

Powering Growth

Policyholder Lens:
Discovering Trends in
Universal Life Products









Patrick OuYang
Consulting Actuary
Milliman



Marianne Purushotham, FSA, MAAA

Corporate Vice President, LIMRA Research Data Services

LIMRA and LOMA









UL Product Trends







Sales Overview

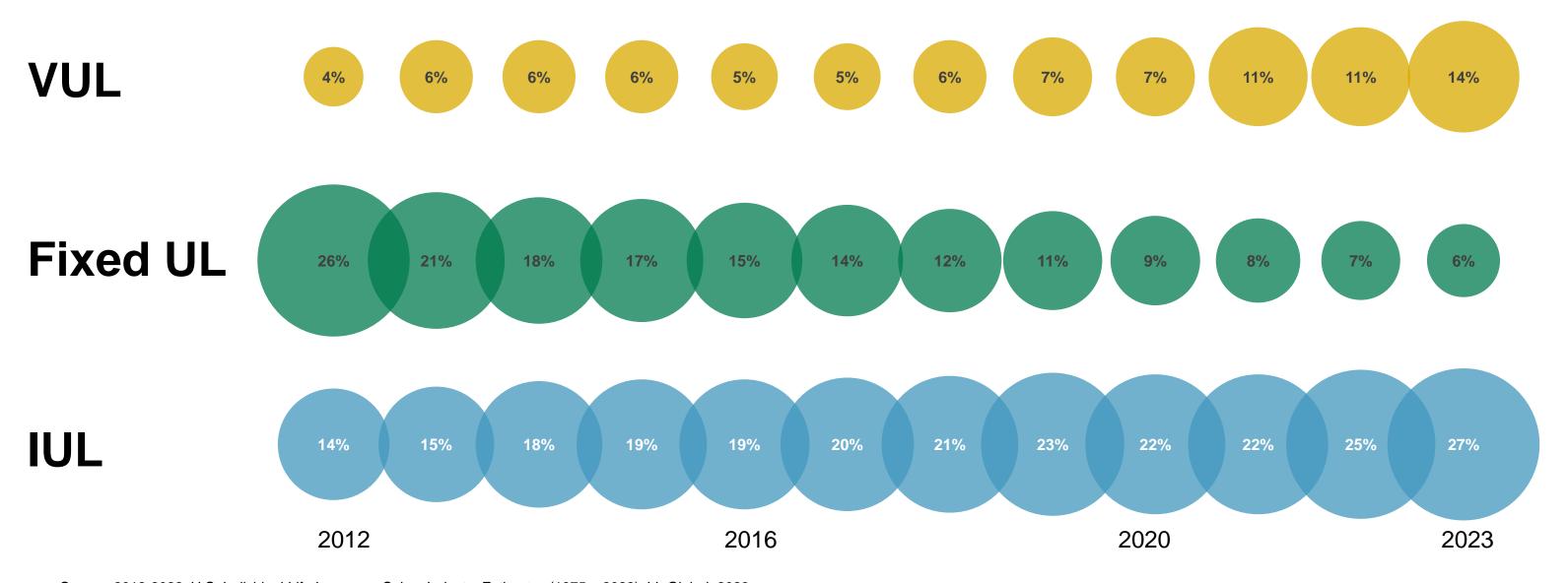






Universal Life (UL) Sales

Annualized Premium Market Share by Product



Source: 2012-2022: U.S. Individual Life Insurance Sales, Industry Estimates (1975 – 2022). LL Global, 2023. U.S. RETAIL INDIVIDUAL LIFE INSURANCE SALES SURVEY - SUMMARY REPORT 4th Quarter 2023. LL Global, 2023.







Fixed UL







Fixed UL Trend

Decreasing sales volume over the years
 Credited rates on fixed UL has a long history of decreasing even in the recent rate environment

ULSG in Merger and Acquisition (M&A)

Jan 2022: Principal and Sixth Street¹

May 2023: Lincoln and Fortitude²

July 2023: Prudential and Somerset³

New product on horizon

Combination products started to surface on Fixed UL



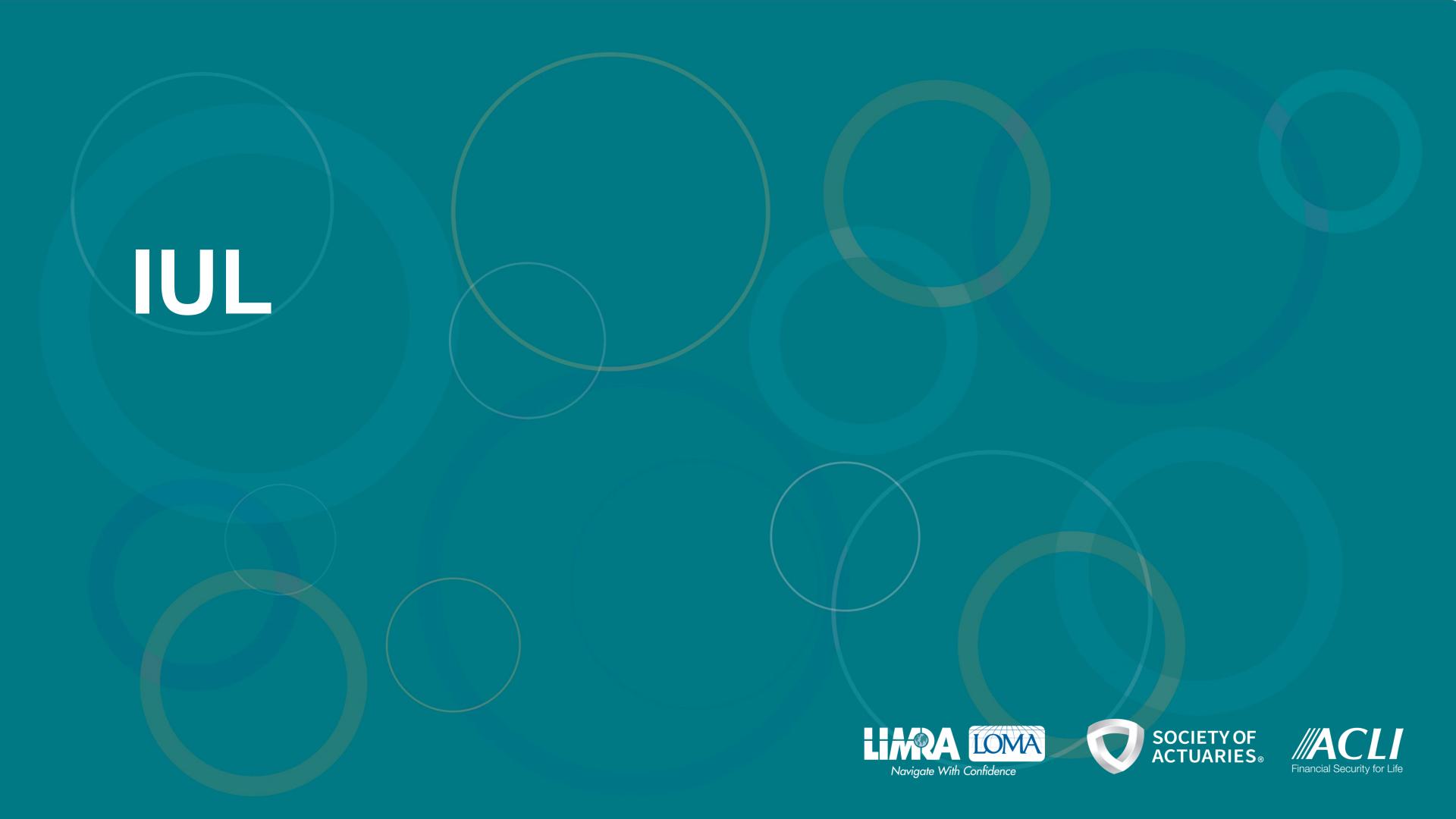




^{1.} Principal Financial Group Inc - Principal Financial Group® Announces Reinsurance Transaction, Increases Share Repurchase Authorization by \$1.6 Billion

^{2.} Lincoln Financial Group Announces \$28 Billion Reinsurance Transaction With Fortitude Re and Preliminary First Quarter 2023 Results | Lincoln Financia

^{3.} Prudential Financial, Inc. - Prudential Financial to Reinsure \$12.5B Guaranteed Universal Life Block with Somerset Re



IUL Trend

- Further illustration restriction from AG49B
- Volatility controlled index no longer favorable to illustrate
- New bonus feature emerging
- Cap on the rise with interest rate increase







What Carriers Are Doing

Carriers' IUL initiatives

Most companies are focusing on regular product updates instead of reacting to AG49B Main drivers are competitiveness and rising interest rate

Investment Strategy

Delinking/Splitting portfolio is happening - can have fairness implication Various approach regarding portfolio management A shift in investment strategy due to rising interest rate

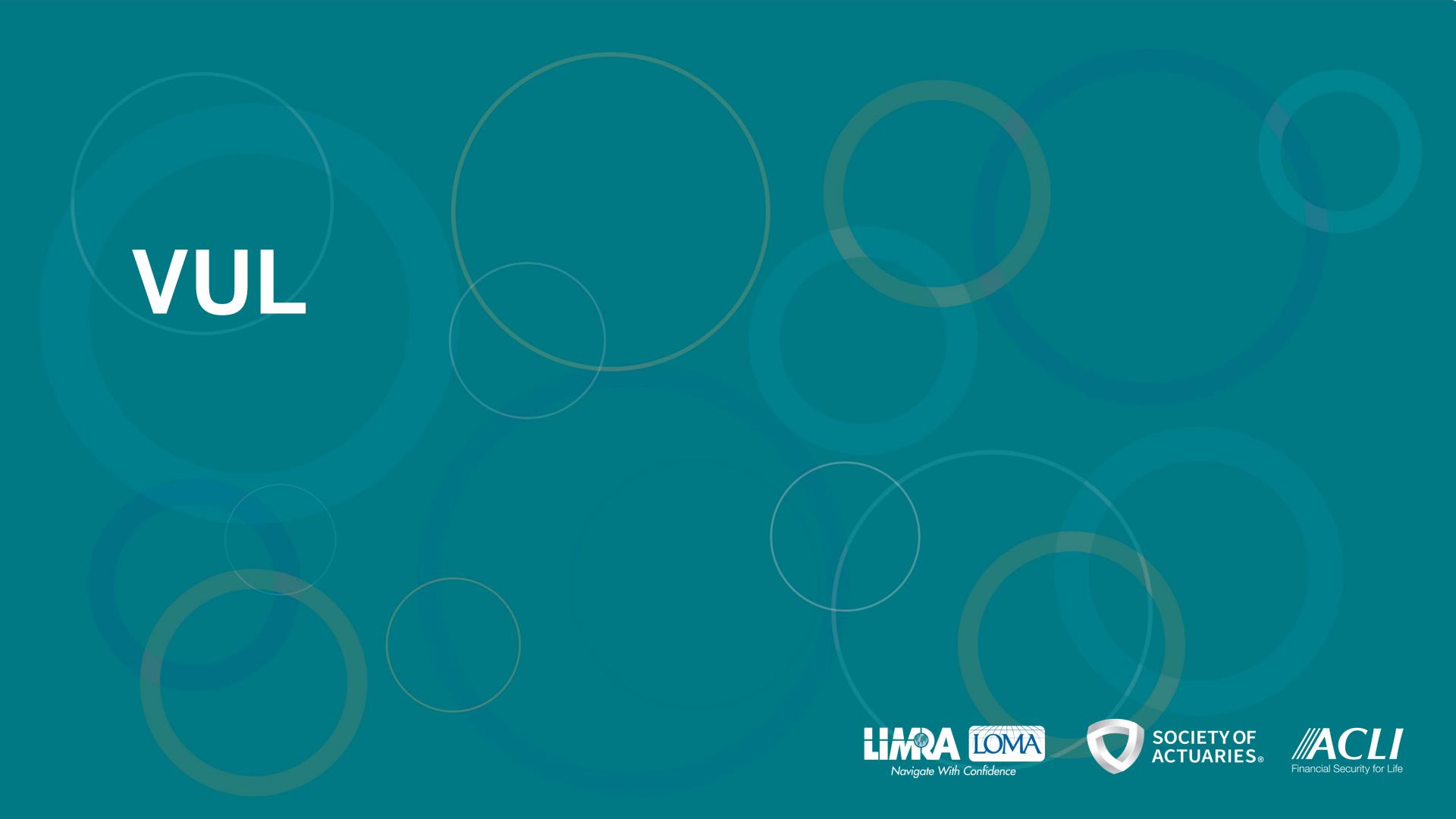
Premium financing

Most companies have minimum or decreased financing activities Existing financed policies facing lapse as the rate increases









VUL Trend

Limited sales volume until 2021

Recent increase fueled by strong equity market performance

New product emerging

Less downside protection in exchange for greater upside potential Registered IUL or Indexed/Managed VUL?

Hedging aspects

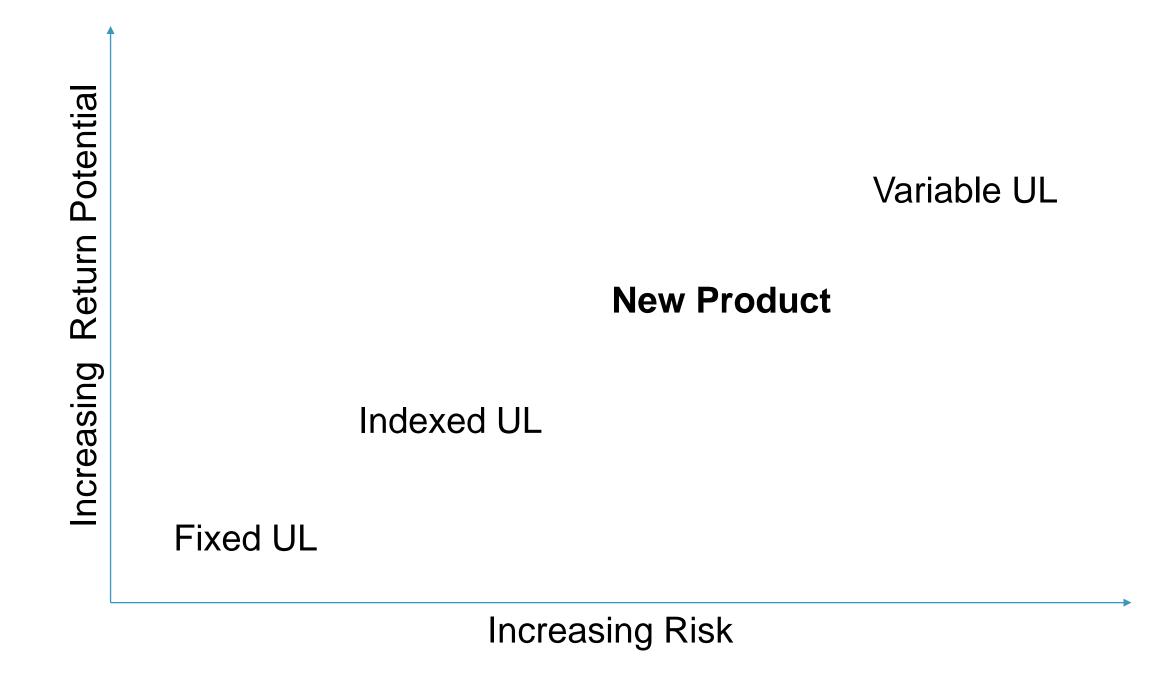
Traditional VUL does not have hedging unless there is a specific guarantee The new products may require hedging similar to an IUL product







Risk Reward









Making it "VUL"

New product challenges

Sophisticated hedging requirement for new market entrants

Make it a "VUL"

Utilize mutual fund that replicates the buffer design

The "VUL" advantage¹

Fund and hedging is performed by the 3rd party manager

Separate account fund can be highly customizable based on risk tolerance

Special fund that is not available with the traditional hedging approach such as Magnificent 7

1: https://us.milliman.com/en/insight/managed-variable-universal-life.







The Managed "VUL" Advantage

| | IUL | RIUL | VUL | MVUL |
|--|--------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Supplemental ALM / Hedging Program Not Required? | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Insulated from Issuer Credit Risk? | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Accumulation Potential? | Lowest | Medium | Highest | Variable* |
| Transparent Daily Market Value? | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Daily Liquidity? | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Exempt from Model Illustration Regulation and AG-49? | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Exposure to Negative Investment Performance? | None | Limited | Full | Limited |
| Subject to C1 Risk-Based Capital Charges? | ✓ | ✓ | | |

^{*} MVUL accumulation potential is dependent on its strategy parameters and can be higher or lower than traditional VUL.









2015 – 2021 UL Policy Surrender & Lapse Study







2015-2021 UL Lapse/Surrender Study

- SOA/LIMRA Experience Studies Pro partnership
- 2015-2021 calendar year NY/KS/NAIC VM-51 submissions
- Anniversary-to-anniversary approach
- Not all companies submitted data for all years requested
- "Lapse" includes both terminations without value (forfeitures) and terminations with value (surrenders)
- Single life policies only







2015-2021 UL Lapse/Surrender Study

- Study participation and metrics
 - 24 companies
 - ~80% industry (based of new sales)
 - 1.27 million lapses (count) on 33.5 million exposures
 - \$8.5 trillion face amount exposure







Exposure by UL Product Type*

| Product Type* | # companies | By Count | By Amount |
|----------------------|-------------|----------|-----------|
| Traditional UL | 23 | 46% | 21% |
| ULSG | 21 | 27% | 38% |
| Indexed UL | 12 | 1% | 2% |
| IULSG | 17 | 8% | 14% |
| Variable UL | 17 | 7% | 9% |
| VULSG | 20 | 11% | 16% |

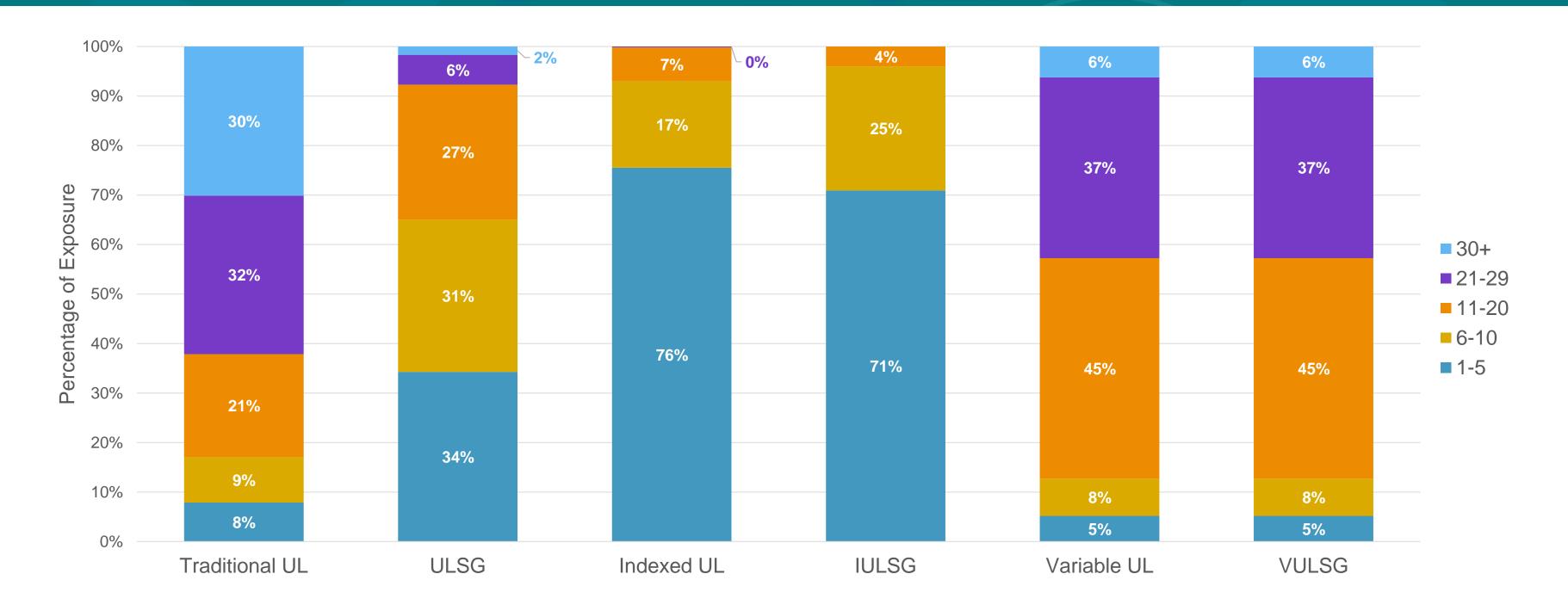
^{*} Product Type was assigned directly from the plan codes within the VM-51 data format, and based on each company's interpretation and classification of their own products within that data format. How companies handled policies with "non-material" secondary guarantees most likely varied, resulting in those products ultimately being classified in both the secondary guarantee and non-secondary guarantee version of each product type.







Distribution of Policy Year Exposure by Count



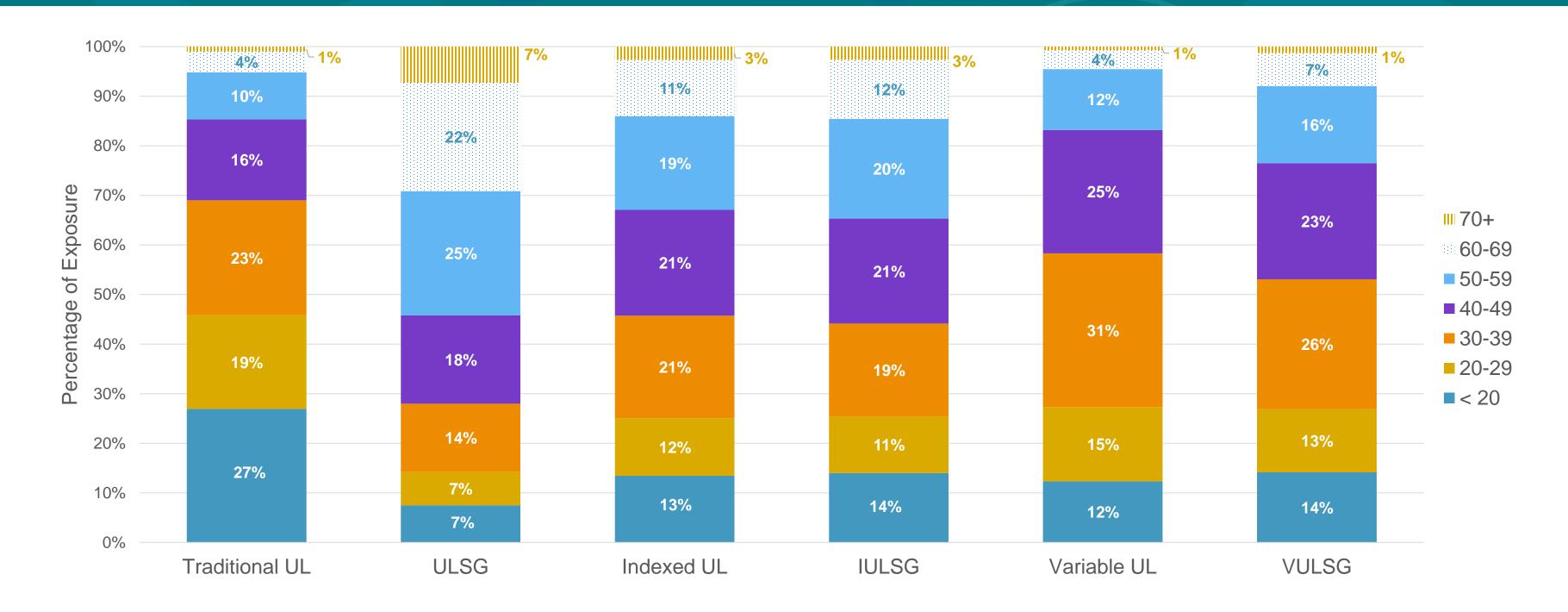
^{*} Product Type was assigned directly from the plan codes within the VM-51 data format, and based on each company's interpretation and classification of their own products within that data format. How companies handled policies with "non-material" secondary guarantees most likely varied, resulting in those products ultimately being classified in both the secondary guarantee and non-secondary guarantee version of each product type.







Distribution of Issue Age Exposure by Count



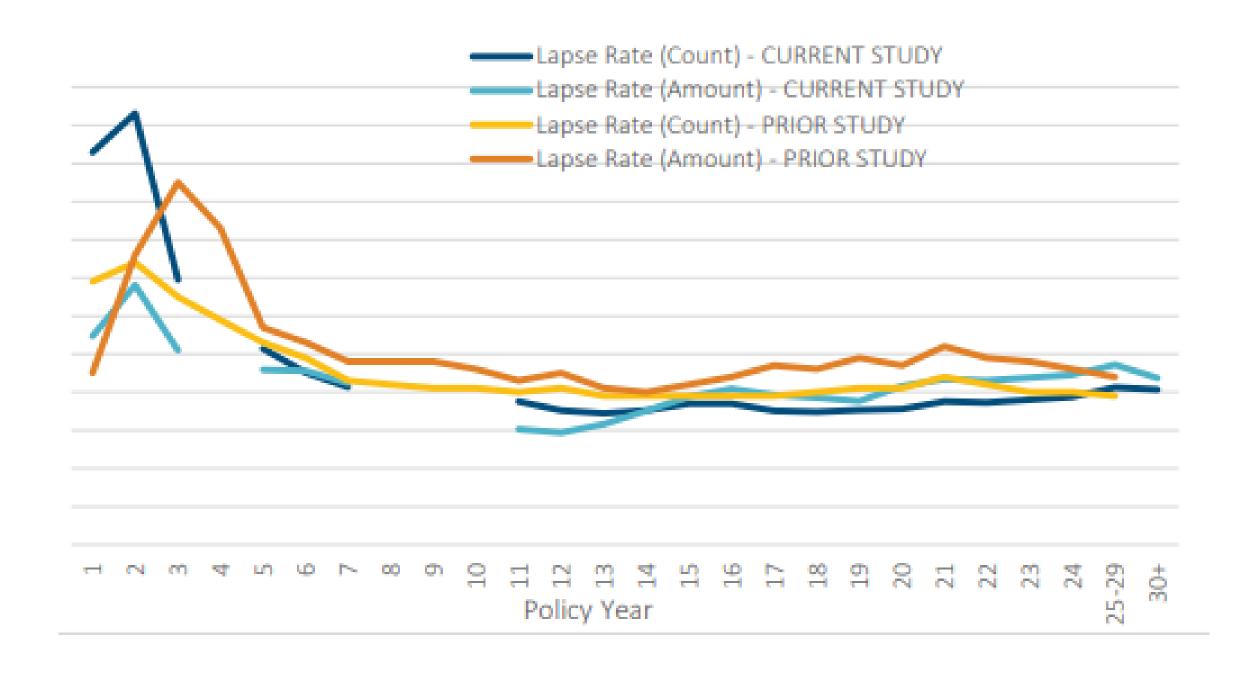
^{*} Product Type was assigned directly from the plan codes within the VM-51 data format, and based on each company's interpretation and classification of their own products within that data format. How companies handled policies with "non-material" secondary guarantees most likely varied, resulting in those products ultimately being classified in both the secondary guarantee and non-secondary guarantee version of each product type.







Traditional UL Lapse Rates by Policy Year



Prior study: 2009 – 2013

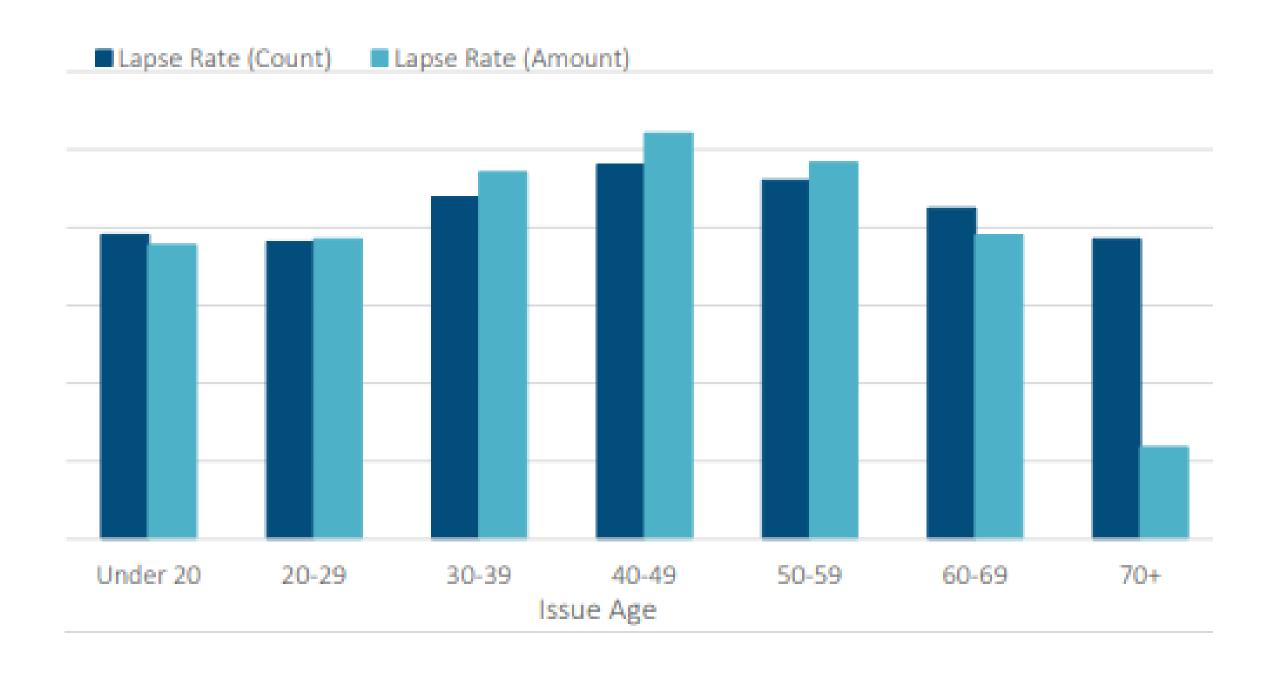
Current study lapse rates tend to be lower except very early policy years







Traditional UL Lapse Rates by Issue Age Group



Lapse rate based on count for issue age 70+ more than three times higher than lapse rate based on amount

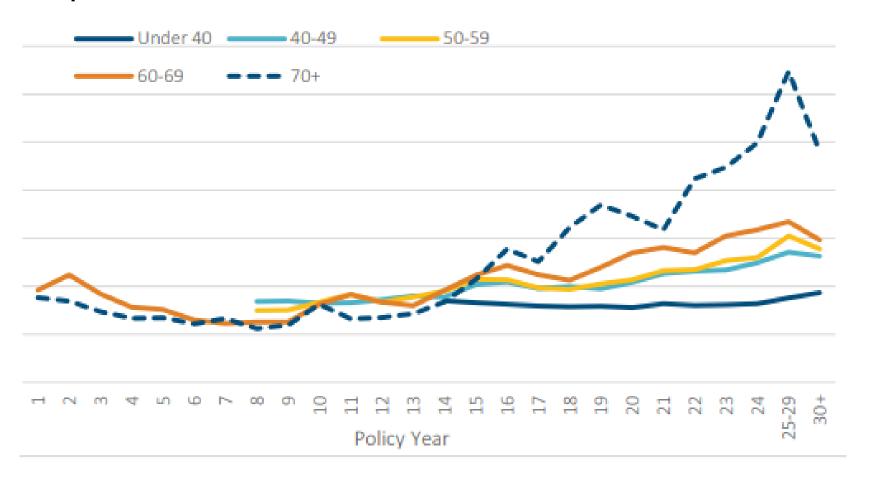






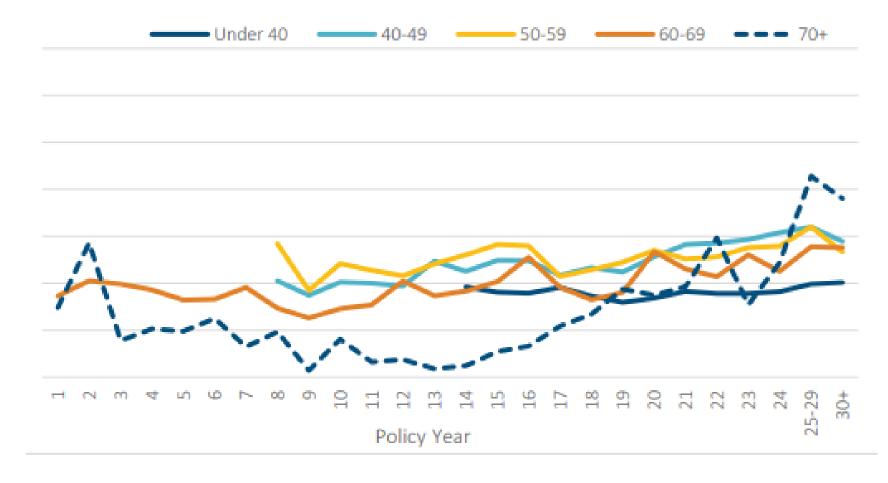
Traditional UL Lapse Rates by Issue Age Group and Policy Year

Lapse rate based on count



By count trend: increasing lapse rates as issue age increases

Lapse rate based on amount



By amount trend not as clear

Very low lapse rates by amount for IA 70+ seen across many policy years







Traditional UL Lapse Rates by Face Amount Band



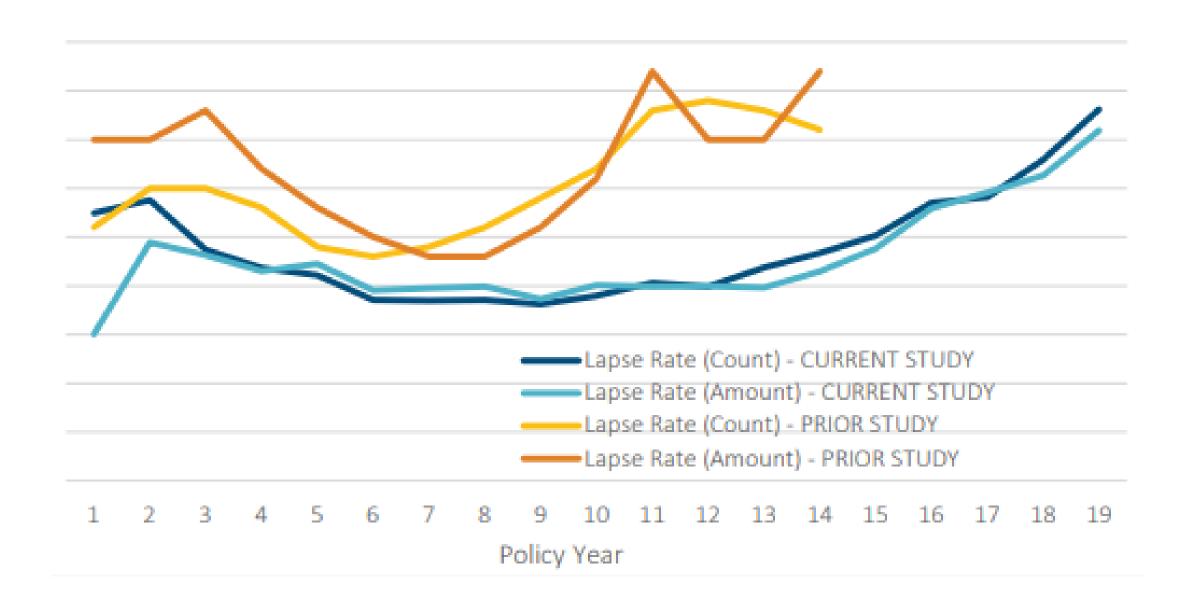
Overall lapse rates based on count increase as face amount increases







ULSG Lapse Rates by Policy Year



Lapse rates lower than prior study

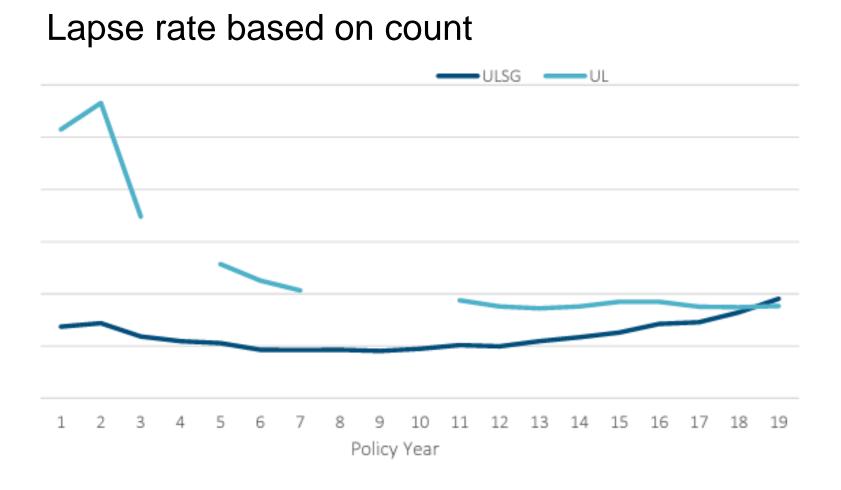
Lapse rates begin to rise steadily with increasing policy year starting in policy year 14

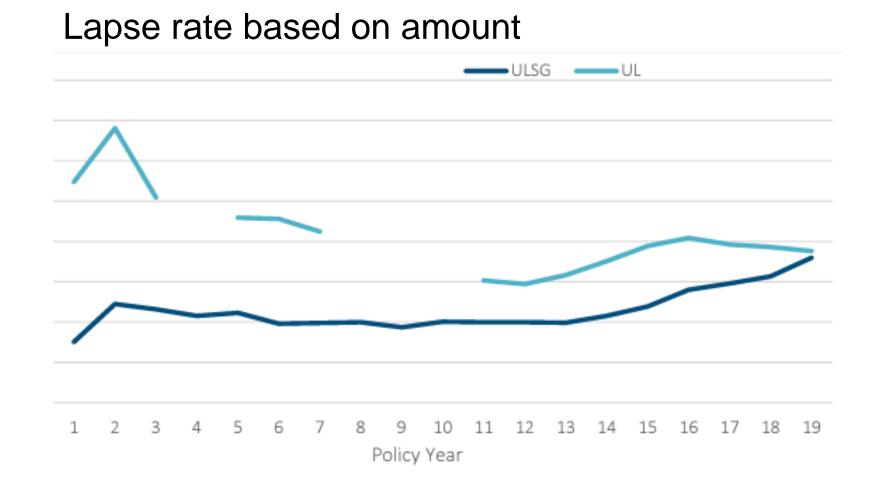






ULSG and Traditional UL Lapse Rates by Policy Year





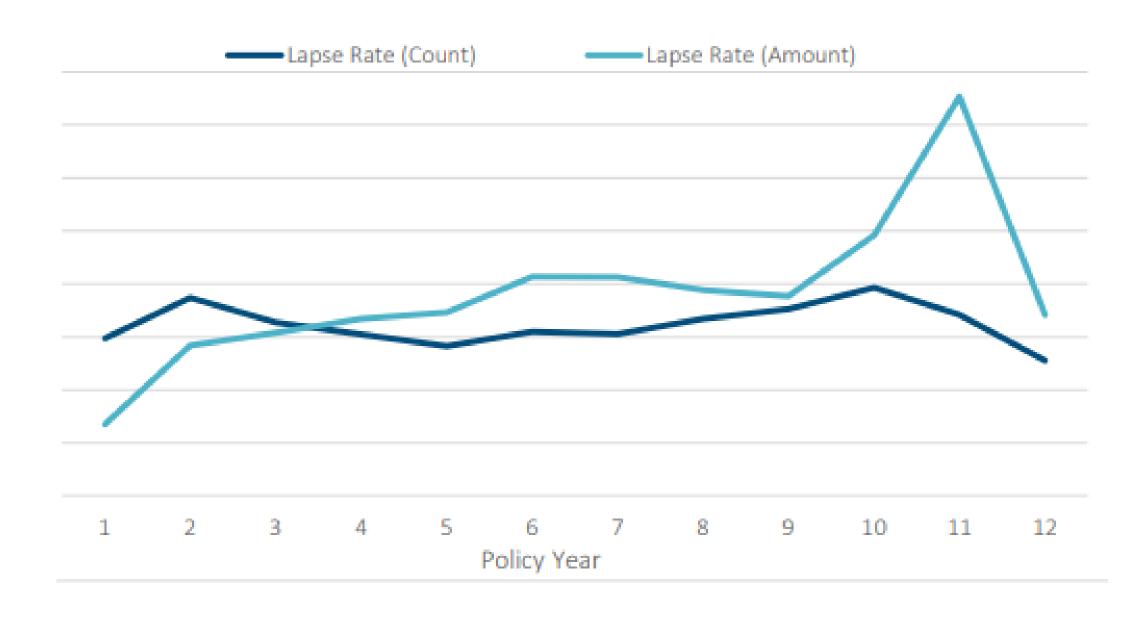
Lapse rates based on both count and amount were lower for ULSG in almost all policy years







Indexed UL Lapse Rates by Policy Year



Last study did not have IUL as a separate product type

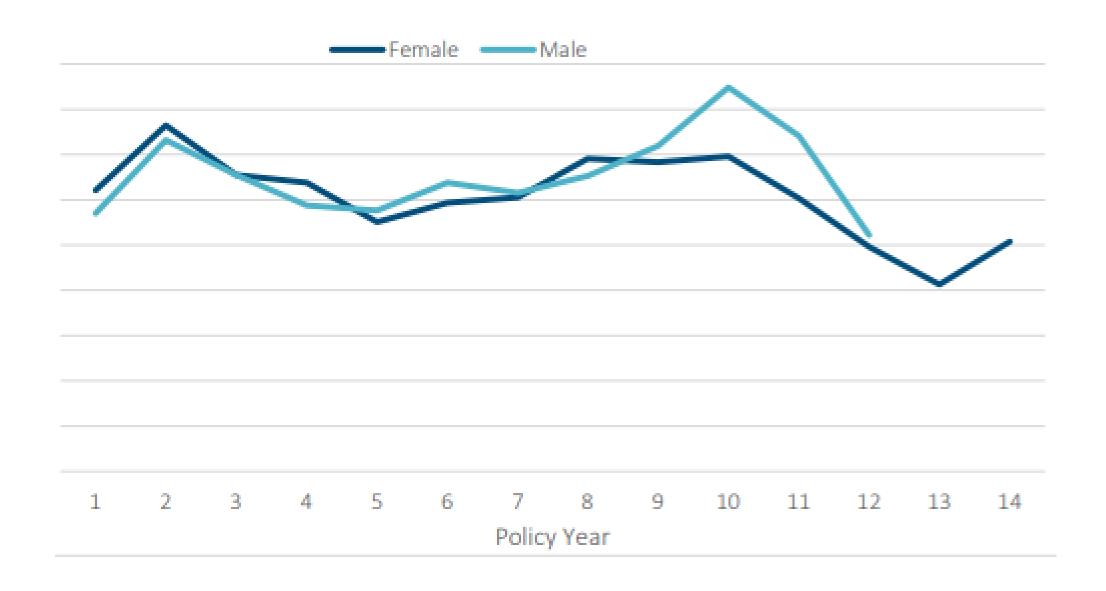
Lapse based on count are higher in early policy years and flatter







Indexed UL Lapse Rates by Policy Year and Sex



Lapse rate based on count were higher in early policy years for females

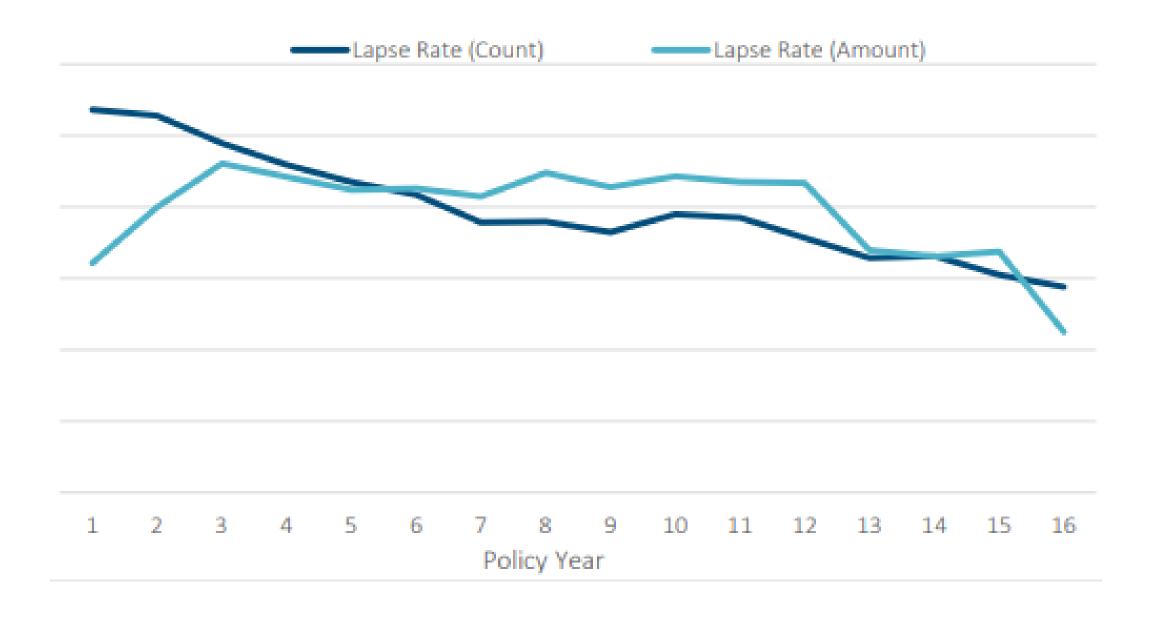
Less than 100 lapses beginning in PY 10 for females and PY 11 for males







IULSG Lapse Rates by Policy Year



Last study did not have IUL as a separate product type

Lapse based on count are higher in early through PY 5

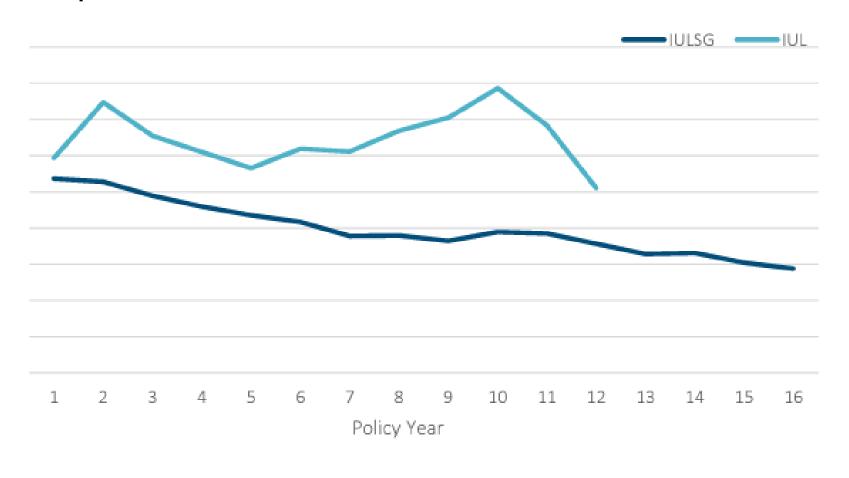




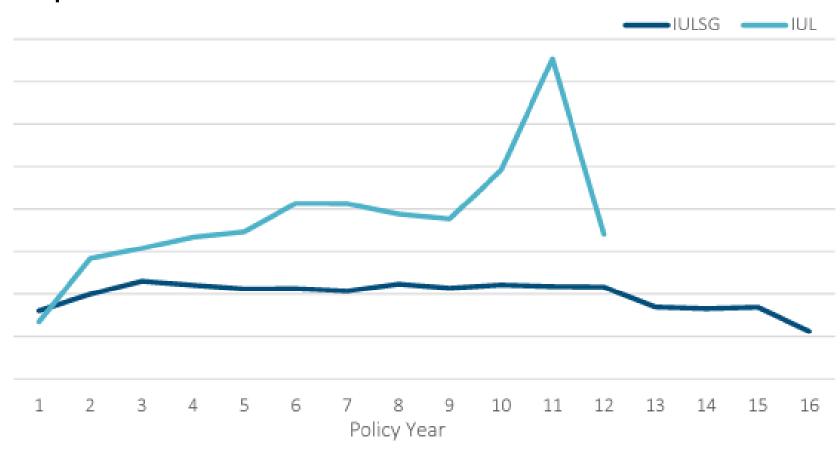


IULSG and IUL Lapse Rates by Policy Year

Lapse rate based on count



Lapse rate based on amount



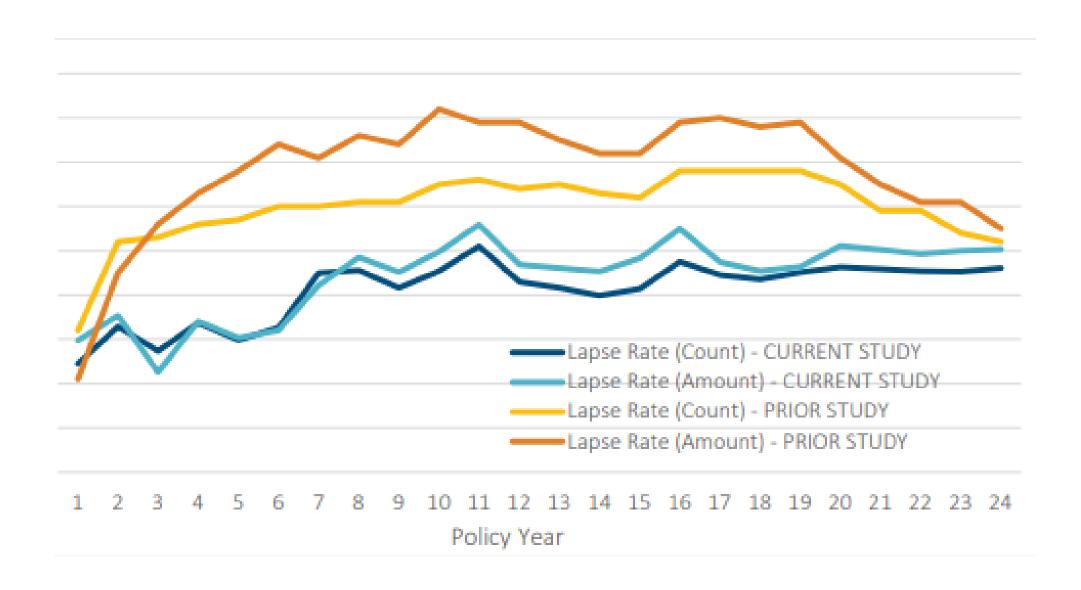
Lapse rates based on both count and amount were lower for IULSG in almost all policy years







Variable UL Lapse Rates by Policy Year



VUL lapse rates notably decreased from prior study

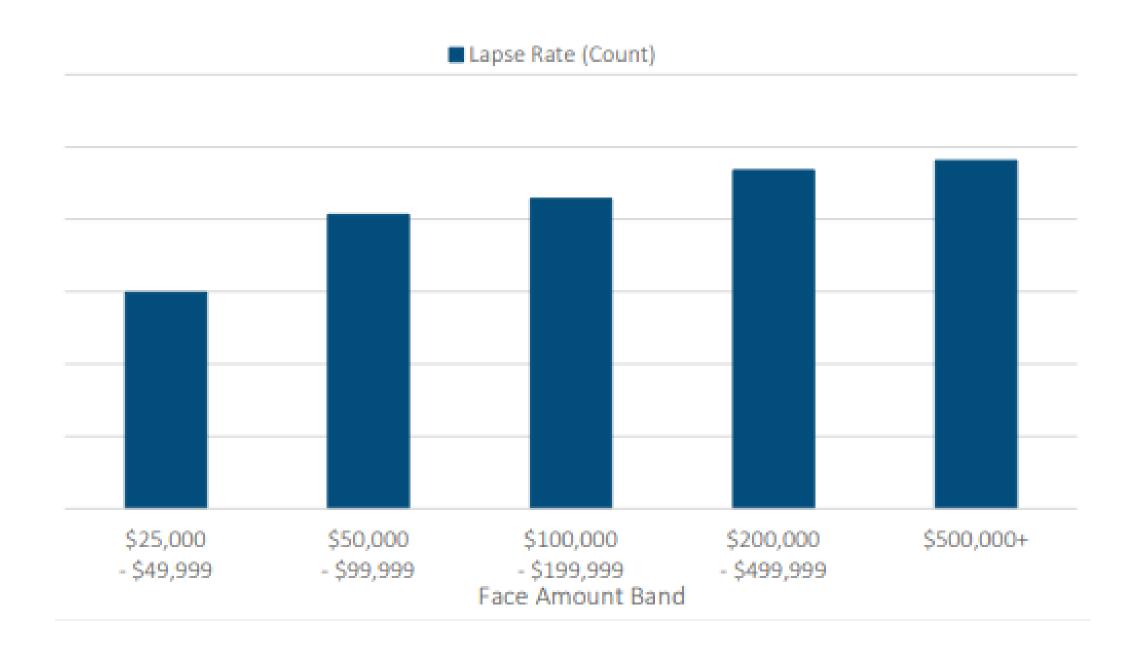
Lapse rates based on amount are higher those based on count starting in PY 8







Variable UL Lapse Rates by Face Amount Band



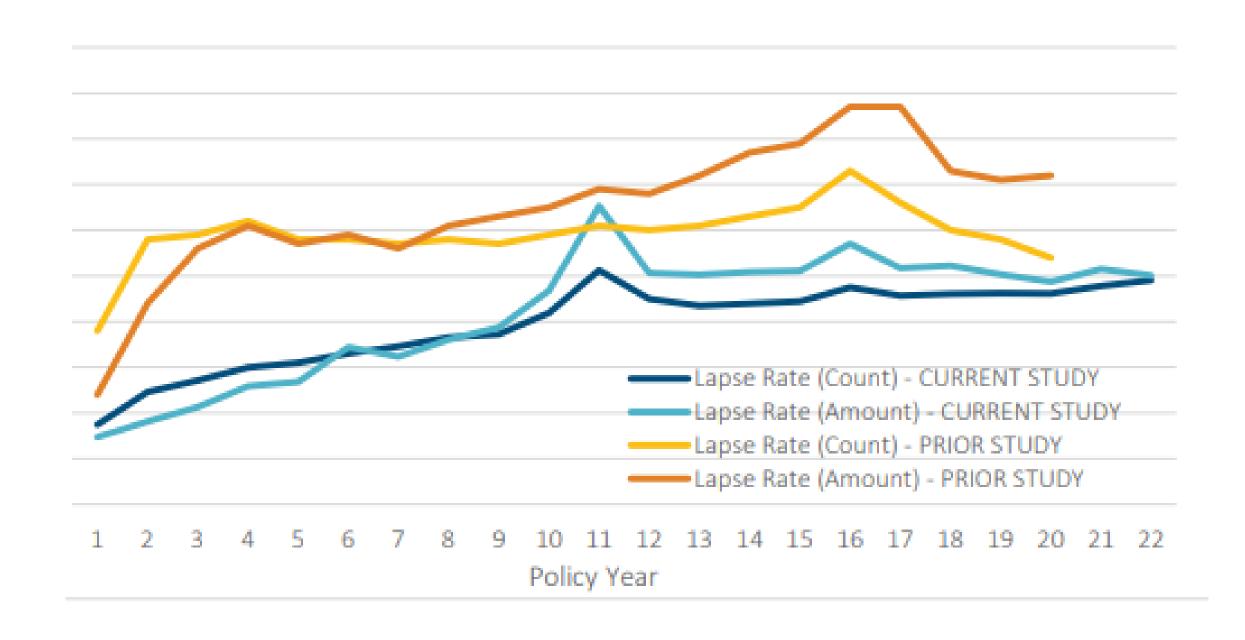
Overall lapse rates based on count increase as face amount increases







VULSG Lapse Rates by Policy Year



VULSG lapse rates notably decreased from prior study

Lapse rates based on amount are higher those based on count starting in PY 9

Increase in PY 11 and 16

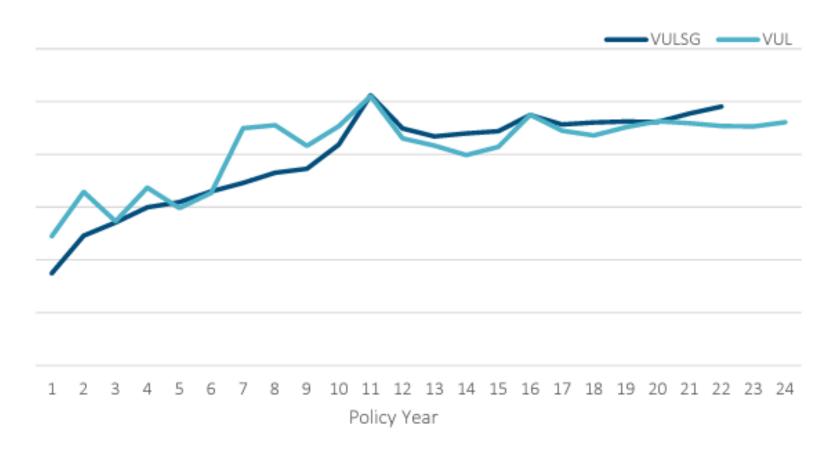




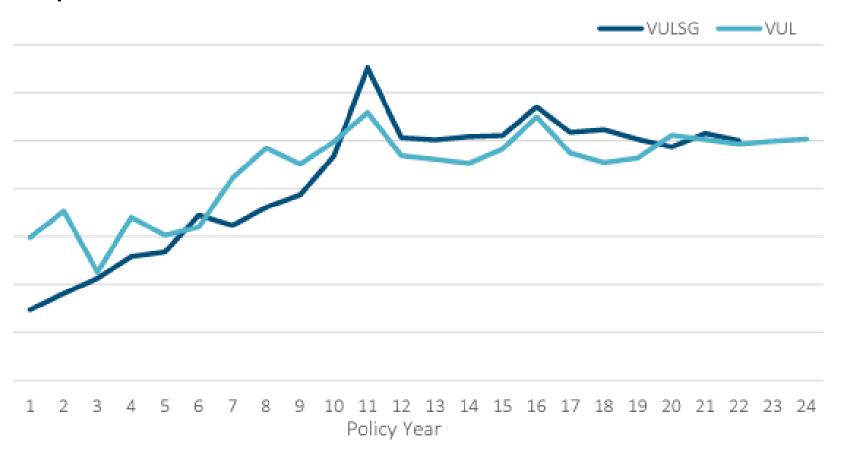


VULSG and VUL Lapse Rates by Policy Year

Lapse rate based on count



Lapse rate based on amount



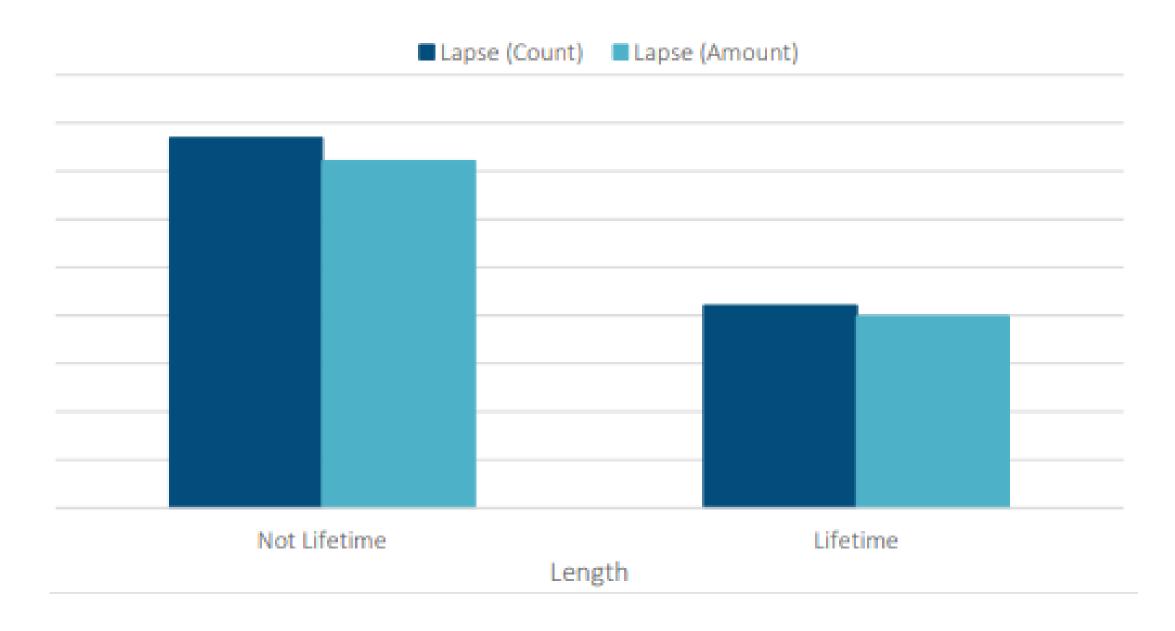
VULSG lapse rates lower in early policy years, but pattern switches around PY 10







Lapse Rates by Length of Guarantee*



Only includes product types with a secondary guarantee (ULSG, IULSG, VULSG)

For all SG product types, Lifetime lapse rates were 45% lower than Not Lifetime

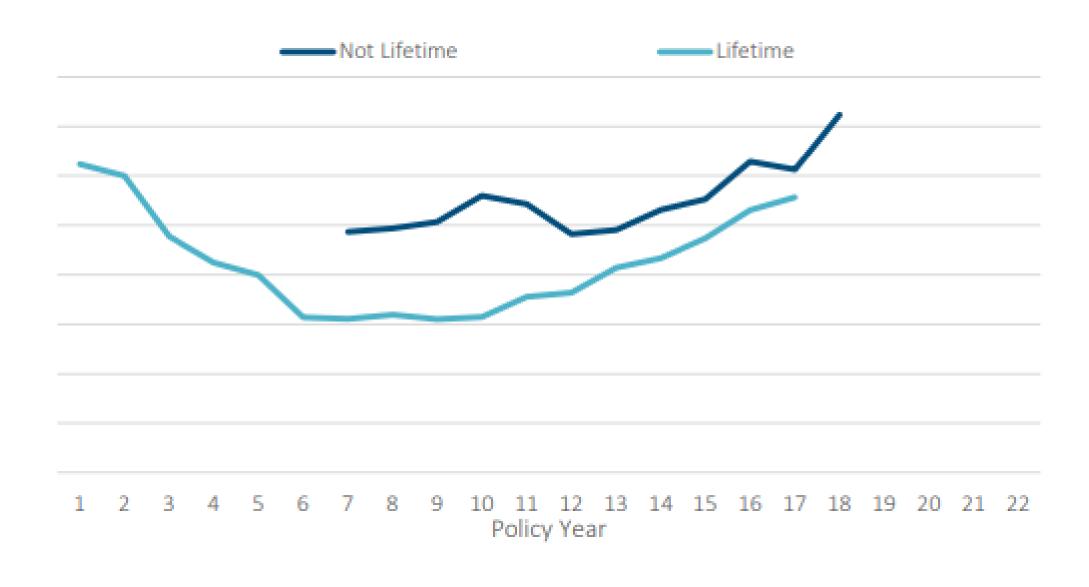






^{*} Lifetime is a secondary guarantee that extends to at least attained age 100 or higher

ULSG Lapse Rates by Length of Guarantee* and Policy Year



ULSG lapse rates based on count

Relative difference begins to decrease in policy year 12

* *Lifetime* is a secondary guarantee that extends to at least attained age 100 or higher







Interactive Tableau Dashboard



Breakouts Tab:

- View count or amount lapse rates
- Ability to change the x-axis
- Select Legend (view results within a variable)
- Using up to 13 experience factor filters

Credibility Tab:

- 90% confidence interval around the count or amount lapse rate
- Credibility of given lapse rate







2015-2021 UL Lapse/Surrender Study

- SOA/LIMRA Experience Studies Pro partnership
- 2015-2021 calendar year NY/KS/NAIC VM-51 submissions
- Anniversary-to-anniversary approach
- Not all companies submitted data for all years requested
- "Lapse" includes both terminations without value (forfeitures) and terminations with value (surrenders)
- Single life policies only







2015-2021 UL Lapse/Surrender Study

- Study participation and metrics
 - 24 companies
 - ~80% industry (based of new sales)
 - 1.27 million lapses (count) on 33.5 million exposures
 - \$8.5 trillion face amount exposure







Exposure by UL Product Type*

| Product Type* | # companies | By Count | By Amount |
|----------------------|-------------|----------|-----------|
| Traditional UL | 23 | 46% | 21% |
| ULSG | 21 | 27% | 38% |
| Indexed UL | 12 | 1% | 2% |
| IULSG | 17 | 8% | 14% |
| Variable UL | 17 | 7% | 9% |
| VULSG | 20 | 11% | 16% |

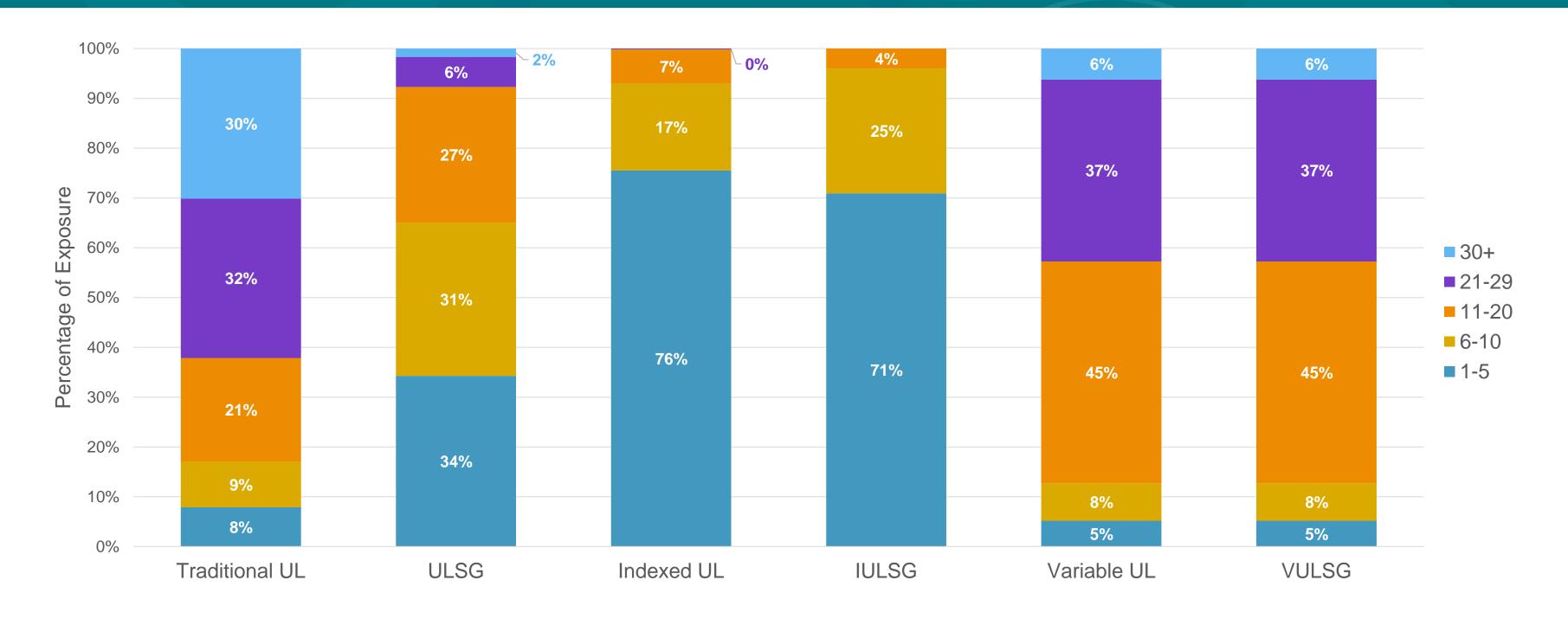
^{*} Product Type was assigned directly from the plan codes within the VM-51 data format, and based on each company's interpretation and classification of their own products within that data format. How companies handled policies with "non-material" secondary guarantees most likely varied, resulting in those products ultimately being classified in both the secondary guarantee and non-secondary guarantee version of each product type.







Distribution of Policy Year Exposure by Count



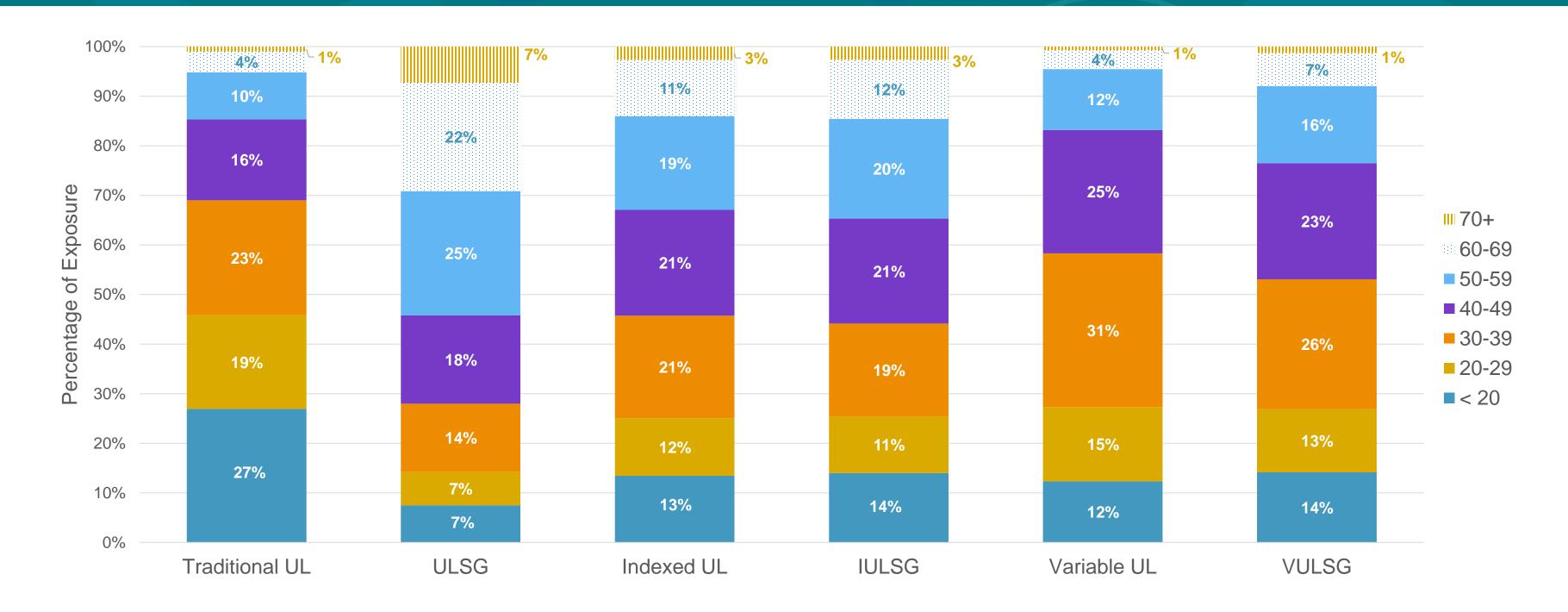
^{*} Product Type was assigned directly from the plan codes within the VM-51 data format, and based on each company's interpretation and classification of their own products within that data format. How companies handled policies with "non-material" secondary guarantees most likely varied, resulting in those products ultimately being classified in both the secondary guarantee and non-secondary guarantee version of each product type.







Distribution of Issue Age Exposure by Count



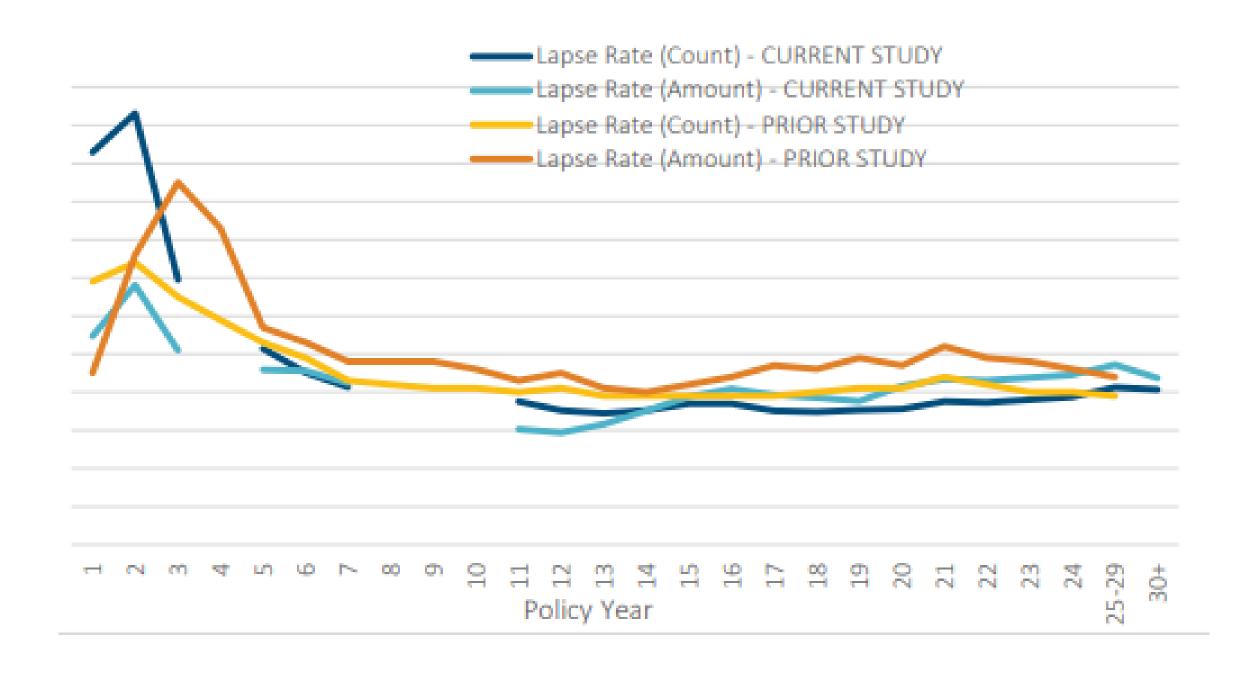
^{*} Product Type was assigned directly from the plan codes within the VM-51 data format, and based on each company's interpretation and classification of their own products within that data format. How companies handled policies with "non-material" secondary guarantees most likely varied, resulting in those products ultimately being classified in both the secondary guarantee and non-secondary guarantee version of each product type.







Traditional UL Lapse Rates by Policy Year



Prior study: 2009 – 2013

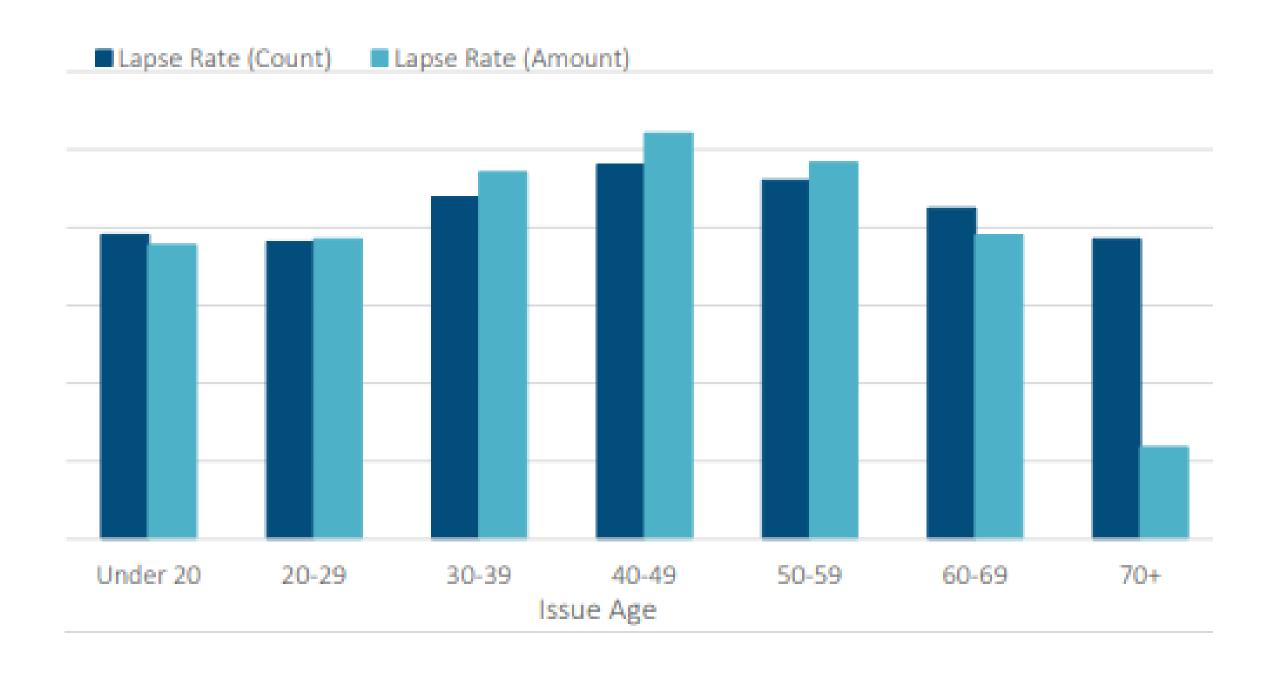
Current study lapse rates tend to be lower except very early policy years







Traditional UL Lapse Rates by Issue Age Group



Lapse rate based on count for issue age 70+ more than three times higher than lapse rate based on amount

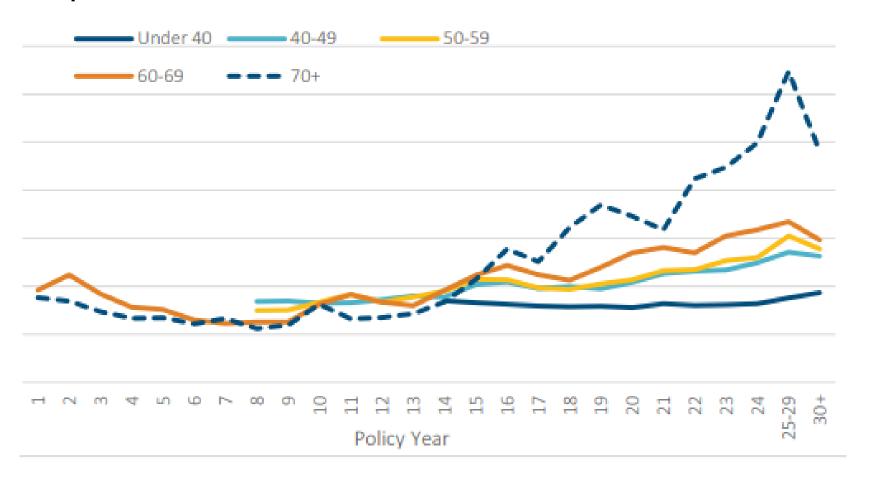






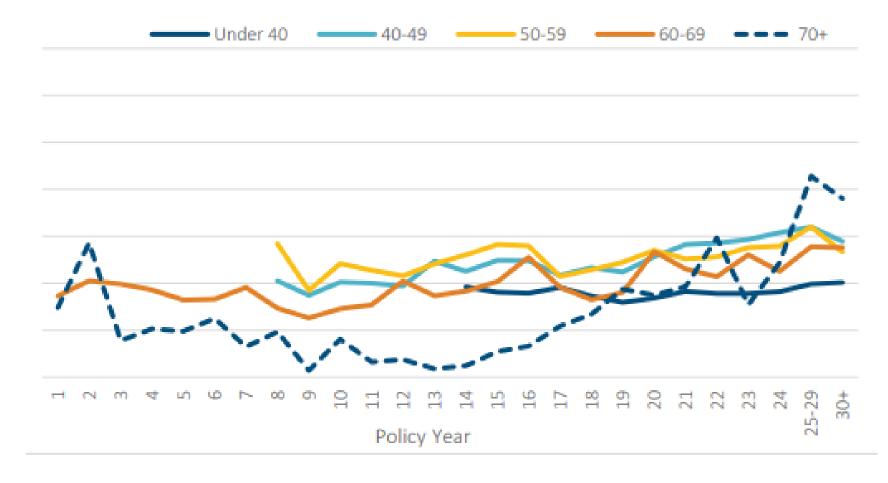
Traditional UL Lapse Rates by Issue Age Group and Policy Year

Lapse rate based on count



By count trend: increasing lapse rates as issue age increases

Lapse rate based on amount



By amount trend not as clear

Very low lapse rates by amount for IA 70+ seen across many policy years







Traditional UL Lapse Rates by Face Amount Band



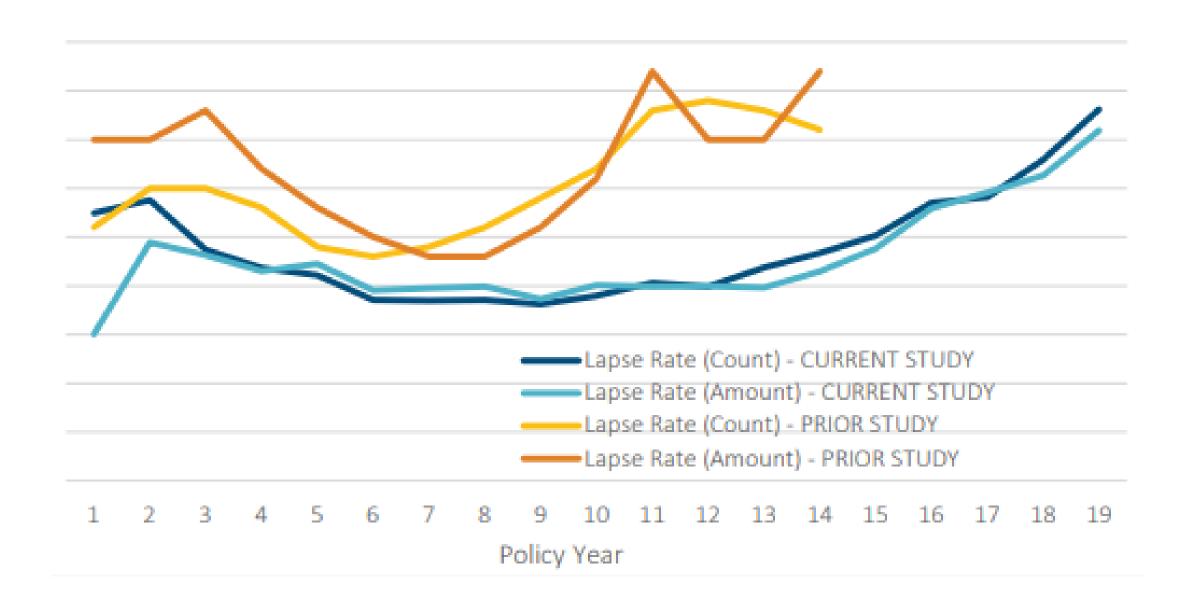
Overall lapse rates based on count increase as face amount increases







ULSG Lapse Rates by Policy Year



Lapse rates lower than prior study

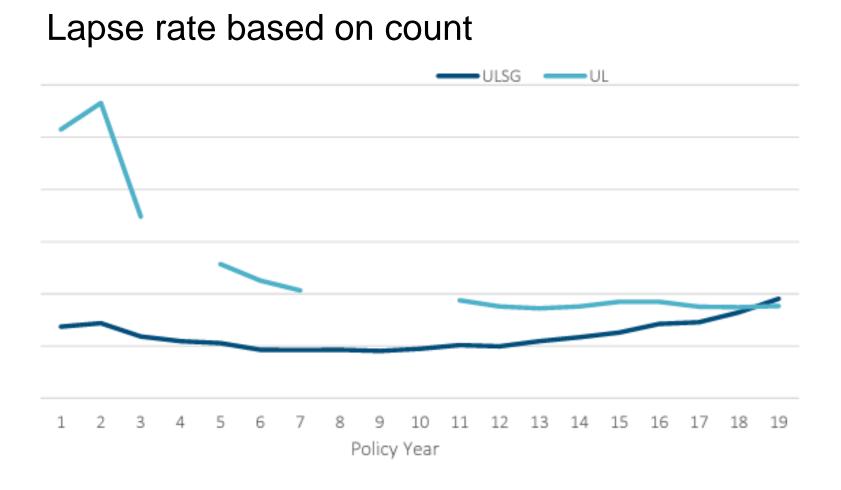
Lapse rates begin to rise steadily with increasing policy year starting in policy year 14

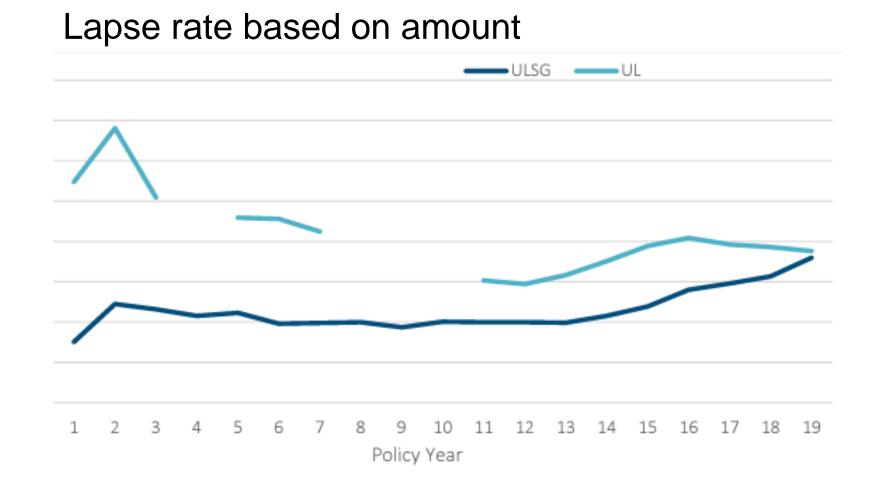






ULSG and Traditional UL Lapse Rates by Policy Year





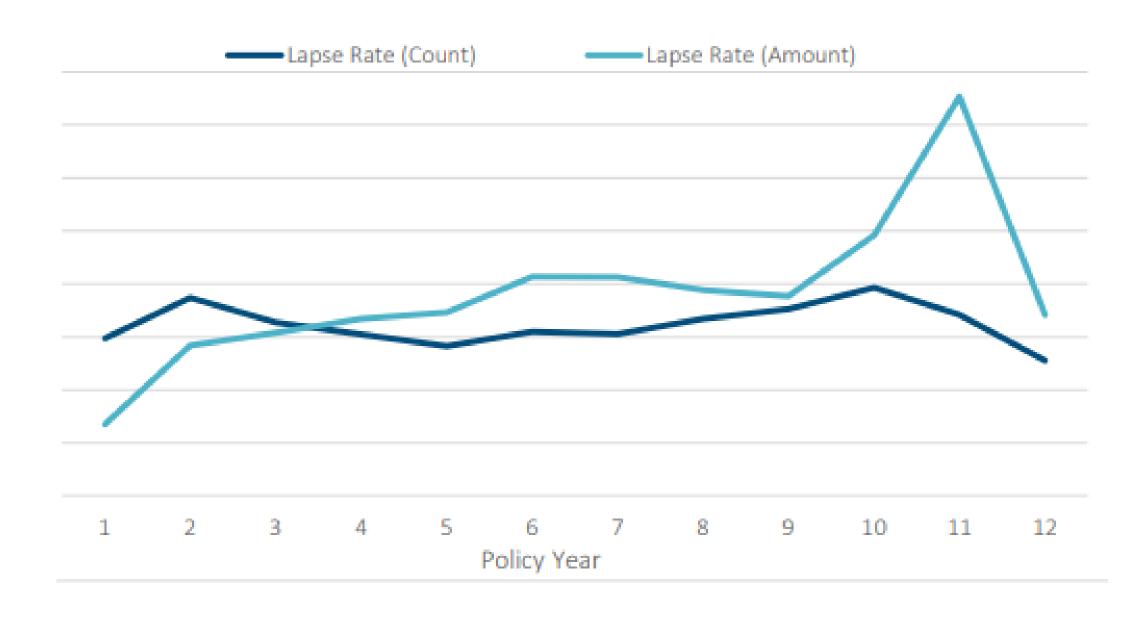
Lapse rates based on both count and amount were lower for ULSG in almost all policy years







Indexed UL Lapse Rates by Policy Year



Last study did not have IUL as a separate product type

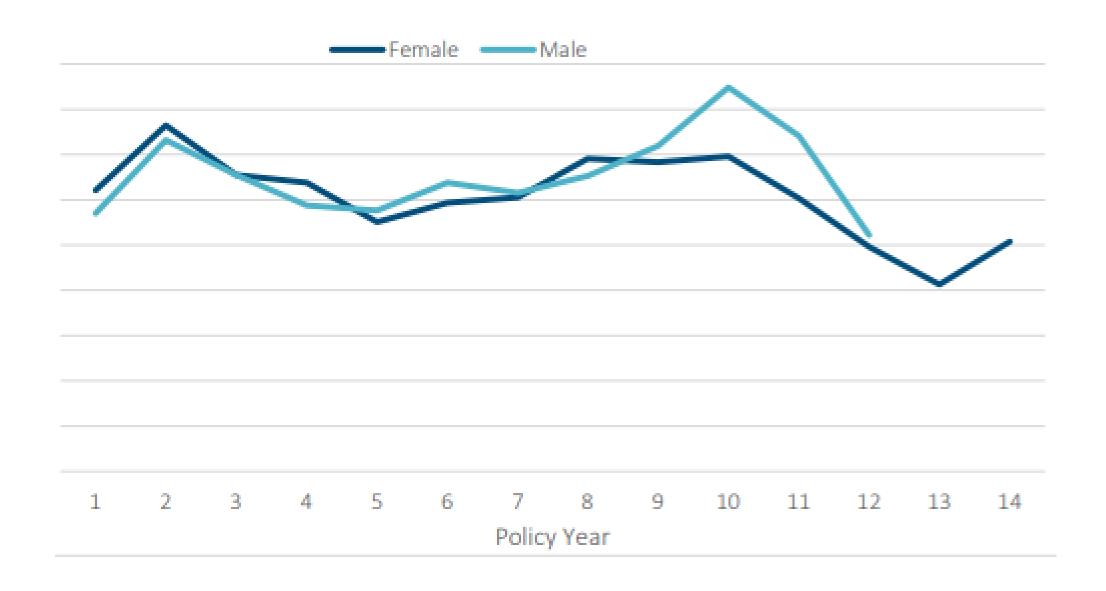
Lapse based on count are higher in early policy years and flatter







Indexed UL Lapse Rates by Policy Year and Sex



Lapse rate based on count were higher in early policy years for females

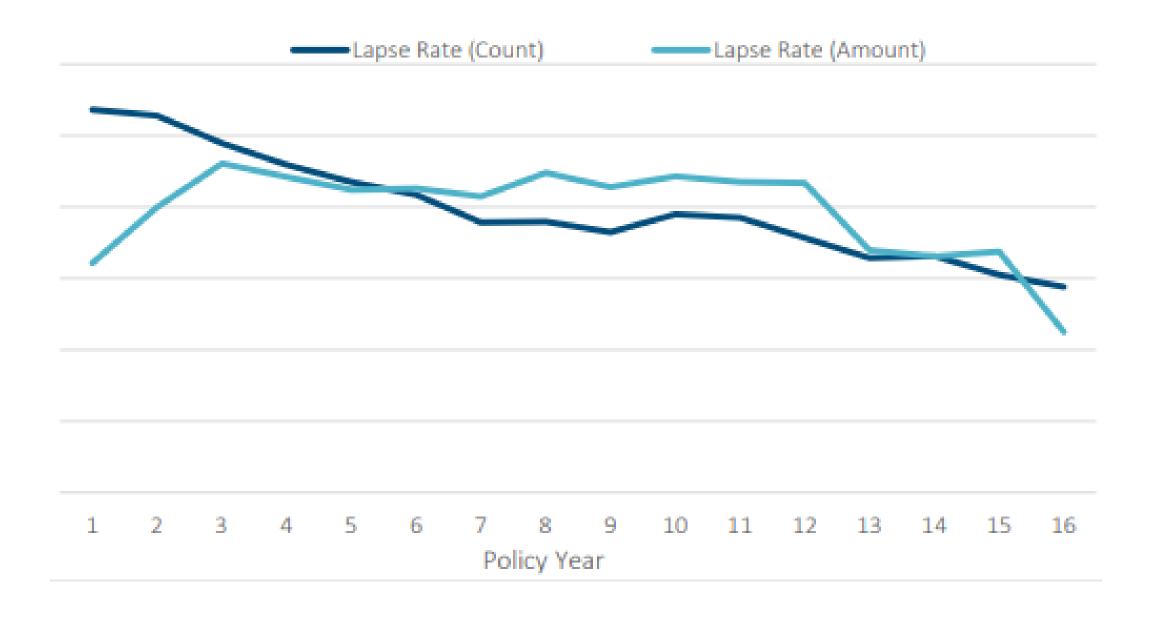
Less than 100 lapses beginning in PY 10 for females and PY 11 for males







IULSG Lapse Rates by Policy Year



Last study did not have IUL as a separate product type

Lapse based on count are higher in early through PY 5

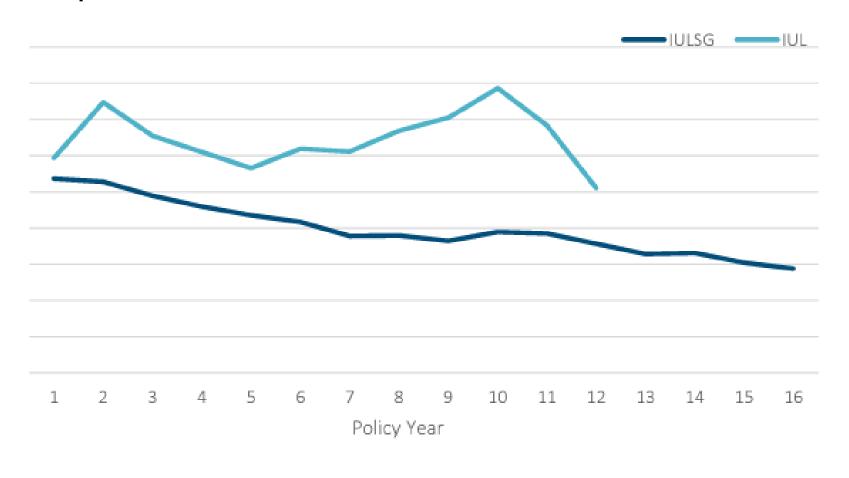




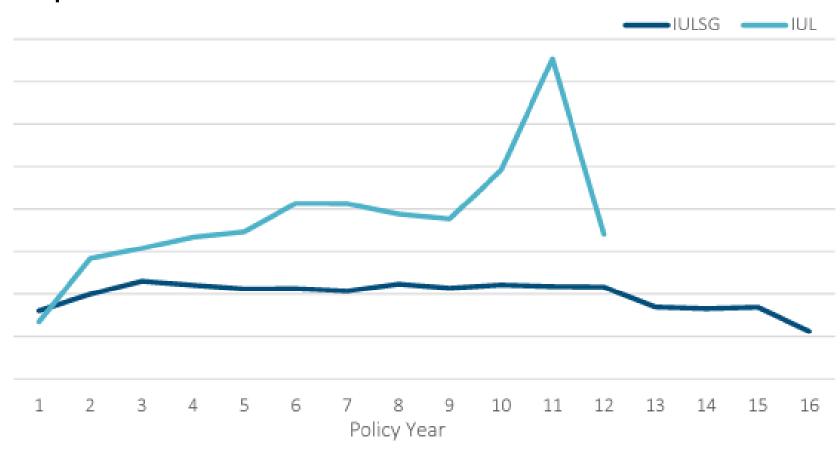


IULSG and IUL Lapse Rates by Policy Year

Lapse rate based on count



Lapse rate based on amount



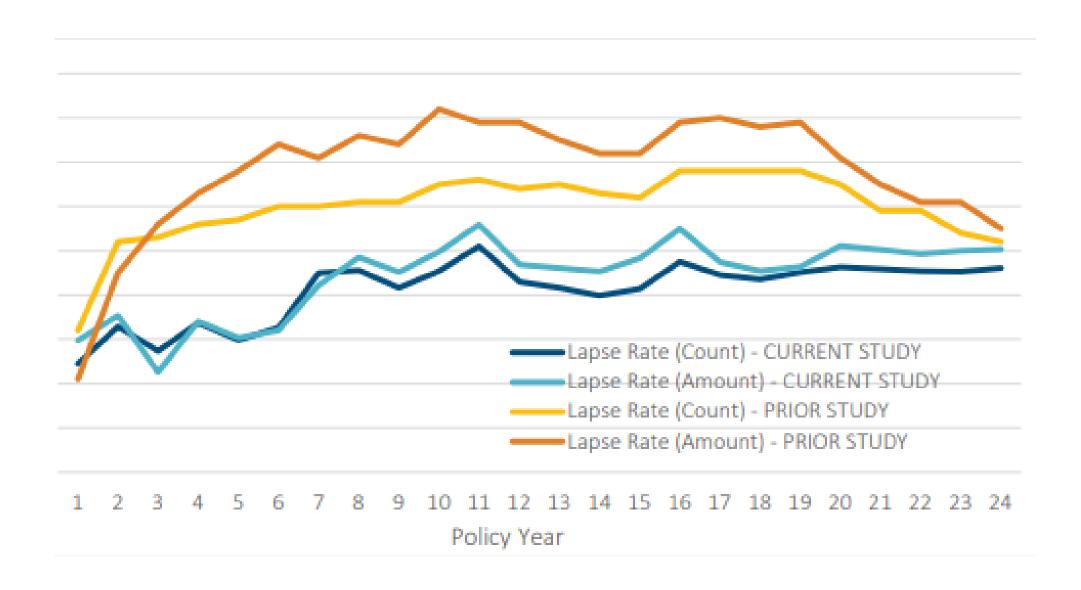
Lapse rates based on both count and amount were lower for IULSG in almost all policy years







Variable UL Lapse Rates by Policy Year



VUL lapse rates notably decreased from prior study

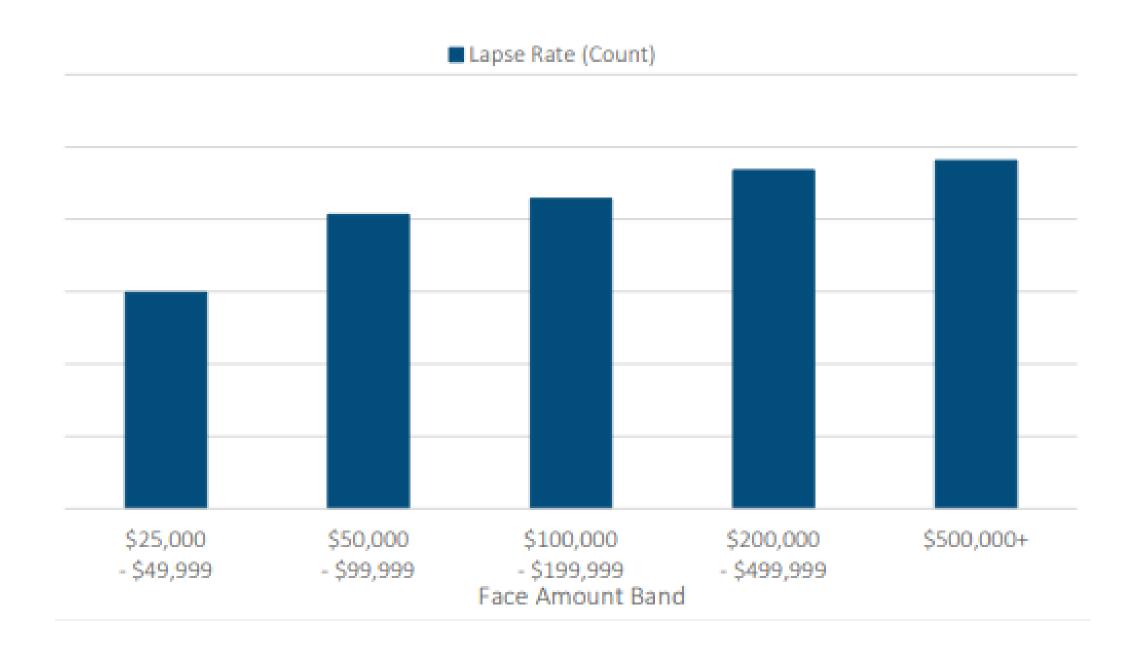
Lapse rates based on amount are higher those based on count starting in PY 8







Variable UL Lapse Rates by Face Amount Band



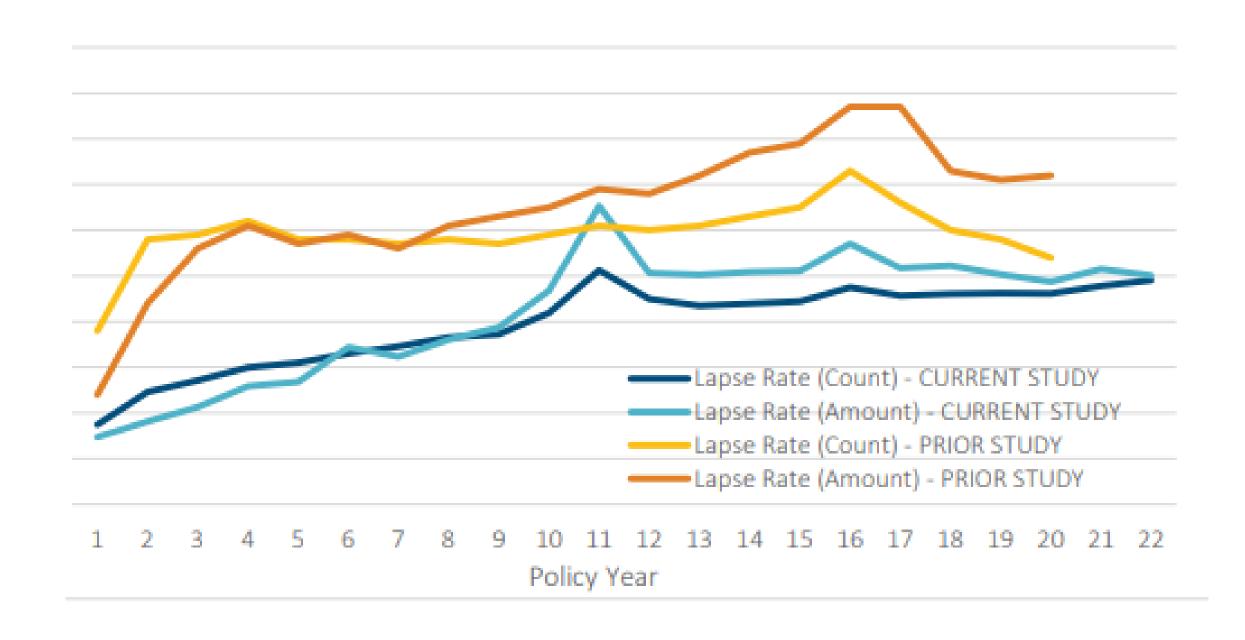
Overall lapse rates based on count increase as face amount increases







VULSG Lapse Rates by Policy Year



VULSG lapse rates notably decreased from prior study

Lapse rates based on amount are higher those based on count starting in PY 9

Increase in PY 11 and 16

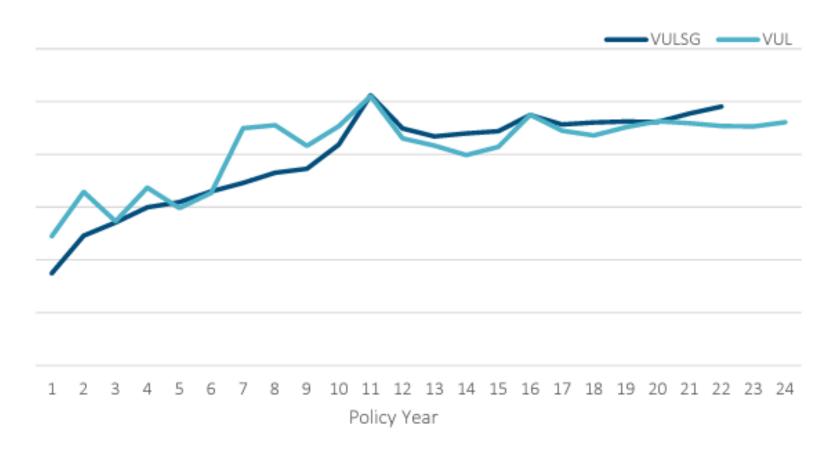




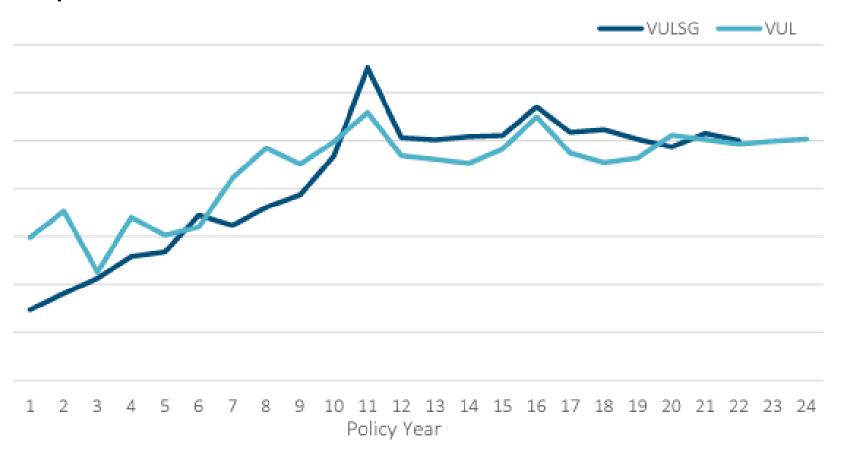


VULSG and VUL Lapse Rates by Policy Year

Lapse rate based on count



Lapse rate based on amount



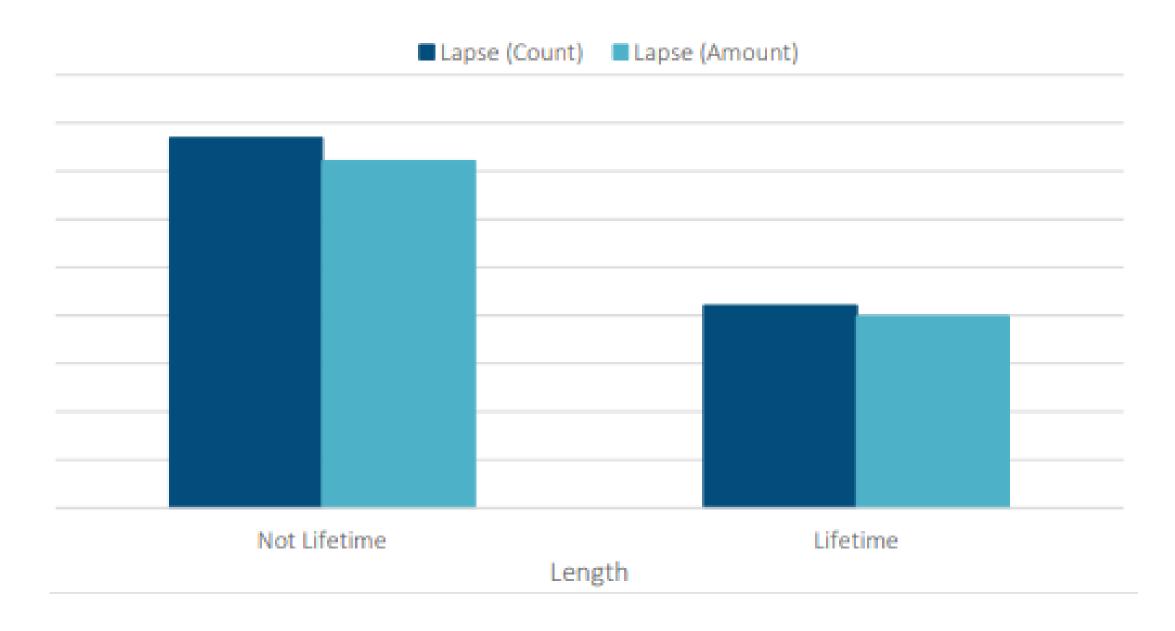
VULSG lapse rates lower in early policy years, but pattern switches around PY 10







Lapse Rates by Length of Guarantee*



Only includes product types with a secondary guarantee (ULSG, IULSG, VULSG)

For all SG product types, Lifetime lapse rates were 45% lower than Not Lifetime

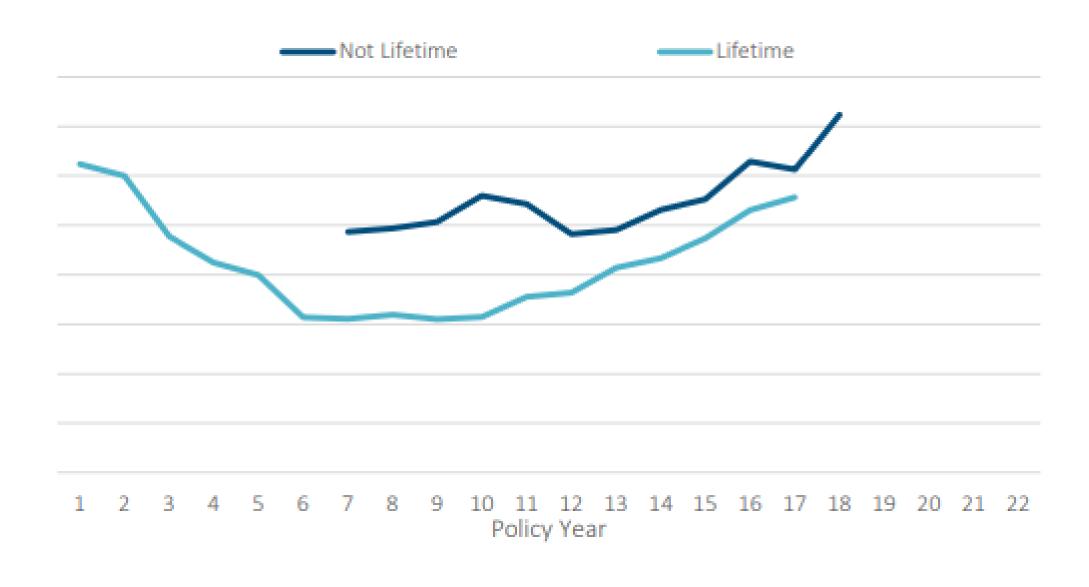






^{*} Lifetime is a secondary guarantee that extends to at least attained age 100 or higher

ULSG Lapse Rates by Length of Guarantee* and Policy Year



ULSG lapse rates based on count

Relative difference begins to decrease in policy year 12

* *Lifetime* is a secondary guarantee that extends to at least attained age 100 or higher







Interactive Tableau Dashboard



Breakouts Tab:

- View count or amount lapse rates
- Ability to change the x-axis
- Select Legend (view results within a variable)
- Using up to 13 experience factor filters

Credibility Tab:

- 90% confidence interval around the count or amount lapse rate
- Credibility of given lapse rate

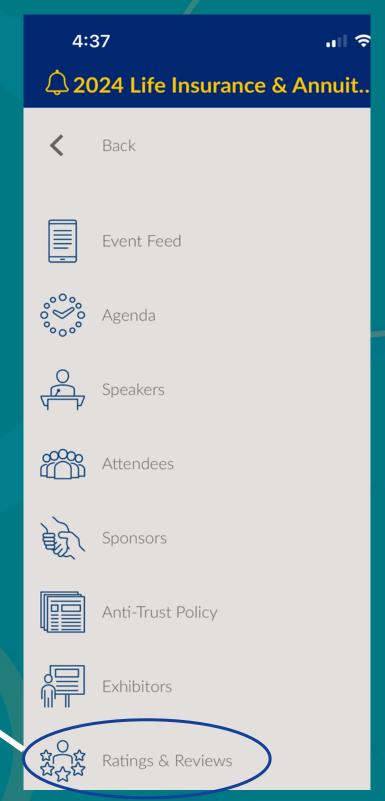






Please Provide Your Feedback on the Conference App

OPTION 1



Ratings & Reviews

OPTION 2

