# 8

## **ANNUITIES**

Annuities are financial contracts that pay a steady stream of income for either a fixed period of time or for the lifetime of the annuity owner (the annuitant). Most pension and retirement plan assets held by life insurers are annuity contracts. Because they can guarantee a stream of income for life, annuities protect annuity owners against the possibility of outliving their financial resources.

Annuities are sold as either immediate annuities or deferred annuities. Immediate annuities begin making annuity payments immediately, while deferred annuities defer the onset of annuity payments until some later date (typically when the annuity owner retires). During the deferral or accumulation phase, the annuity owner makes premium payments into the annuity and the savings inside the annuity grows to maximize the later annuity payments back to the annuity owner.

During 2019, payments into annuities, known as considerations, increased 23 percent to \$368 billion (Table 8.1), while annuity reserves increased 9 percent to \$4 trillion (Table 8.2).

Annuities provide a variety of features designed to

meet different needs. Depending on risk tolerance, an annuitant can choose a *fixed annuity*, which provides stable returns, or a *variable annuity* which is backed by equity investments for potentially greater, but uncertain, returns. A joint and survivor annuity ensures an income stream as long as either spouse is alive. Under some options, payouts will continue to a designated beneficiary after the annuitant's death.

#### **GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL ANNUITIES**

Contributions to group annuities, which are sold through employer-sponsored retirement plans, increased to \$143 billion in 2019, 14.9 percent higher than in 2018 (Table 8.1). Reserves for this type of annuity accounted for nearly one-third of all annuity reserves by the end of 2019 (30%), or \$1.2 trillion (Table 8.2). Benefit payments to group annuitants increased to \$33 billion, up 8 percent from 2018 (Table 8.3).

Employer-sponsored retirement plans are divided between two types that differ according to their benefits structure. *Defined benefit plans* provide a specified monthly benefit during retirement. The benefit amount is usually based on an employee's salary and length of service. The employer funds such plans and bears the entire investment risk.

Profit-sharing, 401(k), 403(b), and 457 plans are defined contribution plans. Rather than specifying benefits and retirement income, this type of plan specifies contributions, usually as a fixed amount or a percentage of income, where the employee bears the investment risk. The benefit received under defined contribution plans is determined by contributions, investment returns, and expenses. Annuitization of the balance at retirement is not mandatory, and lump sums have been the most popular distribution method.

A person can also buy an annuity directly from a life insurer. During 2019, Americans deposited \$204 billion in individual annuities, up 32.1 percent from 2018 (Table 8.1). Individual annuity owners received \$55 billion in benefit payments (Table 8.3), leaving \$2.7 trillion in individual annuity reserves at year-end 2019 (Table 8.2).

### SUPPLEMENTARY CONTRACTS, ANNUITIES CERTAIN, AND OTHER ANNUITIES

A *supplementary contract* is an agreement between an insurer and a life insurance policyholder or beneficiary in which the beneficiary chooses to receive the policy's proceeds over a period of time instead of as a lump sum. If this period is the lifetime of the beneficiary, the contract is a supplementary contract with life contingencies, essentially a life annuity; if the payments continue for a specific period, the contract is called a supplementary contract without life contingencies, or an annuity certain.

During 2019, \$21 billion was deposited into

supplementary contracts without life contingencies and annuities certain, 3.1 percent more than in 2018 (Table 8.1), and \$21 billion was paid to policyholders or beneficiaries (Table 8.3), leaving a total reserve of \$96 billion at the end of 2019 to back future claims (Table 8.2).

Table 8.1

#### **Annuity Considerations**

_	Millions			Average annual percent change	
	2009	2018	2019	2009/2019	2018/2019
Individual annuities <sup>1</sup>	\$128,853	\$154,660	\$204,309	4.7	32.1
Group annuities	102,727	124,638	143,185	3.4	14.9
Annuities certain and supplementary contracts without life contingencies	24,053	20,024	20,646	-1.5	3.1
Total	255,633	299,322	368,141	3.7	23.0

Source: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission.

Notes: NAIC does not endorse any analysis or conclusions based on use of its data. Data represent U.S. life insurers and fraternal benefit

Please see Chapter 6 for reinsurance business.

Table 8.2

Reserves for Annuity Contracts						
	Millions			Average annual percent change		
	2009	2018	2019	2009/2019	2018/2019	
Individual annuities <sup>1</sup>	\$1,639,841	\$2,474,726	\$2,701,531	5.1	9.2	
Group annuities	797,989	1,079,362	1,178,535	4.0	9.2	
Annuities certain and supplementary contracts without	74.504	00.457	05.054			
life contingencies	74,504	93,156	95,951	2.6	3.0	
Total	2,512,334	3,647,244	3,976,017	4.7	9.0	

Source: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission.

Notes: NAIC does not endorse any analysis or conclusions based on use of its data. Data represent U.S. life insurers and fraternal benefit

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes supplementary contracts with life contingencies.

Premiums are net of reinsurance business and fluctuate with reinsurance activities as well as sale changes.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes supplementary contracts with life contingencies.

Table 8.3

	Millions		Average annual percent change		
_	2009	2018	2019	2009/2019	2018/2019
Individual annuities <sup>1</sup>	\$42,032	\$52,754	\$54,989	2.7	4.2
Group annuities	25,036	30,654	33,110	2.8	8.0
Annuities certain and supplementary contracts without life contingencies	25,668	21,603	21,347	-1.8	-1.2
Total	92,736	105,011	109,446	1.7	4.2

Source: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission.

Notes: NAIC does not endorse any analysis or conclusions based on use of its data. Data represent U.S. life insurers and fraternal benefit societies.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes supplementary contracts with life contingencies.

Table 8.4

Annuity Considerations, by Year (millions)					
Year	Individual <sup>1</sup>	Group <sup>2</sup>	Other <sup>3</sup>	Total	
1977	\$4,552	\$10,422	NA	\$14,974	
1978	4,454	11,885	NA	16,339	
1979	4,976	12,963	NA	17,939	
1980	6,296	16,133	NA	22,429	
1981	10,290	17,289	NA	27,579	
1982	15,196	19,448	NA	34,644	
1983	14,003	16,541	NA	30,544	
1984	15,706	27,153	NA	42,859	
1985	20,891	33,008	NA	53,899	
1986	26,117	57,595	NA	83,712	
1987	33,764	54,913	NA	88,677	
1988	43,784	59,494	NA	103,278	
1989	49,407	65,590	NA	114,997	
1990	53,665	75,399	NA	129,064	
1991	51,671	71,919	NA	123,590	
1992	61,348	71,297	NA	132,645	
1993	76,987	79,458	NA	156,445	
1994	80,832	73,017	NA	153,849	
1995	77,370	82,565	NA	159,935	
1996	84,067	92,228	NA	176,295	
1997	90,192	107,355	NA	197,547	
1998	95,446	134,047	NA	229,493	
1999	115,621	154,591	NA	270,212	
2000	143,071	163,622	NA	306,693	
2001 4	141,656	109,599	\$22,675	273,930	
2002 4	168,428	100,861	22,608	291,897	
2003 4	165,943	102,614	21,811	290,369	
2004 4	172,140	104,537	24,352	301,029	
2005 4	167,032	110,084	25,479	302,596	
2006 4	187,083	115,645	26,344	329,071	
2007 4	192,503	121,722	27,119	341,344	
2008 4	208,965	119,169	26,842	354,976	
2009 4	128,853	102,727	24,053	255,633	
2010 4	189,946	103,677	27,372	320,995	
2011 4	217,837	117,058	24,247	359,142	
2012 4	189,258	158,837	21,340	369,435	

Table 8.4, continued

Annuity Considerations, by Year (millions), continued					
Year	Individual <sup>1</sup>	Group <sup>2</sup>	Other <sup>3</sup>	Total	
2013 4	179,578	108,091	19,591	307,260	
2014 4	247,426	114,160	20,057	381,642	
2015 4	208,913	124,103	19,347	352,363	
2016 4	202,312	124,484	19,869	346,664	
2017 4	164,790	130,070	18,811	313,671	
2018 4	154,660	124,638	20,024	299,322	
2019 4	204,309	143,185	20,646	368,141	

Source: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission.

Notes: NAIC does not endorse any analysis or conclusions based on use of its data. Data represent U.S. life insurers and, as of 2003, fraternal benefit societies.

NA: Not available.

options.

Premiums are net of reinsurance business and fluctuate with reinsurance activities as well as sale changes. Please see Chapter 6 for reinsurance business.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Beginning in 2001, includes supplementary contracts with life contingencies.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Beginning in 1986, data reflect a change in statutory reporting methods mandated by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. <sup>3</sup> Includes supplementary contracts without life contingencies, annuities certain, lottery payouts, structured settlements, and income payment

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Codification effective with 2001 Annual Statement filings changed the way certain lines of business are categorized and reported, particularly deposit-type contracts. Since most guaranteed interest contracts (GICs) and other deposit-type funds are under group contracts, this accounting change has had a substantial effect on group annuities.

Table 8.5

Annuity	Reserves,	hv	Year
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Year	Reserves (millions)	Year	Reserves (millions)
1960	\$18,850	1998	\$1,608,494
1965	27,350	1999	1,780,699
1970	41,175	2000	1,819,680
1975	72,210	2001 1	1,585,008
1980	166,850	2002 1	1,619,075
1981	193,210	2003 1	1,899,994
1982	233,790	2004 1	2,105,882
1983	269,425	2005 1	2,258,240
1984	313,215	2006 1	2,415,158
1985	373,475	2007 1	2,548,490
1986	441,390	2008 1	2,223,441
1987	495,420	2009 1	2,512,334
1988	562,155	2010 1	2,739,686
1989	624,290	2011 1	2,810,717
1990	695,700	2012 1	3,003,685
1991	745,950	2013 1	3,271,345
1992	768,215	2014 1	3,385,586
1993	825,375	2015 1	3,407,220
1994	878,460	2016 1	3,556,845
1995	972,560	2017 1	3,790,733
1996	1,312,494	2018 1	3,647,244
1997	1,454,962	2019 1	3,976,017

Source: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission.

Notes: NAIC does not endorse any analysis or conclusions based on use of its data. Data represent U.S. life insurers and, as of 2003, fraternal benefit societies.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Codification effective with 2001 Annual Statement filings changed the way certain lines of business are categorized and reported, particularly deposit-type contracts. Since most guaranteed interest contracts (GICs) and other deposit-type funds are under group contracts, this accounting change has had a substantial effect on group annuities.