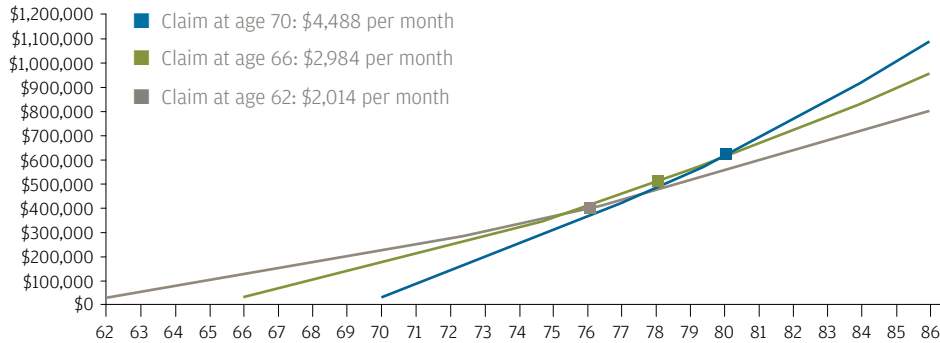


Social Security breakeven analysis

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	\$237,120	\$187,701	\$53,628	♂ 91%	♀ 94%
76	\$396,206	\$403,194	\$345,151	♂ 75%	♀ 83%
78	\$466,251	\$498,075	\$473,507	♂ 69%	♀ 78%
80	\$540,274	\$598,343	\$609,152	♂ 62%	♀ 72%
82	\$659,262	\$759,522	\$827,198	♂ 54%	♀ 65%
85	\$788,529	\$934,622	\$1,064,077	♂ 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.