



SOCIETY OF ACTUARIES

Article from:

The Actuary

October 1967 – volume 1 - Issue 6

FROM CANADA

CANADIAN ASSURED
LIVES TABLES 1958-1964

The Canadian Institute of Actuaries has prepared Canadian Ordinary experience tables which, for the first time, were constructed separately for males and females. The basic data were obtained from 25 companies, representing about 84% of the life insurance industry in Canada. The period covered is that between the 1958 and 1964 policy anniversaries and includes both medical and non-medical standard issues.

The male data were adequate for the production of select and ultimate tables, but the female data were inadequate for the preparation of select tables. The tables are for comparisons of mortality experience and are not intended primarily for premium calculations.

Accordingly, the graduation was designed to provide a reasonably close fit to the basic data and the tables therefore reflect closely actual experience for the period of the study with no built-in mortality margins. This is the third set of tables produced in this manner.

For males, the deaths in the recent study totalled 63,345 by policies and about \$229 million by amounts. For the female experience the deaths totalled 5,632 by policies and about \$8.8 million by amounts. The total exposed to risk for male lives exceeded 13 million by policies and \$65 billion by amounts; the corresponding figures for females exceeded 3.7 million by policies and about \$6.5 billion by amounts.

The Mortality Committee of the Canadian Institute of Actuaries proposes that the names of the tables be "Canadian Assured Male Lives Table 1958-1964" and "Canadian Assured Female Lives Ultimate Table 1958-1964" and that the abbreviations for the names of the tables be "C.A. 58-64 Males" and "C.A. 58-64 Females Ultimate." The report of the Mortality Committee compares the graduated ultimate rates with those of other recent mortality tables.

Information regarding these tables was obtained from Mr. George W. Wilson, Chairman of the Mortality Committee of the Canadian Institute of Actuaries. A more complete report and copy of the tables will appear in next year's Reports Number of the Transactions of Society of Actuaries. □

CANADIAN NOTES

By Colin Jack

Like the Society, the Canadian Institute of Actuaries (C.I.A.) has a Committee reviewing the future course of the Institute. Foremost among the questions it must consider are those of education and examination, because Canadian educational backgrounds and practice in the fields of insurance, pensions and social security differ from those in the United States. Further, the Institute is concerned with licensing and accreditation of actuaries in the various Provinces. As one member of the Committee said:

"The C.I.A. cannot conscientiously recommend itself to the Provinces for accreditation and licensing unless it can say that its members have attained proper standards of knowledge of the fields in which the Canadian actuary will exercise responsibility."

A Subcommittee headed by L. Blake Fewster is working with the Education and Examination Committee of the Society on a study of the Syllabus to see if Canadian practice is fully represented.

The work of the Subcommittee was on the agenda at the June meeting of the Institute and there was a lively discussion particularly on the question of education and examination. Some members took the view there should be separate Canadian examinations, at least in the later parts. Others were opposed to this—some fearing the Canadian Institute with its relatively small membership would find it impossible to undertake the work involved in separate examinations; some anxious to keep the advantage of a degree recognized in both countries.

Julius Vogel, General Chairman of the Society Committee on Education and Examination, was at the meeting. Mr. Vogel said his Committee considers it essential the Syllabus be revised from time to time to meet the changing requirements of the profession. He cited the rearrangement which had taken place as the result of the work of the Fitzhugh Committee.

The Committee recognized the need for the work being done by Mr. Fewster's group. "All efforts of the Society and Mr. Fewster's Committee," Mr. Vogel said, "are directed to the same end, to keep the education and examination system current and to maintain a high standard of professional qualifications." □

THE POPULATION GROWTH AND
SOCIETY'S CHANGING VIEWS

George Immerwahr discussed the elements of the measurement of population dynamics and gave his thoughts on incentives to population control. He spoke on May 26 at the Middle Atlantic Actuaries Club.

Any population which has constant age-specific mortality and age-specific fertility rates will eventually become a stable population, he said. In such population, the proportion of people living at each age is constant from one period to the next, and the rate of growth for the total population and for each age is also constant, according to Mr. Immerwahr.

Mortality and Fertility

Introducing an improved mortality, but retaining the age-specific fertility rates, produces a population with a younger average age. Reducing the fertility rates, but with unchanged mortality, results in an age distribution with an increased average age. When the mortality rates and fertility rates are such that the number of births in the stable population does not increase from one period to the next, the result is a stationary population.

Mr. Immerwahr said the great acceleration in the growth of the world population — so far this century and expected during its remaining years — is not due to increased birth rates but rather to substantial reductions in death rates. These began in Europe and North America before 1800. They have been particularly significant in the underdeveloped countries since 1945 and are expected to continue so.

Past and Present Attitude

In past periods, he continued, each family had almost the sole responsibility for the welfare of its own children, and there were no national problems arising from overcrowding or a surplus proportion of children in the population. In this situation, Mr. Immerwahr stated, it could rightly be said that the number of children any family had was strictly its own business.

Society in the United States and Europe, and to some extent in other parts of the world, has now undertaken to guarantee the welfare of every child born. Mr. Immerwahr claimed society,

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