## Assessing couple's financial health

STATEMENT OF NET WORTH


| Inflows | Monthly (\$) | Yearly (\$) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Adrian's take-home salary | 11,000 | 132,000 |
| Employee's CPF <br> contribution | 1,200 | 14,400 |
| Employer's CPF <br> contribution | 1,020 | 12,240 |
| Take-home bonus | 2,550 | 30,600 |
| Employee's CPF <br> contribution on bonus | 500 | 6,000 |
| Employer's CPF <br> contribution on bonus | 425 | 5,100 |
| Maggie's tuition income | 1,500 | 18,000 |
| Total inflows | $\mathbf{1 8 , 1 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 8 , 3 4 0}$ |
| Total cash inflows* | $\mathbf{1 5 , 0 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 0 , 6 0 0}$ |
| Total regular cash |  |  |
| inflows** | $\mathbf{1 2 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 0 , 0 0 0}$ |

*Does not include CPF transactions.
**Does not include CPF transactions and discretionary cash flow like bonus.

| Outflows | Monthly (\$) | Yearly (\$) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Variable outflow |  |  |
| Adrian's personal expenses | 1,800 | 21,600 |
| Household expenses | 760 | 9,120 |
| Fixed outflow |  |  |
| Mortgage (using CPF) | $\mathbf{7 4 2}$ | 8,904 |
| Children's expenses | 800 | 14,400 |
| Wyatt's expenses | $\mathbf{1 , 0 0 0}$ | 12,600 |
| Parents' maintenance | 715 | 8,580 |
| Insurance premiums | $\mathbf{1 , 5 0 0}$ | 18,000 |
| Maggie's pocket money | $\mathbf{8 , 5 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 2 , 2 0 4}$ |
| Total outflows | $\mathbf{7 , 7 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 3 , 3 0 0}$ |
| Total cash outflows* | $\mathbf{9 , 6 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 6 , 1 3 6}$ |
| Surplus/(Deficit) | $\mathbf{7 , 2 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 , 3 0 0}$ |
| Cash surplus/(Deficit)* | $\mathbf{4 , 7 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{5 6 , 7 0 0}$ |
| Regular cash surplus/(Deficit)** |  |  |

## USING FINANCIAL RATIOS TO ASSESS FINANCIAL HEALTH

| Liquidity ratio | Cash holdings | $\frac{370,000}{7,775}$ | 47.6 <br> months | Monthly cash expenses |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| The ratio captures the number of months you can sustain <br> yourself if all sources of income are lost temporarily. <br> A good guide is three to six months. |  |  |  |  |
| Savings ratio | $\frac{\text { Total cash surplus }}{\text { Total cash inflows }}$ | $\frac{7,275}{15,050}$ | $48.3 \%$ | This measures your ability to save. It is recommended that <br> you save at least 10 per cent of your gross salary. |
| Debt-to-asset <br> ratio | $\frac{\text { Total debt }}{\text { Total assets }}$ | $\frac{144,000}{1,747,000}$ | $8.2 \%$ | This is used to measure a person's solvency or ability to pay <br> debts. Generally, 50 per cent or less is considered safe. |
| Debt <br> service ratio | $\frac{\text { Debt payments }}{\text { Regular gross income }}$ | $\frac{742}{11,000}$ | $6.7 \%$ | This should be managed to below 35 per cent for <br> prudent financial planning. |
| Invested assets to <br> net worth ratio | $\frac{\text { Invested assets }}{\text { Net worth }}$ | $\frac{518,000}{1,603,000}$ | $32.3 \%$ | One should hold at least 20 per cent of total assets as <br> liquid assets. |

