



Government Actuary's
Department

Armed Forces Pension Scheme

2024 Actuarial Valuation

Assumptions

15 July 2026

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Navigating risk | Cutting through complexity

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Introduction

This Assumptions report sets out the assumptions to be adopted for the actuarial valuation of the Armed Forces Pension Scheme (AFPS) (the Scheme) as at 31 March 2024. It was prepared by Fiona Dunsire, Government Actuary, FIA C.Act and Joanne Rigby FIA C.Act, and published on 15 July 2026.

The Secretary of State for Defence is responsible for setting ‘scheme-set’ assumptions. The contents of this report were used to help the Secretary of State for Defence:

- understand the key assumptions about the future that need to be made in order to carry out the valuation
- understand the impact those assumptions can have on the valuation results
- decide on the ‘scheme-set’ assumptions to be adopted, following consideration of our advice

It was also made available to the Armed Forces Pension Scheme Assumptions Review Group as part of the consultation on assumptions required by the [Directions](#).

The remainder of this report contains the final advice we gave to the Secretary of State for Defence. The Secretary of State for Defence has decided to adopt all the recommended assumptions set out in this report.

Our recommended assumptions are long term and are not suitable for predicting short term future experience.

Additional background on the assumptions can be found in the [Approach](#) report.

Important

This report is a subset of the valuation reporting provided for the Scheme. The other reports are Overview, Approach, Data, Results and Climate risk. The full set of valuation reporting information can be found in the [Summary](#) report.

Overview

The table below provides an overview of ‘scheme-set’ assumptions, our recommendations, and the direction of impact on the valuation results of adopting our recommendations. It is intended to highlight areas of potential focus and support the process of deciding on the scheme-set assumptions to be adopted. Further information regarding interpretation is set out after the table.

Note

The assessments shown in the table below are indicative and not precise. More information on the assessments shown and how they have been chosen can be found in the valuation assumptions section of the [Approach](#) report.

Scheme-set assumptions	Assumption information		Our recommendations	
	Importance relative to scheme-set assumptions	Volatility of experience and unreliability of data	Expected size of impact on scheme costs	Expected direction of impact on scheme costs
Mortality after retirement	● Most	● Low	● Large	↑ Higher costs
Proportion commuted	● Average	● Medium	● None	— No / negligible impact
Retirement ages	● Average	● Low	● Small	↔ Mixed
Rates of leaving service	● Average	● Low	● Small	↑ Higher costs
Promotional pay increases	● Least	● High	● None	— No / negligible impact
Rates of ill-health retirement	● Average	● Low	● Medium	↓ Lower costs
Mortality before retirement	● Least	● Low	● None	— No / negligible impact
Family statistics	● Least	● Medium	● Medium	↓ Lower costs

 Important

Several of the most important valuation assumptions do not appear in this section as they are directed by HM Treasury. The impact of these 'directed' assumptions could be greater than that of the scheme-set assumptions.

An indication of the relative importance of directed and scheme-set assumptions can be found in the valuation assumptions section of the [Approach](#) report.

Directed assumptions are listed in the [Directed assumptions](#) section of this report.

There is also a scheme-set assumption in relation to new entrant profiles. This is implicitly set within the ongoing assumption that the overall active membership profile remains broadly stable (see Active membership projections in the [Minor assumptions](#) section of this report) and the total projected pensionable payroll projection in the [Directed assumptions](#) section of this report.

There are no further aspects of demographic experience that we consider to be appropriate and relevant to analyse for this valuation.

Interpretation of recommendations summary

	Assumption information		Our recommendations	
	Importance relative to scheme-set assumptions	Volatility of experience and unreliability of data	Expected size of impact on scheme costs	Expected direction of impact on scheme costs
What does it show?	The importance of this assumption on employer contribution rates (ECR) and the core cost cap cost (CCCC) of the scheme, relative to other scheme-set assumptions, based on equal proportional changes in each assumption.	The variability of experience and unreliability of data observed in the past. This can impact the weight we place on current experience.	The size of the impact on employer contribution rates (ECR) and the core cost cap cost of the scheme (CCCC) of adopting the recommended assumption instead of the assumption adopted at the 2020 valuation.	The likelihood of our recommendations leading to higher or lower employer contribution rates (ECR) and core cost cap cost (CCCC) of the scheme.
What is it based on?	Our actuarial judgement and the sensitivity analysis carried out at the last valuation.	Public service pension scheme experience at previous valuations.	Our actuarial judgement and sensitivity analysis carried out at the last valuation.	Our actuarial judgement and sensitivity analysis carried out at the last valuation.
Possible rating	● Most: Assumption has greater impact on the ECR and CCCC.	● High: A current or previous lack of credible data, or large changes in member behaviour.	● Large: Assumption change might impact the results by more than 1% p.a.	↑ Higher: ECR and CCCC likely to be higher.
	● Average: An assumption with an impact between most and least.	● Medium: Volatility of experience or unreliability of data classified in between high and low.	● Medium: Assumption change might impact the results by between 0.25% and 1% p.a.	↓ Lower: ECR and CCCC likely to be lower.
	● Least: Assumption has a lower impact on the ECR and CCCC.	● Low: A large pool of credible data that doesn't tend to change much.	● Small or None: Assumption change might impact the results by less than 0.25% p.a.	↔ Mixed: Likely impact on ECR and CCCC is still uncertain. For example, if assumptions for different categories move in different directions.
				— No / negligible impact: ECR and CCCC likely to be unaffected.

Recommendations

This section covers the scheme-set assumptions. For each assumption we set out:

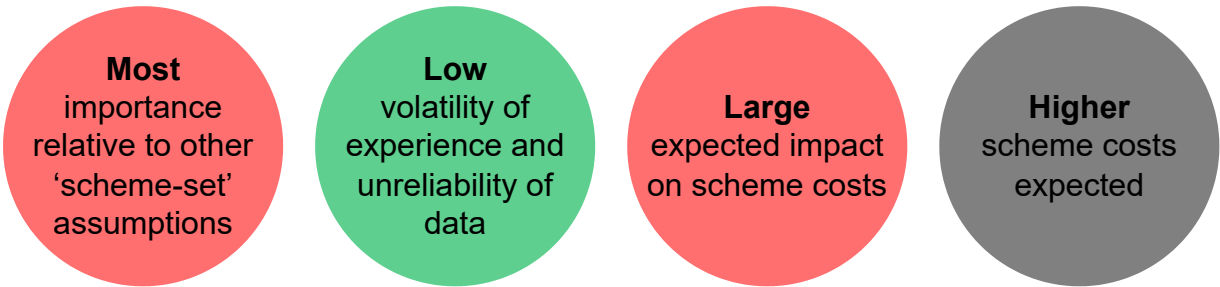
- our recommendations
- the practical implications of our recommendations
- a summary of our analysis of scheme experience
- any other factors that we consider relevant when deciding on the assumptions to adopt

Note

The standard methodology we use to analyse scheme experience and recommend assumptions is set out in full in the valuation assumptions section of the [Approach](#) report. Any material deviations from our standard approach for this valuation are set out in this report.

Mortality after retirement

The mortality after retirement assumption is a series of probabilities which represent the likelihood of a member dying at any given age after retirement. This section covers baseline mortality rates, which are a scheme-set assumption. Future mortality improvements also impact overall mortality after retirement rates, but are a directed assumption, and are therefore covered in the [Directed assumptions](#) section of this report.



Recommendation

We recommend updating the baseline mortality rates for males (pensioners and dependants) and female dependants, using an equal allowance for recent experience and the 2020 assumption to help smooth out volatility. This is consistent with the approach used for the 2020 valuation.

There is insufficient data to set the baseline mortality rates for female pensioners. We recommend setting the percentage adjustment to the standard tables to give the same change in life expectancy as male members over the passage of time, an addition of 0.4 years at age 55.

The recommended 2024 baseline mortality assumption in isolation leads to slightly increased life expectancies for males and slightly reduced life expectancies for females.

The table below summarises our recommendations. It also shows the assumptions adopted for the 2020 valuation.

2020 Assumptions				2024 Recommendations		
	Standard table	Adjustment	Based on	Standard table	Adjustment	Based on
Members and dependants						
Male	S3NMA_H	85%	Scheme experience	S4NMA_H	84%	Scheme experience
Members						
Female	S3NFA_H	95%	Set relative to male experience	S4NFA_H	102%	Set relative to male experience
Dependants						
Female	S3PFA_H	88%	Scheme experience	S4DFA	87%	Scheme experience

Practical implications

The table below shows the impact of our recommended assumptions on the life expectancy of normal health pensioners. Higher life expectancies mean a higher cost of providing benefits, as benefits must be paid for longer periods of time (and vice versa).

Cohort life expectancies

	2020 assumptions, as at 2020	2020 assumptions, updated to 2024	2024 recommendations
Male			
Current pensioners, age 55	85.6	85.6	86.0
Future pensioners, age 40	87.2	87.0	87.4
Female			
Current pensioners, age 55	88.0	88.5	88.4
Future pensioners, age 40	89.4	89.7	89.6

Cohort life expectancies include assumed future improvements in mortality. For each category shown in the table above:

- The first column is the impact of the assumption adopted for the 2020 valuation.
- The middle column is the impact of the 2020 assumption but updated to use a valuation date of 2024 and ONS-2022 improvements.
- The last column is the impact of the assumption we recommend for the 2024 valuation.

The changes between the first and middle columns show the impact of directed changes to future mortality improvements and the normal passage of time. The changes between the middle and last columns show the impact of our recommended changes to baseline mortality assumptions.

Scheme experience

The tables and charts in this section summarise the outcomes of our analysis of scheme experience. Note that analysis can give volatile outcomes for groups with small amounts of available data.

As with the previous valuation, we have analysed male pensioner and dependant experience and female dependant experience to set assumptions.

There is insufficient data to carry out a credible analysis for female pensioners. There was also insufficient analysis for male dependants as a separate category, but we have combined them with male pensioners for the purpose of our analysis.

We have excluded 2023-2024 from our female dependant analysis, as our review of the movement data showed that the death data in this year was unusually low, which would influence our analysis of the long-term rates.

The relevant indicators in the data provided were not sufficiently reliable to support separate analysis by normal health/ill health or by Officers/Other Ranks. We have therefore carried out a combined normal health/ill health mortality analysis which covers all ranks.

Our analysis has been carried out on an 'amounts' basis (as opposed to a 'lives' basis).

An 'amounts' analysis gives more weight to members with larger pensions, better reflecting the impact they have on scheme costs. A 'lives' analysis on the other hand gives an equal weighting to every member being analysed. As members with higher pensions tend to live longer, an 'amounts' analysis usually results in higher life expectancies than a 'lives' analysis would, based on the same data.

	2020			2024	
	Experience ¹	2020 assumptions ²	Experience ÷ assumptions	2024 recommendations ³	Experience ÷ recommendations
Male pensioners and dependants	£382.5m	£424.0m	90%	£408.2m	94%
Female dependants	£65.1m	£77.0m	85%	£71.4m	91%

¹ Actual pension ceasing due to death over 2020-2024 for male members and dependants, and 2020-2023 for female dependants

² Pension expected to cease under 2020 assumptions

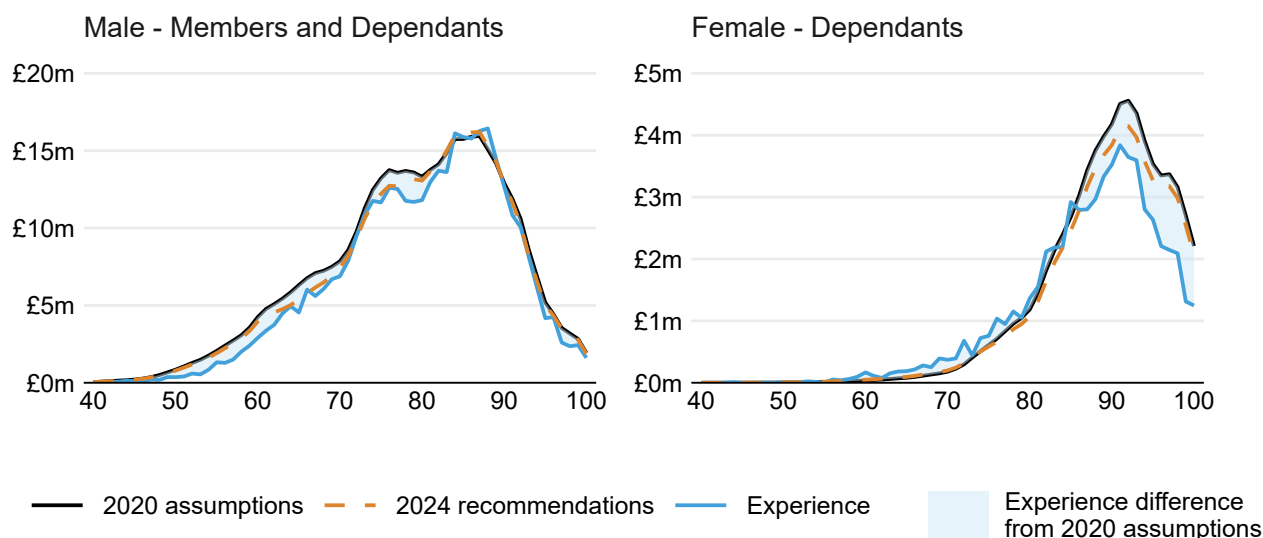
³ Pension expected to cease under 2024 recommendations

There was around £4m of pension ceasing due to death over 2020-2023 for female pensioners. This was insufficient to produce a robust analysis and therefore we have not included any output in the table above.

As can be seen from the above table, less pension has ceased due to death than assumed as part of the 2020 valuation for both male members and dependants, and female

dependants. Therefore the recommended 2024 assumption assumes lighter mortality (higher life expectancy) than adopted for the 2020 valuation.

Pension ceasing as a result of death by age, split by category



The experience for male members and dependants relative to assumptions is broadly consistent at all ages. For female dependants, however, the divergence is greater at older ages. We have allowed for this to the extent that we can within the base table adjustments.

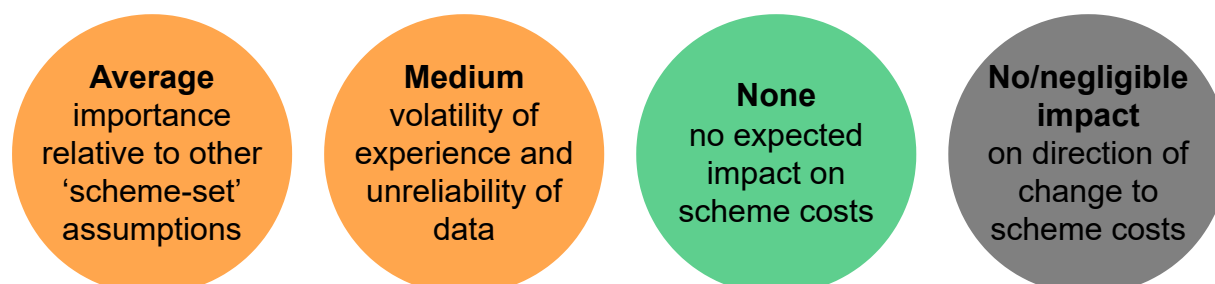
There were 368 females within the death data. This small data sample is insufficient to carry out any credible analysis, and so female members have been excluded from the above chart.

Wider considerations

Since the last valuation the UK has been impacted by the global COVID-19 pandemic. This led to more deaths than otherwise expected, particularly in the years 2020 and 2021. The valuation assumptions section of the [Approach](#) report sets out how the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has been included in our recommended assumptions.

Proportion commuted

The proportion commuted assumption represents the fraction of pension that members are assumed to give up at retirement, in return for a single tax-free lump sum payment (subject to HM Revenue & Customs tax limits).



Recommendation

We recommend retaining 0% commutation proportion assumptions for the following types of commutation:

- AFPS 75 – resettlement commutation
- AFPS 75 – life commutation
- AFPS 05 – inverse commutation of lump sum
- AFPS 15 – inverse commutation of Early Departure Payments (EDP) lump sum

As these commutation assumptions all have cost neutral factors compared to the valuation assumptions, we expect there to be little impact on the cost of the scheme.

For the AFPS 15 section, we recommend retaining the assumed commutation proportion of 20% for all members. This is based on the average experience from other large public service schemes as there are too few relevant scheme retirements to set an assumption.

	AFPS75		AFPS05	AFPS15	
Commutation category	Resettlement commutation	Life commutation	Inverse commutation of lump sum	Inverse commutation of Early Departure Payments (EDP) lump sum	Commutation of pension
All members	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%

Practical implications

The chart below shows the impact on assumed benefits of our recommended assumptions. For each category shown:

- The top line shows the impact of the assumptions we recommend for the 2024 valuation.
- The bottom line shows the impact of the assumptions adopted for the 2020 valuation.

Lump sum for a member starting with a £20,000 pension

0% group ^(i, ii)	
Pension remaining	£20,000
	£20,000
Additional lump sum	£0
	£0
AFPS15 - Commutation of pension	
Pension remaining	£16,000
	£16,000
Additional lump sum	£48,000
	£48,000

- i. The 0% group includes: AFPS75 – resettlement commutation, AFPS75 – life commutation, AFPS05 – inverse commutation of lump sum and AFPS15 – inverse commutation of EDP lump sum.
- ii. In the AFPS75 and AFPS05 schemes, members receive an automatic lump sum equal to three times pension.

Scheme experience

Experience versus expectations show how accurate the assumptions have been in the past and can help inform setting future assumptions.

	Total pension before commutation ¹	Total pension commuted ¹	Experience ²	2020 expectations ³	2024 expectations ⁴
AFPS75					
Resettlement commutation	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%
Life commutation	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%
AFPS05					
Inverse commutation of lump sum	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%
AFPS15⁵					
Inverse commutation of EDP lump sum	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%
Commutation of pension	-	-	-	20.0%	20.0%
Other large public service schemes⁶					
Commutation of pension	£224,661,381	£42,971,117	19.1%	20.0%	20.0%

¹ Pension over 2020-2024

² Proportion of pension commuted over 2020-2024 (weighted by pension amount)

³ Proportion of pension expected to be commuted under the 2020 assumptions

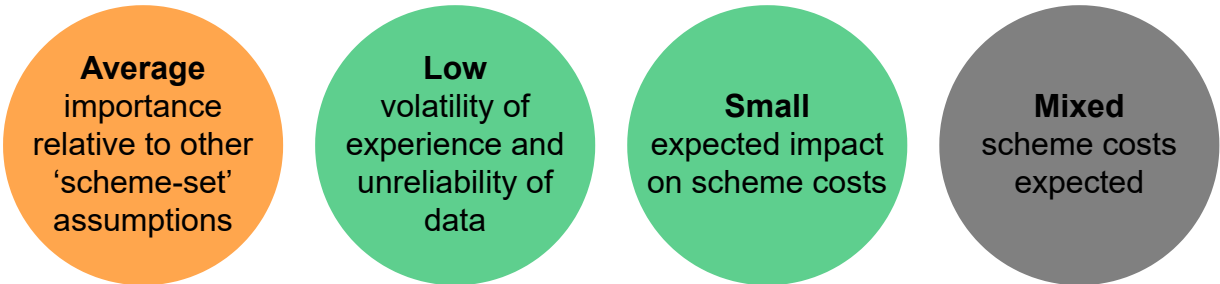
⁴ Proportion of pension expected to be commuted under the 2024 assumptions

⁵ There were fewer than 500 retirements over 2016-2020 from the 2015 scheme which is insufficient to produce a robust analysis. Therefore, we have not included any output in the table above

⁶ Other large public service schemes data includes data from the National Health Service Pension Scheme (England and Wales) – 2008 section, Civil Service Pension Scheme (GB) – Non-Classic schemes, Teachers' Pension Scheme (England and Wales) – NPA 65 section and Local Government Pension Scheme (England and Wales) – Post 2008 section

Retirement ages

Retirement age assumptions are a series of probabilities which represent the likelihood of a member retiring and claiming their pension at any given age. Our recommendations and supporting information are set out below.



i **Note**

Please refer to Valuation assumptions section in the [Approach](#) report for more information on our approach.

Recommendation

At the last valuation we adopted retirement decrement tables which take account of both age and service and which were a materially better fit to the actual experience of the scheme than the previous age-based tables. We recommend continuing to use these retirement decrement tables for the 2024 valuation.

We also used separate retirement tables for members who had 'protected' and 'unprotected' transitional protection status at the last valuation. However, following the implementation of the McCloud judgment, the protected and unprotected categories no longer apply, with all active members now members of AFPS 15. There are in any case very few active members in the 2024 data who would have had protected status. We recommend removing these protected tables as part of the 2024 valuation, with affected members being assumed to retire in line with members who would previously have had an 'unprotected' transitional protection status.

The member categories used assign members to the legacy section they accrued benefits in where applicable.

The tables below set out for each category of member the proportion of members at each age who are assumed to retire with immediate benefits (including Early Departure Payments) over the following year:

Age retirement rates for AFPS75 and AFPS05 scheme members

	AFPS75 Officers			AFPS75 Other Ranks			AFPS05 Officers			AFPS05 Other Ranks		
Retirement age	Age at joining											
	20	25	30	20	25	30	20	25	30	20	25	30
37	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	0.10	-	-	0.13	-	-	0.24	-	-	0.30	-	-
41	0.05	0.14	-	0.01	-	-	0.05	-	-	0.20	-	-
42	0.05	0.05	-	0.25	-	-	0.05	-	-	0.20	-	-
43	0.05	0.05	-	0.20	-	-	0.05	0.06	-	0.20	0.01	-
44	0.05	0.04	-	0.20	-	-	0.05	0.01	-	0.20	0.01	-
45	0.05	0.10	-	0.20	0.13	-	0.10	0.24	-	0.15	0.30	-
46	0.05	0.05	0.14	0.15	0.01	-	0.10	0.05	-	0.15	0.20	-
47	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.25	-	0.10	0.05	-	0.15	0.20	-
48	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.20	-	0.10	0.05	0.06	0.15	0.20	0.01
49	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.15	0.20	-	0.10	0.05	0.01	0.15	0.20	0.01
50	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.24	0.15	0.15	0.30
51	0.15	0.10	0.05	0.15	0.15	0.01	0.15	0.15	0.05	0.15	0.15	0.20
52	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.20
53	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
54	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
55	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
56	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
57	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
58	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
59	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
60	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Age retirement rates for new entrants AFPS15 scheme members

	AFPS15 Officers			AFPS15 Other Ranks		
	Age at joining					
Retirement age	20	25	30	20	25	30
40	0.30	-	-	0.30	-	-
41	0.05	-	-	0.20	-	-
42	0.05	-	-	0.20	-	-
43	0.05	-	-	0.20	-	-
44	0.05	0.00	-	0.20	-	-
45	0.10	0.30	-	0.15	0.30	-
46	0.10	0.05	-	0.15	0.20	-
47	0.10	0.05	-	0.15	0.20	-
48	0.10	0.05	-	0.15	0.20	-
49	0.10	0.05	-	0.15	0.20	-
50	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.15	0.15	0.30
51	0.15	0.15	0.05	0.15	0.15	0.20
52	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.20
53	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
54	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
55	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
56	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
57	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
58	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
59	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
60	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

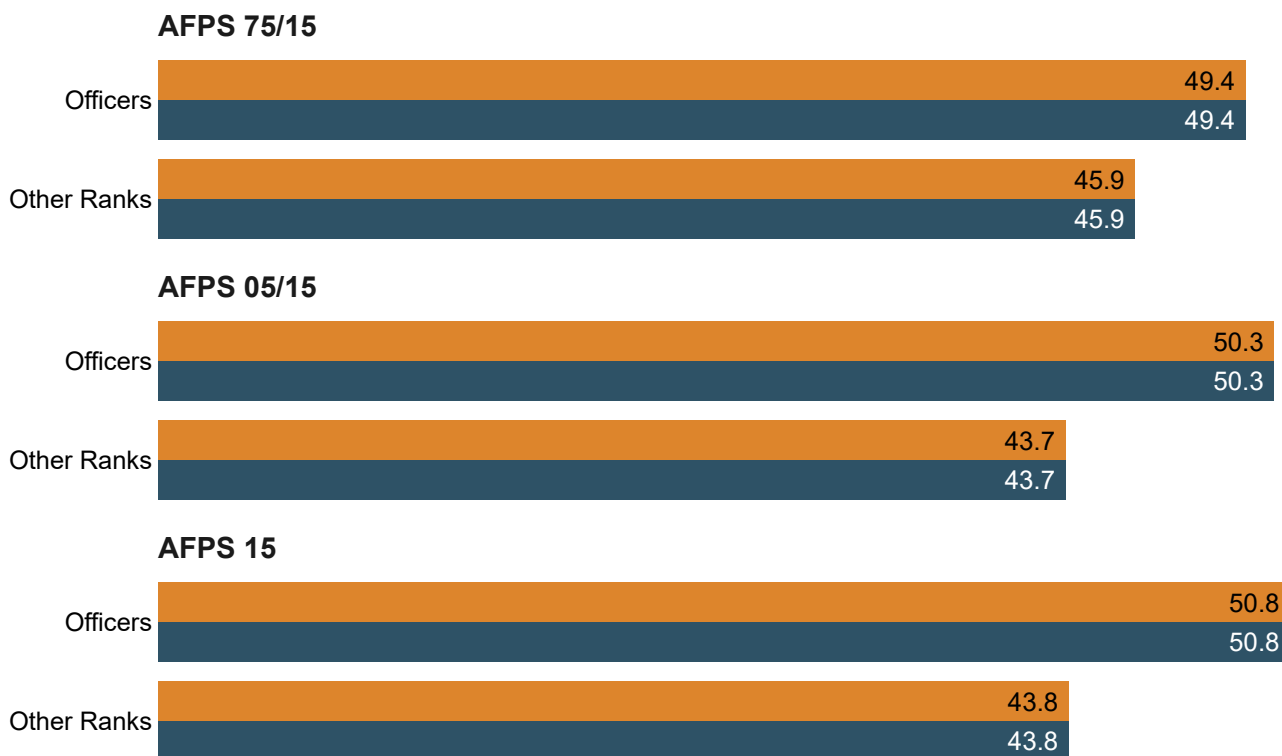
As the experience between each of the legacy sections and AFPS 15, and between Officers and Other Ranks, is typically quite different, we have considered each section separately, and Officers and Other Ranks separately when analysing retirement assumptions.

Note that we have not made any adjustment to the age retirement assumptions for the McCloud judgment, as the impact of any change is by no means clear, if it occurs at all. There are other additional factors that may influence member behaviour, such as changes in the State Pension age.

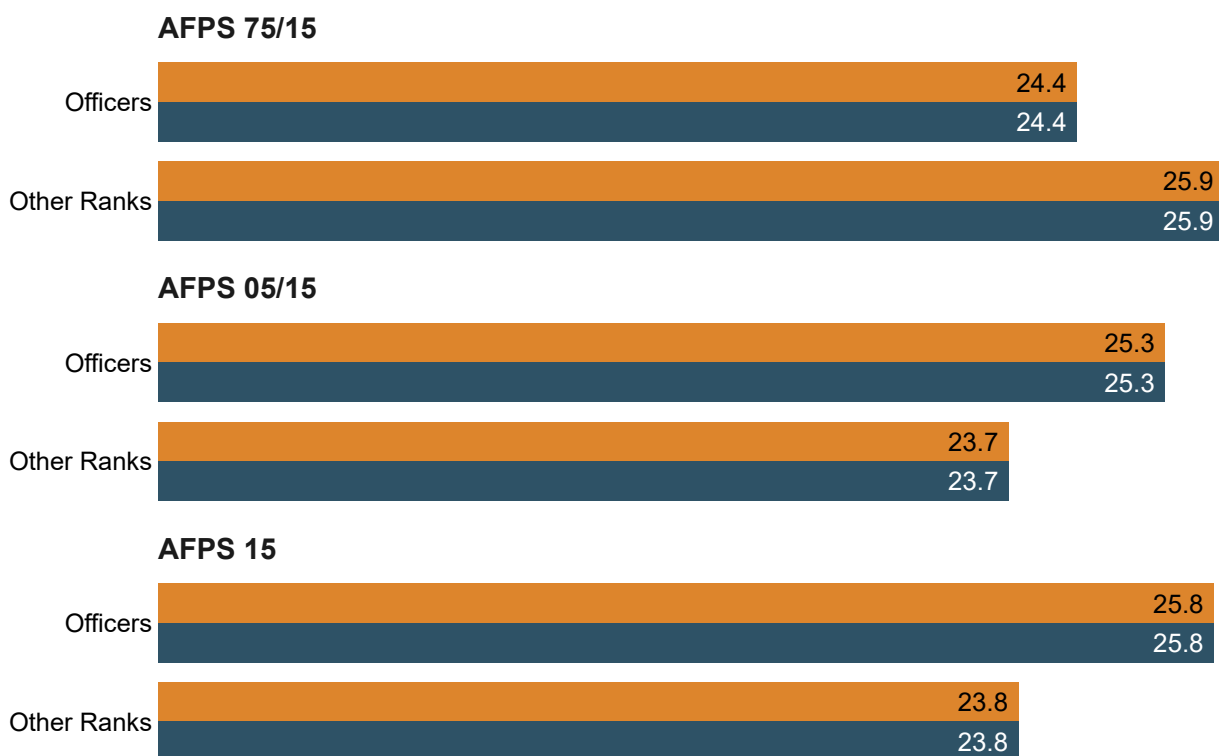
Practical implications

- The top line shows the impact of the assumptions we recommend for the 2024 valuation.
- The bottom line shows the impact of the assumptions adopted for the 2020 valuation.

Expected retirement age for members now aged 30 with 5 years of service (Officers) and 10 years of service (Other Ranks)



Expected retirement service for members now aged 30 with 5 years of service (Officers) and 10 years of service (Other Ranks)



The numbers shown in this chart assume that members retire from active service. No allowance is made for the possibility of ill-health retirement, leaving service before retirement, or death in service. These assumptions are covered in other sections.

Scheme experience

Experience versus expectations show how accurate the assumptions have been in the past and can help inform setting future assumptions.

The analysis below is based on active members of the scheme. This includes those members who leave service with an Early Departure Payment (EDP) as well as leaving service entitled to an immediate pension. Deferred members are not analysed and are assumed to retire at their Normal Pension Age.

There were too few females in the data to carry out any credible analysis of female experience in isolation, and so retirement age experience was considered for males and females together.

	Gender	Experience (number) ¹	Experience (age) ²	2020 expectations ³	2024 expectations ⁴
AFPS75					
Officers	Males and Females	3,751	49.3	49.8	49.8
Other Ranks	Males and Females	10,135	45.4	46.3	46.3
AFPS05					
Officers	Males and Females	706	57.6	59.0	59.0
Other Ranks	Males and Females	1,412	50.9	53.0	53.0
AFPS15					
Officers	Males and Females	874	60.4	61.8	61.8
Other Ranks	Males and Females	806	59.5	61.3	61.3

¹ Number of retirements over 2020-2024

² Average age at retirement of retirements over 2020-2024

³ Expected average age at retirement under the 2020 assumptions

⁴ Expected average age at retirement under the 2024 assumptions

	Gender	Experience (number) ¹	Experience (service) ²	2020 expectations ³	2024 expectations ⁴
AFPS75					
Officers	Males and Females	3,751	25.6	26.9	26.9
Other Ranks	Males and Females	10,135	23.2	25.7	25.7
AFPS05					
Officers	Males and Females	706	17.2	15.9	15.9
Other Ranks	Males and Females	1,412	20.4	20.0	20.0
AFPS15					
Officers	Males and Females	874	11.1	6.5	6.5
Other Ranks	Males and Females	806	11.7	6.1	6.1

¹ Number of retirements over 2020-2024

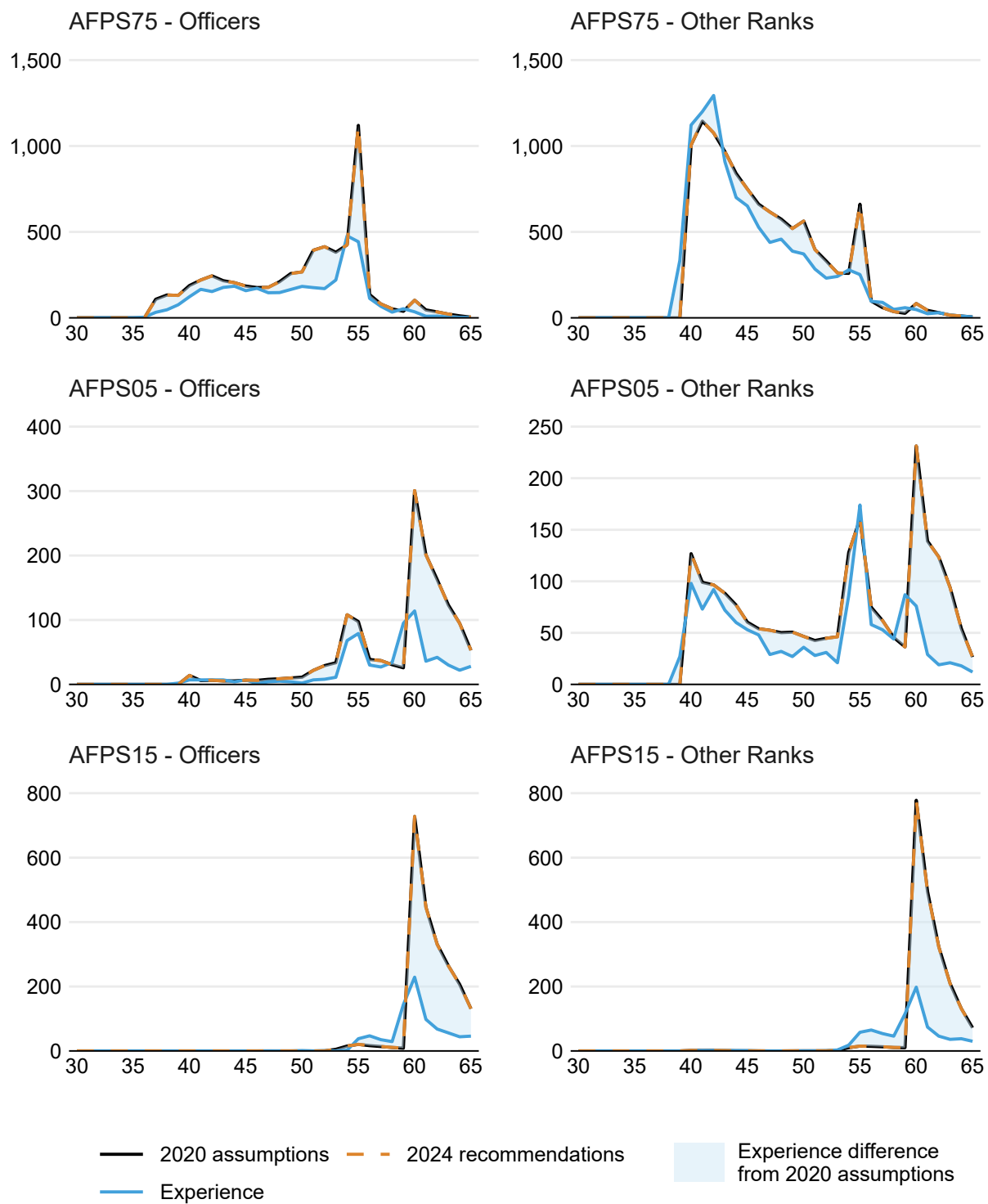
² Average service at retirement of retirements over 2020-2024

³ Expected average service at retirement under the 2020 assumptions

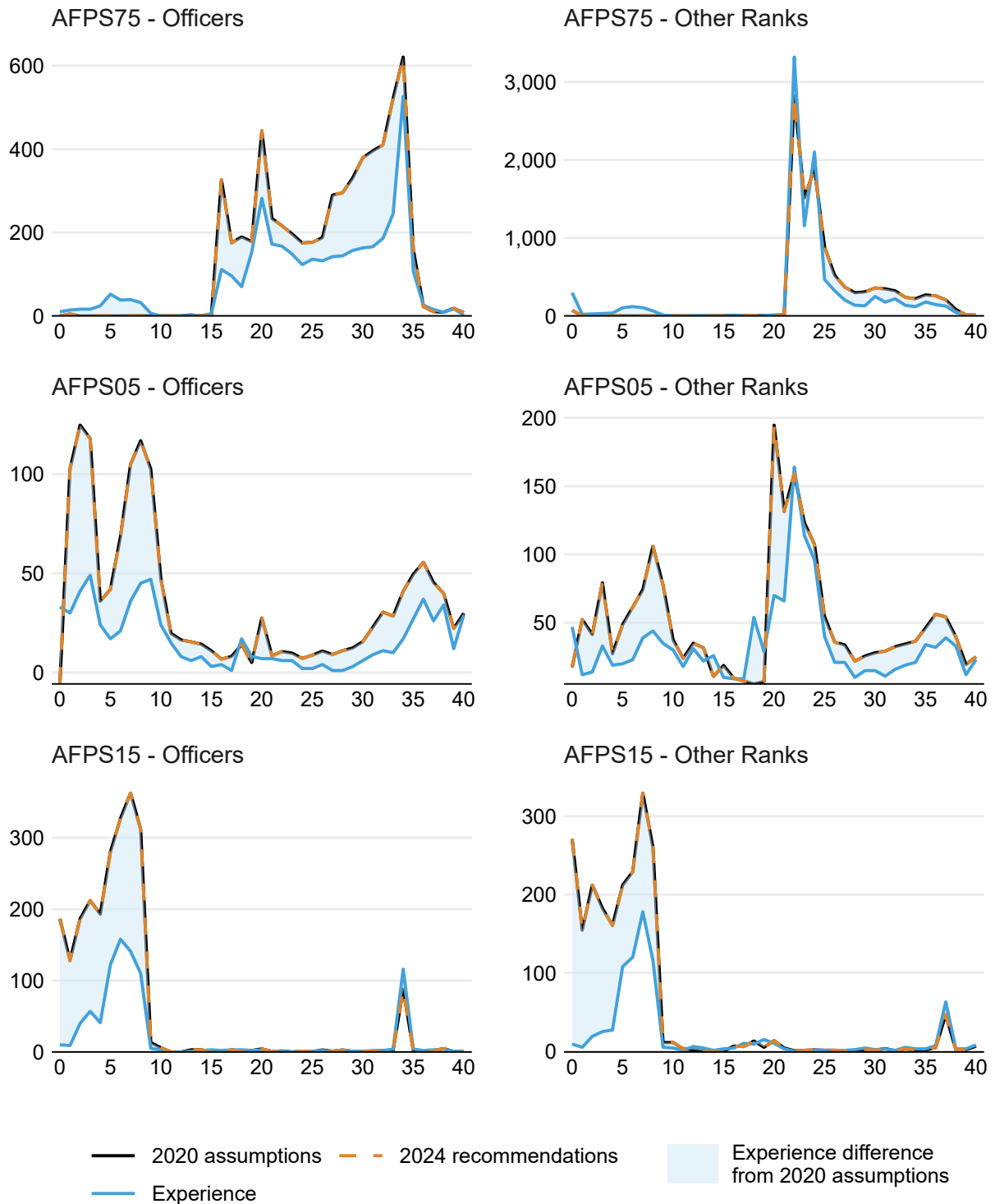
⁴ Expected average service at retirement under the 2024 assumptions

Actual retirement experience for the scheme between 2020-2024 was reasonably close to the expected position with the main differences appearing at later ages, particularly around retirement age. Changing the assumptions for later ages would not be expected to have a material impact on the results, partly because only a small proportion of members are in active service at that age, and partly as any saving relating to a member retiring later is offset by salary increases for the legacy schemes or cost neutral late retirement factors for AFPS 15. We therefore recommend no change to the current assumption tables.

Number of retirements by age, split by category



Number of retirements by service, split by category



It should be noted that experience can be a very volatile measure for groups with small amounts of data, which then impacts the reliance we place on it.

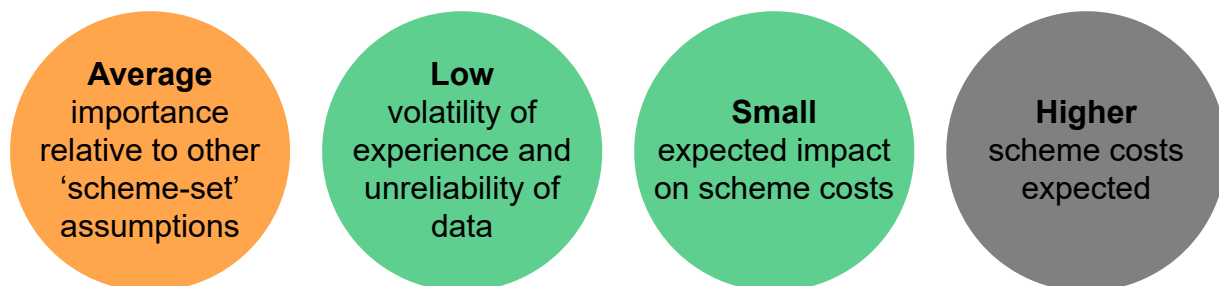
It is our understanding that changes to the Normal Minimum Pension Age described in the Approach report do not apply to AFPS and therefore have no impact.

Active members above the maximum age shown in the relevant table and deferred members over NPA but within 7 years of NPA are assumed to retire immediately. Deferred members who are more than 7 years from NPA are assumed not to claim their benefit and therefore excluded from the calculations. This is consistent with the 2020 valuation of the Scheme.

Rates of leaving service

Rates of leaving service assumptions are a series of probabilities which represent the likelihood of a member voluntarily leaving service (without retiring) at any given age. Our recommendations and supporting information are set out below.

As the experience between each of the legacy sections and AFPS 15, and between Officers and Other Ranks, is typically quite different, we have considered each section separately, and Officers and Other Ranks separately when analysing withdrawal assumptions.



Note

Please refer to Valuation assumptions section in the [Approach](#) report for more information on our approach.

Recommendation

For the legacy sections, we propose to maintain the withdrawal assumptions adopted for the 2020 valuation, adopting the 'Unprotected' tables for all members. This is consistent with the approach taken for retirement age assumptions.

For AFPS 15 (both for Officers and Other Ranks) we propose to update the assumptions, making equal allowance between recent experience and the 2020 valuation assumptions.

These assumptions are set out in the tables below which detail for each category of member the proportion of members at each age who are assumed to leave service without retiring (including retirement with EDP) over the following year:

	AFPS75 Officers			AFPS75 Other Ranks			AFPS05 Officers			AFPS05 Other Ranks		
	Age at joining											
Age	20	25	30	20	25	30	20	25	30	20	25	30
20	0.00 ¹	-	-	0.25	-	-	0.00 ²	-	-	0.25	-	-
25	0.03	0.05	-	0.10	0.25	-	0.03	0.05	-	0.10	0.25	-
30	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.25	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.25
35	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.10
40	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.13	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.05
45	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03
50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

¹ For AFPS 75 Officers, we assume that 0.05 leave at age 21

² For AFPS 05 Officers, we assume that 0.05 leave at age 22

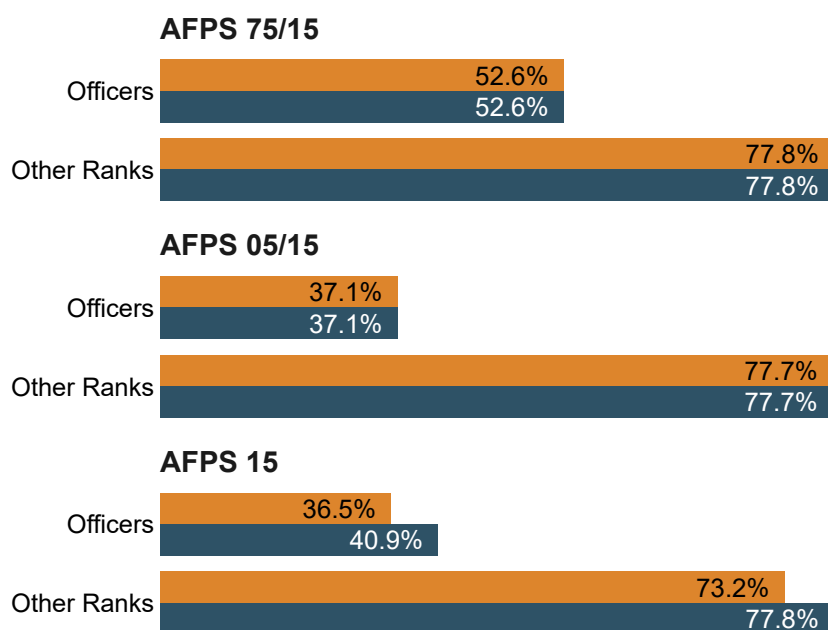
	AFPS15 Officers			AFPS15 Other Ranks		
	Age at joining					
Age	20	25	30	20	25	30
20	0.08	-	-	0.22	-	-
25	0.04	0.08	-	0.09	0.22	-
30	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.09	0.22
35	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.09
40	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.04
45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Practical implications

The chart below shows the impact on assumed benefits of our recommended assumptions. For each category shown:

- The top line shows the impact of the assumptions we recommend for the 2024 valuation.
- The bottom line shows the impact of the assumptions adopted for the 2020 valuation.

Likelihood of a 25 year old Officer member with 0 years of service leaving before age 45, and a 20 year old Other Ranks member with 0 years of service leaving before age 40



The member categories used assign members to the legacy section they accrued benefits in where applicable.

Re-entry of members to pensionable service has been modelled by a 'net' withdrawal assumption for active members. This explicitly allows for a proportion of those leaving active service to return. No further explicit allowance has therefore been made in the valuation for a proportion of those deferred at the effective date to subsequently rejoin.

Scheme experience

Experience versus expectations show how accurate the assumptions have been in the past and can help inform setting future assumptions.

The information below compares the actual number of leavers over the period 2020 to 2024 with the expected number of leavers based on the assumption from the 2020 valuation and the updated 2024 valuation assumption.

	Experience ¹	2020 expectations ²	2024 expectations ³
AFPS 75			
Officers	483	45	45
Other Ranks	1,801	1,756	1,756
AFPS 05			
Officers	1,144	1,082	1,082
Other Ranks	11,118	11,788	11,788
AFPS 15			
Officers	1,740	2,350	2,042
Other Ranks	31,104	40,593	35,819

¹ Number of withdrawals over 2020-2024

² Expected number of withdrawals under the 2020 assumptions

³ Expected number of withdrawals under the 2024 assumptions

	Experience (number) ¹	Experience (age) ²	2020 expectations ³	2024 expectations ⁴
AFPS75				
Officers	483	43.8	42.0	42.0
Other Ranks	1,801	43.1	40.7	40.7
AFPS05				
Officers	1,144	34.4	34.5	34.5
Other Ranks	11,118	31.8	32.2	32.2
AFPS15				
Officers	1,740	35.1	33.4	33.4
Other Ranks	31,104	26.0	27.2	27.2

¹ Number of withdrawals over 2020-2024

² Average age at withdrawal over 2020-2024

³ Expected average age at withdrawal under the 2020 assumptions

⁴ Expected average age at withdrawal under the 2024 assumptions

	Experience (number) ¹	Experience (service) ²	2020 expectations ³	2024 expectations ⁴
AFPS75				
Officers	483	19.5	10.1	10.1
Other Ranks	1,801	16.2	17.3	17.3
AFPS05				
Officers	1,144	10.5	9.3	9.3
Other Ranks	11,118	10.5	9.6	9.6
AFPS15				
Officers	1,740	4.1	3.2	3.2
Other Ranks	31,104	2.7	2.4	2.4

¹ Number of withdrawals over 2020-2024

² Average service at withdrawal over 2020-2024

³ Expected average service at withdrawal under the 2020 assumptions

⁴ Expected average service at withdrawal under the 2024 assumptions

There were too few females in the data to carry out any credible analysis of female experience in isolation, and so withdrawal experience was considered for males and females together.

We have excluded all leavers who rejoined within 5 years from our analysis because after rejoining these members are treated as if they had never left the scheme.

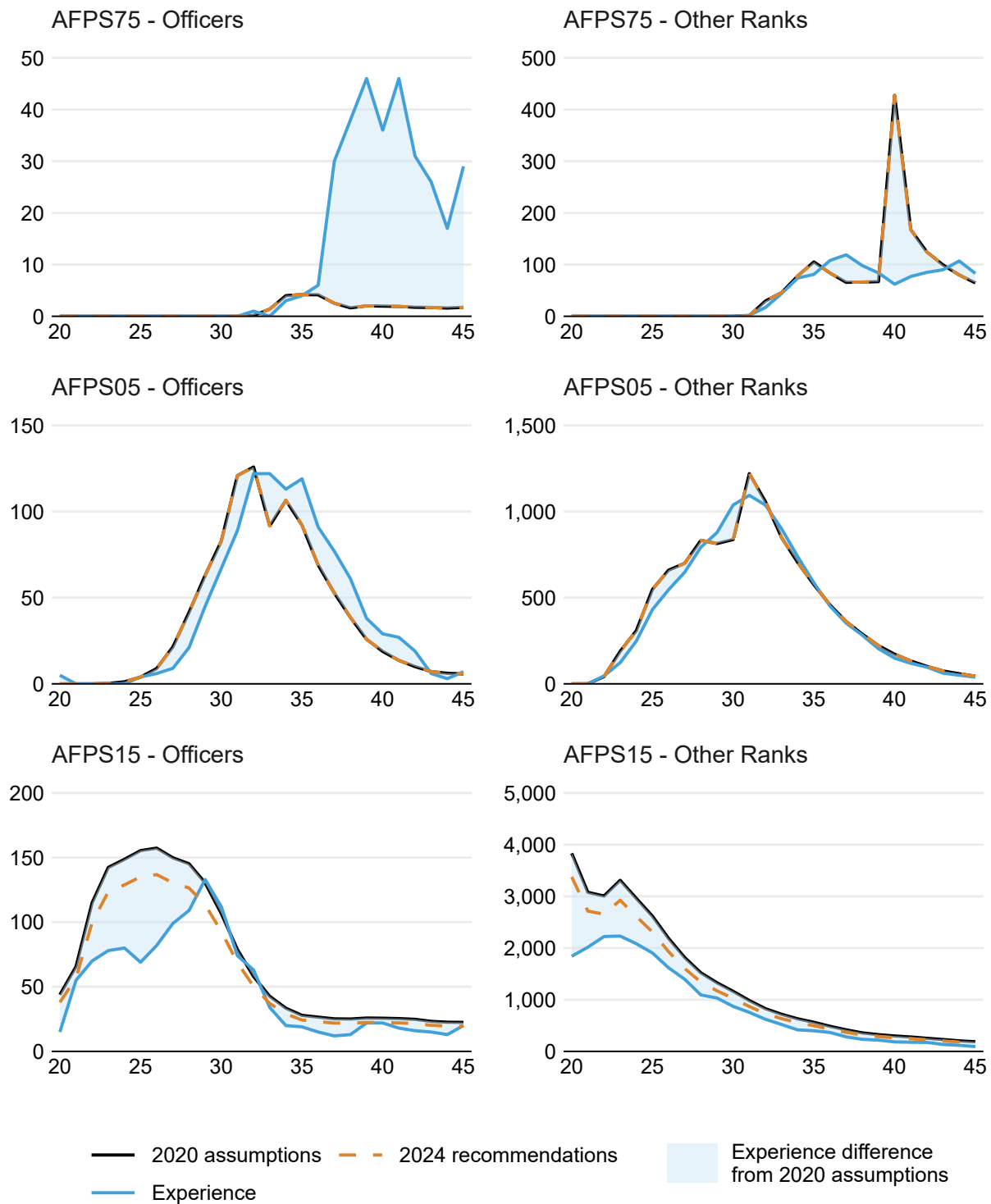
As can be seen in the below charts, experience is showing that there are a higher number of withdrawals from AFPS 75 OF at older ages than under the 2020 valuation assumptions. However, we understand that these data items include AFPS 75/15 members who are withdrawals under AFPS 15 but who have retired under AFPS 75. After discussing with the AFPS Assumptions Review Group, we excluded these members with entitlement to retire under AFPS 75 from our consideration. For members without entitlement to retire immediately under AFPS 75, the experience was reasonably close to the assumptions for the AFPS 75 OF and OR members, and therefore we don't propose to change these assumptions.

Experience is also reasonably close to assumptions for AFPS 05 Officers and Other Ranks and so we recommend retaining these tables.

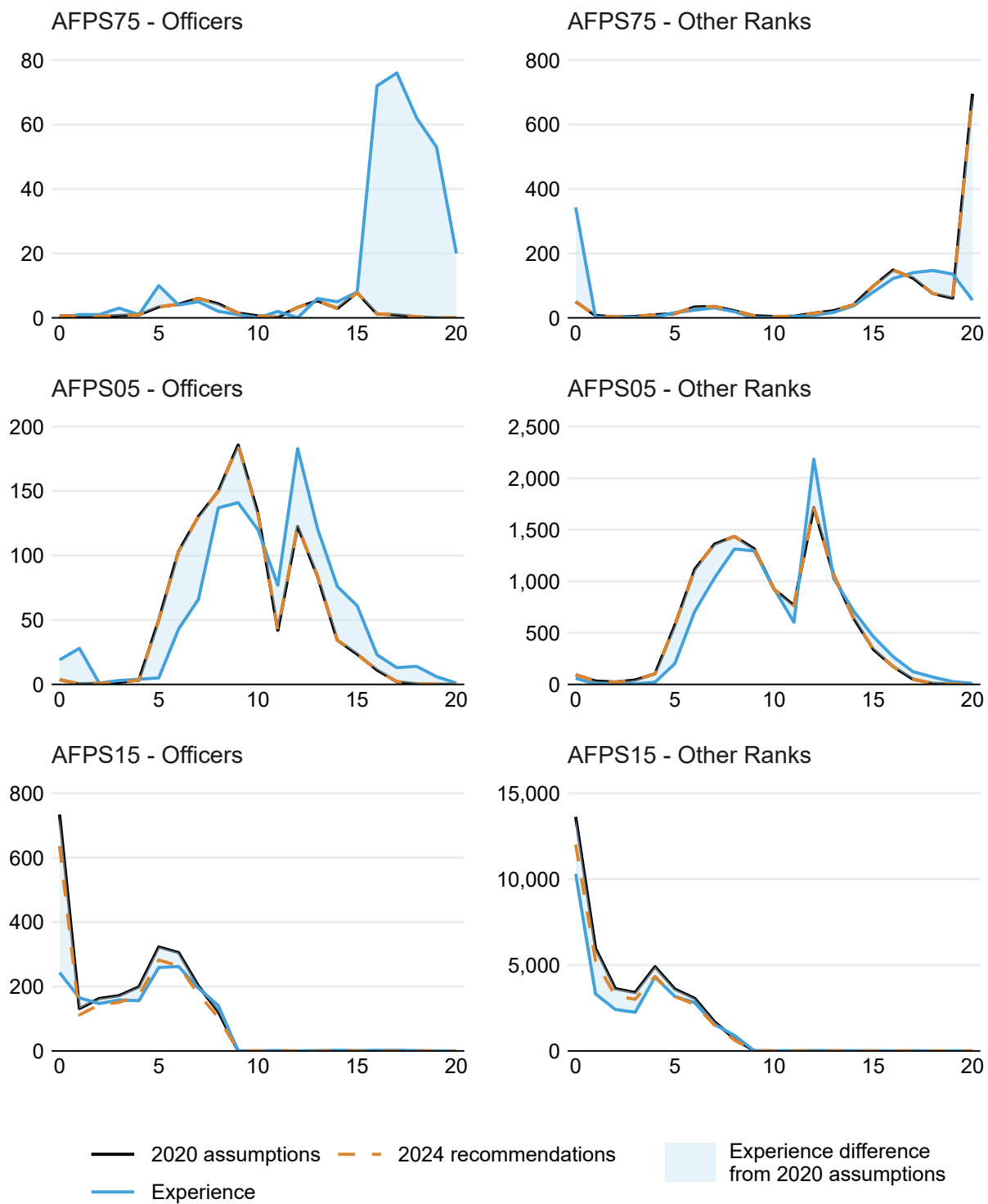
For AFPS 15 (both Officers and Other Ranks), the experience is showing that there are a lower number of withdrawals than assumed in the 2020 valuation. We understand that

members staying longer in the scheme than previously is in line with MOD's expectation and we recommend updating these tables.

Number of withdrawals by age, split by category

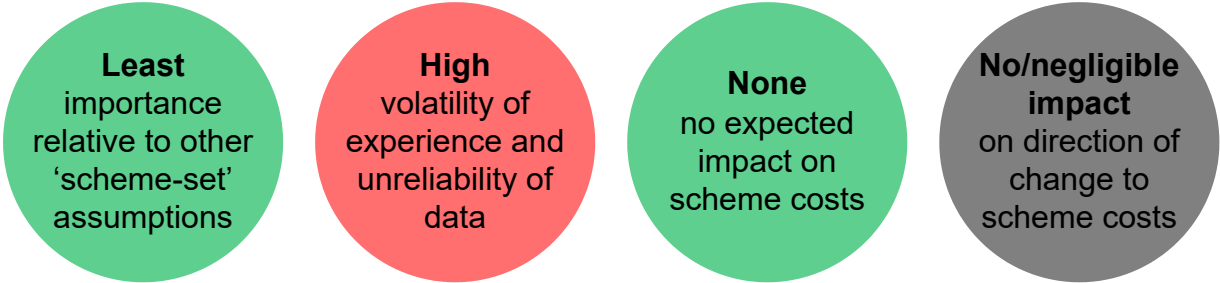


Number of withdrawals by service, split by category



Promotional pay increases

Promotional pay assumptions are a series of pay increases that members are assumed to receive in addition to normal annual salary increases. Our recommendations and supporting information for this assumption are set out below.



As the experience between each of the legacy sections and AFPS 15, and between Officers and Other Ranks, is typically quite different, we have considered each section separately and Officers and Other Ranks separately when analysing promotional pay assumptions.

We recommend that the assumptions adopted for the 2020 valuation are retained. These assumptions are set out in the tables below, which illustrate for each category of member the assumed pay scale at a selection of service lengths. Members in service are assumed to receive promotional pay increases in line with the increase in this pay scale each year.

Note

Promotional pay increases are a scheme-set assumption. Salary increases are a directed assumption and are not covered in this section.

Recommendation

Service (years)	AFPS 75, AFPS 05 and AFPS 15 pensionable pay		AFPS 75 representative pay	
	Officers	Other Ranks	Officers	Other Ranks
0	100	100	100	100
5	154	147	104	112
10	188	180	115	123
15	215	204	128	136
20	213	229	144	143
25	256	236	162	148
30	280	245	178	153
35	280	263	178	153
40	280	263	178	153

Scheme experience

Experience versus expectations show how accurate the assumptions have been in the past and can help inform setting future assumptions.

Overall, the promotional pay experience has been slightly lower than had been assumed in the 2020 valuation. As can be seen in the charts below, the differences are generally small and there is some volatility in experience. The overall shape is broadly in line with the 2020 assumption.

We have analysed the scheme's salary growth by comparing the average (full-time equivalent) pay of the overall active membership as at 31 March 2024 for each year of service with that for the next year of service. This is known as "profile analysis".

It was not possible to identify records in the 2020 dataset which matched member records in the 2024 dataset, so we were not able to analyse promotional pay experience in relation to individual members.

Representative pay is applicable for AFPS 75 members only, whereas pensionable pay is applicable for members in AFPS 75, AFPS 05 and AFPS 15.

For the Pensionable Pay scales, the Experience and Expectations figures shown in the table above show the average annual promotional pay increases to 30 years' service for a member now with 5 years' service. For the representative pay scales, the figures shown are

the average annual promotional increases to 30 years' service for a member currently with 20 years' service. Different rates would apply for different service periods.

	2024 payroll ¹	Experience ²	2020 expectations ³	2024 expectations ⁴
Pensionable pay				
Officers	£2.1 billion	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%
Other Ranks	£4.5 billion	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%
Representative pay				
Officers	£0.7 billion	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%
Other Ranks	£0.7 billion	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%

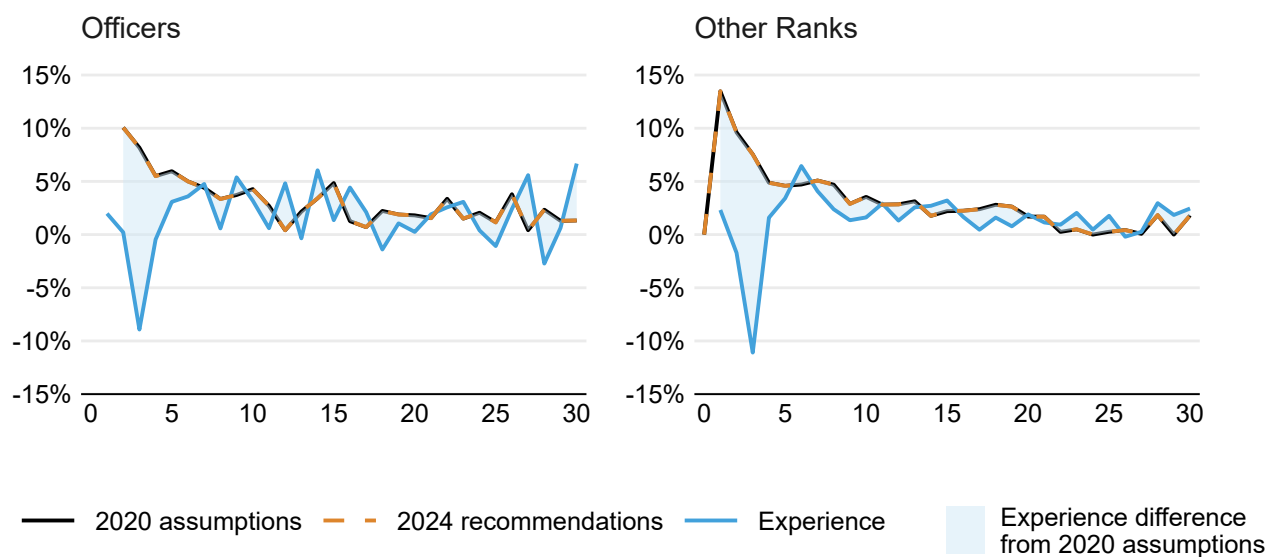
¹ Payroll of analysed members

² Implied annual promotional pay increase, after removal of general salary increases

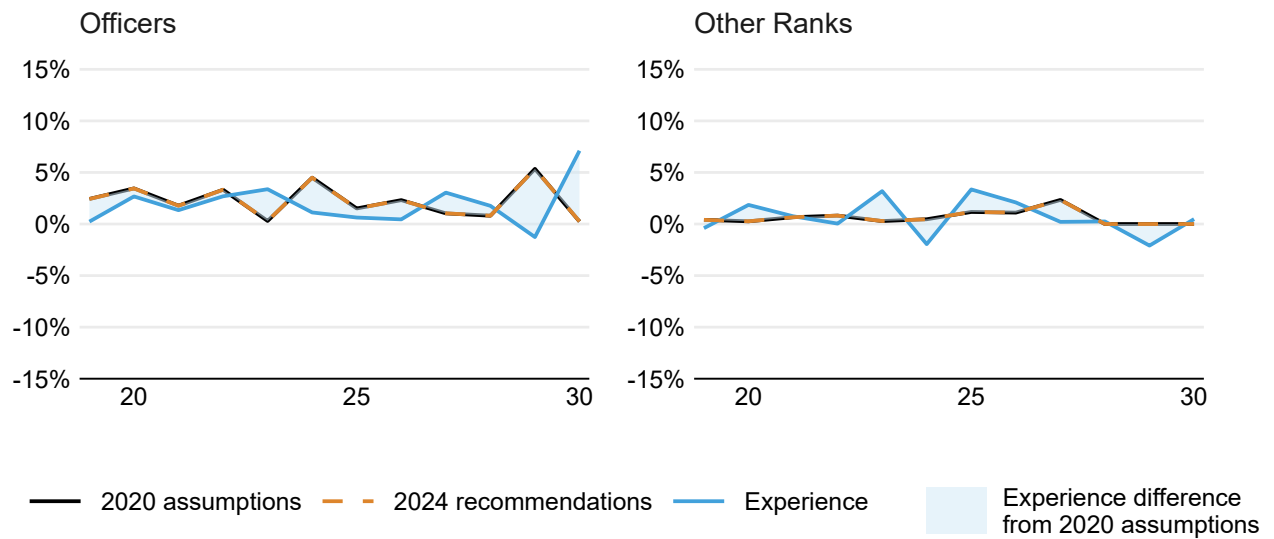
³ Expected annual promotional pay increase under the 2020 assumptions

⁴ Expected annual promotional pay increase under the 2024 assumptions

Annual pensionable pay promotional increases by service, split by category



Annual representative pay promotional increases by service, split by category

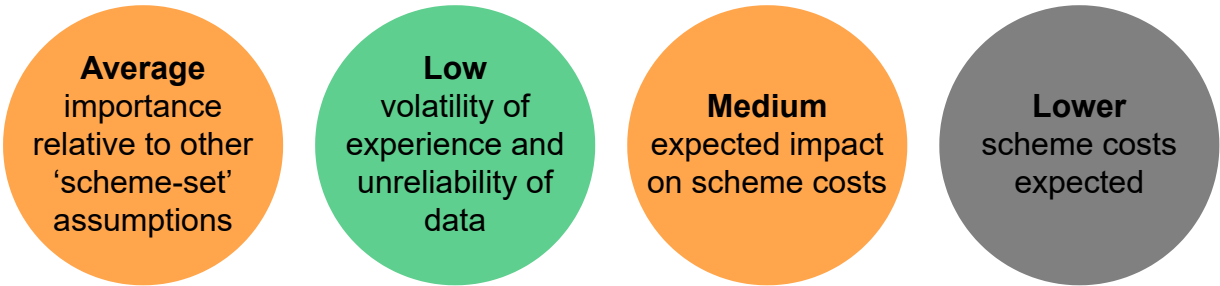


We have made no allowance for members moving between categories.

Rates of ill-health retirement

Rates of ill-health retirement are a series of probabilities which represent the likelihood of a member retiring in ill-health at any given age.

Members are eligible for either tier 1, 2 or 3 ill-health benefits, depending on the severity of their illness, where tier 3 is the most generous and covers the most severe illnesses.



Recommendation

We recommend updating the assumed proportions in each tier to be 85%/10%/5% for tiers 1/2/3 respectively. This broadly reflects half way between the scheme experience over the period and the 2020 assumptions.

For all categories, we recommend updating the rates of ill-health retirement, making equal allowance between recent experience and the 2020 valuation assumptions.

These assumptions are set out in the tables below, which detail for each category of member the proportion of members who retire from service in ill-health each year.

Age	Officers			Other Ranks		
	AFPS75	AFPS05 and AFPS15		AFPS75	AFPS05 and AFPS15	
		Tier 1	Tier 2/3		Tier 1	Tier 2/3
20	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0071	0.0046	0.0008
25	0.0025	0.0018	0.0003	0.0124	0.0081	0.0014
30	0.0025	0.0018	0.0003	0.0153	0.0100	0.0018
35	0.0025	0.0018	0.0003	0.0130	0.0084	0.0015
40	0.0025	0.0018	0.0003	0.0100	0.0065	0.0012
45	0.0037	0.0026	0.0005	0.0106	0.0069	0.0012
50	0.0049	0.0035	0.0006	0.0088	0.0058	0.0010
55	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
For AFPS 05 and AFPS 15 ill-health retirements, 85% are assumed to be on Tier 1, 10% on Tier 2 and 5% on Tier 3.						

Rates are zero if above the NPA of the relevant section

Scheme experience

In the table below we have compared the number of members retiring in ill health to the level expected based on the 2020 valuation assumption and the updated 2024 valuation assumption.

	Tier	Experience (number) ¹	Experience (proportion) ²	2020 expectations ³	2024 expectations ⁴
Officers					
AFPS75	All tiers	221	-	151	186
AFPS05/15	All tiers	197	-	183	191
	Tier 1	175	89%	75%	85%
	Tier 2/3	22	11%	25%	15%
Other Ranks					
AFPS75	All tiers	1,434	-	1,056	1,246
AFPS05/15	All tiers	3,924	-	4,859	4,382
	Tier 1	3,821	97%	75%	85%
	Tier 2/3	103	3%	25%	15%

¹ Number of ill-health retirements over 2020-2024

² Proportion of total ill-health retirements over 2020-2024

³ Proportion (Tier 1, Tier 2/3)/Number (All tiers) of total ill-health retirements under the 2020 assumptions

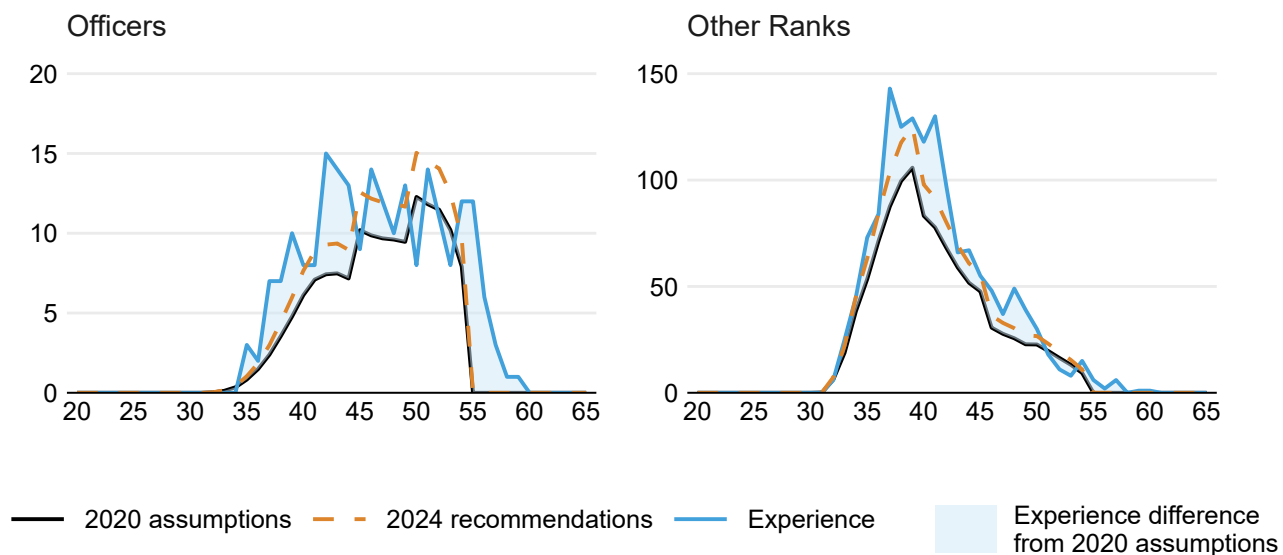
⁴ Proportion (Tier 1, Tier 2/3)/Number (All tiers) of total ill-health retirements under the 2024 assumptions

As can be seen in the table above and the charts below, ill-health retirements have been higher than previously assumed for AFPS 75 OF and OR and AFPS 05/15 OF but lower for AFPS 05/15 OR. We recommend updating the assumptions to reflect this, making equal allowance between recent experience and the 2020 valuation assumptions.

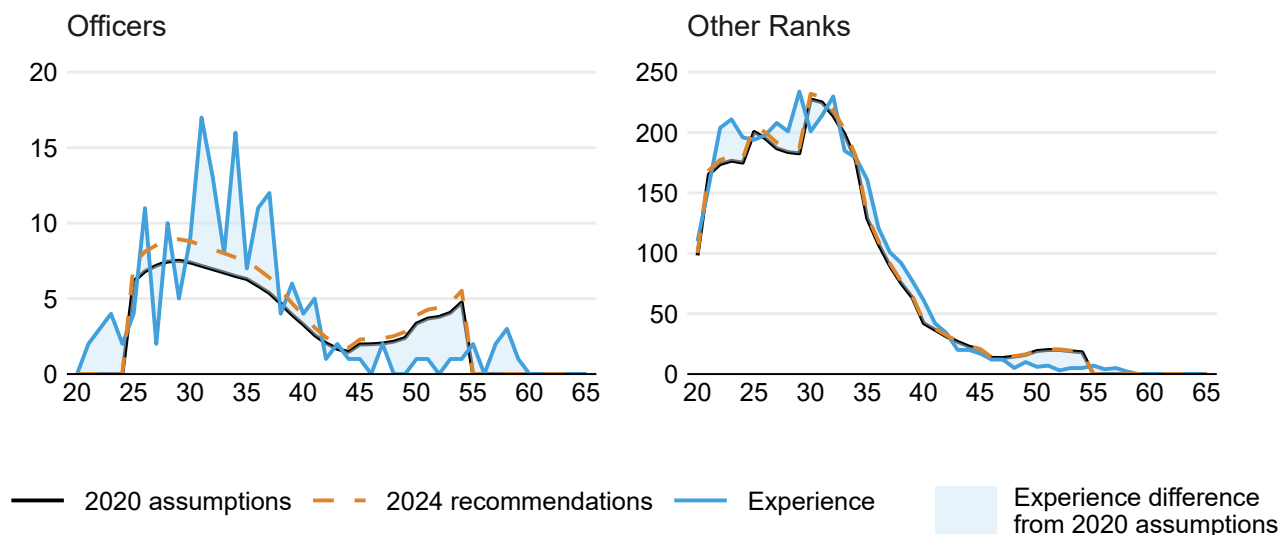
Our experience runs to 31 March 2024 and so reflects the impact of COVID-19. However, the experience in the eight years prior to 31 March 2020 showed higher rates of ill-health retirement than expected for Other Ranks, and so we believe that this pattern reflects a long-term trend rather than a one-off effect driven by COVID-19.

Similarly to the previous valuation, we are seeing a higher proportion of tier 1 retirements than we have assumed. Therefore, we propose to update the assumed proportions in each tier to be 85%/10%/5% for tiers 1/2/3 respectively to reflect a broadly equal allowance between recent experience and the 2020 valuation assumptions.

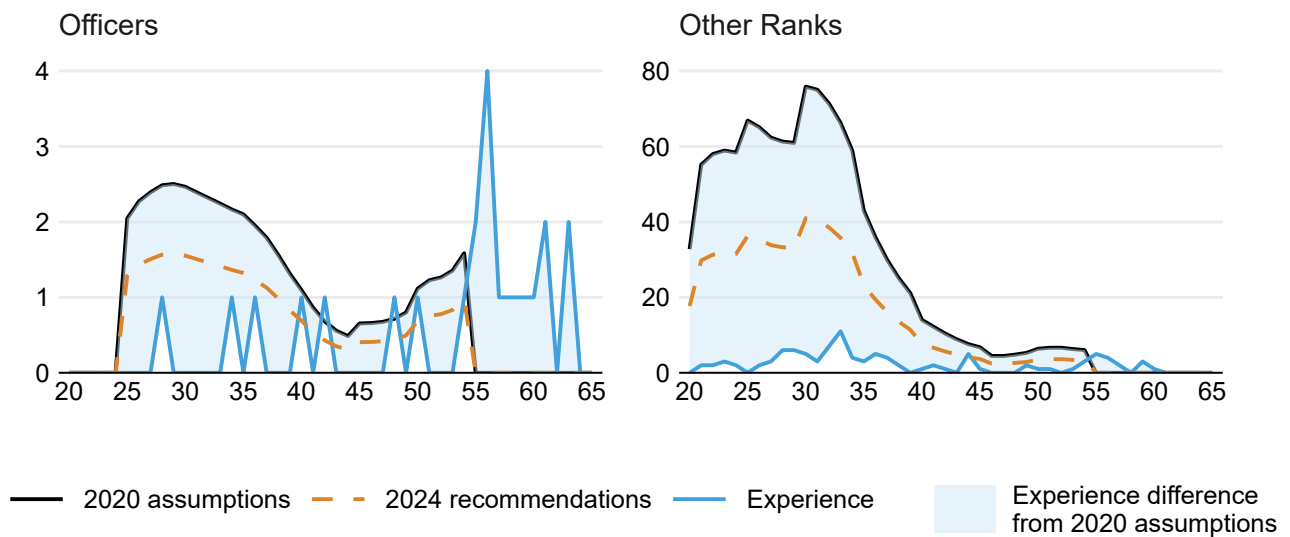
Number of ill-health retirements by age, split by category (AFPS 75)



Number of ill-health retirements by age, split by category (AFPS 05/15 - Tier 1)



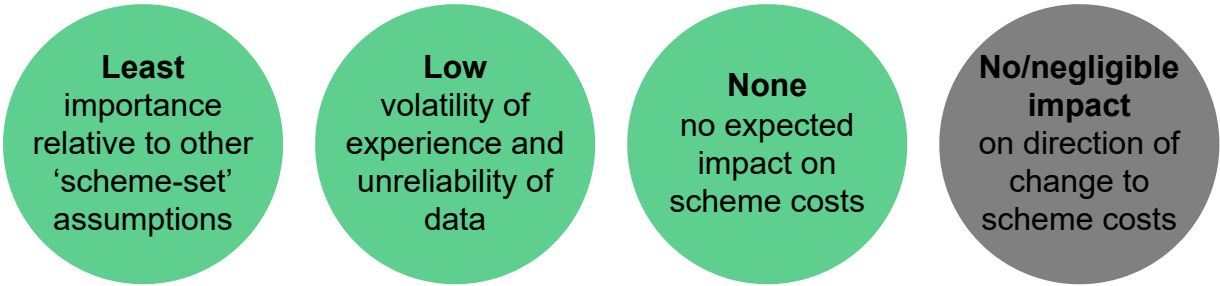
Number of ill-health retirements by age, split by category (AFPS 05/15 - Tier 2/3)



In the above, we have analysed the ill-health tiers in AFPS 05/15. As ill-health tiers do not apply in all schemes, there is a chance that experience might have been slightly different if members in scope for the McCloud remedy were in a different scheme to currently. We expect the overall impact of this to be immaterial and have made no allowance for this possibility.

Mortality before retirement

Mortality before retirement assumptions are a series of probabilities which represent the likelihood of a member dying at any given age before retirement age.



Recommendation

We recommend that the assumptions adopted for the 2020 valuation are retained. These assumptions are set out in the tables below, which detail for each category of member the proportion of members who are expected to die in service each year at each age.

Age	Males	Females
20	0.0004	0.0002
25	0.0005	0.0002
30	0.0006	0.0003
35	0.0009	0.0004
40	0.0012	0.0007
45	0.0017	0.0010
50	0.0025	0.0017
55	0.0040	0.0025

Scheme experience

In the table below we have compared the number of member deaths to the level expected based on the 2020 valuation assumption and the updated 2024 valuation assumption.

	Experience ¹	2020 expectations ²	2024 expectations ³
Male	312	778	778
Female	39	52	52

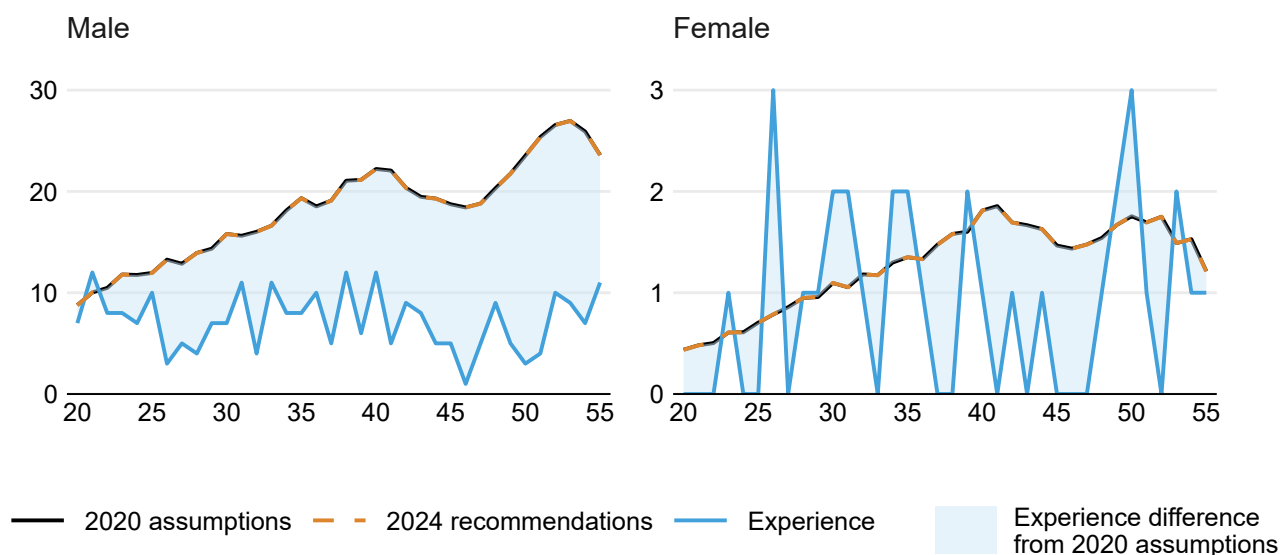
¹ Number of deaths in service over 2020-2024

² Expected number of deaths in service under the 2020 assumptions

³ Expected number of deaths in service under the 2024 assumptions

As can be seen from the charts below, the death before retirement experience was lower than that expected under the 2020 assumptions, but this difference is not expected to have a material impact on the results.

Deaths before retirement by age, split by category

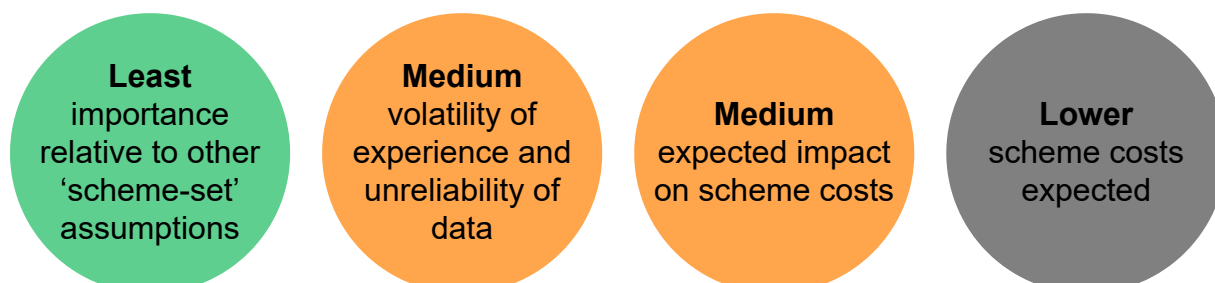


The analysed experience runs from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2024 and so would be expected to capture the majority of deaths due to COVID-19. However, since the materiality of this assumption is very low, we see no compelling reason to perform further analysis.

Family statistics

The term ‘family statistics’ covers several assumptions, including:

- the probability that an eligible partner exists
- the average age of that partner, compared to the member.



The 1975 Scheme regulations provide for a spouse's pension for married members only, whereas the 2005 and 2015 Scheme regulations also provide for benefits to unmarried partners.

Since 1 April 2022, all active scheme members are accruing benefits in the 2015 scheme. At future valuations, reformed scheme liabilities will become increasingly large as a proportion of the overall liability. Because of this, we recommend that all public service pension schemes will adopt a 'proportion married or partnered' assumption only for each category, foregoing an additional assumption for 'proportion married' in isolation. This approach will simplify the assumptions and calculations which, alongside providing more consistency across schemes, will help to streamline future valuations.

Note

For existing pensioners, we consider the likelihood of members having an eligible partner on 31 March 2024. For future pensioners, we consider the likelihood of members having an eligible partner at retirement, or earlier death.

For current pensioners, the proportion married or partnered at the valuation date for ages up to age 70 is derived from scheme experience - see scheme experience below. For ages above age 70, the change in assumption as members age is in line with the latest available ONS proportion married/partnered data released in October 2025.

For the period up to retirement for members who have yet to retire (future pensioners), the proportion married/partnered at the valuation date is derived from scheme experience, but with an addition to allow for future scheme benefits having attaching partner benefits, whereas a considerable proportion of current pensions only have attaching dependant benefits for married members. For ages above age 70, the change in assumption as members age is in line with the latest available ONS proportion married/partnered data released.

Recommendation

We recommend that the assumptions for the probability that an eligible partner exists on the death of a member be updated to fully align with recent experience for current pensioners, and that the probability for future pensioners be updated to align with recent experience plus an addition to allow for a higher proportion of benefits being paid to partners than reflected in recent experience. We recommend that changes to proportions married or partnered by age (after age 70) for current and future pensioners reflect the latest ONS statistics released in October 2025.

We recommend that other family statistics assumptions adopted for the 2020 valuation are retained.

These assumptions are set out in the table below, which details for each category of member the proportion of members who have an eligible partner at death.

Proportion married or partnered at valuation date for current pensioners				
Age	Officers		Other Ranks	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
< 70	85%	70%	70%	60%
70-74	85%	68%	70%	58%
75-79	82%	55%	67%	47%
80-84	76%	44%	63%	38%
85+	66%	18%	54%	15%

Proportion married or partnered at retirement for future pensioners				
Age	Officers		Other Ranks	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
All ages	90%	75%	75%	65%

Male members are assumed to be three years older than their partners and female members are assumed to be three years younger than their partners.

Scheme experience

Probability that an eligible partner exists

Our analysis includes members from all schemes (AFPS 75, AFPS 05 and AFPS 15) and focuses on the age range 40 to 69, where broadly members are expected to retire.

Our analysis has been carried out on a 'lives' basis reflecting data available.

	Experience ¹	2020 expectations (married) ²	2020 expectations (partnered) ³	2024 proposed current pensioners ⁴	2024 proposed future pensioners ⁵
Officers					
Male	85%	90%	95%	85%	90%
Female	71%	65%	70%	70%	75%
Other Ranks					
Male	72%	75%	80%	70%	75%
Female	62%	60%	65%	60%	65%

¹ Number of dependant pensions coming into payment, as a percentage of how many could have come into payment if every member who died had an eligible dependant, across retirement age range (40-69)

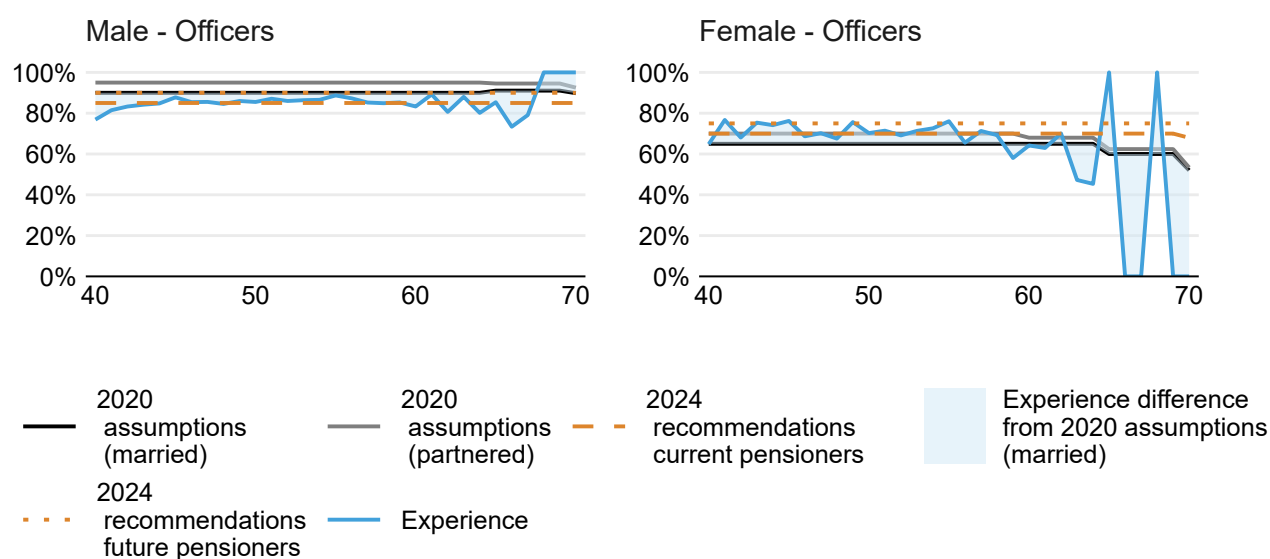
² Expected proportion married at valuation date (current pensioners) or at retirement (future pensioners) under the 2020 assumptions for AFPS75

³ Expected proportion married or partnered at valuation date (current pensioners) or at retirement (future pensioners) under the 2020 assumptions for AFPS05/15

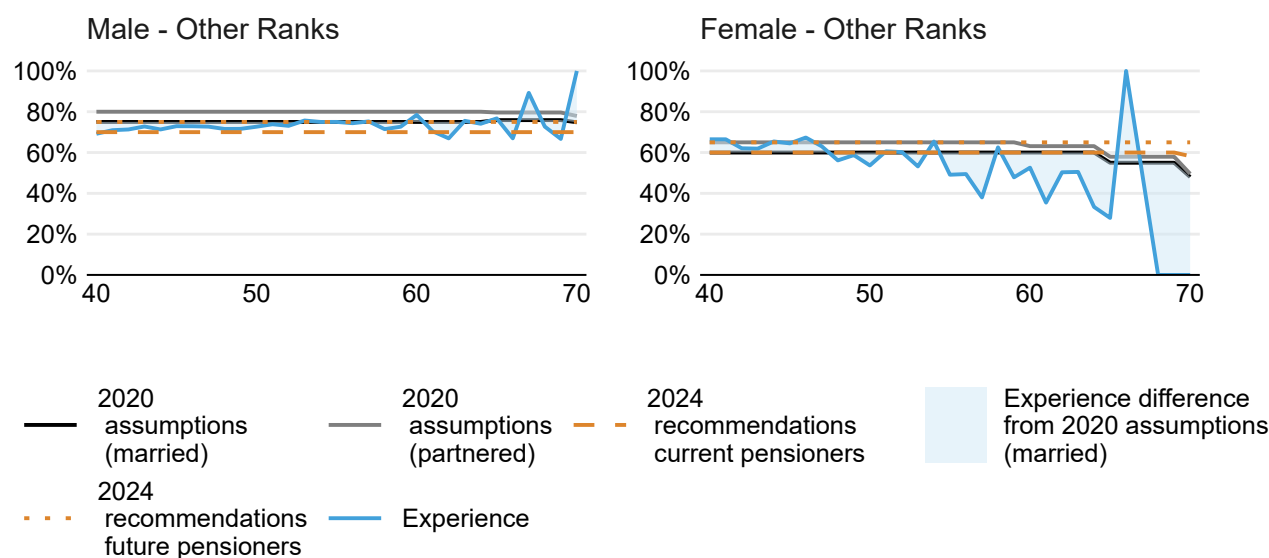
⁴ Expected proportion married or partnered at valuation date for current pensioners under the 2024 recommendations

⁵ Expected proportion married or partnered at retirement for future pensioners under the 2024 recommendations

Proportion married or partnered, split by category and gender - Officers



Proportion married or partnered, split by category and gender - Other Ranks



Age difference

There was no experience data to produce an analysis of the age difference between the member and spouse/partner.

	Experience (number) ¹	Experience (age) ²	2020 Expectations (age) ³	2024 Expectations (age) ⁴
Males	-	-	3	-
Females	-	-	-3	-

¹ Number of member deaths over 2020-2024

² Average age difference between member and eligible spouse or partner at date of death

³ Expected age difference between member and eligible partner or spouse under the 2020 assumptions

⁴ Expected age difference between member and eligible partner or spouse under the 2024 assumptions

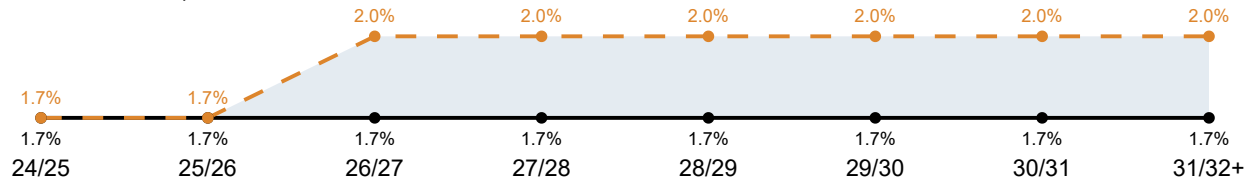
Wider considerations

The Goodwin legal challenge was brought against the Department for Education in respect of survivor benefits provided in the Teachers’ Pension Scheme. The Goodwin challenge follows on from the Walker case which ruled in 2017 that to treat same-sex spouses/civil partners less favourably than their opposite-sex equivalents constituted unlawful discrimination. The Government announced in July 2020 that it had concluded that changes are required to the Teachers’ Pension Scheme to address this discrimination. The Government also noted that this difference in treatment will also need to be remedied in other UK public service pension schemes with similar provisions.

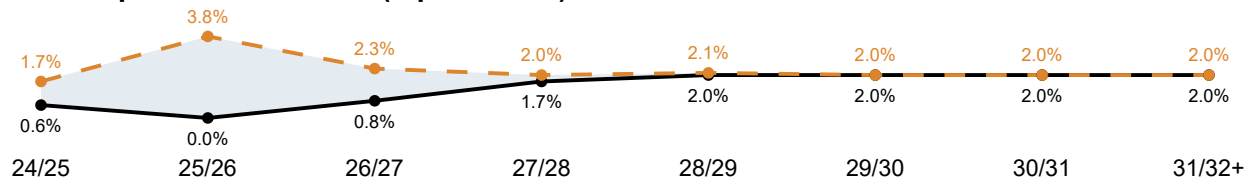
Directed assumptions

Financial assumptions

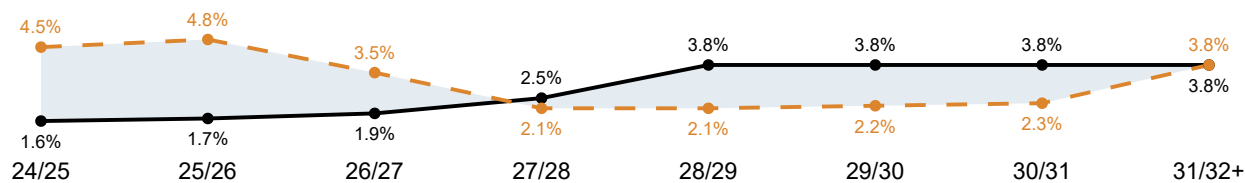
Discount rate, net of CPI



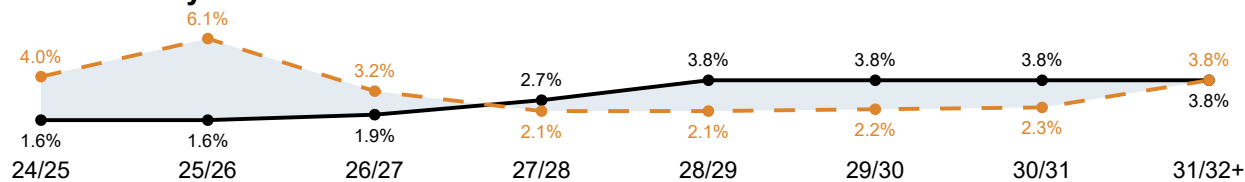
Rates of pension increases (equal to CPI)*



Rates of CARE revaluation*



Rates of salary increases



● 2020 assumptions - - - 2024 assumptions

■ Difference from 2020 assumptions * Increases applicable at end of financial year indicated.

Demographic assumptions

Item	2020 assumption	2024 assumption
Deficit spreading periods	15 years	
Future mortality improvements	In line with 2020-based ONS projections	In line with 2022-based ONS projections
State Pension age	As legislated for in the Pensions Act 1995, Pensions Act 2007, Pensions Act 2011 and Pensions Act 2014	
Pensionable payroll growth	Not directed	In line with public service earnings growth

Minor assumptions

Active membership projections

Direction 12 requires the actuary to use the 'projected unit methodology' to calculate the valuation results. The valuation results require the calculation of the cost of benefit accrual over periods after the [effective date](#). This implicitly requires the actuary to estimate the membership to future dates to determine the valuation results. Members of the [legacy](#) sections ceased to accrue benefits in these sections at 31 March 2022 and future accrual for all members is in the [reformed](#) section from 1 April 2022.

The expected cost of accruing benefits over periods after the effective date have been determined by assuming an overall stable population (age and pay profile) to the end of the [implementation period](#).

The approach incorporates the following assumptions:

- Members with past service in the legacy sections are assumed to retire in line with recent experience. This provides for some legacy section members to remain in active service in the reformed scheme beyond 2022 due to late retirement.
- The overall active membership will be in receipt of pensionable pay for each relevant year equal to that assumed for forecasting purposes.
- In the projected populations, the State Pension age is assumed to be determined by reference to date of birth and so the State Pension age mix changes over time despite the assumed stable population. This allows for the membership accruing benefits to change over the implementation period.
- Mortality is assumed to be projected forward to the relevant year of use in all cases.

Grouping of individual active member records

Individual active members have been grouped together for the purposes of calculating liabilities. This grouping is necessary to accommodate the volume of data within our valuation system. The approach taken to grouping the data has been tested to ensure it does not result in any distortion of the valuation results. The groupings are made for each section (i.e. AFPS 75/15, AFPS 05/15 and AFPS 15), rank (i.e. Officers and Other Ranks) and salary band and based on the following criteria:

- Age: Age nearest
- Sex
- Service

McCloud calculation approach

The outcome of the remedy required to address the McCloud judgment was twofold. When benefits become payable, eligible members can select to receive benefits in line with either reformed or legacy benefit structure for the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2022. All active members still in the legacy scheme were transferred to the reformed scheme from 1 April 2022.

To allow for the McCloud remedy in our calculation methodology we have valued the 'better' benefits for members when comparing benefits in their reformed and legacy sections.

Benefits are valued in each for each possible outcome (for example, retirement or death), at each future date and for each eligible individual, using the same demographic assumptions (for example retirement ages) for both the reformed and legacy section calculations.

The test of which benefit is more valuable is carried out as at leaving service because benefits may crystallise then if the member is entitled to Early Departure Payments (EDP) benefits, even if the member doesn't have the right to take an immediate pension on leaving.

At each projected date of leaving service, the member is assumed to choose whichever of the legacy and reformed benefits gives a higher value as at the date of leaving, based on valuing the following benefits as appropriate:

- member retirement pension after commutation (either immediate or deferred pension), valued using an age-related member only factor
- member retirement lump sum (both commuted lump sum and any automatic lump sum)
- EDP income, valued using an age-related EDP factor
- EDP lump sum

This is a simplified approach to deferred choice which does not allow for all of the complexities of the benefits. We are satisfied that taking a more accurate approach would have an immaterial impact on the overall results.

This approach is consistent with the approach adopted for the 2020 valuation.

Summary tables

We have set out a summary of the scheme-set assumptions to be adopted for the actuarial valuation of the Armed Forces Pension Scheme as at 31 March 2024, including sample rates and values. The assumptions adopted at the previous valuation as at 31 March 2020 are set out in our Advice on assumptions report for that valuation, located at the following location: [2020 Valuations Assumptions Report](#)

Mortality after retirement

	Baseline mortality	Standard table	Adjustment
Male			
2024	Members and dependants	S4NMA_H	84%
Female			
2024	Members	S4NFA_H	102%
2024	Dependants	S4DFA	87%

Proportion commuted

	AFPS75		AFPS05	AFPS15	
Commutation category	Resettlement commutation	Life commutation	Inverse commutation of lump sum	Inverse commutation of Early Departure Payments (EDP) lump sum	Commutation of pension
All members	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%

Retirement ages

Age retirement rates for AFPS75 and AFPS05 scheme members												
Retirement age	AFPS75 Officers			AFPS75 Other Ranks			AFPS05 Officers			AFPS05 Other Ranks		
	Age at joining											
	20	25	30	20	25	30	20	25	30	20	25	30
37	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	0.10	-	-	0.13	-	-	0.24	-	-	0.30	-	-
41	0.05	0.14	-	0.01	-	-	0.05	-	-	0.20	-	-
42	0.05	0.05	-	0.25	-	-	0.05	-	-	0.20	-	-
43	0.05	0.05	-	0.20	-	-	0.05	0.06	-	0.20	0.01	-
44	0.05	0.04	-	0.20	-	-	0.05	0.01	-	0.20	0.01	-
45	0.05	0.10	-	0.20	0.13	-	0.10	0.24	-	0.15	0.30	-
46	0.05	0.05	0.14	0.15	0.01	-	0.10	0.05	-	0.15	0.20	-
47	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.25	-	0.10	0.05	-	0.15	0.20	-
48	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.20	-	0.10	0.05	0.06	0.15	0.20	0.01
49	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.15	0.20	-	0.10	0.05	0.01	0.15	0.20	0.01
50	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.24	0.15	0.15	0.30
51	0.15	0.10	0.05	0.15	0.15	0.01	0.15	0.15	0.05	0.15	0.15	0.20
52	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.20
53	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
54	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
55	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
56	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
57	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
58	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
59	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
60	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Age retirement rates for new entrants AFPS15 scheme members

	AFPS15 Officers			AFPS15 Other Ranks		
	Age at joining					
Retirement age	20	25	30	20	25	30
40	0.30	-	-	0.30	-	-
41	0.05	-	-	0.20	-	-
42	0.05	-	-	0.20	-	-
43	0.05	-	-	0.20	-	-
44	0.05	0.00	-	0.20	-	-
45	0.10	0.30	-	0.15	0.30	-
46	0.10	0.05	-	0.15	0.20	-
47	0.10	0.05	-	0.15	0.20	-
48	0.10	0.05	-	0.15	0.20	-
49	0.10	0.05	-	0.15	0.20	-
50	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.15	0.15	0.30
51	0.15	0.15	0.05	0.15	0.15	0.20
52	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.20
53	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
54	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
55	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
56	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
57	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
58	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
59	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
60	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Rates of leaving service

	AFPS75 Officers			AFPS75 Other Ranks			AFPS05 Officers			AFPS05 Other Ranks		
	Age at joining											
Age	20	25	30	20	25	30	20	25	30	20	25	30
20	0.00 ¹	-	-	0.25	-	-	0.00 ²	-	-	0.25	-	-
25	0.03	0.05	-	0.10	0.25	-	0.03	0.05	-	0.10	0.25	-
30	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.25	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.25
35	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.10
40	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.13	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.05
45	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03
50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

¹ For AFPS 75 Officers, we assume that 0.05 leave at age 21

² For AFPS 05 Officers, we assume that 0.05 leave at age 22

	AFPS15 Officers			AFPS15 Other Ranks		
	Age at joining					
Age	20	25	30	20	25	30
20	0.08	-	-	0.22	-	-
25	0.04	0.08	-	0.09	0.22	-
30	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.09	0.22
35	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.09
40	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.04
45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Promotional pay increase

Service (years)	AFPS 75, AFPS 05 and AFPS 15 pensionable pay		AFPS 75 representative pay	
	Officers	Other Ranks	Officers	Other Ranks
0	100	100	100	100
5	154	147	104	112
10	188	180	115	123
15	215	204	128	136
20	213	229	144	143
25	256	236	162	148
30	280	245	178	153
35	280	263	178	153
40	280	263	178	153

Rates of ill-health retirement

Age	Officers			Other Ranks		
	AFPS75	AFPS05 and AFPS15		AFPS75	AFPS05 and AFPS15	
		Tier 1	Tier 2/3		Tier 1	Tier 2/3
20	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0071	0.0046	0.0008
25	0.0025	0.0018	0.0003	0.0124	0.0081	0.0014
30	0.0025	0.0018	0.0003	0.0153	0.0100	0.0018
35	0.0025	0.0018	0.0003	0.0130	0.0084	0.0015
40	0.0025	0.0018	0.0003	0.0100	0.0065	0.0012
45	0.0037	0.0026	0.0005	0.0106	0.0069	0.0012
50	0.0049	0.0035	0.0006	0.0088	0.0058	0.0010
55	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

For AFPS 05 and AFPS 15 ill-health retirements, 85% are assumed to be on Tier 1, 10% on Tier 2 and 5% on Tier 3.

Rates are zero if above the NPA of the relevant section

Mortality before retirement

Age	Males	Females
20	0.0004	0.0002
25	0.0005	0.0002
30	0.0006	0.0003
35	0.0009	0.0004
40	0.0012	0.0007
45	0.0017	0.0010
50	0.0025	0.0017
55	0.0040	0.0025

Family statistics

Proportion married or entitled to a partner's/dependant's pension at death

Proportion married or partnered at valuation date for current pensioners

Age	Officers		Other Ranks	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
< 70	85%	70%	70%	60%
70-74	85%	68%	70%	58%
75-79	82%	55%	67%	47%
80-84	76%	44%	63%	38%
85+	66%	18%	54%	15%

Proportion married or partnered at retirement for future pensioners

Age	Officers		Other Ranks	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
All ages	90%	75%	75%	65%

Male members are assumed to be three years older than their partners and female members are assumed to be three years younger than their partners.

Compliance and limitations

The [Overview](#) report should be referred to and contains compliance and limitations information covering this and other component parts of the valuation reports.

Directions

This report has been prepared with a view to meeting the following reporting requirements of the Directions:

Reporting Direction	Description	Relevant Directions (where applicable)
22(1),(3),(4)	Summary of demographic analysis	
22(2)	Statement where scheme membership data not sufficient to carry out analysis	
23(1)(h)	An analysis of the demographic experience	22
23(1)(i)	A statement of the assumptions used by the scheme actuary in preparing the report	