

Ability to Manage – Supportive tools to help community members manage their expenses, saving and debt.

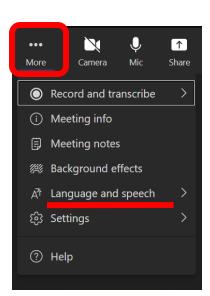
Webinar

November 9, 2023



Webinar logistics

- Audience members have all been put on "mute" for this webinar.
- Please share any questions you have using the "chat box" (located in the menu bar at the top of your screen).
- If you would like to ask a question that is not visible to the attendees or for follow-up after the session, please email us at events@prospercanada.org.
- For closed captioning, on the top right menu bar, click the three dots with the word 'More' under it, then select 'Language and Speech' and then 'Turn on Live Captions'.
- We will share webinar slides with all participants and post a recording of the session within a few days.









Land acknowledgement

Art by Simon Brascoupé and digital illustration by Mairi Brascoupé

Prosper Canada – Who we are and our impact

- Founded in 1986, Prosper Canada is a national charity dedicated to expanding economic opportunity for Canadians living in poverty through program and policy innovation.
- As Canada's leading national champion of financial empowerment, we work with government, business and community partners to develop and promote financial policies, programs and resources that transform lives and foster the prosperity of all Canadians.



Session objectives & plan

Objectives

- Become familiar with the tools and resources that can help community members manage their money, save and reduce debt
- Explore ways these tools and resources can be used with community members.

Plan

- 1. Welcome and warm-up
- 2. Current situation
- 3. Resource overview
 - Making the most of your money
 - Investing with interest
- 4. Questions and wrap-up

This webinar was developed with support from:

Ontario Securities Commission (OSC)



Welcome

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Warm up

In the **chat box**, share (if you are comfortable):

1. What is the top 1-2 money topics you and/or your community members are most concerned about currently?





Current situation



Even before the pandemic, many Canadians were struggling financially

Many households were unprepared for a brief emergency, let alone a prolonged economic shutdown.



43%+
of Canadians were
living paycheque
to paycheque¹



49%
of Canadians lacked
enough savings to
stay above poverty
line for three
months²



of low-income
Canadians' income
goes to servicing debt,
50%+ of which is
non-asset debt³



1.49%
Canada's household savings rate in 2018, compared to 10.0% in 1998⁴

176%Canada's household debt-to-income ratio in 2019, highest in G-7⁵

137,178

Personal Insolvencies filed in 2019, 2nd highest number on record & highest in a decade⁶

Pandemic recovery has been uneven, and many Canadians are still struggling financially

Lower-income Canadian households are more financially vulnerable than before the pandemic.



63%

of low-income Canadians are very concerned about their ability to meet basic expenses⁷



54%

of Canadians
with income under
\$50K say they are in
poor or terrible
financial shape8



44%

of Canadians are worried money will not last, compared to 31% in 2019⁹



35%

of Canadians are short on money at the end of the month, compared to 19% in 2019¹⁰ **187%**

Canada's household debt-to-income ratio in 2022, highest in G-7¹¹

11,768

Canadians filed for insolvency in March 2023, the highest number for one month since 2019¹²

Key findings

Mainstream financial information, guidance and advice is often not appropriate for people with low incomes because it fails to consider their distinct circumstances

This failure can be problematic as generic financial guidance can potentially be harmful to consumers with low incomes.

Examples:

- Income support programs
- RRSPs

FCAC Financial Literacy Month 2023 goals



Manage money and debt wisely



Save for the future



Understand financial rights



Resource overview



Two new resources





Making the most of your money

Learn about

- Budgeting
- Filing taxes
- · Benefits and credits
- · Community resources
- Saving and investing
- Debt management
- · Frauds and scams
- Goal setting





Investing with Interest

A collection of seven worksheets to explain and work through key saving and investing concepts.



Making the most of your money

Making the most of your money is a free online course to help individuals and families living with low incomes learn about money in an accessible way, using plain language, with information and resources relevant to their circumstances.



Maximize what is around you

Minimize what is going out

Additional resources

https://yourtrove.org/courses/



Activity: Trade-offs

In the chat share potential trade-offs







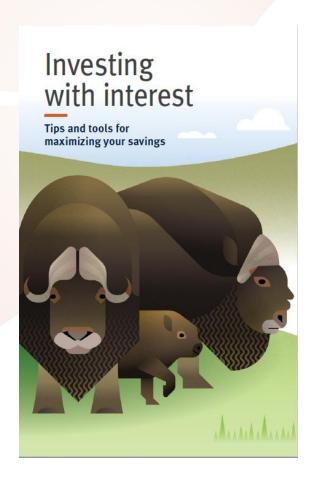








Investing with interest



In this booklet





Understanding why and how to invest



Identifying goals and creating a budget



Support and protection

Understanding why and how to invest



3. Are you ready to invest?















Before you make any big decisions about investing money, you need to know what you have coming in (income) and where your money goes (expenses).

This is called budgeting. It helps you plan how much money you can save and invest.

For this budgeting activity, gather as much information as you can about your income and expenses for a month. Here are some places to get the information you need:

- · Pay stubs
- · Government benefits statements
- · Invoices from self-employment
- · Pension income statements
- · Bill statements
- Banking statements
- · Receipts from your shopping
- · Credit card statements

Badgers are patient. After breeding, the embryo does not implant in the mother's womb right away. The mother's body waits for the best time to have a healthy pregnancy. Investing requires patience and planning too.

www.prospercanada.org

This resource was inspired by Indigenous financial wellness expert and artist Simon Brascoupé, cocreator of our <u>Managing Your Money</u> resource.



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Budget worksheet for a month

On this chart, fill in the amount of monthly income you have on the left side. (If you do not have any income in a category, leave it blank.)

On the right side, fill in the amount of monthly expense in each category that applies to you.

Income	Amount	Expenses	Amount
Employment income	\$	Housing expenses (such as rent, mortgage, utilities, home repairs)	\$
Self-employment income	\$	Living expenses (such as groceries, clothing, laundry, medical costs, childcare or child support)	\$
Child support income	\$	Transportation expenses (such as public transit, car payments, gas, car insurance)	\$
Government assistance (such as Employment Insurance, social assistance)	\$	Personal expenses (such as phone, TV, internet, eating out, gifts, personal grooming)	\$
Student loan (money received)	\$	Savings (emergency fund, other)	\$
Government benefits (such as Canada child benefit, GST/HST credit)	\$	Debt payments (such as credit cards, student loans or personal loans)	\$
Disability benefits	\$	Other expenses	\$
Other income	\$	Other expenses	\$
Total monthly income	\$	Total monthly expenses	s

Balance (Total monthly income minus Total monthly expense) \$



What should you do with your balance?

If your income is more than your expenses, how will you use the extra money?

Have you paid off your debts?



If you answered no, saving and investing may not be the best option for you right now. Instead, visit Prosper Canada at iearninghub.prospercanada.org. Look for the Dealing with Debt resource.

If you do not have debts, you can put the money aside to achieve the goal you set in Worksheet 1.

If your expenses are more than your income, you may want to look for ways to increase your income. For example, you may be able to apply for government benefits that you are not receiving yet. Visit www.benefitswayfinder.org to learn more. You may also want to look for ways to reduce your spending.

How I will increase my income or reduce my spending:

Sometimes money comes in or goes out only a few times a year, not on a monthly basis – for instance, tax rebates could give you unexpected income. Things like home repairs or the cost of seasonal gifts could add to your expenses. Reviewing your budget regularly will help you plan for spikes in income and expenses.

Update your budget regularly. This helps you be ready for changes to income and expenses.





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Found some extra money in your budget?

If your income is more than your expenses, then you may be ready to think about saving and investing. In this worksheet, you will understand the basics of investing and look at the options.

What options do I have for my extra money?

Do nothing: You could keep the money in your chequing account, which bears no interest. You could even hide it under your mattress. Either way, your money will not grow. Put the money in a savings account: Banks and credit unions have accounts that keep money safe and pay interest on it.

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The money will grow according to
the interest rate offered when you
put it in.

Invest the money: There are different investment products you can buy but prices can go up and down. When you sell the product, the price get may be lower or higher than what you paid. In other words, you could make money, but you could also lose money.

Arctic wolves live in a harsh climate. They travel great distances and take risks searching for food. The arctic wolf teaches us that we too have great stamina. We may need to take risks to achieve our goals.

learninghub.prospercanada.org







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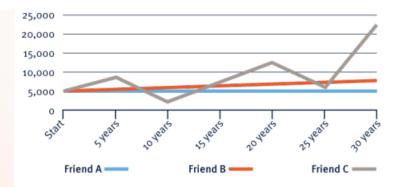
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The basics of investing



Let's look at an example of three friends who each have \$5,000. They make different choices for what to do with their money.



- . Friend A kept his money under the mattress. No change in value.
- Friend B opened a savings account earning 2% annual interest for a total of \$8,000 after 30 years.
- Friend C invested the money. There were many ups and downs in the market, but on average the returns were 5% a year. The value after 30 years is \$22,000.

So, keeping the money under the mattress isn't the best approach.

Your risk tolerance

Investing comes with the risk that you could lose money. You might make more in the long run. But your risk tolerance is how much you can afford to lose.

For instance, let's say you have a lot of savings. But you are only investing a small amount of your total savings. In that case, your risk tolerance might be high. That is because if you lost the money, you could still afford to live on the other savings.

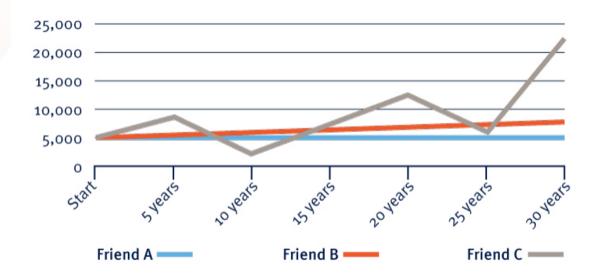
But if you do not have a lot of savings, then your risk tolerance might be low. You would not have much to fall back on if you lost the invested money.

Answer these questions to find (out about your risk tolerance:	
How much do you have in sav	rings right now?	
What are your monthly expens	ses?	
What are your monthly expens	ses for six months?	
	uld you afford to lose and still be able to mee ?	
Based on my answers, I think	my risk tolerance is (circle your answer):	
Low	Medium High	
Your time horizon		
	ou are planning to hold an investment. lown. Holding an investment for a long really grow.	
For instance, say you have a goal you want to achieve in less than 5 years. That means you will need the money you have invested quite soon. This is a short time horizon.		
	r money for retirement in 30 years. That use the money for a long time. That is a	
Answer these questions to find (out about your time horizon:	
When do you want to achieve this booklet?	the goal you set at the beginning of	
Is there a chance you will need	d the money sooner?	
If your investment was not do the money later?	ing well, could you delay your goal and use	
Based on my answers, I think my time horizon is (circle your answer):		
Short	Long	



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Answer these questions to	find out about your risk tolerar	ice:
How much do you have i	n savings right now?	
What are your monthly ex	xpenses?	
What are your monthly ex	xpenses for six months?	
How much of your savings could you afford to lose and still be able to meet your expenses for six months?		
Based on my answers, I think my risk tolerance is (circle your answer):		
Low	Medium	High



Your time horizon

Time horizon means how long you are planning to hold an investment. The stock market goes up and down. Holding an investment for a long time gives it a better chance to really grow.

For instance, say you have a goal you want to achieve in less than 5 years. That means you will need the money you have invested quite soon. This is a **short** time horizon.

But say your goal is to grow your money for retirement in 30 years. That means you are not planning to use the money for a long time. That is a **long** time horizon.

Answer these questions to find out about your time horizon:

Þ	When do you want to achieve the goal you set at the beginning of this booklet?
>	Is there a chance you will need the money sooner?
>	If your investment was not doing well, could you delay your goal and use
	the money later?

Based on my answers, I think my time horizon is (circle your answer):

Short	Lon



Your desired return

Your desired return is how much you want your money to grow.

For instance, say you are saving for a new place to live. You need \$2,000 for a rent deposit. You already have \$1,500 saved. This means your desired return is low as you don't need to grow your money by a large amount.

But say your goal is to save for retirement. You want to save \$30,000. Right now, you have \$5,000. Your desired return would be high because you want to grow your money by a lot.

Answer the questions below to identify your desired return:

- Do you need to grow your money by a large amount?
- If you needed to, could you delay your goal to give your money more time to grow?

Based on my answers, I think my desired return is (circle your answer):

Low	High



Match the option to your situation

The table below shows the two options for growing your money. Think about the answers you gave on this worksheet and check the boxes that apply to you.

Savings account	Investments
Low risk tolerance Short time horizon Low desired return	Medium or high risk tolerance Long time horizon High desired return

The option with the most checks might be the best option for you.

Your risk tolerance, time horizon, and desired return can change. Review them as you go. You may find that you can take more risks as you get more confident about saving and investing.





According to Statistics Canada, reports of fraud have increased 64% over the past 10 years.

You've probably heard of friends or family falling victim to scams and frauds. This may even have happened to you. There are phone, text, email and internet scams. There are identity thefts, pyramid schemes, work-from-home scams, and many more. Being aware and cautious about them can help you stay safe.

Cyber fraud is any kind of scam that happens through one of your devices. This worksheet will help you spot cyber fraud about investing. It will guide you on what to do if you fall victim to a fraud or scam.

Cardinals are aware of threats to their nests. They make loud, metallic calls to warn off intruders. Like the cardinal, you need to be aware when it comes to scams and frauds. If you become a victim, report it right away.

www.prospercanada.org



Recognizing cyber fraud

Here are some of the common scams you may come across:

1. Investments that are too good to be true:

These fake investments offer high returns in a short amount of time and with low or no risk.

If you spot this:

Get a second opinion from a registered advisor or trusted member of your support network.

2. Pressure to buy immediately:

Scammers may try and rush you so that you don't think about all the risks before you invest.

If you spot this:

Pause. Do your own research, and check their registration.

3. Investors offering hot tips or insider information:

The tip is likely false, and you could lose your money. Even if it is true, it is illegal to act on insider information.

If you spot this:

Ignore the information.

4. Emails, attachments, and messages from senders you don't know:

These can be attempts to steal your personal information. Or, the messages could contain dangerous files that will access your information.

If you spot this:

Do not open unknown attachments or links. Do not download unknown apps. Never share your personal details with anyone you don't know and trust.

5. Unregistered advisors and businesses:

Your first step is always to check if an advisor or investment business is registered with the Canadian Securities Administrators at www.aretheyregistered.ca.

If you spot this:

If they are not registered, do not invest with them. Report them to your provincial or territorial securities regulator. You can get the contact information on the Canadian Securities Administrators' website: securities-administrators.ca/. Look for Contact Us for contact information.

6. Requests to make immediate payments:

Never pay money to people before checking who they are.

If you spot this:

Take your time to check the information and their identity. Ignore requests for payment for things you did not buy.





4. Emails, attachments, and messages from senders you don't know:

These can be attempts to steal your personal information. Or, the messages could contain dangerous files that will access your information.

If you spot this:

Do not open unknown attachments or links. Do not download unknown apps. Never share your personal details with anyone you don't know and trust.



What to do if you are a victim of fraud or a scam:

- Report it to the police right away.
- O It is also recommended that you report it to the Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre: antifraudcentre-centreantifraude.ca and look for Report Fraud.
- O Check your financial statements and credit card statements. Check your credit report. You can ask for one free credit report each year from Equifax Canada at consumer.equifax.ca/personal/. Look for How to get a free credit report. You can also request one free consumer disclosure from TransUnion Canada at transunion.ca. Look for Consumer Disclosure. You can find more information on how to apply and the information you would need by visiting their websites.

If you notice any transactions you did not make in your financial statements, credit card statements, and credit reports, report them right away.



Learning Hub

Let's go explore: Prosper Canada Learning Hub



Other resources

Prosper Canada's Financial Literacy for Facilitators course has been updated!

- Includes new information on investments and consumer protection
- Now available in French
- Eligible for CE/CEU credits from FP Canada and AFCC.



- 25% off the Financial Literacy for Facilitators course in November!
 Use code: fl-25special when you register
- For FLM we're offering Module 5 Saving of our FL course for free!

Email us at training@prospercanada.org if you have any questions!



Thank you for joining us

We will be sending you an email in a few days with

- Slides from today's webinar
- Link to webinar recording
- Link to post webinar survey

We will also post the recorded webinar on our Learning Hub:

https://learninghub.prospercanada.org/webinars/

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Questions



Questions for us?

Please reach out to us with any questions or comments

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