

Disability–Linked Annuities

.....under-rated tools for meeting LTC needs?

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Full paper available from
<http://www.cass.city.ac.uk/arc/reports/180ARP.pdf>

Outline of Talk

- The Product
- Assumptions
- Results
 - Claim probabilities
 - Sample premiums
- Effect of changing health scenarios
- Effect of changing “disability” definitions
- Underwriting considerations
- Last survivor product
- Conclusions

The Products

- “1/ 1.5/ 2.5” \equiv £10,000 pa whilst healthy/low disability
£15,000 pa whilst medium disability
£25,000 pa whilst high disability
- “1/ 1.8/ 3” defined similarly
- “1/1/1” is traditional £10,000 pa whole life annuity

Key Features

- Mortality and morbidity risks act in opposite directions
 - Disability $\uparrow \Rightarrow$ life expectancy \downarrow
 - Enhanced annuity payments but shorter term
 - Allows flexibility in underwriting requirements
- Annuity enhancement helps to meet care costs
- Marketing advantage over traditional LTC
 - pays annuity while life is healthy, with top up available should health deteriorate.
- Tax position improved since A-Day

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Tax considerations post A-Day

HM Revenue & Customs suggest either

- Offer annuity as a pension product:
 - Premium paid out of pre-tax income
 - Fund is accumulated virtually tax-free
 - Annuity payments subject to income tax
- or
- Treat annuity as a combination of Purchase Life Annuity (PLA) and IP benefit:
 - Premium paid out of post-tax income
 - Capital element of PLA and whole of IP is paid gross
 - Non-capital element of PLA is subject to income tax

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Practical considerations

- Assume no guarantee period
- Assume no ultimate age when enhancement paid regardless of health status
- Assume paid annually
 - in theory, health status should be verified at every payment date

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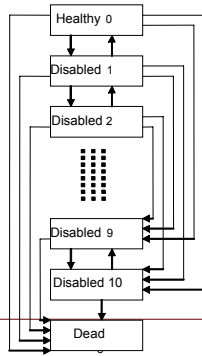
Morbidity assumptions

- Use multiple state model described in Rickayzen & Walsh (2002)
- Pessimistic – “Model A”
 - Expansion of morbidity hypothesis
- Central – “Model C”
 - Dynamic equilibrium hypothesis
- Optimistic – “Model N”
 - Compression of morbidity hypothesis
- Population rather than insured lives' morbidity assumptions used
 - but should not alter results substantially

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Multi-State Model



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Other assumptions

- Overall mortality : IL92
 - allowing for additional mortality component for states 6-10
- Interest: 7% pa
- Inflation : 3.9% pa (i.e. net interest = 3% pa for index-linked bfts)
- Expenses
 - 2.5% of basic annuity component
 - 15% of enhancement component

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“Disabled” definitions for central assumptions

- Healthy/low disability – OPCS 0-6
- Medium disability - OPCS 7-8½
- High disability – OPCS 8½ - 10

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Females: Central Assumptions

Age	Expected no. of years spent in each disability category			
	Low	Medium	High	Total
60	23.6	1.6	2.2	27.4
65	19.0	1.5	2.2	22.7
70	14.8	1.3	2.1	18.2
75	11.2	1.1	1.9	14.2
80	8.1	0.9	1.7	10.7

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Males : Central Assumptions

Age	Expected no. of years spent in each disability category			
	Low	Medium	High	Total
60	21.7	1.1	1.5	24.3
65	17.3	1.0	1.4	19.7
70	13.4	0.9	1.3	15.6
75	9.8	0.8	1.3	11.9
80	7.1	0.7	1.2	9.0

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Claim probabilities - Central Assumptions

- Females

Age	Prob (remains low)	Prob (reaches medium)	Prob (reaches high)
60	0.49	0.16	0.35
70	0.50	0.15	0.35
80	0.53	0.13	0.34

- Males: (0.63, 0.12, 0.25)

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Single Premium: Central Assumptions - Females

Initial Age	Level Benefits		
	1/1/1	1/1.5/2.5	1/1.8/3.0
60	127,943	138,167 (8.0%)	142,162 (11.1%)
70	105,993	120,441 (13.6%)	126,006 (18.9%)
80	77,655	94,421 (17.4%)	100,762 (24.0%)

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Premiums: Central Assumptions - Females

Initial Age	Index-linked increases		
	1/1/1	1/1.5/2.5	1/1.8/3.0
60	192,238	215,462 (12.1%)	224,449 (16.8%)
70	144,139	170,095 (18.0%)	180,020 (24.9%)
80	95,687	120,384 (25.8%)	129,677 (35.5%)

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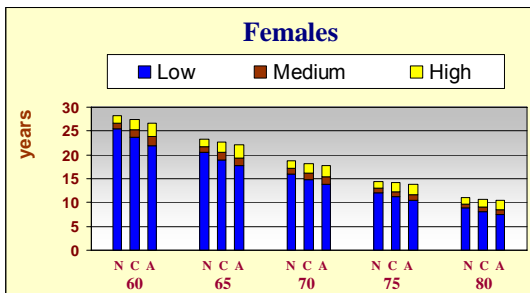
Observations on results

- % uplift in premium required for disability enhancements seems modest
 - Little time spent disabled
 - Disability occurs at end of life
- % uplift rises with age
 - Proportionately more time spent disabled
 - Disability occurs earlier
- % uplift is greater for females than males
 - Females spend longer periods disabled, and more severely disabled
- % uplift is greater for index-linked than level benefit
 - Effective rate of interest lower for index-linked benefit.

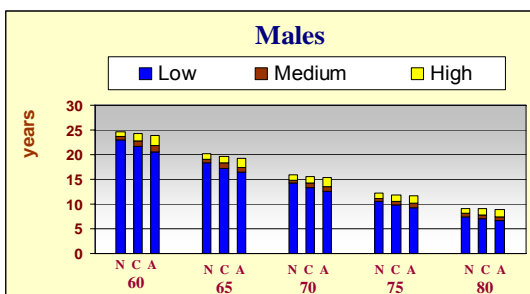
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Expected Time Spent in Each Disability State – Optimistic to Pessimistic Health Scenarios



Expected Time Spent in Each Disability State – Optimistic to Pessimistic Health Scenarios



Changing Health Scenarios: Claim Probabilities

- Pessimistic
 - Females: (0.42, 0.16, 0.42)
 - Males: (0.56, 0.13, 0.31)
- Optimistic
 - Females: (0.61, 0.14, 0.25)
 - Males: (0.72, 0.10, 0.18).

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Changing Health Scenarios: Premiums

- Pessimistic
 - Premiums increase by at most 3.2%
- Optimistic
 - Premiums decrease by at most 4.2%

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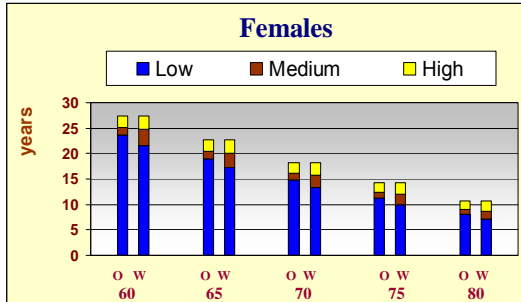
Adopting wider definitions of disability

- Healthy/Low disability – OPCS 0-4
- Medium disability – OPCS 5-7
- High disability – OPCS 8-10

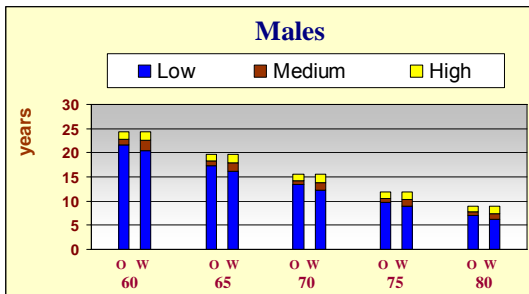
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Original vs Wider Disability Definitions



Original vs Wider Disability Definitions



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Premiums: Wider disability definitions - Females

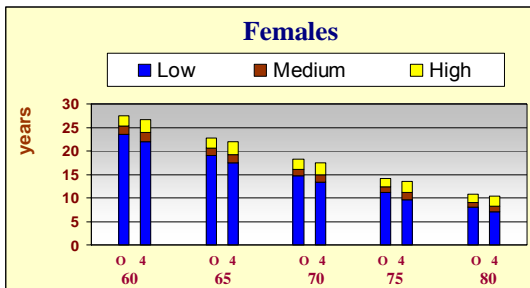
Initial Age	Indexed-linked increases		
	1/1/1	1/1.5/2.5	1/1.8/3.0
60	192,238	224,581 (4.2%)	238,028 (6.0%)
70	144,139	178,809 (5.1%)	192,893 (7.2%)
80	95,687	127,120 (5.6%)	139,529 (7.6%)

Note: Parenthesis show % change in premiums compared with original definitions

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Initial State 4 vs Initial State 0



Premium increases by at most 6.1% compared to initial state 0

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Last survivor disability-linked annuity product

Health statuses of the two lives	Total amount payable
Both lives in OPCS 0-7	£10,000 p.a.
One life in OPCS 0-7, One life in OPCS 8-10	£25,000 p.a.
Both lives in OPCS 8-10	£40,000 p.a.
One life in OPCS 0-7, one dead	£10,000 p.a.
One life in OPCS 8-10, one dead	£25,000 p.a.

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Expected time (in years) spent by two lives in different states of disability: central assumptions

Initial age of both lives	Health statuses of the two lives					
	Both 0-7	One 0-7 One 8-10	Both 8-10	One 0-7 One dead	One 8-10 One dead	Total
60	18.437	1.991	0.154	8.365	2.240	31.187
70	10.626	1.577	0.156	6.893	2.198	21.450
80	5.217	1.154	0.151	4.707	1.964	13.193

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Single premium: last survivor annuity

Level Benefits			
Initial Age	Standard	Disability-linked	% increase in premium
60	136,107	153,194	12.6
70	117,731	141,526	20.2
80	90,828	120,361	32.5

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Single premiums: last survivor annuity

Index-linked Benefits			
Initial Age	Standard	Disability-linked	% increase in premium
60	211,064	249,393	18.2
70	164,724	207,389	25.9
80	114,417	157,399	37.6

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Potential market for products

Estimated UK population over age 65 who have no ADL impairments in different wealth brackets

Assets (£000's)	Excluding housing			
	Single	Married	Total	% of pop. with no ADL impairment
< 50	2,071	2,209	4,280	70
51 - 200	442	861	1,303	81
201 - 400	87	233	320	78
>401	35	169	204	85

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Potential market for products

Estimated UK population over age 65 who have no ADL impairments in different wealth brackets

Assets (£000's)	Including housing			
	Single	Married	Total	% of pop. with no ADL impairment
< 50	1,084	673	1,757	66
51 - 200	1,026	1,411	2,437	74
201 - 400	392	883	1,275	79
>401	133	505	638	78

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Conclusions

Disability-linked annuities have several positive features:

- Morbidity and mortality risks act in opposite directions
- Reasonable value for money
- good marketability prospects.....particularly for females
- Tax position has improved since A-Day
- Potential market exists.....amongst more affluent population

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