



**A smarter way to score
life insurance risk**

LifeScore Med360SM **Introduction**



ABOUT LIFESCORE MED360

LifeScore Med360 is a predictive model that generates a mortality risk score based on an individual's personal and family health, and laboratory test results. The model was developed using machine learning applied to a massive underwriting data set that includes lab results and health and behavioral questionnaire for applicants going back 20 years. The result is a mortality risk model that has outperformed traditional underwriting.

With LifeScore Med360, carriers can:



**Improve risk selection
(reduced mortality losses)**



**Increase operational efficiency
(faster decision with lower cost)**

Most underwriting models are trained to replicate underwriters' decisions, so their optimal performance, if achieved, would match the quality of the decisions underwriters made in the past. Other models estimate risk based on alternate data sources that do not offer the protective value that a paramedical exam provides.

LifeScore Med360 was developed on the same underwriting data that have been proven in the industry for decades – medical history, medical exam and lab values. By using advanced machine learning techniques, the LifeScore Med360 model captures non-linear relationships and non-parametric interactions between variables. As a result, it is better at finding hidden risks and the 'hidden healthy' than rules-based and traditional underwriting processes.

LifeScore Labs is making this advanced scoring model available to all underwriters. Carriers can simply submit anonymized labs and application data through an API and immediately get a mortality risk score returned to the underwriter's workbench or rules engine. Companies can improve their underwriting process with LifeScore Med360.

BETTER DATA MAKES A BETTER MODEL

LifeScore Med360 was developed by applying machine learning to a large and comprehensive underwriting data set from LifeScore Labs' parent company, MassMutual.



The model was built using MassMutual's consolidated record of applications for which a laboratory test was ordered from 20 years of data.

1.5M
records

12M
exposure years

23K
observed deaths

Includes applications for policies placed, policies offered and not taken, and declined.



The attributes in the dataset cover:



Laboratory test results



Personal & family health history



Policy & underwriting information



Mortality outcome as of end of 2019

What's in the lab data?



- ✓ biophysical measurements (e.g., build, blood pressure)
- ✓ liver function tests
- ✓ kidney function tests
- ✓ lipids

- ✓ blood proteins
- ✓ urine proteins
- ✓ blood sugars
- ✓ several indicators (e.g., cocaine)



THE DATA SCIENCE BEHIND LIFESCORE MED360

Built for life insurance

In the life insurance underwriting context, age, gender, and smoking status are among the biggest drivers of mortality risk; products, pricing, and underwriting guidelines are all built for cohorts defined by these variables. Our data scientists were challenged to maximize the predictive value of the inputs to stratify the risk associated with applicants within these cohorts.

For a deeper dive, review our white paper published on AI Magazine at: <https://www.lifescorelabs.com/products/lifescore-med360/>. Some highlights are shown below.

LifeScore Med360 Key Facts

LifeScore Med360 was built using a Random Survival Forest (RSF) method

Armed with training data that contains ground truth mortality outcomes and 49 underwriting inputs, RSF has a very high theoretical performance limit. And sure enough, it worked better than everything else we tried.

- A highly flexible and accurate ensemble method combining decisions trees, bagging, & random selection extended to survival data



- Advantages**
- Adaptively models non-linear effects & interactions
 - Handles mixed data types
 - Embeds feature selection
 - Can provide out-of-bag estimates

- Disadvantages**
- Computationally intensive
 - Challenging to interpret

LifeScore Med360 went through a rigorous testing and validation process

Machine learning is only as good as the data on which it's trained. To optimize performance, our data scientists tested and validated on multiple dimensions to guard against overfitting.

- Extensive experiments iterated on:



feature selection



variable transformation



hyperparameter tuning



sampling techniques

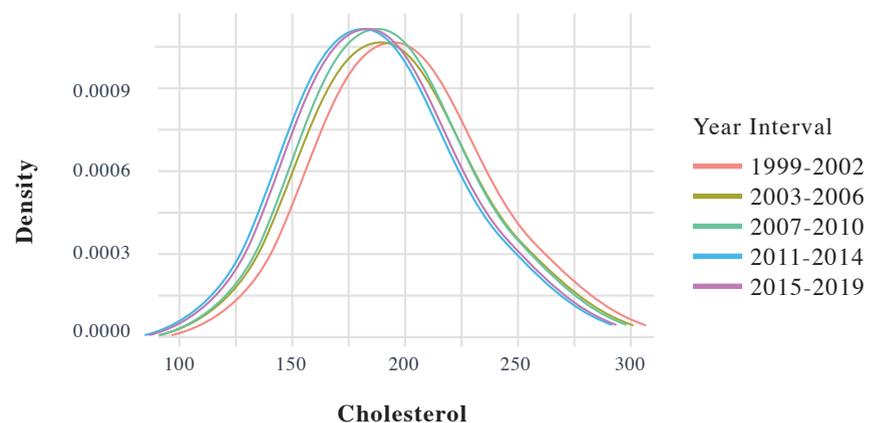
LifeScore Med360 is updated to reflect health trends and with more data gets better overtime

The data asset grows every year with:

-  New applicant data
-  More exposure years
-  More observed deaths

By retraining the underlying model regularly, LifeScore Med360's performance has improved with time.

Consider cholesterol. Consistent with medical research, we observed that applicant cholesterol levels trended lower across time. We control for these temporal differences by applying a statistical adjustment to translate values to a consistent range.

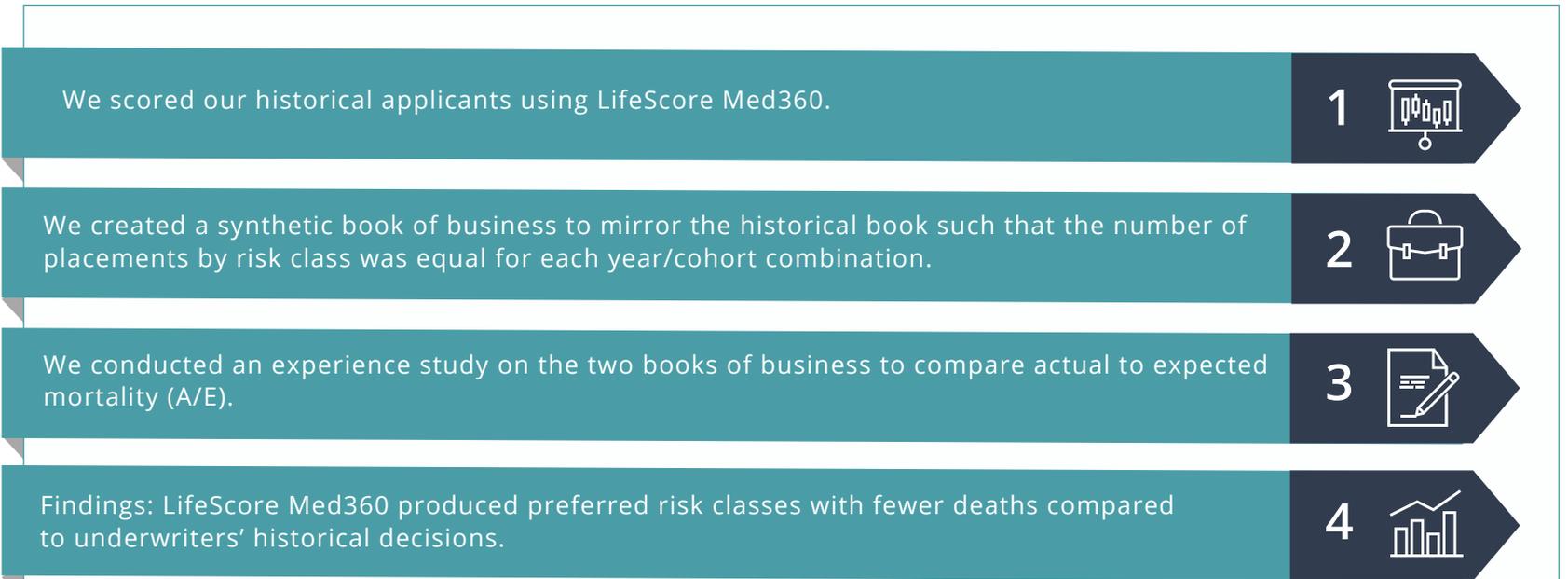


PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

LifeScore Med360 has been compared to traditional underwriting

LifeScore Med360 score was used to reassign risk class placements on an actual book of business. Some applicant profiles in the synthetic book of business were assigned to different classes than they had been assigned by underwriters, and some applicant profiles that had previously been declined by some underwriters were placed into one of the available risk classes.

Validation Process



Non-tobacco placement comparison. The mortality rate was normalized by the underwriter ultra-preferred A/E at 100.

	Historical Placement Decision	Med360 Placement Decision
Ultra-preferred	100	92
Select Preferred	119	117
Standard	160	168
Substandard/ decline	363	367

Comparison of 850,000 applications received by MassMutual from 2000-2016.

- LifeScore Med360 produced preferred risk classes with fewer deaths compared to underwriters' historical decisions.
- Standard and sub-standard/decline pools saw higher mortality rates, indicating that the model appropriately placed higher-risk applicants into higher-priced risk pools.

LifeScore Med360 outperformed traditional underwriting, despite having fewer data sources available to it. Underwriters screen for financial suitability, review prescription drug history, check MIB records, etc. for a more complete view of an applicant, yet LifeScore Med360 still outperformed traditional underwriting in our historical analysis without this additional information. As a result, these estimates of performance improvement are conservative.

Results:

We developed simulated underwriting decisions using LifeScore Med360 on historical applications to compare to the decisions reached by underwriters. In those comparisons, actuarial reviews demonstrated that:

LifeScore Med360 produced a best class (ultra-preferred) with **9% fewer deaths** at 15 years.

Overall mortality experience **improved by 10.5%**. We've tried to estimate the effect of additional rules by over-riding the model decision if underwriters assigned substandard or decline.



READY TO TALK?

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