Comments: Social Security Redistribution

Gustman, Steinmeier, and Tabatabai



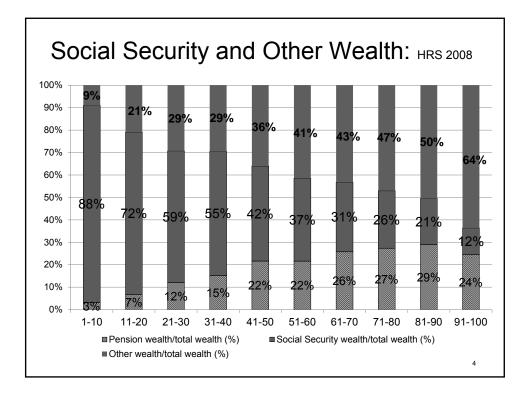
Olivia S. Mitchell RRC meeting, August 2011



Prior very influential study (G&S 2000):

- First HRS cohort (b 1931-41) showed:
 - Individual Soc Sec benefits redistributive (lifetime rich to lifetime poor), *BUT...*
 - Little redistribution when take HH into account.
 - ➤ Mostly due to heavy subsidies to stay-at-home women in traditional couples.
 - "[G]eneral perception that ...redistribution from the rich to the poor is accomplished by the progressive SocSec benefit formula is greatly exaggerated."
 - Surprised many!

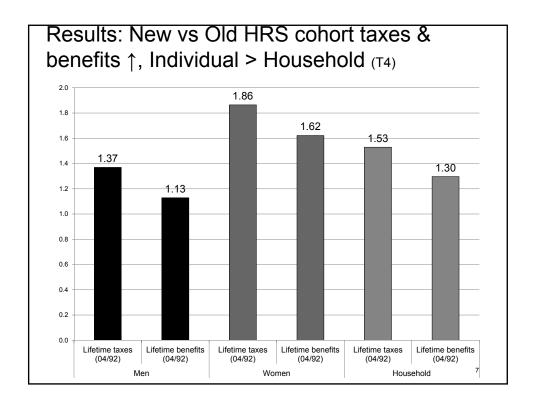
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This study:

- Compares first HRS wave (b 1936-41) with more recent cohort (b 1948-53)
- Much changed over 12-year period:
 - Real labor earnings ↑.
 - SS taxes & benefits ↑, rules changed (e.g. NRA ↑)
 - More wives worked longer for pay.
 - Other variables: interest rates, life tables, family structure.
- They report changes in summary measures "whatever the cause."

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Redistribution across AIME deciles (2004\$)

- Focus on benefits relative to taxes
 - ✓ Lowest 10% group
 - '92: paid \$2K, got ~0
 - '04: paid \$7K, got \$10K → more redist to bottom
 - √ Highest 10% group
 - '92: paid \$257K, got \$196
 - '04: paid \$399K, got \$225K → more redist from top
- Also IRR (return on taxes paid) 2nd/9th AIME decile at median

√'92: 5.1% / 2.0% √'04: 3.3% / 0.7 %



Questions/Suggestions

- AIME levels rose in real terms over time a rubber yardstick? Suggest constant real poverty line, or fix brackets in real terms, to look at redistribution.
- Sensitivity to computing from age 20 on: discount rate & mortality tables
- How important are imputations? no SocSec links for some workers & divorced/widowed
- Inclusion of DI taxes/benefits → ↑ transfers to the lifetime low-wage?
- Include Medicare/Medicaid: net impact?
- Future: Can model impact of SocSec insolvency and reform options?

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Thank you!

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