## 25 Retirement Preparation Do's 8 Don'ts

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September 2023

## (B) 1) Do Have a Retirement Strategy



## 2) Don’t Pass Up Education Opportunities



## (1)

3) Do Know How Much You Need


A general rule of thumb is to save
of your pre-retirement income

For example, if your salary the year before retirement is $\$ 75,000$ you need $\$ 60,000$ for each year of retirement saved up

If you plan to retire at age 65 and expect to live to at least 90 years of age, you'd need

## (1) 4) Don't Wait to Get Started

# ■ Total Contributions 

■ Investment Gains

## \$367,620 <br> \$328,620 <br> \$39,000

Contributes from Ages 20-35 (15 years)


Contributes from Ages 35-65 (30 years)

## (B) 5) Do Contribute a Percentage

Contributing a percentage of pay versus a flat dollar amount can result in a higher account balance at retirement.

|  | \% of Pay <br> $(4 \% /$ pay period*) | Flat Dollar <br> $(\$ 50 /$ pay period*) | Difference |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Total Contributions | $\$ 78,523$ | $\$ 52,000$ | $\$ 26,523$ |
| Total Investment Earnings | $\$ 202,962$ | $\$ 164,509$ | $\$ 38,453$ |
| Account Balance at 65 | $\$ 281,485$ | $\$ 216,509$ | $\$ 64,976$ |

## (11) 6) Do Increase Contributions



## 7) Don't Pay Too Much in Fees

Growth of \$10,000 over 30 years (after fund expenses)

- Account Balance ■ Amount Paid in Higher Fees


This hypothetical example illustrates the effect fees can have on $\$ 10,000$ growing for 30 years, at an annual return of 7\%, before the different investment costs are considered.

## (1) <br> 8) Do Choose the Right Investments

## MERS Investment Menu



## Do it for me

- Fully diversified target date funds that automatically adjust over time


Help me do it

- Prebuilt portfolios that are monitored and rebalanced quarterly

I'll do it myself

- Personal choice retirement account to access funds outside of MERS


## (15) 9) Don't Take a Loan from Your Retirement

## Effect on your account balance when taking a \$20,000 loan



Example: Mary takes a $\$ 20,000$ loan from her retirement account and repays it over 5 years at 4\% interest. Her retirement account is projected to receive a 6\%

## 9) Don't Take a Loan from Your

 Retirement
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## 10) Don't Gash Out Accounts Between Jobs

## Effect of early withdrawal of a defined contribution plan balance of \$50,000

| Taxes/Penalties Owed | Assumed Rate | Amount |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Federal Income Tax | $22 \%$ | $\$ 11,000$ |
| State Income Tax | $4 \%$ | $\$ 2,000$ |
| Early Withdrawal Penalty | $10 \%$ | $\$ 5,000$ |
| Total Taxes/Penalties You Pay: |  | $\$ 18,000$ |
| Amount You Receive: |  | $\$ 32,000$ |

This example assumes a hypothetical $22 \%$ federal income tax rate, $4 \%$ state income tax and a standard $10 \%$ penalty for early withdrawal. It also assumes the distribution is taken before separation at age 55 or later.

## Impact of Keeping Your Money Invested

Potential Future Value of Retirement Savings
Year 20 \$160,237


# 11) Don't Prioritize Education Savings Over Retirement 

- There are more options to pay for college than there are for retirement (i.e., scholarships, grants, student loans, work study)
- It's easier for your child to pay off student loans than it is for you to work in retirement
- Interest rates on student loans are often less than the returns you'll get from investing your money
- Your children will be less likely to have to care for you as you age




## (1B) 12) Do Plan for Medical Expenses

The average 65-year-old couple should plan to spend $\$ 315,000$ *
for out-of-pocket health care expenses in retirement
*Assumes couple is enrolled in Medicare Parts A, B and D
Source: 2022 Fidelity Retiree Health Care Cost Estimate

## 13) Do Calculate How Long Retirement WHII Be



> "Target Age to Save For" is the Life Expectancy age plus 5 years to reduce the chance of running out of assets to draw down.

Source: https://www.longevityillustrator.org/calculator, using the 2017 Social Security Administration mortality table, with future mortality improvement using the Society of Actuaries RP-2019 scale, for an individual of "average health" and a "non-smoker."

## (14) 14) Don’t Retire Too Early

Disadvantages:

- Less time to save
- More years to fund
- Social Security benefits could be greatly reduced depending on when you decide to or need to draw
- Insurance gap


## A recent survey asked people why they retired earlier than expected



*Respondents could select more than one option

Source: Kaplan Financial Education 2021

## (1) <br> 16) Don't Invest Too Conservatively

- How long would monthly payments last?


Example: Participant retires at age 60 and draws down a \$500,000 account balance by taking a \$2,000 monthly payment, adjusting it upward with inflation at 3.0\% each year.

## History of Market Volatility



## Market Volatility

Value of \$10,000 invested in S\&P 500 Index Feb. 1, 2000 - Jan 31. 2022 with an average annual rate of return



## Impact of Inflation



## 18) Don't Have Unrealistic Expectations for Retirement



## (18) 19) Do Pay Off Debt Before Retiring



## Choose a Plan that Works for You <br> 

## Snowball Method

- Pay off smallest debts first, then work your way through the biggest debts

Avalanche Method

- Start by paying off debts with the highest interest rate, then work your way down to debts with low-to-no interest


## 20) Don't Burn Through Your Retirement Account

## How long will your savings last?



Example assumes an annual withdrawal rate of \$50,000/year, a $6 \%$ rate of return and a 5\% inflation rate


Source: Employee Benefit Research Institute Retirement Confidence Survey

## 22) Do Keep Beneficiaries Updated

## List your LOVED ONES

Naming a BENEFICIARY is important. Make sure yours are up to date.



# Don't Stress About Starting Late 

## Strategies to help you get on track

 1. Consider your investment risk 2. Make "catch-up" contributions 3. Reduce expenses in retirement
## Strategy 1: Consider Your Investment Risk

Investment Gains

Higher Returns

Less Contributions



Lower Returns

Higher Contributions

Your Contributions

## Strategy 2: Make Gatch-Up Contributions

## THE POWER OF CATCH-UP CONTRIBUTIONS

Yearly Maximum Contribution +
Catch-Up
Those age 50 and older can make additional "catch-up" contributions of $\$ 7,500$ per year to their 457 account,
for a total annual contribution of $\$ 30,000$.

Example: Based on a starting balance of $\$ 100,000$ at age 50 and assumed investment return of $6 \%$ per year until age 62 , which is not representative of the performance of any investment.

## Strategy 3: Reduce Expenses in Retirement



Savings Goal: \$425,000

\$75,000 x 75\% \$56,250

New Savings Goal: \$275,000
24) Do Learn
About Social
Security

WWW.Ssa.goV


## (10) 25) Do Review Retirement Plan with Your Spouse

- Discuss details of your retirement plan(s)
- Make sure you are both taking advantage of an employer match, if available
- Compare investment options and fees
- Discuss pension payment options, if applicable



## Key Takeaways



## Key Takeaways

| Create <br> your <br> myMERS <br> account | Create a <br> budget <br> and stick <br> to it |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | | Save, |
| :---: |
| save, |
| save! |

## MERS of Michigan

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## $f$ in

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