The Financial Crisis and Saving in Personal Retirement Accounts

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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, lams, 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 \$266.2K (2007) to \$179.4 (2010); retirement accounts drop from \$104.8K to \$100
- Gustman, Steinmeyer, and Tabatabai (2012): Equities ≈ 15% of wealth for near-retirees
- Munnell & Rutledge (2013): HRS wealth down
 2.8% 2006-10, but NRRI up 44 to 53%

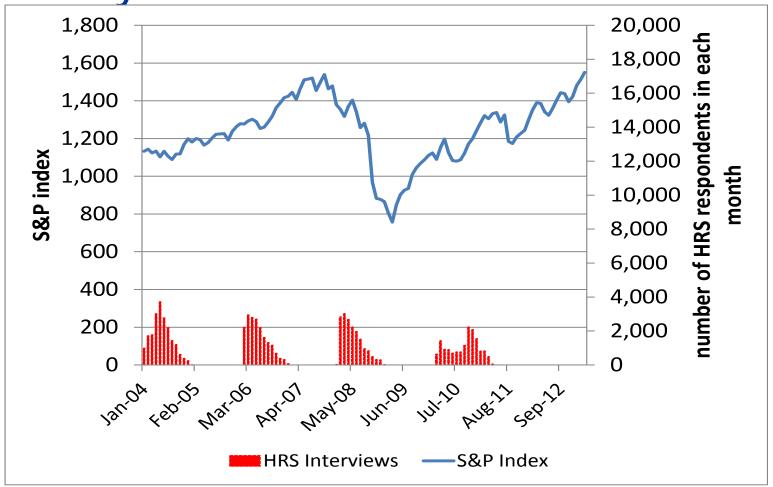
Channels for the Great Recession to Affect Retirement Balances

- 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 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 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 2008-2010 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

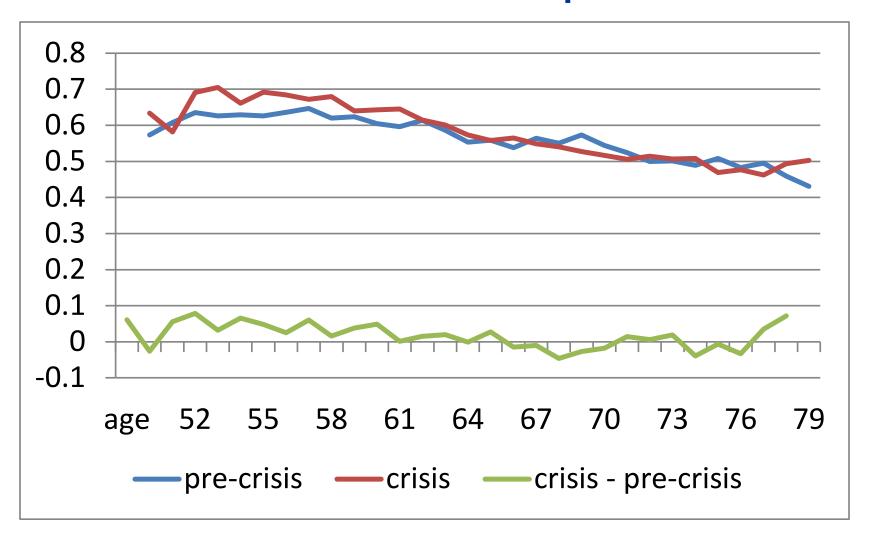
Probability of Employment

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)

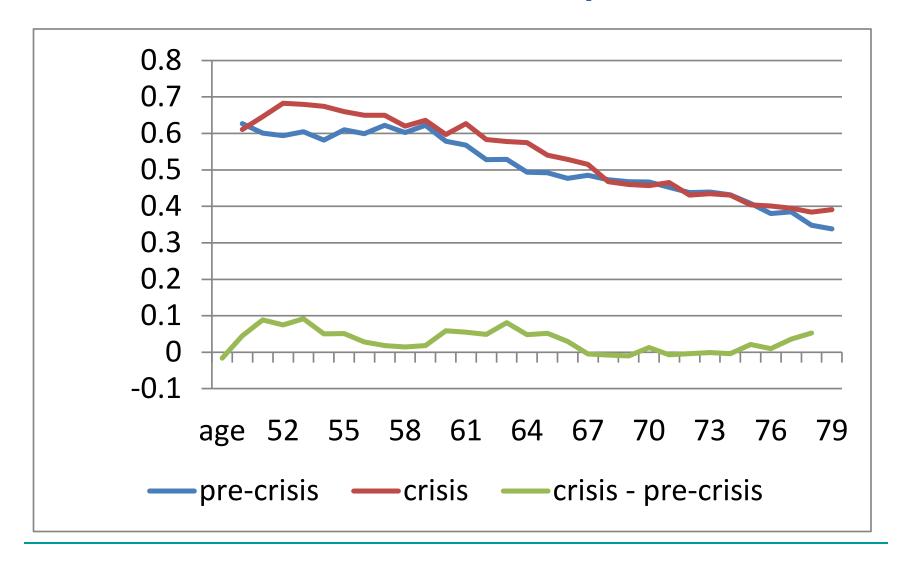
Probability of PRA Ownership

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

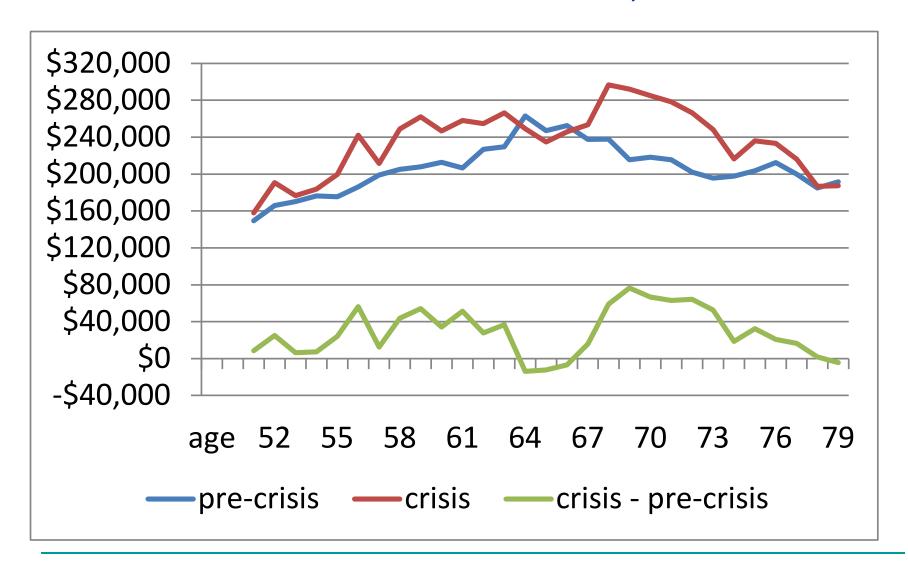
Prob of PRA Ownership, Men



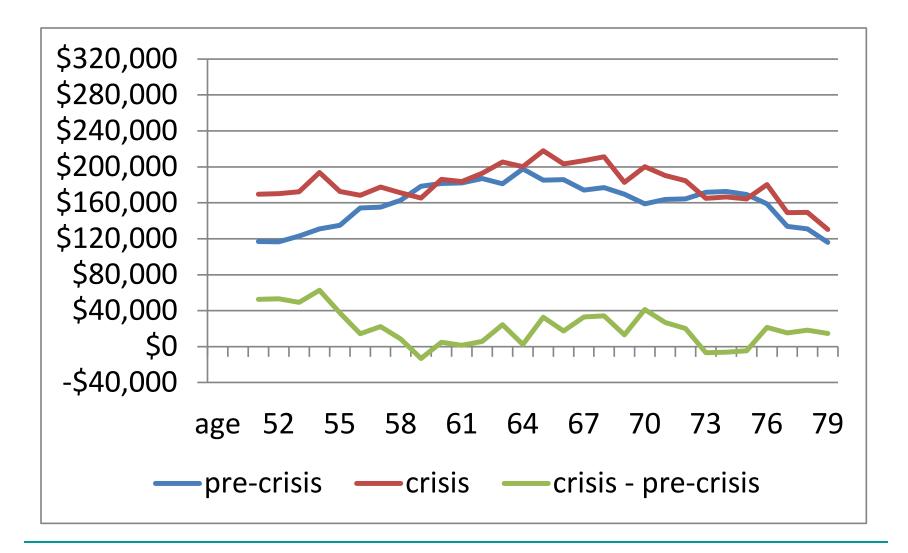
Prob of PRA Ownership, Women



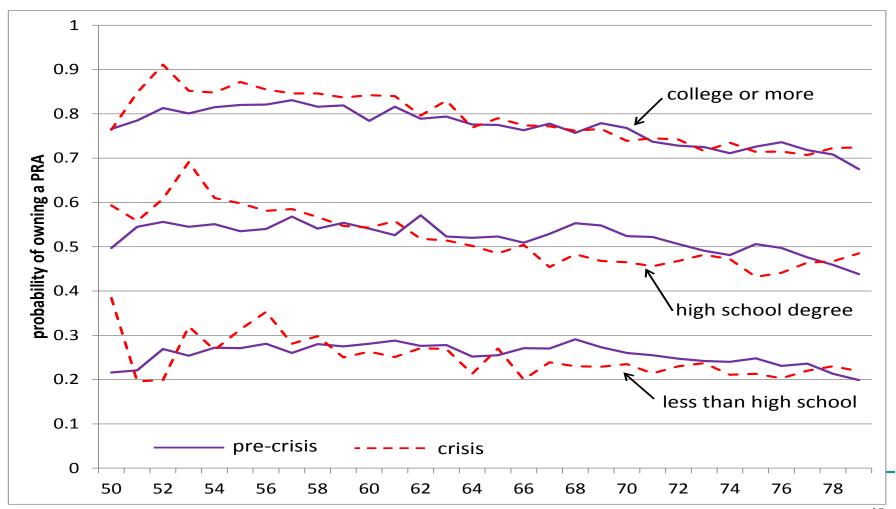
PRA Balance Given > 0, Men



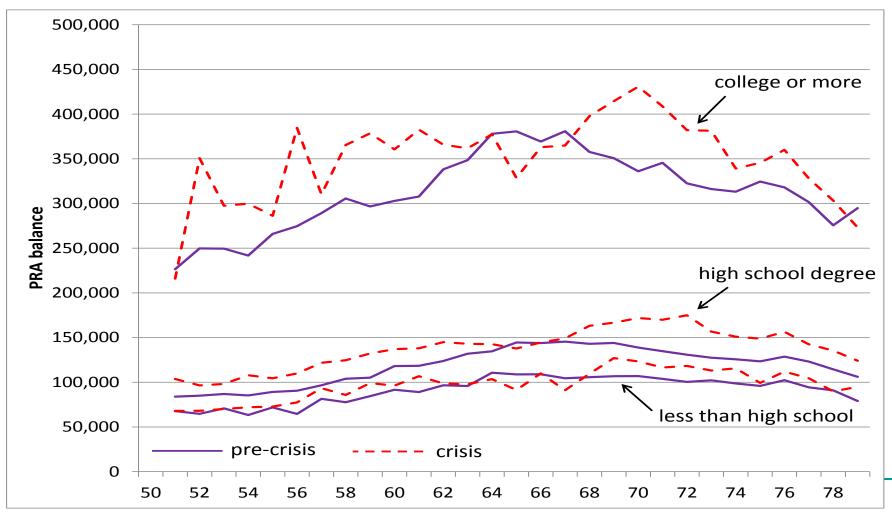
PRA Balance Given > 0, Women



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 Decile	< High School	High School	Some College	College or 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