

Society of Actuaries in Ireland

Mental Health Underwriting – updating for current practices

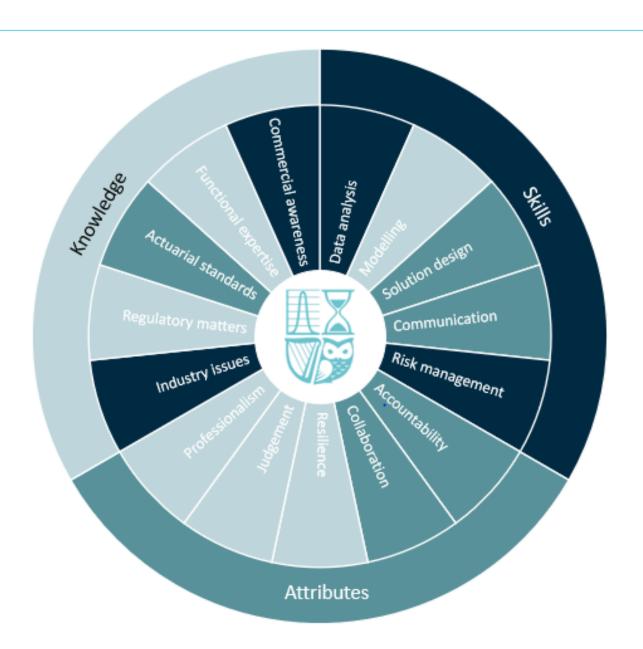
29 April 2021

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SAI Competency Framework Wheel



- History of and changing approaches to mental health
- Underwriting considerations
- How our approach has evolved over time
- Case Studies
- Questions



Ancient History / Middle Ages



20th Century

Theories

- Psychodynamic (Freud) interplay of unresolved unconscious motives
- Behaviourism (Watson) effects of behavioural conditioning

Treatments

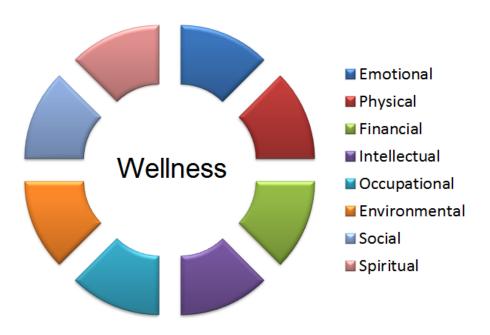
- Psychoanalysis
- Adaptive reconditioning
- Lobotomy
- Insulin coma therapy
- Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT)
- Asylums

Categorisation of mental illness

- International Classification Of Disease (ICD)
- Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders



Modern approach to mental health



Treatments

- Talking treatments
- Psychiatric medication
- Arts and crafts therapies
- Complementary and alternative therapies



Public Attitude to mental health





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ion: Public

Why Is Mental Health underwriting so important

- One in four of us will be affected by a mental health condition in any given year
- Disclosure rates by far the biggest disclosure on applications
- Claims in 2017 mental health was the most common cause of claim on income protection policies in the UK

BUT....

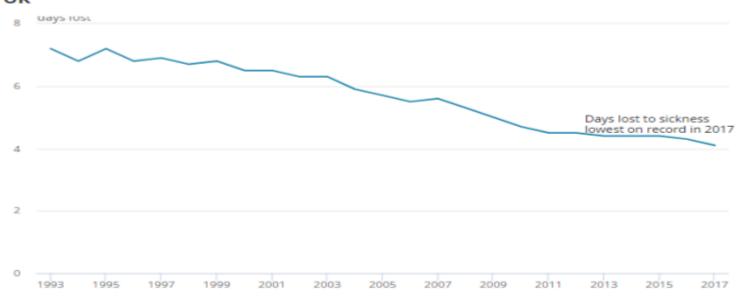
- Do existing underwriting practices reflect the increased prevalence of mental health issues in the public domain and an associated increase in interventions and treatments?
- Are we seeing more disclosure in UK population?

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Public Attitude and Underwriting





Source: Labour Force Survey person datasets, ONS



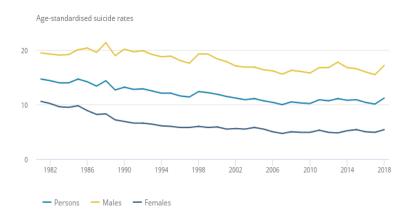
ion: Public

Public Attitude and Underwriting

UK suicide rates

Figure 1: Significant increase in suicide rates for all persons and males in 2018

Age-standardised suicide rates by sex, UK, registered between 1981 and 2018

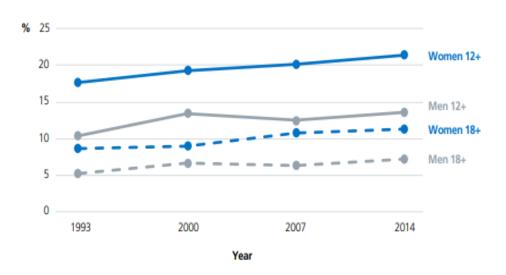


Source: Office for National Statistics, National Records of Scotland, and Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Thanks for GenRe for summarising

CIS-R score of 12 or more and 18 or more

Base: adults aged 16-64

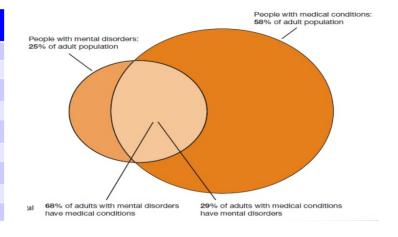




ion: Public

Why are insurers interested in mental health?

Diagnosis	All-Cause mortality	Risk compared to heavy smoking	Relative Risk
Opioid use	14.7	7.7	
Cocaine use	6.0	2.4	
Anorexia nervosa	5.9	2.3	
Alcohol abuse	4.6	1.8	
Heavy smoking	2.6	<u>1.0</u>	
Schizophrenia	2.5	1.0	2.54
Bipolar Disorder	2.2	0.8	2.00
Depression	1.6	0.6	1.71
Cannabis use	1.2	0.5	



Associated with adverse health behaviours

- Smoking
- Substance abuse
- Physical inactivity
- Poor diet



Suicide – can we underwrite the risk?

Suicidal thoughts	20.6 in 100 people	
Suicide attempts	6.7 in 100 people	
Self-harm	7.3 in 100 people	
Suicide rate	10.1 deaths per 100,000	

Large et al (2017) concluded 'We need to acknowledge our powerlessness to usefully classify individuals or groups of patients according to future suicide risk'

Klonsky et al (2017) concluded 'The majority of traditionally cited risk factors for suicide – including depression, hopelessness, most psychiatric disorders, and even impulsivity – predict suicidal ideation but do not distinguish suicide attempters from suicide ideators'

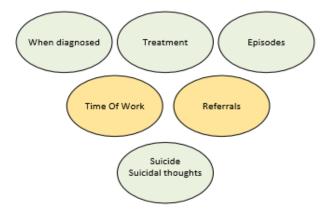
https://www.mind.org.uk/information-support/types-of-mental-health-problems/statistics-and-facts-about-mental-health/how-common-are-mental-health-problems/#.XJJCkyj7TmY

Application questions

OLD (2007)

Have you ever had a mental illness that has required medication, counselling, hospital admission or psychiatric treatment

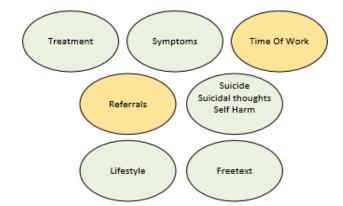
In the last5 years had stress, depression, anxiety, eating disorder, chronic fatigue or tiredness that has ☐ required any medical treatment or advice, or ☐ prevented you from performing the main duties of your occupation or your normal daily activities for more than 3 continuous days?



NEW (2020)

Do you or have you ever had a mental problem that has required hospital treatment, referral to a psychiatrist or have you attempted suicide

In the last 5 years have you had stress, depression, anxiety, eating disorder, chronic fatigue, or any mental health problem that has required you to consult a health professional, have counselling or other psychotherapy, or prevented you from working or carrying out your normal daily activities for more than 5 continuous days



Differences

OLD	NEW	
Are you on medication?	If on medication, has it increased or changed in the last	
	12 months	
Have you taken an overdose of drugs, attempted suicide	In the last 5 years have you ever	
or attempted self harm in the last 10 years?	* intentionally harmed yourself	
	* tried to take your own life	
Please indicate which of the following best describes	When did you last experience symptoms?	
number of episodes and length of symptoms	How many days have you taken off work in the last 5	
	years?	
	Your previous medical history is also an important	
	indicator of your future physical and mental health. The	
	following questions will ask about both.	
	If you would like information on where to find mental	
	health support please download our Scottish Widows	
	Care – Mental Health Support Guide	
	Have you sought to manage your condition by making	
	positive lifestyle changes	
	Free text - would you like to tell us more about your	
	condition	

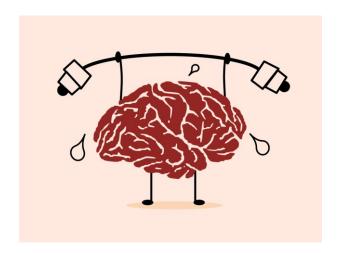


Lifestyle / Self Management

Mental Health UK –

"Your questions are all a bit negative"

"You don't take into account positive steps that customers take to manage their condition"

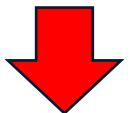




Medical Evidence



Tele interview



- Mental health questionnaire
- GP report
- Specialist report

Access to insurance

Just how many customers with a mental health condition will be offered cover?

- 96% will be offered life cover...
- ..and 80% will be offered life cover at standard terms

The Access To Insurance working group and ABI are focusing on...

- Improving accessibility
- Improving the application process
- Communicating decisions and cover available

Transparency

Case study 1

- Female age 24
- Diagnosed with depression by GP 4 years ago
- No time off work
- Last symptoms over a year ago
- On medication but no change to medication

Case Study 2

- Male aged 35
- Anxiety/depression diagnosed by GP 3 years ago. Treated by psychiatrist as an outpatient
- 35 days off work in the last 5 years
- Started on medication. Still on medication but no change to type or amount in the last 12 months
- Last symptoms 8 months ago
- No episodes of self harm or thoughts to take own life
- Participates in group therapy, increased exercise and improved diet



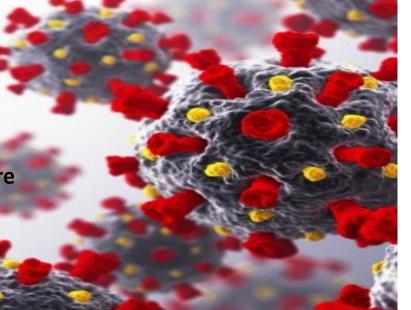
COVID-19 and mental health

"At least half a million more people in UK may experience mental ill health as a result of Covid-19"

Centre for Mental Health - first forecast

UK levels of mental distress rose from 18.9% pre lockdown to 27.3% one month into lockdown

UK mental health before and during the COVID-19 pandemic: a longitudinal probability sample survey of the UK population - The Lancet July 2020





Summary

- Poor mental health has been prevalent as long as good mental health
- Treatments have varied: supernatural cause scientific approach holistic approach.
- Public awareness and acceptance of mental health conditions has increased significantly in recent years
- Prevalence of anxiety/depression increasing but is the impact reducing?
- Assessing risk without consistent evidence base is difficult, it needs to rely on identifying key factors and what is truly a long term risk.
- It's easier to get protection with a history of poor mental health than you might think
- Insurers are adopting a more sympathetic approach and trying to avoid over underwriting...
- ..but uncertainty is always present (COVID-19)

Questions

Please click on the 'Raise Hand' icon to ask a question and wait to be unmuted

or

Use the Q&A function

