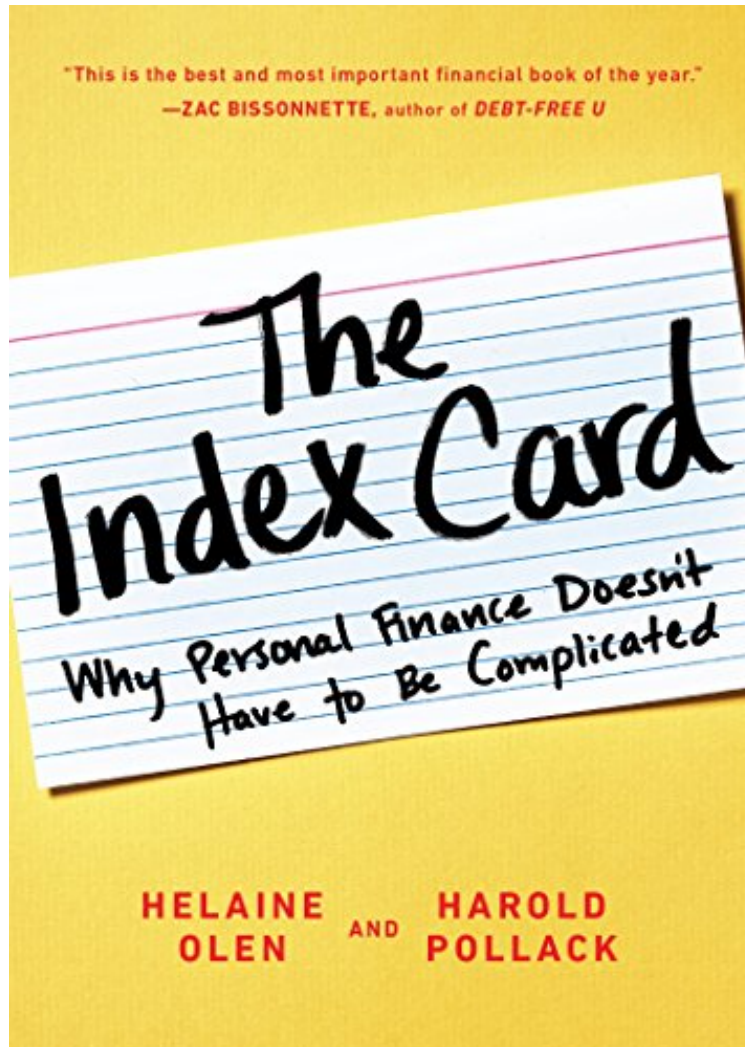


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The Index Card: Why Personal Finance Doesn't Have to Be Complicated

Helaine Olen, Harold Pollack

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Helaine Olen, Harold Pollack : The Index Card: Why Personal Finance Doesn't Have to Be Complicated before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Index Card: Why Personal Finance Doesn't Have to Be Complicated:

135 of 137 people found the following review helpful. You can just read the table of contents, but still a good read (the details matter). By Jason Olen and Pollack have written a quick easy to read book on personal finance. (This is ironic given that Olen previously wrote Pound Foolish, which lambast most of popular personal finance books.) In Pound Foolish, Olen criticizes personal finance gurus for overemphasizing financial gimmicks, such "The Latte Factor" or the "Dogs of the Dow." and financial advisors for selling overly-complicated self-serving investment and insurance

products. After being so critical of other people's financial advice, one wonders what Olen would recommend people do with their money? Well in *The Index Card*, Olen joins with Harold Pollack (a social science professor, but not an economist, at the University of Chicago) to answer the question, "What should middle class Americans do with their money?" As the title indicates, Olen's and Pollack's answer fits on an Index Card. 1-Strive to save 10%-20% of your income. 2-Pay your credit cards off every month (and minimize other debt). 3-Maximize your 401(k) and other tax-advantaged savings accounts. 4-Never buy or sell individual stocks. 5-Buy inexpensive well-diversified indexed mutual funds and exchange-traded funds. 6-Hire a fee-based fiduciary (avoid commission-based financial salespeople). 7-Wait to buy only as much home as you can afford (remember homes are usually highly-leveraged investments with high maintenance costs). 8-Buy term life insurance, auto-insurance (especially liability), home insurance or renter's insurance, and disability insurance. 9-Support the social safety net (government programs, such as Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and student loans, because 96% of American depend on such programs for financial assistance, even though 40% deny obtaining help from the government.) 10-Keep doing the first 9. Much of this advice falls under easier said than done, but these are achievable goals for someone in a stable financial situation. The authors repeatedly tell readers how to take care of their money during good times, so that they will have money during bad times. The first principle, saving ten to twenty percent of your income will be difficult for people who have gotten used to spending what they make, which the authors acknowledge, but one should at least save as much as possible. Likewise with the second principle, payoff your credit cards every month, easier said than done, but the Olen and Pollack suggest that if you can't pay them off, then stop using them altogether. Psychologically cash is harder to spend than credit. Principle 3 harkens back to principle 1, save 10-20% of your income, only try to save as many pre-tax dollars as possible to reduce your taxes and you're less likely to miss what you never got. Principle 4 is simple, playing the stock market is like playing poker, unless you are exceptionally skilled and lucky (and rich) you will lose more often than you win. Instead, principle 5 suggest that you bet with the house and just try to match the market, since most stock-pickers and fund managers do worse than the market over the long run. The last two principles stress protection for disasters that are too big for you to self-insure with your savings. Finally, like staying in physical shape, staying in financial shape requires frequent repetition. Through trial and error as well as research, I have come to many of the same conclusions. Recently, I have been able to implement all ten principles. They work well for me, but I wish the Olen and Pollack had said more about costs that seem destined to set one back, such paying for college and home renovations. Nonetheless, I would recommend this book to recent high-school or college graduates just beginning their careers. P.S. I have taught college courses and published papers on the sociology of money. I have also obtained licenses to sell life and health insurance and mutual funds. Thus, I have been on both sides of the table. 0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Great first guide for personal finance By jbsand A simple first guide to financial planning for those just starting out. Should be read and followed for anyone just starting a career and needing help how to organize and plan their financial future. There are too many financial advisors and stock/mutual fund companies that it is too confusing to know where to start (unless you want to learn to study corporate annual reports, industrial trends and read the Wall Street Journal every day and Barron's every week - much more than most people can spend the time to do right). This book gives simple guidelines for organizing personal finances and simple instructions to begin investing (until you want to be your own "Cramer"). Investment guidelines explained here are basically conservative (i.e. John Boogle and Vanguard instead of hedge funds and futures). 0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Read this before starting adult life! By Michael Balk Great introduction for people just starting to invest (young and old!) and a reminder for those who think they know everything already. Get this as a High School graduation gift - it will set them off on the right path.

ldquo;THE MOST NOTABLE PERSONAL FINANCE WRITING OF 2013 . . . WAS A HANDWRITTEN 4 times; 6 INDEX CARD.rdquo; mdash; MINNEAPOLIS STAR TRIBUNE TV analysts and money managers would have you believe your finances are enormously complicated, and if you don't follow their guidance, yoursquodll end up in the poorhouse. Theyrsquore wrong. When University of Chicago professor Harold Pollack interviewed Helaine Olen, an award-winning financial journalist and the author of the bestselling *Pound Foolish*, he made an offshy;hand suggestion: everything you need to know about managing your money could fit on an index card. To prove his point, he grabbed a 4" x 6" card, scribbled down a list of rules, and posted a picture of the card online. The post went viral. Now, Pollack teams up with Olen to explain why the ten simple rules of the index card outperform more complicated financial strategies. Inside is an easy-to-follow action plan that works in good times and bad, giving you the tools, knowledge, and confidence to seize control of your financial life.

ldquo;The most important financial advice is stunningly simple and fits on an index card. The newbie investor will not find a better guide to personal finance.rdquo; mdash; BURTON G. MALKIEL, author of *A RANDOM WALK DOWN WALL STREET* ldquo;Ten simple, amazingly effective rules unencumbered by the agendas of fee-sucking fund managers or reckless business-media pundits. Highly recommended.rdquo; mdash; NOMI PRINS, author of *ALL THE PRESIDENTS*rsquo; BANKERS ldquo;The Index Card offers engaging stories, persuasive explanations, and

fascinating data. It's realistic, honest, wise, and compassionate, as well as socially and politically astute." —JOE CONASON, editor in chief at THE NATIONAL MEMO "All parents should buy The Index Card for their children. If they refuse to read it, consider disinheriting them." —ROBERT H. FRANK, professor of economics, CORNELL UNIVERSITY "In a world of relentless financial noise, Helaine and Harold are here to help. This is the best and most important financial book of the year." —ZAC BISSONNETTE, author of DEBT-FREE U and THE GREAT BEANIE BABY BUBBLE About the Author HELAINE OLEN is the author of Pound Foolish, a contributing editor at Pacific Standard magazine, and the personal finance columnist at Inc. magazine. Her work has appeared in numerous publications, including The New York Times, Slate.com, Salon.com, Bloomberg News and the Los Angeles Times, where she wrote the popular "Money Makeover" feature. Business Insider has ranked her as one of the 50 Women Who Are Changing the World and MoneyTips.com recently named her one of the Top 30 Most Influential People in Personal Finance and Wealth. She lives in New York City with her family. HAROLD POLLACK is the Helen Ross Professor of Social Service Administration at the University of Chicago. In addition to his academic work, he writes regularly for The Washington Post, The Nation, The New York Times, New Republic, Politico, and The Atlantic. He lives outside Chicago with his family.

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INTRODUCTIONS

SAM'S STORY

A few years ago, Sam received an inheritance after his dad died. Grief stricken and overwhelmed by the demands of work, marriage, and raising children, he placed the money in a local bank's savings account. Every so often, Sam would make an effort to think about the money. He knew he should invest it in . . . well, something. A few times a year a very official-sounding officer from the bank, someone called a wealth officer, would contact him about it, suggesting a complimentary meeting. So Sam would sit down at the bank, and an advisor would offer him coffee and muffins and talk to him about his children, his job, and where he next planned to go on vacation. Then he would offer a solution, the next-best thing to a guarantee, he said, as he started talking really fast about expected rates of return, risk, and the importance of the stock market. The wealth officer, or wealth specialist, or whatever the heck he was called, wanted Sam to sign papers right there and then so the money could get to work, as he put it. But Sam held off. He knew there were unscrupulous money people out there, and he wanted to do his due diligence. So Sam would call friends, and friends of those friends. Sometimes those friends were in finance or married to people in finance, and they would make suggestions based on what they had picked up from their jobs or their husbands or wives over the years. One offered to manage the money for him altogether but didn't say how he would be compensated for his time and effort. Another said he should call Vanguard and put the money in something called index funds. Bonds, advised another. Others talked about allocating different percentages to different investments. Still another pal suggested a financial advisor named Kelly who had done amazing things for him. Other people told Sam horror stories. There was the friend who had been persuaded to invest in tech stocks in 1999 and lost "a bundle," as he put it. A coworker told him about the friend of the family who seemed so kind but put her mom in some sort of investment that didn't do what it was supposed to and left her in a worse position than when she started out. Several people mentioned Bernie Madoff. It was overwhelming. It seemed as if everyone contradicted one another. And they were all so sure . . . sure that they had the secret to how to make money grow or that it was all a rip-off. And Sam was scared. He needed that money. He wanted to send his children to college. He couldn't bring himself to risk losing it. So Sam ended up doing . . . nothing. Not only did Sam's nest egg end up losing a chunk of its value to inflation, but the stock market also did well during this period. Sam didn't benefit from that run-up. He wasn't running anywhere. He was stuck doing nothing because the combination of the myriad options and uncertainties of money, the economy, and the financial services industry had all but paralyzed him.

THE POUND FOOLISH STORY

Sam is hardly alone. Statistics and studies show that many of us choose not to deal or take a hands-on approach when it comes to our finances. . . . Almost three out of four of us say our finances cause us stress on at least a monthly basis. . . . One-third of those in relationships say money is a major source of conflict with their significant other. . . . Fifty-five percent of people with investable assets worth between \$50,000 and \$250,000 say they fear outliving their retirement savings. . . . Sixty-nine percent of us answered "never" when asked how often we balance our checking accounts. The roller coaster that is our economy only makes us even more hesitant to take control of our financial lives. In her book Pound Foolish: Exposing the Dark Side of the Personal Finance Industry, Helaine told the story of how for all too many of us wages began to stagnate and fall, even as jobs and paychecks became less secure. At the same time, almost all the income and wealth gains since the end of the Great Recession have gone to the wealthiest. We feel as if we are falling behind because, frankly, we are, often through no fault of our own. We're convinced any financial mistake will send us on a downward spiral we won't be able to recover from. Many of us walk around with a constant and growing sense that financial doom can arrive at any moment. So like Sam we fret about our finances but remain frozen. Money feels complicated, boring, scary, and overwhelming all at once. Who wants to wade through competing budget apps? We want to be careful financial stewards but instead get caught up playing a losing game of financial Whac-A-Mole. Desperate, we tell ourselves that someone out there must have the answer. All too many people working in the financial services industry market themselves as our friends who have

special insights into the world of finance and future events. Even as we don't trust many of the financial types we encounter, we are secretly convinced there is one person out there, one honest man or woman, who can identify exactly that magic investment for us, and guarantee that our money will grow, and that nothing will go wrong, not ever. But as Pound Foolish showed, many of our financial problems were not the result of our financial missteps. They were caused by economic trends and recessions and then compounded by the failure of financial regulators to crack down on bad behavior by those who claimed to be offering us help. Many of Pound Foolish's readers contacted Helaine to thank her for not laying all the blame of their financial woes on their shoulders, and just as many had a simple follow-up question: If we all need to be wary of the financial services industry, and yet we also need to be proactive about our finances, what do we do? For a long time, Helaine had no answer to that question. Fortunately, Harold did.

HAROLD'S STORY

Like Helaine, Harold does not work in the financial services industry. A professor at the University of Chicago and a contributor to a number of media outlets and blogs, including the Washington Post's Wonkblog, Harold came up with the concept of the index card not as some academic experiment but as a practical solution to the kinds of urgent financial problems many of us encounter at some point in our lives. As he explains, "For most of my life, I had no real savings to speak of. I didn't even own a home until I was forty years old. My wife, Veronica, and I were not poor by any means, but we were starting a family. Like many people our age, we never displayed much financial forward thinking or savvy. I was putting money in my retirement account but basically treading water otherwise. We rented (and subsequently missed out on a historic real estate run-up). I invested in dot-com stocks. You can guess how well that ended. We had child-care expenses. We let some costly debts accumulate. We overpaid for a nice new car when a nice used model would have worked fine. Then, as so often is the case, life happened. Around the time of my forty-first birthday, Veronica lost her mother quite suddenly. Veronica's brother Vincent, who lives with an intellectual disability known as fragile X syndrome, was living with Veronica's mom. The issues were sad and complicated, but the bottom line was simple. After this untimely death, Vincent needed to move in with us and our two young daughters. Vincent moved in with us and our two young daughters. Immediately, we felt the financial strain. Veronica had to leave the workforce to address Vincent's needs. Yet even as our income fell, our expenses mounted. And mounted. Vincent had multiple hospitalizations and medical challenges, many related to his morbid obesity. The La-Z-Boy chair we bought to support his 340-pound frame cost nearly \$1,000. Not long after, Veronica developed a serious heart infection that landed her in the cardiac ICU. We weren't in financial free fall, but things were tight, and we were living a fundamentally different kind of life than we had ever expected. I needed to quickly find some real answers to right our financial life. I didn't have much financial knowledge. I did draw upon the tools of my academic trade to help guide me as I tried to distinguish the useful advice from the useless or worse. I consulted financial advisors and read books and academic papers on managing one's finances. Through trial and error, conversations with friends and other academics, I slowly pieced together a new financial regimen. Some was common sense. Some involved teaching myself insights that were actually well known to financial economists but underemphasized in the cacophony put out by the financial services industry. The most important advice was embarrassingly simple. It included the following:

- Save 10 to 20 percent of your money—or as much as you can, if you can't put that much aside.
- Pay your credit card balance in full every month.
- Invest in low-cost index funds.

By following these rules and a handful more, we saw our financial picture begin to brighten. Life didn't change overnight. But it did change. We had more money in the bank. We could afford to take a vacation without fearing what would become of us the next month if we encountered an unexpected home repair. We could exploit the various tax-advantaged savings offerings we could never use before. And putting money away allowed us to get lucky in the stock market; investment returns from the most recent bull market will help pay the college tuition for our daughters. We could refinance our mortgage on favorable terms. We found ourselves able to help out our relatives who were struggling. We felt financially secure, even though our house is still worth notably less than it was when we bought it in 2003.

THE INDEX CARD STORY

When Pound Foolish was published, Harold contacted Helaine and interviewed her on the Reality-Based Community blog. During their Internet chat, Harold offhandedly noted that the fundamental dilemma facing the financial services industry is that the correct advice for most people fits on a three-by-five-inch index card and is available for free at the library. A surprising number of people wrote to Harold, asking for the card. Because he was speaking metaphorically, this was a problem. But he had promised. So he pulled one of his daughter's index cards out of her backpack, picked up a pen, and in maybe three minutes wrote down some of the simple and basic financial rules he and Veronica had been living by for the past decade. He then snapped a crude picture with his smartphone. This is what it looked like: Harold posted the photograph on his blog, and things quickly went viral. There were hundreds of thousands of hits around the Internet. A life coach copied it word for word and read it aloud in a YouTube video. The card was even translated into Romanian. There were also shout-outs from people who have deep knowledge about personal finance, economics, and investments. "Pollack's right. Follow these principles and yours; I'll be in much, much, much better shape than most Americans—or most anyone," wrote Ezra Klein over at the Washington Post. "Your new financial advisor is Harold Pollack's index card,"

have gone to the top 1 percent of the population, even the top 0.1 percent. But just because our salaries were all but frozen didn't mean our cost of living enjoyed a similar break. Not only did the cost of all those things you can't live without—think health care, housing, and education—go up, but they have generally gone up faster than our salary increases and the costs of less essential items. And even as we faced all these hurdles, we don't exactly live in a society that encourages moderation. In America, most of us idealize living large. Luxury is marketed at us incessantly. It's easy to tell people—not to mention ourselves—to ignore the millions of social cues that encourage us to overspend. It's certainly good advice but hard for all too many of us to heed. When Helaine's older son was born in 1999, you would have been hard-pressed to spend more than \$400 for a stroller, and that would have been a bulky, less-than-practical European import. Yet by the time her younger son was born in 2003, the \$1,000 Bugaboo was (for a surprising number of us) suddenly a must-have. A \$400 stroller seemed like a bargain-basement item. It was a great feat of marketing. Watch any play-off game. Halftime ads feature a parade of amazing cars. Reprising his look from *The Matrix*, Laurence Fishburne hawks the new Kia K900 (manufacturer's suggested retail price \$59,500). He intones that viewers should "challenge the luxury you know." He wants them to think about "the way it makes you feel." All this seems counterintuitive given our tough economic times. How could we become more addicted to luxury spending? Yet research says it's just what we should expect to happen. According to economists Marianne Bertrand and Adair Morse, authors of a paper called "Consumption Contagion," the more the wealthier people at the top of the income ladder spend on high-status luxury goods, the greater the pressure to keep up across the income spectrum. This "trickle-down consumption," as they call it, reduces the savings rates for all too many of us. The result? Our national savings rate has been in the low single digits for twenty-five years. A little more than a quarter (27 percent) of American households have net worths of \$5,000 or less. 47 percent of us report that we could not come up with \$400 if we needed to without selling something, resorting to increased credit card debt, borrowing from a friend or relative, or taking out a payday loan. That's the world we live in. It isn't easy to step out. WHY IT'S SO HARD TO SAVE—PART 2 The harder it is to make it through to the next day financially—whatever the reason—the harder you will find it to make careful and disciplined decisions. That's not because you are a bad person who wastes money and, thus, lands in financial hot water time and time again. It has to do with how we human beings are hardwired, the way we react to scarcity.