PRRL

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The State of Public-Sector DC Plans: 2024

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SUMMARY

In this study, public-sector defined-contribution (DC) plan participant savings behaviors are analyzed. Specifically, balances, contributions, loan usage, and asset allocation by participants' age and tenure are examined. Some of the key findings include:

Account Balances

- The average account balance increased with both age and tenure. For example, among participants with two years or less of tenure, those in their 20s had an average account balance of $2,493. This amount rose to $17,350 for participants in their 60s. Furthermore, the average account balance for participants in their 60s increased significantly to $112,987 when they reached between 11 and 20 years of tenure.

Contributions

- The average and median annual employee contribution amounts, as well as the contribution rates (employee contributions divided by salary), increased with age. For example, the average employee contribution was $1,945 for participants in their 20s, rising to $4,751 for those in their 40s and $6,404 for those in their 60s.

Loan Usage

- Among participants with access to plan loans, the percentage of those who took loans from their plans by age was hump shaped, going from 1.9 percent of participants in their 20s to 11.1 percent of participants in their 40s and decreasing to 5.4 percent of participants in their 60s.
- While the average outstanding loan balance increased with age, peaking at $13,088 for participants in their 50s, the average loan as a percentage of the account balance decreased with age, starting at 34.1 percent for those in their 20s and dropping to 19.3 percent for those in their 60s.

Asset Allocation

- Participants in their 20s had the largest allocations to target-date funds (74.4 percent).
- The allocations to bond funds, balanced funds, and money market/stable-value funds increased with age and tenure. In contrast, equity fund allocations rose from 20.6 percent for participants in their 20s to 51.8 percent among those in their 50s, then decreased to 46.2 percent for those in their 60s.

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INTRODUCTION

Employees working in the public sector face a complicated retirement landscape. Public-sector employees are likely to have a defined benefit (DB) pension plan and be offered multiple defined contribution (DC) plans. Some government employers offer DC plans in a "hybrid" structure, consisting of mandatory 401(a) plans and/or supplemental 457(b) plans. The Public Retirement Research Lab (PRRL) was created specifically to address the fragmented landscape and present reliable data on DC retirement plans covering public-sector employees. The data collected by PRRL are contained in the PRRL Database.

This is the fifth edition of the State of Public-Sector DC Plans report based on the PRRL Database.[1] The analysis reflects data for two hundred fifty-three 457(b), 401(a), 401(k), and 403(b) DC plans; nearly 2 million state, county, city, and subdivision government employees with positive plan balances; and $154 billion in assets as of year-end 2024. This publication serves as an update, but not a comparison, to the previous edition, analyzing contributions, loan activity, asset allocation, and account balances as of year-end 2024.

The overall composition of the participating plans is illustrated in Figure 1A. Although the number of government units included in this dataset may seem small compared with the thousands of state and local government entities across the United States, it is important to recognize that many state plans act as the primary DC vehicle for lower-level governments within their states. State plans make up 19 percent of plans in the PRRL Database, and these plans encompass many separate employers.

Furthermore, 74.3 percent of participants were involved in a state plan, compared with 10.5 percent and 10.6 percent in city and county plans, respectively.[2] The "other" category, as mentioned in Figures 1A and 1B, includes various public-sector employers who do not fit into the categories of state, county, or city governments. This category includes entities such as school districts, water or power authorities, fire departments, and public hospitals.

For more information on how to participate in the Public Retirement Research Lab (PRRL) Database, please contact NAGDCA Executive Director Matt Petersen at mpetersen@nagdca.org.

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Figure 1A
PRRL Database Universe

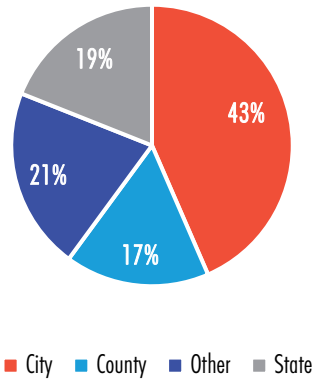
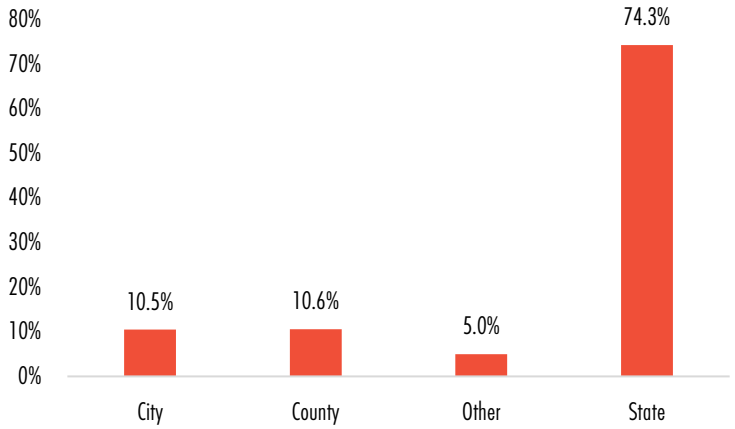


Figure 1B
Participants, by Entity Type



METHODOLOGY

To demonstrate the complexity of public-sector DC plan system structures, this study of the PRRL Database examines four distinct categories of DC plan use: account balances, contributions, loans, and asset allocation. The analysis aggregates each participant's plan data from various recordkeepers and plan types.

This combined view of total DC assets at the participant level represents a significant innovation unique to the PRRL. It provides a valuable opportunity to assess the retirement readiness of public-sector employees, many of whom actively contribute to multiple plans or have assets in plans sponsored by previous employers. The analysis shows that nearly half of PRRL participants have assets in multiple DC plans. These plans can differ in characteristics (e.g., mandatory vs. voluntary contributions, available investment options), resulting in varying usage patterns. Therefore, this aggregated approach offers a more comprehensive understanding of retirement readiness than analyzing each plan type individually.

One important caveat to this edition of The State of Public-Sector DC Plans is that, although the composition of government types reported in Figure 1A is similar to the prior report, the number of plans and the specific participant population included in the PRRL Database changed each year. Differences between average balances, contributions, and other metrics from this report and those previously reported are driven by changes in market conditions as well as changes in the composition of participants in the database.[3]

PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS AND ASSETS BY PLAN

Figure 2A displays the percentages of participants by plan type, while Figure 2B shows the percentage of assets by plan type.[4] The most common type of plan in the PRRL Database was the 457(b) plan, with 79 percent of participants participating in a 457(b) plan and 70 percent of total assets originating

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from these plans. 457(b) plans are typically used in the public sector as voluntary supplemental savings vehicles in conjunction with a DB pension, though this is not always the case.

401(a) plans represented 9 percent of the total assets in the PRRL Database and 10 percent of participants. Non-ERISA 401(k) plans contained 19 percent of the total assets in the PRRL Database and 28 percent of participants. It's worth noting that 401(k) plans in the public sector differ from their private-sector counterparts in that they are legacy accounts; only those established prior to 1986 continue to operate.

Finally, a small number of 403(b) plans were represented in the PRRL Database, making up 2 percent of total assets and 2 percent of participants. 403(b) plans are often used by public educational institutions (higher education or K–12) and hospitals.

Figure 2A
Participants, by Plan Type

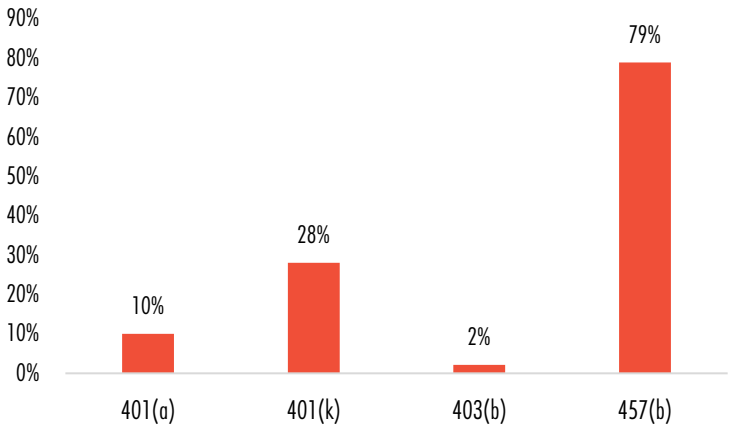
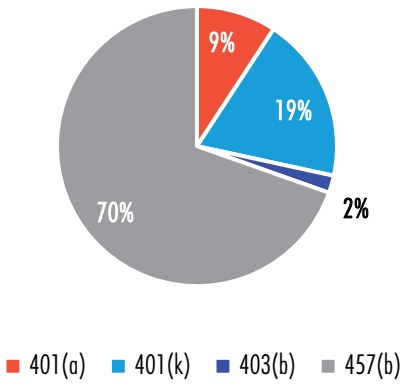


Figure 2B
Assets, by Plan Type



The age distribution of public-sector employees, as illustrated in Figure 3, highlights the demographic characteristics associated with each plan type. Both 401(a) and 403(b) plans had a higher concentration of participants in the 50s and 60s age groups, comprising 45.3 percent and 51.2 percent, respectively. In contrast, 401(k) plans had the highest concentration of participants in their 20s compared with other plan types. The age distribution for 457(b) plans appears to be evenly distributed. Overall age and tenure distributions can be found in the appendix.[5]

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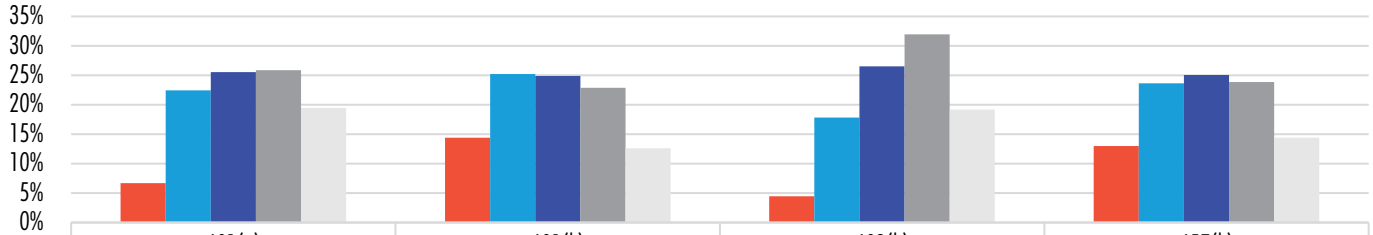
Figure 3
Participant Ages, by Plan Type

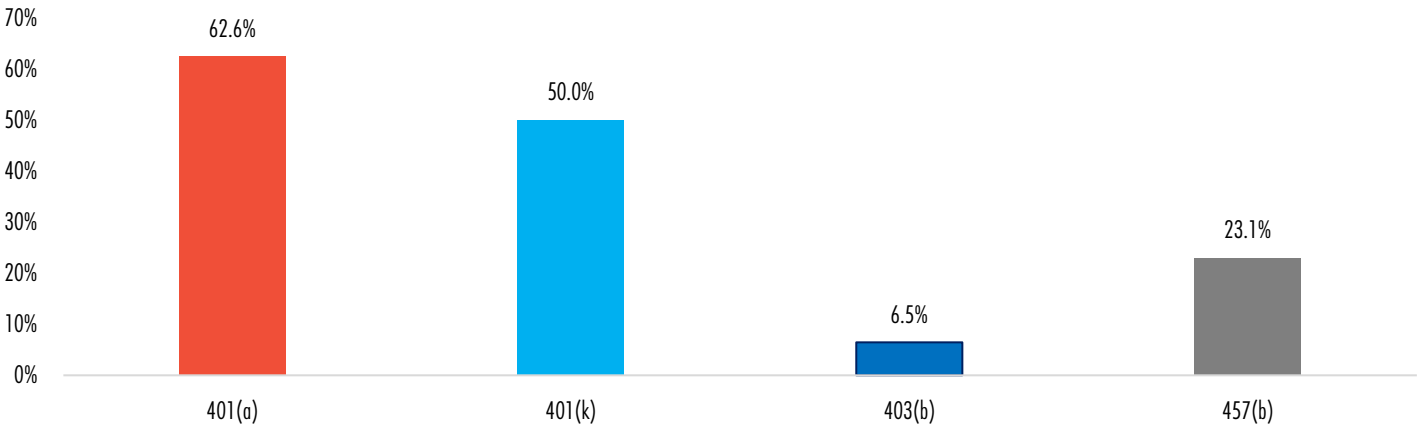


	401(a)	401(k)	403(b)	457(b)
20s	6.7%	14.4%	4.5%	13.0%
30s	22.4%	25.2%	17.8%	23.7%
40s	25.5%	24.9%	26.5%	25.1%
50s	25.9%	22.9%	32.0%	23.9%
60s	19.5%	12.6%	19.2%	14.4%

TOTAL ASSETS

While knowledge of the use of different DC plan types in the public sector is critical to plan administrators, the most important advantage of the PRRL Database is the ability to show the combined amount that public-sector DC plan participants have in total. In the PRRL Database, 19.3 percent of participants had money in more than one plan type (for an average of 1.2 plan types per participant). Furthermore, between 6.5 percent and 62.6 percent of participants with a specific plan type also participated in another plan type (Figure 4).

Figure 4
Percentage of Participants With Multiple Plans, by Plan Type



Looking at the combined account balances[6] across all plan types and recordkeepers in the database, as would be expected, the average and median account balances increased with age (Figure 5). The

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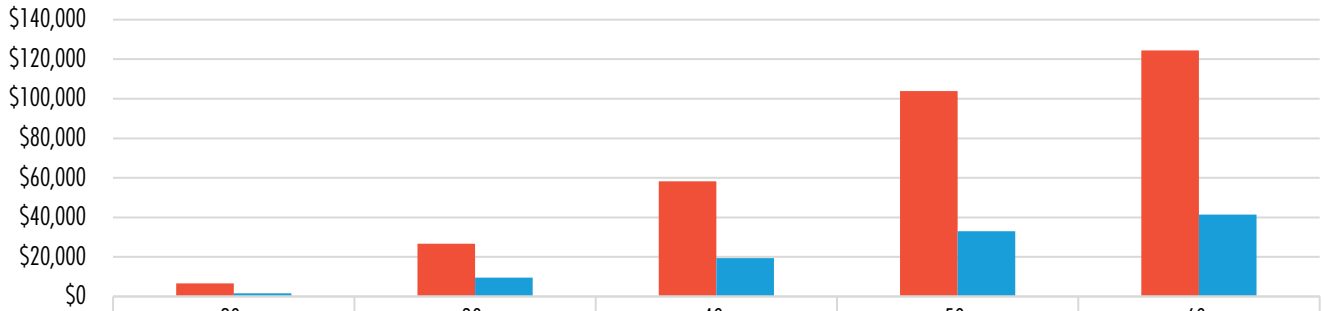
average account balance for individuals in their 20s was $6,547 and increased to $103,898 and $124,386 for individuals in their 50s and 60s, respectively. However, these averages are heavily influenced by large account balances. The median account balance of PRRL participants in their 50s and 60s was $32,958 and $41,427, respectively.

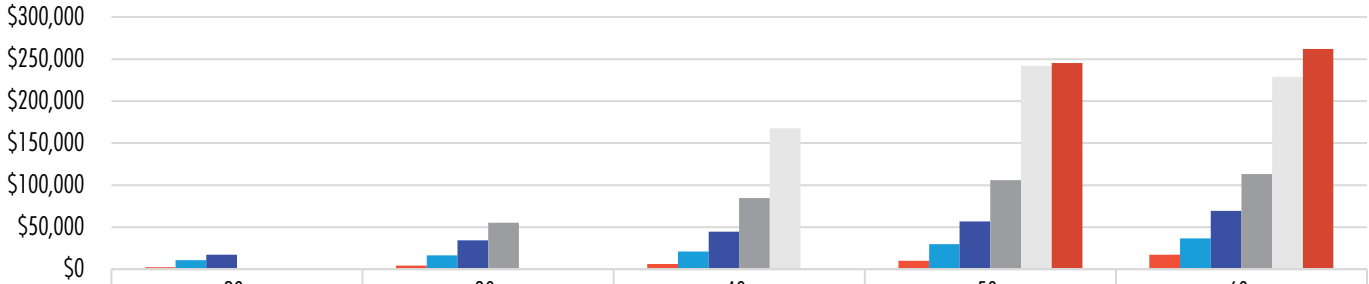
Figure 5
Mean and Median Account Balance, by Age for All Plan Types Combined



	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s
Mean Balance	$6,547	$26,608	$58,231	$103,898	$124,386
Median Balance	$1,651	$9,474	$19,338	$32,958	$41,427

The findings are further broken down in Figure 6 to show the average account balance by both age and tenure. As would be expected, account balances increased with both age and tenure. For example, participants in their 50s with two years of tenure or less had an average account balance of $9,957; participants of the same ages with tenures of 21–30 years had an average balance of $241,868.

Figure 6
Mean Account Balance, by Age and Tenure



	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s
0–2 Years	$2,493	$4,438	$6,309	$9,957	$17,350
3–5 Years	$10,681	$16,413	$21,111	$29,854	$36,782
6–10 Years	$17,121	$34,317	$44,524	$56,807	$69,209
11–20 Years		$55,204	$84,622	$106,066	$112,987
21–30 Years			$167,503	$241,868	$228,879
31+ Years				$245,124	$261,981

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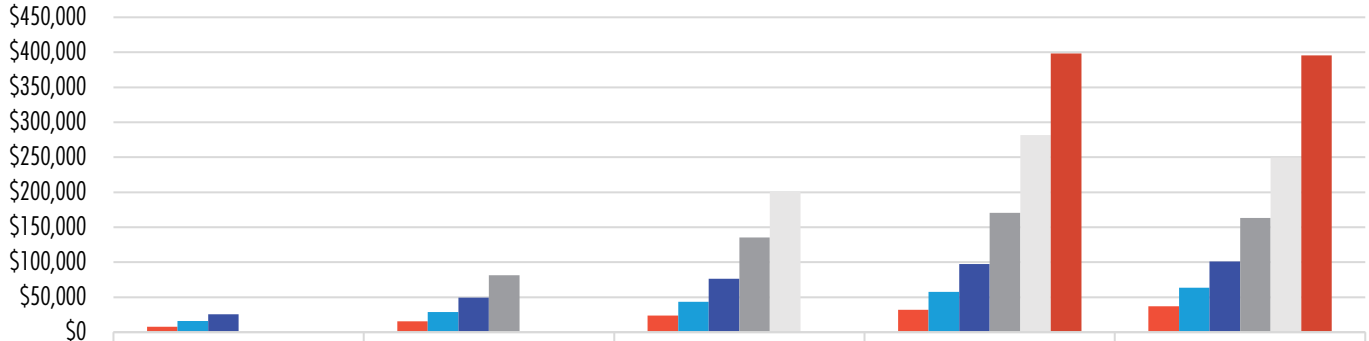
Ultimately, the ability to aggregate public-sector DC data enables the closest comparison with the private-sector data available to date (Figure 7). The accumulated DC savings for public employees in Figure 6 clearly lag behind the comparable data from 2023 for private employees in Figure 7 in nearly every age and tenure group. These results are expected for two distinct but related reasons: DB plans remain the primary retirement vehicle for most public-sector employees, and many public-sector employers do not provide matching contributions to their employees' DC accounts.

Figure 7
Mean Account Balance, by Age and Tenure — Private 401(k) Plans 2023



	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s
0–2 Years	$7,600	$15,532	$23,973	$32,134	$37,033
3–5 Years	$15,885	$28,819	$43,610	$57,428	$63,448
6–10 Years	$25,734	$49,346	$76,388	$97,559	$100,873
11–20 Years		$81,451	$135,573	$170,638	$163,055
21–30 Years			$201,515	$281,817	$249,813
31+ Years				$398,185	$395,414

ACCOUNT BALANCE BY PLAN TYPE

The data in Figures 8–11 show the average total balances for participants in each plan type by four groupings of tenure. To be consistent with the prior reports, the same four groupings are used, with those being as follows: (1) less than three years, (2) between three and less than seven years, (3) between seven and less than 17 years, and (4) 17 years or more. While each plan type has distinct characteristics, accumulated assets rose with age and tenure as expected. The average account balances for 401(a) increased with age and tenure before decreasing for participants in their 60s across all tenure groups, except for those with less than three years of tenure. For instance, among participants with three to seven years of tenure, those in their 20s had an average 401(a) plan balance of $18,542. The number increased to $28,213 for those in their 50s and decreased to $27,559 for those in their 60s.

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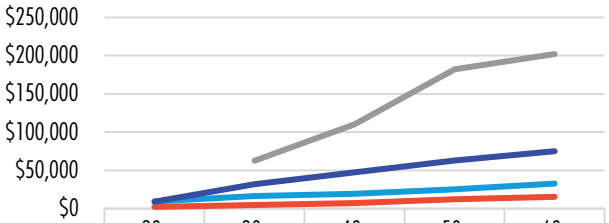
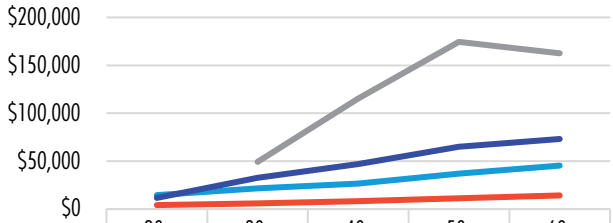
Figure 8
Mean Account Balance, by Age and Tenure — 457(b) Plans



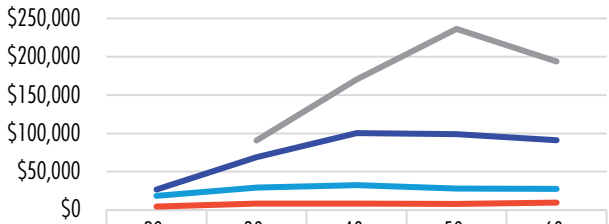
	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s
< 3 Years	$2,267	$4,611	$7,201	$12,482	$15,437
3–7 Years	$9,385	$16,380	$19,438	$25,303	$32,743
7–17 Years	$9,126	$32,113	$47,483	$62,856	$75,089
17+ Years		$62,642	$110,244	$182,038	$202,114

Figure 9
Mean Account Balance, by Age and Tenure — 401(k) Plans



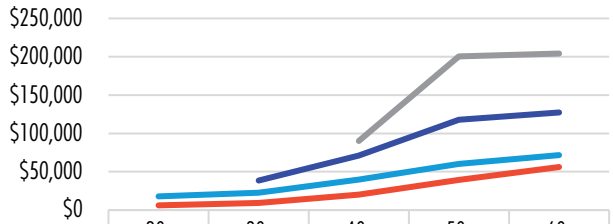
	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s
< 3 Years	$4,166	$6,027	$8,094	$11,323	$14,217
3–7 Years	$14,567	$21,646	$26,604	$36,824	$45,348
7–17 Years	$11,653	$32,606	$46,879	$65,136	$73,116
17+ Years		$49,243	$115,478	$174,467	$162,514

Figure 10
Mean Account Balance, by Age and Tenure — 401(a) Plans



	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s
< 3 Years	$4,581	$8,268	$8,622	$7,942	$9,745
3–7 Years	$18,542	$29,448	$32,503	$28,213	$27,559
7–17 Years	$26,783	$68,990	$100,374	$98,848	$90,945
17+ Years		$90,733	$170,335	$236,346	$193,654

Figure 11
Mean Account Balance, by Age and Tenure — 403(b) Plans



	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s
< 3 Years	$6,157	$9,318	$20,023	$39,311	$56,147
3–7 Years	$17,860	$22,746	$39,682	$60,153	$71,674
7–17 Years		$38,530	$71,059	$117,794	$127,300
17+ Years			$90,127	$200,395	$204,172

CONTRIBUTIONS BY AGE

The dollar amounts and percentage of salary contributed by employees to their plans by age are shown in Figures 12 and 13. Again, these data are aggregated to show total employee contributions across all DC plans. Contributions increased both in dollar amounts and as a percentage of salary as employees approached retirement age. The data on contribution rates come from a smaller sample due to the limited amount of salary data in the database. Without salary information, contribution rates cannot be determined, as the database only contains contributions as a dollar amount.[7]

The average employee contribution among participants in their 20s was $1,945, which increased to $6,404 among participants in their 60s. For the average employee contribution rate, it increased from

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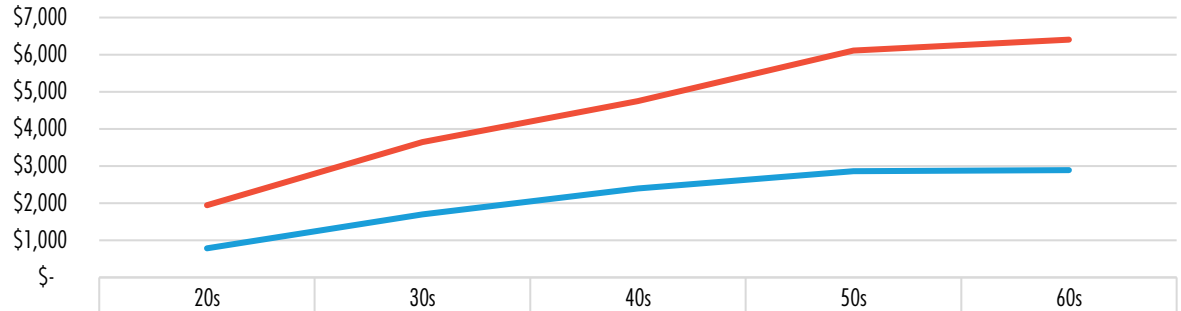
3.4 percent for those in their 20s to 9.4 percent for those in their 60s.

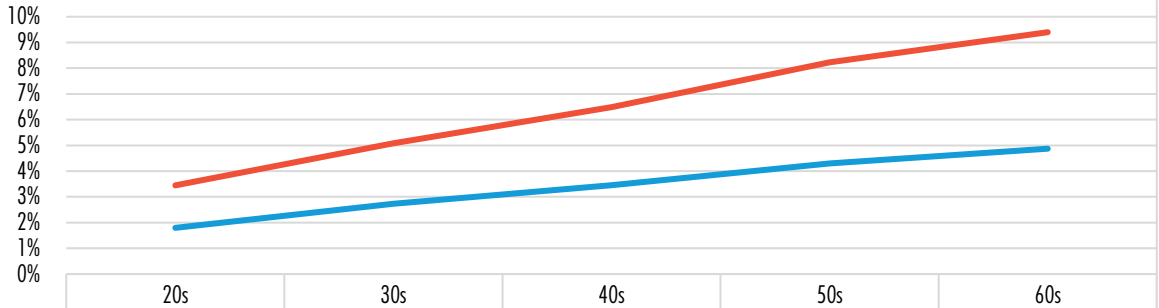
Figure 12
Mean and Median Employee Contributions, by Age



	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s
Mean Employee Contribution	$1,945	$3,644	$4,751	$6,110	$6,404
Median Employee Contribution	$785	$1,702	$2,400	$2,860	$2,890

Note: Excludes participants who did not make a contribution in 2024.

Figure 13
Mean and Median Employee Contributions as a Percentage of Salary, by Age



	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s
Mean Employee Contribution (%)	3.4%	5.1%	6.5%	8.2%	9.4%
Median Employee Contribution (%)	1.8%	2.7%	3.5%	4.3%	4.9%

Note: Only includes those participants with available salary information who made contribution in 2024.

Contribution amounts and rates detailed in Figures 14 and 15 include any employer and employee contributions. Distinct to the public sector, the DC plans may have mandatory contributions, voluntary contributions, or both. In hybrid pension structures, employer contributions and mandatory employee contributions are common, typically for 401(a) plans. Since DB plans have employer contributions, matching employer contributions in DC plans is far less common than in the private sector.

Similar to employee contributions, the average and median total (employer and employee) contributions increased with age, both in dollar amounts and as a percentage of salary. For instance, the average total contribution among participants in their 20s was $2,484, which increased to $7,201 for those in their 60s.

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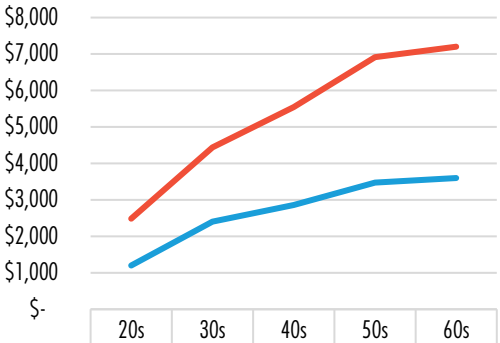
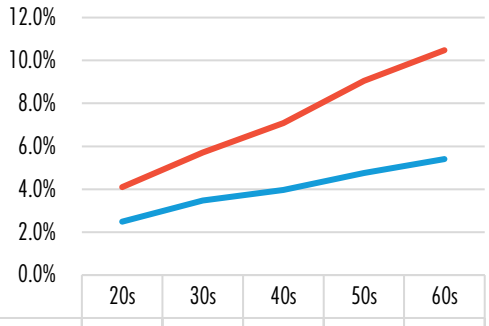
Figure 14
Mean and Median Total Contributions, by Age



	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s
Mean Total Contribution	$2,484	$4,443	$5,544	$6,911	$7,201
Median Total Contribution	$1,200	$2,400	$2,863	$3,475	$3,599

Figure 15
Mean and Median Total Contribution Rate, by Age



	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s
Mean Total Contribution (%)	4.1%	5.7%	7.1%	9.0%	10.5%
Median Total Contribution (%)	2.5%	3.5%	4.0%	4.8%	5.4%

LOAN USE

The use of loans in public-sector DC plans is shown in Figures 16–18.[8] Offering loans is optional for plan sponsors, and many are cautious about allowing participants early access to their retirement funds. However, a study conducted by EBRI and J.P. Morgan Asset Management (JPMAM), utilizing PRRL data, revealed that 58.5 percent of households with participants who took out new plan loans saw a more than 10 percent increase in health care expenses.[9] The likelihood of higher health care spending among these households increased with both age and income. Many employers acknowledge that difficult circumstances, such as health issues, can arise, which is why they provide loans as a source of emergency funds.

The percentage of participants who had an outstanding loan balance associated with any of their plans increased from 1.9 percent of those in their 20s to a peak of 11.1 percent for the 40s age cohort. Above those ages, the percentage with a loan decreased to 5.4 percent for those in their 60s (Figure 16).[10]

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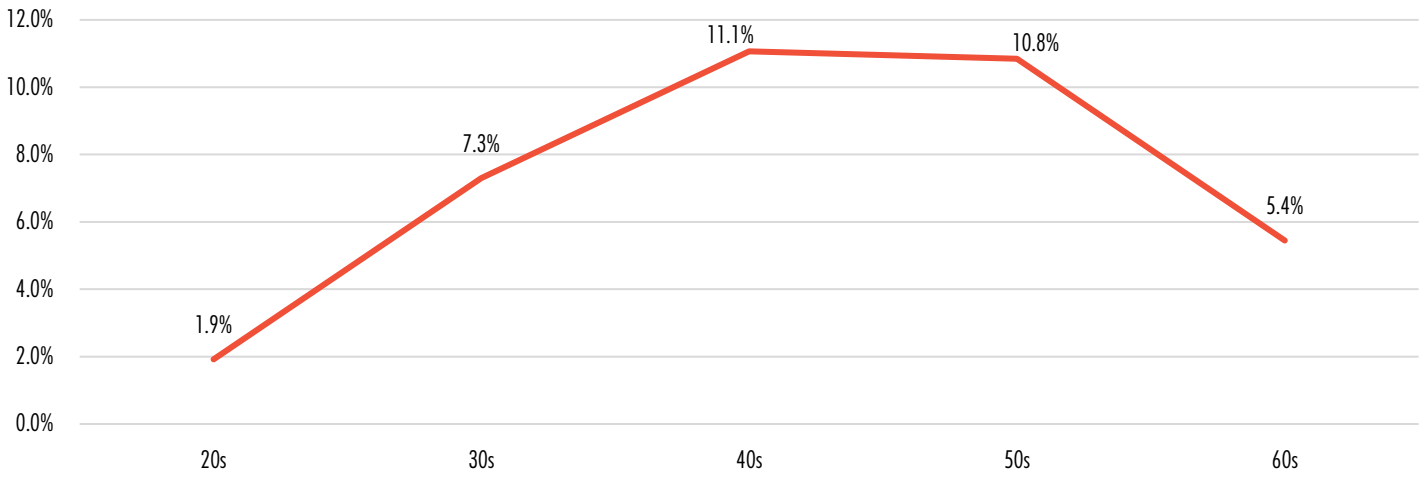
Figure 16
Percentage of Participants With a Loan Outstanding, by Age



The average amount of the outstanding loan balances is shown in Figure 17 and exhibits an increasing trend with age, before decreasing for participants in their 60s. For instance, the average outstanding loan amount was $5,451 among participants in their 20s, which increased to $13,088 for those in their 50s and decreased to $12,406 for those in their 60s. The average loan amount as a percentage of account balance was higher for younger participants due to their lower average account balances (Figure 18).[11] Only 1.9 percent of the 20s age cohort had a loan, but for those who did, the balance, on average, equaled 34.1 percent of their DC assets across all accounts. This pattern is consistent with the idea that participants may only choose to take out loans upon meeting a meaningful size threshold. If this size threshold does not vary much across age groups, the observed pattern in Figure 18 is what would be expected, again due to the lower average account balances among younger participants.

Figure 17
Mean Outstanding Loan Amount, by Age

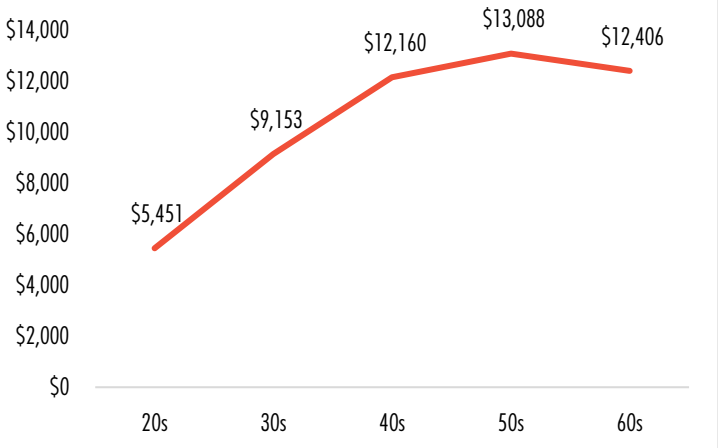
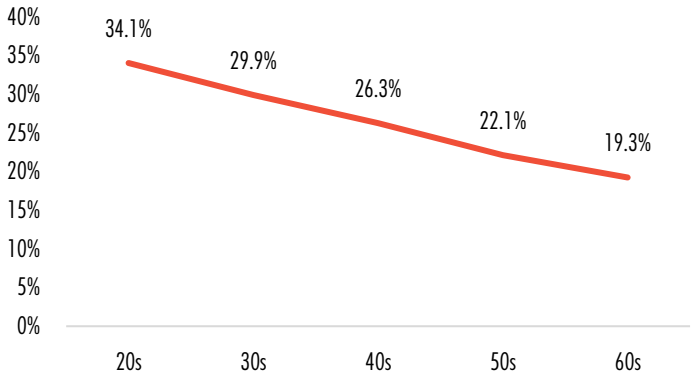


Figure 18
Mean Loan Amount as Percentage of Account Balance, by Age



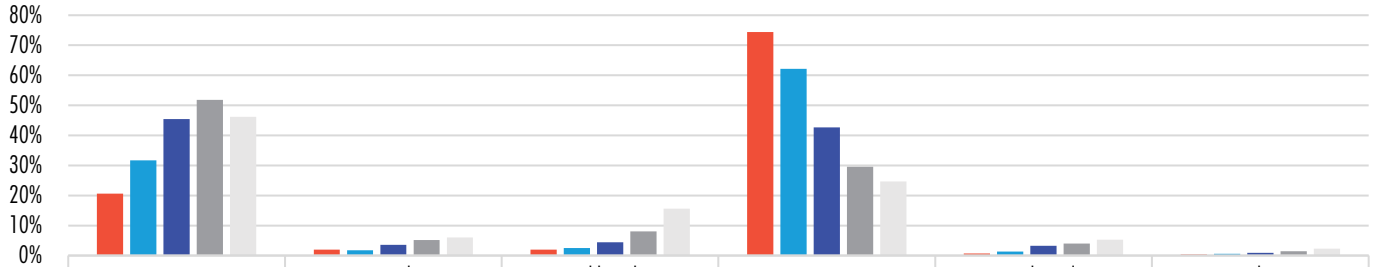
ASSET ALLOCATION

The PRRL Database categorizes each investment option into one of 14 separate categories. These granular categories include, for example, investment options focused on domestic, publicly traded medium to small-sized companies (i.e., "mid–small caps") and other investment options such as specialized sector equity or fixed income.[12] The categories are aggregated into six core asset classes: equity; bond; money market or stable-value funds; target-date funds (i.e., investments that automatically adjust their asset allocation over time based on when investors expect to retire, growing more conservative as the target date approaches); balanced funds (i.e., mutual funds with a fixed allocation to equities and bonds that does not change over time); and "other" investments, which refers to in-plan annuities, REITs, and investments that cannot be classified.

Figure 19 provides this aggregated view of public-sector DC data for those plans participating in the PRRL Database. Younger participants had a higher concentration of their assets allocated to target-date funds. For instance, 74.4 percent of total assets belonging to participants in their 20s were in target-date funds. That number fell to 24.6 percent among participants in their 60s.

Meanwhile, the trend reverses for assets allocated to bond funds, balanced funds, and stable-value funds. For instance, only 2 percent of total assets belonging to participants in their 20s were allocated to stable-value funds, but the number increased to 15.6 percent among participants in their 60s. Asset allocation to equity funds increased with age until the participants reached the 50s age group, then decreased among participants in their 60s.

Figure 19
Asset-Weighted Allocations, by Age



	Equity	Bond	Stable Value	Target Date	Balanced	Other
20s	20.6%	1.9%	2.0%	74.4%	0.7%	0.4%
30s	31.6%	1.8%	2.5%	62.1%	1.3%	0.6%
40s	45.4%	3.5%	4.4%	42.6%	3.2%	0.9%
50s	51.8%	5.2%	8.0%	29.5%	4.0%	1.5%
60s	46.2%	6.0%	15.6%	24.6%	5.3%	2.3%

Figure 19 also reveals allocations in line with behaviors demonstrated by private-sector plan participants from 2023 (Figure 20). In both sectors, assets in equities increased until the 50s age cohort. The use of target-date funds was higher in younger cohorts, due to the younger cohorts being more likely to be new employees after target-date funds had become the standard default investment for many plans.

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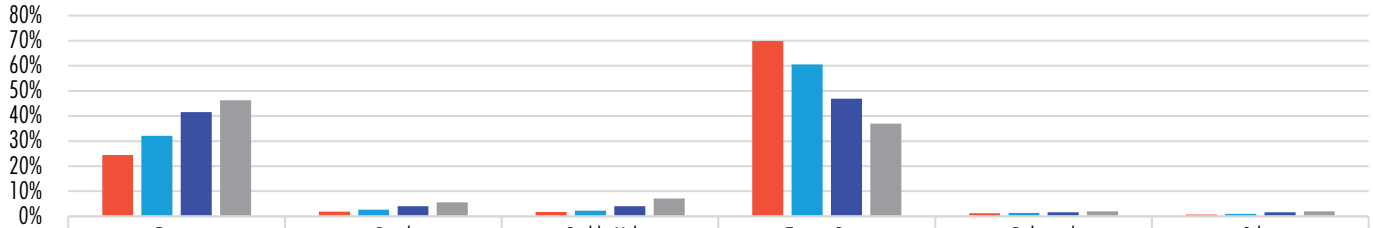
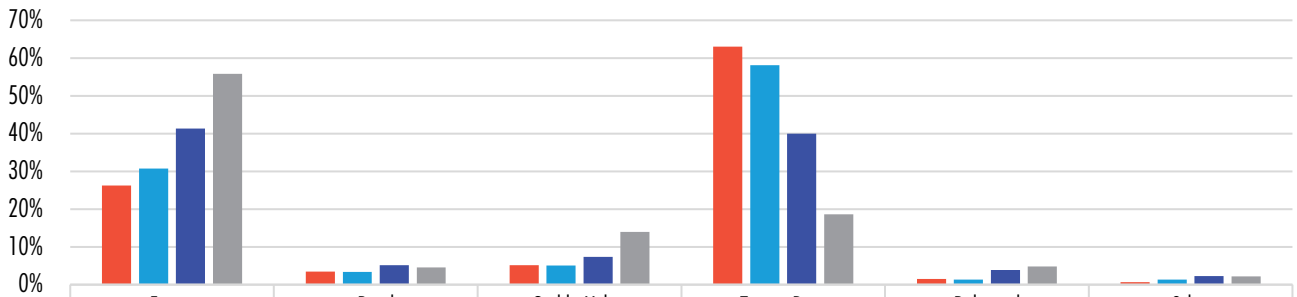
Figure 20
Asset-Weighted Allocations, by Age — Private 401(k) Plans (2023)



	Equity	Bond	Stable Value	Target Date	Balanced	Other
20s	24.4%	1.9%	1.8%	69.8%	1.2%	0.8%
30s	32.1%	2.7%	2.3%	60.5%	1.4%	1.0%
40s	41.5%	4.1%	4.1%	46.9%	1.7%	1.6%
50s	46.2%	5.6%	7.1%	37.0%	2.0%	2.0%

While age significantly influences investment selection and asset allocation, other demographic factors can also contribute to these differences.[13] Asset allocation by tenure provides insights similar to those by age (Figure 21). Participants with fewer years of tenure allocated a higher share of their assets into target-date funds, while participants with more years of tenure allocated more of their assets into equity, stable-value, and balanced funds.

Figure 21
Asset-Weighted Allocations, by Tenure



	Equity	Bond	Stable Value	Target Date	Balanced	Other
0–5 Years	26.2%	3.5%	5.1%	63.0%	1.5%	0.6%
6–10 Years	30.7%	3.3%	5.1%	58.1%	1.4%	1.3%
11–20 Years	41.3%	5.2%	7.3%	40.0%	3.9%	2.3%
20+ Years	55.9%	4.5%	14.0%	18.6%	4.8%	2.2%

ASSET ALLOCATION BY PLAN TYPE

The four major asset categories in the dataset (equities, bonds, money market/stable-value funds, and target-date funds) are broken out by plan type in Figures 22–26. Participants in 401(a) plans allocated significantly fewer assets to stocks and bonds than participants in other plan types and allocated more to target-date funds overall.

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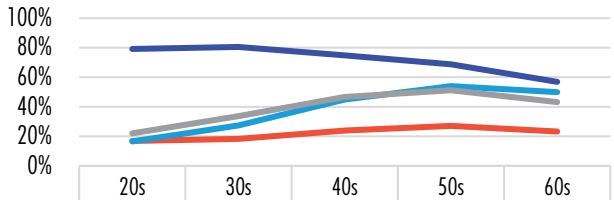
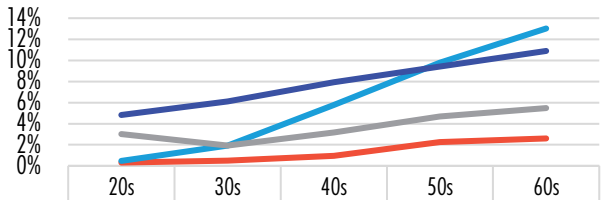
Similar to what can be observed in Figure 19, allocation to equity funds increased with age but decreased among participants in their 60s across all plan types. For instance, 22 percent of total assets in 457(b) plans were allocated to equity funds among participants in their 20s, increasing to 51.2 percent among participants in their 50s before decreasing to 43.2 percent among participants in their 60s.

Figure 22
Asset-Weighted Allocations to Equity, by Age and Plan Type



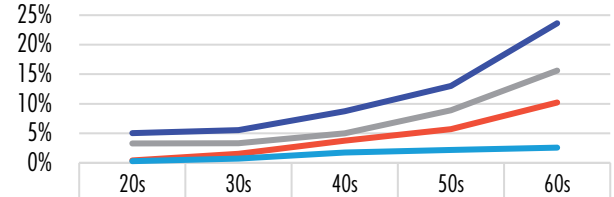
	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s
401(a)	16.9%	18.3%	24.0%	27.1%	23.3%
401(k)	16.6%	27.3%	44.9%	54.0%	50.0%
403(b)	79.1%	80.5%	74.9%	68.7%	56.9%
457(b)	22.0%	33.7%	46.6%	51.2%	43.2%

Figure 23
Asset-Weighted Allocations to Bonds, by Age and Plan Type



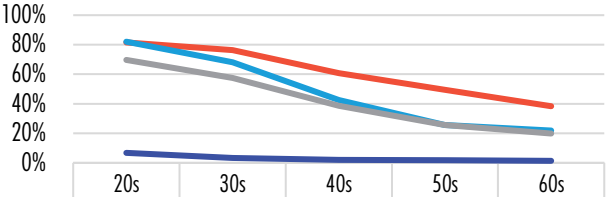
	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s
401(a)	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%	2.3%	2.6%
401(k)	0.5%	1.9%	5.8%	9.8%	13.0%
403(b)	4.8%	6.1%	7.9%	9.4%	10.9%
457(b)	3.0%	1.9%	3.2%	4.7%	5.5%

Figure 24
Asset-Weighted Allocations to Money and Stable Value, by Age and Plan Type



	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s
401(a)	0.4%	1.5%	3.8%	5.7%	10.2%
401(k)	0.3%	0.7%	1.7%	2.2%	2.6%
403(b)	5.0%	5.6%	8.7%	13.0%	23.6%
457(b)	3.3%	3.3%	5.0%	8.9%	15.6%

Figure 25
Asset-Weighted Allocations to Target-Date Funds, by Age and Plan Type



	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s
401(a)	81.6%	76.4%	60.7%	49.5%	38.4%
401(k)	82.0%	68.2%	42.6%	25.7%	21.9%
403(b)	6.8%	3.3%	2.1%	1.7%	1.4%
457(b)	69.7%	57.6%	38.7%	25.7%	19.9%

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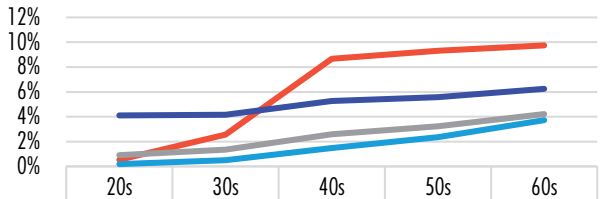
Figure 26
Asset-Weighted Allocations to Balanced Funds, by Age and Plan Type



	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s
401(a)	0.5%	2.6%	8.7%	9.3%	9.7%
401(k)	0.2%	0.5%	1.5%	2.4%	3.7%
403(b)	4.1%	4.2%	5.3%	5.6%	6.2%
457(b)	0.9%	1.4%	2.6%	3.2%	4.2%

CONCLUSION

This edition of The State of Public-Sector DC Plans provides an overview of what public-sector DC plan participants have in their current employer's plans; account balances are aggregated across participants' multiple plans, as 19.3 percent of the participants have more than one plan type. The research highlights that half of the participants in their 60s — typically the age at which most retirees exit the work force — had a median account balance of less than $41,427 in their current plans as of year-end 2024. Loan usage peaked among participants in their 40s at 11.1 percent, while those in their 50s carried the highest average outstanding loan balance, which was $13,088.

While public-sector workers are more likely to have a defined benefit pension plan relative to their private-sector peers, DB reform often involves reducing benefits to newly hired workers. As DC retirement plans play an increasingly larger role for individuals entering public-sector employment, understanding participant behavior in public-sector DC plans is critical to ensuring retirement security for participants.

As the role of DC plans in public-sector retirement has increased, there may be additional financial challenges for employees. For instance, the need to make voluntary contributions to retirement plans can compete with other pressing financial goals and obligations. Studies from EBRI, NAGDCA, and JPMAM examine how external financial issues affect the behavior of public-sector DC plan participants. One study found that average contribution rates were lower for those with higher credit card utilization rates.[14] To address these challenges, many employees may need additional tools or education to help them balance their overall budgets. This support could enable them to contribute more to their DC plans or at least improve their current financial situation, resulting in being better prepared for retirement at a time when public-sector DB plans have become less generous.

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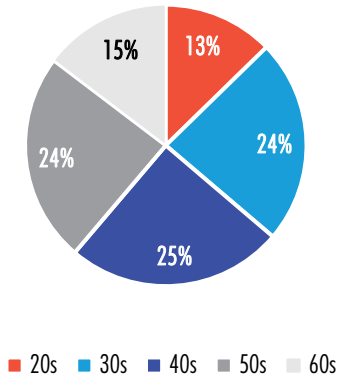
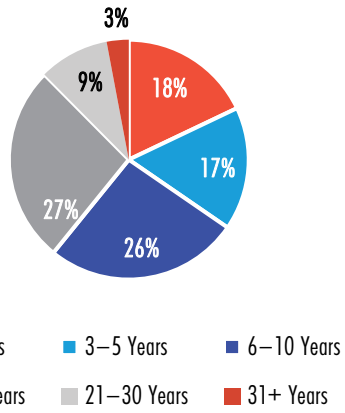
APPENDIX

Appendix Figure 1
Age Distribution of All Participants in PRRL, 2024



Appendix Figure 2
Tenure Distribution of All Participants in PRRL, 2024



ABOUT PRRL

The Public Retirement Research Lab is a retirement-industry-sponsored collaborative effort of the Employee Benefit Research Institute (EBRI) and the National Association of Government Defined Contribution Administrators (NAGDCA). The PRRL analyzes data from its Public Retirement Research Database, the first-ever database specific to public-sector defined contribution data, to produce unbiased, actionable research aimed at enhancing understanding of the design and utilization of public-sector defined contribution retirement plans to better inform public plan design, management, innovation, and legislation. To learn more, visit www.prrl.org.

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ENDNOTES

[1] The prior reports, "The State of Public Sector DC Plans: A First Look at the PRRL Database," "The State of Public Sector DC Plans: 2021," "The State of Public Sector DC Plans: 2022," and "The State of Public Sector DC Plans: 2023" can be found at http://www.prrl.org/research.

[2] The combined percentage of participants by entity type exceeds 100 percent, as many individuals participated in multiple plans that belong to different entity types. For instance, an employee may participate in a primary plan offered by a state while also participating in a supplemental plan provided by their municipality.

[3] For a longitudinal study with a consistent sample, see *"A Longitudinal Analysis of Consistent Participants In The Public Retirement Research Lab Database, 2019–2021"* at https://www.ebri.org/publications/research-publications/issue-briefs/content/a-longitudinal-analysis-of-consistent-participants-in-the-public-retirement-research-lab-database--2019-2021.

[4] Figures 2A and 2B, and other figures that break down statistics by plan type, exclude a small number of plans and participants who have public-sector, employer-provided IRAs. The combined percentage of participants by plan type exceeds 100 percent, as many individuals participated in more than one plan type.

[5] In this study, tenure information is defined as either the number of years an employee has worked at their current job (tenure with an employer) or the number of years an employee has participated in the plan (tenure with the plan). Tenure with the plan is only used if information on tenure with the employer was unavailable. Tenure information under either definition was available for 70.7 percent of participants.

[6] Total balances are net of any plan loans.

[7] Salary information was available for 44 percent of participants in this study. Accordingly, Figures 13 and 15 are limited to this subsample of participants.

[8] Loan information was available for 82 percent of participants in the database for the year-end 2024. In the year-end 2023 data, loan information was available for only 62 percent of the participants, resulting in a significant difference in the average outstanding loan balance between the two studies.

[9] See Copeland, Craig, Michael Conrath, and Sharon Carson, "Where Are Households Spending Their Defined Contribution Plan Loans: An Examination of Public-Sector Participants," *EBRI Issue Brief*, no. 645 (October 16, 2025).

[10] The calculation for percentages of participants with outstanding loans by age excluded all participants who do not have access to plan loans.

[11] To clarify, the vertical axis of Figure 18 is defined as the outstanding loan balance (in dollars), divided by the total balance (in dollars) in the participant's account. Individuals without any outstanding loan balance were excluded from the calculation.

[12] The 14 investment option categories are as follows: (1) balanced; (2) international equity; (3) core fixed income; (4) global allocation; (5) large-cap domestic equity; (6) sector/specialty equity; (7) short-term fixed income; (8) mid/small cap domestic equity; (9) specialty fixed income; (10) stable-value; (11) customized target-date funds; (12) non-customized target-date funds; (13) in-plan annuities; and (14) other. The "other" category refers to investment options that do not specifically fit in any of the other 13 categories or cannot be classified. A detailed report on asset allocation using 2024 data is coming soon.

[13] For a report on the differences in savings behavior by gender, see *"A Gender Lens on Public-Sector DC Savings Behavior: 2023"* at https://www.prrl.org/uploads/1/5/0/3/150377327/6_prrl_genderlens_final.pdf.

[14] Copeland, Craig, Michael Conrath, Sharon Carson, Alex Nobile, and Matt Petersen, "How Financial Factors Outside of a

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Defined Contribution Plan Can Impact Retirement Readiness: An Examination of Public Sector Participants," EBRI Issue Brief, no. 618 (September 5, 2024). Another study, "Spending and Saving Behavior of Public-Sector Defined Contribution Plan Participants," *EBRI Issue Brief*, no. 570 (September 19, 2022), shows that public-sector DC plan participants with different primary plans have differences in their current spending.

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