Voyant Advisor

Getting Started
Build Your First Client Case

Tutorial 1

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Introduction – About This Guide and the Voyant Advisor Introductory Tutorials

The following guide is the first in a series of step-by-step introductory tutorials to Voyant Advisor. This course is intended to help new users begin building financial plans for their clients as quickly as possible. Voyant Advisor is versatile software, so loaded with powerful features that even well-versed users might benefit from this training series as a refresher or as an introduction to capabilities they may have overlooked.

No prior knowledge of the software is needed to follow this tutorial nor does it require financial planning experience. To follow this exercise, all you will need is: a computer, an internet connection, an active Voyant Advisor user account (as either a trialist or subscriber), an installed version of Voyant Advisor and a desire to learn more about how to create effective and fully interactive cases for your clients.

In our first tutorial we will show you how to create a new client case file from scratch. In doing so, we will introduce to you many of the key concepts and features of the software including the Let's See charts, reports and the plan overview. We also hope to demonstrate that creating new plans for your clients is far less daunting than it may first appear to be.

The structure of the guide is straightforward. Step-by-step instructions are illustrated with screen shots of the software, while sidebars offer additional insight to readers who are prepared delve a bit deeper into the details of Voyant Advisor. By following the steps in this guide, you should have a fully functional test client case file once you reach the conclusion of this tutorial. This client case will be referenced in subsequent tutorials.

Questions, Assistance?

Should you have any questions when building your first client case file, please feel free to contact our support staff by e-mailing support@planwithvoyant.com.

Before Beginning… Have You Installed Voyant Advisor?

Voyant Advisor is a rich internet application, meaning that it has all of the data sharing conveniences of a web application but is installed to your computer and runs much like a desktop application. Unlike a pure web application, Voyant Advisor can be used offline whenever a connection to the internet is unavailable. There is no need to open a browser to run the software. And unlike a desktop application, Voyant Advisor can be used easily on different computers and by groups of users. Client files are updated, shared and automatically synchronized between computers.

This training exercise assumes that you already have Voyant Advisor installed and ready to go. If you haven't installed software on your computer already, now is the time to install it.

1. To run the software, your computer must also be running **Java 6 Update 14 or later**. Java can be downloaded and installed, free of charge, from the Java website, http://java.com.

2. To run a quick check of your computer for Java, visit the Java website and click the "**Do I have Java?**" link.

    Using Voyant Advisor on Mac OS X? Mac operating systems use a separate version of Java provided by Apple. If you are checking for the installation of Java on a Mac computer, you may be directed to use the **Software Update** feature on the Apple menu. Additional details are available on both the Java website and the Apple Support website.

3. Visit the **Voyant website** www.planwithvoyant.com.

4. Sign in and install Voyant Advisor by clicking the **Plan Now** button. Alternatively, click the **Plan** link in the top navigation.
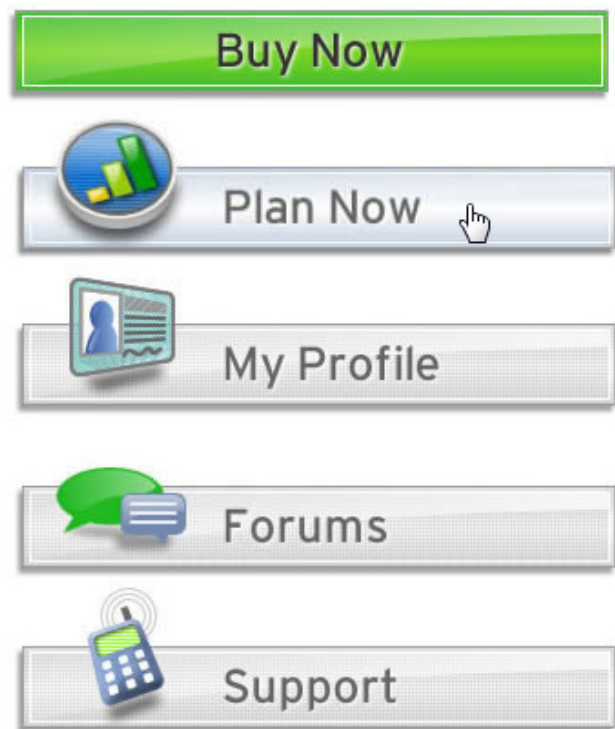
Browser-Specific Installation Tips

Internet Explorer

Depending on your browser's security settings, Internet Explorer may initially block the installation of Voyant Advisor. A security warning will display beneath the navigation tabs of the browser.

Click this warning message and select **Download File** if you wish to continue with the installation of Voyant Advisor.
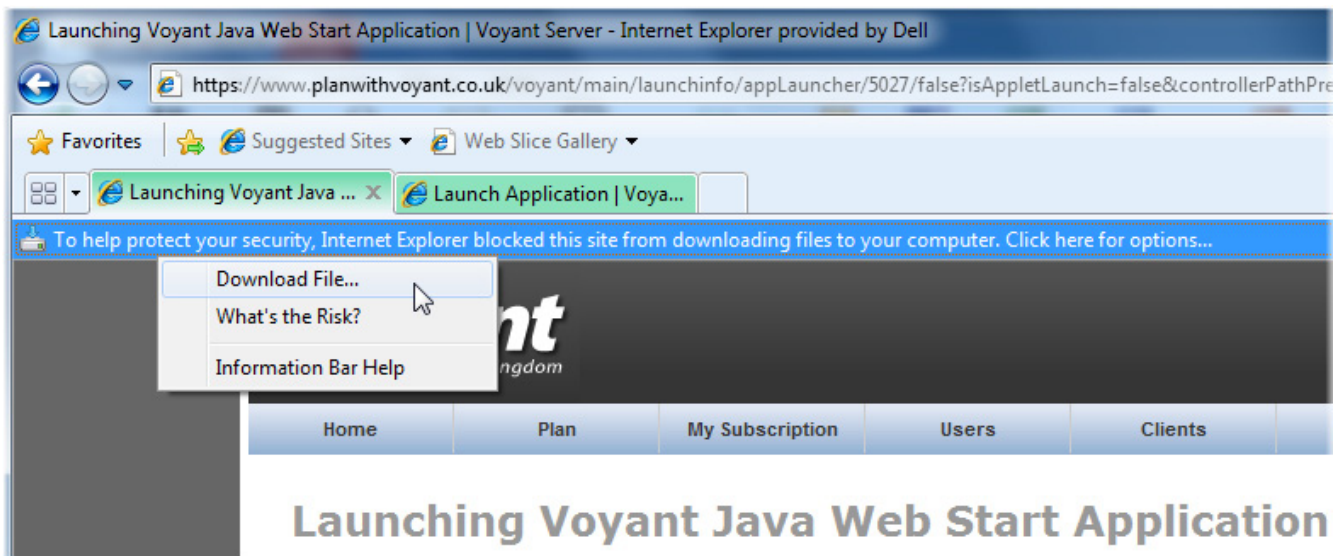
Mozilla Firefox

Firefox will prompt you with two installation options: to download the installation file for Voyant Advisor (InstallVoyant.jnlp) or to open it using Java Web Start.

1. Select the **Open With** option. The **Java Web Start Launcher** should already be selected as the default program that will launch the file.

2. Click **OK** to continue with the installation.
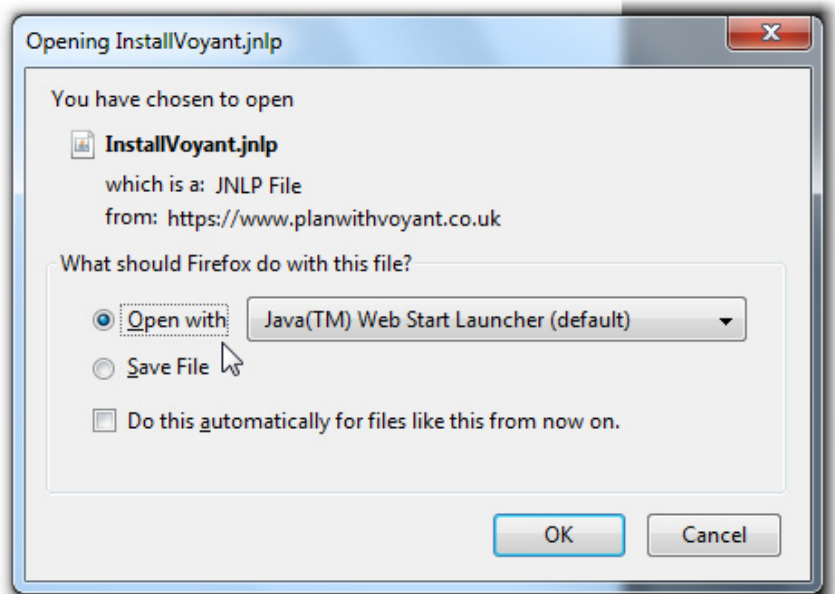
If the Java Web Start Launcher is not shown, you may not have Java installed on your computer. Java can downloaded and installed, free of charge, from the Java website, http://java.com.

To run a quick check of your computer for Java, click the "**Do I have Java?**" link on this website.

Google Chrome

Depending on the browser's security settings, Chrome browsers may display a security warning before downloading the Voyant Advisor installation file – the InstallVoyant.jnlp. This warning will appear in the bottom-left corner of the browser window.

1.   Click **Save** if you wish to download the file and continue with the installation of Voyant Advisor.
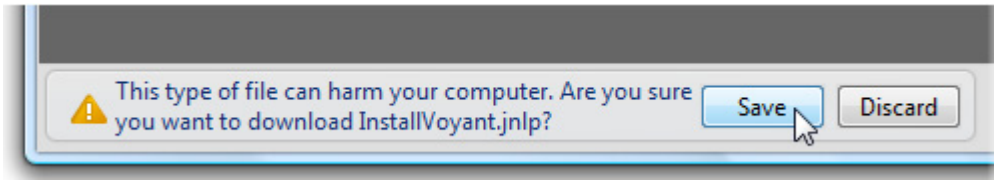
The Voyant Advisor installation file, **InstallVoyant.jnlp**, will be downloaded and displayed in the bottom-left corner of the browser window.

2.   Click this downloaded installation file to begin installing the software.
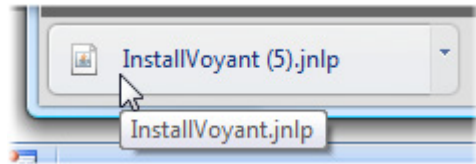
Getting Started - Launch Voyant Advisor

Voyant Advisor runs locally from your computer, much like a desktop application although it really isn't one, strictly speaking. The software is actually Rich Internet Application (RIA). Once you have installed Voyant Advisor, there is no need to log into our website to run it. In fact, doing so will reinstall the software. Reinstallation can be convenient if you ever have problems launching it but this is usually unnecessary.

1. Open Voyant Advisor by clicking the desktop link. If you are using a Windows computer, an additional link to Voyant Advisor is available in the **Start** menu > **All Programs** > **Voyant Advisor**.
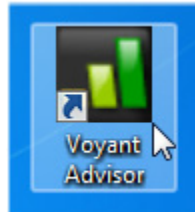
2. Sign into the software using your user name and password.
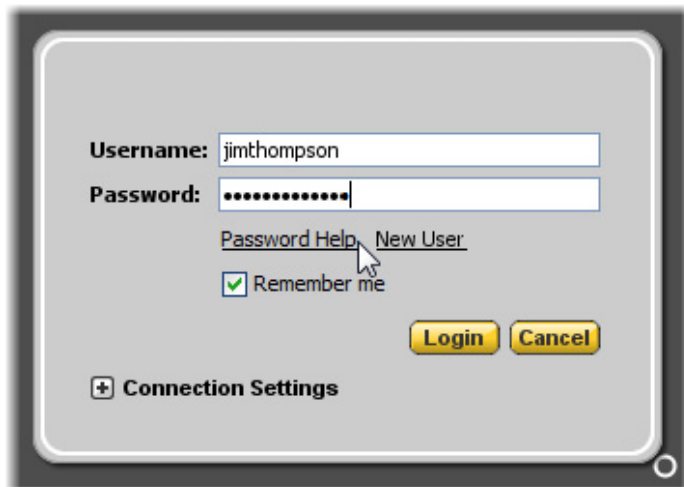
User Names, Passwords and Login Assistance

These are the same credentials you chose when registering on our website (www.planwithvoyant.com).

If you are unable to recall your credentials, click **Password Help** to use our website's user name and password assistance tools.

Contact Voyant Support

support@planwithvoyant.com if after using these tools you are still unable to sign or if you are encountering any problems connecting to the Voyant server.

Each time you open Voyant Advisor, the software will synchronize with our servers, loading the latest saved versions of your client files.
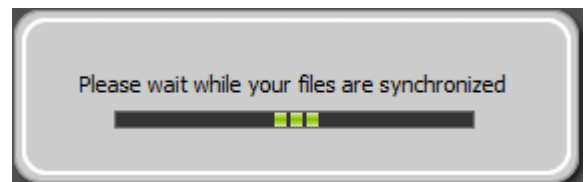
After signing in, a brief series of one to three interstitial screens may display, showing: the number of days left in your trial of the software, if you are not currently a subscriber; the software's latest release notes, if an updated release of the software was installed automatically to your computer; and upcoming training opportunities.

3. Click **Continue** to navigate through these informational screens.

Use Voyant Advisor Offline – Set Up Offline Synchronization, Choose an Offline Passcode

As a Rich Internet Application (RIA), Voyant Advisor normally operates using a live internet connection. But the software can also be run in offline mode when no internet connection is available. Travelling to visit a client? Take Voyant Advisor on a laptop and use the software to create, present or update a financial plan regardless of internet availability.

After downloading and first opening Voyant Advisor, you will be asked whether you want to have access to client files when running the software offline.

1. Select **Yes** if you plan to use Voyant Advisor to access client information, at least occasionally, in the offline mode.

2. Click **Next**.

Enter an Offline Passcode

As an additional security precaution, an offline passcode (password) is used to encrypt client files and authenticate user credentials when Voyant Advisor is used offline.

3. Enter a passcode that is at least six characters long.

This passcode can match your Voyant user account password. The code will be encrypted and stored safely on your computer. Bear in mind that like Voyant passwords, offline passcodes are also case-sensitive.

4. Click **OK**.

✔ **Note**: This passcode can later be changed and offline mode enabled or disabled, if necessary, by accessing **Preferences** in the lower left corner of the screen. Expand **Application Preferences** to view the offline mode settings.

Later, as you bring your computer online again, client files will be automatically synchronized with Voyant's remote hosting environment. Synchronization allows client information to be accessed from any computer – at home, in the office or on the go – without ever transferring files from computer to computer.
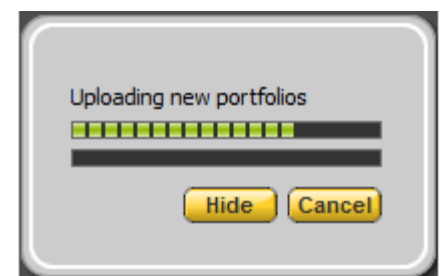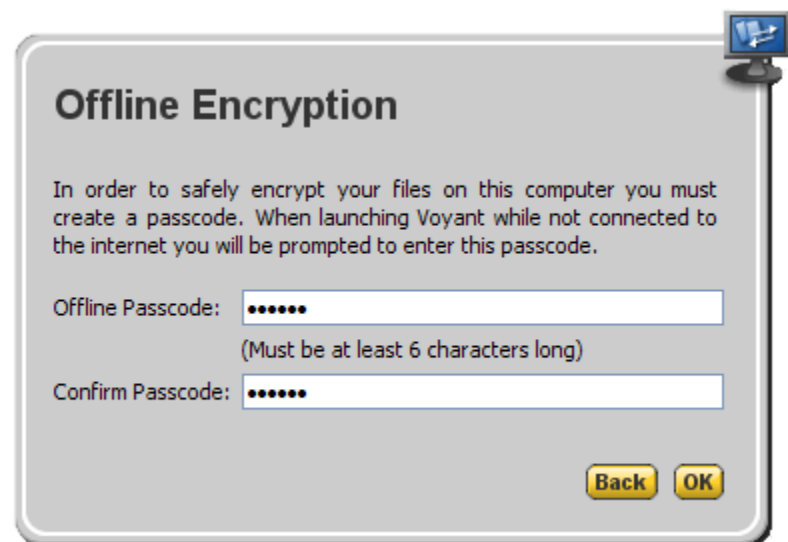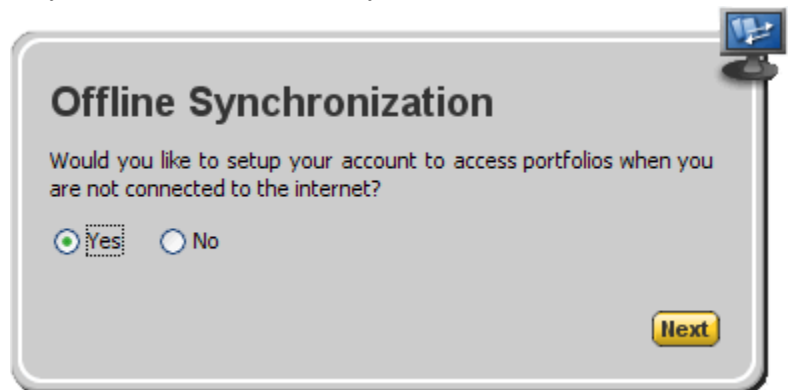
With offline mode enabled, you will be prompted to enter a passcode whenever the software detects that an internet connection is unavailable. This passcode will allow you to log into the software and access client files locally when the Voyant server cannot be reached.

✓ **Note**: Voyant Advisor can be used offline for a **maximum of seven consecutive days**, after which you will be required to sign into the software online so that your license can be validated with the Voyant servers.
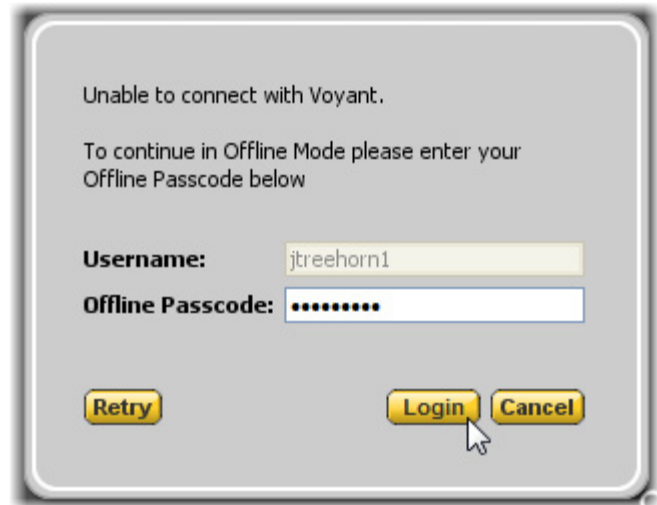
Preferences – Activate Offline Mode Anytime After Installation, Update Your Offline Passcode

To view and update settings related to using Voyant offline:

1. Click the **Preferences** link in the lower-left corner of the software's navigation.
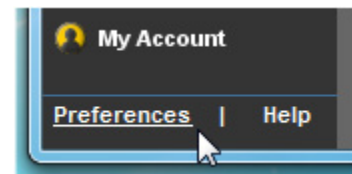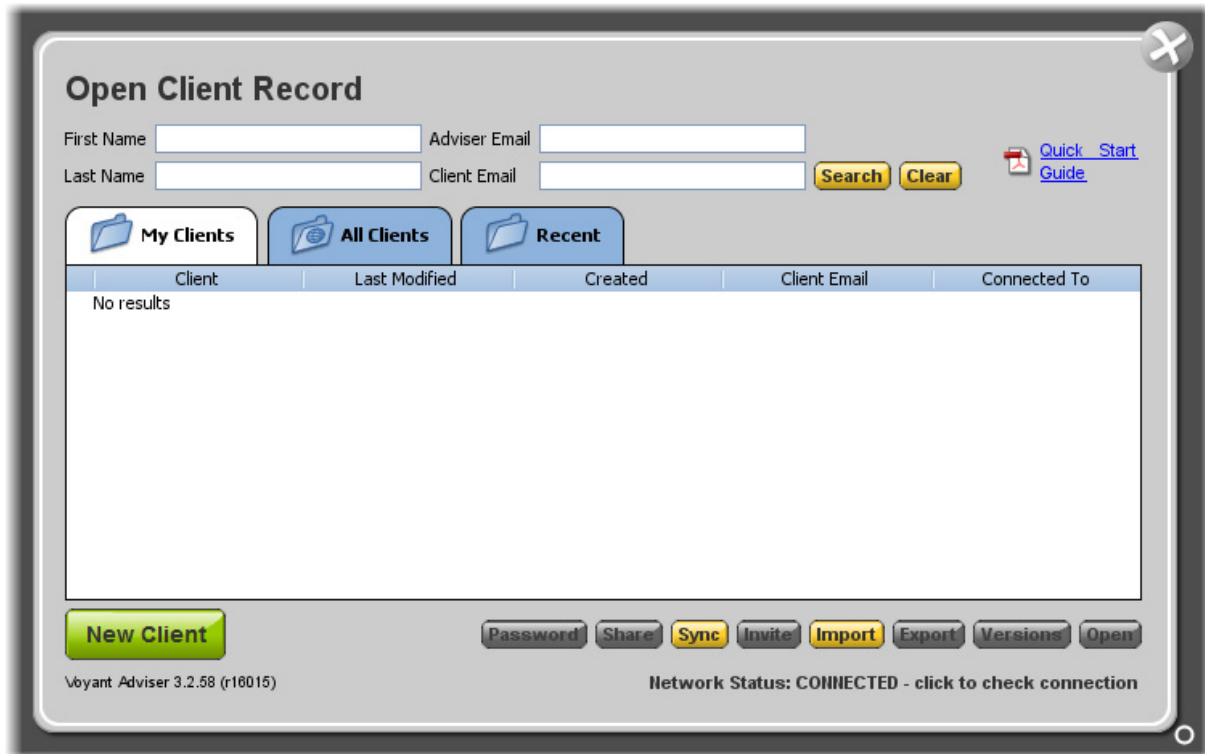
    Preferences are arranged into a series of expandable panels.

2. Expand the **Application Preferences** panel. This panel includes settings to enable or disable offline mode.

3. Tick the **Enable Offline Mode** check box to allow the software to be used when an internet connection is unavailable.

4. Enter an **Offline Passcode** of your choice.

5. Reenter the passcode in the **Confirm Passcode** field.

6. Click the **Apply** button to save these updates to the System Preferences.
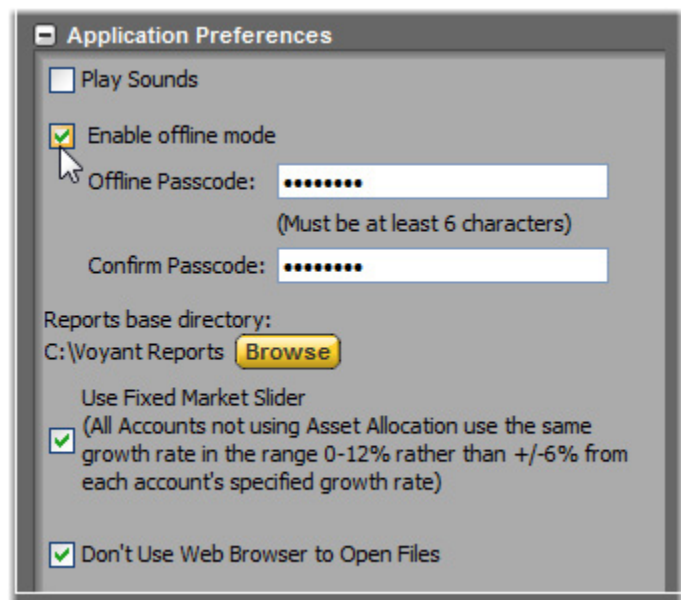
Create a New Client Case File – The Open Client Record Dialog

After opening Voyant and signing in, the **Open Client Record** dialog will then display. This is where you can open existing client files or create new ones.

1. Click the **New Client** button to start work on a new client file. Let's create your first client file, in this case for the Campbells.

Enter the Basics

The plan creation wizard will guide you through a quick five step questionnaire, setting the plan's start date and gathering the basics about your client, your client's spouse or partner, children, other dependants and any other individuals that might be considered in the plan. Your client's current retirement status will also be recorded.

Select a Start Date

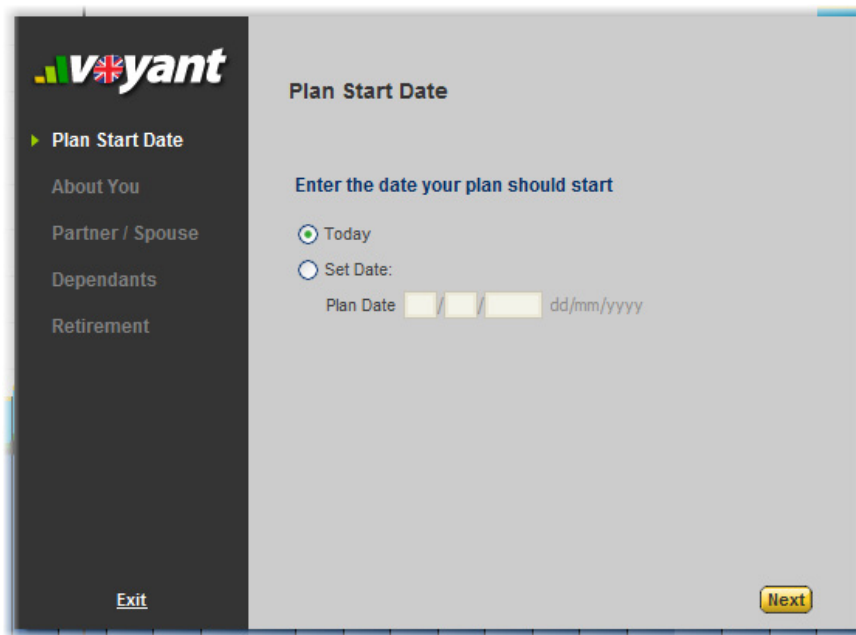First consider the **Start Date** of the plan. The Campbells submitted their details to us very recently. We will set the plan to begin today, considering that the account balances, incomes and expenses they provided are currently accurate.

2.   **Plan Start Date:** Select **Today** as the plan's start date. ●┄┄┄┄┄┄┄┄┄

The planning year will begin on today's date, with each subsequent year beginning on the anniversary of this date.

3.   Click **Next** to continue.

Start Dates and Planning Years

Plans are fashioned around a "planning year", which can be set to begin with the current day, with the planning year beginning and ending with the anniversary of the date the plan was created. Plans can also be set to follow calendar years, tax years, or even your client's birth date could be used to start planning years based on age. Be sure to configure the year in a way that is most meaningful to you and your client.

Any expenses, income amounts, and accounts balances that you enter should be relevant to the selected start date.

A video explaining start dates and how to later update client files during regular client reviews can be viewed on the Voyant YouTube channel.

Clients – John and Julia Campbell

Enter the details about the Campbell family. The name of the first client you enter will appear later as the name of the client case file.

John Campbell

1. **First Name / Last Name:** Enter "**John Campbell**"

2. **Gender**: Select **Male**.

3. **Date of Birth**: Enter **07/11/1972**. John's current age will be displayed.

4. John and Julia are married. Select **Married**.

5. Click **Update & Next**.

About You

Enter information about yourself

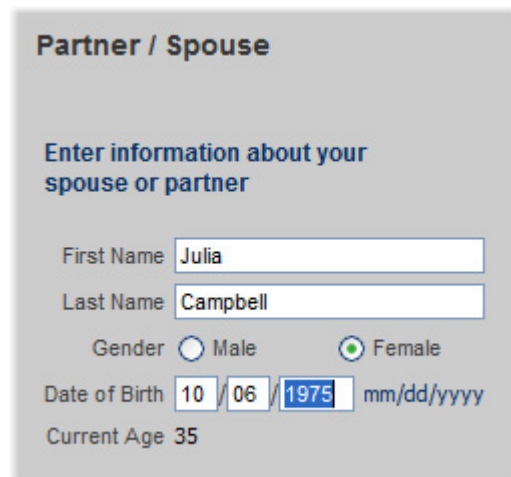|	
First Name	John
Last Name	Campbell
Gender	○ Male ○ Female
Date of Birth	7 / 11 / 1972 mm/dd/yyyy
Current Age	39
Are you	○ Single ○ Married

Julia Campbell

1. **First Name / Last Name:** Enter "**Julia Campbell**"

2. **Date of Birth:** Enter **10/06/1975**. Julia's current age will be displayed.

3. **Gender**: Select **Female**.

4. Click **Update & Next**.

Populating the People Panel

As you make these entries, notice how they are being used to populate the **People** panel on the right side of the screen. You will later use this panel to identify the ownership of items within the plan.

People
- John
- Julia ✖
- Alex ✖

Partner / Spouse

Enter information about your spouse or partner
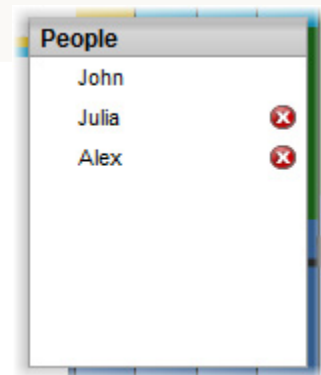
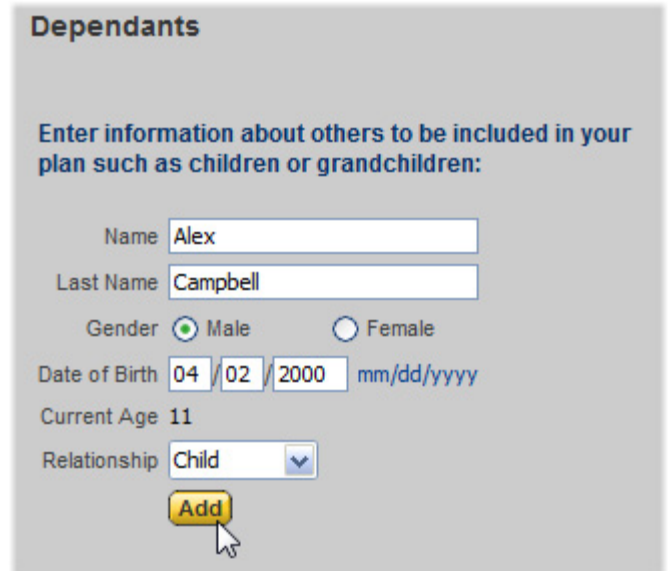|	
First Name	Julia
Last Name	Campbell
Gender	○ Male ○ Female
Date of Birth	10 / 06 / 1975 mm/dd/yyyy
Current Age	35

Children

John and Julia have two children, Alex and Martina. Enter their basic details into the plan.

Alex Campbell

1. **First Name / Last Name:** Enter "**Alex Campbell**"

2. **Gender**: Select **Male**.

3. **Date of Birth:** Enter **04/02/2000**. Alex's current age will be displayed.

4. **Relationship:** Select **Child**. This is the default selection.

5. Click **Add**.

Dependants

Enter information about others to be included in your plan such as children or grandchildren:

Name	Alex
Last Name	Campbell
Gender	⦿ Male ◯ Female
Date of Birth	04 / 02 / 2000 mm/dd/yyyy
Current Age	11
Relationship	Child ▾

Add

Martina Campbell

1. **First Name / Last Name**: Enter "**Martina Campbell**".

2. **Gender**: Select **Female**.

3. **Date of Birth**: Enter **08/15/2003**. Martina's current age will be displayed.

4. **Relationship:** Select **Child**. This is the default selection.

5. Click **Add**.

6. Click **Next**.

Retirement

Enter retirement planning information

At what age do you plan to retire?

	Age	
John	60	Already retired ☐
Julia	60	Already retired ☐

Current Retirement Plans

John and Julia both plan to retire at age 60. •‧‧‧‧‧‧‧‧‧‧‧‧‧‧‧‧‧‧‧‧‧‧‧‧

7. **John, [Retirement] Age:** Enter **60**.

8. **Julia, [Retirement] Age:** Enter **60**.

9. Click **Next**.

> **Exploring Alternative Retirement Options**
>
> These are the Campbell's current retirement plans but other options can be easily explored using what-if planning scenarios. We will discuss scenarios and how to create them in the next tutorial in this series.

Alex and Martina, the children of the Campbell family, are both under 18 and still in grade school. Due to their ages, the planning wizard will prompt you to add planning information for their college years. These entries will add college start and college end (graduation) events to the planning timeline, which will later allow you to make plans around their college expenses.

College Plans for Alex

1. **College Start Age:** Accept the default, age **18**.

2. **Years in College**: Accept the default, **4** years.

3. Click **Add**.

College Plans for Martina

4. **College Start Age:** Accept the default, age **18**.

5. **Years in College**: Accept the default, **4** years.

6. Click **Add**.

7. Click **Finish**.

You've now completed all of the basics needed to create the Campbell's client file and to construct their basic planning timeline.

The plan creation wizard will close and the basic plan opened.
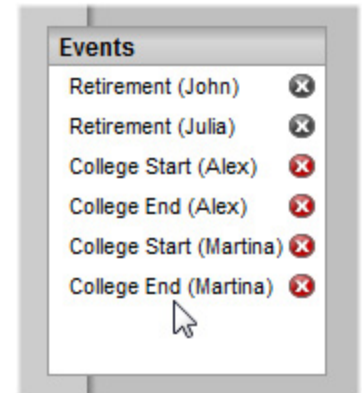
The Planning Timeline

The planning timeline will display. This basic timeline for John and Julia will show the start year and their planned retirements, both positioned at age 60. This timeline was devised as you entered the Campbell's planning basics a few moments ago. College start and end events indicate when the Campbell children, Alex and Martina, plan to begin and end their college careers (or at least their time in college that might be funded by their parents).

1. Move your mouse over these events to view basic details about them.

The timeline can be edited by dragging and dropping events onto it and then repositioning them, which will change the timing and duration of items within the plan that are tied to these events. For example, John and Julia's retirement ages could be changed by moving their **Retirement** events up or down the timeline. Let's leave these events in place for now.
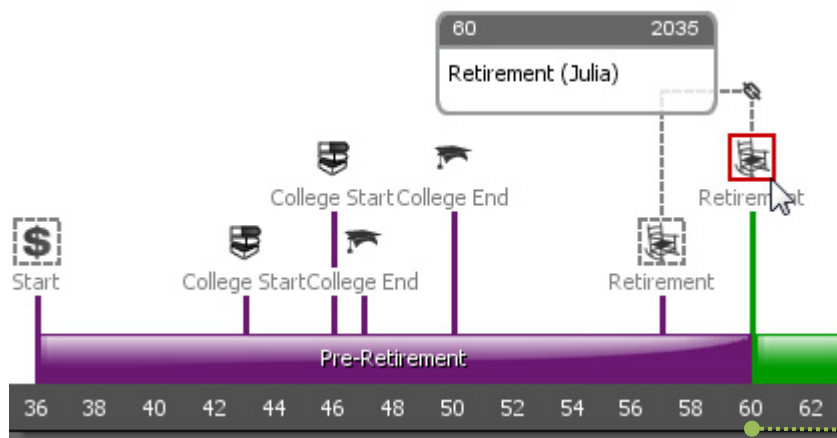
To illustrate how events are added to the timeline and used to schedule items in the plan, let's drag and drop an event to indicate that during an impending mid-life crisis, John will purchase a sports car at age 55.

2. **John** will be the owner of this new event. As the primary client, his name is already selected by default in the **Events** palette at the top of the screen (pictured right).
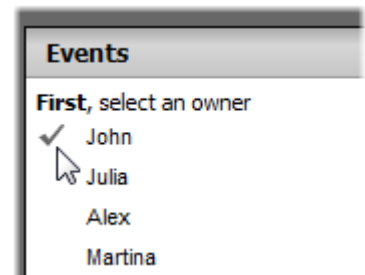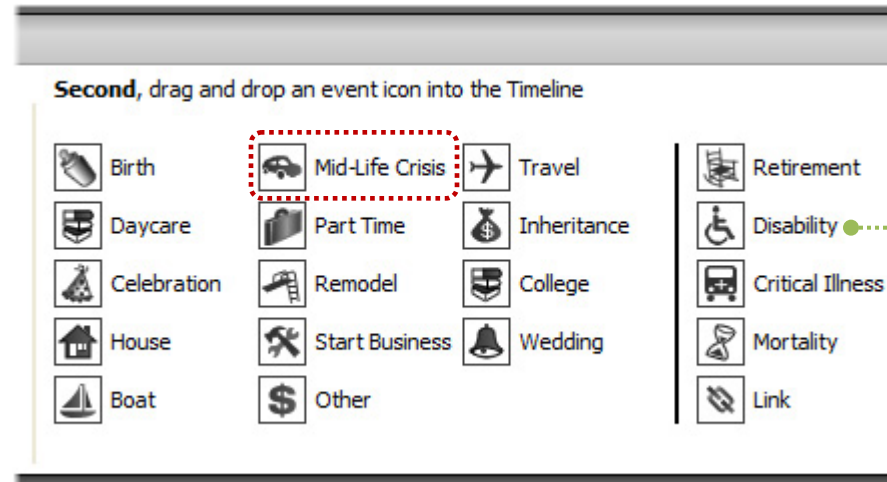

Events

First, select an owner

✓ John

  Julia

  Alex

  Martina

4. To the right of the **Events** palette are a variety of event icons (pictured below) that can be selected and dropped onto the timeline below. Locate the **Mid-Life Crisis** event icon.

Second, drag and drop an event icon into the Timeline

Birth	Mid-Life Crisis	Travel
Daycare	Part Time	Inheritance
Celebration	Remodel	College
House	Start Business	Wedding
Boat	Other	

Retirement
Disability
Critical Illness
Mortality
Link

Special Events for Scenario Building

The icons on the far–right side of the events palette are for special use in modeling scenarios such as disability, early mortality and running major market loss simulations.

To see a video on how create scenarios using replacement Mortality events, visit the Voyant YouTube channel. You Tube

5. Left-click on the **Mid-Life Crisis** event (the car icon) and while continuing to press the left-click button, drag and drop the event above the timeline below. A line will display to help guide you to the appropriate age/year in the timeline below. Release the drop the event anywhere above the timeline below. We will adjust the positioning of the event in a moment.

☑ Show Names

College End

Start | College Start | College Start | College End | Retirement | Retirement

Pre-Retirement

39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53 55 57 59 61 63 65
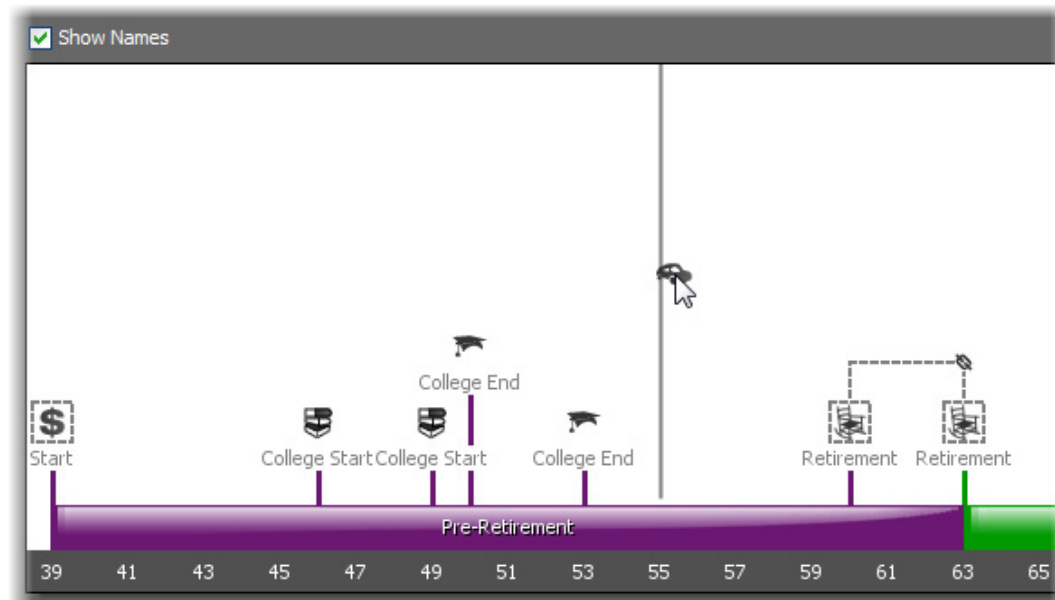
John anticipates his mid-life crisis will strike when he turns 55 and as a result he will be compelled to make a completely impulsive purchase – a sports car.

6. Now that the event is on the timeline, left-click on it again and drag and drop it over **age 55**.

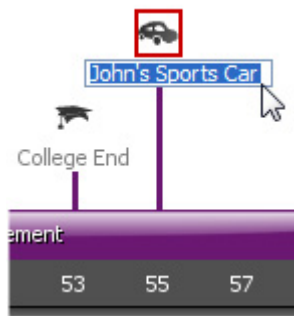The names of these events are only suggestions and can be easily changed once an event is added to the timeline.

7. Double-click on the name of the "**Mid-Life Crisis**" event. The event label will become editable.

8. Enter "**John's Sports Car**".

9. Press **Enter** on your keyboard to save this change.

We will use this event in a moment to schedule the purchase of this sports car as a future one-off expense.

Timing: Events vs. Stages

The timeline is divided into two stages, both bounded by events. Events and stages will be used throughout the plan for timing: to schedule when expenses, account contributions, incomes, pensions and protection policies are to begin and (in some cases) end. Events can also be used to schedule the liquidation of assets.

Which is more convenient to use?

As a rule, events are much more flexible than stages since they can be easily moved up or down the timeline to reschedule the timing and duration of items in a plan, provided that the event is not being used as stage boundary. Stage boundary events are noted with perforated boxes. Stages, by contrast, are discrete periods of time that cannot overlap. Stages a better suited for dividing the timeline at a broader level. Retirement, for example, could be divided into two stages, "Active Retirement" and "Later Retirement" both with very different needs and expenses. All said, use events primarily.

### Why events and stages? Why not enter ages, years or dates for timing?

Stages and especially events provide a layer of abstraction that specific dates and ages do not. Items timed using events, such as the duration of one's career, can be easily adjusted by dragging events up or down the timeline. Items can even be rescheduled interactively on the Let's See charts, as the plan is discussed with your client. Click the Edit Time button and with one easy drag–and–drop, everything tied to the repositioned event is recalculated instantaneously.

Preferences – A Quick Check for Matching Default Settings

Before we continue, let's take a quick detour to the **Preferences** screen to check the software's default growth rates, account fees and calculation settings.

At various times during this tutorial, we will be checking our progress in the Let's See charts. If you want to compare the numbers in your client case against those presented in the guide, it's a good idea to first verify that the default preferences in your version of the software match those that were used when this guide was written.

3. Click the **Preferences** link in the lower-left corner of the screen, in the left navigation.

4. Go to the **Plan Preferences** on the right side of the screen. Preferences are arranged into a series of expandable panels.

5. Expand the **Default Inflation/Growth Rates** panel and verify that the settings on your computer match the following.
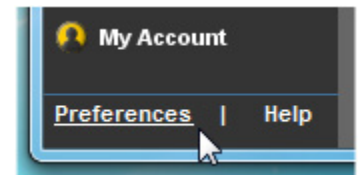
Plan Preferences [Copy to System] [Copy to all Plans]

- Default Ages
- Default Inflation/Growth Rates

Inflation Rate %	2.5
Savings Growth Rate %	3
Investment Growth Rate %	3.5
Property Growth/Depreciation Rate %	2.5
National Average Earnings %	3
Social Security COLA %	3.5
Annuity Assumed Interest Rate %	4
CPI %	3
RPI %	3
Pension COLA %	3.5

- Asset Allocation
- Market Assumptions

System Preferences, Plan Preferences

System Preferences (left) are the default settings that the software will use from the outset, whenever a new client case file is created.
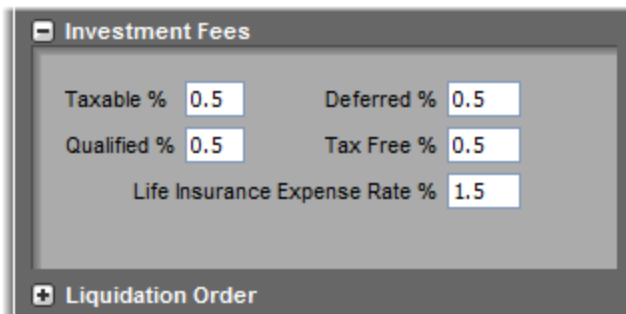
Plan Preferences (right) show the settings that are being applied to the plan currently in view. These preferences are plan specific and could be set differently in various what–if planning scenarios. If the defaults need to be changed within a client's plan, be certain to make these updates in the Plan Preferences.
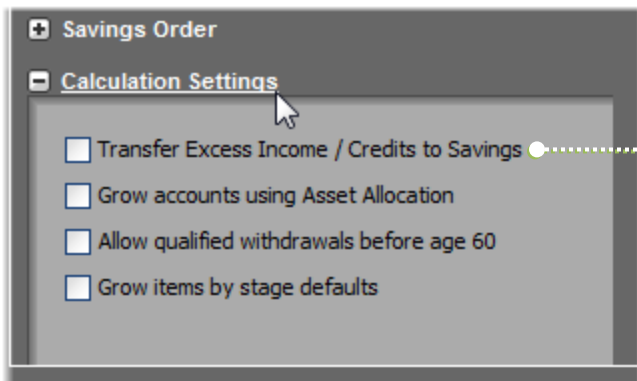
Preferences are Defaults

Although preferences provide the defaults, many of these settings, including growth and inflation rates and account fees, can still be modified for items individually, within the plan.

Expenses, for example, are grown using a default inflation rate taken initially from the Plan Preferences. This rate can be changed for an individual expense, however, by editing the default inflation rate on the Expense screen's Inflation

6. Expand the **Investment Fees** panel and verify that the settings on your computer match the following.

7. Expand the **Calculation Settings** panel and verify that the settings on your computer match the following. All of the options on this panel should be left deselected.

8. If any updates were necessary, click the **Apply** button, located in the bottom-right corner of the screen, to save these changes.
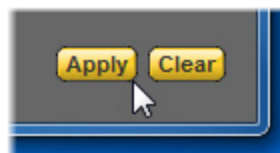
An Important Note About the Numbers

Voyant Advisor is not a standstill program. It is constantly being developed and updated to ensure that the software models taxation rules as accurately as possible. The results shown in this guide were generated when the tutorial was written. Even with matching preferences and duplicate entries, future changes to tax code and subsequent updates to the software may result discrepancies between the results shown in your test client case and those illustrated in this guide.

Surplus Income: How to Set Unallocated Income to be Saved

Voyant is preset to assume that one's spending will rise to meet one's income (Parkinson's Corollary). Income that is not being spent on taxes and other expenses, saved or invested is assumed spent. Although this is the software's default, Voyant can be easily reconfigured to deposit all **unallocated income** into the owner's default cash account (e.g. John's Cash) where it will either remain until needed to supplement income or be re-deposited into savings and investments.

If you want to change this setting, tick **Transfer Excess Income / Credits to Savings**. Click the **Apply** button (bottom-right) to save this change. If you would prefer this to be the software's ongoing default, as new client cases are built, tick the same setting in the Calculation Settings panel to the left, in **System Preferences.**

This setting applies only to habitual income. Other lump sum inflows, including net gains from the liquidation of properties, lump sum survivor benefits from retirement plans or pensions, payouts from term and whole life policies, credits from loans such as mortgages will always be transferred into dedicated cash accounts if left unspent.

Employment Income

Let's continue by filling in the details from our interview with John and Julia, beginning with their incomes.

1. Select **Employment** in the left navigation.

On this screen you will enter the details of the Campbell's employment, including salary, wages, commissions and bonuses and employer sponsored retirement plans and pensions as well as non-qualified 457 plans.
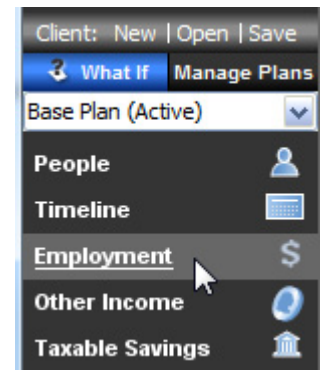
John's Employment

John is an employee of Christie + Kiel, a privately owned architectural firm.

2. **People:** First, check the **People** panel located on the right side of the screen. As the primary client, **John** is already selected the income earner.

Make the following entries and selections in the fields to the left.

3. **Income Source Name:** Enter "**Christie + Kiel**".

4. **Annual Income $:** Enter **$125,000**, John's gross annual salary *before* retirement plan contributions and taxes. •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••

Employment: Enter Gross Income

Enter employment incomes in gross amounts – i.e. pre–tax, before the deduction of any contributions to retirement plans. Voyant Advisor will do the tax calculations for you. Contributions to retirement plans made from supporting salaries will also be deducted from this gross income. You may need to "gross up" income in cases where your client has provided a net income figure.

5. **Time:** Check the **Time** panel located on the right side of the screen. Selections on this panel are used to set the time span over which the income will be earned.

   The **start event** (green dot) and **end event** (red dot) are selected by default, indicating that this salary will be earned from the beginning of the plan (the **Start** event) until John's planned retirement (the **Retirement (John)** event) at age 60.

   Leave these default selections in place for now.
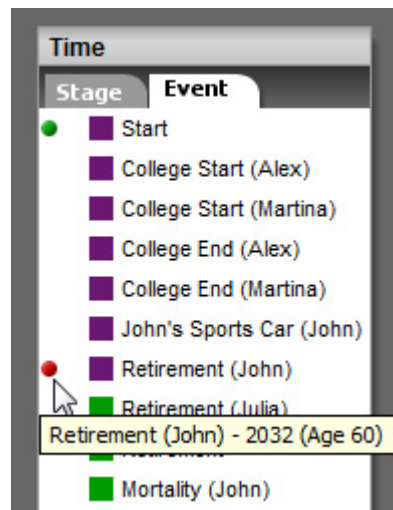
The Time Panel: Selecting Alternative Start / End Events

Different start or end events could be selected to begin or end the income later or earlier in the planning timeline. To select an alternative time span for the income, deselect the default events by clicking the red dot (end event) and/or green dot (start event). Then reset the time span of the income by selecting different start or end events.

6. To view the year and age at which the income will end, move your cursor over the end event, **Retirement (John)**.

The line graph at the bottom of the screen will present a general illustration of how the income will grow and when it will end.
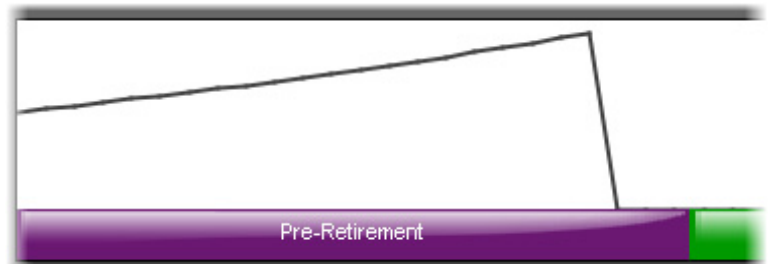

Retirement Savings - John's 401(k) Plan

John makes regular contributions from his income into a 401(k) plan. These contributions are being matched by his employer.

John plans to contribute 8% of his salary to this retirement plan. His employer in turn matches 100% of his contributions and would potentially match contributions up to 10% of his salary.

Should John wish to take full advantage of his company's program, he might consider increasing his contributions to 10% of his salary. This is something that we could explore later in a what-if planning scenario.

7. Go to the **Advanced** settings on the left side of the screen. Expand the **Qualified Plans** panel and its **401k / Roth 401k / 403b / SEP** sub-panel.
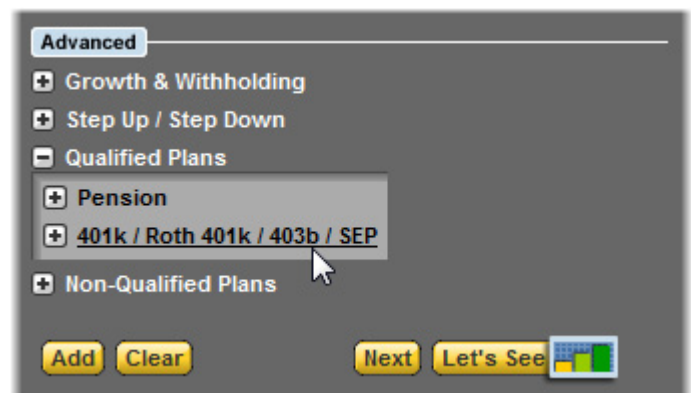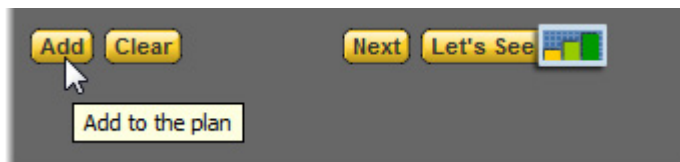
Enter the following details about John's retirement plan and schedule his future contributions to it.
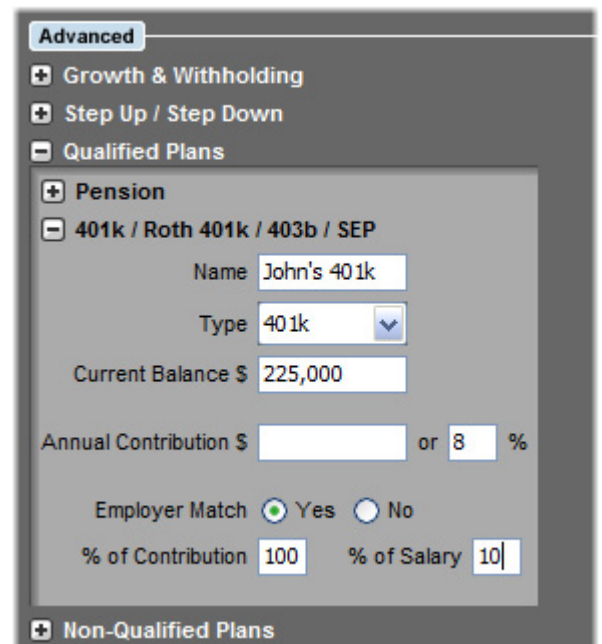
8. Name: Enter "**John's 401k**"

9. **Type:** Select **401k**. •···

10. **Current Balance $:** Enter **$225,000**, the current balance of the 401(k) at the beginning of the plan.

11. **Annual Contribution $:** Enter **8%**. John plans to contribute eight percent of his future salary to this retirement plan.

12. **Employer Match:** Select **Yes** to indicate that John's company matches his contributions.

13. **% of Contribution:** Enter **100%** to indicate that one hundred percent of John's contributions are matched by his company.

14. **% of Salary:** Enter **10%** to indicate that his company will match up to a maximum of 10% of John's salary.

15. Click the **Add** button.

The income now appears in the ledger, located on the right side of the screen.

A link icon is shown next to the income indicating that there are items in the plan linked directly to John's income.

16. Click this icon to view what this linked item is. John's 401(k) and its initial balance will display.

This is an active link that can be clicked to jump directly to the details of this retirement plan, which are found on the **Retirement** > **Savings** screen. Additional options are available for the retirement plan on this screen including settings for its increasing or decreasing future contributions and setting the plan's growth rate and asset allocation
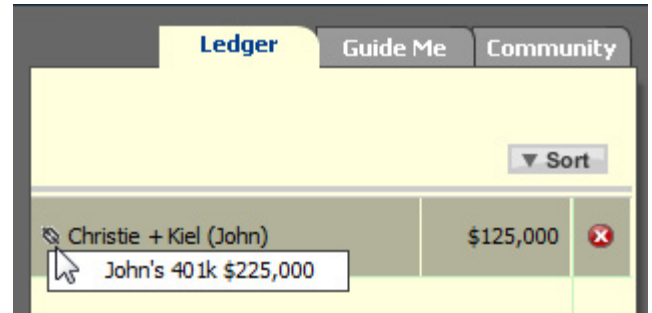
Julia's Income

Julia is currently employed as a nurse and earns a gross annual salary of $55,000.

1. **People:** First, check the **People** panel located on the right side of the screen. Select **Julia** as the income earner. A check mark will appear next to her name.
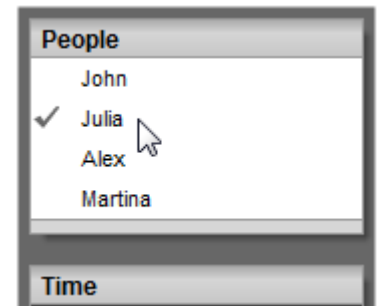
Make the following entries and selections in the fields to the left.

2. **Income Source Name:** Enter "**Nurse**".

3. **Annual Income $:** Enter **$55,000**, Julia's gross annual salary.

4. **Time:** Check the **Time** panel, which sets the period over which the income will be earned.
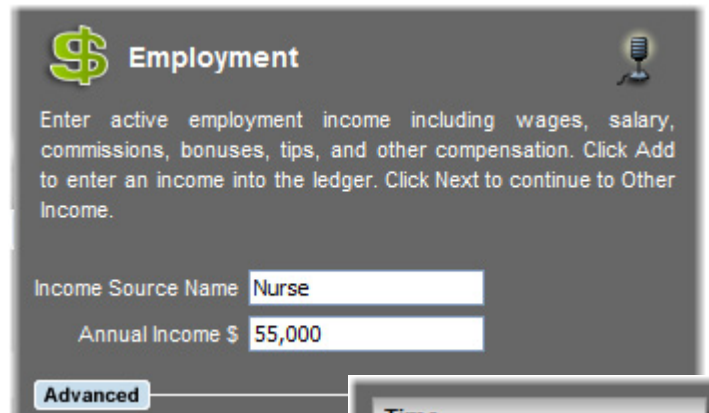
The start event (shown with a green dot) and end event (shown with red dot) are selected by default, indicating that this salary will be earned from the beginning of the plan until Sarah's planned retirement at 60. **Accept these default selections** for now.

The line graph at the bottom of the screen will adjust, presenting a general illustration of how the income will grow and when it will end.
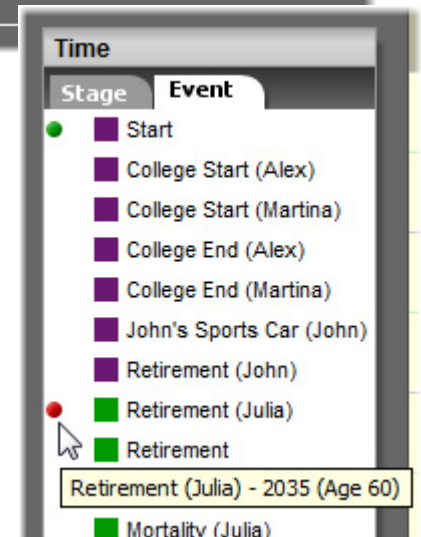
Retirement Savings - Julia's 403(b) Plan

Julia makes regular contributions from her salary into a 403(b) plan. These contributions are matched by her employer.

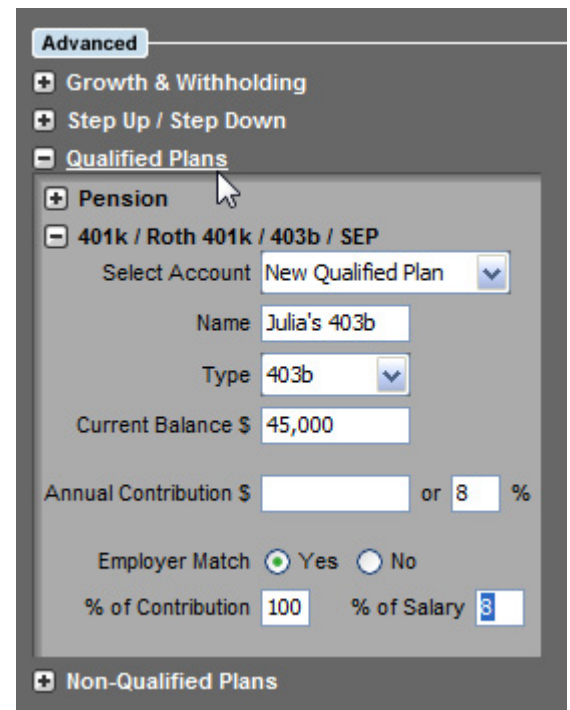Julia plans to contribute 8% of her income annually.

Her employer in turn matches 100% of her contributions.

Her employer will match up to a maximum of 8% of her annual salary. Julia is already taking full advantage of her employer's matching contribution program.

5. Go to the **Advanced** settings on the left side of the screen. Expand the **Qualified Plans** panel and its **401k / Roth 401k / 403b / SEP** sub-panel.

Enter the following details about Julia's retirement plan and schedule her future contributions to it.

6. **Name**: Enter "**Julia's 403b**"

7. **Type:** Select **403b**.

8. **Current Balance $:** Enter **$45,000**.

9. **Annual Contribution:** Enter **8%**. Julia plans to contribute eight percent of her salary to this retirement plan.

10. **Employer Match:** Select **Yes** to indicate that Julia's employer matches at least part of her contributions.

11. **% of Contribution:** Enter **100%** to indicate that one hundred percent of Julia's contributions are being matched by her employer.

12. **% of Salary:** Enter **8%** to indicate that Julia's employer will match up to a maximum of 8% of her salary.

13. Click **Add**.

Linking

Use Link Icons to Jump to Linked Items on Other Screens

A link icon will be shown next to Julia's income in the ledger. This icon indicates that there are items in the plan linked directly her income.
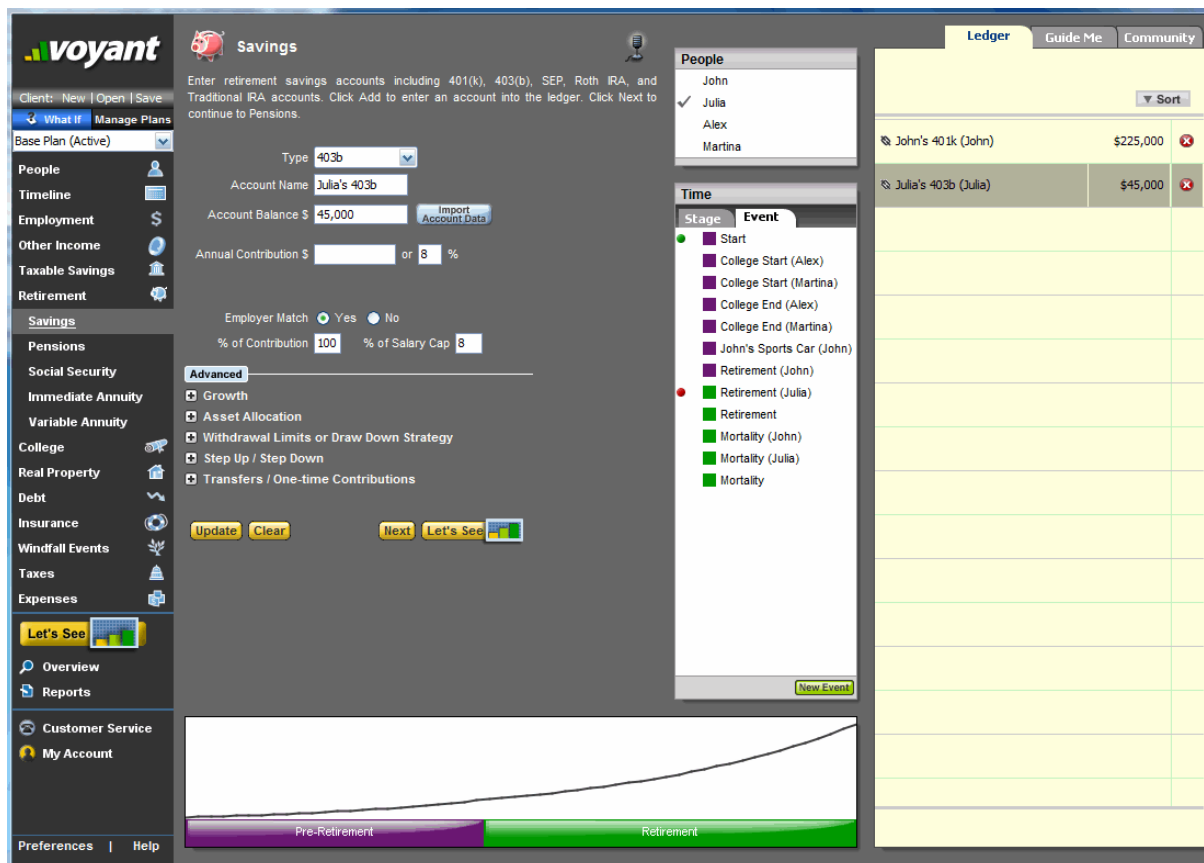
1. Click the icon to view these linked items. Julia's 403(b) plan and its initial balance will display.

This is an active link that can be clicked to jump directly to the retirement plan's details, which are found on the **Retirement > Savings** screen. Additional options are available for the plan on this screen including settings to set its growth and asset allocation.

2. Click this linked item, "**Julia's 403b $45,000**" to jump to the **Retirement > Savings** screen. ●┈┈┈┈┈┈┈┈┈┈┈┈┈┈

> Alternatively, select **Retirement > Savings** in the left navigation. Once on this screen, select in the ledger **Julia's 403b** plan.

Details about Julia's 403(b) plan will be shown on the **Retirement > Savings** screen, ready for editing.

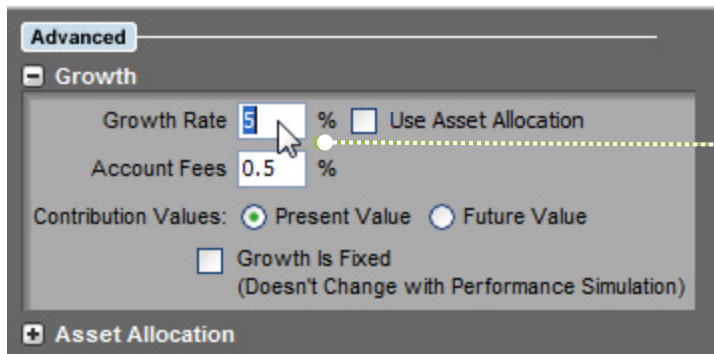## Advanced Settings - Adjusting Growth Rates

Edit the Growth Rate of Julia's 403(b) Plan

Continuing on the **Retirement > Savings** screen, let's adjust the growth rate of Julia's 403(b) plan. Her retirement account should be shown as the selected item in the ledger on the right side of the screen. Details about the account are shown in the fields left and can be edited, if necessary.

1. Expand the **Growth** panel.

2. Growth Rate: Enter 5%.

3. Click **Update** to save this change.

Default Growth Assumptions

The initial growth assumption for investments, such as retirement plans, is taken from a default found on the **Preferences** screen in **Plan Preferences** > **Default Inflation / Growth Rates** > **Investment Growth Rate %**.

Item–level edits will always override any initial default settings taken from Preferences. Were you to later change the default **Investment Growth Rate %** in the plan preferences, the growth rate for the Campbell's retirement accounts would remain unchanged because they have been edited at the account level.
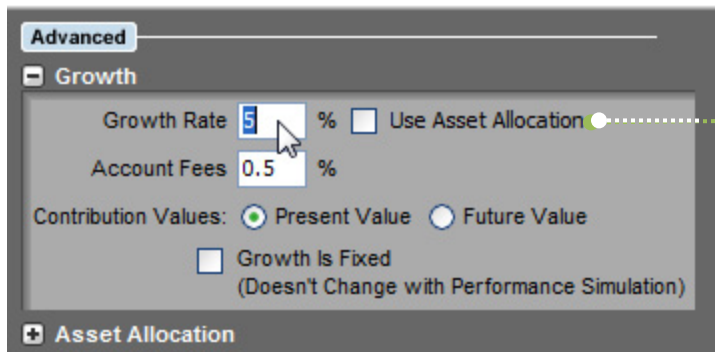
Edit the Growth Rate of John's 401(k) Plan

Let's also adjust the growth rate of John's 401(k) plan.

1. Select **John's 401k (John)** in the ledger on the right side of the screen. Details about the account are shown in the fields left.

2. Expand the **Growth** panel.

Growth Rate Options: Fixed Growth Rates vs. Asset Allocations

Growth rates can be calculated using either a **fixed annual rate** or by applying market assumptions and standard deviations to allocated assets – i.e. **asset allocation.**

To calculate the growth of an account using market assumptions and an asset allocation, tick the **Use Asset Allocation** checkbox. Market assumptions will be used instead of a fixed annual growth rate to calculate the growth of the account. Continue down the screen to the next panel, **Asset Allocation** to set this allocation and view the average growth rate derived from the software's market assumptions. This panel also shows the upside and downside growth rates used in stochastic simulations.

3. **Growth Rate**: Enter 5%.

4. Click **Update** to save this change.

Social Security

Two options are available for adding future Social Security benefits to a plan. Future benefits can be entered using information from your client's Social Security statement, if available, or the software can estimate what your client's monthly benefit payments will be based on projected annual income.

The Campbells are unable to locate their Social Security statement, which lies buried beneath a mound of paperwork. For now, let's allow the software estimate their future benefits. Benefit estimates can later be changed if ever their statement is excavated or once they receive their next annual statement.

1. To enter their future benefits, select **Retirement** > **Social Security** in the left navigation.

John's Social Security Benefit

2. **People:** Check the **People** panel located on the right side of the screen. As the primary client, **John** is already selected by default.

3. Expand the **Estimate Social Security** panel. The table will show John's estimated monthly benefits beginning at age 62.

4. Click **Add**.

The Social Security benefit will be shown in the ledger, located on the right side of the screen. The amount displayed is the projected annual benefit in the year that benefits payments are to begin, when John is 62.

Escalating Social Security Benefits

Social Security benefits, including currently being received by the client, are escalated annually based on the **Cost of Living Allowance (COLA)**. This rate is set on the **Retirement > Social Security** screen's Inflation panel.

The original default is taken from **Preferences > Plan Preferences > Default Inflation Growth Rates** panel > **Social Security COLA %** setting.

Julia's Social Security Benefit

1. **People:** Go to **People** panel located on the right side of the screen and select **Julia** as the owner of the benefit. A check mark will appear next to her name.

2. Expand the **Estimate Social Security** panel. The table will show Julia's estimated monthly benefits beginning at age 62.

3. Click **Add**.

The Social Security benefit will be shown in the ledger, located on the right side of the screen. The amount displayed is the projected annual benefit in the year that benefits payments are to begin, when Julia is 62.
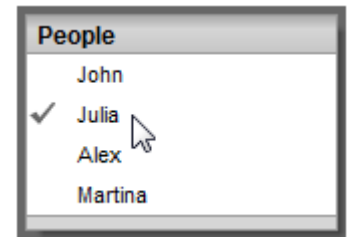
| Age	Monthly Benefit
62	$ 1276
63	$ 1362
64	$ 1455
65	$ 1578
66	$ 1701

Ledger	Guide Me	Community

|	
Social Security (John)	$20,236
Social Security (Julia)	$15,314

Let's See - Track Future Employment and Retirement Income in the Cash Flow Chart

Let's take a moment to view the Campbell's plan in progress, as we build it, in the Let's See charts. We will visit the charts occasionally during this tutorial to place your entries in context with the larger plan and to introduce the workings of the Let's See screen. These detours are not normally required when building plans.

1. Click the **Let's See** button in the lower-center section of the screen.
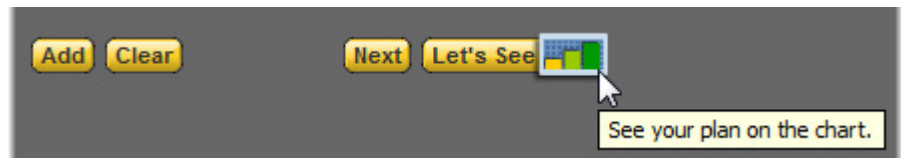
The Let's See charts screen will display showing the cash flow chart.
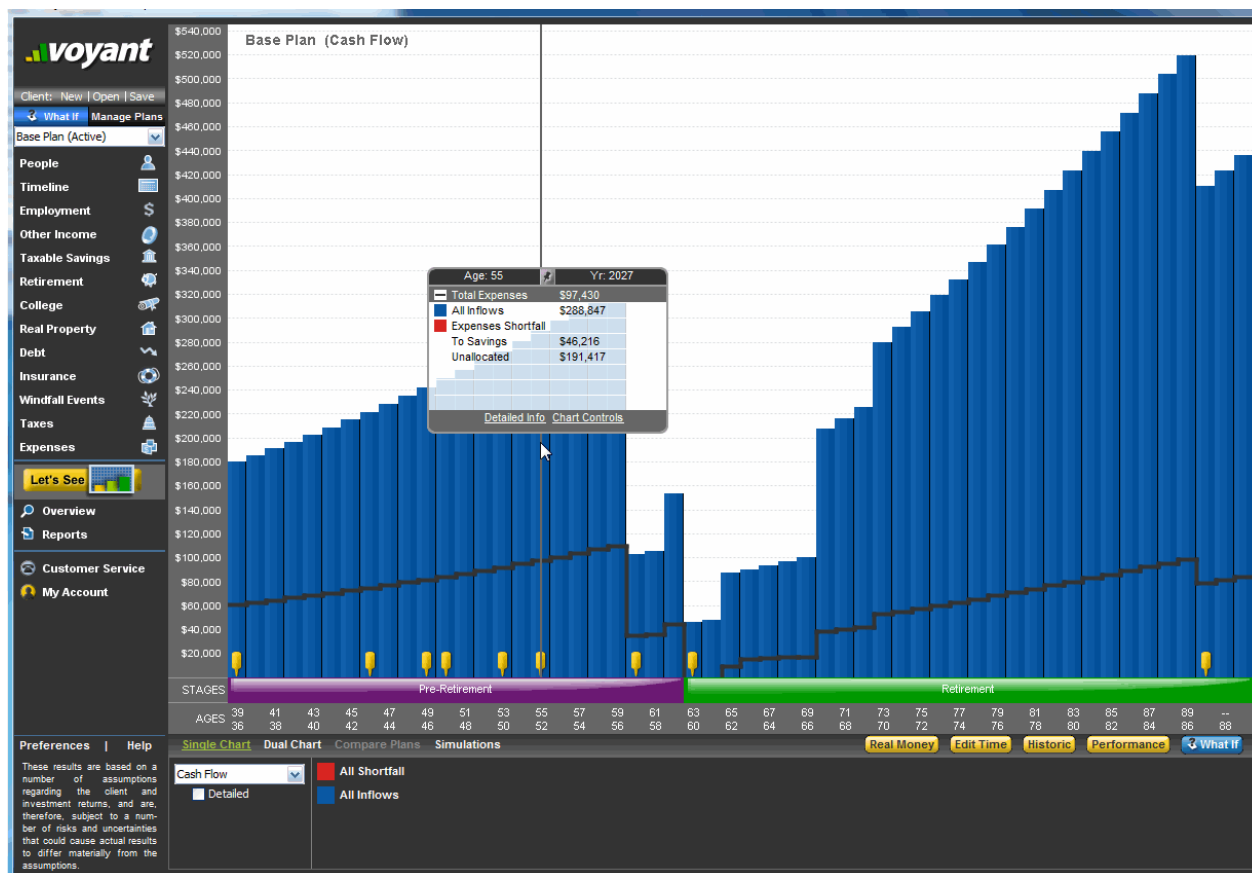
The **blue bars** on this chart represent annual inflows.

The **black line** running across the bars is the "**need line**", an annual watermark representing a total of expenses, taxes, and pension contributions together with any planned savings and investments that were fulfilled over the course each planning year. When the blue bar surpasses the need line, a surplus is forecast for the year.

Projected **shortfalls** will later be illustrated in red, but for now the chart is a sea of blue because this is a plan in progress. We have yet to enter any expenses to weigh against income. The only expenses from the outset of the plan are taxes on income. The need line is at this point comprised only of taxes and the Campbell's retirement plan contributions.

Gold markers indicate events from the timeline.

2.   Move your mouse over any one of these markers to view the events scheduled to occur in that year of the plan (as pictured right).

The numbers shown beneath these markers, along the chart's horizontal axis, are the future ages of the primary client, John (the first person entered into the plan and the plan's namesake), with Julia's future ages shown on the second line.

3.   Click on the bar/year of the chart when John will be 51 and Julia 48.

The chart legend will display showing **total expenses** for the selected year, **all inflows**, total **expense shortfall**, deposits **to savings** (a total of deposits to pensions, savings and investments) and **unallocated** funds. Unallocated funds are inflows that are neither spent nor saved. This surplus income is assumed spent unless the software is set to save all surplus income (see below).
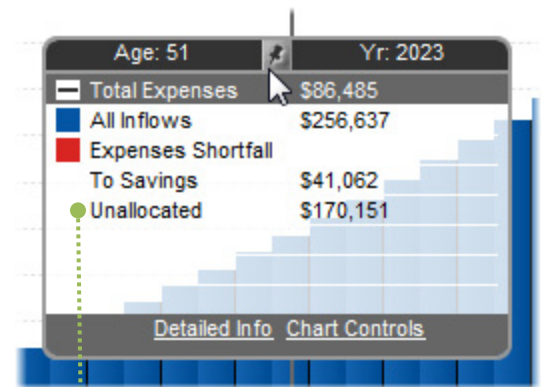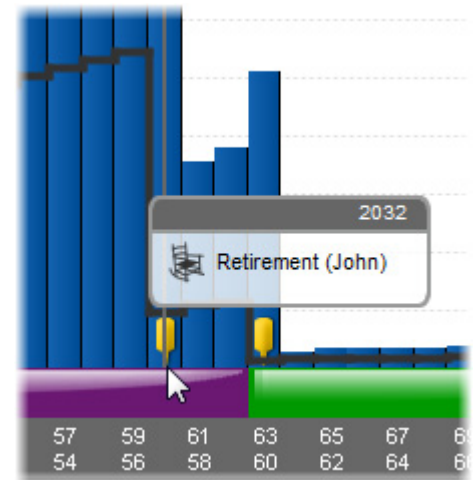

Surplus Income: How to Set Unallocated Income to be Saved
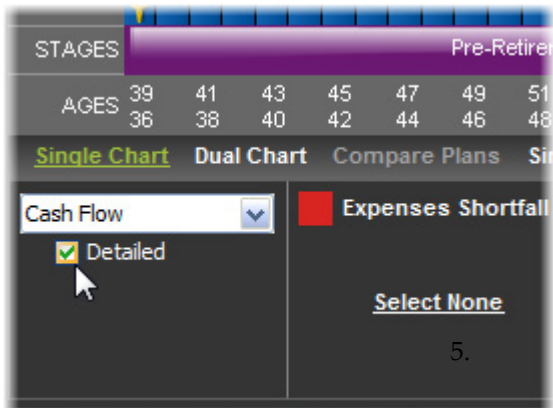
Voyant is preset to assume that one's spending will rise to meet one's income (Parkinson's Corollary). Income that is not being spent on taxes and other expenses, saved or invested is assumed spent. Although this is the software's default, Voyant can be easily reconfigured to deposit all **unallocated income** into the owner's default cash account (e.g. John's Cash) where it will either remain until needed to supplement income or be re-deposited into savings and investments.

If you want to change this setting, click the **Preferences** link in the bottom-left corner of the screen. In **Plan Preferences**, on the right side of the screen, expand the **Calculation Settings** panel and tick **Transfer Excess Income / Credits to Savings**. Click the **Apply** button (bottom-right) to save this change. If you would prefer this to be the software's ongoing default, as new client cases are built, tick the same setting in the Calculation Settings panel to the left, in **System Preferences**.

This setting applies only to habitual income. Other lump sum inflows, including net gains from the liquidation of properties, lump sum survivor benefits from retirement plans or pensions, payouts from term and whole life policies, credits from loans such as mortgages will always be transferred into dedicated cash accounts if left unspent.
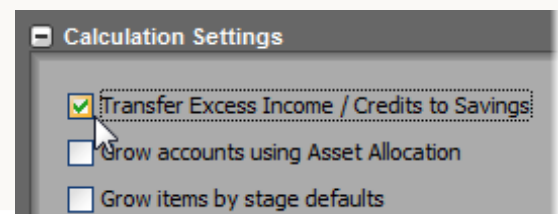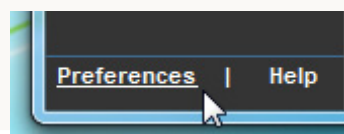
4. Click the **Detailed** check box at the bottom of the charts, in the charts panel.

A color coded view of the charts will display, presenting the various income sources that comprise the cash flow. These include income from employment, unsecured pensions, annuities, and state pension benefits.

5. Click any bar of the chart. The chart legend will display, also showing detailed categories of cash inflows.

6. Click the **Detailed Info** link at the bottom of the legend.
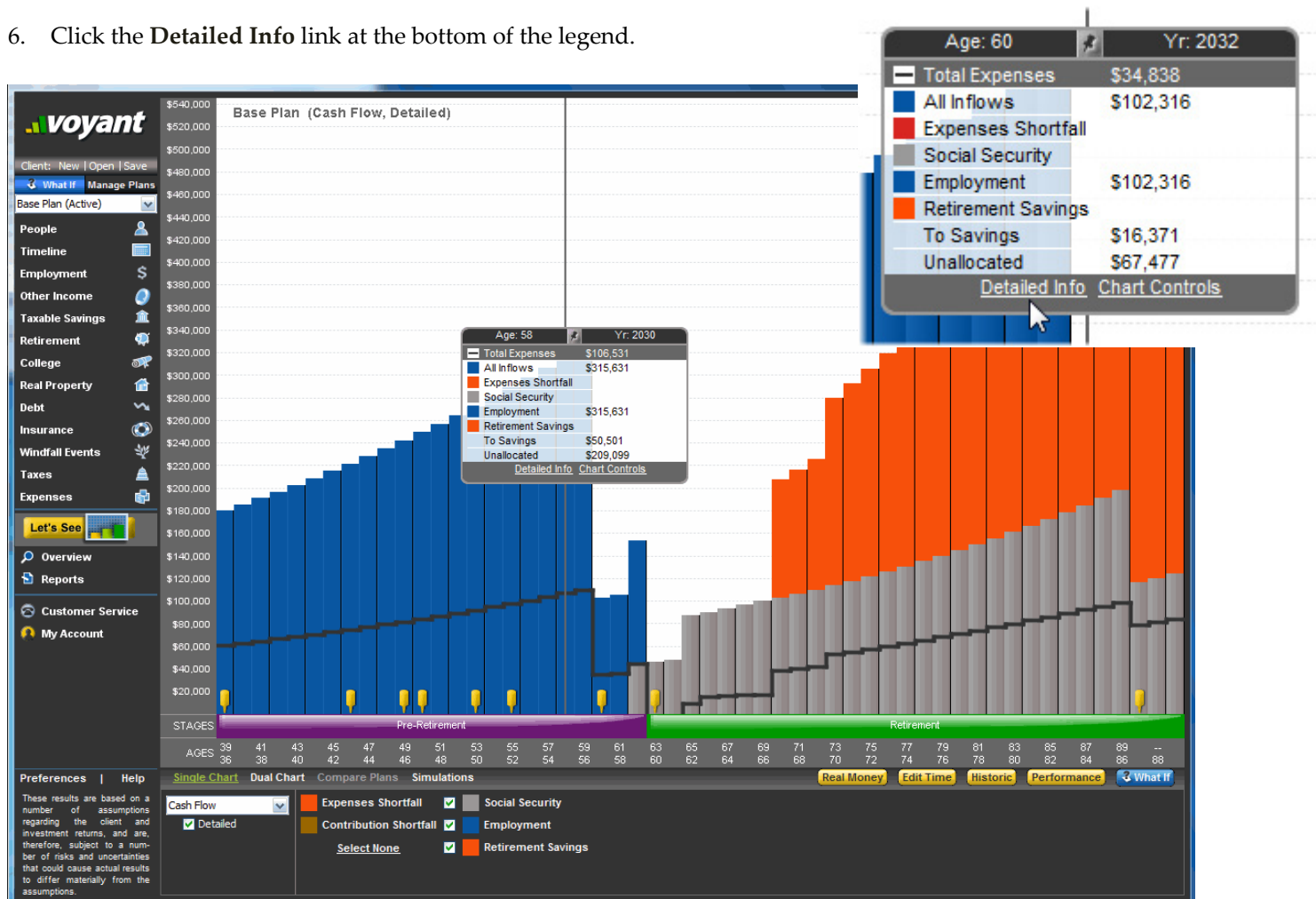
The chart details panel will display. The tabs across the top of this panel are clickable.

Base Plan				Year: 2032	Age: 60	☒

Cash Flow | **Expenses** | Investments | Retirement | Property | Debts | Insurance

Name	Owner(s)	Value	Unfulfilled Amount	Change	Category
Medicare Tax on Nurse	Julia	$1,484			■ Taxes
Federal Income Tax on Nurse	Julia	$18,826			■ Taxes
Social Security Tax on Nurse		$6,344			■ Taxes
Contribution to Julia's 403b	Julia	$8,185		3 %	■ Other
	Total	$34,838	$0		
	Previous Year	$109,751	$0		
	% Difference from Previous Year	-68.26 %			

Simple

On this details panel you will find the following annual transactional details from the plan:

Cash Flow – Income, other inflows and funds drawn from assets;

Expenses – Scheduled expenses, taxes and contributions to savings, investments and retirement plans;

Investments (Savings) – Account balances, growth rates (net of account fees), contributions and withdrawals;

Retirement – Track contributions to and withdrawals from retirement plans, payments from pensions, Social Security benefits and annuity purchases;

Property – Property values, outstanding balances on any associated debts (mortgages), owner equity and ultimately revenue, once the property is liquidated;

Debts – End of year balances and annual payments;

Insurance – Benefits and policy premiums.

5. Click the bar/year in the chart below when John will be 62 (year 2034).

6. Click the **Retirement** tab, for example, to track retirement plans and benefits.

7. Click the **Simple** link, located at the bottom of the details panel, to close the chart details and return to the basic chart legend.

8. Click the **Back** link, located in the top-left corner of the charts, to return to the **Retirement > Social Security** screen.
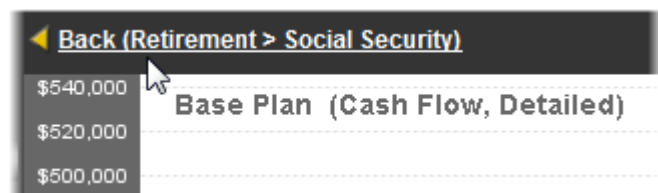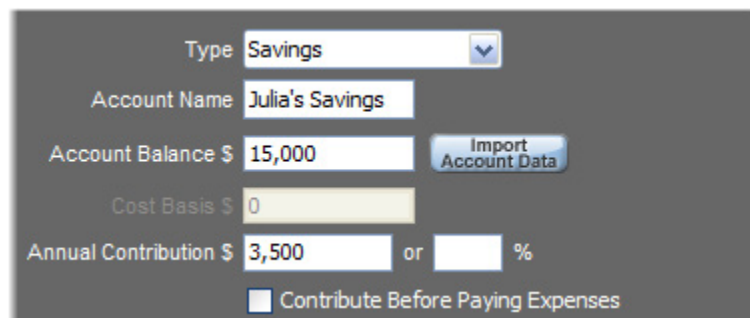
Savings

Next, let's enter John and Julia's savings and investments.

Julia has a savings account with funds on deposit of $15,000. She plans to continue making annual contributions of at least $3,500 until she retires. She might consider saving more and spending less, a strategy that we might consider discussing with the Campbells later, as we begin to explore various possibilities in what-if planning scenarios.

1. Select **Taxable Savings** in the left navigation.

2. **People:** Go to **People** panel located on the right side of the screen and select Julia as the owner of the account. A check mark will appear next to her name.

Make the following entries and selections in the fields to the left side of the screen.

3. **Type:** Select **Savings**.

4. **Account Name:** Enter "**Julia's Savings**".

5. **Balance $:** Enter **$15,000**

6. **Annual Contribution $:** Enter an annual contribution amount of **$3,500**. ●---------
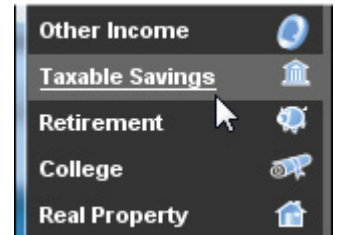
> **Entries and Calculations: Annual vs. Monthly Amounts**
>
> Voyant performs all of its calculations on an annual basis. You may assume that all amounts (e.g. account contributions) are to be entered as annual amounts, except in cases where monthly / annual options are shown onscreen (e.g. expenses).

7. Under **Advanced** settings, expand the **Growth** panel.

8. **Growth Rate:** Enter **1%**.

9. **Account Fees:** Enter **0%**.

10. **Time:** Go to the **Time** panel located on the right side of the screen. Selections on this panel will be used to set the time span over which the contributions are to be made to the account. Julia plans to make contributions to her savings account until she retires.

11. Select the **Event** tab.

12. Select a start event. Julia will be making contributions into her savings from the start of the planning timeline. Indicate this by selecting the **Start** event. A **green dot** will appear next to this event, indicating that contributions will begin at this point in the timeline.
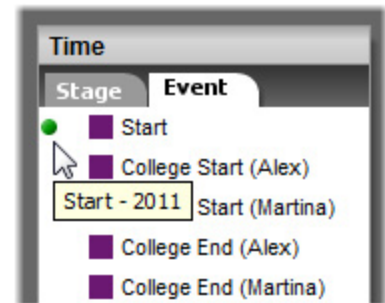
13. Julia plans to make contributions until she retires. Select **Retirement (Julia)** as the end event. A **red dot** will appear next to her retirement event, indicating that contributions to the savings account will end when she retires.
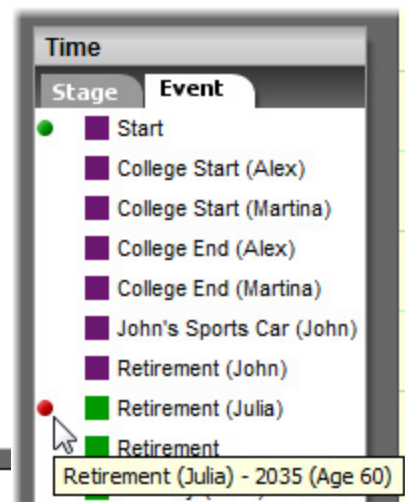
The line graph at the bottom of the screen will adjust, presenting the general growth trajectory of the savings account.
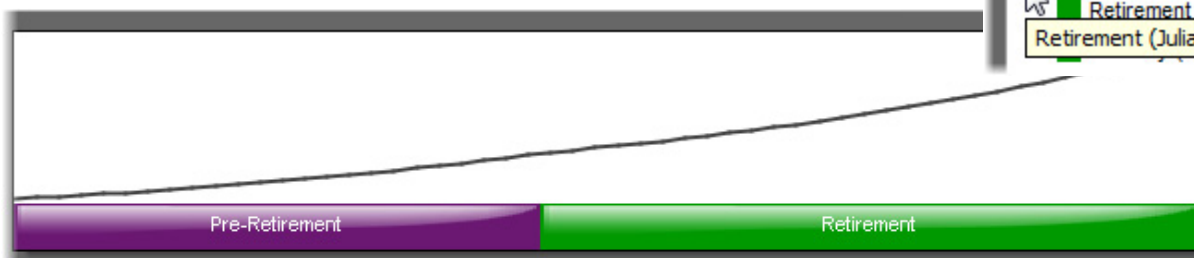
14. Click **Add**.

The Line Graph

The line graph presents a general illustration. The line graph does not illustrate withdrawals that may be taken later once the planning forecast is calculated. The actual growth of the account and withdrawals will be tracked and can be viewed in a moment on the **Let's See** charts, once we complete these entries.

Julia's savings account will be shown in the ledger on the right side of the screen, indicating the initial balance on deposit at the beginning of the plan.

Default Cash Accounts

Notice the cash accounts on the Savings screen – Julia's Cash, for example. The plan shows will show cash accounts for John, Julia, Alex and Martina, each with an initial balance of zero. These are special default cash accounts created by the software. These accounts are used to deposit surplus income and credits (based on the earner/owner) that are not otherwise being spent, deposited into savings, invested or contributed to retirement plans.
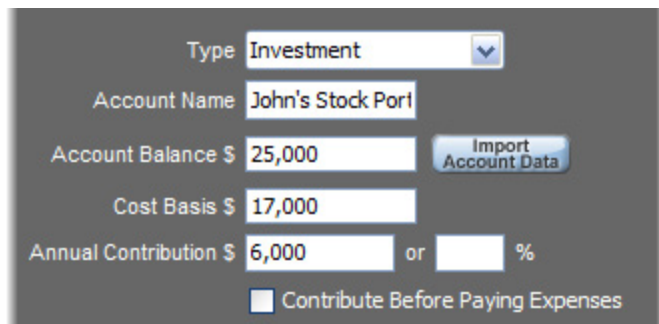
Investments

John likes to play the market. His stock portfolio is currently valued at $25,000. He plans to make additional investments of at least $6,000 per annum into this portfolio until he retires.
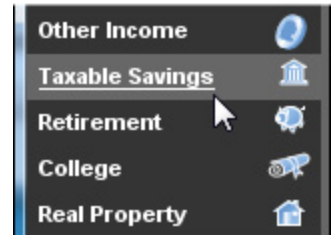
Let's continue with our entries on the **Taxable Savings** screen.

1. **People:** First, check the **People** panel located on the right side of the screen. As the primary client, **John** is already selected as the account owner.

Make the following entries and selections in the fields to the left side of the screen.
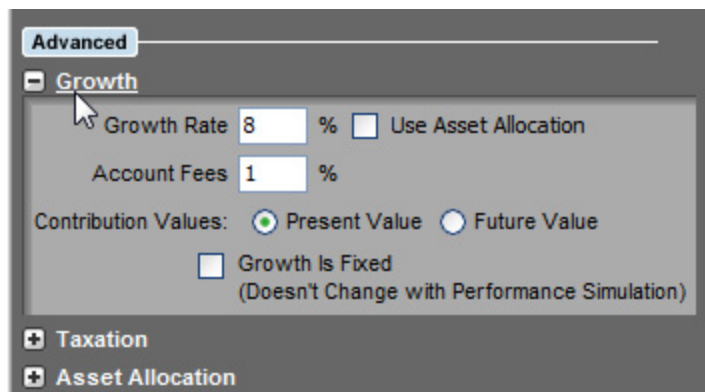
2. **Type:** Select **Investment**.

3. **Account Name:** Enter "**John's Stock Portfolio**".

4. **Account Balance $:** Enter **$25,000.**

5. **Cost Basis $:** Enter **$17,000**

6. **Annual Contribution $:** Enter **$6,000**.

7. Under **Advanced** settings, expand the **Growth** panel.

8. **Growth Rate:** Enter **8%**.

9. **Account Fees:** Enter **1%**.

10. **Time:** Go to the Time panel located on the right side of the screen. Selections on this panel will be used to set the time span over which the contributions are to be made to the account.

11. Select the **Event** tab.

John plans to make contributions to this portfolio until he retires.

12. **Select a start event**. John will be making contributions to his investment portfolio from the start of the plan. Indicate this by selecting the **Start** event. **A green dot** will appear next to this event indicating that contributions will begin in the first year of the plan.

13. John will continue to make contributions until he retires. Select **Retirement (John)** as the end event. A **red dot** will appear next to this event, indicating that contributions to the portfolio will end when John retires.

14. Click **Add**.

John's investment account will be shown in the ledger on the right side of the screen, displaying the initial value of the portfolio at the beginning of the plan.
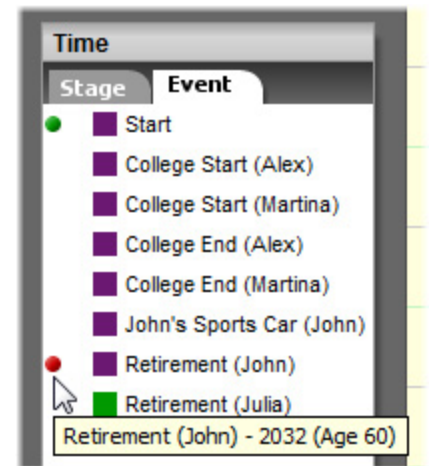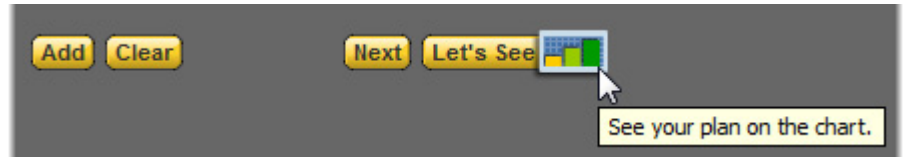
Let's See – Track Savings and Investments in the Cash Flow and Assets Charts

Let's revisit the charts to check our progress.

1. Click the **Let's See** button in the lower-center section of the screen.

The Let's See charts screen will display showing the **Cash Flow** chart. The chart will appear virtually unchanged since our last viewing.

2. Click the **Detailed** check box at the bottom of the charts, in the charts panel.

Savings and investments will only display as inflows when cash is withdrawn from these accounts. Withdrawals will usually be made by the software automatically, whenever cash is needed to prevent expense shortfalls, or when scheduled through draw downs. The interest and dividend yield on accounts may also appear as regular inflows but only when they are not being reinvested. Investments can be configured to take yield as income, but for now we will accept the software's default, which is to reinvest yield.
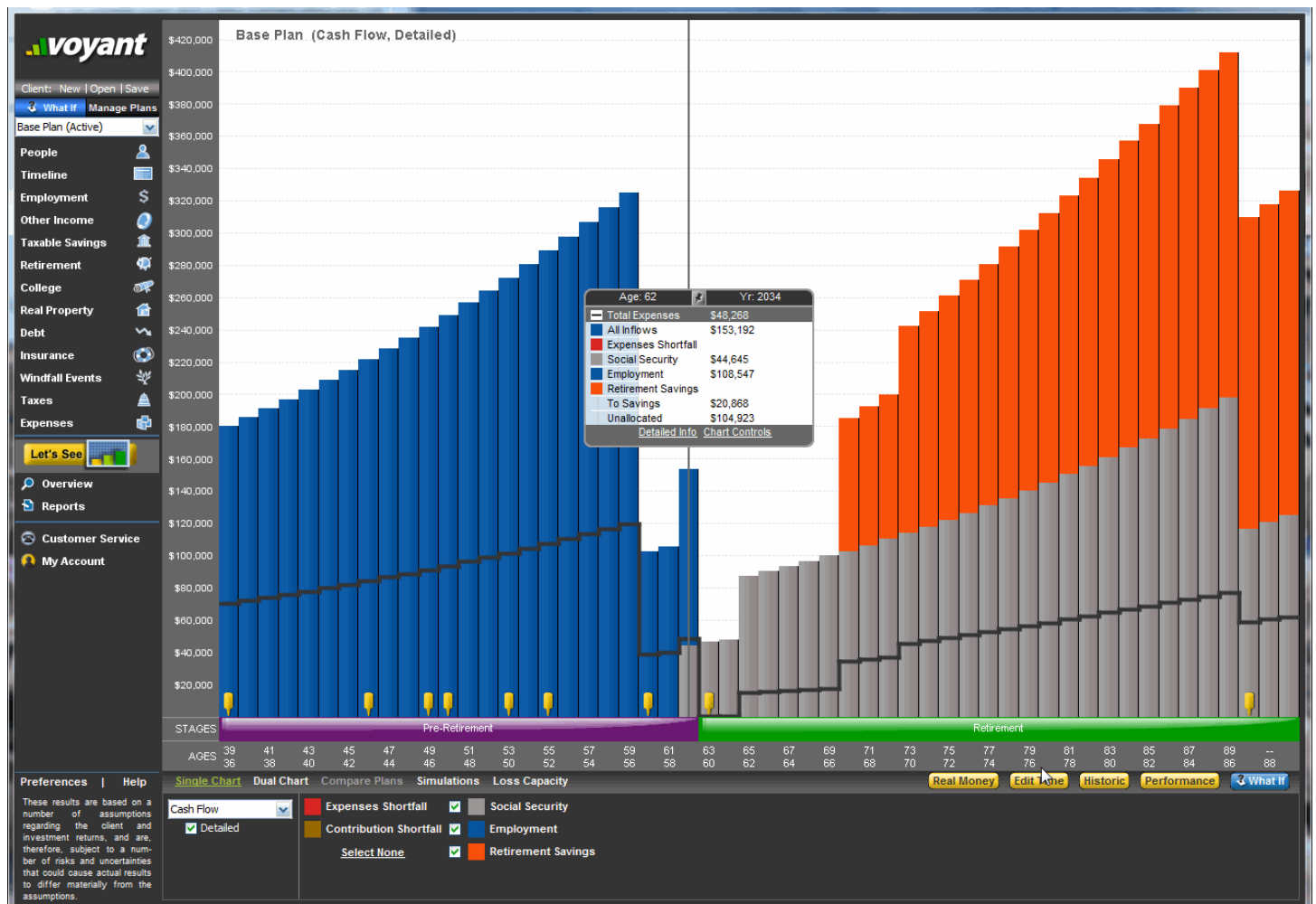
3. Click on the bar/year of the chart when John will be 75 and Julia 72. The chart legend will display.

4. Click the **Detailed Info** link at the bottom of the chart legend.

5. Click the **Investments** tab to view the balances of the Campbell's savings and investments.

Base Plan						Year: 2047	Age: 75	⊠

Cash Flow | Expenses | Investments | Retirement | Property | Debts | Insurance

Name	Owner(s)	End of Year Balance	Growth Rate	Contributions Scheduled	Unsched.	Withdrawals
Julia's Savings	Julia	$129,120 Int: $1,278	1 % 0 %	Planned: $0 Actual: $0	| | $0	
John's Stock Port...	John	$1,100,287	7 %	Planned: $0 Actual: $0	| | $0	
John's Cash	John	$0	3 %	Planned: $0 Actual: $0	| | $0	
Julia's Cash	Julia	$0	3 %	Planned: $0 Actual: $0	| | $0	

Average Total Growth Rate: 6.34 %

Simple

An **End of Year** balance will be shown for each account. Any interest or dividends earned during the year will be shown beneath the end of year total.

The **Growth Rate** column may show multiple growth rates for an account. The first is a net growth rate: a total of capital appreciation, plus yield, minus account fees. Two additional growth rates may be shown to give a breakdown of the dividend (**Div.**) and interest (**Int.**) yield on the account.

6. Move your cursor over the growth rate to view additional details about account growth rates, contributions and withdrawals.

The **Contributions** column displays the **Planned** and **Actual** contributions made to each account. For example, the Campbells may plan to contribute $3,500 annually to Julia's savings account but if these funds were needed instead to meet expenses, less would be deposited into the account. A discrepancy would be shown between the planned and actual contribution amounts.
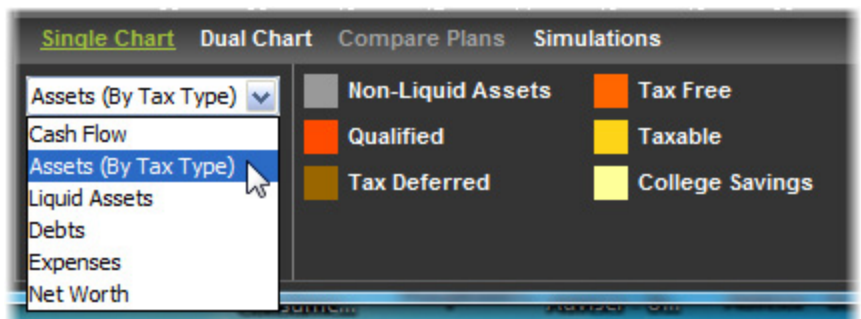

Contributions are also categorized into scheduled and unscheduled deposits. **Scheduled Contributions** are those planned by your client. These might be regular annual savings or one-off transfers. **Unscheduled Contributions** are those made by the software, usually when lump sum inflows are left unallocated and are deposited automatically into the owner's default cash account (e..g John's Cash) or re-deposited (swept) from this default cash account into investments or savings.

The **Withdrawals** column shows the total annual withdrawals taken from an account and will identify any limits placed on account withdrawals. For example, **Limit $0** would indicate that no withdrawals are being allowed from the account. Accounts are defaulted to allow for **unlimited withdrawals**.
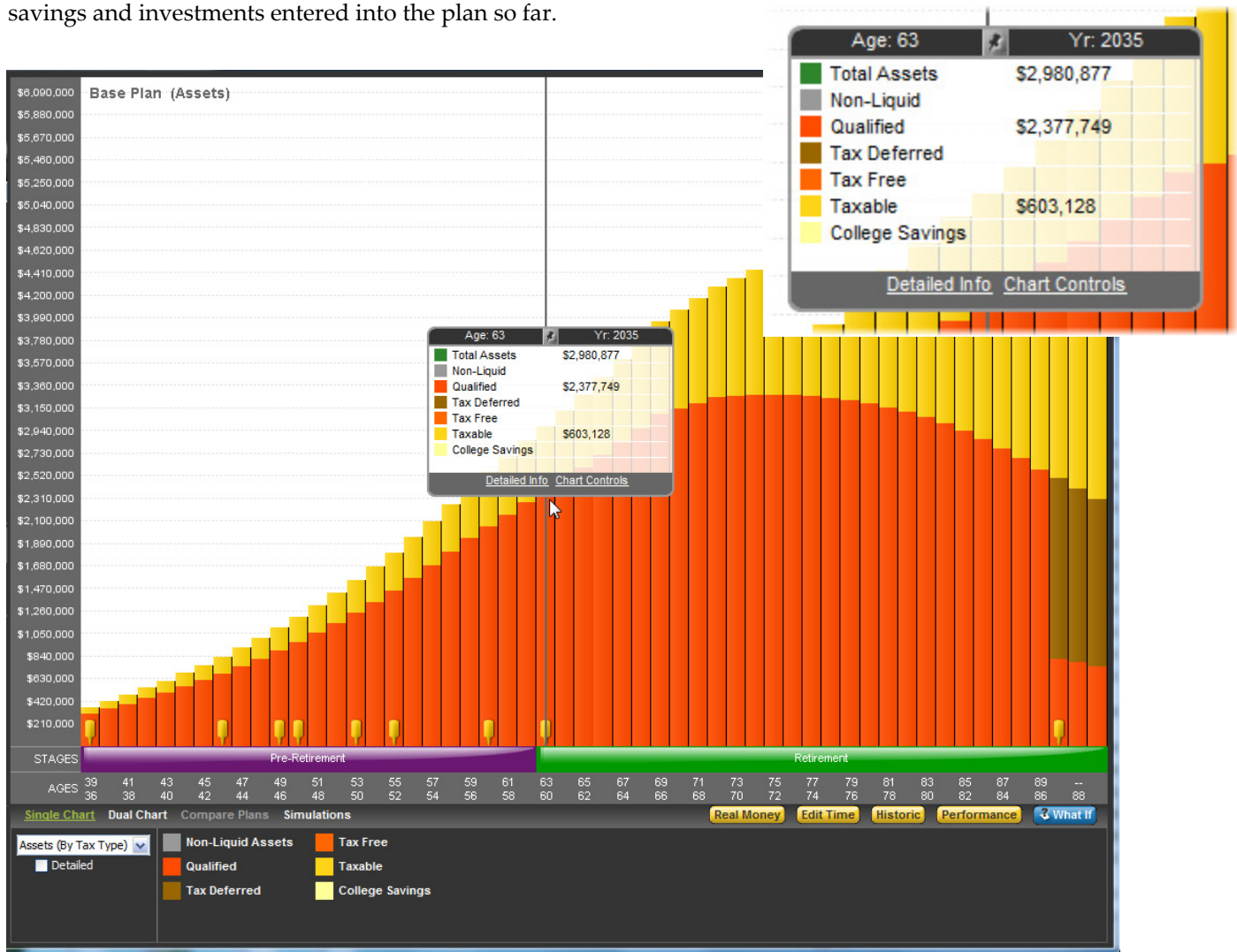
Investment and savings account growth rates are averaged and displayed as an overall blended total, the **Average Total Growth Rate**, shown at the bottom of the panel.
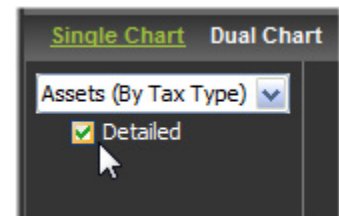

7. Click the **Simple** link to close the chart details panel and return to the chart legend.

8. Click the chart selection menu in the lower-left section of the charts panel, located at the bottom of the screen.
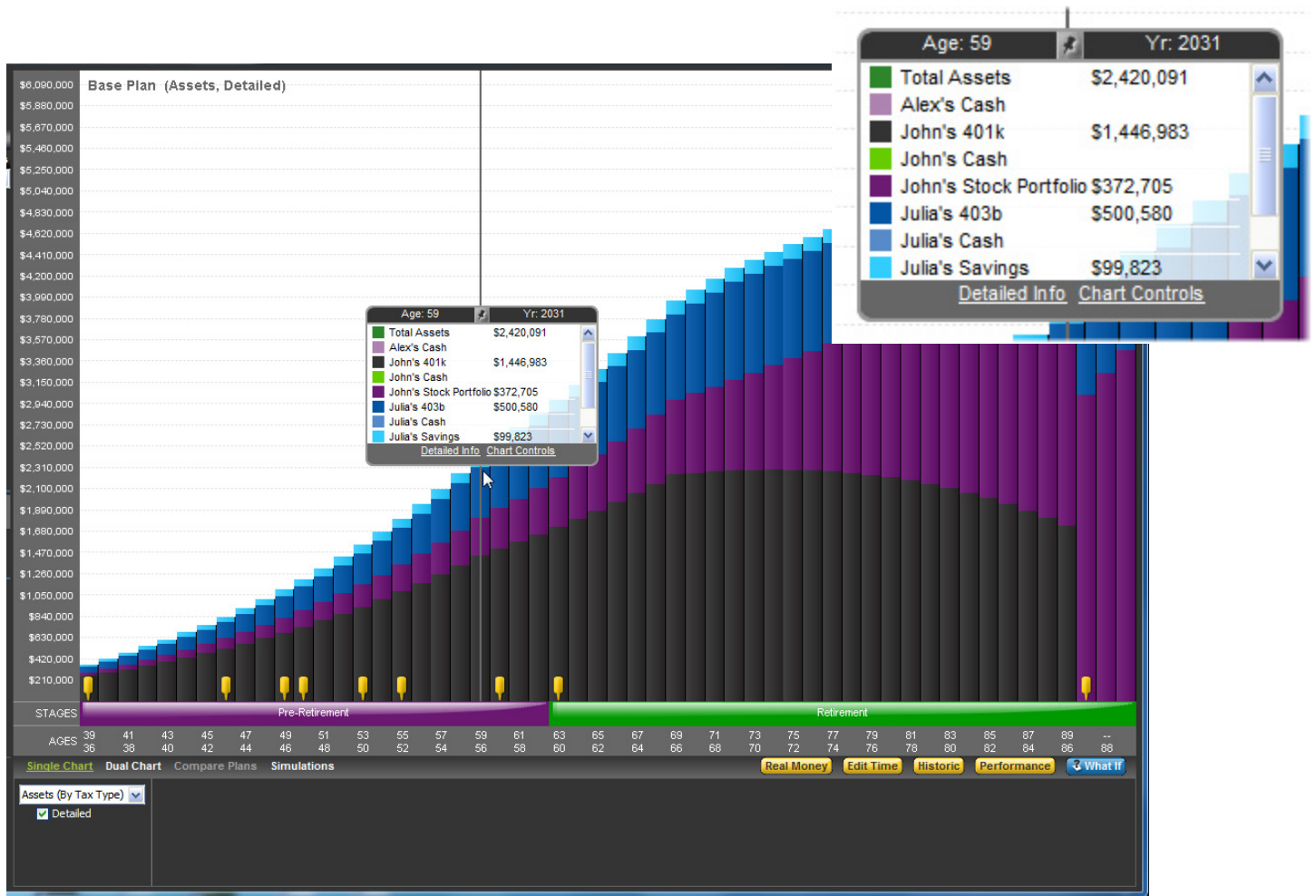
9. Select **Assets (By Tax Type)**.

The Assets chart will display, presenting a breakdown of assets by tax type: **non-liquid assets** (properties), **qualified** (401k, Roth 401k), **tax deferred** (traditional IRAs) **tax free** (Roth IRAs), **college** (529 plans) and **taxable** (checking and savings accounts, investments). This chart tracks the growth of the retirement accounts, savings and investments entered into the plan so far.

10. To view these assets individually, tick the **Detailed** check box, located in the chart panel in the bottom section of the screen. The **Assets** chart will switch to the detailed view.

11. Click any year of the chart. The chart legend will show a list of these color coded assets, each with its projected end of year value.

12. Deselect the **Detailed** check box in the chart panel.

A second assets chart, **Liquid Assets**, omits illiquid assets (properties) from view, tracking only the client's liquid assets.

13. Click the **Back** link in the top-left corner of the charts to return to the **Investments** screen.
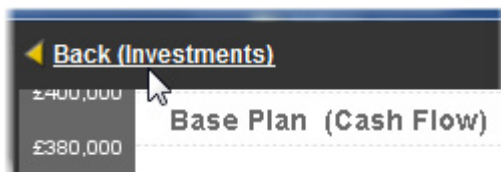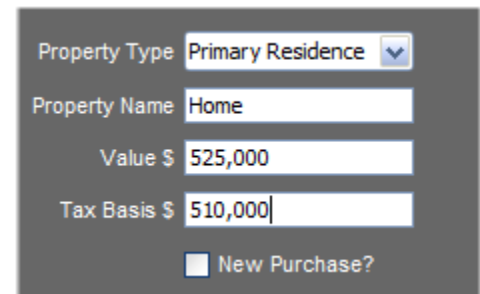
Property / Assets

John and Julia co-own a home which is presently worth $525,000. They have owned their home for 10 years and purchased it originally for $510,000. Their home was financed with a mortgage, on which they owe currently owe $430,000. The mortgage has an interest rate of 4.5% and a minimum monthly payment of $3,000.

1. To enter their home into the plan, select **Real Property** in the left navigation.

2. **People:** First, check the **People** panel located on the right side of the screen. As the primary client, **John** is already selected as the property owner, by default.

3. Julia co-owns this property with John. **Click Julia's name** in the **People** panel. Check marks should appear next to both her name and John's, indicating that they co-own the home.
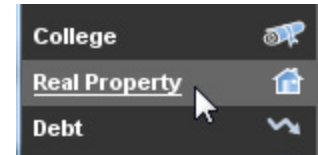
Make the following entries and selections in the fields to the left side of the screen.

4. **Type:** Select **Primary Residence**, the default.

5. **Property Name**: Enter "**Home**".

6. **Market Value $**: Enter **$525,000**, the present market value of the home.

7. **Tax Basis $**: Enter **$510,000**, the total original purchase value of the home, including any portion of the home's cost that was financed.

8. **Time:** Check the **Time** panel located on the right side of the screen. Selections on this panel are used to set the time span over which the home will be owned and schedules the eventual sale or distribution of the property through the last surviving owner's estate.

Checkmarks on the panel's Stage tab will show the Pre-Retirement and Retirement events as selected. These default selections assume that the home is owned at the beginning of the plan and will be held until the very end of the planning timeline and liquidated at the last mortality event.
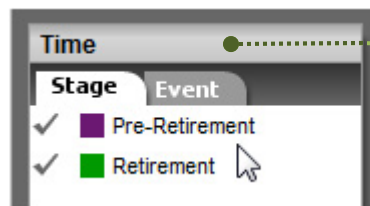
Time Ownership and Liquidation Using Events

The Event tab could be selected instead and different start or end events could be selected to purchase or sell the home at different points during the planning timeline.

9. Leave these default selections in place.

The line graph at the bottom of the screen will adjust, presenting the general growth trajectory of the home. This is a general illustration that shows the appreciation of the home and its scheduled liquidation.
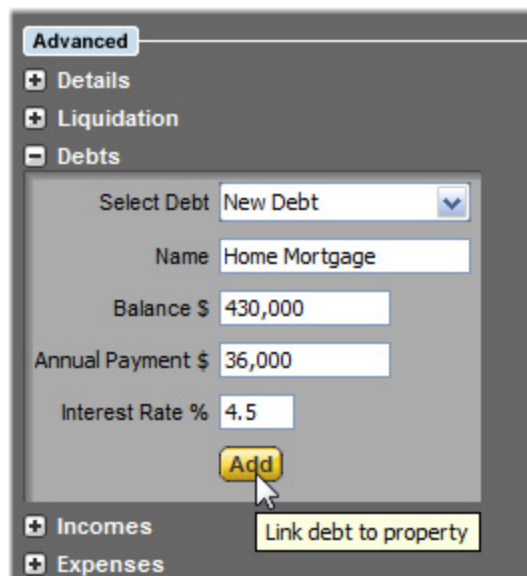
Linked Debts - Enter the Campbell's Mortgage

Next, let's enter the mortgage that the Campbell's have on their home. They currently owe $430,000 on this note, which has an interest rate of 4.5% and a minimum monthly payment of $3,000.
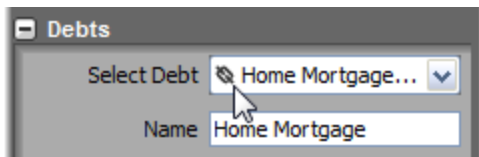
1. Expand the **Debts** panel.

2. **Select Debt:** Leave the default, "**New Debt**", selected.●••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••

3. **Name:** Enter "**Home Mortgage**".

4. **Balance $:** Enter **$430,000**, the current balance of the Campbell's mortgage.

5. **Annual Payment $:** Enter **$36,000**. ●••••••••••••••••••••••••••••

6. **Interest Rate %:** Enter **4.5**%, the current interest rate on the mortgage.

7. Click the **Add** button at the bottom of the Debts panel.

   Check the **Select Debt** drop down. Notice that the "**Home Mortgage**" now appears in this list with a link icon beside it, indicating that the debt is linked to the property.

Multiple mortgages could be entered and linked to a property if necessary.

> Had the mortgage already been entered into the plan – by entering it directly on the **Debts** screen – it would appear in the list and could be selected and linked to the property.

> This payment amount can be adjusted later by increasing or decreasing the loan payment expense, which is created automatically by the software whenever a debt is entered into a plan. This expense is found on the **Expenses > Basics** screen.

> **Why Link a Mortgage to a Property?**
>
> Linking establishes a connection between the property and mortgage. When a property is sold, the software will use the proceeds first to pay off (or at least pay down) and remaining balance due on any linked debts, providing a more realistic projection of what proceeds might be realized from the sale of the property.

8. Click the **Add** button in the lower section of the Property/Assets screen.
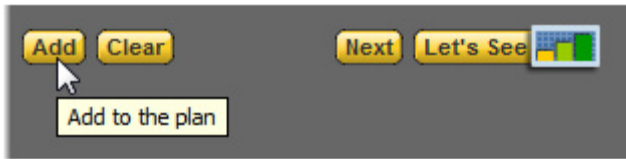
The Campbell's home is added to the plan and now appears in the ledger, located on the right side of the screen, showing the initial value of the property at the start of the plan.

A link icon is shown next to the home indicating items in the plan are linked to this property.

9. Click this icon to view these linked items. The Campbell's "**Home Mortgage**" and the current balance of the mortgage (at start of the plan) will be displayed.

This is an active link that can be clicked to jump directly to the details about the mortgage, found on the **Debts** screen.
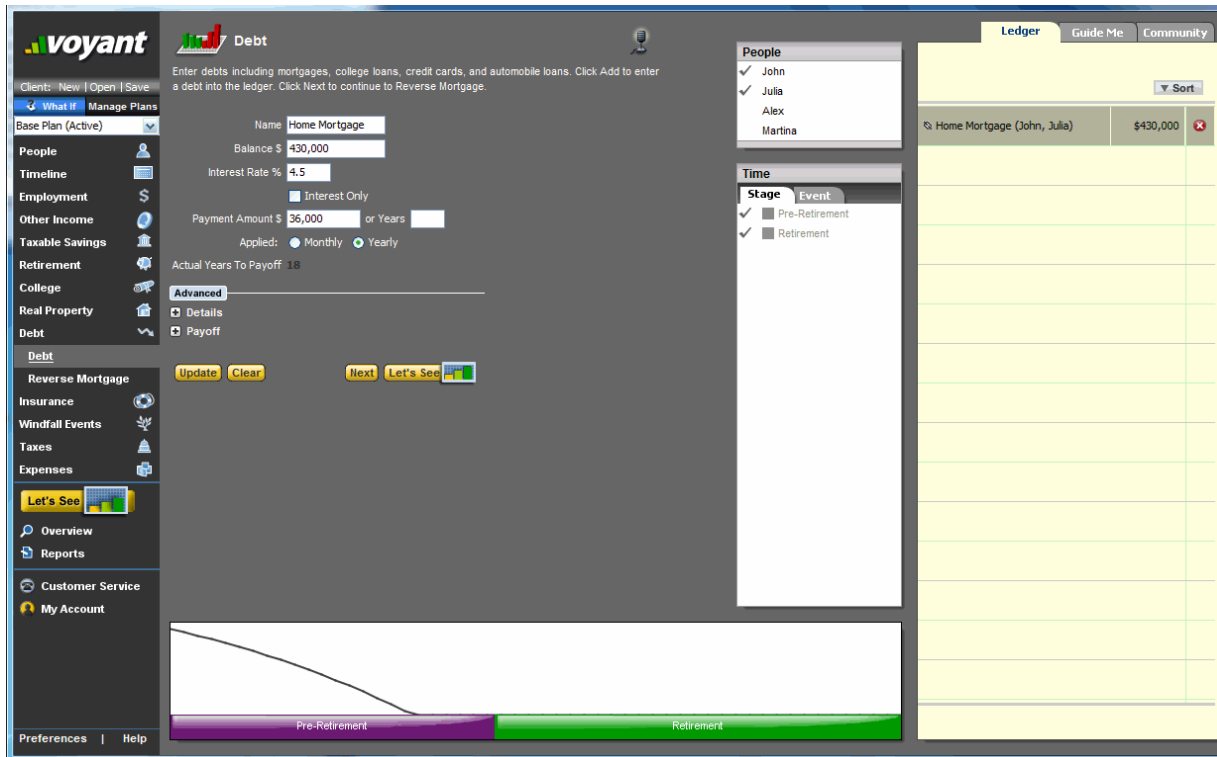
10. Click this link.

The **Debts** screen will display with the "**Home Mortgage**" selected and ready for editing.
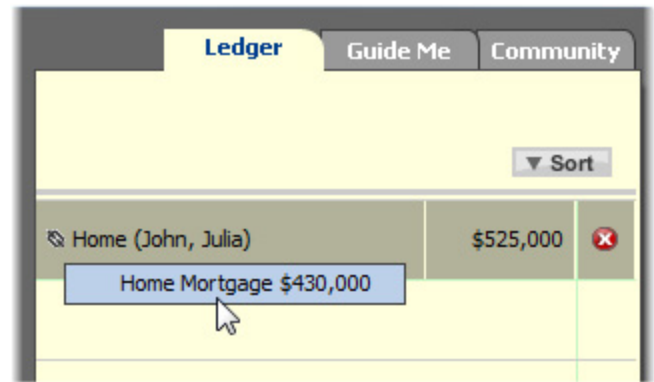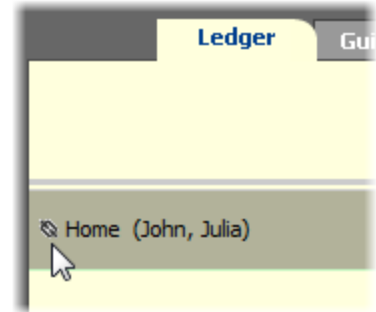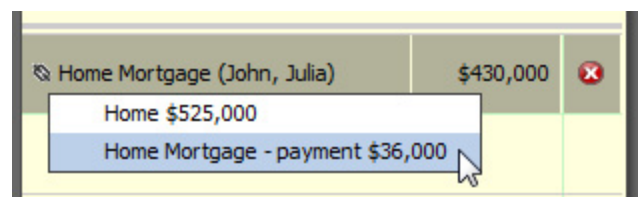
Debts

Additional options are available for the entry of mortgages and other debts including settings for the entry of an interest only mortgage, monthly and year payment amount options, and a special optional feature for setting a target payoff event. For now, let's leave the debt unchanged.
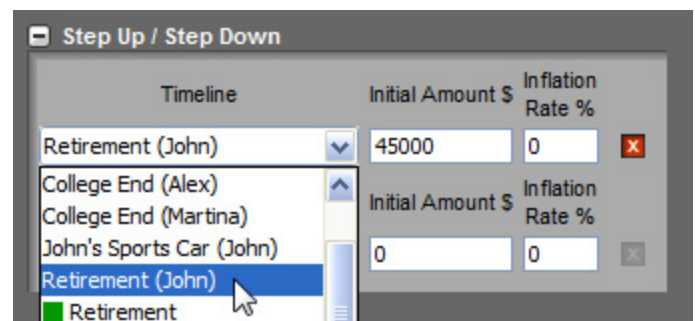

Linked Debt Payment Expenses - How to Adjust Future Mortgage Payments

Click the link icon beside the "**Home Mortgage**" in the ledger. Two items will be shown as linked to the Campbell's mortgage: their home and a "**Home Mortgage – paymen**t".

Whenever a debt is entered into a plan, a payment expense is created for it automatically. This link can be clicked to jump directly details about the expense, which are found on the **Expenses > Basics** screen.

The mortgage payment can be edited on the **Basics** screen, if necessary. Future payments could be stepped up, for example, to plan for future overpayments. Payments can be stepped up or down (increased or decreased) by event or stage using the Basics screen's **Step Up / Step Down** feature (shown right).

Let's See – Track Properties and Debts in the Cash Flow, Assets, and Debts Charts

Let's visit the charts again to check our progress.

1. Click the **Let's See** button in the lower-center section of the screen.
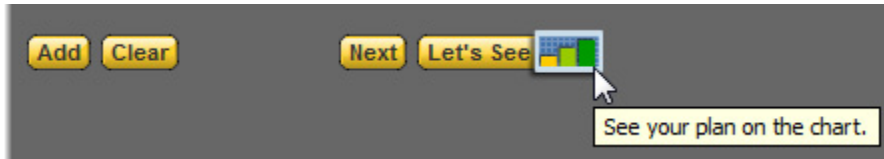
The Let's See charts screen will display showing the **Cash Flow** chart.

2. Tick the **Detailed** checkbox in the chart panel near the bottom of the screen. The Cash Flow chart will display in its detailed view.

The chart has changed slightly since our last viewing. The need line has been adjusted upwards to include a newly added expense - payments on the Campbell's home mortgage.
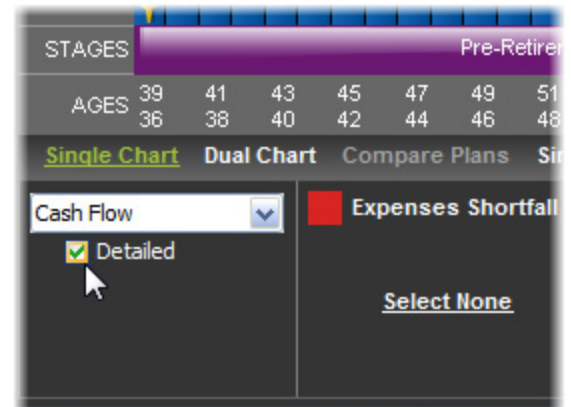
Notice how the need line begins to fall when John is 56 and Julia 53.

Based on our entries, their home mortgage will be paid off one year before, stepping their annual expenses downwards. We can check these transactional details in the chart details panel.
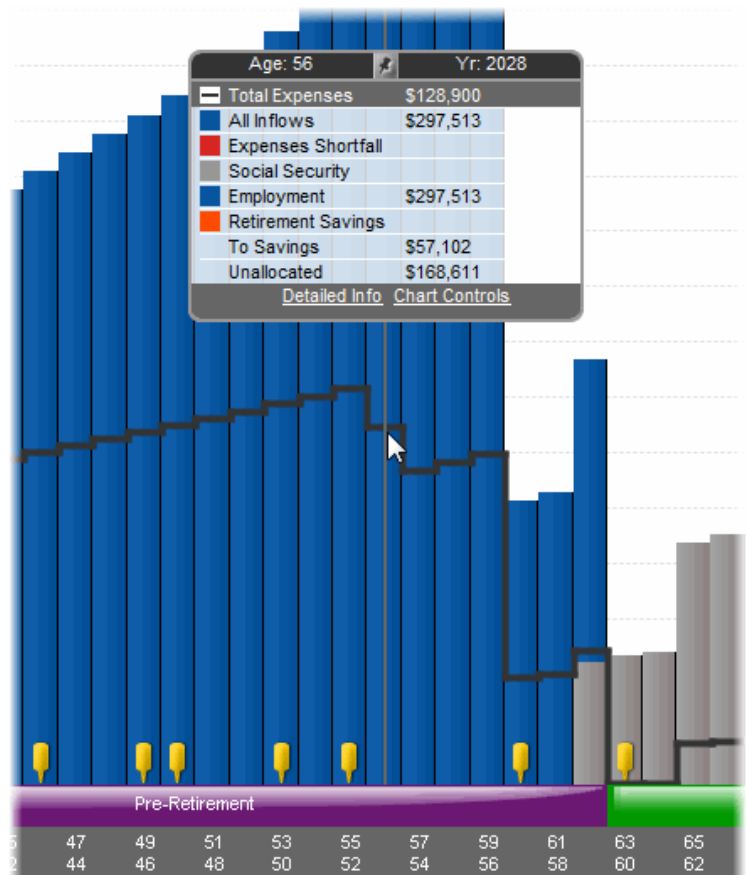
3. Click on the bar/year of the chart when **John is 55 and Julia 52.** This will be the final year of their mortgage payments. The chart legend will display.

4. Click the **Detailed Info** link at the bottom of the legend.

5. The chart details panel will display. Click the **Expenses** tab.
   The **Home Mortgage – payment** will be listed as a basic expense.

Base Plan   Year: 2027   Age: 55
Cash Flow | *Expenses* | Investments | Retirement | Property | Debts | Insurance

Name	Owner(s)	Value	Unfulfilled Amount	Change	Category
Home Mortgage - payment	John, Julia	$36,000			■ Basics
Tax on Julia's Savings		$156			■ Taxes
Medicare Tax on Christie + Kiel	John	$2,909			■ Taxes

6. Click the **Property** tab.
   The value of the Campbell's home will be shown together with their equity in this property and the end of year balance on their mortgage, the debt we linked to the property a few moments ago.

Base Plan   Year: 2027   Age: 55
Cash Flow | Expenses | Investments | Retirement | *Property* | Debts | Insurance

Current Properties

| Name	Owner	Value	Debts	Equity
Home	John, Julia	$798,850	$18,051	$780,799

7. Click the **Debts** tab.
   Scheduled and actual payments on the mortgage will be shown together with its end of year balance.

Base Plan   Year: 2027   Age: 55
Cash Flow | Expenses | Investments | Retirement | Property | *Debts* | Insurance

Name	Owner(s)	Sched Payment	Actual	Additional	End Balance
Home Mortgage	John, Julia	$36,000	$36,000	$0	$18,051
	Total	**$36,000**	**$36,000**	**$0**	**$18,051**
	Previous Year	$36,000	$36,000	$0	$51,723
% Difference from Previous Year					-65.1 %

8. In the chart beneath the panel, click the bar/year to the immediate right of the one that is current selected. This will be the year **John is 56 and Julia 53 (2028)**.

   The **Debts** tab will show an end of year balance of $0 on the mortgage, indicating that it has been paid off.

Base Plan		Year: 2028		Age: 56	
Cash Flow | Expenses | Investments | Retirement | Property | Debts | Insurance					
Name	**Owner(s)**	**Sched Payment**	**Actual**	**Additional**	**End Balance**
Home Mortgage	John, Julia	$18,863	$18,863	$0	$0
	Total	$18,863	$18,863	$0	$0
	Previous Year	$36,000	$36,000	$0	$18,051
% Difference from Previous Year					-100 %
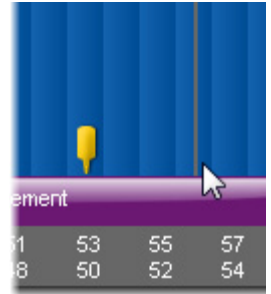
9. Click the **Property** tab.

   The debts held against this property are now $0. The Campbells now own their home outright.

Base Plan		Year: 2028		Age: 56	
Cash Flow | Expenses | Investments | Retirement | Property | Debts | Insurance					
Current Properties					
Name	**Owner**	**Value**	**Debts**	**Equity**	
Home	John, Julia	$818,821	$0	$818,821	

10. Click the **Simple** link to close the chart details panel and return to the chart legend.
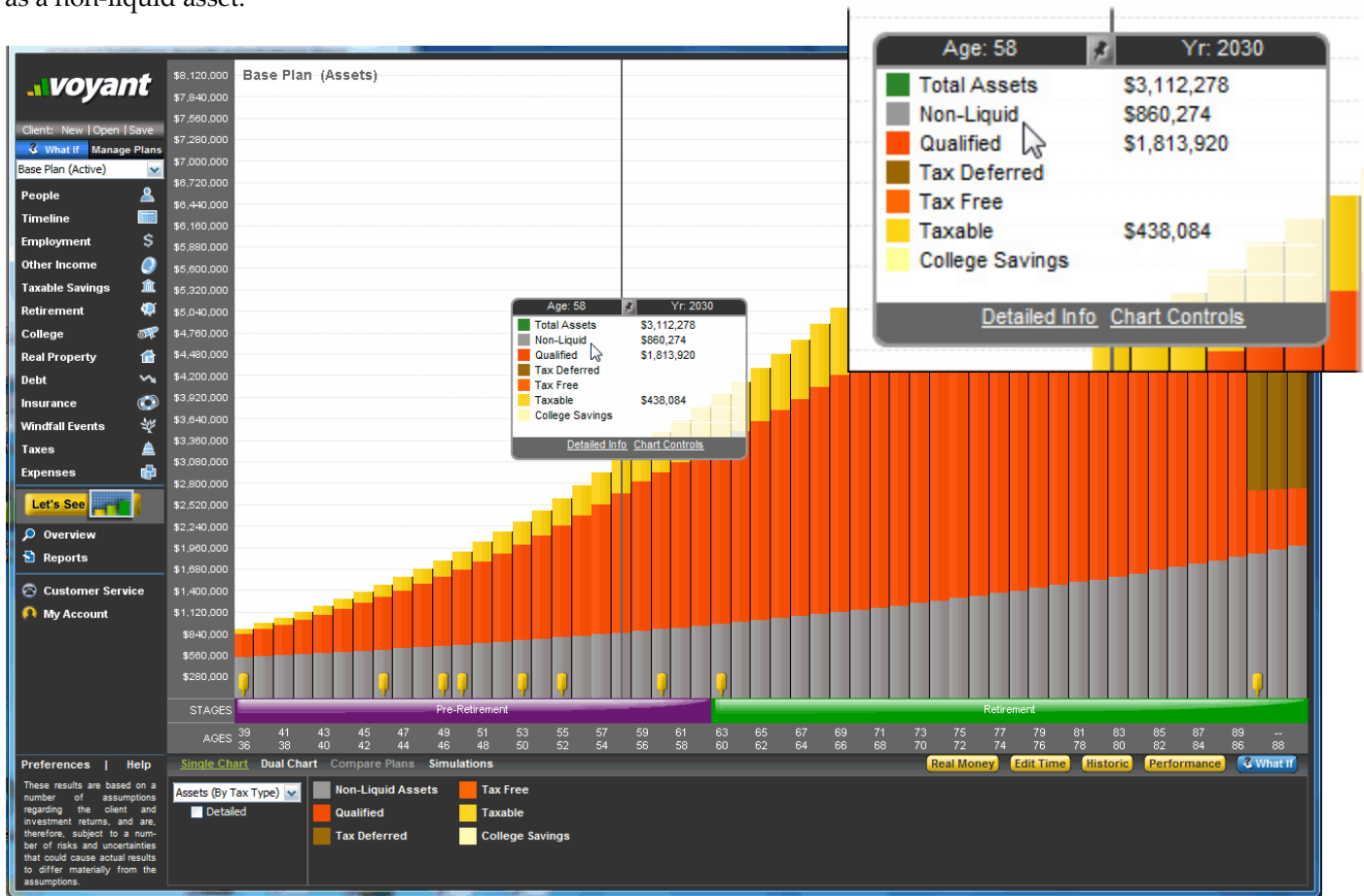
11. Deselect the **Detailed** checkbox in the chart panel to return the charts to their basic view.

12. Click the chart selection menu in the lower-left section of the charts panel.

13. Select **Assets (By Tax Type)**.
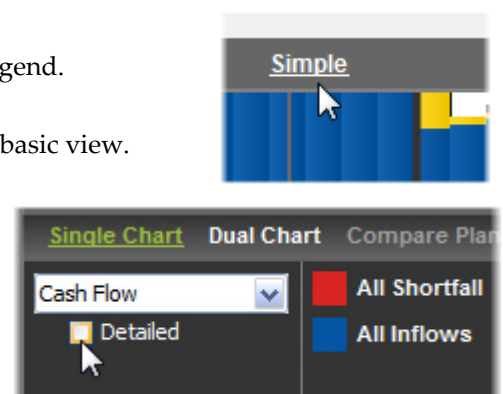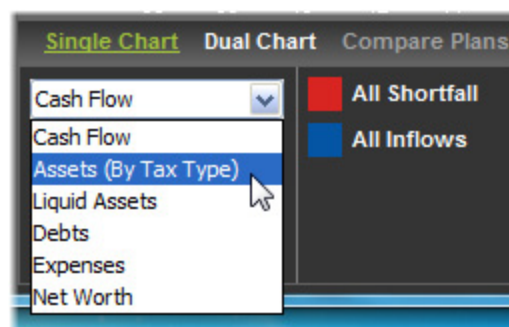
The Assets chart will display, presenting a breakdown of assets by category: **non-liquid assets** (properties), **qualified** plans, and **taxable** investments and savings. The appreciation of the Campbell's home will be tracked as a non-liquid asset.

14. To view these assets individually, tick the **Detailed** check box in the chart panel. The **Assets** chart will switch to its detailed view with color coded assets tracked individually in the chart.
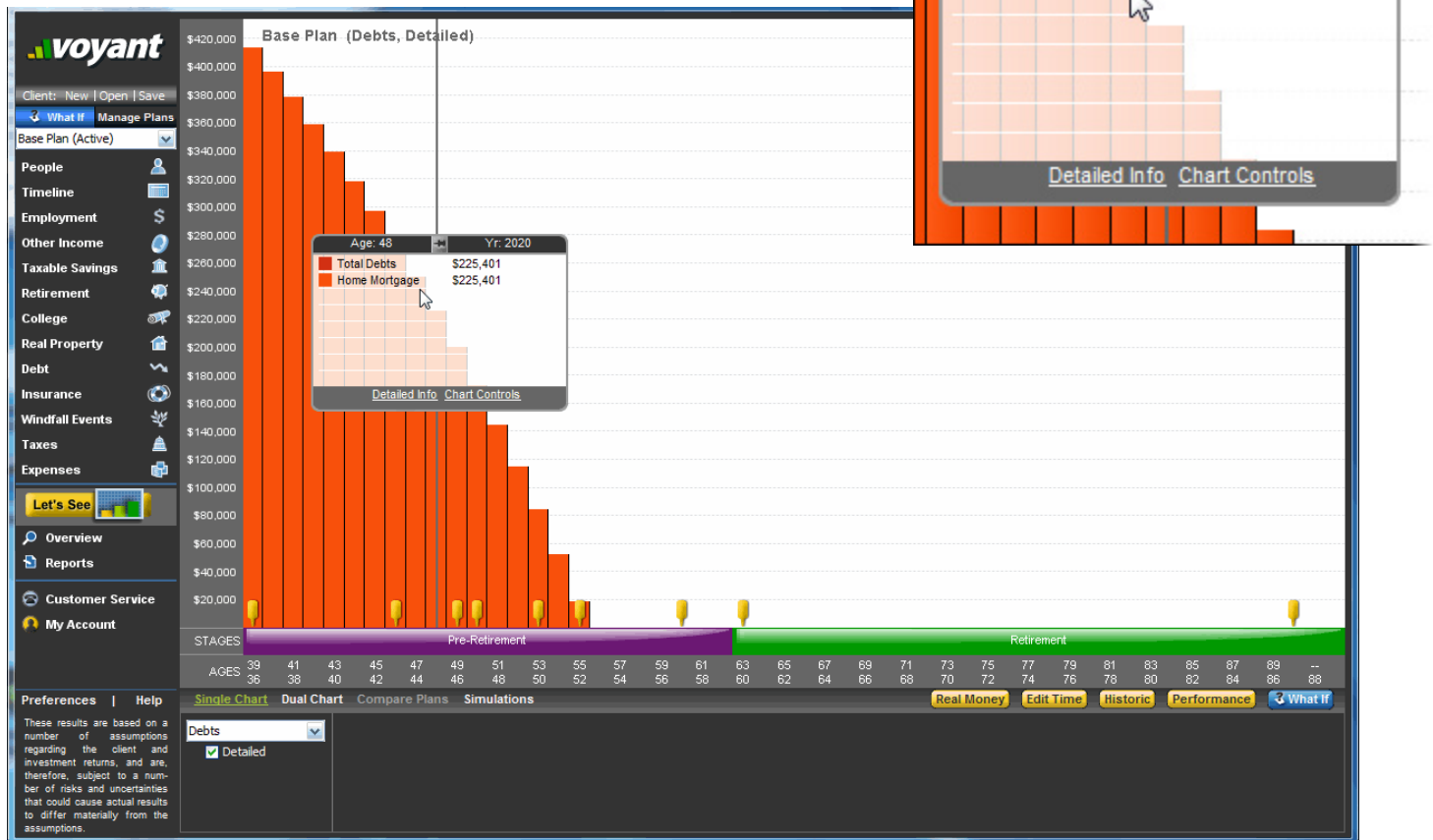
15. Click any year of the chart. The chart legend will show the end of year value of the Campbell's home.
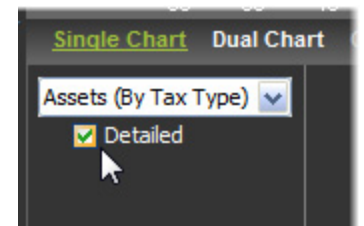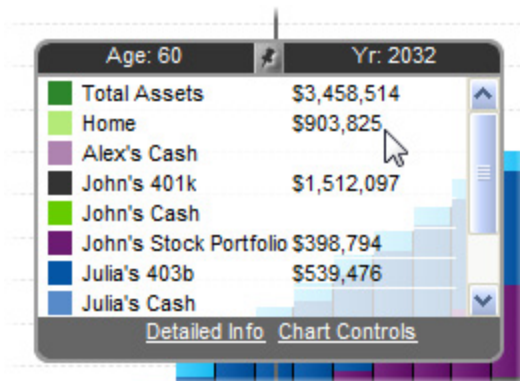
16. Click the chart selection menu in the lower-left section of the charts panel.

17. Select **Debts**.

    The **Debts** chart will display, showing the decreasing balance of the Campbell's home mortgage and its eventual payoff.

18. Click the chart selection menu in the lower-left section of the charts panel.

19. Select **Net Worth**.

    This chart tracks the Campbell's total net worth.

20. Click any bar/year of this chart.

    The chart legend will appear. The legend shows a breakdown of the Campbell's net worth, by category, together with any debts balanced against it. Their home is tracked as a non-liquid asset.
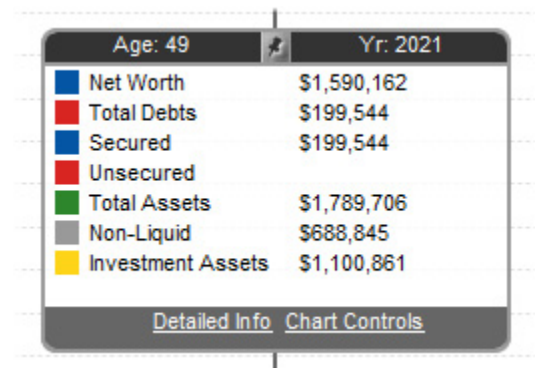
College Planning

The Campbell children, Alex (11) and Martina (8), are still very young but show great promise in school. John and Julia firmly believe their children will be college bound. In fact, they began saving into 529 plans for Alex and Martina two years ago. They plan to contribute at least $6,000 annually to each plan.

College Expenses

John and Julia think it possible that at least one child will attend a private college and the other an in-state university. It's still too early to tell but they want to plan around the considerable cost differences.

1. Select **College > Expenses** in the left navigation.

Alex's College Expenses – In-State University

2. **People:** Go to **People** panel located on the right side of the screen and select **Alex** as the owner of the college expense. A check mark will appear next to his name.
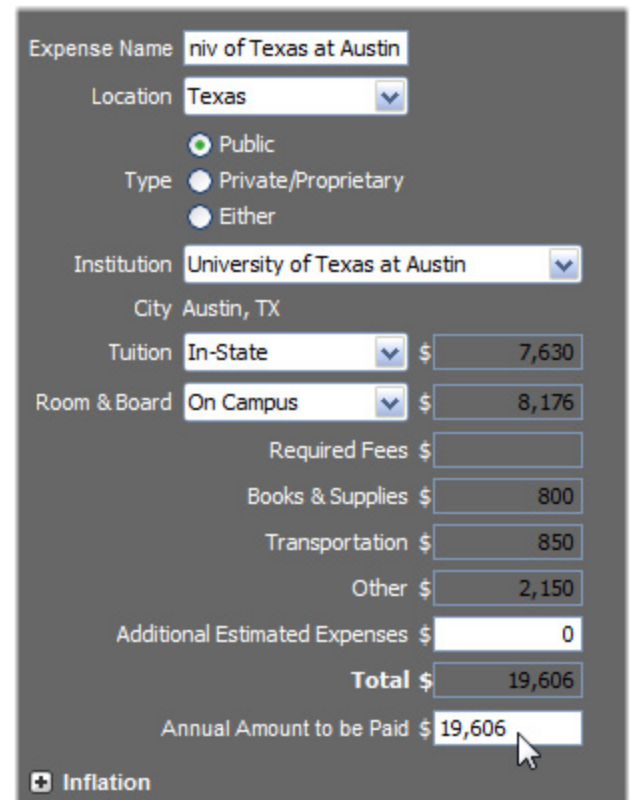
The College > Expenses screen features a calculator that estimates tuition and other college expenses based on attendance of a selected college or university. Let's assume that Alex will be attending the University of Texas at Austin.

3. **Location**: Select **Texas**.

4. **Type**: Select **Public**.

5. **Institution**: Click the drop-down list and select **University of Texas at Austin.** To expedite your search, type the first letter, "U", to jump to that section of the alphabetical list.

Expense Name: This field will be populated automatically with the name of the selected university.

6. **Tuition**: Select **In-State**. The Campbells live in Texas.

7. **Room & Board**: Select **On Campus**.

Required fees, books and supplies, transportation and other expenses will be displayed automatically.
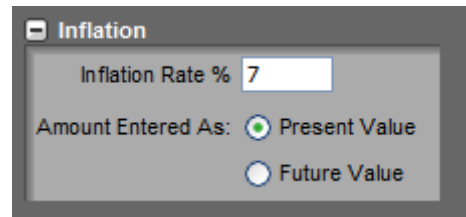
Total $: At time of writing, these estimated annual expenses were shown to be **$19,606**. Use this estimate or enter an alternative amount in the following field.

8. **Annual Amount to be Paid $**: Enter **$19,606**. This is the annual amount, in today's dollars, that will be used as a future college expense.

9. Expand the **Inflation** panel.

10. **Inflation Rate %**: Enter **7%**.

11. **Amount Entered As**: Accept the default, **Present Value**.
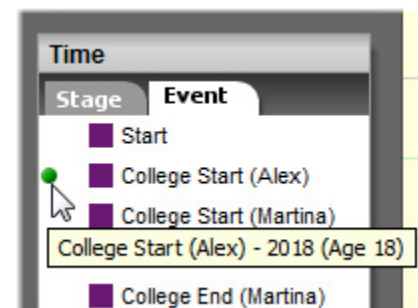
12. **Time:** Go to the **Time** panel located on the right side of the screen. Selections on this panel will be used to set the time span over which the college expenses will be paid.

13. **Select a start event**. Alex's college expenses will begin when he is 18. Indicate this by selecting the **College Start (Alex)** event. **A green dot** will appear next to this event indicating that the expense will begin at this point in the timeline.

14. Alex's college expenses will continue until he graduates. Select **College End (Alex)** as the end event. A **red dot** will appear next to this event, indicating that the expenses will end in four years, when Alex is 22. The expense will end at the beginning of this year.
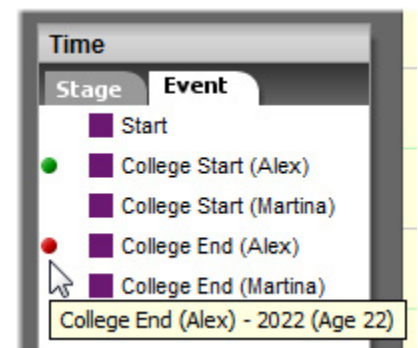
15. Click **Add**.

Alex's college expenses for the University of Texas at Austin will be shown in the ledger on the right side of the screen, displaying the present annual amount of the expense.
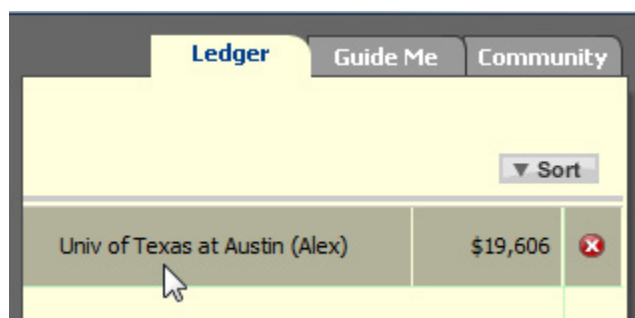
Martina's College Expenses – Private College

1. **People:** Go to **People** panel located on the right side of the screen and select **Martina** as the owner of the college expense. A check mark will appear next to her name.

Let's assume that Martina has a strong predilection for the liberal arts and will be attending the St. John's College in Maryland.

2. **Location**: Select **Maryland**.

3. **Type**: Select **Private/Proprietary**.

4. **Institution**: Click the drop-down list and select **St. John's College.** To expedite your search, type the first letter, "S", to jump to that section of the alphabetical list.
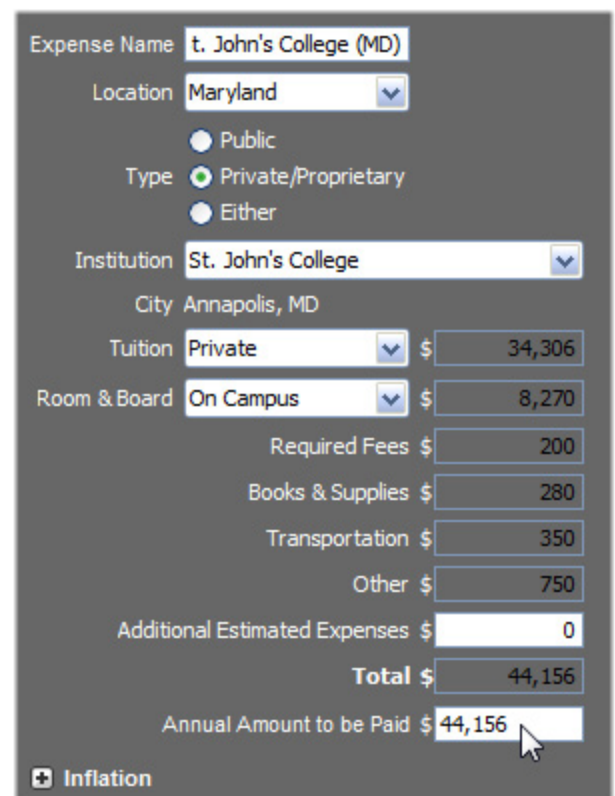
Expense Name: This field will be populated automatically with the name of the selected college.

5. **Tuition**: Select **Private**.

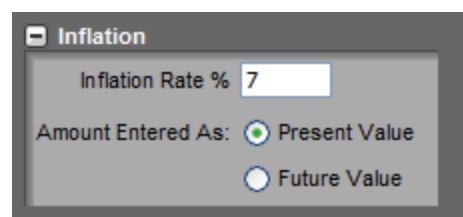6. **Room & Board**: Select **On Campus**.

Required fees, books and supplies, transportation and other expenses will be displayed automatically.

Total $: At time of writing, these estimated annual expenses were shown to be **$44,156**. Use this estimate or enter an alternative amount in the following field.

7. **Annual Amount to be Paid $**: Enter **$44,156**. This is the annual amount, in today's dollars, that will be used as a future college expense.

8. Expand the **Inflation** panel.

9. **Inflation Rate %**: Enter **7%**.

10. **Amount Entered As**: Accept the default, **Present Value**.

11. **Time:** Go to the **Time** panel located on the right side of the screen. Selections on this panel will be used to set the time span over which the college expenses will be paid.

12. **Select a start event**. Martina's college expenses will begin when she is 18. Indicate this by selecting the **College Start (Martina)** event. **A green dot** will appear next to this event indicating that the expense will begin at this point in the timeline.

13. Martina's college expenses will continue until she graduates. Select **College End (Martina)** as the end event. A **red dot** will appear next to this event, indicating that the expenses will end in four years, when Martina is 22. The expense will end at the beginning of this year.

14. Click **Add**.

The line graph at the bottom of the screen will present a general illustration of how the college expense will inflate and when it will end.
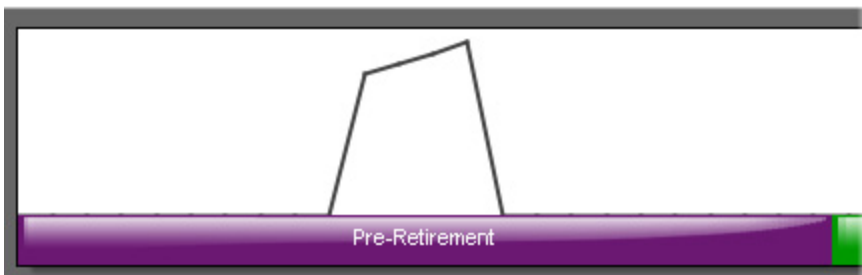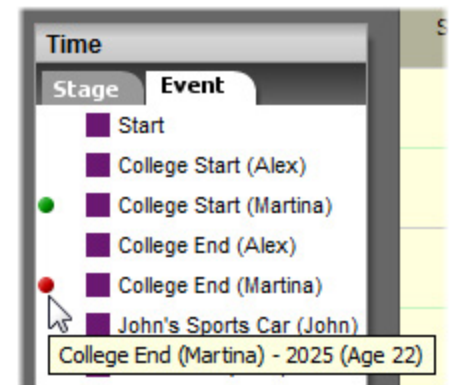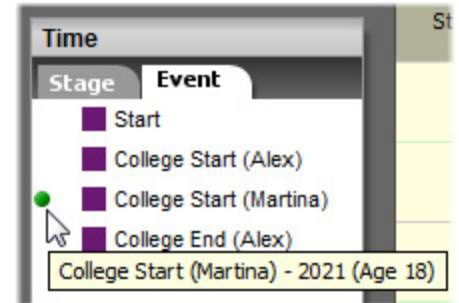
Martina's college expenses for St. John's College (Maryland) will be shown in the ledger on the right side of the screen, displaying the present annual amount of the expense.

College Savings

John and Julia started 529 plans for their children two years ago. They plan to contribute at least $6,000 annually to each plan and would be open to increasing these contributions, if feasible, and if doing so makes sense under federal gift tax regulations.

1. Select **College > Savings** in the left navigation.

Alex's 529 College Savings Plan

2. **People:** Go to **People** panel located on the right side of the screen and select **Alex** as the owner (beneficiary) of these savings. A check mark will appear next to his name.
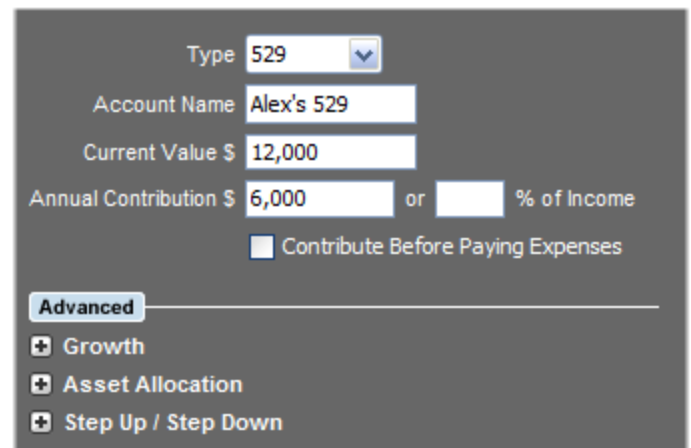
3. **Type**: Select **529**.

4. **Account Name:** Enter "**Alex's 529**".

5. **Current Value $**: Enter **$12,000**.

6. **Annual Contribution $**: Enter **$6,000**.

7. **Time:** Go to the Time panel located on the right side of the screen. Selections on this panel will be used to set the time span over which the contributions are to be made to the 529 plan.

8. Select the **Event** tab.

The Campbells plan to make contributions to Alex's 529 plan until he starts university.

9. **Select a start event**. The Campbells will be making contributions to this account from the start of the plan. Indicate this by selecting the **Start** event. **A green dot** will appear next to this event indicating that contributions will begin in the first year of the plan.
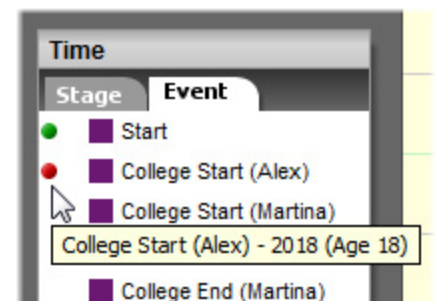
10. Contributions will continue until Alex starts attending the University of Texas. Select **College Start (Alex)** as the end event. A **red dot** will appear next to this event, indicating that contributions to the 529 plan will end at this point in the timeline.

11. Click **Add**.

Alex's 529 plan will be shown in the ledger on the right side of the screen, displaying the initial value of the portfolio at the beginning of the plan.

Ledger	Guide Me	Community

▼ Sort

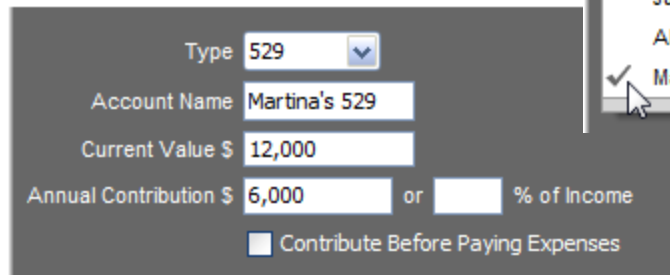| Alex's 529 (Alex)	$12,000	✖

Martina's 529 College Savings Plan

1. **People:** Go to **People** panel located on the right side of the screen and select **Martina** as the owner (beneficiary) of these savings. A check mark will appear next to her name.

People
- John
- Julia
- Alex
- ✓ Martina

2. **Type**: Select **529**.

3. **Account Name:** Enter "**Alex's 529**".

Type	529
Account Name	Martina's 529
Current Value $	12,000
Annual Contribution $	6,000 or ___ % of Income
☐ Contribute Before Paying Expenses	

4. **Current Value $**: Enter **$12,000**.

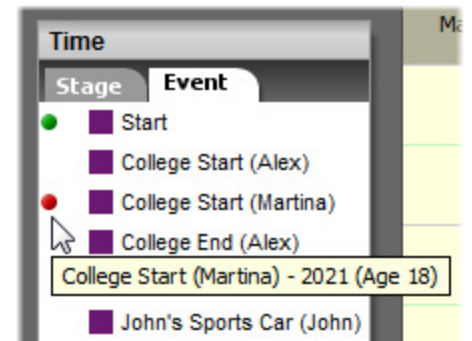5. **Annual Contribution $**: Enter **$6,000**.

6. **Time:** Go to the Time panel located on the right side of the screen. Selections on this panel will be used to set the time span over which the contributions are to be made to the 529 plan.

7. Select the **Event** tab.

The Campbells plan to make contributions to Martina's 529 plan until she starts attending college.

8. **Select a start event**. The Campbells will be making contributions to this account from the start of the plan. Indicate this by selecting the **Start** event. **A green dot** will appear next to this event indicating that contributions will begin in the first year of the plan.

Time

Stage	**Event**
● ■	Start
■	College Start (Alex)
● ■	College Start (Martina)
■	College End (Alex)

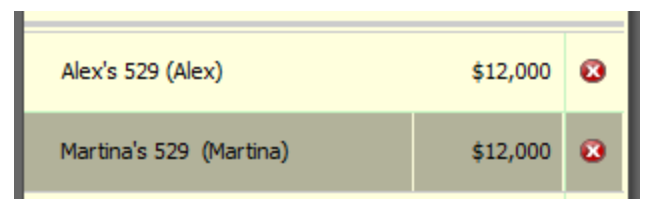College Start (Martina) - 2021 (Age 18)

■ John's Sports Car (John)

9. Contributions will continue until Martina begins attending St. John's College. Select **College Start (Martina)** as the end event. A **red dot** will appear next to this event, indicating that contributions to the 529 plan will end at this point in the timeline.

10. Click **Add**.

Martina's 529 plan will be shown in the ledger on the right side of the screen, displaying the initial value of the portfolio at the beginning of the plan.
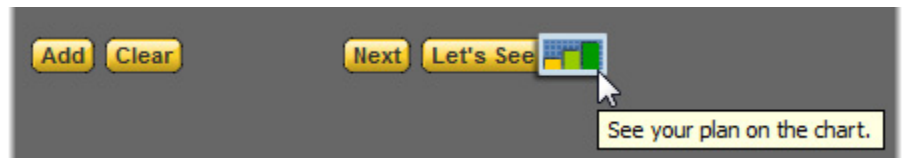
Alex's 529 (Alex)	$12,000	✖
Martina's 529 (Martina)	$12,000	✖

Let's See – Track College Savings and Expenses in the Cash Flow, Assets and Expenses Charts

Let's revisit the charts to check our progress.

1. Click the **Let's See** button in the lower-center section of the screen.
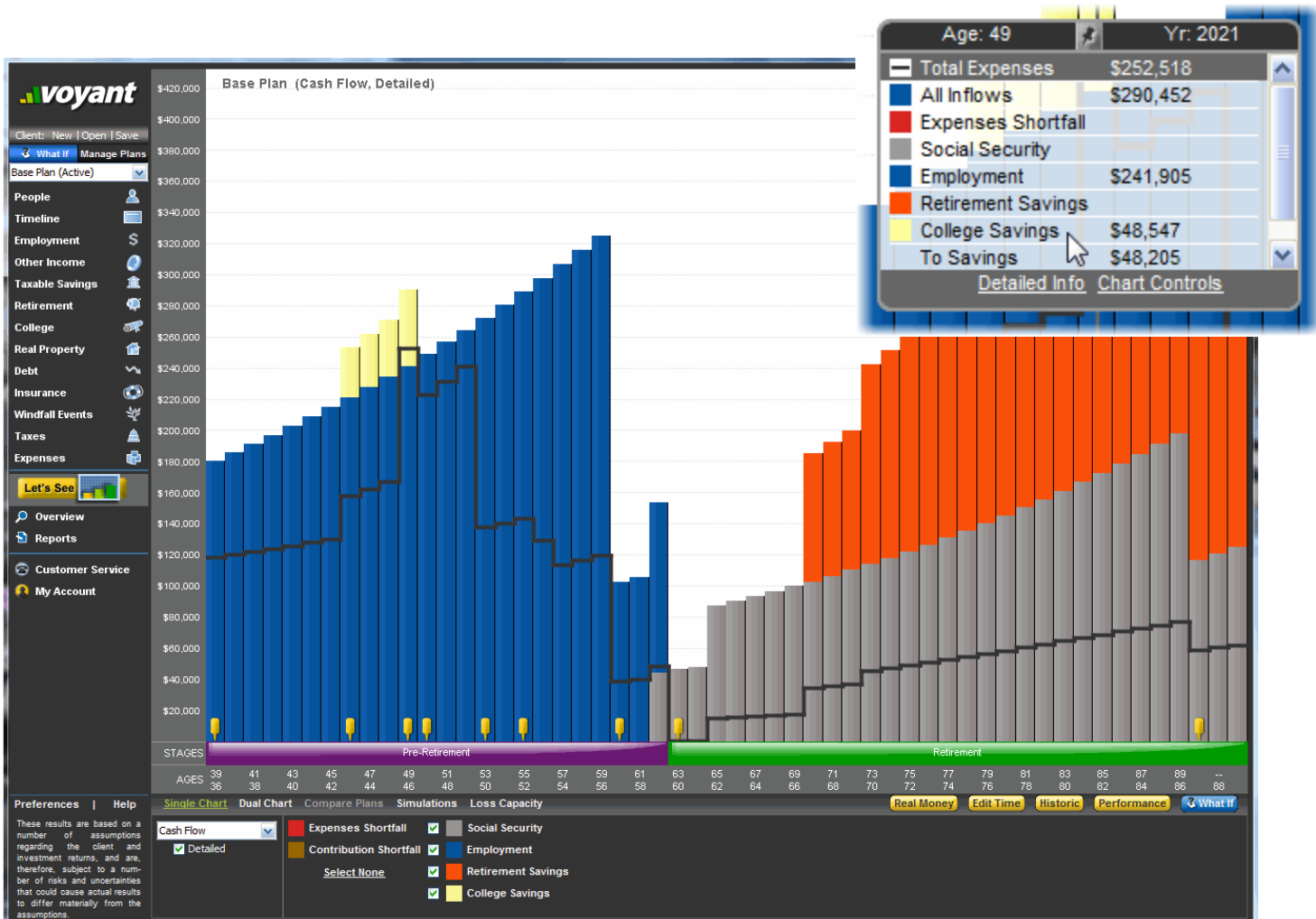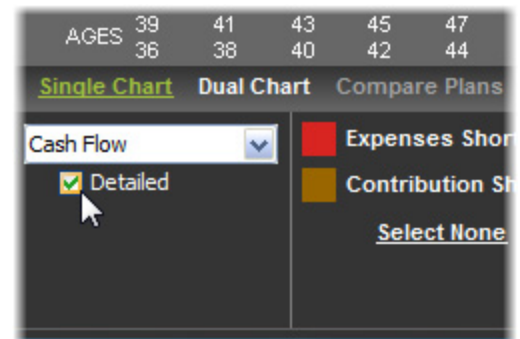
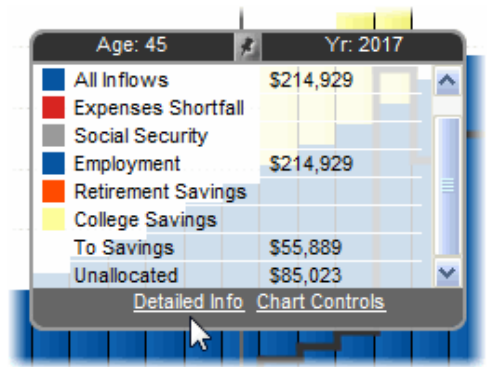The Let's See charts screen will display showing the **Cash Flow** chart.

College savings will only display as inflows when cash is withdrawn from these accounts. Withdrawals will be made from college savings plans automatically, whenever funds are needed to pay college expenses.

2. Tick the **Detailed** checkbox in the chart panel near the bottom of the screen.

The chart will display in its detailed view.

3. Click on the bar/year of the chart when John will be 45 and Julia 42 (2017) – the year prior to Alex's start at university. The chart legend will display.

4. Click the **Detailed Info** link at the bottom of the chart legend.

5. Click the **Investments** tab to view the balances of the Campbell's college savings accounts.

6. Move your cursor over the growth rate to view additional details about account growth rates, contributions and withdrawals.

The **Contributions** column displays the **Planned** and **Actual** contributions made to each account. For example, the Campbells may plan to contribute $6,000 annually to Martina's 529 plan but if these funds were needed instead to meet expenses, less would be deposited into the account. A discrepancy would be shown between the planned and actual contribution amounts.

Contributions are also categorized into scheduled and unscheduled deposits. **Scheduled Contributions** are those planned by your client. These might be regular annual savings or one-off transfers. **Unscheduled Contributions** are those made by the software, usually when lump sum inflows are left unallocated and are deposited automatically into the owner's default cash account (e..g John's Cash) or re-deposited (swept) from this default cash account into investments or savings.

The **Withdrawals** column shows the total annual withdrawals taken from an account and will identify any limits placed on account withdrawals. For example, **Limit $0** would indicate that no withdrawals are being allowed from the account. Accounts are defaulted to allow for **unlimited withdrawals**.

Investment and savings account growth rates are averaged and displayed as an overall blended total, the **Average Total Growth Rate**, shown at the bottom of the panel.


7. To view details about college expenses, click the next bar/year of the chart, when John will be 46 and Julia 43 (2018) – Alex's first year at the University of Texas.

8. Click the **Expenses** tab of the chart details panel.

Here you will find Alex's college expenses, those we estimated and entered a few moments ago on the **College > Expenses** screen. These expense have been inflated annually at 7%, a setting you can easily adjust, if necessary, on that screen's **Inflation** panel.


9. Click the **Simple** link to close the chart details panel and return to the chart legend.

10. Deselect the **Detailed** checkbox in the chart panel near the bottom of the screen.

11. Click the chart selection menu in the lower-left section of the charts panel, located at the bottom of the screen. Select **Assets (By Tax Type)**.
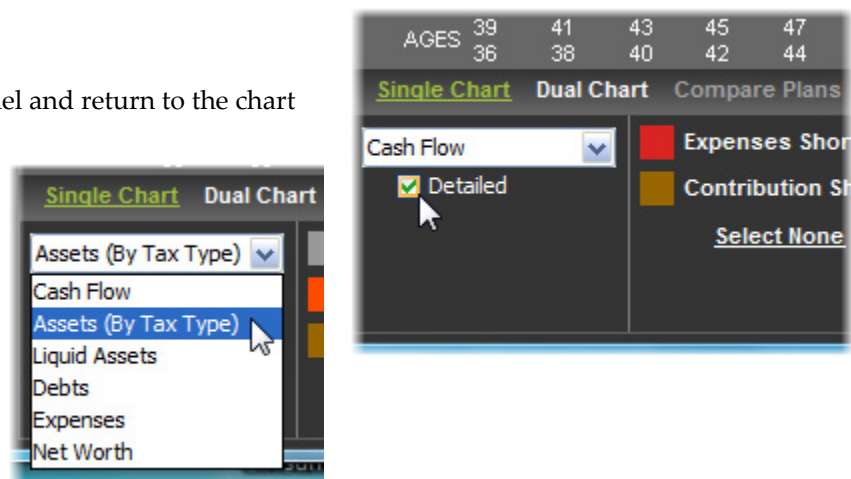
The Assets chart will display, presenting a breakdown of assets by tax type: **non-liquid assets** (properties), **qualified** (401k, Roth 401k), **tax deferred** (traditional IRAs) **tax free** (Roth IRAs), **college** (529 plans) and **taxable** (checking and savings accounts, investments). This chart tracks the growth of the retirement accounts, savings and investments entered into the plan so far.
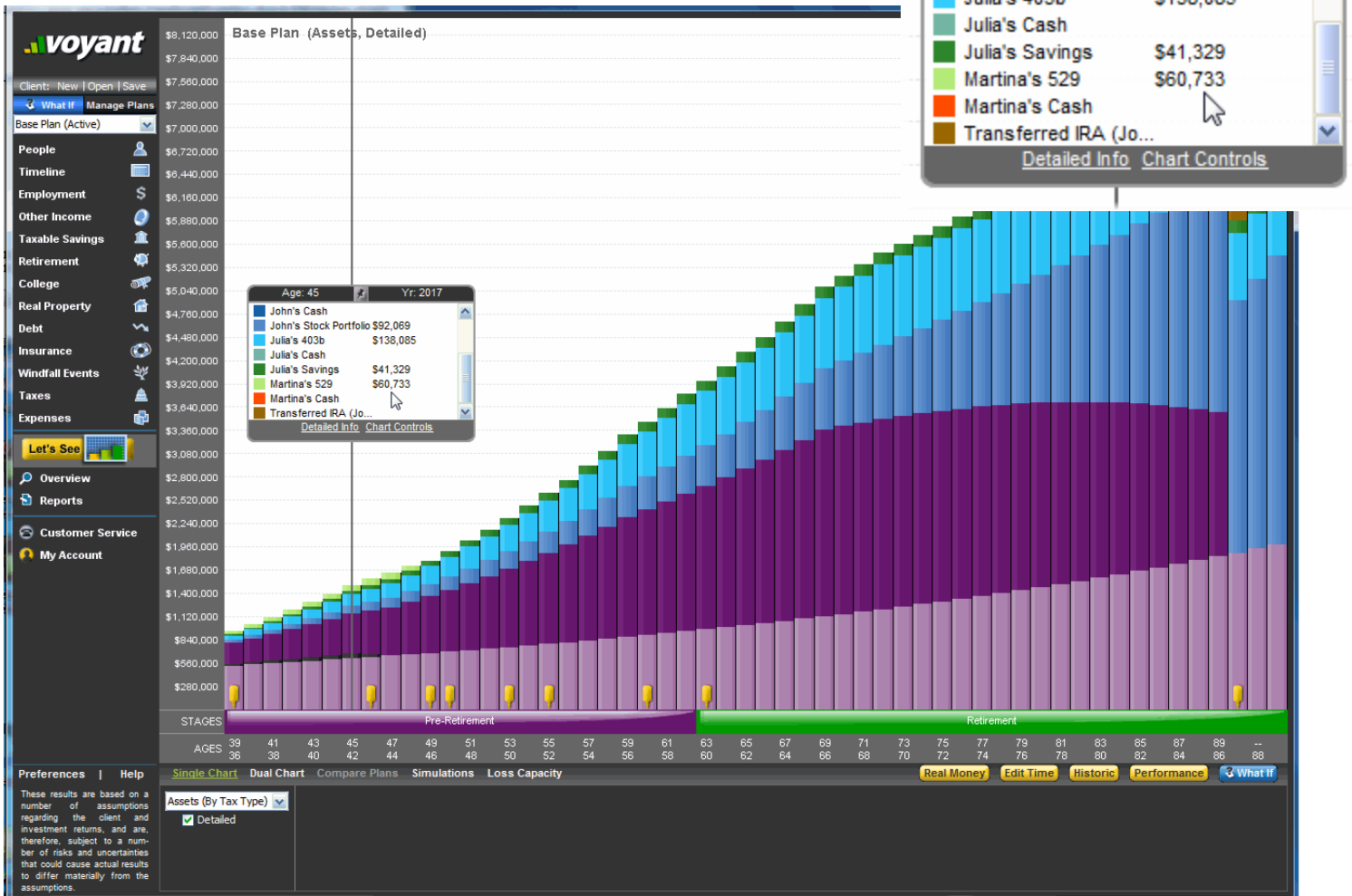
12. Click again on the bar/year of the chart when John will be 45 and Julia 42 (2017) – the year prior to Alex's start at university. The chart legend will display.
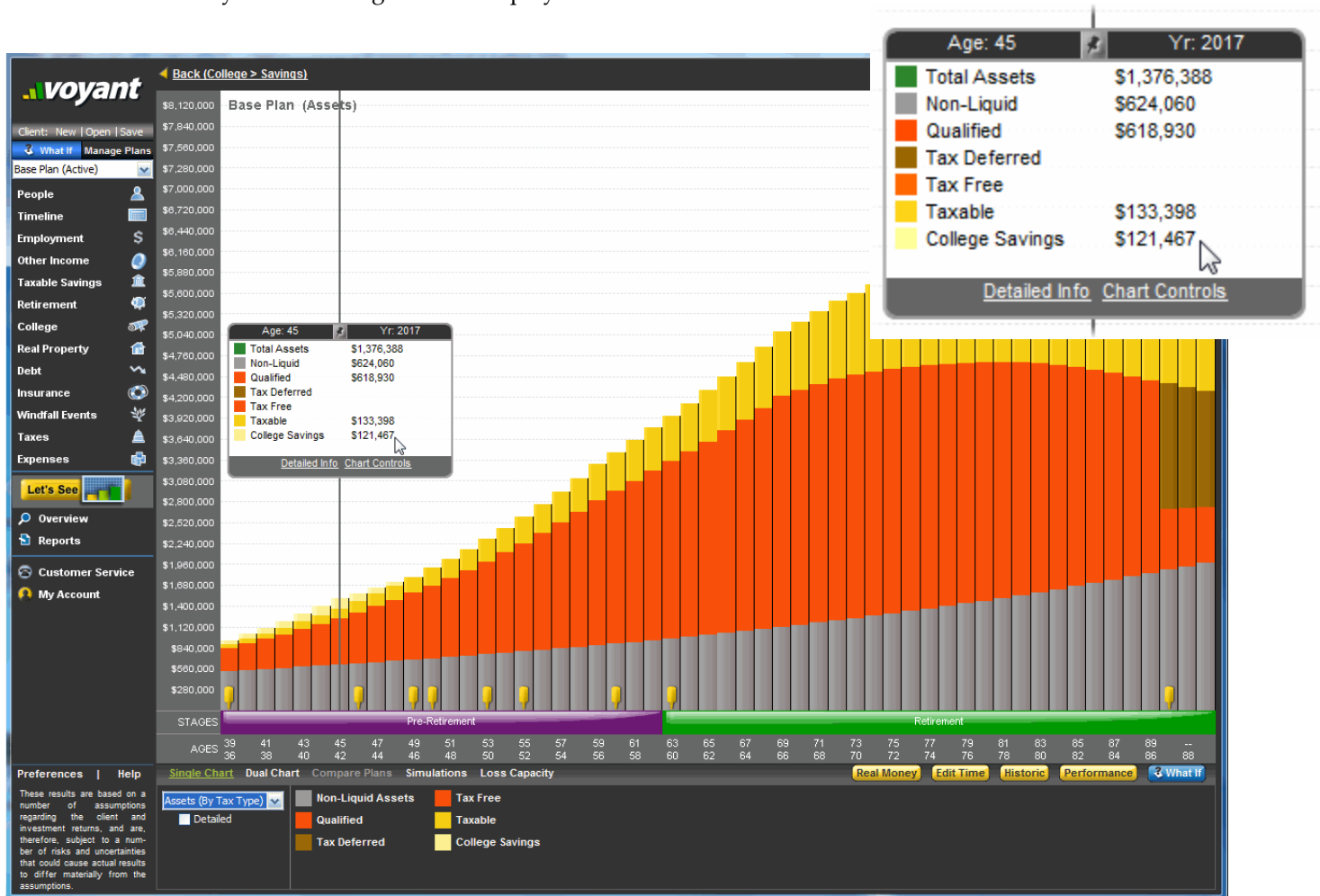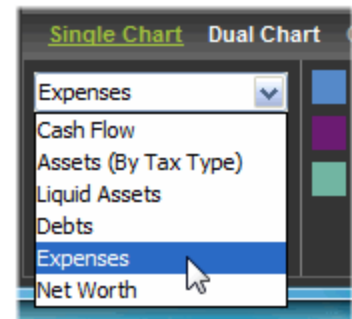
13. To view these assets individually, tick the **Detailed** check box, located in the chart panel in the bottom section of the screen.
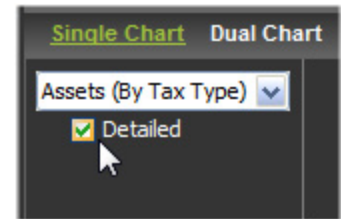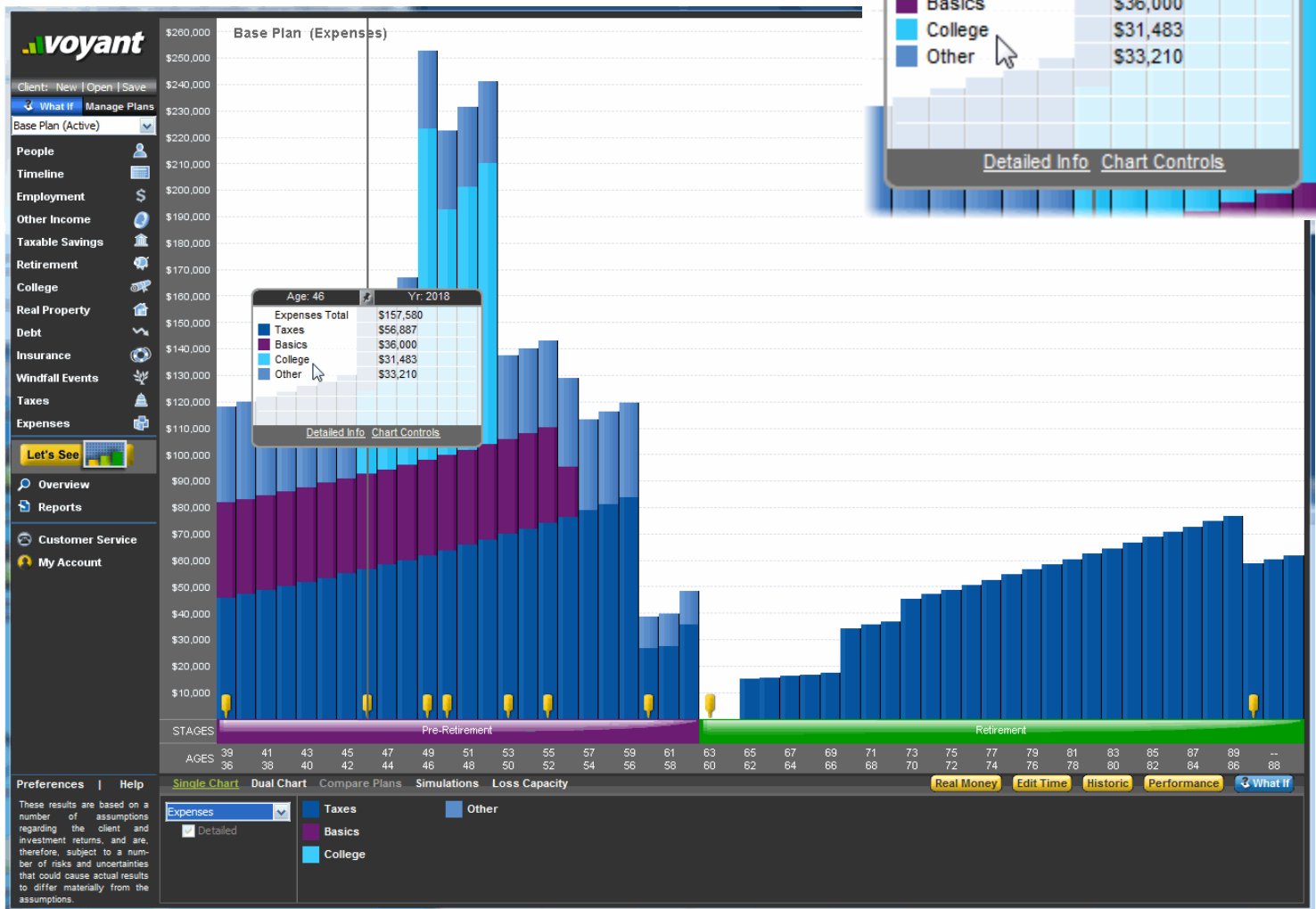
The **Assets** chart will switch to the detailed view.

14. Click the chart selection menu in the lower-left section of the charts panel, located at the bottom of the screen.

15. Select **Expenses**.

The **Expenses** chart will be shown, tracking all expenses, including those for college, by category.

Taxes

Before entering the Campbell's expenses, let's set the tax rates on their incomes and investments. The average (effective) federal and state tax rates are entered on the Taxes screen. A **Tax Rate Estimator** is available, if needed, to estimate federal tax rates.
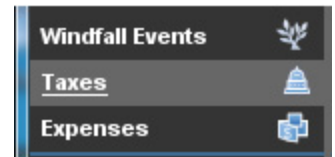
John and Julia live in a state and municipality that do not levy taxes on income and capital gains. We will only be entering their federal tax rates.

1. Select **Taxes** in the left navigation.

John's Taxes

2. **People:** First, check the **People** panel located on the right side of the screen. As the primary client, **John** is already selected.

Federal Tax Rates

3. **Average Income Tax Rate % - Federal:** Enter **17%**.

4. **Capital Gains Tax Rate % - Federal:** Enter **15%**.

State (and Local) Tax Rates

5. **Average Income Tax Rate % - State:** Accept the default **0%**.

6. **Capital Gains Tax Rate % - State:** Accept the default **0%**.

7. Click **Add**.

John's average (effective) federal tax rate will be shown in the ledger on the right side of the screen.

Julia's Taxes

8. **People:** Go to **People** panel located on the right side of the screen and select Julia. A check mark will appear next to her name.

Federal Tax Rates

9. **Average Income Tax Rate % - Federal:** Enter **17%**.

10. **Capital Gains Tax Rate % - Federal:** Enter **15%**.

State (and Local) Tax Rates

11. **Average Income Tax Rate % - State:** Accept the default **0%**.

12. **Capital Gains Tax Rate % - State:** Accept the default **0%**.

13. Click **Add**.

Julia's average (effective) federal tax rate will be shown in the ledger on the right side of the screen.

Expenses

Let's complete the plan by entering the Campbell's expenses.

Basic Expenses
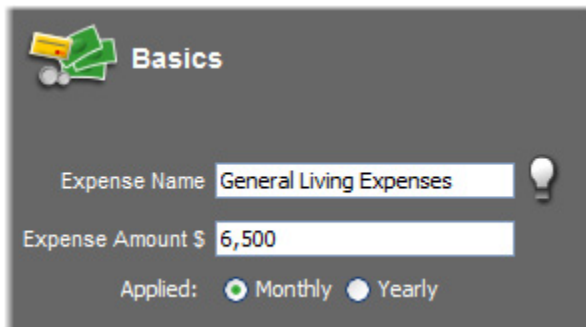
1. Select **Expenses > Basics** in the left navigation.

Enter the Campbell's basic living expenses, which they estimate are on average $6,500 per month.

2. **People:** First, check the **People** panel located on the right side of the screen. The software is defaulted to assume that expenses are co-owned by couples. Checkmarks indicate that the expense is incurred jointly by John and Julia.

3. Leave these defaults in place to indicate that these are John and Julia's combined living expenses.

Make the following entries and selections in the fields to the left side of the screen.

4. **Expense Name:** Enter "**General Living Expenses**".

5. **Expense Amount $**: Enter **$6,500**.

6. **Applied:** Select "**Monthly**" to indicate that this is a monthly amount.

Don't Double Account - Some Expenses are Created Automatically

Notice that a Mortgage Expense is already shown on screen. This expense was created automatically and is linked to the debt, meaning that when the mortgage is paid off the expense will end.

Debts: When a debt is entered into a plan a debt payment expense will be created automatically to control payments made on the debt.

Taxes: There is usually no need to enter taxes as expenses. Voyant will do the tax calculations for you.

Premiums: Expenses are created automatically for the premiums paid on protection policies.

Savings and Investments: Contributions to pensions, savings and investments are entered into the software as such. Do not enter them as expenses.

7. **Time:** Check the Time panel located on the right side of the screen. Selections on this panel will be used to set the time span over which the expense will be active in the plan.

The software is defaulted to assume that expenses are active for the duration of the plan. The **Stage** tab will show the **Pre-Retirement** and **Retirement** stages of the plan selected.
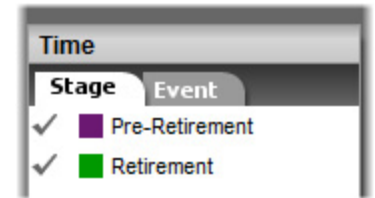
8. Leave these stages selected.

The line graph at the bottom of the screen will present the general growth trajectory of the expense. Expenses are inflated by the software's default inflation rate, which is set from **Preferences**. This rate can be easily adjusted for individual expenses by expanding the **Expenses** screen's **Inflation** panel and editing the **Inflation Rate %**.

9. Click the **Add** button.

The newly added expense will be shown in the ledger on the right side of the screen, displaying the initial annual cost of the Campbell's living expenses at the beginning of the plan.
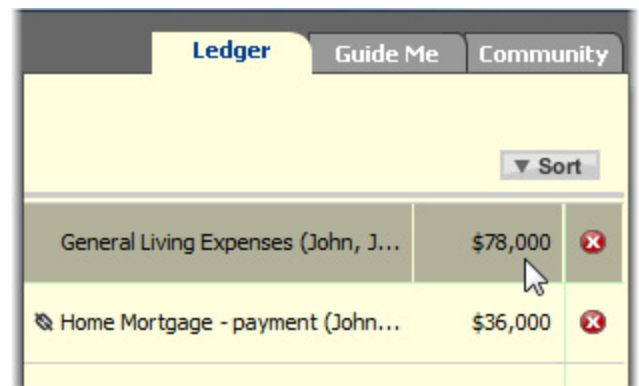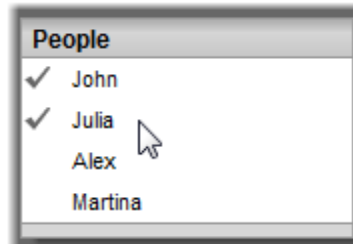
10. Click the **Next** button.

Leisure Expenses

The **Expenses > Leisure** screen will display.

Vacations are an important part of the Campbell's lifestyle and they want to devote at least $12,000 annually to their travels.

1. **People:** Check the **People** panel located on the right side of the screen. Checkmarks will indicate that the expense is incurred jointly by John and Julia.

2. Leave these defaults in place to indicate that these are John and Julia's combined holiday expenses.

Make the following entries and selections in the fields to the left side of the screen.

3. **Expense Name:** Enter "**Vacations**".

4. **Expense Amount $**: Enter $**12,000**.

5. **Applied:** Select **Yearly**, indicating that this is an annual amount.

Expense Categories

Screens are available for the entry of **Basics**, **Leisure**, **Luxury** and **Milestone** expenses. These screens are used primarily for categorization. There is no functional difference between these expense types. But categorizing expenses can be helpful to better distinguish different types of expenses in the software's interactive charts and reports.

Legacy expenses are an exception. The **Legacy** expense screen is used to enter gifts and charitable contributions. Unlike other expenses, legacy expenses cannot be co-owned and will only be fulfilled from the individual owner's income and liquid assets. This rule is enforced because as potentially exempt transfers, gifts affect the IHT position of the giver.
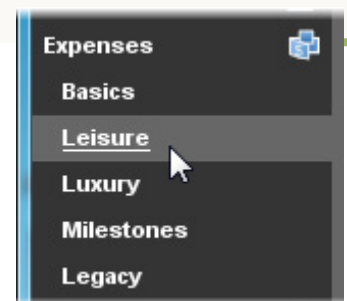
8. **Time:** Check the Time panel located on the right side of the screen.

Selections on this panel will be used to set the time span over which the expense will be active in the plan. The software is defaulted to assume that expenses are active for the duration of the plan. The **Stage** tab will show the **Pre-Retirement** and **Retirement** stages of the plan selected.
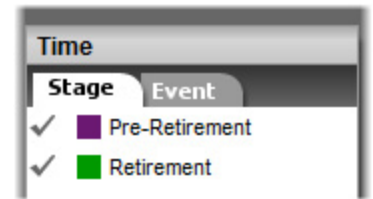
9. Leave these stages selected.

The line graph at the bottom of the screen will illustrate the general growth trajectory of the expense.

10. Click **Add**.

The newly added expense will be shown in the ledger on the right side of the screen, displaying the initial annual cost of the Campbell's holidays at the beginning of the plan.

Milestone Expenses

Our final entry will be a one-off milestone expense. John is anticipating his own mid-life crisis. At age 55, he plans to celebrate this milestone in style with the purchase of his dream car, a Porsche Caymen currently valued at $66,000. For such a hypothetical future purchase, we would in most cases explore its feasibility first, in a what-if scenario. But John is resolute, so we will include his aspiration in the Campbell's Base Plan.
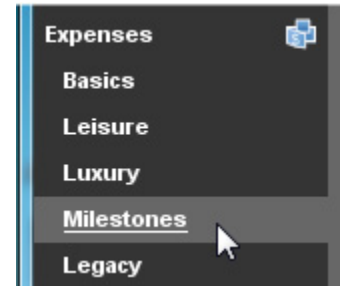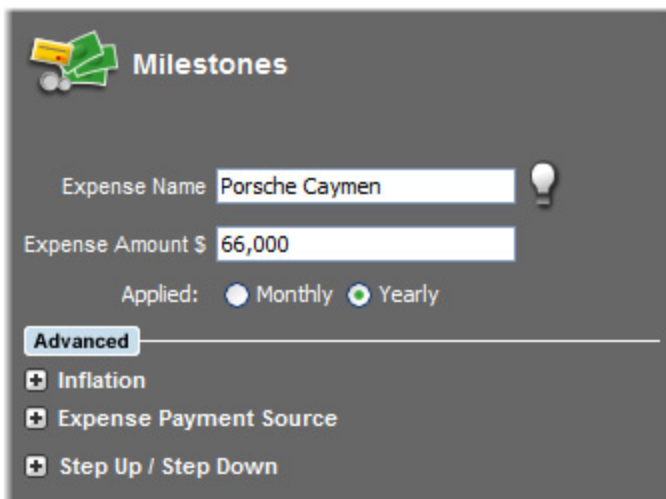
1. To enter this expense, select **Expenses > Milestones** in the left navigation.

2. **People:** First, check the **People** panel located on the right side of the screen. Checkmarks will indicate that the expense is incurred jointly by John and Julia. This is only John's expense.

3. Deselect the checkmark next to Julia's name.

Make the following entries and selections in the fields to the left side of the screen.

4. **Expense Name**: Enter "**Porsche Caymen**".

5. **Expense Amount $**: Enter $**66,000**.

6. **Applied**: Select **Yearly**, indicating that this is an annual amount. Do not over think the semantics of the "Yearly" option. As a one-off expense, it will occur only once in the year John turns 55.

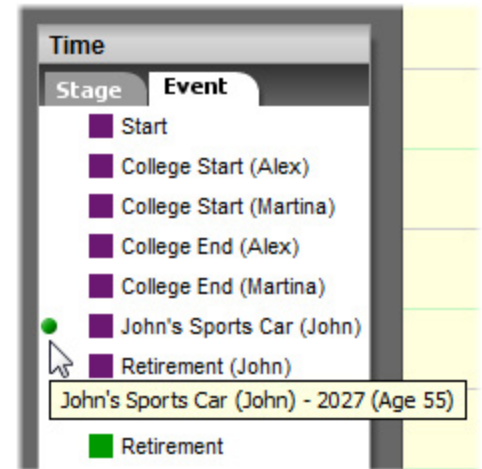7. **Time:** Check the **Time** panel located on the right side of the screen.

Selections on this panel will be used to set the time span over which the expense will be active in the plan. The software is defaulted to assume that expenses are active for the duration of the plan. The **Stage** tab will show the **Pre-Retirement** and **Retirement** stages of the plan selected.

8. This purchase will be a one-off expense. Select the **Event** tab.

To schedule a one-off expense, select only a single start event on this tab. **Do not select an end event.** Earlier you added an event, "John's sports car", to the timeline. Use this event to schedule the purchase of John's sports car.
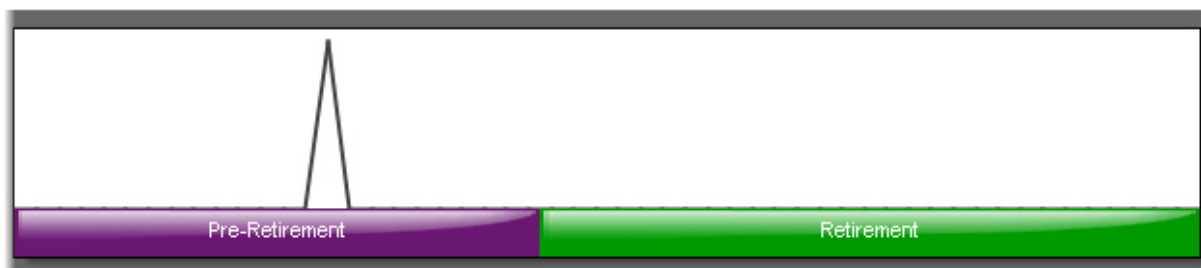
9. Select "**John's sports car**" on the event tab. A green dot will appear next to this event.

No red dot (end event) should be shown on the Event tab. If a red dot is shown, be sure to click the dot to deselect it as an end event. Only a green dot should be displayed next to the "John's sports car" event.

The line graph at the bottom of the screen will spike, indicating that this car purchase is a one-off expense.

A single event can also be selected on the **Time** panel of the **Employment** and **Other Income** screens to indicate one-off cash inflows.

10. Click **Add**.

The newly added expense will be shown in the ledger on the right side of the screen, displaying the cost of the John's sports car in its present value, at beginning of the plan. This future purchase will be inflated using settings founds on the **Inflation** panel.

Let's See – View Future Expenses and Plan Results in the Charts

The Campbell case file is now complete. Let's view the results.

1. Click the **Let's See** button in the lower-center section of the screen.

The Let's See charts screen will display showing the **Cash Flow** chart. This chart has changed noticeably since we last viewed it. The need line has been adjusted upwards considerably to include all of the expenses you just added.
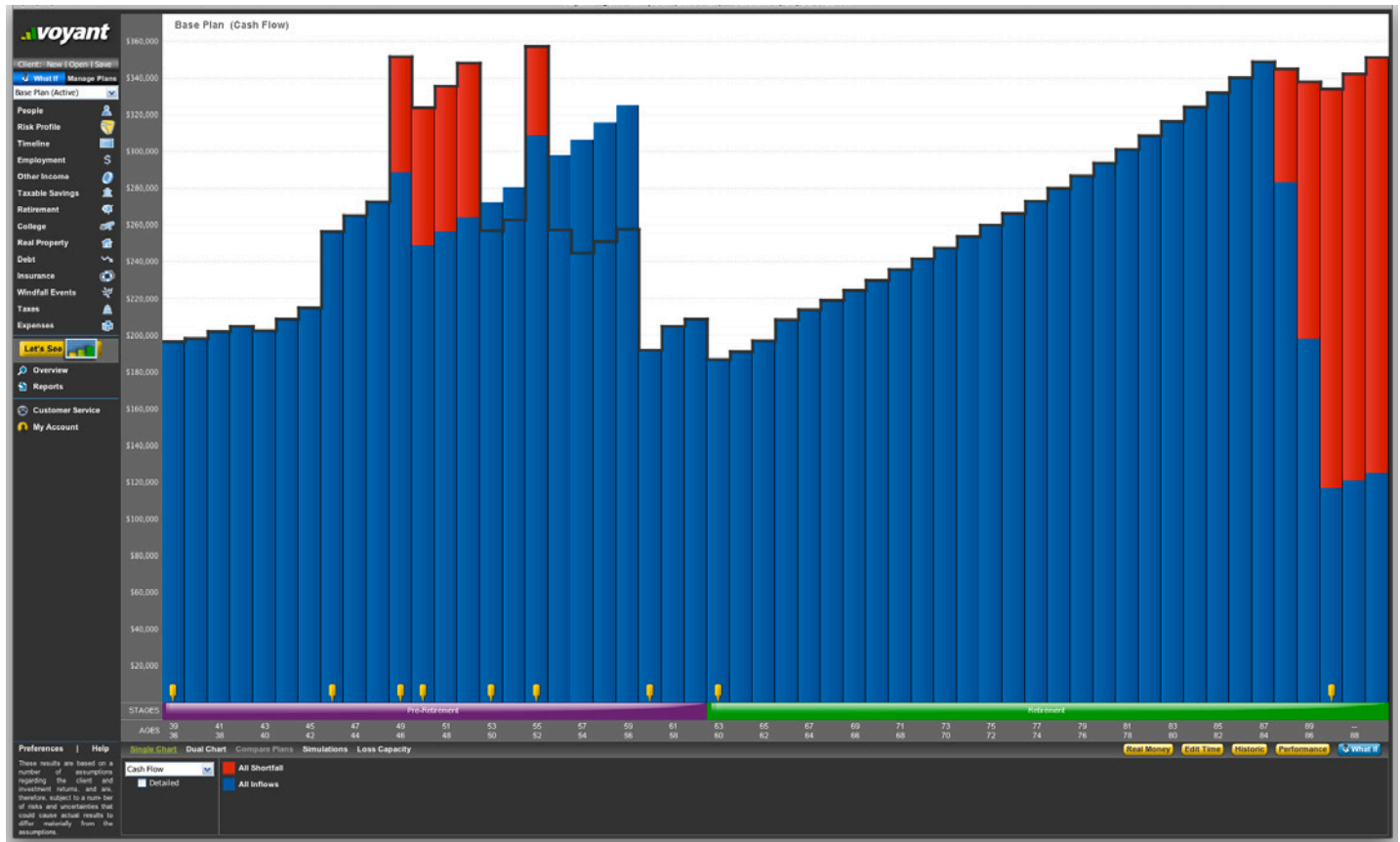

The chart is also no longer the sea of blue that it once was, when viewed earlier. An ominous red shortfall has also crept into their long term planning horizon, near the end of the planning timeline. Based on the Campbell's current and planned income, savings and investments, and spending habits, they will not have enough in liquid assets to cover all of their future expenses.

A shortfall is also probable in the near term. Based on their current and scheduled college savings, together with the schools we chose for Alex and Martina to attend, John and Julia will not be saving enough to pay for their children's future college expenses.

2. Tick the **Detailed** checkbox in the chart panel near the bottom of the screen.

The chart will display in its detailed view, showing the sources of the Campbell's future income. Their retirement income is comprised of a combination of retirement savings (John's 401(k) and Julia's 403(b) plans) and benefits from Social Security.
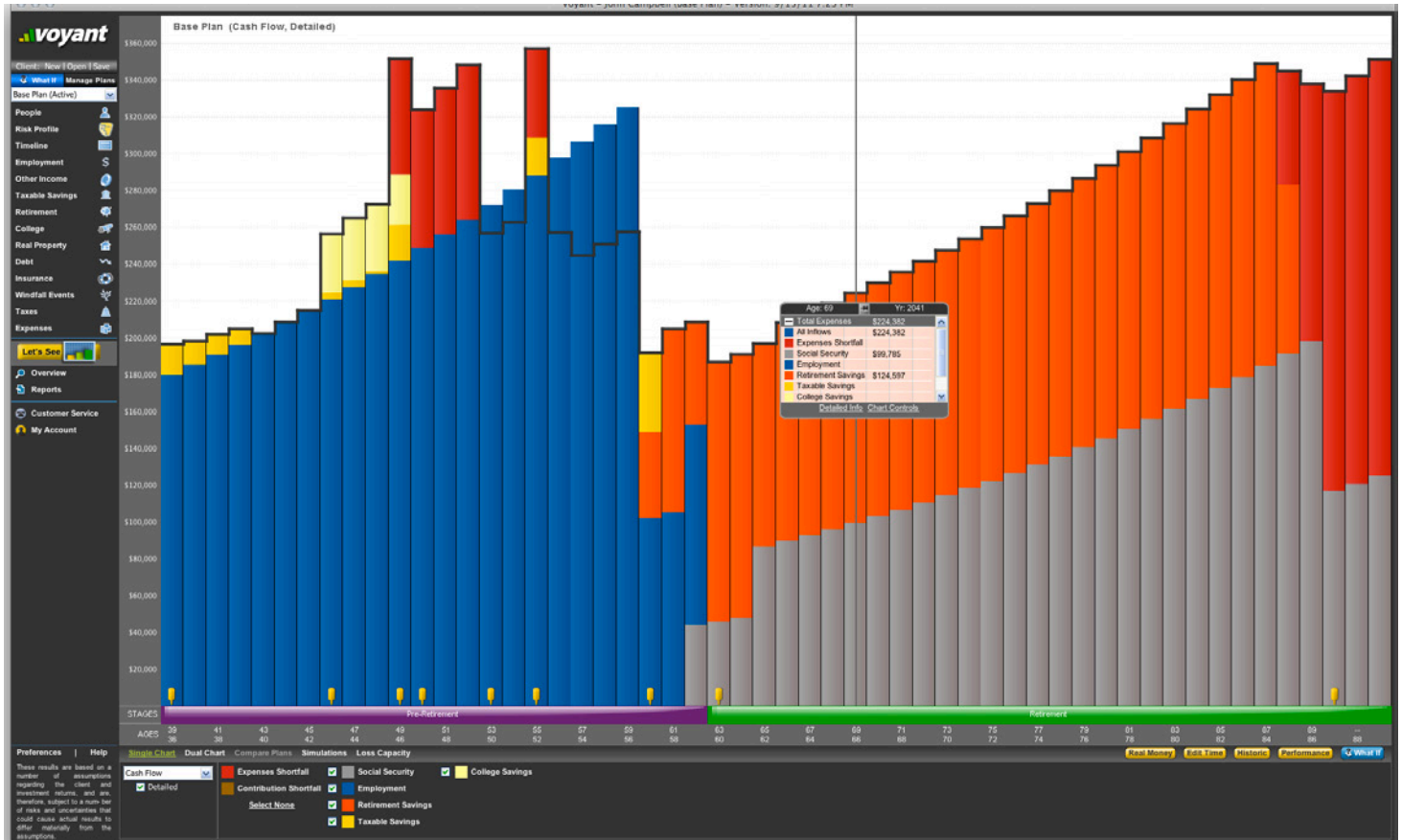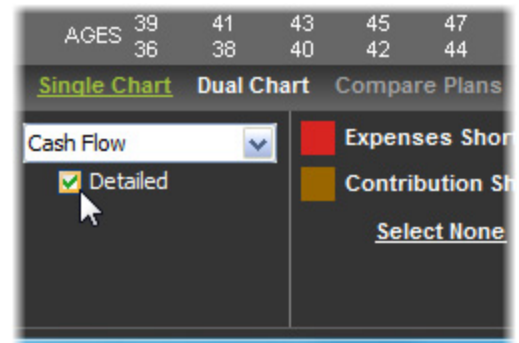

3. Click the **Select None** link located in the chart panel at the bottom of the screen.

All of the inflow categories will be deselected, leaving only the red underlay of expenses in view. This underlay represents the expenses and fulfilled contributions to pensions, savings and investments
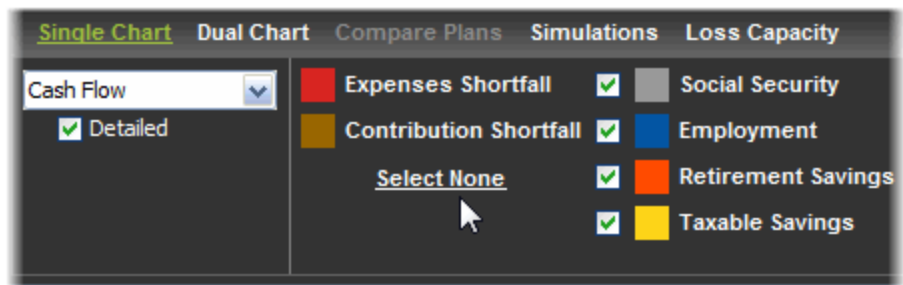
As one possible presentation technique, the Campbell's future income could be overlaid onto the expenses, category-by-category, by ticking the expense categories on the right side of the panel.

4. Tick **Employment**, for example.

5. Next, tick the **College Savings** and **Taxable Savings** categories.

6. Follow this by ticking **Retirement Savings**.
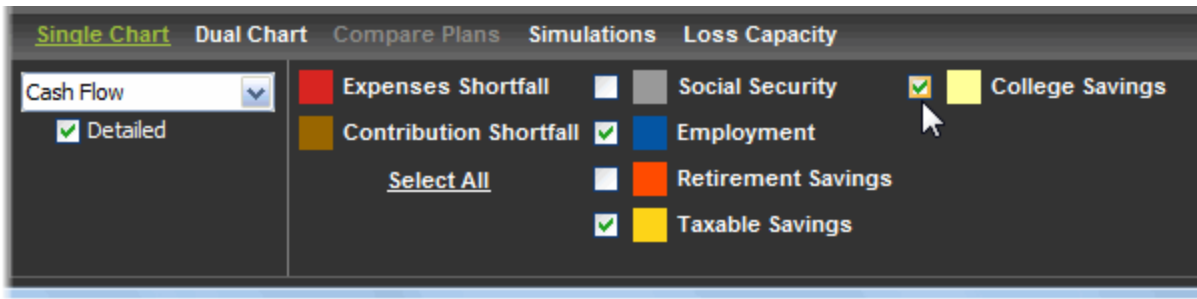
The income sources will begin to cover the red need. If the need cannot be fully covered by income and liquid assets, it will be exposed in the charts, indicating in red a shortfall.

7. Click the **Select All** link, in the chart panel, to tick all of the inflow categories. The cash flow chart will be returned to its original state.
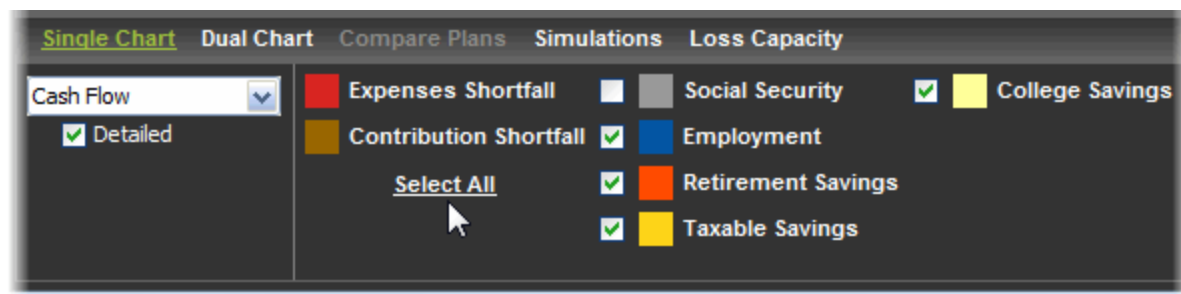
8. Click any bar/year of the cash flow chart. The chart legend will display.
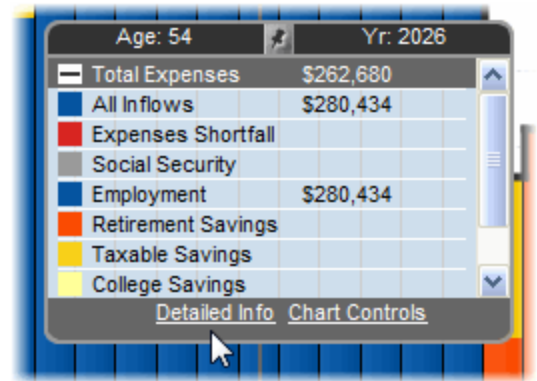
Note: The chart selection bar can be locked in place by clicking the thumbtack at the top of the chart legend. Once locked, you can still move from year to year by clicking the bars of the chart beneath. The chart selection bar will be locked in place automatically when you switch to the **Detailed Info** panel.
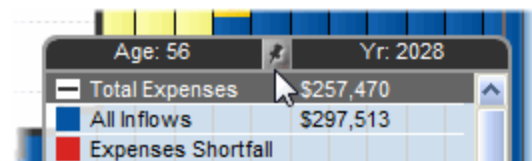
9. Click the **Detailed Info** link to view the details panel

10. Select the **Expenses** tab.

A complete list of categorized expenses, including taxes, will be shown for the selected year together with contributions to retirement plans, savings and investments, which are shown in the **Other** category.

	Age: 54	🔧	Yr: 2026
▬ Total Expenses			$262,680
■ All Inflows			$280,434
■ Expenses Shortfall			
■ Social Security			
■ Employment			$280,434
■ Retirement Savings			
■ Taxable Savings			
■ College Savings			

Detailed Info Chart Controls

Base Plan Year: 2026 Age: 54 ☒

Cash Flow | **Expenses** | Investments | Retirement | Property | Debts | Insurance

Name	Owner(s)	Value	Unfulfilled Amount	Change	Category
Home Mortgage - payment	John, Julia	$36,000			■ Basics
General Living Expenses	John, Julia	$112,967		2.5 %	■ Basics
Vacations	John, Julia	$17,380		2.5 %	■ Leisure
Tax on Julia's Savings		$6			■ Taxes
Medicare Tax on Christie + Kiel	John	$2,824			■ Taxes
Federal Income Tax on Christie ...	John	$30,458			■ Taxes
Social Security Tax on Christie ...		$11,154			■ Taxes
Medicare Tax on Nurse	Julia	$1,242			■ Taxes
Federal Income Tax on Nurse	Julia	$13,402			■ Taxes
Social Security Tax on Nurse		$5,313			■ Taxes
Contribution to John's 401k	John	$15,580		3 %	■ Other
Contribution to Julia's 403b	Julia	$6,855		3 %	■ Other

Simple

Expenses are also tracked separately from inflows in the **Expenses** chart.

11. Click the chart selection menu in the left section of the charts panel, located near the bottom of the screen.
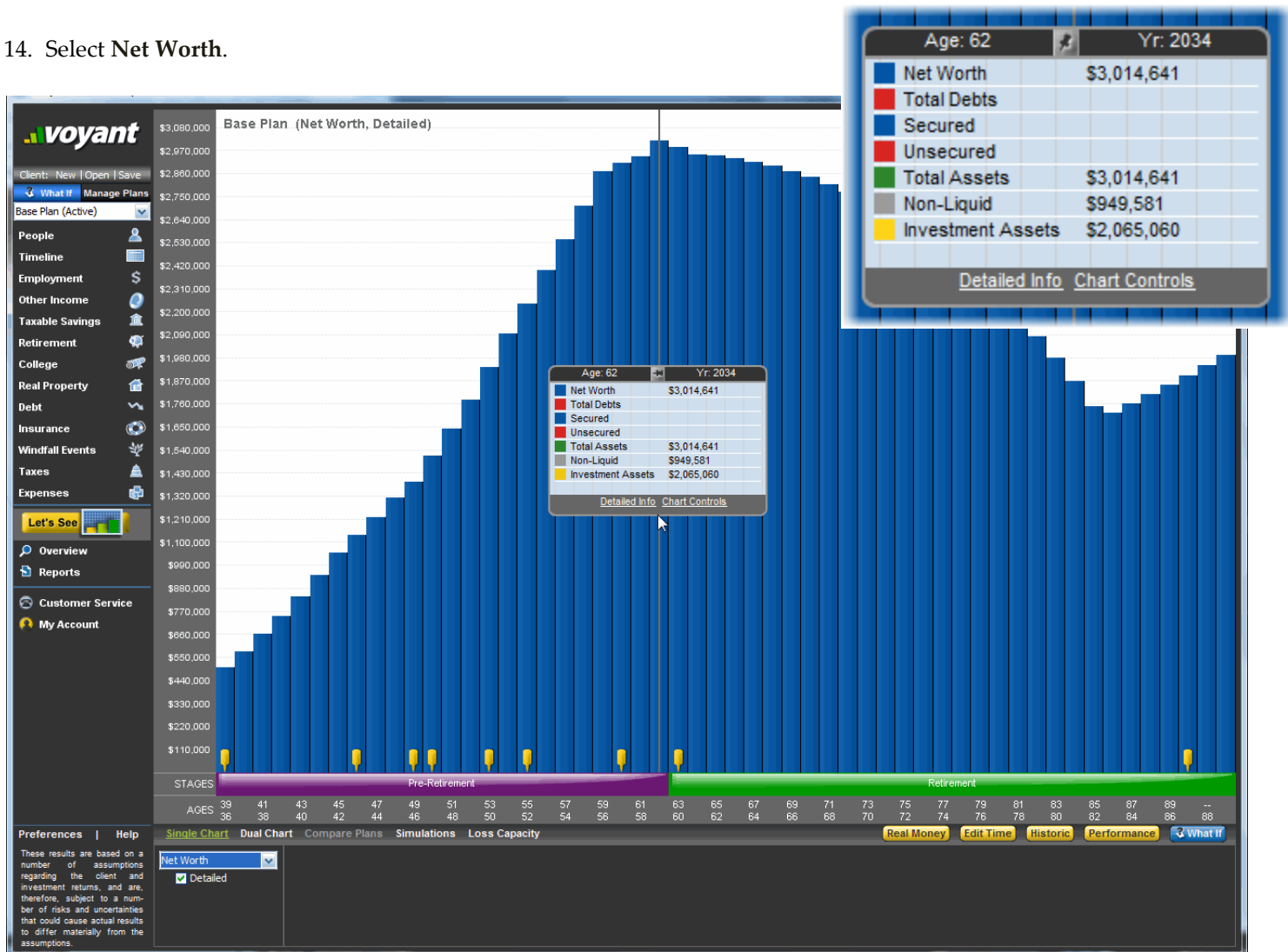
12. Select **Expenses**.
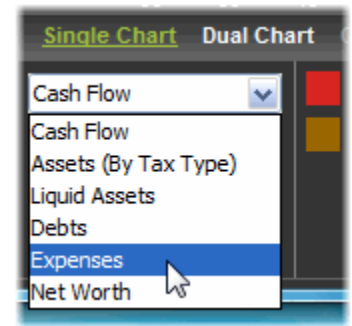
The Expenses chart will be shown, tracking expenses by category.
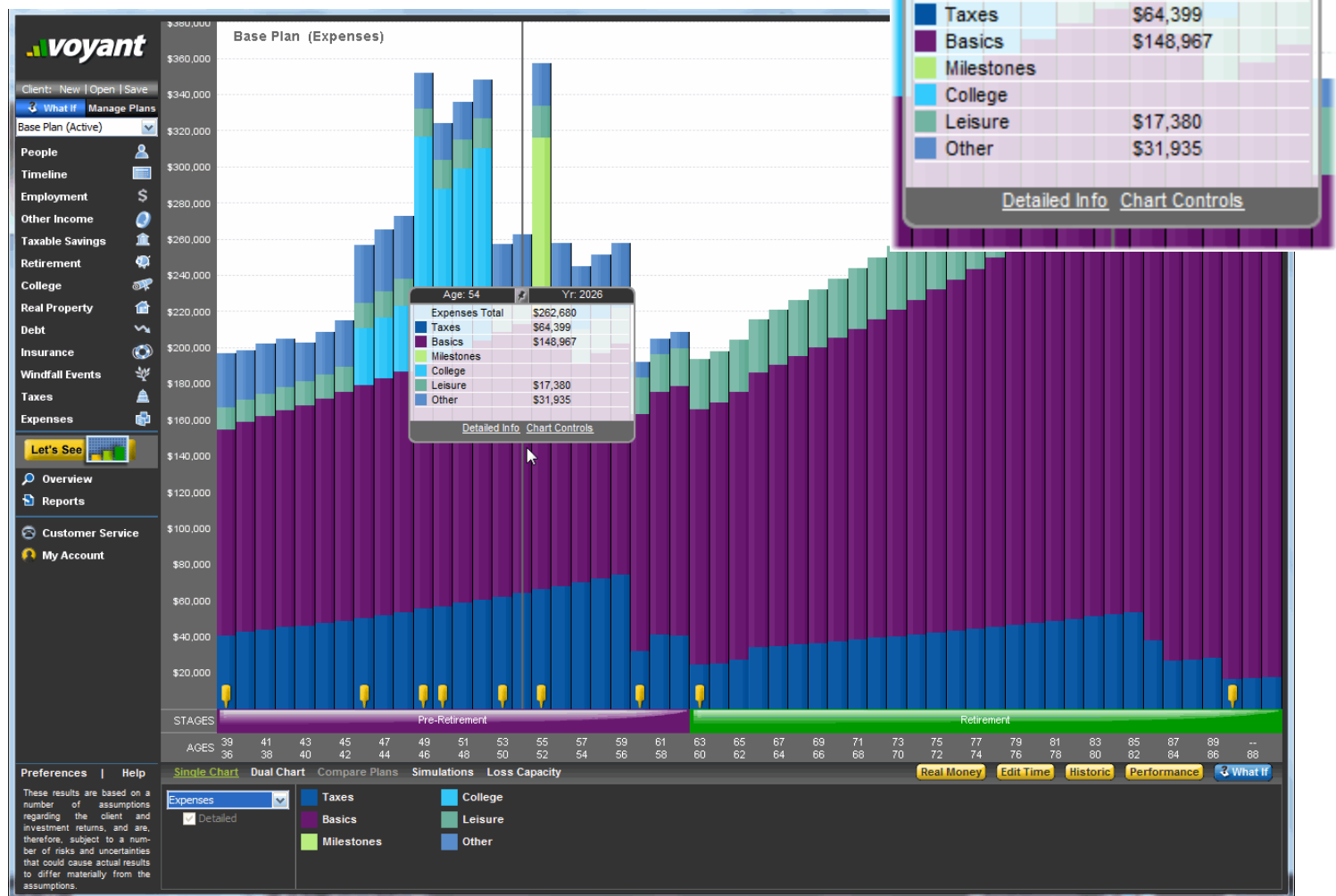
13. To track the Campbell's future net worth, click the chart selection menu in the lower-left section of the charts panel.
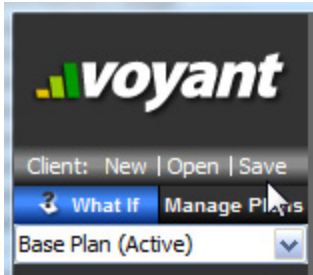
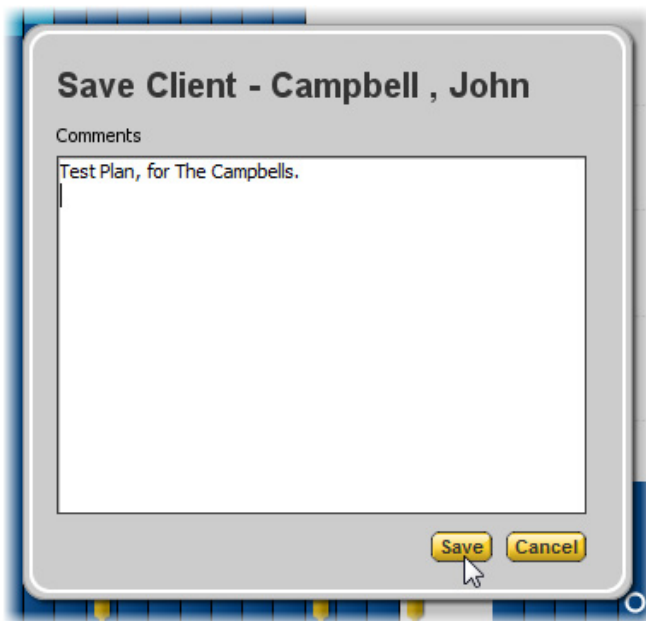14. Select **Net Worth**.

Job Well Done, Now Save Your Work

Congratulations! You have completed your first client case file in Voyant Advisor. Now save your changes.

1. Click the **Client: Save** button in the top-left corner of the screen.

2. The **Save** dialog will display. Comments are optional. Click the **Save** button.

Adding Comments to Versions

Comments are optional but may be useful later after having worked through several iterations of the plan with your client. Comments might include what was entered or updated in an iteration of the client case file. These comments are displayed when viewing the version history of a client file.

The version history of a client case can be viewed by clicking **Manage Plans** in the top–left corner of the screen. The **Plan Management** dialog will display. Click the **View Versions** button to view the **Version Management** dialog. When a version is selected, any comments attached to that version will be shown.
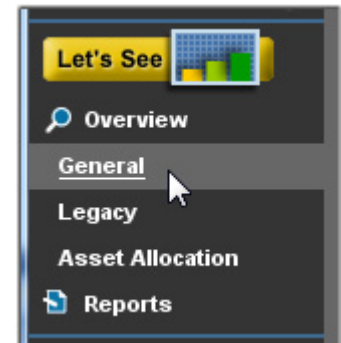
Next Steps

General Overview – Checking Your Entries

To double-check all of your inputs, visit the **General Overview** screen.

Select **Overview > General** in the left navigation.

The **General Overview** presents a summary of the inputs used to create the plan in view. These inputs may include events, income, savings, investments, pensions, property/assets, protection policies, debts, and expenses.

Each item in the overview is a link, which provides quick access to the item within the plan. To view the details of a savings account, for example, simply click the name of the account or its balance in the Overview to visit the Savings screen, where these details can be viewed and the account edited, if necessary.

Initial First-Year Values

The values shown in the Overview are generally initial values, as of the start of the plan. Transactional information such as future deposits or withdrawals, are to be found in the details of the Let's See charts. For example, a future unsecured pension that will be funded later in the plan will be shown in the Overview to have an initial balance of £0. Future expenses are an exception. John's milestone expense, the future purchase of a Porsche Caymen, will show the initial amount of the expense once it becomes active in the plan.
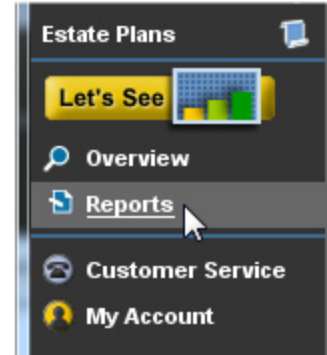
Reports – Print PDF, Word and Excel Format Reports

All of the Let's See charts, overviews and account specific transactions from the Campbell's plan can be output into reports with the click of a button.

1. To generate reports, go to the **Reports** screen.

Voyant Advisor outputs financial plans in four convenient file formats.

Word - Flexible Microsoft Word format reports can be edited, so you can create personalized reports for your clients by adding your own content and supporting information or easily transfer the contents into your firm's templates.

PDF - Fully formatted and browser friendly, our Portable Document Format (PDF) report is an internet standard, which can be read or printed on any computer with the free Adobe Acrobat Reader.

Excel - The numbers and other tabular data are available in Microsoft Excel spreadsheets for easy editing and calculations.
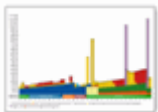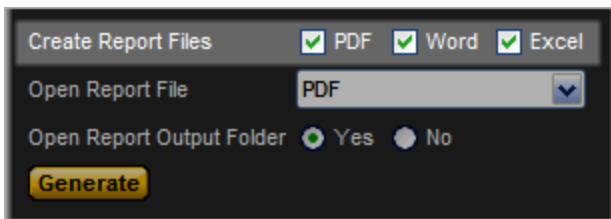
Images - Charts and graphs are also conveniently output as individual image files that can be easily inserted into PowerPoint presentations or other report templates.

2. Tick the check boxes of the sections you want to include in the report or tick **Select All**.
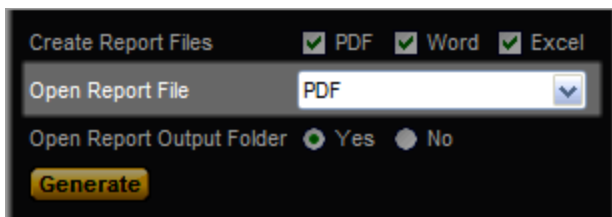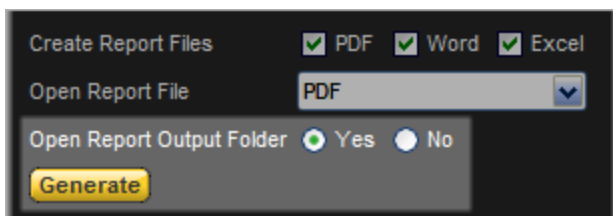
3. PDF, Word and Excel and file formats can be selected individually or all reports can be output in all three formats.

4. Of these three file formats, select in the **Open Report File** drop down list the one in which the report will be opened for viewing once generated.

5. You may set the software to automatically **Open the Reports Output Directory** once a report has been generated. When selected, the software will display the output directory and its contents, making it easy to attach reports to an e-mail or select and insert charts and graphs into a presentation.

6. Click **Generate** to create the report.

The reports will be created and saved to your computer,

Downloading and Storing Reports

Reports and images are downloaded and updated whenever reports are generated. Before reports are created, you will receive a onetime prompt to select a reports base directory - the master folder in which reports and images will be stored. This directory is saved in **Preferences** and can be changed later if necessary (more about how to edit this preference in a moment).

Note: We generally recommend that you chose a folder on a local drive (e.g. C:\Voyant Reports). Windows Vista users should be sure to select a folder location other than their desktops. Security prompts, which are ubiquitous in Windows Vista, have been known to sometime interfere with the download of reports and images to desktop folders.

Where are Reports and Images Stored?

Inside the reports directory, reports and images are downloaded and stored in client and plan specific subfolders. Client folders are named using the primary client's surname-forename. For example, a report generated for client John Campbell's "July Plan", a scenario within his case file, would be stored in the C:\Voyant Reports**Campbell-John\July plan** directory.

Each plan-specific folder will contain time stamped PDF format reports (time stamps indicating when each report was generated) and a complete set of images, which will always be from the most recent report generated.

Whenever reports are regenerated, a new time stamped PDF report will be saved along with the latest set of images from that report. The high resolution images in these folders can then be easily selected and inserted into your firm's own custom Word or Excel reports, if needed.
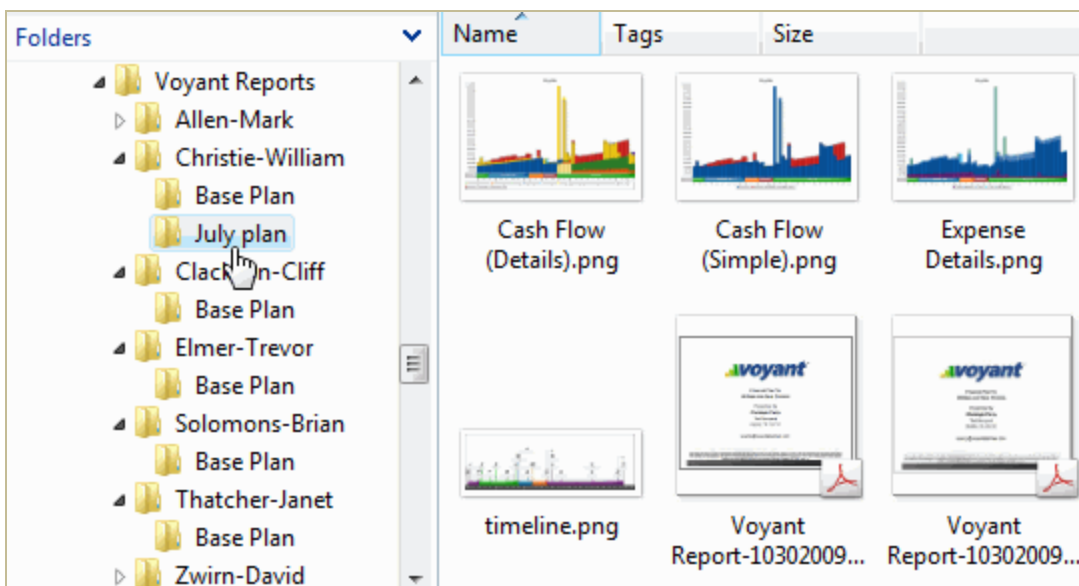
## Preferences - Updating the Location of the Reports Directory

The reports base directory is stored as a system preference. To change the location of this directory or to discover the current location of your reports directory:

1. Click **Preferences** in the lower-left corner of the screen.

2. In the **System Preferences**, on the left side of the screen, expand the **Application Preferences** panel.
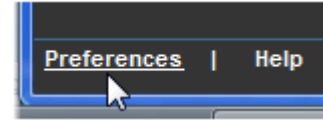
The path to the folder where your reports and images are currently being stored (the **Reports Base Directory**) is shown on this panel.

3. If you want change this folder, click the **Browse** button, navigate to and select a new directory.

4. Click **Save** to save the new reports directory.

5. Be certain to also click the **Apply** button, in the lower-right corner of the **Preferences** screen, to save this update into the software's preferences.
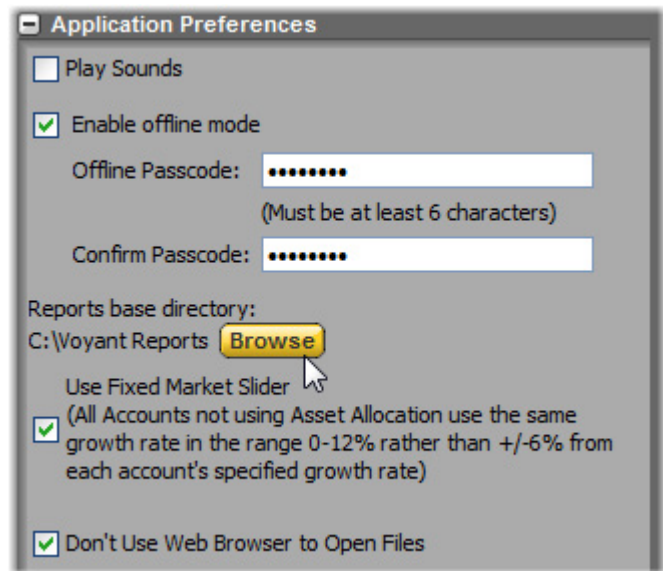
Note: An additional setting is available on this panel to ensure that reports, when they are opened automatically from the software, will be opened in their native program (Word, PDF, or Excel), and not in your computer's default web browser.

Rebranding Reports

Firms can also have their Word and PDF format reports permanently rebranded as part of Voyant's optional rebranding service. Reports can be preformatted with the firm's logo, color scheme and accompanying disclaimers or compliance statements. Examples and additional information about rebranding can be found on the Voyant website.

Conclusion – Where to find more information, additional resources and assistance

This concludes our introductory tutorial for Voyant Advisor. If you are eager to continue, more can be learned about the software using the guides and tutorials found on our tutorials page. Instructional videos are also available on our Voyant YouTube channel. Also visit our online forum to post questions and view advice given to other users. Other resources, including user tips and a link to the Voyant Fact Find, can be found on our website's support page. And please feel free to contact the Voyant Support Team at support@planwithvoyant.com if you need further assistance.