



Institute of Actuaries of Australia

**Super Policy  
Forum**

# Reverse Mortgages – The only alternative retirement product?

**Martin Lynch - RBS**

# Reverse Mortgages

## Brief Introduction

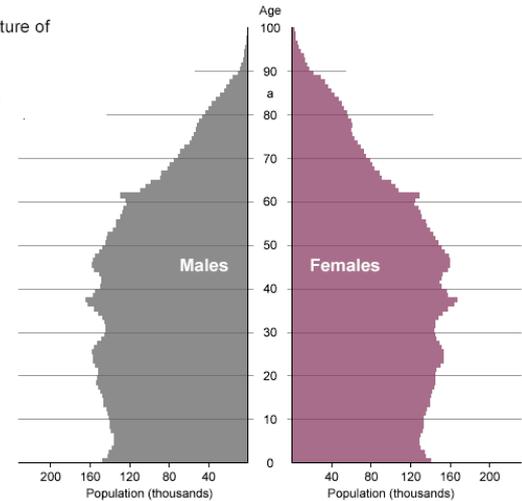
- How it works
  - Home owners aged over 60 borrow against the equity in their property
  - No repayments required until property sold
  - Borrowing limits depend upon age of customer – e.g. 60 = 10%. 95 = 50%
  - Guarantee of lifetime tenancy and no negative equity
  - Options of combination of lump sum, monthly income and/or line of credit
- History of the product
  - Started in early 1990's in Australia with Advance bank, becoming St. George
  - Reputation tarnished by problems for borrowers in the UK in early 1990's
  - Rapid growth since 2002
  - SEQUAL established with Code of Conduct for lenders
  - Reverse mortgage the predominant product versus Reversionary product
- Current position
  - Fewer lenders following global funding tightening
  - Growth steadier with lower advertising
  - RBS now the largest provider of the product in Australia
  - Greater appreciation of the role the product can play in
  - Growth in aged care funding

# Retirement Funding

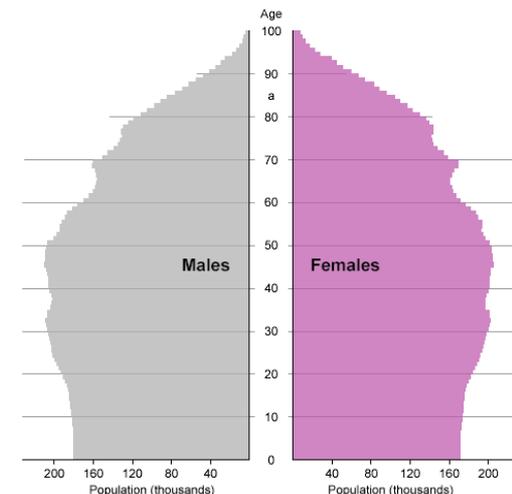
## What is the problem?

- Ageing population
  - Population aged over 65 set to grow by 200% and over 85 by 400% by 2047
  - Non-core due to retail nature of business
  - NIM of A\$5.6m & NPBT of A\$3.9m in 9m of 2009
  - Increased life expectancy
  - Increasing healthcare costs
- Retirement funding
  - 70% of retirees live on basic pension (Source: NATSEM)
  - Westpac/AFSA suggests a modest budget is \$19,533 pa against pension of \$16,500
  - Rising proportion of population is aged over 60, so little scope for increased government spending

Age Structure of Australia



2008  
Total (mil.): 21.4



2040  
Total (mil.): 31.3  
\* Projected Data

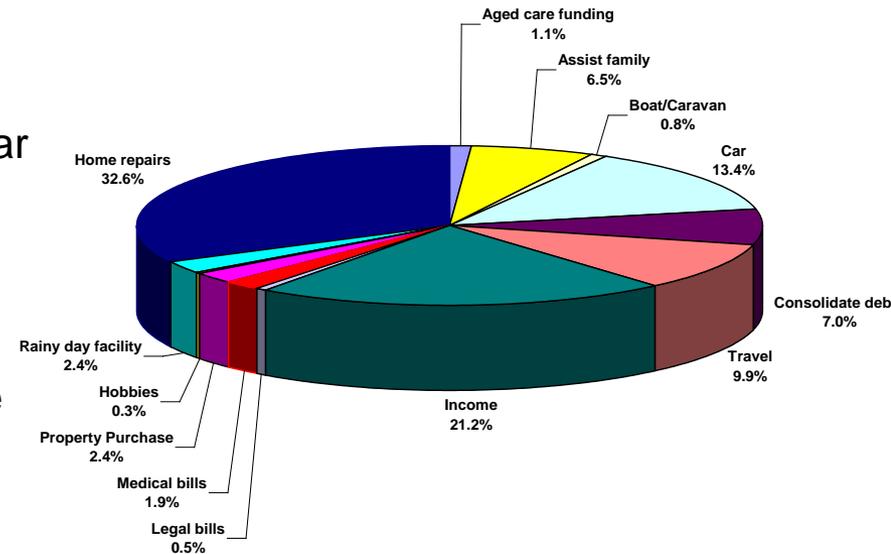
# Retirement Funding

## What solutions are there?

- Government
  - The demographic shift makes it impossible for the government to make up the 15% shortfall
  - Longer term more self-funded retirees will come through, but may take 20 years and require a delay in retirement to 70, plus an increase in compulsory contributions to 15%
  - Pension Loan Scheme
- Family
  - Clearly a good option if possible
  - Families support their parents in decision to take out reverse mortgages
- Downsize
  - High costs of moving
  - Centrelink impact
  - Emotional factors
- Work longer
  - Problem of age discrimination
- Reverse Mortgage/Equity Release
  - \$600bn in equity held by retirees

# Retiree perspective – What they use it for and what they think of it

- Primary Uses
  - Average loan c.\$70k
  - Top 3 uses: Income, Home Repairs & Car
  - Very small amount of SKI
  - Aged care funding is increasing
- Attitude to the product
  - 98.5% would recommend the product
  - Stress relief – “Rainy day facility”; Peace of mind
  - Can improve value of home – win/win



**Beverley Aulton**, 69, of Highgate, took out a reverse mortgage in May last year and has used the money for home repairs, garden expenses and even veterinary bills for her maltese terrier Indiahna.

"It has been a lifesaver for me," she said. "I couldn't survive on the pension and keep my house."

"The reverse mortgage loan has allowed me to stay in the home I love and has taken away everyday worries like whether or not I can afford to put petrol in the car."



# Summary & What Next?

## The Actuarial Challenge

- Summary
  - A lot of time is spent on retirement strategies for people with money/investments
  - Reverse Mortgages are about the only product that can help cash poor retirees – the majority
  - Demand will continue to grow as understanding and awareness grows; demographics are overwhelming
  - A good solution when structured effectively; new regulations will improve sales process further (hopefully!)
  - Australian products are the most flexible and customer friendly available
- What next? The Actuarial Challenge
  - Product risk for the lender is the No Negative Equity Guarantee – how should this be priced/hedged
  - Longevity/House Prices/Interest Rates
  - Repayment rates are higher than modelled; LVRs are low
  - Expected correlation between interest rates, inflation and house prices...should protect lender
  - If this can be proved then interest rates can fall c.0.5%