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Update on the latest work of the CMI Andrew Gaches (Edinburgh, 8 April) Nigel Bodie (London, 15 April)	
Agenda  CMI library of mortality projections Benchmark scenarios? CMI analyses by cause of death SAPS	
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CMI library of mortality projections	

## Background to the CMI library of mortality projections

- CMI recognised some of its research was inaccessible to many actuaries
- Task Force formed that developed the library
- Draft library published alongside Working Paper 27 in July 2007
- Consultation meetings held in London & Edinburgh
- Version 1.0 of the library + user guide published alongside Working Paper 30 in November 2007
- Intended to collate variety of projections and standardise usage
- ... but the "library" was NOT intended to offer guidance on choice of projection

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The "library" of Mortality Projections

Version 1.0 of "library" of projections includes:

- Existing projections:
  - "92" Series
  - Cohort Projections
  - ONS 2004-based population projections
  - ONS 2006-based population projections
- Variations on existing projections in current use:
  - Imposing a minimum improvement on a Cohort Projection
  - Using a percentage of a Cohort Projection
- Examples of P-spline and Lee-Carter projections

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### The structure of the "library"

- 55 "projections" in version 1.0 of the library
- Each projection can be combined with any base table
- Each sheet contains data:
  - From age 20 to 120
  - From calendar year 1992 (or later) to 2100
- Each cell is the cumulative reduction factor:

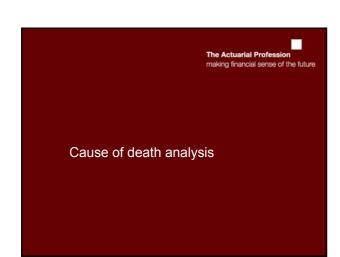
 $RF(x,t) = q_{x,t} / q_{x,0}$ 

 Some "projections" include smoothed actual improvements between 1992 and 2005

# Future Updates No set times, updates for: New data Intuitive scenarios New methodologies Indicative criteria in User Guide ...new projections should be: A worthwhile addition to the current library Publicly available Clearly described and documented 'Road-tested' on different datasets and for different time-periods; and Adequately exposed to the Actuarial Profession for discussion

# Task Force has completed its work and disbanded ... ... but library is envisaged to be a living document New "Library Management Group" now being established: Envisage a small nucleus of members Representation from CMI Life Office and SAPS Mortality Committees May supplement for specific exercises, e.g. reviewing a new methodology

Projections - what happens next?



# Cause of death analysis: background Historically, the CMI collected cause of death from life

- insurers (paper death certificates)

   Most recent report covered 1987-1994 in CMIR 20
- Investigation stopped due to the reducing numbers of certificates being supplied
- Life office mortality data has been collected in aggregated form - no individual death records

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- Life office mortality data is now being collected in individual record form; so we know date of birth, gender, date of death, etc
- SAPS data has similar fields...
- ONS also collect individual death data including name, date of birth, gender, date of death and cause of death
- So can we match the two?

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### Cause of death analysis: benefits

### Possible benefits:

- Data contributors could receive information on the split of deaths by cause for their office/scheme
- Data contributors can benchmark against the combined experience
- Insights into
  - effectiveness of underwriting
  - socio-economic profile
  - cause of death by smoking status
  - cause of death by early/normal retirement
  - changes in mortality over time by cause

### Cause of death analysis:

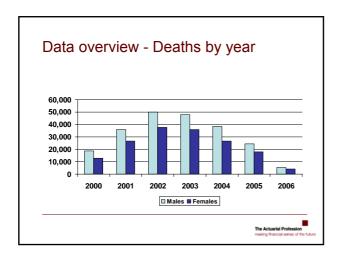
- Trial exercise undertaken in 2007:
  - 1000 records containing date of birth, gender, date of death and postcode (if known)
  - 532 corresponded to a unique ONS record on date of birth, gender, date of death
  - 73% for life office but only 30% for SAPS (scheme match-rate varied from 8% to 90%+)
- A number of areas to be considered:
  - How to improve the match-rate
  - Obtain clarification from ONS on what details on cause of death we would receive
  - Cost of regular full-scale exercises?
- ONS resource constraints delaying further progress

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### Background

- Self Administered Pension Schemes
- Earlier working papers
- Working Paper 32



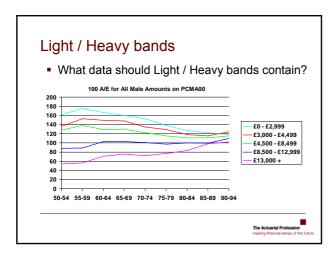
### WP32 proposed graduations

Data Type	Light /	Lives		Amounts	
	Heavy	Female	Male	Female	Male
Pensioners	-	SPFL03	SPML03	SPFA03	SPMA03
(excluding	Light			SPFA03Light	SPMA03Light
dependants)	Heavy			SPFA03Heavy	SPMA03Heavy
Normal health pensioners	-			SNFA03	SNMA03
	Light			SNFA03Light	SNMA03Light
	Heavy			SNFA03Heavy	SNMA03Heavy
III-health pensioners	-			SIFA03	SIMA03
Dependants	-	SWL03		SWA03	
	Light			SWA03Light	
	Heavy			SWA03Heavy	

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### Final graduations (tables and names)

Data Type	Light /	Lives		Amounts	
	Heavy	Female	Male	Female	Male
Pensioners (excluding dependants)	-	S1PFL	S1PML	S1PFA	S1PMA
	Light			S1PFA_L	S1PMA_L
	Heavy			S1PFA_H	S1PMA_H
Normal health pensioners	-			S1NFA	S1NMA
	Light			S1NFA_L	S1NMA_L
	Heavy			S1NFA_H	S1NMA_H
III-health pensioners	-			S1IFA	S1IMA
Dependants	-	S1DFL		S1DFA	
	Light			S1DFA_L	
	Heavy			S1DFA_H	



### Technical amendments

- 1. Discrepancy in age definition (half year) will reduce  $\boldsymbol{q}_x$  and  $\boldsymbol{\mu}_x$
- 2. Move from initial exposed to risk (multiple approaches possible for calendar year investigations) to central exposed to risk may reduce  $q_x$  and  $\mu_x$  particularly at higher ages

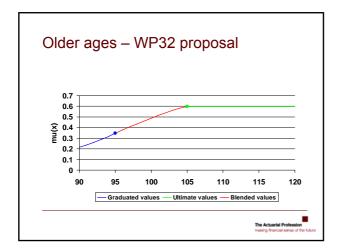
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### Lower ages

- Extend which tables to, say, 20?
  All
- Should "All Pensioner" table stop at 50? No
- Would 16 or 17 be preferable to 20?
- Are the proposed extensions suitable? Yes
- Committee considering "All Pensioner" extension

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Yes



### Older ages

- Most responses indicated general support...
- ...but review of exposed to risk affects older ages most...
- ...so comments will be reviewed in light of those revisions...
- ...and approach may be modified