



3) Determine your monthly net pay. Show your calculations for your deductions including income tax and EI. See TABLE 1 below for the tax tables. (You won't have a CPP deduction if you are under 18 years old)

4) Research an appropriate car that you could afford to purchase. Useful resources include craigslist, autotrader.ca, and used car dealer sites. This needs to be a realistic purchase. Provide a photo or link to the car you want to purchase.

If you can afford to save up and purchase the car with cash, then you won't have a monthly car payment. There is usually interest charged to borrow money to pay for a vehicle. Normally, the longer you take to pay the vehicle off, the more interest you will pay. This is usually a complicated interest calculation. For simplicity, see TABLE 3 below to determine what approximate interest you would have to pay in order to borrow your money (depending on how long you require to pay off the vehicle loan).

Purchase price of vehicle:

Monthly payment for vehicle purchase:

5) Determine the additional monthly costs associated with the purchase of your car. These would include:

- Insurance. See TABLE 2 below for approximate ANNUAL costs to insure your car.

- Gas. Determine the fuel economy of your car (google it!). Then determine how many kilometers you would drive each month. Consider the distance to and from school, work and pleasure. Show your calculations.

- Maintenance costs. This will include things like oil changes, tire replacement, wheel alignments, etc. Determine an approximate total monthly maintenance cost for your car. You could use google to get an approximate monthly cost for your year and model of car.

6. Complete the budget table below.

Car Buying Monthly Budget

Monthly Income	Monthly Expenses
Monthly Net Pay:	Car Payment:
	Insurance:
	Gas:
	Maintenance:
TOTAL MONTHLY INCOME:	TOTAL MONTHLY EXPENSES:

Questions: Based on your budget, do you feel like you can afford to purchase and maintain your car? Justify your answer. If you can't afford it, what could you adjust so that a car purchase would be more affordable?

**TABLE 1: TAX TABLES**

CPP (Canada Pension Plan): 4.95% of your gross earnings if you are 18 years old or older.

EI (Employment insurance): 1.66% of your gross earnings

**Federal Income Tax:**

Tax rate	Taxable income bracket	Tax owed
15%	\$0 to \$46,605	15% of taxable income
20.5%	\$46,605 to \$93,208	\$6,991 plus 20.5% of the amount over \$46,605
26%	\$93,208 to \$144,489	\$16,544 plus 26% of the amount over \$93,208
29%	\$144,489 to \$205,842	\$29,877 plus 29% of the amount over \$144,489
33%	Over \$205,842	\$47,670 plus 33% of the amount over \$205,842

**Provincial Income Tax:**

Tax rate	Taxable income bracket	Tax owed
5.06%	\$0 to \$39,676	5.06% of taxable income
7.7%	\$39,676 to \$79,353	\$2,008 plus 7.7% of the amount over \$39,676
10.5%	\$79,353 to \$91,107	\$5,063 plus 10.5% of the amount over \$79,353
12.29%	\$91,107 to \$110,630	\$6,297 plus 12.29% of the amount over \$91,107
14.7%	\$110,630 to \$150,000	\$8,696 plus 14.7% of the amount over \$110,630
16.8%	Over \$150,000	\$14,483 plus 16.8% of the amount over \$150,000

## TABLE 2 – INSURANCE COSTS

Approximate **annual** costs to insure a vehicle for new drivers. Select the vehicle that most closely resembles the one you purchased.

Vehicle 1: An older, high km vehicle worth about \$2000.

- Basic insurance (no collision): **\$3000**
- With collision and comprehensive coverage: **\$3500**

Vehicle 2: An older vehicle worth about \$7,000.

- Basic insurance (no collision): **\$3000**
- With collision and comprehensive coverage: **\$4100**

Vehicle 3: A newer, lower km vehicle worth about \$15,000.

- Basic insurance (no collision): **\$3000**
- With collision and comprehensive coverage: **\$4500**

## TABLE 3: LOAN INTEREST APPROXIMATION

- If your loan is 1 year or less, add 4% to your purchase price
- If your loan is between 1 and 3 years, add 11% to your purchase price
- If your loan is more than 3 years, add 20% to your purchase price