

Household Financial and Pension Forecast

Alex and Sam (made-up example)

Prepared on 26 October 2026 at 16:17 from the Household Planner, covering the scenario "Baseline". All amounts are in today's money unless stated.
Settings file for this report: household-settings-2026-10-26_1617.plan.json. Load it in the planner to see or change the figures behind this report.

1. Introduction

This report explains the financial forecast for Alex and Sam. It uses the figures in the Household Planner and is written in plain English so that it can be shared easily, including with a financial adviser.

The planner holds one scenario, which is one version of the plan. This report goes through it: the people, the assets they own, their debts and spending, and the one-off money moves (called transactions). It then lists points to check, and ends with the overall pension plan. The detailed assumptions, a year-by-year table and a glossary are in the appendices.

The scenario

	Scenario	What it is	Spending a year in retirement	Years short of money	Section
1	Baseline	No description recorded.	£36,000	None	2

How to read this report

Tax years. Each row of the forecast is a tax year, which runs from 6 April to 5 April, and is named after the year it starts. So "2027" means 6 April 2027 to 5 April 2028. The first row is shorter: it runs from 10 October 2026 to 5 April 2027. Ages are shown as they are at the start of each row. Values such as net worth are at the end.

Today's money. Every amount has been adjusted for inflation. £1 in a future year buys what £1 buys today, so future figures can be compared directly with what the household earns and spends now.

This is a forecast, not advice. It shows what happens if every assumption holds. Discuss it with a financial adviser before acting on it. This report is not regulated financial advice.

2. Baseline

2.1 Summary

This scenario projects the money of Alex and Sam from 10 October 2026 until Alex is 90 and Sam is 92.

The short version

- **Net worth today is £257,000.** That is £377,000 of assets less £120,000 of debt. About 81% of the assets are in pensions.
- **At the end of the plan, net worth is £1,696,209.** That is when Alex is 90 and Sam is 92. The figure is in today's money, so rising prices do not inflate it.
- **Alex plans to stop work at age 62 (March 2038) and Sam plans to stop work at age 60 (September 2038).** After that, the plan aims for £36,000 a year after tax (£3,000 a month).
- **There is enough money in every year.** The plan never falls short of what is needed.

Key figures at a glance

Measure	Result
Net worth today	£257,000
Total assets today	£377,000
Pensions today	£305,000 (Alex £210,000, Sam £95,000)
Debts today	£120,000
Household take-home pay today	£70,559 a year (£5,880 a month)
Retirement income target	£36,000 a year after tax
Highest net worth in the forecast	£1,696,209 (end of tax year 2070)
Years with a shortfall	None
Net worth at the end of the plan (Alex 90, Sam 92)	£1,696,209

Key assumptions

These are the assumptions that matter most. If any of them change, the results change. The full list is in Appendix A.

Assumption	What the plan uses	Why it matters
Expected age at death	Alex 90, Sam 92. Each person's pay, State Pension and payments into pots are counted up to and including the birthday on which they reach this age. The plan ends at the end of the last of those birthdays. That is 2 September 2070.	A longer life needs the money to last longer.
Investment growth	Alex's workplace pension, Sam's personal pension, Sam's stocks and shares ISA and Alex's shares grow 4% a year above inflation. Joint savings account only keeps pace with inflation.	Growth is the biggest driver of the final result. Real markets go up and down and will not grow in a straight line.
Pay while working	Alex earns £62,000 a year until age 62 (March 2038). Sam earns £34,000 a year until age 60 (September 2038).	The plan assumes pay carries on without a break until retirement.
Pension saving	Alex: £6,820 a year goes into pensions. Sam: £2,250 a year goes into pensions.	These payments are the main way the pensions grow before retirement.
Saving and spending while working	£200 a month from take-home pay until Sam stops work into Sam's stocks and shares ISA. Any money left over each year is saved.	If real spending is higher or lower than this, the savings will differ.
Retirement spending	£36,000 a year after tax once everyone has retired, rising with prices.	This is the target the pensions and savings must meet.
Taking money from pensions	Alex's workplace pension: Opens at age 57. Pays out only what is needed. 25% of each withdrawal is tax-free. Sam's personal pension: Opens at age 57. Pays out only what is	When and how fast pensions are used decides whether there are gaps.

Assumption	What the plan uses	Why it matters
	needed. 25% of each withdrawal is tax-free.	
State Pension	Alex: £12,547.60 a year from age 67. Sam: £12,547.60 a year from age 68.	Based on current rules, which the Government can change.
Debts	Mortgage: £120,000 at 4.5%, paying £950 a month.	The plan keeps the same interest rate for the whole life of each debt, including after a fixed rate ends. Payments carry on in retirement until the debt is cleared, and are paid on top of the retirement spending.
Tax	2026/27 rules for England, used for every year. Income tax and National Insurance thresholds are held at their pound figures until 6 April 2031, so they are worth a little less each year until then. After that they rise with prices.	Frozen thresholds mean a little more tax each year until they are released.

2.2 The people

The plan covers 2 people, who are married or civil partners. Each person is taxed separately.

Alex

Age	50 (born 14 March 1976)
Planned retirement	Age 62 (March 2038)
Income	Alex's salary: £62,000 a year before tax
Pension saving	£6,820 a year in total, from pay, the employer and tax relief
Income tax and National Insurance	£10,744 income tax and £3,176 National Insurance a year
Take-home pay	£44,360 a year (£3,697 a month)
Pension access age	57
State Pension	£12,547.60 a year from age 67 (March 2043)
Expected age at death	90 (14 March 2066)
Insurance	Example Life: £250,000

Alex keeps £58 of every extra £100 of salary, because 42% goes in income tax and National Insurance.

Sam

Age	48 (born 2 September 1978)
Planned retirement	Age 60 (September 2038)
Income	Sam's salary: £34,000 a year before tax
Pension saving	£2,250 a year in total, from pay, the employer and tax relief
Income tax and National Insurance	£4,286 income tax and £1,714 National Insurance a year
Take-home pay	£26,200 a year (£2,183 a month)
Pension access age	57
State Pension	£12,547.60 a year from age 68 (September 2046)
Expected age at death	92 (2 September 2070)
Insurance	None recorded

Sam keeps £72 of every extra £100 of salary, because 28% goes in income tax and National Insurance.

The household together

Together the household takes home **£70,559 a year (£5,880 a month)** today. In the first full tax year, £11,186 goes on debt payments, £2,400 into savings and £42,400 on listed spending. That leaves £14,301, which is saved.

Insurance is recorded for information only and is not part of the forecast.

2.3 Assets

Today the household owns assets worth **£377,000**. The table shows each one. "Growth" means the yearly growth above inflation that the plan assumes.

Asset	Type	Owner	Value today	Growth	How it is used
Alex's workplace pension	Pension	Alex	£210,000	4%	Opens at age 57. Pays out only what is needed. 25% of each withdrawal is tax-free. Receives 6% of Alex's salary by salary sacrifice until Alex stops work; 5% of Alex's salary from the employer until Alex stops work.
Sam's personal pension	Pension	Sam	£95,000	4%	Opens at age 57. Pays out only what is needed. 25% of each withdrawal is tax-free. Receives £150 a month from take-home pay, with tax relief added until Sam stops work.
Sam's stocks and shares ISA	ISA	Sam	£28,000	4%	Can be used at any time. Receives £200 a month from take-home pay until Sam stops work.
Joint savings account	Cash	Both, 50:50	£15,000	0%	Can be used at any time.
Alex's shares	Investment account	Alex	£20,000	4%	Can be used at any time. Cost £12,000.
Car	Other asset	Both, 50:50	£9,000	0%	Counted in net worth only. Not used for income.
Total			£377,000		

Where the money is

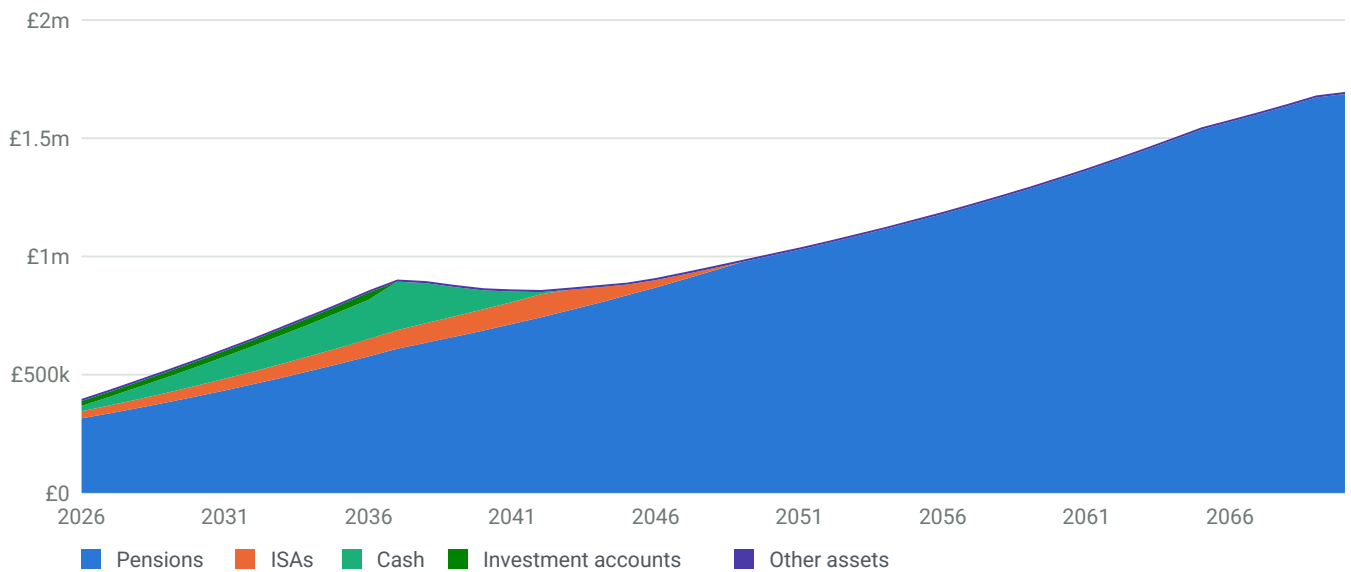
Type of asset	Value today	Share of assets
Pensions	£305,000	81%
Savings and ISAs	£43,000	11%
Investments	£20,000	5%
Other assets	£9,000	2%

Tax-free cash

When a pension opens, 25% can be taken as tax-free cash, up to a limit of £268,275 for each person across all their pensions.

Tax-free cash is taken a little at a time, with each withdrawal. Over the whole plan it comes to **£50,255**.

How the assets change over time



Pensions are worth £305,000 today. They reach £1,687,209 at their highest and stand at £1,687,209 at the end of the plan.

Which pot is used first

When income falls short, the plan takes money in this order: Joint savings account, Sam's stocks and shares ISA, Alex's shares, Alex's workplace pension and Sam's personal pension. A pot is skipped while it is still locked. Money left over at the end of a year is saved into Joint savings account.

2.4 Debts and spending

Mortgage

Balance today	£120,000
Interest rate	4.5%, fixed until 1 June 2029
Payment	£950 a month
Owners	Both, 50:50
When it ends	Cleared during tax year 2040

The planner keeps the same interest rate for the whole time. The real rate after a fixed rate ends may be different.

Spending

- **While anyone is still working:** Living costs: £3,200 a month; Holidays: £4,000 a year.
- **Once everyone has retired (from September 2038):** a target of **£36,000 a year after tax** (£3,000 a month) replaces the spending above. It rises with prices.

2.5 Transactions

Transactions are one-off or yearly moves of money. The planner works out any tax from where the money comes from.

Transaction	When	Amount	What happens
Sell shares	When Alex reaches 62 (March 2038)	All of it	From Alex's shares into Joint savings account.

What happens, year by year

Tax year	What happens
2037	Sell shares: £31,384 from Alex's shares (£26,723 after tax)
2065	Alex dies; pots worth £1,008,518 pass to Sam

Over the whole plan, the household pays about **£4,661** of capital gains tax on sales.

2.6 Notes and checks

What the planner flags

Flag	Type	What it means
"Alex's shares" is empty from 2037 (Alex aged 61). Applies to 2037.	Note	This pot runs out in that year.
"Joint savings account" is empty from 2043 (Alex aged 67). Applies to 2043.	Note	This pot runs out in that year.
"Sam's stocks and shares ISA" is empty from 2049 (Sam aged 70). Applies to 2049.	Note	This pot runs out in that year.
Sam's income is in the band where the personal allowance is withdrawn (£100,000 to £125,140). Each extra pound of income in this band has 60% income tax taken from it. Applies to 2070.	Note	In this band the tax-free allowance shrinks as income rises, on top of higher-rate tax. Salary paid into a pension is not counted as income, so it saves tax at the same rate.

Points to check

Point	Why it matters
Pensions and inheritance tax	Pension money left at death counts towards inheritance tax from 6 April 2027. The estimate in the conclusion includes it, with the income tax that whoever inherits would then pay on it. Neither is taken out of the forecast.
Pay and pension saving	The plan keeps pay and pension payments going without a break until retirement. A change of job or a gap between jobs changes the results.
Mortgage rate after June 2029	The plan keeps 4.5%. A higher rate would raise the cost until the debt is cleared.
State Pension	Alex and Sam are entered at the full £12,547.60. GOV.UK has a free State Pension forecast that shows the true amount.
Investment growth	Every asset grows at a steady rate with no bad years. Check whether the growth figures are after charges, and try the plan with lower growth.

Notes recorded in the planner

Asset	Note
Joint savings account	Leftover money is saved here.

2.7 Conclusion: the overall pension plan

The plan has two stages: building up while working, then living on pensions and savings in retirement.

Stage 1: Building up (2026 to 2037)

Alex and Sam work during this stage. £9,070 a year goes into pensions at the start. Pensions grow from £305,000 today to £609,806 by the end of 2037. Other savings and investments stand at £283,988 at that point.

Stage 2: Retirement (2038 to 2070)

From September 2038 everyone has stopped work, and the plan needs £36,000 a year after tax.

The 33 years of retirement	Amount
What is needed in total	£1,195,766
Regular income after tax, before any top-up	£592,178
Taken from savings and pensions to top up	£603,588
Money left over and saved	£0
Not covered (shortfall)	£0

Regular income + top-ups - money saved + shortfall = what is needed. A top-up is counted once, in the top-up line, whichever pot it comes from.

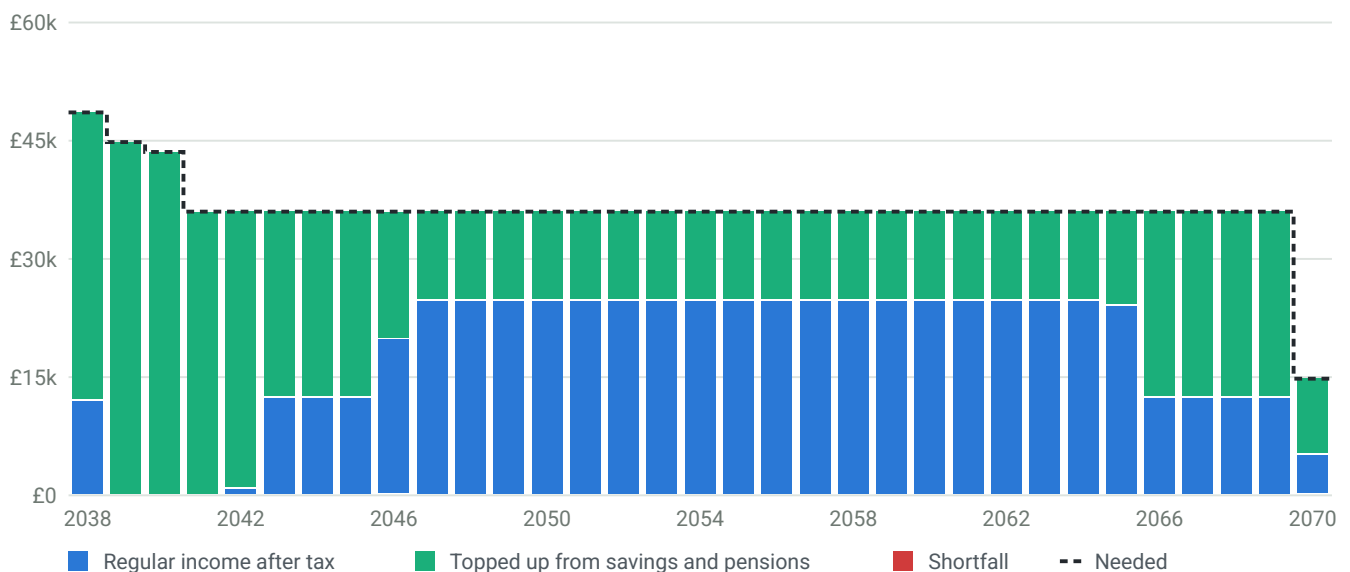


Figure 2: Regular income, top-ups and any shortfall against what is needed in each year of retirement. Income above what is needed, such as a lump sum, is saved and is not shown.

Key numbers at selected dates

Tax year	Alex age	Sam age	Pensions	Other savings and investments	Net worth
2026	50	48	£315,356	£72,911	£280,915
2031	55	52	£433,788	£167,856	£535,944
2036	60	57	£577,877	£269,349	£823,359
2037	61	58	£609,806	£283,988	£878,360
2038	62	59	£635,135	£251,483	£879,652
2041	65	62	£714,440	£137,454	£860,894
2046	70	67	£869,226	£30,520	£908,746
2051	75	72	£1,029,077	£0	£1,038,077
2056	80	77	£1,179,875	£0	£1,188,875
2061	85	82	£1,363,344	£0	£1,372,344
2066	90	87	£1,568,654	£0	£1,577,654
2070	94	91	£1,687,209	£0	£1,696,209

Values are at the end of each tax year. Ages are at the start. Net worth also includes assets not used for income, and deducts debts.

How secure is the plan?

What works well

- There is no shortfall in any year of the plan.
- Net worth at the end of the plan is £1,696,209, in today's money.
- Pensions still hold £1,687,209 at the end.
- Mortgage is cleared during 2040.

What to watch

- About 81% of today's assets are in pensions, which are locked until the access age.
- Every asset grows at a steady rate with no bad years.
- "Joint savings account" is empty from 2043 (Alex aged 67).
- "Sam's stocks and shares ISA" is empty from 2049 (Sam aged 70).

If investments grow more slowly

With growth 1% a year lower on every pot that grows, there is still no shortfall and net worth at the end is £955,282. At that lower growth, the highest spending the plan could support is about £51,480 a year, against the £36,000 planned.

Inheritance tax

This is a rough estimate of the tax on what is left when each person dies. It is paid by the estate and by whoever inherits, so it is not taken out of the forecast. It counts what the plan holds, less debts; a home is only counted if it has been entered as an asset. What passes at a first death is valued on the day it passes, as in the list of events under Transactions. The residence nil-rate band is not used, because the plan does not say a home is left to children or grandchildren. The tax-free amounts are held at their pound figures (£325,000 each), so they are worth less in today's money by the time they are used.

Gifts, trusts and reliefs are not modelled.

At the death of	Estate counted	Of which pensions	Tax-free amount	Inheritance tax	Income tax on inherited pensions
Alex (2065)	£1,008,518	£1,004,018, counted	All of it: passes to spouse	£0	-
Sam (2070)	£1,696,209	£1,687,209, counted	£272,521	£569,475	£448,302

Pensions are taxed twice. When someone dies aged 75 or over, whoever inherits their pension pays income tax on what they take out, on top of the inheritance tax. The last column assumes they pay 40% on what is left after inheritance tax. Together that is about 64% of pension money above the tax-free amounts. In total the two taxes come to about £1,017,777.

Overall

The plan is in good shape. The spending is covered in every year, and net worth is £1,696,209 when Alex is 90 and Sam is 92. Over the whole plan the household pays about £315,862 in tax. This report is a summary of a forecast and is not regulated financial advice.

Appendix A: Detailed assumptions

A1. How the planner works

Plan period	From 10 October 2026 to 2 September 2070 (Alex 90, Sam 92). Each person's pay, State Pension and payments into pots are counted up to and including the birthday on which they reach this age. The plan ends at the end of the last of those birthdays.
Rows	Each row is a tax year, 6 April to 5 April, named after the year it starts. The first row runs from 10 October 2026 to 5 April 2027, and the last row ends when the plan does.
Counting time	Part of a year is measured as days divided by the number of days in that tax year (365, or 366 when it contains 29 February). The same method is used for pay, spending, growth, inflation and everything else.
Money values	Today's money. Inflation of 2% is used only to work out the real cost of fixed debt payments.
Ages	Shown as they are at the start of each row.
When pensions start	On the day the person reaches the access age. In that tax year, withdrawals are scaled to the part of the year the pension is open.
Fixed in cash terms	The pension lump sum allowance, the capital gains exempt amount, the cost paid for assets, the pension annual allowance, the ISA limits, the income at which the personal allowance starts to shrink and the inheritance tax bands. These are fixed in pounds, so they are worth less in today's money each year. Income tax and National Insurance thresholds are held at their pound figures until 6 April 2031, so they are worth a little less each year until then. After that they rise with prices.
Dates for pay, sales and retirement	The real dates are used, and amounts are scaled for part-years.
Married or civil partners	Yes
Tax rules	2026/27 figures for England. Income tax and National Insurance thresholds are held at their pound figures until 6 April 2031, so they are worth a little less each year until then. After that they rise with prices.
Filling a gap from pensions	In the order of use.

A2. Income tax and National Insurance

Item	Figure
Personal allowance	£12,570 (reduced above £100,000 of income)
Basic rate band (taxable income up to)	£37,700
Higher rate band (taxable income up to)	£125,140
Income tax rates	Basic 20%, higher 40%, additional 45%
National Insurance starts at	£12,570
National Insurance upper earnings limit	£50,270
National Insurance rates	8% up to the limit, 2% above it
Self-employed National Insurance	6% between £12,570 and £50,270, 2% above
National Insurance on salary sacrifice	Free of National Insurance up to £2,000 a year, from the tax year beginning 2029. No limit before then.

A3. Pension rules

Item	Figure
Annual allowance	£60,000
Allowance reduced when income is above	£200,000 (adjusted income £260,000, minimum allowance £10,000)
Tax-free share of a pension	25%
Lump sum allowance per person	£268,275
Relief added to personal payments	20%
An inherited pension is free of income tax if the owner died before age	75
Full State Pension	£12,547.60 a year
State Pension age	Alex 67, Sam 68
State Pension growth above inflation	Alex 0%, Sam 0%

A4. ISAs and capital gains tax

Item	Figure
ISA limit a year	£20,000
Cash ISA limit a year	£12,000 for people under 65, from the tax year beginning 2027. It counts towards the ISA limit.
Inheritance tax (estimate only)	40% above £325,000 per person. A residence nil-rate band of £175,000 per person, reduced by £1 for every £2 of estate above £2,000,000, is not used. Pensions are counted from 6 April 2027. A husband, wife or civil partner inherits free of tax and passes on any unused amounts.
Tax on savings interest	Interest on cash held outside an ISA is taxed at 22%, 42% and 47%, after a savings allowance of £1,000 (£500 for higher rate taxpayers) and a starting rate band of £5,000. The interest counted is the cash amount, including the part that only keeps up with inflation of 2%. Dividends are not modelled.
Cash ISAs in this plan	None

Item	Figure
Lifetime ISA limit a year	£4,000
Lifetime ISA bonus	25%
Lifetime ISA payments stop at age	50
Lifetime ISA access age	60
Lifetime ISA early withdrawal charge	25%
Capital gains tax yearly exempt amount	£3,000 per person
Capital gains tax rates	18% within the basic rate band, 24% above it

A5. Other settings

Order of use when income falls short: Joint savings account, Sam's stocks and shares ISA, Alex's shares, Alex's workplace pension, Sam's personal pension.

Settings for new records (not used in the forecast): investment growth 4% above inflation, cash growth 0%, retirement age 60, pension access age 57, withdrawal rate 4%.

A6. What the forecast does not include

- Ups and downs in investment markets, and inflation that differs from the plan.
- Changes to tax rules, pension rules or State Pension ages.
- Tax on interest and dividends.
- Care costs and large one-off costs that have not been entered.
- The charges on each pension, unless they are already inside the growth figure.
- What happens if one person dies earlier or is unable to work. Insurance is recorded but not modelled.
- Moving assets between partners to save tax.
- Inheritance tax in the forecast itself. A rough estimate is given in each conclusion, but it is not taken out of the figures, and gifts, trusts and reliefs are ignored.

Appendix B: Year by year

One row for each tax year (6 April to 5 April), named by the year it starts. The first and last rows can be part-years. Income after tax is regular income, including any tax-free cash and other lump sums taken that year. Money taken from pots to fill a gap is shown separately as "Topped up".

Year	Alex	Sam	Income after tax	Topped up	Needed	Shortfall	Pensions	Other savings	Net worth
2026	50	48	£34,377	-	£26,574	-	£315,356	£72,911	£280,915
2027	51	48	£70,287	-	£55,986	-	£337,222	£91,664	£329,875

Year	Alex	Sam	Income after tax	Topped up	Needed	Shortfall	Pensions	Other savings	Net worth
2028	52	49	£70,016	-	£55,767	-	£359,962	£110,544	£379,827
2029	53	50	£69,711	-	£55,552	-	£383,612	£129,519	£430,778
2030	54	51	£69,391	-	£55,341	-	£408,208	£148,578	£482,758
2031	55	52	£69,204	-	£55,134	-	£433,788	£167,856	£535,944
2032	56	53	£69,145	-	£54,931	-	£460,390	£187,486	£590,513
2033	57	54	£69,068	-	£54,733	-	£488,057	£207,455	£646,495
2034	58	55	£68,976	-	£54,538	-	£516,831	£227,752	£703,928
2035	59	56	£68,884	-	£54,347	-	£546,756	£248,381	£762,864
2036	60	57	£68,791	-	£54,160	-	£577,877	£269,349	£823,359
2037	61	58	£66,685	-	£53,976	-	£609,806	£283,988	£878,360
2038	62	59	£11,934	£36,655	£48,589	-	£635,135	£251,483	£879,652
2039	63	60	£0	£44,820	£44,820	-	£660,540	£209,980	£872,058
2040	64	61	£0	£43,563	£43,563	-	£686,962	£169,867	£865,828
2041	65	62	£0	£36,000	£36,000	-	£714,440	£137,454	£860,894
2042	66	63	£791	£35,209	£36,000	-	£743,018	£105,976	£857,994
2043	67	64	£12,338	£23,662	£36,000	-	£772,738	£86,194	£867,933
2044	68	65	£12,338	£23,662	£36,000	-	£803,648	£65,981	£878,628
2045	69	66	£12,338	£23,662	£36,000	-	£835,794	£44,958	£889,752
2046	70	67	£19,764	£16,236	£36,000	-	£869,226	£30,520	£908,746
2047	71	68	£24,677	£11,323	£36,000	-	£903,995	£20,418	£933,412
2048	72	69	£24,677	£11,323	£36,000	-	£940,154	£9,911	£959,065
2049	73	70	£24,677	£11,323	£36,000	-	£976,565	£0	£985,565
2050	74	71	£24,677	£11,323	£36,000	-	£1,002,306	£0	£1,011,306
2051	75	72	£24,677	£11,323	£36,000	-	£1,029,077	£0	£1,038,077
2052	76	73	£24,677	£11,323	£36,000	-	£1,056,918	£0	£1,065,918
2053	77	74	£24,677	£11,323	£36,000	-	£1,085,873	£0	£1,094,873
2054	78	75	£24,677	£11,323	£36,000	-	£1,115,987	£0	£1,124,987
2055	79	76	£24,677	£11,323	£36,000	-	£1,147,304	£0	£1,156,304
2056	80	77	£24,677	£11,323	£36,000	-	£1,179,875	£0	£1,188,875
2057	81	78	£24,677	£11,323	£36,000	-	£1,213,748	£0	£1,222,748
2058	82	79	£24,677	£11,323	£36,000	-	£1,248,977	£0	£1,257,977
2059	83	80	£24,677	£11,323	£36,000	-	£1,285,614	£0	£1,294,614
2060	84	81	£24,677	£11,323	£36,000	-	£1,323,717	£0	£1,332,717
2061	85	82	£24,677	£11,323	£36,000	-	£1,363,344	£0	£1,372,344
2062	86	83	£24,677	£11,323	£36,000	-	£1,404,556	£0	£1,413,556
2063	87	84	£24,677	£11,323	£36,000	-	£1,447,417	£0	£1,456,417
2064	88	85	£24,677	£11,323	£36,000	-	£1,491,992	£0	£1,500,992
2065	89	86	£24,072	£11,928	£36,000	-	£1,536,761	£0	£1,545,761
2066	90	87	£12,338	£23,662	£36,000	-	£1,568,654	£0	£1,577,654
2067	91	88	£12,338	£23,662	£36,000	-	£1,601,823	£0	£1,610,823
2068	92	89	£12,338	£23,662	£36,000	-	£1,636,319	£0	£1,645,319
2069	93	90	£12,338	£23,662	£36,000	-	£1,672,195	£0	£1,681,195
2070	94	91	£5,071	£9,724	£14,795	-	£1,687,209	£0	£1,696,209

Ages are at the start of each row. Pensions, savings and net worth are at the end. "Needed" is spending plus debt payments plus regular saving. In every row, income after tax + topped up – money saved or assumed spent + shortfall = needed. Shortfall years are shaded.

Appendix C: Plain-English glossary

Term	Meaning
Annual allowance	The most that can be paid into pensions each year and still get tax relief (£60,000 in the plan).
Capital gains tax	Tax on the profit when an asset is sold for more than it cost.
Drawdown	Taking money out of a pension a little at a time.
Lifetime ISA	A savings account where the Government adds 25% to what is paid in. Money taken out before 60 loses 25%.
Net worth	Everything owned, less everything owed.
Personal allowance	The amount of income that can be earned each year before paying income tax (£12,570).
Salary sacrifice	Giving up part of pay in return for the employer paying it into a pension. It reduces tax and National Insurance.
Shortfall	A year when the money available is less than what is needed.
State Pension	The pension paid by the Government from State Pension age.
Tax-free cash	The 25% of a pension that can be taken without paying income tax, up to a limit.
Today's money	Amounts adjusted for inflation so they can be compared with prices today.