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Defined Contribution Plan Participants' Activities, 2011

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Defined Contribution Plan Participants' Activities, 2011

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Key Findings

DC plan withdrawal activity in 2011 remained low and was similar to the prior year's activity.

In 2011, 3.4 percent of DC plan participants took withdrawals, compared with 3.5 percent in 2010. Levels of hardship withdrawal activity also remained low. Only 1.7 percent of DC plan participants took hardship withdrawals during 2011, the same share as in 2010.

The small share of participants that stopped making contributions in 2011 was slightly higher than the share that stopped contributing in 2010. In 2011, 2.7 percent of DC plan participants stopped contributing, compared with 2.4 percent during 2010.

As stock values wandered up and down during the year, most DC plan participants stayed the course with their asset allocations. In 2011, 10.5 percent of DC plan participants changed the asset allocation of their account balances and 7.7 percent changed the asset allocation of their contributions. These levels of reallocation activity are in line with the activity observed a year earlier.

DC plan participants' loan activity continued to edge up throughout 2011, a pattern of activity that also was observed in the wake of the bear market and recession earlier in the decade. At the end of December 2011, 18.5 percent of DC plan participants had loans outstanding, compared with 18.2 percent at year-end 2010 and 16.5 percent at year-end 2009.

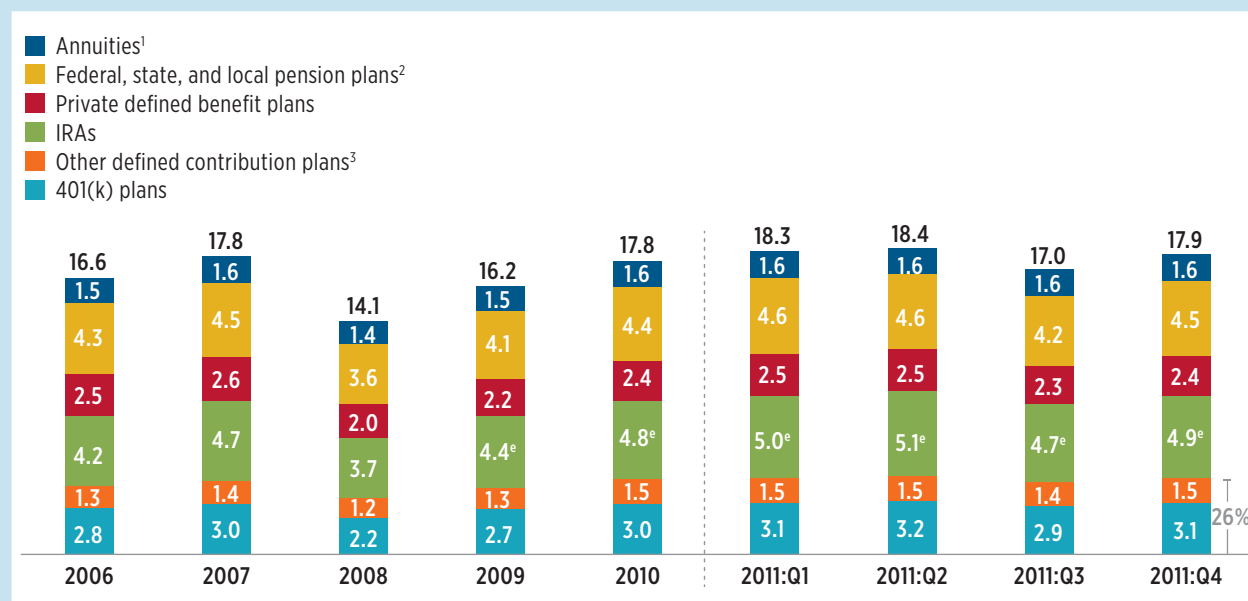
Introduction

Defined contribution (DC) plan assets are a significant component of Americans' retirement assets, representing more than one-quarter of the total retirement market (Figure 1) and almost one-tenth of U.S. households' aggregate financial assets at year-end 2011.¹ To measure participant-directed changes in DC plans, ICI has been tracking participant activity through recordkeeper surveys since 2008. This report updates results from ICI's survey of a cross section of recordkeeping firms representing a broad range of DC plans and covering nearly 24 million

FIGURE 1

26 Percent of U.S. Retirement Assets Were Defined Contribution Plan Assets

Trillions of dollars, end-of-period, selected periods



¹ Annuities include all fixed and variable annuity reserves at life insurance companies less annuities held by IRAs, 403(b) plans, 457 plans, and private pension funds (including 401(k) plans).

² Federal pension plans include U.S. Treasury security holdings of the civil service retirement and disability fund, the military retirement fund, the judicial retirement funds, the Railroad Retirement Board, and the foreign service retirement and disability fund. These plans also include securities held in the National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust and the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) Thrift Savings Plan (TSP).

³ Other DC plans include 403(b) plans, 457 plans, and private employer-sponsored DC plans without 401(k) features.

^e Data are estimated.

Note: Components may not add to the total because of rounding.

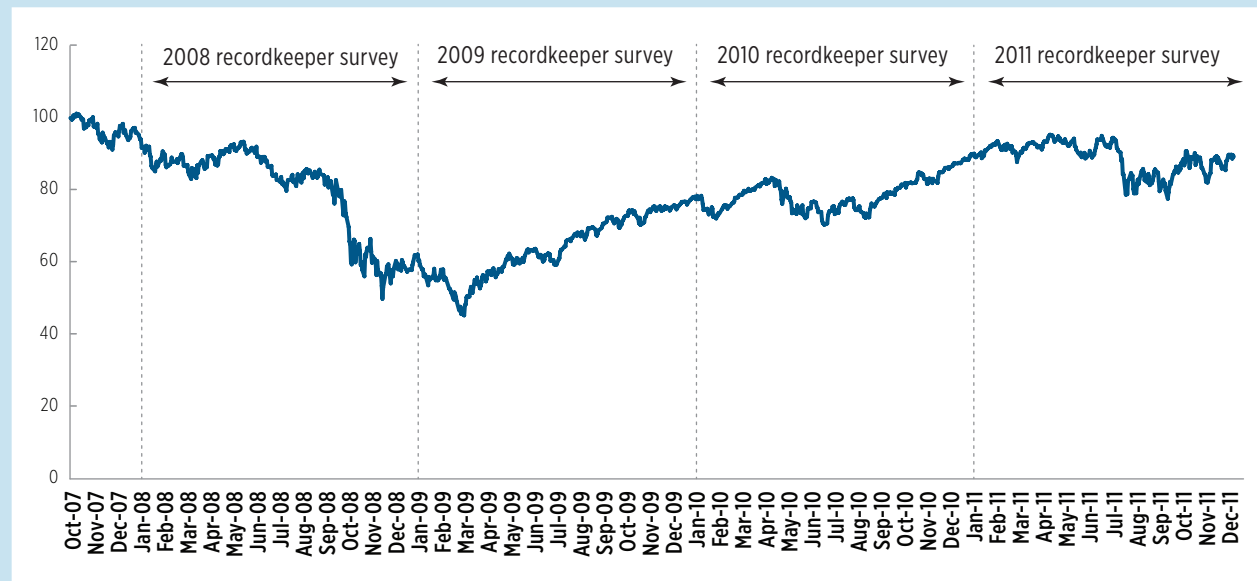
Sources: Investment Company Institute, Federal Reserve Board, Department of Labor, National Association of Government Defined Contribution Administrators, American Council of Life Insurers, and Internal Revenue Service Statistics of Income Division

employer-based DC retirement plan participant accounts as of December 2011. The broad scope of the recordkeeper survey provides valuable inferences about recent withdrawal, contribution, asset allocation, and loan decisions of participants in these plans. The most recent survey covered DC plan participants' activities in 2011, while stock prices trended upward through early July, fell through early August, were up and down through early October, and then trended upward over the remainder of the year (Figure 2). On net, the S&P 500 total return index was up 2.1 percent in 2011.

FIGURE 2

Domestic Stock Market Index

S&P 500 total return index, day-end level, October 2007–December 2011



Note: The S&P 500 is an index of 500 stocks chosen for market size, liquidity, and industry group representation. In the figure, the index is set to 100 in October 2007.

Sources: Investment Company Institute, Bloomberg, and Standard & Poor's

DC Plan Participants' Activities in 2011

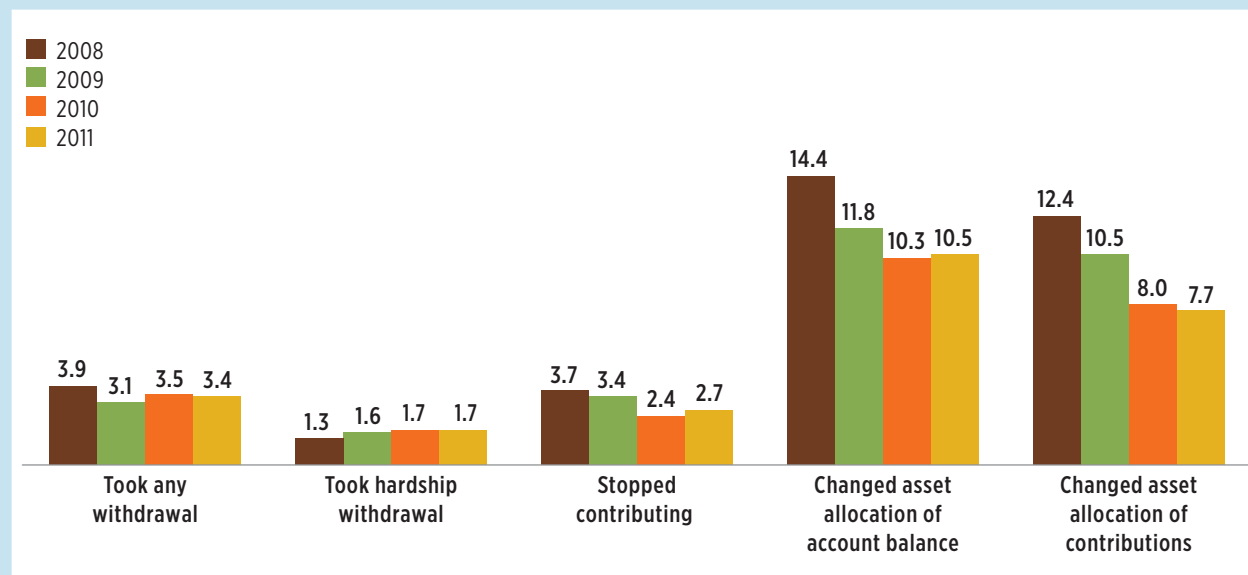
The withdrawal and contribution data indicate that essentially all DC plan participants continued to save in their retirement plans at work. DC plan participants' withdrawal activity² during 2011 was in line with activity observed in the prior year, and a negligible share of participants stopped contributing during 2011. In 2011, 3.4 percent of DC plan participants took withdrawals from their DC plan accounts, with 1.7 percent taking hardship withdrawals (Figure 3).³ These levels of activity are similar to 2010. The share of participants that stopped making contributions in 2011 was slightly higher than the share that stopped contributing in 2010. In 2011, 2.7 percent of DC plan participants stopped contributing, compared with 2.4 percent in 2010. It is possible that some of these participants stopped contributing because they reached the annual contribution limit.⁴

The survey of recordkeeping firms also gathered information about asset allocation changes in DC account balances or contributions. During 2011, 10.5 percent of DC plan participants had changed the asset allocation of their account balances, compared with 10.3 percent in 2010 (Figure 3).⁵ Reallocation activity regarding contributions was slightly lower in 2011 compared with the prior year: 7.7 percent of DC plan participants had changed the asset allocation of their contributions in 2011, compared with 8.0 percent in 2010.

FIGURE 3

Defined Contribution Plan Participants' Activities

Summary of recordkeeper data, percentage of participants



Note: The samples include more than 22 million DC plan participants in 2008 and nearly 24 million DC plan participants in 2009, 2010, and 2011.

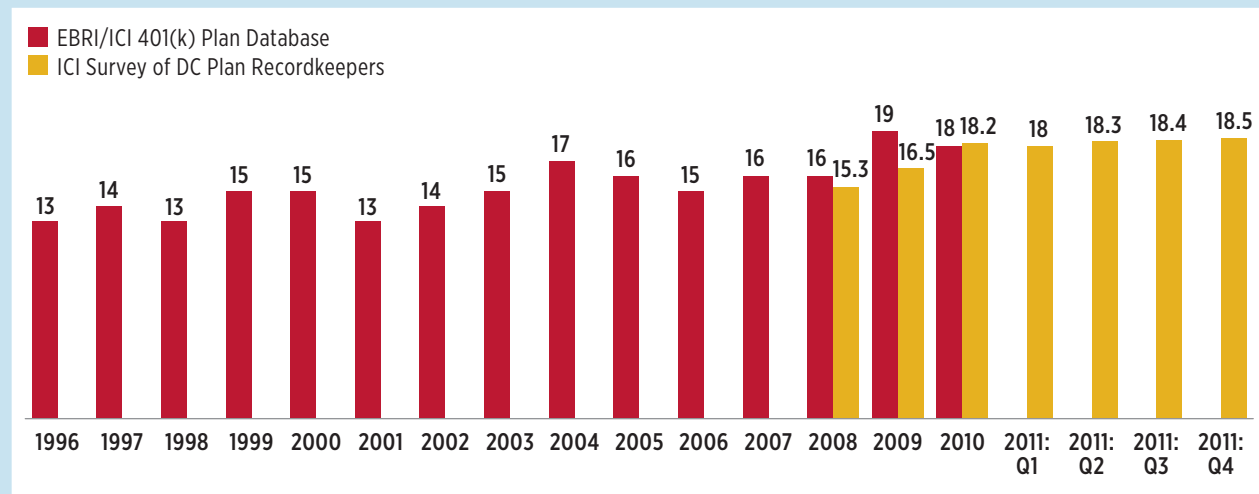
Source: ICI Survey of DC Plan Recordkeepers (2008–2011)

Loan activity edged up throughout 2011, a pattern of activity that is similar to that observed in the wake of the bear market and recession earlier in the decade.⁶ The sample of recordkeepers reported that as of December 2011, 18.5 percent of DC plan participants had loans outstanding compared with 18.2 percent at year-end 2010 (Figure 4). Although the ICI Survey of DC Plan Recordkeepers consistently finds a slightly lower percentage of DC plan participants with loans outstanding as compared with the EBRI/ICI 401(k) database, the EBRI/ICI data exhibit a similar upward trend in 2010.⁷

FIGURE 4

401(k) Loan Activity

Percentage of participants who had loans outstanding, end-of-period, selected periods



Note: The EBRI/ICI data cover 401(k) plans; the ICI Survey of DC Plan Recordkeepers covers DC plans more generally (although 401(k) plans are the bulk of DC plans).

Sources: EBRI/ICI Participant-Directed Retirement Plan Data Collection Project (1996–2010); ICI Survey of DC Plan Recordkeepers (December 2008–December 2011)

Additional Reading

- » “The U.S. Retirement Market, Fourth Quarter 2011.” Investment Company Institute. Available at www.ici.org/pressroom/news/ret_11_q4.
- » *America’s Commitment to Retirement Security*. Investment Company Institute. Available at www.ici.org/pdf/ppr_12_retir_sec_update.pdf.
- » “401(k) Plan Asset Allocation, Account Balances, and Loan Activity in 2010.” Investment Company Institute and Employee Benefit Research Institute. Available at www.ici.org/pdf/per17-10.pdf.
- » ICI Resources on 401(k) Plans. Investment Company Institute. Available at www.ici.org/401k.

Notes

- ¹ Total financial assets of U.S. households were \$49.1 trillion at year-end 2011. See Federal Reserve Board 2012.
- ² The withdrawal rates observed for 2011 (3.4 percent of DC plan participants with withdrawals; 1.7 percent with hardship withdrawals) were similar to those for 2010 (3.5 percent of DC plan participants with withdrawals; 1.7 percent with hardship withdrawals), which were in line with past years' experiences among the recordkeepers and the rate of withdrawal activity observed in the EBRI/ICI 401(k) database in 2000 (at the beginning of the 2000–2002 bear market in equities). The Employee Benefit Research Institute (EBRI) and ICI collaborate on an annual 401(k) data collection project. Analysis of the 2000 EBRI/ICI 401(k) database found that 4.5 percent of active 401(k) plan participants had taken in-service withdrawals, including hardship withdrawals. Withdrawal activity varied with participant age; participants younger than 60 were much less likely to take withdrawals compared with participants in their sixties. See Holden and VanDerhei 2002.
- ³ There are two types of withdrawals possible from DC plans: nonhardship and hardship. An in-service withdrawal occurs if the participant is still employed by the plan sponsor. Generally, participants withdrawing after age 59½ are categorized as nonhardship withdrawals. A participant seeking a hardship withdrawal must demonstrate financial hardship and generally faces a 10 percent penalty on the taxable portion of the withdrawal. If a plan allows loans, participants are generally required to first take a loan before they are permitted to take a hardship withdrawal.
- ⁴ The recordkeepers typically remove participants who are no longer working for the employer sponsoring the plan. It would not be correct to include such separated, retired, or terminated participants, because they cannot contribute. The goal of the survey is to measure the activity of active DC plan participants.
- ⁵ Annual rates of account balance reallocation activity observed in the ICI Survey of DC Plan Recordkeepers for 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011 are consistent with the behavior observed in earlier years in other data sources. Historically, recordkeepers find that in any given year, DC plan participants generally do not rebalance in their accounts (for references to this research, see note 80 in Holden, Brady, and Hadley 2006; and discussion of changes in asset allocation and note 32 in Holden et al. 2011).
- ⁶ The National Bureau of Economic Research dates the recession earlier in the decade to have occurred between March 2001 and November 2001. The latest recession was dated to have occurred between December 2007 and June 2009. See National Bureau of Economic Research 2010.
- ⁷ The EBRI/ICI 401(k) database update reports loan activity among 401(k) participants in plans that allow loans. At year-end 2010, 87 percent of participants in the database were in plans that offer loans; among those participants, 21 percent had loans outstanding at year-end 2010. This translates to 18 percent of all active 401(k) participants having loans outstanding. The year-end 2010 EBRI/ICI database includes statistical information about 23.4 million 401(k) participants in 64,455 plans, with \$1.414 trillion in assets. See Holden et al. 2011.

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