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

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GABRIEL, ROEDER, SMITH & COMPANY ACTUARIES & CONSULTANTS

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May 27, 1983

Board of Trustees

Fairmont Policemen's Benefit Association

Fairmont, Minnesota

<u>Submitted in this report</u> are the results of the 1982 <u>gain/loss analysis</u> of the financial experiences of the Fairmont 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.

ert M. O'Keefe Gary W. 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 2.

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

Type of Activity	(Gain Active Members	d Liabilities) 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	\$(1.5)	\$ N/A	(0.14)%	\$(0.10)
Disability & Death-in-Service				
a. <u>Disability</u>	0.1	N/A	(0.01)	0.01
b. <u>Death-in Service</u>	(0.6)	N/A	(0.01)	(0.04)
Withdrawal	9.7	N/A	0.00	0.64
Salary Increases	24.0	18.6	N/A	2.84
Investment Income	(8.9)	(54.5)	N/A	(4.22)
Post Retirement Mortality	N/A	19.0	N/A	1.26
Contribution	(0.1)	4.1	N/A	0.27
Miscellaneous	(5.9)	<u>(5.9</u>)	0.00	(<u>0.79</u>)
EXPERIENCE RELATED (GAIN)/LOSS & CORRESPONDING CHANGE IN	¢1.6.0	¢(10.7)	(0.16)%	¢(0.12)
CONTRIBUTION REQUIREMENTS	\$16.8	\$(18.7)	(0.16)%	\$(0.13)
Changes due to plan amendments	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
TOTAL (GAIN)/LOSS DURING YEAR	\$16.8	\$(18.7)	(0.16)%	\$(0.13)

^{*} 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 (Gail Active Members	9 - 12/31/79 d Liabilities n) or Loss Retirants & Beneficiaries n 1,000)	Accrued (Gain Active Members I	- 12/31/80 Liabilities) or Loss Retirants & Beneficiaries in 1,000)	Accrued (Gain Active Members I	- 12/31/81 Liabilities) or Loss Retirants & Beneficiaries in 1,000)
Age & Service Retirements	\$ 0.0	\$ N/A	\$ 0.0	\$ N/A	\$(0.7)	\$ N/A
Disability & Death-in-Service						
a. <u>Disability</u>	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	(0.3)	N/A
b. <u>Death-in-Service</u>	(3.5)	N/A	(1.4)	N/A	(1.0)	N/A
Withdrawal	5.1	N/A	6.4	N/A	(13.3)	N/A
Salary Increases	99.1	128.7	151.1	78.8	59.0	81.5
Investment Income	(1.5)	(10.4)	(1.0)	(5.6)	(6.2)	(35.0)
Post Retirement Mortality	N/A	14.8	N/A	11.9	N/A	16.1
Contribution	(3.3)	(7.3)	(6.7)	(11.6)	5.5	41.3
Miscellaneous	1.6	2.2	0.1	0.0	5.0	12.1
EXPERIENCE RELATED (GAIN)/LOSS	\$97.5	\$128.0	\$148.5	\$73.5	\$48.0	\$116.0
Method Change for Casualty Cost			34.6			
Changes Due to Plan Amendments	0.0	0.0	117.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL (GAIN)/LOSS DURING PREVIOUS 3 YEAR PERIOD	\$97.5	\$128.0	\$300.1	\$73.5	\$48.0	\$116.0

Age Group Beg. Year	No.	Beginning Salary	Ending Salary	% Increase In Salary
30 - 34	1	\$ 19,800	\$ 20,790	5.0%
35 - 39	4	81,936	86,032	5.0
40-44	3	62,136	65,242	5.0
45-59	1	23,748	24,935	5.0
55-59	1	26,231	27,858	6.2
TOTALS	10	\$213,851	\$224,857	5.1%

Employees Active at Either Beginning or End of 1982

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

Average Age: 41.7 years.

Average Service: 14.9 years.

Fairmont Policemen's Benefit Association Schedule 4.

Comparative Schedule

Of Active Members

Valuation Date December 31	Active Members	Valuation Payroll	Age	Avera Service	ge Pay	% Incr.
						70
1978	11	\$151,800	36.5 yrs.	10.1 yrs.	\$13,800	- %
1979	11	177,936	37.5	11.1	16,176	17
1980	11	213,947	38.5	12.1	19,450	20
1981	10	213,851	40.7	13.9	21,385	10
1982	10	224,857	41.7	14.9	22,486	5

Fairmont Policemen's Benefit Association
Schedule 5.

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

Age at Termination		979 Expected	Actual	1980 Expected		981 Expected		982 Expected
25-29 30-34 35-39		0.1		0.1	1	0.1		0.1
40-44		0.1		,				
Totals	0	0.2	0	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.1

Total actual during four year period $\underline{}$ 1 Total expected during four year period $\underline{}$ 0.5

Years Service at Termination		979 Expected	Actual	1980 Expected		981 Expected		1982 Expected
3 4		0.1			1			
5 or more	,	0.1		0.1		0.1	_	0.1
Totals	0	0.2	0	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.1

^{*} 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	19	79	19	080	1	1981		1982
Death	Actual E	xpected	Actual E	xpected	Actual	Expected	Actual	Expected
Totals	0	*	0	*	0	0.0	0	0.0

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

<u>Disability Separations</u>

Age at								
Time of	19	979	19	80	1	981	1	982
Disability	Actual E	Expected	Actual E	xpected	Actual	Expected	Actual	Expected
Totals	0	*	0	*	0	0.0	0	0.0

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

Schedule 7.

Separations From Active Service For Age & Service Retirement

Age at Termination		979 Expected		980 Expected		981 Expected		982 Expected
54 55						1.0		0.1
55				-				0.1
TOTALS	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	1.0	0	0.1

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		979 Expected	Actual	980 Expected		981 Expected	Actua	1982 l Expected
50-54		0.0132						
55-59		0.0501		0.0688		0.0533		0.0364
60-64		0.0520		0.0237		0.0476		0.0735
65-69		0.0787		0.1172		0.0790		0.0379
70-74						0.0470		0.0976
TOTALS	0	0.1940	0	0.2097	0	0.2269	0	0.2454

Total actual during four year period $\frac{0}{0.8760}$

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.



Fairmont 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:

	Present Value of \$1 Monthly					
Level		/el	Increasing 3.5% Yearly		Future Life Expectancy (Years)	
Sample	For Life					
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 53, 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.

<u>Disability retirements</u> were assumed to occur as indicated below:

Sample Ages	<pre>% of Active Members Becoming Disabled Within Next Year</pre>
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. For first 20 years service, 50% of base pay. For years in excess of 20 an additional 2% is added to a maximum of 60% of base pay for 25 years service. (Service after attainment of age 55 is not considered for benefit purposes.

<u>Pay Used For Plan Purposes</u>. "Base pay" means maximum salary paid to a first class patrolman.

Disability Retirement

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

Amount. 50% of base pay.

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.

Child. Younger than age 18.

Amount.

Spouse. 25% of base pay.

<u>Child.</u> 6.25% of base pay per child. Children's maximum is 25% of base pay if spouse is receiving or 50% of base pay if no spouse is receiving.

<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 Adjustment ("Escalator")</u>. Each time base pay is changed, payments to benefit recipients are simultaneously changed by the same percent that base pay is changed.

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