

Sermon #2: Money Smart Outline

*The plans of the diligent lead surely to abundance,
but everyone who is hasty comes only to want. (Proverbs 21:5)*

*Precious treasure remains in the house of the wise,
but the fool devours it. (Proverbs 21:20)*

I. Where Did All Our Money Go?

A. Living as Prodigals

From Jesus' description in Luke 15:11-16, we see that the prodigal son had the habits of squandering and spending. The word *prodigal* does not mean someone who wanders away or is lost. It literally means "one who wastes money." A prodigal is one who wastes money, who is a spendthrift. Many of us struggle with that habit as well. We're not worried about tomorrow. We want it *today*. The problem with that kind of thinking is that, for most of us, the "famine" eventually comes. It comes when we have spent everything we have and even a little bit of next year's income. So we use the credit card and charge it, and we go a little further into debt. Finally, we come to a place where we "find ourselves." We have nothing left, not even any credit, and we can't figure out how we are we going to make it.

B. The More We Make, the More We Waste

It seems that the more financially secure we become, the less we worry about spending money here and there. We waste a dollar on this or that, and we forget where it went. Money just seems to flow through our fingers. We're not as careful with our money as we should be. There are many ways we waste money, but there are two primary money-wasters that many of us struggle with. It is not necessary to eliminate these two things all together, but we should think more carefully about how we spend our money.

1. Impulse buying

Tips for avoiding impulse buying:

- Never go grocery shopping when you are hungry.
- Shop for what you need only.
- Make a list and stick to it; buy what you need and get out of the store!
- Wait twenty-four hours before purchasing an impulse buy.

2. Eating out

The issue is frequency. The average American eats out an average of four times a week.³ By eating out less frequently, we will have more money to save, spend on something more important, or give away.

II. Clarifying Our Relationship With Money and Possessions

We do not exist simply to consume as much as we can and get as much pleasure as we can while we are here on this earth. We have a higher purpose. We need to know and understand our life purpose—our vision or mission or calling—and then spend our money in ways that are consistent with this purpose or calling.

A. Be Clear About Your Purpose and Calling

Our society tells us that our life purpose is to consume—to make as much money as possible and to blow as much money as possible. The Bible tells us that we were created to care for God’s creation. We were created to love God and to love our neighbors as ourselves. We were created to care for our families and those in need. We were created to glorify God, to seek justice, and to do mercy. Our money and possessions should be devoted to helping us fulfill this calling. We are to use our resources to help care for our families and others—to serve Christ and the world through the church, missions, and everyday opportunities. We have a life purpose that is greater than our own self-interests, and how we spend our God-given resources reflects our understanding and commitment to this life purpose or mission.

B. Set Worthy Goals

Being able to accomplish the greater purposes God has for our lives requires some measure of planning. Taking the time to set goals related to our lives and our finances is crucial if we are to become wise stewards of our God-given resources. Each of us should think about our life purpose and goals and then identify two short-term financial goals, two mid-range financial goals, and two long-term financial goals that are aimed at helping us to accomplish our broader life goals. At least one goal in each category should relate specifically to our faith.
(Suggestion: Use the bulletin insert “My Life and Financial Goals Worksheet.”)

III. The Discipline of Managing Your Money

A. The Necessity of a Budget/Spending Plan

Once we have set some financial goals, we need to develop a plan to meet those goals. A budget is a spending plan that enables us to accomplish our goals. Some

people use an envelope system to help them manage their saving and spending and stay on budget. Others use a variety of different approaches. Many people find it helpful to seek the advice of a financial advisor. For those who find themselves in the midst of a financial crisis, a financial counselor can help to work out terms with creditors and develop a workable financial plan. Whatever approach you choose, the important thing is simply to have a plan. (*Suggestion: Show the video clip “Finding Financial Stability.”*)

B. Six Financial Planning Principles

The following financial planning principles can help us to manage our money with wisdom and faith:

1. Pay your tithe and offering *first*.
Put God first in your living and your giving. Give your tithe and offering from the “top” of your paycheck, and then live on whatever remains.
2. Create a budget and track your expenses.
Creating a budget is simply developing a plan in which you tell your money what you want it to do. Tracking your expenses with a budget is like getting on the scales: It allows you to see how you are doing and motivates you to be more careful with your expenditures. (*Suggestion: Use the bulletin insert “Basic Budget Worksheet.”*)
3. Simplify your lifestyle (live below your means).
Because this discipline is critical to the success of any financial plan, next Sunday’s sermon will be devoted to this topic.
4. Establish an emergency fund.
An emergency fund is an account separate from checking or long-term savings that is set aside specifically for emergencies. Dave Ramsey recommends beginning with \$1,000 and building that to three months’ worth of income.⁴ When you have this amount, you won’t need to use your credit cards anymore.
5. Pay off your credit cards, use cash/debit cards for purchases, and use credit wisely.
As you are building your emergency fund, begin to pay off your credit card debt and start using cash or debit cards for purchases. Some experts suggest starting with the credit card that has the highest interest rate. Others suggest paying down the smallest debt first, experiencing that victory, and applying your payments from the first card to the second, and so on, creating a snowball effect to pay off the cards as soon as possible. Cut up your cards as you pay them down so that you are not trapped or

leveraged by your future for present-day pleasure, as the prodigal son was. If you must use a credit card, such as when traveling or making purchases online, be sure to pay off the debt monthly. If you are unable to do this, then it is better for you to cut up your cards and stop using them altogether.

6. Practice long-term savings and investing habits.

Saving money is the number-one wise money management principle everyone should practice. We do not save merely for the sake of saving. There is a word for that: hoarding. Hoarding is frowned upon in the Bible as the practice of fools and those who fail to understand the purpose of life. Saving, on the other hand, is meant to be purposeful. There are three types of savings we should have: 1) emergency savings, 2) savings for wants and goals, and 3) retirement savings.

Resources for Developing a Budget

http://www.crown.org/Tools/Calculators/Budgeting_SpendingPlan.asp

This is a fun and helpful budgeting calculator that automatically generates a suggested budget based upon the user's inputs and Crown's recommended expenditures.

<http://crowncanada.ca/resources/CrownSpendingPlan2.pdf>

This is another Crown resources site focused on budgeting and financial freedom. There is good information here.

Getting Out of Debt

Dave Ramsey's Financial Peace University offers a great deal of online information including his approach to reducing debt found at this site:

www.daveramsey.com/the_truth_about/get_out_of_debt_4055.html.cfm.

³ "Statistics About Eating Dinner Out," by Magali Rheault, *Kiplinger's Personal Finance Magazine*, October 2000; http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m1318/is_10_54/ai_65368848?tag=content;coll.

⁴ *The Total Money Makeover*, by Dave Ramsey (Thomas Nelson, 2007); pp. 102–08.