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## Physician Wellness

## How to Retire. . .by LDRT

# 7 Financial Mistakes Physicians Make 

## April 29, 2017

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1. Not saving enough
2. Poor debt management
3. Not being tax savvy
4. Inadequate insurance
5. Bad investments
6. Divorce
7. Not keeping track

## 1. Not Saving Enough

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$\triangleleft$ Physicians know how to earn
$\diamond$ But they don't know how to save
$\diamond$ Delayed gratification means:

* You have waited for so long that you just can't wait any longer
* Frivolous spending


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## 1. Not Saving Enough

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Planning is thé most important step to achieving the goal:

# If you don't have a goal, you won't achieve it 

## Planning Pays

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$\diamond$ People who plan and save-Maximize compound interest
$\diamond$ For every decade a person delays saving, the required investment amount nearly quadruples

* 35 -yo saves $\$ 219$ a month $\$ 500,000$ * 55 -yo saves $\$ 2,421$ a month at age 65

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## 1. Not Saving Enough

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## You must save >10\% of your income

## High earning

## High standard of living

High expenses

## 1. Not Saving Enough

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২You start earning 10-15 years later than everyone else *Years in medical school * Years in residency * Years in fellowship
$\diamond$ Less time to accumulate/compound assets

## Compound Interest

## How to Retire. . .by LDRT

$\diamond$ Imagine you have two magic pennies, and every day they multiply by two
$\checkmark$ How much money you would have in 31 days if the magic pennies doubled every day?


## Power of Compounding

## How to Retire. . .by LDRT

$\$ 1,000$ compounded at various rates of return over time

| Years | $4 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $10 \%$ |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 10 | 1,481 | 1,791 | 2,159 | 2,594 |
| 20 | 2,191 | 3,207 | 4,661 | 6,728 |
| 30 | 3,243 | 5,743 | 10,063 | 17,449 |

## Best Places to Put Money

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$\rangle$ BEST:

* Any plan with an employer match
$\diamond$ NEXT BEST:
* Any pre-tax or tax deductible plan


## $\diamond$ STILL WORTHWHILE:

* A nondeductible but tax deferred plan
» IRA, Roth IRA, Single K, Roth 401 (k)


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## Tax Deferred vs Taxable

## How to Retire. . .by LDRT



30 years with \$53,000 invested per year at 6\% return; 35\% Federal tax; 9\% State tax

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## 401(k) Participation Matters

## How to Retire. . .by LDRT

| Those NOT in 401(k) plan | Men |  | Women |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | In | Not In | In | Not In |

Have lower
average balances
Have comparable tenure to those in the plan
Are less likely to use managed accounts
Are much more likely to be married
\$772,427 \$519,428 \$604,965 \$359,929

14 yrs. 13.7 yrs . $12.2 \mathrm{yrs} . \quad 11.6 \mathrm{yrs}$.
$24.3 \% \quad 16 \% \quad 23.9 \% \quad 19.2 \%$

55\%
81\%
52\%
85\%

## How to Retire. . .by LDRT



## New Hires Behavior ( $\mathrm{n}=853$ )

|  | Total PartnerPopulation |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Recent Eligible } \\ & \text { Hires* } \end{aligned}$Hires* |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male <br> (3,216) | Female $(2,002)$ | Male <br> $(441)$ |  |
| \% Saving 100\% | 85\% | 85\% | 88\% | 84\% |
| $\begin{array}{\|l} \substack{\text { Saving 0\% in } \\ \text { Keogh }} \end{array}$ | 4\% | 3\% | 6\% | $8 \%$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { NOT } \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { Paritipaing in } \\ \text { A01(t) } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 15\% | 18\% | 23\% | 24\% |
| Using Roth | 9\% | 8\% | 15\% | 16\% |

## Key Risk Factors

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## $\diamond$ Longevity

$\diamond$ Inflation rates
$\checkmark$ Withdrawals
$\checkmark$ Healthcare costs
$\diamond$ Asset allocation

## Life Expectancy: 65 year old living to...

Change in life expectancy for 65 -year-olds in the U.S.


4 | $\frac{2014}{}$ | 86.6 years | +2.0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2000 | 84.6 years | years |



Source: Society of Actuaries
The Wall Street Journal

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## Difference in Decades

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## 65 -year-old man in...


source: Stanford Center on Longevity; Social Security Administration

* adjusted for inflation


## Inflation

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$\triangleleft$ Income $=\$ 100,000$ with inflation at 3.1\% * average of the past 25 years
$\diamond$ Retiring after 25 years: you would need \$215,000
>If you wanted to keep purchasing power throughout retirement, at 35 years you would need $\$ 290,000$

## Risk of Inflation

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|  | Salary | House | Car | Bread | Stamp | College |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1957 | $\$ 5,087$ | $\$ 12,300$ | $\$ 2,200$ | $\$ 0.19$ | $\$ 0.05$ | $\$ 1,571$ |
| 1977 | 12,686 | 48,000 | 3,800 | 0.28 | 0.13 | 3,776 |
| 2017 | 51,759 | 270,200 | 31,252 | 2.53 | 0.47 | 42,419 |
| 2027 | 117,000 | 627,000 | 59,629 | 4.21 | n/a | 93,250 |

## Health Care Risk

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$\checkmark$ Health care costs rise up to $60 \%$ in retirement
$\diamond 65$-year-old couple: need \$190,000 for medical expenses during retirement
$\diamond$ One in two retirees admitted to a nursing home
$\diamond$ Annual long-term care costs * \$35,900 in Southeast * \$105,500 in Northeast

On average, 20 percent of retiree income will be spent on health care."

## NUMBERS TO LIVE BY

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95 Age to plan for retirement (yes, 30 years!)
80 \% of pre-retirement income you need in retirement

6 \% Average annual rate of return
3 \% Maximum withdrawal from your savings each year
3 \% Annual inflation rate

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2. Poor debt management
3. Not being tax savvy 4. Inadequate insurance 5. Bad investments 6. Divorce 7. Not keeping track

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## How to Retire. . .by LDRT

## 2. Poor Debt Management

$\diamond$ College and medical school loans

* Average medical school debt = \$183,000
$\triangleleft$ Practice costs (not a factor for SCPMG)
$\diamond$ High balance mortgages on primary residence


## Leverage = High Interest Burden




## Medical School Loans

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$\diamond$ How much are the loans?
$\diamond$ Is the interest rate fixed/variable; linked to prime?
$\diamond$ Is it deductible?
$\diamond$ What are the terms of repayment (interest accrual, prepayment penalty, length of time)?
$\diamond$ It may be better to consolidate (NEVER for convenience)?
$\diamond$ Can any part of the loan be forgiven?
$\triangleleft$ Pay interest while in residency?

## Medical School Loans

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$\checkmark$ If you have 30 years to pay back
$\triangleleft$ If the loan interest rate is fixed
$\checkmark$ If the loan interest rate is $<4 \%$

* Present inflation is 2.5\%
* Tax is about $33 \%$
$\diamond$ Then pay it out over the full term!
www.hellowallet.com/student-loans-calculatorl


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## Coping with Financial Crises

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Emergency fund
২Generally considered 3-6 months worth of living expenses (any payments)
$\diamond$ Needs to be in "cash" vehicle

* Easily available
* No penalties
* Money market, savings, checking


## Changes are Inevitable

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$\diamond$ Marriage
$\diamond$ Raising children
$\diamond$ Changing jobs
$\diamond$ Divorce
$\diamond$ Disability
$\triangleleft$ Death

## A quick budget

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#  <br> 30 

## $\diamond 50 \%$ Essentials

 * Groceries, mortgage, utilities $\diamond 20 \%$ Savings *Emergency, retirement, targets$\diamond 30 \%$ Lifestyle choices *Clothing, restaurants, phone, entertainment

## Budgeting

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Only 1 in 3 Americans has a household budget!
$\diamond$ Mint (www.mint.com)

* Tracks everything in real time
$\triangleleft$ You Need a Budget
(www.youneedabudget.com)
»Every Dollar (www.everydollar.com)
ヶQuicken (www.quicken.com)
* Most full-featured of all
$\diamond$ Personal capital (www.personalcapital.com)

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## Tax code is amazingly complex



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## Taxes

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$\diamond$ Top 10\% paid $71 \%$ of Federal Income taxes
$\triangleleft$ Earn 48\% of reported income $\checkmark$ What is top $10 \%$ ?
ヶElite, ultra-wealthy. . .

$$
\$ 113,018
$$

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## Wealth Creation

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## One new millionaire created every 50 seconds!



Stephen Rose, Urban In
Lower bounds of incom

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How do they get rich?

## How the Rich Get That Way

Factors that investors with more than $\$ 25$ million cite in their success.



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## Marginal Top Tax Rate Changes

$100 \%$


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## Tax Savvy

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$\diamond$ Higher earnings = Higher Taxes
$\diamond$ Dollar saved = Dollar earned
$\diamond$ Tax shelters
$\diamond$ Tax breaks
ヶIRAs, SEPs, Keogh, 401(k)
$\triangleleft$ Must work with someone who knows your tax bracket
$\diamond$ Tax efficient investments: municipal bonds, tax deferred, tax free

## Tax Allocation

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## Protect your assets

$\diamond$ In general:

* Investments with biggest tax bills should be in deferred accounts (Keogh, 401(k), IRA) »Bonds, REITs
* Investments with best capital appreciation should be in taxable accounts (investment accounts) »Stocks
$\diamond$ Unrealized capital gains disappear at death!


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## Roth vs. Traditional 401(k)



Start at 35 years; \$18,000 per year for 30 years, with catchup at 50, at 6\% annualized return, assuming 39\% tax bracket Tax savings are NOT invested in this example

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## Roth vs. Traditional 401(k)



Start at 35 years; \$18,000 per year for 30 years, with catchup at 50, at 6\% annualized return, assuming 39\% tax bracket

## Charitable Trust

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Donor-advised fund:

* You put your money in an investment pool of your choice
* Get an immediate tax deduction * Allow accumulated value before you distribute
* You can give away appreciated assets at full value - without paying capital gains or taxes


## The Schwab Charitable Giving Experience

Open account and make an initial contribution


Make additional contributions online or via regular electronic funds


Recommend and reallocate investments + check balances online any time


Recommend grants to charity and choose to have your account name on grant letters.


Receive quarterly online account statements and an account summary for tax purposes.

-Schwab Charitable Donor Relations Specialists (800) 746-6216
-Visit website
www.schwabcharitable.org

## Parental Insurance

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४ I bought insurance on my parents

* Will not love you less because I have insurance on you
* I was not going to kill them
* I had an insurable interest
* Willing to do a physical/blood testing
$\diamond$ Tax free when paid out
* After they have both died!

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# 1. Not saving enough 2. Poor debt management 3. Not being tax savvy 4. Inadequate insurance 

5. Bad investments
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## 4. Inadequate Insurance

## Malpractice

## Liability

## Disability

Auto

Homeowners
Health Life

Umbrella
$\diamond$ Insurance is a safety net
$\diamond$ Risk Management

* Loss of life
* Sickness or injury * Disability
* Loss of or damage to property
* Personal liability


## Life Insurance

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$\diamond$ Life Insurance:

* Term: "pure protection"
* Cash-value life insurance
$\diamond$ How much to get (face value):
* Age 20-39 years: 8-14x annual income
* Age 40-60 years: 4-10x annual income
* 65+ years: depends
$\checkmark$ Number of dependents, funding for college education, mortgage payments, and lifetime income needs of the surviving spouse
$\diamond$ Shop for low premiums
$\diamond$ Your will has no jurisdiction
$\triangleleft$ You should name a runner-up
$\diamond$ Retirement accounts are unique * 401(k), Keogh, IRA, Roth IRA, Roth 401(k) Simple IRA, SEP IRA
$\checkmark$ Name a minor - guarantee probate
$\diamond$ Changing beneficiaries is easier than changing a coffee pot filter!


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## Umbrella Coverage

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## Nationally, nearly one in every

 six jury awards for personal negligence tallied \$1M or more, and the average award was $\$ 2,959,047$
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## Umbrella Liability Insurance

$\diamond$ Vulnerable to lawsuits for a host of reasons
$\triangleleft$ Need sufficient personal liability coverage
$\triangleleft$ Umbrella increases the amount of protection, and expands the protection to cover more areas of liability

* Usually covers the costs of your defense
$\diamond$ An umbrella policy is $\$ 500-700 / \mathrm{yr}$ for a $\$ 3$ million policy
$\diamond$ Start with homeowner or auto policy companies
* Need to have "coverage" already to get umbrella

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## 5. Bad Investments

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## EVERYBODY

tries to sell you an investment of the most exotic and convoluted type

## ESPECIALLY PATIENTS



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## 5. Bad Investments

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$\diamond$ Select simple, easy to understand and explain investments

* If you don't understand the business or can't explain it to someone in a couple minutes: run screaming!
$\diamond$ Avoid medical ventures
* Just because you are in the medical profession doesn't mean you understand it
$\diamond$ Good diversification based on risk
$\checkmark$ What to invest in
* NEVER time the market
* Index, Index, Index
» Do you know something the Market does not?
* Set Goals and keep them
» Monitor goals every 6-12 months
» Stick to a Plan: Fear and Greed drive the market
* Get Help


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## How to Retire. . .by LDRT

## "Time in the Market"

## vs. "Timing the Market"



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## "Time in the Market"

 vs. "Timing the Market"


## Asset Allocation

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$\diamond$ The Magic of Diversification

* The practice of spreading money among different investments
* Reduces risk
$\diamond$ By picking the right group of investments, you can try to limit your losses and reduce fluctuations without sacrificing too much potential gain


## INVESTMENT VEHICLE PYRAMID: RISK/RETURN TRADE-OFF



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## Risk versus Return

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1926-2007
$\square$ Stocks $\square$ Bonds $\square$ Short-Term reserves


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## Market Volatility

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## Market Volatility

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## Reduction of Risk over Time 1926-2016



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## Allocation Returns

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## Rules of Investing

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\& Time
$\diamond$ Dollar cost averaging
$\checkmark$ Tax deferral
$\checkmark$ Asset allocation
$\triangleleft$ Type of investment

* Stocks, bonds, mutual funds, ETFs


## Portfolio Performance

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| Asset allocation | $91.5 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Individual investment <br> selection | $4.6 \%$ |
| Other | $2.1 \%$ |
| Market timing | $1.8 \%$ |

## Investment Planning

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$\diamond$ Asset Allocation (single most important factor)

* Risk Tolerance
* Financial Goals / Time Horizon
$\diamond$ Investment Selection
* Expenses are an important factor in performance
* Return, especially After-tax return
* Not nearly as important as asset class


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# Asset Class Rankings By Calendar Year 

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| He Bnd 10.3\% | $\begin{gathered} \text { EM } \\ \mathbf{5 6 . 3 \%} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { REIT } \\ & \text { 31.6\% } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { EM } \\ 34.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { REIT } \\ & \text { 35.1\% } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { EM } \\ \text { 39.8\% } \end{gathered}$ | HG Bnd 5.2\% | $\begin{gathered} \text { EM } \\ \text { 79.0\% } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { REIT } \\ & 28.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | REIT <br> 8.3\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { REIT } \\ & \text { 19.7\% } \end{aligned}$ | Sm Cap 38.8\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { REIT } \\ & \text { 28.0\% } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { REIT } \\ & \mathbf{2 8 \%} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { REIT } \\ & \hline 13.7 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { REIT } \\ & 3.8 \% \end{aligned}$ | Sm Cap 47.3\% | $\begin{gathered} \text { EM } \\ \mathbf{2 6 . 0 \%} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Int' Stk } \\ & \text { 14.0\% } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { EM } \\ \text { 32.6\% } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Int'1 Stk } \\ & \text { 11.6\% } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gash } \\ & \text { 1.48 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HY Bnd } \\ & \mathbf{5 7 . 5 \%} \end{aligned}$ | Sm Cap 26.9\% | He Bnd 7.8\% | $\begin{gathered} \text { EM } \\ 18.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lg Cap } \\ & 32.4 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lg Cap } \\ & \mathbf{1 3 . 7 \%} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1.4 \%}{\operatorname{Lg} \text { Cap }}$ | HY Bnd $9.3 \%$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cash } \\ & \text { 1.6\% } \end{aligned}$ | Int'I Stk <br> 39.2\% | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Inti Stk } \\ \hline \text { 20.7\% } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { REIT } \\ & \text { 12.2\% } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Int'1 Stk } \\ & \text { 26.9\% } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { AA } \\ 7.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{AA} \\ -22.4 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Int'1 Stk } \\ \text { 32.5\% } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { EM } \\ 19.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | HY Bnd 4.4\% | Intis Stk <br> 17.9\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Int'I Stk } \\ & \text { 23.3\% } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { AA } \\ 6.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | HG Bnd 0.6\% | $\begin{gathered} \text { EM } \\ 6.6 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| HY Bnd $-1.9 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { REIT } \\ & \text { 37.1\% } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sm Cap } \\ \text { 18.3\% } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { AA } \\ 8.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | Sm Cap 18.4\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HG Bnd } \\ & 7.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HY Bnd } \\ & -26.4 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { REIT } \\ & \text { 28.0\% } \end{aligned}$ | HY Bnd 15.2\% | $\operatorname{Lg} \text { Cap }$ $\mathbf{2 . 1 \%}$ | Sm Cap 16.4\% | $\begin{gathered} \text { AA } \\ 11.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HG Bnd } \\ & \text { 6.0\% } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cash } \\ & \mathbf{0 . 1 \%} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HG Bnd } \\ & \text { 5.3\% } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { AA } \\ -3.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lg Cap } \\ & \text { 28.7\% } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { AA } \\ 14.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | Lg Cap $4.9 \%$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { AA } \\ 16.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{Lg} \text { Cap } \\ 5.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | Sm Cap -33.8\% | Sm Cap 27.2\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lg Cap } \\ & \mathbf{1 5 . 1 \%} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { AA } \\ 0.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lg Cap } \\ & \text { 16.0\% } \end{aligned}$ | HY Bnd 7.4\% | Sm Cap 4.9\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Int'I Stk } \\ & -0.4 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { AA } \\ 4.4 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { EM } \\ -6.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HY Bnd } \\ & 28.2 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Lg} \text { Cap } \\ & \text { 10.9\% } \end{aligned}$ | Sm Cap 4.6\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lg Cap } \\ & \text { 15.8\% } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cash } \\ & 4.4 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Lg Cap } \\ -37.0 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Lg Cap } \\ \hline 26.5 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { AA } \\ 13.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cash } \\ & 0.1 \% \end{aligned}$ | HY Bnd $15.6 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { REIT } \\ & \mathbf{2 . 9 \%} \end{aligned}$ | HY Bnd 2.5\% | $\begin{gathered} \text { AA } \\ -1.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lg Cap } \\ 3.8 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| IntI Stk <br> -15.7\% | $\begin{gathered} \text { AA } \\ 25.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | HY Bnd 10.9\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cash } \\ & 3.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | HY Bnd 11.8\% | HY Bnd 2.2\% | $\begin{gathered} \text { REIT } \\ -37.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { AA } \\ 24.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Int'1 Stk } \\ & 8.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | Sm Cap -4.2\% | $\begin{gathered} \text { AA } \\ 12.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cash } \\ & \mathbf{0 . 1 \%} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cash } \\ & 0.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | Sm Cap -4.4\% | Sm Cap 2.7\% |
| Sm Cap -20.5\% | He Bnd 4.1\% | He Bnd 4.3\% | HY Bnd 2.7\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cash } \\ & 4.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | Sm Cap $-1.6 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Int'1 Stk } \\ & -43.1 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { HG Bnd } \\ & 5.9 \% \end{aligned}$ | HG Bnd 6.5\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Int'I Stk } \\ & -11.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HG Bnd } \\ & 4.2 \% 6 \end{aligned}$ | HG Bnd $-2.0 \%$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { EM } \\ -1.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | HY Bnd -4.6\% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cash } \\ & 0.3 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lg Cap } \\ & -22.1 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cash } \\ & \text { 1.0\% } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cash } \\ & \text { 1.4\% } \end{aligned}$ | HG Bnd 24\% | He Bnd 4.3\% | $\begin{gathered} \text { REIT } \\ -\mathbf{- 1 5 . 7 \%} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { EM } \\ -53.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cash } \\ & 0.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cash } \\ & 0.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { EM } \\ -18.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cash } \\ & 0.1 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { EM } \\ -2.3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Int'I Stk } \\ & -4.5 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { EM } \\ -14.6 \% \end{gathered}$ | IntI Stk -4.0\% |


| Abbr. | Asset Class - Index | Annual | Best | Worst |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LsCap | Large Caps Stocks - S\&P 500 Index | 6.42\% | 32.4\% | -37.0\% |
| SmCap | Small Cap Stocks - Russell 2000 Index | 7.47\% | 47.3\% | -33.8\% |
| Int'1 Stk | International Developed Stocks - MSCI EAFE Index | 5.05\% | 39.2\% | -43.1\% |
| EM | Emerging Market Stocks - MSCI Emerging Markets Index | 9.95\% | 79.0\% | -53.2\% |
| REIT | REITs - FTSE NAREIT All Equity Index | 11.97\% | 37.1\% | -37.7\% |
| HG Bnd | High Grade Bonds - Barclay's U.S. Aggregate Bond Index | 5.11\% | 10.3\% | -2.0\% |
| HY Bnd | High Yield Bonds - BofAML US High Yield Master II Index | 8.49\% | 57.5\% | -26.4\% |
| Cash | Cash - 3 Month Treasury Bill Rate | 1.23\% | 4.7\% | 0.0\% |
| AA | Asset Allocation Portfolio* | 7.57\% | 25.9\% | -22.4\% |

Past performance does not guarantee future returns. The historical performance
shows changes in market trends across several asset classes over the past fifteen years. Returns represent total annual returns (reinvestment of all distributions) and does not include fees and expenses. The investments you choose should reflect your financial goals and risk tolerance. For assistance, talk to a financial professional. All data are as of 6/30/16.
*Asset Allocation Portfolio is made up of $15 \%$ large cap stocks, $15 \%$ international stocks, $10 \%$ small cap stocks, $10 \%$ emerging market stocks, $10 \%$ REITs, $40 \%$ high-grade bonds, and annual rebalancing.

# Daily dose 

Vitamin $(k) \bigcirc$

## Asset Class Rankings By Calendar Year

How to Retire. . .by LDRT

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



## Daily dose

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## How to Retire. . .by LDRT

## Fund Structure

## Combined BOTH Plans

| Money Market/Stable Value | Fixed Income | Balanced | Domestic Equity |  |  | Global Equity | International Equity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Money Market <br> -Schwab Government Fund (Self-directed Money Market Fund) <br> -PCRA cash option | Core/Core Plus <br> -Standish Mellon Fixed Income <br> - Vanguard Total Bond Market Index | Balanced <br> - Vanguard <br> Wellington Fund | Large Value <br> Vanguard Value Index | Large Blend <br> -BlackRock US Equity Fund <br> - Vanguard FTSE Social Index <br> -DFA US Core Equity II Fund <br> - Vanguard Total Stock Market Index | Large Growth <br> -Janus Forty Portfolio <br> - Vanguard Morgan Growth <br> - Vanguard Primecap | Global Equity Core <br> -American Funds Capital World Growth \& Income | Int'I Equity Large Cap <br> -Dodge \& Cox Int'। Stock Fund <br> - Vanguard International Growth |
| Managed Incomel Stable Value <br> - Interest Income <br> -Stable Income Fund |  |  | Mid/SMID <br> Value <br> -Robeco Boston <br> Partners <br> SmallIMid-Cap <br> Value <br>  <br> Wiley Midcap <br> Value | $\frac{\text { Mid/SMID }}{\text { Blend }}$ | Mid/SMID <br> Growth <br> -Vanguard <br> Capital Opportunity |  | Int'\| Equity Small Cap <br> - Columbia Acorn International <br> -T. Rowe Price International Discovery |
|  |  |  | Small Value <br> -Cambiar Small Cap Value Fund | Small Blend <br> - Vanguard Small Cap Index | Small Growth |  |  |

## Target Date Funds*



# Vitamin(k) 

## How to Retire. . .by LDRT

## Choosing Where to Put your Money

$\checkmark$ Reducing investment risk * Diversify within each category of investment

* Diversity among categories of investments

Because we cannot predict the future, we diversify
$\diamond$ Deciding on an investment mix

* Asset allocation
$\diamond$ Rebalancing your portfolio


# Vitamin(k) 

## Index Funds

How to Retire. . .by LDRT

\&Index Funds are Cheap Expense Ratio * Vanguard Total Stock Market = 0.04\% * Vanguard Total Bond Market = 0.05\% "Vs. Hotchkis \& Wiley Mid Cap = 1.02\%
$\diamond$ Tax savings

* Based on index has little buying \& selling
» Portfolio turnover is low
» Vanguard Total Stock Market = 9\%
$\diamond$ Less stress
* Move with the market-No more, no less


## Daily dose

## Vitamin(k)

## Default Choice

How to Retire. . .by LDRT

## 96.3\% of participants <br> when defaulted into a fund, remained in that default option

## Uniquely SCPMG

How to Retire. . .by LDRT

$\diamond$ An SCPMG physician has multiple sources of retirement income including:

* Kaiser Defined Benefit Plan (Common Plan)
* 401(k)
* Keogh
* Social Security
* Possibly prior employment
$\diamond$ Shorter savings horizon than the average participant:
* Start later due to medical school \& residency

Daily dose

## Vitamin(k)

How to Retire. . .by LDRT

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Target Date } \\
\text { Funds }
\end{gathered}
$$

## What is a Target Date Fund?

How to Retire. . .by LDRT

$\diamond A$ fund designed to provide you with age and risk appropriate income at a predetermined date at which you will retire
$\diamond$ You choose the age at retirement
$\diamond$ Adjusted automatically throughout your lifetime to rebalance and reallocate

## Diversification

How to Retire. . .by LDRT

$\diamond$ Broadly diversified mix across all asset classes
$\diamond$ Each trust fund (e.g., 2025, 2040, or 2055) holds the exact same investments, just a different allocation
$\diamond>20,000$ individual stocks and bonds

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## Breakdown by Sector

## How to Retire. . .by LDRT

| Equity | Core(95\%) | US Equity(70\%) | Large Cap (77\%) | 33\% Large growth 33\% Large Value 34\% Large Blend |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Mid Cap (12\%) | 33\% Mid/Small Growth |
|  |  |  | Small Cap (11\%) | 33\% Mid/Small Value <br> 34\% Mid/Small Blend |
|  |  | International Equity | Developed Markets (85\%) | International Growth International Core International Value |
|  |  | (30\%) | Emerging Markets (15\%) | Emerging Markets Equity Trust |
|  | Real Assets (5\%) |  |  | Real Assets Trust I |
| Fixed <br> Income | Fixed Income |  | Core Fixed Income (70\%) | Bond Trust |
|  |  |  | High Yield (10\%) | US High Yield |
|  |  |  | Non-Dollar (10\%) | International Bond |
|  |  |  | Emerging Markets (10\%) | Emerging Markets |
|  | Inflation Focused |  |  | US Inflation Trust |

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## How to Retire. . .by LDRT

25+ sub-asset classes

U.S. equity

19.0\% Large growth 9.0\% Large value 8.6\% Large blend 3.4\% Mid/Small growth 3.0\% Mid/Small value
3.4\% Mid/Small blend
$\square$ 1.4\% U.S. REITs

## Sector Allocation

## U.S. nominal bonds

13.9\% Treasury/Agency7.9\% Government mortgage-backed7.2\% Corporate

- 1.8\% Foreign
0.7\% Commercial mortgage/ Asset-backed
0.3\% Other

```
Non-U.S. equity
3.8% Emerging
7.0% Europe
1.3\% North America \(\square 0.3 \%\) Non-U.S. REITs
```

Non-U.S. nominal bonds
0.3\% Emerging
5.6\% Europe
0.7\% North America
2.6\% Pacific

## Glide Path

How to Retire. . .by LDRT

$\diamond$ The reallocation is based on a "Glide Path"
$\diamond$ Careful and planned shift in asset allocation over time
$\diamond$ Primary determinant for asset mixes at various points

## Daily dose Vitamin(k)

## Glide Path

## How to Retire. . .by LDRT



## Daily dose

## Vitamin(k)

## Fees

How to Retire. . .by LDRT
$\diamond$ Costs based on:

* Active versus passive management
* Fund Family
* Retirement date
* Operations costs
* Asset mix
* Investment vehicle
$\diamond$ Expense Ratio:
* Management fees, administrative fees, and market and distributions fees
* Average Target Date Expense Ratio: $0.91 \%$
*Vanguard: $0.06 \%!!!$


## Adoption of Target-Date

How to Retire. . .by LDRT

## TSR

$\diamond 48 \%$ of physicians have a Target Date Fund
$\diamond 2,435$ selected 1 Target Date Fund
২\$201,389,000 in assets

## Keogh

$\triangleleft 66 \%$ of physicians have a Target Date Fund
$\diamond 3,546$ selected 1 Target Date Fund
४\$529,369,000 in assets

## 5. Bad Investments

How to Retire. . .by LDRT

## Excitement and expenses are your enemies

$\diamond$ Fees add up

* Investment fees or transaction costs
$\diamond$ Investment advice costs


## Costs Roll On Forever

## How to Retire. . .by LDRT

## \$300,000 invested for 30 years at 6\% annualized return

|  | $1.08 \%$ | $0.08 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Ending Value | $\$ 1,296,583$ | $\$ 1,694,027$ |
| Fees | $\$ 250,671$ | $\$ 24,621$ |
| Lost Earnings | $\$ 397,444$ | $\$ 31,228$ |

## Expenses Add Up

How to Retire. . .by LDRT

## CUTTING 1 \% <br> IN INVESTMENT <br> OPERATING EXPENSES



## Daily dose <br> Vitamin(k)

## Advice

How to Retire. . .by LDRT
Advice is one of the keys to getting a good outcome

## More likely to:

$\diamond$ Save more
$\diamond$ Save appropriately
$\diamond$ Stay engaged
$\diamond$ Work towards a target

## Planners / Advisors

## How to Retire. . .by LDRT

$\diamond$ Always ask your planner to estimate your total costs and what benefit you are getting for it
$\diamond$ Ask if there is an alternative way to meet your goals that lets you keep more of your money
$\diamond$ Get the planner to put the answers to the above in writing - if not, ask why?
$\diamond$ Always know what you are buying * The most complex, the worse it is for you!

## Schwab <br> Executive Services

Rewarding benefits. Well deserved.

## Advice.

## Knowledgeable advice that's tailored

 to you.Your Financial Consultant can work with you to create a plan that's specific to your financial situation, not just your investment portfolio. Expect thoughtful discussions-as often as needed-to help tailor a plan that's right for you

You and your Financial Consultant can meet regularly to help you stay on track toward your goals, answer any questions you have, and keep your plan up to date as your life and your career evolve.

## Not just one person's advice. Schwab's advice.

At Schwab, you'll find a highly disciplined and consistent approach to investing, grounded in the expertise of the Schwab Center for Financial
Research and enriched by the thinking of specialists.

## Choice.

## Transparency.

## Access to many leading investment

 options-not just our own.When your Financial Consultant makes recommendations, he or she can bring ideas from across the industry to get you appropriate investment options, not just products from Schwab.

Whether we're recommending individual investments or discussing portfolios that are managed for you, you can expect a clear explanation of the pros and cons to help you make confident choices from a range of options, including:

- Managed accounts
- Equities
- Fixed income
- Mutual funds
- Exchange-traded funds
- Annuities and insurance
- Cash investments


## Straight answers about what you payand why.

We'll be open and honest in all aspects of our relationship, including any fees you may pay for our services. Expect clear explanations for the recommendations your Financial Consultant makes to you, along with the reasoning behind them.

You'll be able to see how your portfolio is performin against appropriate benchmarks.

As part of our relationship with Charles Schwab as the record-keeper of both our Keogh and 401(k) Plans, we have access to Schwab's Executive Services program.

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Michael.Dickman@schwab.com
Crystal Dykstra 415-412-7832
Crystal.Dykstra@schwab.com
Kelly Johnson 657-258-6191
Kelly.Johnson@schwab.com

Happy to help you with whatever you need, holding individual one-on-one sessions

Daily dose

## Vitamin(k)

How to Retire. . .by LDRT

1. Not saving enough
2. Poor debt management
3. Not being tax savvy
4. Inadequate insurance
5. Bad investments
6. Divorce
7. Not keeping track

## 6. Divorce

## How to Retire. . .by LDRT

$\diamond$ Starting over is always expensive $\diamond$ Nothing a will impact finances as much as a divorce
$\diamond$ Major change in housing, retirement savings, future income stream * Alimony, child support
$\checkmark$ ALWAYS get a prenuptial agreement $\diamond$ Postnuptial agreement works too * But talk about suspicious
$\diamond$ Professional divorce is expensive $\diamond$ Splitting up a practice
$\diamond$ Closing an office
ヶBuy-out costs, employee severances, malpractice tail coverage, lost income
$\diamond$ ALWAYS have a contract - and have it reviewed by an experienced health care attorney with established buy-sell agreements

## Marriage vs. Divorce

How to Retire. . .by LDRT

# Marriage is not 50:50 

Divorce is 50:50
Marriage is 100:100
Give it your all


## Gray Divorce

## How to Retire. . .by LDRT

$\diamond$ Living longer - but marriages aren't * Risk of divorce for more years
$\diamond$ Sacrifice retirement security
$\diamond$ Standard of living decline
$\checkmark$ More expensive to live alone than married
$\diamond$ Retirement savings are split

* Major source of contested divorce
$\checkmark$ Men: 23\% Women: $41 \%$ decline in household income
$\diamond$ Probably should downsize, so don't keep house

Daily dose

## Vitamin(k)

How to Retire. . .by LDRT

1. Not saving enough 2. Poor debt management 3. Not being tax savvy 4. Inadequate insurance 5. Bad investments 6. Divorce 7. Not keeping track

## Common Plan

## How to Retire. . .by LDRT

$\diamond$ Sponsored by KFHP
$\diamond$ Non-qualified defined benefit plan
$\diamond$ Ten years of Qualifying Service is necessary for vesting
$\diamond$ Credited Service is pro-rated to work schedule
$\diamond$ Highest Average Compensation is highest 36 consecutive months of base compensation out of the last 120 months
$\triangleleft$ Benefits are based upon a formula www.ibenefitcenter.com/kp

## Your Tasks

- Annual Compliance Training 2016 (30 min)
- Physician Safety Training 2016 (30 min)
$\checkmark$ Module 16a (30 min)
$\checkmark$ Provider Enrollment
$\checkmark$ Partnership Election 4th Quarter 2016
SCPMG 2016 Executive Evaluation
/ 2016 Physician Leader Appraisal
$\checkmark$ Annual Parner Professional Review 2016


## Policies and Guidelines

SC.PMG Physirian Poliries \&

## Ed's Corner

## Welcome to Ed's Corner

August 15, 2016


## Dear Colleagues,

I am excited, humbled and deeply grateful for your support for my ratification as Executive Medical Director for a second term. I look forward to
thanking you in person at our upcoming physician offsites, but in the meantime I recorded this brief video to let you know how much your support means to me. What we do is a team sport. We succeed together. I look at what we have accomplished with great appreciation, and I look forward to the future with confidence and optimism

To view the video, click here, or post this link into your browser. https://player. vimeo.com/video/177640024

To read the full text of Ed's Update and more features, click here

## Inside VE

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California End Of Life Option Act - Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)
On June 9, 2016, in the State of California, it will be legal for qualifying terminally ill patients to request life-ending medication from participating physicians. Read this Frequently Asked Questions document to learn more about the law and Kaiser Permanente's involvement.
Easier Access to Your 401(k) Plan and Keogh Plan Accounts
Convenient, single sign-on access to your 401(k) Plan and Keogh Plan accounts is now available by clicking on the HR \& Financial tab in the Quick Links menu and choosing the link for Schwab Retirement Plan Services, Inc.

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## What's Hot

Shortcuts

- KP Health Connect
- POINT
- DME Formulary
- KP Pharmacy
- National Clinician

Directory

- Inside KP All Site


Thompson M.D.,Lester D.
Pathology
Woodland Hills
Enter last 4 of SSN
Enter last 4 of ssn

## California Paid Sick Leave

Effective July 1, 2015 Per Diem Physicians and Podiatrist Per Diems accrue Paid sick leave under California Healthy Workplaces Healthy Fa of 2014. Per Diems accrue 1 hour of paid sick leave for each 30 hours of work. See Q\&As under quick links or contact PHR Shared Services 608-0044
Articles
and
Sections

## California Paid Sick Leave

Effective July 1, 2015 Per Diem Physicians and Podiatrist Per Diems accrue Paid sick leave under California Healthy Workplaces Healthy Families Act of 2014. Per Diems accrue 1 hour of paid sick leave for each 30 hours of work. See Q\&As under quick links or contact PHR Shared Services at 1-877-608-0044


His kaISER PERMANENTE.

## Kaiser Permanente Retirement Center



## Returning Users

Log in to your existing account.

| User Name |
| :--- |
| Password |

Submit *
Forgot User Name or Password?

## New Users

Register your account now.

Get Started \%

$\bigcirc$

= Helpful hints for accessing your account

- Recommended browsers


# Vitamin(k) 

How to Retire. . .by LDRT

## Social Security (OASDI Trust Fund)

$\diamond$ Will it still be there for me?
$\diamond$ Balance on 12/31/2016: \$2.848 trillion $\checkmark 2016$ results:

* Total income $\$ 957$ billion * Total expenses $\$ 922$ billion * Net increase

\$ 35 billion

www.ssa.gov/oact/STATS/table4a3.html

Daily dose

# Vitamin(k) 

## Retirement Plans and

 TrustsHow to Retire. . .by LDRT

$\diamond$ Go together like peanut butter and jelly
$\diamond$ Rules:
*Charity before Individual *Younger before Older *Low income before High income

## Trust and Estates

## How to Retire. . .by LDRT

$\diamond$ Determine the value of your estate
$\checkmark$ A durable power of attorney

* Financial matters
* Health care - Advance care directive
$\diamond$ Everyone needs a will
* Only 4\% of population has one!
$\diamond$ Trusts
$\diamond$ Estate and Gift taxes


## Credit Report

How to Retire. . .by LDRT
Check your credit report/scores for FREE www.annualcreditreport.com
$\diamond$ One free report per company per year * Equifax

* Experian
* TransUnion
«If married - you could get a report every other month


# Vitamin(k) 

## How to Retire. . .by LDRT

## Financial Records Organizer

$\triangleleft A$ binder or file system (including electronic cloud based) to store important financial documents that helps families manage their affairs after a catastrophe, illness, disability or death
$\diamond$ Primary and 2 back-ups * Executor; Trusted relative; safety deposit box

