

A New Agenda for Retirement Research

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2000-2012: What has changed about retirement research?

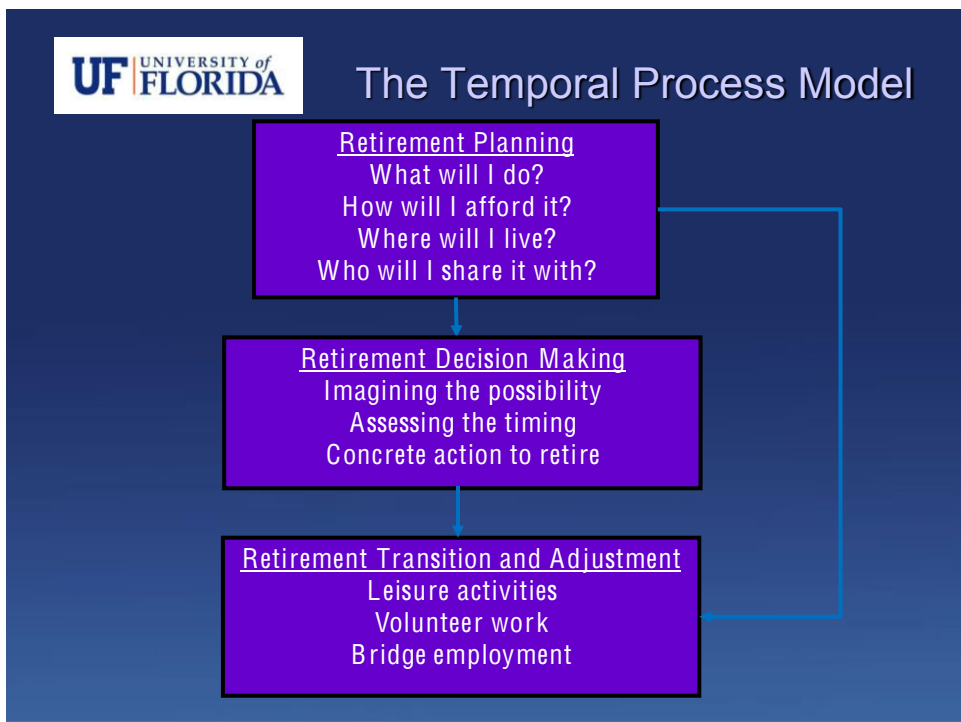
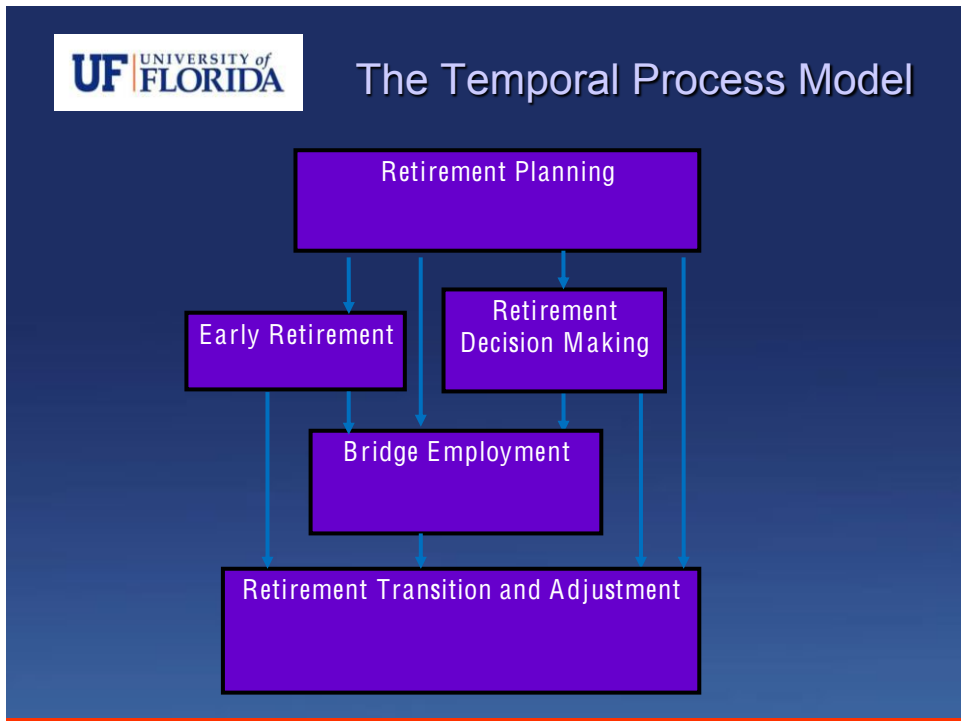
- ❖ We have moved beyond using only the economic perspective and social structural perspective to understand retirement
- ❖ We know significantly more about the psychological process of retirement
- ❖ We know significantly more about the association between pre- and post-retirement work and retirement process

How shall we keep moving forward?

Presentation Overview

- ❖ Agenda on substantive issues:
 - Advance the understanding of the temporal process of retirement

- ❖ Agenda on methodological issues
 - Strengthen research design and data analyses





The Temporal Process Model

- ❖ Heterogeneity in the temporal process of retirement
 - Cumulative advantage/disadvantage theory
 - Human capital building
 - External forces (organization and community)



The Temporal Process Model

- ❖ Impact of critical late life events
 - Grandparenthood
 - Widowhood/Death of close relatives
 - Emergence of major physical conditions

The Temporal Process Model

- ❖ Multilevel influences
 - Macro-level: Retirement institution, cultural values, social norms, and economic and labor market conditions
 - Meso-level: Human resource practices, social network characteristics, and family dynamics
 - Micro-level: Need-value fulfillment, goal orientation and goal priority, regulatory focus

The Temporal Process Model

- ❖ Self-regulation in retirement planning and retirement adjustment
 - The learning perspective
 - The goal-striving perspective
 - Dynamic fluctuations

❖ Challenges

- Omitted variables
- Omitted selection
- Causal inference
- Measurement quality

❖ Research design

- Cross-sectional vs. longitudinal design
- Conduct experimental/quasi-experimental design in naturalistic settings
- Ruling out alternative explanations (e.g., including covariates and instrumental variable)

- ❖ Articulate the target population
 - Be clear about to whom the findings should be generalized (theoretical vs. statistical generalizability)
 - Inspect whether sample characteristics may interact with the theoretical mechanisms that are examined
 - Constructive replications

- ❖ Choose good measures
 - Reliability
 - Construct validity (EFA and CFA)
- ❖ Remove endogeneity in data analysis
 - Simultaneous equation models
 - Model nestedness in the data
 - Dynamic modeling and mixture modeling
- ❖ Report unexpected findings so that we know what may not work



Thank you!

Questions or Comments?

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