

Budgeting Worksheet

Setting a budget and developing a spending plan is a great way to relieve uncertainty and stress while also helping you to figure out how to meet both your short-term and long-term financial goals. Use this worksheet to calculate your monthly expenses and income to get an idea of what you have to work with, what your commitments are, and what you have remaining to devote to your goals.

Step 1: Calculate Your Income

Figure out how much you get paid each month, after taxes are removed, and add it to the table below.

- Weekly pay schedule: Multiply your weekly income by 52 and then divide by 12
- Bi-weekly pay schedule (every two weeks): Multiply by 26 and then divide by 12
- **Inconsistent pay schedule:** If your pay is not on a consistent schedule (e.g., seasonal work, side income), take last year's total income and divide by 12 for your average monthly income.

Monthly Income

Monthly total

0	Total monthly income	\$
Β	Other income (e.g., side jobs, child support)	\$
	Paycheck (income after taxes, benefits and check-cashing fees)	\$

Step 2: Calculate Expenses

Record your expenses using the table below. For expenses that change from month-to-month (such as utilities), use your average spending based on past month's bills.

Monthly Expenses

Monthly total

HOUSING	Rent or mortgage	\$
	Renter's insurance or homeowners insurance	\$
	Utilities (e.g., electric, gas, water)	\$
	Internet, cable, and cell phone and/or landline	\$
	Other housing expenses (like property taxes)	\$
FOOD	Groceries and household supplies	\$
	Meals out	\$
	Other (e.g., meal subscriptions)	\$



Budgeting Worksheet (continued)

	Expenses	Monthly total
E	Public transit (e.g., bus, taxi, ride-sharing)	\$
TRANSPORT	Gasoline	\$
ISP	Car maintenance (e.g., oil change, new tires)	\$
AN	Car payments (e.g., insurance, loans, lease)	\$
Ч	Other transportation expenses (e.g., parking, tolls)	\$
Ξſ	Prescriptions and medications	\$
НЕАLTH	Health insurance (if not deducted from paycheck)	\$
ΗË	Other medical expenses (e.g., Dr. office copay, glasses, contacts)	\$
Ľ	Child care (e.g., daycare, babysitter)	\$
Σ	Money given or sent to family (e.g., gifts, child support)	\$
E .	Clothing and shoes	\$
L S	Entertainment (e.g., movies, concerts)	\$
PERSONAL & FAMILY	Subscriptions (e.g., streaming services, music, mobile apps)	\$
SSC	Pet care (e.g., food, vet, dog-daycare)	\$
PEF	Other personal or family expenses (e.g., toiletries, makeup, haircut)	\$
	School costs (e.g., supplies, tuition, student loans)	\$
2	Other debt payments (e.g., personal loans, credit cards)	\$
OTHER	Savings (e.g., emergency fund, holidays, vacation)	\$
0	Other expenses or fees	\$
	Total monthly expenses	\$
1	\$ - \$ = \$ Income Expenses Budget Sur	rplus or Deficit

If your income is greater than your expenses, this is a budget surplus: use this money to save for goals and to add to your savings account! If your expenses are greater than your income, this means you have a budget deficit.

Free Budgeting Assistance & Counseling Support

If you are having trouble paying your bills, we encourage you to connect with our one of our Financial Services Representatives at **847.697.3281**. They can help you to make a plan and may also be able to lower your interest rates on your existing credit card debts.



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