

# FUNDAMENTALS

MUTUAL FUND RESEARCH IN BRIEF

ICI RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

MAY/JUNE 1995

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## Households with IRAs

Assets in Individual Retirement Accounts<sup>1</sup> (IRAs) totaled \$917.0 billion at yearend 1994. Thirty-five percent of IRA assets were held in self-directed brokerage accounts (which include broker-sold nonproprietary funds), 31 percent in mutual funds, 26 percent in deposit institutions, and 8 percent in life insurance companies.

A March 1995 Investment Company Institute survey of 3,254 U.S. households found that 25 percent owned IRAs. Households with IRAs had median incomes of \$48,600 and median financial assets of \$44,500, 22 percent of which was held in IRAs (Figure 1). More than half of households with IRAs contributed to their IRAs for tax year 1994 (Figure 2). Nearly two fifths of those contributing deducted all or part of that contribution on their 1994 income tax returns.

### Households Contributing and Taking a Deduction

Households that contributed to their IRAs for tax year 1994 and took a deduction had median incomes of \$40,800 and median financial assets of \$38,300. Their financial decision-makers were typically in their early forties, married, and employed. More than half of households that contributed and took a deduction had no household member who was an

Figure 1

### Characteristics of Households with IRAs

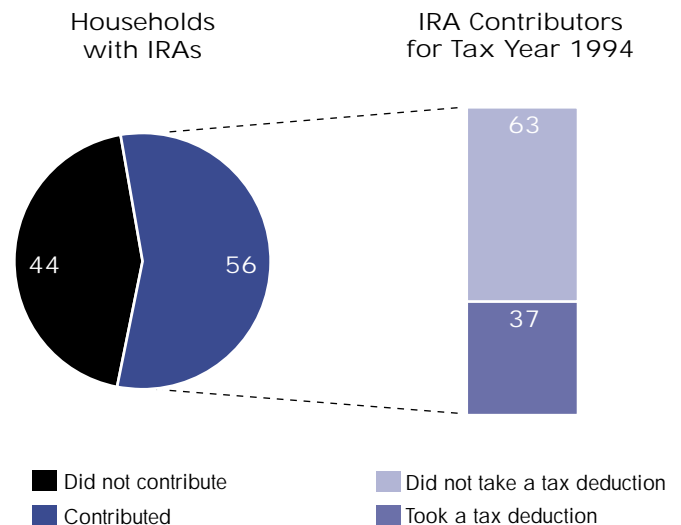
Median	
Age of financial decisionmaker*	46
Household income**	\$48,600
Household financial assets	\$44,500
Household financial assets held in IRAs	\$10,000
Percent	
Have mutual fund IRA	53%
Have at least one household member who is an active participant in an employer-based retirement plan	71

\*includes primary and co-decisionmakers

\*\*includes assets in IRAs but excludes primary residence and assets in company-sponsored retirement plans

Figure 2

### IRA Contribution Status for Tax Year 1994 (percent of households with IRAs)



active participant in an employment-based retirement plan (Figure 3).

Households that contributed to their IRAs for tax year 1994 and took a deduction had a median of \$9,600 invested in two IRA accounts. These households had their IRAs invested through an average of two financial institutions. More than half had at least some IRA assets in mutual funds (Figures 4 and 5).

### Households Contributing But Not Taking a Deduction

Households that contributed to their IRAs for tax year 1994 but did not take a deduction had median incomes of \$50,000 and median financial assets of \$45,000, figures greater than those for households that took a deduction (Figure 3). More than four fifths of households not taking a deduction had at least one household member who was an active participant in an employment-based retirement plan.

Like households taking an IRA deduction for tax year 1994, those not taking a deduction typically had two IRA accounts at different financial institutions. Households not taking a deduction

had a median of \$9,000 invested in IRAs. Less than half had at least some IRA assets in mutual funds (Figures 4 and 5).

### Households Not Contributing

Seventy percent of households not contributing to their IRAs for tax year 1994 had at least one household member who was an active participant in an employment-based retirement plan. Households not contributing had median incomes of \$48,300 and median financial assets of \$48,200. Their financial decisionmakers had a median age of 51, eight years older than decisionmakers whose households contributed (Figure 3).

Households not contributing to their IRAs for tax year 1994 had a median of \$10,000 invested in two IRA accounts. Almost half of these households had at least some IRA assets in mutual funds (Figure 4). On average, households not contributing made their previous contributions through one institution, usually a bank (Figure 5).

Figure 3

### Characteristics of Households with IRAs by 1994 Tax Year Contribution Status

	Did Not Contribute	Contributed	
		Took Deduction	Did Not Take Deduction
Median			
Age of decisionmaker*	51	43	43
Household income	\$48,300	\$40,800	\$50,000
Household financial assets**	\$48,200	\$38,300	\$45,000

#### Percent of Financial Decisionmakers\*

	Did Not Contribute	Took Deduction	Did Not Take Deduction
Male	47%	49%	54%
Married	75	68	73
Employed full- or part-time	59	82	84
Retired from lifetime occupation	36	6	14
College degree or post-graduate	50	46	45
Have at least one household member who is an active participant in an employer-based retirement plan	70	45	83

\*includes primary and co-decisionmakers

\*\*includes assets in IRAs but excludes primary residence and assets in company-sponsored retirement plans

Figure 4

### Characteristics of Household IRA Investments by 1994 Tax Year Contribution Status

	Did Not Contribute	Contributed	
		Took Deduction	Did Not Take Deduction
Median			
Number of separate IRA accounts	2	2	2
Financial assets held in IRAs	\$10,000	\$9,600	\$9,000
Percent of Respondents with IRAs Invested in:*			
Mutual funds	47%	54%	45%
Certificates of deposit	33	29	20
U.S. savings bonds	24	28	29
Individual stocks	24	22	17
Accounts other than CDs at banks or savings institutions	15	22	23
Annuities	17	13	16
Individual bonds other than U.S. savings bonds	8	13	9
Other types of investments	11	16	11

\*multiple responses included

Figure 5

### Institutions Where IRAs Were Invested by 1994 Tax Year Contribution Status\*

(percent of households with IRAs)

	Did Not Contribute	Contributed	
		Took Deduction	Did Not Take Deduction
Average Number of Institutions	1	2	2
Bank or savings institution	49	39	42
Full-service brokerage firm	24	29	21
Independent financial planner or firm	19	23	21
Insurance agent or company	23	23	29
Direct market fund company	12	13	11
Discount brokerage firm	6	6	6
Other type of institution	11	12	19

\*multiple responses included

<sup>1</sup> Under current law, all wage earners under age 70 may set up an Individual Retirement Account. Individuals may contribute as much as \$2,000 of compensation each year; earnings are tax-deferred until withdrawal; and the contribution may be wholly or partially tax deductible depending on the wage earner's household income and whether the wage earner or his or her spouse is an active participant in certain types of pension plans. Special rules govern IRAs established for non-wage earning spouses. (See Internal Revenue Code, Sections 219 and 408; IRS Publication No. 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements.)