

Demographic Aging of Polish Society and Its Effects from the Point of View of Pension Finance

Demographic
Aging of Polish
Society and Its
Effects from the
Point of View of
Pension Finance

Maciej Raszewski

Faculty of Economics, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Poland
mrasz@top.net.pl

Teresa H. Bednarczyk

Faculty of Economics, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Poland
teresa.bednarczyk@umcs.lublin.pl

Abstract

Purpose – The aim of the study was to assess the effects of introducing the formula of defined contribution, as analyzed from the perspective of pension adequacy in Poland.

Methodology – The main research methods employed included literature studies, theoretical considerations, and an empirical analysis of statistical data.

Findings – The Polish pension system may be closer to balancing, but at the expense of lowering the replacement rate, which under the current conditions may even fall below the poverty threshold. Extending the universal retirement age may partly improve the financial situation of future pensioners, especially women.

Originality/Value – In conclusion, it was observed that the legislators' excessive preoccupation with maintaining long-term financial sustainability is not conducive to the achievement of other important goals of the pension system, such as ensuring the adequacy of pensions and preventing elderly people from falling into poverty. In light of the above, further reforms may still be required.

Keywords – retirement, social insurance, contributions, demography, poverty

1. Introduction

The 1999 reform of the Polish pension system introduced many important changes, including a shift from a defined benefit system to a defined contribution system where the formula for calculating pensions is concerned (ZUS, 2016, p. 12). The legislators were primarily concerned with ensuring the long-term sustainability of the pension fund by automatically adjusting the amount of due benefits to the value of contributions to the system (MRPiPS n.d.; Nowacka and Sciblo, 2017, p. 192; Hady et al., 2007, p. 6). The new formula also takes into account the number of payments resulting from the longer life expectancy of retirees (Waligórska, 2011, pp. 20–30). The logical consequence of this mechanism is the possible improvement of systemic solvency, but achieved at the expense of the pension-to-wage ratio, as measured with the so-called theoretical replacement rate (Jędrasik-Jankowska, 2008, p. 22; Bednarczyk, 2015, p. 45). As the average life expectancy of retirees continues to grow, mechanisms are required that

will at least partially compensate for the projected decrease in replacement rates, one of which entails extending the period of professional activity (Wiktorowicz, 2014, p. 7), which can be achieved by increasing the universal retirement age (Ratajczyk-Tuchołka, 2012, pp. 64–69; Owczarek, 2009, p. 4) or postponing individual employees' retirement decisions (Sztanderska, 2008, p. 70).

The main objective of the study was to assess the economic impact of introducing the defined contribution system from the point of view of income adequacy of pensions in Poland. An additional goal was to analyze the change of universal retirement age and to estimate its effects on the future level of replacement rates. The research question was: will the Polish pension system, after the reforms carried out, protect all insured citizens from poverty?

The research hypotheses were verified. H1: The public pension system in Poland may be closer to financial sustainability, but at the cost of lowering the replacement rate, which under current demographic conditions may indeed drop below the poverty threshold. H2: Extending the universal retirement age may partly improve the financial situation of future pensioners, especially women.

The main research methods included a literature review, theoretical considerations and an empirical analysis of statistical data. Statistical data was used to simulate pension amounts (in two variants) based on the defined contribution pension formula. The results obtained were compared with the poverty risk indicator and the level of remuneration in Poland.

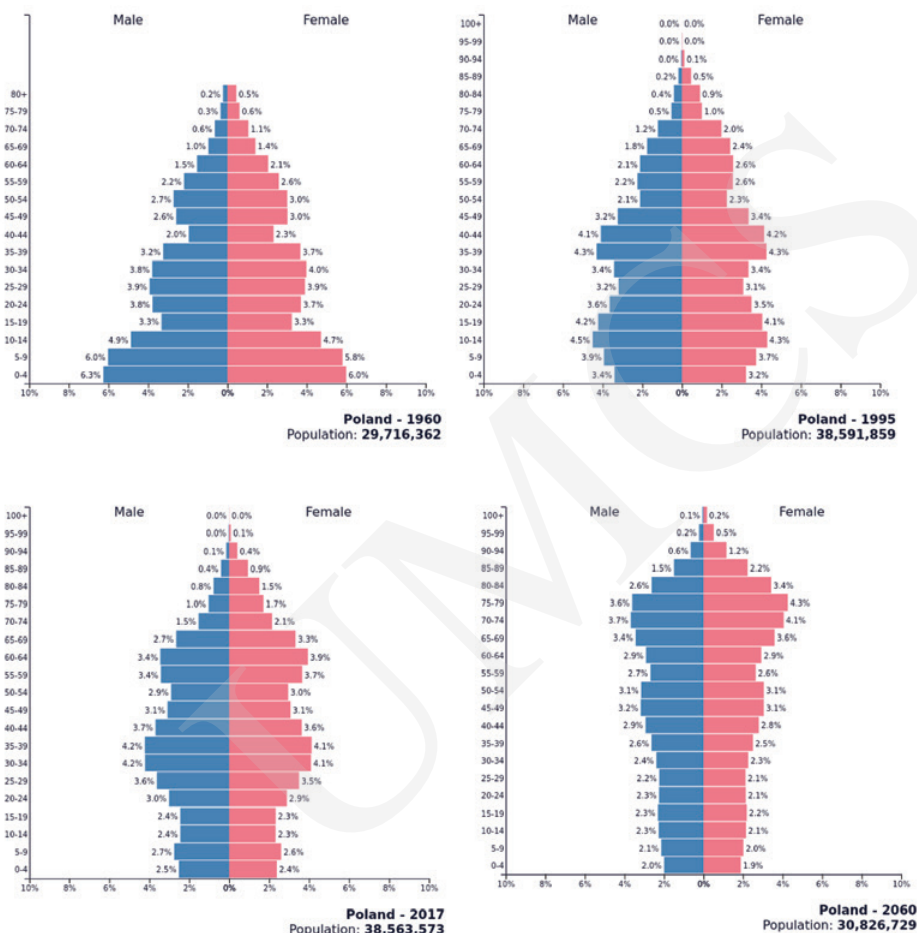
The research has some limitations. First of all, the author assumes the indexation of pensions (cost of living adjustment) and inflation were omitted, assuming that the economic growth rate will be at least equal to inflation so that the phenomena will cancel each other out. In practice, indexation of pensions depends on the government's decision and may be higher than inflation. Secondly, the amount of the minimum wage (set by the government) can grow faster than the average wage. Thirdly, demographic conditions may change due to the phenomenon of immigration of foreigners to Poland.

The structure of the article is as follows: the first part outlines the demographic situation in Poland in the context of balancing the pension system, the second part presets a two-variant simulation of the adequacy of Poles' future pensions, and the conclusion presents a synthesis of the research findings.

2. Demographic situation in Poland in the context of balancing the pension system

Demography is the most important factor affecting the sustainability and adequacy of public pension systems operating within the social insurance framework. Like many other European countries, Poland is currently struggling with the demographic aging of its society. The phenomenon stems from the progressing depopulation of the country coupled with a continually deteriorating old-age dependency ratio. Demographic forecasts for Poland, in the form of age pyramids, are presented in Figure 1.

Demographic Aging of Polish Society and Its Effects from the Point of View of Pension Finance



Source: Population Pyramids of the World (2018).

Figure 1.
Population Pyramids for
Poland, factual situation
(1960, 1995, 2017) and
forecast (2060)

What follows from an analysis of the population pyramids is that between the 1960s and the mid-1990s, the Polish population continued to grow. Unfortunately, by 2017, the population had already decreased by over 28 thousand people and the forecasts for 2060 suggest that the Polish population is likely to suffer a further rapid decline (as many as 8 million people over a period of 43 years). In addition, the age structure is also bound to change significantly. The number of retirees continues to increase (the top of the pyramid is expanding), while the number of people of working age is decreasing (the central part of the pyramid is narrowing). Equally worrying is the visible decline in the pre-working age population (the narrowing bottom part of the pyramid) as it is a clear indication that in the following years, the age structure is bound to deteriorate further, and the phenomena of depopulation and aging can only be expected to exacerbate. The demographic forecasts prove to be fairly reliable seeing as the percentage of people aged over 65 years has been constantly growing since the year 2000 (cf. Table 1).

Years	Population aged 65 and above (in persons)	Overall population of Poland (in persons)	Percentage of population over the age of 65 (in %)
2002	4,887,675	38,218,531	12.79
2003	4,951,319	38,190,608	12.96
2004	5,018,273	38,173,835	13.15
2005	5,075,823	38,157,055	13.30
2006	5,116,510	38,125,479	13.42
2007	5,131,376	38,115,641	13.46
2008	5,146,287	38,135,876	13.49
2009	5,161,470	38,167,329	13.52
2010	5,184,564	38,200,037	13.57
2011	5,325,015	38,538,447	13.82
2012	5,487,713	38,533,299	14.24
2013	5,672,608	38,495,659	14.74
2014	5,874,047	38,478,602	15.27
2015	6,076,418	38,437,239	15.81
2016	6,303,405	38,432,992	16.40

Table 1.
Population aged 65 and above in Poland (2002–2016)

Source: Authors’ elaboration based on GUS (2018a).

In the context of worldwide demographic changes, Poland finds itself in a group of countries where the percentage of people over the age of 65 approaches 20%. The international demographic situation is presented in Figure 2.

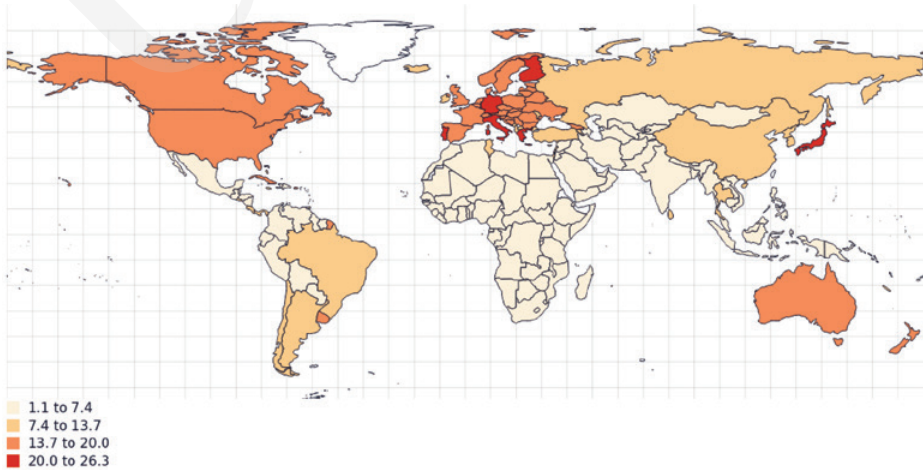


Figure 2.
Map of population aged 65 and above (% of total)

Source: Based on data from Population Pyramids of the World (2018).

Poland has based its pension system on the insurance principle (pay-as-you-go), which is the most common system in Europe (European Commission, 2017, p. 1). However, the demographic situation had a negative impact on pension finance. Ageing population means that the volume of contributions is not sufficient to finance current

pensions. The pension fund deficit has been a problem for many years and can now be fairly safely assumed to be a permanent factor. Another problem which has had an increasingly significant impact on the situation over the last several decades stems from the state's use of the pension system as an instrument in the fight against unemployment. In 1990–2010, the citizens have been granted the ability to terminate their professional activity prematurely (early retirement, bridging pensions, pre-retirement benefits) and state policy did nothing to discourage their early withdrawal from the labor market (Rosner and Stanny, 2008, p. 5).

The pension fund deficit and the growing need for subsidies to cover the same were the main reasons behind the changes introduced in 1999. This rather radical reform introduced, among other elements, the formula of defined contributions (DC) which promised a chance to reduce the deficit without raising pension contributions at the expense of reducing the amount of future pensions. The phenomenon of growing life expectancy observed in recent years (see Tables 2 and 3) also does not facilitate the balancing of the pension fund.

Demographic Aging of Polish Society and Its Effects from the Point of View of Pension Finance

Years	Males								Females							
	by age															
	0	15	30	45	60	65	67	75	0	15	30	45	60	65	67	75
1990	66.2	53.1	39.1	26.1	15.3	12.4	11.3	7.5	75.2	61.8	47.2	33	20	16.1	14.6	9.5
1991	65.9	52.6	38.6	25.7	15.1	12.3	11.2	7.4	75.1	61.6	46.9	32.7	19.8	15.9	14.4	9.3
1992	66.5	53.1	39.1	26.1	15.4	12.5	11.5	7.7	75.5	61.9	47.3	33.1	20.1	16.2	14.7	9.5
1993	67.2	53.7	39.6	26.4	15.5	12.6	11.5	7.7	75.8	62.2	47.5	33.2	20.1	16.2	14.7	9.4
1994	67.5	53.9	39.9	26.7	15.8	12.8	11.7	7.8	76.1	62.4	47.7	33.5	20.4	16.4	14.9	9.6
1995	67.6	53.9	39.8	26.7	15.8	12.9	11.8	7.9	76.4	62.6	47.9	33.6	20.5	16.6	15.1	9.7
1996	68.1	54.3	40.2	26.9	15.9	12.9	11.8	7.9	76.6	62.7	48	33.7	20.5	16.5	15.0	9.7
1997	68.5	54.5	40.4	27.1	16.1	13.1	12.0	8.2	77	62.9	48.2	33.9	20.8	16.8	15.3	9.9
1998	68.9	54.8	40.7	27.4	16.4	13.4	12.3	8.4	77.3	63.2	48.5	34.2	21	17.0	15.5	10
1999	68.8	54.8	40.6	27.3	16.3	13.3	12.2	8.3	77.5	63.3	48.6	34.3	21.1	17.1	15.6	10.1
2000	69.7	55.6	41.4	27.9	16.7	13.6	12.5	8.6	78	63.8	49	34.7	21.5	17.5	15.9	10.4
2001	70.2	56	41.8	28.3	17	13.9	12.8	8.8	78.4	64.1	49.4	35	21.8	17.7	16.2	10.6
2002	70.4	56.2	42	28.5	17.2	14.1	12.9	8.8	78.8	64.5	49.8	35.4	22.2	18.0	16.5	10.8
2003	70.5	56.3	42	28.5	17.1	14.0	12.8	8.7	78.9	64.6	49.8	35.4	22.2	18.1	16.5	10.8
2004	70.7	56.4	42.1	28.6	17.4	14.2	13.1	8.9	79.2	64.9	50.1	35.7	22.5	18.4	16.8	11
2005	70.8	56.5	42.2	28.7	17.5	14.4	13.2	9	79.4	65	50.3	35.8	22.7	18.6	17.0	11.2
2006	70.9	56.6	42.3	28.8	17.7	14.5	13.3	9.1	79.6	65.2	50.5	36	22.8	18.8	17.2	11.3
2007	71	56.6	42.4	28.8	17.7	14.6	13.4	9.1	79.7	65.3	50.6	36.1	22.9	18.9	17.3	11.4
2008	71.3	56.9	42.6	29.1	17.9	14.7	13.5	9.2	80	65.5	50.8	36.3	23.1	19.0	17.5	11.5

Table 2.
Life expectancy in
Poland 1990–2016

Table 2.Life expectancy in
Poland 1990–2016

Years	Males								Females							
	by age															
	0	15	30	45	60	65	67	75	0	15	30	45	60	65	67	75
2009	71.5	57.1	42.9	29.3	17.9	14.7	13.6	9.2	80.1	65.6	50.9	36.4	23.2	19.1	17.5	11.6
2010	72.1	57.6	43.3	29.7	18.3	15.1	13.9	9.5	80.6	66.1	51.3	36.8	23.5	19.4	17.8	11.9
2011	72.4	58	43.7	30	18.5	15.3	14.1	9.7	80.9	66.4	51.6	37.1	23.8	19.7	18.1	12.1
2012	72.7	58.2	43.9	30.2	18.6	15.4	14.2	9.7	81	66.5	51.7	37.1	23.8	19.7	18.1	12.2
2013	73.1	58.6	44.3	30.5	18.7	15.5	14.3	9.8	81.1	66.6	51.8	37.3	23.9	19.8	18.2	12.3
2014	73.8	59.2	44.9	31	19.2	15.9	14.6	10.1	81.6	67.1	52.3	37.7	24.3	20.2	18.6	12.6
2015	73.6	59	44.7	30.8	19	15.7	14.5	10	81.6	67	52.2	37.6	24.1	20.1	18.5	12.5
2016	73.9	59.4	45	31.2	19.3	16.0	14.8	10.3	81.9	67.3	52.5	38	24.5	20.4	18.8	12.8

Source: Authors' elaboration based on GUS (2018b).

Table 3.Life expectancy for 0-,
60-, 65- and 67-year-
olds (by gender)

Men – life expectancy (in years)			
Years	Age 0	Age 65	Age 67
1990	66.2	12.4	11.3
2016	73.9	16.0	14.8
Increase	7.7	3.6	3.5
Women – life expectancy (in years)			
Year	Age 0	Age 60	Age 67
1990	75.2	20	14.6
2016	81.9	24.5	18.8
Increase	6.7	4.5	4.2

Source: Authors' elaboration based on GUS (2018b).

According to the forecasts published by GUS (Polish Central Statistical Office), men born in 2016 will live longer by 7.7 years than men born in 1990, and women by 6.7 years, respectively. The longer life expectancy and, consequently, longer period of pension eligibility, will obviously increase the expenditure of the pension fund. A man born in 1990 is expected, on average, to receive a pension for a period of 12.4 years, whereas for one born in 2016 the period of pension eligibility will be 16 years, i.e. 3.6 years longer. For a woman the periods will be, respectively, 20 and 24.5 years, i.e. 4.5 years longer. The period of pension eligibility for both sexes can be reduced by extending the retirement age to 67 years (see Table 3).

The pension fund deficit has not been eliminated despite the reform introduced in 1999 (see Table 4). This suggests that said deficit may stem from a variety of factors related both to the levels of revenues and expenditures of the pension fund, including: unfavorable demographic phenomena, too low pension contribution rate (currently 19.52% of the basis), too low remuneration basis (low earnings of most employees), contribution exemptions for top earners (income thresholds), no reduction in the pension amount for professionally active retirees (Ancyparowicz, 2014, pp. 6–7).

Demographic Aging of Polish Society and Its Effects from the Point of View of Pension Finance

Polish pension fund				
Years	Income (PLN billion)	Expenses (PLN billion)	Balance (deficit) (PLN billion)	Year-on-year dynamics (%)
1999	27.84	37.80	-9.96	100
2000	29.18	40.34	-11.16	112
2001	33.82	46.14	-12.32	110
2002	31.48	48.98	-17.50	142
2003	34.51	52.94	-18.43	105
2004	34.71	58.01	-23.30	126
2005	35.94	61.02	-25.08	108
2006	39.03	69.16	-30.13	120
2007	45.06	73.70	-28.64	95
2008	47.02	84.12	-37.10	130
2009	46.90	95.34	-48.44	131
2010	51.06	101.69	-50.63	105
2011	61.61	106.24	-44.63	88
2012	72.00	111.12	-39.12	88
2013	75.69	116.99	-41.30	106
2014	78.69	121.26	-42.57	103
2015	88.22	126.34	-38.12	90
2016	93.89	131.08	-37.19	98

Table 4.
Balance sheet of the
Polish pension fund
1999–2016

Source: Authors' elaboration based on Polish budget acts 1999–2016 (Ministry of Finance, 2017).

Poland is not the only country whose pension system is affected by the demographic situation. The circumstances require that, e.g. the universal retirement age be adapted to the demographic and economic situation of the country in question (Żukowski, 2014, pp. 43–52). Failure to adjust the universal retirement age to the demographic situation and maintaining a relatively low retirement age may pose a problem for the long-term financial sustainability of the pension system and consequently the standard of living of individual pensioners (Szukalski, 2006, pp. 57–58).

Initially (1999), the retirement age was gender-dependent, 60 years for women and 65 for men. It was not until 2013 that a decision was made to gradually increase the retirement age to 67 and equalize it for both sexes as a part of the efforts to reduce the deficit of the pension fund. However, after only 4 years the reform was discontinued. In 2017, a decision was made to return to the previous retirement age thresholds (60 years for women and 65 years for men). The authorities argued that the reduction of the retirement age was necessitated by the regulations of Convention No. 102 of the International Labor Organization (ILO, 1952, p. 26) which stated that the retirement age cannot exceed 65 years and any further extension thereof should depend on the elderly people's ability to work in a given country. Another argument brought up in favor of returning to the 60/65 retirement age threshold related to the difference between general life expectancy and healthy life expectancy. The average healthy life expectancy in Poland is currently lower than the EU average (cf. Table 5).

Table 5.

Healthy life years
at age 65 in EU and
Poland (by gender)

Years	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Female											
UE	8.9	9	9	8.5	8.4	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.6	9.4
Poland	10.2	8.2	7.1	7.7	7.7	7.5	8.3	7.8	7.8	8.1	8.4
Male											
UE	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	9.4
Poland	8.4	7.3	6.5	7	6.9	6.7	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.5	7.6

Source: Authors' elaboration based on Eurostat (2018a).

The reduction of the retirement age introduced in October 2017 resulted in the predictable increase in the number of retirees and, in consequence, in overall pension fund expenditures (see Table 6).

Month	Year	Number of retirees (in thousands)	Number of retirees dynamics (Jan. 2017 = 100%)	Expenditure of the pension fund (PLN billion)	Dynamics of the pension fund's expenditure (Jan. 2017 = 100%)	Average pension (PLN)	Average pension dynamics (Jan. 2017 = 100%)
January	2017	5,168.60	100.00%	11.10	100.00%	2,177.09	100.00%
February	2017	5,168.50	100.00%	11.07	99.73%	2,141.85	99.76%
March	2017	5,165.10	99.93%	11.19	100.81%	2,166.54	100.91%
April	2017	5,175.60	100.14%	11.22	101.08%	2,167.82	100.97%
May	2017	5,185.00	100.32%	11.26	101.44%	2,171.53	101.14%
June	2017	5,190.40	100.42%	11.23	101.17%	2,164.31	100.80%
July	2017	5,189.10	100.40%	11.25	101.35%	2,167.19	100.94%
August	2017	5,195.70	100.52%	11.34	102.16%	2,181.90	101.62%
September	2017	5,214.00	100.88%	11.37	102.43%	2,181.59	101.61%
October	2017	5,422.60	101.24%	11.66	105.05%	2,228.89	103.81%
November	2017	5,388.80	104.26%	12.17	109.64%	2,257.60	105.15%
December	2017	5,493.80	106.29%	12.13	109.28%	2,207.92	102.83%
January	2018	5,525.00	106.90%	12.19	109.82%	2,206.66	102.77%

Source: Authors' elaboration based on ZUS (2018a, pp. 15–17; 2018b, pp. 15–17).

After analyzing the tabularized data above we observe that the dynamics of pension fund expenditures grew faster than the dynamics of the number of retirees, with a significant decrease in the average pension as from November 2017 (the month following the month of the reform re-lowering the universal retirement age).

Table 6.

Amount of pension
payments from the
Pension Fund, number
of retirees and average
pension in Poland

3. The adequacy of pensions in Poland – simulations

The phenomenon of increasing life expectancy has a negative impact on the level of future pensions, mainly due to the adopted formula of defined contribution (pensions before the reform were calculated based on the formula of defined benefit). Insured persons who started their professional activity after 1998 will have pensions calculated according to the following formula.

$$Pension = \frac{\sum Pension\ Contributions}{Average\ life\ expectancy}$$

Source: Based on Article 26 of the Act on old-age and disability pensions from the Social Insurance Fund (Polish Journal of Laws 1998, p. 25).

It follows from the above that the pension amount is inversely proportional to average life expectancy. The constantly growing average life expectancy means that for a given value of recorded contributions, pensions awarded to retirees of the successive age groups must be lower.

The adequacy of future pensions can be assessed on the basis of the theoretical replacement rate, understood as the relation of the future pension in question to the average wage. Table 7 presents the results of simplified simulations regarding the amount of future benefits of Polish pensioners and the probable replacement rate depending on the amount of earnings and the retirement age. We assume that an 18-year-old employee beginning his or her professional activity in 2017 will remain professionally active for at least 42 years. In simulation A, we assume that the employee's earnings oscillate around the minimum wage throughout the entire period of his/her work life (in 2017 it was PLN 2,000). In simulation B, we assume that these earnings oscillate around the average wage in the economy (in 2017 it was PLN 4,271.51). In the simulations, the indexation of pensions (cost of living adjustment) and inflation were omitted, assuming that the economic growth rate will be at least equal to inflation so that the phenomena will cancel each other out.

In assessing the extent to which the pension system's objective of preventing poverty is realized, the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (AROP) was adopted as the basic measure of poverty. When calculated for an adult individual in Poland in 2016, the threshold was PLN 1,222 per month (GUS, 2017a, p. 156). As a relative measure, AROP is defined as 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income after social transfers (Eurostat, 2018b). Upon analyzing the data in Table 7 it can be observed that the respective levels of pensions and replacement rates for people whose earnings oscillate around the minimum wage are very low. In order to secure a pension at the level at least equal to the 2016 poverty threshold would require a person earning the minimum wage to postpone their retirement decision until at least the age of 68. The decision to retire at an earlier age creates a very tangible risk of pensioner poverty (the pension amount will be lower than PLN 1,222). The situation is further exacerbated given that the current universal retirement age for women is 60 years and many women indeed decide to quit their professional activity at this age. According to the simulation, the retirement pension for a 60-year-old female pensioner whose earnings throughout the period of

Demographic
Aging of Polish
Society and Its
Effects from the
Point of View of
Pension Finance

Table 7.

Simulated pension and replacement rate depending on earnings and retirement age

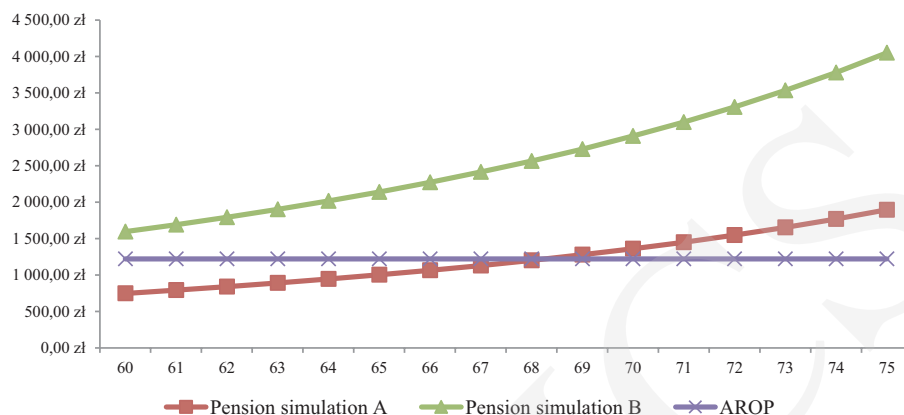
Retirement age (years)	Average life expectancy (in months)	Seniority (years)	Simulation A An insured employee earning a minimum wage (PLN 2,000 in 2017)		Simulation B An insured employee earning an average wage (PLN 4,271.51 in 2017)	
			Pension (PLN)	Replacement rate (%)	Pension (PLN)	Replacement rate (%)
60	263.2	42	747.57	17.50	1,596.64	37.38
61	254.2	43	792.47	18.55	1,692.53	39.62
62	245.4	44	839.98	19.66	1,793.99	42.00
63	236.6	45	891.02	20.86	1,903.01	44.55
64	228.1	46	944.76	22.12	2,017.79	47.24
65	219.6	47	1,002.67	23.47	2,141.45	50.13
66	211.3	48	1,064.22	24.91	2,272.92	53.21
67	203.0	49	1,130.81	26.47	2,415.14	56.54
68	194.9	50	1,201.85	28.14	2,566.85	60.09
69	186.9	51	1,278.36	29.93	2,730.26	63.92
70	178.9	52	1,361.71	31.88	2,908.28	68.09
71	171.1	53	1,451.17	33.97	3,099.33	72.56
72	163.4	54	1,548.22	36.25	3,306.62	77.41
73	155.7	55	1,654.87	38.74	3,534.41	82.74
74	148.2	56	1,770.23	41.44	3,780.79	88.51
75	140.8	57	1,896.55	44.40	4,050.56	94.83

Source: Authors' elaboration.

her professional activity oscillated around minimum wage is PLN 748 (the theoretical replacement rate, understood as the relation between retirement benefit and the average wage in 2017, will be only 17.5%). In Poland, the average earnings of women are still lower than those of men (gender pay gap) (GUS, 2016, p. 3). A man retiring at the age of 65 will receive a pension of PLN 1,003 and the relevant replacement rate will be approx. 23.5%. In practice, these pensions may be even lower if the actual seniority is shorter than assumed in the simulation for reasons such as later start of professional activity (e.g. extension of the study period) or breaks in employment (e.g. periods of unemployment).

The difficult situation of future pensioners who have low salaries and paid low pension contributions is somewhat mitigated by the minimum guaranteed pension mechanism. Statutory regulations (Polish Journal of Laws, 1998, pp. 52–53) ensure that people with adequate seniority (20 years for women and 25 years for men) receive a pension in the amount not lower than PLN 1,000 (in 2017). However, the current minimum old-age pension is nonetheless already lower than the poverty threshold (AROP = 1,222 PLN).

The situation of people earning the average wage is considerably better. The simulated pension for a woman retiring at the age of 60 is PLN 1,597 with the replacement rate of 37.4%. The simulated pension for a man retiring at the age of 65 is higher and amounts to PLN 2,141 (replacement rate 50.1%). It is higher than the minimum wage.



Source: Authors' elaboration.

Demographic Aging of Polish Society and Its Effects from the Point of View of Pension Finance

Figure 3.

The forecasted pension amounts according to A and B simulations relative to the poverty threshold (AROP – 2016)

The following conclusions can be drawn from the data in Table 7. Pensions of people earning the minimum wage will be very low and will fall below the poverty threshold. Only earnings at the level of the average wage can protect pensioners against poverty. People earning the minimum wage have little hope for a decent pension even if the decision to retire is postponed. To achieve a replacement rate of 40% one would have to continue working until 73–74 years of age. Moreover, given the growing life expectancy indicators, the same is not even the worst case scenario (cf. Table 2). What follows is the conclusion that the basic tasks of social insurance – i.e. prevention of old-age poverty – will not be fully realized.

On the basis of the described simplified simulations, it can be stated that under the current conditions, the pension system can provide protection against poverty only to people whose earnings are at least on a par with the average wage. According to data from 2016, this applies only to 34% of all employees, including almost 40% of men and 30% of women (see Table 8 and Figure 4). Over 66% of Polish employees in Poland earn wages below the average, a percentage that reaches almost 71% in the case of women.

Remuneration	Total (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)
Below the minimum wage	9.0	9.6	8.2
Between minimum and average wage	57.3	52.5	62.4
Above average wage	33.7	37.9	29.4
In total	100	100	100
Below average wage	66.3	62.1	70.6

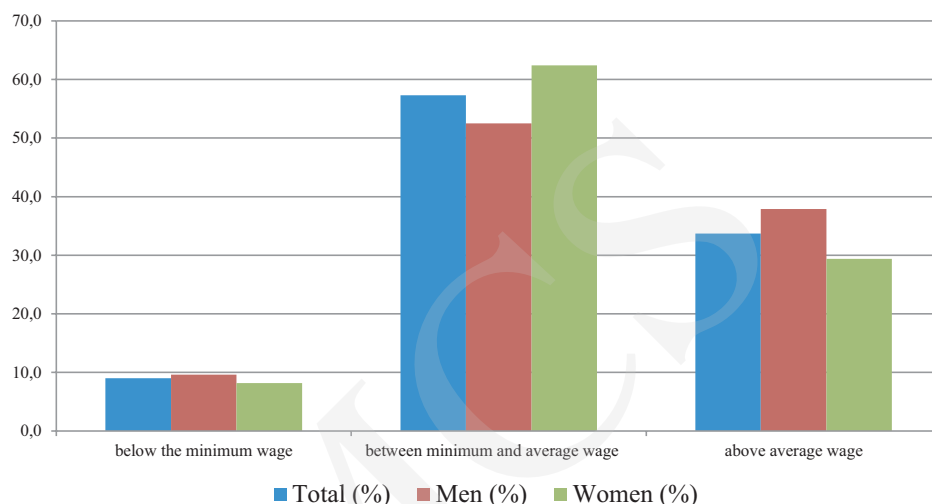
Source: Authors' elaboration based on GUS (2018b, p. 288).

Table 8.

Paid employment by gross wage amount (2016, by gender)

Figure 4.

Paid employment by gross wage amount (2016, by gender)



Source: Authors' elaboration based on GUS (2018b, p. 288).

The Polish pension system will require additional reforms. The possibility of raising the retirement age to 67 years for both sexes should be taken into account. However, it should be noted that even then the amount of old-age pension for people earning the minimum wage will remain dangerously close to the poverty threshold and will not substantially improve their financial situation.

The final issue to consider is the vulnerability of the pension system to the so-called political risk. The powers-that-be tend to undertake reforms of the pension system with the average voter in mind. If the median of the average voter is elderly, the authorities can decide on reforms that will benefit the elderly. Young people may feel reluctant to support an aging population and choose to emigrate to countries with a better demographic balance (Blake, 2006, p. 176). The deteriorating demography in Poland will also have a negative impact on the internal market, which may in turn influence the rates of consumption and investment. A similar situation can be observed in Bulgaria and Lithuania (Standerski & Konopczyński, 2017, p. 9).

4. Conclusions

The Polish pension system is structured within the framework of the insurance doctrine and based on the formula of defined contribution (DC). The system is sensitive to the current demographic changes taking place in the country. Depopulation and aging society threaten further exacerbation of the system's inefficiencies. The deteriorating old-age dependency ratio throttles the system's ability to finance current pensions from current pension contributions. Subsidies from the state budget are necessary to guarantee system stability.

The 1999 reform of the Polish pension system which changed the formula for calculating retirement benefits, from the formula of a defined benefit (DB) to the formula of a defined contribution, has failed to produce the expected effects. Due to the demographic situation, the deficit of the pension fund has not decreased, which suggests

Demographic Aging of Polish Society and Its Effects from the Point of View of Pension Finance

that it is a permanent (chronic) condition. The next system reform introduced in 2013 increased the universal retirement age (to 67 years for both genders), thus giving hope that the deficit of the pension fund could indeed be reduced. However, the subsequent return of the universal retirement age in October 2017 to the previous levels of 60 and 65 years for women and men, respectively, yielded a further increase in the number of retirees, which translates into deepening the negative balance of the pension fund in the subsequent years.

The lower retirement age will not improve the adequacy of retirement benefits. The formula for calculating the amount of the pension, which makes it dependent on the sum of the registered contributions and the age of retirement (indirectly, through the indicator of further life expectancy), means that pensions of people finishing their professional careers faster will be lower. The simplified simulation whose results are presented in Table 7, allows to conclude that the adequacy of pensions will be determined to a greater extent by the length of service and the amount of current earnings over the entire period of professional activity. The actual age when professional activity is ceased will be less important.

The simulation indicates that the amount of pensions for low-wage earners may be below the poverty threshold, even with the guaranteed minimum pension mechanism. Protection against poverty is only ensured by a higher salary and a sufficiently long seniority, which can be extended by postponing the decision to retire.

When analyzing the consequences of the 1999 pension reform and the further changes of the pension system in the context of demographic change, it must be concluded that they have not produced satisfactory results. The deficit of pension finance has not diminished while many simulations indicate that the replacement rate for future pensions will be low, in most cases at or even below the poverty threshold. At least two underlying reasons for this state of affairs can be readily identified. Firstly, the adopted formula of defined contribution and secondly the overall relatively low wages in Poland. Thus, the key to improving the situation of Polish pensioners is found not so much in further extension of the retirement age, but rather in the improvement of the future retirees' income (wages). Only a higher level of national income and a fair distribution thereof may improve the situation of future pensioners in Poland. The current pension system pays less attention to intra-generation redistribution, becoming instead a mechanism of sharing consumption in the employee's life cycle.

References

- Ancyparowicz, G. (2014), „Przyczyny narastania deficytu Funduszu Ubezpieczeń Społecznych”, *Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Szczecińskiego*, no. 62, pp. 1–12.
- Bednarczyk, T. (2015), „Wyzwania demograficzne dla systemów emerytalnych w Unii Europejskiej”, *Annales UMCS*, vol. XLIX, pp. 33–50.
- Blake, D. (2006), *Pension Economics*, John Wiley & Sons, West Sussex.
- European Commission (2017). *Adequacy and Sustainability of Pensions*, available at: https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/european-semester_thematic-factsheet_adequacy-sustainability-pensions_en.pdf (accessed: 5 April 2018).
- Eurostat (2018a), *Healthy Life Years and Life Expectancy at Age 65 by Sex*, available at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tepsr_sp320 (accessed: 24 March 2018).

- Eurostat (2018b), *Glossary: At-risk-of-poverty rate*, available at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:At-risk-of-poverty_rate (accessed: 24 March 2018).
- GUS (2016), *Różnice w wynagrodzeniach kobiet i mężczyzn w Polsce*, available at: https://stat.gov.pl/files/gfx/portalinformacyjny/pl/defaultaktualnosci/5474/12/1/1/roznice_w_wynagrodzeniach_i_kobiet_i_mezczyzn_w_2014.pdf (accessed: 21 March 2018).
- GUS (2017a), *Incomes and living conditions of the population of Poland*, GUS, Warszawa.
- GUS (2017b), *Rocznik Statystyczny Pracy 2017*, GUS, Warszawa.
- GUS (2018a), *Bazademografia*, available at: <http://demografia.stat.gov.pl/bazademografia/CustomSelect.aspx> (accessed: 21 March 2018).
- GUS (2018b), *Tablica trwania życia*, available at: <http://demografia.stat.gov.pl/bazademografia/Downloader.aspx?file=lifetables1990-2016.zip&sys=trwanie> (accessed: 12 March 2018).
- Hady, J., Hospod, E., and Rodzinka, J. (2007), „Przyczyny wprowadzenia reformy systemu emerytalnego w Polsce”, *E-Finanse*, no. 3, pp. 1–7.
- ILO (1952), *Convention concerning Minimum Standards of Social Security*, available at: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C102 (accessed: 6 September 2017).
- Jędrasik-Jankowska, I. (2017), *Pojęcia i konstrukcje prawne ubezpieczenia społecznego*, Wolters Kluwer, Warszawa.
- Ministry of Finance. (2017), *Sprawozdanie z wykonania budżetu państwa*, available at: <https://www.mf.gov.pl> (accessed: 6 September 2018).
- MRPiPS (n.d.), *System emerytalny*, available at: <https://www.mpips.gov.pl/ubezpieczenia-spoeczne/ubezpieczenie-emerytalne/system-emerytalny> (accessed: 25 March 2018).
- Nowacka, A., and Scibło, A. (2017), „Uwarunkowania systemu emerytalnego w Polsce”, *Zeszyty Naukowe PWSZ w Płocku Nauki Ekonomiczne*, no. 25, pp. 189–201.
- Owczarek, J. (2009), „Redystrybucyjność bazowego systemu emerytalnego w Polsce”, *Rozprawy Ubezpieczeniowe*, no. 2, pp. 1–21.
- Population Pyramids of the World (2018), *Population pyramids of the world from 1950 to 2100*, available at: <https://www.populationpyramid.net> (accessed: 12 March 2018).
- Ratajczyk-Tuchołka, J. (2012), „Wydłużanie i podwyższanie wieku emerytalnego kobiet i mężczyzn”, in: T. Nawrocka-Szczerbik (ed.), *Wiek emerytalny*, PSUS, Kazimierz Dolny, pp. 61–75.
- Rosner, A., and Stanny, M. (2008), „Demograficzne aspekty zasobów pracy w Polsce do 2030 r.”, *Polityka Społeczna*, no. 1, pp. 1–5.
- Standerski, D., and Konopczyński, F. (2017), *Jak uniknąć katastrofy? Perspektywy polskiego systemu emerytalnego*, Fundacja Kaleckiego, Warszawa.
- Szukalski, P. (2006), „Wiek przechodzenia na emeryturę w Polsce”, in: J. Kowaleski, P. Szukalski (eds.), *Starość i starzenie się jako doświadczenie jednostek i zbiorowości ludzkich*, Zakład Demografii Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego, Łódź, pp. 57–58.
- Sztanderska, U. (2008), „Przyczyny wczesnej dezaktywizacji zawodowej i emerytalnej osób ubezpieczonych w ZUS”, in: *Dezaktywizacja osób w wieku około emerytalnym*, Departament Analiz Ekonomicznych i Prognoz Ministerstwa Pracy i Polityki Społecznej, Warszawa, pp. 18–70.
- Ustawa o emeryturach i rentach z Funduszu Ubezpieczeń Społecznych, Polish Journal of Laws No. 162 item 1118 (1998).
- Waligórska, M. (2011), „Prognoza ludności Głównego Urzędu Statystycznego na lata 2008–2035”, in: *System emerytalny – problemy na przyszłość*, ZUS, Warszawa, pp. 20–30.
- Wiktorowicz, J. (2014), „Wydłużenie aktywności zawodowej czy przejście na emeryturę? Studium mikroekonomiczne”, *Studia Demograficzne*, no. 166, pp. 7–36.
- ZUS (2016), *Zielona księga*, ZUS, Warszawa.
- ZUS (2018a), *Informacja o wybranych świadczeniach pieniężnych. Grudzień 2017 r.*, available at: http://www.zus.pl/documents/10182/167606/wst%C4%99pna+_12_2017.pdf/9d71f497-8af8-4517-a2c2-4c02b90afb6f (accessed: 12 March 2018).

ZUS (2018b), *Informacja o wybranych świadczeniach pieniężnych. Luty 2017 r.*, available at: http://www.zus.pl/documents/10182/167606/wst%C4%99pna+_02_2018/178d7b96-09ec-460e-9bff-9b95d2cabadc (accessed: 12 March 2018).

Żukowski, M. (2014), „Ekonomiczne aspekty ubezpieczeń społecznych”, in: B. Kaczyńska (ed.), *Ubezpieczenia społeczne w procesie zmian*, ZUS, Warszawa, pp. 43–52.

Demographic
Aging of Polish
Society and Its
Effects from the
Point of View of
Pension Finance