Ottawa, Cunaga K1A 0H2

CANADA PENSION PLAN

STATUTORY ACTUARIAL REPORT NO. 10

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1985

Canada'

#### CANADA PENSION PLAN ACTUARIAL REPORT AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1985

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

		PAGE
ı.	Introduction	1
II.	Summary and Effect of Major Amendments Proposed in Bill C-116	3
III.	Main Tables of Financial Projections	7
	Fund Projections	8
	Expenditures by Type (current dollars)	10
	Expenditures by Type (as % of contributory earnings)	13
IV.	Auxiliary Fund Projections (sensitivity studies)	16
٧.	Observations, Conclusions and Actuarial Opinion	19
	APPENDICES	
	A. Main Provisions of Existing Plan	23
	B. Assumptions and Procedures	36
	C. Estimates of Contribution Rates based on "Actuarial Funding" and development of related "Unfunded Actuarial Liability"	73

#### CANADA PENSION PLAN

#### STATUTORY ACTUARIAL REPORT NO. 10

#### I. INTRODUCTION

This is the tenth actuarial report since the inception of the plan in 1966. It has been prepared in compliance with subsection 116(2) of the Canada Pension Plan which provides that, whenever any Bill is introduced in or presented to the House of Commons to amend the Act, a report shall be prepared indicating the extent to which such Bill would, if enacted by Parliament, affect any of the estimates contained in the most recent report made pursuant to subsection 116(1) before the introduction or presentation of such Bill. The most recent report made pursuant to subsection 116(1) was Statutory Actuarial Report No. 8, as at December 31, 1982, which was tabled in the House of Commons on June 5, 1984.

A number of technical amendments to the Canada Pension Plan were made in 1985. It was the purpose of Statutory Actuarial Report No.9 to indicate that these amendments could not significantly affect the estimates contained in Statutory Actuarial Report No. 8.

A report pursuant to subsection 116(2) is required in connection with Bill C-116 (an Act to amend the Canada Pension Plan and the Federal Court Act) which was given first reading in the House of Commons on June 11, 1986 and received royal assent on June 27, 1986. The amendments will come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation which may not be issued unless the lieutenant governor in council of each of at least two-thirds of the provinces, having not less than two-thirds of the population of all the provinces, has signified the consent of such province. However, preliminary agreement on the essential amendments contained in Bill C-116 was reached at a federal-provincial meeting of Ministers of Finance in December 1985.

The remainder of this report is divided as follows: Section II summarizes the major amendments proposed in Bill C-116 and briefly comments on their effect. Section III presents the main tables of financial projections (a) for the existing plan as well as the proposed plan on the assumptions used for Statutory Actuarial Report No. 8 and (b) for the proposed plan on the assumptions adopted for purposes of this report which differ in certain areas from those of Report No. 8. Section IV provides a number of auxiliary tables to test the sensitivity of the projections to some of the major assumptions and Section V

contains certain observations and conclusions, as well as the actuarial opinion recommended by the Canadian Institute of Actuaries. The main provisions of the existing plan are summarized in Appendix A, and the assumptions and procedures underlying the tables in Section III are described in Appendix B. Finally, the contribution rate that would be applicable in a "fully funded" system and the accompanying "unfunded actuarial liability" are the subject of Appendix C.

The fund projections are dependent not only on the various economic and demographic assumptions but also on the contribution rate assumed to be in effect at any time.

For purposes of the fund projections for the existing plan, an assumption had to be made regarding the level of the contribution rate, since a continuation of the 3.6 percent contribution rate\* would result in the exhaustion of the fund in less than twenty years. For simplicity, it was assumed that the contribution rate for the existing plan would have been raised as required to prevent the fund from decreasing (Fund C projections in earlier reports). For purposes of the proposed plan, the basis of the assumed contribution rates is explained in a footnote on page 19.

<sup>\*</sup> All contribution rates and costs shown in this report are rates applicable to "contributory earnings". For other than self-employed persons the rates are shared equally between employees and employers.

#### II. SUMMARY AND EFFECT OF MAJOR AMENDMENTS PROPOSED IN BILL C-116

Clause 4 of Bill C-116 and the Schedule incorporated by virtue of Clause 60 set the combined employer-employee contribution rate for future years as follows: the present rate of 3.6% will be increased by 0.2% annually from 1987 to 1991, and by 0.15% annually from 1992 to 2011. However, the rates beyond 1991 will depend on the conclusions of the quinquennial federal-provincial reviews required by Clause 56, the first of which is to take place prior to 1992 and, if possible, is to be completed within such time as to allow the Minister of Finance to make the appropriate recommendations prior to January 1, 1991.

Clause 56 provides that, at the conclusion of each quinquennial federal-provincial review, the rates for the last twenty years in the Schedule be confirmed or revised and the Schedule be extended by five years. In addition to the Schedule, the federal-provincial agreement, announced in the Release of December 13, 1985, included a <u>formula</u> to be prescribed by regulation which would come into operation in the absence of agreement or recommendation at subsequent quinquennial federal-provincial reviews. The formula is designed to extend the schedule for five years by means of equal annual increases such that, if increases of that size were in effect for a total of 15 years from the begining of the five-year period, the fund at the end of the 15 years would be equal to twice the expenditure in the following year.

Clause 10 provides in effect that the amount of the Year's Maximum Pensionable Earnings, which has been subject to a statutory annual increase of 12.5% until such time as it reaches the average industrial wage (as measured by the annual equivalent of the average weekly wages and salaries of the Industrial Composite for Canada), is deemed to have reached that level in 1986, will increase in 1987 in accordance with the ratio of the average of the Industrial Composite during the thirty-six months period ending June 30, 1986 over the average during a corresponding period ending December 31, 1984 and will thereafter increase in accordance with the ratio of the average of the Industrial Aggregate (the new measure of average wages and salaries adopted by Statistics Canada) during the twelve months period ending June 30 of the preceding year, over the average during a corresponding period one year earlier.

The amendments relating to the Year's Maximum Pensionable Earnings (YMPE) are considered to have no effect on the projections in Statutory Actuarial Report No. 8 because, according to the underlying economic assumptions, the YMPE would have reached the Industrial Composite by 1986 and because it is believed that increases in the Industrial Aggregate will not be significantly different from those of the Industrial Composite.

<sup>\*</sup> Expressed as percentages of contributory earnings rounded to two places of decimals.

Clause 13 eases the eligibility rules for disability benefits beginning in 1987 as follows:

- (a) Contributors must have participated in at least two of the last three years or in at least five of the last ten years; up to now, contributors had to have participated in at least five of the last ten years.
- (b) The additional existing requirement for contributions to have been made for at least one third of the years in the contributory period is removed.

Clause 24 increases the flat-rate portion of disability pensions for 1987 and later to the level paid by the Quebec Pension Plan (QPP); the relevant monthly amounts for 1986 are \$91.06 and \$233.38, for the CPP and the QPP, respectively.

The proposals concerning disability benefits have a minor effect on costs, except for the increase in flat-rate benefits. The relative effect of this particular increase gradually disappears with time, because flat-rate benefits increase in accordance with prices which are assumed to increase more slowly than contributory earnings. The additional costs are expected to be about 0.17% of contributory earnings initially, increasing to 0.23% by 2010 and then decreasing gradually to 0.15% and 0.08% by year 2050 and 2100, respectively. However, the decreases in added costs may not materialize, if steps are taken to maintain the income replacement value of flat-rate benefits.

Clause 15 allows contributors to begin drawing retirement pensions (after 1986) at any time between ages 60 and 70, with "actuarial adjustments" to the amount of pension payable. The adjustment factors are to be fixed by the Minister of National Health and Welfare on the advice of the Chief Actuary of the Department of Insurance. It is intended that rates of retirement pension calculated in accordance with the normal formula be reduced by 0.5% for each month between the age when early retirement takes place and age 65, and increased by 0.5% for each month between age 65 and the age when deferred retirement takes place. For purposes of computing the unadjusted pension with respect to pensions payable before age 65, the contributory period will be assumed to end when the pension commences. An applicant for a retirement pension payable before age 65 must provide proof that he has ceased to be wholly or substantially engaged in paid employment or self-employment.

This proposed flexible retirement age provision is designed to be cost neutral but entails cost increases in the early years as high as 0.37% of contributory earnings, decreasing gradually to 0.11%, 0.07% and 0.06% for 2030, 2075 and 2100, respectively, reflecting the fact that, on the average, pensions may be expected to commence earlier which, however, will gradually be offset by somewhat lower average amounts of pension payable.

3 6 6 1 2 - 35

41. V.

Clause 22 extends the existing provision for the optional fifty-fifty splitting of unadjusted pensionable earnings of spouses during periods of cohabitation on application (after 1986) by or on behalf of either spouse in the event of divorce or separation, as follows:

- (a) Upon a decree absolute of divorce, a judgement granting a divorce under the Divorce Act, 1985, or a judgement of nullity of a marriage, credit-splitting will be automatic, if the Minister receives the prescribed information.
- (b) When married or common law spouses have ceased to cohabit for a period of one year or one of the spouses died during that period, credit-splitting will be mandatory upon valid application by one spouse, provided the former spouses did cohabit for at least one year.

Estimates covering the existing provision for splitting unadjusted pensionable earnings on divorce or marriage breakdown were sufficient to cover changes included in the Bill with respect to such provision.

Clause 26 increases the survivor pension for a large proportion of survivors beginning in 1987.

For those survivors who have attained age 65, the existing plan provides as a basic survivor's pension the greater of

- (a) 60% of the deceased contributor's retirement pension less 40% of the survivor's retirement pension and
- (b) 37.5% of the deceased contributor's retirement pension,

subject to an overriding maximum equal to an amount which together with the survivor's own retirement pension would produce the maximum retirement pension.

The proposed provision retains the overriding maximum, but the basic survivor's pension is simply 60% of the deceased contributor's retirement pension which is clearly greater than either (a) or (b) above.

For survivors between age 60 and age 65, who will be in receipt of early retirement pensions, the ceiling on the combined pension will be the sum of the maximum retirement pension (adjusted for early retirement as provided in Clause 15) and the flat-rate survivor benefit.

The total effect of these new provisions is expected to be an increase in survivor benefits of about twenty-five percent in the long run. However, in the short term the effect of the existing limitation is rather small, since relatively few survivors are or will be entitled to substantial retirement pensions. As a result, increases in costs in respect of all survivor benefits changes are expected to be equivalent to about 0.03% of contibutory earnings initially but rising gradually to 0.08% by 2000 and to a level of about 0.22% for 2030 and later.

For combined disability and survivor pensions a new ceiling is provided equal to the sum of the new flat-rate disability benefit and the maximum retirement pension; this increases the existing maximum by the amount of the new flat-rate disability benefit.

For practical purposes, the effect of this change is accounted for in the valuation of the new flat-rate disability benefit in Clause 24. In cases where maximum disability benefits are payable and the deceased spouse's retirement pension was at a maximum level, the effective limit on the combined pension may be as much as the amount of the existing flat-rate benefit. However, this is at least partially offset by cases where the earnings-related disability benefit is low; in such cases the ceiling on the combined benefit is increased by an amount which is less than the increase in the flat-rate disability benefit by an amount equal to the existing flat-rate benefit; this results in a reduction in the effective survivor pension equal to the amount of the existing flat-rate benefit.

Clause 31 eliminates the discontinuance of surviving spouses' pensions in the event of remarriage after the coming into force of the amendment. Cases previously terminated will be reinstated without retroactivity.

This change is estimated to result in a slight increase in the required contribution rates amounting to approximately 0.07% of contributory earnings by 2010 and eventually to no more than about 0.05%. These figures slightly understate the real effect of the removal of the remarriage factor, because the remarriage rates used were known to produce a slight overstatement of benefits.

Clause 33 provides that retirement pensions deemed to be earned during cohabitation will be split during the joint lifetime of the spouses, if one of the spouses so requests after 1986, provided both spouses are at least 60 years old and have ceased contributing. On the death of first spouse or in the event of divorce or separation (see Clause 22), any pension-splitting previously applied would be reversed. Clearly, this amendment has no effect on costs.

Clauses 12 and 41 remove some restrictions on children's benefits. Clause 12 changes the definition of "dependent child" by dropping the requirement that the child not be married. Clause 41 doubles the flat-rate benefit (\$91.06 per month for 1986) payable to a child in the case of a child entitled simultaneously to an orphan's and a disabled contributor's child's benefit, or to two orphans' or two disabled contributor's children's benefits.

Projections for the existing plan ignore the requirement that the child not be married but assume that 5% of the orphan's and disabled contributor's child's benefits in respect of female contributors are not payable as a result of the prohibition against double benefits. The cost of the proposed change amounts to less than 0.01% of contributory earnings in any calendar year.

#### III.MAIN TABLES OF FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS

This section contains the following tables:

	Previous A	ssumptions	New Assumptions					
	Existing Plan	Proposed Plan	Existing Plan	Proposed Plan				
Fund projections*	1	2	3	4				
Expenditures by type (in millions of dollars)	5	6	-	7				
Expenditures by type (as % of contributory earnings)	8	9	_	10				

The "previous assumptions" are described in Appendix B of Report No. 8 (1982). Appendix B of this Report describes the "new assumptions" and, where convenient, shows both sets of assumptions. Some of the principal assumptions are as follows:

Annual increase in average earnings after 1993: 5.0% Annual increase in Consumer Price Index after 1992: 3.5%

Rate of interest on new	Previous Assumption	New Assumption				
bonds after 1994:	6.5%	6%				
Mortality projections based on:	1975-77 Canada Life Tables	1980-82 Canada Life Tables				
Net annual immigration for all Canada as per- centage of population:	0.320%	0.302%				
Total fertility rate:	2.0 after 1999	2.0 after 2009				

<sup>\*</sup> These tables also show contributions, interest, expenditures, the difference between expenditures and contributions, which for practical purposes represents the net cash flow from the provinces, as well as the ratio of the fund to the expenditures in the following year. The net cash flow is that part of the interest payments which is not recycled into new loans and represents provincial funds only to the extent that interest reflects loans to the provinces. The actual net cash flow is somewhat more than indicated in this report to the extent that interest paid on the operating balance (three months' expenditures) during a particular year does not cover the required increase in the operating balance.

 $\infty$ 

EXISTING PLAN - 1982 REPORT ASSUMPTIONS PROPOSED PLAN - 1982 REPORT ASSUMPTIONS RATIO OF **NET CASH** NEW LOANS FUND **NET CASH** NEW LOAMS FUND RATIO OF BENEFITS FLOW FROM TO FUND TO BENEFITS FLOW FROM AT TO AT FUND TO CONTRIBUTIONS AND PROVINCES INTEREST PROVINCES YEAR-EXPEN-CONTRIBUTIONS AND PROVINCES INTEREST PROVINCES YEAR-EXPEN-RATER AMOUNT EXPENSES YEAR (3)-(2)ON FUND (5)-(4)END DITURE\*\* RATEX THUOMA EXPENSES DITURE \*\* (3)-(2)ON FUND (5)-(4)END (1) (2) (3) (6) (7) (4) (5) (8) (1) (2) (3) (5) (6) (7) (8) \* \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ 3 % 8 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ 1986 3.60 5161 5513 352 3194 2842 34.2 5.43 3.60 5161 5512 352 3194 2842 34.2 5.05 1987 3.60 5514 6295 781 3442 2661 36.8 5.16 2.80 5800 6771 971 3439 2469 36.6 4.64 1988 3.50 5854 7132 1278 3657 2379 39.2 4.88 4.00 6469 7893 1424 3638 2214 38.9 4.33 1989 3.60 6298 8041 1743 3825 2082 41.8 4.50 4.20 7302 **#967** 1865 2798 2133 41.0 4.11 1990 3.60 6742 9011 2289 1952 1693 43.0 8171 9975 4.31 4.40 1904 2936 2112 43.1 3.94 1991 3.60 7220 9981 2761 4047 44.3 9133 1288 4.03 4.60 10932 1799 4069 2270 45.4 3.81 1992 3.60 7684 10990 3306 4117 811 45.1 3.74 4.75 10024 11915 1891 4211 2320 47.7 3.68 1993 3.60 8152 12037 3885 4152 267 45.3 4.90 10950 3.46 12947 1989 4352 2863 8.56 50.1 1994 3.73 8961 13113 4152 4152 ٥ 45.3 3.18 5.05 11975 14047 2072 4490 2418 52.5 3.43 1995 3.97 10112 14237 4125 4125 0 45.3 2.94 5.20 13078 15301 2228 46 19 2391 54.9 3.82 1996 4.19 11338 15429 4091 4091 5.35 0 45.3 2.72 14273 16502 2229 4739 2510 57.4 3.23 1997 4.40 12834 16687 4053 4053 ٥ 45.3 2.52 5.50 15572 17795 2223 4864 2641 60.0 3.13 1998 4.59 14005 18015 4010 4010 ٥ 45.3 2.33 5.65 16979 19177 2198 4992 2794 62.8 8.04 1999 4.77 15488 19423 3955 3955 45.3 2.17 5.80 18504 20660 2150 5119 2963 85.8 2.98 17018 7 2000 4.95 20891 3873 3873 ٥ 45.8 2.02 5.95 20121 22220 2099 5229 3130 68.9 2.89 2001 5.12 18684 22421 2737 3737 0 45.3 21909 1935 5297 8382 2.83 1.88 6.10 23844 72.3 2002 5.30 20517 24053 3536 3536 45.3 23790 25586 0 1.76 6.25 1796 5313 3517 75.8 2.76 2003 5.47 22482 25800 3338 2338 ٥ 45.3 1.64 8.40 25813 27459 1646 5342 3897 79.5 2.70 2004 5.61 24455 27683 3228 3228 28020 0 45.2 1.52 6.55 29483 1463 5475 4012 83.5 2.63 2005 5.75 26621 29749 3128 3128 ۵ 45.2 1.42 8.70 30398 31705 1307 5636 4329 87.8 2.57 2008 5.89 28937 31984 3047 3047 45.2 1.32 6.85 32936 34128 1190 5837 4647 92.5 2.52 2007 6.03 31436 34418 2982 2982 0 45.3 1.22 7.00 35661 36757 1096 6076 4980 97.5 2.48 2008 6.20 34127 37068 2939 2939 38459 39605 5211 45.2 1.13 7.15 1148 6357 102.7 2.40 2009 6.36 37053 39968 2915 2915 5474 ٥ 45.3 1.05 7.30 41515 42713 1198 8872 108.1 2.85 2010 8.52 40252 43157 2905 2905 0 45.3 0.97 7.45 44805 46106 1301 7016 5715 113.9 2.28 2011 6.72 43863 46764 2901 2901 5784 119.6 45.3 0.90 7.80 48303 49897 1594 7370 2.22 ۵ 2012 6.92 47741 50641 2900 2900 ٥ 45.2 0.83 7.80 52367 58937 1570 7751 6181 125.8 2.16 2020 8.75 92183 95083 2900 2900 0 45.3 0.44 9.64 98289 99702 14 13 11559 10146 188.3 1.75 1.61 2025 9.91 124764 137664 2900 2900 45.3 10.62 139720 142744 3024 15138 12114 245.8 ٥ 0.31

192818

552671

2030

2050

2075

2100

10.78

10.41

189918

549771

10.69 2167242 2170142

10.82 8379301 8382201

2900

2900

2900

2900

2900

2900

2900

2900

4971

-5511

40214

176096

19270

69164

287905

1006062

14299

74875

247691

890566

312.0

1187.4

4687.0

17344.9

1.50

1.91

2.03

1.96

197015

563672

2191487

0

45.3

45.3

45.8

45.3

0.22

0.08

0.02

0.01

11.20

11.12

10.95

11.00

192044

569183

8255559 8431655

2151273

<sup>\*</sup> SEE PAR. 3 ON PAGE 2 FOR DETERMINATION OF RATE

<sup>\*\*</sup> EXPENDITURE IS TAKEN FROM FOLLOWING YEAR

<sup>\*</sup> SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 19 FOR DETERMINATION OF RATE

<sup>\*\*</sup> EXPENDITURE IS TAKEN FROM FOLLOWING YEAR

TABLE 3
FUND PROJECTION

FUND PROJECTION

EXISTING PLAN - NEW ASSUMPTIONS PROPOSED PLAN - NEW ASSUMPTIONS

			EAIS	STING PLAN	HEN ASSUM							OF OSED FERN	TILLY ASS			
				NET CASH		NEW LOAMS	FUND	RATIO OF				NET CASH		NEW LOANS	FUN0	RATIO OF
			BENEFITS	FLOW FROM		10	AT	FUND TO	ĺ		BENEFITS	FLOW FROM		TO	AT	FUND TO
	CONTR	IBUTIONS	AND	PROVINCES	INTEREST	PROVINCES	YEAR-	EXPEN-	CONTRI	BUTIONS	AND	PROVINCES	INTEREST	PROVINCES	YEAR-	EXPEN-
YEAR	RATE	AMOUNT	EXPENSES	(3)-(2)	ON FUND	(5)-(4)	END	DITURE**	RATE	AMOUNT	EXPENSES	(3)-(2)	ON FUND	(5)-(4)	END	DITURE
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	*	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		*	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
		•	•	-	•	_	_			•	-					
									I							
1986	3.60	4900	5514	614	3 3 0 1	2687	33.8	5.41	3.60	4900	5514	614	3301	2687	33.8	4.99
1987	3.60	5143	6246	1103	3598	2495	36.3	5.18	3.80	5414	6780	1366	3591	2225	38.0	4.58
1988	3.60	5483	7009	1526	3884	2359	38.7	4.93	4.00	6071	7867	1796	3848	2052	38.1	4.29
1900	3.00	3463	7009	1320	3004	2330	20.7	• . • .	1 7.00	007.	7007	1730	3040		30	
4000		4077	7850	1973	4148	2173	40.8	4.68	4.20	6827	8884	2047	4084	2087	40.1	4.11
1989	3.60	5877							1		9775	2131	4312	2181	42.3	
1990	3.60	6277	8724	2447	4378	1931	42.8	4.46	4.40	7644					44.8	
1991	3.50	6661	9580	2919	4579	1660	44.4	4.25	4.60	8475	10576	2101	4550	2449	0	3.93
1000	2 40	7027	10450	3423	4754	1331	45.8	4.02	4.75	9233	11381	2148	4812	2664	47.4	3.87
1992	3.60		11376	3916	4874	958	46.7	3.78	4.90	10111		2142	5059	2917	50.3	
1993	3.60	7460	12371	4467	4938	471	47.2	3.52	5.05	11043	13256	2213	5282	3070	53.4	3.72
1994	3.60	7904	12371	4407	4838	4/1	47.2	3.32	3.03	11048	13236	2210	3204	3070	33.4	3.72
1995	3.64	8482	13421	4939	4939	٥	47.2	3.25	5.20	12075	14359	2284	5464	3180	56.6	3.64
1996	3.88	9629	14526	4897	4897	o	47.2	8.01	5.35	18214	15550	2336	5612	8276	59.9	
1997	4.12	10844	15694	4850	4850	0	47.2	2.79	5.50	14412	16827	2415	5760	3345	63.2	
1997	4.12	10844	13084	4830	4630	Ū	77.2	2.79	3.30	14412	10027	2415	3700	0340	00.2	3.45
1998	4.35	12132	15930	4798	4798	0	47.2	2.59	5.65	15693	18125	2432	5907	2475	66.7	3.42
1999	4.58	13511	18245	4734	4734	o	47.2	2.40	5.80	17046	19517	2471	8050	3579	70.3	3.84
2000	4.79	14998	19639	4641		. 0	47.2	2.24	5.95	18555	21038	2488	6170	3687	74.0	
2000	4.75	14550	10000	4041	4041		****		1				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•		
2001	4.99	18598	21089	4491	4491	0	47.2	2.08	6.10	20216	22669	2458	6240	2787	77.7	3.19
2002	5.21	18364	22637	4273	4278	o	47.2	1.94	6.25	21989	24361	2422	6246	3824	81.6	3.12
2003	5.40	20238	24297	4059	4059	ō	47.2	1.81	6.40	23870	26148	2278	6260	3987	85.5	
2003	0.40	20200		4000	4000	·	****		****	400.0	20110				•	
2004	5.58	22161	26082	3921	3921	0	47.2	1.69	6.55	25979	28043	2164	6351	4197	89.7	2.98
2005	5.76	24264	28015	3751	3751	0	47.2	1.57	8.70	28078	30098	2025	6443	4418	94.2	2.91
2006	5.93	26477	30104	2627	3627	0	47.2	1.46	6.85	80412	82400	1980	6592	4594	98.8	2.83
2000		20011	00.04	•••	5527	·	****									
2007	6.11	28893	32381	3488	3488	٥	47.2	1.35	7.00	32923	34908	1983	6720	4717	108.5	2.75
2008	6.29	21511	34859	3348	3340	0	47.2	1.26	7.15	35802	37623	2021	6874	4858	108.3	2.67
2009	6.49	34362	27579	2216	3216	ō	47.2	1.16	7.30	38411	40590	2179	7040	4861	113.2	2.58
		0.000	0.0.0			•	*****									
2010	6.70	37483	40579	3096	3096	o	47.2	1.07	7.45	41442	43844	2402	7208	4806	118.0	2.49
2011	6.93	41004	43993	2989	2989	o	47.2	0.99	7.60	44680	47485	2805	7358	4583	122.6	2.39
2012	7.17	44760	47657	2897	2897	ō	47.2	0.91	7.90	48975	51857	2382	7521	5189	127.7	2.80
						•										
2020	9.11	86180	88970	2790	2790	٥	47.2	0.49	10.10	94857	94720	-137	11097	11284	196.2	1.92
2025	10.37	128070	128860	2790	2790	ō	47.2	0.24	11.07	123519	135985	2356	14611	12245	256.4	1.76
2030	11.33		180650	2790	2790	o	47.2	0.25	11.65	181605	107598	5993	18 190	12205	317.0	
						•			1							
2050	10.93	507261	510051	2790	2790	0	47.2	0.09	11.68	537965	528945	-8620	59975	68595	1066.0	1.91
2075		1945118	1947908	2790	2790	o	47.2	0.02	11.34	1993527		13837	247080	288723	4354.7	2.05
		7464733	7467523	2790	2790	o	47.2	0.01		7593907		65458	916638	851180	16144.9	
_ ,00				-, -,		•	****					55400	34-4			

<sup>\*</sup> SEE PAR. 3 ON PAGE 2 FOR DETERMINATION OF RATE

<sup>\*\*</sup> EXPENDITURE IS TAKEN FROM FOLLOWING YEAR

<sup>\*.</sup> SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 19 FOR DETERMINATION OF RATE

<sup>\*\*</sup> EXPENDITURE 18 TAKEN FROM FOLLOWING YEAR

EXISTING PLAN
1982 REPORT ASSUMPTIONS

TABLE 5

## BENEFITS AND EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION (IN \$ MILLIONS)

			DISABILITY	PENS I ONS		NG SPOUSES'			EXPENSES OF		
	RETIREMENT	FLAT	EARNINGS	CHILDREN'S	FLAT	EARNINGS	ORPHANS'	DEATH	ADMINIS-		
YEAR	PENSIONS	RATE	RELATED	BENEFITS	RATE	RELATED	BENEFITS	BENEFITS	TRATION	TOTAL	
	(1)	(2A)	(28)	(2C)	(8A)	(38)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1986	3616.0	159.1	425.5	62.3	208.7	643.8	145.9	128.1	128.5	\$512.9	
1987	4182.3	167.9	471.6	65.8	227.6	786.4	161.2	140.8	141.3	6294.8	
1988	4793.3	176.6	518.9	69.1	245.8	836.3	177.0	159.7	154.2	7131.8	
1989	5458.9	185.6	566.6	72.3	267.1	946.5	194.0	179.9	170.4	8041.2	
1990	6171.3	194.7	614.8	75.8	288.2	1066.5	212.2	201.2	187.8	9010.9	
1991	6885.9	207.3	665.3	77.2	308.7	1193.5	221.7	220.8	200.5	9981.2	
1992	7627.2	220.7	719.1	78.7	329.7	1328.7	281.5	241.4	213.5	10990.4	
1993	8393.4	234.4	774.7	80.0	350.9	1472.0	241.4	263.2	226.4	12037.4	
1994	9177.7	248.7	883.0	81.8	\$72.\$	1622.2	251.1	288.2	240.4	13112.7	
1995	9995.5	263.1	892.4	82.6	394.8	1782.2	261.2	\$10.6	255.0	14237.3	
1996	10851.6	278.8	956.8	86.0	. 419.6	1956.8	271.7	337.0	270.7	15428.8	
1997	11750.9	295.8	1026.7	89.9	445.9	2143.0	282.6	365.2	287.4	16687.5	
1998	12696.3	313.8	1101.1	94.4	478.7	2841.4	294.0	395.0	305.2	18014.9	
1999	13691.1	834.5	1186.5	99.2	503.0	2552.0	305.9	426.7	324.2	19422.9	
2000	14728.5	357.2	1282.6	104.3	583.7	2765.5	318.0	459.7	343.8	20891.2	
2005	20981.7	506.5	1924.9	128.4	706.5	4042.8	388.1	657.6	462.9	29749.3	
2010	30838.3	701.5	2833.9	153.8	927.6	5691.4	461.0	932.6	617.2	43157.3	
2015	47767.2	908.8	3902.4	184.6	1190.5	7805.6	551.2	1316.7	810.0	64432.1	
2020	72941.1	1124.9	5208.1	225.8	1481.0	10551.2	670.4	1833.9	1052.8	95083.1	
2025	108805.7	1824.5	6551.0	278.2	1782.6	14190.4	825.5	2545.9	1350.4	137663.6	
2030	155764.4	~1481.9	7858.9	842.8	2076.9	19012.1	1014.5	3499.1	1765.7	192815.6	
2050	449574.5	3389.7	24263.1	750.3	3903.1	52640.0	2199.3	10671.8	5280.1	552870.9	
2075	1806453.0	9029.6	93196.3	2009.2	10118.3	181606.7	5978.4	41584.7	20276.6	2170142.0	
2100	7039621.0	28978.9	354963.9	5361.6	27005.8	676759.2	15600.5	161384.2	77445.1	8382201.0	
				•							

- 10 -

ons #1791

#### TABLE 6

## BENEFITS AND EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION (IN-\$ MILLIONS)

			DISABILITY	PENSIONS		ING SPOUSES'		EXPENSES OF		
	RETIREMENT	FLAT	EARNINGS	CHILDREN'S	FLAT	EARNINGS	ORPHANS'	DEATH	ADMINIS-	
YEAR	PENSIONS	RATE	RELATED	BENEFITS	RATE	RELATED	BENEFITS	BENEFITS	TRATION-	TOTAL
	(1)	(2A)	(28)	(2C)	(3A)	(38)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1986	3516	159	426	62	209	644	148	123	129	5513
1987	4385	427	472	66	228	750	153	141	141	6771
1988	5256	449	519	69	249	859	179	160	153	7893
1989	6057	472	566	12	272	982	197	180	169	8967
1990	6775	495	614	75	297	1118	215	201	188	9975
1991	7435	526	665	77	822	1263	224	220	199	10932
1992	8099	564	719	79	348	1420	234	241	211	11915
1993	8798	605	777	80	374	1588	244	262	224	12947
1994	9540	647	837	82	401	1765	254	285	237	14047
1995	10422	685	897	84	431	1958	264	309	251	15301
1996	11220	730	963	88	461	2184	275	335	267	18502
1997	12080	778	1084	92	498	2184	286	363	283	1779\$
1998	13004	829	1110	97	526	2620	298	393	301	19177
1999	13990	886	1198	103	581	2871	310	424	319	20860
2000	15025	946	1296	108	598	3128	322	457	338	22220
2005	21260	1354	1950	184	813	4696	393	651	454	31705
2010	81363	1880	2878	161	1082	6758	467	922	601	46106
2015	48140	2424	3958	198	1397	9469	558	1297	787	68222
2020	72854	3016	5276	286	1741	13080	678	1802	1020	99702
2025	107577	3549	6640	291	2094	17948	835	2495	1316	142744
2030	151854	3971	7966	359	2489	24462	1027	3424	1715	197015
2050	437115	9070	24595	784	4616	69742	2226	10406	5119	563672
2075	1748533	24187	94462	2 100	10896	244284	5949	40485	19646	2191487
2100	8801894	64095	359821	5605	81780	920590	15876	157000	75051	8431655

<u>⊢</u>

PROPOSED PLAN
NEW ASSUMPTIONS

#### O TABLE 7

## BENEFITS AND EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION (IN \$ MILLIONS)

			DISABILITY	PENSIONS		ING SPOUSES'	EXPENSES OF				
	RETIREMENT	FLAT	EARNINGS	CHILDREN'S	FLAT	EARNINGS	ORPHANS'	DEATH	ADMINIS-		
YEAR	PENSIONS	RATE	RELATED	BENEFITS	RATE	RELATED	BENEFITS	BENEFITS	TRATION	TOTAL	
	(1)	(2A)	(28)	(2C)	(3A)	(38)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1986	3549 F	181	468	75	198	820	. 175	112	135	5514	
1987	4311+	494	519	83	214	708	181	127	142	6780	
1988	5178 -	519	566	90	230	802	187	144	152	7867	
1989	5952 -	546	615	97	248	908	194	161	163	8884	
1990	6995 •	574	661	103	267	1022	201	180	174	9775	
1991	7144 -	601	706	105	285	1144	208	196	184	10576	
1992	7689 -	628	752	107	307	1274	216	214	194	11381	
1993	8281 *	659	801	107	327	- 1414	224	232	206	12253 V	
1994	8974 .	694	856	107	350	1569	284	252	219	13250 🗸	
1995	9748 -	780	913	107	375	1786	244	278	232	14359	
1996	10584 •	770	975	110	199	1814	254	297	247	15550 ✓	
1997	11478	813	1043	114	426	2105	265	822	262	16827	
1998	12363 -	861	1119	118	454	2308	276	348	278	18125 🗸	
1999	13306 *	917	1207	122	483	2524	287	377	294	19517 V	
2000	143284	977	1303	125	516	2769	300	407	312	21038	
2005	20457	1367	1941	132	697	4144	357	584	419	30098 V	
2010	30259	1890	2862	158	922	5947	420	832	556	43844 🗸	
2015	46632	2415	3913	187	1187	8309	501	1177	727	65047 V	
2020	70098	8033	5257	280	1478	11433	614	1637	939	94720	
2025	103726	3586	6630	286	1780	15684	762	2274	1206	135885V	
2030	146415	3984	7881	352	2072	2 1288	935	3133	1559	187598 🇸	
2050	415388	8926	23860	765	3833	80431	2006	9532	4808	529345 V	
2075	1814832	23640	91120	2026	9751	206459	5308	86154	17580	2006864 V	
2100	6233455	62065	343003	5864	25792	770087	14054	138936	66613	7659365	

EXISTING PLAN
1982 REPORT ASSUMPTIONS

#### TABLE 8

## BENEFITS AND EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION (EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF CONTRIBUTORY EARNINGS)

			DISABILITY	PENSIONS		HS I DNS			EXPENSES OF		
	RETIREMENT	FLAT	EARNINGS	CHILDREN'S	FLAT-	EARNINGS	ORPHANS'	DEATH	ADMINIS-		
YEAR	PENSIONS	RATE	RELATED	BENEFITS	RATE	RELATED	BENEFITS	BENEFITS	TRATION-	TOTAL	
	(1)	(2A)	(28)	(2C)	(3A)	(3B)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1986	2.52	0.11	0.30	0.04	0.14	0.45	0.10	0.09	0.09	3.85	
1987	2.73	0.11	0.81	0.04	0.15	0.48	0.11	0.09	0.09	4.11	
1988	2.95	0.11	0.32	0.04	0.15	0.51	0.11	0.10	0.09	4.39	
1989	3, 12	0.11	0.32	0.04	0.18	0.55	0.11	0.10	0.10	4.60	
1990	3.30	0.10	0.33	0.04	0.16	0.57	0.11	0.11	0.10	4.81	
1991	3.43	0.10	0.83	0.04	0.16	0.60	0,11	0,11	0.10	4.98	
1992	1.57	0.10	0.34	0.04	0.16	. 0.63	0.11	0.11	0.10	5.15	
1993	3,71	0, 10	0.84	0.04	0.16	0.65	0.11	0.12	0.10	5.82	
1994	3.82	0.10	0.85	0.03	0,15	0.68	0.10	0.12	0.10	5.45	
1995	8.92	0.10	0.15	0.03	0.15	0.70	0.10	0.12	0.10	5.58	
2000	4.28	0.10	0.37	0.03	0.16	0.81	0.09	0.18	0.10	6.08	
2005	4.52	0.11	0.42	0.03	0.16	0.87	0.08	0.14	0.10	6.43	
2010	5.00	0.11	0.46	0.02	0.15	0.92	0.07	0.15	0.10	8.99	
2015	5.90	0.11	0.48	0.02	0.15	0.97	0.07	0.16	0.10	7.95	
2020	6.93	0.11	0.49	0.02	0.15	1.00	0.06	0.17	0.10	9.03	
2025	8.00	0.10	0.48	0.02	0.13	1.05	0.06	0.19	0.10	10.12	
2030	8.92	0.08	0.45	0.02	0.12	1.08	0.06	0.20	0.10	10.92	
2050	8.51	0.06	0.46	0.01	0.08	1.00	0.04	0.20	0.10	10.47	
2075	8.91	0.04	0.46	0.01	0.05	0.90	0.08	0.21	0.10	10.70	
2100	9.09	0.08	0.46	0.01	0.03	0.87	0.02	0.21	0.10	10.82	

#(79)

## BENEFITS AND EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION (EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF CONTRIBUTORY EARNINGS)

			DISABILITY I	PENSIONS	SURVIVING SPOUSES' PENSIONS				PROPOSED		
	RETIREMENT	FLAT	EARNINGS	CHILDREN'S	FLAT	EARNINGS	ORPHANS'	DEATH	ADMINIS-		CONTRIBUTION
YEAR	PENSIONS	RATE	RELATED	BENEFITS	RATE	RELATED	BENEFITS	BENEFITS	TRATION-	TOTAL	RATER
	(1)	(2A)	(2B) .	(2C)	(SA)	(38)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1986	2.52	0.11	0.30	0.04	0.14	0.45	0.10	0.09	0.09	3.05	3.60
1987	2.87	0.28	0.31	0.04	0.15	0.49	0.11	0.09	0.09	4.44	3.80
1988	3.25	0.28	0.32	0.04	0.15	0.54	0.11	0.10	0.09	4.86	4.00
1989	3.48	0.27	0.33	0.04	0.16	0.57	0,11	0.10	0.10	5.16	4.20
1990	3.65	0.27	0.33	0.04	0.18	0.60	0.12	0.11	0.10	5.37	4.40
1991	3.74	0.27	0.33	0.04	0.16	0.63	0.11	0.11	0.10	5.51	4.60
1992	3.84	0.27	0.84	0.04	0.17	0.67	0.11	0.11	0.10	5.65	4.75
1993	3.93	0.27	0.85	0.04	0.17	0.71	0.11	0.12	0.10	5.79	4.90
1994	4.02	0.27	0.35	0.08	0.17	0.75	0.11	0.12	0.10	5.92	5.05
1995	4.15	0.27	0.36	0.03	0.17	0.78	0.11	0.12	0.10	6.09	5.20
2000	4.44	0.28	0.38	0.03	0.17	0.92	0.10	0.13	0.10	6.57	5.95
2005	4.69	0.30	0.43	0.03	0.18	1.08	0.09	0.14	0.10	8.99	6.70
2010	5.21	0.31	0.48	0.03	0.18	1, 12	0.08	0.15	0.10	7.67	7.45
2015	6.12	0.31	0.50	0.02	0.18	1.20	0.07	0.16	0.10	9.67	8.40
2020	7.15	0.30	0.52	0.02	0.17	1.28	0.07	0.18	0.10	9.78	9.64
2025	9.19	0.27	0.50	0.02	0.16	1.36	0.06	0.19	0.10	10.85	10.62
2020	8.94	0.23	0.46	0.02	0.14	1,43	0.06	0.20	0.10	11.49	11.20
2050	8.54	0.18	0.48	0.02	0.09	1.36	0.04	0.20	0.10	11.01	11.12
2075	8.90	0.12	0.48	0.01	0.06	1.25	0.03	0.21	0.10	11.15	10.95
2100	9.06	0.09	0.48	0.01	0.05	1.22	0.02	0.21	0.10	11.23	11.00

. 14 -

A FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 19 EXPLAINS THE STATUS OF THE RATES IN THIS COLUMN FROM 1992 TO 2011 AND THE FORMULA USED TO DETERMINE THE RATES AFTER 2011



TABLE 10

## BENEFITS AND EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION (EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF CONTRIBUTORY EARNINGS)

			DISABILITY	PENSIONS		ING SPOUSES'			EXPENSES OF	PROPOSED		
	RETIREMENT	FLAT	EARN I NGS	CHILDREN'S	FLAT	EARNINGS	ORPHANS'	DEATH	ADMINIS-		CONTRIBUTION	
YEAR	PENSIONS	RATE	RELATED	BENEFITS	RATE	RELATED	BENEFITS	BENEFITS	TRATION	TOTAL	RATES	
	(1)	(2A)	(28)	(2C)	(AE)	(38)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
1988	2.61	0.13	0.34	0.05	0.14	0.46	0.13	0.08	0.10	4.05	3.60	
1987	3.03	0.35	0.36	0.06	0.15	0.49	0.13	0.09	0.10	4.76	3.80	
1988	3.41	0.34	0.37	0.06	0.15	0.52	0.12	0.09	0.10	5.18	4.00	
1989	3.66	0.34	0.30	0.06	0.15	0.56	0.12	0.10	0.10	5.46	4.20	
1990	3.80	0.33	0.38	0.06	0.16	0.59	0.12	0.10	0.10	5.63	4.40	
1991	3.88	0.33	0.38	0.06	0.18	0.62	0.11	0.11	0.10	5.74	4.60	
1992	3.96	0.32	0.39	0.05	0.16	0.65	0.11	0.11	0.10	5.96	4.75	
1993	4.01	0.32	0.39	0.05	0.16	0.69	0.11	0.11	0.10	5.94	4.90	
1994	4.10	0.32	0.39	0.05	0.16	0.72	0.11	0.12	0.10	6.06	5.05	
1995	4.20	0.81	0.39	0.05	0.16	0.75	0.10	0.12	0.10	6.18	5.20	
2000	4.59	0.31	0.42	0.04	0.16	0.89	0.10	0.13	0.10	6.75	5.95	
2005	4.88	0.88	0.46	0.03	0.16	0.99	0.09	0.14	0.10	7.18	6.70	
2010	5.44	0.34	0.51	0.03	0.17	1.07	0.08	0.15	0.10	7.88	7.45	
2015	6.42	0.38	0.54	0.03	0.16	1.14	0.07	0.16	0.10	8.95	8.80	
2020	7.48	0.32	0.58	0.02	0.15	1.21	0.07	0.17	0.10	10.09	10.10	
2025	8.50	0.30	0.55	0.02	0,15	1.29	0.06	0.19	0.10	11.27	11.07	
2030	9.39	0.26	0.51	0.02	0.14	1.36	0.06	0,20	0.10	12.03	11.65	
2050	9.02	0.19	0.52	0.02	0.08	1.81	0.04	0.21	0.10	11.49	11.69	
2075	9.19	0.13	0.52	0.01	0.08	1.18	0.03	0.21	0.10	11.42	11.34	
2100	9.36	0.09	0.51	0.01	0.04	1.16	0.02	0.21	0.10	11.50	11.40	

<sup>\*</sup> A FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 19 EXPLAINS THE STATUS OF THE RATES IN THIS COLUMN FROM 1992 TO 2011 AND THE FORMULA USED TO DETERMINE THE RATES AFTER 2011

#### IV. AUXILIARY FUND PROJECTIONS

The following four tables are presented for purposes of testing the effect of certain assumptions. They are based on assumptions that differ from those used for purposes of Table 4 in the following respects:

Table		Table 4 Assumption
11	Interest rate on new bonds one percentage point lower than for Table 4 but not less than 6%	see page 38
12	Ultimate annual rates of interest, earnings increases and price increases 8.5%/8%/6%*	6%/5%/3.5%
13	Net immigration 75,000 p.a.	0.302% of population
14	Total fertility rates All Canada/Quebec:1.7/1.5	rising to 2.0/2.0 by 2010

<sup>\*</sup> These were the assumptions adopted by the Business Committee on Pension Policy in its 1983 Cost Study of Pension Reform Proposals.

## TABLE 11 AUXILIARY FUND PROJECTIONS PROPOSED PLAN

DIFFERENCE IN ASSUMPTIONS
INTEREST ON NEW BONDS ONE PERCENTAGE POINT LOWER THAN FOR
TABLE 4, BUT NOT LESS THAN 6%

# TABLE 12 AUXILIARY FUND PROJECTION PROPOSED PLAN

RABY	CONTRI RATE# (1)	BUTIONS  AMOUNT (2)	BENEFITS AND EXPENSES (3)	NET CASH FLOM FROM PROVINCES (3)-(2) (4)	INTEREST ON FUND (5)	NEW LOANS TO PROVINCES (5)-(4) (8)	FUND AT YEAR- END (7)	RATIO OF FUND TO EXPEN- DITURE** (8)	CONTRI RATE**	BUTIONS  AMOUNT (2)	BENEFITS AND EXPENSES (3)	NET CASH FLOM FROM PROVINCES (3)-(2) (4)	INTEREST ON FUND (5)	NEW LOANS TO PROVINCES (5)-(4) (6)	FUND AT YEAR- END (7)	RATIO OF FUND TO EXPEN- DITURE**	
1986	3.60	4900	5514	614	3293	2679	33.8	4.99	3.80	4900	5514	614	3301	2686	33.8	4.99	
1987	3.80	5414	8780	1366	3553	2186	36.0	4.58	3.80	5414	6781	1366	3591	2225	36.0	4.58	
1988	4.00	6071	7867	1796	3777	1982	38.0	4.27	4.00	6071	7867	1796	3848	2053	38.1	4.29	
1989	4.20	6837	8884	2047	3979	1932	39.9	4.08	4.20	6837	8884	2047	4084	2037	40.1	4.11	
1990	4.40	7644	9775	2131	4 168	2037	41.9	3.97	4.40	7644	9775	2131	4312	2180 2449	42.3 44.8	3.93	
1991	4.60	8475	10576	2101	4363	2262	44.2	3.88	4.60	8475	10577	2101	4550	2449	44.8	3.93	
****	4 76	9233	11381	2148	4575	2427	46.6	3.81	4.75	9233	11381	2148	4812	2664	47.4	3.85	
1992 1993	4.75	10112		2142	4767	2625	49.3	8.72	4.90	10247	12317	2070	5065	2995	50.4	3.73	
1993	5.05	11043		2213	4931	2718	52.0	3.62	5.05	11482	13502	2021	5329	3309	53.7	3.59	
1967	3.03	11043	13230	22.5	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,												
1995	5.20	12074	14359	2284	5059	2775	54.8	3.52	5.20	12967	14949	1982	5611	3629	57.4	3.46	
1998	5.35	13214		2336	5182	2846	57.6	3.42	5.35	14587	16564	1977	5914	3937	61.3	3.34	
1997	5.50	14412		2415	5304	2889	60.5	3.34	5.50	16262	18337	2075	5238	4168	85.5	3.24	
									ł								ı
1998	5.65	15693	18125	2432	5425	2992	63.5	3.25	5.65	19218	20211		5583	4590	70.0	3.14	<b>-</b>
1999	. 5.80	17046	19517	2471	5538	3067	66.5	3.16	5.80	20401	22279		6955	5076	75.1	3.05	7
2000	5.95	18555	21038	2483	5627	3144	69.7	3.07	5.95	22907	24506	1698	7344	5645	80.8	2.97	1
											07450	4500	7726	6133	86.9	2.91	
2001	6.10	20216	- •	2453	5665	3212	72.9	2.99	6.10	25559	27152		8092	6752	93.7	2.85	
2002	6.25	21989		2422	5637	3215	76.1	2.91	6.25	28562	29902		8522	7556	101.2	2.80	
2003	6.40	23870	26143	2273	5614	3341	79.5	2.88	6.40	31936	32903	967	6322	7330	101.2	2.00	
2004	6.55	25879	28043	2164	5676	8512	83.0	2.76	6.55	35632	36206	574	9091	8517	109.7	2.75	
2004	6.70	28073		2025	5717	3692	86.7	2.67	6.70	39798	39879		9716	9635	119.4	2.71	
2005	6.85	80412		1988	5820	3832	90.5	2.59	6.85	44819			10475	10740	130.1	2.67	
2000	0.03	30412	22400	1300	3420	3002	50.5	2.00	1								
2007	7.00	32928	34906	1983	5942	3960	94.5	2.51	7.00	49350	48718	-632	11334	11965	142.1	2.64	
2008	7.15	35602		2021	6080	4060	98.5	2.43	7.15	54840	53910	-931	12300	13230	155.3	2.60	
2009	7.30	38411		2179	6229	4050	102.6	2.34	7.30	60955	59724	-1281	13377	14608	169.9	2.56	
									1								
2010	7.45	41448	42844	2402	6380	3979	106.5	2.24	7.45	67646	66257	-1389	14573	15962	185.9	2.52	
2011	7.60	44680	47485	2805	6525	3719	110.8	2.15	7.60	75012	73722	-1290	15891	17171	203.0	2.48	
2012	7.91	49037	51357	2320	6668	4348	114.6	2.06	7.80	83460	81924	-1536	17304	18840	221.9	2.44	
									l						449.2	2.15	
2020	10.19	95703	94720	~983	10112	11094	179.4	1.76	9.40	190726			35058	37364	667.8	1.95	
2025	11.21	135208		677	13691	13014	241.4	1.66	10.20	305898			52610	47638	935.5	1.74	
2030	11.76	183320	187598	4278	17579	13301	307.4	1.55	10.71	477772	498707	15935	74223	50200	¥33.3	14	
		£ = 7.0.	*****		40.100	g0086	1074 7	1.92	10.77	2494647	2443356	-51291	398229	449520	5121.7	1.93	
2050	11.68	537965		-8620	60466	59085 233078	1074.7 4848.4	2.05	10.77	18862160			3263809	3356257	41730.9	2.05	
2075	11.84	1993526		13338	246416	848418	16096.1	1.97		145239360			24579632	24887808	313988.6	1.98	
2100	11.40	7593904	7659365	65461	913879	070710	.3030.1		1 .0.50								

<sup>\*</sup> SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 19 FOR DETERMINATION OF RATE

<sup>\*\*</sup> EXPENDITURE IS TAKEN FROM FOLLOWING YEAR

M SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 19 FOR DETERMINATION OF RATE MM EXPENDITURE IS TAKEN FROM FOLLOWING YEAR

NOTE: FUND IN BILLIONS OF DOLLARS, OTHER DOLLAR FIGURES IN MILLIONS, CONTRIBUTION RATES AS PERCENT OF CONTRIBUTORY EARNINGS.

#### TABLE 13 AUXILIARY FUND PROJECTIONS PROPOSED PLAN

#### DIFFERENCE IN ASSUMPTIONS NET IMMIGRATION 75,000 P.A. RATHER THAN 0.302% OF POPULATION AS IN TABLE 4

TABLE 14 AUXILIARY FUND PROJECTION PROPOSED PLAN

DIFFERENCE IN ASSUMPTIONS TOTAL FERTILITY RATES FOR CANADA/OUEBEC 1.7/1.5 RATHER THAN RISING TO 2.0/2.0 BY 2010

2.03

2.04

									10:	0 0 32		2AD, .	A	S IN TABLE	4	
				NET CASH		NEW LOANS	FUND	RATIO OF				NET CASH		NEW LOANS	FUND	RATIO OF
			BENEFITS	FLON FROM		10	AT	FUND TO			BENEFITS	FLON FROM		10	AT	FUND TO
	CONTR	BUTIONS	AND	PROVINCES	INTEREST	PROVINCES	YEAR-	EXPEN-	CONTRI	BUTIONS	AND	PROVINCES	INTEREST	PROVINCES	YEAR-	EXPEN-
YEAR	RATE*	AMOUNT	EXPENSES	(3)-(2)	ON FUND	(5)-(4)	END	DITURE**	RATEX	AMOUNT	EXPENSES	(3)-(2)	ON FUND	(5)-(4)	END	DITURE
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	*	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		*	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1986	3.60	4892	5514	622	3300	2678	33.8	4.99	3.60	4900	5514	614	3301	2697	33.8	4.99
1987	3.80	5413	6779	1366	3590	2224	36.0	4.58	3.80	5414	6781	1367	3591	2224	36.0	4.58
1988	4.00	6069	7865	1796	3847	2051	38.1	4.29	4.00	6072	7869	1795	3848	2052	38.1	4.29
	*****	0000	,,,,,		•••	2001		*****	""				******			7.25
1989	4.20	6832	6881	2049	4083	2034	40.1	4.11	4.20	6837	8884	2047	4084	. 2037	40.1	4.10
1990	4.40	7636	9771	2135	4310	2175	42.3	4.00	4.40	7644	9776	2132	4311	2179	42.3	4.00
1991	4.60	8454	10571	2107	4548	2441	44.7	3.93	4.60	8475	10577	2102	4550	2448	44.8	3.93
1992	4.75	9217	11374	2157	4809	2652	47.4	3.87	4.75	9233	11381	2148	4812	2664	47.4	3.87
1993	4.90	10090	12245	2155	5055	2900	50.3	3.80	4.90	10112	12254	2142	5058	2916	50.3	3.80
1994	5.05	11015	13244	2229	5277	3048	53.3	8.72	5.05	11043	13255	2212	5282	3070	53.4	3.72
1995	5.20	12039	14343	2305	5457	3152	56.5	3.64	5.20	12074	14357	2283	5464	3181	56.6	3.64
1996	5.35	13169	15532	2363	5603	3240	59.7	3.55	5.15	13215	15548	2333	5612	3279	59.9	3.56
1997	5.50	14355	16804	2449	5749	3300	63.0	3.48	5.50	14415	16825	2410	5760	3350	63.2	3.49
1998	5.65	15623	18096	2478	5894	3421	66.4	3.41	5.65	15697	18121	2424	5908	3484	66.7	3.42
1999	5.80	16961	19482	2521	6032	3511	70.0	3.33	5.80	17055	19512	2457	6050	3593	70.3	3.34
2000	5.95	18446	20994	2548	6148	3600	73.6	1.25	5.95	18551	21029	2478	6171	3693	74.0	8.27
2001	6.10	20085	22616	2531	6213	3682	77.2	3.18	8.10	20211	22658	2447	6242	3795	77.8	3.19
2002	6.25	21784	24299	2515	6213	3698	80.9	3.10	6.25	21933	24348	2415	6249	3834	81.6	3.12
2003	6.40	23686	25070	2384	6219	3835	84.8	3.03	6.40	23861	26127	2266	6263	3997	85.6	8.05
2004	6.55	25662	27957	2295	6310	4015	88.8	2.96	8.55	25865	28024	2159	6365	4206	89.8	2.99
2005	6.70	27818	29998	2180	6381	4201	93.0	2.88	8.70	28050	80075	2025	6447	4422	94.2	2.91
2006	6.85	30114	32284	2170	6507	4337	97.8	2.80	6.85	30376	32373	1997	6586	4589	98.8	2.83
2007	7.00	82576	84773	2197	6629	4432	101.8	2.72	7.00	12870	84875	2005	6723	4718	103.5	2.75
2008	7.15	35198	37470	2272	6764	4493	108.2	2.63	7.15	35524	\$7587	2063	6876	4813	108.4	2.67
2009	7.80	37944	40414	2470	6908	4438	110.7	2.54	7.10	18102	40549	2247	7040	4793	113.2	2.58
2010	7.45	40908	43644	2741	7051	4810	115.0	2.48	7.45	41293	48797	2504	7203	4699	117.9	2.48
2011 2012	7.60	44058 48369	47257	3199	7179	3980	119.0	2.88	7.60	44480	47430	2950	7355	4405	122.3	2.38
2012	7.92	40309	51098	2729	7299	4570	123.5	2.24	7.91	48770	51295	2525	7500	4975	127.2	2.29
2020	10.82	94501	94043	-558	10677	11235	189.0	1.87	10.27	94829	84544	-235	10990	11275	194.4	1.91
2025	11.40	133241	134681	1440	14274	12834	251.1	1.74	11.48	134071	135559	1488	14615	13127	257.1	1.77
2030	12.04	180459	185473	5014	18082	13068	\$15.7	1.61	12.17	181872	187012	5140	18529	13389	323.5	1.63
2050	12.12	519504	512632	-6872	58335	65207	1035.7	1.92	12.89	528120	523117	-5003	60027	65030	1064.2	1.93

<sup>6811112</sup> \* SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 19 FOR DETERMINATION OF RATE

1867968

18000

36221

231022

836272

2075 11.84 1849968

2100 12.04 6774891

22762

68557

222891

773147

200129

704590

3920.7

13607.6

12.99 1818606 1841368

13.19 6238535 6307092

NOTE: FUND IN BILLIONS OF DOLLARS, OTHER DOLLAR FIGURES IN MILLIONS, CONTRIBUTION RATES AS PERCENT OF CONTRIBUTORY EARNINGS.

800051 14747.0

4067.9

2.07

2.04

213022

<sup>\*\*</sup> EXPENDITURE IS TAKEN FROM FOLLOWING YEAR

<sup>\*</sup> SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 19 FOR DETERMINATION OF RATE

AN EXPENDITURE IS TAKEN FROM FOLLOWING YEAR

#### V. OBSERVATIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND ACTUARIAL OPINION

1. The following table shows samples taken from Tables 8, 9, and 10 of projected expenditures (benefits and expenses) expressed as percentages of contributory earnings (pay-as-you-go rates) and, for comparison, the proposed contribution rates. The pay-as-you-go rates would be required only if there were no fund and are not shown in the corresponding fund projections (Tables 1, 2 and 4).

Decrease Jack

	Expenditures as Previous As		ontributory Earnings New Assumptions	Proposed Contribution
17				
Year	Existing Plan	Proposed Plan	Proposed Plan	Rates**
1007	4 11		4 7/	2.00
1987	4.11	4.44	4.76	3.80
1988	4.39	4.88	5.18	4,00
1989	4.60	5.16	5.46	4.20
1990	4.81	5.37	5.63	4.40
1991	4.98	5.51	5.74	4.60
1992	5.15	5.65	5.86	4.75
1993	5.32	5.79	5.94	4.90
1994	5.45	5.92	6.06	5.05
1995	5.58	6.09	6.18	5.20
1773	3.30	0.03	0.10	3.20
2000	6.08	6.57	6.75	5.95
2005	6.43	6.99	7.18	6.70
2010	6.99	7.67	7.88	7.45
2010	0.55	7.07	7.00	7.43
2020	9.03	9.78	10.09	10.10
2025	10.12	10.85	11.27	11.07
2030	10.92	11.49	12.03	11.65
2030	10.92	11.49	12.03	11.05
2050	10.47	11.01	11.49	11.68
	10.70	11.15	11.42	11.34
2075				
2100	10.82	11.23	11.50	11.40

<sup>\*</sup> Basis of Statutory Actuarial Report No. 8

<sup>\*\*</sup> The contribution rates from 1987 to 2011 are included in the proposed Schedule to the Act; however, the rates for the years 1992 to 2011 as well as for later years are subject to quinquennial federal-provincial reviews. For purposes of determining the contribution rates for the proposed plan it is assumed that all the rates in the Schedule will go into effect and that the Schedule will be extended in accordance with the formula described on page 3.

2. The above table shows costs projected for the proposed plan on the new assumptions reaching about 6.8%, 12.0% and 11.5% of contributory earnings for the years 2000, 2030 and 2100, respectively. They exceed those projected for the existing plan in Statutory Actuarial Report No. 8 by a margin of about 0.7% of contributory earnings by the year 2000, increasing to about 1.1% of contributory earnings by 2030 and then decreasing again to 0.7% by 2100.

In the long run between about one-half and two-thirds of this increase - in the short run a little more - is attributable to the modifications in benefit provisions and the remainder to experience since Report No. 8 and to changes in assumptions.

- 3. Differences between actual experience and the underlying assumptions would, of course, result in deviations from the above table. Examples of such differences are discussed below in connection with Tables 12, 13 and 14. However, it is important to note that the contribution rates in the above table are nearly independent of the level of inflation, provided the gap between increases in earnings and increases in the Consumer Price Index (a measure of the real rate of increase in earnings) remains as assumed.
- 4. The Canada Pension Plan provides that funds in excess of estimated expenditures for the ensuing three months shall be available for the purchase of securities of the provinces. The term to maturity of the securities is 20 years or such lesser term as may be fixed by the Minister of Finance on the recommendation of the Chief Actuary when he deems it necessary in order to meet any payments that will be required.

Table 4 indicates that the proposed schedule of contribution rates together with the implicit long-term objective of a fund equalling twice the expected expenditures in the following year are likely to result in a fund which will increase into the foreseeable future, so that there should be no need to shorten the terms of the securities.

- 5. The ratio of the year-end fund to expenditure for the following year rises to a somewhat higher level on the new assumptions than on the previous assumptions (see column 8 of Tables 2 and 4). This is largely the result of lower rates of price and earnings increases that have occurred since Report No. 8 and are expected to persist for a few years. However, by the year 2011 the ratio is only slightly higher because of the effect of a samewhat lower ultimate of interest assumed on new bonds. Clearly, fund/expenditure ratio is affected by many factors. Comparing column 8 of Table 4 with column 8 of Table 11 reveals that if interest rates on new bonds were one percentage point lower than assumed for Table 4 but never less than 6%, the fund/expenditure ratio in 2011 would be 2.15 rather than 2.39 as for Table 4. results could be obtained, for example, if earnings increases or price increases were lower than assumed for Table 4.
- 6. Table 12 was included to show what the projected operation of the plan might be, if the economic assumptions used by the Business Committee on Pension Policy in its 1983 Cost Study of Pension Reform Proposals were realized after 1993.

As might be expected, long-range costs\* expressed as percentage of contributory earnings would be somewhat lower (by 0.36%, 0.90% and 0.94% of contributory earnings for 2000, 2025 and 2050, respectively) than those shown in Table 10, because the gap between the assumed rates of increase in earnings and prices is 2% for Table 12 rather than 1.5% as for Table 10 and because the higher assumed rate of increase in the YMPE results in a lower 3-year average YMPE relative to current earnings and therefore in lower emerging pensions relative to current earnings.

The fund/expenditure ratio is fairly similar to that for Table 4 reaching 2.48 in 2011 as compared to 2.39 in Table 4.

7. The migration assumptions underlying the Main Tables on the new assumptions (Tables 3, 4, 7 and 10) imply a constant ratio of net immigrants to population of 0.302% for all Canada. Table 13 is based on a constant level of net immigrants of 75,000 p.a. instead of the said constant ratio (based on 75,000 net immigrants assumed for 1981). A constant number of net immigrants at that level, of course, results not only in a smaller total population but in a ratio of net immigrants to current population which declines to about 0.19% by the year 2050 and 0.16% by 2100. This would gradually lead to an excess in costs\* implicit in Table 13 over those in Table 10 of 0.6% of contributory earnings by 2100.

The constraints of the contribution rate scenario adopted for purposes of this report means that the contribution rates for Table 13 begin to be slightly greater than those for Table 4 in 2012, the difference rising to 0.44% of contributory earnings by 2050 and to 0.64% by 2100.

8. As noted in Appendix B, the population projections underlying the Main Tables on the new assumptions (Tables 3, 4, 7 and 10) reflect a total fertility rate that over the next twenty-five years will gradually return to 2.0, the level of about 1972 and 1970 for all Canada and Quebec, respectively. Table 14 is based on a projected total fertility rate of 1.7 for all Canada and 1.5 for Quebec, i.e., a continuation of the historically low rates experienced over the last few years. Costs\* implicit in Table 14 begin to exceed those in Table 10 about 2010, the extra cost reaching about 1.3% of contributory earnings by 2050 and about 1.8% by 2100.

Similar to the case of Table 13, the constraints on the contribution rates adopted for purposes of this report mean that the contribution rates begin to be greater than those for Table 4 in 2012. In this case the differences are more substantial, rising to 0.52%, 1.21% and 1.79% of contributory earnings by 2030, 2050 and 2100, respectively.

<sup>\*</sup> Pay-as-you-go costs are not shown in Table 12, 13, and 14, but they are available on request or may be obtained by multiplying col. (1) by col. (3) and dividing by col. (2).

- 9. It is possible that two or more individual adverse factors could operate together to increase costs. On the other hand, the opposite is also possible. Perhaps most likely, there may be some offsetting factors. For example, a continuing low birth rate may be offset by relatively higher immigration.
- 10. For purposes of all tables relating to the proposed plan the contribution rates are based on the assumption that all the rates in the Schedule will come into effect and that the Schedule will be extended by means of the formula to be prescribed (see page 3). Under these circumstances, as indicated in Table 4, the contribution rate may be expected to reach a maximum of 11.95% of contributory earnings about the year 2036 and then to decline gradually to an ultimate level of about 11.4%. Clearly, many other scenarios are possible depending on the conclusions of successive federal-provincial reviews and the evolving experience of the plan.

#### 11. Actuarial Opinion

In my opinion, for the purposes of this actuarial report,

- the assumptions which have been used are adequate and appropriate;
- 2. the methods employed are consistent with sound actuarial principles.

This report has been prepared and this opinion has been given in accordance with generally accepted actuarial principles and the Recommendations of the Canadian Institute of Actuaries.

Respectfully submitted,

wells Riva

Walter Riese, F.S.A., F.C.I.A. Chief Actuary

Department of Insurance Ottawa, Canada, K1A OH2

#### Appendix A

#### MAIN PROVISIONS OF THE EXISTING PLAN

#### 1. Coverage and Contributions

In general, the Canada Pension Plan which came into force on January 1, 1966, applies to virtually all paid members of the labour force in Canada (both employees and self-employed persons) between the ages of 18 and 70, other than persons in the province of Quebec who are covered by the Quebec Pension Plan\*. The main exceptions are:

- (a) persons with earnings less than the "Year's Basic Exemption",
- (b) persons to whom a retirement or disability pension is payable pursuant to the Act, and
- (c) members of certain religious sects.

For those who are eligible, contributions in any year are required in respect of all earnings between the "Year's Basic Exemption" and the "Year's Maximum Pensionable Earnings".

The rate of contribution as respects these "contributory earnings" which has been in effect since the inception of the Plan is 1.8% for employees and a like amount for their employers and 3.6% in respect of self-employed earnings.

#### 2. Canada Pension Plan Account and Investment Fund

Charges and credits with respect to the plan are made to the Canada Pension Plan Account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

At the end of each quarter, the excess of the balance to the credit of the Account over (a) the balance in the Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund and (b) the estimated amount required in the ensuing three months to pay benefits and administration costs is available for loans to the provinces in proportion to contributions made by the residents of the various provinces. Any part of this excess not borrowed by the provinces is invested in federal securities.

<sup>\*</sup> All members of the Canadian Forces and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are subject to the Canada Pension Plan.

The securities are non-negotiable obligations payable to the Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund. The term to maturity is twenty years, unless the Minister of Finance on the recommendation of the Chief Actuary of the Department of Insurance deems it appropriate to fix a lesser period in order to meet the projected payments. The rate of interest applicable to the securities is based on the average yield to maturity on all outstanding Government of Canada bonds maturing in twenty years or more and is payable semi-annually.

#### 3. Definition of Terms Relating to Earnings

Six terms relating to the earnings of contributors that are used in this report are defined and described below.

#### Year's Maximum Pensionable Earnings (YMPE)

"Year's Maximum Pensionable Earnings" for any calendar year means the upper limit above which that year's earnings are not subject to contributions and do not affect benefits. The YMPE for a particular calendar year is prorated in individual cases to allow for the periods before age 18, after age 70 or death and while on retirement or disability pension.

For 1966 and 1967, the YMPE was \$5,000. Beginning in 1968 it was adjusted upward in steps of integral hundreds of dollars in accordance with increases in the "Pension Index", reaching \$5,600 in 1973. It was fixed at \$6,600 and \$7,400 for 1974 and 1975, respectively. For each year after 1975 it is determined as being equal to 112.5% of the YMPE for the preceding year but not more than the quantity

$$52(1_{z-1})(1_{z-3}+1_{z-2}+1_{z-1}) / (1_{z-4.5}+1_{z-3.5}+1_{z-2.5})$$

where  $I_{z-1}$  is the average of the Industrial Composite (Statistics Canada: average weekly wages and salaries) for the 12 months ending June 30 in the preceding year. Once the YMPE is linked to average industrial earnings\* in this manner, the latter formula is to be continued and the former increase of 12.5% per annum is to be abandoned. If the amount calculated by formula is not a multiple of \$100, the nearest lower multiple of \$100 is used. However, the YMPE is not allowed to decrease.

#### Year's Basic Exemption (YBE)

"Year's Basic Exemption" for any calendar year means the lower limit below which that year's earnings are not subject to contributions. It is calculated as 12% of the YMPE for each year from 1966 to 1974 inclusive and 10% thereafter (rounded if necessary to the nearest lower multiple of \$100) and is subject to adjustment in individual cases similar to the YMPE.

<sup>\*</sup> This happened in 1986.

#### Contributory Earnings

"Contributory earnings" for any calendar year means the earnings of a contributor on which contributions are payable, i.e., earnings between the YBE and the YMPE for that year.

#### Contributory Period

The "contributory period" is the number of months from attainment of age 18 or from January 1, 1966, if later, to

- (a) age 65, for purposes of retirement pensions,
- (b) the date of commencement of disability pension for purposes of establishing entitlement to and the amount of disability pensions,
- (c) age 65 but not beyond the month of death, for purposes of survivors' pensions and orphans' and death benefits,

less the number of months for which a disability pension was payable, or during which the contributor had at least one child under the age of 7 and had earnings less than one twelfth of the YBE or which if dropped out would increase his/her average pensionable earnings.

#### Unadjusted Pensionable Earnings

"Unadjusted pensionable earnings" for any calendar month means all earnings of a contributor in the calendar month up to one twelfth of the YMPE applicable to the corresponding calendar year, provided that required contributions have been made for that month. The unadjusted pensionable earnings are zero for any month during which contributions are not required or not made. Earnings in a month in excess of one twelfth of the YMPE are applied to the extent required to maximize the unadjusted pensionable earnings in other months in the same calendar year. In case of dissolution of marriage by divorce or legal annulment after January 1, 1978, and upon application by either spouse within three years, earnings credits of spouses acquired during their marriage may be added and divided equally between them.

#### Pensionable Earnings

"Pensionable earnings" for a given calendar month means "unadjusted pensionable earnings" of that month multiplied by the ratio that the average YMPE for the year when a retirement pension or other earnings-related benefit becomes payable under the Act and for the two preceding years bears to the YMPE for the year to which the given month belongs.

#### 4. Automatic Adjustment features

Several elements of the Plan are subject to automatic adjustment in accordance with changes in specified indices. These elements include

- (a) the YMPE and, dependent thereon, pensionable earnings upon which all earnings-related benefits going into payment are based, the upper limit on the amount of death benefit and the Year's Basic Exemption,
- (b) all monthly benefits payable.

Annual adjustments of all elements subject to automatic adjustment depend on changes in the Pension Index constructed as described in the next following paragraph, with two exceptions. Firstly, annual adjustments of the contributory earnings limits (YMPE and YBE) after 1973 and of unadjusted pensionable earnings to obtain pensionable earnings are as described above. Secondly, the monthly amount of any earnings-related benefit that emerged prior to 1974 equals the initial monthly amount multiplied by the Pension Index for the year of payment and divided by the average of the Consumer Price Indices (CPI) for the twelve months ending with June of the year preceding the year of emergence.

For 1967, the Pension Index was computed as the average of the CPI's for Canada for the twelve months ending with June 1966. For each year from 1968 through 1973, it was computed as the average of the CPI's for the twelve months ending with June of the preceding year or 1.02 times the Pension Index for the preceding year, whichever was the lesser. (In practice, the latter formula was always applicable). The Pension Index for 1974 equals the average of the CPI's for the twelve months ending with June 1972, multiplied by the average of the CPI's for the sixteen months ending with October 1973, and divided by the corresponding average for the sixteen months ending with June 1972\*. The Pension Index for 1975 and later years equals the average of the CPI's for the twelve months ending with October of the preceding year in each case, except that the Pension Index for the preceding year is retained if a reduction in its value would otherwise occur.

#### 5. Retirement Pension

Generally, a contributor aged 65 or over becomes entitled to a retirement pension upon application. Disability pensions payable to contributors before they attain age 65 are automatically replaced by retirement pensions at age 65. After a retirement pension becomes payable or, in any event, after age 70 a contributor is not eligible to contribute under the Plan. Thus, except for adjustment of the amount of pension in payment in accordance with changes in the Pension Index, the amount of pension is fixed at the time the pension first becomes payable.

<sup>\*</sup> The Pension Index for 1974 is defined differently in the Act, but it is used in such a way as to produce the same benefit amounts as the procedure described here.

In general, the initial amount of retirement pension payable to a contributor is based on the whole history of his "pensionable earnings" from January 1, 1966, or from attainment of age 18, if later, until the month preceding the one in respect of which the first pension payment is due.

A convenient formula for determining the initial amount of retirement pension involves the use of an "average earnings ratio", as follows:

#### Formula for Retirement Pension

The initial amount of annual pension is equal to 25% of the average YMPE for the three years ending with the year in which the pension commences, multiplied by the "average earnings ratio" which is the average of a number of the highest "monthly earnings ratios", such number being determined as follows:

Months in

Contributory Period	ea	rnings ratios" used in calulating average earnings ratio
less than 120	(a)	the number of months in the contributory period or
	(b)	120 less the number of months for which a disability pension was payable, if greater
120 or more	(a)	85% of the months in the contributory period less the number of months during which the contributor had at least one child less than seven years of age and had earnings less than one twelfth of the YBE or which if dropped out would increase his "average earnings ratio" or
	(b)	120, if greater

Number of highest "monthly

In any calendar month, the "monthly earnings ratio" referred to above is the ratio of "unadjusted pensionable earnings" to one twelfth of the YMPL for that calendar year. It should be noted that if no contributions are made during a calendar year, each "monthly earnings ratio" for that year is zero; and for any year in which a contributor's earnings exceed the YMPE each ratio is one.

Examination of the above formula will make it clear that, in addition to the whole period during which a disability pension is payable, a certain number of months associated with the lowest recorded "monthly earnings ratios" will normally be excluded in the benefit calculations by reason of contributions made after age 65 and by reason of the 15% and child raising "drop-out" provisions; however, the drop-out must not reduce the total number of months to less than 120.

#### 6. Disability Pension

A contributor aged less than 65, who becomes disabled within the meaning\* of the disability provisions of the Plan, is entitled to a disability pension, under the following conditions:

Number of calendar years included wholly or partly in contributory period	Minimum number of calendar years for which contributions must have been made				
less than 10	5				
10 to 30	5 of last 10, and in total at least 1/3 of the number of calendar years included wholly or partly in the contributory period				
30 or more	5 of last 10, and in total at least 10				

Disability pensions commence with the fourth month following the month of disablement and are payable until age 65 or until death or recovery from disability at an earlier age.

The amount of pension payable is composed of two parts, namely, a flatrate part depending only on the year in which the disability pension is
payable, and an earnings-related part depending initially only on the
pensionable earnings record of the contributor as of the date of
commencement of the disability pension. The initial flat-rate part is
determined as \$25 per month adjusted in accordance with the increase in
the Pension Index from 1967 to the year in which the disability pension
commences; for example, it is \$91.06 for pensions payable in 1986. The
initial earnings-related part is equal to 75% of a pension calculated in
the manner described earlier for retirement pensions, except that the
number of years to be taken into account in determining the "average
earnings ratio" is as follows:

<sup>\*</sup>A person is considered disabled if he is determined in a prescribed manner to be suffering from a severe and prolonged mental or physical disability. A disability is considered severe if by reason thereof the person is incapable regularly of pursuing any substantially gainful occupation, and a disability is considered prolonged if it is likely to be long continued and of indefinite duration or likely to result in death.

#### Months in Contributory Period

less than 120

120 or more

# Number of highest "monthly earnings ratios" used in calculating average earnings ratio

the number of months in the contributory period

- (a) 85% of the months in the contributory period less the number of months during which the contributor had at least one child less than seven years of age and had earnings less than one tweltth of the YBE or which if dropped out would increase his "average earnings ratio" or
- (b) 120, if greater

#### 7. Disabled Contributor's Child's Benefit

An unmarried child of a contributor who is entitled to a disability pension is entitled to a benefit provided the child

- (i) is under age 18, or
- (ii) is aged 18 or over but under age 25 and has been attending school full-time and substantially without interruption since attainment of age 18 or the time of the contributor's disability, whichever occurred later.

The amount of pension payable in respect of each child is equal to the flat-rate benefit payable to the disabled contributor. However, only one child's benefit is payable in respect of each child, even if both parents are entitled to a disability pension; furthermore, a child may not simultaneously receive a disabled contributor's child's benefit and an orphan's benefit (see 8(c) below).

#### 8. Survivor's Pension and Orphan's Benefit

#### (a) General

A surviving spouse and an orphan may become entitled to a "survivor's pension" and an "orphan's benefit", respectively. For entitlement to such a pension, the deceased contributor must have made contributions during the lesser of

- (i) ten calendar years, or
- (ii) one-third of the number of years included wholly or partly in his (her) contributory period but not less than three years.

A surviving spouse may become entitled to a survivor's pension by reason of having dependent children, being disabled or simply being over age 35 at the date of the contributor's death. The amount of pension payable to a surviving spouse who becomes entitled to a survivor's pension for more than one reason is the largest to which she or he is entitled for any one of such reasons.

A surviving spouse who becomes entitled to both a survivor's pension and either a disability pension or a retirement pension is subject to an overriding limitation on all dual pensions (see 9 below).

A survivor's pension is suspended during any period of remarriage.

#### (b) Survivor's Pension

(i) Definition of "Surviving spouse with dependent children"

A "surviving spouse with dependent children" means a widow or widower who wholly or substantially maintains an unmarried child of the deceased contributor where the child is

- A. under age 18,
- B. aged 18 or over but under age 25 and has been attending school full-time and substantially without interruption since attainment of age 18 or the time of the contributor's death, whichever occurred later, or
- C. aged 18 or over and is disabled, having been disabled without interruption since attainment of age 18 or the time of the contributor's death, whichever occurred later.

#### (ii) Surviving spouses aged between 45 and 65 at date of contributor's death

A surviving spouse aged between 45 and 65 at widowhood (widowerhood) is entitled to a survivor's pension.

The amount of pension payable until the surviving spouse attains age 65 is composed of two parts, namely, a flat-rate part depending only on the year in which the survivor's pension is payable and an earnings-related part depending initially only on the pensionable earnings record of the contributor to the date of his or her death. The initial flat-rate part is determined as \$25 per month adjusted in accordance with the increase in the Pension Index from 1967 to the year in which the death of the contributor occurs. The initial earnings-related part is equal to 37.5% of an earnings-related pension based on the pensionable earnings record calculated as at the date of the death or commencement of his retirement contributor's pension, whichever is the earlier, except that in the latter case the calculated pension is adjusted in accordance with the increase in the Pension Index from the year in which the contributor's retirement pension became payable to the year of his death.

In general, the amount of the contributor's earnings-related pension is calculated in the manner described earlier for retirement pensions, except that the number of months to be taken into account in determining the "average earnings ratio" is as described above for disability pension.

(iii) Surviving spouses aged less than 45 at the beginning of widowhood (widowerhood) without dependent children and not disabled

A surviving spouse without dependent children and not disabled, aged less than 35 years at widowhood (widowerhood), is not entitled to a survivor's pension.

A surviving spouse without dependent children and not disabled, aged 35 or more years but less than 45 at widowhood (widowerhood) is entitled to an amount of pension, calculated as described in (ii) above, reduced by 1/120th of such amount for each month that the surviving spouse's age at the beginning of widowhood (widowerhood) is less than 45.

(iv) Surviving spouses aged less than 45 at the beginning of widowhood (widowerhood) with dependent children

A surviving spouse aged less than 45 at widowhood (widowerhood), with dependent children, is entitled to a survivor's pension calculated as described in (ii) above.

If a surviving spouse in receipt of a survivor's pension ceases to be a "surviving spouse with dependent children" before attaining age 45 and is not disabled at that time, the amount of the survivor's pension is discontinued or reduced in the manner described in (iii) above in accordance with the surviving spouse's age at the time she or he ceased to be a "surviving spouse with dependent children".

#### (v) Disabled surviving spouses aged less than 65

A surviving spouse aged less than 65 is entitled to a survivor's pension, if she or he either is disabled at the date of death of the contributor or becomes disabled at a later date.

The disabled surviving spouse's pension is payable from the month following the month in which the contributor dies or from the month following the month in which the surviving spouse becomes disabled, whichever is later.

If the disabled surviving spouse recovers from disability before age 45, the amount of the survivor's pension is discontinued or reduced in the manner described in (iii) above in accordance with the surviving spouse's age at the time of recovery.

The initial amount of pension is calculated as described in (ii) above, except that, in the case where the surviving spouse becomes disabled subsequent to the death of the contributor, the pension so calculated is adjusted in accordance with changes in the Pension Index from the year in which the contributor died to the year in which disability occurs.

#### (vi) Surviving spouses aged 65 or over

At age 65, or upon widowhood (widowerhood) at a later age, a surviving spouse who is not then in receipt of an age retirement pension and to whom such a pension does not become payable immediately, is entitled to an amount of pension equal to 60% of an earnings-related pension\* based on the pensionable earnings record of the deceased spouse.

At the time a surviving spouse becomes entitled to both a survivor's pension and a retirement pension or to either one while in receipt of the other, the total amount of pension is equal to the greater of

- A. 60% of the surviving spouse's own retirement pension plus 60% of an earnings-related pension\* based on the pensionable earnings record of the deceased spouse, or
- B. 100% of the surviving spouse's own retirement pension plus 37.5% of an earnings-related pension\* based on the pensionable earnings record of the deceased spouse,

subject to the limit on the maximum initial amount payable in respect of dual pensions, as explained in 9 below.

<sup>\*</sup>An earnings-related pension, calculated as described in (ii) above, adjusted, where applicable, in accordance with changes in the Pension Index from the year in which the contributor died to the year in which the surviving spouse attains age 65 or the year in which a retirement pension becomes payable to her (him) while in receipt of a survivor's pension.

#### (c) Orphan's Benefit

The provisions for orphans are analogous to those described earlier for children of disabled contributors.

For purposes of orphans' benefits, an "orphan" means an unmarried child of a deceased contributor, where the child is

- (i) under age 18, or
- (ii) aged 18 or over but under age 25 and has been attending school full-time and substantially without interruption since attainment of age 18 or the time of the contributor's death, whichever occurred later.

The amount of pension payable in respect of each orphan is \$25 per month adjusted in accordance with changes in the Pension Index from 1967 to the year in which the benefit is payable. However, only one orphan's benefit is payable in respect of each child, even if both deceased parents were contributors; furthermore as noted in 7 above, a child may not simultaneously receive both an orphan's benefit and a disabled contributor's child's benefit.

#### 9. Dual Pensions

Benefits payable to persons who become entitled to both a survivor's pension and either a disability or a retirement pension are subject to an overriding limit. The total annual amount of the two pensions cannot initially exceed an amount equal to 25% of the average of the YMPE for the three years ending with the year in which the later of the two pensions commences (that is, an amount equal to the maximum retirement pension applicable for that year).

#### 10. Death Benefit

A lump-sum benefit is payable to the estate of a deceased contributor who made contributions in at least the minimum number of calendar years required for entitlement to a survivor's pension.

The amount of benefit is equal to

(a) in respect of a contributor to whom a retirement pension was payable at the time of death, one-half of the annual amount of pension payable in the year of death, adjusted to exclude any reduction that may have arisen by reason of commencement of pension within the ten-year transitional period ending December 31, 1975, or

(b) in respect of any other contributor, one-half of the annual amount of an earnings-related pension calculated in the manner described for retirement pensions,

subject to the limitation that the amount of benefit cannot exceed 10% of the YMPE applicable in the year of the contributor's death.

#### 11. Amendments

Any major amendment providing for changes in benefits or contributions cannot become effective until the first day of the third year following the year in which notice of intention to introduce such a measure was laid before Parliament and requires the consent of two-thirds of the provinces having in aggregate at least two-thirds of the population of Canada excluding the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

# Appendix B

# Assumptions and Procedures

# Index

		Page
1.	General	37
2.	Economic Assumptions: Interest, Prices, Earnings	37
3.	Population Projections	39
	Fertility	40
	Mortality	42
	Migration	45
	Tables	47
4.	Participation Rates and Modified Average Earnings	50
5.	Contributions and Expenses of Administration	55
6.	Retirement Pension	55
7.	Disability Pension	58
8.	Disabled Contributor's Child's Benefit	63
9.	Surviving Spouse's Pension	64
10.	Orphan's Benefit	67
11.	Death Benefit	69
12.	Split of Pensionable Earnings and Child Raising Drop-Out	69
13.	Fund Projections	71
L4.	Entry-Age Normal Actuarial Cost and Related Unfunded Actuarial Liability	72

#### Appendix B

#### ASSUMPTIONS AND PROCEDURES

#### 1. General

The practice first adopted for Statutory Actuarial Report No.3 (December 31, 1973) of basing the Main Tables on one set of what we regard as reasonably realistic demographic assumptions and long-term relationships between the various economic factors had to be modified slightly. As noted in the introduction, the Act requires estimates for the existing and proposed plans on the assumptions of the preceding report. However, it seemed desirable on the basis of experience and revised expectations to make changes in a number of assumptions; projections based on these new assumptions would be the reference point for projections relating to any subsequent proposed amendments.

As in preceding reports, certain auxiliary fund projections are presented (Section IV) to allow an appreciation of the sensitivity of the projections to certain major assumptions.

#### 2. Economic Assumptions

The new economic assumptions used for the Main Tables differ somewhat from those used for purposes of Report No.8. They reflect the mid-range assumptions of the budget of February 26, 1986 for the years to 1991 and where linked to the ultimate assumptions over the following two to four years.

The most significant feature of the ultimate level of the economic assumptions is a gap of 1.5% between increases in earnings (5%) and increases in prices (3.5%) after 1993 which remains unchanged. It is interesting to note that the two intermediate actuarial cost projections made for the United States social security system (OASDI) in recent years have been based on assumptions for real increases in earnings in the long term of 1.5% and 2% respectively.

As noted in Section V of the Report, the assumed level of inflation is of relatively slight practical significance in determining the level of costs expressed as a percentage of contributory earnings, as long as real increases in earnings are not affected.

It was decided to reduce the assumed ultimate annual rate of interest on new investments from 6.5% to 6%. The new assumption, coupled with an assumption of 3.5% for increases in the Consumer Price Index, implies an

assumed real rate of investment earnings of 2.5% per annum (more exactly 2.415%). For a fund invested entirely at rates reflecting long term Government of Canada bond rates, this real rate is closer to the rate that might be expected to be earned over long periods on the basis of past experience. In any event, it must be recognized that, while rates of interest may have a significant effect on the ratio of the fund to expenditures, rates of interest do not have a significant effect on contribution rates, unless a relatively high degree of funding is contemplated.

The assumed rate of interest is highly significant in the calculation of the contribution rate on an "actuarially funded" basis and of the related unfunded actuarial liability (see Appendix C); however, since the primary purpose of such calculation is to compare the cost of CPP benefits with costs of private pension plans, an assumed real rate of investment earnings of 3% p.a. may be more appropriate for this purpose.

The three key economic assumptions\* used for the main tables are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	Annual increase in CPI (%)	e 	Annua increas in aver earnin (%)	se aye	Annual rate of interest on new bonds (%)	
	Previous	New	Previous	New	Previous	New
1983*	5.8	5.8	7.4	7.4	11.6	11.6
1984*	5.2	4.4	5.2	4.3	10.5	13.3
1985*	5.3	4.4	5.4	3.5	9.6	11.6
1986	4.8	4.3	5.0	4.0	8.7	10.6
1987	4.5	3.6	5.1	4.1	8.0	10.5
1988	4.6	4.1	5.5	4.3	7.4	10.5
1989	4.5	3.7	5.5	4.7	6.9	10.3
1990	4.2	3.4	5.3	4.5	6.7	10.0
1991	4.0	3.1	5.2	4.3	6.6	10.0
1992	3.8	3.3	5.1	4.6	6.5	9.0
1993	3.5	3.5	5.0	4.9	6.5	8.0
1994	3.5	3.5	5.0	5.0	6.5	7.0
1995 and later	3.5	3.5	5.0	5.0	6.5	6.0

<sup>\*</sup> Rates for 1983 and in the case of the new assumptions for 1984 and 1985 are actual experience rates.

# 3. Population Projection

#### (a) General

The populations required for the Canada Pension Plan pertain to Canada excluding Quebec, but including all members of the Canadian Forces and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The population projections used for purposes of the financial estimates were obtained by simple subtraction of the projected populations for Quebec from the projected populations for Canada. Consequently, the projected populations do not make allowance for members of the Canadian Forces and Royal Canadian Mounted Police resident in Quebec. However, provision for this group was made implicitly in the development of the participation rates given in Section 4 of this appendix.

Populations were projected from the 1981 census, after first applying adjustment factors to compensate for the 1981 census undercount. The projections carry forward to the year 2100, which provides a period of 115 years from the effective date of this examination.

Detailed figures for selected years by sex and age-group are given in Schedules 5, 6 and 7 of this appendix following the description of the underlying fertility, mortality and migration assumptions. Schedule 1 below shows census and projected total populations for selected years for Canada, excluding Quebec, as well as some of the noteworthy projected demographic relationships.

Schedule 1\*

	P	s and Proj opulations		Ratio of Population Aged	
Middle of Year	(in	Female	Total	65 and over to Population Aged 20 to 64 (%)	Birth Rate per 1000
1961	6,587	6,392	12,979	16.4	26.1
1971	7,801	7,740	15,541	16.4	17.6
1981**	9,104	9,155	18,259	17.1	15.4
1990	10,104	10,227	20,331	18.6	15.3
2000	11,098	11,310	22,408	20.2	13.2
2025	13,251	13,673	26,924	32.1	12.6
2050	14,878	15,473	30,351	35.6	12.7
2100	د,69	19,288	37,981	3 <b>5.</b> 5	12.7

# (b) Fertility

The ultimate total fertility rate of 2.0 used for the preceding report was retained. However, the year from which that rate was assumed to apply was deferred from 2000 to 2010. For the years from 1985 to 2009 the rates were obtained by linear interpolation between the actual 1984 values of 1.686 for All Canada and 1.460 for Quebec and the assumed value of 2.0 for 2010. For the years 1982 to 1984 the actual rates were used in the population projections. For purposes of distributing the ultimate total fertility rate into agespecific rates, the methodology of the preceding report was retained, namely, rates for All Canada for age-groups below 20 and above 34 and rates for Quebec above 34 were set approximately equal to the rates for 1980 and the remainder was distributed in the same proportion as the averages for 1981 and 1982 combined.

<sup>\*</sup> All figures shown are for Canada excluding Quebec.

<sup>\*\* 1981</sup> starting population adjusted for undercount of 1981 census.

Schedule 2

# Selected Fertility Rates (Number of live births per 1000 females in age group)

Canada*						
	Fertility Rates Assumed					
Age Group	1970	1975	1980	1983	1984	for 2010 and later
15-19	42.8	35.3	27.6	24.9	24.4	28.0
20-24	143.3	112.7	100.1	92.4	88.8	115.4
25-29	147.2	131.2	129.4	124.6	126.0	151.4
30-34	81.8	64.4	69.3	70.5	73.3	82.0
35-39	39.0	21.6	19.4	20.5	21.5	20.0
40-44	11.3	4.8	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
45-49	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	2331.5	1852.0	1745.5	1680.5	1685.5	2000.0

Province	of	Ouebec
L L O A TITOC	$\sim$	

Age	Re	Recently Experienced Fertility Rates							
Group	1970	1975	1980	1983	1984	for 2010 and later			
15-19	20.7	19.5	16.1	14.4	14.3	20.0			
20-24	113.9	96.4	92.7	80.3	76.6	110.9			
25-29	131.0	136.2	137.2	118.6	118.9	162.8			
30-34	77.4	69.4	70.6	61.3	62.5	84.1			
35-39	39.0	23.4	19.8	16.5	17.1	19.0			
40-44	11.8	5.2	3.0	2.1	2.5	3.0			
45-49	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2			
Total	1974.0	1753.5	1698.0	1467.0	1460.0	2000.0			

<sup>\*</sup> Newfoundland is excluded because of unavailability of data.

The ultimate mortality table used in our population projections is in part based on work done by the Office of the Actuary of the U.S. Social Security Administration. "Actuarial Study No. 95 - United States Population Projections for QASDHI Cost Estimates" derives mortality rates for the year 2050 by considering death rates, by age-group and sex, in ten broad groups of causes of death, and by combining the assumed percentage reductions for each cause of death to obtain average reductions in mortality by age-group and sex for For the current Canada Pension Plan all causes combined. projections on the new assumptions, the same relative improvements in mortality from 1985 levels as implicit in Alternative II (medium) in Actuarial Study No. 95 were assumed to be applicable to the 1980-82 Canada Life Table. The resulting ultimate table (assumed applicable to the year 2050 and later) produces an expectation of life at birth of 76.6 for males and 83.8 for females, compared to 71.9 and 79.0, respectively, for the 1980-82 Canada Life Table. At age 65 the expectation of life according to the ultimate table is 17.3 for males and 22.4 for females, compared to 14.6 and 18.9, respectively, for the 1980-82 Canada Life Table. Sample values of the ultimate mortality rates as well as the values of mortality rates on the basis of the 1940-42 and 1980-82 Canada Life Tables and the previously assumed rates for 1981 are given in Schedule 3.

Schedule 3

# Comparison of Mortality Rates for the Province of Quebec and for Canada (Annual deaths per 1,000 persons)

Age Males	1940-42 Canada Life Tables	1980-82 Life Ta Province of Quebec		Previou Assumed for 1 Province of Quebec	Rates	Rates Ass for Year Previous	
0	62.50	9.79	10.92	14.18	14.28	8.67	5.59
1	7.21	0.77	0.81	1.19	0.99	0.57	0.53
5	1.98	0.39	0.39	0.62	0.46	0.30	0.25
10	1.22	0.26	0.22	0.34	0.28	0.22	0.12
20	2.41	1.49	1.53	1.84	1.79	1.59	1.17
30	2.60	1.41	1.32	1.59	1.44	1.22	1.05
40	4.28	2.39	2.23	2.73	2.63	1.70	1.38
50	8.95	6.90	6.28	7.79	7.08	4.37	4.17
60	20.29	18.17	16.28	20.06	17.89	11.85	10.57
70	47.59	43.06	39.07	45.65	41.36	28.65	27.96
80	117.38	94.77	89.41	98.32	92.93	67.18	64.61
90	250.48	n.a.	189.75	214.38	205.30	136.08	136.21
Females							
0	49.31	8.03	8.43	11.58	11.44	6.52	4.29
1	6.34	0.61	0.66	0.95	0.90	0.59	0.40
5	1.57	0.30	0.27	0.49	0.36	0.23	0.16
10	0.90	0.21	0.18	0.27	0.22	0.15	0.10
20	1.80	0.44	0.47	0.52	0.54	0.41	0.38
30	2.60	0.57	0.57	0.69	0.63	0.42	0.37
40	3.86	1.29	1.32	1.44	1.45	0.86	0.76
50	7.01	3.39	3.38	3.69	3.65	2.41	2.21
60	15.28	8.35	8.04	9.15	8.49	5.84	5.71
70	38.12	20.67	19.83	23.49	21.11	14.28	14.08
80	101.96	56.72	54.01	62.97	57.72	35.75	33.30
90	233.91	n.a.	143.51	87.56	159.38	85.90	92.33

The 1980-82 Canada Life Tables for Canada, the corresponding tables for Quebec, and the ultimate mortality tables constructed as above consist of one-year probabilities of mortality for individual ages 0 to 109. The 1981 census population data for Canada and Quebec, available by individual ages up to 89, were adjusted to spread the 90+ age-group by individual ages to 109. Survivors of the population for a particular year were then obtained by simply applying the probabilities of survival for that year to the given population.

# (d) Migration

Immigration as well as emigration are generally recognized to be rather volatile parameters of future population growth, since they are subject to a variety of demographic, economic, social and political factors and immigration is subject to government control. During the period from April 1, 1971 to March 31, 1984, for example, immigration to Canada varied from 83,000 to 214,000 p.a. and emigration from Canada is estimated to have fluctuated between 42,000 and 84,000 p.a. Net immigration during the period averaged about 79,000 p.a.

For purposes of this report it was decided to assume 125,000 immigrants and 50,000 emigrants for 1981 and both these figures were increased with time so as to maintain a constant ratio of net immigration to total current Canadian population of 0.302%. This assumption was used for all projections based on the new assumptions except Table 13 which is based on a constant number of net immigrants of 75,000 annually.

For purposes of projecting the population of Quebec it was assumed that 16% of both immigrants to and emigrants from Canada would be attributable to that province; statistics based on Employment and Immigration Canada data for 1984 showed 16.9% of immigrants and 16.1% of emigrants attributable to Quebec.

In addition it was assumed that Quebec would experience net interprovincial emigration of 20,000 in 1981 decreasing uniformly to zero by the year 2010. The starting figure of 20,000 was based on the mean of the 1975 to 1984 experience excluding the year 1977 which reflected an unrepresentative high level of emigration following the 1976 provincial election.

The distributions of immigrants and emigrants by age-group and sex used for purposes of the projections in Report No.8 were based on Statistics Canada data for 1977-1980. The distributions for 1980-1983 indicated average ages somewhat higher for immigrants and somewhat lower for emigrants. However, it was decided to await further experience before modifying our assumptions. The distributions used are shown in Schedule 4.

Schedule 4

Distributions of Immigrants and Emigrants by Age-Group and Sex

	Imni	grants	Emig	Emigrants		
Age-Group	Males	Females	Males	Females		
	(8)	(8)	(%)	(%)		
0- 4	4.511	4.337	3.367	3.182		
5- 9	4.155	3.857	4.054	3.936		
10-14	4.022	3.692	3.773	3.710		
15–19	5.480	6.091	3.551	3.968		
20-24	7.342	8.665	3.524	6.280		
25-29	6.900	6.639	6.201	8.110		
30-34	4.339	3.872	7.183	6.599		
35-39	2.561	2.235	4.423	4.533		
40-44	1.533	1.511	3.373	2.958		
45-49	1.206	1.699	2.462	2.200		
50-54	1.206	2.153	1.853	2.002		
55-59	1.386	2.213	1.495	1.697		
60-64	1.649	1.893	1.162	1.222		
65-69	1.004	1.319	0.972	0.899		
70+	0.911	1.527	0.557	0.721		
Total:	48.205	51.703	47.950	52.017		

## (e) Populations

In Schedules 5, 6 and 7 are shown for Canada, the Province of Quebec and Canada excluding Quebec, respectively, the 1981 starting population\* and the projected populations for 1990, 2000, 2025, 2050, 2075 and 2100. The populations shown are distributed by sex and broad age groups. These populations were used for all projections based on the new assumptions except Tables 13 and 14.

<sup>\* 1981</sup> census adjusted for undercount.

SCHEDULE 5

# POPULATIONS FOR ALL CANADA\* (IN THOUSANDS)

MIDDLE										RATIOS TO P	
OF										AGE 19	AGE 65
YEAR		TOTAL	14 AND UNDER	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 AND OVER	AND UNDER	AND OVER
		12111								(%)	(%)
1991	MALES	12353	2846	1219	1245	5558	467	393	625	56.0	14.0
	FEMALES	12475	2700	1165	1228	5499	522	457	904	53.3	18.8
	TOTAL	24828	5549	2384	2478	11055	989	. \$50	1529	54.6	16.4
1990	MALES	13523	2983	964	1060	6692	559	473	792	47.5	15.2
	FEMALES	13742	2820	916	1019	6617	603	565	1202	45.8	21.4
	TOTAL	27675	5803	1880	2079	12809	1162	1039	1994	46.4	18.3
2000	MALES	14670	3094	1032	994	7444	580	508	1010	45.7	18.8
	FEMALES	15005	2945	976	955	7872	627	572	1558	43.8	23.8
	TOTAL	29675	6039	2008	1949	14818	1215	1080	2568	44.0	20.3
2025	MALES	17155	3412	1114	1093	7528	1139	984	1785	45.9	28.1
	FEMALS	17746	3231	1046	1046	7454	1206	1118	2645	44.1	38.8
	TOTAL	34901	6643	2160	2139	15082	2345	2102	4410	45.0	33.4
2050	MALES	18936	3766	1281	1242	8411	1058	922	2306	46.7	30.1
	FEMALES	19705	8557	1163	1191	\$185	1100	1000	3509	45.1	43.0
	TOTAL	38541	7823	2894	2488	16596	2159	1922	5815	45.9	36.5
2075	MALES	21012	4164	1874	1396	9375	1153	1016	2534	46.4	29.0
	FEMALES	21691	3932	1800	1338	9102	1192	1090	3727	45.0	41.4
	TOTAL	42693	8095	2674	2784	18477	2345	2106	6261	45.7	35.5
2100	MALES	28855	4617	1582	1557	10414	1281	1124	2850	48.5	30.0
	FEMALES	24071	4859	1450	1491	10102	1302	1211	4156	45.0	41.6
	TOTAL	47428	8976	2982	3048	20518	2563	2835	7008	45.8	35.8

<sup>\*</sup> THESE POPULATIONS WERE USED FOR TABLES 3, 4, 7, 10, 11 AND 12

SCHEDULE 6

# POPULATIONS FOR QUEBEC\* (IN THOUSANDS)

										RATIOS TO PO	DPULATION
MIDDLE										AGED 20	TO 64
OF										AGE 19	AGE 65
YEAR		TOTAL	14 AND UNDER	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 AND OVER	AND UNDER	AND OVER
1981	MALES	3249	727	326	342	1499	118	95	142	53.6	12.1
	FEMALES	3320	686	313	338	1510	136	117	220	50.4	17.0
	TOTAL	6569	1413	639	680	8009	254	. 212	362	52.0	14.6
1990	MALES	3419	721	228	261	1761	144	118	186	43.8	14.0
	FEMALES	3515	679	217	249	1757	163	146	304	41.3	20.7
	TOTAL	6934	1400	445	510	3518	307	264	490	42.8	17.4
2000	MALES	3572	694	239	245	1871	150	129	244	41.2	18.5
	FEMALES	3695	658	227	284	1854	165	153	404	39.3	24.7
	TOTAL	7267	1352	466	479	3725	- 315	282	648	40.2	20.6
2025	MALES	3904	740	247	236	1700	284	249	446	44.4	31.3
	FEMALES	4073	699	230	. 226	1652	298	284	684	42.7	44.5
	TOTAL	7977	1439	477	464	3352	582	533	1130	43.6	37.8
2050	MALES	4058	790	259	259	1781	228	204	537	46.3	32.7
	FEMALES	4232	743	243	246	1723	235	220	822	44.7	47.3
	TOTAL	8290	1523	502	505	3504	463	424	1859	45.5	39.9
2075	MALES	4327	845	279	282	1920	248	217	541	46.0	31.0
	FEMALES	4449	793	262	268	1853	250	231	792	44.5	43.1
	TOTAL	8776	1639	541	550	8778	493	448	1933	45.2	37.0
2100	MALES	4662	909	301	(1306	2071	257	229	589	45.9	31.1
	FEMALES	4783	852	283	291	1996	263	245	853	44.5	43.1
	TOTAL	9445	1761	584	597	4067	520	474	1442	45.2	37.0

<sup>\*</sup> THESE POPULATIONS WERE USED FOR TABLES 3, 4, 7, 10, 11 AND 12

SCHEDULE 7

# POPULATIONS FOR CANADA EXCLUDING QUEBEC\* (IN THOUSANDS)

MIDDLE										RATIOS TO PO	
OF										AGE 19	AGE 85
YEAR		TOTAL	14 AND UNDER	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 AND OVER	AND UNDER	AND OVER
1981	MALES	9104	2121	893	908	4057	849	298	483	56.8	14.7
	FEMALES	9155	2014	852	890	3989	386	340	684	54.4	19.4
	TOTAL	18259	4135	1745	1793	8046	735	638	1167	55.6	17.1
1990	MALES	10104	2262	736	799	4931	415	355	606	48.8	15.6
	FEMALES	10227	2141	699	770	4860	440	419	898	46.8	21.7
	TOTAL	20331	4408	1435	1589	9791	855	774	1504	47.8	18.6
2000	MALES	11098	2400	793	749	5578	438	379	766	47.2	16.9
	FEMALES	11310	2297	749	721	5518	462	419	1154	45.3	28.5
	TOTAL	22408	4687	1542	1470	11091	900	798	1920	46.3	20.2
2025	MALES	13251	2672	867	855	5928	855	725	1339	46.8	27.2
	FEMALES	13673	2532	B 16	820	5802	908	934	1961	44.5	37.1
	TOTAL	26924	5204	1683	1675	11780	1763	1569	3300	45.4	32.1
2050	MALES	14878	2976	972	983	6830	830	718	1789	46.8	29.5
	FEMALES	15478	2814	920	945	6462	865	780	2687	45.1	41.9
	TOTAL	30351	5790	1892	1928	13092	1695	1498	4456	46.0	35.6
2075	MALES	16685	3319	1095	1114	7455	910	799	1993	40.6	29.5
	FEMALES	17282	3139	1038	1070	7249	942	859	2935	45.1	41.0
	TOTAL	33917	6459	2183	2184	14704	1852	1658	4928	45.8	35.1
2100	MALES	18693	3709	1281	1251	8343	1004	895	2281	46.6	29.8
	FEMALES	19288	3507	1167	1200	8106	1039	966	3303	45.2	41.3
	TOTAL	37981	7215	2398	2451	16449	2048	1861	5564	45.9	35.5

<sup>\*</sup> THESE POPULATIONS WERE USED FOR TABLES 3, 4, 7, 10, 11 AND 12

# 4. Participation Rates and Modified Average Earnings

- (a) For each of the years 1979-83, inclusive, the CPP Division of the Department of Supply and Services provided us with a cumulative distribution of contributors and of earnings (for each of eleven age-groups subdivided by sex) over some eighty earnings ranges, expressed as percentages of the average earnings for the "sex/agegroup cell" involved. We took the averages of the five years of experience, for each cell separately, and assumed that these would represent cumulative distributions of contributors (C-distribution) earnings (E-distribution) applicable to that cell indefinitely in the future. For illustrative purposes, the data might indicate that 60% of contributors for a particular cell earn less than 120% of average earnings for the cell (C-distribution) and account for 40% of total earnings for the cell (E-distribution). By interpolation between the various points of the distributions, we could then determine for any percentage of average earnings of any cell what percentage of contributors earn less than such percentage of average earnings, and what percentage of total earnings for the cell are earned by such contributors.
- (b) Superficially, one might expect that there would be few, if any, contributors earning less than the Year's Basic Exemption (YBE), since, except in unusual circumstances, the contributions of such contributors are refundable and their earnings are not counted for purposes of calculating pensionable earnings. Surprisingly perhaps, the data revealed a very large number of contributors earning less than the YBE, as large or almost as large as one might expect if The likely reason for this is that most there were no YBE. contributors who earn less than the YBE during a year have low yearly earnings because they work for only a small fraction of the year, but during that fraction they have monthly earnings in excess of 1/12 of the YBE. Employer and employee contributions must be deducted at source for any month during which earnings exceed 1/12 of the YBE (unless the year's maximum has already been deducted), and while the employee contributions may be refundable if the employee earns less than the YBE during the year, the employer contributions are not. Hence, the bulk of earners earning less than the YBE in any year would seem to have employer contributions to their credit, and therefore have a record of their earnings for that year maintained on the CPP Record of Earnings, even though such earnings are not countable for pensionable earnings purposes. For this reason, it appeared reasonable to consider the cumulative distributions of contributors (C) and of their earnings (E), developed in (a) above, as being cumulative distributions of earners and of their earnings, for purposes of subsequent analysis.
- (c) For 1966 to 1983, we obtained experience participation rates assuming no YBE for each "year/sex/age-group cell", by dividing the total number of contributors (assumed to be the total number of

earners) by the estimated\* populations. We projected these participation rates from 1984 to 2100, taking into account the trend in such rates during the 1970-80 period, the continued increase in participation by females, and our expectation as to likely changes in the future. The result was a complete set of participation rates assuming no YBE for each "year/sex/age-group cell" running from 1966 to 2100.

(d) We obtained annual average earnings assuming no YBE, for each year from 1971 to 1983 for each "year/sex/age-group cell", by dividing total earnings by total number of contributors (assumed to be total number of earners). Average earnings for 1966 to 1970 were obtained from other data available (i.e. T4 slips).

For years subsequent to 1983 it was assumed that total average earnings (for all age-groups and both sexes combined) would increase at the same annual rate as the Industrial Composite\*\* (average wages and salaries) for Canada. For 1983-84 and 1984-85 we used the known rate of increase in the Industrial Composite and, for subsequent years, the rates of increase in average earnings postulated in the economic assumptions (see 2 above).

However, we did not apply such aggregate rates of increase to each "sex/age-group cell", because we expect a gradual narrowing of the gap between earnings for males and females. Hence, we developed rates of increase in average earnings for each "sex/age-group cell" that would (i) produce an aggregate rate of increase equal to the rate postulated in the economic assumptions, (ii) produce rates of increase for each age-group, both sexes combined, that would be the same for all age-groups, and (iii) produce separate rates of increase for male and female average earnings for each age-group such that the ratio of female to male average earnings would move 1% of the way to unity each year.

In this manner average earnings, assuming no YBE, were calculated for each "year/sex/age-group cell" from the year of inception, 1966, to 2100 (see (h) below).

(e) The YMPE of \$25,800 for 1986 was projected for each year in the future in accordance with the formula described on page 24 and with the assumed increases in average earnings, rounded down to the nearest lower multiple of \$100, if not a multiple of \$100.

Future YBE's were taken as 10% of the projected YMPE's rounded down to the nearest lower multiple of \$100 if not a multiple of \$100.

<sup>\*</sup> Census populations, adjusted for undercount, and estimated intercensal values.

<sup>\*\*</sup> To be replaced by the Industrial Aggregate for years after 1987.

(f) For any "year/sex/age-group cell", the YBE could then be expressed as a percentage of average earnings and, using the C-distribution described in (a), we could calculate the proportion of earners earning less than the YBE. Applying the complements of such proportions to the participation rates assuming no YBE, yielded participation rates excluding earners earning less than the YBE, which are the participation rates used in subsequent calculations. Sample values of such participation rates are shown in Schedule 8 below.

Schedule 8

Participation Rates

	Age Group	1985 (%)	<u>2000</u> (%)	2025 (%)	2050 (%)	2100 (%)
Males	18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69	68.1 86.1 92.3 95.6 94.5 93.9 90.9 88.9 82.2 68.4 15.4	68.6 86.5 94.3 95.9 95.7 93.9 91.9 89.2 83.3 50.7 14.1	68.3 86.4 94.2 95.9 95.6 93.8 91.8 89.1 83.2 50.6 14.1	67.9 86.2 94.1 95.7 95.5 93.7 91.7 89.0 83.1 50.5 14.0	67.4 85.9 93.9 95.6 95.3 93.6 91.5 88.8 83.0 50.4 14.0
Females	18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69	58.5 70.1 64.8 63.7 63.6 64.8 59.9 52.9 42.8 29.9 5.4	60.9 72.8 67.6 68.1 70.6 70.7 68.0 63.4 53.0 29.0 4.7	63.9 76.6 71.5 72.1 74.8 74.9 72.1 67.5 59.7 36.4 4.8	64.3 76.9 72.5 73.9 77.3 78.2 76.1 71.3 63.5 40.0 4.8	64.9 77.2 72.8 74.3 77.8 78.6 76.4 72.4 65.3 42.4 4.9

The above rates vary slightly from those developed for purposes of Report No. 8.

(g) The next step was to calculate Modified Average Earnings for each "year/sex/age-group cell"; these are average unadjusted pensionable earnings of contributors earning more than the YBE based on average earnings excluding portions of earnings above the YMPE. The formula used is

$$MAE = \frac{AE(EU - EL) + YMPE (1 - CU)}{1 - CL}$$

where

MAE = Modified Average Earnings

AE = Average earnings (developed in (d) above)

- CL = Proportion of earners earning less than the YBE (calculated from C-distribution in (a) above)
- CU = Proportion of earners earning less than the YMPE (calculated similarly to CL)
- EL = Proportion of total earnings attributable to persons
   earning less than the YBE (calculated from E distribution in (a) above)
- EU = Proportion of total earnings attributable to persons earning less than the YMPE (calculated similarly to EL)
- YMPE= Year's Maximum Pensionable Earnings, as developed in (e) above.
- (h) The element of unemployment was not introduced explicitly into the calculations, because it was felt that to do so would not measurably enhance the projections in the long run. Unemployment, however, affects the derived participation rates and average earnings, and substantial changes could affect the fund projections. In developing Modified Average Earnings, average earnings determined as above were increased by one percent for 1984, two percent for 1985 etc to seven percent for 1990 and later, in order to gradually remove the effect of unusually high levels of unemployment and disabilities in 1983.

Sample values of Modified Average Earnings, which are the earnings used for purposes of all the tables except Table 12 and those based on the assumptions of Report No. 8 are shown below.

Schedule 9

# Modified Average Earnings

		1985	2000	2025	2050	2100
	Y.M.P.E.	\$23400	\$47300	\$160400	\$543100	\$6228300
	Age Group					
Males	18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69	9513 13026 17638 19243 19838 19905 19735 19499 18983 17813 13266	18800 25689 34944 38291 39590 39779 39467 39075 37995 35642 26233	63420 86707 117774 128913 133047 133556 132452 131188 127936 120574 88666	212486 290366 394700 431940 446009 447386 443621 439518 428566 403793 297529	2400286 3278741 4458129 4878687 5035436 5048683 5000176 4952196 4826733 4547423 3374290
Females	18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69	7945 11112 14540 14952 14936 14872 14672 14477 14129 13644 10465	16116 22507 29698 30898 31281 31423 31173 30901 30065 28852 21559	56325 78930 104709 109534 111623 112562 111883 111106 108657 104504 77236	193697 271722 361649 379168 387455 391521 389775 387266 378674 364023 269701	2264046 3180969 4241904 4448250 4558738 4615805 4599095 4568948 4467928 4291146 3210455

Annual earnings ratios (see page 27) based on the above table tend to be somewhat lower than corresponding values implicit in Report No. 8.

## 5. Contributions and Expenses of Administration

- (a) Contributory earnings were calculated as being the product of (i) Modified Average Earnings less the Year's Basic Exemption, (ii) participation rates, and (iii) projected populations.
- (b) Logic would seem to indicate that contributory earnings calculated this fashion, to be used for the purpose of estimating contributions, should be increased somewhat to allow for the fact that contributions may be collected from other sources, e.g., (i) contributions made by an employer in respect of an employee earning less than the YBE are not refundable, (ii) excess contributions made by an employer in respect of an employee earning more than the YMPE are refundable only to the extent that the employee had earnings with that particular employer in excess of the YMPE, and (iii) in cases where employees or employers entitled to refunds do not claim such refunds, they are not made. However, while in the early years of the Plan contributions estimated in accordance with the above method were always less than contributions actually collected, from 1977 to 1981 there was virtually no difference. In 1982 actual contributions jumped to 108% of expected only to fall to 91% in 1983, but this seems to be attributable to the fact that nearly all contributions related to 1982 earnings were made in 1982, while 1983 was subject to the customary delay of receipts to the early months of the following calendar year. For the purposes of this report, it was decided to estimate contributions for all future years in the manner described above, on an accrual basis without adjustment.
- (c) The contribution rates assumed in the fund accumulations were applied to contributory earnings to estimate contributions.
- (d) Costs of administration continued to be assumed as 0.1% of contributory earnings.

#### 6. Retirement Pension

(a) For the cohorts of contributors reaching age 65 in each of the quinary calendar years from 1990 to 2100, the average unadjusted pensionable earnings history of an "average male" and an "average female" was determined by multiplying modified average earnings by participation rates for each year of the contributory period for purposes of retirement pension (i.e., the period running from January 1, 1966, or attainment of age 18, whichever is later, to attainment of age 65).

- (b) The average unadjusted pensionable earnings for each year of the history were divided by the Year's Maximum Pensionable Earnings (YMPE) for the year involved and multiplied by the average of the three consecutive YMPE's ending with the year of attainment of age 65 to obtain the average adjusted pensionable earnings history.
- (c) Average benefit factors for age 65 and for each quinary calendar year are calculated as equal to 25% of (i) the sum of the average adjusted pensionable earnings of the particular cohort less earnings that have to be dropped out in accordance with the 15% drop-out provision, divided by (ii) 85% of the contributory period. It should be noted that by summing the average adjusted pensionable earnings for a cohort, we obtain the average sum of all the pensionable earnings of individuals belonging to the cohort, which is what is desired. Unfortunately, there is no automatic way of determining what earnings have to be dropped out from this sum. The earnings that have to be dropped out for an individual belonging to a cohort are the lowest earnings of that individual for a number of years equal to 15% of the contributory period. We could make a reasonably accurate estimate of a maximum and a minimum value of the earnings to be dropped out for a cohort. The minimum value is 0, provided participation rates do not average more than 85%. The maximum value is the product of the lowest adjusted pensionable earnings value and the lowest participation rate over the contributory period, plus the product of the next lowest adjusted pensionable earnings value and the next lowest participation rate, and so on for a number of years equal to 15% of the contributory period. For males it was assumed that the earnings to be dropped would equal half of the maximum value. For females it was assumed that each female would have at least 15% years of nil earnings, so that no earnings were dropped.
- (d) After slightly increasing the average benefit factors for age 65 developed pursuant to (c) to allow for the disability drop-out provisions of the plan, interpolation techniques were used to convert the factors applicable to age 65 into factors applicable to age-groups 65-69, 70-74 and so on in quinquennial attained years.

- (e) Starting on January 1, 1987, contributors will be entitled to receive retirement benefits before age 65 with "actuarial" reductions\* applying to the regular computed amount of pension. For that purpose, it was assumed that ultimately about 25% of males and 45% of females would elect to start receiving CPP retirement benefits between ages 60 and 65, and that they would do so at age 62.5 on the average. Specific benefit factors were calculated for age—group 60-64 taking into account these assumptions and the consequent average reduction of 15% in retirement pension. Some adjustments were also applied for 1987 to account for the backlog effect associated with those electing early retirement in the first year (1987).
- (f) Same contributors continue to participate in the plan for a while between age 65 and age 70. The benefit factors for age-group 65-69 were accordingly reduced by the proportion of those in the age-groups 65-69 who are not yet receiving the retirement pension but could be eligible to receive it since they reached age 65. This proportion is assumed equal to one fifth of those in the age-group 65-69 who have earnings above the YBE.

Starting in 1987, contributors retiring after age 65 will be entitled to an increase\* in their regular pensions depending on the age at which they will start receiving the retirement pension. Because very few contributors are expected to take advantage of this provision and of the small effect this provision would ultimately have even if used very extensively, its effect was ignored in the projections. On the basis of various tests, the 6% p.a. increase factor was deemed to be almost cost-neutral.

(g) The above described techniques were used to develop benefit factors for benefits that would emerge at quinquennial years after 1985. For benefits already in pay at the end of 1985, benefits factors for quinary age-groups were developed by dividing benefits paid in that year by the projected populations for that year. These benefit factors were also deemed to be applicable to those of the 1985 pensioners who survive to future years, subject to adjustment of the factors for age-group 65-69 to take into account that not all eligible persons in that age-group would have applied for benefits by 1985.

<sup>\* 0.5%</sup> for each month between the age when the pension commences and age sixty-five.

- (h) These benefit factors, when applied to the projected populations aged 60 and over, yielded estimated benefits payable in all future quinquennial years. Lagrange interpolation was then used to obtain benefits payable in non-quinquennial years.
- (i) The benefits were thereafter increased by the required Pension Index escalation.

#### 7. Disability Pension

#### (a) General Procedure

The general procedure used to estimate disability benefits was to (i) project flat-rate and earnings-related benefits in pay at the end of 1985 (see (b) below) using the disability termination rates shown in (f) below) and augmenting benefits payable to such survivors according to Pension Index increases; (ii) estimate flatrate benefits emerging in years subsequent to 1985 by application of disability incidence rates (see (e) below), probabilities of being insured for disability benefit (see (c) below), and flat-rate benefit amounts, to the projected populations developed as described in 3 above, (iii) estimate earnings-related benefits emerging in years subsequent to 1985 by application of the same disability incidence rates, proportions of earnings insured for disability benefits (see (d) below), and earnings-related benefit factors (see (g) below), to the same projected populations; and (iv) project flat-rate and earnings-related benefits emerging in years subsequent to 1985 to future years in a manner similar to that used in projecting benefits in pay at the end of 1985, as described in (i).

The estimate of benefits paid in any particular future year would of course be equal to the sum of the benefits projected to that year.

#### (b) Benefits Paid in 1985

These were derived from special tabulations subdivided by age, sex and duration, using data prepared for us by the CPP Division of the Department of Supply and Services. Since the totals were somewhat out of line with known amounts of disability benefits paid in 1985 available from other sources, the data were adjusted to ensure consistency with such amounts.

#### (c) Probabilities of being insured for disability benefits

Since the main requirement to be insured for disability benefits under the proposed plan is to have made contributions for at least five of the last ten years or at least two of the last three years, such probabilities are heavily dependent upon the levels of participation rates for those few years preceding disability and, since such probabilities may be higher or lower than such levels depending upon working patterns, it was decided to assume that an

individual's probability of being insured for disability benefits in any given year would be equal to the larger of the following two values: (1) Probability of having participated in at least five of the last ten years: the average of the most recent ten participation rates for the cohort, and (2) Probability of having participated in at least two of the last three years:  $\frac{P^2(3-2P)(10+9P)+P}{20}$  for both sexes where "P" is the current participated in a participated in a

pation rate assumed for the age-sex-year cell. This formula was obtained by assuming that

- the proportion of individuals who never participated in the plan is equal to (1-P)/2
- (ii) the proportion of individuals who participated without interruption since the beginning of the contributory period is equal to P/20
- (iii) the proportion of individuals who participated randomly since the beginning of the contributory period is equal to the complement of the sum of (i) and (ii) above, that is (9P+10)/20

and by setting the probability of having participated in at least two of the last three years, for individuals covered in (iii), equal to  $3P^2-2P^3$  and for those covered in (i) and (ii), equal to 0 and 1, respectively.

Sample probabilities are shown below.

Schedule 10

Probability of Being Insured for Disability Benefits

Males	Age	22	25	30	35	40	50	55	60
1990		0.894	0.965	0.977	0.974	0.961	0.917	0.890	0.833
2050		0.885	0.961	0.974	0.972	0.958	0.921	0.902	0.817
2100		0.882	0.959	0.973	0.971	0.957	0.920	0.901	0.816
Females									
1990		0.698	0.621	0.674	0.660	0.649	0.626	0.560	0.465
2050		0.770	0.709	0.735	0.776	0.787	0.759	0.721	0.633
2100		0.774	0.713	0.739	0.781	0.792	0.768	0.737	0.656

# (d) Proportions of earnings insured for disability benefits

Since insured contributors will generally have higher aggregate earnings than uninsured contributors, such proportions should be higher than the probabilities of being insured for disability benefits. Basically, they were set equal to probabilities of being insured for disability benefits plus a percentage of the difference between unity and these probabilities. This percentage varies from 50% to 80% according to age and calendar year. Sample values of proportions assumed are shown below.

# Schedule 11

# Proportion of Earnings Insured for Disability Benefits

Males		Age	22	25	30	35	40	50	55	60
	1990 2050 2100		0.979 0.977 0.976	0.993 0.992 0.992	0.995 0.994 0.994	0.994 0.993 0.993	0.988 0.987 0.987	0.971 0.969 0.968	0.961 0.956 0.955	0.942 0.909 0.908
Females										
	1990 2050 2100		0.940 0.954 0.955	0.924 0.942 0.943	0.927 0.940 0.941	0.915 0.944 0.945	0.895 0.936 0.938	0.869 0.904 0.907	0.846 0.875 0.882	0.813 0.817 0.828

# (e) <u>Disability Incidence Rates</u>

The rates used previously (Statutory Actuarial Report No.8) were based on the CPP experience of 1975. The new rates are based on the CPP experience of 1976 to 1984 giving weights of seven to the years 1976 to 1981 inclusive and of one to the years 1982 to 1984 inclusive. They were calculated by dividing emerging disability beneficiaries by the product of the populations and the assumed probabilities of being insured for disability benefits. Sample values are as follows:

Schedule 12
Disability Incidence Rates per 1000

Age	Males		Fema	les
	Previous	New	Previous	New
25	0.342	0.459	0.206	0.257
30	0.457	0.555	0.310	0.350
35	0.758	0.882	0.478	0.617
40	1.355	1.517	0.890	1.277
45	2.208	2.513	1.680	2.163
50	4.542	4.747	3.298	4.185
55	9.005	10.029	6.694	8.131
60	17.484	22.138	13.505	18.647

# (f) Disability Termination Rates

Since CPP experience to date is now quite extensive, it was decided to use graduated rates derived from CPP experience from 1976 to 1984, giving weights of seven and one to the 1976-81 and 1982-84 periods, respectively.

Schedule 13
Disability Termination Rates per 1000

# (i) Previous Basis

		Year of Disability						Attained
	Age	1	2	3	4	5	Ultimate	Age
Males								
	25	115.9	176.0	105.1	61.3	40.3	29.2	30
	30	116.8	164.3	97.4	58.1	41.1	28.7	35
	35	118.9	158.6	95.5	59.0	43.8	31.0	40
	40	117.4	144.0	88.0	58.1	46.2	35.2	45
	45	120.8	126.6	78.9	57.6	49.4	41.5	50
	50	118.6	109.4	72.8	60.5	56.0	52.6	55
	55	113.3	97.4	71.9	66.3	65.7	64.7	60
	60	102.8	89.6	75.7	74.1	74.5	-	65
Females								
	25	70.8	98.8	65.3	39.3	26.5	19.2	30
	30	63.1	87.3	58.5	38.3	28.5	22.3	35
	35	68.4	87.7	58.6	39.4	29.6	22.8	40
	40	74.4	90.5	59.4	38.1	29.2	22.6	45
	45	78.9	85.7	55.3	37.2	30.1	25.8	50
	50	75.3	72.7	47.4	35.5	31.7	30.0	55
	55	68.9	61.2	43.9	37.0	35.2	34.4	60
	60	60.6	54.7	43.2	39.0	37.8	-	65

# (ii) New Basis

Year of Disability							Attained	
	Age	1	2	3	4	5	Ultimate	Age
Males	20	150 107	250 203	100 000	126 005	116 666	74 106	25
	20	159.127	259.097	198.892	136.995	116.666	74.186	25
	25	165.739	220.505	163.220	109.592	91.429	55.114	30
	30	162.422	183.128	128.509	92.378	74.248	42.859	35
	35	153.050	154.046	107.713	78.870	65.100	45.221	40
	40	149.565	136.153	89.401	73.095	61.626	48.910	45
	45	156.299	123.501	73.150	61.200	55.278	48.823	50
	50	160.574	106.975	66.607	57.333	55.339	54.705	55
	55	137.068	89.167	62.309	59.214	58.254	58.750	60
	60	106.517	74.890	59.131	58.582	59.135	-	65
Females								
	20	168.004	174.145	141.477	118.224	94.203	72.333	25
	25	132.162	136.804	108.318	90.355	71.904	50.146	30
	30	124.300	119.583	88.169	69.713	51.722	35.305	35
	35	140.362	117.220	77.266	64.565	53.183	43.154	40
	40	139.110	106.243	67.362	58.701	50.815	43.437	45
	45	126.520	86.942	53.963	47.616	41.928	36.754	50
	50	110.660	78.263	45.411	41.244	37.283	33.768	55
	55	81.800	59.568	37.581	34.767	32.574	30.928	60
	60	57.353	41.410	31.680	30.984	29.929	-	65

# (g) Earnings-related benefit factors

Such factors were developed in a manner similar to that used in the development of retirement benefit factors described in 6 above, multiplied by 0.75, to allow for the difference in the benefit formula.

## (h) Final adjustment

For age group 60-64, benefits were reduced appropriately to account for those assumed to start receiving retirement benefits in that age-group after 1986.

## 8. Disabled Contributor's Child's Benefit\*

- (a) It was assumed that all children under age 18 would be entitled to benefits if a parent was in receipt of a disability pension, but that no children age 18 or over would be entitled; it was further assumed that no parent would be disabled at the time of a child's birth.
- quinquennial years and quinary age-groups and each sex separately, adult disability beneficiaries who had become disabled within the last 'n' years (n=5, 10, 15 or 20), were estimated using techniques similar to those described in 7 above for the estimation disability benefits. The projection of adult flat-rate beneficiaries was therefore based on the existing adult beneficiaries at December 31, 1985, and on estimates of future emerging beneficiaries.
- (c) The beneficiaries in (b) were divided by estimates of the population 'n' years earlier to obtain probabilities that an individual of given sex and age-group in a given year would become a disability beneficiary within the next 'n' years and survive as such to the end of the 'n' years.
- (d) A distribution of fathers and mothers of new-born children by age had been developed earlier from Vital Statistics data for 1965-69 and 1970-74, respectively. This distribution (of fathers and mothers of new-born children for male and female contributors, respectively) was applied to the above probabilities, to yield probabilities that an n-year-old child in a given year will have a father or a mother who became a disability beneficiary after the birth of the child and who survived as such to the given year.

<sup>\*</sup> Methodology unchanged from Statutory Actuarial Report No.8, except that for purposes of the proposed plan the 5% reduction in respect of children of female contributors to exclude dual benefits was removed for 1987 and later.

- (e) Summing such probabilities over all ages of the parent yielded the probability that the child would have a parent who is a disability beneficiary in a given year, and therefore the probability that the child would be entitled to a disabled contributor's child's benefit in respect of that parent in that given year.
- (f) Interpolation between the pivotal probabilities for age 'n' of the child developed in (e) yielded probabilities that a child aged 0-4, 5-9, 10-14 or 15-17 years in the given year would be entitled to a disabled contributor's child's benefit in respect of a parent of a given sex.
- (g) Applying such probabilities to the projected children's populations yielded disabled contributor's child beneficiaries; Lagrange interpolation was used to determine beneficiaries for non-quinquennial years, and beneficiaries were multiplied by the applicable amount of flat-rate benefits to yield benefits.

## 9. Surviving Spouse's Pension

(a) For quinquennial years (after 1980) of first spouse's death, male deaths (for widows' benefits) and female deaths (for widowers' benefits) were derived, for each quinary age except 0, 5 and 10, consistent with the population projections described in 3 above and multiplied by proportions married at death to obtain married deaths. The proportions married at death were derived from actual experience as shown in Vital Statistics for the particular calendar years 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975 and 1980. For the years after 1980, proportions were extrapolated on the basis of these five series of actual values. Sample values are shown below.

Proportions Married at Death (percent)

		MALES			FEMALES	3
AGE	1975	2000	2015+	1975	2000	2015+
20-24	19	13	13	35	18	18
25-29	49	30	30	59	46	45
30-34	62	55	54	72	55	54
35-39	68	62	62	75	62	62
40-44	73	63	63	77	68	68
45-49	75	67	67	79	76	76
50-54	76	68	68	76	74	74
55-59	77	74	74	70	71	71
60-64	77	76	76	63	62	62
65-69	75	77	77	52	51	51
70-74	70	74	74	40	41	41
75 <del>-</del> 79	65	70	70	28	27	27
80-84	55	63	64	19	16	. 16
85-89	42	58	59	10	10	10
90+	29	33	33	4	3	3

- (b) To determine numbers of emerging widows and widowers eligible for flat-rate benefits, married deaths were multiplied by an estimated probability of the deceased spouse being insured for the spouse's benefit, based on participation rates during his/her contributory period.
- (c) For earnings-related benefit purposes, married deaths were multiplied by earnings-related benefit factors, developed by a procedure similar to that used for retirement benefit factors described in 6 above. Theoretically, as for earnings-related disability benefits, they should also be multiplied by proportions of earnings insured for spouse's benefits. However, since the eligibility requirements are less severe than those for disability benefits, it was felt that such proportions would be close to unity and that this refinement was not necessary.
- (d) Both numbers of insured married deaths and emerging earnings-related benefits were then distributed by age of surviving spouse using relative age distributions of husbands and wives as derived from the 1976-80 experience under the Plan.

(e) Comparisons of actual benefits that emerged during the 1976-80 period with those estimated to emerge, using the above techniques, indicated that our procedures and assumptions tend to overestimate benefits emerging, for that period at least. There may be several For example, no allowance was made for reasons for this. considerations such as (i) the mortality of married contributors possibly being lighter than general population mortality, (ii) the fact that not all eligible survivors apply for benefits, and (iii) the non-entitlement or the reduced entitlement to benefits of survivors under age 65 because of the absence of children and disability while the survivor is under age 45. However, it was also felt that the importance of some of these factors would diminish with time. Consequently, it was decided to reduce our estimates of benefits emerging, determined by the above methods, by application of the following factors varying by sex, type of benefit and year of emergence:

Schedule 15

	W	Widowers			
Calendar Year	Flat- Rate	Earnings- Related	Flat- Rate	Earnings- Related	
1990	0.95	0.90	0.65	0.50	
1995	1.00	0.95	0.70	0.55	
2000+	1.00	0.95	0.75	0.60	

(f) These quinquennially emerging surviving spouses and their earningsrelated benefits were then projected to subsequent quinquennial years using mortality rates described in paragraph 3(c) above. For purposes of the existing plan the assumed remarriage rates were as follows:

For widows, rates described in the paper "Remarriage Experience under the Pension Act of Canada" (Transactions of the Society of Actuaries, Volume XII), based on the 1940-1957 experience which are somewhat lower than the rates experienced across Canada in more recent periods and consequently may result in some overstatement of widows' benefits, and

for widowers, rates of remarriage developed from some rather scanty data available in the Vital Statistics publications and adjusted so as to produce approximately the same proportionate overstatement in benefits as the rates used in the valuation of widows' benefits.

(g) Survivors under age 65 were multiplied by flat-rate benefit amounts, and both earnings-related benefits and flat-rate benefits were increased by the required Pension Index escalation.

Reductions to benefits in respect of survivors under age 45 who are without dependent children and not disabled were ignored.

(h) For surviving spouses entitled to a retirement benefit, there is a two-step limit on the combined surviving spouses' and retirement pensions available. Since the full retirement pension is assumed to be payable in our estimates of retirement pensions, estimates of surviving spouses' pensions had to be reduced to take this limit into account. The required reductions were estimated on the basis of hypothetical distributions of surviving spouses' and retirement pensions around their mean value.

Surviving spouses under age 65 who are also entitled to disability pensions are subject to a similar limit on their combined pensions, but this was ignored.

(i) The foregoing steps produce earnings-related benefits and flat-rate benefits for each quinquennial calendar year following each quinquennial year of widowhood after 1980. Interpolating between the figures for quinquennial years of widowhood and summing the results, produced benefits for all quinquennial years following each year of widowhood after 1980. Benefits actually in pay at the end of 1980 were projected to subsequent quinquennial years using the mortality and, in case of the existing plan, the remarriage factors mentioned in (f) and making due allowance for Pension Index escalation and the change in benefit formula at age 65. These were then added to the survivors of subsequently emerging benefits to obtain total benefits payable in quinquennial attained years. Lagrange interpolation between these results yielded benefit estimates for the intervening years.

#### 10. Orphan's Benefit\*

- (a) It was assumed that all children under age 18 of deceased insured parents would be entitled to benefits, but that no children over age 18 would be entitled.
- (b) Age distributions of fathers and mothers of new-born children\*\* were projected "n" years (n=5, 10, 15 or 20) to determine probabilities that a child has a deceased father or mother who would have belonged

<sup>\*</sup> see footnote on page 63

<sup>\*\*</sup> see 8(d) above

to a certain age-group if he or she had survived. Such probabilities were reduced for early years of the Plan to exclude the probability of dying before January 1, 1968 since such deaths would not have been insured.

(c) The probabilities developed in (b) were multiplied by the proportions of parents insured for orphans' benefits at date of death, taken as a uniform .98 for fathers but varying according to year and age at death for mothers; the year and age at death were assumed to be at the mid-point of the period of exposure to death inherent in the probabilities developed in (b). The percentages of mothers insured for orphans' benefits are as follows:

Age-Group	1975	2000	2025	2050
20-24	72	77	77	77
25-29	68	82	82	82
30-34	61	80	81	81
40-44	45	78	80	80
50-54	45	<b>7</b> 3	78	78
60-64	36	63	75	75

- (d) The probabilities as adjusted in (c), summed over all ages of the parent, produced the probability that a child age 'n' in a be entitled to an orphan's benefit. particular year would Interpolation between those pivotal values yielded probabilities that children aged 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, or 15-17 in that year would be entitled to orphans' benefits in respect of a parent of a given sex. probabilities, when applied to the projected children's population, yielded orphan beneficiaries. In the case of the existing plan, the orphan beneficiaries in respect of female contributors were reduced by five percent to allow for the fact that a child cannot simultaneously receive benefits in respect of both of Since the calculations had been carried out for his parents. quinquennial years only, Lagrange interpolation was used to obtain for other years. Benefits were determined by beneficiaries by the flat-rate amount of benefit beneficiaries multiplying adjusted in accordance with the Pension Index.
- (e) Benefits projected for the early years following the valuation date by the above procedures turned out to be unreasonably high in comparison with benefits that have been paid in recent years and were reduced to allow for recent experience. However, it is likely that the long-run estimates will also turn out to have a considerable margin of conservatism.

#### 11. Death Benefit

Estimated deaths, derived consistent with population projections described in 3 above, were multiplied by earnings-related benefit factors developed by a procedure similar to that used for retirement benefit factors described in 6 above, but representing the value of half a year's instead of a full year's pension payment. The resultant death benefit estimates were reduced to allow for the fact that the death benefit cannot exceed 10% of the YMPE for the year of death.

12. Split of Pensionable Earnings on Divorce or Annulment of Marriage, and Child Raising Drop-out

The assumptions described above were used for making preliminary estimates without taking into account the plan provisions for (a) an equal split between spouses of unadjusted pensionable earnings credits during their marriage upon application by either spouse after termination of the marriage by divorce or annulment and (b) the option to drop out years of earnings during which a contributor had care of a child under age 7 in determining benefit amounts if to the advantage of the contributor.

Sets of adjustment factors were developed and applied to benefits as determined above to take into account both of these provisions.

(a) For the first of these provisions, a second set of estimates was made assuming that total unadjusted pensionable earnings of both spouses earned during their marriage would be split equally between them on a year-to-year basis in all cases.

Adjustment factors were then based on the assumption that final estimates should reflect 9/10 (14/15 for spouses' benefits) of the figures generated by the first set of estimates, plus 1/10 (1/15 for spouses' benefits) of the figures generated by the second set of estimates.

The split of unadjusted pensionable earnings on marriage termination has an effect on benefits varying according to their categories, particularly subdivisions by sex of contributor, but it has very little effect on the aggregate level of benefits, and for such purposes might well have been ignored.

(b) For the second of these provisions, earnings-related benefits payable in respect of female contributors were increased by adjustment factors to allow for the child raising drop-out provision. These adjustment factors were calculated as follows:

- (i) It was assumed that the average female contributor would have two children, separated two years in age, so that she would be potentially eligible for nine additional years of drop-out, representing approximately 20% of her contributory period.
- (ii) It was estimated that in the long run retirement benefits for female contributor would be increased 17% if the regular drop-out provision were increased from 15% to 35%. It was felt that this would overstate the effect of the child raising drop-out provision in that a modification in the regular drop-out provision from 15% to 35% would permit dropping out an additional 20% years of lowest earnings while the child raising dropout provision only permits dropping out the actual years of care of children which may not be those of lowest earnings. It was decided to assume that the child raising drop-out provision would have only half the effect of a modification in the regular drop-out provision from 15% to 35%, i.e., would increase female retirement benefits in the long run by 8.5%.
- (iii) In the short run, the effect on retirement benefits would be much less, e.g., it would be very small for a female aged 40 at the inception of the Plan since she would be unlikely to have years of child raising in her contributory period. Consequently, the 8.5% increase in female retirement benefits, assumed applicable from 2025 onwards, was graded down to much lower percentages for earlier years.
- (iv) While the effect on other earnings-related benefits varies according to age at emergence and is therefore not identical with that on retirement benefits, nevertheless for simplicity and because of their relative unimportance, the factors developed for female retirement benefits were also applied to other earnings-related benefits in respect of female contributors.

The Child Raising Drop-out provision, which was assumed to apply only in respect of benefits attributable to female contributors, has a much more significant effect on the aggregate level of benefits than the splitting of pensionable earnings and, of course, operates so as to increase that level.

## 13. Fund Projections

- (a) The Fund, for the purpose of this report, is assumed to correspond to the amount to the credit of the Canada Pension Plan Account.
- (b) Annual investments in provincial bonds prior to 1986 are known, but for various reasons\* are less in total than the amount to the credit of the Canada Pension Plan Account at December 31, 1985. They were adjusted proportionately so as to match the said credit.
- (c) The annual amounts of interest earned on the investments made each year prior to 1986 are also known and were adjusted in proportion to the adjustment in the investments.
- (d) Amounts invested in each future year were taken as equal to contributions for the year minus benefits for the year, plus one year's interest on outstanding investments, plus prior investments maturing during the year.
- (e) The investments in any future year are assumed to earn interest until maturity at the annual rate of interest on new investments postulated in the economic assumptions for the year of investment.
- (f) Normally, investments are assumed to mature after 20 years. However, the program provides that if the amount to be invested in any year, calculated by the formula in (d), and assuming 20-year maturities, should turn out to be negative, additional maturities are assumed in that year, sufficient to provide a positive investment, (and sufficient cash released in that year to meet all expected payments). Such additional maturities are assumed to be on a last-in, first-out basis.
- (g) The Fund at the end of any year was taken as the sum of the outstanding investments.

<sup>\*</sup> Primarily due to the statutory requirement for the retention of an amount deemed necessary to pay three months' expenditures.

# 14. Entry-Age Normal Actuarial Cost and related Unfunded Actuarial Liability\*

#### (a) Entry-Age Normal Actuarial Cost (current service contribution rate)

This was determined by estimating contributory earnings and benefits and expenses in respect of the quinary age-group cohort centered around age 18 on December 31, 1985 and determining (by an iteration process as well as our usual fund accumulation methods) the contribution rate that would be exactly sufficient to accumulate a nil fund in respect of that cohort at the expiration of all contributions and expenditures in respect of that cohort. The entry-age normal actuarial cost was taken to be the contribution rate so determined.

# (b) Unfunded Actuarial Liability

An amount "A", hypothetically invested in mid-1986, was determined by an iteration process such that together with (i) the fund at December 31, 1985, (ii) future (post-1985) contributions at the entry-age normal actuarial cost rate collected in respect of the population aged 18 and over on December 31, 1985 and (iii) investment earnings, it would be just sufficient to pay all future benefits and administrative expenses in respect of those aged 18 and over on December 31, 1985. The unfunded actuarial liability at December 31, 1985 was taken as the amount "A" discounted for one-half year's interest.

#### (c) Economic Assumptions

For reasons explained in Appendix C, only the ultimate economic assumptions are used for purposes of (a) and (b) above.

<sup>\*</sup> see Appendix C

#### Appendix C

ESTIMATES OF CONTRIBUTION RATES BASED ON "ACTUARIAL FUNDING" AND DEVELOPMENT OF RELATED "UNFUNDED ACTUARIAL LIABILITY"\*

In the field of private pensions, normal actuarial funding serves three main purposes

- It recognizes and aims to meet the estimated real cost of pension obligations at the time the benefits are deemed to be earned and thus prevents inappropriate deferment of costs.
- 2. The plan sponsor transfers the accrued pension obligations to trustees or an insurance company, and thus the security of the pensions is not tied to the fortunes of the sponsor (normally the employer).
- 3. Costs tend to be stable and are conducive to the orderly conduct of the sponsor's business.

In social insurance, while it is possible to calculate a "normal actuarial cost" (current service contribution rate), there appear to be great difficulties not only in applying the technique of "actuarial funding" but in applying the objectives or even some of the basic concepts.

On a national basis, it is not clear to what extent pensions can be prefunded and thus a "deferment of costs" avoided. Moreover, if actuarially calculated contributions are collected, it is often feared that the colossal investment funds that are generated would lead either to unwarranted government projects or to indirect government control over the private sector through the investment of social insurance funds. In any case, it is not easy to demonstrate how the payment of pensions in the distant future would be facilitated or savings increased, although the direct link between concurrent contributions and benefit payments would be eliminated and future productivity might well be enhanced by prudent investments.

Achieving security through funding does not seem possible in social insurance, because a country cannot divest itself of its pension obligations, unless it were to export the required savings and this did not itself constitute a reduction in security.

Finally, stability of costs as reflected in contribution rates can usually be effected in social insurance without recourse to actuarial funding.

<sup>\*</sup> For additional details on methodology and assumptions see preceding page.

Because of the above reasons and imponderables, the application of the principles of "actuarial funding" is usually considered inappropriate in the field of social insurance. Nevertheless, it is interesting and informative to calculate the level of the contribution rate that might be considered appropriate, if the benefits provided by the Canada Pension Plan were to be funded by means of a normal pension trust. Moreover, the Auditor General of Canada suggested in 1977 that information based on principles of "actuarial funding" be made public and, accordingly, such information was included for the first time with Statutory Actuarial Report No.6.

The rates of contribution quoted in this appendix were developed by the entry-age normal actuarial cost method, which aims at a level percentage of contributory earnings to be contributed during the active lifetime of a normal cohort of entrants sufficient to support all benefits payable to them and their beneficiaries.

It must be noted that, as indicated in the chart below, certain assumptions do not affect contribution rates according to the entry-age normal actuarial cost method in the same way as they affect the pay-as-you-go contribution rates presented in this report (e.g. Table 10).

Parameter changed	Effect on C	CPP Contribution Rate
	Pay-as-you-yo	Entry-age normal
(i) Real rate of increase in earnings	varies inversely	may vary directly or in- versely depending on net effect of change in real interest rate, change in effective deferred period dis- count (interest rate less rate of earnings increases), and level of inflation
(ii) Interest rate	independent	varies inversely, other things being equal (see (i) above)
(iii) Fertility	varies inversely	negligible (affects only volume of children's benefits)
(iv) Immigration	varies inversely	varies directly

The concept of an entry-age normal actuarial cost (contribution rate) engenders the concept of an unfunded actuarial liability arising out of the lack of contributions prior to the inception of the plan, the collection of contributions since the inception of the plan at a rate below the entry-age normal rate and several other less significant sources.

As described on page 72 the unfunded actuarial liability is calculated as the amount which would theoretically be required to be invested in the year following the valuation date and is therefore extremely sensitive to the rate of interest assumed applicable for that year. For example, if there is a drop in interest rates, all other things being equal, the unfunded liability would appear to have increased very substantially in the following year, merely because the amount of the unfunded liability was not invested during a year of high interest rates. In order to avoid such samewhat artificial fluctuations, the calculations for purposes of this Appendix (as in the case of Report No.8) were based on the ultimate economic assumptions only.

The unfunded actuarial liability may be expected to grow (i) by the amount of interest not earned thereon at the assumed rate and (ii) by the difference between contributions at the hypothetical entry-age normal actuarial cost rate and contributions actually collected and by interest not earned on this difference. These increases in the unfunded actuarial liability are offset to some extent by the difference between interest at the actual and assumed rates (and there may be other sources of gains and losses). Thus, for example, the estimated unfunded actuarial liability of \$280 billion shown below on basis A as at December 31, 1985 may be expected to increase to about \$305 billion by December 31, 1986.

The results of our calculations are as follows:

	Eco	nomic Assumptio	ns**	Entry Age Normal	1985 Unfunded
Basis	Increase in CPI (%)	Increase in Earnings (%)	New Bonds (%)	Actuarial Cost (%)*	Actuarial Liability (\$billions)
A B	3.5 3.5	5.0 5.0	6.0 6.5	9.45 8.08	280 254
Č	6.0	8.0	8.5	10.14	295

It might be added that the liquidation of the unfunded actuarial liability is unlikely to be advocated because such a course would enhance neither the security of benefit payments nor intergenerational equity.

<sup>\*</sup> Percent of contributory earnings.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The assumptions shown for A are the new ultimate assumptions adopted for purposes of this report. The assumptions shown for B are the ultimate assumptions used for purposes of Report No.8 and clearly differ from those for A only in respect of the rate of interest which is 0.5% greater than for A. Basis B is thought to be more appropriate for purposes of comparison with pension costs for private pension plans. The assumptions for C are those adopted by the Business Committee on Pension Policy in its 1983 Cost Study; they imply the same real interest rate (interest rate less increase in CPI) as for A, but increases in real earnings (increase in earnings less increase in CPI) that are 0.5% higher than for A and B. All other relevant assumptions are the new assumptions used for purposes of the Proposed Plan as described in Appendix B.