Quick Guide to Managing Your Money

Essential steps to saving, spending, borrowing and budgeting to achieve your money goals and live well!



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Introduction

Money is the most basic and common tool that we all use on a day-to-day basis. We use to to buy goods and services, get paid for the work we do and invest in a pension for our future financial well-being.

But for many people, money is still mysterious. For example, many Irish adults struggle to understand essential money information, like how much credit really costs, or how tax-relief really works and how to set and achieve important money goals.

In this simple guide, we examine the steps anyone can take to build manage their money, save smart and spend wisely so they can be better prepared for life events and protect financial well-being.

Effective budgeting is the cornerstone to building financial resilience that will underpin our financial well-being.

Good luck!

Frank Conway

Guide to earning, spending, saving, investing and budgeting your money

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Putting a spotlight on how to keep more money for you!

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Setting a money plan Where will your money journey take you?

Personal budgeting and money management is a journey, a journey you take with your money. And like any journey, it is important you set out what the destination is.

With budgeting and money management, you will need to stop and write down what your MONEY GOAL is. Without this, building the motivation to actually do the work to become an effective money manager will be so much more difficult.

Goal setting

List out your SHORT-TERM, MEDIUM-TERM and LONG-TERM goal. If you have more than one in any category, write it down.

Examples of money goals

1. **Short-term**, Duration to achieve: 1 - 3 months. Example: Buy a new laptop, cost €500 with savings.

2. **Medium-term**. Duration to achieve: 3 - 12 months. Example: Pay for a holiday, cost 2,000 with savings.

3. Long-term. Duration to achieve, 1 - 5 years (or more). Example: save for a first home deposit.

List your goals:

| Short-term: | |
|--------------|------|
| Medium-term: | |
| Long-term: | |

Where are you

Income is that vital part of your money plans. But income alone is not the solution to achieving your money plans....how you manage that income it. So, at this point, it is important to take stock.

A vital first step is to write out how much money you receive from pay after essential taxes (PRSI, USC, Income tax etc) are deducted.

Second, you will need to identify all of your expenses. Here, you need to be completely informed and in some cases, honest with what you record.

Details matter

1. Income

For most people, this is your income received from your work, whether it is a salaried position of you are paid as a contractor or by day. What you get to take home is the figure that drives your spending. If you are budgeting jointly, spouse, partner, include their income also.

With PAYE modernisation, remember to avail of any tax credits you are entitled to. A full list of possible tax credits is available at Revenue.ie.

If you have the option to Rent-a-Room, earn income from nonemployment etc (interest, investment etc), include that also. Don't forget to claim back on medical expenses, Revenue allow you up to 4 years worth of allowable expenses.

Tip - as you track your money coming in and going out, don't just record it, question it! Ask if you can work the figures in your favour.

Where are you now? Expenses

 For the expenses section of your budgeting plan, you will have two main areas to focus on. first are PRIORITY expenses and the other expenses. For example, a mortgage and other credit agreements as well as vital insurance / protection policies must be paid for first.



- A mortgage is essential for home-ownership but it is also a debt that is reported to both the Irish Credit Bureau and Central Credit Register so in addition to its role in providing home, failure to pay it on time each month can result in an "impaired" personal credit report.
- Life protection, car insurance and other essential insurance payments are also key to short-term and long-term financial wellbeing.
- Saving for a child's future education.
- Saving into a work pension.
- Fuel costs for home and work travel.

Where are you now? Expenses (cont'd)

Tip - If you don't have all of the numbers off hand, try this:

- Collect receipts for all day-to-day spending for 3 month.
- Gather your current account statements
- Gather your last 3 months of credit card statements
- Go to your MyAccount on Revenue.ie or pull out your last 3 months of payslips to review your income.

The reason the 3-month period of time is important is that it should capture ongoing expenses and random ones that you'll need to manage your money better.







Setting the Scene - Your vital money information

| processing |
|------------|
| RECEIPT |
| |
| |
| |
| ======= |
| |
| |

3 X Months Receipts - if you really want to meet your money goal, receipts will deliver the spending detail that you require.



3 X Current Account Statements here you can view all of the transactions, including any pay that is deposited and direct debits, withdrawal etc. It is a very powerful source of information.



3 X Credit Card Statements - Credit card statements provide access to any online or other purchases you have made recently.

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3 X Income / Pay information - You will see any net pay reflected in your current account but your payslip will provide the GROSS earning information, including tax credit applied.

Use the personal budgeting planner to track your income and expenses. You can download a FREE copy at www.moneywhizz.org

Budgeting Buddy - this is a simple income and expenditure that is designed to help your track your money coming in (income) and money going out (expenditure).

It is broken out into seven sections, starting with:

- 1. Income,
- 2. Housing payments,
- 3. Priority payments,
- 4. Regular payments,
- 5. Other payments,

6. Summary (Surplus / deficit).

Each section is presented in the following pages



Use the following pages to track your income and expenses or download a monthly worksheet from **www.moneywhizz.org**.

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Income - in this section, users should factor in income from work and other possible income sources

| Step 1 Income | €Income / monthly |
|--|-------------------|
| Wages or salary (after net deductions) | |
| Partner's wages or salary (net) | |
| Tips or commission | |
| Other earnings net | |
| Maintenance/Child support | |
| Own/partners pension | |
| Social welfare | |
| Boarders / Lodgers | |
| Other income | |
| Other income | |
| Total Income | € |
| a Francisco de la constante | (Box 1) |

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| Step 2 COSTS - Housing | € Outgoings / monthly |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Mortgage payment | 2 |
| Rent | G. |
| Top up / other secured loans | |
| _ocal Property Tax | |
| Service or water charges | |
| Building / home & contents cover | |
| Life protection cover | |
| Gas | |
| Electricity | |
| Other fuel costs | |
| Waste charges | 14 17 |
| Insurance | |
| Other | |
| Other | |
| Total Housing Costs | € |
| J | (Box 2) |

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| Step 3 | € Outgoings / monthly |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| COSTS - Priority Payments | |
| Telephone (induding mobiles) | |
| MaintenancePayments | |
| CourtFines | |
| Pension Payments | |
| Hire Purchase | |
| TV License | |
| Broadband / cable | |
| Instalment Orders | |
| Other | |
| Other | |
| Total Priority Pmts | € |
| , | (Box 3) |

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| Step 4 COSTS - Regular | € Expenses / monthly |
|---|----------------------|
| Food & Drink / Housekeeping | |
| Newspapers and magazines | |
| Travel & Fares | 3 |
| CarTax | |
| Petrol or Diesel | |
| Car Insurance | |
| Car Repair and maintenance | |
| Childcare (including pocket money) | |
| School meals | |
| Pet expense (vet, pet food) | |
| Cigarettes | |
| Clothes & Shoes | 3 |
| Household items | |
| Health costs (Insurance) | |
| Back to school costs | |
| Other | 3 |
| Total Regular Costs | € |
| aanaa ka amaa ahaa maa ta'iyo da 🥌 da ta'aan ta'aa ahaa da ahaa da ahaa da ba | (Box 4) |

Download a monthly worksheet from www.moneywhizz.org.

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| Step 5 Other Expenses | € Other expenses / monthly | |
|---|----------------------------|--|
| Charities | 2 x | |
| Entertainment / Eating Out | 3 | |
| Savings / Emergency fund | | |
| Health club, courses, professional fees | | |
| Gifts (birthdays, Christmas) | | |
| Priority debts/ liabilities | | |
| Rentarrears | | |
| Mortgage arrears | | |
| Electricity arrears | | |
| Fuel/heating arrears | 25 | |
| Other | 25 | |
| Other | 25 | |
| Total Other Costs | £ | |
| | (Box 5) | |

Download a monthly worksheet from www.moneywhizz.org.

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Using your budgeting information

Having worked your way through the Budgeting Buddy, you will have one of three possible outcomes:

1. You have a surplus.

2. You use all your money and have nothing left over.

3. You have a negative amount (this means that you have not recorded all of your information correctly or you are spending beyond your current means).

If you have a surplus

If you have a surplus, consider some ways of putting that surplus to use. Remember, we explored the four core pillars to building financial security:

1. **Build a 'rainy day' fund** - start small and try work towards having a fund of €500, €1,000 and see if you can get to a fund of €2,000 - €3,000.

2. **Homeownership** - if you plan to buy a home, there are strict deposit requirements. If you already are a homeowner with a mortgage, over-payment will reduce the total cost of interest. Check with your mortgage lender first.

3. **Protect** - here we are referring specifically to home insurance, Life (and mortgage) protection, Income protection (where necessary), Serious Illness. The level of protection will depend on your personal situation. Talk to a qualified financial adviser first.

4. **Post-retirement** - there are some great options to save for that time in your life when you will no longer be working. But the real magic is that the State and often employers pay too so take advantage of a great deal!



What if you have a deficit

If you find that having worked through your budget in detail you are in a deficit (you spend more than you earn), you should:

1. **Recheck your numbers** - maybe you missed some items, double-counted what you have recorded and go through the process again.

2. Look for ways to balance your budget ask yourself if there is any income or taxrelief credits that you can avail of . On the spending side, we list some options available to review and reduce costs.





Using receipts to create visibility and highlight spending:

1. Check your receipts against what you have recorded for expenses, especially REGULAR and OTHER expenses. For example, if you order in or eat out, have you accounted for this accurately? If not, this is where your receipts provide the level of detail you require.

2. Debit card / current account - also provide a wealth of up-to-date spending information as do credit card statements use them!

Ways to boost income

Regardless of whether one is employed in PAYE employment or self-employed (or a mix of both), there are a range of tax credits and reliefs in place that can reduce the total cost of tax. Some of those include:

Rent-a-room relief. This option is available for select room rental income. Medical expenses relief Education expenses relief Home carer relief.



For a full list of reliefs, you can find out more at **Revenue** or **Citizens Information**.

First steps to control costs Keeping an eye in it!



Because there are so many ways to spend, it can be a challenge for many people to readily recall what they pay for a variety of expenses, regardless of whether those are major costs, such as a mortgage, car insurance, home insurance, health insurance or for Life or Serious Illness protection.

But, there are some essential rules to spending:

1. Make spending visible - by knowing what you spend, you are empowered to act.

2. Master the detail - this applies on protection policies and even day-to-day spending habits. Remember the saying, *The devil is in the detail*, when it comes to your money plans, details are key to achieving them!

Points to remember

Personal Budgeting is is powerful means of keeping your household finances on track and building financial security, including:

- Building a rainy-day fund
- Buying a home
- Protecting you, and your family
- Saving for your retirement

Other critical factors

Personal Budgeting goes beyond the immediate foundation of building financial security, here are some other points to consider:

Your **personal credit profile** - budgeting helps you stay in control of your spending, saving, borrowing and planning.

A poor credit profile can restrict your access to loans, including a mortgage. It can also access to certain employment (in finance).

Finally, managing your money is the foundation to **financial well-being** in the present and in the future. For example, it is important to save for retirement if one wishes to protect the standard of living they enjoy today.





8 steps to setting and achieving your money goals



1. Set your money goal - this is the critical first step to your money journey.

2. Live within your means - use Budgeting Buddy to stay on track.

3. Increase your financial knowledge - familiarise yourself with tax-relief options available to you.

4. **Start early** - this will will provide you with a financial cushion if life events cause a drop in income or an increase in expenses.

5. Save on auto-pilot - a mortgage is one, saving into a pension is another.

6. Learn and adjust - learn the detail of any protection policies you have (Life, Serious Illness, Death-in-Service, Health), learn the detail of what you spend your money on each month and if you can, look for ways to reduce costs without reducing benefits and quality of life. Tip: Use the comparison and informational services provided at the end of this guide.

7. Avoid minimalism - for example, if you feel you plan to save a certain amount of money in a specific period of time, plan for life events happening along the way. So, either over-save in the early days or allow more time to reach your goal.

8. Stick to the plan - even if events appear to not be going to plan. A plan that is reasonable WILL be achievable...it might just take more time.

A simple money rule for spending and saving

Spending & Saving for Life

50:30:20 rule explained



Ho do you compare?

Using the information from your own **Budgeting Buddy** exercise, can you list how much you spend per month on:

1. Life NEEDS ______

3. SAVING (including any money you save into your pension).

2. Life WANTS

Important Services

Citizens Information - The <u>Citizens Information Board</u> is the statutory body which supports the provision of information, advice and advocacy on a broad range of public and social services. It provides the Citizens Information website, citizensinformation.ie, and supports the voluntary network of Citizens Information Centres and the Citizens Information Phone Service 0761 07 4000. It also funds and supports the <u>Money</u> <u>Advice and Budgeting Service (MABS)</u> 0761 07 2000 and the <u>National</u> <u>Advocacy Service for People with Disabilities</u>.

Competition and Consumer Protection Commission - The Competition and Consumer Protection Commission (CCPC) is an independent statutory body with a dual mandate to enforce competition and consumer protection law in Ireland. The CCPC can be visited online at www.ccpc.ie or by phone on its Helpline Lo-call: **1890 432 432** | Helpline National: **01 402 5555**

Revenue - www.revenue.ie.

Insolvency Service of Ireland - The Insolvency Service of Ireland (ISI) is an independent statutory body with the objective of restoring insolvent persons to solvency.

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