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## PREPARED FOR: John and Jane Doe PRESENTED BY: Curtis A Whitaker December 09, 2023



## DEBT - USE IT SPARINGLY

Debt allows you to make purchases which you cannot afford. In other words, it allows you to live beyond your means or to spend more than you earn. On the surface, this may appear to be a good thing, but there are some serious side effects. These side effects include 1) paying more for an item than what it's worth in the form of interest, 2) your possible inability to pay off the debt, 3) added pressure and stress which could lead to medical and relationship problems, and 4) becoming a "slave" to the lender. While some debt may be a necessity in today's world, it should be used sparingly, possibly only for a modest home, an education, or a dire emergency.


## TOTAL DEBT

According to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, American households owe more than $\$ 11.28$ trillion dollars in consumer debt. Factoring in only indebted households, rounded averages look like this:

- Mortgage debt: \$147,000
- Credit card debt: $\$ 15,000$
- Student loan debt: \$32,000
- Auto loan debt: $\$ 23,000$
- Other debt: $\$ 7,800$




## COST OF DEBT

Borrowing is not free. The price tag comes in the form of the interest rate. Paying interest each month is what most Americans do-it is the price for our standard of living. But looking at the numbers reveals that the cost of debt is pretty steep. The average indebted household pays over \$10,000 per year in interest! A typical indebted household could pay hundreds of thousands of dollars in interest over the life of their Ioans.

| Remaining balance: | $\$ 470,000$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| REMAINING INTEREST: | $\$ 141,472$ |
| AdDItional cost: | $23 \%$ MORE |



## CURRENT LIABILITIES

| DESCRIPTION/CREDITOR | BALANCE | MINIMUM PAYMENT | ACTUAL PAYMENT | INTEREST RATE | CURRENT LIABILITIES |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mortgage | \$400,000 | \$3,100 | \$3,100 | 4.30\% | 15.0 | 4.0 |
| Student Loan | \$23,000 | \$1,200 | \$1,200 | 6.00\% | 2.0 | 1.0 |
| Student Loan | \$40,000 | \$6,001 | \$1,600 | 5.50\% | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Credit Card | \$7,000 | \$55 | \$300 | 18.00\% | 3.0 | 1.0 |

## ADDITIONAL DEBT PAYMENTS

| Extra Monthly Payment | $\$ 500$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| One-time Payment | $\$ 0$ |
| One-time Payment Month | January |
| One-time Payment Year | 2019 |

## OTHER ASSUMPTIONS

| Debt Ordering | Highest to Lowest Interest Rate |
| :--- | :---: |
| Interest Earned On New Savings | $6.00 \%$ |

While keeping your total monthly debt payments at $\$ 11,101$ (which includes an extra $\$ 500$ toward your monthly debt service), you could reduce your total debt payments (principal and interest) from $\$ 611,472$ to $\$ 511,551$ and be out of debt in 3.9 years instead of your current projected 14.6 years. This represents a reduction of $\$ 99,921$ and 10.7 years. Further, once all debts have been paid off, you could invest the same monthly payment amount at a $6.0 \%$ interest rate and accumulate a savings account balance of $\$ 2,034,831$ over that same time period.

|  | CURRENT PAYMENT PLAN | *ROLL-OVER PAYMENT PLAN | DIFFERENCE |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Monthly debt payments | $\$ 10,601$ | $\$ 11,101$ | $\$ 500$ |
| Total debt payments | $\$ 611,472$ | $\$ 511,551$ | $\$ 99,921$ |
| Years until 'debt-free' | 14.6 | 3.9 | 10.7 |
| Savings account in 14.6 years | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 2,034,831$ | $\$ 2,034,831$ |

## CURRENT PAYMENT PLAN

Current Payment Plan Yearly Total Debt Balance

This graph shows your projected debt payoff based on your current payment plan.
You can see it will take 14.6 years to be debt-free


## *ROLL-OVER PAYMENT PLAN

This graph shows your projected debt payoff based on the proposed roll-over payment plan. You can see it will take 3.9 years to be debtfree, 10.7 years sooner and saving you \$99,921 in debt payments.
'Roll-Over' Payment Plan
Yearly Total Debt Balance


[^0]
## BUILD A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

Paying off your debts sooner is a great goal. Building a healthy savings account at the same time is an even greater goal. One way to do this is to continue paying your total monthly debt payment after you payoff your debts, but rather than pay it to a creditor, pay yourself. The graph below shows how you can build your savings account up to $\$ 2,034,831$, simply by continuing to pay your current monthly debt payment to yourself after you have accelerated the payoff of your debt.

## Current Plan and 'Roll-Over' Plan and Savings Account Yearly Total Balance



## OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

In addition to the Rollover Payment Plan, there are other options to consider to help accelerate the payment of debt:

1. Increase income with a second job - Apply the majority of this income toward debt.
2. Use a budget - Plan where to spend your money and stick to the plan.
3. Pay mortgage bi-weekly - Save money in interest by paying mortgages bi-weekly.
4. Seek financial advice - A financial advisor or credit counselor may suggest other options available to you.
[^1]
## PAYMENT CALENDAR

You will need both a plan and a lifestyle change in order to be successful at getting out of debt. Getting out of debt requires a mental shift, shifting from the mindset of "buy now, pay later" to "save now, buy later". You must discipline yourself not to add any more debt to your stack, but to pay cash for everything or to simply go without.

Here is your Roll Over Payment Calendar. Each of your debts is listed here in the order in which additional amounts should be added. For brevity, each individual payment is not shown. What is shown are the dates where a payment amount will change. Changes in payment amounts occur when a debt is being paid off in full."

| CREDITOR | PAYMENT SCHEDULE | PAYMENT AMOUNT | INTEREST | ENDING BALANCE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CREDIT CARD |  |  |  |  |
|  | December 2023 - May 2024 | \$800 | \$470 | \$2,670 |
|  | June 2024 | \$2,088 | \$40 | \$632 |
| FINAL PAYMENT | July 2024 | \$632 | - | \$0 |
| STUDENT LOAN |  |  |  |  |
|  | December 2023 - June 2024 | \$1,200 | \$690 | \$15,290 |
|  | July 2024 | \$7,369 | \$76 | \$7,998 |
|  | August 2024 | \$8,001 | \$40 | \$37 |
| FINAL PAYMENT | September 2024 | \$37 | - | \$0 |
| STUDENT LOAN |  |  |  |  |
|  | December 2023 - May 2024 | \$6,001 | \$698 | \$4,713 |
| FINAL PAYMENT | June 2024 | \$4,713 | - | \$0 |
| MORTGAGE |  |  |  |  |
|  | December 2023 - August 2024 | \$3,100 | \$12,683 | \$384,783 |
|  | September 2024 | \$11,064 | \$1,379 | \$375,098 |
|  | October 2024 - September 2027 | \$11,101 | \$25,440 | \$905 |
| FINAL PAYMENT | October 2027 | \$905 | \$0 | \$0 |


[^0]:    * The Roll-Over Payment Plan pays off your debts much sooner than your Current Payment Plan. Your overall monthly debt payment amount remains unchanged. The difference is that when one of your debts gets paid off, you apply (roll-over) the payment amount of that debt toward another debt. This process accelerates the payoff time of your debts. You continue rolling over the payment amounts until all debts are paid off.

[^1]:    These projections are hypothetical. This information is meant to provide you with a general idea about your retirement income needs. The results given are for illustrative purposes only and do not represent the actual performance of any current or future investment. Rates of return will vary over time, especially for long-term investments.

