

How much to put in a tontine

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The UK pension freedom since 2015

building a personal pension pot, and at retirement...

buy annuity

- savings for **guaranteed** income, $\mathbb{E}[\text{give}] = \mathbb{E}[\text{take}]$
- **mortality pooling** (law of large numbers)

go into drawdown

- savings spent over time
- **investments** (fluctuating)
- **bequest**

The UK pension freedom since 2015

building

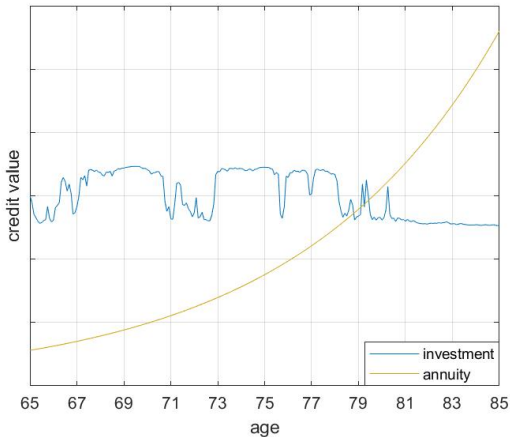
buy ann

- savi

incc

- mor

larg



time
(rating)

The UK pension freedom since 2015

building a personal pension pot, and at retirement...

buy annuity

- savings for **guaranteed** income, $\mathbb{E}[\text{give}] = \mathbb{E}[\text{take}]$
- **mortality pooling** (law of large numbers)



mortality credits at high ages,
unpopular choice

go into drawdown

- savings spent over time
- **investments** (fluctuating)
- **bequest**



investment returns at low ages,
risk of outliving

Tontines

Tontine = mortality credits + investment return

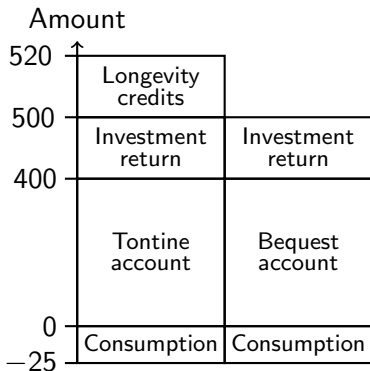
- surrender savings to a group of people, to get mortality credits
- no guarantees, to be able to invest

add bequest

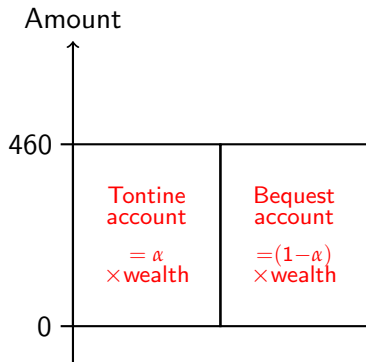
- allow to choose α , how much to surrender, to have a bequest (comes with reduction in mortality credits)

Tontines

in the background mortality credits boost wealth and bequest



(a) Before re-balancing.



(b) After re-balancing.

Tontines

Tontine = mortality credits + investment return

- surrender savings to a group of people, to get mortality credits
- no guarantees, to be able to invest

add bequest

- allow to choose α , how much to surrender, to have a bequest (comes with reduction in mortality credits)

mathematical description

- mortality credits = additional α -weighted stream of income
- in a Black-Scholes market and force of mortality λ ...

$$\frac{dX_t}{X_t} = r(1 - \pi_t)dt + \mu\pi_t dt + \sigma\pi_t dW_t - c_t dt + \alpha\lambda_t dt$$

Numerical results

optimization problem including **lifespan τ** , **bequest motive b** , and **constant relative risk aversion $1 - \gamma$**

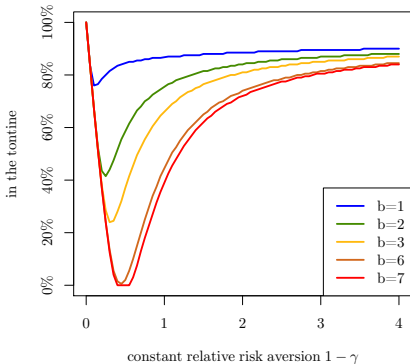
- $\sup_{\alpha, c, \pi} \mathbb{E} \left[\int_0^{\tau} U(s, cX_s) ds + b B(\tau, (1 - \alpha)X_{\tau}) \right]$
- $U(s, x) = B(s, x) = e^{-\rho s} x^{\gamma} / \gamma$
- $\mathbb{P}[\tau > x] = \exp \left(- \int_0^x \lambda_s ds \right)$

Numerical results

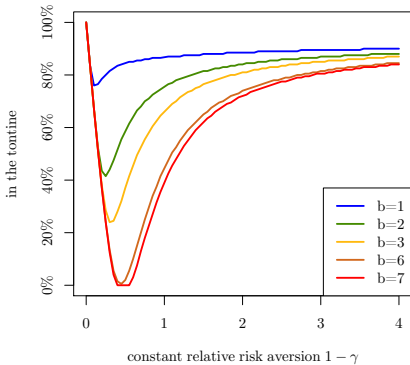
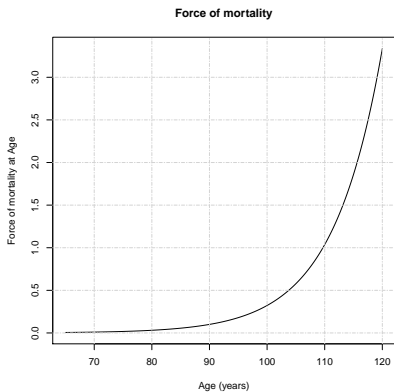
solution for optimal α ,
given bequest motive b
and risk aversion $1 - \gamma$

risk seeking, low $1 - \gamma$

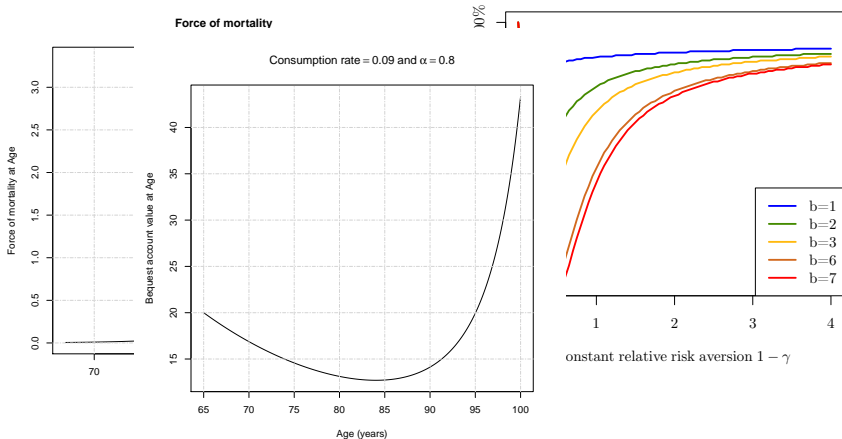
- down and up
- changes from 0% to 100%



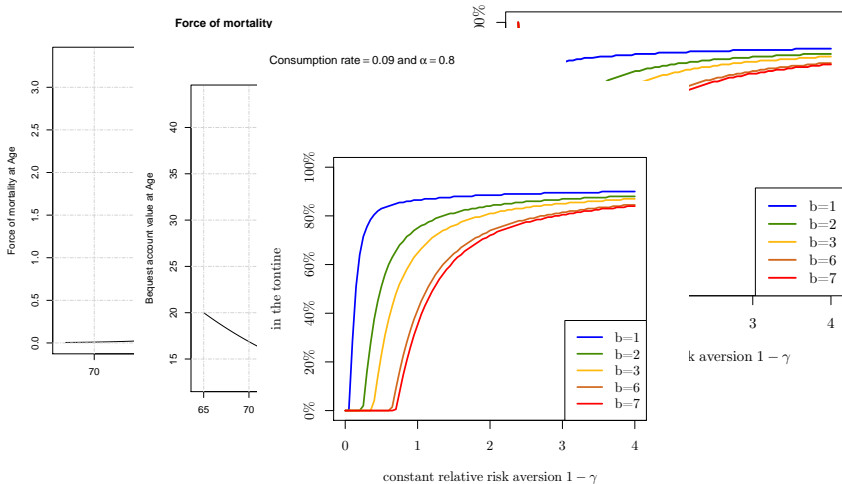
Numerical results



Numerical results



Numerical results



Numerical results

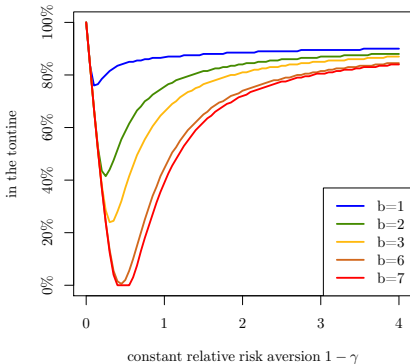
solution for optimal α ,
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and risk aversion $1 - \gamma$

risk seeking, low $1 - \gamma$

- down and up
- changes from 0% to 100%

risk averse, high $1 - \gamma$

- around 80%
- stable even for changes in μ, σ, r and slight changes with ρ, λ



Numerical results



Age 70 with £100,000 pot

Annuity

Drawdown

Tontine with bequest

Annual
income

£6,000

Age of
default

Never

Money left
to heirs

Nothing

Basis

S1PMA, UK
yield curve

Numerical results



Age 70 with £100,000 pot

	Annuity	Drawdown	Tontine with bequest
Annual income	£6,000	£6,600	
Age of default	Never	87 years	
Money left to heirs	Nothing	left pot	
Basis	S1PMA, UK yield curve	S1PMA, 2% p.a.	

Numerical results

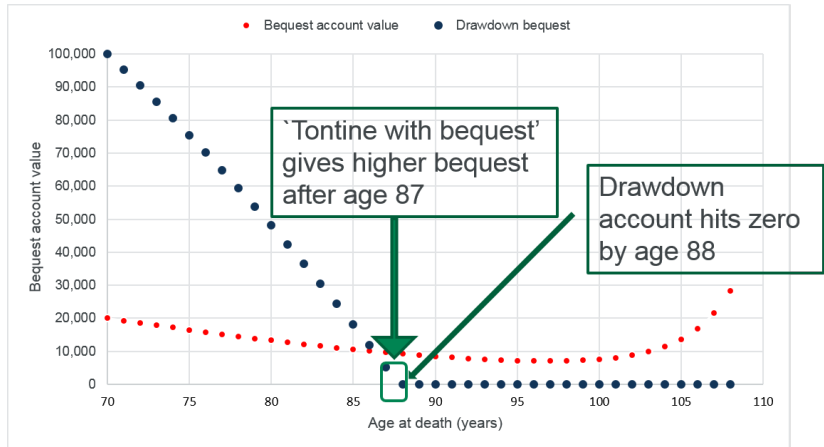


Age 70 with £100,000 pot

	Annuity	Drawdown	Tontine with bequest
Annual income	£6,000	£6,600	£6,600
Age of default	Never	87 years	120+ years (constant amount withdrawn)
Money left to heirs	Nothing	left pot	20% of left pot
Basis	S1PMA, UK yield curve	S1PMA, 2% p.a.	S1PMA, 2% p.a., 80% in the tontine

Numerical results

direct comparison drawdown vs. tontine with bequest



Future research

- how many members so that law of large numbers holds true?
- is risk sharing possible to achieve stability?

Thank you for your attention.
Do you have any questions or feedback?