

# Keeping the benefits but not the guarantees

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Pre-retirement

# INVEST TO MEET CUSTOMER'S GOALS



- Plan today for the future...



- ...but which one?





What should most people want in retirement?

An inflation-increasing income for life.

## Merton's idea

- Goal = inflation-increasing income for life.
- Risk = failure to meet goal.
- Align investment strategy with goal.



## Merton's idea



How much income in retirement? E.g.

- Target £20,000 p.a.



## Merton's idea

Inflation-indexed:

- income target of £20K p.a.
- minimum income of £10K p.a.



# Merton's idea

What Merton didn't tell us...

What is the investment strategy?



## Example

Buy index-linked life annuity

- £20K p.a. = £600K lump sum at age 65.



## Customer data

Salary £50K.

Retirement age 70.

Current age 35.

Current contribution rate 12% of salary.

Current pension savings £50K.

Target income £20K p.a.

# Customer feedback

Contribution rate	Chance of getting £20K p.a.
12%	37%
15%	61%
17%	75%

# Why cap the income?

Contribution rate	Chance of getting at least £20K p.a.	
	No cap of £20K	Cap of £20K
12%	35%	37%
15%	54%	61%
17%	65%	75%

# Add a minimum income of £10K

Contribution rate	Chance of getting £20K p.a.	
	Min. of £10K	No minimum
12%	25%	37%
15%	57%	61%
17%	74%	75%

# Components of strategy

Baseline strategy, and

Long synthetic put to have wealth  $\geq$  £300K, and

Short synthetic call to have wealth  $\leq$  £600K.

## Summary so far

- Customer goals drive the investment strategy.
- Restrict high income, to offset the cost of low income protection.
- So far, pre-retirement strategy.



Post-retirement

# HIGHER INCOME THROUGH MORTALITY POOLING





# The annuity puzzle

Why should people buy life annuities?

# The annuity puzzle

Why don't they?

- Communication
- Lack of flexibility
- Irrevocable decision
- Lack of trust
- ...

# Annuities



## Idea: split investment from mortality

- Ring fence each customer's assets.
- Estimate each customer's probability of dying over the next month.

$$\text{Customer's exposure-to-risk} = \text{Value of customer's assets} \times \text{Probability of customer's death}$$

## Idea: split investment from mortality

- Mortality credit paid at the end of the month

$$\text{Customer's mortality credit} = \frac{\text{Customer exposure-to-risk}}{\text{Total exposure-to-risk}} \times \text{Asset value of those who died over the month}$$

- Survivors can continue to the next month.

## Idea: split investment from mortality

Can operate like a life annuity

Key differences:

- ‘Annuity premium’ paid upon death,
- More flexible income withdrawal,
- Mortality mis-estimation risks borne by customers.

## Why might it be attractive?

- Increase returns in low-interest environment.
- Risk and reward can be understood.
- Asset rich, cash poor
  - 2.7 million single pensioners own their home

## What are the drawbacks?

- Anti-selection risk
- Estimating mortality
- Mortality credits likely to be ‘lumpy’



## Summary so far

- Keep the benefits of a life annuity
- Eliminate/reduce guarantees.
- Provide a higher income in retirement.

# Conclusion

- Customer goals drive the strategy.
- Keep benefits, remove guarantees.
- Lower costs.

# Bibliography

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