

# Mortality of People Entitled to Pensions and Pension-type Benefits



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Our study tries to get statistical answers to one of the key questions of our life: How long will we live? **How long will we get pension?**

**Our analysis focuses on the mortality of beneficiaries in receipt of pensions or pension-type benefits in Hungary.** It shows the used data (number and mortality rate of pensioners, mortality by age, period spent in the pension system) by accentuated main benefits (old-age and disability pensions). Furthermore, it deals with the statutory retirement age (currently 62 in Hungary). Mortality data, mortality probabilities and average life expectancies for various age groups by sex and type of benefits are presented in this poster. These rates are very different supporting our hypothesis: **Life expectancy of pensioners differs to a large extent from that of the population.**

The average life expectancy at 65 in some OECD countries is presented here according to data of 2008. Mortality of people entitled to pensions and pension-type benefits in 2008 has been analysed in detail to revise our results first revealed in 2004. The Central Administration of National Pension Institute (CANPI) database keep records of 3 million pensioners out of the total 10 million Hungarian population. The number of Hungarian beneficiaries receiving pensions or pension-type benefits is demonstrated for January 2008 and for midyear2008.

Relevant information can be gained through the analysis of death data. The average age of death regarding *all beneficiaries* was 74.9 in 2008. Their retirement period lasted 19.3 years. Beyond the mean value there are significant differences in results between men and women. Figures of *old-age pensioners* show higher rates. The *age of death* for both sexes was 79.2 with 21.5 years of retirement period in 2008.

To calculate probability of death and life expectancy for certain beneficiary groups it is wise to make a comparison for Hungarian population, the total pensioner population, old-age pensioners and disability pensioners. For both indices pensioners and population data provide the same result for people above age 58. Both figures show significant differences in younger ages. The large deviation, with a further increase in deviation between ages 40 and 50, lies between the population and the disability pensioners when comparing probability of death or life expectancy. The difference becomes more relevant above 60 when old-age pensioners' data are also available. Old-age pensioners live longer than the total Hungarian population. The advantage of being old-age pensioners comparing to the disability pensioners surpasses other differences, too. The results of our calculations presented consist of the probability of death between ages 30 and 80, including old-age and disability pensioners as well as the whole population, and life expectancy calculated respectively. The death numbers of old-age and disability pensioners are compared by their age of death. The average life expectancy at 65 in Hungary in 2008 demonstrates that pensioners can expect to live another 16 years, whereas disability pensioners another 13.1 years only.