

# Actuaries Institute.

## Retirement Incomes: Approaches to Member Cohorting and Outcome Analysis

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## Introduction



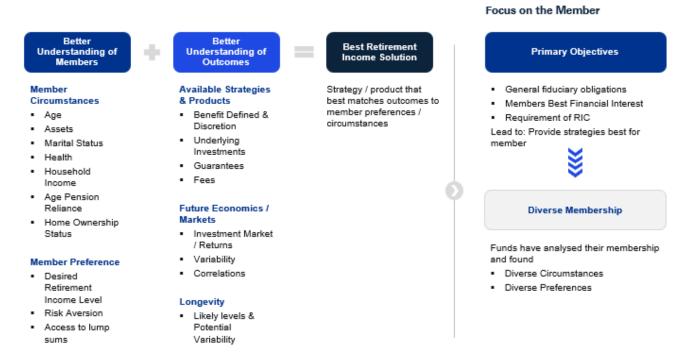


#### Introduction

#### **Solving the Retirement Income Covenant**

#### **Retirement Income Strategy Requirements:**

- i) To maximise expected retirement income over the period of retirement
- ii) To manage expected risks to the sustainability and stability of retirement income
- iii) To have flexible access to expected funds over the period of retirement





Is current strategy (products, services, member information) adequate to meet members' RI needs?

Offer new product(s)? Refer? Need a manageable structure of offerings

## Retirement Income Covenant and Member Attributes





## How do Trustees approach decision-making?

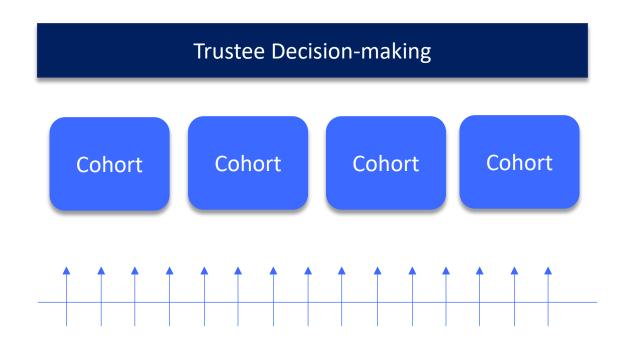
#### **Solving the Retirement Income Covenant**

Trustees make decisions in the best financial interests of members as a whole

Trustees need to consider the expected member impacts (both positive and negative) for a proposed decision / strategy

Practically Trustees do this by considering the different impacts on cohorts / classes

Interaction with strategic business planning With RIS to be incorporated in business plan and business processes (e.g. MOA and BPRP)



#### **Attributes of members**

(What do you know now? What are planning to understand?)



## **Understanding Members**





## Attributes and Cohorting – the details

#### **Understanding Members - the "What and How"**

#### What do we need to understand?

#### Member attributes:

- Demographic and household
- Financial Circumstance
  - Superannuation account balance
  - Assets outside of super
  - Homeownership
- Preferences
  - Stability of income
  - Death benefit
- Health Status

How funds might be addressing getting the information:

Surveys

Calculators

External data sources

External research

Phone members up

Advice instances



## Attributes and Cohorting – the details

#### **Members are diverse – Illustrative Analysis**

As a starting point to **better understanding members**, it is important for superfunds to have insight similar to the below.

#### Illustrative Analysis of Profile of Superannuation Fund Membership for Females Reaching 67 Year-Old

Spouse Status		Member Health		Home Ownership		Superannuation Balance / Eligibility Age Pension		Assets Outside of Superannuation			
								Low	Medium	High	
								\$50,000 prsnl - no fncl assets	\$50,000 prsnl - \$150,000 fncl	More than \$500,000	
Single	37%	Good Health	27.8%	Homeowner	21%	Low Superannuation Balance	14.1%	7.0%	5.6%	1.4%	
						Medium Superannuation Balance	4.5%	2.2%	1.8%	0.4%	
						High Superannuation Balance	2.7%	1.4%	1.1%	0.3%	
				Non-Homeowner	7%	Low Superannuation Balance	5.5%	2.7%	2.2%	0.5%	
						Medium Superannuation Balance	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	
						High Superannuation Balance	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	
		Poor Health	9%		9%		9.3%	4.6%	3.7%	0.9%	
Couple	63%	Good Health	47%	Homeowner	36%	Low Superannuation Balance	24.0%	12.0%	9.6%	2.4%	
						Medium Superannuation Balance	9.6%	4.8%	3.8%	1.0%	
						High Superannuation Balance	2.7%	1.4%	1.1%	0.3%	
				Non-Homeowner	11%	Low Superannuation Balance	10.2%	5.1%	4.1%	1.0%	
						Medium Superannuation Balance	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	
						High Superannuation Balance	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	
		Poor Health	16%		16%		15.8%	7.9%	6.3%	1.6%	
Total	100%		100%		100%		100%	50%	40%	10%	



Any large super fund will face substantial numbers of diverse members. There are some great ways funds are using to map member attributes. Don't worry about not knowing everything now – you will find it out when the member engages with you

## Attributes and Cohorting – the details

#### Members are diverse – Health Status

**Health status** is a key attribute to consider and is likely to **vary significantly** by individual superannuation fund.

Complex to determine precisely what proportion of Australian superannuation fund members at age 67 are unhealthy.

Our illustrative analysis has assumed a proportion of 25% will have a reduction in life expectancy relative to healthy lives.

Disease/Condition	Prevalence in Population at age 65	Published Information on Life Expectancy
Type 2 Diabetes	10.9%-19.6%	3-10 years
Hypertension	33.7%-35%	2-5 years
Obesity (BMI 30+)	31%-36%	3-10 years
COPD	7.0%	6-15 years
Dementia	2.5%	5-10 years
Heart, Stroke or Vascular Disease	10%-14%	5-10 years
Cancer	3.7%-6.8%	1-7+ years
Smoker (Regular)	9.6%-12.8%	3-10 years







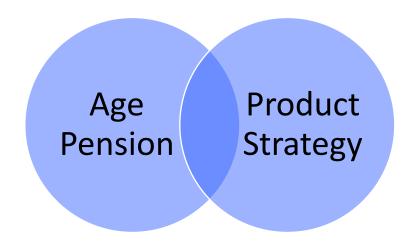
#### Example

- 67 year old female, single, home owner
- \$500,000 super balance
- Compare two strategies
  - 100% Account Based Pension: balanced option common approach
  - 60% Account Based Pension / 40% longevity product
- Rate of draw down such that run out of ABP under 100% ABP strategy at age 93 (Two years past life expectancy of 91 and when investment returns are as expected).



#### **Strategies and measures**

- Understanding available strategies and how they deliver to member preferences
- Universe of potential strategies





Meeting RIC objective is complex:

#### Maximise expected income

Decrement adjusted value

Maintain market exposure unequivocally
demonstrates superiority of longevity solution /
independent of market performance

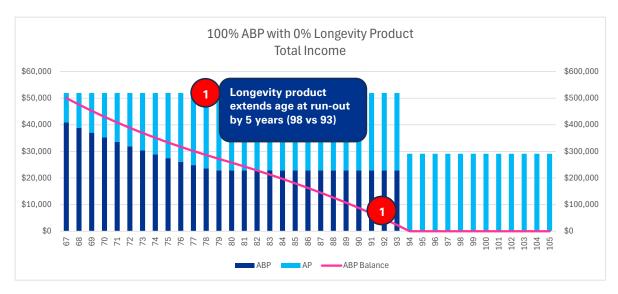
#### Manage risks to income

Longevity – inflation (same market exposure in the base and alternate strategy)

#### **Access to lump sums**

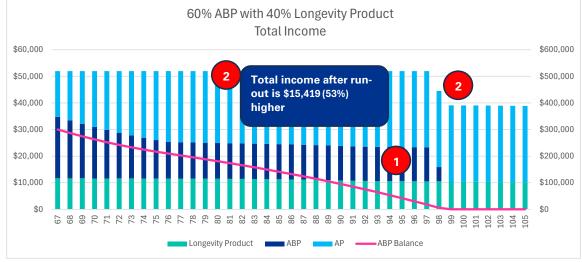
blended strategy likely adequate – actually can be higher for longevity solution at later ages

#### Illustrative 67 year-old female



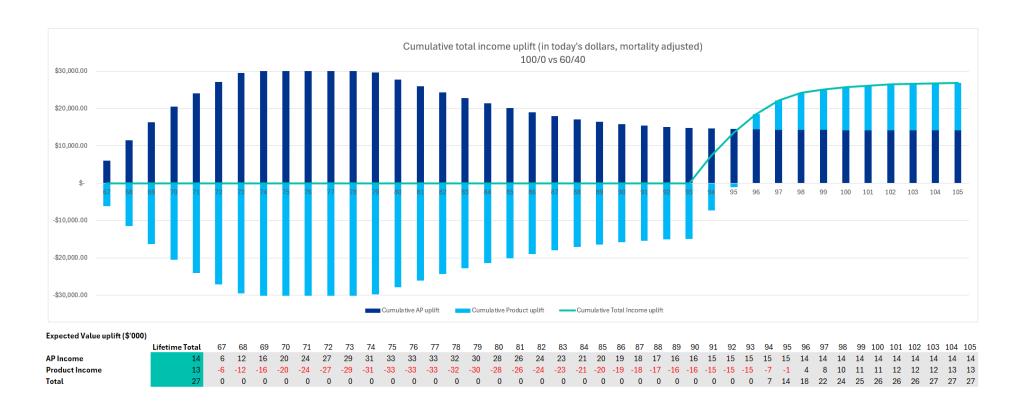
Real income in retirement under base and alternate strategies

 Target income lasts a further 5 years, running out at age 98





#### **Illustrative 67 year-old female**





 Cumulative Retirement Income by Source (Product vs Age Pension) and Expected Retirement Income

#### Measures Focused on Outcomes at Older Ages

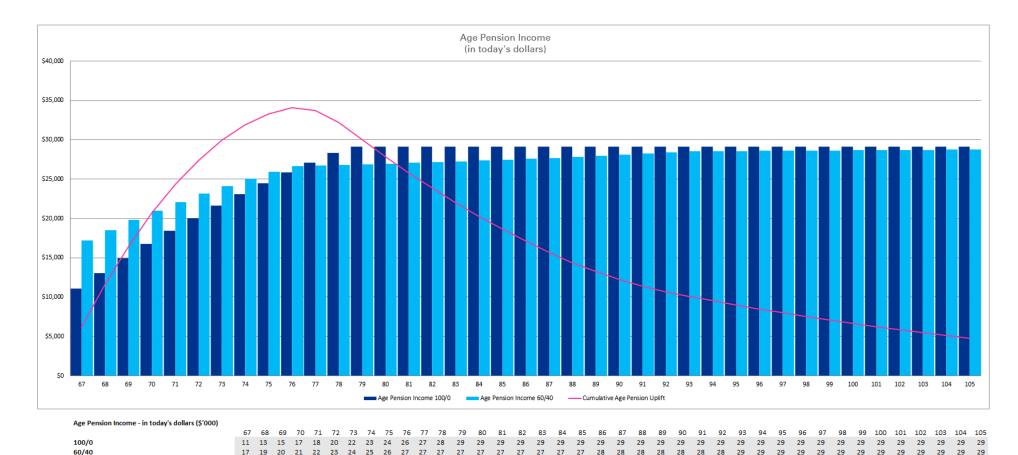
Strategy	Expected Incon	ne over Lifetime	Income	p.a post ABP	runout	Expected Value Income - post ABP runout		
Product mix	Uplift	Overall	Age target income achieved until	Average level of income after ABP exhausted		Age first strategy stops achieving	Total Expected Value of all income received thereafter	
	\$ Total	% of Total		\$	% of target	target income	Total	Uplift vs 100-0
100% ABP / 0% LP			93	29,094	56%	93	155,415	0
60% ABP / 40% LP	26,868	2.25%	98	39,004	75%	93	225,145	69,729



#### **Illustrative 67 year-old female**

Age Pension Income Uplift under Alternate Strategy

**Cumulative Uplift** 





#### **Further Insight**

Universe of potential strategies

What suits certain types of members better than others

#### What results not that sensitive to:

- Draw down rate target age at run-out
- Level of wealth
- Changed investment assumptions market performance
- Couple vs Single

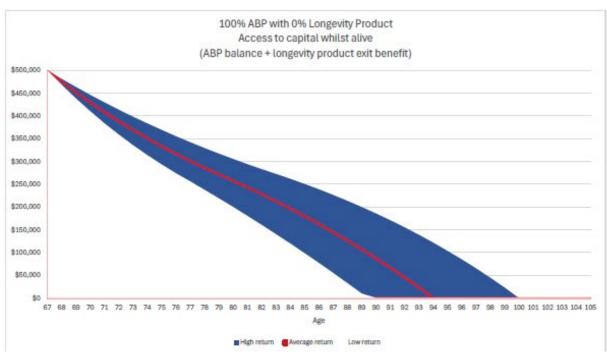
#### What results are sensitive to:

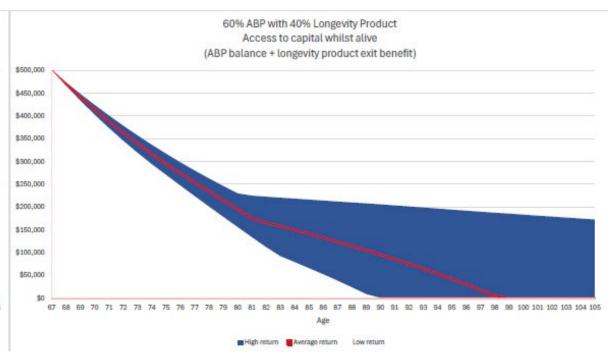
- Age pension entitlement includes some of the below
- Desire for death benefit
- Home ownership





#### **Access to Lump Sums**







## Conclusion





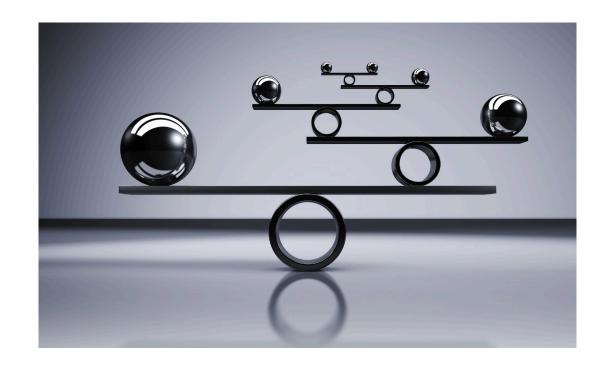
#### Conclusion

#### **Further Insight**

#### "Better Understand Members"

Funds understand some member attributes, but for others is in development:

- Preferences
- Evolving understanding on health and mortality.
- Current and longer-term age pension eligibility/CAS compliant products.
- -> role of actuaries



#### "Better Understand Outcomes"

Funds are improving their understanding available strategies and the outcomes they deliver. This has a way to go and a key one where actuaries have a role to play.

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Funds need to link member outcomes analysis for retirees to their business plan.



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## Thank you

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