

## Net Worth Statement

As of \_\_\_\_\_ (date)

Assets (What I Own)	\$
Cash & Cash Equivalents	
Cash on Hand	
Checking Account	
Savings Account	
Certificates of Deposit (CDs)	
Savings Bonds	
Money Owed to You	
Other (specify)	
<b>Total Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents</b>	
<b>Personal Property</b>	
Estimated House Value	
Other Real Estate	
Household Furnishings	
Automobiles	
Personal Property	
Other (specify)	
Other (specify)	
<b>Total Real &amp; Personal Property</b>	
<b>Invested Assets</b>	
Stock and Mutual Funds	
Bonds	
Money Owed to You	
Individual Ret. Accounts (IRAs)	
401Ks or similar Plans	
Other (specify)	
Other (specify)	
Other (specify)	
<b>Total Invested Assets</b>	
<b>Total Assets</b>	

Liabilities (What I Owe)	\$
<b>Outstanding Debt</b>	
House Mortgage Balance	
Other Mortgage Balance	
Automobile Loans	
Student Loans	
Credit/Charge Cards	
Installment Loans	
Personal Loans	
Other (specify)	
Other (specify)	
Other (specify)	
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	

<b>Total Assets</b>	
<b>- Total Liabilities</b>	
<b>= Net Worth</b>	

Source: ASenseofWealth.com

## **Net Worth Statement Guidelines**

Print this Net Worth Statement and complete it following the guidance below.

Your Net Worth Statement is a snap shot in time of your financial wealth and a good approximation is all that is needed. It doesn't have to be precise. Use reasonable estimates or your best guess until a better value is determined.

Most items are either in the asset or liability sections. However, some items will be in both. An example of one in both is financed asset like a house or vehicles that will not be completely owned until paid in full.

For these items, the estimated market value is listed in the asset column and the balance on the loan in the liability column. The difference between the two is your equity or the proportion of the asset you actually own and is included in your Net Worth.

### **Assets (what you own)**

Use today's cash value for all assets, not what you may have paid for them.

#### Cash & Cash Equivalents

Use the actual cash value for cash on hand, checking and savings accounts.

#### Personal Property

Real Estate is often the largest asset you own. You probably have a good sense of what your house could sell for today. Ask a realtor to provide an estimate or use online resources like Zillow <https://www.zillow.com> . These estimates are sufficient to use as the potential sale price.

Vehicle prices can be found in the Kelley Blue Book available online <https://www.kbb.com> at the library, or from an automobile dealer.

Value your household inventory (furniture, appliances, computers, clothing, personal items, etc.) by estimating what you could sell them for at a garage sale or online. Do not use replacement value, the new or retail cost of the item today, because once used, the value can decline significantly.

A household inventory may be helpful in estimating the value of household furnishings and personal property.

Certain personal property, such as jewelry or antiques, can be more challenging. Don't let unknown values stop you. Just use your "best guess" for now and enter it on the statement until a more accurate value can be determined later.

Add assets not itemized on the Net Worth Statement, a boat for example, on the "Other (specify)" line. Conversely, if you don't own an asset listed, just leave that line blank.

### Invested Assets

The current value of investments like stocks, bonds, and mutual funds are quoted in newspapers, can be readily found online at <https://www.google.com/finance> or can be found using the most recent brokerage statements.

Retirement account balances can be found on the most recent statements.

### **Liabilities (what you owe)**

Money you owe for anything or to anyone is a liability. The balance owed is on the most recent statements.

For credit cards, include only those where the balance is not paid off each month. Similarly, household expenses, like utility bills and other routine expenses paid each month, are not liabilities and do not belong on the net worth statement.

However, if a credit card balance is carried over from month to month it is no longer considered a current expense; debt is accumulating, and it becomes a liability you owe. These “unpaid bills” or accounts payable) are your responsibility and liabilities that should be listed.

A house mortgage amortization table is often included with the original mortgage contract and can be calculated online. You can always call the lender to get the balance owed.

If you pay Real Estate taxes annually, enter the total amount of taxes which are currently due but are unpaid as a liability. Real Estate taxes paid monthly into an escrow account are considered an ongoing expense and should not be listed as a liability.

Enter the total value of any liability not listed in the “Other (specify)” section. Conversely, if you don’t have a liability listed, leave that blank.

### **Calculate Net Worth**

Add the Total Assets and subtract Total Liabilities to calculate Net Worth. Date the statement and save it for future reference. It should be updated once a year and compared with previous ones to measure progress.

Many assets decline in value (vehicles) and some rapidly, while others increase. Knowing and seeing the difference declining and appreciating assets have will help you form a bias for appreciating assets that can work wonders on net worth over time.