Driving Improvements in Longevity

The Geneva Association October 26, 2020

By Steve Vernon, FSA Research Scholar, Stanford Center on Longevity President, *Rest-of-Life* Communications





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LONGEVITY IN THE NEWS

DISPARITIES

By S. Jay Olshansky, Toni Antonucci, Lisa Berkman, Robert H. Binstock, Axel Boersch-Supan, John T. Cacioppo, Bruce A. Carnes, Laura L. Carstensen, Linda P. Fried, Dana P. Goldman, James Jackson, Martin Kohli, John Rother, Yuhui Zheng, and John Rowe

Differences In Life Expectancy Due To Race And Educational Differences Are Widening, And Many May Not Catch Up

THE GROWING GAP IN LIFE EXPECTANCY BY INCOME

IMPLICATIONS FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND POLICY RESPONSES

Committee on the Long-Run Macroeconomic Effects of the Aging U.S. Population–Phase II

Committee on Population Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education DOI: 10.1377/hithaff.2011.0746 HEALTH AFFAIRS 31, NO. 8 (2012): 1803-1813 ©2012 Project HOPE--The People-to-People Health Foundation. Inc.

S. Jay Olshansky (sjayo@ .edu) is a professor at the

School of Public Health, University of Illinois at

Toni Antonucci is a resear professor in the Life Cour Development Program and

the Elizabeth M. Douvan

Collegiate Professor of Psychology at the Univers of Michigan, in Ann Arbor.

Lisa Berkman is director (the Center for Population Development Studies and Thomas D. Cabot Professo Public Policy and Epidemiology at Harvard University, in Boston, Massachusetts. Robert H. Binstock, now deceased, was a professo the Department of

Epidemiology and Biostatistics in the Schoo

Medicine at Case Westerr Reserve University, in Cleveland, Ohio.

Axel Boersch-Supan is director of the Max Plane

Chicago.

Special Communication

The Association Between Income and Life Expectancy in the United States, 2001-2014

Raj Chetty, PhD; Michael Stepner, BA; Sarah Abraham, BA; Shelby Lin, MPhil; Benjamin Scuderi, BA;

LATER RETIREMENT, INEQUALITY IN OLD AGE, AND THE GROWING GAP IN LONGEVITY BETWEEN RICH AND POOR

Barry Bosworth & Gary Burtless, The Brookings Institution

Kan Zhang, George Washington University

o Interview at

al content at





Sightlines Project Vision



Stimulate an informed, vibrant, national conversation on proactive approaches to living long and living well in 21st Century America



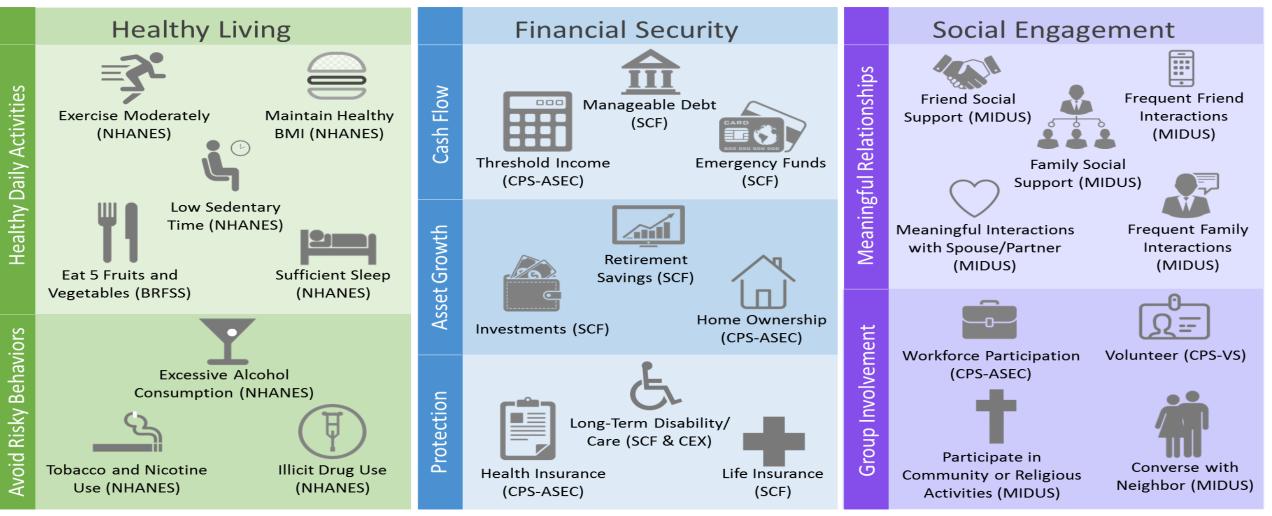
Key domains and indices



- 8 9 behavioral criteria in each domain
- Average percentage of Americans doing 'right' at each of six decades of life
- Trajectory: prevalence in most recent vs. benchmark year

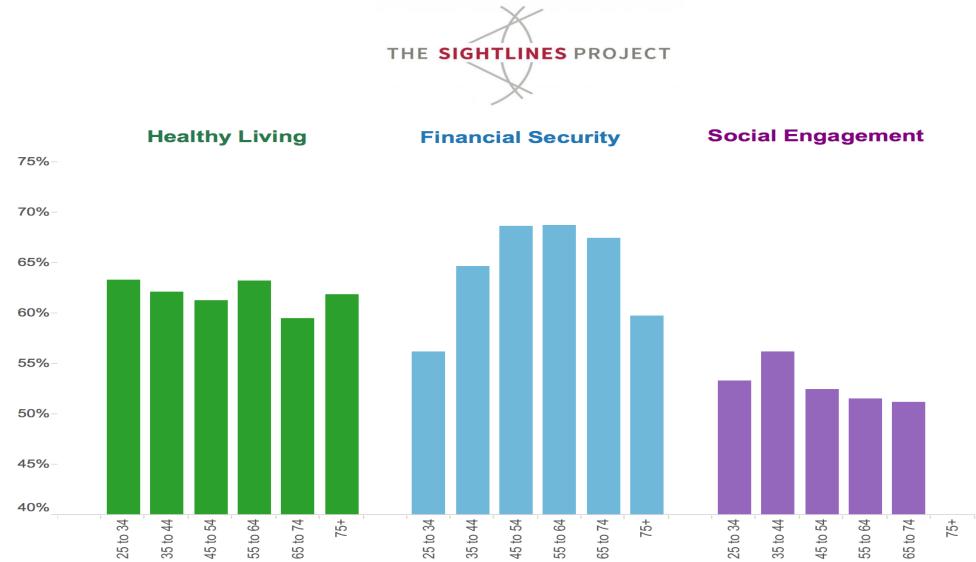


Actions linked to healthy, long life



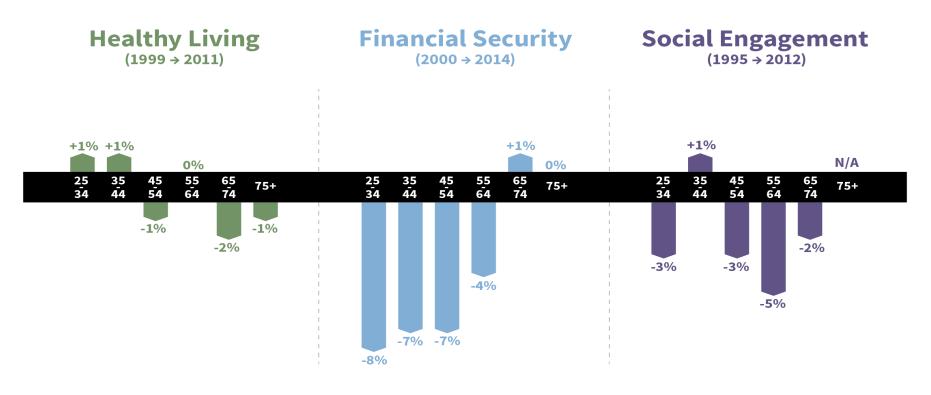


How well are Americans doing today?





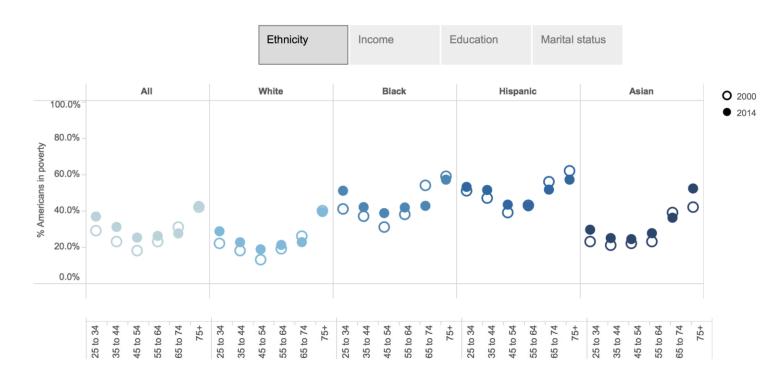
Key indices are stable or down



Healthy living gains offset by rising risks Financial securityTraditional socialtrends alarmingengagementwaning



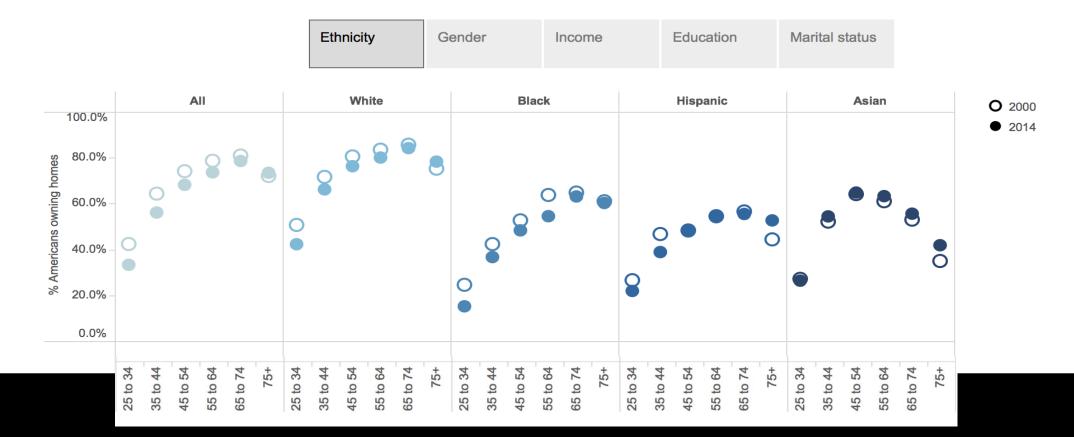
PERCENTAGE OF AMERICANS LIVING WITH POVERTY



African-Americans, **Hispanics** more likely to live in poverty or nearpoverty



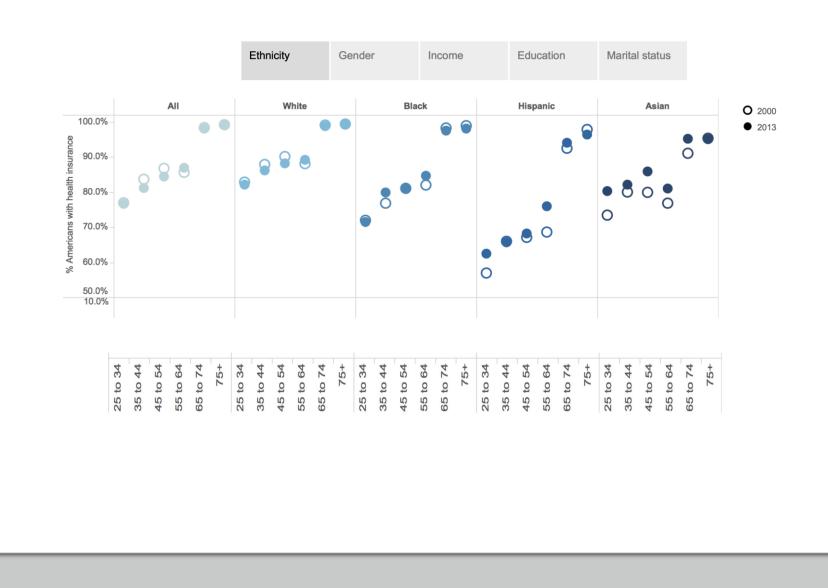
Percentage of Americans being home owners in 2014 compared to 2000



African-Americans, Hispanics less likely to own their home



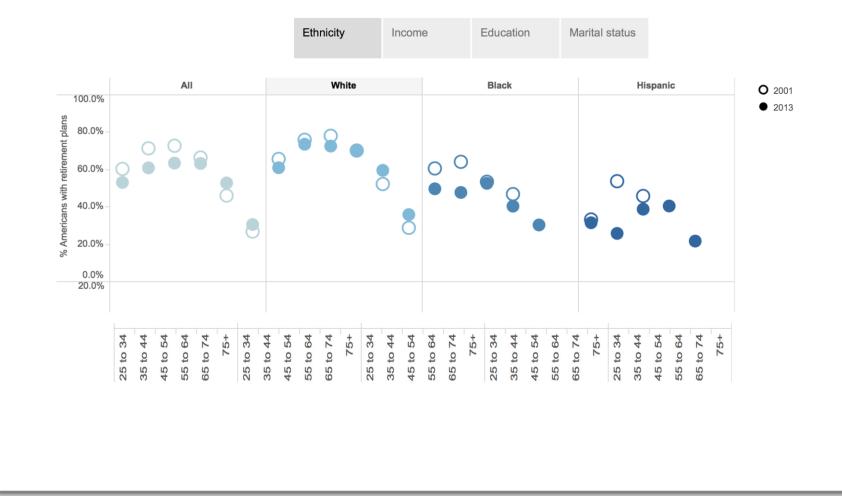
African-Americans, Hispanics less likely to have health insurance





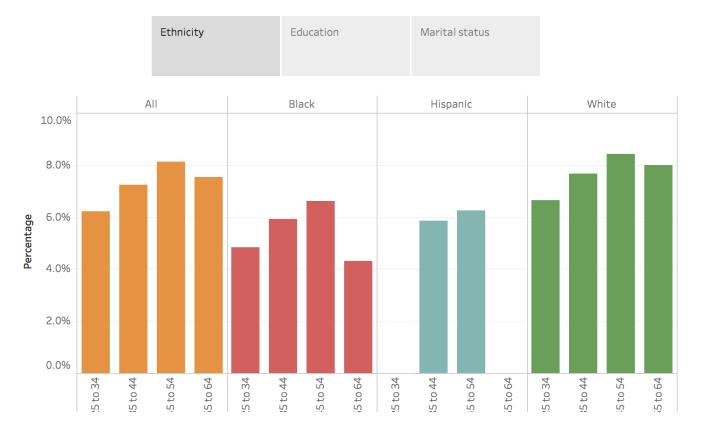
African-Americans, **Hispanics** less likely to participate in retirement plans

PERCENT OF AMERICANS WITH RETIREMENT PLANS





% INCOME CONTRIBUTED TO EMPLOYER-SPONSORED RETIREMENT PLANS (ELIGIBLE FAMILIES ONLY), MEDIAN VALUE



... and their median contributions to retirement plans are less



🗖 View Large 🚽 Download

9 (\mathbf{f})

Since June 7,

63952 (27)

57910(25)

46091 (20)

63952 (27)

63952 (27)

63952 (27)

59375(25)

46264 (20)

51864 (22)

55 512 (24)

63952 (27)

63952 (27)

63952 (27)

57948 (25)

2020

Table 2. Excess All-Cause Mort in the US Compared With That in Other Countries^a Excess US deaths from all causes (% of reported deaths) Excess all-cause mortality per 100 000 Since the start Since May 10, Since June 7, Since the start Since May 10, of the p. ndemic Country 2020 2020 of the pandemic 2020 Moderate mortality (COVID 19 deaths, 5 25/100 000) -2.6 Norway -4.3-2.1 235 610 (100) 102 598 (44) 5.1 1.9 1.8 218 664 (93) 96 375 (41) Denmark 7.5 Israel 8 5.4 209 376 (89) 77 932 (33) 97 905 (42) 10.0 1.4 -0.2 202 547 (86) Germany Canada 13.3 -3.7-7.6 192 009 (81) 102 598 (44) Switzerland 17.0 -3.6-2.7 179 545 (76) 102 598 (44) 17.1 3.2 92 042 (39) Austria 1.4 179 208 (76) Finland 19.1 8.7 5.4 172 706 (73) 74116(31) deaths, >25/100 000) High mortality (COVID-50.8 68540(29) 53 429 (23) Sweden 14.9 3.7 51.5 5.9 2.6 66167(28) 83 301 (35) France The Netherlands 55.1 0.1 54282(23) -0.7102 157 (43) Belgium 67.8 -4.6 -6.4 12638(5) 102 598 (44) 94.5 United Kingdom 13.7 -1.2 -75 196 (-32) 57 659 (24)

2.1

31.2

1.8

19.4

-100 768 (-43)

Table 2. Excess All-Cause Mortality in the US Compared With That in Other Countries^a

^a Data on deaths are through July 25, 2/20 (week 30, n = 235 610 excess US deaths compared with 145 54 reported COVID-19 deaths). Countries lacking publicly available all-cause more data through this time are omitted. Excess deaths were estimated by week, compared with 2015-2019, beginning when a country surpassed 1 COVID-19 case per million population. In columns 3-5, due to large sample sizes, all mortality rates are statistically significantly different from the corresponding US mortality rates (P < .001). Scenarios in the last 3 columns assume that compared with the country in a given row:

102.2

71.6

Spain

United States

(A) the US had a comparable cumulative mortality rate; (B) the US excess all-cause mortality rate was unchanged until May 10 (week 20, n = 133 012 deaths), when it became comparable to the other country's death rate; and (C) the US excess all-cause mortality rate was unchanged until June 7 (week 24, n = 171 659 deaths), when it became comparable to the other country's death rate. Totals are truncated to avoid exceeding US estimated deaths. Due to reporting lags, these data include less follow-up time than Table 1, which in some cases produces lower cumulative death rates.

95784(41)

The Pandemic Is Making **Things Worse**

Source: Journal of American Medical Association October 2020

Most Important Financial Decisions The Top 5

- 1. When and how to retire
- 2. When to start Pillar 1/Social Security
- 3. Build your retirement income portfolio with invested assets, pensions, annuities
- 4. Make smart choices for medical insurance/Medicare
- 5. Which living expenses to reduce



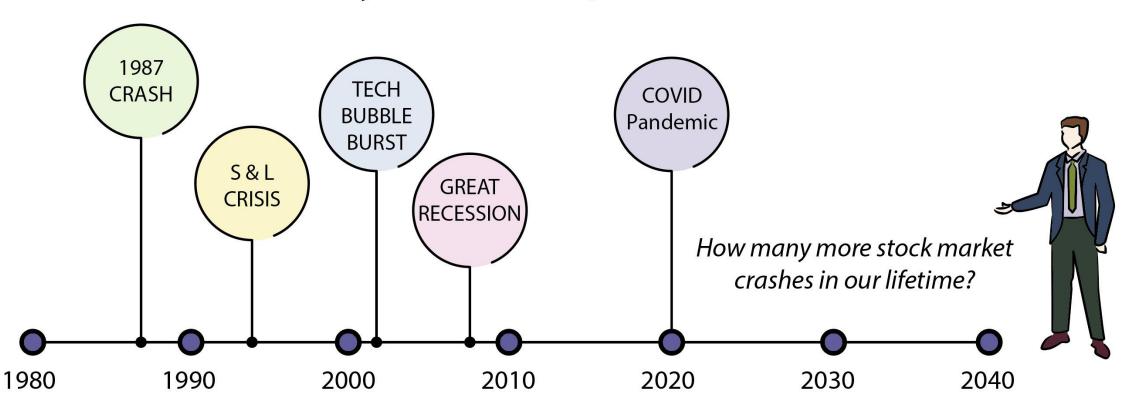
Top 10 Financial Decisions

- 1. When and how to retire
- 2. When to start Pillar 1/Social Security
- 3. Build your retirement income portfolio
- 4. Make smart choices for medical insurance/ Medicare
- 5. Which living expenses to reduce

6. Whether to deploy home equity

- 7. Protect against long-term care expenses
- 8. Protect against diminished capacity as you age
- 9. Provide for your spouse after you're gone
- **10. Plan your financial legacy**





Build your retirement plan to last





"Help! I haven't saved enough for retirement!"



Meet Rob and Betty

- Both age 62, live in the U.S.
- Both work, household income: \$100,000/year
- Retirement savings: \$350,000
- Can they retire at 62, age 66-1/2 (SS FRA), or age 70?



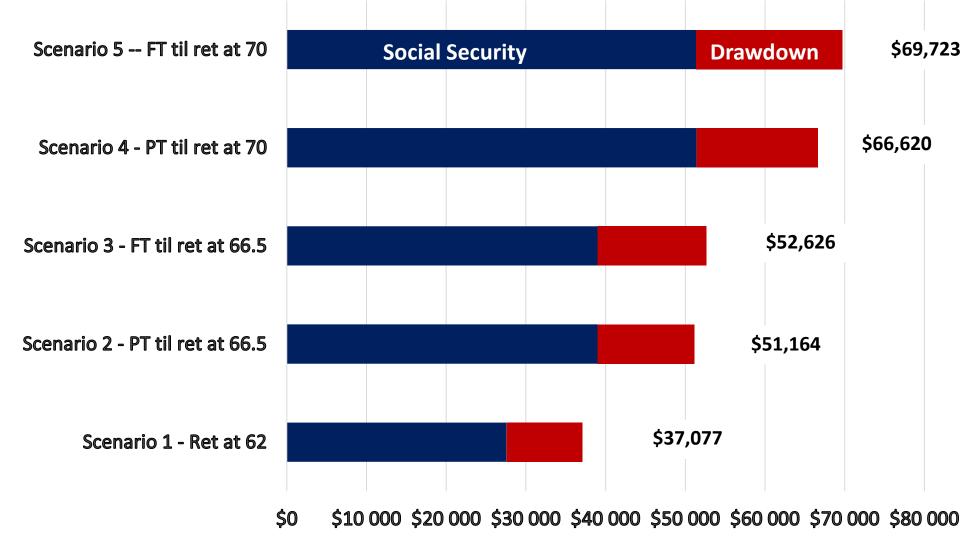


Baseline Retirement Scenarios for Rob and Betty

- 1. Retire immediately at age 62, start SS and drawdown
- 2. Work PT from age 60 to age 66-1/2, then start SS and drawdown
- 3. Work FT from age 60 to age 66-1/2, then start SS and drawdown
- 4. Work PT from age 60 to 70, then start SS and drawdown
- 5. Work full-time from age 60 to 70, then start SS and drawdown



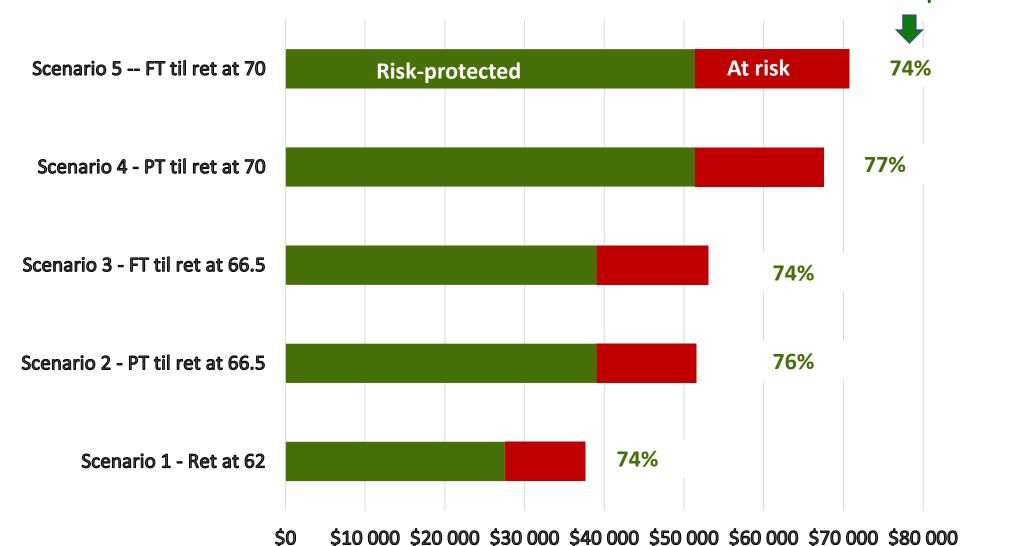
When and How to Retire? Baseline Scenarios for Rob and Betty





Source: Don't Go Broke in Retirement, by Steve Vernon

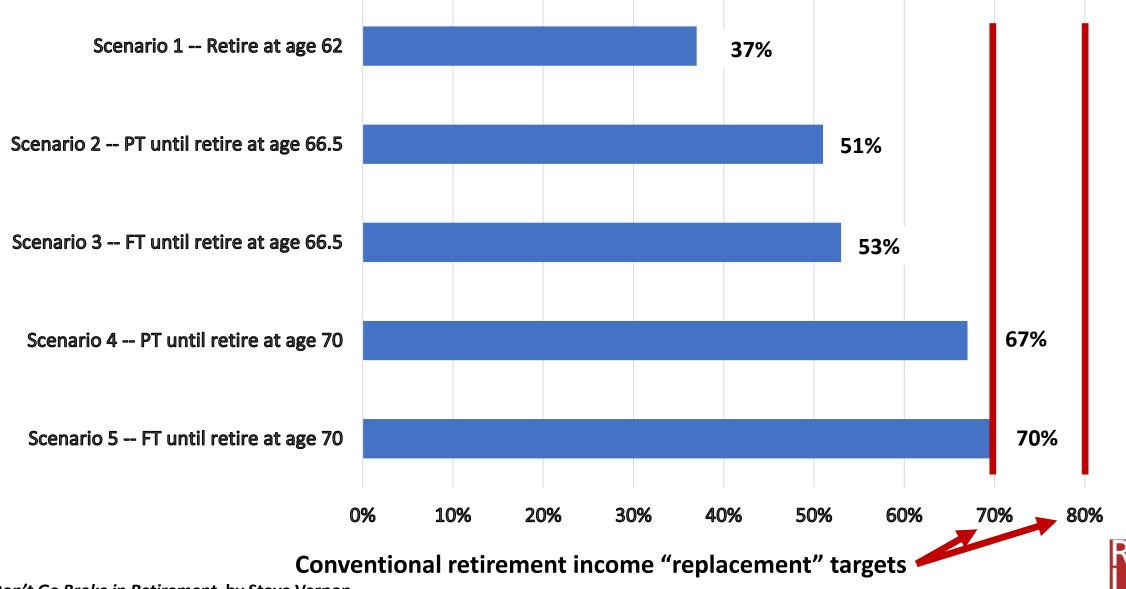
Most Middle-Income U.S. Retirees Will Have a High Degree of Risk-Protected Income ^{% total income} that's risk-protected





Source: *Don't Go Broke in Retirement*, by Steve Vernon

Rob and Betty's Tough Choice: Work Longer or Reduce Spending Their "Replacement Ratios"



Source: Don't Go Broke in Retirement, by Steve Vernon

"it's very expensive to fund 30-year retirements over a 40-year career."

John Shoven

Professor of Economics, Stanford University



Most Important Life Portfolio Decisions

- General location to live
- Specific home/community
- Enhance your health
 - Nutrition
 - Exercise
 - Manage stress
 - Sufficient sleep
 - Reduce unhealthy habits

- Build your health care team
- Develop your health metrics
- Nurture your well-being
- Develop your social portfolio
- Work/volunteer
- Plan your nonfinancial legacy



Unrealistic Optimism **Temporal Discounting** Decision Fatigue Anchoring Effect Illusion of Control Status Quo Bias Default Heuristic Consumerism Confirmation Bias Overconfidence Inertia Affect Heuristic Social Norms Stories Disposition Effect Serial Position Effect Credit Card Effect Choice Overload Endorsement Effect **Framing Effect**





None of the men in my family lived past age 75.





My neighbor's 97-yearold aunt ran out of money and had to move in with her. The aunt didn't think she'd live that long.





My mother died of cancer at age 54. Enjoy it while you can. You just never know how long you'll live.





What's more important to your health and longevity?

- 1. Your genes
- 2. Your lifestyle decisions

"For all but the most strongly determined genetic diseases ... MacArthur Studies show that the environment and lifestyle have a powerful impact on the likelihood of actually developing the disorder. This is wonderful news for individuals with strong family histories of some cancers, heart disease, hypertension, rheumatoid arthritis, and many other conditions. We now know that diet, exercise, and even medications may delay, or completely eliminate, the emergence of the disease."

 From Successful Aging, by John W. Rowe, MD and Robert L. Kahn, PhD





How can you help address the longevity inequality?



How can you help your customers make effective longevity decisions?

How can you accommodate longer working lives?



What's the best way to deploy behavioral economics and psychological science?



For more information...

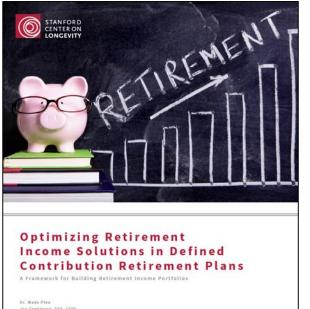




Sightlines 2021

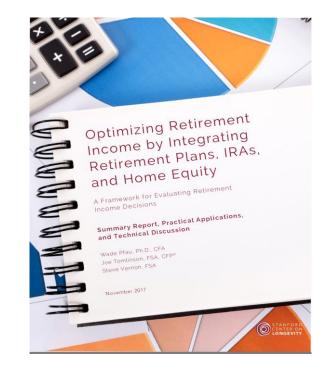


Collaboration Between Society of Actuaries and Stanford Center on Longevity





MAY 2016





VIABILITY OF THE SPEND SAFELY IN RETIREMENT STRATEGY

Wade D. Pfau, PhD, CFA Joe Tomlinson, FSA Steven G. Vernon, FSA

May 2019



2016

2017



http://longevity.stanford.edu/scl-publications/

Additional Reports at the Stanford Center on Longevity



http://longevity.stanford.edu/scl-publications/

"This book is exactly what every pre-retiree needs!" — TERRY SAVAGE, author of The Savage Truth on Money and nationally syndicated financial columnist

Don't Go Broke in Retirement

A SIMPLE PLAN TO BUILD LIFETIME RETIREMENT INCOME

> From the author of Retirement Game-Changers and Money for Life

Steve Vernon, FSA

 the single best collection of actionable advice I've read on retirement.'
—ALLAN ROTH, AARP Money contributor and author of How a Second Grader Beats Wall Street

RETIREMENT GAME-CHANGERS

Strategies for a Healthy, Financially Secure, and Fulfilling Long Life

STEVE VERNON, FSA

Author of Money for Life



www.restoflife.com

