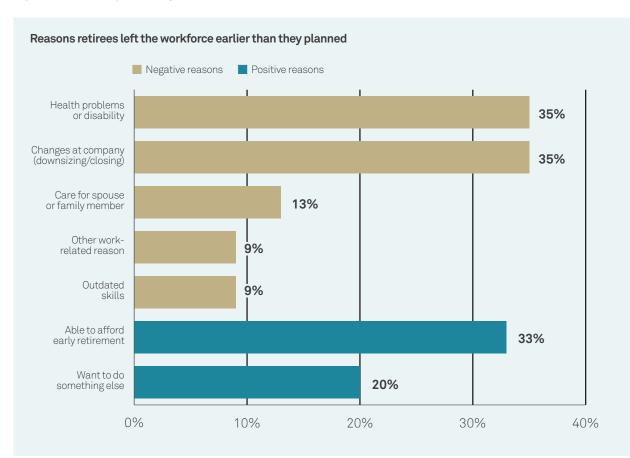
Unable to Work in Retirement



Contingency Planning: While 80% of pre-retirees expected to work until age 65 or longer, only 28% of current retirees were able to do so.



In 2019, 43% of retirees left the workforce earlier than planned.

Data Source: EBRI Retirement Confidence Survey 2019.

Not FDIC-Insured. Not Bank-Guaranteed. May Lose Value.

Why Should You Care?

Retirees who were able to work in retirement have emotional and practical reasons:

- Want to stay active and involved (91 percent)
- Enjoy working (89 percent)
- Job opportunity came along (58 percent)
- Want money to buy extras (75 percent)
- Need money to make ends meet (37 percent)
- Decreased value of savings or investments (28 percent)
- Keep health insurance or other benefits (16 percent)

But only 28% were able to work.

Your plan must include protections in case you cannot work as long as you want.

What's the Good News?

- > With successful planning, you can have a real retirement: fun, friends, travel and family.
- > Take time to volunteer and do what you want to, instead of have to.
- > You may want to provide care to a family member or loved one who needs the help.



Reality Checks

- Current retirees often stop working before planned, seven years earlier on average.¹
- > 74% of pre-retirees expect working in retirement to be a major source of pay. But 75% of retirees report it is not a source at all.²
- ¹ Society of Actuaries, 2017 Risks and Process of Retirement Survey.
- ² EBRI Retirement Confidence Survey 2019

Take Action!

✓ Plan for contingencies

"Stress-test" your plan with and without the ability for you and your spouse to continue working.

\checkmark Discuss caregiving

Develop a family plan to provide care for older parents, for you and your spouse. Consider the financial impacts as well as how each family member may be able to balance work and caregiving.

✓ Insure risks

Evaluate whether to purchase disability and/or long-term care insurance in case you need income but cannot work.

\checkmark Improve your health

Implement healthy habits to improve your chances of working longer.



Farning

Investina

Goals

Spending

 \square

Insuring

Because many investors will spend around 30 years in retirement, now is the time for you and your financial professional to plan for your future. This will be the time when pressures and responsibilities that once filled your days will diminish and you'll have more time to focus on you.*

We believe

To achieve the retirement you desire, first **determine your retirement goals** and then work with your financial advisor to **develop a financial plan.** Discuss the four interconnected financial behaviors — earning, spending, investing and insuring — because they will greatly impact your plan.

*The likelihood of any one individual experiencing a retirement horizon of 30+ years depends on a variety of factors including the age at retirement and health-related issues.

All investments involve risk, including the possible loss of principal.

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Risks

Bonds are subject to interest-rate, credit, liquidity, call and market risks, to varying degrees. Generally, all other factors being equal, bond prices are inversely related to interest-rate changes and rate increases can cause price declines. Equities are subject to market, market sector, market liquidity, issuer, and investment style risks, to varying degrees. Investing in foreign denominated and/or domiciled securities involves special risks, including changes in currency exchange rates, political, economic, and social instability, limited company information, differing auditing and legal standards, and less market liquidity. These risks generally are greater with emerging market countries.

The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a widely accepted, unmanaged total return index of corporate, government and government-agency debt instruments, mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities with an average maturity of 1 to 10 years. The Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Index is an index comprised of several other Barclays indices that measure fixed income performance of regions around the world. The Standard & Poor's 500 (S&P 500) Composite Stock Price Index is a widely accepted, unmanaged index of U.S. stock market performance. The Russell 2000 Index measures the performance of the small-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe and includes approximately 2,000 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. The Morgan Stanley Capital International Europe, Australasia, Far East (MSCI EAFE) Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index of 1 to measure equity performance in developed markets excluding the United States and Canada. The index consists of 21 MSCI national developed market indices. The FISE NAREIT PureProperty® Index Series provides a daily measure

of real estate investment performance (price returns and total returns) of unlevered property investments as well as equity investments in real estate. The values are calculated from daily stock market valuations of, and dividends paid by, stock exchange-listed U.S. equity REITs, using a patented methodology to infer property returns based on detailed information about the holdings and balance sheets of property-owning REITs. U.S. REITs own and manage high-quality properties in and around major metropolitan areas throughout the country. The FTSE NAREIT All Equity REITs Index is a free-float adjusted, market capitalization-weighted index of U.S. equity REITs. Constituents of the index include all tax-qualified REITs with more than 50% of total assets in qualifying real estate assets other than mortgages secured by real property. HFRI FWC utilizes a UCITS III-compliant methodology to construct the HFRX Hedge Fund Indices. The methodology is based on detailed index in the hedge fund universe. HFRX Indices utilize state-of-the-art quantitative techniques and analysis; multi-level screening, cluster analysis, Monte Carlo simulations and optimization techniques ensure that each index is a pure representation of its corresponding investment focus. The BofAML U.S. High Yield Master II TR Index is a commonly used benchmark index for high yield corporate bonds. It is administered by Merrill Lynch. The Master II is a measure of the broad high yield market. Investors cannot invest directly in any index.

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