# The Financial Crisis and Saving in Personal Retirement Accounts 

James Poterba, Steven Venti, \& David Wise RRC Meeting
Washington DC - August 22013

# Year-End Values of Private Defined Contribution Plan Assets 

- 2007: \$3.59 trillion
- 2008: \$2.67 trillion (decline of 25.7\%)
- 2009: \$3.31 trillion (still down 7.8\%)
- 2010: \$3.75 trillion


## Estimates of 401(k) Losses

- VanDerhei (2009): Used EBRI/ICI data; > 20\% balance decline 2008-9 for long-tenure employees
- Utkus \& Young (2011): median Vanguard DC account balance yr-end 2008 31\% below 2007; 2009 33\% above 2008; 2010 7\% above 2007


## Previous Studies of Post-2008 401(k) Dynamics

- Wray (2012): 15\% of employers suspended contributions
- Dushi, Iams, Tamborini (2013): 39\% of 2007 contributors reduced contributions by > 10\%
- Tamborini, Purcell, lams (2013): Greater decline in DC contributions for workers in industries with greater employment losses


## More General Wealth Dynamics Since 2008

- Bricker, Kennickell, Moore, Sabelhaus (2012): Median net worth for 55-64 year olds fell from $\$ 266.2 \mathrm{~K}$ (2007) to $\$ 179.4$ (2010); retirement accounts drop from $\$ 104.8 \mathrm{~K}$ to $\$ 100$
- Gustman, Steinmeyer, and Tabatabai (2012): Equities $\approx 15 \%$ of wealth for near-retirees
- Munnell \& Rutledge (2013): HRS wealth down 2.8\% 2006-10, but NRRI up 44 to 53\%


## Channels for the Great Recession to Affect Retirement Balances

- Asset price effect
- Withdrawal effect
- Declining match effect
- Declining contribution effect (fewer employed workers and lower wages)


## Data and Methods

- HRS 2004-2010
- Focus on four variables:
- Employment status
- Earnings (prior year in 2010 dollars)
- Indicator for any PRA assets
- PRA balance
- Challenge: Timing of survey matters in rapidly-moving market


## Stock Price Movements \& HRS Survey Dates



## Percent of Men in a Household with a PRA

| Age <br> Group | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $50-54$ | $61.3 \%$ | $64.9 \%$ | $66.4 \%$ | $65.4 \%$ |
| $55-59$ | 62.4 | 62.9 | 66.4 | 68.8 |
| $60-64$ | 58.7 | 60.6 | 61.0 | 62.2 |
| $65-69$ | 56.8 | 53.5 | 54.2 | 55.4 |

## Median PRA Balance Given Ownership of PRA, Men (\$2010)

| Age <br> Group | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $50-54$ | $\$ 60.6$ | $\$ 75.7$ | $\$ 78.0$ | $\$ 100.0$ |
| $55-59$ | 92.4 | 94.4 | 101.3 | 102.0 |
| $60-64$ | 76.2 | 103.9 | 106.4 | 100.0 |
| $65-69$ | 90.1 | 104.9 | 111.4 | 110.0 |

## Reduced Form Equations for Employment and Earnings

- Four covariates: age (linear spline), health status, education (four categories), marital status
- Interact all covariates with indicator for 20082010 interval


# Equations for Presence of PRA \& for PRA Balances 

- Same covariates as above PLUS earnings and employment
- Again interact all covariates with indicator for 2008-2010
- Specification yields disaggregate information on effects of the crisis


## Probability of Employment

| Age Group | Men |  | Women |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Main Effect | $2008-10$ Effect | Main Effect | $2008-10$ Effect |
| $50-54$ | -0.011 | -0.019 | -0.007 | -0.012 |
|  | $(1.01)$ | $(0.67)$ | $(0.78)$ | $(0.73)$ |
| $55-59$ | -0.011 | -0.004 | -0.020 | 0.004 |
|  | $(1.77)$ | $(0.39)$ | $(3.80)$ | $(0.49)$ |
| $60-64$ | -0.059 | 0.023 | -0.041 | -0.005 |
|  | $(10.26)$ | $(2.69)$ | $(8.28)$ | $(0.62)$ |
| $65-69$ | -0.026 | -0.011 | -0.037 | 0.003 |
|  | $(5.13)$ | $(1.41)$ | $(7.88)$ | $(0.36)$ |
| $70-74$ | -0.023 | 0.010 | -0.029 | 0.004 |
|  | $(4.00)$ | $(1.11)$ | $(5.18)$ | $(0.49)$ |

## Probability of PRA Ownership

| Education Category | Men |  | Women |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Main Effect | 2008-10 Effect | Main Effect | 2008-10 Effect |
| High School | $\begin{aligned} & 0.230 \\ & (12.89) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.002 \\ & (0.12) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.304 \\ & (17.71) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.019 \\ & (1.02) \end{aligned}$ |
| Some College | $\begin{aligned} & 0.269 \\ & (14.32) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.012 \\ & (0.56) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.364 \\ & (20.30) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.012 \\ & (0.57) \end{aligned}$ |
| College or More | $\begin{aligned} & 0.382 \\ & (20.73) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.024 \\ & (1.12) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.424 \\ & (23.11) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.069 \\ & (3.08) \end{aligned}$ |

## Prob of PRA Ownership, Men



## Prob of PRA Ownership, Women



## PRA Balance Given > 0, Men



## PRA Balance Given > 0, Women



## PRA Ownership by Age and Education, Men



## PRA Balance Given Ownership by Age and Education, Men



## Education \& Median Ratio of Wealth to Lifetime Income

| Earnings <br> Decile | < High <br> School | High <br> School | Some <br> College | College <br> or <br> Beyond |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 0.21 | 0.23 | 0.54 | 1.08 |
| 4 | 0.12 | 0.16 | 0.23 | 0.45 |
| 6 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.20 | 0.34 |
| 8 | 0.09 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.37 |
| 10 | 0.25 | 0.14 | 0.30 | 0.43 |

## Conclusions

- Employment rate for men 50-59 dropped, but for 60-69 rose (ceteris paribus) during crisis
- Effects of financial crisis on PRA ownership and balances are difficult to observe in HRS data given survey timing
- "Recovery" of balances must be judged against counterfactuals
- Baseline effects, especially of education, are pronounced

