

April 2021

### Fast facts



**69%** of Americans retire by age 66



**51%** of Americans retire between ages 61 & 65

*Based on data from the Life Insurance And Market Research Association (LIMRA)*

### Questions about saving for the future?



Gregory Tedone, ARPC  
o | 800.836.3960  
e | gtedone@e-qci.com



Christopher Hoffarth, ARPC  
o | 800.836.3960  
e | choffarth@e-qci.com



QCI Asset Management, Inc.  
1040 Pittsford Victor Road  
Pittsford, NY 14534



e-qci.com

## 3 Tax Tips that Can Help as You Approach or Begin Retirement

Retirement is a whole new phase of life. You'll experience many new things, and you'll leave others behind – but what you won't avoid is taxes. If you've followed the advice of retirement plan consultants, you're probably saving in tax-advantaged retirement accounts. These types of accounts defer taxes until withdrawal, and you'll probably withdraw funds in retirement. Also, you may have to pay taxes on other types of income - Social Security, pension payments, or salary from a part-time job. With that in mind, it makes sense for you to develop a retirement income strategy.

### 1| Consider When to Start Taking Social Security

The longer you wait to begin your benefits (up to age 70), the greater your benefits will be. Remember, though, that currently up to 85 percent of your Social Security income is considered taxable if your income is over \$34,000 each year.

### 2| Be Cognizant of What Tax Bracket You Fall Into

You may be in a lower tax bracket in retirement, so you'll want to monitor your income levels (Social Security, pensions, annuity payments) and any withdrawals to make sure you don't take out so much that you get bumped into a higher bracket.

### 3| Think about the Withdrawal Sequence

Generally speaking, you should take withdrawals in the following order:

- Start with your required minimum distributions (RMDs) from retirement accounts. You're required to take these after all.
- Since you're paying taxes on taxable accounts, make this the second fund you withdraw from.
- Withdraw from tax-deferred retirement accounts like IRAs, 401(k)s, or 403(b)s third. You'll pay income tax on withdrawals, but do this before touching Roth accounts.
- Lastly, withdraw from tax-exempt retirement accounts like Roth IRAs or 401(k)s. Saving these accounts for last makes sense, as you can take withdrawals without tax penalties. These accounts can also be used for estate planning.

These factors are complex, and you may want to consult a tax professional to help you apply these tips to your own financial situation. You can test different strategies and see which ones can help you minimize the taxes you'll pay on your savings and benefits.