Notes

Chapter One

1. The 1950 Census reports the percent of elderly parents (age 65 years and over) living with their sons. The 1960 Census details both the percent of elderly parents living with their sons and the percent of elderly parents living with their daughters. The ratio of parents living with sons to parents living with daughters in 1950 was applied to the 1950 information to estimate the ratio of elderly living with either sons or daughters in 1950. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population 1950, Vol. 4, Special Reports, Part 2, Chapter 3, Table 1; Bureau of the Census, Census of Population 1960, Subject Reports, Final Report PC2-4B, Table 2; Bureau of the Census, Census of Population 1970, Subject Reports, Final Report PC2-4B, Table 2.

2. Demographic and Economic Characteristics of the Aged, Table 2.2, p. 14.

3. Ibid., Table 2.5, p. 18.


5. The expected number of working years at age 25 equals the sum of the probabilities that a 25-year-old works at each age between 25 and 80. Work effort after age 80 is assumed to be zero. The probability that a 25-year-old works at a particular age $a^*$ is given by the probability that the 25-year-old survives to age $a^*$ times the age-specific work experience rate. Survival probabilities for 25-year-old males and females in 1950 and 1980 are published in Vital Statistics of the United States, 1950, Vol. 1, Table 8.07, and Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 800, 1979, respectively. Work experience rates for males and females are reported in the Employment and Training Report of the President for the years 1959 through 1978. These rates are provided for seven age categories. The 1978 male and female rates were smoothed using regressions of the work experience rate on third-order polynomials in age. The resulting estimates of 1978 male and female work experience rates by individual ages are combined with 1980 survival probabilities to calculate current male and female expected work spans.

For 1950, work experience rates are not classified by age. Estimates of 1950 male and female age-specific work experience rates were inputted from regressions of work experience rates on a function of age, time, and age-specific rates of labor force participation. The data in the regression are from the period 1959 through 1978. Labor force participation rates for 1950 by age and sex were available and were used to predict the 1950 work experience rates. The estimated 1950 work experience rates together with 1950 male and female survival probabilities permit the calculation of 1950 expected work spans for males and females.

6. In 1950 the ratio of female earnings to male earnings equaled .192. The 1980 ratio was .429. For 1950 a year of female labor supply is treated as equivalent to .192 of a year of male labor supply. For 1980 the conversion factor is .429.

7. The value 1.2 equals the ratio of expected nonworking years of current 25-year-olds to expected male-equivalent working years. Expected nonworking years of 25-year-olds equals the total expected life spans of 25-year-olds less the expected number of male-equivalent working years for 25-year-olds.

8. The percent of aged households (aged units) in which retired-worker benefits, dependents' or survivors' benefits, disability benefits, transitionally insured benefits, or special-age 72 benefits account for at least 60% of household income. "The Income and Resources of the Elderly in 1978," Social Security Bulletin, December 1981, Vol. 44, No. 12, Table 4, pp. 3-11.


11. Excludes an estimated 15 percent of pension fund equities held by life insurance companies.

12. McGill’s Fundamentals of Private Pensions provides an excellent discussion of the technical aspects of private pensions. Much of the discussion is applicable to public pensions as well.

13. See, for example, Social Security Administration, Annual Statistical Supplement, Bulletin, and Trustee’s Report, and the trustee reports of the Civil Service and Military Retirement Systems.


15. Section 4.5 describes the assumptions underlying these estimates.
23. Blinder, Gordon, and Wise (1980) argue, to the contrary, that social security’s complex benefit recomputation provisions actually subsidize the old age work effort of millions of elderly individuals, particularly married men with nonworking or low earner wives. The extent to which workers understand these provisions is subject to considerable debate.

Chapter Three

1. “To administer a pension plan means to collect, hold, and invest the contributions to the pension fund and to pay the benefits in accordance with the provisions of the plan. Pension funds administered by life insurance companies are guaranteed by the life insurance companies. Otherwise, the pension fund is usually administered and guaranteed through a trusteeship held by a bank or trust company. In some cases, the investment procedure is handled directly by the employer or jointly with outside employers. Pension plans administered by life insurance companies are not necessarily different in plan design from other pension and retirement plans.” Pension Facts 1980, pp. 10–19.
2. A respondent was classified as “covered” if he (she) indicated that his (her) employer has a pension plan and he (she) was included in the plan.

Chapter Four

2. Recent legislation has changed this feature of Taft-Hartley plans. Under certain circumstances, employers may now be liable for amounts beyond their predetermined pension fund contributions.
3. See ERISA, Section 1052. The principal exception to this rule is plans which provide a participant with 100 percent vested rights within 3 years. In this case the date on which participation must begin is the later of the date the worker reaches age 25 or the date the worker completes 3 years of service.
5. This average benefit is described by the Social Security Administration as the average primary insurance amount. It excludes dependent and survivor benefits.
6. Approximately one-quarter of the DOL-SPPBA (1979) plans with close to half of the recipients covered by this survey did not respond to the DOL questionnaire concerning COLAs.
7. This work was performed by Dr. Robert Clark under contract to the Office of Policy, Planning, and Research, Labor Management Services Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

Chapter Five

1. The Consumer Price Index is used in this calculation.

Chapter Seven

1. This calculation is based on the Consumer Price Index.
2. Information was not available to estimate pension liabilities to inactive vested participants not yet receiving benefits.
4. Information was not available to estimate pension liabilities to inactive vested participants not yet receiving benefits.
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