

Melbourne Veterinary School

# Personal financial management Cash Flow

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Faculty of Veterinary and Agricultural Sciences

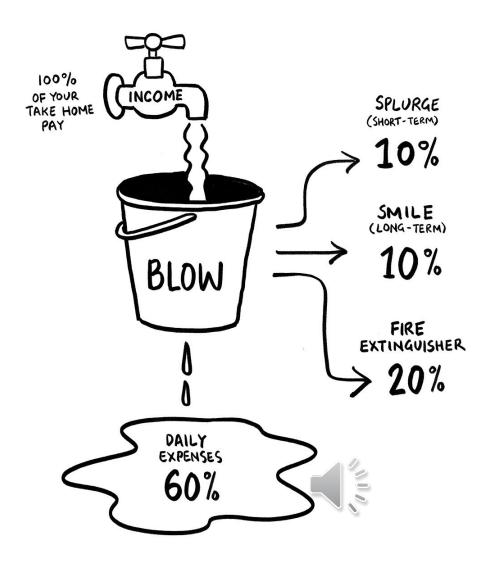
# Intended learning outcomes – personal financial management



- 1. Interpret a cash-flow budget in order to monitor personal finances and diagnose behaviours that undermine financial security.
- 2. Explain and apply the principle of compounding
- 3. Describe financial strategies to assess and manage debt
- 4. Demonstrate an understanding of saving and investing strategies on a limited budget, as well as the benefits of setting up one low-cost superannuation fund, in order to increase financial security.

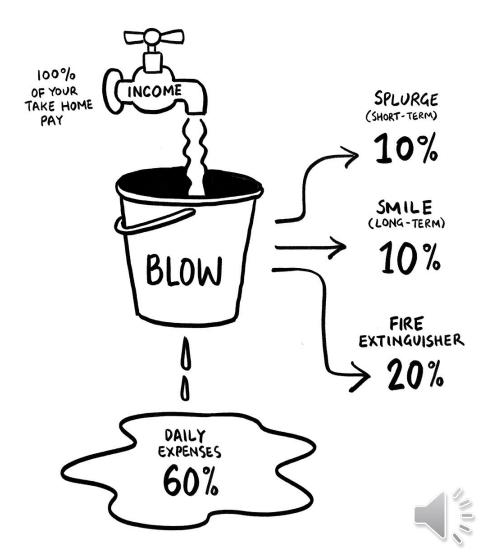
# Diagnosis before Treatment

- The first step of becoming financially savvy is assessing where you are at right now
- Task:
  - Download your bank statement for the last month
  - 2. Label every line with the following labels
    - a. Income (including any financial support you receive)
    - b. Rent
    - c. Utilities
    - d. Insurance
    - e. Food
    - f. Transport (incl. car/ public transport)
    - g. Splurge (take-away, clothes shopping, going out, etc -> the nice, but non-essential things)



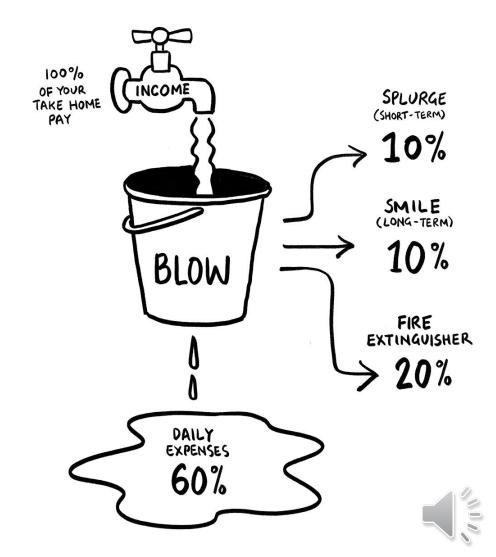
# Diagnosis before Treatment

- The first step of becoming financially savvy is assessing where you are at right now
- Task:
  - Download your bank statement for the last month
  - 2. Label every line with the following labels
    - a. Income (incl. living allowance from student loans +/- family)
    - b. Rent
    - c. Bills (utilities, phone, insurance)
    - d. Food
    - e. Education
    - f. Transport (incl. car/ public transport)
    - g. Splurge (movie tickets, restaurant meals, , etc -> the nice, but non-essential things)

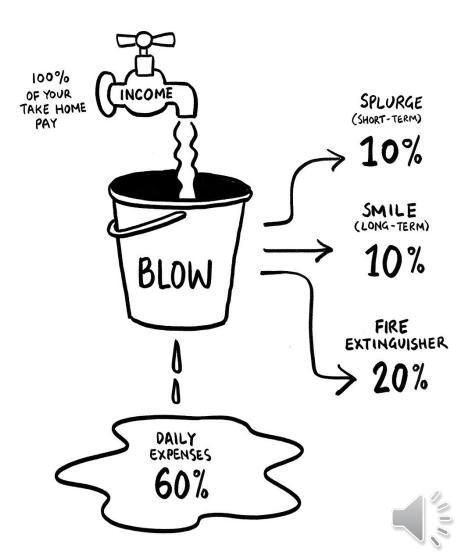


# Diagnosis before Treatment

- The first step of becoming financially savvy is assessing where you are at right now
- Task:
  - Download your bank statement for the last month
  - 2. Label every line with the following labels
  - 3. Calculate the total amount of each category
  - 4. Divide this amount by your income -> what % of your income do you spend on each expenditure category?
  - 5. Subtract your total expenditure from your income -> is the result positive or negative?



- Estimated daily expenses (average households)
  - 30% rent/ mortgage
  - 10-15% utilities and insurance
  - 5-10% transport
  - 5-10% groceries
- Splurge
  - can you keep this to ≤10%
  - Would it help to have a separate account?



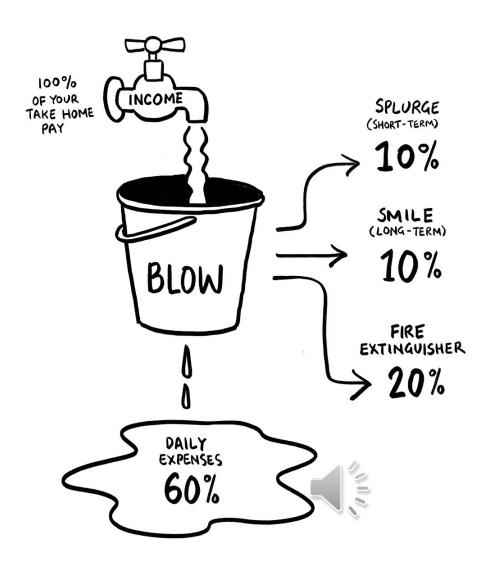
### Treatments

#### 1. Increase income

- Find part-time job
- Negotiate higher salary in current job
- Sell unwanted items on ebay/ facebook marketplace

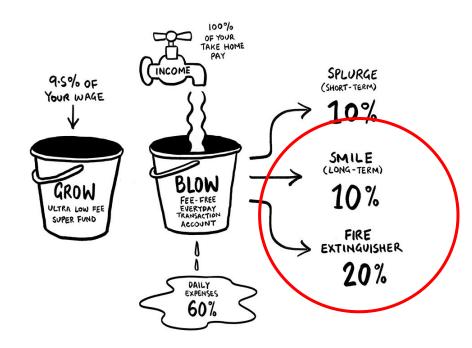
#### 2. Decrease expenditure

- Reduce living expenses (sharehouse? Cheaper rent?)
- Review needs/ wants
- Car pooling
- Manage your debts (see video)



- Do you have capacity in your budget to add 'smile' money?
- Fire extinguisher
  - Debt repayments
  - Saving for home deposit?

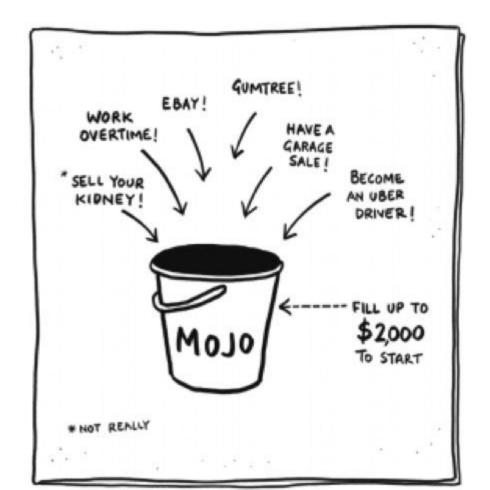
### BUCKET SUMMARY



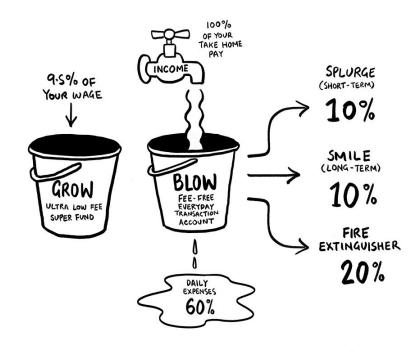


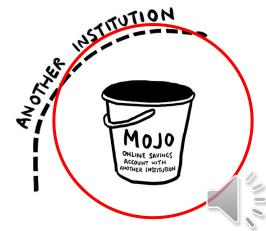


• Find a way to have a 'safety net'!

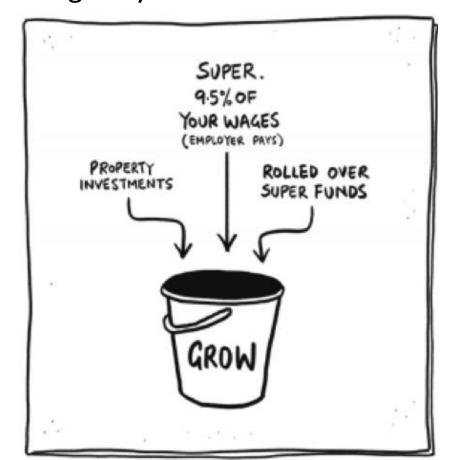


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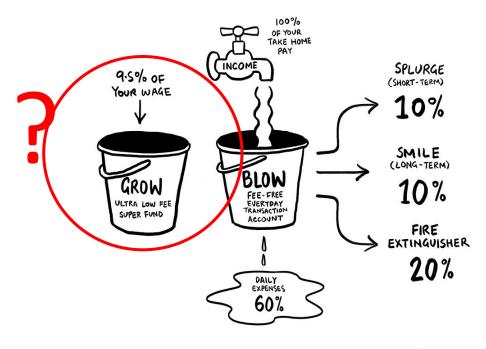


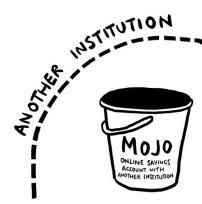


 Remember that your super is already working for you



### BUCKET SUMMARY







# Take home messages



Work out whether you have positive or negative cash flow

- Work out what you like to 'splurge' on and what your 'smiles'
  - -> are the smiles worth foregoing some 'splurges'
- Have a safety net ('mojo')

- Can you increase your income?
- Can you decrease your expenditure?
- How much are you spending on 'splurge' items?
- How are you managing your debt\*? (watch next clip for details)

 Both your income and expenditures will likely increase after graduation. It is worth being financially literate and savvy regardless of the absolute numbers