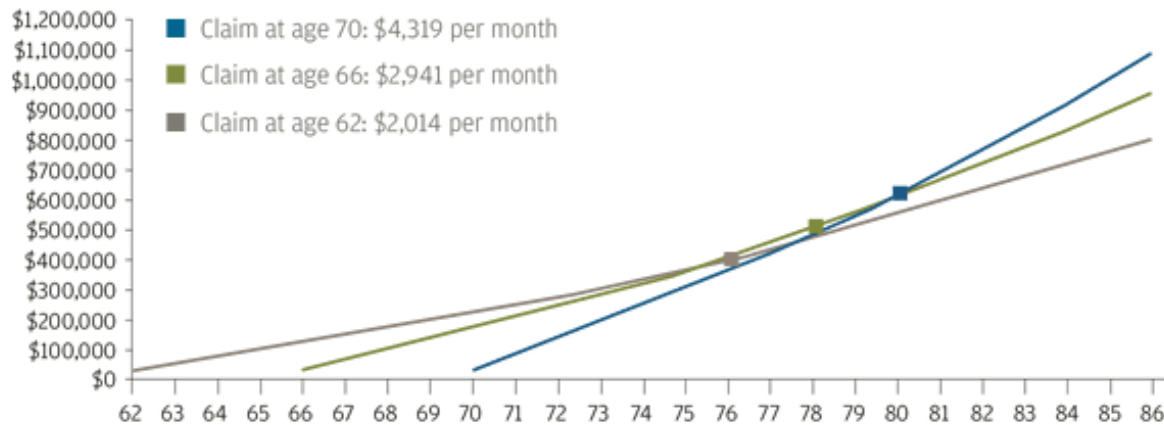


## Social Security breakeven analysis

Estimated total benefits of the distributions beginning at a certain age assuming maximum benefits



### PLANNING OPPORTUNITY

Delaying benefits means having more money to spend later, compensating for increased longevity.

## Social Security breakeven data

	Claim at age 62	Claim at age 66	Claim at age 70	At age 65, probability of living to at least age	
70	\$239,514	\$186,262	\$51,828	♂ 91%	♀ 94%
76	\$433,667	\$445,133	\$393,538	♂ 75%	♀ 83%
78	\$505,595	\$541,036	\$520,130	♂ 69%	♀ 78%
80	\$581,459	\$642,188	\$653,650	♂ 62%	♀ 72%
82	\$661,475	\$748,876	\$794,479	♂ 54%	♀ 65%
85	\$789,784	\$919,955	\$1,020,303	♂ 42%	♀ 54%

Source: Breakeven calculated using the Social Security Administration calculator for beginning values at each age. Assumes maximum benefits are received for individuals turning 62 and 1 month, 66 and 70 in 2015 and assumes the benefit will increase each year based on the Social Security Administration 2014 Trustee's Report "intermediate" estimates (starting at 1.7% in 2015 and gradually rising to 2.7% in 2020). Monthly amounts without the cost of living adjustments (not shown on the chart) are: \$2,014 at age 62; \$2,713 at age 66; and \$3,606 at age 70.