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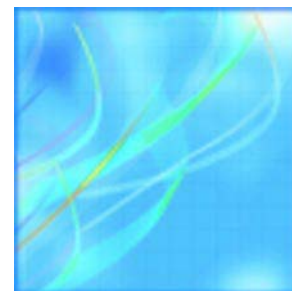
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Participation in Private Retirement Savings Plans, 1997 to 2008



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Participation in Private Retirement Savings Plans, 1997 to 2008

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- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- p preliminary
- r revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published

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Abstract

Amidst the financial crisis and changes in the labour market, retirement savings plans are subject to greater scrutiny. The retirement income system in Canada stands on both public and private retirement savings plans. This article describes the coverage of Canadian workers by private retirement savings plans. Using cross-sectional tax data from the T1 Family File, we describe the coverage of Canadian employed tax filers aged 15 or more by employer-sponsored pension plans (EPPs) and whether or not they contributed to Registered Retirement Savings Plans (RRSPs) in 1997, 2000, 2003, 2006 and 2008. The share of employed tax filers participating in either type of plan declined from 54% in 1997 to 50% in 2008 and this is mainly driven by a decreasing share of employed tax filers contributing to a RRSP. The share of employed tax filers participating in an EPP remained fairly stable over the period.

Introduction

The population of Canada is ageing: the median age in Canada increased from 35.2 years old in 1996 to 39.3 years old in 2008.¹ This results in a larger share of the population getting closer to retirement. How are Canadians getting financially prepared for retirement? Retirement income may come from what are commonly referred to as the 'three pillars' of retirement income protection (Baldwin, 2006).² Pillar 1 consists of the federal Old Age Security (OAS) and Guaranteed Income supplement (GIS) programs. Retirement income from pillar 2 consists of income from the Canada and Québec Pension Plans (C/QPP). Pillar 3 consists of income generated from private retirement savings plans, the most common being Registered Retirement Savings Plans (RRSPs) and employer-sponsored pension plans (EPPs).³

This article focuses on savings habits in the third pillar. The tax system provides incentives to save for retirement in the plans that are part of the third pillar. By encouraging savings for retirement, these vehicles allow averaging income over one's lifetime. In this article employer-sponsored pension plans (EPPs) refers to Registered pension plans (RPPs) and deferred profit sharing plans (DPSPs).

Using the complete T1 Family File for the first time allows a cross-sectional descriptive analysis of employed tax filers who reported a pension adjustment (PA) amount, which reflects the benefits accrued for the employee in an EPP, and/or who contributed to a RRSP in 1997, 2000, 2003, 2006 and 2008.

Section 1 provides a brief description of the tax treatment of retirement savings plans in Canada, which is followed by a description of the data in section 2. Section 3 presents characteristics of employed tax filers participating in a private retirement savings plan as well as those who do not participate in any of the private retirement savings plan considered in our analysis.

1. Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

2. The 'three pillars' classification comes from work conducted by the World Bank in the 1990's that has since been refined. Some authors use different definitions of the three pillars.

3. Dividing the third pillar into workplace pension plans and RRSPs reflects distinction in the Canadian tax law (Baldwin 2006, p.384).

Highlights

- The share of employed Canadian tax filers participating in a private retirement savings plan was 50% in 2008, slightly down from 54% in 1997. This decline reflects mostly a drop in the share of employed tax filers contributing to a Registered Retirement Savings Plan from 41% in 1997 to 34% in 2008. The share of employed tax filers participating in an employer-sponsored pension plan remained stable at 32% over the period.
- The rate of participation in employer-sponsored pension plans increased for women from 32% in 1997 to 34% in 2008, while declining for men from 33% to 31% over the period. In 2008, the number of EPP members was higher for women than for men, while it was lower for the previous years.
- Participation in private retirement savings plan is the highest for 'prime-aged' workers (those aged between 35 and 54 years old): 63% of them participated in such a plan in 2008. However, the rate of participation in employer-sponsored pension plans declined slightly for this age group between 1997 and 2008, while it increased or remained fairly stable for the other age groups.
- The rate of participation in private retirement savings plans remained stable in the lowest income quintile between 1997 and 2008, while it declined within each of the other quintiles. The rate of participation in employer-sponsored pension plans increased for the three lowest income quintiles and decreased for the two highest income quintiles over the period. However, the increases in the lowest income quintiles were offset by decreases in participation rates in Registered Retirement Savings Plans, as all income quintiles registered decline.

Participation in Private Retirement Savings Plans, 1997 to 2008

by Karim Moussaly

1 Tax treatment of private retirement savings plans in Canada

The first legislation in Canada aimed at encouraging the establishment of pension plans was the *Pension Funds Societies Act* of 1887.¹ At that time, employer-sponsored pension plans (EPPs) were offered to certain employees of the federal public service, the railways and some commercial banks. In 1919, an amendment to the *Income War Tax Act* allowed employee contributions to EPPs to be claimed as a tax deduction. Registered Retirement Savings Plans (RRSPs) were introduced in 1957 with the primary objective of providing self-employed tax filers and employees without an EPP with a means to save for retirement. Between 1965 and 1970, legislation regulating EPPs came into effect in many provinces and at the federal level. Since 1970, all provinces except Prince Edward Island have implemented legislation to regulate the operation of employer-sponsored pension plans.

The Canada Revenue Agency (formerly the Canada Customs Revenue Agency) established a set of rules governing pension plans registration and fiscal treatment that have been effective from 1972 to 1990.² Major changes were introduced in 1990 and shaped the fiscal treatment of retirement savings as we currently know it. Changes included implementing a comprehensive annual retirement savings limit of 18% of compensation, whether tax filers saved in an EPP,³ a RRSP or a combination of those plans. Those changes aimed to eliminate a significant advantage for those saving in a defined benefit registered pension plan versus those saving in a defined contribution registered pension plans or in RRSPs. To establish such a comprehensive limit, a pension adjustment amount (PA) is calculated for tax filers participating in an EPP. The individual's accrued retirement savings limit for a given year is reduced by the individual's previous year's PA. PAs were first calculated and reported for 1990, affecting 1991 RRSP contribution limits. Calculations of the PA for a Registered Pension Plan (RPP) depend on the type of benefits it provides. In the case of defined-contribution RPPs, the PA equals employee contributions plus employer contributions. In the case of defined-benefits RPP, the PA represents the amount of benefits accrued by the employee in the plan.⁴ It is determined by a formula calculated by the employer, following guidelines from the Canada Revenue Agency.

The 18% comprehensive savings limit minus the pension adjustment amount gives the individual's RRSP contribution limit. In 2008, tax filers could contribute up to 18% of their earned income from 2007 in a RRSP, with a maximum contribution of \$20,000.⁵ The contribution ceiling for 1997 was \$13,500. These maximum RRSP contribution limits would be reduced by any pension adjustment amount applicable.

2 Data

Data used for this report is derived from individual tax and benefits returns from the T1 Family File for years 1997, 2000, 2003, 2006 and 2008 provided by the Small Area and Administrative Data Division at Statistics

1. Source: Maser and Anderson (2006).

2. Source: Morneau Sobeco (2006).

3. Employer-sponsored pension plans include Registered Pension Plans (RPPs) and Deferred Profit Sharing Plans (DPSPs). A DPSP is an employer-sponsored retirement plan in which an employer makes contributions for the employees (who cannot contribute) based on profits. The amount accumulated in these plans can be paid out as a lump sum at retirement or termination of employment, transferred to a RRSP, received in installments over a period not to exceed ten years or used to purchase an annuity.

4. Benefits accrued by the employee in a defined benefit plan in a given year are not necessarily equal to the sum of employer and employee contributions for that given year. Those accrued benefits represent a liability for the pension plan.

5. Source: Canada Revenue Agency.

Canada.⁶ The T1 Family File is a cross-sectional dataset. Using the complete T1 Family File for those years allows us to include employed tax filers who filed a tax return in 1997 but not in 2008 as well as those who filed a tax return in 2008 but not in 1997.⁷ This avoids any variability that could arise from sampling.

Data for 2008 are preliminary. The number of tax filers and participants in private retirement savings plans is slightly lower compared to the final data. In 2006, missing tax filers in the preliminary data accounted for 1.5% of the tax filers in the final data. Nevertheless, the use of the 2008 preliminary data has no significant impact on the rates of participation in private retirement savings plans and the main conclusions of this study.

The information is as of December 31 of each reference year used. This report uses tax returns of living tax filers aged 15 or older⁸ which contain information on characteristics of individual tax filers, their total pension adjustment amount (PA) and on their total Registered Retirement Savings Plans (RRSP) contributions. Non-Canadian residents filing a tax return were excluded and only tax filers with non-zero employment income were considered.

The number of tax filers who reported a pension adjustment (PA) amount is used as a proxy for the number of participants in an employer-sponsored pension plan, including both Registered Pension Plans and Deferred Profit Sharing Plans.^{9,10} The number of RRSP contributors was derived from the number of tax filers who reported RRSP contributions in a given year.

The report looks at the following characteristics of participants in a private retirement savings plan: age, sex and total income. Total income is defined on line 150 on the T1 tax return and used to classify employed tax filers by income quintiles.¹¹ The income quintile thresholds are provided in text table 1 in appendix.

3 Participation in private retirement savings plans

Participants in private retirement savings plans are defined as those who participate in an employer-sponsored pension plan (EPP), contribute to a Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) or both. Since some individuals both participate in an EPP and contribute to a RRSP, the number of participants in private retirement savings plans is lower than the sum of EPP members and RRSP contributors (see text tables 2 to 4 in appendix).

The number of Canadian tax filers aged 15 years and older with employment income participating in a private retirement savings plan increased from 8.1 million in 1997 to 8.9 million in 2008 (see chart 1). This represents a 11% increase over the period, which is smaller in relative terms compared to the 19% increase in the number of tax filers with employment income. Therefore, the share of employed tax filers who participated in a private retirement savings plan declined from 54% in 1997 to 50% in 2008 (see chart 2).

The number of EPP members increased from 4.8 million in 1997 to 5.7 million in 2008, representing a 19% increase, while the number of RRSP contributors remained near 6.0 million. The share of workers participating in an EPP remained fairly constant (32%) while the share of employed tax filers contributing to a RRSP decreased from 41% in 1997 to 34% in 2008, the most significant part of the decrease occurring between 1997 and 2003.

6. Townson (2006) notes that some researchers have suggested that workers in non-standard work arrangements might not be in a situation of financial vulnerability because many of them may be in a situation where a higher-earning spouse or partner is able to support them in old age. However, she argues that there is no guarantee that the higher-earning spouse will provide for the retirement of the lower-earning spouse and that given increasing instability of spousal relationships, the higher-earning spouse or partner may not be present to support the lower-earning spouse in old age. Schellenberg and Ostrovsky (2008) provide figures of the increasing marital instability for tax filers approaching 'usual' retirement age: 10.6% of men and 14.3% of women aged between 55 and 64 years old were separated or divorced in 2006, compared to 3.7% and 4.7% in 1976, respectively. We adopt Townson's views in our use of individual data, although acknowledging that aspects of retirement saving habits related to the family are interesting to analyze. Morissette and Ostrovsky (2006) note that increased coverage of individual women has helped to maintain coverage of couples as coverage of husbands declined.
7. On the latter point, data from the 2006 Census show that 1.9 million individuals immigrated to Canada between 1996 and 2006, representing 6% of the population in 2006.
8. This is the same age threshold that is used in the *Labor Force Survey*.
9. An individual may have participated in more than one RPP/DPSP in a given year. In this case, the total PA of the individual is the sum of the PAs calculated by each employer.
10. According to Marshall (2003), the number of DPSP participants is relatively small. The number of persons having a PA is also consistent with membership data from the *Pension Plans in Canada* survey that don't include DPSP members (Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 280-0016).
11. The Yearly Maximum Pensionable Earnings set by the CRA falls in the fourth income quintile for the years that we analyzed. See text table 1 in appendix for income quintiles thresholds.

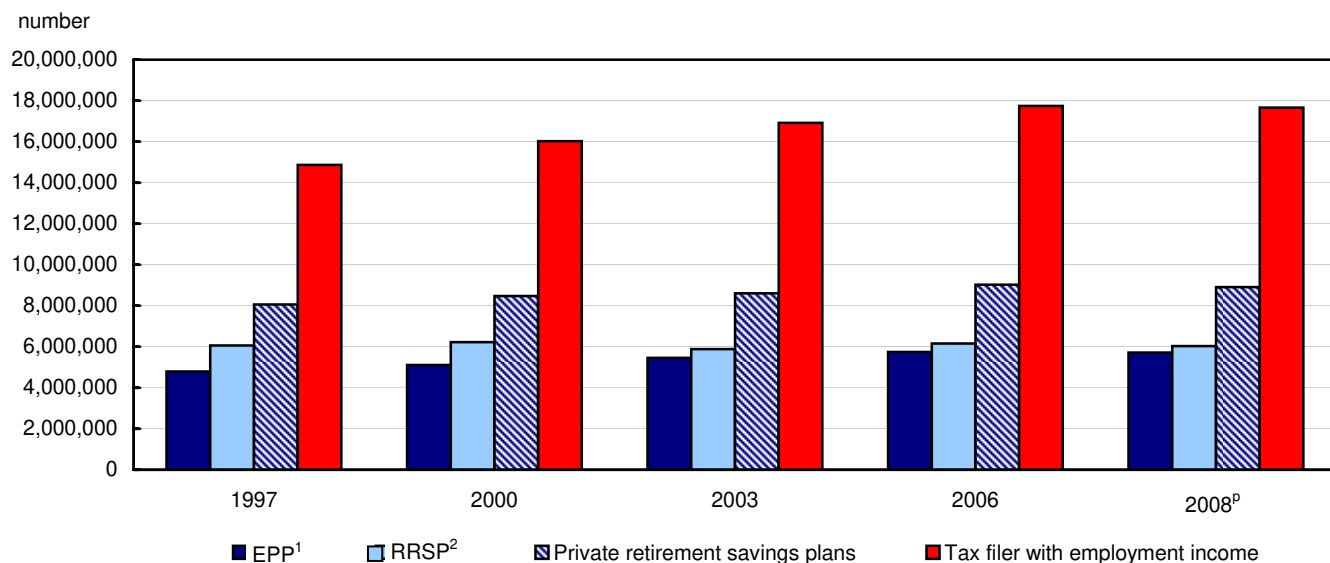
The share of workers participating in an EPP only increased from 13% to 16% while the share of workers participating in an EPP and contributing to a RRSP decreased from 19% to 16% over the period (table 1).

Table 1
Rate of participation in private retirement savings plans, by type of plan

	Tax filers with employment income				
	1997	2000	2003	2006	2008 ^P
	percent				
PA ¹ only	13	14	16	16	16
RRSP ² contributions only	22	21	19	18	18
PA and RRSP contributions	19	18	16	16	16
PA (with and without RRSP contributions)	32	32	32	32	32
RRSP contributions (with and without PA)	41	39	35	35	34

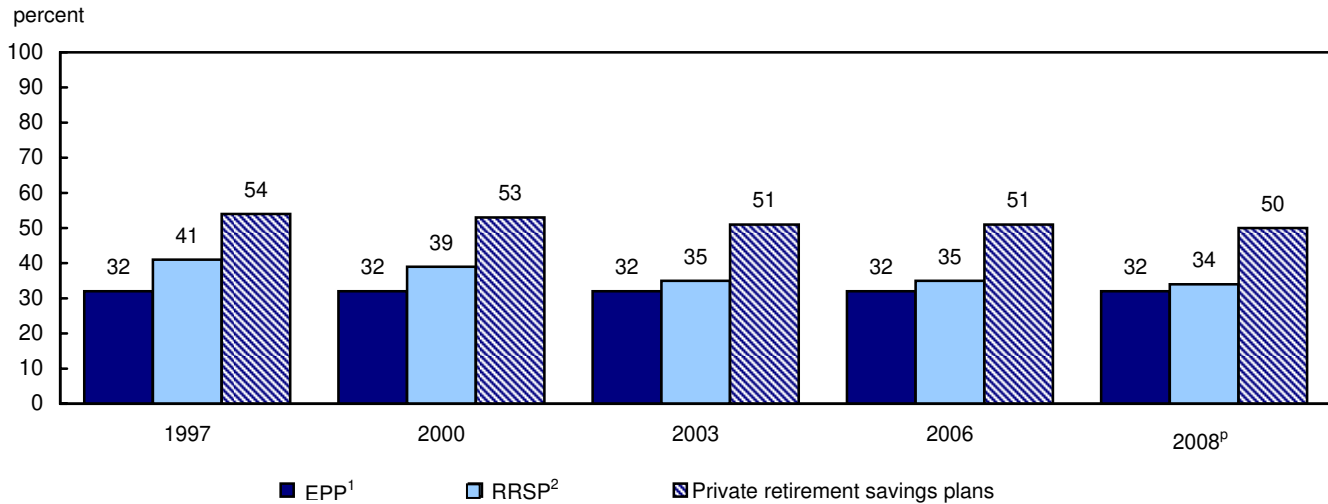
1. Pension adjustment. The number of tax filers who reported a pension adjustment (PA) amount is used as a proxy for the number of participants in an employer-sponsored pension plan.
2. Registered retirement savings plans.

Chart 1
Private retirement savings plan participants



1. Employer-sponsored pension plan
2. Registered retirement savings plans

Chart 2
Rate of participation in private retirement savings plans



1. Employer-sponsored pension plan
2. Registered retirement savings plans

The rate of participation in private retirement savings plans declined for both men and women from 1997 to 2008. However, the rate of participation for men remained higher than the one for women over the period. Table 2 shows that in 2008, 51% of men and 50% of women were participating in a private retirement savings plan, compared to 56% and 52% in 1997, respectively. There has been a reduction in the gap between the rates of participation in private retirement savings plans of men and women between 1997 and 2008. The number of employed tax filers aged 15 or more increased by 24% for women and 15% for men between 1997 and 2008, while the number of participants in private retirement savings plans increased by 19% for women and by 4% for men.

Table 2
Rate of participation in private retirement savings plans, by sex

	Tax filers with employment income				
	1997	2000	2003	2006	2008 ^p
	percent				
Men	56	55	52	52	51
Women	52	51	50	50	50

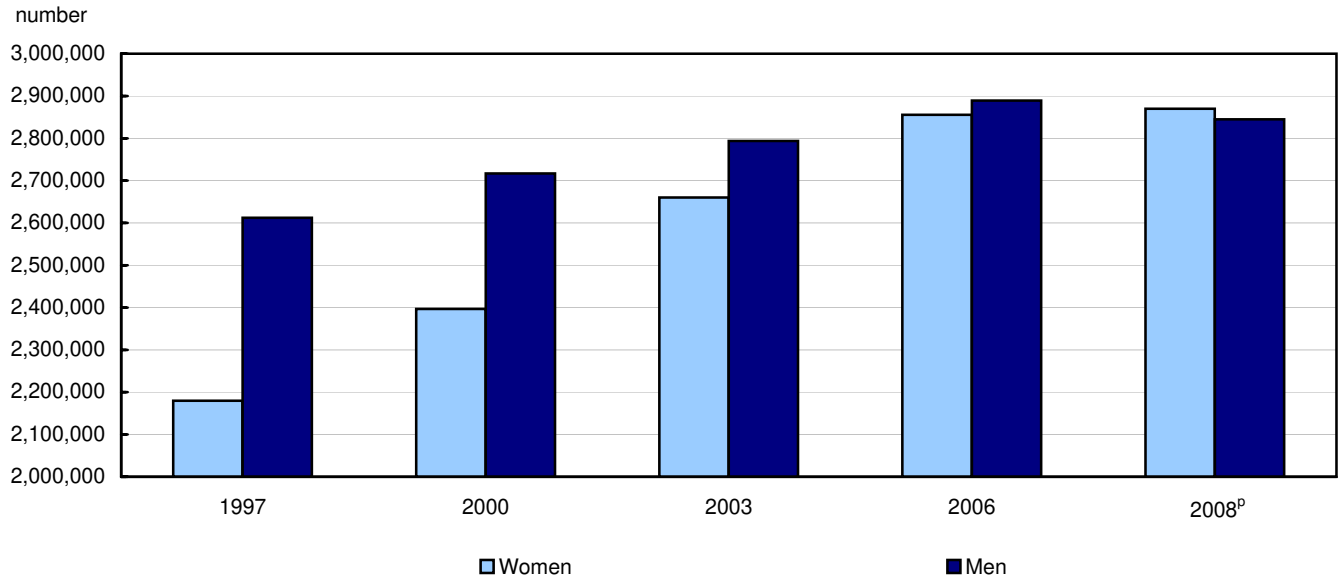
In 2008, the number of women participating in an EPP exceeds the number of men (chart 3). The share of women participating in an EPP increased from 32% in 1997 to 34% in 2008 while the share of men declined from 33% to 31%. A larger share of women was participating in an EPP in 2003, 2006 and 2008 compared to men. The share of both men and women contributing to a RRSP both declined over the period, from 43% to 35% and from 39% to 33% respectively.

Data on registered pension plans (RPPs) from the *Pension Plans in Canada* survey also show that the number of female members increased at a faster pace than the number of male members. RPP male membership increased by 7% between 1997 and 2007, while RPP female membership increased by 28% over the same period.¹²

12. Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM, Table 280-0010.

In fact, the increase in female RPP membership accounted for 76% of the total increase in RPP membership between 1997 and 2007.

Chart 3
Number of employer-sponsored pension plan members, by sex



Although consideration is given to the complete population aged 15 years and older, focus in this analysis is on the coverage of 'prime-aged' workers (i.e those between 35 and 54 years old): 63% of them were participating in a private retirement savings plan in 2008, compared to 66% in 1997. These shares are the highest when compared to other age groups (see chart 4).

Both the number of private retirement savings plan participants and the number of employed tax filers in this age group increased over the period, with growth of 4% and 10% respectively. However, those increases occurred solely in the 45 to 54 year old age group. Participation in private retirement savings plans is higher for those between 45 and 54 years old than for those between 35 and 44 years old (see text table 3 in appendix).

The 'prime-aged' workers age group is also the one with the highest number of EPP participants (3.3 million in 2008) and with the highest rate of participation in an EPP (42% in 2008). Charts 5 and 6 show the rate of participation in EPPs and RRSPs by age group.

Important increases in both the number of employed tax filers and the number of private retirement savings plan participants occurred for the age group 55 to 64 years old and the 65 years old or older age group. The number of employed tax filers in the former age group increased from 1.4 million in 1997 to 2.6 million in 2008 while the number of private retirement savings plan participants increased from 0.9 million to 1.5 million over the same period. Those aged 65 and over also saw an important increase in the number of tax filers over the period (from 495,000 to 968,000) but the number of private retirement savings plan participants increased at a slower pace (from 124,000 to 195,000).

Chart 4
Rate of participation in private retirement savings plans, by age group

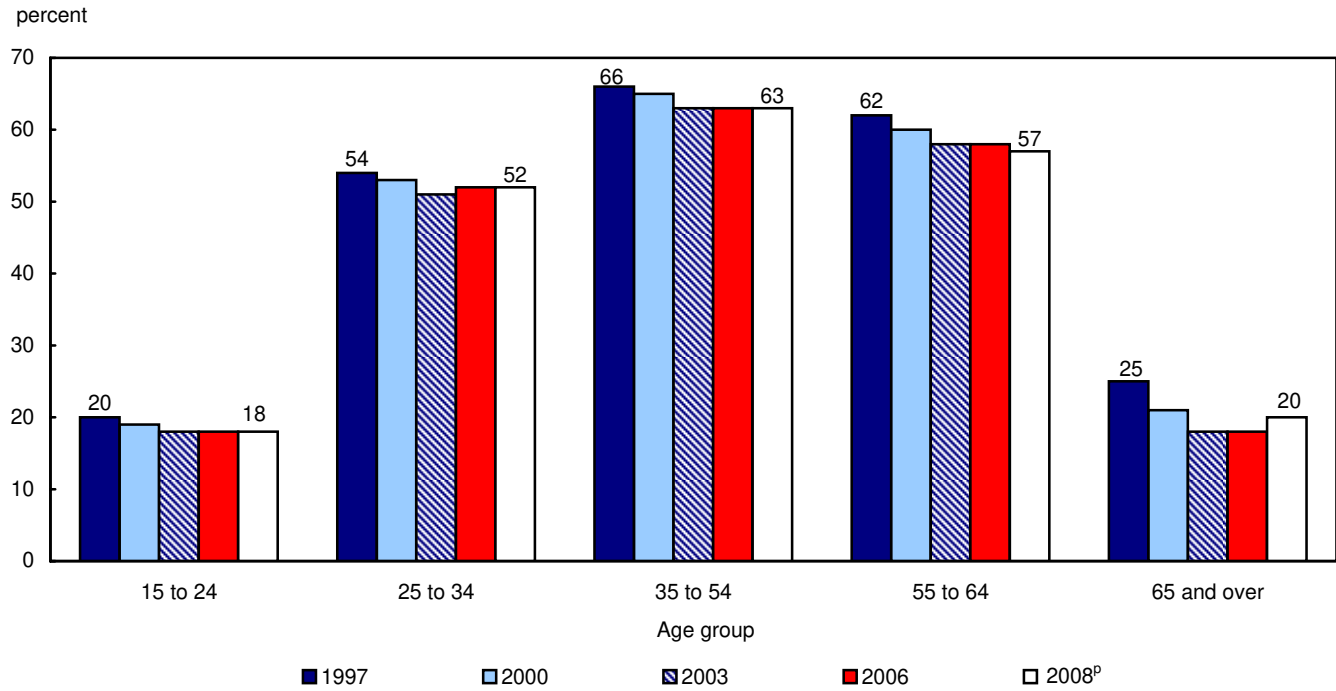


Chart 5
Rate of participation in employer-sponsored pension plans, by age group

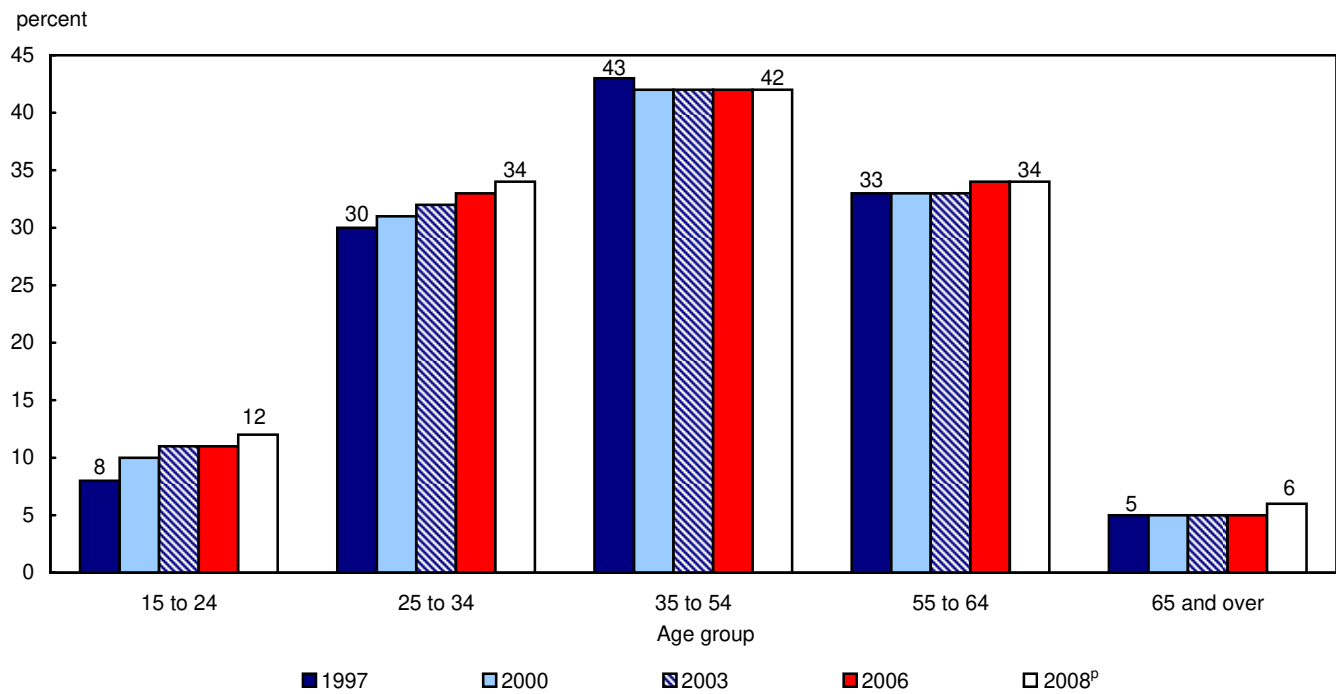
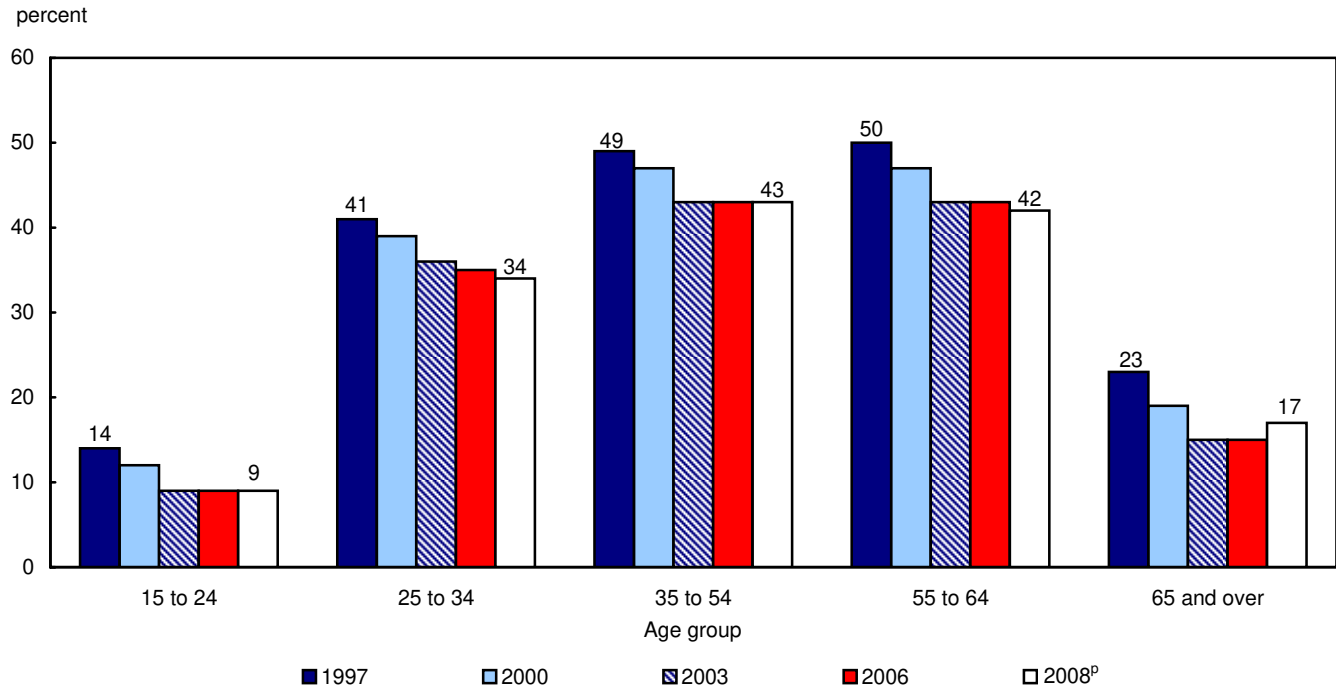


Chart 6
Rate of participation in registered retirement savings plans, by age group



Participation in private retirement savings plans increases with income: 9% of employed tax filers in the lowest income quintile participated in a private retirement savings plan in 2008, while that share stood at 86% for those in the highest quintile. Not surprisingly, the highest number of private retirement savings plan members are found in the highest income quintiles. The number of private retirement savings plan members increased within each income quintile. However, due to the increase in the number of employed tax filers within each income quintile, the share of employed tax filers participating in a private retirement savings plan remained fairly stable for the lowest income quintile and declined for the four other quintiles between 1997 and 2008.

Charts 7 to 9 provide rates of participation in private retirement savings plans by income quintile. The two lowest income quintiles were subject to significant relative increases in the number of EPP members between 1997 and 2008, although they represent a small share of EPP members.¹³ The number of EPP members increased in the three other quintiles, although at a pace that is closer to the growth in the number of employed tax filers.

As seen in chart 1, the total number of RRSP contributors remained fairly stable between 1997 and 2008. However, there were different variations within each income quintile. The three lowest income quintiles saw a decline in the number of RRSP contributors, while that number grew at a slower pace than the increase of the number of employed tax filers for the two highest income quintiles.

¹³. The two lowest income quintiles represented 40% of employed tax filers aged 15 or more but only 13% of EPP members in 2008.

Chart 7
Rate of participation in private retirement savings plans, by income quintile

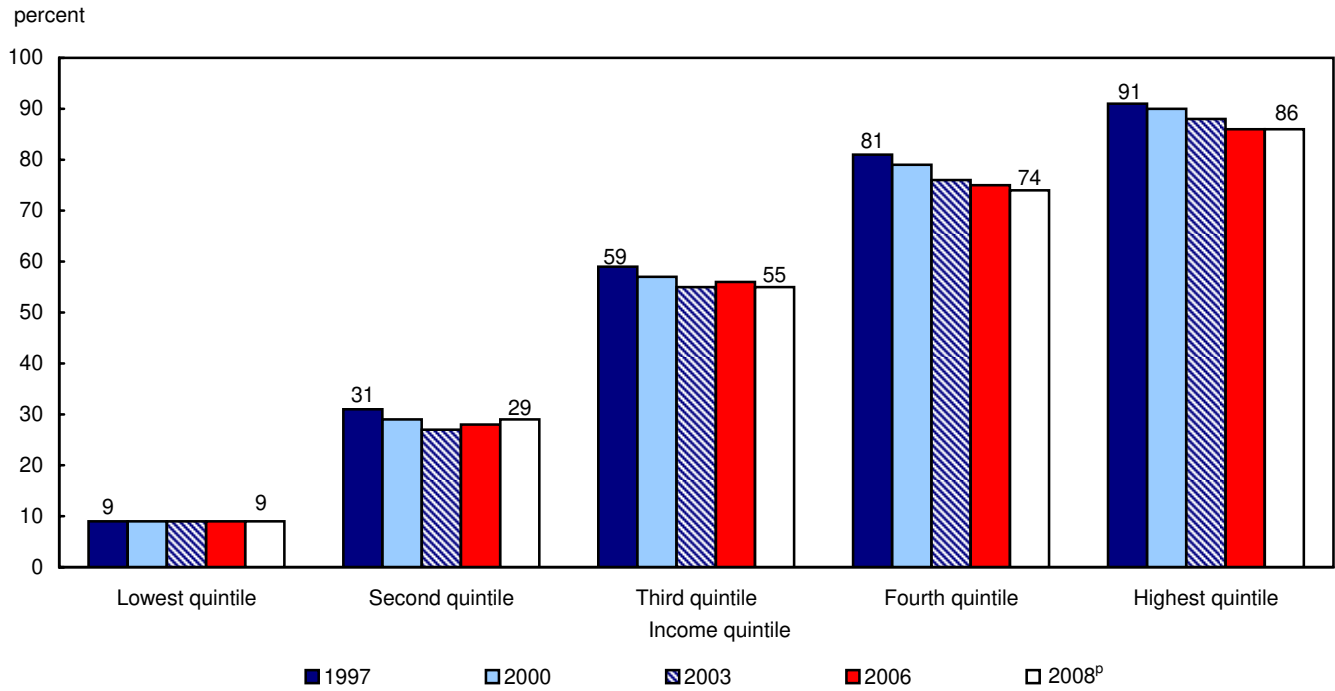


Chart 8
Rate of participation in employer-sponsored pension plans, by income quintile

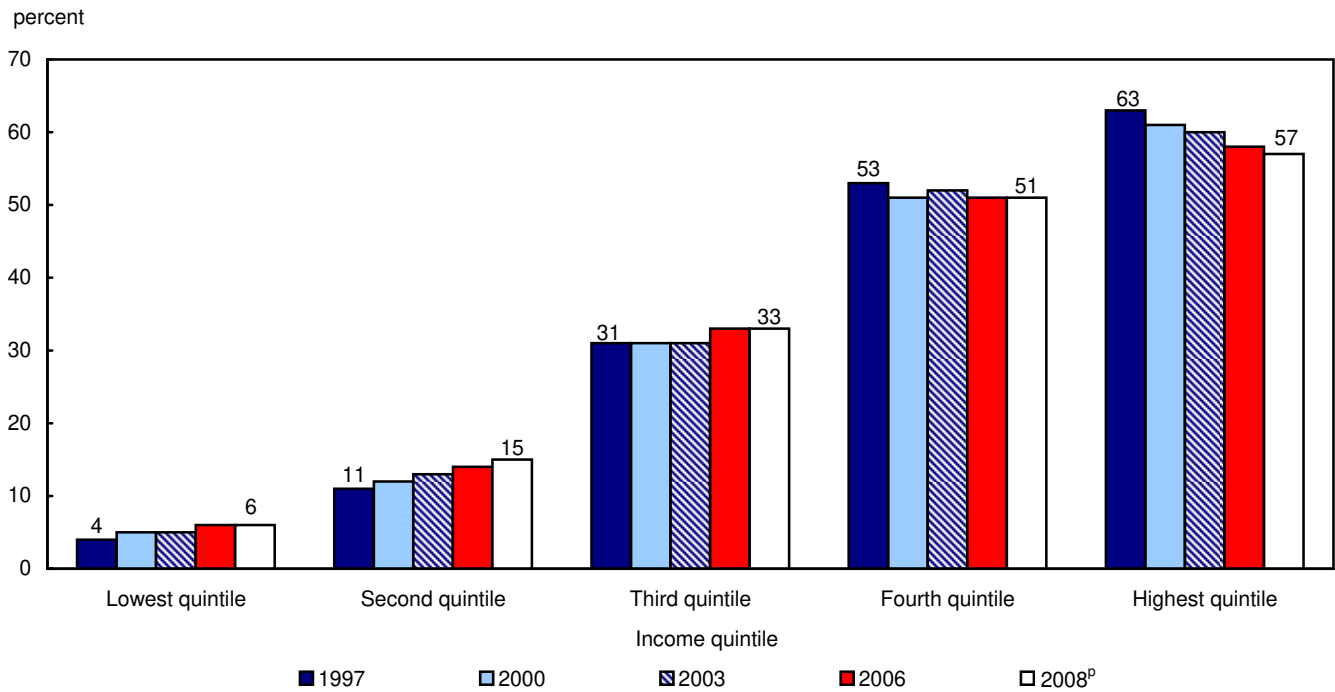
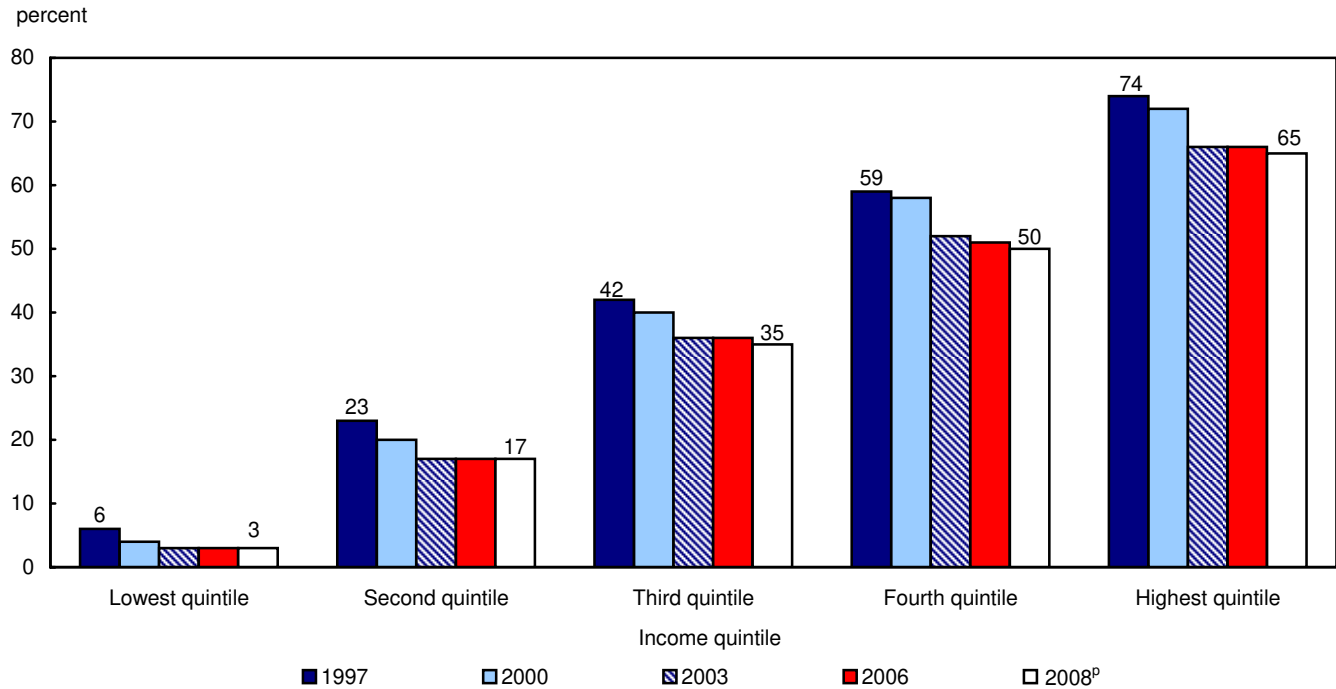


Chart 9
Rate of participation in registered retirement savings plans, by income quintile



In order to assess if variations in participation in private retirement savings plans within income quintiles are linked with variations in participation within age groups, it is useful to look at the rates of participation within each combination of income quintile and age group considered previously. Text table 9 (see appendix) presents the participation rates within each combination of age group and income quintile for 1997 and 2008. For simplicity, the two lowest income quintiles were lumped in a single category, as well as the two highest income quintiles.

The share of employed tax filers participating in an EPP increased or remained stable between 1997 and 2008 within each combination of age group and income quintile, except for those who are in the two highest income quintiles and aged between 35 to 54 or between 55 to 64 years old. The share of RRSP contributors within each combination of age group and income quintile declined for all sub-groups considered between 1997 and 2008. The combined effect of the variations in participation rates in EPPs and in RRSPs resulted in a decline in the participation rate in private retirement savings plans within almost each age-income subgroup (see text table 13 in appendix).

Who does not participate in a private retirement savings plan?

Nearly 50% of Canadian employed tax filers were participating in a private retirement savings plan in 2008. What are the characteristics of the other half of the population studied that do not participate in any private retirement savings plan?

As reported previously, 63% of tax filers aged between 35 and 54 years old were participating in a private retirement savings plan in 2008. The 37% who did not participate in any plan in this age group accounted for 34% of employed tax filers who did not participate in any private retirement savings plan in 2008.

As seen in chart 7, non-participants are mostly found in the lowest income quintile: 91% of employed tax filers in this income quintile did not participate in any private retirement savings plan in 2008 and they accounted for 37% of all non-participants. However, the two highest income quintiles represented 12% of non-participants in 1997 and that share increased to 16% in 2008.

4 Conclusion

Participation in private retirement savings plans declined between 1997 and 2008. The share of employed tax filers participating in an employer-sponsored pension (EPP) plan is higher for those between 35 and 54 years old than for any other age group, although it is the only age group for which the participation rate has declined from 1997 to 2008. The decline in participation in private retirement savings plans is mainly driven by a lower share of workers contributing to a Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP). The share of workers participating in an EPP remained stable over the period: about one third of workers participate in such a plan. Participation in EPPs is higher for employed tax filers in the two highest income quintiles. However, participation rates in EPPs have been declining in these quintiles compared to the three lowest quintiles for which rates of participation have risen between 1997 and 2008. A declining share of tax filers with employment income contributing to a RRSP is found within each age category, each income quintile and within each combination of the two variables previously mentioned.

Individuals may decide to accumulate savings by investing in other classes of assets than those presented in this report.¹⁴ The *2005 Survey of Financial Security* shows that Canadian families hold other assets besides private pension savings. Private pension savings represented 29% of family units' assets while non-financial assets (including principal residence and other real estate) represented nearly 50% of their wealth.

Further research could be conducted to assess if some groups of employed tax filers with a declining share of participation in private retirement savings plans were able to save in other classes of assets. The causes of the declining share of 'prime-aged' tax filers (i.e 35 to 54 years old) participating in a private retirement savings plan, either through participation in an EPP or by contributing to a RRSP, are also grounds for more research.

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Appendix I — Appendix

Assumption 1:

We assume that there is no under-reporting (nor over-reporting) of employment income and total income. These assumptions imply that employed tax filers contributing to a RRSP do so with respect to a RRSP contribution limit that is calculated based on accurate employment income and that the reported total income currently reflects the income flow of an individual in a given year.

Methodological note 1:

Observations pertaining to imputed spouses and imputed children were excluded, as they do not contain any information on RRSP contributions nor on PA.

Methodological note 2:

The T1 Family File does not allow us to make a distinction for contributions made in an individual RRSP from those made in a group RRSP. Morissette and Zhang (2004) report that 1.6 million private-sector employees working in firms offering group RRSP reported participating in a group RRSP in 2001. Data come from the *2001 Workplace and Employee Survey*.

Text table 1
Income thresholds of income quintiles

	Lowest		Second		Third		Fourth		Highest
	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	
	dollars								
1997	10,009	10,009	19,827	19,827	31,094	31,094	46,898	46,898	
2000	10,741	10,741	21,533	21,533	33,785	33,785	51,506	51,506	
2003	11,394	11,394	23,189	23,189	36,244	36,244	55,259	55,259	
2006	12,947	12,947	26,000	26,000	40,288	40,288	61,836	61,836	
2008 ^p	14,368	14,368	28,546	28,546	43,405	43,405	66,505	66,505	

Text table 2
Tax filers with an employment income, by sex

	1997	2000	2003	2006	2008 ^P
	number				
Total					
Tax filers with employment income with	14,869,733	16,026,051	16,914,123	17,742,903	17,663,665
PA ¹ only	2,004,971	2,249,628	2,717,676	2,864,158	2,878,924
RRSP ² contribution only	3,271,722	3,358,714	3,149,671	3,280,788	3,196,410
PA	4,792,024	5,113,695	5,453,873	5,744,515	5,714,705
RRSP contribution	6,058,775	6,222,781	5,885,868	6,161,145	6,032,191
Either PA or RRSP contribution	8,063,746	8,472,409	8,603,544	9,025,303	8,911,115
Both PA and RRSP contribution	2,787,053	2,864,067	2,736,197	2,880,357	2,835,781
No PA and no RRSP contribution	6,805,987	7,553,642	8,310,579	8,717,600	8,752,550
Men					
Tax filers with employment income with	7,989,252	8,461,428	8,836,485	9,230,663	9,154,080
PA only	1,084,973	1,191,057	1,377,867	1,417,200	1,414,685
RRSP contribution only	1,870,887	1,906,507	1,792,762	1,865,730	1,808,594
PA	2,612,279	2,716,973	2,793,619	2,889,064	2,844,960
RRSP contribution	3,398,193	3,432,423	3,208,514	3,337,594	3,238,869
Either PA or RRSP contribution	4,483,166	4,623,480	4,586,381	4,754,794	4,653,554
Both PA and RRSP contribution	1,527,306	1,525,916	1,415,752	1,471,864	1,430,275
No PA and no RRSP contribution	3,506,086	3,837,948	4,250,104	4,475,869	4,500,526
Women					
Tax filers with employment income with	6,880,481	7,564,623	8,077,638	8,512,240	8,509,585
PA only	919,998	1,058,571	1,339,809	1,446,958	1,464,239
RRSP contribution only	1,400,835	1,452,207	1,356,909	1,415,058	1,387,816
PA	2,179,745	2,396,722	2,660,254	2,855,451	2,869,745
RRSP contribution	2,660,582	2,790,358	2,677,354	2,823,551	2,793,322
Either PA or RRSP contribution	3,580,580	3,848,929	4,017,163	4,270,509	4,257,561
Both PA and RRSP contribution	1,259,747	1,338,151	1,320,445	1,408,493	1,405,506
No PA and no RRSP contribution	3,299,901	3,715,694	4,060,475	4,241,731	4,252,024

1. Pension adjustment
2. Registered retirement savings plans

Text table 3
Tax filers with employment income, by age group

	1997	2000	2003	2006	2008 ^P
	number				
Total					
Tax filers with employment income with	14,869,733	16,026,051	16,914,123	17,742,903	17,663,665
PA 1 only	2,004,971	2,249,628	2,717,676	2,864,158	2,878,924
RRSP 2 contribution only	3,271,722	3,358,714	3,149,671	3,280,788	3,196,410
PA	4,792,024	5,113,695	5,453,873	5,744,515	5,714,705
RRSP contribution	6,058,775	6,222,781	5,885,868	6,161,145	6,032,191
Either PA or RRSP contribution	8,063,746	8,472,409	8,603,544	9,025,303	8,911,115
Both PA and RRSP contribution	2,787,053	2,864,067	2,736,197	2,880,357	2,835,781
No PA and no RRSP contribution	6,805,987	7,553,642	8,310,579	8,717,600	8,752,550
15 to 24 years old					
Tax filers with employment income with	2,273,100	2,605,586	2,663,505	2,778,594	2,778,625
PA only	125,264	186,244	224,624	247,920	268,014
RRSP contribution only	258,594	234,616	184,091	185,068	171,848
PA	187,879	259,037	291,633	313,818	336,663
RRSP contribution	321,209	307,409	251,100	250,966	240,497
Either PA or RRSP contribution	446,473	493,653	475,724	498,886	508,511
Both PA and RRSP contribution	62,615	72,793	67,009	65,898	68,649
No PA and no RRSP contribution	1,826,627	2,111,933	2,187,781	2,279,708	2,270,114
25 to 34 years old					
Tax filers with employment income with	3,521,563	3,390,918	3,417,901	3,482,550	3,450,208
PA only	462,097	465,031	540,109	581,138	607,108
RRSP contribution only	835,684	765,829	672,292	669,309	635,893
PA	1,056,668	1,037,580	1,087,788	1,138,830	1,160,264
RRSP contribution	1,430,255	1,338,378	1,219,971	1,227,001	1,189,049
Either PA or RRSP contribution	1,892,352	1,803,409	1,760,080	1,808,139	1,796,157
Both PA and RRSP contribution	594,571	572,549	547,679	557,692	553,156
No PA and no RRSP contribution	1,629,211	1,587,509	1,657,821	1,674,411	1,654,051
35 to 54 years old					
Tax filers with employment income with	7,137,765	7,754,685	8,046,573	8,206,846	7,843,072
PA only	1,234,786	1,362,122	1,621,147	1,638,961	1,563,938
RRSP contribution only	1,663,357	1,798,851	1,691,578	1,734,842	1,641,791
PA	3,039,644	3,237,823	3,350,888	3,415,983	3,262,396
RRSP contribution	3,468,215	3,674,552	3,421,319	3,511,864	3,340,249
Either PA or RRSP contribution	4,703,001	5,036,674	5,042,466	5,150,825	4,904,187
Both PA and RRSP contribution	1,804,858	1,875,701	1,729,741	1,777,022	1,698,458
No PA and no RRSP contribution	2,434,764	2,718,011	3,004,107	3,056,021	2,938,885
35 to 44 years old					
Tax filers with employment income with	4,068,659	4,260,871	4,226,007	4,073,336	3,709,960
PA only	698,767	730,205	826,429	794,627	723,345
RRSP contribution only	943,272	983,228	876,096	845,372	760,606
PA	1,639,845	1,674,786	1,656,299	1,599,515	1,471,763
RRSP contribution	1,884,350	1,927,809	1,705,966	1,650,260	1,509,024
Either PA or RRSP contribution	2,583,117	2,658,014	2,532,395	2,444,887	2,232,369
Both PA and RRSP contribution	941,078	944,581	829,870	804,888	748,418
No PA and no RRSP contribution	1,485,542	1,602,857	1,693,612	1,628,449	1,477,591

See notes at the end of the table.

Text table 3 – continued

Tax filers with employment income, by age group

	1997	2000	2003	2006	2008 ^P
	number				
45 to 54 years old					
Tax filers with employment income with	3,069,106	3,493,814	3,820,566	4,133,510	4,133,112
PA only	536,019	631,917	794,718	844,334	840,593
RRSP contribution only	720,085	815,623	815,482	889,470	881,185
PA	1,399,799	1,563,037	1,694,589	1,816,468	1,790,633
RRSP contribution	1,583,865	1,746,743	1,715,353	1,861,604	1,831,225
Either PA or RRSP contribution	2,119,884	2,378,660	2,510,071	2,705,938	2,671,818
Both PA and RRSP contribution	863,780	931,120	899,871	972,134	950,040
No PA and no RRSP contribution	949,222	1,115,154	1,310,495	1,427,572	1,461,294
55 to 64 years old					
Tax filers with employment income with	1,441,862	1,687,447	2,076,710	2,436,395	2,623,681
PA only	171,889	222,023	312,983	372,459	408,882
RRSP contribution only	415,447	463,857	507,595	583,630	610,344
PA	482,817	551,436	689,381	832,465	896,751
RRSP contribution	726,375	793,270	883,993	1,043,636	1,098,213
Either PA or RRSP contribution	898,264	1,015,293	1,196,976	1,416,095	1,507,095
Both PA and RRSP contribution	310,928	329,413	376,398	460,006	487,869
No PA and no RRSP contribution	543,598	672,154	879,734	1,020,300	1,116,586
65 years old or more					
Tax filers with employment income with	495,443	587,415	709,434	838,518	968,079
PA only	10,935	14,208	18,813	23,680	30,982
RRSP contribution only	98,640	95,561	94,115	107,939	136,534
PA	25,016	27,819	34,183	43,419	58,631
RRSP contribution	112,721	109,172	109,485	127,678	164,183
Either PA or RRSP contribution	123,656	123,380	128,298	151,358	195,165
Both PA and RRSP contribution	14,081	13,611	15,370	19,739	27,649
No PA and no RRSP contribution	371,787	464,035	581,136	687,160	772,914

1. Pension adjustment
2. Registered retirement savings plans

Text table 4
Tax filers with employment income, by income quintile

	1997	2000	2003	2006	2008 ^P
	number				
Total					
Tax filers with employment income with	14,869,733	16,026,051	16,914,123	17,742,903	17,663,665
PA ¹ only	2,004,971	2,249,628	2,717,676	2,864,158	2,878,924
RRSP ² contribution only	3,271,722	3,358,714	3,149,671	3,280,788	3,196,410
PA	4,792,024	5,113,695	5,453,873	5,744,515	5,714,705
RRSP contribution	6,058,775	6,222,781	5,885,868	6,161,145	6,032,191
Either PA or RRSP contribution	8,063,746	8,472,409	8,603,544	9,025,303	8,911,115
Both PA and RRSP contribution	2,787,053	2,864,067	2,736,197	2,880,357	2,835,781
No PA and no RRSP contribution	6,805,987	7,553,642	8,310,579	8,717,600	8,752,550
Lowest quintile					
Tax filers with employment income with	2,973,946	3,205,210	3,382,824	3,548,580	3,532,732
PA only	104,832	151,217	177,478	204,321	189,481
RRSP contribution only	156,508	120,549	104,455	106,383	107,833
PA	114,866	160,145	185,782	213,589	199,280
RRSP contribution	166,542	129,477	112,759	115,651	117,632
Either PA or RRSP contribution	271,374	280,694	290,237	319,972	307,113
Both PA and RRSP contribution	10,034	8,928	8,304	9,268	9,799
No PA and no RRSP contribution	2,702,572	2,924,516	3,092,587	3,228,608	3,225,619
Second quintile					
Tax filers with employment income with	2,973,947	3,205,210	3,382,825	3,548,581	3,532,733
PA only	234,945	284,134	338,682	392,855	405,938
RRSP contribution only	590,073	551,428	487,201	501,138	483,268
PA	334,439	383,093	437,272	507,232	524,143
RRSP contribution	689,567	650,387	585,791	615,515	601,473
Either PA or RRSP contribution	924,512	934,521	924,473	1,008,370	1,007,411
Both PA and RRSP contribution	99,494	98,959	98,590	114,377	118,205
No PA and no RRSP contribution	2,049,435	2,270,689	2,458,352	2,540,211	2,525,322
Third quintile					
Tax filers with employment income with	2,973,946	3,205,210	3,382,824	3,548,580	3,532,733
PA only	507,825	559,284	641,494	699,924	715,891
RRSP contribution only	838,962	860,143	785,725	804,987	766,829
PA	911,001	979,065	1,064,893	1,165,919	1,183,309
RRSP contribution	1,242,138	1,279,924	1,209,124	1,270,982	1,234,247
Either PA or RRSP contribution	1,749,963	1,839,208	1,850,618	1,970,906	1,950,138
Both PA and RRSP contribution	403,176	419,781	423,399	465,995	467,418
No PA and no RRSP contribution	1,223,983	1,366,002	1,532,206	1,577,674	1,582,595
Fourth quintile					
Tax filers with employment income with	2,973,947	3,205,210	3,382,825	3,548,581	3,532,733
PA only	646,529	689,106	822,783	857,979	860,217
RRSP contribution only	839,246	888,471	831,117	855,765	829,368
PA	1,564,857	1,646,941	1,745,495	1,815,473	1,795,869
RRSP contribution	1,757,574	1,846,306	1,753,829	1,813,259	1,765,020
Either PA or RRSP contribution	2,404,103	2,535,412	2,576,612	2,671,238	2,625,237
Both PA and RRSP contribution	918,328	957,835	922,712	957,494	935,652
No PA and no RRSP contribution	569,844	669,798	806,213	877,343	907,496
Highest quintile					
Tax filers with employment income with	2,973,947	3,205,211	3,382,825	3,548,581	3,532,734
PA only	510,840	565,887	737,239	709,079	707,397
RRSP contribution only	846,933	938,123	941,173	1,012,515	1,009,112
PA	1,866,861	1,944,451	2,020,431	2,042,302	2,012,104
RRSP contribution	2,202,954	2,316,687	2,224,365	2,345,738	2,313,819
Either PA or RRSP contribution	2,713,794	2,882,574	2,961,604	3,054,817	3,021,216
Both PA and RRSP contribution	1,356,021	1,378,564	1,283,192	1,333,223	1,304,707
No PA and no RRSP contribution	260,153	322,637	421,221	493,764	511,518

1. Pension adjustment
2. Registered retirement savings plans

Text table 5
Rate of participation in private retirement savings plans, by sex

	Tax filers with employment income				
	1997	2000	2003	2006	2008 ^p
	percent				
Total					
Tax filers with employment income					
with	100	100	100	100	100
PA ¹ only	13	14	16	16	16
RRSP ² contribution only	22	21	19	18	18
PA	32	32	32	32	32
RRSP contribution	41	39	35	35	34
Either PA or RRSP contribution	54	53	51	51	50
Both PA and RRSP contribution	19	18	16	16	16
No PA and no RRSP contribution	46	47	49	49	50
Men					
Tax filers with employment income					
with	100	100	100	100	100
PA only	14	14	16	15	15
RRSP contribution only	23	23	20	20	20
PA	33	32	32	31	31
RRSP contribution	43	41	36	36	35
Either PA or RRSP contribution	56	55	52	52	51
Both PA and RRSP contribution	19	18	16	16	16
No PA and no RRSP contribution	44	45	48	48	49
Women					
Tax filers with employment income					
with	100	100	100	100	100
PA only	13	14	17	17	17
RRSP contribution only	20	19	17	17	16
PA	32	32	33	34	34
RRSP contribution	39	37	33	33	33
Either PA or RRSP contribution	52	51	50	50	50
Both PA and RRSP contribution	18	18	16	17	17
No PA and no RRSP contribution	48	49	50	50	50

1. Pension adjustment

2. Registered retirement savings plans

Text table 6
Rate of participation in private retirement savings plans, by age group

	Tax filers with employment income				
	1997	2000	2003	2006	2008 ^p
	percent				
Total					
Tax filers with employment income					
with	100	100	100	100	100
PA ¹ only	13	14	16	16	16
RRSP ² contribution only	22	21	19	18	18
PA	32	32	32	32	32
RRSP contribution	41	39	35	35	34
Either PA or RRSP contribution	54	53	51	51	50
Both PA and RRSP contribution	19	18	16	16	16
No PA and no RRSP contribution	46	47	49	49	50
15 to 24 years old					
Tax filers with employment income					
with	100	100	100	100	100
PA only	6	7	8	9	10
RRSP contribution only	11	9	7	7	6
PA	8	10	11	11	12
RRSP contribution	14	12	9	9	9
Either PA or RRSP contribution	20	19	18	18	18
Both PA and RRSP contribution	3	3	3	2	2
No PA and no RRSP contribution	80	81	82	82	82
25 to 34 years old					
Tax filers with employment income					
with	100	100	100	100	100
PA only	13	14	16	17	18
RRSP contribution only	24	23	20	19	18
PA	30	31	32	33	34
RRSP contribution	41	39	36	35	34
Either PA or RRSP contribution	54	53	51	52	52
Both PA and RRSP contribution	17	17	16	16	16
No PA and no RRSP contribution	46	47	49	48	48
35 to 54 years old					
Tax filers with employment income					
with	100	100	100	100	100
PA only	17	18	20	20	20
RRSP contribution only	23	23	21	21	21
PA	43	42	42	42	42
RRSP contribution	49	47	43	43	43
Either PA or RRSP contribution	66	65	63	63	63
Both PA and RRSP contribution	25	24	21	22	22
No PA and no RRSP contribution	34	35	37	37	37
35 to 44 years old					
Tax filers with employment income					
with	100	100	100	100	100
PA only	17	17	20	20	19
RRSP contribution only	23	23	21	21	21
PA	40	39	39	39	40
RRSP contribution	46	45	40	41	41
Either PA or RRSP contribution	63	62	60	60	60
Both PA and RRSP contribution	23	22	20	20	20
No PA and no RRSP contribution	37	38	40	40	40

See notes at the end of the table.

Text table 6 – continued

Rate of participation in private retirement savings plans, by age group

	Tax filers with employment income				
	1997	2000	2003	2006	2008 ^p
	percent				
45 to 54 years old					
Tax filers with employment income					
with	100	100	100	100	100
PA only	17	18	21	20	20
RRSP contribution only	23	23	21	22	21
PA	46	45	44	44	43
RRSP contribution	52	50	45	45	44
Either PA or RRSP contribution	69	68	66	65	65
Both PA and RRSP contribution	28	27	24	24	23
No PA and no RRSP contribution	31	32	34	35	35
55 to 64 years old					
Tax filers with employment income					
with	100	100	100	100	100
PA only	12	13	15	15	16
RRSP contribution only	29	27	24	24	23
PA	33	33	33	34	34
RRSP contribution	50	47	43	43	42
Either PA or RRSP contribution	62	60	58	58	57
Both PA and RRSP contribution	22	20	18	19	19
No PA and no RRSP contribution	38	40	42	42	43
65 years old or more					
Tax filers with employment income					
with	100	100	100	100	100
PA only	2	2	3	3	3
RRSP contribution only	20	16	13	13	14
PA	5	5	5	5	6
RRSP contribution	23	19	15	15	17
Either PA or RRSP contribution	25	21	18	18	20
Both PA and RRSP contribution	3	2	2	2	3
No PA and no RRSP contribution	75	79	82	82	80

1. Pension adjustment
2. Registered retirement savings plans

Text table 7

Rate of participation in private retirement savings plans, by income quintile

	Tax filers with employment income				
	1997	2000	2003	2006	2008 ^p
	percent				
Total					
Tax filers with employment income					
with	100	100	100	100	100
PA ¹ only	13	14	16	16	16
RRSP ² contribution only	22	21	19	18	18
PA	32	32	32	32	32
RRSP contribution	41	39	35	35	34
Either PA or RRSP contribution	54	53	51	51	50
Both PA and RRSP contribution	19	18	16	16	16
No PA and no RRSP contribution	46	47	49	49	50
Lowest quintile					
Tax filers with employment income					
with	100	100	100	100	100
PA only	4	5	5	6	5
RRSP contribution only	5	4	3	3	3
PA	4	5	5	6	6
RRSP contribution	6	4	3	3	3
Either PA or RRSP contribution	9	9	9	9	9
Both PA and RRSP contribution	0	0	0	0	0
No PA and no RRSP contribution	91	91	91	91	91
Second quintile					
Tax filers with employment income					
with	100	100	100	100	100
PA only	8	9	10	11	11
RRSP contribution only	20	17	14	14	14
PA	11	12	13	14	15
RRSP contribution	23	20	17	17	17
Either PA or RRSP contribution	31	29	27	28	29
Both PA and RRSP contribution	3	3	3	3	3
No PA and no RRSP contribution	69	71	73	72	71
Third quintile					
Tax filers with employment income					
with	100	100	100	100	100
PA only	17	17	19	20	20
RRSP contribution only	28	27	23	23	22
PA	31	31	31	33	33
RRSP contribution	42	40	36	36	35
Either PA or RRSP contribution	59	57	55	56	55
Both PA and RRSP contribution	14	13	13	13	13
No PA and no RRSP contribution	41	43	45	44	45
Fourth quintile					
Tax filers with employment income					
with	100	100	100	100	100
PA only	22	21	24	24	24
RRSP contribution only	28	28	25	24	23
PA	53	51	52	51	51
RRSP contribution	59	58	52	51	50
Either PA or RRSP contribution	81	79	76	75	74
Both PA and RRSP contribution	31	30	27	27	26
No PA and no RRSP contribution	19	21	24	25	26

See notes at the end of the table.

Text table 7 – continued

Rate of participation in private retirement savings plans, by income quintile

	Tax filers with employment income				
	1997	2000	2003	2006	2008 ^p
	percent				
Highest quintile					
Tax filers with employment income					
with	100	100	100	100	100
PA only	17	18	22	20	20
RRSP contribution only	28	29	28	29	29
PA	63	61	60	58	57
RRSP contribution	74	72	66	66	65
Either PA or RRSP contribution	91	90	88	86	86
Both PA and RRSP contribution	46	43	38	38	37
No PA and no RRSP contribution	9	10	12	14	14

1. Pension adjustment
2. Registered retirement savings plans

Text table 8
Tax filers with employment income, by income quintile and age group

Age group	Income quintile							
	1997				2008 ^p			
	Two lowest	Third	Two highest	Total	Two lowest	Third	Two highest	Total
number								
15 to 24								
Tax filers with employment income with PA ¹	1,936,381	242,881	93,838	2,273,100	2,337,513	283,393	157,719	2,778,625
RRSP ² contribution	103,356	50,871	33,652	187,879	193,964	78,457	64,242	336,663
Either PA or RRSP contribution	164,288	100,463	56,458	321,209	95,101	79,201	66,195	240,497
No PA and no RRSP contribution	250,259	127,528	68,686	446,473	273,697	133,064	101,750	508,511
	1,686,122	115,353	25,152	1,826,627	2,063,816	150,329	55,969	2,270,114
25 to 34								
Tax filers with employment income with PA	1,390,531	887,012	1,244,020	3,521,563	1,378,951	824,160	1,247,097	3,450,208
RRSP contribution	121,952	263,943	670,773	1,056,668	169,697	296,479	694,088	1,160,264
Either PA or RRSP contribution	213,959	377,721	838,575	1,430,255	162,903	304,900	721,246	1,189,049
No PA and no RRSP contribution	305,978	523,344	1,063,030	1,892,352	299,647	482,087	1,014,423	1,796,157
	1,084,553	363,668	180,990	1,629,211	1,079,304	342,073	232,674	1,654,051
35 to 54								
Tax filers with employment income with PA	2,040,496	1,423,048	3,674,221	7,137,765	2,308,274	1,594,266	3,940,532	7,843,072
RRSP contribution	188,137	510,299	2,341,208	3,039,644	278,788	621,057	2,362,551	3,262,396
Either PA or RRSP contribution	369,587	607,259	2,491,369	3,468,215	330,343	612,955	2,396,951	3,340,249
No PA and no RRSP contribution	507,501	898,782	3,296,718	4,703,001	548,801	987,730	3,367,656	4,904,187
	1,532,995	524,266	377,503	2,434,764	1,759,473	606,536	572,876	2,938,885
55 to 64								
Tax filers with employment income with PA	433,478	291,409	716,975	1,441,862	754,424	565,131	1,304,126	2,623,681
RRSP contribution	33,683	81,014	368,120	482,817	75,518	175,784	645,449	896,751
Either PA or RRSP contribution	97,070	134,093	495,212	726,375	116,636	206,642	774,935	1,098,213
No PA and no RRSP contribution	119,248	174,810	604,206	898,264	173,624	308,724	1,024,747	1,507,095
	314,230	116,599	112,769	543,598	580,800	256,407	279,379	1,116,586
65 years old or more								
Tax filers with employment income with PA	147,007	129,596	218,840	495,443	286,303	265,783	415,993	968,079
RRSP contribution	2,177	4,874	17,965	25,016	5,456	11,532	41,643	58,631
Either PA or RRSP contribution	11,205	22,602	78,914	112,721	14,122	30,549	119,512	164,183
No PA and no RRSP contribution	12,900	25,499	85,257	123,656	18,755	38,533	137,877	195,165
	134,107	104,097	133,583	371,787	267,548	227,250	278,116	772,914

1. Pension adjustment
2. Registered retirement savings plans

Text table 9
Rate of participation, by income quintile and age group

Age group	1997				2008 ^p			
	Income quintile							
	Two lowest	Third	Two highest	Total	Two lowest	Third	Two highest	Total
percent								
15 to 24								
Tax filers with employment income	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
PA ¹	5	21	36	8	8	28	41	12
RRSP ² contribution	8	41	60	14	4	28	42	9
Either PA or RRSP contribution	13	53	73	20	12	47	65	18
No PA and no RRSP contribution	87	47	27	80	88	53	35	82
25 to 34								
Employed Tax Filers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
With PA	9	30	54	30	12	36	56	34
With RRSP contribution	15	43	67	41	12	37	58	34
Either PA or RRSP contribution	22	59	85	54	22	58	81	52
No PA and no RRSP contribution	78	41	15	46	78	42	19	48
35 to 54								
Employed Tax Filers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
With PA	9	36	64	43	12	39	60	42
With RRSP contribution	18	43	68	49	14	38	61	43
Either PA or RRSP contribution	25	63	90	66	24	62	85	63
No PA and no RRSP contribution	75	37	10	34	76	38	15	37
55 to 64								
Employed Tax Filers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
With PA	8	28	51	33	10	31	49	34
With RRSP contribution	22	46	69	50	15	37	59	42
Either PA or RRSP contribution	28	60	84	62	23	55	79	57
No PA and no RRSP contribution	72	40	16	38	77	45	21	43
65 years old or more								
Employed Tax Filers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
With PA	1	4	8	5	2	4	10	6
With RRSP contribution	8	17	36	23	5	11	29	17
With either PA or RRSP contribution	9	20	39	25	7	14	33	20
With no PA and no RRSP contribution	91	80	61	75	93	86	67	80

1. Pension adjustment
2. Registered retirement savings plans

Text table 10
Variation in participation rates, by income quintile and age group

Age Group	Income quintile, 1997 to 2008 ^p			
	Two lowest	Third	Two highest	Total
	percentage point variation			
15 to 24				
Tax filers with employment income with PA ¹	0	0	0	0
RRSP ² contribution	3	7	5	4
Either PA or RRSP contribution	-4	-13	-18	-5
No PA and no RRSP contribution	-1	-6	-9	-1
	1	6	9	1
25 to 34				
Tax filers with employment income with PA	0	0	0	0
RRSP contribution	4	6	2	4
Either PA or RRSP contribution	-4	-6	-10	-6
No PA and no RRSP contribution	0	-1	-4	-2
	0	1	4	2
35 to 54				
Tax filers with employment income with PA	0	0	0	0
RRSP contribution	3	3	-4	-1
Either PA or RRSP contribution	-4	-4	-7	-6
No PA and no RRSP contribution	-1	-1	-4	-3
	1	1	4	3
55 to 64				
Tax filers with employment income with PA	0	0	0	0
RRSP contribution	2	3	-2	1
Either PA or RRSP contribution	-7	-9	-10	-9
No PA and no RRSP contribution	-4	-5	-6	-5
	4	5	6	5
65 years old or more				
Tax filers with employment income with PA	0	0	0	0
RRSP contribution	0	1	2	1
Either PA or RRSP contribution	-3	-6	-7	-6
No PA and no RRSP contribution	-2	-5	-6	-5
	2	5	6	5

1. Pension adjustment
2. Registered retirement savings plans

Text table 11

Variation in participation rates in Employer-Sponsored Pension Plan, by income quintile and age group

Age Group	Income quintile, 1997 to 2008 ^p			Total
	Two lowest	Third	Two highest	
	percentage point variation			
15 to 24	3	7	5	4
25 to 34	4	6	2	4
35 to 54	3	3	-4	-1
55 to 64	2	3	-2	1
65 years old or more	0	1	2	1

Text table 12

Variation in participation rates in RRSP, by income quintile and age group

Age group	Income quintile, 1997 to 2008 ^p			Total
	Two lowest	Third	Two highest	
	percentage point variation			
15 to 24	-4	-13	-18	-5
25 to 34	-4	-6	-10	-6
35 to 54	-4	-4	-7	-6
55 to 64	-7	-9	-10	-9
65 years old or more	-3	-6	-7	-6

Text table 13

Variation in participation rates in private retirement savings plans, by income quintile and age group

Age group	Income quintile, 1997 to 2008 ^p			Total
	Two lowest	Third	Two highest	
	percentage point variation			
15 to 24	-1	-6	-9	-1
25 to 34	0	-1	-4	-2
35 to 54	-1	-1	-4	-3
55 to 64	-4	-5	-6	-5
65 years old or more	-2	-5	-6	-5

Text table 14

Tax filers with employment income not participating in any private retirement savings plan, by age group and income quintile

	1997		2000		2003		2006		2008 ^p	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Age group										
15 to 24	1,826,627	27	2,111,933	28	2,187,781	26	2,279,708	26	2,270,114	26
25 to 34	1,629,211	24	1,587,509	21	1,657,821	20	1,674,411	19	1,654,051	19
35 to 54	2,434,764	36	2,718,011	36	3,004,107	36	3,056,021	35	2,938,885	34
55 to 64	543,598	8	672,154	9	879,734	11	1,020,300	12	1,116,586	13
65 years old or more	371,787	5	464,035	6	581,136	7	687,160	8	772,914	9
Total	6,805,987	100	7,553,642	100	8,310,579	100	8,717,600	100	8,752,550	100
Income quintile										
Lowest	2,702,572	40	2,924,516	39	3,092,587	37	3,228,608	37	3,225,619	37
Second	2,049,435	30	2,270,689	30	2,458,352	30	2,540,211	29	2,525,322	29
Third	1,223,983	18	1,366,002	18	1,532,206	18	1,577,674	18	1,582,595	18
Fourth	569,844	8	669,798	9	806,213	10	877,343	10	907,496	10
Highest	260,153	4	322,637	4	421,221	5	493,764	6	511,518	6
Total	6,805,987	100	7,553,642	100	8,310,579	100	8,717,600	100	8,752,550	100

Note(s): Percentage might not add to totals due to rounding.