

Title: Long term State Pension sustainability: increasing the State Pension age to 67 Lead department or agency: Department for Work and Pensions	Impact Assessment (IA)			
	Date: November 2013			
	Stage: Final			
	Source of intervention: Domestic			
	Type of measure: Primary legislation			
Contact for enquiries: joseph.clease@dpw.gsi.gov.uk				
Summary: Intervention and Options			RPC Opinion: Out of Scope	

Cost of Preferred (or more likely) Option				
Total Net Present Value	Business Net Present Value	Net cost to business per year	In scope of One-In, One-Out?	Measure qualifies as One-Out?
£34,800m	N/A	N/A	No	NA

What is the problem under consideration? Why is government intervention necessary?
Since the Pensions Act 2007 set the timetable for increasing the State Pension age from 65 to 68, both the demographic and the economic contexts have changed. Life expectancy is increasing faster than projected, bringing increased expenditure on pensions, social security and health, at a time when the UK is recovering from the biggest fiscal crisis in generations. The ratio of pensioners to working-age people is increasing, and the latter largely support the former through National Insurance and tax contributions. We have already brought the increase in State Pension age to 66 forward to 2020 and need to take further action now to bring forward the increase to 67 so that the pensions system remains affordable.

What are the policy objectives and the intended effects?
The policy objectives are to revise the timetable for increasing the State Pension age to 67 such that:
a. projected improvements in life expectancy are taken into account;
b. the burden of support carried mainly by the working-age population, given the wider implications of increased spend on the pensions system, does not become unmanageable and unfair;
c. proposals are brought forward at the earliest opportunity to maximise notice to affected individuals; and
d. future spending on the state pension system is sustainable.

What policy options have been considered, including any alternatives to regulation? Please justify preferred option (further details in Evidence Base)
This Impact Assessment examines the fiscal costs and benefits of the following option against the baseline:
Baseline: Men and women's State Pension age increases from 66 to 67 between April 2034 and April 2036.
Proposal: Increase men and women's State Pension age from 66 to 67 between April 2026 and March 2028.

Will the policy be reviewed? It will not be reviewed. If applicable, set review date: Month/Year					
Does implementation go beyond minimum EU requirements?			N/A		
Are any of these organisations in scope? If Micros not exempted set out reason in Evidence Base.	Micro No	< 20 No	Small No	Medium No	Large No
What is the CO ₂ equivalent change in greenhouse gas emissions? (Million tonnes CO ₂ equivalent)			Traded: N/A		Non-traded: N/A

I have read the Impact Assessment and I am satisfied that (a) it represents a fair and reasonable view of the expected costs, benefits and impact of the policy, and (b) that the benefits justify the costs.

Signed by the responsible Minister:  Date: 28/10/2013

FULL ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

Price Base Year 2013	PV Base Year 2013	Time Period Years 10	Net Benefit (Present Value (PV)) (£m)		
			Low: Optional	High: Optional	Best Estimate: 34,800

COSTS (£m, 2013-14 terms)	Total Transition (Constant Price) Years		Average Annual (excl. Transition) (Constant Price)	Total Cost (Present Value)
Low	Optional	10	Optional	Optional
High	Optional		Optional	Optional
Best Estimate	N/A		N/A	84,400

Description and scale of key monetised costs by 'main affected groups'

- Individuals will see a reduction in pension-age state benefits of £76.5 billion and increase in Income tax and National Insurance payments of £11.0 billion
- The Exchequer will spend an additional £3.1 billion on working-age welfare benefits.

Other key non-monetised costs by 'main affected groups'

- Those affected may have to adjust their retirement plans accordingly, but have a significant amount of time to plan any changes.
- The proposal has a negligible indirect impact on the private sector.
- Bringing forward the increase in the State Pension age would generate some implementation costs but timescales mean that we are unable to provide a meaningful estimate of these, though the cost is likely to be very low compared to the overall magnitude of the costs and benefits of the policy.

BENEFITS (£m, 2013-14 terms)	Total Transition (Constant Price) Years		Average Annual (excl. Transition) (Constant Price)	Total Benefit (Present Value)
Low	Optional	10	Optional	Optional
High	Optional		Optional	Optional
Best Estimate			N/A	147,800

Description and scale of key monetised benefits by 'main affected groups'

- Exchequer benefits from reduced spending on pension-age benefits by £76.5 billion and increased income tax and National Insurance payments of £11.0 billion. GDP could also be higher by £13bn in its peak year.
- Individuals gain £3.1 billion in additional working age welfare benefits, and expected higher employment might boost gross employment income by £63.4 billion over the period.

Other key non-monetised benefits by 'main affected groups'

- Intergenerational fairness is promoted by taking into account recent increases in average life expectancy.
- Overall incomes in retirement may be slightly higher for people whom, on account of State Pension age being a year later, have an extra year of accrual of state pension and/or private pension with employer contributions. This may contribute to improved pensioner income replacement rates.

Key assumptions/sensitivities/risks

Discount rate (%) 3.5

1. Revisions in economic and employment income assumptions, and longevity projections, would affect estimates.
2. Analysis and estimates are based on the current welfare, state pension, taxation and National Insurance systems in place at the time of publication, as the single-tier pension has not yet been set in legislation, and other initiatives such as Universal Credit have not yet been fully implemented. Analysis excludes effects on Housing and Council Tax Benefits.
3. The baseline assumes the increases in State Pension age are as currently legislated.

BUSINESS ASSESSMENT (Option 1)

Direct impact on business (Equivalent Annual) £m:			In scope of OIOO?	Measure qualifies as
Costs: N/A	Benefits: N/A	Net: N/A	No	NA

Evidence Base

References

No	Legislation or publication
1	Pensions Act 2011
2	Pensions Act 2007
3	Pensions Act 1995
4	Equality Impact Assessment, Long term State Pension sustainability: increasing the State Pension age to 67. (5 December, 2011)
5	The single-tier pension: a simple foundation for saving (Cm 8528)

Evidence Base

Issue and rationale for change

1. Projections of life expectancy show that individuals can, on average, expect to spend increasing periods of time in receipt of state pension. On the basis of the 2010-based projections, a man reaching State Pension age of 65 in 2013 can expect to spend 21.4 years in receipt of his state pension; under the proposed change, a man reaching State Pension age of 67 in 2028 can also expect to spend 21.4 years in receipt of his state pension, on average. Projected life expectancy for a woman reaching 65 in 2013 is 24.1 years and for a woman reaching 67 in 2028, 23.9 years, on average.¹
2. Furthermore, these projections are not static. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) produce life expectancy projections on a biennial basis taking into account new mortality data between releases. Successive releases have shown a general upward trend in the revision of life expectancy. Under the 2010-based projections, a man reaching State Pension age in 2013 could expect to live for another 21.4 years, which is 1.1 years more than the 2004-based projections. For women, the difference in average life expectancy at age 65 in 2013 between the two sets of projections is 1.3 years.
3. The Pensions Act 2011 amended the Pensions Act 1995 to bring forward the equalisation of male and female State Pension age to November 2018, from April 2020, and the date by which State Pension age completes its rise to 66 to October 2020, from April 2026. At present, the timings for further increases in State Pension age are as legislated for in the Pensions Act 1995, as amended by the Pensions Act 2007; increasing to 67 between 2034 and 2036 and 68 between 2044 and 2046.
4. Improvements in longevity that resulted in the increase in State Pension age to 66 are not confined to those cohorts alone; cohorts retiring from 2028 may see further improvements to life expectancy. In addition to bringing forwards the increase in State Pension age 67, the Pensions Bill 2013-14 also provides for a regular review of State Pension age.
5. Under the proposed option, State Pension age would increase to 67 between 2026 and 2028, bringing forward the increase by 8 years and ensuring those who have seen an increase in State Pension age due to the Pensions Act 2011 do not face a further rise.² The proposals will be subject to Parliamentary scrutiny and may be amended before becoming law.
6. Following the chronology of policy announcements, we have taken the following approach to modelling reform within the suite of impact assessments for the Pensions Bill 2013-14:
 - **Faster SPA 67** (by 2028) on the baseline of the current state pensions system and the legislated date for SPA 67 by 2036 (2007 Pensions Act);
 - **Single tier** on the baseline of Faster SPA 67.

¹ All life expectancy figures used in this Impact Assessment are ONS mean cohort life expectancy figures from the principal projection, unless otherwise stated. Cohort life expectancy is calculated using age-specific mortality rates which allow for known or projected changes in mortality in later years. The ONS regards this method, as opposed to period life-expectancy, as a more appropriate measure of how long a person of any given age would be expected to live. Mean averages are used, as this is the convention used by the ONS. The Government Actuary's Department produced the 2004-based projections.

² See Annex A for the proposed timetable for implementing the rise in State Pension age to 67.

Measuring life expectancy

7. The ONS publishes interim life tables annually for the UK and its constituent countries. 'Period' life tables, also known as current life tables, are calculated using the most recent actual age-specific mortality rates, with no allowance for any actual or projected future changes in mortality. So the period life expectancy of a girl born in 2011 assumes that she lives each year of her life in 2011, subject to the actual 2011 mortality rates for each age. Period life expectancies do not require any assumptions about future trends and are a useful summary of actual mortality. The most recent available are 2010-based, with 2012-based versions to be released on 6th November 2013.
8. Life tables that allow for actual or projected changes in mortality during a person's lifetime are known as 'cohort' life tables. ONS produces cohort life expectancies every two years as part of their work on the national population projections. The most recent available are 2010-based, with 2012-based versions to be released in late 2013.
9. Cohort life expectancies are typically higher than period as they factor in continued improvements in longevity. The ONS considers cohort life expectancy to be a more accurate measurement of projected life expectancy, and the Pensions Commission too recommended that "official publications as much as possible use the cohort approach when describing current and future trends in longevity"³. Accordingly, this is the approach that we have used.
10. The phrase 'in receipt of state pension' is used throughout the document as a convention to refer to the period of life spent over the State Pension age.

The demographic context

11. The timetable for increasing the State Pension age to 67, as legislated for in the Pensions Act 2007, was determined using the 2004-based projections. The ONS published the 2010-based projections in October 2011, and Table 1 illustrates the upward revisions which have occurred since the original timetable for State Pension age increases beyond 65 was set in 2007.
12. Revisions between the 2004-based and 2010-based projections mean that a man aged 66 in 2027 can, on average, expect to live an additional 1.5 years and a woman can expect, on average, an extra 1.6 years. The 2010-based projections indicate that men reaching State Pension age of 67 in 2028 could expect to spend 21.4 years in receipt of state pension, the equivalent of 31.3% of adult life. This is a greater proportion of adult life in receipt of state pension than had been expected under the 2004-based projections for the same cohort of men who, under the 2007 Act timetable, would have reached their State Pension age a year earlier and who could have expected to spend 20.7 years, or 31.0% of their lives in receipt of state pension on average.

³ The Pensions Commission, 2004, *Pensions: Challenges and Choices The First Report of the Pensions Commission*
(<http://www.webarchive.org.uk/wayback/archive/20070802120000/http://www.pensionscommission.org.uk/publications/2004/annrep/index.html>).

Table 1: Revisions in projected cohort life expectancy for those reaching 66 in 2027 (UK average)

	Life Expectancy at 66 (years)		Revision between projections (years)	Percentage of adult life receiving state pension under current legislation	
	2004-based projection	2010-based projection		2004-based projection	2010-based projection
Male	20.7	22.2	1.5	31.0%	32.6%
Female	23.1	24.7	1.6	33.4%	34.9%

Source: 2004-based principal population projections, Government Actuary's Department (GAD); 2010-based principal population projections, Office for National Statistics (ONS).

Note: These data are cohort mean life expectancies, calculated using age-specific mortality rates which allow for known or projected changes in mortality in later years and are UK average. 'Adult life' is age 20 and over for the purposes of this Impact Assessment, in line with OECD convention.

- The revisions in life expectancy projections, since the timetable to increase State Pension age to 67 in 2036 and then to 68 ten years later was originally published, mean that it is necessary to take appropriate action to ensure that the state pension system remains sustainable in the long term. The current data mean that the case for action on 67 is compelling and by taking this action now, we are able to make individuals aware of the change in good time.

The economic and fiscal context

- Increasing life expectancy is good news, but comes with a cost. The independent Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) project that expenditure on long-term care, state pensions and pensioner benefits will increase by around 3.5 percentage points of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) between 2017-18 and 2062-63.⁴ Of this increase, more than two-thirds comes from increasing expenditure on state pensions, which increases by 2.4 percentage points of GDP over the same period. It is critical that we continue to tackle the fiscal challenge presented by demographic change now to ensure the state pension system remains sustainable over the long-term and fair between the generations.
- The UK economy is recovering from the biggest fiscal crisis in generations. This makes it all the more important for the UK to have a credible fiscal plan over the medium and long-term. To do so may enhance market confidence, helping to maintain low long-term interest rates.
- International organisations such as the International Monetary Fund and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development have highlighted that governments should prioritise reform of the State Pension age as part of wider measures to ensure long-term sustainability of the public finances.

⁴ Office for Budget Responsibility, *Fiscal Sustainability Report – July 2013* (http://cdn.budgetresponsibility.independent.gov.uk/2013-FSR_OBR_web.pdf), Table 3.6

Note: according to the OBR definition, "state pensions" mainly includes State Pension, Pension Credit, WFP, over-75 TV licences; and "pensioner benefits" is mainly Housing Benefit, Council Tax Benefit, Attendance Allowance and Disability Living Allowance.

Options Appraisal

“Do nothing” – the baseline

17. Inaction does nothing to address the impact of increased longevity on the state pension system, nor does it promote intergenerational fairness.
18. Under the current timetable and latest life expectancy projections, the number of years that, on average, men will spend in receipt of state pension will rise from 21.4 years in 2013 (when men can draw a state pension at age 65) to 22.9 years in 2034, when the increase from 66 to 67 is set to begin in the baseline (see Tables 5 and 6). For women, there would be a reduction of life expectancy at State Pension age from 27.2 years in 2013 to 25.3 years in 2034 on average - due to the rapid rise in their State Pension age.
19. If the State Pension age timetable does not continue to respond to rising life expectancy, the higher proportion of adult life spent in retirement than under the proposals (Table 7) will lead to higher costs.
20. Under the current timetable for State Pension age changes men will spend:
 - 32.2 % of adult life over State Pension age in 2013 (when men can draw a state pension at age 65); and
 - 33.1 % in 2034 (when the increase from 66 to 67 is set to begin in the baseline).Under the current timetable for State Pension age changes women will spend:
 - 39.5 % of adult life over State Pension age in 2013 (when women can draw a state pension at age 61.67 years on average); and
 - 35.4 % in 2034 (when the increase from 66 to 67 is set to begin in the baseline)⁵.
21. Women’s life expectancy at State Pension age in 2013 should be seen in the context of unequal State Pension ages – with women’s State Pension age being on average 61.67 in 2013; part way through the process to equalise with men’s at 65, which will complete in November 2018. The process to equalise State Pension ages was first legislated for in the Pensions Act 1995, in line with EU legislation which called for men and women to be treated equally in matters of social security.
22. The ‘do nothing’ option does not meet the policy objectives. It results in increased state pension spend by failing to fully address the upwards revision in average life expectancy, which is not justifiable in terms of intergenerational fairness. Without action, the combination of a rising pensioner population and increased life expectancy in retirement will cause upward pressure on public spending as a % of GDP and carries the risk of needing to address the rise in spending by increased taxation.

The Proposal – increase from 66 to 67 between April 2026 and March 2028

23. This option brings the increase to 67 forward by eight years. By starting the increase in 2026 it means that those affected by bringing forward the increase to 66 to 2020 under the Pensions Act 2011 will not experience another change to their State Pension age in quick succession. In addition, by making an announcement now, the Government ensures that individuals are aware of the change in good time and so are able to plan better for later life.

⁵ Note that the trend is upward from 34.3% in 2021 when women’s State Pension age becomes 66.

24. The proposal is estimated to affect around 8 million people in Great Britain born between 6 April 1960 and 5 April 1969, who will have their State Pension age delayed. No individual would experience an increase in their State Pension age of more than 12 months, relative to the timetable set in 2007.
25. A rise in State Pension age of one year is projected to decrease the lifetime pension income of men and women at by around 2% to 4% (see Table 8a-c and associated notes), based on DWP modelling of hypothetical individuals. Working for longer or saving more into a private pension could reduce or offset this loss in lifetime pension income. It might also be the case that the lifetime pension income of men and women affected by the change will be revised upwards from that shown in the light of further improvements in longevity in subsequent life expectancy projections.
26. On the latest projections, men aged 67 in 2028 would still on average spend 31.3% of their adult life in receipt of state pensions. Although this is lower than the proportion for men reaching State Pension age in 2013 (32.2%), it is well above the ratio in 2000 (29.6%). Women aged 67 in 2028 would spend more time than men in receipt of state pensions on average at 33.7% of their adult life, two and a half years more than men.
27. Looking at it from another angle, the time spent in receipt of a state pension by those reaching State Pension age after 2026 following the proposed increase is projected to be similar to that of those aged 65 today – 21.4 years for men and 24.1 years for women, on average, compared to 21.4 years and 23.9 years respectively.
28. The key fiscal benefit of this option is that it delivers, relative to the baseline, net benefits-related savings to DWP of £73.5 billion in real terms, with a further £11.0 billion gained in increased income tax receipts and National Insurance contributions from people working for longer (see Tables 2 and 3). There is an overall net gain to society from the increase employment income and GDP generated.
29. The proposal helps address the increase in average cohort life expectancy projections. In this way it supports intergenerational fairness, and helps make the state pensions system more sustainable in the face of increasing longevity.

Detail of impact

30. Details of the impact of the proposed option against the baseline are set out in the tables below. When this Impact Assessment was first issued, in December 2011, an Equality Impact Assessment was produced. Since then, there has been no indication that there have been any material changes in the effects of the policy, on people who share protected characteristics and those who do not.⁶

Table 2: Effect on DWP spend on benefits compared to baseline, £ billion, 2013/14 price terms

	2026 /27	2027 /28	2028 /29	2029 /30	2030 /31	2031 /32	2032 /33	2033 /34	2034 /35	2035 /36	Total
Net saving	2.1	5.8	8.1	8.7	9.1	9.2	9.8	9.9	7.7	2.9	73.5
<i>Of which</i>											
Pensions	2.1	6.1	8.4	9.1	9.5	9.6	10.2	10.3	8.0	2.9	76.5
Working age	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	-3.1

Source: DWP analysis – benefit expenditure FSR 2013 economic assumptions

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

Table 3: Additional income tax and NI receipts, £ billion, 2013/14 price terms

2026 /27	2027 /28	2028 /29	2029 /30	2030 /31	2031 /32	2032 /33	2033 /34	2034 /35	2035 /36	Total
0.8	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.5	11.0

Source: HMRC analysis based on estimates produced by the OBR cohort employment model

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

Table 4: Number of people by length of additional time to State Pension age

	Under 3 months	3 to <6 months	6 to <9 months	9 to <12 months	12 months	Total
Men	185,000	205,000	210,000	215,000	3,140,000	3,955,000
Women	190,000	215,000	215,000	220,000	3,230,000	4,070,000
Total	375,000	420,000	425,000	435,000	6,370,000	8,025,000

Source: 2010-based principal population projections, Office for National Statistics

Note: Estimates are rounded to the nearest 5,000 and totals may not sum due to rounding. These estimates are based on the number of men and women projected to be alive in 2013, and resident in GB.⁷ The birth distribution which was adopted is based on the distribution of births in England and Wales for the given cohorts affected by State Pension age changes (1960 to 1969).

Table 5: Simplified illustration of the State Pension age timetable (UK)

	2013	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Men											
Current	65	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66.17	66.67
Proposal	65	66.17	66.67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Women											
Current	61.67	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66.17	66.67
Proposal	61.67	66.17	66.67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67

Note: Age at which people reach State Pension age is given for the July of each year. Figures after a decimal point are expressed as a percentage of each year

⁶ See the first issue of this Impact Assessment, which includes the Equality Impact Assessment in pages 16-27. The Equality Act 2010 strengthened the existing framework of anti-discrimination legislation, and seeks to provide protection against discrimination on the grounds of race, disability, gender, age, gender reassignment, sexual orientation, pregnancy and maternity, and religion and belief (known collectively as the protected characteristics).

⁷ Some of these men and women will not be eligible to receive a state pension (about 5%), while there will be others who will be able to claim a state pension while residing overseas (about 10% of the state pension caseload). Moreover, some of these men and women are expected to die before reaching State Pension age (about 5%). In total, considering all these factors, the numbers affected by the proposal should be very close to the numbers in these tables.

Table 6: Number of years in receipt of state pension (UK)

	2013	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Men											
Current	21.4	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.7	22.8	22.9	22.9	22.5
Proposal	21.4	22.0	21.6	21.4	21.5	21.7	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.2
Women											
Current	27.2	24.6	24.7	24.8	24.9	25.0	25.2	25.3	25.4	25.3	25.0
Proposal	27.2	24.5	24.1	23.9	24.0	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.4	24.5	24.7

Source: 2010-based population projections, Office for National Statistics

Note: The data in the table are cohort life expectancy at the State Pension age given in Table 5 for the average man and woman resident in the UK in the specified year.

Table 7: Proportion of adult life (%) in receipt of state pension (UK)

	2013	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Men											
Current	32.2	32.5	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.8	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.1	32.5
Proposal	32.2	32.2	31.6	31.3	31.4	31.6	31.7	31.8	31.9	32.0	32.1
Women											
Current	39.5	34.8	34.9	35.0	35.1	35.2	35.4	35.5	35.6	35.4	34.9
Proposal	39.5	34.6	34.1	33.7	33.8	33.9	34.0	34.1	34.2	34.3	34.4

Source: 2010-based population projections, Office for National Statistics, DWP analysis

Note: The data in the table are based on the cohort life expectancies at the relevant State Pension age (shown in Table 5) for the average man and woman resident in the UK in the specified year. The proportion in the table above is the ratio of the number of years for which we expect people that reach SPA in the relevant year to receive a state pension (cohort life expectancy at SPA), divided by their total life expectancy as an adult. We have assumed that age 20 marks the point of adult life beginning.

Table 8: Maximum change in total state and private pension income compared to current State Pension age timetable (hypothetical cases)**a) Impact on lifetime total pensions income: constant low earnings scenario**

	Men	Women
Retire at old State Pension age (2027)	-3.4%	-3.0%
Retire at new State Pension age (2028)	-2.5%	-2.2%

b) Impact on lifetime total pensions income: constant median earnings scenario

	Men	Women
Retire at old State Pension age (2027)	-3.3%	-2.9%
Retire at new State Pension age (2028)	-2.3%	-2.0%

c) Impact on lifetime total pensions income: constant high earnings scenario

	Men	Women
Retire at old State Pension age (2027)	-3.1%	-2.7%
Retire at new State Pension age (2028)	-1.8%	-1.8%

d) Average weekly increase in state and private pension income (from 2028)

	Men	Women
Low earner – retires at new SPA	1.9%	1.6%
Median earner – retires at new SPA	2.1%	1.9%
High earner – retires at new SPA	2.8%	2.1%

Methodology note:

The illustrative outcomes shown in Table 8 are based on DWP modelling of the state and private pension lifetime incomes of hypothetical single individuals (men and women) born in 1961 who die in 2049 (men) or 2052 (women). These people reach SPA at age 67 in 2028. While total income over the whole of retirement is lower (as people lose a year of income in 2027), from 2028 onwards pensions income per week is higher due to an extra year's accrual of state pension and/or private pension with employer contributions.

A: Full career, low earnings: assumes person in continuous employment since age 25 on 71% of average earnings and saving 8% of earnings into a private DC scheme from 2012 (with the start of automatic enrolment);

B: Full career, average earnings: assumes the person is in continuous employment since age 25 on average earnings for a man or woman and saving 8% of earnings into a private Defined Contribution (DC) scheme from 2012 (with the start of automatic enrolment);

C: Full career, high earnings: assumes person in continuous employment since age 25 on 141% of average earnings and saving 8% of earnings into a private DC scheme from 2012 (with the start of automatic enrolment).

D: As above, but looking at the change in weekly pension income from 2028 onwards (and excluding the 2027 results which are included in A-C above).

The modelled individuals lose one year's worth of state pension under the option compared to their outcome in the baseline. Individuals are modelled to react in two ways to the State Pension age rise – in the first they retire at the previous State Pension age and start drawing their private pension; while in the second, they work and continue to save into a private pension to the new State Pension age.

These stylised cases are designed to show the maximum possible gross income loss for individuals born in that year. Most of those affected will not have such high entitlements to state pension while some would not have the maximum delay in state pension age illustrated (those born between 6 April 1960 and 5 March 1961 and 6 April 1968 and 5 April 1969 will experience a delay of less than one year).

The amount of state pension income that individuals could actually lose as a result of a change in State Pension age varies significantly, depending on the delay they face as a result of the new timetable and on their individual entitlement. The latter would, in turn, depend on the amount of qualifying years of National Insurance they build up before reaching State Pension age, and also on their level of income.

Similarly, the amount of Pension Credit income that entitled individuals might actually lose as a result of a change in Pension Credit qualifying age also varies significantly, depending on the delay they face as a result of the new timetable and on their individual entitlement. The latter mainly depends on the gap between their weekly income from the Guarantee Credit minimum income threshold. We have not modelled Pension Credit impacts in these stylised case studies.

The estimated percentage loss in lifetime pension income depends crucially on assumed life expectancy. Any upward revision in life expectancy would reduce these losses.

Assumptions and Risks

31. **Increase in State Pension age to 66:** The increase in State Pension age to 66 between 2018 and 2020 as legislated by the Pensions Act 2011 is included in the baseline.
32. **Future increases in State Pension age:** Modelling is limited to 2036 as this is when State Pension age would complete its rise to 67 under the current legislation.
33. **Longevity projections:** State pension spending is substantially affected by revisions in longevity projections. The above analysis was based on the 2010-based national population projections, which are the latest available at the date of publication. Further upward revisions in life expectancy at State Pension age would result in higher spending on state pensions and pensioner benefits. They would also reduce the estimates of the potential loss in lifetime pension income as a result of State Pension age change. However, annuity rates may go down, reducing private pensions income.
34. **Labour market:** the announcement of an increase in State Pension age is assumed to increase the age at which males would exit the labour market from age 55 onwards; for instance, a 66 year-old man would adopt the exit rate from the labour market currently adopted by a 65-year old. Women's exit rates are assumed to converge to men's exit rates as a result of State Pension age equalisation. There is assumed to be no detrimental impact on employment for other age groups as a result of additional older

people in work.⁸ This modelling was undertaken by DWP using the Office for Budget Responsibility's cohort employment model with the same assumptions as used in the July 2013 Fiscal Sustainability Report,⁹ although the OBR had no part in the production of the figures in this Impact Assessment.

35. Evidence of the impact that raising SPA on employment levels is now emerging from the equalisation of SPA for women, which began in 2010 - the first experience in the UK of increasing the SPA. The Institute for Fiscal Studies recently published a report¹⁰ which found the savings generated so far, taking employment effects into account, were

"comparable to the saving that DWP estimated would be generated by a one-year increase in state pension ages for both men and women (from 65 to 66 in the mid-2020s) in the 2006 Pensions White Paper".

We will continue to monitor the progress of SPA equalisation and review the case for revising our methodology in light of the emerging findings.

36. **Income tax and National Insurance figures:** The estimated additional yield is based on employment impacts (see Table 11) plus the employed people newly brought into NICs through the change in the State Pension age, and is based on the difference in estimated median tax and NICs paid by employed and non employed adults of relevant ages under the tax and National Insurance system (for example, estimated tax and NICs paid by additional 66-year old males in employment is based on median tax and NICs paid by 65-year olds currently). The calculation of median tax and NICs is based on the 2010-11 Survey of Personal Incomes¹¹ projected forward using economic assumptions consistent with the OBR's current projections. No estimate is made of potential tax revenue from additional profits made by companies, or from increased consumer spending on VAT receipts.
37. **Impact on gross employment earnings and on GDP:** Projected additional gross employment earnings and national output are based on the estimated employment impacts of the policy by applying standard assumptions and ratios. (These projections cannot be directly compared to the additional income tax and National Insurance figures as the latter are based on a different methodology). The modelling adopts a static approach, with the additional employment assumed not to have an impact on the projected level of wages, and companies are assumed to sustain the increased employment by a commensurate rise in capital investment. No further (multiplier) effects are assumed though some may arise in practice.
38. **Reform of the state pension and welfare system:** The Pensions Bill 2013-14 contains proposals for reforming the state pension system. At the same time, the introduction of Universal Credit in 2013 will significantly reform the welfare system. However, because the single-tier pension reform has yet to be approved by Parliament, and because changes to the welfare system have not yet been fully introduced, the assumptions in this Impact Assessment are based on the current state pension and welfare systems.

⁸ The Institute for Fiscal Studies has looked at the accusation that older workers block young people's employment. They said "we find no evidence of long-term crowding-out of younger individuals from the labour market. The evidence, according to a variety of methods, points always in the direction of an absence of such as relationship." (IFS (2010), *Releasing Jobs for the Young? Early Retirement and Youth Unemployment in the United Kingdom*, <http://www.ifs.org.uk/wps/wp1002.pdf>)

⁹ OBR, *Fiscal Sustainability Report July 2013* (http://cdn.budgetresponsibility.independent.gov.uk/2013-FSR_OBR_web.pdf)

¹⁰ IFS (2013), *Incentives, shocks or signals: labour supply effects of increasing the female state pension age in the UK*, <http://www.ifs.org.uk/publications/6622>

¹¹ HMRC (2013), *Survey of Personal Incomes (SPI)*, 2010-11

Administrative Burden

39. The administrative burden of changing the date at which the State Pension age increases to 67 would be minimal when compared to the savings that the change would deliver. A communications strategy for these changes has yet to be determined but it is not expected to add to the cost of communicating the original timetable. Updating IT would incur some costs although, for the large part, it is expected that changes could be made as part of future IT improvements.

Wider Impacts

Impact between constituent countries and localities of Great Britain

40. Life expectancy differs across Great Britain. Although life expectancy at State Pension age is lower in Scotland and Wales than in England, men and women in these countries have experienced approximately the same increase in life expectancy in absolute terms over the last decade. ONS projections of cohort life expectancy imply that neither option would result in a notable widening of the gap in life expectancy at State Pension ages between constituent countries of Great Britain, as shown in the tables below.

Table 9: Cohort average life expectancy (years) at State Pension age by country

a) Men

	2013	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
England											
Current	21.6	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.8	23.0	23.1	23.1	22.7
Proposal	21.6	22.2	21.8	21.6	21.7	21.8	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.4
Wales											
Current	21.1	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.2
Proposal	21.1	21.7	21.3	21.1	21.3	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.9
Scotland											
Current	19.9	20.6	20.7	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.5	21.1
Proposal	19.9	20.5	20.2	20.0	20.1	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.8

b) Women

	2013	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
England											
Current	27.4	24.8	24.9	25.0	25.1	25.2	25.3	25.4	25.6	25.5	25.1
Proposal	27.4	24.7	24.3	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.4	24.5	24.6	24.7	24.8
Wales											
Current	26.9	24.4	24.5	24.6	24.7	24.8	24.9	25.0	25.2	25.1	24.7
Proposal	26.9	24.3	23.9	23.7	23.8	23.9	24.0	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.4
Scotland											
Current	25.6	23.2	23.3	23.4	23.6	23.7	23.8	23.9	24.0	24.0	23.6
Proposal	25.6	23.1	22.7	22.5	22.6	22.8	22.9	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.3

Source: 2010-based principal population projections, Office for National Statistics.

Notes: The data in the table are cohort life expectancy at the State Pension age given in Table 5 for the average man and woman resident in the UK in the specified year.

41. Differences in life expectancy are more dramatic at lower spatial scales. While life expectancy in every local authority in England and Wales has increased over the last 10

years (for both men and women)¹², there is a widening gap between areas with the highest and lowest life expectancies.¹³

Impact on people from different socio-economic backgrounds

42. While average life expectancy differs among people from different socio-economic backgrounds, national statistics suggest that there have been substantial improvements in longevity at age 65 across all socio-economic groups (see Table 10). Although the improvements for men were larger, men started from a lower base.

Table 10: Improvements in period life expectancy at age 65 by socio-economic group, England and Wales¹⁴

NS-SEC classification	Improvement from 1982-86 to 2002-06	
	Years	% increase
All men	3.6	28
Managerial & professional	3.3	22
Intermediate	3.6	26
Routine & Manual	2.8	21
All women	2.5	15
Managerial & professional	2.2	12
Intermediate	2.1	11
Routine & Manual	1.6	9

Source: ONS Longitudinal Studies. Some categories are excluded from the table above.

Note: Period life expectancy data in this table is not directly comparable to the cohort life expectancy data in other tables in this report. Period life expectancy data may underestimate actual life spans as they do not take account of known and/or projected improvements in age-specific mortality.

43. As shown in Table 6, the new timetable for the increase to 67 should not result in a significant decline in the length of time spent in receipt of a state pension for the average person living in the United Kingdom. Over the last twenty years, growth in life expectancy for routine and manual workers has been slower than average. If these trends continue, on the basis of the current life expectancy projections, there could be a slight and temporary reduction - of not more than a third of a year - in the average time spent in receipt of state pension for men previously in routine and manual employment.

Impact on healthy life expectancy in retirement

44. Men and women reaching 65 in 2008-10 could expect to enjoy almost an additional three years of life free from limiting illness or disability, on average, when compared to 1981.¹⁵ Furthermore, Healthy Life Expectancy at age 65 has increased by 0.7 years for men and 0.9 years for women over the period 2000-02 and 2008-10.¹⁶ However, neither healthy life expectancy (HLE) nor disability-free life expectancy (DFLE) is rising as quickly as overall life expectancy.

¹² ONS 2011 Local Authority Life Expectancy figures

¹³ ONS "Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 by local areas in the United Kingdom, 2004-06 to 2008-10"

¹⁴ ONS (2011), *Trends in Life Expectancy by the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification 1982-2006*.

¹⁵ ONS, *Health Expectancies at age 65 in the Great Britain*. Estimates of Disability Free Life Expectancy from 2000-2002 onwards included an adjustment to account for health of the communal establishment population.

¹⁶ Healthy Life Expectancy figures have been calculated by comparing HLE-5 digits observed, combined with simulated figures.

Impacts on overall incomes in retirement

45. The case studies in Table 8 show that increasing the State Pension age sooner will have a modest downward impact on pension incomes over the whole of retirement. This is mainly due to receiving a pension for a shorter amount of time (one year less).
46. However, Table 8 also shows that the amount of income received per year in retirement is likely to be higher and so this will contribute to improved pensioner 'income replacement rates'. This might add about 1.5% to 3% to annual incomes in retirement once people start to draw their pensions. This is mainly due to an extra year's accrual of state pension and/or private pension with employer contributions. Individuals would also benefit from higher annuity rates if they draw their pension a year later.

Labour market impacts

47. Based on the assumptions noted in paragraph 34, the proposed option could result in an additional 310,000 people working in 2031. (The labour market impacts lessen from 2034 due to effects of the rise to State Pension age 67 starting to take effect in the baseline from April 2034).

Table 11: Estimated additional number of people working by year (thousands)

2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
190	240	275	295	305	310	305	270	195	150

Source: DWP analysis of OBR cohort employment model

Note: Estimates rounded to the nearest 5,000 and relate to people aged 16 to 74 in the given year.

48. Increasing the State Pension age is projected to reduce by 8% the number of people aged 55 to 66 who are inactive in 2031; however within that overall group, the impact on those aged 66 is projected to be more significant with a reduction of up to 22% during the years affected by the State Pension age change.

Table 12: Percentage change in the number of 55 to 66 year olds who are inactive

2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
-5%	-6%	-8%	-8%	-8%	-8%	-7%	-6%	-4%	-3%

Source: DWP analysis of OBR cohort employment model

Note: Rounded to the nearest whole percent

Table 13: Percentage change in the number of 66 year olds who are inactive

2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
-10%	-15%	-20%	-21%	-22%	-22%	-22%	-19%	-10%	-7%

Source: DWP analysis of OBR cohort employment model

Note: Rounded to the nearest whole percent

49. The projected rise in the number of people working as a result of the rise in State Pension age should generate a significant increase in gross employment earnings. Under the proposed option the peak increase compared to baseline would be of £7.8 billion (in 2013/14 prices) in 2031/32.¹⁷

Table 14: Additional gross employment earnings as a result of more people working, £ billion, 2013/14 price terms

2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	Total
4.4	5.5	6.5	7.1	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.0	5.4	4.4	63.4

Source: DWP analysis based on estimates from the OBR cohort employment model and projected average earnings

Note: Rounded to the nearest £0.1 billion, estimates consider overall increase in employment for those aged 54 to 74. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

¹⁷ The estimate of the additional gross employment earnings was computed by multiplying the additional number of people working by the projected median gross earnings. The median gross earnings by gender and age were taken from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2011, and increased in line with projected national earnings growth from the FSR 2013.

50. The increase in labour supply will also boost GDP above the projected baseline. On the basis that employment earnings account for around 60% of gross value added¹⁸ and assuming a constant capital-labour ratio, the increase in labour supply due to the increase in State Pension age could boost national output by between £7.3 billion and £13.0 billion a year during the period 2026 to 2035.

Table 15: Impact of additional employment on GDP, £ billion, 2013/14 price terms

2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	Total
7.4	9.2	10.8	11.8	12.5	13.0	13.0	11.6	9.0	7.3	105.6

Source: DWP analysis based on estimates from the OBR cohort employment model. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Note: Rounded to the nearest £0.1 billion, estimates consider overall increase in employment for those aged 54 to 74.

51. There is evidence that we can expect to see these kinds of positive employment impacts from raising SPA.

Key findings from the Institute for Fiscal Studies' report on the impact of previous State Pension age rises for women

The IFS research uses data from the first two years since the female state pension age began to rise from age 60 in April 2010 to examine its impact on labour market outcomes. The findings show that, as a result of the one year increase in the female state pension age (from age 60 to 61) between April 2010 and April 2012:

- Employment rates among 60 year old women have increased by 7.3 percentage points: in other words, in April 2012 there were 27,000 more women in work than there would otherwise have been;
- Employment rates among their male partners have increased by 4.2 percentage points: there were 8,300 more men in work than there would otherwise have been;
- More women aged 60 were unemployed (up 1.3 percentage points): there were 5,000 more women aged 60 looking for work than there would otherwise have been;
- The UK's public finances have been strengthened by around £2.1 billion.
- The employment rate for 60 year old women rose from 41.5% to 51.4% between 2010Q1 and 2012Q2. These effects have also been seen in the context of a weak economy which might have made staying in, or finding, work more difficult.
- Taken together, there were 35,000 more men and women in work as a direct result of the increase in the female state pension age – from age 60 to 61 – that occurred between April 2010 and April 2012, despite the weak performance of the UK economy over these two years.

IFS (2013), *Incentives, shocks or signals: labour supply effects of increasing the female state pension age in the UK*

¹⁸ ONS (2012), *United Kingdom National Accounts - The Blue Book*, ONS. Section 2

Private sector impacts

52. The setting of the State Pension age affects when individuals can start accessing state pension benefits, rather than the time when they retire from employment or the age when private pension benefits can start being drawn, so there should be little impact from this. However, the policy overall could be expected to provide a boost to labour supply which should have a positive effect on employers.
53. There may be some impact on pension schemes which provide bridging pensions. Some workplace schemes pay members who retire before State Pension age a higher pension at the outset, which is then reduced at State Pension age to take account of the payment of State Pension (arrangements which are often described as “bridging pensions”). The rules of some schemes providing bridging pensions may specifically refer to State Pension Age, or to age 65, and in some cases the rules may not provide for their terms to be amended easily, or even at all. The Government therefore introduced a limited power for the trustees of schemes which provide bridging pensions within the terms of the Finance Act 2004 to amend their scheme’s rules (if they wish to do so) to take account of later State Pension ages. The new power came into effect from October 2013.

Implementation

54. Implementation by DWP will consist of IT changes and communicating the change to customers, with consequential call handling.
55. As well as ensuring that information about the changes is available on its website and in its leaflets and guides, the Government intends to communicate changes in State Pension age to individuals affected in a timely way, and is considering how best this can be done.
56. Over the implementation period there is a potential for peaks of customer activity, particularly claims for state pension. Plans will be put in place to deal with the effects of this on DWP operational delivery businesses.

Conclusion

57. The preferred option is to increase the State Pension age to 67 between 2026 and 2028.
58. The baseline, or ‘do nothing’ option, does nothing to further address the policy objectives. It neither furthers intergenerational fairness, nor helps to make the state pension system more sustainable in the face of increasing longevity
59. Increasing the State Pension age to 67 between 2026 and 2028 best addresses the policy objectives, balancing both fairness and sustainability.

Post Implementation Review (PIR) Plan

60. Implementation does not finish until March 2028. The Government will consider how to ensure that the State Pension age continues to keep pace with increases in longevity to ensure fairness between the generations, and has published proposals for a regular review mechanism, outlined in *The single-tier pension: a simple foundation for saving* and Clause 26 of the *Pensions Bill 2013*.

Annex A: Proposed timetable for implementing the rise to 67

<i>Period within which birthday falls</i>	<i>Age at which State Pension age will be reached</i>
6 April 1960 – 5 May 1960	66 years and 1 month
6 May 1960 – 5 June 1960	66 years and 2 months
6 June 1960 – 5 July 1960	66 years and 3 months
6 July 1960 – 5 August 1960	66 years and 4 months ¹
6 August 1960 – 5 September 1960	66 years and 5 months
6 September 1960 – 5 October 1960	66 years and 6 months
6 October 1960 – 5 November 1960	66 years and 7 months
6 November 1960 – 5 December 1960	66 years and 8 months
6 December 1960 – 5 January 1961	66 years and 9 months ²
6 January 1961 – 5 February 1961	66 years and 10 months ³
6 February 1961 – 5 March 1961	66 years and 11 months
6 March 1961 – 5 April 1977	67 years

Notes: For the purposes of determining the age at which State Pension age will be reached, the following applies;

1. A person born on 31st July 1960 is considered to reach the age of 66 years and 4 months on 30th November 2026.
2. A person born on 31st December 1960 is considered to reach the age of 66 years and 9 months on 30th September 2027.
3. A person born on 31st January 1961 is considered to reach the age of 66 years and 10 months on 30th November 2027.

The proposed method for implementing the increase in the State Pension age to 67 between 2026 and 2028 differs from that laid out in the Pensions Act 2007 and 2011. The method in these Acts groups people born over the course of one tax month (starting on the 6th of one calendar month, ending on the 5th of the subsequent month), and assigns them a State Pension age which falls on the first day of a later tax month. For example, under the Pensions Act 2011, which brought forward the rise in the State Pension age to 66, people born between 6 January and 5 February 1954 will reach their State Pension age on 6 May 2019.

After consideration, the Government has proposed the method set out in the table above for implementing the rise of the State Pension age to 67, as it is simpler and easier to communicate to those affected. There are currently no plans to alter the method used to implement the other increases in State Pension age, as legislated for in the 2007 and 2011 Acts.

Annex B: Estimates of GB residents reaching State Pension age, 2013/14 to 2035/36

Table 1: Equalisation of women's State Pension age and increase to 66

Year of reaching State Pension age		State Pension age	Dates of birth	Number	Total
2013/14	Men	65	1/4/1948 to 31/3/1949	350,000	520,000
	Women	61 - 62	6/10/1951 to 5/4/1952	170,000	
2014/15	Men	65	1/4/1949 to 31/3/1950	330,000	500,000
	Women	62 - 63	6/4/1952 to 5/10/1952	170,000	
2015/16	Men	65	1/4/1950 to 31/3/1951	320,000	490,000
	Women	62 - 63	6/10/1952 to 5/4/1953	170,000	
2016/17	Men	65	1/4/1951 to 31/3/1952	320,000	400,000
	Women	63 - 64	6/4/1953 to 5/7/1953	80,000	
2017/18	Men	65	1/4/1952 to 31/3/1953	320,000	400,000
	Women	63 - 65	6/7/1953 to 5/10/1953	90,000	
2018/19	Men	65 - 66	1/4/1953 to 5/1/1954	240,000	320,000
	Women	64 - 66	6/10/1953 to 5/1/1954	90,000	
2019/20	Men	65 - 66	6/1/1954 to 5/7/1954	160,000	330,000
	Women	65 - 66	6/1/1954 to 5/7/1954	170,000	
2020/21	Men	65 - 66	6/7/1954 to 31/3/1955	240,000	490,000
	Women	65 - 66	6/7/1954 to 31/3/1955	250,000	

Note: Planned introduction of Single Tier Pension from 2016/17.
Figures in tables are rounded to nearest 10,000.

Table 2: State Pension age is 66

Year of reaching State Pension age	State Pension age	Dates of birth	Men	Women	Total
2021/22	66	1/4/1955 to 31/3/1956	320,000	340,000	660,000
2022/23	66	1/4/1956 to 31/3/1957	330,000	350,000	680,000
2023/24	66	1/4/1957 to 31/3/1958	340,000	370,000	710,000
2024/25	66	1/4/1958 to 31/3/1959	350,000	370,000	720,000
2025/26	66	1/4/1959 to 31/3/1960	360,000	380,000	740,000

Table 3: State Pension age increases to 67 according to 2007 Pensions Act (between 2034 and 2036)

Year of reaching State Pension age	State Pension age	Dates of birth	Men	Women	Total
2026/27	66	1/4/1960 to 31/3/1961	370,000	400,000	770,000
2027/28	66	1/4/1961 to 31/3/1962	380,000	410,000	790,000
2028/29	66	1/4/1962 to 31/3/1963	390,000	420,000	810,000
2029/30	66	1/4/1963 to 31/3/1964	400,000	430,000	830,000
2030/31	66	1/4/1964 to 31/3/1965	410,000	430,000	840,000
2031/32	66	1/4/1965 to 31/3/1966	410,000	430,000	840,000
2032/33	66	1/4/1966 to 31/3/1967	410,000	430,000	840,000
2033/34	66	1/4/1967 to 31/3/1968	400,000	430,000	830,000
2034/35	66 - 67	1/4/1968 to 5/10/1968	200,000	210,000	410,000
2035/36	66 - 67	6/10/1968 to 5/4/1969	200,000	210,000	410,000

Table 4: Increase to 67 between 2026 and 2028

Year of reaching State Pension age	State Pension age	Dates of birth	Men	Women	Total
2026/27	66 - 67	1/4/1960 to 30/9/1960	180,000	200,000	380,000
2027/28	66 - 67	1/10/1960 to 31/3/1961	190,000	200,000	380,000
2028/29	67	1/4/1961 to 31/3/1962	380,000	400,000	780,000
2029/30	67	1/4/1962 to 31/3/1963	390,000	420,000	800,000
2030/31	67	1/4/1963 to 31/3/1964	400,000	420,000	820,000
2031/32	67	1/4/1964 to 31/3/1965	400,000	430,000	830,000
2032/33	67	1/4/1965 to 31/3/1966	400,000	430,000	830,000
2033/34	67	1/4/1966 to 31/3/1967	400,000	430,000	830,000
2034/35	67	1/4/1967 to 31/3/1968	400,000	420,000	820,000
2035/36	67	1/4/1968 to 31/3/1969	390,000	420,000	810,000

Source: DWP calculations based on ONS 2010-based population projections at <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/npp/national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/index.html>
DWP State Pension age timetables published at <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/policy/pensions-reform/state-pension-age/>

The exact date any individual will reach State Pension age, under current legislation, is available from the State Pension calculator at <https://www.gov.uk/calculate-state-pension>