Retirement Savings Checkpoint

Current Age	$50,000	$75,000	$100,000	$150,000	$200,000	$250,000	$300,000	$400,000
	Checkpoint (x Current Salary)							
30	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.5
35	0.6	1.0	1.4	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.4
40	1.1	1.5	2.0	3.0	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.6
45	1.6	2.2	2.8	4.0	4.6	5.0	5.4	6.0
50	2.3	3.0	3.8	5.3	6.1	6.6	7.0	7.8
55	3.2	4.1	5.0	7.0	7.9	8.5	9.1	10.1
60	4.3	5.4	6.6	9.0	10.2	11.0	11.7	13.0
65	5.7	7.1	8.6	11.6	13.1	14.1	15.0	16.6

MODEL ASSUMPTIONS

Pre-retirement investment return: **7.0%**

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

Retirement age: **65**

Years in retirement: **30**

Inflation rate: **2.25%**

Confidence level represented: **80%**

Assumed annual contribution rate: **5%**

How to use:

- Go to the intersection of your current age and your closest current salary.
- Multiply your salary by the checkpoint shown to get the amount you should have saved today, assuming you continue annual contributions of 5% going forward.
- Example: for a 40-year-old making $100,000: $100,000 x 2.0 = $200,000.

This chart is for illustrative purposes only and must not be used, or 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 markets assumptions (10 – 15 years). Post-retirement volatility assumption is 6.3%. Salary replacement rates are derived from Aon Consulting's 2008 Replacement Ratio Study data, which assumes individuals receive Social Security payments in retirement. Calculations assume an individual earning $50,000 at retirement will need to replace at least 30% of their pre-retirement income; individuals earning $75,000 will need to replace at least 37%; individuals earning $100,000 will need to replace at least 45%; individuals earning $150,000 will need to replace at least 61%; individuals earning $200,000 will need to replace at least 69%; individuals earning $250,000 will need to replace at least 74%; individuals earning $300,000 will need to replace at least 79%; and those earning $400,000 will need to replace 87%. 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.

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