

ACSC/STAT 4720, Life Contingencies II
 FALL 2018
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 Sample Final Examination

This Sample examination has more questions than the actual final, in order to cover a wider range of questions. Estimated times are provided after each question to help your preparation.

1. A life aged 38 wants to buy a 3-year term insurance policy. A life-table based on current-year mortality is:

| x | l_x | d_x |
|-----|----------|-------|
| 38 | 10000.00 | 5.00 |
| 39 | 9995.00 | 5.14 |
| 40 | 9989.86 | 5.30 |
| 41 | 9984.56 | 5.47 |
| 42 | 9979.09 | 5.67 |
| 43 | 9973.42 | 5.87 |

The insurance company uses a single-factor scale function $q(x, t) = q(x, 0)(1 - \phi_x)^t$ to model changes in mortality. The insurance company uses the following values for ϕ_x :

| x | ϕ_x |
|-----|----------|
| 38 | 0.03 |
| 39 | 0.025 |
| 40 | 0.025 |
| 41 | 0.02 |
| 42 | 0.015 |
| 43 | 0.02 |

Calculate $A^1_{38:\overline{3}|}$ at interest rate $i = 0.06$, taking into account the change in mortality.

2. The following lifetable applied in 2016:

| x | l_x | d_x |
|-----|----------|-------|
| 55 | 10000.00 | 10.63 |
| 56 | 9989.37 | 11.30 |
| 57 | 9978.07 | 12.02 |
| 58 | 9966.05 | 12.80 |
| 59 | 9953.25 | 13.66 |
| 60 | 9939.59 | 14.60 |

An insurance company uses the following mortality scale based on both age and year:

| x | t | | | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| 55 | 0.01 | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.015 |
| 56 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.025 | 0.02 | 0.015 | 0.02 |
| 57 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.025 | 0.02 | 0.015 |
| 58 | 0.025 | 0.03 | 0.025 | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.02 |
| 59 | 0.015 | 0.02 | 0.015 | 0.01 | 0.015 | 0.01 |
| 60 | 0.02 | 0.015 | 0.01 | 0.015 | 0.02 | 0.025 |

Use this mortality scale to calculate $A_{55:\overline{4}|}^1$ at interest rate $i = 0.03$.

3. A pensions company has the current mortality scale for 2017:

| x | $\phi(x, 2017)$ | $\left. \frac{d\phi(x,t)}{dt} \right _{x,t=2017}$ | $\left. \frac{d\phi(x+t,t)}{dt} \right _{x,t=2017}$ |
|-----|-----------------|---|---|
| 51 | 0.016389776 | 0.00054272913 | -0.0015000971 |
| 52 | 0.018738397 | -0.00107674028 | 0.0012410504 |
| 53 | 0.028229446 | 0.00120650853 | -0.0002976607 |
| 54 | 0.028011768 | -0.00109930339 | -0.0004183465 |
| 55 | 0.014334489 | -0.00194027424 | 0.0023952205 |
| 56 | 0.016770205 | 0.00271342277 | -0.0053102487 |

Mortality in 2016 is given in the following lifetable.

| x | l_x | d_x |
|-----|----------|-------|
| 51 | 10000.00 | 15.29 |
| 52 | 9984.71 | 16.44 |
| 53 | 9968.27 | 17.70 |
| 54 | 9950.56 | 19.09 |
| 55 | 9931.48 | 20.60 |
| 56 | 9910.88 | 22.26 |

The company assumes that from 2030 onwards, we will have $\phi(x, t) = 0.01$ for all x and t . Calculate $q(54, 2018)$ using the average of age-based and cohort-based effects.

4. An insurance company uses a Lee-Carter model and fits the following parameters:

$$c = -0.6$$

$$\sigma_k = 1.4$$

$$K_{2017} = -4.83$$

And the following values of α_x and β_x :

| x | α_x | β_x |
|-----|------------|-----------|
| 34 | -5.314675 | 0.2697754 |
| 35 | -5.234098 | 0.2504377 |
| 36 | -5.043921 | 0.1782635 |
| 37 | -4.892803 | 0.2889967 |
| 38 | -4.637988 | 0.1460634 |
| 39 | -4.413315 | 0.1174245 |
| 40 | -4.261060 | 0.2078267 |

The insurance company simulates the following values of Z_t :

| t | Z_t |
|------|------------|
| 2018 | 0.2525295 |
| 2019 | -0.6276655 |
| 2020 | -0.6007807 |

Using these simulated values, calculate the probability that a life aged exactly 36 at the start of 2017 dies within the next 4 years.

5. An insurance company uses a Lee-Carter model. One actuary fits the following parameters:

$$c = -0.13 \quad \sigma_k = 0.9 \quad K_{2017} = -1.70 \quad \alpha_{52} = -4.45 \quad \beta_{52} = 0.49$$

A second actuary fits the parameters

$$c = -0.14 \quad \sigma_k = 0.8 \quad K_{2017} = -1.40 \quad \alpha_{52} = -4.94 \quad \beta_{52} = 0.37$$

The insurance company sets its life insurance premiums for 2025 so that under the first actuary's model, it has a 95% chance of an expected profit. What is the probability that these premiums lead to an expected profit under the second actuary's model?

6. An insurance company uses a Cairns-Blake-Dowd model with the following parameters:

$$\begin{array}{llll} K_{2017}^{(1)} = -3.29 & K_{2017}^{(2)} = 0.38 & c^{(1)} = -0.17 & c^{(2)} = 0.01 \\ \sigma_{k_1} = 0.5 & \sigma_{k_2} = 0.08 & \rho = 0.3 & \bar{x} = 47 \end{array}$$

What is the probability that the mortality for an individual currently (in 2017) aged 39 will be higher in 2025 than in 2030?

7. An individual aged 42 has a current salary of \$76,000 for the coming year. The salary scale is $s_y = 1.05^y$. Estimate the individual's final average salary (average of last 3 years working) assuming the individual retires at exact age 65.
8. An employer sets up a DC pension plan for its employees. The target replacement ratio is 60% of final average salary for an employee who enters the plan at exact age 30, with the following assumptions:
- At age 65, the employee will purchase a continuous life annuity, plus a continuous reversionary annuity for the employee's spouse, valued at 60% of the life annuity.
 - At age 65, the employee is married to someone aged 63.
 - The salary scale is $s_y = 1.04^y$.
 - Mortalities are independent and given by $\mu_x = 0.0000016(1.092)^x$. The value of the life annuity is based on $\delta = 0.045$. This gives $\bar{a}_{65} = 19.63036$, $\bar{a}_{63} = 19.83656$ and $\bar{a}_{65,63} = 18.7867$.
 - A fixed percentage of salary is payable annually in arrear.
 - Contributions earn an annual rate of 7%.

Calculate the percentage of salary payable annually to achieve the target replacement rate under these assumptions.

9. The salary scale is given in the following table:

| y | s_y | y | s_y | y | s_y | y | s_y |
|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|
| 30 | 1.000000 | 39 | 1.350398 | 48 | 1.845766 | 57 | 2.553877 |
| 31 | 1.033333 | 40 | 1.397268 | 49 | 1.912422 | 58 | 2.649694 |
| 32 | 1.067933 | 41 | 1.445983 | 50 | 1.981785 | 59 | 2.749515 |
| 33 | 1.103853 | 42 | 1.496620 | 51 | 2.053975 | 60 | 2.853522 |
| 34 | 1.141149 | 43 | 1.549263 | 52 | 2.129115 | 61 | 2.961903 |
| 35 | 1.179879 | 44 | 1.604000 | 53 | 2.207337 | 62 | 3.074855 |
| 36 | 1.220103 | 45 | 1.660921 | 54 | 2.288777 | 63 | 3.192585 |
| 37 | 1.261887 | 46 | 1.720122 | 55 | 2.373580 | 64 | 3.315310 |
| 38 | 1.305295 | 47 | 1.781702 | 56 | 2.461894 | 65 | 3.443256 |

An employee aged 42 and 4 months has 12 years of service, and a current salary of \$106,000 (for the coming year). She has a defined benefit pension plan with $\alpha = 0.02$ and S_{Fin} is the average of her last 3 years' salary. The employee's mortality is given by $\mu_x = 0.00000195(1.102)^x$. The pension benefit is payable monthly in advance. The interest rate is $i = 0.05$. This results in $\ddot{a}_{65}^{(12)} = 17.15373$ and ${}_{22.66666667}p_{42.33333333} = 0.9901951$. There is no death benefit, and there are no exits other than death or retirement at age 65.

(a) Calculate the EPV of the accrued benefit using the projected unit method under the assumption that the employee retires at age 65. [Calculate the salary scale at non-integer ages by linear interpolation.]

(b) Calculate the employer's contribution for this employee for the year. [${}_{21.66666667}p_{43.33333333} = 0.9903189$.]

10. The service table is given below:

| x | l_x | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----------------|----------|--------|---------|------|
| 40 | 10000.00 | 118.76 | 0 | 0.51 |
| 41 | 9880.73 | 112.29 | 0 | 0.58 |
| 42 | 9767.86 | 107.16 | 0 | 0.65 |
| 43 | 9660.05 | 101.84 | 0 | 0.73 |
| 44 | 9557.49 | 96.80 | 0 | 0.82 |
| 45 | 9459.86 | 92.02 | 0 | 0.93 |
| 46 | 9366.91 | 87.50 | 0 | 1.04 |
| 47 | 9278.37 | 83.19 | 0 | 1.18 |
| 48 | 9193.99 | 80.11 | 0 | 1.32 |
| 49 | 9112.57 | 75.21 | 0 | 1.49 |
| 50 | 9035.87 | 71.48 | 0 | 1.68 |
| 51 | 8962.71 | 67.92 | 0 | 1.89 |
| 52 | 8892.90 | 64.51 | 0 | 2.12 |
| 53 | 8826.26 | 61.23 | 0 | 2.39 |
| 54 | 8762.64 | 58.07 | 0 | 2.69 |
| 55 | 8701.88 | 55.03 | 0 | 3.03 |
| 56 | 8643.83 | 52.06 | 0 | 3.41 |
| 57 | 8588.36 | 49.18 | 0 | 3.84 |
| 58 | 8535.34 | 46.37 | 0 | 4.32 |
| 59 | 8484.64 | 43.62 | 0 | 4.86 |
| 60 ⁻ | 8484.64 | | 1098.84 | |
| 60 | 7385.80 | 21.70 | 819.91 | 5.79 |
| 61 | 6538.40 | 18.30 | 611.98 | 6.38 |
| 62 | 5901.74 | 10.81 | 384.29 | 5.86 |
| 63 | 5500.78 | 9.14 | 639.20 | 6.15 |
| 64 | 4846.29 | 7.73 | 351.32 | 6.10 |
| 65 ⁻ | 4481.14 | | 4481.14 | |

The salary scale is $s_y = 1.05^y$. The accrual rate is 0.02. The benefit for employees who withdraw is a deferred annual pension with COLA 2%, starting from age 65. For an individual aged 65, we have $\ddot{a}_{65} = 12.85$. The interest rate is $i = 0.04$. The lifetable for an individual who has withdrawn is

| x | l_x | d_x |
|-----|----------|-------|
| 57 | 10000.00 | 7.54 |
| 58 | 9992.46 | 8.22 |
| 59 | 9984.24 | 8.95 |
| 60 | 9975.29 | 9.76 |
| 61 | 9965.52 | 10.65 |
| 62 | 9954.87 | 11.63 |
| 63 | 9943.25 | 12.69 |
| 64 | 9930.55 | 13.86 |
| 65 | 9916.69 | 15.15 |

Calculate the EPV of deferred pension benefits made to an individual aged exactly 57, with 16 years of service, whose salary for the past year was \$121,000.

- An insurance company sells a 5-year annual life insurance policy to a life aged 53, for whom the lifetable below is appropriate.

| x | l_x | d_x |
|-----|----------|-------|
| 53 | 10000.00 | 49.24 |
| 54 | 9950.76 | 54.62 |
| 55 | 9896.14 | 60.60 |
| 56 | 9835.55 | 67.22 |
| 57 | 9768.32 | 74.56 |
| 58 | 9693.76 | 82.68 |

The annual gross premium is \$685. Initial expenses are \$400. The death benefits are \$90,000. Renewal costs are 2% of each subsequent premium. The interest rate is $i = 0.05$

(a) Calculate the profit vector for the policy.

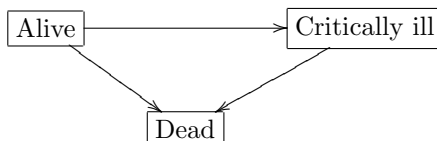
(b) Calculate the discounted payback period of the policy using a risk discount rate $i = 0.07$.

12. An insurance company sells a 5-year endowment insurance policy to a life aged 35 for whom the lifetable below is appropriate.

| x | l_x | d_x |
|-----|----------|-------|
| 35 | 10000.00 | 8.74 |
| 36 | 9991.26 | 9.45 |
| 37 | 9981.81 | 10.24 |
| 38 | 9971.57 | 11.12 |
| 39 | 9960.45 | 12.11 |
| 40 | 9948.35 | 13.22 |

The benefit is \$300,000. The annual premium is \$60,000, and the interest rate is $i = 0.03$. Initial expenses are \$2,400 and renewal expenses are \$80 at the start of each year after the first. Use a profit test to calculate the reserves at the start of each year. There are no exits other than death or maturity.

13. An insurance company offers a 5-year critical illness insurance policy. The policy has 3 states — alive, critically ill, and dead. The possible transitions are as shown in the following diagram:



Premiums are payable at the start of each year while in the alive state.

For a life aged 37, transitions are as shown in the following lifetable:

| age | Alive | Critically Ill | Death (direct) | Death (critically ill) | CI and Death |
|-----|----------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 37 | 10000.00 | 0.00 | 6.95 | 0.00 | 0.03 |
| 38 | 9990.20 | 2.82 | 7.47 | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| 39 | 9979.47 | 6.01 | 8.03 | 0.08 | 0.03 |
| 40 | 9967.71 | 9.63 | 8.66 | 0.15 | 0.04 |
| 41 | 9954.78 | 13.75 | 9.36 | 0.22 | 0.03 |

At the end of 5 years, the expected number of lives who are critically ill is 18.42.

Initial expenses are 28% of the first premium, and renewal expenses are 4% of subsequent premiums while the life is in the alive state. There are also renewal expenses of \$80 at the start of each year if the life is in the critically ill state. Premiums are payable at the start of each year when the life is in the healthy state.

There is a death benefit of \$250,000 at the end of the year in which the life dies, and a benefit of \$100,000 at the end of the year in which the life becomes critically ill. (If the life becomes critically ill and then dies later in the same year, both benefits are payable at the end of the year.) The interest rate is $i = 0.04$. Use a profit test without reserves to determine the premium for this policy which achieves a profit margin of 5% at a risk discount rate of $i = 0.10$.