

Fact Sheet: Idaho

Workplace Retirement Plans Will Help Workers Build Economic Security

David John and Gary Koenig
AARP Public Policy Institute

Access to an employer-based retirement plan is critical for building financial security later in life. Yet, about 54 percent of Idaho's private sector employees—roughly 290,000—work for an employer that does not offer a retirement plan. Significant numbers of workers at all levels of earnings and education do not have the ability to use payroll deductions to save for retirement.

Currently in Idaho, workers of larger employers are more likely to have a retirement plan than workers of smaller employers. The probability of having a workplace retirement plan also differs considerably by workers' earnings level, education, and race and ethnicity. The lack of ability to participate in an employer-provided retirement plan, however, spans all levels of education and earnings, and cuts across all groups.

Idaho's Situation by the Numbers

About 54 percent of Idaho workers ages 18 to 64 in the private sector work for businesses that do not offer a retirement plan.

- **Small-business employees are less likely to have a plan:** Workers in Idaho businesses with fewer than 100 employees are much less likely to have access to a plan (75 percent) than workers in larger businesses (34 percent). In raw numbers, about 197,000 small-business employees do not have access to a retirement plan compared with about 93,000 in businesses with 100 or more workers.
- **Workers at all education levels do not have a plan:** About 80 percent of workers who did not have a high school degree did not have an employer-provided retirement plan—a much higher percentage than workers with some college (52 percent) or a bachelor's degree or higher (42 percent). But in raw numbers, workers with at least some college who did not have access to an employer plan exceeded those workers without a high school degree who did not have access to an employer plan (145,000 versus 49,000).

- **Workers at all earnings levels do not have a plan:** More than 245,000 of Idaho employees with annual earnings of \$40,000 or less did not have access to a workplace plan. These workers represent about 85 percent of the 290,000 employees without an employer-provided retirement plan.
- **Access to a plan differs substantially by race and ethnicity:** About 74 percent of Hispanic workers and about 39 percent of African Americans lacked access to an employer-provided retirement plan. Minorities accounted for about 25 percent (74,000) of the roughly 290,000 employees without a workplace retirement plan.

Why Access to Payroll Deduction Retirement Savings Plans Is Important

- **Makes saving easier:** About 90 percent of households participating in a workplace retirement plan today report that payroll deductions are very important and make it easier to save.¹ Saving at work appears to be critical: Few households eligible to contribute to an Individual Retirement Account outside of their jobs regularly do so.²
- **Helps increase retirement income:** Social Security is essential to retirement security, but its



**Public Policy
Institute**

average retirement benefit is only \$1,300 a month. Most retirees will need additional resources. Providing workers with a convenient way to save is an important step to increase the amount of assets a person will have at retirement: A 2014 Employee Benefit Research Institute study found that about 62 percent of employees with access to a retirement plan had more than \$25,000 in total savings and investments, and 22 percent had \$100,000 or more. However, only 6 percent of those without access to such a plan had over \$25,000 saved, and only 3 percent had \$100,000 or more.³

- **Allows individuals to build their own economic security:** Retirement savings plans help workers achieve economic security through their own efforts. Greater access could also help improve economic mobility and reduce wealth disparity.

Idaho: Who is NOT Covered by a Workplace Retirement Plan?
(percentage and number of private wage and salary workers ages 18-64 whose employer does not offer a retirement plan)

Item	Group	%	Number
ALL	ALL	53.9%	290,050
Age	18-34 years	64.1%	140,911
	35-44 years	48.0%	57,867
	45-54 years	46.4%	50,891
	55-64 years	45.8%	40,381
Race & Ethnicity*	Hispanic	74.0%	60,931
	Asian (non-Hispanic)	43.5%	4,415
	Black (non-Hispanic)	38.9%	2,028
	White (non-Hispanic)	50.3%	216,172
Education	Less than high school	79.8%	49,256
	High school	58.7%	95,680
	Some college	51.6%	100,504
	Bachelor's or higher	42.1%	44,610
Gender	Male	51.9%	152,739
	Female	56.3%	137,311
Employer Size	Under 10	82.6%	93,745
	10-49	74.8%	81,036
	50-99	52.2%	21,917
	100-499	43.5%	31,769
	500-999	39.8%	8,814
	1,000+	29.4%	52,768
Earnings Quintile	\$14,000 or less	82.2%	122,027
	\$14,001 to \$25,000	61.0%	72,580
	\$25,001 to \$40,000	47.2%	51,031
	\$40,001 to \$63,500	32.6%	27,284
	Over \$63,500	21.7%	17,127

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey, March Supplements 2012-2014.

Note: The results are based on three-year averages from 2011-2013. The sample includes workers whose longest-held job was in the private sector. Earnings quintiles are based on all wages and salary earned by U.S. workers, whether or not they were covered by a retirement plan.

* Other non-Hispanic category is not shown, so sum of race & ethnicity categories may not sum to total

- 1 Jack VanDerhei, "The Impact of Modifying the Exclusion of Employee Contributions for Retirement Savings Plans from Taxable Income: Results from the 2011 Retirement Confidence Survey," Employee Benefit Research Institute (EBRI) Notes, March 2011. Available at http://www.ebri.org/pdf/notespdf/EBRI_Notes_03_Mar-11.K-Taxes_Acct-HP.pdf.
- 2 For workers earning between \$30,000 and \$50,000, about 72 percent participated in an employer-provided retirement savings plan when one was available, compared with less than 5 percent without an employer plan who contributed to an Individual Retirement Account. Unpublished estimates from EBRI of the 2004 Survey of Income and Program Participation Wave 7 Topical Module (2006 data).
- 3 2014 RCS Fact Sheet #6," EBRI. Available at <http://ebri.org/pdf/surveys/rcs/2014/RCS14.FS-6.Prep-Ret.Final.pdf>.

State Fact Sheet: ID, #332, August 2015

© AARP PUBLIC POLICY INSTITUTE
 601 E Street, NW
 Washington DC 20049

Follow us on Twitter @AARPolicy
 on facebook.com/AARPolicy
www.aarp.org/ppi

For more reports from the Public Policy Institute, visit <http://www.aarp.org/ppi/>.



Public Policy Institute