Modelling member outcomes

Proposed changes issued for consultation: 1/75ths accrual rate, £55,000 salary threshold, employee contribution rate of 8%

Scheme pension comparators

The following matrices and heat maps illustrate whether the proposed hybrid scheme would give a higher or lower benefit outcome than the reference scheme for future service. The results in the matrices show the proposed hybrid scheme outcome as being higher or lower by the percentage shown. The heat maps give an illustration of the effects on members.

DB section lump sums and defined contribution fund values are commuted to pension and the resulting figures are compared.

In order to make like for like comparisons, the DC fund is converted to pension using the joint life annuity until the pension figure is equal to the pension of the reference scheme. Any remaining funds are converted on a single life basis.

Assumptions which underpin the analysis

The assumptions made in the calculations for the modelling have been agreed by UUK and UCU, and are outlined below.

Assumptions							
Comparator scheme	Proposed hybrid arrangements issued for consultation						
Reference schemes	USS CRB / USS final salary						
Salary	Increased by RPI ¹						
RPI	2.8%						
СРІ	2.0%						
DC fund growth rates	4.5% / 5.5% / 6.5%						
Joint life annuity rate (long term market conditions)	23.0 (CPI increases, 5 year guarantee)						
Single life annuity rate (long term market conditions)	21.5 (CPI increases, 5 year guarantee)						

¹These assumptions make no allowance for additional promotional increases above RPI

Reference schemes

The information set out below details the main characteristics of the reference schemes.

USS career revalued benefits (CRB) section						
Pension accrual rate	1/80th					
Lump sum accrual rate	3/80th					
Revaluation of CRB benefits	CPI					
Employee contribution rate	6.5%					

USS final salary benefits section						
Pension accrual rate	1/80th					
Lump sum accrual rate	3/80th					
Increases to salary	RPI					
Employee contribution rate	7.5%					

Proposed changes

Hybrid

compared with

USS CRB

In this matrix we compare the proposed future service hybrid benefits under the scheme structure issued for consultation with the benefits that would be payable from the USS CRB section. Positive results show that the hybrid scheme gives a higher benefit outcome; negative results (highlighted in red) show that it would give a lower outcome. Each cell gives a spread of results to illustrate the effect of the three different DC fund growth rates, as shown at the bottom of the slide.

Years to		Salary at commencement													
retirement		£30,00	0	5	£40,000)	£50,000			£60,000			£100,000		
E voore		13.8%			13.8%			13.8%			9.7%			-5.1%	
5 years	14.0%		13.7%	14.0%		13.7%	14.0%		13.7%	10.0%		9.3%	-4.1%		-6.0%
45 ,,,,,,,		15.2%			15.2%			15.1%			11.2%			1.9%	
15 years	15.9%		14.6%	15.9%		14.6%	15.8%		14.5%	12.8%		9.9%	5.8%		-1.7%
OF woons		16.9%			16.9%			16.0%			14.2%			11.0%	
25 years	18.3%		15.7%	18.3%		15.7%	17.6%		14.7%	17.7%		11.2%	19.5%		3.7%
05		18.9%			18.9%			17.7%			18.8%			22.8%	
35 years	21.6%		16.9%	21.6%		16.9%	20.9%		15.2%	25.6%		13.3%	38.5%		10.4%

Key Assumptions:

DC fund	5.5%				
growth rate	6.5%	4.5%			

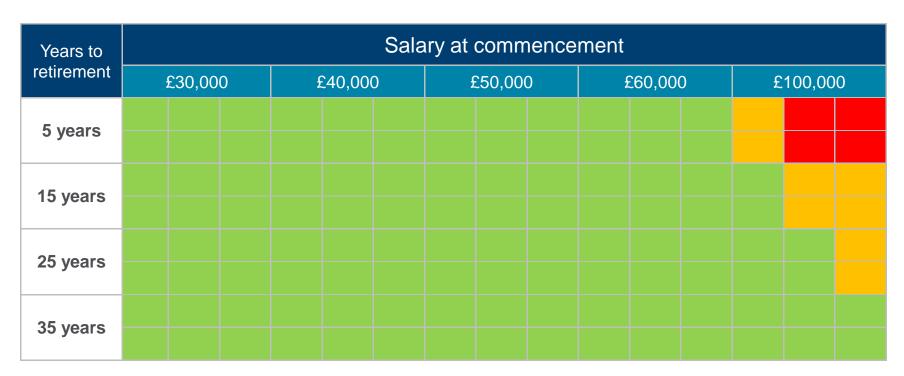
Proposed changes

Hybrid

compared with

USS CRB

In this matrix we compare the proposed future service hybrid benefits under the scheme structure issued for consultation with the benefits that would be payable from the USS CRB section. The results shown in red represent outcomes which would be more than 5% lower under the proposed hybrid arrangements, whilst green representing outcomes which would be more than 5% higher under the proposed hybrid arrangements (and shown in amber those results which fall in between).



Hybrid outcome is 5% (or more) higher

Hybrid outcome is between 5% higher and 5% lower

Hybrid outcome is 5% (or more) lower

Proposed Changes

Hybrid

compared with

USS final salary

In this matrix we compare the proposed future service hybrid benefits under the scheme structure issued for consultation with the benefits that would be payable from the USS final salary section. Positive results show that the hybrid scheme gives a higher benefit outcome; negative results (highlighted in red) show that it would give a lower outcome. Each cell gives a spread of results to illustrate the effect of the three different DC fund growth rates, as shown at the bottom of the slide.

Years to		Salary at commencement														
retirement	;	£30,00	0	5	£40,000)	5	£50,000			£60,000			£100,000		
Eveere		12.1%			12.1%			12.1%			7.9%			-6.5%		
5 years	12.3%		11.9%	12.3%		11.9%	12.3%		11.9%	8.2%		7.5%	-5.6%		-7.4%	
45 voore		9.1%			9.1%			9.0%			5.1%			-3.8%		
15 years	9.8%		8.6%	9.8%		8.6%	9.7%		8.4%	6.5%		3.7%	-0.1%		-7.1%	
25 vooro		6.4%			6.4%			5.4%			3.6%			0.7%		
25 years	7.7%		5.3%	7.7%		5.3%	6.9%		4.2%	6.8%		0.8%	8.4%		-5.9%	
25 veers		4.1%			4.1%			2.7%			3.6%			7.2%		
35 years	6.4%		2.3%	6.4%		2.3%	5.5%		0.4%	9.5%		-1.2%	20.9%		-3.8%	

Key Assumptions:

DC fund	5.5%					
growth rate	6.5%	4.5%				

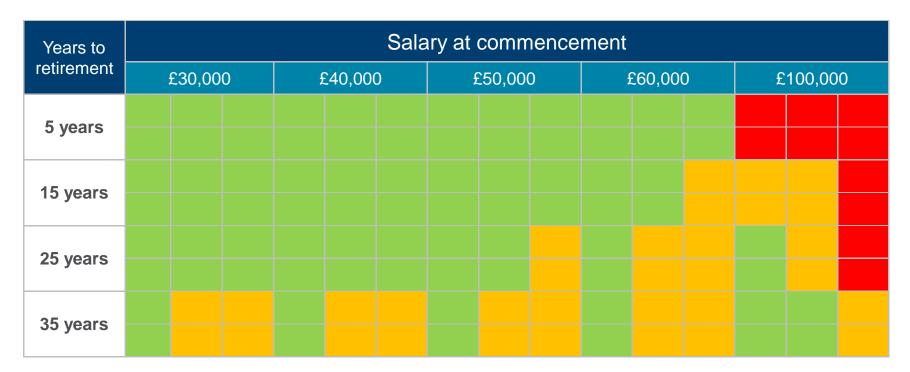
Alternative proposal

Hybrid

compared with

USS final salary

In this matrix we compare the proposed future service hybrid benefits under the scheme structure issued for consultation with the benefits that would be payable from the USS final salary section. The results shown in red represent outcomes which would be more than 5% lower under the proposed hybrid arrangements, whilst green representing outcomes which would be more than 5% higher under the proposed hybrid arrangements (and shown in amber those results which fall in between).



Hybrid outcome is 5% (or more) higher

Hybrid outcome is between 5% higher and 5% lower

Hybrid outcome is 5% (or more) lower