

Life Expectancy in 2019

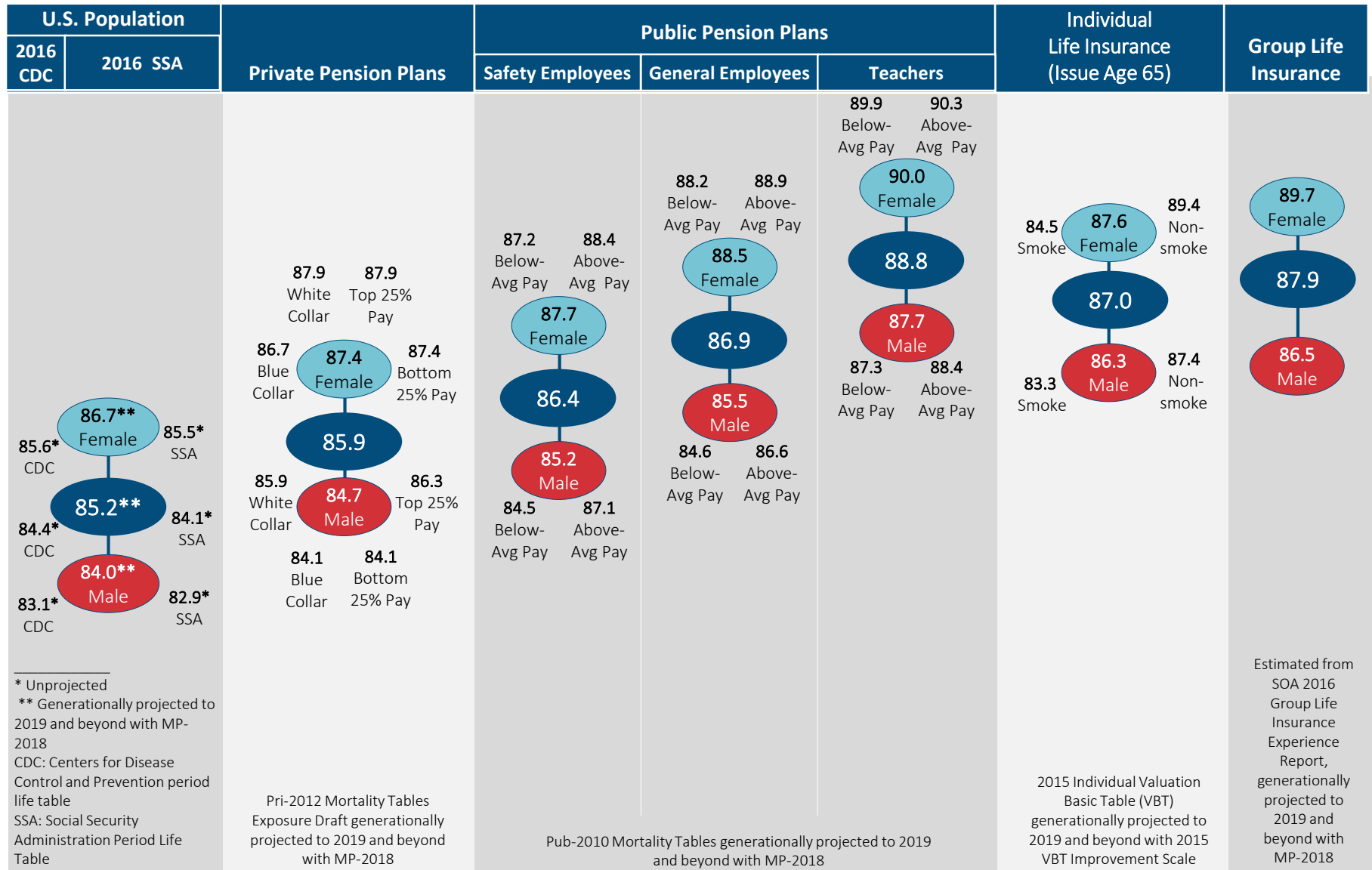
The life expectancies on the following pages were computed from various mortality tables that were built from different subsets of the U.S. population. Differences in life expectancies reflect differences in the mortality experience of each population subset.

Life expectancies reflect the *average* experience of the population subset. About half of the people in the population subset are expected to live longer than life expectancy, and about half are not expected to survive to life expectancy. When planning for retirement, it is important to consider the likelihood of living beyond life expectancy.

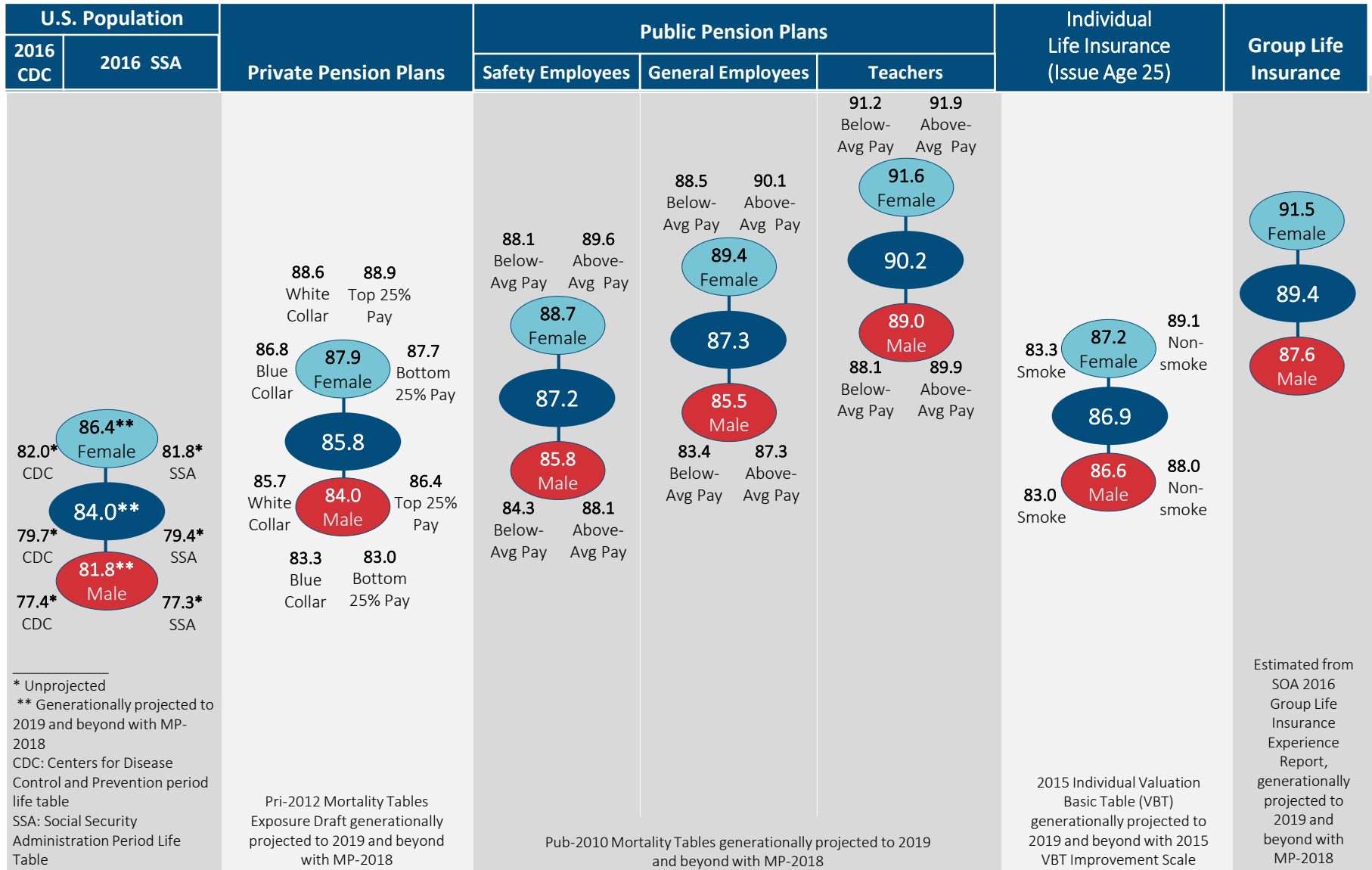
One page shows life expectancies for people who are age 65 in 2019. The other page shows life expectancies for people who are age 25 in 2019. Differences in life expectancy between the ages reflect two competing forces:

1. Some people who are age 25 now will not survive until age 65, which means that if future anticipated improvements in mortality are not projected, or built into the calculations, age 65 life expectancies are generally older than age 25 life expectancies.
2. Life expectancies for people currently age 25 reflect more years for anticipated future improvements in mortality experience, which are built into life expectancy calculations. Future improvements vary by age and by the number of years into the future. Combined with mortality experience that varies by age across populations, the result can be life expectancy at age 25 being either greater or less than life expectancy at age 65.

Life Expectancy at Age 65, 2019



Life Expectancy at Age 25, 2019



* Unprojected
 ** Generationally projected to 2019 and beyond with MP-2018
 CDC: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention period life table
 SSA: Social Security Administration Period Life Table

About the Society of Actuaries

The Society of Actuaries (SOA), formed in 1949, is one of the largest actuarial professional organizations in the world, dedicated to serving 32,000 actuarial members and the public in the United States, Canada and worldwide. In line with the SOA Vision Statement, actuaries act as business leaders who develop and use mathematical models to measure and manage risk in support of financial security for individuals, organizations and the public.

The SOA supports actuaries and advances knowledge through research and education. As part of its work, the SOA seeks to inform public policy development and public understanding through research. The SOA aspires to be a trusted source of objective, data-driven research and analysis with an actuarial perspective for its members, industry, policymakers and the public. This distinct perspective comes from the SOA as an association of actuaries, who have a rigorous formal education and direct experience as practitioners as they perform applied research. The SOA also welcomes the opportunity to partner with other organizations in our work where appropriate.

The SOA has a history of working with public policymakers and regulators in developing historical experience studies and projection techniques as well as individual reports on health care, retirement and other topics. The SOA's research is intended to aid the work of policymakers and regulators and follow certain core principles:

Objectivity: The SOA's research informs and provides analysis that can be relied upon by other individuals or organizations involved in public policy discussions. The SOA does not take advocacy positions or lobby specific policy proposals.

Quality: The SOA aspires to the highest ethical and quality standards in all of its research and analysis. Our research process is overseen by experienced actuaries and non-actuaries from a range of industry sectors and organizations. A rigorous peer-review process ensures the quality and integrity of our work.

Relevance: The SOA provides timely research on public policy issues. Our research advances actuarial knowledge while providing critical insights on key policy issues, and thereby provides value to stakeholders and decision makers.

Quantification: The SOA leverages the diverse skill sets of actuaries to provide research and findings that are driven by the best available data and methods. Actuaries use detailed modeling to analyze financial risk and provide distinct insight and quantification. Further, actuarial standards require transparency and the disclosure of the assumptions and analytic approach underlying the work.

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