Learning Outcome 1.13

1.13 Monitor and calculate income and expenditure data, determine the financial position, recommend appropriate action and present the analysis in tabular and graphic formats

Summary of Qs asked 2019-2026 on Learning Outcome 1.13

2026 Q18 (a)(i)	Complete the Dolan family Budget Comparison Statement: enter the Actual column and calculate the Difference column with +/- signs	Budget comparison statement	part of Q18 (60m)

Key skills required so far answering the JC Exam:

1. Compare actual spending to planned spending using a budget comparison statement

Page 128 Introduction + Class Activity (A) True or False + (B) Revolut

(A) 1. True - a record of spending shows where income goes, which helps a household manage its finances and cut back where needed.

2. True - spending more than is in the account takes the balance below zero: the account is overdrawn.

3. True - banking apps like Revolut categorise spending automatically, eg food, entertainment, transport.

(B) Seeing the €45 takeaway spend in the app makes the spending visible/increased awareness. Once Ciarán can see the pattern, he can decide to cut back, freeing that income for savings or other spending.

Page 131 Class Activity - Calculate the continuous balance (Walsh-O'Brien)

A. Answers: A = 700 - 145 = **€555.00**. B = 2,433.01 - 900 = **€1,533.01**. C = 493.01 - 393.01 = **€100.00** (the savings standing order). D = 1,983.01 - 1,533.01 = **€450.00** (Paypath wages).

B. Answers: 1. €420.00. 2. Disney+ or Vodafone: a direct debit is used for bills that can vary in amount, taken on an agreed date. 3. Savings Account SO or Rent SO: a standing order pays a fixed amount at regular intervals. 4. Salary (Paypath) and wages; Child Benefit is a third source. 5. Fixed: rent SO (or savings SO). Irregular: groceries (Lidl) or the Vodafone bill. Discretionary: Disney+ subscription.

Page 135 Class Activity - Analyse and recommend (Lewandowski)

A. Good practice: a standing order of €150 to savings each month; or the balance stays positive at month end in both months. Why good: builds funds automatically / avoids overdraft interest.

B. Bad practice: the account goes overdrawn on the 27th of each month when the €2,215 rent leaves before the salary arrives, at (€1,014.99) in January and (€1,044.98) in February; or discretionary spending (takeaways, cinema, concert, restaurant). Why bad: an overdrawn balance is charged interest / discretionary spending reduces what can be saved.

C. Recommend: move the rent payment date to just after payday (the 30th/28th)… so the account never goes overdrawn and no overdraft interest arises. (Also acceptable: reduce discretionary spending; switch broadband provider.)

Page 143 Class Activity - Budget comparison (Judge)

1. Income: €250 lower than budgeted (28,760 vs 29,010). Expenditure: €1,750 higher than budgeted (26,210 vs 24,460).

2. They may have shopped around and switched to a cheaper insurance provider.

3. More: €1,750 over their planned spending.

4. Worse: net cash is €2,000 lower than planned (€2,550 vs €4,550).

5. Holidays, at €1,500 over the planned spend (€6,500 vs €5,000).