Title: Benefit Rules for Social Security Schemes: A Portfolio Approach
Author: Andreas Wagener\*, Department of Economics, University of Siegen
Print Source: Chulalongkorn Journal of Economics, September 2002, Vol.14, No.3

pp.293-324

 Table of Content:
 Abstract

- 1. Introduction
- 2. The Model
  - 2.1 Individuals and Preferences
  - 2.2 Two PAYG Variants
    - · FR Scheme (a fixed replacement rate scheme)
    - · FC Scheme (a fixed contribution rate)
  - 2.3 Individual Optimization
- 3. Exogenous Distribution of Returns
  - 3.1 Comparing FR and FC Schemes
  - 3.2 When are PAYG Schemes Desirable?
    - · FR Scheme (a fixed replacement rate scheme)
    - · FC Scheme (a fixed contribution rate)
- 4. The Model with Stochastic Production
  - 4.1 Production and Factor Markets
  - 4.2 Hicks-Neutral Shocks
    - · FR Scheme (a fixed replacement rate scheme)
    - · FC Scheme (a fixed contribution rate)
- 5. Short-Run Capital Stock Dynamics
  - 5.1 Equilibria
  - 5.2 Comparing FC and FR Schemes
- 6. Long-Run Dynamics
- 7. Concluding Remarks
- Technical Appendix
- Specification of FC and FR Short-Run Equilibria
- References
- **Abstract:** Pay-as-you-go (PAYG) pension schemes can contribute to better intergenerational risk-sharing and, in combination with funded pensions, to a beneficial diversification of the risks of old-age consumption. However, different PAYG variants entail different properties in these respects. In a 2-OLG model with stochastic technology shocks we analyze and compare the PAYG policies of keeping the contribution rate fixed or fixing replacement rate. We find: (i) If technology shocks are Hicks-neutral FC schemes do not entail any diversification effects as compared to private savings. (ii) In the short-run, FR pension scheme induce a higher capital shock than FC schemes. Furthermore, the utility levels are also higher under the former than under the latter scheme. (iii) In the long run, both schemes are in general non-comparable.

JEL classification: C62, H55, O41

Key Words: Pensions, Risk Sharing, Benefit Rules

\* The author thanks seminar participants in Athens for valuable comments. Financial support by Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft is gratefully acknowledged.

Download Abstract Available