Conduct of Business Risks – Consumer Perspective

Birny Birnbaum, Center for Economic Justice before the
IAIS Market Conduct Subcommittee

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1. Low-Value Products Targeted at Low-Income Consumers
   a. Measurement of Value of Insurance Product to Consumers – Benefit Ratio or Loss Ratio

2. Credit-Related Insurance Products
   a. Abuses of consumer credit insurance / ppi show up all over the globe
   b. Reverse Competition – kickbacks to lender, low benefits to borrower
   c. Massive profitability creates incentives for abusive sales and claims settlement practices (post-claims underwriting).
   d. Debt Cancellation Replacement for Payment Protection Insurance/Consumer Credit Insurance
   e. Mortgage Insurance
   f. Numerous studies at CEJ web site:  www.cej-online.org

3. Disclosures to Empower Consumers, Not a Liability Shield for Insurers;  Best Practices for Consumer Disclosures
   a. Market Analysis to determine if disclosure can address a market problem and empower consumer
   b. Timing and method of presentation of disclosure as important as content
   c. Testing of disclosures prior to use
   d. Insights from behavioral economics
   e. Testing of outcomes after disclosures in use
   f. US examples:
      i. Insurance Department Rate Comparison Tables -- Ineffective
      ii. Shopping Guides -- Ineffective
      iii. Policy Comparison Tool – Effective (Attachment – Texas Office of Public Insurance Counsel)
4. Producer Compensation Schemes Not Aligned with Interest of Consumers
   a. Incentives to churn or replace policies; sell unsuitable products; push one product over others regardless of consumer needs
   b. US Example: auto/property agent compensation vs. life/annuity compensation
   c. US Example: contingent compensation based on sales volume, loss ratios
   d. At a minimum, transparency of compensation; prohibitions on certain compensation schemes

5. Risk Classifications and Fair Treatment of Consumers
   a. Unfair rating factors – “price optimization” (price elasticity of demand), socio-economic characteristics, credit score;
   b. Factors reflecting and perpetuating historic discrimination: disparate impact
   c. Rating factors that undermine loss mitigation role of insurance
   d. Rating factors from data mining into a black box scoring model
   e. Transparency and limitations on risk classifications to promote loss mitigation

6. Protection of Consumer Data and Privacy
   a. Telematics
   b. Loss Databases
   c. Fraud Databases

7. Overly Complex Retirement Income Products
   a. Insuring market risk vs. mortality risk
   b. Consumer inability to evaluate overall value of product – benefit ratio
   c. Fee Harvesting by insurers vs. product value to consumers
   d. Long-term investment by consumer; surprise policy provisions years later and too late for alternative investment.

8. Systemically-Risky Retirement Income Products – Contingent Deferred Annuities

9. Publication of Data of Insurer Market Performance – typically packaged by consumer organizations / academics to develop comprehensible metrics for consumers
   a. Revenues, Expenses, Benefit (Loss Ratios)
   b. Location of Sales by Product and Price
   c. Consumer Complaints by product and product life cycle stages
   d. Claim Settlement Metrics – claims denied / days to claim payment by product and location
INTRODUCTION TO OPIC

- Created in 1991 by Texas State Legislature.
- Small independent state agency (avg 12 employees).
- Promotes public understanding of insurance issues.
- Advances issues that are beneficial to a substantial number of Texas insurance consumers.
- Staff includes attorneys, insurance specialists, economists, and statisticians.
NAVIGATING OPIC’S POLICY COMPARISON TOOL

* Compare up to five policies at a time,
* Comparisons available for homeowners, condo, renters, and auto insurance,
* Lists coverages that commonly differ
HOMEOWNERS INSURANCE COMPARISON

HOW TO USE THIS TOOL:

Our comparison tool allows you to compare up to 5 different insurance policies. Here's what to do:

FIRST: Choose a company from the Company drop down menu.

You can't filter out a homeowners company listed on the drop down menu, if it is because the company is a Florida mutual company (such as Homeaffinity or First American) or a surplus lines company. These companies are not required to list their policy terms with the Florida Department of Insurance (FDI).

SECOND: Choose the policy you wish to compare from Policy drop down menu.

Some companies may offer more than one policy. If you are unsure of which policy to compare, ask an agent or company representative the name of the policy the company is most likely to offer you.

THIRD: Click the Select Coverages button.

PLEASE NOTE: You will be directed to another page where you can choose exactly which coverages you want to compare. Policies can provide a variety of coverages and you can name your comparison by selecting specific coverages you are interested in, or compare policies across all coverages.

FOURTH: Once you have selected the coverages you want to compare, click the Show Comparisons button.

It's that simple. Our comparison tool will generate the results in an easy to read chart that allows you to compare each policy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Policy</th>
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NOTE: TOOL FOR COMPARISON AND INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY.

The results generated by the tool are for informational purposes only. Before purchasing a policy, please check with an agent or company representative to ensure the information provided by this tool is consistent with what the company is currently offering. Always refer to the actual policy language to determine the full extent of coverage under the policy.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION YOU NEED TO KNOW.
HOMEOWNERS, CONDO, AND RENTERS COVERAGE

- Type of Coverage – All Risk v. Named Perils
- Water Damage – Sudden and Accidental Discharge, Continuous or Repeated Leakage, Backup, Freezing, and Flood
- Mold – Mold Damage, Testing, Remediation, and ALE

INCLUDED ON OPIC’S POLICY COMPARISON TOOL

Continued...

- Foundations or Slabs
- Falling Objects
- Weight of Ice and Snow
- Collapse
- Damage by Animals
- Damage by Vehicles
- Glass Breakage
- Construction Defects
- Deterioration
- Additional Living Expenses
- ACV v. Replacement
INCLUDED ON OPIC’S POLICY COMPARISON TOOL

Automobile Coverage

* Covered Vehicles – Replacement Vehicles, Trailers, Motorcycles, Added Vehicles, Other Family Member’s Vehicles, Temporary Substitute Vehicles.

* Covered Drivers – All Users, Permissive Driver, Named Driver Exclusion

* Other Coverages – Liability Outside the U.S., Loss of Use, Liability Outside of Texas.

Are People Really Using It?

Average Monthly Hits Increased By 6000

![Graph showing increased visits](chart.png)
I. LIMIT CONTENT AND AMOUNT OF INFORMATION

Recognize that consumers can be easily overwhelmed with too much detail. They must be able to use the tool to evaluate the most important elements to them in a short amount of time. Keep in mind the following:

1. The risk profile for your state. List important coverages;
2. Define insurance terms in as plain language as possible;
3. For those consumers who want more detail, you can give them means to obtain it;
4. Keep your system’s programming scalable so you can add features, data, and other information as desired.

II. AVOID “RATING” POLICIES

While various rating tools can be helpful for consumers, their use is problematic in policy comparisons. Why?

1. Premiums and coverages differ greatly and do not always have a linear relationship.
3. Complaint ratios and financial ratings must be evaluated.
4. Invites complaints from the industry if policy isn’t rated as they think it should be.
5. Misleads consumers if their experience doesn’t match your rating.
III. CONTROL AND VERIFY CONTENT

As governmental entities we are expected to verify the accuracy of the information we present to the public. We are also expected to be an unbiased source of information. To do so, we should:

1. Gather our own data from policies or verify that any data provided by insurers is in accordance with the terms of their policy. There is no safe way to do this other than having a subject matter expert(s) create and/or review all data for your site.
2. Use uniform language when possible in descriptions.
3. Update as needed. This is pretty easy after the initial tool is created.

IV. TEST THE TOOL BEFORE LAUNCH AND HAVE A “SOFT” ROLLOUT

This seems like (and is) common sense, but it is important to mention. In your testing, consider doing this:

1. Using a parallel site with a login, ask people for feedback on all aspects of using the tool (ease of use, any bugs, helpfulness, etc.). It’s important that both insurance novices and experts provide feedback. This does not have to be time consuming, difficult or formal.
2. After correcting all the issues you can find, launch the site. I suggest waiting a few weeks to see if any other issues arise before publicizing it.
3. When ready, publicize, publicize, and publicize some more.
V. LINK THE TOOL TO OTHER RESOURCES CONSUMERS CAN USE TO DETERMINE PREMIUMS AND COMPANY SPECIFIC INFORMATION

If you have other tools or links that will help the consumer in their shopping, link them prominently in the comparison tool. For example, if you have a premium comparison tool or complaint index ratings elsewhere on your website, these will be important to include. Including access to relevant information that can assist the consumer will help your tool become the “go to” tool for consumers who want to shop quickly and effectively.

FIVE BENEFITS TO GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES

1. After initial set up, you have a central repository of information that is easy to use and update.
2. Saves the work product of your experts. When staff leaves/retires, much of their policy knowledge remains.
3. Saves staff time and effort by avoiding repeated look ups of policy terms.
4. Helps eliminate some potential for errors in policy interpretation.
5. Greater visibility and better interaction with consumers and insurance agents.
FOR MORE INFORMATION

Visit our website at [WWW.OPIC.STATE.TX.US](http://WWW.OPIC.STATE.TX.US)

OR

Contact Public Counsel Deeia Beck at:
333 Guadalupe, Suite 3-120
Austin, Texas 78701-3942
dbeck@opic.state.tx.us
(512) 322-4143