Checklist of the 28 Retirement Risks

1. **Longevity Risk** - Outliving retirement resources by living longer than planned.
2. **Excess Withdrawal Risk, also known as Portfolio Failure Risk** - The depletion of retirement assets through poorly planned systematic withdrawals that lead to the premature exhaustion of retirement resources.
3. **Inflation Risk, also known as Purchasing Power Risk** – When the price of goods and services increases in such a way as to impede the client's ability to maintain his/her desired standard of living.
4. **Long-term Care Risk** - When dementia and/or physical impediments restrict a person from performing the activities of daily living and may require him/her to outlay significant resources for custodial or medical care.
5. **Incapacity Risk** - As a result of deteriorating mental or physical health, a retiree may not be able to execute sound judgment in managing his/her financial affairs and/or may become unable to conduct his/her financial affairs.
6. **Health Care Expense Risk** - Not having adequate medical insurance.
7. **Investment Risk** - Losing money in the financial markets.
8. **Asset Allocation Risk** - Losing money in the financial markets due to inadequate diversification.
9. **Market Risk** - Events cause all stock market prices to fall.

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10. **Sequence of Returns Risk** - Receiving low or negative returns in the early years of retirement which will lead to a long-term negative effect on the ability of the retirement portfolio to provide the needed income.
11. **Reinvestment Risk** - As higher-yielding fixed income investments mature, the client may be forced to reinvest that principal in a lower-yield fixed income investment.
12. **Forced Retirement Risk** - Work ends prematurely because of poor health, caregiving responsibilities, dismissal by the employer, lack of job satisfaction, or other reasons.
13. **Business Continuity Risk** - The employing business closes and the client is unable to amass the appropriate amount of retirement resources.
14. **Public Policy Change Risk** - An unanticipated transition in government programs such as Medicare and/or Social Security that were embedded in the retirement planning process to the point where they will not provide sufficient protection during retirement.
15. **Tax Risk** - Significant tax increases or elimination of tax benefits.
16. **Loss of Spouse Risk** - Planning and financial hardships that arise upon the death of the first spouse.
17. **Unexpected Financial Responsibility Risk** - When the client acquires additional unanticipated expenses during the course of retirement.

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18. **Liquidity Risk** - The inability to have assets available to financially support unanticipated cash flow needs.
19. **Legacy Risk** - The inability to meet the philanthropic and/or bequest goals that the client has set.
20. **Financial Elder Abuse Risk** - An advisor or family member preys on the frailty of the client, recommends unwise strategies or investments or embezzles assets from the client.
21. **Reemployment Risk** - The inability to supplement retirement income with part-time employment due to tight job markets, poor health, and/or care giving responsibilities.
22. **Home Maintenance Risk** - The inability or unwillingness of clients to continue household chores and activities that they once handled themselves, which may require financial resources to pay for these outsourced activities.
23. **Timing Risk, also known as Point-in-Time Risk** – Considers the variations in sequences of actual events beginning with different time periods.
24. **High Debt Service Risk** – Clients retiring with significant mortgage, student loan, and/or consumer debt that may erode the resources needed for retirement spending.
25. **Procrastination Risk** - Clients started saving for retirement too late.
26. **Retirement Saving Opportunity Risk** - Working for an employer that did not provide a retirement plan.
27. **Inadequate Resource Risk** - Clients have not saved enough to provide adequate retirement income.
28. **Unrealistic Expectation Risk** - Client makes poor choices because he/she was not properly educated, or remained unaware, about the consequences of insufficient retirement income planning.

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