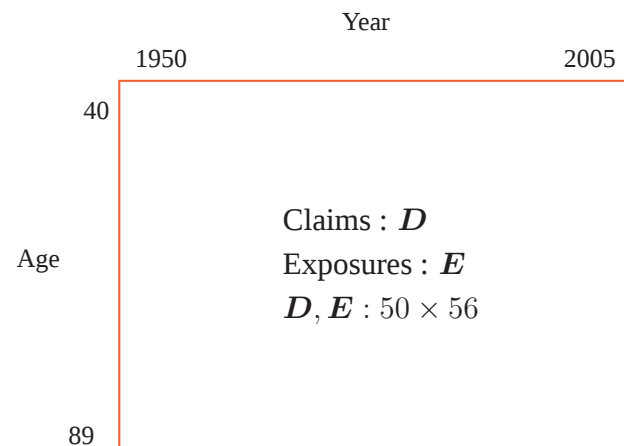


Adjusting for Bias in Mortality Forecasts

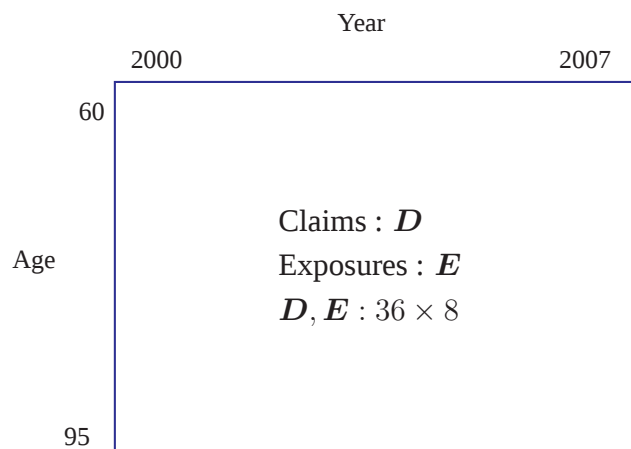
Iain Currie
Heriot Watt University

Mortality & Longevity Conference
Edinburgh
October 2009

CMI male assured lives data



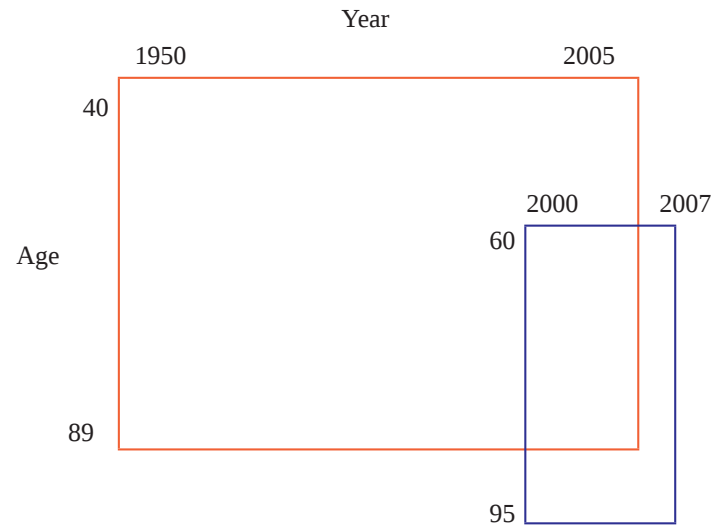
Company male pensioner data



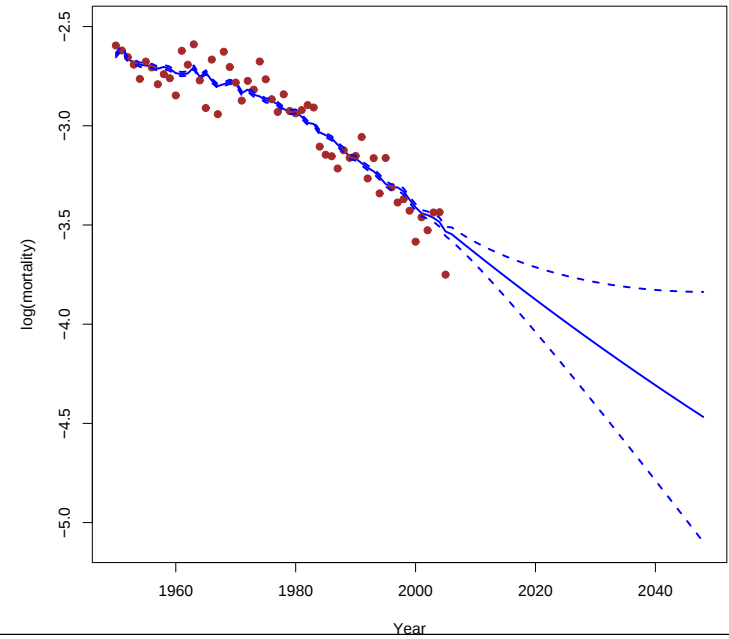
Data splitting

- **Social class:** two levels
- **Pension size:** two levels
 - ★ Level 00: high status, large pension
 - ★ Level 01: high status, small pension
 - ★ Level 10: low status, large pension
 - ★ Level 11: low status, small pension

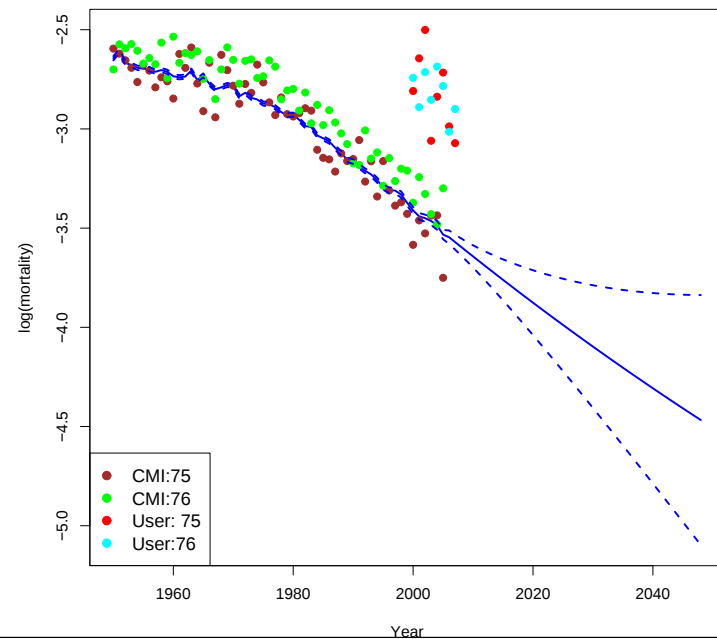
CMI & company data



CMI forecast to 2048 with 95% CI for age 75

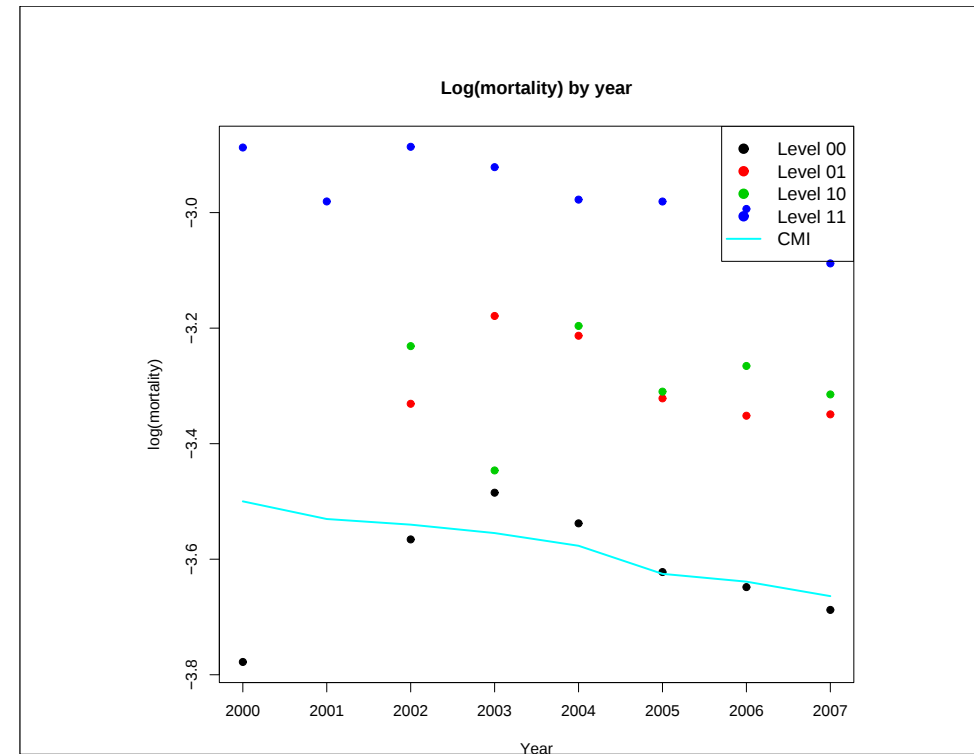
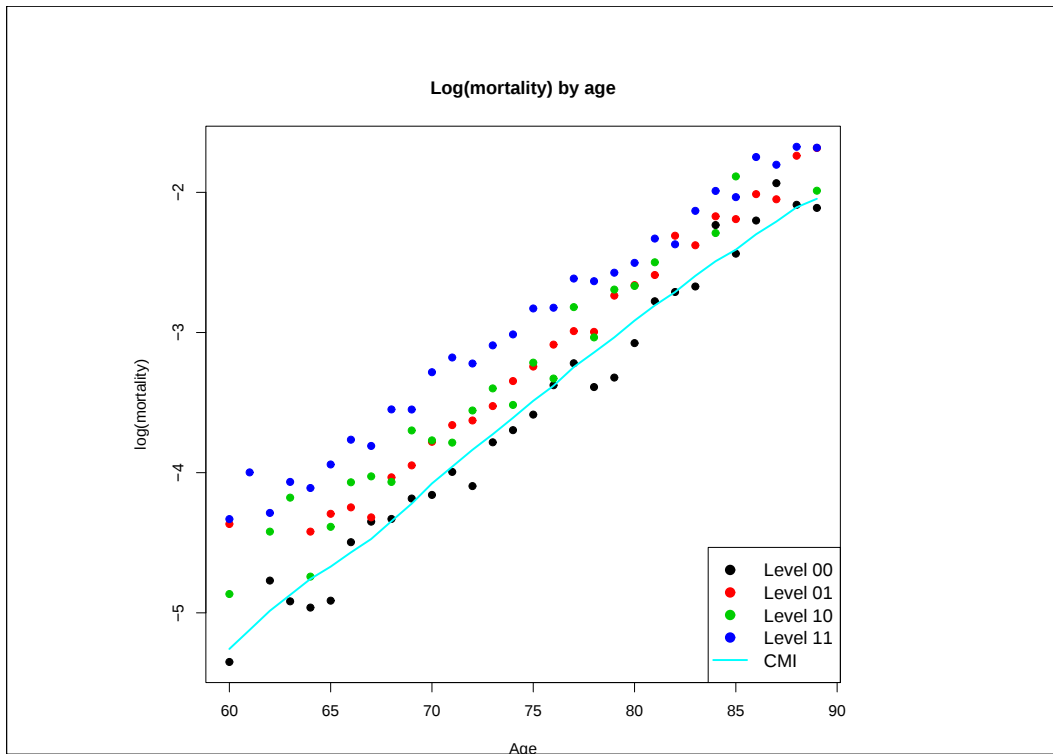


CMI forecast to 2048 with 95% CI for age 75



Conclusions

- Forecast with CMI data possible.
- CMI forecast biased (basis risk) for company data.
- Company data insufficient for stand-alone forecast.



The Piggyback Model

Gaps between CMI and user forecasts are

- Constant in time
- Linear function of age

The Piggyback Assumption

- Very strong.
- Doing nothing is also an assumption!

Plan of Talk

- Forecasting with the CMI data
 - ★ CMI output sheets
- Estimating the gap functions
 - ★ user output sheets

The Lee-Carter Model

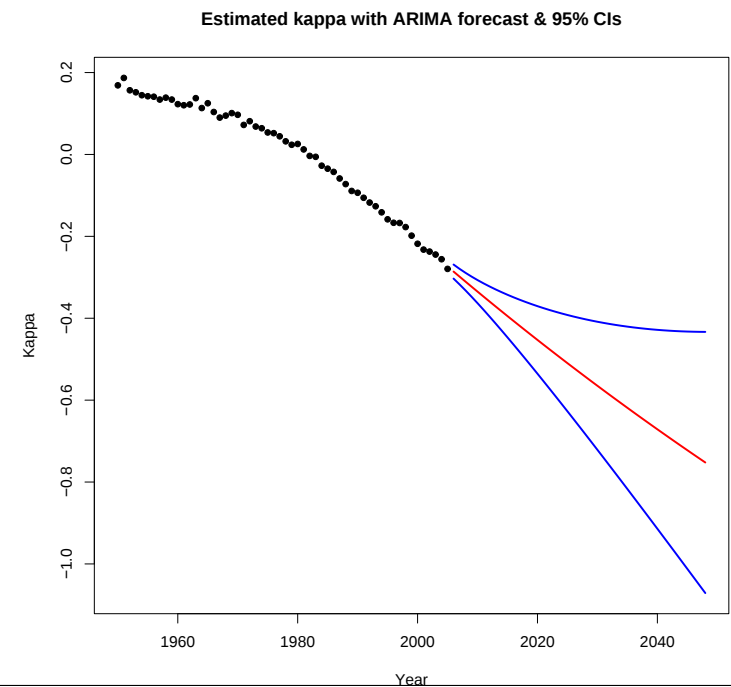
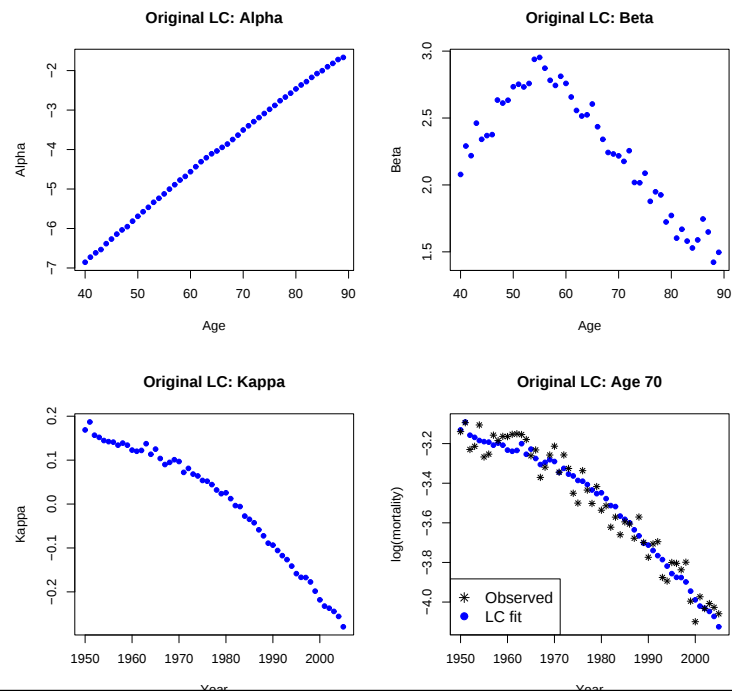
Lee-Carter (1992)

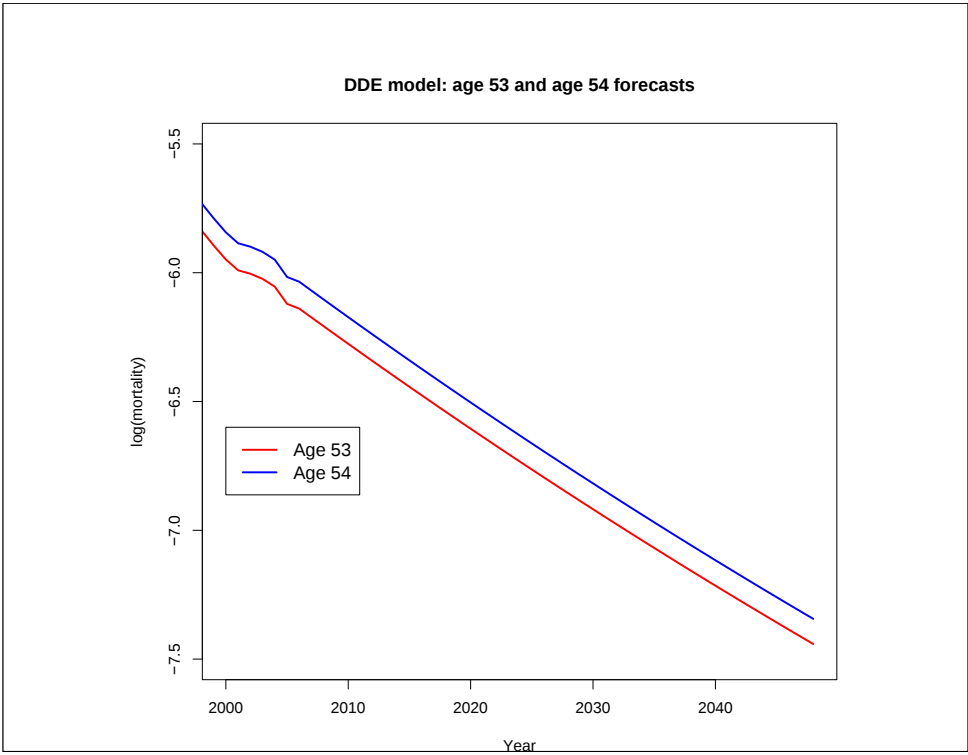
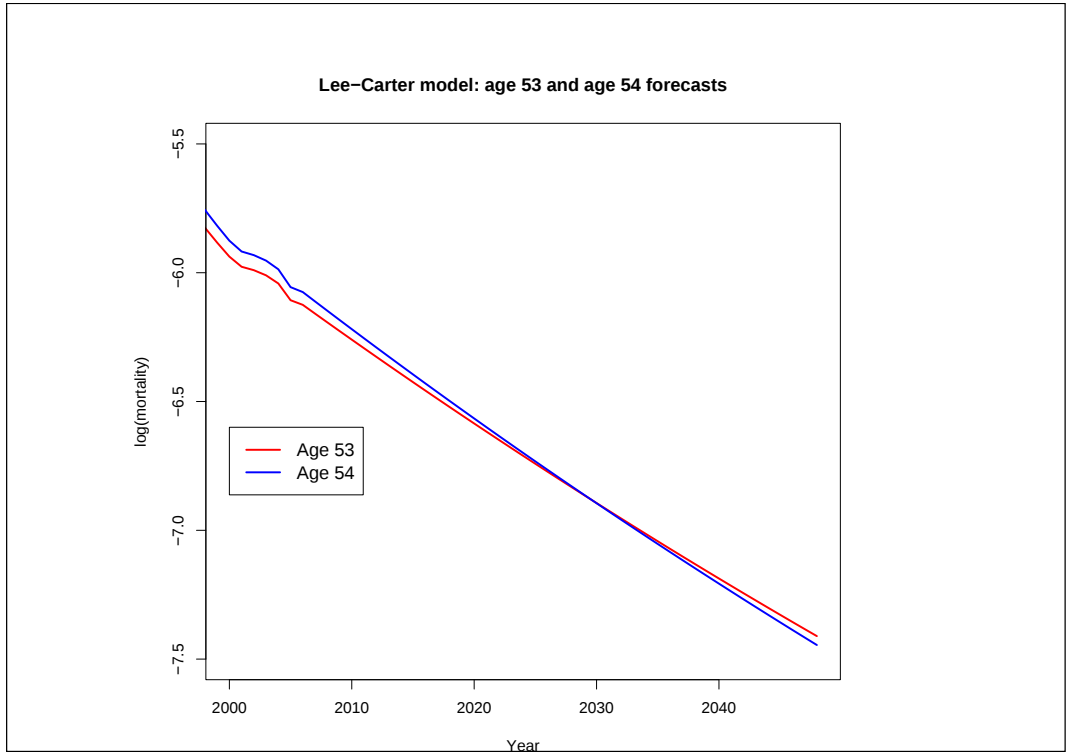
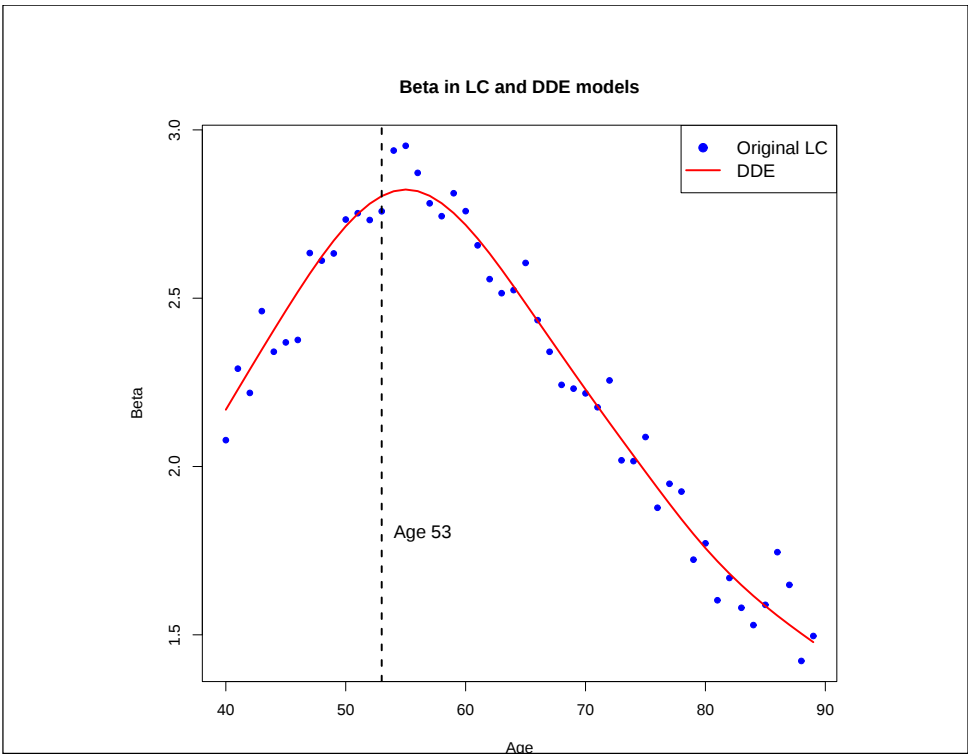
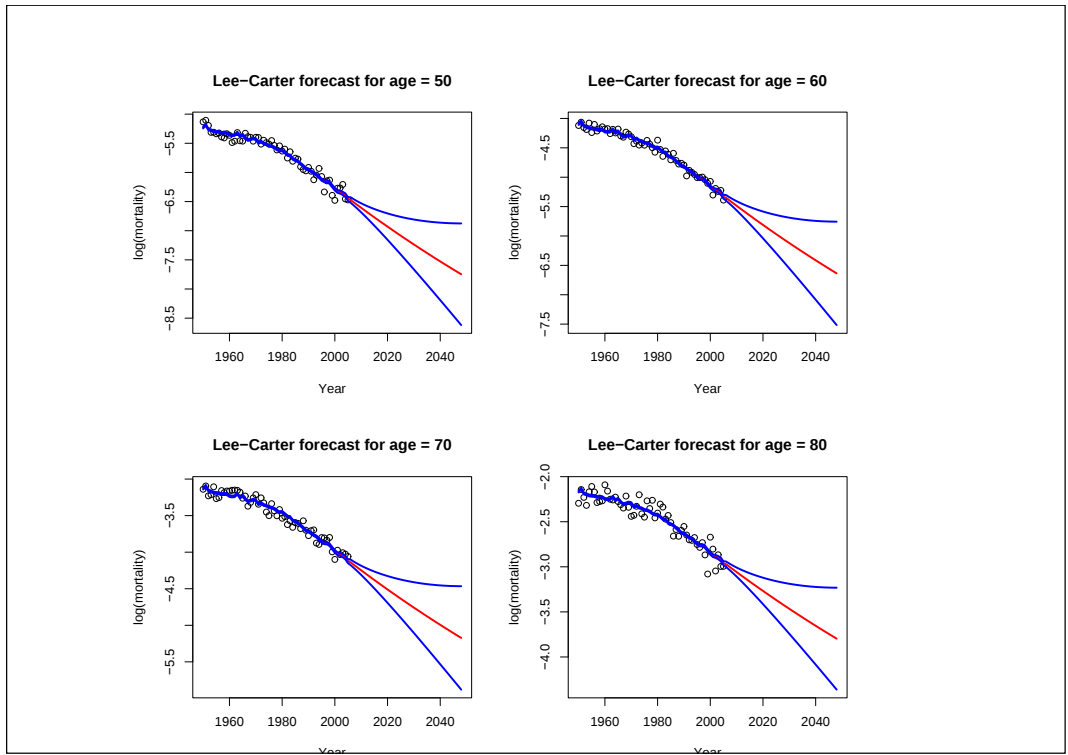
$$\log \mu_{ij} = \alpha_i + \beta_i \kappa_j, \quad i = 1, \dots, n_a, \quad j = 1, \dots, n_y,$$

$$\sum \kappa_j = 0, \quad \sum \kappa_j^2 = 1.$$

$$D_{ij} \sim \mathcal{P}(E_{ij} \mu_{ij})$$

Estimation: Maximum likelihood





The Delwarde-Denuit-Eilers Model

Delwarde-Denuit-Eilers (2007)

$$\log \mu_{ij} = \alpha_i + \beta_i \kappa_j, \quad i = 1, \dots, n_a, \quad j = 1, \dots, n_y,$$

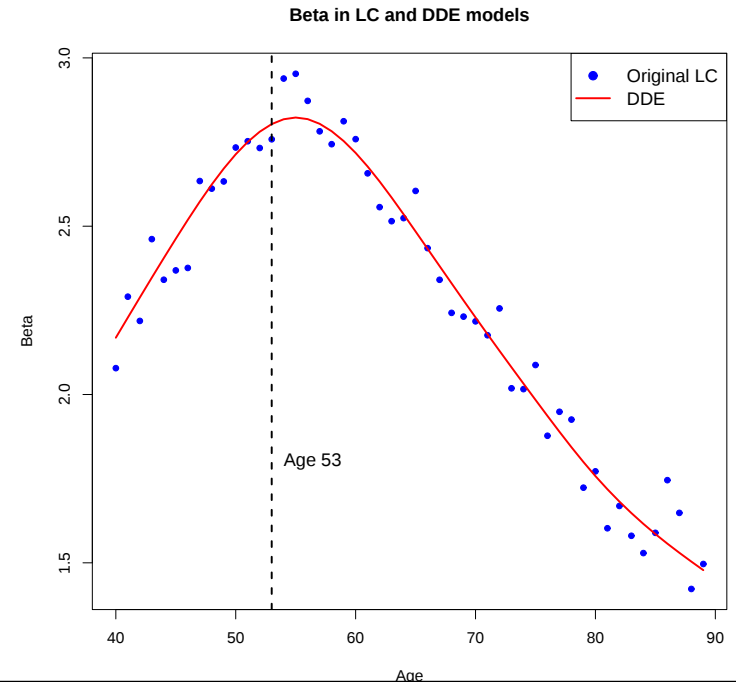
$$\sum \kappa_j = 0, \quad \sum \kappa_j^2 = 1.$$

$$\beta_i = \sum_1^c B_j(x_i) \theta_j$$

$\{B_1(x), \dots, B_c(x)\}$ is B-spline basis

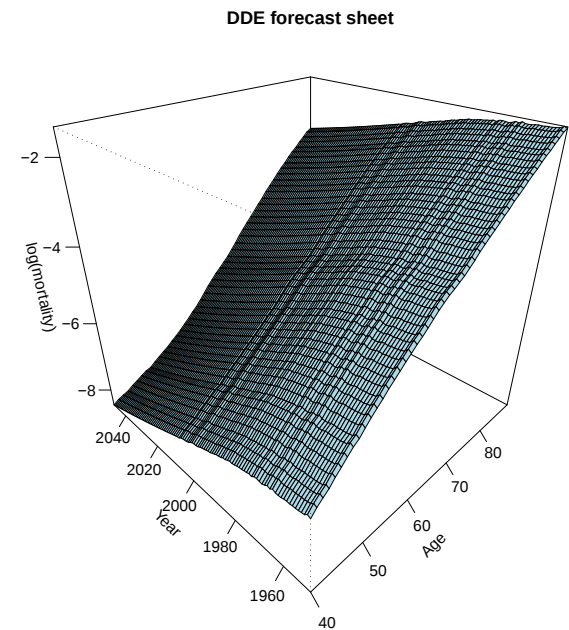
$$D_{ij} \sim \mathcal{P}(E_{ij} \mu_{ij})$$

Estimation: Maximum penalized likelihood (*P*-splines)

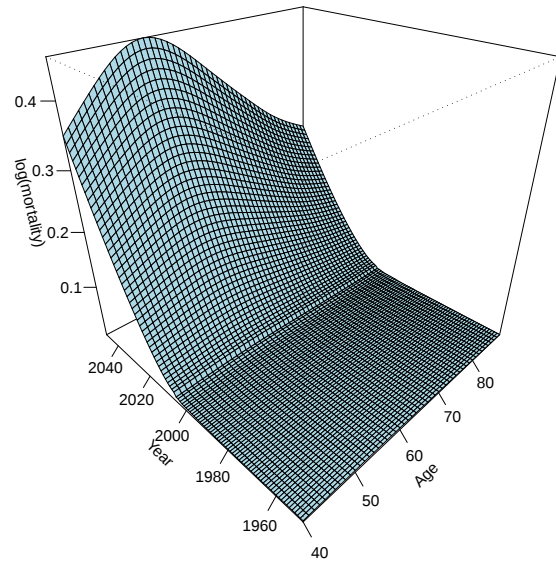


Between the Sheets

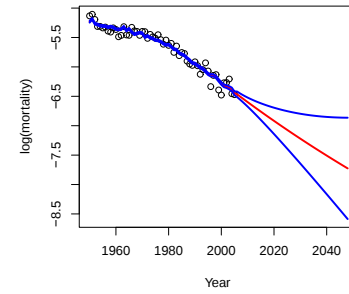
- Mean sheet - fitted and forecast surface by age and year
- Standard error sheet - SE surface by age and year



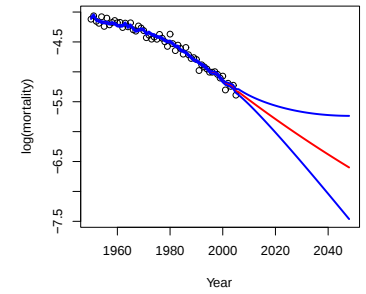
DDE standard error sheet



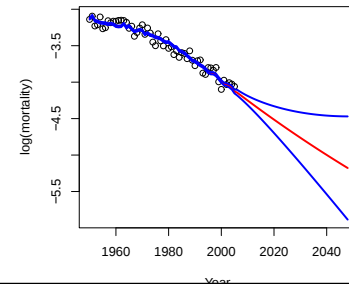
Lee-Carter (DDE) forecast: age = 50



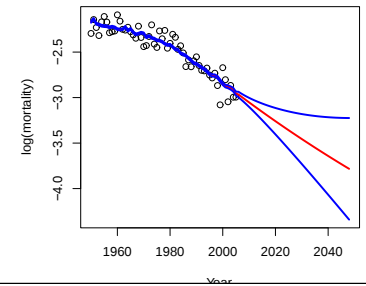
Lee-Carter (DDE) forecast: age = 60



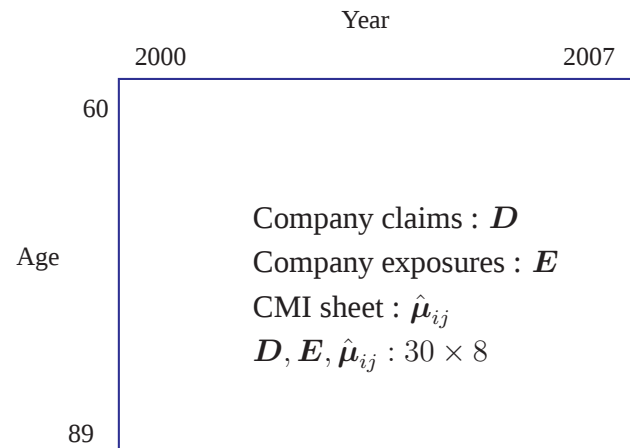
Lee-Carter (DDE) forecast: age = 70



Lee-Carter (DDE) forecast: age = 80



Company data & CMI sheet (trimmed)



Piggyback model

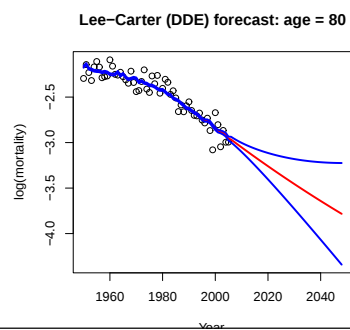
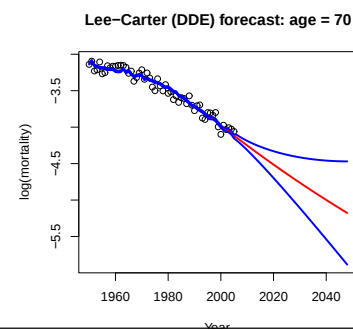
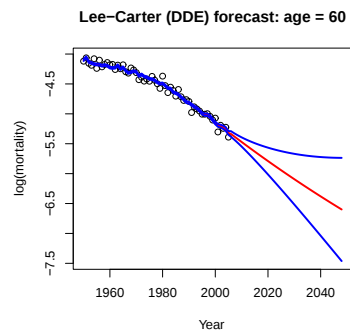
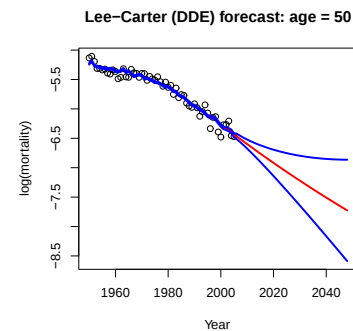
$$D_{ij} \sim \mathcal{P}(E_{ij}\mu_{ij})$$

$$60 \leq i \leq 89, 2000 \leq j \leq 2007$$

$$\log \mu_{ij} = \hat{\alpha}_i + \hat{\beta}_i \hat{\kappa}_j + a_0 + a_1 x_i$$

In R,

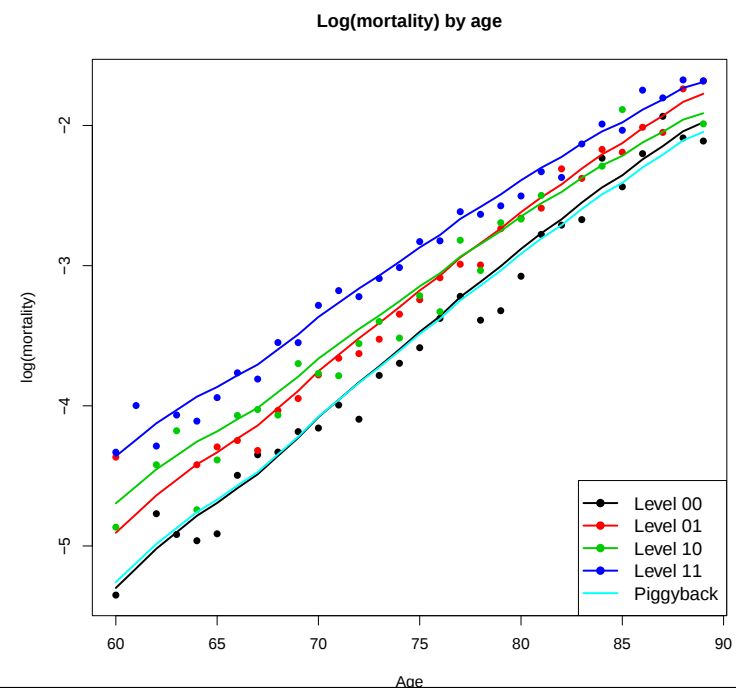
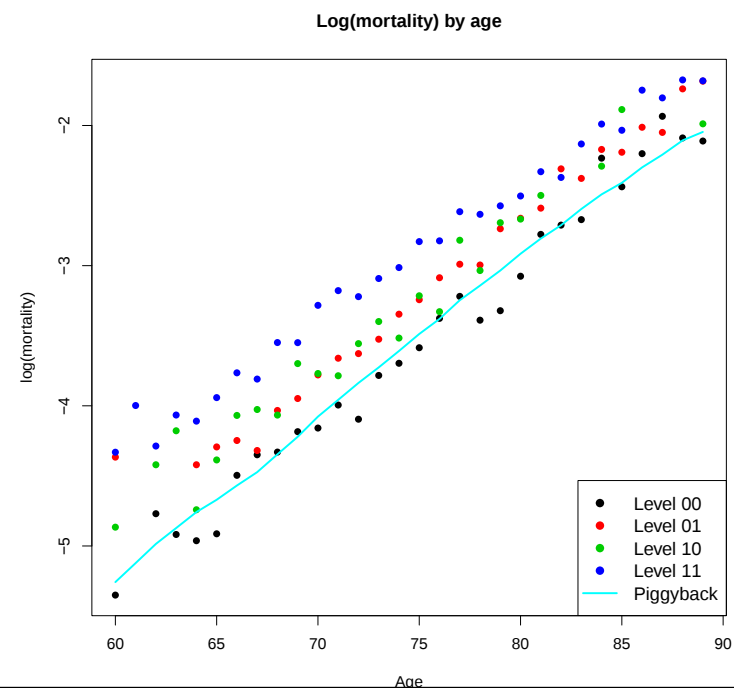
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glm(Claims ~ X + offset(log(Exposure)) +  
    offset(CMI.Sheet), family = poisson)
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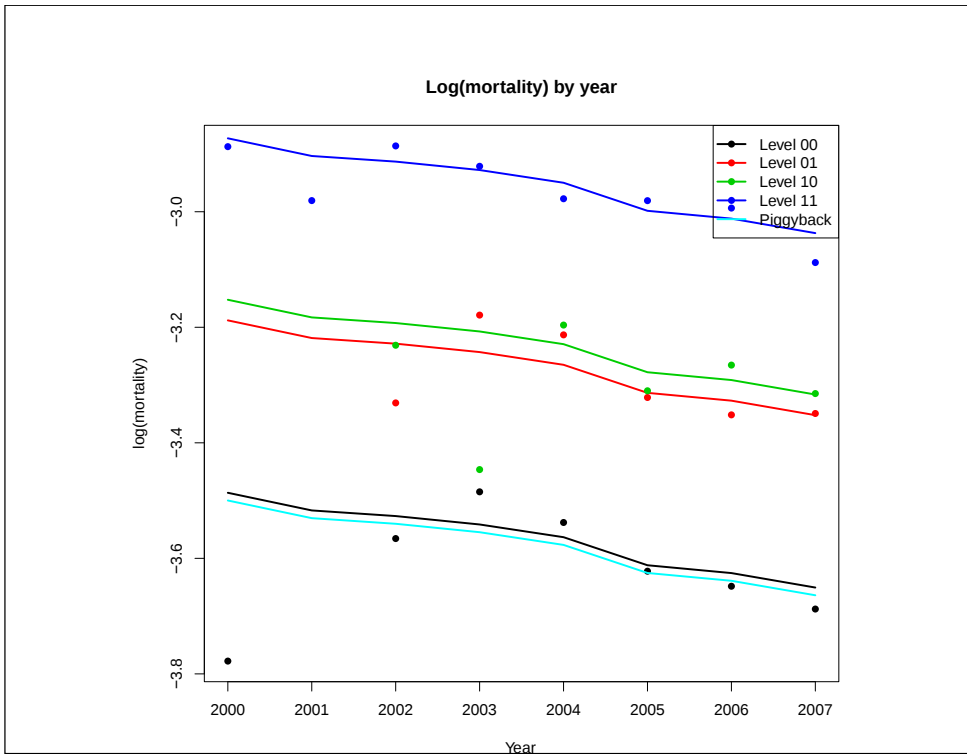
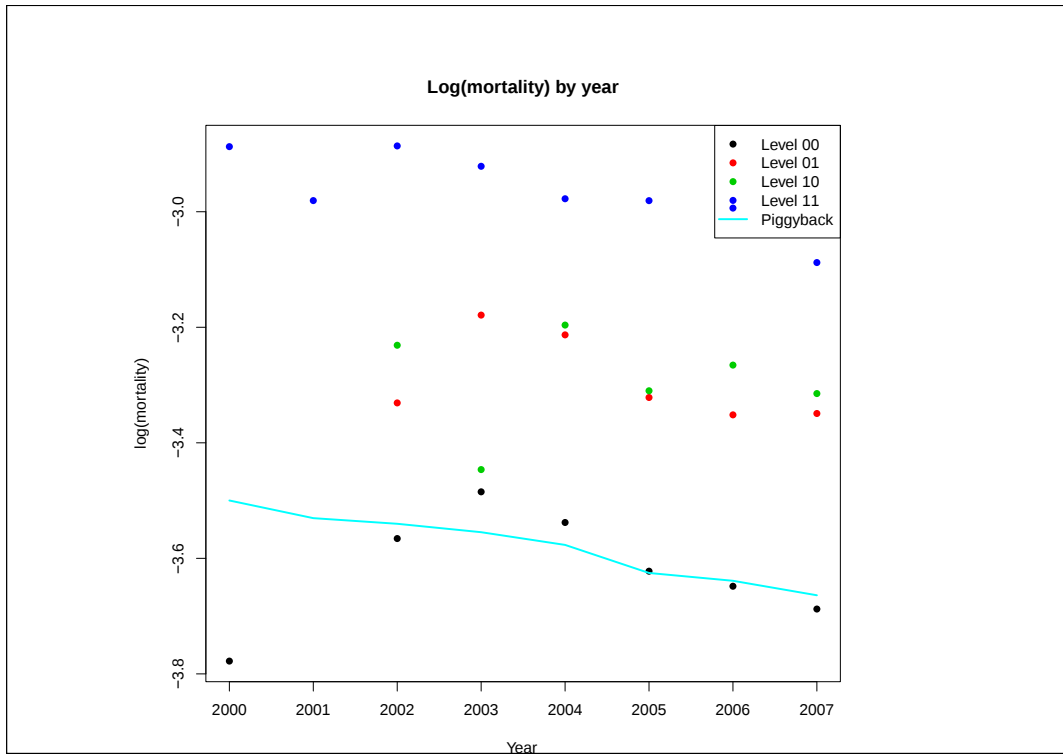
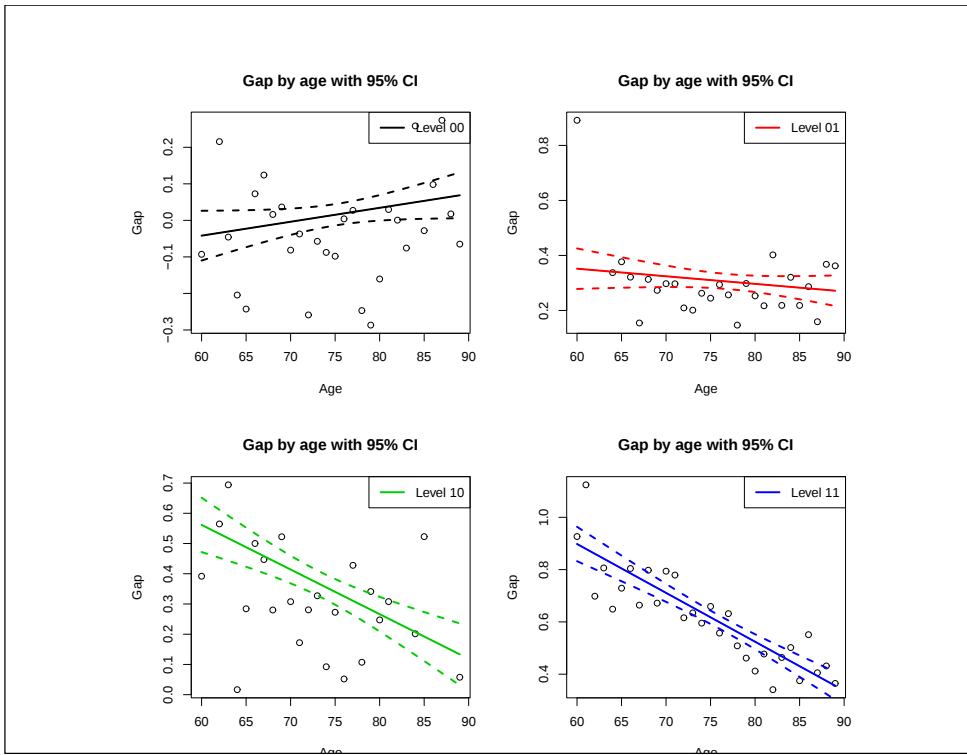
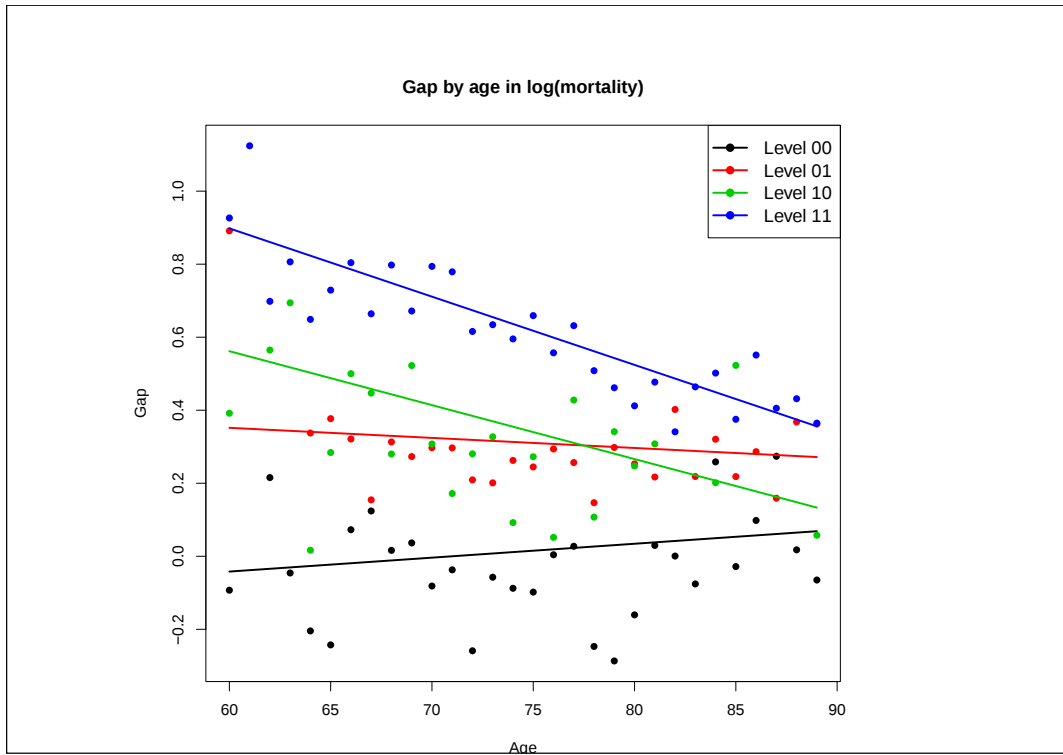


Piggyback forecast

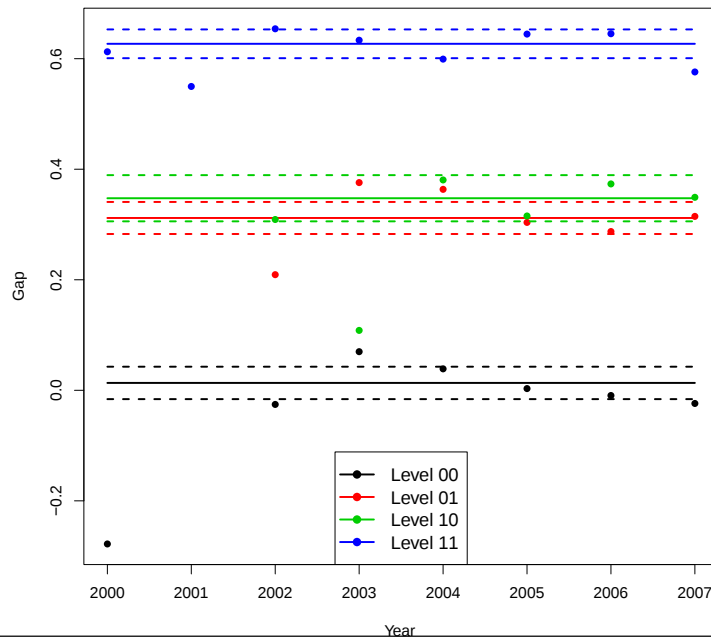
$$\log \hat{\mu}_{ij} = \hat{\alpha}_i + \hat{\beta}_i \hat{\kappa}_j + \hat{a}_0 + \hat{a}_1 x_i$$

$$60 \leq i \leq 89, 2000 \leq j \leq 2048$$

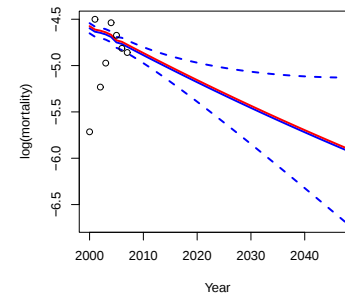




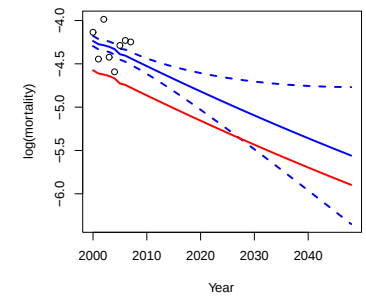
Gap by year in log(mortality) with 95% CI



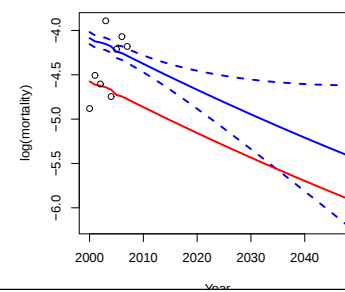
Forecast: age 65, Level 00



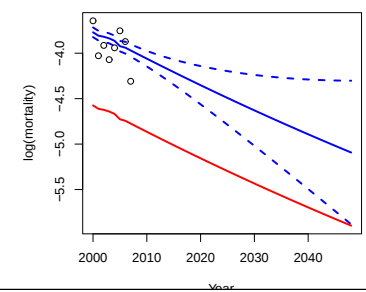
Forecast: age 65, Level 01



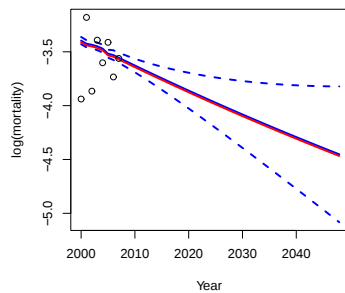
Forecast: age 65, Level 10



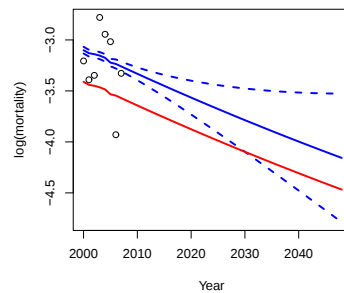
Forecast: age 65, Level 11



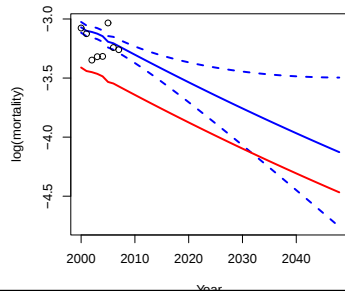
Forecast: age 75, Level 00



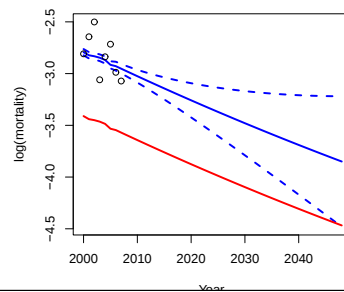
Forecast: age 75, Level 01



Forecast: age 75, Level 10



Forecast: age 75, Level 11



Conclusions

Piggyback models allow the actuary

- To adjust forecasts based on standard data sets (CMI, UK population, etc) for basis risk.
- To make forecasts with CIs with very limited data.

Input requirements

- Mean and standard error sheets from CMI, UK,... forecast.
- Company data by age and year split by relevant factors
 - ★ social class, postcode, etc.

Output format

- Company mean and standard error sheets split by input factors
 - ★ suitable for actuarial tasks: stress testing, valuation, pricing, reserving, etc.

References

- Delwarde, Denuit & Eilers (2007) Statistical Modelling, 7, 29-48.
- Lee & Carter (1992) Journal of the American Statistical Association, 87, 659-671.
- IDC's web page: talks and papers
www.ma.hw.ac.uk/~iain/