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IRA Ownership in 2004

The Investment Company Institute annually surveys U.S. households to track ownership of Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs). The number and percentage of households owning IRAs is based on an annual survey of 3,000 randomly selected, representative U.S. households conducted in June 2004. The demographic and financial characteristics of IRA owners are from a separate

June 2004 survey of 515 randomly selected, representative U.S. households owning IRAs, including traditional IRAs, Roth IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs, SEP IRAs, and SAR-SEP IRAs.¹ This issue of *Fundamentals* summarizes the findings about IRA ownership.

About 40 percent of U.S. households owned at least one IRA in 2004 (Figure 1).²

figure 1

U.S. Households Owning IRAs, 2000–2004

	Millions of U.S. Households ¹					Percent of U.S. Households				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Any type of IRA ²	42.3	43.0	43.2	46.1	45.2	39.7	39.7	39.5	41.4	40.4
Traditional IRA	34.2	35.1	35.7	37.1	36.7	32.1	32.4	32.7	33.3	32.8
Roth IRA	10.7	12.2	13.2	16.2	14.3	10.1	11.3	12.1	14.6	12.8
SIMPLE IRA, SEP IRA, or SAR-SEP IRA	7.7	8.3	8.5	8.3	9.6	7.2	7.7	7.8	7.5	8.6

¹ The number of U.S. households owning IRAs in 2000 through 2004 is based on the following U.S. Census Bureau total U.S. household estimates: 106.4 million in 2000, 108.2 million in 2001, 109.3 million in 2002, 111.3 million in 2003, and 112.0 million in 2004 (U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-226, August 2004).

² Excludes ownership of Coverdell Education Savings Accounts, which were referred to as education IRAs before July 2001.

sources: Investment Company Institute Annual Tracking Survey (2000 through 2004) and U.S. Census Bureau

Ownership rates have remained relatively stable for traditional,³ Roth,⁴ and employer-sponsored IRAs⁵ since 2000.

Characteristics of Households Owning IRAs

Households that own IRAs tend to have greater financial assets and higher incomes than households without IRAs (Figure 2). In addition, the typical decisionmaker in households with IRAs is more likely to be married, employed, and hold a college or postgraduate degree.

Traditional IRAs. Households owning traditional IRAs tend to have greater financial assets but lower incomes than households holding other types of IRAs. The financial decisionmakers of traditional IRA households generally are older and more likely to be retired than those of Roth or employer-sponsored IRA households.

Traditional IRA households have a median of \$24,000 in their traditional IRAs, typically held in two accounts (Figure 3). Households with traditional IRAs hold them through a wide array of financial institutions, most often using full-service brokerages, mutual fund companies, independent financial planning firms, or banks or savings institutions. More than four-fifths opened their first traditional IRA in 1998 or earlier.

Roth IRAs. Households owning Roth IRAs have the greatest median incomes but the lowest median financial assets of all IRA households (Figure 2). The financial decisionmakers of Roth IRA households have a median age of 44 years and are the most likely of all IRA household decisionmakers to have college or postgraduate degrees. The majority of Roth IRA households own one Roth IRA account, with a median balance of \$8,600

³ Immediately prior to tax-year 2002, the traditional IRA permitted a maximum annual individual contribution of the lesser of \$2,000 or 100 percent of compensation for the year. The Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 (EGTRRA) increased the annual limit on contributions to IRAs to \$3,000 for tax-years 2002 through 2004, \$4,000 in tax-years 2005 through 2007, and \$5,000 in tax-year 2008. Thereafter, the limit is indexed annually for inflation in \$500 increments. EGTRRA also permits individuals who have reached age 50 to make additional “catch-up” contributions of up to \$500 in tax-years 2002 through 2005, and up to \$1,000 in 2006 and thereafter. These and other changes made by EGTRRA discussed below will expire after December 31, 2010 unless Congress makes the law permanent. Individuals participating in certain employer-sponsored retirement plans are subject to rules that phase out and eliminate the deductibility of their traditional IRA contributions at certain income levels. Traditional IRA earnings are tax-deferred, and distributions are taxed at withdrawal. Withdrawals from traditional IRAs before age 59½ are subject to a 10 percent tax penalty except under certain exceptions, such as disability, death, or payments for higher education or to buy a first home (\$10,000 limit). Distributions from traditional IRAs must commence after individuals attain age 70½, and contributions are not permitted after that age. For reference on rules governing IRAs, see IRS Publication 590, *Individual Retirement Arrangements* (www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p590.pdf).

⁴ Roth IRAs were established in 1997 under the Taxpayer Relief Act, which originally permitted a maximum annual individual contribution of \$2,000. EGTRRA increased the annual contribution limits to Roth IRAs in the same manner as traditional IRAs (i.e., \$3,000 for tax-years 2002 through 2004, etc. (see footnote 3)). Eligibility to contribute to Roth IRAs is subject to phaseout and elimination at certain income levels and is offset by contributions made to traditional IRAs (see footnote 3). Earnings are not taxed, and distributions of earnings and principal are tax-free, provided the account is held for at least five years and the account holder is at least age 59½ at the time of withdrawal. Penalty-free early withdrawals can be made under certain circumstances, such as for first home purchases. There is no requirement that distributions commence after age 70½, and contributions may be made after age 70½.

⁵ The SIMPLE IRA was created by the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996 for employers with no more than 100 employees and permits employees to make annual elective contributions. EGTRRA increased the SIMPLE IRA annual contribution limit to \$8,000 in tax-year 2003 from \$7,000 in tax-year 2002, and increases the annual limit in increments of \$1,000 until it reaches \$10,000 in 2005. In addition, participants age 50 or older may be eligible to make catch-up contributions of \$1,000 in tax-year 2003, up from \$500 in tax-year 2002. Employers must match employee elective contributions dollar-for-dollar up to 3 percent of the employee’s compensation or provide a 2 percent contribution for all eligible employees. Distributions from SIMPLE IRAs are generally taxed under the rules applicable to traditional IRAs. Early withdrawals are usually subject to the provisions applicable to traditional IRAs, but those made within two years of the date on which an individual first began to participate in the program are subject to a 25 percent, rather than a 10 percent, early withdrawal tax (see footnote 3).

Simplified Employee Pension (SEP) IRAs, created under the Revenue Act of 1978, are arrangements established by an employer for each eligible employee. Employees receive immediate vesting in employer contributions and generally direct the investment decisions. EGTRRA increased the annual employer contribution limit from 15 percent to 25 percent of compensation and increased the compensation limit from \$170,000 in tax-year 2001 to \$200,000 in tax-year 2002. The \$200,000 limit was indexed to inflation thereafter, but the limit stayed at \$200,000 for tax-year 2003. The limit was adjusted to \$205,000 for tax-year 2004. In addition, catch-up contributions of \$2,000 in tax-year 2003 (up from \$1,000 in tax-year 2002) may be made with regard to individuals age 50 or older. Distributions from SEP IRAs are generally taxed under the rules applicable to traditional IRAs. Early withdrawals are subject to the early withdrawal tax applicable to traditional IRAs (see footnote 3).

A SAR-SEP IRA is a SEP IRA with a salary reduction feature. The Small Business Job Protection Act prohibited the formation of new SAR-SEPs after December 31, 1996.

figure 2

Characteristics of U.S. Households Owning IRAs, 2004

	Type of IRA Owned				Households Not Owning IRAs
	Households Owning IRAs	Traditional IRA	Roth IRA	Employer-Sponsored IRA ¹	
Median Per Household					
Age of household sole or co-decisionmaker for investing	49 years	52 years	44 years	47 years	45 years
Household income	\$62,500	\$63,800	\$70,000	\$64,500	\$35,000
Household financial assets ²	\$172,100	\$250,000	\$137,000	\$200,000	\$21,700
Household financial assets in all types of IRAs	\$25,000	\$30,300	\$21,800	\$47,800	NA
Share of household financial assets in type of IRA indicated	21%	20%	9%	11%	NA
Percent of Households					
Household sole or co-decisionmaker for investing:					
Married	66	66	71	62	46
College or postgraduate degree	57	54	68	53	28
Employed full- or part-time	71	66	82	81	61
Self-employed ³	23	24	21	31	16
Retired from lifetime occupation	26	32	11	13	26
Household owns: ⁴					
Mutual funds	76	76	84	73	28
Individual stocks (including company stock)	62	64	64	58	26
Whole life insurance with a cash value	51	51	47	55	NA
Certificates of Deposit	48	52	45	43	14
Fixed or variable annuities	42	46	38	39	13
Real estate other than primary residence	29	32	32	25	15
Individual bonds	30	33	32	35	NA
Household has defined contribution retirement plan account (total) ⁴					
401(k) plan account	53	51	55	62	32
Some other type of defined contribution retirement plan account	30	28	40	28	18
Household has defined benefit plan coverage					
	45	45	52	35	31
Types of IRAs owned: ^{4,5}					
Traditional IRA	81	100	66	54	NA
Roth IRA	32	26	100	27	NA
Employer-sponsored IRA ¹	21	14	18	100	NA

NA = Not applicable or not asked

¹ Includes SIMPLE IRAs, SEP IRAs, and SAR-SEP IRAs.

² Includes assets in employer-sponsored defined contribution retirement plans but excludes primary residence.

³ Of household sole or co-decisionmakers who are employed.

⁴ Multiple responses included.

⁵ Data are from ICI's 2004 Annual Tracking Survey.

note: Number of respondents varies. Data for households owning IRAs are from ICI's June 2004 survey of U.S. households owning IRAs. Data for households not owning IRAs are from ICI's 2004 Annual Tracking Survey.

source: Investment Company Institute

figure 3

Characteristics of U.S. Households Owning Traditional IRAs, 2004

Median Per Household

Amount in traditional IRAs	\$24,000
Amount contributed to traditional IRAs in tax-year 2003 ¹	\$2,500
Number of traditional IRAs owned	2

Percent of Households

Traditional IRA includes rollover from an employer-sponsored retirement plan	46
Contributed to a traditional IRA in tax-year 2003	26
Deducted a traditional IRA contribution in tax-year 2003 ¹	28
Made a withdrawal from a traditional IRA in tax-year 2003	15
Planning to convert a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA	11
Own traditional IRA: ²	
Respondent	90
Spouse	46
Dependent children	2
Number of traditional IRAs owned:	
One	48
Two	36
Three or more	17
Year first traditional IRA was opened:	
Before 1984	26
1984 through 1993	36
1994 through 1998	19
1999 through 2000	11
2001 through 2002	5
2003 through June 2004	3
Where traditional IRAs are held: ²	
Full-service brokerage	33
Mutual fund company	30
Independent financial planning firm	28
Bank or savings institution	26
Insurance company	9
Discount brokerage (total)	9
Discount brokerage firm with walk-in offices	7
Discount brokerage firm only available online	2

¹ Of households that contributed to traditional IRAs in tax-year 2003.

² Multiple responses included.

note: Number of respondents varies.

source: Investment Company Institute

figure 4

Characteristics of U.S. Households Owning Roth IRAs, 2004

Median Per Household

Amount in Roth IRAs	\$8,600
Amount contributed to Roth IRAs in tax-year 2003 ¹	\$3,000
Number of Roth IRAs owned	1

Percent of Households

Roth IRA was first IRA owned	32
Roth IRA was funded by a conversion from a traditional IRA	23
Contributed to a Roth IRA in tax-year 2003	41
Roth IRA assets include assets initially from an employer-sponsored retirement plan	13
Made a withdrawal from a Roth IRA in tax-year 2003	2
Own Roth IRA: ²	
Respondent	81
Spouse	44
Dependent children	6
Number of Roth IRAs owned:	
One	57
Two	35
Three or more	8
Year first Roth IRA was opened:	
1998	39
1999 through 2000	29
2001 through 2002	17
2003 through June 2004	15
Where Roth IRAs are held: ²	
Independent financial planning firm	31
Full-service brokerage	26
Mutual fund company	26
Bank or savings institution	16
Insurance company	10
Discount brokerage (total)	10
Discount brokerage firm with walk-in offices	7
Discount brokerage firm only available online	4

¹ Of households that contributed to Roth IRAs in tax-year 2003.

² Multiple responses included.

note: Number of respondents varies.

source: Investment Company Institute

(Figure 4). Sixty-eight percent of Roth IRA households initially opened their Roth IRAs between 1998 and 2000; the remaining opened their first Roth IRA in 2001 or later. Thirty-two percent of Roth IRA households opened a Roth IRA as their first IRA account. Roth IRA households most often hold Roth IRAs at independent financial planning firms, full-service brokerages, or mutual fund companies.

Employer-Sponsored IRAs. The financial decisionmakers of households with employer-sponsored IRAs have a median age of 47 years (Figure 2). More than four-fifths of these decisionmakers are employed and 31 percent of those working are self-employed. Fifty-four

percent of households with employer-sponsored IRAs also own traditional IRAs, and 27 percent also own Roth IRAs. Households with employer-sponsored IRAs have a median of \$47,800 invested in all types of IRAs.

Types of Investments in IRAs

Nearly two-thirds of IRA households hold mutual funds in their IRA portfolios, usually stock mutual funds (Figure 5). The next most frequently held investment in IRAs is individual stocks, which 37 percent of IRA households own. Thirty-one percent have annuities in their IRAs, and 27 percent hold bank deposits.

figure 5

Investments Held in IRAs by Type of IRA Owned, 2004¹

(percent of U.S. households owning each type of IRA)

	Own Any Type of IRA	Type of IRA Owned		
		Traditional IRA	Roth IRA	Employer-Sponsored IRA ²
Mutual funds (total)	65	66	73	52
Stock mutual funds	54	54	57	38
Bond mutual funds	27	27	21	22
Hybrid mutual funds	19	21	14	16
Money market mutual funds	27	28	20	22
Individual stocks	37	39	30	28
Annuities (total)	31	32	17	20
Fixed annuities	20	24	13	12
Variable annuities	18	20	12	12
Bank savings accounts, money market deposit accounts, or Certificates of Deposit	27	28	17	17
Individual bonds	16	16	13	13
Other	5	6	4	2

¹ Multiple responses included.

² Includes SIMPLE IRAs, SEP IRAs, and SAR-SEP IRAs.

note: Number of respondents varies.

source: Investment Company Institute

Contributions to Traditional and Roth IRAs in Tax-Year 2003

Twenty-six percent of traditional IRA households—an estimated 9.5 million—contributed to their traditional IRAs in tax-year 2003, with a median contribution of \$2,500 per household (Figure 3).⁶ Contributors typically have greater household incomes, household financial assets, and IRA assets than non-contributors (Figure 6).

Forty-one percent of Roth IRA households—an estimated 5.9 million—contributed to their

Roth IRAs in tax-year 2003 (Figure 4). These households contributed a median of \$3,000 per household to their Roth IRAs.⁷ Roth IRA contributors tend to be younger and have fewer household financial assets than non-contributors (Figure 6). In addition, Roth IRA contributors have lower median total IRA assets than non-contributors. Roth IRA contributors also are more likely than non-contributors to have college or postgraduate degrees and have defined contribution retirement plan accounts.

figure 6

Characteristics of Households Owning Traditional or Roth IRAs by Contribution Status in Tax-Year 2003

	Traditional IRA Households		Roth IRA Households	
	Contributed to Traditional IRA in Tax-Year 2003 ¹	Did Not Contribute to Traditional IRA in Tax-Year 2003 ²	Contributed to Roth IRA in Tax-Year 2003 ³	Did Not Contribute to Roth IRA in Tax-Year 2003 ⁴
Median Per Household				
Age of household sole or co-decisionmaker for investing	50 years	49 years	43 years	51 years
Household income	\$75,000	\$60,000	\$65,000	\$62,500
Household financial assets ⁵	\$250,000	\$150,000	\$114,600	\$200,000
Household financial assets in all types of IRAs	\$31,400	\$23,300	\$15,000	\$30,000
Percent of Households				
Household sole or co-decisionmaker for investing:				
Married	67	65	68	65
College or postgraduate degree	59	56	74	53
Employed full- or part-time	83	68	87	67
Household has defined contribution retirement plan account	67	68	75	66

¹ Twenty-six percent of households owning traditional IRAs contributed to them in tax-year 2003.

² Includes all households owning traditional IRAs that did not contribute to them in tax-year 2003. Some of these households may have been ineligible to make deductible contributions.

³ Forty-one percent of households owning Roth IRAs contributed to them in tax-year 2003.

⁴ Includes all households owning Roth IRAs that did not contribute to them in tax-year 2003. Some of these households may have been ineligible to contribute to Roth IRAs in tax-year 2003.

⁵ Includes assets in employer-sponsored defined contribution retirement plans but excludes primary residence.

note: Number of respondents varies.

source: Investment Company Institute

⁶ Among traditional IRA households that contributed and were eligible to make catch-up contributions, 33 percent did so (in all cases contributing the maximum allowed, \$3,500 in 2003). Based on tabulations from a small sub-sample of the ICI 2004 IRA Survey.

⁷ Among Roth IRA households that contributed and were eligible to make catch-up contributions, 41 percent did so (in all cases contributing the maximum allowed, \$3,500 in 2003). Based on tabulations from a small sub-sample of the ICI 2004 IRA Survey.

Withdrawals from Traditional and Roth IRAs in Tax-Year 2003

Fifteen percent of traditional IRA households—an estimated 5.5 million—made withdrawals from their traditional IRAs in tax-year 2003 (Figure 3).⁸ The median amount withdrawn in tax-year 2003 was \$5,000, usually taken as a single withdrawal (Figure 7). Two-thirds of these households consulted professional financial advisers before making their withdrawals. Twenty-six percent consulted written information, software, or a website—usually IRS rules or publications. Taking a required minimum distribution is the most frequently cited reason for taking a withdrawal. Eighty-three percent of the financial decision-makers of households that made withdrawals from traditional IRAs are retired, and 20 percent are widowed.

Only 2 percent of Roth IRA households made withdrawals from their Roth IRAs in tax-year 2003 (Figure 4).⁹

Rollovers from Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plans to Traditional IRAs

Rollovers are an important source of funding for traditional IRAs. Forty-six percent of traditional IRA households—an estimated 16.9 million—have traditional IRAs that include assets “rolled over” from employer-sponsored retirement plans (Figure 3). Seventy-two percent of these traditional IRA households have conducted one rollover, 20 percent have completed two rollovers, and 8 percent have undertaken three or more rollovers (Figure 8). Seventy percent rolled over assets from employer plans to traditional IRAs because of a job change, layoff, or termination, and 27 percent rolled over assets due to retirement. More than half conducted their most recent rollover in 1999 or later. In nearly all instances, the most recent rollover included reinvesting all employer-sponsored retirement plan assets into a traditional IRA. Households with traditional IRAs that include rollover assets typically have greater IRA assets, including traditional IRA assets, than households whose traditional IRAs do not include rollovers.

⁸ Excludes households that closed and no longer owned traditional IRA accounts.

⁹ Excludes households that closed and no longer owned Roth IRA accounts. The sample size of households that withdrew money from Roth IRAs in tax-year 2003 was too small for detailed analysis.

figure 7

Characteristics of Households Owning Traditional IRAs by Withdrawal Status in Tax-Year 2003

	Made a Withdrawal from a Traditional IRA in Tax-Year 2003 ¹	Did Not Make a Withdrawal from a Traditional IRA in Tax-Year 2003 ²
Median Per Household		
Age of household sole or co-decisionmaker for investing	72 years	50 years
Household income	\$45,000	\$66,700
Household financial assets ³	\$340,600	\$200,000
Household financial assets in all types of IRAs	\$50,000	\$30,000
Amount withdrawn from traditional IRA in tax-year 2003	\$5,000	NA
Percent of Households		
Household sole or co-decisionmaker for investing:		
Married	66	66
Widowed	20	7
College or postgraduate degree	45	55
Employed full- or part-time	23	73
Retired from lifetime occupation	83	23
Number of withdrawals made in tax-year 2003:		
One	66	NA
Two	12	NA
Three or more	21	NA
Withdrew all money from a traditional IRA	1	NA
Reasons for withdrawal in tax-year 2003: ⁴		
To take a required minimum distribution	55	NA
To pay for an unexpected medical illness	14	NA
To pay for travel	11	NA
To make a large purchase	9	NA
To buy a home	6	NA
To purchase investments outside of an IRA	6	NA
To pay bills	6	NA
Other reasons ⁵	13	NA
Sources consulted prior to making withdrawal in tax-year 2003: ⁴		
Professional financial adviser (total)	66	NA
Accountant	19	NA
Bank or savings institution representative	17	NA
Broker	16	NA
Independent financial planner	16	NA
Mutual fund company representative	11	NA
Insurance agent	6	NA
Written information, software, or website (total)	26	NA
IRS rules or publications	22	NA
Financial software program	4	NA
Internet website	2	NA
Book or article in a magazine, newspaper, or newsletter	2	NA

NA = Not applicable

¹ Fifteen percent of households owning traditional IRAs withdrew money from them in tax-year 2003. The sample size is small.

² Eighty-five percent of households owning traditional IRAs did not withdraw money from them in tax-year 2003.

³ Includes assets in employer-sponsored defined contribution retirement plans but excludes primary residence.

⁴ Multiple responses included.

⁵ Includes paying for health insurance, paying taxes, providing financial assistance to a relative, and paying for education expenses.

note: Number of respondents varies.

source: Investment Company Institute

figure 8

Characteristics of Households Owning Traditional IRAs With and Without Rollovers from Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plans, 2004

	Traditional IRA Includes Rollover from Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plan ¹	Traditional IRA Does Not Include Rollover from Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plan ²
Median Per Household		
Age of household sole or co-decisionmaker for investing	50 years	53 years
Household income	\$64,000	\$65,000
Household financial assets ³	\$238,300	\$250,000
Household financial assets in all types of IRAs	\$38,800	\$30,000
Amount in traditional IRAs	\$30,900	\$20,000
Number of traditional IRAs owned	2	1
Percent of Households		
Household sole or co-decisionmaker for investing:		
Married	66	66
Widowed	9	10
College or postgraduate degree	50	58
Employed full- or part-time	66	66
Retired from lifetime occupation	30	33
Number of traditional IRA rollovers conducted:		
One	72	NA
Two	20	NA
Three	4	NA
Four or more	4	NA
Year of most recent traditional IRA rollover:		
Before 1994	21	NA
1994 through 1998	28	NA
1999 through 2002	34	NA
2003 through June 2004	17	NA
Traditional IRA rollover due to: ⁴		
Job change, layoff, or termination	70	NA
Retirement	27	NA
Other	8	NA
Amount of most recent traditional IRA rollover:		
All assets in employer-sponsored retirement plan were rolled over	91	NA
Some assets in employer-sponsored retirement plan were rolled over	9	NA
Where traditional IRAs are held: ⁴		
Full-service brokerage	34	33
Bank or savings institution	27	25
Mutual fund company	32	28
Independent financial planning firm	30	27
Insurance company	6	10
Discount brokerage (total)	6	11
Discount brokerage firm with walk-in offices	5	9
Discount brokerage firm only available online	2	2

NA = Not applicable

¹ Forty-six percent of households owning traditional IRAs have traditional IRAs that include rollovers from employer-sponsored retirement plans.

² Fifty-four percent of households owning traditional IRAs have traditional IRAs that do not include rollovers from employer-sponsored retirement plans.

³ Includes assets in employer-sponsored defined contribution retirement plans but excludes primary residence.

⁴ Multiple responses included.

note: Number of respondents varies.

source: Investment Company Institute

Roth IRAs Funded by Conversions from Traditional IRAs

Although certain conversions of traditional IRAs to Roth IRAs are allowed, only 23 percent of Roth IRA households—an estimated 3.3 million—have Roth IRAs that include assets converted from traditional IRAs (Figure 4). The median amount these households converted from traditional IRAs to Roth

IRAs was \$10,000 (Figure 9). Two-thirds of these households initially opened Roth IRAs in 1998, the first year Roth IRAs were available. These households have median total Roth IRA assets of \$30,000. In contrast, households with Roth IRAs that do not include assets converted from traditional IRAs have median Roth IRA assets of \$7,000.

figure 9

Characteristics of Households Owning Roth IRAs by Source of Funding of Roth IRA, 2004

	Roth IRA Was Funded by a Conversion from a Traditional IRA ¹	Roth IRA Was Not Funded by a Conversion from a Traditional IRA ²
Median Per Household		
Age of household sole or co-decisionmaker for investing	46 years	44 years
Household income	\$66,000	\$75,000
Household financial assets ³	\$150,000	\$127,600
Household financial assets in all types of IRAs	\$30,000	\$15,000
Amount in Roth IRAs	\$30,000	\$7,000
Amount converted from traditional IRAs to Roth IRAs ¹	\$10,000	NA
Number of Roth IRAs owned	1	1
Percent of Households		
Household sole or co-decisionmaker for investing:		
Married	72	71
Widowed	4	1
College or postgraduate degree	77	65
Employed full- or part-time	84	82
Retired from lifetime occupation	19	8
Year first Roth IRA was opened:		
1998	66	31
1999 through 2000	15	33
2001 through 2002	12	19
2003 through June 2004	7	17
Contributed to a Roth IRA in tax-year 2003	47	41

NA = Not applicable

¹ Twenty-three percent of households owning Roth IRAs have Roth IRAs funded by conversions from traditional IRAs. The sample size is small.

² Seventy-seven percent of households owning Roth IRAs have Roth IRAs that are not funded by conversion from traditional IRAs.

³ Includes assets in employer-sponsored defined contribution retirement plans but excludes primary residence.

note: Number of respondents varies.

source: Investment Company Institute