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CALCULATORS ENTER THE EXAM ROOM

The E & E Committee has announced that, beginning in May 1984, calculators will be permitted for all Society examinations. Rules have been promulgated for all exams, except Part 7-P (US), rules for which will be distributed with the tickets of admission.

Use of calculators will be optional. The Part Committees will not change their examination emphasis or the types of questions; the same fundamentals as in the past will be stressed.

The announcement to candidates sets forth the names and model numbers of the only calculators that will be permitted in 1984. Candidates may bring extra batteries and one back-up calculator; only one calculator may be used at one time.

QUALIFYING TO PRACTICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The following message, of interest to Society Fellows who may wish to practice in the U.K., has come to our President from Mr. C. S. S. Lyon, President of the Institute of Actuaries:

When an overseas insurance company is transacting long-term business in the UK, our regulatory authority, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), requires certain statutory returns to be signed by an actuary appointed by the company, i.e., the Appointed Actuary. If the company wishes to appoint for this purpose an actuary who is not a Fellow of the Institute or Faculty, the DTI, with the advice of the Government Actuary, has to decide whether or not he is acceptable.

The criteria for this decision relate both to the nature of the applicant's actuarial qualification and to the extent of his relevant experience. The DTI considers it essential that a person becoming an Appointed Actuary have available the guidance given by the Institute and Faculty to FIAs and FFAs, that he carry out his duties with due regard to such guidance, and

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DIRECTORY OF ACTUARIAL TRAINING PROGRAMS

In May 1983, the Society office circulated members who are chief actuaries inviting their contributions to a booklet for students that would acquaint them with existing actuarial training programs, full-time or summer and internships. The result was "Actuarial Training Programs, 1983", a copy of which is available from Itasca headquarters. The numbers of such programs in this first edition were:

Canada	17
U.S.A.—East	38
U.S.A.—Midwest	41
U.S.A.—South	32
U.S.A.—West	11
Overseas	5
	144

Immediately upon publication, a survey for the second edition was launched. Our guess is that many who missed being in the first booklet will make the second.

BLENDED 1980 CSO TABLES FOR "NORRIS"

by Robert J. Johansen, Chairman,
Mortality Problems Committee

In response to an NAIC request, our newly renamed committee (see below—Ed.) has prepared two sets of blended-by-sex 1980 CSO mortality tables for use in determining minimum cash values and nonforfeiture benefits for life insurance policies issued in employee benefit plans which, because of the Norris decision, must provide equal annual benefits to men and women.

An NAIC resolution adopted last fall permitted use of blended tables but did not specify any tables nor a method to construct them; at its December meeting, NAIC adopted 20%, 40%, 50%, 60% and 80% male blended tables iden-

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THE FUTURE—AS THROUGH A GLASS DARKLY

by James C. Hickman

Actuaries and social scientists gazed into their collective crystal ball at the Actuarial Research Conference at University of Wisconsin-Madison, September 29th to October 1st, 1983. They were trying to foresee the implications of population trends on social insurance and employee benefit programs.

The conference, on "Population Projections: Techniques and Implications", was co-sponsored by the Society's Research and Social Insurance Committees and the School of Business, University of Wisconsin.

The far-reaching trends cited were: increasing life expectancy, decreasing birth rate, an aging population and workforce, growing numbers of working women, impending revolution in office work, a declining tax base, and escalating social and benefit program costs

Keyfitz Analysis

In his keynote address, "Technology, Employment and the Succession of Generations", Nathan Keyfitz, Harvard University, recalled that formerly a person trained in some skill could expect to live out his or her working life in the exercise of that skill. "Technical change", said he, "was manageable. Only at retirement would substantial change be made as a youthful successor replaced him (or her) on the job. The rhythm of change was thus in harmony with the succession of generations." This is no longer true.

Keyfitz explained that "the disharmony that results when the pace of technical advance greatly exceeds the pace of turnover of generations is accentuated by the fall in birth rate". Because the birth rate fell 30-40 percent, starting in about 1960, the number of entrants into the labor force in most Western countries is now

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