

WHEN TO APPLY FOR SOCIAL SECURITY.

First of all it is great to have a choice.

Second if you have this choice is there a wrong answer?

Really probably not. There may be an optimal choice but...Hard to know what is or was the optimum choice without knowing the future.

Is there an optimal answer?

The answer depends on what the use or goal of Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance (aka Social Security) benefit is and how it fits in the overall financial plan.

There are a lot of aspects of how social security payments affect the plan. For instance overall retirement income, retirement savings growth, how withdrawals affect taxes comfort level of risk and returns. Each financial plan is different just as everyone is different.

There is no way to know what is the optimum way to take SS benefits unless you know the future inflation, equity and income markets and world events. That is not realistic. So, all we can do is approximate.

Social Security was designed as an insurance plan, not specifically a retirement plan. Thus the real name is Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance. Not retirement plan. This study only addressed the annuity benefits payout portion of some scenarios. Specifically, the "breakeven point" and social security payments with different variables for relatively simple situations. It does not take into consideration any tax implication.

It looks at two basic scenarios of married couples with different earnings comparisons and the impact of the higher earner passing away first. This is not at all comprehensive but at least an example.

My conclusion of when to take social security

IF SINGLE

Take it when you stop working. If you stop working at 62 take it then. If you want to work part time, fine, If you do not make more than the yearly limit.

Stopping work at 62 brings other challenges like...Health insurance. But that is not addressed here.

IF MARRIED

If the lower earning spouse's benefit is significantly lower than the higher earning spouse, the lower earning spouse should delay applying until 65. (in order to receive 90% of the

higher earning spouse benefit upon the higher earning spouse death). See the examples of Frank and Bill. Delaying depends on the amount of money saved and willing to spend while delaying.

How I came to my conclusion

I have always been told to delay applying as long as you can, but I do not find that to be the case. Delaying only seems to work out if the time value of money is suspended and there is no inflation. Not realistic.

Looking at the time value of money, using realistic rates of return and inflation rates there is no way delaying taking social security makes mathematical sense. Delaying also adds stress to retirement that doesn't need to be there.

Let's try to approximate what we may want from SS benefit payments.

I created some spread sheets. I named the workbook Breakeven.

The first Sheet is called Main. This is where the important information is entered. The other sheets pull the information from this page...unless you want to override the values on the other sheets.

Some definitions for this study.

FRA- Full Retirement Age Benefit. 67 for anyone born after 1960, as of 2025.

CPI- Consumer Price Index. A measure of inflation. Used as a percentage in the study.

Discount rate- Discount rate is used to value the amount of money sometime in the future and compare the future money value to money today. Usually what is considered safe return such as the yield on a treasury bill or the rate of inflation.

Rate of Return- Anticipated investment return rate. This should be at least the rate of anticipated inflation.

Time value of money- Inflation affects the buying power of money. A dollar twenty years ago can buy a different amount of goods than today. Usually with inflation that means the buying power is less.

Cola – Cost of living Adjustment, This calculated each year based on the wage growth for the year. This is not based on the CPI. The percentage increase does not match consumer inflation, but it is close. This is applied to payments that are being made. (The Cola adjustment does not apply to delayed payments).

Net Present Value NPV - is the process of evaluating a stream of payments over some years and determining if it is a good investment.

For example:

If you lend someone \$100 today and they pay you back \$100 5 yrs from now does that seem equivalent? No. There is at least inflation over the years that makes the future \$100 worth less. The amount of goods bought today is more than the same amount of goods bought with the same \$100 5yrs in the future. The amount of a payment in the future is therefore discounted by a percentage to equate what the value is in today's terms (minimum would be yearly inflation rate).

We cannot predict the future, but we can get a good estimate by using the average inflation rate over some years in the past. Looking at the CPI from (1914 to 2024) that is about 3.25%. The Federal Reserve goal is trying to keep inflation at 2.5% a year.

You enter the Full Retirement Age Benefit. It will calculate the benefits for age after that.

Enter years after retirement of life expectancy. (you can find an approximation for this on the Social Security website <https://www.ssa.gov/OACT/population/longevity.html>

Enter Cost of living adjustment (Cola). There is a sheet that has the historic values of Cola since 1975. (when the plan changed to its current method of Cola).

Enter expected Rate of Return. (This is the expected rate of return for money invested, realistically should be more than inflation (CPI))

Enter Discount rate. (this should be at least the rate of inflation..CPI). This is only used when using the Net Present Value calculation.

The next pages are some examples with the data generated using the spreadsheets.

Have fun.

Example scenarios.

Let's try to approximate what we may want from SS benefit payments.

Base example:

Alfonse is male 62. At Full Retirement Age the full benefit will be \$2822. According to Social Security life expectancy about 22 more years.

Full Retirement Age Benefit	\$2,822.00
Life Expectancy	22
Cola	0%
Rate of Return	0%
Discount Rate	0%

Average Cola since 1975 =	3.73
Average CPI since 1914	3.26%

Calculation of benefits at different ages based on the benefit at FRA

AGE	Monthly benefit	% change	year2year change
62	\$1,975.40	70%	
63	\$2,116.50	75%	7.14%
64	\$2,257.60	80%	6.67%
65	\$2,446.67	86.70%	8.38%
66	\$2,632.93	93.30%	7.61%
67	\$2,822.00	100%	7.18%
68	\$3,047.76	108%	8.00%
69	\$3,273.52	116%	7.41%
70	\$3,499.28	124%	6.90%

How do you evaluate Social Security income?

The most straight forward method is to maximize the amount received over your lifetime. This is a way to measure the choice of payments not a recommendation.

There are a few ways to look at this, a few are shown below.

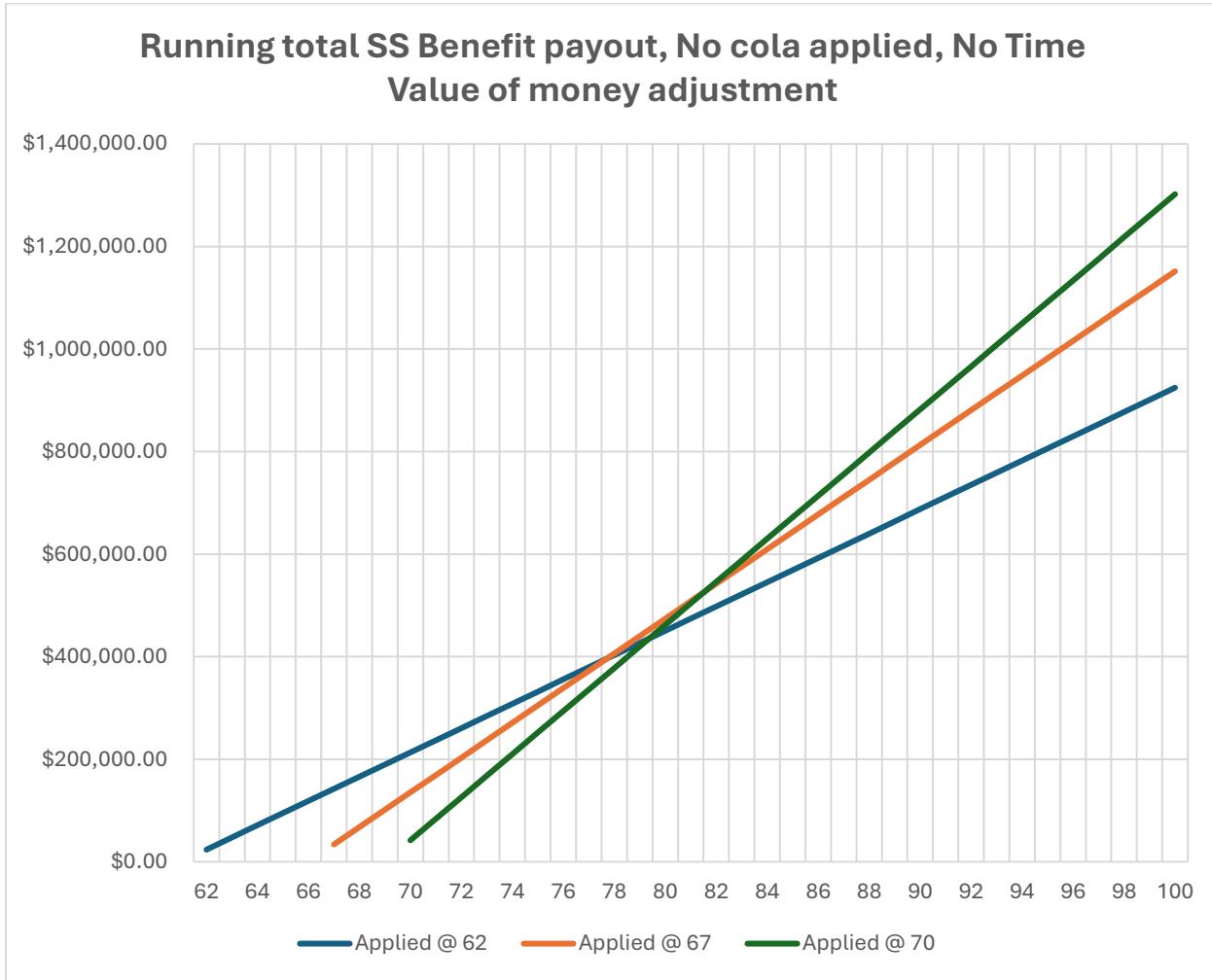
Straight Totals:

Straight total payments start at the age which Social Security is applied for and compare the totals over the lifetime. This is just looking at the totals paid out.

The yearly benefit at 62 at 67 and 70 are totaled and compared. When the totals cross this is called the breakeven point. With no other adjustment to the payment or the balance. The corresponding totals are shown in the Graph 1, Table 1, (Graph 1 is the plot of Table 1).

The FRA benefit as \$2822.00 produces the early retirement at 62 payment to be \$1975, which is close to the average payout for 2025.

Using just the benefit payout with no adjustment the total "breakeven point " is about 80.



Graph 1

Table 1

Age	Total take at 62. No Cola	Total take at 67 No cola	70 total No Cola
62	\$23,704.80		
63	\$47,409.60		
64	\$71,114.40		
65	\$94,819.20		
66	\$118,524.00		
67	\$142,228.80	\$33,864.00	
68	\$165,933.60	\$67,728.00	
69	\$189,638.40	\$101,592.00	
70	\$213,343.20	\$135,456.00	\$41,991.36
71	\$237,048.00	\$169,320.00	\$83,982.72
72	\$260,752.80	\$203,184.00	\$125,974.08
73	\$284,457.60	\$237,048.00	\$167,965.44
74	\$308,162.40	\$270,912.00	\$209,956.80
75	\$331,867.20	\$304,776.00	\$251,948.16
76	\$355,572.00	\$338,640.00	\$293,939.52
77	\$379,276.80	\$372,504.00	\$335,930.88
78	\$402,981.60	\$406,368.00	\$377,922.24
79	\$426,686.40	\$440,232.00	\$419,913.60
80	\$450,391.20	\$474,096.00	\$461,904.96
81	\$474,096.00	\$507,960.00	\$503,896.32
82	\$497,800.80	\$541,824.00	\$545,887.68
83	\$521,505.60	\$575,688.00	\$587,879.04
84	\$545,210.40	\$609,552.00	\$629,870.40
85	\$568,915.20	\$643,416.00	\$671,861.76
86	\$592,620.00	\$677,280.00	\$713,853.12
87	\$616,324.80	\$711,144.00	\$755,844.48
88	\$640,029.60	\$745,008.00	\$797,835.84
89	\$663,734.40	\$778,872.00	\$839,827.20
90	\$687,439.20	\$812,736.00	\$881,818.56
91	\$711,144.00	\$846,600.00	\$923,809.92
92	\$734,848.80	\$880,464.00	\$965,801.28
93	\$758,553.60	\$914,328.00	\$1,007,792.64
94	\$782,258.40	\$948,192.00	\$1,049,784.00
95	\$805,963.20	\$982,056.00	\$1,091,775.36
96	\$829,668.00	\$1,015,920.00	\$1,133,766.72
97	\$853,372.80	\$1,049,784.00	\$1,175,758.08
98	\$877,077.60	\$1,083,648.00	\$1,217,749.44
99	\$900,782.40	\$1,117,512.00	\$1,259,740.80
100	\$924,487.20	\$1,151,376.00	\$1,301,732.16

There are a few problems with this comparison, it is only looking at the benefits of the Social Security benefits paid out. There are at least two factors not accounted for.

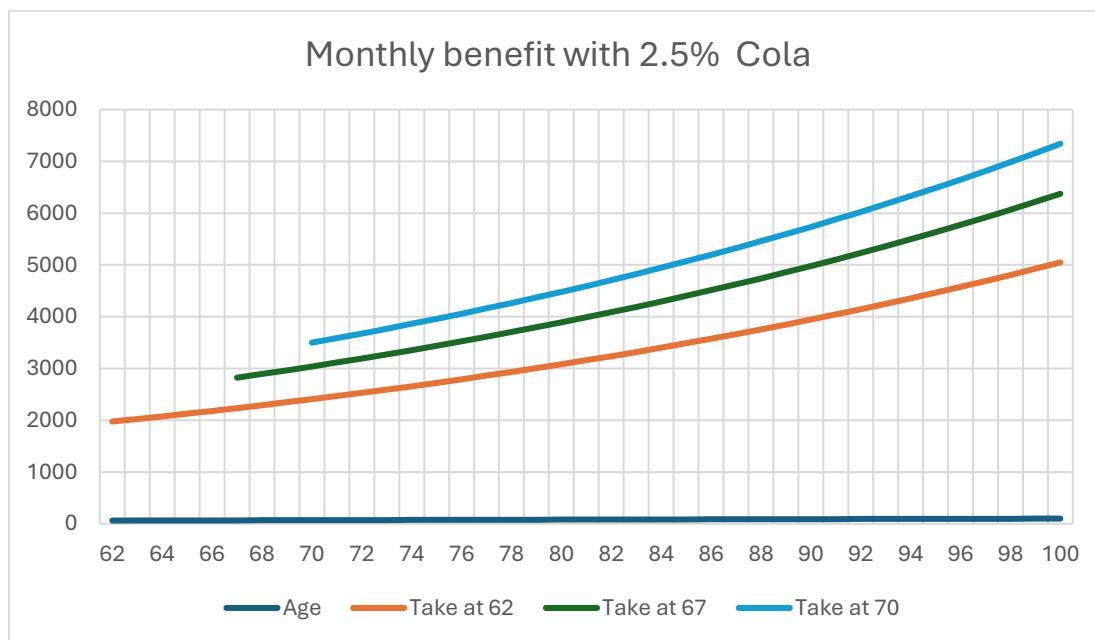
1. Where does the money to pay the living expenses come from for the time delaying until FRA or 70?

2. If the benefit is applied for early. What is the time value of money? This, base example, neglects both any Cola that would be applied to benefit payments or any discount rate or return rate for accumulated money.

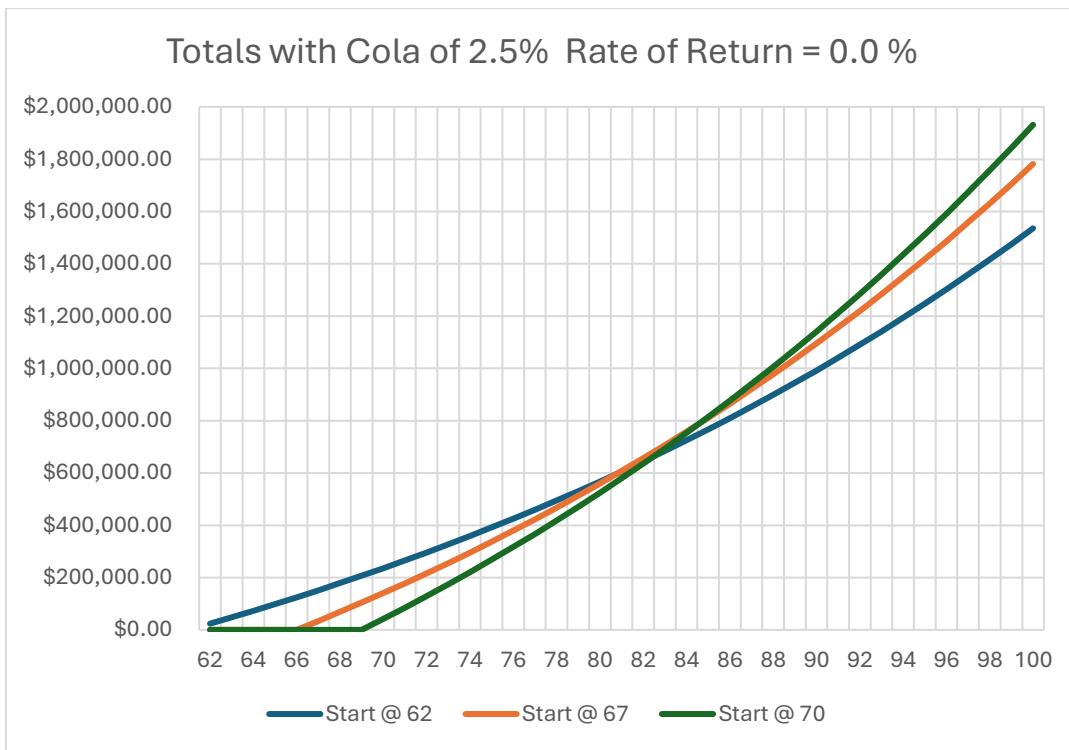
Example using Cola:

Now apply using the same example used in table 1, graph 1 apply a Cost of living adjustment (Cola) of 2.5% and repeat to find the cross over point.

Using the same FRA number and applying the Cola each year. The "breakeven point" is now about 84.



GRAPH 2



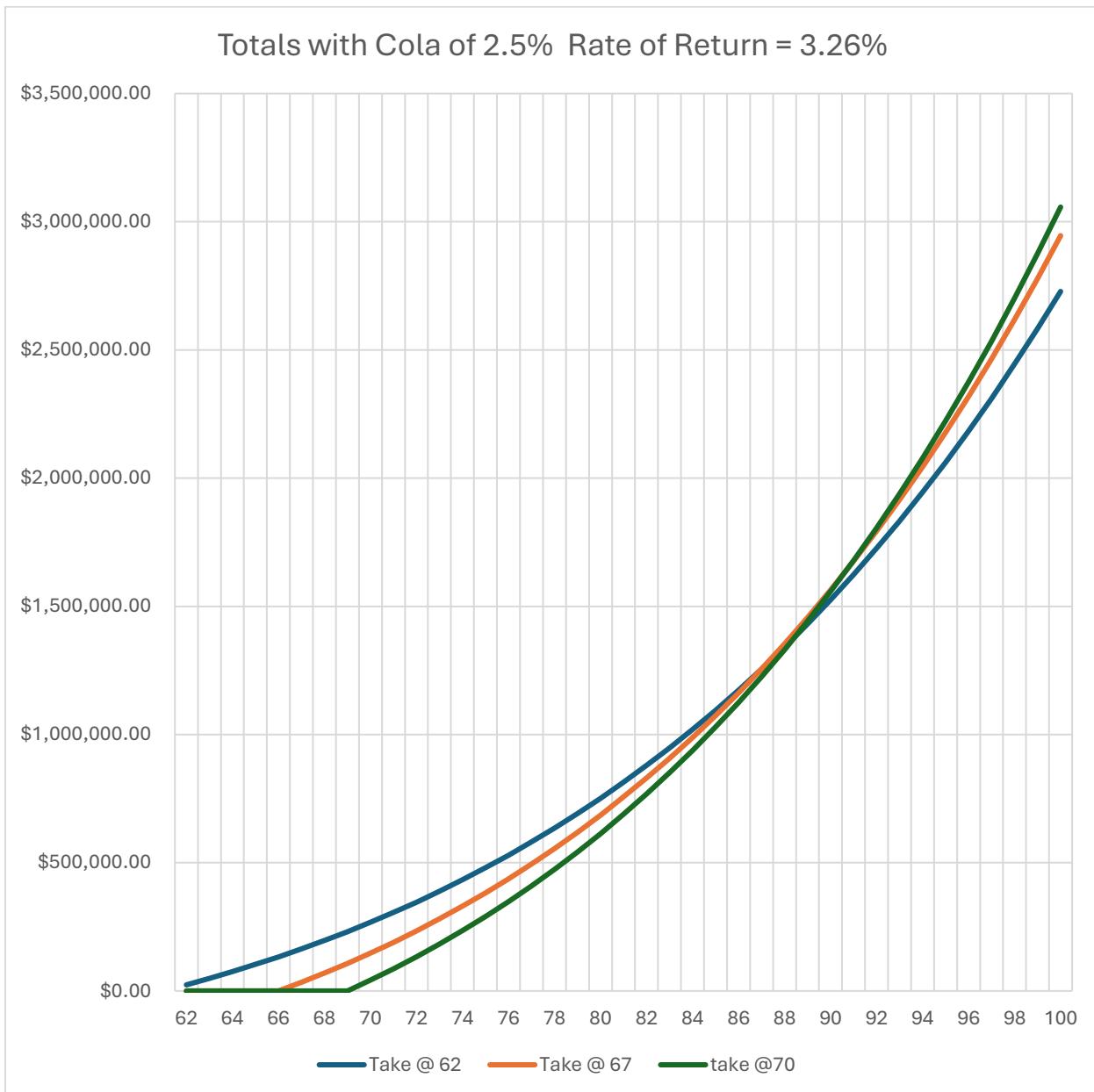
GRAPH 3

TABLE 2

Age	62 yearly benefit	62 total with Cola	67 yearly benefit w Cola	67 total with Cola	70 yearly benefit w Cola	70 total w cola
62	\$23,704.80	\$23,704.80	0	0	0	0
63	\$24,297.42	\$48,002.22	0	0	0	0
64	\$24,904.86	\$72,907.08	0	0	0	0
65	\$25,527.48	\$98,434.55	0	0	0	0
66	\$26,165.66	\$124,600.22	0	0	0	0
67	\$26,819.81	\$151,420.02	\$33,864.00	\$33,864.00	0	0
68	\$27,490.30	\$178,910.32	\$34,710.60	\$68,574.60	0	0
69	\$28,177.56	\$207,087.88	\$35,578.37	\$104,152.97	0	0
70	\$28,882.00	\$235,969.88	\$36,467.82	\$140,620.79	\$41,991.36	\$41,991.36
71	\$29,604.05	\$265,573.92	\$37,379.52	\$178,000.31	\$43,041.14	\$85,032.50
72	\$30,344.15	\$295,918.07	\$38,314.01	\$216,314.32	\$44,117.17	\$129,149.68
73	\$31,102.75	\$327,020.82	\$39,271.86	\$255,586.17	\$45,220.10	\$174,369.78
74	\$31,880.32	\$358,901.14	\$40,253.65	\$295,839.83	\$46,350.60	\$220,720.38
75	\$32,677.33	\$391,578.47	\$41,260.00	\$337,099.82	\$47,509.37	\$268,229.75
76	\$33,494.26	\$425,072.74	\$42,291.50	\$379,391.32	\$48,697.10	\$316,926.86
77	\$34,331.62	\$459,404.35	\$43,348.78	\$422,740.10	\$49,914.53	\$366,841.39
78	\$35,189.91	\$494,594.26	\$44,432.50	\$467,172.61	\$51,162.39	\$418,003.78
79	\$36,069.66	\$530,663.92	\$45,543.32	\$512,715.92	\$52,441.45	\$470,445.24
80	\$36,971.40	\$567,635.32	\$46,681.90	\$559,397.82	\$53,752.49	\$524,197.73
81	\$37,895.68	\$605,531.00	\$47,848.95	\$607,246.76	\$55,096.30	\$579,294.03
82	\$38,843.07	\$644,374.07	\$49,045.17	\$656,291.93	\$56,473.71	\$635,767.74

83	\$39,814.15	\$684,188.23	\$50,271.30	\$706,563.23	\$57,885.55	\$693,653.30
84	\$40,809.51	\$724,997.73	\$51,528.08	\$758,091.31	\$59,332.69	\$752,985.99
85	\$41,829.74	\$766,827.48	\$52,816.28	\$810,907.60	\$60,816.01	\$813,802.00
86	\$42,875.49	\$809,702.96	\$54,136.69	\$865,044.29	\$62,336.41	\$876,138.41
87	\$43,947.37	\$853,650.34	\$55,490.11	\$920,534.39	\$63,894.82	\$940,033.23
88	\$45,046.06	\$898,696.39	\$56,877.36	\$977,411.75	\$65,492.19	\$1,005,525.42
89	\$46,172.21	\$944,868.60	\$58,299.29	\$1,035,711.05	\$67,129.50	\$1,072,654.91
90	\$47,326.52	\$992,195.12	\$59,756.78	\$1,095,467.82	\$68,807.73	\$1,141,462.65
91	\$48,509.68	\$1,040,704.80	\$61,250.70	\$1,156,718.52	\$70,527.93	\$1,211,990.57
92	\$49,722.42	\$1,090,427.22	\$62,781.96	\$1,219,500.48	\$72,291.12	\$1,284,281.70
93	\$50,965.48	\$1,141,392.70	\$64,351.51	\$1,283,851.99	\$74,098.40	\$1,358,380.10
94	\$52,239.62	\$1,193,632.32	\$65,960.30	\$1,349,812.29	\$75,950.86	\$1,434,330.96
95	\$53,545.61	\$1,247,177.92	\$67,609.31	\$1,417,421.60	\$77,849.63	\$1,512,180.60
96	\$54,884.25	\$1,302,062.17	\$69,299.54	\$1,486,721.14	\$79,795.87	\$1,591,976.47
97	\$56,256.35	\$1,358,318.53	\$71,032.03	\$1,557,753.17	\$81,790.77	\$1,673,767.24
98	\$57,662.76	\$1,415,981.29	\$72,807.83	\$1,630,561.00	\$83,835.54	\$1,757,602.78
99	\$59,104.33	\$1,475,085.62	\$74,628.02	\$1,705,189.02	\$85,931.43	\$1,843,534.21
100	\$60,581.94	\$1,535,667.56	\$76,493.73	\$1,781,682.75	\$88,079.72	\$1,931,613.93

Next use a rate return or interest rate of 3.26% to the stream of income. The "breakeven point" moves out even more to about 89, due to the magic of compounding. (this is just 3.26% This is just keeping up with inflation).



GRAPH 4

TABLE 3

Age	62, yearly benefit with cola	62-69 benefits, discount rate	62, invest + benefit->total	67, cola, invest total	70, cola, invest total	70 total w cola, invest rate
62	\$23,704.80	\$23,704.80	\$23,704.80		\$0.00	0
63	\$24,297.42	\$48,775.00	\$48,775.00		\$0.00	0
64	\$24,904.86	\$75,269.92	\$75,269.92		\$0.00	0
65	\$25,527.48	\$103,251.19	\$103,251.19		\$0.00	0
66	\$26,165.66	\$132,782.85	\$132,782.85		\$0.00	0
67	\$26,819.81	\$163,931.37	\$163,931.37	\$33,864.00	\$0.00	0
68	\$27,490.30	\$196,765.84	\$196,765.84	\$69,678.57	\$0.00	0
69	\$28,177.56	\$231,357.96	\$231,357.96	\$107,528.45	\$0.00	0
70	\$28,882.00	\$238,900.23	\$267,782.23	\$147,501.70	\$0.00	\$41,991.36
71	\$29,604.05	\$246,688.38	\$306,115.97	\$189,689.78	\$0.00	\$86,401.42
72	\$30,344.15	\$254,730.42	\$346,439.50	\$234,187.67	\$0.00	\$133,335.28
73	\$31,102.75	\$263,034.63	\$388,836.18	\$281,094.05	\$0.00	\$182,902.11
74	\$31,880.32	\$271,609.56	\$433,392.56	\$330,511.37	\$0.00	\$235,215.33
75	\$32,677.33	\$280,464.03	\$480,198.49	\$382,546.04	\$0.00	\$290,392.72
76	\$33,494.26	\$289,607.16	\$529,347.22	\$437,308.53	\$0.00	\$348,556.62
77	\$34,331.62	\$299,048.35	\$580,935.56	\$494,913.57	\$0.00	\$409,834.10
78	\$35,189.91	\$308,797.33	\$635,063.97	\$555,480.26	\$0.00	\$474,357.09
79	\$36,069.66	\$318,864.12	\$691,836.71	\$619,132.23	\$0.00	\$542,262.58
80	\$36,971.40	\$329,259.09	\$751,361.98	\$685,997.84	\$0.00	\$613,692.83
81	\$37,895.68	\$339,992.94	\$813,752.07	\$756,210.32	\$0.00	\$688,795.52
82	\$38,843.07	\$351,076.71	\$879,123.46	\$829,907.94	\$0.00	\$767,723.97
83	\$39,814.15	\$362,521.81	\$947,597.04	\$907,234.24	\$0.00	\$850,637.32
84	\$40,809.51	\$374,340.02	\$1,019,298.20	\$988,338.15	\$0.00	\$937,700.79
85	\$41,829.74	\$386,543.50	\$1,094,357.07	\$1,073,374.26	\$0.00	\$1,029,085.85
86	\$42,875.49	\$399,144.82	\$1,172,908.60	\$1,162,502.95	\$0.00	\$1,124,970.45
87	\$43,947.37	\$412,156.94	\$1,255,092.79	\$1,255,890.66	\$0.00	\$1,225,539.31
88	\$45,046.06	\$425,593.26	\$1,341,054.87	\$1,353,710.05	\$0.00	\$1,330,984.08
89	\$46,172.21	\$439,467.60	\$1,430,945.47	\$1,456,140.29	\$0.00	\$1,441,503.66
90	\$47,326.52	\$453,794.24	\$1,524,920.81	\$1,563,367.24	\$0.00	\$1,557,304.41
91	\$48,509.68	\$468,587.93	\$1,623,142.91	\$1,675,583.71	\$0.00	\$1,678,600.46
92	\$49,722.42	\$483,863.90	\$1,725,779.79	\$1,792,989.70	\$0.00	\$1,805,613.96
93	\$50,965.48	\$499,637.86	\$1,833,005.69	\$1,915,792.68	\$0.00	\$1,938,575.38
94	\$52,239.62	\$515,926.06	\$1,945,001.29	\$2,044,207.82	\$0.00	\$2,077,723.80
95	\$53,545.61	\$532,745.25	\$2,061,953.94	\$2,178,458.30	\$0.00	\$2,223,307.23
96	\$54,884.25	\$550,112.74	\$2,184,057.89	\$2,318,775.58	\$0.00	\$2,375,582.92
97	\$56,256.35	\$568,046.42	\$2,311,514.53	\$2,465,399.69	\$0.00	\$2,534,817.70
98	\$57,662.76	\$586,564.73	\$2,444,532.66	\$2,618,579.55	\$0.00	\$2,701,288.29
99	\$59,104.33	\$605,686.74	\$2,583,328.76	\$2,778,573.27	\$0.00	\$2,875,281.72

100	\$60,581.94	\$625,432.13	\$2,728,127.22	\$2,945,648.49	\$0.00	\$3,057,095.62
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This Scenario shows the Social security payments being socked away and not spent which is not realistic. Since the money for living expenses needs to come from somewhere.

The SS benefit income will either be spent or saved either way it will not earn 0%. If it was spent on living expenses, then other monies can stay invested where they are. (qualified or non-qualified account).

The monies needed to delay taking social security would be slightly more than \$230K for example). That is with that savings amount compounding at the chosen discount rate/ rate of return of 3.26% .

How about another example:

Two identical twins, Frank and Bill, have the identical earning history.

Frank, a single man, 62, using todays (2026) FRA benefit and rules. He has 250k in retirement savings. He takes the early benefit at 62. His Social Security coincidentally meets his income need.

Bill a single man, 62, also using todays (2026) FRA benefit and rules. He has 250k in retirement savings. He delays applying for social security and takes his living expenses out of his 250k retirement savings until he is 70. His living expenses also coincidentally match his early benefit at 62 and increase with inflation from the time period using The Cola rate. His living expenses are the same as his brothers'. Meaning his withdrawals from his savings/investment accounts match his brother Frank social security payment.

First use 0% as the discount rate or rate of return and does use the Cola of 2.5%.

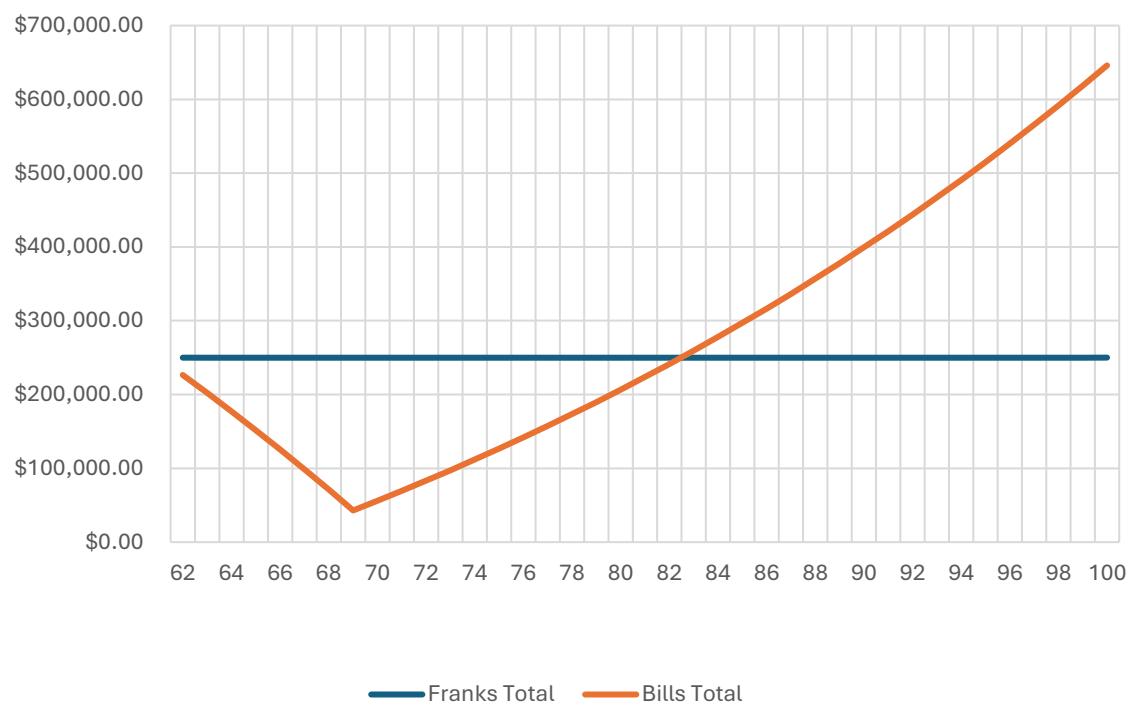
Full Retirement Age Benefit	\$2,822.00
Life Expectancy	22
Cola	2.50%
Rate of Return	0.00%
Discount Rate	0.00%
Spouse Full retirement Benefit	\$ 3,400.00
Yearly expense	\$23,704.00

Average since 1975 =	3.73
Average CPI since 1914	3.26%

Average monthly SS payment in 2025 was about \$1976. FRA of \$2822 makes benefit at 62 equal to \$1975.

Starting retirement funds to draw from =	\$250,000
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Compare Saving of Frank and Bill at rate of return of 0% and Cola of 2.5%



Graph 5

Frank's information by year. TABLE 4

Frank					
Age	Montly benefit	Yearly Benefit	Yearly Expenses	expense vs income	Savings
62	\$1,975.40	\$23,704.80	\$23,704.00	\$0.80	\$250,000.00
63	\$2,024.79	\$24,297.42	\$24,296.60	\$0.82	\$250,000.82
64	\$2,075.40	\$24,904.86	\$24,904.02	\$0.84	\$250,001.66
65	\$2,127.29	\$25,527.48	\$25,526.62	\$0.86	\$250,002.52
66	\$2,180.47	\$26,165.66	\$26,164.78	\$0.88	\$250,003.41
67	\$2,234.98	\$26,819.81	\$26,818.90	\$0.91	\$250,004.31
68	\$2,290.86	\$27,490.30	\$27,489.37	\$0.93	\$250,005.24
69	\$2,348.13	\$28,177.56	\$28,176.61	\$0.95	\$250,006.19
70	\$2,406.83	\$28,882.00	\$28,881.02	\$0.97	\$250,007.16
71	\$2,467.00	\$29,604.05	\$29,603.05	\$1.00	\$250,008.16
72	\$2,528.68	\$30,344.15	\$30,343.12	\$1.02	\$250,009.19
73	\$2,591.90	\$31,102.75	\$31,101.70	\$1.05	\$250,010.24
74	\$2,656.69	\$31,880.32	\$31,879.24	\$1.08	\$250,011.31
75	\$2,723.11	\$32,677.33	\$32,676.23	\$1.10	\$250,012.42
76	\$2,791.19	\$33,494.26	\$33,493.13	\$1.13	\$250,013.55
77	\$2,860.97	\$34,331.62	\$34,330.46	\$1.16	\$250,014.70
78	\$2,932.49	\$35,189.91	\$35,188.72	\$1.19	\$250,015.89
79	\$3,005.80	\$36,069.66	\$36,068.44	\$1.22	\$250,017.11
80	\$3,080.95	\$36,971.40	\$36,970.15	\$1.25	\$250,018.36
81	\$3,157.97	\$37,895.68	\$37,894.40	\$1.28	\$250,019.64
82	\$3,236.92	\$38,843.07	\$38,841.76	\$1.31	\$250,020.95
83	\$3,317.85	\$39,814.15	\$39,812.81	\$1.34	\$250,022.29
84	\$3,400.79	\$40,809.51	\$40,808.13	\$1.38	\$250,023.67
85	\$3,485.81	\$41,829.74	\$41,828.33	\$1.41	\$250,025.08
86	\$3,572.96	\$42,875.49	\$42,874.04	\$1.45	\$250,026.53
87	\$3,662.28	\$43,947.37	\$43,945.89	\$1.48	\$250,028.01
88	\$3,753.84	\$45,046.06	\$45,044.54	\$1.52	\$250,029.53
89	\$3,847.68	\$46,172.21	\$46,170.65	\$1.56	\$250,031.09
90	\$3,943.88	\$47,326.52	\$47,324.92	\$1.60	\$250,032.69
91	\$4,042.47	\$48,509.68	\$48,508.04	\$1.64	\$250,034.32
92	\$4,143.53	\$49,722.42	\$49,720.74	\$1.68	\$250,036.00
93	\$4,247.12	\$50,965.48	\$50,963.76	\$1.72	\$250,037.72
94	\$4,353.30	\$52,239.62	\$52,237.85	\$1.76	\$250,039.48
95	\$4,462.13	\$53,545.61	\$53,543.80	\$1.81	\$250,041.29
96	\$4,573.69	\$54,884.25	\$54,882.40	\$1.85	\$250,043.14
97	\$4,688.03	\$56,256.35	\$56,254.46	\$1.90	\$250,045.04
98	\$4,805.23	\$57,662.76	\$57,660.82	\$1.95	\$250,046.99
99	\$4,925.36	\$59,104.33	\$59,102.34	\$1.99	\$250,048.98
100	\$5,048.50	\$60,581.94	\$60,579.90	\$2.04	\$250,051.03

BILLS INFORMATION BY YEAR TABLE 5

Bill					
Age	Montly benefit	Yearly Benefit	Yearly Expenses	Change to savings	Saving
62	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23,704.00	(\$23,704.00)	\$226,296.00
63	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24,296.60	(\$24,296.60)	\$201,999.40
64	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24,904.02	(\$24,904.02)	\$177,095.39
65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25,526.62	(\$25,526.62)	\$151,568.77
66	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$26,164.78	(\$26,164.78)	\$125,403.99
67	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$26,818.90	(\$26,818.90)	\$98,585.09
68	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,489.37	(\$27,489.37)	\$71,095.72
69	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$28,176.61	(\$28,176.61)	\$42,919.11
70	\$3,499.28	\$41,991.36	\$28,881.02	\$13,110.34	\$56,029.45
71	\$3,586.76	\$43,041.14	\$29,603.05	\$13,438.10	\$69,467.54
72	\$3,676.43	\$44,117.17	\$30,343.12	\$13,774.05	\$83,241.59
73	\$3,768.34	\$45,220.10	\$31,101.70	\$14,118.40	\$97,359.99
74	\$3,862.55	\$46,350.60	\$31,879.24	\$14,471.36	\$111,831.35
75	\$3,959.11	\$47,509.37	\$32,676.23	\$14,833.14	\$126,664.49
76	\$4,058.09	\$48,697.10	\$33,493.13	\$15,203.97	\$141,868.47
77	\$4,159.54	\$49,914.53	\$34,330.46	\$15,584.07	\$157,452.54
78	\$4,263.53	\$51,162.39	\$35,188.72	\$15,973.67	\$173,426.21
79	\$4,370.12	\$52,441.45	\$36,068.44	\$16,373.02	\$189,799.23
80	\$4,479.37	\$53,752.49	\$36,970.15	\$16,782.34	\$206,581.57
81	\$4,591.36	\$55,096.30	\$37,894.40	\$17,201.90	\$223,783.47
82	\$4,706.14	\$56,473.71	\$38,841.76	\$17,631.95	\$241,415.41
83	\$4,823.80	\$57,885.55	\$39,812.81	\$18,072.75	\$259,488.16
84	\$4,944.39	\$59,332.69	\$40,808.13	\$18,524.56	\$278,012.72
85	\$5,068.00	\$60,816.01	\$41,828.33	\$18,987.68	\$297,000.40
86	\$5,194.70	\$62,336.41	\$42,874.04	\$19,462.37	\$316,462.77
87	\$5,324.57	\$63,894.82	\$43,945.89	\$19,948.93	\$336,411.70
88	\$5,457.68	\$65,492.19	\$45,044.54	\$20,447.65	\$356,859.35
89	\$5,594.12	\$67,129.50	\$46,170.65	\$20,958.84	\$377,818.20
90	\$5,733.98	\$68,807.73	\$47,324.92	\$21,482.81	\$399,301.01
91	\$5,877.33	\$70,527.93	\$48,508.04	\$22,019.89	\$421,320.90
92	\$6,024.26	\$72,291.12	\$49,720.74	\$22,570.38	\$443,891.28
93	\$6,174.87	\$74,098.40	\$50,963.76	\$23,134.64	\$467,025.92
94	\$6,329.24	\$75,950.86	\$52,237.85	\$23,713.01	\$490,738.93
95	\$6,487.47	\$77,849.63	\$53,543.80	\$24,305.83	\$515,044.76
96	\$6,649.66	\$79,795.87	\$54,882.40	\$24,913.48	\$539,958.24
97	\$6,815.90	\$81,790.77	\$56,254.46	\$25,536.32	\$565,494.56
98	\$6,986.30	\$83,835.54	\$57,660.82	\$26,174.72	\$591,669.28
99	\$7,160.95	\$85,931.43	\$59,102.34	\$26,829.09	\$618,498.37
100	\$7,339.98	\$88,079.72	\$60,579.90	\$27,499.82	\$645,998.19

COMPARYING FRANK AND BILL'S RETIRMENT SAVINGS

Frank		
Age	Savings	Savings
62	\$250,000.00	\$226,296.00
63	\$250,000.82	\$201,999.40
64	\$250,001.66	\$177,095.39
65	\$250,002.52	\$151,568.77
66	\$250,003.41	\$125,403.99
67	\$250,004.31	\$98,585.09
68	\$250,005.24	\$71,095.72
69	\$250,006.19	\$42,919.11
70	\$250,007.16	\$56,029.45
71	\$250,008.16	\$69,467.54
72	\$250,009.19	\$83,241.59
73	\$250,010.24	\$97,359.99
74	\$250,011.31	\$111,831.35
75	\$250,012.42	\$126,664.49
76	\$250,013.55	\$141,868.47
77	\$250,014.70	\$157,452.54
78	\$250,015.89	\$173,426.21
79	\$250,017.11	\$189,799.23
80	\$250,018.36	\$206,581.57
81	\$250,019.64	\$223,783.47
82	\$250,020.95	\$241,415.41
83	\$250,022.29	\$259,488.16
84	\$250,023.67	\$278,012.72
85	\$250,025.08	\$297,000.40
86	\$250,026.53	\$316,462.77
87	\$250,028.01	\$336,411.70
88	\$250,029.53	\$356,859.35
89	\$250,031.09	\$377,818.20
90	\$250,032.69	\$399,301.01
91	\$250,034.32	\$421,320.90
92	\$250,036.00	\$443,891.28
93	\$250,037.72	\$467,025.92
94	\$250,039.48	\$490,738.93
95	\$250,041.29	\$515,044.76
96	\$250,043.14	\$539,958.24
97	\$250,045.04	\$565,494.56
98	\$250,046.99	\$591,669.28
99	\$250,048.98	\$618,498.37
100	\$250,051.03	\$645,998.19

It would be hard to keep thinking about delayed gratification by delaying the social security when you see your retirement savings being drawn down in retirement. While it has some merit it would be uncomfortable especially at that time in Bill's life.

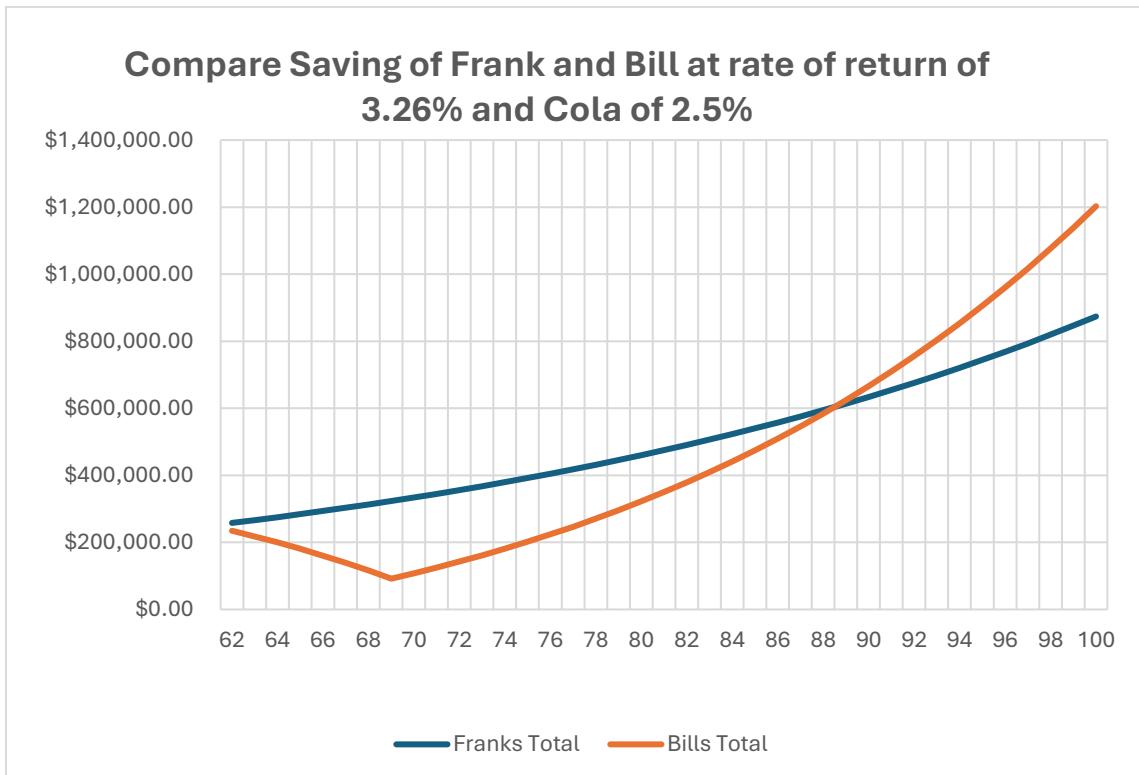
Now lets look at the results using 3.26% as the discount rate and the rate of return. The breakeven point moves out to about age 88.

Full Retirement Age Benefit	\$2,822.00
Life Expectancy	22
Cola	2.50%
Rate of Return	3.26%
Discount Rate	3.26%
Spouse Full retirement Benefit	\$ 3,400.00
Yearly expense	\$23,704.00

Average since 1975 =	3.73
Average CPI since 1914	3.26%

Average monthly SS payment in 2025 was about \$1976. FRA of \$2822 makes benefit at 62 equal to \$1975.

Starting retirement funds to draw from =	\$250,000
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This scenario pushes the breakeven point out to 88. The stressful part of this, as stated above, is taking money out of retirement accounts and seeing that balance drop significantly while delaying applying for social security. Not only that. It is not until age 77 that money spent in pre social security payments is recovered. That time period seems like it would be more stressful than it needs to be. Especially in the early years if the market was declining. It kind of goes against wanting to see our savings grow. Something that Bill has been doing all his life.

Frank					
Age	Monthly benefit	Yearly Benefit	Yearly Expenses	expense vs income	Savings
62	\$1,975.40	\$23,704.80	\$23,704.00	\$0.80	\$258,150.00
63	\$2,024.79	\$24,297.42	\$24,296.60	\$0.82	\$266,566.51
64	\$2,075.40	\$24,904.86	\$24,904.02	\$0.84	\$275,257.42
65	\$2,127.29	\$25,527.48	\$25,526.62	\$0.86	\$284,231.67
66	\$2,180.47	\$26,165.66	\$26,164.78	\$0.88	\$293,498.51
67	\$2,234.98	\$26,819.81	\$26,818.90	\$0.91	\$303,067.46
68	\$2,290.86	\$27,490.30	\$27,489.37	\$0.93	\$312,948.39
69	\$2,348.13	\$28,177.56	\$28,176.61	\$0.95	\$323,151.46
70	\$2,406.83	\$28,882.00	\$28,881.02	\$0.97	\$333,687.17
71	\$2,467.00	\$29,604.05	\$29,603.05	\$1.00	\$344,566.37
72	\$2,528.68	\$30,344.15	\$30,343.12	\$1.02	\$355,800.26
73	\$2,591.90	\$31,102.75	\$31,101.70	\$1.05	\$367,400.40
74	\$2,656.69	\$31,880.32	\$31,879.24	\$1.08	\$379,378.73
75	\$2,723.11	\$32,677.33	\$32,676.23	\$1.10	\$391,747.58
76	\$2,791.19	\$33,494.26	\$33,493.13	\$1.13	\$404,519.68
77	\$2,860.97	\$34,331.62	\$34,330.46	\$1.16	\$417,708.18
78	\$2,932.49	\$35,189.91	\$35,188.72	\$1.19	\$431,326.65
79	\$3,005.80	\$36,069.66	\$36,068.44	\$1.22	\$445,389.12
80	\$3,080.95	\$36,971.40	\$36,970.15	\$1.25	\$459,910.05
81	\$3,157.97	\$37,895.68	\$37,894.40	\$1.28	\$474,904.40
82	\$3,236.92	\$38,843.07	\$38,841.76	\$1.31	\$490,387.59
83	\$3,317.85	\$39,814.15	\$39,812.81	\$1.34	\$506,375.57
84	\$3,400.79	\$40,809.51	\$40,808.13	\$1.38	\$522,884.79
85	\$3,485.81	\$41,829.74	\$41,828.33	\$1.41	\$539,932.25
86	\$3,572.96	\$42,875.49	\$42,874.04	\$1.45	\$557,535.49
87	\$3,662.28	\$43,947.37	\$43,945.89	\$1.48	\$575,712.63
88	\$3,753.84	\$45,046.06	\$45,044.54	\$1.52	\$594,482.38
89	\$3,847.68	\$46,172.21	\$46,170.65	\$1.56	\$613,864.06
90	\$3,943.88	\$47,326.52	\$47,324.92	\$1.60	\$633,877.63
91	\$4,042.47	\$48,509.68	\$48,508.04	\$1.64	\$654,543.68
92	\$4,143.53	\$49,722.42	\$49,720.74	\$1.68	\$675,883.48
93	\$4,247.12	\$50,965.48	\$50,963.76	\$1.72	\$697,919.00
94	\$4,353.30	\$52,239.62	\$52,237.85	\$1.76	\$720,672.92

95	\$4,462.13	\$53,545.61	\$53,543.80	\$1.81	\$744,168.67
96	\$4,573.69	\$54,884.25	\$54,882.40	\$1.85	\$768,430.42
97	\$4,688.03	\$56,256.35	\$56,254.46	\$1.90	\$793,483.15
98	\$4,805.23	\$57,662.76	\$57,660.82	\$1.95	\$819,352.64
99	\$4,925.36	\$59,104.33	\$59,102.34	\$1.99	\$846,065.54
100	\$5,048.50	\$60,581.94	\$60,579.90	\$2.04	\$873,649.32

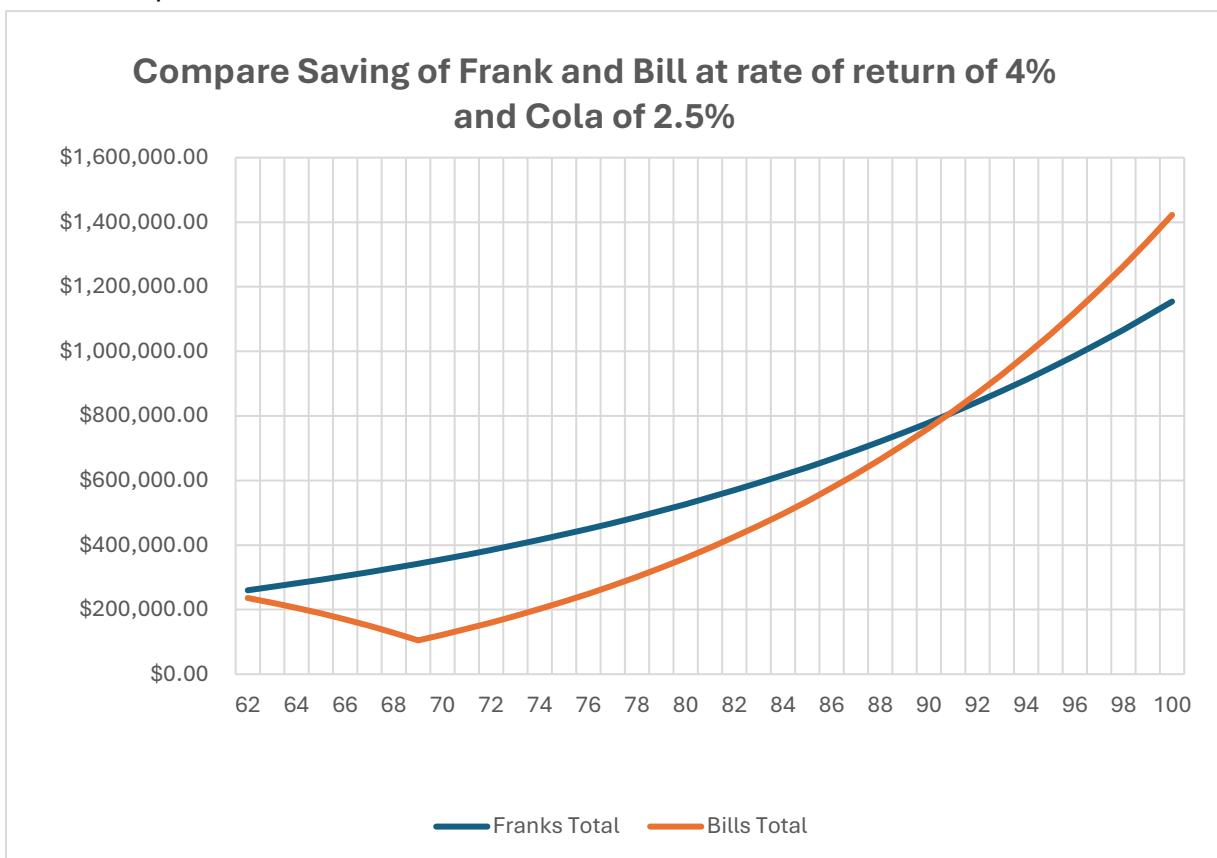
Bill	Age	Monthly benefit	Yearly Benefit	Yearly Expenses	Change to savings	Saving
	62	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23,704.00	(\$23,704.00)	\$234,446.00
	63	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24,296.60	(\$24,296.60)	\$217,792.34
	64	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24,904.02	(\$24,904.02)	\$199,988.35
	65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25,526.62	(\$25,526.62)	\$180,981.36
	66	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$26,164.78	(\$26,164.78)	\$160,716.57
	67	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$26,818.90	(\$26,818.90)	\$139,137.03
	68	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,489.37	(\$27,489.37)	\$116,183.53
	69	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$28,176.61	(\$28,176.61)	\$91,794.50
	70	\$3,499.28	\$41,991.36	\$28,881.02	\$13,110.34	\$107,897.34
	71	\$3,586.76	\$43,041.14	\$29,603.05	\$13,438.10	\$124,852.89
	72	\$3,676.43	\$44,117.17	\$30,343.12	\$13,774.05	\$142,697.14
	73	\$3,768.34	\$45,220.10	\$31,101.70	\$14,118.40	\$161,467.47
	74	\$3,862.55	\$46,350.60	\$31,879.24	\$14,471.36	\$181,202.67
	75	\$3,959.11	\$47,509.37	\$32,676.23	\$14,833.14	\$201,943.02
	76	\$4,058.09	\$48,697.10	\$33,493.13	\$15,203.97	\$223,730.33
	77	\$4,159.54	\$49,914.53	\$34,330.46	\$15,584.07	\$246,608.01
	78	\$4,263.53	\$51,162.39	\$35,188.72	\$15,973.67	\$270,621.11
	79	\$4,370.12	\$52,441.45	\$36,068.44	\$16,373.02	\$295,816.37
	80	\$4,479.37	\$53,752.49	\$36,970.15	\$16,782.34	\$322,242.33
	81	\$4,591.36	\$55,096.30	\$37,894.40	\$17,201.90	\$349,949.33
	82	\$4,706.14	\$56,473.71	\$38,841.76	\$17,631.95	\$378,989.62
	83	\$4,823.80	\$57,885.55	\$39,812.81	\$18,072.75	\$409,417.43
	84	\$4,944.39	\$59,332.69	\$40,808.13	\$18,524.56	\$441,289.00
	85	\$5,068.00	\$60,816.01	\$41,828.33	\$18,987.68	\$474,662.70
	86	\$5,194.70	\$62,336.41	\$42,874.04	\$19,462.37	\$509,599.07
	87	\$5,324.57	\$63,894.82	\$43,945.89	\$19,948.93	\$546,160.93
	88	\$5,457.68	\$65,492.19	\$45,044.54	\$20,447.65	\$584,413.43
	89	\$5,594.12	\$67,129.50	\$46,170.65	\$20,958.84	\$624,424.15
	90	\$5,733.98	\$68,807.73	\$47,324.92	\$21,482.81	\$666,263.20
	91	\$5,877.33	\$70,527.93	\$48,508.04	\$22,019.89	\$710,003.26
	92	\$6,024.26	\$72,291.12	\$49,720.74	\$22,570.38	\$755,719.75
	93	\$6,174.87	\$74,098.40	\$50,963.76	\$23,134.64	\$803,490.86
	94	\$6,329.24	\$75,950.86	\$52,237.85	\$23,713.01	\$853,397.67
	95	\$6,487.47	\$77,849.63	\$53,543.80	\$24,305.83	\$905,524.26
	96	\$6,649.66	\$79,795.87	\$54,882.40	\$24,913.48	\$959,957.83
	97	\$6,815.90	\$81,790.77	\$56,254.46	\$25,536.32	\$1,016,788.77
	98	\$6,986.30	\$83,835.54	\$57,660.82	\$26,174.72	\$1,076,110.81

99	\$7,160.95	\$85,931.43	\$59,102.34	\$26,829.09	\$1,138,021.12
100	\$7,339.98	\$88,079.72	\$60,579.90	\$27,499.82	\$1,202,620.42

COMPARE FRANK AND BILL'S SAVINGS YEAR BY YEAR

Age	Frank	Bill
62	\$258,150.00	\$234,446.00
63	\$266,566.51	\$217,792.34
64	\$275,257.42	\$199,988.35
65	\$284,231.67	\$180,981.36
66	\$293,498.51	\$160,716.57
67	\$303,067.46	\$139,137.03
68	\$312,948.39	\$116,183.53
69	\$323,151.46	\$91,794.50
70	\$333,687.17	\$107,897.34
71	\$344,566.37	\$124,852.89
72	\$355,800.26	\$142,697.14
73	\$367,400.40	\$161,467.47
74	\$379,378.73	\$181,202.67
75	\$391,747.58	\$201,943.02
76	\$404,519.68	\$223,730.33
77	\$417,708.18	\$246,608.01
78	\$431,326.65	\$270,621.11
79	\$445,389.12	\$295,816.37
80	\$459,910.05	\$322,242.33
81	\$474,904.40	\$349,949.33
82	\$490,387.59	\$378,989.62
83	\$506,375.57	\$409,417.43
84	\$522,884.79	\$441,289.00
85	\$539,932.25	\$474,662.70
86	\$557,535.49	\$509,599.07
87	\$575,712.63	\$546,160.93
88	\$594,482.38	\$584,413.43
89	\$613,864.06	\$624,424.15
90	\$633,877.63	\$666,263.20
91	\$654,543.68	\$710,003.26
92	\$675,883.48	\$755,719.75
93	\$697,919.00	\$803,490.86
94	\$720,672.92	\$853,397.67
95	\$744,168.67	\$905,524.26
96	\$768,430.42	\$959,957.83
97	\$793,483.15	\$1,016,788.77
98	\$819,352.64	\$1,076,110.81
99	\$846,065.54	\$1,138,021.12
100	\$873,649.32	\$1,202,620.42

Same scenario except rate of return is 4.00%, discount is still 3.26%. This moves the breakeven point out to about 90.



Frank Bill

Age	Savings	Savings
62	\$260,650.00	\$236,946.00
63	\$271,754.51	\$222,743.30
64	\$283,332.09	\$207,328.15
65	\$295,402.90	\$190,633.71
66	\$307,987.95	\$172,589.93
67	\$321,109.14	\$153,123.36
68	\$334,789.32	\$132,157.04
69	\$349,052.29	\$109,610.32
70	\$363,922.89	\$127,390.06
71	\$379,427.01	\$146,254.97
72	\$395,591.62	\$166,259.48
73	\$412,444.88	\$187,460.54
74	\$430,016.10	\$209,917.72
75	\$448,335.89	\$233,693.36
76	\$467,436.13	\$258,852.67
77	\$487,350.07	\$285,463.86
78	\$508,112.37	\$313,598.29
79	\$529,759.18	\$343,330.60
80	\$552,328.16	\$374,738.82
81	\$575,858.62	\$407,904.59
82	\$600,391.51	\$442,913.28
83	\$625,969.53	\$479,854.13
84	\$652,637.21	\$518,820.48
85	\$680,440.97	\$559,909.91
86	\$709,429.20	\$603,224.44
87	\$739,652.37	\$648,870.73
88	\$771,163.08	\$696,960.28
89	\$804,016.19	\$747,609.63
90	\$838,268.87	\$800,940.61
91	\$873,980.76	\$857,080.57
92	\$911,214.02	\$916,162.58
93	\$950,033.46	\$978,325.75
94	\$990,506.65	\$1,043,715.44
95	\$1,032,704.04	\$1,112,483.55
96	\$1,076,699.08	\$1,184,788.82
97	\$1,122,568.36	\$1,260,797.14
98	\$1,170,391.72	\$1,340,681.83
99	\$1,220,252.40	\$1,424,623.96
100	\$1,272,237.20	\$1,512,812.77

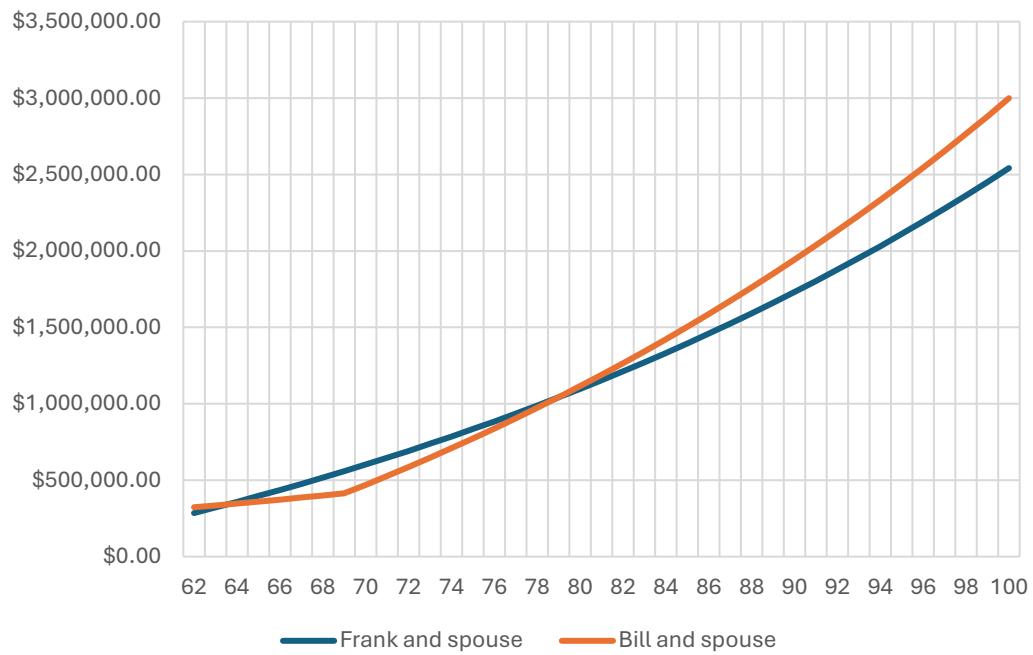
Now this is subject to the [[Sequence of Returns]] definition at top?

Seeing the [[Sequence of Returns]] a down market at retirement at 62 would be bad. Now money has to be taken out of what ever to pay for living expenses that SS could have. Not only for one year but possibly multiple years. This in no way affects your SS payment by it can dramatically adversely affect the total net worth.

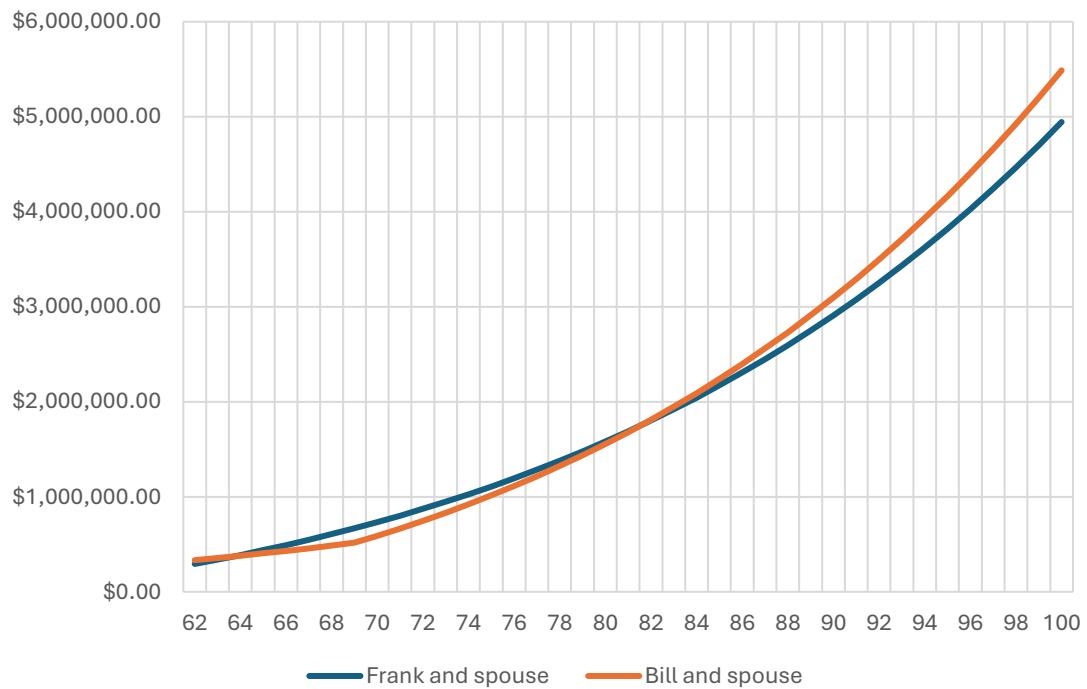
Another scenario with Frank and Bill.

They are married to identical twins who are 3 years older than them exactly. The spouses in this case retire at 65 and apply for social security. Frank and Bill retire at 62 and take their social security benefit as in the previous scenario ,62 and 70. Their household expenses match what Frank got as the amount he got from Social security by claiming early at 62, at least in this scenario.

Compare Saving of Married Frank and Bill at rate of
return of 0% and Cola of 2.5% Yearly Expenses =
\$23704

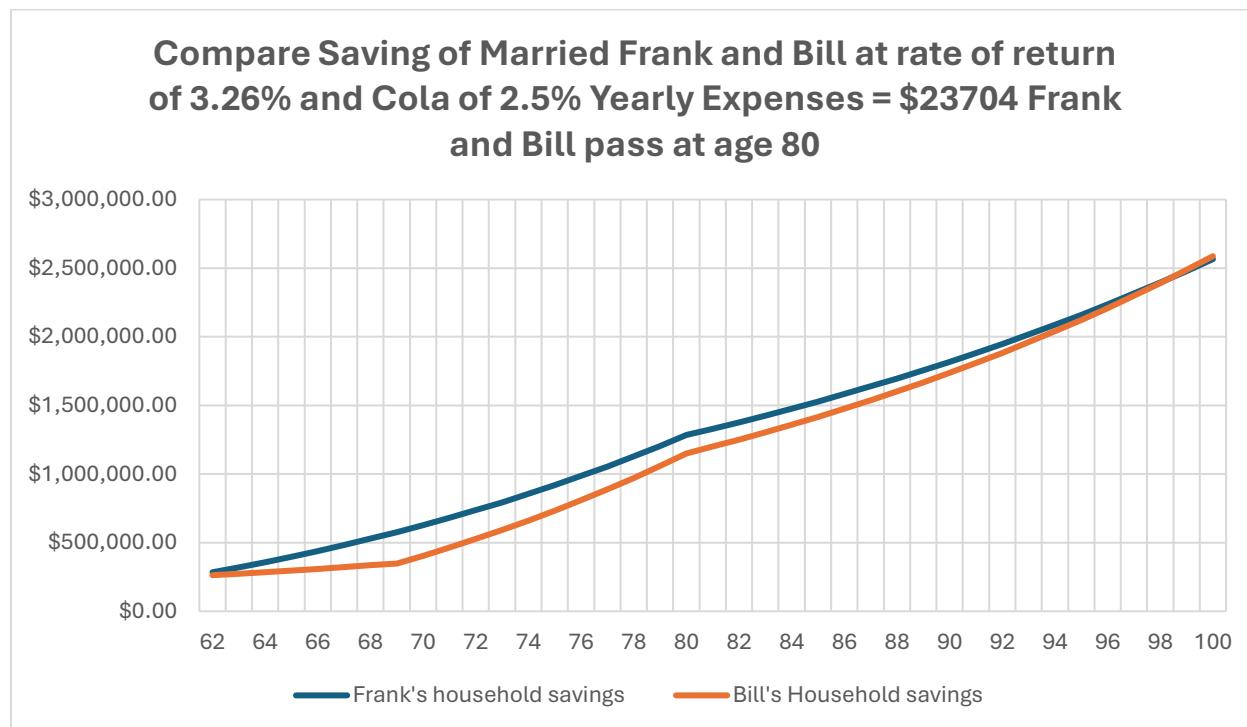
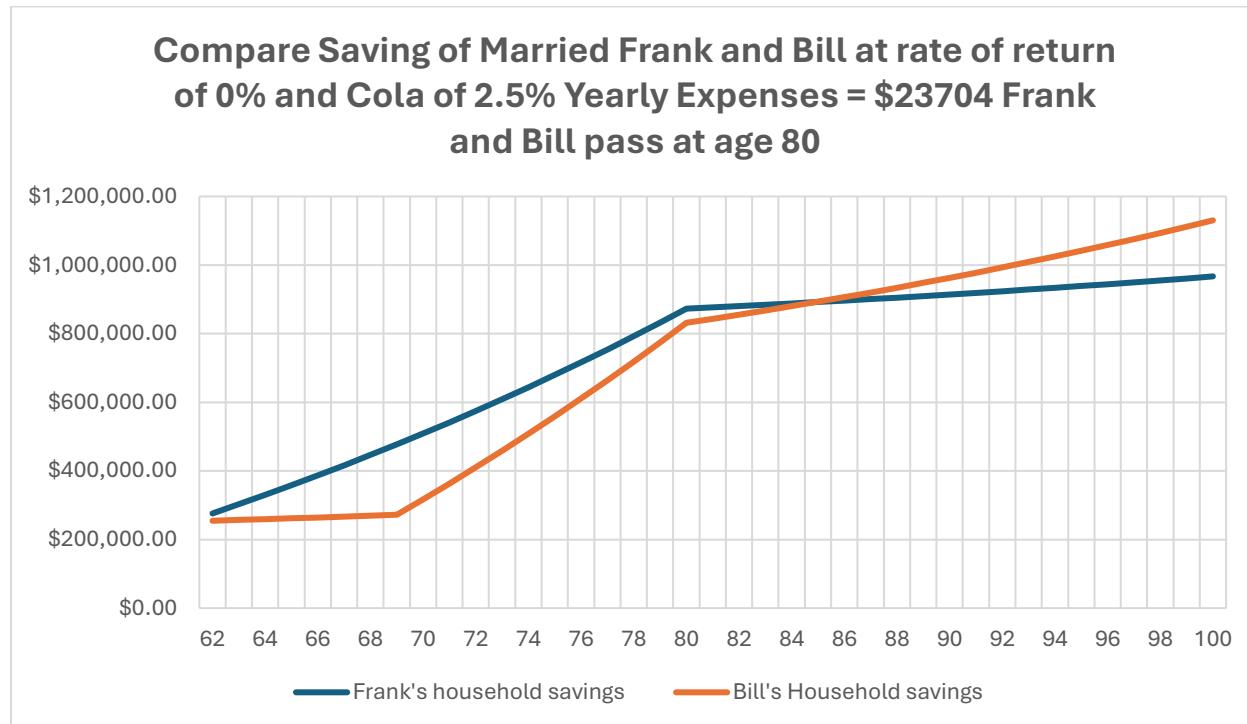


Compare Saving of Married Frank and Bill at rate of
return of 3.26% and Cola of 2.5% Yearly Expenses =
\$23704



Sadly Frank and Bill passed on too soon.

Select the age at the top. Their spouses started their SS benefits at 65 so they will receive 90% of Frank or Bills Benefit



In the scenarios described above, which are relevant to me, it makes more sense to me to take the money as soon as you can. The only way it pays today is in a 0 or negative inflation rate environment for your lifetime. Which is completely unrealistic.

Net Present Value method.

Net Present Value is the process of evaluating a stream of payments over some years and determining if it is a good investment. This uses a discount rate (which can be thought of also as the rate of return of an investment). Typically, this is used when evaluating a business investment. The discount rate usually is at least the rate of safe returns. Like US treasury bill 10 or 30 yr yield as a minimum. The Treasuries are considered risk-free investments, at least at the time of this writing. An investment that is more risky than treasuries should have a higher return on investment. (Higher risk higher reward. in theory).

Using the NPV calculation in excel to calculate the Present value of the social security payments is very interesting.

Using the time span as 22y, the estimate of life expectancy after 62. And a discount rate of 0.0% (no inflation, a dollar today equals a dollar 22yrs from now).

Using the example of Alfonse ,

NPV 22yrs (84)

Take at 62 w/cola	Take at 67 w/cola	Take at 70 w/cola
\$724,997.73	\$758,091.31	\$752,985.99

Cola = 2.5%

Take at 62 no cola	Take at 67 no cola	Take at 70 no cola
\$545,210.40	\$609,552.00	\$629,870.40

NPV using real discount rate

Discount Rate = 0%

Life Expectancy past 62 = 22 Yrs

\$724,997.73	\$758,091.31	\$752,985.99
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Interesting results.

Using the NPV calculation with 0% discount is just adding up the payments over the years. In this case 22yrs. Very interesting. If the cola is applied to the payments the values are really close. While the total present value is not accurate in the dollar value it is a good number to use to compare the calculated values to each other. They are close enough to have no clear winner.

Kinda of amazing they are so close.

Now look at the same example and use a discount rate of 3.26%

NPV 22yrs (84)

Take at 62 w/cola	Take at 67 w/cola	Take at 70 w/cola
\$487,374.14	\$472,570.69	\$448,358.60

Cola = 2.5%

Take at 62 no cola	Take at 67 no cola	Take at 70 no cola
\$379,460.94	\$388,144.48	\$380,627.94

NPV using real discount rate

Discount Rate = 3.26%

Life Expectancy past 62 = 22 Yrs

\$487,374.14	\$472,570.69	\$448,358.60
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Now look at the same example and use a discount rate of 2.5%

NPV 22yrs (84)

Take at 62 w/cola	Take at 67 w/cola	Take at 70 w/cola
\$531,912.59	\$525,614.78	\$504,355.09

Cola = 2.5%

Take at 62 no cola	Take at 67 no cola	Take at 70 no cola
\$410,854.21	\$429,608.25	\$426,715.08

NPV using real discount rate

Discount Rate = 2.5%

Life Expectancy past 62 = 22 Yrs

\$531,912.59	\$525,614.78	\$504,355.09
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Since we cannot tell the future and the differences are so close. Is it worth the stress early in retirement to see retirement funds decrease by delaying social security?

I think not but that is a personal decision.

OTHER TOPICS TO EXPLORE

Retirement what does it mean

Stop working. Stop getting a regular paycheck for work.

Where does income come from?

- Paycheck from a job.
- Rental income,
- Dividend income.
- Interest income
- Annuity payout.
- Other???

First goal how much income stream is needed an then wanted.

- How much do you need to replace?
 - You only need to replace the amount you spend.
 - What do you spent now?
 - What do you want to spend?
 - This is the amount you spend. not save.
 - Have to have some number to call income.
 - What are living expenses for a year?
 - How much discretionary income is wanted?
 - No longer saving for retirement.

Where does that income stream come from?

- Cash savings account.
 - How does the cash get replenished?
 - Replenished at what intervals?

- Interest from Bonds or Bond funds
- Dividend from stocks
- Monthly income from pension or annuity
- Other income like rental income, royalties etc.
- Do the sources meet the requirement for daily living with a good safety margin.
 - What is a good safety margin.
 - Is the emergency fund larger enough?
 -

Replenish Cash account

- Buckets of money?
- IRA withdrawal?
- Withdrawal from brokerage account?

Buckets of Money or Portfolio Allocation. Same thing different names?

Buckets of money.

- Minimum of two buckets.
 - Short term- Cash.. split between money market and bank saving.
 - Short term amount determined by yearly expenses multiplied by the number of years wanted for short term support.
 - Monies for living not required any sale of investments at a bad time.
 - Not Short term - invested in markets
 - All in index funds.
 - At least once a year pull money out and feed the cash accounts.
 - "Diversified" portfolio. What ever that maybe.
 - Not needed for the years determined by the short term balance,
 - Any mix of income stock mutual funds ETF's

- Rebalanced at specific times. but at least once a year feed the cash accounts.

Portfolio allocation.

A mix of different types of investments to achieve a goal in a specific time period.

What does that mean.?

As we move through life we have different goals and time horizons.

As a Teen and early 20 something. We have vastly different priorities than when we are in our early 60's.

We need a plan and/or portfolio that matches our stage in life. [[Portfolios at different stages in life]].

Focusing in pre retirement and retirement.

With a Cash component that pays for daily living expenses. (in retirement)

Same thing different terms?

Sequence of returns

- What is it?
- Pre retirement with dollar cost averaging
- Post retirement.
 - Early market correction impact
 - Late retirement Market correction impact.

Fundamentals of Social Security

So how do you value or use Social Security?

How the benefit is calculated.

Investment , savings or insurance ?

The daily living expenses have to be paid somehow. Where does that money come from?

Taking money out of some where a taxable account or Qualified account. The taxable brokerage may be taxed at interest/dividend or Capital gains. The withdrawal from a qualified account is taxed as ordinary income.

So the money comes from somewhere. SS or proceeds from investments.

SS payment increases by 8% (?) each year. [[SS benefits whats the difference]] So that is "guaranteed" return.

What can you do with your investment accounts? can you beat 8%?

If your taking money out of investment accounts all that money is subject to taxation. SS is excluded depending on all the income. So more has to be taken out that was actually needed to pay income tax.

But the money that comes out of investment account is coming from a very low risk low return investment. So more money has to be pulled from the longer term higher rate investment. by having to keep so much more cash around. This reduces the total amount which reduces the compounding and the total return.

How does it compare to an annuity?

[[Breakeven point...Which breakeven point.]]

Most dicussions about a break even point has to do with the comparison of when to take social security. Will you live long enough to make back all the money you deferred taking.

Bust what about getting all the money you paid in? Analyze this at different rates of return.

[[What is a average rate for a basic 20 yr annuity]]

Reduce qualified account balances.

Take more out than you need but add the excess into non-qualified brokerage account.

What is the impact of inflation on the benefit payout.

if you take it you get Cola every year.

If you dont you get the "8%"

Is the payment really increase 8%

FRA age 67 benefit 2026 \$4152

Age	Monthly	% reducion	
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62 2906	70	
63 3114	75	
64 3321	80	
65 3598	86.7	
66 3875	93.3	
67 4152	100	
68 108		
69 116		
70 124		

taking early

include my statement in obsidian.