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Financial Planning *Family Goals*

A.M. Morrow and S.F. Krein

What would you do if you inherited or won a million dollars? How would you spend this wealth to gain the greatest happiness?

You say you'll never win a million dollars? Maybe not. But the chances are very good that, during your lifetime, you and your spouse will *earn* that much. You spend hours and hours earning money; why not spend time planning how to use it? This publication can help you begin your family financial planning.

Family financial planning is concerned with today and tomorrow. It involves determining goals and arranging resources to reach these goals while living as comfortably as possible. Financial planning means answering these questions about your family:

- How does our family want to live?
- What activities are important to our family?
- What do individual family members need and want?
- What financial resources are available to us?

Values and goals are not the same

Values are your beliefs about what is "good" and what is "important." We don't achieve values; we express them through the accomplishment of our goals. Examples of values are safety, security, health, prestige, knowledge, and love.

Values influence how we use our time, energy, and money—and our use of time, energy, and money reflects the values we hold.

Goals are influenced by the values of the whole family and also by the values of individual family members.

Goals are often described as long-term, intermediate, and short-term. Long-term goals are general and take years to attain. Intermediate and short-term goals often are steps toward long-term goals.

For example, a long-term goal might be to have a satisfying retirement. Intermediate goals leading toward this goal might include

developing interests and friends outside of work, providing for a certain level of income, and maintaining good physical health. A short-term financial goal might be to deposit a specific sum of money in a retirement account this year.

A clear knowledge of goals makes it easier to allocate resources to reach them. In other words, knowing your goals means you have a better chance of achieving them.

Successful managers think about and plan for the future. They attempt to shape events, rather than letting events shape them.

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Determining family goals

Think about the goals of individuals in your family and goals for the family as a whole. As your family grows and develops, goals will change. Financial planning means thinking ahead and anticipating changes.

See figure 1 for a list of financial goals common to many families.

Provide for daily living expenses
Establish a credit rating
Establish a savings program
Set up an emergency fund
Protect against financial risk
Train for a career
Plan for and make major purchases
Plan for and take vacation(s)
Save for down payment on a house
Budget for repairs
Protect against long-term disability
Provide for the cost of having and raising children
Provide for expanding household needs
Maximize financial management skills of all family members
Plan for change in life style
Upgrade career/vocational training
Build an education fund
Plan for business opportunities
Attain financial independence
Establish and work toward retirement goals
Maximize investments
Secure reliable assistance for managing economic affairs
Reevaluate and adjust living conditions and spending in relation to health and income
Avoid excess taxation

Figure 1.—These financial goals are common to most adults at some stage of their family life.

Your family's financial situation

Have you already begun saving toward a particular goal? What resources are available that you can put toward each goal? To answer these questions, it helps to be aware of your financial situation in general. A family net worth statement

and an income/expense statement help you do this. (See EC 1381, *Financial Planning: Preparing and Using Financial Statements*.)

A net worth statement lists assets (what you own) and liabilities (what you owe on a particular date). The net worth statement shows what financial resources you have. After looking it over, you may see that you have already taken steps toward meeting some goals. The income/expense statement shows how your income has been spent in the past. By studying

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A special case: The family business

If your family owns and operates a business, such as a farm, ranch, or woodland, your family goals and family business goals are interrelated. For example, deciding when to thin or harvest timber will depend in part on business factors (stage of timber stand development; existing market situation), and in part on family factors (when family members involved in the business will be available to work; when the family most needs additional income).

Family business goals and family goals may be competitive, independent, or complementary. A farm family may have one goal of investing more in the farm business and another of increasing family consumption. With a fixed amount of

Putting it in writing

Transfer your list of financial goals to worksheet 2, or make a worksheet of your own. Before deciding on a plan of action, try to answer two basic questions that are related to all goals:

1. How much will it cost to reach this goal?
2. How much time do we have to reach it?

Estimate the cost. The first question may be the most difficult to answer. You don't know how much a new car will cost in 3 years, let alone the cost of retirement or a college education in 10 or more years. A good starting point is to figure out what these would cost today.

The costs of attaining most goals are likely to rise in the future. A 6% annual inflation rate will cause prices to double in 12 years (see "The Rule of 72").

To get an estimate of the future price, look into how much the price has changed in the last few years. Try to find out if future price changes are likely to be the same. Talk to the experts—for example, those in college admissions offices or directors of retirement centers—to get an idea of future prices. Put this figure in column one.

this you may find ways to increase savings to work toward future goals.

Budget a specific amount of money to be saved on a regular basis.

money available, these goals are competitive, at least in the short run.

In a family business, the goals and their order of importance will differ among family members. This may result in conflict. To minimize or resolve this conflict, consider and discuss the goals of all family members. Family members should work together in setting the direction for the family business.

When the family business includes more than one family or more than one generation, it becomes even more important to consider and discuss the goals of all family members. Both business and family goals change with age. The ideas and concerns of a 30-year-old usually differ from those of a 65-year-old.

The figure may look very high, especially if it pertains to a long-term goal.

How much time do we have? Is it 6 months or 15 years? You have more time to save for long-term goals; so if you begin saving early, the amount you need to put away each year will be much smaller than if you wait. In column two, write the amount of time, or the expected starting and completion dates, for each goal.

The value of money changes over time. If you're planning a future expenditure, remember that a particular goal is likely to cost more than it does today. On the other hand, time is an asset, because with time savings earn interest.

With careful planning, you can usually make your savings grow at a rate higher than the inflation rate. Some financial experts suggest a reasonable annual rate of return is 2 to 3% more than the annual inflation rate.

The rate of return, the amount of money available to invest, the inflation rate, and the length of time are all important factors (although not the only ones) in determining if enough money will be available to attain a particular financial goal.

You can use a pocket financial calculator to determine the present and future value of money. You can determine how much you need to deposit today or how many monthly deposits you'll need to have a specific amount of money in the future. You can also determine how much your current savings will be worth in the future.

There's help available. Many people try to save a little each month for a specific goal. To find out how much you need to save each month, use a financial calculator or time value tables, or talk with a banker, accountant, or financial planner.

There are resources available to help you figure how much your goals will cost and how much you need to save to meet them. You might find that determining the cost of your financial goals is the easier step—and that making the time and effort to put the plan into action is the more difficult step.

But don't delay: The biggest problem is procrastination. Remember, time is money.

Plan for action. Now you're ready for the last step, writing a plan for action. First, include any resources you can devote to, or any steps you have taken toward, each of your goals.

Then indicate your future steps. They might include statements like:

- "Begin saving \$35 per month at 6% interest,"
- "Save 15% of next pay raise,"
- "By April, start saving about \$60 per month,"
- "Need to investigate savings and investment opportunities immediately," or
- "Use \$500 from savings to buy a savings bond for Jennifer's college fund."

Another publication on financial planning

Another financial planning publication is available from Oregon State University. To order a copy, send the following form and a check (*make it payable to OSU*) to: Agricultural Communications, Publications Orders, Administrative Services Bldg. 422, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331-2119. If you'd like more than one copy, please call us at (503) 737-2513 for a price quote.

Please send one copy of the following publication:

EC 1381, Financial Planning: Preparing and Using Financial Statements

I enclose my check for 75¢ for this publication (including shipping and handling).

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

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The Rule of 72

This rule tells how long it takes for money to double at a particular interest rate. To use this rule, divide the number 72 by the interest rate. The answer is the number of years it takes for money to double.

For example, it takes 12 years for a \$1,000 investment to grow to \$2,000 with a 6% annual interest rate ($72 \div 6 = 12$). In another 12 years, it will double again. With a 9% interest rate, the same \$1,000 takes only 8 years to double ($72 \div 9 = 8$).

The Rule of 72 will also tell you how long it takes for prices to double at a particular inflation rate. Divide 72 by the inflation rate to obtain the number of years for the price to double.

Now evaluate worksheet 2. Is it realistic? Have you allowed enough time to attain your goals? If not, you might need to extend the expected completion date of one goal and/or defer the starting date of another goal.

It's important to evaluate your plan periodically as economic, personal, and family factors change. Remember that setting and reaching goals is an evolving process. As you reach some goals, new goals will develop.

The most important step is to begin. Start with the goals that have highest priority. There are many demands for your time, energy, and money. Writing your goals helps you set financial priorities.

Worksheet 1.—Future events requiring money and planning

Name _____ Date _____

List for the appropriate year, items or events your family would like that will cost more than you usually spend.

40 years

20 years

10 years

5 years

4 years

3 years

2 years

1 year

Now

Worksheet 2.—Family financial goals

Name _____ Date _____

List the goals with highest priority first. Use additional paper if needed.

Goals	Approximate cost	Amount of time or ending and starting dates	Action to take
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Short-term:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Intermediate:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Long-term:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____