In this talk we consider an insurance company selling life insurance policies. New policies are sold at random points in time, and each policy stays active for a random amount of time, during which the policyholder pays premiums continuously at rate $r$. When the policy expires, the insurance company pays a claim of random size. The aim is to compute the probability of eventual ruin starting with a given number of policies and a given level of insurance reserves. We establish a remarkable result that, if the lifetimes of policies are i.i.d. exponential random variables with rate $\mu$, then the ruin probability is identical to the one in the standard compound Poisson model where the reserves increase at constant rate $r$ and claims occur according to a Poisson process with rate $\mu$. We conclude that the ruin probability does not depend on the initial number of active policies, nor on the arrival process of new policies.