



## INDEPENDENT FISCAL OFFICE

February 7, 2024

The Honorable Seth M. Grove  
Chairman  
House Appropriations Committee  
245 Main Capitol Building  
Harrisburg, PA 17120

Dear Chairman Grove:

This letter and the embedded tables respond to requests for additional information raised at the recent roundtable hearing on January 31, 2024.

**Representative Kutz asked if there are additional data on housing ownership and wealth impacts by age group during the Covid pandemic.**

The table displays the average dollar and percent change per household for four age groups for the value of various types of assets over the four-year period from 2019 Q3 to 2023 Q3 (latest published data).

**Average Dollar and Percent Change Per Household: 2019 Q3 to 2023 Q3**

Age Group	Real Estate	Deposit, Savings Money Market	Equities and Mutual Fund	Pension and IRA	Total
Age 70 plus	\$146,411	\$38,056	\$191,449	-\$17,104	\$358,812
Age 55 to 69	\$161,468	\$38,207	\$92,068	-\$2,288	\$289,455
Age 40 to 54	\$98,240	\$29,355	-\$31,629	\$27,188	\$123,153
Under Age 40	\$53,965	\$18,783	\$35,430	\$9,336	\$117,514
<b>All Households</b>	<b>\$115,073</b>	<b>\$32,703</b>	<b>\$70,924</b>	<b>\$7,117</b>	<b>\$225,817</b>

Age Group	Real Estate	Deposit, Savings Money Market	Equities and Mutual Fund	Pension and IRA	Total
Age 70 plus	52%	23%	44%	-8%	33%
Age 55 to 69	54%	28%	22%	-1%	22%
Age 40 to 54	37%	36%	-14%	12%	16%
Under Age 40	52%	72%	136%	21%	59%
<b>All Households</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>28%</b>

Excludes equity accrued in non-corporate business ventures.

Source: Federal Reserve Board.

**Representative Delozier asked if there are additional data on who has credit card and other consumer debt. She also inquired if those that paid down debt during the pandemic are the same borrowers that are now taking on new debt.**

The tables display debt balance by age group and the share of U.S. borrowers that entered into serious delinquency across all debt sources for the fourth quarter of the last five years. Based on available data, it is not possible to link borrowers who are taking on new debt with those that paid down debt using federal stimulus (e.g., economic impact payments, PPP loans, enhanced unemployment compensation) during the federal health emergency.

	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
2019Q4	\$1.04	\$3.00	\$3.56	\$3.26	\$2.14	\$1.13
2020Q4	1.08	3.15	3.63	3.34	2.15	1.18
2021Q4	1.19	3.46	3.90	3.47	2.28	1.27
2022Q4	1.27	3.82	4.30	3.70	2.42	1.38
2023Q4	1.27	3.94	4.49	3.80	2.53	1.47

Note: Trillions of dollars.  
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
2019Q4	4.3%	2.8%	2.5%	2.1%	1.6%	1.6%
2020Q4	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1
2021Q4	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
2022Q4	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9
2023Q4	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.3

Note: Percent of borrowers in serious delinquency (90+ days) for all debt types.  
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

**Representative Gleim requested data on loans or withdrawals taken from IRAs to pay down debt or support spending.**

Fidelity Investments publishes annual data on in-service distributions, plan loans and hardship withdrawals from retirement plans managed by the firm. From 2018 to 2023, the share of plan participants taking an early withdrawal was as follows:<sup>1</sup>

- In-service distribution: 9.2%, 10.2%, 7.8%, 8.9%, 9.6%, 10.2%
- Plan loans: 6.5%, 6.6%, 4.4%, 5.0%, 5.4%, 5.7%

<sup>1</sup> See: [Emergency Savings Fact Sheet 2023 \(fidelity.com\)](https://www.fidelity.com/learning-center/savings-fact-sheet)

- Hardship withdrawal: 2.1%, 3.4%, 15.1%, 4.2%, 6.1%, 6.9%

The spike in hardship withdrawals in 2020 was due to penalty-free distributions temporarily allowed under the CARES Act. As shown, more than three times as many participants used a hardship withdrawal in 2023 than 2018.

**Chairman Grove requested historical data on Pennsylvania international migration.**

Each year, the United States Census Bureau publishes population estimates for the nation, states, counties, state/county equivalents, and Puerto Rico. With each annual release of population estimates, the Population Estimates Program revises and updates the entire time series of estimates from April 1, 2020 to July 1 of the current year. Because the 2020 Census provides a new base of data with some methodological differences, the 2010 and 2020 Decennial Census estimates may not be entirely comparable.

The net migration for a given geographic area is the difference between in-migration (number of people moving in) and outmigration (number of people moving out) during a migration period. Migration can be further divided into net domestic migration within the United States and net international migration between the United States and elsewhere. For Pennsylvania, net international migration was approximately 26,000 in 2022 and 2023. Since 2011, net international migration has also averaged 26,000 per annum.

<b>Year</b>	<b>International Migration</b>	<b>Year<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>International Migration</b>
2011	28	2018	33
2012	26	2019	15
2013	30	2020	1
2014	36	2021	10
2015	33	2022	26
2016	39	2023	26
2017	32	<b>Avg.</b>	<b>26</b>

Note: Thousands of residents.  
1 International migration in 2020 only includes counts from April 1, 2020 of the Decennial Census to July 1, 2020.  
Source: 2011 to 2019 data from the 2010 Decennial Census. 2020 to 2023 data from the 2020 Decennial Census, U.S. Census Bureau.

If you have any further questions, please let me know.

Sincerely,



Matthew J. Knittel  
Director, Independent Fiscal Office