Making Retirement Income Thrive

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Making Retirement Income Thrive



- Moving Away From Success or Failure
- Adjustments Not Failure



The Retirement Income Puzzle



The Retirement Income Puzz

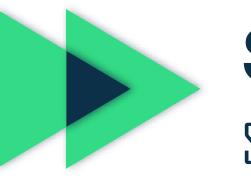
- Human Decisions
- The Walking Three-Legged Retirement Stool
- Public Policy
- Industry Development
- Demographic and Environmental Changes
- Technology
- Experiences
- Education/Understandings





What do people learn about when working as it comes to retirement planning?





SNS Saving. NOT. Spending.



Behavioral Biases In Retirement



Risk aversion over long period of time could be harmful



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Don't know how to spend down



Spending feels like loss



Prioritizing the now

Superman syndrome – overstating one's own health



Narrow focus – don't prioritize spending needs in future like long-term care





We need to rewire how we think about saving for retirement into how we think about spending in retirement!





Retirement income planning can be like hitting a moving target in the wind.





What is Our Goal (the Target)?

- What do we want to accomplish?
- Where do we want to live?
- What is our lifestyle?
- Charitable goals?
- Risk tolerance?
- Long-term care planning?



Why Does the Target Move (Longevity)?

Longevity Risk

- How long do you expect to live?
 - o Uncertain
 - \circ Social Security says roughly 84 for males and 86 for female
- Remember averages are just a starting point
 - \circ $\,$ 1 in 3 will live past age 90 $\,$
 - \circ 1 in 7 will live past 95

Source: www.ssa.gov/planners/lifeexpectancy.html



So Many Issues to Face (The Wind)

- Inflation
- Health Care
- Market Risks
- Public Policy
- Taxes
- Long-Term Care



What is Retirement Income Planning?

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Goal-Based Planning

Meet your financial goals

- Income needs
- Contingent expenses
- Legacy goals

Address retirement risks

Longevity Inflation

Healthcare

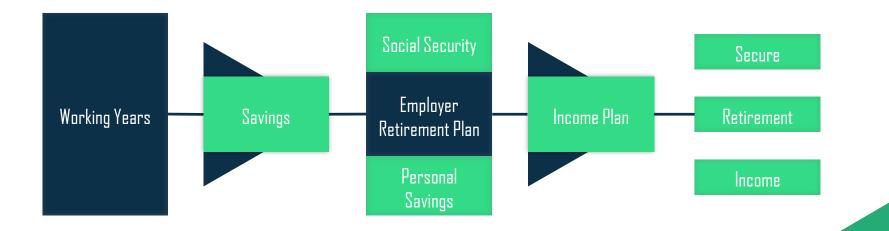
Long-term care

- Sequence of withdrawal risk
- Public policy risk

= Secure Retirement Income Plan



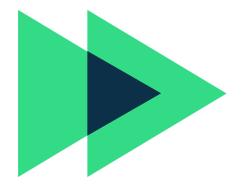
So What is the Challenge?





Moving Away From Success or Failure

What is Retirement Income Planning?



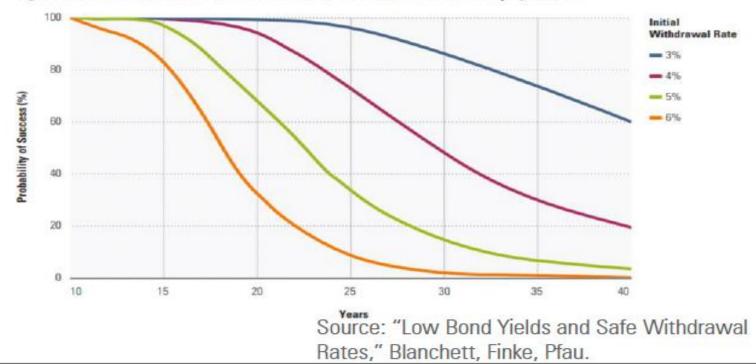
"Hitting a moving target in the wind"

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Today's low yields reduce probability of success for 4% guideline

Figure 6: Probabilities of Success for Various Initial Withdrawal Rates for a 40% Equity Portfolio



Determine Approach to Generating Retirement Income

Safety First (flooring) approach Systemic Withdrawal from a single portfolio

Bucket or Time Segmentation Approach

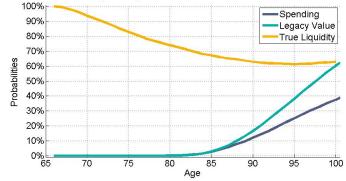




Registered Investment Advisor.

Spending, Liquidity, and Legacy for Bonds, Annuities, & Stocks

- 65-Year Old Female\$1 million at retirement
- Seeks Real \$40,000 Spending Through Age 100
- ▶ 0.5% fixed real yield curve
- Society of Actuaries Individual Annuitant Mortality Table
- ▶ Life-only, CPI-Adjusted Income Annuity
- ▶ True Liquidity: Discretionary Wealth Not Earmarked to Meet Spending Goal
- ▶ 100,000 Monte Carlo Simulations for stock and bond portfolios
- Bonds earn a fixed real return of 0.5%.
- Stocks earn an arithmetic average real return of 6.5% with a 20% annual volatility.







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Dr. Wade Pfau's Conclusions

Risk Pooling

- Mortality credits provide unique source of returns competitive with the risk premium
- Lifetime spending is guaranteed
- Greater legacy in the long run
- Greater true liquidity for spending shocks
- Partial annuitization integrates risk pooling and risk premium

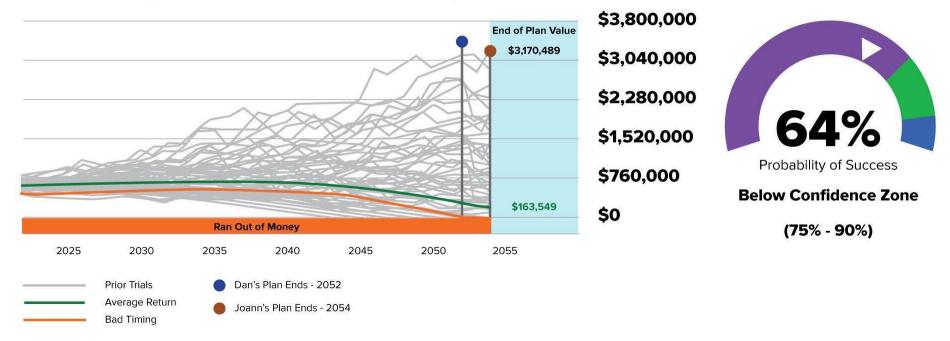
Risk Premium (Investments Only)

- More legacy in event of short retirement
- ▶ Upside growth may support greater spending and legacy
- Self-management for longevity & market risk requires conservative spending w/o guarantee

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Probability of Success if Live Longer



Retirement is not Binary

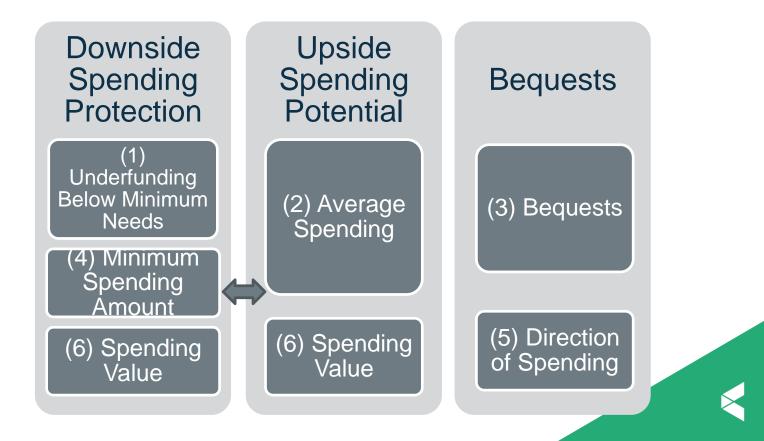
We don't succeed or fail We adjust Its not black and white Most retirement plans can be sustained by making small adjustements



Failure Rate as Measure of Success

Whey we need different ways to measure success: Failure rates ignore magnitude of failure Failure rates rely on historical returns Failure rates ignore spending utility Failure rates look only at financial assets

Six Outcome Measures



Eight Income Strategies

Withdrawal Strategy Name

- 1. Constant Inflation-Adjusted Amounts
- 2. Constant Percentage
- 3. Percentage Withdrawals Based on Life Expectancy
- 4. Hybrid Constant / Life-Expectancy Percentages Approach
- 5. Inflation-adjusted single-premium immediate annuity
- 6. Fixed Single-premium immediate annuity
- 7. Variable annuity with guaranteed living withdrawal benefit
- ' rider
- Partial Annuitization (real SPIA for essential needs, hybrid
- 8. percentage withdrawal for the rest)



Average Underfunding Below Minimum Needs

What percentage of minimum spending needs are not met?

Measure of the magnitude of shortfall, not just probability

- Systematic withdrawal studies lead to a much higher chance for underfunding from minimum spending needs
- Constant inflation-adjusted withdrawal amount tends to perform worse
- No underfunding if enough inflation-adjusted SPIAs to meet minimum needs
- Approaches that ensure meeting minimum needs leave little opportunity to achieve lifestyle spending goals
- Constrained clients must choose for a lifestyle goal with risk of dramatic spending reductions, or ensure minimum needs will be met.



Average Spending Over a 30-Year Period

Shifts from just the downside and considers how high spending might go, and percentage of lifestyle goals met on average.

- Distributions are wider for systematic withdrawal strategies (sometimes exceed spending goals other times lower than other strategies)
- VA/GLWB strategy has a wider distribution than other guaranteed strategies, but narrower distribution than other systematic withdrawal strategies.



Bequest After 30 Years

- How much financial assets remain?
- Any strategy without full annuitization leaves some potential for a bequest.
- Systematic withdrawal strategies support higher upside potential if markets do well.



Direction of Spending

Real spending in year 1 divided by real spending in year 30

- Provides an indication about whether spending will tend to rise or fall during the retirement period
- Mostly spending tends to fall (ratio of spending is greater than 100) for all of the strategies
- An indication that the life expectancy based percentages may be too conservative for clients is that more often than not, this strategy supports increased spending over time
- Again depends on client preferences, some clients will accept declining spending to enjoy their early retirement more.
- Other clients may want to support spending increases to help with unknown health care or long-term care expenses.



Total Spending Value

More theoretical measure based on a utility function

- Spending is translated into the value it provides capturing concept of diminishing marginal satisfaction from increased spending
- Upside potential still receives some award, but downside risk is punished more harshly
- Constant inflation-adjusted withdrawal amount strategy performs worse by far. It allows spending to drop far below minimum needs.
- Guaranteed strategies tend to support more narrow and higher distributions--better protect from spending falling below the minimum needs.





Success varies depending on measurement The way to measure a strategy depends on what is important to you The appropriate strategy depends on the goals If focus is on downside protection – flooring If focus in on legacy – systematic withdrawal Upside potential - systematic provide upside but also more downside (wider range)



Determine Approach to Generating Retirement Income

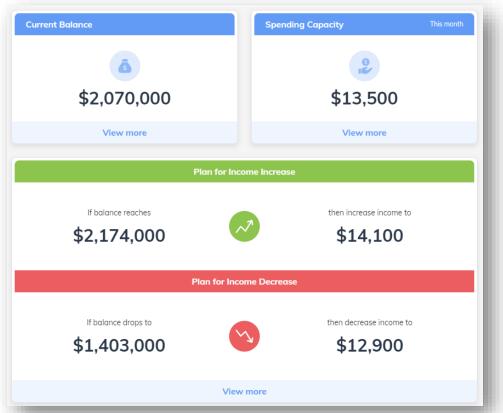
Safety First (flooring) approach Systemic Withdrawal from a single portfolio

Bucket or Time Segmentation Approach



Determine Approach to Generating Retirement Income Consider advisor's preferences Consider client's preferences (safety of Systematic income, potential for upside, legacy) Withdrawal Consider client's funding status **Bucket** Safety Approach First





How much can I spend?

What would trigger a change? How much would I adjust?

(WINCOMELAB



Global Financial Crisis (2007-2009)

Spurred by a downturn in the US housing market following excessive risk-taking by banks and investors, this was a period of extreme stress in global financial markets that led to the deepest recession since the Great Depression.

- US stocks lost 50% from 2007 to 2009
- US unemployment hit 10% in 2009 and didn't fall to 5% until the end of 2015







(W) INCOMELAB

Stagflation Era (1968-1982)

As the 1960s ended, the US entered a period of oil crises, rising prices, and wage stagnation. Anti-inflation moves by the Federal Reserve in the early 1980s were followed by falling inflation and healthy investment returns.

- US inflation peaked at 14% (1980) and interest rates spiked to 17% (1981)
- Inflation-adjusted annual stock returns averaged 0.8%, compared to 14% from 1983 to 1997



莊

Tests that Build Income experience beginning before the Stagflation Era (Apr 1968) Confidence Income \$15,000 Stress ¹ \$10,000 \$5.000

Income Experience (R) Planned Income (R) ···· Increase ···· Decrease 10 years @ \$1100/month above plan 6 years @ \$1200 to \$2000/month below plan \$0 ... 1968 1997

(W) INCOMELAB

Great Depression (1929-1939)

The Great Depression was a period of deep world-wide economic contraction and falling wages, prices, and stock values. The economic recovery stretched from 1933 until the outbreak of World War II.

- US stock prices lost over 85% from 1929 to 1931
- US unemployment reached 25% in 1933 and deflation averaged -6.5% from 1930 to 1933





Stress Tests that Build Confidence



Due to accumulated inflation and/or planned spending changes, this plan is calling for an increase in income.

Monthly Income

11,538 (\$643 increase)

Portfolio withdrawals

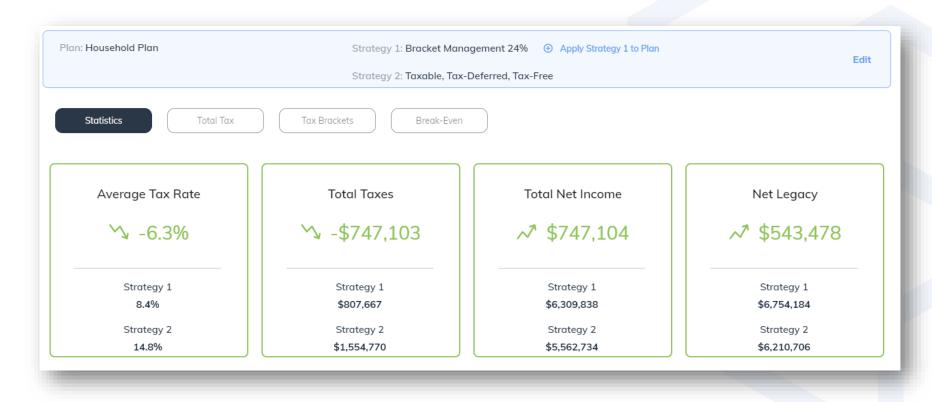
↑ \$9,633 (\$643 increase)

Implement suggested changes

O Reject changes







AQ – Adaptability Quotient

Adaptability or AQ is more important than IQ

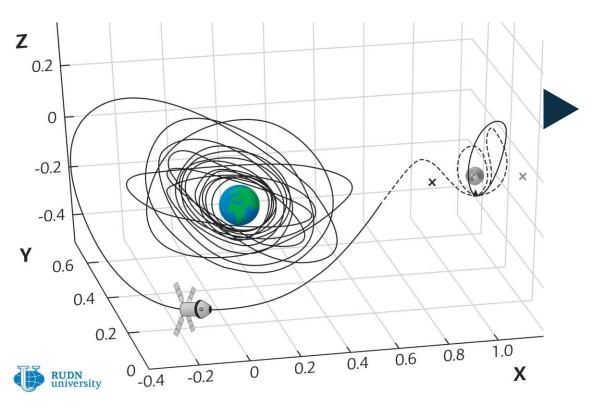


Adaptability

Changing Dynamics

- Plans are out of date immediately
 - Garbage in creates garbage out (GIGD)
 - o Goals shift macro factors shift
- Remember averages are just a starting point
 - With averages you are wrong most of the time





How To Get To Moon

It is anything but a straight path



Retirement Planning Language

Make retirement more positive

Don't focus on success and failure – instead focus on adjustments

Too Risk focused in general

How do we give people permission to spend?

Think about strategies here like phased retirement, spending down earlier, stopping to save



Questions and Closing Comments

Appendix Materials

Understanding The Now and Then

Where is Wealth Management and Retirement Planning Going

<u>Themes</u>:

- 1. Changing Consumer & Industry Base
- 2. Consumer Trust Gap
- 3. Tax Revenue Pressure
- 4. Technology



Big Picture Industry Trends

- Changes in demographics
- Wealth transfer
- Mass affluent
- Digitalization
- Digital assets
- Aging advisor base
- Artificial Intelligence
- ETF Growth
- Technology Integration
- Mergers and PE
- Workplace changes after Covid
- Outsourcing
- Convenience over Experience

- Alternative Investments Access
- Crypto
- Annuities
- Planning Services
- Robo
- Pricing Pressure
- Client Acquisition
- Tax Revenue
- Social Security Funding
- Globalization
- Longevity
- Meaning v. Services
- Wealth Building v. Investing



Aging Population Issues

Themes:

- 1. Baby boomers had 3 kids
- 2. Boomers had two
- 3. Caregivers going from 1-7 to 1-3 in 2050
- 4. Having one fewer child increases the risk of spending a night in a nursing home over a twoyear period for people over age 50 by almost 2 percent

https://www.pgpf.org/us-2050/research-

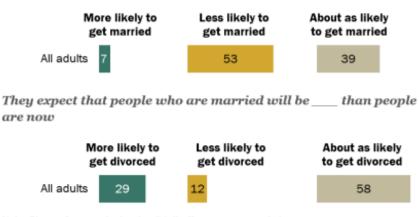
summary#:~:text=America%20will%20also%20be%20more,will%20have%20more%20than%20do ubled.



A majority of Americans say people will be less likely to get married in the future; about six-in-ten expect divorce rate to stay about the same

% saying, by 2050 ...

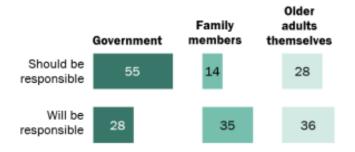
They expect that people will be _____ than people are now



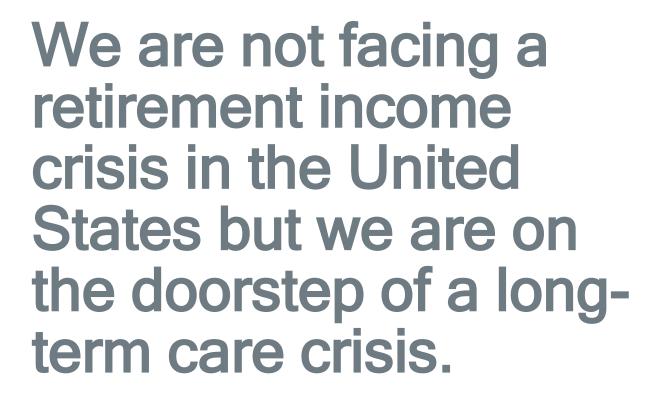
Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Dec. 11-23, 2018. "Looking to the Future. Public Sees an America in Decline on Many Fronts"

Many say government should play major role in financing long-term care for older adults; few think that will be the case

% saying, 30 years from now, ____ should/will be mostly responsible for paying for the long-term care older Americans may need



Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Dec. 11-23, 2018. "Looking to the Future, Public Sees an America in Decline on Many Fronts"





A majority of Americans say population aging will have a negative impact; views of growing racial and ethnic diversity are more mixed

% saying each of the following trends will be good, bad, or neither good nor bad for the country

A majority of the population being made up of blacks, Asians, Hispanics and other racial minorities by the year 2050



More people of different races marrying each other



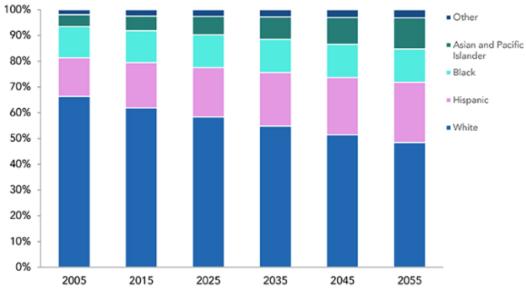
The number of people in the population who are 65 or older outnumbering people younger than 18 by the year 2050

Very/somewhat		Very/somewhat	Neither good	
good		bad	nor bad	
All adults	17	56	26	

Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Dec. 11-23, 2018. "Looking to the Future, Public Sees an America in Decline on Many Fronts"

More Diverse

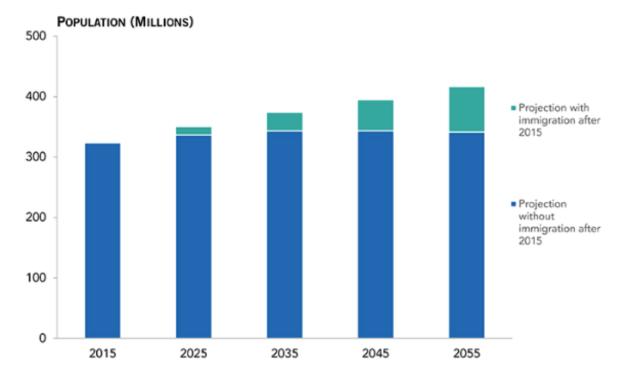
The United States is becoming more diverse



U.S. POPULATION BY RACE (% OF TOTAL)

SOURCE: Pew Research Center population projections, September 2015. Compiled by PGPF. Note: Whites, Blacks and Asians include only single-race non-Hispanics. Hispanics are of any race. © 2019 Peter G. Peterson Foundation

Without continued immigration, the U.S. population will barely grow

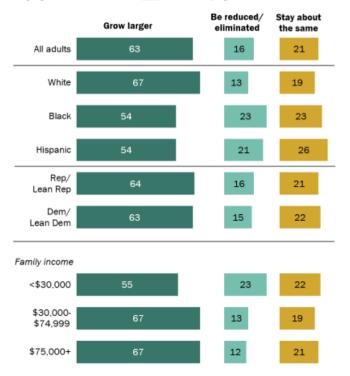


SOURCE: Pew Research Center Population Projections, September 2015. Compiled by PGPF.

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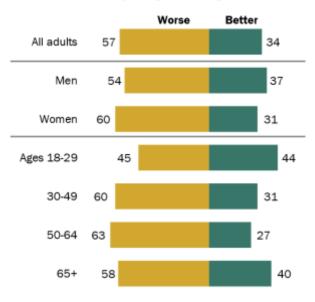
Majority expects national debt to be larger in 30 years

% saying the national debt will _____ in the next 30 years



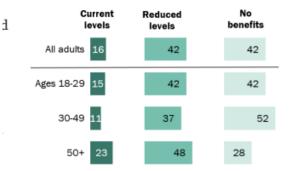
Majority says older adults will have a worse standard of living in 2050 than they do today

% saying that, in 30 years, adults ages 65 and older will have a _____ standard of living than today



About four-in-ten Americans say, by the time they retire, Social Security won't have enough money to provide benefits

Among those who are not retired, % saying that, when they are ready to retire, Social Security will provide benefits at ...



Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Dec. 11-23, 2018. "Looking to the Future, Public Sees an America in Decline on Many Fronts"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

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Majorities across demographic groups say no cuts should be made to Social ³ Security benefits in the future

% saying ____ in Social Security benefits for future retirees

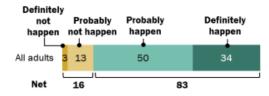
	Some reductions will need to be made	
All adults	25	74
Ages 18-29	35	65
30-49	27	72
50-64	19	81
65+	21	79
HS or less	20	79
Some college	21	78
Bachelor's+	36	64
Rep/Lean Rep	31	68
Dem/Lean Dem	22	78

Most say older adults will be less financially prepared for retirement in the future

% saying, 30 years from now, adults ages 65 and older will be _____ prepared financially for retirement



% saying by 2050, most Americans will work into their 70s to have enough resources to retire



Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Figures may not add to subtotals due to rounding. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Dec. 11-23, 2018. "Looking to the Future, Public Sees an America in Decline on Many Fronts"

Concerning Views

- Americans think the government needs to take care of LTC but wont
- They think the aging population is bad for the country
- There is no real population growth
- They believe the debt will rise
- Americans will becoming increasingly unprepared for retirement
- Don't want cuts to SS but don't believe it will be solvent for them
- Retiree standard of living is going to drop



Who Will Serve

Who will serve retirees?

- RIAs
- CFPs
- Insurance
- Wire Houses
- Investment Providers
- Hybrid Offerings
- BDs
- Roboadvice
- Al
- Technology
- Employers
- Consumer Retail (Walmart)



Industry Continues to Grow

Wealth Management Firms Have Gathered \$35.3 Trillion Assets Under Management & Administration, Up From \$17.5 Trillion in 2015 But Down From its Peak of \$37.0 Trillion in 2021





Source: 4/19/23 Hellman & Friedman Email (Thorpe): 1/25/23 McKinsey & Company Article (Abraham: Godas): Godyk: Zucker); 12/8/24 McKinsey on Investing; 11/17/22 Fidelity Investments Website; 11/14/22 The Charles Schwab Corporation Press Release; 11/8/22 Fidelity Investments Presentation (Rotenberg); 11/8/22 Edward Jones & Company 100 Report; 11/1/22 Morgan Stanley 100 Report; 11/1/22 CAIS Email (Salameh); Touron Research & Analysis

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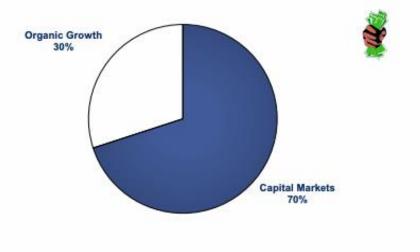
23.04.26 – The Future of Wealth & Investment Management © Tiburon Strategic Adv	visors, LLC™
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But... Inree-Quarters of 2012-2021 Wealth Managers Assets Under Management & Administration Growth was From the Capital Markets

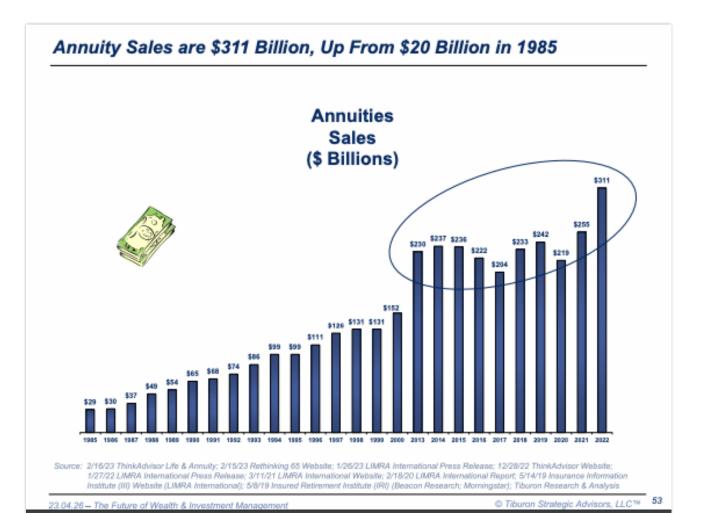




Source: 1/25/23 McKinsey & Company Article (Godsalt Golyk; Zucker); Tiburan Research & Analysis

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The Trust Gap

What clients want

Most important factors when choosing a financial advisor

Tax knowledge 66% Someone I can talk to and answer my questions 66% Someone to help select the right investments 64% Fees/costs 62% Potential for long-term relationship 50% Managing volatility and swings in the market 48% Serving as my fiduciary 42% Someone to keep me from procrastinating on important decisions 24%

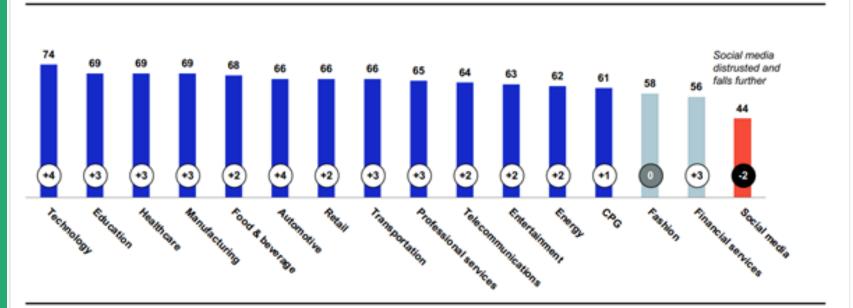
Source: 1st Global

TRUST IN MOST INDUSTRY SECTORS RISE

Percent trust



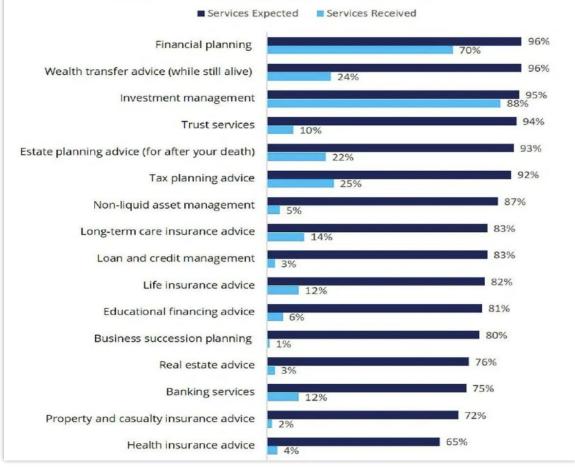
Edelman 52



2022 Edelman Trust Barometer. TRU_(ND. Please indicate how much you trust businesses in each of the following industries to do what is right. 9-point scale; top 4 box, trust. Industries shown to half of the sample. General population, 27-mit avg.

The Trust Gap

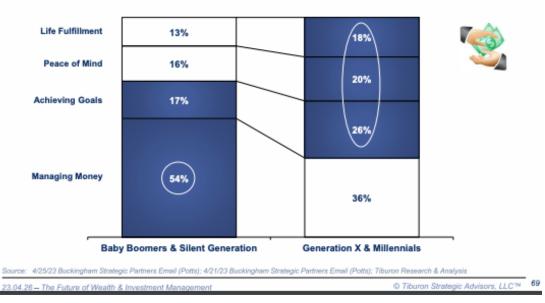
The Gap -Services Expected vs. Services Received



What will people pay for?

Baby Boomer & Silent Generation Consumers were more Willing to Pay Financial Advisors to Manage Money, While Generation X & Millennial Consumers will Pay to Achieve Goals, Secure Peace of Mind, & Live Fulfilling Lives





Trust

Seventy percent of survey participants said that recent events in the financial industry had made them question financial professionals' trustworthiness

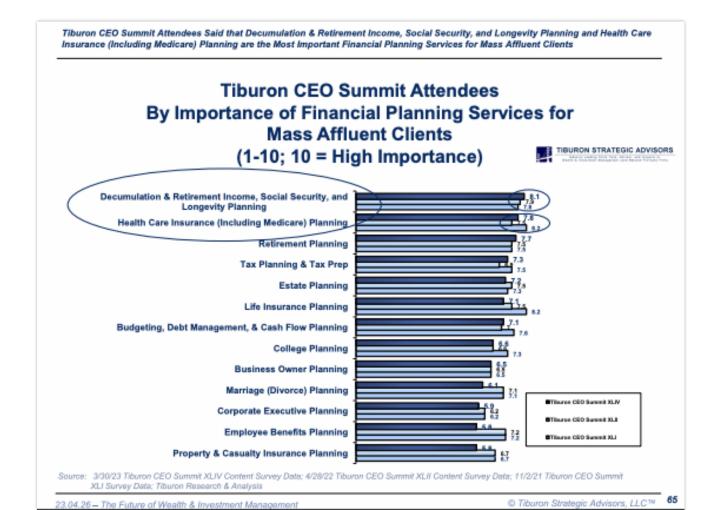
Thirty-two percent believed that an advisor was likely to take advantage of a consumer.

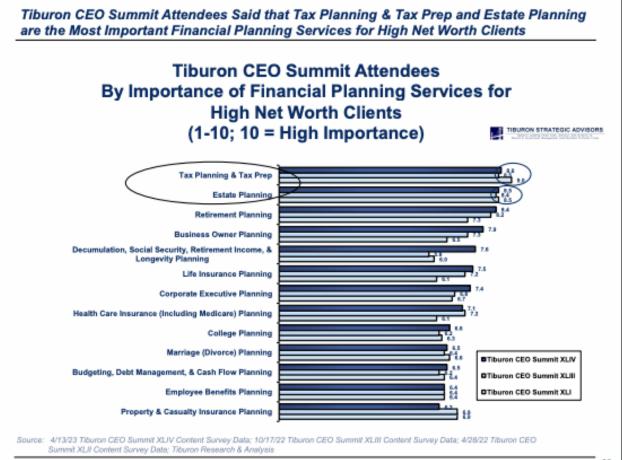
Of the 54% who do not work with one, 45% said this was owing to lack of trust.

Harris Poll

https://www.thinkadvisor.com/2017/05/24/70-of-americans-question-financial-pros-trustworthiness/





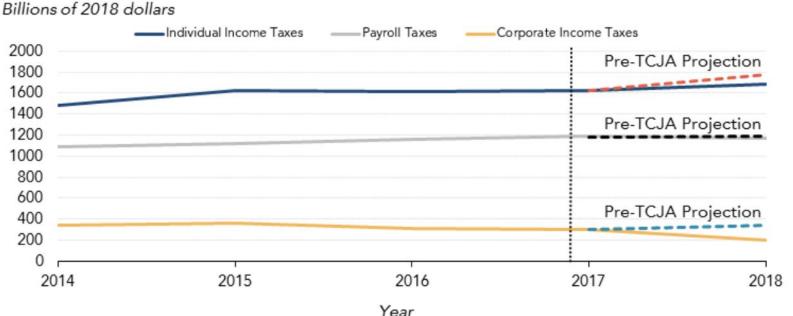


Tax Revenue Pressure

FIGURE 2

Real Revenues by Source, 2014 - 2018

2018 Dollars



Source: CBO (2017, 2019).

Note: Projected and actual revenues are for fiscal years. Revenues for 2014-2017 were adjusted for inflation, using the calendar year average GDP price index.



FIGURE 1 Sources of Federal Revenue Fiscal year 2019



Share of total 60% 50% 50% 40% 36% 30% 20% 10% 7% 5.0% 3% 0% Corporate Income Tax Social Insurance (Payroll) Excise Tax Individual Income Tax Other

Tax

Source: Office of Management and Budget. Historical Tables. Table 2.1, "Receipts by Source: 1934-2025."

Figure 1: Labor and Corporate Share of Federal Tax Revenue (1950-2019)

Share of Federal Revenue (%) **Corporate Share** Labor Share **Fiscal Year** Note: Labor is defined as individual income receipts and social insurance and retirement receipts. Data: Office of Management and Budget, Historical Tables

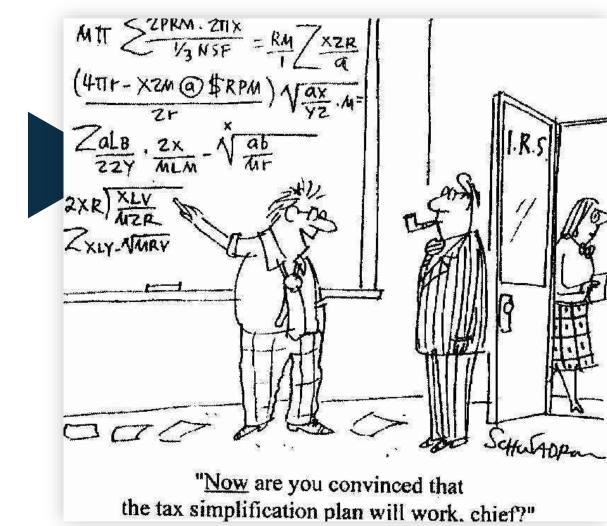
> https://www.advisorperspectives.com/articles/2023/02/27/what -makes-your-advisory-business-marketable

Corporate Tax Rates

However one thing the 199A deduction is not, is simple.

199A TCJA

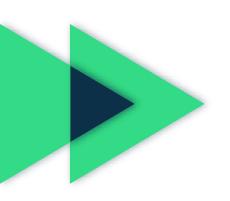




SECURE ACT



- SECURE Act was at its cores a mess with the fringes of retirement bill
- It was also at its core a stealth tax increase bill
- Think about RMDs shortened, revenue raiser, who does it fall onto? The next generation



Outside of a geopolitical event, there is nothing potentially more disruptive to retirement income planning than tax reform.



Considerations and Questions

Considerations

- 1. Who is going to serve the next generation? Advisors, Robo, RIAs, Banks, someone else? Consumer retail? Walmart?
- 2. What are people really looking for?
- 3. How do we change behavior?
- 4. How do taxes reshape the retirement income landscape?
- 5. What role will technology play?
- 6. What do people want today?
- 7. Are we facing a long-term care crisis?

