



Department  
for Work &  
Pensions

# Pensim2

## Data fusion and simulation for pensions modelling

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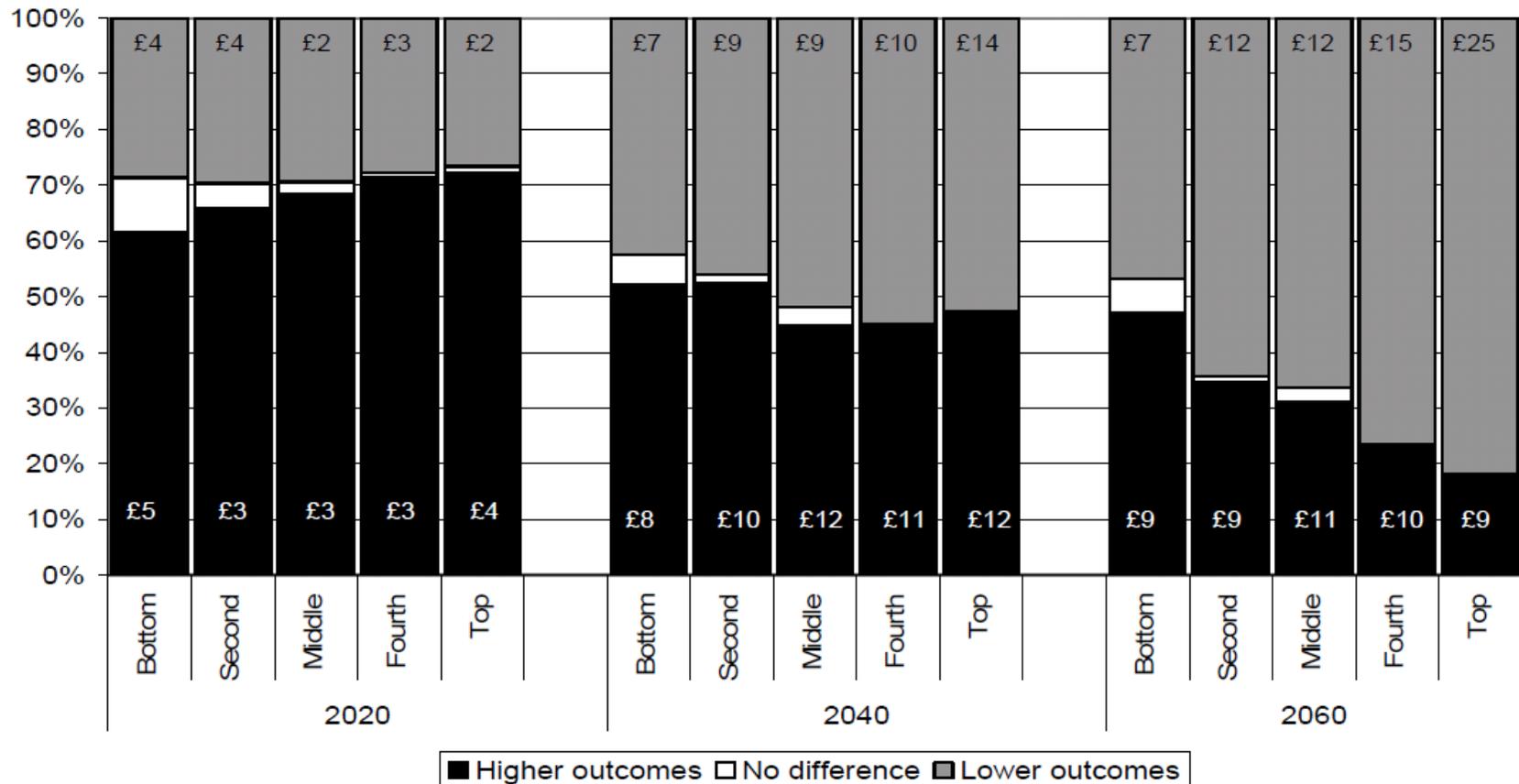
## Pensim2: Objectives and background

- Developed during work on the Turner Pensions Commission (2003-2005)
- Simulation of pensioner incomes and pension accruals to 2100
- Dynamic micro-simulation modelling
- Desktop tool, for pension policy analysts to carry out analysis of reforms under a variety of scenarios
- Flexible, easy to use, not a black box, developed in-house using Excel & SAS
- Used during the development of all major state & private pensions reforms since 2005

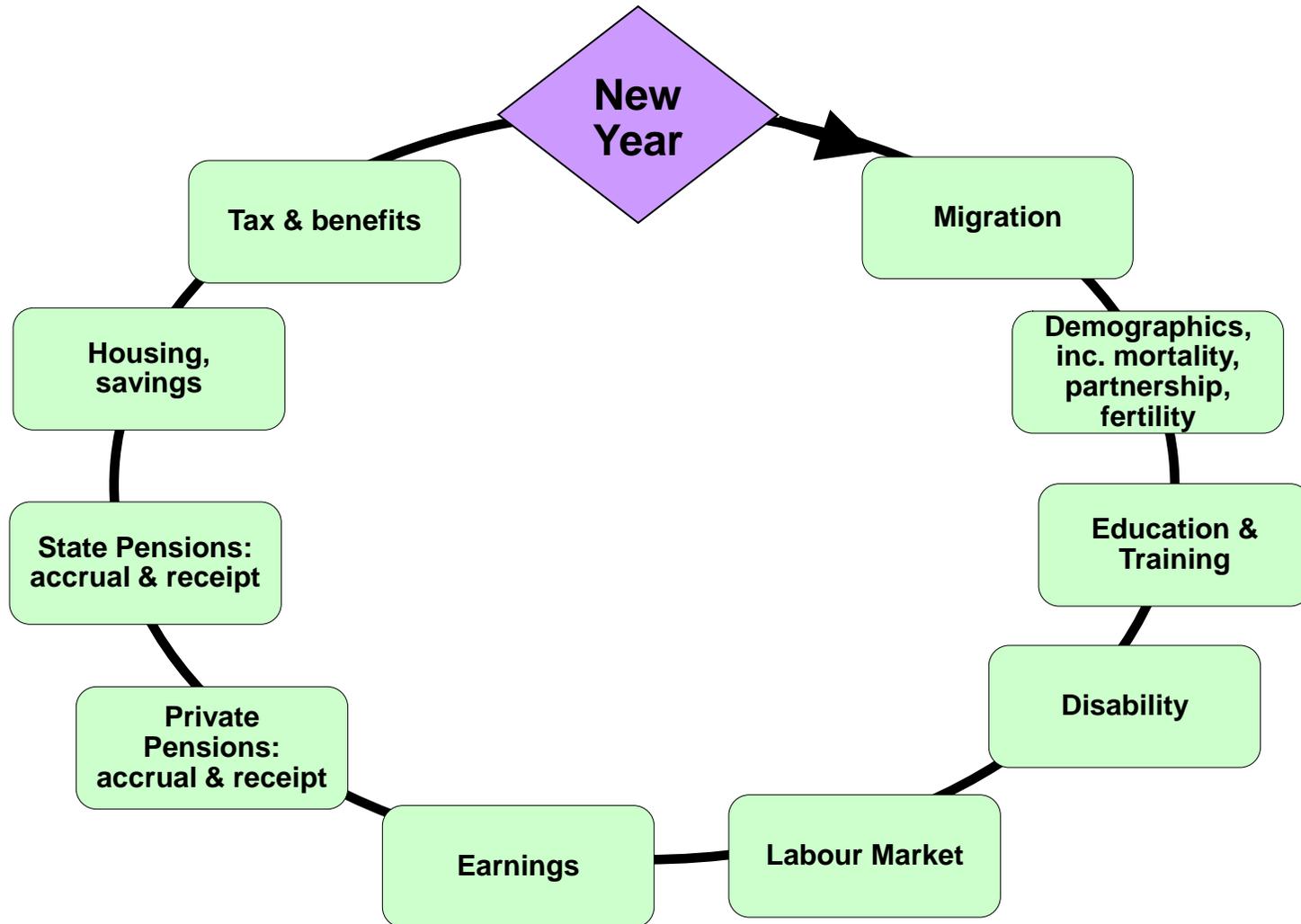
# Uses of Pensim2

Source: Pensions Act 2014 impact assessment

**Chart 3.4: Proportion of benefit units with changed notional outcomes due to single-tier reform compared to the baseline, by income quintile. Median weekly change (net incomes, 2013/14 earnings terms)**



# Processes simulated each year



## Key data sources

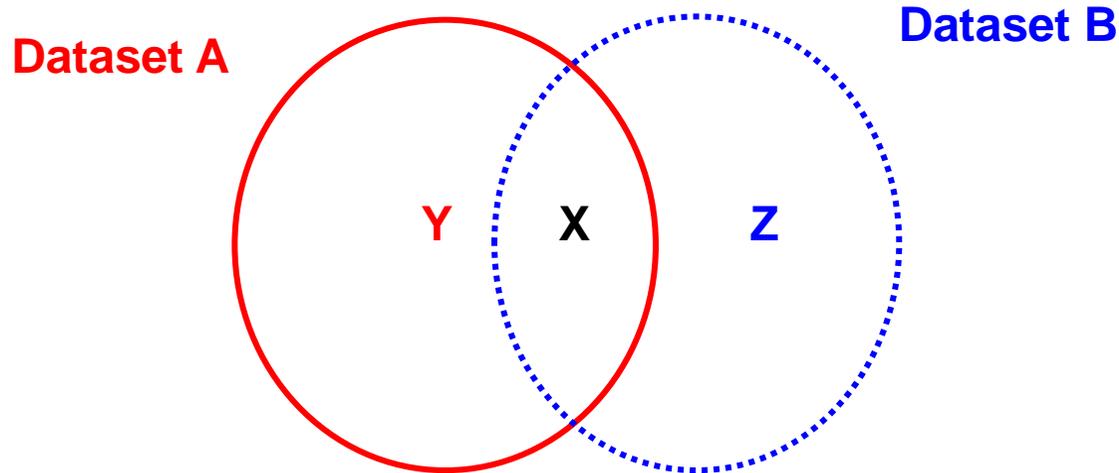
### Family Resources Survey (FRS)

- Large sample (20-25K benefit units)
- Source of benefit unit structure
- Employment information
- Other contextual variables (e.g. disability, education level)
- Very limited information on working history

### Lifetime Labour Market Database (L2)

- 1% sample of National Insurance Recording data from HMRC
- Can be used to build up a longitudinal work history and NI contributions
- Also has information on private pension membership (contracted-out schemes only)
- No information on benefit unit structure

# Conditional Independence Assumption



(Sims et al., 1972)

(Sims, 1974)

Fusion of A and B is only valid if:

“Conditional on X, the Y and Z variables are independent”

i.e. If we were trying to predict Y from X and Z then we could omit the Z variables with no loss in predictive powers. (Likewise Z from X and Y)

Difficult to prove that the CIA holds – as the reason that we are fusing in the first place is that we don't have a dataset with X, Y and Z on it

## Bridging the gap?

### British Household Panel Survey (BHPS)

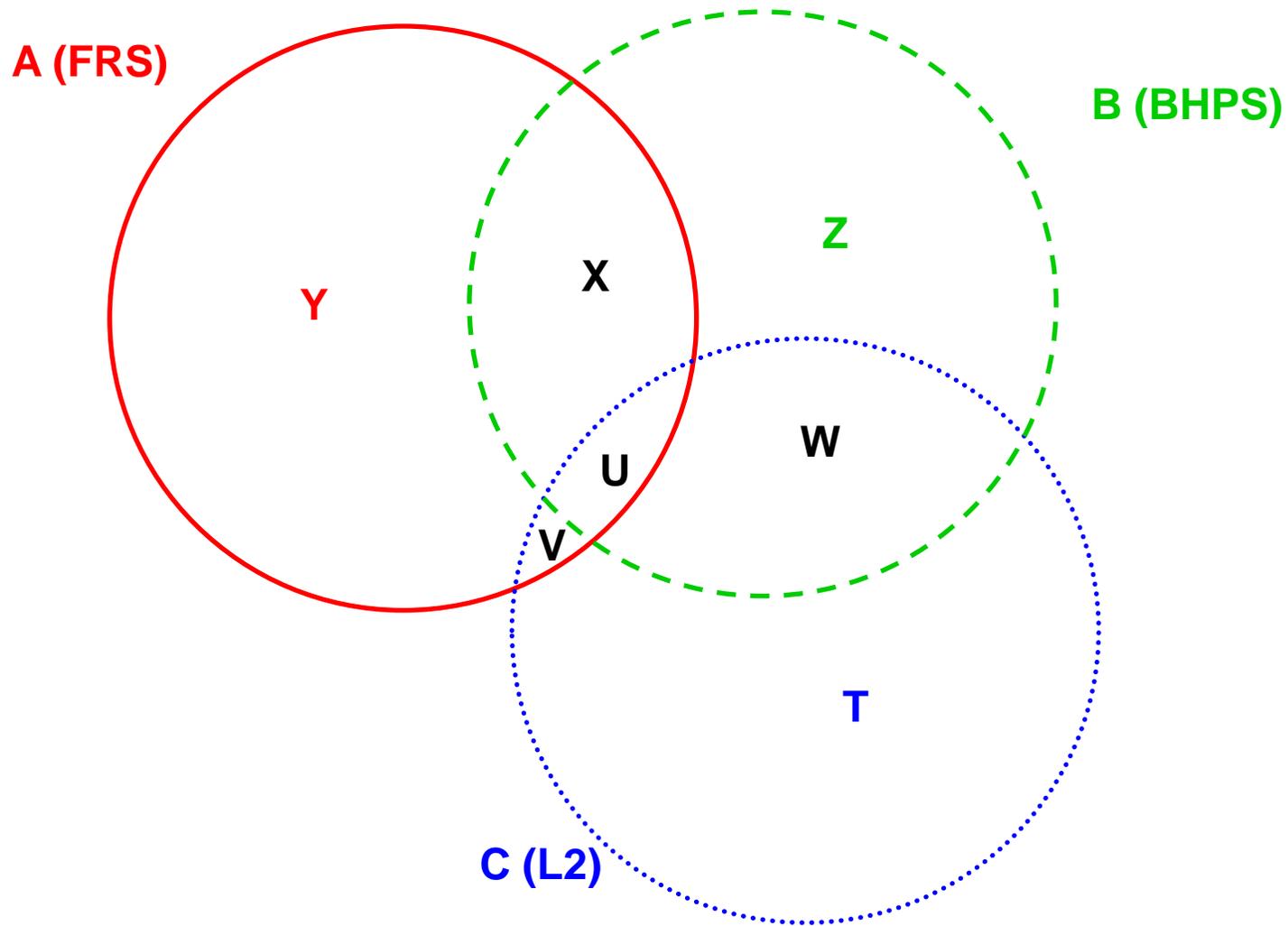
#### / Understanding Society

- Smaller sample (5K benefit units), but...
- Has information on work history back to 1991
- And also has some contextual information (benefit unit structure, etc)
- Therefore we can plausibly fuse this to the FRS and L2 without violating the CIA

### Wealth and Assets Survey

- Sample of around 30K benefit units
- Information on wealth from private pensions (occupational and personal)
- Limited information on work history

# Bridging the gap?

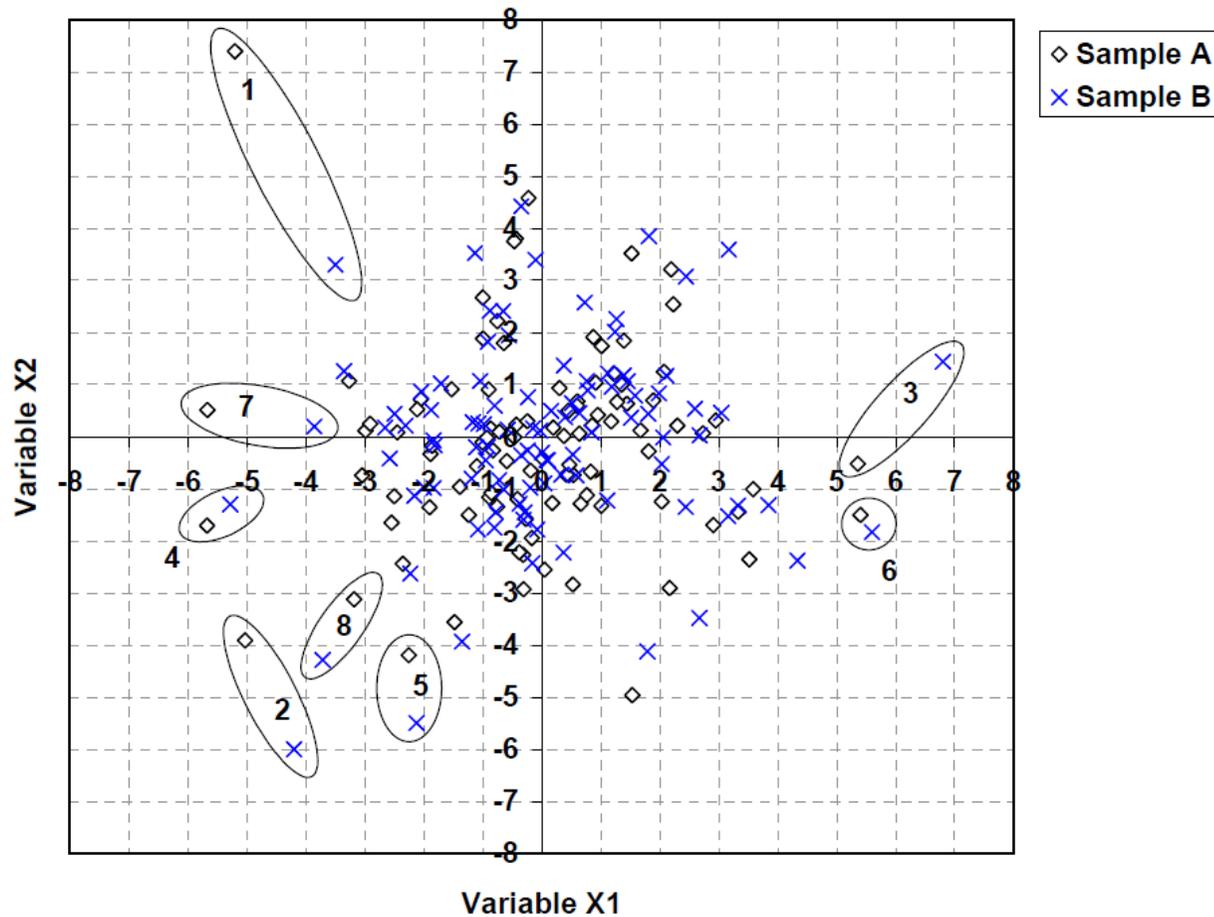


# Components of data fusion project

- Standard considerations, for example, see (Leulescuc, A. and Agafitei, M., 2013)
- Matching variables
- Distance function
- Sample subsets ('cells')
- Matching algorithm
  - Unconstrained matching (Rodgers, 1984)
  - Constrained matching approach (Rodgers, 1984; Rubin, 1986)
- Evaluation

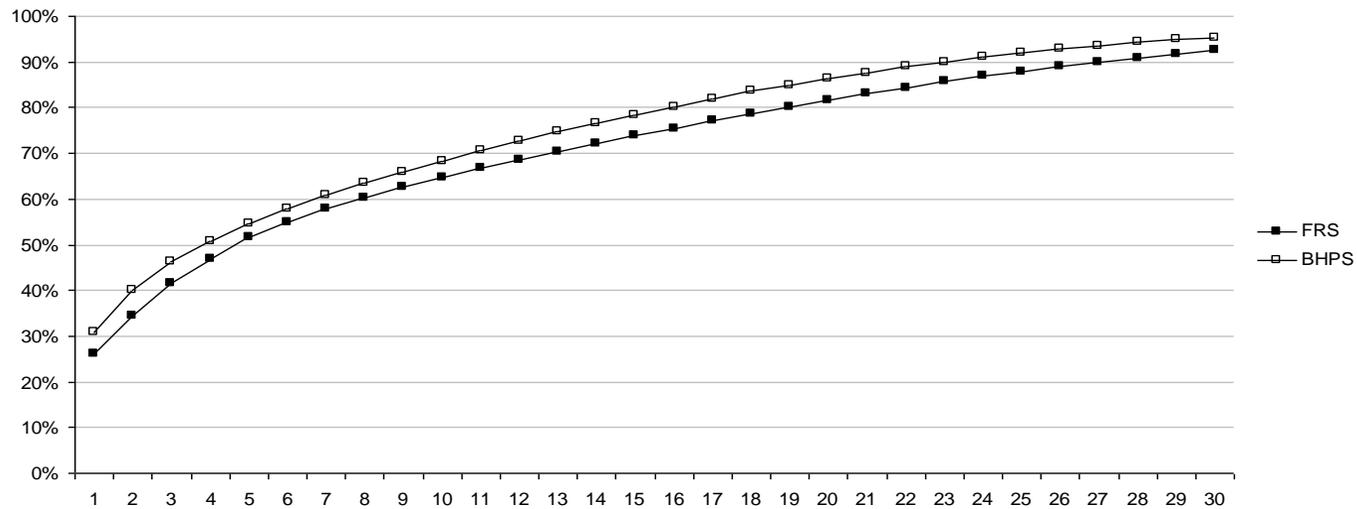
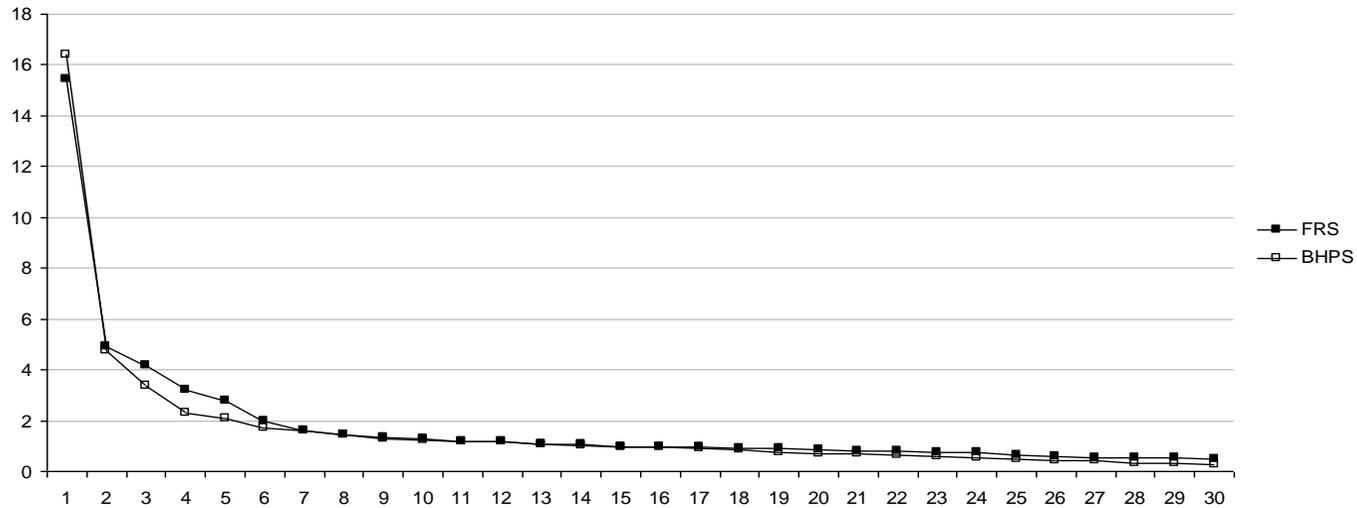
# Matching algorithm

The Order of Decreasing Distance algorithm (Redway, 2003).



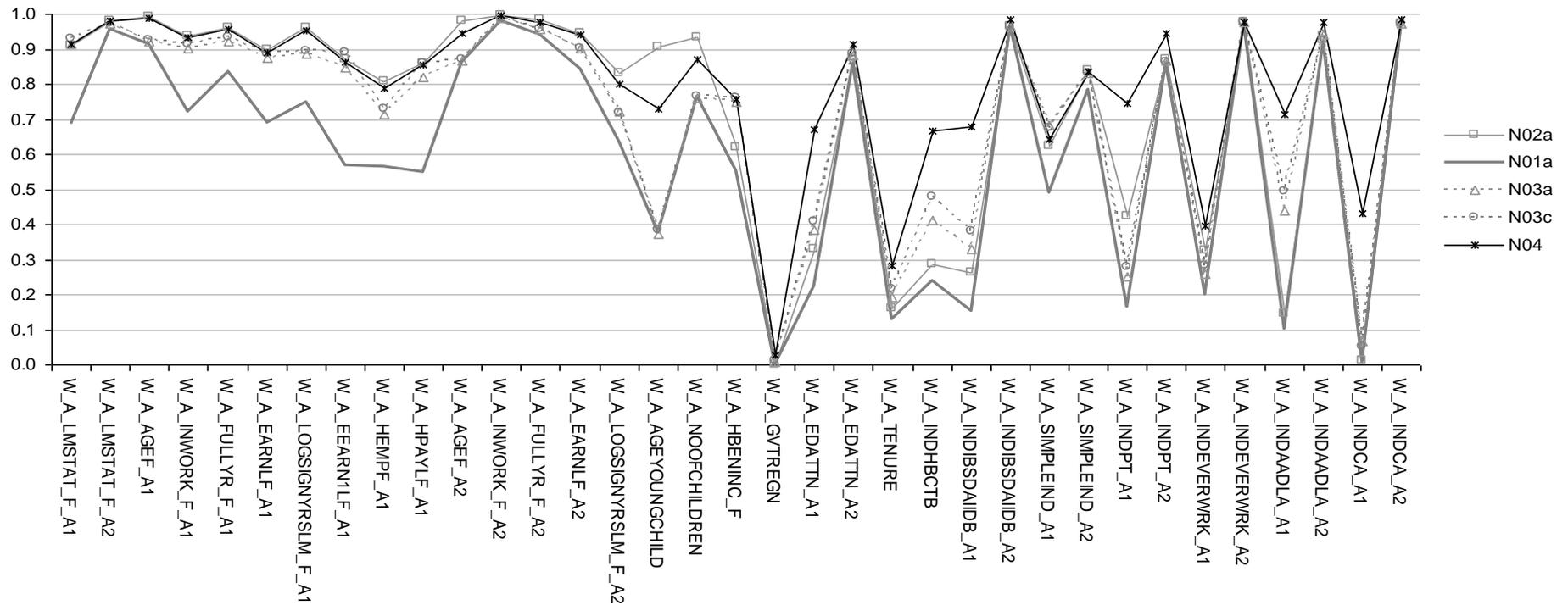


# Matching variables: principal components?



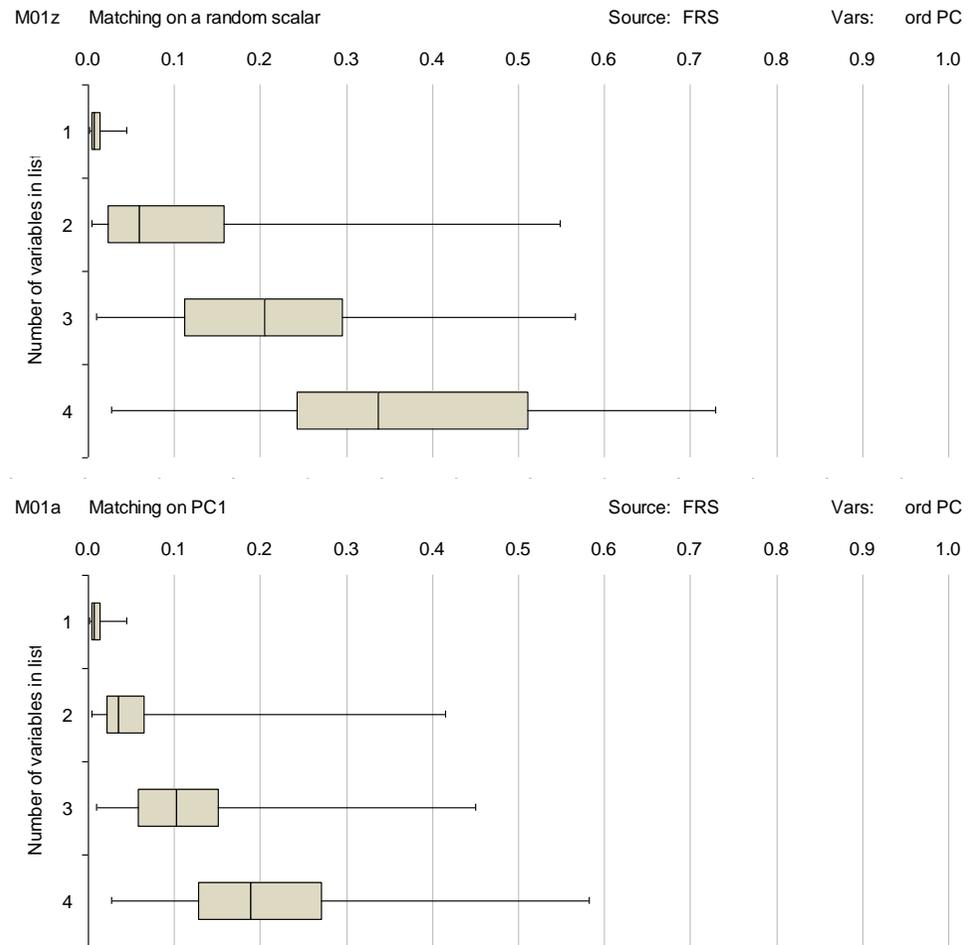
# Evaluating the fusion

## Correlations between variables common to both datasets



# Evaluating the fusion

Distance between multivariate distributions – Hellinger distance e.g. Leulescuc, A. and Agafiței, M. (2013)



## Pensim2 fusion

### Fusion 1: FRS-BHPS (benefit unit level fusion)

- Matching variables: age, partner age, earnings, partner earnings, years in job, partners years in job, number of children, age of youngest child...
- Subsets: couple status, age, sex, current employment status
- Distance: Euclidean
- Algorithm: ODD

### Fusion 2: FRS#BHPS – L2 (individual level fusion)

- Matching variables: age, earnings, historic NI contributions (class 1 or class 2)
- Subsets: age, sex
- Distance: Euclidean
- Algorithm: ODD

## Validation of the base data

### Comparison with alternative data sources

- Aggregate census data
- Wealth & Assets Survey: private pension wealth
- State Pension accrual
- National Statistics on pensioner incomes

### Forward simulation

- Discontinuities at the base data year
- Consistency with other modelling
- 'Response' to modelled reforms

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