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Policies for drawing down retirement saving in New Zealand: implications for the ageing of the population

AGEING POPULATION CONFERENCE 2005 - SIXTY-FIVE AND NOT OUT! 7-9 September 2005,

St Anne's College Oxford, UK

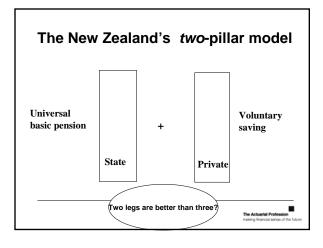
Auckland University s.stjohn@auckland.ac.nz

Susan St John

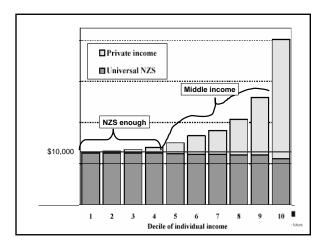
"Converting assets to income in an orderly fashion will become an increasingly important issue for the ageing populations and economies of many nations."

(Wadsworth, Findlater, & Boardman, 2001, p.3)

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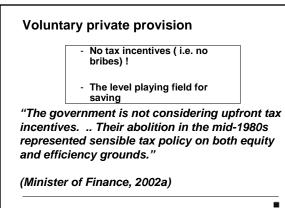




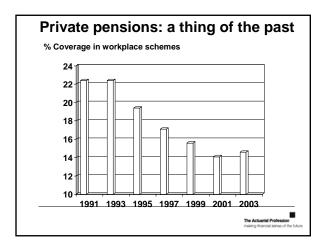
Public provision- basic pension

- Non-contributory, residency based
- Individually based
- · Linked to wages
- Prevents poverty
- PAYG with some prefunding
- Tax funded
- Low administration

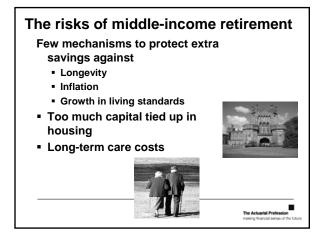
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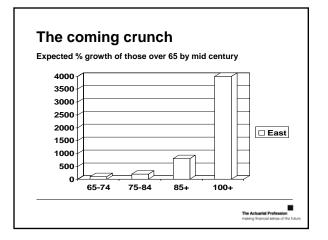


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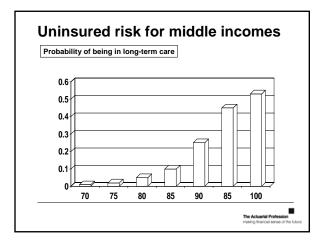




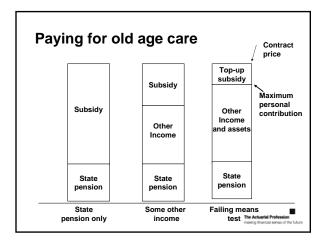


















The case for attending to drawdown phase

- Lump-sums are hard to manage
- Can be spent too early
- Assets can be gifted away
- Trusts encouraged
- Costs of older age can then fall on working age population

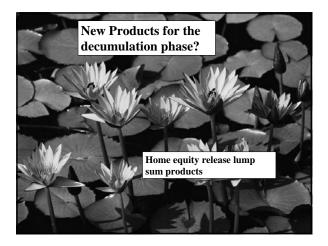
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Current annuities market almost nonexistent

Life annuities

- Appear expensive
- Poor value for women
- Timing is a lottery
- No protection from inflation
- No protection from growth in living standards
- Institutional risks and no guarantees.

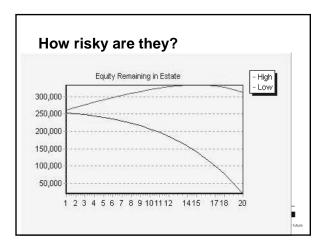
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What are they used for

Home improvements 47% Car 33% Extra income 32% Holidays 29% Gifts 24% Repayments 24% Goods 23% Long term care 8%

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What are the risks <u>not</u> being addressed?

For the individual

- The need for regular ongoing income for the whole of life.
- The unforeseen need to move earlier than expected
- A compounding interest rate that can change

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For society-

- may be a way of avoiding the asset test for long-term care
- the government may become liable for a rest home subsidy in full.

More intragenerational sharing required to

- Improve fairness
- Release extra resources

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What should be the government do? Identify the social advantages that might flow from annuities Explore integration of life annuities with long term care insurance

• Subsidise, support and regulate the market, or act as provider

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An ideal supplementary annuity would:

- Be good value for money;
- Be inflation-proofed;
- Be less of a lottery than is currently the case;
- Be gender neutral,
- Allow, in suitable cases, the use of part of the equity in owner-occupied housing for the annuity purchase;
- Include insurance for catastrophic care costs, especially long-term care costs

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A new product for New Zealand?

- Inflation-adjusted gender-neutral Life annuity of value of approx \$10,000 pa
- Increased on the determination of the need for long term care- say annuity trebles
- Paid for at age 65 with cash and if suitable, equity share in housing

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- Tentative costings suggest that this product is feasible
- Might look attractive to both men and women
- Cost of long-term care insurance modest

FOR NEW ZEALAND Subsidy to the decumulation phase may make more sense than subsidising the accumulation phase

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