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# PPOs – Hanging in there

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GIRO 2020

5 November 2020

Prepared by Patrick Tingay, Chris Francis and Paige Yallop, Willis Towers Watson

# Agenda

## Introduction



- What data are we looking at? How is the current analysis progressing?

## Propensity



- The headlines from the most recent quantitative propensity analysis.

## COVID-19



- Thoughts on the impact of COVID-19 on PPOs.

## Going Forward



- What's next? How are we updating our analysis?

Questions

Comments



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# Introduction

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# Introduction – a word from the chair

- The PPO Working Party workstreams
  - Qualitative survey
  - Quantitative survey
  - Mortality
  - Open to suggestions for new areas of work



# Introduction

- Data taken as at 31 December 2019
  - The current batch of data does not cover as many insurers as previously (10 as opposed to 11).
  - This is due to additional Covid-19 work meaning there have been delays in collecting data.
  - Please do not compare results to previous analysis.
  - The data presented comes from contributors making up around 75% of the PRA regulated UK Motor market.



# Introduction

- Thank you to all our participants!
- Please keep contributing and using our Injury and Care Categorisations.
  - 70% of contributors are using these categorisations, which are being used on around 25% of claims.



# Introduction

- Caveat: Please note that the graphs presented in this pack are subject to further change.



- None of the following analyses contain MIB PPOs or non-PPO large claims, unless explicitly stated.





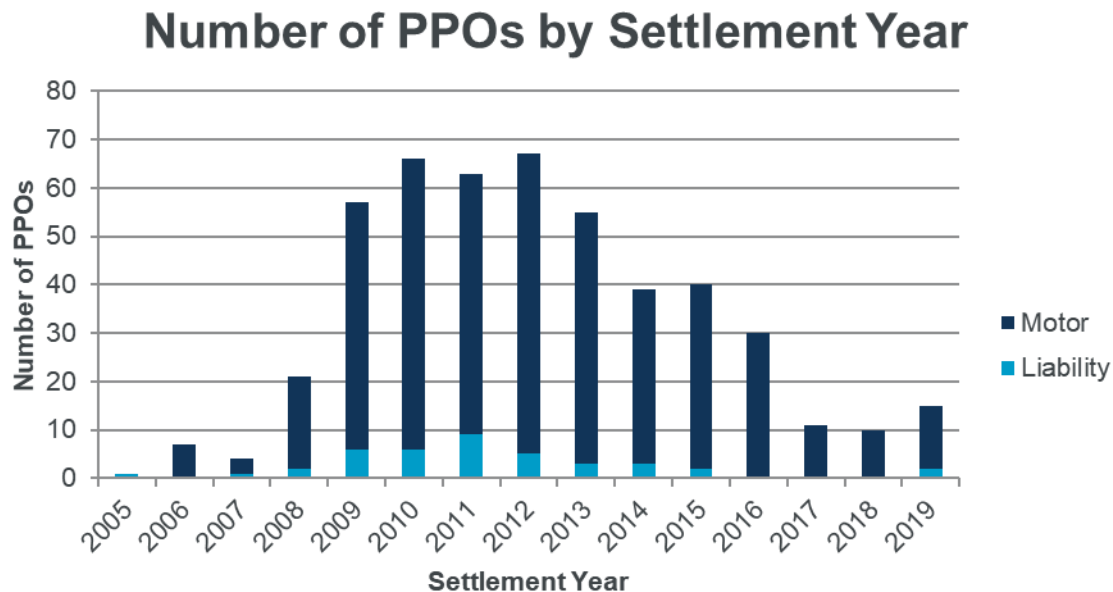
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# PPO Propensity

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# Number of PPOs



- The number of PPOs settling has increased in 2019 compared with recent years.
  - The number of PPOs settling in 2019 has reduced by 76% from levels seen in years 2009-2013.
  - The number of PPOs settling in 2019 has reduced by 59% from 2014-2016 levels.
  - The number of PPOs settling in 2019 has increased by 43% from levels seen in years 2017-2018.
  - There are still PPOs in a -0.25% Ogden Discount Rate world!
  - Two Liability PPOs for the first year since 2015.



# PPO Propensity Analysis

- Please note that all of the following propensity graphs involve Motor large claims from 2009 onwards ONLY, unless otherwise stated.
- Please also note that these results are presented as at 31 December 2019 and therefore after the Ogden discount rate change in August 2019.
- Large claims have been included in these graphs if they were > £1 million in 2011, using a 7% inflation rate.
  - For PPOs, we have used the equivalent Ogden value as if the claim had settled as a non-PPO.
- We have presented our results on various bases, as explained in the following slides.



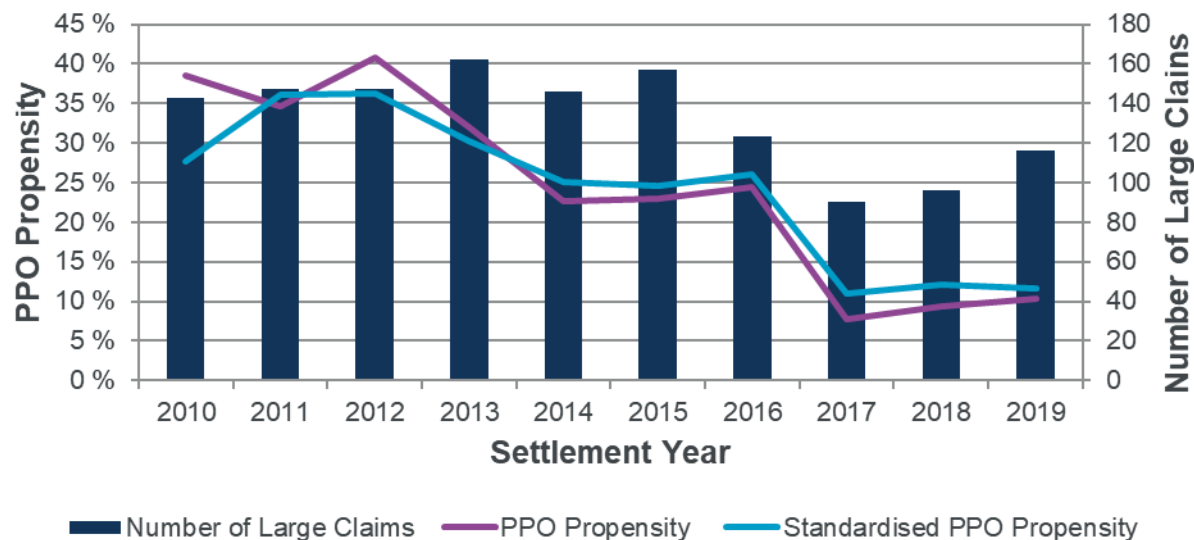
# PPO Propensity Bases

- Akin to our more recent surveys, we present PPO propensity on a raw basis as well as a standardised basis.
- We standardise the propensity by taking into account the mix in the size of claims experience in each year.
  - This produces a PPO propensity with no bias due to the volatility in the size of large claims by year.
  - Information on how this is done can be found in the appendix of this presentation or in last year's GIRO presentation.



# PPO Propensity – Without Ogden Adjustment

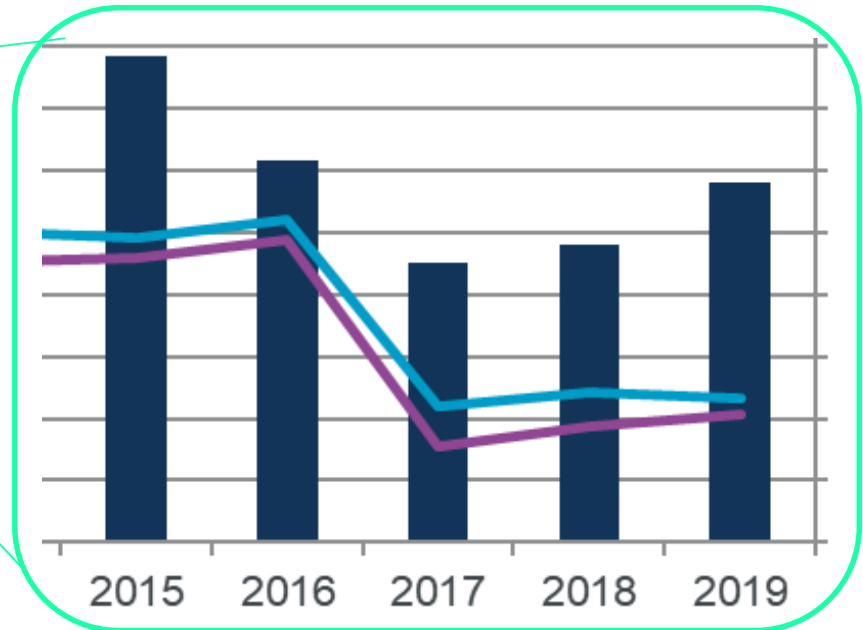
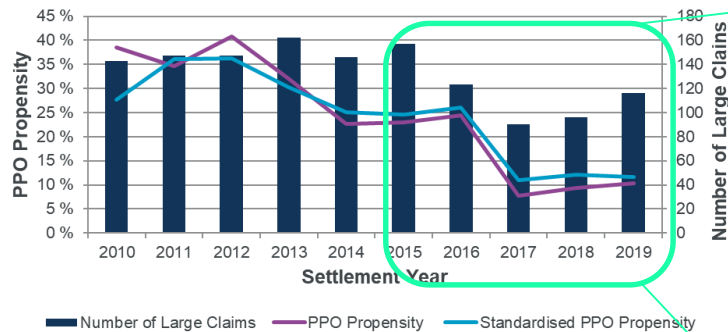
Standardised PPO Propensity of Large Claims - Motor  
No Ogden Adjustment



- Motor PPO propensity has remained broadly flat for the 2019 settlement year.
- The standardised propensity has reduced by 4% and the raw version increased by 10% from the 2018 settlement year
- An increase in the number of large claims settling above £1 million, with 2019 exhibiting a similar number of large claims to 2016 (i.e. pre Ogden change).
- Having said this, we would expect a lot more large claims to settle above £1 million now compared with 2016 and prior, so suggests a backlog.



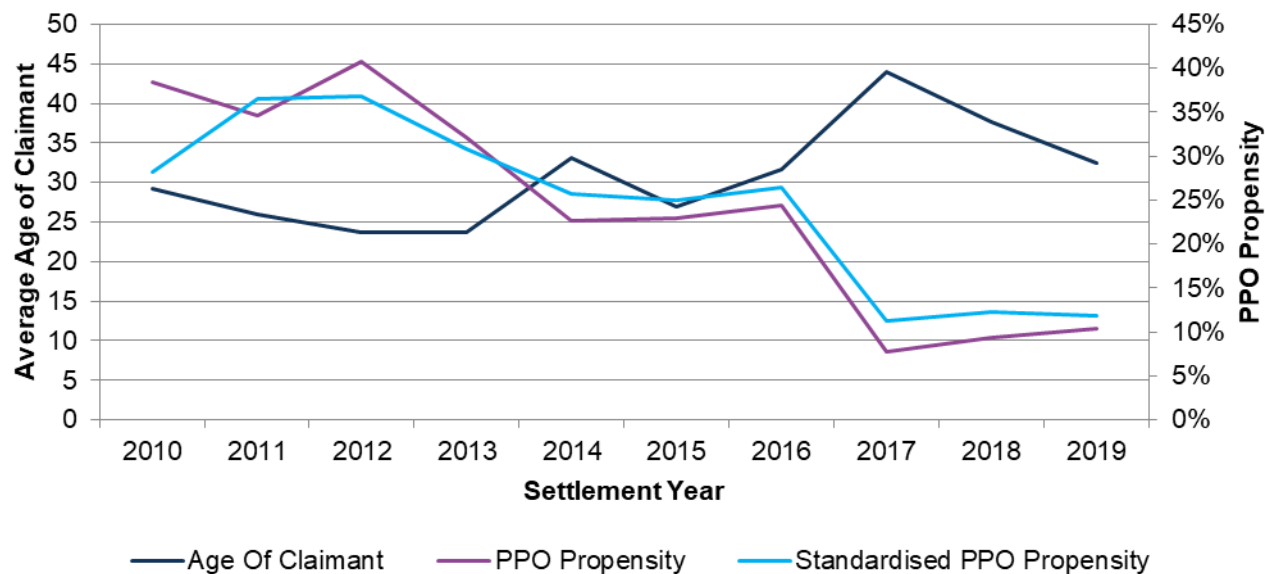
# PPO Propensity – Without Ogden Adjustment



- Clearly there is a step in 2017 when the Ogden discount rate changed from 2.5% to -0.75%.
- The change in 2019 from -0.75% to -0.25% does not result in a step on the chart, but there are only six months of data at the most recent rate in this chart.
- The standardised line (blue), which eliminates variation owing to the mix in the size, remains flat since the Ogden discount rate change.
- However, the raw (purple) line looks to be increasing, this could be telling us that the average size of large claims is increasing, as more severe bodily injury claims, or those in relation to younger claimants are more likely to settle as a PPO. We can investigate this over the coming slides.



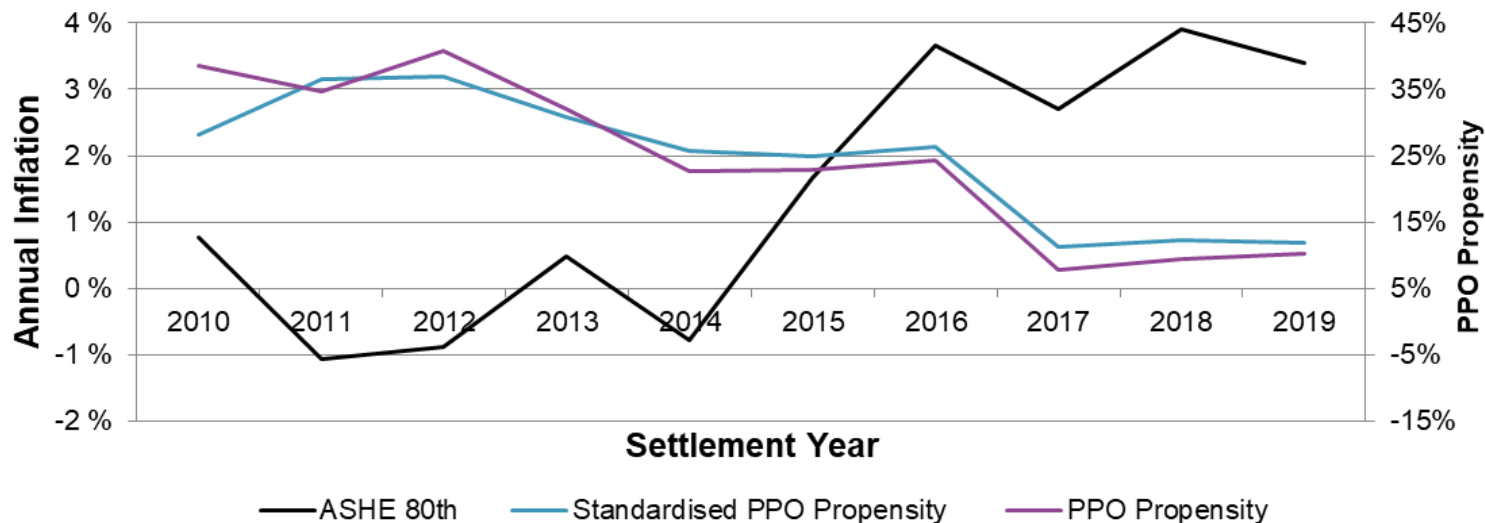
# PPO Propensity – Claimant age at accident



- We see that PPO propensity is roughly inversely correlated with average age of claimant at accident
- A lot of the step up in average age in 2017 will have been down to Ogden discount rate change
- The decrease in average age by settlement year since 2017 may be because those very large claims (associated with younger claimants), that were waiting for a stable Ogden rate, have begun to settle



## PPO Propensity – ASHE Index



- Between 2010 and 2014 the 80<sup>th</sup> percentile of the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) 6115 index was < 1% and negative for 3 out of 5 of those years.
- Between 2014 and 2016 the index increased to a positive rate and has been broadly flat since 2016 with some year-on-year fluctuations. The ASHE index sits at 3.4% for the 2019 year.
- The ASHE index maintaining a positive rate will make PPOs more financially attractive and could be a contributing factor to the increasing trend in PPO propensity since the 2017 settlement year.



# PPO Propensity – summary so far

In summary, there are various influences and factors to consider when explaining movements in PPO propensity. A changing Ogden discount rate means it is difficult to disentangle the strength of the effect one of these factors has. Below is potential theory for why PPO propensity has changed since 2017

- We see a large reduction in PPO propensity in the 2017 settlement year
  - The reduction in Ogden discount rate means that Non-PPO large claims become more attractive to claimants
  - Following the Ogden discount rate change there now more claims in regard of less severe bodily injuries or older claimants in our PPO propensity analysis of claims above £1 million. Therefore we are bound to see a drop. This is something we try and address in the following slides.
  - Around a similar time to the Ogden discount rate change the ASHE index increased fairly substantially, which would normally lead to more appetite for PPOs, however this effect is squashed by the two previous ones
- There has been a slight increase in PPO propensity in the 2018 and 2019 settlement years, on a raw basis, which is flattened out after standardisation
  - A possible reason for the increase on a raw basis is the fact that lower age claimants with high value claims were left open until a stable Ogden discount rate environment arose, these claims are starting to settle. The court is more likely to rule for a PPO for these sorts of claims





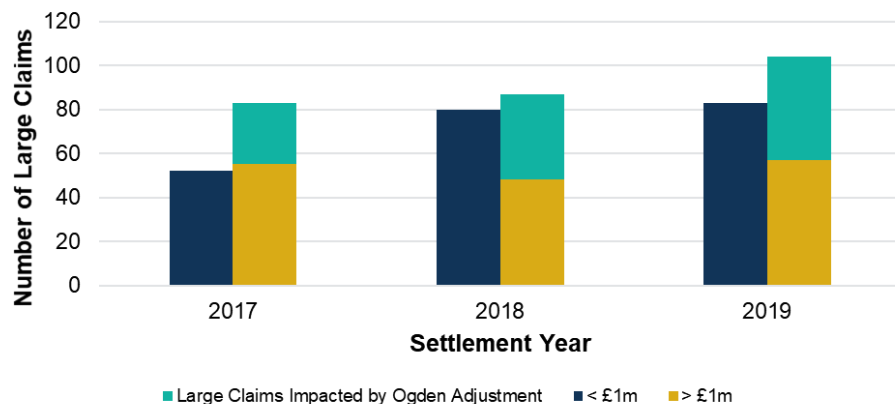
## PPO Propensity Bases

- We now present the analysis with and without an adjustment for the change in Ogden discount rate.
  - We have calculated the adjustments
  - We have used the insurer provided values for
    - Estimated discount rate
    - Claimant details (age, impairment, gender, etc)
    - Financial amounts (lump sum, annual cost of care, etc)
  - Thus we have extracted the relevant multipliers by discount rate, age and gender and used these to adjust the settlement amount

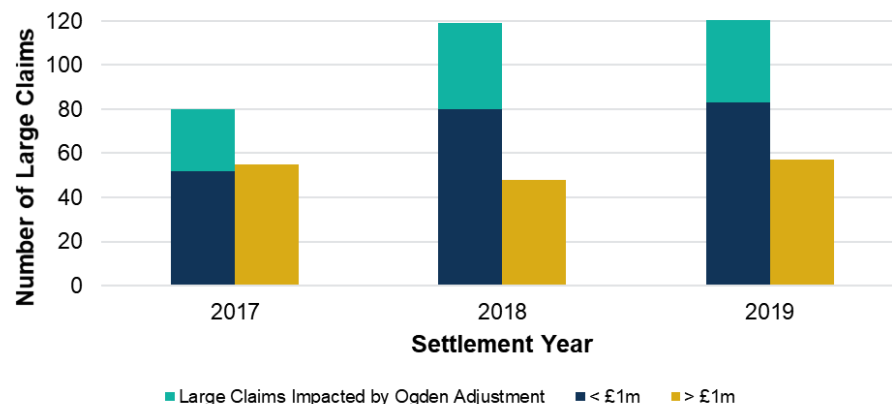
Time period / adjusted or not	Ogden equivalent PPO value discount rate	Large Claim discount rate
Pre March 2017	2.5%	2.5%
March 2017 – August 2019 (unadjusted)	0.5%	Rate used in settlement
Post August 2019 (unadjusted)	-0.25%	Rate used in settlement
Post March 2017 (adjusted)	2.5%	2.5%

# Number of Large Claims – Ogden Adjustment

## Number of Large Claims Motor - No Ogden Adjustment



## Number of Large Claims Motor - With Ogden Adjustment

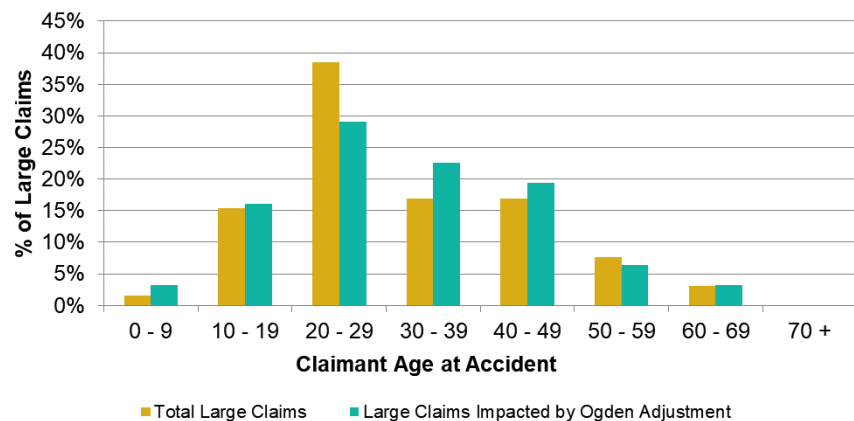


- Large claims have been included in our analysis if they are > £1 million in 2011 money terms.
- When adjusting the large claims to be on a consistent 2.5% basis, the number within the analysis decreases.
- This is driven by large claims of a smaller total value being included in the analysis in a - 0.25% discount world. We would expect these claims to be in respect of:
  - Less severe injuries
  - Older age of claimant

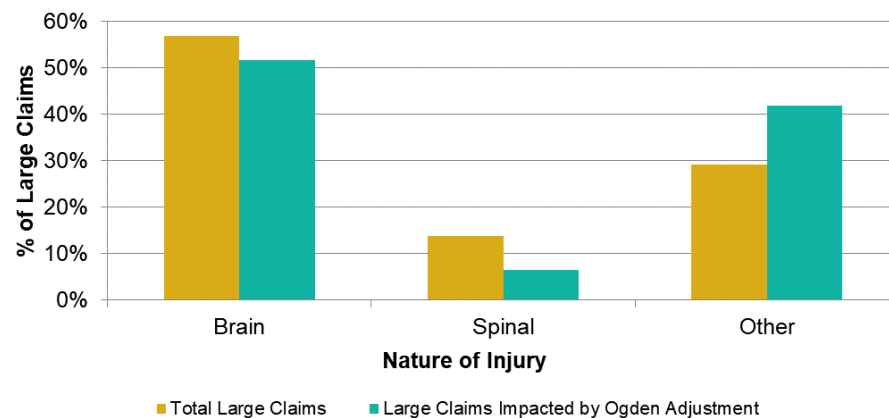


# Number of Large Claims – Ogden Adjustment

## Number of Large Claims Motor



## Number of Large Claims Motor



- The charts above illustrate the split of the total large claims for the 2017-2019 settlement year vs the large claims fell beneath the threshold after the Ogden adjustment.
- In general, these claims which became non-large after the Ogden adjustment have a higher claimant age than the total large claims.
- There is also a higher proportion of Other claims compared with Brain and Spinal injury claims, which tend to be less severe in nature.
- As these claims tend to exhibit a lower PPO propensity, we would expect the overall propensity to increase for the 2017-2019 years, when making the Ogden adjustment.
- Please note that this is a small subset of data, so subject to volatility.



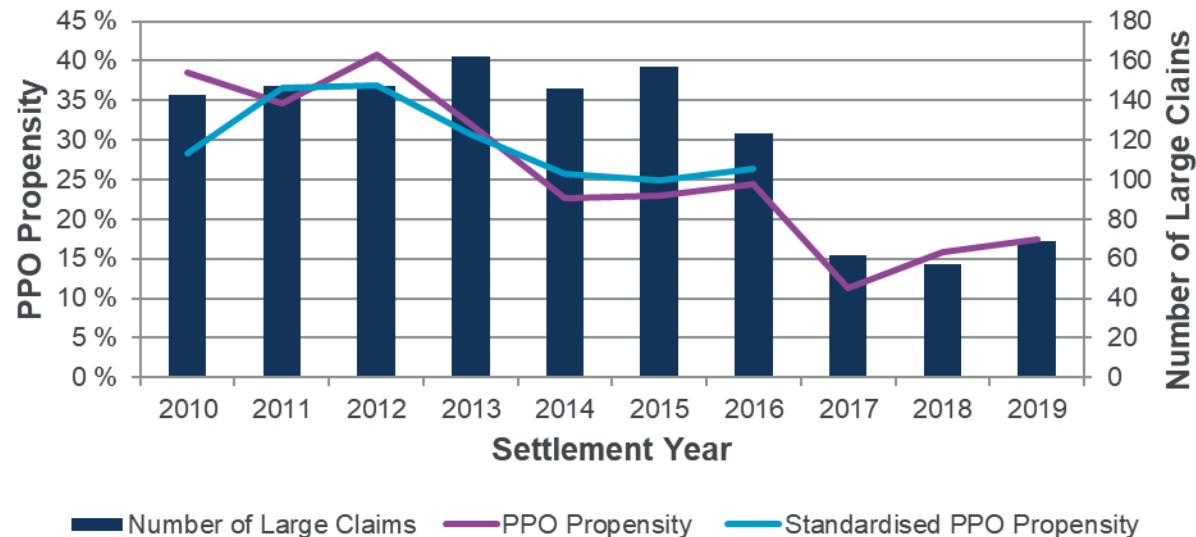
# Number of Large Claims – Ogden Adjustment

- What does this mean?
- We expect the Ogden adjusted propensity to be unaffected by the “mix of business” shift that occurs in our unadjusted propensity charts in the 2017-2019 years
- This means we can better compare PPO propensity to previous years



# PPO Propensity – With Ogden Adjustment

Standardised PPO Propensity of Large Claims - Motor  
Ogden Adjustment

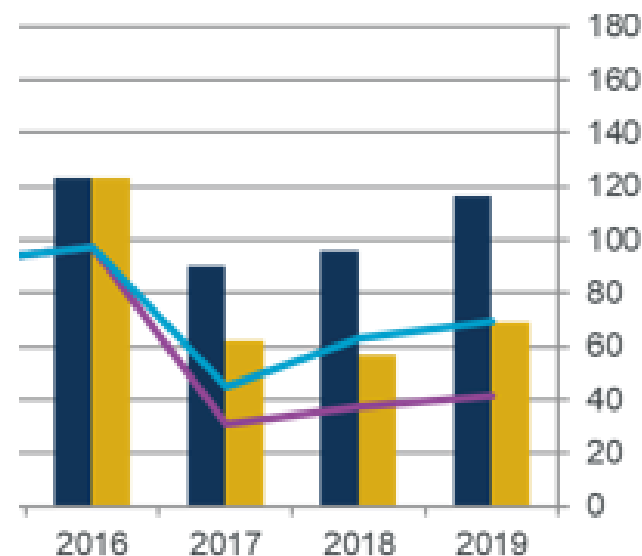
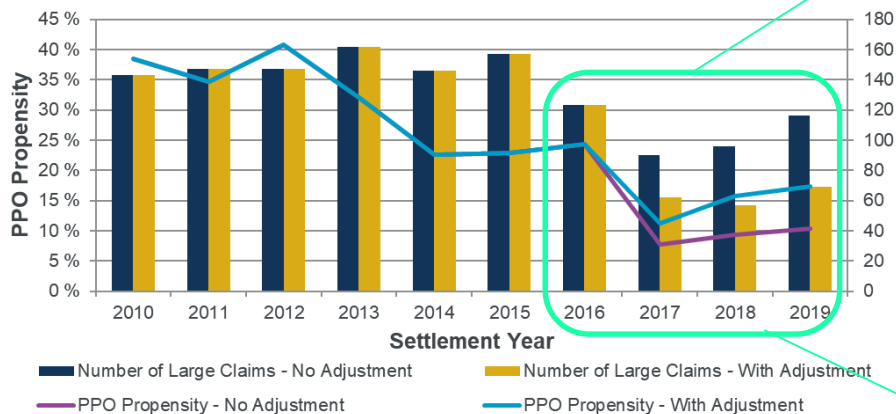


- This graph aims to show the propensity with the pure monetary effect of the Ogden discount rate change taken away, everything on a 2.5% Ogden rate level.
- The raw propensity has risen by 10% from the 2018 settlement year.
  - This increase on an Ogden adjusted basis represents a true increase in the PPO propensity compared with the 2018 settlement year.
- An increase in large claims settling above £1 million in 2019.



# Comparison of Charts

Raw PPO Propensity of Large Claims - Motor



- The Ogden adjustment makes a material difference to the raw PPO propensity, with the Ogden adjusted propensity sitting around 5% points higher than unadjusted.
- Using our Ogden adjustment enables us to separate the basis effect from the behavioral effect.
- Driving factors of the increase in PPO propensity could be behavioral related.
  - Given that, prior to the Ogden discount rate change in August 2019, many large claims had been settling using a discount rate of between 0% and 1%, perhaps it was thought that the Ogden discount rate would increase by more than it did, thus PPOs were looking more financially attractive.

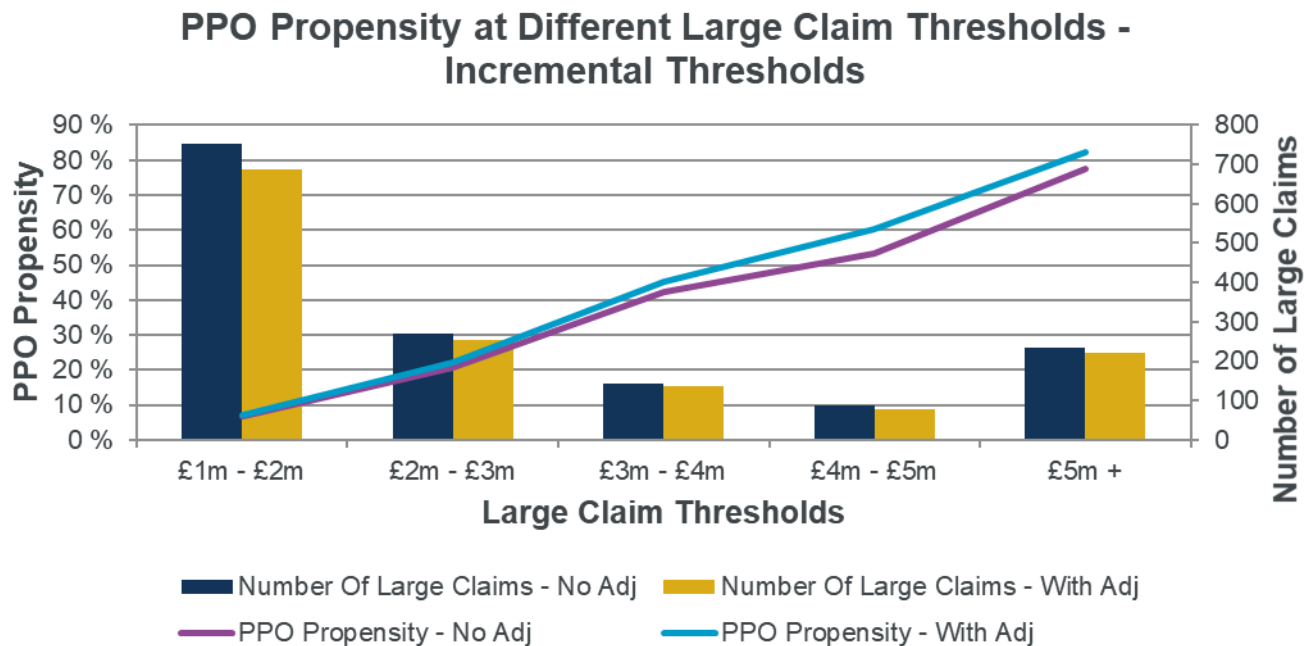


# PPO Propensity Continued

- We now present other PPO Propensity analysis on an un-standardised basis.



# PPO Propensity by Large Claim Threshold

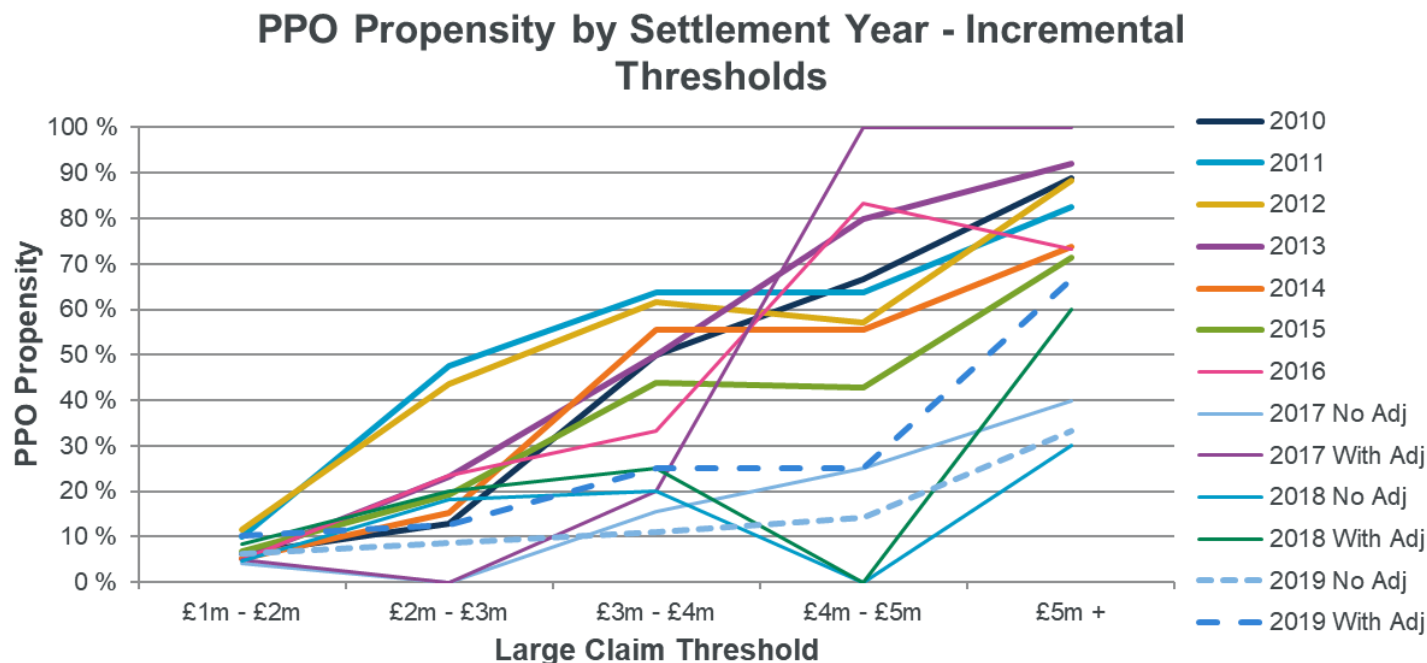


- PPO propensity increases steadily as large claim threshold.





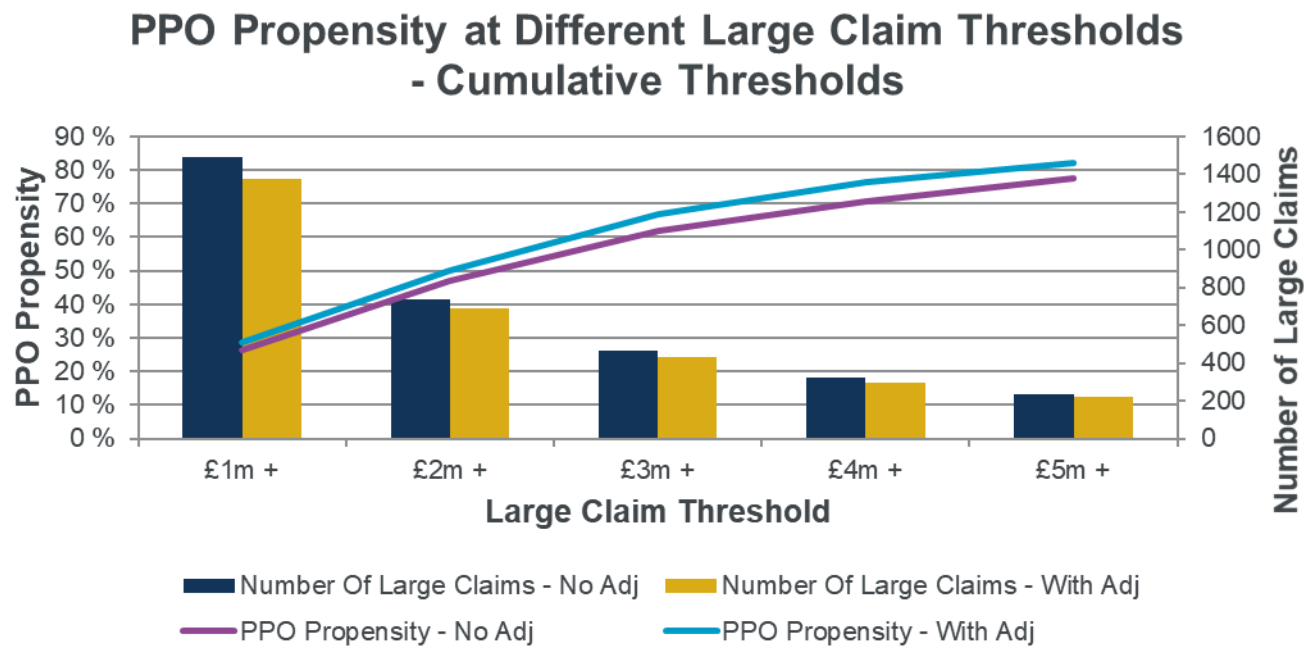
# PPO Propensity by Large Claim Threshold



- 2019 sits at the lower end of the rest of the settlements years in terms of overall propensity and for the higher large claims thresholds.
- Very little data in the higher large claim threshold, so subject to volatility.
- Low data volumes in 2019 year.



# PPO Propensity by Large Claim Threshold

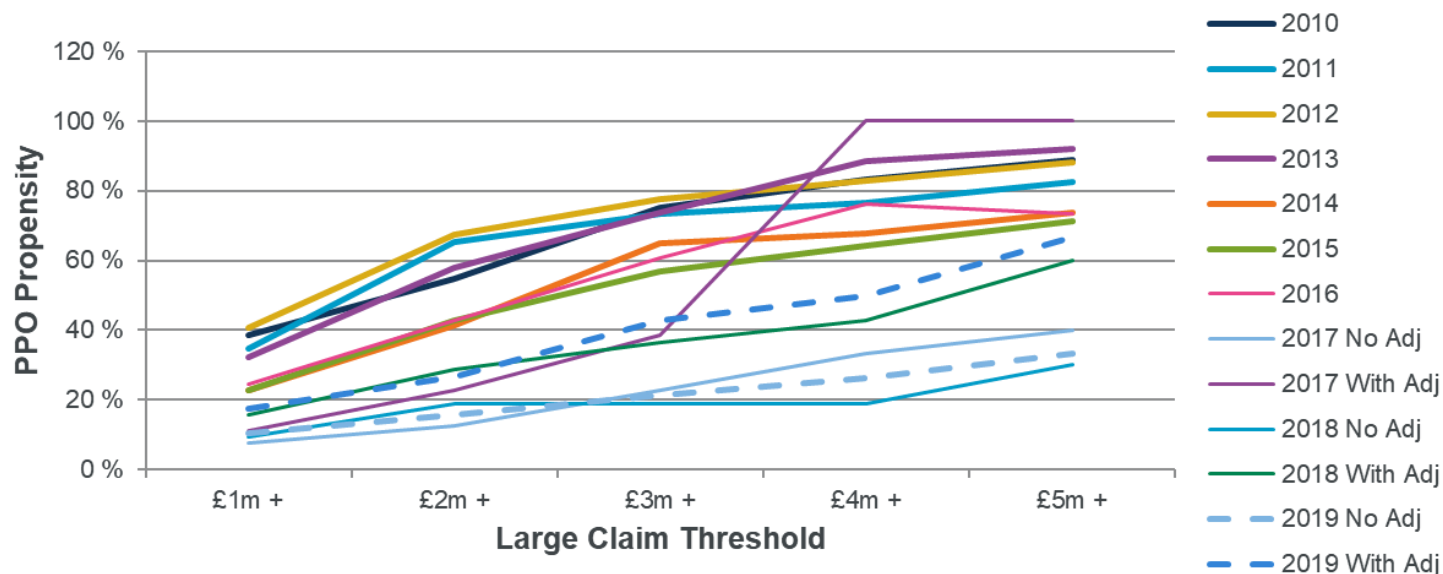


- PPO propensity increases to 77% for all those claims > £5 million.



# PPO Propensity by Large Claim Threshold

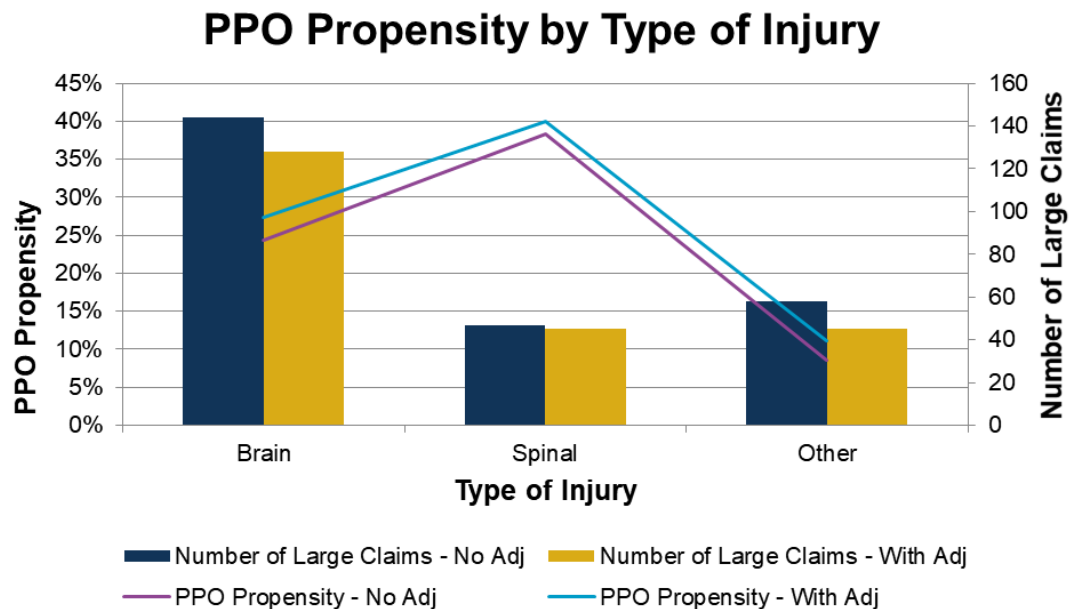
PPO Propensity by Settlement Year - Cumulative Thresholds



- The PPO propensity is lowest for 2017 in the lower claim amount bands.
  - Once again the upwards trends is consistent.



# PPO Propensity by Injury

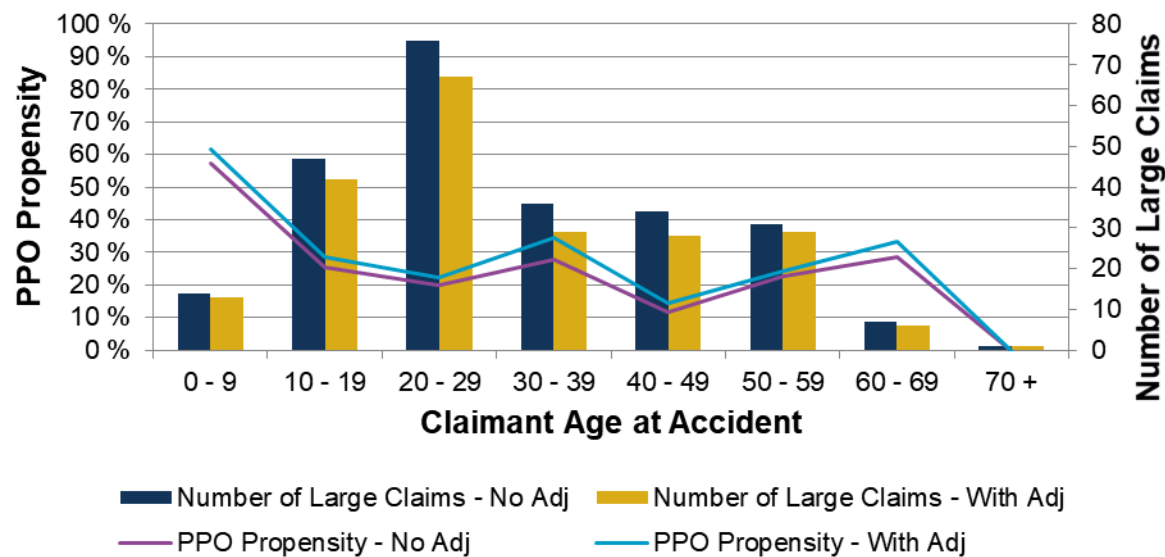


- Produced using data from insurers which told us the nature of injury for their large claims not including PPOs as well as for their PPOs
  - Is only a subset of data, as can be seen from the right vertical axis.
- The propensity appears to be higher for Spinal but small sample sizes places limits on credibility.



# PPO Propensity by Age

## PPO Propensity of Large Claims - Motor

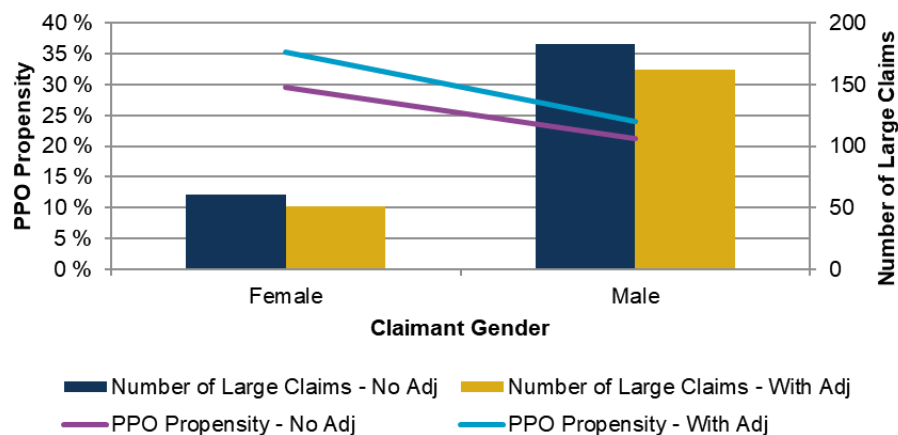


- Produced using data from insurers for which we had claimant age at accident for non-PPO large claims.
  - Is only a small subset of data, as can be seen from the right vertical axis.
- PPO propensity decreases as claimant age increases.
  - Potentially an increase at ages 50+ but very limited data.

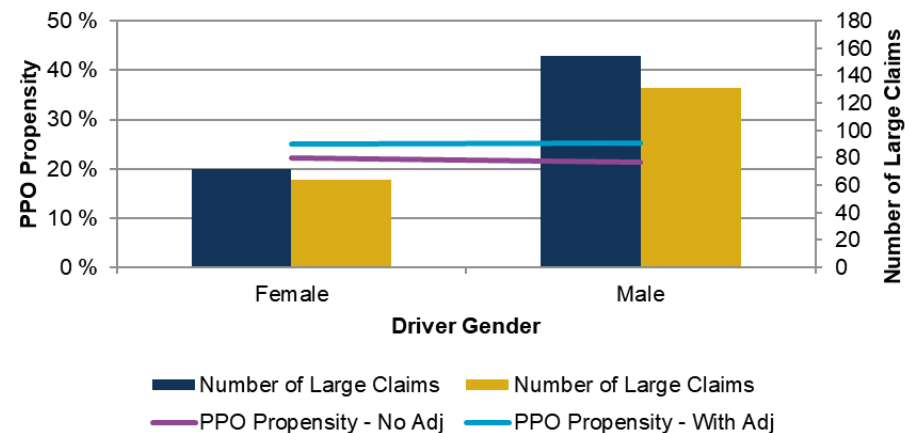


# PPO Propensity by Gender

## PPO Propensity of Large Claims - Motor



## PPO Propensity of Large Claims - Motor

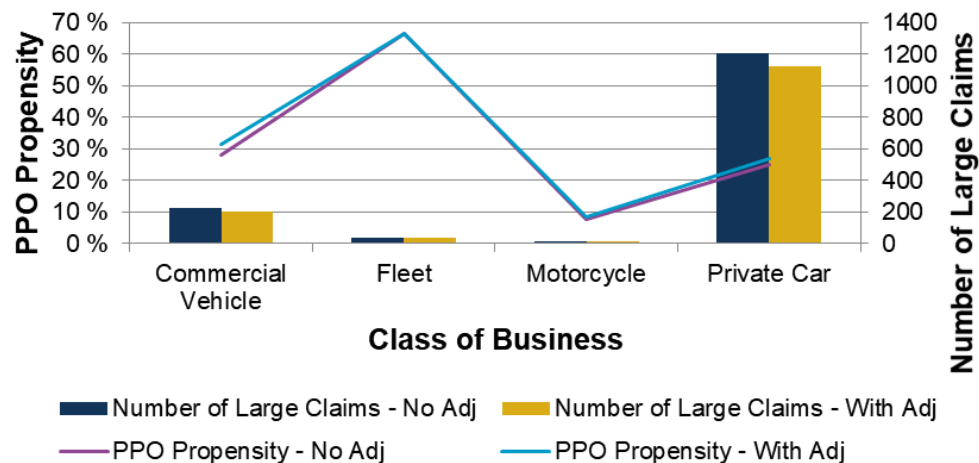


- Propensity is very similar for Males and Female.
- While the data show a marginal difference in propensity between the genders of claimants and drivers, difficult to draw any firm conclusions due to lack of data.



# PPO Propensity by Class of Business

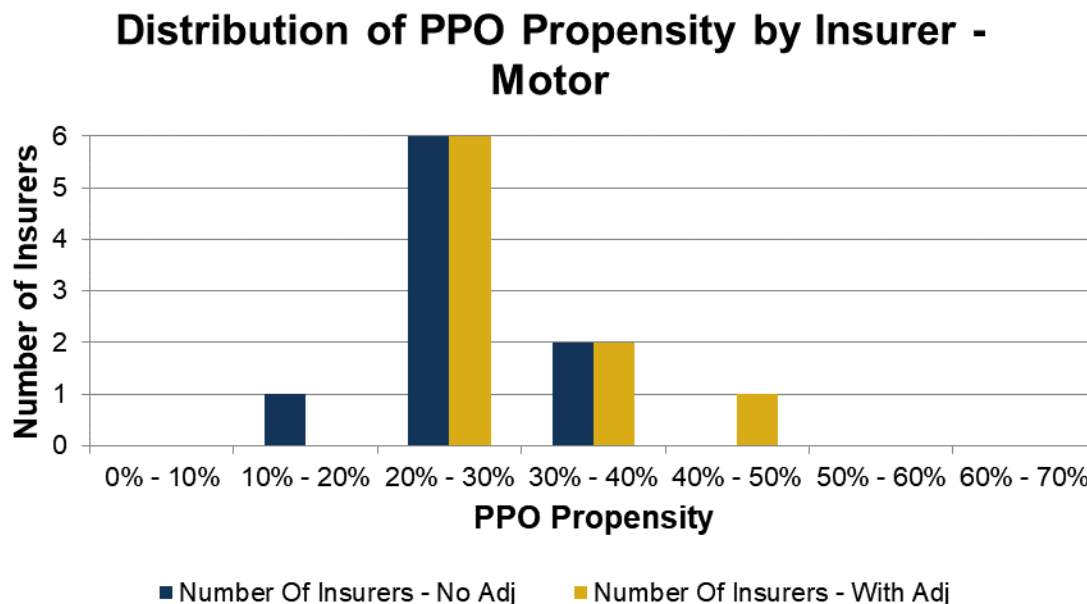
## PPO Propensity of Large Claims - Motor



- Fleet business has a very high PPO propensity compared to other classes of business, although not much data.
- Commercial vehicle business has a slightly higher PPO propensity than private car business.
- Motorcycle business exhibits the lowest PPO propensity.
  - Very limited data for motorcycles.



# Distribution of PPO Propensity



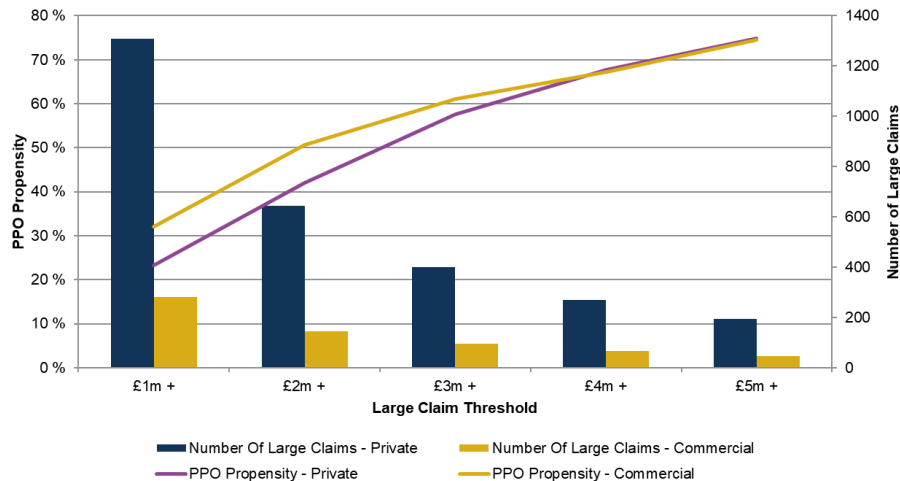
- The majority of insurers exhibit PPO propensity between 20% and 40%.
- The insurers that moved band due to the Ogden adjustment were all within 6% of the boundary.



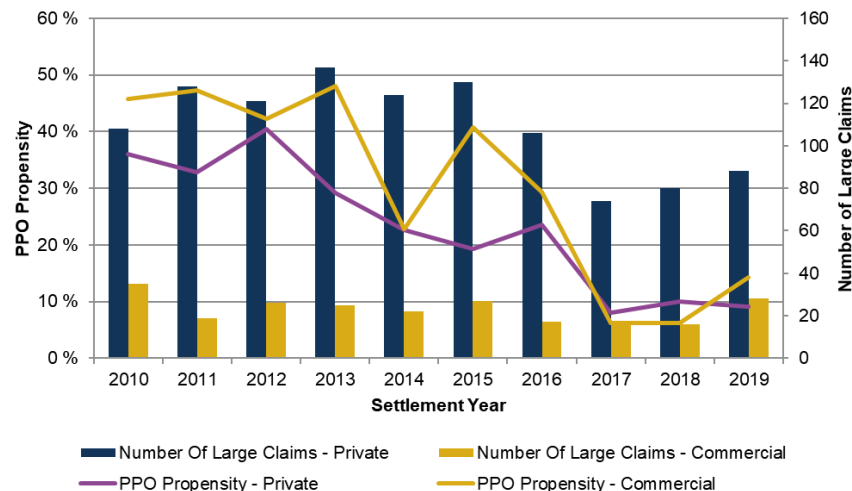


# Private vs Commercial – No Ogden Adjustment

Private/Commercial Propensity by Large Claim Threshold

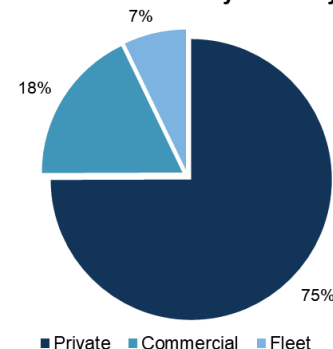


Private/Commercial Propensity by Settlement Year

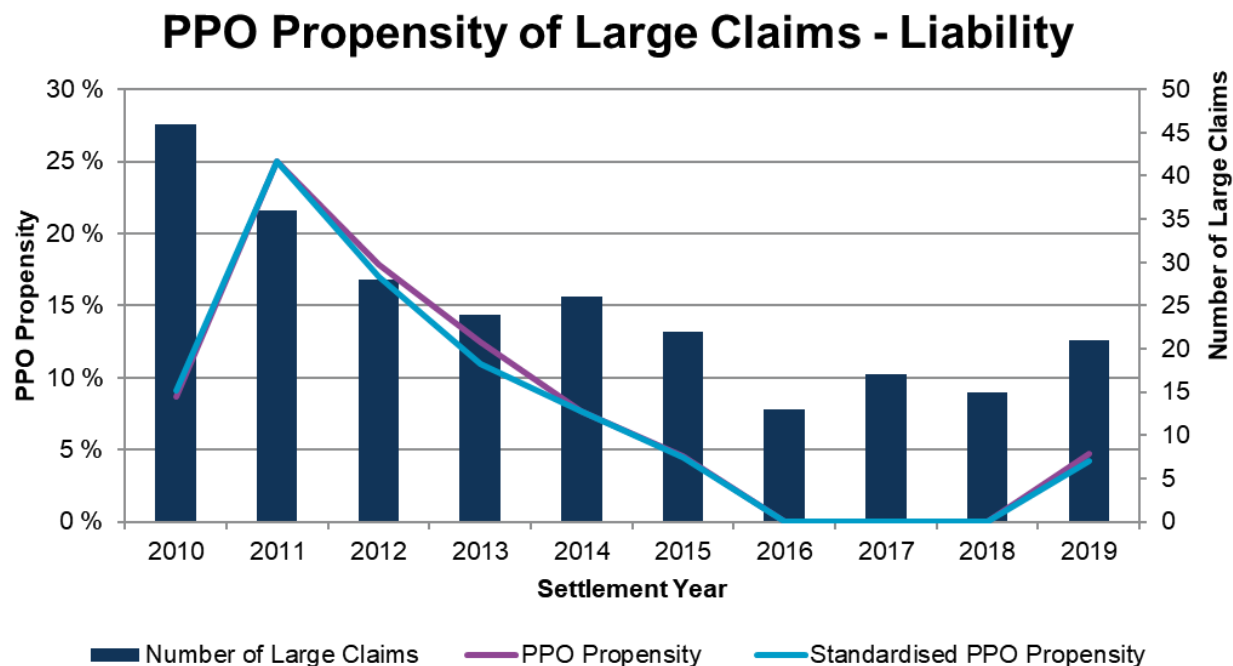


- In general, claimants on Commercial policies have a higher chance of their claim settling as a PPO compared to claimants on Private policies.
- This results is subject to considerable uncertainty at high claim thresholds due to the low volumes of large claims.

Split Of Motor PPOs by Cover Type



# Liability PPO Propensity – No Ogden Adjustment



- We have very limited data relating to Liability PPOs.
- We have seen two Liability claims settle as a PPO in 2019, compared with none since 2015.





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# COVID-19

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# COVID-19

- The impact of the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) on PPOs is a current area of uncertainty.
- Potential impacts of COVID-19 on PPOs include:
  - Court closures – may lead to delays in settlements and a back-log of open large claims seen. Due to delays, claimants may be more willing to settle out of court and so a possible reduction in PPO propensity may be seen.
  - Mortality – excess deaths seen as a result of COVID-19 may lead to higher rates of mortality for claimants in the 2020+ calendar years. Given the small number of PPO claimants compared to the general population this is unlikely to be significant.
  - Care costs – increased demand for public and private healthcare may lead to increased cost of care compensation payments required in respect of PPOs.
  - Economic impacts – affecting investment returns and inflation indices used within the valuation of PPOs.





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# Going Forward

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# What's Next?

- GIRO 2018 Survey Report (based on data as at 31 December 2017):
  - Published.
- GIRO 2019 Survey Report (based on data as at 31 December 2018):
  - Published.
- GIRO 2020 Survey Report (based on data as at 31 December 2019):
  - To be completed early next year, hopefully.
  - Excel workbook with numbers underlying key charts and tables to be published.
- Qualitative Survey interviews and questionnaires to be carried out around the turn of the year – look out for an email!
- Any ideas for new graphs or content please let us know!
  - Email [Patrick.Tingay@WillisTowersWatson.com](mailto:Patrick.Tingay@WillisTowersWatson.com)
  - Email [ifoa\\_ppo\\_wp\\_chair@outlook.com](mailto:ifoa_ppo_wp_chair@outlook.com)



# Questions

# Comments

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# Appendix A

## Civil Liability Bill

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# Civil Liability Bill – England and Wales

- Following a consultation process and as set out within the Civil Liability Act 2018 a revised Ogden discount rate for England and Wales of -0.25% was announced on 15 July 2019, effective for claims settling after 5 August 2019.
- The possibility of a dual discount rate was considered however the Lord Chancellor decided that the evidence was not strong enough to justify a decision to adopt dual rates in this recent rate-setting cycle.



# Civil Liability Bill – England and Wales

- The Lord Chancellor alluded to a future consultation covering various approaches for dual discount rates, and possible impacts of them. The approaches include:
  - Method 1: The discount rate used simply depends on the total period of damages being met. In this instance, if the total period stretched beyond the switching point, then all damages would be discounted at the long-term rate. Otherwise all the damages would be discounted at the short-term rate.
  - Method 2: All cashflows prior to the switching point could be discounted at the short term PI discount rate and all cashflows after the switching point could be discounted at the long-term rate.
  - Method 3: All periods before the switching point could be discounted at the short-term PI discount rate and any cashflows beyond this discounted further at the long-term rate, for each year after the switching point.
- The table below illustrates the different methods for a claimant with a 15-year award vs a claimant with a 16-year award where the switching point is set to 15-years.

Method	Claimant with 15-year award	Claimant with 16-year award	
	First 15 years	First 15 years	16 <sup>th</sup> year
Method 1	Short-term rate	Long-term rate	Long-term rate
Method 2	Short-term rate	Short-term rate	Long-term rate
Method 3	Short-term rate	Short-term rate	Short-term rate for 15 years Long-term rate for 1 year



# Civil Liability Bill – Scotland

- In April 2019, the Scottish Government’s “Damages (Investment Returns and Periodical Payments ) (Scotland) Bill” passed its final stage in Scottish parliament, with some notable differences to the Civil Liability Bill including:
  - The discount rate being assessed by the Government Actuary for each review.
  - The discount rate being set by reference to a notional investment portfolio constructed on the basis of portfolios described as cautious.
- In October 2019 it was announced that the discount rate would remain unchanged at -0.75% meaning that claimants in Scotland will receive higher compensation payments than in England and Wales.



# Civil Liability Bill – Jersey

- In January 2019 the States of Jersey concluded their review of the discount rate with the unanimous approval of the Draft Damages (Jersey) Law.
- The Draft Law provides for the setting of a new two-tiered (dual) discount rate, and also creating a statutory power to award damages by way of a Periodical Payment Order to cover future care costs and lost earnings.
- The discount rates provided by the approved Draft Law are as follows:
  - +0.5% - where the lump sum is to cover a period of up to 20 years
  - +1.8% - where the damages will cover a period of more than 20 years (applicable to the whole of the award, not just the costs arising after the first 20 years). (Method 1 on prior slide)





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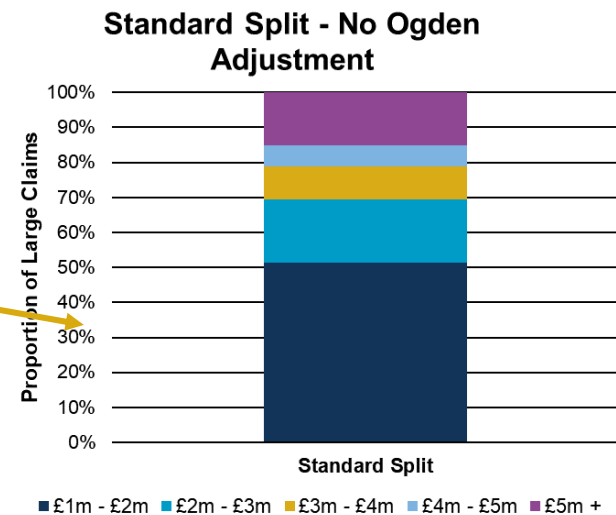
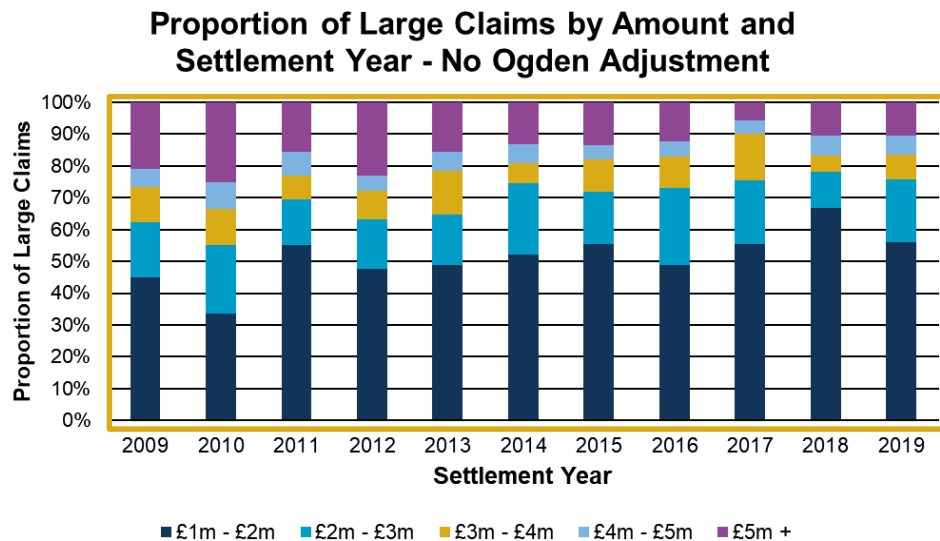
# Appendix B

## Standardised PPO Propensity

5 November 2020

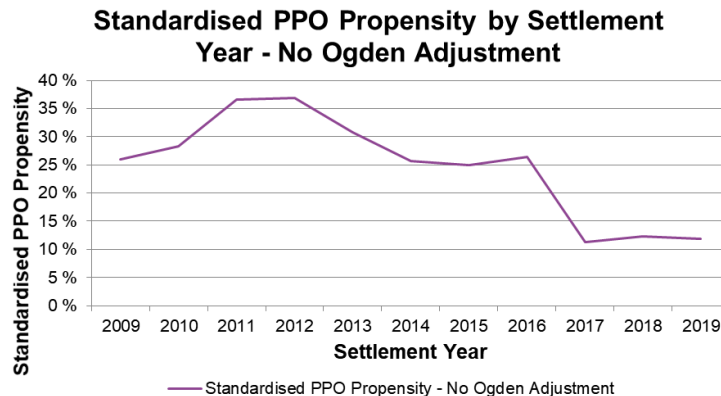
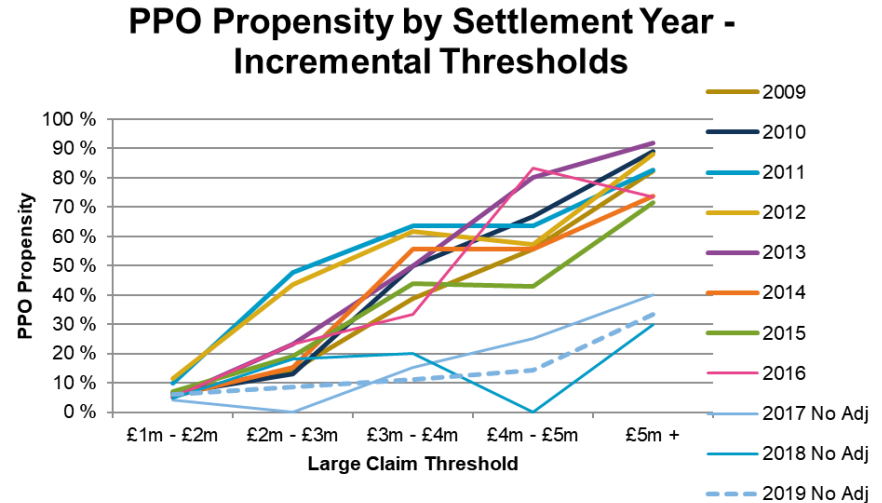
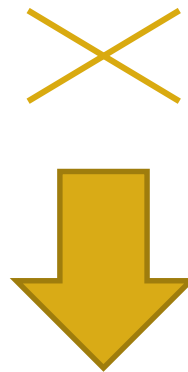
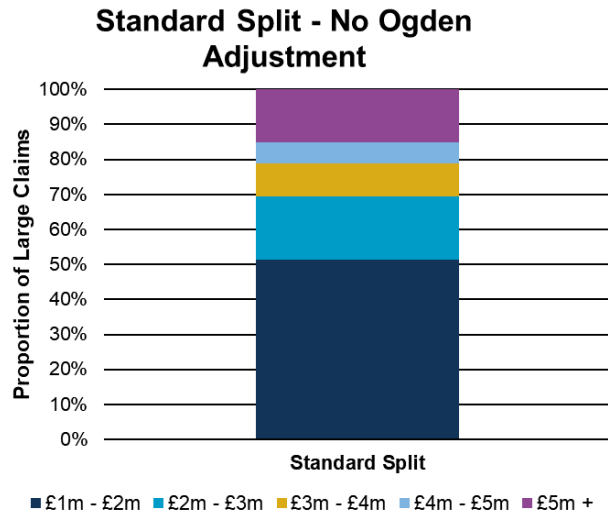
# Standardised Propensity

- By taking the propensities by settlement year and multiplying by a standard mix of claim size, it is possible to create a standardised propensity graph.
  - We only take data from settlement year 2009 onwards as the PPO propensity is very different in older years.
- The data in the graph below is used to come up with a “standard” split of PPOs by amount across the settlement years since 2009.



# Standardised Propensity

- This standard split is then used in conjunction with PPO propensity split by claim size threshold and settlement year to arrive at standardised propensity.





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# Appendix C

## Summary Statistics

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# Summary Statistics

- The following tables show the main summary statistics for different groupings of claimants.
- The results are split according to pre 2019 and the 2019 settlement year where there is enough data to do so without jeopardising claimant anonymity.
- Tables **do not** include MIB data unless explicitly stated.



# All Motor Statistics

All	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Sample Size
Age at settlement	34.6	28.7	17.2	1.0	447
Delay until settlement	6.3	5.5	3.3	1.6	447
Future life expectancy at settlement	55.2	59.1	22.7	-0.4	436
Life expectancy reduction	2.3	6.5	22.8	-0.7	422
Annual PPO payment (£)	94,791	67,000	84,595	2.0	447
Lump sum (£)	1,981,864	1,815,006	1,243,178	1.8	445
Pre 2019	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Sample Size
Age at settlement	34.4	28.0	17.2	1.0	433
Delay until settlement	6.4	5.6	3.3	1.6	433
Future life expectancy at settlement	55.5	59.8	22.6	-0.5	422
Life expectancy reduction	2.3	6.4	22.6	-0.8	408
Annual PPO payment (£)	93,504	65,000	83,495	2.0	433
Lump sum (£)	1,964,534	1,750,000	1,243,331	1.9	431
2019	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Sample Size
Age at settlement	38.1	39.4	17.2	0.0	13
Delay until settlement	5.4	5.1	1.1	-0.2	13
Future life expectancy at settlement	49.2	49.4	25.4	0.2	13
Life expectancy reduction	3.3	8.5	29.6	-0.5	13
Annual PPO payment (£)	135,712	75,000	109,964	1.5	13
Lump sum (£)	2,664,359	3,000,000	1,012,230	-0.5	13



# All Private Motor Statistics

All	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Sample Size
Age at settlement	33.1	26.7	16.6	1.1	335
Delay until settlement	6.4	5.5	3.3	1.8	335
Future life expectancy at settlement	57.3	61.0	21.7	-0.5	331
Life expectancy reduction	1.7	5.8	23.4	-0.5	318
Annual PPO payment (£)	95,109	61,600	88,782	2.1	335
Lump sum (£)	2,014,800	1,760,096	1,305,232	2.0	334
Pre 2019	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Sample Size
Age at settlement	33.2	26.7	16.6	1.1	326
Delay until settlement	6.4	5.4	3.4	1.7	326
Future life expectancy at settlement	57.8	61.5	21.6	-0.6	322
Life expectancy reduction	1.2	5.6	23.4	-0.5	309
Annual PPO payment (£)	92,907	60,000	86,970	2.2	326
Lump sum (£)	1,993,701	1,750,000	1,304,603	2.0	325
2019	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Sample Size
Age at settlement	29.7	23.4	15.2	0.8	8
Delay until settlement	5.8	6.1	1.0	-0.1	8
Future life expectancy at settlement	41.4	46.4	17.6	-0.7	8
Life expectancy reduction	18.8	17.3	17.7	1.6	8
Annual PPO payment (£)	181,701	162,500	118,623	0.8	8
Lump sum (£)	3,051,458	3,095,153	795,506	-0.6	8



# Private Comprehensive Motor Statistics

All	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Sample Size
Age at settlement	35.0	29.6	17.5	0.9	214
Delay until settlement	6.1	5.2	3.0	1.9	214
Future life expectancy at settlement	57.3	62.5	22.6	-0.6	213
Life expectancy reduction	-0.8	4.6	25.2	-0.5	206
Annual PPO payment (£)	102,199	68,500	97,423	2.0	214
Lump sum (£)	1,935,120	1,700,000	1,199,701	1.2	214
Pre 2019	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Sample Size
Age at settlement	35.1	29.6	17.6	0.9	206
Delay until settlement	6.1	5.2	3.1	1.8	206
Future life expectancy at settlement	58.1	62.8	22.4	-0.7	205
Life expectancy reduction	-1.6	4.4	25.1	-0.5	198
Annual PPO payment (£)	98,893	64,375	95,179	2.2	206
Lump sum (£)	1,904,267	1,679,024	1,191,441	1.3	206
2019	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Sample Size
Age at settlement	30.6	22.9	16.1	0.6	7
Delay until settlement	5.8	5.8	1.0	0.2	7
Future life expectancy at settlement	38.9	43.5	17.4	-0.5	7
Life expectancy reduction	20.3	19.6	18.5	1.4	7
Annual PPO payment (£)	196,945	200,000	119,259	0.5	7
Lump sum (£)	3,036,847	3,090,305	849,427	-0.5	7



# Private Non-Comprehensive Motor Statistics

All	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Sample Size
Age at settlement	27.4	23.6	11.8	1.4	49
Delay until settlement	7.9	6.4	3.9	1.2	49
Future life expectancy at settlement	70.4	78.5	17.1	-1.1	48
Life expectancy reduction	-4.5	-7.2	22.2	0.4	42
Annual PPO payment (£)	77,941	60,000	56,358	1.3	49
Lump sum (£)	1,833,122	1,684,900	889,919	0.3	49



# Commercial Motor Statistics

All	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Sample Size
Age at settlement	38.9	35.7	18.1	0.7	112
Delay until settlement	6.3	5.6	3.3	1.3	112
Future life expectancy at settlement	48.8	51.0	24.5	-0.1	105
Life expectancy reduction	4.4	7.7	20.9	-1.6	104
Annual PPO payment (£)	93,839	76,500	70,597	1.3	112
Lump sum (£)	1,882,759	1,881,819	1,027,892	0.4	111
Pre 2019	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Sample Size
Age at settlement	38.3	35.0	18.1	0.8	107
Delay until settlement	6.4	5.6	3.3	1.3	107
Future life expectancy at settlement	48.2	50.7	24.0	-0.1	100
Life expectancy reduction	5.7	7.8	19.7	-1.7	99
Annual PPO payment (£)	95,321	80,000	71,845	1.2	107
Lump sum (£)	1,875,106	1,852,121	1,027,912	0.5	106
2019	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Sample Size
Age at settlement	51.4	49.9	10.5	0.2	5
Delay until settlement	4.6	5.1	0.9	-1.6	5
Future life expectancy at settlement	61.6	84.0	30.4	-0.7	5
Life expectancy reduction	-21.7	-31.3	27.7	0.0	5
Annual PPO payment (£)	62,128	60,000	11,262	0.1	5
Lump sum (£)	2,045,000	2,000,000	1,013,953	0.0	5



# Motor Brain Injury Statistics

All	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Sample Size
Age at settlement	33.1	27.2	16.2	1.0	342
Delay until settlement	6.9	5.9	3.4	1.6	342
Future life expectancy at settlement	56.8	60.5	21.9	-0.5	334
Life expectancy reduction	2.2	5.9	21.3	-0.6	323
Annual PPO payment (£)	88,494	62,050	74,293	1.7	342
Lump sum (£)	1,855,018	1,644,570	1,155,455	2.0	341
Pre 2019	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Sample Size
Age at settlement	33.0	27.1	16.2	1.0	332
Delay until settlement	6.9	5.9	3.5	1.5	332
Future life expectancy at settlement	57.1	61.0	21.8	-0.6	324
Life expectancy reduction	2.0	5.9	21.2	-0.6	313
Annual PPO payment (£)	86,915	60,000	72,652	1.7	332
Lump sum (£)	1,831,154	1,625,000	1,147,666	2.1	331
2019	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Sample Size
Age at settlement	34.6	38.8	16.2	0.2	9
Delay until settlement	5.4	5.1	0.8	0.8	9
Future life expectancy at settlement	49.0	43.5	24.0	0.4	9
Life expectancy reduction	6.9	8.5	26.8	0.1	9
Annual PPO payment (£)	143,250	80,000	108,739	1.7	9
Lump sum (£)	2,874,449	3,090,305	949,760	-1.0	9



# Motor Spinal Injury Statistics

All	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Sample Size
Age at settlement	38.5	33.3	18.5	0.6	90
Delay until settlement	4.5	4.2	2.1	2.0	90
Future life expectancy at settlement	50.2	47.1	23.5	-0.1	87
Life expectancy reduction	3.8	12.6	26.1	-1.0	84
Annual PPO payment (£)	123,839	93,572	110,670	1.8	90
Lump sum (£)	2,532,807	2,193,894	1,426,274	1.4	89





# All Liability Statistics

All	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Sample Size
Age at settlement	48.7	52.6	18.6	-0.6	40
Delay until settlement	6.3	4.7	7.2	5.3	40
Future life expectancy at settlement	30.5	26.0	20.5	0.9	36
Life expectancy reduction	12.8	12.4	22.0	-0.3	32
Annual PPO payment (£)	74,124	45,640	77,536	1.2	40
Lump sum (£)	1,302,368	1,238,204	910,527	0.5	40
Pre 2019	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Sample Size
Age at settlement	48.4	52.6	18.9	-0.6	38
Delay until settlement	6.4	4.7	7.4	5.2	38
Future life expectancy at settlement	29.8	26.0	19.7	0.9	34
Life expectancy reduction	14.0	13.8	21.7	-0.3	30
Annual PPO payment (£)	72,828	45,640	77,756	1.3	38
Lump sum (£)	1,291,967	1,210,744	932,740	0.6	38



# Liability Brain Injury Statistics

All	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Sample Size
Age at settlement	46.0	50.5	19.0	-0.5	32
Delay until settlement	5.6	4.9	2.5	1.6	32
Future life expectancy at settlement	28.4	26.0	18.3	1.0	30
Life expectancy reduction	17.1	15.0	19.8	0.0	26
Annual PPO payment (£)	70,837	48,140	73,209	1.5	32
Lump sum (£)	1,294,006	1,210,744	934,631	0.6	32



# All MIB Statistics

All	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Sample Size
Age at settlement	34.9	30.5	14.2	1.3	198
Delay until settlement	7.4	7.4	3.2	1.4	198
Future life expectancy at settlement	43.5	44.5	16.7	-0.3	198
Life expectancy reduction	13.0	11.1	11.1	1.1	197
Annual PPO payment (£)	60,141	42,328	58,198	2.5	198
Lump sum (£)	1,292,077	1,000,000	872,727	2.2	198
Pre 2019	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Sample Size
Age at settlement	34.8	30.7	14.0	1.3	189
Delay until settlement	7.4	7.2	3.3	1.4	189
Future life expectancy at settlement	43.4	44.0	16.7	-0.3	189
Life expectancy reduction	13.2	11.5	11.2	1.0	188
Annual PPO payment (£)	59,933	42,655	58,378	2.5	189
Lump sum (£)	1,280,159	1,000,000	879,398	2.2	189
2019	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Sample Size
Age at settlement	37.7	28.0	17.6	1.5	9
Delay until settlement	7.4	7.4	0.0	1.2	9
Future life expectancy at settlement	45.7	46.0	15.9	-0.9	9
Life expectancy reduction	7.8	4.7	6.4	0.8	9
Annual PPO payment (£)	64,520	40,000	54,105	0.8	9
Lump sum (£)	1,542,354	1,500,000	671,227	0.6	9



# MIB Brain Injury Statistics

All	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Sample Size
Age at settlement	32.7	28.2	14.3	2.0	130
Delay until settlement	7.8	7.4	3.3	1.4	130
Future life expectancy at settlement	47.6	50.0	15.4	-0.5	130
Life expectancy reduction	11.3	10.1	10.4	1.2	129
Annual PPO payment (£)	55,703	44,500	38,936	1.1	130
Lump sum (£)	1,191,538	963,449	874,185	3.1	130
Pre 2019	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Sample Size
Age at settlement	33.0	28.3	14.4	1.9	125
Delay until settlement	7.8	7.4	3.3	1.3	125
Future life expectancy at settlement	47.2	50.0	15.5	-0.4	125
Life expectancy reduction	11.3	10.2	10.5	1.2	124
Annual PPO payment (£)	55,251	45,000	38,475	1.1	125
Lump sum (£)	1,184,279	950,000	887,509	3.1	125
2019	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Sample Size
Age at settlement	25.2	26.7	3.7	-1.9	5
Delay until settlement	7.4	7.4	0.0	1.5	5
Future life expectancy at settlement	56.2	59.0	8.5	-0.7	5
Life expectancy reduction	9.7	9.5	7.6	0.0	5
Annual PPO payment (£)	67,000	40,000	47,707	1.2	5
Lump sum (£)	1,373,014	1,400,000	378,292	0.7	5



# MIB Spinal Injury Statistics

All	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Sample Size
Age at settlement	37.2	37.7	12.4	0.2	48
Delay until settlement	6.9	6.5	3.1	1.4	48
Future life expectancy at settlement	39.1	39.5	14.9	0.1	48
Life expectancy reduction	14.5	13.8	9.9	1.2	48
Annual PPO payment (£)	74,988	38,015	91,690	1.9	48
Lump sum (£)	1,746,247	1,777,663	798,067	0.2	48
Pre 2019	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Sample Size
Age at settlement	36.7	36.3	12.5	0.3	45
Delay until settlement	6.8	6.2	3.2	1.4	45
Future life expectancy at settlement	39.1	40.0	15.4	0.1	45
Life expectancy reduction	15.1	14.1	9.9	1.1	45
Annual PPO payment (£)	76,195	38,530	92,837	2.0	45
Lump sum (£)	1,718,077	1,723,000	803,436	0.2	45
2019	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Sample Size
Age at settlement	44.8	40.6	6.2	1.7	3
Delay until settlement	7.4	7.4	0.0		3
Future life expectancy at settlement	39.9	38.0	4.4	1.4	3
Life expectancy reduction	6.0	4.7	3.7	1.2	3
Annual PPO payment (£)	56,894	10,000	69,883	1.7	3
Lump sum (£)	2,168,792	2,000,000	563,455	1.0	3

