The Report of the GAIN/LOSS ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL EXPERIENCE During calendar 1981 St. Louis Park Fire Department Relief Association St. Louis Park, Minnesota

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#### GABRIEL, ROEDER, SMITH & COMPANY

#### ACTUARIES & CONSULTANTS

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

May 20, 1982

Board of Trustees

St. Louis Park Fire Department Relief Association

St. Louis Park, Minnesota

<u>Submitted in this report</u> are the results of the 1981 <u>gain/loss analysis</u> of the financial experiences of the St. Louis Park Fire Department 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 submit the Findlay Robert M. Keefe Garv

### 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 1981

Type of Activity	(Gain Active Members	Liabilities ) or Loss * Retirants & Beneficiaries n 1,000)	Contribution (Gain) Normal Cost % of Payroll	Requirements or Loss * \$ Payment on UAL (\$ in 1,000)
Age & Service Retirements	\$ 0.00	\$ N/A	0.00%	\$ 0.00
Disability & Death-in-Service				
a. <u>Disability</u>	(11.18)	N/A	0.01	(0.73)
b. <u>Death-in Service</u>	(13.39)	N/A	0.00	(0.88)
Withdrawal	9.59	N/A	0.00	0.63
Salary Increases	80.32	200.55	N/A	18.39
Investment Income	(1.83)	(18.72)	N/A	(1.34)
Post Retirement Mortality	N/A	22.77	N/A	1.49
Contribution	5.35	47.90	N/A	3.49
Miscellaneous	1.91	7.02	N/A	0.58
EXPERIENCE RELATED (GAIN)/LOSS & CORRESPONDING CHANGE IN CONTRIBUTION REQUIREMENTS	\$70.77	\$259 <b>.</b> 52	0.01%	\$21.63
Changes due to plan amendments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL (GAIN)/LOSS DURING YEAR	\$70.77	\$259.52	0.01%	\$21.63

\* 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 & Beneficiaries n 1,000)	Accrued (Gain Active Members	- 12/31/80 Liabilities ) or Loss Retirants & Beneficiaries in 1,000)	Accrued (Gain Active Members	- 12/31/81 Liabilities ) or Loss Retirants & Beneficiaries n 1,000)
Age & Service Retirements	\$ (6.83)	\$ N/A	\$ 0.00	\$ N/A	\$ 0.00	\$ N/A
Disability & Death-in-Service						
a. <u>Disability</u>	163.73	N/A	(8.74)	N/A	(11.18)	N/A
b. Death-in Service	(28.09)	N/A	(29.32)	N/A	(13.39)	N/A
Withdrawal	(61.47)	N/A	2.90	N/A	9.59	N/A
Salary Increases	43.26	209.12	41.48	124.33	80.32	200.55
Investment Income	4.96	36.27	(7.42)	(58.17)	(1.83)	(18.72)
Post Retirement Mortality	N/A	(12.42)	N/A	19.71	N/A	22.77
Contribution	23.54	39.92	(19.68)	(35.68)	5.35	47.90
Miscellaneous	(13.48)	(26.46)	(8.97)	(31.06)	1.91	7.02
EXPERIENCE RELATED (GAIN)/LOSS	\$125.62	\$246.43	\$(29.75)	\$ 19.13	\$70.77	\$259.52
Method Change for Casualty Cost			126.71			
Changes Due to Plan Amendments	0.00	0.00	33.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL (GAIN)/LOSS DURING 3 YEAR PERIOD	\$125.62	\$246.43	\$130.15	\$ 19.13	\$70.77	\$259.52

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# Schedule 3.

Employees Active at Both Beginning & End of 1981

Age Group Beg. Year	No.	Beginning Salary	Ending Salary	% Increase In Salary
20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39	1 4 5 5	\$ 21,751 87,004 108,755 108,755	\$23,709 94,836 118,545 118,545	9.0% 9.0 9.0 9.0
40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59	4 2 1	87,004 43,502 43,502 21,751	94,836 47,418 47,418 23,709	9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0
TOTALS	24	\$522,024	\$569,016	9.0%

Employees Active at Either Beginning or End of 1981

Years	Beginning	End
Service	of Year	of Year
0	0	0
1	3	0
2	1	3
3	1	1
4	3	1
5 or more	16	19

Average Age: 38.2 years. Average Service: 9.8 years.

## Schedule 4.

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

		Disa Actual	bility Expected	De Actual	ath Expected
			*		
	0.1		*		
	0.1		*		
	0.1		*		
			*		
			*		
			*		
			*		
	No. of Concession, Name		*		
0	0.3	0	0.1	0	0.0
		0.1 0.1 0.1	Actual Expected Actual 0.1 0.1 0.1	Actual Expected Actual Expected   0.1 *   0.1 *   0.1 *   0.1 *   0.1 *   * *   * *   * *   * *	Actual Expected Actual Expected Actual   0.1 * 0.1 * 0.1 * 0.1 * 0.1 * 0.1 * 0.1 * 0.1 *<

\* Less than 0.1%

Years Service at Termination	<u>Actual</u>	Expected
0 1 2 3 4	0 0 0 0	0.0 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.1
5 or more		0.1
TOTALS	0	0.3

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	19	979	19	980	19	981
Termination	Actual	Expected	Actual	Expected	Actual	Expected
65 & Over	_1	1.0				
TOTALS	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Average age at retirement during period examined was 65.0 years.

Average service at retirement during period examined was 32.8 years.

# Schedule 6.

# Death After Retirement (Disability and Service Retirants)

Age at Death	19 Actual	979 Expected	19 Actual	980 Expected	19 Actual	981 Expected
35-39		0.0024		0.0026		0.0028
45-49		0.0131		0.0146		0.0073
50-54		0.0374		0.0263		0.0091
55-59		0.0890		0.0462		0.0785
60-64				0.0652		0.0712
65-69		0.0327		0.0352		0.0379
70-74		0.0584		0.0630		
75-79						0.0680
90-94	_1					
TOTALS	1	0.2330	0	0.2531	0	0.2748

#### 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.

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 LI	e values.			
	Pre	sent Value	of \$1 Mont	chly		
	Le	vel	Increa	asing	Future	Life
Sample	For	Life	3.5%	learly	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
1.000 5.000						
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

Single Life Values:

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	\$ 253 300	3.5% 3.5
30 35	356 423	3.5 3.5
40 45	503	3.5 3.5
50 55	709 842	3.5 3.5 3.5
55 60	1,000	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 Ages	% of Active Members Becoming Disabled Within Next Year
20	0.08%
25 30	0.08 0.08
35	0.08
40	0.20
45	0.26
50 55	0.49
	0.05

# St. Louis Park Fire Department 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.

<u>Full Time.</u> For first 20 years of service, 52.35% of base pay. For each year in excess of 20 an additional 1% is added up to a maximum of 60% of base pay for 30 or more years of service.

<u>Volunteer.</u> Lump sum of \$100 for each year of service for the first 10 years plus \$200 for each year thereafter.

<u>Pay Used For Plan Purposes.</u> "Base pay" means pay of the highest grade full-time fireman.

### Disability Retirement

<u>Eligibility.</u> Disabled to the extent that no longer able to perform the duties of a fireman before being eligible for age & service retirement.

Amount.

<u>Full Time.</u> Minimum of 50% of base pay. For service over 20 years, age & service provisions apply.

<u>Volunteer.</u> Same as age & service benefit based on service to date of the disability.

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

### Eligibility.

<u>Spouse.</u> Legally married to member at least 3 years before separation from service and residing with member at time of death.

Child. Younger than age 18.

Amount.

Full Time.

Spouse. 40% of base pay.

<u>Child.</u> 5% of base pay per child. Children's maximum is 10% if spouse is receiving or 50% if no spouse is receiving.

Volunteer.

<u>Spouse.</u> Same as age & service benefit based on service to date of death.

<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 changes, payments to retired full time firemen and their beneficiaries are simultaneously changed by the same percent that base pay is changed.

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