

Unpublished Appendix for
Household Portfolios and Retirement Saving over
the Life Cycle

by

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A.1 Analysis of Realized Contribution Rates

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A.1 Appendix: Realized versus Reported Contribution Rates

In Section 4.1 we focused our analysis of contribution rates to *realized* contribution rates: the percentage of income that is actually saved for retirement, ex-post (on a year-by-year basis). However, as we noted, the realized rate of savings may not be equal to the designated or *reported* rate of savings that investors decide upon ex-ante, due to retirement contribution limits set by the IRS. Depending on their income and reported contribution rate, some people will hit their maximum contribution before the end of the year, and thus their actual *realized* contribution will be less than what they designated at the beginning of the year. This may occur if someone has a very high income, or if someone sets a very high contribution rate. We address this discrepancy in two ways, both of which confirm the results of the previous subsection.

First, we condition our analysis on an indicator variable equal to one if an individual hits their contribution limit in the given year. We set this indicator to one if the investor's *reported* contribution rate times their income is larger than the allowed amount by the IRS in that year.³⁹ We find that 6-9% of our sample with available income data max out on their contribution in a given year. We then conduct our analysis again using a specification that controls for hitting the contribution limit:

$$y_{it} = \beta_1 \times D_{maxout} + \beta_2 \times D_{maxout} \times Age_{it} + \beta_3 \times Age_{it} + \epsilon_{it} \quad (4)$$

where y_{it} is the realized contribution rate. D_{maxout} is an indicator equal to one if the individual investor, i , maxes out on their retirement contribution, as described above, in a given year. Age_{it} are indicators for ten-year age groups. In some specifications, we also include a control for the deviation of the investor's current income from the average.

In the cross-section, retirement contribution rates increase by under 3% over the working life when controlling for hitting the contribution limit and whether controlling for income or not (Table A.23). Note that the coefficient on maximizing retirement contributions is positive implying that on average investors that contribute a larger share of their incomes are more likely to be hitting the legal limits. The coefficients on the interaction terms between hitting the cap and age show that the cap on contributions lowers realized contributions most strongly for those at prime earning age (age 35-54, Columns (1) and (2)). Columns (3)-(4) show results replacing the indicator variable in equation

³⁹Base contribution limits increased from \$15,000 in 2006 to \$18,000 in 2017. In addition, contribution limits for individuals older than 50 are higher by a "catch-up" contribution amount that rose from \$5,000 in 2006 to \$6,000 in 2017. We use the age-specific limit in the corresponding year to calculate the limit for each investor.

with *max out ever*, an indicator equal to one if the individual maxes out on their contribution during any year that we observe them in the sample (before or after the current year). The cross-sectional patterns lie between those without any control for maximizing retirement contributions and those with contemporaneous control in Columns (1) and (2).⁴⁰

Our second method of addressing the discrepancy between realized and reported contribution rates is by repeating our analysis on the *reported* contribution rate rather than the realized rate. The reported contribution rate is the percentage of income that the individual designates to their retirement account at the beginning of each year.

Using designated rather than realized contribution rate largely confirm our results using realized rates.⁴¹ In the cross-section, designated savings increases monotonically with age from about 6% to 10% over the lifecycle (Table A.25). Hence, reported contribution rates are about 1% higher than the realized rates observed in Table A.19, confirming that some individuals set a rate that is too high and hence save at a rate lower than anticipated. Column (2) of Table A.25 shows the same age pattern controlling for log income. As before, the coefficient on income implies that each 1% deviation of income from the average is associated with a nearly 5 percentage point increase in reported contribution rate. Note that income has significantly more explanatory power for designated contribution rates (adding income doubles the R-squared) than for realized rates, consistent with the contribution cap distorting an otherwise relatively stable desired contribution rate over the income distribution. We also find cross-sectional patterns in designated contribution rates across different cohorts and different TDF allocations that are similar to those for realized contribution rates (Appendix Table A.27).⁴²

Finally, and most importantly, the baseline results including a person fixed effect, shown in Table A.26 confirm that individuals increase their contribution with age at a magnitude that explains nearly all of the aggregate variation. Similar to realized contribution rates, higher reported contribution rates are not driven by people earning higher incomes as they age (column (2)). Each cohort behaves similarly, but younger cohorts increase their contributions at a slightly quicker pace (Appendix Table A.29, columns (1)-(5)). Additionally, those with the lowest allocation to TDFs (column (8)) increase their contribution rate by more than those with higher allocations to TDFs at

⁴⁰This is verified in Appendix Figure A.9, which shows that those aged 35-54 are much more likely to max out on their contribution than those aged 25-34 and those aged 55-65.

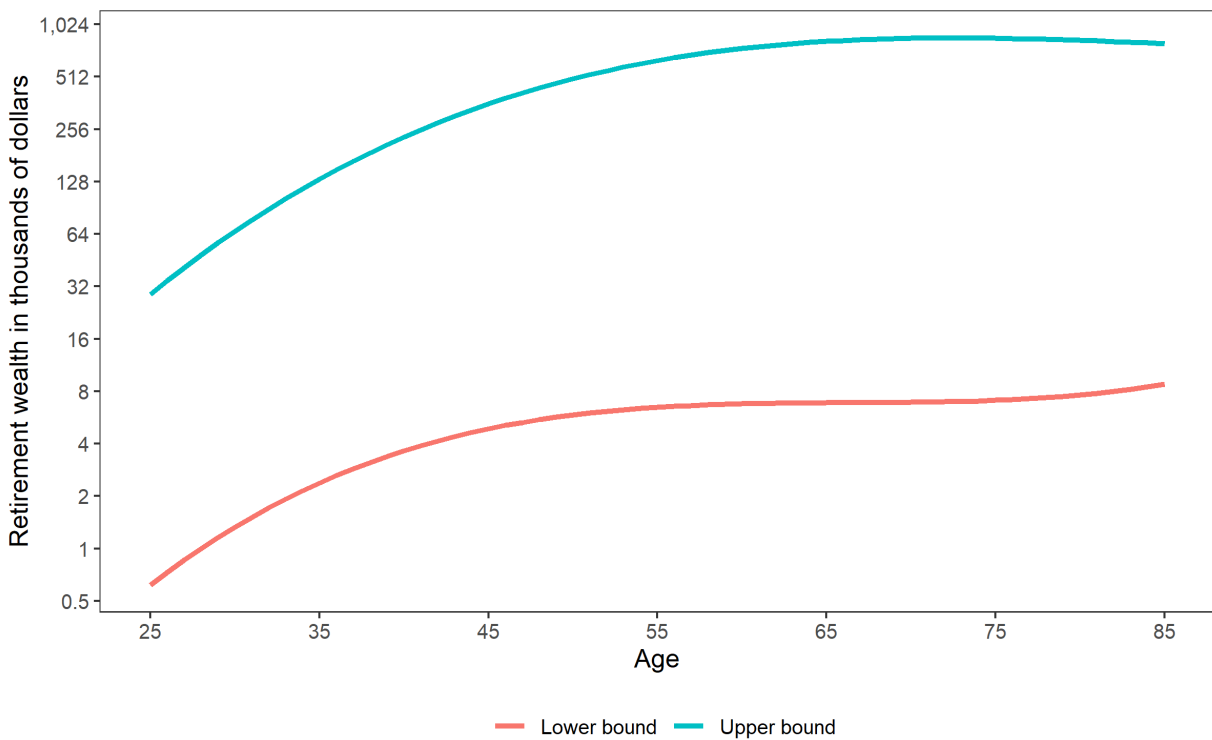
⁴¹Tables in the Appendix.

⁴²Appendix Table A.28 also shows that the significance remains when standard errors are clustered at the employer, rather than individual, level.

every age. All these results are consistent with conclusions in the main body of the paper, where we use realized contribution rates to conduct analogous analysis.

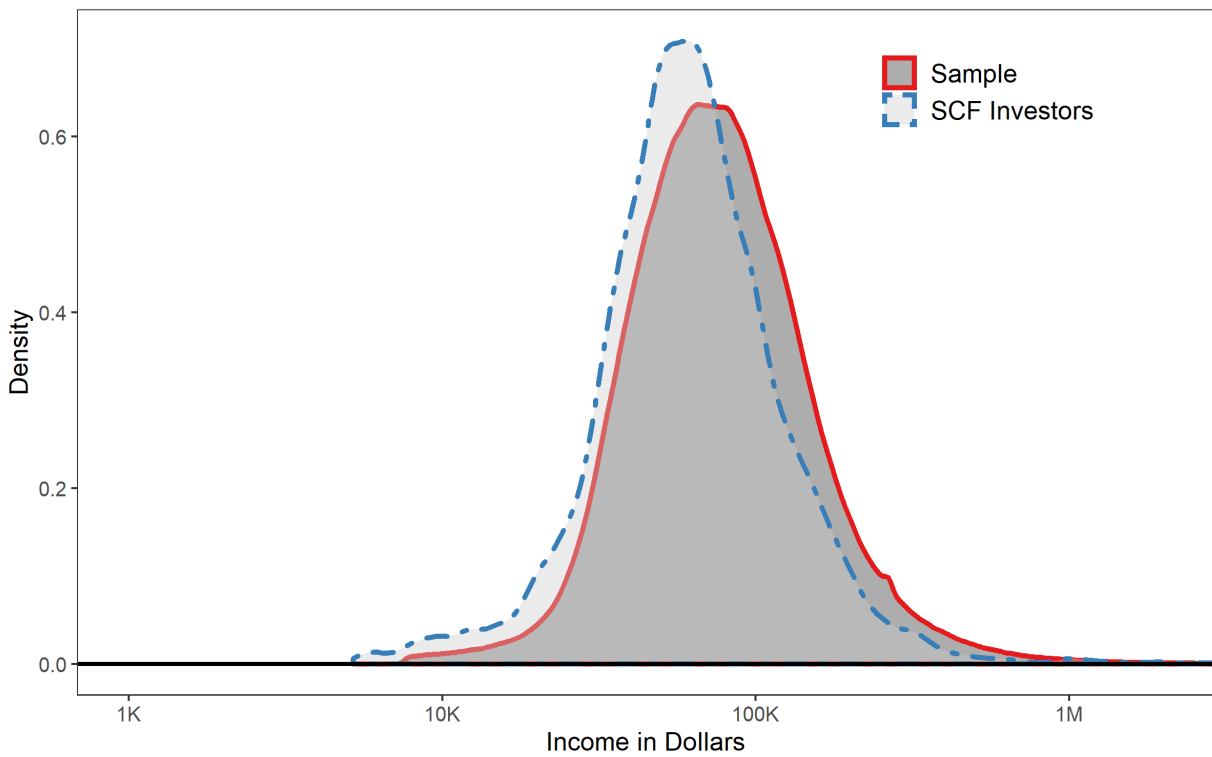
A.2 Appendix Figures

Figure A.1: Retirement Wealth Cutoffs



Notes: This figure shows the cutoffs on retirement wealth that are used to determine our retirement investor (RI) sample, described in Section 1.2. The cutoffs are determined by running quantile regressions of log of individual's retirement wealth on a third order polynomial in age in the 2016 Survey of Consumer Finance. We then drop individuals with retirement wealth below the estimated 10th percentile or above the 90th by age.

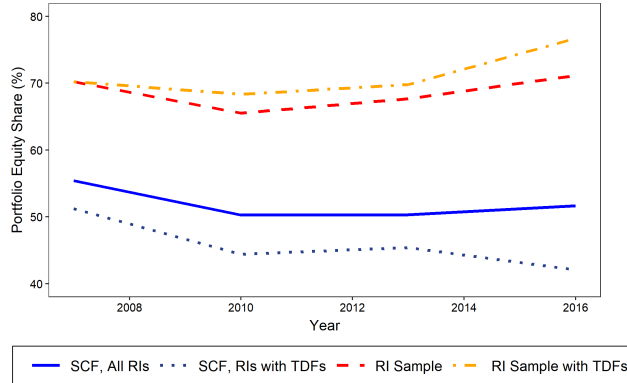
Figure A.2: Individual Labor Income Distribution in Firm Data and the SCF in 2016



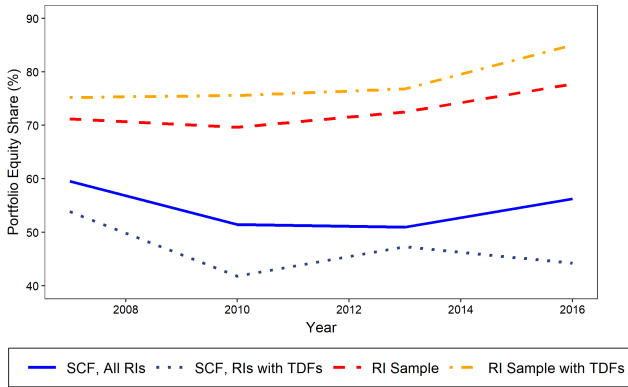
Notes: This figure plots the distribution of labor income in the sample of retirement investors (RIs) versus the distribution of labor income for RIs in the SCF in 2016.

Figure A.3: Equity share of retirement wealth

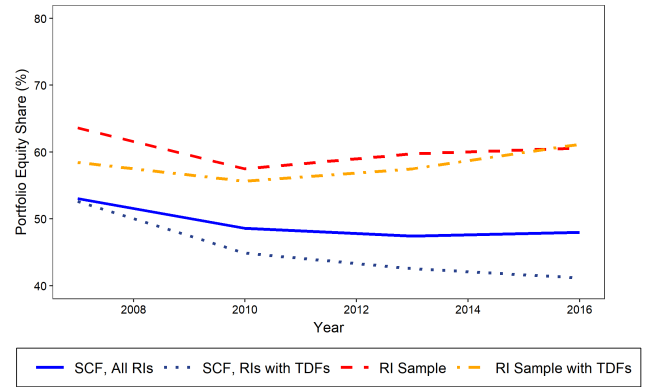
(a) All ages



(b) Age 25-34



(c) Age 55-65

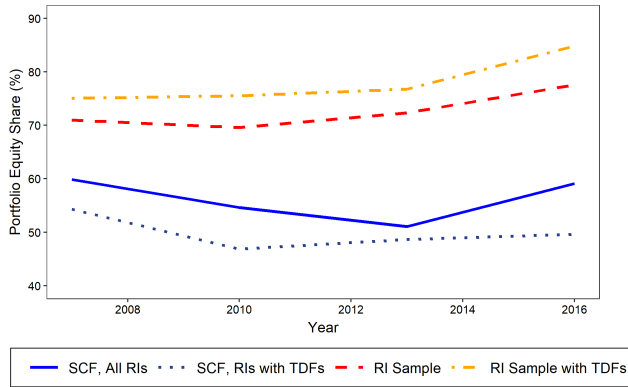


Notes: These figures show the portfolio equity share of retirement wealth over time. The SCF data is every three years, in 2007, 2010, 2013, and 2016. We show the same years in our sample. We also show the equity share for all RIs and for RIs who hold some assets in a TDF separately. Panel a shows all RIs, aged 25-65. Panel b shows RIs aged 25-34. Panel c shows RIs aged 55-65.

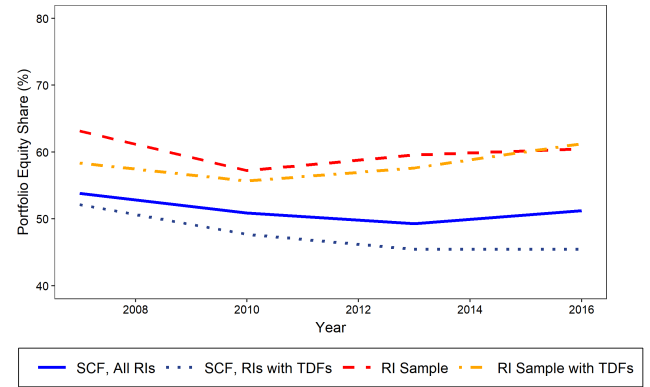
Figure A.4: Equity share of investable wealth

(a) All ages

(b) Age 25-34



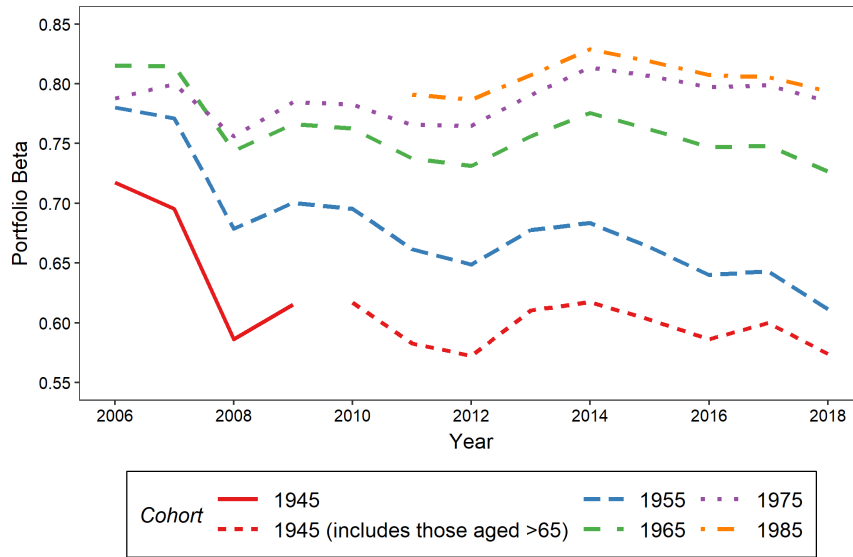
(c) Age 55-65



Notes: These figures show the portfolio equity share of investable wealth over time. The SCF data is every three years, in 2007, 2010, 2013, and 2016. We show the same years in our sample. We also show the equity share for all RIs and for RIs who hold some assets in a TDF separately. Panel a shows all RIs, aged 25-65. Panel b shows RIs aged 25-34. Panel c shows RIs aged 55-65.

Figure A.5: Portfolio Beta by Birth Cohort

(a) Portfolio Beta by Birth Cohort and Year

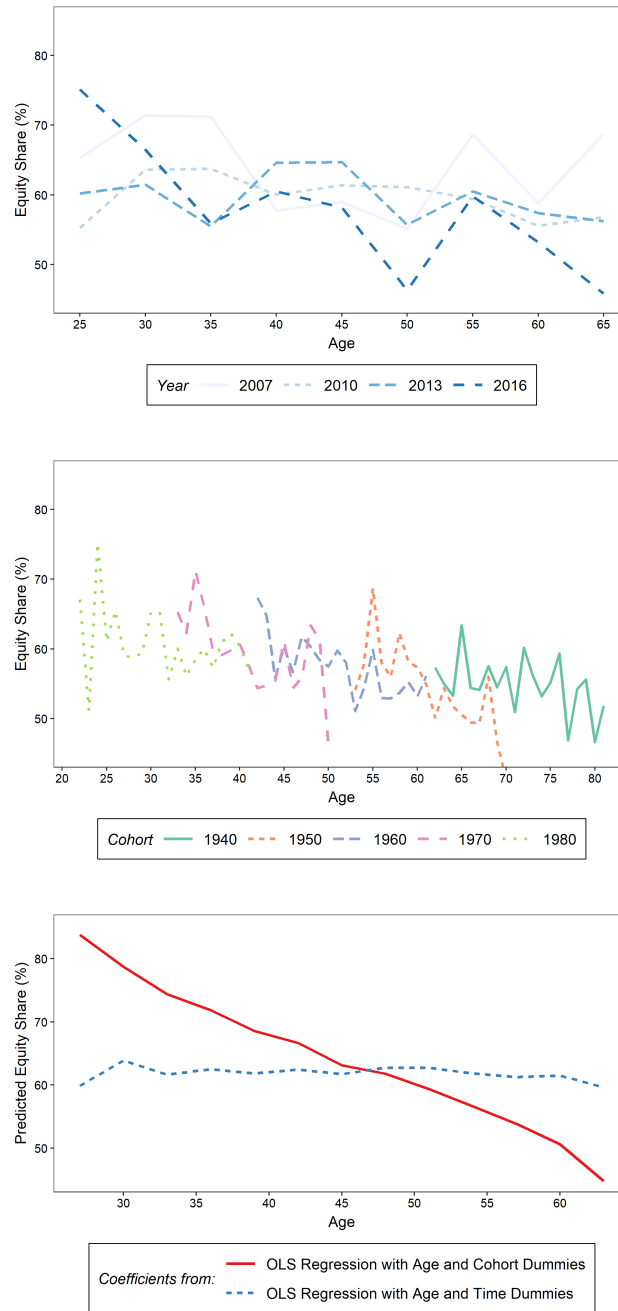


(b) Portfolio Beta by Birth Cohort and Age



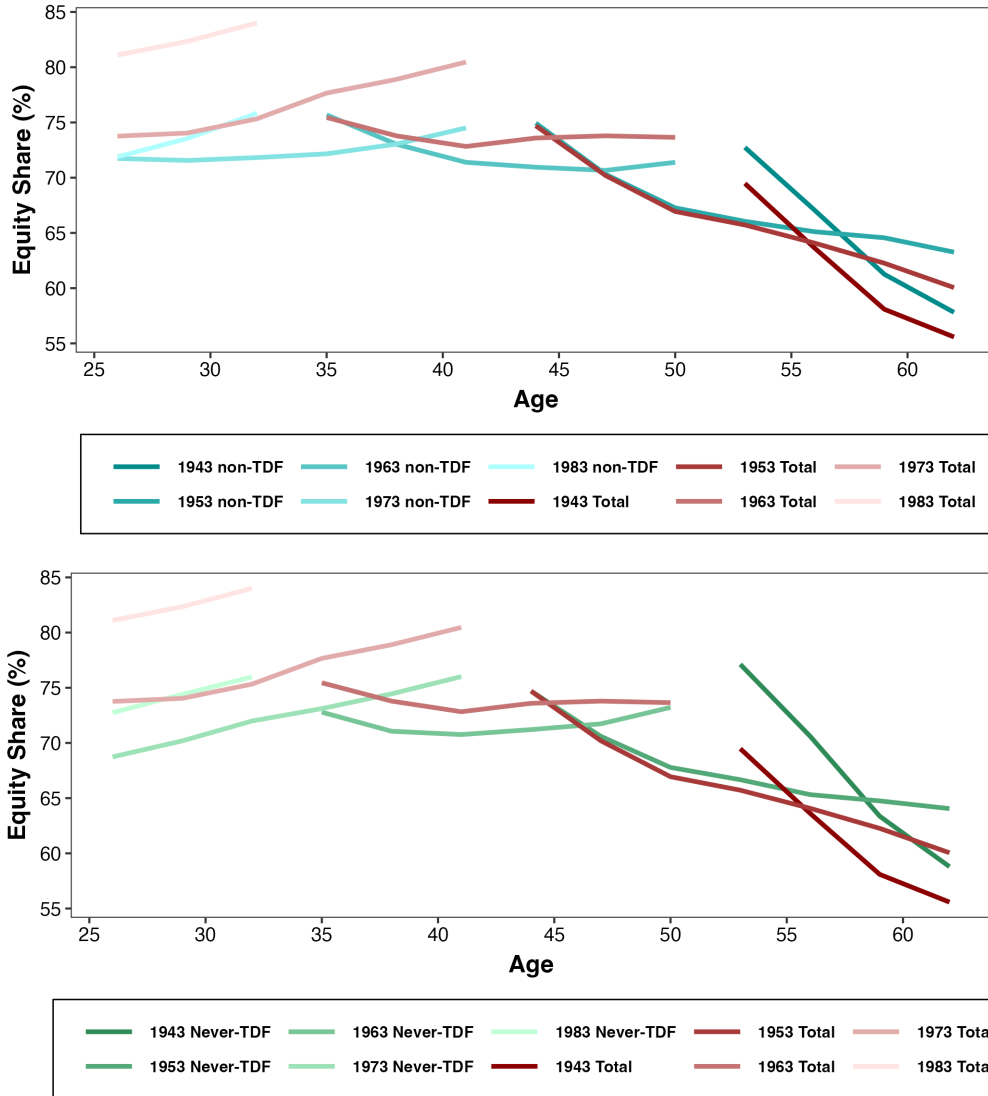
Notes: These figures show the portfolios betas averaged by birth year cohorts. The top panel shows the averages by year over our sample period. We include only years during which each member of the cohort is aged 25-65, unless otherwise indicated. The bottom panel shows the averages by age, where age is the median age of the cohort. Portfolio betas are CAPM market betas calculated from all available return data from 2006-2018. A cohort is defined as having been born in the three-year period centered around the year indicated. The sample is our full set of retirement investors (RI).

Figure A.6: Equity Share Among Equity Owners (SCF)



Notes: This figure replicates the results shown in Figure 9 of [Ameriks and Zeldes \(2004\)](#) using the SCF from 2007, 2010, 2013, and 2016. The top figure shows the observed equity share by age in each year. The middle figure shows the observed equity share by age in each cohort in our sample. A cohort is defined as having been born in the ten-year period beginning with the year indicated. The bottom figure shows the predicted values from a regression of equity share on indicator variables for age and either cohort or time. We obtain the predicted values by adding the median cohort or year coefficient, respectively, to each age coefficient. The portfolio equity share is defined as the sum of equity securities, pure equity funds, and the equity portion of hybrid funds, relative to total portfolios assets. The sample is SCF retirement investors (RI) who own at least some equity.

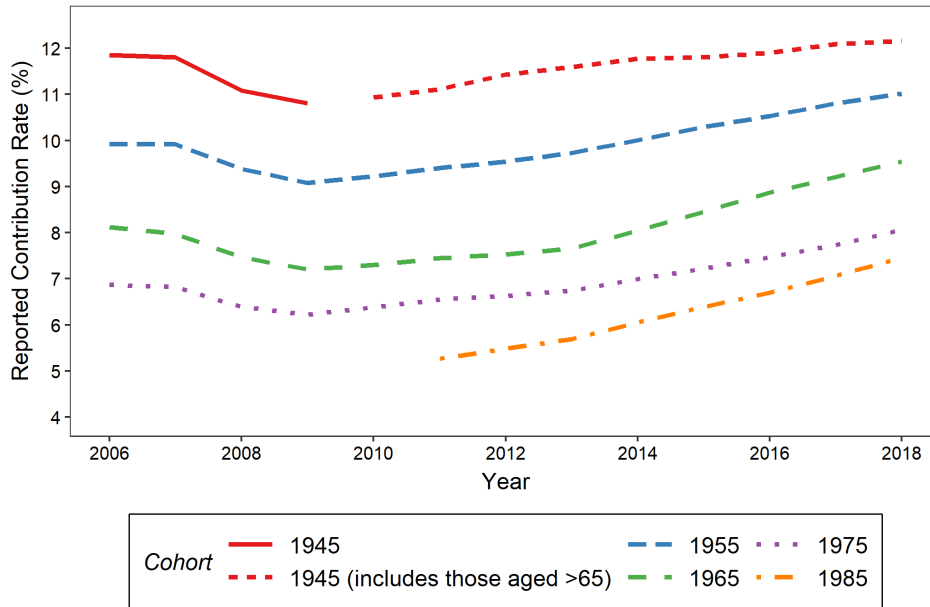
Figure A.7: Equity Share of Non-TDF Assets



Notes: These figures show the non-TDF portfolio equity share averaged by birth year over the sample period. Each line follows one age cohort as indicated in the chart. The left panel plots the equity share of RI's total assets compared to the equity of non-TDF assets that RIs hold who have at least some assets invested in TDFs. The right panel plots the equity share of the assets held by RIs who do not invest at all into TDFs compared to the total assets of the entire RI sample.

Figure A.8: Reported Contribution Rate by Birth Cohort

(a) Reported Contribution Rate

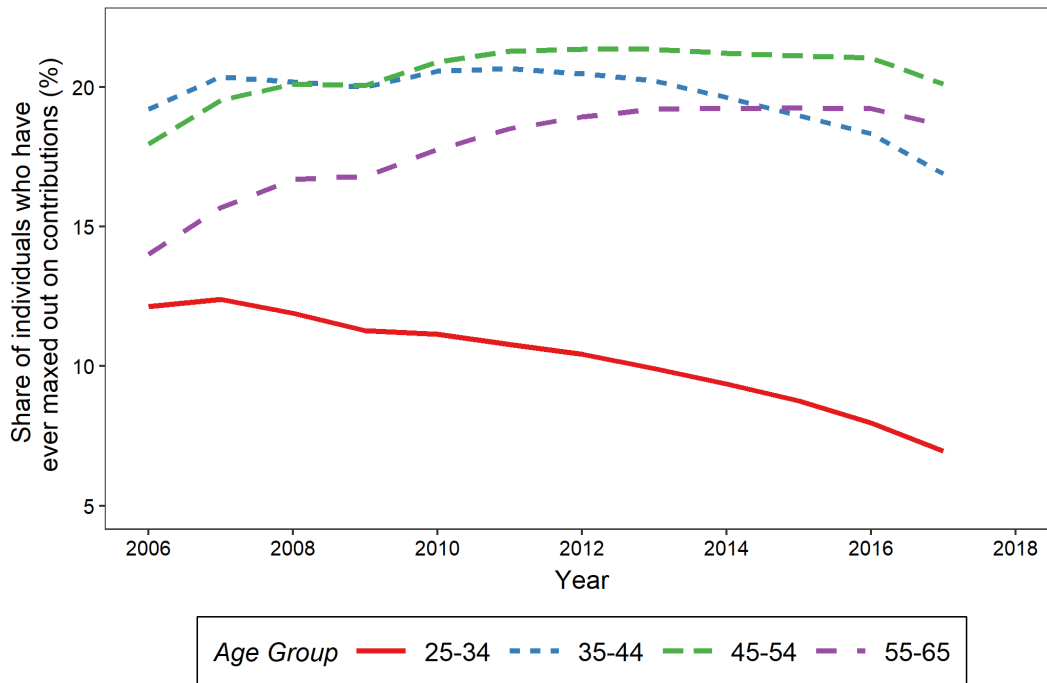


(b) Reported Contribution Rate



Notes: These figures show the reported contribution rate averaged by birth year cohorts. The left panel shows the averages by year over our sample period. We include only years during which each member of the cohort is aged 25-65, unless otherwise indicated. The right panel shows the averages by age, where age is the median age of the cohort. The reported contribution rate is the percentage of their income that an individual designates to be allocated into their retirement accounts at the beginning of each calendar year. A cohort is defined as having been born in the three-year period centered around the year indicated. The sample is our full set of retirement investors (RI).

Figure A.9: Incidence of Maxing Out on Contribution Limits, by Age Group



Notes: This figure shows the percentage of investors that have ever hit their contribution limit in a given year, split by age groups. Maxing out is defined as when an individual exceeds the dollar amount that is allowed for 401(k) contributions in a year, set by the IRS. The sample is our full set of retirement investors (RI) which have income data available.

A.3 Appendix Tables

Table A.1: Characteristics of Sample of Retirement Investors

Retirement Investors				
	Summary Statistics			Percentage of RI Sample with Observed Data
	Mean	Median	SD	
Age (Years)	45.38	46	11.01	100.0%
Share Female (%)	45.0	0	49.7	93.4%
Share Married (%)	73.8	100	44.0	88.6%
Labor Income (\$)	94,044	69,506	214,798	44.5%
Employment Tenure (Years)	10.77	8.09	9.12	58.2%
Investable Wealth (\$)	100,365	36,114	318,490	100%
Retirement Wealth (\$)	81,349	32,922	131,540	100%
Retirement Share of Wealth (%)	96.1	100	14.5	100%
Portfolio Beta	0.75	0.84	0.34	85.7%
TDF Share of Invest. Wealth (%)	38.4	15.3	42.9	99.3%
Reported Contribution Rate (%)	8.0	6.0	7.2	49.1%
Realized Contribution Rate (%)	6.3	5.3	6.4	44.9%

Notes: This table presents summary statistics on demographics, wealth, and portfolio allocations for our Retirement Investor (RI) sample from 2006-2018. Detailed definitions for retirement wealth and investable wealth are provided in Table I. The reported contribution rate is the percentage of their income that an individual designates to be allocated into their retirement accounts at the beginning of each calendar year. The realized contribution rate is the percentage of an individual's annual income that has been invested into a retirement account over the previous year, calculated at the end of each calendar year. Market betas are obtained by regressing monthly fund or security excess returns on the value-weighted CRSP market excess return over the period 2007–2017 with at least 24 observations. Income is the labor income of the head of household in 2015. The sample is not representative of the assets under management of our financial service firm, since by design we drop the highest and lowest income groups.

Table A.2: Characteristics of Sample of Retirement Investors - Married Subsample

Retirement Investors				
	Summary Statistics			Percentage of Married RI Sample with Observed Data
	Mean	Median	SD	
Age (Years)	49.48	51	10.30	100%
Share Female (%)	48.2	0	50	94.9%
Share Married (%)	100	100	0	100%
Labor Income (\$)	113,105	83,213	202,430	34.5%
Employment Tenure (Years)	12.56	10.18	9.95	49.2%
Investable Wealth (Individual, \$)	188,503	75,410	492,778	100%
Investable Wealth (Household, \$)	285,085	126,205	669,449	100%
Retirement Wealth (\$)	143,681	66,425	200,599	100%
Retirement Share of Wealth (%)	96.7	100	12.9	100%
Portfolio Beta	0.73	0.81	0.33	88.0%
TDF Share of Invest. Wealth (%)	36.4	11.9	42.1	99.7%
Reported Contribution Rate (%)	9.8	8	8.7	43.5%
Realized Contribution Rate (%)	7.7	6	6.4	37.7%
Retirement Investors - Survey of Consumer Finance				
	Summary Statistics			Number of Observations
	Mean	Median	SD	
Age	46.87	47.00	10.48	2556
Female (%)	46.20	0.00	49.99	2556
Married (%)	100.00	100.00	0.00	2556
Labor Income (Individual, \$)	68,380	51,000	1,203,245	2556
Labor Income (Household, \$)	101,349	77,000	1,445,913	2556
Investable Wealth (Household, \$)	273,282	72,000	17,019,097	2556
Retirement Wealth (Household, \$)	225,166	94,000	718,051	2556
Retirement Wealth (Individual, \$)	100,805	45,000	154,875	2556
Retirement Share of Investable Wealth (Individual, %)	58.35	56.60	37.23	2556
Retirement Share of Investable Wealth (Household, %)	86.55	100.00	34.04	2556

Notes: This table presents summary statistics on demographics, wealth, and portfolio allocations for a subsample of our Retirement Investors (RI) sample who are married and for whom we observe both partners in our data set. We use 2016 data to compare with the 2016 Survey of Consumer Finance (SCF), in which we include only married investors here. Detailed definitions for retirement wealth and investable wealth are provided in Table I. The reported contribution rate is the percentage of their income that an individual designates to be allocated into their retirement accounts at the beginning of each calendar year. The realized contribution rate is the percentage of an individual's annual income that has been invested into a retirement account over the previous year, calculated at the end of each calendar year. Market betas are obtained by regressing monthly fund or security excess returns on the value-weighted CRSP market excess return over the period 2007–2017 with at least 24 observations. Income is the labor income of the respondent in 2015. The sample is not representative of the assets under management of our financial service firm, since by design we drop the highest and lowest income groups.

Table A.3: Characteristics of Sample of Retirement Investors - Single Subsample

Retirement Investors				
	Summary Statistics			Percentage of Single RI Sample with Observed Data
	Mean	Median	SD	
Age (Years)	42.43	41	11.56	100%
Share Female (%)	49.6	0	50.0	98.1%
Share Married (%)	0	0	0	100%
Labor Income (\$)	83,344	63,346	129,726	42.2%
Employment Tenure (Years)	9.58	6.74	8.56	61.9%
Investable Wealth (\$)	83,535	25,156	284,098	100%
Retirement Wealth (\$)	69,227	23,547	122,048	100%
Retirement Share of Wealth (%)	93.6	100	18.0	100%
Portfolio Beta	0.76	0.85	0.32	89.7%
TDF Share of Invest. Wealth (%)	53.2	60.3	45.2	99.7%
Reported Contribution Rate (%)	7.3	6.0	6.5	56.0%
Realized Contribution Rate (%)	5.9	5.0	4.8	50.0%

Retirement Investors - Survey of Consumer Finance				
	Summary Statistics			Number of Observations
	Mean	Median	SD	
Age (Respondent)	46.43	47.00	11.12	574
Share Female (%)	61.9	100	48.9	574
Share Married (%)	0	0	0	574
Labor Income (Respondent, \$)	59,725	50,000	710,967	574
Investable Wealth (Household, \$)	133,613	42,900	6,409,202	574
Retirement Wealth (Respondent, \$)	82,806	35,000	124,628	574
Retirement Share of Wealth (%)	89.7	100	26.5	574

Notes: This table presents summary statistics on demographics, wealth, and portfolio allocations for a subsample of our Retirement Investors (RI) sample who are not married and for whom we observe only one member in the household. We use 2016 data to compare with the 2016 Survey of Consumer Finance (SCF), in which we include only unmarried investors here. Detailed definitions for retirement wealth and investable wealth are provided in Table I. The reported contribution rate is the percentage of their income that an individual designates to be allocated into their retirement accounts at the beginning of each calendar year. The realized contribution rate is the percentage of an individual's annual income that has been invested into a retirement account over the previous year, calculated at the end of each calendar year. Market betas are obtained by regressing monthly fund or security excess returns on the value-weighted CRSP market excess return over the period 2007–2017 with at least 24 observations. Income is the labor income of the respondent in 2015. The sample is not representative of the assets under management of our financial service firm, since by design we drop the highest and lowest income groups.

Table A.4: Average Share of Equity in Portfolios Among Retirement Investors - Full Sample versus 2016 SCF

Panel A: All Investable Wealth	All Retirement Investors		Retirement Investors with Hybrid Fund (e.g. TDF) in Retirement Account	
	Main Sample (Individuals)	SCF (Households)	Main Sample (Individuals)	SCF (Households)
All RIs	68.6	54.5	73.0	46.9
Age 25-34	73.9	59.1	80.7	49.6
Age 35-44	73.2	55.9	77.7	47.9
Age 45-54	68.6	53.8	70.5	45.5
Age 55-65	59.6	51.2	59.2	45.4
Panel B: Retirement Wealth	Main Sample (Individuals)	SCF (Individuals)	Main Sample (Individuals)	SCF (Individuals)
All RIs	68.9	51.7	73.1	42.1
Age 25-34	74.1	56.2	80.8	44.2
Age 35-44	73.4	54.1	77.9	43.5
Age 45-54	68.9	50.5	70.6	40.2
Age 55-65	59.8	48.0	59.1	41.2
Panel C: Non-Retirement Wealth	Main Sample (Individuals)	SCF (Households)	Main Sample (Individuals)	SCF (Households)
All RIs	54.1	73.4	54.3	73.2
Age 25-34	53.6	87.5	53.9	86.9
Age 35-44	55.5	68.9	56.5	68.3
Age 45-54	53.9	74.5	54.5	73.6
Age 55-65	50.1	69.6	51.5	69.6

Notes: This table presents the share of equity in the portfolio allocations for various samples of our Retirement Investors (RI) sample and the comparable RI sample of the 2016 Survey of Consumer Finance (SCF). Panel A shows equity shares of total investable wealth at the individual level in our sample and the household level in the SCF. Panel B shows equity shares of retirement wealth, at the individual level in both datasets. Panel C shows equity shares of non-retirement wealth at the individual level in our sample and the household level in the SCF. The figures in Panel C are conditional on owning some non-retirement wealth, which is approximately 43% of the SCF RI sample and 16% of our RI sample. The first two columns show the means for the full sample of RIs in each dataset. The last two columns show the means for the subsample of the RI sample that has some of their retirement assets in a target date fund (TDF). Investable wealth is defined as money market funds, non-money market funds, individual stocks and bonds, Retirement wealth is defined as any wealth in retirement saving accounts of all types (excluding defined benefit plans and Social Security). certificates of deposit, quasi-liquid retirement wealth, and other managed accounts. The equity share is defined as the sum of equity securities, pure equity funds, and the equity portion of hybrid funds, relative to total portfolios assets.

Table A.5: Average Share of Equity in Portfolios Among Retirement Investors - Married Subsample

Panel A: All Investable Wealth	All Retirement Investors		Retirement Investors with Hybrid Fund (e.g. TDF) in Retirement Account	
	Main Sample (Individuals)	SCF (Households)	Main Sample (Individuals)	SCF (Households)
All Ris	69.0	55.2	73.9	47.3
Age 25-34	77.0	59.3	84.4	50.0
Age 35-44	76.1	56.0	81.7	48.0
Age 45-54	71.0	54.6	74.3	46.5
Age 55-65	61.5	52.8	61.9	45.7
Respondents		55.5	0.0	47.7
Partners		54.8	0.0	46.9
 Panel B: Retirement Wealth	 Main Sample (Individuals)	 SCF (Individuals)	 Main Sample (Individuals)	 SCF (Individuals)
All Ris	69.4	52.1	74.1	41.9
Age 25-34	77.2	56.4	84.6	44.4
Age 35-44	76.4	54.0	82.0	42.8
Age 45-54	71.5	50.8	74.6	40.3
Age 55-65	61.7	49.2	61.9	40.9
Respondents		53.2	0.0	43.7
Partners		50.8	0.0	39.8
 Panel C: Non-Retirement Wealth	 Main Sample (Individuals)	 SCF (Households)	 Main Sample (Individuals)	 SCF (Households)
All RIs	52.0	73.3	54.0	72.1
Age 25-34	53.1	89.9	53.5	86.2
Age 35-44	55.3	68.5	57.3	66.5
Age 45-54	52.7	75.0	54.3	74.2
Age 55-65	49.9	69.5	51.5	68.8
Respondents		74.0	0.0	72.7
Partners		72.7	0.0	71.2

Notes: This table presents the share of equity in the portfolio allocations for various samples of our Retirement Investors (RI) sample in 2016 and the comparable RI sample of the 2016 Survey of Consumer Finance (SCF). From our sample, this table shows summary statistics for the subset of investors who are married and for whom we observe both partners in our data set. In the SCF, this table shows only summary statistics of married investors. Panel A shows equity shares of total investable wealth at the individual level in our sample and the household level in the SCF. Panel B shows equity shares of retirement wealth, at the individual level in both datasets. Panel C shows equity shares of non-retirement wealth at the individual level in our sample and the household level in the SCF. The figures in Panel C are conditional on owning some non-retirement wealth, which is approximately 48% of the SCF married RI sample and 18% of our married RI sample. The first two columns show the means for the full sample of RIs in each dataset. The last two columns show the means for the subsample of the RI sample that has some of their retirement assets in a target date fund (TDF). Investable wealth is defined as money market funds, non-money market funds, individual stocks and bonds, Retirement wealth is defined as any wealth in retirement saving accounts of all types (excluding defined benefit plans and Social Security). certificate of deposits, quasi-liquid retirement wealth, and other managed accounts. The equity share is defined as the sum of equity securities, pure equity funds, and the equity portion of hybrid funds, relative to total portfolios assets.

Table A.6: Average Share of Equity in Portfolios Among Retirement Investors - Single Subsample

	All Retirement Investors		Retirement Investors with Hybrid Fund (e.g. TDF) in Retirement Account	
Panel A: All Investable Wealth	Main Sample (Individuals)	SCF (Households)	Main Sample (Individuals)	SCF (Households)
All RIs	71.6	51.9	78.3	45.6
Age 25-34	77.4	58.4	85.0	48.5
Age 35-44	74.9	55.4	82.2	47.8
Age 45-54	70.4	51.3	74.5	43.0
Age 55-65	59.5	45.6	60.5	44.5
Panel B: Retirement Wealth	Main Sample (Individuals)	SCF (Individuals)	Main Sample (Individuals)	SCF (Individuals)
All RIs	71.8	50.2	78.4	42.5
Age 25-34	77.6	55.7	85.2	43.5
Age 35-44	75.1	54.5	82.4	45.8
Age 45-54	70.5	49.7	74.6	40.0
Age 55-65	59.6	43.7	60.5	42.1
Panel C: Non-Retirement Wealth	Main Sample (Individuals)	SCF (Households)	Main Sample (Individuals)	SCF (Household)
All RIs	51.2	73.6	53.5	78.4
Age 25-34	52.3	81.2	54.0	88.3
Age 35-44	53.8	71.9	56.1	81.4
Age 45-54	50.6	71.6	52.3	71.0
Age 55-65	48.0	70.6	49.4	74.8

Notes: This table presents the share of equity in the portfolio allocations for various samples of our Retirement Investors (RI) sample in 2016 and the comparable RI sample of the 2016 Survey of Consumer Finance (SCF). From our sample, this table shows summary statistics for the subset of investors who are single and for whom we observe only one member of the household. In the SCF, this table shows only summary statistics of non-married investors. Panel A shows equity shares of total investable wealth at the individual level in our sample and the household level in the SCF. Panel B shows equity shares of retirement wealth, at the individual level in both datasets. Panel C shows equity shares of non-retirement wealth at the individual level in our sample and the household level in the SCF. These figures are conditional on owning some non-retirement wealth, which is approximately 33% of the SCF RI single sample and 15% of our RI single sample. The first two columns show the means for the full sample of RIs in each dataset. The last two columns show the means for the subsample of the RI sample that has some of their retirement assets in a target date fund (TDF). Investable wealth is defined as money market funds, non-money market funds, individual stocks and bonds, Retirement wealth is defined as any wealth in retirement saving accounts of all types (excluding defined benefit plans and Social Security). certificate of deposits, quasi-liquid retirement wealth, and other managed accounts. The equity share is defined as the sum of equity securities, pure equity funds, and the equity portion of hybrid funds, relative to total portfolios assets.

Table A.7: Average Residual Share of Equity in Portfolios Among Retirement Investors

	All Retirement Investors		Retirement Investors with Hybrid Fund (e.g. TDF) in Retirement Account	
	Main Sample (Individuals)	SCF (Households)	Main Sample (Individuals)	SCF (Households)
Panel A: All Investable Wealth				
All RIs	0.0011	-0.0082	0.0497	-0.0861
Age 25-34	0.0050	0.0032	0.0790	-0.0916
Age 35-44	0.0027	-0.0057	0.0653	-0.0886
Age 45-54	0.0024	-0.0047	0.0393	-0.0867
Age 55-65	-0.0051	-0.0199	0.0051	-0.0781
Panel B: Retirement Wealth				
	Main Sample (Individuals)	SCF (Individuals)	Main Sample (Individuals)	SCF (Individuals)
All RIs	0.0011	-0.0110	0.0494	-0.1102
Age 25-34	0.0052	-0.0039	0.0796	-0.1242
Age 35-44	0.0027	-0.0007	0.0656	-0.1101
Age 45-54	0.0025	-0.0123	0.0386	-0.1156
Age 55-65	-0.0051	-0.0216	0.0034	-0.0911
Panel C: Non-Retirement Wealth				
	Main Sample (Individuals)	SCF (Households)	Main Sample (Individuals)	SCF (Households)
All RIs	0.0004	-0.0049	0.0195	-0.0075
Age 25-34	0.0032	0.0269	0.0141	0.0249
Age 35-44	0.0009	-0.0390	0.0219	-0.0449
Age 45-54	-0.0002	0.0200	0.0186	0.0141
Age 55-65	-0.0007	-0.0169	0.0221	-0.0170

Notes: This table presents the residuals from a regression of the equity share on gender, investable wealth, and birth year cohort. We use the share of equity in the portfolio allocations for various samples of our Retirement Investors (RI) sample in 2016 and the comparable RI sample of the 2016 Survey of Consumer Finance (SCF). Panel A shows residuals of equity shares of total investable wealth at the individual level in our sample and the household level in the SCF. Panel B shows residuals of equity shares of retirement wealth, at the individual level in both datasets. Panel C shows residuals of equity shares of non-retirement wealth at the individual level in our sample and the household level in the SCF. The figures in Panel C are conditional on owning some non-retirement wealth, which is approximately 43% of the SCF RI sample and 16% of our RI sample. The first two columns show the means for the full sample of RIs in each dataset. The last two columns show the means for the subsample of the RI sample that has some of their retirement assets in a target date fund (TDF). Investable wealth is defined as money market funds, non-money market funds, individual stocks and bonds, Retirement wealth is defined as any wealth in retirement saving accounts of all types (excluding defined benefit plans and Social Security), certificate of deposits, quasi-liquid retirement wealth, and other managed accounts. The equity share is defined as the sum of equity securities, pure equity funds, and the equity portion of hybrid funds, relative to total portfolios assets.

Table A.8: Cross-Sectional Regressions of Equity Share, Full Sample and by Income Terciles

	Portfolio equity share				
	(1) All Observations	(2) All Observations	(3) First Tercile of Initial Income	(4) Second Tercile of Initial Income	(5) Third Tercile of Initial Income
Age 25-27	0.7366 (0.0002)	0.8031 (0.0002)	0.7489 (0.0003)	0.7915 (0.0003)	0.7943 (0.0005)
Age 28-30	0.7326 (0.0001)	0.7964 (0.0002)	0.7321 (0.0003)	0.7797 (0.0002)	0.7865 (0.0004)
Age 31-33	0.7331 (0.0001)	0.7888 (0.0001)	0.7272 (0.0003)	0.7724 (0.0002)	0.7790 (0.0003)
Age 34-36	0.7348 (0.0001)	0.7816 (0.0001)	0.7253 (0.0003)	0.7674 (0.0002)	0.7730 (0.0003)
Age 37-39	0.7344 (0.0001)	0.7731 (0.0002)	0.7208 (0.0003)	0.7614 (0.0003)	0.7681 (0.0003)
Age 40-42	0.7296 (0.0001)	0.7615 (0.0002)	0.7118 (0.0003)	0.7515 (0.0003)	0.7607 (0.0002)
Age 43-45	0.7209 (0.0001)	0.7479 (0.0002)	0.6990 (0.0003)	0.7383 (0.0003)	0.7509 (0.0002)
Age 46-48	0.7053 (0.0001)	0.7280 (0.0002)	0.6787 (0.0003)	0.7172 (0.0003)	0.7341 (0.0002)
Age 49-51	0.6844 (0.0001)	0.7022 (0.0002)	0.6542 (0.0003)	0.6903 (0.0003)	0.7102 (0.0002)
Age 52-54	0.6598 (0.0001)	0.6738 (0.0002)	0.6263 (0.0003)	0.6602 (0.0003)	0.6818 (0.0002)
Age 55-57	0.6304 (0.0001)	0.6402 (0.0002)	0.5923 (0.0003)	0.6244 (0.0003)	0.6482 (0.0003)
Age 58-60	0.6002 (0.0001)	0.6063 (0.0002)	0.5593 (0.0004)	0.5869 (0.0003)	0.6121 (0.0003)
Age 61-63	0.5702 (0.0002)	0.5730 (0.0002)	0.5250 (0.0004)	0.5486 (0.0004)	0.5765 (0.0004)
Age 64-65	0.5496 (0.0002)	0.5482 (0.0003)	0.4969 (0.0005)	0.5173 (0.0005)	0.5485 (0.0005)
Log income		0.0761 (0.0003)			
Person fixed effect?	N	N	N	N	N
% of RI Sample	93.4	40.9	15.8	16.7	16.2
R-squared	0.0379	0.0751	0.0553	0.0744	0.0609

Notes: This table presents regression coefficients of annual individual portfolio equity shares on a set of demographic controls. The portfolio equity share is defined as the sum of equity securities, pure equity funds, and the equity portion of hybrid funds, relative to total portfolios assets. The baseline specification in column (1) shows the coefficients for the regression of equity share on age group dummies. In the second column, we add a control for the log of income in the current year, measured as the individual's log deviation from the average income in the RI sample. Columns (3)-(5) show the results of the baseline specification for the first (lowest) through the third tercile of initial income, respectively. Initial income is based upon the income observed in the first (or second, if first is not available) year that we observe the individual. The sample is our full set of retirement investors (RI) from 2006-2018. Standard errors, in parentheses, are clustered at the individual level.

Table A.9: Cross-Sectional Regressions of Price Constant Equity Share, Full Sample and by Income Terciles

	Price constant portfolio equity share				
	(1) All Observations	(2) All Observations	(3) First Tercile of Initial Income	(4) Second Tercile of Initial Income	(5) Third Tercile of Initial Income
Age 25-27	0.7357 (0.0002)	0.8061 (0.0002)	0.7433 (0.0003)	0.7941 (0.0003)	0.8012 (0.0006)
Age 28-30	0.7317 (0.0002)	0.7984 (0.0002)	0.7296 (0.0003)	0.7811 (0.0003)	0.7894 (0.0004)
Age 31-33	0.7313 (0.0001)	0.7894 (0.0002)	0.7244 (0.0003)	0.7722 (0.0003)	0.7794 (0.0003)
Age 34-36	0.7327 (0.0001)	0.7813 (0.0002)	0.7229 (0.0003)	0.7666 (0.0003)	0.7716 (0.0003)
Age 37-39	0.7327 (0.0001)	0.7725 (0.0002)	0.7193 (0.0003)	0.7607 (0.0003)	0.7660 (0.0003)
Age 40-42	0.7281 (0.0001)	0.7606 (0.0002)	0.7108 (0.0003)	0.7509 (0.0003)	0.7584 (0.0003)
Age 43-45	0.7203 (0.0001)	0.7473 (0.0002)	0.6992 (0.0004)	0.7384 (0.0003)	0.7489 (0.0003)
Age 46-48	0.7054 (0.0001)	0.7278 (0.0002)	0.6795 (0.0004)	0.7179 (0.0003)	0.7331 (0.0003)
Age 49-51	0.6844 (0.0001)	0.7016 (0.0002)	0.6549 (0.0004)	0.6906 (0.0003)	0.7091 (0.0003)
Age 52-54	0.6595 (0.0001)	0.6726 (0.0002)	0.6264 (0.0004)	0.6596 (0.0003)	0.6802 (0.0003)
Age 55-57	0.6297 (0.0001)	0.6383 (0.0002)	0.5919 (0.0004)	0.6228 (0.0003)	0.6458 (0.0003)
Age 58-60	0.5988 (0.0001)	0.6038 (0.0002)	0.5585 (0.0004)	0.5845 (0.0004)	0.6087 (0.0003)
Age 61-63	0.5690 (0.0002)	0.5705 (0.0003)	0.5240 (0.0004)	0.5459 (0.0004)	0.5731 (0.0004)
Age 64-65	0.5477 (0.0002)	0.5454 (0.0003)	0.4956 (0.0006)	0.5144 (0.0005)	0.5444 (0.0005)
Log income		0.0743 (0.0003)			
Person fixed effect?	N	N	N	N	N
% of RI Sample	80.0	34.0	13.3	14.2	13.8
R-squared	0.0386	0.0781	0.0544	0.0769	0.0629

Notes: This table presents regression coefficients of annual individual price-constant portfolio equity shares on a set of demographic controls. The price-constant portfolio equity share is defined as the sum of equity securities, pure equity funds, and the equity portion of hybrid funds, relative to total portfolios assets, ignoring any changes in the price of these assets. These hypothetical portfolio shares track the inflows and outflows into these assets and are insensitive to passive appreciation. The baseline specification in column (1) shows the coefficients for the regression of equity share on age group dummies. In the second column, we add a control for the log of income in the current year, measured as the individual's log deviation from the average income in the RI sample. Columns (3)-(5) show the results of the baseline specification for the first (lowest) through the the third tercile of initial income, respectively. Initial income is based upon the income observed in the first (or second, if first is not available) year that we observe the individual. The sample is our full set of retirement investors (RI) from 2006-2018. Standard errors, in parentheses, are clustered at the individual level.

Table A.10: Cross-Sectional Regressions of Equity Share of Contributions, Full Sample and by Income Terciles

	Portfolio equity share			
	(1) All Observations	(2) First Tercile of Initial Income	(3) Second Tercile of Initial Income	(4) Third Tercile of Initial Income
Age 25-27	0.8112 (0.0001)	0.8011 (0.0002)	0.8234 (0.0002)	0.8272 (0.0004)
Age 28-30	0.8032 (0.0001)	0.7929 (0.0002)	0.8139 (0.0002)	0.8148 (0.0003)
Age 31-33	0.7967 (0.0001)	0.7847 (0.0002)	0.8063 (0.0002)	0.8053 (0.0003)
Age 34-36	0.7901 (0.0001)	0.7747 (0.0003)	0.7985 (0.0002)	0.7989 (0.0003)
Age 37-39	0.7818 (0.0001)	0.7596 (0.0003)	0.7891 (0.0003)	0.7930 (0.0003)
Age 40-42	0.7698 (0.0001)	0.7410 (0.0003)	0.7754 (0.0003)	0.7845 (0.0003)
Age 43-45	0.7537 (0.0001)	0.7195 (0.0004)	0.7571 (0.0003)	0.7724 (0.0003)
Age 46-48	0.7315 (0.0001)	0.6943 (0.0004)	0.7327 (0.0003)	0.7528 (0.0003)
Age 49-51	0.7035 (0.0002)	0.6656 (0.0004)	0.7031 (0.0003)	0.7254 (0.0003)
Age 52-54	0.6733 (0.0002)	0.6354 (0.0004)	0.6722 (0.0003)	0.6956 (0.0003)
Age 55-57	0.6385 (0.0002)	0.5986 (0.0004)	0.6369 (0.0004)	0.6618 (0.0003)
Age 58-60	0.6047 (0.0002)	0.5649 (0.0004)	0.6023 (0.0004)	0.6285 (0.0004)
Age 61-63	0.5740 (0.0002)	0.5342 (0.0005)	0.5688 (0.0005)	0.5976 (0.0005)
Age 64-65	0.5514 (0.0003)	0.5087 (0.0007)	0.5431 (0.0007)	0.5738 (0.0007)
Person fixed effect?	N	N	N	N
% of RI Sample	93.4	15.8	16.7	16.2
R-squared	0.0817	0.1049	0.0938	0.0672

Notes: This table presents regression coefficients of annual equity share of contributions on a set of demographic controls. The equity share of contributions is defined as the sum of equity securities, pure equity funds, and the equity portion of hybrid funds that an investor delegates for his contributions in a given year. The baseline specification in column (1) shows the coefficients for the regression of equity share on age group dummies. Columns (2)-(4) show the results of the baseline specification for the first (lowest) through the third tercile of initial income, respectively. Initial income is based upon the income observed in the first (or second, if first is not available) year that we observe the individual. The sample is our full set of retirement investors (RI) from 2006-2018. Standard errors, in parentheses, are clustered at the individual level.

Table A.11: Cross-Sectional Regressions of Equity Share, Full Sample and by Cohort, SEs Clustered at the Employer Level

	Portfolio equity share						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	All Observations	All Observations	1943 Cohort	1953 Cohort	1963 Cohort	1973 Cohort	1983 Cohort
Age 25-27	0.7366 (0.0120)	0.8031 (0.0018)				0.7376 (0.0003)	0.8110 (0.0002)
Age 28-30	0.7326 (0.0087)	0.7964 (0.0014)				0.7404 (0.0003)	0.8234 (0.0001)
Age 31-33	0.7331 (0.0077)	0.7888 (0.0012)				0.7533 (0.0002)	0.8401 (0.0001)
Age 34-36	0.7348 (0.0061)	0.7816 (0.001)			0.7545 (0.0025)	0.7766 (0.0002)	0.8406 (0.0002)
Age 37-39	0.7344 (0.0100)	0.7731 (0.0010)			0.7379 (0.0016)	0.7890 (0.0005)	
Age 40-42	0.7296 (0.0092)	0.7615 (0.0015)			0.7283 (0.0007)	0.8047 (0.0005)	
Age 43-45	0.7209 (0.0110)	0.7479 (0.0015)		0.7470 (0.0121)	0.7359 (0.0009)	0.8038 (0.0010)	
Age 46-48	0.7053 (0.0102)	0.7280 (0.0011)		0.7020 (0.0033)	0.7379 (0.0006)		
Age 49-51	0.6844 (0.0087)	0.7022 (0.0014)		0.6694 (0.0016)	0.7365 (0.0011)		
Age 52-54	0.6598 (0.0106)	0.6738 (0.0011)	0.6948 (0.0011)	0.6572 (0.0008)	0.7226 (0.0004)		
Age 55-57	0.6304 (0.0090)	0.6402 (0.0017)	0.6363 (0.0019)	0.6408 (0.0009)			
Age 58-60	0.6002 (0.0153)	0.6063 (0.0021)	0.5809 (0.0005)	0.6226 (0.0013)			
Age 61-63	0.5702 (0.0220)	0.5730 (0.0038)	0.5558 (0.0011)	0.6005 (0.0021)			
Age 64-65	0.5496 (0.0662)	0.5482 (0.0076)	0.5430 (0.0015)	0.5733 (0.0192)			
Log income		0.0761 (0.0016)	0.1017 (0.0010)	0.0959 (0.0010)	0.0724 (0.0006)	0.0572 (0.0005)	0.0526 (0.0005)
Person fixed effect?	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
% of RI Sample	93.4	40.9	3.1	10.9	11.5	10.3	5.0
R-squared	0.0379	0.0751	0.0220	0.0226	0.0291	0.0154	0.0095

Notes: This table presents regression coefficients of annual individual portfolio equity shares on a set of demographic controls. The portfolio equity share is defined as the sum of equity securities, pure equity funds, and the equity portion of hybrid funds, relative to total portfolios assets. The baseline specification in column (1) shows the coefficients for the regression of equity share on age group dummies. In the second column, we add a control for the log of income in the current year, measured as the individual's log deviation from the average income in the RI sample. Columns (3)-(5) show the results of the baseline specification for the first (lowest) through the third tercile of initial income, respectively. Initial income is based upon the income observed in the first (or second, if first is not available) year that we observe the individual. The sample is our full set of retirement investors (RI) from 2006-2018. Standard errors, in parentheses, are clustered at the employer level.

Table A.12: Within-Person Regressions of Equity Share, Full Sample and by Income Terciles

	Portfolio equity share				
	(1) All Observations	(2) All Observations	(3) First Tercile of Initial Income	(4) Second Tercile of Initial Income	(5) Third Tercile of Initial Income
Age 25-27	0.6758 (0.0004)	0.6624 (0.0006)	0.6336 (0.0009)	0.6777 (0.0009)	0.6784 (0.0010)
Age 28-30	0.6854 (0.0004)	0.6775 (0.0005)	0.6273 (0.0009)	0.6862 (0.0008)	0.6945 (0.0009)
Age 31-33	0.7042 (0.0003)	0.7003 (0.0005)	0.6395 (0.0009)	0.7006 (0.0008)	0.7099 (0.0008)
Age 34-36	0.7227 (0.0003)	0.7219 (0.0005)	0.6572 (0.0009)	0.7149 (0.0008)	0.7213 (0.0007)
Age 37-39	0.7370 (0.0003)	0.7394 (0.0005)	0.6735 (0.0008)	0.7267 (0.0008)	0.7302 (0.0007)
Age 40-42	0.7460 (0.0003)	0.7519 (0.0005)	0.6864 (0.0008)	0.7344 (0.0007)	0.7348 (0.0007)
Age 43-45	0.7517 (0.0003)	0.7613 (0.0004)	0.6968 (0.0008)	0.7397 (0.0007)	0.7364 (0.0006)
Age 46-48	0.7519 (0.0003)	0.7647 (0.0004)	0.7011 (0.0007)	0.7391 (0.0007)	0.7325 (0.0006)
Age 49-51	0.7486 (0.0002)	0.7637 (0.0004)	0.7026 (0.0007)	0.7344 (0.0006)	0.7242 (0.0006)
Age 52-54	0.7397 (0.0002)	0.7559 (0.0004)	0.6964 (0.0006)	0.7227 (0.0006)	0.7102 (0.0005)
Age 55-57	0.7253 (0.0002)	0.7412 (0.0004)	0.6833 (0.0006)	0.7029 (0.0006)	0.6907 (0.0005)
Age 58-60	0.7071 (0.0002)	0.7220 (0.0003)	0.6661 (0.0005)	0.6771 (0.0005)	0.6664 (0.0005)
Age 61-63	0.6845 (0.0001)	0.6987 (0.0002)	0.6420 (0.0004)	0.6465 (0.0004)	0.6389 (0.0004)
Age 64-65	0.6635 (0.0000)	0.6752 (0.0000)	0.6159 (0.0000)	0.6168 (0.0000)	0.6132 (0.0000)
Log income		0.0365 (0.0003)			
Person fixed effect?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
% of RI Sample	93.4	40.9	15.8	16.7	16.2
R-squared	0.7561	0.7742	0.7742	0.7372	0.6876

Notes: This table presents regression coefficients of annual individual portfolio equity shares on a set of demographic controls. The portfolio equity share is defined as the sum of equity securities, pure equity funds, and the equity portion of hybrid funds, relative to total portfolios assets. The baseline specification in column (1) shows the coefficients for the regression of equity share on age group dummies. In the second column, we add a control for the log of income in the current year, measured as the individual's log deviation from the average income in the RI sample. Columns (3)-(5) show the results of the baseline specification for the first (lowest) through the third tercile of initial income, respectively. Initial income is based upon the income observed in the first (or second, if first is not available) year that we observe the individual. All regressions include a person fixed effect. The age group coefficients are normalized by adding the average fixed effect back to the estimated coefficients. The excluded age group is those aged 64-65. The sample is our full set of retirement investors (RI) from 2006-2018. Standard errors, in parentheses, are clustered at the individual level.

Table A.13: Cross-Sectional Regressions of Equity Share on Age Groups and Cohort, Controlling for Past Excess Market Returns

	Portfolio equity share	
	Full Sample	Full Sample
Age 25-27	0.6477 (0.0009)	0.6473 (0.0019)
Age 28-30	0.6534 (0.0009)	0.6527 (0.0019)
Age 31-33	0.6668 (0.0009)	0.6615 (0.0018)
Age 34-36	0.6867 (0.0009)	0.6791 (0.0018)
Age 37-39	0.6976 (0.0009)	0.6871 (0.0018)
Age 40-42	0.6992 (0.0009)	0.6870 (0.0018)
Age 43-45	0.6988 (0.0008)	0.6880 (0.0018)
Age 46-48	0.6935 (0.0008)	0.6848 (0.0018)
Age 49-51	0.6787 (0.0008)	0.6688 (0.0018)
Age 52-54	0.6602 (0.0008)	0.6502 (0.0018)
Age 55-57	0.6377 (0.0008)	0.6282 (0.0018)
Age 59-61	0.6094 (0.0008)	0.5984 (0.0018)
Age 61-63	0.5812 (0.0008)	0.5691 (0.0018)
Age 64-65	0.5587 (0.0008)	0.5468 (0.0018)
1943 Cohort	-0.0470 (0.0008)	-0.0439 (0.0018)
1953 Cohort	-0.0398 (0.0008)	-0.0253 (0.0018)
1963 Cohort	-0.0131 (0.0008)	-0.0160 (0.0018)
1973 Cohort	0.0134 (0.0009)	0.0634 (0.0019)
1983 Cohort	0.0681 (0.0009)	0.1313 (0.0019)
Log income		0.0783 (0.0003)
Log excess return of past 10 years	0.0185 (0.0000)	0.0219 (0.0000)
% of RI Sample	93.4	40.9
R-squared	0.0446	0.0905

Notes: This table presents regression coefficients of annual individual portfolio equity shares on a set of demographic controls. The portfolio equity share is defined as the sum of equity securities, pure equity funds, and the equity portion of hybrid funds, relative to total portfolios assets. The baseline specification in column (1) shows the coefficients for the regression of equity share on age group dummies, birth-year cohort dummies, and a return for the previous 10 year's excess market return. The excess return is the average of the yearly return of the SP500 relative to one-year interest rates in the 10 years prior to the observation year. In the second column, we add a control for the log of income in the current year, measured as the individual's log deviation from the average income in the RI sample. The sample is our full set of retirement investors (RI) from 2006-2018. Standard errors, in parentheses, are clustered at the individual level.

Table A.14: Within-Person Regressions of Equity Share of Contributions, Full Sample and by Income Terciles

	Portfolio equity share			
	(1) All Observations	(2) First Tercile of Initial Income	(3) Second Tercile of Initial Income	(4) Third Tercile of Initial Income
Age 25-27	0.7210 (0.0001)	0.7148 (0.0001)	0.7357 (0.0002)	0.7328 (0.0003)
Age 28-30	0.7459 (0.0001)	0.7389 (0.0002)	0.7594 (0.0003)	0.7609 (0.0005)
Age 31-33	0.7725 (0.0002)	0.7669 (0.0003)	0.7841 (0.0004)	0.7841 (0.0007)
Age 34-36	0.7971 (0.0002)	0.7942 (0.0004)	0.8062 (0.0004)	0.8043 (0.0008)
Age 37-39	0.8177 (0.0003)	0.8182 (0.0005)	0.8251 (0.0005)	0.8204 (0.0008)
Age 40-42	0.8331 (0.0003)	0.8375 (0.0006)	0.8397 (0.0006)	0.8326 (0.0009)
Age 43-45	0.8442 (0.0003)	0.8523 (0.0006)	0.8507 (0.0006)	0.8415 (0.0009)
Age 46-48	0.8498 (0.0003)	0.8618 (0.0007)	0.8564 (0.0006)	0.8449 (0.0009)
Age 49-51	0.8507 (0.0004)	0.8667 (0.0007)	0.8575 (0.0007)	0.8434 (0.0010)
Age 52-54	0.8445 (0.0004)	0.8638 (0.0008)	0.8514 (0.0007)	0.8365 (0.0010)
Age 55-57	0.8329 (0.0004)	0.8538 (0.0009)	0.8394 (0.0008)	0.8255 (0.0010)
Age 58-60	0.8187 (0.0004)	0.8416 (0.0009)	0.8251 (0.0008)	0.8122 (0.0011)
Age 61-63	0.8020 (0.0005)	0.8264 (0.0010)	0.8078 (0.0009)	0.7972 (0.0011)
Person fixed effect?	Y	Y	Y	Y
% of RI Sample	93.4	15.8	16.7	16.200
R-squared	0.8218	0.8674	0.8242	0.7766

Notes: This table presents regression coefficients of annual equity share of contributions on a set of demographic controls. The equity share of contributions is defined as the sum of equity securities, pure equity funds, and the equity portion of hybrid funds that an investor delegates for his contributions in a given year. The baseline specification in column (1) shows the coefficients for the regression of equity share on age group dummies. Columns (2)-(4) show the results of the baseline specification for the first (lowest) through the third tercile of initial income, respectively. Initial income is based upon the income observed in the first (or second, if first is not available) year that we observe the individual. All regressions include a person fixed effect. The age group coefficients are normalized by adding the average fixed effect back to the estimated coefficients. The excluded age group is those aged 64-65. The sample is our full set of retirement investors (RI) from 2006-2018. Standard errors, in parentheses, are clustered at the individual level.

Table A.15: Cross-Sectional Regressions of Equity Share on Age Groups by Cohort and TDF Share

	Portfolio equity share							
	(1) 1943 Cohort	(2) 1953 Cohort	(3) 1963 Cohort	(4) 1973 Cohort	(5) 1983 Cohort	(6) Initial TDF Share 75-100 %	(7) Initial TDF Share 25-75 %	(8) Initial TDF Share 0-25 %
Age 25-27				0.7376 (0.0005)	0.8110 (0.0002)	0.6868 (0.0006)	0.7321 (0.0007)	0.7963 (0.0002)
Age 28-30				0.7404 (0.0003)	0.8234 (0.0002)	0.6958 (0.0004)	0.7347 (0.0005)	0.7857 (0.0002)
Age 31-33				0.7533 (0.0002)	0.8401 (0.0002)	0.7094 (0.0003)	0.7326 (0.0004)	0.7758 (0.0002)
Age 34-36			0.7545 (0.0005)	0.7766 (0.0002)	0.8406 (0.0003)	0.7244 (0.0003)	0.7321 (0.0004)	0.7669 (0.0002)
Age 37-39			0.7379 (0.0003)	0.7890 (0.0002)		0.7336 (0.0002)	0.7284 (0.0003)	0.7532 (0.0002)
Age 40-42			0.7283 (0.0002)	0.8047 (0.0002)		0.7357 (0.0002)	0.7204 (0.0003)	0.7330 (0.0002)
Age 43-45		0.7470 (0.0006)	0.7359 (0.0002)	0.8038 (0.0003)		0.7320 (0.0002)	0.7103 (0.0003)	0.7089 (0.0003)
Age 46-48		0.7020 (0.0003)	0.7379 (0.0002)			0.7205 (0.0002)	0.6947 (0.0003)	0.6763 (0.0003)
Age 49-51		0.6694 (0.0003)	0.7365 (0.0002)			0.7025 (0.0002)	0.6766 (0.0003)	0.6411 (0.0003)
Age 52-54	0.6948 (0.0010)	0.6572 (0.0002)	0.7226 (0.0003)			0.6800 (0.0002)	0.6566 (0.0003)	0.6070 (0.0003)
Age 55-57	0.6363 (0.0005)	0.6408 (0.0002)				0.6531 (0.0002)	0.6319 (0.0003)	0.5687 (0.0003)
Age 58-60	0.5809 (0.0004)	0.6226 (0.0002)				0.6230 (0.0002)	0.6056 (0.0004)	0.5346 (0.0003)
Age 61-63	0.5558 (0.0004)	0.6005 (0.0003)				0.5928 (0.0002)	0.5773 (0.0004)	0.5035 (0.0004)
Age 65-65	0.5430 (0.0004)	0.5733 (0.0006)				0.5720 (0.0003)	0.5564 (0.0005)	0.4796 (0.0005)
Log income	0.1017 (0.0010)	0.0959 (0.0005)	0.0724 (0.0005)	0.0572 (0.0005)	0.0526 (0.0005)			
Person fixed effect?	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
% of RI Sample	3.1	10.9	11.5	10.3	5.0	39.5	7.9	10.1
R-squared	0.0220	0.0226	0.0291	0.0154	0.0095	0.0228	0.0523	0.2024

Notes: This table presents regression coefficients of annual individual portfolio equity shares on a set of demographic controls. The portfolio equity share is defined as the sum of equity securities, pure equity funds, and the equity portion of hybrid funds, relative to total portfolios assets. Columns (1)-(5) show the results including age-group controls and a control for log income, broken out by birth cohort groups. Log income is measured as the log deviation of the individual's income from the average income of the RI sample. A cohort is defined as having been born in the ten-year period beginning with the year indicated. Columns (6)-(8) show the results for different groups based on the initial share of their portfolio that is invested in target date funds (TDFs). The sample is our full RI sample from 2006-2018. Standard errors, in parentheses, are clustered at the individual level.

Table A.16: Within-Person Regressions of Equity Share on Age Groups by Cohort and TDF Share

	Portfolio equity share							
	(1) 1943 Cohort	(2) 1953 Cohort	(3) 1963 Cohort	(4) 1973 Cohort	(5) 1983 Cohort	(6) Initial TDF Share 75-100 %	(7) Initial TDF Share 25-75 %	(8) Initial TDF Share 0-25 %
Age 25-27				0.7153 (0.0006)	0.7953 (0.0004)	0.6582 (0.0007)	0.5457 (0.0011)	0.6264 (0.0009)
Age 28-30				0.7208 (0.0004)	0.8122 (0.0004)	0.6765 (0.0006)	0.5607 (0.0010)	0.6276 (0.0008)
Age 31-33				0.7379 (0.0004)	0.8420 (0.0003)	0.6930 (0.0005)	0.5769 (0.0009)	0.6378 (0.0008)
Age 34-36			0.7268 (0.0005)	0.7594 (0.0004)	0.8629 (0.0001)	0.7085 (0.0005)	0.5956 (0.0008)	0.6553 (0.0008)
Age 37-39			0.7142 (0.0004)	0.7802 (0.0003)		0.7169 (0.0004)	0.6106 (0.0008)	0.6717 (0.0007)
Age 40-42			0.7101 (0.0003)	0.8094 (0.0002)		0.7193 (0.0004)	0.6222 (0.0007)	0.6851 (0.0007)
Age 43-45		0.7859 (0.0008)	0.7215 (0.0003)	0.8176 (0.0001)		0.7185 (0.0004)	0.6316 (0.0007)	0.6963 (0.0007)
Age 46-48		0.7449 (0.0006)	0.7269 (0.0003)			0.7128 (0.0003)	0.6356 (0.0007)	0.7011 (0.0006)
Age 49-51		0.7182 (0.0006)	0.7415 (0.0002)			0.7030 (0.0003)	0.6358 (0.0006)	0.7041 (0.0006)
Age 52-54	0.7366 (0.0010)	0.7116 (0.0006)	0.7377 (0.0001)			0.6886 (0.0003)	0.6304 (0.0006)	0.7015 (0.0006)
Age 55-57	0.6802 (0.0006)	0.6974 (0.0006)				0.6690 (0.0003)	0.6184 (0.0006)	0.6927 (0.0005)
Age 58-60	0.6192 (0.0004)	0.6876 (0.0005)				0.6448 (0.0002)	0.6015 (0.0005)	0.6831 (0.0005)
Age 61-63	0.5880 (0.0003)	0.6749 (0.0005)				0.6153 (0.0002)	0.5770 (0.0004)	0.6701 (0.0004)
Age 64-65	0.5505 (0.0000)	0.6615 (0.0000)				0.5887 (0.0001)	0.5518 (0.0001)	0.6557 (0.0001)
Log income	0.0274 (0.0012)	0.0226 (0.0006)	0.0256 (0.0006)	0.0407 (0.0006)	0.0662 (0.0008)			
Person fixed effect?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
% of RI Sample	3.1	10.9	11.5	10.3	5.0	39.5	7.9	10.1
R-squared	0.7948	0.7627	0.7537	0.7420	0.7343	0.7457	0.6769	0.6892

Notes: This table presents regression coefficients of annual individual portfolio equity shares on a set of demographic controls. The portfolio equity share is defined as the sum of equity securities, pure equity funds, and the equity portion of hybrid funds, relative to total portfolios assets. Columns (1)-(5) show the results including age-group controls and a control for log income, broken out by birth cohort groups. Log income is measured as the log deviation of the individual's income from the average income of the RI sample. A cohort is defined as having been born in the ten year period beginning with the year indicated. Columns (6)-(8) show the results for different groups based on the initial share of their portfolio that is invested in target date funds (TDFs). All regressions include a person fixed effect. The age group coefficients are normalized by adding the average fixed effect back to the estimated coefficients. The excluded age group is those aged 64-65. The sample is our full RI sample from 2006-2018. Standard errors, in parentheses, are clustered at the individual level.

Table A.17: Regressions of Equity Share on Automated Investment Allocation: Average Effect Two Years After Entering Sample, SEs Clustered at the Employer Level

	Portfolio equity share					
	(1) All	(2) All	(3) Bottom Income Tercile	(4) Top Income Tercile	(5) No prior non- retirement wealth + no rollover assets	(6) No prior non- retirement wealth + no rollover assets
Treated	0.0552 (0.0025)	0.0533 (0.0031)	0.0599 (0.0044)	0.0186 (0.0072)	0.0578 (0.0025)	0.0555 (0.0031)
Age 35-44	-0.0134 (0.0006)	-0.0271 (0.0007)	-0.0339 (0.0013)	-0.0112 (0.0012)	-0.0140 (0.0006)	-0.0272 (0.0007)
Age 45-54	-0.0700 (0.0007)	-0.0875 (0.0008)	-0.1011 (0.0015)	-0.0627 (0.0014)	-0.0720 (0.0007)	-0.0887 (0.0009)
Age 55-65	-0.1325 (0.0012)	-0.1502 (0.0014)	-0.1658 (0.0026)	-0.1254 (0.0023)	-0.1352 (0.0013)	-0.1520 (0.0015)
Age 35-44 x Treatment	-0.0581 (0.0051)	-0.0542 (0.0062)	-0.0508 (0.0113)	-0.0366 (0.0117)	-0.0600 (0.0052)	-0.0549 (0.0063)
Age 45-54 x Treatment	-0.1029 (0.0071)	-0.0885 (0.0086)	-0.0717 (0.0129)	-0.0809 (0.0175)	-0.1042 (0.0074)	-0.0895 (0.0089)
Age 55-65 x Treatment	-0.1479 (0.0091)	-0.1314 (0.0141)	-0.1235 (0.0172)	-0.1173 (0.0230)	-0.1495 (0.09023)	-0.1322 (0.0143)
Log income		0.1031 (0.0013)				0.1072 (0.0014)
Constant	0.7352 (0.0003)	0.7476 (0.0004)	0.7180 (0.0006)	0.7353 (0.0003)	0.7335 (0.0003)	0.7468 (0.0004)
Firm Fixed Effect?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
% of Total Sample	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.9
% of Sample Enrolled 2005-2008	18.1	12.8	5.0	3.9	17.0	12.2
R-squared	0.1543	0.1502	0.2266	0.1044	0.1620	0.1565

Notes: This table presents regression coefficients of annual household portfolio equity shares on a treatment dummy for being enrolled into a plan with a target date fund (TDF) as the default after the Pension Protection Act of 2006. We set this treatment dummy equal to one for those enrolled in their firm's retirement plan in 2007 or 2008 when that plan had a TDF as a default and zero for those enrolled in 2005 or 2006. Columns (1)-(2) show the results for the first two years of data after the individual enters our sample. Columns (3)-(4) repeat column (1) for those in the lowest and highest tercile of initial income, respectively. Columns (5)-(6) repeat columns (1)-(2) including only individuals who had no prior retirement wealth before enrollment and no rollover assets of any kind. The portfolio equity share is defined as the sum of equity securities, pure equity funds, and the equity portion of hybrid funds, relative to total portfolios assets. Log income, when included, is the log deviation of the individual's current income from the average income of the RI sample. The sample is our set of retirement investors (RI) who enrolled in their plan from 2005-2008. Standard errors, in parentheses, are clustered at the employer level.

Table A.18: Regressions of Equity Share on Automated Investment Allocation: Long-run Effect, Treated in 2007 Only

	Portfolio equity share						
	(1) Full Sample	(2) Bottom Income Tercile	(3) Top Income Tercile	(4) Age Enrolled 25-34	(5) Age Enrolled 35-44	(6) Age Enrolled 45-54	(7) Age Enrolled 55-65
Year of x Treatment	0.0406 (0.0031)	0.0515 (0.0052)	0.0467 (0.0065)	0.0235 (0.0029)	-0.0003 (0.0106)	-0.0267 (0.0120)	0.0003 (0.0253)
1 Year After x Treatment	0.0245 (0.0014)	0.0377 (0.0018)	-0.0137 (0.0041)	-0.0019 (0.0015)	-0.0330 (0.0059)	-0.0864 (0.0104)	-0.1182 (0.0152)
2 Years After x Treatment	0.0929 (0.0012)	0.1067 (0.0017)	0.0554 (0.0037)	0.0478 (0.0014)	0.0514 (0.0046)	0.0115 (0.0077)	-0.0207 (0.0176)
3 Years After x Treatment	0.0614 (0.0012)	0.0626 (0.0016)	0.0427 (0.0033)	0.0071 (0.0015)	0.0106 (0.0037)	0.0041 (0.0070)	-0.0087 (0.0134)
4 Years After x Treatment	-0.0210 (0.0012)	-0.0154 (0.0020)	-0.0212 (0.0022)	-0.0068 (0.0017)	-0.0121 (0.0017)	-0.0123 (0.0025)	-0.0205 (0.0047)
5 Years After x Treatment	0.0107 (0.0012)	0.0015 (0.0019)	0.0064 (0.0027)	0.0369 (0.0017)	0.0146 (0.0019)	-0.0168 (0.0026)	-0.0175 (0.0052)
1 Year After	0.0090 (0.0009)	0.0210 (0.0018)	0.0121 (0.0013)	0.0135 (0.0012)	0.0130 (0.0014)	0.0092 (0.0016)	0.0080 (0.0026)
2 Years After	-0.0192 (0.0010)	0.0024 (0.0019)	-0.0207 (0.0014)	0.0067 (0.0012)	-0.0210 (0.0015)	-0.0451 (0.0017)	-0.0575 (0.0029)
3 Years After	-0.0272 (0.0010)	0.0048 (0.0019)	-0.0388 (0.0015)	0.0141 (0.0013)	-0.0285 (0.0016)	-0.0680 (0.0018)	-0.0886 (0.0030)
4 Years After	-0.0221 (0.0010)	0.0077 (0.0019)	-0.0340 (0.0015)	0.0242 (0.0013)	-0.0211 (0.0016)	-0.0634 (0.0018)	-0.0820 (0.0031)
5 Years After	-0.0382 (0.0010)	-0.0092 (0.0019)	-0.0501 (0.0015)	0.0132 (0.0013)	-0.0375 (0.0016)	-0.0855 (0.0018)	-0.1016 (0.0032)
Log income	0.0559 (0.0013)						
Constant	0.7279 0.0010	0.6751 0.0020	0.7473 0.0014	0.7255 0.0013	0.7432 0.0015	0.7059 0.0017	0.6374 0.0028
% of RI Sample	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.1
% of Sample Enrolled 2005-2008	21.6	7.4	7.0	11.3	8.0	5.7	1.9
R-squared	0.0991	0.1753	0.0715	0.1583	0.1023	0.0925	0.1155

Notes: This table presents regression coefficients of annual household portfolio equity shares on being treated with the Pension Protection Act (PPA) of 2006. “Year of” means the year the individual enrolled in their retirement plan and “x years after” is x years after they enrolled in the plan. Each column includes year dummies for each year after enrollment, and interactions of these dummies with the treatment dummy. The treatment dummy is equal to one if the individual enrolled in 2007 to a plan that switched to having a target date fund as the default following the PPA and zero if they enrolled in 2005 or 2006. The full sample is those enrolled from 2005-2008 who otherwise meet the RI sample criteria. The bottom (top) income tercile includes those whose initial income is in the lowest (highest) tercile. Columns (4)-(7) break out the result for all individuals enrolled from 2005-2008 by age at enrollment. The portfolio equity share is defined as the sum of equity securities, pure equity funds, and the equity portion of hybrid funds, relative to total portfolios assets. Log income, when included, is the log deviation of the individual’s current income from the average income of the RI sample. Standard errors, in parentheses, are clustered at the household level.

Table A.19: Cross-Sectional Regressions of Realized Contribution Rate, Full Sample and by Income Terciles

	Realized contribution rate				
	(1) All Observations	(2) All Observations	(3) First Tercile of Initial Income	(4) Second Tercile of Initial Income	(5) Third Tercile of Initial Income
Age 25-27	0.0456 (0.0000)	0.0512 (0.0000)	0.0393 (0.0000)	0.0520 (0.0000)	0.0569 (0.0001)
Age 28-30	0.0497 (0.0000)	0.0540 (0.0000)	0.0425 (0.0000)	0.0545 (0.0000)	0.0613 (0.0001)
Age 31-33	0.0526 (0.0000)	0.0558 (0.0000)	0.0445 (0.0000)	0.0555 (0.0000)	0.0629 (0.0001)
Age 34-36	0.0545 (0.0000)	0.0568 (0.0000)	0.0461 (0.0000)	0.0558 (0.0000)	0.0632 (0.0001)
Age 37-39	0.0560 (0.0000)	0.0578 (0.0000)	0.0474 (0.0000)	0.0564 (0.0000)	0.0634 (0.0000)
Age 40-42	0.0576 (0.0000)	0.0590 (0.0000)	0.0490 (0.0001)	0.0576 (0.0000)	0.0639 (0.0000)
Age 43-45	0.0596 (0.0000)	0.0608 (0.0000)	0.0514 (0.0001)	0.0596 (0.0001)	0.0650 (0.0000)
Age 46-48	0.0617 (0.0000)	0.0629 (0.0000)	0.0538 (0.0001)	0.0622 (0.0001)	0.0664 (0.0000)
Age 49-51	0.0662 (0.0000)	0.0674 (0.0000)	0.0569 (0.0001)	0.0662 (0.0001)	0.0719 (0.0000)
Age 52-54	0.0713 (0.0000)	0.0727 (0.0000)	0.0604 (0.0001)	0.0711 (0.0001)	0.0782 (0.0001)
Age 55-57	0.0752 (0.0000)	0.0768 (0.0000)	0.0637 (0.0001)	0.0756 (0.0001)	0.0822 (0.0001)
Age 58-60	0.0792 (0.0000)	0.0811 (0.0000)	0.0671 (0.0001)	0.0805 (0.0001)	0.0863 (0.0001)
Age 61-63	0.0833 (0.0001)	0.0855 (0.0001)	0.0712 (0.0001)	0.0857 (0.0001)	0.0902 (0.0001)
Age 64-65	0.0848 (0.0001)	0.0873 (0.0001)	0.0734 (0.0001)	0.0877 (0.0001)	0.0915 (0.0001)
Log income		0.0185 (0.0000)			
Person fixed effect?	N	N	N	N	N
% of RI Sample	41.4	41.1	12.0	13.3	12.6
R-squared	0.0472	0.0578	0.0446	0.0390	0.0385

Notes: This table presents regression coefficients of realized contribution rate on a set of demographic controls. The realized contribution rate is the percentage of an individual's annual income that has been invested into a retirement account over the previous year, calculated at the end of each calendar year. The baseline specification in column (1) shows the coefficients for the regression of realized contribution rate on age group dummies. In the second column, we add a control for the log of income in the current year, measured as the individual's log deviation from the average income in the RI sample. Columns (3)-(5) show the results of the baseline specification for the first (lowest) through the third tercile of initial income, respectively. Initial income is based upon the income observed in the first (or second, if first is not available) year that we observe the individual. The sample is our full set of retirement investors (RI) from 2006-2018. Standard errors, in parentheses, are clustered at the individual level.

Table A.20: Cross-Sectional Regressions of Realized Contribution Rate on Age Groups by Cohort and TDF Share

	Realized contribution rate							
	(1) 1943 Cohort	(2) 1953 Cohort	(3) 1963 Cohort	(4) 1973 Cohort	(5) 1983 Cohort	(6) Initial TDF Share 75-100 %	(7) Initial TDF Share 25-75 %	(8) Initial TDF Share 0-25 %
Age 25-27				0.0496 (0.0001)	0.0565 (0.0000)	0.0492 (0.0001)	0.0474 (0.0001)	0.0418 (0.0000)
Age 28-30				0.0517 (0.0000)	0.0598 (0.0000)	0.0533 (0.0001)	0.0535 (0.0001)	0.0480 (0.0000)
Age 31-33				0.0544 (0.0000)	0.0625 (0.0000)	0.0561 (0.0001)	0.0566 (0.0001)	0.0513 (0.0001)
Age 34-36			0.0569 (0.0001)	0.0568 (0.0000)	0.0651 (0.0001)	0.0580 (0.0000)	0.0583 (0.0001)	0.0529 (0.0001)
Age 37-39			0.0568 (0.0000)	0.0586 (0.0000)		0.0595 (0.0000)	0.0594 (0.0001)	0.0539 (0.0001)
Age 40-42			0.0578 (0.0000)	0.0606 (0.0000)		0.0611 (0.0000)	0.0606 (0.0001)	0.0549 (0.0001)
Age 43-45		0.0646 (0.0001)	0.0597 (0.0000)	0.0632 (0.0001)		0.0630 (0.0000)	0.0622 (0.0001)	0.0565 (0.0001)
Age 46-48		0.0645 (0.0001)	0.0619 (0.0000)			0.0650 (0.0000)	0.0643 (0.0001)	0.0582 (0.0001)
Age 49-51		0.0673 (0.0000)	0.0670 (0.0000)			0.0697 (0.0000)	0.0689 (0.0001)	0.0621 (0.0001)
Age 52-54	0.0772 (0.0002)	0.0719 (0.0000)	0.0738 (0.0001)			0.0753 (0.0001)	0.0747 (0.0001)	0.0673 (0.0001)
Age 55-57	0.0790 (0.0001)	0.0759 (0.0000)				0.0793 (0.0001)	0.0793 (0.0001)	0.0716 (0.0001)
Age 58-60	0.0810 (0.0001)	0.0807 (0.0001)				0.0834 (0.0001)	0.0838 (0.0001)	0.0762 (0.0001)
Age 61-63	0.0844 (0.0001)	0.0859 (0.0001)				0.0876 (0.0001)	0.0881 (0.0002)	0.0809 (0.0002)
Age 65-65	0.0859 (0.0001)	0.0894 (0.0002)				0.0894 (0.0001)	0.0894 (0.0002)	0.0826 (0.0002)
Log income	0.0145 (0.0002)	0.0156 (0.0001)	0.0132 (0.0001)	0.0241 (0.0001)	0.0336 (0.0001)			
Person fixed effect?	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
% of RI Sample	3.2	11.0	11.5	10.4	5.0	15.4	3.5	5.2
R-squared	0.0058	0.0182	0.0363	0.0358	0.0572	0.0390	0.0474	0.0486

Notes: This table presents regression coefficients of annual individual realized contribution rates on a set of demographic controls. The realized contribution rate is the percentage of an individual's annual income that has been invested into a retirement account over the previous year, calculated at the end of each calendar year. Columns (1)-(5) show the results including age-group controls and a control for log income, broken out by birth cohort groups. Log income is measured as the log deviation of the individual's income from the average income of the RI sample. A cohort is defined as having been born in the ten year period beginning with the year indicated. Columns (6)-(8) show the results for different groups based on the initial share of their portfolio that is invested in target date funds (TDFs). The sample is our full RI sample from 2006-2018. Standard errors, in parentheses, are clustered at the individual level.

Table A.21: Within-Person Regressions of Realized Contribution Rate, Full Sample and by Income Terciles

	Realized contribution rate				
	(1) All Observations	(2) All Observations	(3) First Tercile of Initial Income	(4) Second Tercile of Initial Income	(5) Third Tercile of Initial Income
Age 25-27	0.0271 (0.0001)	0.0142 (0.0001)	0.0270 (0.0002)	0.0282 (0.0002)	0.0436 (0.0002)
Age 28-30	0.0344 (0.0001)	0.0221 (0.0001)	0.0331 (0.0002)	0.0365 (0.0002)	0.0534 (0.0002)
Age 31-33	0.0400 (0.0001)	0.0283 (0.0001)	0.0379 (0.0002)	0.0427 (0.0002)	0.0595 (0.0002)
Age 34-36	0.0439 (0.0001)	0.0325 (0.0001)	0.0416 (0.0002)	0.0469 (0.0002)	0.0626 (0.0002)
Age 37-39	0.0468 (0.0001)	0.0357 (0.0001)	0.0444 (0.0002)	0.0504 (0.0002)	0.0643 (0.0001)
Age 40-42	0.0493 (0.0001)	0.0384 (0.0001)	0.0470 (0.0002)	0.0538 (0.0002)	0.0653 (0.0001)
Age 43-45	0.0516 (0.0001)	0.0409 (0.0001)	0.0495 (0.0002)	0.0570 (0.0002)	0.0663 (0.0001)
Age 46-48	0.0541 (0.0001)	0.0434 (0.0001)	0.0520 (0.0002)	0.0604 (0.0002)	0.0675 (0.0001)
Age 49-51	0.0586 (0.0001)	0.0480 (0.0001)	0.0551 (0.0002)	0.0650 (0.0001)	0.0724 (0.0001)
Age 52-54	0.0640 (0.0001)	0.0534 (0.0001)	0.0588 (0.0001)	0.0704 (0.0001)	0.0782 (0.0001)
Age 55-57	0.0686 (0.0001)	0.0581 (0.0001)	0.0625 (0.0001)	0.0757 (0.0001)	0.0824 (0.0001)
Age 58-60	0.0736 (0.0001)	0.0630 (0.0001)	0.0664 (0.0001)	0.0813 (0.0001)	0.0870 (0.0001)
Age 61-63	0.0786 (0.0000)	0.0681 (0.0000)	0.0707 (0.0001)	0.0870 (0.0001)	0.0915 (0.0001)
Age 64-65	0.0817 (0.0000)	0.0711 (0.0000)	0.0731 (0.0000)	0.0900 (0.0000)	0.0944 (0.0000)
Log income		-0.0108 (0.0001)			
Person fixed effect?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
% of RI Sample	41.4	41.1	12.0	13.3	12.6
R-squared	0.7684	0.7709	0.7755	0.7635	0.7355

Notes: This table presents regression coefficients of realized contribution rate on a set of demographic controls. The realized contribution rate is the percentage of an individual's annual income that has been invested into a retirement account over the previous year, calculated at the end of each calendar year. The baseline specification in column (1) shows the coefficients for the regression of realized contribution rate on age group dummies. In the second column, we add a control for the log of income in the current year, measured as the individual's log deviation from the average income in the RI sample. Columns (3)-(5) show the results of the baseline specification for the first (lowest) through the third tercile of initial income, respectively. Initial income is based upon the income observed in the first (or second, if first is not available) year that we observe the individual. All regressions include a person fixed effect. The age group coefficients are normalized by adding the average fixed effect back to the estimated coefficients. The excluded age group is those aged 64-65. The sample is our full set of retirement investors (RI) from 2006-2018. Standard errors, in parentheses, are clustered at the individual level.

Table A.22: Within-Person Regressions of Realized Contribution Rate on Age Groups by Cohort and TDF Share

	Realized contribution rate							
	(1) 1943 Cohort	(2) 1953 Cohort	(3) 1963 Cohort	(4) 1973 Cohort	(5) 1983 Cohort	(6) Initial TDF Share 75-100 %	(7) Initial TDF Share 25-75 %	(8) Initial TDF Share 0-25 %
Age 25-27				0.0376 (0.0001)	0.0570 (0.0001)	0.0448 (0.0002)	0.0926 (0.0003)	0.0583 (0.0003)
Age 28-30				0.0428 (0.0001)	0.0651 (0.0001)	0.0510 (0.0002)	0.1013 (0.0003)	0.0682 (0.0003)
Age 31-33				0.0474 (0.0001)	0.0725 (0.0001)	0.0550 (0.0001)	0.1067 (0.0003)	0.0756 (0.0003)
Age 34-36			0.0468 (0.0001)	0.0513 (0.0001)	0.0777 (0.0001)	0.0577 (0.0001)	0.1101 (0.0003)	0.0809 (0.0003)
Age 37-39			0.0474 (0.0001)	0.0549 (0.0001)		0.0598 (0.0001)	0.1124 (0.0003)	0.0851 (0.0003)
Age 40-42			0.0488 (0.0001)	0.0588 (0.0000)		0.0616 (0.0001)	0.1145 (0.0003)	0.0886 (0.0003)
Age 43-45		0.0688 (0.0002)	0.0510 (0.0001)	0.0607 (0.0000)		0.0633 (0.0001)	0.1164 (0.0003)	0.0919 (0.0003)
Age 46-48		0.0689 (0.0001)	0.0538 (0.0001)			0.0653 (0.0001)	0.1183 (0.0003)	0.0950 (0.0003)
Age 49-51		0.0716 (0.0001)	0.0594 (0.0000)			0.0698 (0.0001)	0.1223 (0.0002)	0.0996 (0.0003)
Age 52-54	0.0946 (0.0002)	0.0764 (0.0001)	0.0690 (0.0001)			0.0751 (0.0001)	0.1272 (0.0002)	0.1051 (0.0003)
Age 55-57	0.0964 (0.0001)	0.0811 (0.0001)				0.0795 (0.0001)	0.1314 (0.0002)	0.1098 (0.0002)
Age 58-60	0.0974 (0.0001)	0.0868 (0.0001)				0.0841 (0.0001)	0.1356 (0.0002)	0.1150 (0.0002)
Age 61-63	0.1006 (0.0001)	0.0936 (0.0001)				0.0884 (0.0001)	0.1397 (0.0002)	0.1205 (0.0002)
Age 64-65	0.1039 (0.0001)	0.0941 (0.0000)				0.0906 (0.0001)	0.1414 (0.0001)	0.1238 (0.0000)
Log income	-0.0131 (0.0003)	-0.0159 (0.0002)	-0.0155 (0.0001)	-0.0079 (0.0001)	0.0039 (0.0002)			
Person fixed effect?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
% of RI Sample	3.2	11.0	11.5	10.4	5.0	15.4	3.5	5.2
R-squared	0.8156	0.7798	0.7505	0.7139	0.7412	0.7511	0.7482	0.7396

Notes: This table presents regression coefficients of annual individual realized contribution rates on a set of demographic controls. The realized contribution rate is the percentage of an individual's annual income that has been invested into a retirement account over the previous year, calculated at the end of each calendar year. Columns (1)-(5) show the results including age-group controls and a control for log income, broken out by birth cohort groups. Log income is measured as the log deviation of the individual's income from the average income of the RI sample. A cohort is defined as having been born in the ten year period beginning with the year indicated. Columns (6)-(8) show the results for different groups based on the initial share of their portfolio that is invested in target date funds (TDFs). All regressions include a person fixed effect. The age group coefficients are normalized by adding the average fixed effect back to the estimated coefficients. The excluded age group is those aged 64-65. The sample is our full RI sample from 2006-2018. Standard errors, in parentheses, are clustered at the individual level.

Table A.23: Regressions of Realized Contribution Rate on Maxing Out on Contribution Limit

	Realized contribution rate			
	(1) All Observations	(2) All Observations	(3) All Observations	(4) All Observations
Max Out	0.0584 (0.0001)	0.0590 (0.0001)		
Max Out Ever			0.0403 (0.0001)	0.0475 (0.0001)
Age 25-34	0.0477 (0.0000)	0.0475 (0.0000)	0.0458 (0.0000)	0.0430 (0.0000)
Age 35-44	0.0528 (0.0000)	0.0528 (0.0000)	0.0495 (0.0000)	0.0479 (0.0000)
Age 45-54	0.0613 (0.0000)	0.0613 (0.0000)	0.0574 (0.0000)	0.0561 (0.0000)
Age 55-65	0.0735 (0.0000)	0.0735 (0.0000)	0.0696 (0.0000)	0.0681 (0.0000)
Log income		-0.0014 (0.0001)		-0.01235 (0.0001)
Age 35-44 x Max Out	-0.0173 (0.0001)	-0.0174 (0.0001)		
Age 45-54 x Max Out	-0.0184 (0.0001)	-0.0185 (0.0001)		
Age 55-65 x Max Out	-0.0056 (0.0001)	-0.0057 (0.0002)		
Age 35-44 x Max Out Ever			-0.0031 (0.0001)	-0.0027 (0.0001)
Age 45-54 x Max Out Ever			-0.0005 (0.0001)	0.0003 (0.0001)
Age 55-65 x Max Out Ever			0.0104 (0.0001)	0.0111 (0.0001)
Person fixed effect?	N	N	N	N
Percentage of Total Sample	44.9	41.3	44.9	41.3
R-squared	0.1118	0.1123	0.1473	0.1518

Notes: This table presents regression coefficients of annual realized contribution rates on measures of maxing out on retirement contributions. The realized contribution rate is the percentage of an individual's annual income that has been invested into a retirement account over the previous year, calculated at the end of each calendar year. Maxing out is defined as when an individual exceeds the dollar amount that is allowed for 401(k) contributions in a year, set by the IRS. Columns (1)-(2) contain a dummy for maxing out that is set to one if the individual maxes out their contribution in the current year. Columns (3)-(4) contain a dummy for maxing out that is set to one if the individual has *ever* maxed out their contribution while we observe them in our sample. Each specification also contains interactions of the corresponding max out measure with age group dummies. Log income is measured in the first (or second, if first is not available) year that we observe the individual. We then take the log deviation of the first year's income from the RI sample's average. The sample is our full RI sample from 2006-2017. Standard errors, in parentheses, are clustered at the household level.

Table A.24: Regressions of Reported Contribution Rate on the Pension Protection Act: Long-run Effect, Treated in 2007 Only

	Reported contribution rate						
	(1) Full Sample	(2) Bottom Income Tercile	(3) Top Income Tercile	(4) Age Enrolled 25-34	(5) Age Enrolled 35-44	(6) Age Enrolled 45-54	(7) Age Enrolled 55-65
Year of x Treatment	-0.0049 (0.0003)	-0.0059 (0.0004)	-0.0047 (0.0005)	-0.0034 (0.0003)	-0.0059 (0.0005)	-0.0067 (0.0006)	-0.0095 (0.0010)
1 Year After x Treatment	-0.0104 (0.0001)	-0.0084 (0.0002)	-0.0120 (0.0003)	-0.0078 (0.0001)	-0.0105 (0.0002)	-0.0121 (0.0003)	-0.0140 (0.0007)
2 Years After x Treatment	-0.0074 (0.0001)	-0.0070 (0.0002)	-0.0086 (0.0003)	-0.0055 (0.0001)	-0.0069 (0.0002)	-0.0098 (0.0003)	-0.0117 (0.0006)
3 Years After x Treatment	-0.0026 (0.0001)	-0.0030 (0.0002)	-0.0032 (0.0003)	-0.0015 (0.0002)	-0.0025 (0.0002)	-0.0046 (0.0003)	-0.0058 (0.0006)
4 Years After x Treatment	-0.0016 (0.0001)	-0.0016 (0.0002)	-0.0027 (0.0003)	-0.0010 (0.0002)	-0.0027 (0.0002)	-0.0055 (0.0003)	-0.0070 (0.0007)
5 Years After x Treatment	-0.0008 (0.0001)	0.0001 (0.0002)	-0.0032 (0.0004)	-0.0012 (0.0002)	-0.0025 (0.0002)	-0.0041 (0.0004)	-0.0045 (0.0008)
1 Year After	-0.0039 (0.0002)	-0.0064 (0.0003)	-0.0036 (0.0003)	-0.0062 (0.0002)	-0.0034 (0.0003)	0.0029 (0.0004)	0.0017 (0.0006)
2 Years After	-0.0091 (0.0002)	-0.0093 (0.0003)	-0.0093 (0.0003)	-0.0094 (0.0002)	-0.0115 (0.0003)	-0.0051 (0.0004)	-0.0075 (0.0007)
3 Years After	-0.0126 (0.0002)	-0.0125 (0.0003)	-0.0123 (0.0003)	-0.0117 (0.0002)	-0.0157 (0.0003)	-0.0105 (0.0004)	-0.0142 (0.0007)
4 Years After	-0.0129 (0.0002)	-0.0135 (0.0003)	-0.0117 (0.0004)	-0.0113 (0.0002)	-0.0163 (0.0003)	-0.0114 (0.0004)	-0.0148 (0.0007)
5 Years After	-0.0131 (0.0002)	-0.0144 (0.0003)	-0.0110 (0.0004)	-0.0114 (0.0002)	-0.0170 (0.0003)	-0.0127 (0.0004)	-0.0170 (0.0008)
Log income	0.0429 (0.0002)						
Constant	0.0806 (0.0002)	0.0698 (0.0003)	0.0982 (0.0003)	0.0706 (0.0002)	0.0826 (0.0003)	0.0891 (0.0004)	0.1047 (0.0003)
Firm Fixed Effect?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
% of RI Sample	1.9	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.2
% of Sample Enrolled 2005-2008	27.7	9.7	8.9	14.4	10.0	7.0	2.3
R-squared	0.1512	0.1213	0.0840	0.1355	0.1232	0.1120	0.1476

Notes: This table presents regression coefficients of reported contribution rate on being treated with the Pension Protection Act (PPA) of 2006. “Year of” means the year the individual enrolled in their retirement plan and “x years after” is x years after they enrolled in the plan. Each column includes year dummies for each year after enrollment, and interactions of these dummies with the treatment dummy. The treatment dummy is equal to one if the individual enrolled in 2007 immediately after the PPA, and zero if they enrolled in 2005 or 2006. The full sample is those enrolled from 2005-2007 who otherwise meet the RI sample criteria. The bottom (top) income tercile includes those whose initial income is in the lowest (highest) tercile. Columns (4)-(7) break out the result for all individuals enrolled from 2005-2007 by age at enrollment. The reported contribution rate is the percentage of their income that an individual designates to be allocated into their retirement accounts at the beginning of each calendar year. Log income, when included, is the log deviation of the individual’s current income from the average income of the RI sample. Standard errors, in parentheses, are clustered at the household level.

Table A.25: Cross-Sectional Regressions of Reported Contribution Rate, Full Sample and by Income Terciles

	Reported contribution rate				
	(1) All Observations	(2) All Observations	(3) First Tercile of Initial Income	(4) Second Tercile of Initial Income	(5) Third Tercile of Initial Income
Age 25-27	0.0573 (0.0000)	0.0715 (0.0000)	0.0497 (0.0000)	0.0632 (0.0001)	0.0752 (0.0001)
Age 28-30	0.0611 (0.0000)	0.0720 (0.0000)	0.0519 (0.0000)	0.0654 (0.0000)	0.0797 (0.0001)
Age 31-33	0.0643 (0.0000)	0.0725 (0.0000)	0.0535 (0.0000)	0.0664 (0.0001)	0.0815 (0.0001)
Age 34-36	0.0668 (0.0000)	0.0729 (0.0000)	0.0549 (0.0000)	0.0666 (0.0001)	0.0825 (0.0001)
Age 37-39	0.0691 (0.0000)	0.0736 (0.0000)	0.0562 (0.0001)	0.0670 (0.0001)	0.0834 (0.0001)
Age 40-42	0.0716 (0.0000)	0.0751 (0.0000)	0.0580 (0.0001)	0.0681 (0.0001)	0.0847 (0.0001)
Age 43-45	0.0742 (0.0000)	0.0773 (0.0000)	0.0606 (0.0001)	0.0702 (0.0001)	0.0863 (0.0001)
Age 46-48	0.0770 (0.0000)	0.0798 (0.0000)	0.0634 (0.0001)	0.0730 (0.0001)	0.0882 (0.0001)
Age 49-51	0.0822 (0.0000)	0.0853 (0.0000)	0.0667 (0.0001)	0.0775 (0.0001)	0.0950 (0.0001)
Age 52-54	0.0876 (0.0000)	0.0912 (0.0000)	0.0703 (0.0001)	0.0826 (0.0001)	0.1019 (0.0001)
Age 55-57	0.0920 (0.0000)	0.0960 (0.0000)	0.0738 (0.0001)	0.0875 (0.0001)	0.1067 (0.0001)
Age 58-60	0.0962 (0.0000)	0.1010 (0.0001)	0.0774 (0.0001)	0.0928 (0.0001)	0.1113 (0.0001)
Age 61-63	0.1000 (0.0001)	0.1055 (0.0001)	0.0815 (0.0001)	0.0975 (0.0001)	0.1152 (0.0001)
Age 64-65	0.0997 (0.0001)	0.0927 (0.0001)	0.0880 (0.0001)	0.1052 (0.0002)	0.1276 (0.0001)
Log income		0.0492 (0.0001)			
Person fixed effect?	N	N	N	N	N
% of RI Sample	45.6	33.7	10.5	12.0	11.6
R-squared	0.0507	0.1040	0.0447	0.0376	0.0372

Notes: This table presents regression coefficients of reported contribution rate on a set of demographic controls. The reported contribution rate is the percentage of their income that an individual designates to be allocated into their retirement accounts at the beginning of each calendar year. The baseline specification in column (1) shows the coefficients for the regression of reported contribution rate on age group dummies. In the second column, we add a control for the log of income in the current year, measured as the individual's log deviation from the average income in the RI sample. Columns (3)-(5) show the results of the baseline specification for the first (lowest) through the third tercile of initial income, respectively. Initial income is based upon the income observed in the first (or second, if first is not available) year that we observe the individual. The sample is our full set of retirement investors (RI) from 2006-2018. Standard errors, in parentheses, are clustered at the individual level.

Table A.26: Within-Person Regressions of Reported Contribution Rate, Full Sample and by Income Terciles

	Reported contribution rate				
	(1) All Observations	(2) All Observations	(3) First Tercile of Initial Income	(4) Second Tercile of Initial Income	(5) Third Tercile of Initial Income
Age 25-27	0.0345 (0.0001)	0.0306 (0.0001)	0.0373 (0.0002)	0.0380 (0.0002)	0.0547 (0.0003)
Age 28-30	0.0407 (0.0001)	0.0359 (0.0001)	0.0422 (0.0002)	0.0453 (0.0002)	0.0645 (0.0002)
Age 31-33	0.0463 (0.0001)	0.0406 (0.0001)	0.0467 (0.0002)	0.0515 (0.0002)	0.0714 (0.0002)
Age 34-36	0.0507 (0.0001)	0.0444 (0.0001)	0.0505 (0.0002)	0.0562 (0.0002)	0.0763 (0.0002)
Age 37-39	0.0545 (0.0001)	0.0476 (0.0001)	0.0538 (0.0002)	0.0602 (0.0002)	0.0799 (0.0002)
Age 40-42	0.0582 (0.0001)	0.0507 (0.0001)	0.0568 (0.0002)	0.0640 (0.0002)	0.0832 (0.0002)
Age 43-45	0.0616 (0.0001)	0.0538 (0.0001)	0.0597 (0.0002)	0.0677 (0.0002)	0.0862 (0.0002)
Age 46-48	0.0653 (0.0001)	0.0571 (0.0001)	0.0628 (0.0002)	0.0716 (0.0002)	0.0893 (0.0002)
Age 49-51	0.0714 (0.0001)	0.0631 (0.0001)	0.0664 (0.0002)	0.0768 (0.0002)	0.0970 (0.0002)
Age 52-54	0.0778 (0.0001)	0.0696 (0.0001)	0.0707 (0.0001)	0.0825 (0.0002)	0.1048 (0.0001)
Age 55-57	0.0837 (0.0001)	0.0756 (0.0001)	0.0750 (0.0001)	0.0885 (0.0001)	0.1111 (0.0001)
Age 58-60	0.0899 (0.0001)	0.0819 (0.0001)	0.0797 (0.0001)	0.0949 (0.0001)	0.1174 (0.0001)
Age 61-63	0.0959 (0.0000)	0.0884 (0.0001)	0.0848 (0.0001)	0.1013 (0.0001)	0.1236 (0.0001)
Age 64-65	0.0997 (0.0000)	0.0927 (0.0000)	0.0880 (0.0000)	0.1052 (0.0000)	0.1276 (0.0000)
Log income		0.0212 (0.0001)			
Person fixed effect?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
% of RI Sample	45.6	33.7	10.5	12.0	11.6
R-squared	0.7764	0.7870	0.7809	0.7649	0.7438

Notes: This table presents regression coefficients of reported contribution rate on a set of demographic controls. The reported contribution rate is the percentage of their income that an individual designates to be allocated into their retirement accounts at the beginning of each calendar year. The baseline specification in column (1) shows the coefficients for the regression of reported contribution rate on age group dummies. In the second column, we add a control for the log of income in the current year, measured as the individual's log deviation from the average income in the RI sample. Columns (3)-(5) show the results of the baseline specification for the first (lowest) through the third tercile of initial income, respectively. Initial income is based upon the income observed in the first (or second, if first is not available) year that we observe the individual. All regressions include a person fixed effect. The age group coefficients are normalized by adding the average fixed effect back to the estimated coefficients. The excluded age group is those aged 64-65. The sample is our full set of retirement investors (RI) from 2006-2018. Standard errors, in parentheses, are clustered at the individual level.

Table A.27: Cross-Sectional Regressions of Reported Contribution Rate on Age Groups by Cohort and TDF Share

	Reported contribution rate							
	(1) 1943 Cohort	(2) 1953 Cohort	(3) 1963 Cohort	(4) 1973 Cohort	(5) 1983 Cohort	(6) Initial TDF Share 75-100 %	(7) Initial TDF Share 25-75 %	(8) Initial TDF Share 0-25 %
Age 25-27				0.0699 (0.0001)	0.0728 (0.0001)	0.0637 (0.0001)	0.0604 (0.0001)	0.0536 (0.0001)
Age 28-30				0.0684 (0.0001)	0.0749 (0.0001)	0.0657 (0.0001)	0.0644 (0.0001)	0.0585 (0.0000)
Age 31-33				0.0700 (0.0000)	0.0776 (0.0001)	0.0687 (0.0001)	0.0676 (0.0001)	0.0622 (0.0001)
Age 34-36			0.0752 (0.0001)	0.0719 (0.0000)	0.0808 (0.0001)	0.0714 (0.0001)	0.0699 (0.0001)	0.0645 (0.0001)
Age 37-39			0.0728 (0.0001)	0.0740 (0.0000)		0.0741 (0.0001)	0.0718 (0.0001)	0.0665 (0.0001)
Age 40-42			0.0737 (0.0000)	0.0768 (0.0001)		0.0767 (0.0001)	0.0739 (0.0001)	0.0684 (0.0001)
Age 43-45		0.0846 (0.0001)	0.0757 (0.0000)	0.0807 (0.0001)		0.0795 (0.0001)	0.0763 (0.0001)	0.0705 (0.0001)
Age 46-48		0.0821 (0.0001)	0.0788 (0.0000)			0.0823 (0.0000)	0.0788 (0.0001)	0.0726 (0.0001)
Age 49-51		0.0854 (0.0001)	0.0850 (0.0001)			0.0882 (0.0001)	0.0843 (0.0001)	0.0771 (0.0001)
Age 52-54	0.0994 (0.0002)	0.0904 (0.0001)	0.0928 (0.0001)			0.0941 (0.0001)	0.0903 (0.0001)	0.0823 (0.0001)
Age 55-57	0.1005 (0.0001)	0.0952 (0.0001)				0.0988 (0.0001)	0.0954 (0.0001)	0.0871 (0.0001)
Age 58-60	0.1016 (0.0001)	0.1009 (0.0001)				0.1032 (0.0001)	0.1000 (0.0001)	0.0918 (0.0002)
Age 61-63	0.1049 (0.0001)	0.1064 (0.0001)				0.1072 (0.0001)	0.1037 (0.0002)	0.0961 (0.0002)
Age 65-65	0.1065 (0.0001)	0.1100 (0.0002)				0.1088 (0.0001)	0.1050 (0.0002)	0.0976 (0.0003)
Log income	0.0496 (0.0003)	0.0510 (0.0001)	0.0450 (0.0001)	0.0507 (0.0001)	0.0520 (0.0001)			
Person fixed effect?	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
% of RI Sample	2.4	9.0	9.6	8.6	4.2	16.9	4.0	5.9
R-squared	0.0410	0.0597	0.0358	0.0834	0.0873	0.0440	0.0482	0.0515

Notes: This table presents regression coefficients of annual individual reported contribution rates on a set of demographic controls. The reported contribution rate is the percentage of their income that an individual designates to be allocated into their retirement accounts at the beginning of each calendar year. Columns (1)-(5) show the results including age-group controls and a control for log income, broken out by birth cohort groups. Log income is measured as the log deviation of the individual's income from the average income of the RI sample. A cohort is defined as having been born in the ten-year period beginning with the year indicated. Columns (6)-(8) show the results for different groups based on the initial share of their portfolio that is invested in target date funds (TDFs). The sample is our full RI sample from 2006-2018. Standard errors, in parentheses, are clustered at the individual level.

Table A.28: Cross-Sectional Regressions of Reported Contribution Rate, Full Sample and by Cohort, SEs Clustered at the Employer Level

	Reported contribution rate						
	(1) All Observations	(2) All Observations	(3) 1943 Cohort	(4) 1953 Cohort	(5) 1963 Cohort	(6) 1973 Cohort	(7) 1983 Cohort
Age 25-27	0.0573 (0.0120)	0.0715 (0.0018)				0.0699 (0.0003)	0.0728 (0.0002)
Age 28-30	0.0611 (0.0087)	0.0720 (0.0014)				0.0684 (0.0003)	0.0749 (0.0001)
Age 31-33	0.0643 (0.0077)	0.0725 (0.0012)				0.0700 (0.0002)	0.0776 (0.0001)
Age 34-36	0.0668 (0.0061)	0.0729 (0.001)			0.0752 (0.0025)	0.0719 (0.0002)	0.0808 (0.0002)
Age 37-39	0.0691 (0.0100)	0.0736 (0.0010)			0.0728 (0.0016)	0.0740 (0.0005)	
Age 40-42	0.0716 (0.0092)	0.0751 (0.0015)			0.0737 (0.0007)	0.0768 (0.0005)	
Age 43-45	0.0742 (0.0110)	0.0773 (0.0015)		0.0846 (0.0121)	0.0757 (0.0009)	0.0807 (0.0010)	
Age 46-48	0.0770 (0.0102)	0.0798 (0.0011)		0.0821 (0.0033)	0.0788 (0.0006)		
Age 49-51	0.0822 (0.0087)	0.0853 (0.0014)		0.0854 (0.0016)	0.0850 (0.0011)		
Age 52-54	0.0876 (0.0106)	0.0912 (0.0011)	0.0994 (0.0011)	0.0904 (0.0008)	0.0928 (0.0004)		
Age 55-57	0.0920 (0.0090)	0.0960 (0.0017)	0.1005 (0.0019)	0.0952 (0.0009)			
Age 58-60	0.0962 (0.0153)	0.1010 (0.0021)	0.1016 (0.0005)	0.1009 (0.0013)			
Age 61-63	0.1000 (0.0220)	0.1055 (0.0038)	0.1049 (0.0011)	0.1064 (0.0021)			
Age 64-65	0.0997 (0.0662)	0.0927 (0.0076)	0.1065 (0.0015)	0.1100 (0.0192)			
Log income		0.0492 (0.0016)	0.0496 (0.0010)	0.0510 (0.0010)	0.0450 (0.0006)	0.0507 (0.0005)	0.0520 (0.0005)
Person fixed effect?	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
% of RI Sample	45.6	33.7	2.4	9.0	9.6	8.6	4.2
R-squared	0.0507	0.1040	0.0410	0.0597	0.0358	0.0834	0.0873

Notes: This table presents regression coefficients of reported contribution rate on a set of demographic controls. The reported contribution rate is the percentage of their income that an individual designates to be allocated into their retirement accounts at the beginning of each calendar year. The baseline specification in column (1) shows the coefficients for the regression of reported contribution rate on age group dummies. In the second column, we add a control for the log of income in the current year, measured as the individual's log deviation from the average income in the RI sample. Columns (3)-(5) show the results of the baseline specification for the first (lowest) through the third tercile of initial income, respectively. Initial income is based upon the income observed in the first (or second, if first is not available) year that we observe the individual. The sample is our full set of retirement investors (RI) from 2006-2018. Standard errors, in parentheses, are clustered at the employer level.

Table A.29: Within-Person Regressions of Reported Contribution Rate on Age Groups by Cohort and TDF Share

	Reported contribution rate							
	(1) 1943 Cohort	(2) 1953 Cohort	(3) 1963 Cohort	(4) 1973 Cohort	(5) 1983 Cohort	(6) Initial TDF Share 75-100 %	(7) Initial TDF Share 25-75 %	(8) Initial TDF Share 0-25 %
Age 25-27				0.0577 (0.0001)	0.0791 (0.0001)	0.0598 (0.0002)	0.1062 (0.0003)	0.0632 (0.0003)
Age 28-30				0.0586 (0.0001)	0.0856 (0.0001)	0.0633 (0.0002)	0.1121 (0.0003)	0.0707 (0.0003)
Age 31-33				0.0617 (0.0001)	0.0927 (0.0001)	0.0670 (0.0002)	0.1172 (0.0003)	0.0774 (0.0003)
Age 34-36			0.0641 (0.0001)	0.0650 (0.0001)	0.0986 (0.0000)	0.0703 (0.0001)	0.1214 (0.0003)	0.0827 (0.0003)
Age 37-39			0.0618 (0.0001)	0.0693 (0.0001)		0.0733 (0.0001)	0.1248 (0.0003)	0.0873 (0.0003)
Age 40-42			0.0631 (0.0001)	0.0743 (0.0001)		0.0762 (0.0001)	0.1283 (0.0003)	0.0916 (0.0003)
Age 43-45		0.0877 (0.0002)	0.0656 (0.0001)	0.0817 (0.0000)		0.0790 (0.0001)	0.1315 (0.0003)	0.0956 (0.0003)
Age 46-48		0.0855 (0.0002)	0.0695 (0.0001)			0.0820 (0.0001)	0.1347 (0.0003)	0.0995 (0.0003)
Age 49-51		0.0888 (0.0001)	0.0768 (0.0001)			0.0881 (0.0001)	0.1407 (0.0002)	0.1053 (0.0003)
Age 52-54	0.1206 (0.0002)	0.0944 (0.0001)	0.0802 (0.0001)			0.0943 (0.0001)	0.1471 (0.0002)	0.1116 (0.0003)
Age 55-57	0.1209 (0.0001)	0.1005 (0.0001)				0.0997 (0.0001)	0.1531 (0.0002)	0.1176 (0.0002)
Age 58-60	0.1215 (0.0001)	0.1081 (0.0001)				0.1053 (0.0001)	0.1591 (0.0002)	0.1240 (0.0002)
Age 61-63	0.1260 (0.0001)	0.1166 (0.0001)				0.1104 (0.0001)	0.1643 (0.0001)	0.1303 (0.0002)
Age 64-65	0.1316 (0.0000)	0.1194 (0.0000)				0.1133 (0.0000)	0.1674 (0.0000)	0.1342 (0.0000)
Log income	0.0231 (0.0004)	0.0237 (0.0002)	0.0180 (0.0002)	0.0182 (0.0002)	0.0241 (0.0002)			
Person fixed effect?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
% of RI Sample	2.4	9.0	9.6	8.6	4.2	16.9	4.0	5.9
R-squared	0.8488	0.7977	0.7666	0.7325	0.7472	0.7599	0.7601	0.7497

Notes: This table presents regression coefficients of annual individual reported contribution rates on a set of demographic controls. The reported contribution rate is the percentage of their income that an individual designates to be allocated into their retirement accounts at the beginning of each calendar year. Columns (1)-(5) show the results including age-group controls and a control for log income, broken out by birth cohort groups. Log income is measured as the log deviation of the individual's income from the average income of the RI sample. A cohort is defined as having been born in the ten year period beginning with the year indicated. Columns (6)-(8) show the results for different groups based on the initial share of their portfolio that is invested in target date funds (TDFs). All regressions include a person fixed effect. The age group coefficients are normalized by adding the average fixed effect back to the estimated coefficients. The excluded age group is those aged 64-65. The sample is our full RI sample from 2006-2018. Standard errors, in parentheses, are clustered at the individual level.