

CONSTRUCTION OF A RELIABLE AND ROBUST REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SOCIAL SECURITY PENSIONS' PROJECTION MODEL

THE MAIN QUESTION OF THE RESEARCH

How to create a reliable revenue and expenditure and robust projection model of social security pensions

THE ISSUE:

Periodic reporting of future social security revenue and expenditure is required, according to the requirements of the European Union, as well as many other sets of countries around the world. The demographic valuation, along with all its accessory measurements, such as fertility, mortality, migration, etc., affects the economic situation of countries while vice versa the macro and micro economics of countries affect the demographic evolution. In order to properly study the projection of future social security earnings and expenses, all economic, demographic and other labor market assumptions need to be fully consistent, reflect trends and deliver the most accurate results possible. Valuations should withstand comparisons and controls for both quality and quantity. The standards that have already been developed for the purpose are for the most part macro-finance, micro-simulation or macro-simulation. In our experience these approaches do not qualitatively correlate to the above sizes, are relatively opaque and not flexible.

METHODOLOGY:

Developing the theoretical background for the creation of a mixed methodology that will simultaneously mimic the peer generation of population (cohort) macrosimulation and microsimulation within the cohort, we can exploit the proper mathematical model, data and past experience to create a reliable template. Thus, the cohorts of population will stay in some states for a little while (unemployment) or for longer periods of time (work, permanent disability) or they will be absorbed (death) depending on the probability of the statistics and / or probability theory. The model will also specify individual profiles, or those of the thinnest groups in relation to their characteristics (salary, career, age, gender) in each situation where groups or individuals will be stationed. The model will consist of two sub-models: 1. The macrosimulation one that will carry out the demographic projection and therefore the projection of the workforce in relation to the number of people by age, gender and time in each category. This sub-model will be a macro-simulation and 2. The microsimulation other that will carry out the financial projection in relation to the social security contributions (revenues) and benefits (expenses) depending on the profile and number of the projected groups in sub-model 1. The second sub-model is about substantially with the projection of the salary of the employees and the income of the self-employed and will be a micro-simulation one.

RESTRICTIONS:

The MODEL is only limited in practice by the absence of the possibilities of transition from one situation to another. Therefore, Monte Carlo simulations can be performed to produce results close to the assumptions required, as well as to test for consistency with macroeconomic trends.

DATA:

The data needed to feed the model in the examples will be of two types: 1. Macroeconomic and demographic assumptions that will be considered as exogenous parameters; 2. Person-by-person data and / or statistics from social security agencies and labor force research. Examples of requested data and indicative data are listed below:

EXOGENOUS MACRO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CASE FOR GREECE FROM THE PROJECT ROUND 2018:

Greece		EC (DG ECFIN) - EPC (AWG) 2018 projections							
Main demographic and macroeconomic assumptions									
Demographic projections (EUROSTAT)		Ch 16-70	2016	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
Fertility rate	0,3		1,39	1,33	1,40	1,46	1,52	1,58	1,64
Life expectancy at birth									
males	7,7		78,8	79,6	81,2	82,6	84,0	85,3	86,5
females	6,4		83,9	84,5	85,8	87,0	88,2	89,3	90,3
Life expectancy at 65									
males	5,1		18,7	19,2	20,2	21,2	22,1	23,0	23,8
females	5,2		21,4	21,9	22,9	23,9	24,8	25,7	26,6
Net migration (thousand)	34,9		-23,9	-16,8	-4,1	7,9	13,3	10,5	11,0
Net migration as % of population	0,4		-0,2	-0,2	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Population (million)	-3,1		10,8	10,5	9,9	9,4	8,9	8,3	7,7
Children population (0-14) as % of total population	-2,1		14,4	13,9	11,6	11,4	12,1	11,8	12,3
Prime age population (25-54) as % of total population	-9,7		41,4	39,8	35,2	32,2	32,1	32,1	31,6
Working age population (15-64) as % of total population	-10,4		64,2	63,3	61,0	55,6	51,4	52,7	53,8
Elderly population (65 and over) as % of total population	12,5		21,4	22,8	27,4	32,9	36,5	35,4	33,9
Very elderly population (80 and over) as % of total population	10,1		6,6	7,4	8,8	11,3	14,4	17,2	16,6
Very elderly population (80 and over) as % of elderly population	18,3		30,8	32,2	32,1	34,2	39,4	48,6	49,1
Very elderly population (80 and over) as % of working age population	20,7		10,3	11,6	14,4	20,2	28,0	32,7	31,0
Macroeconomic assumptions*	Avg 16-70		2016	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
Potential Real GDP (growth rate)	0,8		-1,4	-0,3	0,5	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,2
Employment 15-74 (growth rate)	-0,4		-0,4	-0,2	-0,3	-0,8	-0,8	-0,4	-0,4
Labour input : hours worked (growth rate)	-0,4		-0,2	0,1	-0,3	-0,8	-0,8	-0,4	-0,4
Labour productivity per hour (growth rate)	1,1		-1,2	-0,4	0,8	1,6	1,9	1,7	1,5
TFP (growth rate)	0,8		-0,6	0,0	0,5	1,0	1,2	1,1	1,0
Capital deepening (contribution to labour productivity growth)	0,4		-0,6	-0,3	0,3	0,5	0,7	0,6	0,5
Potential GDP per capita (growth rate)	1,4		-0,8	0,3	1,1	1,3	1,7	2,1	1,9
Potential GDP per worker (growth rate)	1,2		-0,9	-0,1	0,8	1,6	1,9	1,7	1,6
Labour force assumptions	Ch 16-70		2016	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
Population (15-64) (in thousands)	-2.785		6.904	6.667	6.050	5.228	4.569	4.357	4.118
Population growth (working age:15-64)	0,3		-1,0	-0,9	-1,1	-1,5	-0,8	-0,4	-0,7
Population (20-74) (in thousands)	-2.804		7.486	7.325	6.870	6.279	5.509	4.906	4.682
Population growth (20-74)	0,3		-0,7	-0,6	-0,6	-1,1	-1,3	-0,7	-0,4
Labour force 15-64 (thousands)	-1.627		4.698	4.594	4.320	3.878	3.437	3.241	3.071
Labour force 20-74 (thousands)	-1.372		4.736	4.632	4.423	4.113	3.721	3.485	3.363
Participation rate (20-74)	8,6		63,3	63,2	64,4	65,5	67,5	71,0	71,8
Participation rate (15-64)	6,5		68,0	68,9	71,4	74,2	75,2	74,4	74,6
young (15-24)	2,2		25,7	26,3	27,6	28,5	26,9	27,0	27,9
prime-age (25-54)	2,8		85,4	86,5	87,4	88,1	88,4	88,1	88,2
older (55-64)	30,2		45,2	48,8	65,0	71,3	74,6	75,3	75,3
Participation rate (20-74) - FEMALES	11,5		55,7	56,4	58,8	60,0	62,2	66,0	67,2
Participation rate (15-64) - FEMALES	9,2		60,7	62,4	66,5	69,4	70,6	69,7	69,9
young (15-24)	1,6		24,3	24,5	25,7	26,5	24,9	24,9	25,8
prime-age (25-54)	4,9		77,8	80,1	82,2	82,7	82,9	82,7	82,7
older (55-64)	37,0		34,0	38,3	58,2	65,7	70,3	70,9	71,0
Participation rate (20-74) - MALES	5,0		71,2	70,4	70,3	71,2	72,9	75,9	76,2
Participation rate (15-64) - MALES	3,2		75,6	75,7	76,4	78,8	79,6	78,7	78,9
young (15-24)	2,6		27,1	28,1	29,4	30,3	28,7	28,8	29,7
prime-age (25-54)	-0,2		93,3	93,0	92,6	93,2	93,4	93,0	93,1
older (55-64)	22,0		57,6	60,8	72,6	77,4	79,3	79,8	79,6
Average effective exit age (TOTAL) (1)	6,2		61,9	62,9	64,9	66,1	67,0	67,4	68,1
Men	5,6		62,3	63,0	65,0	66,3	67,0	67,2	67,8
Women	6,8		61,6	62,8	64,7	66,0	66,9	67,6	68,3
Employment rate (15-64)	16,8		51,8	57,4	63,3	67,0	69,3	68,5	68,7
Employment rate (20-74)	18,1		48,4	52,8	57,2	59,4	62,5	65,7	66,5
Employment rate (15-74)	17,0		45,4	49,5	53,7	56,3	58,8	61,3	62,4
Unemployment rate (15-64)	-15,9		23,8	16,7	11,4	9,6	7,9	7,9	7,9
Unemployment rate (20-74)	-16,0		23,4	16,4	11,1	9,3	7,5	7,5	7,4
Unemployment rate (15-74)	-16,2		23,6	16,6	11,2	9,3	7,5	7,6	7,5
Employment (20-74) (in millions)	-0,5		3,6	3,9	3,9	3,7	3,4	3,2	3,1
Employment (15-64) (in millions)	-0,8		3,6	3,8	3,8	3,5	3,2	3,0	2,8
share of young (15-24)	1,9		4%	5%	6%	6%	5%	6%	6%
share of prime-age (25-54)	-12,3		82%	80%	71%	69%	73%	72%	70%
share of older (55-64)	10,4		14%	15%	23%	26%	21%	22%	24%
Dependency ratios	Ch 16-70		2016	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
Share of older population (55-64) (2)	3,9		19,7	21,1	25,0	26,1	20,9	21,1	23,6
Old-age dependency ratio 15-64 (3)	29,7		33,4	36,1	44,9	59,2	71,0	67,2	63,1
Old-age dependency ratio 20-64 (3)	32,6		36,2	39,2	48,9	63,8	77,3	73,6	68,7
Total dependency ratio (4)	30,2		55,8	58,0	63,9	79,7	94,6	89,6	86,0
Total economic dependency ratio (5)	-50,9		195,6	170,7	150,7	150,5	156,9	154,8	144,6
Economic old-age dependency ratio (15-64) (6)	18,4		62,4	61,0	67,4	80,9	92,8	89,1	80,8
Economic old-age dependency ratio (15-74) (7)	11,7		61,3	60,0	65,3	75,6	84,9	82,0	73,0

ENDOGENOUS REQUESTED DATA FROM SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES PERSON BY PERSON:

ΚΑΤΑΝΟΜΕΣ		ΑΠΟ ΑΡΧΕΙΑ			
ΠΙΝΑ ΚΑΣ	1 ΑΝΑ ΤΑΜΕΙΟ, ΗΛΙΚΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΦΥΛΟ	ΕΝΕΡΓΩΝ ΕΙΔΙΚΑ ΝΕΟΙΣΣΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΑΝΕΙΣΣΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΩΝ	ΠΛΗΘΟΣ	ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΕΤΗΣΙΩΝ ΑΜΟΙΒΩΝ	ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΕΤΗΣΙΩΝ ΕΙΣΦΟΡΩΝ ΑΝΑ ΗΛΙΚΙΑ (ΜΕ ΑΝΔΡΟΜΙΚΑ)
ΠΙΝΑ ΚΑΣ	2 ΑΝΑ ΤΑΜΕΙΟ, ΗΛΙΚΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΦΥΛΟ	ΕΝΕΡΓΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΙΔΙΚΑ ΝΕΟΙΣΣΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΑΝΕΙΣΣΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΩΝ	ΠΛΗΘΟΣ	ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΑΤΟΜΩΝ ΑΝΑ ΠΛΗΘΟΣ ΠΛΗΡΩΜΕΝΩΝ ΜΗΝΩΝ ΕΤΟΥΣ, ΑΠΟ 1 ΕΩΣ 12	ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΑΤΟΜΩΝ ΑΝΑ ΠΛΗΘΟΣ ΕΤΤΕΓΡΑΜΜΕΝΩΝ ΜΗΝΩΝ ΕΤΟΥΣ, ΑΠΟ 1 ΕΩΣ 12
ΠΙΝΑ ΚΑΣ	3 ΑΝΑ ΤΑΜΕΙΟ, ΗΛΙΚΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΦΥΛΟ	ΕΝΕΡΓΩΝ, ΑΝΕΝΕΡΓΩΝ (ΟΧΙ ΣΥΝΤΑΞΙΟΥΧΩΝ) ΚΑΙ ΕΙΔΙΚΑ ΝΕΟΙΣΣΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΑΝΕΙΣΣΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΩΝ	ΠΛΗΘΟΣ	ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΑΤΟΜΩΝ ΑΝΑ ΠΛΗΘΟΣ ΕΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΫΠΗΡΕΣΙΑΣ, ΑΠΟ 1 ΕΩΣ 60	
ΠΙΝΑ ΚΑΣ	4 ΑΝΑ ΤΑΜΕΙΟ, ΗΛΙΚΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΦΥΛΟ	ΕΝΕΡΓΩΝ ΑΝΕΝΕΡΓΩΝ (ΟΧΙ ΣΥΝΤΑΞΙΟΥΧΩΝ) ΚΑΙ ΕΙΔΙΚΑ ΝΕΟΙΣΣΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΑΝΕΙΣΣΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΩΝ	ΠΛΗΘΟΣ	ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΑΤΟΜΩΝ ΑΝΑ ΕΤΟΣ ΠΡΟΓΕΝΕΣΤΕΡΗΣ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑΣ, ΑΠΟ 1955 ΕΩΣ 2014	
ΠΙΝΑ ΚΑΣ	5 ΑΝΑ ΤΑΜΕΙΟ, ΗΛΙΚΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΦΥΛΟ	ΕΝΕΡΓΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΕΝΕΡΓΩΝ (ΟΧΙ ΣΥΝΤΑΞΙΟΥΧΩΝ) ΚΛΑΔΟΥ ΥΓΕΙΑΣ	ΠΛΗΘΟΣ	ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΑΤΟΜΩΝ ΑΝΑ ΟΙΚΟΓΕΝΕΙΑΚΗ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ, ΕΓΓΑΜΟΣ, ΑΓΑΜΟΣ	ΜΕΣΗ ΗΛΙΚΙΑ ΣΥΖΥΓΟΥ
ΠΙΝΑ ΚΑΣ	6 ΑΝΑ ΤΑΜΕΙΟ, ΗΛΙΚΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΦΥΛΟ	ΑΝΕΝΕΡΓΩΝ	ΠΛΗΘΟΣ	ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΤΕΛΕΥΤΑΙΩΝ ΕΤΗΣΙΩΝ ΑΜΟΙΒΩΝ ΑΝΑ ΕΤΟΣ ΑΠΟ 1955 ΕΩΣ 2013	ΠΛΗΘΟΣ ΠΑΙΔΙΩΝ
ΠΙΝΑ ΚΑΣ	7 ΑΝΑ ΤΑΜΕΙΟ, ΗΛΙΚΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΦΥΛΟ	ΑΝΕΝΕΡΓΩΝ	ΠΛΗΘΟΣ	ΑΝΑ ΛΙΤΤΑ ΔΙΑΚΟΠΗΣ: 1-μη καταβόλη εισφορών, 2- δήλωση δικαιοπίγια για αλλογή ταμείου 3- συνταξιδόδηπτη από άλλο ταμείο, 4- θάνατος, 5- αλληλ	ΜΕΣΗ ΗΛΙΚΙΑ ΠΑΙΔΙΩΝ
ΑΠΟ ΑΡΧΕΙΑ					
ΠΙΝΑ ΚΑΣ	7 ΑΝΑ ΤΑΜΕΙΟ, ΗΛΙΚΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΦΥΛΟ	ΣΥΝΤΑΞΙΟΥΧΩΝ ΓΗΡΑΤΟΣ ΑΝΑΠΗΡΙΑΣ ΧΗΡΕΙΑΣ ΟΡΦΑΝΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΙΔΙΚΑ ΝΕΩΝ ΣΥΝΤΑΞΙΟΥΧΩΝ ΓΗΡΑΤΟΣ ΑΝΑΠΗΡΙΑΣ ΧΗΡΕΙΑΣ ΟΡΦΑΝΕΙΑΣ ΕΤΟΥΣ	ΠΛΗΘΟΣ	ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΕΤΗΣΙΩΝ ΠΑΡΟΧΩΝ ΑΝΑ ΗΛΙΚΙΑ (ΜΕ ΑΝΔΡΟΜΙΚΑ)	
ΠΙΝΑ ΚΑΣ	8 ΑΝΑ ΤΑΜΕΙΟ, ΗΛΙΚΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΦΥΛΟ	ΝΕΩΝ ΣΥΝΤΑΞΙΟΥΧΩΝ ΓΗΡΑΤΟΣ ΕΤΟΥΣ ΑΠΟ ΕΝΕΡΓΟΥΣ	ΠΛΗΘΟΣ	ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΠΩΣΩΝ ΤΕΛΕΥΤΑΙΟΥ ΜΙΣΘΟΥ	
ΠΙΝΑ ΚΑΣ	9 ΑΝΑ ΤΑΜΕΙΟ, ΗΛΙΚΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΦΥΛΟ	ΝΕΩΝ ΣΥΝΤΑΞΙΟΥΧΩΝ ΓΗΡΑΤΟΣ ΕΤΟΥΣ ΑΠΟ ΑΝΕΝΕΡΓΟΥΣ	ΠΛΗΘΟΣ	ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΠΩΣΩΝ ΤΕΛΕΥΤΑΙΟΥ ΜΙΣΘΟΥ	
ΠΙΝΑ ΚΑΣ	10 ΑΝΑ ΤΑΜΕΙΟ, ΗΛΙΚΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΦΥΛΟ	ΣΥΝΤΑΞΙΟΥΧΩΝ ΓΗΡΑΤΟΣ ΑΝΑΠΗΡΙΑΣ ΧΗΡΕΙΑΣ ΟΡΦΑΝΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΙΔΙΚΑ ΝΕΩΝ ΣΥΝΤΑΞΙΟΥΧΩΝ ΓΗΡΑΤΟΣ ΑΝΑΠΗΡΙΑΣ ΧΗΡΕΙΑΣ ΟΡΦΑΝΕΙΑΣ ΕΤΟΥΣ	ΠΛΗΘΟΣ	ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΑΤΟΜΩΝ ΑΝΑ ΟΙΚΟΓΕΝΕΙΑΚΗ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ, ΕΓΓΑΜΟΣ, ΑΓΑΜΟΣ	ΜΕΣΗ ΗΛΙΚΙΑ ΣΥΖΥΓΟΥ
					ΠΛΗΘΟΣ ΠΑΙΔΙΩΝ
					ΜΕΣΗ ΗΛΙΚΙΑ ΠΑΙΔΙΩΝ

ENDOGENOUS NEEDED STATISTICAL DATA FROM THE HELLENIC STATISTICAL SERVICE AND OTHER SOCIAL SECURITY DATA PROVIDERS:

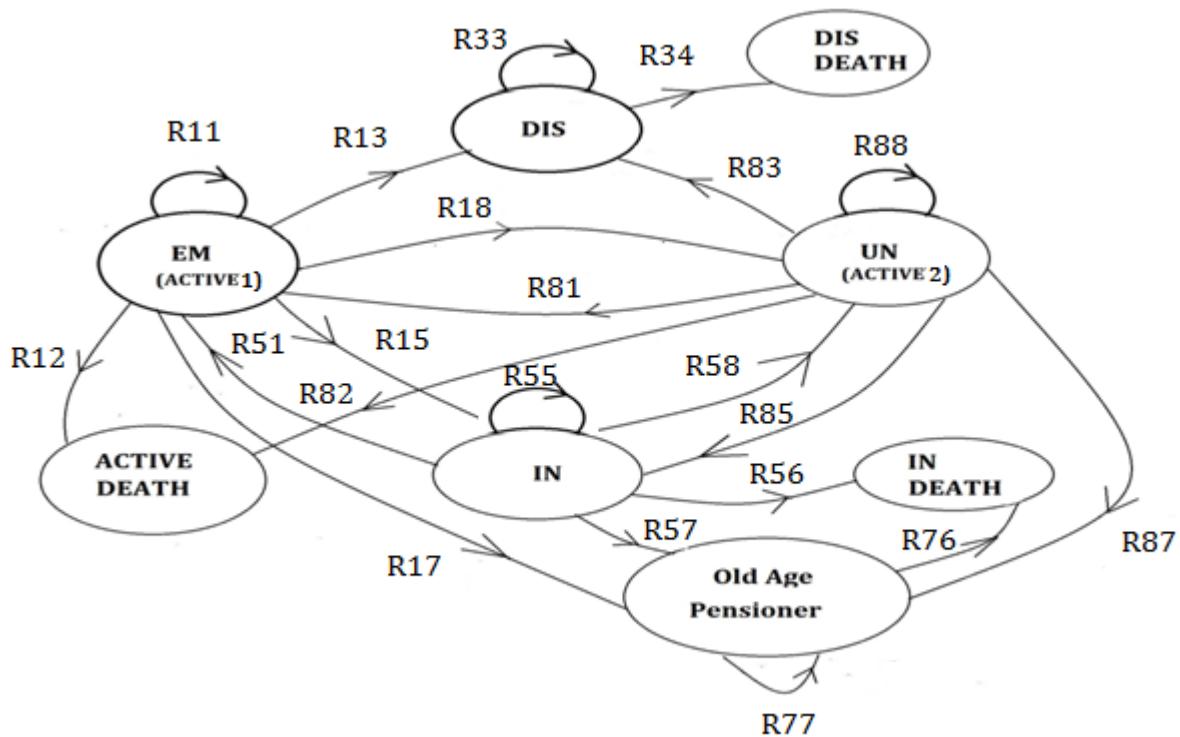
ΕΝΕΡΓΟΙ	
1	ΠΛΗΘΟΣ ΑΠΑΣΧΟΛΟΥΜΕΝΩΝ ΑΝΑ ΗΛΙΚΙΑ ΦΥΛΟ ΚΑΙ ΚΛΑΔΟ ΑΠΑΣΧΟΛΗΣΗΣΗΣ (Η ΚΑΙ ΤΑΜΕΙΟ)
2	ΜΙΣΘΟΙ Η ΕΙΣΟΔΗΜΑΤΑ, PERCENTILE ΑΝΑ ΗΛΙΚΙΑ ΦΥΛΟ ΚΑΙ ΚΛΑΔΟ ΑΠΑΣΧΟΛΗΣΗΣΗΣ (Η ΚΑΙ ΤΑΜΕΙΟ)
3	ΠΡΟΦΙΛ ΚΑΡΙΕΡΑΣ, ΕΤΗ ΠΡΟΫΠΗΡΕΣΙΑΣ, ΗΛΙΚΙΑ ΕΙΣΟΔΟΥ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΓΟΡΑ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ ΑΝΑ ΗΛΙΚΙΑ ΦΥΛΟ ΚΑΙ ΚΛΑΔΟ ΑΠΑΣΧΟΛΗΣΗΣΗΣ (Η ΚΑΙ ΤΑΜΕΙΟ)
4	ΑΛΛΑΓΗ ΦΟΡΕΑ -ΕΠΑΓΓΕΛΑΜΤΟΣ ΠΟΣΕΣ ΦΟΡΕΣ ΑΝΑ ΗΛΙΚΙΑ ΦΥΛΟ ΚΑΙ ΚΛΑΔΟ ΑΠΑΣΧΟΛΗΣΗΣΗΣ (Η ΚΑΙ ΤΑΜΕΙΟ)
ΑΝΕΡΓΟΙ	
5	ΠΟΣΟΣΤΟ ΑΝΕΡΓΩΝ ΠΟΥ ΕΠΑΝΕΝΤΑΣΟΝΤΑΙ ΣΤΗΝ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑ ΑΝΑ ΤΑΜΕΙΟ (ΙΚΑ, ΟΑΕΕ, ΟΓΑ)
6	ΜΕΣΟΣ ΧΡΟΝΟΣ ΑΝΕΡΓΙΑΣ ΠΡΙΝ ΤΗΝ ΕΠΑΝΕΝΤΑΞΗ ΑΝΑ ΤΑΜΕΙΟ (ΙΚΑ, ΟΑΕΕ, ΟΓΑ)
7	ΠΟΣΟΣΤΟ ΑΝΕΡΓΩΝ ΠΟΥ ΔΕΝ ΕΠΑΝΕΝΤΑΣΟΝΤΑΙ ΣΤΗΝ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑ ΑΝΑ ΤΑΜΕΙΟ (ΙΚΑ, ΟΑΕΕ, ΟΓΑ)
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10	ΠΛΗΘΟΣ ΑΠΑΣΧΟΛΟΥΜΕΝΩΝ ΣΕ ΑΝΕΠΙΣΗΜΗ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑ ΑΝΑ ΚΛΑΔΟ (Η ΤΑΜΕΙΟ), ΗΛΙΚΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΦΥΛΟ
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11	ΤΕΛΕΥΤΑΙΟΣ ΜΙΣΘΟΣ ΝΕΩΝ ΣΥΝΤΑΞΙΟΥΧΩΝ ΑΝΑ ΗΛΙΚΙΑ ΦΥΛΟ ΚΑΙ ΚΛΑΔΟ (Η ΤΑΜΕΙΟ)ΑΠΑΣΧΟΛΗΣΗΣ
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POPULATION PROJECTION EXAMPLE:

The following states exist:

- 1.“EM” employed person(or active person1)
- 2.“ACTIVE DEATH” death of active person
- 3.“DIS” disabled person
- 4.“DIS DEATH” disabled person’s death
- 5.“IN” inactive person (outside the labor market and non unemployed)
- 6.“IN DEATH” death of an inactive person
- 7.“Old Age Pensioner”
- 8.“UN” unemployed person (or active person 2)

The probabilities of transition R_{ij} ($i, j = 1, \dots, 8$) respectively from one state to another, as a figure are:



The following transition matrix differs according to age(x), gender (gi, i=1,2) and projection year (t) :

INDEX	STATES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	ROW SUMS
1	EM (ACTIVE1)	R11	R12	R13	0	R15	0	R17	R18	P1
2	ACTIVE DEATH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2
3	DIS	0	0	R33	R34	0	0	0	0	P3
4	DIS DEATH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	P4
5	IN	R51	0	0	0	R55	R56	R57	R58	P5
6	IN DEATH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	P6
7	OLD AGE PENSIONERS	0	0	0	0	0	R76	R77	0	P7
8	UN (ACTIVE2)	R81	R82	R83	0	R85	0	R87	R88	P8
	COLUMN SUMS	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	TOTAL

Through MC simulation appropriate probability distributions can be attributed for every transition. Moreover in a dynamic changing environment we can be leaded to conclusions in respect to the evolution of these probabilities over time.

PART OF THE MATHEMATICAL TYPOLOGY:

Sub model 1: Macro simulation projection of active (employed + unemployed) population:

For simplicity a connection between transition probabilities with usual actuarial symbols is performed. So for an active (a) person aged x, with gender male (g1) at year t:

$$g_1 \mathbf{q}_{(x,t)}^a = R17 = R87$$

From mortality tables the probability of death of an active male between ages x and $x + 1$, between years t and t+1 is $g_1 \mathbf{q}_{(x,t)}^a$

$$g_1^* \mathbf{i}_{(x,t)} = R13 = R83$$

Respectively $g_1^* \mathbf{i}_{(x,t)}$ is the probability of disability of an active male between ages x and $x + 1$, between years t and t+1 is and

$$g_1 \mathbf{r}_{(x,t)} = R18$$

$g_1 \mathbf{r}_{(x,t)}$ is the probability of exit to pension of an active male between ages $x - 1$ and x , between years t and t+1 .

If in the base year which is symbolized by = 0 , the number of active males, (gender g_1) per age ($x = 15, \dots, 75$), is $g_1 \mathbf{Actives}_{(x,t)}$ then we can calculate this number i.e for next year t+1, for the first projection year t+1=1

Calculations' process in year t+1 for active people:

- 1) Number of new deaths:

$$g_1 \text{NewDeaths}_{(x+1,t+1)} = g_1 \text{Actives}_{(x,t)} * g_1 q_{(x,t)}^a$$

- 2) Number of new disabilities:

$$g_1 \text{NewInvalids}_{(x+1,t+1)} = g_1 \text{Actives}_{(x,t)} * g_1 i_{(x,t)}^*$$

- 3) Remaining actives from year t to year t+1 after subtracting deaths, disabilities and retirements:

$$g_1 \text{RActives}_{(x+1,t+1)} =$$

$$= [g_1 \text{Actives}_{(x,t)} - g_1 \text{NewDeaths}_{(x+1,t+1)} - g_1 \text{NewInvalids}_{(x+1,t+1)}] * (1 - g_1 r_{(x+1,t+1)}) =$$

$$= R11 * g_1 \text{Actives}_{(x,t)}$$

- 4) Having assessed the new entries of active people to the labor market at age $x + 1$ for the year $t + 1$, the number of active people for the year $t+1$ $g_1 \text{Actives}_{(x+1,t+1)}$ is calculated:

If $g_1 \text{NActives}_{(x+1,t+1)}$ are the new entrants in year $t+1$

$$\text{Then } g_1 \text{Actives}_{(x+1,t+1)} = g_1 \text{RActives}_{(x+1,t+1)} + g_1 \text{NActives}_{(x+1,t+1)}$$

All the equations above hold for the female population, with gender g2. Η ίδια μέθοδος, χρησιμοποιώντας πίνακες με αντίστοιχες πιθανότητες για θήλυς (g_2), για να υπολογιστεί το πλήθος των ενεργών γυναικών του πρώτου έτους $g_2 \text{Actives}_{(x,t)}$

MAIN ASSUMPTIONS:

All macroeconomic assumptions are exogenously provided for all the projection years 50-70. We also assume that data person by person are provided by the social security schemes.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS:

Results social security projections and valuations as well as described methodologies exist for all member states of the European Union at least from 2000 and onwards every three years' time until 2018. Other countries have performed similar valuations that can be also used.

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3. Markov Chain Modeling of Policyholder Behavior, in Life Insurance and Pension_

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