T. Rowe Price

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

August 1, 2025

	T. ROWE PRICE
	Retirement Balanced Fund
TRRIX	Investor Class
TRJWX	I Class
PARIX	Advisor Class
RRTIX	R Class

Before you invest, you may want to review the fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the fund and its risks. You can find the fund's prospectus, shareholder reports, and other information about the fund online at **troweprice.com/prospectus**. You can also get this information at no cost by calling **1-800-638-5660**, by sending an e-mail request to **info@troweprice.com**, or by contacting your financial intermediary. This Summary Prospectus incorporates by reference the fund's prospectus, dated August 1, 2025, as amended or supplemented, and Statement of Additional Information, dated August 1, 2025, as amended or supplemented.

Investment Objective(s)

The fund seeks the highest total return over time consistent with an emphasis on both capital growth and income.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the fund. You may also incur brokerage commissions and other charges when buying or selling shares of the fund, which are not reflected in the table or example below.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

	Investor Class	I Class	Advisor Class	R Class
Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)				
Maximum account fee	$20 [a]	—	—	—
Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)				
Management fees	0.49 %	0.34 %	0.49 %	0.49 %
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	—	—	0.25	0.50
Other expenses	—	—	—	—
Total annual fund operating expenses	**0.49**	**0.34**	**0.74**	**0.99**

[a] Subject to certain exceptions and account minimums, accounts are charged an annual $20 fee.

Example **This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods, that your investment has a 5% return each year, and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:**

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Investor Class	$ 50	$ 157	$ 274	$ 616
I Class	35	109	191	431
Advisor Class	76	237	411	918
R Class	101	315	547	1,213

Portfolio Turnover **The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when the fund's shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 18.6% of the average value of its portfolio.**

Investments, Risks, and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies

The fund pursues its objective(s) by investing in a diversified portfolio of other T. Rowe Price equity and fixed income mutual funds that represent various asset classes and sectors. The fund is intended for retired investors who seek income and relative stability from bonds along with some capital appreciation potential from stocks. The fund's "neutral allocations," which are what T. Rowe Price considers broadly appropriate for investors during their retirement years, are 40% equity funds and 60% fixed income funds.

These allocations are intended to reflect the need for reduced market risks, lower portfolio volatility, and an income stream throughout retirement. Although the fund is designed for investors already in retirement, you should be aware that it does not decrease its equity holdings and become increasingly conservative over time. As such, you may want to consider a more conservative or more aggressive approach depending on your age and specific stage of retirement. The fund is designed to be part of an investor's overall retirement strategy, but is not intended as a complete solution to an investor's retirement needs. While the overall asset mix generally remains consistent over time, tactical decisions may be made by T. Rowe Price to overweight or underweight a particular asset class or sector based on its market outlook. The target allocations assigned to the broad asset classes (Equity and Fixed Income), which reflect any tactical decisions resulting from market outlook, are not expected to vary from the neutral allocations by more than plus or minus 5%. The target allocations and actual allocations may differ due to significant market movements or cash flows.

The following table illustrates how the portfolio is generally expected to be allocated between the broad asset classes and the underlying T. Rowe Price mutual funds that are used to represent those asset classes and specific sectors. The fund invests in the Z Class of each of its underlying funds. T. Rowe Price is contractually obligated to waive and/or bear all of the Z Class' expenses, with certain limited exceptions. The fund's overall allocation to equity is represented by a diversified mix of U.S. and international equity funds that employ both growth and value investment approaches and consist of large-cap, mid-cap, and small-cap stocks. The fund's overall allocation to fixed income is represented by a "core" fixed income component designed to have lower overall volatility and a "diversifying" fixed income component designed to respond to a variety of market conditions and improve risk adjusted returns. The information in the table represents the neutral allocations for the fund as of August 1, 2025. The numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding. Updated allocations between equity funds and fixed income funds, and actual allocations to each underlying T. Rowe Price mutual fund, are available through troweprice.com. T. Rowe Price may periodically rebalance or modify the asset mix of the underlying funds and change the underlying fund allocations.

Retirement Balanced Fund

Asset Class		Sector(s)	Neutral Allocation	Underlying Fund(s)
Equity	40.00%	Hedged Equity	4.00%	Hedged Equity
		Inflation Focused	2.00	Real Assets
		International Developed Markets	8.67	International Stock, International Value Equity, and/or Overseas Stock
		International Emerging Markets	1.54	Emerging Markets Discovery Stock and/or Emerging Markets Stock
		U.S. Large-Cap	19.34	Equity Index 500, Growth Stock, U.S. Equity Research, U.S. Large-Cap Core, and/or Value
		U.S. Mid-Cap	2.38	Mid-Cap Growth, Mid-Cap Index, and/or Mid-Cap Value
		U.S. Small-Cap	2.07	New Horizons, Small-Cap Index, Small-Cap Stock, and/or Small-Cap Value
Fixed Income	60.01	Core Fixed Income	28.00	Dynamic Global Bond, International Bond (USD Hedged), and/or New Income
		Diversifying Fixed Income	32.01	Dynamic Credit, Emerging Markets Bond, Floating Rate, High Yield, Limited Duration Inflation Focused Bond, U.S. Treasury Long-Term Index, and/or U.S. Treasury Money

Principal Risks

As with any fund, there is no guarantee that the fund will achieve its objective(s). The fund’s share price fluctuates, which means you could lose money by investing in the fund. There is no guarantee that the fund will provide adequate income at and through your retirement. The principal risks of investing in this fund, which may be even greater in bad or uncertain market conditions, are summarized as follows:

Active management/Asset allocation: The fund’s overall level of risk will directly correspond to the risks of the underlying funds in which it invests. By investing in many underlying funds, the fund has partial exposure to the risks of different areas of the market. However, the selection of the underlying funds and the allocation of the fund’s assets among the various asset classes, market sectors, and investment styles represented by those underlying funds could cause the fund to underperform other funds with a similar benchmark or investment objective(s).

Investments in other funds: The fund bears the risk that its underlying funds will fail to successfully employ their investment strategies. One or more underlying fund's underperformance or failure to meet its investment objective(s) as intended could cause the fund to underperform similarly managed funds.

Market conditions: The value of the fund's investments may decrease, sometimes rapidly or unexpectedly, due to factors affecting an issuer held by an underlying fund, particular industries, or the overall securities markets. A variety of factors can increase the volatility of an underlying fund's holdings and markets generally, including geopolitical developments (such as trade and tariff arrangements, sanctions, and cybersecurity attacks), recessions, inflation, rapid interest rate changes, war, military conflict, acts of terrorism, natural disasters, and outbreaks of infectious illnesses or other widespread public health issues (such as the coronavirus pandemic) and related governmental and public responses. Certain events may cause instability across global markets, including reduced liquidity and disruptions in trading markets, while some events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors, and industries more significantly than others. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility, and security pricing. These adverse developments may cause broad declines in market value due to short-term market movements or for significantly longer periods during more prolonged market downturns.

Fixed income exposure: An underlying fixed income fund's share price can fall because of various factors affecting bonds or due to general weakness in the overall fixed income markets. The fund invests in underlying funds with varying levels of credit risk, interest rate risk, inflation risk, and liquidity risk. At times, participants in fixed income markets may develop concerns about the ability of certain issuers to make timely principal and interest payments, or they may develop concerns about the ability of financial institutions that make markets in certain debt instruments to facilitate an orderly market. Those concerns could cause increased volatility and reduced liquidity in particular securities or in the overall fixed income markets and the related derivatives markets, which could hamper an underlying fund's ability to sell the bonds or other debt instruments in which it invests or to find and purchase suitable investments.

Equity exposure: An underlying equity fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the overall stock markets, a particular industry, or specific holdings. Stocks generally fluctuate in value more than bonds and may decline significantly over short time periods. There is a chance that stock prices overall will decline because stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising and falling prices. The value of an underlying equity fund may decline due to general weakness or volatility in the stock markets, adverse conditions impacting a particular industry or market sector, or factors affecting an investment style or market capitalization targeted by the fund.

Foreign investing: Underlying funds with exposure to foreign investments carry greater risk because non-U.S. securities tend to be more volatile and have lower overall liquidity and trading volume than investments in U.S. securities and may lose value because of adverse local, political, social, or economic developments overseas, or due to changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Further, securities of non-U.S. issuers are subject to trading markets with potential governmental interference, varying regulatory, auditing, and accounting standards, and settlement and clearance practices that differ from those of U.S. issuers. Investment in non-U.S. securities also carries currency risk. Any attempts to hedge currency risk could be unsuccessful. Such investments may have higher transaction costs compared with U.S. markets. The fund's overall foreign investing risk is increased to the extent it has exposure to emerging markets.

Emerging markets: Investing in underlying funds that hold securities of issuers in emerging market countries involves greater risk and overall volatility than investing in underlying funds that hold securities of issuers in the U.S. and other developed markets. Emerging market countries tend to have economic structures that are less diverse and mature, less developed legal and regulatory regimes, and political systems that are less stable, than those of developed countries. In addition to the risks normally associated with investing outside the U.S., emerging markets are more susceptible to governmental interference, political and economic uncertainty, local taxes and restrictions on an underlying fund's investments, less efficient trading markets with lower overall liquidity, and more volatile currency exchange rates.

Interest rates: A rise in interest rates typically causes the price of a fixed rate debt instrument to fall and its yield to rise. Conversely, a decline in interest rates typically causes the price of a fixed rate debt instrument to rise and the yield to fall. The prices and yields of inflation-linked bonds are directly impacted by the rate of inflation as well as changes in interest rates. Generally, underlying bond funds with longer weighted average maturities and durations carry greater interest rate risk. Duration, which is expressed in years, is a calculation that estimates the price sensitivity of a bond or bond fund to changes in interest rates (for example, if interest rates were to rise 1%, a bond or bond fund with a duration of five years would be expected to lose approximately 5% of its value). Changes in monetary policy made by central banks and/or governments are likely to affect the interest rates or yields of securities in which an underlying fund invests.

Prepayments and extensions: Underlying funds that invest in mortgage-backed securities, certain asset-backed securities, or any debt instrument with an embedded call option are subject to prepayment risks because the principal on the security may be prepaid at any time, which could reduce the security's yield and market value. The rate of prepayments tends to increase as interest rates fall, which could cause the average maturity of the underlying fund's portfolio to shorten. Extension risk may result from a rise in interest rates, which tends to make mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, and other callable debt instruments more volatile.

Credit quality: An issuer of a debt instrument held by an underlying fund could suffer an adverse change in financial condition that results in a payment default (failure to make scheduled interest or principal payments), rating downgrade, or inability to meet a financial obligation. The fund's exposure to credit risk is increased to the extent the fund invests in underlying funds that hold securities that are not considered investment-grade. Holdings that are rated below investment grade carry greater risk of default and erratic price swings due, in part, to potentially adverse changes in the credit quality of the issuer.

Market capitalization: Because the fund invests in certain underlying funds that focus on a particular market capitalization, its share price may be negatively affected if investing in that market capitalization falls out of favor. Small- and mid-cap companies often have less experienced management, more limited financial resources, and less publicly available information than large-cap companies, and tend to be more sensitive to changes in overall economic conditions. As a result, investments in small-cap and mid-cap companies are likely to be more volatile than investments in large-cap companies. However, large-cap companies may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies, especially during strong economic periods, and they may be less capable of responding quickly to competitive challenges and industry changes.

Investment style: Because the fund invests in certain underlying funds that focus on growth stocks and certain underlying funds that focus on value stocks, its share price may be negatively affected if either investing approach falls out of favor. Growth stocks tend to be more volatile than the overall stock market and are more sensitive to changes in current or expected earnings. Value stocks carry the risk that investors will not recognize their intrinsic value for a long time (or at all) or that they are actually appropriately priced at a low level.

Inflation: To the extent the fund invests in underlying funds that are designed to provide protection against the impact of inflation, those investments could adversely affect the fund's performance when inflation or expectations of inflation are low. During such periods, the values of an underlying fund's investments in inflation-linked securities or stocks designed to outperform the overall stock market during periods of high or rising inflation could fall and result in losses for the fund, causing the fund to lag the performance of similarly managed funds.

Liquidity: An underlying fund may not be able to meet requests to redeem shares without significant dilution of the remaining shareholders' interests in the fund. A particular investment or an entire market segment may become less liquid or even illiquid, sometimes abruptly, which could limit a fund's ability to purchase or sell holdings in a timely manner at a desired price. Reduced liquidity can result from a number of events, such as limited trading activity, reductions in bond inventory, and rapid or unexpected changes in interest rates. Large redemptions may also have a negative impact on an underlying fund's overall liquidity.

Bank loans: Underlying funds that invest in bank loans expose the fund to additional risks beyond those normally associated with more traditional debt instruments. An underlying fund's ability to receive payments in connection with a loan depends primarily on the financial condition of the borrower and whether or not a loan is secured by collateral, although there is no assurance that the collateral securing a loan will be sufficient to satisfy the loan obligation. In addition, bank loans often have contractual restrictions on resale, which can delay the sale and adversely impact the sale price and they have significantly longer settlement periods than more traditional investments. Bank loans often involve borrowers whose financial condition is troubled or highly leveraged, which increases an underlying fund's risk that the fund may not receive its proceeds in a timely manner or that the fund may incur losses in order to pay redemption proceeds to its shareholders.

Cybersecurity breaches: The fund could be harmed by intentional cyberattacks and other cybersecurity breaches, including unauthorized access to the fund's assets, confidential information, or other proprietary information. In addition, a cybersecurity breach could cause one of the fund's service providers or financial intermediaries to suffer unauthorized data access, data corruption, or loss of operational functionality.

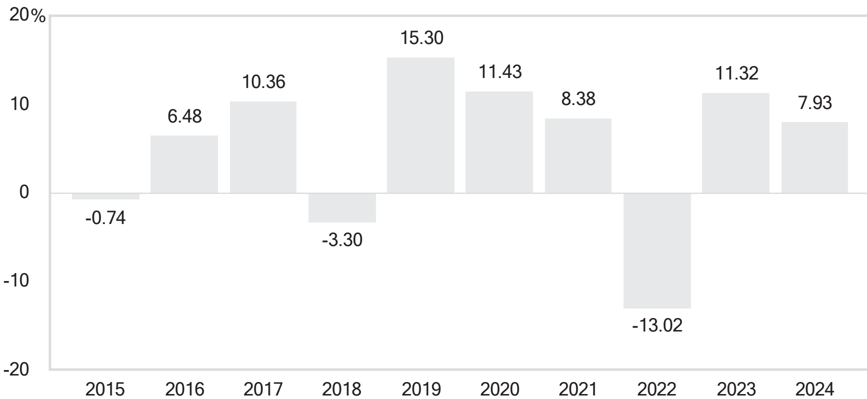
Performance

The following performance information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. The fund's performance information represents only past performance (before and after taxes) and is not necessarily an indication of future results.

The following bar chart illustrates how much returns can differ from year to year by showing calendar year returns and the best and worst calendar quarter returns during those years for the fund's Investor Class. Returns for other share classes vary since they have different expenses.

RETIREMENT BALANCED FUND

Calendar Year Returns



	Quarter Ended	Total Return		Quarter Ended	Total Return
Best Quarter	6/30/20	11.57%	Worst Quarter	3/31/20	-10.87%

The fund's return for the six months ended 6/30/25 was 5.51%.

The following table shows the average annual total returns for each class of the fund that has been in operation for at least one full calendar year. The fund's performance information included in the table is compared with a regulatory required index that represents an overall securities market (Regulatory Benchmark). In addition, the table may also include one or more indexes that more closely aligns to the fund's investment strategy (Strategy Benchmark(s)).

In addition, the table shows hypothetical after-tax returns to demonstrate how taxes paid by a shareholder may influence returns. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a 401(k) account or an IRA. After-tax returns are shown only for the Investor Class and will differ for other share classes.

Average Annual Total Returns

	Periods ended December 31, 2024				
	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since inception	Inception date
Investor Class					**09/30/2002**
Returns before taxes	7.93 %	4.77 %	5.08 %	—%	
Returns after taxes on distributions	6.49	2.47	3.25	—	
Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	4.93	3.16	3.50	—	
I Class					**11/13/2023**
Returns before taxes	8.10	—	—	13.31	
Advisor Class					**10/31/2003**
Returns before taxes	7.66	4.50	4.83	—	
R Class					**10/31/2003**
Returns before taxes	7.31	4.23	4.55	—	
Regulatory Benchmark					
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)					
	1.25	-0.33	1.35	6.77[a]	
Strategy Benchmark(s)					
S&P Target Date Retirement Income Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)					
	6.54	3.62	4.14	11.86[a]	

[a] Return since 11/13/23.

Updated performance information is available through troweprice.com.

Management

Investment Adviser T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. (T. Rowe Price or Price Associates)

Name	Title	Managed Fund Since	Joined Investment Adviser
Wyatt A. Lee	Co-Portfolio Manager and Cochair of Investment Advisory Committee	2015	1999
Kimberly E. DeDominicis*	Co-Portfolio Manager and Cochair of Investment Advisory Committee	2019	1997
Andrew G. Jacobs Van Merlen	Co-Portfolio Manager and Cochair of Investment Advisory Committee	2020	2000

* Ms. DeDominicis originally joined T. Rowe Price in 1997 and returned to T. Rowe Price in 2003.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Investor Class, Advisor Class, and R Class generally require a $2,500 minimum initial investment ($1,000 minimum initial investment if opening an IRA, a custodial account for a minor, or a small business retirement plan account). Additional purchases generally require a $100 minimum. These investment minimums generally are waived for financial intermediaries and certain employer-sponsored retirement plans submitting orders on behalf of their customers.

Advisor Class and R Class shares may generally only be purchased through a financial intermediary or retirement plan.

The I Class requires a $500,000 minimum initial investment per fund per account registration, although the initial investment minimum generally is waived or reduced for financial intermediaries, eligible retirement plans, certain accounts for which T. Rowe Price or its affiliates have discretionary investment authority, qualifying directly held accounts, and certain other accounts.

For investors holding shares of the fund directly with T. Rowe Price, you may purchase, redeem, or exchange fund shares by mail; by telephone (1-800-225-5132 for IRAs and nonretirement accounts; 1-800-492-7670 for small business retirement plans; and 1-800-638-8790 for institutional investors and financial intermediaries); or, for certain other accounts, by accessing your account online through troweprice.com.

If you hold shares through a financial intermediary or retirement plan, you must purchase, redeem, and exchange shares of the fund through your intermediary or retirement plan. You should check with your intermediary or retirement plan to determine the investment minimums that apply to your account.

Tax Information

The fund declares dividends, if any, daily and pays them on the first business day of each month. Any capital gains are declared and paid annually, usually in December. Redemptions or exchanges of fund shares and distributions by the fund, whether or not you reinvest these amounts in additional fund shares, generally may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains unless you invest through a tax-deferred account (in which case you will be taxed upon withdrawal from such account).

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

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