Stochastic Modeling of the Dynamics of OASDI

Shripad Tuljapurkar Mountain View Research

Ronald Lee University of California, Berkeley

> Michael Anderson Mountain View Research

Prepared for presentation at the Second Annual Joint Conference for the Retirement Research Consortium, **"The Outlook for Retirement Income,"** May 17-18, 2000 in Washington, DC.

The research reported herein was performed pursuant to a grant from the U.S. Social Security Administration (SSA), to the Michigan Retirement Research Center (MRRC). The opinions and conclusions are solely those of the authors and should not be construed as representing the opinions or policy of SSA or any agency of the Federal Government. Additional support for this work was provided by grants from the National Institute of Aging to Mountain View Research, to Ronald Lee, and to the Center for the Economics and Demography of Aging at the University of California, Berkeley.

1. Introduction

This paper presents and discusses probabilistic features of a stochastic dynamic model of the OASDI trust fund. The model has evolved from its initial versions (Lee and Tuljapurkar 1998, Anderson, Tuljapurkar and Lee 1999), and contains a demographic projection for the US with a launch date of 1999, multivariate time series models of economic factors that impact the trust fund (productivity change, interest rate, and others), and a cohort-age-sex specific dynamic description of OASDI taxes and benefits. A key aspect of this model is that it is explicitly probabilistic in construction, and its stochastic properties are obtained by an analysis of long time series of historical data. We believe that a major strength of this modeling approach is that we can examine measures of risk associated with existing or proposed policies with regard to OASDI. It is difficult, however, to convey effectively the meaning and nature of risk in this context. For example, it is conventional to present prediction intervals for the outputs of a stochastic model, and these are easily confused with the high-medium-low outcomes of a scenario-based analysis. Our goal is to explore the demographic and fiscal dynamics of our model in a way that effectively demonstrates the volatility of the components, and of the fiscal dynamics. We use specific examples to illustrate the practical consequences of this volatility for policy measures. The results presented are a starting point in the systematic risk-analysis of elements of fiscal planning. Tuljapurkar and Lee (1999) present some elements of the latter approach.



Figure 1. Birth trajectories for S.S. scenarios I, II and III

3

Figure 3. Histogram of the fraction of time TFR trajectories are greater than 3 or less than 1

Figure 4. Histogram of the fraction of time TFR trajectories are greater than 2.2 or less than 1.7

5

7

2. References

- 1998. Ronald Lee and Shripad Tuljapurkar, *Stochastic forecasts for Social Security*. IN, David Wise, ed. *Frontiers in the Economics of Aging*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, pp.393-420..
- 1998. Ronald Lee and Shripad Tuljapurkar, Uncertain demographic futures and Social Security finances. American Economic Review, **88**(2): 237-241.
- 1999. Ronald Lee and Shripad Tuljapurkar, *Population forecasting for fiscal planning: Issues and innovations*. IN, Alan Auerbach and Ronald Lee, eds., *Demography and Fiscal Policy* Cambridge University Press (In PRESS).
- 1999. Michael Anderson, Shripad Tuljapurkar and Ronald Lee, *Chances are... Stochastic forecasts of the Social Security Trust Fund and attempts to save it.* Presented at the May 1999 meeting of the Retirement Research Centers, Social Security Administration, Washington DC.
- 1999. Shripad Tuljapurkar and Ronald Lee, *Population forecasts, public policy, and risk. Bulletin of the International Statistical Institute*, Proceedings, 52nd Annual Meeting, ISI, Helsinki, August 1999.