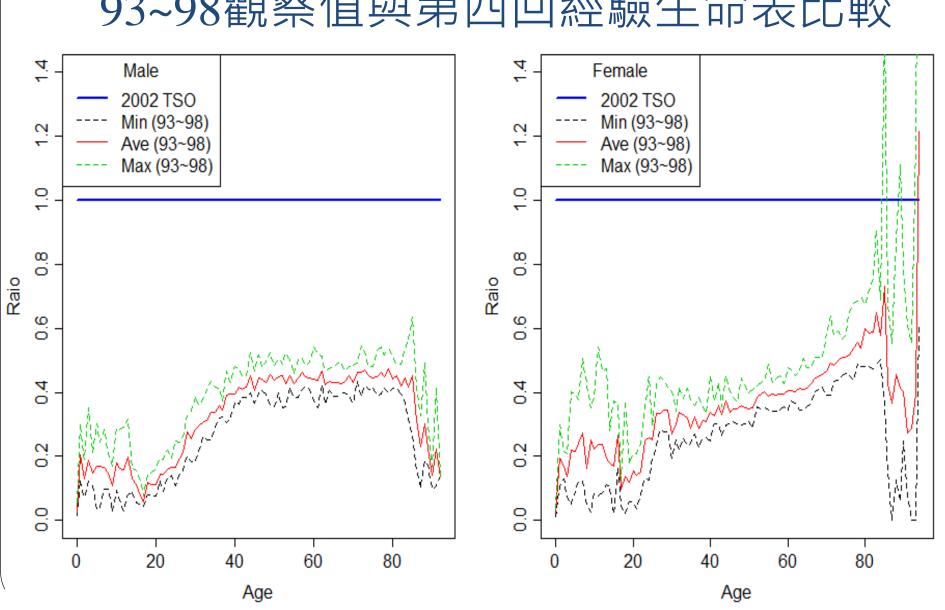
## 我國壽險業經驗生命表編製歷程

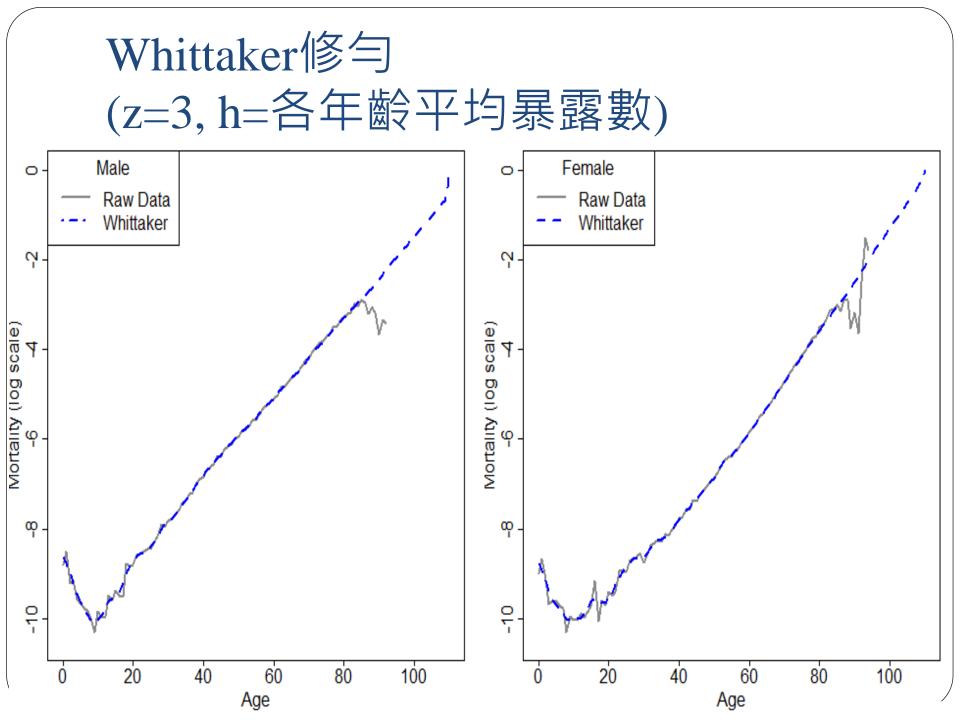
| 名稱       | 採用經驗資料 | 編製<br>時間 | 編製單位   | 主管機關核准時間及函釋      |
|----------|--------|----------|--------|------------------|
| 臺灣壽險業經驗生 | 民國     | 民國       | 台北市人壽保 | 民國64年2月5日        |
| 命表       | 58~61  | 62~63    | 險商業同業公 | 台財錢字第11200號      |
| 臺灣壽險業第二回 | 民國     | 民國       | 台北市人壽保 | 民國73年12月28日      |
| 經驗生命表    | 66~70  | 70~72    | 險商業同業公 | 台財融字第24549號      |
| 臺灣壽險業第三回 | 民國     | 民國       | 台北市人壽保 | 民國78年6月19日       |
| 經驗生命表    | 71~75  | 77~78    | 險商業同業公 | 台財融字第780163364號  |
| 臺灣壽險業第四回 | 民國     | 足 図 0.1  | 中華民國人壽 | 民國91年12月27日      |
| 經驗生命表    | 84~88  | 民國91     | 保險商業同業 | 台財保字第0910074199號 |

## 93~98年保單暴露數

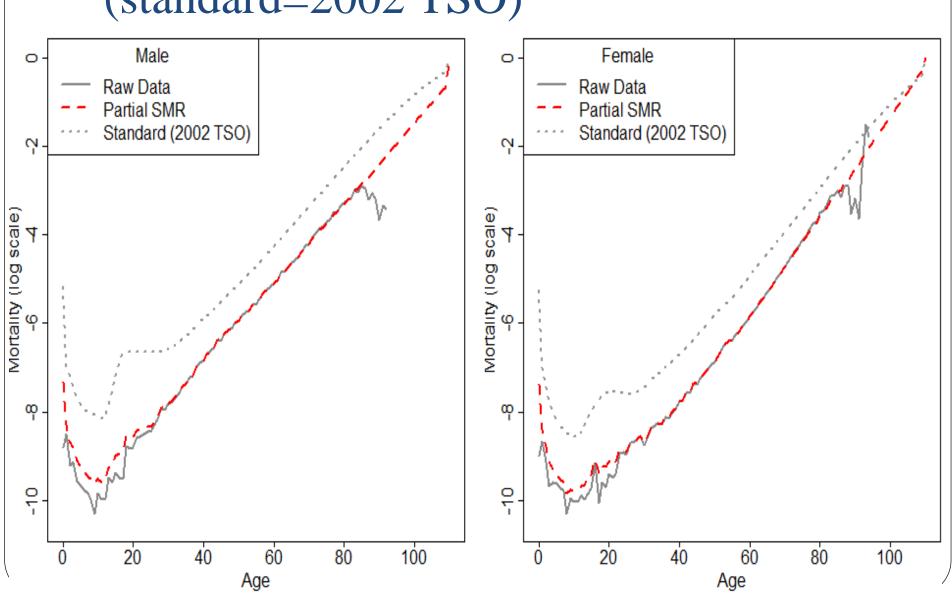
| 年龄     | 男性         | 女性         |
|--------|------------|------------|
| 14歲以下  | 15,408,739 | 13,609,158 |
| 15-19歳 | 6,613,675  | 5,581,651  |
| 20-24歳 | 7,656,467  | 7,317,657  |
| 25-29歳 | 10,286,714 | 11,452,783 |
| 30-34歳 | 10,373,279 | 12,231,167 |
| 35-39歳 | 9,983,138  | 11,698,008 |
| 40-44歳 | 9,791,710  | 10,890,480 |
| 45-49歳 | 8,936,286  | 9,544,437  |
| 50-54歲 | 7,210,635  | 7,779,551  |
| 55-59歳 | 4,582,542  | 5,183,963  |
| 60-64歳 | 2,196,927  | 2,687,323  |
| 65-69歳 | 1,343,891  | 1,801,842  |
| 70-74歲 | 711,001    | 971,053    |
| 75-79歳 | 336,167    | 421,417    |
| 80歲以上  | 110,711    | 128,587    |

### 93~98觀察值與第四回經驗生命表比較

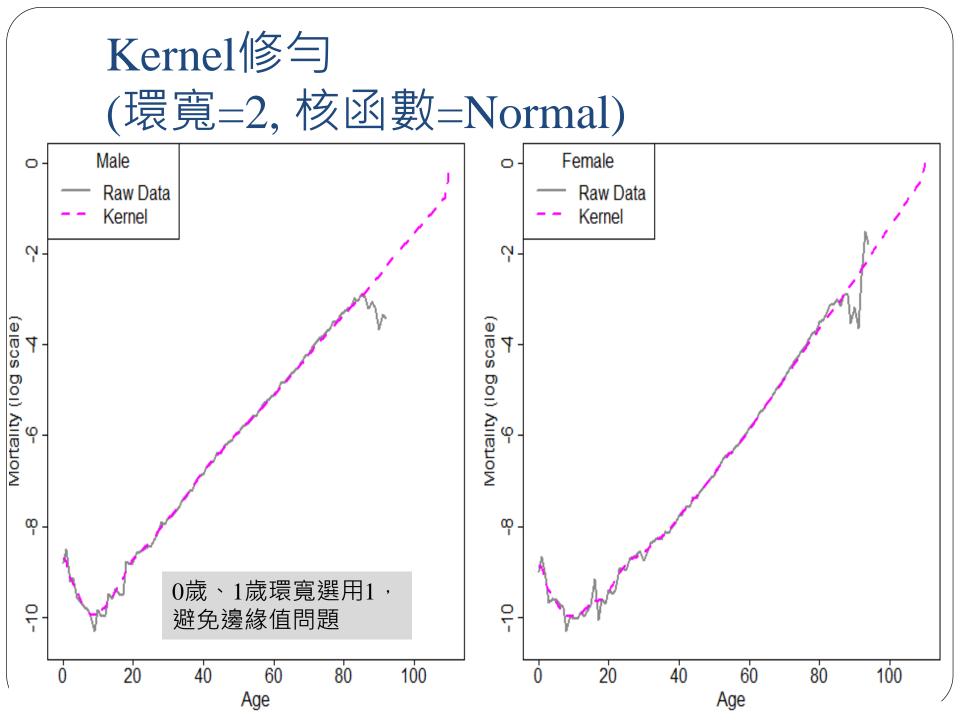




## Partial SMR修气 (standard=2002 TSO)



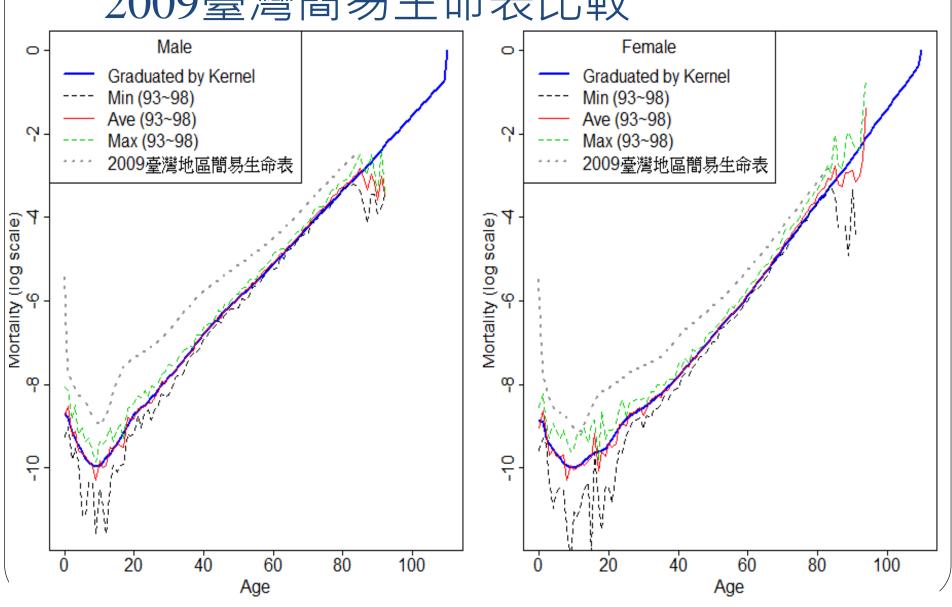
#### Whittaker死亡率比值修匀 (z=3, h=各年齡平均暴露數, standard=2002 TSO) Male Female 0 0 Raw Data Raw Data Mortality Ratio Mortality Ratio Standard (2002 TSO) Standard (2002 TSO) Ņ. Ņ. Mortality (log scale) -6 4 Mortality (log scale) φ φ 4 4 20 80 80 40 60 100 20 40 60 100 Age Age



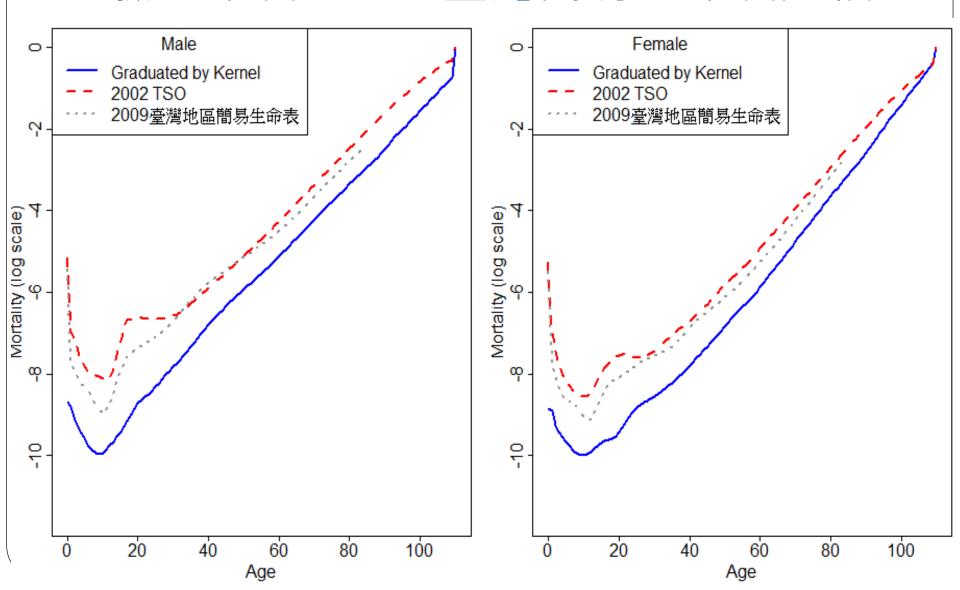
#### 整補死亡率(Kernel,環寬=2)與原始死 亡率比較,93-95年 Male Female 0 О Graduated by Kernel Graduated by Kernel 93 raw data 93 raw data 94 raw data 94 raw data Ņ Ņ. 95 raw data 95 raw data Mortality (log scale) Mortality (log scale) φ. -10 -10 20 80 100 20 80 100 40 60 40 60 Age Age

#### 整補死亡率(Kernel,環寬=2)與原始死 亡率比較,96-98年 Male Female 0 0 Graduated by Kernel Graduated by Kernel 96 raw data 96 raw data 97 raw data 97 raw data Ņ Ņ. 98 raw data 98 raw data Mortality (log scale) Mortality (log scale) φ. 9 -10 20 60 80 100 20 80 100 40 40 60 Ó Age Age

# 整補死亡率(Kernel,環寬=2)、93~98年、2009臺灣簡易生命表比較



# 整補死亡率(Kernel,環寬=2)、第四回經驗生命表、2009臺灣簡易生命表比較



### 名詞定義

- ■美國經驗生命表(以下兩者差異?)
- → Commissioners Standard Ordinary (CSO): Margin
- → Valuation Basic Table (VBT): Graduation
- 註:每五年原始資料Experience Basic Tables
- ■臺灣經驗生命表(TSO)
- → Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality

問題:台灣與美國的差異?



#### MORTALITY AND OTHER RATE TABLES

Search C

Convert

Updates

Xtbml Background

Table Manager

Additional Resources

Help

#### TABLE INFORMATION

Close

Table Identity 1150

Provider Domain soa.org

Provider Name Society of Actuaries

Table Reference American Academy of Actuaries CSO Task Force, "Final Report of the American Academy of Actuaries' Commissioners Standard Ordinary Task Force", American

Academy of Actuaries, (2002). Appendix A. Accessed January, 2013 from http://dev.actuary.org/files/CSO taskforce appendix a june2002.xls

Content Type Insured Lives Mortality

Table Name 200 VBT Select and Ultimate Male Smoker, ANB

 Table Description
 2001 Valuation Basic Table (VBT) Select and Ultimate Table - Male Smoker. Basis: Age Nearest Birthday. Minimum Select Age: 0. Maximum Select Age: 100. Minimum

Ultimate Age: 25. Maximum Ultimate Age: 120.

Comments Study Data: The 2001 Valuation Basic Tables (VBT) are based on the 1990-1995 Basic Tables that were developed by the Society of Actuaries' (SOA) Individual

Experience Studies Committee. The 1990-1995 Basic Tables are based on the mortality experience collected annually by the SOA over the years 1990-1995 for companies that participated in the study. Additional data from other sources was used to supplement the 1990-1995 Basic Tables at young and old ages where the

VBT utilizing the 1990-95 Basic Mortality Tables was the creation of composite (combination of smoker, nonsmoker and those with smoking status unknown) tables for each of male and female lives. A 25-year select period was chosen. At younger and older issue ages, per the data, the effect of selection wore off in less than 25 years

thus mortality rates for the remainder of the select period were set equal to the ultimate mortality rates for the corresponding attained age. The 1990-1995 Basic Tables were graduated to provide the smoothness necessary for a valuation table A two-dimensional Whittaker-Henderson Type B graduation method was employed to ensure

experience data was sparse. The mortality was projected to the year 2001 using recent mortality improvement trends. Methodology: The first step in developing the 2001

smoothness; note this graduation method is different from the Jenkins fifth-difference interpolation used in the development of the 1980 Commissioners Standard Ordinary (CSO) Table. The type of loading formula employed is however similar to that used to develop the 1980 CSO Tables: an inverse function of the curtate expectation of life.

The loadings above age 100 were modified so that the load produced by the formula at age 100 was linearly graded to zero at age 120. The projection of annual male mortality improvement in the is 0.0 percent at attained ages 0-45, grading to 1.0 percent at attained ages 55-80, and grading back to 0.0 percent at attained ages 90+. The

annual female mortality improvement is 0.0 percent at attained ages 0-45, grading to 0.5 percent at attained ages 55-85, and grading back to 0.0 percent at attained ages 90+. NOTE: nonsmoker and smoker splits are not applicable for juvenile ages. Accordingly, rates from the corresponding composite tables are printed for those ages. Data

Transcription Errors: None: Data Certified: 01/2013.