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## **PARTICIPATION AND LEAKAGES IN OREGON'S AUTO-IRA**

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## **Abstract**

About half of private sector workers in the United States do not participate in an employer-sponsored retirement plan at their current job. To fill the gap, a number of state governments around the country have recently launched initiatives to enroll their uncovered workers in Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs). This paper reports on the experience of Oregon, which was the first state to launch an auto-IRA program (OregonSaves). Because the program only began in July of 2017 and is in its infancy, analysts are still debating basic statistics about its operation, such as the participation and opt-out rates. To advance the conversation, this study uses administrative data from OregonSaves to develop a conceptual framework for measuring participation that reconciles the results from prior analyses. It then shifts the focus to leakages, tracking a cohort of employees, who had funded accounts in September 2018, over a 12-month period.

The results show that:

- Participation in OregonSaves ranges from 48 percent to 67 percent; the exact rate is uncertain due to data limitations.
- Twenty percent of employees with balances in September 2018 made at least one withdrawal during the subsequent year, removing \$1,000 on average.
- Withdrawals were more likely when employees left their OregonSaves employer, although many full-year contributors also made withdrawals (32 and 17 percent of employees, respectively).

The policy implications of the findings are:

- Most eligible employees participate in Oregon's auto-IRA.
- It is not yet clear whether participants will use their accounts for retirement or precautionary savings.
- It is still too early to draw conclusions about the program's effect on household finances.

## Introduction

In recent years, about half of private sector workers in the U.S. participated in an employer-sponsored retirement plan at their current job (Dushi, Iams, and Lichenstein 2015).<sup>1</sup> The lack of coverage for the remaining half has troubled policymakers for decades because most Americans arrive at retirement with few financial assets outside of their workplace plans, and, workers who cycle in and out of coverage enter retirement with only around two-thirds of the savings that they could have accrued had they participated fully.<sup>2</sup> Federal policy has tried to close the coverage gap by easing regulatory hurdles for firms interested in sponsoring a workplace plan, but this approach has not moved the needle.

Concluding that the federal government is unlikely to enact new policy on this issue, 10 state governments around the country have recently launched initiatives to enroll their uncovered workers. While the shape of these initiatives varies from state to state, most new legislation requires employers to automatically enroll their uncovered workers in an IRA plan from which participants can opt out at any point. This auto-IRA model – currently adopted by California, Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey and Oregon – precludes employer matching contributions, but also exempts employers from the fiduciary, reporting, and disclosure responsibilities of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA).<sup>3</sup>

This paper reports on the experience of Oregon, which was the first state to launch an auto-IRA program in July of 2017 (OregonSaves). Because the program is still in its infancy, analysts are still debating basic statistics about participation and opt-out rates. To advance the conversation, the first section of this study develops a conceptual framework for measuring participation that reconciles the results in prior studies. It finds that participation in OregonSaves ranged from 48 to 67 percent in September 2019, depending on the interpretation of missing data, and has been stable for the past year.

The second section of this study shifts the focus to “leakages,” or funds that are withdrawn before retirement. Studies of traditional retirement accounts find that 4 to 8 percent

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<sup>1</sup> The exact participation rate has proved difficult for researchers to pin down due to differences across datasets. See Biggs (2016) for a discussion of the difficulties.

<sup>2</sup> Biggs, Munnell, and Chen (2019).

<sup>3</sup> Legislation in Maryland states that employers without a retirement plan “should” automatically enroll employees in a state program, but does not impose financial penalties if firms choose not to. Employer exemption from ERISA is the subject of ongoing litigation. See Georgetown Center for Retirement Initiatives (2019) for details.

of participants make early withdrawals from their accounts each year.<sup>4</sup> However, employees may be more likely to make early withdrawals from state auto-IRAs because the programs have been set up as Roth accounts with post-tax contributions, and because participants are likely to have lower incomes and less-stable employment than their counterparts in traditional plans, characteristics that have been shown to increase leakages.<sup>5</sup>

Using administrative data provided by OregonSaves, the empirical analysis identifies a cohort of current and former participants, who all had funded accounts in September 2018, and tracks this cohort over the subsequent 12 months. It finds that 20 percent of employees made at least one withdrawal during the year, removing \$1,000 on average. Consistent with prior literature, withdrawals were more frequent when employees left their OregonSaves employer, although participants who made payroll deductions in all 12 months were still likely to make a withdrawal (32 and 17 percent of employees, respectively). The analysis finds no significant patterns by employment type (seasonal and contingent versus full-year), wage level, industry, or age.

The final section concludes that much is still unknown about employee behavior in auto-IRAs, and it is still too early to draw meaningful conclusions about the program's success in the long run.

## **Background on OregonSaves**

In 2015, the Oregon legislature enacted the state's auto-IRA program, OregonSaves, to provide retirement savings accounts to workers whose employers do not sponsor a plan.<sup>6</sup> The program mandates that eligible employers automatically enroll their employees in OregonSaves and make payroll deductions on their behalf, but employers do not make matching contributions and are exempt from ERISA requirements. To implement the program, the state of Oregon contracts a Third-Party-Administrator (TPA) in the private sector to identify target employees,

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<sup>4</sup> 1 to 3 percent of assets under management leak each year. See Bryant, Holden, and Sabelhaus (2011); Butrica, Zedlewski, and Issa (2010); Munnell and Webb (2015); Sabelhaus (2000); U.S. Government Accountability Office (2009); and The Vanguard Group (2018). Leakage rates depend on the data used in the study – self-reported survey data, tax data, or plan administrative data – and the time period.

<sup>5</sup> Contributions to Roth IRAs can always be withdrawn tax-free, although investment earnings are still sometimes subject to income taxes and penalties, depending on whether the account holder is younger than 59½ and the account is less than five years old. See Amromin and Smith (2003); Argento, Bryant, and Sabelhaus (2014); and Engelhardt (2003) for the factors that contribute to leakages in traditional plans.

<sup>6</sup> HB 2960 enrolled.

set up retirement accounts on their behalf, administer the accounts once established, and facilitate payroll deductions with employers. To date, employers have faced no penalties if they refused (or forgot) to cooperate; starting in January 2020, the state will impose an annual fine of \$100 per-employee, capped at \$5,000 per year, on employers who neglect to transfer their payroll records to the TPA.

Importantly, participation in OregonSaves is voluntary for employees, who can stop contributing at any point. Employees are defaulted into the program and must make an active decision to halt payroll deductions. Legislators hoped to dramatically increase participation rates by defaulting workers into the program, since employees in private-sector 401(k) plans are very responsive to plan defaults.<sup>7</sup>

Program rollout is ongoing in waves. The first wave consisted of a group of pilot employers that did not already offer a retirement plan in July 2017 so that the state and the TPA could iron out kinks in record keeping and implementation. Firms with 100 or more employees were required to register by November 2017. Firms with 50 or more employees and no retirement plan should have registered by May 2018, followed by firms with 20-49 employees by December 2018.<sup>8</sup> The registration deadline for firms with 10-19 employees was May 2019, and the deadline for firms with 5-9 employees is November 2019. Remaining small employers should register no later than January 2021.

After employers have responded to OregonSaves' requirement to register, they have 30 days in which to provide employee information to the program. Employers with electronic payroll systems can configure their systems to periodically transfer information, while those without payroll systems must manually enter information into an online portal. OregonSaves then sends a notice to eligible employees, informing them that they will be automatically enrolled in the program unless they opt out within 30 days. At the end of the 30-day window, employers have an additional 30 days in which to set up automatic payroll deductions (see Figure 1 for the registration timeline). Hence – if the rollout proceeds smoothly – around three months elapse between employer registration and employee contributions. Figure 2 shows that nearly 8,000 employers had registered with OregonSaves as of September 2019, but that only

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<sup>7</sup> Carroll et al. (2009); Cribb and Emmerson (2019); and Madrian and Shea (2001).

<sup>8</sup> Smaller employers are permitted to register early.

3,039 of them were facilitating payroll deductions on behalf of their employees.<sup>9</sup> Of the firms processing payroll, 65 percent were in the services and restaurant industries, while an additional 20 percent were in retail and manufacturing (Table 1). Participating firms were also fairly small; half of the employers processing payroll had 10-25 employees, and 87 percent had 50 employees or fewer (Table 2).

Employees are defaulted into the program at a 5-percent deferral rate. This default increases by one percentage point per year until the contribution rate reaches 10 percent of hourly wage.<sup>10</sup> To ensure that workers who opt out of the program late fully recover their contributions, participants are defaulted into Roth IRA accounts (which have no restrictions on the withdrawal of contributions) and the first \$1,000 in an employee's account is defaulted into a capital preservation fund. The remainder is invested in a target-date fund.<sup>11</sup>

### **Measuring Participation in OregonSaves**

As OregonSaves enters its third year, policymakers have begun to evaluate the level of employee participation. Answering this seemingly straightforward question turns out to be complicated because of the ongoing rollout and the many ways in which workers can leave and re-enter the program. As a result, analysts have cited participation rates ranging from as low as 27 percent to as high as 67 percent.<sup>12</sup> The goal of this section is to develop a conceptual framework for measuring participation that explains this range of results.<sup>13</sup> The conceptual framework will also help set the sample for the analysis of leakages in the next section.

Figure 3 presents this conceptual framework as a flow chart. Employees first engage with OregonSaves in the upper-left corner of the chart, through employers that have registered

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<sup>9</sup> The reasons for the gap are still poorly understood.

<sup>10</sup> The automatic escalation of the default deferral rate is intended to provide an 80-percent replacement rate (combined with Social Security) to a typical program participant entering OregonSaves at age 25 and retiring at age 67.

<sup>11</sup> The Oregon Retirement Savings Board charges each IRA account an annual administrative fee capped at 1.05 percent (Georgetown Center for Retirement Initiatives 2019).

<sup>12</sup> Chalmers et al. (2019) and Belbase and Sanzenbacher (2018).

<sup>13</sup> Surprisingly, a large literature on pension participation does not yet have a common definition for participation. The three definitions typically used include: 1) having a positive account balance at one's current employer; 2) responding affirmatively to the question "are you participating?"; and 3) currently making contributions to a plan (see Turner, Muller, and Verma 2003).

with the program. As of September 1, 2019, OregonSaves had set up accounts for 190,220 workers, representing 203,394 distinct employment relationships.<sup>14</sup>

Employees cannot participate in the program unless their employer makes payroll deductions on their behalf. The first downward arrow on the flow chart shows how the universe of potential participants shrinks once employer engagement is taken into account. Of the 203,394 registered employees above, only 159,257 were with employers who were processing payroll deductions on September 1, 2019. From here, the flow chart begins to move to the right. Employees who terminate their relationship with all OregonSaves employers before September 2019 also cannot participate in the program, resulting in 82,663 “active employees” who are eligible to begin deducting payroll contributions. This group of eligible employees forms the denominator of the participation rate.<sup>15</sup>

Eligible employees can choose not to participate through two mechanisms. First, they can opt-out during the initial 30-day window, and 31 percent choose to do so (the bottom right corner of the flow chart).<sup>16</sup> Eligible employees who do not opt out are considered “enrolled.” Some enrolled employees still do not save through the program because they set their deferral rate to zero and withdraw their balances. Figure 3 shows that 2 percent of eligible employees do not participate through this mechanism. Taken together with the opt-out rate, these results suggest a participation rate in OregonSaves of 67 percent. However, it turns out that only 48 percent of eligible employees actually have positive balances. The difference is due to a significant group of employees who look like they should be accumulating assets (eligible to participate with a positive deferral rate) but are missing data on the amount of their balances.

In summary, as of the most recent data available, participation in OregonSaves ranged from 48 percent to 67 percent. Figure 4 replicates the analysis in each month between September 2018 and September 2019, and shows that this participation-rate range has held steady for at least a year. Moreover, the conceptual framework outlined in Figure 3 teaches two lessons about measuring participation. First, the denominator of the participation rate should

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<sup>14</sup> Since so few workers engage with OregonSaves through multiple employers simultaneously, the rest of this section focuses on employment relationships.

<sup>15</sup> Note that some inactive employees as of September 1, 2019 have positive account balances from past participation in the program; these employees do not affect the current participation rate, but will factor into the analysis of leakages. Employees whose accounts are still pending are also considered ineligible to participate.

<sup>16</sup> A very small fraction of eligible employees in the administrative data report positive account balances and opt-out dates after the initial 30-day window.

only include employees who are actually eligible to make payroll deductions (active at an employer processing payroll). Second, participation may not simply be the inverse of the opt-out rate because some employees inexplicably lack balances. Improving data quality is clearly a first-order research priority.

### **How Leaky is OregonSaves?**

Measuring participation is a necessary first step in evaluating OregonSaves, but it does not tell the full story. If employees are to accrue meaningful retirement savings, they must not only make consistent payroll deductions, but also keep their assets in the program. This phase of the analysis addresses the second question of leakages. For consistency with prior studies, the analysis defines leakages as withdrawals made before retirement that are not rolled over to another retirement account. Although the results suggest that many employees may use the program for precautionary saving, it is important to remember that OregonSaves is still very new and analysts cannot yet draw firm conclusions about how employees will behave in a mature program.

Since most prior studies of leakages focus on traditional retirement plans (whereas OregonSaves is a Roth IRA) it is useful to consider how plan structure could affect precautionary savings before diving into the empirical analysis. Traditional plans and Roth IRAs provide nearly identical tax benefits to workers who leave their savings in the plan until retirement.<sup>17</sup> However, participants may be more likely to use Roth IRAs for precautionary saving because of the tax treatment of early withdrawals. Since contributions to traditional plans are made on a pre-tax basis, participants in these plans who wish to cash out their savings must either document financial hardship or experience a job change. Both forms of early withdrawals are often subject to a 10-percent tax penalty in addition to regular income taxes.<sup>18</sup> In contrast, contributions to

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<sup>17</sup> See Munnell (2003) for a detailed comparison of Roth and traditional IRAs.

<sup>18</sup> In-service hardship withdrawals from a 401(k) can be used to pay for medical expenses, funeral expenses, home purchases (including to prevent eviction from, or mortgage foreclosure on, the principal residence; the purchase of a first home, and repairs to the principal residence), and postsecondary tuition. Traditional IRAs also allow hardship exemptions to pay for health insurance if unemployed for at least 12 weeks, and up to \$10,000 for a first-home purchase. Technically, employees claiming financial hardship must document that they have exhausted other funds. Employees can only withdraw contributions to the account, not investment earnings. IRA accounts exempt many of the hardship withdrawals from the 10-percent tax penalty, and employees over age 59½ can make in-service withdrawals for non-hardship reasons from either type of account without experiencing a tax penalty. In addition to the penalty, distributions at job change are also subject to a 20-percent withholding tax that is credited against future

Roth IRAs are made on a post-tax basis, and participants can withdraw their contributions at any point without a tax penalty. Investment earnings withdrawn are still subject to income taxes and the 10-percent penalty unless: 1) the account is more than five years old; and 2) the distribution is qualified (used to buy or rebuild a first home or is due to death or disability); or 3) the account holder is older than 59½. Consequently, early withdrawals from OregonSaves might be more prevalent than from traditional (i.e., non-Roth) retirement saving plans even if the population covered were the same.

### *Empirical Analysis*

To investigate early withdrawal patterns in OregonSaves, this study focuses on workers under age 60 who had positive account balances on September 1, 2018 and tracks these workers over a 12-month period.<sup>19</sup> The sample includes participating employees as well as a few workers who are no longer employed at a participating employer (inactive employees), but who have positive balances from past employment. The September 2018 starting date is chosen to allow mid-size employers – who should have registered by May 2018 – sufficient time to start making payroll deductions. Ultimately, the analysis tracks 16,915 accounts held by 17,650 employees.

Before taking a detailed look at early withdrawals, the analysis first asks two simple questions: how many employees in the sample made a withdrawal during the year, and how much did they remove from their accounts? The answer to the first question is shown in Figure 5, which reveals that 20 percent of employees in the sample made at least one withdrawal during the year, corresponding to two percent of employees each month. Most employees who withdrew funds only did so once during the year (14 percent of the total sample), while 3 percent of the sample made two withdrawals, and the remaining 3 percent made regular withdrawals every few months. Among employees who made a withdrawal, the amount averaged \$1,000.<sup>20</sup> Although it is tempting to divide assets leaked by pre-withdrawal account balances, this comparison could be misleading because balances in the nascent program are still extremely

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federal and state tax liabilities. Employees who do not take a lump sum can either roll over their balance to an IRA or transfer it to a new 401(k) if the new plan accepts rollovers.

<sup>19</sup> The definition of leakages varies across studies, with some only classifying withdrawals before age 55 as leakages and others including withdrawals made after age 55. This study splits the difference and sets “retirement” at age 60, but the empirical results are not sensitive to this choice.

<sup>20</sup> Overall, leakages over the 12-month period equaled nearly 20 percent of total pre-withdrawal balances. Investment returns are still only a small share of account balances, implying that the timing of withdrawals does not yet affect the leakage rate.

low.<sup>21</sup> Analysts may wish to monitor leakages over the next few years before drawing firm conclusions about the rate at which assets leave the program. Similarly, more years of data are needed to determine whether employees use their accounts for precautionary saving or retirement.

Nevertheless, policymakers may wish to know whether specific types of employees were more likely to make a withdrawal during the analysis period. As described earlier, participating employees have two mechanisms for ending their relationship with OregonSaves. They can change jobs and move to a non-participating employer, or they can set their deferral rate to zero. Either form of disengagement might trigger a withdrawal. To explore this possibility, Table 3 sorts the sample into five mutually exclusive groups:

- 1) Employees who made payroll deductions for 12 consecutive months (“full-year contributors”);
- 2) Employees who stayed in their jobs with a positive deferral rate, but still did not contribute consistently because of seasonal or contingent employment (“part-year contributors”);
- 3) Employees who stayed in their jobs, but set their deferral rate to zero at some point during the year (“active non-savers”);
- 4) Employees who left OregonSaves during the year because they changed jobs (“job changers”); and
- 5) Employees who were already inactive in September 2018 with account balances (“full-year inactives”).

The list is sorted by degree of participation, since full-year contributors had the strongest attachment to the program during the analysis period while full-year inactives were not even eligible to participate. Table 3 shows that full-year contributors comprised 25 percent of the sample and part-year contributors an additional 23 percent. Only 12 percent of the sample were active non-savers, while 28 percent were job changers. Consequently, 40 percent of the sample disengaged from OregonSaves during the analysis period. The remaining 13 percent fell into the full-year inactive category.

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<sup>21</sup> For example, making emergency car repairs might cost \$1,000. In three years, the car repair will still cost roughly \$1,000, but the average balance will have grown exponentially.

Figure 6 calculates the fraction of employees in each group who withdrew funds during the year. As expected, job changers were disproportionately likely to make a withdrawal relative to other categories. Thirty-two percent of job changers made at least one withdrawal during the year, compared to 17 percent of full-year contributors and 21 percent of part-year contributors. However, only 3 percent of active non-savers withdrew funds during the year, which is a much lower propensity than other groups. Similarly, only 10 percent of full-year inactives made a withdrawal during the year, suggesting that many leakages may occur in close proximity to a job change. It is interesting to note that full-year contributors, part-year contributors, and job-changers were responsible for 97 percent of the total funds withdrawn during the year (Figure 7).

The next question is whether employee demographics predict withdrawals. Although Oregon's administrative data do not report many demographic characteristics, it is possible to categorize employees by earnings, industry, and age. Specifically, the analysis calculates earnings for those who made at least one payroll deduction by dividing the contribution by the employee's deferral rate.<sup>22</sup> While this measure misses employees who did not make any deductions during the year, labor income outside of OregonSaves, and all non-labor income, it nevertheless serves as a rough proxy for monthly earnings. Figure 8 compares the fraction of employees making withdrawals across earnings terciles. Employees in the bottom tercile had monthly earnings below \$1,300 and a 20-percent probability of making a withdrawal. Employees in the top tercile, meanwhile, earned at least \$2,400 per month and had a 27-percent probability of making a withdrawal. However, one should not draw strong conclusions from this result because employees with very low wages could have primary employment outside of OregonSaves and face relatively little financial stress. The most likely interpretation is that earnings are not a strong predictor of withdrawals.

Table 4, which sorts employees by industry, also yields little insight. Employees in farming, retail, and restaurants – three industries that rely on seasonal workers and have relatively unstable wages – were no more likely to withdraw funds than employees in the “services” industry, which includes religious and health-care organizations. Employees in manufacturing and temporary help agencies may have been slightly less likely to withdraw than

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<sup>22</sup> The wage base is averaged across the year for employees who make multiple payroll deductions. Employees missing a deferral rate in the data are assumed to deduct the default rate of 5 percent.

other industries, but without more years of data it is difficult to distinguish true differences from statistical noise. Similarly, Figure 9 shows no meaningful patterns by employee age.

## **Conclusion**

If state auto-IRAs are to produce meaningful retirement savings, uncovered employees must not only participate consistently, but also leave their contributions in the program. This study reports on both participation and leakages in the second year of Oregon's auto-IRA, OregonSaves. Although straightforward conceptually, measuring participation in OregonSaves is difficult in practice because the program is still rolling out to employers, employee mobility is high, and administrative data are missing key information for some potential participants. Although this study solves the issues of program rollout and employee mobility by developing a clear conceptual framework for measuring participation, it cannot overcome the data limitations. Consequently, it calculates participation rates ranging from 48 percent to 67 percent in September 2019.

On the leakages side, the analysis tracks a cohort of participants throughout the program's second year, finding that 20 percent of employees with beginning-of-year balances withdrew at least some funds over the subsequent 12 months. Future research could survey workers to ascertain the reason for these withdrawals; in addition to the standard triggers – such as medical expenses and changes in family composition – employees could be responding to structural features of OregonSaves. For example, Roth accounts are funded on a post-tax basis and allow contributions to be withdrawn at any point without a tax penalty, while the fact that the program is not yet mature means that participants still have very low account balances that might be tempting to spend. Consequently, it is still too early to assess how the program will affect participants' finances.

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Table 1. *Major Industries Participating in OregonSaves, September 2019*

Industry	Percent
Farming	5.8%
Construction	6.2
Manufacturing	7.5
Retail	12.7
Transport	1.9
Services	34.0
Temporary help services	1.0
Restaurants	31.0
Total	100.0%

Note: The table only includes employers that had processed payroll by September 2019.

Source: Authors' calculations from OregonSaves' data.

Table 2. *Distribution of Employers by Number of Employees, September 2019*

Firm size	Percent
100+	4.6%
50-99	7.7
20-49	23.4
10-19	51.2
<10	12.1
Missing	1.0
Total	100.0%

Note: The table only includes employers that had processed payroll by September 2019.

Source: Authors' calculations from OregonSaves' data.

Table 3. *Participation of Employees with Beginning-Year Account Balances, September 2018-September 2019*

Participant status	Share of sample
1) Full-year contributors	24.7%
2) Part-year contributors	22.9
3) Active non-savers	11.6
4) Job changers	28.0
5) Full-year inactives	12.9

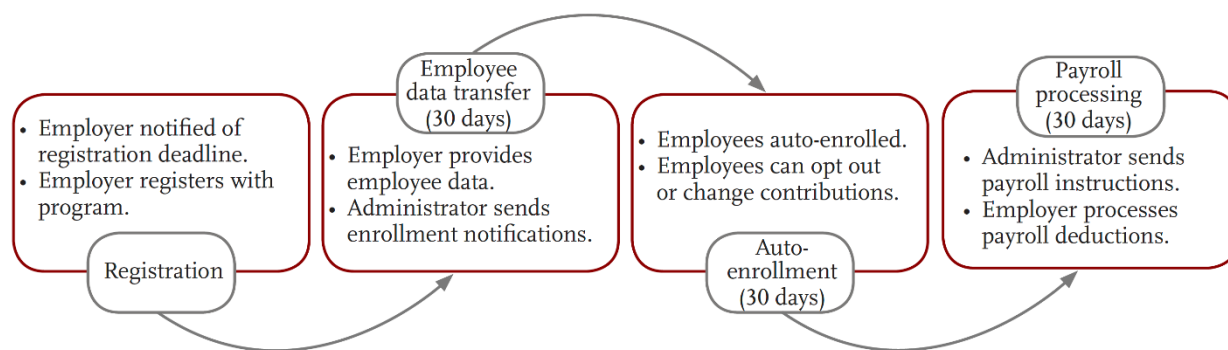
Source: Authors' calculations from OregonSaves' data.

Table 4. *Percentage of Employees Withdrawing Funds by Industry, September 2018-September 2019*

Industry	Probability of withdrawing
Farming	23.7%
Construction	24.8
Manufacturing	15.4
Retail	20.6
Transport	23.3
Services	20.6
Temporary help agencies	11.9
Restaurants	20.8
Total	19.6%

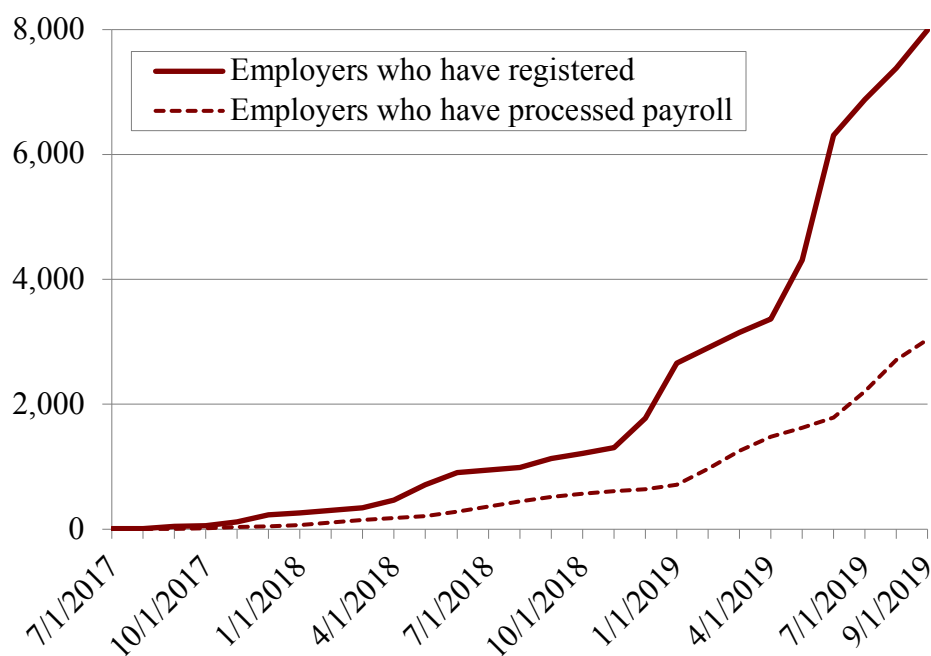
*Source:* Authors' calculations from OregonSaves' data.

Figure 1. *OregonSaves Rollout: From Registration to Payroll Processing*



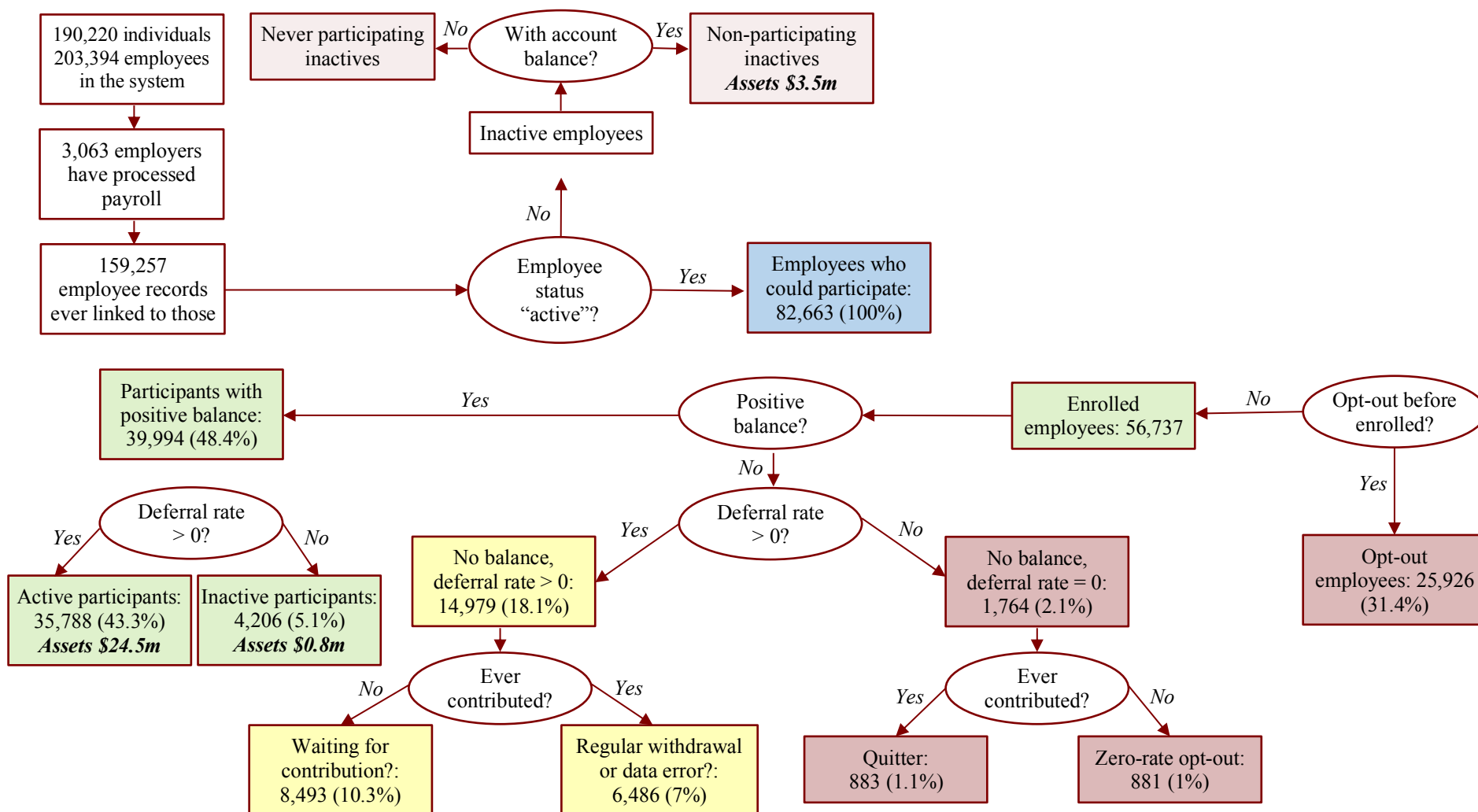
Source: OregonSaves Employer Registration Timeline.

Figure 2. *Rollout of OregonSaves to Employers*



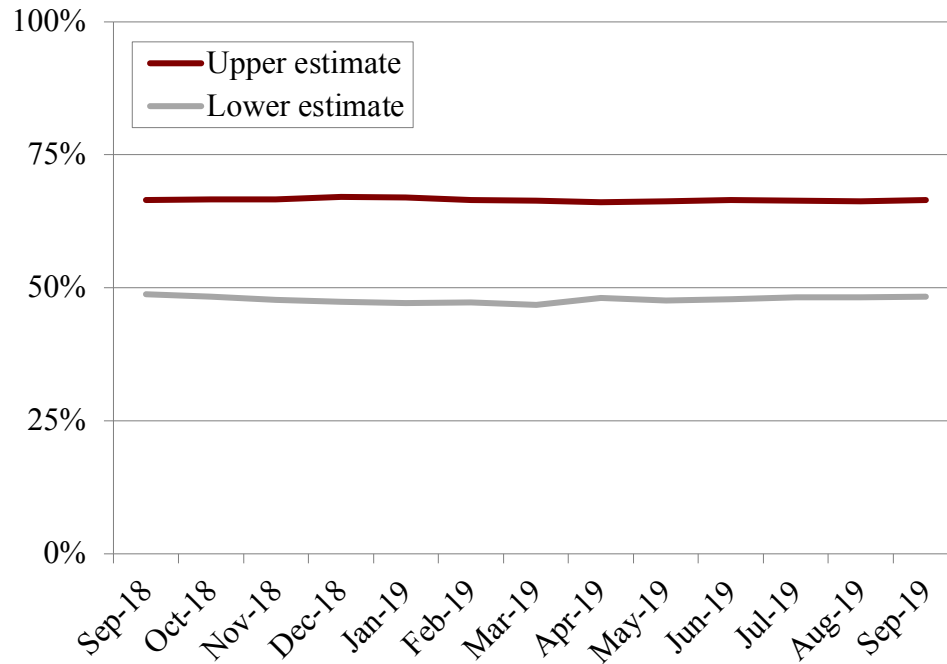
Source: Authors' calculations from OregonSaves' data.

Figure 3. *Conceptual Framework for Measuring Participation, September 2019*



Source: Authors' calculations from OregonSaves' data.

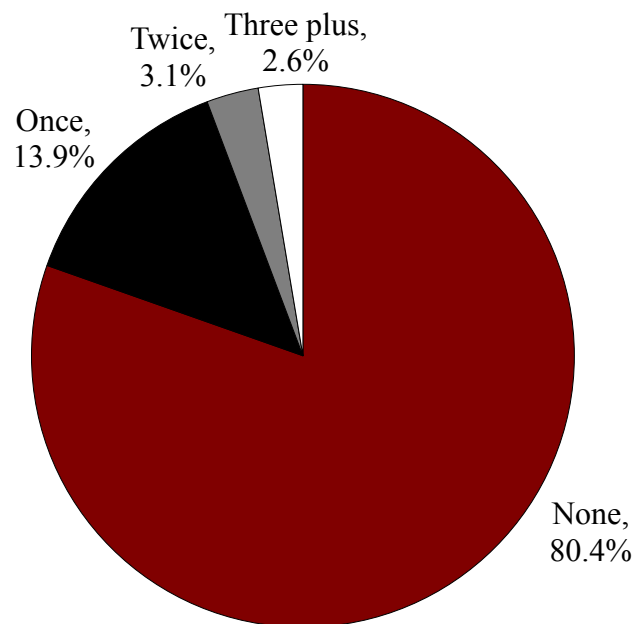
Figure 4. *Participation Rates in OregonSaves, September 2018-September 2019*



Notes: The denominator of both participation rates includes active employees whose employers are processing payroll deductions. The numerator of the upper estimate includes eligible employees with account balances as well as those who have a positive deferral rate but no account balance. The numerator of the lower estimate only includes eligible employees with positive account balances.

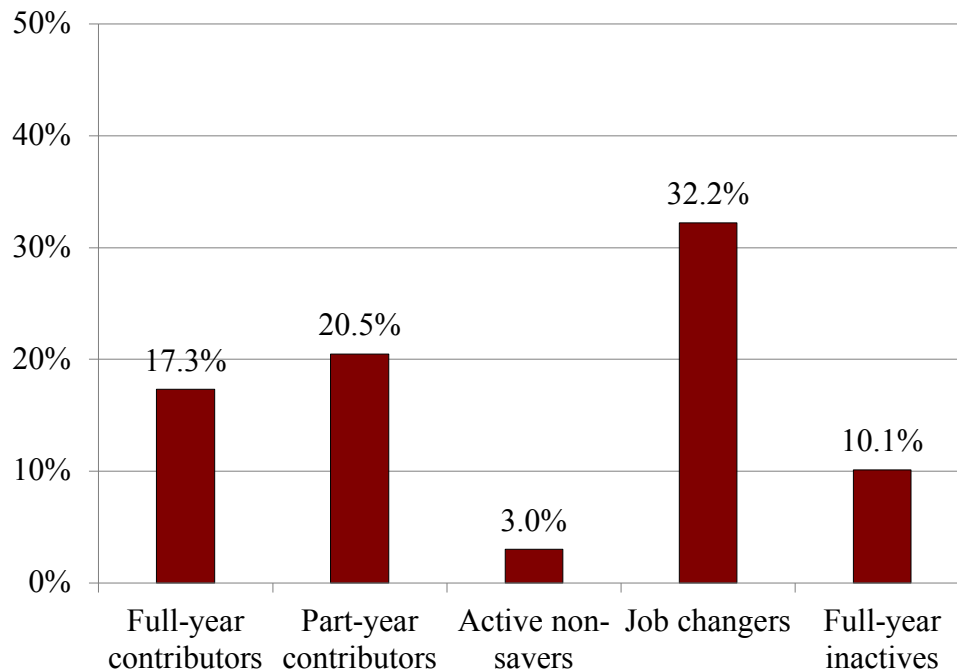
Source: Authors' calculations from OregonSaves' data.

Figure 5. *Percentage of Employees in OregonSaves Making a Withdrawal during the Year, September 2018- September 2019*



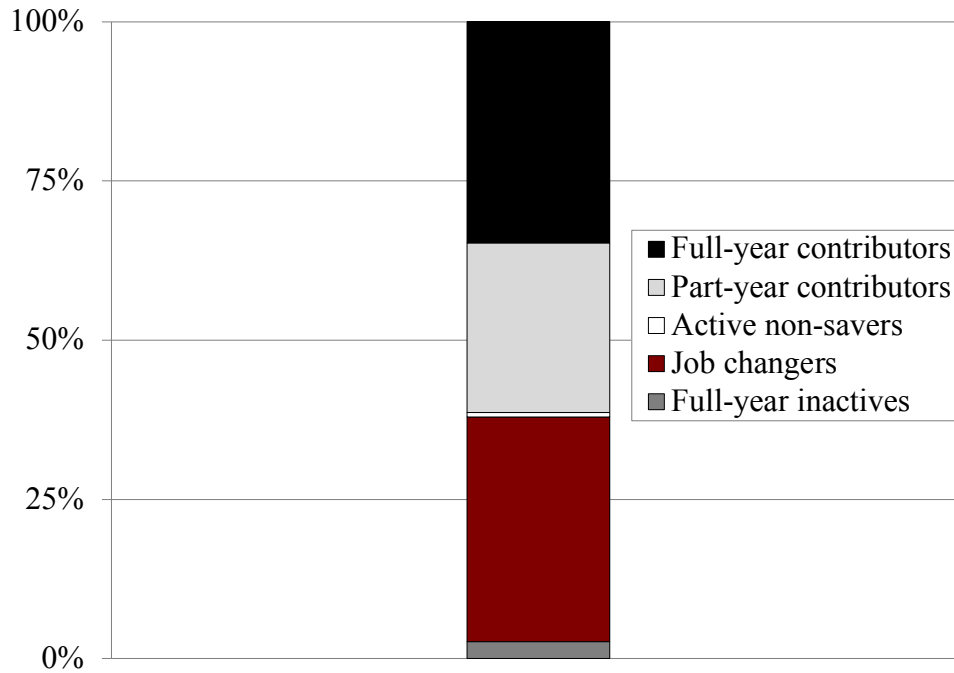
Source: Authors' calculations from OregonSaves' data.

Figure 6. *Percentage of Employees Making a Withdrawal during the Year, by Participation Status, September 2018-September 2019*



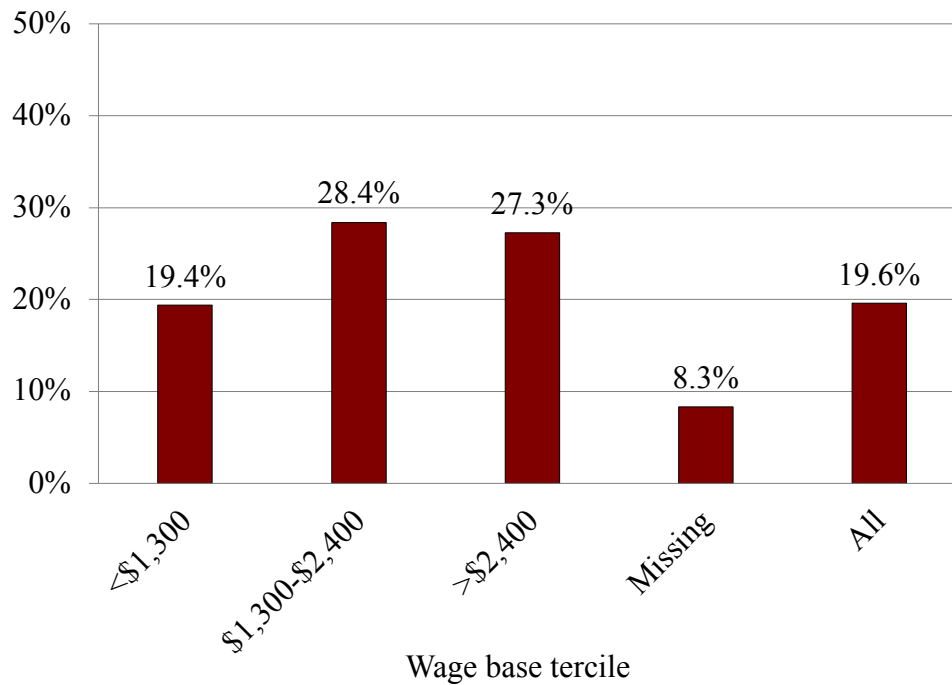
Source: Authors' calculations from OregonSaves' data.

Figure 7. *Total Funds Withdrawn by Source, September 2018-September 2019*



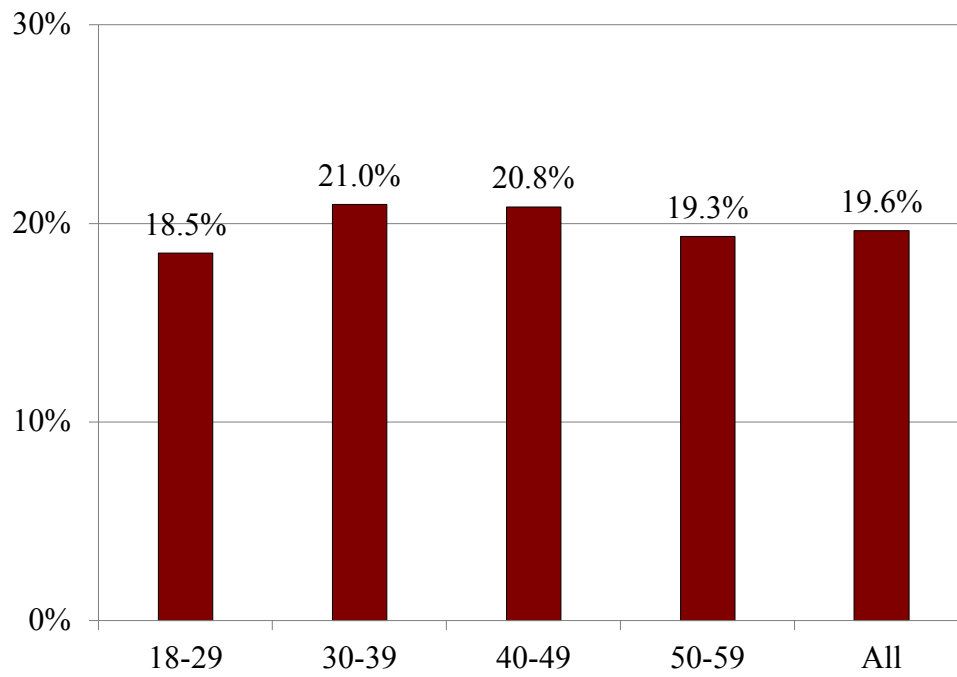
Source: Authors' calculations from OregonSaves' data.

Figure 8. *Percentage of Employees Withdrawing Funds by Average Monthly Wage, September 2018-September 2019*



Source: Authors' calculations from OregonSaves' data.

Figure 9. *Percentage of Employees Withdrawing Funds by Age, September 2018-September 2019*



*Source:* Authors' calculations from OregonSaves' data.

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