

# Unraveling the Retirement Nest-Egg Calculus: Why Do People Spend the Way They Do in Retirement?

**EBRI** Webinar

March 24, 2021

## **Acknowledgment**

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- Thanks to the RSRC members whose comments/suggestions helped improve and clarify the findings of this research: American Funds/Capital Group, Ameriprise Financial, BlackRock, Empower Retirement, J.P. Morgan, Mercer, Principal Financial Group, Prudential, Retirement Clearinghouse, SS&C Technologies, Transamerica Retirement Services, and Wells Fargo.



# **Speakers**



Lori Lucas, President & CEO, EBRI



Carlo Cordasco, National Field Director, Insights & Solutions Field Team, Nationwide

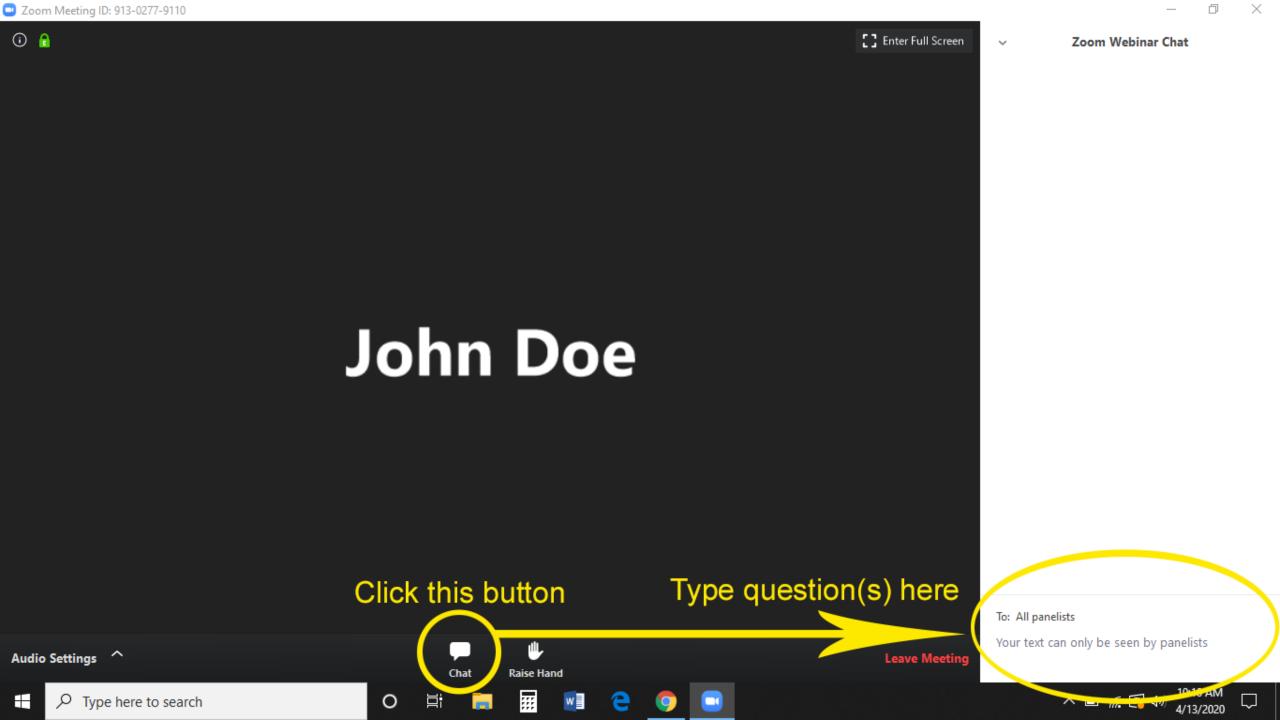


Dagmar Nikles, Head of DC Plan Strategy & Tools, BlackRock



Moderator: Neil Lloyd, Western Canada Wealth Leader, Mercer





#### **New Feature: The After Show**



- This members-only discussion begins at 2:50 pm, immediately after Q&A.
- We kindly ask all non-members and those wishing not to participate to leave the webinar promptly at this time.
- If you are a member and did not initially register to attend the After Show, please feel free to stay for it.



### **Agenda**

- Sources of income & standard of living
- Spending goals
- Retirement satisfaction
- Retirement types
- Q&A
- After session: Q&A wrap up, reaction to investment losses, working in retirement spending plans



# Why Do People Spend the Way They Do in Retirement? Findings From EBRI's Spending in Retirement Survey

### **About the Survey**

- Conducted in September 2020
- An online survey querying 2,000 individuals ages 62 to 75 about their spending habits and their situation at and during retirement.
- 97% reported being retired
- 45% male, 55% female
- Mean number of years retired: 8.7
- 69% have never worked while being retired; 29% worked in the past, but not now



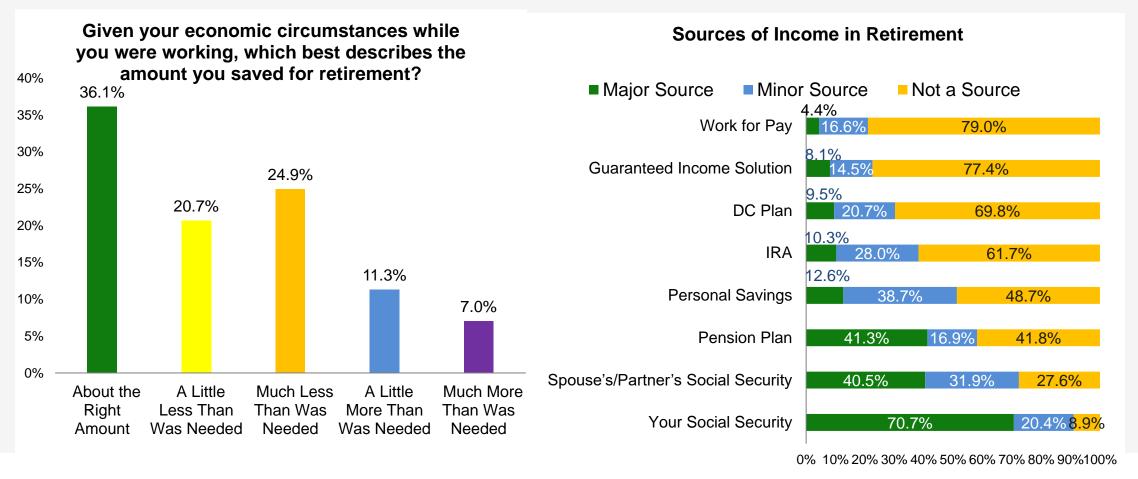


# POLLING QUESTION PLEASE SHARE YOUR THOUGHTS



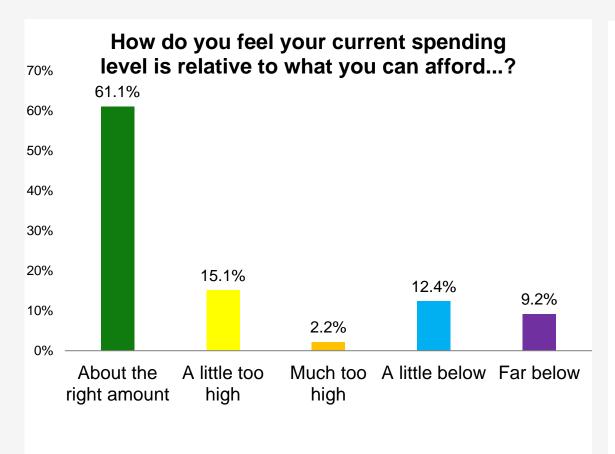
# SOURCES OF INCOME & STANDARD OF LIVING

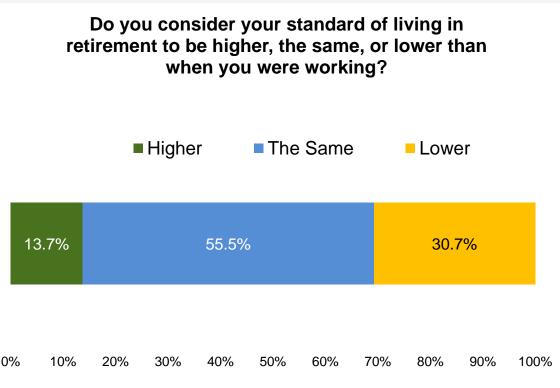
### **Sources of Income and Savings**





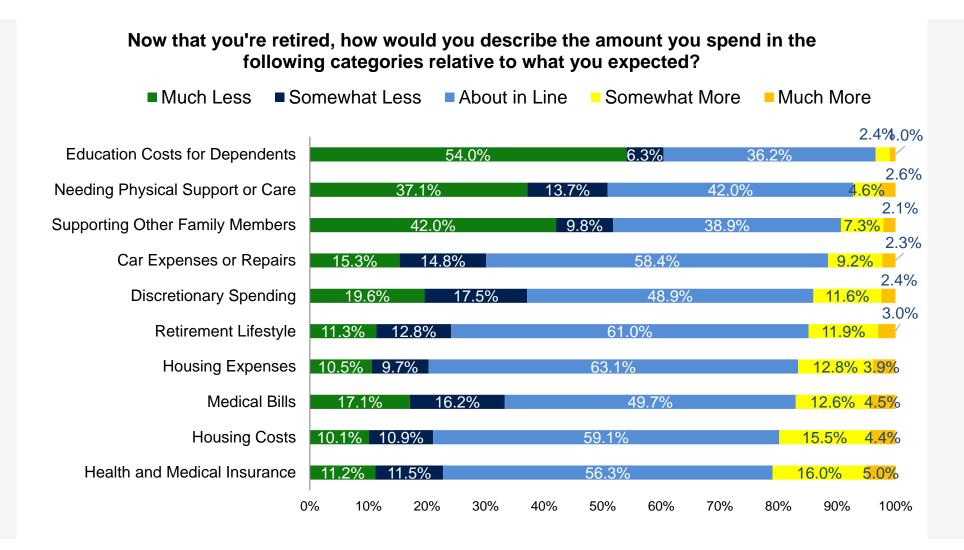
### **Spending and Standard of Living**







#### **Retirement Costs**



Source: The Employee Benefit Research Institute's Spending in Retirement Survey.





# POLLING QUESTION PLEASE SHARE YOUR THOUGHTS



# **SPENDING GOALS**

### What Spending Patterns Actually Look Like: Quantitative Evidence

Observed changes in non-housing assets post-retirement for three different asset groups based on HRS Data.\*

Low Asset Group: \$200,000 or less

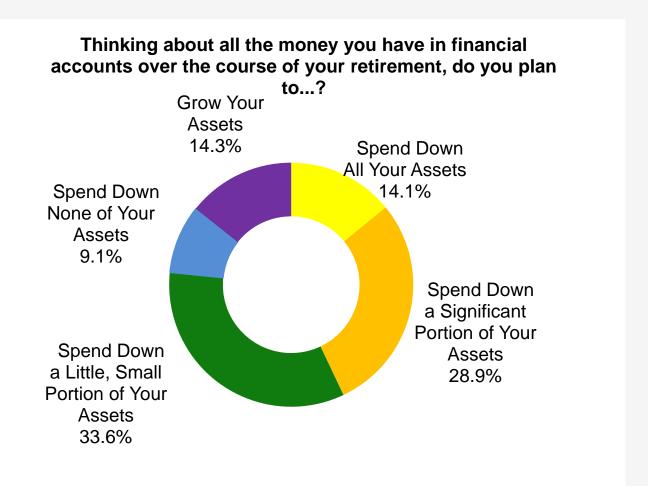
**Middle Asset Group:** \$200,000 - \$500,000

High Asset Group: >\$500,000

Source: EBRI 2018 Issue Brief: Asset Decumulation or Asset Preservation? What Drives Retirement Spending. Based on Health and Retirement Survey data. \*Based on non-housing assets observed right before retirement.

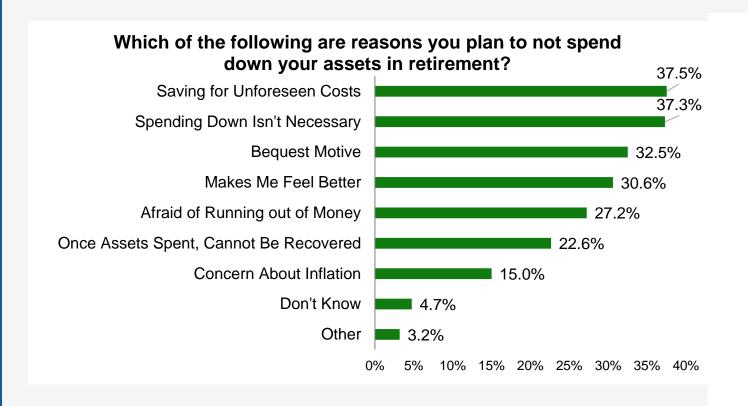


### **Spending Goals**



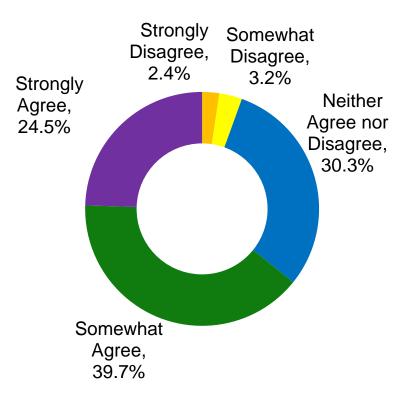


#### Reasons to Preserve Assets in Retirement



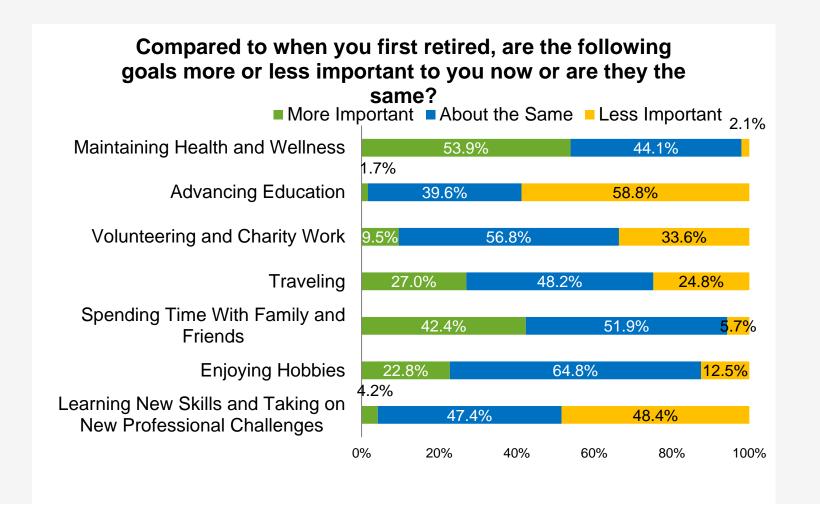
Source: The Employee Benefit Research Institute's Spending in Retirement Survey.

### Saving as much as I can makes me feel happy and fulfilled.





### **Changing Retirement Priorities**

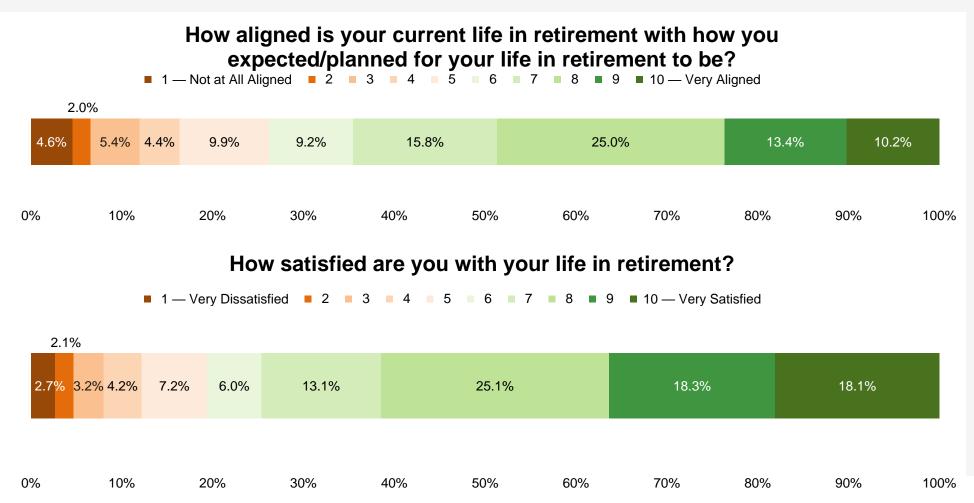






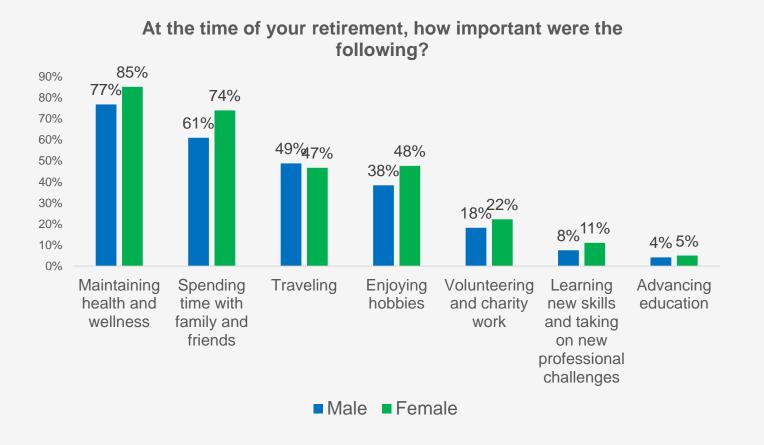
# RETIREMENT SATISFACTION

### **Retirement Expectations and Satisfaction**





### **Male v Female Retirement Expectations**



Retirement does not align with expectations:

**27% of men** 

42% of women





# **SPENDING TYPES**

### **Three Retiree Groups That Stand Out**

# Highly Indebted Retirees: 10.3%

#### 72% Female

(vs. 55% of typical retirees)

#### 35% Divorced

(vs. 20% of typical retirees)

## 85% saved less than needed for retirement

(vs. 46% of typical retirees)

## 63% Less than \$50,000 in financial assets

(vs. 27% of typical retirees)

#### 50% Income less than \$30,000

(vs. 38% of typical retirees)

#### 90% have credit card debt

(vs. 30% of typical retirees)

#### **40% Worked during retirement**

(vs. 31% of typical retirees)

# 70% Say current spending higher than they can afford

(vs. 17% of typical retirees)

# 83% are spending down retirement assets to pay health care expenses

(vs. 69% of typical retirees)

## 72% Say standard of living is lower in retirement

(vs. 31% of typical retirees)



### **Three Retiree Groups That Stand Out**



# Long-Term Secure Retirees: 18.6%

#### \$150k in Median household assets

(vs. \$75k of typical retirees)

# 34% reporting income higher than \$100,000

(vs. 22% of typical retirees)

#### 70% Have a pension

(vs. 58% of typical retirees)

# 30% Have a guaranteed income product

(vs. 23% of typical retirees)

# 23% Saved more for retirement than needed

(vs. 18% of typical retirees)

## 30% Not seeking to spend down assets

(vs. 23% of typical retirees)

#### 25% Don't stick to spending plan

(vs. 19% of typical retirees)

#### 14% Have retiree healthcare

(vs. 9% of typical retirees)



### **Three Retiree Groups That Stand Out**



#### Full Nester Retirees: 12.3%

#### \$45k in Median household assets

(vs. \$75k or typical retirees)

#### 15% Are Black

(vs. 10% of typical retirees)

#### 14% Are Asian/Pacific Islander

(vs. 5% of typical retirees)

## 31% Seek to preserve or grow assets

(vs. 23% of typical retirees)

# 21% Say costs of supporting family greater than expected

(vs. 9% of typical retirees)

# 11% Say family education costs greater than expected

(vs. 3% of typical retirees)

# 77% Believed spending time with family and friends important at retirement

(vs. 68% of typical retirees)

98% Identify time with family and friends has increased in importance



### **Conclusions**



While it is difficult to plan for every contingency during retirement, the findings from the **Spending in Retirement Survey** make it clear that certain variables result in vastly different retirement outcomes. For example:

- High debt is associated with considerable retirement insecurity across almost every measure.
- Those with children living at home during retirement have lower assets than average and spend more money than anticipated when it comes to their family members, but their focus on prioritizing family and friends has only increased as retirement has progressed.
- Those with long-term care insurance demonstrate a higher level of retirement security across many measures.
- Understanding such differences in retirement outcomes are essential when it comes to enhancing policies, products, and services geared to improve Americans' financial lives in retirement.



# Q&A



### **Upcoming Events**

Wednesday, April 7 — <u>The Three Certainties of Life: Death, Taxes, and Updates From EBRI's HSA Database</u>

Wednesday, April 21 — <u>Location, Location, Location: The Impact of Site of Treatment on Health Care</u> <u>Costs</u>

#### **Save the Dates:**

**American Savings Education Council Partners' Meeting** 

Savings Considerations for Minorities in America

April 29

**Spring Virtual Policy Forum May 10, 11, and 13** 



### It's Time for the After Show!







# **AFTER SESSION**

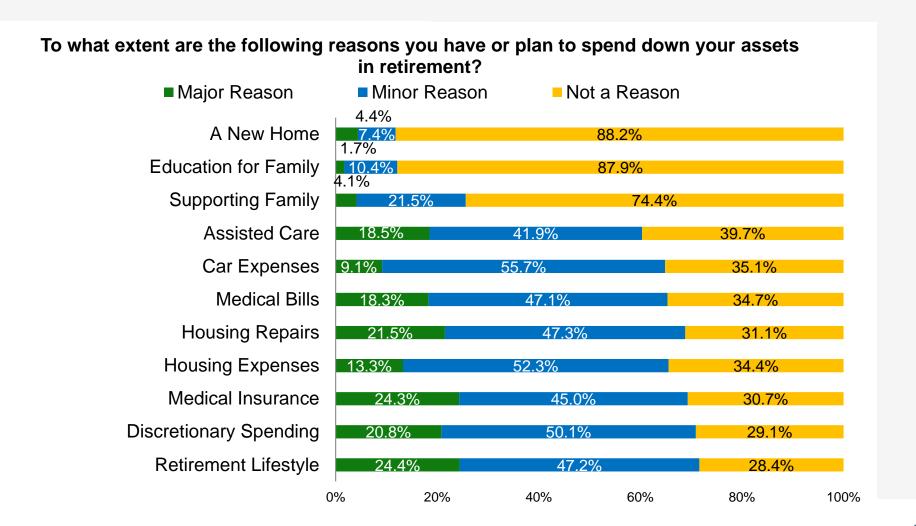


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# Q&A

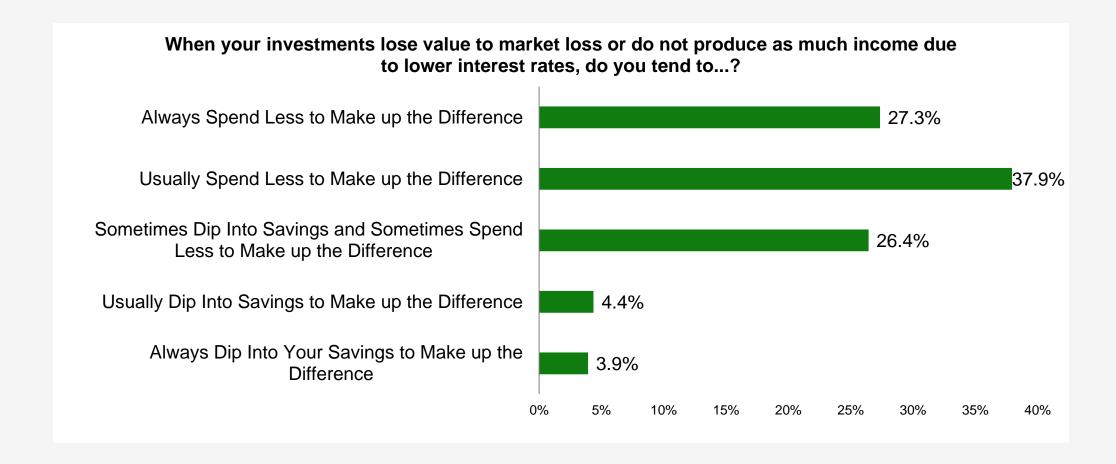


### **Spend Down Goals**



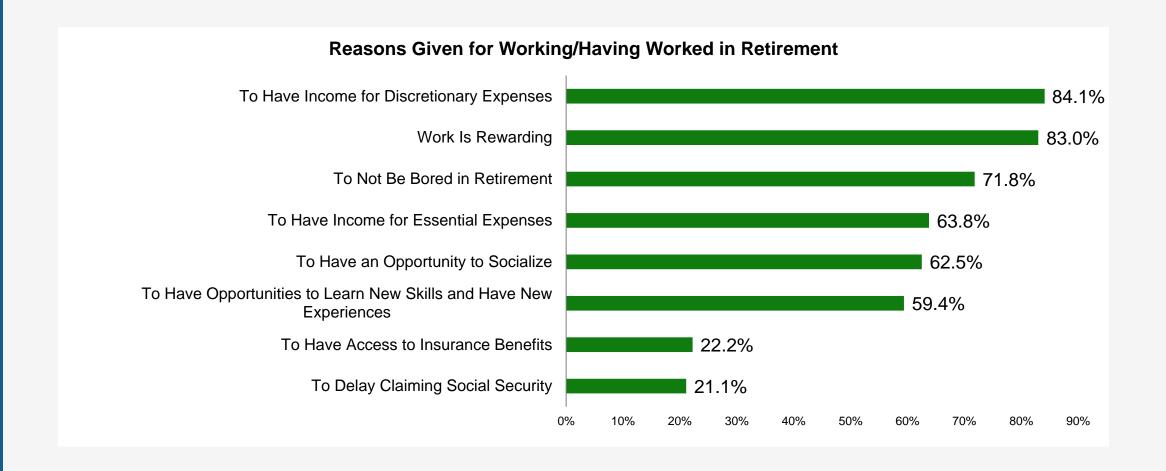


#### **Reaction to Investment Losses**





### **Working in Retirement**





### **Disciplined Spending and Making Spending Decisions**

