MONEY MATTERS 2023: UL SYSTEM FINANCIAL WELLNESS SERIES

SESSION #9:

BUILDING SAVINGS ACCOUNTS & EMERGENCY FUNDS



JULY 14, 2023



Brian Bolton Professor of Finance brian.bolton@louisiana.edu

http://business.louisiana.edu/financeispersonal



B.I. Moody III College of Business Administration

OWNING YOUR FINANCIAL FUTURE

ADULTS RETURNING TO FINISH A DEGREE: FINANCIAL & OTHER CONCERNS

JUNE 6, 2023

FAMILY FINANCIAL
PLANNING: SENDING
YOUR LOVED-ONES OFF
TO COLLEGE

JUNE 27, 2023

FINANCIAL PLANNING
WHEN RETIREMENT IS
GETTING CLOSE
(5-7 YEARS OUT)

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FINANCIAL PLANNING FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS

JUNE 7, 2023

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PLANNING: CARING FOR
ADULT DEPENDENTS

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THE FINANCIAL ASPECTS
OF YOUR SIDEHUSTLE #2 – TAXES,
PROFITABILITY,
EXPANSION, SUCCESS

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RESOURCES

JUNE 20, 2023

BUILDING SAVINGS
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FUNDS

JULY 14, 2023

INVESTING 101

AUGUST 1, 2023

FAMILY FINANCIAL
PLANNING: MAKING
FINANCES WORK FOR THE
WHOLE FAMILY

JUNE 23, 2023

FINANCIAL PLANNING FOR VETERANS

JULY 18, 2023 ***

Navigating the Impacts of Inflation & Turbulent Economic Times

AUGUST 2, 2023





Happiness **Short-Term** Long-Term Goals **Goals Family Financial** Needs Needs





Personal Finance is...personal.

It's about you and not about anyone else. You have to make it about you and your goals.





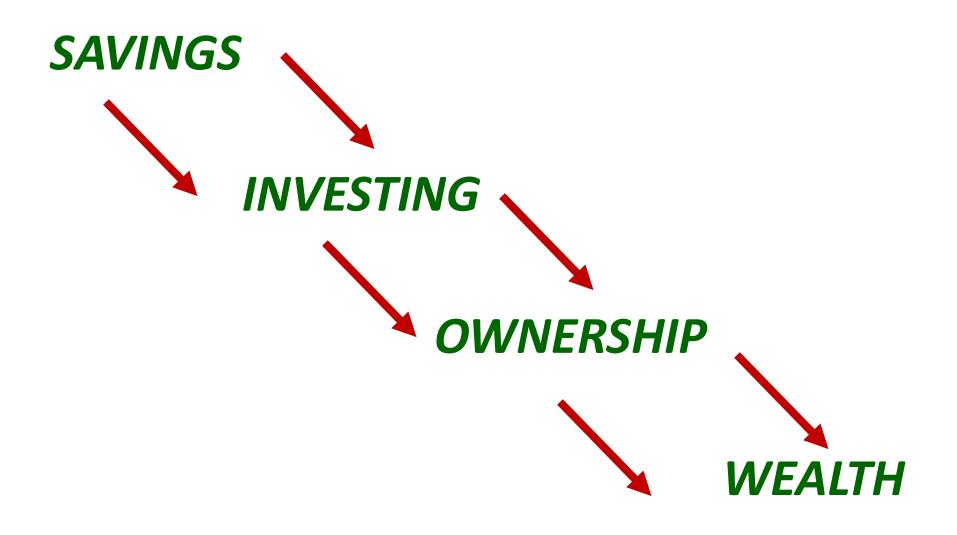
Because personal finance is personal, it is virtually impossible for me to give you any specific advice.

However, there is one word of advice that applies to 99% of people working on their finances:









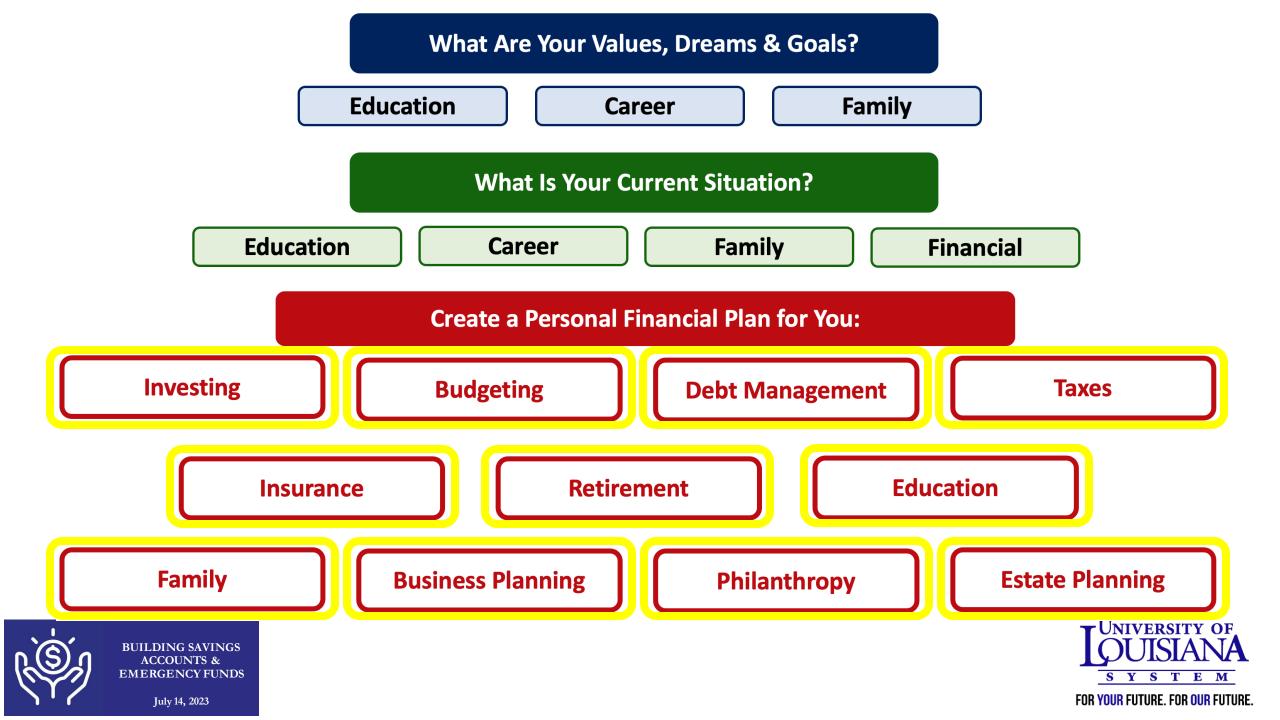








FOR YOUR FUTURE. FOR OUR FUTURE.



ONCE EVERY SEMESTER:
TRACK EVERY PENNY
THAT YOU SPEND &
TRACK EVERY PENNY
THAT YOU EARN

IN THE NEXT 3 MONTHS:
IDENTIFY WAYS TO
DECREASE YOUR
DISCRETIONARY
SPENDING BY 25%

IN THE NEXT 6 MONTHS:

MAKE A PLAN TO

MANAGE – AND PAY OFF

– YOUR DEBT

IN THE NEXT 6-12

MONTHS:
OPEN MULTIPLE
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS, 1
FOR EACH GOAL

IN THE NEXT 12 MONTHS,
OPEN AN IRA OR ROTH IRA

WITHIN 2 YEARS OF
GRADUATION:
HAVE AN "EMERGENCY
FUND" ACCOUNT, WITH 3-6
MONTHS OF NONDISCRETIONARY EXPENSES

WITHIN 3 YEARS OF
GRADUATION:
ELIMINATE ALL OF YOUR BAD
DEBT.





THE 3 FINANCIAL PLANNING PRIORITIES

PRIORITY 1	PRIORITY 2	PRIORITY 3
Risk Management of Personal, Property & Liability Risks	Short-Term Savings & Investments and Debt Management	Long-Term Savings & Investment
Evaluate the need for and quality of personal insurance.	Evaluate the adequacy of:	Evaluate the adequacy of progress towards:
 Life Insurance Health insurance Disability insurance Long-Term Care insurance Property Insurance ➤ Homeowner's Insurance ➤ Auto Insurance Other property insurance Liability insurance 	 Your emergency fund. The proportion of income spent on housing The proportion of income spent on housing and other-than-housing debts 	 Your retirement goals. ➤ Your savings rate ➤ Investment assets Your education funding goals for Jack, Jill & Jane Any large puchase goals Any legacy goals





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 Life Insurance Health insurance Disability insurance Long-Term Care insurance Property Insurance ➤ Homeowner's Insurance ➤ Auto Insurance Other property insurance Liability insurance 	 Your emergency fund. The proportion of income spent on housing The proportion of income spent on housing and other-than-housing debts 	 Your retirement goals. Your savings rate Investment assets Your education funding goals for Jack, Jill & Jane Any large puchase goals Any legacy goals





- 1. Spend an afternoon going through your budget. Pick a month. Identify every penny that you spent. Track and know everything.
- Categorize each expense as either "Non-Discretionary" (essential) or "Discretionary" (less essential).
- 3. For next month, add an 'expense' line for Savings. And pay yourself first move some money, however much you can live without, from your checking or operating account to 1 or more savings accounts on the first day of the month.





EXPENSES	
Savings	\$ 25.00
Rent or Housing	400.00
School - Tuition & Fees	150.00
School Supplies	50.00
Phone Bill	100.00
Insurance - Car	100.00
Insurance - Home	25.00
Insurance - Health	
Food - Grocery	200.00
Food - Restaurants	50.00
Coffee	25.00
Subscription #1	19.99
Subscription #2	9.99
Subscription #3	9.99
Clothing & Shoes	-
Entertainment (music, movies)	25.00
Gym, Yoga, Fitness	-
Charity	-
Tax Planning	-
Other -	-
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 1,189.97





TOTAL EXPENSES	\$	1,189.97	\$	1,050.
Other -	<u></u>	-	<u></u>	
Tax Planning		-		
Charity		-		
Gym, Yoga, Fitness		-		
Entertainment (music, movies)	L	25.00		
Clothing & Shoes		-		
Subscription #3		9.99	 .	
Subscription #2		9.99		
Subscription #1		19.99		
Coffee		25.00		
Food - Restaurants		50.00	T	
Food - Grocery	·········	200.00	Non-l	Discretion
Insurance - Health	` T	-		
Insurance - Home		25.00		Discretion
Insurance - Car		100.00	R	Discretion
Phone Bill		100.00	Non-l	Discretion
School Supplies	nn nnnnnnn	50.00		Discretion
School - Tuition & Fees		150.00		Discretion
Rent or Housing	"-	400.00	-	Discretion
Savings		25.00	Non-l	Discretion
XPENSES				





TOTAL EXPENSES	\$	1,189.97	\$	139
Other -		-		
Tax Planning		-		
Charity		-		
Gym, Yoga, Fitness		-		
Entertainment (music, movies)		25.00	Discre	tionary
Clothing & Shoes		-		
Subscription #3		9.99	Discre	
Subscription #2		9.99	Discre	
Subscription #1	1	19.99	Discre	
Coffee		25.00	Discre	tionary
Food - Restaurants		50.00	Discre	tionary
Food - Grocery		200.00		
Insurance - Health	T	-		
Insurance - Home		25.00		
Insurance - Car		100.00	T	
Phone Bill		100.00		
School Supplies		50.00	**********	
School - Tuition & Fees		150.00		
Rent or Housing		400.00		
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XPENSES				





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Phone Bill		100.00	Non-Discretionar
Insurance - Car		100.00	Non-Discretionar
Insurance - Home		25.00	Non-Discretionar
Insurance - Health		_	
Food - Grocery		200.00	Non-Discretionar
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Coffee		25.00	
Subscription #1		19.99	
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Clothing & Shoes		-	
Entertainment (music, movies)		25.00	
Gym, Yoga, Fitness		_	
Cha r ity		-	
Tax Planning		-	
Other -		-	
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$	1,189.97	\$ 1,050.0

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Other -	-	
Tax Planning	 -	
Charity	 -	
Gym, Yoga, Fitness	-	
Entertainment (music, movies)	25.00	Discretionary
Clothing & Shoes	-	
Subscription #3	9.99	Discretionary
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Coffee	 25.00	Discretionary
Food - Restaurants	50.00	Discretionary
Food - Grocery	200.00	
Insurance - Health	-	
Insurance - Home	 25.00	
Insurance - Car	100.00	
Phone Bill	 100.00	
School Supplies	50.00	***********
School - Tuition & Fees	 150.00	
Rent or Housing	400.00	
Savings	\$ 25.00	
EXPENSES		





IN THE NEXT 3 MONTHS:
IDENTIFY WAYS TO
DECREASE YOUR
DISCRETIONARY
SPENDING BY 25%

How can you decrease your discretionary spending by 25% over time?
Cut subscriptions?
Cut impulse purchases?
Coffee? Fast food?
Entertainment?

EXPENSES			
Savings	\$ 25.00	••••••	
Rent or Housing	400.00		
School - Tuition & Fees	 150.00		
School Supplies	50.00		
Phone Bill	100.00		
Insurance - Car	100.00		
Insurance - Home	25.00		
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Clothing & Shoes	-		
Entertainment (music, movies)	25.00	Discretion	nary
Gym, Yoga, Fitness	-		
Charity	-		
Tax Planning	-		
Other -	-		
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 1,189.97	\$	139





EXPENSES Savings		25.00	Non-Discretionary
Rent or Housing	······ ·	400.00	Non-Discretionary
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Clothing & Shoes		-	
Entertainment (music, movies)		25.00	
Gym, Yoga, Fitness		-	
Charity		-	
Tax Planning			
Other -		-	
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$	1,189.97	\$ 1,050.0

Can you decrease your nondiscretionary, essential spending by 10% over time?

Change insurance or phone carriers?
Buy groceries in bulk? Empty your
freezer and pantry?





BUILDING AN EMERGENCY FUND

Savings	\$	25.00	Non-Discreti	Of
Rent or Housing	_	400.00	Non-Discreti	01
School - Tuition & Fees		150.00	Non-Discreti	01
School Supplies	***************************************	50.00	Non-Discreti	.01
Phone Bill		100.00	Non-Discreti	.01
Insurance - Car		100.00	Non-Discreti	.01
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Gym, Yoga, Fitness		-		
Charity		-		
Tax Planning		_		
Other -			l	'

What happens if your AC dies?
What happens if your car dies?
What happens if you lose your job?

Ideally, your EMERGENCY FUND would be a savings account with 3-6 months of non-discretionary expenses saved up to cover emergencies.

\$1,050 x 3 = \$3,150 \$1,050 x 6 = \$6,300





Ideally how much of your income should you expect to go into paying off various loans (car, house, school, etc.)?

There are 2 ways to address this:

(1) From a lender's perspective.

(2) From your own, personal perspective.





Ideally how much of your income should you expect to go into paying off various loans (car, house, school, etc.)?

The lender's perspective:

28% of your gross income should go to housing payments (at most) (including rent, mortgage, taxes, insurance...but not maintenance or utilities)

36% of your gross income should go to all debt payments (at most)

(including housing, credit cards, student loans, auto loans...)





Ideally how much of your income should you expect to go into paying off various loans (car, house, school, etc.)?

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36% of your gross income should go to all debt payments (at most)

(including housing, credit cards, student loans, auto loans...)

Be very careful: These ratios are based on payments, not borrowed amounts or loan balances. Lenders may encourage you to extend your loan repayment term, which may lower your monthly or annual payment....but doing this will usually increase the total amount that you have to repay over the life of the loan.





Ideally how much of your income should you expect to go into paying off various loans (car, house, school, etc.)?

From a personal perspective, it will all depend on your other goals and investments and your specific situation.

- If you buy a home, you will increase your debt.
- If you have children, you may increase your debt as you save for their education or incur other expenses.
 - You can offset this by having a lower auto loan or reducing your student loans.
- Always, always, always pay off your credit card balances as soon as you are able.



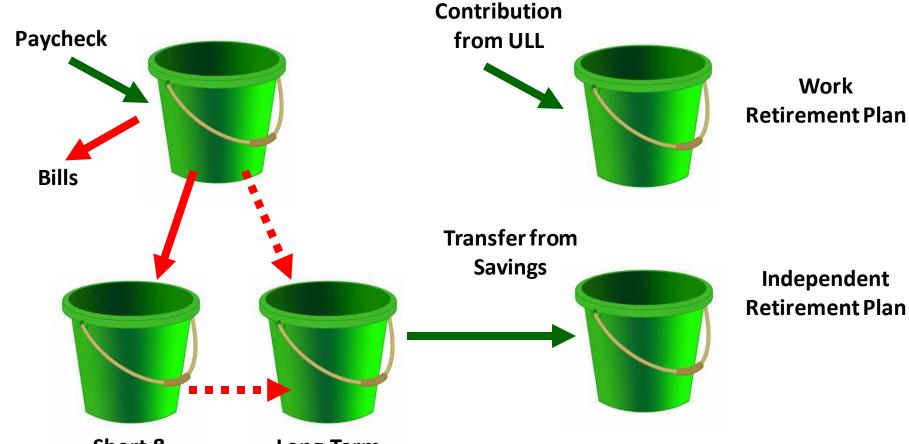


GOAL: Set up separate savings accounts for each savings goal. And add to each.

- Our minds are wacky.
- We engage in a behavior economists call "mental budgeting."
- Having \$10,000 in one account *feels* different than having \$2,000 in five different accounts.
 - If each account has a purpose or goal, there's a little governor in our brain that regulates our desire to use money from an account for anything but its intended purpose.
 - Some banks will let you do this automatically. If not, do this for yourself, by actually opening up 3-5 different savings accounts.



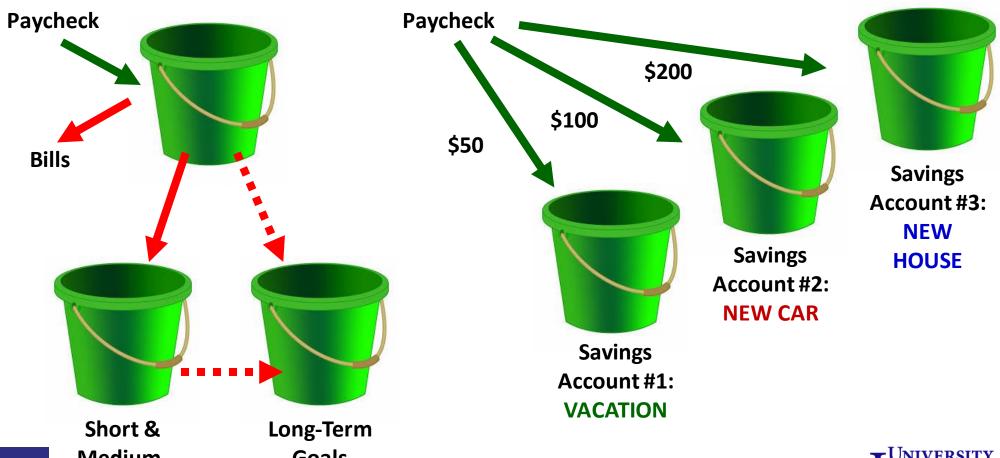






Short & Medium-Term Goals (0-5 Years) Long-Term Goals (5+ Years)







Medium-Term Goals (0-5 Years) Goals (5+ Years)



I utilize 4-5 different accounts on a regular basis, as defined below. This allows me to mentally align my finances with my goals, kind of like how I use 3 credit cards with 3 different purposes each.

Checking & Transaction Account



No risk, 0.0% return, all cash Short-to-Medium Term Goals



Some risk,
0-3% return goals,
cash + savings

Long-Term Goals



Some Risk,
3-7% return goals,
savings +
investments

Retirement Accounts



Lots of risk, 8-12% return goals, all investments





Short-to-Medium
Term Goals



Some risk,
0-3% return goals,
cash + savings

Maybe the money for these goals sits in a savings account, earning 0.25% interest. Maybe I buy a Certificate of Deposit and lock up this money for 3 months to 2 years, earning 0.50% to 2.00%. Maybe I invest in a government, municipal or corporate bond and earn a little bit more (and take on a little bit more risk).

The key is liquidity. I have to be able to comfortably and confidently convert these investments to cash when it's time to enjoy my goals.





Long-Term Goals



Some Risk,
3-7% return goals,
savings +
investments

Maybe I want to buy a new house in 10 years and need to save \$50,000. I really want the house, but the timing and amount are flexible.

Maybe I just had my first child and want to start a 529 Savings Plan for their college in 18 years.

Liquidity is less of the priority with these goals. I can take more risk, which should lead to higher returns over the longer-term. Now maybe I choose index funds or mutual funds. Maybe I choose individual stocks. Maybe the real estate is the risk. Patience is the key.



Retirement Accounts

A company-sponsored 403(b) or 401(k) will give me the structure to invest for my retirement.



It will limit my investment options, but I should have plenty of index fund and mutual fund options.

Lots of risk, 8-12% return goals, all investments

These are tax-preferred accounts, so the IRS doesn't want me using this money for a new house or my kids' college. If I withdraw the money before I turn 59 ½, I pay all taxes and a 10% penalty.





Retirement Accounts



Lots of risk, 8-12% return goals, all investments Liquidity is not the issue, again.

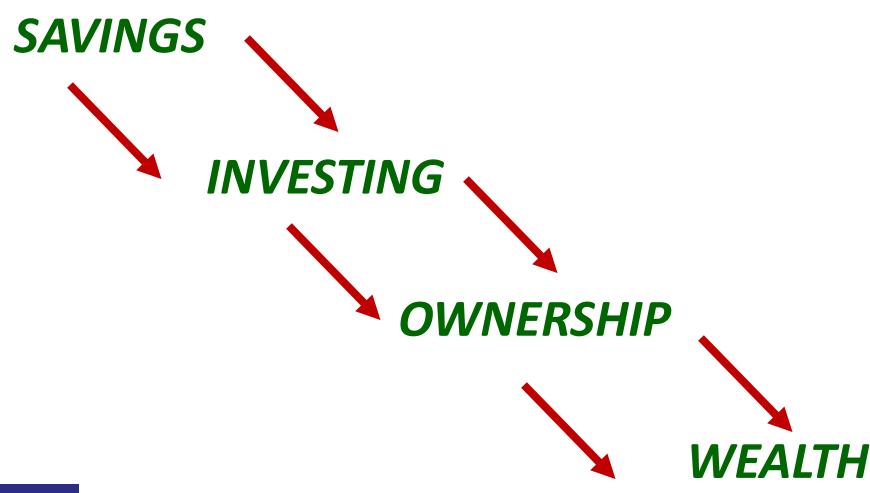
I care about:

- Capital appreciation
- Minimizing taxes (both today and in the future)
- Getting the maximum company match.
- Meeting any vesting period requirements.



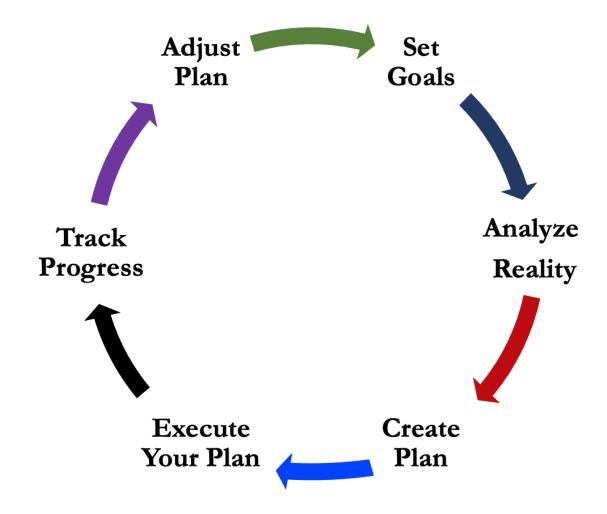


A Few Opening Morals









- 1. Set your goals. What do you want to achieve in life? What financial goals will make this happen?
- 2. Analyze your reality. What is your situation? What is your income? What are your expenses? When can you achieve your goals?
- 3. Create your plan. Focus on the short-term the next 3-6 months and the long-term the next 1, 2, 5 and 10 years.
- 4. Execute your plan. Work to decrease your expenses. and to pay off debt. Work to increase your income and your savings.
- 5. Track your progress. How are you doing? Are you ahead of your goals? Are you behind your goals?
- 6. Adjust your plan to reflect your progress, your new reality and any new goals.
- 7. Repeat. Revise. Enjoy.





A goal without a plan is just a dream.

Financial Wellness

Wealth is largely the result of habit.

The most difficult thing is the decision to act; the rest is mere tenacity.

It takes as much energy to plan as it does to wish.

You cannot escape the responsibility of tomorrow by avoiding it today.





A goal without a plan is just a dream.

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