Mortality Overview

Office of the Chief Actuary
TPAM 2019 Meeting
December 14, 2018
Projecting Mortality

• Mortality rates are assumed to decline in the future. But how fast?
• The annual Trustees Report (TR) uses three sets of (deterministic) projections:
  • Low cost (alternative I)
  • Intermediate (alternative II)
  • High cost (alternative III)
Trustees Assumptions: Ultimate Annual Rates of Decline

5 broad age groups:
1. Ages 0 – 14
2. Ages 15 – 49
3. Ages 50 – 64
4. Ages 65 – 84
5. Ages 85 and older

5 causes of death:
1. Cardiovascular
2. Cancer
3. Violence
4. Respiratory
5. All other
Age-adjusted Death Rates for Heart Disease, Cancer, Stroke, and Unintentional Injuries: United States, 1900-2015
(courtesy Robert Anderson, NCHS)

Rate per 100,000 standard population


NOTE: Data prior to 1933 contain death-registration States only. Data for 2015 is provisional.
Mortality Decline by Cause of Death:
Rate of Change from 1979 to 2017
How Future Conditions Might Change

• Smoking decline for women
  • Started and stopped later than men
• Obesity – sedentary lifestyle
• Difference by income/earnings
• Health spending – must decelerate
  • Advances help only if they apply to all
• Human limits
  • Increasing understanding of deceleration
Is there an Omega?
Rectangularizing the survival curve?
Cardiovascular: JHU Less Optimistic than Trustees Over Age 50 for Next 30 Years

**Cardiovascular Disease-Female**
**Average Annual Percent Reduction**
JHU values are for the period 2009-2040

**Cardiovascular Disease-Male**
**Average Annual Percent Reduction**
JHU values are for the period 2009-2040
Respiratory: JHU More Optimistic Under Age 50; Less Optimistic Over Age 85
Cancer: JHU Very Similar to Trustees’ Expectations

Cancer-Female
Average Annual Percent Reduction
JHU values are for the period 2009-2040

Cancer-Male
Average Annual Percent Reduction
JHU values are for the period 2009-2040
For More Information...

https://www.ssa.gov/OACT/index.html

• Annual Trustees Reports:
  https://www.ssa.gov/OACT/TR/index.html

• Documentation of Trustees Report data and assumptions:

• Historical and Projected mortality rates:
  https://www.ssa.gov/OACT/HistEst/DeathHome.html
Appendix
Various Alternative Projection Approaches Using Data

• Extrapolating past trends
  • Age setback (early method)
  • Mortality rate by age and sex (Lee/Carter)
  • Life Expectancy at birth (Vaupel/Oeppen)
  • Mortality rates by trend all ages (2011 Technical Panel, CBO 2013 – 2015)

• Or reflect changing conditions
  • Improvement by cohort (UK CMI, SOA)
  • Mortality rate by age, sex, cause (OCACT TR, 2015 Technical Panel)
Will Life Expectancy Rise Linearly?
Vaupel/Oeppen 2002; Best Nations

• Requires *accelerating* rate of decline in mortality rates if retain age gradient

• LE most affected by lowest ages – only so much gain possible

• Most disagree
  • Vallin/Meslé
Appropriate Data: by Age Critical
Age gradient in past reduction is clear
Sam Preston 2010 – must consider cumulative effects
Increasing duration of obesity for aged in the future
Does Health Spending Affect Mortality?

Note rise, at least through 2009
Health Spending Cannot Continue to Rise at Historical Rates

Note Trustees’ deceleration

Annual Percent Change in Medicare Cost per Beneficiary Relative to GDP per Worker: 2015 TR
Mortality By Career-Average Earnings Level  
Actuarial Study #124

• Compared the death rates among retired-worker beneficiaries by sex, age group, and lifetime career-average earnings level (AIME) to the annual death rate among retired-worker beneficiaries for that sex and age group.

• For each sex and age group, we calculated the relative mortality ratios at various AIME levels.
Age Group 65-69 Relative Mortality Ratios

**Males**

- Lowest AIME Quintile
- 2nd AIME Quintile
- 3rd AIME Quintile
- 4th AIME Quintile
- Highest AIME Quintile

**Females**

- Lowest AIME Quintile
- 2nd AIME Quintile
- 3rd AIME Quintile
- 4th AIME Quintile
- Highest AIME Quintile