LONG-TERM ILLNESS EXPENSES

Long-term illness happens unexpectedly

And the financial strain can be overwhelming. Do you have a plan to pay for long-term care so you can look forward to your future?

52%
of Americans reaching 65 will need some type of long-term care services in their lifetimes.[1]

Who might need long-term care, and for how long?

Average length of long-term care is about three years.[1]

Women typically need care **3.7 years.**[1]

Men typically need care **2.2 years.**[1]

Long-term care affects those you love.

About 71%
of all long-term care hours are provided in the home by family.[4]

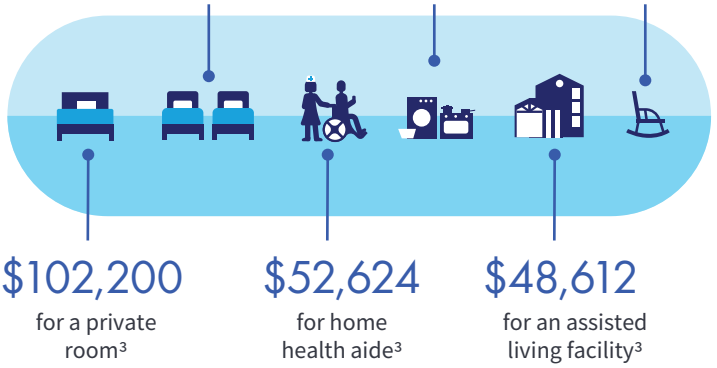
60% of family caregivers
for adults must juggle their caregiving responsibilities with either full- or part-time jobs.[5]

20% of working caregivers
have reported that they reduced their work hours, took a less demanding job or gave up work entirely.[6]

Can you afford long-term care?

Beyond 100 days, Medicare pays $0
for long-term care services.[2]

Annual costs



Financial flexibility for your future

Keep your options open if diagnosed with a qualifying condition. Unlock a portion of your life insurance benefits while you're facing long-term expenses like nursing homes, home health aides, assisted living, and more.

Living benefits

Living benefit riders offer financial protection you need in the event of a qualifying condition. This income tax–advantaged benefit lets you access funds from your life insurance policy while you are living.

Who is it for?

Those who know they need life insurance to protect themselves and their families. Whether you have experienced a recent health care event or are in good health, you know it's best to have your options open in the event your health deteriorates later.

How does it work?

Unlike a long-term care policy, life insurance living benefits are not a "use it or lose it" feature. Your benefits are paid no matter what, and it's up to the policy holder to decide how the funds are used.

With living benefit riders on your life insurance policy, you can access income tax–advantaged life insurance benefits if diagnosed with a qualifying condition.

For information on how life insurance can help with future health care expenses, contact your financial professional.

Name: Ray Williams

Title: Agent/Broker

336-417-2314

Email: rwilliamsadvisers@gmail.com

[1] Morning Star. 75 Must-Know Statistics About Long-Term Care: 2018 Edition. August 2018.
[2] Elder Law Answers. Medicare's Limited Nursing Home Coverage. December 2019.
[3] Genworth. Cost of Care Survey 2019. Conducted by CareScout®. November 2019.
[4] Genworth Cost of Care Survey 2019. US National Median Long-Term Care Support Services Costs. October 2019.
[5] AARP Public Policy Institute. Long-Term Services and Supports. August 2019.
[6] National Care Planning Council. Government Pays for Only about 16% of Long-Term Care. April 2019.

IMPORTANT CONSUMER DISCLOSURES REGARDING ACCELERATED BENEFIT RIDERS
An Accelerated Death Benefit Rider (ABR) is not a replacement for Long Term Care Insurance (LTCI). It is a life insurance benefit that gives you the option to accelerate some of the death benefit in the event the insured meets the criteria for a qualifying event described in the policy. The rider does not provide long-term care insurance subject to California insurance law, is not a California Partnership for Long-Term Care program policy. The policy is not a Medicare supplement.

ABRs and LTCI provide different types of benefits. An ABR allows the insured to access a portion of the life insurance policy's death benefit while living. ABR payments are unrestricted and may be used for any purpose. LTCI provides reimbursement for necessary care received due to the inability to perform activities of daily living or cognitive impairment. LTCI coverage may include reimbursement for the cost of a nursing home, assisted living, home health care, homemaker services, adult day care, hospice services, or respite care for the primary caretaker, and the benefits may be conditioned on certain requirements or meeting an elimination period or limited by type of service, the number of days, or a maximum dollar limit. Some ABRs and all LTCI are conditioned upon the insured not being able to perform two or more of the activities of daily living or being cognitively impaired.

This ABR pays proceeds that are intended to qualify for favorable tax treatment under section 101(g) of the Internal Revenue Code. The federal, state, or local tax consequences resulting from payment of an ABR will depend on the specific facts and circumstances, and consequently advice and guidance should be obtained from a personal tax advisor prior to the receipt of any payments. ABR payments may affect eligibility for, or amounts of, Medicaid or other benefits provided by federal, state, or local government. Death benefits and policy values, such as cash values, premium payments and cost of insurance charges if applicable, will be reduced if an ABR payment is made. ABR payments may be limited by the contract or by outstanding policy loans.

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