

	\$100,000	\$125,000	\$150,000	\$175,000	\$200,000	\$250,000	\$300,000
<b>Current age</b>	<b>Checkpoint (x current household income)</b>						
<b>25</b>	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0
<b>30</b>	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8
<b>35</b>	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.7
<b>40</b>	2.1	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.8
<b>45</b>	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.9	5.1
<b>50</b>	4.2	4.6	5.1	5.6	5.9	6.4	6.8
<b>55</b>	5.6	6.1	6.7	7.3	7.7	8.3	8.7
<b>60</b>	7.3	7.9	8.7	9.4	9.8	10.6	11.1
<b>65</b>	9.6	10.3	11.3	12.1	12.7	13.7	14.3

## MODEL ASSUMPTIONS

Annual gross savings rate: **10%\***

Pre-retirement investment return: **6.0%**

Post-retirement investment return: **5.0%**

Inflation rate: **2.0%**

Retirement age –

- Primary earner: **65**
- Spouse: **62**

Years in retirement: **30**

\*10% is approximately twice the U.S. average annual savings rate

### How to use:

- This analysis assumes you would like to maintain an equivalent lifestyle in retirement.
- Household income is assumed to be gross income (before tax and savings).
- Go to the intersection of your current age and your closest current household income.
- Multiply your salary by the checkpoint shown. This is the amount you should have saved today, assuming you continue contributions of 10% going forward.
- Example: For a 40-year-old with a household income of \$100,000:  $\$100,000 \times 2.1 = \$210,000$ .

This chart is for illustrative purposes only and must not be relied upon to make investment decisions. J.P. Morgan's model is based on J.P. Morgan Asset Management's (JPMAM) proprietary long-term capital market assumptions (10-15 years) and an 80% confidence level. Household income replacement rates are derived from an inflation-adjusted analysis of: Consumer Expenditure Survey (BLS) data (2013-2016); Social Security benefits using modified scaled earnings in 2019 for a single wage earner at age 65 and a spousal benefit at age 62 reduced by Medicare Part B premiums. For more details, see slide 16.

Consult with a financial advisor for a more personalized assessment. Allocations, assumptions and expected returns are not meant to represent JPMAM performance. Given the complex risk/reward tradeoffs involved, we advise clients to rely on judgment as well as quantitative optimization approaches in setting strategic allocations. References to future returns for either asset allocation strategies or asset classes are not promises or even estimates of actual returns a client portfolio may achieve.