



Mortality – Where we are and where we're going

Annual Pensions Convention
7 June 2007

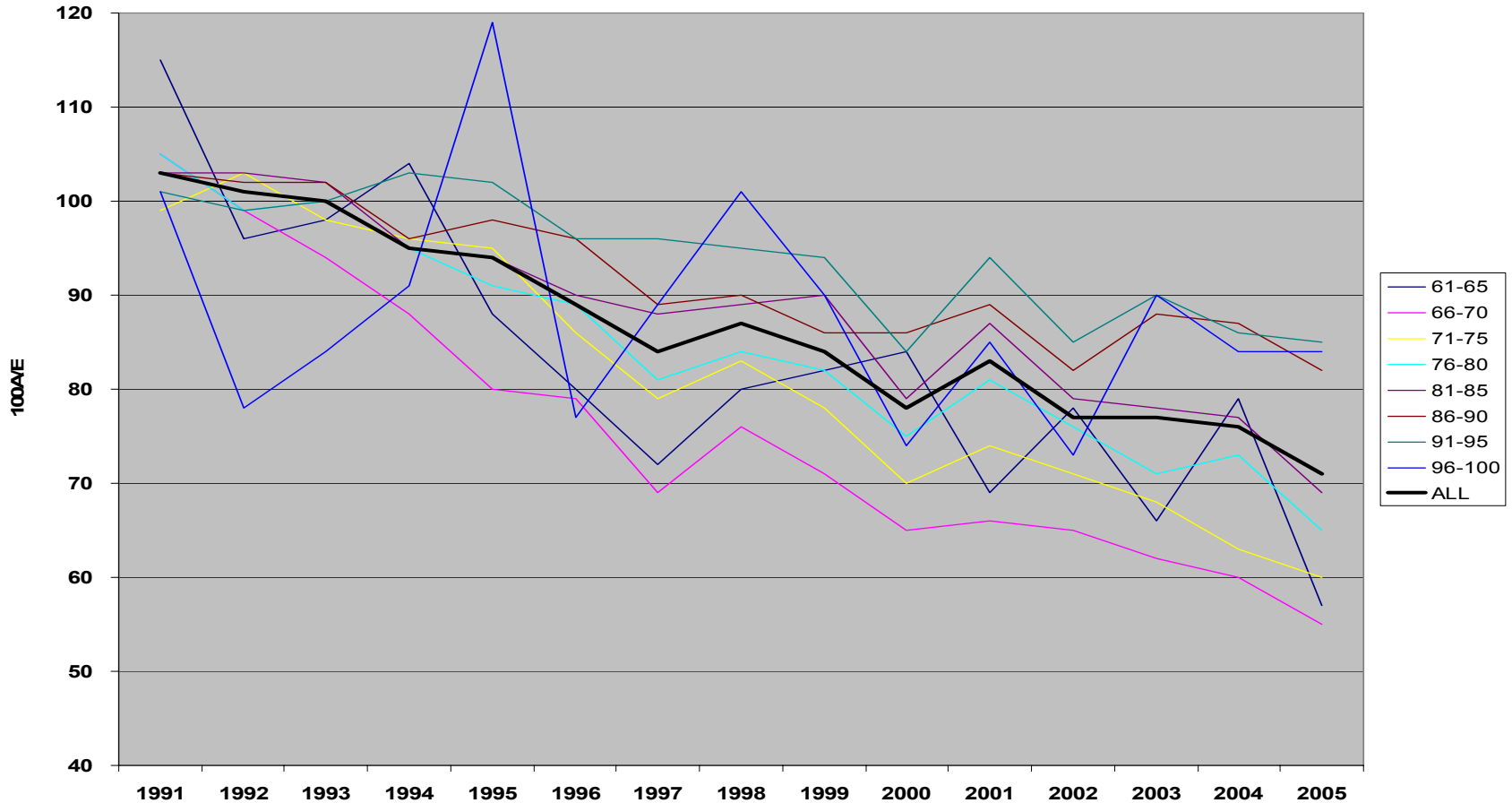
Dave Grimshaw
Secretary, CMI

Mortality: Where we are & where we're going

- “00” Series tables
- The CMI SAPS investigation
- Mortality Projections
 - Recent CMI research
 - The “library” of projections
- Mortality improvements – where next?

“00” Series

Male "Normal" Life Office Pensioners, Lives, E=PML92 (no projection)



“00” Series - Chronology

- WP8 (May 2004) – initial findings
- WP12 (Apr 2005) – assured lives proposals
- WP16 (Sep 2005) – annuitant/pensioner proposals
- WP21/22 (Jul 2006) – final tables, adopted 1 Sep 2006
- WP26 (Apr 2007) – Early/Combined pensioner extensions to young ages

“00” Series base tables

- AM00 & AF00, 2 year select) Combined, Smoker
- TM00 & TF00, 5 year select) & non-smoker
- PMA, PML, PFA, PFL
 - Normal, Early, Combined
- PPM,PPF (new, lives only)
 - Vested, Deferred, Combined
- IML, IFL (No amounts this time, funny data)
- WA, WL
- RM, RF (lives only, as before)
 - Vested, Deferred (new), Combined (new)

Extension of Pensioner tables to younger ages

- Draft “00” Series rates for pensioners started at age 50
 - Low data volumes at the younger ages
 - Tables were a good fit to data for ages 51-65
- Feedback - need for rates to be extended down to younger ages.
- Final “00” Series tables for Normal retirements started at age 20
 - Based on blend to assured lives mortality at young ages
 - Amended rates ages 51-65 – no longer fit data
- “00” Series rates for Early and Combined retirements still commenced at 50
- Working Paper 26 suggests possible extensions down to age 20
 - Other approaches may also be equally appropriate
 - The CMI is not seeking approval for these rates from the Profession

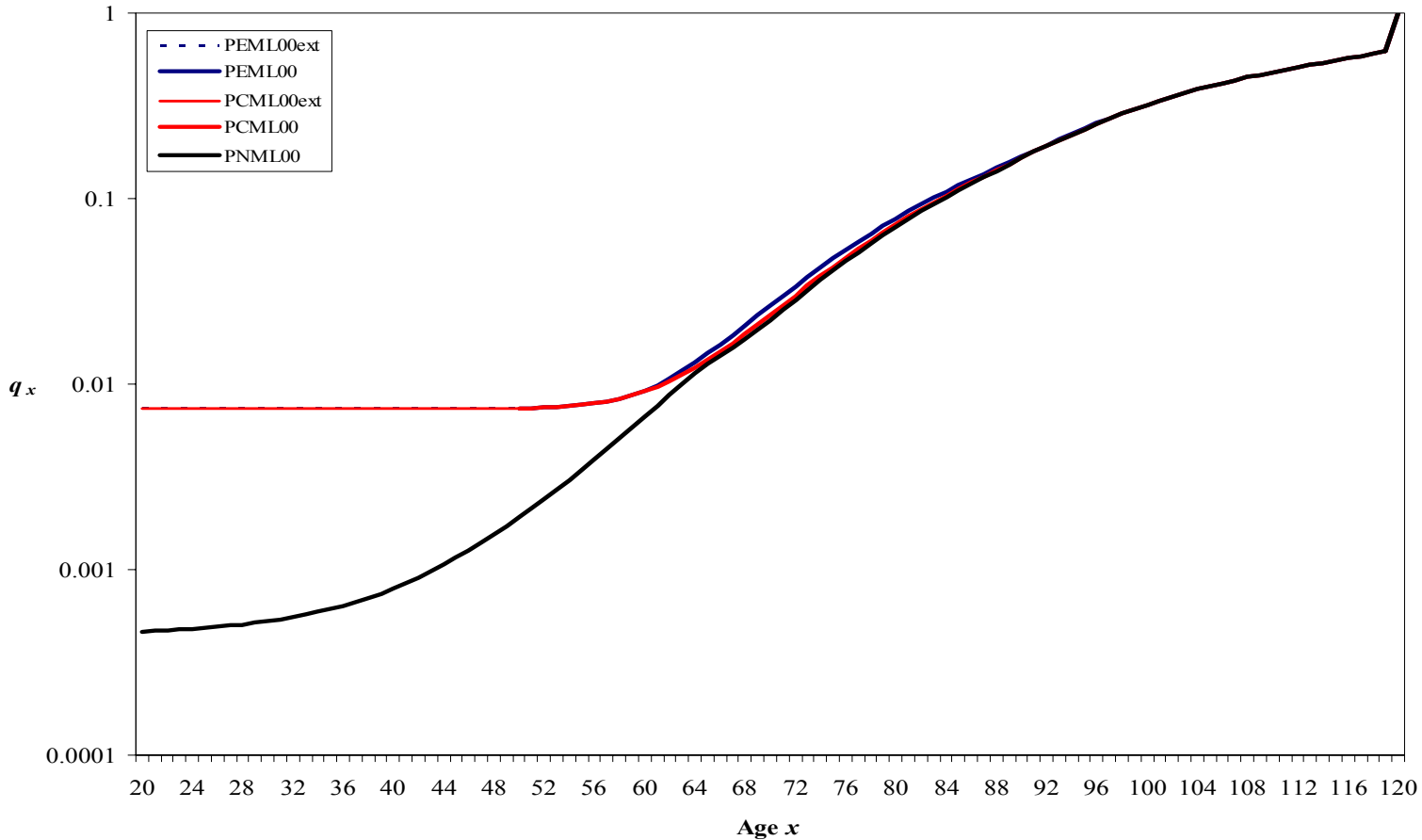
Extension of Pensioner tables: low data volumes

	Normals		Earlies	
Ages	Actual Deaths	Expected Deaths	Actual Deaths	Expected Deaths
21-50	36	5	55	44
51-100	53,450	53,517	20,181	20,243

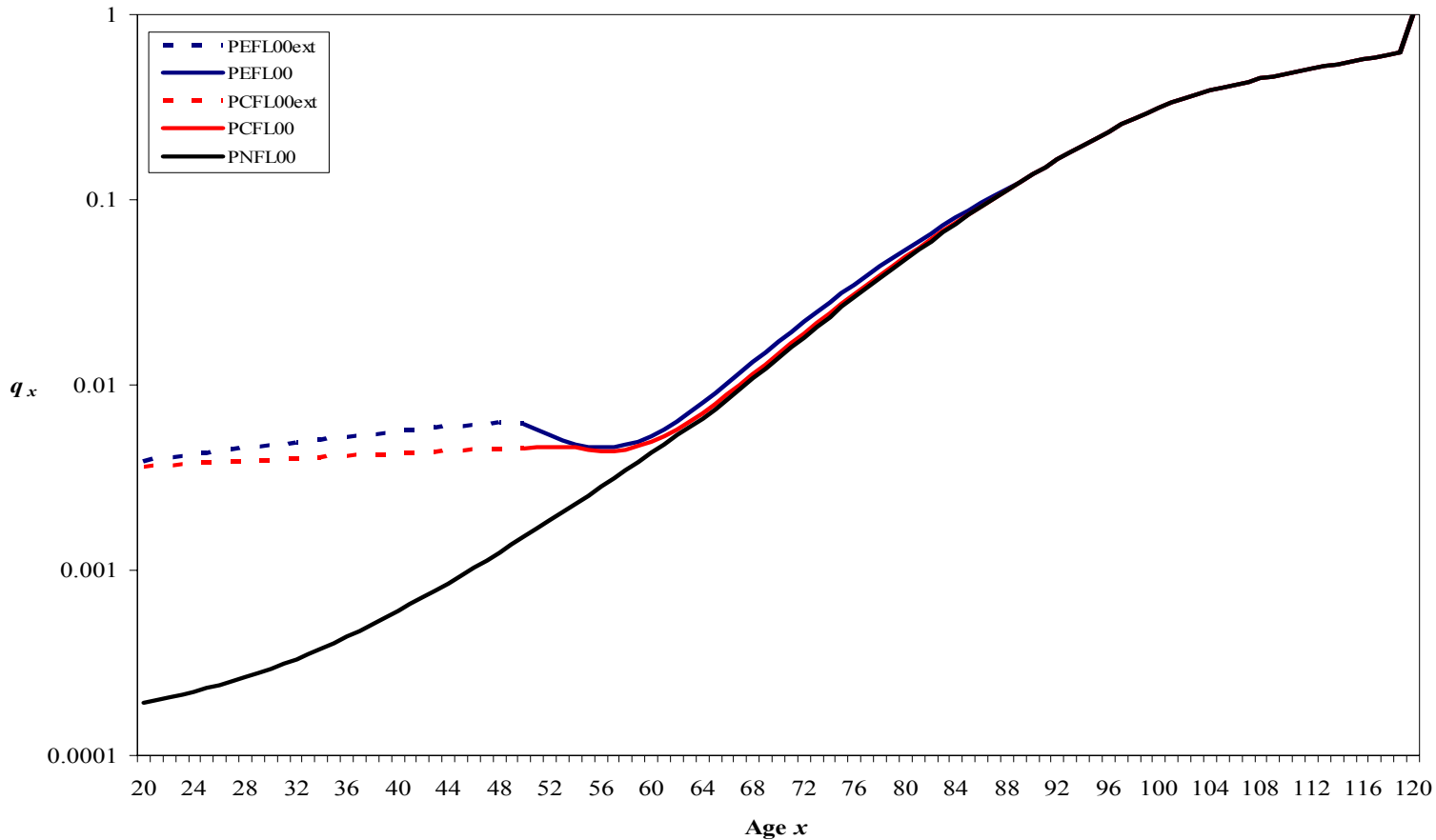
Normals compared to PNML00

Earlies compared to extended table

PNML00 and extensions to younger ages



PNFL00 and extensions to younger ages



“00” Extensions - Comments

- Not officially adopted
- Other approaches equally valid
- Responsibility rests with actuary
- Normals assume ‘healthy’ lives...
- ... so don’t fit data!
- Combined/Early may be more appropriate where pensioners are not all “healthy”

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The CMI SAPS investigation

- Organisational Changes since last year
- Background to the investigation
- Analysis of data received to end-June 2006
- Future work

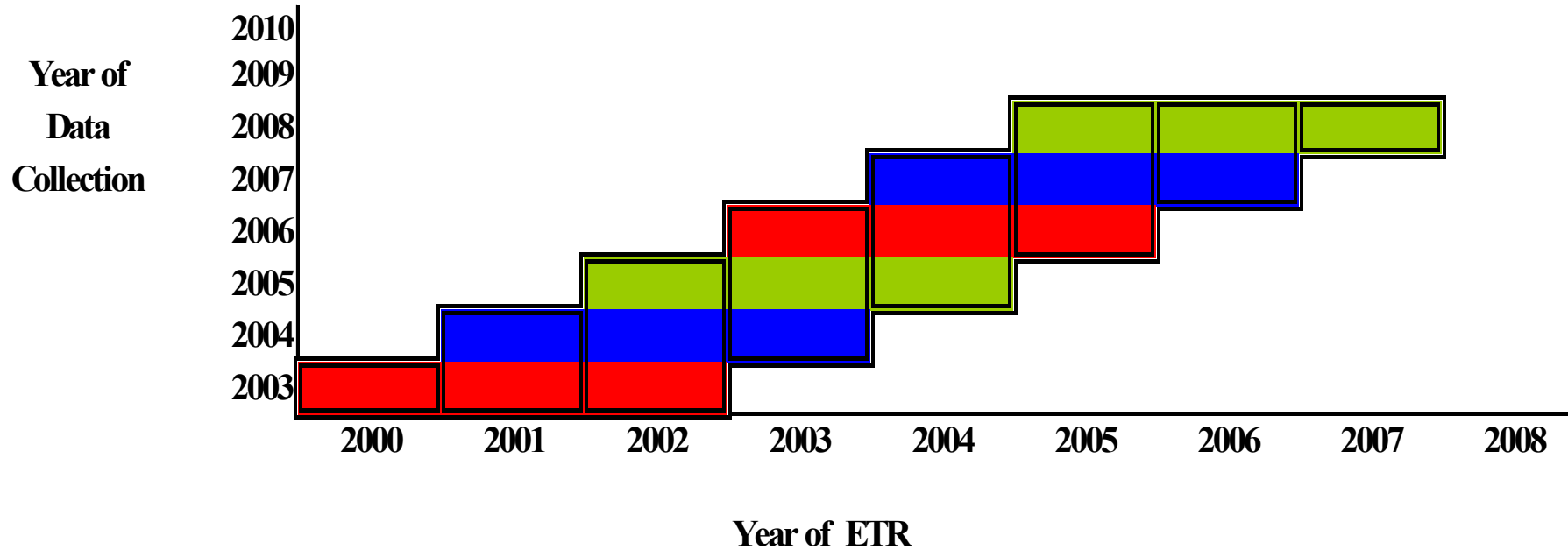
Organisational Changes since last year

- Previously an unfunded working party of the Pensions Technical Support & Research Committee...
 - Now the CMI SAPS Mortality Committee
 - Dotted line reporting to Pensions Board
- Data collected from firms of consultants (acting as Scheme Actuary)...
 - who now also contribute financially towards CMI
- User Forum established

SAPS investigation

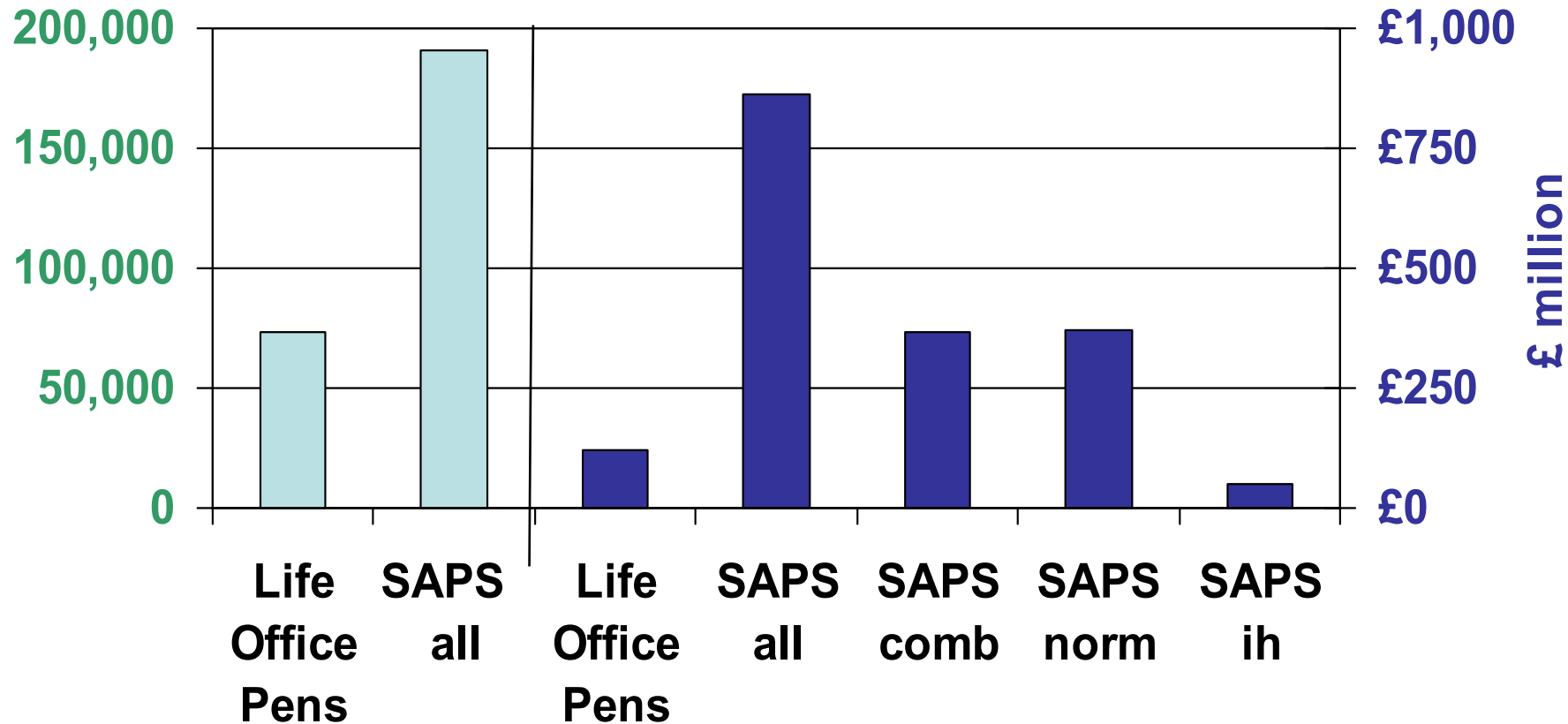
- 354 validated submissions with 3.8m records to end-March
 - Just over 300 schemes – remainder are resubmissions
- Richer data than life office (currently), e.g. amounts and industry type
- 3 Working Papers published to date: WP4, WP9 and WP17 (all available on CMI pages of www.actuaries.org.uk)

Data collection



Data comparison – males

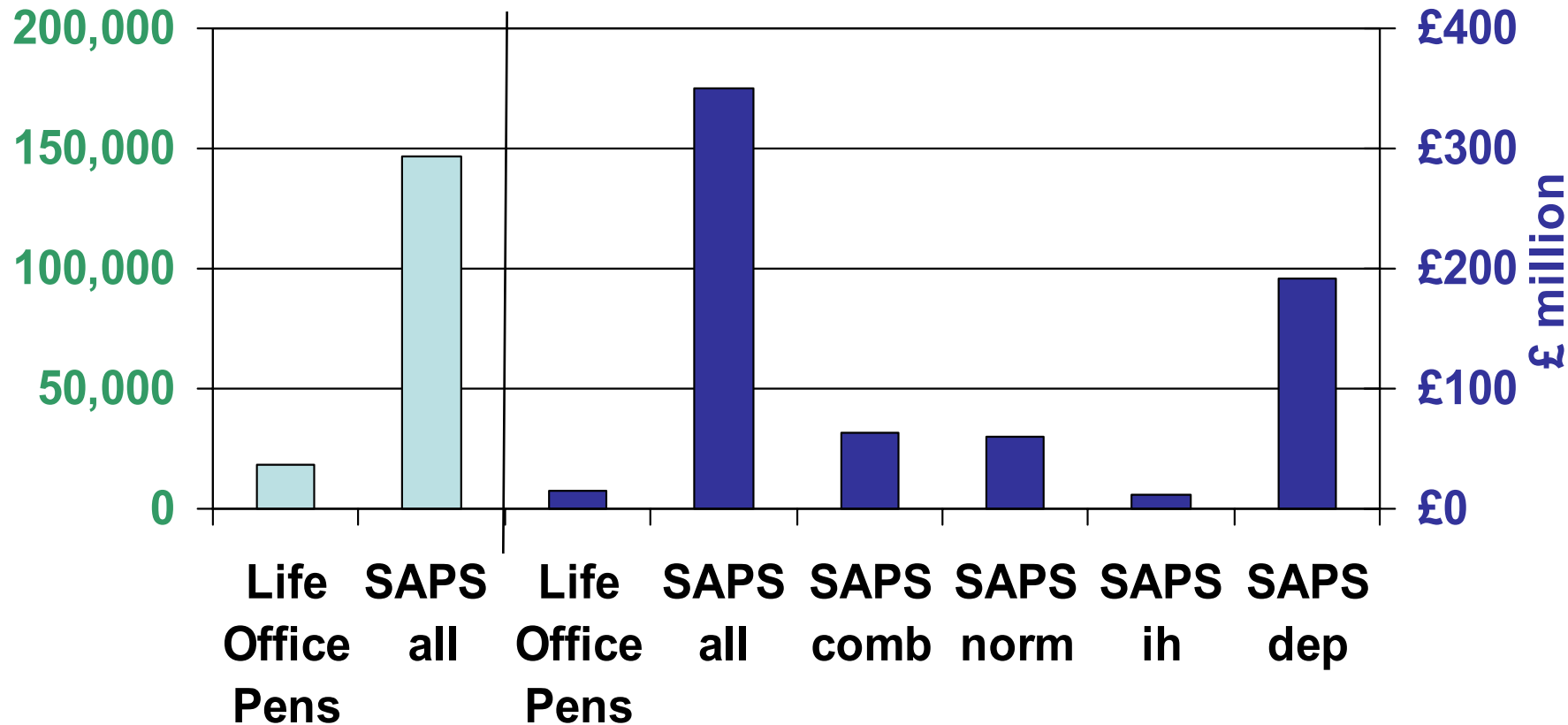
SAPS data to 31/3/07 compared to Life Office Pensioners 1999-2002 (Deaths)



■ Lives ■ Amounts

Data comparison – females

SAPS data to 31/3/07 compared to Life Office Pensioners 1999-2002 (Deaths)

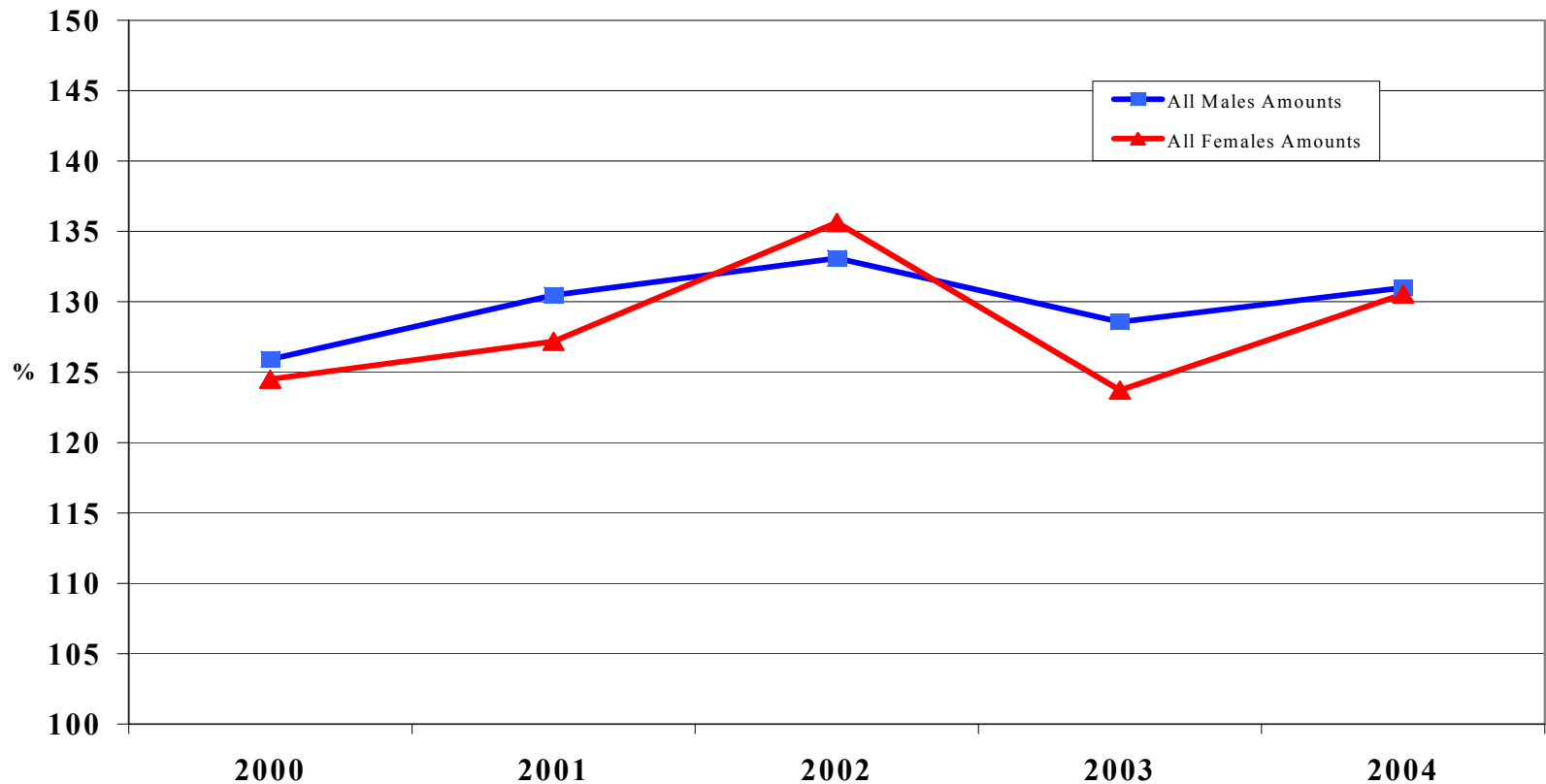


□ Lives ■ Amounts

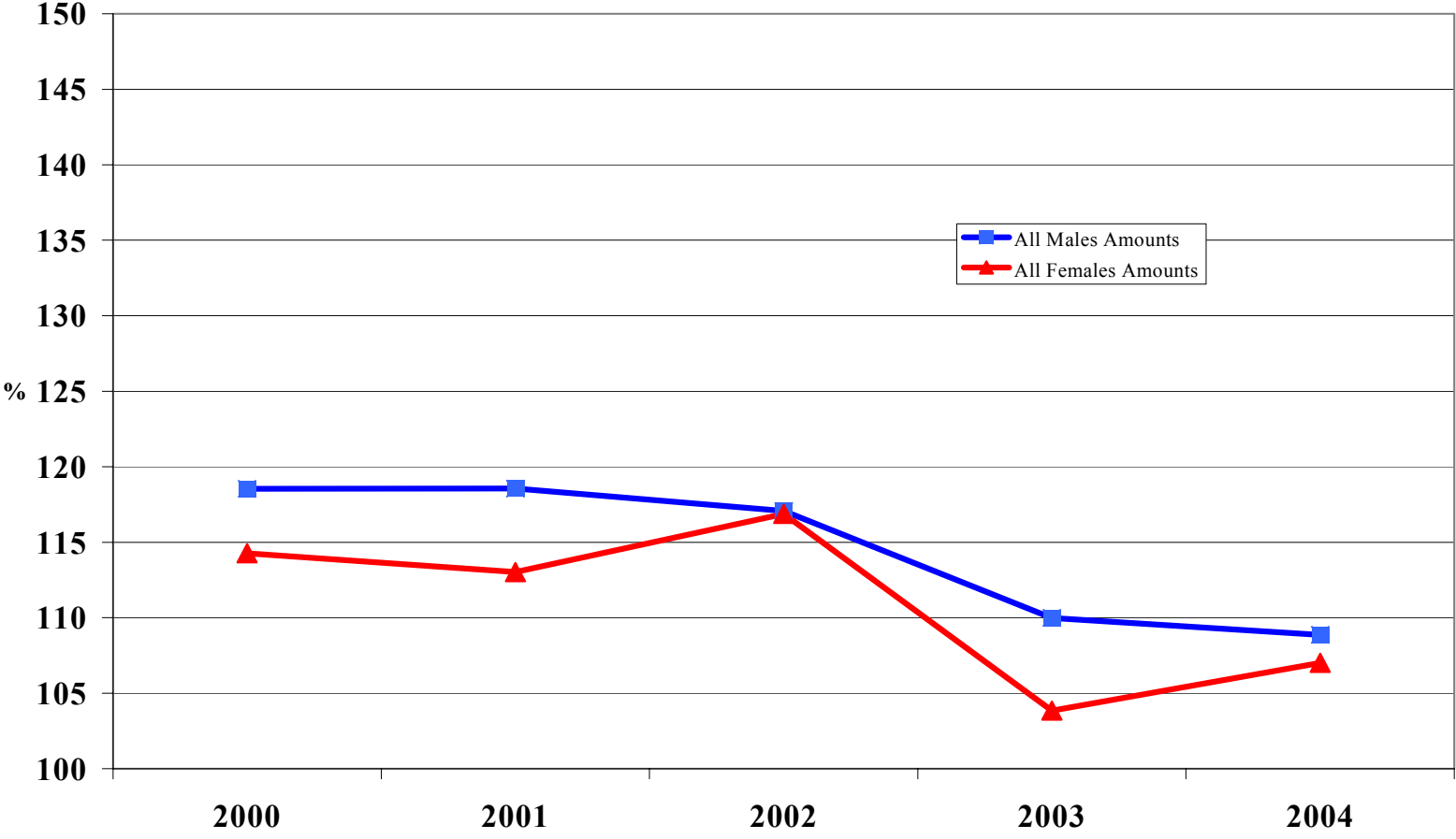
Latest Results

- Based on data received to end-June 2006
- Data clean-up delayed production
- Issued to firms contributing to costs as draft Working Paper...
 - Akin to regular results on life office investigations
- Expected to be published in September 2007

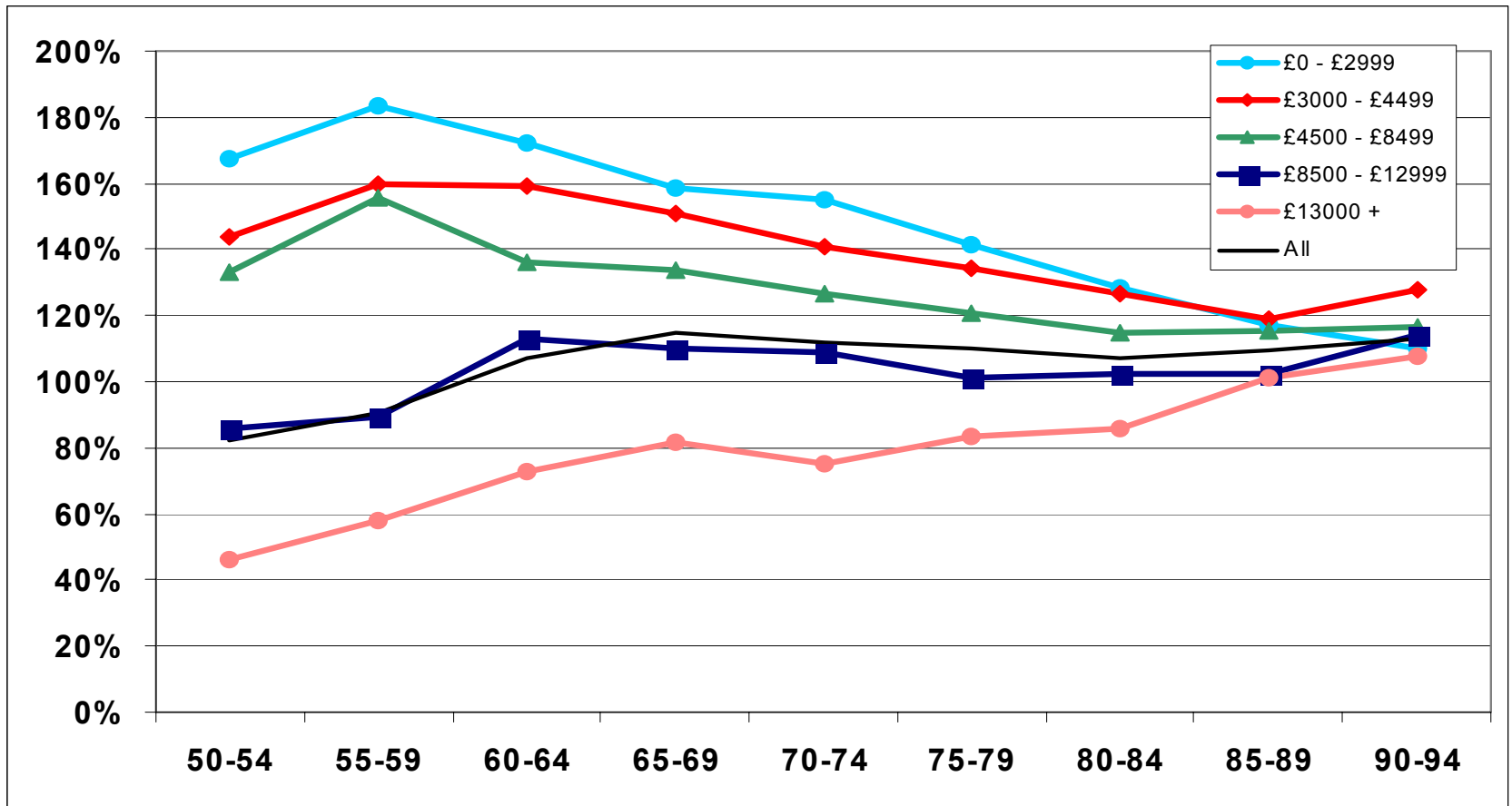
The Big Picture – 100A/E on PxA92sc



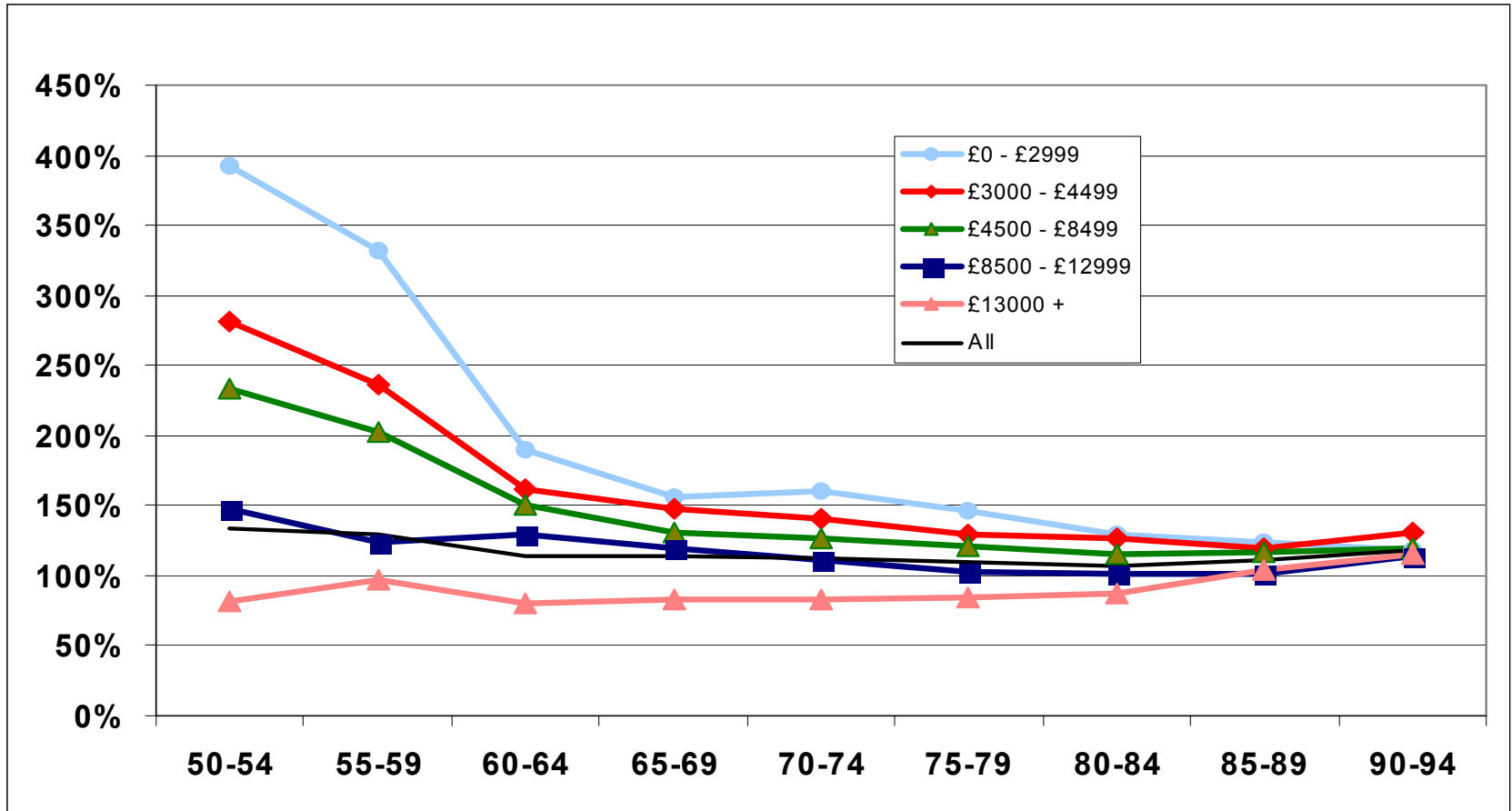
The Big Picture - 100A/E on PNxA00



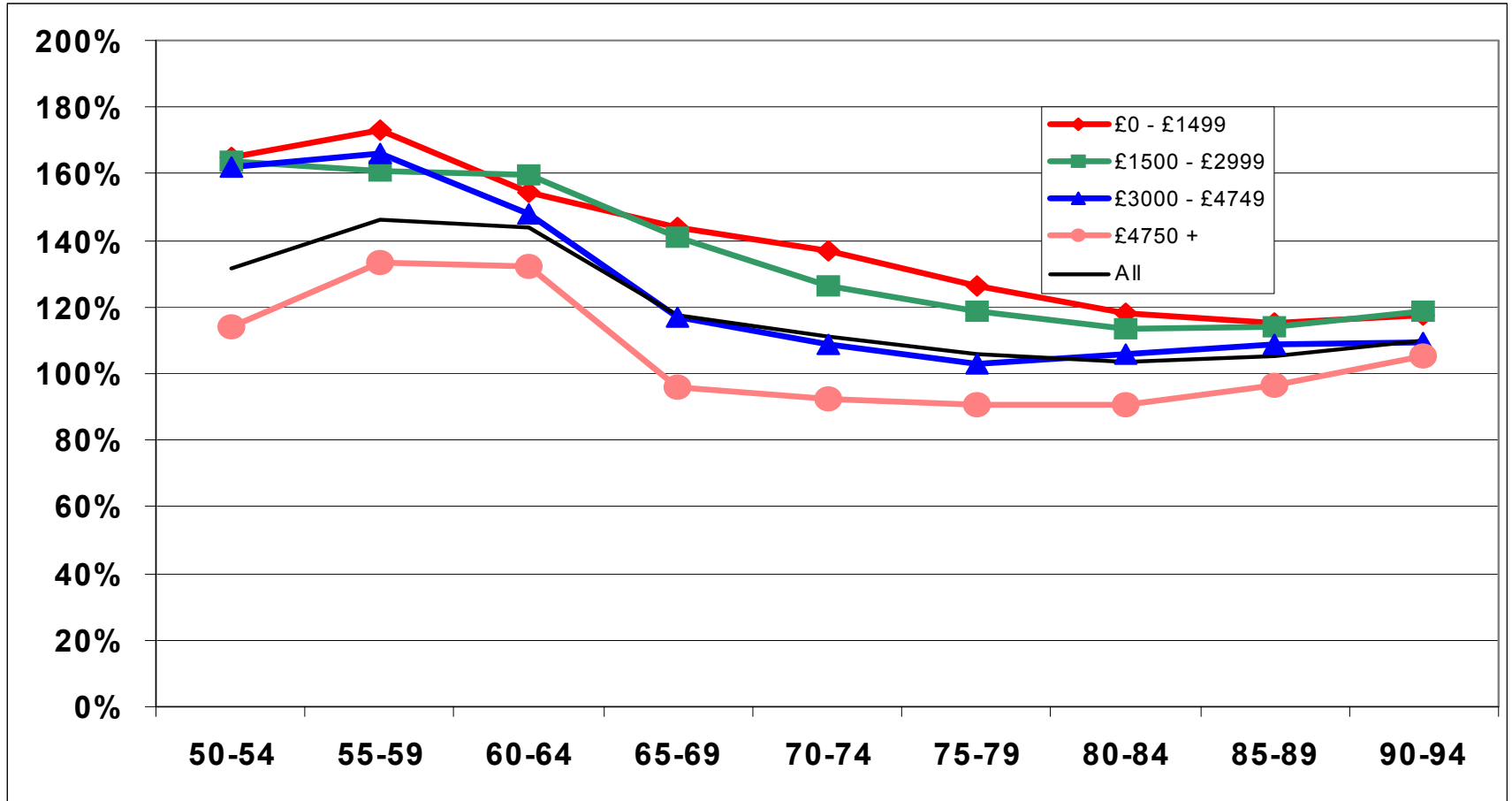
100A/E All Males Amounts on PCMA00



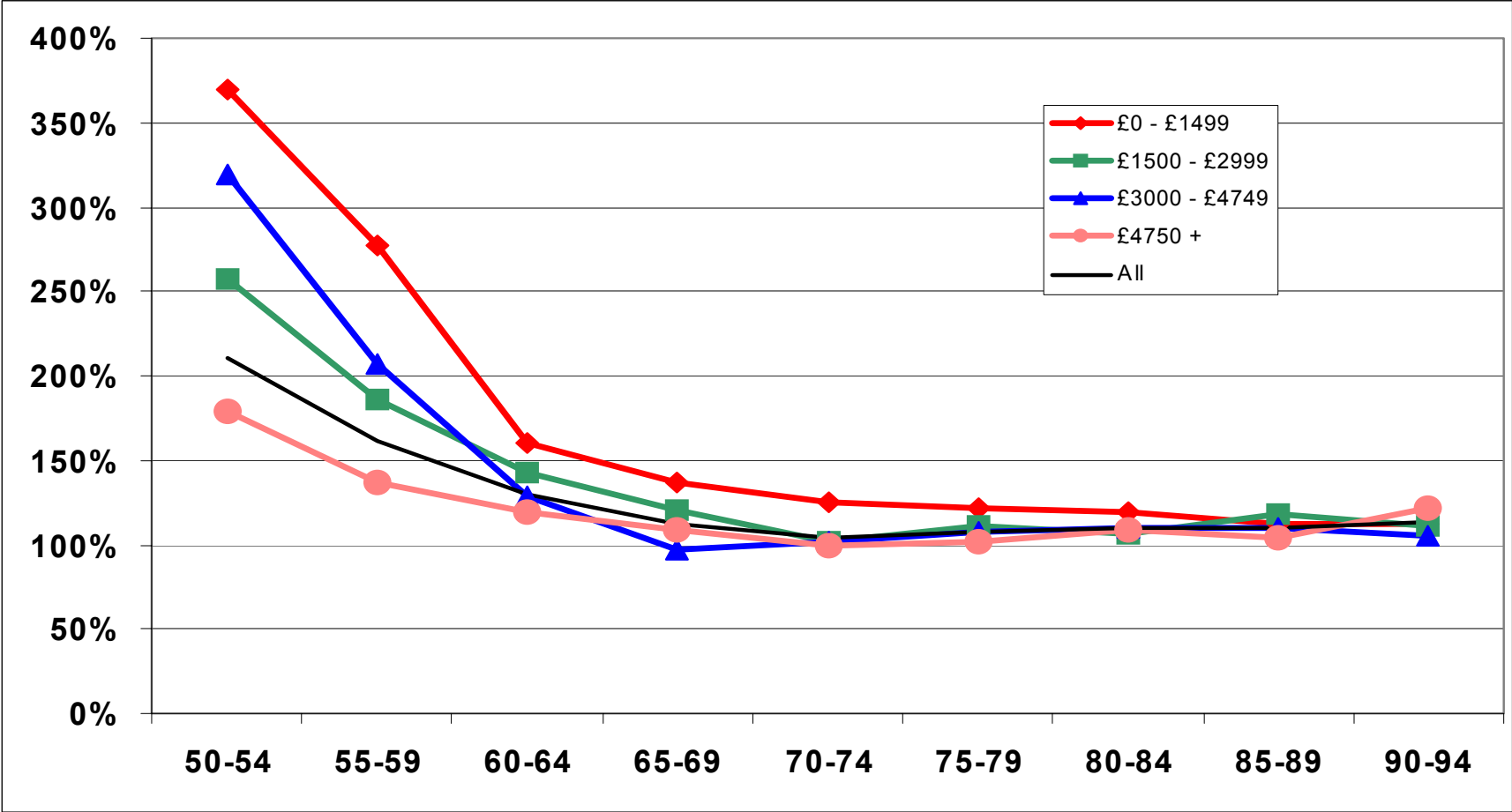
100A/E Normal Males Amt PNMA00



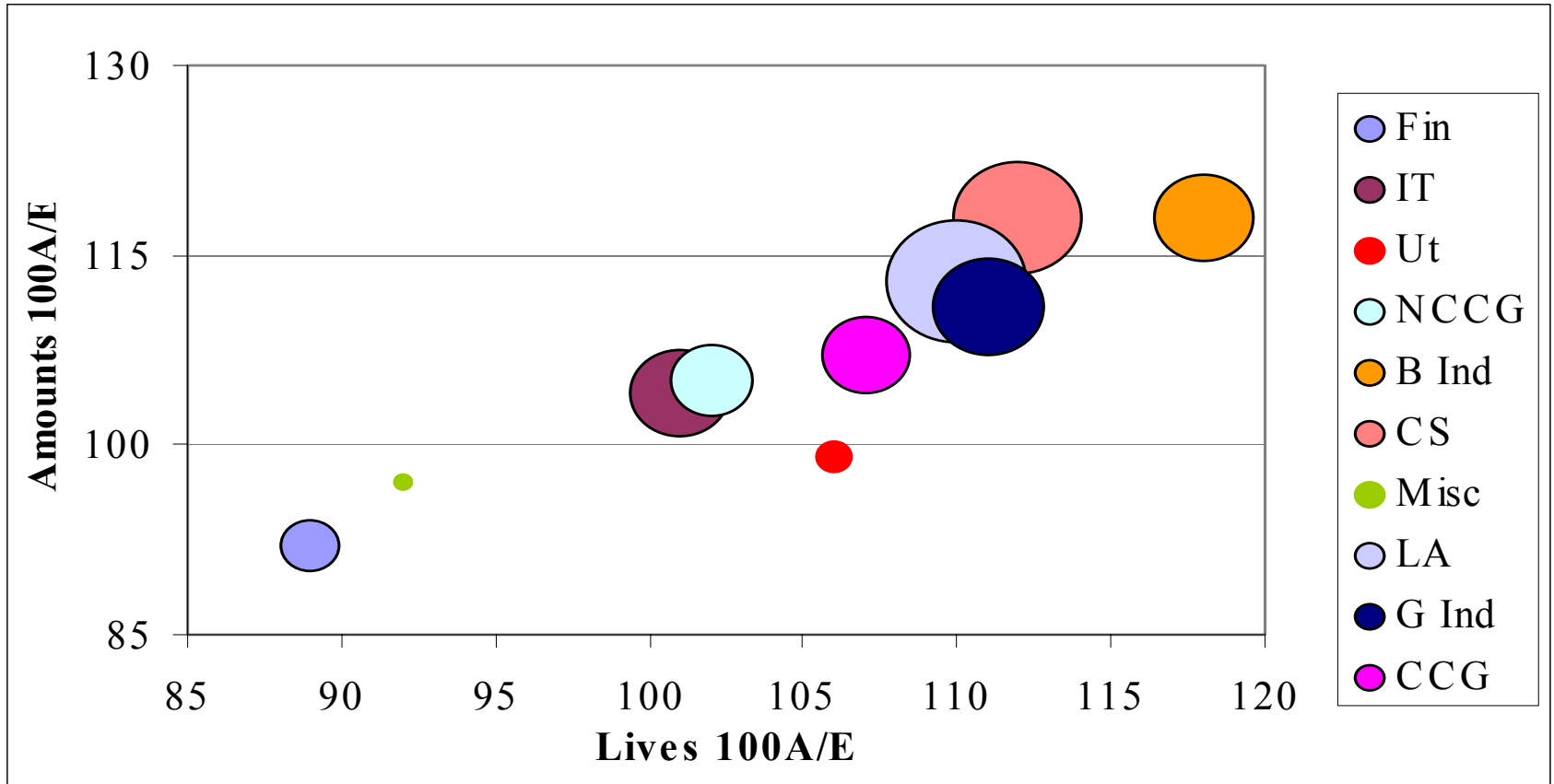
100A/E All Females Amt on PCFA00



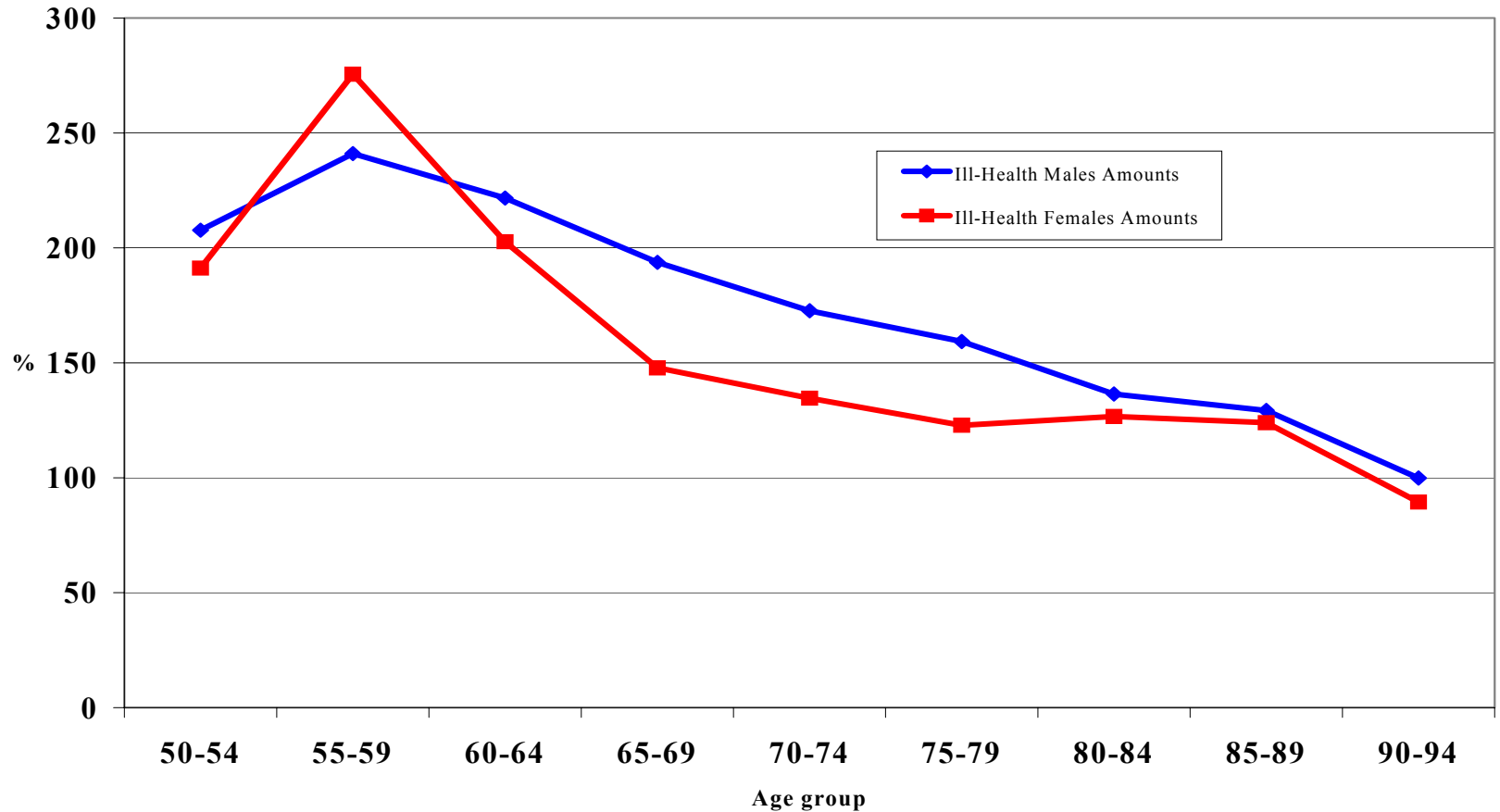
100A/E Normal Females Amt PNFA00



Analysis by Industry - Males



100A/E III-Health Amounts on PExA00

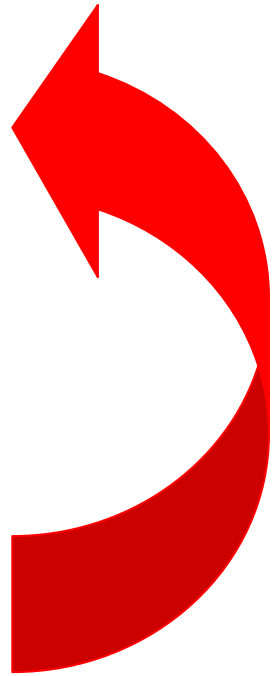


Scheme of Work for 2007

1. Analysis of data received to 30/6/06
2. Graduations of data received to 31/3/07
3. Retailers' mortality study
4. Analysis of data received to 30/6/07

Scheme of Work for 2007 ?

1. Analysis of data received to 30/6/06
2. Graduations of data received to ~~31/9/07~~
30/6/07
3. Retailers' mortality study
4. Analysis of data received to 30/6/07



SAPS - What graduations are wanted?

So far the following have been requested:

- All male all data
- All female all data (excluding dependants?)
- Each of the above for high and low pensions
- Male and female ill-health
- Female dependants

WHAT DO YOU WANT?

Mortality: Where we are & where we're going

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 - Recent CMI research
 - The “library” of projections
- Mortality improvements – where next?

Mortality Projections – the background

- "92" Series tables included projection of future mortality
- Single projection basis, derived from past trends
- Quickly found to understate actual mortality improvements
- Plus evidence had emerged of a "cohort effect"
- CMI published the "interim cohort projections" late in 2002
- MPWP established to explore possible projection methodologies for use with the "00" Series tables
- April 2006 – Working Paper 20 – Penalised-spline models
- March 2007 – Working Paper 25 – Lee-Carter models

Recent CMI research: P-splines

- Regression model fitted to past data
- P-splines impose a penalty on differences in adjacent co-efficients
- Choice of penalties determines balance between smoothness and closeness of fit
- Model fitted to a surface, either:
 - age and calendar year (Age-Period) or
 - age and year of birth (Age-Cohort)
- Fitting process provides:
 - Fitted $\log(\mu) \Rightarrow$ mean values
 - Standard deviations \Rightarrow determine confidence intervals

Recent CMI research: Lee-Carter

- Structured time-series model

$$\log \mu(x, t) = a(x) + b(x)k(t) + e(x, t)$$

- No allowance for parameter uncertainty, so CMI have introduced through bootstrapping
- Basic model does not capture cohort effects
⇒ Poor fit when back-testing from 1992
- Renshaw & Haberman Lee-Carter APC model

$$\log \mu(x, t, c) = a(x) + b_1(x)k(t) + b_2(x)I(c) + e(x, t, c)$$

- Introduces extra parameter to model cohort effects

Recent CMI research: Conclusions

Objective	P-Spline age-cohort	P-Spline age-period	Lee-Carter	Lee-Carter APC
Ease of use	Y	Y	Y	Y
Parameter Interpretation	N	N	Y	Y
Structure & fit	Y	Y	N	?
Cohort effects	Y	N	N	Y
Best estimate	Y	Y	Y	Y
Confidence Intervals	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sample paths	N	N	Y	Y

Recent CMI research: Conclusions

- Issues with both P-spline & Lee-Carter
- Both dependent on improvements within past data
- CMI cannot recommend any specific method
- No “Holy Grail” !!

Mortality Projections – further work

- CMI recognised its research not accessible to many actuaries
- Task Force formed to:
 - Illustrate the CMI's recent research to make it more accessible
 - Propose terminology to facilitate disclosure of mortality projections
 - Develop sets of projections which can be used as benchmarks
 - Collaborate with ECPD Board on education needs
- Membership of Task Force include life and pensions actuaries

Mortality Projections – further work

- Task Force initial proposal is to construct a “library” of projections
- “Library” will comprise a “spreadsheet” with numerous projections and a supporting document
- Projections can be combined with any base table
- Library will be published in draft with the supporting document as a CMI Working Paper
- Consultation document including specific questions for feedback

Mortality Projections – further work

Initial “library” of projections will include:

- Existing projections:
 - “92” Series
 - Cohort Projections
 - ONS 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

Mortality Projections – further work

- What will the “library” achieve?
 - Single source of “recognised” projections
 - Standardisation of terminology for these
- What will the “library” not achieve?
 - No guidance on choice of projection
- Does this meet your needs?

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A perplexed actuary

Mortality improvements – where next?

- Statistical methods:
 - P-spline – *age-period or age-cohort?*
 - Lee-Carter – *Basic or age-period-cohort?*
+ *choice of dataset, parameterisation, etc*
- ... or something simpler?

Mortality improvements – where next?

Assumption on future improvements in male mortality from selected 31/12/2006 FSA Returns:

(All unchanged from 31/12/2005)

- Friends Provident: Average (MC,LC) min 0.50%
- L&G: Average (MC,LC) min 0.80%
- Norwich Union: MC min 2.00%
- Prudential: MC min 1.25%
- Standard Life: MC min 1.50%

Mortality improvements – where next?

- “Should projections of mortality improvements be subject to a minimum value?”

Steven Baxter, Institute sessional meeting, 26 Feb 2007

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- “Possibly...”

Dave Grimshaw, CILA, 23 May 2007

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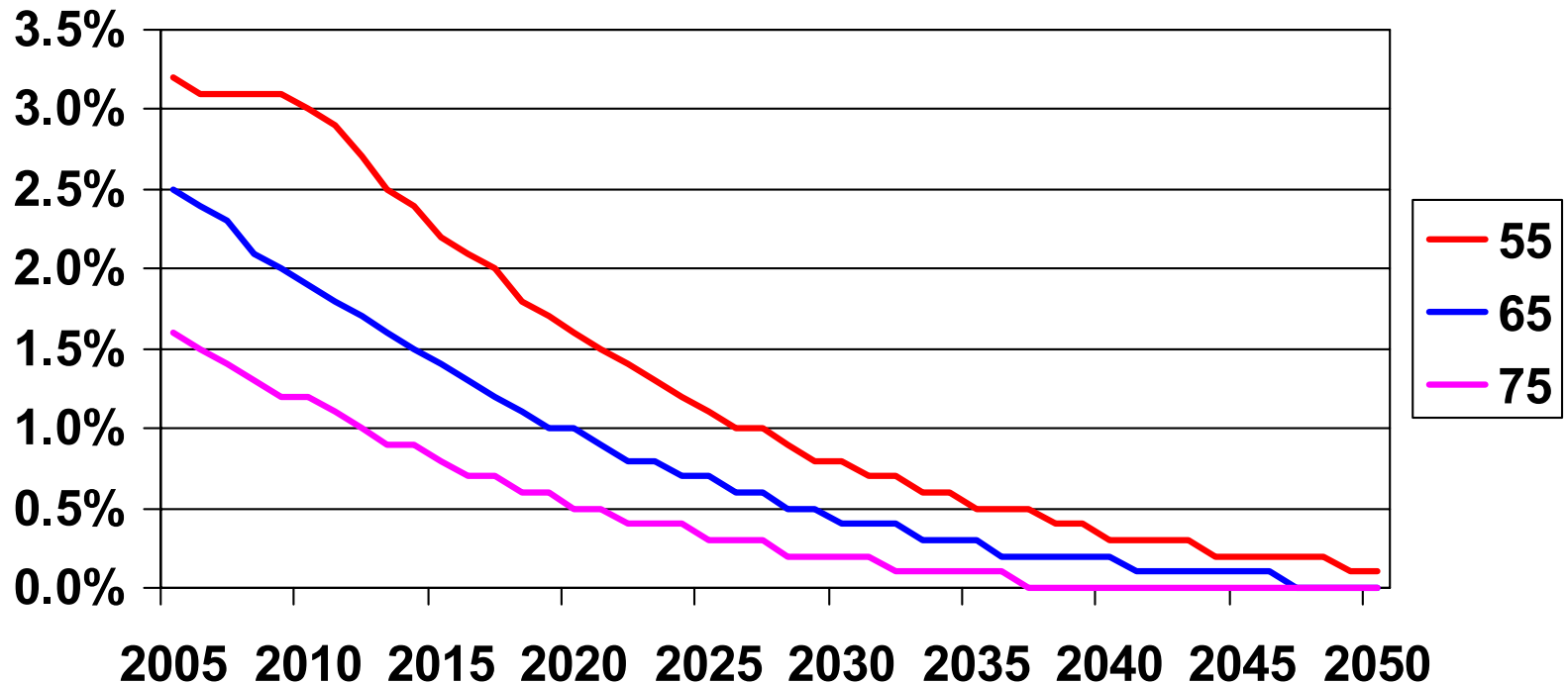
Dave Grimshaw, CILA, 23 May 2007

➔ Which projection?

➔ What minimum value?

Mortality improvements – which projection?

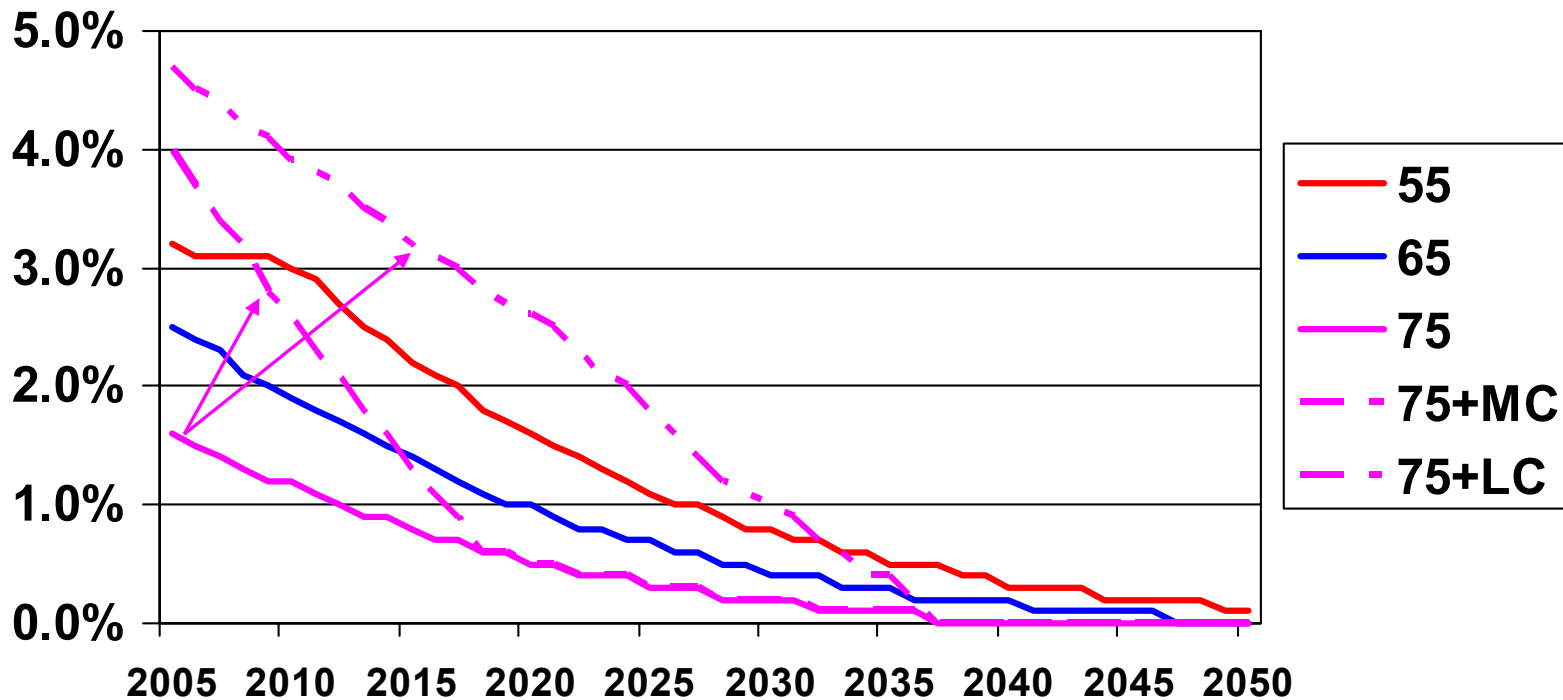
“92” Series implies a rapid slow-down in mortality improvements



Age in 2005

Mortality improvements – which projection?

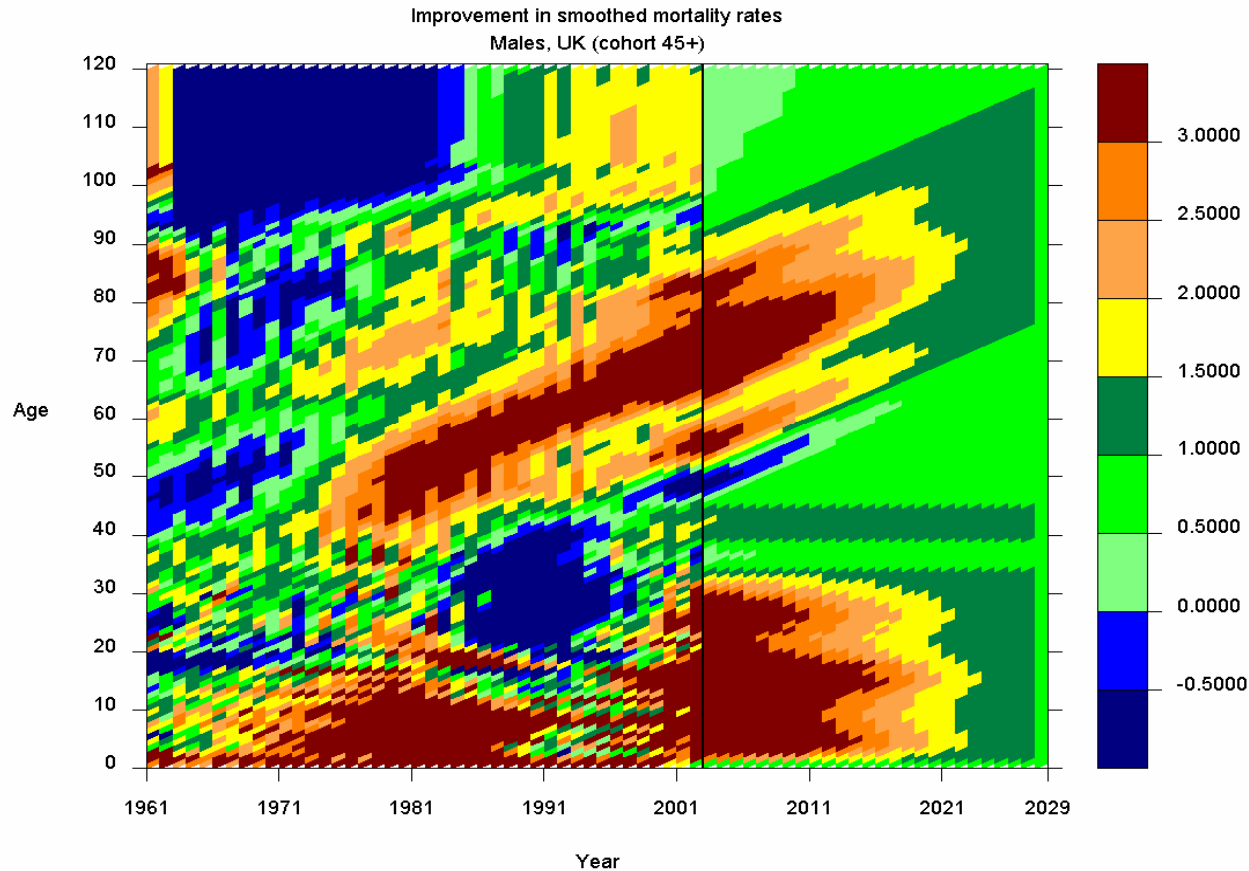
“92” Series implies a rapid slow-down in mortality improvements
...Cohort projections are ad hoc adjustments to some ages



Age in 2005

Mortality improvements – what minimum?

1% minimum improvement is much lower than in recent past

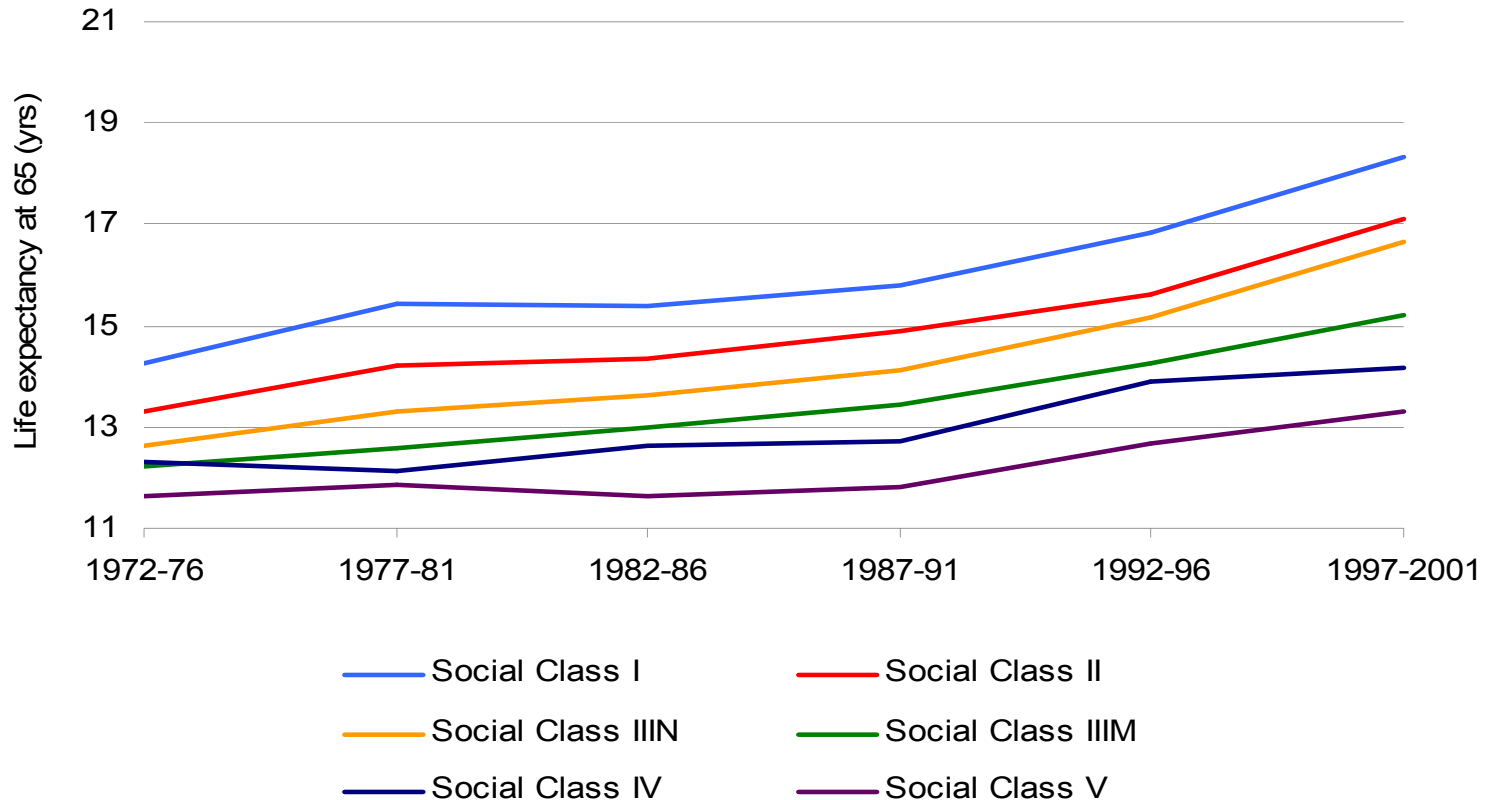


Annual improvement in smoothed mortality rates, Males, UK

Source: Adrian Gallop, Mortality seminar, 26 April 2007

Mortality improvements – what minimum?

Mortality improvements have been faster for higher social classes



Trend in male period life expectancy at age 65 by social class, 1972-2001

Source: Adrian Gallop, Mortality seminar, 26 April 2007

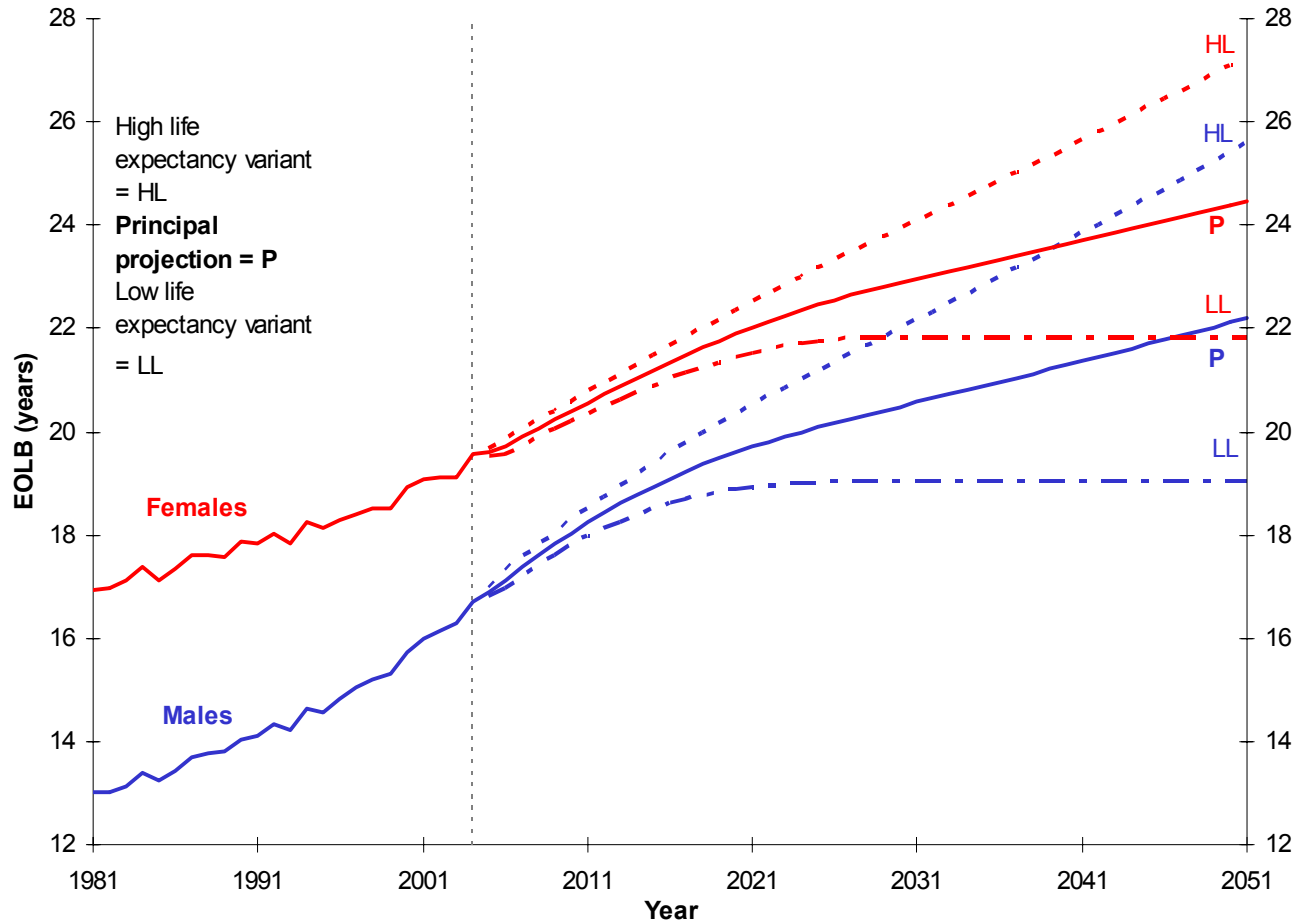
UK Population Mortality Projections

- Estimate current rates of mortality improvement by age and gender
- Set rates of mortality improvement for some future year (the target year)
- Make assumptions on method and speed of convergence from current improvement rates to target rates and how improvement rates change after target year

UK Population Mortality Projections

- Target year is 25th year of projection (ie 2029 for 2004-based projections)
- Improvements in 2029 assumed to be 1% pa for all ages for both males and females
- Convergence not linear; more rapidly at first for males, less rapidly for females
- For those born before 1960, convergence assumed along cohort
- After 2029 rates of improvement assumed to remain constant at 1% pa
- Variants – HLE target rate 2%, LLE target rate 0%
- Applies to UK and constituent countries

Period expectation of life at age 65, UK



Source: Adrian Gallop, Mortality seminar, 26 April 2007

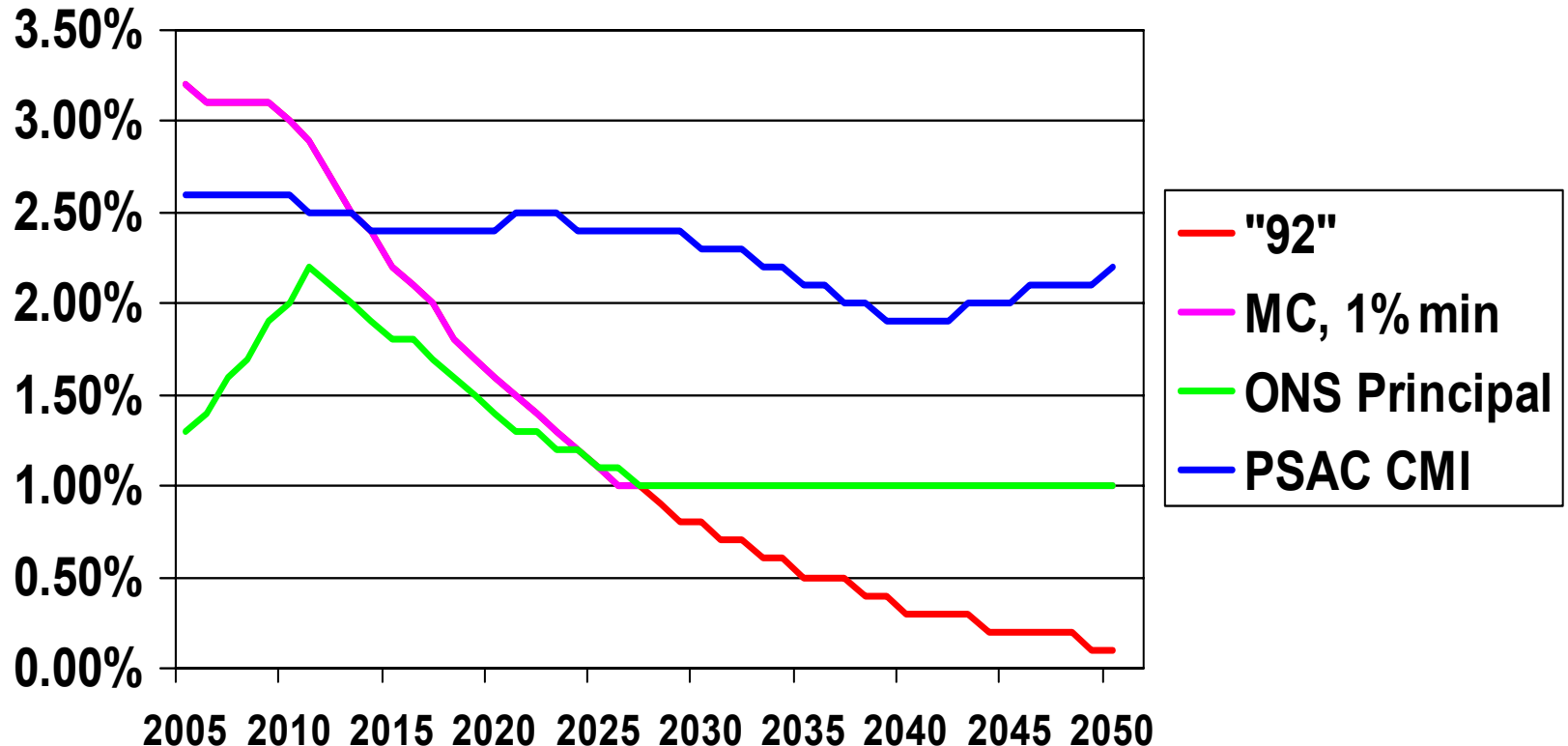
Actual and assumed overall annual rates of mortality improvement

	Males		Females	
	Past (Actual)	Future (assumed)	Past (Actual)	Future (assumed)
Last/next 22 years	2.0%	1.9%	1.3%	1.8%
Last/next 42 years	1.5%	1.5%	1.3%	1.4%
Last/next 72 years	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%

Note: Analysis relates to England & Wales. Historic estimates are based on comparison of 2002-04 Interim Life Tables with English Life Tables for 1930-32, 1960-62 and 1980-82

Comparison of projections

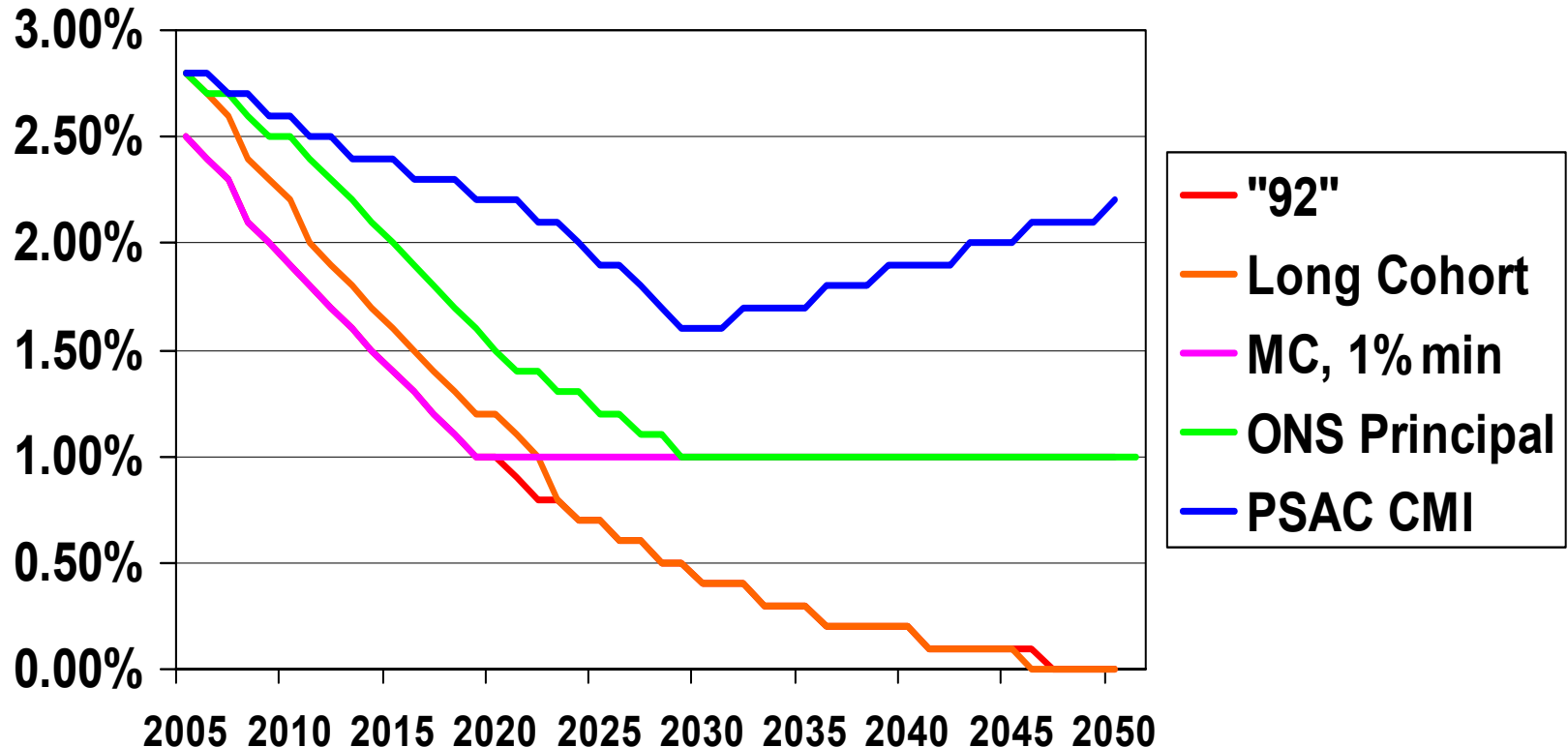
Male age 55 in 2005



Source: own calculations

Comparison of projections

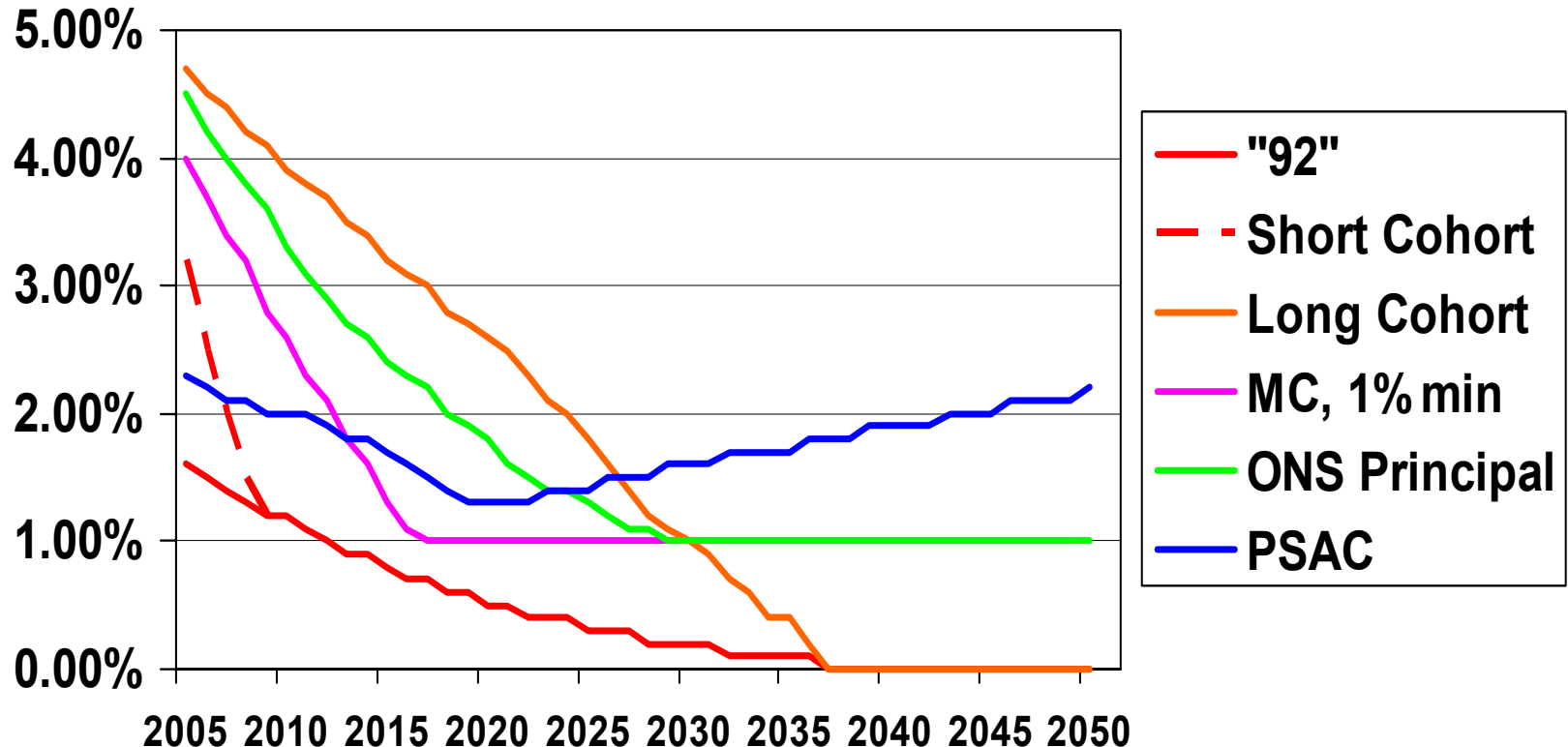
Male age 65 in 2005



Source: own calculations

Comparison of projections

Male age 75 in 2005



Source: own calculations

Comparison of projections

	${}_{20 }\ddot{a}_{45}$	${}_{10 }\ddot{a}_{55}$	\ddot{a}_{65}	\ddot{a}_{80}
PMA92	4.539	7.462	12.542	7.054
PMA92sc	4.624	7.613	12.816	7.303
PMA92mc	4.698	7.738	13.034	7.531
PMA92lc	4.862	8.015	13.508	7.869
PMA92mc/1%	4.781	7.823	13.109	7.581
PSac CMI 2004	5.164	8.167	13.206	7.397
PSac ONS 2004	5.873	9.060	14.212	7.944

Annuity values @ 5%, base mortality = 100% PCMA00 for a life aged x in 2005. Source: own calculations

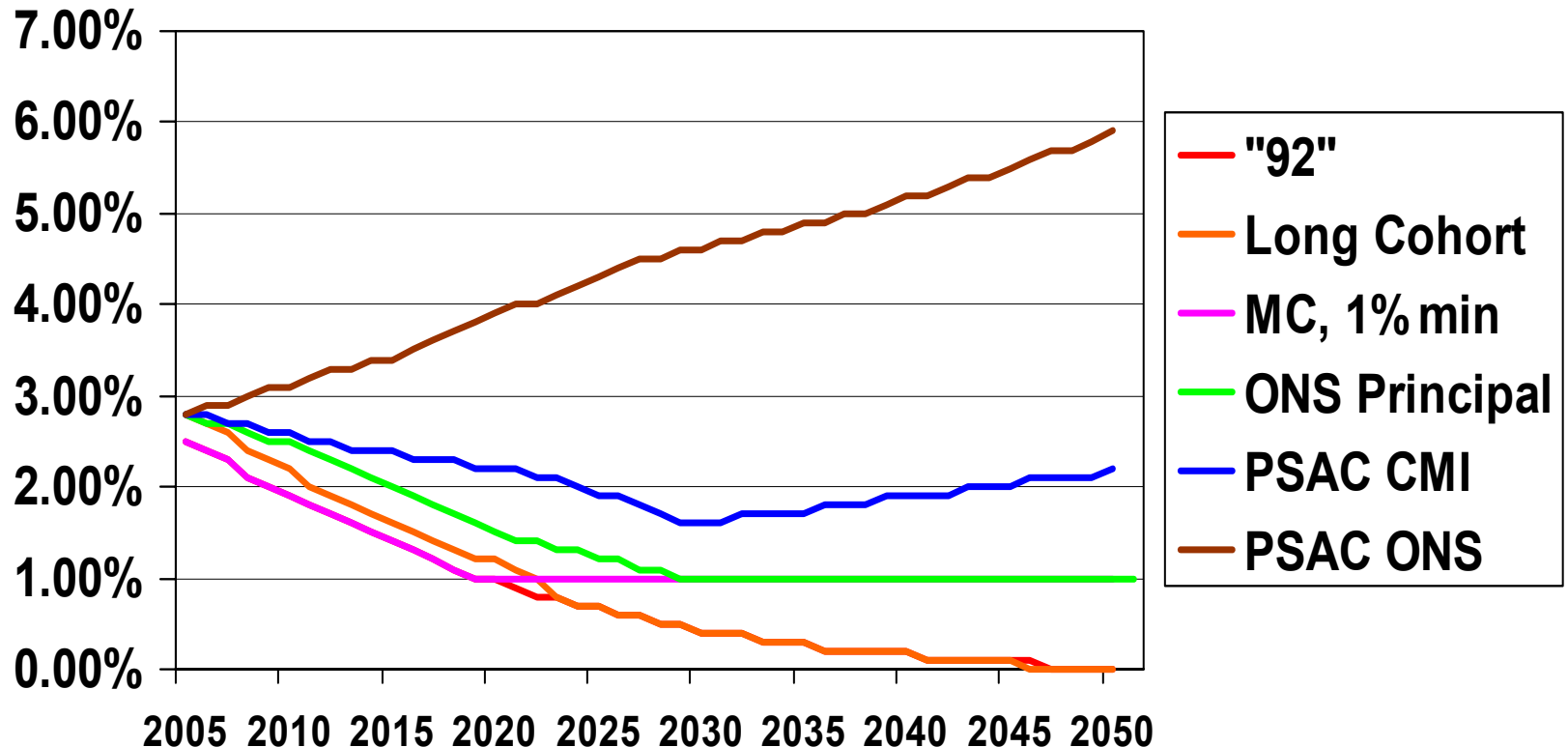
Comparison of projections

	$20 \ddot{a}_{45}$	$10 \ddot{a}_{55}$	\ddot{a}_{65}	\ddot{a}_{80}
PMA92	100%	100%	100%	100%
PMA92sc	102%	102%	102%	104%
PMA92mc	104%	104%	104%	107%
PMA92lc	107%	107%	108%	112%
PMA92mc/1%	105%	105%	105%	107%
PSac CMI 2004	114%	109%	105%	105%
PSac ONS 2004	129%	121%	113%	113%

Annuity values @ 5%, base mortality = 100% PCMA00 for a life aged x in 2005. Source: own calculations

Comparison of projections

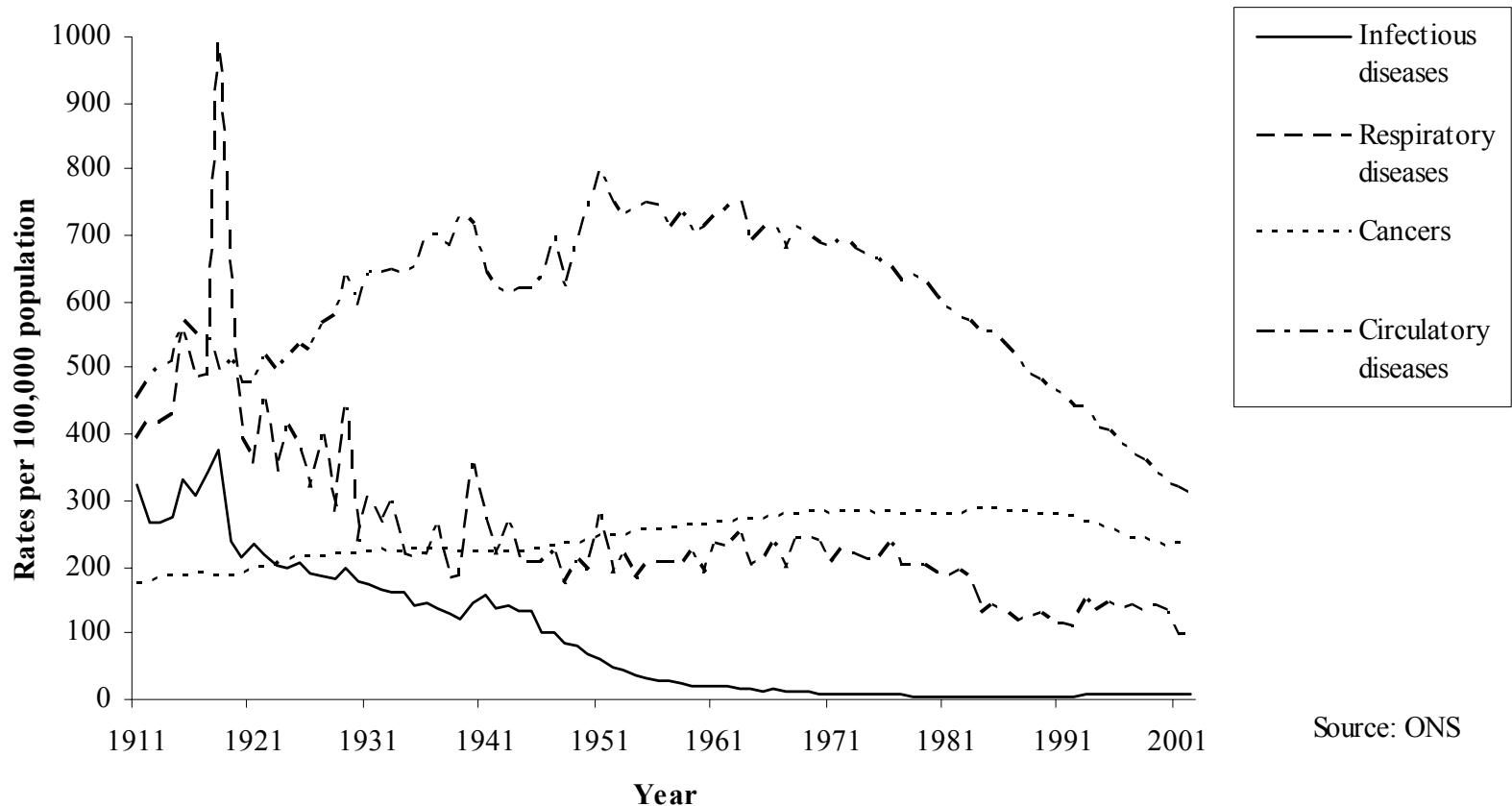
Male age 65 in 2005



Source: own calculations

Male mortality by major cause, England & Wales, 1911-2002

Age standardised mortality rates for selected broad disease groups



Source: ONS

Source: ONS

Mortality improvements – where next?

Conclusions:

- There is no “right” answer
- P-spline and Lee-Carter project continued high rates of improvement (at most ages) – is it prudent to assume lower?
- But they are not extreme, e.g. compared to a continued acceleration in rate of improvement
- Medium Cohort now implies a very rapid fall in improvements – cannot be considered prudent
- Long Cohort plus a minimum represents a more gradual reversion to longer-term trends in improvements...
- ... and not dissimilar from adapting ONS principles for social mix
- Appropriateness will depend on age-profile

Mortality improvements – where next?

Conclusions:

- There is no “right” answer
- Need to explain uncertainty in ways that Boards or trustees can comprehend
- Need to consider trends by cause
- Need for more research –
 - Life Research Committee proposing working party into modeling mortality by cause – volunteers to dave.grimshaw@barnett-waddingham.co.uk
- Can we do more on (new) projection methodologies?

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