How To Take A Lump Sum From Your Pension And Use Your Pension Fund How You Want Pdf Pdf

How To Take A Lump Sum From Your Pension And Use Your Pension Fund How You Want Pdf Pdf - The Enigmatic Realm of **how to take a lump sum from your pension and use your pension fund how you want pdf pdf**: Unleashing the Language is Inner Magic

In a fast-paced digital era where connections and knowledge intertwine, the enigmatic realm of language reveals its inherent magic. Its capacity to stir emotions, ignite contemplation, and catalyze profound transformations is nothing lacking extraordinary. Within the captivating pages of **how to take a lump sum from your pension and use your pension fund how you want pdf pdf** a literary masterpiece penned by a renowned author, readers attempt a transformative journey, unlocking the secrets and untapped potential embedded within each word. In this evaluation, we shall explore the book is core themes, assess its distinct writing style, and delve into its lasting impact on the hearts and minds of those who partake in its reading experience. Getting the books **how to take a lump sum from your pension and use your pension fund how you want pdf pdf** now is not type of inspiring means. You could not unaided going afterward books deposit or library or borrowing from your links to right to use them. This is an enormously easy means to specifically get lead by on-line. This online revelation how to take a lump sum from your pension and use your pension fund how you want pdf pdf can be one of the options to accompany you later than having additional time.

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How To Take A Lump Sum From Your Pension And Use Your Pension Fund How You Want Pdf Pdf [PDF]

Receipt of Lump-sum Distributions from Retirement Plans Shamlall Gupta 1993

Optimal Social Security Claiming Behavior Under Lump Sum Incentives Raimond Maurer 2019 Many Americans claim Social Security benefits early, though this leaves them with lower benefits throughout retirement. We build a lifecycle model that closely tracks claiming patterns under current rules, and we use it to predict claiming delays if, by delaying benefits, people received a lump sum instead of an annuity. We predict that current early claimers would defer claiming by a year given actuarially fair lump sums, and the predictions conform with respondents' answers to a strategic survey about the lump sum. In other words, such a reform could provide an avenue for encouraging delayed retirement without benefit cuts or tax increases. Moreover, many people would still defer claiming even for smaller lump sums.

Lump Sum Investment John Claxton 2001 A guide designed to list a broad range of investment opportunities and decide what is appropriate for the individual.

What Happens when You Show Them the Money? Leonard E. Burman 2001

Lump Sum Distributions from Pension Plans Leonard E. Burman 2014 We examine preretirement lump sum distributions (LSDs) from pension plans, which have grown significantly in recent years. Most LSD recipients do not roll over the funds into qualified accounts, but the likelihood of rollover rises for larger distributions. We find evidence suggesting that tax penalties imposed in 1986 on nonrollovers by people younger than 55 raised the likelihood of rollovers among this group, but had much less effect on the likelihood that such households saved the funds, where saving includes investing in taxable assets and paying off debt. We estimate that cashouts reduce annual retirement income by up to $1,000-3,000.

What You Need to Know as the Recipient of a Lump-sum Payment 2007

The Autoworker's Guide to Lump Sum Pensions Steven Paul 2019-08-22 Are you an autoworker with a lump sum pension buyout decision from Ford, General Motors, or Fiat Chrysler? This easy to read guide will help you in your decision of taking the lump sum pension versus the lifetime payments. Beyond that, there are other major decisions you face in retirement that this book will introduce you to, in an easy to understand way. As you approach retirement, you may find the financial planning aspect to be much more daunting than you ever anticipated. All of a sudden, you're forced to answer questions you haven't really thought about, and to be quite honest, might not be fully educated on. Questions like: - Do I take the lifetime pension or the lump sum? If I take the lump sum, how should it be invested to meet my goals? How do I invest my 401(k) when I retire? When do I take my social security? How do I find a financial advisor to help with all of this? These are not your typical everyday decisions. These are decisions that you need to take your time with and make sure you fully understand your options. This book is written in terms that a newcomer to finance can understand by taking a complicated topic and making it accessible to everyone, while not diluting the message.Richard W. Paul & Associates, LLC has no affiliation with Ford Motor Company, General Motors, or Fiat Chrysler Automobiles.This book is for educational purposes only and not intended as investment advice. Please consult a financial professional, tax professional, and/or an estate planning professional to receive personalized advice on your retirement needs.

Pension and Annuity Income United States. Internal Revenue Service 1990

Pension Issues 2009 Slightly fewer than half of all workers age 21 and older participated in an employer-sponsored retirement plan in 2003, but not all of these workers will receive a pension or retirement annuity from the jobs they now hold. Many will receive a "lump-sum distribution" from their retirement plan when they change jobs. A typical 25-year-old today will work for seven or more employers before reaching age 65, and could receive several distributions before reaching retirement age. Lump-sum distributions allow workers to re-invest their retirement assets so that they will continue to grow until retirement. However, many recipients of lump-sum distributions use all or part of the distribution for current consumption rather than depositing the funds into an individual retirement account (IRA) or another retirement plan. To encourage individuals to "roll over" these distributions into another retirement plan, Congress in 1986 enacted a 10% excise tax on preretirement pension distributions that are not rolled over. In 1992, Congress required employers to withhold for income tax payment 20% of distributions that are paid to recipients rather than rolled over into another retirement plan. In 2001, Congress required that, unless directed otherwise by the participant, the plan sponsor must deposit distributions of $1,000 or more into an individual retirement account. According to data collected by the Census Bureau, 51.8 million workers age 21 or older participated in retirement plans that offered a lump-sum distribution as a payment option in 2003. This represented 84.8% of the 61.1 million workers who were covered by a pension, profit-sharing, or retirement savings plan in 2003. Approximately 16.0 million people reported that they had received at least one lumpsum distribution at some time in their lives. The average (mean) value of these distributions was $21,900 and the median value was $6,000. The typical recipient was between 37 and 40 years old at the time of the distribution. Thus, most recipients of lump-sum distributions were more than 20 years away from retirement. Of survey respondents who reported that they had received at least one lump-sum distribution, 44% said that they had rolled over the entire amount of the most recent distribution into an IRA or other retirement plan, accounting for 67.2% of the dollars distributed as lump sums. Another 40% of recipients said that they had saved at least part of the distribution in some other way. Of those who reported receiving a distribution after 1992, 47% said that they had rolled over the entire amount into another plan, accounting for 72% of the dollars distributed as lump-sums. Another 38% of this group said that they had saved at least part of the distribution. Lump-sum distributions that are spent rather saved can reduce future retirement income. If the lump-sum distributions received through 2002 that were not rolled over had instead been rolled over into accounts that grew at the same historical rate as the Standard & Poor's 500 Index, they would have had a median value of $7,214 by 2003. For the typical recipient, if this amount were to remain invested, it would grow to an estimated value of $31,100 by age 65, which would be sufficient to purchase a level, single-life annuity that would pay $225 in monthly income.

The Lump Sum Handbook Anthony Gallea 1993 As a result of the proliferation of 401(k) and similar plans, corporate downsizing, and early retirement incentives, increasing numbers of Americans each year are faced with the biggest investment decision of their lives: what to do with a lump sum distribution. And the implications of their decision can be staggering. This practical handbook, written by a financial consultant who has handled hundreds of lump sum distributions for clients, cuts through the confusion - addressing the reader's most important fears and questions as well as all the complex tax, investment, and personal planning issues involved. Filled with clear guidance, proven strategies, charts, worksheets, and case histories, The Lump Sum Handbook discusses in depth how to handle an IRA rollover and sidestep a costly new pitfall before it's too late; provides much-needed advice for people who have only 60 days to make a lump sum decision because of an unexpected termination; clarifies the pros and cons of accepting an early retirement or early buyout offer; suggests tax strategies that can help readers avoid losing up to 80% of a lump sum to federal and state taxes; shows how to select the appropriate investment for your particular situation...including mutual funds, stocks or bonds, or various types of annuities; reveals tested ways to minimize or eliminate estate taxes; spells out how IRAs and other retirement savings can be protected from nursing home costs, damaging divorce settlements, and other catastrophes; and will also prove invaluable to brokers, accountants, attorneys, and financial planning professionals who are helping clients make investment and retirement-planning decisions.

Scary Business William S. Young 2019-02-14 Dreaming and reality are different. When we dream about coming into a Sudden Large Lump Sum of money, it's all about things we would buy or having the freedom to retire. But in the real world, what it more frequently brings is stress, worry and concerns. This book deals with how to manage the situation by working with a qualified financial planner. It's designed to help people set up the financial side of their life to be relatively stress free and not particularly time consuming. If you have other interests in life besides finance, this may be the ideal approach for you. -- William S. Young, CFP(R) is a financial planner in Columbia, Maryland. He has over 40 years of investment experience, including 23 years as a branch manager for a national broker dealer. He resigned from management in 2006 in order to spend more time with his financial planning clients. He has been a CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNING(TM) professional since 1985.

Lump-Sum Distributions Craig Copeland 2002 An advantage of defined contribution plans is that the benefits can be retained and continue to grow when an individual changes jobs because the account balances continue to receive investments returns. However, this advantage will result in increased retirement savings only if plan participants do not cash out the benefits prior to retirement. This article assesses the likelihood that lump-sum recipients will cash out their benefit. The data clearly show that a growing percentage of retirement plan participants are holding on to all or part of their lump-sum distributions and fewer are spending their distributions on consumption. However, it was also found that approximately two-thirds of those who took a lump-sum payment cashed out at least some of it. The article concludes that more education and incentives are needed to make employees understand the importance of retaining these assets for retirement.

Veterans' benefits veterans have mixed views on a lump sum disability payment option : report to the chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs, House of Representatives

For Anybody About To Retire Cathrine Bowren 2021-08-14 A lump-sum distribution is a one-time payment from your pension administrator. By taking a lump sum payment, you gain access to a large sum of money, which you can spend or invest as you see fit. This book discusses how it is possible to take a tax-free lump sum from most pension funds before retirement, explains the tax implications on using your pension fund, discusses various ways your pension fund can be used, and even shows readers how they can create a second (or third) tax-free lump sum from the same pension pot. Written in clear, easy to understand language this book is essential reading for anybody about to retire or those looking to use their fund in line with the Governments proposed changes - in fact, anybody with a pension is going to find this the essential guide.

Lump Sum Investment John Claxton 2007

Pension Issues Patrick J. Purcell 2009 This report covers several issues regarding pensions. Fortyseven percent of all workers aged 21 and older participated in employer-sponsored retirement plans in 2006, but not all of these workers will receive a pension or other income from these plans when they retire.

Private Pensions United States Government Accountability Office 2017-10-05 Since 2012, a number of large pension plan sponsors have given selected participants a limited-time option of receiving their retirement benefits in the form of a lump sum. Although sponsors' decisions to make certain lump sum "window" offers may be permissible by law, questions have been raised about participants' understanding of the financial tradeoffs associated with their choice. GAO was asked to review critical issues associated with these types of offers. This report focuses on 1) the prevalence of lump sum offers and sponsors' incentives to use them, 2) the implications for participants, and 3) the extent to which selected lump sum materials provided to participants include key information. To conduct this work, GAO identified sponsors offering lump sum windows and used social media to identify participants given offers. GAO reviewed 11 informational packets acquired through interviews with selected plan sponsors and participants. GAO also analyzed lump sum calculations and interviewed federal officials and pension experts.

Pre-Retirement Lump-Sum Pension Distributions and Retirement Income Security Gary V. Engelhardt 2003 This paper uses the Health and Retirement Study to examine the extent of retirement wealth erosion from pre-retirement lump-sum pension distributions. There is little evidenc ethat spent distributions have resulted in significant pensin leakage. If spent distributions had been rolled over into a tax-qualified plan, they would have represented 5-11 percent of pension and Social Security wealth for the median household that spent a distribution. However, one-quarter of hte households that spent distributions - which is 2.25 percent of all households age 51 to 61 - could have increased retirement wealth by 25 percent or more had the distributions been rolled over.

Pension Vs. Lump Sum Steven Paul 2020-06-17 Are you an retiring from a large company offering a lump sum pension buyout? This easy to read guide will help you in your decision of taking the lump sum pension versus the lifetime pension payments. Beyond that, there are other major decisions you face in retirement that this book will introduce you to, in an easy to understand way. As you approach retirement, you may find the financial planning aspect to be much more daunting than you ever anticipated. All of a sudden, you're forced to answer questions you haven't really thought about, and to be quite honest, might not be fully educated on. Questions like: - Do I take the lifetime pension or the lump sum? If I take the lump sum, how should it be invested to meet my goals? How do I invest my 401(k) when I retire? When do I take my social security? How do I find a financial advisor to help with all of this? These are not your typical everyday decisions. These are decisions that you need to take your time with and make sure you fully understand your options. This book is written in terms that a newcomer to finance can understand by taking a complicated topic and making it accessible to everyone, while not diluting the message. Richard W. Paul & Associates, LLC has no affiliation with any company offering a pension. This book is for educational purposes only and not intended as investment advice. Please consult a financial professional, tax professional, and/or an estate planning professional to receive personalized advice on your retirement needs.

Lump-sum Distributions Under Qualified Corporate Retirement Plans Arch Patton 1963

Lump-Sum Distributions at Job Change, Distributions Through 2012 Craig Copeland 2013 This paper focuses on the decisions that workers make at job change upon receipt of a lump-sum payment from an employment-based retirement plan. The number and level of the lump-sum distributions (LSDs) are estimated, followed by a discussion of what individuals do with these distributions and an analysis of important determinants of the decision to roll over the distributions compared with using the assets for other reasons. These results are derived from recently released data from the U.S. Census Bureau -- The Pension and Retirement Plan Coverage Topical Module 11 of the 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) -- which includes lump-sum data for individuals through March 2012. This research updates prior studies on LSDs done by the Employee Benefit Research Institute (EBRI). What workers choose to do with their retirement plan assets upon job change can profoundly affect their financial resources in retirement, particularly in the case of younger workers and those with large balances. Since a common option is to take all the assets as a lump-sum distribution, a key question is whether participants roll their retirement assets over to another tax-qualified savings vehicle (such as an IRA), retain it in other savings, or use it for consumption. The average amount of LSDs in 2012 dollars was $20,781, with a median (mid-point) amount of $12,355. In terms of the value at the time of the distributions, the average amount was $15,934 and the median amount was $10,000. Preservation of benefits appears to have improved after 1986, with some evidence it has continued to improve through 2012. Moreover, recipients who did not use their LSD for tax-qualified savings were more likely to use it to improve their financial condition, paying down debt or buying a home, rather than spending it on pure consumption.The PDF for the above title, published in the November 2013 issue of EBRI Notes, also contains the fulltext of another November 2013 EBRI Notes article abstracted on SSRN: “Views on the Value of Voluntary Workplace Benefits: Findings from the 2013 Health and Voluntary Workplace Benefits Survey.”

Lump-Sum Distributions at Job Change Craig Copeland 2009 This paper focuses on the decisions that workers at job change make on receipt of a lump-sum payment from an employment-based retirement plan: whether to roll the account balance over to another tax-qualified savings vehicle, spend the assets, or invest/save the assets in another manner. The number and amounts of lump-sum distributions are estimated, followed by a discussion of what individuals are doing with these distributions and an analysis of important determinants of the decision to roll over the distribution versus using the assets for other reasons. These results are derived from recently released data from the U.S. Census Bureau -- The Pension and Retirement Plan Coverage Topical Module 7 of the 2004 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) -- which includes lump-sum data for individuals through 2006. This research updates prior studies on lump-sum distributions done by the Employee Benefit Research Institute.

About 16.2 million working-age Americans reported ever having received a lump-sum distribution from a retirement plan when changing jobs, through April of 2006. The average amount of these distributions was $32,219 (in 2006 dollars) and the median (mid-point) amount was $10,000. For the most part, the amounts of the lump-sum distributions were relatively small -- just over 21 percent of the distributions were less than $2,500. Just over 16 percent were $50,000 or more. The rest of the distributions (about 63 percent) were between $2,500 and $50,000. The data show that an increasing percentage of retirement plan participants are rolling over all of their lump-sum distributions on job change, and fewer are spending any of their distributions on consumption. However, the data also show that approximately 60 percent of those who took a lump-sum payment did not roll all of it into tax-qualified savings, although not all of those distributions were spent exclusively on consumption but instead were used for home purchases, starting a business, or paying down debt. This behavior varied significantly across participants' ages and the amount of the distribution, with older individuals (up to age 65) and those with higher balances more likely to roll over their assets.

Making Sense of Pensions and Retirement John Lindsay 2018-05-08 The NHS pension scheme is the largest in Europe. This guide explains how it works and how to maximize its benefits and avoid its pitfalls. The book covers: recent changes to the scheme including new provisions for early retirement; personal pensions, financial planning and investment options; advice on preparing for retirement and working after retirement; state benefits; and health and leisure in retirement. It is written for all NHS staff and should be of particular value to GPs and salaried doctors.

To Provide for Lump Sum Payment of Excess Annual Leave of Postmasters to the Credit of Their Retirement Accounts United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Post Office and Civil Service 1951

How Do Retirees Value Life Annuities? Evidence from Public Employees John Chalmers (Associate Professor of Finance) 2009 Oregon Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) retirees must choose between receiving all of their retirement benefits as life annuity payments and receiving lower life annuity payments coupled with a partial lump sum payout. For the median retiree, the expected present value of the incremental life annuity payments is 1.50 times the lump sum payout, and demand for lump sums is low. This pattern is consistent with value-maximizing decisions by retirees. However, when we exploit variation in the value of the incremental life annuity payments arising from how PERS calculates retirement benefits, we find robust evidence that demand for lump sum payouts is higher when the forgone life annuity payments are more valuable. We also find that demand for lump sum payouts is higher when the lump sum payout is 'large,' and when equity market returns over the prior 12 months are higher. Collectively, these findings suggest that retirees value incremental life annuity payments at less than their expected present value, either because they do not know how to accurately value life annuities or because they have strong demand for large lump sum payouts. In contrast, when we measure variation in the value of the incremental life annuity payments along a dimension that is easier for retirees to observe and interpret-poor health at retirement-we find evidence consistent with value-maximizing decision-making -- National Bureau of Economic Research web site.

Lump-Sum Distributions Under the Pension Protection Act 2007 The PPA requires plans to use interest rates that will be derived from a three-segment "yield curve" of investment-grade corporate bonds to determine the minimum lump-sum value of an annuity.3 The corporate bond interest rate that plans will use to determine the minimum lump sum value of an annuity will be based on the date at which the annuity otherwise would be payable to the participant. [...] The sixth through twentieth years of the annuity would be converted to a lump-sum using the rate for the second segment of the yield curve, and the remainder of the annuity would be converted to a lump-sum using the rate for the third segment of the yield curve. [...] How the PPA will affect the value of any given individual's lump sum will depend on the participant's age, whether he or she is eligible for an immediate annuity or a deferred annuity, and the difference between the Treasury bond interest rate and the corporate bond interest rate in each segment of the yield curve.5 The effect of the change from the Treasury bond interest rate to a corporate bond [...] To illustrate the effect on lump sums of the new mortality table and interest rates mandated by the PPA, the Congressional Research Service estimated the minimum permissible lump sums under IRC §417(e) using the pre-PPA mortality table and the Treasury bond interest rate. [...] The third row shows the percentage difference between the amounts in rows 1 and 2. The fourth row shows what the present value of the annuity would be using the new mortality table and the fully phased-in interest rates in each segment of the corporate bond yield curve.7.

The Lump Sum Pension Payment Guide Joel Johnson 2017-03-23 So..your company is offering to pay a lump sum if you give up your rights to a monthly lifetime payout of your pension. This is one of the most important decisions you will make in your life and the consequences of your choice can affect you, your children and grandchildren's financial future. This is your guide to that decision. Inside learn the questions most people want answered before they decide.

Tax Guide to U.S. Civil Service Retirement Benefits 1993

Private Pensions, Lump Sum Offers, and Sponsor De-risking James G. Hughes (Editor of work on pensions) 2015 Little public data are available to assess the extent to which sponsors of defined benefit plans are offering participants immediate lump sums to replace their lifetime annuities, but certain laws and regulations provide incentives for use of this practice. Although the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) has primary responsibility for overseeing pension sponsors' reporting requirements, it does not require sponsors to report such lump sum offers, making oversight difficult. Pension experts generally agree that there has been a recent increase in these types of offers. Since 2012, a number of large pension plan sponsors have given selected participants a limited-time option of receiving their retirement benefits in the form of a lump sum. Although sponsors' decisions to make certain lump sum "window" offers may be permissible by law, questions have been raised about participants' understanding of the financial tradeoffs associated with their choice. This book focuses on the prevalence of lump sum offers and sponsors' incentives to use them; the implications for participants; and the extent to which selected lump sum materials provided to participants include key information.

Lump-Sum Distributions Craig Copeland 2006 This paper focuses on the decisions that workers make upon receipt of a lump-sum payment from an employment-based retirement plan: rolling the account balance over to another tax-qualified savings vehicle, spending the assets, or investing the assets in another manner. The number and amounts of lump-sum distributions are estimated, followed by a discussion of what individuals are doing with these distributions and analysis of important determinants of the decision to roll over the distribution versus using the assets for other reasons. These results are derived from recently released data from the U.S. Census Bureau - the Pension and Retirement Plan Coverage Topical Module 7 of the 2001 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) - which includes lump-sum data for individuals through 2003. This paper updates prior studies on lump-sum distributions done by the Employee Benefit Research Institute.

Lump-Sum Distributions from Retirement Saving Plans James M. Poterba 2010 One of the central issues in evaluating the ongoing shift from defined benefit (DB) to defined contribution (DC) pension plans is the degree to which assets in DC plans will be withdrawn before plan participants reach retirement age. The annual flow of withdrawals from such plans, which are known as lump sum distributions and which are frequently but not always associated with employment changes, has exceeded $100 billion in recent years. This flow is substantially greater than the flow of new contributions to IRAs and other targeted retirement saving programs. This paper draws on data from the 1993 Current Population Survey and the Health and Retirement Survey to summarize the incidence and disposition of lump sum distributions. We find that while less than half of all lump sum distributions are rolled over into IRAs or other retirement saving plans, large distributions are substantially more likely to be saved than smaller ones are. Consequently, more than half of the dollars paid out as lump sum distributions are reinvested. We also explore the correlation between various individual characteristics and the probability of rolling over a lump sum distribution. This is a first step toward developing a model that can be used to evaluate the long-term effects of lump sum distributions, or policies that might affect them, on the financial status of elderly households.

Spend it Or Save It? G. Lawrence Atkins 1986

What Happens when You Show Them the Money? Leonard Burman 1999

Should You Take a Lump-sum Or Annuitize? Monika Bütler 2005

The Lump Sum Simon John Kelly 2004

Partial Lump-sum Option Payment (PLOP) 2016

Private Pensions Charles Jeszeck 2015-04-03 Since 2012, a number of large pension plan sponsors have given selected participants a limited-time option of receiving their retirement benefits in the form of a lump sum. Although sponsors' decisions to make certain lump sum "window" offers may be permissible by law, questions have been raised about participants' understanding of the financial tradeoffs associated with their choice. This report reviewed critical issues associated with these types of offers. It focuses on (1) the prevalence of lump sum offers and sponsors' incentives to use them; (2) the implications for participants; and (3) the extent to which selected lump sum materials provided to participants include key information. Tables and figures. This is a print on demand report.

Lump-sum Instead of Annuity Payments in Military Insurance. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in Response to Senate Resolution 88 Inquiring Whether Contracts Have Been Approved for the Payment of War Risk Insurance in Lump Sums Instead of Annuity Payments in Government Insurance. June 23, 1919. -- Ordered to Lie on the Table and to be Printed United States. Congress. Senate 1919

Lump-sum Distributions from Retirement Saving Plans James M. Poterba 1995 One of the central issues in evaluating the ongoing shift from defined benefit (DB) to defined contribution (DC) pension plans is the degree to which assets in DC plans will be withdrawn before plan participants reach retirement age. The annual flow of withdrawals from such plans, which are known as lump sum distributions and which are frequently but not always associated with employment changes, has exceeded $100 billion in recent years. This flow is substantially greater than the flow of new contributions to IRAs and other targeted retirement saving programs. This paper draws on data from the 1993 Current Population Survey and the Health and Retirement Survey to summarize the incidence and disposition of lump sum distributions. We find that while less than half of all lump sum distributions are rolled over into IRAs or other retirement saving plans, large distributions are substantially more likely to be saved than smaller ones are. Consequently, more than half of the dollars paid out as lump sum distributions are reinvested. We also explore the correlation between various individual characteristics and the probability of rolling over a lump sum distribution. This is a first step toward developing a model that can be used to evaluate the long-term effects of lump sum distributions, or policies that might affect them, on the financial status of elderly households.

The Retirement Revolution Dan L. Flores 2004 The Retirement Revolution is an invaluable resource for anyone who is retiring, losing a job or investing retirement assets. Dan Flores brings over twenty years of experience guiding clients' investments to this in-depth look at the needs of individuals receiving a lump-sum distribution from a qualified retirement plan. In clear and easy-to-understand language, Flores analyzes the lump-sum alternatives and investment strategies necessary to become an informed investor, including: The rules and regulations of lump-sum distributions and IRA rollovers. The penalties and pitfalls of early retirement and how to avoid them. The differences between asset allocation and diversification. How to build an investment portfolio blueprint and monitor accounts. Understanding the importance of product selection: the advantages and disadvantages of individual securities, money managers, and packaged products such as mutual funds, index funds, unit trusts, and exchange traded funds. Strategies for taking income out of retirement plans. The Retirement Revolution is an especially useful resource for benefits and human resource directors to share with employees.