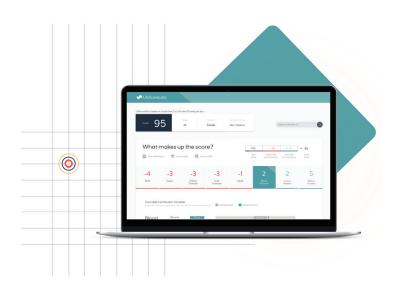


The Score Report

Solving the Explainability Factor



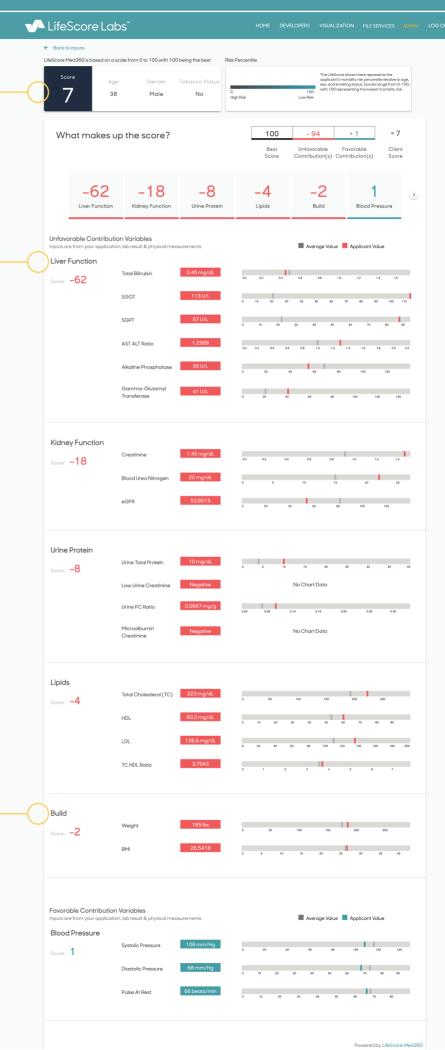
Transparency builds trust in the life insurance industry, and we strive to improve the trust that consumers, agents and brokers have in their life insurance carriers.

To that end, the Score Report illustrates the predictive model results and depicts the level of risk an applicant poses. The Score Report reflects the dozens of data points used to calculate an applicant's overall LifeScore, from zero (high risk) to 100 (low risk), relative to individuals with the same profile. The Score Report also highlights both the positive and negative factors, and can be used to illustrate the mechanics of the model and how it assesses risk.

Using LifeScore Med360^{5™}, a LifeScore of 7 means that only 7% of all 38-year-old male nonsmokers represent a higher risk.

The leading contributor to this applicant's LifeScore is compromised liver function.

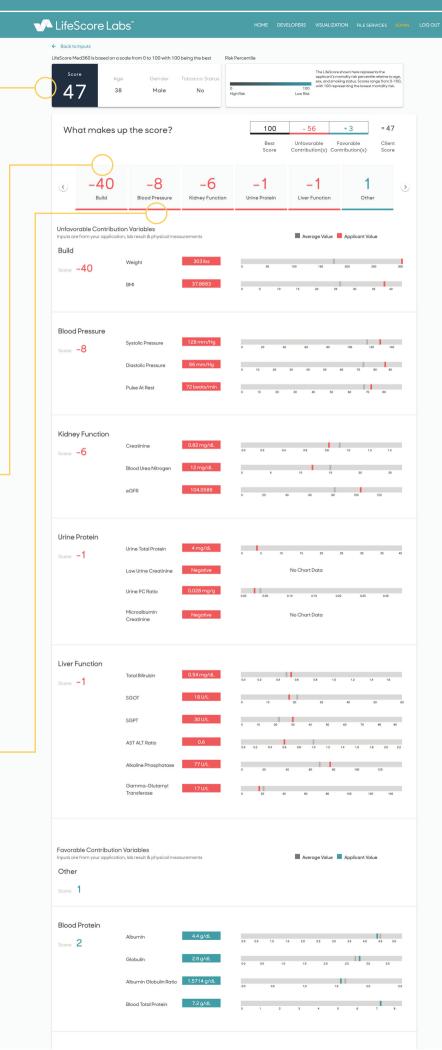
The applicant's compromised liver and kidney function override an average BMI and weight.



Using LifeScore
Med360sm, a
LifeScore of 47
means the applicant
presents moderate
risk. Forty-seven
percent of all
38- year-old male
nonsmokers
represent a higher
risk.

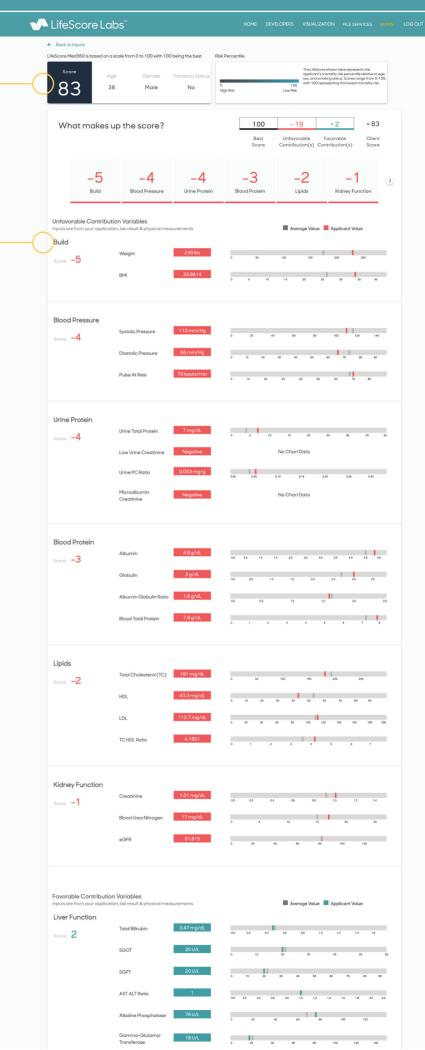
Despite a high BMI, other factors within the risk assessment indicate that this applicant only poses a moderate risk.

High blood pressure combined with other factors like kidney function, build and liver function contribute to this assessment.



Using LifeScore
Med360^{5™}, a LifeScore
of 83 indicates this
applicant poses a low
risk. Eighty-three
percent of all
38-year-old male
nonsmokers
represent a higher
risk.

Despite a BMI of 34, other factors contribute to this applicant posing a lower risk.



To learn more about how predictive models are transforming life insurance underwriting or to request a demo, visit www.lifescorelabs.com or email info@lifescorelabs.com.

www.lifescorelabs.com info@lifescorelabs.com

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