



2026 **SUPPLEMENTAL HEALTH, DI AND LTC** CONFERENCE

Navigating Change

Individual Versus Group DI Underwriting: Choosing the Right Path to Growth





Dave Steinbrunner, ASA, MAAA

*Director, Assistant Actuary
Product Development, Disability
Income*

Ameritas Life Insurance Corp.



Scott Tracey, MBA, CLU FLMI, DIA RHU

*Head DI Underwriter, DI Risk
Management and Governance*

Mass Mutual



Navigate With Confidence



Society of
Actuaries®

Group Insurance vs. Individual Disability

- **Group Insurance** = Employer is policyholder, typically insuring all employees, various classes of risk (white vs, blue collar), short rate guarantees, etc.
- **Individual disability policies** = individual is policyholder, typically non-can, portable, etc.
- **Guaranteed Standard Issue (GSI)** = if approved, issue a disability income policy without a rating or exclusion; same plan design for all those in the eligible class

Fully Underwritten Disability Income

Gold standard for income protection—best suited for clients seeking maximum benefit levels, contract strength, and long-term coverage security.

Fully Underwritten DI is an individually issued disability insurance policy where:

- The applicant undergoes full medical and financial underwriting
- Coverage, pricing, and features are customized to the individual risk profile
- Policies may be issued standard or with modifications (ratings, exclusions, or benefit adjustments) based on underwriting findings

PROS:

- **Strongest contract protection:** True own-occupation definitions and robust rider options
- **Higher income protection:** Benefit levels tailored to income, not capped to program limits
- **Portable coverage:** Remains in force regardless of employer changes
- **Premium stability:** Non-cancelable / guaranteed renewable options limit future rate increases
- **Stronger claims position:** Individually owned contract with broader legal protections



Fully Underwritten Disability Income

CONS:

- **Full underwriting required:** Medical exams, records (APS), and financial documentation
- **Longer placement timeline:** Additional underwriting steps extend time to issue
- **Potential modifications:** May result in exclusions, ratings, or limited benefits
- **Higher upfront cost to underwrite:** Reflects richer benefits and individualized risk assessment

Where Fully Underwritten Fits in Group Context:

- Employer groups (multi-life) where discount may apply
- Association programs
- Modified Guaranteed Issue
- Modified Guaranteed Acceptance



Group Long Term Disability

Practical Use

Convenient way for employers to insure large number of lives at a lower cost

Pros:

- No individual applications to complete
- Single policyholder = employer
- Employer paid premiums are often tax-deductible

Cons:

- Not portable
- Limited income replacement
- Taxable benefits if employer paid
- Limited coverage relative to individual disability plans



GSI with an Application

Practical Use

- Supplement Group LTD coverage
- Non-census-enroll, employer paid coverage
- Voluntary GSI
- GME GSI

Pros:

- Can contest since each applicant completes application with signature
- Can assess risk of each individual based on limited number of risk questions
- Minimize over-insurance risk
- 90-day actively-at-work

Cons:

- Collecting all required applications
- Time period from underwriting approval to policy issue



GSI without Application

Practical Use

- Supplement Group LTD coverage
- Census-enroll, employer paid coverage

Pros:

- Issue policies quicker using employer census information only

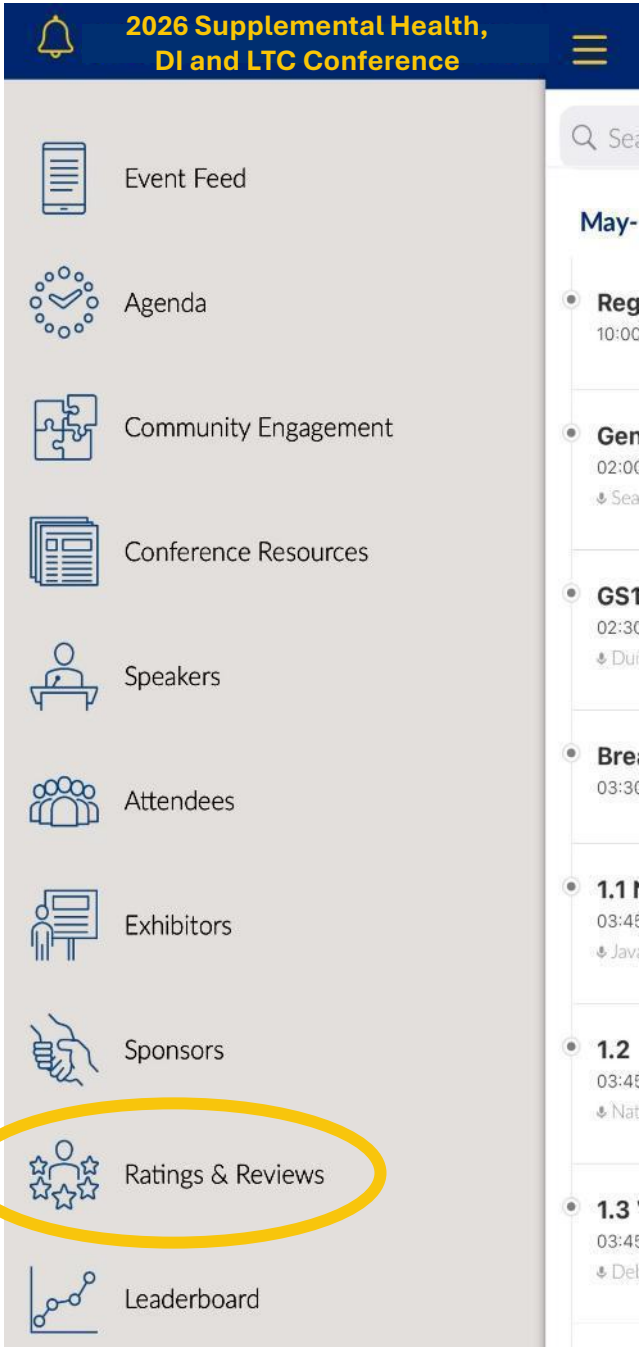
Cons:

- Cannot contest since no application with signature
- Unable to assess risk of each individual using limited number of risk questions
- Potential over-insurance
- Easy to churn employer pay GSI business
- One day actively-at-work

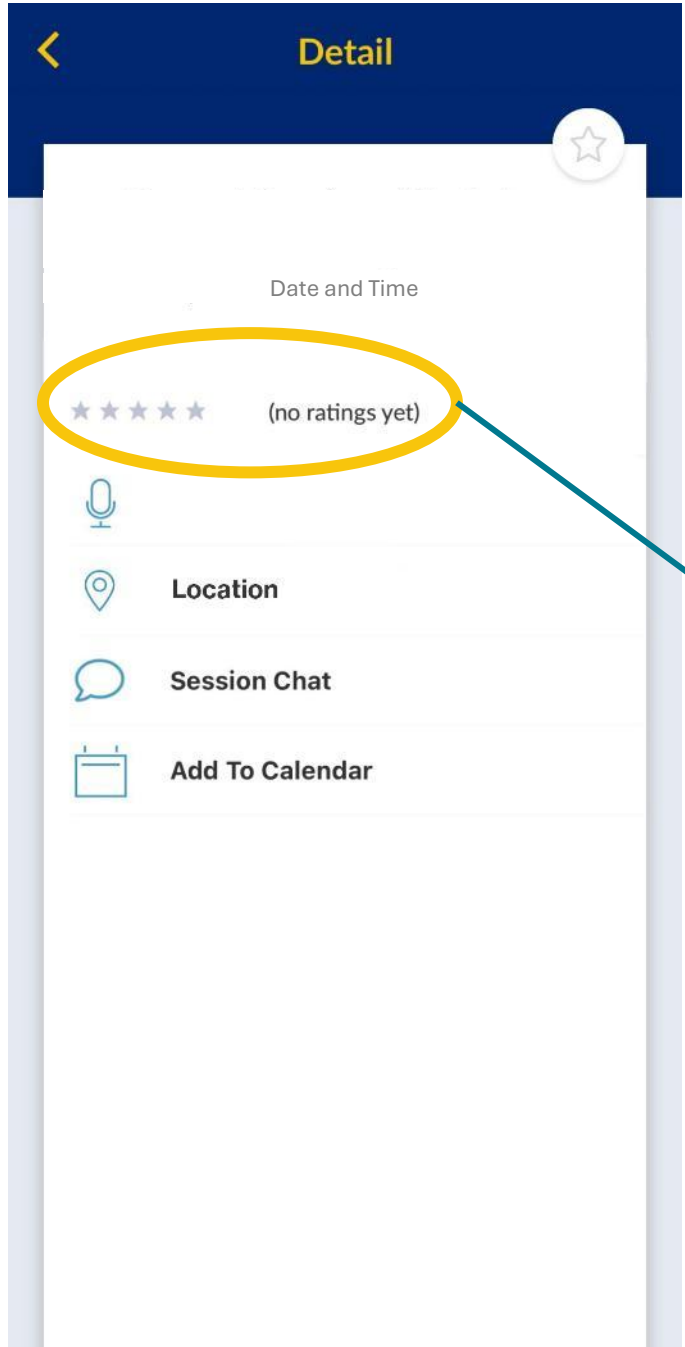
We Value Your Feedback — Share It in the Conference App



Module Option



Agenda Option



Thank You

