# Retirement Security and Late-Life Work 

James Poterba
MIT, NBER, and TIAA
26 January 2019

## Rising Life Expectancy at Age 65

| Year | Men | Women |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1960 | 13.2 years | 17.4 years |
| 1990 | 16.1 | 19.4 |
| 2010 | 18.6 | 21.1 |
| 2030 (projected) | 20.0 | 22.4 |
| 2060 (projected) | 21.8 | 23.9 |

Source: Social Security Administration, Office of the Actuary.

## U.S. Old-Age Dependency Ratio

| Year | Population $65+/(25-64)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1960 | 0.198 |
| 1990 | 0.247 |
| 2010 | 0.245 |
| 2030 | 0.416 |
| 2060 | 0.480 |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

## Low Return Environment Exacerbates the Challenge

- Low long-term rates of return reduce the power of saving to provide for retirement
- Challenge for pension funds, retirement savers


## 30-Year TIPS Yield



[^0]
## Saving Rate That Replaces 50\% of Final Earnings with Annuity

| Saving Period | $r=0.03$ | $r=0.01$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 20 Years | 0.275 | 0.455 |
| 30 Years | 0.165 | 0.303 |
| 40 Years | 0.111 | 0.227 |

Calculations assume annual real wage growth of $1 \%$ per year. $r$ denotes the real interest rate.

## Responses to Longer Lifespan and Low Returns

- Consume less when retired
- Increase saving while working
- Work longer to shorten retirement period and lengthen saving period
- "Reach for yield:" Invest in riskier assets
- Collect transfers from working cohorts


## Extra Work Years That Preserve

 Value of Consumption when Life Length Rises by 10 Years (Starting from 40 Years Work, 10 Retired)$$
\begin{array}{l|l|l}
\hline r=0 & r=.02 & r=. \\
\hline 8.0 & 7.0 & 5.8 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

## Age at Which LFPR $=50 \%$



Source: A. Munnell, "The Average Retirement Age - An Update," Issue Brief 15-4, Center for Retiremenet Research @ Boston College, 2015.


## Assessing Capacity to Work: Men, 1977-2010

| Age | Mortality <br> Rate <br> (2010) | Employment <br> Rate in 2010 | Employment <br> Rate @ <br> same death <br> rate in 1977 | Difference |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 55 | 0.0078 | $71.8 \%$ | $89.1 \%$ | $17.3 \%$ |
| 59 | 0.0104 | 65.9 | 83.6 | 17.7 |
| 63 | 0.0140 | 54.3 | 82.3 | 18.0 |
| 67 | 0.0189 | 32.6 | 75.9 | 43.3 |

Source: C. Coile, K. Milligan, D. Wise, "Health Capacity to Work at Older Ages: ${ }_{11}$ Evidence from the U.S." NBER working paper 21940.

# Population Heterogeneity is Key for Working Longer Policies 

- Can everyone work longer?
- Are those who are in better health, and who are able to work longer, also the ones with fragile retirement security?
- How can a policy of later retirement recognize that some individuals find additional late-life work very difficult?


## Heterogeneity in Health Status

| Number of <br> Chronic <br> Conditions | $65-69$ | $70-74$ | $75-79$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | $25.7 \%$ | $18.9 \%$ | $15.2 \%$ |
| 1 | 20.4 | 18.0 | 16.0 |
| 2 | 22.2 | 22.5 | 21.6 |
| 3 | 16.0 | 18.7 | 19.9 |
| 4 or more | 15.7 | 21.9 | 27.3 |

Source: J. Wolff, B. Starfield, G. Anderson, "Prevalence, Expenditures, and Complications of Multiple Chronic Conditions in the Elderly," archives of internal Medicine 162 (2002), pp2269-76.

## Male Life Expectancy at Age 50, 1930 and 1960 Birth Cohorts



Source: Estimates reported in National Academies study The Growing Gap in Life Expectancy by Income (2015).

# Household Balance Sheets, 6569 Year Olds in 2014 

| Per- <br> centile | SS <br> Wealth | DB <br> Wealth | Non- <br> Retirement <br> Financial | IRAs <br> \& DC <br> Plans | Home <br> Equity | Net <br> Worth |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 10 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 144 \mathrm{~K}$ |
| 25 | 120 K | 0 | 0.5 K | 0 | 19 K | 290 |
| 50 | 226 | 0 | 12 | 29 K | 105 | 615 |
| 75 | 355 | 160 K | 97 | 225 | 250 | 1271 |
| 90 | 462 | 445 | 330 | 705 | 555 | 2207 |

Source: Updated from Poterba, Venti, \& Wise (2013) Journal of Economic Perspectives.

## Net Financial Assets, Married Couples Near Retirement, 2016

| Per- <br> centile | $60-64$, <br> Working | 60-64, <br> E-6rnings <br> $<\$ 500$ | 65-69, <br> Working | $65-69$, <br> E-arnings <br> $<\$ 500$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 10 | $\$ 4 \mathrm{~K}$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| 20 | 20 | 1 | 13 K | 2 K |
| 50 | 200 | 34 | 134 | 132 K |
| 80 | 914 | 351 | 837 | 591 |
| 90 | 1825 | 1505 | 2299 | 1180 |

Source: Survey of Consumer Finances, 2016.

## Labor Force Participation Rates

| Country | Men 60- <br> 64 | Men <br> $65+$ | Women <br> $60-64$ | Women, <br> $65+$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Germany | 58.9 | 7.1 | 41.1 | 3.3 |
| Japan | 75.4 | 28.7 | 45.8 | 13.4 |
| New <br> Zealand | 77.6 | 25.5 | 64.1 | 15.0 |
| Canada | 58.0 | 17.1 | 45.7 | 8.8 |
| U.S. | 60.5 | 23.6 | 50.4 | 14.4 |

Source: D. Goodkind, "Labor Force Participation Rates for an Aging World 2015 US Census Bureau. Data apply to 2012.
https://www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/random-samplings/2016/03/labor-force-participation-rates-for-an-aging-world-2015.html

## Labor Market Activity at Older Ages: Effect of "Net Wage"



Source: J. Gruber and D. Wise.


[^0]:    Source: Haver Analytics, 30-Year 3-5/8\% Treasury Inflation-Indexed Bond, Due 4/15/2028 [TP30A28], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/TP30A28, January 14, 2019. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (US), 30-Year Treasury Inflation-Indexed Security, Constant Maturity [FII30], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/FII30, January 14, 2018.

