The Report of the GAIN/LOSS ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL EXPERIENCE During calendar 1982 City of Moorhead Police Relief Association Moorhead, Minnesota

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## GABRIEL, ROEDER, SMITH & COMPANY

#### ACTUARIES & CONSULTANTS

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

June 1, 1983

Board of Trustees City of Moorhead Police Relief Association Moorhead, Minnesota

<u>Submitted in this report</u> are the results of the 1982 <u>gain/loss analysis</u> of the financial experiences of the City of Moorhead 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, Kaharh M. C. Kuele Gary W. Findlay Robert M. O'Keefe Gary W. Findlay

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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.

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## ACTIVITY WHICH RESULTS IN GAINS OR LOSSES

#### 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

	(Gain) Active	Liabilities ) or Loss * Retirants &	Contribution Requirements (Gain) or Loss * Normal Cost \$ Payment			
Type of Activity	Members (\$	Beneficiaries in 1,000)	% of Payroll	<u>on UAL</u> (\$ in 1,000)		
Age & Service Retirements	\$(20.2)	\$ N/A	(0.14)%	\$(1.3)		
Disability & Death-in-Service						
a. <u>Disability</u>	140.9	N/A	(0.04)	9.4		
b. Death-in Service	11.7	N/A	(0.05)	0.8		
<u>Withdrawal</u>	(96.8)	N/A	0.02	(6.5)		
Salary Increases	(48.7)	0.0	N/A	(3.2)		
Investment Income	(42.6)	(29.3)	N/A	(4.8)		
Post Retirement Mortality	N/A	23.4	N/A	1.6		
Contribution	(5.9)	0.0	N/A	(0.4)		
Miscellaneous	13.0	1.2	0.0	0.9		
EXPERIENCE RELATED (GAIN)/LOSS						
& CORRESPONDING CHANGE IN CONTRIBUTION REQUIREMENTS	\$(48.6)	\$(4.7)	(0.21)%	\$(3.5)		
Changes due to plan amendments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
TOTAL (GAIN)/LOSS DURING YEAR	\$(48.6)	\$(4.7)	(0.21)%	\$(3.5)		

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

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# 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 & <u>Beneficiarie</u> in 1,000)	Accrued (Gain) Active s Members	- 12/31/80 Liabilities or Loss Retirants & Beneficiaries n 1,000)	Accrued (Gain) Active Members	- 12/31/81 Liabilities ) or Loss Retirants & <u>Beneficiaries</u> n 1,000)
	Age & Service Retirements	\$ 0.0	\$ N/A	\$ 35.6	\$ N/A	\$ 0.0	\$ N/A
	Disability & Death-in-Service						
	a. <u>Disability</u>	(5.2)	N/A	57.3	N/A	(9.6)	N/A
	b. Death-in Service	(14.4)	N/A	(1.4)	N/A	(10.5)	N/A
	Withdrawal	(18.7)	N/A	(29.0)	N/A	(52.1)	N/A
	Salary Increases	228.4	0.0	105.7	0.0	194.8	0.0
	Investment Income	0.0	0.0	(43.7)	(10.8)	(11.6)	(20.8)
	Post Retirement Mortality	N/A	(41.3)	N/A	(3.6)		18.9
	Contribution	0.0	0.0	(22.7)	(14.5)	28.9	0.0
	Miscellaneous	(212.1)	0.0	3.8	4.3	130.5	0.0
	EXPERIENCE RELATED (GAIN)/LOSS	\$ (22.0)	\$(41.3)	\$105.6	\$(24.6)	\$270.4	\$ (1.9)
	Method Change for Casualty Cost			84.1			
	Changes Due to Plan Amendments	401.7	82.7	165.8	154.6	0.0	0.0
I	TOTAL (GAIN)/LOSS DURING PREVIOUS 3 YEAR PERIOD	\$ 379.7	\$ 41.4	\$355.5	\$130.0	\$270.4	\$ (1.9)

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# Schedule 3.

Employees Active at Both Beginning & End of 1982

Age Group Beg. Year	No.	Beginning Salary	Ending Salary	% Increase In Salary
25-29	4	87,274	85,039	(2.6)%
30-34	8	184,642	183,275	(0.7)
35-39	10	246,672	245,787	(0.4)
40-44	1	25,000	24,389	(2.4)
45-49	1 $1$	21,760	21,456	(1.4)
50-54		_28,964	29,328	1.3
TOTALS	25	\$594,312	\$589,274	(0.8)%

Employees Active at Either Beginning or End of 1982

Years Service	Beginning _of Year	End of Year
0 1 2 3 4	1 6 1	1 6
5 or more	22	18
Totals	30	25

Average Age: 35.7 years. Average Service: 10.6 years.

# Schedule 4.

# Comparative Schedule

# Of Active Members

Valuation Date December 31	Active Members	Valuation Payroll	Age	Averag Service	e Pay	% Incr.
1978	39	\$619,168	35.1 yrs.	9.0 yrs.	\$15,876	- %
1979	36	669,667	36.2	10.3	18,602	17.2
1980	31	647,000	35.4	9.9	20,871	12.2
1981	30	713,004	36.1	10.7	23,767	13.9
1982	25	589,274	35.7	10.6	23,571	(0.1)

# Schedule 5.

Separations From Active Service Due to Withdrawal

During Four Year Period Ended December 31, 1982

Age at Termination	In the local division of the local divisiono	1979 Expected	Actual	1980 Expected	Actual	1981 Expected	Actua	1982 Expected
20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39	1 1	0.1 0.3 0.1 0.1	2	0.2 0.1 0.1		0.1 0.2 *	2	0.1 0.3 *
40-44 45-49	1		1	0.1	_1	*	1	*
Totals	3	0.6	3	0.6	1	0.3	3	0.4

Total actual during four year period 10Total expected during four year period 1.9

Years Service at Termination	1979 Actual Expected		1980 Actual Expected		1981 Actual Expected		1982 Actual Expected	
0 1 2 3 4	2	0.1 * 0.1 0.1 *	2	0.1 * 0.1		0.1 * 0.1		0.1
5 or more	_1	0.1		*	_1	0.1	3	0.3
Totals	3	0.5	2	0.4	1	0.3	3	0.4

\* 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	
Deach	Separacions	

Age at Time of Death	the second se	1979 Expected	Actual	19801981Actual ExpectedActual Expected			1982 d Actual Expected		
20-24		*		*					
25-29		*		*		*		*	
30-34		*		*		*		*	
35-39		*		*		*		*	
40-44		*		*		0.1		*	
45-49		*		*		*		*	
Totals	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	

Total actual during four year period <u>0</u> Total expected during four year period 0.4

# Disability Separations

Age at Time of Disability		1979 Actual Expected		Actual	1980 Actual Expected		1981 Expected	1982 Actual Expected		
	20-24		*		*					
	25-29		*		*		*		*	
	30-34		*		*		*		*	
	35-39		*		*		*		*	
	40-44		*	* *			0.1		*	
	45-49		*	_1	*		*	_1	*	
	Totals	0	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.1	1	0.1	

Total actual during four year period  $\frac{2}{0.4}$ 

\* Less than 0.1%

# Schedule 7.

## Separations From Active Service For Age & Service Retirement

Age at Termination	1979 Actual Expected		Actual	1980 Actual Expected		1981 Actual Expected		1982 Actual Expected	
59			1						
60			_1				_1		
TOTALS	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	

Average age at retirement during period examined was 60.25 years.

Average service at retirement during period examined was 27.4 years.

## Schedule 8.

## Death After Retirement (Disability and Service Retirants)

Age at Death	Actual	1979 Expected	Actual	1980 Expected	Distanting and a distant of the second	1981 Expected		1982 Expected
45-49				0.0059		0.0065		0.0073
50-54								0.0045
55-59		0.0093		0.0198				
60-64	1	0.0886	1	0.0623		0.0455		0.0713
65-69		0.0706		0.1413		0.1848		0.1518
70-74		0.0543		0.0584		0.0630		0.0470
75-79								0.0680
80-84		0.1235						
TOTALS	1	0.3463	1	0.2877	0	0.2998	0	0.3499

Total actual during four year period 2.0Total expected during four year period 1.2837

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#### 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

<u>The Entry Age Normal Cost method</u> 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.

	Pres		fe Values: of \$1 Mont	chly		
	Lev	/el	Increa	asing	Future	Life
Sample	For I	ife	3.5%	learly	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 62, 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

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 25 30 35 40	0.08% 0.08 0.08 0.08 0.08 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 55 years of age.

<u>Amount</u>. For first 20 years of service, 2 1/2% of "final average salary" per year. For each year in excess of 20 an additional 2% is added up to a maximum of 80% at 35 years of service. Members retiring after 6/15/80 receive an additional \$90 per month. (The latter benefit is not subject to the post retirement adjustment provisions.)

Final Average Salary means the average salary earned during the high 5 consecutive years of employment, on which contributions were made.

### Disability Retirement

<u>Eligibility</u>. Totally and permanently disabled to the extent that no longer able to perform the duties of a police officer before being eligible for age & service retirement.

<u>Amount</u>. Benefit the member would have been eligible for had he been age 55 with 20 years of service. Disability benefits are offset by the amount of any worker's compensation benefit being received.

### 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 or, if full time student, younger than 22. Amount.

<u>Spouse</u>. 30% of average monthly earnings during last 6 months service. <u>Child</u>. One-Third of spouse benefit.

Maximum Family Benefit. \$5,400 annually.

<u>Vested Deferred</u>. 4 years of service if hired prior to 7/1 79 or 10 years of service if hired after 7/1/79. Payment beginning is deferred to attainment of age 55 or eligibility for age & service retirement had active membership continued.

<u>Post Retirement Adjustments ("Escalator")</u>. Benefit payments to retired members are increased each January by the lesser of the following percentages: (1) 3 1/2% of (2) the preceeding year's percentage increase in the salary of a first grade patrolman.

<u>Member Contributions</u>. 8% of salary. Total member contributions are refundable, with 3% interest compounded annually, if no monthly benefit is payable upon separation from service. (No member contributions are made beyond 35 years of service.)