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

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#### GABRIEL, ROEDER, SMITH & COMPANY

ACTUARIES & CONSULTANTS

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May 9, 1983

Board of Trustees Minneapolis Police Department Relief Association Minneapolis, 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 Minneapolis 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, Robert 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. <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.

#### 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

Type of Activity	(Gain) Active Members	iabilities or Loss * Retirants & Beneficiaries 1,000)		Requirements or Loss * \$ Payment on UAL (\$ in 1,000)
Age & Service Retirements	\$ 407.2	\$ N/A	(0.08)%	\$ 27.1
Disability & Death-in-Service				
a. Disability	(116.9)	N/A	(0.02)	(7.8)
b. Death-in-Service	56.4	N/A	(0.02)	3.8
Withdrawal	1,276.9	N/A	0.00	85.1
Salary Increases	5,701.9	5,942.6	N/A	776.0
Investment Income	0.0	(9,015.2)	N/A	(600.8)
Post Retirement Mortality	N/A	(1,334.4)	N/A	(88.9)
Contribution		559.1	N/A	37.3
Miscellaneous	(7,092.7)	(92.7)	N/A	(478.9)
EXPERIENCE RELATED (GAIN)/LOSS & CORRESPONDING CHANGE IN CONTRIBUTION REQUIREMENTS	\$ 232.9	\$(3,940.6)	(0.12)%	\$(247.1)
Changes due to plan amendments	0.0	0.0		
TOTAL (GAIN)/LOSS DURING YEAR	\$ 232.9	\$(3,940.6)	(0.12)%	\$(247.1)

\* 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

		12/31/79 iabilities		- 12/31/80 Liabilities	Accrued	- 12/31/81 Liabilities	
		or Loss		or Loss	(Gain) or Loss		
<b>T</b>		Retirants &	Active	Retirants &	Active	Retirants &	
Type of Activity		Beneficiaries	Members	Beneficiaries	Members	Beneficiaries	
	(\$ in 1	,000)	(\$ 1n	1,000)	(\$ 10	1,000)	
Age & Service Retirements	\$ 455.2	\$ N/A	\$ 715.4	\$ N/A	\$ 567.4	\$ N/A	
Disability & Death-in-Service							
a. Disability	552.3	N/A	5.6	N/A	85.6	N/A	
b. <u>Death-in-Service</u>	(269.8)	N/A	(328.0)	N/A	(183.9)	N/A	
Withdrawal	223.1	N/A	248.2	N/A	532.9	N/A	
Salary Increases	1,948.8	1,260.6	3,769.9	4,254.4	3,997.4	4,596.9	
Investment Income	0.0	(497.9)	0.0	(2,880.7)	0.0	40.9	
Post Retirement Mortality	N/A	330.0	N/A	385.2	N/A	118.9	
Contribution	0.0	1,250.7	0.0	3,172.2	0.0	(165.2)	
Miscellaneous	(756.3)	(756.3)	317.1	317.1	7,078.5	78.5	
EXPERIENCE RELATED (GAIN)/LOSS	\$ 2,153.3	\$1,587.1	\$4,728.2	\$5,248.2	\$12,077.9	\$4,670.0	
Method Change for Casualty Cost	10,257.5		2,375.2				
Changes Due to Plan Amendments	1,775.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
TOTAL (GAIN)/LOSS DURING 3 YEAR PERIOD	\$14,185.8	\$1,587.1	\$7,103.4	\$5,248.2	\$12,077.9	\$4,670.0	

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# Schedule 3.

Age Group Beg. Ye		Beginning Salary	Ending Salary	% Increase In Salary
25-29 30-34 35-39	113	\$ 425,955 3,208,861 5,111,460	\$ 447,690 3,372,598 5,372,280	5.1% 5.1 5.1
40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59	9 122 1 57	4,486,726 3,464,434 1,618,629 937,101	4,715,668 3,641,212 1,701,222 984,918	5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1
60-64 65-69		198,779 28,397	208,922 29,846	5.1 5.1
TOTALS	686	\$19,480,342	\$20,474,356	5.1

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
2 3 4	1 2 2	1 2
5 or more	708	683

Average Age: 42.5 years. Average Service: 16.2 years.

# Schedule 4.

# Comparative Schedule

# Of Active Members

Valuation Date		Valuation	* a	Averag		
December 31	Active Members	Payroll	Age	Service	Pay	<u>% Incr.</u>
1978	811	\$18,394,210	40.3 yrs.	13.7 yrs.	\$22,681	%
1979	771	18,661,284	40.7	14.4	24,204	6.7
1980	737	19,350,672	41.4	15.1	26,257	8.5
1981	712	20,218,664	41.9	15.5	28,397	8.2
1982	686	20,474,356	42.5	16.2	29 <mark>,</mark> 846	5.1

# Schedule 5.

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

Age at Termination	Actual	1979 Expected	the second	1980 Expected		1981 Expected	Actual	1982 Expected
25-29 30-34 35-39	2 1	1.2 3.5 2.0	1 3 1	0.8 3.1 2.1	2	0.5 2.4 2.5	1	0.2 1.9 2.5
40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59	1	1.4 0.4 0.0 0.0		1.3 0.3 0.0 0.0	1	1.4 0.3 0.0 0.0	1 5	1.4 0.5 0.0 0.0
60-64		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Totals	4	8.5	5	7.6	3	7.1	7	6.5

Total actual during four year period 19Total expected during four year period 29.7

Years Service at Termination	Actual	1979 Expected	Provide the state of the state	1980 Expected		1981 Expected	Actual	1982 Expected	
2 3 4		0.5 0.6 0.1		0.5 0.6		0.4			
5 or more	_4	7.3	5	6.6	_2	6.5	_7	6.5	
Totals	4	8.5	5	7.7	2	6.9	7	6.5	

\* Less than 0.1%

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### Schedule 6.

# Separations From Active Service Due to Death and Disability

During Four Year Period Ended December 31, 1982

Death Separations
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Ti	lge at me of Death		1979 Expected	ļ	Actua	1980 1 Expected	Actual	1981 Expected	Actua	 82 xpected	
2	25-29		0.1			0.3		*		*	
3	30-34		0.3			0.4	1	0.2	1	0.1	
3	35-39		0.3		1	0.6	1	0.4		0.4	
4	0-44		0.6			0.7		0.6		0.6	
4	5-49		0.7			0.9		0.8		0.8	
5	50-54		0.8			0.7		0.9		0.8	
5	55-59		0.8			0.4		0.7		0.7	
6	60-64		0.6			0.1		0.3	_1	0.3	
Тс	tals	0	4.2		1	4.1	2	3.9	2	3.8	

Total actual during four year period <u>5</u> Total expected during four year period <u>16.0</u>

### Disability Separations

Age at Time of Disability		1979 Expected		1980 Expected	and the second se	981 Expected	Actual	1982 Expected
25-29 30-34		* 0.1	1	* 0.1		* 0.1		* 0.1
35-39	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2		0.2
40-44 45-49	2	0.3 0.4		0.3 0.4		0.3 0.4		0.3 0.4
50-54 55-59	1	0.4		0.5		0.4		0.4
60-64		0.0	1	0.0		0.0		0.0
Totals	4	1.9	2	1.8	1	1.7	0	1.5

Total actual during four year period 7 Total expected during four year period 6.9

# Schedule 7.

Separations From Active Service For Age & Service Retirement

Age at		.979	1	980		1981		1982
Termination	Actual	Expected	Actual	Expected	Actual	Expected	Actual	Expected
50 51	2		2 2 3 3		3 4		3 2	
52 53 54	2 1		3 3 1		0 4 1		0 3	
55 56 57 58 59	3 1 1	4.0 6.0	1 2 3 2 3	4.0 7.0 10.0 5.0	1 1 1 2	4.0 5.0 4.0 8.0	1 2 1	13.0 6.0 4.0 3.0
60 61 62 63 64	1	1.0 3.0 3.0 4.0	2	5.0 3.0 3.0	1	2.0 2.0 2.0	2 1 1	6.0 2.0 3.0 1.0 2.0
65 TOTALS	<u>5</u> 16	<u>5.0</u> 26.0	<u>2</u> 27	<u>2.0</u> 39.0	<u>1</u> 20	<u>2.0</u> 29.0	<u>1</u> 18	<u>    1.0</u> 41.0

Average age at retirement during period examined was 56.9 years.

Average service at retirement during period examined was 26.2 years.

# Schedule 8.

# Death After Retirement (Disability and Service Retirants)

Age at Death	Actual	1979 Expected	Actual	1980 Expected	Actual	1981 Expected	Actual	1982 Expected
30-34				.0018		.0019		
35-39		0.0130		.0080		.0026		.0028
40-44		0.0087		.0106		.0181		.0148
45-49		0.0285		.0280		. <mark>0131</mark>		.0199
50-54		0.5407	1	.5165		.4961		.3918
55-59		0.9926		1.1842		1.3024	1	1.4288
<mark>60-</mark> 64	2	2.8749	2	2.5030	1	2.1900	1	1.9 <mark>33</mark> 0
65-69	8	3.6692		4.0936	2	4.4010	1	4,5957
70-74	1	2.2377		2.8591	6	2.9911	1	3,5023
75-79	2	0.5484	2	.8002	1	1.1114	3	1.6004
80-84	2	2.9295	1	2.0528		1.6521	2	1.0423
85-89	4	1.7035	3	2.0116	2	2.3704	3	2.2557
90-94		0.5211	1	.2274	1	0.4718		0.7331
95-99		0.3217	1	.3077			6	
TOTALS	19	16.3895	11	16.6045	13	17.0220	12	17.5206

Total actual during four year period 55

Total expected during four year period 67.5366

#### 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.

	Pre	Single Lit sent Value		thly		
	Le	vel	Increa	asing	Future	Life
Sample	For	For Life		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 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

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. 20 years of service and 50 years of age.

<u>Amount</u>. For first 20 years of service, 34/80 of base pay. For service in excess of 20 years, an additional 1/80 is provided for each of the first 4 years and 4/80 is added for the 25th year to a maximum of 42/80 of base pay for 25 or more years of service. (Members retired prior to 7/80 receive 1/80 of base pay less and those retired prior to 7/69 receive 1/80 of base pay for each year over 20 thru the 28th year.)

<u>Pay Used For Plan Purposes</u>. "Base pay" means the salary of a top grade patrol officer.

#### Disability Retirement

#### Eligibility.

Non-duty. 10 years of service.

<u>Duty</u>. No minimum service required. (In either case, disabled to the extent that no longer able to perform duties of a police officer including limited duty.)

### Amount.

<u>Non-duty</u>. 14/80 of base pay for 10 years of service plus 2/80 for each year in excess of 10 to a maximum of 34/80 of base pay. (Prior to 7/80 the range was 13/80 to 33/80)

Duty. 34/80 of base pay. (Prior to 7/80 the amount was 33/80)

#### 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.

<u>Child</u>. Younger than age 18 or, if in school, younger than age 22. Amount.

Spouse. 19/80 of base pay.

<u>Child</u>. 6/80 of base pay per child. Children's maximum is 14/80 if spouse is receiving or 32/80 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 Adjustments ("Escalator")</u>. Each time base pya is changed, payments to all benefit recipients are simultaneously changed by the same percent that base pay is changed.

<u>Member Contributions</u>. 8% of base pay. Member contributions are non-refundable. If a member terminates after 5 years of service but before being eligible for an immediate or deferred benefit, a lump sum refund of \$500 plus \$100 for each full year over 5 is paid.