

# Ten Important Facts About 401(k) Plans

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# Ten Important Facts About 401(k) Plans

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## **401(k) Plans**

In 1981, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) proposed regulations for 401(k) plans that allowed pretax contributions to be made from employees' ordinary wages and salary. In the first years of these rules, employers typically offered 401(k) plans as supplements to their defined benefit (DB) plans. More than three decades later, 401(k) plans have grown to become the most common employer-sponsored defined contribution (DC) retirement plan in the United States.

1

## 401(k) plans are the largest share of DC plan assets, with more than two-thirds of DC plan assets held in 401(k) plans.

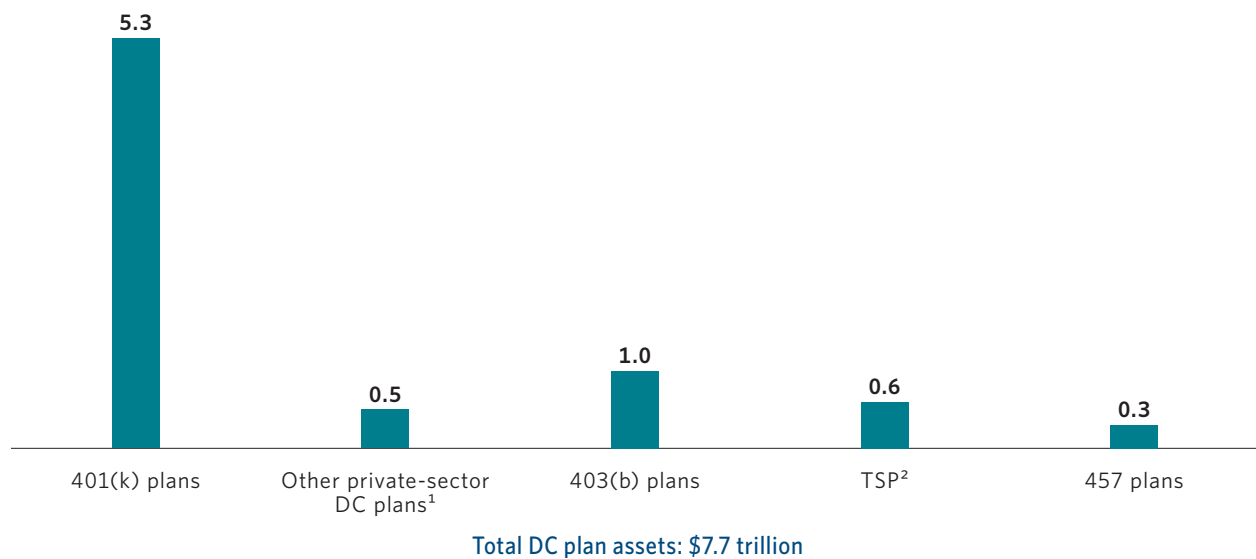
Americans held \$7.7 trillion in DC plans at year-end 2017, accounting for 27 percent of the \$28.2 trillion in retirement assets and about 9 percent of household

financial assets. Sixty-nine percent of DC plan assets, or \$5.3 trillion, were held in 401(k) plans, accounting for 19 percent of all US retirement assets.

FIGURE 1

### 401(k) Plans Are the Largest Share of DC Plan Assets

Trillions of dollars, year-end 2017



<sup>1</sup> This category includes Keoghs and DC plans (profit-sharing, thrift-savings, stock bonus, and money purchase) without 401(k) features.

<sup>2</sup> This category is the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) as reported by the Federal Reserve Board.

Sources: Investment Company Institute and Federal Reserve Board; see Table 5 in "The US Retirement Market, First Quarter 2018" (June 2018)

2

**More than one-third of 401(k) plan participants are younger than 40.**

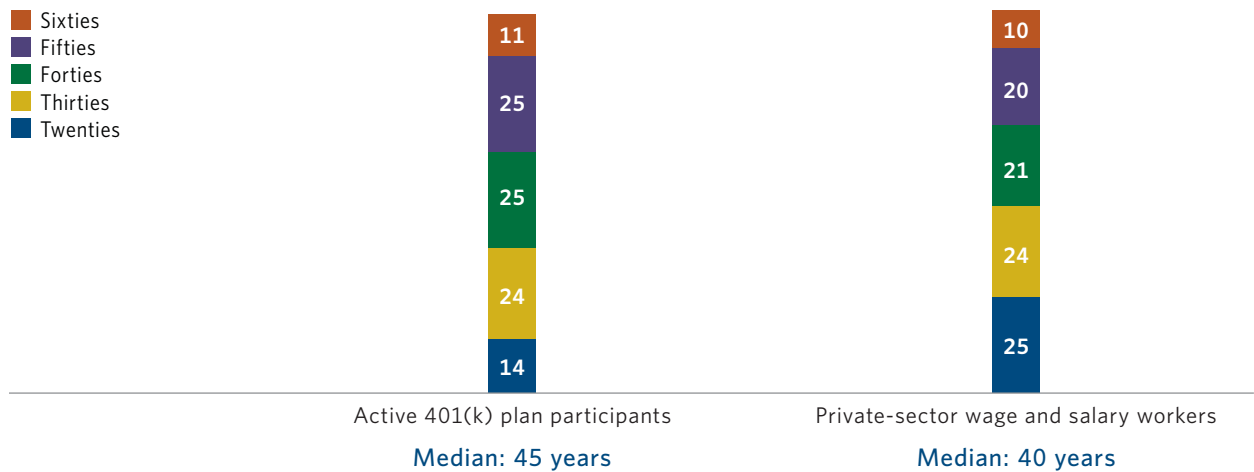
At year-end 2016, 38 percent of 401(k) participants were in their twenties or thirties, 25 percent were in their forties, 25 percent were in their fifties, and 11 percent were in their sixties. Reflecting the life cycle

of retirement saving, 401(k) participants tend to be in their peak earning and saving years and are slightly older than the broad population of private-sector workers.

FIGURE 2

**401(k) Participants Represent a Range of Ages**

*Percentage of individuals aged 20 to 69 by age, 2016*



Sources: Investment Company Institute tabulations of Current Population Survey data and tabulations from EBRI/ICI Participant-Directed Retirement Plan Data Collection Project; see Figure 5 in “401(k) Plan Asset Allocation, Account Balances, and Loan Activity in 2016,” *ICI Research Perspective* (September 2018)

3

### Households from all income groups own DC plan accounts.

Nearly half of US households with DC retirement plan accounts had moderate incomes. Forty-nine percent of households owning DC accounts in mid-2017 had incomes between \$25,000 and \$99,999. Forty-seven

percent of households with DC assets reported incomes of \$100,000 or more and 4 percent had incomes less than \$25,000.

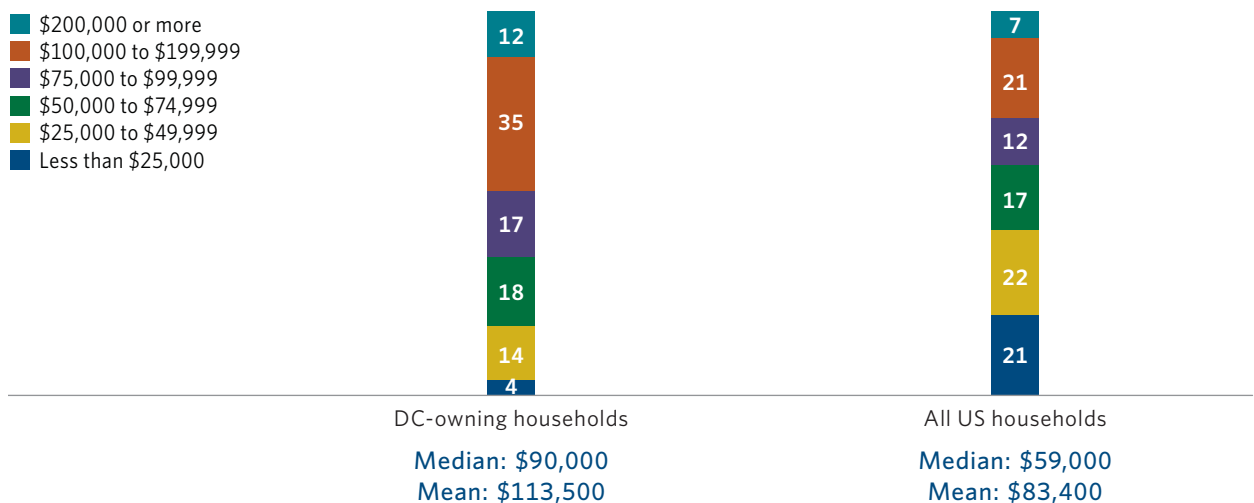
FIGURE 3

#### Households with DC Plan Accounts Cover All Income Groups

Percentage of US households with DC accounts and all US households by household income, mid-2017

##### Household income

- \$200,000 or more
- \$100,000 to \$199,999
- \$75,000 to \$99,999
- \$50,000 to \$74,999
- \$25,000 to \$49,999
- Less than \$25,000



Note: Total reported is household income before taxes in 2016.

Source: 2017 ICI Annual Mutual Fund Shareholder Tracking Survey

## 4

## Households appreciate the tax treatment and investment features of their DC plans.

Most DC account-owning households agreed that employer-sponsored retirement accounts helped them “think about the long term, not just my current needs” (91 percent), and that “payroll deduction makes it easier for me to save” (92 percent).

Saving in employer-sponsored retirement plans has certain tax advantages. Typically, neither the initial contribution nor investment returns are included in

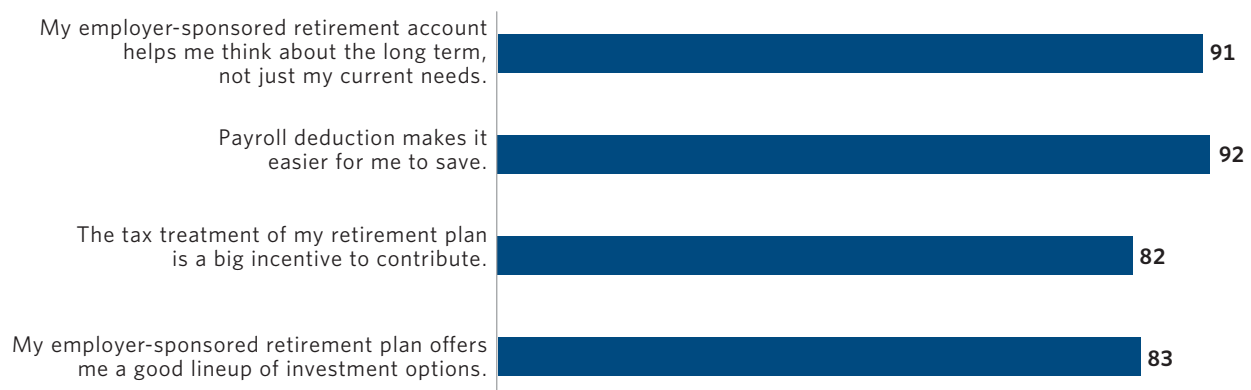
taxable income. Instead, taxes are deferred until the individual withdraws money from the account. Overall, 82 percent of households with DC plan accounts agreed that the “tax treatment of my retirement plan is a big incentive to contribute.”

In addition, 83 percent of DC account-owning households agreed that their plans offer “a good lineup of investment options.”

FIGURE 4

### Views of Households That Own DC Plan Accounts

Percentage of DC-owning households agreeing with each statement, fall 2017



Note: The figure reports the percentage of DC-owning households who “strongly agreed” or “somewhat agreed” with the statement. The remaining households “somewhat disagreed” or “strongly disagreed.”

Source: Investment Company Institute tabulations of GfK KnowledgePanel® OmniWeb survey data (fall 2017); see Figure 2 in “American Views on Defined Contribution Plan Saving, 2017,” *ICI Research Report* (February 2018)

## 5

## Most 401(k) plan participants receive plan contributions from their employers.

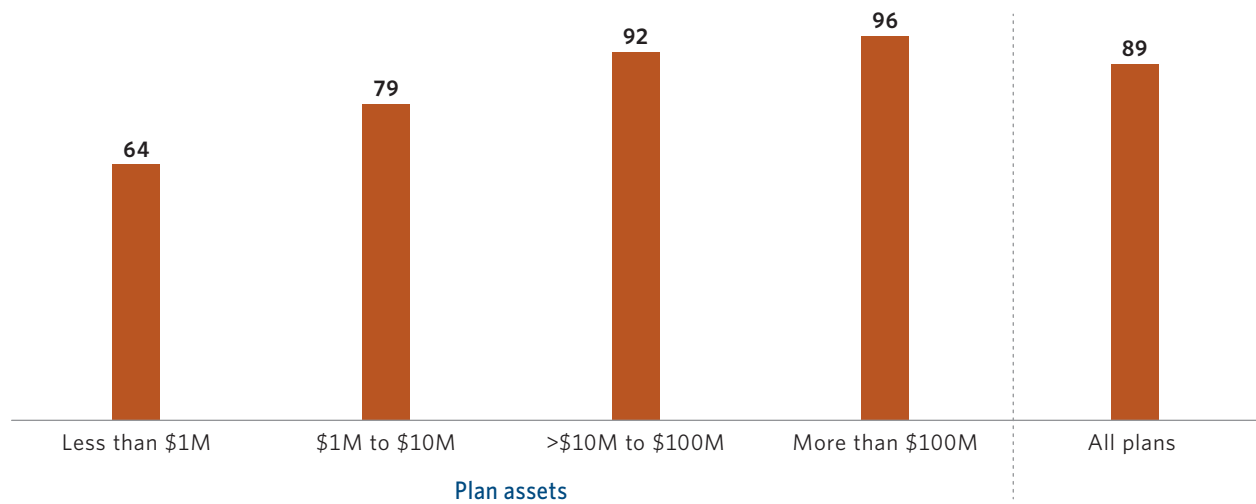
In 2015, employers made contributions in 78 percent of 401(k) plans. Because larger 401(k) plans are more likely to have employer contributions, 89 percent

of 401(k) plan participants were in plans with such contributions.

FIGURE 5

### Most 401(k) Participants Receive Employer Contributions

Percentage of participants in 401(k) plans with employer contributions by plan assets, 2015



Source: Investment Company Institute tabulations of US Department of Labor Form 5500 Research File; see Exhibit A.3 in *The BrightScope/ICI Defined Contribution Plan Profile: A Close Look at 401(k) Plans, 2015* (March 2018)



## 6

## 401(k) plan account balances rise with participant age and length of time on the job.

Examining the interaction of both age and tenure with 401(k) plan account balances reveals that, for a given age group, average 401(k) plan account balances tend to increase with tenure. For example, the average account balance of participants in their sixties with up to two years of tenure was \$36,339 at year-end

2016, compared with \$287,533 for participants in their sixties with more than 30 years of tenure. Similarly, the average account balance of participants in their forties with up to two years of tenure was \$19,913, compared with \$166,953 for participants in their forties with more than 20 years of tenure.

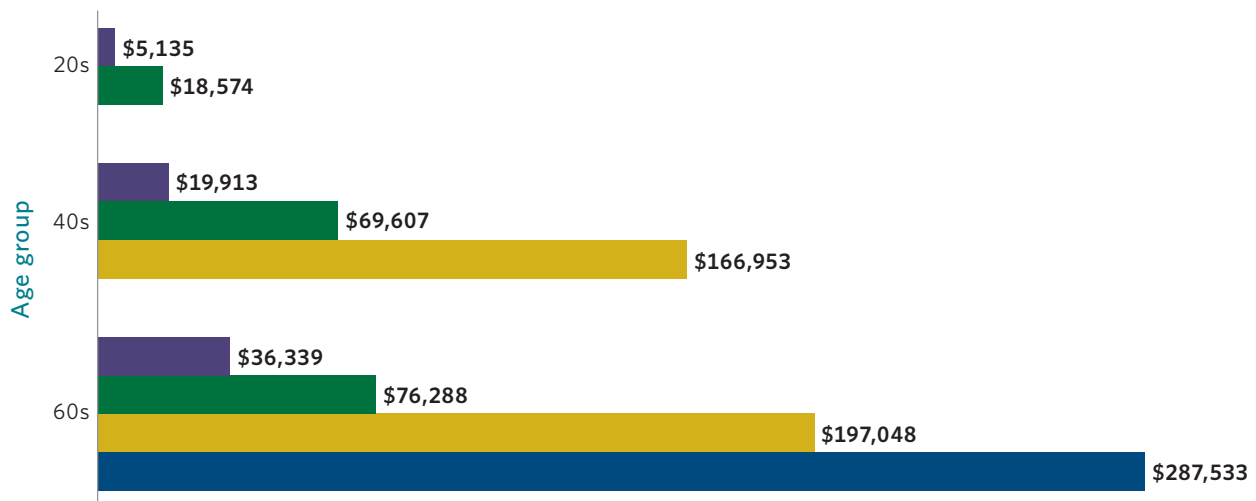
FIGURE 6

### 401(k) Plan Account Balances Increase with Participant Age and Tenure

Average 401(k) plan account balance by participant age and tenure, year-end 2016

#### Years of tenure

- 0 to 2
- >5 to 10
- >20 to 30
- >30



Note: At year-end 2016, the average account balance among all 27.1 million 401(k) plan participants was \$75,358; the median account balance was \$16,836. Account balances are participant account balances held in 401(k) plans at the participants' current employers and are net of plan loans. Retirement savings held in plans at previous employers or rolled over into individual retirement accounts (IRAs) are not included. The tenure variable is generally years working at current employer, and thus may overstate years of participation in the 401(k) plan.

Source: Tabulations from EBRI/ICI Participant-Directed Retirement Plan Data Collection Project; see Figure 13 in "401(k) Plan Asset Allocation, Account Balances, and Loan Activity in 2016," *ICI Research Perspective* (September 2018)

## 7 401(k) plans offer participants a wide array of investment options.

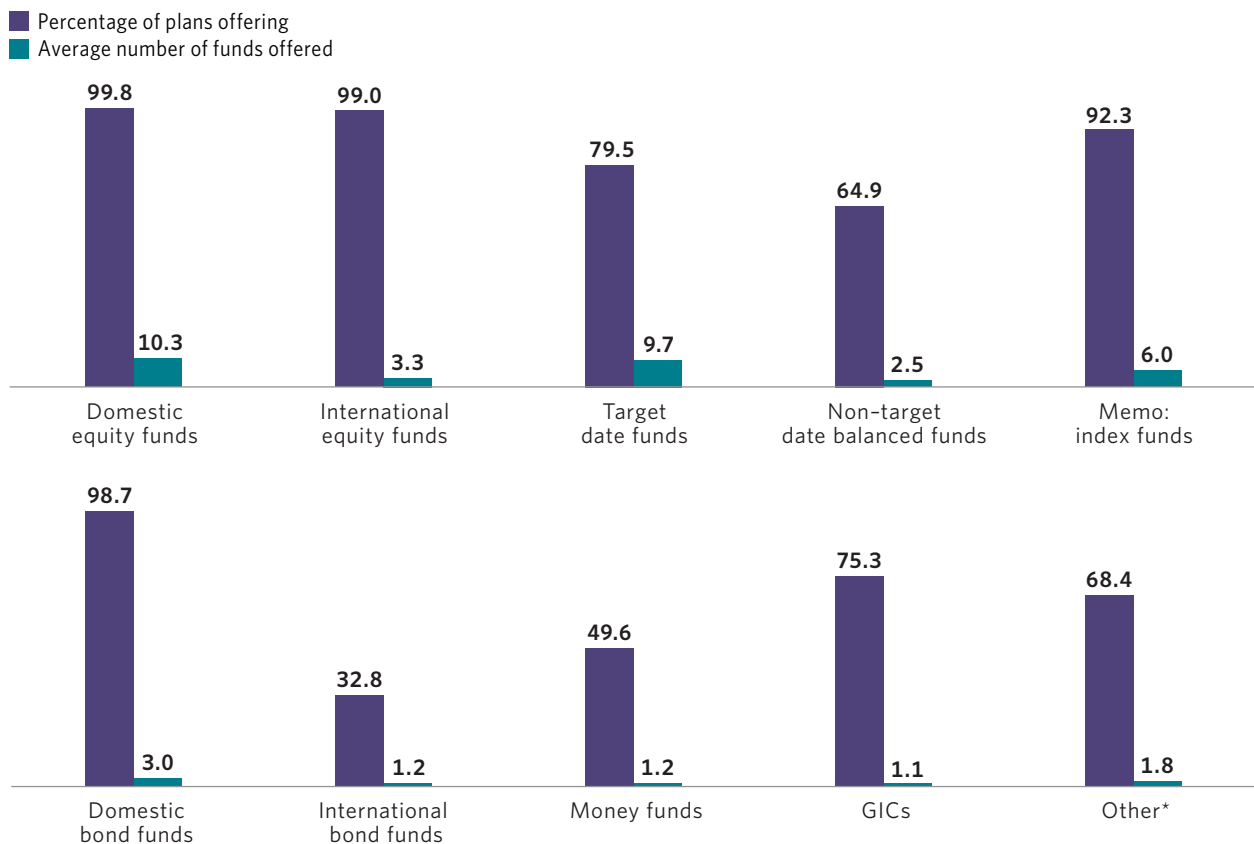
Domestic equity funds, international equity funds, and domestic bond funds were the most likely investment options to be offered in 401(k) plans in 2015. Nearly all plans offered these types of funds, which can be mutual funds, collective investment trusts, or separate accounts. Equity funds were the most common

investment option, with 401(k) plans offering about 13 funds on average, of which 10 were domestic equity funds and 3 were international equity funds. The next most common category in 401(k) investment lineups was target date funds, with 10 funds offered on average among plans including target date funds.

FIGURE 7

### 401(k) Plan Lineups Contain Many Investment Options

Percentage of plans offering and average number of investment options among plans offering the specified investment option, 2015



\* Other includes commodity funds, real estate funds, and individual stocks (including company stock) and bonds, but each separate component is counted as a unique investment option.

Note: The sample is 19,422 plans with 41.5 million participants and \$3.3 trillion in assets. Participant loans are excluded. Funds include mutual funds, collective investment trusts, separate accounts, and other pooled investment products. BrightScope audited 401(k) filings generally include plans with 100 participants or more. Plans with fewer than four investment options, more than 100 investment options, or less than \$1 million in plan assets are excluded from BrightScope audited 401(k) filings for this analysis.

Source: BrightScope Defined Contribution Plan Database; see Exhibit 2.6 in *The BrightScope/ICI Defined Contribution Plan Profile: A Close Look at 401(k) Plans, 2015* (March 2018)

## 8

## Equities figure prominently in 401(k) plans, and younger 401(k) plan participants are highly engaged in equity investing.

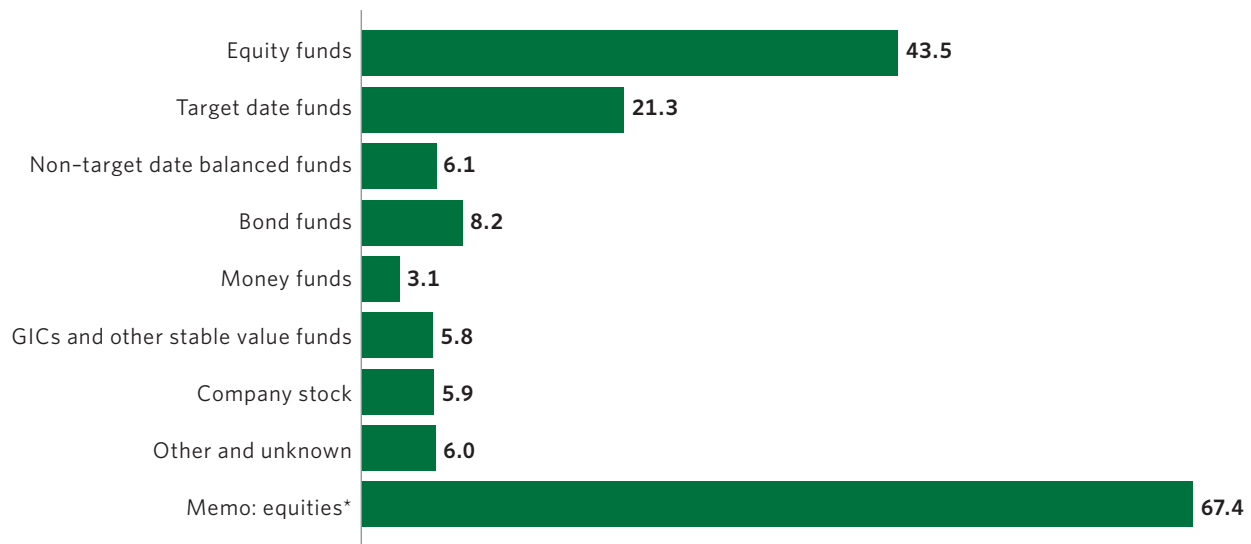
At year-end 2016, 43.5 percent of 401(k) plan participants' account balances were invested in equity funds. Another 21.3 percent of 401(k) assets were invested in target date funds, and more than half of all 401(k) plan participants had invested at least some of their accounts in target date funds. Non-target date

balanced funds accounted for another 6.1 percent of 401(k) plan assets. Altogether, equity securities—equity funds, the equity portion of balanced funds, and company stock—represented 67.4 percent of the assets in 401(k) plan participants' accounts.

FIGURE 8

### Average Asset Allocation of 401(k) Plan Accounts

Percentage of 401(k) plan account balances, year-end 2016



\* Equities include equity funds, company stock, and the equity portion of balanced funds (target date funds and non-target date balanced funds).

Note: Funds include mutual funds, bank collective trusts, life insurance separate accounts, and any pooled investment product primarily invested in the security indicated. Percentages are dollar-weighted averages. Components do not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

Source: Tabulations from EBRI/ICI Participant-Directed Retirement Plan Data Collection Project; see Figure 21 in "401(k) Plan Asset Allocation, Account Balances, and Loan Activity in 2016," *ICI Research Perspective* (September 2018)

More 401(k) plan participants held equities at year-end 2016 compared with year-end 2007, and many had higher concentrations in equities, particularly younger participants. Younger 401(k) participants were much more likely to hold equities and to hold high concentrations in equities at year-end 2016 compared with year-end 2007. For example, more than three-

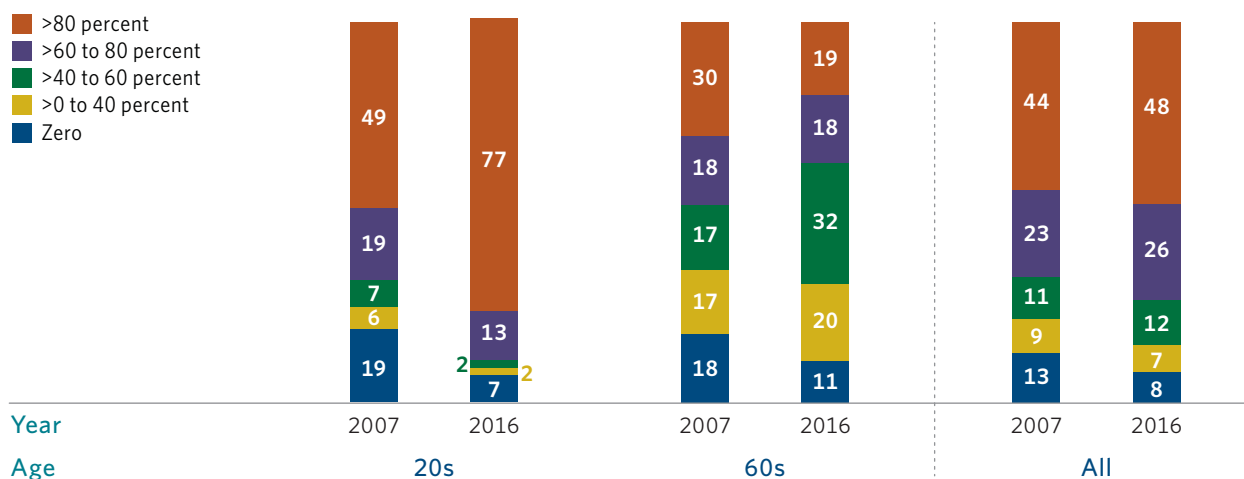
quarters of 401(k) plan participants in their twenties had more than 80 percent of their account balances invested in equities at year-end 2016, compared with less than half at year-end 2007. The share of these youngest participants holding no equities fell to 7 percent at year-end 2016 from 19 percent at year-end 2007.

FIGURE 9

### Asset Allocation to Equities Varied Widely Among 401(k) Plan Participants

Percentage of participants by age of participant; year-end, 2007 and 2016

#### Percentage of 401(k) plan account balance invested in equities



Note: Equities include equity funds, company stock, and the equity portion of balanced funds. Funds include mutual funds, bank collective trusts, life insurance separate accounts, and any pooled investment product primarily invested in the security indicated. Components may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

Source: Tabulations from EBRI/ICI Participant-Directed Retirement Plan Data Collection Project; see Figure 31 in "401(k) Plan Asset Allocation, Account Balances, and Loan Activity in 2016," *ICI Research Perspective* (September 2018)

## 9 401(k) plan participants have concentrated their assets in lower-cost funds.

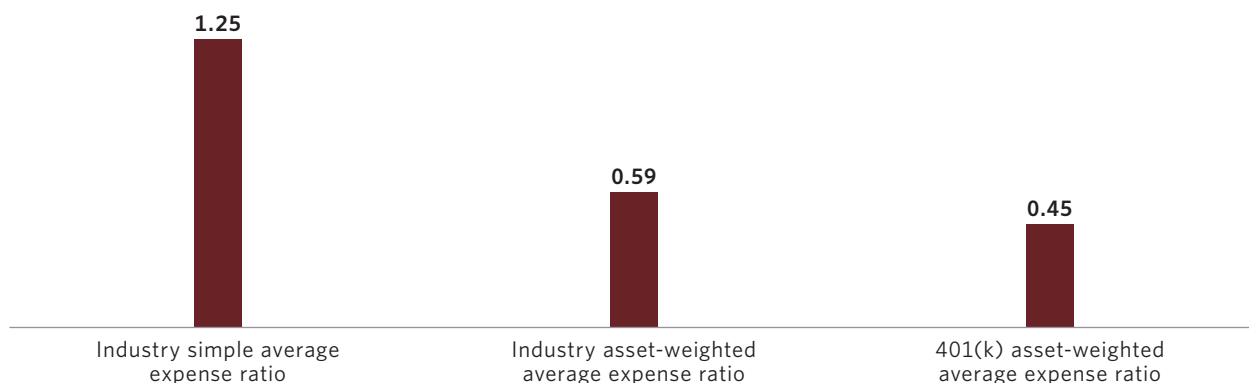
Employers offering 401(k) plans typically hire service providers to operate the plans, and these providers charge fees for their services. 401(k) plans have administrative services, participant-focused services, and regulatory and compliance services. Plan costs may be paid by the employer, the plan, or the plan participants, and may be assessed at a plan level or account level as a fixed charge or as a percentage of assets.

At year-end 2017, 67 percent of 401(k) plan assets were invested in mutual funds, mainly equity mutual funds (60 percent of 401(k) mutual fund assets or 40 percent of all 401(k) plan assets). 401(k) plan participants investing in mutual funds tend to invest in lower-cost funds. In 2017, the simple average expense ratio for equity mutual funds offered in the United States was 1.25 percent. However, taking into account both the funds offered in 401(k) plans and the distribution of assets in those funds, 401(k) plan participants who invested in equity mutual funds paid less than half that amount, 0.45 percent on average.

FIGURE 10

### 401(k) Mutual Fund Investors Tend to Pay Lower-Than-Average Expense Ratios

Total expense ratio for equity mutual funds, percent, 2017



Note: ICI uses asset-weighted average expense ratios to measure the expense ratios that mutual fund investors actually incur for investing in mutual funds. The simple average expense ratio, which measures the average expense ratio of all funds offered for sale, can overstate what investors actually paid because it fails to reflect the fact that investors tend to concentrate their holdings in lower-cost funds. The total expense ratio includes fund operating expenses and any 12b-1 fees. Data exclude mutual funds available as investment choices in variable annuities.

Sources: Investment Company Institute and Morningstar; see Figure 6 in "The Economics of Providing 401(k) Plans: Services, Fees, and Expenses, 2017," *ICI Research Perspective* (June 2018)

## Fewer than one in five 401(k) plan participants have loans outstanding.

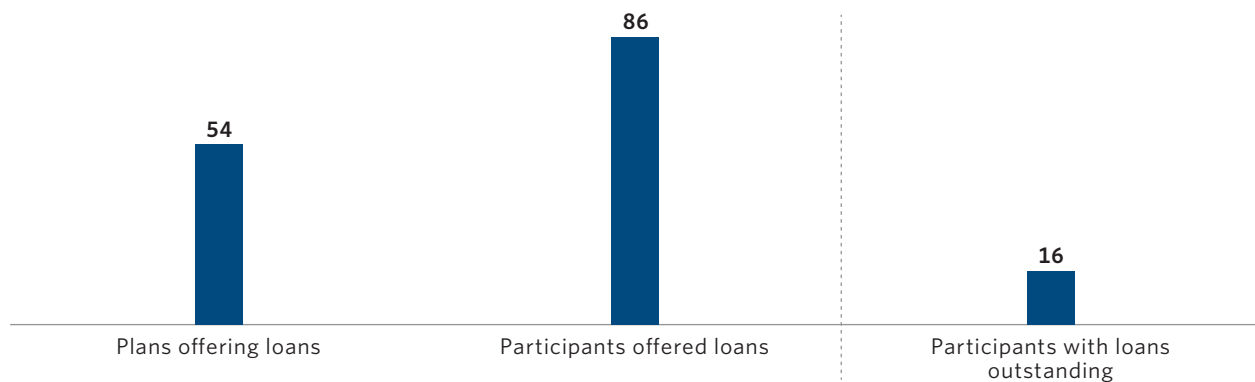
Data from the 2016 EBRI/ICI 401(k) database indicate that 54 percent of 401(k) plans offered a plan loan provision to participants, and 86 percent of participants were in plans offering loans. However, relatively few

participants made use of this borrowing privilege. Factoring in all 401(k) participants with and without loan access in the database, only 16 percent had loans outstanding at year-end 2016.

FIGURE 11

### Fewer Than One in Five 401(k) Participants Have Loans Outstanding

Percentage of total, year-end 2016



Source: Tabulations from EBRI/ICI Participant-Directed Retirement Plan Data Collection Project; see "401(k) Plan Asset Allocation, Account Balances, and Loan Activity in 2016," *ICI Research Perspective* (September 2018)

### *Additional Reading*

- » **401(k) Plan Asset Allocation, Account Balances, and Loan Activity in 2016**  
[www.ici.org/pdf/per24-06.pdf](http://www.ici.org/pdf/per24-06.pdf)
- » ***The BrightScope/ICI Defined Contribution Plan Profile: A Close Look at 401(k) Plans, 2015***  
[www.ici.org/pdf/ppr\\_18\\_dcplan\\_profile\\_401k.pdf](http://www.ici.org/pdf/ppr_18_dcplan_profile_401k.pdf)
- » **The US Retirement Market, First Quarter 2018**  
[www.ici.org/research/stats/retirement](http://www.ici.org/research/stats/retirement)
- » **The Economics of Providing 401(k) Plans: Services, Fees, and Expenses, 2017**  
[www.ici.org/pdf/per24-04.pdf](http://www.ici.org/pdf/per24-04.pdf)
- » **American Views on Defined Contribution Plan Saving, 2017**  
[www.ici.org/pdf/ppr\\_18\\_dc\\_plan\\_saving.pdf](http://www.ici.org/pdf/ppr_18_dc_plan_saving.pdf)



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