



18TH EAST ASIAN ACTUARIAL CONFERENCE

12-15 October 2014

Taipei International Convention Center in Taipei Taiwan

Longevity and Life Annuities Funding in Algeria

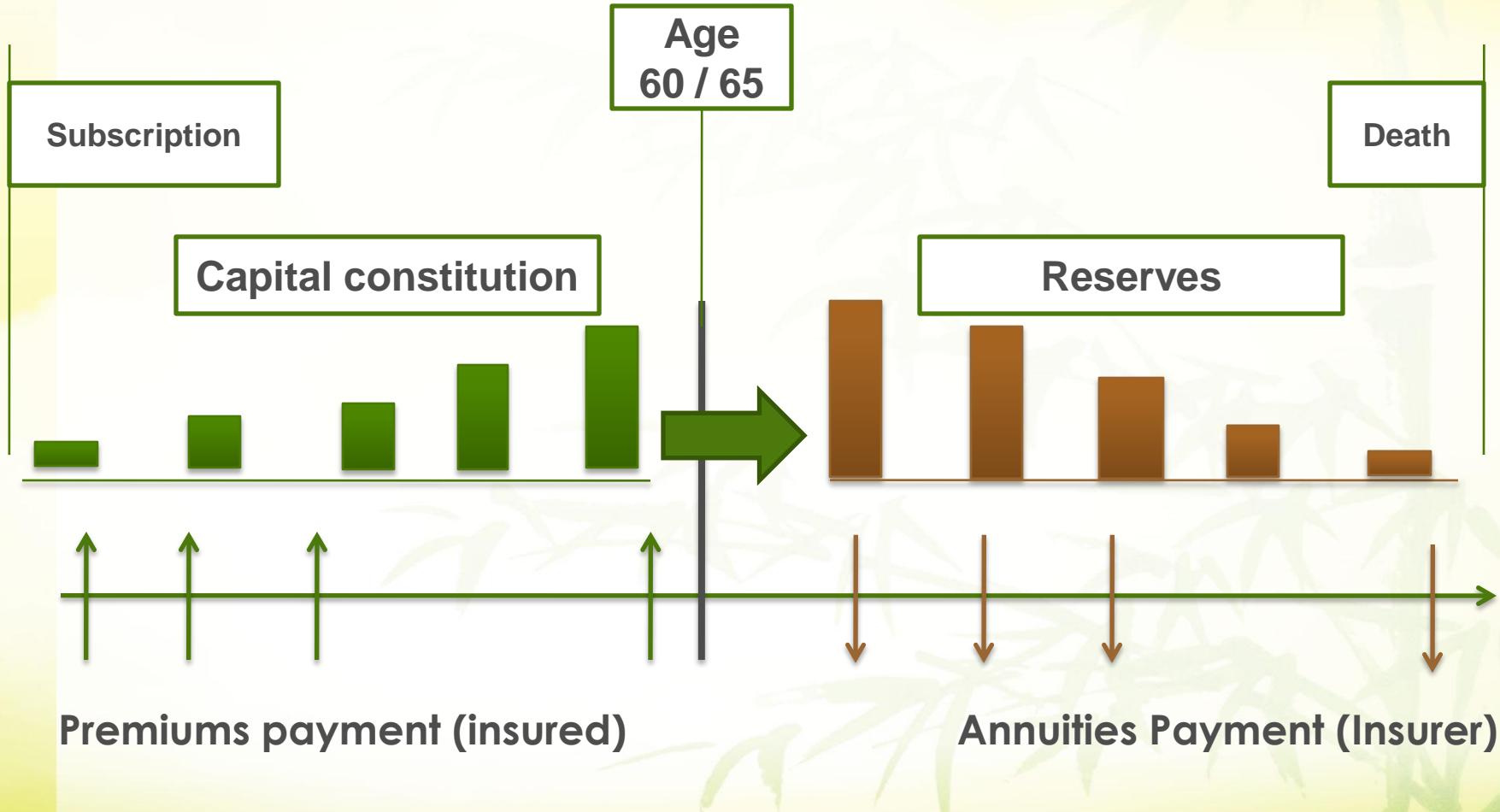
Farid FLICI*



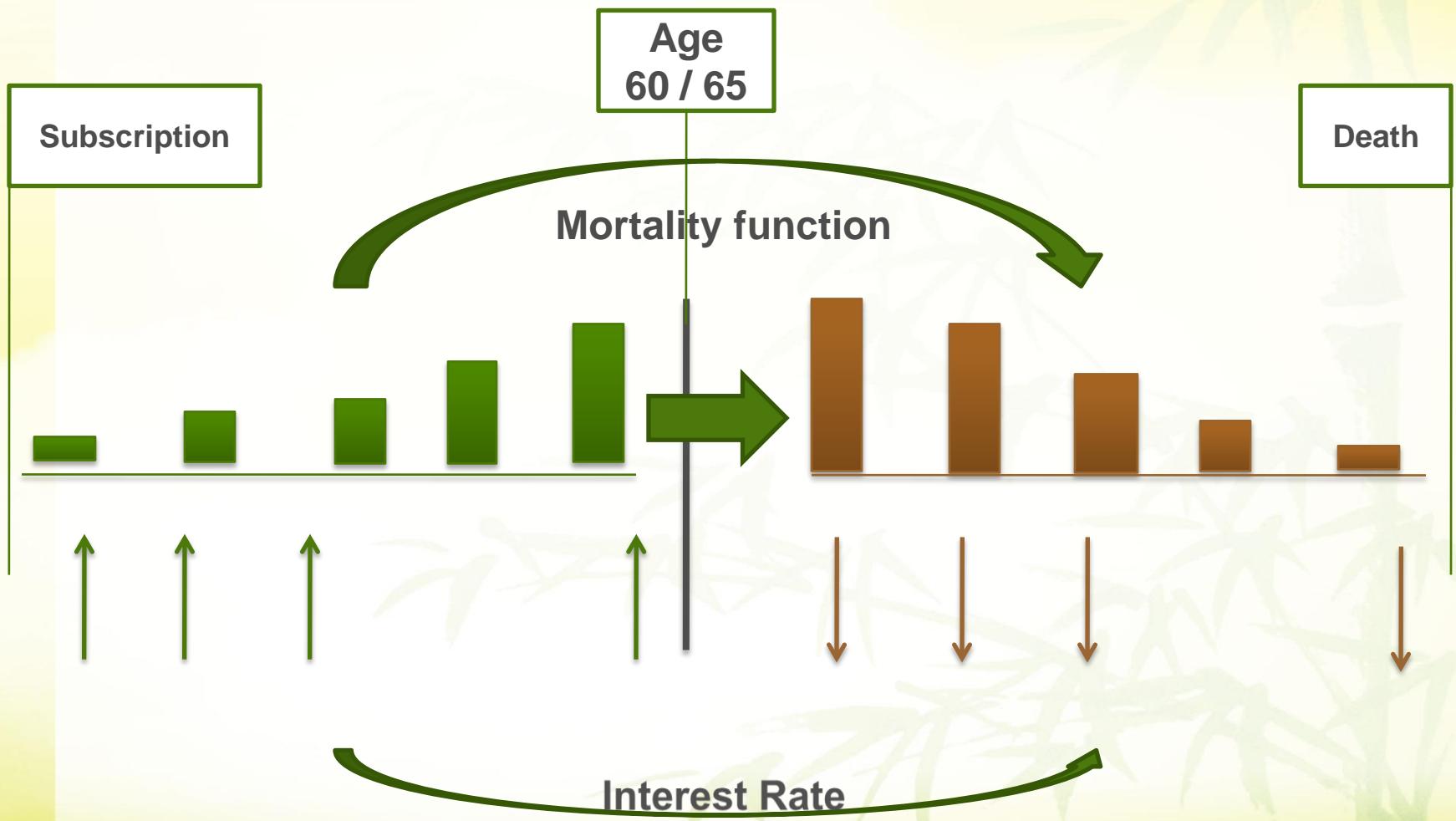
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Introduction



Introduction



Introduction

Static Life-Table :

- One year mortality data
- **Assumption:** Mortality constancy
- In Algeria: Life table 1997 – 99 is still used for life annuities pricing / funding :
- End of the black decade
- High Mortality Level (WP: FLICI & HAMMOUDA, 2012)

Dynamic Life-Table :

- Historical mortality data
- **Assumption:** Mortality decrease

Introduction

- the amount of the Mathematical reserve depends on the life duration
- Now, Mortality is decreasing
- gap between Static life table and mortality evolution
- Dynamic life tables allow consider longevity

Mean Objective

- Construct dynamic life-table for the Algerian population
- But: **how to do for more accuracy?**

Data

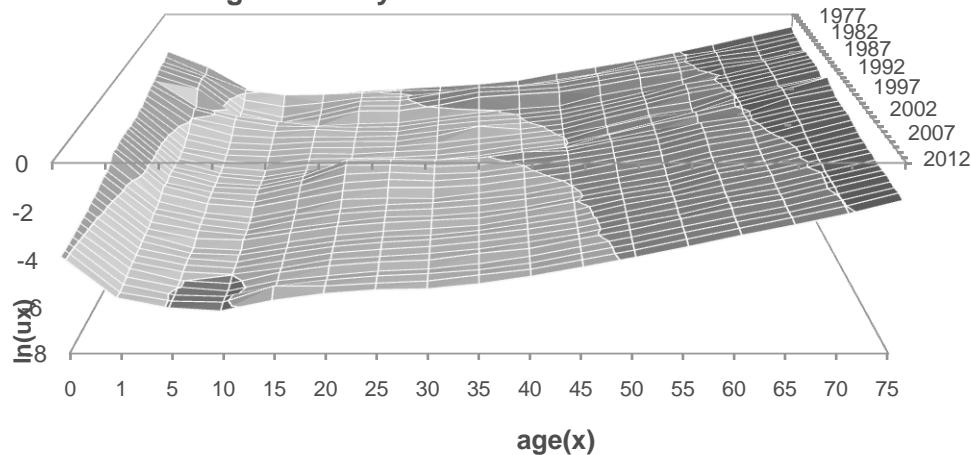
- historical data : Algerian Life-tables as published by the NSO : 1977 - 2013: Males and females (www.ons.dz)

x	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
0	0.126	0.11		0.099	0.094	0.083	0.08		0.077		0.062		0.055		0.053		0.053	0.052	0.052	0.052		0.05	0.04	0.035	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.029	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.024	0.023	0.022	0.022	0.021	0.021
1	0.057	0.045		0.056	0.053	0.048	0.023		0.021		0.014		0.01		0.009		0.009	0.009	0.01	0.009		0.01	0.01	0.006	0.01	0.01	0.005	0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
5	0.017	0.019		0.011	0.01	0.01	0.013		0.011		0.009		0.007		0.005		0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005		0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002			
10	0.011	0.011		0.007	0.006	0.006	0.008		0.007		0.007		0.005		0.004		0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004		0.00	0.00	0.002	0.00	0.00	0.002	0.002	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.002	0.002	0.002			
15	0.013	0.013		0.01	0.01	0.009	0.007		0.007		0.007		0.005		0.005		0.005	0.004	0.005	0.005		0.00	0.00	0.003	0.00	0.00	0.003	0.002	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.002	0.002	0.003			
20	0.016	0.015		0.014	0.014	0.013	0.01		0.009		0.008		0.006		0.005		0.006	0.006	0.007	0.006		0.00	0.00	0.004	0.00	0.00	0.004	0.003	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.003	0.003	0.002			
25	0.021	0.018		0.016	0.015	0.014	0.01		0.01		0.009		0.008		0.006		0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007		0.01	0.00	0.005	0.00	0.00	0.005	0.004	0.00	0.00	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.003			
30	0.019	0.022		0.02	0.018	0.016	0.012		0.012		0.01		0.009		0.008		0.008	0.008	0.009	0.009		0.01	0.01	0.006	0.01	0.01	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004			
35	0.018	0.025		0.024	0.023	0.022	0.015		0.015		0.013		0.011		0.012		0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012		0.01	0.01	0.009	0.01	0.01	0.008	0.007	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.007	0.007	0.006			
40	0.021	0.027		0.024	0.023	0.023	0.019		0.017		0.016		0.015		0.017		0.017	0.018	0.017	0.017		0.01	0.01	0.012	0.01	0.01	0.011	0.011	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.009	0.009	0.009			
45	0.027	0.031		0.027	0.026	0.024	0.023		0.02		0.019		0.019		0.018		0.019	0.019	0.021	0.022		0.02	0.02	0.017	0.02	0.02	0.015	0.014	0.01	0.01	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.012			
50	0.036	0.041		0.04	0.037	0.035	0.031		0.032		0.03		0.028		0.027		0.03	0.031	0.029	0.029		0.03	0.02	0.022	0.02	0.02	0.021	0.021	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.019	0.02	0.018			
55	0.055	0.062		0.058	0.055	0.052	0.049		0.051		0.051		0.046		0.043		0.047	0.045	0.045	0.044		0.04	0.03	0.032	0.03	0.03	0.028	0.028	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.026	0.03	0.028	0.027	0.025	
60	0.091	0.076		0.088	0.083	0.079	0.076		0.069		0.076		0.054		0.071		0.05	0.098	0.075	0.078		0.07	0.05	0.054	0.05	0.05	0.049	0.047	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.045	0.045	0.042	0.041	0.042	
65	0.145	0.102		0.137	0.135	0.129	0.123		0.12		0.109		0.141		0.117		0.099	0.121	0.108	0.107		0.09	0.08	0.079	0.08	0.08	0.074	0.072	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.068	0.068	0.064	0.062	0.064	0.064
70	0.248	0.16		0.196	0.186	0.177	1		1		1		0.195		0.193		0.193	0.188	0.176	0.173		0.16	0.14	0.135	0.13	0.13	0.125	0.123	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.123	0.111	0.106	0.109	0.105
75	0.377	0.314		0.317	0.296	0.277							0.305		0.404		1	1	1	1		0.26	0.23	0.225	0.21	0.21	0.213	0.199	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.193	0.205	0.194	0.19	0.192	0.179
80	1	1		1	1	1							1		1							1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.323	0.314	0.322	0.308		
85																																			1	1	1

- Missing calendar years life tables and those were closed out before the age of 80, were completed by another WP (FLICI, 2014 – b)

Data – mortality surfaces

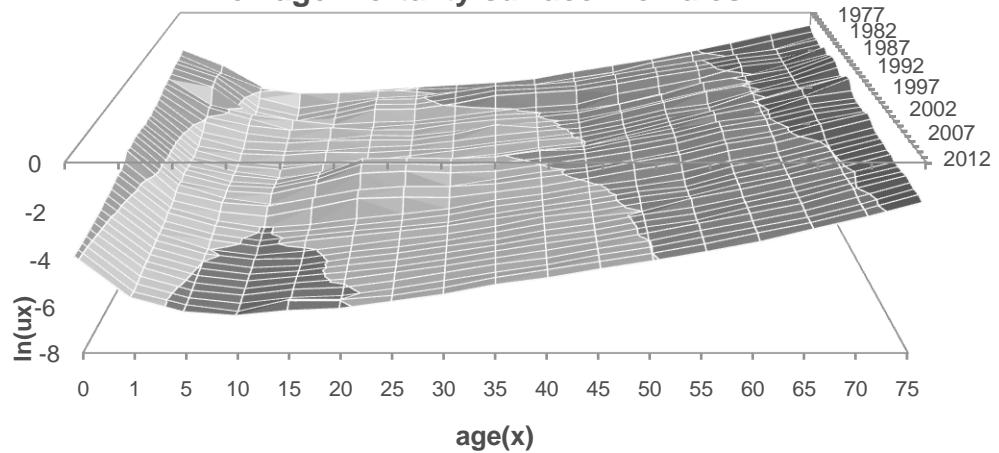
Five age mortality surface - males



Annuitant's portfolio in play: we consider only the age range (60 years and over)

Single years life table : Karup – king interpolation formula with 03 differences

Five –age mortality surface - females



$\ln(U_x)$

Methodology

- Single year mortality surface (population aged 60 years and over)
- Lee Carter model LC (Lee & Carter, 1992)
- Lee Carter model with 2 Components LC2(Renshaw & haberman, 2003 & 2006)
- Lee Carter model with 3 Components LC3(Booth & al. 2002)
- Lee Carter model with 4 Components LC4
- Mortality trend projecting (ARMA – Siu-Hang Li & al. or Linear: Lee & carter)
- Old ages mortality extending (Coale & Kisker, 1990, Nan Li, 2011)
- Life annuities reserving

Lee Carter Model

- Principal idea of LC Model : extrapolate the historical mortality trend in the future. (Lee and Carter, 1992)
- decomposition on the \ln mortality rate on three components :

$$\ln(\mu_{xt}) = \alpha_x + \beta_x k_t + \varepsilon_{xt}$$

α_x : represents the time average of \ln (at the age x) ;

k_t : general mortality trends index ;

β_x : Sensitivity of the age-x mortality compared with the general trend of mortality.

$\varepsilon_{x,t}$: error.

- We work on $\ln(qxt)$: Girosi & King, Cairns, 2006, Planchet 2010 ((1-qx)/qx)
- Lead to more accurate results compared with the use of $\ln(U_{xt})$

Multi components Lee Carter Models

▪Principal :

- Consider more than one component to reduce the information loss.
- Improve the goodness of the fitting
- Booth & al, 2002 (j=5)
- Renshaw & Haberman, 2003 : two components – Added extra time factor (j=2)
- Cohort effect (renshaw & haberman, 2006)
- Cairns & al. 2006 : old age effect
- Lundestrom & Quist, 2004 (Multi component comparaison – sweden)
- Alho, 2007 : multi factor analysis)

$$\ln(\mu_{xt}) = \alpha_x + \sum_{j=1}^J \beta_x^{(j)} k_t^{(j)} + \varepsilon_{xt}$$

Lee Carter Model - Implementation



- Estimate alpha-parameter : Average by age of the $\ln(u_x)$

$$a_x = \prod_{t=1}^T \ln(u_{xt})^{\frac{1}{T}}$$

- generally, we use the global mortality surface to estimate this parameters,
- But, Lee-Carter (1992) introduced the possibility to use only the recent years to escape for some irregularities in historical data.

Lee Carter Model - Implementation



- Decomposition of the Residual on two components: Beta and Kappa

$$\ln(u_{x,t}) - \alpha_x = \beta_x * k_t$$

Two steps decomposition process:

- In the original paper (Lee-Carter, 1992), authors proposed a method based on the SVD (Singular Values Decomposition) by using the Principal Components Analysis (PCA). With as constraints:

$$\sum_{t=1}^T k_t = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{x=1}^X b_x = 1$$

- Wilmouth, 1993, proposed a decomposition process based on Weighted SVD. He considered the survival numbers at each age categorie;
- These conditions are not necessary (wilmouth, 1993)

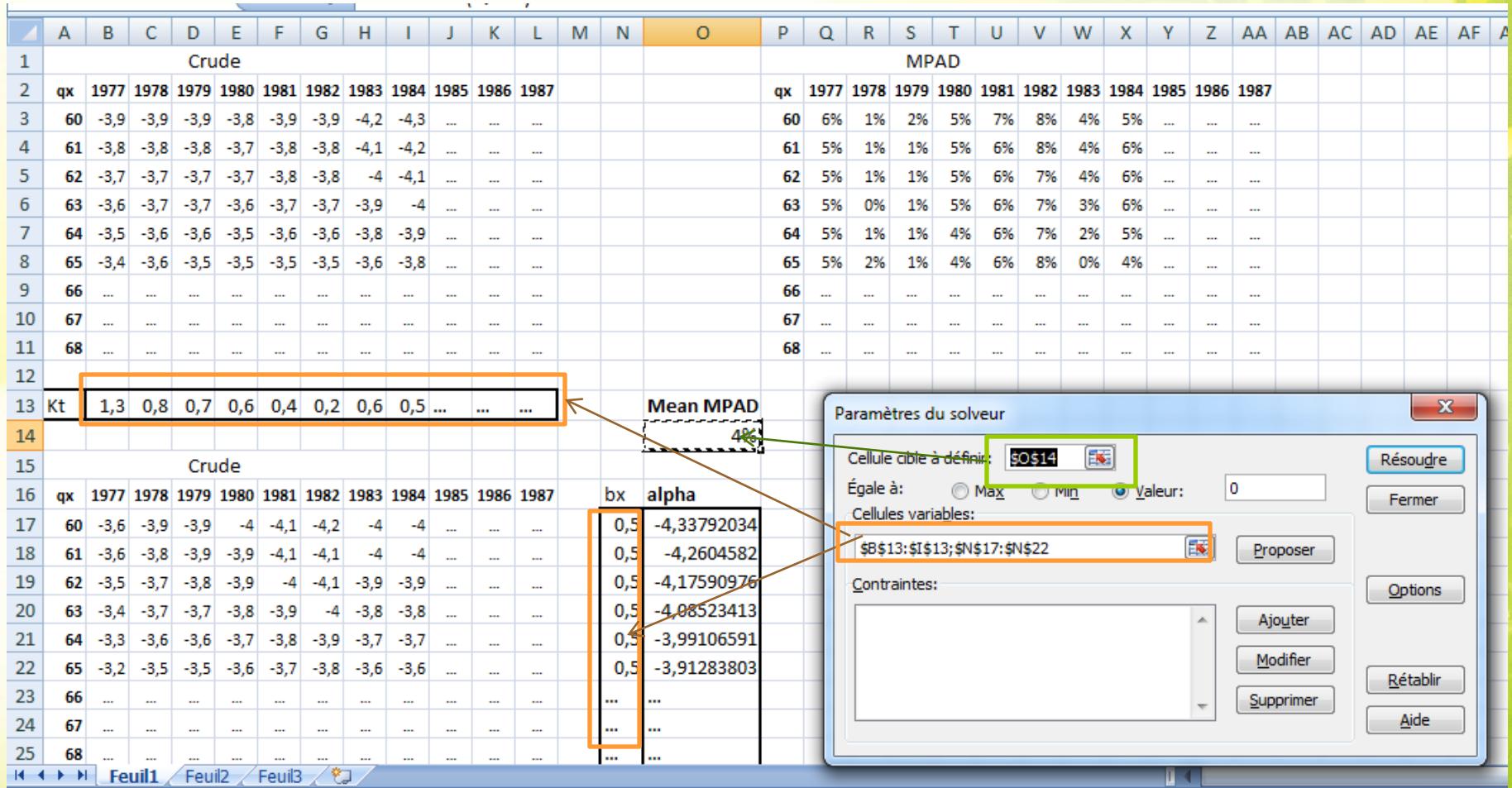
Lee Carter Model - Implementation

- For the present work, we propose a decomposition process based on Linear programation with XL-Solver
- The optimization criterion is MPAD (Mean Percentage Absolute Deviation on qx as discussed by (FLICI, 2014: WP):
- The objective function:

$$\text{Min MPAD} = \frac{1}{(T-t) * (X-x)} \sum_{t=1977, x=60}^{2013, 79} |\ln(q_{x,t}) - \exp(\alpha_x - \beta'_x * k'_t)|$$

- the ignorance of the constraint allow to improve the fitting quality : the solver need a starting values for kt and bx

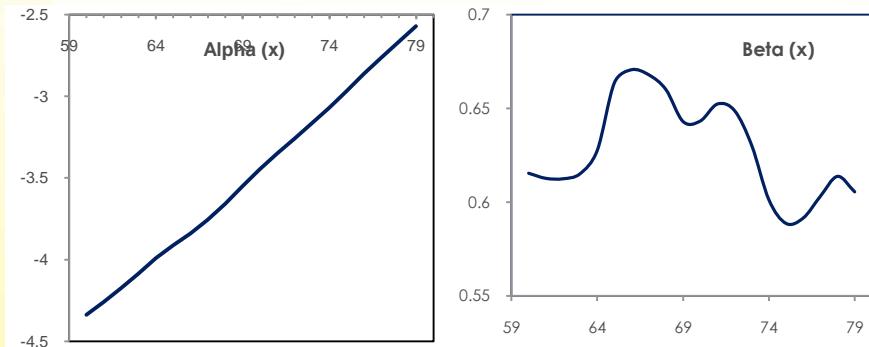
Decomposition with XL-Solver



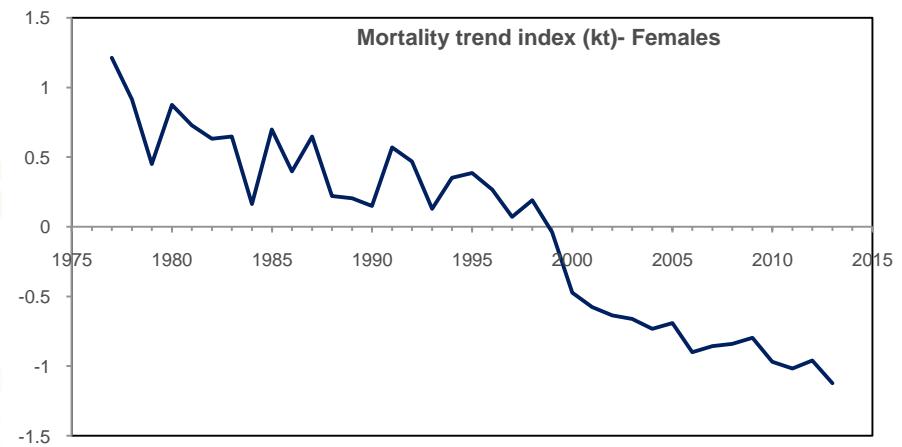
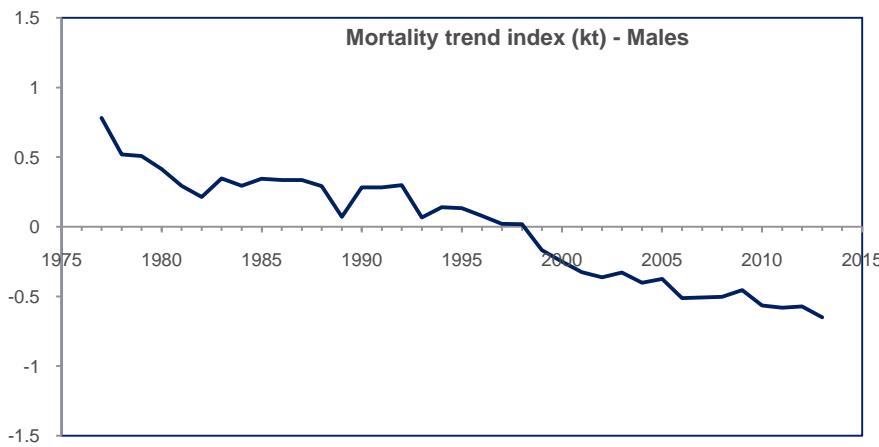
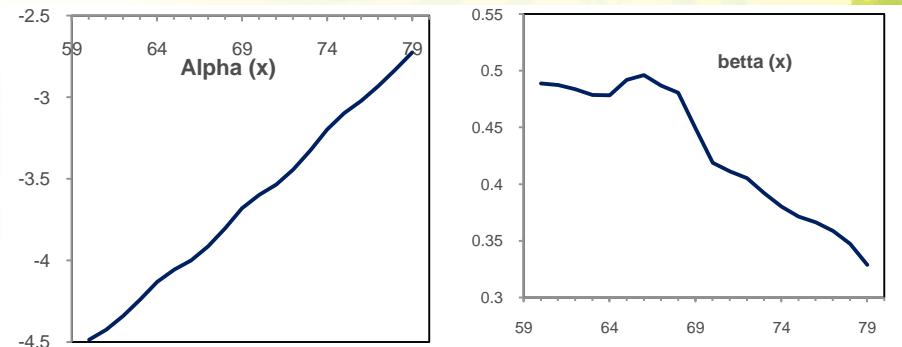
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG										
1	Crude													MPAD																													
2	qx	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987			qx	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987																	
3	60	-3,9	-3,9	-3,9	-3,8	-3,9	-3,9	-4,2	-4,3	...	...	...			60	6%	1%	2%	5%	7%	8%	4%	5%	...	...	...														
4	61	-3,8	-3,8	-3,8	-3,7	-3,8	-3,8	-4,1	-4,2	...	...	...			61	5%	1%	1%	5%	6%	8%	4%	6%	...	...	...														
5	62	-3,7	-3,7	-3,7	-3,7	-3,8	-3,8	-4	-4,1	...	...	...			62	5%	1%	1%	5%	6%	7%	4%	6%	...	...	...														
6	63	-3,6	-3,7	-3,7	-3,6	-3,7	-3,7	-3,9	-4	...	...	...			63	5%	0%	1%	5%	6%	7%	3%	6%	...	...	...														
7	64	-3,5	-3,6	-3,6	-3,5	-3,6	-3,6	-3,8	-3,9	...	...	...			64	5%	1%	1%	4%	6%	7%	2%	5%	...	...	...														
8	65	-3,4	-3,6	-3,5	-3,5	-3,5	-3,6	-3,6	-3,8	...	...	...			65	5%	2%	1%	4%	6%	8%	0%	4%	...	...	...														
9	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
10	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
11	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
12	Kt	1,3	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,4	0,2	0,6	0,5	...	...	...																												
13																																											
14																																											
15	Crude													MPAD																													
16	qx	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987			bx	alpha																											
17	60	-3,6	-3,9	-3,9	-4	-4,1	-4,2	-4	-4	...	...	...			0,5	-4,33792034																								
18	61	-3,6	-3,8	-3,9	-3,9	-4,1	-4,1	-4	-4	...	...	...			0,5	-4,2604582																								
19	62	-3,5	-3,7	-3,8	-3,9	-4	-4,1	-3,9	-3,9	...	...	...			0,5	-4,17590976																								
20	63	-3,4	-3,7	-3,7	-3,8	-3,9	-4	-3,8	-3,8	...	...	...			0,5	-4,08523413																								
21	64	-3,3	-3,6	-3,6	-3,7	-3,8	-3,9	-3,7	-3,7	...	...	...			0,5	-3,99106591																								
22	65	-3,2	-3,5	-3,5	-3,6	-3,7	-3,8	-3,6	-3,6	...	...	...			0,5	-3,91283803																								
23	66																											
24	67																											
25	68																											
	Feuil1	Feuil2	Feuil3																																								

LC– estimation results

Males

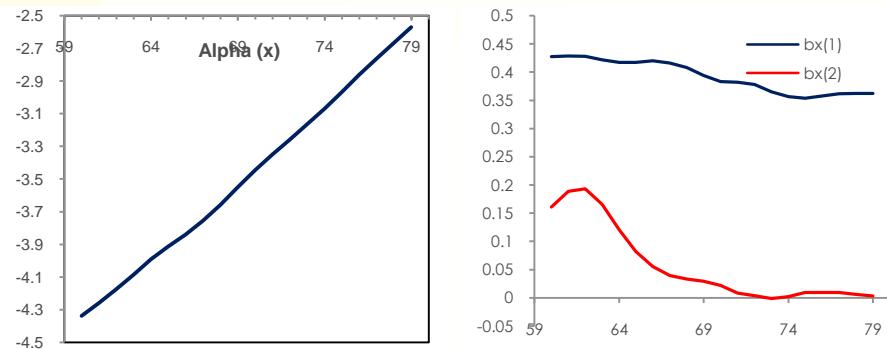


Females

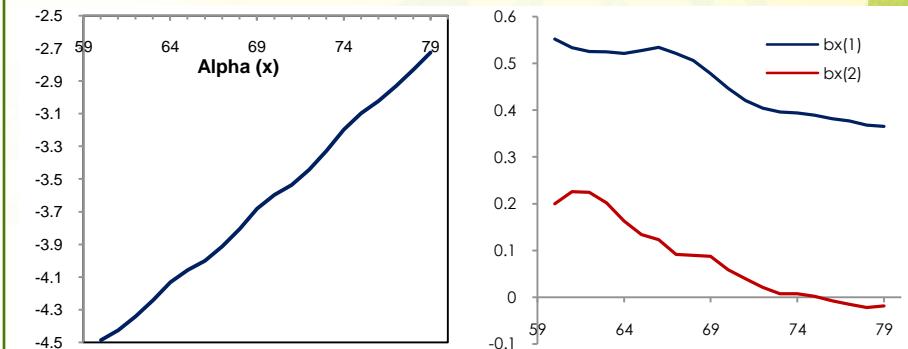


LC2 – estimation results

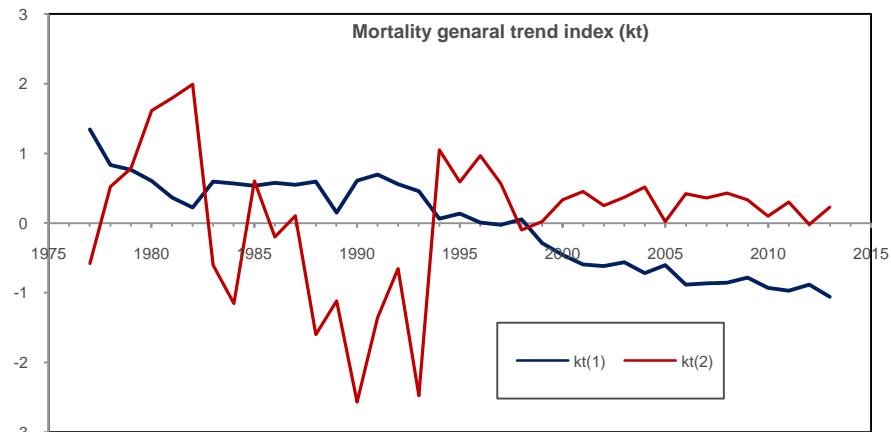
Males



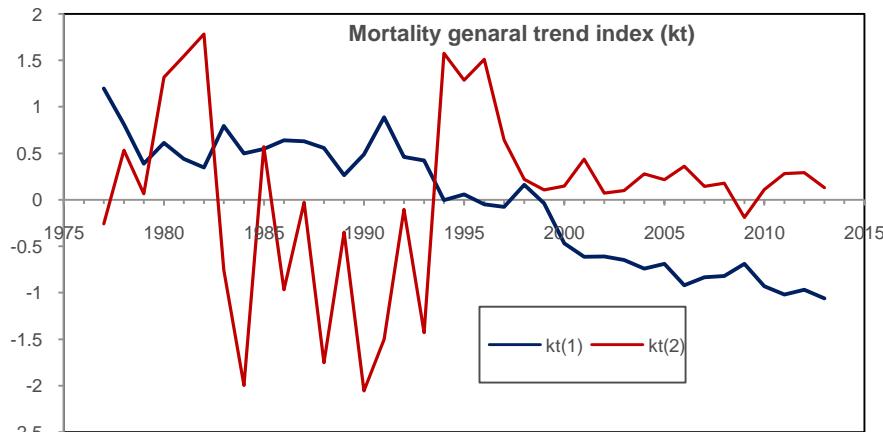
Females



Mortality general trend index (kt)

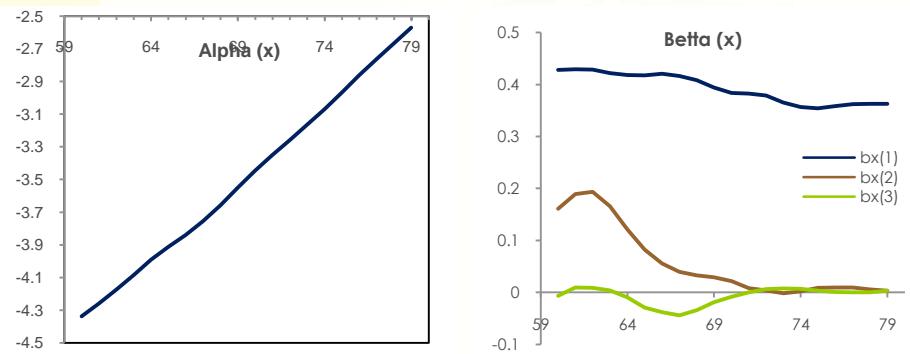


Mortality general trend index (kt)

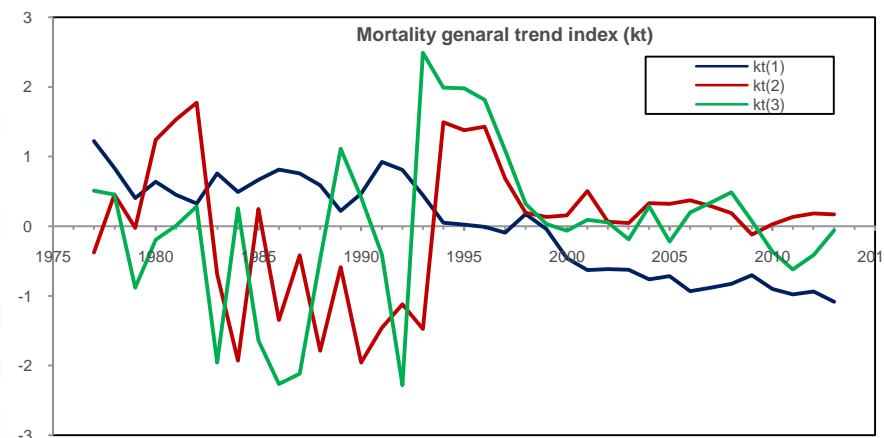
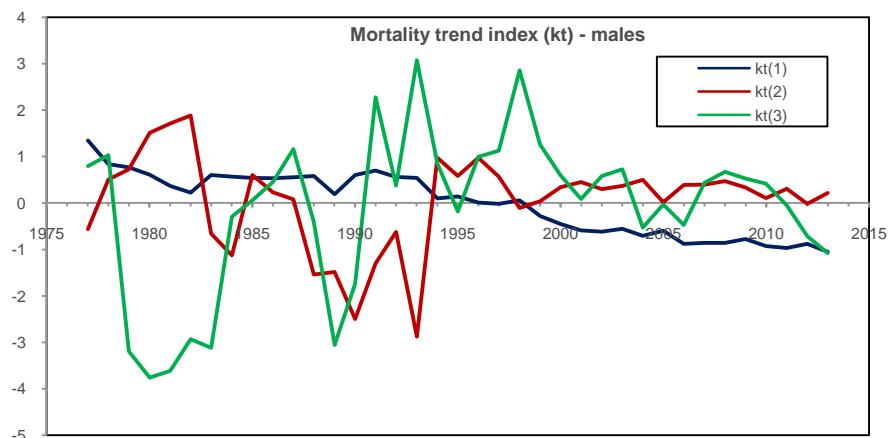
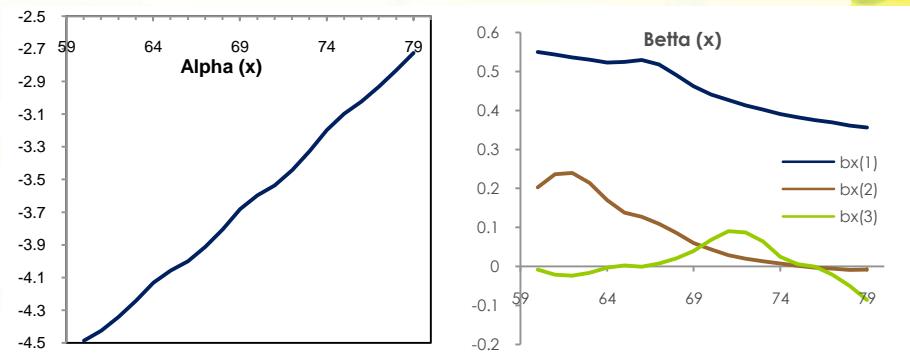


LC3 – estimation results

Males



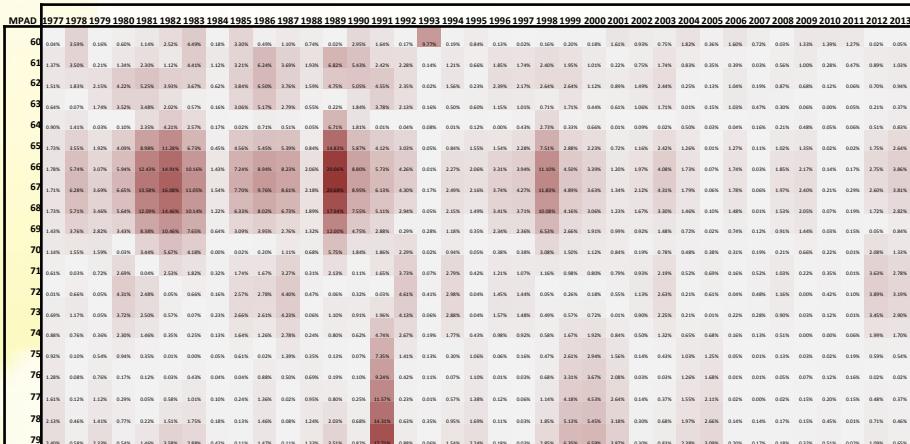
Females



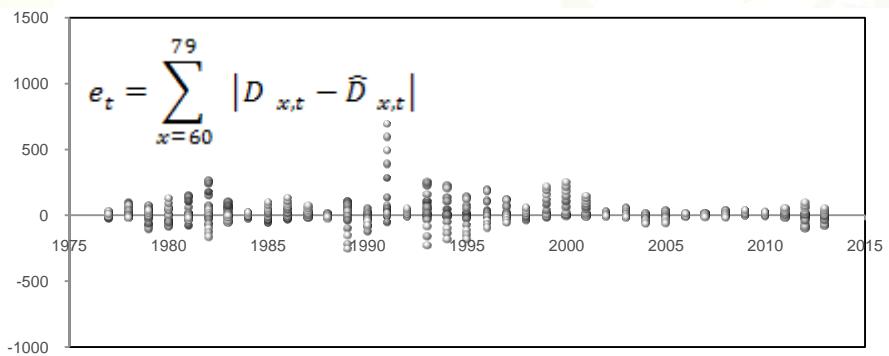
Errors distribution

Males

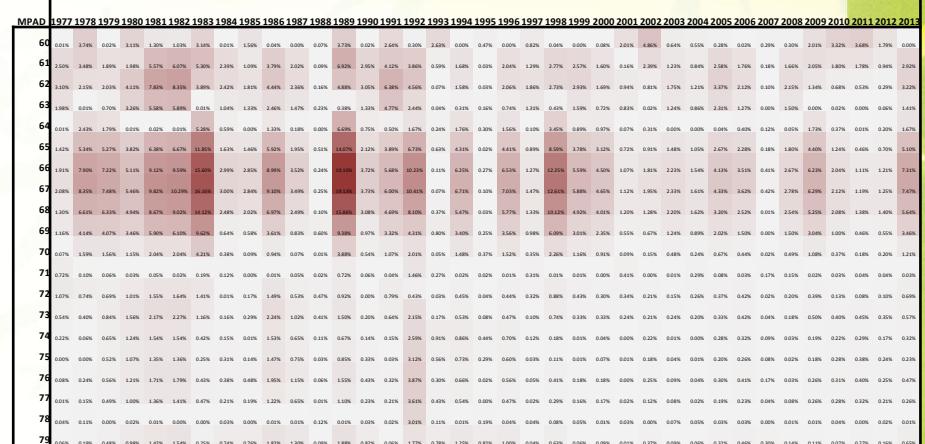
$MPAD(x,t)$



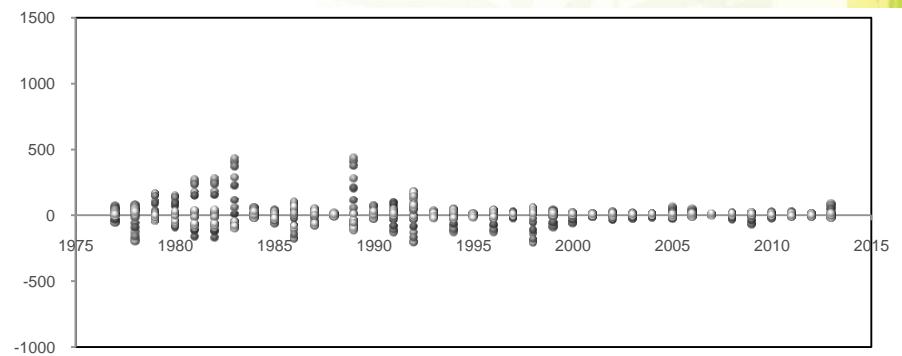
MPAD 1.28%



Females

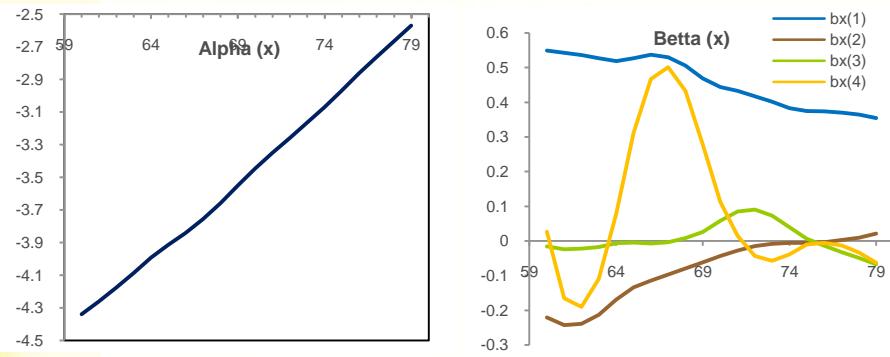


MPAD 1.69%

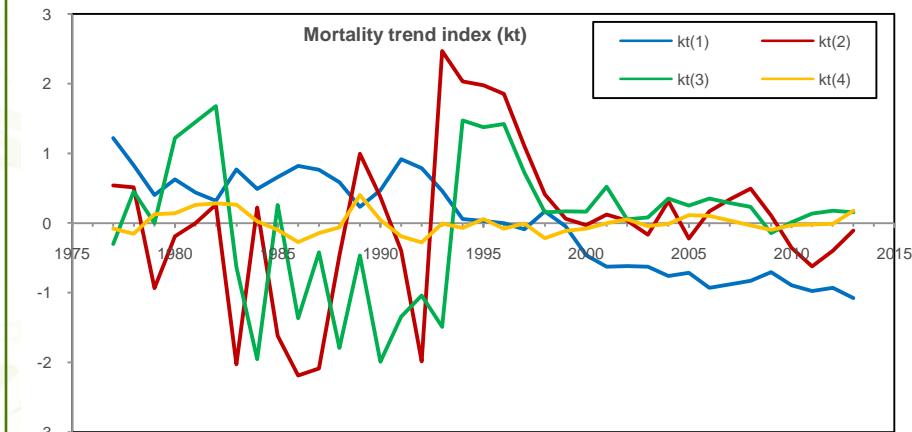
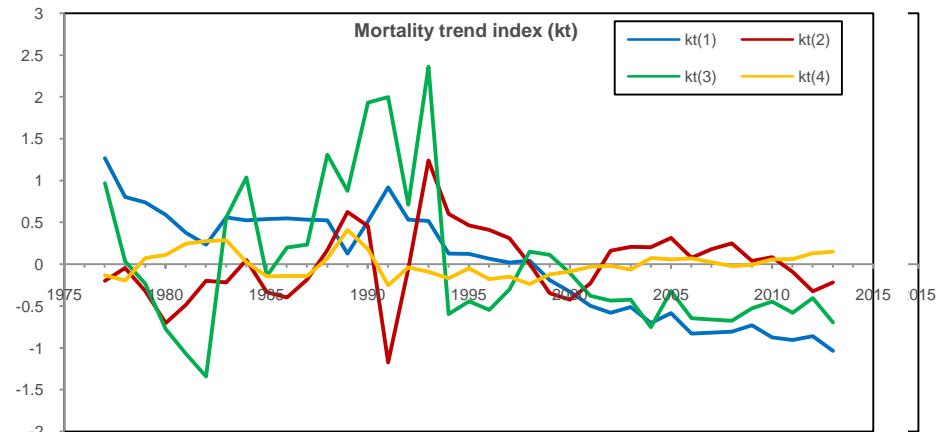
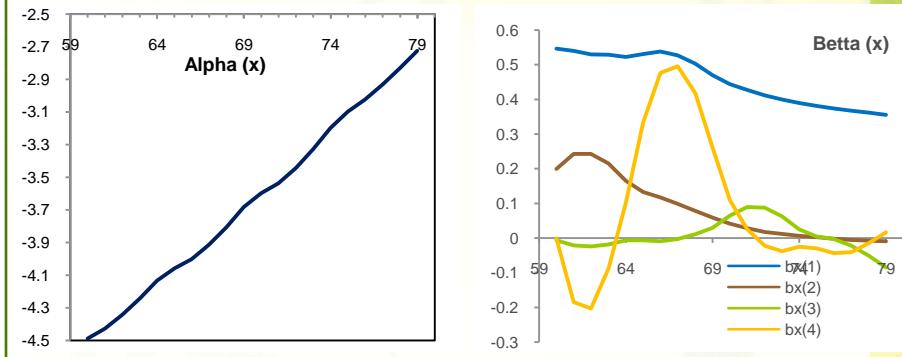


LC4 – estimation results

Males



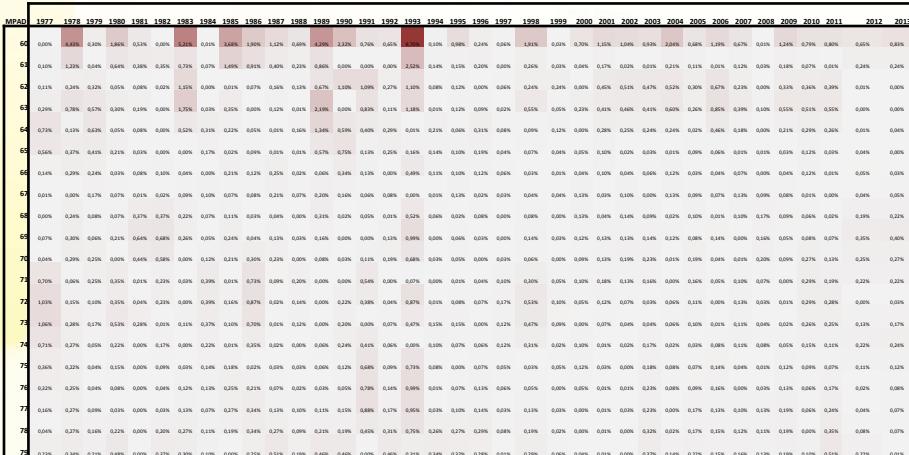
Females



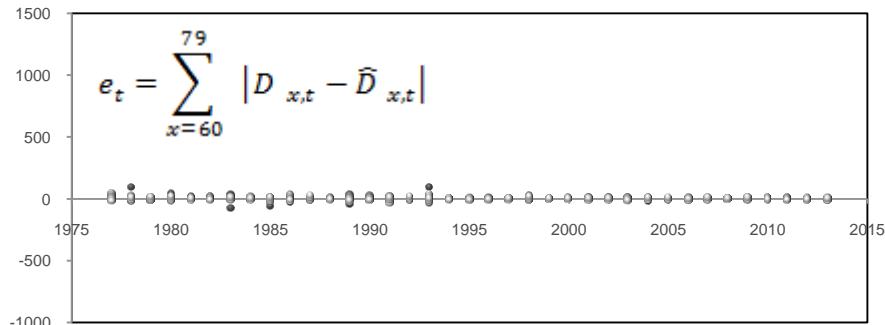
Errors distribution

Males

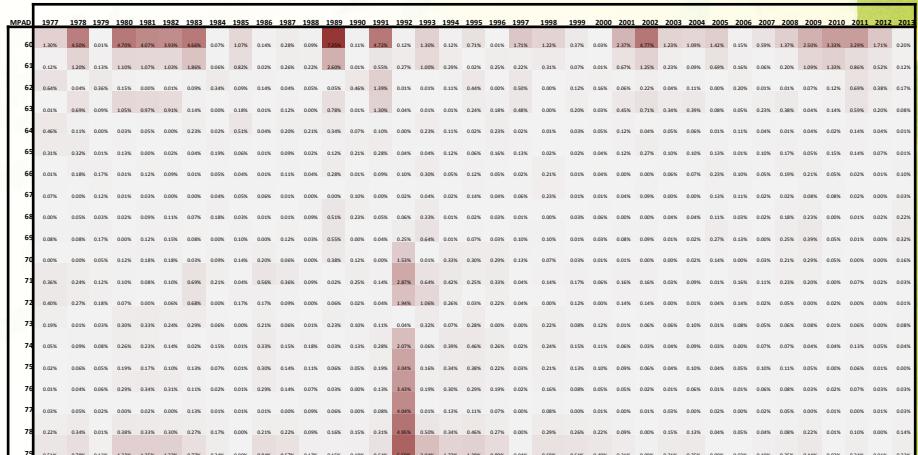
MPAD(x,t)



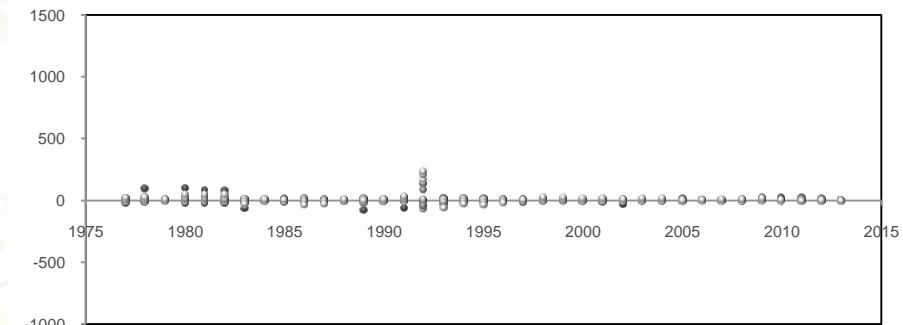
MPAD 0,25%



Females



MPAD 0,29%

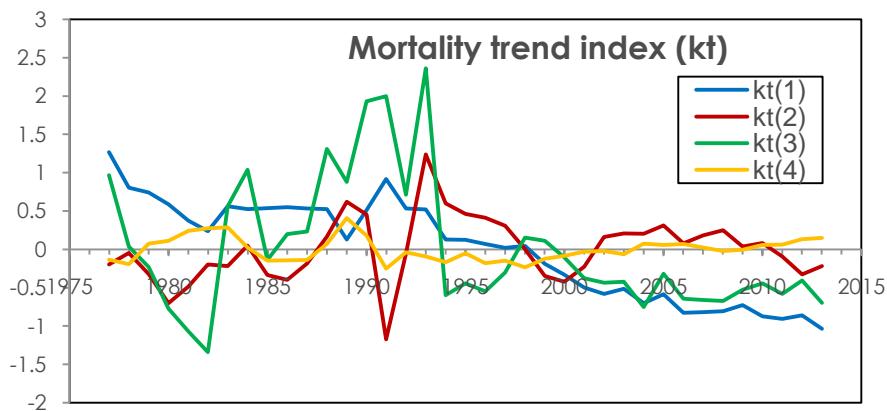


Mortality trend index projection

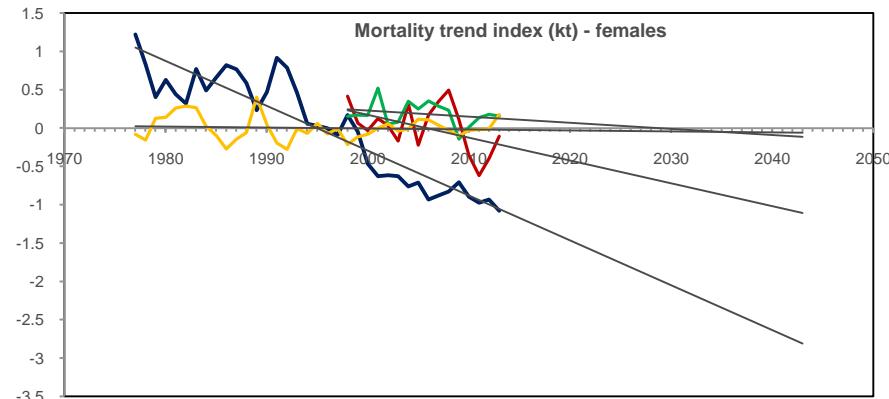
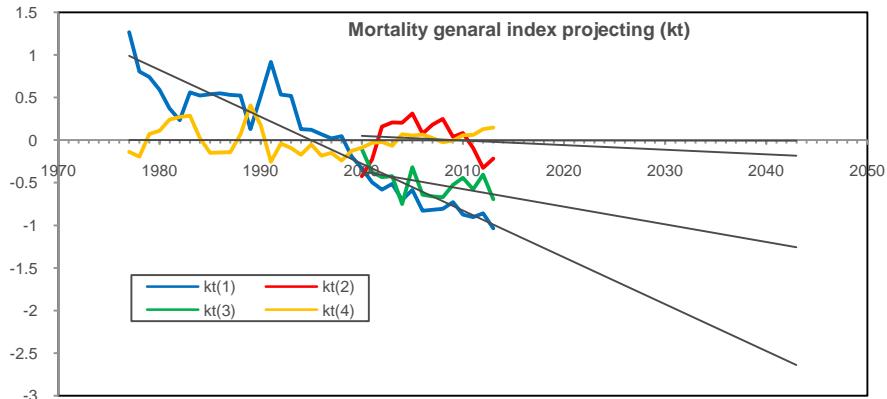
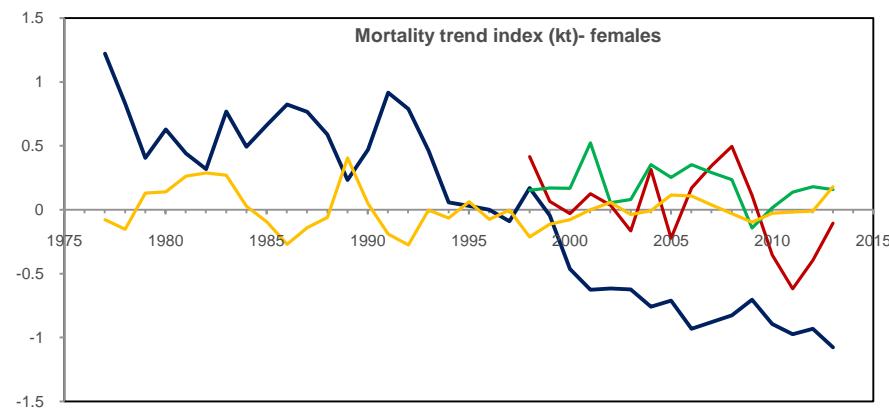
- Lee-Carter (1992) noted that the model would not fit the age-specific mortality data exactly in the jump-off year, they noted that it would be possible to set x equal to the most recently observed log age specific-rates,
- Bell (1997) assessed the performance of several mortality forecasts: LC (as published); LC (with the jump-off year corrected);
- For the Case of the algerian mortality Data, the Black decade (1990-1999) has marked a heigh mortality level wich may greatly affect the general mortality trend
- The extra time components which marque some irregularities during the Black decade, it's only the range [1998 – 2013] that will be considered for the projection

Mortality trend index - projecting

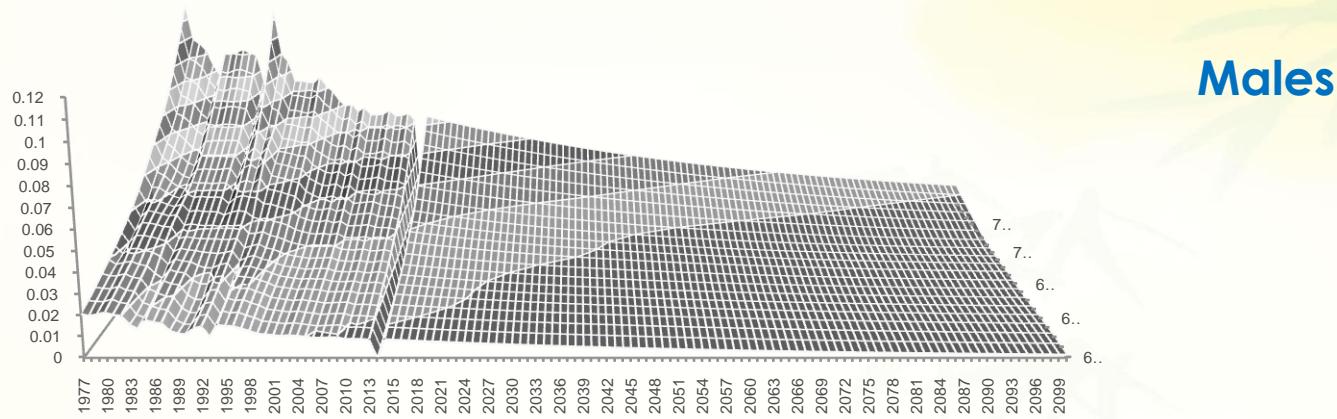
Males



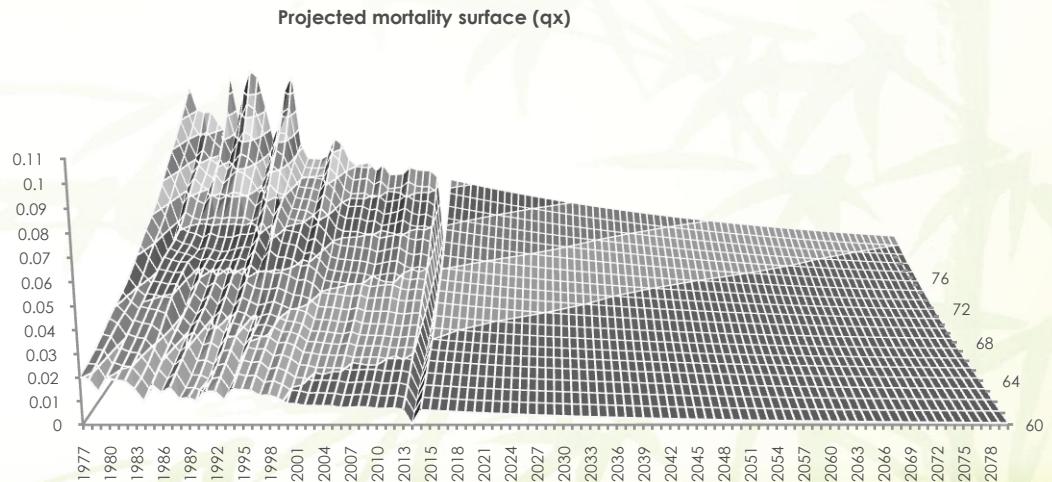
Females



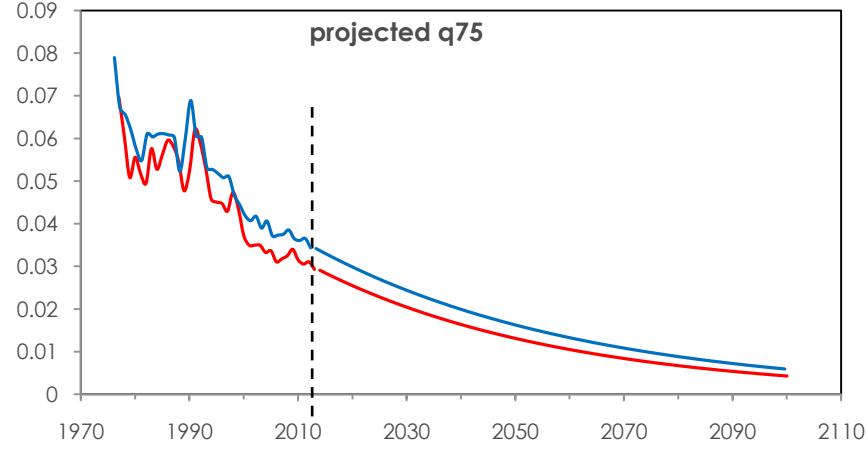
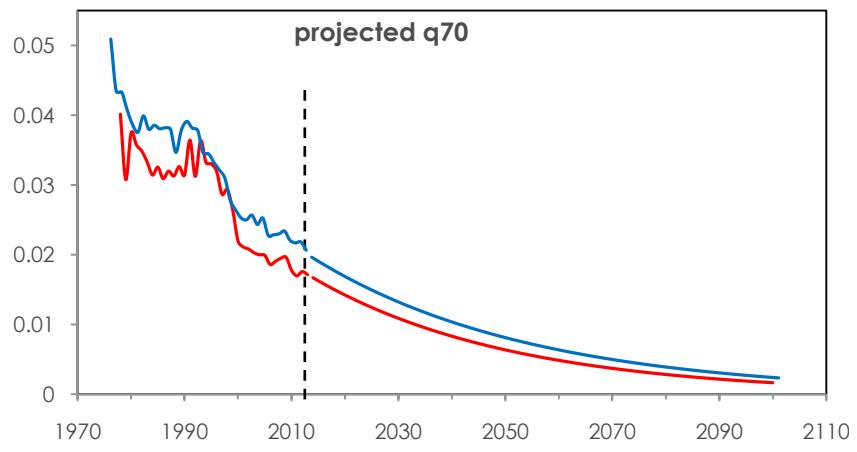
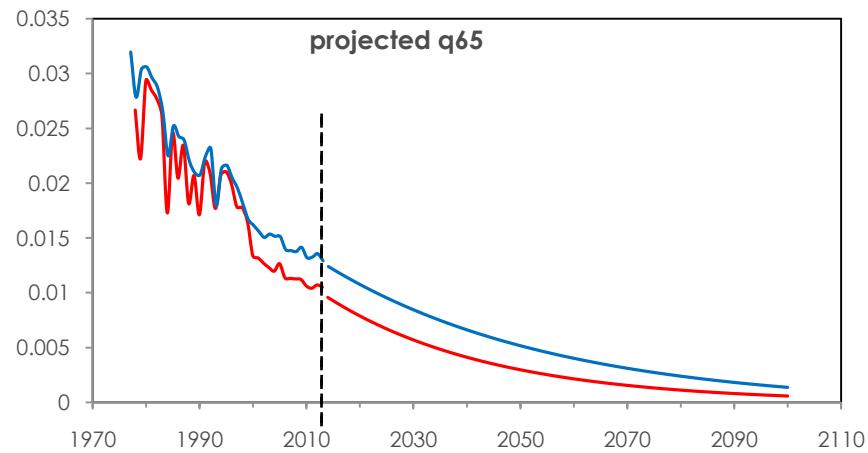
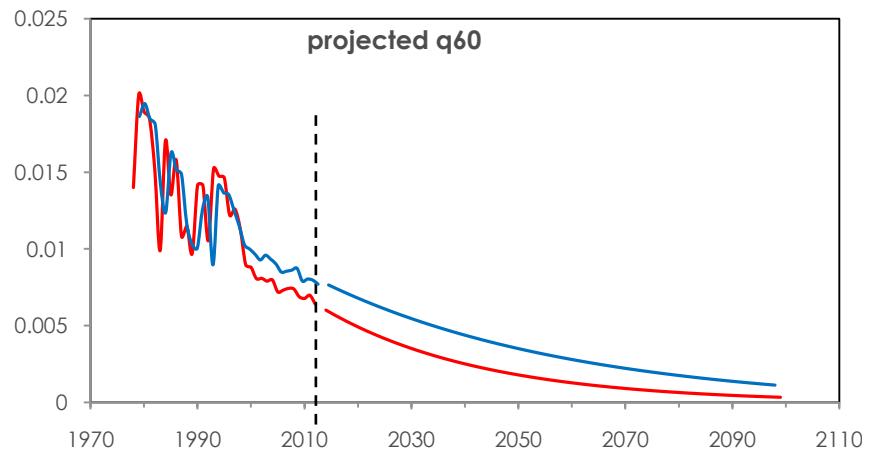
Projected mortality surface



Females



Projected mortality rates



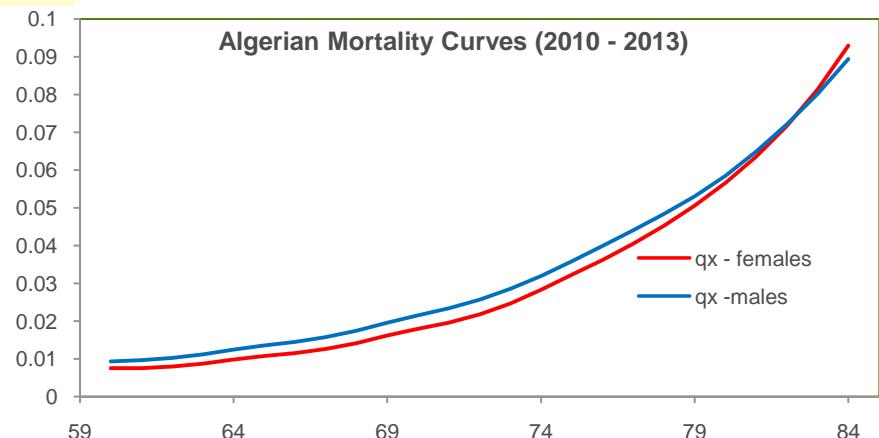
Old Ages Mortality

- Mortality trend changes beyond the age of 80 or 85 (Coale & Guo, 1989) : Specific models were proposed for old ages mortality.
- For developing countries, mortality data at the older ages are unavailable or unreliable
- Several Modal life tables were proposed in this issue, its are used to complete the missing data:
 - for the old age mortality, several model are proposed : **Coale & Guo (1989); Coale & Kisker (1990), Kannisto (1994) Denuit & Gourniaux (2005)**
 - All the models which were proposed in this way, have been verified and adjusted on the available data at the older ages
 - This data concerns some of the developed countries
 - these models, as initially proposed, don't guarantee the quality of the estimated results for the case of the developing countries : Algeria
 - Propose a specific (modified) model for the old ages mortality for the algerian population

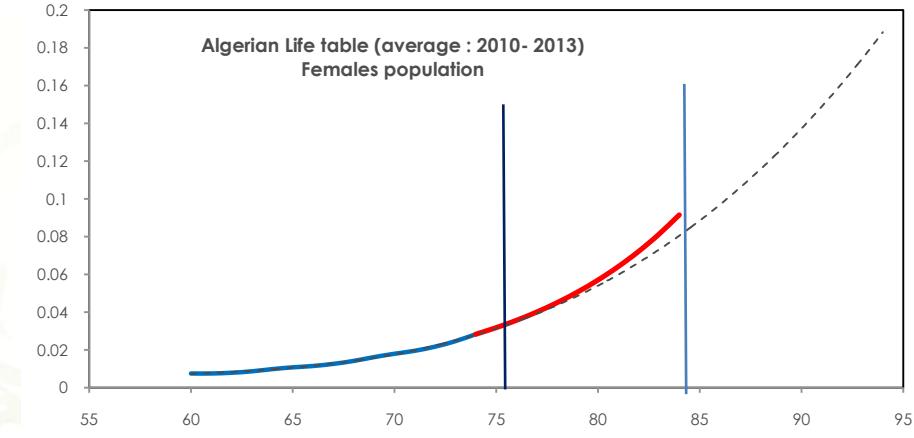
Old ages mortality Models

- It's only starting from 2010, that the algerian life tables were extended until the age group [80 -85] years;
- No mortality data beyond the age of 85
- To use this data to predict the mortality trend at the old ages

Mortality curves



Old age extending method



Use the age range [60 – 75[to adjust the parameters of old ages mortality model

Use the age range [75 – 84[to evaluate and orient the parametrisation of the old age mortality model.

Old ages mortality Models

Extrapolation Formula (Coale & Kisker, 1990)

$$\hat{u}_x = \hat{u}_{x-1} \exp(k_{80} + s \cdot (x - 80)) \quad x = 80, 81, \dots, 109.$$

$$k_{80} = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{\hat{u}_{80}}{\hat{u}_{65}}\right)}{15} \quad s = -\frac{\ln\left(\frac{\hat{u}_{79}}{\hat{u}_{110}}\right) + 31k_{80}}{465}$$

$$\hat{u}_{110} = \begin{cases} 1.0 & \text{men} \\ 0.8 & \text{women} \end{cases}$$

The Coale & Kisker model fixes \hat{u}_{110} to be equal to 0.8 (females) and 1 (males) (Coale & kisker, 1990. Quashie & Denuit, 2005)

In our application, this parameters is defined by the optimisation process.
The same for the K parameter

Old ages mortality Models

Modified formula – Coale & Kisker

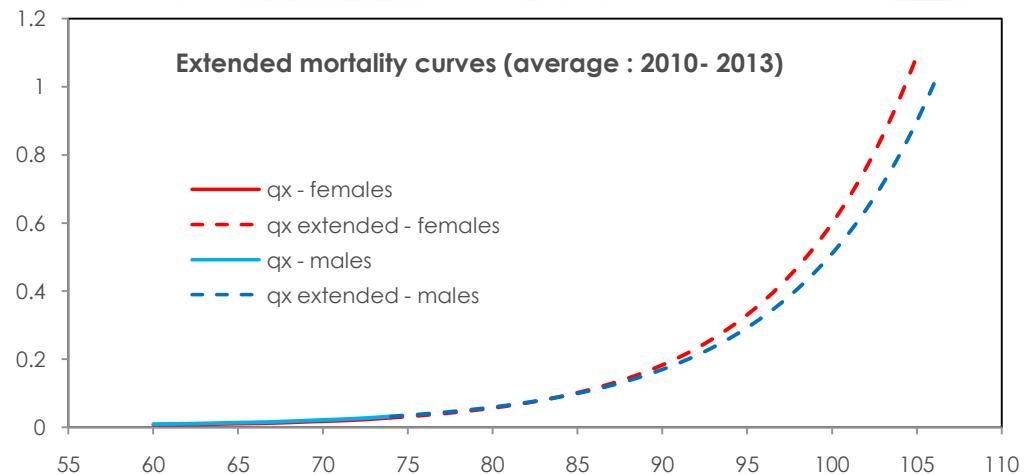
-For our application, we consider:

$$\hat{q}_x = \hat{q}_{x-1} \exp(k_{74} + s \cdot (x - 74)) \quad x = 74, 75, 76, \dots, 109.$$

$$k_{74} = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{\hat{q}_{74}}{\hat{q}_{67}}\right)}{7} \quad s = -\frac{\ln\left(\frac{\hat{u}_{74}}{\hat{u}_{110}}\right) + 36k_{74}}{666}$$

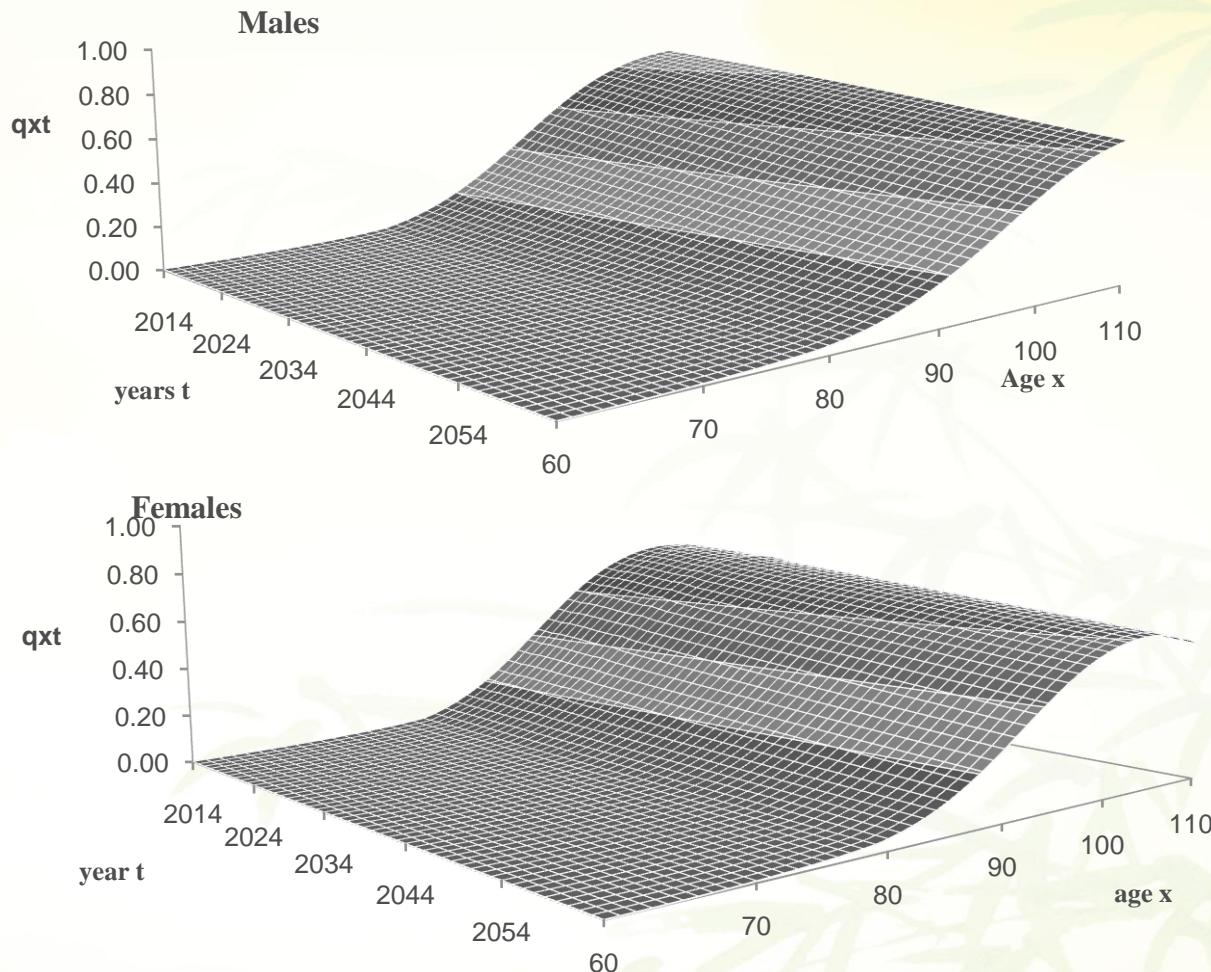
Results

	Males	Females
q110	1,60	1,98
k75	0,1006	0,1153
K- age Range	67- 74	67 - 74
S	0,00043662	0,0001492
MPAD	0,94%	0,90%
Age limit	106	105



Under female mortality beyond the age of 84

Projected mortality surface



Mathematical Reserves calculation

Probability to be alive at time t, for individual x age

$$\hat{P}_{xt} = \exp(-\hat{\mu}_{xt})$$

Probability of survival between the calculation date 't' and the annuity payment date (t+n):

$${}_n \hat{P}_{xt} = \prod_{t=0}^{n-1} \hat{P}_{x+i,t+i}$$

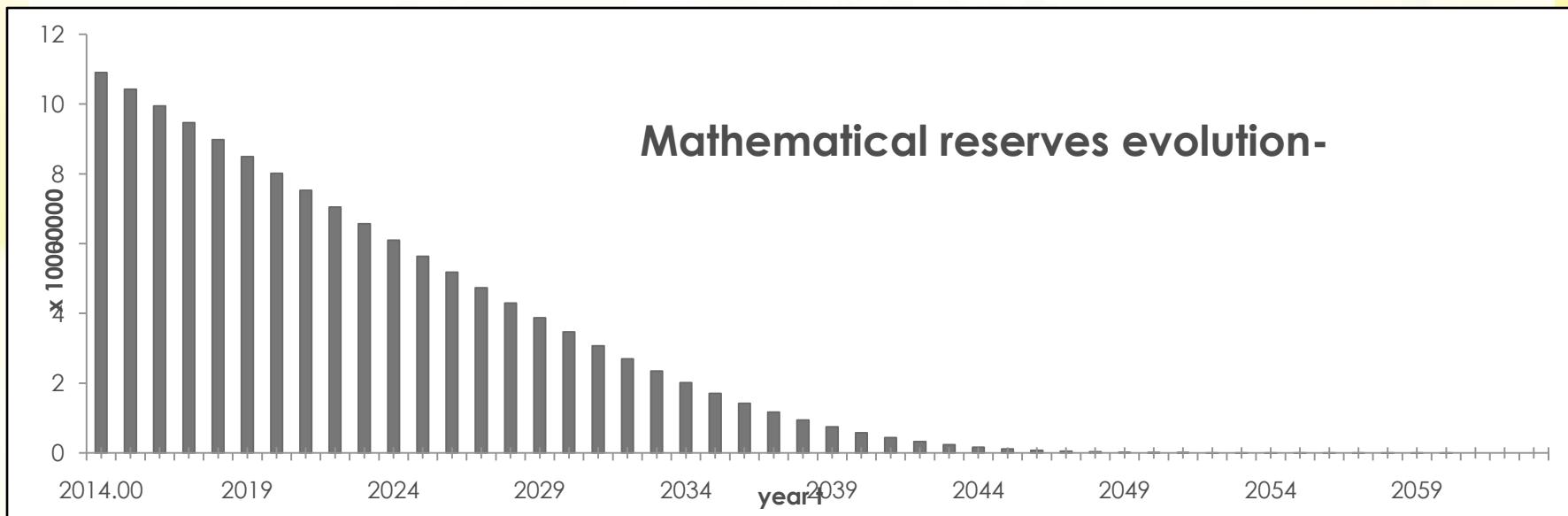
Mathematical reserves for annuitants aged s years old:

$$RM_{st} = N_{st} \cdot R_s \cdot \ddot{a}_x(t)$$

$\ddot{a}_x(t)$ Expected actual value of annuities to pay until the ultimate age

$$\ddot{a}_x(t) = 1 + {}_1 \hat{P}_{xt} \cdot V + {}_2 \hat{P}_{xt} V^2 + {}_3 \hat{P}_{xt} V^3 + \dots + {}_{(w-x-1)} \hat{P}_{xt} V^{w-x-1}$$

Mathematical Reserves



Portfolio : 1400 anuitants in pay

i= 3% (public bonds – Algeria)

$$RM(2014) = 110\ 000\ 000 \text{ dzd}$$

Conclusion

- mortality is increasing : it's necessary to use dynamic life table;
- considering the specificities of the algerian data
- Adding extra time components has to improve the fitting quality
- Extending mortality to old ages : information lack beyond the age of 85.
- Under female mortality at the old ages : the same for the belgian population beyond the age of 76 (Brouhns & al. 2002)
- Mortality projection : with 4 components, the irregularity of K_t series is important – use ARIMA time serie models to project (Li, Hardy and Tan)
- Dynamic life table allows more accurate calculations (reserving – pricing)

Thank you for your attention