

This webinar will start at 1:00 PM Central.

Thank you for joining us.



#### 9 september

2020



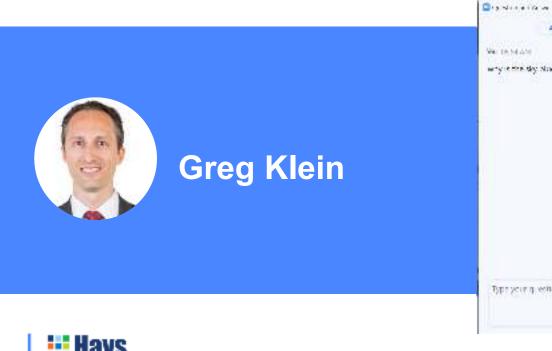
# Secrets to Retirement Plan Design: What Participant Behavior Is Telling Us About Key Plan Features

Greg Klein
Hays Financial Group



# submit a question q&a

Please submit your questions to the presenters by using the **Q&A** button on the bottom of your screen.









### presenter bio



Greg Klein
Vice President
Hays Financial Group

- Focused on employee education
- More than a decade in the retirement plan industry
- Fluent in Spanish lived in three Latin American countries
- CPFA and ARPC designations
- MIA from Texas A&M University (Gig' Em Aggies!)
- Takes pride in helping all types of employees achieve retirement success



### AGENDA

- 01 overview of behavior
- 02 COVID-19 reactions
- 03 plan design considerations
- 04 takeaways

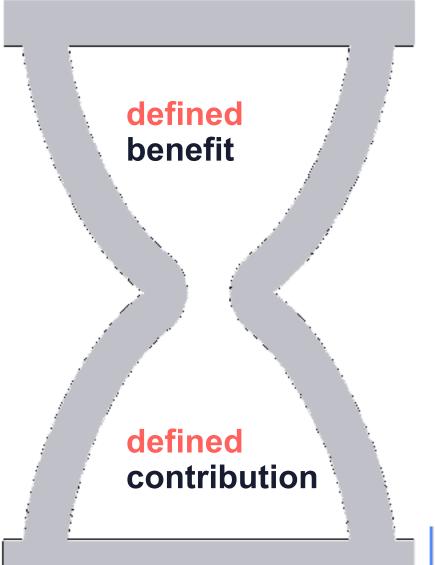
#### plan type behavior

transition to dc plans

participant directed

more decisions

irrational behavior





### behavior procrastination

### TO JOIN OR NOT TO JOIN

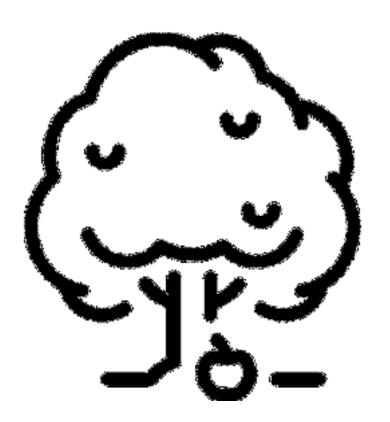
Procrastination is the art of keeping up with yesterday

— Don Marquis



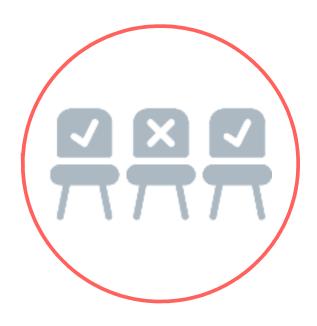
### behavior inertia

INERTIA IS TO REMAIN UNCHANGED, AND ACCEPT THE STATUS QUO.





### behavior loss aversion

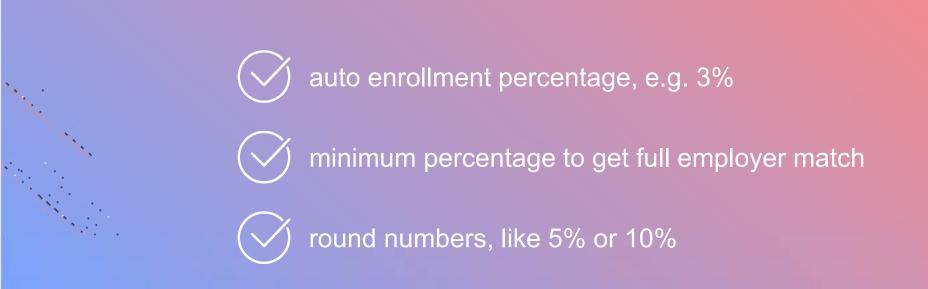


#### loss aversion

put off making a decision in order <a href="not">not</a> to make the wrong decision

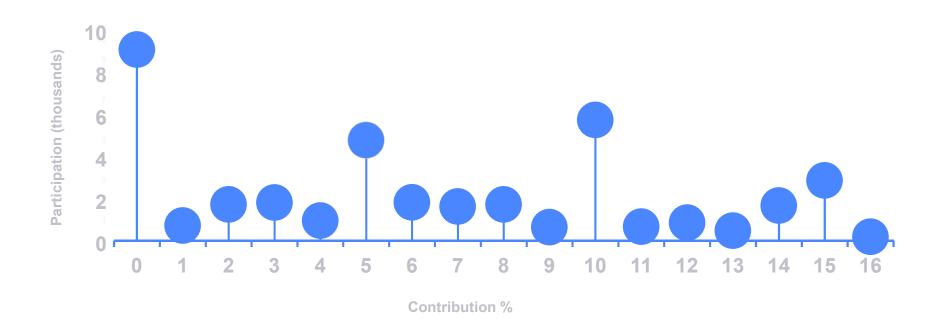


### behavior reference points





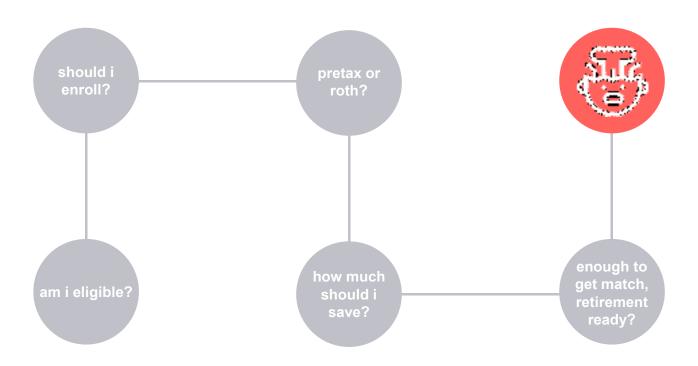
# behavior reference points





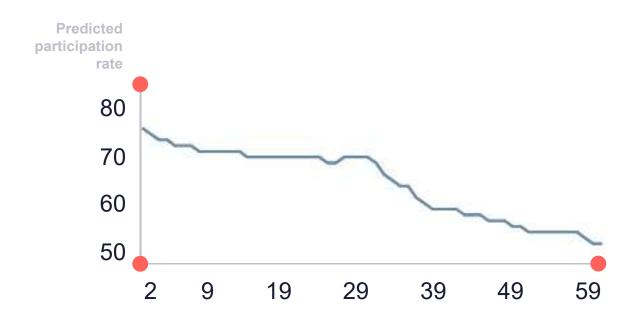
Source: Shlomo Benartzi, "Implications of Participant Behavior for Plan Design"

# behavior choice overload





### behavior choice overload



Number of funds offered



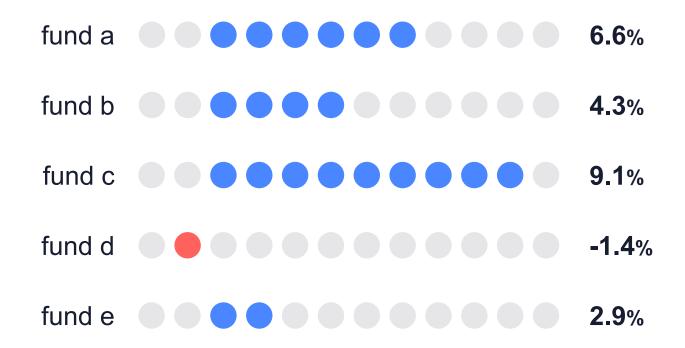
#### behavior naïve diversification



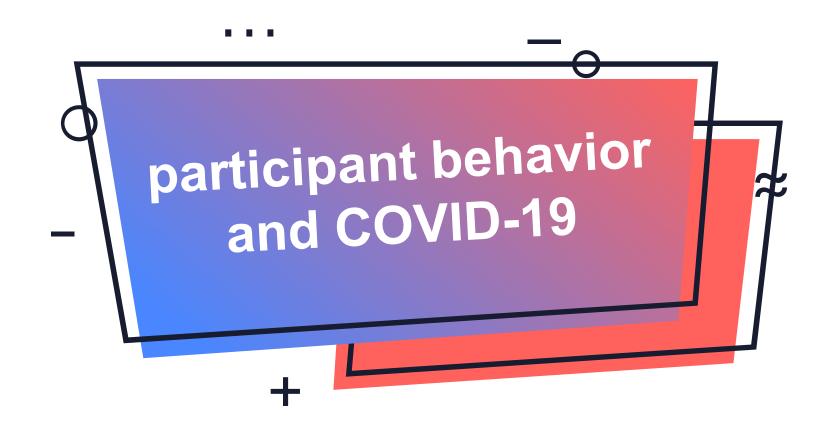


#### behavior

### excessive extrapolation







### COVID-19

#### contributions

H1: 2020

Percentage stopping contributions

2.0%

H1: 2019

Percentage stopping contributions

1.3%

H1: 2009

Percentage stopping contributions





#### COVID-19

### investments (current)

H1: 2020

Percentage changing allocation of current balances

8.3%

H1: 2019

Percentage changing allocation of current balances

6.1%

H1: 2009

Percentage changing allocation of current balances





#### COVID-19

### investments (future)

H1: 2020

Percentage changing allocation of future balances

5.0%

H1: 2019

Percentage changing allocation of future balances



H1: 2009

Percentage changing allocation of future balances





# **COVID-19** withdrawals

H1: 2020

Percentage taking any type of withdrawal

2.8%

H1: 2019

Percentage taking any type of withdrawal

2.5%

H1: 2009

Percentage taking any type of withdrawal





### COVID-19 loans

2020: end of Q2

Percentage with outstanding loan

15.6%

2019: end of Q4

Percentage with outstanding loan

16.1%

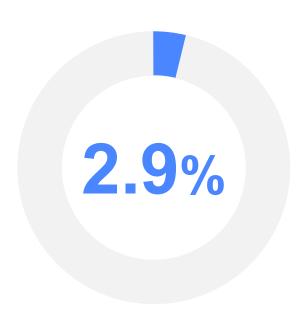
2011

Percentage with outstanding loan

18.5%

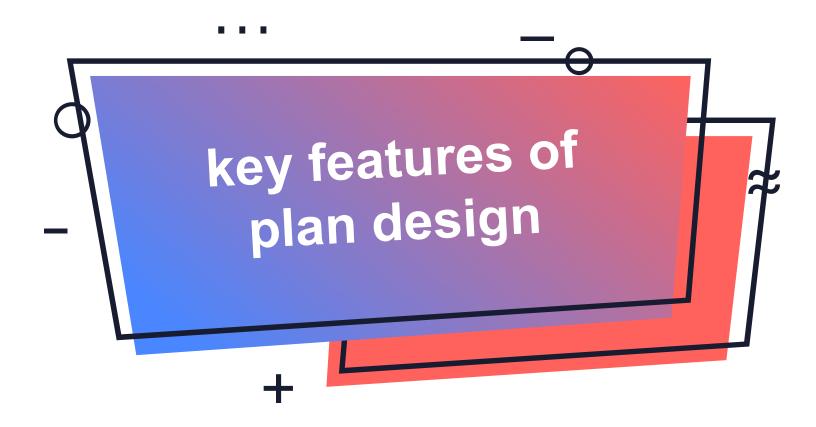


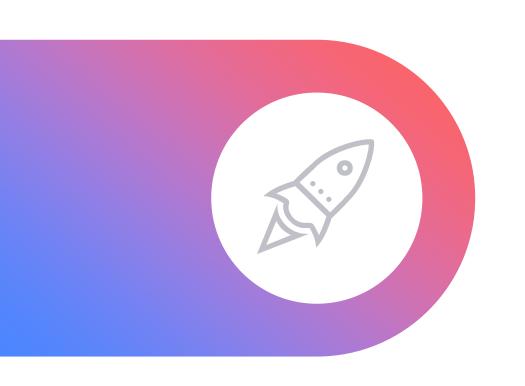
#### COVID-19 CRDs



Only 2.9% of participants have taken a corona-related distribution in the first half of 2020.







### auto features

auto pilot

#### 01 – auto enrollment



### plan design auto enrollment



automatic enrollment

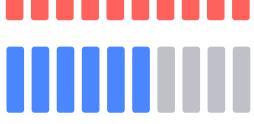
average total savings rate

10.3%



voluntary enrollment

average total savings rate

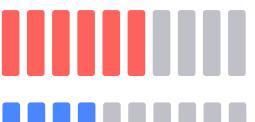


6.6%



automatic enrollment

retirement readiness



60.2%



voluntary enrollment

retirement readiness



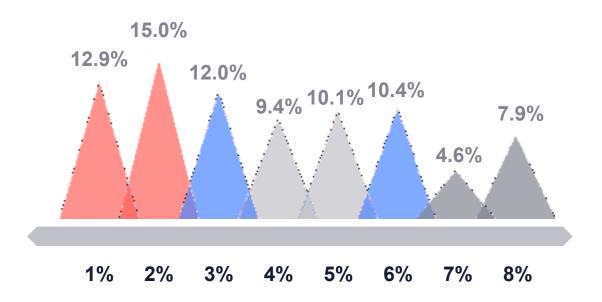
47.9%



Source: Vanguard, "How American Saves 2020, Insights Into Action" John Hancock, "State of the Participant 2020" page

#### plan design auto enrollment

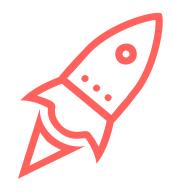
#### opt-out rates by default contribution rate





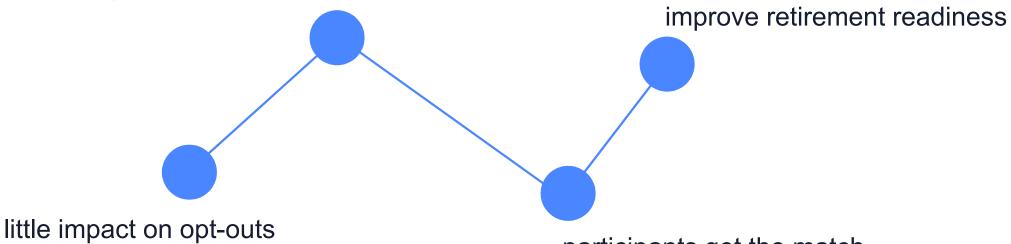
Source: John Hancock, "State of the Participant 2020"

### plan design higher defaults

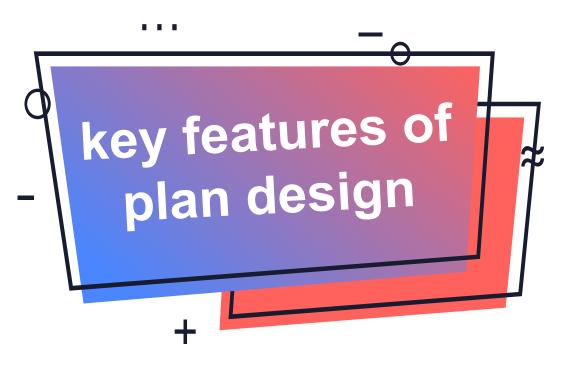


participants get the match

sets a higher reference point







01 – auto enrollment

02 – auto escalation

#### plan design auto escalation



start & stay at 10%



start at 3% with annual increases to 10%



start & stay at 3%

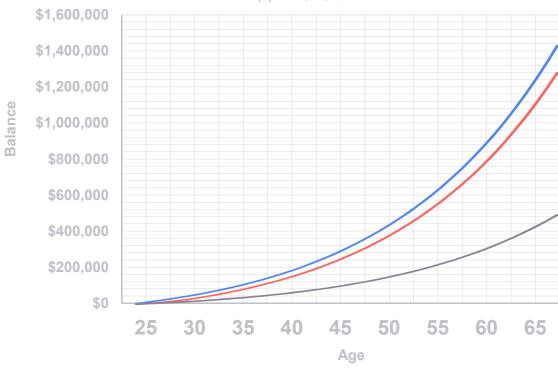
#### Model assumptions



· Income: \$50,000

· 2% annual increase

• Employer match: \$0.50/\$1.00 on 6% • Investment return: 6%





Individual is assumed to retire at the end of age 65 Growth of portfolio is tax deferred; ending portfolio may be subject to tax. The above example is for illustrative purposes only and not indicative of any investment. Source: J.P. Morgan Asset Management, Long-Term Capital Market Assumptions

### plan design reference points



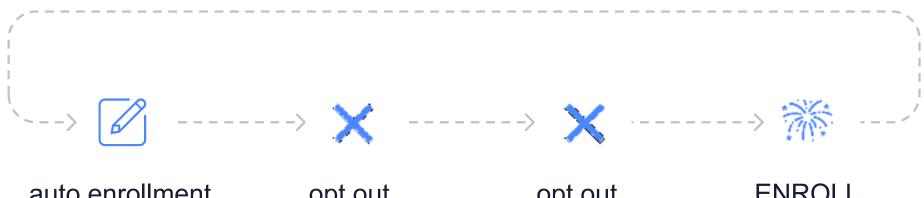
- stretch a discretionary employer match
- e.g. 25% on 12% versus 50% on 6%
- alternative to stopping the match





- 01 auto enrollment
- 02 auto escalation
- 03 reenrollment

#### plan design reenrollment



auto enrollment

initially eligible

opt out

first opportunity is not the right time

opt out

pandemic prevents saving

**ENROLL** 

now is the time!





- 01 auto enrollment
- 02 auto escalation
- 03 reenrollment
- 04 default investments

### investments qdia

high risk/growth

medium risk/growth

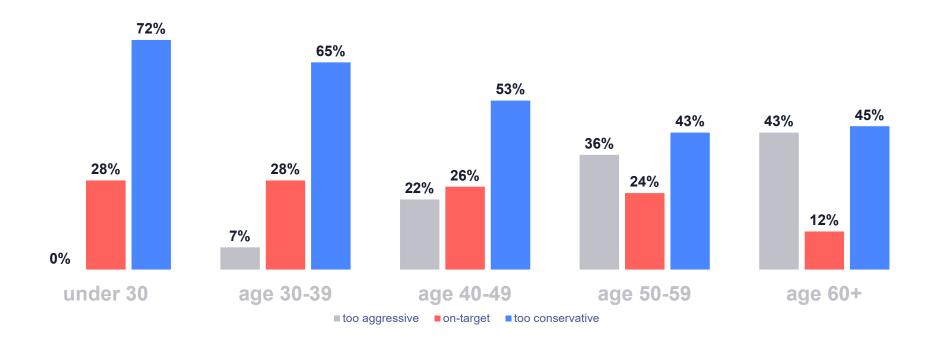
low risk/growth

target date





### investments qdia





Source: John Hancock, "State of the Participant 2020"



- 01 auto enrollment
- 02 auto escalation
- 03 reenrollment
- 04 default investments
- 05 advice

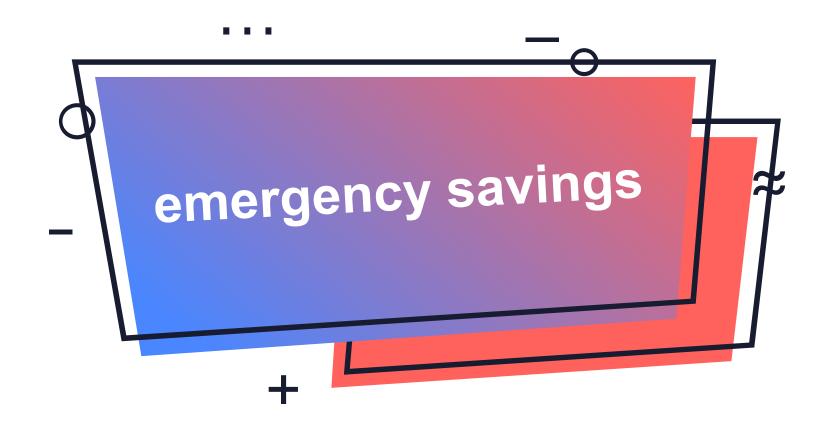
### plan design advice



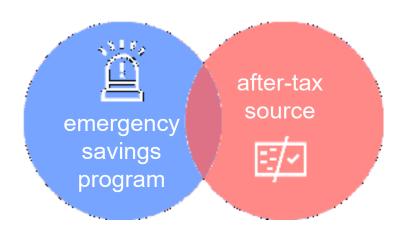
- keep perspective
- stay on track

- cost effective
- be transparent





### plan design emergency savings





### TAKEAWAYS

- 01 take participant behavior into account
- 02 consider adding or upgrading an auto feature
- 03 pick quality default investments and make advice available
- 04 emergency savings may improve retirement plan savings

# thank you.

Please contact your Hays Team for any additional information.

Questions?

Reach out to a Hays Financial Group consultant





#### phone

#### email

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