

Focus for Discussion

Four Key Retirement Decisions Employees Face

- 1. Whether to participate in a retirement plan
- 2. How much to contribute to the plan

Focus for Discussion

- 3. How to invest contributions
- 4. How to manage money in retirement

Lessons Learned from Behavioral Finance

- Auto-Enrollment and Overcoming Participant "Inertia"
- Auto-Increase and Hyperbolic Discounting

Participation in Retirement Plans

Issue: Employees Do Not Participate

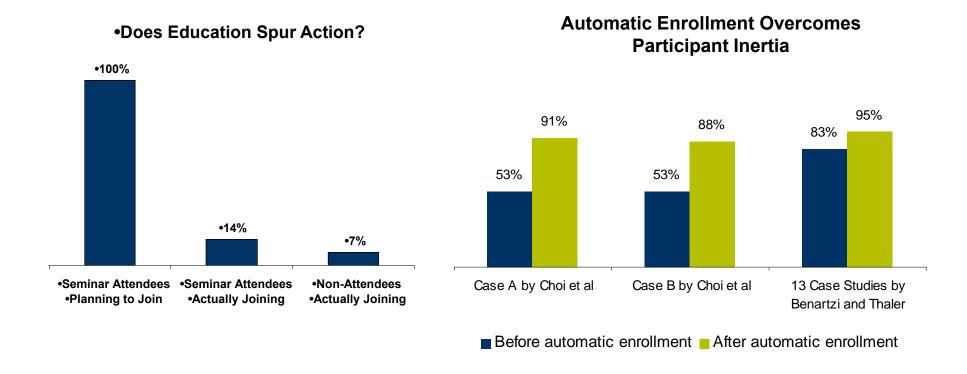
- 3 out of 10 employees do not participate in their retirement plan
- Employees miss out on tax benefits & employer match

Psychological Barrier: Inertia

- Newton's First Law of Motion: The property of an object to remain still or moving in its established direction unless acted upon by an outside force.
- Applies well to human behavior, too

Tools Used to Increase Participation in Retirement Plans

- Education has had little impact on participant inertia
- •Automatic enrollment uses inertia to improve participation in retirement plans



Source: Choi et al, Bernartzi and T. Rowe Price (2006)



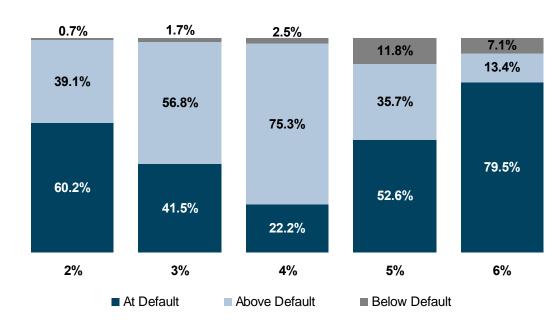
T. Rowe Price Automatic Enrollment

- Adoption of auto enrollment continues to grow
- •Majority of plans use a 3% default rate

53% of eligible T. Rowe Price clients use Automatic Enrollment

- 56% default @ savings rate of 3%; another 36% > 4%
- 1/3 also apply it to existing nonparticipants
- ~5% annually implement autoenrollment for opt-outs

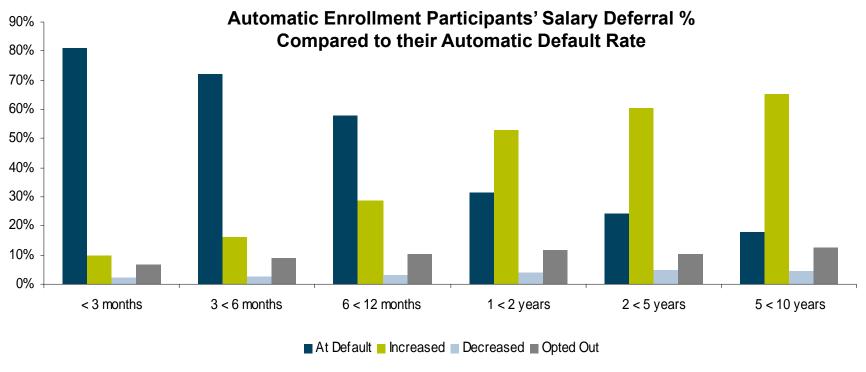
Percentage of Participants Saving At, Above, and Below the Plan Default Rate





Participants at T. Rowe Price : Auto Enrollment Impact Over Time

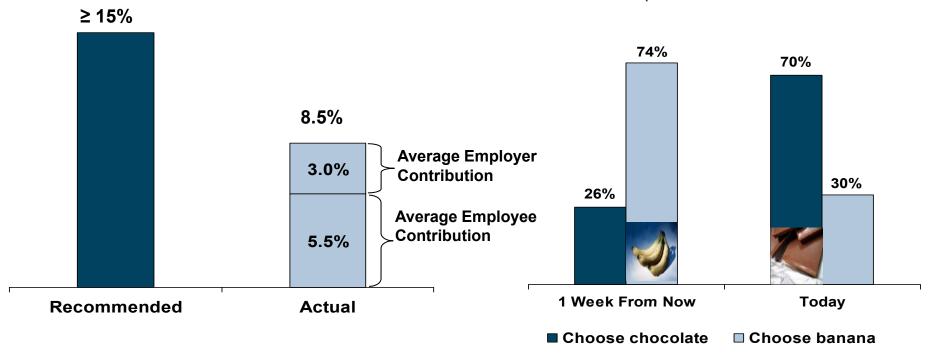
- Opt out rates for participants do not change much for different participant populations
- Participants with deferrals above their default rate grow over time (due in part to auto services such as auto increase)



Savings Rate and Hyperbolic Discounting

- Issue: Average Savings Rate is Low
 - Even when combined with employer match, employees are not saving enough in 401K plans

- Psychological Barrier: Hyperbolic Discounting
 - Immediate gratification is hard to resist
 - Self-control restrictions are easier to accept if they take effect in the future
 - Case in point: Bananas or chocolate?



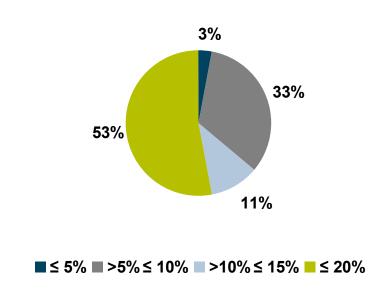
Sources: PSCA 52nd Annual Survey, Read and Van Leeuwen (1998)



T. Rowe Price Automatic Increase

- Use of automatic increase in retirement plans is growing
- More clients are shifting the automatic increase percentage from 1% to 2%
- Adopted but not optimized by clients
 - 82% of eligible clients offer Automatic Increase
 - 77% as an opt-in solution (only 5.8% of participants opt-into service)
 - 23% as a default (opt-out) solution (70% of participants maintain default)
 - Rate of increase is shifting up 43% of clients at 2% vs. 1%
 - Majority set ceiling for contribution rates above 20%

Percentage of Participants Saving At, Above, and Below the Plan Default Rate



Automatic Increase: Key Lessons

Opt-out Rate	Just 15% of participants would opt-out, 85% would remain in the program
Best Time to Implement	"Future date"; January - synchronize with pay raises
Annual Incremental Amount	Sign-up rates for 1% and 2% are virtually equal
Sensitivity to "Cap"	Signup rates are the same with a cap of 10% and 20%.

Summary

- Automatic enrollment and automatic increase can help improve retirement outcomes of all employees by helping them overcome behavioral barriers
- Five Key Opportunities To Improve Employee Savings
 - Utilize opt-out vs. opt-in
 - Adopt automatic enrollment for existing employees
 - Use default savings rate higher than 3% in automatic enrollment
 - Raise auto increase from 1% to 2%
 - Combine auto enrollment and auto increase and use inertia to improve participant behaviors

THANK YOU