Longevity and Retirement Planning

Taking stock of our lifestyle and behaviors, then learning exciting new skills to strengthen factors that promote our wellbeing can give us a roadmap. Setting a Reployment plan for a more fulfilling, healthier, and satisfying next chapter sets your GPS to create a healthier and vitality-filled, 2.0 adventure. Most businessmen would not dream of investing time and money into a new business without a well-researched business plan. So, let's transform your unfocused retirement plan into an exciting, well researched Reployment plan.

Dangerous Retirement transformed into a Vital and Healthy Reployment. The reality is harsh... an unplanned retirement can be a dangerous stage of life to navigate.

- About 20 percent of retirees see their health go through some decline after retirement.
- Those who had retired were 40 percent more likely to have had a heart attack or stroke than those who
 were still working. The increased risk was the highest during the first year after retirement and leveled off
 after that.
- Depression after retirement is also common. It's estimated that almost one-third of retirees in the United States develop symptoms of depression at this stage of life.
- One study reported depression goes up by 40% during those first few retirement years.
- Research shows that social support can increase your chance of survival by 50%, be as beneficial as
 giving up smoking 15 cigarettes a day and be more important to physical health than exercising or
 beating obesity.
- Social isolation, common to leaving the camaraderie of the workplace, to sudden unprepared retirement, can exceed the health risks associated with obesity, inactivity, excessive drinking, air pollution and smoking over 15 cigarettes a day.
- Nearly one-fourth of adults aged 65 and older are socially isolated.
- Social isolation significantly **increased a person's risk of premature death from all causes**, a risk that may rival those of smoking, obesity, and physical inactivity.
- Social isolation was associated with about a 50% increased risk of dementia.
- Poor social relationships (characterized by social isolation or loneliness) were associated with a 29% increased risk of heart disease and a 32% increased risk of stroke.
- Loneliness was associated with higher rates of depression, anxiety, and suicide.
- Loneliness among heart failure patients was associated with a nearly 4 times increased risk of death, 68% increased risk of hospitalization, and 57% increased risk of emergency department visits.