

Fact Sheet: Texas

Workplace Retirement Plans Will Help Workers Build Economic Security

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Access to an employer-based retirement plan is critical for building financial security later in life. Yet, about 57 percent of Texas's private sector employees—roughly 5,482,000—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 Texas, 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.

Texas's Situation by the Numbers

About 57 percent of Texas 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 Texas businesses with fewer than 100 employees are much less likely to have access to a plan (78 percent) than workers in larger businesses (43 percent). In raw numbers, about 3,101,000 small-business employees do not have access to a retirement plan compared with about 2,381,000 in businesses with 100 or more workers.
- **Workers at all education levels do not have a plan:** About 79 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 (54 percent) or a bachelor's degree or higher (43 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 (2,539,000 versus 1,226,000).

- **Workers at all earnings levels do not have a plan:** More than 4,079,000 of Texas employees with annual earnings of \$40,000 or less did not have access to a workplace plan. These workers represent about 74 percent of the 5,482,000 employees without an employer-provided retirement plan.
- **Access to a plan differs substantially by race and ethnicity:** About 69 percent of Hispanic workers and about 51 percent of African Americans lacked access to an employer-provided retirement plan. Minorities accounted for about 64 percent (3,485,000) of the roughly 5,482,000 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

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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.

Texas: 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	57.2%	5,481,669
Age	18-34 years	64.8%	2,589,975
	35-44 years	55.5%	1,226,487
	45-54 years	49.8%	1,023,289
	55-64 years	48.6%	641,918
Race & Ethnicity*	Hispanic	69.0%	2,613,667
	Asian (non-Hispanic)	55.4%	264,886
	Black (non-Hispanic)	50.7%	545,229
	White (non-Hispanic)	48.5%	1,996,616
Education	Less than high school	79.2%	1,225,992
	High school	62.1%	1,716,395
	Some college	54.1%	1,579,526
	Bachelor's or higher	43.1%	959,756
Gender	Male	56.3%	3,016,053
	Female	58.3%	2,465,616
Employer Size	Under 10	87.2%	1,271,060
	10-49	76.8%	1,285,271
	50-99	63.3%	544,604
	100-499	55.2%	701,395
	500-999	55.2%	261,804
	1,000+	36.9%	1,417,536
Earnings Quintile	\$14,000 or less	82.2%	1,585,003
	\$14,001 to \$25,000	70.7%	1,473,088
	\$25,001 to \$40,000	53.5%	1,021,750
	\$40,001 to \$63,500	44.1%	796,458
	Over \$63,500	32.7%	605,370

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>.

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