

# INVESTING STRATEGIES



## INVESTING FOR RETIREMENT

### 3 Ways to Start Investing Toward Retirement

As you start your investment journey and begin saving for retirement, sound investment planning is crucial. Thanks to advances in public health, nutrition and wellness-oriented lifestyles, the average life expectancy today has stretched to more than 78 years according to the Centers for Disease Control<sup>1</sup>. Combine that with the uncertainty of retirement

wildcards such as Social Security benefits and cost of healthcare and it's clear that the longer investors live in retirement, the more money they will need. But it also is true investors may have more time to accumulate assets for later years. Inside you'll find 3 ways to jump start your investing toward retirement and begin your path to accumulation.



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## 1. Take advantage of IRAs.

An IRA is a flexible, tax-deferred way to invest for retirement. Earnings are tax-deferred and contributions may be fully or partially tax-deductible. Janus offers both Traditional IRAs and Roth IRAs. Below is a chart outlining some of the key differences which can help you determine which may be the right fit for you.

	Traditional IRA	Roth IRA
What is it?	Account offers tax-deferred growth while contributions may be tax-deductible for some participants. The idea is that money will grow tax-deferred and then at retirement, taxes are paid on the amount distributed at the current and hopefully lower tax rate.	Account offers the potential of tax-free growth while contributions are made after tax. The idea is that while taxes are paid during the year you contribute, at retirement, the earnings can be distributed tax-free.
Contribution limits for 2015	\$5,500 \$6,500 if over age 50	\$5,500 \$6,500 if over age 50
What are the 2015 the income limits to be able to contribute using modified adjusted gross income (MAGI)?	None.	<b>If single:</b> Under \$116,000: Full contribution allowed \$116,000 - \$131,000: Partial contribution Over \$131,000: No contribution allowed.  <b>If married filing jointly:</b> Under \$183,000: Full contribution allowed \$183,000 - \$193,000: Partial contribution Over \$193,000: No contribution allowed.
Can I contribute if I also have a 401(k) or employer sponsored retirement plan?	Yes. However, depending on your income and tax filing status, contributions may not be tax-deductible.	Yes. Income limits still apply.
Can I deduct contributions from my taxes?	It depends on your income, tax filing status and whether you are covered by an employer sponsored retirement plan such as a 401(k).	No.
Distributions: Will I pay taxes or penalties?	Funds may be accessed any time after age 59 <sup>1/2</sup> with no penalty. Prior to age 59 <sup>1/2</sup> funds may be withdrawn but generally are subject to a 10% penalty. In both situations, taxes are due on the taxable amount distributed.	Funds may be accessed any time after age 59 <sup>1/2</sup> with no penalty and generally with no taxes. Prior to age 59 <sup>1/2</sup> funds may be withdrawn but typically are subject to a 10% penalty and taxes due on the earnings only.

### A Traditional IRA might be a good option for an investor that:

- Believes that their tax rate will decrease over the long-term
- Wants the tax benefit each year of deducting contributions from their income
- Makes more per year than \$131,000 per year if single or \$193,000 if married
- Wants to roll over a traditional 401(k) or workplace retirement plan

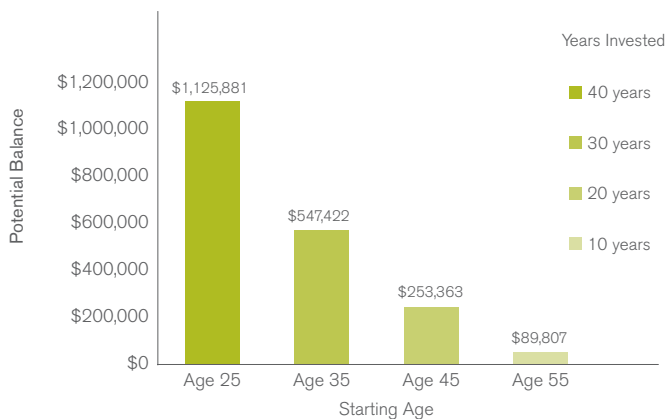
### A Roth IRA might be a good option for an investor that:

- Believes their tax rate will rise over the long-term
- Is contributing to a workplace retirement plan and also wants to contribute to an IRA
- Wants potential for earnings to grow tax-free
- Wants tax-free distributions during retirement
- Makes less than \$131,000 if single or \$193,000 if married

## 2. Start early and stay focused.

The power of compounding may help your money grow dramatically in tax-advantaged retirement accounts. Give it a boost by paying yourself first and potentially adding an extra 10 to 20 years to your savings. As an investor, a long-term focus gives your investments the opportunity to seek the positive returns they're designed to pursue. For as little as \$50 per month, establishing an automatic investment plan is an easy way to accomplish this while also ensuring that you prioritize your retirement savings. See the graphic below for an example of how starting early and contributing the maximum amount allowed by the IRS can make a big difference over the long term.

### The Power of Compounding



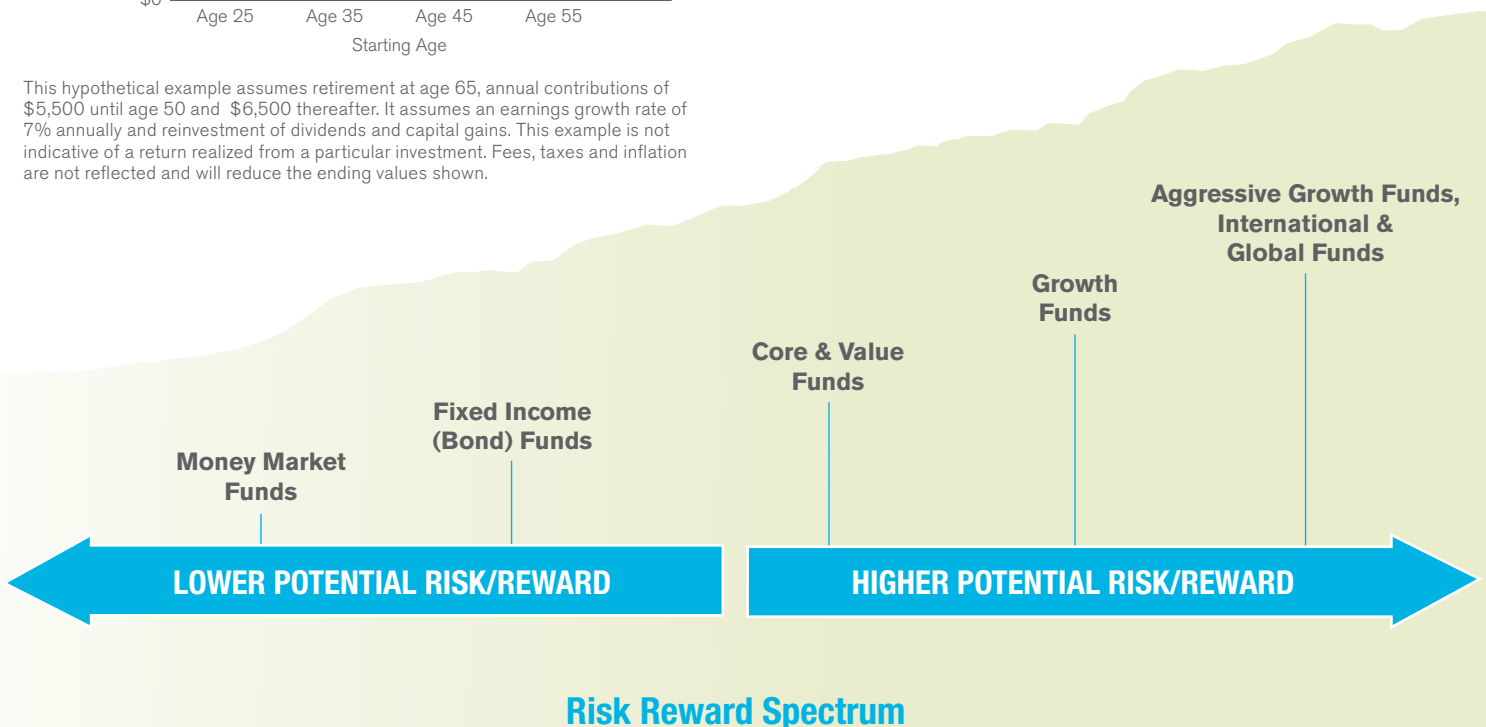
This hypothetical example assumes retirement at age 65, annual contributions of \$5,500 until age 50 and \$6,500 thereafter. It assumes an earnings growth rate of 7% annually and reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. This example is not indicative of a return realized from a particular investment. Fees, taxes and inflation are not reflected and will reduce the ending values shown.

## 3. Choose your investments wisely.

While you can't eliminate risk, you can certainly work to manage it. And it starts with setting expectations. The more risk you are willing to take, the greater potential for reward. However, it also pays to consider how much risk you can handle on the downside, because at some point you will likely experience negative returns or even financial hardship. Consider the market volatility of 2008 and 2009 or the many workers who found themselves underemployed during the last economic recession. Knowing your risk tolerance and understanding your investments can help you be more inclined to stay the course when times get tough.


Also be wary of being too conservative. Investing too conservatively may put you at a greater risk of inflation, eroding the buying power of your money, or possibly cause you to work longer into your retirement years. Aim to invest as aggressively as your risk tolerance will allow and make investments that fit your risk profile. Need some help determining your risk profile?

**Take a quiz to determine your risk profile at [janus.com/assetallocation](http://janus.com/assetallocation).**





 **Get started at [janus.com/retirement](https://janus.com/retirement) or call a Janus Representative at 800.525.1093**



**Please consider the charges, risks, expenses and investment objectives carefully before investing. For a prospectus or, if available, a summary prospectus containing this and other information, please call Janus at 800.525.1093 or download the file from [janus.com/reports](https://janus.com/reports). Read it carefully before you invest or send money.**

<sup>1</sup>[www.cdc.gov](https://www.cdc.gov) (2010)

The information provided is educational in nature, is not individualized and is not intended to serve as the primary or sole basis for your investment or tax planning decisions.

An IRA should be considered a long-term investment. IRAs generally have expenses and account fees, which may impact the value of the account. Non-qualified withdrawals may be subject to taxes and penalties. Maximum contributions are subject to eligibility requirements. For more detailed information about taxes, consult IRS Publication 590 or a tax advisor regarding personal circumstances.

A program of regular investing does not assure a profit or protect against depreciation in a declining market. Since a consistent investing program involves continuous investment in securities regardless of fluctuating prices, you should consider your financial ability to continue purchases through periods of various price levels.

**Mutual fund investing involves market risk; principal loss is possible. Equity and fixed income securities are subject to various risks including, but not limited to, market risk, credit risk and interest rate risk.**

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