## ABCs of Financial Fitness

## Maximize Your Cash Flow for Today and Tomorrow

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## Maximize Your Cash Flow for Today and Tomorrow

## Maximize Your Cash Flow

## 1. Identify your expenses.

Select a month that represents your ordinary expenses.

Add up the withdrawals from your bank accounts.

Include ATM and debit card expenses and ATM withdrawals. Do not include transfers.

Categorize expenses.

For example, childcare, groceries, and clothing.


## Maximize Your Cash Flow

## 2. Surplus or deficit?



## If there's a surplus:

Save the extra cash for your financial goals.

Talk to your agent regarding your financial goals.

## If there's a deficit:

Drill down on your expenses to find ways to cut.

This is when categorizing expenses comes in handy!

## Maximize Your Cash Flow



## Maximize Your Cash Flow

## 4. 50/30/20 Rule of Thumb

50\%
Goes to your needs

- Housing
- Transportation
- Insurance
- Groceries
- Healthcare
- Utilities



## Maximize Your Cash Flow

## 5. Fixing a deficit

Set mini goals.
$\$ 100 /$ week for groceries instead of $\$ 400 /$ month.

Recognize the difference between wants and needs.

- Don't let a "want" put you into debt.
- What did I use before this new gadget?
- Delay purchases until a lower expense month.
- Make hard decisions.


## Maximize Your Cash Flow

## 6. Simplify and name accounts

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Easy to track money coming in and out of one main checking account.

Gives a true picture of what is left over.

Make a separate emergency fund account.

Give your savings account a purpose, e.g. Disney Trip.


# Maximize Your Cash Flow 

## 7. Debit cards

## Are you self-disciplined with spending?

If not, use a debit card.

You can only spend what you actually have.
However you still need to be aware of purchases. If
the bank hasn't recorded them yet you can overdraw your account and rack up significant fees.

Keep track of the timing of purchases so you have enough money for bills due.

Be careful of miscellaneous cash withdrawals.

Debit cards have less protection against fraud.

## Maximize Your Cash Flow

## 8. Credit cards

- Green: Pay off in full
- Blue: Minimum payment
- Purple: High interest rate
- Rewards available
- Protection against theft


## CARD Statement



## Maximize Your Cash Flow

## 9. Large purchases



## Maximize Your Cash Flow

## 10. Automatic savings

Edit Your Bank Information

## WHAT TO EXPECT

Changes can take up to 24 hours to be processed and may not be applied to your next paycheck.
Save first, spend the leftovers.

Split your direct deposit to automatically save a designated amount into a savings account.

Sign up for retirement account contributions through your employer.

Additional Bank Accounts
Some types of payments will not be solit, and will be deposited entirely into your primary account. (v) Learn more about how payments are split


## QUESTIONS

## ABCs of Financial Fitness

## Debt Management and Student Loan Forgiveness






## Debt Management and Student Loan Forgiveness

1. If you can't pay cash, don't buy it.

The only way to get out of debt is to stop accruing new debt.

Spend less than you make.

Stick to your budget to stop accruing debt.

Realize the difference between wants and needs.

Save up for the purchase so you can pay cash.

Utilize the 50/30/20 rule of thumb to build your budget.


# Debt Management and Student Loan Forgiveness 

## 2. Make a list of your debts.



Gain a better perspective and stay organized.

Keep track of the following:

- Who you owe
- How much
- At what rate

Information can be found on statements.

Sort by highest interest rate or highest amount of debt owed.

## Debt Management and Student Loan Forgiveness

3. Make payments on time.

| Benefits of making payments on time: |
| :--- | :--- |
| - Avoid late fees |
| - Avoid an increase in your interest rate |
| - Avoid a negative impact on your credit score. |
| Keep a calendar of your bills due. |
| Set up automatic payments. |
| - Ensure enough funds are in the account prior <br> to the due date. |

## Debt Management and Student Loan Forgiveness

## 4. Good Debt vs. Bad Debt



- Mortgage
- Student loan
- Some auto loans

Outstanding credit card balance

- Personal loans

Do pay extra towards bad debt to reduce interest paid.
Don't pay extra towards good debt. Extra funds are better used to save for retirement. Assumes a reasonable interest rate. If any of these loans have high, double-digit interest rates, treat them as Bad Debt.

## Debt Management and Student Loan Forgiveness

5. Choose your payment strategy.


Debt Avalanche

- Pay off highest interest rate debt first
- Saves the most money in the long term



## Debt Management and Student Loan Forgiveness

Pay $\$ 1,000$ per month towards two debts totaling $\$ 25,000$

| Debt Amount to Pay First | Debt Avalanche |
| ---: | :---: |
| Interest Rate | $\$ 15,000$ |
| Total Amount Paid | $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ |
| Length of Time | 2 years 6 months |

## Debt Management and Student Loan Forgiveness

6. Improve your credit score.

10\%


## Debt Management and Student Loan Forgiveness

## 7. Debt Consolidation

## Benefits:

- Lower interest rate
- One payment
- Higher credit score


## Risk:

- If you take on more debt beyond your consolidated loan(s), you compound your debt problem



## Methods:

- Balance transfer
- Home equity loan
- Be aware of the risk that an unpaid home equity loan may lead to foreclosure
- Personal loan


## Debt Management and Student Loan Forgiveness

## 8. Consider refinancing

Interest rates are at historic lows.

Lower your interest rate.

Lower your payment.

Ability to extend the term if budget is tight(risky if debt is an issue).

Option for a cash out refinance (risky if debt is an issue).

New mortgage terms while taking cash out.


## Debt Management and Student Loan Forgiveness

9. Downsize house or car


We suggest the following rules of thumb:

- Spend no more than $\mathbf{2 8 \%}$ of your gross income on total housing costs.
- Spend no more than $36 \%$ of your gross income on total debt payments.

Hard decision, but if you're in a deficit, you may need to downsize or buy a cheaper car to meet your goals.

Prioritize retirement goals.

## Debt Management and Student Loan Forgiveness

10. Balance debt repayment and savings.


Save for emergency fund.

Consolidate high interest debt and make payments.


Save for retirement.

## Debt Management and Student Loan Forgiveness

## Public Service Loan Forgiveness

- Borrower must work full time in public service which is non-profit 501(c)(3), military, public schools, non-profit hospitals, or government.
- Loan repayment plan type must be one of the four IDR plans or the 10-year standard repayment.
- 120 on-time payments under qualifying plans (10-year or IDR plans).
- No limit on forgiveness and loan is forgiven tax free!
- Complex. Many borrowers don't know this plan exists or enroll incorrectly. Read and understand all the restrictions before committing 10 years of employment to this plan.



## QUESTIONS

## ABCs of Financial Fitness

## First Line of Defense




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## Insure to Protect



Income.

Health

Life.

Renters

Property
Auto and Homeowner



Short-term, Long-term and Social Security Disability Insurance Plans

| Short-term Disability Insurance | Social Security Disability Insurance | Long-term Disability Insurance (employer-sponsored) | Long-term <br> Disability Insurance (private) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Duration <br> Up to 6 months | Duration <br> Several years | Duration <br> Several years | Duration <br> Several years |
| Waiting Period <br> 2-4 weeks | Waiting Period <br> 5 months | Waiting Period <br> $1-24$ months | Waiting Period <br> $1-24$ months, vanes based on plan |
| Definition of Disability <br> Less strictly defined | Definition of Disability Strictly defined | Definition of Disability <br> Less strictly defined | Definition of Disability <br> Less strictly defined |
| Payout <br> $50-60 \%$ of income | Payout <br> \$1,234 per month | Payout <br> $60 \%$ of income | Payout <br> $70-85 \%$ of income |

Note: These are averages, and figures vary based on the specifics of each policy.

| INSTEAD OF <br> skipping life insurance since you're single |  | Policy feature | Term life | Whole life |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Choice of policy length | You can choose a policy length, typically $1,5,10,15,20,25$ or 30 years. | Coverage can last your entire life, typically expiring at a specific age like 95 or 100. |
|  |  | Cash value | No cash value. | Cash value grows at a guaranteed rate set by the insurer. |
|  |  | Premiums | Premiums typically stay level throughout the length of the policy. | Premiums typically stay level throughout the length of the policy. |
|  | TRY <br> locking in coverage now while you're young and healthy | Dividends | No dividends. | Dividends may be available through participating policies. |
|  |  | Death benefit | Death benefit is typically level, but decreasing death benefits are available. | Death benefit is typically level, but graded death benefit policies are available.* |
|  |  | $\operatorname{Cost}(\$ 500,000$ policy for a healthy 40-yearold) | \$524 a year (30-year term). | \$6,483 a year. |
|  |  | *Graded death benefit policie years before paying out the full | -such as quaranteed issue life I death benefit. | insurance-typically have a waiting period of a few |



A renters policy covers your belongings if they're stolen or destroyed.

Renters Insuane pays out if you cause harm to other people or their property.

Renters insurance covers disasters such as fire, theft and windstorms but generally doesn't cover flooding or earthquakes.


## Property Insurance Auto \& Homeowners

Car insurance quotes provide an estimate of how much you'd pay for an auto policy.

Auto insurance quotes are personal to you and are based on multiple factors such as your car make and model, your age, location and driving history.

Homeowners insurance covers the replacement of your home and contents.


## QUESTIONS

## First Line of Offense



## Risk Tolerance vs Risk Capacity



## Types of Investments



## Need More Information



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