

Participation and Contributions in Tax-deferred Retirement Accounts: Evidence from Social Security Records

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Abstract

Social Security Administration W-2 records contain employee annual tax-deferred contributions for 1990-2003 and sufficient information to calculate tax-deferred contributions for 1984-1989. We use this information to compare tax-deferred contribution profiles of three cohorts of respondents in the Health and Retirement Study to determine whether younger cohorts saved relatively more at the same stage of the life cycle than had older cohorts. We find that participation in tax-deferred retirement plans increased substantially for all cohorts from 1984 to 2003, and that respondents in more recent cohorts were more likely to participate in such plans than respondents of the same ages in the earliest cohort. Their contributions as a percent of earnings were not significantly larger than those of the earliest cohort, however. Despite the increased availability of these employer-provided plans throughout this period, participation rates and contribution amounts remained low among respondents in the lower half of the earnings distribution.

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1. Introduction

The shift in recent decades from defined benefit to defined contribution plans has been well documented. Using U.S. Department of Labor data, Buessing and Soto (2006) report that among workers covered by pension plans, the proportion of those covered solely by a defined contribution plan increased from 17 percent in 1980 to 58 percent in 1999. Facilitated by statutory increases in contribution limits to DC plans, overall contributions to such plans increased substantially over the same period (Poterba, Venti and Wise, 2008).¹

Due to this shift in the pension environment, the income available to workers in retirement will increasingly depend on assets accumulated in tax-deferred retirement accounts. Employees covered by these plans who begin contributing early in their working lives, contribute regularly, and do not withdraw money from their accounts, will be able to accumulate sizable account balances by the time they retire. Different birth cohorts of workers are likely to be affected differently by this shift in the pension environment, however. More recent cohorts, who have spent more of their working lives covered under such plans, will have had more time to contribute to their plans and thus are likely to have accumulated larger account balances at a given age compared to earlier cohorts. Other differences across cohorts, such as educational attainment and the proportions of women in the labor force, may also result in cohort differences affecting contribution amounts and patterns of contributions over time.

¹ We refer here to all employer-provided tax-deferred contributions plans as defined contribution plans.

Life-cycle saving theory suggests that individuals will save more in the latter part of their working lives when their earnings are higher relative to their consumption needs. We would thus expect to see that both participation in tax-deferred retirement plans (defined here as contributing to a plan in a given year), as well as contribution amounts, would increase with age for any given cohort. We use Social Security W-2 earnings records linked to survey information from the Health and Retirement Study to examine the participation in tax-deferred accounts of three birth cohorts born between 1931 and 1953. We use this information to determine whether recent cohorts were more likely to contribute to plans, and to make larger contributions to their plans, at the same stage of their life cycle than the earliest cohort. We address a number of questions related to participation in tax-deferred retirement plans. Did the three HRS cohorts (born 1936-41, 1942-47, and 1948-53) differ with respect to their participation and contributions in 1991, 1997, and 2003 when they were of the same ages (50-55)? What trends regarding participation and contributions do we observe over time for each of these cohorts? What are the trends in participation and contributions by age in a given year and by cohorts as each cohort ages? Finally, do we observe different patterns of participation by earnings level?

We find that participation in tax-deferred retirement plans increased substantially from 1984 to 2003 in all cohorts, and that respondents in more recent cohorts were more likely to participate in tax-deferred plans than those of the same ages in the earliest cohort. Their contributions as a percent of earnings were not significantly larger than those of the earliest cohort, however. We also find that despite the increased availability of employer-provided tax-deferred plans throughout this period, participation rates and contribution amounts remained low among respondents in the lower half of the earnings distribution.

The next section describes previous research using Social Security Administrative data. The following section discusses our data drawn from the Health and Retirement Study and linked to Social Security administrative records. Section four examines patterns of participation and annual contributions to tax-deferred retirement accounts. The last section summarizes our findings.

2. Previous Findings using Social Security Administrative Data

Four recent studies have used data from Social Security Administration (SSA) W-2 records to examine trends in contributions to tax-deferred retirement plans. Cunningham and Engelhardt (2002) use panel data from W-2 records to examine the responsiveness of 401(k) savings to taxation, employer matching, and lifecycle factors among respondents in the original 1992 HRS cohort. They find that, between 1984 and 1991, the proportion of their sample making tax-deferred contributions increased from 45 percent to 69 percent. Over the same period, the median contribution among those with positive contributions increased from \$1,350 to \$1,854, and the mean contribution as a percent of earnings increased from 5.6 percent to 7.3 percent. Their estimates also indicate that older workers on average had larger tax-deferred contributions and that there was an upward trend in annual 401(k) contributions over this period.

Pattison and Waldron (2008), using data from a 0.1 percent sample of the overall SSA Master Earnings File on the entire working population, examine trends between 1990-2001 in tax-deferred contributions. They find that the proportion of workers making contributions, as well as contributions rates, increased at all earnings levels over this period, but that the increase was smaller among low-earnings workers. They also find that, in all three selected years (1990, 1995, 2001), the participation rate increases with age up to the mid-50s and then declines for

both men and women. Smith, Johnson and Muller (2004) link SSA administrative data to respondents in the 1996 panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) to examine tax-deferred contributions over time. Their findings indicate that between 1990 and 2001, on average 27 percent of workers ages 20-69 contributed to tax-deferred retirement accounts and that the participation rate increased with age up to the late fifties and then declined. They also find that the annual contribution amount increased with age from less than \$2,000 for respondents in their twenties to about \$4,500 for those in their fifties and sixties, and that the median contribution rate (contributions as a percent of earnings) also increased with age from about four percent for those in the early stages of their working life to about eight percent for those in their sixties.

Kawachi, Smith, and Toder (2005) use W-2 records linked to SIPP data from the 1992, 1996 and 2001 panels to examine trends in the shares of employees ages 20-69 who contributed the legal maximum to their defined contribution accounts as statutory contribution limits increased over time. They find that the percentage of workers who contributed the maximum amount increased between 1990 and 2003 from 3.5 to 7.5 percent and that workers ages 50 and older were more likely to contribute the maximum than workers under the age of 30. In addition, workers in a given birth cohort were more likely to contribute the maximum as they aged and, at a given age, workers in more recent cohorts were more likely to contribute the maximum than workers in earlier birth cohorts

3. Data

Our sample is drawn from the Health and Retirement Study, a longitudinal, nationally representative survey of older Americans over the age of 50 and their spouses of any age. The

first wave of interviews was conducted in 1992 and follow-up interviews were conducted every other year thereafter. In this analysis we restrict our samples to survey respondents born in 1931-53 consisting of three cohorts: the original HRS cohort born 1931-41 and first interviewed in 1992, the War Babies (WB) cohort born 1942-47 and first interviewed in 1998, and the Early Baby Boomers (EBB) cohort born 1948-53 and first interviewed in 2004.

An important feature of the data is that respondents in each of these cohorts were asked in their first interview (either in 1992, 1998, or 2004) to give permission for their Social Security benefits and earnings records to be linked to their survey information.² Respondents in the HRS cohort were asked for permission to release their records again in 2004 regardless of whether they had given consents in 1992. This approach was undertaken in order to obtain consents not only from those who had initially refused to release their records in 1992 but also to update the earnings and benefits records up to year 2003 for those who had given earlier consents. In the WB cohort, only respondents who initially refused to release their records were asked again in 2004. These later consents resulted in a near doubling of the HRS and WB cohort samples with information on tax-deferred contributions. Members of the EBB were asked to give consents when they entered the survey in 2004. Appendix Table 1 indicates the sizes of samples of respondents in each birth cohort when they were first interviewed and the proportions of those who consented to the release of their Social Security administrative records by permission year.

Social Security earnings records contain information from the Internal Revenue Service Form W-2 filed by employers to report salaries and benefits paid to employees. For each job held by a respondent in a given year, the record contains information on the annual compensation subject to federal income taxation (which includes wages, tips and other compensation), the

² See Olson (1999) and Mitchell, Olson and Steinmeier (2000) for discussions of these data. The information on Social Security benefits and detailed earnings of respondents who gave permission for the release of their records is available to researchers on a restricted basis only.

earnings that are subject to the Social Security payroll tax (FICA), referred to as covered or taxable earnings, the earnings that are not subject to FICA (uncovered earnings), the earnings that are subject to Medicare tax, self-employment taxable income, and tax-deferred contributions to employer-sponsored retirement accounts.³ As stipulated in the Internal Revenue Code as of 1984, employee contributions (both mandatory and voluntary) to tax-deferred retirement plans are excluded from federal income taxation in the year of contribution, but are subject to the Social Security (FICA) payroll tax. As a consequence, from 1984 to 1989, employers reported both wage earnings with and without tax-deferred contributions in the W-2 form. Thus, employee contributions to tax-deferred retirement plans were not explicitly identified in the W-2 form and therefore did not appear in the earnings records for 1984-1989. For these years, for all respondents in our sample regardless of the consent year, we calculate the annual amount of tax-deferred contributions as the difference between FICA earnings and total compensation.⁴ From 1990, the amount of the tax-deferred contributions is reported in a separate field in the W-2 record. This field is included in the HRS restricted data file for respondents consenting to the release of their records in 1998 and 2004; it is, not included, however, for the 1992 consenters. Thus, for the latter group of consenters, we calculate the annual amount of tax-deferred contributions for 1990 as the difference between FICA earnings and total compensation.⁵ Thus,

³ See Olsen and Hudson (2009), Pattison and Waldron (2008) and Utendorf (1999) for a more detailed discussion of the Social Security administrative data.

⁴ See Cunningham and Engelhardt (2002) for a discussion of this calculation. We perform this calculation only for respondents with earnings below the Social Security taxable maximum. Appendix Table 2 indicates the Social Security taxable earnings maximum, the maximum limit of tax-deferred contributions, national average wage, and the median and median of FICA earnings of our overall sample over the period of our study. We exclude respondents whose total compensation in a given year is above the total maximum of Social Security (FICA) earnings because we cannot calculate their tax-deferred contributions. In the Social Security earnings records, FICA earnings are reported up to the Social Security maximum taxable earnings. Among covered workers in the U.S, five to six percent had annual earnings exceeding the Social Security taxable maximum between 1984 and 2003 (Social Security Administration 2007, Table 4.B1).

⁵ Prior to 1991, the maximum taxable FICA earnings was the same as the maximum taxable Medicare earnings. Therefore, one could use either the FICA earnings or the Medicare earnings to calculate the tax-deferred

for 1991 we calculate the amount of tax-deferred contributions as the difference between the Medicare taxable earnings and the total compensation.

Social Security administrative records are available up to the year preceding the year of consent. Our period of analysis thus begins in 1984, the first year a tax-deferred contribution can be calculated, and extends to 2003, the year prior to the most recent consent. Because different cohorts entered the survey at different points in time and gave consents in different years, the years over which we observe participation and contributions to tax-deferred plans vary by cohort and consent year. Thus, for the HRS cohort, we examine contribution histories over the period 1984-1991 for survey respondents consenting in 1992, and over 1984-2003 for those consenting in 2004. For the WB cohort, we examine contributions in 1984-1997 for respondents consenting in 1998 and in 1984-2003 for those consenting in 2004. For the EBB cohort who gave consents when first interviewed in 2004, we examine contributions in 1984-2003. Appendix Table 3 indicates, by year of consent, the years in which tax-deferred contributions are either available or calculated, the years in which detailed earnings records are available, and the periods over which we are able to investigate participation and contribution patterns. Appendix Table 4 indicates the age range of respondents over the period of our study and maps respondents' ages at each interview year by cohort. The ages of our overall sample range from 31-53 in 1984 to 50-72 in 2003.

We merge respondents' demographic survey information, including birth year, age, gender, race/ethnicity, education, and marital and health status, with the information on their tax-deferred contributions from their Social Security earnings records.⁶ Our samples, for each year

contribution. In 1991, the maximum earnings subject to Medicare taxation was raised to \$125,000 compared to the Social Security taxable maximum of \$53,400.

⁶ It is worth noting that we cannot determine from the information in the earnings records whether employees' contributions are voluntary or mandatory, or whether the employer matches employee contributions.

from 1984 to 2003, consists of all HRS survey respondents born 1931-53 for whom W-2 earnings records indicate positive FICA earnings in that year. We exclude respondents who are self-employed and those with uncovered earnings.

Our focus in this investigation is to identify participation in tax-deferred plans among respondents in the Health and Retirement Study. Our outcomes of interest are the participation rate and the annual contribution amount, the latter both in absolute terms and as a percentage of earnings. We define the participation rate for a given year as the proportion of respondents with FICA earnings who made tax-deferred contributions to a defined contribution plan in that year, as reported in their W-2 records.⁷ We calculate the annual median contribution and median contribution rate among respondents making contributions in that year.

We first examine differences among the three HRS cohorts when they were of the same age with respect to each of our outcomes of interest: participation, contributions, and contribution rates. We then compare changes in participation and contributions from 1984-2003 for each of the three birth cohorts. Finally, we examine age and cohort patterns (age profiles for selected years and cohort profiles by age) in these outcomes of interest.

4. Findings

4.1. Differences between cohorts of the same age.

We first compare participation rates, contributions, and contribution rates (contributions as a proportion of earnings) of respondents in the HRS, WB and EBB cohorts at ages 50-55, their ages one year prior to entry into the HRS survey and the ages for which we have their Social

⁷ Our participation rate is defined on all employees because we cannot determine from the W-2 record data which employees were offered a tax-deferred plan.

Security records.⁸ Thus, respondents in the original HRS cohort are ages 50-55 in 1991, the WB cohort, ages 50-55 in 1997, and the EBB cohort, ages 50-55 in 2003.

Figure 1a shows participation rates and median contributions for each of the three cohorts, revealing that participation rates among respondents ages 50-55 differed substantially between the three cohorts and time periods.⁹ Respondents in the original HRS cohort were the least likely to participate in tax-deferred retirement plans (31 percent in 1991). Respondents in the WB cohort, however, were more likely to participate (41 percent) than respondents in the later EBB cohort (37 percent). This pattern is also evident with respect to contribution amounts. Respondents in the WB cohort contributed substantially more to their plans than respondents in either the HRS or EBB cohorts. The lower participation rate and smaller contributions of the more recent EBB cohort compared to the earlier WB cohort may be a consequence of the relatively large size of the EBB cohort and the resulting difficulty that members of this cohort faced when they entered the labor market. Figure 1b indicates that contributions relative to earnings are nearly identical (about 5.5 percent) in the three cohorts, lending support to the premise that the early labor market disadvantage of the EBB cohort may have had lasting consequences. In all three cohorts, participation rates and median contributions increase with education and earnings (Appendix Table 5). In addition, married respondents, whites, and males are more likely to participate in plans and to make larger annual contributions.

⁸ If respondents gave consents at the time of their first interview, for example in 1992, their earnings records are available up to the prior year (in this example, to 1991) because the consent form asks for permission to use information for prior years and not for the current or future years.

⁹ Figures 1a, 1b, and 2a are based on tabulations in Appendix Table 5, which presents participation rates, median contributions, contribution rates, and median FICA earnings overall and by selected demographic characteristics. The samples consist of respondents in each cohort with positive FICA earnings who were ages 50-55 in the year prior to the interview year.

Figure 2a presents participation rates for each cohort by W-2 earnings categories.¹⁰ In each cohort, participation rates increase systematically with earnings, starting with rates of about 10 percent at annual earnings under \$20,000 to rates of 62 to 70 percent for respondents earning \$70,000 to \$89,999. At annual earnings of \$90,000 and above, the participation rates of the WB and EBB cohorts are 78 and 76 percent, respectively. The participation rate of the HRS cohort is 47 percent, which is likely to be an underestimate of the true value. For this cohort, we are unable to calculate the tax-deferred contributions of 27 percent of respondents with annual earnings of \$90,000 and above, and thus must necessarily define them as non-participants, because their Medicare earnings are less than their annual total compensation. The remaining 26 percent of respondents in this earnings category are correctly defined as non-participants because their Medicare earnings are equal to their total compensation.

Figure 2b shows the distribution of annual W-2 record contributions by cohort among respondents ages 50-55 with positive contributions. In each of the cohorts, the annual contributions of approximately 25 percent of respondents are \$1,000 or less, and an additional 20 percent contribute only \$1,001- \$2,000. About 20 percent of respondents in each of the cohorts contribute \$6,000 or more. The modal contribution rate in the HRS and WB cohorts is in the four to six percent range; the modal rate for the EBB cohort is in the two to four percent range (Figure 2c).

It is important to note that these observed differences in participation, contributions, and contribution rates between the three cohorts may be due to cohort differences (younger cohorts may be more likely to participate in tax-deferred retirement plans) or to differences over time (tax-deferred plans having become more prevalent in recent years).

¹⁰ Appendix Table 6 provides distributions of FICA earnings for each cohort among respondents with positive FICA earnings.

4.2. Trends over time

Appendix Table 7 and Figures 3a-c indicate trends in participation rates, median contributions, and median contribution rates for each birth cohort from 1984 to 2003, the years for which tax-deferred contributions are available. Figure 3a indicates a steady increase in participation rates in the WB and EBB cohorts, consistent with the increase in employer-provided defined contribution plans from the early 1980's throughout the 1990's (Buessing and Soto 2006). The participation rate of respondents in the HRS cohort, however, who were closer to retirement than those in the other two cohorts, remained about 30 percent in the 1990's and declined in the latter years. Figure 3b reveals that median annual contributions in all three cohorts rose in the 1990's and then declined slightly. Figure 3c indicates that contribution rates increased slightly in all three cohorts from the early 1980s to the end of the period. These observed trends are a function of both period effects and the increasing age of respondents in our sample.

Finally, we examine participation rates, median contributions, and median contribution rates by earnings quartiles from 1984 to 2003 (Appendix Table 8 and Figures 4a-c). Figure 4a indicates that participation rates increased over time in the upper earnings quartiles but remained constant among respondents in the lowest two quartiles. The increase among earners in the top earnings decile was particularly sharp in the late 1980s, moderating in the early 1990's, and leveling off thereafter. By 2003, the participation rate in the fourth earnings quartile was approximately 60 percent compared to less than 20 percent in the lower two quartiles. Annual contributions among participants in the lowest three earnings quartiles amounted to \$2,000 or less per year over this period (Figure 4b). Among respondents in the top earnings quartile, in contrast, annual contributions increased from slightly more than \$2,000 in 1984 to nearly \$6,000

in 2003. More striking is the increase in median annual contributions in the top 10th earnings decile, from \$2,000 in 1984 to nearly \$12,000 (the maximum contribution limit) in 2003. Median contribution rates in the upper three quartiles remained fairly steady over time, with those in the fourth quartile increasing from 4.5 percent to 7 percent (Figure 4c). In contrast, contribution rates of respondents in the lowest earnings quartile increased substantially from the mid-1980's to the early 1990's, fluctuated throughout the 1990's, and declined thereafter. These relatively large changes in the contribution rate among respondents in the lowest earnings quartile may reflect changes over time in earnings rather than contributions, as this group may be more likely to move in and out of the labor force in a given year.

4.3. Age and Cohort Profiles: Cross-section and cohort views

We now examine our three outcomes of interest (respondents' participation in tax-deferred plans, their annual contributions, and their contributions relative to their annual earnings) to determine whether there are systematic variations among respondents by age, time period, and cohort. This analysis will reveal whether respondents at different ages in a given year are more or less likely to participate in or contribute to a tax-deferred plan (on the assumption that there are no cohort differences among them), and whether participation rates and contributions of respondents in a given cohort change as they age (assuming they do not change over time).¹¹

We first examine differences in outcomes by age and time, assuming there are no cohort differences among the respondents in our sample born 1931-53. Appendix Table 9 and Figures

¹¹ Age, period, and cohort effects cannot be separately identified because they do not vary independently, even in panel data. This identification problem is discussed in a number of contexts in Hobcraft, Menken, and Preston (1982), Hanoch and Honig (1985), MaCurdy and Mroz (1995), Paxton (1996), and Chen, Wong, and Lee (2001), Rentz and Reynolds (1991), and Ameriks and Zeldes (2004).

5a-c indicate participation rates, median contribution amounts, and median contribution rates by age for 1991, 1997, and 2003, the years prior to the first interview in which each cohort entered the survey; to these years, we add 1985, six years prior to this sequence, to reflect these outcomes at earlier ages. The first two symbols in each line in figures 5a-c represent the EBB cohort (the youngest), the next two represent the WB cohort, and the last four represent the HRS cohort (the oldest). Figure 5a indicates that participation rates at given ages have generally increased over time. In other words, at the same age, respondents in later years are more likely, for the most part, to participate in tax-deferred plans than those in earlier years. This pattern may reflect the effect of either period or cohort differences or a combination of both influences. The pattern of participation by age, moreover, has also changed over time. In the earliest years (1985 and 1991), participation initially increased with age but then remained fairly constant through the late fifties. In more recent years (1997 and 2003), participation rates initially increase with age, then decline sharply in the late fifties.

Figure 5b indicates that median annual contributions increase with age up to 59-61 and then decrease, reaching a maximum in the range of \$2,500-\$3,000 per year. At given ages, annual contributions are somewhat larger (in real terms) in more recent years. It is worth noting that contributions in 2003 were smaller than in 1997, possibly reflecting the effect of the 2001 recession. Finally, Figure 5c indicates that median contribution rates increase with age from about four percent of earnings among respondents in their early forties to about seven percent among respondents in their early sixties. It is notable that there was no significant change in contribution rates from 1985 to 2003.

We next partition each of the three Health and Retirement Study cohorts into three-year birth cohorts in order to examine in greater detail the patterns of participation and contributions

in tax-deferred plans among these cohorts as they age. In the Health and Retirement Study, the original HRS cohort consists of respondents born 1931-41; the WB cohort, respondents born 1942-47; and the EBB cohort, respondents born 1948-53. We divide each of these three original Health and Retirement Study cohorts into smaller cohorts comprised of respondents born in three consecutive birth years. We divide the EBB cohort into two sub-cohorts born 1948-50 and 1951-53, the WB cohort into two subgroups (1942-44 and 1945-47), and the original HRS cohort into four subgroups (1931-32, 1933-35, 1936-38, and 1939-41). Figures 6a-c and Appendix Tables 10a-c present the participation rates, median contribution amounts, and median contribution rates by cohort as each of these three-year cohorts age.

Figure 6a indicates that the participation rate of each of these cohorts increases as its members age, peaking in their fifties then declining, revealing a hump-shape pattern. This pattern of increased participation most likely reflects the growing popularity of tax-deferred plans over this period, although we cannot disentangle this effect from the increasing age of these cohorts. We cannot, in other words, determine whether the period or age effect is stronger when both influences move in the same direction. In each cohort, participation rates eventually decline with age, suggesting that the age effect becomes stronger than the period effect in the older age range of each cohort. The decline in participation may reflect older workers moving into part-time or lower-paying jobs, thus limiting their opportunities and/or incentives to participate in tax-deferred plans. We also observe that members of more recent cohorts in their mid-fifties have higher participation rates than those of earlier cohorts of the same ages, ranging at ages 53-55 from a rate of about 10 percent in the cohort born in 1931-32 to a rate of 50 percent in the cohort born 1945-47.

Figure 6b indicates that median annual contributions increased for all cohorts as they aged, from about \$1,500 in their early thirties to about \$3,000 in their late fifties, after which contribution amounts decline sharply. This observed upward trend in contributions may reflect an age effect (increasing contributions with age) or a period effect (larger contributions as tax-deferred plans became more popular); the two influences cannot be disentangled, however. In contrast to the pattern observed in Figure 6a, cohort lines are nearly indistinguishable, suggesting that there are no substantial differences among cohorts with respect to contribution amounts. Finally, Figure 6c indicates that contribution rates increase only marginally with age, from about four percent in the late thirties to about seven percent in the early sixties. Contribution rates, furthermore, are nearly identical across cohorts, diverging only at ages 65-67. These patterns suggest that, on average, neither period nor age effects are important in determining contribution rates and that respondents, perhaps due to inertia, do not substantially change their contribution rates over their working lives.

5. Conclusion

Merging Social Security earnings records with data from the Health and Retirement Study, we find that participation in tax-deferred retirement plans increased substantially in all cohorts from 1984 to 2003. Respondents in the WB cohort were more likely to contribute to a tax-deferred plan than respondents of the same ages in the HRS cohort. However, the participation rate of the EBB cohort was lower than that of the WB cohort, which may reflect their relatively less favorable earnings experience throughout their working life.

Throughout the period of our analysis, while the overall participation rate increased, it remained unchanged at below 20 percent for respondents in the lowest two earning quartiles.

Furthermore, median annual contributions of those in the lowest three quartiles remained at \$2,000 or less. In contrast, the participation rate of those in the highest quartile increased from about 20 percent in 1984 to 60 percent in 2003, and the median annual contribution increased from about \$2,000 to \$6,000. These findings suggest that respondents in the highest earnings quartile benefited most from the increased availability of employer provided tax-deferred plans.

Our findings also reveal that the pattern of participation by age changed over this period. In the early years, participation rates in these plans initially increased with age but then remained constant through respondents' late fifties. In more recent years, participation rates initially increased with age but then decline sharply in respondents' late fifties. In contrast, median contribution rates increased with age from approximately four percent of earnings among respondents in their early forties to about seven percent among respondents in their early sixties. At the same age, respondents in 2003 were more likely to contribute to tax-deferred plans than in 1984 or 1991, a trend reflecting either a period effect or cohort effect, or both.

Lastly, we find that for each of the three-year birth cohorts, participation rates increase as respondents age up to their mid fifties, the results of both age and period effects, and then declines, suggesting that the age effect becomes more dominant. Furthermore, at any given age, younger cohorts are more likely to participate than older cohorts. Median annual contributions increase for each cohort as it ages from about \$1,500 when they are in their forties to about \$3,000 when they are in their late fifties. Moreover, at any given age there are no substantial differences in contribution amounts among cohorts, suggesting the cohort effect may be relatively weak. Notably, contribution rates, ranging from four to seven percent, do not differ by cohort.

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Figure 1a. Participation rates (%) and median annual W-2 contributions (in \$2003) by cohort at ages 50-55

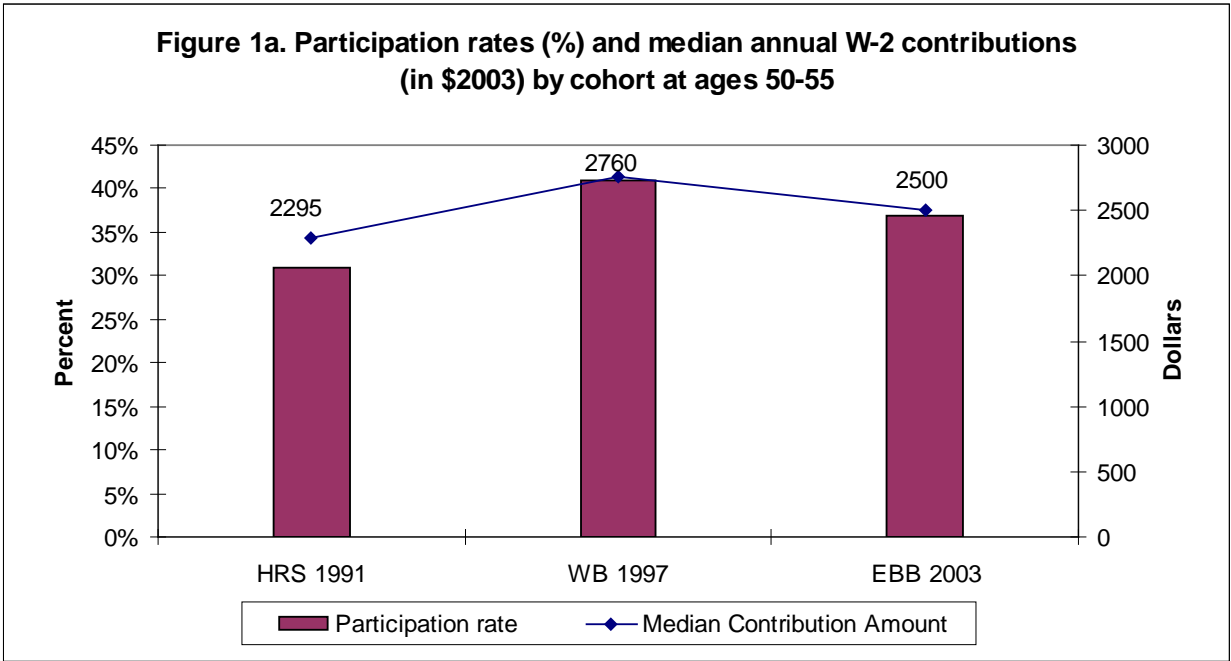
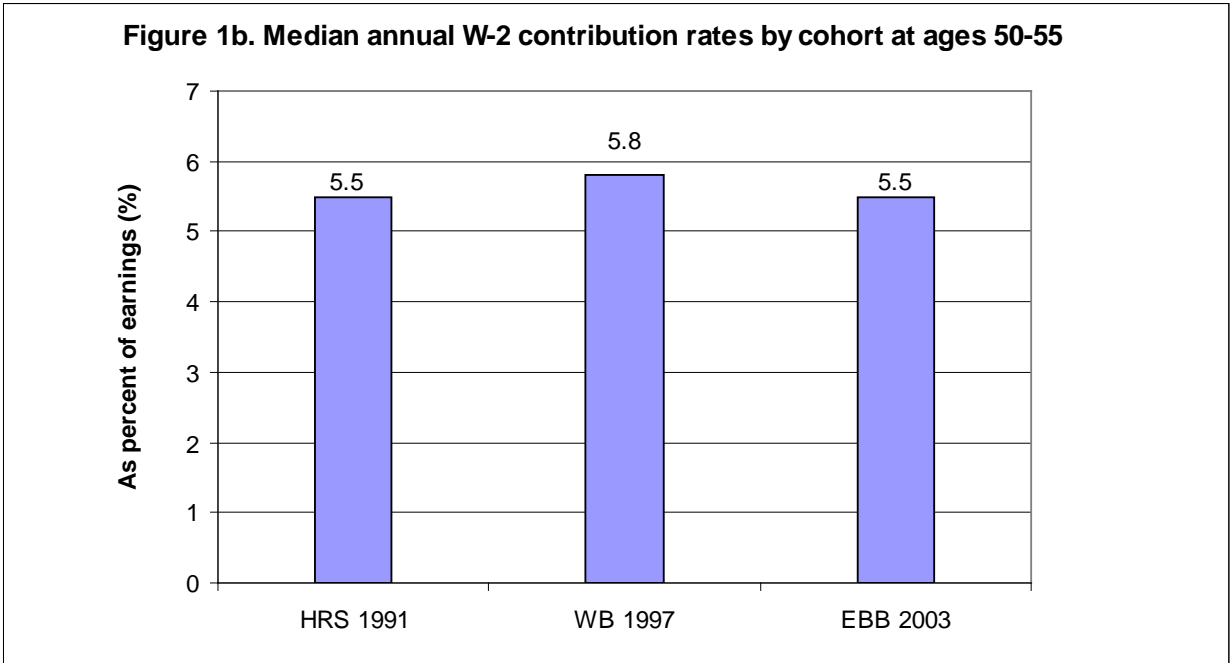


Figure 1b. Median annual W-2 contribution rates by cohort at ages 50-55



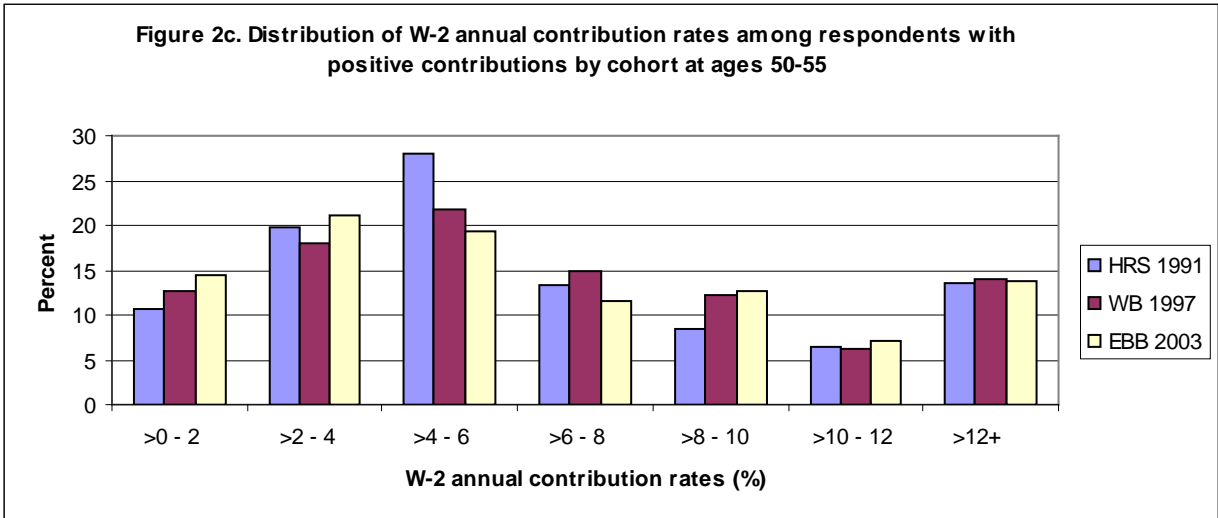
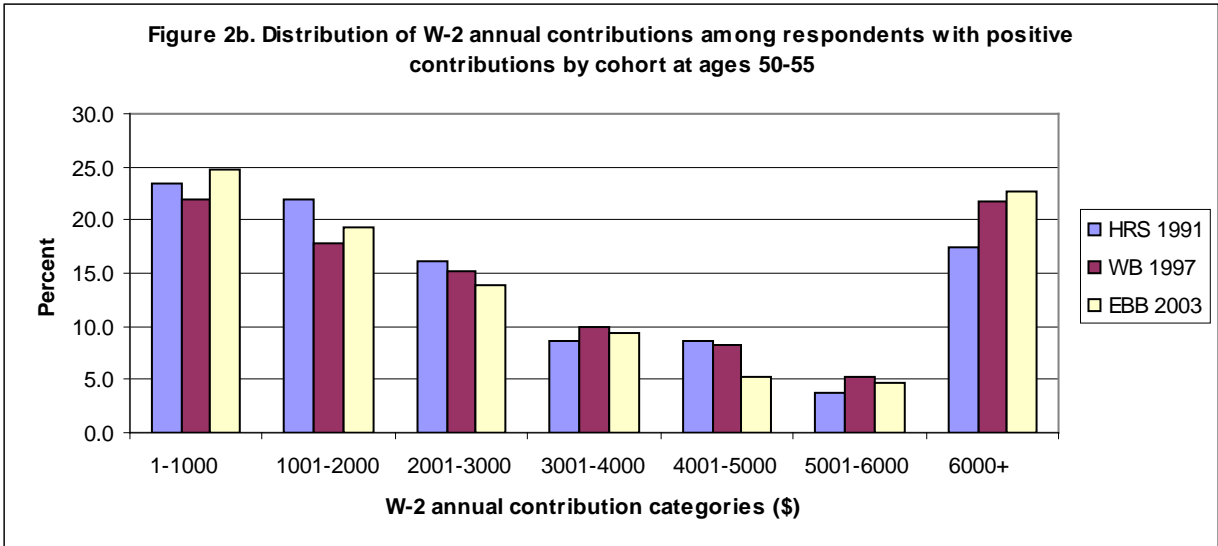
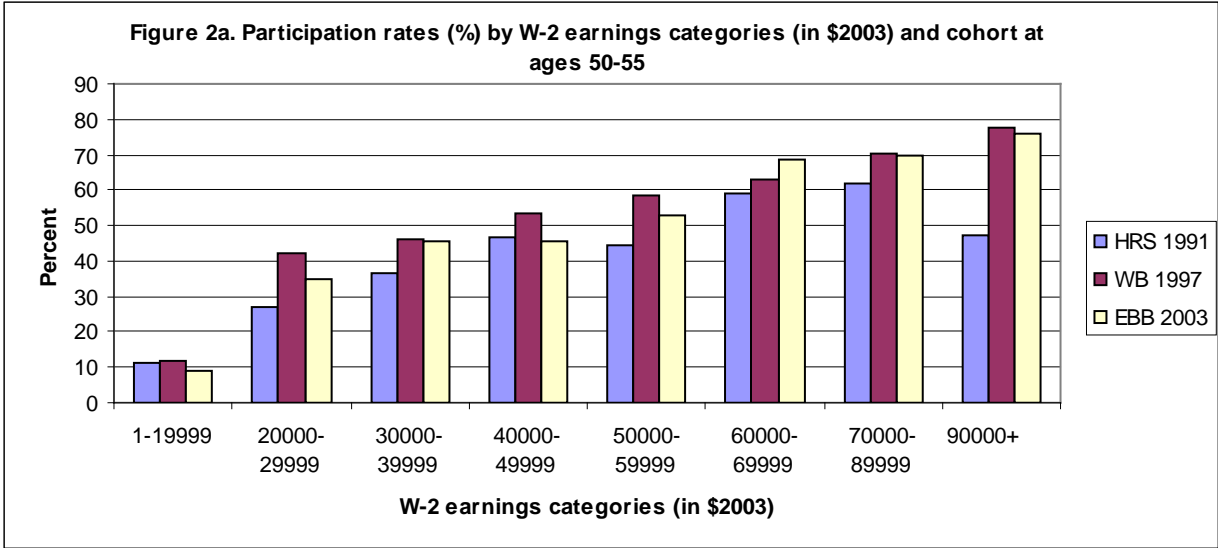
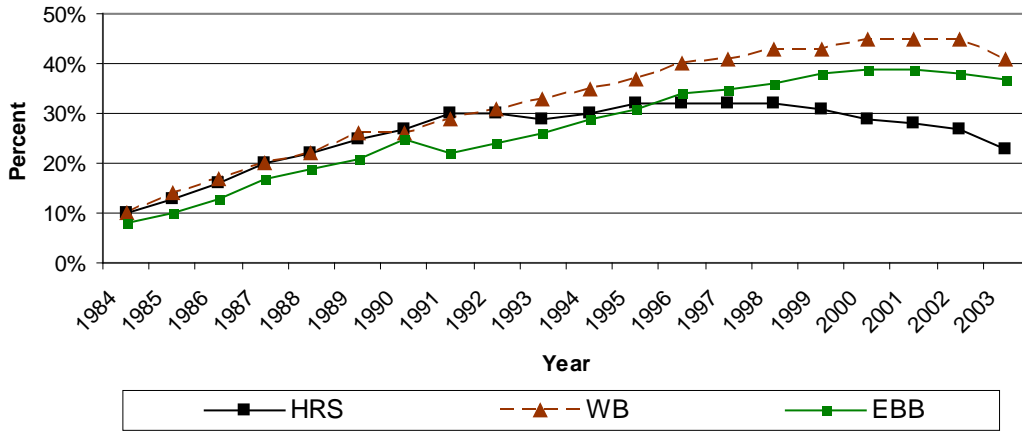
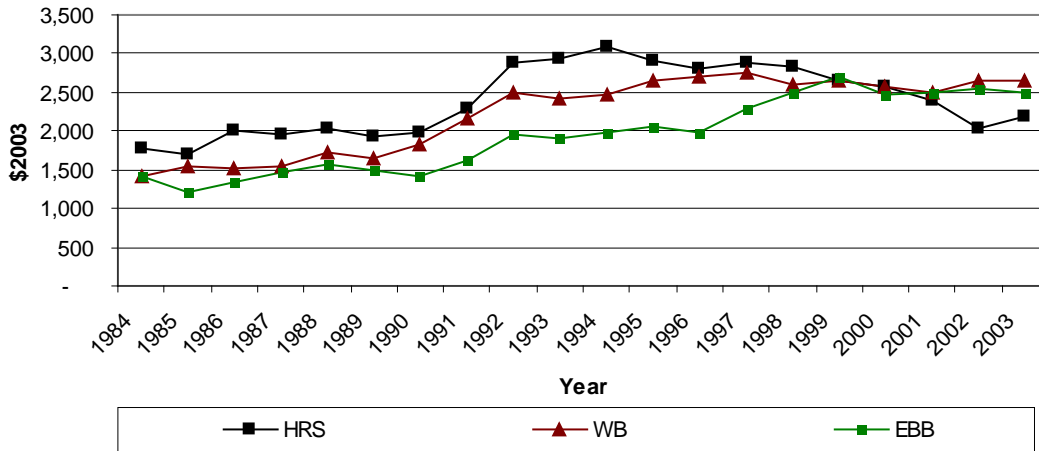


Figure 3a. Participation rates (%) in tax-deferred retirement plans by cohort over time among respondents with FICA earnings, 1984-2003



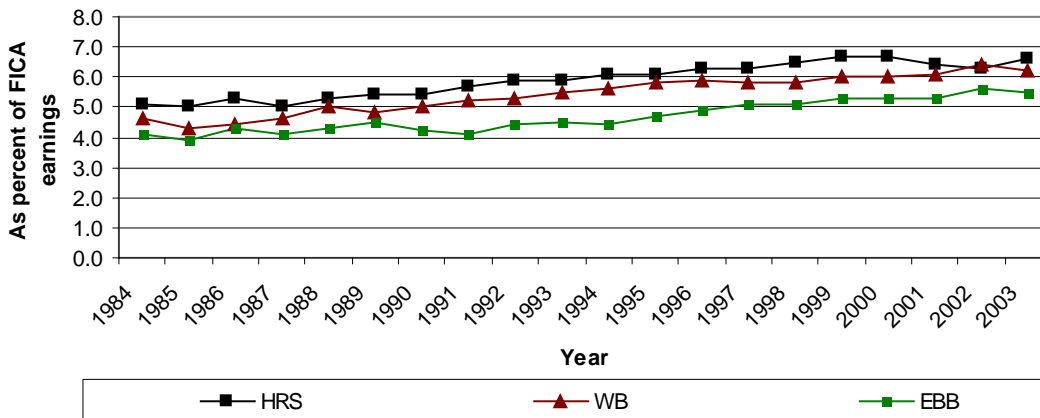
Legend: HRS (solid line with squares), WB (dashed line with triangles), EBB (solid line with squares)

Figure 3b. Median W-2 annual contributions (in \$2003) by cohort over time among respondents with positive contributions, 1984-2003



Legend: HRS (solid line with squares), WB (solid line with triangles), EBB (solid line with squares)

Figure 3c. Median W-2 annual contribution rates (%) by cohort over time among respondents with positive contributions, 1984-2003



Legend: HRS (solid line with squares), WB (solid line with triangles), EBB (solid line with squares)

Figure 4a. Participation rates (%) in tax-deferred retirement plans by earnings quartile among respondents with FICA earnings, 1984-2003

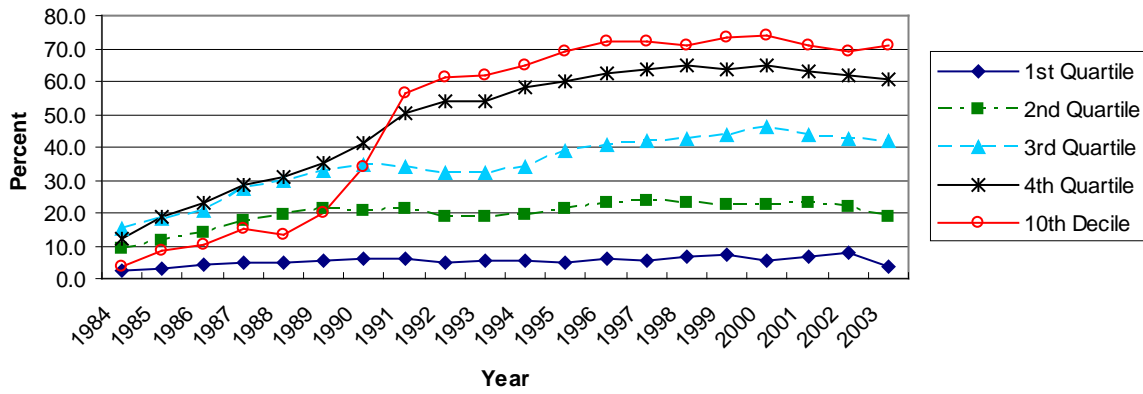


Figure 4b. Median W-2 annual contributions (in \$2003) by earnings quartile among respondents with positive W-2 contributions, 1984-2003

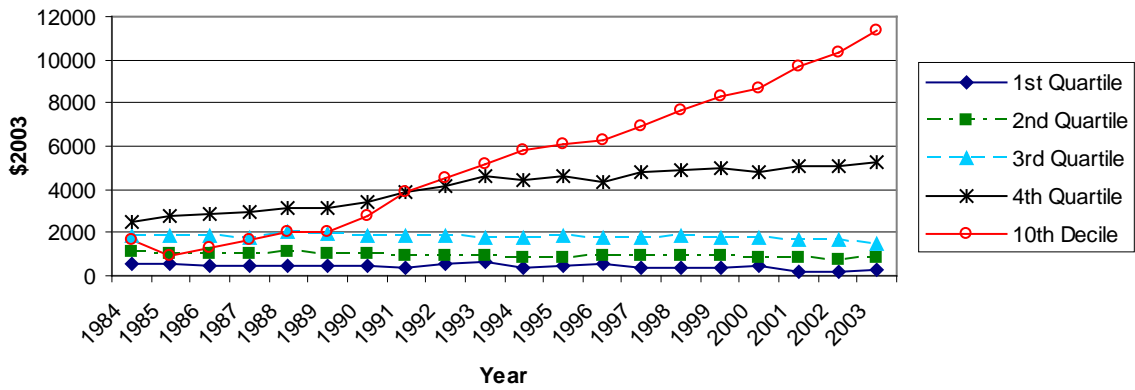


Figure 4c. Median W-2 annual contribution rates (%) by earnings quartile among respondents with positive W-2 contributions, 1984-2003

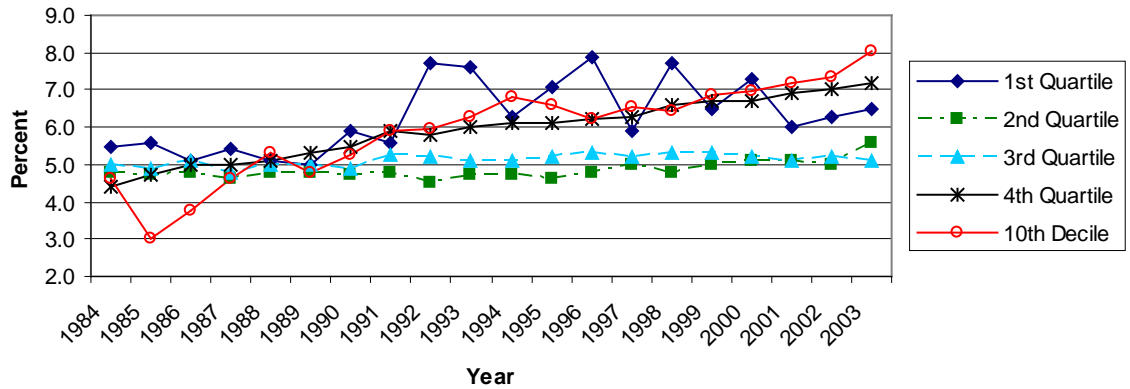


Figure 5a. Participation rates (%) in tax-deferred retirement plans by age for selected years among respondents with FICA earnings

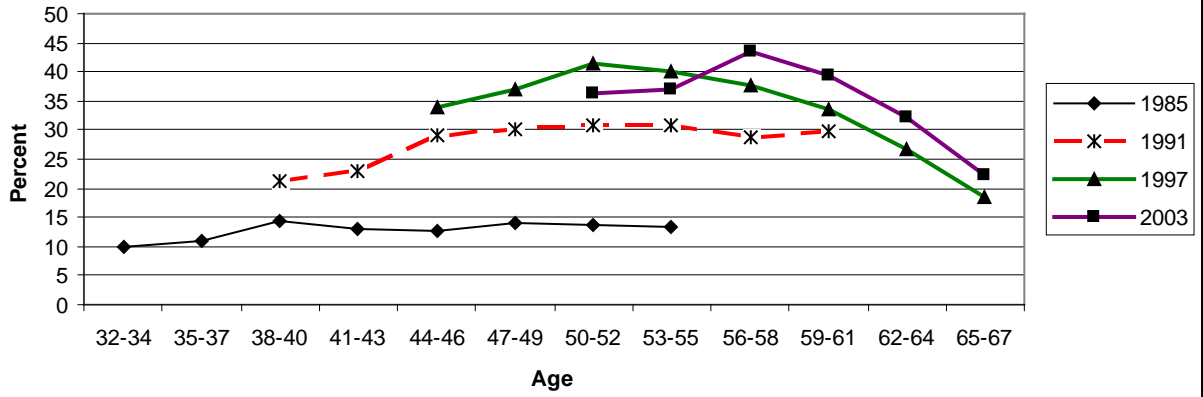


Figure 5b. Median annual W-2 contributions (in \$2003) by age for selected years among respondents with positive W-2 tax-deferred contributions

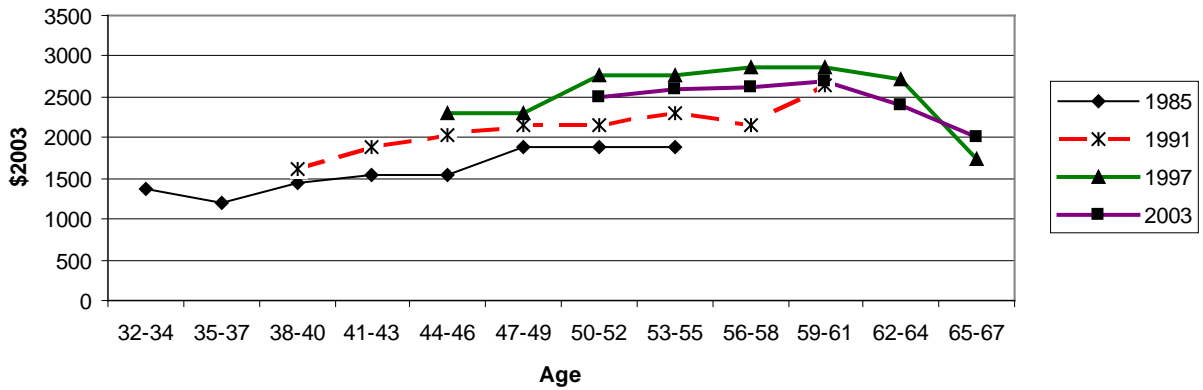


Figure 5c. Median W-2 contribution rates (%) by age for selected years among respondents with positive W-2 tax-deferred contributions

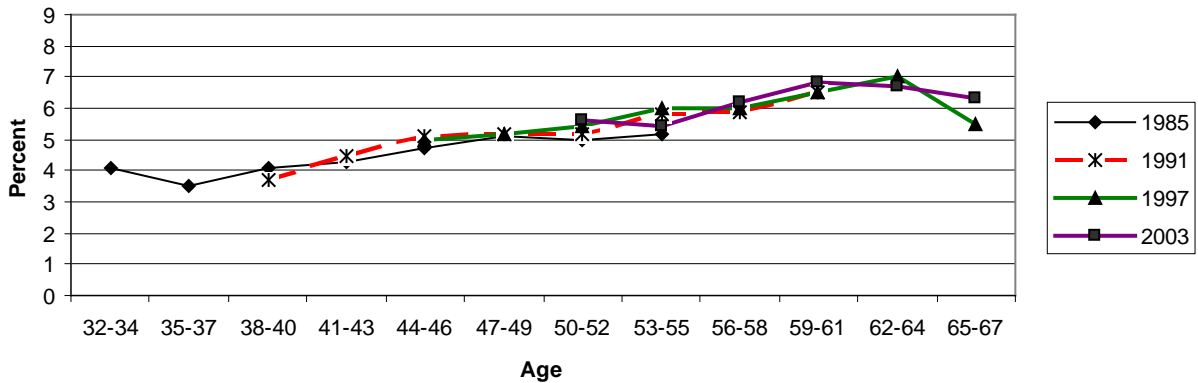


Figure 6a. Participation rates (%) in tax-deferred retirement plans by birth cohort and age among respondents with FICA earnings

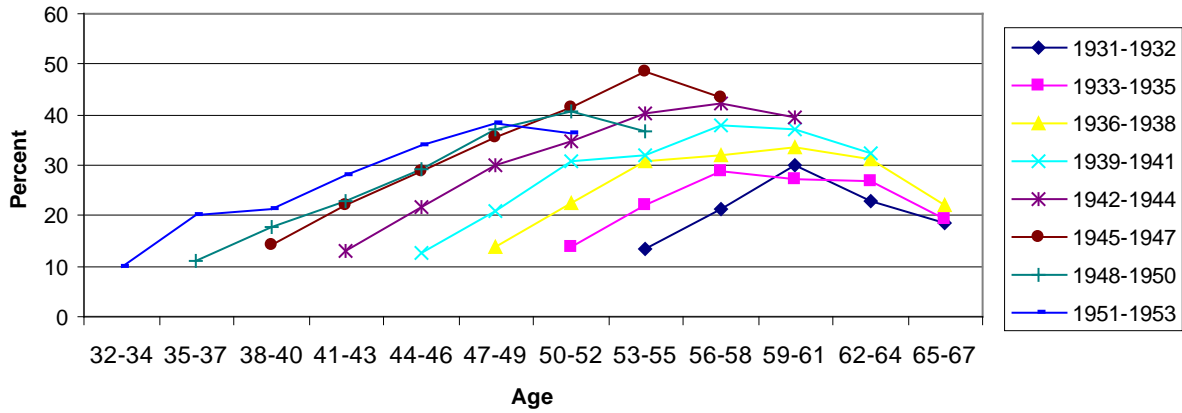


Figure 6b. Median annual W-2 contributions (in \$2003) by birth cohort and age among respondents with positive contributions

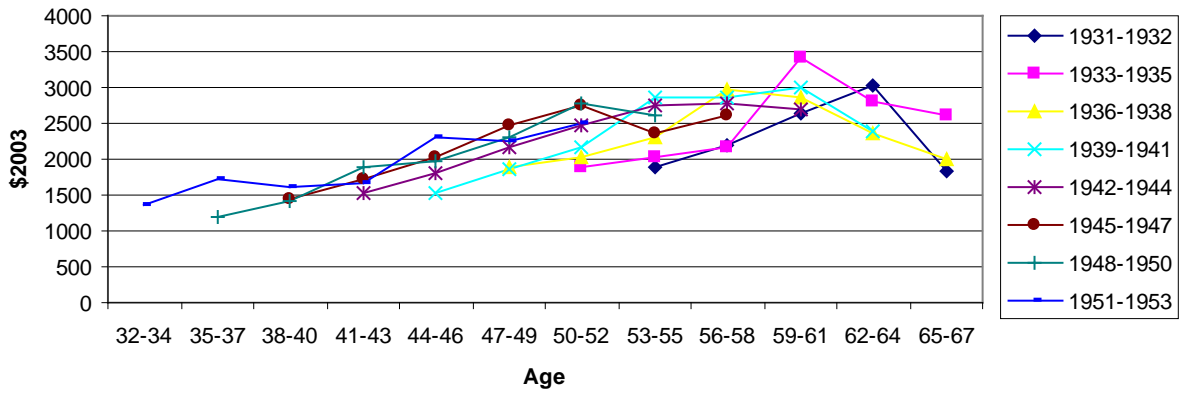
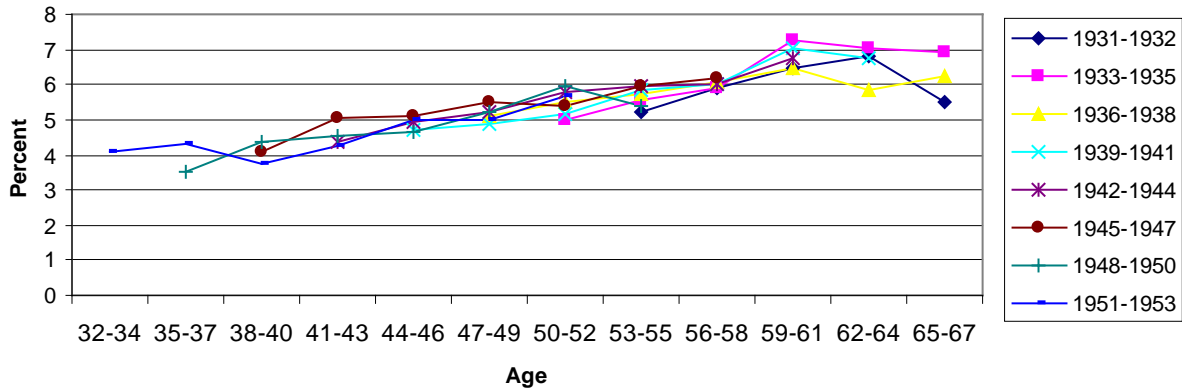


Figure 6c. Median annual W-2 contribution rates (%) by birth cohort and age among respondents with positive contributions



Appendix Table 1. Sample sizes of consenters and non-consenters in the HRS, WB, and EBB cohorts

	Total	Consenters ¹	
	N	N	%
HRS Cohort: born 1931-1941	10,303	8,101	79
<i>1992 consent</i>		4,019	
<i>1998 consent</i>		50	
<i>2004 consent</i>		4032	
WB Cohort: born 1942-1947	3,426	2,435	71
<i>1992 consent</i>		438	
<i>1998 consent</i>		1,061	
<i>2004 consent</i>		936	
EBB Cohort: born 1948-1953	3,504	1,863	53
<i>1992 consent</i>		94	
<i>1998 consent</i>		186	
<i>2004 consent</i>		1583	

Notes: Authors' calculations using data from the Health and Retirement Study and Social Security earnings records.

¹ Respondents and their spouses in the Health and Retirement Study were asked either in 1992, 1998, or 2004 to give permission to link their survey information with Social Security earnings records.

Appendix Table 2. Maximum annual Social Security taxable earnings, tax-deferred contributions, national average wage, and mean and median FICA earnings of the HRS sample

Year	Social Security taxable earnings maximum (\$) ¹	Maximum contribution limits (\$) ²	Over 50 Catch up contribution amount (\$) ²	National Average Wage (\$) ³	FICA earnings of the HRS sample ⁴	
					Mean (\$)	Median (\$)
1984	37,800	n.a.	---	16,135	19,205	16,100
1985	39,600	n.a.	---	16,822	20,148	16,700
1986	42,000	n.a.	---	17,322	21,201	17,500
1987	43,800	7,000	---	18,426	22,016	18,200
1988	45,000	7,313	---	19,334	23,136	18,800
1989	48,000	7,627	---	20,100	24,228	19,600
1990	51,300	7,979	---	21,028	24,832	20,000
1991	53,400	8,475	---	21,812	25,652	20,500
1992	55,500	8,728	---	22,935	27,696	22,262
1993	57,600	8,994	---	23,133	28,042	22,400
1994	60,600	9,240	---	23,754	28,463	22,400
1995	61,200	9,240	---	24,706	29,648	23,400
1996	62,700	9,500	---	25,914	30,160	23,400
1997	65,400	9,500	---	27,426	30,697	23,400
1998	68,400	10,000	---	28,861	30,808	22,900
1999	72,600	10,000	---	30,470	30,884	22,500
2000	76,200	10,500	---	32,155	31,158	22,300
2001	80,400	10,500	---	32,922	31,708	22,200
2002	84,900	11,000	1,000	33,252	30,936	21,350
2003	87,000	12,000	2,000	34,065	31,081	21,500

¹ <http://www.socialsecurity.gov/mystatement/maxtax.htm>

² Internal Revenue Code; <http://answers.google.com/answers/threadview/id/443399.html>

³ Source: <http://mwww.ba.ssa.gov/OACT/COLA/AWI.html> or Social Security Trustees Report 2005.

⁴ Mean and median FICA earnings are for the HRS sample (i.e., respondents born between 1931-1953) for whom there is a matched SSA record. Monetary values are in nominal dollars.

Appendix Table 3. Periods of analysis and year of data

Consent Year	Earnings records available	Period of analysis ¹	Tax-deferred contributions	
			Available	Derived
<i>1992 consent</i>	1980-1991	1984-1991	n.a	1984-1991
<i>1998 consent</i>	1978-1997	1984-1997	1990-1997	1984-1989
<i>2004 consent</i>	1978-2003	1984-2003	1990-2003	1984-1989

Notes: See notes in Appendix Table A.

¹ Years used in this analysis.

Appendix Table 4: Age evolution of respondents in the Health and Retirement Study by cohort

Cohort	Birth Year	Ages over the period of study		Interview year						
		1984	2003	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
		HRS	1931-1935	49-53	68-72	57-61	59-63	61-65	63-67	65-69
	1936-1941	43-48	62-67	51-56	53-58	55-60	57-62	59-64	61-66	63-68
WB	1942-1947	37-42	56-61				51-56	53-58	55-60	57-62
EBB	1948-1953	31-36	50-55							51-56

Note: Numbers in each row indicate ages of three birth cohorts at each wave of the survey, as well as at the beginning and end of the period of analysis.

Appendix Table 5. Earnings, participation rates, contributions and contribution rates, by cohort and selected characteristics

Selected characteristics	Number of respondents with FICA Earnings ¹			Median FICA earnings ² (\$)			Participation rate ³ (%)			Median contribution ⁴ (\$)			Median contribution rate ⁴ (%)		
	HRS 1991	WB 1997	EBB 2003	HRS 1991	WB 1997	EBB 2003	HRS 1991	WB 1997	EBB 2003	HRS 1991	WB 1997	EBB 2003	HRS 1991	WB 1997	EBB 2003
Total	3233	1412	1159	29,025	31,223	29,800	31%	41%	37%	2,295	2,760	2,500	5.5	5.8	5.5
<i>Gender</i>															
Male	1643	613	523	39,690	43,355	39,000	30%	43%	41%	2,835	3,680	3,100	5.4	5.9	5.8
Female	1590	799	636	29,025	24,265	24,000	32%	40%	33%	1,755	2,185	1,700	5.6	5.6	5.1
<i>Race</i>															
White	2390	1094	818	31,725	34,558	35,300	34%	45%	42%	2,430	2,990	2,700	5.7	6.0	5.6
Non-white	840	314	341	22,680	22,655	20,400	24%	28%	22%	1,485	1,380	1,550	5.0	4.3	4.3
<i>Education</i>															
HS graduate or less	1968	680	478	23,828	23,920	20,400	23%	32%	25%	1,485	1,840	1,600	5.2	5.2	5.1
Some college	649	363	346	33,885	31,280	29,600	35%	47%	39%	2,160	2,185	1,500	5.3	5.3	4.2
College and above	613	365	335	51,030	50,370	49,400	53%	52%	50%	3,510	4,715	4,000	5.9	6.8	6.6
<i>Marital status</i>															
Married	2416	1067	810	29,903	32,430	31,750	31%	43%	40%	2,295	2,990	2,900	5.7	6.0	5.9
Non-married	704	282	347	25,515	27,198	24,300	32%	33%	28%	2,025	2070	1,400	5.0	5.1	4.3
<i>Earnings quartiles</i>															
1	696	229	162	5,670	4,945	4,300	7%	5%	1%	405	345 ^a	600 ^a	5.0	7.4 ^a	9.2 ^a
2	785	342	256	19,845	18,688	14,450	22%	27%	17%	945	805	800	4.9	4.8	4.2
3	823	384	341	34,695	33,925	30,200	37%	46%	40%	1,890	1,610	1,400	5.6	5.1	4.7
4	929	457	400	60,750	62,215	59,850	51%	65%	61%	4,050	4,715	4,800	5.8	6.4	6.2
Middle earning quintile	650	292	244	26,595	24,380	21,300	28%	40%	30%	1350	1265	850	5.1	5.0	4.9
<i>Earnings levels (\$2003)</i>															
1-19999	1100	448	392	9,450	10,638	10,400	11%	12%	9%	675	690	600	4.9	5.2	3.5
20000-29999	570	233	192	24,705	24,380	24,950	27%	42%	35%	1,215	1,150	1,200	4.9	4.9	4.9
30000-39999	462	195	154	34,965	34,845	35,300	36%	46%	45%	1,890	1,610	1,600	5.2	5.0	4.8
40000-49999	353	166	119	45,225	45,023	44,600	46%	54%	45%	2,700	2,990	2,700	5.9	6.5	6.0
50000-59999	269	120	102	54,000	65,683	54,650	45%	58%	53%	3,375	3,163	2,700	6.1	5.6	5.2
60000-69999	161	76	64	64,800	65,263	64,950	59%	63%	69%	3,510	4,025	3,900	5.4	6.2	6.0
70000-89999	174	88	60	77,018	78,603	76,650	62%	70%	70%	4,523	5,635	6,000	5.9	6.9	7.4
90000+	144	86	74	114,818	115,748	118,800	47% ^b	78%	76%	6,278	8,625	12,000	5.7	6.4	7.9

Note: Authors' calculations using data from the Social Security administrative records of respondents in the Health and Retirement Study who gave consents to release their Social Security records. Samples consist of respondents ages 50-55 in 1991 (HRS cohort), in 1997 (WB cohort) and 2003 (EBB cohort) for whom there is a matched SSA record. Monetary values are in \$2003.

¹ FICA earnings are earnings that are subject to the Social Security payroll tax.

² Estimates are among respondents with FICA earnings.

³ The participation rate is the percentage of respondents with positive tax-deferred contributions among those with FICA earnings.

⁴ The median contribution (or contribution rate) is calculated among respondents with positive tax-deferred contributions.

^a Sample size is 30 or less.

^b This participation rate in tax-deferred plans is likely to be an underestimate of the true value. For respondents whose earnings subject to Medicare payroll tax are greater than their annual total compensation subject to federal income taxation, we calculate the amount of the tax-deferred contribution as the difference between the two values. For respondents whose Medicare earnings are less than their annual total compensation, approximately 27 percent of respondents, we cannot calculate their tax-deferred contributions and therefore define them as non-participants. The remaining 26 percent of respondents in this group have Medicare earnings that are equal to total compensation and thus we infer zero tax-deferred contributions and non-participation. Participation rate of the WB and EBB cohorts are accurate because for these cohorts contributions are provided in the W-2 records.

Appendix Table 6. W-2 earnings distributions by cohort

W-2 FICA earnings categories	HRS 1991	WB 1997	EBB 2003
1-9999	18.3	14.7	16.1
10000-19999	15.7	17.0	17.8
20000-29999	17.6	16.5	16.6
30000-39999	14.3	13.8	13.3
40000-49999	10.9	11.8	10.3
50000-59999	8.3	8.5	8.8
60000-69999	5.0	5.4	5.5
70000-89999	5.4	6.2	5.2
90000+	4.5	6.1	6.4

Note: Authors' calculations using data from the Social Security administrative records for Health and Retirement Study respondents. HRS sample is comprised of respondents ages 50-55 in 1991. Similarly, WB and EBB cohorts are comprised of respondents ages 50-55 in 1997 and 2003, respectively. FICA earnings are earnings that are subject to the Social Security payroll tax.

Appendix Table 7. Earnings and tax-deferred contributions over time by cohort

Year	Number of respondents with FICA earnings ¹				Median FICA earnings ² (\$)				Participation rate ³ (%)				Median contribution ² (\$)				Median contribution rate ² (%)			
	Cohort				Cohort				Cohort				Cohort				Cohort			
	All	HRS	WB	EBB	All	HRS	WB	EBB	All	HRS	WB	EBB	All	HRS	WB	EBB	All	HRS	WB	EBB
1984	8676	5628	1706	1342	28,497	29,736	27,435	24,426	10%	10%	10%	8%	1,593	1,770	1,416	1,416	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.1
1985	8728	5635	1742	1351	28,557	29,754	27,873	25,308	13%	13%	14%	10%	1,710	1,710	1,539	1,197	4.8	5.0	4.3	3.9
1986	8736	5648	1750	1338	29,400	30,408	28,392	26,040	16%	16%	17%	13%	1,848	2,016	1,512	1,344	5.0	5.3	4.4	4.3
1987	8777	5625	1780	1372	29,484	30,456	28,674	26,649	20%	20%	20%	17%	1,782	1,944	1,539	1,458	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.1
1988	8777	5614	1781	1382	29,328	30,108	28,392	26,520	21%	22%	22%	19%	1,872	2,028	1,716	1,560	5.1	5.3	5.0	4.3
1989	8750	5564	1782	1404	29,204	29,949	29,204	26,224	24%	25%	26%	21%	1,788	1,937	1,639	1,490	5.0	5.4	4.8	4.5
1990	8705	5497	1797	1411	28,200	28,764	28,482	25,944	26%	27%	26%	25%	1,833	1,974	1,833	1,410	5.1	5.4	5.0	4.2
1991	8523	5340	1787	1396	27,675	28,080	27,945	26,393	29%	30%	29%	22%	2,160	2,295	2,160	1,620	5.4	5.7	5.2	4.1
1992	5713	2882	1486	1345	29,164	29,737	30,654	26,855	29%	30%	31%	24%	2,620	2,882	2,489	1,965	5.3	5.9	5.3	4.4
1993	5651	2817	1491	1343	28,448	28,321	29,337	27,305	29%	29%	33%	26%	2,540	2,921	2,413	1,905	5.5	5.9	5.5	4.5
1994	5595	2764	1479	1352	27,776	26,784	30,008	26,908	31%	30%	35%	29%	2,604	3,100	2,480	1,984	5.6	6.1	5.6	4.4
1995	5388	2591	1449	1348	28,314	26,983	30,674	27,830	33%	32%	37%	31%	2,662	2,904	2,662	2,057	5.6	6.1	5.8	4.7
1996	5217	2464	1413	1340	27,378	24,804	31,005	28,080	35%	32%	40%	34%	2,574	2,808	2,691	1,989	5.8	6.3	5.9	4.9
1997	5097	2345	1412	1340	26,910	23,920	31,223	28,405	35%	32%	41%	35%	2,645	2,875	2,760	2,300	5.9	6.3	5.8	5.1
1998	4049	2158	676	1215	25,877	22,261	28,589	29,832	35%	32%	43%	36%	2,712	2,825	2,599	2,486	5.9	6.5	5.8	5.1
1999	3899	2021	668	1210	24,750	19,360	28,270	30,195	35%	31%	43%	38%	2,640	2,640	2,640	2,695	6.0	6.7	6.0	5.3
2000	3772	1896	652	1224	23,861	17,869	27,446	30,067	35%	29%	45%	39%	2,568	2,568	2,568	2,461	6.0	6.7	6.0	5.3
2001	3573	1747	622	1204	23,088	16,640	27,768	30,420	35%	28%	45%	39%	2,496	2,392	2,496	2,496	6.0	6.4	6.1	5.3
2002	3330	1551	604	1175	21,777	14,280	26,571	29,478	34%	27%	45%	38%	2,448	2,040	2,652	2,550	6.1	6.3	6.4	5.6
2003	3127	1395	573	1159	21,500	13,600	25,900	29,800	32%	23%	41%	37%	2,400	2,200	2,663	2,500	6.0	6.6	6.2	5.5

Notes: Authors' calculations using data from the Social Security administrative records of respondents in the Health and Retirement Study who gave consents to release their Social Security records. The sample consists of respondents in the HRS born 1931-1953 (HRS, WB and EBB cohorts) for whom there is a matched SSA record. Monetary values are in \$2003.

¹ FICA earnings are earnings that are subject to the Social Security payroll tax.

² Estimates are among respondents with FICA earnings.

³ The participation rate for each year is the percentage of respondents with positive tax-deferred contributions among those with FICA earnings.

⁴ The median contribution (or contribution rate) for each year is calculated among respondents with positive tax-deferred contributions.

Appendix Table 8. Number of respondents with FICA earnings, participation rate, median contribution, median contribution rate, by earnings quartiles and year

Year	Number of respondents with FICA earnings ¹				Participation rate ² (%)				Median contribution ³ (\$)				Median contribution rate ³ (%)			
	Quartiles				Quartiles				Quartiles				Quartiles			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1984	2154	2204	2192	2126	2.7	9.0	14.9	12.2	531	1,062	1,859	2,478	5.5	4.8	5.0	4.4
1985	2132	2208	2208	2180	3.1	11.5	18.2	18.9	513	1,026	1,881	2,736	5.6	4.7	4.9	4.7
1986	2140	2212	2199	2185	4.3	14.2	20.8	23.2	504	1,008	1,848	2,856	5.1	4.8	5.1	5.0
1987	2105	2215	2234	2223	4.8	17.3	27.5	28.3	486	972	1,782	2,916	5.4	4.6	4.8	5.0
1988	2081	2215	2235	2246	4.9	19.2	29.7	30.7	468	1,092	2,028	3,120	5.1	4.8	5.0	5.1
1989	2067	2190	2243	2250	5.6	21.2	32.9	35.2	447	1,043	1,937	3,129	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.3
1990	1997	2201	2236	2272	5.9	20.5	34.7	41.4	423	987	1,833	3,384	5.9	4.7	4.9	5.5
1991	1933	2169	2199	2225	6.3	21.0	34.1	50.4	405	945	1,890	3,915	5.6	4.8	5.3	5.9
1992	1212	1434	1527	1543	4.6	18.6	32.2	53.7	524	917	1,834	4,192	7.7	4.5	5.2	5.8
1993	1204	1393	1518	1538	5.7	18.5	32.0	54.2	635	889	1,778	4,572	7.6	4.7	5.1	6.0
1994	1181	1389	1497	1532	5.2	19.1	34.2	58.1	372	868	1,736	4,464	6.3	4.7	5.1	6.1
1995	1144	1356	1417	1473	5.1	21.0	39.0	60.3	484	847	1,815	4,598	7.1	4.6	5.2	6.1
1996	1106	1306	1385	1427	5.8	23.1	40.9	62.4	585	936	1,755	4,329	7.9	4.8	5.3	6.2
1997	1101	1262	1343	1392	5.4	23.9	41.7	63.4	345	920	1,725	4,830	5.9	5.0	5.2	6.3
1998	949	993	1048	1059	6.4	23.1	42.6	65.0	339	904	1,808	4,859	7.7	4.8	5.3	6.6
1999	925	966	990	1018	7.0	22.4	43.8	63.9	330	880	1,760	4,950	6.5	5.0	5.3	6.7
2000	906	623	960	983	5.7	22.2	45.9	64.7	428	856	1,712	4,815	7.3	5.1	5.2	6.7
2001	858	893	892	930	6.5	23.0	43.6	63.0	208	832	1,664	5,096	6.0	5.1	5.1	6.9
2002	815	827	828	860	7.7	21.9	42.6	61.9	204	714	1,632	5,100	6.3	5.0	5.2	7.0
2003	768	779	780	800	3.9	18.7	41.8	60.5	300	850	1,500	5,300	6.5	5.6	5.1	7.2

Notes: Authors' calculations using data from the Social Security administrative records of respondents in the Health and Retirement Study who gave consents to release their Social Security records. The sample consists of respondents in the HRS born 1931-1953 (HRS, WB and EBB cohorts) for whom there is a matched SSA record. Monetary values are in \$2003.

¹ FICA earnings are earnings that are subject to the Social Security payroll tax.

² The participation rate for each year is the percentage of respondents with positive W-2 tax-deferred contributions among those with FICA earnings.

³ The median contribution (or contribution rate) for each year is calculated among respondents with positive tax-deferred contributions.

Appendix Table 9: Participation rate, median contribution, and median contribution rate by age for selected years

Age	Participation rate ¹ (%)				Median contribution ² (\$)				Median contribution rate ² (%)			
	1985	1991	1997	2003	1985	1991	1997	2003	1985	1991	1997	2003
32-34	9.8				1368				4.1			
35-37	11.0				1197				3.5			
38-40	14.4	21.2			1432	1620			4.1	3.7		
41-43	12.9	22.8			1539	1890			4.3	4.5		
44-46	12.6	29.0	33.8		1539	2025	2300		4.7	5.1	5.0	
47-49	14.0	30.0	37.0		1881	2160	2300		5.1	5.2	5.2	
50-52	13.8	30.9	41.6	36.2	1881	2160	2760	2500	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6
53-55	13.3	30.9	40.2	36.9	1881	2295	2760	2600	5.2	5.8	6.0	5.4
56-58		28.7	37.8	43.5		2160	2875	2625		5.9	6.0	6.2
59-61		29.9	33.7	39.4		2633	2875	2700		6.5	6.5	6.8
62-64			26.8	32.3			2718	2400			7.0	6.7
65-67			18.5	22.2			1740	2000			5.5	6.3
68-70				13.3				1800				6.1
71-73				7.0				1100 ^a				8.0 ^a

Notes: Authors' calculations using data from the Social Security administrative records of respondents in the Health and Retirement Study who gave consents to release their Social Security records. The sample consists of respondents in the HRS born 1931-1953 (HRS, WB and EBB cohorts) for whom there is a matched SSA record. Monetary values are in \$2003.

¹ The participation rate for each age group is the percentage of respondents with positive tax-deferred contributions among those with FICA earnings. FICA earnings are earnings that are subject to the Social Security payroll tax.

² The median contribution (or contribution rate) for each age group is calculated among respondents with positive tax-deferred contributions.

^a Sample size is 30 or less.

Appendix Table 10a. Participation rate¹(%) in tax-deferred retirement accounts by age and birth cohort among respondents with FICA earnings

Age	Birth cohort							
	1931-1932	1933-1935	1936-1938	1939-1941	1942-1944	1945-1947	1948-1950	1951-1953
32-34								9.8
35-37							11.0	20.2
38-40						14.4	17.7	21.2
41-43					12.9	22.2	22.7	28.0
44-46				12.6	21.8	29.0	29.3	33.8
47-49			14.0	21.1	29.9	35.7	37.0	38.2
50-52		13.8	22.5	30.9	34.6	41.6	40.6	36.2
53-55	13.3	22.3	30.9	31.9	40.2	48.7	36.9	
56-58	21.5	28.7	31.9	37.8	42.4	43.5		
59-61	29.9	27.3	33.7	37.0	39.4			
62-64	23.0	26.8	31.1	32.4				
65-67	18.5	19.5	22.2					
68-70	13.0	13.4						
71-73	7.0							

Notes: Authors' calculations using data from the Social Security administrative records of respondents in the Health and Retirement Study who gave consents to release their Social Security records. The sample consists of respondents in the HRS born 1931-1953 (HRS, WB and EBB cohorts) for whom there is a matched SSA record. The initial age in each column is the age of respondents in the specific birth cohort in 1985.

¹ The participation rate is the percentage of respondents with positive tax-deferred contributions in W-2 records among those with FICA earnings. FICA earnings are earnings that are subject to the Social Security payroll tax.

Table 10b. Median annual W-2 contribution¹ (in \$2003) by age and birth cohort among respondents with positive contributions

Age	Birth cohort							
	1931-1932	1933-1935	1936-1938	1939-1941	1942-1944	1945-1947	1948-1950	1951-1953
32-34								1368
35-37							1197	1716
38-40						1432	1404	1620
41-43					1539	1716	1890	1674
44-46				1539	1794	2025	1984	2300
47-49			1881	1872	2160	2480	2300	2247
50-52		1881	2028	2160	2480	2760	2782	2500
53-55	1881	2028	2295	2852	2760	2354	2600	
56-58	2184	2160	2976	2875	2782	2625		
59-61	2633	3410	2875	2996	2700			
62-64	3038	2818	2354	2400				
65-67	1840	2622	2000					
68-70	1712 ^a	1800						
71-73	1100 ^a							

Notes: Authors' calculations using data from the Social Security administrative records of respondents in the Health and Retirement Study who gave consents to release their Social Security records. The sample consists of respondents in the HRS born 1931-1953 (HRS, WB and EBB cohorts) for whom there is a merged SSA record. Monetary values are in \$2003. The initial age in each column is the age of respondents in the specific birth cohort in 1985.

¹ The median annual contribution is calculated among respondents with positive W-2 tax-deferred contributions.

^a Sample size is 30 or less

Table 10c. Median annual W-2 contribution rate¹ (%) by age and birth cohort among respondents with positive contributions

Age	Birth cohort							
	1931-1932	1933-1935	1936-1938	1939-1941	1942-1944	1945-1947	1948-1950	1951-1953
32-34								4.1
35-37							3.5	4.3
38-40						4.1	4.4	3.7
41-43					4.3	5.0	4.5	4.3
44-46				4.7	5.0	5.1	4.7	5.0
47-49			5.1	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.0
50-52		5.0	5.5	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.9	5.6
53-55	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.4	
56-58	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.2		
59-61	6.5	7.2	6.5	7.0	6.8			
62-64	6.8	7.0	5.8	6.7				
65-67	5.5	6.9	6.3					
68-70	8.1 ^a	6.1						
71-73	8.0 ^a							

Notes: Authors' calculations using data from the Social Security administrative records of respondents in the Health and Retirement Study who gave consents to release their Social Security records. The sample consists of respondents in the HRS born 1931-1953 (HRS, WB and EBB cohorts) for whom there is a matched SSA record. The initial age in each column is the age of respondents in the specific birth cohort in 1985.

¹ The median annual contribution rate is calculated among respondents with positive W-2 tax-deferred contributions.

^a Sample size is 30 or less