## **Package:** p0bservations (via r-universe)

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Type Package Title Assorted Functions and Observations by P0bs Version 0.3.3 Description Provides assorted functions by p0bs. URL https://github.com/p0bs/p0bservations, https://festive-mcclintock-0b679a.netlify.app License MIT + file LICENSE **Encoding** UTF-8 LazyData true RoxygenNote 7.3.1 **Depends** R (>= 4.1)Imports dplyr, readr, rlang, rvest, stats, tidyr **Suggests** covr, testthat (>= 3.0.0) Config/testthat/edition 3 Repository https://p0bs.r-universe.dev RemoteUrl https://github.com/p0bs/p0bservations RemoteRef HEAD RemoteSha 4e6c6dfff7439d2d232566a61522363d9f608ce1

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liability\_tax

#### Description

This function applies the prevailing tax bands and rates to give a simple calculation for UK Income Tax and National Insurance (to the nearest couple of pounds). Please note that these are approximations, so do not rely on them for financial returns or planning. The output is a list, containing the following measures: 'income\_net' for the net income (after Income Tax and National Insurance); 'income\_tax' for the Income Tax liability; 'ni' for the National Insurance liability; and 'total\_tax' for the combined Income Tax and National Insurance liability.

#### Usage

liability\_tax(income\_taxable, tax\_year\_end)

#### Arguments

income_taxable	The taxable income level (i.e. after deductions for things like pension contribu- tions).
tax_year_end	The calendar year in which the tax year ends, as a YYYY integer. For example, tax year 2023/24 would be 2024.

#### Examples

```
liability_tax(
    income_taxable = 38000,
    tax_year_end = 2024
    )$total_tax
```

probability\_ruin Calculate the probability of retirement ruin

#### Description

This function uses the Milevsky-Robinson to analyse the probability of retirement ruin, by parsimoniously meshing investment risk and return, mortality estimates and spending rates without resorting to opaque Monte Carlo simulations. For further details, see: Milevsky, M. and C. Robinson; "A Sustainable Spending Rate without Simulation"; Financial Analysts Journal, Volume 61, Number 6. (2005). Please note that these are approximations, so do not rely on them for financial returns or planning. probability\_ruin\_rate

#### Usage

```
probability_ruin(
  return_expected,
  return_sd,
  life_remaining_expected,
  rate_spend
)
```

#### Arguments

return\_expected

	The expected real return of the entire pension portfolio
return_sd	The projected standard deviation of the returns of the entire pension portfolio
life_remaining_	expected
	The median projected remaining lifespan of the individual in question
rate_spend	The annual spending rate applied by the individual to their pension portfolio

#### Examples

```
probability_ruin(
  return_expected = 0.07,
  return_sd = 0.2,
  life_remaining_expected = 28.1,
  rate_spend = 0.05
)
```

probability\_ruin\_rate Calculate the spend rate for a given probability of retirement ruin

#### Description

This function uses the Milevsky-Robinson to analyse the spend rate for a given probability of retirement ruin, by parsimoniously meshing investment risk and return, mortality estimates and spending rates without resorting to opaque Monte Carlo simulations. For further details, see: Milevsky, M. and C. Robinson; "A Sustainable Spending Rate without Simulation"; Financial Analysts Journal, Volume 61, Number 6. (2005). Please note that these are approximations, so do not rely on them for financial returns or planning.

#### Usage

```
probability_ruin_rate(
  return_expected,
  return_sd,
  life_remaining_expected,
  value_probability_ruin
)
```

#### Arguments

return_expected	
	The expected real return of the entire pension portfolio
return_sd	The projected standard deviation of the returns of the entire pension portfolio
life_remaining_	expected
	The median projected remaining lifespan of the individual in question
value_probabili	ty_ruin
	The desired probability of retirement ruin (which is used to solve for the corresponding spend rate)

#### Examples

```
probability_ruin_rate(
  return_expected = 0.07,
  return_sd = 0.2,
  life_remaining_expected = 28.1,
  value_probability_ruin = 0.1
)
```

rate\_annuity Get the latest annuity rates for the UK

#### Description

This function retrieves data on UK annuity rates from Sharing Pensions. Rates are available for different specifications and ages. See the website for further details. Please note that these are approximations, so do not rely on them for financial returns or planning.

#### Usage

rate\_annuity(value\_age, value\_specifications)

#### Arguments

value_age	These are the choices for the age of the annuitant, namely: '55', '60', '65', '70' or '75'. The ensuing annuity rates imply that the annuity begins to be paid immediately and thereafter on a monthly basis.		
value_specifications			
	These are the specifications available, varying by: whether the annuity is on a single basis or a joint basis (and, if so, whether the last remaining spouse receives half or all of the annuity); whether the annuity is guaranteed for ten years or not; and whether the payments will escalate at 3		
	single_simple single, level rate, no guarantee		
	single_guaranteed single, level rate, guaranteed		

single\_escalating single, escalating rate, no guarantee

half\_simple joint, half upon first death, level rate, no guaranteefull\_simple joint, all upon first death, level rate, no guaranteehalf\_escalating joint, half upon first death, escalating rate, no guarantee

#### Source

<https://www.sharingpensions.co.uk/annuity\_rates.htm>

#### Examples

```
## Not run:
rate_annuity(value_age, value_specifications)
```

## End(Not run)

stop\_not\_positive Stop the function the value entered is (or is below) zero

#### Description

Error function to stop the function if the value entered is (or is below) zero

#### Usage

```
stop_not_positive(value_entered)
```

#### Arguments

value\_entered The value to be error-checked by the function

#### Examples

```
## Not run:
stop_not_positive(value_entered = age)
```

## End(Not run)

```
stop_not_scalar_double
```

Stop the function if zero or more than one value is entered

#### Description

Error function to stop the function if zero or more than one value is entered

#### Usage

```
stop_not_scalar_double(value_entered)
```

#### Arguments

value\_entered The value to be error-checked by the function

#### Examples

```
## Not run:
stop_not_scalar(value_entered = age)
```

## End(Not run)

tax\_parameters Key income tax parameters for the UK.

#### Description

A dataset containing the main tax parameters used for calculating net income for the UK (outside of Scotland).

#### Usage

tax\_parameters

#### Format

A data frame with 3 rows (one for each tax year) and 14 variables:

year\_tax\_end the calendar year in which the end of the tax year occurs level\_ni\_lower the lower level breakpoint for National Insurance level\_ni\_upper the upper level breakpoint for National Insurance level\_allowance\_lower the lower level breakpoint for personal allowance level\_allowance\_upper the upper level breakpoint for personal allowance

#### tax\_parameters

level\_tax\_higher the income breakpoint for higher rate income tax
level\_tax\_upper the income breakpoint for upper rate income tax
rate\_ni\_lower the lower level tax rate for National Insurance
rate\_ni\_upper the upper level tax rate for National Insurance
rate\_allowance\_drop the rate at which personal allowance drops after 'level\_allowance\_upper'
rate\_tax\_basic the basic rate of income tax
rate\_tax\_higher the higher rate of income tax
rate\_tax\_sales the rate of sales tax, also called VAT

#### Source

https://www.crunch.co.uk/knowledge-tax/tax-rates-thresholds-and-allowances-for-current-tax-year/

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