The Report of the GAIN/LOSS ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL EXPERIENCE During calendar 1982 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION Columbia Heights, Minnesota

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Valuation Methods and Assumptions Summary of Benefit Provisions

### GABRIEL, ROEDER, SMITH & COMPANY

#### ACTUARIES & CONSULTANTS

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May 9, 1983

Board of Trustees Columbia Heights Police Relief Association Columbia Heights, Minnesota

<u>Submitted in this report</u> are the results of the 1982 <u>gain/loss analysis</u> of the financial experiences of the Columbia Heights Police Relief 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. Gary M. Robert M. 0 Keefe

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### 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. <u>The purpose of a gain/loss analysis</u> 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 1,000)	Contribution (Gain) Normal Cost % of Payroll (\$ in	or Loss * \$ Payment on UAL
Age & Service Retirements	\$ 0.0	\$ N/A	0.00%	\$ 0.00
Disability & Death-in-Service				
a. <u>Disability</u>	(2.8)	N/A	0.00	(0.18)
b. Death-in Service	2.6	N/A	0.00	0.17
Withdrawal	5.0	N/A	0.00	0.33
Salary Increases	14.4	25.6	N/A	2.67
Investment Income	(4.5)	(41.9)	N/A	(3.09)
Post Retirement Mortality	N/A	(269.6)	N/A	(17.97)
Contribution	0.0	9.8	N/A	0.65
Miscellaneous	(1.2)	(1.2)	0.00	(0.16)
EXPERIENCE RELATED (GAIN)/LOSS & CORRESPONDING CHANGE IN CONTRIBUTION REQUIREMENTS	\$13.5	\$(277.3)	0.00%	\$(17.58)
Changes due to plan amendments	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
TOTAL (GAIN)/LOSS DURING YEAR	\$13.5	\$(277.3)	0.00%	\$(17.58)

\* 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	9 - 12/31/79 Liabilities ) or Loss Retirants & Beneficiaries in 1,000)	Accrued (Gain Active Members	0 - 12/31/80 Liabilities ) or Loss Retirants & Beneficiaries in 1,000)	Accrued (Gain Active Members	1 - 12/31/81 Liabilities ) or Loss Retirants & <u>Beneficiaries</u> in 1,000)
Age & Service Retirements	\$ 0.0	\$ N/A	\$ 82.0	\$ N/A	\$ 0.0	\$ N/A
Disability & Death-in-Service						
a. <u>Disability</u>	(2.2)	N/A	(2.4)	N/A	(2.8)	N/A
b. Death-in Service	(8.6)	N/A	(8.9)	N/A	(3.0)	N/A
Withdrawal	4.6	N/A	4.0	N/A	3.8	N/A
Salary Increases	39.6	78.2	48.0	116.8	45.4	102.8
Investment Income	(1.9)	(15.0)	(3.2)	(21.3)	(0.9)	(10.6)
Post Retirement Mortality	N/A	15.2	N/A	20.3	N/A	(19.0)
Contribution	4.8	8.7	4.7	8.5	0.0	26.1
Miscellaneous	1.7	_4.2	5.3	5.3	0.3	3.5
EXPERIENCE RELATED (GAIN)/LOSS	38.0	91.3	129.5	129.6	42.8	102.8
Method Change for Casualty Cost			39.8			
Changes Due to Plan Amendments	0.0	0.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL (GAIN)/LOSS DURING PREVIOUS អ្នក S YEAR PERIOD	\$38.0	\$91.3	\$184.2	\$129.6	\$42.8	\$102.8

Age Group Beg. Year	No .	Beginning Salary	Ending Salary	% Increase In Salary
35-39	3 /	\$ 75,528	\$ 79,305	5.0%
40-44 45-49	1 <u>3</u>	25,176 75,528	26,435 79,305	5.0 5.0
TOTALS	7	\$176,232	\$185,045	5.0%

# Schedule 3.

Employees Active at Both Beginning & End of 1982

## Employees Active at Either Beginning or End of 1982

Years Service	Beginning of Year	End of Year
0 1 2 3 4	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
5 or more	7	7

Average Age: 43.0 years.

Average Service: 17.2 years.

# Schedule 4.

## Comparative Schedule

Of Active Members

Valuation Date		Valuation	Average					
December 31	Active Members	Payroll	Age	Service	Pay	% Incr.		
1978	9	\$175,608	41.7 yrs.	14.4 yrs.	\$19,512	%		
1979	9	189,000	42.7	15.4	21,000	7.6		
1980	7	161,700	41.0	15.2	23,100	10.0		
1981	7	176,232	42.0	16.2	25,176	9.0		
1982	7	185,045	43.0	17.2	26,435	5.0		

# Schedule 5.

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

Age at Termination		979 Expected		1980 Expected	Actual	1981 Expected	Actual	1982 Expected
30-34		*		*		*		
35-39		0.1		0.1		*		*
<mark>40-</mark> 44		*		*		0.1		*
45-49		*		*		*		*
TOTALS	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1

Total actual during four year period 0. Total expected during four year period 0.3

Years Service at Termination	-	.979 Expected		980 Expected		981 Expected	Actual	1982 Expected
5 or more		0.1		0.1		0.1		*
Totals	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.0

\* 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	19 Actual E	79 xpected	the second se	1980 Expected	Actua	1981 1 Expected	Actual	1982 Expected
30-34		*		*		*		
35-39		*		*		*		*
40-44		*		*		*		*
45-49		*		0.1		*		*
50 <b>-</b> 54		*						
Totals	0	0.0	0	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0

Total actual during four year period 0. Total expected during four year period 0.1

## Disability Separations

Age at Time of Disability		979 Expected		1980 Expected	Actua	1981 ] <u>Expected</u>	the second se	1982 Expected
30-34		*		*	9	*		*
35-39		*		*		*		*
40-44		*		*		*		*
45-49		*		*		*		*
50-54		*						
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

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# Schedule 7.

Separations From Active Service For Age & Service Retirement

Age at Termination	Actual	1979 Expected	Actual	980 Expected		.981 Expected		1982 Expected
51 54			$\frac{1}{1}$					1
TOTALS	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Average age at retirement during period examined was 52.5 years. Average service at retirement during period examined was 20 years.

## Schedule 6.

## Death After Retirement (Disability and Service Retirants)

Age at Death		1979 Expected		1980 Expected	Actual	1981 Expected	Ā		.982 Expected	
45-49		0.0081								
50-54		0.0111		0.0312		0.0343			0.0232	
55-59		0.0142		0.0296		0.0320			0.0489	
60-64		0.0497		0.0540		0.0258			0.0280	
65-69		0.0731		0.0787		0.1173		1	0.0439	
70-74								_1		
TOTALS	0	0.1562	0	0.1935	0	0.2094		2	0.1440	

Total actual during four year period 2Total expected during four year period 0.7031

### 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 <u>real dollars</u> (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.

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APPENDICES

### 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 Lit	fe Values:			
	Pres	sent Value	of \$1 Mont	chly		
	Level		Increa	asing	Future Life	
Sample	For Life		3.5% Yearly		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
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 25 30 35 40	\$ 253 300 356 423 503	3.5% 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5
45 50 55 60	597 709 842 1,000	3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5

Pay Adjustment Factor used to Project Current Pays

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.

<u>Amount</u>. For first 20 years of service, 35/80 of base pay at retirement. For each year in excess of 20, an additional 1/80 is added up to a maximum of 40/80 of base pay for 25 or more years of service.

Pay Used For Plan Purposes. "Base pay" means the salary of a top patrolman.

#### Disability Retirement

<u>Eligibility</u>. Disabled to the extent that unable to perform duties of patrolman before being eligible for age & service retirement.

Amount. 35/80 of salary at time of disability.

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

### Eligibility.

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

Child. Younger than age 18.

#### Amount.

<u>Spouse</u>. 2/3 of amount member was receiving or would have received. Minimum benefit based on 20 years of service and base pay.

Child. \$600 per year per child.

<u>Maximum Family Benefit</u>. Amount member was receiving or would have been eligible to receive.

<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 base pay is changed, payments to age & service and surviving spouse benefit recipients are changed by the same percent that base pay changes. Disability benefits are changed by the percent change in the salary of an active patrolman holding the rank that the disabled member held at the time of the disability. Children's benefits are not escalated.

<u>Member Contributions</u>. 8% of base pay. Total contributions are refundable, without interest, if no benefit is payable upon separation from service. When member has 25 years of service contributions cease.