

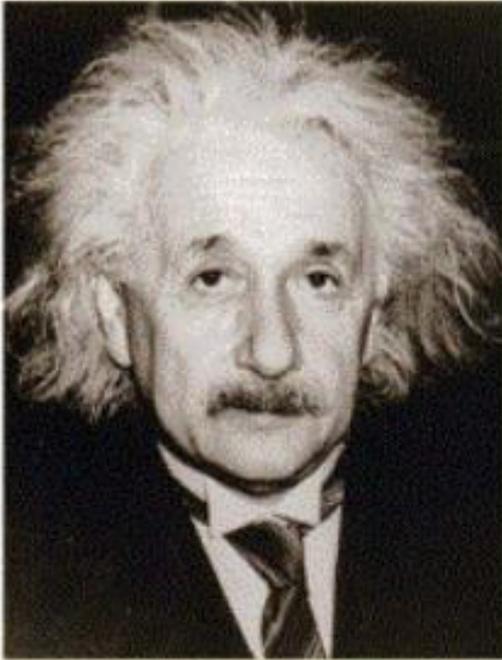
# Saving for Retirement

## Fisette Financial Services, LLC

963 NE Discovery Drive, Issaquah, WA 98029

(425) 507-9004





**“The most powerful  
force in the universe  
is **compound  
interest.**”**

**Interest on interest**

**Albert Einstein**

# Inflation Erodes Purchasing Power

If an Item Cost \$100  
in 1978, then

<u>in</u>	<u>it cost</u>
1988	\$181.44
1998	\$250.00
2008	\$330.20
2018	<b>\$381.89</b>

If you deposited \$100 in  
the bank at 3% in 1978

<u>in</u>	<u>it was worth</u>
1988	\$121.90
1998	\$148.59
2008	\$181.14
2018	<b>\$220.80</b>

If you invested \$100 in  
1978 and earned 8%

<u>in</u>	<u>it was worth</u>
1988	\$215.89
1998	\$466.10
2008	\$1,006.27
2018	<b>\$2,172.45</b>

# Rule of 72

# years to double money =  $72 \div$  rate of return

<u>Rate of Return</u>	<u># Years to Double Money</u>	<u>Rate of Return</u>	<u># Years to Double Money</u>
1%	72	2%	36
3%	24	4%	18
5%	14.4	6%	12
7%	10.29	8%	9
9%	8	10%	7.2
11%	6.55	12%	6

# Plenty of Reasons Not to Save

- Teens “What’s retirement?”
- 20’s “I’ve got plenty of time.”
- 30’s “Car needs replacing, house purchase, Hungry kids, ... “
- 40’s “I’ll start saving soon. Kids’ college is coming up.”
- 50’s “I’ll start saving now. Oops, too late!”

# It's not About Timing the Market

## It's About *Time* in the Market

Investor #1 saves \$2,000 per year  
(\$166.67/month) for **8 years**,  
starting at age 19.

Average rate of return = 9%.

At age 65, Investor #1 has

**\$671,682**

If Investor #1 keeps saving \$2,000  
per year until 65, he has

**\$1,480,914**

Investor #2 saves \$2,000 per  
year for **38 years**, starting at  
age 27.

Average rate of return = 9%.

At age 65, Investor #2 has

**\$648,484**

There's always a reason to delay saving.

**START WITH YOUR FIRST PAYCHECK.**

# Stocks and Bonds

Companies exist to make a profit.

They have two ways to raise money:

1. Sell shares of the company. A share is called stock, or equity.
2. Sell bonds, which are promises to pay which pay interest

# Stock / Equity

- The stockholder owns a share of the company.
- When the company generates excess cash, it returns that cash to stockholders. This is called a cash dividend.
- The stockholder's fortunes rise or fall with the health of the company.
  - If the company makes a lot of money and consistently increases its dividend payments, the price of a share goes up in value.
  - If the company does poorly and consistently loses money or loses market share, the price of a share declines, and can go to zero.
- Historically, stocks are riskier than bonds, but also provide a higher expected return (8.6% per year over the last 20 years).

# Bonds

- Bonds are a promise to pay.
- You, the bondholder, loan your money to a company (or government).
- The bond has a stated interest rate and maturity date.
- They pay you a constant rate of interest semi-annually, in the form of cash.
- Bonds tend to be less risky than stocks, but companies can go bankrupt and result in the bond being worthless.
- The expected rate of return on a bond is less than a stock.

# Retirement Plans

Don't let the alphabet soup of retirement plans intimidate you.

- IRA, Roth IRA, SEP-IRA, SIMPLE IRA
- 401K, 403B, 457
- Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Just remember one thing:

If your employer provides a retirement plan, you'll probably get free money. But, most times, you need to contribute to receive.

# To Receive \$, Usually You Must Contribute \$

- 401K's permit participants to contribute \$19,000 per year
  - Tax deduction for amount you contribute
- Employer may match dollar-for-dollar, up to a limit; e.g., 5%.
  - Salary: \$40,000
  - Employee contributes 10%, or \$4,000 per year
  - Employer contributes 5% of salary, or \$2,000 per year
    - Total contribution: \$6,000 per year (\$500 per month)
- Assuming 8.6% year growth, after 45 years you will have **\$3,299,203.**

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- The information has been obtained from sources considered to be reliable, but we do not guarantee that the foregoing material is accurate or complete.
- Investing involves risk and investors may incur a profit or a loss, including the loss of all principal.
- Bond prices and yields are subject to change based upon market conditions and availability. If bonds are sold prior to maturity, you may receive more or less than your initial investment. Holding bonds to term allows redemption at par value. Bond prices and interest rates have an inverse relationship.
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