

# Where are we today?

### A look at households in—or on verge of—retirement

- Age 65-69 households in 2008, Health and Retirement Study (HRS)
- Married households (55%) versus single-person households (45%)
- Note: Single-person households may arise from being never married or divorced or widowed.

## Personal Retirement Accounts (PRAs)

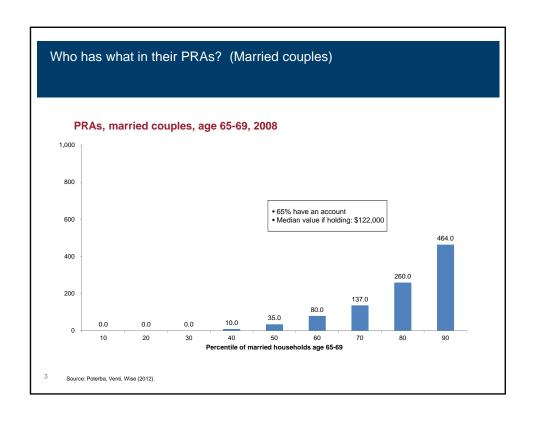
- PRAs = DC accounts + IRAs (contributory or rollover)
- PRAs can include DB rollovers

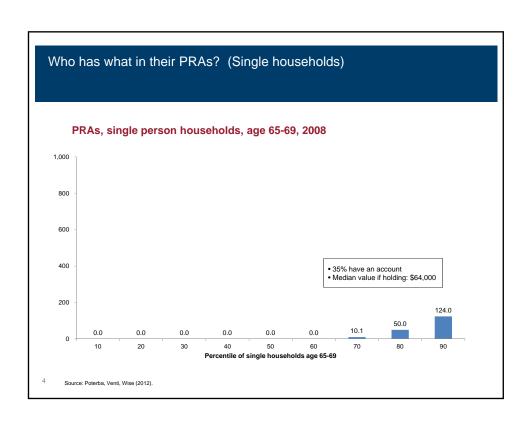
## Caveats when interpreting

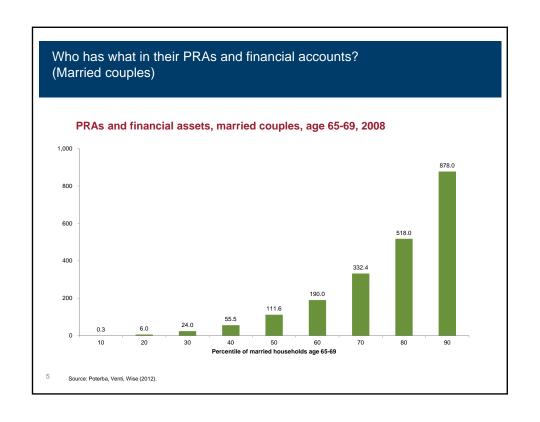
- Most of these households have not spent a working career in DC plans. (They were around 40 in 1981.) We are probably seeing system near its "mid point" of evolution.
- That said, some benefited from being in predecessor plans (after-tax savings, profit-sharing, ESOP plans).

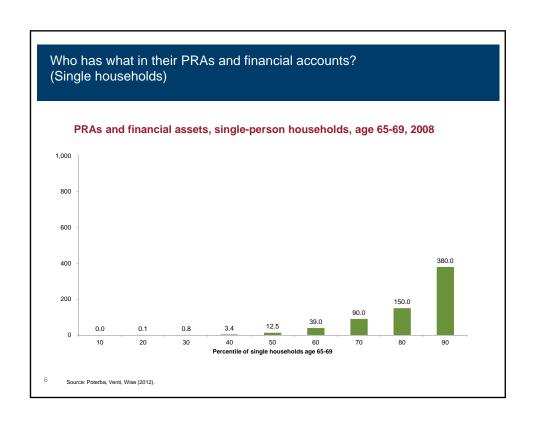
Source of data: Poterba, Venti and Wise, 2012, "The Composition and Drawdown of Wealth in Retirement," NBER Working Paper 17536, <a href="https://www.nber.org">www.nber.org</a>.

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# Two questions

#### The coverage question—who has a tax-deferred account?

- Coverage among age 65-69 will grow from current levels (boosted by auto enrollment), but level off.
- There are various strategies for boosting coverage, each with distinct tradeoffs.

#### The savings question—how much is in the accounts?

- As system continues to mature, balances will rise due to three factors: ongoing contributions, market returns and tenure in DC plans.
- Balances are likely to continue to double every 8-9 years, so long-term outlook is positive.
- Options to improve savings fall along a spectrum of choice, from voluntary to "nudging" to mandatory.
- Leakage at job change is also a consideration.

### A final observation

• Being a single-person household is a major risk factor in retirement wealth accumulation.

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