Budgeting



Workshop Goals



In this workshop, you will...

- I) Explore the importance of creating and maintaining a budget.
- 2) Examine the differences between wants and needs.
- 3) Set goals for spending, saving, and debt repayment.



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Budget Overview

What is a budget?

It can be an estimate of income and expenses for a set period of time, a road map, or a financial plan.

Why use a budget?

It can help you understand your spending habits, create a savings plan, or pay off debts.



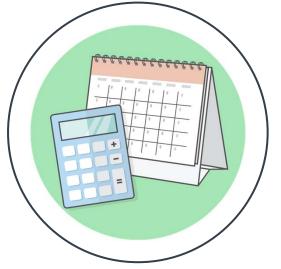
When can you use a budget?

Budgets can be used regularly to help you maintain good financial practices, or they can be used to help you achieve a specific goal.



How to Build a Budget







Marta's Story

- Marta is a 40-year-old woman who works two jobs, one at a grocery store and another as a hostess at a restaurant.
- Marta often feels overwhelmed by her large debt. She has also paid bills late in the past. One reason is that her personal finances are not very organized.
- Let's see how the five-step plan can help her better understand her options, behaviors, and solutions.





Marta's Required Documents

Which of these financial documents would Marta need for her budget?

- Loan statements
- Credit reports
- Receipts
- Tax returns
- Tax estimates
- Bills
- Deposit slips
- W-2s

- Passport
- Credit card statements
- Credit card offers
- Financial institution statements
- Internet offers
- Pay stubs
- Social benefits statements





Marta's Current Spending

Marta's Monthly Income: \$2,000

Total Expenses: Needs + Wants

Disposable Income - Needs



Needs

Rent	\$600
Groceries	\$200
Utilities	\$100
Car Payment	\$200
Car Insurance	\$120
Total	\$1,220

Wants

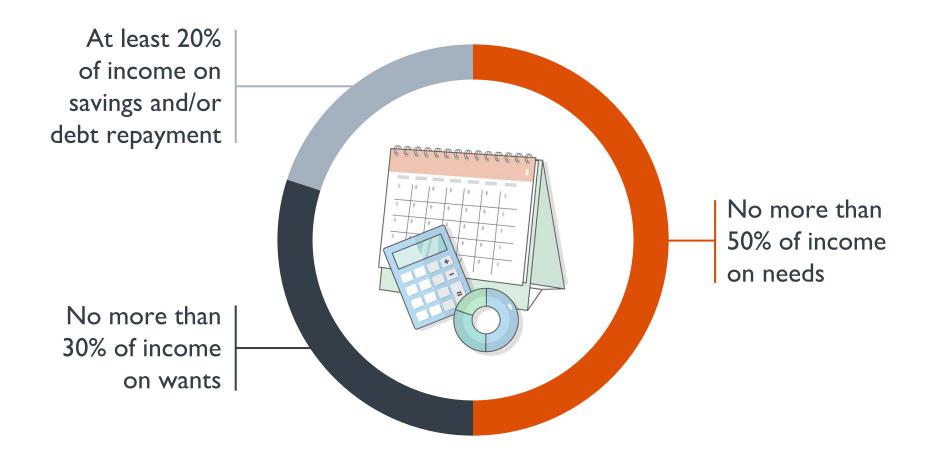
Coffee	\$20
Restaurants	\$50
Entertainment	\$40
Clothing	\$100
Total	\$210

Debt

Debt	
Credit card	\$200
Student loans	\$100
Total	\$300
Savings Contribution	\$100



50-30-20 Rule





Gross and Net Income: What's the Difference?

Gross income:

Gross income is the amount of money you earn before anything is taken out for taxes.

Net income:

Net income is the amount of money you earn after all taxes are taken out of your pay.



Categories Method

The Categories Method is a more detailed breakdown of percentages and categories:

30% for housing

10% for utilities and other housing expenditures, including renter's insurance

10% for groceries

10% for transportation, including car loan

10% for debt repayment (student loans and credit cards)

10% for savings

5% for dining out

5% for car insurance and miscellaneous auto expenses

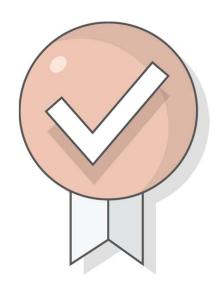
5% for clothing

5% for entertainment





Setting Goals



Short-term goals can be accomplished in a few months or up to two years.

Medium-term goals can be accomplished in two to five years.

Long-term goals can be accomplished in more than five years.



Strategies for Paying Off Debt



Ladder Method

- List all of your debts from highest to lowest interest rate.
- Depending on your budget method (50-30-20 Rule or Categories Method), determine how much you have allotted for debt reduction.
- Ensure that your monthly minimum payments are met for each debt category.
- · Choose the highest interest rate loan to pay off first.

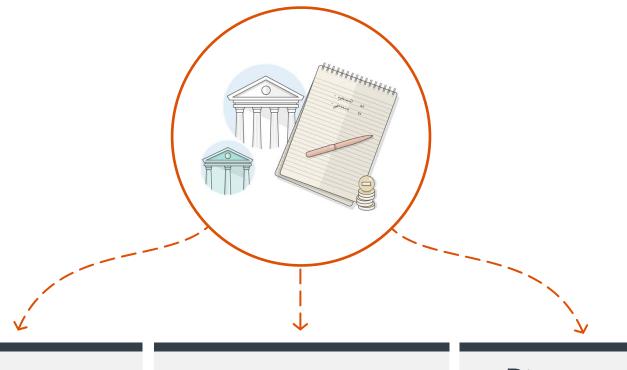


Snowball Method

- List all of your debts from smallest to largest balance.
- Depending on your budget method (50-30-20 Rule or Categories Method), determine how much you have allotted for debt reduction.
- Ensure that your monthly minimum payments are met for each debt category.
- Choose the loan with the smallest balance to pay off first.



Maintaining Financial Strength and Health



Have daily, weekly, and monthly check-ins

Meet with a financial institution representative

Discuss personal finance with a financial planner



Summary



Remember...

- I) There are lots of strategies for budgeting, but the important thing is that you use one to manage your spending, savings, and debt repayment.
- 2) When approaching your debt repayment, consider strategies like the Ladder Method or the Snowball Method to help you.
- 3) Speak to someone you trust, like family, a friend, or your financial institution representative for additional support.

