

Will You Have Enough Funds for Retirement?

We all like to think about retirement — the years when we can hopefully afford to stop working and start traveling, playing golf, relaxing, or spending more time with our loved ones. While you may be dreaming about your golden years, how much thought have you given the funds that you will need to make your retirement dreams a reality? The truth is, those who commit to a disciplined investment strategy today may have a better chance at achieving the retirement of their dreams.

This chart shows the importance of establishing a systematic investment plan, and how starting an investment plan at different life stages can accumulate varying amounts upon reaching age 65. The chart shows three important factors that can influence retirement funds:

- The Power of Compounding. Compounding, simply put, is when an investment generates earnings on reinvested earnings. When this theory is utilized in retirement accounts, where funds may be accumulated for years or even decades, it can be pretty powerful. The longer money is left in the account, the faster it begins to grow, which is a clear indication of the importance of starting a retirement fund as early as possible.
- Dollar-Cost Averaging. By utilizing a systematic investing plan, which includes investing on a regular basis, investors may take advantage of dollar-cost averaging. With dollar-cost averaging, investors buy more shares when the price of an investment has declined, and fewer shares when the price has risen. Over time, the average cost per investment may be lower and investment risk may be reduced by not investing substantial amounts at the wrong time. Keep in mind that dollar-cost averaging does not assure a profit or protect against a loss in declining markets, and before embracing the dollar-cost averaging

Monthly	Current	Total	Value at Age 65 at a		
Investment	Age	Contribution	Total Annual Return of		
			6%	8%	10%
\$500	25	\$240,000	\$1,000,724	\$1,757,141	\$3,188,390
	30	210,000	715,917	1,154,588	1,914,138
	35	180,000	504,769	750,148	1,139,663
	40	150,000	348,229	478,683	668,945
	45	120,000	232,176	296,474	382,848
	50	90,000	146,136	174,173	208,962
	55	60,000	82,349	92,083	103,276
	60	30,000	35,059	36,983	39,041
\$250	25	120,000	500,362	878,570	1,594,195
	30	105,000	357,958	577,294	957,069
	35	90,000	252,384	375,074	569,831
	40	75,000	174,115	239,342	334,473
	45	60,000	116,088	148,237	191,424
	50	45,000	73,068	87,086	104,481
	55	30,000	41,175	46,041	51,638
	60	15,000	17,530	18,492	19,521
\$100	25	48,000	200,145	351,428	637,678
	30	42,000	143,183	230,918	382,828
	35	36,000	100,954	150,030	227,933
	40	30,000	69,646	95,737	133,789
	45	24,000	46,435	59,295	76,570
	50	18,000	29,227	34,835	41,792
	55	12,000	16,470	18,417	20,655
	60	6,000	7,012	7,397	7,808
\$50	25	24,000	100,072	175,714	318,839
	30	21,000	71,592	115,459	191,414
	35	18,000	50,477	75,015	113,966
	40	15,000	34,823	47,868	66,895
	45	12,000	23,218	29,647	38,285
	50	9,000	14,614	17,417	20,896
	55	6,000	8,235	9,208	10,328
	60	3,000	3,506	3,698	3,904

strategy, investors should consider their ability to continue investing during periods of falling prices.

• Choosing the Right Mix. Investors with a longer investment time horizon may take advantage of more growth-oriented investments, which typically offer a higher average return based on their increased risk. By selecting investments that have the potential to achieve higher than average returns, investors can possibly increase their potential to accumulate greater assets for retirement. Of course, every investor needs to carefully evaluate their tolerance for risk, ability to invest, and investment time horizon before selecting their specific investments.

Planning for a successful retirement can be the key to helping ensure that your retirement goals become a reality. For more information on how you can begin to plan for the retirement of your dreams, contact your Financial Advisor.

The examples provided are hypothetical, assume no withdrawals or taxes, and are based on assumed net average annual total returns of 6%, 8%, and 10%, compounded monthly. The results are not intended to represent the performance of a specific investment. Actual investment results will vary, and you may experience gains or losses when money is withdrawn. Furthermore, your investment account may earn more or less than the examples provided. Taxes will most likely be due upon withdrawal, and, in general, withdrawals from retirement plans prior to age 59 1/2 are subject to a 10% IRS early withdrawal penalty.