

7

LIFE INSURANCE

People buy life insurance to protect their dependents against financial hardship when the insured person, the policyholder, dies. Many life insurance products also allow policyholders to accumulate savings that can be used in a time of financial need. Most American families depend on life insurance to provide this economic protection: 90 million American families rely on life insurers' products for financial and retirement security.

Americans purchased \$3.5 trillion of new life insurance coverage in 2024, a 2.7 percent decrease from 2023. By the end of 2024, total life insurance coverage in the United States was \$22 trillion, a decrease of 0.7 percent from 2023 (Table 7.1).

Three types of life insurance policies predominate the market. *Individual insurance* is underwritten separately for each individual who seeks insurance protection. *Group insurance* is underwritten on a group as a whole, such as the employees of a company or the members of an organization. *Credit insurance* guarantees payment of some debt, such as a mortgage or other loan, in the event the insured person dies, and can be bought on either an individual or a group

basis. Insurance on loans of 10 years' or less duration is classified as credit insurance in National Association of Insurance Commissioners accounts; insurance on longer loans is included in individual or group policy data in this chapter. Life insurance policies offered by fraternal benefit societies are considered individual insurance.

INDIVIDUAL LIFE INSURANCE

Individual life is the most widely used form of life insurance protection, accounting for 64 percent of all life insurance in force in the United States at year-end 2024 (Table 7.1). Typically purchased through life insurance agents, this insurance is issued under individual policies with face amounts as low as \$10,000, although larger minimum amounts are more typical in today's market. While individual life is principally used for family protection, it also is widely used for business purposes. A business may purchase life insurance to protect against the economic loss that would result from the death of the owner or a key employee.

Individual life insurance protection in the United

States totaled \$14.1 trillion at the end of 2024 and has grown at an average annual rate of 1.8 percent since 2014, when \$11.8 trillion was in force (Table 7.1).

The average size of new individual life policies purchased has increased from \$168,000 in 2014 to \$209,000 in 2024 (Figure 7.2). The number of individual policies purchased totaled 9.6 million in 2024 (Table 7.1).

Individual life policies offer two basic types of protection: covering a specified term, or permanently covering one's whole life.

Types of Policies

Term Insurance

Term insurance policies provide life insurance coverage for a specified period, usually greater than one year. Term policies provide no further benefits when the term expires, and no buildup of cash value occurs. If this insurance is not renewed at the end of its term, coverage lapses and no payment would be made to the beneficiary in the event of death.

Of new individual life policies purchased in 2024, 39.3 percent, or 3.8 million, were term insurance, totaling \$1.45 trillion, or 72.1 percent, of the individual life face amount issued (Table 7.2). The most popular form of term insurance is level term, which offers a fixed premium insurance is level term, which offers a fixed premium.

Permanent Insurance

Unlike term insurance, permanent life (or *whole life*) insurance provides protection for as long as the insured lives. Permanent life policies also have a savings component, building cash value that can help families meet financial emergencies, pay for special goals, or provide income for retirement years.

There are four types of permanent life insurance policies: traditional whole life, universal life (UL), variable life (VL), and variable-universal life (VUL). The annual premium for traditional whole life policies remains constant throughout the life of the policy. In earlier years, the premium is higher than the actual cost of the insurance, but in later years it becomes substantially lower than the actual cost of protection. The excess amount of each premium in the early years is held in reserve as the policy's cash value. This cash value grows over time from investment earnings and future premium payments, providing funds for the cost of coverage as the insured grows older. If a policyholder decides to give up the insurance protection, he or she receives the cash value upon surrendering the policy, less any outstanding policy loans. Universal life allows varying premium payment amounts subject to a certain minimum and maximum. For variable life, the death benefit and cash value vary subject to the performance of a portfolio of investments chosen by the policyholder. VUL combines the flexible premium payment options of UL with the varied investment options of VL.

In 2024, direct purchases of permanent life constituted 60.7 percent of U.S. individual life insurance policies issued and 27.9 percent of the total face amount issued (Table 7.2).

Participating and Nonparticipating Insurance

Traditional whole life and term insurance policies can be purchased on a participating or nonparticipating basis. A participating policy allows the policyholder to share in the insurance company's surplus. With this type of life insurance, a policyholder receives annual dividends representing that portion of the premium not needed by the company for death payments to beneficiaries, additions to reserves, or administrative

expenses. More than two-thirds of individual life policies' face amount purchased were nonparticipating at \$1.45 trillion (72%) in 2024 (Table 7.3).

Characteristics of Individual Policies

Lapses and Surrenders

A policy lapses if its premium is not paid by the end of a specified time, often called the *grace period*. Policyholders have different reasons for terminating their policies, sometimes using cash values to address financial emergencies or achieve long-term goals. Rates of voluntary policy termination by policyholders vary considerably among life insurers. Each company's rate depends on many factors, including the types of policies written and the ratio of new policies to older ones in force with the company.

The voluntary termination rate of individual life insurance policies reached 5.8 percent by 2024 (Table 7.4). Of the individual life policies that have been voluntarily terminated, 19% were surrendered based on face amount.

The life insurance business vigorously seeks to minimize the lapsing of policies. For example, agent training focuses on realistic identification of clients' life insurance needs, and careful analysis of the use of family income for protection. Since the voluntary termination rate is higher for policies on which loans are outstanding, companies urge that loans be used only in genuine financial emergencies, and that they be repaid promptly.

Most insurers offer policyholders time after their policy is delivered to consider whether to keep the policy. These companies will refund the premium in full if, within the prescribed time, the policyholder decides not to keep his or her policy.

Some policies that lapse still have a cash value, entitling the policyholder to some form of payment under a cash surrender value *non-forfeiture option*. All coverage under the policy terminates at the time of the surrender.

Disability Provisions

Besides the benefit payable upon death of the insured, many life insurance policies or policy riders provide disability benefits to cover financial losses that result from a sickness or injury. The most common supplementary benefit is waiver of premium. Of individual life policies in force with disability provisions in 2024, 94 percent, or 31.4 million, allowed the premium to be waived during disability. This represents \$5 trillion, or 99 percent, of the individual life face amount in force with disability provisions (Table 7.6).

GROUP LIFE INSURANCE

Group life insurance is a contract between an insurance company and some group to insure all of the group's members, usually under term coverage. Common examples are employer-provided life insurance and insurance offered through unions and professional associations. Employees or other group members receive certificates denoting their participation in the group coverage. In 2024, group insurance represented 45 percent of all life insurance policies in force (Table 7.1).

Group purchases decreased 8.3 percent in 2024 to \$1.5 trillion. At the end of 2024, group life insurance provided \$7.8 trillion of protection, a 3.1 percent decrease from a year earlier (Table 7.1).

Group insurance contracts can provide benefits beyond term insurance. Employees often can retain

coverage after retirement by paying premiums directly to the insurer. Many policies also offer survivor benefits, usually continuing monthly payments to the spouse of an employee who dies before retirement; payments may extend for life or to the age at which Social Security retirement payments become available, but cease on remarriage. Contingent benefits to dependent children in the event of a spouse's death are available as well. The initial value of these survivor benefits can range from three to 10 times an employee's annual salary.

As with individual life policies, group policies can be purchased on either a participating or nonparticipating basis. Most group life policies are nonparticipating—95 percent of those purchased in 2024, at \$1.4 trillion (Table 7.3).

The voluntary termination rate of group life insurance policies increased to 5.2 percent from 4.8 percent a year earlier. The voluntary lapses in 2024 increased to 5.1 percent from 4.6 percent in 2023 (Table 7.4).

Group policies also provide disability benefits. Of group life policies in force with disability provisions in 2024, 91 percent, or 101 million, provided for waiver of premium. This represents \$6.5 trillion, or 83 percent, of the group life face amount in force with disability provisions (Table 7.6).

CREDIT LIFE INSURANCE

Credit life insurance pays the balance on loans of 10 years' or less duration if the borrower dies before repaying the amount due. At year-end 2024, \$90 billion of credit life insurance was in force, down 2.6 percent from the previous year (Table 7.1).

Credit life, commonly part of consumer credit

contracts, is term insurance, generally decreasing in amount as a loan is repaid. It protects the borrower's family, as well as the lender, against unpaid debt that may be left at death. Life insurers issue credit insurance through lenders such as banks, finance companies, credit unions, and retailers, who in turn make arrangements with borrowers.

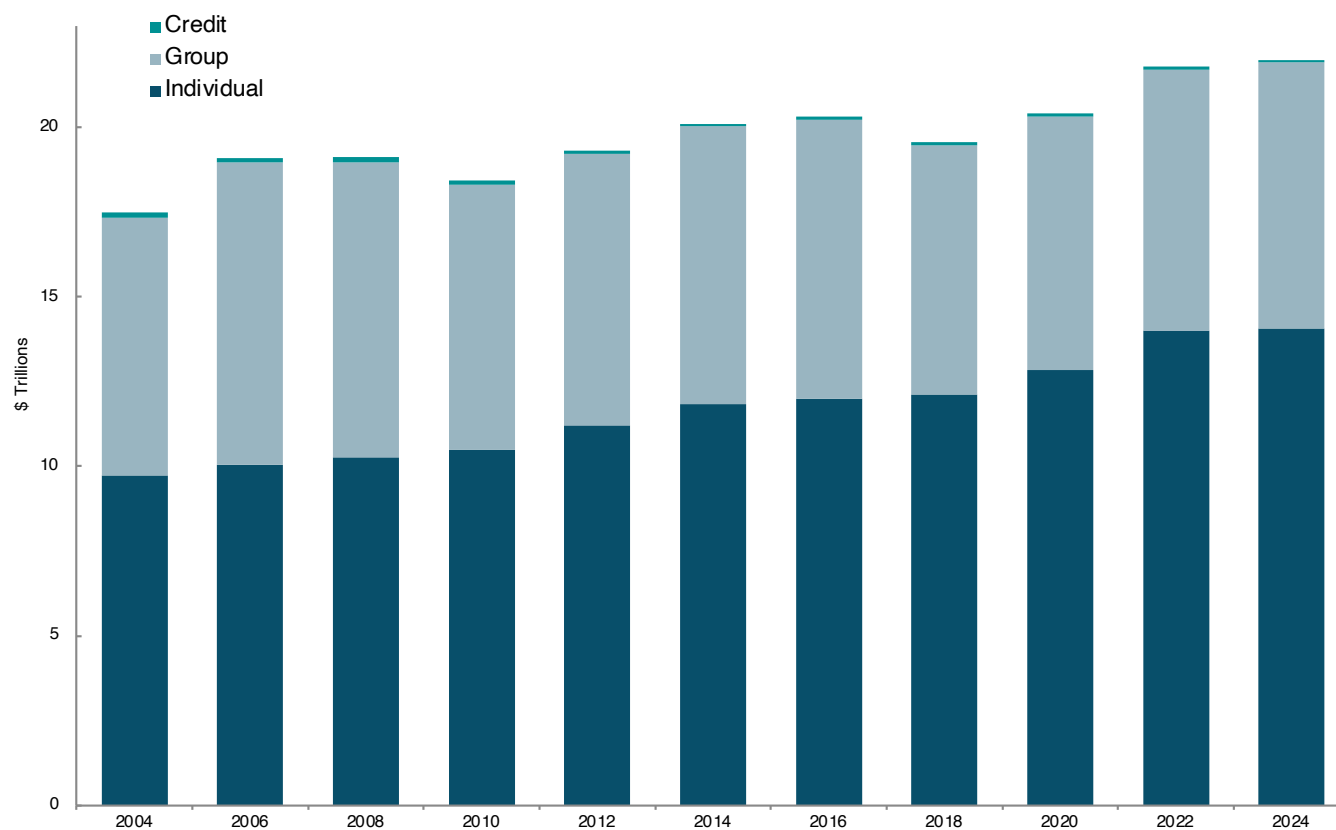
As with other life policies, credit policies can be purchased on either a participating or nonparticipating basis. Of credit life policies purchased in 2024, 99 percent, or \$41 billion, were nonparticipating (Table 7.3).

POLICY CLAIMS RESISTED OR COMPROMISED

From time to time, life insurers find it necessary to delay or deny payment of claims due to material misrepresentation, suicide within the contestable period, or no proof of death, among other reasons. In 2024, \$269 million in new claims along with \$528 million in other claims were in dispute. Of this amount, \$183 million was paid in 2024 and \$243 million still resisted at the end of the year (Table 7.7).

Figure 7.1

Individual, Group, and Credit Life Insurance in Force in the United States (face amount)

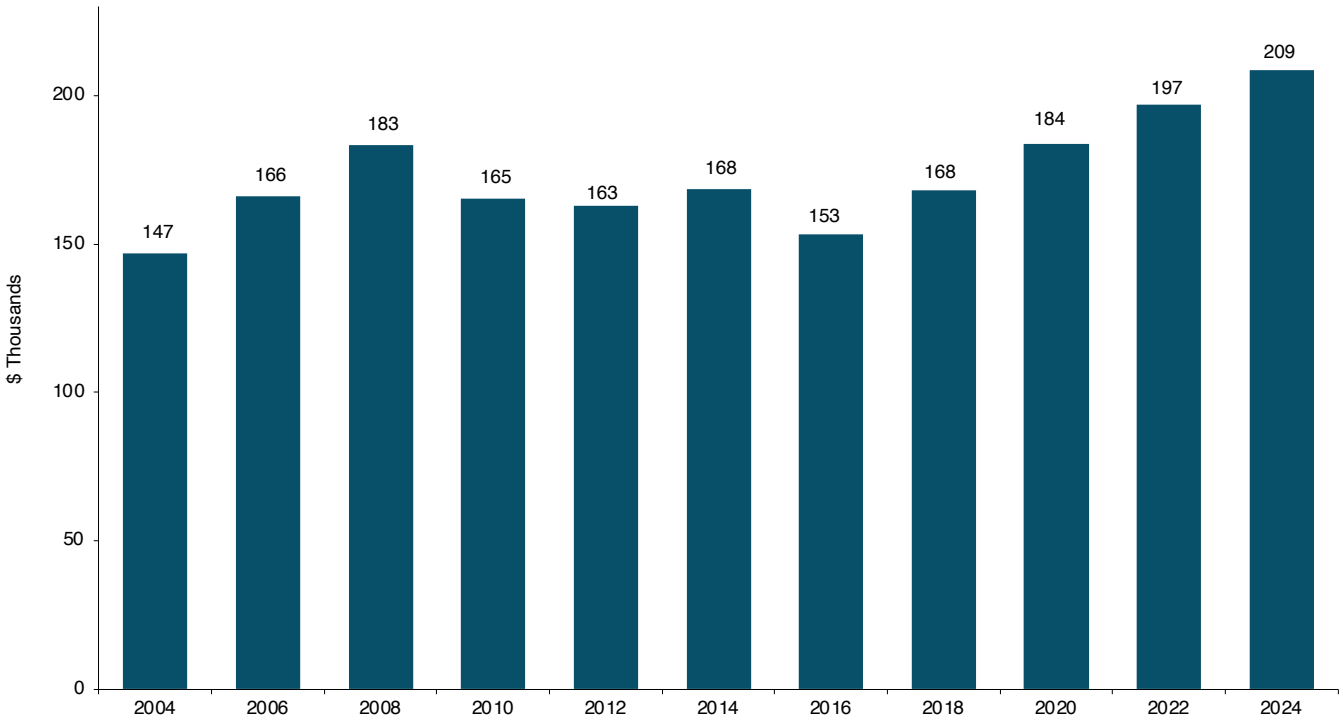


Source: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission. NAIC does not endorse any analysis or conclusions based on use of its data.

Note: Data represent U.S. life insurers and fraternal benefit societies.

Figure 7.2

Average Face Amount of Individual Life Insurance Policies Purchased



Source: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission. NAIC does not endorse any analysis or conclusions based on use of its data.
Note: Data represent U.S. life insurers and fraternal benefit societies.

Table 7.1

Life Insurance in the United States

	Life Insurance			Average annual percent change	
	2014	2023	2024	2014/2024	2023/2024
PURCHASES					
Face amount (millions)					
Individual ¹	\$1,590,181	\$1,971,771	\$2,011,604	2.4	2.0
Group	1,168,416	1,617,469	1,482,995	2.4	-8.3
Credit	56,285	43,286	41,124	-3.1	-5.0
Total	2,814,881	3,632,527	3,535,724	2.3	-2.7
Policies (thousands)					
Individual	9,440	9,586	9,642	0.2	0.6
Group (certificates)	17,707	27,394	25,682	3.8	-6.2
Credit	9,819	5,552	5,196	-6.2	-6.4
Total	36,966	42,532	40,520	0.9	-4.7
IN FORCE					
Face amount (millions)					
Individual	\$11,825,927	\$13,974,409	\$14,068,473	1.8	0.7
Group	8,208,725	8,096,611	7,847,187	-0.4	-3.1
Credit	79,955	92,388	89,972	1.2	-2.6
Total	20,114,607	22,163,409	22,005,633	0.9	-0.7
Policies (thousands)					
Individual	142,659	134,193	133,832	-0.6	-0.3
Group (certificates)	119,883	118,097	117,951	-0.2	-0.1
Credit	15,285	10,858	10,495	-3.7	-3.3
Total	277,827	263,149	262,278	-0.6	-0.3

Source: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission.

Notes: NAIC does not endorse any analysis or conclusions based on use of its data. Data represent U.S. life insurers and fraternal benefit societies. Data represent direct business, except for face amount in force which is net of reinsurance.

¹ Policies issued by fraternal benefits societies are considered individual business.

Table 7.2

Individual Life Insurance Purchases in the United States, by Plan Type, 2024

	Policies in thousands/Amounts in millions			
	Policies	Percent	Face amount	Percent
Term insurance				
Decreasing	103	1.1	\$73,301	3.6
Level	3,684	38.2	1,303,015	64.8
Decreasing other term ¹	NA	NA	9,060	0.5
Level other term ²	NA	NA	62,914	3.1
Term additions	NA	NA	2,102	0.1
Total	3,787	39.3	1,450,392	72.1
Whole life and endowment	5,855	60.7	561,211	27.9
Aggregate total	9,642	100.0	2,011,604	100.0

Source: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission.

Notes: NAIC does not endorse any analysis or conclusions based on use of its data. Data represent U.S. life insurers and fraternal benefit societies.

NA: Not available.

¹ Includes decreasing term insurance on spouses and children under family policies.

² Includes level term insurance on spouses and children under family policies.

Table 7.3

Life Insurance Purchases, by Participating Status

	Individual		Group		Credit		Total	
	Face amount (millions)	Percent	Face amount (millions)	Percent	Face amount (millions)	Percent	Face amount (millions)	Percent
2014								
Nonparticipating	\$1,154,027	72.6	\$1,105,585	94.6	\$50,963	90.5	\$2,310,575	82.1
Participating	436,153	27.4	62,831	5.4	5,321	9.5	504,305	17.9
Total	1,590,181	100.0	1,168,416	100.0	56,285	100.0	2,814,881	100.0
2023								
Nonparticipating	1,419,652	72.0	1,555,832	96.2	42,613	98.4	3,018,097	83.1
Participating	552,120	28.0	61,637	3.8	673	1.6	614,430	16.9
Total	1,971,771	100.0	1,617,469	100.0	43,286	100.0	3,632,527	100.0
2024								
Nonparticipating	1,453,355	72.2	1,410,585	95.1	40,589	98.7	2,904,529	82.1
Participating	558,249	27.8	72,410	4.9	536	1.3	631,195	17.9
Total	2,011,604	100.0	1,482,995	100.0	41,124	100.0	3,535,724	100.0

Source: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission.

Notes: NAIC does not endorse any analysis or conclusions based on use of its data. Data represent U.S. life insurers, and fraternal benefit societies.

Table 7.4

Voluntary Termination Rates for Life Insurance Policies, Calculated by Face Amount (percent)											
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Lapse rate											
Individual	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.7
Group	5.5	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.0	5.8	5.6	6.2	4.5	4.6	5.1
Credit	8.5	8.0	6.8	6.6	5.8	5.3	4.6	5.4	7.3	5.8	4.9
Surrender rate											
Individual	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1
Group	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Credit	14.6	9.6	7.2	7.1	7.2	8.6	6.8	6.0	6.1	5.6	5.3
Combined termination rate											
Individual	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.0	4.6	5.2	5.4	5.8
Group	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.1	5.9	5.7	6.2	4.7	4.8	5.2
Credit	23.1	17.6	14.0	13.6	13.0	13.9	11.4	11.4	13.4	11.4	10.2

Source: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission.

Notes: NAIC does not endorse any analysis or conclusions based on use of its data. Data represent U.S. life insurers and fraternal benefit societies.

Table 7.5

Voluntary Termination Rates for Life Insurance Policies, Calculated by Number of Policies (percent)											
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Lapse rate											
Individual	5.1	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.0	5.7	7.3	6.6
Group	7.2	6.3	5.7	5.7	4.7	5.9	4.8	4.5	3.9	3.8	4.0
Credit	9.3	7.1	5.6	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.5	7.9	6.3	5.3
Surrender rate											
Individual	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3
Group	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Credit	13.6	10.3	8.3	9.1	8.4	12.6	6.7	7.0	6.5	8.4	6.1
Combined termination rate											
Individual	6.2	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.7	6.9	6.7	5.9	6.7	8.5	7.9
Group	7.3	6.4	5.8	5.7	4.7	6.0	4.8	4.5	4.0	3.9	4.1
Credit	22.9	17.4	13.9	14.3	13.4	17.2	11.1	11.5	14.3	14.7	11.4

Source: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission.

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Table 7.6

Life Insurance With Disability Provisions, 2024

	Policies and certificates in thousands/Amounts in millions			
	Policies	Percent of policies in force	Face amount	Percent of amount in force
Individual¹				
Waiver of premium	31,424	23.5	\$5,032,919	35.8
Disability income	150	0.1	8,659	0.1
Extended benefits	*	0.0	61	0.0
Other	2,005	1.5	17,906	0.1
Total	33,579	25.1	5,059,544	36.0
Group²				
Waiver of premium	101,411	86.0	6,499,957	82.8
Disability income	1,301	1.1	86,536	1.1
Extended benefits	2,939	2.5	372,400	4.7
Other	5,518	4.7	874,935	11.1
Total	111,169	94.3	7,833,828	99.8
Credit³				
Waiver of premium	738	7.0	58	0.1
Disability income	10	0.1	35	0.0
Extended benefits	4	0.0	44	0.0
Total	751	7.2	138	0.2

Source: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission.

Notes: NAIC does not endorse any analysis or conclusions based on use of its data. Data represent U.S. life insurers and fraternal benefit societies.

¹ Policies in force totaled 134 million, with a face amount of \$14.1 trillion.

² Certificates in force totaled 118 million, with a face amount of \$7.85 trillion.

³ Policies in force totaled 10.5 million, with a face amount of \$90 billion.

*Less than 500 policies.

Table 7.7

New Policy Claims Resisted or Compromised (thousands)						
	2014		2023		2024	
	Face amount	Percent	Face amount	Percent	Face amount	Percent
New claims in dispute	\$394,234	29.5	\$251,577	34.1	\$268,569	33.7
All other claims in dispute	943,599	70.5	487,018	65.9	528,144	66.3
Total claims in dispute	1,337,833	100.0	738,595	100.0	796,714	100.0
Amount paid for new claims	91,709	48.9	36,397	34.9	43,464	23.8
Amount paid for claims previously resisted	95,981	51.1	67,948	65.1	139,495	76.2
Total amount paid	187,690	100.0	104,345	100.0	182,958	100.0
Amount resisted at year's end¹	519,283		307,364		242,615	

Source: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission.

Notes: NAIC does not endorse any analysis or conclusions based on use of its data. Data represent U.S. life insurers and fraternal benefit societies.

¹ Not equal to subtracting total amount paid from total claims in dispute. The amount paid for claims disposed of usually varies from the amount claimed.

Table 7.8

Life Insurance Purchases, by Year

Year	Policies and certificates in thousands/Amounts in millions					
	Individual		Group		Total	
	Policies	Face amount	Certificates	Face amount	Policies/Certificates	Face amount
1940	17,872	\$10,039	285	\$691	18,157	\$10,730
1945	16,212	13,289	681	1,265	16,893	14,554
1950	20,203	22,728	2,631	6,068	22,834	28,796
1955	21,928	37,169	2,217	11,258 *	24,145	48,427 *
1960	21,021	59,763	3,734	14,645	24,755	74,408
1965	20,429	90,781	7,007	51,385 +	27,436	142,166 +
1970	18,550	129,432	5,219	63,690 +	23,769	193,122 +
1975	18,946	194,732	8,146	95,190 +	27,092	289,922 +
1980	17,628	389,184	11,379	183,418	29,007	572,602
1985	17,637	911,666	16,243	319,503 *	33,880	1,231,169 *
1986	17,116	934,010	17,507	374,741 +	34,623	1,308,751 +
1987	16,455	986,984	16,698	365,529	33,153	1,352,513
1988	15,796	996,006	15,793	410,848	31,589	1,406,854
1989	14,850	1,020,971	15,110	420,707	29,960	1,441,678
1990	14,199	1,069,880	14,592	459,271	28,791	1,529,151
1991	13,583	1,041,706	16,230	573,953 +	29,813	1,615,659 +
1992	13,452	1,048,357	14,930	440,143	28,382	1,488,500
1993	13,664	1,101,476	17,574	576,823	31,238	1,678,299
1994	13,835	1,057,233	18,390	560,232	32,225	1,617,465
1995	12,595	1,039,258	19,404	537,828	31,999	1,577,086
1996	12,022	1,089,268	18,761	614,565	30,783	1,703,833
1997	11,734	1,203,681	19,973	688,589	31,707	1,892,270
1998	11,559	1,324,671	20,332	739,508	31,891	2,064,179
1999	11,673	1,399,848	26,912	966,858	38,584	2,366,706
2000	11,820	1,593,907	21,537	921,001	33,357	2,514,908
2001	14,059	1,600,471	26,036	1,172,080	40,095	2,772,551
2002	14,692	1,752,941	24,020	1,013,728	38,713	2,766,669
2003	13,821	1,772,673	21,946	1,050,318	35,767	2,822,992
2004	12,581	1,846,384	25,872	1,101,599	38,453	2,947,983
2005	11,407	1,796,384	23,112	1,039,878	34,519	2,836,262
2006	10,908	1,813,100	18,378	1,022,080	29,287	2,835,180
2007	10,826	1,890,989	19,962	1,102,654	30,788	2,993,643
2008	10,207	1,869,554	18,392	1,073,273	28,599	2,942,827
2009	10,139	1,744,357	19,051	1,155,824	29,190	2,900,181
2010	10,123	1,673,216	18,498	1,135,354	28,621	2,808,570

Table 7.8, continued

Life Insurance Purchases, by Year, continued

Policies and certificates in thousands/Amounts in millions						
Year	Individual		Group		Total	
	Policies	Face amount	Certificates	Face amount	Policies/Certificates	Face amount
2011	10,309	\$1,672,514	16,867	\$1,159,934	27,177	\$2,832,448
2012	10,306	1,679,314	16,757	1,120,625	27,063	2,799,939
2013	9,929	1,640,202	15,336	1,138,686	25,264	2,778,888
2014	9,440	1,590,181	17,707	1,168,416	27,147	2,758,596
2015	10,305	1,647,292	18,010	1,229,275	28,315	2,876,567
2016	11,005	1,684,585	16,518	1,189,673	27,523	2,874,257
2017	10,478	1,711,545	17,557	1,315,651	28,035	3,027,196
2018	10,289	1,727,874	17,459	1,244,329	27,748	2,972,203
2019	10,118	1,802,511	21,238	1,239,463	31,356	3,041,974
2020	10,088	1,853,914	25,345	1,439,540	35,433	3,293,455
2021	10,401	1,974,418	24,027	1,268,487	34,428	3,242,905
2022	9,499	1,870,664	25,473	1,426,839	34,972	3,297,503
2023	9,586	1,971,771	27,394	1,617,469	36,980	3,589,241
2024	9,642	2,011,604	25,682	1,482,995	35,324	3,494,599

Sources: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission; LIMRA International.

Notes: NAIC does not endorse any analysis or conclusions based on use of its data; Data represent direct business and exclude revivals, increases, dividend additions, and reinsurance acquired. 1940-73 data exclude credit life insurance. Beginning with 1974, data include long-term credit insurance (life insurance on loans of more than 10 years' duration). Data represent U.S. life insurers and, as of 2003, fraternal benefit societies.

*Includes Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance of \$1.9 billion in 1955, \$84.4 billion in 1981, and \$10.8 billion in 1985.

+Includes Servicemen's Group Life Insurance of \$27.8 billion in 1965, \$17.1 billion in 1970, \$1.7 billion in 1975, \$45.6 billion in 1981, \$51 billion in 1986, and \$166.7 billion in 1991.

Table 7.9

Life Insurance in Force in the United States, by Year (millions)

Year	Individual		Group		Credit		Total	
	Policies	Face amount	Certificates	Face amount	Policies ¹	Face amount	Policies/ Certificates	Face amount
1900	14	\$7,573	--	--	--	--	14	\$7,573
1905	22	11,863	--	--	--	--	22	11,863
1910	29	14,908	--	--	--	--	29	14,908
1915	41	20,929	*	\$100	--	--	41	21,029
1920	64	38,966	2	1,570	*	\$4	66	40,540
1925	94	65,210	3	4,247	*	18	97	69,475
1930	118	96,539	6	9,801	*	73	124	106,413
1935	114	88,155	6	10,208	1	101	121	98,464
1940	122	100,212	9	14,938	3	380	134	115,530
1945	149	129,225	12	22,172	2	365	163	151,762
1950	172	182,531	19	47,793	11	3,844	202	234,168
1955	192	256,494	32	101,345	28	14,493	252	372,332
1960	195	381,444	44	175,903	43	29,101	282	586,448
1965	196	539,456	61	308,078	63	53,020	320	900,554
1970	197	773,374	80	551,357	78	77,392	355	1,402,123
1975	204	1,122,844	96	904,695	80	112,032	380	2,139,571
1980	206	1,796,468	118	1,579,355	78	165,215	402	3,541,038
1985	186	3,275,539	130	2,561,595	70	215,973	386	6,053,107
1990	177	5,391,053	141	3,753,506	71	248,038	389	9,392,597
1991	170	5,700,252	141	4,057,606	64	228,478	375	9,986,336
1992	168	5,962,783	142	4,240,919	56	202,090	366	10,405,792
1993	169	6,448,885	142	4,456,338	52	199,518	363	11,104,741
1994	169	6,448,758	145	4,443,179	52	189,398	366	11,081,335
1995	166	6,890,386	147	4,604,856	57	201,083	370	11,696,325
1996	166	7,425,746	139	5,067,804	50	210,746	355	12,704,296
1997	162	7,872,561	142	5,279,042	47	212,255	351	13,363,858
1998	160	8,523,258	152	5,735,273	46	212,917	359	14,471,448
1999	162	9,172,397	159	6,110,218	46	213,453	367	15,496,069
2000	163	9,376,370	156	6,376,127	50	200,770	369	15,953,267
2001	166	9,345,723	163	6,765,074	48	178,851	377	16,289,648
2002	169	9,311,729	164	6,876,075	42	158,534	375	16,346,338
2003	176	9,654,731	163	7,236,191	40	152,739	379	17,043,661
2004	168	9,717,377	165	7,630,503	39	160,371	373	17,508,252
2005	166	9,969,899	167	8,263,019	40	165,605	373	18,398,523
2006	161	10,056,501	177	8,905,646	37	150,289	375	19,112,436

Table 7.9, continued

Life Insurance in Force in the United States, by Year (millions), continued

Year	Individual		Group		Credit		Total	
	Policies	Face amount	Certificates	Face amount	Policies ¹	Face amount	Policies/ Certificates	Face amount
2007	158	\$10,231,765	180	\$9,157,919	36	\$149,536	374	\$19,539,219
2008	156	10,254,379	148	8,717,453	31	148,443	335	19,120,276
2009	153	10,324,455	113	7,688,328	25	125,512	291	18,138,295
2010	152	10,483,516	109	7,830,631	23	111,805	284	18,425,952
2011	151	10,993,501	112	8,119,879	23	105,685	286	19,219,065
2012	146	11,215,136	106	8,011,839	19	93,940	272	19,320,916
2013	144	11,365,441	114	8,214,718	17	81,359	275	19,661,518
2014	143	11,825,927	120	8,208,725	15	79,955	278	20,114,607
2015	142	12,342,152	123	8,360,705	16	76,133	281	20,778,990
2016	142	11,991,547	133	8,245,991	15	78,117	291	20,315,655
2017	142	11,927,253	133	8,410,652	14	77,787	289	20,415,692
2018	138	12,120,445	115	7,366,765	14	83,534	267	19,570,744
2019	137	12,388,298	108	7,358,413	13	87,346	259	19,834,056
2020	137	12,849,985	105	7,478,454	13	97,170	255	20,425,609
2021	137	13,568,826	112	7,524,156	11	95,433	261	21,188,415
2022	136	14,017,833	114	7,692,444	9	95,741	259	21,806,018
2023	134	13,974,409	118	8,096,611	11	92,388	263	22,163,409
2024	134	14,068,473	118	7,847,187	10	89,972	262	22,005,633

Sources: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission; Spectator Year Book.

Notes: NAIC does not endorse any analysis or conclusions based on use of its data; Data represent direct business for policies/certificates and net business for face amounts. Beginning in 1959, data include Alaska and Hawaii. 1994-97 data for individual amount and group certificates were revised. Individual and group categories include credit life insurance on loans of more than 10 years' duration; credit category is limited to life insurance on loans of 10 years' or less duration. Totals represent all life insurance (net of reinsurance) on residents of the United States, whether issued by U.S. or foreign companies. Data represent U.S. life insurers and, as of 2003, fraternal benefit societies.

*Fewer than 500,000 policies/certificates.

¹ Includes group credit certificates.