

Race, retirement, and the savings gap

From the Field
March 2024

Key Insights

- Dramatic racial and ethnic disparities in retirement savings persist in the U.S., with no simple solution.
- Our research shows that Black and Hispanic workers are lagging in plan participation and savings while also facing a greater range of competing financial priorities.
- The retirement industry can act now to help close the gap with thoughtful plan design, wellness and education programs, and improved data-sharing practices.



Sudipto Banerjee, Ph.D.
*Vice President, Retirement
Thought Leadership*

Racial and ethnic income and wealth inequality is a growing problem in the United States and has been for a long time. The numbers paint a bleak picture. For example, in 2022, white households had a median net worth of \$284,310 compared with \$44,100 for Black households.¹

This dramatic disparity is just as evident in retirement savings. While more than one-third of Americans' financial assets are held in retirement accounts² that have generated vast wealth, not everyone has benefited. Black and Hispanic workers, especially, remain behind their white

counterparts when it comes to plan participation, savings, and more.

It is in the interest of all stakeholders, including employers, recordkeepers, financial professionals, and policymakers, to ensure that the benefits of retirement accounts are more broadly and evenly distributed. Stakeholders have the means, right now, to begin narrowing the gap. By optimizing existing plan design features and thoughtfully introducing new ones, we can help improve access to and the outcomes from workplace retirement plans.

<45%

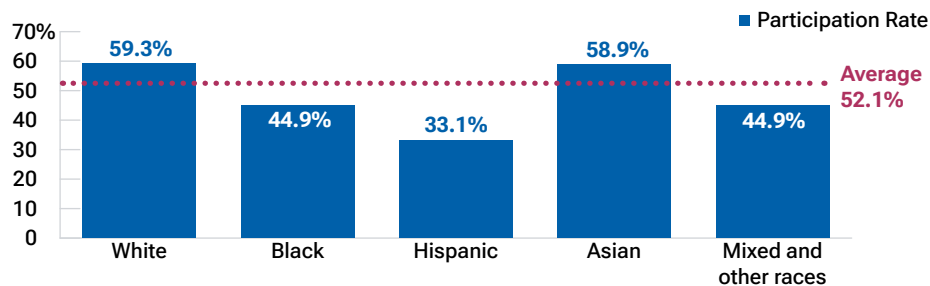
of Black workers participate
in a retirement plan.

¹ Survey of Consumer Finances, 2022. (Public Data Table 4), [federalreserve.gov/econres/scfindex.htm](https://www.federalreserve.gov/econres/scfindex.htm)

² Survey of Consumer Finances, 2022. (Public Data Table 5), [federalreserve.gov/econres/scfindex.htm](https://www.federalreserve.gov/econres/scfindex.htm)

Black and Hispanic workers lag in plan participation

(Fig. 1) Racial and ethnic gap in retirement plan participation rates among 21- to 64-year-old wage or salaried workers in the private sector



As of March 2024.

Participation Rate = Share of total private sector workforce (with or without access to a retirement plan) who participate in a retirement plan.

Source: Author's calculations from the Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) supplement of the Current Population Survey (CPS), 2023. IPUMS CPS, University of Minnesota.

Our analysis, using the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey³ along with the Survey of Consumer Finances and the T. Rowe Price Retirement Savings and Spending Study, pinpoints where the largest retirement savings gaps exist along racial and ethnic lines and how we might address some of them.

Access to retirement plans: The root of the problem

Accumulation of retirement savings is a three-step problem, with each step requiring an active decision—participation,

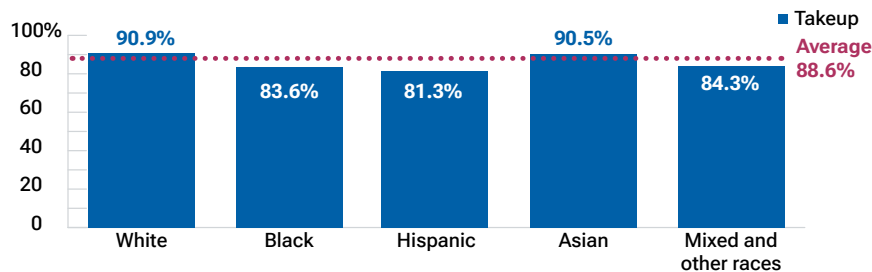
contribution, and investment allocation. The adoption of automatic features and qualified default investments have helped a lot with the last two.

But widespread participation in retirement plans, the first and the most important of the three steps, remains elusive even with the adoption of auto-enrollment and after nearly four decades since the emergence of defined contribution (DC) plans. The racial gaps in retirement plan participation are particularly stark (Figure 1).

Just over half (52.1%) of prime age workers in the private sector participate in

Racial and ethnic gaps narrow among those with access

(Fig. 2) Racial and ethnic gap in takeup rates among 21- to 64-year-old wage or salaried workers in the private sector



As of March 2024.

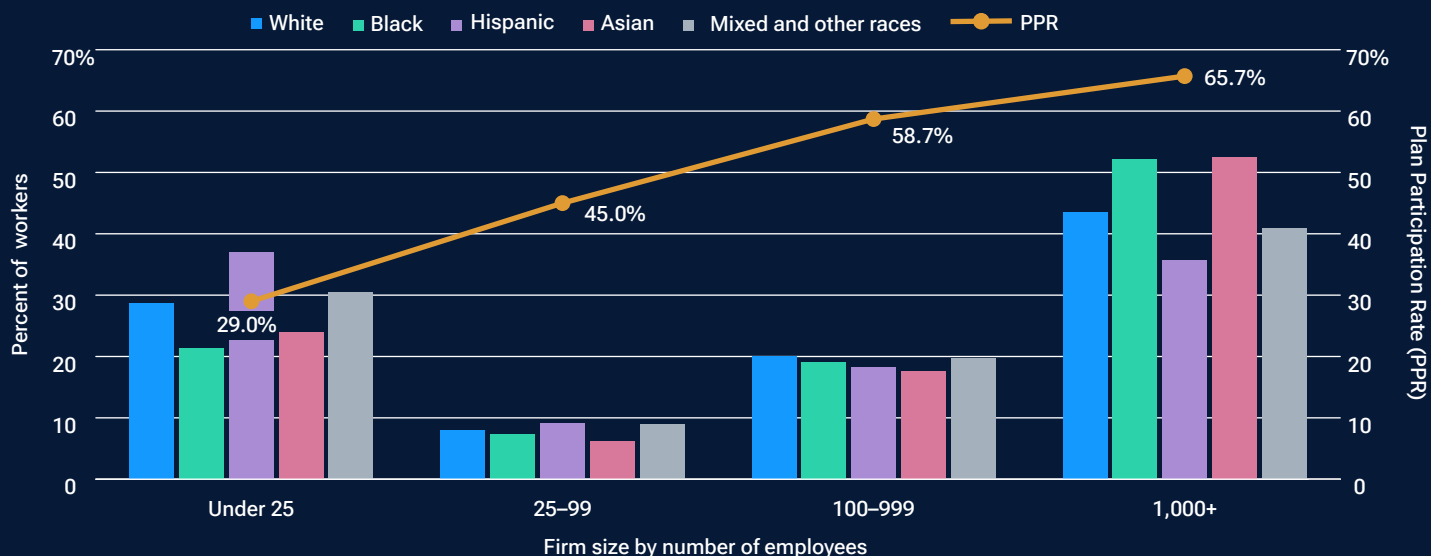
Takeup rate = Share of workers who decide to participate in a retirement plan if they are offered one.

Source: Author's calculations from the Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) supplement of the Current Population Survey (CPS), 2021. IPUMS CPS, University of Minnesota.

³ Sarah Flood, Miriam King, Renae Rodgers, Steven Ruggles, J. Robert Warren, and Michael Westberry. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Current Population Survey: Version 11.0 [dataset]. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS, 2023.

Larger firms have higher participation rates

(Fig. 3) Retirement plan participation rates and distribution of workers of different racial and ethnic groups across different firm sizes



As of March 2024.

Participation Rate = Share of total private sector workforce (with or without access to a retirement plan) who participate in a retirement plan.

Percent of workers measures the share of each race or ethnicity employed across different firm sizes.

Source: Author's calculations from the Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) supplement of the Current Population Survey (CPS), 2023. IPUMS CPS, University of Minnesota.

a workplace retirement plan. Participation rates for whites (59.3%) and Asians (58.9%) are above the average. While less than half of Blacks participate in a retirement plan, the 44.9% participation rate in 2023 is a meaningful improvement and positive development from our initial analysis in 2021, when only 40.5% of Blacks were participating. Meanwhile, Hispanics have the lowest retirement plan participation rates at 33.1% with only one in three participating in a retirement plan.

To understand how access to a retirement plan is at the root of the retirement savings problem, we need to look at the takeup rates (the share of workers who decide to participate in a retirement plan if they are offered one).

A vast majority of private sector workers (88.6%) participate in a retirement plan if they are offered one (Figure 2). The racial and ethnic gaps in plan participation also narrow down significantly. Compared with whites (90.9%), Blacks (83.6%) and Hispanics (81.3%) have only slightly lower takeup rates.

Access has been a persistent problem. Some employers, particularly small employers, struggle to offer their employees a retirement plan. For them, the administrative burden of setting up a retirement plan in compliance with various regulatory requirements could be daunting. Cost could also be a prohibiting factor for them, and offering other benefits such as health insurance might take precedence over retirement plans. As a result, many small employers don't offer a retirement plan.

As expected, our research suggests a strong positive correlation between firm size and retirement plan participation. For smaller firms with less than 25 employees, only 29% of workers participate in a retirement plan. The participation rate in larger firms with more than 1,000 employees is much higher at 65.7% (Figure 3).

This matters because small companies employ a disproportionate number of minority workers. For example, a large share of Hispanics (37%) and workers from mixed and other races (30.4%) work for

small firms (less than 25 employees), which are less likely to offer retirement plans.

Again, to understand how lack of access is driving the difference in plan participation rates across firms of different sizes, we look at takeup rates. There is virtually no difference in takeup rates among employees of smaller firms and larger firms (Figure 4).

Clearly, the combined effect of the inability of smaller firms to offer a retirement plan and large shares of minorities working for those smaller firms is contributing to the racial and ethnic gaps in participation rates. Improving the number of small businesses offering retirement plans could help close the racial gap in retirement savings. To address this issue, some states have started automatic individual retirement account (auto-IRA) programs that provide easy access to a state-sponsored IRA for workers whose employers don't offer a retirement plan. These programs may help to narrow the retirement savings gap.

But access to a retirement plan is not the only obstacle that workers need to overcome in seeking to accumulate retirement savings. Some workers with access to retirement plans might decide not to participate or to opt out of their plan. These eligible nonparticipants illustrate how the pressure of other financial constraints can prevent workers from building a nest egg. Looking at the share of eligible nonparticipants across different races provides a more nuanced understanding of the participation problem.

Overall, about 7% of prime age workers who are eligible to participate in a retirement plan do not participate. Blacks have the highest rate of eligible nonparticipation as 8.8% of Black workers decline to participate in a retirement plan (Figure 5).

Opt-out rates are also very high among mixed races, almost equaling that of Blacks, and also among Hispanics. These minorities might be facing a higher

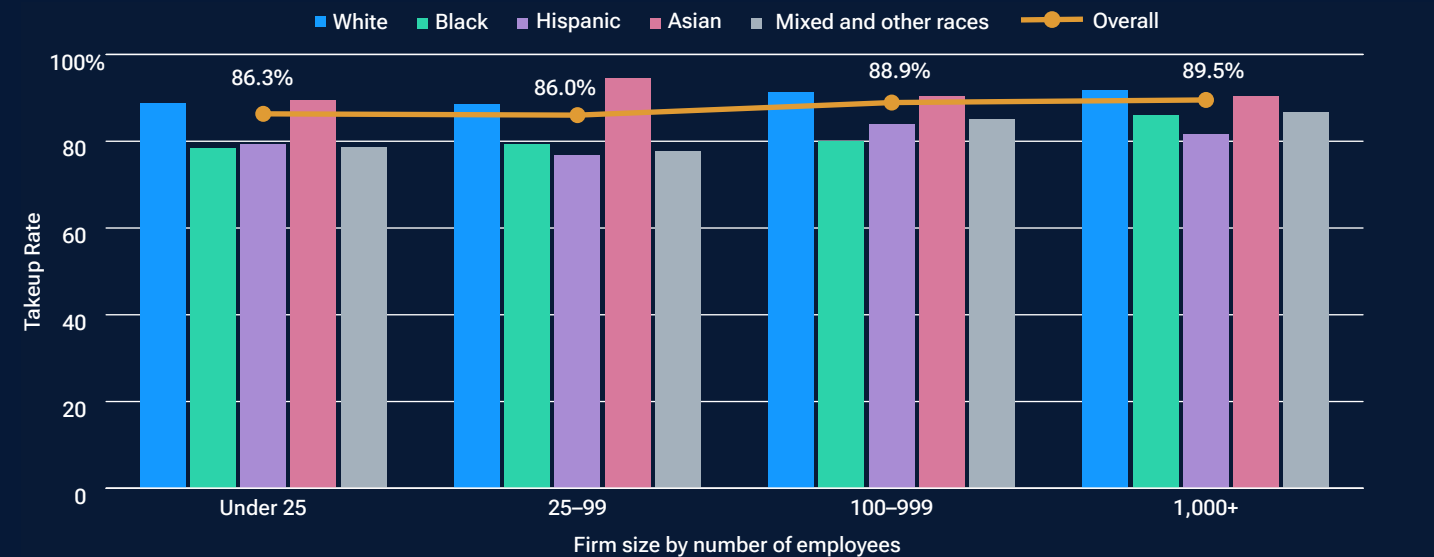
>40%
of private sector workers
do not have access to any
retirement plan at work.

financial burden, they may have different financial priorities, and they may be more constrained by their income.

Finally, and most crucially, our research shows that if we combine participants and eligible nonparticipants (52.1% and 6.7%, respectively), that still leaves more than 40% of the private sector workforce that is not eligible or does not have access to any type of retirement savings plan at work. This number needs to go down significantly for retirement plans to become a pillar of wealth creation for all Americans.

Firm size becomes irrelevant among those with access

(Fig. 4) Takeup rates among eligible employees between 21- and 64-year-old wage or salaried workers in the private sector, by race/ethnicity and firm size



As of March 2024.
Takeup Rate = Share of workers who decide to participate in a retirement plan if they are offered one.
Source: Author's calculations from the Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) supplement of the Current Population Survey (CPS), 2023. IPUMS CPS, University of Minnesota.

Income inequality drives the participation gap

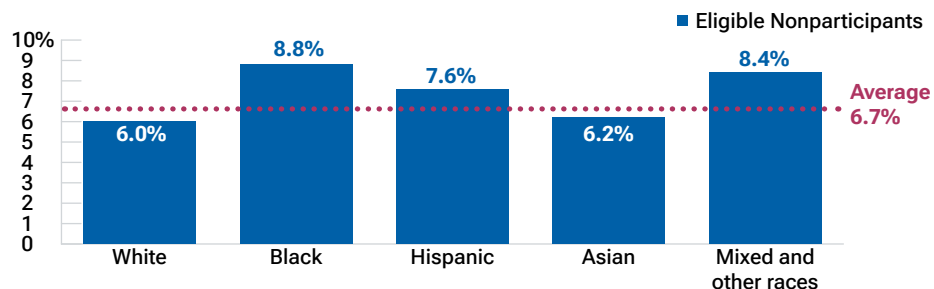
On average, minority workers earn significantly less than their white counterparts. And, to a large extent, the difference in income drives the difference in plan participation rates.

We see a strong positive relationship between income and retirement plan participation. Among workers making less than \$25,000 a year, only 14.4% participate in a retirement plan. Meanwhile, 81% of workers making more than \$75,000 a year participate in a retirement plan (Figure 6).

The relationship between income and retirement plan participation also helps to explain the racial gaps in retirement plan participation. The two racial groups with the lowest retirement plan participation rates—Hispanics and Blacks—also have the largest share of their workers in the bottom two income groups. Nearly two in three (66%)

Nonparticipation is highest among Black workers

(Fig. 5) Share of eligible nonparticipants among 21- to 64-year-old wage or salaried workers in the private sector, by race and ethnicity



As of March 2024.

Nonparticipation Rate = Share of total private sector workforce (with and without access to a retirement plan) who decline to participate when offered a retirement plan.

Source: Author's calculations from the Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) supplement of the Current Population Survey (CPS), 2023. IPUMS CPS, University of Minnesota.

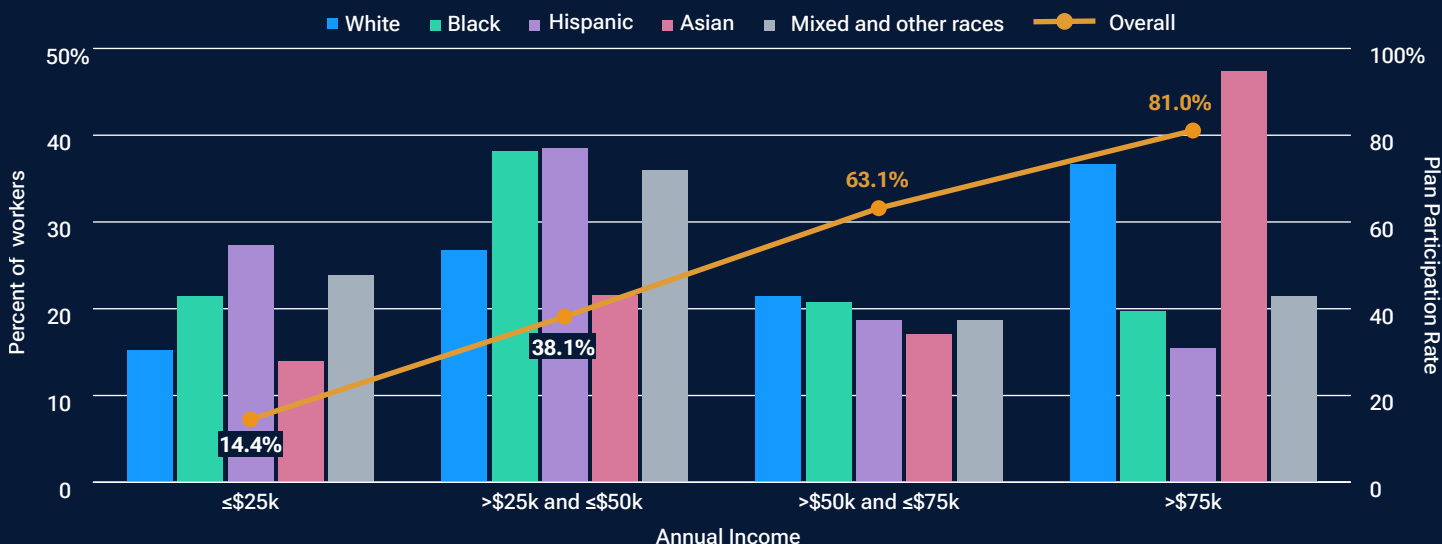
Hispanics and three in five (60%) Black workers earn less than \$50,000 annually.

But the difference in plan participation rates across income groups is also highly influenced by access, as shown by the respective takeup rates (Figure 7). Even among the lowest income group (less than \$25,000 a year), more than

half (58.2%) of workers participate in a retirement plan if they are offered one. For higher-income groups, the takeup rate flattens out with virtually everyone (96.7%) with an annual income of \$75,000 or above participating in a retirement plan. This shows that low income and access are key barriers to retirement plan participation.

Lower income often means lower participation

(Fig. 6) Retirement plan participation rates and distribution of workers of different racial and ethnic groups across different income groups



As of March 2024.

Participation Rate = Share of total private sector workforce (with or without access to a retirement plan) who participate in a retirement plan.

Percent of workers measures the share of each race or ethnicity across different income groups.

Source: Author's calculations from the Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) supplement of the Current Population Survey (CPS), 2023. IPUMS CPS, University of Minnesota.

Improving the lifetime income prospects of these minority workers would in turn help improve their retirement security, but this is beyond the scope of the retirement industry alone and will need concerted public policy efforts.

**Inadequate savings:
The challenge of translating
income into savings**

The income gap across different racial groups is not the only thing hindering some groups from building up savings and wealth. The savings gap across households is wider than their income gap. This means they face additional challenges when it comes to converting their income into savings and assets.

On average, Black and Hispanic families with a DC plan at work roughly earn 68% and 85% of their white counterparts, respectively. But the gap in their 401(k) balances is wider—56% for Blacks and 62% for Hispanics. The gap widens even further for net worth. Median net worth

of Blacks and Hispanics are at 36% and 58%, respectively, of whites (Figure 8). Meanwhile, the median income, retirement balance, and net worth for Asians far exceeded that of whites. Higher income potentially combined with a higher propensity to save might explain the increasing gap between whites and Asians, but more research might be needed to understand this.

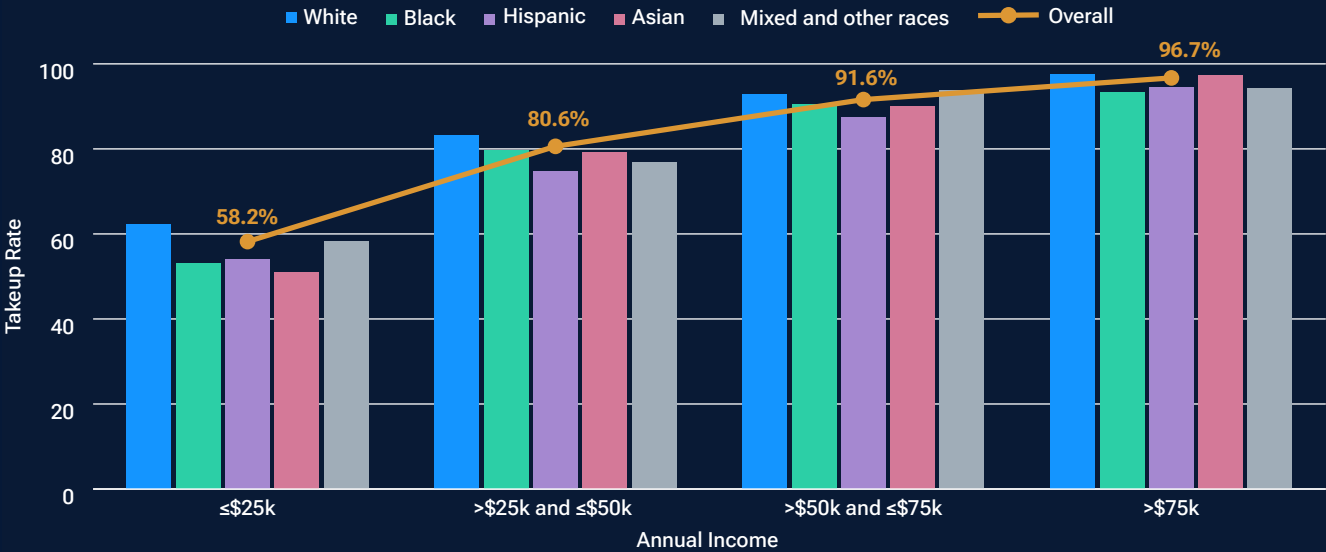
The growing racial gap between income and wealth suggests that lower income isn't the only challenge making it harder for Blacks and Hispanics to save and build wealth. To better understand what else is driving the racial and ethnic gap in retirement savings, we must also look at the realities of savers' daily financial lives—including financial goals, financial priorities, and expectations around retirement.

A late start to saving

One indicator in our data points to a fundamental principle of saving: Start early

Effect of income gaps dwarfed by access

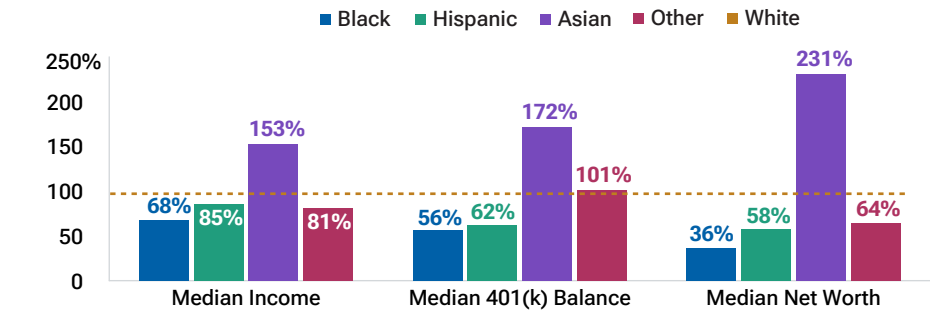
(Fig. 7) Takeup rates among eligible employees between 21- and 64-year-old wage or salaried workers in the private sector, by race/ethnicity and income



As of March 2024.
Takeup Rate = Share of workers who decide to participate in a retirement plan if they are offered one.
Source: Author's calculations from the Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) supplement of the Current Population Survey (CPS), 2023. IPUMS CPS, University of Minnesota.

The savings gap is wider than the income gap

(Fig. 8) Median income and assets of families of different racial and ethnic groups as a percentage of median income and assets of white families, with defined contribution coverage at current job



As of March 2024.
Source: T. Rowe Price estimates from Survey of Consumer Finances, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Division of Research and Statistics, Microeconomic Surveys (2023).

and save regularly. The more time someone spends investing in the market, the more time they get to benefit from the wonders of compounding. Sometimes an early start gives a saver a potential advantage that is almost impossible to make up with a higher saving rate and a late start.

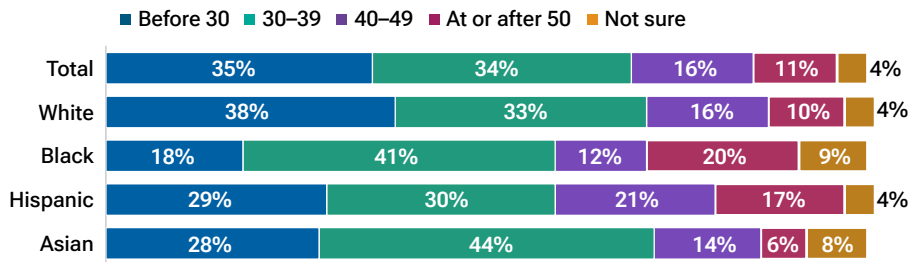
Here again, we see a significant gap between whites and other minorities, particularly Blacks. While 38% of white participants say that they started saving for retirement before 30, only 18% of Blacks report doing so. On the other hand, 26% of white participants started to save for retirement after 40 compared with 38% of Hispanic participants. We also found that more minority savers, particularly Blacks, expected to retire earlier than whites.

This means that minorities have a shorter window to save and grow their assets. The combined effects of these factors could be highly damaging.

The benefits of starting to save early and consistently are clear (Figure 10). Someone with a starting salary of \$40,000 at age 25 who starts to save 6% of her income and increases it gradually to 15% could hypothetically amass close to \$2.3 million by age 65. In contrast, someone starting at age 40 with a salary of \$80,000 and saving 15% of her income until age 65 will end up with a nest egg of less than \$1.3 million. A late start typically carries a high penalty. We believe it is important that all retirement savers, and particularly minority savers, understand

Non-white participants start saving later

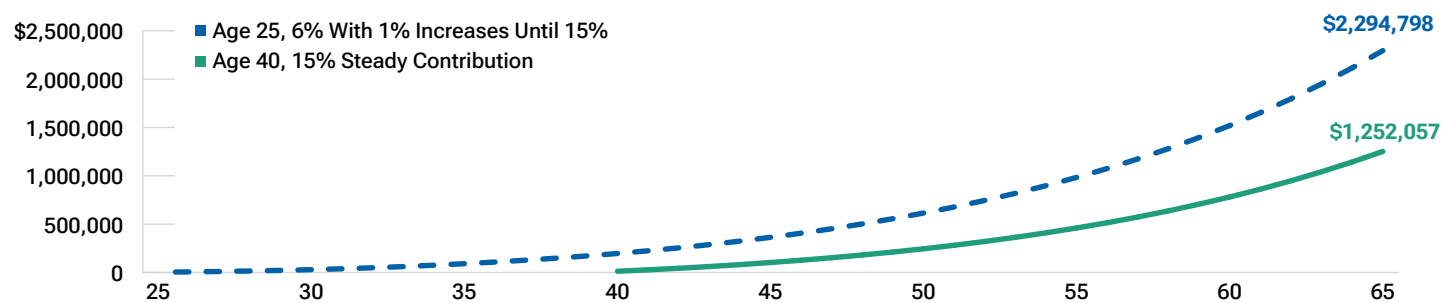
(Fig. 9) Age started saving for retirement, by race and ethnicity



As of March 2024. Totals may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
Source: T. Rowe Price Retirement Savings and Spending Study, 2023. See Additional Disclosure for more information.

Saving early can make a large difference

(Fig. 10) Hypothetical accumulation of retirement savings with early and late starts



As of March 2022.

Assumptions: Example beginning at age 25 assumes a beginning salary of \$40,000 escalated 5% a year to age 45 then 3% a year to age 65. Retirement savings is calculated as a beginning savings rate of 6% with a 1% annual increase until 15%. Example beginning at age 40 assumes a beginning salary of \$80,000 escalated 5% a year to age 45 then 3% a year to age 65. Retirement savings is calculated as a flat savings rate of 15%. Annual rate of return is assumed to be 7%, which is lower than the average annual return for the S&P 500 Index between 1957 and 2021. All savings are assumed tax-deferred. **This example is hypothetical and for illustrative purposes only and is not meant to represent the performance of any specific investment option. Results do not reflect actual investment results and are not a guarantee of future results. Actual investment returns and outcomes may differ materially. The assumptions used may not reflect actual market conditions or your specific circumstances and do not account for plan or IRS limits.** Results do not include management fees, trading costs, and other related investment fees that would serve to reduce ending balance. Investors cannot invest directly in an index. Please be sure to take all of your assets, income, and investments into consideration in assessing your retirement savings adequacy.

this and begin saving early. But this is easier said than done.

The burden of debt and competing priorities

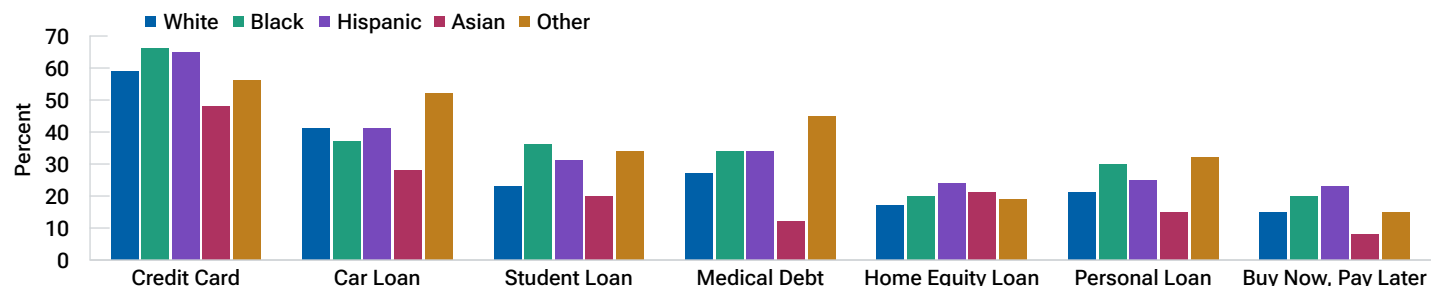
Debt may also be hindering minority participants' retirement savings progress. Black and Hispanic participants are more likely to hold every type of debt than their white counterparts (Figure 11). For some debt categories, the differences are significant. For example, while 23% of white participants held student loans, the

share among Blacks was 36%. Prevalence of credit card and medical debt were also higher among Blacks and Hispanics. Finally, although a small share of minority savers held predatory debt like payday loans, even those shares are significantly higher than their white and Asian counterparts. Debt, unfortunately, can be more detrimental to financial well-being than other financial troubles.

Minority savers may also be lagging white savers because they have competing financial priorities. To be clear, saving for retirement in a workplace retirement plan

Minority participants: More likely to carry debt

(Fig. 11) Different types of debt held by plan participants, by race and ethnicity

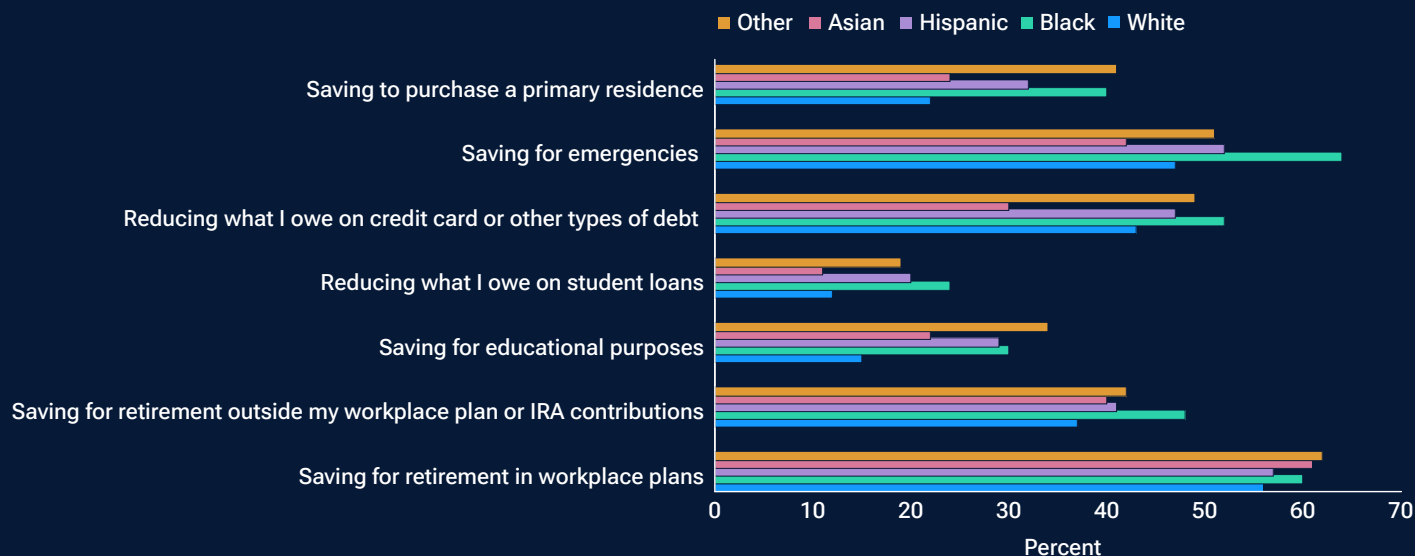


As of March 2024.

Source: T. Rowe Price Retirement Savings and Spending Study, 2023. See Additional Disclosure for more information.

Retirement isn't the only financial priority

(Fig. 12) Racial and ethnic difference in financial priorities



As of March 2024.

Source: T. Rowe Price Retirement Savings and Spending Study, 2023. See Additional Disclosure for more information.

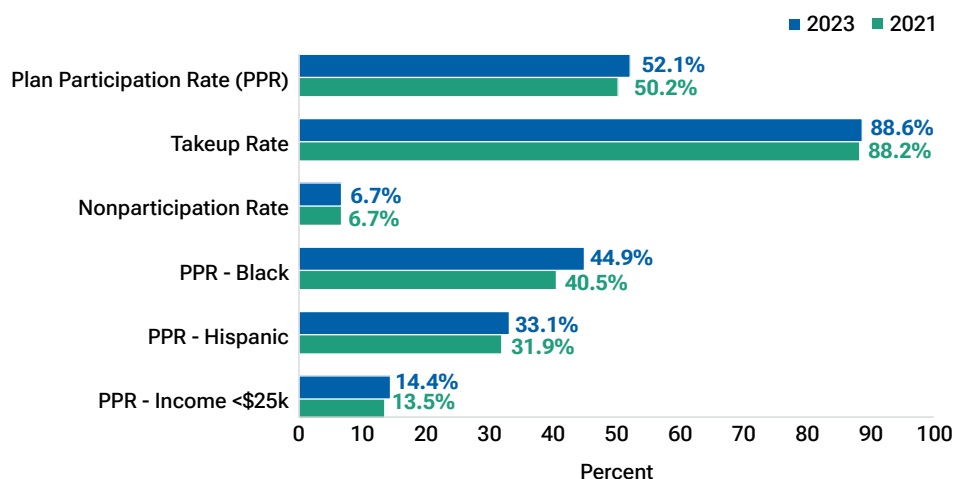
is the most important financial objective irrespective of race and ethnicity. But, for minorities, other objectives can be almost equally important or highly important (Figure 12).

For example, while 60% of Black participants describe retirement savings

as a major objective, even more (64%) also describe saving for emergencies as a major objective. And 40% of Black participants describe saving for a house down payment as a major objective, compared with only 22% of whites. Reducing debt is also a major objective for more minority savers. In the absence of

Modest overall improvements are pronounced for minorities

(Fig. 13) Changes in retirement plan participation measures between 2021 and 2023



As of March 2024.

Source: T. Rowe Price estimates from the Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) supplement of the Current Population Survey (CPS), 2023 IPUMS CPS, University of Minnesota.

strong income growth, these competing priorities prevent minority savers from focusing on retirement savings.

Potential bright spots and opportunities for employers and financial professionals

Since our initial analysis in 2021, there have been some positive developments for private sector workers, which were even more pronounced for minorities (Figure 13). In particular, overall plan participation increased by almost 2 percentage points during the period. While the participation increase for Hispanics was modest, the increase in participation for Blacks was almost 11%. Despite notable barriers, this is significant progress that we hope to see continue. We believe a strong labor market has helped many Black workers gain better employment with employers who offer benefits.

Given how far behind minority savers are in the saving game, they will need all

the help they can get. Fortunately, they are also very receptive to advice and looking for help from the most familiar sources. The workplace remains the most important source of advice and support for all retirement savers, and more so for minority savers.⁴ This is a great opportunity for employers to try to improve the financial lives of employees who consider the employer a trusted source of financial advice.

Minority communities are typically underserved by financial advisory firms. But in this shortcoming lies an opportunity. Minority savers rely more on financial advice from non-self-directed sources, and they are also willing to pay for such services. Nearly half of Black and Hispanic retirement savers say that they will consider paying for financial advice in the future. Financial services firms and financial professionals should take note and focus on these historically underserved communities.

⁴“To what extent do you rely on each of the following sources when it comes to advice and support about how to achieve your lifetime financial goals?” The numbers add up the top two responses—“Great Deal” and “Somewhat.” Workplace sources include current or past employer; 401(k) recordkeepers; human or robo advisor available through a workplace plan and tools, calculators, and educational material available through a workplace plan.

Solutions to help narrow the gap

Addressing racial and ethnic disparities in retirement savings will not be easy. But there are actions that we can take. These range from better leveraging of existing solutions to exploring new ideas that could help all of us close the gap.



Expand access to retirement savings plans

The first and most important step toward closing the savings gap is to expand access to retirement plans. Our research clearly demonstrates that access to retirement plans drives participation in these plans. It is the foundational step for American workers to build up their retirement savings. Federal and state policymakers have taken notice and are making tangible progress to expand access. Some states have set up auto-IRA programs targeting low-income, high-turnover industries to provide their employees access and to encourage plan formation. The early signs from states like Oregon and California are encouraging. More workers, often from minority communities, are participating in these plans and saving regularly. But more needs to be done.



Use plan design to “Lift all boats”

Increasing access to retirement plans is not only an issue for policymakers. Employers as plan sponsors can do a lot to make sure that their employees are participating and saving enough in a retirement plan. And they can do so using the different levers of plan design.

The most obvious solution is to adopt automatic features such as auto-enrollment for new employees, auto-reenrollment for those who previously opted out, and auto-escalation for everyone, as well as to put savings into a qualified default investment alternative (QDIA). Some plan sponsors may worry about costs, but that doesn't have to be the case. Sponsors can make other plan design changes to help offset the increased cost of participation. For example, they can change the match percentage, alter the structure of their matching formula, adjust vesting schedules, change the timing of the employer contribution, or move to a different contribution type. Of course, these changes must align with the company's objectives and the plan sponsor's fiduciary responsibilities. This is where plan consultants and recordkeepers can help optimize the plan design in aiming to protect the sponsors' bottom line while promoting better retirement outcomes.



Increase access to financial wellness programs

Our research shows that many minority savers have competing financial priorities and struggle with things like debt and emergency savings. In recent years, employers have begun to recognize these challenges and to focus on the overall financial health of their employees. Fortunately, workplace financial wellness programs are proliferating. These programs can offer workers solid guidance on managing their competing financial priorities. If more employers offer programs that help participants with things such as emergency savings, debt management, and budgeting, it could reduce financial stress and help improve retirement savings outcomes.



Bolster financial IQs to improve behavior

Our research shows that most retirement plan participants rely on their employers to be their primary source of financial guidance. And employers do provide a range of financial education resources to their employees. But more can be done. For example, sponsors can target communications to workers who opt out of auto-enrollment plans and workers who decide not to participate in opt-in plans. These communications can illustrate the effects of a late start to saving. Other targeted communications could address participants who've lowered their contribution rates. It will be particularly helpful if participants receive these communications at the point when they're making their decisions.



Improve the availability of plan data

Demographic information is rarely shared with other plan data. This makes it difficult to analyze gaps in retirement preparation among minority retirement plan participants. Privacy concerns are real and understandable. But if these concerns can be resolved and such data become more widely available, it will be easier to see if retirement plan benefits are shared broadly and evenly, and the effects of plan design changes on various groups can be measured.

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Additional Disclosure

The Retirement Savings and Spending Study is a nationally representative online survey of 401(k) plan participants and retirees. The survey has been fielded annually since 2014. The 2023 survey was conducted between July 24 and August 13, 2023. It included 3,041 401(k) participants, full-time or part-time workers who never retired, currently age 18 or older, and either contributing to a 401(k) plan or eligible to contribute and have a balance of USD 1,000 or more. The survey also included 1,176 retirees who have retired with a Rollover IRA or left-in-plan 401(k) balance.

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