Retirement, participation rates and economic downturn in Italy: assessing the relationship through CAPP_DYN

Carlo Mazzaferro

University of Bologna (Italy) and CAPP

Marcello Morciano

University of East Anglia (UK), Institute for Social and Economic Research (UK) and CAPP

Workshop
Tackling Pensions Challenges in Europe
Better policies through better modelling
Bruxelles 27 November 2013



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion
Europe 2020: Social Policies
Social Protection and Activation Systems



December 2011 (Monti-Fornero) pension reform

Background:

- A (long) series of pension reforms, started during the '90s;
- Demographic transition;
- Financial instability.

Goals of the reform:

- Increase the adequacy and financial sustainability of the pension system;
- Reduce inter-generational inequality by speeding-up the transition to the NDC.

Key points of the reform:

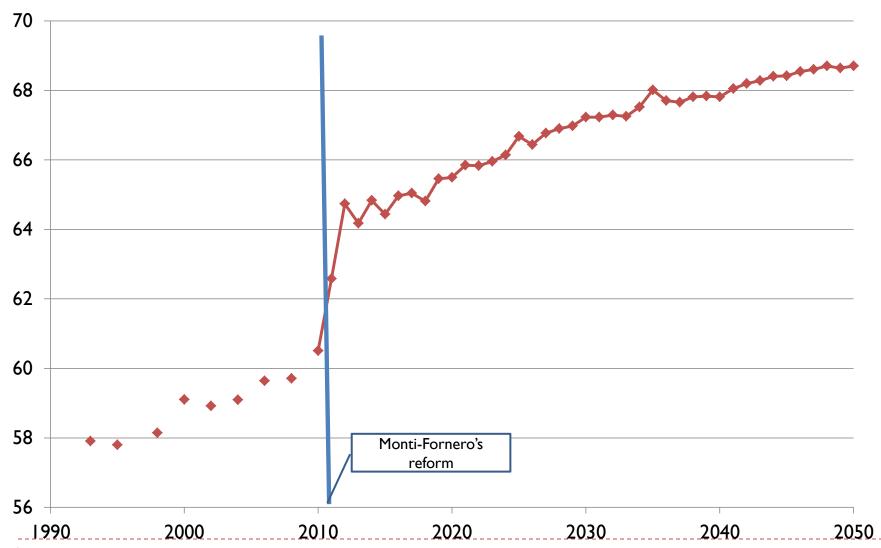
- Significant and sudden rise in legal and anticipated retirement age;
- Tighten conditions for retirement based on the value of accrued pension benefits.

Policy Questions

- How changes in the structure of the population and eligibility criteria for retirement translate into changes in labour market participation and finally on pension benefits?
- Under which conditions (in the labour market) the policy goals could be achieved?
- How a prolonged economic downturn would impact on pension income adequacy?

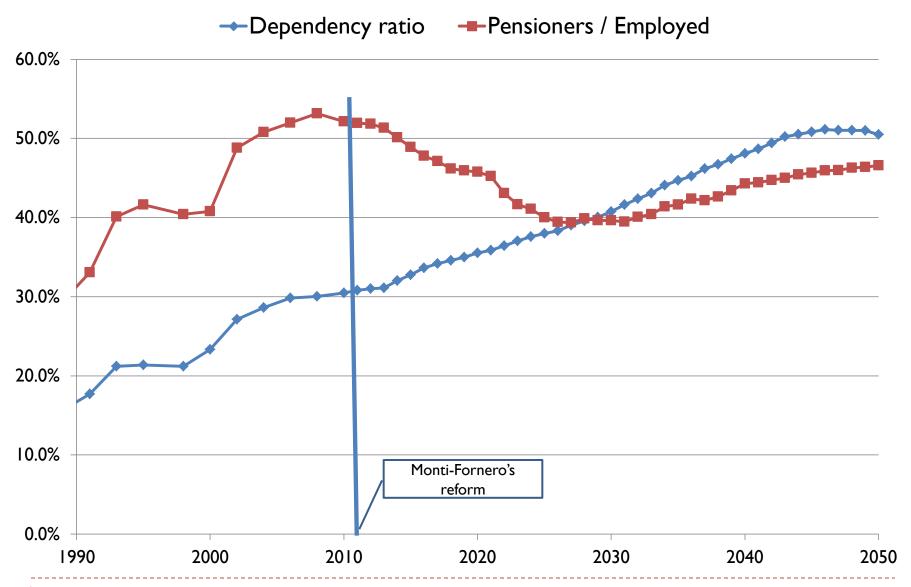
We make projections using a population-based dynamic microsimulation model (CAPP_DYN)

Historical and projected average retirement age for the flow of new pensioners. 1993 - 2050



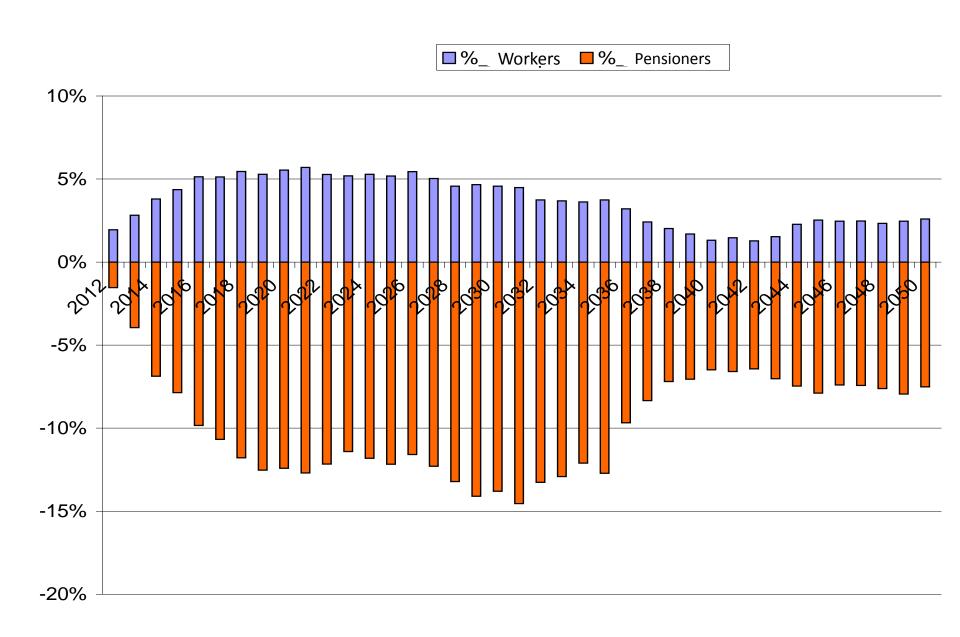
Sources: Historical data based on own elaboration of SHIW data; Projections obtained through CAPP_DYN. Econometric estimates of the individual's labour force participation at the intensive/extensive margins based on Italian LFS data 1993-2010.

Dependency ratio and ratio between pensioners and workers. 1980 - 2050

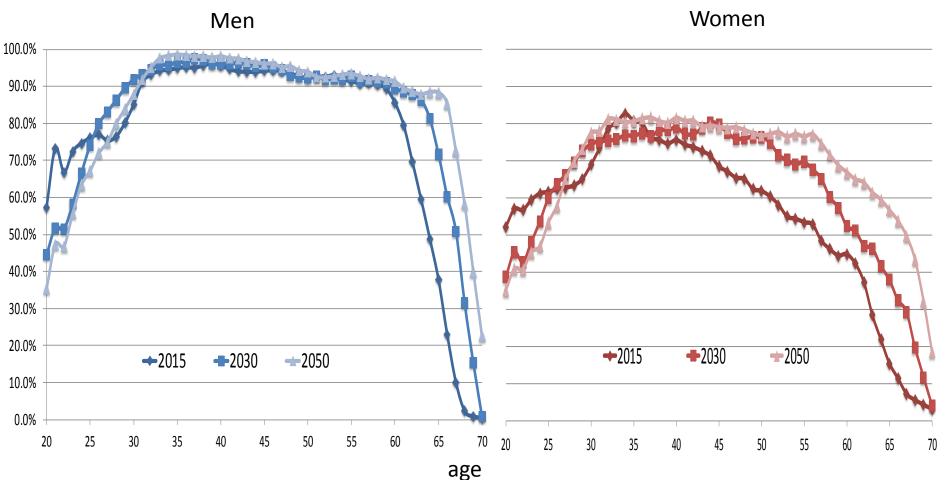


Sources: Historical data based on own elaboration of SHIW data; Projections obtained through CAPP_DYN.

% changes in the number of employed and retired people after the 2011 reform



Labour market participation rate by age and gender 2015, 2030 and 2050



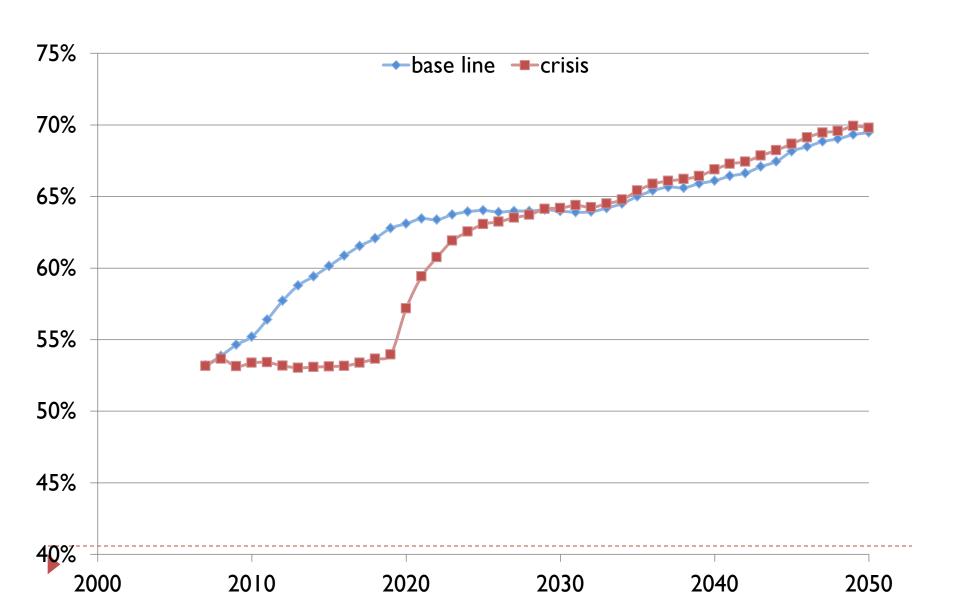
Sources: Projections obtained through CAPP_DYN.

Gender-specific econometric estimates of the individual's labour force participation at the intensive/extensive margins based on Italian LFS data 1993-2010. Estimated parameters used in simulating probability of being in the labour market and (conditional on participation) the intensity of participation at each simulated year (projections). Controlling characteristics: polynomial of age, education, marital status, experience, area of residence, immigrant status, etc.

Projected changes in the composition of the labour force and pensioners

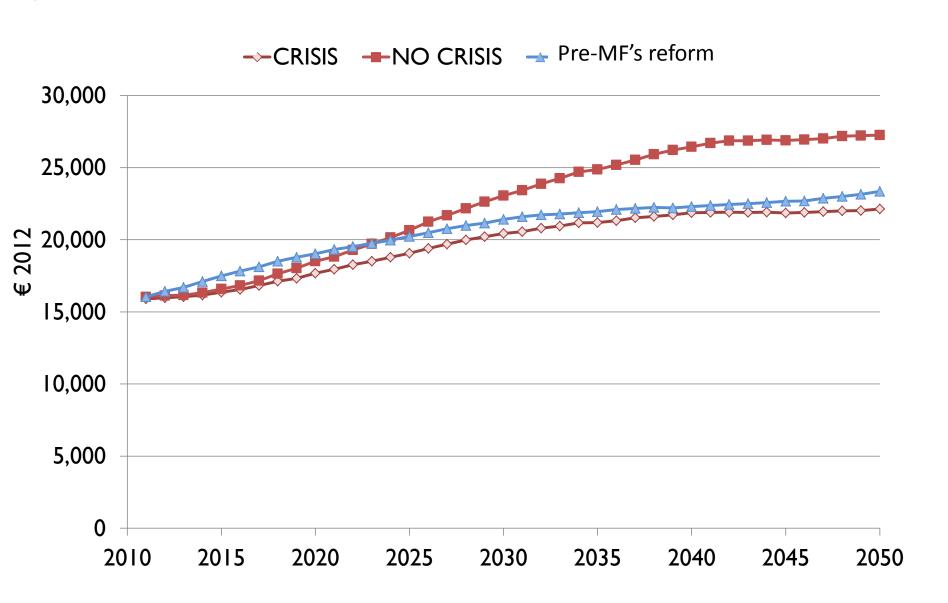
years	2012	2025	2035	2050
LABOUR FORCE COMPOSITION				
average age	(41.2)	43.4	44.3	(44.5)
by age classes				
18-35 years	33.1%	30.8%	28.7%	28.6%
36-55 years	54.8%	47.9%	47.1%	46.6%
56-70 years	12.0%	21.3%	24.2%	24.8%
% of women	42.6%	43.3%	44.7%	45.4%
% high educated	16.9%	18.7%	19.6%	23.2%
% net migration	9.6%	16.8%	22.1%	25.6%
PENSIONERS COMPOSITION				
average age	72.6	77.0	77.7	79.1
by age classes				
less than 70 years	43.9%	24.0%	19.4%	11.5%
between 71 and 80	38.7%	44.1%	47.9%	48.8%
81 and more	17.4%	31.9%	32.7%	39.8%
% women	44.9%	45.0%	46.4%	51.1%
% net migration	0.7%	1.8%	3.3%	9.1%

Sensitivity analysis: The effect of the economic crisis on employement rate



Sensitivity analysis:

Average pension benefits post MF's reform (with and without crisis) and pre-reform



Discussion

Significant changes in the labour force level and composition caused by:

- Demographic transition;
- Cohort effects (already in force and observed in the past 20 years);
- Reforms in the pension system;
- **Economic downturn** (and its effects on GDP growth and employment).

Open questions for future analyses:

- With such strong cohort trends + policy reforms how the labour market would "adjust" itself?
 - Changes in the relative wages between:
 - younger and mature workers;
 - □ gender;
 - Immigrants vs. natives;
- How accounting the consequences of the ageing of a population on productivity?
- How drawing a post-crisis scenario to assess the adequacy of future pensions?

 $References \ \ ({\tt webpage: \underline{http://www.capp.unimore.it/strumenti/CAPP_DYNen.html}})$

On technicalities of the Dynamic Microsimulation Model:

Mazzaferrro, C. and M. Morciano (2012 revised version), CAPP DYN: A Dynamic Microsimulation Model for the Italian Social Security System, Center for the Analysis of Public Policies (CAPP) no.48. Available at: http://www.capp.unimore.it/pubbl/cappapers/Capp p48.pdf

Recent peer-reviewed publications:

- Marano A., Mazzaferro C. and Morciano M. (2012), 'The strengths and failures of incentive mechanisms in notional defined contribution pension systems'. Il Giornale degli Economisti e Annali di Economia, 71 (1) 33-70;
- Mazzaferro C., Morciano M. and Savegnago M. (2012), 'Differential mortality and redistribution in the Italian notional defined contribution system'. Journal of Pension Economics and Finance, 11 (4), 500-530;
- Mazzaferro C. and Morciano M. (2012), 'Pensioni pubbliche: l'ultima riforma?'. In Zanardi A. (ed.) La finanza pubblica italiana. Rapporto 2012. Il Mulino, Bologna. ISBN 978-88-15-23834-4;
- Mazzaferro C., Marano A. and Morciano M. (2012), 'Le criticità della riforma pensionistica "Monti-Fornero". Una prima valutazione mediante un modello di microsimulazione'. Economia & Lavoro, 3/2012
- Mazzaferro C. and Morciano M. (2012), Atypical workers and the adequacy of the pension system. In Mandrone E. (ed.), Labour Economics: PLUS Empirical Studies, Ediguida, Rome. ISBN 978-88-543-0080-4;
- Mazzaferro C. and Morciano M. (2011), 'Measuring intra-generational and inter-generational redistribution in the reformed Italian social security system', MEF working paper 11-2011, Department of the Treasury, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Rome.

See also:

PROGRESS (2011), Assessing adequacy and long term distributive effects of the Italian pension system. A microsimulation approach. Available at http://capp.unimore.it/progressEN.html