# How Much Life Insurance Do You Need?

### ~ 9 Steps to Replacing Your Income ~

		<u>Your Figures</u>	
1.	How much money does your family need <b>each month</b> to pay all of your bills and maintain your desired standard of living?	\$	
2.	<b>Multiply</b> that by 12 Equals the annual income needed to maintain your desired lifestyle:	x12 \$	
3.	Subtract the annual income your surviving spouse would receive after your death. (Include their wages and any Social Security beneficiary income for the family)	- \$	
	Equals your Family's <u>additional</u> annual income need:	\$	
4.	What <b>investment return</b> could your surviving spouse earn on a <u>regular</u> basis when they invest the life insurance proceeds? ( <i>Example: 3% to 7% is common</i> )	%	
5.	<b>Divide</b> your answer to #3 by the answer to #4. (Example: $$20,000 \div 5\% = $400,000$ )	\$	
6.	Add final expenses (burial, funeral, etc.) (Example: \$10,000+/-)	+ \$	
7.	Add any additional goals (Examples: college funds, charitable donations, etc)	+ \$	
8.	Add any additional expenses that are <b>NOT</b> included above. (New day care expenses for children, a bereavement break from work, etc.)	+ \$	
	Equals your estimated life insurance need:	= \$	
9.	Subtract existing life insurance as well as other liquid savings & investments. (Example: Savings, CD's, Mutual Funds- (Do not include 401k plans etc. unless surviving spouse is close to age 60 +/-)	- \$	
	EQUALS ADDITIONAL LIFE INSURANCE NEEDED:	= \$	
	(This sheet is for estimating purposes only. Individual needs and circumstances will vary)		

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## What type of Life Insurance is best for you?

- What is your budget for purchasing the insurance coverage that you need? Term Insurance= The most coverage at the lowest possible premium cost. Return of Premium Term= Higher cost than term, but premiums are refunded at the end of the level period (20-30 yrs) Permanent Insurance= Higher premiums, but coverage will be around for your entire lifetime, and builds significant cash surrender values that can be used to supplement retirement & college savings, etc.
- How many years do you need the coverage for? Term Insurance= Short-term needs (level premiums from 10-30 years, up to age 80) Permanent Insurance= Lifetime coverage up to age 100+ is available

#### > Do you want the policy to develop a cash surrender value?

Term Insurance= Pure insurance coverage. No cash value if cancelled. Only pays a benefit if the insured dies.

Return of Premium Term = More expensive than regular term insurance, but you receive 100% refund of your premiums paid if you survive to the end of the level premium period (20-30 years)

Permanent Insurance= Builds cash values and generates a significant profit over time for use in supplementing retirement & college savings..

#### Are you maximizing your retirement plan at work and Roth IRA's?

Term insurance= Extremely low premiums allow you to have extra money available for other tax-favored investments.

Permanent insurance= Can be a valuable savings tool, and can diversify your other investments by offering alternative choices, as well as guaranteed returns.

- Is it important to have premiums that can be flexible from year to year? Term Insurance- Locks-in a fixed premium that must be paid to continue coverage. Permanent Insurance- Builds cash values over time, so that premiums may be skipped in the future, if desired. (Also may allow dump-in of extra premiums to enhance cash value growth).
- Does your portfolio need an investment that can offer guaranteed returns? Term Insurance= No cash value returned- (not an investment) Return of Premium Term - Guarantees that you receive 100% of premiums refunded if you survive to the end of the level premium period (20-30 yrs). Permanent Insurance= Can offer a guaranteed investment return, and can develop significant tax-favored profits, if held for long enough periods of time (10-15 years+).

Remember, a mix of <u>both</u> Term and Permanent policies may be a solution.