**Executive summary**: Life-cycle decisions are in part based on how long people expect to live. Therefore, observable health risks have the potential to affect individual-level decision making. Currently, genetic health information is becoming increasingly available to patients and consumers, but the extent to which genetic information may affect retirement decisions, e.g., savings, insurance coverage, and withdrawals of pension funds, is largely unexplored. We propose a research project that aims to investigate how genetic risk factors and access to genetic information may affect retirement decisions. Our proposed project uses a genetically informed empirical study design, something that has previously not been done.

Genetic analyses heavily rely on high-performance computing (HPC) infrastructure, and efficiency can be greatly improved if analyses are performed in a parallel fashion. A recent example is the Hail framework (<http://www.nealelab.is/tools-and-software/>), intended for massively parallel processing of genetic data using common parallel computing tools such as Hadoop and Spark. These kinds of analyses are the basis for the genetically informed study design of our project.