Faculty of Actuaries Students Society (FASS)

# Longevity Risk

Stephen Richards  $10^{\text{th}}$  October 2005

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### Longevity risk — plan of talk

• Mortality improvements

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- Mortality improvements
- Cohort effect and possible causes

# $\label{eq:longevity-long$

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# Longevity risk — plan of talk

- Mortality improvements
- Cohort effect and possible causes
- Financial impact of longevity risk
- Summary and questions

Which of the following are insurance companies?

• Standard Life

- Standard Life
- British Airways

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- Prudential

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- British Airways
- Prudential
- British Telecom

#### Insurance Longevity company liability

#### Spot the difference

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Insurance	Longevity
company	liability
Standard Life	$\pounds 12.7{ m bn}$
British Airways	$\pounds 12.6{ m bn}$

Insurance	Longevity
company	liability
Standard Life British Airways Prudential	$\pounds 12.7{ m bn} \\ \pounds 12.6{ m bn} \\ \pounds 20.7{ m bn}$

#### Spot the difference

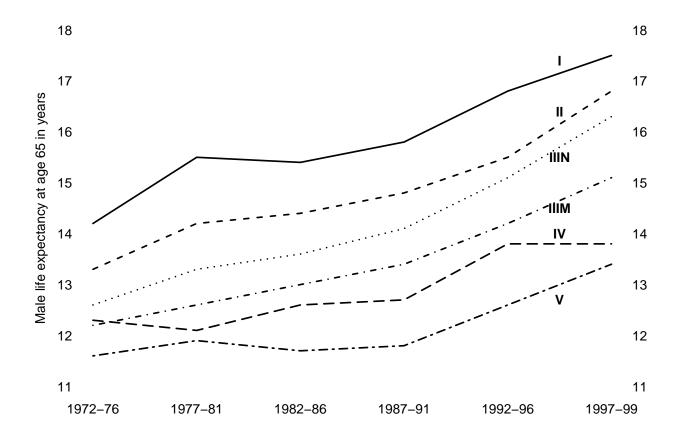
Insurance	Longevity
company	liability
Standard Life	$\pounds 12.7 \mathrm{bn}^1$
British Airways	$\pounds 12.6 \mathrm{bn}^2$
Prudential British Telecom	$\pounds20.7\mathrm{bn^3}\ \pounds34.3\mathrm{bn^4}$

Source: [1] Valuation annuity reserves, Standard Life FSA Returns to 31 December 2004; [2] Present value of pension liabilities, British Airways Annual Report and Accounts to 31 March 2005, section 32, page 57; [3] Valuation annuity reserves for PAL and PRIL, FSA Returns to 31 December 2004; [4] Present value of pension liabilities for BTPS on FRS17 basis as at 31 March 2005.

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#### Retirement life expectancy by socio-economic group



Source: ONS Longitudinal Survey.

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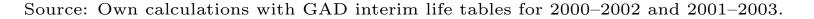
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- For more details, see Willets (2004) and Richards and Jones (2004).

#### Mortality improvements by year of birth





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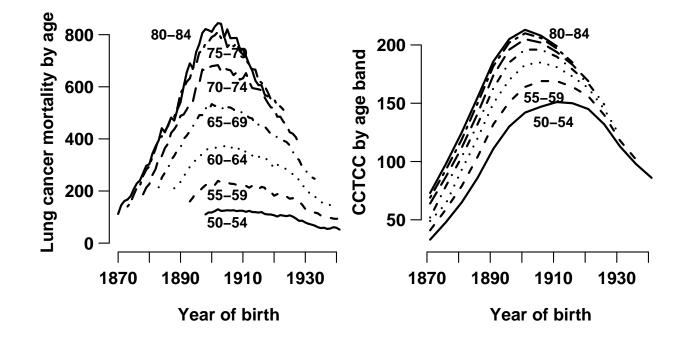
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#### Possible causes of cohort mortality patterns

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• Changes in smoking incidence.

#### Lung-cancer mortality rates (left) and lifetime consumption of cigarettes (right) by year of birth



Source: Richards Consulting restructuring of data from Lee et al (1990), Forey et al (1993) and ONS data.

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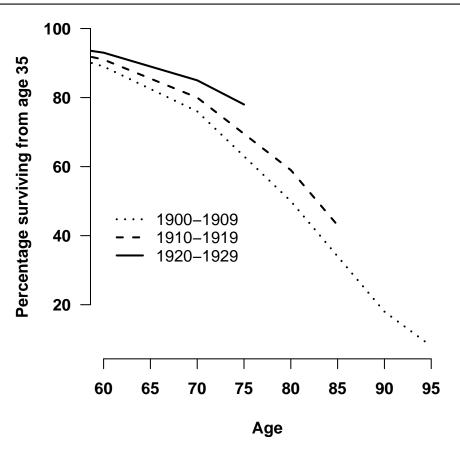
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- Changes in smoking incidence.
- $\bullet \ldots$  but this cannot be the whole explanation.

#### Cohort survival curves for life-long non-smokers



Source: Doll et al (2004).

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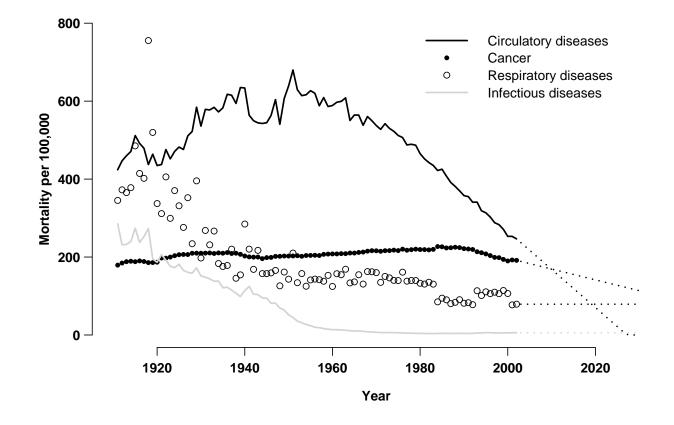
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- Early-life exposure to pathogens.

#### Mortality rates by broad cause of death



Source: ONS data with extrapolations by Richards Consulting.

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## Possible causes of cohort mortality patterns

- Changes in smoking incidence.
- Early-life exposure to pathogens.
- Family size.

#### Births in England & Wales



Source: ONS data.

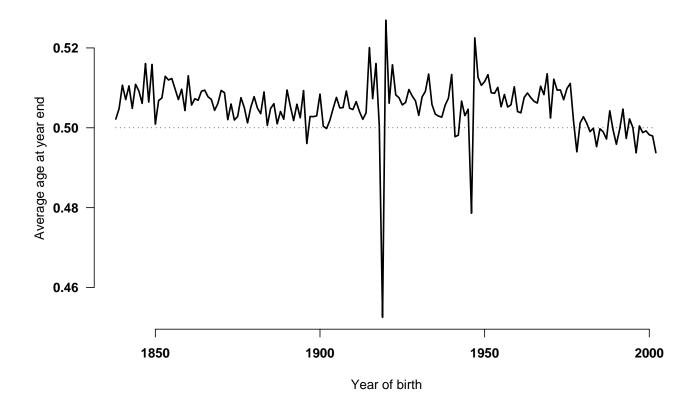
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# Possible causes of cohort mortality patterns

- Changes in smoking incidence.
- Early-life exposure to pathogens.
- Family size.
- Season of birth.

Average age at end of year of birth

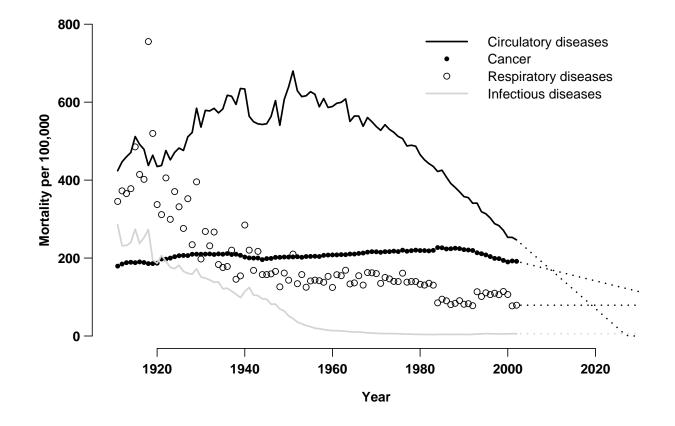


Source: Richards Consulting calculations using ONS data.

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#### Mortality rates by broad cause of death



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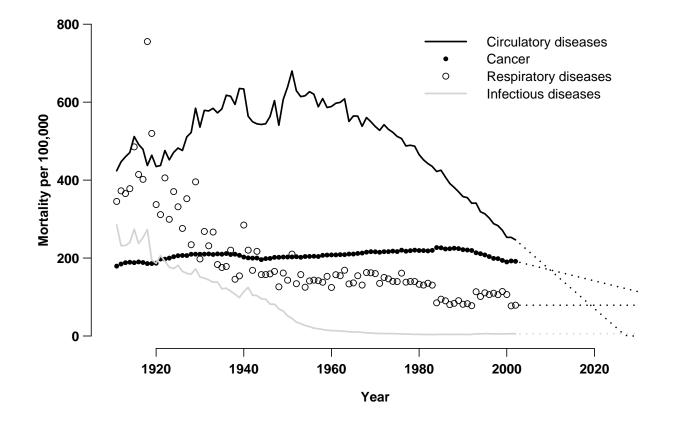
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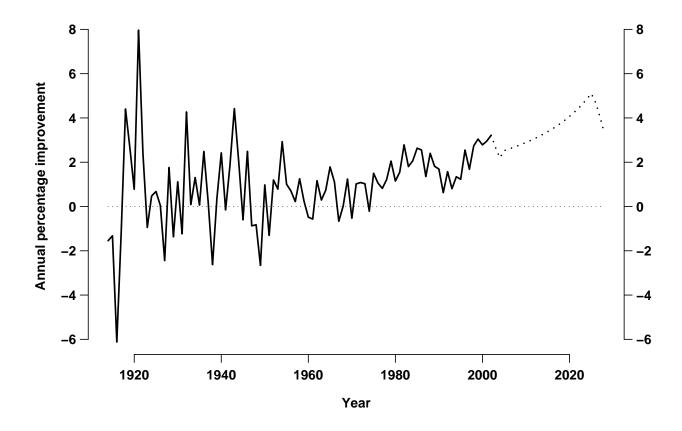
Source: Richards Consulting calculations using ONS data.

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- Circumstantial evidence suggests improvements are *accelerating*.
- Look again the pattern of mortality rates over the past century...
- ...and consider the implications of circulatory-disease mortality continuing its linear downward trend...

#### Smoothed annual mortality improvement



Source: Five-year moving average. Richards Consulting calculations using ONS data.

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• Previous 'model' was simplistic.

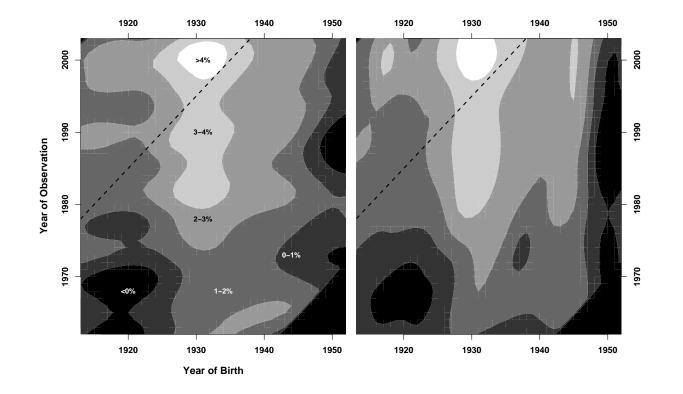
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- For application to mortality projections, see Currie, Durban and Eilers (2003) and CMIB (2005).

## Mortality improvements



Source: Richards, Kirkby and Currie (2005). Male mortality improvements after smoothing mortality rates in two dimensions using penalised splines.

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- Under IFRS, the pension-scheme deficit comes onto the balance sheet.
- Under IFRS, British Airway's net assets fell from £2.7bn to £1.4bn<sup>2</sup>.

Source: [1] British Aerospace: 2004 preliminary results, page 25; [2] British Airways: Release of Financial Information 2004/5 under IFRS, page 3.

• 92 of the FTSE 100 companies have FRS17 liabilities of  $\pounds$  364bn...

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- ... of which  $\pounds 53$  bn is unfunded<sup>1</sup>.
- But is there more to this?

Source: [1] Richards Consulting calculations using data from pages 33–35 of Accounting for Pensions Annual Survey 2005, Lane, Clark Peacock LLP.

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- For example, Hanson's calculations give a 65-year-old male pensioner an expected future lifetime of 18 years.
- Using PMA00, a 65-year-old male pensioner has an expected future lifetime of 18.0 years with no allowance for future mortality improvements<sup>1</sup>.

Source: <sup>1</sup> Richards Consulting, www.richardsconsulting.co.uk/new\_tables.html

• The insurers will restructure first...

• H1 2005—XL Re 'closed a U.K. annuity reinsurance transaction which contributed US\$1.8 billion of premium'.

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Source: Richards Consulting survey of annuity reinsurance, incorporating [1] XL Capital Ltd press release, July 27th 2005; [2] Canada Life press release, May 2005; [3] Prudential press release, June 2005.

- The insurers are restructuring...
- ... but the big business lies in restructuring pension schemes.

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- Shouldn't they be regulated as such?

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