

Table 2 for females, corresponding to Table 1 for males, includes all kinds of annuities.

TABLE 2  
Females—all kinds of annuities.  
1943-8 experience measured by a (i) ultimate table  
Set back 3 years of age.

Attained Ages	Exposed to risk	Tabular deaths	Actual deaths	% Actual of Tabular
	\$	\$	\$	%
50-4.....	2,392	19.9	18.9	95
55-9.....	4,110	40.0	42.3	106
60-4.....	5,963	73.2	60.8	83
65-9.....	6,314	106.7	105.8	99
70-4.....	5,022	126.9	156.6	123
75-9.....	3,557	144.0	182.9	127
80-4.....	1,942	130.5	177.9	136
85-9.....	730	82.3	103.5	126
90 up.....	183	33.6	45.7	136
Totals.....	30,213	757.1	894.4	118

*Comments on Data Entering Tables 1 and 2.*

Before commenting on the significance of the results shown in Tables 1 and 2, certain characteristics of the data upon which these tables are based should be considered:

- (1) Because, during the first year or two of annuity payments under immediate annuities, death rates are normally less than they are at the same age in subsequent years—a probability recognized by the use of select tables for immediate annuities, there is a little more margin (the percentages are a little larger) at certain ages than is indicated by Tables 1 and 2. The ages so affected are those at which immediate annuities are issued, presumably ages 50-69 and perhaps mainly ages 60-69. Thus, in relation to present premium rates for government annuities, the first four percentages probably should be increased a little. I have no means of computing precisely how much they should be raised, but surmise that in no case should the increase be more than 5 per cent.
- (2) Exclusion of that part, if any, of each annuity in excess of \$1,200 per annum affects the figures in Tables 1 and 2. But whether this exclusion tends to raise or lower the percentages I have no way of knowing. Moreover, since the present limit is \$1,200, the data should be appropriate in relation to annuities now being issued, and in any event it is doubtful that the change would be material.
- (3) Guaranteed annuities tend to produce slightly larger death rates than do ordinary annuities. Figures combining both kinds of annuities therefore depend somewhat upon the relative amounts of each kind. But since this difference is not large, and the relative proportions of the two kinds of annuities tend to remain stable, this factor can be disregarded. Most life insurance companies do so.