**Sources:**
- Individual RRs, RRs for diff. Earnings Level: SPC 2004, NSR 2005;
- Pension Wealth: OECD, 2005

**Notes:**
- Gross pension wealth by earnings level, mandatory pension programmes
- Men and women: weighted (average) pension wealth

**Indicators**

- Demographic Indicators
- Income and Wealth
- Labour Market and Labour Market Participation
- Social Protection and Financial Sustainability

**Median Pensions relative to Median Earnings, 1995 - 2004**

- n.a
**Greece**

**Implicit Contribution Rate, 2004-2050**

- n.a

**Total Pension Spending in % of GDP and in % of Social Exp.***

- n.a

**Decomposition of Projected Public Pension Spending, 2004-2050**

- n.a

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*Sustainability Gap Indicators*, 2004

- S1: 7.9
- S2: 10.4
- RPB: 9.4

*RPB = Required Primary Balance

**System Accrual Rates**

- Accrual: 2.6
- Decrease: 4.5
- Increase: 4.5

**Lifetime Allocation***

- Retirement: 24.9
- Working life: 48.3
- Childhood and education: 26.8

*Based on average ages of entry and exit to/from the labour market calculated for 2000

**Take-up Ratio**

- n.a

**Old Age and System Dependency Ratios**

- n.a

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**Sources:**
- Tax Gap Indicators: EPC 2003: Public Finances in EMU 2005
- System Accrual Rates: OECD, Pensions at a glance 2005; NSR 2005; MISSOC 2005

*Pensions, health, long-term care, education, unemployment benefits*
Participation in Private Pension Schemes, 2004

Age Differential in Statutory Retirement Age, 2005

Pension Credit for non-contributory Periods, 2005

Non-contributory periods credited or taken into consideration
- For insured women, insurance periods are taken into account for each child born after 1 January 2003;
- periods during which an invalidity pension is paid (taken into account for entitlement to old-age pension);
- periods of sickness benefit or unemployment benefit (up to 200 days for each benefit during the last 10 years preceding retirement);
- periods of military service (option to repay missing contributions amounting to two years);
- periods of parental leave (option to repay missing contributions amounting to 3.5 months per child).

Women can complete years of insurance required to found their right to pension, with recognition of fictitious years of insurance for each child they have had from 1.1.2003 onwards: 1 year for the first child, 1.5 years for the second and 2 years for the third child with a maximum of 4.5 years all together. If the mother does not make use of this right, it can be used by the father, in order to meet the preconditions for retirement pension which apply to men.

Sources:
Participation in Private Pension Schemes:
Adequate and sustainable pension, European Commission, 2006
Age Differential, Pension Credit: MISSOC 2005