

# Parents' Lesson 2: Planning Your Spending

## Objectives

- In Lesson 2, parents will learn:
  - What a spending plan is and how it can help you manage your money
  - How to create and use a spending plan

## Lesson Outline

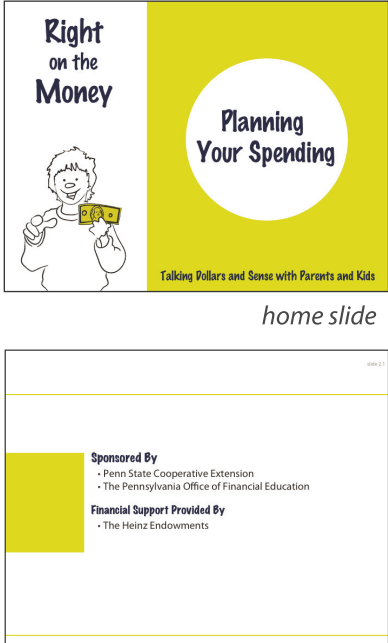
- This lesson will take a total of 60 minutes. Below is an outline of the major topics that are covered and a suggested amount of time to spend on each. To help you get through all of the material in the time allotted, write the estimated start time for each section in the left column and in the leader's notes.

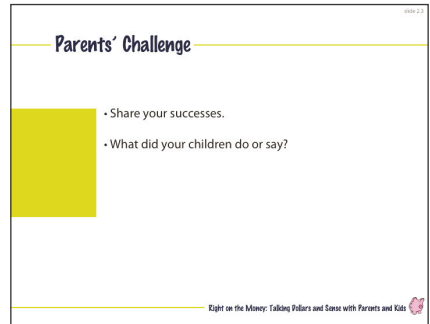
Start Time	Section	Time Allotted
<b>Transition and Introduction</b>		<b>5 minutes</b>
	Introduction	
	Session #1 Challenge	
	Objectives	
<b>What Is a Spending Plan?</b>		<b>15 minutes</b>
	Definition	
	Benefits	
	Financial Goals	
<b>Creating a Spending Plan</b>		<b>25 minutes</b>
	Step One: Identifying Goals	
	Step Two: Identifying Sources of Income	

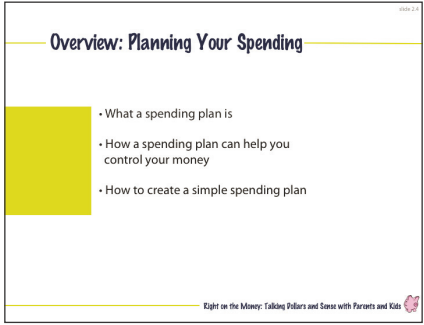
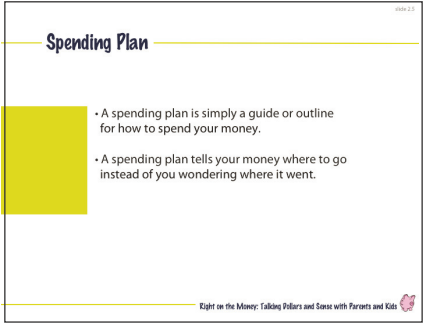
Start Time	Section	Time Allotted
<b>Creating a Spending Plan</b>		
	Step Three: Identifying Expenses	
	Step Four: Comparing Income and Expenses	
	Step Five: Drafting the Plan	
	Step Six: Using, Reviewing and Adjusting the Plan	
<b>Parents' Challenge</b>		<b>5 minutes</b>
	Conversation Starters	
	Everyday Ways	
	Tracking Spending	
	Draft or Review Spending Plan	
<b>Wrap Up</b>		<b>Time Remaining</b>
	Session Evaluation	
	Preview Next Session	
	Closing and Dismissal to Pick Up Children	

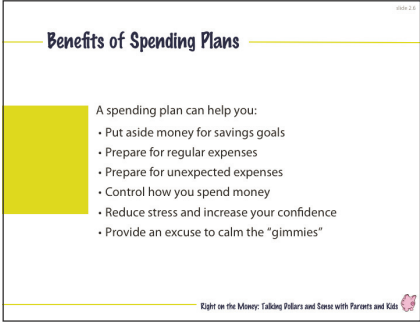
## Presentation and Leader's Notes

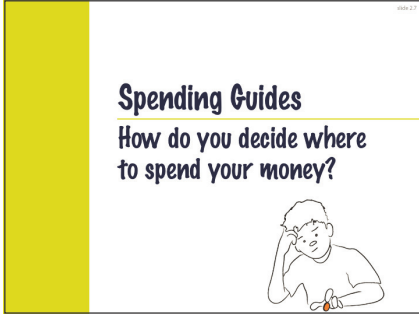
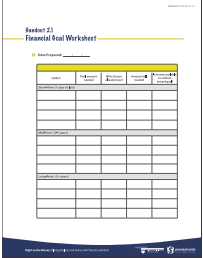
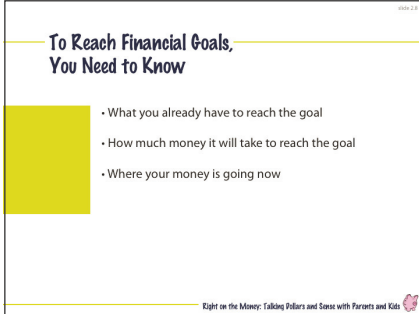
- The following is a step-by-step guide to Lesson 2, complete with snapshots of the various slides/visuals and handouts to be used. Familiarize yourself with the notes and the content in advance, but do not feel that you have to read the scripts verbatim. They are intended to guide instruction but not replace your good judgment as a presenter/teacher.
- Keep in mind throughout the program that individuals and groups have different experiences and values when it comes to money. Some people may want to share a lot of personal information while others may not want to divulge anything. Respect these points of view and monitor the group to be sure that you are meeting their needs. Also, be careful not to impose your own values upon the participants.
- Note: Presentation slides are provided on the enclosed disk and are available online at [www.moneysbestfriend.com](http://www.moneysbestfriend.com). The notes below reference the slide numbers and point out when to "click" to the next slide. If a laptop and projector are not available, overheads of the slides work just as well. You may also want to note the actual time in the margin (e.g., 7:15) where you hope to be at certain points during the lesson. This will help you to monitor your progress and adjust as necessary.

Transition and Introduction	Time: 5 minutes
<p>Parents <b>gather</b> for the parents' lesson.</p> <p><b>Show</b> Slide 2.1 and <b>distribute</b> handouts and copies of the presentation (optional).</p> <p><b>Click</b> to Slide 2.2</p>	 <p>The 'home slide' features the title 'Right on the Money' with a cartoon character holding a coin, and 'Planning Your Spending' in a white circle on a yellow background. Below it is the subtitle 'Talking Dollars and Sense with Parents and Kids'. Slide 2.1 is a white slide with a yellow header and footer, containing sponsorship information: 'Sponsored By' (Penn State Cooperative Extension, The Pennsylvania Office of Financial Education) and 'Financial Support Provided By' (The Heinz Endowments).</p> <p>home slide</p> <p>slide 2.1</p>

Transition and Introduction	
<p><b>Showing</b> Slide 2.2, <b>introduce</b> lesson</p> <p>In this session of <i>Right on the Money</i>, the topic is Planning Your Spending. Before we start, let's recap last session's topic on Planning to Succeed Financially.</p> <p>Last time, we talked about how you influence the money knowledge, skills and attitudes of your children, as well as organizing and keeping family records. Remember that we ended with a challenge for you to take action.</p> <p><b>Click</b> to Slide 2.3</p>	 <p>slide 2.2</p>
<p><b>Showing</b> Slide 2.3, <b>ask</b> the parents to share any successes or difficulties since the last session. Use one or two of the following questions to help facilitate participation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Allow answers from two or three people.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Did your child say anything about the <i>Berenstain Bears' Trouble with Money</i> story?</li> <li>• Were you able to use any of the conversation starters with your child?</li> <li>• Did you have any teachable moments related to money issues arise?</li> <li>• Was there anything specific that you did with your child to improve his or her knowledge or attitude about money?</li> <li>• What have you done since the last class regarding record keeping?</li> </ul> <p><b>Compliment</b> parents on their efforts.</p> <p><b>Click</b> to Slide 2.4</p>	 <p>slide 2.3</p>

<p><b>Transition and Introduction</b></p>	
<p><b>Showing Slide 2.4, explain</b></p> <p>In today's lesson we will talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What a spending plan is.</li> <li>• How a spending plan can help you control your money.</li> <li>• How to create a simple spending plan.</li> </ul> <p><b>Click</b> to Slide 2.5</p>	 <p style="text-align: right;">slide 2.4</p>
<p><b>What is a Spending Plan?</b></p>	<p><b>Time: 15 minutes</b></p>
<p><b>Showing Slide 2.5, explain</b></p> <p>A spending plan is just that – <i>a plan for spending money</i>. “Spending plan” sounds more positive to some than the word “budget” which, like the word “diet,” is often associated with denial and deprivation. A spending plan is a “good thing” because it allows <b>you</b> to tell your money where to go instead of wondering where it went.</p> <p><b>Ask</b> for a show of hands of how many parents have a spending plan?</p> <p><b>Ask</b> those who have a spending plan to talk about their plan. Use the following questions to help facilitate participation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Allow answers from two or three people.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is your plan a mental or written plan?</li> <li>• How and why did you create it?</li> <li>• How long did it take you to create it?</li> <li>• Have you made adjustments since you started using the plan?</li> </ul> <p><b>Thank</b> the parents who shared their experiences.</p>	 <p style="text-align: right;">slide 2.5</p>

What is a Spending Plan?	
<p><b>Ask</b> parents to brainstorm or share some benefits of using a spending plan. Write parents' responses on a flip chart or board.</p> <p><b>Click</b> to Slide 2.6</p>	
<p><b>Showing</b> Slide 2.6, <b>restate</b> the responses and <b>explain</b> any of the following that were not mentioned by the parents.</p> <p>A spending plan can help you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Put aside money for savings goals.</li> <li>• Prepare for regular expenses such as food, housing, car insurance, gas, etc.</li> <li>• Prepare for unexpected expenses or emergencies such as a flat tire, broken washer, etc.</li> <li>• Control how you spend money. With a written plan, you can make a conscious and informed choice of where to spend money.</li> <li>• Increase your confidence and reduce family stress. Knowing that you are prepared to meet your expenses can allow you to focus your energies on other important family matters.</li> <li>• Provide ready-made reasons for your financial decisions. A spending plan is a good "stop sign" for the "gimmies" or things that are not directly related to the <i>agreed upon</i> goals.</li> </ul> <p><b>Click</b> to Slide 2.7</p>	 <p style="text-align: right;"><i>slide 2.6</i></p>
<p><b>Showing</b> Slide 2.7, <b>explain</b></p> <p>Before we discuss developing a spending plan, let's talk about what guides our spending.</p> <p>No one has an unlimited supply of money so we must make choices or spend with a purpose or goal in mind.</p>	

What is a Spending Plan?	
<p>We all have some basic choices to make, such as food, clothing and shelter. However, you may want something specific or beyond the basic need. For example, let's say I want to buy a house in five years. With that in mind, I have to take steps, during the next five years, in order to accumulate enough money to reach this goal. So, it is clear that the goal of buying a house will help or guide me to spend money in ways to achieve it.</p> <p><b>Refer to Handout 2.1: Financial Goal Worksheet.</b></p> <p>We will talk in depth about establishing financial goals in the next session. For now, take a few minutes to think about and write down some personal financial goals you may have. They can be short-term (one year), mid-term (two to five years) or long-term goals (more than five years). They don't have to be savings goals. For example, you may have the goal to pay off some credit card debt or other outstanding bills.</p> <p><i>(Give parents 3-4 minutes to write down their goals.)</i></p> <p><b>Ask</b> for one or two parents to share their goals.</p> <p><b>Click</b> to Slide 2.8</p>	 <p>slide 2.7</p>  <p>handout 2.1</p>
<p><b>Showing</b> Slide 2.8, <b>explain</b></p> <p>In order to reach our financial goals, we need to know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What we already have for that goal.</li> <li>• How much money it will take to reach the goal.</li> <li>• Where our money is going now. In other words, what are we spending money on now?</li> </ul> <p>If we do not know the answers to these three questions, we may never reach the goal.</p> <p><b>Click</b> to Slide 2.9</p>	 <p>slide 2.8</p>

## What is a Spending Plan?

Time: 15 minutes

### Showing Slide 2.9, explain

Spending plans are simply road maps that help you achieve your financial goals. Not a single person in this room would start a *trip to a new destination* without getting a map and determining:

1. the best route (especially at today's gas prices)
2. approximately how long it will take you to get there

If you don't do these minimal preparation steps, you could spend more money on gas than was necessary, spend more time traveling trying to find your way, and have more frustrating moments!

There are other examples of setting goals and developing a plan to reach them.

- A football coach develops a game plan prior to kick-off.
- Marketing firms develop plans for pitching products they want you to buy.

In each case, the plans are discussed and agreed upon but *might change* during the implementation phase for some reason. The original plan provides guidance and a framework for the revised plan.

Making a spending plan is not difficult, but it does take *time and commitment* to establish one. The payoff of creating and using a spending plan can be tremendous, so let's get started.

**Click** to Slide 2.10

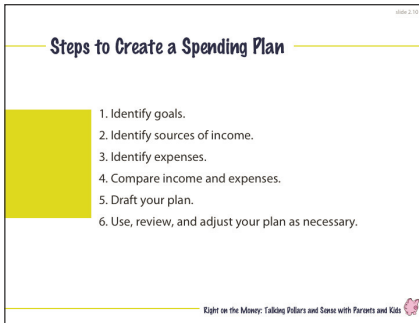
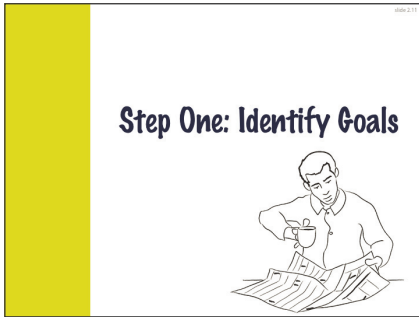
**Spending Plans**

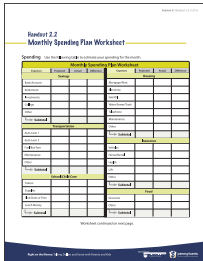
- Are simply **road maps** that help you reach your financial goals
- Are discussed and agreed upon but **might change** for some reason
- Are not difficult to establish but do take **time and commitment**

Right on the Money: Talking Dollars and Sense with Parents and Kids

slide 2.9



Creating a Spending Plan	Time: 25 minutes
<p><b>Showing Slide 2.10, explain</b></p> <p>There are six steps to creating a spending plan.</p> <p>One key factor that should be incorporated in all steps is to <i>involve the entire family</i>. Ask family members' opinions and thoughts on family financial goals and come to an agreement on those goals. Discuss family expenses and monthly spending habits.</p> <p>The success of the spending plan will depend on the cooperation of all family members involved in this process.</p> <p><b>Click</b> to Slide 2.11</p>	 <p>slide 2.10</p> <p>slide 2.10</p>
<p><b>Showing Slide 2.11, explain</b></p> <p><b><u>Step One: Identify Goals</u></b></p> <p>We covered this earlier. I think we agree that you must have clear goals of what you want to achieve or do with your money so you can spend accordingly.</p> <p>(Note: If spouses start to complain about disagreement on goals, gently acknowledge that it is very common. DO NOT allow that conversation to continue because you will lose time and will not be able to cover the essential lesson components.)</p> <p><b>Click</b> to Slide 2.12</p>	 <p>slide 2.11</p> <p>slide 2.11</p>

Creating a Spending Plan	
<p><b>Showing Slide 2.12, explain</b></p> <p><b><u>Step Two: Identify Sources of Income</u></b>            Income is one of the two key components of a spending plan. Knowing all of your resources can make the difference in achieving your goals. For most of us, the main source of money is our job. However, don't forget other important resources, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alimony and/or child support</li> <li>• Investment income (interest, dividends, capital gains and rental income)</li> <li>• Other income (gifts, hobby, SSD/SSI, TANF and food stamps)</li> </ul> <p><b>Refer</b> to the right column on <b>Handout 2.2: Monthly Spending Plan Worksheet</b>.</p> <p><b>Click</b> to Slide 2.13</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">slide 2.12</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Step Two: Identify Sources of Income</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment</li> <li>• Alimony/child support</li> <li>• Investments, e.g., interest, dividends, and rental income</li> <li>• Other, e.g., gifts, hobby, SSD/SSI, TANF, and food stamps</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: x-small;">Right on the Money: Talking Dollars and Sense with Parents and Kids</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>slide 2.12</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>handout 2.2</i></p>
<p><b>Showing Slide 2.13, explain</b></p> <p><b><u>Step Three: Identify Expenses</u></b>            Expenses are the other main component of a spending plan. If you do not have a good handle on what you are spending, you will first need to track your spending and then categorize these expenses so you can allocate the appropriate amount in your plan.</p> <p><b>Click</b> to Slide 2.14</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">slide 2.13</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Step Three: Identify Expenses</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Track your spending.</li> <li>2. Categorize your expenses.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: x-small;">Right on the Money: Talking Dollars and Sense with Parents and Kids</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>slide 2.13</i></p>

## Creating a Spending Plan

### Showing Slide 2.14, explain

Tracking your spending can be relatively easy. To do this, simply get a small notebook that will fit in your wallet or purse and record every penny you spend for at least a month. A couple of months is better, as spending patterns will be easier to spot.

### Refer to Handout 2.3: Weekly Expenses Tracking Worksheet and Handout 2.4: Weekly Expenses Tracking Example.

You can use the worksheet to get started or choose another system that will work for you.

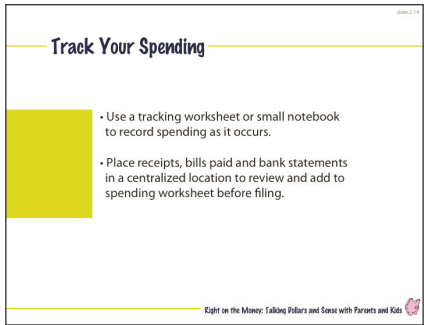
**Show** parents a small notepad that can be purchased at a discount store and carried easily in a purse or pocket.

**Ask** parents to share other techniques they have used to keep track of spending.

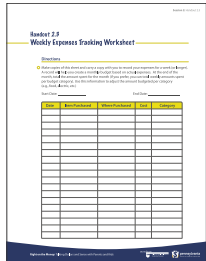
### Explain

Other examples might include: a special envelope in your purse or a special box to hold receipts, bills paid and bank statements until you can record them on your spending worksheet.

**Click** to Slide 2.15



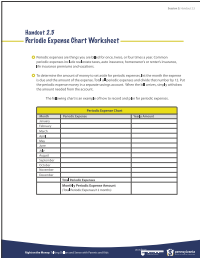
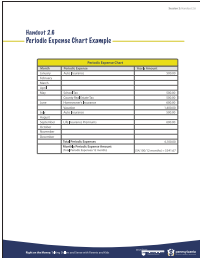
slide 2.14

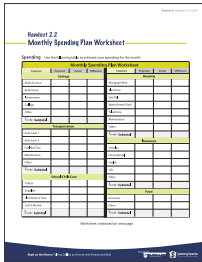


handout 2.3



handout 2.4

Creating a Spending Plan	
<p><b>Showing Slide 2.15, explain</b></p> <p>After tracking your spending, you will need to add your expenses according to categories. Before we talk about the specific expense categories, it is important to understand the three basic types of expenses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Fixed</b> – amount due remains the same each payment period (rent, mortgage)</li> <li><b>Flexible</b> – amount due changes each payment period (groceries, electric)</li> <li><b>Periodic</b> – amount is due 1-3 times a year (auto insurance, real estate taxes, vehicle registration)</li> </ul> <p><b>Click</b> to Slide 2.16</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">slide 2.15</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Types of Expenses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fixed - amount remains the same each payment period (rent, mortgage)</li> <li>• Flexible - amount changes each payment period (groceries, electric)</li> <li>• Periodic - amount is due 1-3 times a year (auto insurance)</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: x-small;">Right on the Money: Talking Dollars and Sense with Parents and Kids</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>slide 2.15</i></p>
<p><b>Showing Slide 2.16, explain</b></p> <p>When keeping track of your expenses, don't forget to include periodic expenses. In order to plan for these, tally all periodic expenses and divide the total by 12 to get the monthly amount you need to allocate.</p> <p><b>Refer to Handout 2.5: Periodic Expense Chart Worksheet</b> and <b>Handout 2.6: Periodic Expense Chart Example.</b></p> <p><b>Click</b> to Slide 2.17</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">slide 2.16</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Periodic Expenses</b></p> <p>Total all periodic expenses and divide the total by 12 to get the monthly amount you need to set aside.</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: x-small;">Right on the Money: Talking Dollars and Sense with Parents and Kids</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>slide 2.16</i></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 45%;"> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Handout 2.5 Periodic Expense Chart Worksheet</p>  <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;"><i>handout 2.5</i></p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 45%;"> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Handout 2.6 Periodic Expense Chart Example</p>  <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;"><i>handout 2.6</i></p> </div> </div>

Creating a Spending Plan	
<p><b>Showing Slide 2.17, explain</b></p> <p>Properly categorizing expenses is an important part of establishing a spending plan. After tracking your spending, total the expenses in each category and calculate a final amount of your monthly expenses.</p> <p><b>Refer</b> again to <b>Handout 2.2: Monthly Spending Plan Worksheet</b> to review sample categories. It is important to remind parents that their own plan may not contain all of the categories shown. Parents should tailor their plan to the categories they actually use.</p> <p><b>Click</b> to Slide 2.18</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">slide 2.17</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Categorizing Expenses</b></p> <hr/> <p>Some common categories include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing</li> <li>• Food</li> <li>• Transportation</li> <li>• Insurance</li> <li>• Clothing &amp; Personal Care</li> <li>• Entertainment</li> <li>• Gifts &amp; Charity</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: x-small;">Right on the Money: Talking Dollars and Sense with Parents and Kids</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>slide 2.17</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p style="font-size: x-small; margin: 0;">Handout 2.2 Monthly Spending Plan Worksheet</p>  <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small; margin: 0;">handout 2.2</p> </div>
<p><b>Showing Slide 2.18, explain</b></p> <p><b>Step Four: Compare Income and Expenses</b></p> <p>Income and expenses are the main components of any spending plan, regardless of the form used. Before drafting the plan, take a quick look at the difference between your income and expenses.</p> <p>If your:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Income is greater than your expenses, you have extra money to direct toward your financial goals.</li> <li>• Income is equal to your expenses, you are breaking even. You may need to make adjustments to your spending in order to free up money to put toward your financial goals.</li> <li>• Income is less than your expenses, it is clear that you must make some adjustments to your spending. Spending more than you earn is a bad habit to get into and one that is hard to break.</li> </ul> <p><b>Click</b> to Slide 2.19</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">slide 2.18</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Step Four: Compare Income and Expenses</b></p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Income &gt; Expenses</b> - Extra money to redirect toward goals</li> <li>• <b>Income = Expenses</b> - Breaking even; need to adjust to free up money for goals</li> <li>• <b>Income &lt; Expenses</b> - Need to make in-depth adjustments</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: x-small;">Right on the Money: Talking Dollars and Sense with Parents and Kids</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>slide 2.18</i></p>

## Creating a Spending Plan

**Showing Slide 2.19, distribute and refer to “Paycheck Power Booster”® Calculator.**  
(To order calculators, please call the Pennsylvania Office of Financial Education at 717-783-2498. Calculators are available free of charge while supplies last.)

This calculator is designed to help you find possible *spending leaks* in your budget. Spending leaks are usually small purchases that are often forgotten or overlooked when writing a spending plan.

Let’s start with SIDE 1-“Where to Find the Money You Need.” Let’s assume that we spend \$1.50 per day on coffee and a donut. (At home, you can review the list of expenses at the bottom and circle the cost per day in column 3 for the ones that you may be making. Then simply add the amounts circled and place the total in the TOTAL box.)

Now locate the pull tab at the top. Pull up on the tab until \$1.50 (or amount from the TOTAL box) is displayed in the “LESS a DAY” box in the yellow highlighted section. The “MORE a YEAR” box displays the amount (\$548) that we would have if, instead of buying the coffee and donut, we saved that amount.

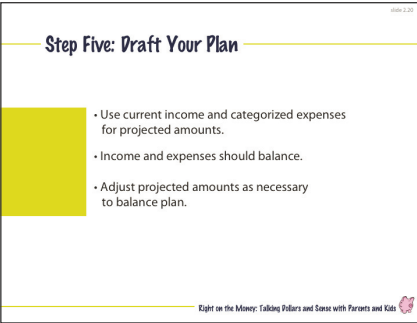

SIDE 2 of the calculator, “Add Up the Money!” displays the accumulation of \$1.50 (or TOTAL amount from SIDE 1) over several time spans.

So even if the \$1.50 for coffee and a donut each day seems harmless, when you think long-term, you can see that small amounts add up to sizeable sums. Eliminating or reducing one habit could help you achieve an important financial goal.

**Click** to Slide 2.20



slide 2.19

Creating a Spending Plan	
<p><b>Showing</b> Slide 2.20, <b>explain</b></p> <p><u><b>Step Five: Draft Your Spending Plan</b></u> Using your income information and categorized spending, you can draft a projected plan. Remember to use a pencil so it is easy to make changes.</p> <p><b>Refer</b> again to <b>Handout 2.2: Monthly Spending Plan Worksheet</b> and <b>explain</b></p> <p>The projected column is where you should enter your current income and expense information. Note that this “paper” plan should balance. In other words, the amount of your expenses should equal the amount of your income. If your income is \$1,500 per month, then your expenses should equal \$1,500.</p> <p>However, your initial draft may not balance. You may need to: redirect excess income to your financial goals, make choices about flexible spending allocations, or seek additional sources of income.</p> <p>Last, remind yourself of your goals as you go through this exercise.</p> <p><b>Click</b> to Slide 2.21</p>	 <p>slide 2.20</p> <p><b>Step Five: Draft Your Plan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use current income and categorized expenses for projected amounts.</li><li>• Income and expenses should balance.</li><li>• Adjust projected amounts as necessary to balance plan.</li></ul> <p>Right on the Money: Talking Dollars and Sense with Parents and Kids</p> <p>slide 2.20</p>
<p><b>Showing</b> Slide 2.21, <b>explain</b></p> <p><u><b>Step Six: Use, Review and Adjust Plan</b></u> Now that you’ve created your plan, it is important to implement or use it. Remember the spending plan is your road map to reaching your goals.</p> <p>It is also important to periodically review the plan to check your progress. During the first few months of using the plan, you may have to make several</p>	 <p>slide 2.21</p> <p><b>Step Six: Use, Review, and Adjust Your Plan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use the plan.</li><li>• Periodically review the plan to check your progress.</li><li>• Make adjustments as necessary to keep on track to reaching your financial goals.</li></ul> <p>Right on the Money: Talking Dollars and Sense with Parents and Kids</p> <p>slide 2.21</p>

**Creating a Spending Plan**

adjustments. Once you are comfortable with the plan, reviews may only be necessary once or twice per year.

Let's take a look at a couple of examples of families using a spending plan.

**Refer to Handout 2.7: Monthly Spending Plan Example – The Jones Family and Handout 2.8: Monthly Spending Plan Example – The Smith Family.**

**Explain**

- The Jones family spent \$25 less on food than projected and put the extra \$25 into their savings account, thus the monthly budget still balanced.
- The Smith family spent \$10 and \$5 more, respectively, on their transportation and personal care costs. The \$5 less each in housing and entertainment expenses along with \$5 more in income bring their budget back into balance.
- Both families have “save first” as part of their monthly spending plan.

I encourage you to refer to these examples when drafting your own plan.

**Click** to Slide 2.22

Handout 2.7: Monthly Spending Plan Example - The Jones Family. This spreadsheet shows a monthly budget with columns for 'Budgeted', 'Actual', and 'Difference'. It includes categories like Housing, Food, Transportation, Personal Care, Entertainment, and Savings. The total budget is \$2,000.00, and the total actual spending is \$1,975.00, with a \$25.00 difference saved into the savings account.

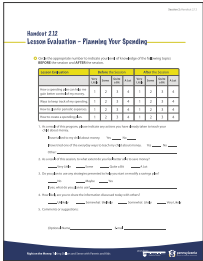

handout 2.7

Handout 2.8: Monthly Spending Plan Example - The Smith Family. This spreadsheet shows a monthly budget with columns for 'Budgeted', 'Actual', and 'Difference'. It includes categories like Housing, Food, Transportation, Personal Care, Entertainment, and Savings. The total budget is \$2,000.00, and the total actual spending is \$2,000.00, with a \$0.00 difference.

handout 2.8



<p><b>Parents' Challenge</b></p>	<p><b>Time: 5 minutes</b></p>
<p><b>Showing Slide 2.22, explain</b></p> <p>This session's challenge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have at least one conversation with your child about spending money. (Refer to <b>Handouts 2.9 &amp; 2.10</b>, which give guidance and conversation starters.)</li> <li>• Using <b>Handout 2.11</b>, try at least one of the everyday ways to teach kids about spending.</li> <li>• Start tracking your spending.</li> <li>• Draft or review your spending plan.</li> </ul> <p><b>Remind</b> parents that they should come prepared to share what steps they took during the week to plan their spending.</p> <p><b>Click</b> to Slide 2.23</p>	<div data-bbox="997 520 1409 842"> <p>slide 2.22</p> <p><b>Parents' Challenge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Talk to your kids about their lesson on spending money.</li> <li>• Try at least one of the everyday ways to talk to your kids about spending money.</li> <li>• Track your spending.</li> <li>• Review or draft a spending plan.</li> </ul> <p>Right on the Money: Talking Dollars and Sense with Parents and Kids</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>slide 2.22</i></p> <div data-bbox="1105 940 1308 1199"> <p><b>Handout 2.9</b> Conversation Starters - Spending Money</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>handout 2.9</i></p> <div data-bbox="1105 1247 1308 1505"> <p><b>Handout 2.10</b> Conversation Starters - Alexander Who Not to Be Late for School</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>handout 2.10</i></p> <div data-bbox="1105 1570 1308 1829"> <p><b>Handout 2.11</b> Everyday Ways to Teach Kids about Spending Money</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>handout 2.11</i></p>

Wrap Up	Time Remaining
<p><b>Ask</b> parents to complete the session evaluation (<b>Refer to Handout 2.12</b>).</p> <p><i>(Allow enough time for parents to complete the evaluation.)</i></p> <p><b>Showing</b> Slide 2.23, <b>explain</b></p> <p>To wrap up our session, I'd like you to remember:</p> <p><b>Read</b> slide</p> <p><b>Introduce</b> next week's topic: <i>Planning Your Savings</i></p> <p><b>Conclusion</b> Thank you for attending today's session. I look forward to seeing you next time and hearing about your experiences! Please leave the evaluations before you pick up your child(ren) from the other room.</p>	 <p>handout 2.12</p>  <p>slide 2.23</p>

