



Six Types of Insurance You Should Consider

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The twenties and thirties are an ideal time for establishing future financial success. However, various and competing financial goals and responsibilities such as student loans, home purchases, raising children, and saving for retirement can be overwhelming. Diversified Trust has compiled a series to help guide young people toward a brighter financial future.

“Adulting” is expensive. Bills, rent, car payments, student loan repayments – it’s enough to put a damper on the initial excitement of landing your first job. Car insurance is mandatory, so you might as well add that to the list. But you’re young, so why bother with any other insurance premiums? Because now is an ideal time to make sure you are sufficiently covered in the unlikely event of a catastrophic claim. Here are the top six types of insurance we recommend you consider.

Over the next twenty years, older Americans are projected to hand down approximately \$70 trillion to their Millennial and Gen X heirs in the Great Wealth Transfer. Gen X (born 1965-1980) will inherit 57% of these assets, while Millennials (born 1981-1996) will inherit 43%.

1 ► HEALTH INSURANCE

Whether through your employer, the marketplace or an individual plan, we at Diversified Trust strongly recommend you have health insurance. With so many young people starting their own businesses, it can be hard to know how to approach healthcare without access to a traditional employer-sponsored plan. We have relationships with consultants who work specifically to match an individual with a plan that best suits their needs.

2 ► DISABILITY INSURANCE

The single biggest tool a person has for building wealth is their ability to earn income. Protecting that income can be a huge part of providing for an overall financial plan. According to the Social Security Administration, one in four 20-year-olds will become disabled at some point before reaching retirement age. Disability insurance can help replace any lost income in the event you become disabled and can no longer work. This will also help ensure that any savings or retirement assets you may have accrued can be saved for the future, rather than being depleted prematurely.

Disability insurance can be short-term or long-term depending on the specifics of the policy. Policies also vary in how they define disability. In some cases, you may be unable to work in a specific occupation. In others, you may be entirely unable to work. Make sure you understand the specifics about how and when the policy will kick in.

3 ► LIFE INSURANCE

One of the most critical components of protecting your family’s financial future is life insurance. Life insurance is appropriate at many stages of life. However, when you become married, acquire assets, or have children, the need for life insurance increases. If an unforeseen circumstance arises, having insurance helps minimize financial stress, sustain your lifestyle, and fund your children’s education. Providing for your loved ones in the event of your premature death is an essential part of a comprehensive financial plan.

There are numerous types of life insurance policies available to consumers. One of the most common types of life insurance is term insurance, which provides a set amount of life insurance death benefit for a specified term. Although some term policies have a convertible feature, most term policies expire at the end of the term. Permanent insurance policy options such as whole life, variable life, and universal life are also available. Unlike term policies, these permanent life insurance policies do not have a specified time frame expiration, and they accumulate some value (known as cash surrender value) within the policy. Each type of policy (whether term or permanent) has unique characteristics according to the terms of the policy and has a specific use for clients. For young persons in good health, term life insurance may be the most appropriate type of life insurance to protect against the risk of premature death.

4 ► HOMEOWNER’S/RENTER’S INSURANCE

Unlike car insurance, homeowner’s insurance is not required to own a home. Most mortgage lenders, however, will require adequate homeowner’s insurance.

Renter’s insurance, however, is often overlooked. Like a homeowner’s insurance policy, renter’s insurance protects against the total or partial loss of a home and your personal belongings. While a multi-family complex likely has coverage for the building, its coverage is unlikely to extend to your personal belongings. As a renter, you should have supplemental coverage to insure your personal items.

Whether you have homeowner’s or renter’s insurance, coverage on specific household items may be limited or excluded. You may want to specifically insure these items through a rider or an additional policy. Additional policies allow you to add coverage for a small annual premium. You should consider additional coverage for valuable personal items such as art, antiques, collectibles, and jewelry. You will likely need an appraisal to support the additional policy, so have an appraisal on hand or schedule one with a qualified appraiser.

5 ► PERSONAL LIABILITY “UMBRELLA” INSURANCE

Umbrella insurance policies serve as a vital component of protecting your assets. In the event other property and casualty insurance coverage has been exhausted, an umbrella policy can be a final step in protecting your assets from claims.

6 ► LONG-TERM CARE INSURANCE

While we generally think of long-term care as something for the “old,” long-term care is defined as care for those with chronic conditions with little to no progress, which means long-term care insurance can apply to people at any age. Younger people sometimes find themselves needing long-term care following a disabling disease or an automobile or recreational accident. Approximately 40% of the 13 million people who need long-term care services are between ages 18 and 64. While there are other more urgent insurance needs in your twenties and thirties, long-term care insurance should not be ignored nor put off for too long in the event you become uninsurable.

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