The new math of distribution planning

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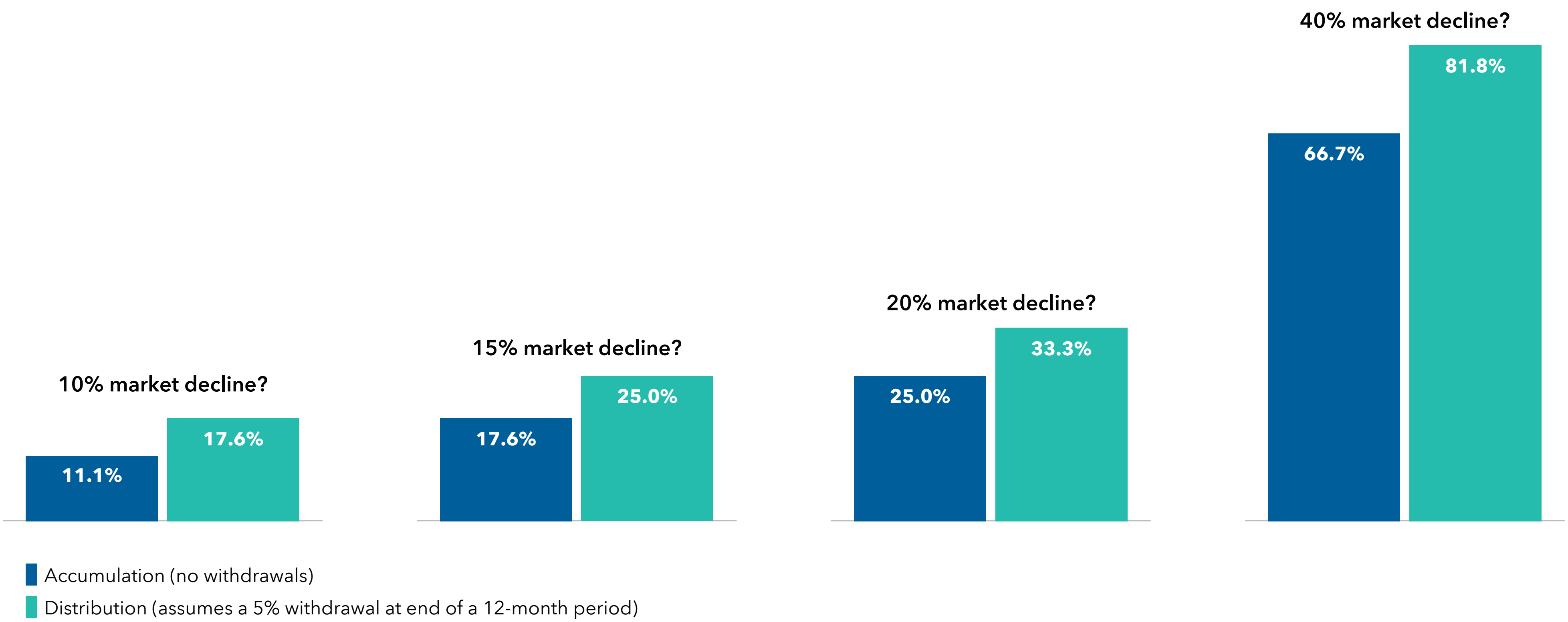
## Greater returns are required during distribution to break even

**How much return would you need if your portfolio experienced a:**

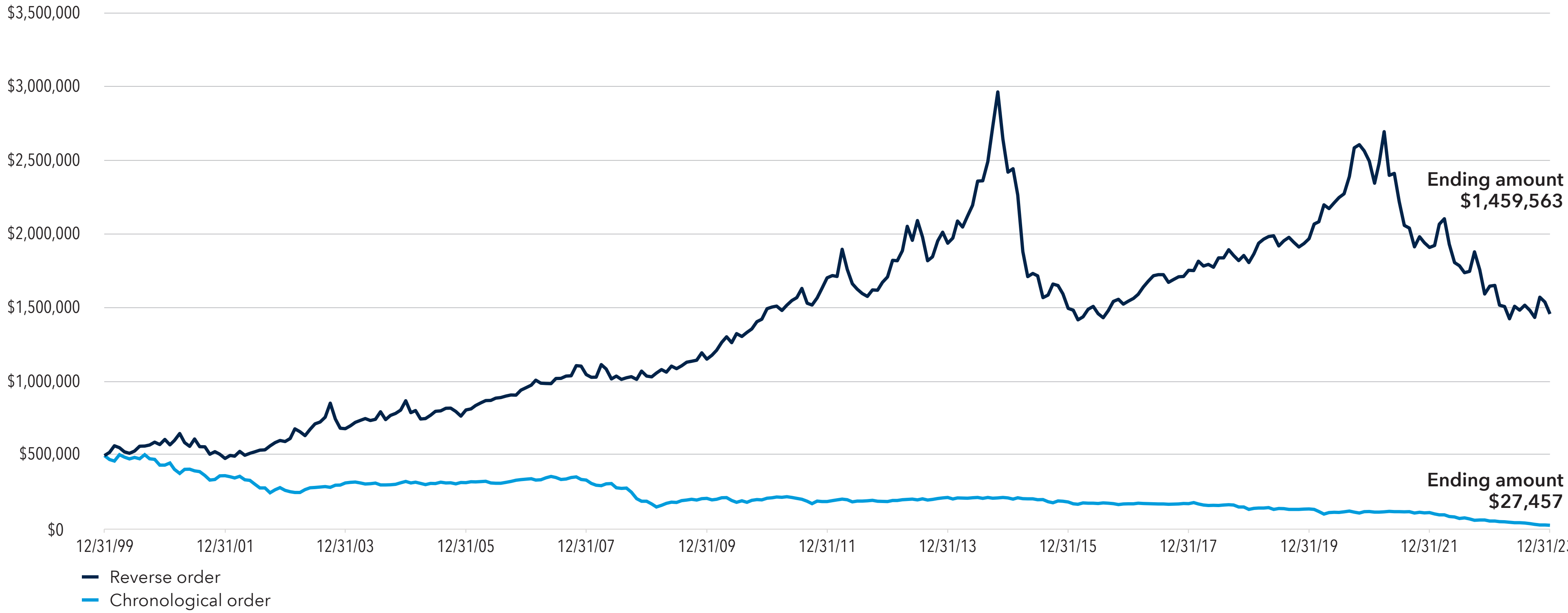



Figures are hypothetical and for illustrative purposes only and are not based on a particular investment.

**Investments are not FDIC-insured, nor are they deposits of or guaranteed by a bank or any other entity, so they may lose value.**

# The sequence of returns can dramatically impact outcomes

## Withdrawals can cause a portfolio to have lower, even negative annual returns




Reverse order annualized return: 8.15%. Chronological order annualized return: 2.76%. Past results are not predictive of results in future periods.

Returns based on a hypothetical $500,000 initial investment in the S&P 500 Index, assuming monthly withdrawals totaling $20,000 – 4% of the initial investment – the first year and increasing 3% each year thereafter.

S&P 500 Index is a market capitalization-weighted index based on the results of approximately 500 widely held common stocks. The market indexes are unmanaged and, therefore, have no expenses. Investors cannot invest directly in an index.

Source: Capital Group, S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. Returns shown in reverse order are hypothetical and are shown for illustrative purposes only.