



TUAC
2nd December 2015

OVERVIEW OF PENSIONS AT A GLANCE 2015

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Pensions at a Glance, 2015

- Launch date: 1 December 2015
- Wide set of indicators including projected pensions replacement rates, and country profiles of pension systems across OECD and G20 countries
- Chapter 1: Recent pension reforms
- Chapter 2: The role of first-tier pensions
- Chapter 3: How incomplete careers affect pension entitlements
- Chapter 4: Sensitivity of replacement rates to the model parameters



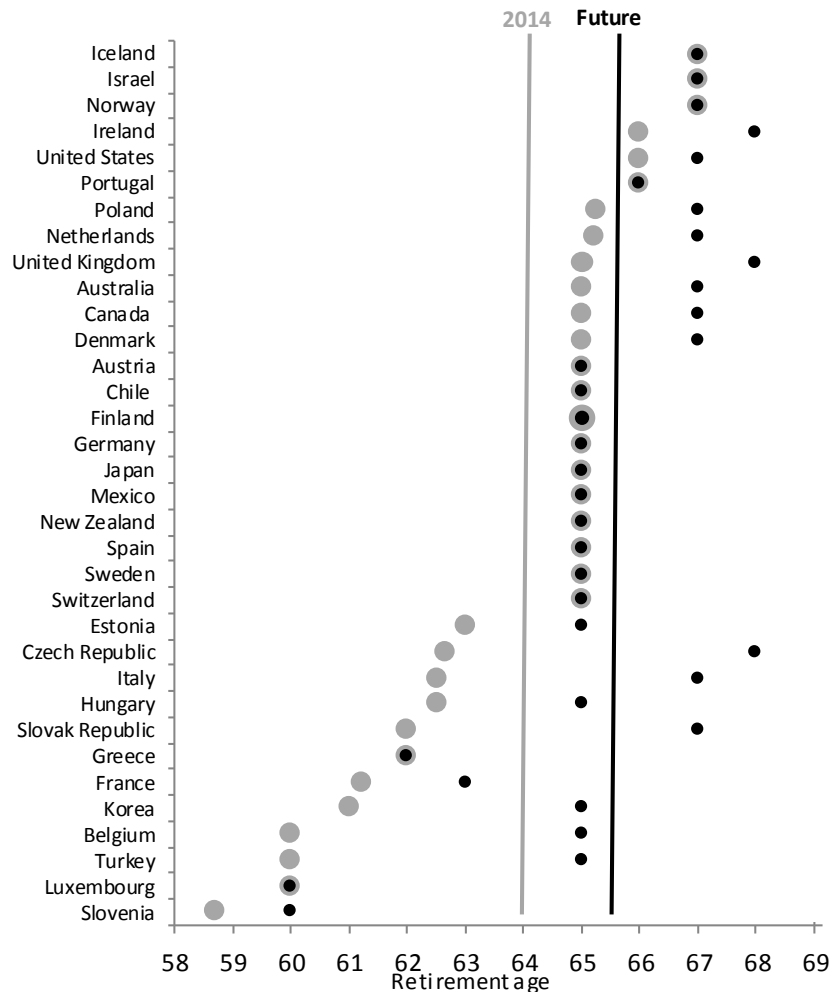
Recent pension reforms (1)

- Three out of four OECD countries implemented pension measures over the last 2 years, half of which undertook broad reforms
- Improving financial sustainability of pensions was the priority given widespread fiscal consolidation needs and the increasing impact of population ageing
- Main focus was on increasing working lives: higher statutory retirement ages, tighter early retirement, financial incentives and greater possibility to combine work and pensions



Current and future retirement ages

For a full-career man entering the labour market at age 20 .



The retirement age will increase from 64 years on average in the OECD in 2014 to 65.5 years in the mid-2050s based on current legislation.

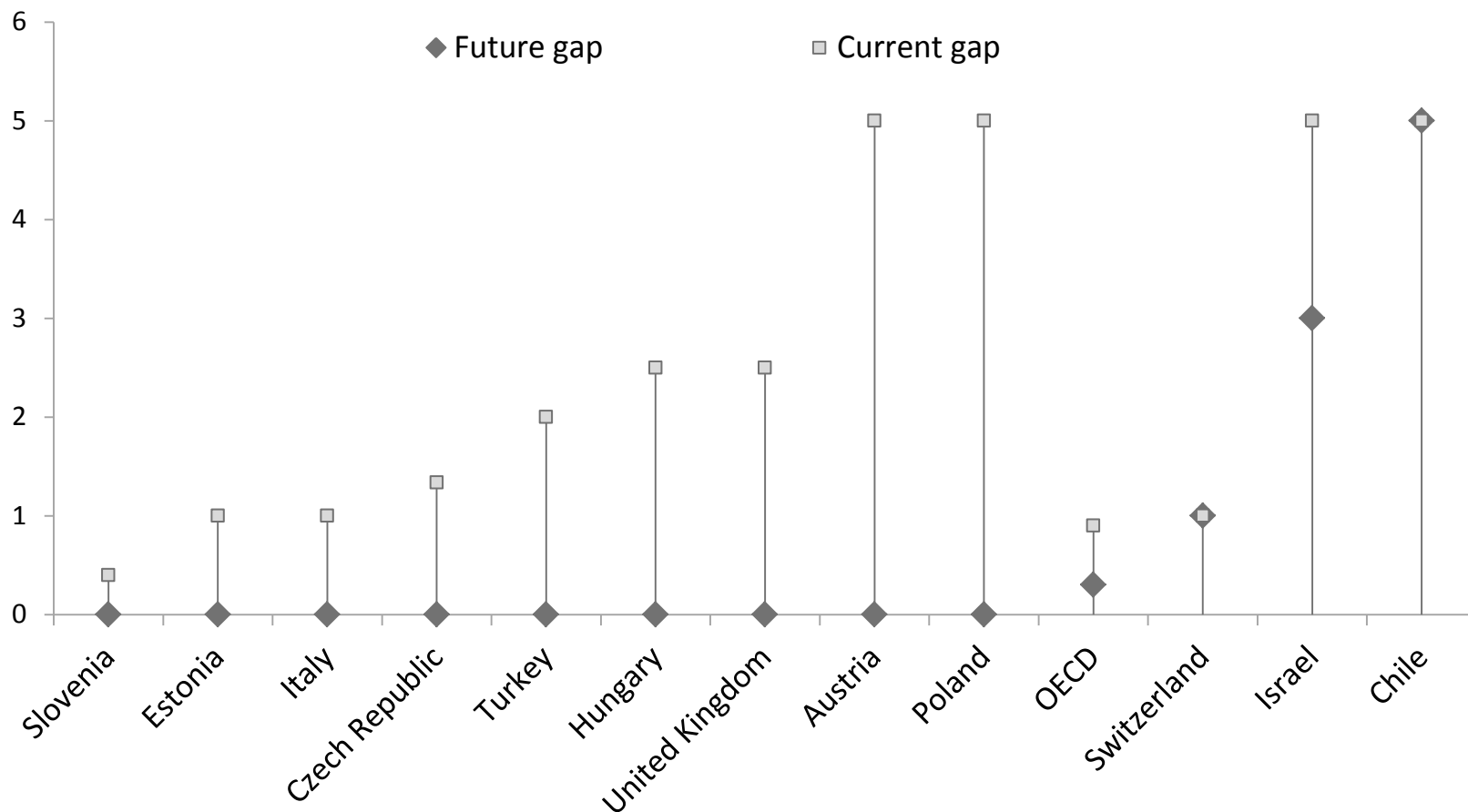
Men entering the labour market at age 20 will still be able to retire with a full pension before age 65 in Slovenia, Luxembourg, Greece and France.

Only in Chile, Israel and Switzerland will women be able to retire before men.



Current and future retirement-age gap between men and women

For a full-career worker entering the labour market at age 20





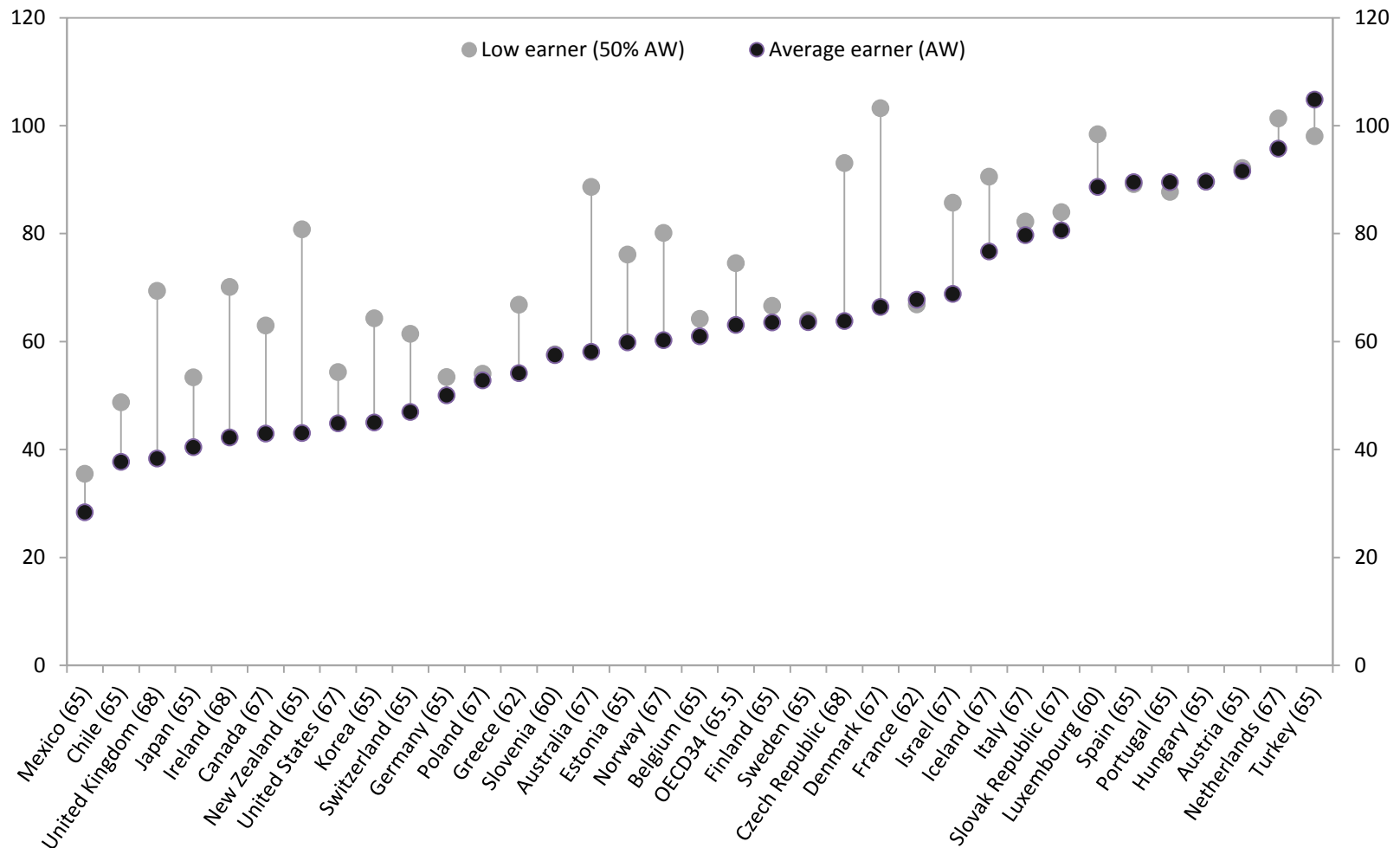
Recent pension reforms (2)

- Benefit cuts most often occurred implicitly through less generous indexation of pensions
- Financial balances were also improved by raising taxes or contribution rates in DB schemes
- 11 countries have managed to improve retirement income adequacy at least for some population groups through: higher targeted benefits; lower impact of missing contribution years; higher contribution rates in DC plans; and measures to increase the coverage of voluntary private pensions



Future net replacement rates

For a full-career worker entering the labour market at age 20



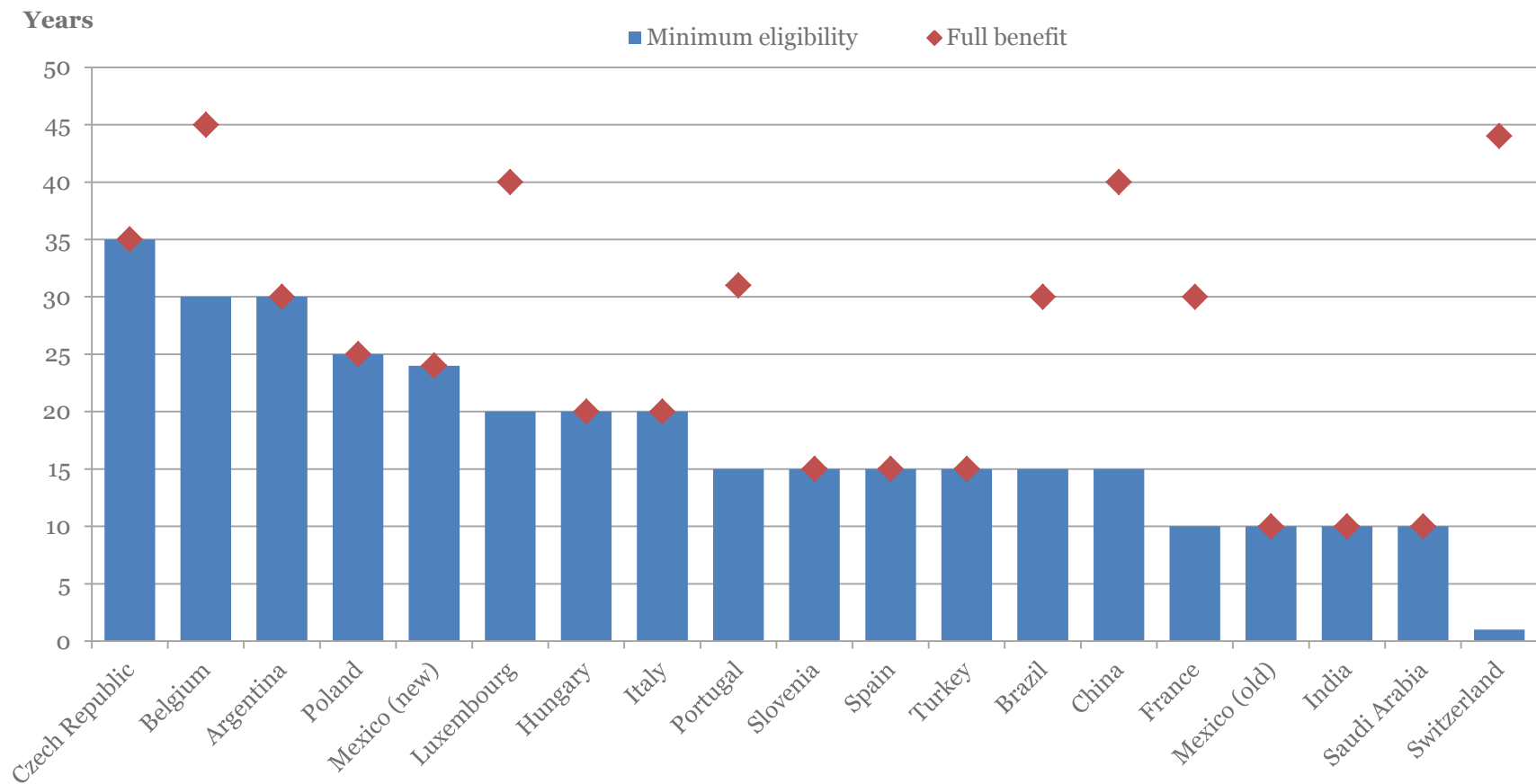


Role of first-tier pensions (2)

- First-tier pensions exist in all countries but their structure and value vary considerably between countries
- One-half of OECD countries provide a basic pension while one-third of countries have a minimum pension within their earnings-related schemes

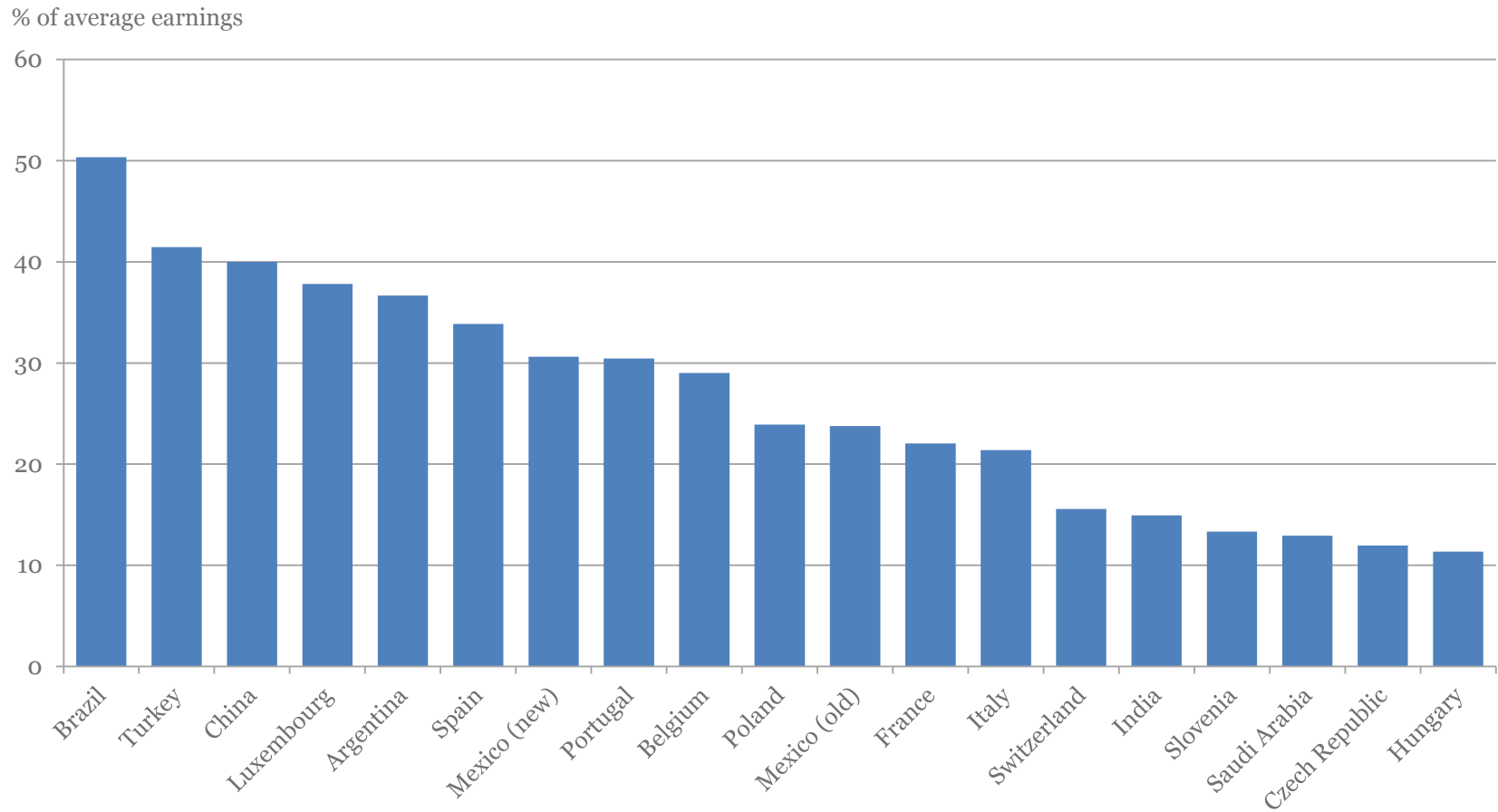


Years required for minimum pension





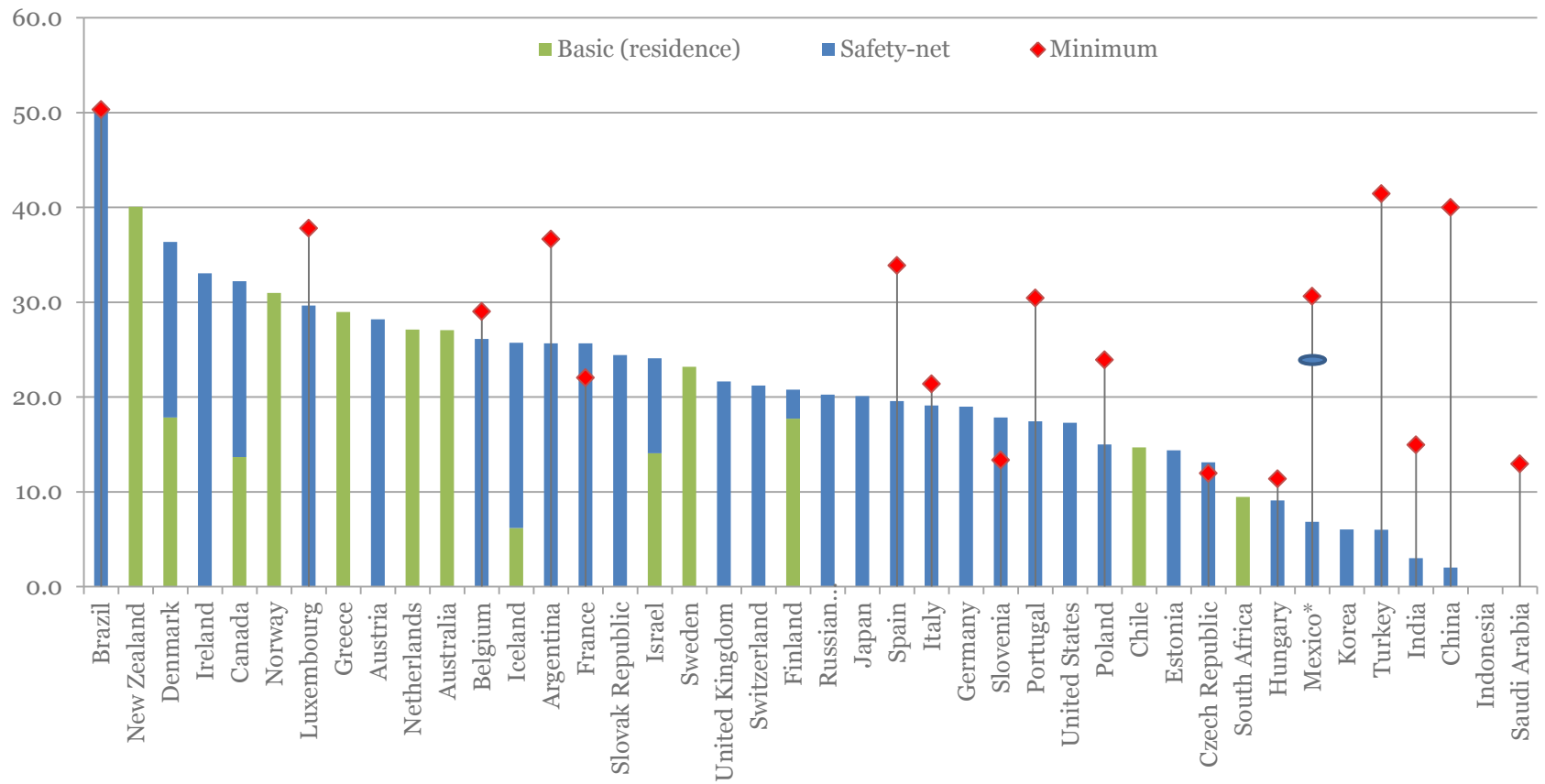
Full minimum pensions, % of average earnings





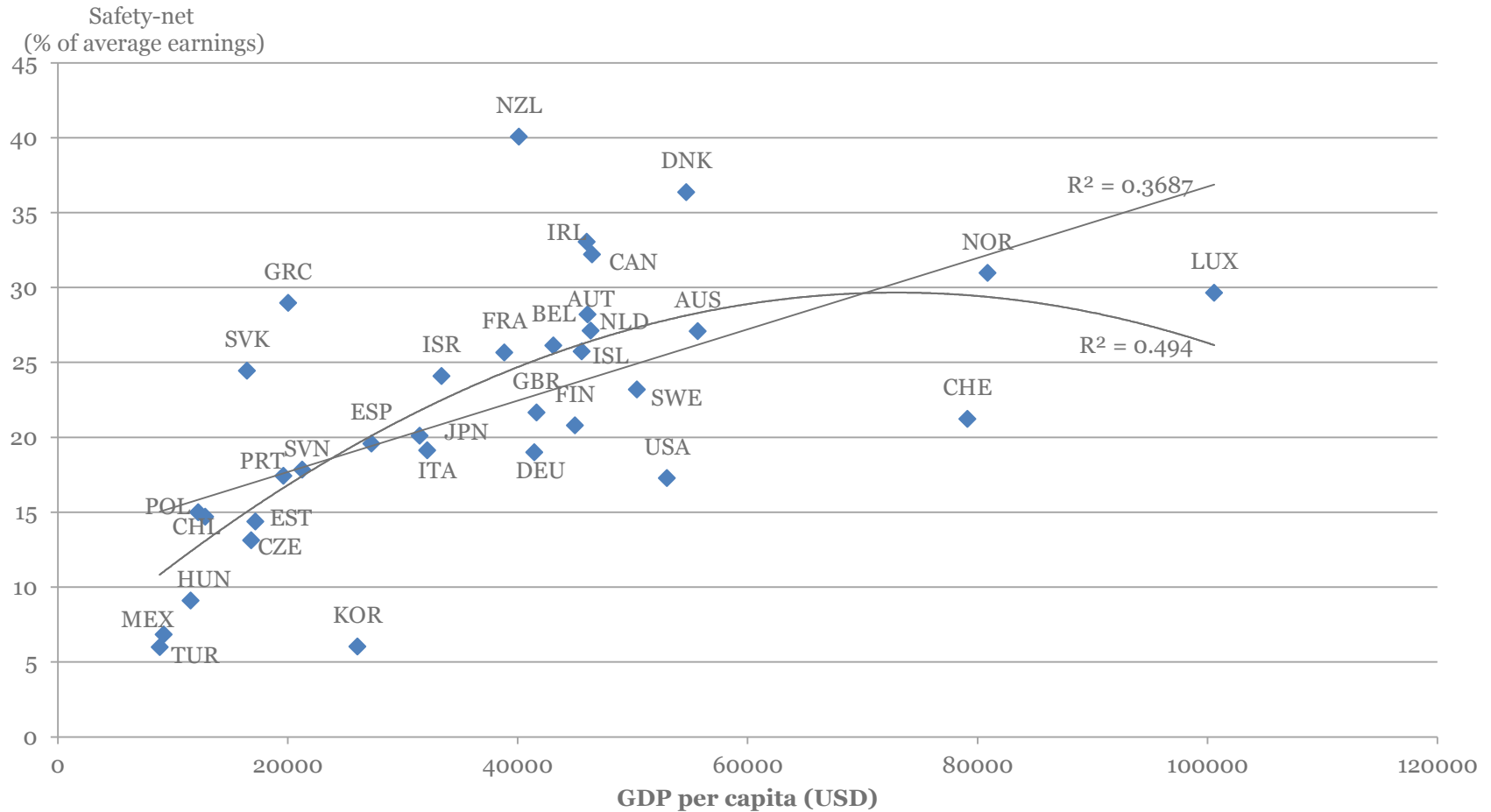
Value of first-tier benefits

% of average earnings



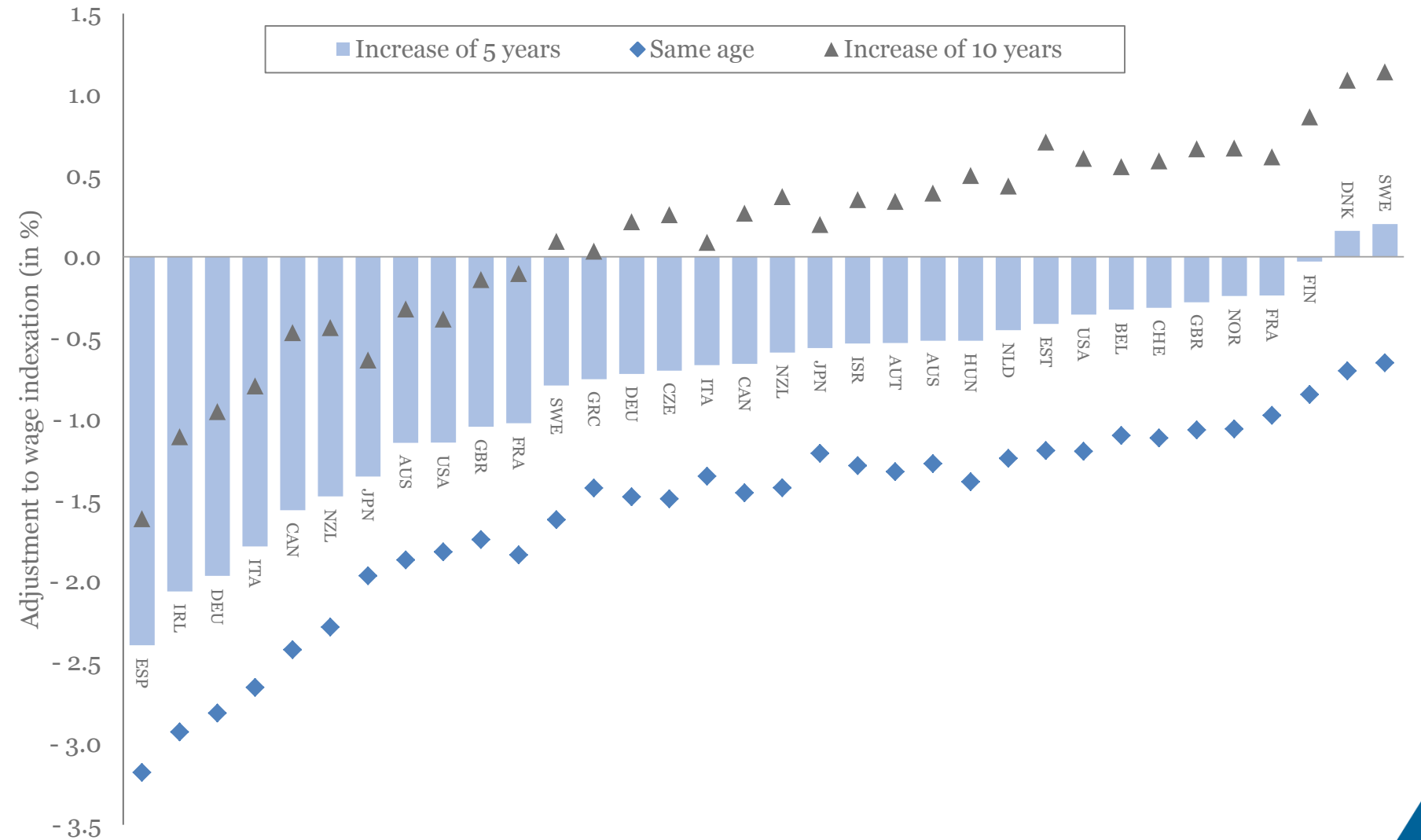


Safety-net benefits vs GDP per capita





Indexation of first-tier pensions to stabilise expenditure (% of GDP), 2015-60



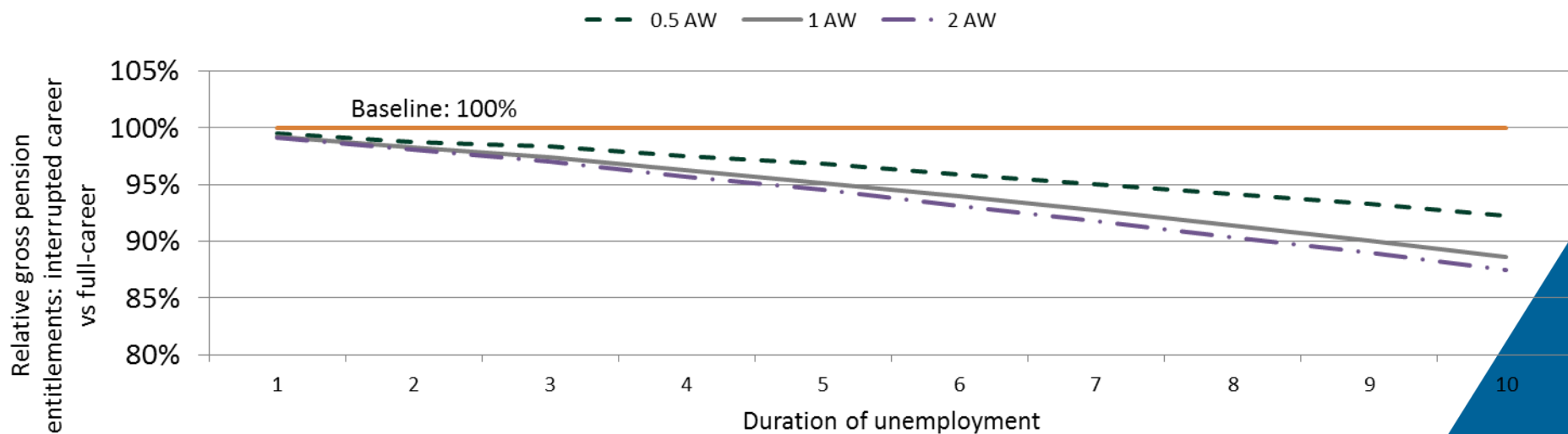
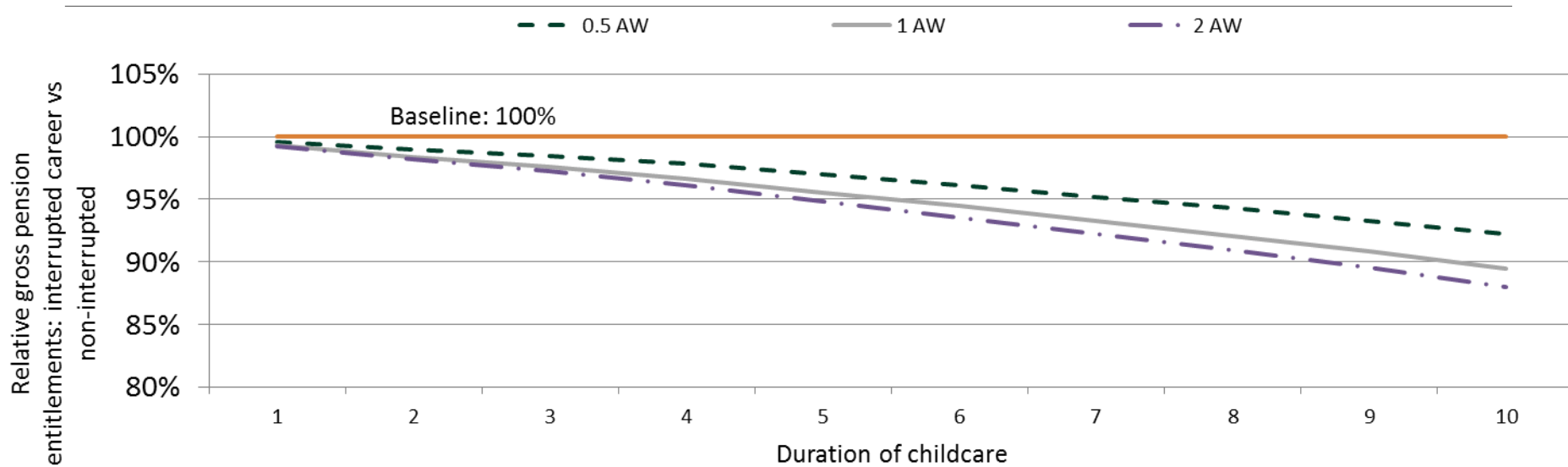


Impact of incomplete careers (3)

- **Different mechanisms** cushioned the impact on pensions :
 - pension credits in earnings-related pension systems
 - residence-based basic pensions and contributory schemes based on relatively short contribution
 - benefit calculation formulae based on highly redistributive pension schemes
- **Every year without a job** leads to slightly more than a **1% drop** in old-age pension on average
- This means that **pension systems play a key role in offsetting the potential losses** due to interrupted employment
- In the absence of any redistribution, the pension would fall by **2-2.5%** based on the economic assumptions used in the OECD model

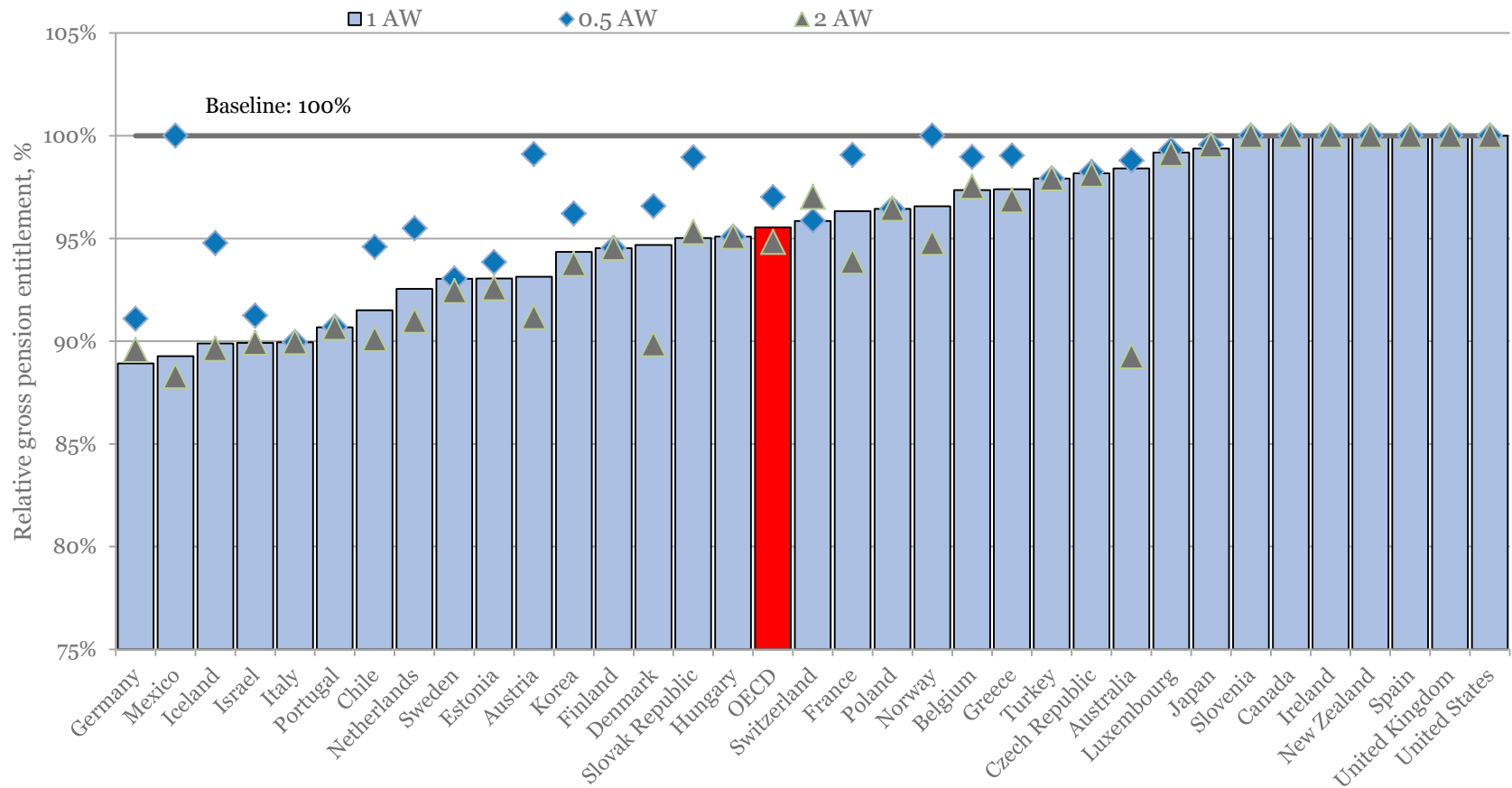


Labour market breaks are well covered



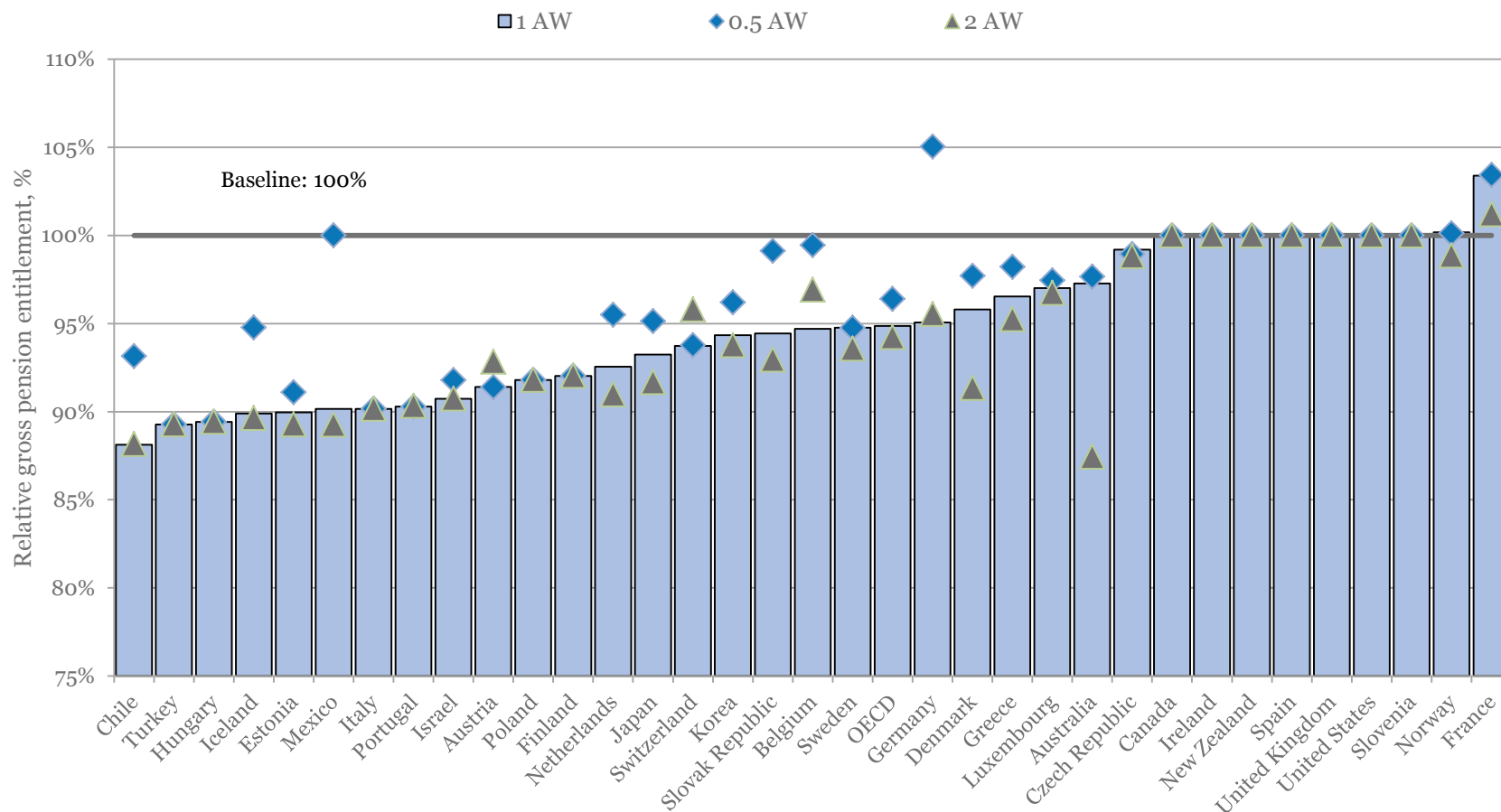


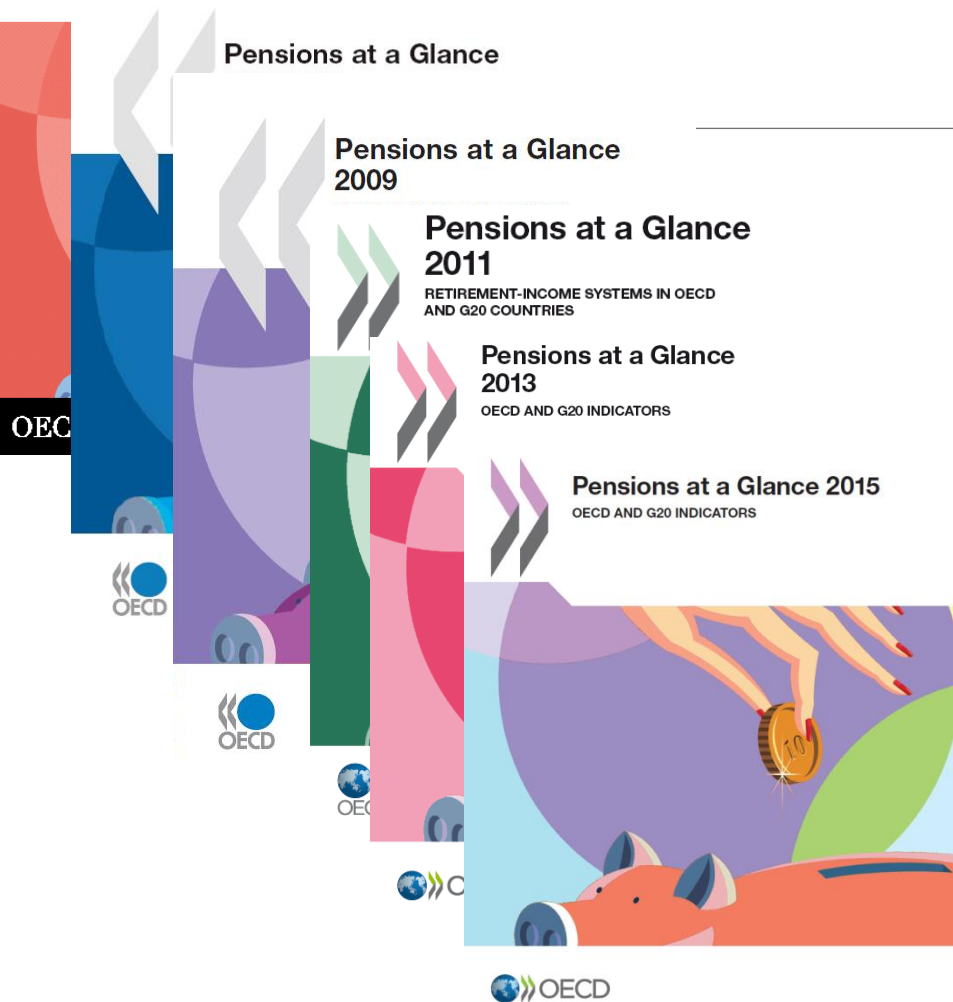
Pension entitlements of low-, average-, and high-earning mothers who interrupt their careers for five years versus those with unbroken careers





Gross pension entitlements of low-, average-, and high-earning workers with unemployment-related five-year career breaks versus workers with unbroken careers





Pensions at a Glance 2015 OECD and G20 Indicators

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