

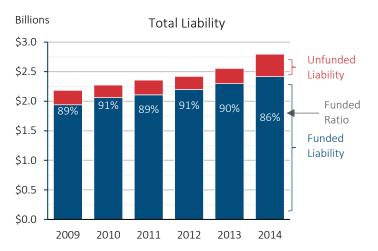
AFTRA Retirement Plan Stats

The AFTRA Retirement Plan has provided pension benefits for actors since 1955. Benefits for each year of service are based on a percentage of compensation, up to the maximum allowed to be recognized for pension benefits under federal law.¹ The plan considers age 65 to be standard retirement age, but participants may begin receiving retirement benefits as early as age 55 with reductions to reflect that they will probably receive them for a longer time.

Pension Plan Stats²

Active participants	21,404
Retirees receiving pension benefits	10,277
Inactive participants ³	<u>16,948</u>
Total participants	48,629
Average approximate annual pension benefit Total pension benefits paid in 2014	\$15,600 \$160 million
Plan assets ⁴	\$2.4 billion
Plan benefit liabilities ⁴	\$2.8 billion
Unfunded liability	\$0.4 billion
Funded ratio	86%
Contributions for 2014	\$116 million
Cost of benefits earned in 2014	\$ 26 million

Plan Funded Status⁴



The AFTRA Retirement Plan is a multiemployer pension plan. For more Society of Actuaries' research on multiemployer pension plans and about retirement issues in general: <u>http://www.soa.org/research/researchprojects/pension/default.aspx</u>

About Pension Finances

As of Dec. 1, 2014, the plan was 86% funded, with \$2.4 billion in assets against accumulated benefit liabilities for retired, active and inactive members of \$2.8 billion.⁴ In the context of the redyellow-green (stoplight colors) zone system commonly used with this type of pension plan,⁵ this plan is in the green zone.

For 2014, the plan received \$116 million in contributions, of which \$26 million covered the cost of benefits that active participants earned during the year, leaving \$90 million to be applied toward the funding shortfall of \$400 million.

⁵ Internal Revenue Code §431 defines the funding status zones.

Caveat and Disclaimer

¹ Internal Revenue Code §401(a)(17) limits the amount of compensation that may be used to calculate pension benefits. For 2014 the limit is \$260,000.

² The source of all data shown is the Department of Labor Form 5500 and its accompanying schedules. Some figures may not add because of rounding.

³ Former active participants who have not yet started to receive pension benefits.

⁴ As calculated by the plan's actuary for funding purposes and reported on the plan's Forms 5500 Schedule MB. Liabilities are computed with a discount rate of 8.00%; the mortality table is not publicly available in Nov. 2016.

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About the Society of Actuaries

The Society of Actuaries (SOA), formed in 1949, is one of the largest actuarial professional organizations in the world, dedicated to serving 24,000 actuarial members and the public in the United States, Canada and worldwide. In line with the SOA Vision Statement, actuaries act as business leaders who develop and use mathematical models to measure and manage risk in support of financial security for individuals, organizations and the public.

The SOA supports actuaries and advances knowledge through research and education. As part of its work, the SOA seeks to inform public policy development and public understanding through research. The SOA aspires to be a trusted source of objective, data-driven research and analysis with an actuarial perspective for its members, industry, policymakers and the public. This distinct perspective comes from the SOA as an association of actuaries, who have a rigorous formal education and direct experience as practitioners as they perform applied research. The SOA also welcomes the opportunity to partner with other organizations in our work where appropriate.

The SOA has a history of working with public policymakers and regulators in developing historical experience studies and projection techniques as well as individual reports on health care, retirement and other topics. The SOA's research is intended to aid the work of policymakers and regulators and follows certain core principles:

Objectivity: The SOA's research informs and provides analysis that can be relied upon by other individuals or organizations involved in public policy discussions. The SOA does not take advocacy positions or lobby specific policy proposals.

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Relevance: The SOA provides timely research on public policy issues. Our research advances actuarial knowledge while providing critical insights on key policy issues, and thereby provides value to stakeholders and decision makers.

Quantification: The SOA leverages the diverse skill sets of actuaries to provide research and findings that are driven by the best available data and methods. Actuaries use detailed modeling to analyze financial risk and provide distinct insight and quantification. Further, actuarial standards require transparency and the disclosure of the assumptions and analytic approach underlying the work.

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