SAMPLE DOCUMENT

This Lifetime Spending Analysis Is a Marketing Example

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Lifetime Spending Analysis

Marcus and Danielle Fakeworth | Sample Document | Georgia, ages 49 and 48 | 30 August 2026

This analysis answers one question. How much can this household comfortably spend each year, for the rest of its life, across a wide range of market outcomes. The figures come from a MaxiFi Planner Base Plan and a Monte Carlo Risk Analysis of the same profile.

RETIREMENT DISCRETIONARY SPENDING
$153,519
The settled household target in today's dollars, reached in 2033 and held flat thereafter.

2026 DISCRETIONARY SPENDING
$134,989
Lower today because two children are at home and the mortgage is still running.

2026 EARNED INCOME
$324,000
$204,000 from employment and $120,000 from the business.

2026 FEDERAL AND STATE INCOME TAX
$46,194
Federal and Georgia income tax. Payroll tax of $31,352 is charged separately.

NET WORTH, 2026
$2,810,267
Includes the Smyrna home and a commercial property held by the business.

ESTATE AT AGE 100
$10,694,130
Large by design. A spending cap holds consumption steady, so surplus accumulates rather than being spent.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

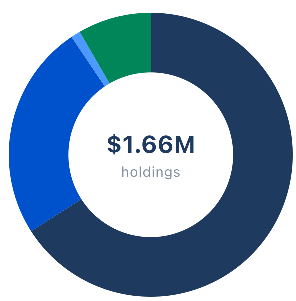
2.5%	7.5%	11.7%	80/20	2026–78
INFLATION	ASSUMED ANNUAL RETURN	LIVING STANDARD VARIABILITY	STOCKS / BONDS	PLAN HORIZON

Returns are nominal; subtract inflation to read them in today's purchasing power. Equity steps down from 80% as the first retirement approaches.

MILESTONES THAT SHAPE THE PLAN

- **2029–35** Two children move through college, funded by the education accounts and cash flow.
- **2037** The mortgage is retired.
- **2039** Marcus retires at 62. The business and the commercial property are both sold the same year.
- **2041** Danielle retires at 63.
- **2047** Both Social Security benefits begin, filed in December 2046. That is age 70 for him and 68 for her.
- **2078** Plan horizon, age 100.

WHERE THE MONEY SITS TODAY



Marcus retirement	$1,092,000 · 66%
Danielle retirement	$408,000 · 25%
Health savings	$18,000 · 1%
Cash and reserves	$138,000 · 8%

Investment account balances as of 01 January 2026 total $1,656,000. The net worth figure above adds the Smyrna home, the commercial property, and two education accounts, which is the Base Plan figure for 2026. The net worth chart starts from the risk analysis first-year value of $2,789,277, a small difference in basis.

How to Read This Analysis

Five Ideas Behind the Numbers

1. **Every figure is in today's dollars.** Inflation has already been removed, so $153,519 in 2060 buys what $153,519 buys now.
2. **Fixed costs come out first.** Housing, taxes, health premiums, and planned saving are paid before anything else. Discretionary spending is what remains.
3. **Household spending and per-adult living standard are different numbers.** Household discretionary spending covers everyone under the roof. The per-adult living standard adjusts for how many people that is, which is why it rises when the children leave even though household spending changes less.
4. **The range comes from 500 simulated market outcomes.** The percentile lines cross each other from year to year. That is sequence-of-returns risk, not a data error.
5. **This plan carries a spending cap.** Household discretionary spending is capped, so the plan will not raise the standard of living above that level no matter how well markets perform. Everything above the cap accumulates instead. That choice is what makes the spending line so steady and the estate so large.

What's in This Report

Lifetime Spending	The household budget, before and across market outcomes
Living Standard	The same money expressed per adult, adjusted for household size
Income and Resources	Salaries, the sales, Social Security, and the accounts that fund the plan
Taxes	Projected federal and Georgia income tax, year by year
Net Worth and Legacy	How wealth builds and what passes on
Stress-Testing the Plan	How the plan holds up when markets disappoint

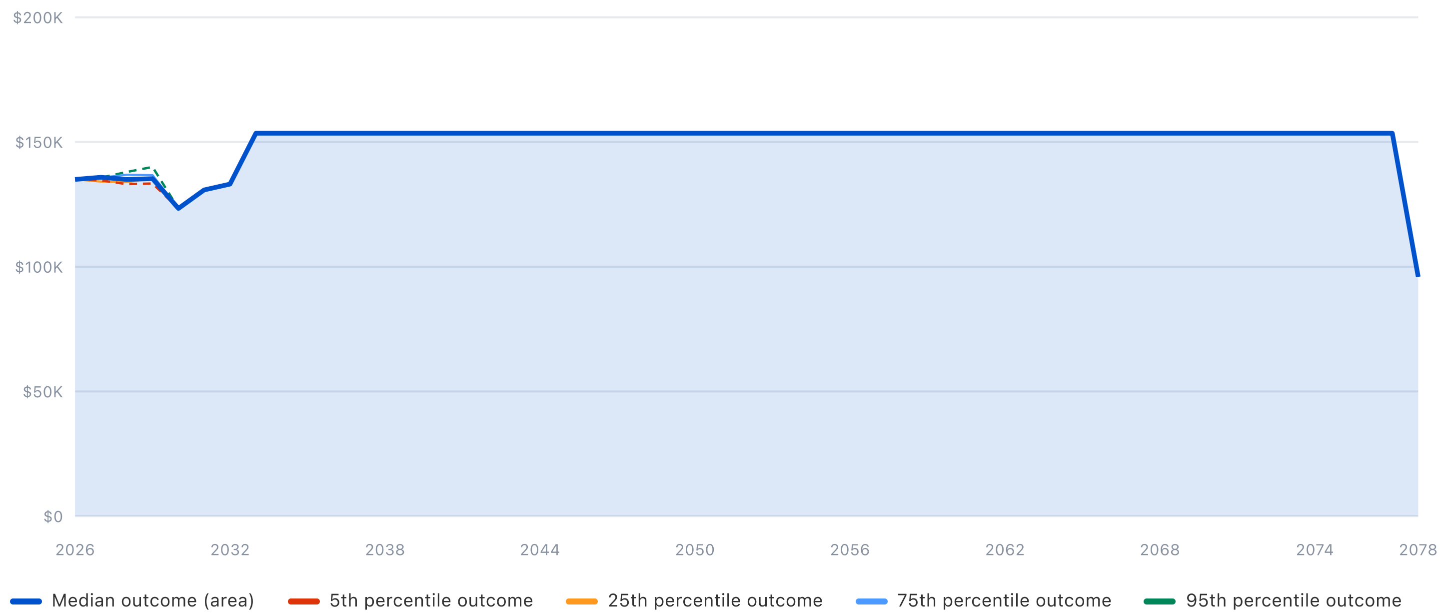
Lifetime Spending

The Base Plan Spending Target

Household discretionary spending starts at **$134,989** in 2026, dips through the college years, then settles at **$153,519** from 2033 and holds there for the rest of both lives. In the final year, when one adult remains, it steps down to $95,949.

The early dip is not a hardship. It is the arithmetic of two children at home, a mortgage still running, and roughly $63,000 a year going into retirement accounts that cannot be touched for more than a decade, rising to $71,000 once catch-up contributions begin in 2027.

How Markets Widen the Range



The shaded area is the median path; the thin lines are the 5th, 25th, 75th, and 95th percentiles. All figures in today's dollars.

The percentile paths sit close together here, much closer than in most plans. That is the spending cap at work. Because the plan will not spend above the cap, strong markets do not raise the standard of living, they raise the balance sheet instead. The range that remains reflects the years before the cap binds and the shape of the early decades.

Discretionary Spending at Key Ages

Year (Ages)	5th	25th	50th (Median)	75th	95th	Base Plan
2026 (49, 48)	$134,989	$134,989	$134,989	$134,989	$134,989	**$134,989**
2032 (55, 54)	$133,145	$133,145	$133,145	$133,145	$133,145	**$133,145**
2039 (62, 61)	$153,519	$153,519	$153,519	$153,519	$153,519	**$153,519**
2045 (68, 67)	$153,519	$153,519	$153,519	$153,519	$153,519	**$153,519**
2052 (75, 74)	$153,519	$153,519	$153,519	$153,519	$153,519	**$153,519**
2060 (83, 82)	$153,519	$153,519	$153,519	$153,519	$153,519	**$153,519**
2070 (93, 92)	$153,519	$153,519	$153,519	$153,519	$153,519	**$153,519**
2078 (100)	$95,949	$95,949	$95,949	$95,949	$95,949	**$95,949**

Living Standard

The same money, expressed per adult. In 2026 the household spends $134,989 but supports four people, so the per-adult living standard is **$58,873**. By 2033 both children have left, the household is two adults, and the same kind of spending supports a per-adult living standard of **$95,949**.

The rise is not an increase in wealth. It is the same resources divided among fewer people, plus the end of college costs and the mortgage. This is the figure the risk analysis ranks outcomes on, because it controls for household size across the whole plan.

Living Standard Statistics (Per Adult)

Percentile Band	Market Performance	Average	Std. Dev. (% of Avg.)	Minimum	Maximum
92.5 to 97.5%	Very Good	$92,091	11.5%	$58,639	$95,950
72.5 to 77.5%	Good	$92,055	11.6%	$58,659	$97,225
47.5 to 52.5%	At Median	$92,029	11.7%	$57,695	$97,939
22.5 to 27.5%	Poor	$92,007	11.7%	$57,949	$95,950
2.5 to 7.5%	Very Poor	$91,986	11.8%	$57,596	$95,950

Read that table twice. The average living standard in the Very Good band is $92,091. In the Very Poor band it is $91,986. The gap between the best and worst market outcomes across the whole plan is about $105 a year, roughly one tenth of one percent.

The cap is set at $220,000 of household discretionary spending, which is not the $153,519 the plan settles at. MaxiFi applies it as a per-adult ceiling, dividing by the household equivalence factor, which gives $95,949 a person. Two adults at that ceiling spend $153,519 together, which is why the stated cap and the spending figure look unrelated. That is not resilience in the usual sense. It is the spending cap. The plan is instructed never to spend above a set level, so market performance stops changing the standard of living and changes only what is left over. The household is insulated from markets on the spending side and fully exposed on the balance sheet side.

Whether that is the right trade is a decision, not a calculation. It buys a standard of living that barely moves. It costs the option of ever spending more, and it produces an estate of $10.7 million that was never the stated goal.

Income and Resources

The plan is funded by several sources, phased over time:

- **Employment:** $204,000 from iTech Solutions through 2039, and $120,000 from the business through 2041.
- **The 2039 sales:** the business and the commercial property that houses it, together about $540,000 of one-time proceeds.
- **Social Security:** both filed in December 2046, so benefits begin in 2047, $69,906 and $52,824.
- **A North Carolina pension:** $28,000 a year from 2043, indexed at a quarter of inflation, so it declines in real terms across the plan.
- **An inheritance:** $85,000, not taxable, received in 2033.
- **Portfolio withdrawals:** $148,717 a year from Marcus's accounts beginning in 2039 and $119,559 from Danielle's beginning in 2040.

These figures are separate plan outputs, not a budget that nets against income. Every year of the Base Plan projection is funded in full.

Where the Spending Money Comes From, Year by Year

Each year's spending is funded from several sources at once. Three working years are shown, then every year from the year before the first retirement through age 70, then a selection of later years. All figures are in today's dollars, meaning inflation has already been removed.

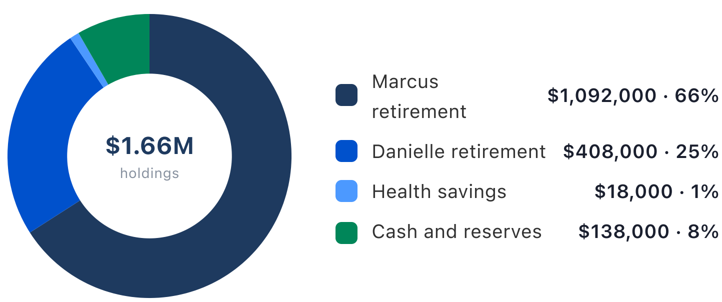
Year (Ages)	Salaries	Pension	Social Security	Retirement accounts	Education accounts	Business and property sale	Capital income	Changes in savings	Total spending
2026 (49, 48)	$324,000						$540	+$6,337	**$318,203**
2030 (53, 52)	$338,003				$15,000				**$353,003**
2034 (57, 56)	$352,903				$15,000		$1,961	−$14,075	**$383,939**
2038 (61, 60)	$368,771						$674	+$7,836	**$361,609**
2039 (62, 61)	$372,898			$148,717		$539,800	$903	+$545,130	**$517,188**
2040 (63, 62)	$158,337			$268,276			$16,858	+$104,476	**$338,995**
2041 (64, 63)	$161,504			$271,696			$19,916	+$104,218	**$348,898**
2042 (65, 64)				$271,696			$22,966	+$26,795	**$267,867**
2043 (66, 65)		$28,000		$271,696			$23,751	+$46,458	**$276,989**
2044 (67, 66)		$27,488		$271,696			$25,110	+$62,675	**$261,619**
2045 (68, 67)		$26,985		$271,696			$26,945	+$63,106	**$262,520**
2046 (69, 68)		$26,491		$271,696			$28,792	+$63,542	**$263,437**
2047 (70, 69)		$26,007	$122,730	$271,696			$30,652	+$161,674	**$289,411**
2048 (71, 70)		$25,531	$123,028	$271,696			$35,384	+$164,812	**$290,827**

Year (Ages)	Salaries	Pension	Social Security	Retirement accounts	Education accounts	Business and property sale	Capital income	Changes in savings	Total spending
2049 (72, 71)		$25,064	$123,028	$271,696			$40,207	+$162,020	**$297,975**
2050 (73, 72)		$24,606	$123,028	$271,696			$44,949	+$164,739	**$299,540**
2051 (74, 73)		$24,155	$123,028	$271,696			$49,771	+$167,488	**$301,162**
2052 (75, 74)		$23,714	$123,028	$271,696			$54,673	+$163,922	**$309,189**
2058 (81, 80)		$21,227	$123,028	$271,696			$84,551	+$179,095	**$321,407**
2065 (88, 87)		$18,654	$123,028	$271,696			$122,912	+$198,419	**$337,871**
2072 (95, 94)		$16,392	$123,028	$271,696			$165,376	+$219,340	**$357,152**
2078 (100)		$14,673	$69,905	$122,979			$204,978	+$173,154	**$239,381**

Changes in savings is the movement in the checking balance and the taxable assets the plan builds up. The household reserve and the business operating account are not part of it and are never drawn. A positive figure means the year's other sources covered the spending with money to spare, so the surplus went into those balances. A negative figure means they fell short and the gap came out. In 2042, for example, the portfolio withdrawals and interest bring in $294,662 against $267,868 of spending, so savings rise by $26,795. Capital income is the interest and dividends those balances earn. Total spending is everything that went out that year, including taxes, housing, college costs, and, in the working years, retirement contributions. The education accounts column is the 529 withdrawals, which fund part of those college costs. The pension column is a North Carolina retirement benefit indexed at a quarter of inflation, which is why it shrinks every year. It is the income columns less the change in savings, so that last column is subtracted across the row rather than added.

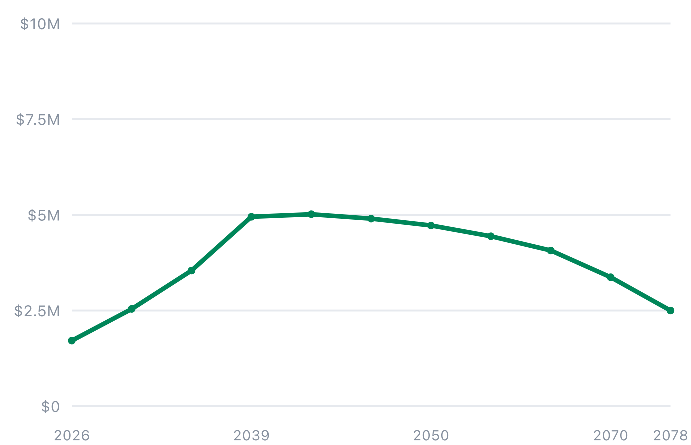
2039 is the largest row by a wide margin. Marcus's final salary, Danielle's salary, his first portfolio withdrawal, the business sale, and the commercial property sale all land in the same year, and the year's tax bill peaks with them. Most of what comes in is moved into savings rather than spent, which is why the changes in savings column is so large and positive.

WHERE THE MONEY SITS TODAY



The household reserve and the business operating account total $120,000. The plan does not spend either, so both remain in the estate.

RETIREMENT NEST EGG, MEDIAN PATH



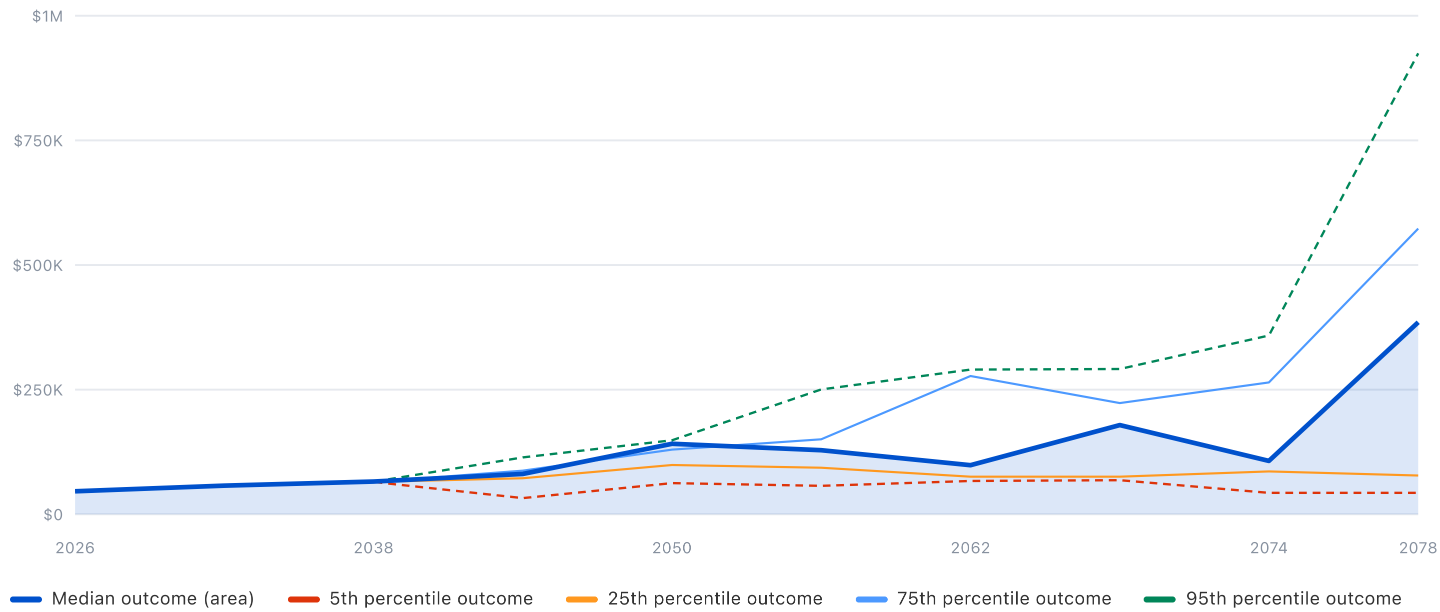
Base Plan retirement account balances, today's dollars, both people combined. The balance peaks at $5,017,321 in 2041 and is drawn down slowly from there, because the spending cap limits how much of it can be spent.

Account	Type	Balance
Rollover IRA (Marcus)	Tax-deferred	$582,000
401(k) (Marcus)	Employer-based	$385,000
Solo 401(k) (Danielle)	Employer-based	$310,000
Roth IRA (Marcus)	Roth	$125,000
Traditional IRA (Danielle)	Tax-deferred	$98,000
Health savings account	HSA	$18,000
Cash and reserves	Regular	$138,000

Balances as of 01 January 2026. The household contributes about $63,000 a year of its own money to the retirement accounts, with employer contributions on top. Real estate, a $550,000 home and a $420,000 commercial property, is held outside these accounts and appears in the net worth totals.

Taxes

Base Plan income tax runs between $46,194 and $64,741 through the working years, then peaks at $205,758 in 2039, when both sales and the first withdrawals land together. From 2042 it settles between $58,191 and $118,749 as withdrawals and benefits carry the load.



The shaded area is the median tax path; the thin lines are the 5th, 25th, 75th, and 95th percentiles, today's dollars. Federal and Georgia income tax only. Payroll tax is charged separately while both are working.

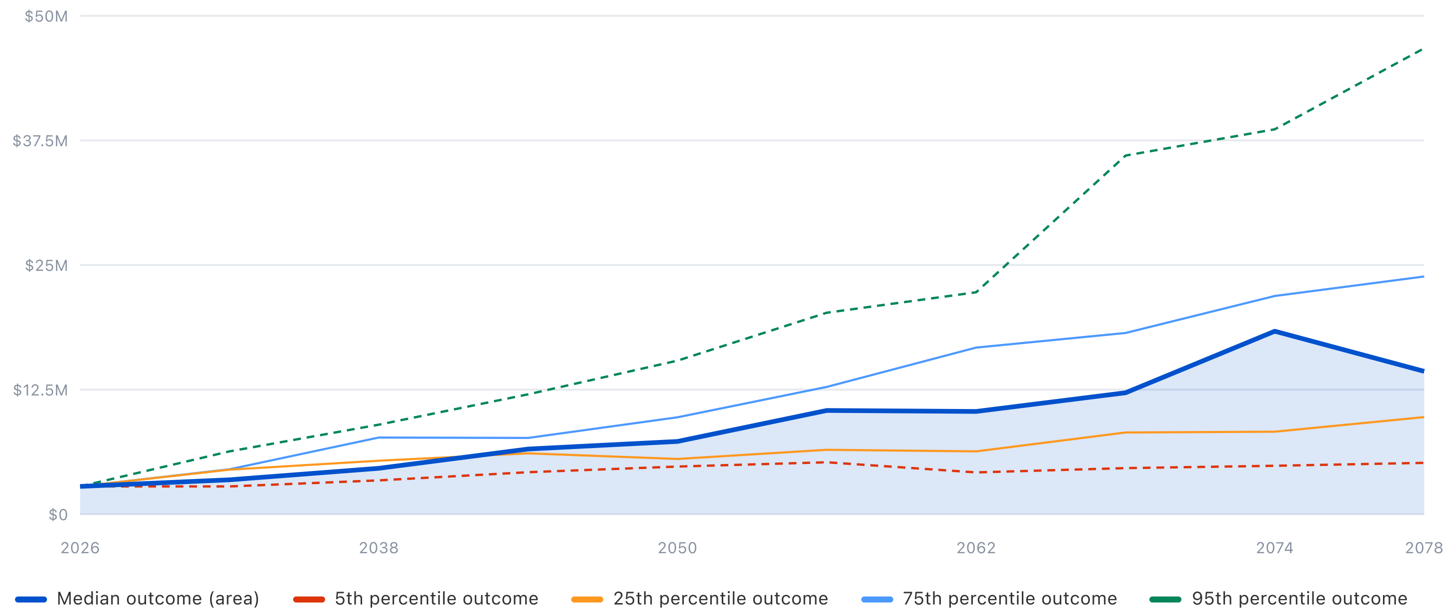
Tax rises across the plan even though spending does not. The reason is the spending cap. Because the surplus accumulates in taxable accounts rather than being spent, those balances grow, and the income they throw off is taxable every year. The tax bill is tracking the balance sheet, not the standard of living.

Taxes at Key Ages

Year	5th	25th	50th (Median)	75th	95th
2026	$46,194	$46,194	$46,194	$46,194	$46,194
2032	$57,512	$57,512	$57,512	$57,512	$57,512
2038	$64,655	$64,907	$65,583	$64,946	$65,090
2044	$32,230	$72,186	$80,670	$87,613	$113,981
2050	$62,589	$98,669	$141,266	$129,824	$148,429
2056	$57,219	$93,457	$128,426	$150,357	$250,360
2062	$66,875	$75,543	$98,395	$277,274	$290,099
2068	$68,554	$75,483	$178,773	$223,014	$291,511
2074	$43,012	$86,088	$106,976	$264,575	$358,483
2078	$42,826	$77,661	$385,278	$573,118	$924,552

Net Worth and Legacy

Net worth grows from $2,810,267 today to $10,694,130 at the plan's end. It does not decline in retirement the way most plans do, because the spending cap prevents the household from consuming the surplus.



Net worth, today's dollars. The shaded area is the median path; the thin lines are the 5th, 25th, 75th, and 95th percentiles. Unlike the spending chart, the percentile bands here spread widely, because market outcomes flow to the balance sheet rather than to spending.

Net Worth at Key Ages

Year	5th	25th	50th (Median)	75th	95th
2026	$2,789,277	$2,789,277	$2,789,277	$2,789,277	$2,789,277
2032	$2,794,497	$4,478,129	$3,460,037	$4,516,489	$6,301,711
2038	$3,388,954	$5,375,858	$4,608,148	$7,691,741	$8,992,323
2044	$4,214,734	$6,115,544	$6,549,743	$7,650,466	$12,022,711
2050	$4,782,097	$5,539,573	$7,305,815	$9,735,739	$15,416,683
2056	$5,219,301	$6,464,434	$10,404,056	$12,777,640	$20,207,774
2062	$4,202,199	$6,306,249	$10,319,341	$16,711,026	$22,272,277
2068	$4,620,786	$8,208,131	$12,179,875	$18,187,601	$35,967,762
2074	$4,861,851	$8,278,478	$18,352,259	$21,884,978	$38,622,402
2078	$5,164,741	$9,745,220	$14,330,797	$23,855,703	$46,739,100

Compare the spread here with the spread in the spending chart. The two together are the clearest picture of what the cap does. Market risk has not been removed from this plan, it has been moved from the spending line to the estate.

Stress-Testing the Plan

All projections use an 80/20 allocation in the retirement accounts, stepping to 50/50 at 55 and to 20/80 at 75, with regular assets held at 60/40 throughout. This section isolates the poor-market paths across the bands shown.

Market Scenarios

Market Scenario	Average Living Standard	Range Across the Plan	Failures
Very Good	$92,091	$58,639 to $95,950	0
Good	$92,055	$58,659 to $97,225	0
At Median	$92,029	$57,695 to $97,939	0
Poor	$92,007	$57,949 to $95,950	0
Very Poor	$91,986	$57,596 to $95,950	0

The downside here is unusual. In most plans a poor market run lowers the standard of living. In this one it does not, because the cap is binding in every scenario and the plan has more resources than the cap allows it to spend. What a poor run changes is the size of the estate, which falls from very large to merely large.

The honest reading is that this household has substantial surplus capacity. The plan is not close to a limit in any of the five bands shown, and the low end of each range reflects the constrained early years rather than a market failure late in life.

A count of zero failures holds within the five percentile bands shown, which cover 125 of the simulated trajectories. It is not a statement about all 500 paths.

Assumptions, Methodology, and Disclaimer

Key Assumptions

Reporting basis	Today's dollars, inflation removed
Inflation	2.5% per year
Return on retirement assets (safe)	7.5% nominal per year
Return on regular and cash assets (safe)	5.5% nominal per year
Allocation modeled	80% stocks in the retirement accounts, stepping to 50/50 at 55 and 20/80 at 75; 60/40 on regular assets throughout
Annual discretionary spending cap	$220,000, which holds the standard of living steady and accumulates the surplus
Market returns modeled in the risk analysis	Historical Total U.S. Stock and Bond Index series, 500 simulated trajectories
Social Security	Both filed December 2046, benefits from 2047, with a cost of living adjustment equal to inflation
Medicare	Part B from age 65, growing 3% a year above inflation
Withdrawal sequencing	Roth balances spent last, and preserved rather than drawn down
Planning horizon	Through age 100 for both, ending in 2078
Retirement	Age 62 in 2039 and age 63 in 2041
Real estate	The home is held at constant real value. The commercial property is sold in 2039.
Tax law	Held constant at current law throughout
Targeted bequest	None reserved. The estate is a by-product of the spending cap rather than a goal that was set.

Methodology

Two reports sit behind this analysis. The **Base Plan** from MaxiFi Planner solves for the smoothest lifetime discretionary spending the household's resources support, given the safe rates above and the spending cap. The **Monte Carlo Risk Analysis**, also called the Living Standard Monte Carlo, re-runs that plan across 500 market trajectories drawn from historical return series.

Base Plan figures are used for the year-by-year narrative, because they describe one internally consistent path. Risk analysis percentiles are used for ranges, because they describe dispersion. The two answer different questions and the numbers differ for that reason, not because either is wrong.

Discretionary spending is MaxiFi's residual, what remains after taxes, housing, health costs, and planned saving. It is not a budget line that was entered. A large share of this household's retirement saving is employer funded, which is worth keeping in mind when comparing the saving figures with the spending figures.

Disclaimer

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