The Report of the
GAIN/LOSS ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL EXPERIENCE
During calendar 1981
City of New Ulm
Police Relief Association
New Ulm, Minnesota

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# GABRIEL, ROEDER, SMITH & COMPANY ACTUARIES & CONSULTANTS

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May 19, 1982

Board of Trustees

City of New Ulm Police Relief Association

New Ulm, Minnesota

<u>Submitted in this report</u> are the results of the 1981 <u>gain/loss analysis</u> of the financial experiences of the City of New Ulm Police Relief Association

The <u>composite results</u> of this study are reported on Schedule 1, and comments regarding the results are on page 10.

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,

Gary W.

Robert M. O'Keefe

#### 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 1981

Type of Activity	(Gain) Active Members	Liabilities or Loss * Retirants & Beneficiaries 1,000)	Contribution (Gain) Normal Cost % of Payroll	or Loss *
Age & Service Retirements	\$ 0.0	\$ N/A	0.01%	\$0.0
Disability & Death-in-Service				
a. <u>Disability</u>	(4.0)	N/A	0.00	(0.3)
b. <u>Death-in Service</u>	(6.3)	N/A	0.00	(0.4)
Withdrawal_	5.0	N/A	0.00	0.3
Salary Increases	113.5	23.7	N/A	9.0
Investment Income	(7.0)	(31.6)	N/A	(2.5)
Post Retirement Mortality	N/A	28.6	N/A	1.9
Contribution	(1.6)	(2.4)	N/A	(0.3)
Miscellaneous	(10.5)	(1.9)	0.00	( <u>0.8</u> )
EXPERIENCE RELATED (GAIN)/LOSS & CORRESPONDING CHANGE IN CONTRIBUTION REQUIREMENTS	\$ 89.1	\$16.4	0.01%	\$6.9
Changes due to plan amendments	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0
TOTAL (GAIN)/LOSS DURING YEAR	\$ 89.1	\$16.4	0.01%	\$6.9

<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.

Schedule 2.

as & Losses in Accrued Liabilities

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

Type of Activity	Accrue (Gai Active Members	9 - 12/31/79 d Liabilities n) or Loss Retirants & Beneficiaries in 1,000)	Accrued (Gain Active Members	- 12/31/80 Liabilities ) or Loss Retirants & Beneficiaries in 1,000)	Accrue (Gai Active Members	1 - 12/31/81 d Liabilities n) or Loss Retirants & Beneficiaries in 1,000)
Age & Service Retirements	\$ 0.0	\$	\$ 0.0	\$	\$ 0.0	\$
Disability & Death-in-Service						
a. <u>Disability</u>	(2.9)		(3.2)		(4.0)	
b. <u>Death-in Service</u>	(12.1)		(3.0)		(6.3)	
Withdrawal	4.9		5.9		5.0	
Salary Increases	117.2	15.5	13.8	19.2	113.5	23.7
Investment Income	(4.8)	(14.5)	(3.8)	(16.7)	(7.0)	(31.7)
Post Retirement Mortality		25.0		(19.0)		28.6
Contribution	(0.7)	(0.9)	(3.3)	(3.7)	(1.6)	(2.4)
Miscellaneous	(63.3)	( <u>15.6</u> )	18.7	0.6	(10.0)	(1.8)
EXPERIENCE RELATED (GAIN)/LOSS	\$ 38.3	\$ 9.5	\$ 25.1	\$(19.6)	\$ 89.6	\$16.4
Method Change for Casualty Cost	* ×		70.8			
Changes Due to Plan Amendments			14.0		0.0	0.0
TOTAL (GAIN)/LOSS DURING 3 YEAR PERIOD	\$ 38.3	\$ 9.5	\$109.9	\$ <u>(19.6)</u>	\$ 89.6	\$16.4

Age Group Beg. Year	No.	Beginning Salary	Ending Salary	% Increase In Salary
35-39	6	\$104,085	\$118,465	13.8%
40-44 45 <b>-</b> 49	4 1	68,991 22,506	78,709 25,630	14.1 13.9
50-54 55-59	1 _1	17,855 16,643	20,285	13.6 14.6
TOTALS	13	\$230,080	\$262,162	13.9%

Employees Active at Either Beginning or End of 1981

Years Service	Beginning of Year	End of Year
0 1 2 3 4	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
5 or more	13	13

Average Age: 42.5 years.

Average Service: 15.8 years.

## Schedule 4.

Separations From Active Service (Other Than Age & Service Retirement) During 1981

Age at	With	drawal	Disa	bility	De	ath
<u>Termination</u>	Actual	Expected	Actual	Expected	Actual	Expected
35-39		0.1		*		*
40-44		*		*		*
45-49		*		*		*
50-54				*		*
30-34			-	-	***************************************	
TOTALS	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.0

<sup>\*</sup> Less than 0.1%

Years Service at Termination	<u>Actual</u>	Expected
0	0	0.0
1	0	0.0
2	0	0.0
3	0	0.0
4	0	0.0
5 or more	0	0.1
TOTALS	0	0.1

Average age at separation: N/A years.

Average service at separation: N/A years.

# Schedule 5.

#### Separations From Active Service For Age & Service Retirement

Age at Termination	Actual	979 Expected	Actual	980 Expected	Actual	981 Expected
50 51 52 53 54						
55 56 57 58 59						
60 61 62 63 64						
65 & Over	-	•			4 11 10 Marie 10 Mari	-
TOTALS	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 6.

# Death After Retirement (Disability and Service Retirants)

Age at Death	Actual 19	Expected	Actual 19	980 Expected	Actual	81 Expected
50-54		0.0212		0.0232		0.0253
60-64		0.0258		0.0280		0.0303
70-74		0.0543		0.0584		0.0630
75-79		0.1416		0.1530		0.1658
80-84		0.2367		0.2566		0.1235
85-89	-					0.1545
TOTALS	0	0.4796	0	0.5192	0	0.5624

#### 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.



# City of New Ulm Police Relief 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	thly		
	Le	vel	Increa	asing	Future	Life
Sample	For I	_ife	3.5%	Yearly	Expectanc	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 56, 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

#### New Ulm Police Relief Association

#### Brief Summary (12/31/81) of Benefit Provisions Evaluated and/or Considered

#### Age & Service Retirement

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

Amount. 50% of final years salary with minimum of 40% of salary of highest salaried patrolman. For each of the first 3 years beyond 20 years of service an additional 1/2% of final years salary 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 the duties of police officer before being eligible for age & service retirement.

Amount. Same as age & service retirement benefit.

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

# Eligibility.

Spouse. Legally married at time of separation from service. Benefits terminate upon remarriage.

Child. Younger than age 18.

#### Amount.

Spouse. 40% of salary of highest salaried patrolman.

<u>Child.</u> \$300 per year per child. If no spouse benefit is payable, children receive spouse benefit in lieu of \$300 each per year.

<u>Vested Deferred.</u> 20 years of service and separated before age 50. Payment beginning is deferred to attainment of age 50.

Post Retirement Adjustments ("Escalator"). Benefits which are based on a percentage of the prevailing pay of the highest salaried patrolmen are changed at the same time and by the same percent as changes in the salary of active

highest salaried patrolmen. (Children's benefits are not escalated unless spouse is not receiving benefits.)

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