Unravelling the contribution of financial and longevity risks to changes over time in life annuities

Jesús-Adrián Álvarez Andrés M. Villegas alvarez@sdu.dk





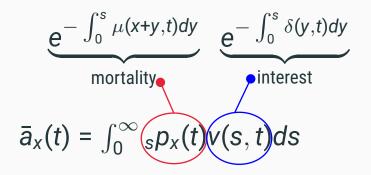
stochastic change life annuities

interest or mortality?

$$\bar{a}_x(t) = \int_0^\infty {}_s p_x(t) v(s,t) ds$$

$$\underbrace{e^{-\int_0^s \mu(x+y,t)dy}}_{\text{mortality}}$$

$$\bar{a}_x(t) = \int_0^\infty p_x(t) v(s,t) ds$$



$$\underbrace{e^{-\int_0^s \mu(x+y,t)dy}}_{\text{mortality}} \underbrace{e^{-\int_0^s \delta(y,t)dy}}_{\text{interest}}$$

$$\bar{a}_x(t) = \int_0^\infty p_x(t) v(s,t) ds$$

$$\dot{\bar{a}}_x(t) = \frac{\partial \bar{a}_x(t)}{\partial t}$$

Duration

DURATION: SENSITIVITY OF $ar{a}_{\it x}(t)$ to constant changes in δ

$$D_x(t) = -\frac{\frac{\partial \bar{a}_X(t)}{\partial \delta}}{\bar{a}_X(t)}$$

DURATION: SENSITIVITY OF $ar{a}_{\it x}(t)$ to constant changes in δ

$$D_X(t) = -\frac{\frac{\partial \bar{a}_X(t)}{\partial \delta}}{\bar{a}_X(t)}$$

The **greater** $D_x(t)$, the **more sensitive** $\bar{a}_x(t)$ is to changes in δ .

DURATION: SENSITIVITY OF $\bar{a}_{x}(t)$ TO CONSTANT CHANGES IN δ

$$D_X(t) = -\frac{\frac{\partial \bar{a}_X(t)}{\partial \delta}}{\bar{a}_X(t)}$$

The **greater** $D_x(t)$, the **more sensitive** $\bar{a}_x(t)$ is to changes in δ .

Interest rate immunization (Redington, 1951; Fisher, 1971; Shiu et al. 1991; Courtouis 2007):

DURATION: SENSITIVITY OF $\bar{a}_{x}(t)$ TO CONSTANT CHANGES IN δ

$$D_{x}(t) = -\frac{\frac{\partial \bar{a}_{x}(t)}{\partial \delta}}{\bar{a}_{x}(t)}$$

The **greater** $D_x(t)$, the **more sensitive** $\bar{a}_x(t)$ is to changes in δ .

Interest rate immunization (Redington, 1951; Fisher, 1971; Shiu et al. 1991; Courtouis 2007):

• Modified Duration:
$$D_X(t) = -\frac{\int_0^\infty s_s \rho_X(t) v(s,t) ds}{\bar{a}_X(t)}$$

DURATION: SENSITIVITY OF $\bar{a}_{\rm x}(t)$ to constant changes in δ

$$D_{x}(t) = -\frac{\frac{\partial \bar{a}_{x}(t)}{\partial \delta}}{\bar{a}_{x}(t)}$$

The **greater** $D_x(t)$, the **more sensitive** $\bar{a}_x(t)$ is to changes in δ .

Interest rate immunization (Redington, 1951; Fisher, 1971; Shiu et al. 1991; Courtouis 2007):

- Modified Duration: $D_x(t) = -\frac{\int_0^\infty s_s p_x(t) v(s,t) ds}{\bar{a}_x(t)}$
- **Dollar Duration**: $D_x(t)\bar{a}_x(t)$.

DURATION: SENSITIVITY OF $\bar{a}_{\rm x}(t)$ to constant changes in δ

$$D_{x}(t) = -\frac{\frac{\partial \bar{a}_{x}(t)}{\partial \delta}}{\bar{a}_{x}(t)}$$

The **greater** $D_x(t)$, the **more sensitive** $\bar{a}_x(t)$ is to changes in δ .

Interest rate immunization (Redington, 1951; Fisher, 1971; Shiu et al. 1991; Courtouis 2007):

- Modified Duration: $D_x(t) = -\frac{\int_0^\infty s_s p_x(t) v(s,t) ds}{\bar{a}_x(t)}$
- **Dollar Duration**: $D_x(t)\bar{a}_x(t)$.

How annuities respond to **changes in interest rates?** (Milevsky, 2013; Charupat, Kamstra, Milevsky, 2015)

What about changes in mortality?

Results from Demography

Life expectancy

$$e_0 = \int_0^\infty {}_s p_x ds$$

Life expectancy

$$e_0 = \int_0^\infty {}_s p_x ds$$

Lifetable entropy

$$H = \frac{\frac{\partial e_0}{\partial \mu}}{e_0} = \frac{\int_0^\infty e(x)f(x)ds}{e_0}.$$

Life expectancy

$$e_0 = \int_0^\infty {}_s p_x ds$$

Lifetable entropy

$$H = \frac{\frac{\partial e_0}{\partial \mu}}{e_0} = \frac{\int_0^\infty e(x)f(x)ds}{e_0}.$$

"Sensitivity of **life expectancy** to proportional changes in the **force of mortality** (Keyfitz, 1977; Demetrius, 1976)"

Life expectancy

$$e_0 = \int_0^\infty {}_s p_x ds$$

Lifetable entropy

$$H = \frac{\frac{\partial e_0}{\partial \mu}}{e_0} = \frac{\int_0^\infty e(x)f(x)ds}{e_0}.$$

"Sensitivity of **life expectancy** to proportional changes in the **force of mortality** (Keyfitz, 1977; Demetrius, 1976)"

Variation in individual lifespans (Vaupel, 1986):

Life expectancy

$$e_0 = \int_0^\infty {}_s p_x ds$$

Lifetable entropy

$$H = \frac{\frac{\partial e_0}{\partial \mu}}{e_0} = \frac{\int_0^\infty e(x)f(x)ds}{e_0}.$$

"Sensitivity of **life expectancy** to proportional changes in the **force of mortality** (Keyfitz, 1977; Demetrius, 1976)"

Variation in individual lifespans (Vaupel, 1986):

• Inverse relationship: e_0 increase $\to H$ decline, (Colchero et al, 2016; Aburto et al, 2020)

Life expectancy

$$e_0 = \int_0^\infty {}_s p_x ds$$

Lifetable entropy

$$H = \frac{\frac{\partial e_0}{\partial \mu}}{e_0} = \frac{\int_0^\infty e(x)f(x)ds}{e_0}.$$

"Sensitivity of **life expectancy** to proportional changes in the **force of mortality** (Keyfitz, 1977; Demetrius, 1976)"

Variation in individual lifespans (Vaupel, 1986):

- Inverse relationship: e_0 increase $\to H$ decline, (Colchero et al, 2016; Aburto et al, 2020)
- Comparison of ageing patterns across species. (Baudisch et al, 2011)

Changes over time

$$\dot{\mathbf{e}}_0(t) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_0(t)}{\partial t}$$

Changes over time

$$\dot{\mathbf{e}}_0(t) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_0(t)}{\partial t}$$

Vaupel and Canudas-Romo (2003) showed that:

$$\dot{\mathbf{e}}_0(t) = \bar{\rho}(t)H(t) + Cov(\rho, \mathbf{e}_0(t)),$$

Changes over time

$$\dot{\mathbf{e}}_0(t) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_0(t)}{\partial t}$$

Vaupel and Canudas-Romo (2003) showed that:

$$\dot{\mathbf{e}}_0(t) = \bar{\rho}(t)H(t) + Cov(\rho, \mathbf{e}_0(t)),$$

where

+ $ar{
ho}(t)$, average mortality improvement at all ages,

Changes over time

$$\dot{\mathbf{e}}_0(t) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_0(t)}{\partial t}$$

Vaupel and Canudas-Romo (2003) showed that:

$$\dot{\mathbf{e}}_0(t) = \bar{\rho}(t)H(t) + Cov(\rho, \mathbf{e}_0(t)),$$

where

• $ar{
ho}(t)$, average mortality improvement at all ages,

•
$$\rho(x,t) = \frac{-\frac{\partial \mu(x,t)}{\partial t}}{\frac{\partial t}{\mu(x,t)}}$$
, rate mortality improvement at age x,

Changes over time

$$\dot{\mathbf{e}}_0(t) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_0(t)}{\partial t}$$

Vaupel and Canudas-Romo (2003) showed that:

$$\dot{\mathbf{e}}_0(t) = \bar{\rho}(t)H(t) + Cov(\rho, \mathbf{e}_0(t)),$$

where

- $ar{
 ho}(t)$, average mortality improvement at all ages,
 - $\rho(\mathbf{x},t) = \frac{-\frac{\partial \mu(\mathbf{x},t)}{\partial t}}{\frac{\partial t}{\mu(\mathbf{x},t)}}$, rate mortality improvement at age x,
- H: entropy.

Changes over time

$$\dot{\mathbf{e}}_0(t) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_0(t)}{\partial t}$$

Vaupel and Canudas-Romo (2003) showed that:

$$\dot{\mathbf{e}}_0(t) = \bar{\rho}(t)H(t) + Cov(\rho, \mathbf{e}_0(t)),$$

where

- $ar{
 ho}(t)$, average mortality improvement at all ages,
 - $\rho(\mathbf{x},t) = \frac{-\frac{\partial \mu(\mathbf{x},t)}{\partial t}}{\frac{\partial t}{\mu(\mathbf{x},t)}}$, rate mortality improvement at age x,
- H: entropy.

Extended to causes-of-death and subpopulations (e.g. socio-economic groups).

Entropy of life annuity

Haberman et al (2011) extended the concept of entropy to life annuities:

Haberman et al (2011) extended the concept of entropy to life annuities:

$$H_X(t) = \frac{\frac{\partial \bar{a}_X(t)}{\partial \delta}}{\bar{a}_X(t)}$$

"Sensitivity of $\bar{a}_x(t)$ to proportional changes in δ "

Haberman et al (2011) extended the concept of entropy to life annuities:

$$H_X(t) = \frac{\frac{\partial \bar{a}_X(t)}{\partial \delta}}{\bar{a}_X(t)}$$

"Sensitivity of $\bar{a}_x(t)$ to proportional changes in δ "

They showed that

$$H_X(t) = \frac{\int_0^\infty \mu(x+s,t)_s p_x(t) v(s,t) \bar{a}_x(t) ds}{\bar{a}_x(t)},$$

Haberman et al (2011) extended the concept of entropy to life annuities:

$$H_X(t) = \frac{\frac{\partial \bar{a}_X(t)}{\partial \delta}}{\bar{a}_X(t)}$$

"Sensitivity of $\bar{a}_x(t)$ to proportional changes in δ "

They showed that

$$H_X(t) = \frac{\int_0^\infty \mu(x+s,t)_s p_X(t) v(s,t) \bar{a}_X(t) ds}{\bar{a}_X(t)},$$

which is equivalent to

$$H_X(t) = \frac{\int_0^\infty \mu(x+s,t)_s |\bar{a}_X(t)| ds}{\bar{a}_X(t)}.$$



LONGEVITY IMMUNIZATION

Increasing awareness of ${\bf longevity\ risk}$ (Blake, Cairns,Down and Kessler, 2019):

LONGEVITY IMMUNIZATION

Increasing awareness of longevity risk (Blake, Cairns,Down and Kessler, 2019):

· low interest rates,

Increasing awareness of **longevity risk** (Blake, Cairns, Down and Kessler, 2019):

- low interest rates,
- · continuous mortality improvements,

Increasing awareness of **longevity risk** (Blake, Cairns,Down and Kessler, 2019):

- low interest rates,
- · continuous mortality improvements,
- increased exposure to unexpected changes in mortality.

Increasing awareness of **longevity risk** (Blake, Cairns, Down and Kessler, 2019):

- · low interest rates,
- · continuous mortality improvements,
- increased exposure to unexpected changes in mortality.

Key Q-duration (Li and Luo, 2011)

Increasing awareness of longevity risk (Blake, Cairns, Down and Kessler, 2019):

- · low interest rates,
- · continuous mortality improvements,
- increased exposure to unexpected changes in mortality.

Key Q-duration (Li and Luo, 2011)

Longevity Greeks (Zhou and Li, 2019)

Increasing awareness of longevity risk (Blake, Cairns, Down and Kessler, 2019):

- · low interest rates,
- · continuous mortality improvements,
- increased exposure to unexpected changes in mortality.

Key Q-duration (Li and Luo, 2011)

Longevity Greeks (Zhou and Li, 2019)

Increasing awareness of longevity risk (Blake, Cairns, Down and Kessler, 2019):

- · low interest rates,
- continuous mortality improvements,
- increased exposure to unexpected changes in mortality.

Key Q-duration (Li and Luo, 2011)

Longevity Greeks (Zhou and Li, 2019)

Longevity immunization: Strategies to ensure that the value of portfolio will be little affected in response to changes in mortality (Wang, 2010; Tsai et al 2011; Li et al, 2011)

Mortality Duration = Entropy (Haberman, 2011)

Increasing awareness of longevity risk (Blake, Cairns, Down and Kessler, 2019):

- · low interest rates,
- continuous mortality improvements,
- increased exposure to unexpected changes in mortality.

Key Q-duration (Li and Luo, 2011)

Longevity Greeks (Zhou and Li, 2019)

- Mortality Duration = Entropy (Haberman, 2011)
- No reference to any demographic study!

Increasing awareness of longevity risk (Blake, Cairns, Down and Kessler, 2019):

- · low interest rates,
- · continuous mortality improvements,
- increased exposure to unexpected changes in mortality.

Key Q-duration (Li and Luo, 2011)

Longevity Greeks (Zhou and Li, 2019)

- Mortality Duration = Entropy (Haberman, 2011)
- No reference to any demographic study!
- · Only focused on changes in mortality,

Increasing awareness of longevity risk (Blake, Cairns, Down and Kessler, 2019):

- · low interest rates,
- · continuous mortality improvements,
- increased exposure to unexpected changes in mortality.

Key Q-duration (Li and Luo, 2011)

Longevity Greeks (Zhou and Li, 2019)

- Mortality Duration = Entropy (Haberman, 2011)
- No reference to any demographic study!
- Only focused on changes in mortality,
- Lin and Tsai (2020) sensitivity to changes in the force of mortality-interest: $\mu^* = \mu + \delta$.

Decomposition of changes

over time in $\bar{a}_x(t)$

CHANGES OVER TIME IN $\bar{a}_x(t)$

Derivative of $\bar{a}_x(t)$ with respect to time t:

$$\dot{\bar{a}}_{x}(t) = \frac{\partial \bar{a}_{x}(t)}{\partial t}$$

CHANGES OVER TIME IN $\bar{a}_x(t)$

Derivative of $\bar{a}_x(t)$ with respect to time t:

$$\dot{\bar{a}}_{x}(t) = \frac{\partial \bar{a}_{x}(t)}{\partial t}$$

Relative derivative of $\bar{a}_x(t)$:

$$\dot{\bar{a}}_{x}(t) = \frac{\dot{\bar{a}}_{x}(t)}{\bar{a}_{x}(t)}$$

putting all the pieces together...

$$\dot{\bar{a}}_{x}(t) = \underbrace{\bar{\phi}(t)D_{x}(t)}_{\text{financial component}} + \underbrace{\bar{\rho}(t)H_{x}(t)}_{\text{longevity component}}$$

$$\dot{\bar{a}}_{x}(t) = \underbrace{\bar{\phi}(t)D_{x}(t)}_{\text{financial component}} + \underbrace{\bar{\rho}(t)H_{x}(t)}_{\text{longevity component}}$$

where

• $\bar{\phi}(t)$: relative change in the term-structure of interest rates,

8

$$\dot{\bar{a}}_{x}(t) = \underbrace{\bar{\phi}(t)D_{x}(t)}_{\text{financial component}} + \underbrace{\bar{\rho}(t)H_{x}(t)}_{\text{longevity component}}$$

- $\bar{\phi}(t)$: relative change in the term-structure of interest rates,
- $D_X(t)$: duration of $\bar{a}_X(t)$,

$$\dot{\bar{a}}_{x}(t) = \underbrace{\bar{\phi}(t)D_{x}(t)}_{\text{financial component}} + \underbrace{\bar{\rho}(t)H_{x}(t)}_{\text{longevity component}}$$

- $\bar{\phi}(t)$: relative change in the term-structure of interest rates,
- $D_X(t)$: duration of $\bar{a}_X(t)$,
- $\bar{
 ho}(t)$: average mortality improvement at all ages above x,

$$\dot{\bar{a}}_{x}(t) = \underbrace{\bar{\phi}(t)D_{x}(t)}_{\text{financial component}} + \underbrace{\bar{\rho}(t)H_{x}(t)}_{\text{longevity component}}$$

- $\bar{\phi}(t)$: relative change in the term-structure of interest rates,
- $D_x(t)$: duration of $\bar{a}_x(t)$,
- $\bar{\rho}(t)$: average mortality improvement at all ages above x,
- $H_X(t)$: entropy of $\bar{a}_X(t)$.

$$\dot{\bar{a}}_{x}(t) = \underbrace{\bar{\phi}(t)D_{x}(t)}_{\text{financial component}} + \underbrace{\bar{\rho}(t)H_{x}(t)}_{\text{longevity component}}$$

where

- $\bar{\phi}(t)$: relative change in the term-structure of interest rates,
- $D_X(t)$: duration of $\bar{a}_X(t)$,
- $\bar{\rho}(t)$: average mortality improvement at all ages above x,
- $H_X(t)$: entropy of $\bar{a}_X(t)$.

Stochastic changes in $\bar{a}_x(t)$ are driven by $\bar{\phi}(t)$ and $\bar{\rho}(t)$, which are **modulated** by $D_x(t)$ and $H_x(t)$.

If
$$v(s, t) = e^{-\delta(t)s}$$
, then

$$\dot{\bar{a}}_{x}(t) = \underbrace{\dot{\delta}(t)D_{x}(t)}_{\text{financial component}} + \underbrace{\bar{\rho}(t)H_{x}(t)}_{\text{longevity component}}$$

If
$$v(s, t) = e^{-\delta(t)s}$$
, then

$$\dot{\bar{a}}_{x}(t) = \underbrace{\dot{\delta}(t)D_{x}(t)}_{\text{financial component}} + \underbrace{\bar{\rho}(t)H_{x}(t)}_{\text{longevity component}}$$

•
$$\dot{\delta}(t) = \frac{\partial \delta(t)}{\partial t}$$
: change over time in interest rates x ,

If
$$v(s, t) = e^{-\delta(t)s}$$
, then

$$\dot{\bar{a}}_X(t) = \underbrace{\dot{\delta}(t)D_X(t)}_{\text{financial component}} + \underbrace{\bar{\rho}(t)H_X(t)}_{\text{longevity component}}$$

- $\dot{\delta}(t) = \frac{\partial \delta(t)}{\partial t}$: change over time in interest rates x,
- $D_X(t)$: Modified duration of $\bar{a}_X(t)$,

If
$$v(s, t) = e^{-\delta(t)s}$$
, then

$$\dot{\bar{a}}_{x}(t) = \underline{\dot{\delta}(t)D_{x}(t)} + \underline{\bar{\rho}(t)H_{x}(t)}$$

financial component longevity component

- $\dot{\delta}(t) = \frac{\partial \delta(t)}{\partial t}$: change over time in interest rates x,
- $D_x(t)$: Modified duration of $\bar{a}_x(t)$,
- $\bar{\rho}(t)$: average mortality improvement at all ages above x,
- $H_x(t)$: entropy of $\bar{a}_x(t)$

DECOMPOSITION OF CHANGES OVER TIME IN $\bar{a}_{\scriptscriptstyle X}(t)$

If
$$v(s, t) = e^{-\delta(t)s}$$
, then

$$\dot{\bar{a}}_{x}(t) = \underline{\dot{\delta}(t)D_{x}(t)} + \underline{\bar{\rho}(t)H_{x}(t)}$$

financial component longevity component

where

- $\dot{\delta}(t) = \frac{\partial \delta(t)}{\partial t}$: change over time in interest rates x,
- $D_x(t)$: Modified duration of $\bar{a}_x(t)$,
- $\bar{\rho}(t)$: average mortality improvement at all ages above x,
- $H_X(t)$: entropy of $\bar{a}_X(t)$

It suffices to use the **modified duration** $(D_x(t))$ and **entropy** $(H_x(t))$ together with $\dot{\delta}(t)$ and $\bar{\rho}(t)$ to determine the contribution of **financial and longevity risks** to changes over time in **life annuities**.

If
$$v(s, t) = e^{-\delta(t)s}$$
, then

$$\dot{\bar{a}}_X(t) = \underbrace{\dot{\delta}(t)D_X(t)}_{\text{financial component}} + \underbrace{\bar{\rho}(t)H_X(t)}_{\text{longevity component}}$$

where

- $\dot{\delta}(t) = \frac{\partial \delta(t)}{\partial t}$: change over time in interest rates x,
- $D_X(t)$: Modified duration of $\bar{a}_X(t)$,
- $\bar{
 ho}(t)$: average mortality improvement at all ages above x,
- $H_X(t)$: entropy of $\bar{a}_X(t)$

It suffices to use the **modified duration** $(D_x(t))$ and **entropy** $(H_x(t))$ together with $\dot{\delta}(t)$ and $\bar{\rho}(t)$ to determine the contribution of **financial and longevity risks** to changes over time in **life annuities**.

No assumptions about the functional form of δ and μ (entirely data-driven).

life annuities in the UK

Historical contributions to changes in

HISTORICAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF MORTALITY AND INTEREST RATES

Data

Long-term interest rates: the yield on 2.5% Consols up to 1977, then by
the yield on FTSE Actuaries Government Securities Irredeemable stocks
up to 2014 and thereafter by the yield on FTSE Actuaries Government
Securities 45 years stock (Bank of England, 2020),

HISTORICAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF MORTALITY AND INTEREST RATES

Data

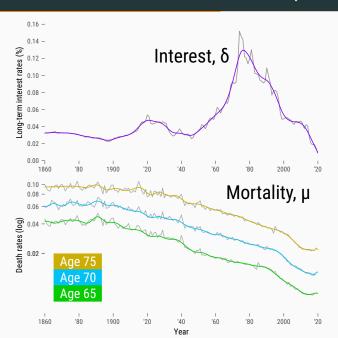
- Long-term interest rates: the yield on 2.5% Consols up to 1977, then by
 the yield on FTSE Actuaries Government Securities Irredeemable stocks
 up to 2014 and thereafter by the yield on FTSE Actuaries Government
 Securities 45 years stock (Bank of England, 2020),
- · Mortality rates: Human Mortality Database (2020),

HISTORICAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF MORTALITY AND INTEREST RATES

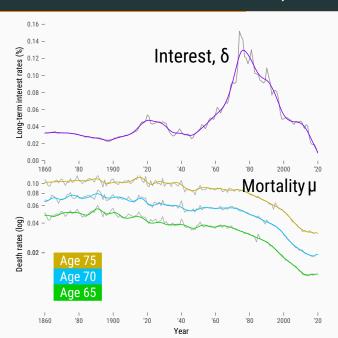
Data

- Long-term interest rates: the yield on 2.5% Consols up to 1977, then by
 the yield on FTSE Actuaries Government Securities Irredeemable stocks
 up to 2014 and thereafter by the yield on FTSE Actuaries Government
 Securities 45 years stock (Bank of England, 2020),
- · Mortality rates: Human Mortality Database (2020),
- · 1841-2018.

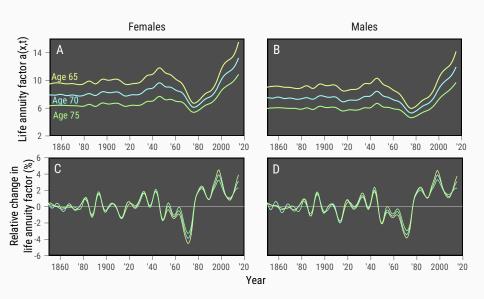
INTEREST AND MORTALITY RATES FOR FEMALES IN THE UK, 1841-2018



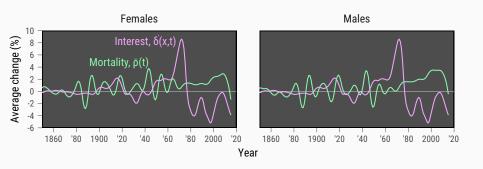
INTEREST AND MORTALITY RATES FOR MALES IN THE UK, 1841-2018



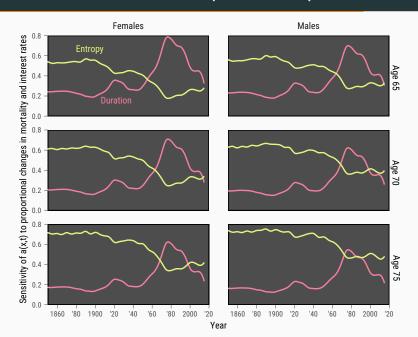
LIFE ANNUITY FACTORS AT AGES 65, 70 AND 75. UK, 1841-2018



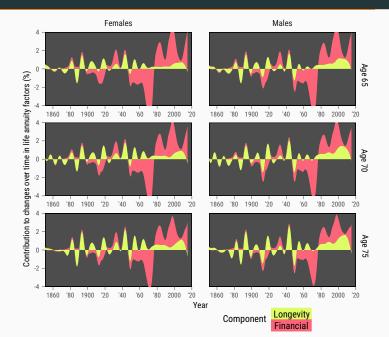
CHANGES OVER TIME IN INTEREST AND MORTALITY RATES. UK 1841-2018



DURATION AND ENTROPY AT AGES 65, 70 AND 75. UK, 1841-2018



DECOMPOSITION OF $\hat{a}_x(t)$ AT AGES 65, 70 AND 75. UK, 1841-2018



To sum up

Bringing results from demographic research to strengthen risk assessment

Bringing results from demographic research to strengthen risk assessment

$$\dot{\bar{a}}_{x}(t) = \underbrace{\dot{\delta}(t)D_{x}(t)}_{\text{financial component}} + \underbrace{\bar{\rho}(t)H_{x}(t)}_{\text{longevity component}}$$

Bringing results from demographic research to strengthen risk assessment

$$\dot{\bar{a}}_{x}(t) = \underbrace{\dot{\delta}(t)D_{x}(t)}_{\text{financial component}} + \underbrace{\bar{\rho}(t)H_{x}(t)}_{\text{longevity component}}$$

Stochastic changes in $\bar{a}_x(t)$ are driven by $\dot{\delta}(t)$ and $\bar{\rho}(t)$, which are **modulated** by $D_x(t)$ and $H_x(t)$.

Bringing results from demographic research to strengthen risk assessment

$$\dot{\bar{a}}_{x}(t) = \underbrace{\dot{\delta}(t)D_{x}(t)}_{\text{financial component}} + \underbrace{\bar{\rho}(t)H_{x}(t)}_{\text{longevity component}}$$

Stochastic changes in $\bar{a}_x(t)$ are driven by $\dot{\delta}(t)$ and $\bar{\rho}(t)$, which are **modulated** by $D_x(t)$ and $H_x(t)$.

Thorough risk assessment: financial and demographic sources of change \rightarrow better hedging strategies.

Bringing results from demographic research to strengthen risk assessment

$$\dot{\bar{a}}_{x}(t) = \underbrace{\dot{\delta}(t)D_{x}(t)}_{\text{financial component}} + \underbrace{\bar{\rho}(t)H_{x}(t)}_{\text{longevity component}}$$

Stochastic changes in $\bar{a}_x(t)$ are driven by $\dot{\delta}(t)$ and $\bar{\rho}(t)$, which are **modulated** by $D_x(t)$ and $H_x(t)$.

Thorough risk assessment: financial and demographic sources of change \rightarrow better hedging strategies.

No assumptions about the functional form of δ and μ (entirely data-driven).

Historical developments

• Longevity risk has, most of the time, contributed to increase in $\bar{a}_x(t)$, but during some periods it has been masked by high financial risk.

- Longevity risk has, most of the time, contributed to increase in $\bar{a}_x(t)$, but during some periods it has been masked by high financial risk.
- Since the 1980s, **longevity risk contribute**s o most of the increases in $\bar{a}_x(t)$.

- Longevity risk has, most of the time, contributed to increase in $\bar{a}_x(t)$, but during some periods it has been masked by high financial risk.
- Since the 1980s, **longevity risk contribute**s o most of the increases in $\bar{a}_x(t)$.
 - Increase in the number of papers/studies aiming at the quantification of longevity risk (Blake, Cairns, Hunt, Kessel, 2019)

- Longevity risk has, most of the time, contributed to increase in $\bar{a}_x(t)$, but during some periods it has been masked by high financial risk.
- Since the 1980s, **longevity risk contribute**s o most of the increases in $\bar{a}_x(t)$.
 - Increase in the number of papers/studies aiming at the quantification of longevity risk (Blake, Cairns, Hunt, Kessel, 2019)
- At higher ages (i.e. age 75 or older ages):

- Longevity risk has, most of the time, contributed to increase in $\bar{a}_x(t)$, but during some periods it has been masked by high financial risk.
- Since the 1980s, **longevity risk contribute**s o most of the increases in $\bar{a}_x(t)$.
 - Increase in the number of papers/studies aiming at the quantification of longevity risk (Blake, Cairns, Hunt, Kessel, 2019)
- At higher ages (i.e. age 75 or older ages):
 - The sensitivity of $\bar{a}_x(t)$ to μ is higher,

- Longevity risk has, most of the time, contributed to increase in $\bar{a}_x(t)$, but during some periods it has been masked by high financial risk.
- Since the 1980s, **longevity risk contribute**s o most of the increases in $\bar{a}_x(t)$.
 - Increase in the number of papers/studies aiming at the quantification of longevity risk (Blake, Cairns, Hunt, Kessel, 2019)
- At higher ages (i.e. age 75 or older ages):
 - The sensitivity of $\bar{a}_x(t)$ to μ is higher,
 - Policies aiming at increasing retirement ages entail higher longevity risk (e.g. Denmark, Alvarez et al (2020)).

NEXT STEPS

What about the future?

• Forecasting financial and longevity contributions under different models

NEXT STEPS

What about the future?

- · Forecasting financial and longevity contributions under different models
 - Interest rates: Cox-Ingersol-Ross (CIR),

NEXT STEPS

What about the future?

- · Forecasting financial and longevity contributions under different models
 - · Interest rates: Cox-Ingersol-Ross (CIR),
 - Mortality rates: CMI, APC, Lee-Carter and others with varying mortality improvements.

What about the future?

- · Forecasting financial and longevity contributions under different models
 - · Interest rates: Cox-Ingersol-Ross (CIR),
 - Mortality rates: CMI, APC, Lee-Carter and others with varying mortality improvements.

Extensions

What about the future?

- · Forecasting financial and longevity contributions under different models
 - · Interest rates: Cox-Ingersol-Ross (CIR),
 - Mortality rates: CMI, APC, Lee-Carter and others with varying mortality improvements.

Extensions

 Longevity contributions by sub-population (Sex-specific, by socio-economic groups),

What about the future?

- · Forecasting financial and longevity contributions under different models
 - · Interest rates: Cox-Ingersol-Ross (CIR),
 - Mortality rates: CMI, APC, Lee-Carter and others with varying mortality improvements.

Extensions

- Longevity contributions by sub-population (Sex-specific, by socio-economic groups),
- Causes of death Vaupel and Canudas-Romo (2003).

Unravelling the contribution of financial and longevity risks to changes over time in life annuities

Jesús-Adrián Álvarez Andrés M. Villegas alvarez@sdu.dk



