The Report of the
GAIN/LOSS ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL EXPERIENCE
During calendar 1982
Brainerd Policemen's Benefit Association
Brainerd, Minnesota

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Pages		Item
1		Signature Page
2		Purpose of Gain/Loss Analysis
3		Activity Which Results in Gains or Losses
4		Composite Results of Gain/Loss Analysis 1982
5		1979 thru 1981
6		Schedule of Active Employees
7		Comparative Schedule of Active Members
8		Schedule of Separations From Active Service (Withdrawal)
9		Schedule of Separations From Active Service (Death & Disability)
10		Schedule of Age & Service Retirement
11		Schedule of Death After Retirement
12		Comments
Appendi	ces	
		Valuation Methods and Assumptions
		Summary of Benefit Provisions

GABRIEL, ROEDER, SMITH & COMPANY ACTUARIES & CONSULTANTS

2090 First National Building Detroit, Michigan 48226 Area 313: 961-3346

May 20, 1983

Board of Trustees

Brainerd Policemen's Benefit Association

Brainerd, Minnesota

<u>Submitted in this report</u> are the results of the 1982 <u>gain/loss analysis</u> of the financial experiences of the Brainerd Policemen's Benefit Association.

The <u>composite results</u> of this study are reported on Schedule 1, and comments regarding the results are on page 12.

The gain/loss analysis was based upon statistical data furnished by the Association regarding active and retired member changes and related financial transactions.

The actuarial assumptions used for regular valuation purposes and which produce "expected" experience data are shown in the appendix of this report. A brief summary of the Association's benefits is also included in the appendix.

Respectfully submitted

pert M. O'Keefe Gary W. Fin

PURPOSE OF GAIN/LOSS ANALYSIS

Actual financial experience will not coincide exactly with assumed financial experience—differences are to be expected since the future cannot be predicted with absolute precision. The changes in computed liabilities resulting from differences between actual and assumed experiences are called <u>actuarial gains</u>, if the experience was financially favorable and <u>actuarial losses</u>, if the experience was financially unfavorable. Actuarial gains result in decreases in contribution rates and actuarial losses result in increases.

Regular actuarial valuations provide information about aggregate computed liabilities. However, regular valuations do not develop the information needed to explain the year to year changes in computed liabilities attributable to each activity within the retirement system financial mechanism. The purpose of a gain/loss analysis is to determine the change in computed liabilities and contribution rates attributable to variations between actual and assumed experience.

Once a difference between actual and assumed experience in a risk area has been observed to be sizeable and persistent, the assumed experience should be changed to reflect the observed reality. However, gains and losses over a relatively short period of time may not be indicative of long term trends which provide the basis for selection of actuarial assumptions.

Age & Service Retirement.

If members retire at older ages than assumed, there is a gain. If retirements occur at younger ages than assumed there is a loss.

Disability & Death-in-Service.

If casualty claims are less than assumed, there is a gain. If there are more casualty losses than assumed, there is a loss.

Withdrawal.

If more liabilities are released by withdrawal than assumed, there is a gain.

If there are fewer withdrawals than assumed, there is a loss.

Salary Increases.

If there are smaller salary increases than assumed, there is a gain.

If salary increases are greater than assumed, there is a loss.

Investment Income.

If there is greater investment income than assumed, there is a gain.

If investment income is less than assumed, there is a loss.

Post Retirement Mortality.

If benefit recipients die at younger ages than assumed, there is a gain.

If they live longer than assumed, there is a loss.

Contribution.

Gains or losses arise due to the delay in implementing changes in the recommended contribution.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous gains and losses include changes due to data adjustments, rounding and changes in the average age and service characteristics of the group.

Schedule 1.

Gains & Losses in Accrued Liabilities and Changes in Contribution Requirements
During Calendar 1982

Type of Activity	(Gain) Active Members	Liabilities or Loss * Retirants & Beneficiaries n 1,000)	Contribution Requirements (Gain) or Loss * Normal Cost \$ Payment % of Payroll on UAL (\$ in 1,000)		
Age & Service Retirements	\$ 0.0	\$ N/A	0.10%	\$ 0.00	
Disability & Death-in-Service					
a. <u>Disability</u>	(4.4)	N/A	0.01	(0.29)	
b. <u>Death-in Service</u>	(4.8)	N/A	0.00	(0.32)	
Withdrawal	2.9	N/A	0.00	0.19	
Salary Increases	104.3	66.4	N/A	11.37	
Investment Income	(7.5)	(54.2)	N/A	(4.11)	
Post Retirement Mortality	N/A	(14.0)	N/A	(0.93)	
Contribution	(1.6)	(2.7)	N/A	(0.29)	
Miscellaneous	4.4	34.3	0.00	2.58	
EXPERIENCE RELATED (GAIN)/LOSS & CORRESPONDING CHANGE IN CONTRIBUTION REQUIREMENTS	\$ 93.3	\$ 29.8	0.11%	\$ 8.20	
Changes due to plan amendments	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	
TOTAL (GAIN)/LOSS DURING YEAR	\$ 93.3	\$ 29.8	0.11%	\$ 8.20	

^{*} Accrued liabilities and contribution requirements are affected by gains and losses. Gains result in reductions in both and losses result in increases in both.

Schedule 2.

Gains & Losses in Accrued Liabilities From January 1, 1979 thru December 31, 1981

Type of Activity	Accrued (Gain Active Members	- 12/31/79 Liabilities) or Loss Retirants & Beneficiaries n 1,000)	Accrued (Gair Active Members	0 - 12/31/80 d Liabilities n) or Loss Retirants & Beneficiaries in 1,000)	Accrued (Gain) Active Members E	- 12/31/81 Liabilities) or Loss Retirants & Beneficiaries
Age & Service Retirements	\$ 0.0	\$ N/A	\$ 0.0	\$ N/A	\$ 0.0	\$ N/A
Disability & Death-in-Service						
a. <u>Disability</u>	(2.1)	N/A	(2.2)	N/A	(4.6)	N/A
b. <u>Death-in Service</u>	(9.9)	N/A	(10.0)	N/A	(5.4)	N/A
Withdrawal	(56.2)	N/A	(32.4)	N/A	(40.5)	N/A
Salary Increases	18.9	18.0	23.7	30.7	102.7	116.9
Investment Income	(0.7)	(4.5)	(0.5)	(3.3)	(2.4)	(17.2)
Post Retirement Mortality	N/A	21.6	N/A	14.6	N/A	159.2
Contribution	(6.3)	(11.1)	(7.0)	(13.2)	(4.6)	(14.8)
Miscellaneous	(0.9)	(<u>118.1</u>)	(1.0)	10.6	1.5	8.1
EXPERIENCE RELATED (GAIN)/LOSS	\$(57.2)	\$(94.1)	\$(29.4)	\$39.4	\$ 46.7	\$252.2
Method Change for Casualty Cost			32.8			
Changes Due to Plan Amendments	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL (GAIN)/LOSS DURING PREVIOUS 3 YEAR PERIOD	\$(57.2)	\$(94.1)	\$ 15.7	\$39.4	\$ 46.7	\$252.2

-Brainerd Policemen's Benefit Association $\underline{\text{Schedule 3.}}$ Employees Active at Both Beginning & End of 1982

Age Group Beg. Year	No •	Beginning Salary	Ending Salary	% Increase In Salary
30-34 35-39	6 2	\$112,136 35,885	\$118,766 37,914	5.9% 5.7
40-44 50-54	4 2	76,807 42,061	82,410 46,804	7.3 11.3
60-64	_1	19,175	19,387	1.1
TOTALS	15	\$286,064	\$305,281	6.7%

Employees Active at Either Beginning or End of 1982

Years	Beginning	End
Service	of Year	of Year
0	0	0
1	3	0
2	2	3
3	0	2
4	1	0
5 or more	9	10

Average Age: 41.1 years.

Average Service: 10.0 years.

Schedule 4.

Comparative Schedule

Of Active Members

Valuation Date		Valuation				
December 31	Active Members	Payroll	Age	Service	Pay	% Incr.
1978	16	\$236,324	37.3 yrs.	7.9 yrs.	\$14,770	%
1979	15	224,408	38.3	8.6	14,960	1.3
1980	17	271,534	38.5	7.8	15,973	6.7
1981	15	286,064	40.1	9.0	19,071	19.4
1982	15	305,281	41.1	10.0	20,352	6.7

Brainerd Policemen's Benefit Association Schedule 5.

Separations From Active Service Due to Withdrawal During Four Year Period Ended December 31, 1982

Age at Termination	1979 Actual Expected		1980 Actual Expected		1981 Actual Expected		1982 Actual Expected	
25-29 30-34 35-39	1 1 1	0.1	1	0.1	1 1	* 0.1 *		0.1
40-44 50-54						*		*
Totals	3	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2	0	0.2

Total actual during four year period $\underline{6}$ Total expected during four year period $\underline{0.6}$

Years Service at Termination	1979 Actual Expected		1980 Actual Expected		1981 Actual Expected		1982 Actual Expected	
0 1 2 3 4	1				1	*		
5 or more	_1	0.1	1 1	0.1	_1	0.1		0.1
Totals	3	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2	0	0.2

^{*} Less than 0.1%

Schedule 6.

Separations From Active Service Due to Death and Disability

During Four Year Period Ended December 31, 1982

Death Separations

Age at Time of Death	1979 Actual Expected					981 Expected		1982 Actual Expected		
25-29		*				*				
30-34		*		*	ř	*		*		
35-39		0.1		*		*		*		
40-44		*		0.1		*		*		
45-49		*		*						
50-54		*				*		*		
60-64					-	*		*		
Totals	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1		

Total actual during four year period 0Total expected during four year period 0.4

Disability Separations

Age at Time of Disability	and the same of th	979 Expected		980 Expected		981 Expected		.982 Expected
20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39								
40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59								
60-64								
Totals	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Total actual during four year period 0Total expected during four year period 0.0

Schedule 7.

Separations From Active Service For Age & Service Retirement

Age at Termination	1979 Actual Expected			980 Expected		981 Expected	1982 Actual Expected	
TOTALS	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Average age at retirement during period examined was N/A years.

Average service at retirement during period examined was N/A years.

Schedule 8.

Death After Retirement (Disability and Service Retirants)

Age at Death		1979 Expected	Name and Address of the Owner, when the Owner, which	.980 Expected	Actua	1981 Expected		1982 Expected
50-54		0.0111		0.0121		0.0132		
55-59						0.0198		0.0142
60-64		0.0497		0.0540		0.1076		0.1384
65-69			1			0.0327		0.0352
70-74					_1			
TOTALS	0	0.0608	1	0.0661	1	0.1733	0	0.1878

Total actual during four year period $\underline{2}$ Total expected during four year period $\underline{0.4880}$

COMMENTS

Economic Assumptions and Financing Method

The economic assumptions of 5% annual investment return and 3 1/2% annual salary increases are established by state law. State law also specifies that the annual minimum obligation of the municipality shall be determined by adding (i) the employer normal cost percent times covered payroll to (ii) the <u>level dollar</u> amount required to amortize the unfunded accrued liability by December 31, 2010.

Over the past few years, both the actual rates of salary increase and investment return have generally exceeded the assumed rates, resulting in increases in the dollar amount of unfunded accrued liabilities. If the financial experiences of recent years persist, and the economic assumptions and financing method are not changed, it is reasonable to expect that unfunded accrued liabilities will increase in actual dollar amount for a number of years. This is true even though a level dollar amortization schedule is being followed. Accordingly, it is reasonable to expect that under the described conditions the actual dollar contributions required to make amortization payments will increase for a number of years. On the other hand, if inflation subsides and actual economic activity approaches assumed experience, it is reasonable to expect the dollar amount of the contribution to amortize the unfunded accrued liability to remain relatively constant. The notion that amortization dollar amounts may be increasing is not necessarily cause for alarm. If adjusted for changes in purchasing power, any future increases in the dollar contributions may or may not reflect increases in terms of real dollars (inflation adjusted dollars).

It is also worth noting that when the same assumptions and methods are applied to plans which differ in nature, the valuation results may not be comparable (for example, it is currently not valid to compare valuation results for a plan having full escalation to valuation results for a plan having a 3 1/2% cap on escalation.) Caution should be exercised when attempting to assess the financial condition of one Association relative to another on the basis of valuation results produced using the assumptions and methods mandated by state law.

Miscellaneous Loss, Retirants and Beneficiaries

The loss that occurred was due to the addition of a spouse for a retired member. For previous actuarial valuations this retired member was assumed to be not married.



Brainerd Policemen's Benefit Association Valuation Methods and Assumptions

The Entry Age Normal Cost method was used to determine the normal cost of all benefits.

The rate of investment return (interest) used in making the valuation was 5.0 percent per annum, compounded annually. State law requires use of this assumption.

The mortality table used was the United States Life Table, 1959-61, White Males and White Females.

Single Life Values:

	Pres	sent Value	of \$1 Mont	chly		
	Lev	Level Increasi		asing	Future Life	
Sample	For L	For Life		3.5% Yearly		y (Years)
Ages	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
45	\$169.61	\$186.84	\$263.23	\$304.86	27.33	32.52
50	154.85	174.20	229.51	270.80	23.22	28.08
55	139.29	159.62	197.24	236.11	19.45	23.81
60	122.79	142.73	166.26	200.76	16.01	19.69
65	106.31	124.22	137.82	166.16	12.97	15.88
70	89.86	104.31	111.71	132.82	10.29	12.38
75	73.39	83.92	87.66	101.94	7.92	9.28
80	57.54	64.24	66.29	74.77	5.89	6.67

Age & service retirement was assumed to occur at age 58, or attained age if older.

Sample Rates of Separation From Active Employment Before Retirement, Death or Disability

Sample	% of Active Members
Ages	Separating Within Next Year
20	3.00%
25	2.50
30	2.00
35	1.50
40	1.00
45	0.50
50+	0.00

Sample Ages	Present Pay Resulting in Pay of \$1,000 at Age 60	Percent Increase in Pay During Next Year
20	\$ 253	3.5%
25	300	3.5
30	356	3.5
35	423	3.5
40	503	3.5
45	597	3.5
50	709	3.5
55	842	3.5
60	1,000	3.5

Use of the pay adjustment factor illustrated above is required by state law.

Disability retirements were assumed to occur as indicated below:

Sample	% of Active Members Becoming
Ages	Disabled Within Next Year
20	0.08%
25	0.08
30	0.08
35	0.08
40	0.20
45	0.26
50	0.49
55	0.89

Brief Summary (12/31/82) of Benefit Provisions Evaluated and/or Considered

Age & Service Retirement

Eligibility. 20 years of service and 50 years of age.

Amount. Greater of (1) 50% of salary at time of retirement or (2) 40% of top wage for a patrolman. (Item (2) is applicable only if retired after 5/1/66.) For each year over 25 an additional 1/2% of pay at retirement is added to the benefit. (The additional benefit is not subject to the post retirement adjustment provisions.)

Disability Retirement

<u>Eligibility</u>. Disabled to the extent that no longer able to perform duties in police department before being eligible for age & service retirement.

Amount.

Duty. 40% of top wage for a patrolman.

Non-duty.

- (1) Less than 10 years service 30% of top patrolman's wage.
- (2) More than 10 years service 40% of top patrolman's wage.

Member's Death While Active, Or In Deferred Status, Or Retired

Eligibility.

Spouse. Legally married to member at separation from service and residing with member at time of death. Benefits terminate upon remarriage.

<u>Child</u>. Younger than age 18.

Amount.

Spouse. 30% of top wage for a patrolman.

<u>Child</u>. 4% of top wage for a patrolman per child. Children's maximum is 20% of top wage for a patrolman. <u>Vested Deferred</u>. 20 years of service and separated before age 50. Payment beginning is deferred to attainment of age 50.

<u>Post Retirement Adjustments ("Escalator")</u>. Each time the tope wage for a patrol-man changes, payments based on such wage are simultaneously changed by the same percent that the top wage for a patrolman is changed.

Member Contributions. 8% of current compensation. Total member contributions are refundable, without interest, if no monthly benefit is payable upon separation from service.