**Maine**

State Benefits of Expanding Access to Retirement Savings

### Demographic Change

**An Aging Population...**

- 2020: 286,000
- 2040: 352,000

23% Growth

**...with Fewer Working-Age Households to Support it**

- 2020: 2.2:1
- 2040: 1.6:1

State Elderly Population Growth, 2020–2040

*Source: University of Virginia Population Projections*

State Ratio of Working Age to Elderly Households, 2020–2040

*Source: ESI Analysis of UVA Population Projections*

### Retirement Savings Access

Employer-sponsored retirement plans are the primary way for private sector workers to build savings, but employers are not required to offer them. Universal workplace access policies, where every firm is required to offer a plan, could significantly reduce gaps in access and expand retirement savings. Because the smallest employers are the least likely to offer coverage, thresholds exempting small employers from coverage requirements reduce the ability to close the access gap.*

**Many Employees in the State Lack Access to a Retirement Savings Plan at Work...**

- 504,000 Private Sector Employees Statewide

**Employer Size Workers Without Access (“Gap”) % of State Access Gap Unaddressed**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employer Size</th>
<th>Workers Without Access (&quot;Gap&quot;)</th>
<th>% of State Access Gap Unaddressed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;5 Employees</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;10 Employees</td>
<td>71,000</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;25 Employees</td>
<td>114,000</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**...Especially Those Working for the Smallest Employers**

Workplace Access to Retirement Savings Among Private Sector Workers (2020)

*Source: ESI Analysis of Census Bureau and BLS Data*

How Employer Size Thresholds for Providing Coverage Reduce the Ability to Close the Access Gap (2020)

*Source: ESI Analysis of Census Bureau and BLS Data*

* For further information and national analysis, see: What are the Potential Benefits to Universal Access to Retirement Savings?
Maine

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Savings

Expanding Access Would Grow Savings... ...Allowing Savers Across the State to Supplement Their Income in Retirement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Auto-IRA (no threshold)</th>
<th>Auto-IRA (employers &lt;10 exempt)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Additional Savers</td>
<td>114,000</td>
<td>73,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Contribution</td>
<td>$2,070</td>
<td>$2,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Contributions</td>
<td>$240 Million</td>
<td>$160 Million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Projected Increases in Savings Within the State in the Year 2040 from Expanded Access

Source: ESI Projections

Projected savings levels are highest when the most workers are covered. Savings could be further enhanced through incentives such as a refundable federal Saver’s Tax Credit.*

Many Seniors Rely Heavily on Social Security

19%

Share of Elderly Households in the State Relying on Social Security for at Least 90% of Their Income (2018–2019)

Source: ESI Analysis of Current Population Survey Data

Economic and Fiscal Impacts

An increase in savings would grow the disposable income available to retirees, boosting the economy because seniors represent an increasing share of household spending power.

Growing Household Spending...

24% Growth

25% 2020

31% 2040

Share of Statewide Household Spending by Seniors, 2020–2040

Source: ESI Analysis BLS Data

...While Reducing Government Spending

$13,700

Annual Per-Beneficiary Spending (Federal & State) for Elderly Medicaid Recipients, 2017–2018

Source: Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services

This analysis presents state data and analyses pertaining to an IRA model only, which does not allow for employer contributions. States are preempted by federal law (ERISA) from requiring employers to offer a 401(k)/MEP because those are considered employee benefit plans.*

* For further information and national analysis, see: What are the Potential Benefits to Universal Access to Retirement Savings?