

Considerations on State Pension Age in the UK

State Pension Age Working Party

Remit

To

- Consider the purpose of the SPA
- Consider what factors should be taken into account when setting SPA
- Identify areas where the IFoA could/should be involved in the future

During our study

Government announced details of plans to link SPA to projected longevity

The Working Party members		
Steven Baxter	Rob Hammond	Sonel Mehta
Richard Bramley	Arti Kakkad	Mark Sadler

26 November 2015

Agenda

- The need for change
- The DWP formula
- The role of the Panel
- Alternative designs
- The role of the IFoA



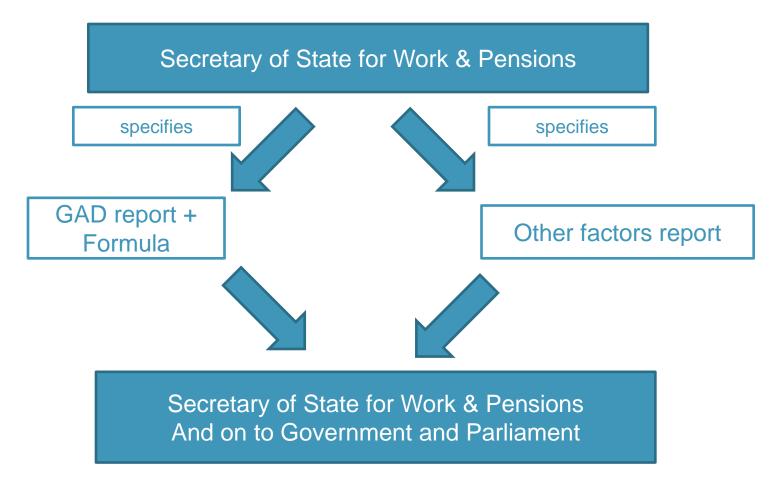
The need for change



Revised State pension regime - Why?



Pensions Act 2014 How SPA will be set in future





The DWP formula



DWP formula

Formula:

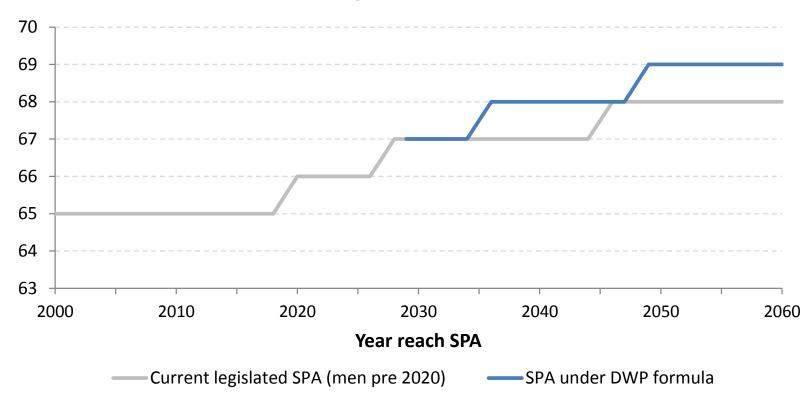
Proportion of adult life spent in receipt of State Pension =

(Life expectancy at SPA)
(Life expectancy at SPA) + SPA – (adult life starting age)

- Target proportion is 33.3%
- Adult life starts at 20
- Unisex life expectancy
- Any changes phased in over 2 years
- 10 years notice of changes

Projection: DWP formula vs current legislation

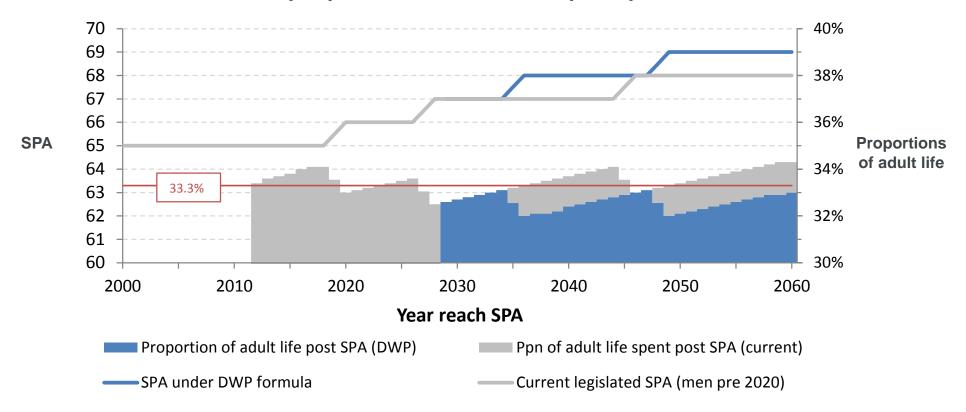
SPA under current legislation and the DWP formula



Source: Own calculations using ONS 2012 principal projections (UK)

Projection: % of adult life spent post SPA

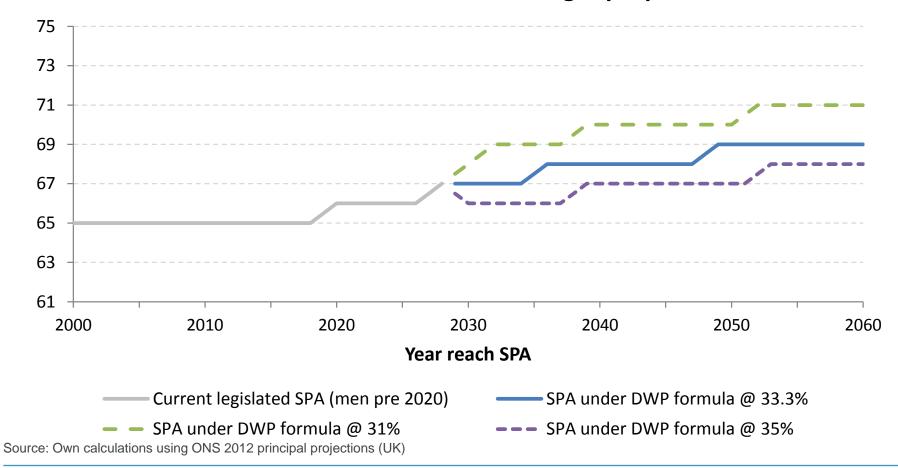
SPA and proportion of adult life spent post SPA



Source: Own calculations using ONS 2012 principal projections (UK)

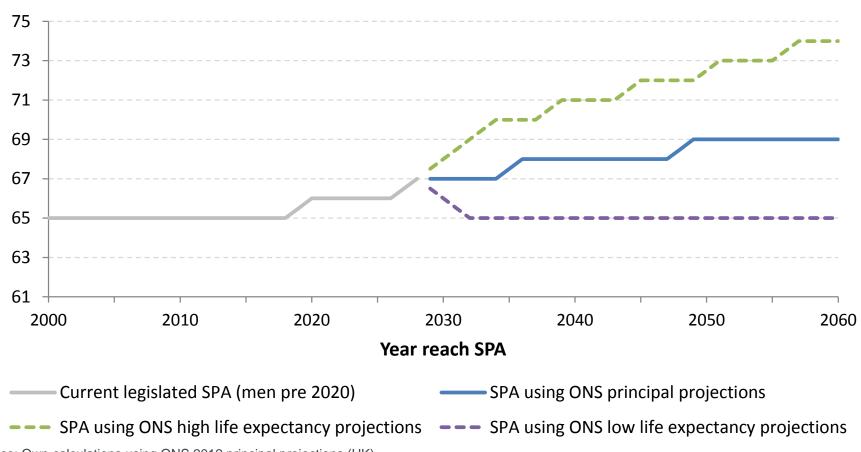
Sensitivity: target proportion

DWP formula SPA for different target proportions



Sensitivity: life expectancy projection

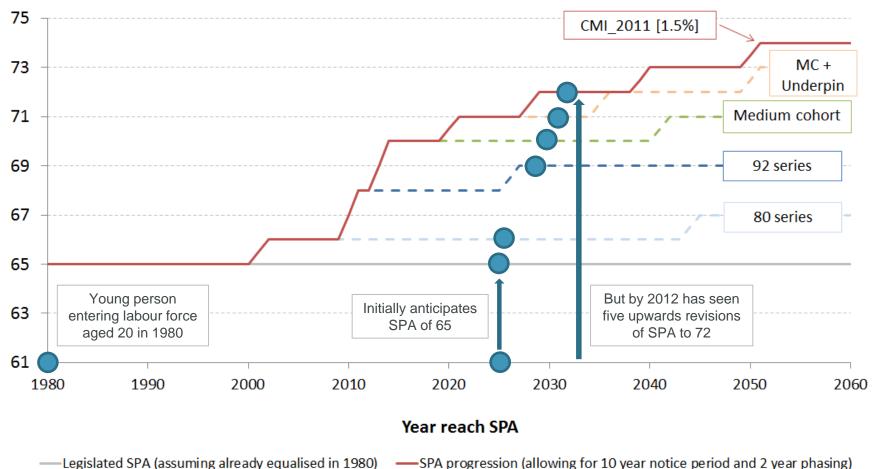
DWP formula SPA for different longevity projections



Source: Own calculations using ONS 2012 principal projections (UK)

If the formula had been introduced in 1980

SPA changes if DWP formula had been implemented in 1980



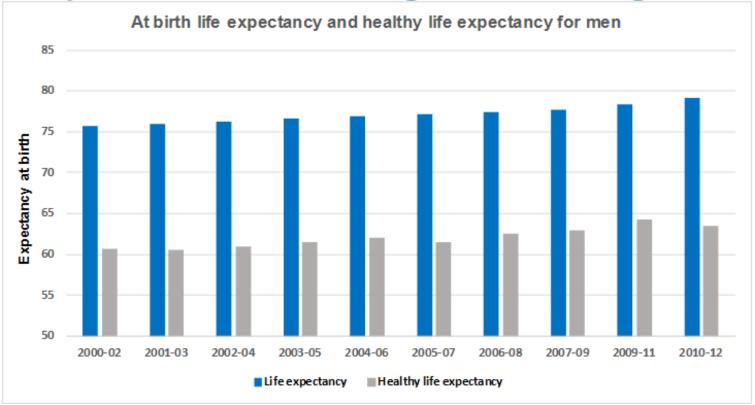
26 November 2015



The role of the Panel



Healthy life and working at older ages



- Does increased longevity equate to ability to work later in life?
- Do jobs exist for older workers?
- How will voluntary/unpaid work, e.g. caring for family members, be affected?

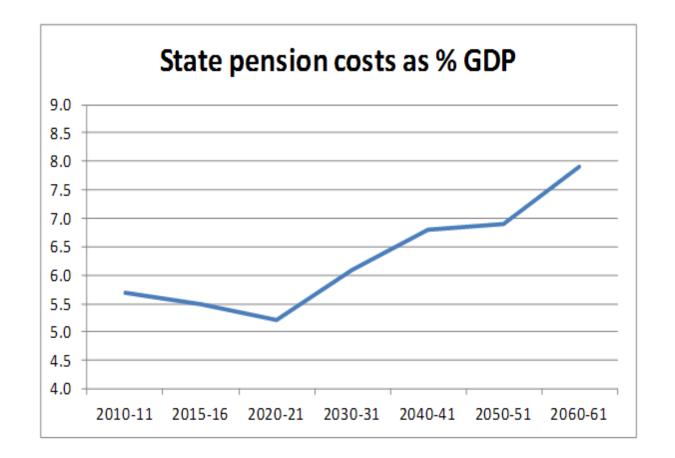
Data source: ONS data; UK Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy at birth by age and sex, own graphic

Variations by socio-economic class



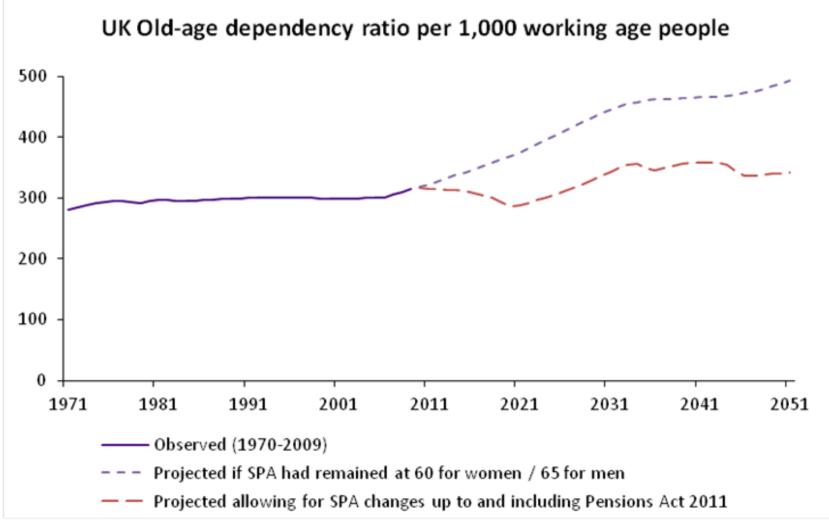
26 November 2015

Affordability: Rising cost as % of GDP



Source: OBR (2011)

Sustainability: Greying population



Projections based on ONS 2010-based principal projections. Working age taken to be aged 16 and over.

26 November 2015

What might the Panel conclude

- One size might not fit all
- Projections vary and DWP formula highly sensitive
- Consider costs: affordability and sustainability
- What is fairest for all?
- If SPA increases:
 - Will people be able to work longer?
 - Will people want to work longer?
 - If so, will employers want to employ them?



Alternative designs



A few alternatives to consider

- Vary SPA (or pension?) by region/occupation/earnings/other?
- Allow more flexibility SPA window?
- Target the needy means testing?
- Reduce reliance on State Make auto-enrolment compulsory?
- Increase tax/NI (from pensioners?) to fund higher costs?
- Throw out the rulebook and start again?



Role of the IFoA



What should the IFoA do?

The IFoA should influence...

- The Secretary of State when specifying:
 - Assumptions for use in the Government Actuary's report
 - Other factors for the Panel to consider
- The Government Actuary when projecting life expectancy
- The Panel when producing its report

What else could the IFoA do?

- Verify or critique GAD's results from using the DWP formula?
- Critique the underlying longevity assumptions?
- Lobby Secretary of State on factors for the Panel to consider?
- Seek representation on the Panel?
- Issue press release on expected impact of changes in SPA on:
 - Insurance markets/products/providers
 - Occupational pension schemes
 - General public
- Undertake (more of) its own research?