The Report of the
GAIN/LOSS ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL EXPERIENCE
During calendar 1982
Fridley Police Pension Association
Fridley, 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
Annondicos	
Appendices	
	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

April 28, 1983

Board of Trustees
Fridley Police Pension Association
Fridley, Minnesota

<u>Submitted in this report</u> are the results of the 1982 <u>gain/loss analysis</u> of the financial experiences of the Fridley Police Pension 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

Robert M. O'Keefe U Gary M. Findlay

#### 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	(Gai Active Members	d Liabilities n) or Loss * Retirants & Beneficiaries in 1,000)	Contribution (Gain) Normal Cost % of Payroll	Requirements or Loss *  \$ Payment on UAL (\$ in 1,000)
Age & Service Retirements	\$ 18.3	\$ N/A	0.05%	\$ 1.22
Disability & Death-in-Service				
a. <u>Disability</u>	329.4	N/A	(0.01)	21.95
b. Death-in-Service	(2.1)	N/A	(0.01)	(0.14)
Withdrawal	10.4	N/A	(0.07)	0.69
Salary Increases	40.5	106.4	N/A	9.79
Investment Income	(38.1)	(43.5)	N/A	(5.44)
Post Retirement Mortality	N/A	15.7	N/A	1.05
Contribution	(6.2)	(4.6)	N/A	(0.72)
Miscellaneous	3.6	1.2	0.00	0.32
EXPERIENCE RELATED (GAIN)/LOSS & CORRESPONDING CHANGE IN CONTRIBUTION REQUIREMENTS	<b>\$355.</b> 8	\$ 75.2	(0.04)%	\$28.72
Changes due to plan amendments	0.0	41.40	0.00	2.76
TOTAL (GAIN)/LOSS DURING YEAR	\$355.8	\$116.6	(0.04)%	\$31.48

<sup>\*</sup> Accrued liabilities and contribution requirements are affected by gains and losses. Gains result in reductions in both and losses result in increases in both.

<sup>@</sup> Addition of a spouse to an existing retiree.

Schedule 2.

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

Type of Activity	Accrued (Gair Active Members	9 - 12/31/79 d Liabilities n) or Loss Retirants & Beneficiaries in 1,000)	Accrued (Gain Active Members	0 - 12/31/80 d Liabilities n) or Loss Retirants & Beneficiaries in 1,000)	Accrue (Gai Active Members	l - 12/31/81 d Liabilities n) or Loss Retirants & Beneficiaries in 1,000)
Age & Service Retirements	\$ 0.0	\$ N/A	\$ 0.0	\$ N/A	\$ 0.0	\$ N/A
Disability & Death-in-Service						
a. <u>Disability</u>	27.2	N/A	220.5	N/A	(8.1)	N/A
b. <u>Death-in-Service</u>	(14.4)	N/A	(14.6)	N/A	(3.3)	N/A
Withdrawal	5.4	N/A	(29.1)	N/A	(94.9)	N/A
Salary Increases	63.6	22.4	81.5	54.2	85.9	80.3
Investment Income	(18.7)	(15.5)	(30.4)	(24.1)	(1.2)	(18.4)
Post Retirement Mortality	N/A	7.8	N/A	24.7	N/A	(52.9)
Contribution	(2.6)	(9.6)	2.0	1.8	5.2	21.2
Miscellaneous	115.1	1.0	(2.1)	(0.7)	0.0	6.0
EXPERIENCE RELATED (GAIN)/LOSS	\$175.6	\$ 6.1	\$227.8	\$55.9	\$(16.4)	\$36.2
Method Change for Casualty Cost			46.8			
Changes Due to Plan Amendments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL (GAIN)/LOSS DURING PREVIOUS 3 YEAR PERIOD	\$175.6	\$ 6.1	\$274.6	\$55.9	\$(16.4)	\$36.2

Fridley Police Pension Association

Schedule 3.

Employees Active at Both Beginning & End of 1982

Age Group Beg. Year	No.	Beginning Salary	Ending Salary	% Increase In Salary
25-29	1	\$ 25,179	\$ 26,690	6.0%
30-34	2	50,358	53,380	6.0
35-39	5	125,895	133,450	6.0
40-44	3	75,537	80,070	6.0
45-49	2	50,358	53,380	6.0
50-54	4	100,716	106,760	6.0
TOTALS	17	\$428,043	\$453,730	6.0%

Employees Active at Either Beginning or End of 1982

Years Service	2.5				
5 or more	19	17			

Average Age: 41.6 years.

Average Service: 13.1 years.

# Fridley Police Pension Association Schedule 4. Comparative Schedule

Of Active Members

Valuation Valuation Date Average Active Members December 31 Payroll Age Service Pay % Incr. 1978 25 \$487,920 38.2 yrs. 9.7 yrs. \$19,517 504,000 21,000 1979 24 38.7 10.3 7.6% 1980 485,100 39.2 23,100 10.0 21 11.0 478,401 12.3 25,179 1981 19 40.8 9.0 453,730 26,690 1982 17 41.6 13.1 6.0

#### Schedule 5.

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

Age at Termination	Actua	1979 Expected	Actual	1980 Expected	Actual	1981 Expected	Actual	1982 Expected
25-29 30-34 35-39		* 0.2 0.1	1	0.2	1 1	0.1 0.1		0.1
40-44 45-49		*		-				
Totals	0	0.3	1	0.2	2	0.2	0	0.1

Total actual during four year period 3 Total expected during four year period 0.8

Years Service at Termination	1979 Actual Expected		1980 Actual Expected		1981 Actual Expected		1982 Actual Expected	
4		0.1						
5 or more		0.2	1	0.2	2	0.2		0.1
Totals	0	0.3	1	0.2	2	0.2	0	0.1

<sup>\*</sup> 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	Actua	1979 1 Expected	Actua	1980 l Expected	Actual	1981 Expected	Actua	1982 1 Expected
25-29		*		*		*		*
30-34		*		*		*		*
35-39		*		*		*		*
40-44		*		*		*		*
45-49		0.1		0.1		*		*
50-54				*	-	*		*
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	Actual	1979 Expected	Ac	tua	1980 Expected		981 Expected	Ā	ctual	1982 Expected
25-29		*			*				1	*
30-34		*	y.		*					*
35-39		*			*					*
40-44		*		1	*					*
45-49		0.1			0.1					*
50-54	1	-		_1	*		-			*
Totals	1	0.1		2	0.1	0	0.0		1	0.1

Total actual during four year period  $\frac{4}{0.3}$ 

#### Schedule 7.

Separations From Active Service For Age & Service Retirement

Age at Termination	1979 Actual Expected		1980 Actual Expected		1981 Actual Expected		1982 Actual Expected	
55							_1	
TOTALS	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0

Average age at retirement during period examined was 56.0 years.

Average service at retirement during period examined was 21.1 years.

#### Schedule 8.

# Death After Retirement (Disability and Service Retirants)

Age at Death	1979 Actual Expected		Actual	1980 Expected		1981 Expected		.982 Expected
25-29								0.0015
40-44				0.0035		0.0039		0.0043
45-49		0.0073		0.0081				
50-54		0.0232		0.0232		0.0343		0.0232
55-59				0.0142		0.0153		0.0461
60-64		0.0258		0.0280		0.0303	,	
65-69	-	0.0352		0.0379	_1			0.0327
TOTALS	0	0.0915	0	0.1149	1	0.0838	0	0.1078

Total actual during four year period  $\underline{1}$ Total expected during four year period  $\underline{0.3980}$ 

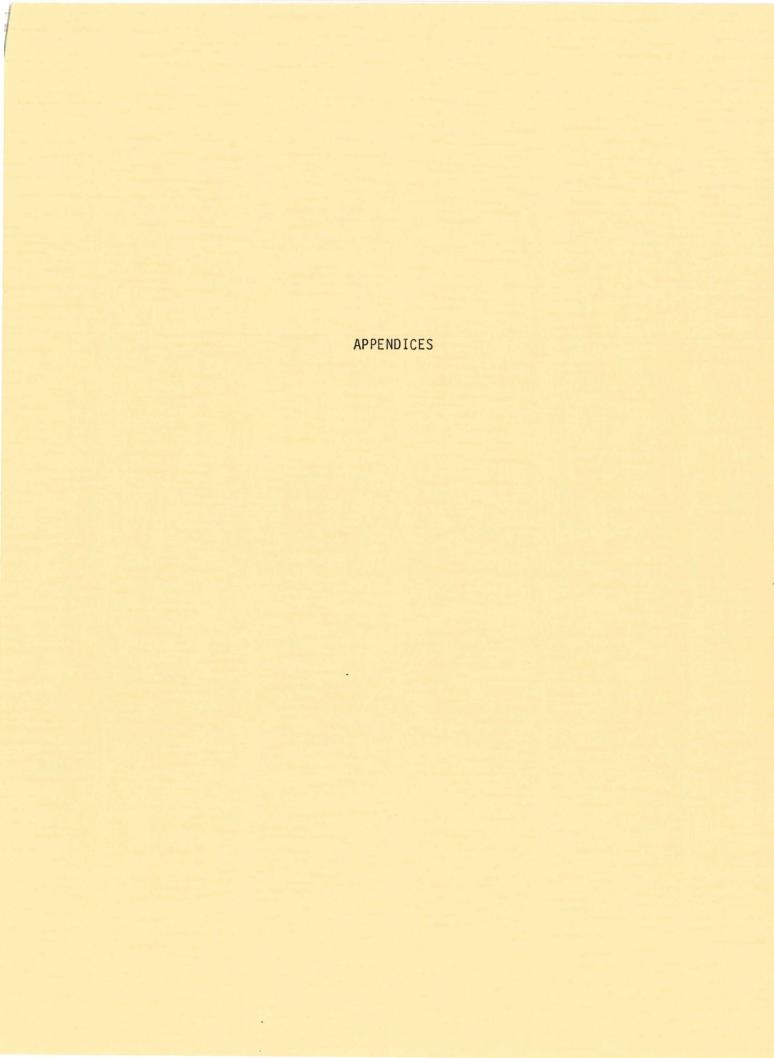
#### COMMENTS

#### 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.



## Fridley Police Pension 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:

	Pre	sent Value	thly				
	Le	vel	Increa	asing	Future Life		
Sample ·	For	Life	3.5%	/early	Expectancy	(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	
7.5	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 25	\$ 253 300	3.5% 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.

### <u>Disability retirements</u> 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. 10 years of service and 50 years of age.

Amount. For first 10 years of service, 15/75 of base pay. For each year in excess of 10 but less than 20 an additional 2/75 is added. For each year in excess of 20 an additional 1/75 is added up to a maximum of 42/75 of base pay for 27 or more years of service.

<u>Pay Used For Plan Purposes</u>. For benefit determination "base pay" means the salary of a first grade patrolman for the second month of the preceding fiscal year. For contribution purposes it means the current base pay of a first grade patrolman.

#### Disability Retirement

Eligibility. Disabled to the extent that no longer able to perform duties of a police officer before being eligible for age & service retirement.

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

#### Eligiblity.

Spouse. Legally married to member at least one year before member's separation from service and residing with member at time of death. Benefits terminate upon remarriage.

Child. Younger than age 18.

#### Amount.

Spouse. 18/75 of base pay.

 $\underline{\text{Child.}}$  6/75 of base pay. Children's maximum is 18/75 if spouse is receiving or 36/75 if no spouse is receiving.

<u>Vested Deferred</u>. 10 years of service and separated before age 50. Payment beginning is deferred to attainment of age 50. Maximum benefit is 40/75 of base pay.

<u>Post Retirement Adjustments ("Escalator")</u>. Each time base pay is changed, payments to all benefit recipients are changed by the same percent that base pay is changed. (Exception - For members on age & service retirement with less than 20 years service, the maximum increase is 3% compounded annually. Also applies to survivors of these retirants.)

Member Contributions. 8% of base pay. 75% of total member contributions is refundable, without interest, if no benefit is payable upon separation from service.