# Insurance Company Operations





### Purpose of the Module

- Give you an insight into the inner-workings of an insurance company
- Help you appreciate how secure insurance really is...and why...so you can reassure families that their preneed insurance dollars are safe with you and companies like Homesteaders



# Competition in the Life Insurance Industry

- Competitive environment has dramatically changed in the past 25 years
  - Competition for life and annuity customers
- Many insurance markets are near saturation
  - Not the case with preneed insurance
  - We've barely scratched the surface





### Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999

- GLB Act, also known as the *Financial Services Modernization Act* 
  - Promotes integration among financial services providers
  - Allows banks, insurance companies, etc. to affiliate in a holding company structure
    - Holding Company may or may not have controlling interest in one or more other companies (subsidiaries)
    - Larger holding companies are also known as financial conglomerates

## Regulation

- Most insurance laws can be classified into two broad categories
  - Solvency laws
  - Market conduct laws





- Insurance regulation is divided between federal and state governments
- Insurance regulation is primarily governed by the states



#### The Bottom Line

- Asset requirements ensure that insurers invest sufficiently and wisely
- Reserve requirements ensure that companies set aside enough money to pay <u>anticipated</u> policy benefits
- Minimum capital and surplus requirements help guarantee that the amount of money each insurer has available comfortably exceeds what it owes to its customers



- Ethics
  - A system of accepted standards of conduct and moral judgment
- Combines the following elements
  - Honesty
  - Integrity
  - Fair treatment





- Insurance is a long-term promise
- If a policy doesn't deliver on its promises, surviving loved ones will suffer financially



- Includes the following for insurers
  - Upholding promises to customers
  - Operating in a responsible manner
  - Treating customers equitably
  - Doing high-quality work in a timely fashion
  - Keeping private information confidential



- Cashing in an insurance policy to help pay for a new policy
- Legal and ethical issue
- Agent has duty to disclose all pertinent information to the client and to the insurance company and to act in the client's best interest



- Completeness and accuracy of life insurance information is critical
- Provide proper disclosure... then, let the client decide





# Functional Areas of Life Insurance Companies

- Marketing
- Actuarial
- Underwriting
- Customer Service
- ClaimAdministration
- AnnuityAdministration

- Investments
- Accounting
- Information Technology
- Legal
- Compliance
- Human Resources





- Results in setting a premium rate
  - Charge per unit of life insurance coverage
- Objectives:
  - Allow the company to pay all of the product's benefits and associated expenses
  - Return a modest profit



## Underwriting Overview

- The process
  - Assess and classify the proposed insured's degree of risk
  - Make a decision to accept or decline the risk



# Underwriting and Guaranteed Issue Products

- With guaranteed-issue products, such as Homesteaders, the underwriting is "built into" the product risk and its pricing
  - Does not take anti-selection into account
  - Relies on the agent to consider the insurance company's interests before recommending the product to a high-risk, proposed insured
- The applicant satisfies the underwriting guidelines by meeting the product's broad eligibility requirements



- External customers
  - Policyowners & beneficiaries
  - Funeral homes
  - Agents
- Internal customers
  - Company employees
  - Company departments



- Delegate more authority and accountability to front-line employees (empower them)
- Provide employees with tools to do their job
  - Technology
  - Training
  - Education
- Create customer-oriented systems
- Measure customer satisfaction



#### E-Commerce

- Using the Internet and other computer networks...
  - To deliver commercial information
  - To facilitate business transactions
  - To facilitate the delivery of products and services
- Eliminates some of the limitations of traditional commerce
  - 24/7 availability
  - Instant Claim Processing at Homesteaders
  - Order processing





# Insurance Financial Objectives

- Every life insurance company has two basic financial objectives:
  - Solvency: Being able to meet all of their financial obligations as they come due
  - Profitability: Attempting to maximize the value of the company for the benefit of the owners (policy or stock) by earning a profit
- Risk is an important consideration for setting solvency and profitability goals



- Claim Administration
- Complaint Handling
- Consumer Privacy
- Market Conduct Exams

