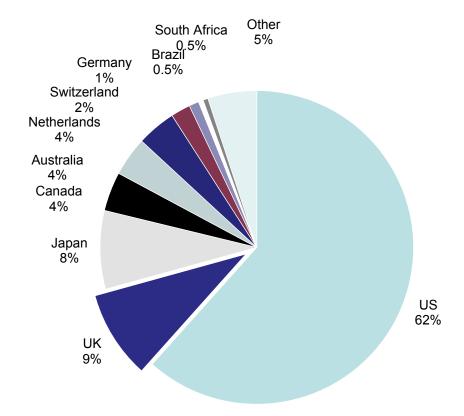
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Getting the UK saving for retirement: the role of auto-enrolment and other behavioural interventions in boosting retirement savings Chris Wagstaff – Head of Pensions & Investment Education, Columbia Threadneedle Investments 9 November 2016



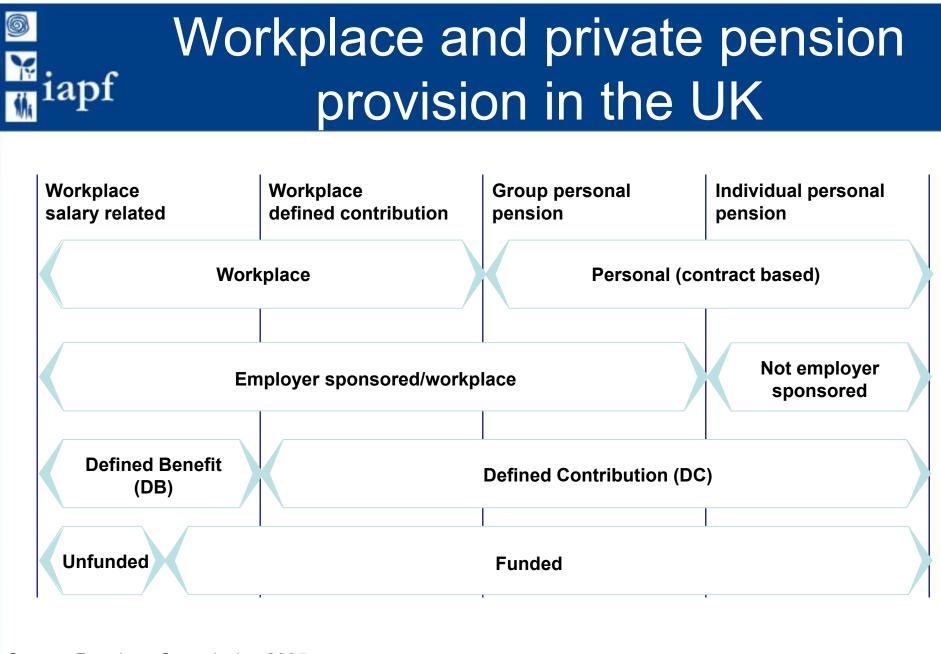




Source: Willis Towers Watson, Global Pension Assets Study 2016. Percentage shares calculated in USD. Global assets = US\$36.12tn.

The pensions focus in the UK is now firmly shifting to DC apt Occupational DB/DC asset split per country: 2001-2015 Australia **Netherlands** Japan UK US 2001 48% 40% 2015 68% DB DC Source: Willis Towers Watson, Global Pension Assets Study 2016 and previous editions. www.iapf.ie

Pillar 1	Pillar 2	Pillar 3
State pension	Workplace pension	Private pension
Secure minimum standard of living	Maintain current standard of living	Individual supplement



Source: Pensions Commission 2005.

The challenge...



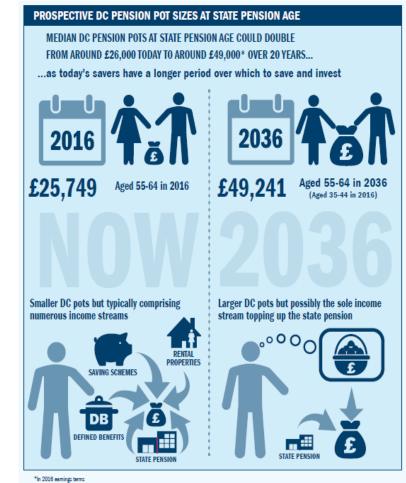
"Addressing the inadequacy of retirement provision in the UK has arguably become the nation's number one socio economic challenge."

Source: Chris Wagstaff, Columbia Threadneedle Investments, July 2016. Publication: *Mind the gap: Overcoming the cognitive barriers to saving for retirement.*





The inadequacy of current and projected median DC pension pots for the 55s-64s

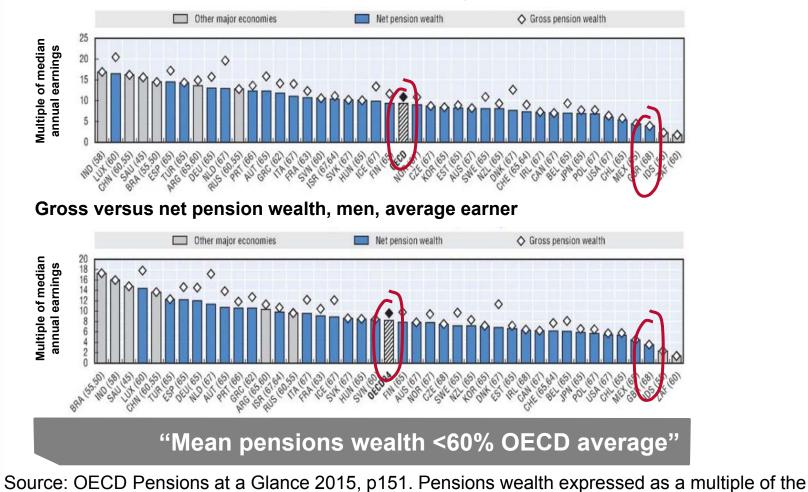


Source: The PPI's The Future Book: unravelling workplace pensions 2016.

Pensions wealth trails the OECD average by some margin...

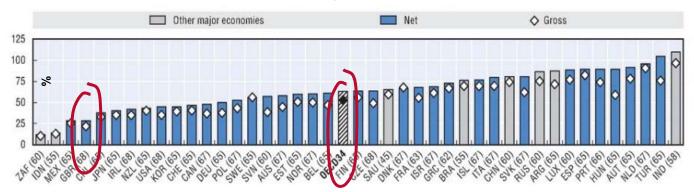
Gross versus net pension wealth, women, average earner

net/gross income of the median earner

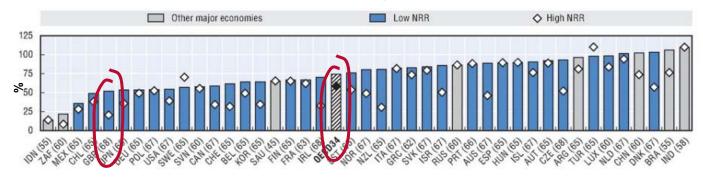


...as do replacement rates

Net pension replacement rates: average earners



Net pension replacement rates: low and high earners



"Net replacement rates trail OECD average"

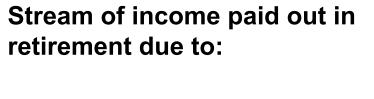
Source: OECD. Op. cit. p145.

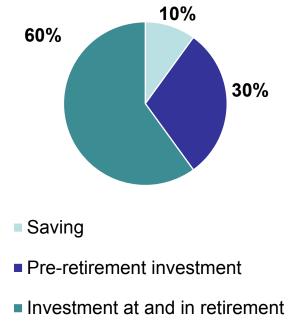
1apt

If calamitous retirement outcomes apf are to be avoided...

- People must
 - Save sufficiently
 - Invest appropriately
 - Successfully navigate at and in retirement risks

The 10/30/60 retirement rule

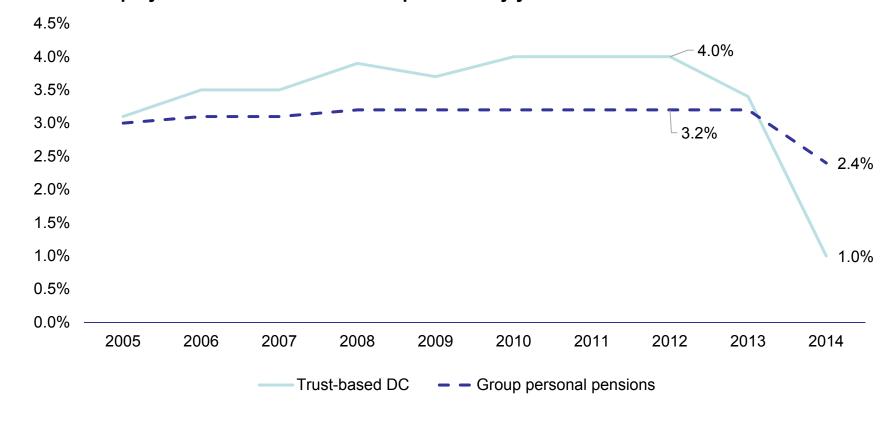




Source: Russell Investments, as at July 2015.

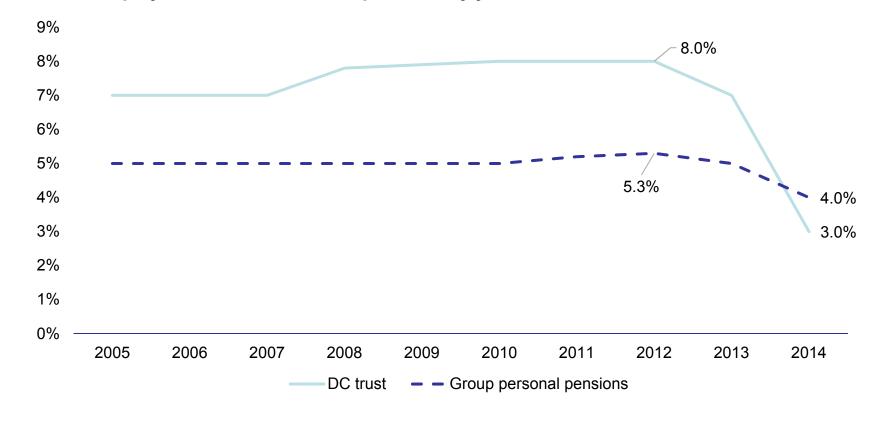
Median employee contribution rates iniapfDC schemes are decreasing

Median employee contribution rates to DC pensions by year



Median employer contribution rates inapfDC schemes are decreasing

Median employer contributions to DC pensions by year



Source: The PPI's The Future Book: unravelling workplace pensions 2016.



- Increasing time spent in retirement
- State pension age rising
- DB benefits disappearing
- Individuals forced to assume more responsibility for their financial futures
- Continuing prospect of more modest investment returns and yields

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...and compounded by the impediments to achieving a good retirement outcome...

- Complexity and multiplicity of decisions
- Low level of basic numeracy and financial literacy
- Lack of frames of reference
- Paucity of guidance
- Unwillingness and/or inability to pay for financial advice
- Inertia
- Lack of trust

"The result is a deep-seated reluctance to engage with pensions"



Vox pop video



Enter... automatic enrolment

- A behavioural *nudge* that harnesses inertia
- Aimed at *eligible* lower and middle income *employees* not contributing to workplace pension scheme
- Phased *staging* into *qualifying* pension scheme
 - Existing employers: October 2012 to April 2017
 - New employers (formed post-April 2012): May 2017 to February 2018
- Opt outs
 - within first month, contributions returned
 - after first month, contributions remain invested
 - can opt back in once
 - *automatically* re-enrolled after three years

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The "I'm in" campaign has been hard to ignore



Automatic enrolment into a workplace pension **Key facts**



Department for Work &

Pensions



So too has Workie!



		enrolr		
Monthly gross earnings		Age		Weekly gross earnings
	From 16 to 21	From 22 to SPA	From SPA to 74	
£486 and below	Has a right to join a pension scheme			£112 and below
Over £486 up to £833	Has a right to opt in and receive employer contributions*		Over £112 up to £192	
Over £833	Has a right to opt in and receive employer contributions*	Automatically enrol	Has a right to opt in and receive employer contributions*	Over £192



Auto enrolment *minimum* contribution rates

	Employer	Employee	Tax relief	Total
To 5 April 2018	1.0%	0.8%	0.2%	2.0%
6 April 2018 – 5 April 2019	2.0%	2.4%	0.6%	5.0%
6 April 2019 onwards	3.0%	4.0%	1.0%	8.0%

Source: tPR. Contributions expressed as percentage of band earnings: £5,824 - £43,000 for 2016/17



The key statistics

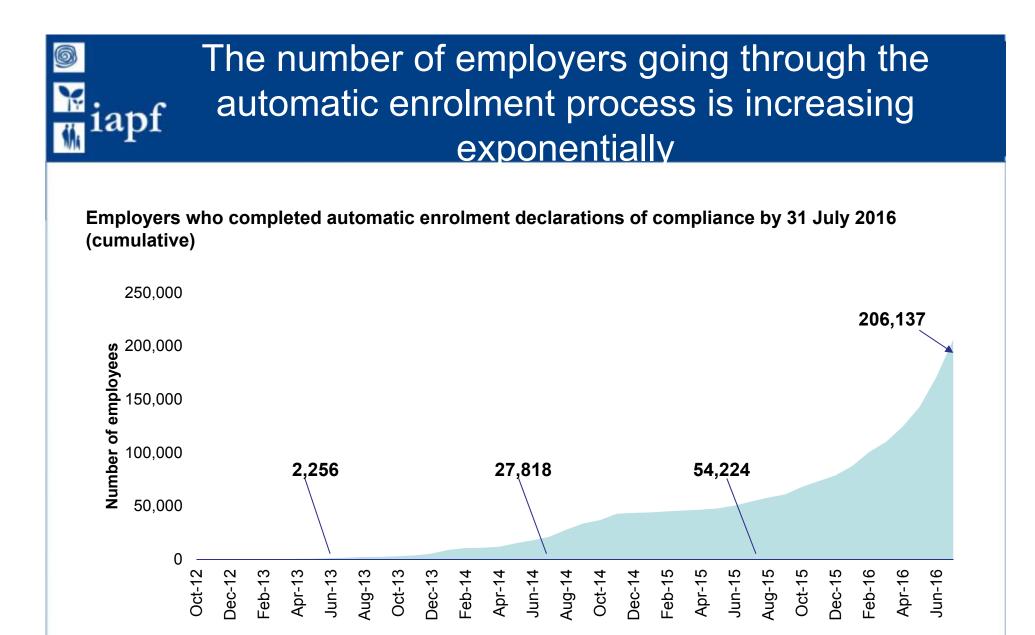
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	By end-September 2016
Employers staged	256,888
Employees auto-enrolled	6,732,000
Employees already in workplace scheme	10,160,000
Employees automatically re-enrolled	253,000
Average employee opt out rate	9%
Ineligible employees	6,054,000

Source: tPR Automatic Enrolment Declaration of Compliance Report September 2016

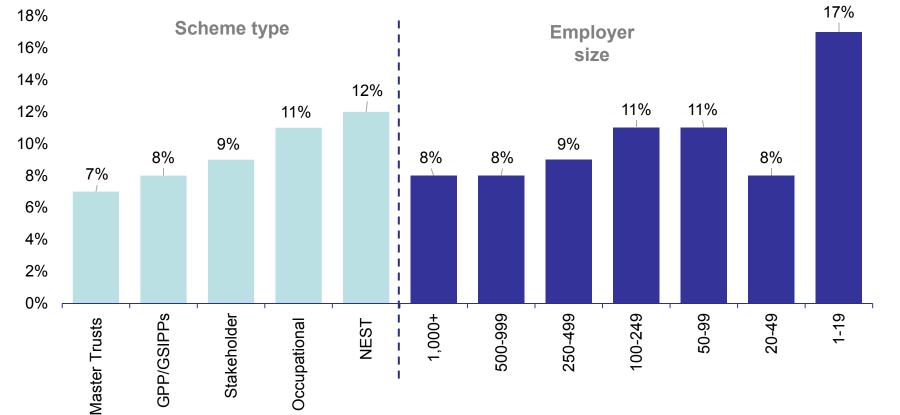
Smaller employers are beginning to imapf

- The number of employees going through the automatic enrolment process is reducing
- The number of employers going through the process is increasing
- Employees in smaller organisations are more likely to opt out



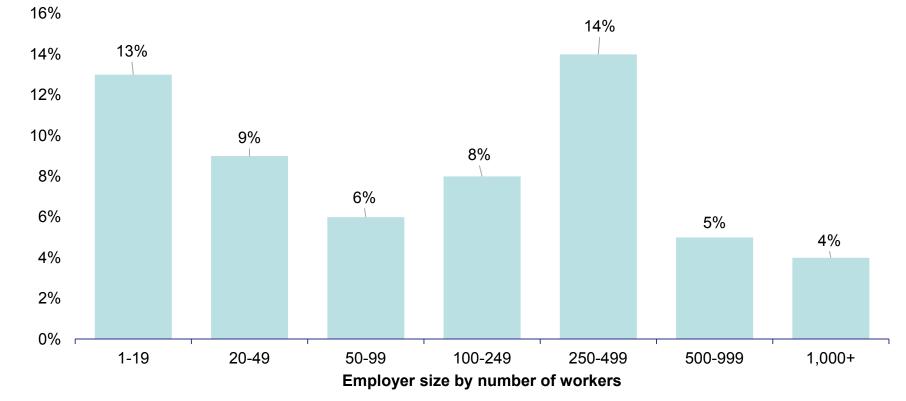


Opt outs by employer size and scheme type (2015)



Opt *in* rates are highest among apf smaller employers

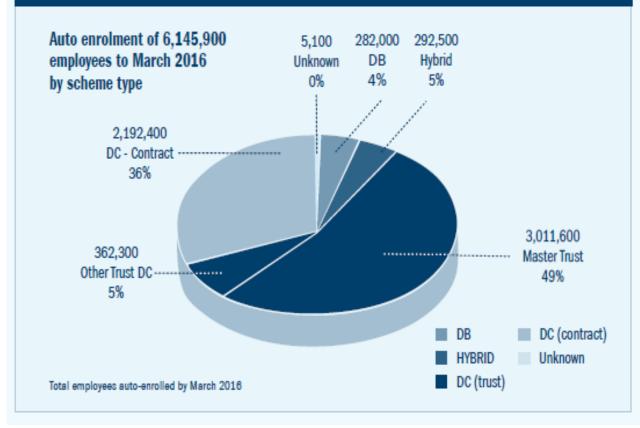
Proportion of ineligible employees opting-in to pension schemes by employer size, 2015





Nearly 50% of auto-enrolled employees in master trust schemes

49% OF THOSE AUTO ENROLLED ARE IN MASTER TRUST SCHEMES

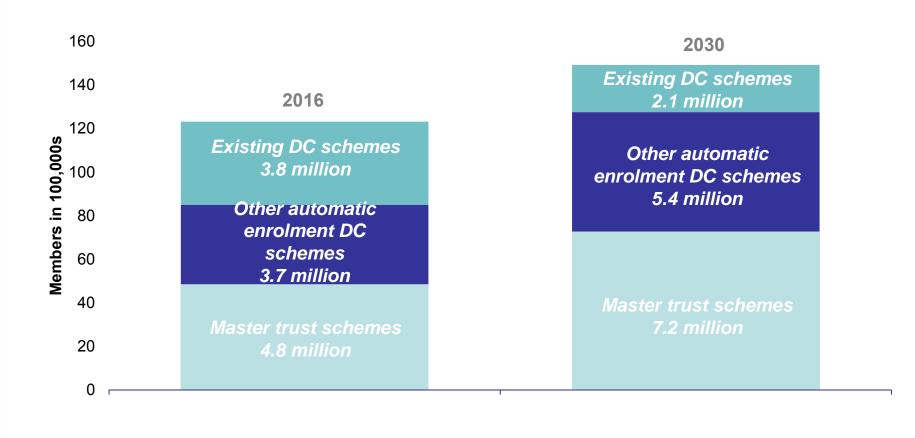


Source: The PPI's The Future Book: unravelling workplace pensions 2016.



By 2030 50% of DC scheme members could be in master trust/multi-employer schemes

Workplace DC by scheme members in 2016 and 2030



Source: The PPI's The Future Book: unravelling workplace pensions 2016.

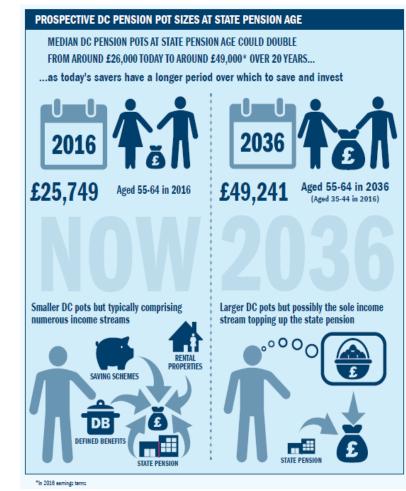


More people are saving, bringing the average levels down

- More people are saving in DC pensions
- The average contribution and pot size has fallen
- Over time, these will rise again



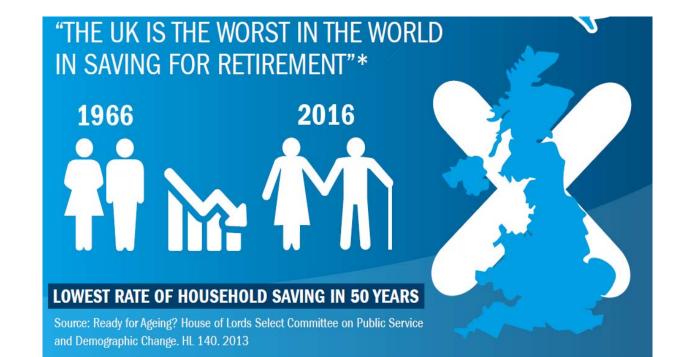
The inadequacy of current and projected median DC pension pots for the 55s-64s



Source: The PPI's The Future Book: unravelling workplace pensions 2016.



The UK is the worst in the world in saving for retirement

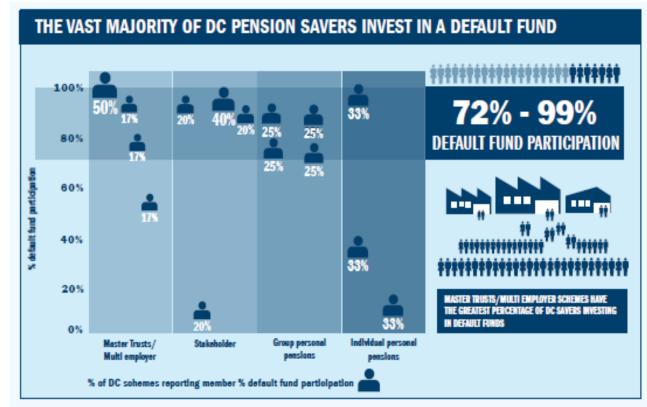


Source: Columbia Threadneedle Investments.



Where are these savings being invested? Half of master trusts report that 99% of membership is invested in the default fund

Proportion of schemes reporting default fund participation levels, by scheme type, 2016



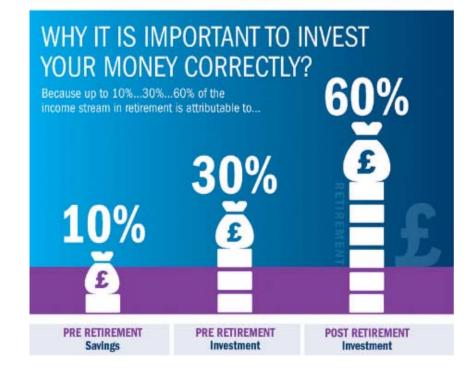
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The importance of a fit-for-purpose default fund

DC DEFAULT FUNDS

Is your default fund fit for purpose?



But only fit-for-purpose default funds offer the following ...



INFLATION PLUS

RETURNS



LOW VOLATILITY





RESILIENCE IN ALL MARKET CONDITIONS

VALUE FOR MONE

Because of what is found under the bonnet.







DIVERSIFIED ASSETS

DYNAMIC ASSET ALLOCATION ACTIVE FUND ALLOCATION

Source: Columbia Threadneedle Investments.



How behavioural economics can boost retirement saving



A bag costs 5p, but that's not the point!









Another example of creating a powerful social norm...



Brentwood people don't litter Brentwood people keep Brentwood beautiful

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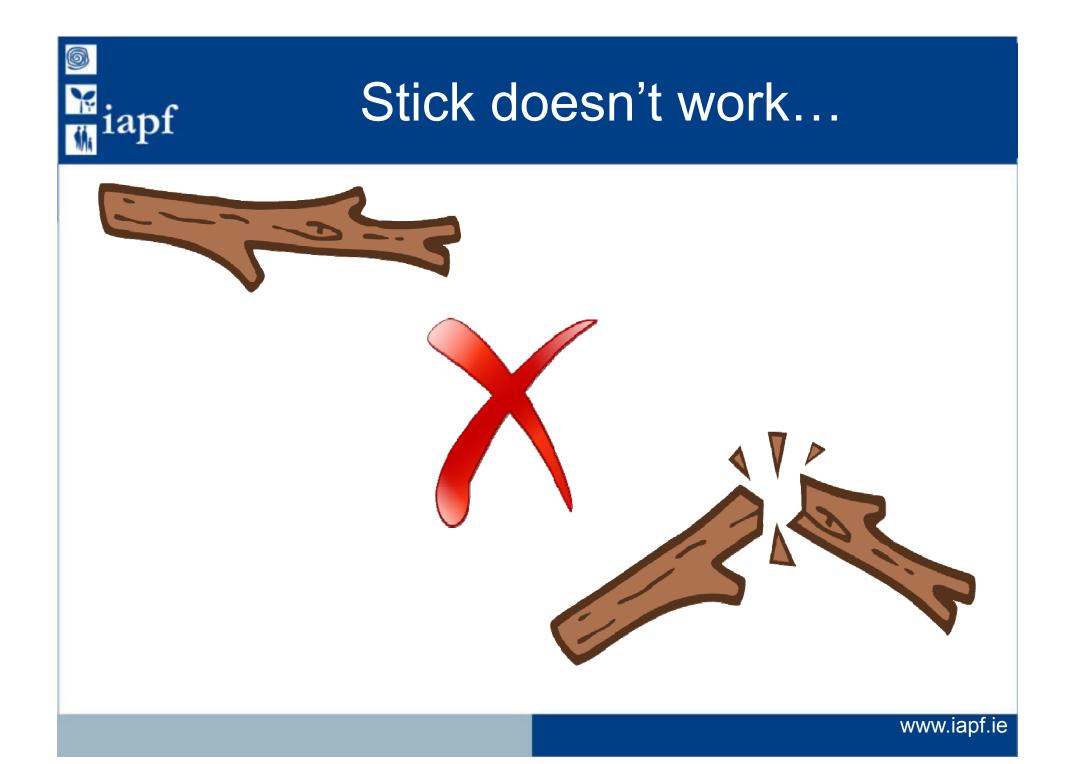


...and one that doesn't!





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Everyday behavioural interventions

Makeover one brush at a time

A police initiative bringing a splash	Hayley Anderson
of colour to an intimidating subway	hydrordesor/Bathencock
has helped to give youngaters some 'ownership' of their community: Eaght schools were invited to take part in the Upninstare Community Art Project, which has transformed the underpass running from St Mary's Lame to Dayncourt Candens. Armed with a handful of paint- truthes, pupils were asked to create	community means in me": Upminster Library, Gaynes Parkway, school crosts and Upminster station are just some aspects of the area immortalised in the mural.





Lick of paint transforms subway



Source: Romford and Havering Post, 20 July 2016.







The impediments to achieving a good retirement outcome are many and various...

- Complexity and multiplicity of decisions
- Low level of basic numeracy and financial literacy
- Lack of frames of reference
- Paucity of guidance
- Unwillingness and/or inability to pay for financial advice
- Inertia

iapt

Lack of trust

"The result is a deep-seated reluctance to engage with pensions"



...also arises from behavioural biases

- Present bias and anchoring result in sub optimal levels of saving
- Present bias
 - Spend today rather than save for tomorrow
- Anchoring
 - Minimum contribution levels used as decision making reference points

¹David Brooks. The Social Animal. Random House. 2012. ISBN 978-1-78072-037-1.



Overcoming present bias

- Overcome present bias by •
 - Visualising our future selves
 - Visualising activities will continue to enjoy
 - Auto escalation of contributions²
 - Issuing lottery tickets





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Visualising our future selves¹



Overcoming anchoring

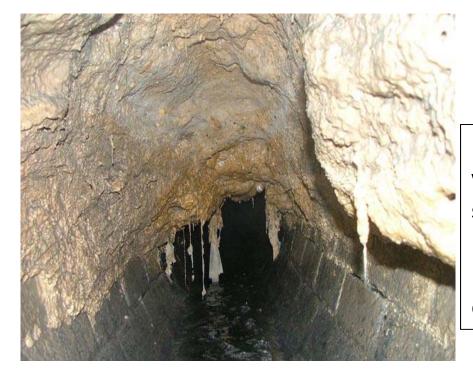
- Overcome anchoring to the minimum contribution by
 - Issuing lottery tickets
 - Using simple frames of reference
 - Reframing tax relief
 - Reframing employer contributions
 - Reinforcing positive social norms



YOUR PENSION IS WORTH X PER MONTH PUBLICISE FAVOURABLE CONTRIBUTION AND COVERAGE STATISTICS THAT SHOW POSITIVE SOCIAL GROUP BEHAVIOUR TO ENCOURAGE OTHERS TO CONFORM TO SOCIAL NORMS



Publicising a bad social norm just compounds the problem!



12,386 cooking fat blockages were cleared from Havering sewers over the past 5 years.

Don't pour your cooking fat down the drain.



The conclusion?



"Although behavioural economics doesn't have all the answers, applying simple behavioural interventions could not only generate more optimal individual savings decisions but could ultimately lead to a retirement to be enjoyed rather than endured."

Source: Chris Wagstaff, Columbia Threadneedle Investments, September 2016. Publication: *The PPI's The Future Book: unravelling workplace pensions 2016.*



How harnessing behavioural interventions can boost retirement outcomes – the full story



www.iapf.ie



What type of pension saver are you?



THE COMMITTED

You are contributing to your workplace pension and you have chosen what you think is a sensible investment strategy. But are you saving enough and is your choice of pension fund fit-for-purpose?



THE SUSPICIOUS

You have read so much about banking and investment soandals that you do not trust anyone who says they can help you grow your money. So you keep your money somewhere you believe is 'safe'.



THE DISENGAGED

You have a deep seated reluctance to engage with pensions and retirement outcomes. You believe pensions are complex and retirement is a long way off, so you prefer to spend today rather than save for temorrow.



THE FALSE SECURITY BRIGADE

You make the minimum contribution to your workplace pension scheme in the mistaken belief this is a target savings level and will provide an adequate sum in retirement. You may also invest your retirement savings in your scheme's default fund option believing it is suitable for everyone.



Thank you

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