

# Youth Subjective Life Expectancy and Early Labor Market Choices

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## Disclaimer

*"This research uses information from the Chilean Social Protection Survey (Encuesta de Protección Social). I thank the Undersecretary of Social Protection, the intellectual owner of the survey, for the authorization to use the de-identified dataset. **All the results from this research are the responsibility of the author and do not implicate the Chilean Undersecretary of Social Protection.**"*

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- ▶ SLE is associated with savings, retirement, and purchase of annuities
  - Mostly for individuals aged 50+
- ▶ Impactful decisions are taken much earlier on (Altonji et al. 2016, Arellano-Bover 2020)

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## Q. **Does beliefs on life span play a role more broadly over the life cycle?**

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1. Combine longitudinal survey and administrative pension data (Chile)
2. Document good properties of SLE, even when measured at young ages
3. Explore SLE and future labor market outcomes (pension + employment type)
  - Exploring cross-section variation in SLE
  - Using IV strategy to correct for measurement error
  - Explore panel dimension (within-individual variation + revisions)

# Main Results

- ▶ SLE predicts future mortality and displays substantial variation (80% unexplained variation)
- ▶ 10-years higher SLE (0.8std) is associated with 10.7% higher pension wealth (15 years later)
- ▶ Employment type – working formally, explains the pension wealth gap
- ▶ Evidence that individuals revise their actions with revisions of SLE.

# Literature

## 1. SLE and economic decisions

Hurd, Smith and Zissimopoulos (2004), Bloom, Canning, Moore and Song (2006), O'Donnell, Teppa, Van Doorslaer et al. (2008), Van der Klaauw and Wolpin (2008), Salm (2010), Gan, Gong, Hurd and McFadden (2015), Wu, Stevens and Thorp (2015), Bissonnette, Hurd and Michaud (2017), Heimer, Myrseth and Schoenle (2019), Bresser (2021), O'Dea and Sturrock (2023)

- Early beliefs are strongly associated with labor market choices/pension contributions
- SLE and employment type
- Not relying solely on self-reported outcomes

## 2. Informal labor markets

- SLE and formal/informal choice

# Institutional Setting and Data

# Data - Chile

## Encuesta de Protección Social (EPS)

- ▶ Panel survey at the individual level
- ▶ 7 waves (2002-2020)
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## **Sample:**

- ▶ All surveyed individuals aged 18–26 in 2004
  - ▶ Surveyed at least once after 2009 (81%)
- ⇒ 1,417 individuals



# Institutional Setting – Pension System

- ▶ Individual capitalization accounts – illiquid until retirement
- ▶ Normal retirement age is 65 (men) and 60 (women)
- ▶ Employees are required to contribute at 10% of their wages monthly
- ▶ Non-employees can contribute voluntarily (e.g. self-employed)

# Descriptive Statistics

		Men			Women		
		N Obs	Prop	SLE (mean)	N Obs	Prop	SLE (mean)
<b>Total</b>	-	710	-	75.983	707	-	73.663
<b>Educational level</b>	Primary	68	0.096	72.603	74	0.105	74.149
	High School	382	0.538	76.031	361	0.511	73.022
	Vocational	100	0.141	76.100	109	0.154	73.339
	College	160	0.225	77.231	163	0.231	75.080
<b>Region</b>	MR Santiago	276	0.389	75.967	280	0.396	74.289
	Other	434	0.611	75.993	427	0.604	73.253
<b>Mother education</b>	Less than HS	337	0.491	74.644	354	0.516	72.452
	High School	290	0.423	77.234	269	0.392	74.431
	More than HS	59	0.086	77.458	63	0.092	77.810
<b>Father Education</b>	Less than HS	305	0.457	75.148	321	0.488	72.327
	High School	292	0.437	76.712	272	0.413	74.893
	More than HS	71	0.106	77.620	65	0.099	77.369

Life Expectancy

# Life Expectancy

Two questions were asked on life-expectancy

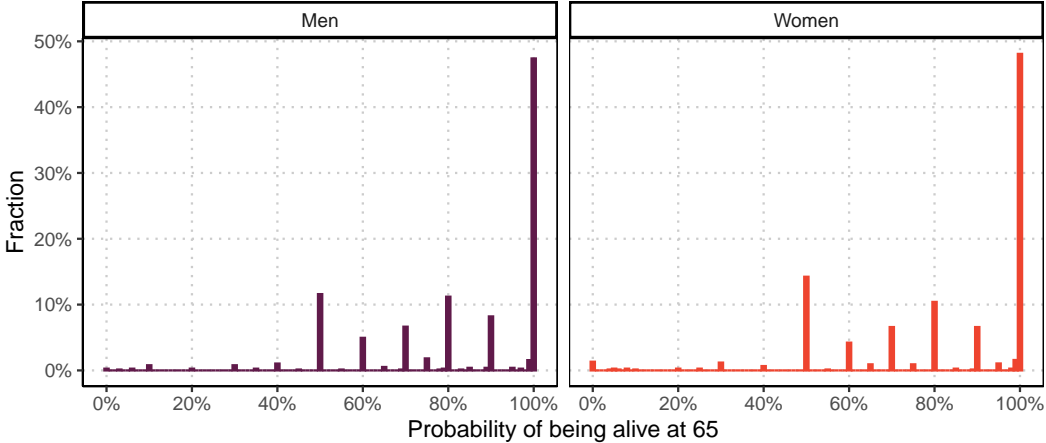
1. How long do you think you will live? (*Hasta qué edad cree usted que va a vivir?*)
2. What are the chances you will live until 65? (*Cuáles son sus posibilidades de vivir hasta los 65 años?*)

## SLE distribution – 1st Question Corr



# SLE distribution – 2nd Question

Corr



# SLE measure

- ▶ SLE correlates with: [more](#)
  - smoking (-)
  - physical activities (+)
  - self-reported good health (+)
  - diagnosed diseases (-)
  - BMI (-)
  - deceased parents (-)
  - education (+) and parental education (+)

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- ▶ Uncorrelated with risk-aversion and numeracy [more](#)

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- ▶ All above + geography + age + gender, only explains 20% of SLE variation
- ▶ Uncorrelated with risk-aversion and numeracy [more](#)
- ▶ For older samples, it predicts mortality [more](#)

# Empirical Strategy

# Empirical Strategy

$$Y_{it} = \beta \text{SLE}_i + \eta_{d(i)} + \nu_{r(i)} + \varphi_{p(i)} + \theta_t + \varepsilon_{it}$$

- ▶  $\eta_{d(i)}$  is the demographic FE, Age-Gender-Educ
- ▶  $\nu_{r(i)}$  are the fixed effects for region
- ▶  $\varphi_{p(i)}$  are the fixed effects for parental education

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IV strategy to deal with measurement error

$$\text{(First Stage)} \quad SLE_i = \alpha P_i^{65} + \eta_{d(i)} + \nu_{r(i)} + \varphi_{p(i)} + \epsilon_{it}$$

$$\text{(Second Stage)} \quad Y_{it} = \beta_{IV} SLE_i + \eta_{d(i)} + \nu_{r(i)} + \varphi_{p(i)} + \theta_t + \zeta_{it}$$

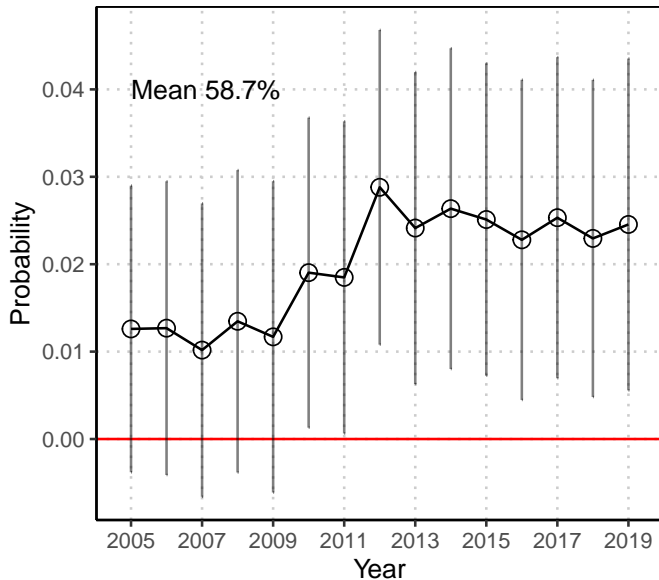
# Interpretation

I report the coefficient of **10** years of SLE:

- ▶ Moving from 10th to 90th percentile, increase SLE by  $\sim$  **30** years
- ▶ Moving from 25th to 75th percentile, increase SLE by  $\sim$  **10** years
- ▶ One standard deviation is  $\sim$  **12** years

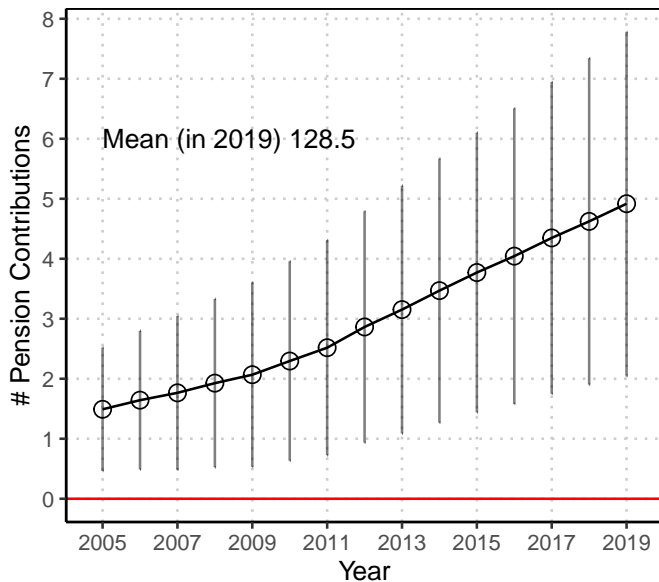
# Life Expectancy and Future Labor Market Outcomes

# Probability of Making Pension Contributions

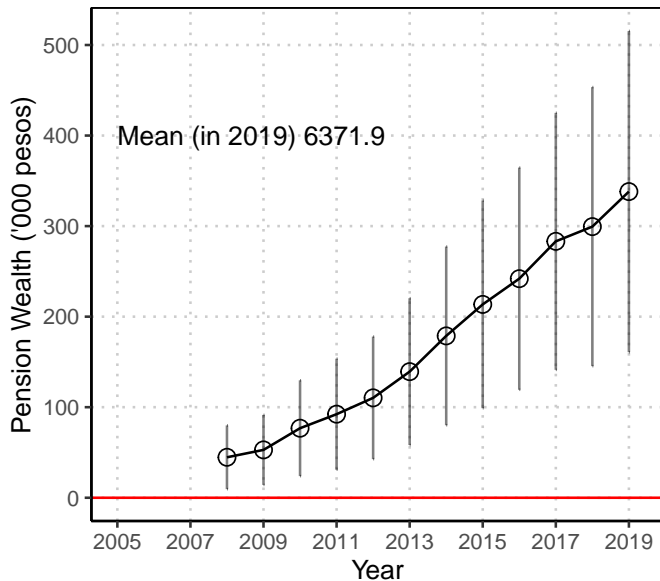




# # of Pension Contributions



# Pension Wealth



	All		Men	Women
	Mean	OLS	IV	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	

## Panel A. # Pension Contributions (stock) in Dec2019

SLE	128.478	4.917 (1.461)	7.860 (3.136)
# Obs		1417	1408
# Individuals		1417	1408

## Panel B. Pension Wealth ('000 pesos) in Dec2019

SLE	6371.9	362.5 (101.2)	685.5 (224.1)
# Obs		1417	1408
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	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>Panel A. # Pension Contributions (stock) in Dec2019</b>									
SLE	128.478	4.917 (1.461)	7.860 (3.136)	144.239	7.306 (2.060)	9.581 (4.920)	112.778	2.649 (2.011)	6.583 (4.036)
# Obs		1417	1408		710	706		707	702
# Individuals		1417	1408		710	706		707	702
<b>Panel B. Pension Wealth ('000 pesos) in Dec2019</b>									
SLE	6371.9	362.5 (101.2)	685.5 (224.1)	7500.8	511.4 (157.8)	927.0 (389.7)	5247.4	202.7 (128.1)	488.7 (266.1)
# Obs		1417	1408		710	706		707	702
# Individuals		1417	1408		710	706		707	702

	All			Men			Women		
	Mean	OLS	IV	Mean	OLS	IV	Mean	OLS	IV
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

## Panel C. Labor Force Participation

SLE	0.834	0.006 (0.006)	0.016 (0.014)	0.935	0.009 (0.006)	0.026 (0.018)	0.744	0.002 (0.010)	0.008 (0.019)
# Obs		41,004	40,765		19,498	19,384		21,506	21,381
# Individuals		1417	1408		710	706		707	702

## Panel D. Formal Sector

SLE	0.566	0.015 (0.008)	0.042 (0.019)	0.650	0.024 (0.012)	0.074 (0.032)	0.491	0.006 (0.011)	0.022 (0.022)
# Obs		41,004	40,765		19,498	19,384		21,506	21,381
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	All			Men			Women		
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# Revisions of Subjective Life Expectancy

# Diagnostic of diseases and ex-post Life Expectancy

Outcome: Subj Life Expectancy  $t + 1$

Model:	(1)	(2)	(3)
SLE	0.331*** (0.026)	0.330*** (0.026)	0.330*** (0.026)
New Diag G1	-0.909 (1.710)		
New Diag G2		-5.226*** (1.768)	
New Diag G3			-2.908** (1.372)
Observations	2,007	2,010	2,010
R <sup>2</sup>	0.178	0.184	0.180

- ▶ Group 1: Asthma, Diabetes, and Arthritis
- ▶ Group 2: Hypertension, Heart, Cancer, Kidney, Stroke, and AIDS
- ▶ Group 3: Depression and Mental Disorders

# Revision

	# Pension Contributions (stock) in Dec2019						
	OLS				IV		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
SLE in 2004	4.917 (1.461)	3.212 (1.858)	3.463 (1.854)	4.450 (1.871)	7.860 (3.136)	3.476 (4.853)	2.251 (4.415)
SLE in 2006		2.762 (1.805)				4.594 (5.606)	
SLE in 2009			2.152 (2.089)				12.868 (6.143)
SLE in 2012				4.011 (2.191)			
Observations	1,417	1,088	1,008	828	1,408	1,080	1,001

# Robustness

- ▶ Within-individual variation
- ▶ Sequential Controls
- ▶ More Controls
- ▶ Age range
- ▶ Prob 65 measure
- ▶ Non-linear

# Theoretical Framework

# Simple theoretical framework

- ▶ Two-period model
- ▶ Period 1: individuals have  $Y$  income, pay  $\tau a$  to obtain  $a$  in Period 2

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  - Bad state, live only that period
  - Good state (living longer) happens with probability  $\pi$ , has a higher weight  $H > 1$

$$\max_{a \in [0, Y/\tau]} \left\{ u(Y - \tau a) + \beta(\pi H u(a) + (1 - \pi)u(a)) \right\}$$

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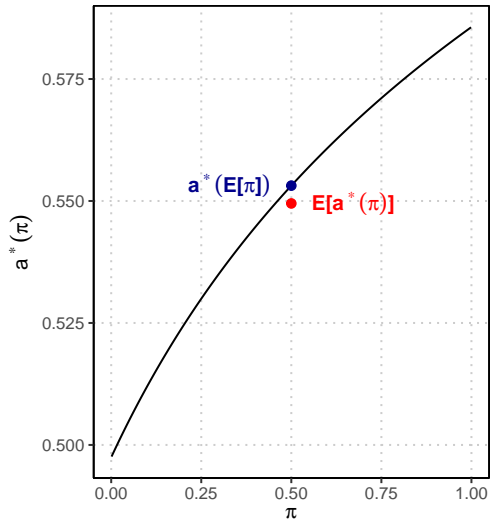
$$\max_{a \in [0, Y/\tau]} \left\{ u(Y - \tau a) + \beta(\pi H u(a) + (1 - \pi)u(a)) \right\}$$

- ▶ Living two periods in the good state would be equivalent to setting  $H = 1 + \beta$

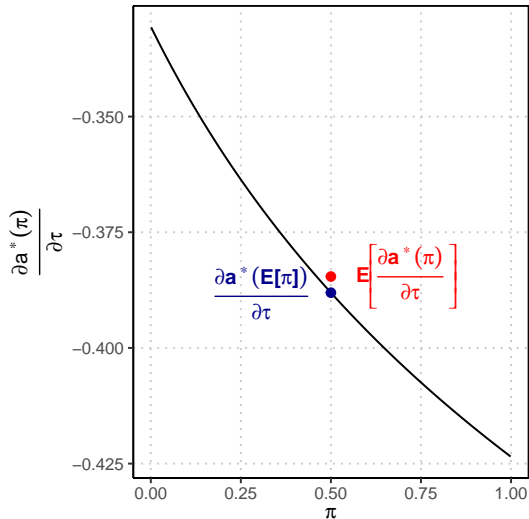


# Biases from ignoring heterogeneity on $\pi$

Optimal a



Responses to changes in  $\tau$



# Conclusion

- ▶ Survival probabilities are an essential ingredient in dynamic problems
- ▶ Exploring survey-admin linked data, I show:
  - SLE measured at young ages have good properties
  - SLE is correlated with early labor market decisions
    - Employment type
    - Pension contributions

**Thank you**

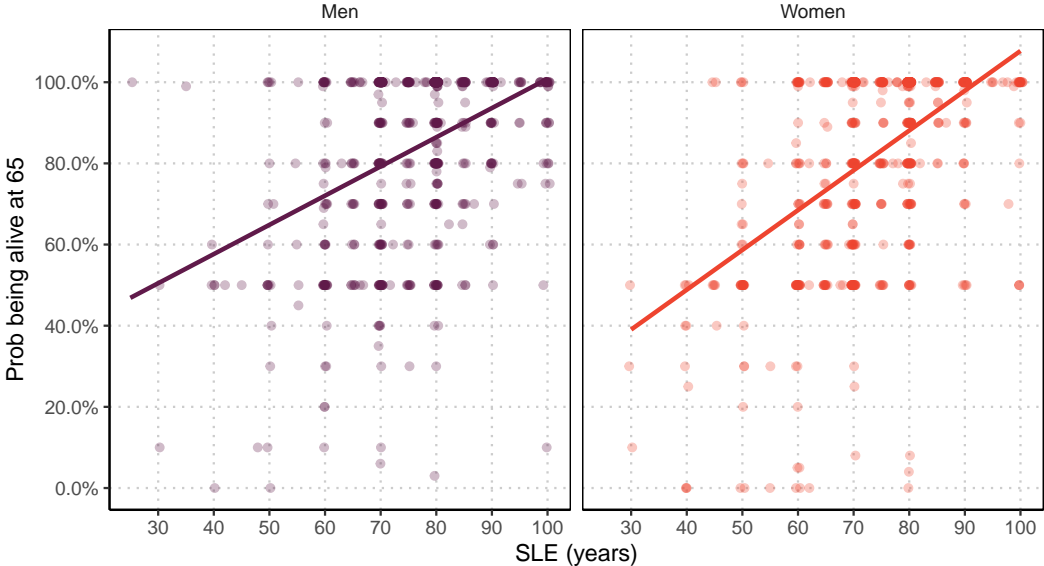
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# Appendix

# Presentation

- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Data
- ▶ SLE measure
- ▶ Empirical Strategy
- ▶ Main Results
- ▶ Panel Results
- ▶ Theoretical Framework
- ▶ Appendix
  
- ▶ SLE and risk-aversion
- ▶ SLE and mortality
- ▶ Robustness



	Outcome: SLE								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Smoking		-1.646 (0.669)							-1.350 (0.723)
Regular Physical Activities			1.484 (0.855)						1.844 (0.889)
Good Health				2.776 (1.008)					2.090 (1.061)
Any Diagnosis (Diseases)					-1.560 (1.150)				-0.988 (1.254)
BMI						-0.224 (0.089)			-0.264 (0.095)
Deceased Mother							-1.545 (2.595)		0.258 (2.612)
Deceased Father								-2.169 (1.367)	-1.959 (1.397)
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	1,417	1,417	1,416	1,417	1,414	1,416	1,412	1,239	1,231
R <sup>2</sup>	0.163	0.167	0.165	0.168	0.164	0.168	0.163	0.179	0.196

# SLE, risk-aversion, and numeracy [Back](#)

	Outcome: SLE			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Risk aversion 25	0.004 (0.008)			
Risk aversion 50		0.006 (0.007)		
Risk aversion 75			0.011 (0.007)	
Numeracy				0.001 (0.003)
Observations	1,411	1,410	1,410	1,397
R <sup>2</sup>	0.164	0.165	0.166	0.164



Outcome:	Men		Women	
	Registered (1)	Deceased in 2019 (2)	Registered (3)	Deceased in 2019 (4)
<b>Panel A - Aged 35–45</b>				
SLE	0.005 (0.003)	-0.013 (0.006)	0.009 (0.005)	0.000 (0.003)
Observations	1,876	1,823	1,931	1,749
Mean	0.970	0.043	0.903	0.028
<b>Panel B - Aged 45–55</b>				
SLE	0.015 (0.006)	-0.031 (0.009)	0.013 (0.011)	-0.009 (0.005)
Observations	1,531	1,383	1,574	1,198
Mean	0.894	0.101	0.757	0.061

# Missing SLE

Table: Proportion of missing values for SLE

	(1)	(2)
Constant	0.090 (0.007)	0.114 (0.027)
Women		0.007 (0.014)
High School		-0.022 (0.027)
Vocational		-0.007 (0.033)
College		-0.071 (0.028)
Observations	1,557	1,557

# Missing SLE

Table: Missing SLE and main outcomes

Outcomes	# Pension Contrib (1)	Pension Wealth (2)	LFP (3)	Formal (4)
<b>Panel A. Men</b>				
Missing SLE	-3.496 (9.017)	-593.673 (611.025)	0.006 (0.023)	-0.079 (0.059)
Observations	777	777	21,149	21,149
<b>Panel B. Women</b>				
Missing SLE	3.665 (8.188)	327.677 (494.260)	0.007 (0.042)	0.026 (0.046)
Observations	780	780	23,598	23,598

	Outcome: SLE		
	All	Men	Women
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Prob Living 65	0.245 (0.016)	0.220 (0.023)	0.266 (0.021)
Observations	1,408	706	702
F-stat	341.4	116.6	225.5

# SLE and risk-aversion

Outcome: # Pension Contributions (stock) in Dec2019						
	OLS			IV		
	Risk25 (1)	Risk50 (2)	Risk75 (3)	Risk25 (4)	Risk50 (5)	Risk75 (6)
SLE	2.081 (2.930)	2.612 (2.455)	3.184 (2.155)	2.332 (6.637)	1.663 (5.499)	5.836 (4.642)
SLE x Risk Aversion	3.417 (3.298)	3.218 (2.953)	2.590 (2.789)	6.807 (7.421)	8.603 (6.513)	2.849 (6.091)
Observations	1411	1410	1410	1402	1401	1401

## Within-individual variation

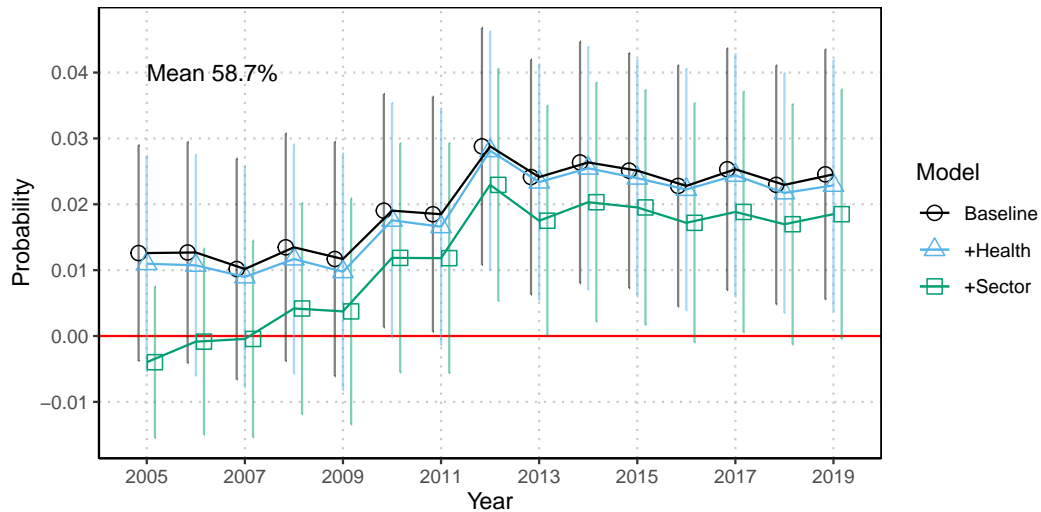
Outcome: # Pension Contributions		
	OLS	IV
	(1)	(2)
SLE	0.224 (0.387)	2.121 (1.317)
Observations	2271	2270

# Sequential Controls

	Outcome: # Pension Contributions in December 2019 (stock)					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Panel A. Men</b>						
SLE	6.241 (2.201)	7.275 (2.117)	7.293 (2.064)	7.346 (2.060)	7.412 (2.064)	7.306 (2.060)
Observations	710	710	710	710	710	710
R <sup>2</sup>	0.012	0.111	0.179	0.199	0.213	0.216
Controls	None	+Age	+Age-Educ	+Region	+ Mother Educ	+Father Educ
<b>Panel B. Women</b>						
SLE	2.621 (2.123)	2.486 (2.136)	2.268 (2.080)	2.324 (2.032)	2.842 (2.026)	2.649 (2.011)
Observations	707	707	707	707	707	707
R <sup>2</sup>	0.002	0.028	0.178	0.199	0.203	0.205
Controls	None	+Age	+Age-Educ	+Region	+ Mother Educ	+Father Educ

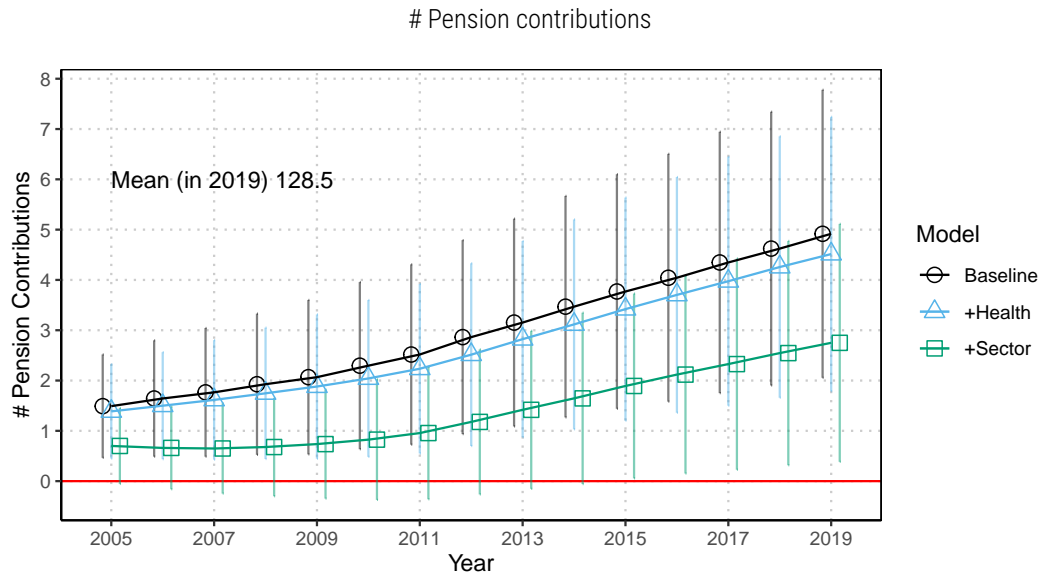
# Additional Controls

Prop of making pension contribution

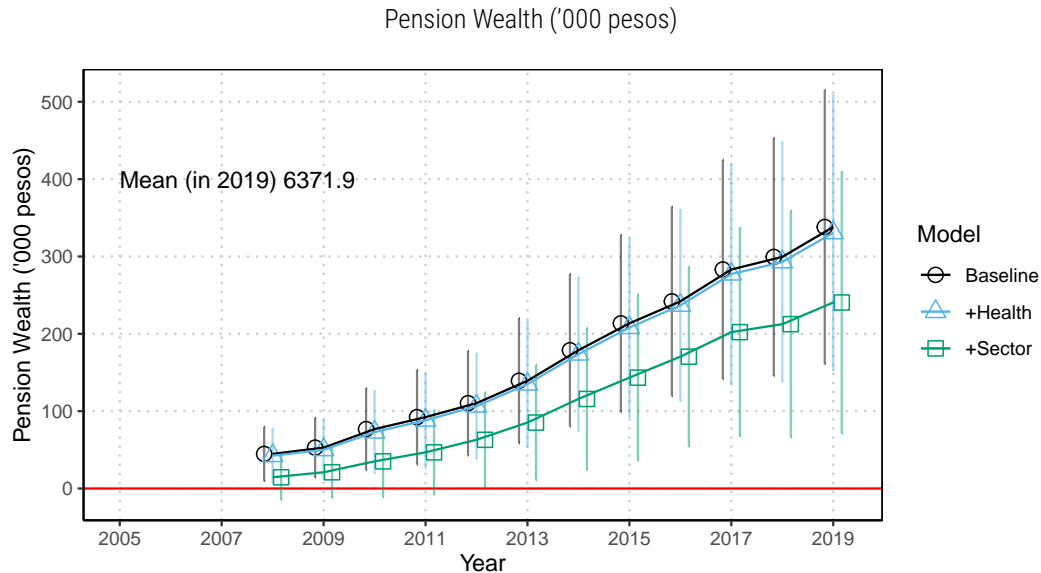




# Additional Controls



# Additional Controls



## Additional Controls

	All			Men			Women		
	Mean	OLS	IV	Mean	OLS	IV	Mean	OLS	IV
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>Panel A. # Pension Contributions (stock) in Dec2019</b>									
SLE	128.478	2.857 (1.281)	4.570 (2.775)	144.239	4.390 (1.868)	4.230 (4.656)	112.778	1.590 (1.770)	5.037 (3.411)
Obs		1415	1406		708	704		707	702
<b>Panel B. Pension Wealth ('000 pesos) in Dec2019</b>									
SLE	6371.9	257.3 (96.9)	539.6 (216.7)	7500.8	335.8 (153.7)	691.8 (392.8)	5247.4	156.6 (124.2)	414.4 (249.0)
Obs		1415	1406		708	704		707	702

## Additional Controls

	All			Men			Women		
	Mean	OLS	IV	Mean	OLS	IV	Mean	OLS	IV
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

### Panel C. Labor Force Participation

SLE	0.834	0.003 (0.006)	0.011 (0.013)	0.935	0.006 (0.006)	0.014 (0.018)	0.744	0.001 (0.010)	0.008 (0.018)
Obs		40,954	40,715		19,448	19,334		21,506	21,381

### Panel D. Formal Sector

SLE	0.566	0.008 (0.008)	0.033 (0.018)	0.650	0.016 (0.012)	0.058 (0.033)	0.491	0.001 (0.011)	0.018 (0.021)
Obs		40,954	40,715		19,448	19,334		21,506	21,381

## Age Range

Outcome: # Pension Contributions in December 2019 (stock)							
Age range	18–26	18–24	18–22	18–28	18–30	20–26	22–26
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Panel A. Men</b>							
SLE	7.306 (2.060)	7.520 (2.405)	7.056 (3.424)	6.512 (1.877)	5.246 (1.802)	7.818 (2.158)	6.250 (2.431)
Observations	710	517	268	947	1,207	653	543
<b>Panel B. Women</b>							
SLE	2.649 (2.011)	2.903 (2.285)	2.857 (3.108)	1.820 (1.935)	0.340 (1.841)	2.825 (2.073)	4.221 (2.352)
Observations	707	486	266	926	1,191	664	533

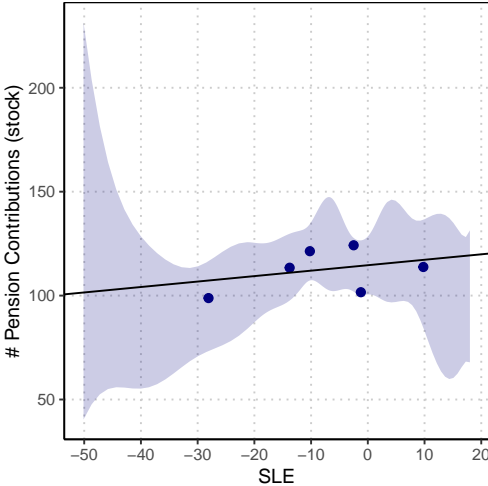
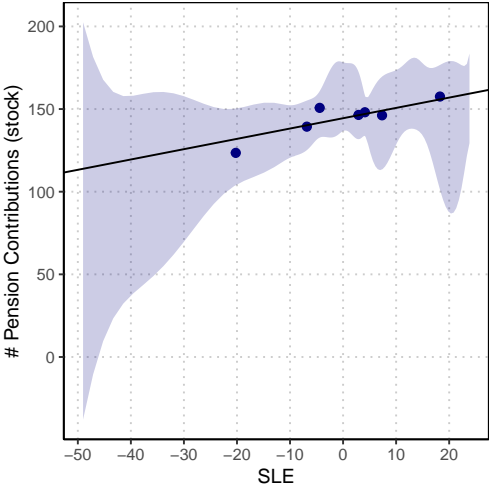
## Prob65 measure

	SLE			Prob Age 65		
	All (1)	Men (2)	Women (3)	All (4)	Men (5)	Women (6)
<b>Panel A. # Pension Contributions (stock) in Dec2019</b>						
SLE	4.917 (1.461)	7.306 (2.060)	2.649 (2.011)	4.965 (2.188)	5.594 (3.097)	4.279 (3.054)
Obs	1417	710	707	1527	768	759
<b>Panel B. Pension Wealth ('000 pesos) in Dec2019</b>						
SLE	362.508 (101.156)	511.362 (157.831)	202.683 (128.131)	493.554 (154.542)	606.195 (238.283)	376.252 (201.593)
Obs	1417	710	707	1527	768	759

## Prob65 measure

	SLE			Prob Age 65		
	All (1)	Men (2)	Women (3)	All (4)	Men (5)	Women (6)
<b>Panel C. Labor Force Participation</b>						
SLE	0.006 (0.006)	0.009 (0.006)	0.002 (0.010)	0.010 (0.009)	0.015 (0.010)	0.007 (0.015)
Obs	41,004	19,498	21,506	43,906	20,861	23,045
<b>Panel D. Formal Sector</b>						
SLE	0.015 (0.008)	0.024 (0.012)	0.006 (0.011)	0.029 (0.013)	0.039 (0.019)	0.021 (0.017)
Obs	41,004	19,498	21,506	43,906	20,861	23,045

# Non-linear





Reordering