

Saving as a **Young Professional**

A Guide for Saving and Investing for Short and Long-Term Goals



Saving and Investing for Short and Long-Term Goals

When you are a young professional and retirement seems far away, prioritizing how much and where to save can be a challenge. Below are a few savings guidelines to keep in mind:

- » You should strive to have at least 3-6 months of living expenses available to cover any short-term emergencies that arise.
 - Your emergency fund could be a savings account or a money market account – something that is liquid and stable. It is best not to view your investment accounts as emergency funds due to the fluctuations that can occur in the market – these accounts are appropriate for longer-term goals
 - If you don't already have an emergency fund in place with an amount that you feel comfortable with, using any excess cash flow to build this up should be your top priority
- » The earlier you begin saving for long-term goals, like retirement or a future large expenditure, the more time you have to enjoy the benefits of compounding interest. Someone who begins saving in their twenties or early thirties will not need to save as much of their annual income for future goals as someone who begins in their forties or fifties.
 - The recommended amount of your annual income to save in your as a young professional to work toward a comfortable retirement is 15-20%
 - The 15-20% can be a combination of personal contributions to retirement accounts, employer matches to retirement accounts, or money invested in a personal investment account



- » When determining the amount to save for retirement, you should also consider shorter-term goals. While 15% is the suggested amount to save for retirement, this may not be possible if there are other shortterm goals to save for.
 - If you can't devote 15% to retirement savings, make sure you contribute at least enough to an employer plan to get the match if available or take advantage of the maximum contribution to an IRA or Roth IRA if you don't have an employer plan
 - Retirement-specific vehicles will provide tax-deferred growth on your earnings that will increase the impacts of compounding interest over the long-term
 - Prioritizing your goals can help prioritize your order of savings
 - If you are comfortably contributing 15% or the maximum amount to retirement vehicles and would like to invest money for other goals (home purchase, large future expenditures) consider the amount of time until you need to access the funds – this will help inform your decision on how to invest the money (aggressive growth, a more balanced approach, capital preservation, etc.)

RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS EMERGENCY SAVINGS Employer-sponsored retirement account with match, IRAs 15-20% if possible PERSONAL INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS Allocation and amounts dependent on short & long-term goals



Benchmark Amounts for Investment Assets by Age

The table below illustrates how much of your gross pay you should have saved across all investment accounts (Employer-sponsored retirement plans, IRAs, investment accounts) by certain ages to have a comfortable retirement in the future. Young professionals today will be even more reliant on their personal savings than prior generations, who were entitled to pensions at retirement and had less reliance on personal savings.

Age	Investment Assets v. Gross Pay Ratio Needed at Varying Ages
25	0.20 : 1
30	0.6-0.8 : 1
35	1.6-1.8 : 1
45	3-4:1
55	8-10 : 1
65	16 – 20 : 1

For example, if you are 35 with gross annual income of \$100,000, it is recommended that you have \$170,000 invested for your retirement (100,000 x 1.7). The amounts above illustrate the power of compounding interest over time. They represent benchmarks to work toward, but they are by no means personalized recommendations. Depending on your lifestyle goals and individual needs, your portfolio requirements may be different.

Types of Retirement Accounts

Tax-deferred vehicles for retirement savings can be powerful – the money you contribute goes directly from your paycheck into your retirement account without being taxed. All earnings on your investments will compound over



time with no taxes paid until you withdraw the funds in retirement. This allows the power of compounding to work favorably for savers with a long time horizon. Retirement vehicles should be maximized as part of your annual savings plan.

» Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plans

These are sometimes known as 401ks, 403bs, or profit sharing plans. There are many names but the thing that they have in common is that they are all sponsored by an employer – you can't just open an account on your own and enjoy the high contribution limits.

Employees in qualified plans can contribute up to \$19,500 annually in 2021 pre-tax

- Their employer may make matching contributions or discretionary contributions as part of their benefits package
- These accounts can receive up to \$56,000 in 2021 from employee and employer contributions
- If you have a plan available contribute at least enough of your salary to take advantage of your employer match

» Self-Employed Retirement Accounts

If you don't have the benefit of a qualified plan through an employer because you ARE your employer, there are still tax-advantaged ways to save for retirement

- A Simplified Employee Pension (SEP IRA) may be a good fit if you are looking to save an amount above the personal IRA limits (more on that below)
 - Self-employed individuals can make a tax-deductible contribution in the amount of the lesser of: 25% of compensation or \$56,000 in 2021
 - These plans are very simple to set up and you still remain eligible to contribute to personal IRAs if you want to maximize tax-deferred accounts



- Earnings on your investments grow tax-deferred they are taxed in the future when you withdraw them, along with your pre-tax contributions
- SEP IRAs can help a self-employed individual realize significant tax savings by reducing current taxable income

» IRAs (Individual Retirement Arrangements)

These are accounts that individuals can open separate from employersponsored accounts to enjoy similar tax benefits for their retirement savings.

- They come with much lower contribution limits than employer plans, along with qualification limitations
- There are two kinds of IRAs available: Traditional and Roth. We recommend maximizing a Roth IRA if you are able to
- It is important to note that the \$6,000 contribution limit is across ALL IRAs. You can only contribute \$6,000 total – not \$6,000 to a Roth and \$6,000 to a Traditional IRA

	TRADITIONAL	ROTH
CONTRIBUTION LIMIT	\$6,000/year	\$6,000/year
TAX FEATURES	 Contributions may be deductible Earnings grow tax-deferred until you withdraw money in the future Withdrawals at retirement (Age 59 ½ or later) are taxable as ordinary income 	 Contributions are made with after-tax dollars (no deduction) Earnings grow tax-deferred Withdrawal of contributions and earnings are tax-free after Age 59 ½ (if you've had a Roth IRA for at least 5 years)
LIMITATIONS	Anyone can contribute if they have earned income, but the ability to deduct the contribution (make it pre-tax) depends on income and participation status in an employer plan	 Ability to contribute the maximum amount may be reduced or fully eliminated for people in the following Modified Adjusted Gross Income ranges: Single: \$125,000 - \$140,000 Married: \$198,000 - \$208,000



Security isn't being able to predict the future; it's about knowing you have a solid plan in place. That's why it's important to sit down with an Advisor who knows how to listen, and can help explain your options, all of them, so you can understand why it's worth considering one over another.

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