

1. WISCONSIN NEWS: "New bill would give incentives for small businesses to offer retirement plans" (Small Business Times [Milwaukee], Feb. 13, 2008).

<http://www.biztimes.com/daily/2008/2/13/new-bill-would-give-incentives-for-small-businesses-to-offer-retirement-plans>

2. KANSAS NEWS: "States mine for growing lode of silver: Retirees," by Dan Voorhis (Wichita Eagle, February 14, 2008). <http://www.kansas.com/101/story/311054.html>

3. KANSAS NEWS: "Seniors want amenity-rich residences," by Andi Atwater (Wichita Eagle, February 14, 2008). <http://www.kansas.com/101/story/311053.html>

4. CANADA NEWS: "RRSP baby steps; Survey finds financial institutes are not doing enough to lure young Canadians into saving for their retirement," by Talbot Boggs (Toronto Star, February 14, 2008).

<http://www.thestar.com/article/302853>

5. US INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE NEWS RELEASE: "IRS Will Send Stimulus Payments Automatically Starting in May; Eligible Taxpayers Must File a 2007 Tax Return to Receive Rebate" (Feb. 13, 2008). <http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=179094,00.html>

6. US GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE REPORT: "Veterans' Benefits: Improved Management Would Enhance VA's Pension Program" (GAO-08-112, February 2008, .pdf format, 44p.).

<http://www.gao.gov/docsearch/abstract.php?rptno=GAO-08-112>

7. AARP PERIODICAL, REPORT:

The Journal (AARP International, Winter 2007). The theme of this issue is "The Global Impact of Dementia," by Marc Wortmann).

[http://www.aarpinternational.org/journal\\_sub/journal\\_sub\\_show.htm?doc\\_id=642445](http://www.aarpinternational.org/journal_sub/journal_sub_show.htm?doc_id=642445)

8. US SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, OFFICE OF RESEARCH, EVALUATION, AND STATISTICS:

A. "Trends in Mortality Differentials and Life Expectancy for Male Social Security--Covered Workers, by Average Relative Earnings," by Hilary Waldron (WP 108, October 2007, HTML and .pdf format, 57p.).

Abstract:

This study presents an analysis of trends in mortality differentials and life expectancy by average relative earnings for male Social Security-covered workers aged 60 or older. Mortality differentials, cohort life expectancies, and period life expectancies by average relative earnings are estimated. Period life expectancy estimates for the United States are also compared with those of other Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries. In general, for birth cohorts spanning the years 1912-1941 (or deaths spanning the years 1972-2001 at ages 60-89), the top half of the average relative earnings distribution has experienced faster mortality improvement than has the bottom half. The sample is expected to be selectively healthier than the general population because of a requirement that men included in the sample have some positive earnings from ages 45 through 55. This requirement is expected to exclude some of the most at-risk members of the U.S. population because of the strong correlation between labor force participation and health.

HTML: <http://www.socialsecurity.gov/policy/docs/workingpapers/wp108.html.pdf>:

<http://www.socialsecurity.gov/policy/docs/workingpapers/wp108.pdf>

B. "Cohort-Specific Measures of Lifetime Social Security Taxes and Benefits," by Dean R. Leimer (WP 110, December 2007, .pdf format, 100p.).

<http://www.socialsecurity.gov/policy/docs/workingpapers/wp110.pdf>

9. NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH:

A. "The Retirement of a Consumption Puzzle," by Erik Hurst (w13789, February 2008, .pdf format, 32p.).

Abstract:

This paper summarizes five facts that have emerged from the recent literature on consumption behavior during retirement. Collectively, the recent literature has shown that there is no puzzle with respect to the spending patterns of most households as they transition into retirement. In particular, the literature has shown that there is substantial heterogeneity in spending changes at retirement across consumption

categories. The declines in spending during retirement for the average household are limited to the categories of food and work related expenses. Spending in nearly all other categories of non-durable expenditure remains constant or increases. Moreover, even though food spending declines during retirement, actual food intake remains constant. The literature also shows that there is substantial heterogeneity across households in the change in expenditure associated with retirement. Much of this heterogeneity, however, can be explained by households involuntarily retiring due to deteriorating health. Overall, the literature shows that the standard model of lifecycle consumption augmented with home production and uncertain health shocks does well in explaining the consumption patterns of most households as they transition into retirement.

<http://www.nber.org/papers/w13789>

B. "Who Values the Social Security Annuity? New Evidence on the Annuity Puzzle," by Jeffrey R. Brown, Marcus D. Casey, Olivia S. Mitchell (w13800, February 2008, .pdf format, 28p.).

Abstract:

We examine individuals' self-reported willingness to exchange part of their Social Security inflation-indexed annuity benefit for an immediate lump-sum payment, using an experimental module in the 2004 Health and Retirement Study. Our first finding is that nearly three out of five respondents favor the lump-sum payment if it were approximately actuarially fair, a finding that casts doubt on several leading explanations for why more people do not annuitize. Second, there is some modest price sensitivity and evidence consistent with adverse selection; in particular, people in better health and having more optimistic longevity expectations are more likely to choose the annuity. Third, after controlling on education, more financially literate individuals prefer the annuity. Fourth, people anticipating future Social Security benefit reductions are more likely to choose the lump-sum, suggesting that political risk matters. Other factors such as sex, marital status, income, wealth, or the presence of children are not associated with respondents' relative preferences for the annuity versus the lump-sum.

<http://www.nber.org/papers/w13800>

10. INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE ET DOCUMENTATION EN ÉCONOMIE DE LA SANTE (IRDES) [Paris, France]: "Promoting Social Participation for Healthy Ageing: A Counterfactual Analysis from the Survey of Health, Ageing, and Retirement in Europe (SHARE)," by Nicolas Sirven and Thierry Debrand (WP No. 7, January 2008, .pdf format, 19p.).

Abstract:

Promoting social participation of the older population (e.g. membership in voluntary associations) is often seen as a promising strategy for 'healthy ageing' in Europe. Although a growing body of academic literature challenges the idea that the link between social participation and health is well established, some statistical evidence suggest a robust positive relationship may exist for older people. One reason could be that aged people have more time to take part in social activities (due to retirement, fewer familial constraints, etc.); so that such involvement in voluntary associations contributes to maintain network size for social and emotional support; and preserves individuals' cognitive capacities. Using SHARE data for respondents aged fifty and over in 2004, this study proposes to test these hypotheses by evaluating the contribution of social participation to self reported health (SRH) in eleven European countries. The probability to report good or very good health is calculated for the whole sample (after controlling for age, education, income and household composition) using regression coefficients estimated for individuals who do and for those who do not take part in social activities (with correction for selection bias in these two cases). Counterfactual national levels of SRH are derived from integral computation of cumulative distribution functions of the predicted probability thus obtained. The analysis reveals that social participation contributes by three percentage points to the increase in the share of individuals reporting good or very good health on average. Higher rates of social participation could improve health status and reduce health inequalities within the whole sample and within every country. Our results thus suggest that 'healthy ageing' policies based on social participation promotion may be beneficial for the aged population in Europe.

<http://www.irdes.fr/EspaceAnglais/Publications/WorkingPapers/DT7PromotingSocialParticipation.pdf>

11. INTERNATIONAL LONGEVITY CENTER USA: \_The Longevity Revolution: The Benefits & Challenges of Living a Long Life\_, by Robert Butler (Public Affairs Publishing, 2008, 608p., ISBN: 9781586485535).

For more information see:

<http://www.ilcusa.org/pages/publications/the-longevity-revolution.php>

12. US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY: "Excellence in Building Healthy Communities for Active Aging Application, Award Guidelines and Entry Rules" (applications due Sep. 12, 2008). For more information see: <http://www.epa.gov/aging/bhc/awards/index.htm>

40. NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL STUDY BIBLIOGRAPHY UPDATES: Note: These citations, along with all of the NLS bibliography, can be found at: <http://www.nlsbibliography.org/>

Note: Where available, direct links to full text have been provided. These references represent updated citations from Jan. 1, 2008-Feb. 14, 2008.

For more information on any of these citations (selected abstracts are available) go to the above listed address and click on "Title List". Click on the first item, which will give the syntax of the citation urls:

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Then change the number after the equal sign (320 in this case) to the number listed as the "ID Number" in the citations below. You will be taken to the full citation listing.

MCNAMARA, JUSTINE M.

Long-Term Disadvantage among Elderly Women: The Effects of Work History

Social Service Review 81,3 (September 2007): 423-452

Cohort(s): Mature Women

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