The effects of pension rights and retirement age on training participation

Evidence of a natural experiment

Raymond Montizaan, Frank Cörvers and Andries de Grip

Maastricht University



Structure presentation

- Literature overview
- Reform pension system
- The data
- Results
- Conclusion



Literature

- HC theory predicts that early retirement systems have a negative effect on HC investments (Becker, 1975, Ben-Porath, 1967, Lau and Poutvara, 2001)
- Only a few empirical studies on the relationship between early retirement and training
 - Focus on pension coverage and training
 - Focus on mortality rates and investments



Contribution of this paper

• Contribution of this paper:

- Directly measuring the relationship between early retirement and training investments
- Natural experiment (causality)



The Dutch pension system (background experiment)

- Dutch pension system consists of three pillars
 - State old age pension when 65
 - Supplementary occupational (early) retirement schemes of the defined benefit type
 - Inidividual savings
- Early retirement schemes mandatory and paid by both employers and employees
- Until 2006 preferential tax treatment



Change in pension system for public workers

- In 2006 the government abolished favorable tax treatment for workers born after 1949
- New pension scheme launched for public workers at January 1, 2006:
 - Workers born before 1950 and who worked continuously since April 1, 1997 remain entitled to old generous pre-pension rights
 - Workers born after 1949 and workers who did not work continuously are subject to less generous system



Change in pension system for public workers

• New system characterized by:

- Drop in pension wealth
- Stronger incentives to continue working
- For an average worker born before 1950: replacement rate of 70% at age of 62.3
- Worker born after 1949: replacement rate of 64% at age of 62.3 (replacement rate of 70% when 63.5)



The Data

- Use of matched survey and administrative data for male employees in the public sector
- Final sample:
 - 3,692 men born in 1950 (treatment group)
 - 3,327 men born in 1949 (control group)
- Main dependent variables
 - Participation in 2006 in course of training which was useful for present job
 - Number of hours spent on training course in which employees invested the most time





Comparing training investments of workers born just before or after January 1, 1950



Validity: Expected retirement age





June 2008

Validity: Expected pension benefit at age of 62 (in % of present net wage income)



The effects of the exogenous shock in the pension system on training participation



Descriptives

Dependent			
variable:	Entire	Born in	Born in
	sample	1949	1950
Training in 2006	0.56	0.54	0.57
	(0.50)	(0.54)	(0.50)
Number of			
training hours	53.0	51.6	54.1
	(70.2)	(67.1)	(72.8)
Number of			
Observations	7,019	3,327	3,692

Standard deviations in parentheses



Exogenous change in pension rights and training participation

Dependent variable:	LPM	LPM	Probit	LPM	LPM	
Training participation in 2006	Complete sample	Complete sample	Complete sample	6 months	9 months	
Treatment effect	0.032	0.032	0.033	0.026	0.029	-
	(0.012)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.021)	(0.017)	
Yearly wage income		0.004	0.005	-0.002	0.001	
		(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.009)	(0.007)	
Extra pension savings		0.012	0.012	0.043	0.004	
		(0.020)	(0.021)	(0.029)	(0.023)	
Marital status		0.064	0.065	0.076	0.055	
		(0.027)	(0.028)	(0.038)	(0.031)	
Constant	0.538	-0.186	-1.809	-0.050	-0.014	
	(0.009)	(0.240)	(0.636)	(0.341)	(0.277)	
Number of						
Observations	6,972	4,422	4,422	2,194	3,328	
	June 2008	Z	ürich		14	

Exogenous change in pension rights and training hours

	LPM	LPM	Tobit	Tobit	
	Large	Large			
Treatment effect	0.019	0.027	4.241	4.873	
	(0.009)	(0.012)	(1.514)	(1.880)	
Yearly wage income		0.012		0.013	
		(0.005)		(0.008)	
Extra pension savings		0.016		2.348	
		(0.019)		(2.496)	
Marital status		0.018		8.825	
		(0.021)		(3.456)	
Constant	0.190	-0.428		-112.283	
	(0.007)	(0.195)		(30.682)	
Number of					
Observations	6,972	4,422	4,422	2,194	



Zürich

Conclusion

- Consistent with human capital theory, the shock in the pension system does increase training investments and training hours
- Accounting for extra pension savings does not change our results
- Is treatment effect persistent over time?

