

## What's the hype?

Building your business with Par Whole Life

Katherine Hill<br>Regional Sales Manager, Ind. Life \& Health<br>Equitable Life of Canada

## Agenda

- Whole life unraveled
- How dividends are determined
- Participating account experience components
- About Equitable Life's participating account
- Stock vs mutual
- Competitive analysis


## Life sales mix evolution



2014 industry
as at June 30


2013 industry


## 2014 Equitable

as at June 30


- Whole Life - UL
- Term

Source: LIMRA's Canadian Individual Life Sales Survey ; sales by premium; 2007 and 2013 results are as at December 31

## What is par?

- A par policy is made up of two main components:
- The underlying guaranteed premiums and policy values (basic permanent insurance amount and its cash value, reduced paid-up insurance)
- Non-guaranteed dividends, which can be used to purchase additional insurance coverage and/or accumulate cash values (or paid in cash/reduce premiums)


## Guarantees

- Par policy premiums and guaranteed values are based on long-term assumptions.
- Assumptions include investment returns, mortality, and expenses


## How are dividends calculated?

- Actual experience is compared to the long-term assumptions
- Experience that is better in total than the longterm assumptions creates earnings that are available to be distributed as dividends
- If experience worsens, these earnings decrease
- If experience improves, these earnings increase


## How are dividends calculated?

- Dividends will never be negative
- Once credited to the policy they are VESTED
- A portion of the par earnings will be held in the company to maintain the surplus position


## How are dividends calculated?


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## How are they distributed?

## Contribution principle



At the policy level, dividends will vary by gender, smoking status, issue age, policy duration, and policy size (face amount).

## Par account experience components

- The main components:
- Expenses
- Mortality and lapse
- Investment performance
- Other components:
- Policy loans


## Expenses

- Expenses tend to be a fairly small part of the total dividend
- This component looks at the difference between estimated and actual administration expenses


## Mortality and lapse

- Mortality experience tends to be relatively stable
- Has generally improved over time
- About 30-40\% of the total dividend, depending on age and duration
- This component will vary by gender, smoking status, issue age and policy duration
- Lapse experience also tends to be fairly stable


## Investment performance

- The interest portion of the dividend is typically the largest portion of the dividend
- About 40-65\% of the total dividend, depending on age and duration
- Based on the rate of return earned on the par account assets
- Will increase by policy duration as the guaranteed cash value increases


## About our par account

- Top-down management approach
- \$355,200,000 in assets (as at 31 Dec 2014)
- The "Goldilocks advantage"
- Ideal transaction size - big enough to garner the attention of the institutional dealer desks, small enough that we don't move the market to transact
- Allows us to be selective - can pick the issuers that are most likely to outperform, ie Preferred Shares
- No conflicting priorities in a mutual company

| Your | MetPor Acrount Rate of Return | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sex/TSX } \\ & \text { Comoite } \\ & \text { index } \end{aligned}$ | 5 Yarar 6K | Consumer Price ladex |  | Year | Dividend scale interest rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1994 | 9.6 | -2.5 | 7.4 | 0.2 |  | 1995 | 10.2\% |
| 1995 | 9.4 | 11.9 | 71. | 1.8 |  | 1996 | 9.6\% |
| 1996 | 9.1 | 25.7 | 5.6 | 2.2 |  | 1996 | 9.6\% |
| 1997 | 85 | 13.0 | 4.7 | 0.8 |  | 1997 | 10.0\% |
| 1998 | 8.3 | -3.2 | 4.4 | 1.0 |  | 1998 | 9.1\% |
| 1999 | 8.2 | 29.7 | 4.8 | 2.6 |  |  |  |
| 2000 | 82 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 3.2 |  | 1999 | 8.8\% |
| 2001 | 77 | -139 | 4.0 | 0.1 |  | 2000 | 8.8\% |
| 2002 | 8.0 | -14.0 | 3.9 | 3.8 |  |  |  |
| 2003 | 77 | 24.3 | 3.1 | 2.1 | Par account | 2001 | 8.8\% |
| 2004 | 7.6 | 12.5 | 29 | 2.1 |  | 2002 | 8.8\% |
| 2005 | 7.5 | 21.9 | 2.7 | 21 | VS |  |  |
| 2006 | 7.6 7.3 | 14.5 7.2 | 3.2 3.3 | 1.7 2.4 | dividend scale | 2003 | 8.4\% |
| 2008 | 4.9 | -35.0 | 3.0 | 1.2 |  |  | 8.2 |
| 2009 | 8.6 | 30.7 | 2.0 | 1.3 |  | 2005 | 8.2\% |
| 2010 | 7.8 | 14.4 | 2.0 | 2.4 |  | 2006 | 7.9\% |
| 2011 | 6.0 | -11.1 | 19 | 23 |  | 2007 | 7\%\% |
| 2012 | 73 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 0.8 |  | 200 | 7.\% |
| 2013 | 85 | 9.6 | 1.6 | 1.2 |  | 2008 | 7.9\% |
| Arercye Anmut ted Peturis |  |  |  |  |  | 2009 | 7.4\% |
| 1 | 85 | 9.6 | 1.6 | 1.2 |  |  |  |
| 3 | 7.3 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 1.4 |  | 2010 | 7.1\% |
| 5 | 7.7 | 9.5 | 1.8 | 1.6 |  | 2011 | 7.1\% |
| 10 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 24 | 1.8 |  |  |  |
| 20 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 3.7 | 1.8 |  | 2012 | 6.8\% |
| Stondard | 11 |  |  |  |  | 2013 | 6.8\% |
|  | 1.1 | 16.1 | 1.7 | 0.9 |  | 2014 | 6.8\% |

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## Policy loans

- Policy loans form part of the assets within the par account
- If the policy loan interest rate is significantly lower than the returns earned on other assets, high policy loan activity will have a negative impact on policy dividends
- Under the contribution principle, policy loan activity is reflected in the dividends by class
- The actions of a subset of policyholders will impact the dividends of an entire class


## Important terminology

- Par account rate of return
- The rate of return earned on the par account assets in a given calendar year.
- Also called the Par Yield
- Dividend scale interest rate
- The rate used in setting the dividend scale.
- Based on recent investment experience in the par account
- In setting this rate, actual experience will be smoothed to reduce volatility (e.g. equity returns)
- Dividend interest component
- A calculated factor based roughly on the guaranteed cash value and the difference between:
- dividend scale interest rate, less investment-related expenses, and
- the interest rate assumed in setting the guaranteed values


## Stock vs. mutual company dividends

## Can you spot the difference??



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## A competitive analysis

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## 25-year dividend scale comparison

## Average returns

|  | Equitable | Company A | Company B |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 year | $6.8 \%$ | $6.5 \%$ | $7.2 \%$ |
| 3 years | $6.9 \%$ | $6.9 \%$ | $7.2 \%$ |
| 5 years | $7.0 \%$ | $7.2 \%$ | $7.5 \%$ |
| 10 years | $7.5 \%$ | $7.4 \%$ | $7.7 \%$ |
| 20 years | $8.4 \%$ | $8.3 \%$ | $8.2 \%$ |
| 25 years | $8.9 \%$ | $9.0 \%$ | $8.7 \%$ |
| Standard <br> deviation <br> since 1989 | $1.45 \%$ | $1.69 \%$ | $1.26 \%$ |

Average returns assume a geometric mean Source: Equitable Life of Canada; Canada Life; Sun Life historical performance publications

## Par account experience comparison

## Average returns

|  | Equitable | Company A | Company B |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1}$ year | $8.5 \%$ | $6.9 \%$ | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ |
| $\mathbf{3}$ years | $7.3 \%$ | $5.4 \%$ | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ |
| $\mathbf{5}$ years | $7.7 \%$ | $6.7 \%$ | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ years | $7.3 \%$ | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ |
| 20 years | $7.9 \%$ | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ |
| Standard <br> deviation since <br> $\mathbf{1 9 9 4}$ | $1.1 \%$ | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ |

## Commission comparison

| Company | Plan type | FYC | Year <br> $\mathbf{2}$ | Year <br> $\mathbf{3}$ | Year <br> $\mathbf{4 - 5}$ | Year <br> $6-10$ | Year <br> $11+$ | Age <br> cap |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Estate | $50 \%^{*}$ | $10 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $1 \%$ | No |
|  | Wealth | $50 \%^{*}$ | $10 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $1 \%$ | No |
| Company A | Estate | $50 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 80 |
|  | Wealth | $50 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 80 |
| Company <br> Estate/ <br> Wealth | Life Pay | 20 Pay | $50 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $2 \%$ |
|  | Pay to 65 | $45 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $2 \%$ | No |
|  |  | $47.5 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $2 \%$ | No |

*Additional FYC of 5\% available for qualifying advisors: \$90K WL FYC \& 15 policies for 2015 Optional deposits for all carriers: 4\% Level

## 20 pay estate plans - comparison

## male, age 45, non-smoker, \$500,000

|  | Equitable Life(Premium $\$ 15,115$ ) |  | Company A(Premium \$15,415) |  | Company B(Premium $\$ 17,270$ ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age | Cash value | Death benefit | Cash value | Death benefit | Cash value | Death benefit |
| 55 | \$ 58,940 | \$ 573,856 | \$ 56,560 | \$ 562,667 | \$ 74,834 | \$ 599,877 |
| 65 | \$ 494,348 | \$ 891,393 | \$ 486,005 | \$ 845,080 | \$ 517,576 | \$ 961,059 |
| 75 | \$ 905,359 | \$1,312,091 | \$ 847,054 | \$1,223,585 | \$ 907,455 | \$1,361,302 |
| 85 | \$1,454,943 | \$1,790,130 | \$1,350,092 | \$1,668,890 | \$1,437,118 | \$1,808,071 |

## 20 pay estate plans - comparison

male, age 45, non-smoker, \$500,000 (match annual premium of $\$ 17,270$ using overfunding)

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Equitable } \\ (\$ 15,115+2,155=\$ 17,270) \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Company A } \\ (\$ 15,415+\$ 1,855=\$ 17,270) \end{gathered}$ |  | Company B (\$17,270) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age | Cash value | Death benefit | Cash value | Death benefit | Cash value | Death benefit |
| 55 | \$ 85,692 | \$ 648,580 | \$ 79,480 | \$ 626,332 | \$ 74,834 | \$ 599,877 |
| 65 | \$ 564,695 | \$1,033,795 | \$ 546,503 | \$ 966,807 | \$ 517,576 | \$ 961,059 |
| 75 | \$1,016,180 | \$1,482,584 | \$ 942,836 | \$1,370,716 | \$ 907,455 | \$1,361,302 |
| 85 | \$1,622,217 | \$2,000,272 | \$1,493,512 | \$1,850,204 | \$1,437,118 | \$1,808,071 |

## 20 pay estate plans - comparison

male, age 45, non-smoker, \$500,000+ (match annual premiums of $\$ 17,270$ by increasing face amount (FA))

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Equitable } \\ (\text { FA }=\$ 571,523) \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Company A } \\ (F A=\$ 560,305) \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Company B } \\ & (F A=\$ 500,000) \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age | Cash value | Death benefit | Cash value | Death benefit | Cash value | Death benefit |
| 55 | \$ 67,372 | \$ 655,944 | \$ 63,382 | \$ 630,530 | \$ 74,834 | \$ 599,877 |
| 65 | \$ 565,063 | \$1,018,903 | \$ 544,622 | \$ 947,005 | \$ 517,576 | \$ 961,059 |
| 75 | \$1,034,867 | \$1,499,780 | \$ 949,217 | \$1,371,162 | \$ 907,455 | \$1,361,302 |
| 85 | \$1,663,068 | \$2,046,202 | \$1,512,926 | \$1,870,174 | \$1,437,118 | \$1,808,071 |

## Life pay estate plans - comparison

> male, age 45, non-smoker, \$100,000

|  | Equitable Life <br> $(\$ 2,920)$ |  | Company A <br> $(\$ 2,908)$ |  | Company B <br> $(\$ 2,995)$ |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age | Cash <br> value | Death <br> benefit | Cash <br> value | Death <br> benefit | Cash <br> value | Death <br> benefit |
| $\mathbf{5 5}$ | $\$ 29,184$ | $\$ 112,524$ | $\$ 9,179$ | $\$ 111,885$ | $\$ 13,085$ | $\$ 119,310$ |
| $\mathbf{6 5}$ | $\$ 86,036$ | $\$ 192,381$ | $\$ 82,597$ | $\$ 184,703$ | $\$ 87,459$ | $\$ 192,621$ |
| $\mathbf{7 5}$ | $\$ 184,904$ | $\$ 291,698$ | $\$ 177,295$ | $\$ 280,483$ | $\$ 179,216$ | $\$ 285,364$ |
| $\mathbf{8 5}$ | $\$ 321,595$ | $\$ 409,039$ | $\$ 309,414$ | $\$ 395,846$ | $\$ 306,565$ | $\$ 393,846$ |

## 20 pay wealth plans - comparison

$$
\text { male, age 45, non-smoker, } \$ 500,000
$$

|  | Equitable Life (Premium \$17,530) |  | Company A (Premium \$17,875) |  | Company B (Premium \$18,965) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age | Cash value | Death benefit | Cash value | Death benefit | Cash value | Death benefit |
| 55 | \$ 174,899 | \$ 633,795 | \$ 174,194 | \$ 635,261 | \$ 203,773 | \$ 758,893 |
| 65 | \$ 473,964 | \$ 913,895 | \$ 469,391 | \$ 893,141 | \$ 539,750 | \$1,043,533 |
| 75 | \$ 804,221 | \$1,255,725 | \$ 791,806 | \$1,226,277 | \$ 885,893 | \$1,344,677 |
| 85 | \$1,288,737 | \$1,662,986 | \$1,261,396 | \$1,629,451 | \$1,347,865 | \$1,692,881 |

## 20 pay wealth plans - comparison

male, age 45, non-smoker, \$500,000 (match annual premium of $\$ 18,965$ using overfunding)

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Equitable Life } \\ & (\$ 17,530+\$ 1,435) \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Company A } \\ (\$ 17,875+\$ 1,090) \end{gathered}$ |  | Company B (\$18,965) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age | Cash value | Death benefit | Cash value | Death benefit | Cash value | Death benefit |
| 55 | \$ 192,712 | \$ 683,553 | \$ 187,662 | \$ 672,671 | \$ 203,773 | \$ 758,893 |
| 65 | \$ 520,808 | \$1,008,721 | \$ 504,940 | \$ 964,667 | \$ 539,750 | \$1,043,533 |
| 75 | \$ 878,017 | \$1,369,257 | \$ 848,088 | \$1,312,731 | \$ 885,893 | \$1,344,677 |
| 85 | \$1,400,124 | \$1,802,919 | \$1,345,670 | \$1,735,992 | \$1,347,865 | \$1,692,881 |

## 20 pay wealth plans - comparison

male, age 45, non-smoker, \$500,000+ (match premium of $\$ 18,965$ by increasing face amount (FA))

|  | Equitable Life$(F A=\$ 541,047)$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Company A } \\ (\text { FA=\$530,549) } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Company B } \\ & (\text { FA=\$500,000) } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age | Cash value | Death benefit | Cash value | Death benefit | Cash value | Death benefit |
| 55 | \$ 189,257 | \$ 685,826 | \$ 184,837 | \$ 674,075 | \$ 203,773 | \$ 758,893 |
| 65 | \$ 512,874 | \$ 988,921 | \$ 498,070 | \$ 947,710 | \$ 539,750 | \$1,043,533 |
| 75 | \$ 870,244 | \$1,358,814 | \$ 840,184 | \$1,301,200 | \$ 885,893 | \$1,344,677 |
| 85 | \$1,394,536 | \$1,799,509 | \$1,338,465 | \$1,729,008 | \$1,347,865 | \$1,692,881 |

## Estate plans with enhancement

male, age 35, non-smoker, \$150/month premium Initial face amount and death benefit (DB) comparison

20 pay - maximum lifetime enhancement guarantee

| Equitable Life |  | Company A |  | Company B |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total face | DB age 85 | Total face | DB age 85 | Total face | DB age 85 |
| $\$ 120,321$ | $\$ 301,632$ | $\$ 135,228$ | $\$ 279,170$ | $\$ 90,360$ | $\$ 258,518$ |

Life pay - maximum lifetime enhancement guarantee

| Equitable Life |  | Company A |  | Company B |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total face | DB age 85 | Total face | DB age 85 | Total face | DB age 85 |
| $\$ 149,569$ | $\$ 407,189$ | $\$ 176,805$ | $\$ 380,047$ | $\$ 123,456$ | $\$ 369,952$ |

Values as of December 1, 2014, assuming monthly premium and current dividend scale. Death benefit values illustrated include guaranteed and non-guaranteed death benefit.

## Competitive summary

- Higher mortality component
- "Goldilocks" par account
- Target ages 30-55 and children
- Excellent value in the estate plan 20 pay market
- Strong face amounts on enhanced coverage options with great long term value
- Mutual company


## Juvenile Whole Life

- Why the gift of par whole life insurance for a child?
- Easy to insure someone when they're young and healthy
- Lock in low premiums for life of the policy
- Starting early allows a lifetime to build value for their future
- Nest egg that's accessible to them as an adult
- Can transfer ownership to adult child in future


## Juvenile Whole Life

- The \#1 objection
- "I don't want to financially gain from the death of my child"
- The best answer...
- Reiterate whole life as an INVESTMENT, do not focus on the death benefit
- However, if the worst happens, the death benefit is there as income replacement for the parents to ensure enough time off work to grieve the child


## Juvenile Whole Life

## - Positioning

- Best to lead with a monthly PAC budget
- (i.e. $\$ 100$ per month, etc.)
- Use Estate products
- 20 Pay is usually preferable
- Use Paid-Up Additions
- NOT a replacement for RESP's, it's a compliment
- The longer inforce, the better it looks!


## The outcome...

\$100/month PAC, Female, Age 2, initial face \$95,773 BUT... $\$ 105 /$ month will get you initial face of $\$ 105,054$

|  | Total Cash Value | Total Death Benefit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| School (18) | $\$ 14,691$ | $\$ 188,124$ |
| Marriage (30) | $\$ 56,860$ | $\$ 367,887$ |
| House (34) | $\$ 73,828$ | $\$ 425,015$ |
| Retire (67) | $\$ 477,384$ | $\$ 966,137$ |
| Life Exp. (85) |  | $\$ 1,111,081$ |$\quad \$ 1,439,897$.

## It's good for your business...

- Security for your clients
- Security for you
- Lapse/Replacement Resistant
- Back to basics approach with a sustainable product
- Expand your client base, increase your income


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Please contact us for more information pertaining to today's topics and more...

## Katherine Hill

Regional Sales Manager, Ind. Life \& Health
C: 416.574.0793 E: khill@equitable.ca

## Debra Schreiber

Regional Sales Manager, Ind. Savings \& Retirement
C: 416.522.1604 E: dschreiber@equitable.ca

