



FINANCIAL PLANNING

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A complete financial plan includes **six key components:**

Budgeting and tax planning

Managing liquidity

Financing large purchases

Insurance

Investing

Retirement planning

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Budget planning, **or budgeting**, is the process of predicting future income, expenses and savings goals

Budgeting can help you estimate how much of your income will be required to **cover your monthly expenses**

This helps you to set a reasonable and practical **goal for saving** each month

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Typically, budgets are broken into two categories –
Big Spender and Big Saver

Big Spender budgets save a little each much, but
the main focus is on **spending**

Big Saver budgets spend very little and focus on
saving

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The first step in budgeting is to assess your **current financial situation**

This means that you need to determine your **income and expenses**

It is also important to identify your **assets (what you own)** and your **liabilities (what you owe)**

Your **net worth (your wealth)** is the value of **your assets less your liabilities**

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Sticking to a budget that **promotes saving**, can help you increase your overall net worth

Budgeting can help you increase your net worth by **reducing your liabilities, increasing your assets or both!**

Income is the largest factor in budgeting

This can also be impacted by your **current life stage**

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There are roughly **six phases of life** when considering typical financial planning

0 to 22 **Pre-Career**

23 to 30 **Early Earning**

31 to 44 **Mid Earning**

45 to 59 **Prime Earning**

60 to 74 **Retirement**

75+ **Post-Retirement**

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Each stage of the financial planning life comes with varying **obstacles and milestones**

For example, someone in the Pre-Career stage may have **a lower income** and need to take that into consideration while budgeting

Someone in the Mid Earning stage would need to shift their financial goals to start more heavily **investing in retirement funds** or potentially **begin investing in their child's future education**

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The **pay yourself first principle** is vital to establishing good saving habits

The pay yourself first principle says that before you spend any of your income, you should **set a portion aside as savings**

Once you have paid yourself, you can then move forward with the **rest of your budget items**