

1. "Brand-name prescription drug prices rise: AARP," (Reuters Health, November 2, 2005). <http://www.reutershealth.com/archive/2005/11/02/eline/links/20051102elin004.html>
2. US GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE COMPENDIUM: "Unified Agenda" (taken from the US _Federal Register_, October 2005, ASCII text and .pdf format, p. 64079-65823). Agencies publish semiannual regulatory agendas describing regulatory actions they are developing or have recently completed in the Federal Register, usually during April and October each year, as part of the Unified Agenda of Federal Regulatory and Deregulatory Actions. The Unified Agenda has appeared in the Federal Register twice each year since 1983 and is available electronically on GPO Access from 1994 forward." Agencies that may be of interest to researchers in aging include: Department of Health and Human Services; Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation; Railroad Retirement Board; and Social Security Administration." <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/ua/browse1005.html>
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3. "International Update, October 2005 (October 2005, HTML and .pdf format, 3p.). Note: Links to Updates going back to October 2003 are available at the site. http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/intl_update/2005-10/index.html
4. "OASDI (Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance) Monthly Statistics, September 2005 (October 2005, HTML and .pdf format). http://www.socialsecurity.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/oasdi_monthly/2005-09/index.html
5. "SSI (Supplementary Security Income) Monthly Statistics, September 2005 (October 2005, HTML and .pdf format). http://www.socialsecurity.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi_monthly/2005-09/index.html
6. US CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE REPORT: "'Gonzales v. Oregon: Physician-Assisted Suicide and the Controlled Substances Act," by Brian T. Yeh (October 2005, .pdf format, 14p.). http://openocrs.cdt.org/rpts/RL33120_20051018.pdf
7. US BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PERIODICAL ARTICLE: "Preretirement Distributions: Can You Take Them with You?" by William J. Wiatrowski (Compensation and Working Conditions Online, Oct. 24, 2005). <http://www.bls.gov/opub/cwc/cm20051018ar01p1.htm>
8. UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS, POPULATION DIVISION REPORT: "Living Arrangements of Older Persons Around the World" (2005, .pdf format, 216p.). "Populations everywhere are growing older, and the number of persons aged 60 years or over is expected nearly to triple by 2050. Not only are more people surviving to reach old age, but those who attain old age are living longer than ever before. As a consequence, families comprising three or even four generations have become common, considerably expanding the alternatives for living arrangements of older persons. At the same time, long-term shifts in economies and societies are transforming many aspects of day-to-day family life, including traditions favouring lifelong co-residence of parents and children as a basic means of ensuring support for young and old. The present publication provides the first global survey and analysis of the patterns and trends in the living arrangements of older persons. Comparable data are presented for more than 130 countries. The publication analyses the demographic, social and economic correlates of living arrangements of people aged 60 years or over as well, focusing on co-residence with family members, solitary living and the institutionalization of older persons."
<http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/livingarrangement/report.htm>

9. "Women and Pensions: The Evidence," (November 2005, .pdf format, 151p.).
<http://www.dwp.gov.uk/publications/dwp/2005/wp/women-pensions.pdf> Press Release (Nov. 3, 2005).
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10. "An evaluation of scheme joining techniques in workplace pension schemes with an employer contribution," by Sarah Horack and Andrew Wood (Research Report No. 292, November 2005, .pdf format, 141p.). <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd5/rports2005-2006/rrep292.pdf>
11. "Combined Pension Forecasts - a survey of their impact on recipients," by Graham Kelly, Warren Linsdell and Dawn Scanlon (Research Report No. 293, November 2005, .pdf format, 154p.).
<http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd5/rports2005-2006/rrep293.pdf>
12. "Providing pensions information and advice in the workplace where there is little or no employer contribution," by John Leston and Margaret Watmough (Research Report No. 294, November 2005, .pdf format, 184p.). <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd5/rports2005-2006/rrep294.pdf>
13. "Trends in Manufacturer Prices of Prescription Drugs Used by Older Americans," by David Gross, Stephen W. Schondelmeyer, and Susan Raetzman (November 2005, .pdf format). "These AARP Public Policy Institute reports present the results of studies of changes in manufacturers' prescription drug list prices (i.e., the prices set by drug manufacturers to charge wholesalers and other direct purchasers for drug products) for roughly 200 brand name and 75 generic prescription drugs most widely used by Americans age 50+. Specifically, the reports compare price changes with the rate of inflation from one year to the next and, beginning in 2004, show changes on a quarterly basis. They also present differences in average price changes by manufacturer and by major therapeutic category. The sample of drugs studied was identified using 2003 data from the AARP Pharmacy Service, and changes in prices charged by drug manufacturers to wholesalers were measured using changes in the wholesale acquisition cost (WAC).
<http://www.aarp.org/research/health/drugs/aresearch-import-869-2004-06--IB69.html>
14. "International Retirement Security Survey: Country Summaries" (October 2005, 10 country reports (Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States), .pdf format). "Recently AARP commissioned a major international poll of the general population in ten countries, including the Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. Four hundred randomly selected respondents, ages 30-65, were surveyed in each country. The interviews were completed via computer-assisted telephone surveys in the country's native language. The primary goal of this study was to improve our understanding of attitudes and behaviors surrounding personal and national retirement issues, and to assess the public's confidence in having sufficient income to retire comfortably, attend to their health and long-term care needs, and live securely after leaving the workforce. Results revealed some unique views on retirement in the different nations, including attitudes on how retirement income security should be provided in the future. Ten reports that highlight the results from each of the ten countries surveyed [are presented].
http://www.aarp.org/research/international/irss_country_summaries.html
15. "Social Security Privatization Around the World," by John Turner (#2005-15, October 2005, .pdf format, 27p.). http://www.aarp.org/research/socialsecurity/reform/2005_15_intl_ss.html
16. "Social Security Pensionable Age in OECD [Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development] Countries: 1949-2035," by John Turner (#2005-16, October 2005, .pdf format, 50p.).
http://www.aarp.org/research/socialsecurity/reform/2005_16_oecd.html

17. BOSTON COLLEGE CENTER FOR RETIREMENT RESEARCH ISSUE BRIEF: "Why Do Women Claim Social Security Benefits So Early?", by Alicia H. Munnell and Mauricio Soto (IB #35, October 2005, .pdf format, 9p.). http://www.bc.edu/centers/crr/ib_35.shtml Click on "click here" above the Introduction for link to full text.

18. URBAN INSTITUTE OLDER AMERICANS ECONOMIC SECURITY REPORTS: UI's Retirement Security Project has recently released several brief reports: All can be accessed from:

<http://www.urban.org/template.cfm?navmenuid=554&Template=/TaggedContent/OlderAmericans.cfm>

- A. "Working Longer To Enhance Retirement Security," by Richard W. Johnson (_Older Americans' Economic Security_, No. 1, November 2005, HTML and .pdf format, 2p.).
- B. "How Will Boomers Fare at Retirement?," by Barbara Butrica and Cori E. Uccello (_Older Americans' Economic Security_, No. 2, November 2005, HTML and .pdf format, 2p.).
- C. "What Will Happen to Poverty Rates Among Older Americans in the Future and Why?," by Eric Toder (_Older Americans' Economic Security_, No. 3, November 2005, HTML and .pdf format, 2p.).
- D. "Lifetime Patterns of Voluntary Employee Pension Contributions," by Karen E. Smith (_Older Americans' Economic Security_, No. 4, November 2005, HTML and .pdf format, 2p.).
- E. "Changing Demographics of the Retired Population," by Karen E. Smith and Eric Toder (_Older Americans' Economic Security_, No. 5, November 2005, HTML and .pdf format, 2p.).

19. METLIFE MATURE MARKET INSTITUTE REPORT: "The MetLife Market Survey of Assisted Living Costs," (October 2005, .pdf format, 12p.).

<http://www.metlife.com/WPSAssets/84989326101130770986V1F2005%20Assisted%20Living%20Survey.pdf> More information on Metlife Mature Market Institute:

<http://www.metlife.com/Applications/Corporate/WPS/CDA/PageGenerator/0,1674,P2801,00.htm>

20. TOMORROW'S COMPANY [London, UK] REPORT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: "The Ageing Population, Pensions and Wealth Creation," (October 2005, .pdf format, 14p., cost 25 pounds (44.42 US dollars)). The executive summary is linked to from a TC news release: "There is no pensions crisis, Tomorrow's Company report says" (Oct. 31, 2005).

<http://www.tomorrowcompany.com/news.htm#news0>

More information on TC: <http://www.tomorrowcompany.com/aboutus.htm>

21. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR APPLIED SYSTEMS ANALYSIS (IIASA) [LAXENBURG AUSTRIA]: China's Uncertain Demographic Present and Future," by Wolfgang Lutz, Sergei Scherbov, Gui Ying Cao, Qiang Ren, and Xiaoying Zheng (IR-05-043, September 2005, .pdf format, 21p.).

Abstract: This paper will apply methods of probabilistic population forecasting to assess the range of uncertainty of China's future population trends. Unlike previous applications of probabilistic population projections that consider stochastic future fertility, mortality and migration, this paper will also account for the significant uncertainty of China's current fertility level (with estimates ranging from 1.2 to 2.3) and the related uncertainties about the sex ratio at birth (with estimates from 1.06 to above 1.2) and the size of the youngest cohorts in the 2000 census. The model applied in this paper will be based on expert based uncertainty ranges for current conditions, in addition to the probabilistic treatment of future trends. Given the sheer size of China's population, these significant uncertainties about current conditions are of high importance not only for the future population of China but also on a global scale. <http://www.iiasa.ac.at/cgi-bin/pubsrch?IR05043> Click on "PDF" for link to full text.

22. INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF LABOR (IZA) [UNIVERSITY OF BONN, GERMANY]: "SSI, Labor Supply, and Migration," by David Neumark and Elizabeth T. Powers (Discussion Paper 1820, October 2005, .pdf format, 41p.).

Abstract: The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program in the United States creates incentives for potential aged recipients to reduce labor supply prior to becoming eligible, and our past research finds that older men likely to be eligible for SSI at age 65 reduce their labor supply in the years immediately before the age of eligibility. However, given the dramatic supplementation of SSI benefits in some states, a migration response to these benefits cannot be dismissed, and migration that is associated with SSI benefits can lead to bias in estimates of the effects of SSI benefits on labor supply; depending on retirement and migration behavior, the disincentive effects can be overstated or understated. Migration responses to SSI benefits are also important in their own right, as another instance of the potential problem of "welfare magnets." We fail to find any statistically significant evidence that older individuals likely to be eligible for SSI in the near future, or already eligible for SSI, are more likely to move from low benefit to high benefit states. These findings are robust to the use of a number of different comparison groups to try to capture the state-to-state migration patterns that exist independently of a response to SSI. The evidence indicates that labor supply disincentive effects of SSI do not stem from migration behavior that could, in principle, spuriously generate these findings. <ftp://ftp.iza.org/dps/dp1820.pdf>

23. "Risk Management of Pension Systems from the Perspective of Loss Aversion," by Johannes Binswanger (Working Paper No. 1572, October 2005, .pdf format, 38p.).

Abstract: This paper studies pension design from a risk management point of view using a lexicographic loss aversion model. Interest in this model stems from the fact that it explains income expansion paths of equity and total savings particularly well. I find that all income groups are likely to benefit from a PAYGO system, even in the absence of any redistribution. Optimal equity investments are close to zero for the two bottom income quintiles and increase sharply for higher incomes. The results are compared to optimal pension plans under HARA preferences. I find that a PAYGO system has higher value under loss aversion than in the HARA case. Moreover, equity shares correspond more closely to empirical observations.

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24. "Social Health Insurance - the Major Driver of Unsustainable Fiscal Policy?," by Christian Hagist, Norbert Klusen, Andreas Plate, and Bernd Raffelhüschen (Working Paper No. 1574, October 2005, .pdf format, 46p.).

Abstract: During the next decades the populations of most developed countries will grow older as a result of the low level of birth rates since the 1970s and/or the continuously increasing life expectancy. We show within a Generational Accounting framework how unsustainable the public finances of France, Germany, Switzerland and the U.S. are, given their demographic developments. Thereby our focus lies on social health insurance systems that are in addition affected by medical-technical progress. Due to the cost-increasing effect of medical-technical progress one can justifiably say that social health insurance schemes are the major drivers behind unsustainable fiscal policies.

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25. "Social Security and Longevity," by Torben Andersen (Working Paper No. 1577, October 2005, .pdf format, 25p.).

Abstract: Many countries face the problem of how to reform social security systems to cope with increasing life expectancy. This raises questions concerning both distribution and risk sharing across generations. These issues are addressed within an OLG model with stochastic life expectancy across generations and endogenous retirement decisions. The social optimum is shown to imply that retirement age should be proportional to longevity. Moreover, increasing longevity calls for pre-

funding even if the utility of all generations is weighted equal to the objective discount rate. The social optimum cannot be decentralized due to a conflict between incentives and risk sharing. The implications of stylized social security systems for risk sharing and retirement incentives are analyzed.

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25. "Young Liberals and Old Conservatives - Inequality, Mobility and Redistribution," by Astri Muren and Sten Nyberg (Working Paper No. 1581, November 2005, .pdf format, 34p.).

Abstract: The paper examines the impact of income inequality and mobility on income redistribution in a modified median voter model where redistributive conflict takes place both between educational groups and age-groups. The effects of inequality and mobility are not unambiguous but depend on factors such as how mobility changes in different groups and causes of inequality. We also examine the effect of the length of electoral periods on redistribution and welfare for different groups and allow for majority voting on the length of electoral periods. Finally, we extend the model to encompass retirement and baby booms.

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