

LIFE EXPECTANCY AND ANNUITY TABLE

PRESENT WORTH OF ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM TABLE
At Compound Interest (Inwood Coefficient)

PRESENT WORTH OF ONE DOLLAR TABLE
Compound Interest Valuation Premise for
Computing the Value of a Reversion

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LIFE EXPECTANCY AND ANNUITY TABLE

This table is not part of the official statute laws of Kentucky; however, its existence has been recognized and approved by the Court of Appeals in *Morris v Morris*, 293 SW(2d)243. The life expectancy figures are based on statistics derived from experience of the total population of the United States during the three years 1959 to 1961. The annuity factors were calculated by E. L. Caryer, Life Actuary of the Department of Insurance, as an immediate annuity certain which is approximately equal to the annuity due plus one, used in previous tables.

Age	Immediate Annuity Certain for Total Expectancy of Life at 4%	Complete Expectation of Life	Age	Immediate Annuity Certain for Total Expectancy of Life at 4%	Completion Expectation of Life
0	23.3874	69.89	55	14.1853	21.37
1	23.4409	70.75	56	13.8624	20.62
2	23.3862	69.89	57	13.5310	19.87
3	23.3263	68.94	58	13.1978	19.14
4	23.2628	67.99	59	12.8586	18.42
5	23.1968	67.04	60	12.5162	17.71
6	23.1276	66.08	61	12.1756	17.02
7	23.0550	65.11	62	11.8269	16.34
8	22.9794	64.14	63	11.4815	15.68
9	22.9011	63.17	64	11.1344	15.03
10	22.8189	62.19	65	10.7797	14.39
11	22.7242	61.22	66	10.4245	13.76
12	22.6554	60.24	67	10.0724	13.15
13	22.5531	59.26	68	9.7154	12.55
14	22.4583	58.29	69	9.3601	11.96
15	22.3607	57.33	70	8.9978	11.38
16	22.2594	56.37	71	8.6436	10.82
17	22.1542	55.41	72	8.4162	10.47
18	22.0462	54.46	73	7.9352	9.74
19	21.9353	53.52	74	7.5772	9.21
20	21.8202	52.58	75	7.2441	8.71
21	21.7008	51.64	76	6.8840	8.21
22	21.5769	50.70	77	6.5356	7.73
23	21.4484	49.76	78	6.1925	7.26
24	21.3166	48.83	79	5.8582	6.81
25	21.1784	47.89	80	5.5387	6.39
26	21.0350	46.95	81	5.2263	5.98
27	20.8847	46.00	82	4.9339	5.61
28	20.7282	45.05	83	4.6494	5.25
29	20.5693	44.12	84	4.3778	4.91
30	20.4028	43.18	85	4.1066	4.58
31	20.2300	42.24	86	3.8436	4.26
32	20.0509	41.30	87	3.6043	3.97
33	19.8669	40.37	88	3.3735	3.70
34	19.6762	39.44	89	3.1598	3.45
35	19.4784	38.51	90	2.9632	3.22
36	19.2733	37.58	91	2.7922	3.02
37	19.0629	36.66	92	2.6418	2.85
38	18.8449	35.74	93	2.4995	2.69
39	18.6215	34.83	94	2.3751	2.55
40	18.3901	33.92	95	2.2684	2.43
41	18.1529	33.02	96	2.1706	2.32
42	17.9092	32.13	97	2.0728	2.21
43	17.6598	31.25	98	1.9750	2.10
44	17.4017	30.37	99	1.8950	2.01
45	17.1379	29.50	100	1.8029	1.91
46	16.8683	28.64	101	1.7289	1.83
47	16.5931	27.79	102	1.6550	1.75
48	16.3088	26.94	103	1.5810	1.67
49	16.0209	26.11	104	1.5163	1.60
50	15.7267	25.29	105	1.4515	1.53
51	15.4308	24.49	106	1.3868	1.46
52	15.1260	23.69	107	1.3313	1.40
53	14.8203	22.91	108	1.2851	1.35
54	14.5079	22.14	109	1.2296	1.29

INSTRUCTIONS for use of TABLE for EXPECTATION OF LIFE and IMMEDIATE ANNUITY CERTAIN

It must be realized that the tables of life expectancy for the U. S. derived from the 1959-61 census, were developed for males and females and further broken down for negro and white within each sex category. The life expectancy for each of these groups varied several years at a given age and the life expectancy shown on these tables is only an average.

It should be noted that factors appearing in this table are for an immediate annuity certain based on life expectancy and that the computation differs slightly from previous tables of an annuity due based on deaths. Test checks were made and factor differences are approximately 1%.

DAMAGES IN CASE OF WRONGFUL DEATH

It should be remembered that the decedent's earning power will decrease drastically after age 65. A more nearly correct method would take into account after 65, only the income he might have expected after 65 from pensions, social security, etc.

To find the proper sum of damages in action for wrongful death brought under KRS 411.130, take the annual loss to a decedent's estate, multiply it by the factor appearing under the appropriate interest column opposite the age of the decedent at the time of death.

Example: A, age 30, is killed in an automobile accident through the negligence of B. The evidence shows that the loss to his estate was \$5,000 per year. The appropriate interest rate is determined to be 4%. \$5,000 multiplied by 20.4028 (the factor for age 30) is \$102,014.00 which is the value to A's estate of his power to earn money.

VALUE OF A LIFE ESTATE

To find the value of a life estate multiply the value of the beneficial interest by the appropriate rate of interest and this product by the factor less 1.0000 (to subtract the immediate payment) from the column containing the appropriate rate of interest for the given age of the life tenant; the result is the approximate value of the life estate. Subtract the value of the life estate, as ascertained above, from the beneficial interest, and the amount left will be the value of the remainder of the estate.

Example: A, age 40, receives \$10,000 for life with the remainder over to B. \$10,000 multiplied by 4% equals \$400.00 which is the annual income or annuity. \$400.00 multiplied by 17.3901 (18.3901 factor less 1.0000 for the immediate payment), the 4% factor for age 40, equals \$6,956.04, which is the value of the life estate of A. The remainder interest of B is the difference of the principal sum and the life estate, which in this case is \$10,000 less \$6,956.04 or \$3,043.96.