T. ROWE PRICE

Moderate Allocation Portfolio
(formerly Personal Strategy Balanced Portfolio)

The fund is only available as an investment option for variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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 1-800-638-8790, by sending an e-mail request to info@troweprice.com, or by contacting your insurance company. This Summary Prospectus incorporates by reference the fund’s prospectus, dated May 1, 2019, as amended or supplemented, and Statement of Additional Information, dated May 1, 2019, as amended or supplemented.
**Investment Objective**

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

**Fees and Expenses**

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. There may be additional expenses that apply, as described in your insurance contract prospectus, which are not reflected in the table.

### Fees and Expenses of the Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fees and Expenses</th>
<th>Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management fees</td>
<td>0.90%&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquired fund fees and expenses</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual fund operating expenses</td>
<td>1.02&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fee waiver/expense reimbursement</td>
<td>(0.17)&lt;sup&gt;a,c,d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver/expense reimbursement</td>
<td>0.85&lt;sup&gt;a,b,d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., has agreed (at least through April 30, 2020) to waive a portion of the fund’s management fees in order to limit the fund’s management fees to 0.85% of the fund’s average daily net assets. Thereafter, this agreement will automatically renew for one-year terms unless terminated by the fund’s Board of Directors. Fees waived and expenses paid under this agreement are not subject to reimbursement to T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., by the fund.

<sup>b</sup> The figures shown in the fee table do not match the “Ratios to average net assets” shown in the Financial Highlights table, as those figures do not include acquired fund fees and expenses and exclude expenses permanently waived as a result of investments in other T. Rowe Price Funds.

<sup>c</sup> T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., is required to permanently waive a portion of its management fee charged to the fund in an amount sufficient to fully offset any acquired fund fees and expenses related to investments in other T. Rowe Price Funds. The amount of the waiver will vary each fiscal year in proportion to the amount invested in other T. Rowe Price Funds. The T. Rowe Price Funds would be required to seek regulatory approval in order to terminate this arrangement.

<sup>d</sup> Restated to reflect current fees.

**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. The example also assumes that an expense limitation arrangement currently in place is not renewed; therefore, the figures have been adjusted to reflect fee waivers or expense reimbursements only in the periods for which the expense limitation arrangement is expected to continue. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>1 year</th>
<th>3 years</th>
<th>5 years</th>
<th>10 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$87</td>
<td>$282</td>
<td>$494</td>
<td>$1,103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 77.0% of the average value of its portfolio.

**Investments, Risks, and Performance**

**Principal Investment Strategies**

The fund pursues its objective by investing in a diversified portfolio typically consisting of approximately 60% stocks and 40% bonds, money market securities and cash reserves. Domestic stocks are drawn from the overall U.S. market. International stocks are selected primarily from large companies in developed markets but may also include investments in emerging markets. Bonds, which may be issued by U.S. or foreign issuers and issued with fixed or floating interest rates, are primarily investment grade (i.e., assigned one of the four highest credit ratings by established credit rating agencies) and are chosen across the entire government, corporate, and mortgage-backed securities markets. Maturities generally reflect the manager’s outlook for interest rates. The fund may invest up to 40% of its total assets in foreign securities.
T. Rowe Price may decide to overweight or underweight a particular asset class based on its outlook for the economy and financial markets. Under normal conditions, the fund’s allocation to the broad asset classes will be within the following ranges, each as a percentage of the fund’s net assets: stocks (50-70%) and bonds and money markets (30-50%). When deciding upon allocations within these prescribed limits, we may favor fixed income securities if the economy is expected to slow sufficiently to hurt corporate profit growth. When strong economic growth is expected T. Rowe Price may favor stocks. T. Rowe Price may adjust the fund’s portfolio and overall risk profile by making tactical decisions to overweight or underweight particular asset classes or sectors based on its outlook for the global economy and securities markets. When selecting particular stocks, T. Rowe Price will examine relative values and prospects among growth- and value-oriented stocks, domestic and international stocks, small- to large-cap stocks, and stocks of companies involved in activities related to commodities and other real assets. This process draws heavily upon T. Rowe Price’s proprietary stock research expertise. While the fund maintains a diversified portfolio, its portfolio manager may, at any particular time, shift stock selection toward markets or market sectors that appear to offer attractive value and appreciation potential.

A similar security selection process applies to bonds. When deciding whether to adjust duration, credit risk exposure, or allocations among the various sectors (for example, high yield “junk” bonds, mortgage- and asset-backed securities, international bonds, and emerging markets bonds), T. Rowe Price weighs such factors as the outlook for inflation and the economy, corporate earnings, expected interest rate movements and currency valuations, and the yield advantage that lower-rated bonds may offer over investment-grade bonds.

Securities may be sold for a variety of reasons, such as to effect a change in asset allocation, secure a gain, limit a loss, or redeploy assets into more promising opportunities.

**Principal Risks** As with any mutual fund, there is no guarantee that the fund will achieve its objective. The fund’s share price fluctuates, which means you could lose money by investing in the fund. The fund has partial exposure to a variety of risks in proportion to the amount it invests in stocks, bonds, and money market securities. The principal risks of investing in this fund are summarized as follows:

**Active management risks** The investment adviser’s judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of the fund’s investments may prove to be incorrect. The fund could underperform other funds with a similar benchmark or similar objectives and investment strategies if the fund’s overall asset allocation, investment selections or strategies fail to produce the intended results.

**Risks of U.S. stock investing** Common 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 a stock in which the fund invests may decline due to general weakness in the U.S. stock market, such as when the U.S. financial markets decline, or because of factors that affect a particular company or industry. To the extent the fund invests in companies that derive their profits from commodities and other real assets, it is subject to the risk that periods of low inflation will lessen relative returns and cause the fund to underperform other comparable stock funds.

**Market capitalization risks** Because the fund may invest in companies of any size, its share price could be more volatile than a fund that invests in large companies. Small and medium-sized companies often have less experienced management, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources, and less publicly available information than larger companies. Larger 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.

**Interest rate risks** The prices of, and the income generated by, debt instruments held by the fund may be affected by changes in 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. Generally, funds with longer weighted average maturities and durations carry greater interest rate risk. In recent years, the U.S. and many global markets have experienced historically low interest rates. However, interest rates have begun to rise and may continue doing so, increasing the exposure of bond investors such as the fund to the risks associated with rising interest rates. Mortgage-backed securities can react somewhat differently to interest rate changes because falling rates can cause losses of principal due to increased mortgage prepayments and rising rates can lead to decreased prepayments and greater volatility.

**Credit risks** An issuer of a debt instrument may default (fail to make scheduled interest or principal payments), potentially reducing the fund’s income level and share price. This risk is increased when a security is downgraded or the perceived creditworthiness of the issuer deteriorates.
While the fund’s bond investments are expected to primarily be investment grade, the fund may invest in bonds that are rated below investment grade, also known as high yield or “junk” bonds, including those with the lowest credit rating. High yield bond issuers are more likely to suffer an adverse change in financial condition that would result in the inability to meet a financial obligation. Accordingly, the securities they issue carry a higher risk of default and should be considered speculative. The fund’s exposure to credit risk, in particular, is increased to the extent it invests in high yield bonds.

**Liquidity risks** The fund may not be able to meet requests to redeem shares issued by the fund without significant dilution of the remaining shareholders’ interest in the fund. In addition, the fund may not be able to sell a holding in a timely manner at a desired price. Reduced liquidity in the bond markets can result from a number of events, such as limited trading activity, reductions in bond inventory, and rapid or unexpected changes in interest rates. Markets with lower overall liquidity could lead to greater price volatility and limit the fund’s ability to sell a holding at a suitable price.

**Prepayment and extension risks** The fund is subject to prepayment risks because the principal on mortgage-backed securities, other asset-backed securities, or any debt instrument with an embedded call option 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 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.

**Foreign investing risks** The fund’s investments in foreign holdings may be adversely affected by local, political, social, and economic conditions overseas, greater volatility, reduced liquidity, or decreases in foreign currency values relative to the U.S. dollar. These risks are heightened for the fund’s investments in emerging markets, which are more susceptible to government interference, less efficient trading markets, and the imposition of local taxes and restrictions on gaining access to the fund’s investments.

**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 and is not necessarily an indication of future results.

The performance for the periods shown reflects the performance of the fund while it was named the T. Rowe Price Personal Strategy Balanced Portfolio. Effective May 1, 2019, the T. Rowe Price Personal Strategy Balanced Portfolio was renamed the T. Rowe Price Moderate Allocation Portfolio.

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.

The following table shows the average annual total returns for the fund, and also compares the returns with the returns of a relevant broad-based market index, as well as with the returns of one or more comparative indexes that have investment characteristics similar to those of the fund, if applicable.
Average Annual Total Returns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Portfolio</th>
<th>Periods ended December 31, 2018</th>
<th>Inception date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moderate Allocation Portfolio</td>
<td>1 Year</td>
<td>5 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morningstar Moderate Target Risk Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)</td>
<td>-5.08 %</td>
<td>4.52 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell 3000 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)</td>
<td>-5.24 %</td>
<td>7.91 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Updated performance information is available through troweprice.com.

Management

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Portfolio Manager</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Managed Fund Since</th>
<th>Joined Investment Adviser</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charles M. Shriver</td>
<td>Chairman of Investment Advisory Committee</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1991</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The fund is not sold directly to the general public but is instead offered as an underlying investment option for variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts. Although the fund does not require a minimum amount for initial or subsequent purchases from insurance companies, your insurance company may impose investment minimums for your purchases of the fund.

You may purchase, redeem, or exchange shares of the fund on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. You must purchase, redeem, and exchange shares through your insurance company.

Tax Information

The fund distributes any dividends and capital gains to its shareholders, which are the insurance company separate accounts that sponsor your variable annuity or variable life insurance contract. Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment, including redemptions of fund shares and the impact of dividend and capital gains distributions by the fund, should consult with the insurance company that issued their variable product or refer to their variable annuity or variable life insurance contract prospectus.

Payments to Insurance Companies, Broker- Dealers, and Other Financial Intermediaries

The fund is generally available only through variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts. The fund and/or its related companies may make payments to a sponsoring insurance company or other financial intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the insurance company or other financial intermediary to recommend the fund over another investment option or by influencing an insurance company to include the fund as an underlying investment option in a variable contract. The prospectus (or other offering document) for your variable contract may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your insurance company or financial intermediary, or visit your insurance company’s or financial intermediary’s website, for more information.