

Acknowledging uncertainty in longevity

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Uncertainty in Mortality Forecasting

- Basis risk
- Model risk
- Parameter risk
- Stochastic risk

Basis Risk

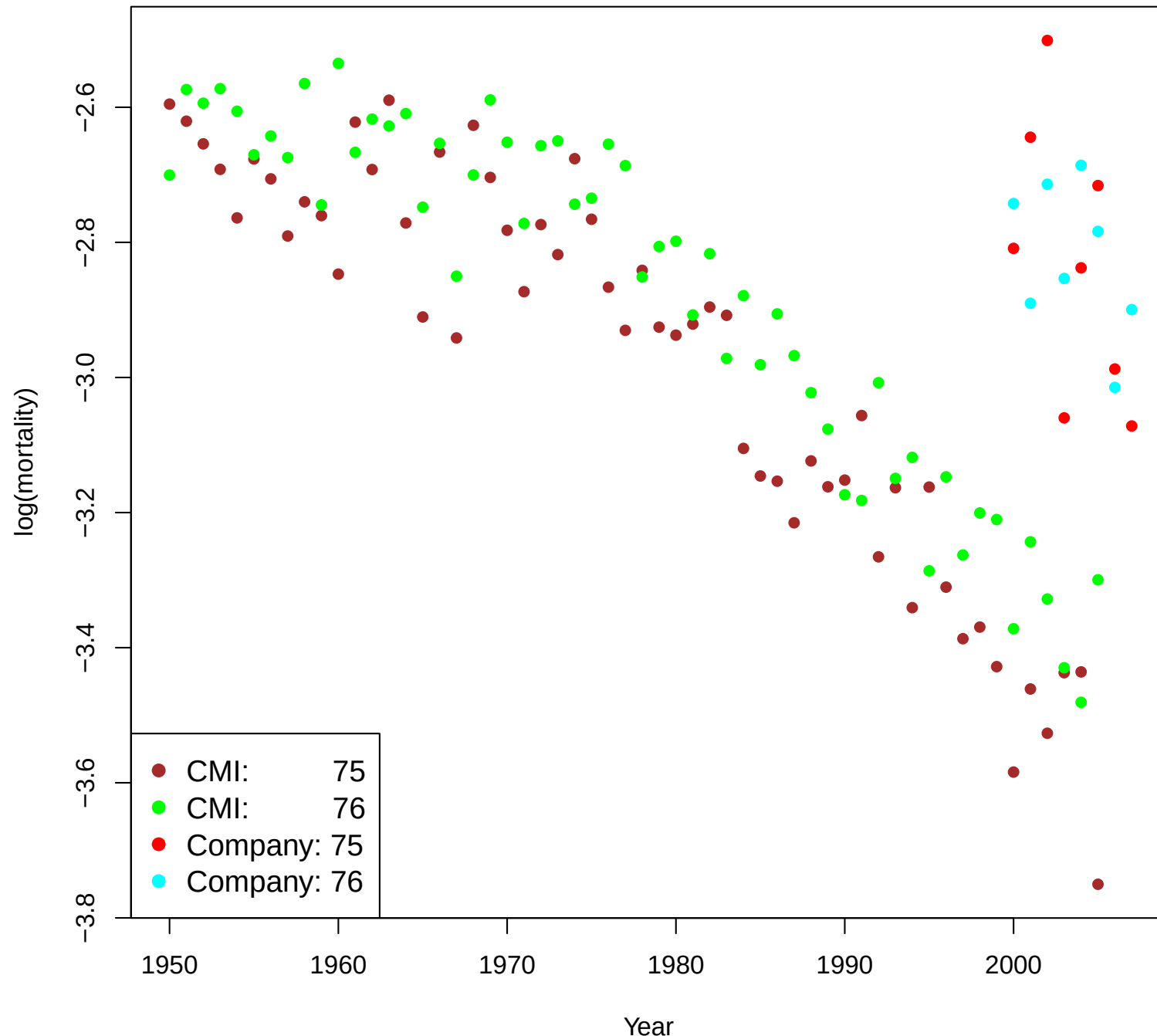
- Portfolio mortality v Reference mortality
- Mortality by Amounts v Mortality by Lives

The **Piggyback Model** adjusts a given forecast wrt relevant data.

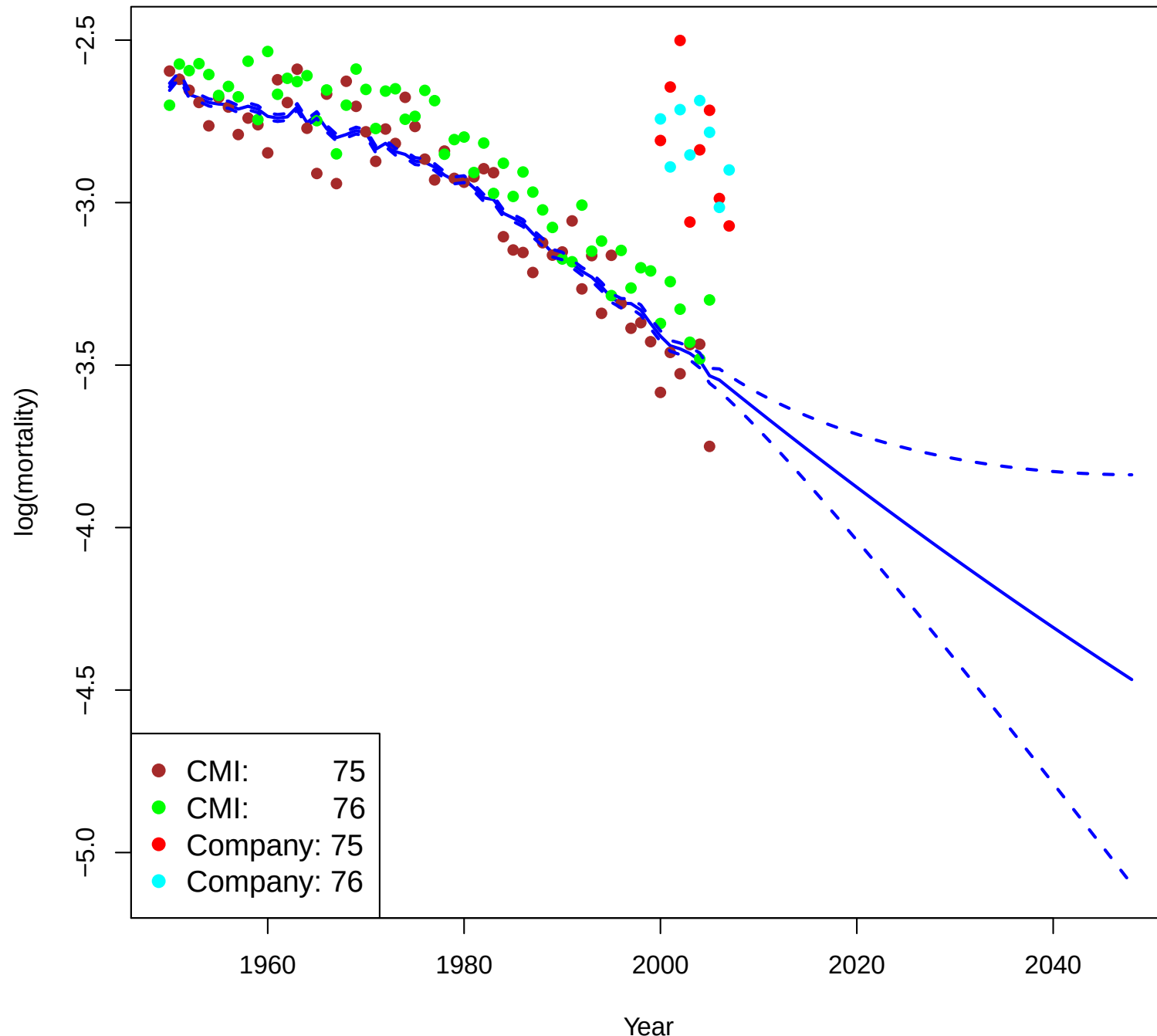
Data splitting

- 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

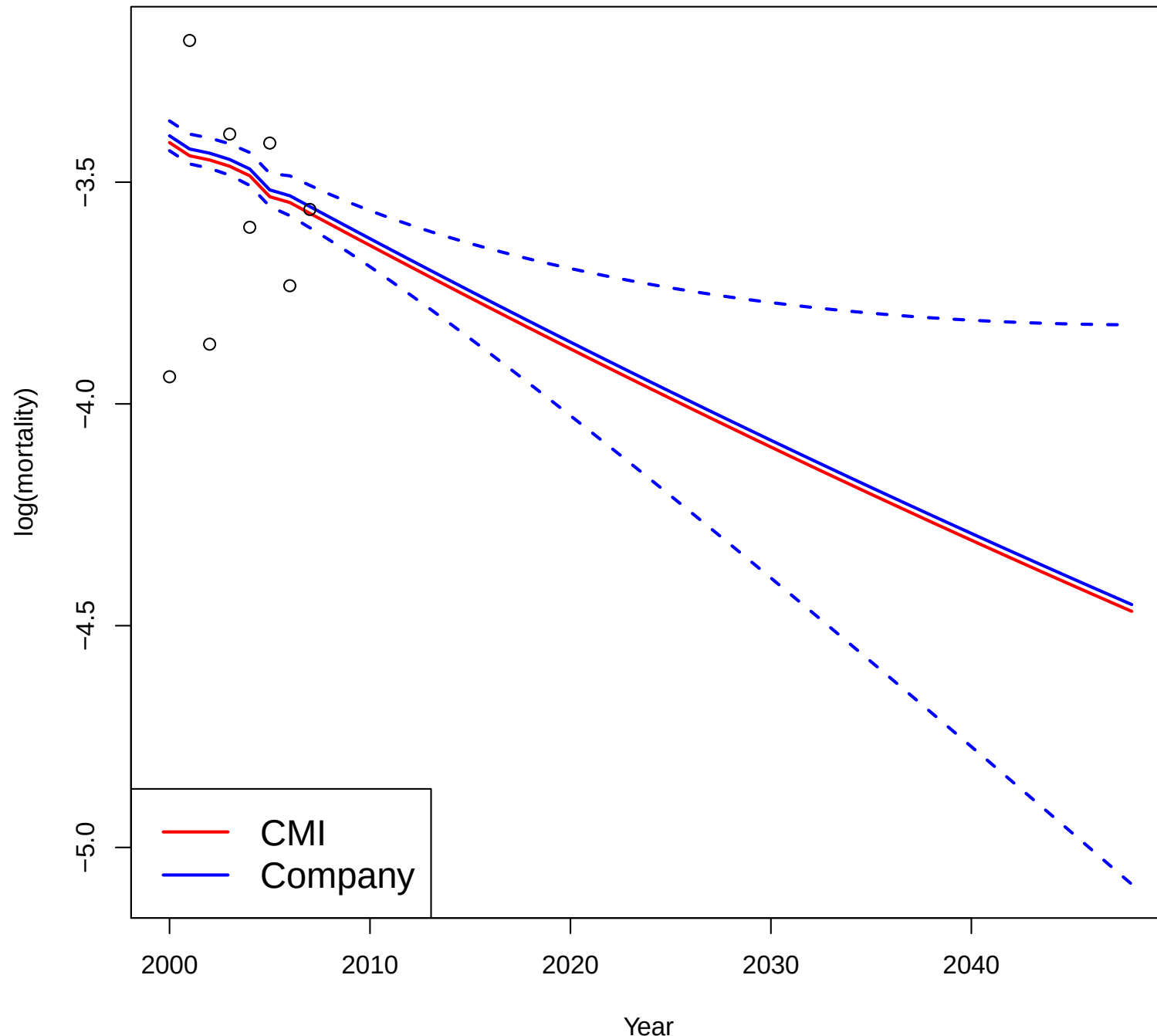
CMI assured lives and company pensioner mortality



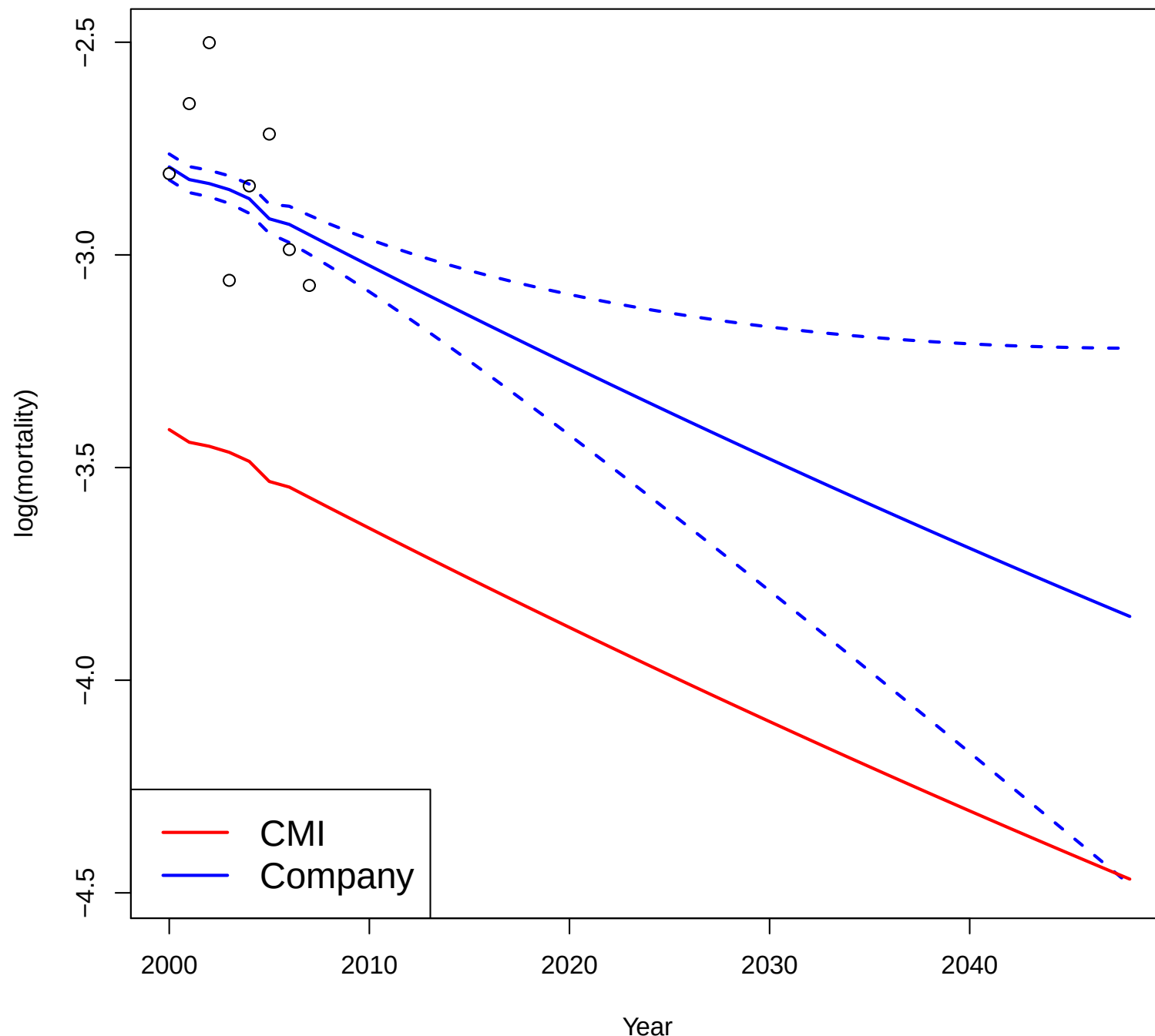
CMI forecast to 2048 with 95% CI for age 75



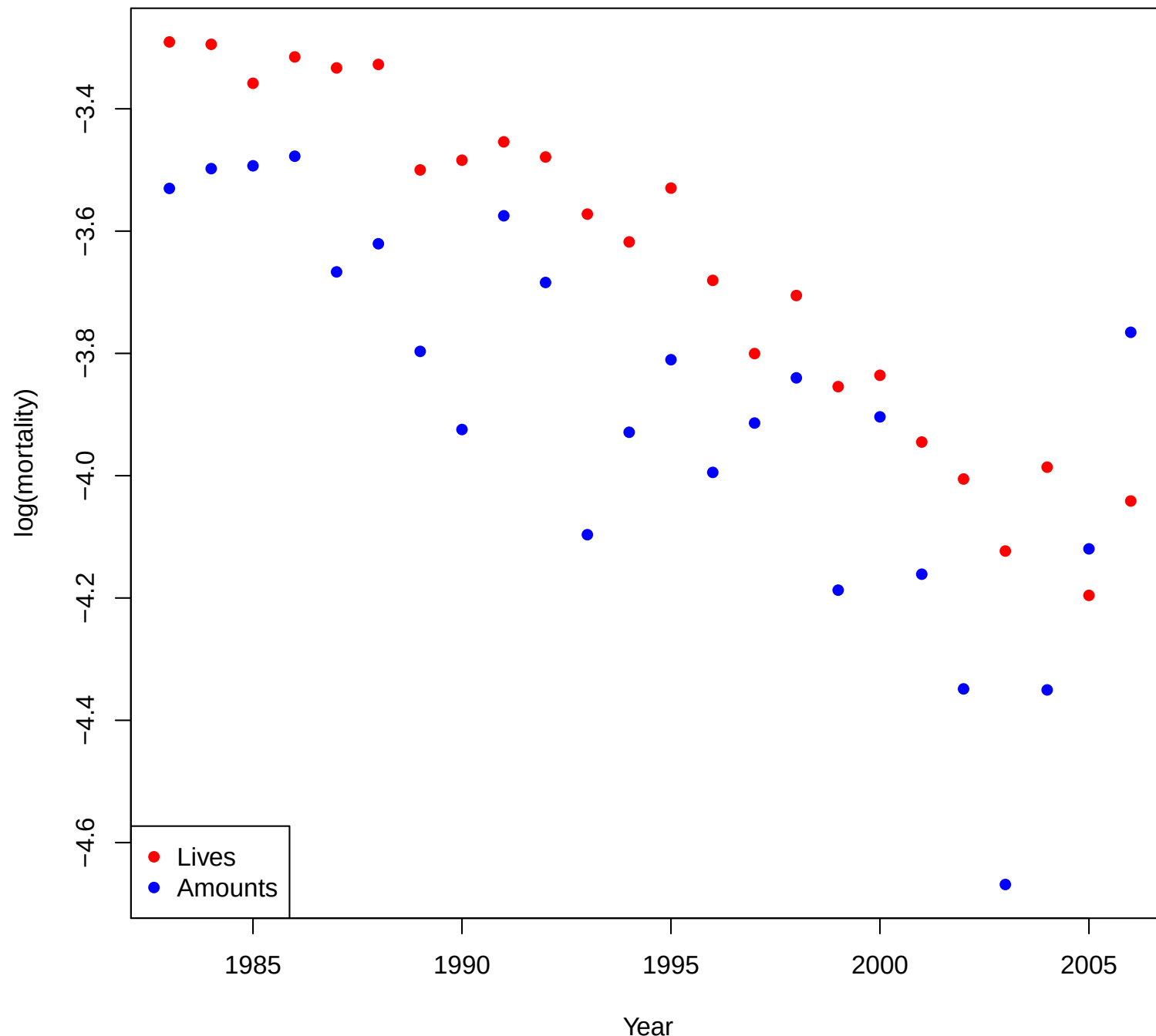
Forecast: age 75, Status: High, Pension: Large



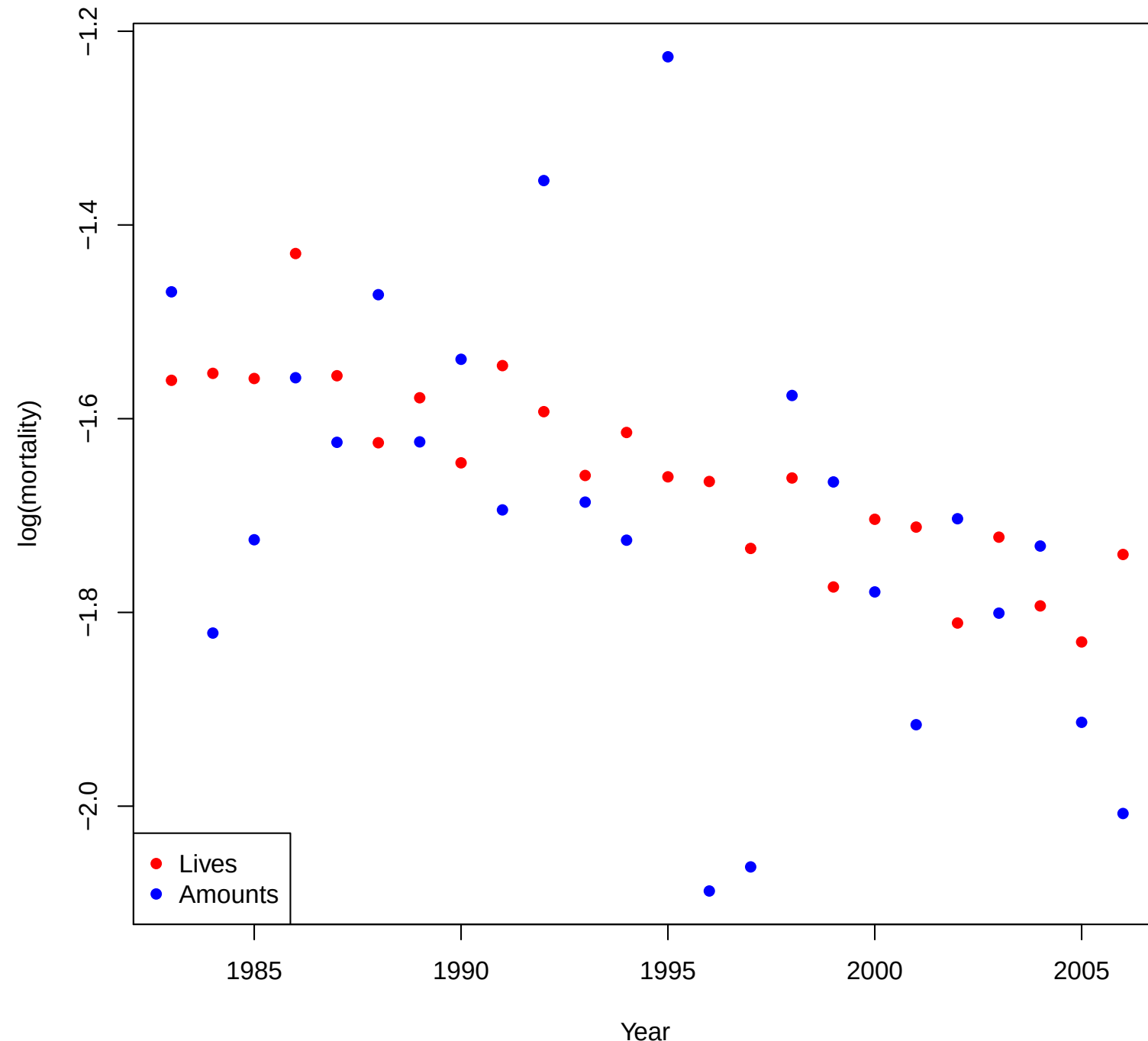
Forecast: age 75, Status: Low, Pension: Small



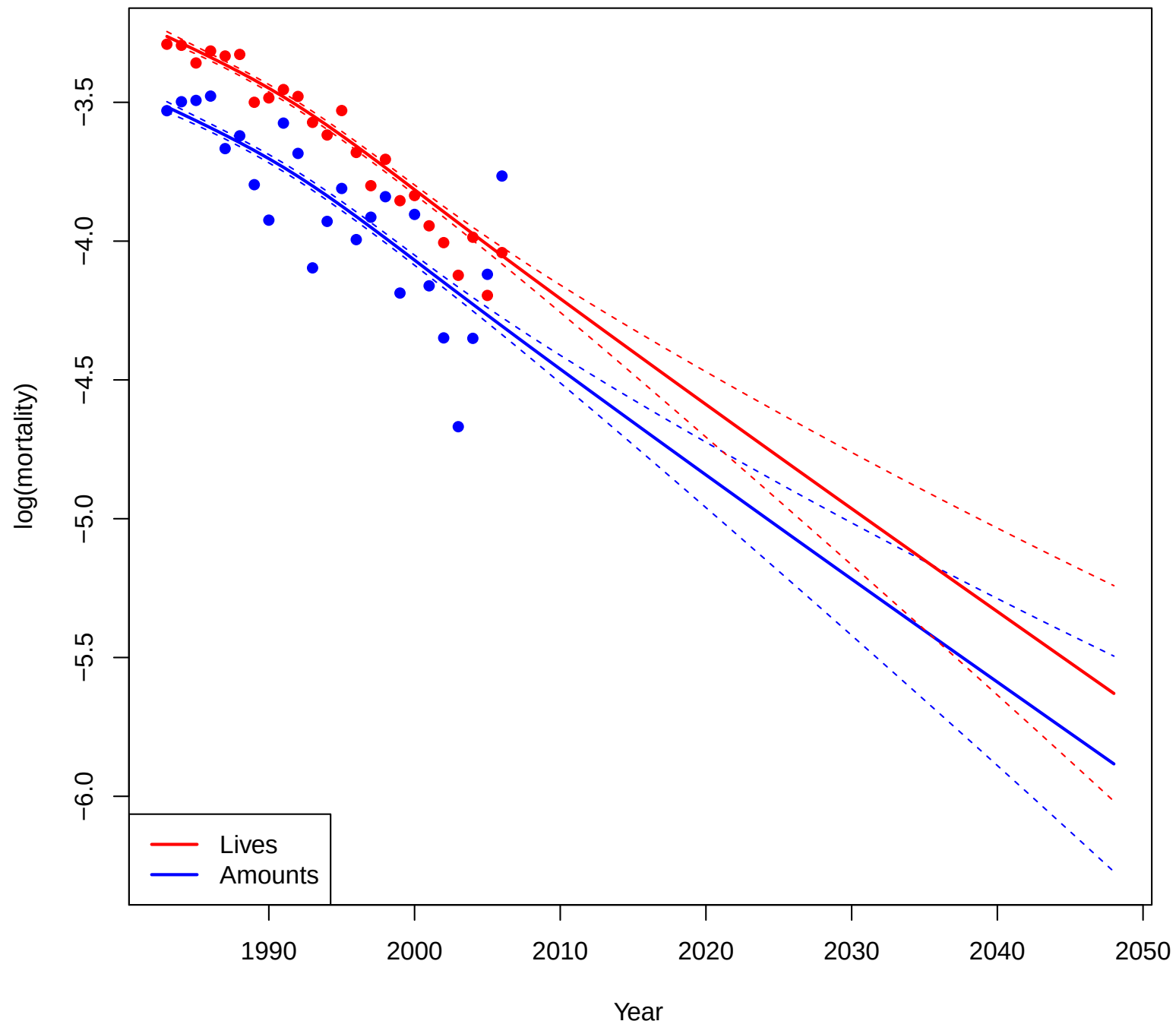
CMI pensioner mortality by lives and amounts: age 70



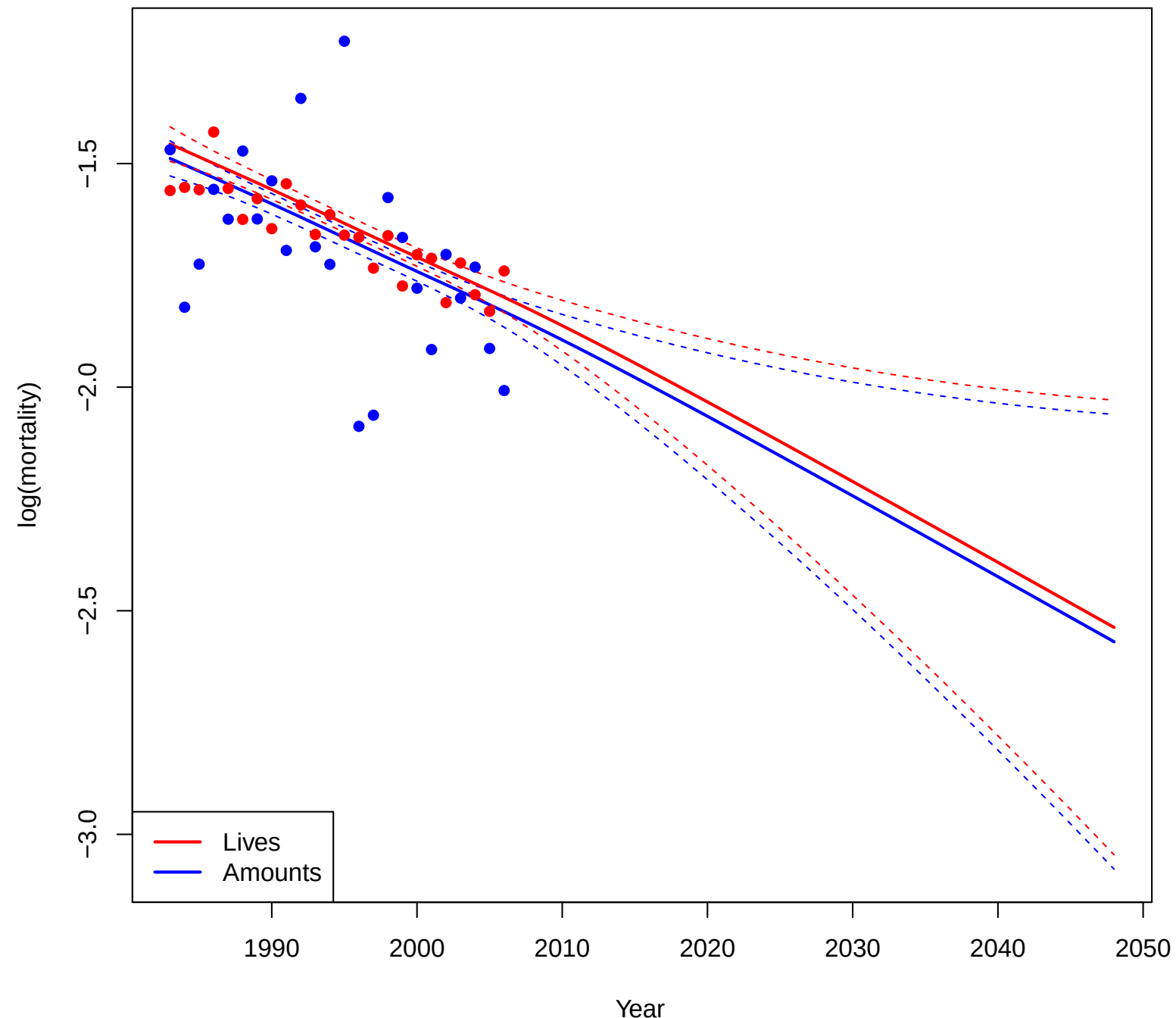
CMI pensioner mortality by lives and amounts: age 90



CMI pensioner mortality by lives and amounts: age 70



CMI pensioner mortality by lives and amounts: age 90

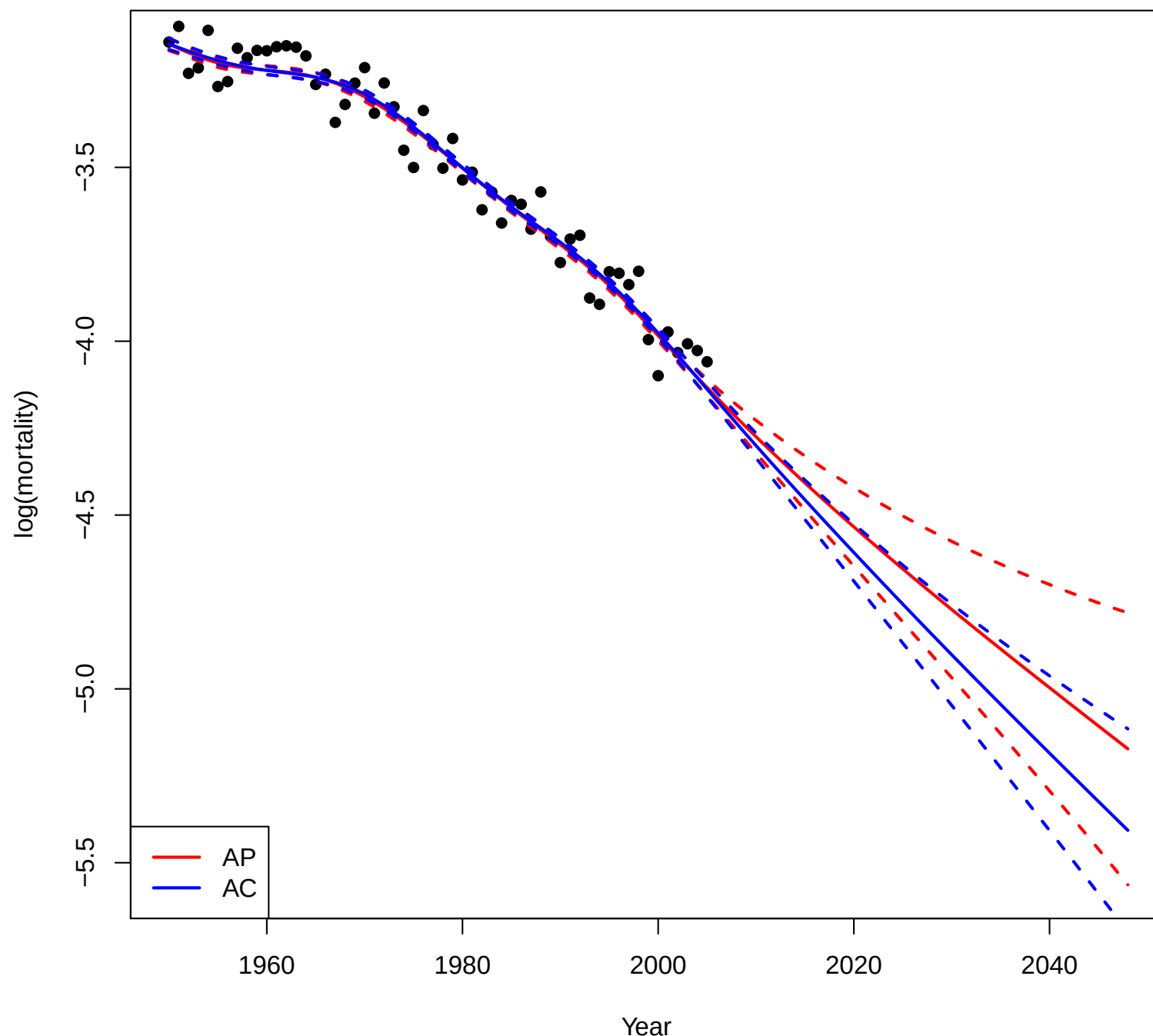


Model Risk

Age-Period v Age-Cohort 2-d P-spline models

- 2-d P-spline model fits a general 2-dimensional surface
- Forecasting is with penalties in
 - Age and year of death (period), or
 - Age and year of birth (cohort)

AP and AC forecasts for age 70



Parameter and stochastic error

Lee-Carter model: forecast: random walk with drift

- Parameter error: estimate of the drift parameter
- Stochastic error: estimate of the volatility (of the drift)

Lee-Carter models

Lee-Carter (1992)

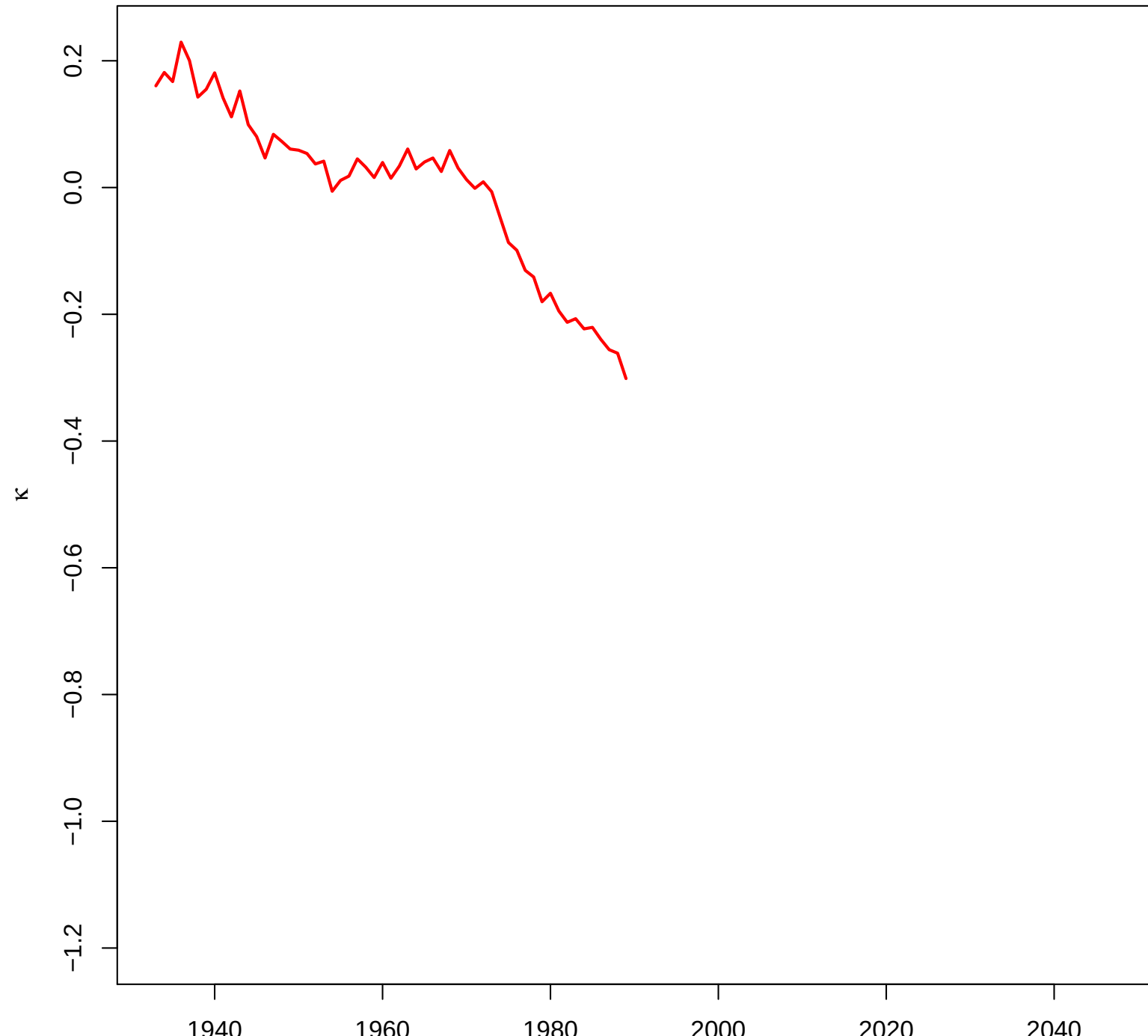
$$\log \mu_{ij} = \alpha_i + \beta_i \kappa_j,$$

α_i : average mortality by age

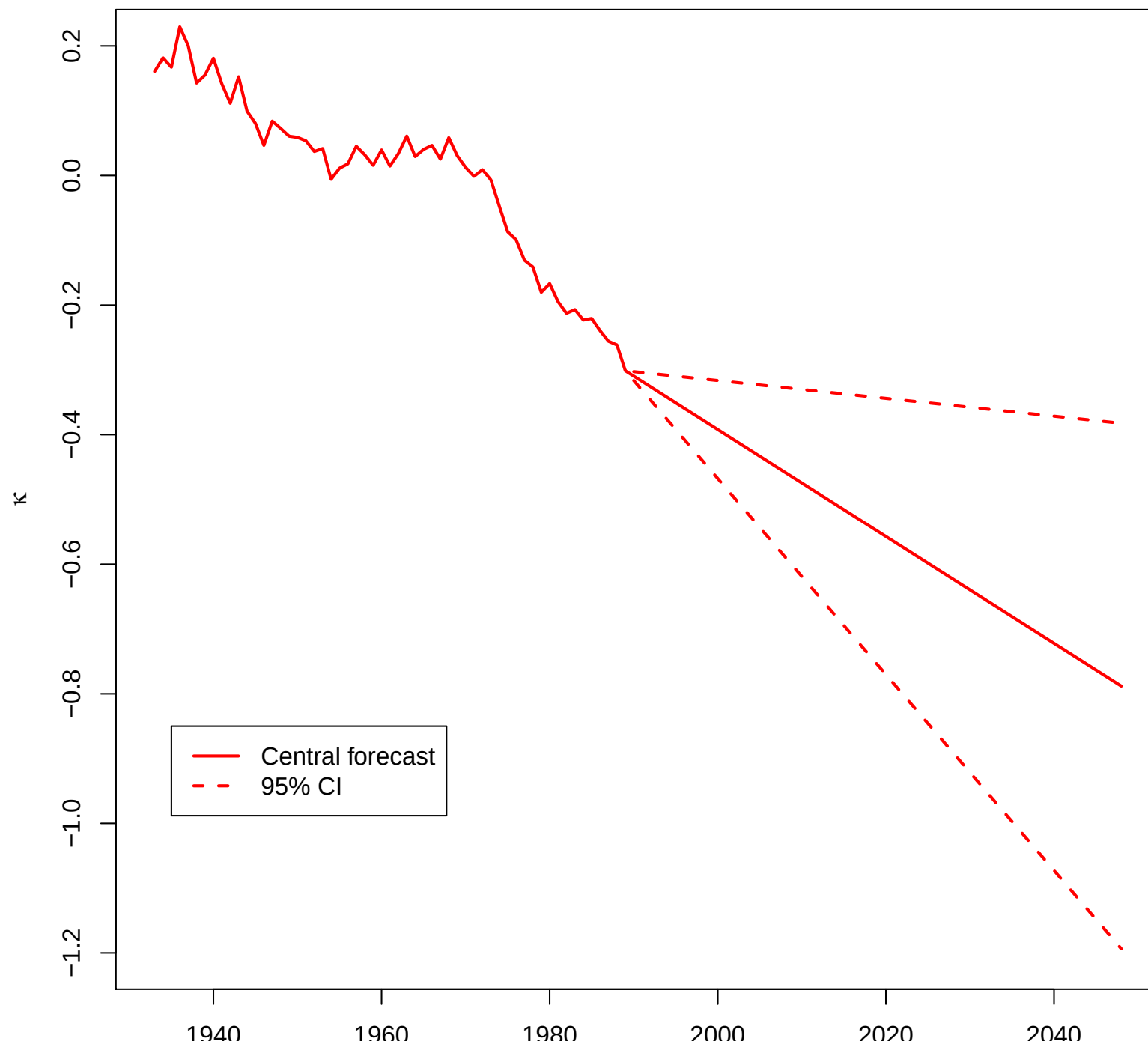
κ_j : time index

β_i : modulates time index for each age

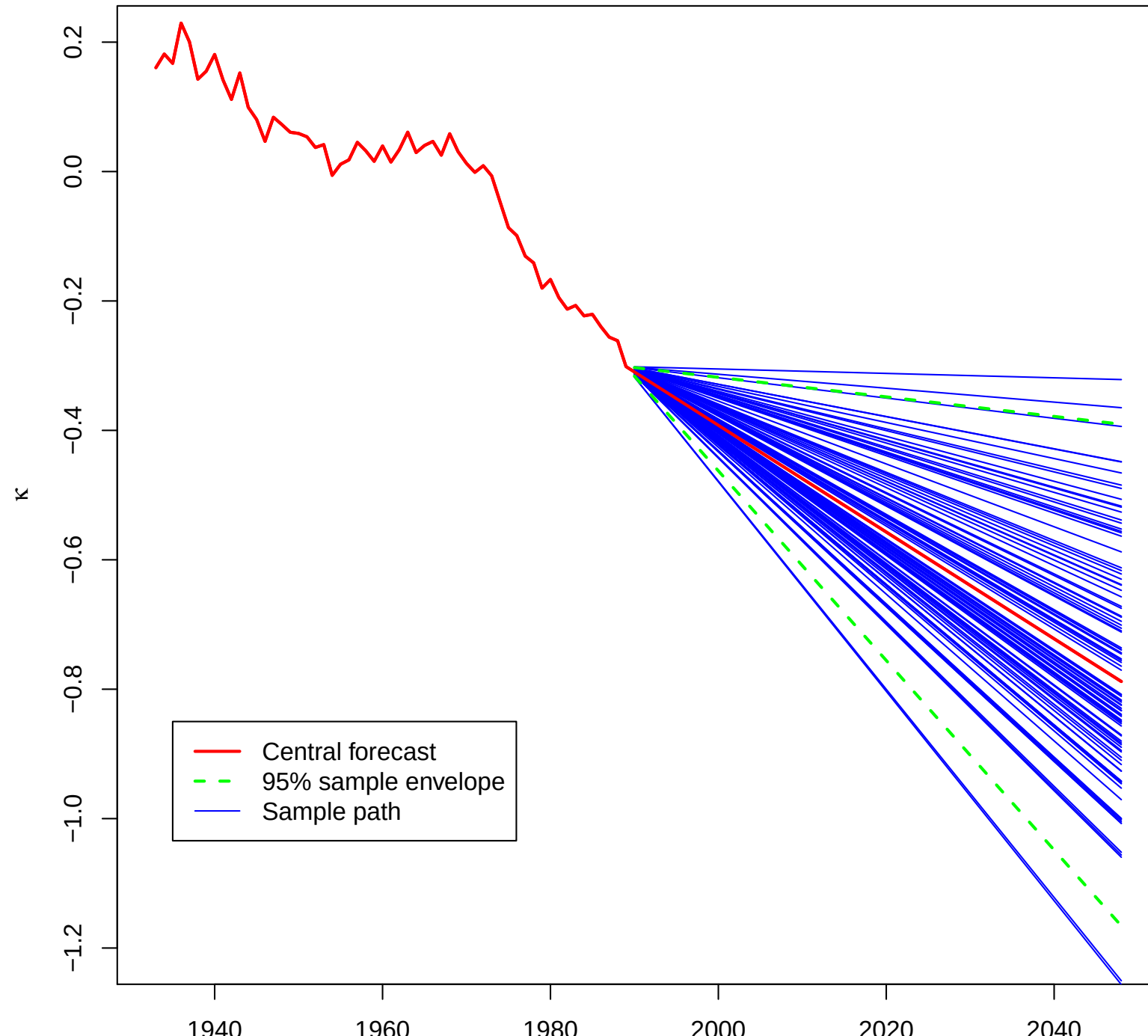
US data, 1933–1989, ages 60–90, fitted κ



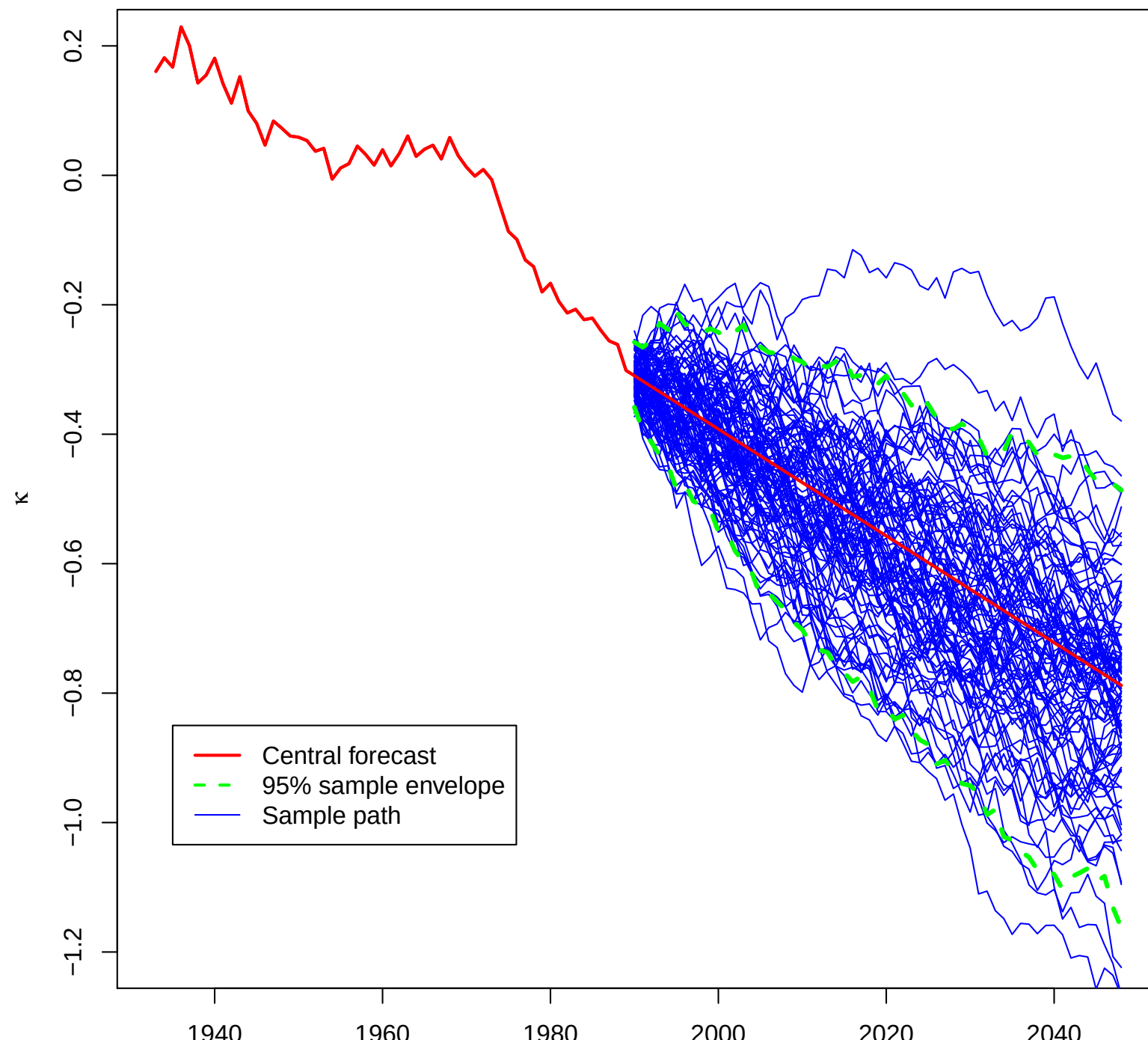
Observed κ with random walk with drift forecast



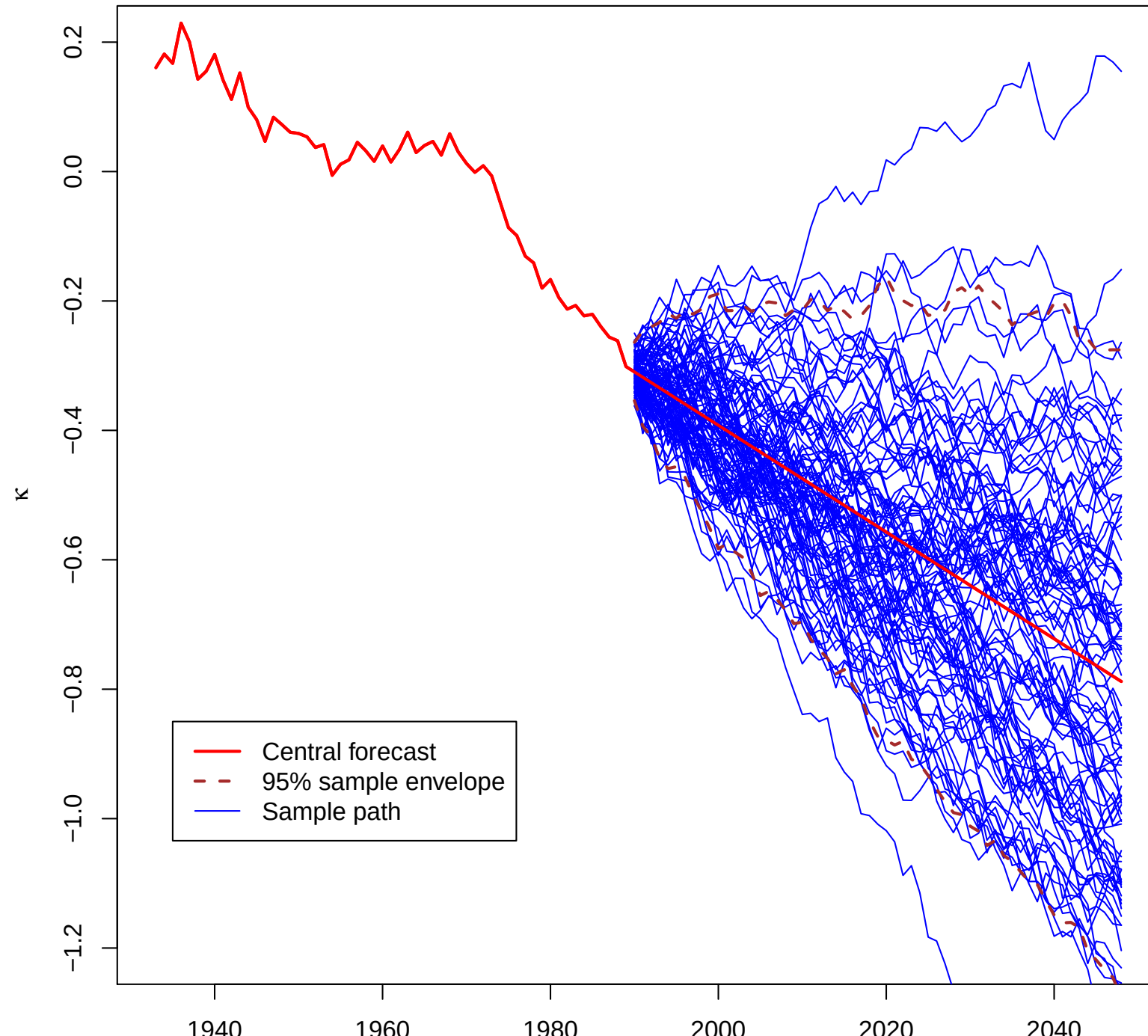
Observed κ : forecast with parameter error



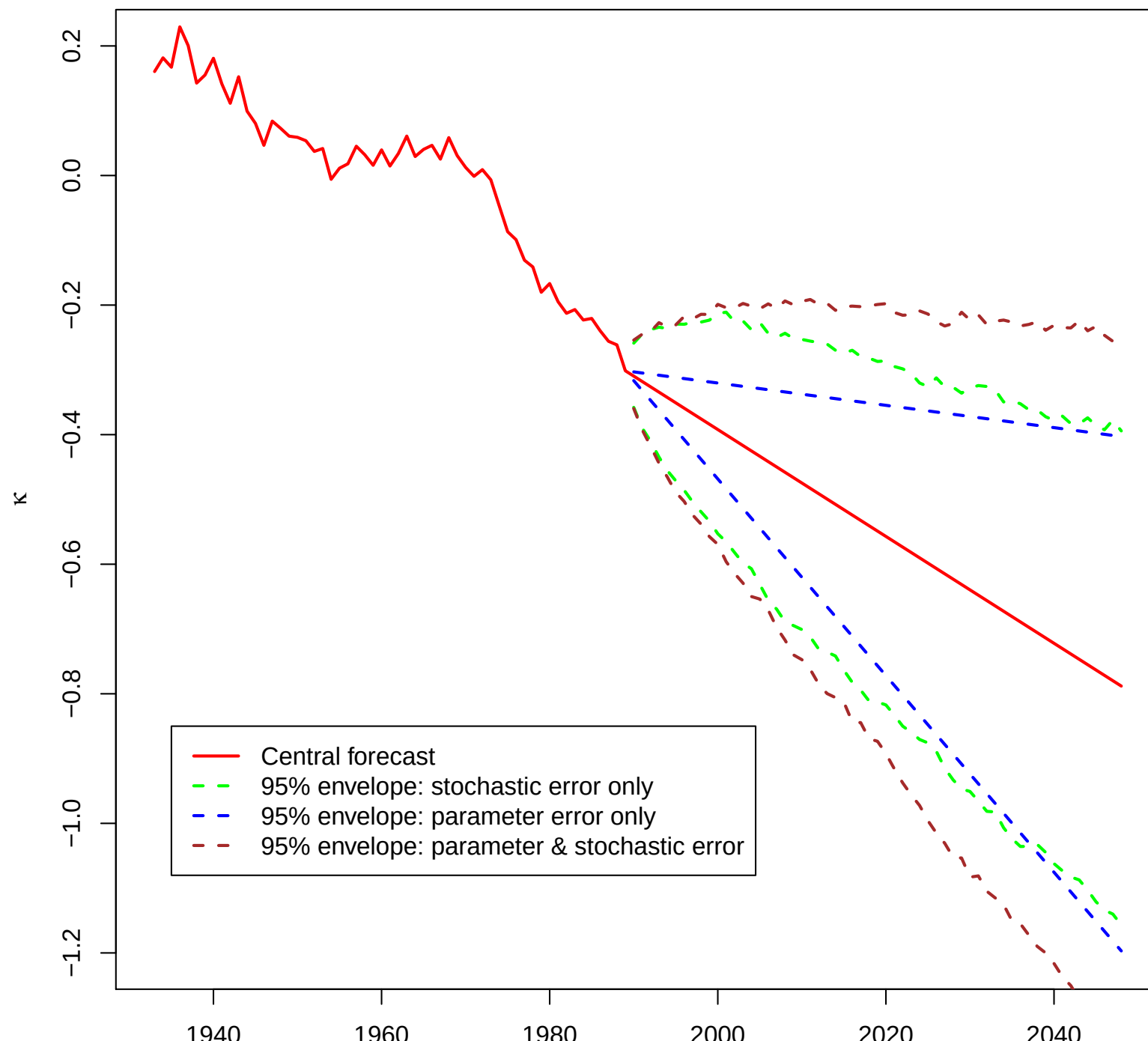
Observed κ : forecast with stochastic error



Observed κ : forecast with stochastic & parameter error



Observed κ with central forecast & various 95% CIs



Conclusions

Dealing with Longevity Risk

- Basis risk: use piggyback models
- Model risk: use multiple models
- Parameter & stochastic risk: use sample paths

References

- 2-d P-spline models
 - Richards, Kirkby & Currie (2006). British Actuarial Journal, 5-61.
- Lee-Carter models and model risk
 - Richards & Currie (2009). British Actuarial Journal
- Basis risk (piggyback models)
 - www.longevity.co.uk/site/informationmatrix/...piggybackmodelsorforecastingwithlimitedportfoliodata.html
Blog entry on Longevity website, September 2009
 - www.longevity.co.uk/site/informationmatrix/...everythingcountsinlargeamounts.html
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- Stochastic & parameter error
 - www.longevity.co.uk/site/informationmatrix/...volatilityv.trendrisk.html
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