

Financial & Retirement Security Before & After COVID-19:

A Conversation with the St. Louis Federal Reserve



Webinar
May 28, 2020



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Retirement Security

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Agenda



1. Logistics & Speaker Introductions
2. Research Review
3. Q&A

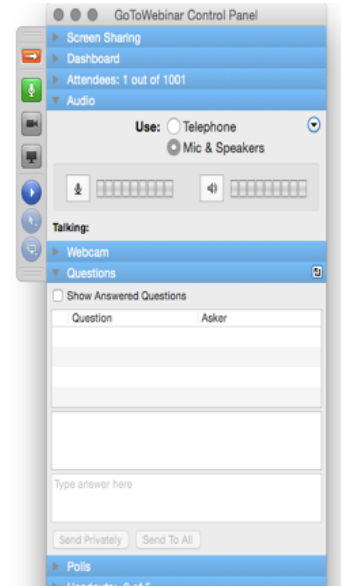


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Logistics

- Attendees in listen only mode.
- Questions welcome. Type question using “Question” function on control panel, and we will answer.
- Audio, technical issues during webinar, call GoToWebinar at 1-800-263-6317.
- Webinar replay and slides will be posted at <https://www.nirsonline.org/events>.



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Speakers



Dan Doonan
Executive Director
National Institute on Retirement Security



Ray Boshara
Director of the Center for Household Financial Stability
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis



Tyler Bond
Research Manager
National Institute on Retirement Security



Lowell Ricketts
Lead Analyst for the Center for Household Financial Stability
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Financial and Retirement Security Before and After COVID-19

National Institute on Retirement Security Webinar
May 28, 2020

Ray Boshara, Senior Adviser and Director
Lowell Ricketts, Lead Analyst

**These are my own views, and not necessarily the views of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Federal Reserve System, or the Board of Governors*



Overview

- Introduction
- Retirement Security *Before* COVID-19
- Retirement Security *After* COVID-19
- Thoughts on Moving Forward

Introduction

- The Center for Household Financial Stability, a research initiative of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, was launched in 2013 to address three questions:
 - (1) What is the state of U.S. family wealth?
 - (2) Why does wealth matter for both families and the economy?
 - (3) What can we do to strengthen family balance sheets?
- The Center's 1st chapter has been defined by the Great Recession; our 2nd is likely to be defined by COVID-19—both cataclysmic economic events with profound impacts on family balance sheets in ways that, generally, exacerbate already existing inequalities of wealth.
- We examine retirement savings as one key component of family balance sheets, with a particular focus on how three demographic drivers—age/birth year, race/ethnicity, and education—predict retirement savings and family wealth.

RETIREMENT SECURITY *BEFORE* COVID-19

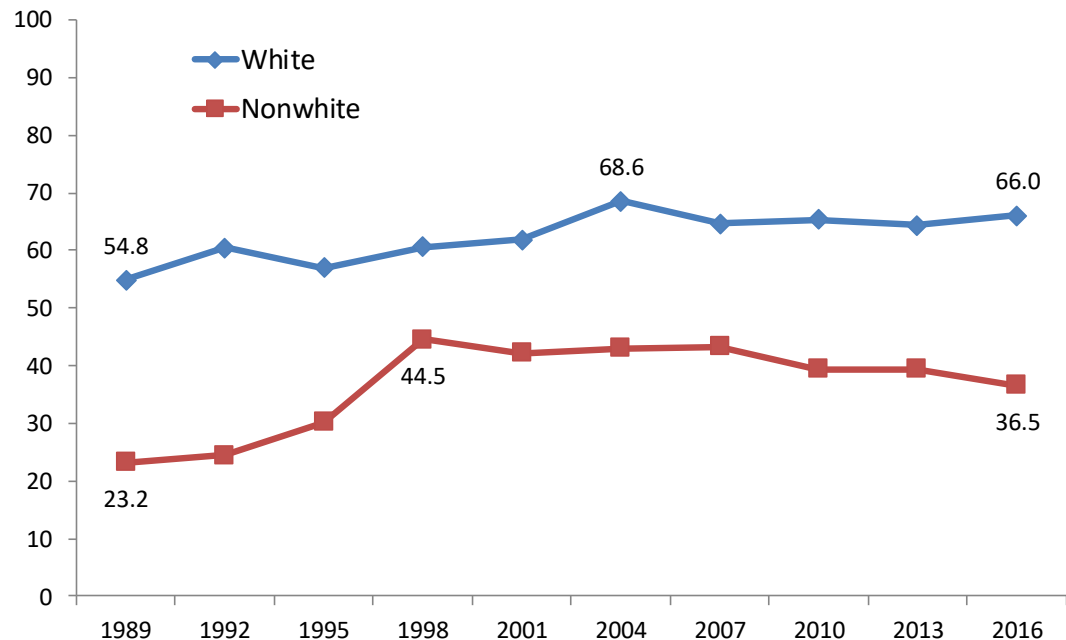
How Prepared are Americans for Retirement?

- According to the 2019 SHED, only 37 percent of non-retired adults think their retirement savings plan is on track.
- Furthermore, 25 percent of non-retired individuals reported that they had no retirement savings or pension whatsoever.
- Among non-retired adults, only 22 percent have money in *defined benefit* pensions.
- Of those aged 60 and older, 11.4 percent have no retirement savings or pension; 51 percent think their savings are on track.

Coverage Gap, Whites vs. Non-Whites

Retirement Accounts, Households 55-64, Ownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity

Percent



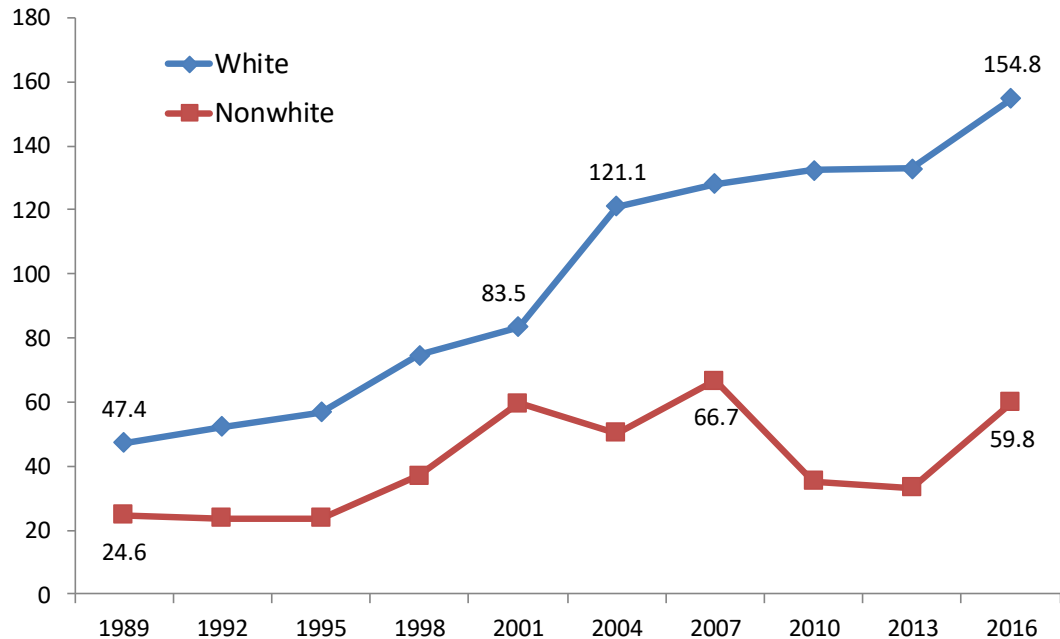
Source: Federal Reserve Board's Survey of Consumer Finances.

- Ownership of *defined contribution* (DC) plans has long differed between white and nonwhite families.
- The gap was narrowest in 1998 and has since gradually expanded to 29.5 percentage points in 2016.



Funding Gaps, Whites vs. Non-Whites

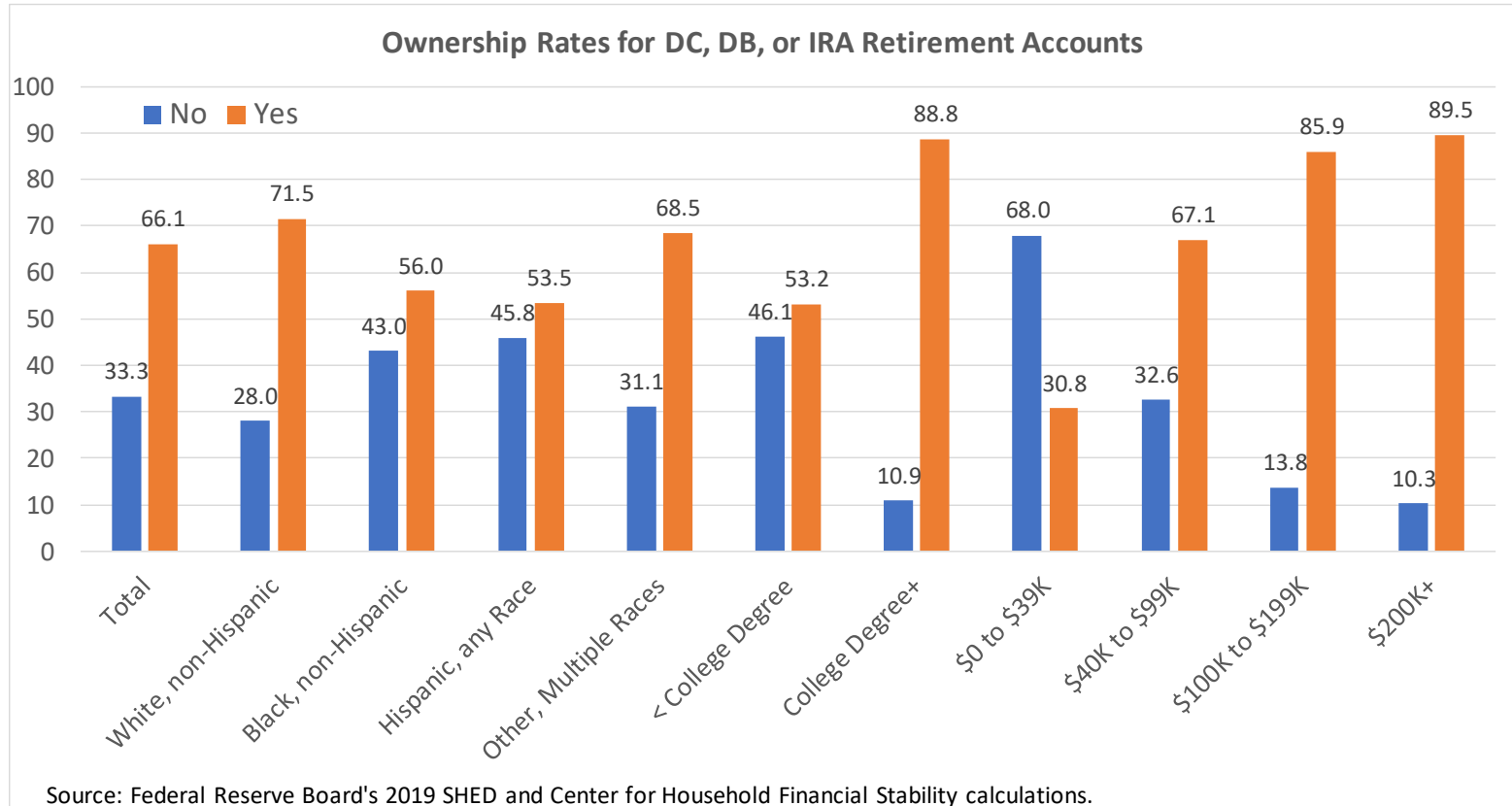
Retirement Accounts, 55-64, Median Value by Race, Conditional on Ownership
Thousands of 2016 \$



Source: Federal Reserve Board's Survey of Consumer Finances.

- *Of those families that own DC plans, the typical white and nonwhite family differs dramatically in funding.*
- As of 2016, the typical white family had 2.6 times the level of funding.

Coverage Varies by Race, Education, Income



Long-Term Savings Require Short-Term Stability

- In 2019, **36%** of adults would borrow, sell something, or not be able to cover a \$400 expense.
- This short-term financial insecurity precludes long-term savings: **10.1%** of retirement account holders borrowed or cashed out funds in 2019.
- Thus, improving retirement preparedness must proceed hand-in-hand with other efforts to improve financial well-being.

RETIREMENT SECURITY *AFTER* COVID-19

Employment Shock Varied Across Groups

- From start of March to early April, **24.8%** of *non-retired, non-disabled* adults lost a job, were furloughed, or lost hours.
- **Earning less: 34.5%** of those earning less than \$40,000.
- **Lacking a college degree: 27.5%** lost jobs or hours.
- **White, non-Hispanic: 26.2%** experienced disruption, although other racial and ethnic groups were similar.

Income Loss Short-Changes Retirement Security

- The *overall* share that would borrow, sell something, or not be able to cover a \$400 expense **was similar (35%)**.
- However, among those that lost a job or had their hours significantly reduced, **54%** would borrow, sell something, or not be able to cover the expense.
- Lower-income and non-college educated individuals are least likely to currently have retirement accounts; weathering this crisis may **delay investment** in retirement security.

Moving Forward: Newer Ideas to Improve Retirement Security

Pre-COVID

1. Improve overall household financial stability, especially managing cash and income/expense volatility
2. Develop economic resilience, especially through liquidity “buffers” such as emergency savings
3. Establish a “Roth at Birth” for every child in America

Post-COVID

All pre-COVID ideas, *plus* consider more ambitious proposals made potentially possible by the pandemic:

1. Develop a more “wholistic” approach to savings, reflecting lived financial lives
2. De-link retirement security and employment
3. Re-imagine and broaden wealth-building for the 21st Century

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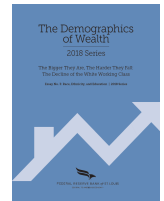
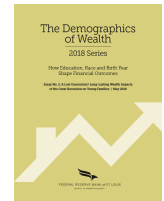
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Newsletter

IN THE Balance

Perspectives on Household Balance Sheets



FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ST. LOUIS
What is the state of

U.S. HOUSEHOLD WEALTH?

30% of the top 1% of households own more than 50% of the nation's net worth.

74% of households with net worth over \$100,000 are headed by someone aged 50 or older.

161% growth in net worth for households with net worth over \$1 million from 2007 to 2016.

KEY FINDING
Demographic factors (not of race or ethnicity) predict financial outcomes. For instance, white households (80% of net worth) and parents (generally) have much higher net worth than other groups and wealth than those with different demographic characteristics.

Healthy balance sheets get an early start in life. They're also well-diversified, with more equities, debt, and a variety of cash reserves.

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Questions

