

SCS Connection

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Divorce – The Retirement Killer

Terrible for baby boomers and even worse for women

It's an unfortunate statistic that everyone knows – more than 50% of marriages will end in divorce. But it's also a statistic that has lost its impact. So, let's try another tact.

In the United States, we see:

- One divorce approximately every 36 seconds;
- Almost 2,400 divorces per day;
- 16,800 divorces per week; and
- 876,000 divorces a year.

Further, data from the Bowling Green's National Center for Family & Marriage Research shows that the divorce rate for 55- to 64-year-olds more than doubled from 1990 to 2012, and divorces for the over-65 group tripled.

The Retirement Killer

Now, while every divorce is unique in its own way, the reality is that there is usually one common theme in all divorces – it destroys retirement. And while every divorced person feels the financial impact, baby boomers suffer more; the impact for women baby boomers is among the worse.

According to a study from economists Claudia Olivetti of Boston College and Dana Rotz of Mathematica Policy Research, the later in life a woman divorces, the more likely she will be working full time late in life. Analyzing data from over 50,000 women, the researchers found that women who divorced in their 50s were 10+ percentage points more likely to be working full time from ages 50 to 74 compared to women who divorced before age 30.

Also, the immediate financial impact of divorce goes beyond legal fees. While the best of scenarios might see a

50/50 split of assets, the pie is always smaller than both parties realize. And once assets are divided, say in half, then the expenses double – two homes to manage or rents to cover, two utility bills to pay, two car payments to make, etc.

Why is it worse for women, generally speaking? Well for many women – especially those with children – we often see them trade away retirement assets to hold onto the family home. And sadly, this means they need to start saving for retirement all over again without the benefit of time.

The Cost of Starting Over

Let's say you want to save \$1 million dollars by age 67. It is certainly doable, but a lot depends on when you start.

- Start at age 37, and you're putting away \$546 a month to reach your goal.
- Begin at age 47, and you'd have to put away \$1,497 a month.
- Wait until age 57, and you're putting away a hefty \$5,168 a month.
- Wait age 62 and you'd have to stash \$13,258 a month to reach \$1 million by age 67.

Divorce and Poverty

Sadly, divorced people are much more likely to be poor in their 60s and beyond. Research from the National Center for Family & Marriage Research shows the poverty rate is very low for married folks over age 62 who never divorced. In fact, only 3.4% of this group are considered poor.

Meanwhile, 16% of single people divorced before age 50 are considered poor, and 19% of single people divorced after 50 are considered poor. That's 1 in 5!

But it gets worse for women:

- The poverty rate for single men divorced after age 50 is 11.4%
- The poverty rate for single women divorced after age 50 is a whopping 27%!

What to Do

If you're going through a divorce, here are **three things** we recommend:

1 - Find A Good Lawyer. Ask people you know, do your Google research, and interview lawyers. It's a tedious task, but an important one that is often overlooked. We are skeptical of flat-fee relationships because often times they don't work, especially in fairly complicated divorces. Remember, your lawyer is not your therapist; s/he is your legal advocate.

2 - Watch Your Cash Flow. You should pay careful attention to the type of assets you receive in a divorce

settlement, because many of the "assets" are illiquid and can be difficult to quickly turn into cash. While the spreadsheet might show an equal split, you need to consider whether your half suits your needs, especially with respect to current cash flow.

3 - Consider Taxes. Consider the effect of redeeming retirement accounts in a divorce settlement. And know that the \$50,000 in a brokerage account might be "worth" more than \$50,000 in a tax-deferred retirement account. This is because you'll pay tax on capital gains and dividends from the brokerage account whereas you have to pay income tax (and maybe penalties) on withdrawals from a tax-deferred retirement account.

Then there are tax implications for spousal support (alimony). Payment of spousal support is tax deductible whereas receipt of spousal support is taxed as ordinary income.

One Final Thought

As your financial advisor and friend, we wish you peaceful moments and stand ready to help you in any way we can.

The Dow ... and...

Newspapers, radio, and TV news programs refer to the Dow Jones Industrial Average every day, calling it the Dow, sometimes the Dow Jones or even the DJIA. And economists and financial advisors pay close attention to it's daily changes and the longer trends. But what exactly is the Dow Jones Industrial Average, does it really matter and can one see performance patterns from year to year?

A Brief History

The Dow Jones Industrial Average is a stock market index, used to access movements in the market and its overall strength or weakness. It was created in 1896 by Wall Street Journal editor and co-founder of Dow Jones & Company, Charles Dow.



... March Madness!

The Dow tracks the market performance of 30 large, American companies. Initially, the Dow had only 12 stocks and these included such golden oldies as American Cotton Oil Company, U.S. Leather Company, and Distilling & Cattle Feeding Company. In 1920, the Dow

expanded to 20 stocks and then to 30 stocks in 1929.

Due to it's age, the Dow Jones Industrial Average represents a continuous chart of our nation's economic growth, along with its ups and downs. The Dow first hit 1,000 in late 1972; hit 10,000 in March, 1999; and reached 17,000 in July, 2014. In January, 2017, The Dow closed above 20,000.

So the questions are: Who will take the title? And where will the Dow end in 2017? It's everyone's guess – Hence, the madness!

happy spring!