What Can 401(k) Plans Produce for Retirement Income? New Results from the EBRI/ICI 401(k) Accumulation Projection Model

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*The remarks reflect the views of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Investment Company Institute, the Employee Benefit Research Institute, or Temple University.











Model Assumptions

Baseline

- Continuous coverage in 401(k) plans
- Equity returns based on 1926 to 2001
- Participants behave as they age as the current participants' behaviors vary by age (also consider tenure and salary)

Other Scenarios

- Timing of bull/bear markets
- Modify contribution/loan/withdrawal/cashout activity
- Discontinuous 401(k) coverage



Median Replacement Rates for 401(k) Accumulations* for Participants Reaching Age 65 Between 2030 and 2039 (percent of final five-year average salary)



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Automatic Enrollment

- Must add non-participants to the model
- Automatic enrollment
 - Plan sponsor sets default contribution rate (3%)
 - Plan sponsor sets default investment option (money market fund)
 - > Participant may opt out











Methodology for Automatic Enrollment

Run new set of baselines for all eligible employees, not just the EBRI/ICI participants

- Create a set of synthetic observations with the characteristics of the EBRI/ICI participants
- Assume they are not currently participating
- Provide them weights based on Fidelity's Building Futures experience

Function of age and income

- Each time a non-participant is simulated to change jobs, predict the new probability of participation based on the new age and income
 - Simulate whether they become a participant on the new job based on the conditional probability
 - Once they become a participant, assume they remain in that status until retirement (assuming the employer sponsors a plan)

Methodology for Automatic Enrollment (continued)

 Assume automatic enrollment is immediately implemented in the year 2000

 Assume same defaults and same employee behavior as the health services company analyzed by Choi, et. al.

- Provides information on the percentage and type of employees likely to participate and use defaults
 As well as the likelihood they will move away from the defaults
- As well as the likelihood they will move away from the defaults with time

Conservative bias built in re the benefits of automatic enrollment

- Employees not assumed to learn from automatic enrollment experience
- Currently no behavioral information available to parameterize such learning