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C9. How Much Will I Have to Live on in Retirement?

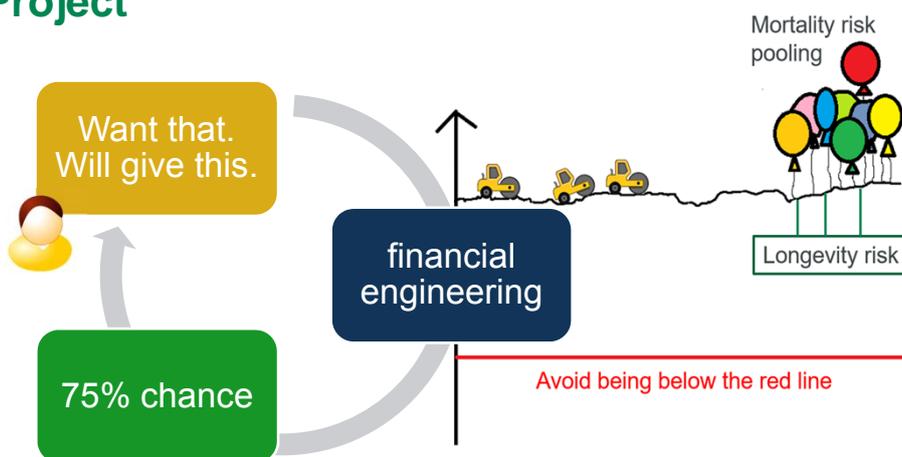
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 23 November 2017

The 'Minimising Longevity and Investment Risk while Optimising Future Pension Plans' research programme is being funded by the Actuarial Research Centre.

23 November 2017

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Project



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2

Outline

- Urgent issues in the UK pension market
- Current communication strategy with future retirees
- Our research coalition
- An approach using financial engineering
- Questions and Comments

The present situation in the UK – DC plans

- Most people are now in defined contribution (DC) plans, or similar arrangement.
- DC are pure investment plans. The income in retirement varies with the market.
- The urgent question “What will be my retirement income?” has no certain answer.

The savings gap in the UK

- DC is certainly not enough.

Source	Index	Value
Willis Towers Watson (2017)	DC provision for new hires for FTSE 350	98%
ONS (2016)	Contribution rate for DC in 2016 (and DB)	4.2% (and 22.7%)
Aviva (2016)	Replacement ratio in 2017 (and projected for 2047)	39% (and 31%)
Aviva (2016)	Annual pension savings gap in 2016	£447bn, 13% of GDP

Typical customer communication

- How much do you want to contribute?

Typical customer communication

- How much do you want to contribute? ... Mr Bean?
 - Most customers choose the required minimum.



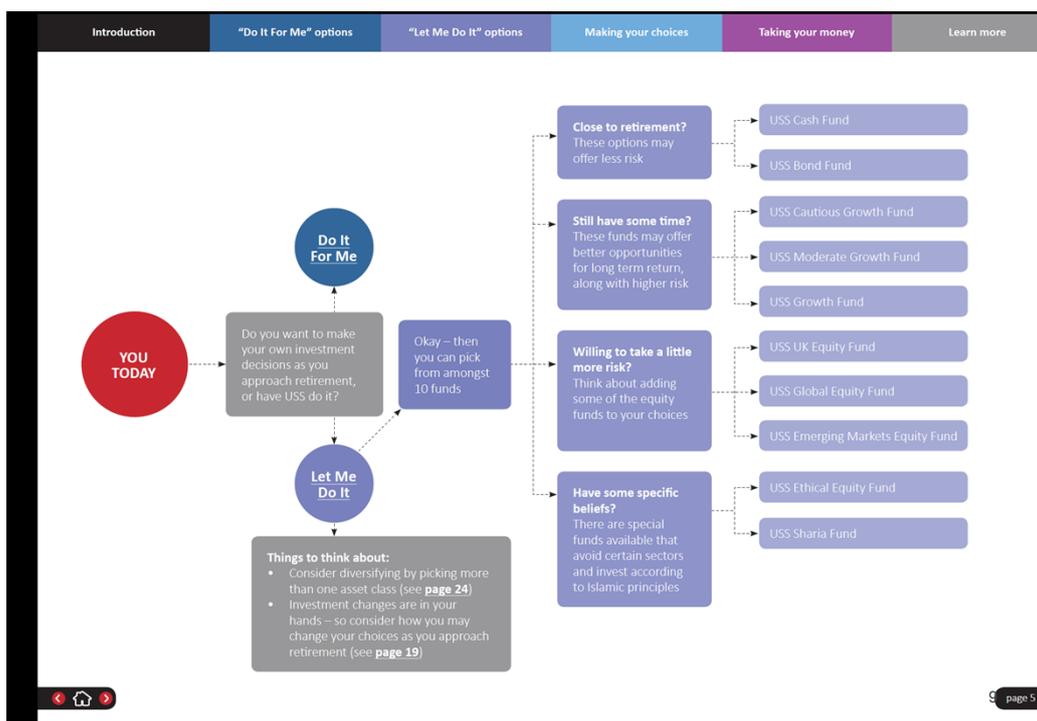
Typical customer communication

- How much do you want to contribute? ... Mr Bean?
 - Most customers choose the required minimum.
- Where do you want to invest it? We have:



a lifestyling option, Cash, Bonds, Cautious growth, moderate growth, Growth, UK equity, Global equity, Emerging markets, and Ethical Equity.

- Most customers choose the default option.



Financial literacy - Lusardi and Mitchell, 2011

- [Numeracy/Compounding]** Suppose you had \$100 in a savings account and the interest rate was 2% per year. After 5 years, how much do you think you would have in the account if you left the money to grow?

More than \$102; Exactly \$102; Less than \$102. [2/3 correct]

- [Inflation]** Imagine that the interest rate on your savings account was 1% per year and inflation was 2% per year. After 1 year, how much would you be able to buy with the money in this account?

More than today; Exactly the same; Less than today. [3/4 correct]

- [Risk Diversification]** Please tell me whether this statement is true or false. Buying a single company's stock usually provides a safer return than a stock mutual fund.

True; False. [1/2 correct]

Major opportunity

- We imagine a pension product such that the questions
 - How much do you want to contribute?
 - How much income do you want for your retirement?
 are enough to provide the customer with
 - How likely this income is.

- We imagine a customer saying:
 - “Whaaat? 25% chance to have a comfortable retirement! ... Okay, fine, I contribute more.”

Research goals

- Is there a better way of communicating the risk exposure to our customers?
- Give people more certainty about their pension
- Allow them to have a comfortable retirement
- Manage investment and mortality risk to the benefit of customer

Research coalition



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13

Robert C. Merton (2014) The Crisis in Retirement Planning.

- Merton proposed a pension product that focuses on income in retirement.
- Merton claims: *“I have developed, with Dimensional Fund Advisors, such a system for interacting with customers, and I successfully installed this kind of solution in a large Dutch company in 2006.”* (SmartNest?)
- But, Merton forgot to tell us the investment strategy.
- Need an open scientific investigation.



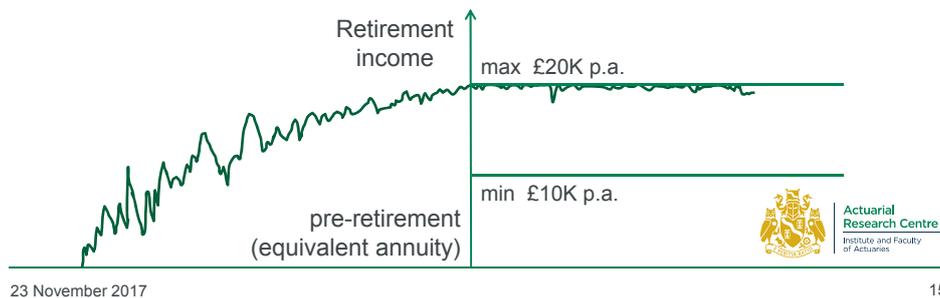
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14

The basic idea

- Put the uncertainty in an interval [min,max] around the desired retirement income.
- min is the minimum; **min has to be inflation-indexed!**
- max is the goal; **the risk is the failure to meet the max.**



Donnelly et al. (2017) Retirement with bounds on wealth. A pre-retirement strategy.

- Assuming, there are index-linked life annuities
 - £20K p.a. = £600K lump sum at age 70,
 - £10K p.a. = £300K lump sum at age 70.
- Strategy
 - baseline strategy,
 - **long synthetic put** to have wealth \geq £300K,
 - **short synthetic call** to have wealth \leq £600K.

Donnelly et al. (2017) Retirement with bounds on wealth. A pre-retirement strategy.

- Mr Fawly:
 - salary £50K, current age 35, retirement age 70, current contribution rate 17% of salary, current pension savings £50K,
 - target income £20K p.a.



- Then, in our simplified model, the chances to fail and meet the target are



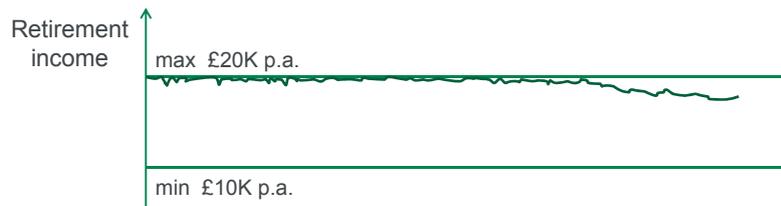
Donnelly et al. (2017) Retirement with bounds on wealth. A pre-retirement strategy.

Contribution rate	Chance of getting £20K p.a.		
	neither target nor min	max £20K no min	max £20K, min £10K (customer feedback)
12%	35%	37%	25%
15%	54%	61%	57%
17%	65%	75%	74%

- Two reasons to cap the income target:
 - introducing max increases the chance to hit the target,
 - max can offset the cost for the guaranteed min.

Beyond retirement - the present work of this project

- Decumulation strategy:
 - want to use same financial tools (baseline strategy, synthetic calls and puts) to create post-retirement strategy,
 - want to incorporate (time dependent) mortality distribution.



- Result: strategy for one single customer.

Beyond retirement - the present work of this project

Combining the investments of many customers to one pool, how do the optimal strategies change?

- Risk sharing according to age structure:
 - Larger returns than expected yields shift from 'young' to 'old',
 - Smaller returns than expected yields shift from 'old' to 'young'.
- Mortality sharing via tontine scheme
 - Precise rules for surviving members in the pool (Donnelly and Young (2017) Product options for enhanced retirement income)
 - 'Ring fencing customer's assets + precise rule' allows for leaving the pool and entering the pool in an easy fair way

Summary

- Should ask customers what they want in retirement and **communicate how realistic are customers' goals.**
- **Merton's Vision** of a new retirement product
 - inflation-indexed minimal income,
 - Risk = failure to meet customer's goal (the capped maximal income).
- Investment strategy based on **tools from financial engineering.**
- **We want to see our pension product implemented.**

Summary

- Should ask customers what they want in retirement and **communicate how realistic are customers' goals.**
- **Merton's Vision** of a new retirement product
 - inflation-indexed minimal income,
 - Risk = failure to meet customer's goal (the capped maximal income).
- Investment strategy based on **tools from financial engineering.**
- **We want to see our pension product implemented.**
- **So, please, tell us ...**

Questions

Comments

What are the things you are most interested in?

What should we explain more?

Do you see any problems with our product?

<https://risk-insight-lab.com/contact-us/>



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23

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23 November 2017

24

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The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter.

