



Center
of Excellence
in Finance

Role of Accounting and Data in costing of Structural Reforms

Mitja Čok

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Fiscal Implications of Structural Reforms

Agenda

Data for the assessment of structural reforms

- **Types of data (survey, administrative data), their advantages and disadvantages**
- **Use of data in modes**
- **Examples of structural reforms assessment (case of Slovenia)**



Structural reforms

Areas

- **Labour market**
- **Tax system**
- **Social protection (pensions, health care, long-term care, social benefits)**
- **Education**

=> In many cases connected with demographic changes



Structural reforms

Tools/models

Macroeconomic models - macro data:

- **General equilibrium models (CGE)**
- **Different econometric-based models (GDP or unemployment forecasting)**
- **Tax-gap models**

Microsimulation models - micro data

- **Taxes (PIT, SSC, CIT)**
- **Social benefits (child benefit, social assistance)**

Structural reforms

Tools/models

Macro/micro simulation models

- **Pension system**
- **Health-care system**
- **Long-term care system**
- **Generational accounting**

=> Time dimension



Structural reforms

Institutions

- **Line ministries (Finance, Labour, Health, Education)**
- **Statistical Office**
- **Central Bank**
- **Research / forecasting institutions - (non)government**



Microsimulation models

- **Survey and administrative data**
- **Models worldwide**
 - **EU countries / other European countries**
 - **EUROMOD - taxes and benefits on household incomes for each country and for the EU as a whole**
 - **Latin America**
 - **USA**
 - **Canada**
 - **Australia**
 - **South Africa**
 - **Russia**
 - **Namibia**



Microsimulation models

- **Some countries have more than one model**
- **Germany – circa 15 models**
- **Static* / dynamic (behaviour effect, time dimension)**



Microsimulation models

Data(bases)

- **Administrative**
 - Tax database (accurate)
 - Gross income already reported
 - Active taxpayers (no others individuals / no other data: household composition, education, employment status)
 - Social benefits database
- **Survey**
 - Less accurate
 - Without taxes
 - Net income - grossing up required
 - Other data (household composition, education, employment status)
 - **Household budget survey**
 - **EU-SILC: European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions**



Microsimulation tax models

Data – issues

- Data protection / anonymization / on-line approach
- **Weights; if weights are part of the sample, all simulations should be weighted.**
- **Non-response and under-reporting; assumptions, data should be estimated or imputed from other sources.**
- **Data adjustment; in some case necessary adjustments and imputation are required to complete microsimulations.**
- **Gross incomes; generally, most of the data derived from registers are recorded gross. In case of recorded net data, **grossing-up algorithm** should be incorporated into the microsimulation model.**

Microsimulation models

Data - issues

- **Validation of the results, two aspects:**
 - **Aggregate validation - the results are validated against external benchmarks**
 - **Comparisons of the number of people receiving a given income component of income and total annual amounts of those components**
 - **Comparisons of the number of people paying a given tax and total annual amounts of those taxes**
 - **Validation by components of disposable income (wages, pensions, social benefits, other income)**

Microsimulation tax models

- **Grossing-up algorithm: gross income calculation based on tax rules and observed variables in the sample**
 - **Statistical approach** - based on information on both net and gross income. Using this information, a statistical model can be developed that yields estimates of net/gross ratios. These estimates are then applied to net incomes in order to compute gross amounts.
 - **Iterative algorithm** - exploits the tax and contribution rules already built into tax-benefit models to convert gross income into net income.
 - **Analytical inversions** - combined with a trial-and-error approach.

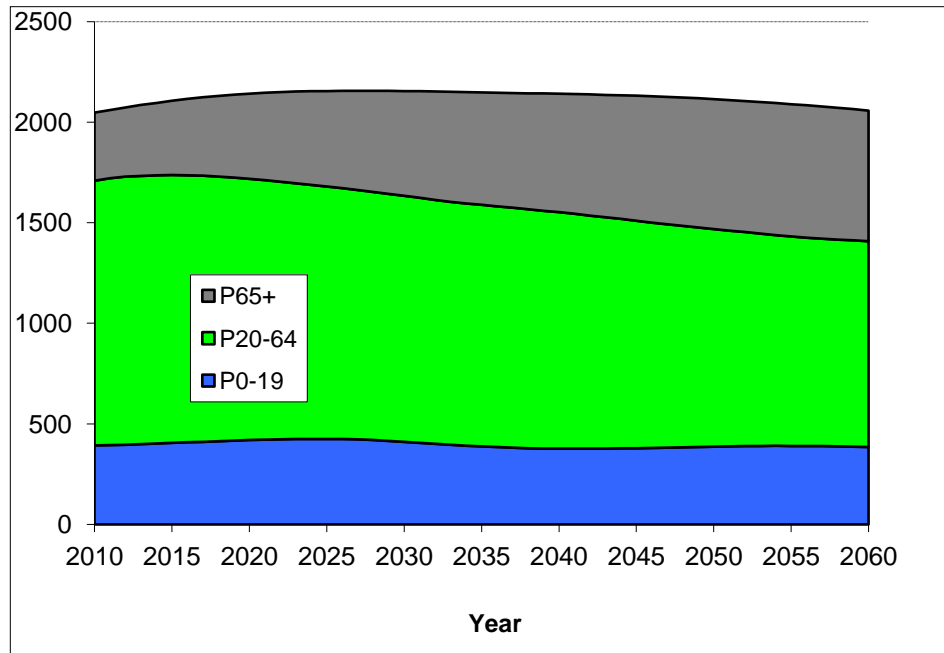
Microsimulation models

Ageing (pension / health-care/ long-term care)

Active ageing: population which develops over years with „real-life“ characteristics (births, marriage, death)

Static ageing: using weights





Age	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
0	18,6	17,2	14,8	16,3	16,0	14,8
20	15,6	12,2	15,2	13,9	12,2	13,3
40	16,6	19,0	16,0	12,4	14,9	13,7
60	19,9	22,2	21,6	24,6	20,9	16,3
80	22,7	26,5	34,8	41,3	42,3	50,2
90+	22,5	54,4	76,7	105,2	165,1	200,9



Models in Slovenia

Institute for Economic Research (IER)

- Microsimulation model*
- Long-term pension MMS model (static ageing)*
- Cohort based model of the I. and II. pension pillar*
- EUROMOD
- Dynamic pension MMS (dynamic ageing)
- CGE model

Ministry of Finance

Institute for Macroeconomic Analysis and Development (IMAD)

(* all examples in this presentation are taken from IER studies)



The first MSM (2002)

- **Household Budget Survey database**
- **Small sample (10,000 individuals)**
- **Grossing-up procedure**
- **Microsimulation of PIT, SSC and several social transfers (child benefit*) at the level of individual taxpayers and households**

The first MSM

Child benefit – by decile group

- 1,884 HH with children
- CB represents from 25.4% to 1.2% of HEI

Variable	<u>Obs</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Std. Dev.</u>	Min	Max
-----+					
c1	209	25.4	0	25.4	25.4
c2	210	12.8	0	12.8	12.8
c3	214	8.8	0	8.8	8.8
c4	194	6.6	0	6.6	6.6
c5	204	4.7	0	4.7	4.7
c6	203	4.1	0	4.1	4.1
c7	200	2.6	0	2.6	2.6
c8	184	2.0	0	2.0	2.0
c9	171	1.6	0	1.6	1.6
c10	95	1.2	0	1.2	1.2
c	1884	5.6	0	5.6	5.6

The first MSM

Child benefit – by No. of children

- 49.9% of overall CB is received by HH with 2 children

Variable	<u>Obs</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Std. Dev.</u>	Min	Max
c1	872	22.2	0	22.2	22.2
c2 	828	49.9	0	49.9	49.9
c3	152	20.1	0	20.1	20.1
c4	29	6.7	0	6.7	6.7
c5	2	.6	0	.6	.6
c6	1	.5	.	.5	.5
-----+-----					
1884					

The second MSM

- **Simulates broad range of policy measures (taxes and social transfers)**
- **Sample of 40,000 HH and 112,000 individuals**
- **Nested databases from different sources (income tax declarations, data on pensions and social transfers, the dwellings and cars)**
- **Integral part of consequent models (Pension MMS model)**
- **Its results are input for CGE model**



The second MSM

Modules

1. **PIT and SSC**
2. **State pension**
3. **Child benefit**
4. **State scholarship**
5. **Social assistance**
6. **Childcare subsidy**
7. **Subsidized school meals (for children in primary and secondary schools)**
8. **Subsidized commuting (for children in a secondary and high school students)**
9. **Housing subsidy**



The second MSM

Use of the model - estimating consequences of reforms:

- **Personal income tax reform (2006 – different scenarios, input for CGE model)**
- **Social transfers system**
- **Child care subsidy**
- **State scholarship**
- **Corrections of the personal income tax in the second package of measures due to the financial crisis**
- **Social security contributions**



Calculated changes in aggregates of simulated benefits

Income decile	Average equalised income, in EUR	Social assistance	Child benefit	Income pension support	State scholarship (upper secondary students)	State scholarship (tertiary students)
Old legislation						
1	1,706	67.1	13.5	0.2	20.0	19.3
2	4,116	31.9	25.5	30.5	33.8	29.2
3	5,876	0.8	16.8	38.5	26.1	27.9
4	6,953	0.1	13.2	15.8	14.8	17.0
5	7,923	0.0	10.0	6.0	4.2	5.2
6	8,933	0.1	7.4	5.3	0.9	0.8
7	10,084	0.0	5.1	2.0	0.2	0.5
8	11,538	0.1	4.2	0.9	0.0	0.1
9	13,807	0.0	3.6	0.5	0.0	0.1
10	21,386	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0
Total	9,457	100	100	100	100	100
New legislation						
1	2,028	55.7	13.8	32.7	10.2	10.3
2	4,362	41.2	26.2	46.2	18.8	16.3
3	5,802	2.4	16.9	16.1	17.5	16.6
4	6,925	0.4	13.4	3.1	15.7	13.8
5	7,984	0.1	10.3	0.8	13.0	14.0
6	9,025	0.0	7.6	1.1	13.8	13.4
7	10,161	0.1	4.7	0.1	9.1	12.0
8	11,540	0.0	3.6	0.0	1.8	3.4
9	13,782	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
10	21,382	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	9,517	100	100	100	100	100

Total effect of the reform, by family type

Families with	Families better off, %	Families worse off, %	Annual amount of all benefits per equivalent adult, current legislation, in EUR	Annual amount of all benefits per equivalent adult, new legislation, in EUR
Pre-school children	31.1	33.4	795	819
Children in primary school	35.7	35.9	836	848
Students in upper secondary education	52.8	44.8	1,149	1,069
Students in tertiary education	39.6	60.4	948	1,050
Persons aged 63 or more	41.1	37.7	1,010	1,381

Long-term pension MMS model

- **Static ageing - using weights**
- **Sample of 40,000 households (112,000 individuals)**
- **Six connected modules:**
 1. **Demographic module**
 2. **Module for generating weights**
 3. **PIT and SSC module**
 4. **Pension module**
 5. **Economic module**
 6. **Generational accounting sub-module**



Long-term pension MMS model

Modules

1. **Demographic module**: producing population projections through defining assumptions on fertility, mortality and migration
2. **Module for generating weights**: based on demographic projections (age and gender)
3. **PIT and SSC module**: simulates any scenario with change of all possible personal income tax and SSC parameters in any point of time
4. **Pension module**:
 - reproduces the pension system,
 - by changing parameters (in any year and transition periods) any scenario of the pension system can be simulated,
 - results: total number of pensioners, insured persons, employees, average pension, total amount of pensions and their % of GDP,
 - new values of wages and pensions – changes in PIT and SSC revenues

Long-term pension MMS model

Modules

5. Economic module:

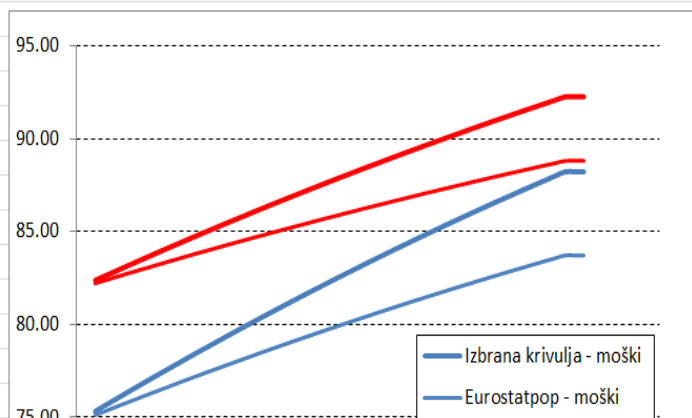
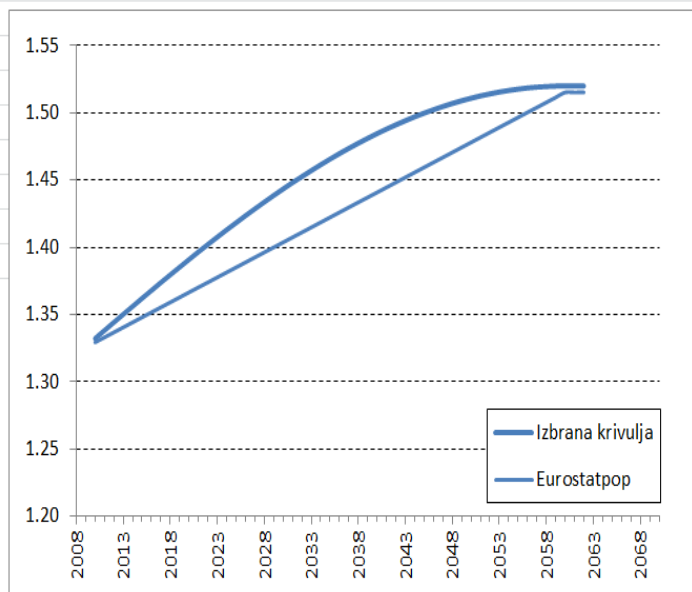
- GDP growth,
- government revenue and expenditure (by categories),
- budget deficit and public debt,
- indicators of long-term sustainability (S1 and S2) as used by the EU Commission, and
- health care and long-term care expenditures (age-profile based sub-modules)

6. Generational accounting sub-module:

- generational accounts by 5-year age groups – i.e., how much a representative of particular age would net pay into the public finance system in the rest of his/her life

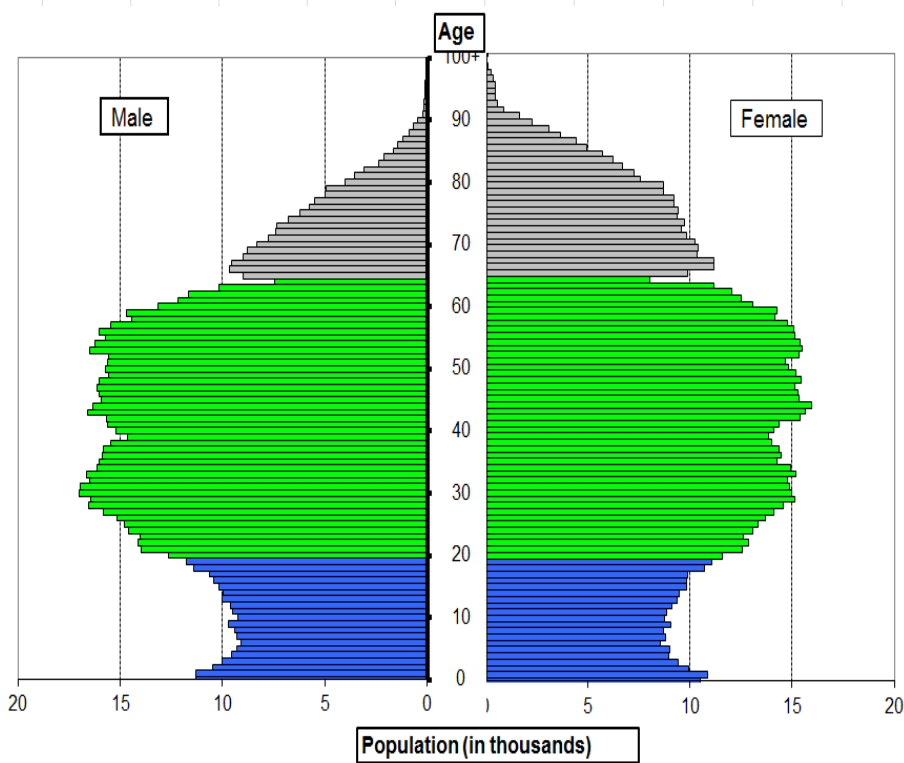
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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	DEMOGRAFSKA GIBANJA			2010	2011	2012	2013	201
2	IZHODIŠČNO LETO PROJEKCIJ:	2008						
3								
4	RODNOST			1.33208	1.33810	1.34411	1.35009	1.3560
5	Krivulja prehoda:	Lastna						
6	Oblika prehoda (lastna krivulja prehoda):	50						
7	Mnogokratnik prirasta (za EUROSTAT):	1.50						
8	Začetno leto prehoda:	2009						
9	Končno leto prehoda:	2059						
10	Izhodiščna raven:	1.32						
11	Končna raven:	1.52						
12								
13	SMRTNOST							
14	Krivulja prehoda:	Europop2010						
15	Oblika prehoda (lastna krivulja prehoda):	75						
16	Mnogokratnik prirasta (za EUROSTAT):	1.5						
17	Ženske			82.36126	82.59066	82.81869	83.04535	83.2706
18	Začetno leto prehoda:	2009						
19	Končno leto prehoda:	2059						
20	Izhodiščna raven:	81.9						
21	Končna raven:	88.6						
22	Moški			75.30242	75.60240	75.90071	76.19735	76.4923
23	Začetno leto prehoda:	2009						
24	Končno leto prehoda:	2059						

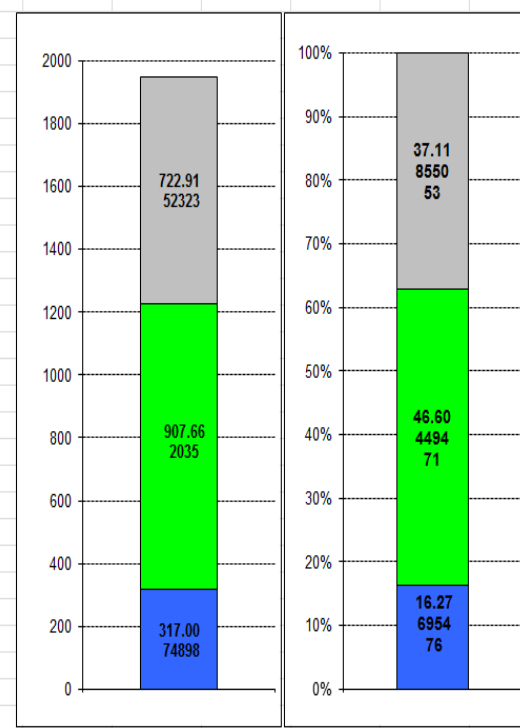


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Starostna piramida
Leto: 2010



Number of inhabitants (in thousands) Share (%)

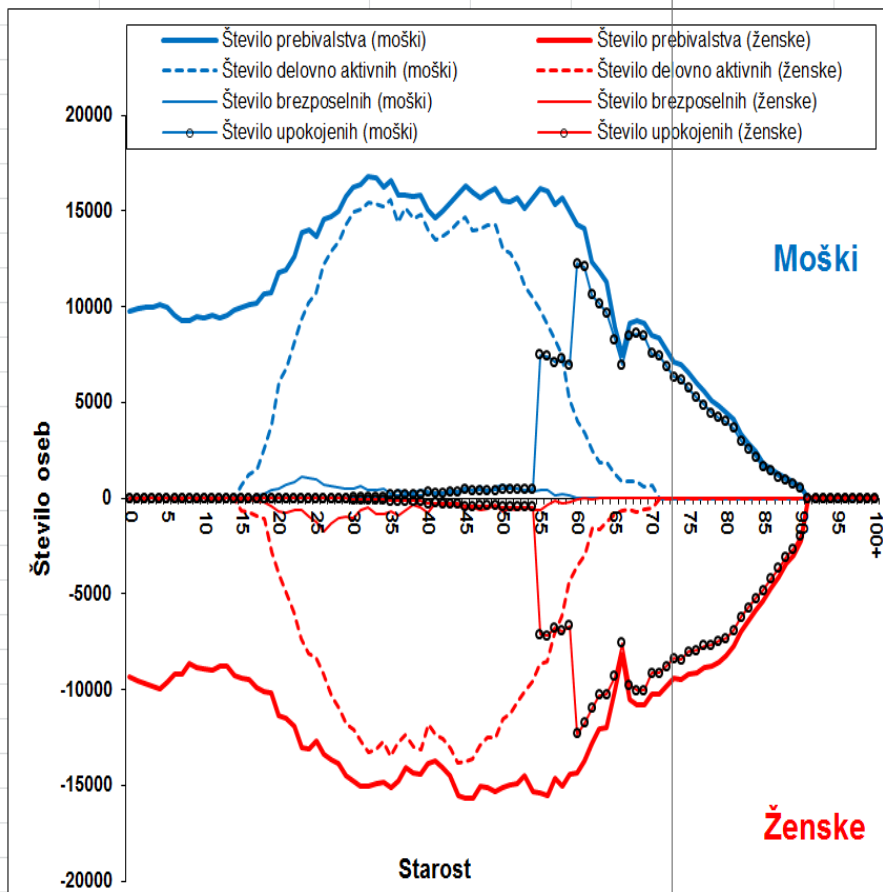


	Number	Share
P65+	338	16.5
P20-64	1,316	64.3
P0-19	393	19.2
Total	2,047	100.0

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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
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201													
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203													
204													

Leto
2012



Starost	Število prebivalstva (moški)	Število aktivnih (moški)	Število delovno aktivnih (moški)	Število brezposelnih (moški)	Število upoko (moški)
0	9788	0	0	0	0
1	9884	0	0	0	0
2	9958	0	0	0	0
3	10009	0	0	0	0
4	10143	0	0	0	0
5	10003	0	0	0	0
6	9593	0	0	0	0
7	9267	0	0	0	0
8	9256	0	0	0	0
9	9514	0	0	0	0
10	9403	0	0	0	0
11	9560	0	0	0	0
12	9456	0	0	0	0
13	9530	0	0	0	0
14	9855	0	0	0	0
15	9947	730	707	23	0
16	10093	1211	1211	0	0
17	10204	1718	1537	180	0
18	10701	2860	2655	205	0
19	10725	4332	3895	437	0
20	11794	6635	6134	501	0
21	11915	7524	6835	688	0
22	12639	8886	8057	829	0
23	13886	10478	9336	1143	0
24	13998	11277	10252	1025	0
25	13690	11708	10729	978	0
26	14598	12904	12189	714	0
27	14735	13567	12927	639	0
28	14988	14040	13445	595	0
29	15789	14855	14352	502	0

C296

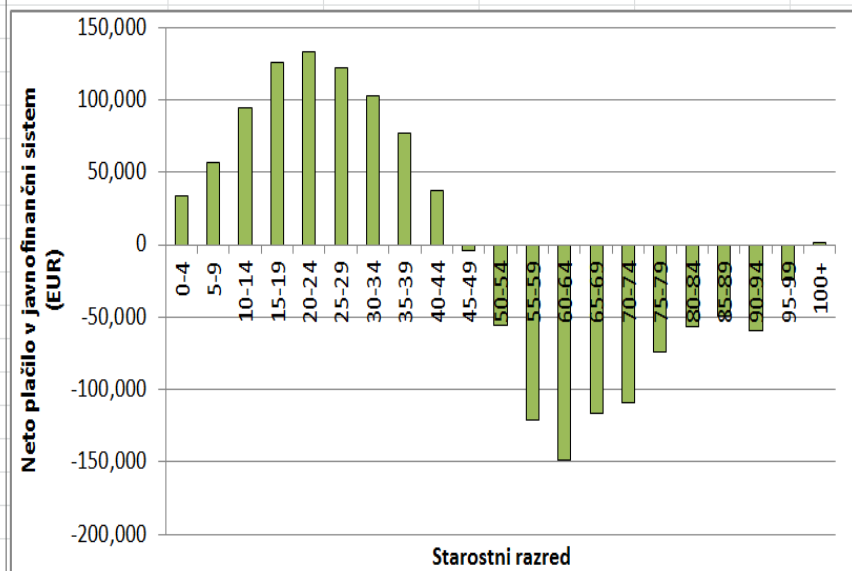
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
266											
267											
268											
269	Razčlenitev porasta izdatkov za pokojnine na posamezne komponente										
270											
271			<i>Dependency Ratio</i>			<i>1/ Employment Rate</i>		<i>Coverage Ratio</i>		<i>Benefit Ratio</i>	
272	<i>Pension Exp</i>	.	$\frac{\text{Population } 55+}{\text{Population } 15-64}$	+	$\times \frac{\text{Population } 15-64}{\text{Working People}}$	$\times \frac{\text{Number of Pensioners}}{\text{Population } 55+}$	$\times \frac{\text{Average Pension}}{\text{GDP}}$				
273	<i>GDP</i>										
274											
275											
276			P55+			606781	621378	635119	647607	659535	671325
277			P15-64			1425959	1431947	1433312	1432416	1429915	1425581
278	Dependency ratio	<i>Population</i>	55 +			0.4255	0.4339	0.4431	0.4521	0.4612	0.4709
279		<i>Population</i>	15 - 64			0.9412	0.9598	0.9801	1.0000	1.0202	1.0416
280											
281			Working people (število delovno			966016	961863	967832	968431	968383	968173
282	1/Employment rate	<i>Population</i>	15 - 64			1.4761	1.4887	1.4810	1.4791	1.4766	1.4724
283		<i>Working People</i>				0.9980	1.0065	1.0012	1.0000	0.9983	0.9955
284											
285			Number of pensioners			557795	569443	581759	594488	609854	625285
286	Coverage ratio	<i>Number of Pensioners</i>				0.9193	0.9164	0.9160	0.9180	0.9247	0.9314
287		<i>Population</i>	55 +			1.0014	0.9983	0.9978	1.0000	1.0073	1.0146
288											
289											
290			Average pension			7177	7283	7280	7200	7297	7206
291		<i>Average Pension</i>	Output per worker			37330	38503	39582	40492	41419	42520
292	Benefit ratio	<i>GDP</i>				0.1923	0.1892	0.1839	0.1778	0.1762	0.1695
293		<i>Working People</i>				1.0813	1.0638	1.0343	1.0000	0.9908	0.9531
294											
295											
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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
137	Število brezposelnih, MOŠKI					22,022	22,833	21,122	20,978	20,829	20,672	20,659	
138	Število brezposelnih, ŽENSKE					27,767	28,247	26,493	26,601	26,646	26,642	26,787	
139	Število brezposelnih, SKUPAJ					49,788	51,080	47,614	47,578	47,476	47,314	47,447	

146 **Generacijski računi (GA) - t.j. diskontirani zneski, ki jih bodo predstavniki posameznih starostnih razredov plačali v preostanku svojega življenja**

147	Starostni razred	Vrednost GA
148	0-4	34,114
149	5-9	56,989
150	10-14	94,320
151	15-19	125,697
152	20-24	133,264
153	25-29	122,125
154	30-34	103,000
155	35-39	76,561
156	40-44	36,897
157	45-49	-4,153
158	50-54	-56,042
159	55-59	-121,087
160	60-64	-149,116
161	65-69	-116,906
162	70-74	-109,244
163	75-79	-74,132
164	80-84	-57,034
165	85-89	-49,092
166	90-94	-59,755
167	95-99	-24,804
168	100+	1,170



169 **Mečasovna javnofinančna obveznost (razlika med diskontiranimi javnofinančnimi odhodki in prihodki); (v % BDP)** -180.6%

170 **Potrebno povišanje vseh vrst davkov (in prispevkov) za vzpostavitev medčasovnega proračunskega ravnotežja:** -8.5%

171 **Potrebno znižanje vseh vrst transferjev za vzpostavitev medčasovnega proračunskega ravnotežja:** 9.4%

ZPIZ1-old / ZPIZ2-new

TABLE : ESTIMATED CHANGES IN THE SHARE OF PENSION EXPENDITURES IN GDP COMPARED TO ZPIZ1

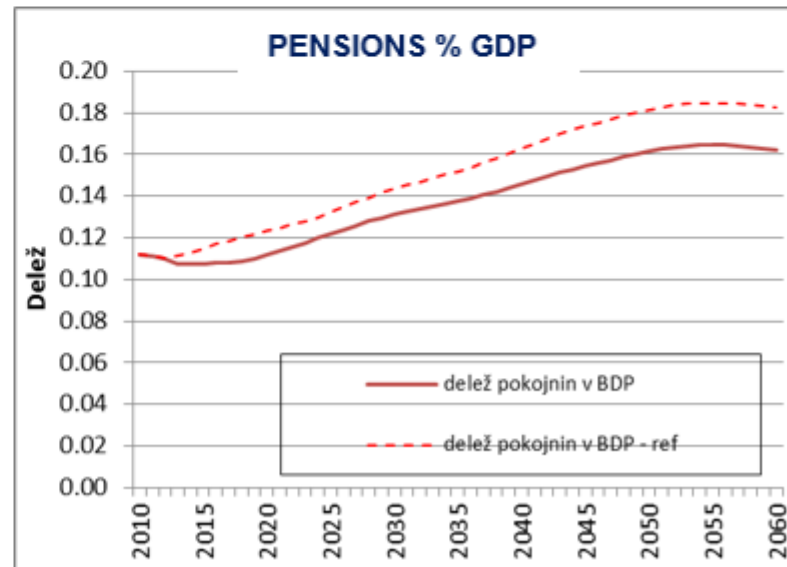
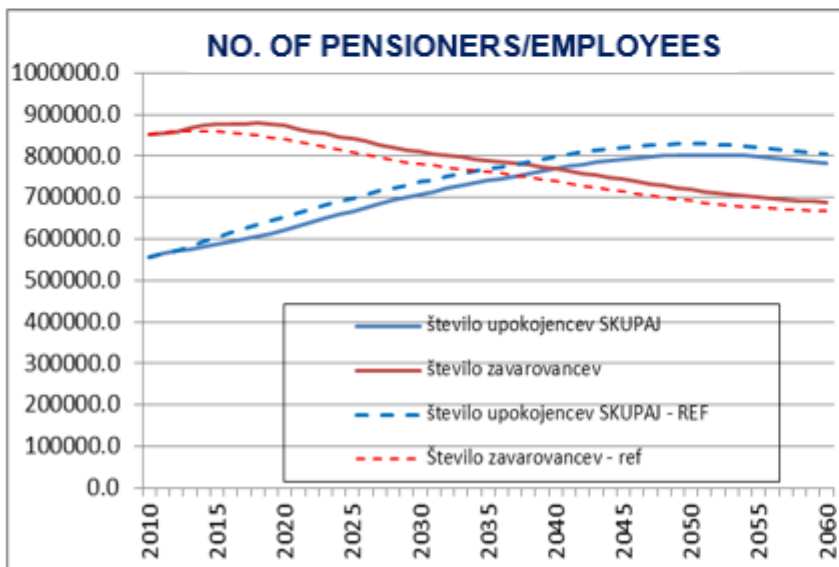
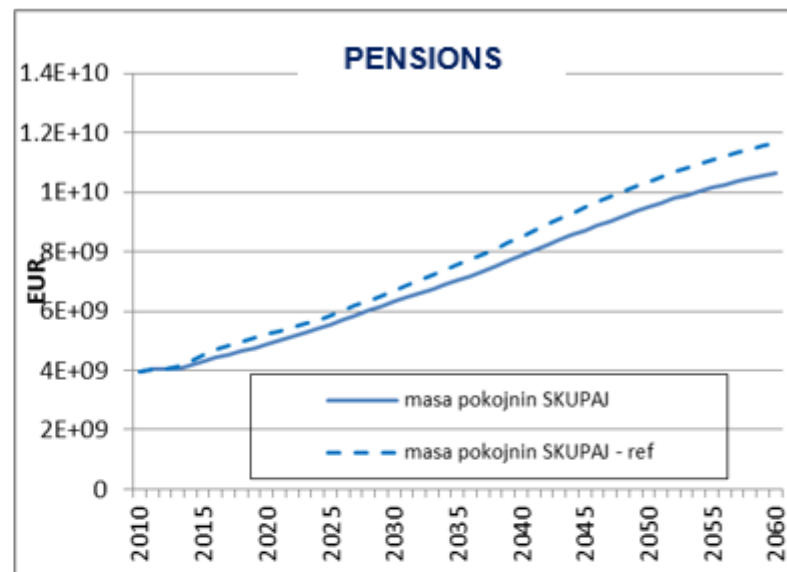
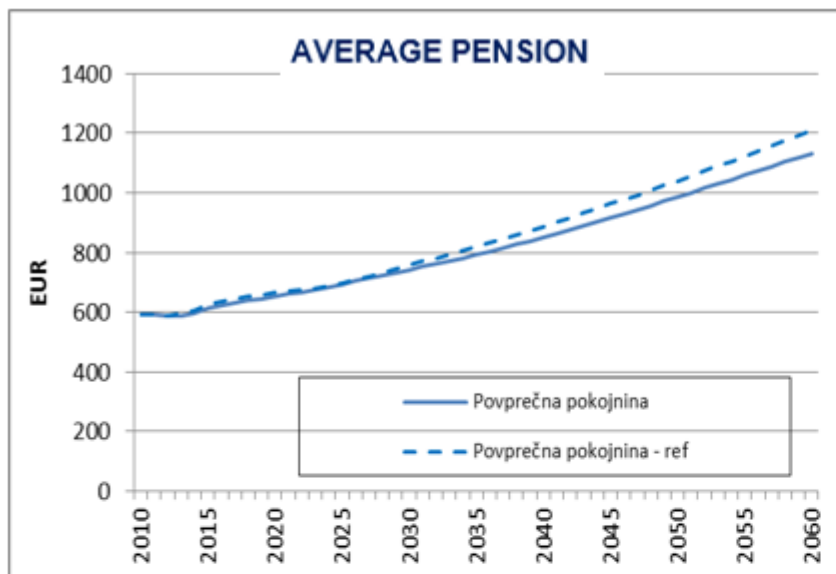
TOTAL		2010	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2055	2060
ZPIZ1	Share in BDP	11.19	11.14	11.29	11.48	11.69	11.86	12.02	12.17	12.32	12.49	12.65	12.81	12.97	13.21	14.36	15.20	16.28	17.37	18.15	18.46	18.28
ZPIZ2		11.19	10.83	10.83	10.80	10.86	10.91	10.96	11.10	11.27	11.49	11.70	11.91	12.12	12.33	13.38	14.10	15.05	16.08	16.92	17.32	17.17
ZPIZ1/ZPIZ2	Average pension	100.0	99.3	99.1	98.3	98.2	98.3	98.5	98.8	99.1	99.5	99.9	100.4	100.9	100.8	99.8	99.1	99.0	99.1	99.3	99.2	98.9
ZPIZ1/ZPIZ2	Number of pensioners (base=100)	100.0	98.7	98.0	97.3	96.6	95.9	95.3	95.2	95.2	95.3	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	96.1	96.4	96.3	96.5	96.8	97.2	97.4
ZPIZ1/ZPIZ2	Number of employees (base=100)	100.0	100.9	101.4	102.0	102.6	103.1	103.6	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.9	104.0	103.8	103.7	104.1	104.1	103.9	103.5	103.2

TABLE: ESTIMATED CHANGES IN INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS COMPARED TO BASE SCENARIO (mio. EUR)

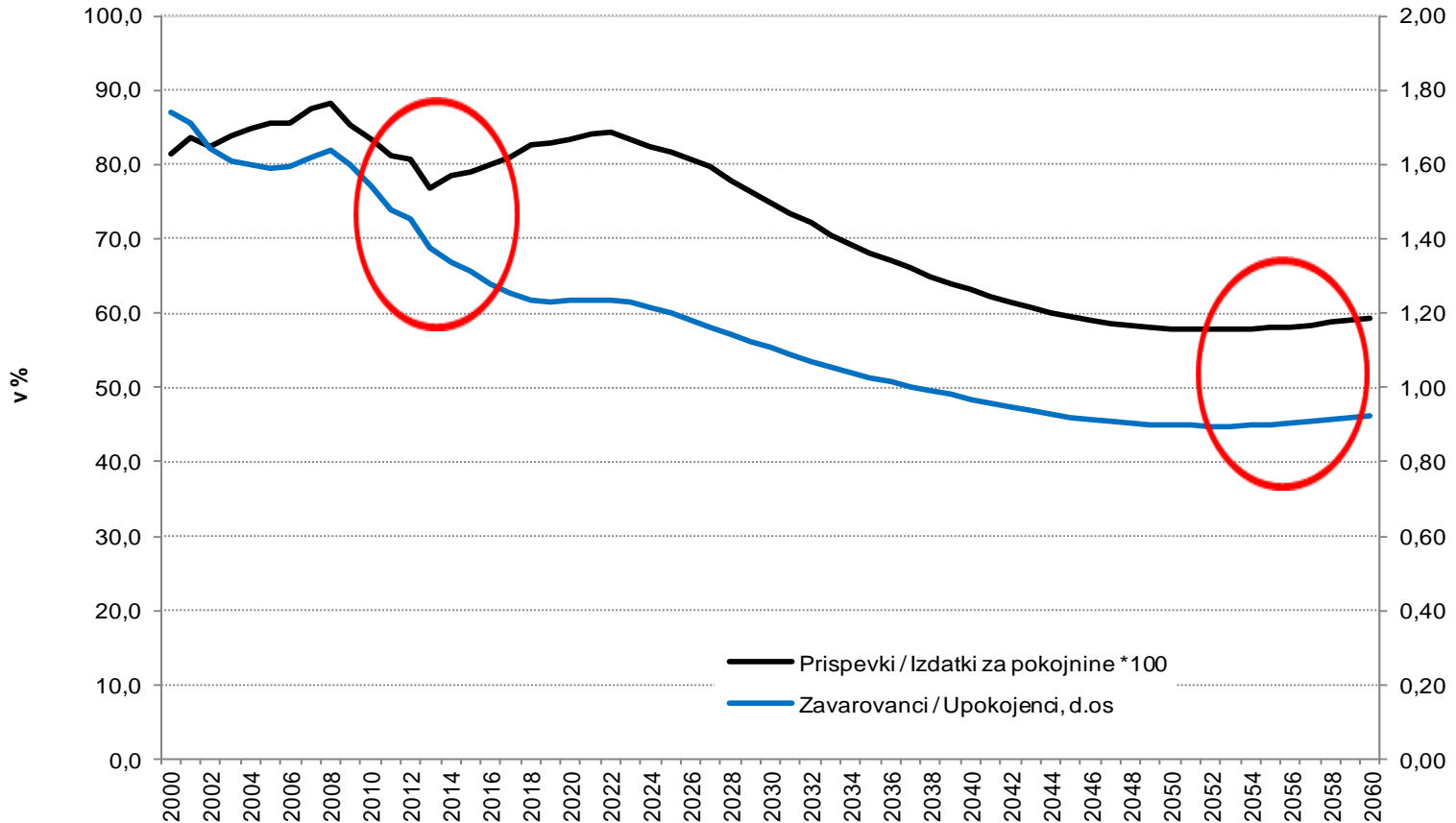
TOTAL		2010	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2055	2060
ZPIZ1	INCOMETAX	2,039	2,181	2,239	2,323	2,365	2,409	2,449	2,484	2,514	2,540	2,571	2,601	2,629	2,657	2,798	2,989	3,150	3,273	3,386	3,535	3,758
ZPIZ2		2,039	2,213	2,291	2,401	2,466	2,529	2,589	2,631	2,664	2,692	2,723	2,755	2,785	2,818	2,960	3,149	3,332	3,465	3,575	3,707	3,920
	Difference (%)	0.0	1.5	2.3	3.3	4.3	4.9	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.4	5.8	5.9	5.6	4.9	4.3
ZPIZ1	Social security contributions	5,234	5,540	5,680	5,891	5,997	6,096	6,185	6,260	6,324	6,374	6,434	6,492	6,546	6,599	6,881	7,259	7,622	7,975	8,351	8,803	9,360
ZPIZ2		5,234	5,580	5,743	5,988	6,126	6,254	6,371	6,462	6,533	6,585	6,647	6,707	6,764	6,822	7,106	7,480	7,877	8,250	8,627	9,063	9,614
	Difference (%)	0.0	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.7
ZPIZ1	Change in revenues	0	72	115	175	231	277	326	348	359	362	365	369	375	383	388	381	437	467	466	432	416
ZPIZ2	Change as a share in GDP (%)	0.00	0.19	0.30	0.43	0.56	0.66	0.76	0.81	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.83	0.84	0.81	0.75	0.81	0.83	0.79	0.70	0.64



2013 pension reform



Worker/pensioner ratio and SSC/pension expenditure ratio



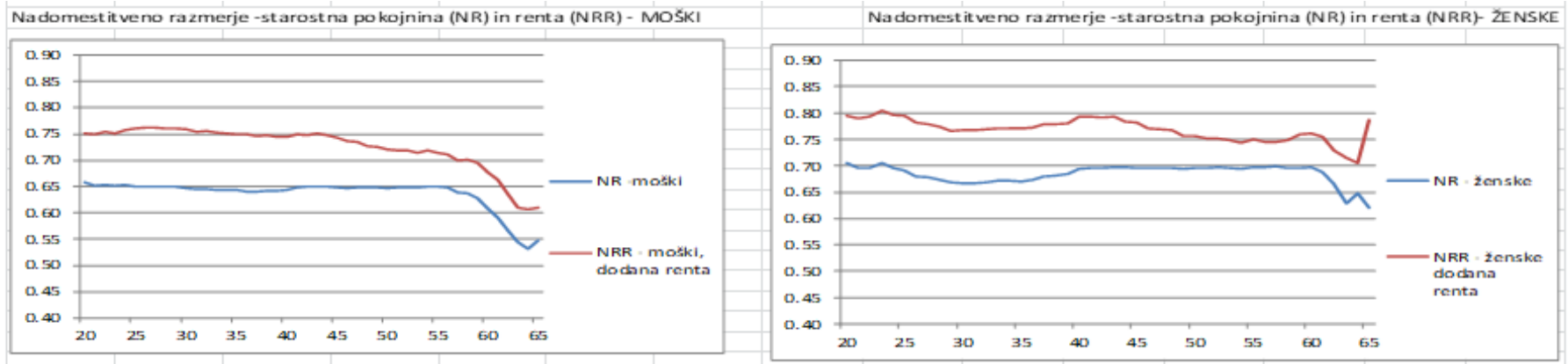
Worker/pensioner ratio: 1,37 => 0,92

SSC/pension expenditure ratio: 77% => 59%

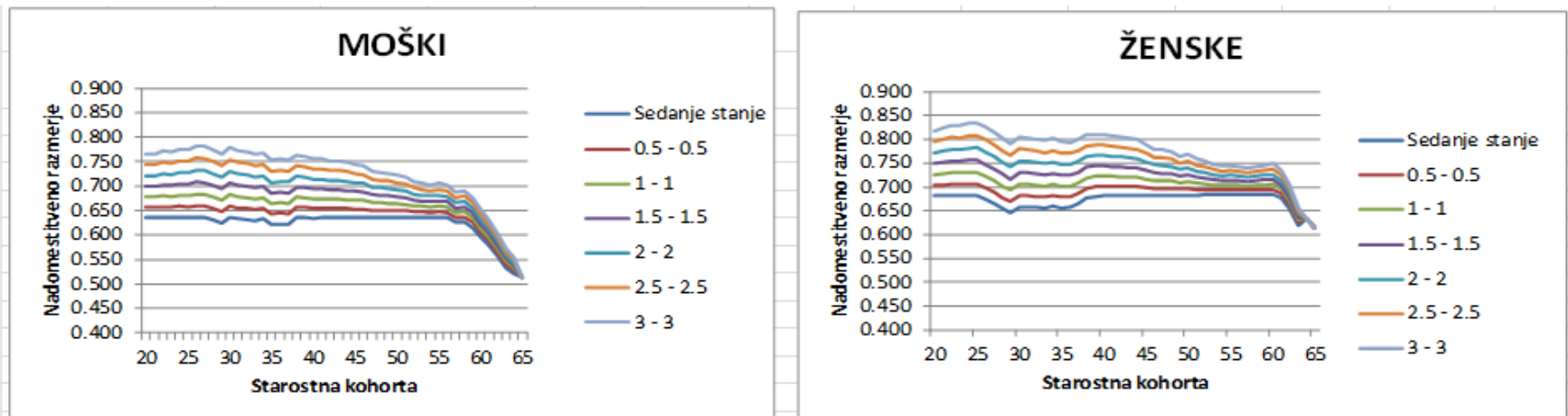


II. Pension pillar (2020)

Replacement rate M/W (existing participants) Contribution rate up to 5.84% of gross wage



Replacement rate M/W (new participants) Contribution rate up to 6% of gross wage

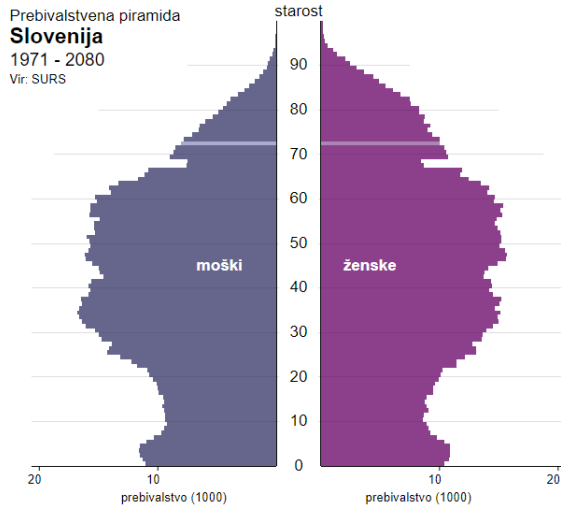


Long-term sustainability of health-care system

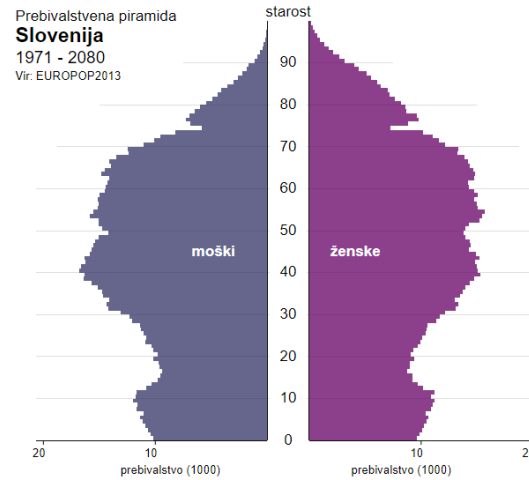


Population pyramid (Statistical Office)

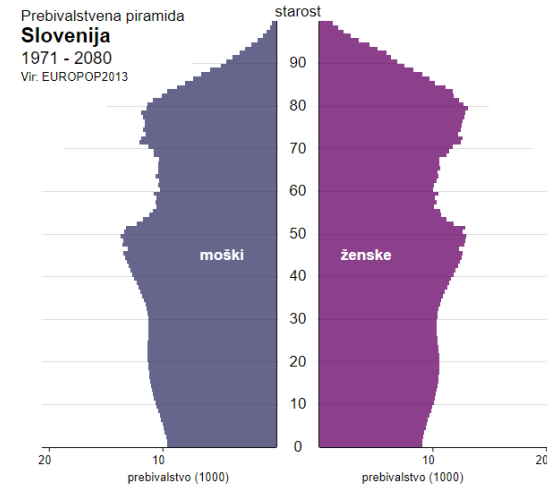
2013



2020



2060

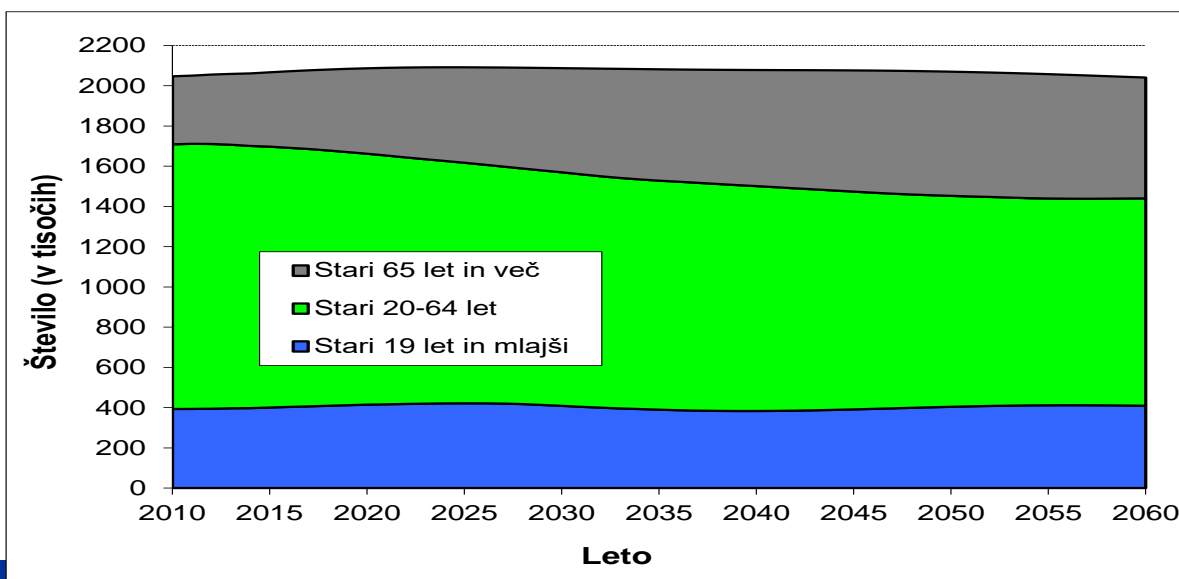


<https://www.populationpyramid.net>

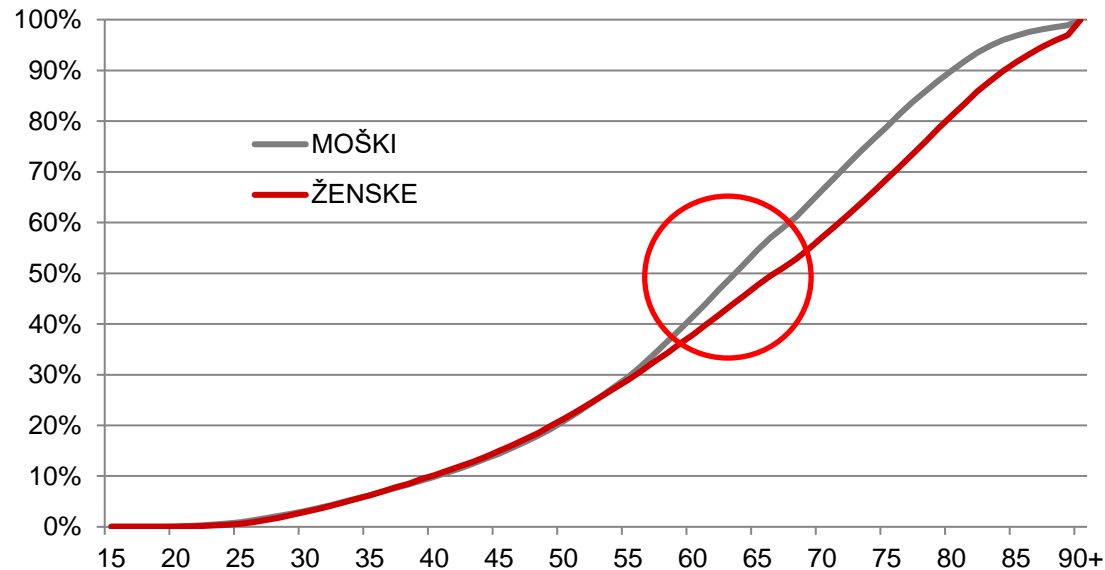
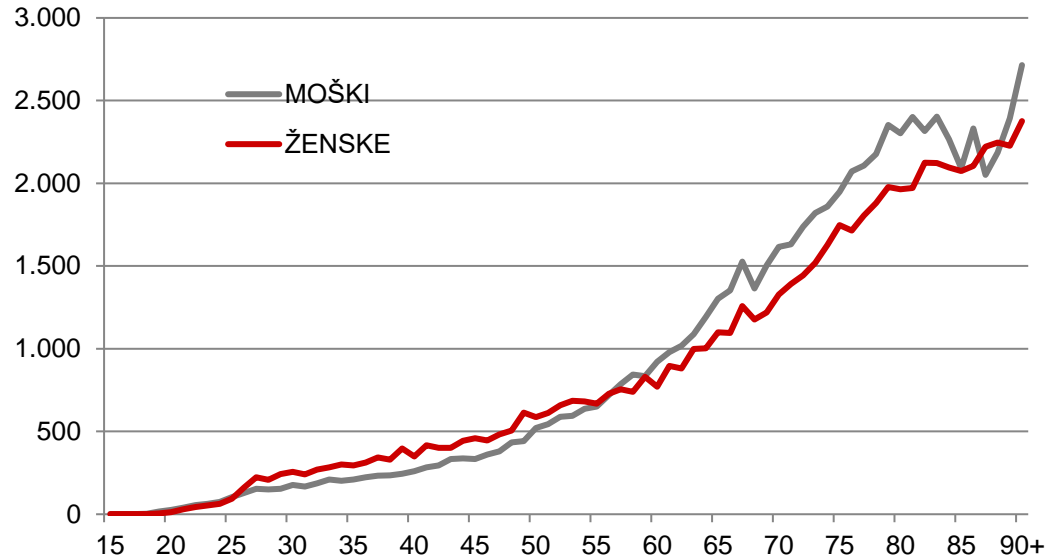


Baseline scenario of EUROPOP2013 population projections

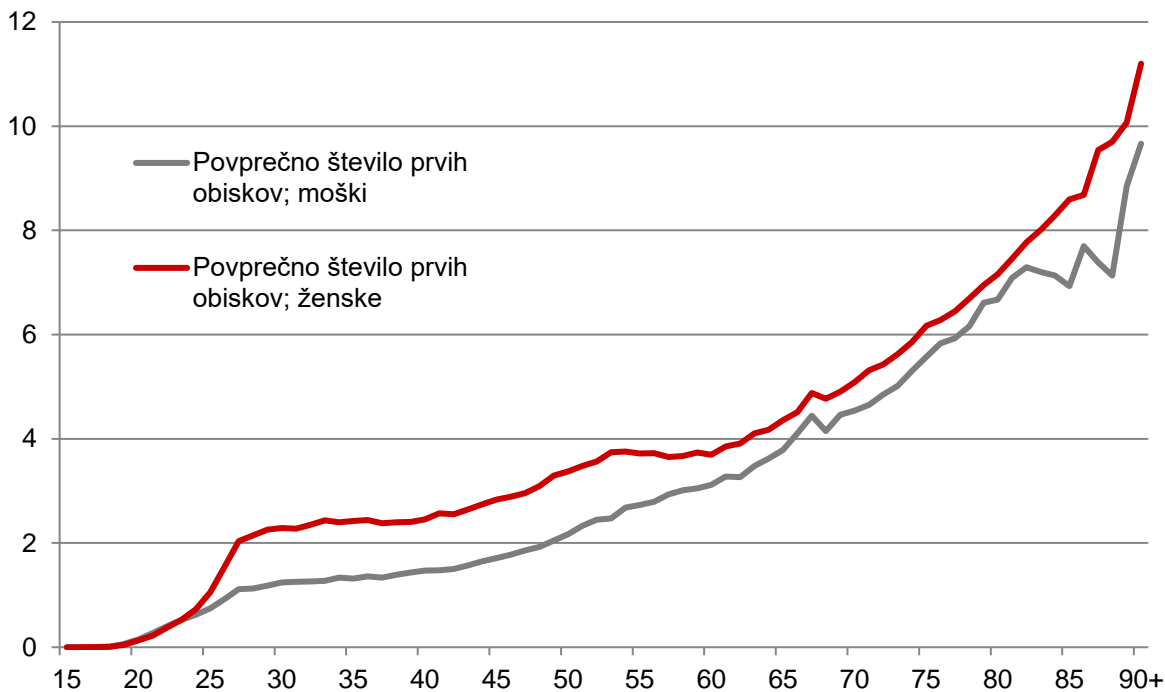
	1980	1990	2000	2013	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Population, age groups									
P₀₋₁₉	583.245	559.355	456.145	396.931	415.505	406.290	383.348	405.090	408.511
P₂₀₋₆₄	1.087.063	1.224.878	1.255.897	1.306.727	1.241.943	1.158.303	1.115.021	1.046.007	1.031.963
P₆₅₊	214.169	213.857	278.230	356.186	430.428	522.518	580.098	618.296	599.208
All	1.884.477	1.998.090	1.990.272	2.045.843	2.087.876	2.087.111	2.078.467	2.069.393	2.039.681
Population, age groups – shares (%)									
P₀₋₁₉	30,9	28,0	22,9	19,3	19,9	19,5	18,4	19,6	20,0
P₂₀₋₆₄	57,7	61,3	63,1	63,4	59,5	55,5	53,6	50,5	50,6
P₆₅₊	11,4	10,7	14,0	17,3	20,6	25,0	27,9	29,9	29,4
All	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0



Average health care expenditure *per capita*, cca 50% of overall expenditure (EUR)

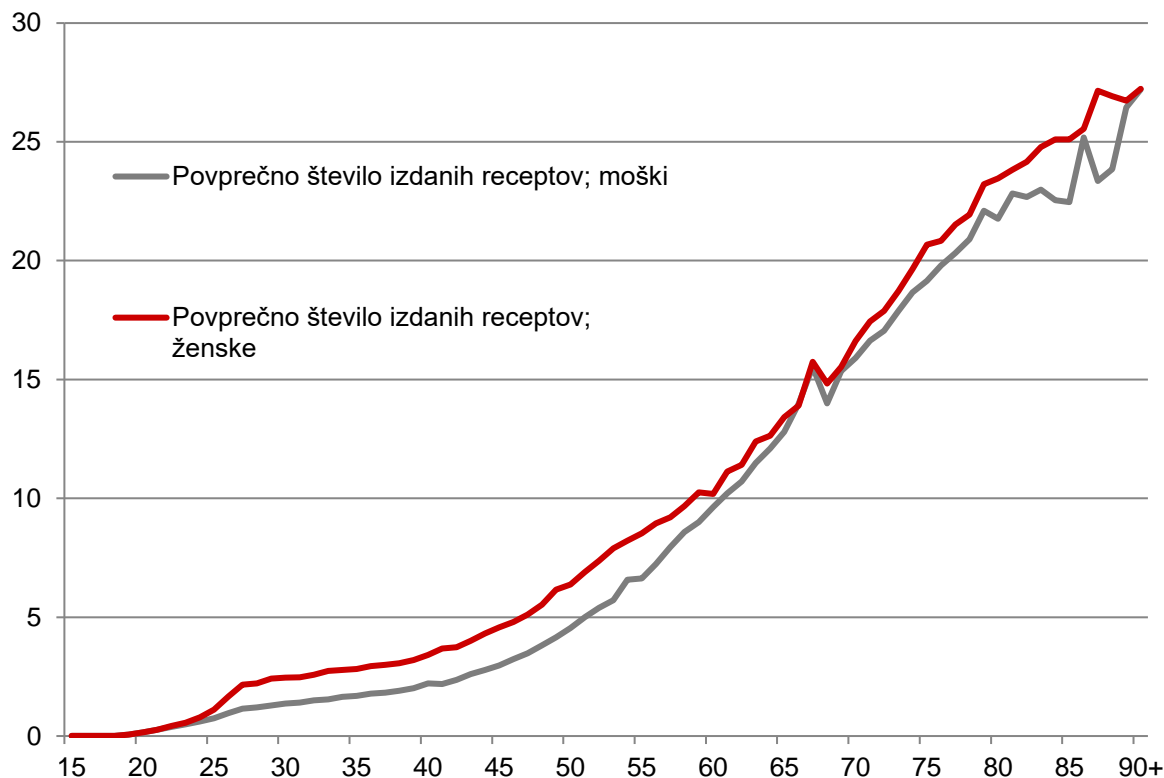


First visit to physician, cca 50%



Average: Men 2.3 Women 3.4

Number of prescriptions, cca 50%



Average: Men 5.9 Women 8.3

Overview of scenario results - increase in public expenditure on health care 2013-2060 (p.p. GDP)

(EU Commission)

	Demographic scenario	High life expectancy scenario	Constant health scenario	Death-related costs scenario	Income elasticity scenario	EU28 cost convergence scenario	Labour intensity scenario	Sector-specific composite indexation scenario	Non-demographic determinant scenario	AWG reference scenario	AWG risk scenario	TFP risk scenario	
BE	0.5	0.8	-0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	BE
BG	0.4	0.6	-0.1	0.4	0.7	3.1	0.7	-0.1	1.9	0.4	1.1	0.3	BG
CZ	1.2	1.6	0.3	0.8	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.1	2.9	1.0	1.7	0.9	CZ
DK	1.0	1.4	0.1	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.6	3.1	0.9	1.9	0.8	DK
DE	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.8	2.0	0.1	2.2	0.6	1.3	0.5	DE
EE	0.8	1.0	0.1	:	1.0	2.6	1.2	0.6	2.3	0.6	1.3	0.6	EE
IE	1.3	1.6	0.6	:	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.6	2.8	1.2	1.9	1.2	IE
EL	1.4	1.8	0.6	:	1.7	1.4	0.5	0.9	3.2	1.3	2.1	1.2	EL
ES	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.1	2.7	1.1	1.9	1.0	ES
FR	1.1	1.5	0.3	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.6	2.7	0.9	1.6	0.8	FR
HR	2.0	2.3	1.0	:	2.3	2.9	2.2	1.7	4.0	1.7	2.7	1.7	HR
IT	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.1	1.9	0.7	1.2	0.6	IT
CY	0.3	0.3	0.1	:	0.4	3.5	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.3	CY
LV	0.6	0.8	0.1	:	0.9	2.9	0.8	0.5	2.3	0.6	1.5	0.6	LV
LT	0.1	0.3	-0.3	:	0.4	2.1	0.4	-0.5	1.7	0.1	0.9	0.1	LT
LU	0.7	0.9	0.2	:	0.8	1.5	1.4	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	LU
HU	1.0	1.3	0.1	:	1.3	2.4	1.5	0.3	2.6	0.8	1.5	0.8	HU
MT	2.5	3.0	1.4	:	2.7	3.1	2.6	1.6	4.2	2.1	3.0	2.1	MT
NL	1.2	1.5	0.4	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.7	2.6	1.0	1.6	0.9	NL
AT	1.6	2.0	0.7	1.3	1.8	1.6	2.4	1.0	3.0	1.3	2.0	1.3	AT
PL	1.3	1.6	0.7	1.1	1.6	3.0	2.3	0.5	3.1	1.2	2.2	1.2	PL
PT	2.8	3.4	1.6	:	3.1	3.4	3.2	1.8	4.9	2.5	3.5	2.5	PT
RO	1.1	1.3	0.5	:	1.3	3.3	2.0	0.5	2.5	1.0	1.7	0.9	RO
SI	1.4	1.7	0.6	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.4	0.9	2.8	1.2	1.9	1.2	SI
SK	2.2	2.5	1.0	1.9	2.6	2.5	3.4	1.4	4.7	2.3	3.3	2.0	SK
FI	1.1	1.5	0.1	0.8	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.2	2.5	0.7	1.3	0.7	FI
SE	0.6	0.8	-0.1	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.9	-0.1	2.1	0.4	1.2	0.4	SE
UK	1.5	2.0	0.6	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5	3.1	1.3	2.0	1.2	UK
NO	1.2	1.6	0.2	:	1.5	1.2	2.2	0.6	2.8	0.9	1.7	0.9	NO
EA	0.9	1.3	0.2	:	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.5	2.4	0.8	1.5	0.7	EA
EU	1.1	1.4	0.3	:	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.6	2.6	0.9	1.6	0.8	EU
EU15	1.1	1.4	0.3	:	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.7	2.6	0.9	1.6	0.8	EU15
NMS	1.2	1.5	0.5	:	1.5	2.7	2.0	0.6	2.9	1.1	1.9	1.0	NMS



Overview of scenario results - increase in public expenditure on long-term care 2013-2060 (p.p. GDP) (EU Commission)

	Demographic scenario	Base case scenario	High life expectancy scenario	Constant disability scenario	Shift to formal care scenario	Coverage convergence scenario	Cost convergence scenario	Cost and coverage convergence scenario	AWG reference scenario	AWG risk scenario	TFP risk scenario	
BE	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.8	2.8	1.6	2.6	1.8	BE
BG	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.5	2.7	0.2	2.5	0.2	BG
CZ	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	5.7	5.7	0.7	5.2	0.7	CZ
DK	2.2	2.2	2.8	1.9	3.0	2.3	2.8	2.9	2.0	2.6	2.0	DK
DE	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.3	2.7	2.6	2.2	3.4	1.5	3.1	1.5	DE
EE	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	2.7	3.4	0.7	3.2	0.7	EE
IE	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.7	1.3	2.5	0.7	2.3	0.7	IE
EL	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.4	EL
ES	1.6	1.6	2.2	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.3	3.1	1.4	2.9	1.4	ES
FR	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.6	2.9	1.0	2.9	0.8	2.7	0.8	FR
HR	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	HR
IT	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.9	IT
CY	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.9	0.2	1.8	0.2	CY
LV	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	2.4	0.4	3.0	0.1	2.7	0.1	LV
LT	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.0	3.8	3.8	0.9	3.5	0.9	LT
LU	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.5	2.3	3.6	1.9	3.6	1.7	3.3	1.7	LU
HU	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.2	2.7	1.4	4.7	0.4	4.2	0.4	HU
MT	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.8	1.2	2.6	1.2	MT
NL	3.3	3.5	4.4	2.5	4.3	3.6	4.0	4.1	3.0	3.5	3.0	NL
AT	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.4	3.0	3.0	1.3	2.8	1.3	AT
PL	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	2.1	1.0	2.1	2.1	0.9	1.9	0.9	PL
PT	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.5	1.1	1.8	2.3	0.4	2.1	0.4	PT
RO	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.0	3.5	3.8	0.9	3.2	0.9	RO
SI	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.9	1.5	2.7	1.5	SI
SK	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	4.7	4.8	0.4	4.4	0.4	SK
FI	1.9	2.3	2.5	1.9	2.9	2.3	3.8	3.8	2.1	3.3	2.1	FI
SE	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.3	3.0	3.8	2.4	4.4	1.5	3.8	1.5	SE
UK	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.4	UK
NO	3.5	4.2	4.3	3.2	4.9	4.2	4.4	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	NO
EA	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.1	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.9	1.3	2.7	1.3	EA
EU	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.7	1.1	2.5	1.1	EU
EU15	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.6	1.1	2.4	1.1	EU15
NMS	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.1	2.8	3.3	0.7	3.0	0.7	NMS



Projection of health-care system

AWG reference scenario

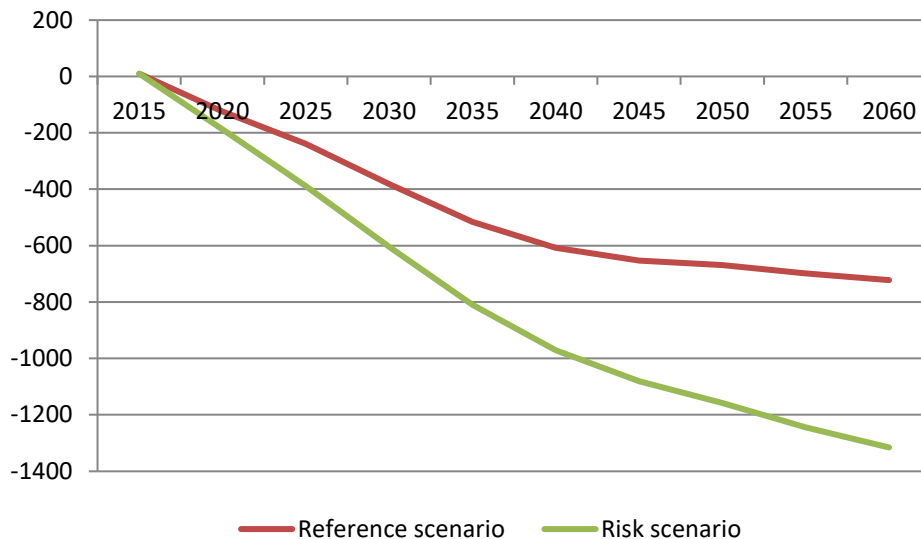
EXPENDITURE	Vrednost v 1.000 EUR	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2055	2060
Current expenditure	2.967,82	7,69	7,97	8,29	8,62	8,88	9,07	9,16	9,19	9,20	9,16
Long-term care (health part)	327,28	0,85	0,95	1,01	1,11	1,22	1,36	1,48	1,56	1,62	1,66
Sickness leave	474,32	1,23	1,23	1,23	1,23	1,23	1,23	1,23	1,23	1,23	1,23
All	3.769,43	9,77	10,15	10,53	10,95	11,34	11,66	11,87	11,98	12,05	12,05
REVENUE	Vrednost v 1.000 EUR	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2055	2060
SSC-active population	1.945,57	5,04	5,05	5,03	4,97	4,93	4,94	4,96	4,98	4,99	4,98
Non tax revenue	50,27	0,13	0,13	0,13	0,13	0,13	0,13	0,13	0,13	0,13	0,13
Pension system (SSC-pensioners, long-term care benefits)	459,05	1,19	1,21	1,31	1,42	1,51	1,58	1,66	1,70	1,68	1,63
Voluntary health insurance	477,89	1,24	1,24	1,24	1,24	1,24	1,24	1,24	1,24	1,24	1,24
General government	160,28	0,42	0,42	0,42	0,42	0,42	0,42	0,42	0,42	0,42	0,42
Households (out of pocket)	412,68	1,07	1,07	1,07	1,07	1,07	1,07	1,07	1,07	1,07	1,07
Companies	269,82	0,70	0,70	0,70	0,70	0,70	0,70	0,70	0,70	0,70	0,70
NGO	3,70	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
ALL	3.779,26	9,80	9,83	9,91	9,96	10,00	10,08	10,18	10,24	10,23	10,17
DEFICIT (% GDP)		0,03	-0,32	-0,62	-0,99	-1,34	-1,58	-1,69	-1,74	-1,81	-1,87
DEFICIT (mill EUR)		9,83	-124,42	-239,47	-382,51	-515,86	-607,68	-652,79	-669,30	-699,01	-722,78

AWG risk scenario

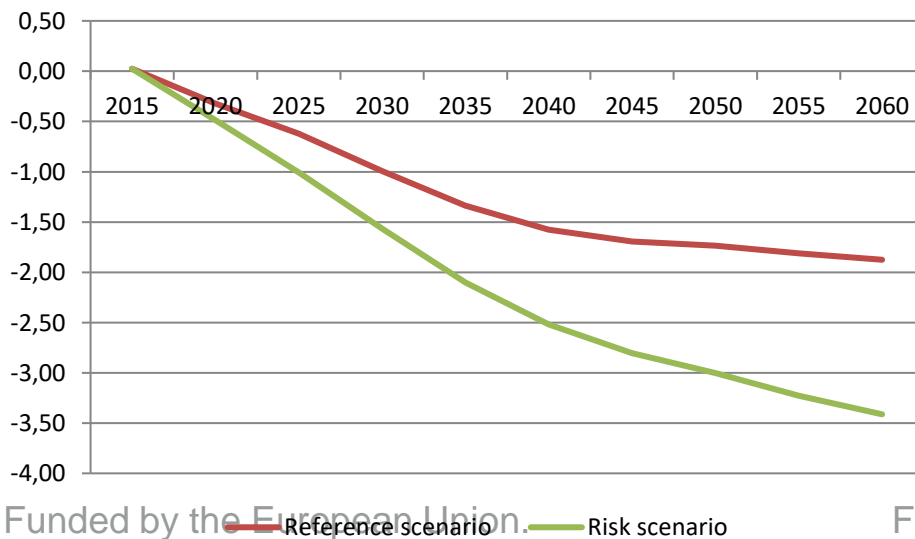
DEFICIT (% GDP)	0,03	-0,49	-1,01	-1,57	-2,10	-2,52	-2,80	-3,00	-3,23	-3,41
DEFICIT (mill EUR)	9,83	-188,25	-388,45	-604,55	-810,14	-970,60	-1.081,54	-1.158,03	-1.244,23	-1.315,96



Projection of health care system



Deficit – mill EUR



Deficit – % GDP



Projection of health care system

Where to find money to cover the deficit?

Required increase of SSC (health-care) from present rate of 13.45%:

Scenarios	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2055	2060	2015-2060 (p.p)
Reference scenario	13.45	14.31	15.10	16.10	17.07	17.75	18.06	18.16	18.35	18.50	+5.05
Risk scenario	13.45	14.75	16.13	17.64	19.13	20.31	21.08	21.60	22.16	22.65	+9.20

Conclusions

- **MMS are powerful and regularly used tools for estimating consequences of structural reforms**
- **It is possible to construct a useful model even with limited data**
- **As tools of infrastructural nature they require regular maintenance, data updating and further development**

