

Building a Retirement Paycheck

Amy Goulet, MERS Benefit Education Specialist **Tammy Marier**, MERS Benefit Plan Advisor/Education Specialist



- How much is enough?
- Retirement income sources
- Strategies to meet your financial goals in retirement
- Visualizing your retirement check
- Resources and key takeaways



How Much is Enough?





Identifying Target Income Replacement



Personalizing Your Goal

Think about your:

Expenses







Income



Savings



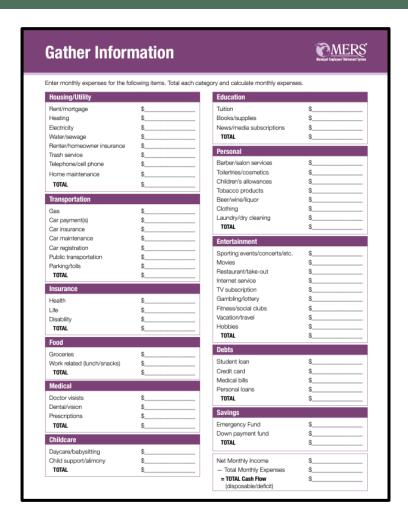
Social Security

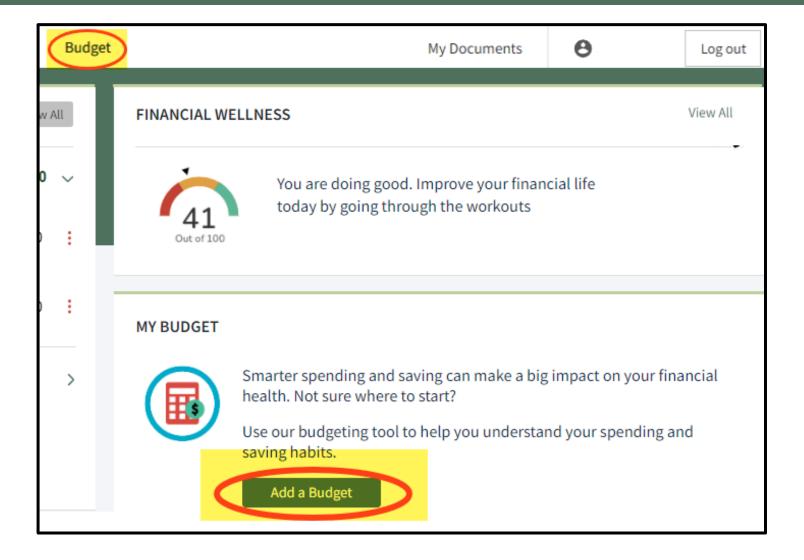


Retirement Plans



Budget Resources







Considerations When Planning

Health care Life expectancy Inflation Tax rates

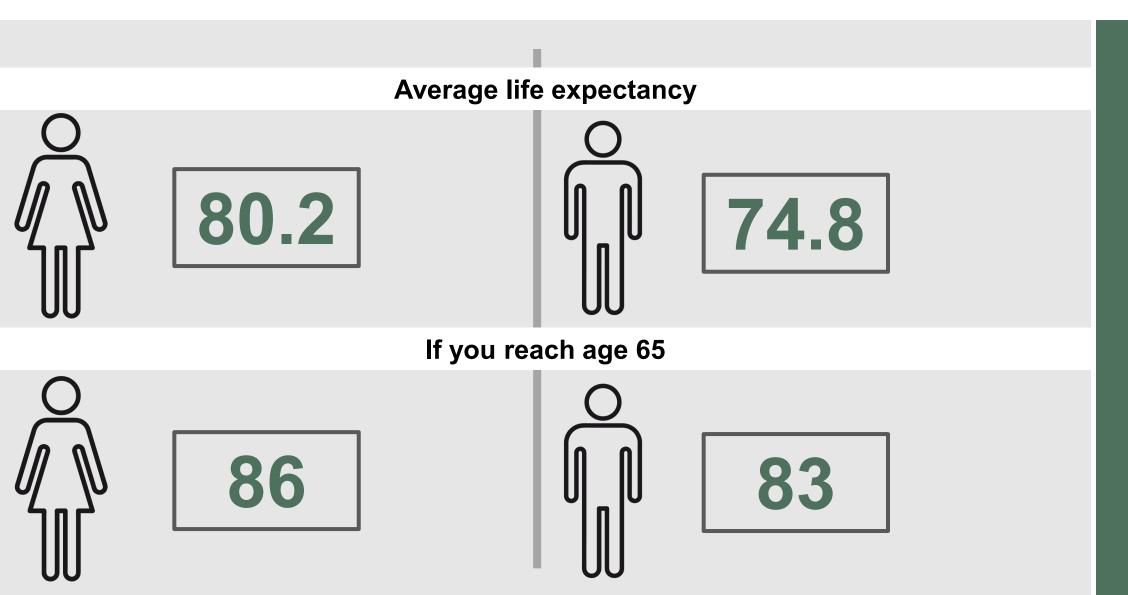
Planning for Health Care Costs

If you plan to retire before you are eligible for Medicare (pre-65), you can estimate the cost of purchasing health coverage from the marketplace via HealthCare.gov using your modified AGI (MAGI). When determining your MAGI:

- Retirement and investment income <u>are</u> included
- ROTH accounts are <u>not</u> included

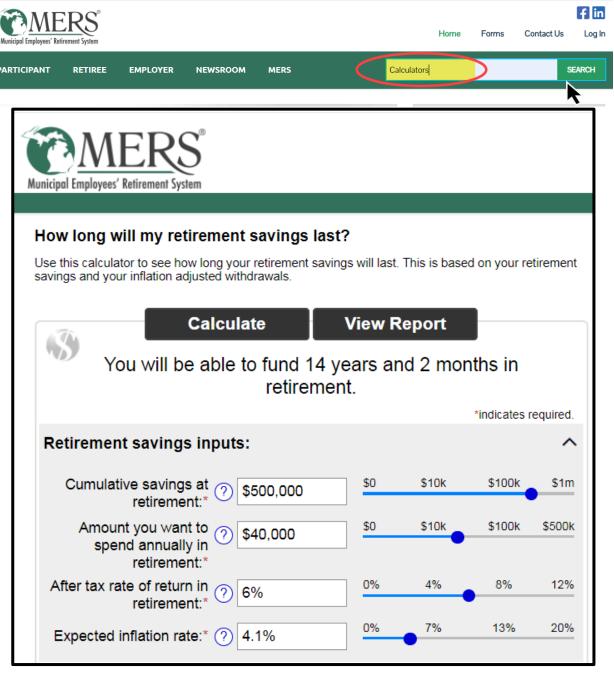


Life Expectancy



Planning for Inflation

As of 2023, the average inflation rate in the United States is approximately **4.1%.**



Taxes in Retirement

How will your taxes change in retirement?

Taxes You'll Continue or Start to Pay

- Federal and state taxes
- Sales tax on taxable goods
- Property tax
- Social Security benefits, depending on your income and filing status
- Income tax on pensions and defined contribution and IRA plans (phasing out in Michigan; by 2026 pensions and income from 401(k)s, 401(a)s and IRAs will be fully exempt from state income tax)
- Capital gains

Taxes That Will be Reduced or Eliminated

- Payroll (FICA) taxes (Social Security and Medicare)
- Standard tax deduction increases at age 65

Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs)

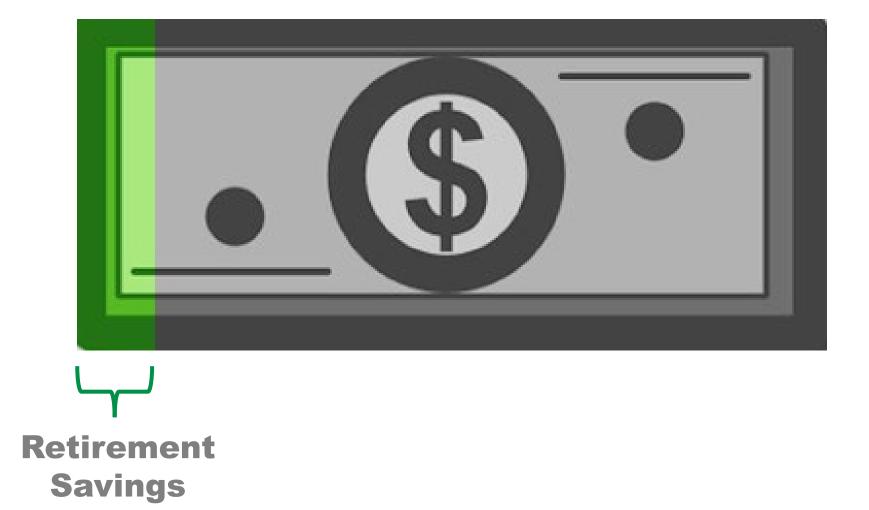
When you reach a certain age, the IRS requires you to withdraw an RMD annually.

Age	RMD Age
If you turned 72 before 2023	72 (or 70 ½ if you were born before July 1, 1949)
If you turn(ed) 72 after 2022 and 73 before 2033	73
If you turn 74 after 2032	75



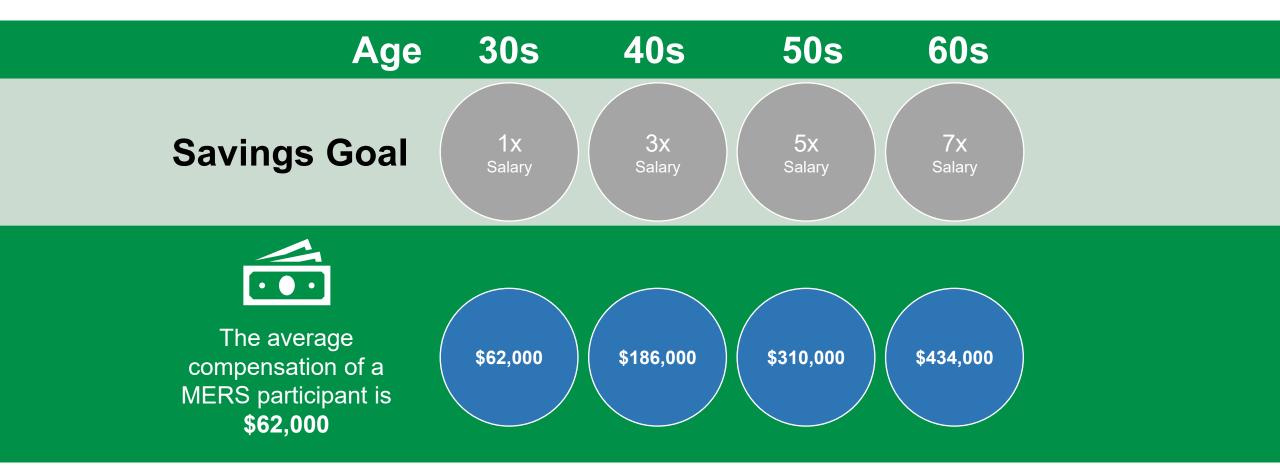
Adequate Savings Rate

To reach retirement savings goals, save between 10-15% of your paycheck





Accumulated Savings



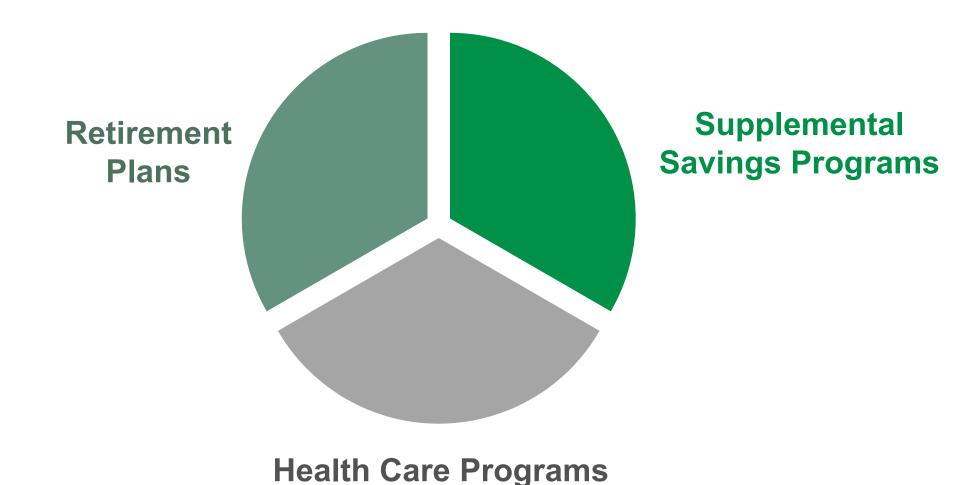


Retirement Income Sources





Retirement Savings Account Types





Guaranteed Sources of Retirement Income

- Social Security*
- Pension
- Annuity



Variable Sources of Retirement Income



Taxable savings accounts



Defined Contribution retirement plan accounts (401(a), 401(k), 457, IRA)



Health Savings Account (HSA) or MERS Health Care Savings Program (HCSP)



Brokerage accounts

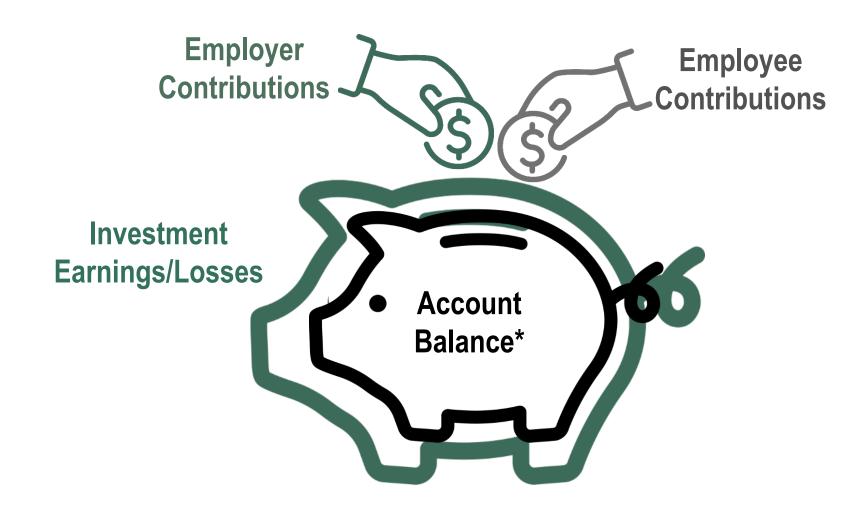


Guaranteed vs. Variable Income

	Benefits	Risks
Guaranteed Income (Social Security, Defined Benefit/Pension, Income Annuity)	 Lifetime benefit Not subject to market swings May include cost of living increases 	 Selected payment option is irreversible in retirement (DB) No ability to use for emergency or legacy purposes No opportunity to capture market growth
Variable Income (401(a), 401(k), 457, IRA, other savings and investments)	 Spending flexibility, especially in emergencies Growth potential through investment performance Can be transferred as gift or inheritance 	 Must be disciplined when it comes to spending so you don't run out of money Subject to market swings Prolonged market declines may mean you can draw less money Cash-like instruments (money market, bank savings) may lose purchasing power over time



MERS Defined Contribution Plan





457

IRA

Definition

A supplemental savings program sponsored by employers

A special retirement account available to any municipal employee and their spouse

Contributions

Pre-tax & Roth options available

2024 Limit: \$23,000 or \$30,500 if 50+

Pre-tax & Roth options available

2024 Limit: \$7,000 or \$8,000 if 50+

Using Your Account

Pre-tax assets are available to use as soon as you leave employment, or you can keep assets invested

Account available without penalty once you reach the age of 59½ or if you have a qualified reason



Strategies to Meet Your Financial Goals in Retirement





Let's look at Mary's situation.







Mary's Retirement Income Sources:

Social Security

Projected benefit at 65: \$1,531/month

DC Plan

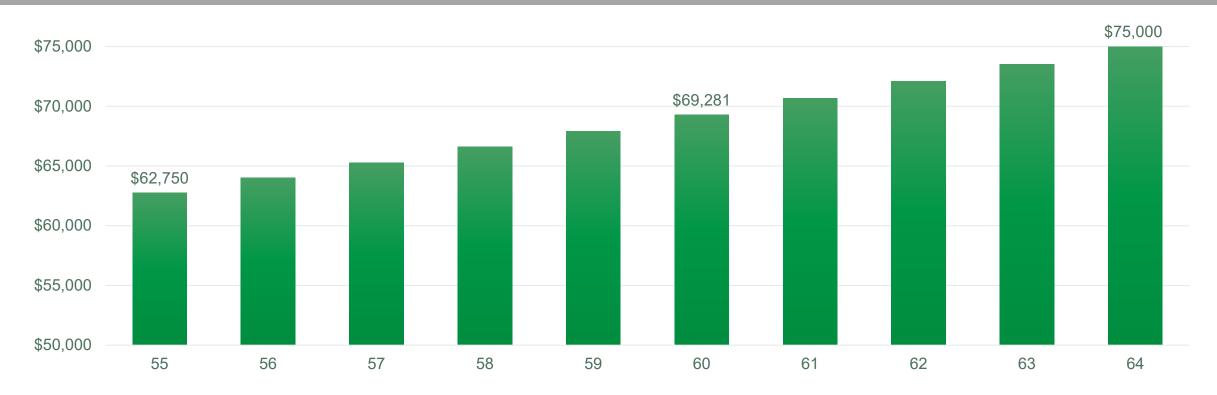
- Employer Contribution: 7%
- Mary's Contribution: **3%**
- Current Balance: \$295,000

Supplemental Savings

- Mary's Contribution: **4%**
- Current Balance: **\$110,000**

Mary's Income Needs at Retirement

Mary's Earnings until Retirement



Mary's earnings at retirement: \$75,000

Income replacement goal: x 80%

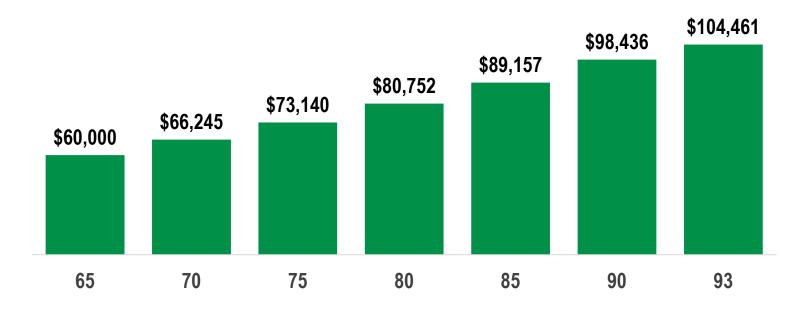
Target annual income: \$60,000

Monthly income: \$5,000



Mary's Income Needs in Retirement

Projected Income Needs through Retirement



Mary's Total Income Needs (ages 65 - 93): **\$2,325,000**



Mary's Projected Account Balances at Age 65



Currently makes \$62,750/year

Projected benefit at 65: \$1,531/month

• Current Balance: \$295,000

• Account Balance at 65: \$630,243*

• Current Balance: \$110,000

Account Balance at 65: \$237,530*

*Assumes 6% rate of return.

Projecting Mary's Retirement

Mary's 80% Income Goal

At age 65 when she retires, she wants to have at least \$60,000/year or \$5,000/month.

Estimated monthly income in future dollars:

457 Account: \$884

DC Account: **\$2,439**

Social Security: \$1,531

\$4,854

Mary's Current Projection

Upon retirement at age 65, she estimates she'll have \$58,248/year (\$4,854/month)



Strategies To Address Shortfall

Option 1 – Increase 457 or IRA Contributions from 4% to 8%

Mary's Goal: \$60,000/year or \$5,000/month

Estimated monthly income in future dollars:

457 Account: **\$1,063**

DC Account: **\$2,439**

Social Security: \$1,531

\$5,033

Mary's New Projection:

\$60,396/year (\$5,033/month)



Strategies To Address Shortfall

Option 2 – Lower Income Replacement Goal

Mary's New Goal: 75% (\$56,250/year or \$4,688/month)

Estimated monthly income in future dollars:

457 Account: \$884

DC Account: **\$2,439**

Social Security: \$1,531

\$4,854

Mary's New Projection:

\$58,248/year (\$4,854/month)



Strategies To Address Shortfall

Option 3 – Delay Retirement by 1 year to Age 66

Mary's New Goal: \$61,200/year or \$5,100/month)

Estimated monthly income in future dollars:

457 Account: **\$1,016**

DC Account: **\$2,693**

Social Security: \$1,702

\$5,411

Mary's New Projection:

\$64,932/year or (\$5,411/month)



Additional Options to Maximize Your Retirement Income





Think Holistically

When budgeting for future goals, remember that you may have extra sources of income after you retire including:

- Potential inheritance
- Income from possible downsizing
 - Selling your home
 - Transitioning from two cars to one
- Reduction in travel expenses going to and from work
- Extra monthly income if all debts are paid off at retirement
- Potential reduction in the amount you are paying for health insurance each month
- Social Security income



Get Creative with Your Income Sources

Ideas for Extra Income:

- Adjust your budget
- Think about the **things you enjoy doing** and consider turning them into a "side gig" to earn extra money.
- Look around! Selling items on eBay or a similar site can really add up.



Make Catch-Up Contributions

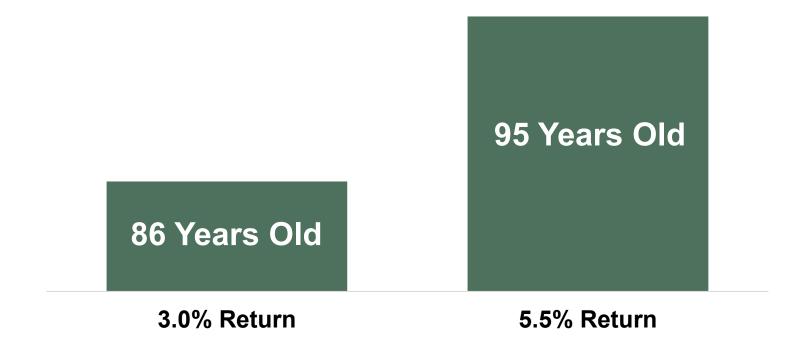
The combination of **extra contributions** along with **compound interest** can have **a big impact** on your retirement savings.





Revisit Your Investments

How long would monthly payments last?





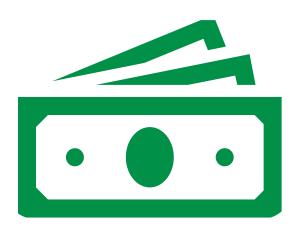
Example assumes a participant retires at age 60 and draws down a \$500,000 account balance by taking a \$2,000 monthly payment, adjusting it upward with inflation at 3.0% each year.

Consider Your Withdrawal Strategy

Common Strategies:



4% Withdrawal



Fixed Dollar Withdrawal



Fixed Percentage Withdrawal



Systematic Withdrawal



Weigh Your Social Security Options

Benefits of waiting to collect Social Security monthly payments



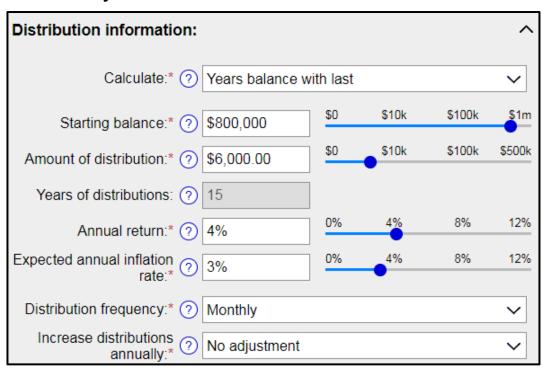


Social Security Impact on Distributions

Using the calculators on the MERS website, you can determine how long your account balance will last you in retirement, based on the amount you pull out each year.

Example #1 -

- Delay collecting Social Security
- Monthly financial need = \$6,000.00



If you have an account balance of \$800,000.00 and plan to take a distribution of \$6,000.00/month starting in year 1 of retirement, your savings will last you

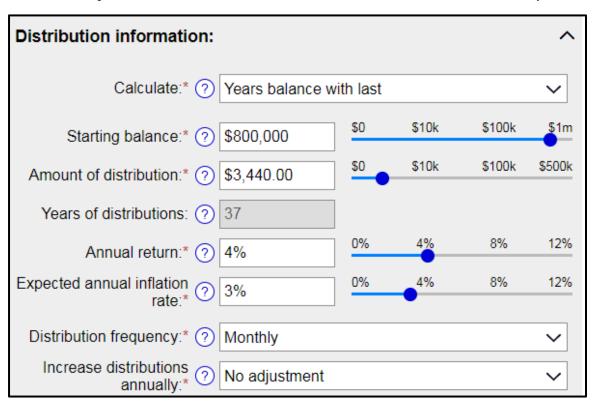
14 years and 7 months



Social Security Impact on Distributions, cont'd.

Example #2:

- Begin collecting Social Security at age 62 with your spouse
- Monthly Social Security payment = \$1279.00 each (\$2,558.00 total)
- Monthly financial need = \$6,000.00 \$2,558.00 (SS income) = **\$3,440.00**

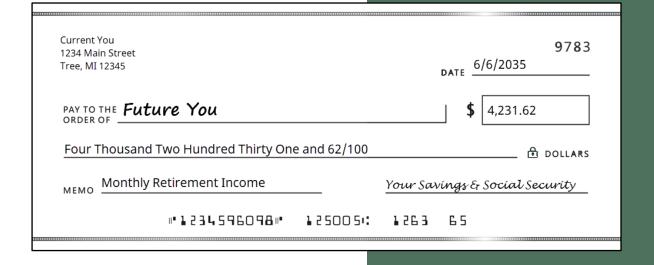


\$800,000.00 and plan to take a distribution of \$3,440.00/month starting in year 1 of retirement and start to draw Social Security at age 62, your savings will last you

36 years and 3 months

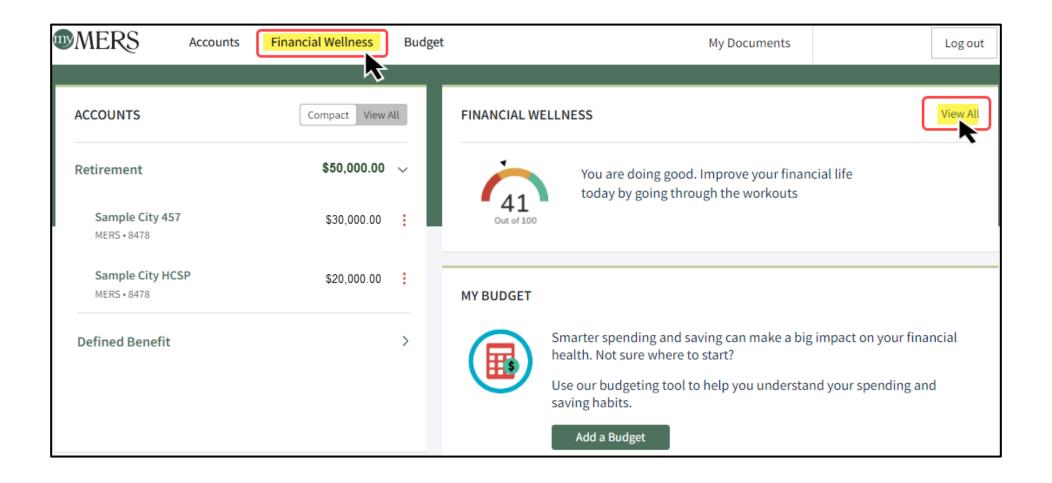


Visualizing Your Retirement Paycheck



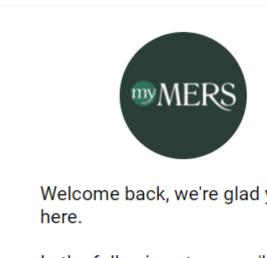


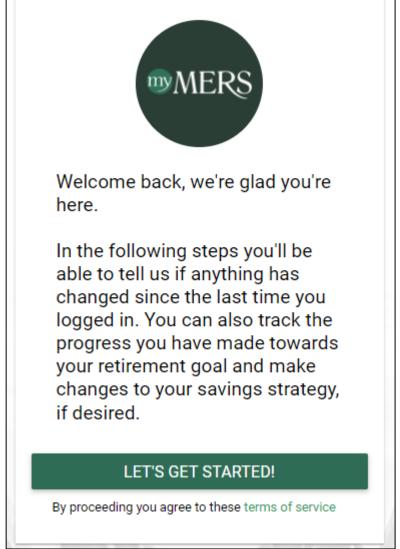
myMERS Financial Wellness

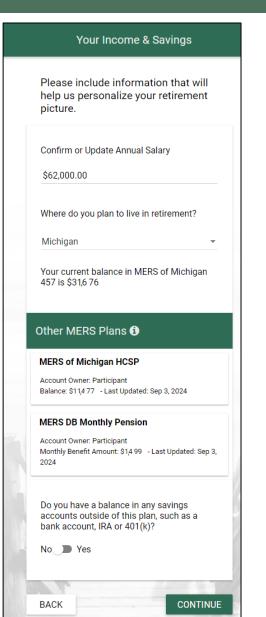




Retirement Workout

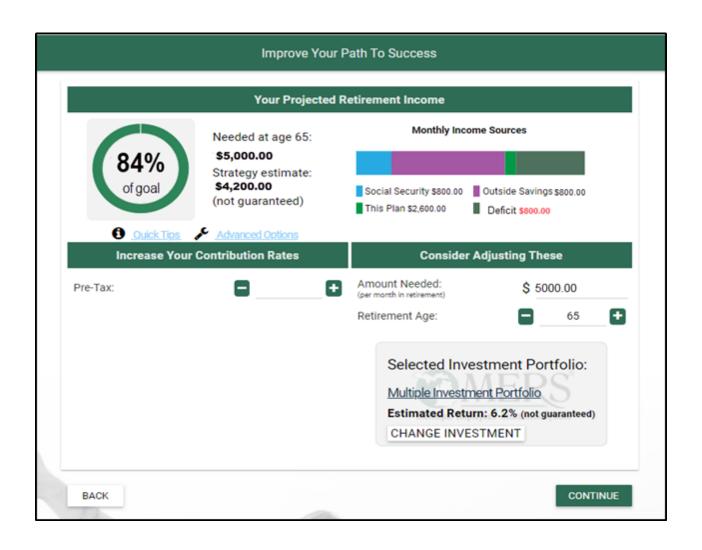






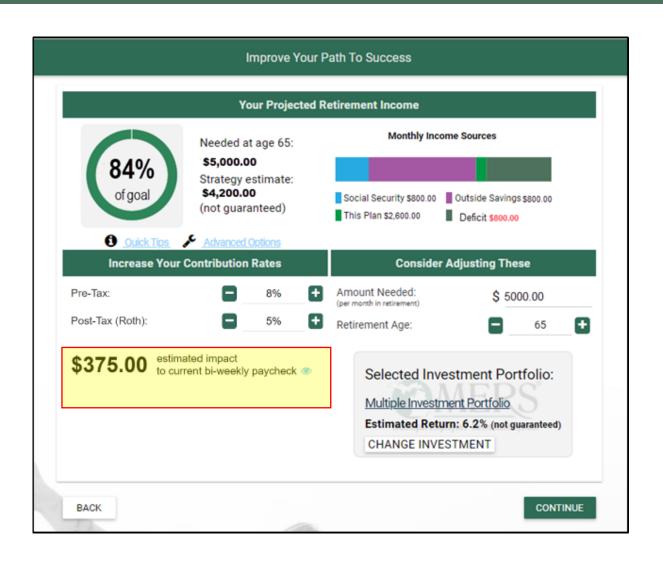


Retirement Workout





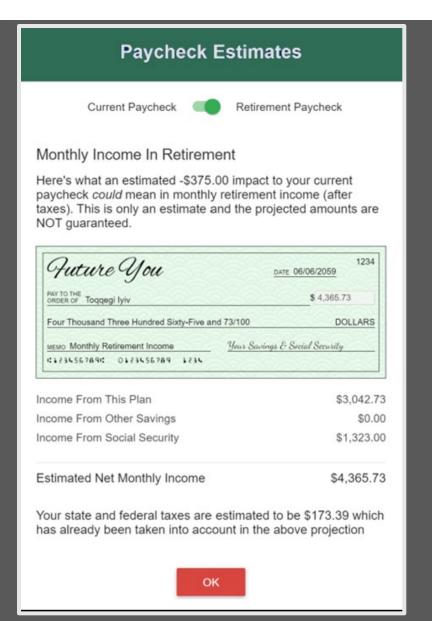
Improve Your Path to Success





Paycheck Estimates



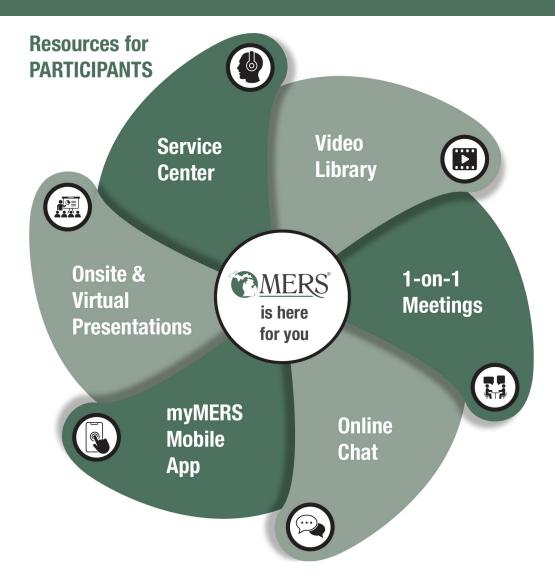


Resources and Key Takeaways





Resources





Key Takeaways

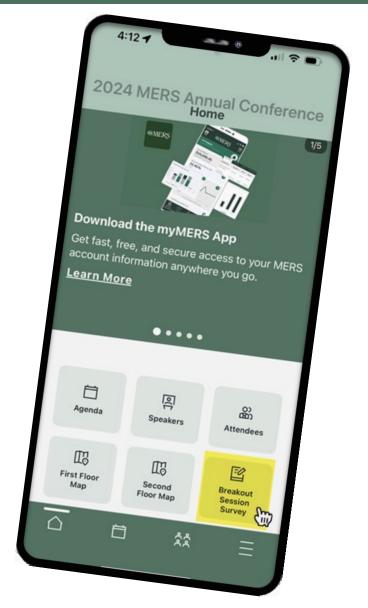
- It's never too early, or too late, to start planning
- Define what retirement success means to you
- Identify your income sources
- Review your retirement budget
- Set up your myMERS account
- Set up a Social Security account at ssa.gov



Share Your Feedback on this Session



Scan this **QR code** or open the **conference app** to share your feedback on this session.





MERS of Michigan

1134 Municipal Way Lansing, MI 48917

800.767.6377

www.mersofmich.com



This publication contains a summary description of MERS' benefits, policies or procedures. MERS has endeavored to ensure that the information provided is accurate and up to date. Where the publication conflicts with the relevant Plan Document, the Plan Document controls.

