



User Guide

New version created by

Mike Barden
Leigh Chapman
Kevin Davis
Jon Doyel
Lucien W. Dupont
Bob Heldt
Michael Klieman
Steven Laflen
Sandy McEntee
Anja Moose
Adam Samuels
Ward Stanke
Sharon Su
Jeffrey Woods

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Credits				
Engineering	Jon Doyel	Lucien W. Dupont	Sandy McEntee	Ward Stanke
Quality Assurance	Steven Laflen	Anja Moose	Sharon Su	Jeffrey Woods
Documentation	Leigh Chapman	Mike Barden		
Beta Support	Owen Adams	Allison Antle	Peter Balestrier	Kirby Bollnow
	Jonathan Brubaker	Christopher Caldwell	Devon Carswell	Kevin Davis
	Michelle Douthit	Ginger Graham	Jerry Hawkes	Nils Ingvoldstad
	Valerie Kirby	Scott Lowry	Timothy Magill	David McBride
	Kevin McCarthy	Sandra Medina-Avalos	Lizzie Moran	Michael Patterson
	David Rich	Matt Sandoval	Gary Stern	Edith Wheelock
Marketing	Michael Klieman	Adam Samuels		
Special Thanks	Robert Ackerman	Brian Beardmore	Julie Benson-Grant	Marcus Bergman
	Anne Brosnahan	Myrna Brown	Karen Byrne	Wendy Capen
	Jennifer Davis	Charlie Destrempe	Kathy Eusepi	Tim Evans
	Tara Feldmeier	Norman Gilbert	George Grad	Naresh Gupta
	Kim Hansen	Bob Heldt	Dana Kaempen	Vicki King
	Bonnie Laiwa	Todd Lafrentz	RJ Ligtenberg	Bob Marketos
	Anders Martinson	Roderick Mason	Christa McClintock	Tom McNellis
	Gillian Meyer	OFX Team	Richard Oberndorf	Tim Pedone
	Kjirsten Petersen	Tom Peterson	Dave Polaschek	Daniel Rowley
	Linda Schmid	Douglas Shepard	Joseph Sikorski	Andrew Swanson
	Ed So	Peter Tobias	Ken Victor	David Wang
	Michael Ward	Michael Wells	Brian Wright	David Wright

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Installation and setup

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System requirements

To use Quicken 2001 Deluxe for Macintosh, you need the equipment listed below. To find out which version of the system software you are using or how much RAM you have, choose About This Computer from the Apple (apple) menu. To find out how much free space you have on your hard disk, look in the upper right corner of any window in the Finder (in Icon or Small Icon view).

- Quicken 2001 Deluxe CD-ROM
- Macintosh or Mac OS compatible with a PowerPC processor
- Double-speed CD-ROM drive or faster
- Color monitor with at least 800 by 600 resolution with 256 colors
- Mac OS software version 8.6 or higher
- 32 MB of installed RAM, with Virtual Memory on
- 60 MB of free hard disk space before you install (50 MB after installation)
- Intuit checks and an inkjet or laser printer, if you plan to print checks
- Internet access if you plan to use any of the online features in Quicken

Installing Quicken

To install Quicken, you need your original Quicken 2001 Deluxe CD-ROM. Be sure to keep your original CD-ROM in a safe place. If your installed copy is ever damaged, you can use your original CD-ROM to reinstall it.

While installation does not affect existing Quicken data files, Quicken will move your data files to your new Quicken 2001 Deluxe folder if you select the Move files option. However, it's a good idea to back up your existing Quicken data files before installing if you've used a previous version of Quicken. (See ["Backing up and archiving your data files" on page 468](#) if you're not sure how to back up your files.)

Caution Some virus-protection utilities may prevent installation from working properly. If you run into problems installing Quicken, try restarting your Macintosh without any extensions (just hold down the Shift key while restarting).

- 1 Start your Macintosh as you usually do.

Make sure you aren't running any other applications, since you will need to restart your Macintosh after installation.

If you have an external CD-ROM drive, turn it on before you start your Macintosh.

- 2 Insert the Quicken 2001 Deluxe CD in your CD-ROM drive.
- 3 Double-click the Installer icon to start the Installer.
- 4 Click Continue in the Welcome screen.
- 5 Click Accept to the Software License Agreement.

The Installer icon looks like this:



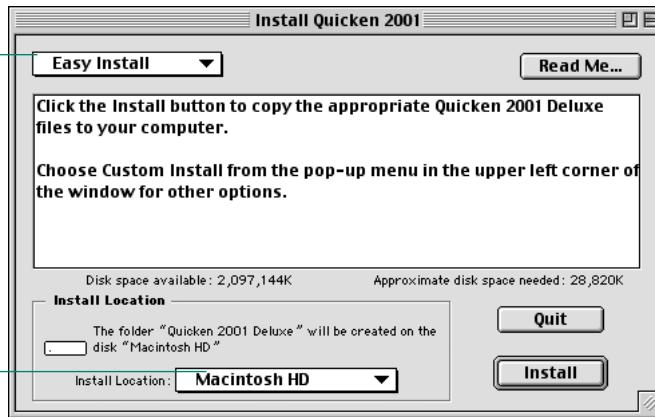
Install Quicken 2001

6 Make sure that Easy Install is displayed if you want the Installer to install all the files you need to run Quicken 2001 on your computer.

Choose Custom Install from the pop-up menu to choose how Quicken is installed. You can choose which features to install:

- QuickEntry
- Financial Fitness
- Quicken Home Inventory

To install Quicken in a different location, choose a different disk from the pop-up menu or choose Select Folder to select a different folder.



7 Click Install to install Quicken in the location shown on the screen. If you want to install Quicken in a different location, first choose the location, and then click Install.

8 Follow the installation instructions on the screen. If the Installer asks if you want to move your data files from a previous version of Quicken to the Quicken 2001 Deluxe Folder, click Move to move your data (recommended) or click Don't Move to leave it where it is.

9 If Quicken tells you that you need to restart your computer, click Restart.

10 (Optional) If you want to be able to use the onscreen user's guide, you need to install Adobe Acrobat Reader. Just double-click the Install Acrobat Reader 4.0 icon on the Quicken 2001 Deluxe CD-ROM and follow the onscreen instructions.

If you're new to Quicken, continue on to ["Getting started if you're new to Quicken" next](#).

If you're upgrading from a previous version of Quicken for Macintosh, skip now to ["Upgrading from a previous version of Quicken" on page 20](#).

Getting started if you're new to Quicken

If this is the first time you've used Quicken, Quicken will create a new data file for you and then guide you through setting up your first bank account and entering your first transaction. Just follow the onscreen instructions. The whole process takes only a few minutes.

The Quicken application icon looks like this:



If Quicken can't connect to the Internet, it tells you how to set it up manually later and then register your software.

- 1 Go to the folder where you installed Quicken 2001 and double-click the Quicken 2001 application icon to start Quicken.

If you had the installer create an alias on your desktop when you installed Quicken, you can also start by double clicking the new alias.

- 2 When Quicken asks you to personalize your copy of Quicken, type your name and click OK.
- 3 Choose whether or not to register your software now.
 - **If you click Register Online:** Quicken goes onto the Internet and then takes you through the online registration process. When you are finished, click Register to send the registration.
 - **If you click Remind Later:** You can register later when you're reminded, or by choosing Register Quicken from the File menu.
- 4 Read the information in the welcome screen and click New User to set up a file for your Quicken data.
- 5 Select which of Quicken's preset category lists you want to include.

You can include Quicken's standard home categories, business categories, or both. You will be able to add and delete individual categories later, but choosing one of Quicken's standard lists now can help you get started quickly. See ["Quicken's preset Category & Transfer lists" on page 65](#) to look at Quicken's standard home and business categories.

6 Click OK.

Quicken creates your data file and opens the Set Up Account window. Before you set up your first account, find your most recent bank statement. You'll need it to set up the account correctly.

7 In the Set Up Account window, leave Bank selected for Account Type and enter a name (and, if you want, a description) for the account.

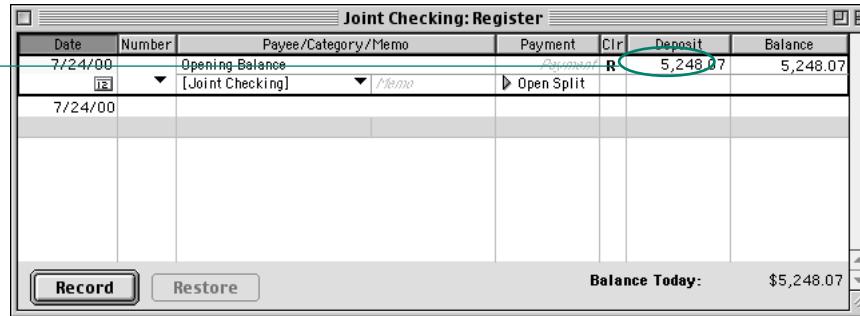
8 Click Create.

Quicken creates a new bank account and displays the Register window for that account so you can enter a starting balance.

9 Enter the closing date from your last bank statement in the Date field of the Opening Balance transaction.

10 Enter the ending balance from your last bank statement in the Deposit field of the Opening Balance transaction.

Enter the opening balance for this account in the Deposit column. The date and amount for this Opening Balance transaction should be the same as the closing date and ending balance from your most recent bank statement.



11 Click Record to save the Opening Balance transaction.

Your first account is set up and you are ready to add a transaction to the register.

12 Follow the onscreen instructions to enter your first transaction.

Start with a transaction that occurred after the closing date of your last bank statement.

Congratulations! You've set up your first account. Now you can bring the account up to date:

- Continue entering all the transactions that have occurred in this account between the ending balance on your last bank statement and today. These transactions may be checks that you have written and recorded in your paper check register, electronic funds transfers to or from the account, or ATM deposits to or withdrawals from the account.
- Enter all transactions dated before the statement's ending date that have not yet appeared on any bank statement.*

See Chapter 7, Keeping your accounts up to date, on page 77 for information about entering transactions in a register.

You can continue to enter transactions in Quicken on a regular basis as they occur, or whenever it's convenient for you. Then, when your next bank statement arrives, you can reconcile it with the transactions you've recorded in your Quicken account. See [Chapter 9, Reconciling Quicken accounts, on page 141](#) for information about reconciling bank accounts.

*Or you can wait and enter these transactions when you get your next bank statement and are ready to reconcile your Quicken account with the bank statement. See “Before you start” on page 142.

Upgrading from a previous version of Quicken

If you are upgrading from a previous version of Quicken, be sure to move your existing Quicken data files into your new Quicken Folder. Then, if you still have your Install Disks from your previous version of Quicken, you can delete your old Quicken folder from your hard disk. If you no longer have your original disks, back up the folder before you delete it. We strongly recommend that you delete your old copy of Quicken.

Note: If you are upgrading from Quicken 1 or 1.5, a document with instructions for upgrading is available from Intuit Technical Support. Choose To the Web ► Online Technical Support from the Online menu. For information on using a Web browser with Quicken, see *"Up-to-the-minute financial information on the Web" on page 32.*

- 1** After you have installed Quicken, moved your Quicken data files to your new Quicken Folder, and removed your old Quicken application from your hard disk, you can open your Quicken data file one of these three ways:
 - Double-click your Quicken data file icon.
 - Double-click the Quicken application icon.
 - Drag your Quicken data file icon to the Quicken application icon and drop it by releasing the mouse button when the application icon is highlighted.
- 2** When Quicken asks you to personalize your copy of Quicken, type your name and click OK.

If Quicken can't connect to the Internet, it tells you how to set it up manually later and then register your software.

3 Choose whether or not to register your software now.

- **If you click Register Online:** Quicken goes onto the Internet and then takes you through the online registration process. Fill in all the information as requested. When you are finished, click Register to send the registration.
- **If you click Remind Later:** You can register later when you're reminded, or by choosing Register Quicken from the File menu.

4 Read the information in the welcome screen and click Upgrading User to continue.

You'll see a series of screens telling you what's new in Quicken. Click Continue after you read each screen.

5 If Quicken displays a standard Open File dialog box, select your data file and click Open.

If you double-clicked your data file icon or dragged the data file icon to the Quicken application icon, Quicken skips this step.

Before Quicken opens your data file, it automatically creates a copy of the data file in the format of the version you were previously using and puts it in a folder called Old Quicken Data. It adds a suffix such as (Q7) or (Q8) to the end of the file name so you know it is formatted for your previous version of Quicken. For example, if your current data file is a Quicken 2000 data file named "Murphy's Finances," the Quicken 2000 copy will be named "Murphy's Finances (Q2000)" and you will be able to find it in the Old Quicken Data folder.

After the backup file is created, Quicken updates your original data file for Quicken 2001 and you're ready to work. If you need to update another Quicken data file, choose Open File from the File menu and select that file.

Converting your data file may take a little while, especially if the file is large.

Note After you update your file to Quicken 2001 format, you CANNOT go back and use the same file with an earlier version of Quicken. If you ever need to use your old data with your previous version of Quicken, you can open the copy of the file that Quicken put in the Old Quicken Data Folder.

3

Here's what Quicken can do for you

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Managing your bank accounts

A Quicken bank account register looks a lot like a paper checkbook register. You enter all the transactions that affect your account balance in the register, including checks you've written, deposits, electronic transfers, ATM (automated teller machine) transactions, and so on.

Quicken displays the name of the account (Joint Checking) in the window title.

Quicken has no problem if you use more than one series of check numbers at a time. You can write your checks by hand, print Intuit checks directly from Quicken, or use a combination of both.

Joint Checking: Register						
Date	Number	Payee/Category/Memo	Payment	Cr	Deposit	Balance
1/20/00		Terry Xfer to Joint Checking [Terry Savings]			650.00	3,839.57
1/22/00	3217	Baca Gas & Electric Utilities:Gas & Electric	60.00			3,779.57
1/22/00	3218	Western Bell Telephone	50.00			3,729.57
1/25/00	941	Church Charity	100.00			3,629.57
1/25/00	ATM	Ossie St. Produce Groceries	97.54			3,532.03
1/27/00		Chris Xfer to Joint Checking [Chris Savings]			700.00	4,232.03
1/28/00	3220	R. Rocha Water Utilities:Water	15.00			4,217.03
1/29/00	3221	City Garbage Utilities:Garbage	18.50			4,198.53
1/30/00	3222	Marilyn Peters Childcare	240.00			3,958.53
2/2/00	PRINT	Meyer Insurance Insurance:Auto	271.56			3,686.97
2/2/00		Payee or Description	Payment		Deposit	
		Category		Memo	Open Split	
		Record	Restore			Balance Today: \$3,686.97

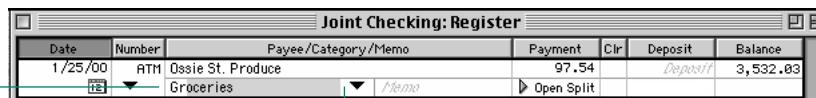
Quicken computes the account balance automatically each time you record a transaction.

Quicken helps you accomplish many banking tasks quickly and easily, including:

- Keeping detailed records of all your transactions without spending a lot of time entering data. QuickFill™ remembers each transaction you enter, so you only have to type recurring transactions once.

- Reconciling your Quicken accounts to make sure they agree with the statements from your bank.
- Transferring money between Quicken accounts. Quicken records the transfer in both accounts and updates your balances automatically.
- Scheduling any kind of transaction—from a car payment that you pay at the same time every month, to a class fee that you pay only once, to a paycheck direct deposit. When a bill is due or when payday finally rolls around, Quicken either reminds you about it or simply enters it for you automatically—whichever you prefer.
- **QuickEntry** makes data entry even faster. Just double-click the QuickEntry icon in your Quicken folder to enter your latest transactions without opening Quicken.
- Keeping track of where your money comes from and where it goes with **categories**. For example, if you buy groceries at several different stores, you can tell Quicken to use the same “Groceries” category each time you record a payment to any of those stores in any Quicken register. Then, at the end of the month, you can create a report or graph that shows how much you spent on groceries that month.

Entering categories is easy. As soon as you type the letters “Gr,” QuickFill completes the category name “Groceries.”



Date	Number	Payee/Category /Memo	Payment	Cir	Deposit	Balance
1/25/00	ATM	Ossie St. Produce	97.54		Deposit	3,532.03
		Groceries		Memo	Open Split	

You can also choose a category name from the pop-up menu in the Category field.

Online banking

The Quicken online banking feature gives you convenient, day or night access to your accounts using state-of-the-art encryption and security features. With online banking you can:

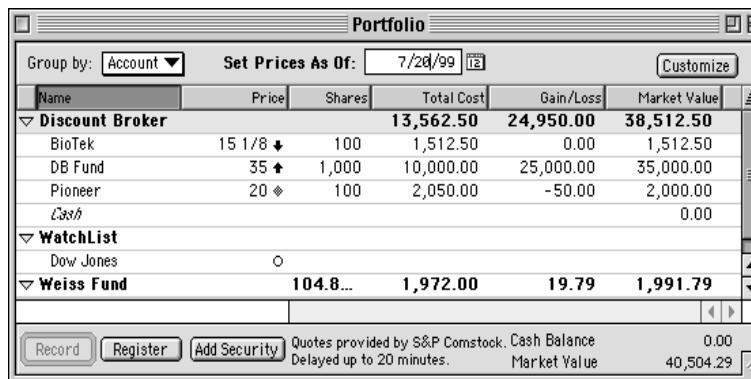
- Automatically update your Quicken registers with transactions downloaded directly from your financial institution, saving data entry time and effort
- Easily reconcile your accounts with automatic transaction matching
- Pay your bills without ever writing a check or licking a stamp
- Transfer funds between accounts at the same financial institution
- Retrieve account balances and credit and charge card information, so you have up-to-date information for better financial decision making
- Schedule a payment now to be paid at a future date you specify.

Tracking your investments

You can use Quicken investment accounts to track what you own in stocks, bonds, mutual funds, and other types of investments that fluctuate in price. With investment accounts, you can:

- Compare the performance of your investments
- Keep detailed records of investment transactions
- Update current market values
- Report on investment income and capital gains

The Portfolio window lets you see all your investment accounts in a single window. You can update security prices and view summary information for all your securities.



The screenshot shows the Quicken Portfolio window. At the top, there are buttons for 'Group by: Account' (with a dropdown arrow), 'Set Prices As Of: 7/28/99' (with a calendar icon), and 'Customize'. The main area is a table with columns: Name, Price, Shares, Total Cost, Gain/Loss, and Market Value. The table is divided into sections: 'Discount Broker' (with rows for BioTek, DB Fund, Pioneer, and Cash), 'WatchList' (with a row for Dow Jones), and 'Weiss Fund' (with a row for 104.8...). At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Record', 'Register', and 'Add Security'. A note says 'Quotes provided by S&P Comstock. Cash Balance 0.00. Delayed up to 20 minutes. Market Value 40,504.29'.

Name	Price	Shares	Total Cost	Gain/Loss	Market Value
Discount Broker			13,562.50	24,950.00	38,512.50
BioTek	15 1/8 ▲	100	1,512.50	0.00	1,512.50
DB Fund	35 ▲	1,000	10,000.00	25,000.00	35,000.00
Pioneer	20 ▲	100	2,050.00	-50.00	2,000.00
Cash					0.00
WatchList					
Dow Jones	0				
Weiss Fund	104.8...		1,972.00	19.79	1,991.79

Tracking your assets and debts

Quicken can help you track such things as loan balances, the value of your car or other personal possessions, and the balances due on your credit cards. If you set up accounts for all your assets and debts, Quicken can include them in net worth reports and graphs to give you an accurate view of your total financial picture.

When Quicken tracks loans and mortgages, it keeps track of both the amount of interest you've paid and the loan's outstanding principal balance—it even calculates the proportions of interest and principal for each payment.

[Quicken Home Inventory](#) helps you keep track of your possessions and their values. You can also make sure you have adequate insurance coverage and track insurance claims.

Planning ahead

Quicken doesn't just track where your money's been going. It can also help you look into your financial future. Quicken offers a variety of long- and short-term planning tools, from budgets to planning calculators to mortgage tracking tools. Use reports, graphs, and budgets to assess your current financial health, and then try out "what-if" scenarios with the financial planning calculators. The Quicken tax planner helps you estimate what your next tax bill will be, and the loan tracking tools help you shop for loans by figuring exactly how much interest and principal you would pay in different loan scenarios.

As well, Quicken includes the following tools and services to help gain better control of your finances:

- [Tax Deduction Finder](#) can help you save time and money at tax time. The Tax Deduction Finder walks you through simple questions and answers to help you determine whether or not you might qualify for deductions.
- [Free Credit Report](#) lets you check your credit rating with a free copy of your credit report. Finding mistakes now may help you eliminate possible headaches in the future.
- [Net Worth Analysis](#) gives you a snapshot of your financial situation and provides valuable information for loan and mortgage applications.
- [Debt Reduction Planner](#) evaluates your debt level and helps you create an action plan to reduce your debt.
- [Emergency Records Organizer](#) saves all your most important personal information in one place—for your own convenience and for your family's and friends' peace of mind in case of an emergency.

Reports and graphs

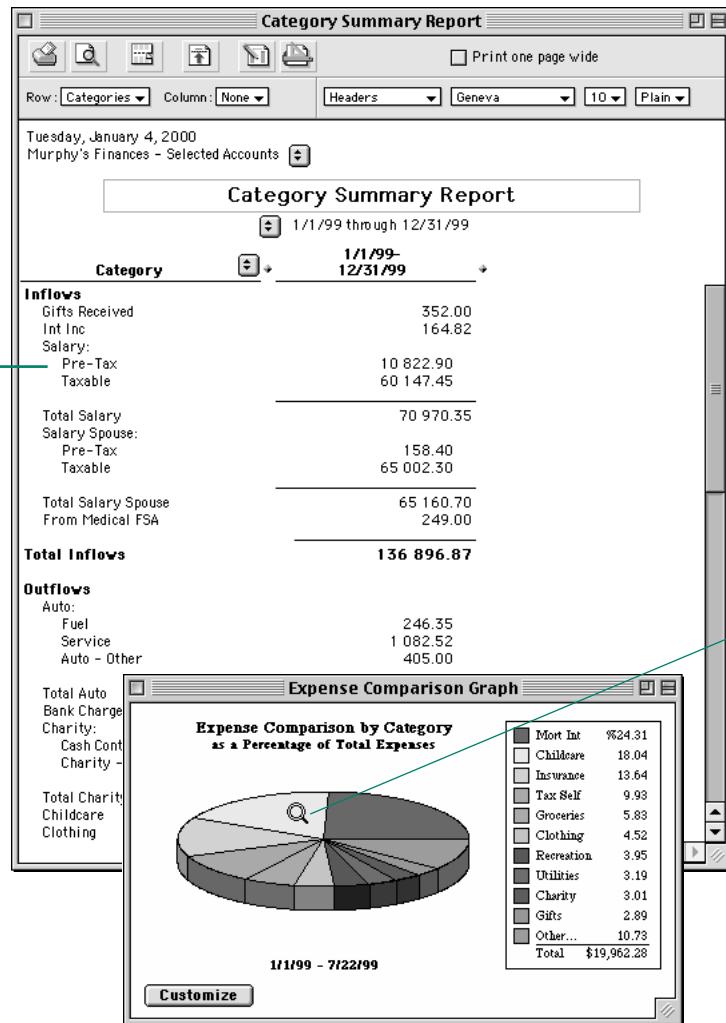
Quicken can create many different kinds of reports and graphs to give you insight into your finances. With Quicken's flexible reporting tools, you can include information from any or all of your Quicken accounts. You can create a QuickReport™ or an EasyAnswer report or graph for a quick update, or you can customize standard Quicken reports and graphs by changing the layout and choosing just the accounts and categories you want to see.

Suppose you want to look at your expenses for the last three months of last year. You can see the information you want in a category summary report or an expense comparison graph.

In a **category summary report**, Quicken totals your income and expenses and displays the totals on the screen. You can also print the report if you like.

Subcategories help you analyze your spending or income patterns; you can look at a detailed breakdown of how much you've spent or earned for each subcategory as well as see a total for the category.

If you want to view the transactions that make up a value in a report, double-click the value to get a QuickZoom report (a list of transactions). To change one of the transactions in that list, double-click it to go to the register with that transaction selected.



An **expense comparison graph** shows how much you are spending on individual categories in relation to your total spending and to other categories. You can use graphs to analyze spending patterns, show your top ten expenses, alert yourself to overspending, and compare historical data.

If you want to see more detail about a value in a graph (for example, a specific pie slice), double-click the value to get a QuickZoom graph.

Up-to-the-minute financial information on the Web

If you have a Web browser, it's easy to connect to the World Wide Web right from Quicken. Just choose To the Web from the Online menu and then choose your Web destination. Quicken's home page on the Web is updated continuously to give you the very latest in financial information, online banking, and Quicken technical support.

4

Working with Quicken

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Working with Quicken

Quicken has six activity areas that are represented by six tabs at the top of your screen. These activity area tabs help organize your work and prevent your workspace from becoming cluttered with too many open windows. You'll work on different kinds of financial tasks in each activity area.

- **Banking:** Work with bank accounts, including checking, savings, and money market accounts.
- **Investing:** Track stocks, bonds, mutual funds, and other investments.
- **Assets/Debt:** Track credit cards, loans and mortgages, and assets such as your home.
- **Planning:** Budget, forecast how new events might affect your finances, plan for tax time, and develop strategies to save more and pay less interest on your debts.
- **Reporting:** Create reports and graphs that tell you where your money comes from and where it goes.
- **Services:** The last area contains task buttons that help you access financial information resources on the Web.

Quicken hides the windows you have open in one activity area when you switch to a new area. When you return to an area, you'll see the same windows that were open when you left it. The Quicken toolbar, which gives you one-click access to common tasks, changes as you change activity areas so that it includes only the buttons you need for the area you've selected. You can set up the activity areas and toolbars so they work for you; see ["Customizing your Quicken workspace" on page 37](#).

Choosing Quicken commands

You can use any of the methods described in this section to choose Quicken commands.

Choosing commands from the toolbar

You can choose Quicken commands by clicking a button in the toolbar. The toolbar changes as you change activity areas so that it includes the buttons for the most commonly used commands in the activity area you've selected.

The toolbar in the Banking area includes buttons for common banking tasks.



To add, delete, and rearrange command buttons, see “[Customizing your Quicken workspace](#)” on page 37.

Choosing commands from the menus

Choose commands from menus in Quicken just as you choose commands from any other Macintosh menus. If you are a new Macintosh user, see the documentation that came with your computer for more information.

Keyboard shortcut for the Accounts command.



Choosing commands with the keyboard

A keyboard shortcut is a combination of keys you press at the same time to choose a command. You can find out which Quicken commands have keyboard shortcuts by looking at the menus to see what key combination, if any, is listed in the column on

the right. To use a keyboard shortcut, hold down the $\mathbf{\mathbb{M}}$ (Command) key while you press another key. To open the Account list, for example, hold down the $\mathbf{\mathbb{M}}$ key and press A. You can see a list of many preset keyboard shortcuts on the back cover of this Quick Reference Card. You can also create your own keyboard shortcuts in Quicken. See “[Creating your own Command-key shortcuts](#)” on page 39.

Customizing your Quicken workspace

You can customize the appearance of your Quicken workspace by hiding the backdrop or the toolbar, and adding, rearranging, or removing tabs and command buttons.

Hiding the backdrop

- 1 Choose Preferences from the Edit menu and then click the General icon in the scrolling panel on the left.
- 2 Clear the “Show backdrop behind windows” checkbox to hide the backdrop.

Customizing the toolbar

The toolbar initially contains a standard set of command buttons that changes as you switch from one activity area tab to another. You can use the toolbar just as it is, or you can change it so it suits your working style.

The toolbar in the Banking area includes buttons for common banking tasks.



Adding a button to the toolbar

You can add many Quicken menu commands to the toolbar in any activity area tab. You could, for example, add the Portfolio button to the toolbar in the Banking tab if you want to easily access your Portfolio window while you work in the Banking area.

- 1 Select Preferences from the Edit menu, choose Customization, then choose the Toolbar option. Click Configure Toolbar.
- 2 Click the activity area tab where you want to add the command button.
- 3 Choose the command button you want to add to the activity area tab from the scrolling list of commands.
- 4 Drag the button from the Command Button list onto the toolbar.

Switching between open windows

If you want to switch between open windows quickly, you can drag the Windows button from the Configure Toolbar window to the toolbar. Once you've added the Windows button to the toolbar, you can choose any open window from its pop-up menu.

Rearranging and removing command buttons

To change the position of a command button, open the Configure Toolbar window. Select and drag the button you want to move to a new location in the toolbar.

To remove a single command button, open the Configure Toolbar window. Select the button you want to remove and drag it off the toolbar. To remove the whole toolbar, clear the Show Tabs, Show Command Buttons and Show Account Buttons checkboxes.

Creating your own Command-key shortcuts

As you become familiar with Quicken, you'll find that you use some commands more than others. You can make it faster to use your favorite commands by creating shortcuts for them. A shortcut lets you execute the command with a simple key sequence: pressing the ⌘ key plus one other key. You can assign a Command-key shortcut to any menu command, including any account name in the Registers menu.

- 1 Hold down the ⌘ key and click in the menu bar. Don't release the mouse button.
- 2 Release the ⌘ key and select the menu command to which you want to assign a shortcut.
- 3 With the command selected, release the mouse button.
Quicken displays a window that shows the menu name, command name, and existing Command-key shortcut (if any).
- 4 Type the key you want to combine with the ⌘ key and click OK.
If another menu command already has the same Command-key shortcut assigned to it, Quicken asks you to confirm the change. If you confirm the change, Quicken removes the shortcut from the other menu command and assigns it to the command you selected.

For example, if you want the shortcut for an account named Checking to be $\text{⌘}-1$, type 1 and click OK.

Removing a Command-key shortcut

- 1 Hold down the $\mathbf{\mathbb{M}}$ key and click in the menu bar. Don't release the mouse button.
- 2 Release the $\mathbf{\mathbb{M}}$ key and select the menu command.
- 3 With the menu command selected, release the mouse button.
- 4 Delete the shortcut from the Command Key field in the Edit Command Key window.
- 5 Click OK.

Getting step-by-step assistance from Quicken Help

If you have a question about how to do something in Quicken, you can go to Quicken Help for step-by-step assistance. When you use Quicken Help, its window moves in front of any windows you have open in Quicken. If you need to move it, just drag its title bar. To return to Quicken, click in any Quicken window.

The step-by-step procedures in this User Guide that are available in Quicken Help are listed in tables like this one.

For step-by-step help, go to Registers in Quicken Help and select

How do I enter a transaction?

When you are working in Quicken, there are a number of different ways to open Quicken Help:

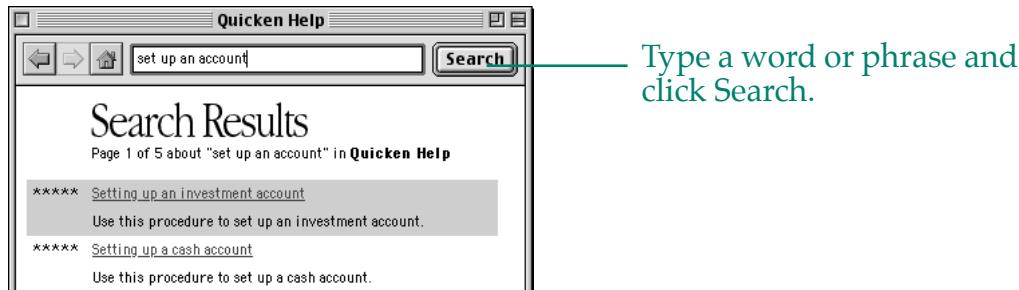
- Hold down the Control key, and click in a window: a contextual menu will open. Choose Help for information specific to the window you're working with.
- Press ⌘-?
- Choose Quicken Help from the Help menu.
- Press the Help key if you are using an extended keyboard.

If Quicken Help doesn't open, make sure the folder named Quicken Help is in the same folder as your Quicken application file, and that an alias to that folder is in the Help folder in your System Folder.

When Quicken Help opens you see a scrolling list of topics on the left. When you click one of the topics, Quicken Help displays a list of questions on the right that it can answer about the topic you selected. When you double-click the question you want answered, Quicken Help takes you to the relevant topic.

Searching in Quicken Help

When you type in your text and click Search, Quicken Help displays related questions.

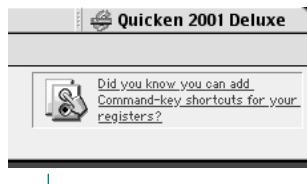


When you select the question you want answered and click OK, Quicken Help takes you to that help topic. Read the topic and follow the instructions.

Learning useful tips and shortcuts

Tips & Shortcuts are helpful hints that can help you get more out of using Quicken. You'll see a new tip each time you start Quicken in the Tip area of the toolbar.

You can also look at Tips & Shortcuts while you work in Quicken by choosing Tips & Shortcuts from the Quicken Help table of contents. Click a link to see a series of tips and shortcuts for that topic area.



Click the tip in the toolbar and Quicken opens Quicken Help, and displays the tip.



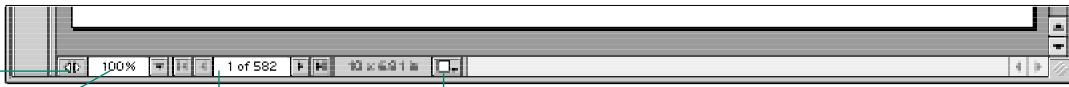
Using this manual

Quicken includes this onscreen User Guide. You can open this Adobe Acrobat* document by choosing User Guide from the Help menu.

Use the controls at the bottom of the User Guide window to change the way the document is displayed. You can view it a single page at a time, with two pages side by side, or as continuous scrolling pages. You can also reduce or enlarge the text and graphics by choosing a larger or smaller percentage.

To display the Table of Contents, drag this button to the right.

Choose a size from this pop-up menu to change the scale of the document (how big it looks onscreen).



This is the current page number. Click it to go to a different page.

Choose an option from this pop-up menu to change how the document is displayed.

To move from page to page, you can press the Right Arrow key or the Down Arrow key on your keyboard, or choose Next Page from the View menu. If you've chosen to see continuous scrolling pages, you can also use the scroll bar to scroll from page to page.

*If you haven't yet installed Adobe Acrobat Reader, double-click the Install Acrobat Reader 4.0 icon on your Quicken Deluxe CD-ROM and follow the installation instructions.

Using the Table of Contents and Index

To use the manual's Table of Contents, choose Bookmarks and Page from the View menu (⌘-7). Click the triangles to the left of the text to expand or collapse levels—so you can see the chapter titles in the book and the headings and subheadings in each chapter. Click an entry to go to that page in the manual.

To use the Index, choose Index from the Table of Contents. Click the triangle to the left of a letter to expand or collapse the entries for that letter. Click an entry to go to that page in the manual.

Searching the manual

You can search for something in the onscreen manual using the Find command.

- 1 Choose Find from the Tools menu (⌘-F).
- 2 In the Find window, fill in information about the word or words you want to find.



Select Match Whole Word Only to find only text that matches exactly.

Enter the text you want to find.

Select Match Case to find only text that is capitalized the way you entered it.

Select Find Backwards to find the previous occurrence of the text.

- 3 Click Find.
- 4 (Optional) To find the next occurrence of the word, choose Find Again from the Tools menu (⌘-G).

Printing sections and chapters

- 1 (Optional) Choose Page Setup from the File menu, enter page setup information for your printer, and click OK.
- 2 Choose Print from the File menu (⌘-P).
- 3 In the printer dialog box, select a page range and click OK.

Choosing a web browser for Adobe Reader

You can go directly to Web destinations in the onscreen user's manual at the click of a link. To reach Web destinations from within Acrobat Reader you must have a browser already installed and let Acrobat Reader know which browser you are using.

- 1 Choose Preferences from the File menu and then choose Weblink.
- 2 Click Select.
- 3 In the Open File dialog box, find the folder containing the browser you want to use with Acrobat Reader and open it.

- 4 Select the browser you want to use.
- 5 Click Open.
- 6 Click OK in the Weblink Preferences window to save your settings.

More information about Acrobat Reader

For more information about how to use the Adobe Acrobat Reader, choose Reader Online Guide from the Help menu while you are viewing a PDF file such as this User Guide.

5

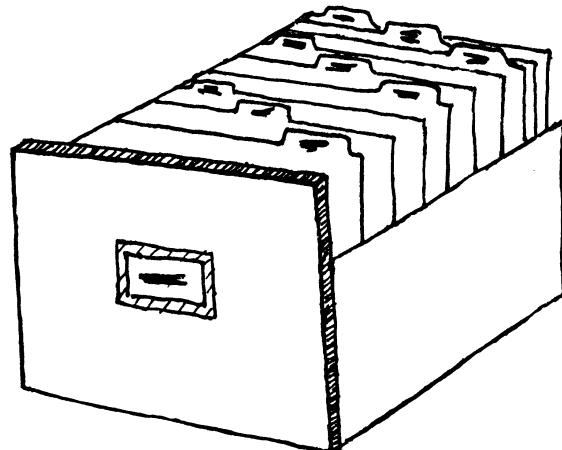
Accounts track what you own and owe

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About Quicken data files

Your Quicken data file contains all your financial data. Your personal Quicken data file might contain several accounts, such as a checking account, a savings account, credit card accounts, and a portfolio account. If you use your Quicken data file for business, it might contain a business checking account, an A/R account, an A/P account, and a capital equipment account.

A Quicken data file is like a drawer in a filing cabinet, and the accounts in it are like the folders in that file drawer. You might, for example, have folders in your financial file drawer labeled **Checking, Savings, Car loan, Mortgage, and so on.**



All the accounts in one Quicken data file share the same lists of categories, classes, and other information—and you can transfer funds from one account to another within the same file. Plus, when you run a Quicken report or graph, you can choose to see data from any or all of the accounts in your file. For example, if you want a status report on the accounts you use every day, you can create a net worth report that includes the balances from your checking, credit card, and savings accounts. If you want your net worth report to show your overall financial picture, you can include information from all of the accounts in your file, including investment accounts,

retirement accounts, and the asset and liability accounts you use to track the value of your home and the remaining balance on its mortgage.

If you use Quicken for personal finances only, you probably need just one data file. Quicken reports, graphs, and budgets only include information from accounts that are in the same data file. However, you may decide you need more than one data file if, for example, you want to keep your personal and business finances completely separate. See ["Using more than one Quicken data file" on page 463](#).

About Quicken accounts

Each Quicken account represents either something you own (an asset) or something you owe (a liability), and lets you track the money—or value—that is added to or subtracted from that account.

Quicken is flexible enough to let you track as few or as many accounts as you'd like, depending on how complete you want your financial records to be. Some people track only their primary checking account; others want to know where every penny goes. Some people use just one checking account for a while and then add other accounts as they go along; others set up all their accounts before they begin entering any data.

Tracking what you own

Quicken has five account types for tracking what you own:

- **Bank account.** Use Quicken bank accounts to track checking accounts, savings accounts, money market accounts, and debit cards. Bank accounts are the only Quicken accounts from which you can print checks or make electronic payments. See [Chapter 8, Paying your bills, on page 111](#), and [Chapter 10, Banking online from Quicken, on page 164](#).
- **Cash account.** Use a Quicken cash account to track your cash. See [Chapter 11, Tracking your cash, on page 196](#).
- **Asset account.** Use a Quicken asset account to track the value of an asset such as a home or car. For a business, use asset accounts to track your capital equipment or accounts receivable. See [Chapter 13, Tracking assets and liabilities, on page 216](#).

- **Portfolio account.** Use Quicken portfolio accounts to track brokerage accounts and other assets that fluctuate in value, such as stocks and bonds. See [Chapter 15, Tracking investments, on page 252](#).
- **Mutual fund account.** Use a Quicken mutual fund account to track a single mutual fund. See [Chapter 15, Tracking investments, on page 252](#).

Tracking what you owe

Quicken has two account types for tracking what you owe:

- **Credit card account.** Use Quicken credit card accounts to track your credit cards, charge cards, lines of credit, and equity lines. See [Chapter 12, Tracking your credit cards, on page 204](#).
- **Liability account.** Use a Quicken liability account to track something you owe, such as a mortgage or car loan. For a business, use liability accounts to track accrued liabilities or accounts payable. See [Chapter 13, Tracking assets and liabilities, on page 216](#).

Setting up a Quicken account

The steps for setting up an account are basically the same for all Quicken accounts. You can edit most account information later if you decide to change it (see page 58).

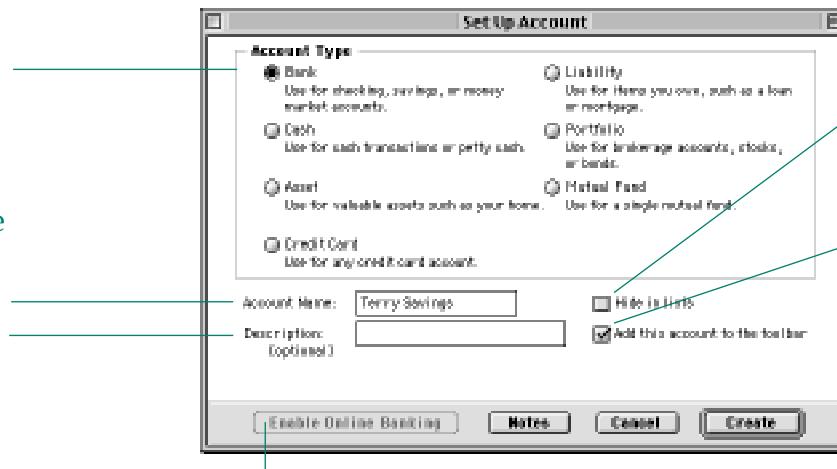
Note: If you want to set up an investment account or track a loan, see “[Creating a portfolio account](#)” on page 273, “[Creating a mutual fund account](#)” on page 286, or “[Setting up a loan](#)” on page 231, before you set up the account.

- 1 Choose Accounts from the Lists menu, then click New in the Accounts list.
- 2 In the Set Up Account window, enter information about the account.

Click an account type to select it.

Enter an account name. You can use your bank's name or a descriptive name such as Savings. It can be up to 30 characters long.

Enter a description if you want to see more information about this account in the Category & Transfer list. It can be up to 54 characters long.



To set up an account for online banking, click Enable Online Banking. See Chapter 10, Banking online, on page 163 for information about setting up an online account.

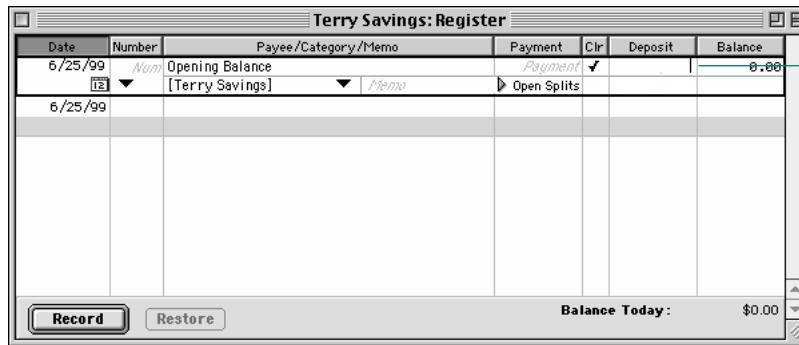
To hide an account so it doesn't show up in lists, click this checkbox to select it.

To add an account to the current toolbar activity area, click this checkbox to select it.

Click Notes to open a window where you can enter account information such as an account number, branch address, or phone number.

3 Click Create.

Quicken creates the account, adds its name to both the Account list and the Category & Transfer list, and opens its register.



Quicken places the insertion point in the column where you'll enter the opening balance. The name of this column varies depending on the type of account you created.

You can come back to this transaction later and change the opening balance amount and the date if you need to.

4 Enter an opening balance (in the Deposit column for a bank account) and change the date if necessary.

Use this table to determine the amount and date to enter in the Opening Balance transaction.

Account Type	Opening Balance	Date
Bank	Ending balance from your last bank statement (also called "current" or "new" balance)	Date of your last statement

Account Type	Opening Balance	Date
Cash	Amount of cash you have on hand	Today's date
Credit card	Balance due from your last credit card statement (also called "new" balance)	Date of your last statement
Asset	Current value of the asset	Today's date
Liability	Current amount owed on the liability	Today's date
Portfolio	See "Setting up an opening balance for a security" on page 278.	
Mutual fund	See "Setting up an opening share balance" on page 287.	

5 Click Record.

Each time you click Record, Quicken automatically saves your work, so you don't need to save your data file before you exit.

Opening an account register

You can work with more than one account at a time by opening multiple Register windows. You can always tell which account you have open because the account name is part of the Register window title.

There are several different ways to open a register in the current data file (or bring it to the front if it's already open):

- Click the button for that account in the account bar at the bottom of the toolbar. Depending on the width of your screen, Quicken displays as many as possible of the last accounts you've opened in an activity area as buttons in the account bar.



- Choose the account from the Registers pop-up menu in the toolbar.
- Choose Registers from the Lists menu and then choose the account name.
- Open the Account list by choosing Account List from the Registers pop-up menu in the toolbar or by choosing Accounts from the Lists menu. Then open the account from the Account list by double-clicking the account name or selecting it and clicking Open.
- If the account you want to work with is already open you can use the Windows menu to help you bring open account to the front.

Editing, hiding and deleting accounts

To edit a Quicken account, select the account name in the Account list and click Edit. Then, change the account information in the Edit Account window. You can rename an account, change the account description, and read or edit any notes you added. You can edit the credit limit for a credit card account or change an investment account's tax status. You can also change the account type in **most** cases.*

If you don't use an account anymore, you can hide it so that it doesn't show up in the Account list or the Category & Transfer list. Its transactions are still there so you can use them in reports and graphs, but it doesn't show up in any lists. To hide an account, select it in the Account list and click Edit. Then click Hide in Lists in the Edit Account window. If you decide you want to see the hidden account again, select the Show Hidden Accounts checkbox in the Account list.

You can delete an account by selecting it in the Account list and clicking Delete.

Caution: Do not delete an account as a step in changing account information. If you delete an account, you lose all of the transactions in it. When you edit the account information, the account retains all of its transactions.

*You can't change the account type of a portfolio or mutual fund account, and you can't change a bank, cash, asset, credit card, or liability account into a portfolio or mutual fund account.

When you delete an account, you lose all of the transactions in that account, and any transfers between the deleted account and your other Quicken accounts lose the transfer information.

[For step-by-step help, go to Registers in Quicken Help and select](#)

[How do I edit account information?](#)

[How do I hide an account?](#)

[How do I delete an account?](#)

6

Categories and classes track income and expenses

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About categories

Categories are labels you assign to transactions to help you track where your money comes from and where it goes. When you “categorize” your transactions, Quicken can give you insight into your finances through reports, graphs, and budgets. If you are tracking your home finances, you might want reports and graphs to tell you:

- How much you spend each month on things like groceries, utilities, mortgage interest, auto maintenance, medical fees, entertainment, charity, and so on. These items are tracked using expense categories.
- How much you receive each month in salary, bonuses, dividends, interest income, rent from investment properties, and so on. These items are tracked using income categories.

If you assign categories to the transactions you enter in Quicken, you can:

- Generate income- and expense-based reports and graphs that show where your money comes from and how you spend it. See [Chapter 16, Creating reports, on page 348](#), and [Chapter 17, Creating graphs, on page 388](#).
- Set up budget amounts for some or all of your categories and create reports or graphs that compare your budget to your actual expenses and income. See [“Budgeting” on page 408](#).
- Save time when preparing your tax returns by generating a list of tax-related income and expenses, or by exporting information to tax-preparation software. See [Chapter 19, Getting ready for tax time, on page 438](#).

“What do I put in the Category field?” on page 87, explains how to assign categories to transactions.

You can assign a category to any transaction in any non-investment account in your Quicken data file.* For example, if you write a check for groceries, you would assign the category “Groceries” to the transaction when you enter it in your Quicken checking account register. If you pay for the groceries by credit card, you would also assign the category “Groceries” to the transaction when you enter the transaction in your Quicken credit card account register.

The organization of your categories affects the organization of your reports, graphs, and budgets. If you have a long, detailed category list, your reports and budgets may also be long, but they will be more detailed.

It is important to assign categories and subcategories consistently. For example, if you sometimes assign the category “Auto” to transactions for gasoline, but other times you assign the category and subcategory “Auto:Fuel,” Quicken displays two separate amounts in reports: one for “Auto” transactions, and another for “Auto:Fuel” transactions. You can use the Replace command if you want to find all occurrences of “Auto” in a register and decide whether or not to recategorize some of them as “Auto:Fuel” (see [“Finding a specific transaction” on page 107](#)).

Tip: You’ll get more accurate reports, graphs, and budgets if you categorize credit and charge card purchases the same way you categorize checking account transactions, instead of assigning a general category like “AmEx” or “Credit card.” See [Chapter 12, Tracking your credit cards, on page 204](#).

*Quicken assigns special investment categories to many kinds of investment transactions. See the table that begins on [page 298](#) for more information.

Setting up categories and subcategories

When you started Quicken for the first time, you had the opportunity to include a preset home category list, business category list, or both in your Quicken data file. You can use the preset categories as they are or modify them to suit your needs.

Tip: Even if you didn't choose to include the preset category lists when you set up your data file, you can import them now. First choose Categories & Transfers from the Lists menu. Then choose Import from the File menu, select either the Business Categories or Home Categories file from the Quicken Essentials folder, and click Open.

If you like to get started quickly and learn by trial and error, start by using one of the preset category lists and then add new categories as you work with Quicken. Or, if you prefer to think about exactly how you want to use Quicken to organize your finances, review the preset category lists on [page 64](#) and the modified lists on [page 67](#) and then create your own list.

To see your Category & Transfer list, choose Categories & Transfers from the Lists menu.

The next page shows the preset category lists provided by Quicken;

Quicken's preset Category & Transfer lists

The list on the left is the preset list of home categories that Quicken provides, and the one on the right is the preset list of business categories.

Subcategories are indented under the main category. Click the triangle to the left of the category name to hide or show its subcategories.

You can delete any categories you're not going to use by selecting them in the list and clicking Delete. For example, if you live in the U.S., you may want to delete all the Canadian categories. And if you live in Canada, you may want to delete the U.S. tax categories.

Category/Transfer	Type	Tax	Description
Auto	Expense		Automobile Expense
Fuel			
Service			
Bank Charges	Expense		
Bonus	Income		
Charity	Expense		Charitable Donations
Child Care	Expense		
Clothing	Expense		
Dining	Expense		
Education	Expense		
Entertainment	Expense		
Gift Received	Income		
Gifts	Expense		
Groceries	Expense		
Home Repair	Expense		
Household	Expense	House	
Insurance	Expense		
Auto			
Home			
Interest Earned	Income		
Interest Paid	Expense		
Investment Exp	Expense		
Medical	Expense		
Miscellaneous	Expense		
Mortgage Int	Expense		Mortg
Pension	Income		
Recreation	Expense		
Rent	Expense		
Salary	Income		
Subscriptions	Expense		
Taxes	Expense		
Federal			Feder
Medicare			Medic
Other			
Property			
Soc Sec			Soc Se
State			State
Telephone	Expense		
Travel	Expense		
Utilities	Expense		
Cable TV			
Gas & Electric			
Water			

Category/Transfer	Type	Tax	Description
Ads	Expense		ADVERTISING
Bad Debt	Expense		
Bank Charges	Expense		
Benefits	Expense		Employee Benefits
Car & Truck	Expense		
Commission	Expense		
Cost of Goods	Expense		
Labor			
Materials			
Other			
COB	Expense		
Depreciation	Expense		
Depreciation	Expense		
Dues	Expense		
Entertainment	Expense		
Freight	Expense		
Gross Sales	Income		
GST	Expense		Goods and Services Tax
Insurance	Expense		
Interest Earned	Income		
Interest Paid	Expense		
Inventory	Expense		
L & P Fees	Expense		Legal & Professional Fees
Late Fees	Expense		Late Payment Fees
Macromedia	Expense		
Office	Expense		
Pensions	Expense		
PST	Expense		
Rent Income	Income		
Rent Paid	Expense		
Rebates	Expense		
Refunds	Expense		Refunds & Allowances
Services	Expense		
Supplies	Expense		
Taxes	Expense		
Telephone	Expense		
Travel	Expense		
UIC	Expense		Unemployment Ins. Commission
Utilities	Expense		
Vacation	Expense		

Click a column title to change the order in which categories appear in the list. This list is sorted by category name, but you could also choose to sort it by type if, for example, you want to group your all of your income categories together. You can also sort by tax status or description.

You can mark categories as tax-related and assign tax form information to them. See Chapter 19, Getting ready for tax time, on page 438.

Modifying the preset category lists

You can modify a preset category list by creating new categories or new subcategories and by editing or deleting existing categories and subcategories. You can also change a category into a subcategory or a subcategory into a category, and you can move subcategories from one category to another. See “[Creating new categories](#)” on page 68, “[Creating subcategories](#)” on page 69, and “[Editing, deleting, and moving categories and subcategories](#)” on page 70.

Here are two sample category lists:

- The list on the left is a partial view of a category list used by a couple who want to track their income and expenses in more detail than provided by the preset home category list.
- The list on the right is shorter than the preset list of home categories, and it contains main categories only—no subcategories.

The first time you set up a portfolio or mutual fund account, Quicken adds these investment categories (preceded by •) to your Category & Transfer list.

Category/Transfer	Type	Tax	Description
Subscriptions	Expense		Subscriptions
Supplies	Expense		Supplies
▼ Tax Self	Expense		◇ Taxes - Self
Fed			Federal Tax
Medicare			Medicare Tax
Soc Sec			Soc Sec Tax
State			State Tax
▼ Tax Spouse	Expense		◇ Taxes - Spouse
Fed			Federal Tax
Medicare			Medicare Tax
Soc Sec			Soc Sec Tax
State			State Tax
▼ Taxes	Expense		◇ Miscellaneous Taxes
Property			Property Tax
Telephone	Expense		Telephone Expense
Travel	Expense		Travel Expenses
▼ Utilities	Expense		Utilities
Cable			Cable
Garbage			Garbage
Gas & Electric			Gas, Electric
Water			Water
•Accrued Int	Expense		◇ Accrued Interest
•Accrued Int NT	Expense		Non-Tax Accrued I...
•Div Income	Income		◇ Dividend
•Div Income NT	Income		Non-Tax Dividend
•Int Expense	Expense		◇ Investment Inter...
•Int Expense NT	Expense		Non-Tax Inv Inter...
•Int Income	Income		◇ Investment Inter...
•Int Income NT	Income		Non-Tax Investme...
•Long CapGnDst	Income		◇ Long Term Cap Ga...
•Long CapGnDst NT	Income		Non-Tax Long Ter...
•Realized Gain	Income		◇ Realized Gain/Loss
•Realized Gain NT	Income		Non-Tax Realized ...
•Short CapGnDst	Income		◇ Short Term Cap Ga...
•Short CapGnDst NT	Income		Non-Tax Short Ca...
•Unrealized Gn	Transfer...		Unrealized Gain/L...
[AmericanExpress]	Transfer...		
[Car Loan]	Transfer...		
[Cash]	Transfer...		Petty Cash
[Chris Savings]	Transfer...		US Bank
[House]	Transfer...		

Account names in square brackets ([]) are included in this list so you can transfer funds between accounts. Double-click an account name to create a transfer. See “Transferring money between accounts” on page 93.

Category/Transfer	Type	Tax
► Auto	Expense	
Baby Supplies	Expense	
Bank Charges	Expense	
Bonus	Income	◇
Cash Exp	Expense	◇
► Charity	Expense	
Childcare	Expense	
Clothing	Expense	
Dining	Expense	
Education	Expense	
Entertainment	Expense	
Gifts	Expense	
Gifts Received	Income	◇
Groceries	Expense	
Household	Expense	
► Insurance	Expense	
Int Exp	Expense	
Int Inc	Income	◇
Medical	Expense	◇
Misc Exp	Expense	
Misc Inc	Income	◇
Mort Int	Expense	◇
Recreation	Expense	
► Salary	Income	◇

The category descriptions are visible in the longer category list on the left, but the window has been narrowed to hide them in the shorter list above. You can resize most Quicken windows if you want to save room on your desktop by dragging the size box in the lower right corner of the window.

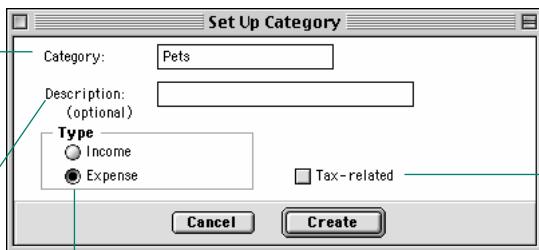
Creating new categories

You can set up your categories before you enter any transactions, or you can set them up “on the fly” while you are entering transactions. Quicken will ask if you want to set up a new category whenever you enter a category name it doesn’t recognize.

- 1 Choose Categories & Transfers from the Lists menu (⌘-L).
- 2 In the Categories & Transfers window, click New (⌘-N).
- 3 In the Set Up Category window, enter information about the category.

The category name can be up to 32 characters long. Be careful not to enter more than one name for the same category. For example, if you type “Clothes,” Quicken will see it as a new category even if you already have a category called “Clothing.”

The category description can be up to 54 characters long. You can show the description instead of the category name in reports and graphs if you want to see a more detailed description.



Click Income if this is an income category such as salary, interest income, or rent from an investment property. Click Expense if this is an expense category such as groceries, utilities, mortgage interest, or charity.

(Optional) Select the Tax-related checkbox if you want to use this category to track tax-related income or expenses. Quicken displays the Assign Tax Links window, where you can assign categories to specific line items on IRS forms. See “Marking categories as tax related” on page 440.

- 4 Click Create to add the category to the Category & Transfer list.

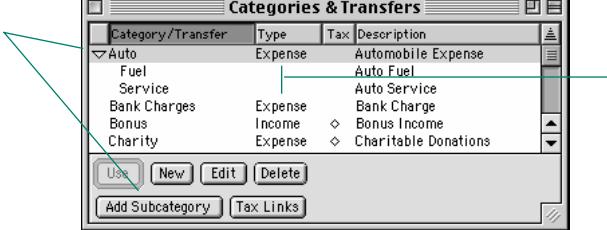
Creating subcategories

Using subcategories gives you more flexibility than using categories alone. For example, under the category "Utilities" you could have subcategories such as "Cable TV," "Gas & Electric," and "Water." Then you can show information for each subcategory under the main categories in your reports, graphs, and budgets.

- 1 Choose Categories & Transfers from the Lists menu (⌘-L).
- 2 In the Categories & Transfers window, select the category for which you want to create a subcategory and click Add Subcategory.

To add the subcategory "Loan Int" under the category "Auto," select "Auto" and click Add Subcategory. Then type "Loan Int" in the Category field and click Create.

In this example, Quicken would display the subcategory "Loan Int" between "Fuel" and "Service."



Quicken doesn't display a type (income or expense) for subcategories because they are always the same type as the parent category.

- 3 In the Set Up Category window, enter information about the subcategory just as you would for a new category.

See the illustration in [step 3](#) on page 68.

- 4 Click Create to add the subcategory to the list.

Quicken displays the new subcategory below the main category in the Category & Transfer list. If there are other subcategories for the category, they are listed in alphabetical order.

Editing, deleting, and moving categories and subcategories

You can edit category or subcategory information by selecting a category in the Category & Transfer list and clicking Edit. If you rename a category or subcategory, Quicken automatically replaces the old name with the new name in all transactions categorized with the old name.

You can delete a category or subcategory by selecting it in the Category & Transfer list and clicking Delete.* When you delete a category or subcategory, Quicken removes the name from the Category & Transfer list and from the Category field of any transactions to which it is assigned.

Caution: Don't delete a category or subcategory as a step in changing its name. Delete a category or subcategory only if you don't expect to use it again or if you want to reassign the transactions for the deleted category to several different categories.

You can also change a category into a subcategory, or move a subcategory from one category to another by dragging and dropping them in the Category & Transfer list.(Note that when you change a class to a subclass, you cannot promote the subclass back to a class.)

* You cannot edit or delete the predefined investment categories (those preceded by •), and you can only edit or delete transfer categories from the Category & Transfer list by editing, hiding, or deleting the associated account (see “[Editing, hiding and deleting accounts](#)” on page 58).

For step-by-step help, go to [Categories & Classes in Quicken Help](#) and select

How do I edit categories and subcategories?

How do I delete categories and subcategories?

How do I move categories and subcategories?

About classes

Classes add an additional dimension to reports and graphs by letting you specify where, to what, or to whom transactions apply. Classes do not replace categories; they add information to transactions that already have categories. Unlike subcategories, which can only be used with their parent category, classes can be used with any category. Quicken has the flexibility to create reports and graphs based on categories, classes, or both.

You can use classes in situations like these:

- If you share a Quicken data file with others in your household, you can create a class for each person so you can track how much each person earns and spends without creating subcategories for each category. For example, spouses could classify dining expenses as Dining/Sue and Dining/Jim, and clothing expenses as Clothing/Sue and Clothing/Jim.
- If you use your personal checking account for business and personal expenses, you can identify business transactions with the class Business to distinguish them from personal expenses in the same category. For example, you could classify business expenses as Dining/Business, Entertainment/Business and Subscriptions/Business.
- If you manage properties, you can identify transactions by property name or address. For example, six water bills could be categorized as utility expenses and classified as applying to six different properties by entering Utilities:Water/ElmSt, Utilities:Water/OakSt, and so on.
- If you work with multiple clients, you can identify transactions by client name. Then you can report separately on the income and expenses related to each client.

For example, you might classify income earned as Income/Smith, Income/Jones, and Income/Lee.

The following table gives examples of classes and the kind of information they can help you track:

Use classes to specify	Reason for using classes	Examples of class names
Whom the transaction is for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Your clients• Your salespeople• You or your spouse	Track income and expense by client Track commissions Track income and expense by individual	SellCo, Mena, Bartel, Lew & Co. Bob, Karen, Glenn, Kate, Eric Chris, Terry
Where the transaction applies: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sales regions• Property names	Track performance by division Track income and expense by property	Midwest, West, East, North, South Harlow St, Ward Way, Rusko Ave
What the transaction is for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Job or project names• Equipment or vehicle• Business use	Perform job costing Track expense by item Separate business income and expense from personal income and expense	Crandall, Miller, Barturen-Ramirez Truck, phone, fax, copier Business

Setting up classes and subclasses

Because people use classes in so many different ways, Quicken does not provide a preset list of classes. To create a class, choose Classes from the Lists menu and click New. You can set up classes before you enter any transactions, or you can set them up “on the fly” while you are entering transactions. Quicken will offer to let you set up a new class whenever you enter a class name it doesn’t recognize. For information about assigning classes to transactions, see “[Assigning a class to a transaction](#)” on page 90.

For step-by-step help, go to [Categories & Classes in Quicken Help](#) and select
How do I set up classes and subclasses?

Editing, deleting, and moving classes and subclasses

You can edit class or subclass information by selecting a class in the Class list and clicking Edit. If you rename a class or subclass, Quicken automatically replaces the old name with the new name in all transactions classified with the old name.

You can delete a class or subclass by selecting it in the Class list and clicking Delete. When you delete a class or subclass, Quicken removes the name from the Class list and from any transactions to which it is assigned.

Caution: Don't delete a class or subclass as a step in changing its name. Delete a class or subclass only if you don't expect to use it again or if you want to reassign the transactions for the deleted class to several different classes.

You can also change a class into a subclass, change a subclass into a class, or move a subclass from one class to another. Just drag and drop them in the Class list. (Note that when you change a class to a subclass, you cannot promote the subclass back to a class.)

You cannot change a class into a category, or vice versa.

For step-by-step help, go to [Categories & Classes in Quicken Help](#) and select

How do I edit classes and subclasses?

How do I delete classes and subclasses?

How do I move classes and subclasses?

Keeping your accounts up to date

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Recording your day-to-day expenses

Every Quicken account has a register where you can enter [transactions](#) for that account. A transaction is any item that affects the balance in your account. Common transactions in a bank account include:

- checks (written by hand or printed with Quicken)
- ATM (automated teller machine) transactions
- deposits
- EFT (electronic funds transfer) deposits or withdrawals
- bank service charges and interest

When you set up a new account, Quicken opens the Register window for that account. You can record all transactions for that account in the register—although you may want to enter online payments and checks you plan to print with Quicken in the Write Checks window (see [“Writing checks with Quicken” on page 117](#)) or the Enter Online Payment window (see [“Creating and sending online payments” on page 184](#)).

All Quicken accounts have registers. Although the types of transactions vary from register to register, the basic entry techniques are the same whether you are using the register for a bank, cash, credit card, asset, or liability account.*

*Portfolio and mutual fund accounts also have registers, but investment transactions require additional information. See [“Entering investment transactions in the register” on page 293](#).

Click Number at the top of the register to sort the register by check number instead of by date. When you sort by number, the Balance column is blank, but Quicken still displays the balances in the lower right corner.

Enter the amount of a check or other payment in the Payment column; enter the amount of a deposit in the Deposit column.

The active, selected transaction has a bold border around it.

Quicken shows the name of the account in the window title.

A checkmark in the Clr column indicates the cleared status of each transaction. See page 153.

Date	Number	Payee/Category/Memo	Payment	Clr	Deposit	Balance
6/30/99		Chris Xfer to Joint Checking [Chris Savings]			750.00	6,811.95
7/1/99	949	Church Charity	100.00			6,711.95
7/1/99	3275	Mackeby Mortgage Corp. spif	796.92			5,915.03
7/6/99		Terry Xfer to Joint Checking [Terry Savings]			750.00	6,665.03
7/12/99	950	Villa Bank Card [Villa Bank Card]	412.98			6,252.13
7/12/99	3276	Tami Briggs Gifts Wedding	249.50			6,002.63
7/12/99		ATM Ossie St. Produce Groceries	50.00			5,952.63
7/14/99	3277	Marilyn Peters Childcare	240.00			5,712.63
7/17/99	951	Meyer Insurance Insurance:Auto	350.02			5,362.61
7/15/99	12	Page or Description Category Memo	Payment Open Split		Deposit	
						Balance Today: \$5,712.63
						Balance 7/17/99: \$5,362.61

Click Record to save the transaction and automatically update the account balance.

Click Restore if you make a mistake and want the transaction to revert to the way it was before you changed it.

Entering a transaction in the register

- 1 Choose Registers from the Lists menu and choose the account name. You can also open a register from the toolbar by choosing the account name from the Registers pop-up menu when you are in the Banking, Investing, or Assets/Debt areas.
- 2 If the selected transaction is not a blank transaction, choose New Transaction from the Edit menu (⌘-N).
- 3 Enter information about the new transaction in each field.

Type a date, or use the pop-up calendar to select a date.

In the Payee or Description field, enter a payee name or other description for the transaction.

In the Payment or Deposit column, enter the amount of the payment or deposit.

In the Number column, you can enter a number for a handwritten check or use the pop-up menu to select the type of transaction. Press + to enter the next check number quickly.

1/30/99	3222	Marilyn Peters Childcare		240.00		3,958.53
2/2/99	PRINT	Meyer Insurance Insurance:Auto		271.56		3,686.97
2/2/99	942	McKellar Organic Foods		36.71	Deposit	

In the Category field, enter a category to help you track income and expenses. See "What do I put in the Category field?" on page 87.

(Optional) In the Memo field, enter any additional information about this transaction.

You cannot enter a value in the Balance column. Quicken calculates a new balance for you when you record the transaction.

Press Tab to move the insertion point to the next field. If you prefer to press Return instead of Tab to move from field to field, see “[Customizing the register](#)” on [page 108](#).

- 4 When you have finished entering the transaction, click Record. Quicken saves each new transaction in your data file as you record it.

When you record a transaction, Quicken sorts it in the register and recalculates all subsequent balances. You can sort transactions by date or by check number.

Entering a transaction in the Calendar

You can enter new transactions in the Quicken Financial Calendar™ for today or for any date in the past. You can also edit or delete transactions or move transactions from one day to another. You can enter, edit, move, or delete transactions in the Calendar for any non-investment account.

When you use the Calendar to enter a new transaction for today or for a day in the past, Quicken adds that transaction to the selected day in the Calendar and automatically records it in the appropriate register as well.

- 1 In the Banking area, click the Calendar button in the toolbar.

You can also schedule transactions—including recurring transactions such as bill payments and your paycheck deposit—in the Calendar or the register for dates in the future (see “[Scheduling bill payments](#)” on [page 112](#)).

You can use the arrow keys to move from day to day, and the PgUp and PgDn keys to move from month to month.

Today's date has a dark box around it. On a color monitor, it is also shaded light blue.

Past transactions are shown on the day they were recorded. Scheduled future transactions are shown in blue text on the day they are scheduled to happen.

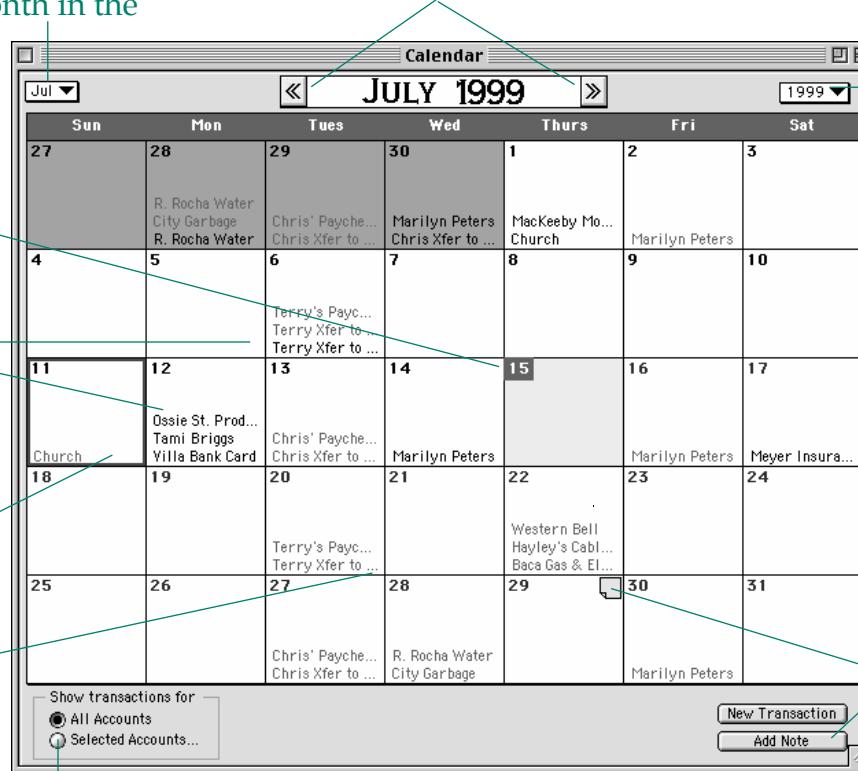
The selected day has a bold box around it.

If there are more transactions for a day than will fit, the date is followed by an ellipsis (...). Double-click the day to see all its transactions in a separate Transactions window.

Choose a month from the month pop-up menu to go to that month in the currently selected year.

Click the arrow buttons to move forward or backward one month at a time.

Choose any year listed in the year pop-up menu (or choose Other and enter any year between 1928 and 2027) to go to that year.



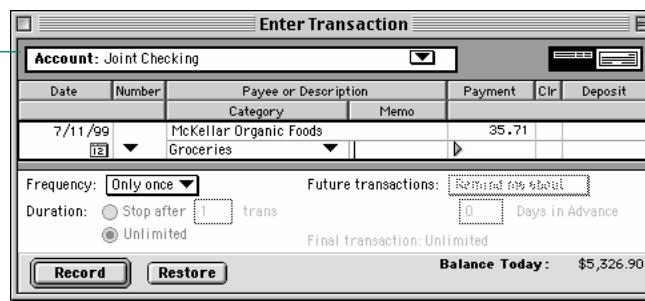
Click Selected Accounts to select the accounts you want to see. The Calendar is initially set up to show transactions from all accounts except investment accounts.

- 2 Select the day (past or present) on which you want to record the transaction.
- 3 Click New Transaction in the lower right corner of the Calendar window.
- 4 In the Enter Transaction window, enter information about the transaction in each field, just as you would in a register.

If you need information about what to enter in each field, see “[Entering a transaction in the register](#)” on page 80.

Make sure the correct account is shown in the Account field. When you record the transaction, it is entered both in the Calendar and in the register for the selected account.

For information about the scheduling section of the window, see “[Scheduling a future transaction in the Calendar](#)” on page 112.



Click the Check button to enter a check to print with Quicken or, if the selected account is enabled for electronic payment, click the electronic payment button (not shown).

Quicken shows you the Balance Today (and an ending balance if there are any postdated transactions in the register) for the selected account.

- 5 Click Record to record the transaction in the Calendar and in the register.

You can also enter a new past or present (recorded for today) transaction in the Calendar by:

- Dragging and dropping a transaction from the QuickFill Transactions list (see “[Entering data with QuickFill](#)” on page 103).

- Copying a transaction from any open Transactions window. Hold down the Option key while you drag and drop the transaction to today or to a day in the past (or to the Transactions window for that day).

You can also print the Calendar or add a reminder note to a day in the Calendar.

For step-by-step help, go to [Calendar in Quicken Help](#) and select

How do I add a reminder note to the Calendar?

Correcting mistakes

To make a change to a transaction, select it and edit any field by selecting the incorrect information and typing over it. To undo a single mistake you make while entering or editing information in a field, choose Undo from the Edit menu (⌘-Z). To restore a transaction to the way it was before you made any changes to it, click the Restore button. The only item in the transaction you cannot edit is the balance in the Balance column. If you need to change the balance during reconciliation, see “[Letting Quicken adjust for differences](#)” on page 159.

Note: Changing a reconciled transaction—one with a bold R in the Clr column—can cause problems when you reconcile your Quicken records with your bank statement. Quicken warns you if you are about to change a reconciled transaction.

You can edit any transaction in the Calendar, even if you originally entered it in the register. If you enter a transaction in the wrong account, you can easily move it to the correct account by editing it in the Calendar to change the account.

You can also move a transaction to another account using the contextual menu in the register. Select the transaction you want to move, hold down the Control key and click in the register; choose Move this Transaction from the contextual menu. Then enter the “to” account name in the Move Transaction window.

For step-by-step help, go to [Registers in Quicken Help](#) and select

How do I edit a transaction?

How do I move a transaction?

You can delete a transaction by selecting it and choosing Delete Transaction from the Edit menu (⌘-D). Sometimes you may prefer to void a transaction instead of deleting it. By marking a printed or handwritten check as void, you can keep an accurate record of each numbered check. To void a transaction, select it and choose Void Transaction from the Edit menu.

[For step-by-step help, go to Registers in Quicken Help and select](#)

How do I delete or void a transaction?

What do I put in the Category field?

You can enter any of these items in the Category field of a transaction:

- **Categories and subcategories** let you label your transactions so you can track where your money comes from and where it goes. See “[Assigning a category to a transaction](#)” next.
- **Classes and subclasses** let you define transactions even more specifically than with categories alone. Some Quicken users benefit from using classes; others find that categories are all they need to track their finances. See “[Assigning a class to a transaction](#)” on page 90.
- **Transfers** let you move money from one Quicken account to another. See “[Transferring money between accounts](#)” on page 93.

Tip: If you want to assign more than one category, class, or transfer to a single transaction, you can “split” the transaction. See [page 97](#).

Assigning a category to a transaction

See “[About categories](#)” on page 62 for more information about creating and using categories.

You should assign at least one category to each transaction because Quicken uses the category information you assign to create reports, graphs, and budgets based on your income and expenses. If you don’t assign a category to a transaction, Quicken uses the label “Other” to refer to uncategorized amounts in reports and graphs. You can set a preference telling Quicken to warn you if you forget to enter a category; see “[Customizing the register](#)” on page 108.

You can assign a category to a transaction by:

- typing the category name in the Category field
- choosing a category from the pop-up menu in the Category field
- selecting a category in the Category & Transfer list

Typing a category name in the register

- 1 Click in the Category field of the transaction you want to categorize.
- 2 Start typing the category name.

If the first few characters match the beginning of more than one category name, QuickFill enters the first category that begins with the letters you typed. Keep typing until QuickFill enters the correct category name.

7/15/99	Num	Food Drive	50.00	Deposit
	▼	charity	▼	Open Split

You can also choose a category from the pop-up menu in the Category field.

- 3 When Quicken displays the category you want, either press Tab to accept that category, or type a colon (:) to enter a subcategory.

The colon always appears at the end of the text that's currently in the Category field, no matter where the cursor is located when you type it.

- 4 (Optional) Start typing a subcategory name.

Continue typing until QuickFill fills in the correct subcategory.

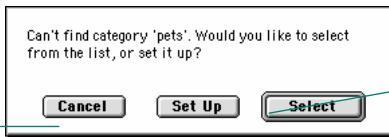
Type the letter "u" to enter the category name "Utilities."



To enter a subcategory, type a colon as soon as you see the category you want. In this case, typing the letter "w" after the colon displays the subcategory name "Water."

If you enter a category (or subcategory) name that isn't already in the Category & Transfer list, Quicken asks if you want to set up a new category or select an existing category.

Click Cancel if you made a typing error and want to return to the register to enter the correct category.



Click Set Up to create a new category.

Click Select to select an existing category from the list.

Choosing a category from the Category & Transfer list

- 1 Click anywhere in the transaction you want to categorize.
- 2 Choose Categories & Transfers from the Lists menu (⌘-L).
- 3 Double-click a category name in the list to paste it in the Category field.

You can also select the category name you want and click Use or press Return. Or you can drag the category name from the Category & Transfer list and drop it in the selected transaction in the register.

Assigning a class to a transaction

Classes do not replace categories; rather, they add more information to transactions that already have categories. See “[About classes](#)” on page 72 to determine whether classes are appropriate for your situation.

You can assign a class to a transaction by:

- typing the class name in the Category field
- selecting a class in the Class list

Typing a class name in the register

1 Click in the Category field of the transaction you want to classify.

You can add a class name after a category name, or after an account name if you want to classify a transfer transaction.

2 Type a forward slash (/).

The forward slash separates the class from the category (or account). It always appears at the end of the text that’s currently in the Category field, no matter where the cursor is located when you type it.

3 Begin typing the class name.

If the first few characters match the beginning of more than one class name, QuickFill enters the first class that begins with the letters you typed. Keep typing until QuickFill enters the correct class name.

As soon as you type a forward slash, Quicken recognizes that you are entering a class. In this example, the category is Repairs and the class is Oak St.



7/15/99	3278	SDP Carpentry		167.32	Deposit
[2]	▼	repairs/oak St.	▼	167.32	► Open Split

- 4 When Quicken displays the class you want, either press Tab to accept that class or type a colon (:) to enter a subclass.

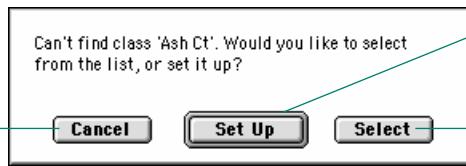
The colon always appears at the end of the text that's currently in the Category field, no matter where the cursor is located when you type it.

- 5 (Optional) Start typing a subclass name.

Continue typing until Quicken fills in the correct subclass. You might, for example want to add a subclass to the transaction in [step 3](#) to specify which unit needed repairs: Repairs/Oak St:Unit1.

If you enter a class (or subclass) name that isn't already in the Class list, Quicken asks if you want to set up a new class or select an existing class.

Click Cancel if you made a typing error and want to return to the register to enter the correct class.



Click Set Up to create a new class.

Click Select to select an existing class from the list.

Choosing a class from the Class list

- 1 Click anywhere in the transaction you want to classify.
- 2 Choose Classes from the Lists menu (⌘-K).
- 3 Double-click a class name to paste it in the Category field.

You can also select the class name you want and click Use or press Return. Or you can drag the class name from the Class list and drop it in the selected transaction in the register.

Transferring money between accounts

Transfers can record these and other common transactions:

- movement of funds from a checking account to a savings account
- cash advances from a credit card account to a checking account
- loan payments from a checking account to a liability account that tracks the balance of the loan

When you record a transfer transaction in a **source** account, Quicken automatically creates a parallel transaction in the **destination** account. If the source transaction is a payment or decrease, the destination transaction is a deposit or increase.

For example, if you transfer \$500 from your savings account to your checking account to cover household expenses, you would type a bracket ([), and then enter the name of the checking account in the Category field of the transfer transaction in your savings account. Quicken automatically records a corresponding deposit transaction of \$500.00 in the Deposit column of your checking account. You don't include an income or expense category in the Category field for a transfer transaction because you have simply moved funds from one account to another.

This is the transfer transaction in "Terry Savings" (the source account). The square brackets show that it is a transfer.

Terry Savings: Register						
Date	Number	Payee/Category/Memo	Payment	Clr	Deposit	Balance
5/11/99		Terry Xfer to Joint Checking [Joint Checking]	750.00			2,738.73

This is the transaction Quicken automatically records in "Joint Checking" (the destination account) as a result of the transfer.

Joint Checking: Register						
Date	Number	Payee/Category/Memo	Payment	Clr	Deposit	Balance
7/6/99	Num	Terry Xfer to Joint Checking [Terry Savings]	750.00			6,497.71

If the register for the source account is already open, you can transfer money by entering the transfer information directly in the Category field of the transfer transaction.

1 In the register for the source account, enter the name of the destination account in the Category field by typing [, and then typing the name of the account.

OR

Choose the destination account name from the pop-up menu in the Category field (account names are at the bottom of the list).

If you begin typing the account name, QuickFill completes it. In this example, we typed "[jo" and QuickFill added "int Checking]."

7/6/99	Num	Terry Xfer to Joint Checking	750.00	Deposit	-261.27
[Terry Savings]		[Joint Checking]		Open Split	

2 When Quicken displays the account you want, press Tab.

- 3 Click Record to record the transfer transaction.

Quicken records the transaction in this register **and** creates a parallel transaction in the destination account register for the same amount.

In some cases, you may want to transfer part of the total amount of a transaction. For example, you may want to transfer some of your paycheck into a retirement account. Or you might want to transfer the portion of your mortgage payment that goes toward the loan principal into a liability account that tracks the loan balance and assign an expense category to the interest portion of the payment. See ["Entering transactions with more than one category" on page 97](#) for information about transferring part of a transaction.

You can include class information in a transfer transaction. If, for example, you pay for an antique table from a checking account and you want to record the purchase in an asset account called "Personal Assets" and assign the class "Antiques" to the transaction, you would enter "[Personal Assets]/Antiques" in the Category field.

You can also enter a transfer transaction between accounts by choosing Transfer Money from the Activities menu.

For step-by-step help, go to Registers in Quicken Help and select

How do I transfer funds between accounts?

Changing a transaction that includes a transfer

When you change a transaction that includes a transfer to or from another account, the transaction created by the transfer may also change.

- If you edit the date or amount of the transaction, the information changes in both accounts. But if you edit anything else, the information changes only in the account where you make the change.
- If you delete the transaction, Quicken deletes it from both accounts.
- If you rename an account, Quicken updates every occurrence of the name in all transactions.

If a transfer is part of a split transaction (see “[Entering transactions with more than one category](#)” [next](#)), you can change the date or amount only in the original transaction in the source account. You cannot change it in the destination account (the one that received the transfer).

Entering transactions with more than one category

You can assign multiple categories, classes, or transfers to a single transaction by **splitting** the transaction. For example, you might want to create a split transaction if you write a single check to purchase items such as clothing, office supplies, and home furnishings from a department store.

When you create a split transaction, you enter category names and amounts to identify each part of the split. You can enter this information when you first record a transaction, or you can go back and add it later.

Entering a split transaction

- 1 Enter information about the transaction in the Date, Number, and Payee fields, and enter the total amount of the transaction in either the Payment or Deposit column.
- 2 Click the Open Split button to open the split (⌘-E).

Click the Open Split button to open the split.

7/15/99	952 Schuler-Robinson	124.57	Deposit	5,035.0
[12]	split	Memo	► Open Split	

Quicken copies any information you have already entered in the Category, Payment, or Deposit fields of the transaction to the first split line.

- 3 Type a category name in the first Category field in the split, or choose a category from the pop-up menu and press Tab.
- 4 (Optional) Type a memo in the first Memo field and press Tab.
- 5 Type the amount you want to allocate to the first category in the first Amount field. The amount for the entire transaction is already selected; just type the amount for the first category right over that amount.
- 6 Press Tab to move to the next Category field.

Category	Memo	Amount
Clothing	shoes for Chris	32.47 92.10

Quicken subtracts the amount you typed in the Amount field of the first split line (\$32.47) from the total amount you entered for the transaction (\$124.57) and displays the remainder (\$92.10) in the next Amount field.

- 7 Continue to add categories, memos, and amounts until you have added one split line for each part of the transaction.

You can add as many lines as you want to a split transaction.

7/15/99	952	Schuler-Robinson	124.57	Deposit
[2]		memo	▼ Close Split	
Category	Memo	Amount		
Clothing	shoes for Chris	32.47		
Household	mimi-vac	59.48		
Gifts	book for Mom	21.68		
Entertainment	video	11.02		
Close Split Clear Split Adjust Total				

If you decide not to split this transaction, click Clear Split to delete all the information in the split lines.

8 Click Record to record the transaction.

If you see the message “This split transaction contains one or more uncategorized items. Save changes?” you have not entered a category for at least one of the amounts in the transaction. Click Cancel to go back to the transaction and enter the missing category; click Discard to delete the entire transaction; or click Save to leave part of the transaction uncategorized.

If you have an uncategorized remainder on the last line of a split and you want to recalculate the transaction total, click Adjust Total. Quicken deletes the remainder and recalculates the total transaction amount based on the sum of all the split amounts you entered.

See “Scheduling bill payments” on page 112 for information about entering your paycheck automatically every month.

Sample split transaction: entering your paycheck

You can split your paycheck deposit into categories for salary, federal income tax, state income tax, and so on. Once you set up the deposit correctly, Quicken can memorize the transaction so you can use it over and over again without having to enter it all again.

- 1 Start a new transaction in your bank account register (⌘-N).

Fill in the Date, Number (optional), and Payee fields, and then enter the **net amount** you are depositing in the Deposit column. The net amount is your salary minus taxes and deductions.

- 2 Click the Open Split button to open the split.
- 3 In the first line of the split, enter the category you use to track your salary in the Category field and the **gross amount** of your paycheck in the Amount field.

If pretax amounts are deducted from your gross salary (such as amounts for a retirement plan or flexible spending for health care), you may want to split your salary category into subcategories to track the pretax amount and the taxable amount separately. That’s what was done in this example.

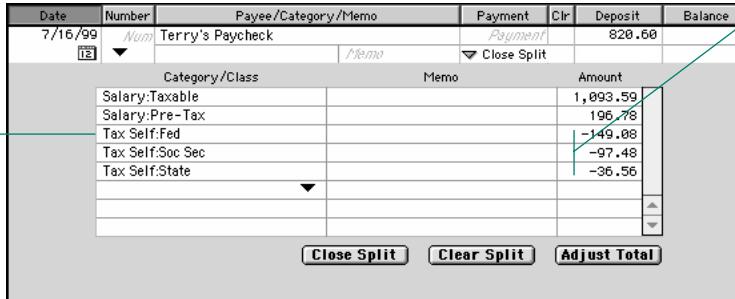
Enter your net pay as the total amount for the transaction. Your net pay is the amount left to deposit after all the deductions.

Enter the category you use to track gross salary. In this example, Terry has \$196.78 in pretax deductions taken out of a total gross pay of \$1,290.37, so the gross amount is divided between two Salary subcategories: Taxable and Pre-Tax. If you don't care about that level of detail, use the Salary category for the full amount.

Enter your gross pay (the amount before any deductions) in the Amount field of the first split line. If you are tracking both pretax and taxable salary (as in this example), you should enter one of the amounts in the first split line and the other amount in the second split line. Note that since the gross salary is larger than the net deposit, the remainder is a negative number.

4 Enter every deduction from your paycheck as a negative amount. You may have deductions for items such as federal taxes, state taxes, medical insurance, disability insurance, and so on. You can use Quicken's standard categories for some of these items, and you can create additional expense categories for other deductions as needed.

You can add “Self” and “Spouse” to the Tax categories to distinguish between people in a two-income household.

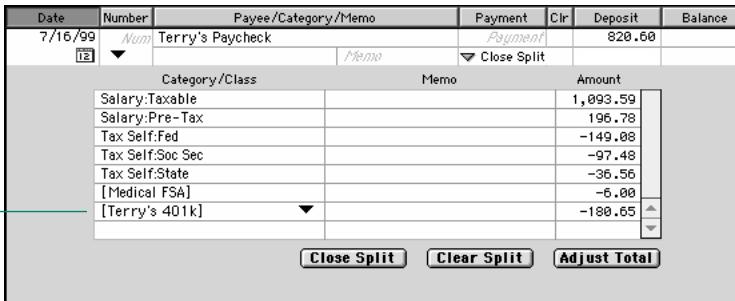


A screenshot of the Quicken software interface. A transaction for "Terry's Paycheck" is selected. The "Payment" column shows a value of 820.60. The "Category/Class" column lists tax categories: Salary:Taxable, Salary:Pre-Tax, Tax Self:Fed, Tax Self:Soc Sec, and Tax Self:State. The "Amount" column shows corresponding values: 1,093.59, 196.78, -149.08, -97.48, and -36.56. The "Memo" column contains the word "memo" for each row. At the bottom of the transaction list are buttons for "Close Split", "Clear Split", and "Adjust Total".

See “Transferring money between accounts” on page 93 for information about entering a transfer transaction.

To enter a transfer of money from this account (the account where you are depositing the paycheck) to another account (like a Quicken account that tracks your 401(k)), enter the account name in square brackets and enter the amount as a negative amount.

You can also assign transfers to amounts in split transactions. You may, for example, want to enter a 401(k) contribution. This money is not an expense (since it's still your money); it is just being transferred to another Quicken account. In this example, Terry has entered transfers to both a flexible spending account for medical expenses ([Medical FSA]) and a retirement account ([Terry's 401k]). These transfers are negative amounts because they are deductions from Terry's paycheck; they show up as deposits in the destination accounts.



A screenshot of the Quicken software interface, similar to the previous one but with additional entries. The transaction for "Terry's Paycheck" is selected. The "Payment" column shows a value of 820.60. The "Category/Class" column lists tax categories and two transfers: "[Medical FSA]" and "[Terry's 401k]". The "Amount" column shows corresponding values: 1,093.59, 196.78, -149.08, -97.48, -36.56, -6.00, and -180.55. The "Memo" column contains the word "memo" for each row. At the bottom of the transaction list are buttons for "Close Split", "Clear Split", and "Adjust Total".

- 5 Click Record to record the transaction.

Deductions are entered as negative amounts because they are subtracted from your gross salary. Quicken adds more split lines automatically.

Speeding up data entry

Quicken makes it easy to enter transactions quickly:

- **QuickFill™** automatically finishes filling in transaction fields for you.
- **QuickEntry** lets you enter daily transactions without opening Quicken.
- **QuickMath™** lets you make simple calculations right in your register.
- **Online account access** lets you download information directly from your financial institution. See [Chapter 10, Banking online from Quicken, on page 164](#).

Entering data with QuickFill

You can stop Quicken from automatically memorizing transactions by choosing Preferences from the Edit menu, clicking the Customization option, then Registers, and clearing the “Add new transactions to the QuickFill list” checkbox.

You can also stop QuickFill from filling in transactions by clearing the “Use QuickFill to fill in transactions” checkbox.

QuickFill automatically memorizes transactions as you enter them and stores them in the QuickFill Transactions list so you can use them again and again without having to type them each time. To look at the list, choose QuickFill Transactions from the Lists menu (⌘-T).

For example, you may write a check to Blaisdell Grocery every week. The first time you record that check in a Quicken register, Quicken memorizes everything except the date and check number and adds “Blaisdell Grocery” to the QuickFill Transactions list. The next time you begin typing “Blaisdell Grocery” in a Payee field, Quicken finds the transaction in the QuickFill list and enters it in the register for you. You can change any information Quicken enters—such as the amount—and then record the new transaction. If you change anything, Quicken updates the “Blaisdell Grocery” transaction in QuickFill list.

Quicken marks each locked transaction in the list with a padlock icon.

You can lock an individual QuickFill transaction to keep it from changing. When you recall a locked transaction, you can make changes to it before you enter it in the register; however, the QuickFill Transactions list retains the original locked transaction unless you edit it manually. For example, if you usually withdraw \$40 when you go to the ATM, you can memorize that transaction in the list so that Quickfill always enters \$40 for you—even if you changed the amount of your last ATM withdrawal.

Even if you choose to work with QuickFill turned off, you can still recall a transaction by dragging it from the QuickFill Transactions list and dropping it in the register or the Write Checks window. If you decide you want to change or delete a QuickFill transaction, you can select it in the QuickFill Transactions list and click Edit or Delete.

For step-by-step help, go to [Registers in Quicken Help](#) and select

How do I recall a memorized transaction?

How do I memorize a transaction?

How do I edit a memorized transaction?

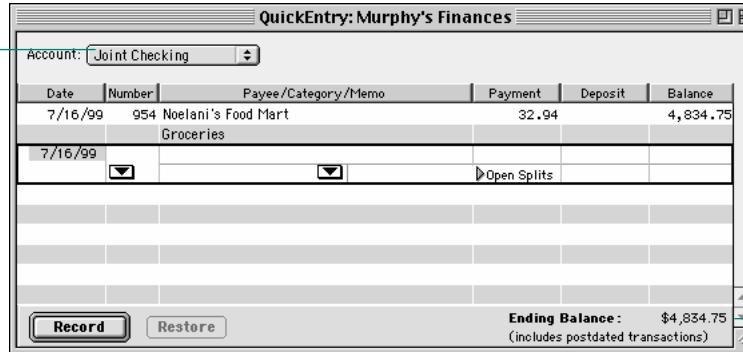
How do I delete a memorized transaction?

Reducing transaction entry time with QuickEntry



You can significantly reduce the time it takes to enter your daily transactions by using QuickEntry. Just double-click the QuickEntry icon in your Quicken Deluxe folder to open this “mini-application.” QuickEntry opens quickly and gives you access to all your bank, cash, and credit card registers—and nothing else—so you can enter transactions quickly and easily.

Choose any bank, cash, or credit card account in your Quicken data file from the Account pop-up menu.



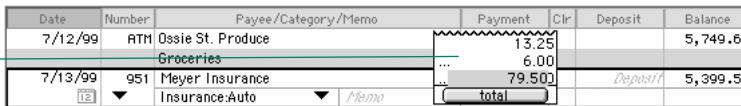
QuickEntry displays the Ending Balance for the account. It includes all transactions you have entered in Quicken or QuickEntry, including any postdated transactions.

The registers in QuickEntry work like the registers in Quicken. You enter transactions the way you always have, taking advantage of QuickFill, QuickMath, and the pop-up lists from Quicken. Your QuickEntry data is stored in your Quicken data file, and is added to your Quicken registers the next time you open Quicken.

Calculating transaction amounts with QuickMath

Sometimes you may want to make simple calculations to determine the correct dollar amount to enter in a transaction. For example, you may want to total the amount due on several bills before you transfer money from your savings account to your checking account to pay them. QuickMath can do these calculations for you right in the amount field. Just press any operator key (+, -, *, /, or =) to pop up a “paper tape” where you can see numbers as you enter them, just as if you were using an adding machine.

The tape shows your calculations as you type them.



A screenshot of a Quicken register window. The table has columns for Date, Number, Payee/Category/Memo, Payment, Clr, Deposit, and Balance. The Payment column shows a paper tape with the following values: 13.25, 6.00, ..., 79.500, and a final value of 5,399.58. The Deposit column shows a value of 5,399.58. The Balance column shows a value of 5,749.60. The bottom of the table has a 'total' button.

Date	Number	Payee/Category/Memo	Payment	Clr	Deposit	Balance
7/12/99		ATM Osie St. Produce	13.25			5,749.60
		Groceries	6.00			
7/13/99	951	Meyer Insurance	79.500		Deposit	5,399.58
		Insurance:Auto			total	

You can also assign special QuickMath keys in Preferences to add, subtract, multiply, or divide dollar amounts with a single keystroke. For example, the percent key (%) is preassigned to multiply amounts by 0.01 so you can easily calculate percentages.

For step-by-step help, go to Registers in Quicken Help and select

How do I calculate transaction amounts?

How do I assign QuickMath keys?

Finding a specific transaction

The Find command locates specific transactions in the register or the Write Checks window. For example, you might want to find a specific check number or a specific payee. Choose Find from the Edit menu to open the Find window.

You can use the Replace command to make changes to text in your transactions. For example, if you misspelled a payee name, you could search for all occurrences of the misspelled name and replace them with the correct name. Choose Replace from the Edit menu to open the Replace window.

You can restrict find and replace actions to a single account, or choose to find or replace transactions in all your accounts.

For step-by-step help, go to Registers in Quicken Help and select

How do I find a transaction in a register?

Customizing the register

You can change settings that affect Quicken's registers by choosing Preferences from the Edit menu, choosing the Customize option, then Registers, and selecting or clearing the checkboxes. For example, you can enter amounts without decimal points, use the Return key instead of the Tab key to move between fields, or ask Quicken to warn you when you enter a duplicate check number. Any changes you make to the preferences are in effect for all your registers and other data-entry areas in Quicken.

For step-by-step help, go to Registers in Quicken Help and select

How do I customize the register?

Printing the register

You can specify a time period of a day, a week, a month, a year, or longer, and then print a record of your transactions for that period of time.

For step-by-step help, go to [Registers in Quicken Help](#) and select

How do I print the register?

8

Paying your bills

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Scheduling bill payments

Scheduling your bill payments with Quicken can save you time and help you remember to pay your bills when they're due. Many bills, such as rent and insurance payments, occur at regular intervals and are always for the same amount. Other bills occur less regularly, or the amount varies from month to month. Even regular bills don't come all at once—they trickle in. You can schedule all your bills in Quicken's Financial Calendar, even if the amount varies. You can also schedule income and transfer transactions, such as paycheck deposits or monthly transfers from checking to savings.

After you schedule a transaction, Quicken either reminds you about it or records it in your register automatically when it is due. Then you can make the payment electronically, print a check with Quicken, or write a check by hand.

When you schedule financial transactions—including bill payments—in the Calendar, you get a visual month-by-month overview of your financial past, present, and future. You can see at a glance where your income is expected to come from in the future and how you expect to spend it. You can also use the Calendar instead of the register to enter transactions, which is useful if you're working with more than one account at a time. See “[Entering a transaction in the Calendar](#)” on page 81.

Scheduling a future transaction in the Calendar

- 1 In the Banking area, click the Calendar button in the toolbar.

For more information about the Calendar, see [page 82](#).

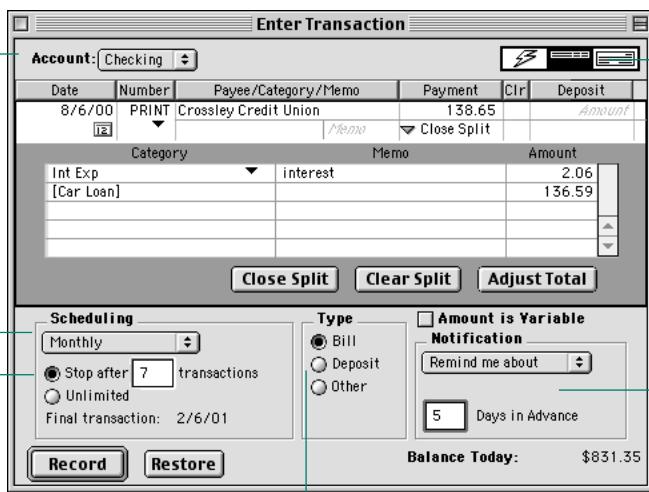
- 2 Select the day in the Calendar on which you want to schedule a transaction.
- 3 Click the New Transaction button in the lower right corner of the window (⌘-N). Quicken opens a window that looks very much like a blank transaction in a register. Quicken enters the date you selected in the Date field and highlights the Account field.
- 4 Enter information about the transaction in the window.

You can enter information either in Register view or Write Checks view.

Choose the name of the Quicken account from which you will make this payment.

Choose how frequently you make the payment.

“Stop after...pmts” is selected for Duration and 7 is entered for the number of payments, because there are 7 payments left on this loan.



To help with bill management, let Quicken know if this is a bill, a deposit, or another transaction.

Use these buttons to switch between the Register view and the Write Checks view.

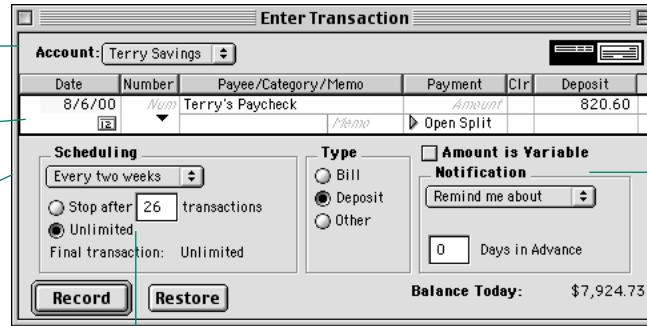
If you want Quicken to remind you about a scheduled transaction so you can write a check to make the payment, choose “Remind me about” and enter the number of days in advance you want your reminder. Choose “Automatically enter” if you don’t need to confirm the transaction, and Quicken will automatically enter it in the register when it is due.

You can also schedule income transactions, such as a paycheck deposit (see page 100 for instructions for entering a paycheck).

Choose the name of the Quicken account where the deposit will be recorded.

Enter the date of your next paycheck.

Choose how frequently you get a paycheck.



If your paycheck varies by a few cents from one time to the next, you might want to tell Quicken that you want to see and confirm the transaction each time before it is recorded in the register.

Tell Quicken how many times you want your paycheck transaction recorded (in this case, indefinitely).

- 5 When you're finished, click Record to add the transaction to the Calendar for every day on which it is scheduled to happen.

Scheduling a future transaction from the register

You can also enter a scheduled transaction from the register using the Shortcuts contextual menu. Select an existing transaction, hold down the Control Key and click within the transaction. Choose Schedule this Transaction from the Shortcuts contextual menu. Then fill in the Schedule Future Transaction window as shown in step 4 above.

What happens after I schedule a transaction?

Each time you start Quicken, it checks for scheduled transactions that are due or past due (that is, scheduled transactions that have become due since the last time you used Quicken). If it finds a scheduled transaction that is due or past due, one of two things will happen:

- **If you selected Remind Me About when you set up the scheduled transaction:** Quicken displays the Upcoming Bills and Scheduled Transactions window. You can edit select and edit the transaction, if necessary, and click Record to record it in the register and change it from scheduled to recorded (or postdated) in the Calendar. You can also click Remind Later if you don't want enter this transaction right now, but want to be reminded again the next time you start Quicken
- **If you selected Automatically Enter when you set up the scheduled transaction:** Quicken records the transaction in the register and changes it from scheduled to recorded (or postdated) in the Calendar—without asking you for confirmation.

After your transaction has been recorded in the register, you can make the payment in any of the following ways:

- **Send an instruction to make the payment electronically.** See “[Making online payments](#)” on page 183.
- **Write and print a check with Quicken.** See “[Writing checks with Quicken](#)” on page 117 and “[Printing Intuit checks](#)” on page 122.
- **Write a check by hand.**

If you want to pay a scheduled transaction early, double-click the day on which it appears, select it in the Transactions window, and click Pay Now.

Editing and deleting scheduled transactions

You can edit, delete, and move transactions in the Calendar. Double-click a day in the Calendar to open the Transactions window for that day. Then:

- To delete a transaction, select it and click Delete (⌘-D).
- To edit a transaction, select it and click Edit (⌘-E).
- To move a transaction, either edit it to change its date, or drag it from the Transaction window and drop it into another day in the Calendar.

When you edit or delete a past, present, or postdated transaction in the Calendar, your changes are also recorded in the register.

Billminder reminds you to pay your bills

Billminder™ can remind you about checks to print, electronic payments to transmit, or transaction groups that are due—either when you turn on your computer or when you start Quicken. It does not remind you about scheduled transactions that are due, however, since the Missed Bill Reminder feature provides its own reminders for scheduled transactions.

For step-by-step help, go to [Paying Bills in Quicken Help](#) and select
How do I have Quicken notify me when bills are due?

Writing checks with Quicken

By using Quicken to write and print your checks, you save time and avoid clerical errors because you avoid the duplicate work of hand-writing checks and then recording them in Quicken.

Intuit checks

Intuit checks are printed to the exacting standards of the American Banking Association and are pre-approved by all banks, savings and loan institutions, credit unions, and brokers in the United States and Canada. When you order personalized Intuit checks, Intuit prints your name, address, account number, bank name, check numbers, and all the information required by financial institutions on your checks.

All Intuit checks are triple guaranteed. We guarantee that:

- Your checks will be accepted by your bank.
- Your checks will work with your Macintosh-compatible printer.
- Your check order will be printed exactly as you submitted it.

If we fail to meet these three conditions, please call right away. We will quickly replace your order or refund your money, whichever you prefer.

Canadian users:
Canadian cheques and other supplies are also available from Intuit. Call [Shop the Web](#) at the phone number on page 492.

Ordering checks

The Intuit Check Catalog provides a description of the available check styles and colors. All Intuit checks fit in Intuit double-window envelopes. Both your address and the payee's address appear in the windows, eliminating the need to address envelopes.

We've enclosed ordering information in the Quicken package for your convenience. Choose Order Supplies from the Apple (apple) menu in order to have Quicken print the ordering information for you. You can also call [Shop the Web at the phone number on page 492](#). Order today and Intuit checks will be in your hands in less than three weeks.

How do I write checks away from home?

For checks you write away from home, use the paper checks you already have or fill in an Intuit check by hand. The next time you use Quicken, enter the transactions in your check register.

When you order your Intuit checks, indicate a starting number considerably higher than your existing paper check numbers. For example, if your personal check numbers are in the 1000 range, begin your Intuit checks at 3001. That way, you avoid confusion or possible duplication of numbers.

Quicken can easily manage two sets of check numbers in one account. The bank has no concerns about which numbers you use on your checks. Check numbers are for your own records.

You can also add a logo or other art to your checks when you send them through your printer. See “Adding art to checks” on page 139.

How can I get a logo printed on my checks?

Intuit has a large selection of standard logos that can be printed **free** on Intuit checks. Just order by number from the catalog. If you want a custom logo, enclose black-and-white, camera-ready artwork with your order. There is a one-time \$35 setup fee for custom logos. If touch up, typesetting, or rearrangement is required, additional charges may be incurred.

Filling out a check

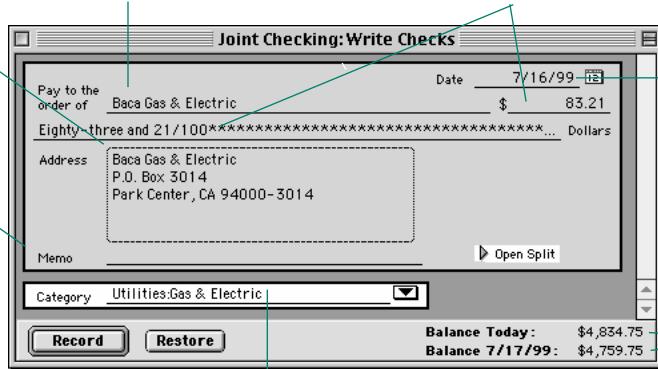
You can write checks from any Quicken bank account.

- 1 In the Banking area, open the account from which you want to write checks.
- 2 Click the Checks button in the toolbar (⌘-J).
- 3 Enter information in the appropriate fields on the check.

If you plan to mail the check in an Intuit window envelope, enter the payee name and mailing address. You can use up to five lines; press Return to start a new line. Press the quote key (') to copy the payee name to the first line.

You can enter a memo that prints on the check and appears in the Memo field in the register. If you don't want your memo to be visible when you mail the check in a window envelope, you can change Quicken's Register preferences to add a Note field where you can enter it instead.

Enter the payee name. When you view this check in the register, the payee information appears in the Payee field.



When you enter the dollar amount in the \$ field, Quicken automatically spells out the amount on the next line.

The date appears on the check when you print it. To change it, just type a new one.

Enter category, class, or transfer information in the Category field. You can split a check just as you split a transaction in the register (see page 97).

Balance Today is the balance of the transactions in the account through today; the ending balance is the balance for all transactions, including postdated transactions.

4 Enter a category in the Category field.

Enter categories, splits, or transfers just as you would in a register. If you use Intuit voucher checks, Quicken can print up to nine lines of split information on the perforated voucher attachment.

5 When you have finished writing the check, click Record to save it in both the Write Checks window and the register.

After you've written and recorded your checks, you can review them before printing by scrolling through the Write Checks window or by reviewing them in the register.

The Write Checks window does not display check numbers. Intuit checks are prenumbered because most banks require prenumbered checks for stop payment purposes. Quicken inserts the correct check number in the register when it prints the check. Until the checks print, Quicken displays PRINT in the Number column of each printable transaction in the register.

Printing Intuit checks

You can print checks with Quicken on page-oriented printers (including laser and inkjet printers such as Apple LaserWriters and StyleWriters).

Setting up your printer

- 1 Choose Chooser from the Apple (🍎) menu, select the printer you plan to use, and then close the window.
- 2 Choose Preferences from the Edit menu, choose the Checks options, then Print.
- 3 Make your changes to the Print Checks settings in the Preferences window.

These are the default preferences.

Print Checks settings are specific to a single Quicken bank account. Choose the account you want to set up from this pop-up menu.

Choose one of these icons if you want to print a partial page of checks.

Select this checkbox if you want to print category information from split transactions on the perforated attachment to voucher checks.

Choose a font name and size from the Font and Size pop-up menus for the text that prints on your checks. The Sample box shows an example of the currently selected font and size.

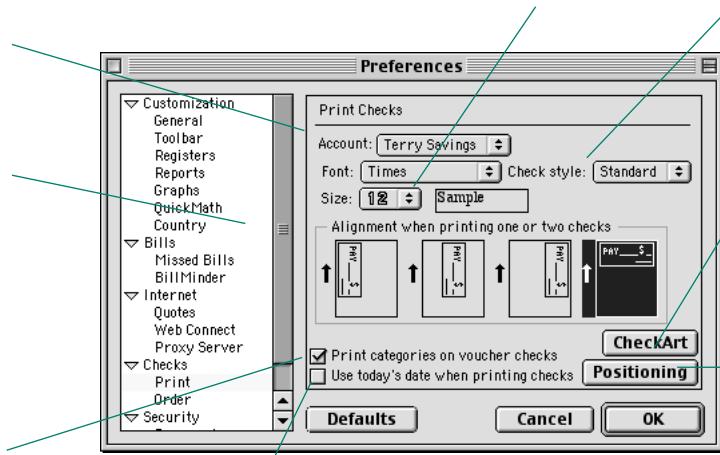
Choose your check style from this pop-up menu. For information about Intuit checks, see “Intuit checks” on page 117.

You can add a company logo or other art to your checks. See “Adding art to checks” on page 139.

Click Positioning to adjust the position of text on your check. See “Positioning checks” next.

Select this checkbox if you want Quicken to change the dates on the checks to the date when you print the checks.

- 4 Click OK to save these settings for the selected bank account.



If you are planning to start printing with less than a full page of three standard or wallet checks, see “Printing a partial first page of checks with page-oriented printers” on page 129.

Positioning checks

If you have a page-oriented printer, the following table describes how to position a full page of checks in your printer. For all listed printers, full pages of checks should be inserted with the top of the page of checks pointing toward the printer. If your printer isn’t listed here, you can assume that you should insert checks in the paper tray or envelope feeder the same way you would insert standard letterhead paper.

Printer type	Check position
Apple Color LaserWriter 12/600	Load checks face up
Apple LaserWriter 16/600, LaserWriter 12/640, or LaserWriter Select 360	Load checks face down*
Apple Personal LaserWriter 320	Load checks face up
Apple Personal LaserWriter 4/600	Load checks face down*
Apple StyleWriter, StyleWriter II, or StyleWriter 1200, Color StyleWriter 1500, 2400, or 2500	Load checks face up
GCC Personal Laser Printer or Personal Laser Printer II	Load checks face up
Epson 740i	Load checks face up*
HP DeskWriter series 5 or series 6	Load checks face down*
HP LaserJet II or III	Load checks face up
HP LaserJet IV or V	Load checks face down*

- * When you load checks face down, reverse the order of the sheets so the first sheet of checks is on top. This ensures that the printed check numbers match the numbers in the register.

Printing checks from your account

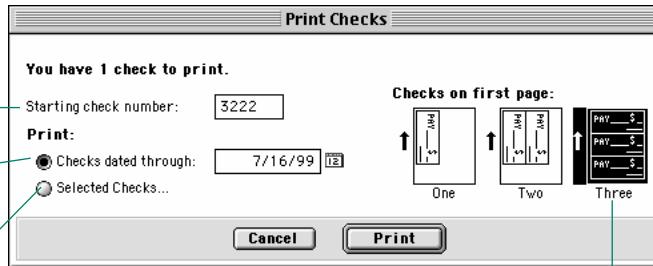
- 1 If you haven't already put the checks in your printer, do it now.
- 2 Make sure your printer is turned on and online.
- 3 Open the bank account from which you want to print checks.
- 4 Choose Print Checks from the File menu (⌘-P).*
- 5 Check the settings in the Print Checks window.

*If you see a message that you don't have any checks to print, you need to enter your checks in the Write Checks window (see [page 119](#)). If you have already entered the checks in the register, enter PRINT in the Number column to show Quicken which checks you want to print.

This number should be the same as the number on the first check in the printer. If it is not, change it.

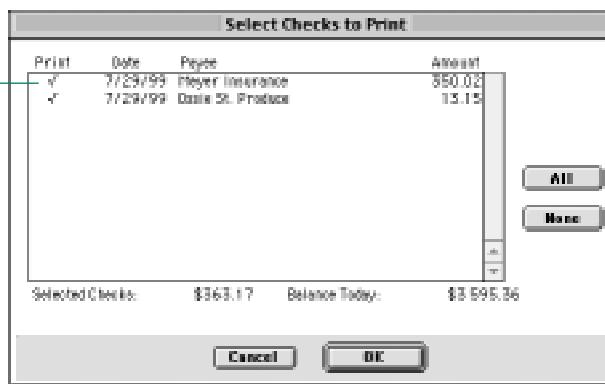
Click Checks Dated Through to print all checks dated on or before the date shown. Change the date to print checks in a different date range.

Click Selected Checks to print only selected checks.

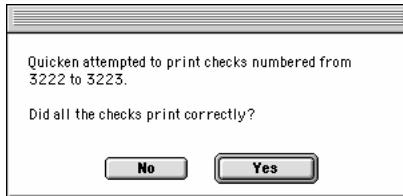


Select the icon for three checks if you put a full page of checks in the printer. If you are starting with a partial page of one or two checks, see "Printing a partial first page of checks with page-oriented printers" on page 129.

- 6 If you chose Selected Checks, mark each check you want to print and then click OK.



Click a transaction in the list to mark it as a check you want to print. Quicken puts a checkmark in the Print column for each check you select. If you accidentally mark a check you don't want to print, click it again to remove the checkmark.



- 7 Click Print in the Print Checks window to open the printer dialog box for your printer.
- 8 Click Print in the printer dialog box to start printing your checks.

Stopping a print job

If you notice a problem while your checks are printing, stop the printing process by pressing the Command key (⌘) and period key together. If your printer continues to print, turn its power switch off.

Examining printed checks

After the checks have finished printing, Quicken needs to know if they all printed correctly.

- If any of the checks did not print correctly, click No.
- If all the checks printed correctly, click Yes.

Until you click Yes, unprinted checks in the register still have PRINT in the Number column. After you click Yes, Quicken enters the check numbers.

Sometimes Quicken displays this message before the printer finishes printing your checks. Wait a few moments so you can examine the checks before you click Yes or No.

- 1** Examine the printed checks.
- 2** If the checks printed correctly, click Yes.

Quicken puts check numbers in the Number column of the printed checks in the register. You are finished printing.

- 3** If any of the checks did not print correctly, click No.
 - Quicken asks you to type the number of the first unprinted or incorrectly printed check. Type the number of the first check that printed incorrectly (or did not print) and click OK.
 - Examine your printer to see if the checks jammed or the printer ran out of checks.
 - If the text on the checks is not aligned correctly, try adjusting the check printing settings. See “[Adjusting check alignment for page-oriented printers](#)” on [page 132](#).
- 4** Start printing again after you’ve fixed the problem.

Go back and follow steps 4 through 8 in “[Printing checks from your account](#)” on [page 125](#) to print the remaining checks.

Printing a partial first page of checks with page-oriented printers

If you use standard or wallet checks in your page-oriented printer, you'll sometimes find that a partial page of one or two blank checks remains after you've finished printing. You can start printing on that partial page the next time you begin to print checks.

Before you start, turn on your printer, but don't load your checks yet.

- 1 Choose Preferences from the Edit menu, choose the Checks options, then Print.
- 2 Make sure the account from which you are printing checks is selected in the Account pop-up menu; then select one of the alignment icons to show Quicken how you insert envelopes into your printer.

Before you choose your page orientation and insert your partial page of checks in the printer you need to know:

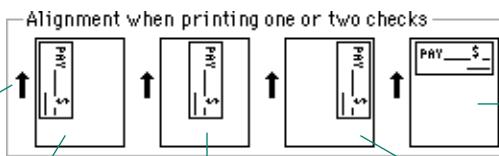
- the type of envelope feeder your printer has
- if you should insert the check face up or face down
- if you should insert the left edge or the top of the check into the printer first

If your printer won't print checks properly from the envelope feeder (or doesn't have an envelope feeder), try positioning the checks in the paper tray with the top of the check touching the rollers. You might need to order forms leaders from [Shop the Web](#) at the phone number on page 492.

You feed partial pages of checks into your printer the same way you feed envelopes. See your printer manual to find out what the printer manufacturer recommends for loading envelopes in the envelope feeder or cassette.

The direction of the arrows is toward the printer.

Note: If your checks print upside down or on the wrong side, reverse the way you load the checks into the envelope feeder.



Positioned against the left side of the envelope feeder.

Centered in the envelope feeder.

Positioned against the right side of the envelope feeder.

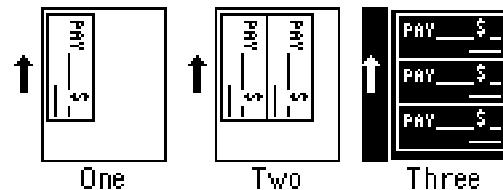
Centered in the envelope feeder or paper tray, with the top edge of the check feeding into the printer.

- 3 Click OK to close the Preferences window.
- 4 Choose Print Checks from the File menu (⌘-P).
- 5 Be sure the number in the Starting Check Number field is the same as the number of the first check on your partial page of checks.
- 6 Select the one or two checks you want to print on this partial page.
- 7 Select a Checks on First Page icon.

Choose the icon for the number of checks you're printing.

Note: Depending on the printer you use, the orientation of the check icons on the buttons may be horizontal instead of vertical.

Checks on first page:



- 8 Load the one or two checks into your envelope feeder or cassette as pictured in the partial-sheet icon you selected.

If your printer requires that you load letterhead face down (as the Apple Personal LaserWriter does), load your checks that way. Look in your printer manual if you aren't sure.

- 9 Click Print to start printing the checks.

After the partial page of checks is printed, you can continue printing on a full page of checks by following steps 4 through 8 in ["Printing checks from your account" on page 125](#).

Adjusting check alignment for page-oriented printers

In most cases, you won't need to do anything special to print checks with the text aligned correctly. If you have a non-Apple, page-oriented printer, however, you may need to use the information in this section to adjust the alignment of text on your checks—but only if you have followed the instructions for printing checks in this chapter and the text is still not aligned correctly on the printed checks.

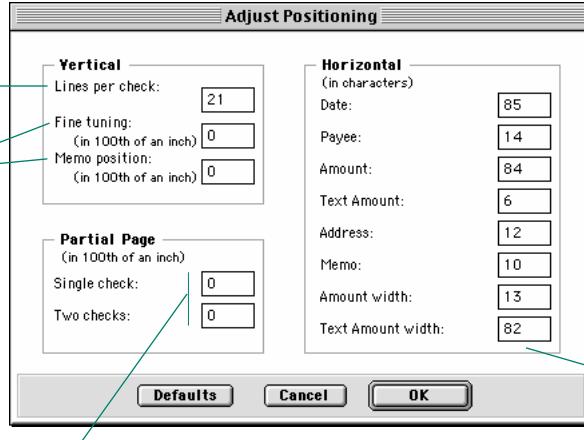
You can make fine-tuning adjustments to the location of text on your check if certain fields don't print in quite the right place. Once you get your checks to print correctly, Quicken saves your alignment settings, so you won't have to change them again to print checks with the same alignment in the future.

Note You can adjust the positioning of text in individual fields on Intuit checks, but you **cannot** rearrange the order of the fields to match those on non-Intuit checks.

- 1 Review your printed checks to decide which field and line positions need adjusting.
- 2 Choose Preferences from the Edit menu, choose the Checks options, then Print.
- 3 Make sure the account from which you are printing checks is selected in the Account pop-up menu, and then click Positioning.
- 4 In the Adjust Positioning window, enter new settings for the items you want to change and click OK. You can use positive or negative numbers. See the tables that follow **step 5** for solutions to specific positioning problems.

Quicken determines the number of Lines Per Check based on the type of Intuit check you selected.

Change the Fine Tuning setting to adjust the top-to-bottom position of all the text on a check, or change the Memo Position setting to adjust the top-to-bottom position of the text in the Memo field only. Entering a lower number moves the text up and a higher number moves it down.



Vertical settings are in hundredths of an inch.

Horizontal settings are shown as the number of characters per field.

Change the Partial Page settings to adjust the top-to-bottom position of text on a check printed as a partial page.

- 5 Print a test check on blank paper, and then place the paper on top of a check page and hold them both up to the light to see if the text printed correctly.

Vertical positioning problem

The text on the first check prints correctly, but the text on the next check prints too high.

The text on the first check prints correctly, but the text on the next check prints too low.

Solution

Increase the number of lines in the vertical Lines Per Check setting.

Decrease the number of lines in the vertical Lines Per Check setting.

Vertical positioning problem	Solution
The text on the first check starts printing too high.	Increase the number in the Fine Tuning setting to move the text on the check down.
The text on the first check starts printing too low.	Decrease the number in the Fine Tuning setting to move the text on the check up.
The memo text on a check prints too high.	Increase the number in the Memo Position setting to increase the distance between the Memo field and the top of the check.
The memo text on a check prints too low.	Decrease the number in the Memo Position setting to decrease the distance between the Memo field and the top of the check.

Horizontal positioning problem	Solution
One or more check fields print too far to the left.	Increase the number of characters in the horizontal Date, Payee, Amount, Text Amount, Address, or Memo setting to increase the distance between the text in that field and the left edge of the check.

Horizontal positioning problem

One or more check fields print too far to the right.

Check amount starts printing in the right place, but is cut off on the right.

Spelled-out check amount starts printing in the right place, but doesn't fill the line.

Solution

Decrease the number of characters in the horizontal Date, Payee, Amount, Text Amount, Address, or Memo setting to decrease the distance between the text in that field and the left edge of the check.

Decrease the number of characters in the Amount Width setting to force Quicken to fit the amount into a shorter space. Ten characters is the minimum.

Increase the number of characters in the Text Amount Width setting to make the spelled-out amount longer.

Partial-page positioning problem

The text on a partial page of checks starts printing too high.

The text on a partial page of checks starts printing too low.

Solution

Increase the number in the Single Check or Two Checks setting to move the text on the check down.

Decrease the number in the Single Check or Two Checks setting to move the text on the check up.

Reprinting checks

You can easily reprint any check at any time, for any reason. Follow these steps to reprint checks, or to print checks that you have entered in the register instead of in the Write Checks window.

- 1 In the register, select the transaction for the check you want to reprint.
- 2 In the number column, replace the check number with the word PRINT.

Entering PRINT in the Number column turns checks that have already been printed into checks you can print again.



7/16/99	PRINT	Michael Brodick	75.00	Deposit	4,709.48
7/16/99	181	Gifts	▼	Graduation	Open Split
	954	Noelani's Food Mart		32.94	4,676.54
		Groceries			

- 3 Click Record.
- 4 Print the check as usual, paying special attention to entering the correct number in the Starting Check Number field.

Using the trailer strip option

In some situations (see the table on page 137) you may need to use a special option for handling existing or missing trailer strips on your checks. To clear or select the Use Trailer Strip checkbox:

- 1 Choose Preferences from the Edit menu and click the Print Checks icon in the scrolling panel on the left.
- 2 Make sure the account from which you are printing checks is selected in the Account pop-up menu, and then press Option-T.
Quicken displays a Use Trailer Strip checkbox just to the right of the Sheet Feeder checkbox.
- 3 Select or clear the Use Trailer Strip checkbox as described in the table that follows step 4.
- 4 Click OK to save the check printing settings.*

In this check printing situation

If you are printing a partial page of standard or wallet checks, Quicken may tell you that the page is shorter than the size selected in Page Setup. See if the trailer strip is missing from the bottom of the page of checks.

You have turned continuous checks into single pages so you can use them in a page-oriented printer.

Use this trailer strip option

Clear the checkbox.

Clear the checkbox.

In this check printing situation

You are using a LaserWriter SC to print a partial page with one check on it.

You are using a LaserWriter SC to print a partial page with two checks on it.

Use this trailer strip option

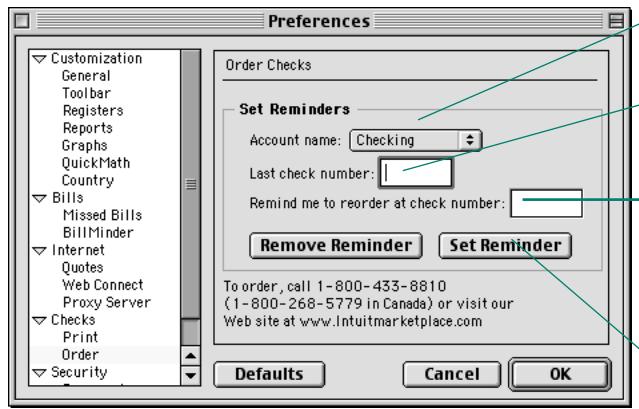
Select the checkbox.

Clear the checkbox.

Letting Quicken remind you to order checks

Quicken can remind you when it's time to order more checks. Choose Preferences from the Edit menu, choose the Checks options, then Order.

* Although Quicken hides the Use Trailer Strip checkbox when you close the window, it saves the setting. You can display it again later by pressing Option-T.



Choose the account for which you want to order checks.

Enter the last check number in your current supply of checks.

Enter the check number when you want to reorder. Quicken reminds you to order more checks when you print a check with this number.

Click Set Reminder to save your settings for the selected account.

Click OK to close the Preferences window.

Adding art to checks

You can print a logo, text, or other image on your checks. The image can be up to 1" high and 5" wide on standard and voucher checks, and up to 0.5" high and 2.5" wide on wallet checks. The image must be in PICT (Paint or Draw) format from a program such as Adobe Photoshop, Macromedia Freehand, MacPaint, or MacDraw. Quicken does not accept EPS (Encapsulated PostScript) files. To save an EPS file as a PICT file, select the image, press Option-Copy, and paste it into a PICT file.

For step-by-step help, go to Banking in Quicken Help and select

How do I add art to checks?

Before you start.....	142
Starting reconciliation.....	145
Marking cleared transactions	150
Completing reconciliation.....	152
Solving reconciliation problems.....	155

When you reconcile a Quicken account, you compare your Quicken records to your current bank statement and resolve any differences between the two—just like when you balance your checkbook manually. You can account for every cent if you want to, but Quicken doesn't require that you balance to the penny.

The examples and illustrations in this chapter show Quicken bank accounts. For information specific to reconciling credit card accounts, see [page 211](#); for portfolio or mutual fund accounts, see [page 344](#).

Before you start

When you reconcile your account for the first time, make sure you:

- Enter all transactions that have occurred between the date of your last statement and the date of your current statement.

You should enter all deposits and withdrawals, including checks you've written by hand or printed with Quicken, ATM transactions, and electronic transfers.

- Enter any transactions dated before the ending balance of your last statement that have not yet appeared on any statement.

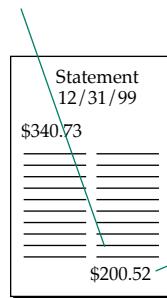
You should enter these transactions in your register even if they are dated before the opening balance transaction in your Quicken account.

- Check that the Opening Balance in your Quicken register matches the beginning balance on the statement you want to reconcile.

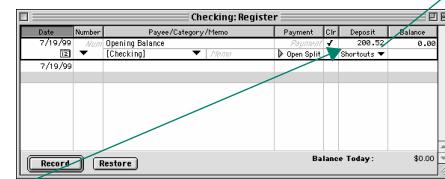
If you used the closing balance from your previous statement as the Opening Balance for your Quicken account when you set it up, then the Opening Balance in Quicken should be the same as the beginning balance on the first statement you want to reconcile. If the amounts don't match, change the amount in the Deposit column of the Opening Balance transaction in your Quicken register.

Where the balances go . . .

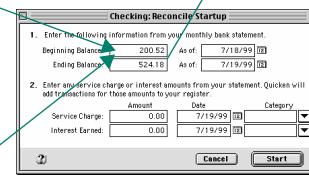
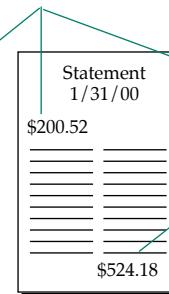
When you set up your Quicken account, enter the ending balance from your most recent statement in the Opening Balance Deposit column.



Quicken uses the Opening Balance amount you entered in the register as the Beginning Balance amount in the Reconcile Startup window.



When your next statement arrives, enter the ending balance from it in the Reconcile Startup window as the Ending Balance.



Reconciling for more than one month

If you have used Quicken for a number of months and have just decided that you want to reconcile, or if you used to reconcile an account and have not done it for several months, you need to go back and reconcile your Quicken account with the bank statements for each of the months you skipped **before** you start to reconcile the statement for the current month.

Adding earlier transactions

You may want to add earlier transactions to your Quicken bank account so you can create more comprehensive reports, graphs, and budgets. For example, if you start using Quicken in the middle of the year, you could add all of your transactions from January 1 so your records for the year are complete. To keep your account information accurate, wait until you reconcile your current bank statement. Then add the earlier transactions and balance each month separately starting with your earliest statement.

For step-by-step help, go to [Banking in Quicken Help](#) and select

How do I catch up balancing my checkbook?

Starting reconciliation

If the balance shown on your most recent bank statement is different from the Balance Today in your Quicken register, don't assume that something's wrong. You've probably entered transactions in Quicken after the bank prepared your statement, so the bank balance is not as up-to-date as your register. You may also have checks or other transactions from earlier months that have not yet cleared the bank.

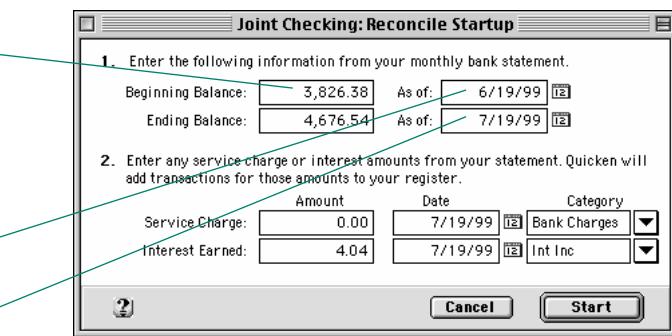
If this is an online account, go to "Starting to reconcile an online account" on page 149.

The Beginning Balance amount should be the same as the opening balance on the bank statement.

If this is the first time you are reconciling the account, Quicken uses the amount you entered for the Opening Balance transaction in your Quicken register.

The Beginning Balance "As of" date is the closing date of the last statement you reconciled. The Ending Balance "As of" date is the closing date of this statement.

- 1 In the Banking area, open the register for the account you want to reconcile.
- 2 Click the Reconcile button in the toolbar.



If you have reconciled this account before, the total of all reconciled transactions in the register appears in the Beginning Balance field. Reconciled transactions are marked with a bold capital R in the Clr column.

3 Make sure that the beginning balance on your statement matches the amount in the Beginning Balance field in the Reconcile Startup window.

Your statement might call the beginning balance the “previous” or “opening” balance. The Beginning Balance “As of” date is the closing date of the last statement you reconciled.

The amounts might differ for one of the following reasons:

Your situation

You are reconciling your Quicken account for the first time.

You started reconciling with your most recent statement, but you have not reconciled the previous months’ statements.

How to resolve the difference in the Beginning Balance field

Quicken uses the amount of the Opening Balance transaction in your register as the amount in the Beginning Balance field in the Reconcile Startup window (see the illustration on [page 143](#)). When you set up the Quicken account, you may have entered the wrong amount in the Deposit column of the Opening Balance transaction. Change the amount now in the register.

You should reconcile one month at a time, starting with the earliest statement. You need to reconcile your Quicken account with the bank statements for each of the months you skipped before you start to reconcile the statement for the current month.

Your situation	How to resolve the difference in the Beginning Balance field
You were using Quicken and reconciling your account. Then you started recording earlier transactions in Quicken.	For example, you may have started using Quicken in May and subsequently reconciled your account for May and June. Then you went back and recorded transactions from January. To ensure that the balance in the register is correct, you need to change the date and amount of the Opening Balance transaction in your Quicken register to match the opening balance from the first bank statement you want to reconcile. See "Adding earlier transactions" on page 144 .
The ending balance on last month's statement is different from the starting balance on this month's statement.	One of the bank statements may be wrong. Contact your bank to resolve the problem. The bank will correct the error with an adjustment on your next statement. For now, change the Beginning Balance amount and let Quicken make the adjustment for you as described in "Resolving a previous difference" on page 160 . This adjustment will appear as a reconciled item in the register, so your account will be off by the same amount next month when you reconcile. Then let Quicken make another adjustment when you reconcile the next statement.

4 Find the ending balance on your bank statement and enter it in the Ending Balance field in the Reconcile Startup window.

Your statement might call the ending balance amount the "current" or "new" balance. The Ending Balance "As of" date is the closing date of the statement you are reconciling.

- 5 If any service charges are listed on your bank statement and you haven't already entered them in your Quicken register, enter the amount of the service charge in the Amount field, the date of the service charge in the Date field, and an expense category in the Category field.
- 6 If your statement shows interest earned on your account and you haven't already entered it in your Quicken register, enter the amount of interest in the Amount field, the date when the interest was recorded in the Date field, and an income category in the Category field.
- 7 Click Start.

Quicken adds the Service Charge and Interest Earned transactions to the register and displays the Reconcile window.

If you click Cancel instead of Start, the Service Charge and Interest Earned transactions are not recorded in the register and you'll need to enter those amounts again when you return to reconciling this account.

Starting to reconcile an online account

Using online banking, you can update your register throughout the month and then reconcile with your paper statement once a month.

- 1 In the Banking area, open the register for the account you want to reconcile.
- 2 Click the Reconcile button in the toolbar.
- 3 Enter the Beginning Balance, Ending Balance, and Statement Date (from your paper statement) in the Reconcile Startup window.

Some of this information may already be filled in for you.

- 4 Click Start.
- 5 Quicken asks if you want to go to the Download Transactions window to update your register. If the last time you updated your register was before the closing date on your statement, you should get the most up-to-date online data from your financial institution now.

To update your register before reconciling, see “[Updating your register](#)” on [page 177](#). Then continue with “[Marking cleared transactions](#)” on [page 150](#).

You can choose whether or not downloaded transactions automatically appear in the register with a capital C to indicate that they have cleared the bank. (Some people prefer to mark each transaction themselves.)

Marking cleared transactions

Your next step is to mark all **cleared** transactions. A cleared transaction is one that has been processed by the bank and is listed on your bank statement. The Reconcile window displays all unreconciled transactions in your Quicken register through the Ending Balance date you entered.

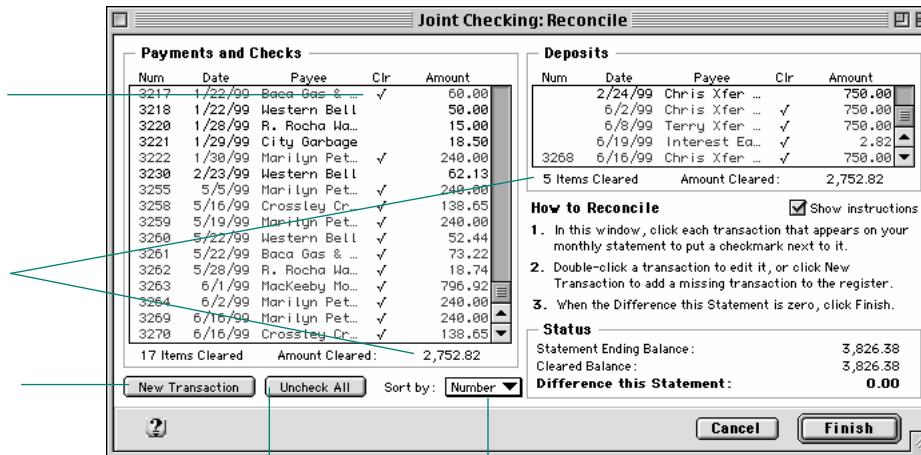
- 1 When you find a transaction in the Reconcile window that matches a transaction on your bank statement, click it to mark it as cleared.

Verify that the amount for each transaction in the Reconcile window matches the amount listed on the bank statement.

If a transaction appears on your bank statement, click it to mark it as cleared. A checkmark appears in the Clr column. If you make a mistake, click the transaction again to remove the checkmark.

Quicken keeps a running total of the number of items and the total amounts cleared in each list.

Click New Transaction to enter a missing transaction in the register.



Click Uncheck All to remove all checkmarks and start over.

Quicken can sort the items in the lists by Number or by Date.

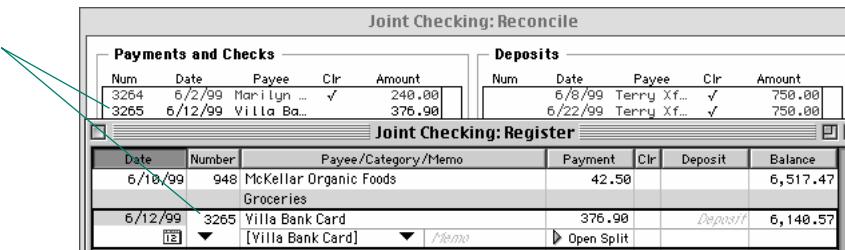
Click the Show Instructions checkbox to clear it if you don't need instructions. Quicken hides the instructions and displays more transactions.

2 If you find a transaction on your bank statement that's not shown in the list of unreconciled transactions, click New Transaction.

Quicken takes you to the register and selects a blank transaction. Enter the missing transaction and click Record. Then click the Reconcile button at the bottom of the register to go back to the Reconcile window. Quicken updates the Reconcile window to show any new transactions you entered in the register.

3 If you find a transaction that contains an error, double-click the transaction in the Reconcile window to correct it in the register.

If you want to see more information about a transaction or correct a mistake, you can double-click the transaction in the Reconcile window to go to the register with that transaction selected.



4 In the Reconcile window, mark the rest of the transactions on your statement as cleared.

Completing reconciliation

When you finish marking the cleared transactions, look at the difference amount or amounts in the lower right corner of the Reconcile window.

If there were a previous difference amount, it would appear above the Difference this Statement amount.



- If the Difference this Statement amount is zero and Quicken does not display a field named Previous Difference: You've reconciled the current bank statement successfully. Click Finish to complete reconciliation.
- If either the Difference this Statement or Previous Difference amount is not zero: Skip now to “Solving reconciliation problems” on page 155 to find out how to correct the problem and successfully reconcile the account.

If you look at your check register after you've finished reconciling, you'll see that the transactions you marked as cleared (C) are now reconciled (R).

What's the difference between C and R in the Clr column?

If you return to the register while you are still reconciling, you'll see the letter C in the Clr column of all transactions you've marked as cleared in the Reconcile window.

- C means that *you* have marked the transaction as cleared.

After you finish marking transactions as cleared in the Reconcile window and click Finish, Quicken turns the C into a bold R to signify that the "cleared" transactions are now "reconciled."

- R means that *Quicken* has reconciled the transaction.

If a transaction has not been cleared at the bank, leave the Clr column blank until you receive your next bank statement and begin to reconcile.

You can manually "unclear" or "unreconcile" some transactions that you cleared or reconciled incorrectly:

- Option-click in the Clr column to remove the R from transactions marked as reconciled.

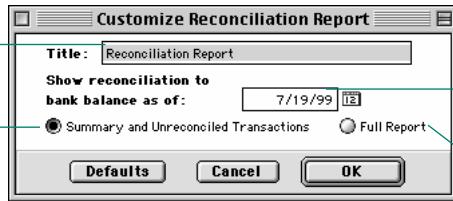
Tip: Back up your data file after reconciling. It takes only seconds and protects you against accidental data loss. See "Backing up and archiving your data files" on page 468.

Creating a reconciliation report

After you've reconciled an account, you can create a reconciliation report to see a summary of this reconciliation and a list of all items that remain unreconciled. Click the Reports button in the Reporting area and click the Standard tab. Then select Reconciliation and click Customize.

Change the report title if you wish.

If you select Summary and Unreconciled Transactions, the report shows a summary plus detail information for every unreconciled transaction.

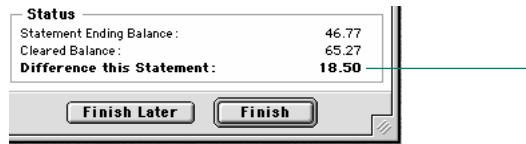


Change the date if you want the report to show your reconciled balance as of a date other than today.

If you select Full Report, the report shows a summary plus detail information for every transaction.

Solving reconciliation problems

If the Difference this Statement amount is not zero, your account doesn't balance for the current bank statement period. The cause is usually either an incorrect number of payment or deposit items checked off as cleared, or incorrect dollar amounts for some items.



This is a running total comparing the items marked cleared in Quicken and the items on the statement. In this example, there's \$18.50 difference between the Quicken register and the bank statement.

Problem

If the amount in this field is not zero, you have not balanced your account.

Solutions

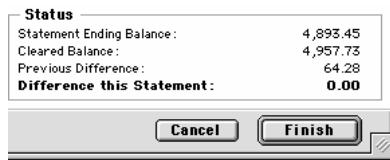
Find the difference between your register and the statement and correct it. See "Finding and correcting differences" next.

OR

Click Finish and let Quicken modify your account balance to agree with the bank's by recording an adjustment transaction. See "Resolving a difference from your current statement" on page 160.

If the Difference this Statement amount is zero, but there is a Previous Difference amount displayed, you have reconciled the current statement successfully, but you need to resolve the Previous Difference. This amount is the difference between the total of all the previously reconciled items in the register for this account and the amount you entered in the Beginning Balance field in the Reconcile Startup window.

(the opening balance from the current statement). The cause of the difference could be one of the situations described in the table on [page 146](#), or you could have changed or deleted an item that was previously reconciled (marked with a **R**) or deleted a balance adjustment transaction.



If you changed the Beginning Balance amount in the Reconcile Startup window, or made a change in the register that affects the Beginning Balance, the difference shows up as the Previous Difference.

Problem

If there is a Previous Difference amount, you need to resolve the difference.

Solutions

Find the cause of the problem and correct it.
See the table on [page 146](#).

OR

Click Finish to finish reconciling the current statement. Then see "Resolving a previous difference" on [page 160](#).

Finding and correcting differences

You can find the differences between your Quicken register and the bank statement in a systematic way.

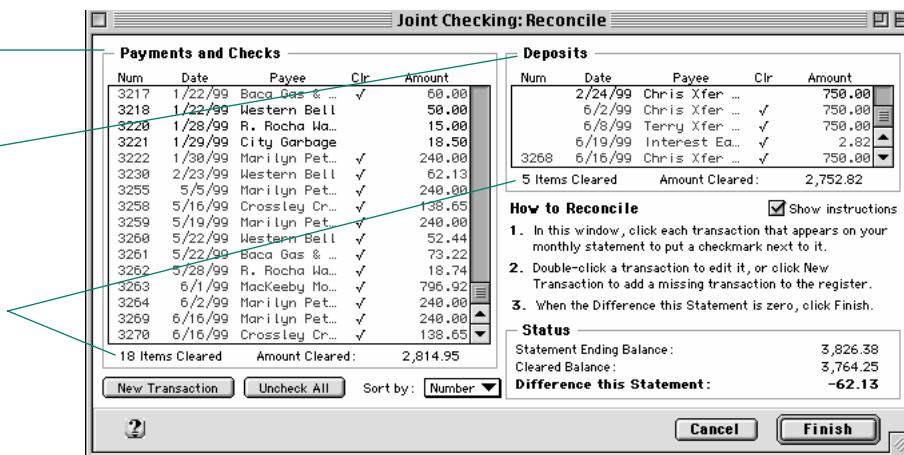
Finding a problem with the number of items

- 1 Count the number of debit items on your bank statement and compare that number with the number of “Payments and Checks” items you’ve marked in the Reconcile window.
- 2 Count the number of credit items on your bank statement and compare that number with the total number of “Deposits” items you’ve marked in the Reconcile window.

Check the total number and dollar amount of items you’ve marked.

“Payments and Checks” include checks, ATM withdrawals, transfers out of the account, service charges and fees, and automatic payments.

“Deposits” include ATM deposits, direct deposits, transfers into the account, and interest earned.



Note: The bank may summarize transactions that you've listed separately in your register.

For example, if you made several deposits on a single day, the bank might show the sum rather than listing each one separately. Or you may summarize transactions in your register (such as bank charges) that the bank itemizes.

Some statements count the total number of credits for you; others list interest earned and ATM deposits separately. Some statements count the total number of debits for you; others list service charges and ATM withdrawals separately.

- 3 Check to see if you:
 - missed recording an item in the register
 - missed marking an item as cleared
 - mistakenly marked an item as cleared
 - entered any transactions twice
 - entered a deposit as a payment or a payment as a deposit
 - forgot to enter a check number (scroll through the list to see if you can find the check amount listed as a withdrawal transaction)

- 4 Make whatever changes are necessary to correct the problem.

Finding a problem with the dollar amount of items

If there's no problem with the number of items marked as cleared, there may be a problem with the dollar amount of one or more items.

- 1 Check to see if you entered an amount incorrectly in the register and make whatever changes are necessary to correct the problem.
 - Compare the total dollar amount for "Payments and Checks" in the Reconcile window with the dollar amount of debits on your statement. If the totals do not agree, you have a problem with the dollar amount of debits and you need to check only payment transactions.
 - Compare the total dollar amount for "Deposits" in the Reconcile window with the dollar amount of credits on your statement. If the totals do not agree, you have a problem with the dollar amount of credits and you need to check only deposit transactions.

- Compare all amounts in the list of cleared transactions with the amounts shown on your statement. Make sure you didn't transpose the digits in a transaction amount when you entered it (for example, you entered 7.56 instead of 7.65). If you find an incorrect amount, return to the register (by double-clicking the transaction in the Reconcile window) and correct the amount.

2 Check to see if you entered an amount incorrectly in the Reconcile Startup window.

Make sure you entered the correct beginning and ending balances from your statement. Your statement might call the beginning balance the "previous" or "opening" balance, and it might call the ending balance "current" or "new."

3 Check to see if the bank made a mistake by processing a transaction for an incorrect amount.

Adjust the balance by entering a transaction (or let Quicken make the adjustment for you as described in ["Letting Quicken adjust for differences" next](#)). Then contact your bank. The bank should make an adjustment on your next statement. Because this adjustment will appear as a reconciled item in the register, your account will be off by the same amount at the end of the next reconciliation. Let Quicken make another adjustment when you finish reconciling the next statement.

Letting Quicken adjust for differences

You might decide to ignore the difference between your Quicken register and the bank statement. Ignoring the difference is acceptable if the amount is small and you feel it is not worth your time to track it down. If you decide to ignore the difference, you'll still want to let Quicken enter an adjustment for the amount of the difference.

That way you'll be starting with accurate totals the next time you reconcile your account.

Resolving a difference from your current statement

If there is no Previous Difference amount, but the Difference this Statement amount is not zero, Quicken tells you the amount of the discrepancy and asks if you want to resolve the difference.

Click **Adjust Register** if you want Quicken to record an adjustment transaction in the register equal to the difference between your cleared items and the statement. You can delete the adjustment transaction later if you find the error that caused the difference.



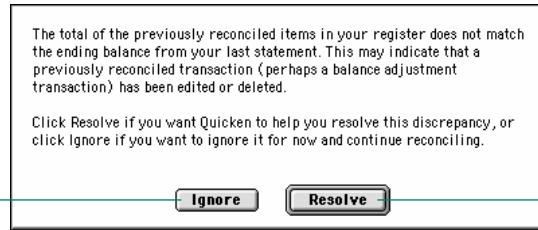
Click **Return to Reconcile** to return to the Reconcile window and track down the difference yourself.

Resolving a previous difference

If you make a change to a transaction in the register that was reconciled with a previous statement, it creates a discrepancy in the reconciled balance. This could happen if you deleted or changed the amount of a previously reconciled transaction or if you manually removed the bold R from the Clr column of a previously reconciled transaction. It could also happen if you changed the transaction category or memo fields, for example..

Quicken asks you to resolve the discrepancy the next time you reconcile.

Click Ignore to go to the Reconcile Startup window and reconcile the current statement without resolving the previous discrepancy.



Click Resolve if you want Quicken to help you resolve the discrepancy.

If you click Ignore, Quicken opens the Reconcile Startup window. Make sure that the beginning and ending balances and dates are correct; then click Start. In the Reconcile window, the discrepancy appears as the Previous Difference amount. Quicken keeps track of the discrepancy until you resolve it, but ignores it this time and lets you reconcile this statement.

If you click Resolve, Quicken opens the Prior Statements window. It shows the statements where Quicken is tracking a discrepancy.

Statements are identified by the Ending Date in the Reconcile Startup window. Note that in this example the December statement has a discrepancy of \$62.55.

Click Done when you are finished to go to the Reconcile window.

Statement Ending Date	Statement Ending Balance	Register Ending Balance	Discrepancy
6/15/99	4,469.00	4,469.00	0.00
6/19/99	3,826.38	4,469.00	642.62
Cumulative Discrepancy : 642.62			

Click Adjust Register if you want Quicken to resolve the discrepancy by entering an adjustment transaction in your Quicken register.

Select a statement and click Reconcile Again if you want to re-reconcile that statement to fix the discrepancy yourself.

If you select a statement with a discrepancy and click Reconcile Again, Quicken opens a Reconcile Startup window for that statement. Make sure that the beginning and ending balances and dates are correct; then click Start. In the Reconcile window, Quicken puts checkmarks next to the items you have already reconciled with that statement. The amount of the discrepancy appears as the Difference this Statement in the lower right corner of the window. If you want to start over, you can remove all the checkmarks by clicking Uncheck All. Or you can resolve the discrepancy as described in ["Solving reconciliation problems" on page 155](#).

Banking online

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Banking online from Quicken

The online banking service available through Quicken saves you time and hassle. You don't need to manually record checks, credit and charge card transactions, or ATM withdrawals; instead, download your transactions directly from your financial institution, check them over, and then add them automatically to your Quicken register. And paying bills is a snap. No more stuffing envelopes or licking stamps. Now you can securely use your Internet connection, day or night, to send all your banking and payment instructions to your financial institution.

Online banking includes online account access and online payment services.

Use online account access to:

- Download up-to-date information from your financial institution (usually from the close of the previous banking day), including cleared transactions and account balances.
- Automatically compare the downloaded transactions to those in your Quicken register. Quicken matches downloaded transactions to those you've already entered and notes new transactions so you can add them to your register.
- Transfer money between two online accounts at the same financial institution to maximize the interest you earn.
- Communicate with your financial institution via electronic mail.

Use online payment to:

- Schedule payments to anyone and use the Internet to securely send all your instructions in one connection.
- Inquire about payments and cancel them if the need arises.

Working with online banking

Online account access is available from a variety of financial institutions, including banks and credit and charge card companies. Online payment is available for accounts with check-writing privileges at any U.S. bank or other financial institution.

For a list of participating financial institutions, go to Online Banking in Quicken Help and double-click "How do I find participating FIs?" If your financial institution isn't listed, you can still apply for online payment through the Quicken Bill Pay service.

This is an overview of setting up and using online account access and online payment. The rest of this chapter provides more detailed instructions.

- 1 Make sure you have Internet access from your computer and that it is appropriately set up within Quicken. If you haven't done so yet, register Quicken online.
- 2 Contact your financial institution or the Quicken Bill Pay service about services and fees.
- 3 Apply from your home or office to use online banking, either over the Internet (if your financial institution is set up to do this) or by phone. You also can apply in person at your financial institution.

- 4 When you receive your account information and assigned PIN, enable your Quicken accounts to use online banking.
- 5 Connect to the Internet to download your latest transactions and online balances.
- 6 Compare your downloaded transactions to those you've already entered in your Quicken register, and then use the downloaded transactions to update your register.
- 7 Create payment or transfer instructions to send to your financial institution.

You can create a single banking or payment instruction and send it immediately, or you can store several instructions for Quicken to send in one efficient connection.

Important! Quicken does not close the connection to the Internet when you are finished. If you are using a dial-up connection and do not have any other applications open that require an Internet connection, you should close the connection manually.

Connecting to the Internet

Before you get started with online banking, make sure you've registered your copy of Quicken. For more information about registering Quicken, see [step 3 on page 21](#).

Questions you may have about security

Like most people, you may have questions about working with your personal or business finances over the Internet. Intuit and your financial institution have developed several features to safeguard your financial data, including:

- Highlevel, state-of-the-art encryption and authentication to protect your data.
- A Personal Identification Number (PIN) issued by your financial institution that you must enter each time you connect to the Internet. You can change your PIN to one of your choice at any time so that only you know it. It is not stored on your computer.

Applying to your financial institution

You can apply for online account access for checking, savings, line of credit, money market, and credit card or charge card accounts. Each financial institution determines which account types to support for online services. Apply individually to each financial institution where you want to use one or more online services. If your financial institution does not offer online banking with Quicken, you can apply for online payment through the Quicken Bill Pay service.

More financial institutions will begin offering services through Quicken throughout the year. Check with your financial institution.

Finding out about available services and fees

Intuit does not charge you for using online account access or online payment with your financial institution. However, individual financial institutions offer various levels of services for a fee. Call your financial institution to discuss fees and services directly with them. For a list of participating financial institutions and their contact information go to Online Banking in Quicken Help and click "How do I find participating FIs?" If your financial institution does not offer online banking with Quicken, you can still apply to the Quicken Bill Pay service for this service (for which there is a fee) using your existing checking account.

Setting up a Quicken account for online banking

After you apply for online account access or online payment, your financial institution provides you with the information you need to set up your Quicken accounts to use online services. This information includes a list of the accounts you can set up for online services and your initial PIN. (You may receive your initial PIN in a separate mailing or over the phone.) Call your financial institution directly if you have any questions about this information.

Enabling an existing Quicken account for online use

- 1 Choose Enable Online Banking from the Online menu.
- 2 In the Select Account to Enable window, select the account you want to set up for an online service.

You can enable online account access for Quicken bank or credit card accounts that track your checking, savings, line of credit, money market, and credit card accounts. You can enable online payment for Quicken bank accounts that track your checking and money market accounts only.

- 3 Click OK.

In these fields, enter the account information from the welcome letter from your financial institution.

Make sure you choose a Financial Institution Name and an Account Type. The Account Type list includes only types appropriate for your choices of Quicken account and services.



Enter your customer ID number.

Many financial institutions use your social security or tax identification number as your customer ID. Refer to the account information you received from your financial institution for the exact number to enter.

- 4 In the Enable Online Banking window, select the Enable Account Access checkbox, the Enable Online Payment checkbox, or both. Or, if your bank offers online banking through Web Connect, select the Enable Web Connect Account Access checkbox.
- 5 Enter your account information in the Financial Institution Information area of the window.

Your financial institution sends this information to you in your welcome letter.
- 6 Click Save.

A lightning bolt appears next to the account name in the Account list to indicate that it is enabled for online service.
- 7 Repeat this procedure for each account you want to enable.

Creating and enabling a new Quicken account

If you are enabling a line of credit account for online account access, you have two choices in Quicken. You can set the account up as a credit card account or a bank account, depending on whether you use the account to write checks. Then, in the Enable Online Banking window, choose Line of Credit from the Account Type pop-up menu.

If you are enabling the Quicken Credit Card, type Quicken Credit Card in the Financial Institution Name field. The window changes to ask for the appropriate information.

- 1 Choose Accounts from the Lists menu, then click New to create a new account.
- 2 In the Set Up Account window, select an Account Type.

You can enable online account access for Quicken bank and credit card accounts. You can enable online payment for Quicken bank accounts only. Check with your financial institution to see which services it supports.
- 3 Enter an account name and an optional description.
- 4 Click Enable Online Banking and click Save when Quicken asks you if you want to save the account setup information.
- 5 In the Select Account to Enable window, select the account you just created, and then click OK.
- 6 In the Enable Online Banking window, select the Enable Account Access checkbox, the Enable Online Payment checkbox, or both. Or, if your bank offers online banking through Web Connect, select the Enable Web Connect Account Access checkbox.
- 7 Enter your account information in the Financial Institution Information area of the window.

Your financial institution sends this information to you in your welcome letter.
- 8 Click Save.

- 9 In the Register window for the new account, enter an opening balance amount in the Deposit column.

See the table on [page 55](#) to determine your opening balance.

- 10 Repeat this procedure for each account you want to set up.

When you've finished setting up your Quicken account or accounts for online banking, you can go online to download transactions (such as cleared checks, ATM withdrawals, or deposits) or to send account access or payment instructions to your financial institution.

Going online to access your accounts

Downloading transactions the first time

The first time you use online account access, it's a good idea to limit your activities to downloading transactions. This limited first session lets you update your register before you begin using the other capabilities of online account access. The first time you download or send information to an institution, you may be prompted to change your PIN and you may be able to download data from previous months.

To download transactions, you select a financial institution and then connect via the Internet. Quicken downloads transactions for all accounts you enabled for online account access at the selected financial institution. You can review the transactions in the Download Transactions window one account at a time and then update your Quicken registers automatically.

- 1 In the Banking area, click the Download button in the toolbar.
- 2 If necessary, choose your financial institution from the pop-up menu under the logo on the left side of the window.

If you have online-enabled accounts at multiple financial institutions, choose the one you want to access first.
- 3 Choose an account name from the account pop-up menu on the left side of the window.

Quicken will get data from all accounts at a single financial institution in one connection, so choosing an account now simply indicates which account's data you want to view first.

- 4 Click Get Online Data.
- 5 Enter your PIN (the number given to you by your financial institution).

For security purposes, Quicken may prompt you to change your PIN the first time you go online. Your *existing* PIN is the one given to you by your financial institution.
- 6 Enter a new PIN with at least four characters, and then enter it again and click OK.

Note: If this account requires you to enter and change more than one PIN, click OK and then follow the instructions for each PIN requested.

Quicken gets the most recent statement data (as of the previous banking day or more recently) for all your online accounts at the selected financial institution. (When you get data in the future, Quicken downloads all data since the last time you went online.)

You'll see the Online Transmission Summary window that lists information about the accounts and the number of transactions that were downloaded.
- 7 Review the Online Transmission Summary window and click OK.

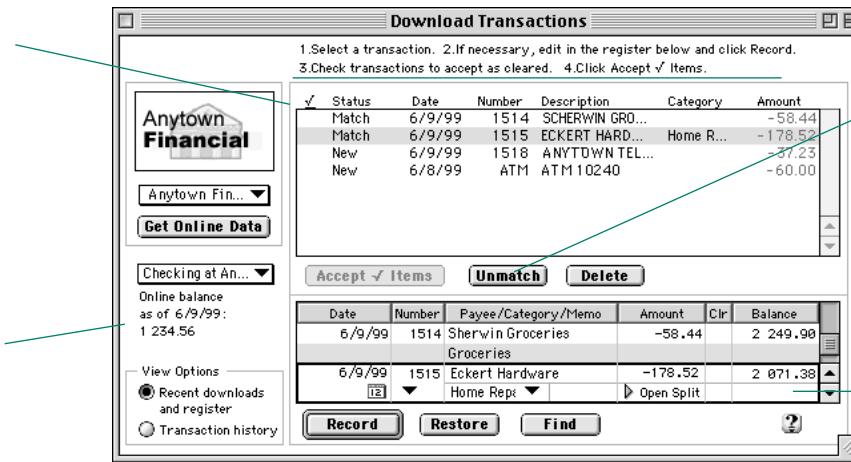
The Download Transactions window displays transactions for the selected account.

If you want to change your PIN any time after this first time, just click Change PIN when you go online.

Your downloaded transactions for the selected account are displayed in the top half of the window.

Click a column title to change the order in which your downloaded transactions appear in the window.

This is the balance at your financial institution for the selected account. It may be different from the balance in your Quicken register.



If a transaction is marked Matched, but is in fact new, click Unmatch to change the transaction status to New.

When you select a transaction, that transaction is shown in the register in the bottom half of the window.

To see the transactions for another account at the same financial institution, choose a different account name from the account pop-up menu.

Important! Quicken does not close the connection to the Internet when you are finished. If you are using a dial-up connection and do not have any other applications open that require an Internet connection, you should close the connection manually.

How Quicken matches transactions

Quicken automatically compares each transaction that is downloaded from your financial institution with the transactions you've already entered in your Quicken register.

- If a downloaded transaction corresponds to one already in your register, it appears in the upper transaction list marked Matched. A check transaction matches if the amount of the check and the check number are the same in your register and in the downloaded transaction. A non-check transaction (such as an ATM withdrawal) matches if it has the same amount and the dates are within 30 days of each other.
- If Quicken didn't find a match for a downloaded transaction, it appears in the upper transaction list marked New. Either you haven't entered that transaction in your Quicken register yet, or its check number or amount differs from the transaction you did enter. Quicken also considers a transaction new if the check number duplicates one for a register transaction with a different amount.

How Quicken assigns categories

Before displaying a transaction, Quicken searches the QuickFill Transactions list and then the register for a transaction with a matching payee that was entered within the last year.

- If a matching payee is found, Quicken copies the category information from the most recent transaction with the same payee.
- If a split transaction with a matching payee is found, Quicken copies the category information from the first line of the split.
- If no matching payee is found, Quicken leaves the Category field blank.

Tip: ATM transactions and online account access service charges may be labeled EFT for Electronic Funds Transfer.

You can edit transactions to change the category either before or after updating your register.

When you download credit or charge card transactions from your financial institution, the data includes a “merchant code” for each transaction. The online banking service reads each code and translates it to a Quicken category. Quicken may or may not use that category, depending on the payee. First, matching payees and split transactions are categorized as described above. If no matching payee is found, Quicken assigns a category to the new transaction based on the merchant code. For more information about using credit and charge cards with online banking, see “[Using online account access with a credit or charge card account](#)” on page 178.

Updating your register

Quicken displays downloaded transactions in the top half of the Download Transactions window. Remember that the transactions you see are usually those completed by the end of the previous business day. Look over each transaction before you click to “accept” it and then click **Accept ✓ Items** to use all the checkmarked transactions to update your Quicken register.

- 1 In the Download Transactions window, choose an account name from the account pop-up menu on the left side of the window.
- 2 (Optional) If you want to edit a transaction to add missing payee or category information or if you want to delete a transaction, select the transaction in the transaction list. Quicken displays the transaction in the Download Transactions register at the bottom of the window. Make your changes in the register and click **Record**.
- 3 Click to place a checkmark next to each transaction that you want to add to your register.

Important! When editing a downloaded transaction to add payee or category information, do not change the amount of the transaction. If you think a transaction amount is incorrect, contact your financial institution.

You can hold down the mouse button and drag down the list to select more than one transaction. If you make a mistake and want to uncheck a transaction, click it again.

4 Click Accept Items.

The checked items are added to your register, marked (cleared), and removed from the transaction list in the Download Transactions window.

When you update your register, Quicken enters the transactions you accepted in your Quicken register and marks all downloaded and accepted items in the register as (cleared) to indicate that they've been posted at the financial institution.

To reconcile your online account, see “[Starting to reconcile an online account](#)” on [page 149](#).

Using online account access with a credit or charge card account

Whenever you update your Quicken credit card register, the online account access service shows you the current balance due for the credit or charge card. At the end of each billing cycle, the financial institution calculates the minimum payment due and the due date. The first time you update your register after this information becomes available, Quicken reminds you to pay the bill.

Note: The Quicken Credit Card (which used to be called IntelliCharge®) can be enabled for online account access service. If you had IntelliCharge before, Quicken automatically updates your account during installation to use online account access via the Internet.

Checking your credit or charge card balance

- 1 In the Banking area, click the Download button in the toolbar.
- 2 If necessary, choose your financial institution from the pop-up menu under the logo on the left side of the window.
- 3 If you haven't downloaded transaction information from your financial institution or your credit or charge card company today, click Get Online Data.
- 4 Choose a credit card account from the account pop-up menu.
- 5 (Optional) In the Download Transactions window, click Payment Info to get more information about your credit or charge card bill.

If Payment Info is grayed out, no data is available at this time. You may have been using the service for less than a month or your financial institution may not support this service. Or your financial institution may not have your statement for this month ready yet. Call your financial institution.

This window is updated once a month, when your new statement data becomes available.



Paying your credit or charge card bill

- 1 Follow the steps in “[Checking your credit or charge card balance](#)” on page 179 to check your credit or charge card balance.
- 2 In the Payment Info window, click Pay.
- 3 Fill in information in the Pay Credit/Charge Card window.

Select the account from which you would like to make the credit or charge card payment.

Select whether the check will be Handwritten, Printed, or Electronic. (Electronic appears only when the account is enabled for online payment.)

Visa: Pay Credit/Charge Card

Your account has an outstanding balance of \$558.49 due on 11/30/99. If you would like to make a payment, select an account, payment method, and the amount you want to pay; then click Pay.

Name	Ending Balance
Checking	5,050.99
Savings	4,520.00

Payment will be:

Handwritten Printed Electronic

Amount to pay:

Minimum (\$35.00) Full (\$558.49) Other... 558.49

Cancel Pay

- 4 Click Pay.

If you selected Electronic, the Enter Online Payment window appears with the account and amount set to match the choices you made in the Pay Credit/Charge Card window.

- 5 Complete the Enter Online Payment window, and then click either Send Now or Put in Out Box.

Select the amount to pay, and then click Pay.

- Minimum is the minimum payment due as determined by your credit or charge card company.
- Full is the total outstanding balance for the account.
- Other allows you to enter the amount you want to pay.

Important: Although Quicken adds the transfer to your Quicken register after sending the instruction, transfers typically do not take place until the next business day. If your account doesn't contain enough money to cover the transfer at that time, your financial institution will notify you that it did not make the transfer. You must then delete the transfer transaction in your Quicken register so your accounts show the correct balance.

Transferring money between online accounts

If your financial institution allows online money transfers, you can transfer money between two accounts (such as between a savings account and a checking account) at the same financial institution. However, both accounts must be enabled for online account access.

When you transfer money with online account access, you can transmit the instruction immediately or put your transfer money instruction in the Out Box and transmit it to your financial institution during your next online session. In either case, the money is usually transferred the next business day after you send the instruction.

Note: When you transfer money from a credit card account, it is considered a cash advance; when you transfer money into a credit card account, it is considered a payment.

- 1 Choose Transfer Money Online from the Online menu.
- 2 If necessary, choose the financial institution from the pop-up menu in the upper left corner of the window.
- 3 Enter the amount of the transfer and choose the "from" and "to" account names from the From and To pop-up menus.
- 4 Click either Send Now or Put in Out Box.

If you click Put in Out Box, you'll see your instruction in the Out Box the next time you go there. See ["Sending several instructions in one connection" on page 192](#) for more information. If you click Send Now, go on to the next step.

5 Enter your PIN and click OK.

Quicken sends your payment instructions to the payment processor, along with all other checked instructions in the Out Box.

The online banking service uses your last posted balance and the transfer limit for your account to determine whether or not to allow the transfer.

6 Review (and print, if you want) the Online Transmission Summary window and click OK.

The Online Transmission Summary window lists any problems, new or changed payments, and status inquiry results (see “[Communicating with your financial institution](#)” on page 189).

Making online payments

Making online payments with Quicken is the easiest, most convenient way to pay your bills. You set up payees, create payment instructions (easier than writing a check), and then send the instructions to the online payment center.

Setting up a payee

Anyone in the U.S. can receive online payments from you once you set them up in the Payee list. Then you just choose a payee from the list, create the payment instruction, and send it to the payment center.

- 1 Choose Payments ► Online Payees from the Online menu.
- 2 In the Payees window, click New.
- 3 In the Set Up Payee window, enter the payee's name, address, and phone number.
- 4 Enter the account number the payee uses to identify you.
If you don't have an account or policy number, enter your name.
- 5 Click Create.

Over time, information you set up for payees may change. It's a good idea to check the invoice address and account number against your Payee list periodically.

Creating and sending online payments

Depending on the payment processing method used by your financial institution, you may enter either the Processing Date or the Delivery Date. The processing date is the date on which payment processing begins; the delivery date is the date for which delivery is scheduled. Quicken tells you if the date you enter does not allow enough time for processing or delivery.

- 1 Choose Payments from the Online menu, then choose Enter Payment.
- 2 Fill in the Enter Online Payment window, entering a payee that you've already set up for online payment.
- 3 When you've finished entering the payment information, click either Send Now or Put in Out Box.

If you click Send Now, Quicken prompts you for your PIN and sends your payment instruction to the payment processor immediately. Skip to [step 7](#).
If you click Put In Out Box, Quicken adds this payment to the list of instructions to send to your financial institution (see ["Sending several instructions in one connection" on page 192](#)). If you are creating more than one payment to send, put each one in the Out Box.
- 4 When you have finished all your payment instructions, click the Out Box button in the Banking area toolbar.
- 5 If you see a payment that you don't want to send at this time, click it to remove the checkmark.
- 6 Click Send Now.

Quicken sends your payment instructions to the payment processor, along with all other checked instructions in the Out Box.

Allow a few days after the delivery date for the payment to show up as cleared. Usually the payee takes a few days to process payments, and your financial insti-

tution needs a day or two to clear the payments and make the information available.

- 7 Review (and print, if you want) the Online Transmission Summary window and click OK.

The Online Transmission Summary window lists any problems, new or changed payments, and status inquiry results (see “[Communicating with your financial institution](#)” on page 189).

When will the payee receive your payment?

When you create an online payment instruction, Quicken automatically calculates the earliest possible delivery date based on the *lead time* required for the type of online payment the payee is set up to receive. The lead time is the number of business days it takes from processing the online payment instruction to when the payee receives the payment. The lead time for each payee is shown in the Payee list (choose Payments ► Online Payees from the Online menu). Quicken may download new (and possibly improved) lead times for this list any time you send a payment instruction or message to the payment center.

- If the payee is set up to receive an electronic funds transfer (EFT), the processor transfers the money directly from your account to your payee. This type of payment usually has a lead time of one or two business days.
- If the payee cannot receive EFTs, the processor prints a check that includes the account number the payee uses to identify you. The processor then sends the check to the payee via U.S. mail. This type of payment usually has a lead time of four business days. It may take more or less time, depending on the speed of the U.S. Postal Service in the payee's delivery area.

In this example, the due date for the payment is October 21.

If a payment is due on or soon after a holiday such as Columbus Day (like the payment in this example), make sure you allow at least four business days between the day you send the instructions and the delivery date.

October						
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

You send your payment instructions on October 10, four business days before the delivery date, because four days is the lead time for this payee.

The payee receives payment from the payment processor on or before the delivery date, October 17, allowing this payee one business day before the due date to credit your account.

Avoid late payment charges!
Enter a delivery date that is three or four days before the due date printed on your bill. This allows the payee time to process your payment by the due date.

Tip: The first time you make an online payment, schedule the payment to occur at least four business days before the payment due date. Examine the next statement from the payee to see how promptly they processed the payment and decide how to schedule your future payments to that payee.

When you schedule a payment, Quicken automatically enters a delivery date based on the length of time it should take for the payee to receive the payment. You can change the Delivery Date field to any later date within the next 12 months; however, the payee may actually receive the payment a day or two earlier than the delivery date because of U.S. Postal Service or courier variations.

Important: Keep in mind that after a payee receives a payment, they may need additional time to process the payment and credit your account.

When is the money withdrawn from your account?

Your financial institution uses a payment processor to receive your online payment instructions and process the electronic funds transfer (EFT) or mail the paper check. Depending on the processor used, the money to cover your online payment could be withdrawn from your account at any of the following times:

- several days before the payment is processed for delivery
- the day the payment is processed for delivery
- the day the payment is delivered
- the day the paper check or EFT clears your account.

Check with your financial institution to determine when funds are withdrawn from your account.

Canceling a payment

- 1 In your register, select a payment instruction that has been transmitted to your financial institution.
- 2 Choose Payments ► Cancel Payment from the Online menu.

 - If Quicken tells you it's too late to cancel the payment, you must call your financial institution to stop the payment according to their stop payment procedures.
 - If it is not too late, Quicken prepares an instruction to cancel the payment. Canceled payments remain in the register, but Quicken marks them CANCELED.
- 3 Click either Send Now or Put in Out Box.

Communicating with your financial institution

If you have a question about your account or the online account access or online payment services, you can send electronic mail to your financial institution, if they accept e-mail. You'll also want to check for incoming e-mail on a regular basis, since your financial institution or payment processor may send you important information via e-mail, such as changes to service charges or updates to Quicken. When you receive information from your financial institution, make sure you scroll to the bottom of the Online Transmission Summary window: if you have new incoming e-mail you'll see a message. Choose E-mail from the Online menu to open your mailbox.

If you are inquiring about a specific payment, use the Payment Query command instead of the E-mail command.

Sending mail to your financial institution

The e-mail feature lets you communicate only with your financial institution; it's not a general purpose e-mail service.

If your concern is urgent, telephone your financial institution. Each financial institution has its own policy and time frame for responding to electronic mail. To send e-mail to your financial institution:

- 1 Choose E-mail from the Online menu.
- 2 Choose the financial institution from the pop-up menu.
- 3 Type a subject and the text of your message.
You can include up to 36 lines of text in your e-mail message.
- 4 Click either Send Now or Put in Out Box.

Receiving mail from your financial institution

To receive mail from your financial institution:

- 1 Choose E-mail from the Online menu.
- 2 Click the Incoming Mail button.
- 3 Select a message to read it.

Tracing a payment

If two weeks have passed since the delivery date and the payee has not received your payment, you should check its status with the payee, your financial institution, and possibly with the payment processor.

- 1 Call the payee and ask the status of the payment.

If the payment has not been received, verify the address and your account information to make sure the payee is set up correctly in Quicken. Note the name of the person you talk to.

- 2 Check with your financial institution to find out if the payee has deposited or cashed the payment.

If the payment has been deposited, ask for a copy of the cleared check and send it to the payee so your account will be properly credited.

3 If the payee hasn't received the payment and your financial institution has no record of the payment, select the payment in your register and choose View Payment Status from the Online menu to learn the status of the payment at the payment processor.

Requesting a payment investigation

- 1 In your register, select a payment that has been transmitted to your financial institution.
- 2 Choose Payments ► Payment Query from the Online menu.
- 3 Add any relevant information from your phone calls.
- 4 Click either Send Now or Put in Out Box.

Handling disputes and canceling online services

If you think your account data contains an error, contact your financial institution directly. Typically, financial institutions print instructions for handling disputed transactions on the back of their paper statements.

To cancel online account access or online payment, you must call your financial institution. Choose Financial Institutions from the Online menu for a list of financial institutions and their phone numbers. If your online payment service is only through the Quicken Bill Pay service, you must cancel your service in writing through Checkfree Corporation Customer Service. See your customer agreement for more information.

Payment Query initiates a payment investigation with your financial institution. View Payment Status sends an inquiry to the payment processor.

Remember that the payment processor simply processes your transactions. Your financial institution is responsible for the accuracy of your statement.

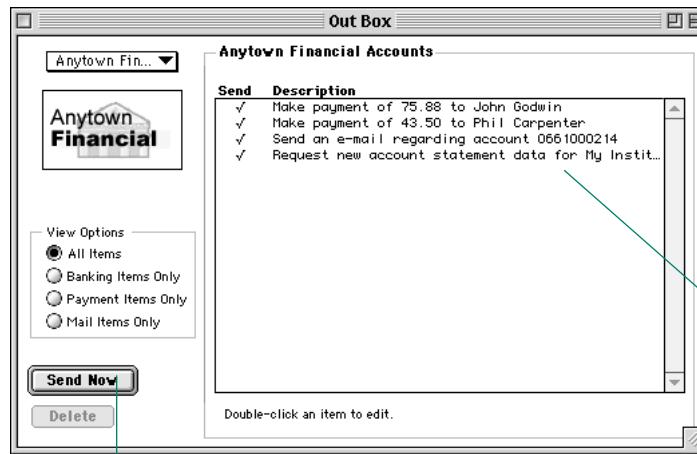
Sending several instructions in one connection

You can perform any number of online account access and online payment actions for a single financial institution in Quicken and put the actions in an “out box” for Quicken to send all at once. When entering a payment, message, or transfer, just click Put in Out Box. Then, when you’re ready to send the instructions, click the Out Box button in the Banking area toolbar.

You can choose not to send specific instructions at this time. Just click the items you don’t want to send to remove the checkmark. The items remain in the Out Box so you can send them later.

Edit an item by double-clicking it and making changes in the edit window.

Delete an item by selecting it and clicking Delete.



Quicken always lists “Request new account statement data” in the Out Box.

When you click Send Now, Quicken sends all checked instructions to the selected institution. It also gets new mail and any statement data you have requested.

Once you’re connected to the Internet, you can connect to multiple financial institutions without having to establish a new Internet session for each institution.

Using Web Connect

Your financial institution may support Web Connect, allowing you to download your recent account history directly to Quicken from your financial institution's web site. If so, they can provide you with the additional information you'll need. Depending on your financial institution, this may include a user ID and a password or PIN, as well as the URL, or location, of the web page from which you can download information.

Importing account statement information using Web Connect

To import your account data using Web Connect, follow these steps.

- 1 Using your Internet browser, go to your financial institution's Web site and log in.
- 2 Begin downloading your current statement information.

When your statement information has finished downloading, your browser will launch Quicken (if it's not already open). If Quicken does not open automatically, check that you have chosen a default browser in Quicken and that your browser is set up to import Web Connect data. See ["Setting up your browser for Web Connect" on page 194](#) for more information about setting up your browser.
- 3 Quicken will ask you if you'd like to import this information into an existing account, or set up a new account. Choose the appropriate option.
- 4 (Optional) Depending on the choice you made in the previous step, Quicken may ask you to set up a new account.

After you have created or selected an account, Quicken displays your statement information in the Download Transactions window. From there you can then update your Quicken registers automatically.

Setting up your browser for Web Connect

Before you begin: Quicken includes a copy of Microsoft Internet Explorer 5 on your CD-ROM. Internet Explorer 5 is compatible with Web Connect and requires no additional configuration steps.

Some browsers do not use the Mac OS file mapping database when downloading data files from the Internet. Before you begin downloading Web Connect data into Quicken you must set your browser preferences to the following values:

- the file extension is “.qfx”
- the MIME type is “application/vnd.intu.qfx”
- the file is “Binary data”
- the Mac OS “File Type” is “WBCN”
- the Mac OS “File Creator” is “INTU”
- the file is “Post Processed” with Quicken

Note: If you have not configured your web browser, it will store the file “Web Connect” on the your hard disk. To import this file, choose Import Web Connect from the File menu.

If you are using Mac OS 8.6, or 9

- 1 Choose Control Panels from the Apple menu, and then choose Internet.
- 2 Check to see that your user mode is set to Advanced: choose User Mode from the Edit menu.

If necessary, click Advanced and OK to change your user mode.

- 3 Click the Advanced tab.
- 4 From the scrolling list on the left, choose File Mapping.
- 5 Click Add.
- 6 In the Add Mapping window, enter “.qfx”
- 7 From the applications list, choose Quicken 2001 Deluxe.
- 8 From the File Type pop-up menu, choose WBCN.
- 9 Click Show Advanced Options.
- 10 Enter “Quicken Web Connect” in the Description field
- 11 Enter “application/vnd.intu.qfx” in the MIME Type field
- 12 Select the Map Incoming and Map Outgoing checkboxes.
- 13 Select the Binary Data default format.
- 14 Choose Processing with Application from the Handle By pop-up menu.
- 15 If necessary, click Select and choose Quicken 2001 Deluxe as the helper application
- 16 Click Add.

11

Tracking your cash

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When to use Quicken cash accounts

You can record cash transactions two different ways in Quicken. You can enter your cash transactions in your Quicken checking account register, or you can set up a separate Quicken cash account and enter your cash transactions there. Both methods let you categorize your cash expenses so they are included in reports, graphs, and budgets, and neither method requires that you account for every penny.

Record-keeping preferences	Account to use
You want to categorize the income or expenses for only a few cash transactions.	Bank account
You want to keep detailed records of most or all of your cash transactions.	Cash account
You prefer to use cash instead of checks or credit cards.	Cash account
You need to track petty cash for your small business.	Cash account

Entering cash transactions in Quicken bank accounts

If you want to track only a few important cash transactions and treat the rest as miscellaneous expenses or income, you don't need to set up a separate cash account. Instead, enter cash deposits and withdrawals in your Quicken bank account as usual.

When you enter a cash withdrawal for miscellaneous expenses in a Quicken bank account, assign a catchall category such as Cash Exp to the transaction. In reports, graphs, and budgets, Quicken lumps these transactions together in the Cash Exp category.

When you enter an important cash transaction that you'd like to track more specifically, split the transaction and assign a category more specific than Cash Exp to that transaction. "Important" cash transactions might include tax-related transactions, transactions that involve receiving or spending large amounts, or any other cash transactions you want to track using your Quicken categories.

In the example below, you've withdrawn \$200 from your checking account and you want to record how you spent some of that cash (\$100 you donated to a charity and \$45 you spent for dinner). Instead of assigning a category like Cash Exp to the entire amount, you can split the withdrawal transaction to track both the important expenses you want to categorize individually and the miscellaneous expenses you don't want to categorize individually.

- 1 Open your Quicken checking account register.
- 2 Enter a cash withdrawal transaction (for \$200 in this example).
- 3 Click the Open Split button (⌘-E).

If you need more information about assigning categories to transactions, see page 87.

- 4 Assign the expense category “Charity” to the first line of the split, replace the \$200 amount with the amount of your contribution (\$100), and press Tab to move to the next line.

When you leave the Amount field, Quicken calculates the remainder (\$100.00) and puts it in the next Amount field.

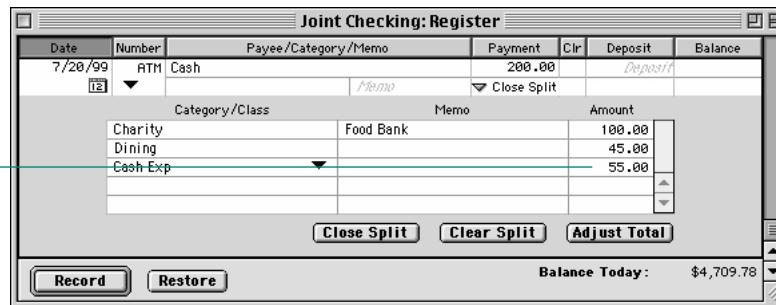
- 5 Assign the expense category “Dining” to the second line of the split, replace the \$100 amount with the amount of your dining expense (\$45), and press Tab to move to the next line.

When you leave the Amount field, Quicken calculates the remainder (\$55) and puts it in the next Amount field.

- 6 Assign the expense category you use for miscellaneous cash expenses to the third line of the split.

Click the Open Split button to open the split.

When you leave the Amount field in the second line of the split, Quicken calculates the final remainder and puts it in the third line of the split. If you don’t want to track this amount, enter the category you use for miscellaneous cash expenses.



- 7 Click Record to record the transaction.

Setting up and using Quicken cash accounts

Quicken cash accounts are very similar to Quicken bank accounts. If you've used a Quicken bank account, you already know most of what you need to know to use a cash account. If you aren't sure whether to use a Quicken cash account, see the table on [page 197](#).

For step-by-step help, go to [Cash in Quicken Help](#) and select

[How do I set up a cash account?](#)

[How do I track cash & ATM expenditures?](#)

Entering cash expenses in a cash account

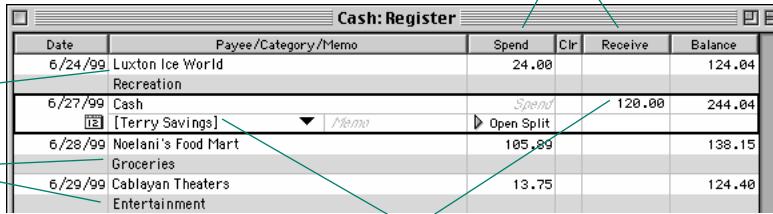
Save your receipts and other records of your cash transactions and enter each one as a separate transaction. If one cash receipt covers several items that you want to categorize individually, split the transaction when you enter it in the cash account register.

To open the register for your cash account, go to the Banking area and choose your cash account from the Registers pop-up menu in the toolbar.

A cash account register has Spend and Receive columns instead of Payment and Deposit columns like a Quicken bank account register. Use the Spend column for cash purchases and the Receive column for increases in the amount of cash on hand.

The Payee or Description field shows where you made the cash purchase.

Categorize your cash transactions if you want them categorized in reports and graphs.



Date	Payee/Category/Memo	Spend	Clr	Receive	Balance
6/24/99	Luxton Ice World Recreation	24.00			124.84
6/27/99	Cash			120.00	244.04
	[Terry Savings] ▾				
6/28/99	Noelan's Food Mart Groceries	105.89			138.15
6/29/99	Cablayan Theaters Entertainment	13.75			124.40

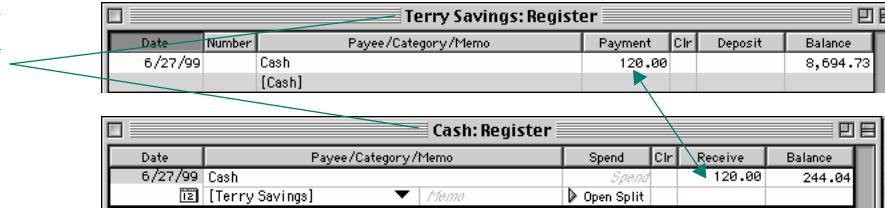
The cash account received this \$120 when a cash withdrawal was recorded in the savings account as a transfer to the cash account. (See “Transferring cash into a cash account” on page 202.) Note that the name of the savings account is in the Category field.

The more transactions you enter and categorize, the more accurate your income and expense reports and graphs will be. If there are cash transactions you don’t want to track, you don’t need to enter them. Quicken can enter an adjustment transaction to cover the total amount of your miscellaneous cash expenses when you update your cash balance. See “Updating your cash balance” on page 203.

Transferring cash into a cash account

When you withdraw cash from a bank account, deposit money and get cash back, or get a cash advance from any other Quicken account, you should enter a transfer transaction in the source account to transfer the money into your cash account (see “[Transferring money between accounts](#)” on page 93).

When you withdraw cash from a Quicken bank account, record a transfer from the bank account to the cash account.



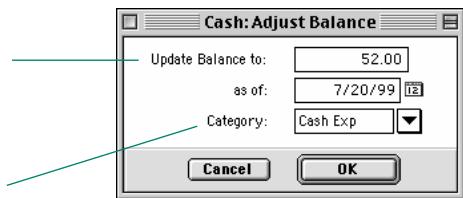
Updating your cash balance

You don't need to balance a cash account the way you reconcile a Quicken bank account with your bank statement. The main purpose of updating the balance in a cash account is to keep the account balance accurate without having to enter every cash transaction. You need to enter only those cash transactions you specifically want to track. Then, when you update your cash balance, Quicken enters an adjustment transaction to cover the total amount of your miscellaneous cash expenses.

- 1 In the Banking area, choose your cash account from the Registers pop-up menu in the toolbar.
- 2 Choose Adjust Balance from the Activities menu.
- 3 Enter information in the Adjust Balance window.

Enter the amount of cash you have on hand today. Quicken compares this amount with the current balance in the account.

(Optional) Enter a category for the adjustment transaction.



When you click OK, Quicken enters a balance adjustment transaction that changes the balance in the account to match the amount of cash you have on hand.

- 4 Click OK to record the balance adjustment transaction in the register. Quicken marks all transactions that are dated on or before the date of the balance adjustment as reconciled.

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Tracking your credit cards

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When to use Quicken credit card accounts

You can use Quicken to track credit cards, charge cards, lines of credit, or equity lines. You can record transactions three different ways, depending on your record-keeping preferences. Use the following table to determine the best way to use Quicken.

Record-keeping preferences	Account to use	Actions to take
You want to keep records of only a few individual transactions and you always pay your bill in full.	Bank account	Record the check that pays the bill in your Quicken bank account. Split the transaction if you want to categorize specific charges. (This method doesn't let you track an outstanding balance, however.) See "Entering credit card transactions in Quicken bank accounts" on page 207.
You sometimes carry a balance rather than paying your bill in full every month and you want to know your outstanding balance at all times.	Credit card account	Enter and categorize each transaction from your charge slips as you make purchases. The credit card register shows your balance and the available credit remaining on the card. See "Setting up and using credit card accounts" on page 209.

Record-keeping preferences	Account to use	Actions to take
You want to keep records of some or all of your transactions.	Credit card account	Enter and categorize the transactions you want to track (either from charge slips or from your monthly statement), and then create one transaction to cover all the charges you don't want to take the time to enter. See "Setting up and using credit card accounts" on page 209 .
You want to keep track of your transactions, but you don't have time to enter them manually.	Credit card account with online account access	Use online account access to update your credit card or charge card account automatically every month. See "Using online account access with a credit or charge card account" on page 178 .

Although debit cards often carry the name of a major credit card company, they are not credit cards. When you make a purchase with a debit card, the money is withdrawn from your account as if you had written a check. Use a bank account for debit card transactions, not a credit card account.

Entering credit card transactions in Quicken bank accounts

If you always pay your bill in full and you have only a few credit or charge card expenses you want to track, it's easy to just record these expenses in the Quicken bank account from which you pay the bill. You can track some or all of your credit or charge card purchases by entering multiple categories in a split transaction when you write a check to pay your bill.

In this example, your credit or charge card statement lists transactions for a gift and clothing, plus some miscellaneous items for which you don't want to keep a record. The total bill is \$427.86.

1 Enter a payment transaction to pay the credit or charge card bill in either the Write Checks or Register window.

2 Click the Open Split button (⌘-E).

The total amount of the check appears in the first line of the split.

3 Assign the expense category Gifts to the first line of the split, replace the transaction amount (\$427.86 in this example) with the amount of the gift you bought (\$54.12), and press Tab to move to the next line.

When you leave the Amount field, Quicken calculates the remainder (\$373.74) and puts it in the next Amount field.

For more information about assigning categories to transactions, see page 87.

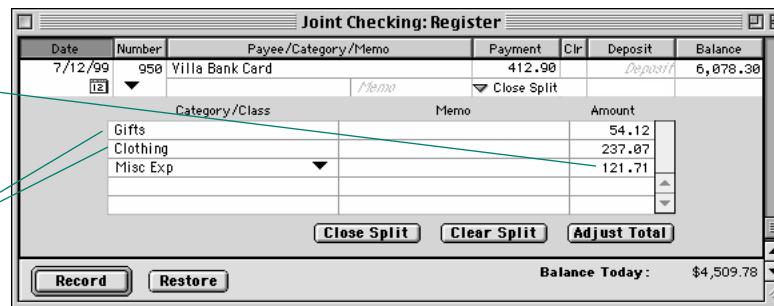
Tip: You can use QuickMath to calculate split amounts quickly; see “Calculating transaction amounts with QuickMath” on page 106.

When you leave the Amount field in the second line of the split, Quicken calculates the remainder and puts it here. This is the amount you spent for miscellaneous items.

Quicken includes these expenses for gifts and clothing when you create any report or graph based on categories.

- 4 Assign the expense category “Clothing” to the second line of the split, replace the \$373.74 amount with the amount of the clothing you bought (\$237.07), and press Tab to move to the next line.

When you leave the Amount field, Quicken calculates the remainder (\$136.67) and puts it in the next Amount field.



- 5 Assign the expense category you use for miscellaneous expenses to the third line of the split.

If you leave the miscellaneous purchases uncategorized, Quicken lumps them as “Other” in reports graphs.

- 6 Click Record to record the transaction.

Setting up and using credit card accounts

Quicken credit card accounts are very similar to Quicken bank accounts. If you've used a Quicken bank account, you already know most of what you need to know to use a credit card account. If you aren't sure whether to use a Quicken credit card account, see the table on [page 205](#).

For step-by-step help, go to [Credit Cards in Quicken Help](#) and select
How do I set up a credit card account?

Entering credit or charge card transactions

To enter transactions in a credit card register you can:

- [Save your charge slips when you charge items and enter the transactions as they occur throughout the month.](#) This method provides you with your current credit or charge card balance at all times. It also lets you double-check your charges against those listed on your statement.

OR

- [Wait until you receive your monthly statement and enter the transactions from the statement.](#) This method is easy if you don't need to keep track of your balance throughout the month.

Note: To keep a record of every credit or charge card transaction without having to enter all the transactions yourself, consider updating your credit or charge card infor-

mation using Quicken's online account access feature. For more information, see "Using online account access with a credit or charge card account" on page 178.

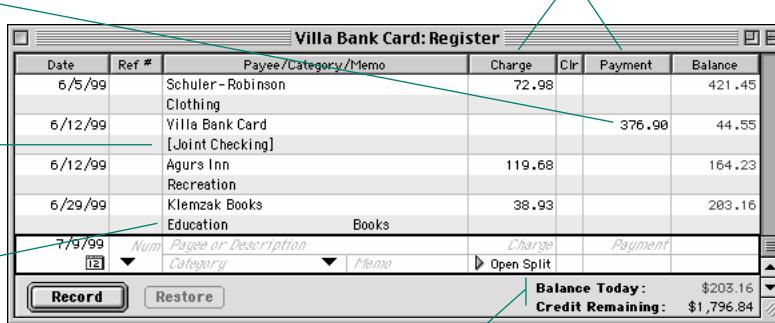
To open the register for a credit card account, go to either the Banking or Assets/Debt area and choose the account name from the Registers pop-up menu in the toolbar.

The **Clr** column would show a bold **R** if you had already reconciled this transaction with your statement.

This transfer is recorded automatically when you pay the bill from a Quicken bank account; see "Paying your credit or charge card bill" on page 214.

Categorize your charges if you want them categorized in reports and graphs.

Use the Charge column for purchases you charge, finance charges, and other fees. Use the Payment column for bill payments or credits to your account.



Balance Today is your outstanding balance. Credit Remaining is your credit limit for the account less the Balance Today amount.

Reconciling a credit card account

To make sure that your credit card account contains accurate information, you should reconcile it each month with your credit or charge card statement. Reconciling a credit card account lets you take advantage of several Quicken features:

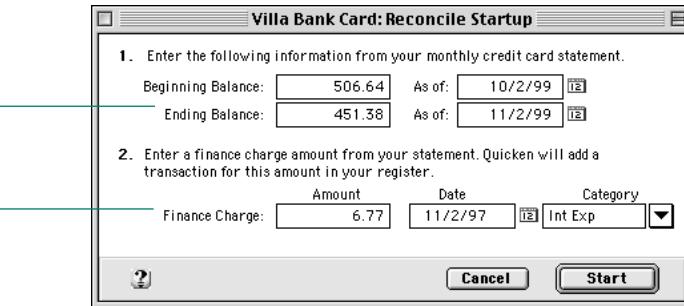
- If you don't want to enter every purchase you make, Quicken can record a single adjustment transaction that covers all the charges you don't want to record individually.
- Quicken can automatically record a finance charge transaction.
- Quicken can automatically record your credit or charge card payment in your Quicken bank account.

You reconcile a Quicken credit card account with your credit or charge card statement much as you reconcile your Quicken bank account with your bank statement. Mark transactions that appear on your statement as cleared and enter any missing transactions for which you want to keep records.

- 1 In the Banking area, choose the credit card account name from the Registers pop-up menu in the toolbar.
- 2 Click the Reconcile button in the toolbar.
- 3 Enter information from your credit or charge card statement in the Reconcile Startup window.

Enter the ending balance (or “balance due”) and statement date from your credit or charge card statement.

Enter any finance charge from the statement, the statement date, and an expense category for the finance charge amount. If you enter a finance charge, Quicken automatically records a transaction for that amount in the register.



4 Click Start.

Quicken adds a Finance Charge transaction (if you entered a Finance Charge amount) to the register and displays the Reconcile window.

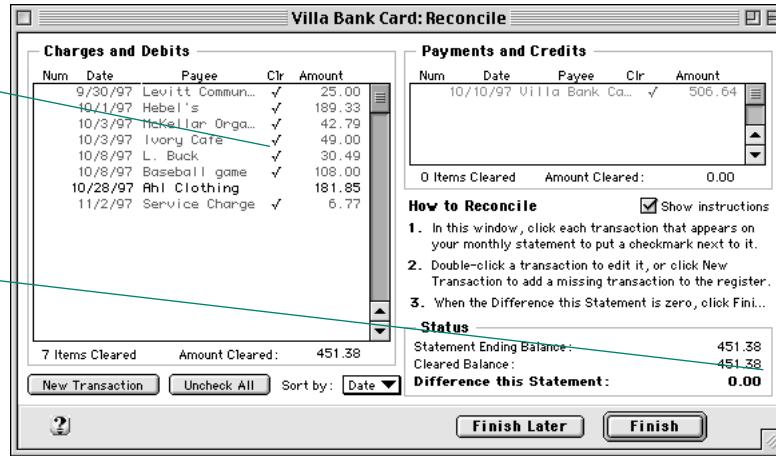
Note: If you click Cancel instead of Start, the Finance Charge transaction is not recorded in the register and you'll need to enter it again when you return to reconciling the account.

5 When you find a transaction in the Reconcile window that matches a transaction on your credit or charge card statement, click it to mark it as cleared.

Click a transaction to mark it as cleared. You can correct a mistake in the register by double-clicking the transaction in the Reconcile window to go to the register with that transaction selected.

As you click cleared transactions to check them off, Quicken displays the difference between the total of the cleared transactions and the Ending Balance you entered.

When the Difference this Statement amount is zero, you've successfully reconciled the account.



- 6 If you find transactions on your statement that are missing from the list of unreconciled transactions, click New Transaction and enter them now in the register. Or, if you prefer, Quicken can combine these missing charges into a single adjustment transaction when you finish reconciling your statement. See ["Letting Quicken adjust for differences" on page 159](#).
- 7 If you find a transaction that contains an error, double-click the transaction in the Reconcile window to correct it now in the register.
- 8 When you have finished marking items as cleared, look at the Difference this Statement amount.

Reconciling a credit card account is basically the same as reconciling a bank account at this point. See ["Completing reconciliation" on page 152](#).

- 9 When you've completed reconciliation, Quicken asks if you want to pay your credit or charge card bill. Click Yes if you want Quicken to create a transaction to pay the bill.

Quicken displays the Pay Credit Card Bill window.

Paying your credit or charge card bill

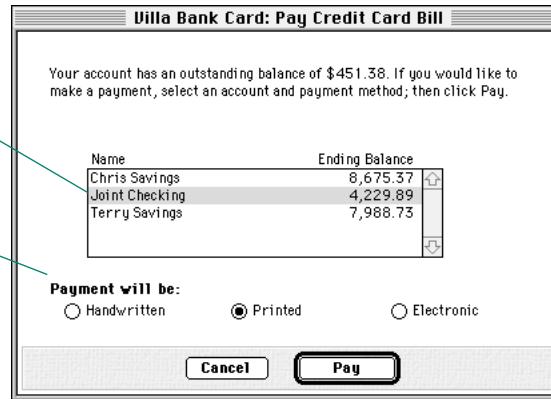
As the final step in reconciling your credit or charge card statement, Quicken can write a check to print, record a handwritten check in your check register, or record a transaction you can transmit electronically for payment.

- 1 Select the name of the Quicken bank account from which you plan to pay the bill and specify whether you will write a check manually, print a check with Quicken, or transmit the payment electronically using online payment.*

*If you want to pay your bill electronically with online payment, see “[Paying your credit or charge card bill](#)” on page 180.

Select the account from which you want to make the payment. Quicken records the payment in this account as a transfer to the credit card account.

Select Handwritten if you will write the check by hand or Printed if you will print the check with Quicken (see “Printing Intuit checks” on page 122). If the bank account you selected is enabled for online payment, you also have the choice to pay electronically.



If the bank account you selected is enabled for online payment, see “Paying your credit or charge card bill” on page 180.

- 2 Click Pay to enter the payment in the register or the Write Checks window. After Quicken records the payment, it selects the payment transaction in the Write Checks window or the register.
- 3 Enter a payee, memo, and address (for a printable check), and change the amount of the transaction if you don’t want to pay your bill in full. Then click Record. Quicken remembers the payment information and uses it the next time you make a payment on this credit or charge card.

13

Tracking assets and liabilities

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When to use Quicken asset and liability accounts

Assets are what you own, liabilities are what you owe, and the difference between them is your net worth.

With Quicken asset and liability accounts, you can track such things as loan balances, the value of your car or other personal possessions, and the cost basis of your home. For a small business, asset and liability accounts can track capital equipment, accounts receivable, and accounts payable. If you set up accounts for all your assets and liabilities, Quicken can include them in net worth reports and graphs to give you an accurate view of your total financial picture.

You can use Net Worth Analysis to figure out your net worth—even if you don't track everything you own and owe in Quicken. To open Net Worth Analysis, go to the Planning area and click the Net Worth button in the toolbar.

When to use Quicken asset accounts

The balances in your bank and cash accounts represent only part of your total assets. Quicken has three additional account types you can use to track your other assets: asset accounts, portfolio accounts, and mutual fund accounts. Use Quicken's portfolio and mutual fund accounts to track assets such as stocks, bonds, mutual funds, and other investments that fluctuate in value (see [Chapter 15, Tracking investments, on page 252](#)). Use Quicken asset accounts to track the following kinds of assets:

Type of asset	Sample uses for asset accounts
Loan notes you hold	You can track money you've lent in an asset account. Then, when you receive a payment, deposit it in your bank account as you normally would, but create a transfer to the loan asset account for the amount of the principal payment so the asset account tracks the amount that is owed to you.
Tip: Quicken's loan feature can simplify this process by helping you set up an asset account and a loan payment transaction, and then calculating the principal and interest amounts. See Chapter 14, Tracking loans and mortgages, on page 228 .	
Home cost basis	Set up an asset account to track your home improvements over the years. Use the purchase price of the home as the opening balance for the account, and then record each improvement in the register as you make it (generally as a transfer from the account where the money was actually spent). Many types of improvements add to the cost basis of your home (see "Sample uses for asset accounts" on page 222).
Contents of your home	Create an asset account for your home inventory and use it to track furnishings, major appliances, audio and video equipment, jewelry, and other property you keep in your home. Enter each item with its purchase date and price as a transaction in the asset account. If your property is damaged or stolen, your records can help to settle your claim with the insurer. You can also track the contents of your home in more detail with Quicken Home Inventory.
Prepaid medical or dependent care expenses	If you set aside pretax dollars for medical or dependent care expenses, you can use an asset account as a holding account for tracking the amounts withheld from your paycheck. See "Sample split transaction: entering your paycheck" on page 100 for information about transferring part of your paycheck to another account.
Capital equipment	Track the value of capital equipment as it is acquired and track depreciation as it occurs.

Type of asset	Sample uses for asset accounts
Accounts receivable	Keep up-to-date accounts receivable records.

When to use Quicken liability accounts

The balances due on your credit cards represent part of your liabilities. Use Quicken's liability accounts to track these other liabilities:

Type of liability	Sample uses for liability accounts
Loan balances	<p>You can use liability accounts to keep track of money you've borrowed, such as car loans, home equity loans,[*] and mortgages. Then, when you write a check to make a loan payment, create a transfer to the loan liability account for the amount of the principal payment so the liability account's balance always shows the amount you owe on the loan.</p> <p>Tip: Quicken's loan feature can simplify this process by helping you set up an asset account and a loan payment transaction, and then calculating the principal and interest amounts. See Chapter 14, Tracking loans and mortgages, on page 228.</p>
Accrued liabilities	<p>Track accrued liabilities, such as payroll taxes and income taxes payable. When you do the payroll for your small business, transfer the payroll taxes portion of each check to a payroll liability account as part of the split transaction. This technique makes it easy for you to keep track of the amount that's due for payroll taxes.</p>
Accounts payable	<p>Keep up-to-date accounts payable records for your small business.</p>

^{*}If you have a home equity [line of credit](#), use a credit card account to track it. Unlike liability accounts, credit card accounts track the amount of credit available to you. See ["Setting up and using credit card accounts" on page 209](#).

Setting up and using asset and liability accounts

Quicken asset and liability accounts are very similar to Quicken bank accounts. If you've used a Quicken bank account, you already know most of what you need to know to use an asset or liability account. If you aren't sure whether to use a Quicken asset or liability account, see ["When to use Quicken asset accounts" on page 217](#) or ["When to use Quicken liability accounts" on page 220](#).

For step-by-step help, go to [Assets & Debt in Quicken Help](#) and select

How do I set up an asset or liability account?

Entering transactions in an asset or liability account

You can enter transactions in an asset or liability account in two ways:

- [Enter transactions directly](#). For example, you can enter the appreciation (increase in value) of an antique or the depreciation (decrease in value) of capital equipment as a transaction in an asset account register.
- [Enter transactions as transfers from other accounts](#). When you enter a transaction in another Quicken account that affects an asset or liability, Quicken can record the payment as a transfer to the asset or liability account automatically. For example, if you write a check to purchase a computer and you track your computer equipment in an asset account, you can categorize the transaction in your checking account register as a transfer to your computer equipment asset account. Quicken records a parallel transaction in the asset account as an increase in the value of the account.

For more information about transfers, see ["Transferring money between accounts" on page 93](#).

Sample uses for asset accounts

Tracking home improvements. If you own a home, it is important to keep track of all the improvements you make to it. Such a record can save you money when you sell the home, because improvements become part of the home's cost basis and thus reduce the amount of profit on which you are taxed.

To simplify this example, we've ignored the costs of buying and selling the house, but you should include them in your cost basis.

For example, suppose you bought a home for \$100,000 in 1993. To track the value of the home, you set up a Quicken asset account called "House" with the \$100,000 purchase price as the opening balance. Over the next few years you made improvements to your home: you installed a smoke detector for \$17.29, remodeled your kitchen for \$6,387.75 and remodeled your bathroom for \$5,350.00. In 1997 you sell the home for \$125,000. At first glance it might seem that your taxable gain is \$25,000 (the difference between your purchase and selling prices). But your cost basis is actually \$111,755.04 (the sum of your original purchase price and your improvements), so the gain on which you owe taxes is only \$13,244.96.

These purchase transactions were entered as transfers when the checks were written from a Quicken bank account named "Joint Checking."

This purchase transaction was entered as a transfer when it was recorded in a Quicken credit card account named "Line of Credit."

Use the Decrease column for amounts that decrease the value of the asset; use the Increase column for amounts that increase the value of the asset. ^

House: Register						
Date	Number	Payee/Category/Memo	Decrease	Clr	Increase	Balance
1/1/94		Opening Balance [House]		✓	95,900.00	95,900.00
7/20/94		Del Greco Hardware [Joint Checking]			17.29	95,917.29
2/20/95		Cabinet Supply Warehouse [Joint Checking]	smoke detector		6,387.75	102,305.84
5/20/96		Del Greco Hardware [Joint Checking]	new kitchen cabi...		42.77	102,347.81
8/20/97	Num 12	Ken Chiu Construction Line of Credit	Decrease bathroom remodel	Open Split	5,350.00	107,697.81

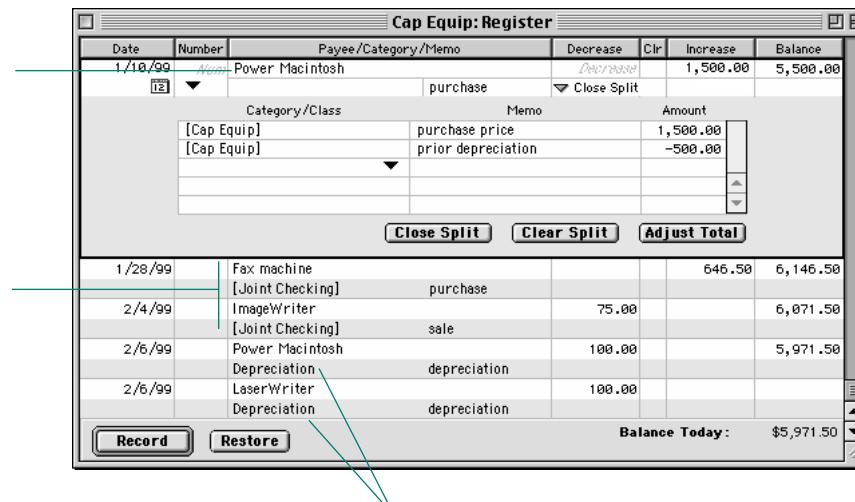
More information about using Quicken for small business finances is in the onscreen Business User's Guide in Quicken Deluxe.

These transactions are for existing equipment. The current value is in the Increase column because it increases the value of the account.

The purchase and sale of equipment were recorded in a Quicken bank account as transfers to this asset account. The amount of the purchase is in the Increase column because it increases the value of the account. The amount of the sale is in the Decrease column because it decreases the value of the account.

Tracking the value of capital equipment. Set up an asset account with an opening balance of zero, and create a separate transaction for the current value of each piece of equipment (asset) you own. Then, as you buy and sell equipment, create transfer transactions to the asset account from the Quicken account where you record the purchase or sale transaction (for example, a checking or credit card account).

If you want to depreciate an asset's value while you own it, create an expense category for depreciation and enter transactions to record the depreciation amount.



These depreciation transactions were recorded directly in the asset account register. The amounts are in the Decrease column because they decrease the value of the account.

Sample uses for liability accounts

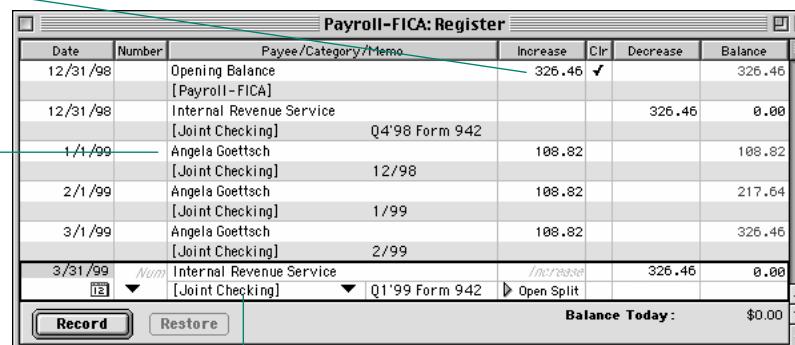
Tracking amortized loans and mortgages. Quicken simplifies the process of tracking a loan balance. See [Chapter 14, Tracking loans and mortgages, on page 228](#), for information about using liability accounts to track amortized loans.

Tracking accrued liabilities. You can use a liability account to track accrued liabilities such as taxes withheld but not yet paid. The liability account's current balance always shows the amount of tax owed as of today.

The Opening Balance shows the amount of Social Security tax owed at the time you set up the account.

Each month the employer records a transaction for the employee's paycheck in a checking account. This transaction is a transfer from that paycheck transaction. The amount is the sum of the Social Security tax withheld from the paycheck plus the employer's contribution. The amount is in the Increase column because it increases the total amount owed.

This is a liability account for Social Security payroll taxes collected for a household employee.



Date	Number	Payee/Category/Memo	Increase	Decrease	Balance
12/31/98		Opening Balance [Payroll-FICA]	326.46		326.46
12/31/98		Internal Revenue Service [Joint Checking]		326.46	0.00
1/1/99		Angela Goetsch [Joint Checking]	108.82		108.82
2/1/99		Angela Goetsch [Joint Checking]	108.82		217.64
3/1/99		Angela Goetsch [Joint Checking]	108.82		326.46
3/31/99		Internal Revenue Service [Joint Checking]		326.46	0.00

This transaction is a quarterly tax payment recorded in the checking account as a transfer to the liability account. The amount is in the Decrease column because it decreases the total amount owed.

Updating the value of an asset or liability account

You don't need to balance an asset or liability account the same way you reconcile a Quicken bank account with your bank statement. Instead, you may want to mark transactions as cleared when you no longer own an asset or when you no longer owe a liability. You may also want to update the values of assets and liabilities that are still open.

Closing assets or liabilities

Closed items are those that are no longer active as assets or liabilities; in other words, they no longer contribute to your net worth. If you sell an asset listed in an asset account (an antique, for example), that item is no longer part of your net worth and you probably don't want to include it in reports that show the total value of your assets and liabilities. However, you may not want to delete the item from the account altogether, because you may want to include it in a report in the event of an audit.

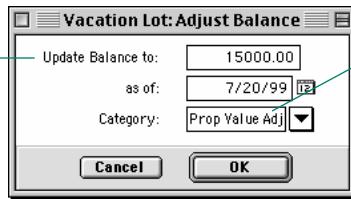
If you mark your closed items as cleared, you can restrict reports to show uncleared items only when you don't want those items to appear. To mark an individual asset as closed, open the asset account and mark both the transaction for the purchase of the item and the transaction for the sale of the item as cleared (as well as any other transactions that affect its value, such as depreciation). To mark a transaction as cleared, select it and click in the Clr column. You can use the Find command (⌘-F) to locate related transactions.

Updating the balance in an asset or liability account

If you want to update the value of an asset or liability account, make an adjustment to the balance. For example, if you have an asset account for real estate you own, you can tell Quicken to enter a transaction to update the value of the account to reflect the current value of the property.

- 1 Open the asset account register.
- 2 Choose Adjust Balance from the Activities menu.
- 3 Enter information in the Adjust Balance window.

Enter the current value of the asset (in this example, a piece of property in an account named "Vacation Lot"). Quicken compares this amount with the current balance in the account.



(Optional) Enter a category for the adjustment transaction.

When you click OK, Quicken adds a balance adjustment transaction that changes the balance in the account to match the value you entered for the asset.

- 4 Click OK to record the balance adjustment transaction in the register. Quicken marks all transactions that are dated on or before the date of the balance adjustment as reconciled.

Tracking loans and mortgages

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Setting up a loan.....	231
Handling different types of loans.....	240
Making a loan payment	242
Changing and deleting loans	247
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Estimating year-to-date loan interest	250

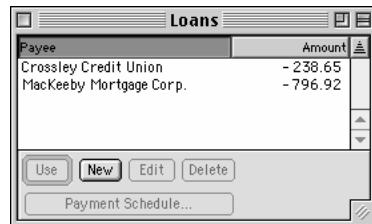
How Quicken tracks a loan

Quicken can track how a loan is **amortized**, or paid off, with each payment you make. Quicken keeps track of both the amount of interest you've paid and the loan's outstanding principal balance.

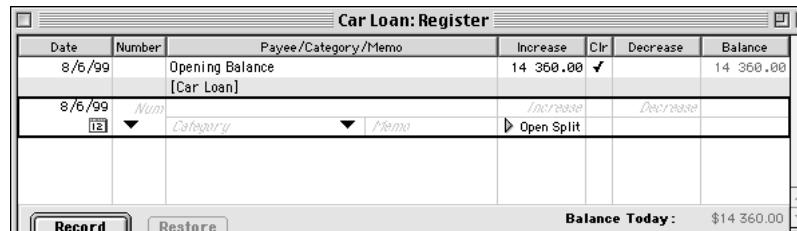
If you've tracked loan amortization manually, you know how tedious it can be. Because each payment covers a different proportion of interest and principal, you have to calculate the interest and principal for every payment—even if you pay the same total amount every time. But Quicken can automate those calculations for you.

If you have a Web browser, the Quicken Financial Network can help you find the cheapest loan. Choose **To the Web ▶ Mortgage Rates or Loan Rates or Refinance Calculator** from the Online menu.

Quicken creates a loan payment and adds it to the Loan list.



Quicken also creates a principal account (in this case, a liability account) to keep track of the outstanding principal on the loan (the Balance Today).

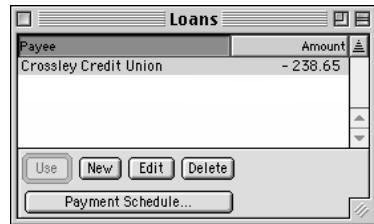


When it's time to make a payment on your loan, enter the loan payment transaction in the register for the account from which you're making the payment (a checking

account in the example below). Quicken automatically calculates the correct proportion of interest and principal and transfers the principal amount to pay down the balance in the liability account for the loan.

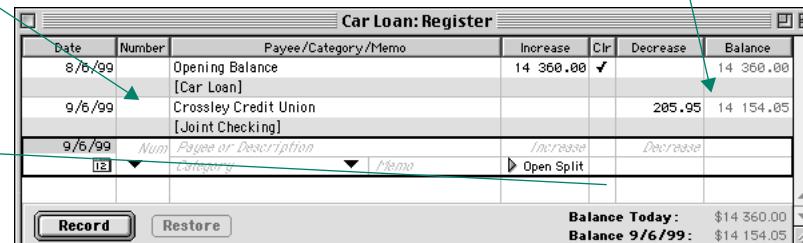
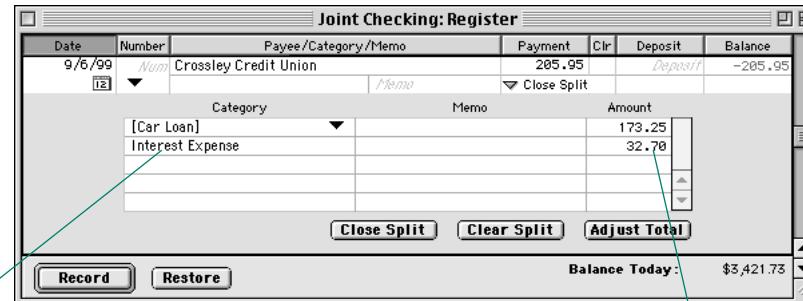
To make a loan payment, select it in the Loan list and click Use.

Quicken enters the loan payment transaction in the checking account register and automatically calculates the interest and principal amounts.



Quicken transfers the principal portion of the payment to the loan principal account—which decreases the balance on the loan.

The Balance Today in the principal account register shows how much you currently owe (or are owed) on the loan.



Tip: Quicken's loan calculator lets you try out "what-if" scenarios for loan planning before you set up the loan. You can estimate how much your loan payments will be or how much you can afford to borrow. See "Using the financial planning calculators" on page 424.

Setting up a loan

When you set up a loan, you enter information about the loan and the lender (or the borrower, if you are the lender). Then Quicken creates both a loan payment and a principal account for you based on this information.

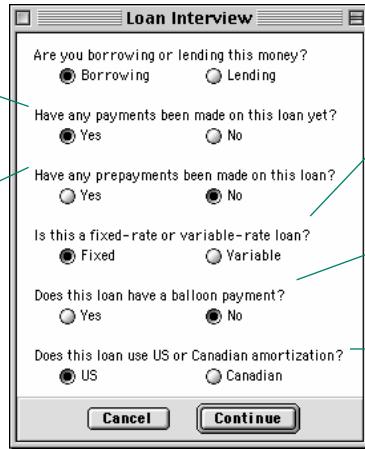
Tip: Quicken can handle a variety of special loan features such as variable interest rates, balloon payments, and negative amortization. Refer to the section that begins on [page 240](#) if any special features apply to your loan.

- 1 In the Assets & Debt area, click the Loans button in the toolbar.
- 2 In the Loans window, click the New button (⌘-N).
- 3 In the Loan Interview window, answer each of the questions as it applies to your loan.

Quicken determines the best way to set up the loan on the basis of your answers to the questions.

If you've already made payments on this loan, click Yes. If this is a brand new loan and you haven't made any payments, click No.

If you've made any prepayments (extra amounts that went toward reducing your principal balance), click Yes. If you haven't made any payments on this loan, this question is dimmed.



If this loan has an interest rate that is constant for the life of the loan, click Fixed. If it has a rate that can change, click Variable.

If this loan requires a final balloon payment after a specified number of regular payments, click Yes (and see "Handling different types of loans" on page 240).

* Canadian users:

If your loan originated in the United States, click US. If it originated in Canada and is compounded semi-annually, click Canadian.

4 Click Continue to open the Set Up Loan window.

If you are setting up a loan for which you've already made payments, Quicken may ask you whether you want to set it up from the day the loan started or from the next scheduled payment.* Use the following information to help you decide.

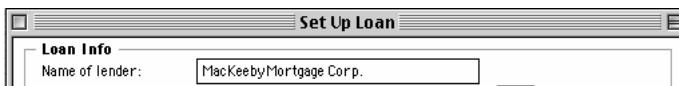
- To set up the loan from its beginning, you need to know your payment amount, the date you made the first payment, the total number of payments, the annual interest rate, and the original amount of the loan.
- To set up the loan starting with your next scheduled payment, you need to know your payment amount, the date of your next payment, the annual

*If your loan has a variable interest rate or if you've made any prepayments, you must set it up as if it begins with the next payment, so Quicken will not give you any other option.

interest rate, and either the current loan balance or how many payments you have left to make.

Entering loan information

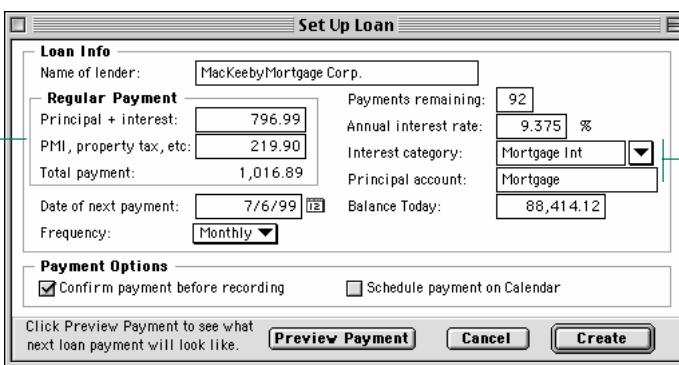
- 1 Enter the name of the lender (or the borrower, if you are the lender).



Quicken uses the name you enter here as the name for the loan in the Loan list and as the payee for your loan payment transaction (or deposit transaction, if this is a lending loan).

- 2 Fill in the remainder of the Loan Info section in the Set Up Loan window.*

If you enter an amount for "PMI, property taxes, etc." Quicken opens the Preview Payment window when you click Create so you can categorize the non-loan portion of the payment. See "Previewing the loan payment transaction" on page 235.



For this loan, the interest paid is going to be tracked with the "Mort Int" category, and the principal balance is going to be tracked in the Mortgage liability account.

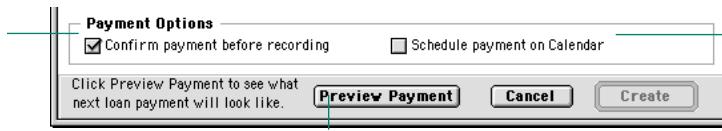
*The loan term must be longer than 12 months for Quicken to correctly calculate the principal, interest, and payment information.

Use the table on page 235 if you aren't sure how to fill in a field. See "Handling different types of loans" on page 240 if you have a variable-rate or zero-interest loan or a loan with negative amortization or a balloon payment.

3 Select the appropriate Payment Options.

Select this checkbox if any of the following apply:

- You want to review or change payment information each time you recall the loan payment.
- The loan has a variable interest rate or negative amortization.
- You plan to make prepayments of principal either occasionally or in varying amounts.



Select this checkbox if you want Quicken to set up your loan payment as a scheduled transaction in the Calendar.

Click Preview Payment to confirm that everything looks the way you expect it to before you finish creating the loan.

4 Click Create to create the loan.

If you've entered a non-loan amount in the "PMI, property tax, etc." field, Quicken takes you to the Preview Payment window so you can categorize that expense.

If you haven't entered any non-loan amounts, Quicken takes you to the Calendar if you've indicated that you want to schedule your loan payment, or simply adds your loan to the Loan list.

Previewing the loan payment transaction

Field in Set Up Loan window	Brand new loan	Existing loan (starting with first payment)	Existing loan (starting with next payment)
Principal + interest		The part of the total payment that goes toward principal and interest. Do not include any other amounts such as insurance or taxes that may be included in the total payment.	
PMI, property tax, etc.		Any amounts in your regular payment that do not go toward principal or interest. These may include insurance, property taxes, and so on.	
Date of first payment	The date you will make your first payment.	The date you made your first payment.	
Date of next payment	The date you will make your next payment.		
Frequency	How often you make scheduled payments on this loan.		
Total # of payments	The total number of payments you will make on this loan.	The total number of payments for this loan, including the ones you've already made.	

Field in Set Up Loan window	Brand new loan	Existing loan (starting with first payment)	Existing loan (starting with next payment)
# paid		The number of payments you have already made.	
Payments remaining			The number of payments remaining to pay off the loan.
Annual or Current interest rate		The current annual interest rate you are paying.	
Interest category		The name of the expense category you want to use to track the interest paid on this loan (or, if you are the lender, the income category you want to use to track the interest earned).	
Principal account		The name of the account you want to use to track the loan balance. Each loan principal account must have a different name. If you set up a principal account for the loan before you set up the loan, enter the name of the existing principal account.	

Field in Set Up Loan window	Brand new loan	Existing loan (starting with first payment)	Existing loan (starting with next payment)
Loan amount	The full amount of the loan.	The original amount of the loan	
Current balance			The balance remaining to be paid on the loan.*
Note: You can change the amount Quicken calculates for either of these fields if it is not the exact amount you owe (or that is owed to you).			
Balloon on payment # (only appears if you've said there is a balloon payment)	The payment after which your balloon payment is due. See "Handling different types of loans" on page 240 for more information on what to enter if you see this field.		

* If you know the current loan balance, Quicken calculates the number of payments you've already made based on what you entered as the payment amount and the interest rate.

If you want to preview the payment transaction to confirm that everything looks the way you expected before you finish creating the loan, click the Preview Payment button in the Set Up Loan window. If you entered non-loan amounts in the "PMI, property tax, etc." field, Quicken takes you to the Preview Payment window when you click Create so you can categorize those extra amounts. You'll also need to

preview your payment if you want to make the payment electronically or by printing a check with Quicken.

If your loan payments are for principal and interest only, you probably won't need to edit any of the information in the Preview Payment window.

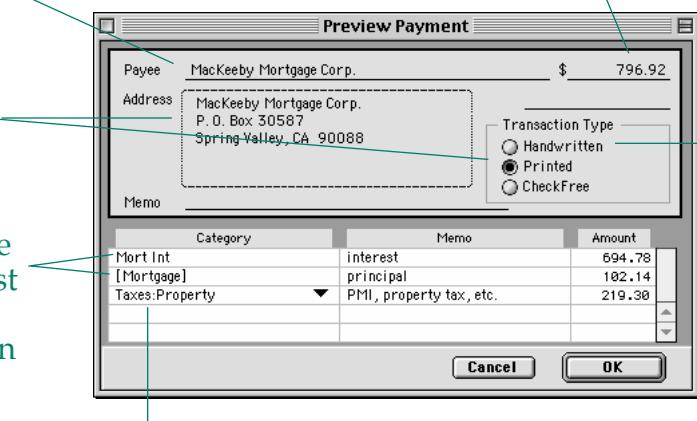
Quicken enters the name of the lender here for a loan where you are the borrower.

If you want to print checks with Quicken to make your payments, click Printed and enter the lender's address.

Quicken automatically puts the category you entered for Interest Category and the account you entered for Principal Account in the first two lines of the split.

The interest and principal amounts are for the next scheduled payment only. Quicken calculates the correct amounts for interest and principal each time you make a payment.

If any non-loan amounts are included in your loan payments, your total payment shows up in the \$ field, and Quicken puts this additional amount in the third line of the split transaction.



Click Handwritten if you will write the checks by hand.

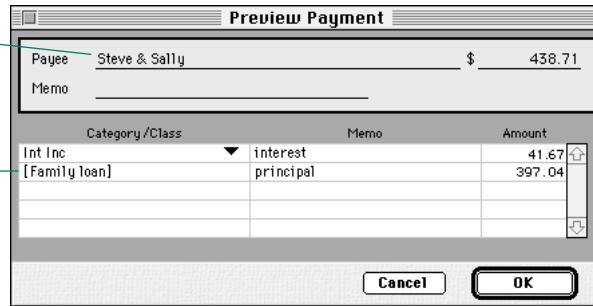
If you are set up to make online payments with Quicken, you will also see an option for transmitting the payments electronically (see "Making online payments" on page 183).

Enter a category for the amount you entered for "PMI, property tax, etc." here. If you want to assign more than one category to the amount, use a different line for each category and put the amount for each category in the Amount field.

If you are the lender for the loan, you'll see a smaller Preview Payment window like this one.

Quicken enters the name of the borrower here.

If you are the lender for the loan, the principal account is an asset account instead of a liability account, and Quicken creates a deposit transaction instead of a payment when you record the regular payment transaction.



Handling different types of loans

Quicken can handle many different kinds of loans. The table below shows what special information you need to enter in the Set Up Loan window for several different types of loans. If your loan incorporates more than one special feature (for example, a variable-rate loan with negative amortization), follow all the guidelines that apply.

Note: If you have an interest-only loan with a final balloon payment, do not use the loan tracking feature. Instead, categorize the entire amount as interest when you make your payment.

Type of loan	For this item	Give Quicken this information
Variable-rate loan	Principal + interest	The amount of your next payment that goes toward principal and interest
	Annual interest rate	The interest rate that will apply to your next payment
	Confirm payment before recording	Select this checkbox; then, whenever the interest rate changes, you can enter the new interest rate and payment amount when you recall the loan payment transaction
Balloon payment	Total # of payments*	The number of payments you would make if you were borrowing the principal for the full amortization period
	# paid*	The number of payments you have already made
	Payments remaining*	The number of payments that would remain if you were borrowing the principal for the full amortization period

Type of loan	For this item	Give Quicken this information
	Balloon on payment #	The number of the final payment (calculated by multiplying the number of years remaining until the balloon payment is due by the number of payments per year)
Negative amortization	Annual interest rate	The current interest rate (if both the interest rate and payment amount vary), or the interest rate on which the loan amortization was initially based (if your loan payment amount is fixed but the interest rate varies)
	Loan amount or Current balance*	Follow the guidelines in the table on page 235 for entering information in these fields; use the full loan amount on which the loan amortization was initially based to determine what you enter
	Confirm payment before recording	If either the payment amount or interest rate varies, make sure this checkbox is selected; then you can enter the new payment amount or the new interest rate when you recall the loan payment transaction
Zero-interest loan	Annual interest rate	Zero (0)
	Interest category	Leave this field blank

* Quicken determines which of these fields to include in the Set Up Loan window from the answers you select in the Loan Interview window. You won't see them at the same time.

Making a loan payment

When it's time to make your loan payment, you recall the loan payment transaction from the Loan list and enter it in the register of the account from which you are making the payment. Then Quicken calculates the interest and principal amounts and updates the loan balance.

- 1 Open the register or the Write Checks window for the bank account from which you will make the loan payment.

Important: Make sure you enter your payment in a bank account, not in the liability or asset account you are using to track the loan principal.

- 2 Choose New Transaction from the Edit menu (⌘-N).

- 3 Choose Loans from the Lists menu.

If QuickFill is turned on, you can just start typing the lender's name in the Payee field. When you see the full name, press Tab to recall the loan payment. Then skip to [step 5](#).

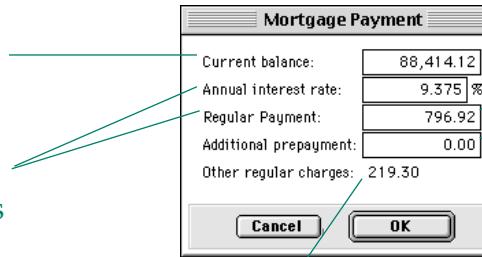
- 4 Select the loan for which you want to enter a payment and click Use.

- 5 If you have set up your loan for payment confirmation, review or change any information necessary for this payment. Then click Record to enter the transaction in the register.

Changes you make to the first three fields affect future payments. See ["How changes to a loan payment affect future payments and schedules"](#) on page 244 for details.

If the Current Balance amount doesn't match the actual balance on the loan, enter the correct amount.

If you have a variable-rate loan and the interest rate has changed as of this payment, enter the new rate and regular payment amount.



If the loan has negative amortization with fixed payments but a variable-interest rate, enter the new interest rate (if it has changed as of this payment); then re-enter the payment amount.

If you want to make a prepayment of principal with this payment only, enter that amount here.

This is the amount you entered for "PMI, property taxes, etc." in the Set Up Loan window (or any other amounts you entered in the split lines in the Preview Payment window).

- 6 Click Record in the register or the Write Checks window to record the loan payment transaction.

When you recall the final payment for the loan, Quicken reminds you that this is the last payment. After you've made the payment, you won't be able to recall the loan payment transaction again.

Note: If you recall a loan payment transaction by mistake, click Cancel in the Payment Confirmation window. If the payment is already in the register, delete it by selecting it and pressing ⌘-D . Quicken restores the loan balance and the number of payments.

How changes to a loan payment affect future payments and schedules

This table explains what happens when you change the data in the Payment Confirmation window.

If you change this	This happens
Current balance	Quicken adjusts the balance for the loan in the payment schedule and adds a balance adjustment transaction to the principal account to correct the Balance Today amount.
Annual interest rate	Quicken adjusts the regular payment amount and interest rate for this payment and all future payments .
Regular payment	Quicken uses the amount you enter as the new regular payment amount for this payment and all future payments . If you increase the regular payment, Quicken increases the principal amount for each payment, and reduces either the final payment or the number of payments remaining. If you decrease the regular payment, Quicken decreases the principal amount for each payment, but does not increase the number of payments remaining. Instead, it creates a balloon payment as the final payment.

If you change this

Additional prepayment

This happens

Quicken increases the principal amount for this payment only and reduces either the final payment or the number of payments remaining.

Viewing a loan's payment schedule

You may want to see the breakdown of interest, principal, and other charges for future loan payments. You can view a loan's payment schedule by selecting the loan in the Loan list and clicking Payment Schedule; when the payment schedule is open, you can print it by choosing Print Payment Schedule from the File menu. The payment schedule does not include information about past payments.

For step-by-step help, go to [Assets & Debt in Quicken Help](#) and select

How do I view a loan's payment schedule?

Making prepayments of principal

You can make prepayments of principal when you make your regular loan payment or between regular payments. If you occasionally add a prepayment of principal to your regular loan payment, select the "Confirm payment before recording" checkbox in the Set up Loan window. Then, when Quicken asks you to confirm your regular payment, enter the payment amount in the Additional Prepayment field in the Payment Confirmation window.

If you make a payment between regular payments, the entire payment is a prepayment of principal; therefore, you don't need to change the loan setup or edit the loan. When you make a prepayment, **do not** recall your regular loan payment transaction. Instead, create a separate transaction in the account from which you are making the payment, and enter the name of the principal account as the transfer account in the Category field of the transaction. Quicken automatically updates the balance of the loan principal.

Changing and deleting loans

You can change any of the loan setup information except the principal account name by selecting the loan in the Loan list and clicking Edit. (See “[Editing, hiding and deleting accounts](#)” on page 58 if you want to rename the principal account.) You can delete a loan by selecting it in the Loan list and clicking Delete.

If your loan is set up for payment confirmation, you can also edit some loan information when you recall the loan payment transaction, including the payment amount, the interest rate, and the current balance (see [step 5](#) on page 242).

For step-by-step help, go to [Assets & Debt in Quicken Help](#) and select

How do I edit loan information?

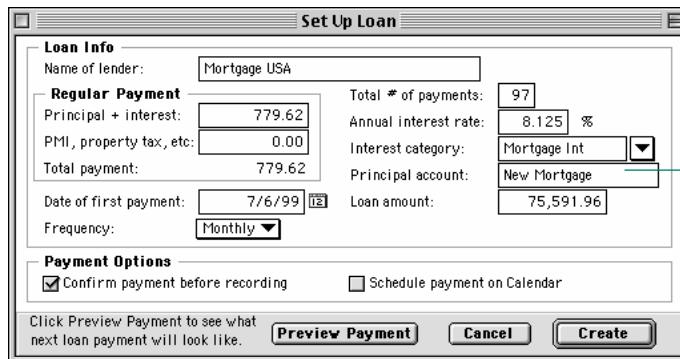
How do I delete a loan?

Refinancing a loan

If you refinance a loan that you've been tracking in Quicken, follow this procedure to set up the new loan and "pay off" the old loan.

Tip: You can use the refinance calculator to help you determine whether or not you should refinance. See "Using the financial planning calculators" on page 424.

- 1 Set up the new loan following the steps in "Setting up a loan" on page 231.



When you enter the information about the new loan, make sure you enter a principal account name that is different from the one you were using for your old mortgage.

- 2 Edit the Opening Balance transaction in the register for the new principal account to create a split that "pays off" the old loan and categorizes or transfers any remaining amounts.

This is the principal account register for the new loan.

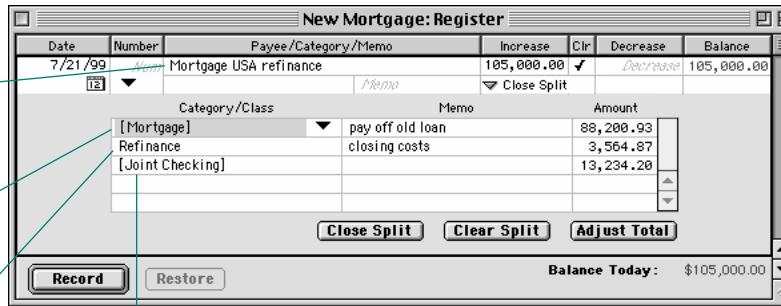
You might want to change Opening Balance to the name of the new lender to make the transaction more meaningful.

This split line pays off the old loan.
(The next illustration shows the transfer transaction in the register for the old principal account.)

Since the new loan covers the closing costs, you should categorize this expense in the split.

This is the principal account register for the old loan.

This is the transfer transaction from the new loan's principal account that pays off the balance of the old loan.

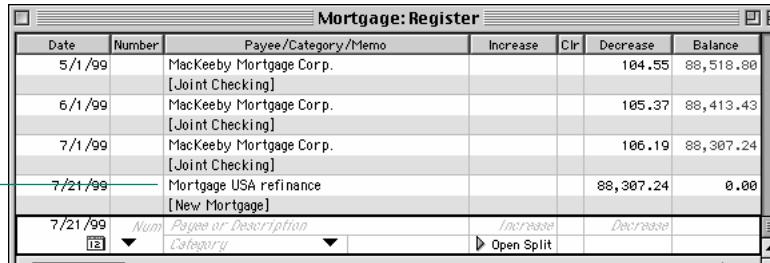


The screenshot shows a software window titled 'New Mortgage: Register'. The transaction table has one row with the following data:

Date	Number	Payee/Category/Memo	Increase	Decrease	Balance
7/21/99		Mortgage USA refinance	105,000.00	Decrease	105,000.00

Below the table, a 'Category/Class' dropdown is set to '[Mortgage]'. The 'Memo' column contains two entries: 'pay off old loan' and 'closing costs'. The 'Amount' column shows the corresponding values: 88,200.93 and 3,564.87. The total amount in the 'Amount' column is 13,234.20. At the bottom of the window are buttons for 'Close Split', 'Clear Split', and 'Adjust Total', and buttons for 'Record' and 'Restore'.

If the new loan is bigger than the old loan balance plus closing costs, you may receive a check from the lender for the difference. In this example, the check was deposited in a checking account, so it is entered as a transfer to the Joint Checking account.



The screenshot shows a software window titled 'Mortgage: Register'. The transaction table has five rows with the following data:

Date	Number	Payee/Category/Memo	Increase	Decrease	Balance
5/1/99		MacKeeby Mortgage Corp.		104.55	88,518.88
6/1/99		[Joint Checking]			
7/1/99		MacKeeby Mortgage Corp.		105.37	88,413.43
7/21/99		[Joint Checking]		106.19	88,307.24

Below the table, a 'Page or Description' dropdown is set to 'Category'. The 'Increase' and 'Decrease' columns are empty. At the bottom of the window are buttons for 'Open Split' and other standard window controls.

3 Delete the old loan from the Loan list.

Estimating year-to-date loan interest

You may want to know how much interest you've paid on a loan since the beginning of the year for tax purposes.

You can see your year-to-date interest by creating a report that shows your interest payments.

[For step-by-step help, go to Assets & Debt in Quicken Help and select](#)

[How do I estimate year-to-date interest?](#)

Tracking investments

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About investment accounts

You can use Quicken investment accounts to track what you own in stocks, bonds, mutual funds, and other types of investments that fluctuate in price. Investment accounts let you track investment transactions, see the performance of your investments, update security prices, and create tax reports that show investment income and capital gains.

When to use an investment account

Quicken has four types of accounts you can use to track investments:

- **Bank account.** A bank account can track an investment that has a constant share price or no share price, such as a certificate of deposit or money market fund that earns interest but does not have a share price that fluctuates. You can write checks from a bank account, but you cannot track rate of return.
- **Asset account.** An asset account can track just about anything you own: real estate, personal property, collectibles, and so on. You can track simple investment transactions in an asset account, but you cannot track rate of return.
- **Portfolio account.** A portfolio account tracks one or more securities. Like a real-world brokerage account, it can track transactions (buys, sells, dividends, and so on) for multiple securities, show a cash balance, and give you a total market value for the account. You can view many different performance measures for the individual securities in a portfolio account and for the account as a whole.
- **Mutual fund account.** A mutual fund account tracks a single mutual fund. It is restricted to transactions for one security and cannot have a cash balance. It has the advantage of streamlining the tracking of some actions, such as automatically

recording the purchase of shares of the security at the most recent price whenever you transfer money in from another Quicken account. You can see many different performance measures for the single security in a mutual fund account.

Tip: Since both portfolio and mutual fund accounts track the same kinds of information about your investments (things like income, capital gains, and performance), you should use the other factors listed to decide which of these two investment account types to use for a specific investment.

Use the following table to help you decide which type of Quicken account to use to track your investments.

If you invest in	Use this type of account
One or more securities (stocks, bonds, or mutual funds) for which you want to track a cash balance in addition to the securities themselves (for example, a collection of investments through a brokerage firm)	Portfolio
A single mutual fund that has no cash balance	Mutual fund
Real estate investment trusts (REITs) or partnerships	Portfolio
Unit trusts	Portfolio

If you invest in	Use this type of account
IRA accounts, Keogh accounts, or variable annuities	Portfolio
Cash management accounts (CMAs)	Bank for the checking part of the account and portfolio for everything else (use transfers for purchases and deposits)
Money market funds	Bank (if you write checks) or mutual fund (if you want to track rate of return)
CDs	Bank
Treasury bills	Portfolio or asset
Fixed annuities	Portfolio or asset
Employer retirement plans: 401(k), 403(b), pension	Portfolio or asset
Collectibles or precious metals	Portfolio or asset
Real estate	Asset

You can track some types of investments, such as annuities and 401(k) plans, using either a portfolio or asset account. To track an investment in a portfolio account, you **must know** the share price and dollar amount for each purchase or sale transaction. If you don't have this information, use an asset account instead of an investment account.

Tip: After you set up a Quicken account for a 401(k), you can record a transfer from your paycheck deposit to the 401(k) account for the amount of your regular contribution. See "Sample split transaction: entering your paycheck" on page 100 for an example.

For example, if you have a 401(k) but you don't get a detailed statement that shows every purchase, you don't have enough information to use a portfolio or mutual fund account. Instead, use an asset account and adjust the balance when you get your statement. If you want to keep track of the different funds that make up your 401(k) without using a portfolio account, use a separate asset account for each fund.

Organizing securities in an investment account

If you've decided to track one or more of your investments in a Quicken portfolio or mutual fund account, the following table gives recommendations for grouping securities in investment accounts.

Security type	Recommendations
Brokerage accounts	<p>Use a separate Quicken portfolio account for each actual brokerage account or other managed account you have.</p> <p>If you have a cash management account (CMA), set up the checking part of your brokerage account as a Quicken bank account (so you can print checks and reconcile easily) and set up a Quicken portfolio account for the rest of the investments. Then transfer money between the two Quicken accounts when you buy and sell securities or receive investment income.</p>
IRAs, 401(k) accounts, or other retirement accounts	<p>Even if you don't have securities with fluctuating prices in your retirement account, you may want to set it up as a Quicken portfolio account, since you may change the investments later.</p> <p>Use separate Quicken portfolio accounts for your retirement account and for a spouse's retirement account.</p>

Security type	Recommendations
Securities you hold directly	If you have a few individual securities that you hold directly, you may want to set up each one as a separate Quicken portfolio account; then you can easily reconcile each account with its statement. Or you may want to lump all the securities in a single Quicken portfolio account, especially if you have other portfolio accounts; then you can subtotal these securities by account in reports and track them as a group.

Deciding how to set up your securities

When you set up a new security in an investment account, you have three options (described in the table on the following pages). We recommend the first option.

Setup option	Advantages	Disadvantages
<p>Option 1: Enter all historical data. Enter the initial purchase for each security and all subsequent transactions. Enter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and type of security • Date, amount invested, and number of shares (or price per share) for the initial purchase • All subsequent transactions (including buys, sells, reinvestments, gifts, stock splits, and returns of capital) • All dividends, interest, and capital gains distributions for the current year • (Optional) All nonreinvested dividends, interest, and capital gains distributions for prior years (to give you a more complete value for past performance; does not affect cost basis) • Price per share at the end of last year, for prior years (if available), and for today • Anything else that may affect its price or performance history 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1)All Quicken reports are complete and accurate. 2)If you sell a security, the capital gains report displays the purchase dates, amounts invested, and the realized gain, so you can use this report to prepare Schedule D tax information. 3)When you sell a security, you can specify which lot or lots to sell to minimize or maximize your taxable capital gains—both long-term and short-term. 4)All your investment records are in one convenient place, making it easier for you to analyze your investments and produce data for tax and other purposes. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1)You have to locate data for transactions that occurred in the past. 2)You must spend time entering all past transactions.

Setup option	Advantages	Disadvantages
<p>Option 2: Set up for this year. Enter your investment holdings as of the end of last year and all transactions for each security since the beginning of this year. Enter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and type of security • Number of shares owned at the end of last year • Price per share at the end of last year and today • All transactions (purchases, sales, dividends, reinvestments, and so on) for the current year 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1)The information you need to gather goes back only to the end of last year and is probably easy for you to find. 2)Data for the year is complete, so you can use the investment income report to prepare Schedule B tax information. 3)Quicken produces accurate reports on performance, income, and changes in unrealized gain for time periods starting with the beginning of this year. 4)When you sell a security, you can specify which lot or lots to sell to minimize or maximize your short-term capital gains. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1)Because your data is incomplete, Quicken cannot give you an accurate value for total unrealized gain (since unrealized gain depends on the cost basis for the security). 2)If you sell the security, the capital gains report does not show an accurate purchase date. And, because the cost basis dates back only to the beginning of the year, the realized gain is not accurate.

Setup option	Advantages	Disadvantages
<p>Option 3: Set up fast. Enter your current investment holdings. Enter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and type of security • Number of shares you currently own • Current price per share 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) You can get started with a minimum amount of information to gather. 2) You can start using the account right away to see whether you think it's worthwhile to gather and enter more information. 3) Quicken produces accurate reports on performance, income, and changes in unrealized gain for time periods starting now. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Data for this year is incomplete, so you can't use the investment income report to prepare Schedule B tax information. 2) You may have to wait a few months before your investment data is in the range where Quicken can display a valid investment performance report. 3) Because your data is incomplete, Quicken cannot give you an accurate value for total unrealized gain (since unrealized gain depends on the cost basis for the security). 4) If you sell the security, the capital gains report does not show an accurate purchase date. And, because you are starting from today, the realized gain is not accurate.

Tracking your investment data in Quicken

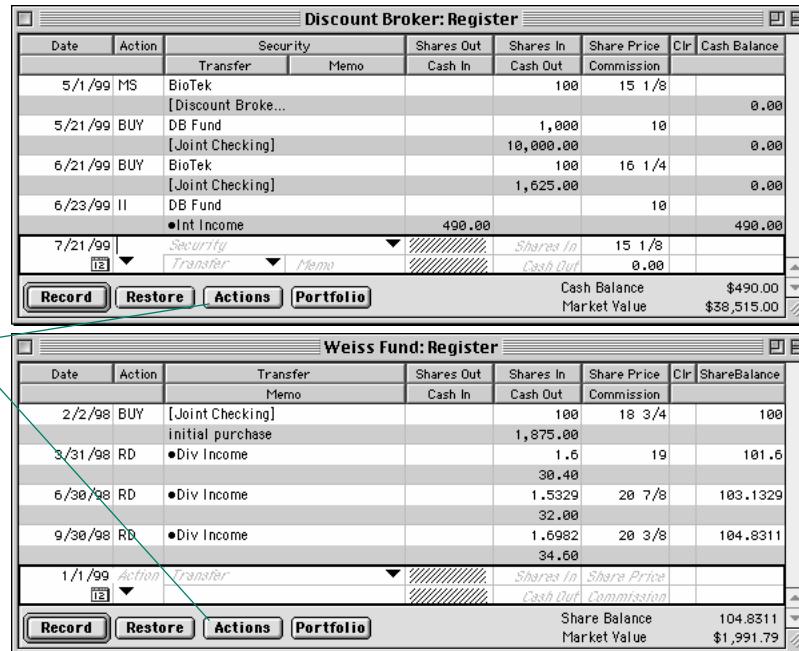
Before you set up your first Quicken investment account, take a look at the different windows you will use for setting up, entering, and viewing your investment data.

The Register window

Each Quicken investment account has its own register that functions much like the registers for other types of Quicken accounts. Use the Register window to view all the transactions that have been entered in an account.

The first register shown here is for a portfolio account (see "Setting up a Quicken portfolio account" on page 273), and the second is for a mutual fund account (see "Setting up a Quicken mutual fund account" on page 286).

You can click the Actions button and use Quicken's investment forms to enter investment transactions (see "Using investment forms to enter transactions" on page 290), or you can enter transactions directly in the register once you are familiar with the different actions (see "Entering investment transactions in the register" on page 293).



The Portfolio window

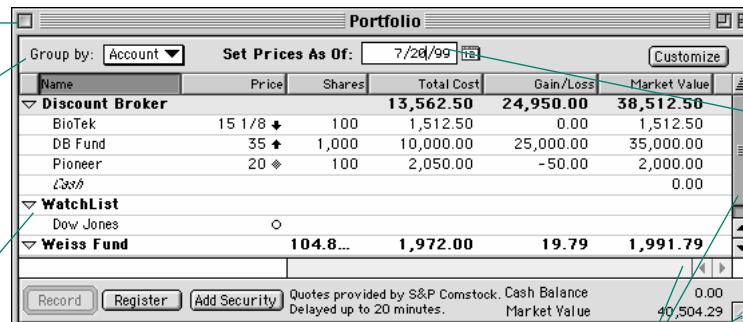
In the Investing area, click the Portfolio button in the toolbar to see the Portfolio window.

All your investment accounts share a single Portfolio window.

Use the Group By pop-up menu to choose how you want to group your securities in this window.

Click the triangles to show or hide the securities in each "group."

Use the WatchList to track securities or indexes you don't own but want to watch.



Portfolio					
Group by:	Account	Set Prices As Of:	7/28/99	Customize	
Name	Price	Shares	Total Cost	Gain/Loss	Market Value
Discount Broker			13,562.50	24,950.00	38,512.50
BioTek	15 1/8	100	1,512.50	0.00	1,512.50
DB Fund	35	1,000	10,000.00	25,000.00	35,000.00
Pioneer	20	100	2,050.00	-50.00	2,000.00
<i>Cost</i>					0.00
WatchList					
Dow Jones					
Weiss Fund	104.8...		1,972.00	19.79	1,991.79

If there are more columns or rows than fit in the window, use the scroll bars to see the remaining information. You can also resize the window by dragging the size box.

Use the Portfolio window to:

- view and update security prices (see "Updating security prices" on page 321)
- view summary information for all securities in which you hold an open position

Change this date to view or enter prices "as of" the selected date.

To print the information in the Portfolio window, choose Print Portfolio from the File menu.

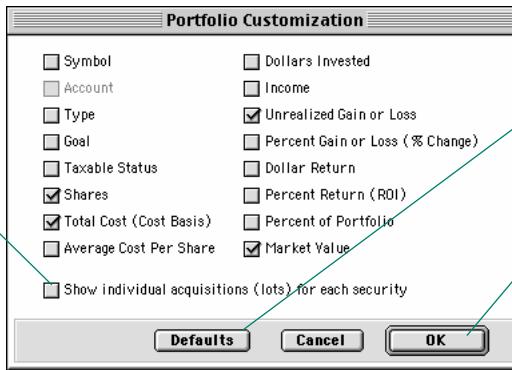
You can customize the information you see in the Portfolio window in several ways. You can change which columns are displayed and how and where they are displayed, and you can change the order in which securities are listed and how they are grouped.

Customizing the column display

To change which columns are displayed in the Portfolio window:

- 1 Click the Customize button in the upper right corner of the window.
- 2 Select the checkboxes for columns you want to see in the Portfolio window; clear the checkboxes for columns you don't want to see.

Select this checkbox to show the individual lots you've acquired for each security.



Click Defaults to select only the columns that were selected when you installed Quicken.

When you click OK, the selected columns are displayed in the Portfolio window. If there are more columns selected than will fit in the window, you can use the horizontal scroll bar to scroll columns into view.

- 3 Click OK.

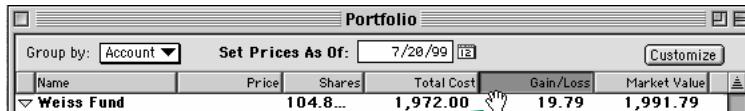
To change the size of a column in the Portfolio window, drag the area just to the right of the column title to the left or right.

A vertical line appears when you click in the resize area to the right of a column title. Drag to the left or right to resize the column.

Name	Price	Shares	Total Cost	Gain/Loss	Market Value
Weiss Fund	104.8...	1,972.00	19.79	1,991.79	
Weiss Fund	104.8311	1,972.00	19.79	1,991.79	

To change the order in which columns appear, simply drag and drop any column (except Name and Price) from its current location to a new one.

The mouse pointer changes to a hand when you move it over a column title. You can use the hand to drag that column to a new location.



Name	Price	Shares	Total Cost	Gain/Loss	Market Value
Weiss Fund	104.8...	1,972.00	19.79	1,991.79	

Customizing the row display

You can group your securities by account, security, type, or goal. Choose the grouping you want from the Group By pop-up menu in the upper left corner of the window. Within the groupings, you can use any column to sort the securities. Just click a column title to sort that column in alphabetical or numerical order.

You can also display each open lot for a security (each individual acquisition of the security that you still own) as a separate row under that security by selecting the “Show individual acquisitions (lots) for each security” checkbox in the Portfolio Customization window (see [page 265](#)).

You can click the triangles to the left of the group titles (the items in bold in the first column) or security names to hide or show the securities or lots below them.

The Securities window

Choose Securities from the Lists menu to see the Securities window.

The Securities window lists all your securities.

You can drag and drop securities from this list into any account (or the WatchList) in the Portfolio window.

To print the Securities list, choose Print Securities from the File menu.

Use the Securities window to set up new securities and edit or delete existing securities. All your Quicken investment accounts share one Securities list that contains all your securities.



Security	Symbol	Type	Goal	Watch List
America Online	AOL	Stock	Leaders	✓
Apple Computer	AAPL	Stock	Leaders	✓
Compaq Computer	CPQ	Stock	Leaders	
Fidelity Growth ...	FGRIX	401(k)		
Financial Svcs	FFFSX	Mutua...		
Ford Motor Co.	F	Stock	Neutral	
General Motors	GM	Stock	Leaders	
IBM	IBM	Stock	Leaders	
Intuit Inc.	INTU	Stock	Leaders	✓
Janus Overseas	JAOSX	Mutua...		
Janus Twenty	JAYLX	Mutua...		
MBNA Corp.	KRB	Stock	Leaders	✓
Micro Warehouse	MWHS	Stock	Leaders	
Netscape	NSCP	Stock		

If you have hidden any securities and you want to put them back in the list, click Show Hidden Securities.

To set up a new security, click New and fill in the Set Up Security window as described in [step 3 on page 274](#). To edit a security, click Edit and make your changes in the Edit Security window. To delete a security, see “[Changing, deleting, and moving securities](#)” on page 339.

You can change the order in which securities appear in the Securities list by clicking a column title to sort that column in alphabetical order. This list is sorted by security name, but you can also sort it by symbol, type, or goal.

To add or remove a security from your Watch List, click in the Watch List column. Quicken updates your portfolio to show your changes.

Double-click a security in the Portfolio window to see information about that security in the Security Detail window.

The Security Detail window

The Security Detail window shows a variety of information about individual securities you've set up in Quicken:

- The Setup Info tab shows the information you entered when you set up the security.
- The Graph tab shows a price history graph for the security.
- The Prices tab shows every share price you have entered for the security. Quicken stores one "closing" price per security per day, plus high price, low price, and volume information, when available.
- The Transactions tab shows every transaction you've entered for this security in any account.

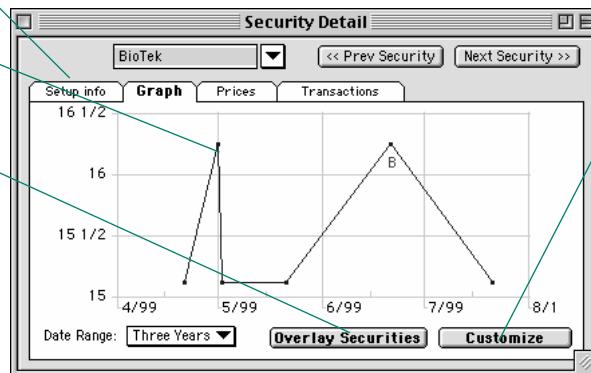
Click one of the other tabs to see additional information about the selected security.

Click any data point to see the exact date and price for that point.

Click Overlay Securities to select additional securities to view in the same graph.

Click Prev Security or Next Security to view information about the previous or next security in your Securities list.

Click Customize to select what information you see in the graph and how it is displayed.

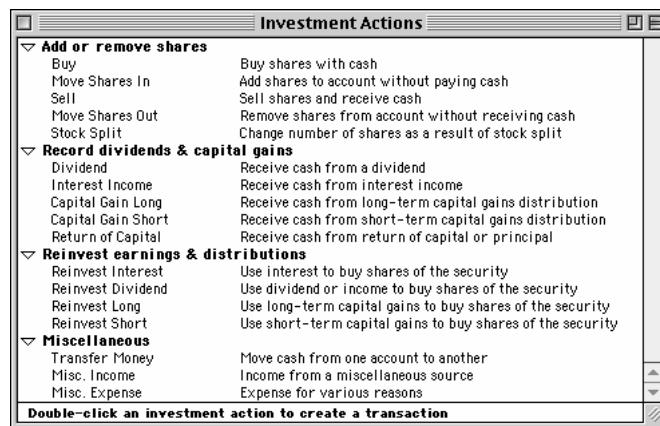


The Investment Actions window

In the Investing area, click the Actions button in the toolbar to see the Investment Actions window.

The Investment Actions window lists all the investment forms you can use to enter transactions in investment accounts. Just double-click an action to open an investment form.

Use the Investment Actions window to select investment forms for entering investment transactions (Buys, Sells, Interest Income, Dividends, and so on). The table in [“Choosing an investment action” on page 298](#) lists all of these actions alphabetically and tells you where to find additional information about using specific forms to record many of the most common investment transactions in Quicken.



How Quicken displays investment amounts

The way Quicken displays investment amounts varies by field.

Field	How Quicken displays amounts
Share Price	Quicken uses a variety of formats to display share price information but keeps track of them internally to the nearest ten thousandth (0.0001). It displays exact integers without decimals. If there are more than four decimal places, you must leave out the additional decimal places when you enter the share price.
Shares In/Out	Quicken displays the number of shares to four decimal places. It displays exact integers without decimals. It does not display zeros after the decimal point unless they are followed by non-zero digits. If there are more than four decimal places, Quicken cuts off the additional places. For example, Quicken truncates the number of shares 8.21678 to 8.2167.
Cash In/Out	Quicken displays dollar amounts to two decimal places. When it calculates the amount from the price and number of shares, it rounds to the nearest 0.01. For example, if you enter 40.3 shares at \$8.26, Quicken rounds the dollar amount upward to \$332.88.

At some point, you may want to adjust for the effects of rounding and truncating to make the register match your statements. You can adjust the cash balance or the share balances for individual securities. See “[Adjusting the cash or share balance](#)” on [page 346](#).

If Quicken displays a row of asterisks (*****) in a field, the number is too large to display. Quicken displays dollar amounts between -\$9,999,999.99 and \$9,999,999.99. Outside that range, Quicken keeps track of the amount but doesn't display it. If you want, you can split a large transaction into two smaller transactions with amounts that Quicken can display.

Setting up a Quicken portfolio account

A portfolio account is designed to track more than one security, but it can be used to track other investments such as IRAs, unit trusts, and so on. See “[About investment accounts](#)” on page 253 for more information about when to use portfolio accounts.

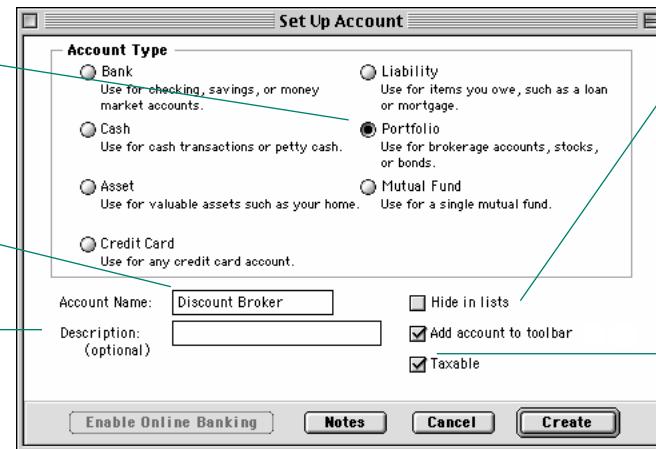
Creating a portfolio account

- 1 Choose Accounts from the Lists menu.
- 2 Click New.
- 3 In the Set Up Account window, enter information about the account.

Click Portfolio to select it as the account type.

Enter a name for the account, up to 30 characters long. You can use the broker’s name or another descriptive name.

(Optional) Enter a description for the account that’s up to 54 characters long.



- 4 Click Create.

If you ever want to hide this account so it doesn’t show up in lists (the Account list or the Portfolio window, for example), click this checkbox to select it.

If this is a nontaxable account (an IRA or 401(k) account, for example), click this checkbox to clear it.

Quicken creates the account, adds it to the Account list, the Category & Transfer list, and the Portfolio window, and opens its register.

Adding a security to a portfolio account

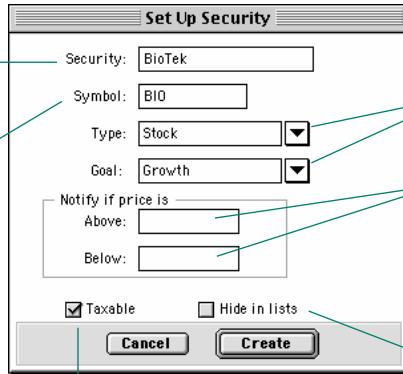
You need to set up each of the securities for which you will be entering transactions in your portfolio account. You can either set up all the securities before you start entering transactions, or set them up “on the fly” while you are entering transactions. Quicken offers to let you set up a new security whenever you enter a name it doesn’t recognize. To set up a security before you enter any transactions, follow these steps.

- 1 In the Investing area, click the Portfolio button in the toolbar.
If you just set up a portfolio account, it has a market value of zero in the Portfolio window because you haven’t entered any transactions in it.
- 2 Click the Add Security button at the bottom of the Portfolio window.
- 3 In the Security Name window, enter a name for the security you want to set up and click OK.
If this is a new security (one that’s not already in the Securities list), click Set Up when Quicken asks if you want to set it up.
- 4 Fill in the Set Up Security window.*

*You can also get to this window from the Securities list. Just choose Securities from the Lists menu and click New to display the Set Up Security window.

Quicken displays the name you entered. If you want to change it, just type a new name, up to 30 characters long.

Enter the security's symbol if you plan to export or import price data, including from the Internet.



If this is a nontaxable security (a tax-free bond, for example), click this checkbox to clear it.

(Optional) Choose a security type and an investment goal. See “Assigning security types and investment goals to your securities” on page 277.

Quicken can warn you when you enter a price that matches or exceeds the limits you enter in these fields. See “Retrieving security prices using Quicken Quotes” on page 330 for more information.

To hide this security so it doesn’t show up in lists (the Securities list and the Portfolio window, for example), click this checkbox to select it.

- 5 Click Create to add the security to the Securities list.
- 6 In the Add Security window, select either Add Shares to Account or Add Security to WatchList, and then click OK.

If you own this security and want to add your current holdings to your portfolio account, select Add Shares to Account and continue to **step 7**.
If you don’t own this security and just want to track it in the WatchList, select Add Security to WatchList; Quicken adds the new security to the WatchList in the Portfolio window and you are finished setting it up.
- 7 Select whether you want to use a Move Shares In action or a Buy action to add shares to your portfolio account.

If you already owned this security before you started using Quicken and want to add your current holdings to your portfolio account, select Move Shares In. Quicken displays the Move Shares In investment form. To fill in the form, see “[Setting up an opening balance for a security](#)” on this page and begin with [step 3](#).

If you first purchased this security after you started using Quicken, select Buy. Quicken displays the Buy investment form. To fill in the form, see “[Buying and selling securities](#)” on page 306.

Assigning security types and investment goals to your securities

Quicken can use types or goals to group securities in the Portfolio window and to sort and subtotal investment reports and graphs.

- The preset security types are: Bond, CD, Mutual Fund, and Stock. To add a new one, choose Edit from the Type menu, click New in the Types window, enter a new type, and click Create. For example, you might add Money Fund, T-Bill, Tax-Free Bond, Option, REIT, Unit Trust. You can also use types (or goals) to identify securities in your children's names.
- The preset investment goals are: College Fund, Growth, High Risk, Income, and Low Risk. To add a new one, choose Edit from the Goal menu, click New in the Goals window, enter a new goal, and click Create. For example, you might add Retirement, Down Payment, Remodeling, Growth & Income, or Medium Risk. You can also use goals (or types) to designate industry groups (such as technology, energy, consumer products, and so on).

Setting up an opening balance for a security

To set up an opening balance for a security (in other words, to enter an initial transaction for it in the account), you need to record a Move Shares In transaction if you acquired that security **before** you started using Quicken.* The Move Shares In action lets you add shares you already own to an investment account without transferring the money for their purchase from another Quicken account.

- 1 Click the Actions button in the portfolio account's Register window, or choose Investment Actions from the Activities menu.
- 2 In the Investment Actions window, double-click Move Shares In.
- 3 Fill in the Move Shares In investment form as shown for the setup option you want to use.

Instructions for all three setup options are included in this step. See the table that begins on [page 260](#) if you need more information before deciding which option to use.

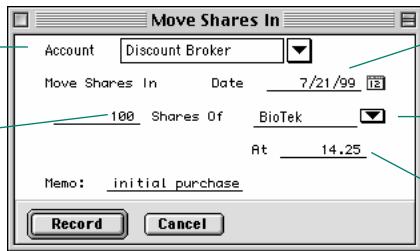
We recommend that you record a complete transaction history for each security, starting with your initial purchase or acquisition (Option 1). If you don't enter a complete history, the cost basis for the security is inaccurate and Quicken cannot report accurate unrealized or realized gains.

*If you first purchased a security **after** you started using Quicken, you should probably record its initial purchase using the Buy action instead of the Move Shares In action (see "[Buying and selling securities](#)" on page 306).

Option 1: Enter all historical data. Fill in the following information:

Make sure the correct portfolio account name is displayed. If not, choose it from the pop-up menu.

Enter the number of shares you acquired on this date. See "Determining what to enter in the Shares field" on page 281.



Enter the date of your initial purchase or acquisition of the security.

Enter the name of the security (either type it or choose it from the pop-up menu).

Enter your cost per share (including commission, fees, and load). See "Determining what to enter in the 'At' (Share Price) field" on page 282.

Option 2: Set up for this year. Make these changes to the information described for Option 1:

- Date: Enter 12/31 of last year.
- Number of shares: Enter the number of shares you owned on 12/31 of last year.
- Price per share: If you did not acquire this security all at one time, leave the "At" field blank.

Option 3: Set up fast. Make these changes to the information described for Option 1:

- Date: Enter today's date.
- Number of shares: Enter the number of shares you own today.
- Price per share: If you did not acquire this security all at one time, leave the "At" field blank.

- 4 Click Record to record the transaction.

See Option 1 and Option 2 in the table on [page 260](#) for a list of the transactions you need to enter for the security to bring it up to date.

- 5 For Option 1 or Option 2, use the actions in the Investment Actions window to bring each security up to date.

You will need to record all purchases, sales, dividends, reinvestments, and so on that occurred between the date you entered in [step 3](#) and today for each security. See [“Recording investment transactions” on page 290](#) for information about entering the most common investment transactions.

If you have additional securities to set up and add to this portfolio account, go back to [“Adding a security to a portfolio account” on page 274](#) and continue through [“Setting up an opening balance for a security” on page 278](#) for each security you want to add.

When you are finished adding securities to the account, continue to [“Setting up the cash balance in a portfolio account” on page 283](#).

Determining what to enter in the Shares field

In the Shares field, enter the number of shares you acquired (or owned) on the date you entered in the Date field. Use this table to help you decide what to enter for different types of investments.

Security type	Number of shares to enter
Stock or mutual fund	The actual number of shares
Bond	Ten times the actual number of bonds—to match the way bond prices are quoted
Money market fund or CD	The total dollar value
Collectible	The number 1
Precious metal	The number of ounces

Determining what to enter in the 'At' (Share Price) field

In the At (share price) field, enter the initial price you paid per share as a decimal or fraction.* Use this table to help you decide what to enter for different types of investments.

Security type	Price to enter
Stock or mutual fund	The actual price per share
Bond	One-tenth of the actual market value of each bond—to match the way prices are quoted
Money market fund or CD	One dollar
Collectible	The total dollar value
Precious metal	The price per ounce

You can enter up to four decimal places in the share price field. For information about how Quicken displays the amounts you enter, see ["How Quicken displays investment amounts" on page 271](#).

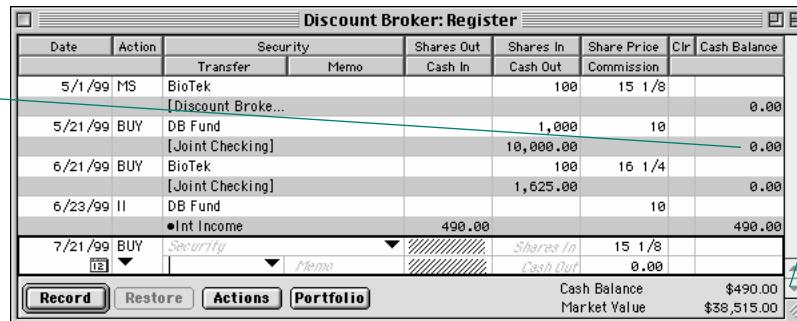
*To enter a share price as a whole number plus a fraction, leave a space after the dollar amount, and use a forward slash (/) between the numerator and denominator (for example, 36 3/8). If a security price is not an exact multiple of 1/32, Quicken displays it as a decimal.

Setting up the cash balance in a portfolio account

You might have a cash balance in your portfolio account if, for example, you transferred funds from a bank account, sold securities, or received a cash dividend or interest payment.

After you have set up all the securities in your portfolio account and have entered all the transactions for those securities, check the Cash Balance in the lower right corner of the Register window.

When you record a transaction that adds cash to or removes cash from the account, Quicken calculates the correct cash balance. If there is no cash in the account, this column displays zeros.



There is cash in this account that was added when interest was paid but not reinvested or transferred out of the account, so Quicken shows a cash balance of \$490.00.

If the amount shown for Cash Balance is correct, your account is set up. Go to “Bringing the market value for the account up to date” on page 285.

If the amount shown for Cash Balance is not correct:

- 1 Choose Adjust Balance from the Activities menu.
- 2 In the Adjust Balance window, enter the current date and the correct cash balance for this account.

Enter a category name if you want to categorize the adjustment transaction.

- 3 Click OK.

Quicken adds a balance adjustment transaction in the portfolio account register that corrects your cash balance, and marks that transaction and all previous transactions as reconciled.

Optional Money Market Fund setup: The cash balance in a brokerage account may be periodically swept into a money market fund (MMF) that pays interest. If this is true for your account, we recommend that you set up the MMF as another security in the account. Then the Portfolio window shows how much cash you have invested in the MMF, and you can enter dividends just as you would for any other security.

Bringing the market value for the account up to date

Your portfolio account is now set up and you are ready to bring its value up to date. See “[Updating security prices](#)” on page 321 for information about entering security prices.

Quicken displays the market value for the account in the lower right corner of the register. This market value is based on the latest price you've provided. Quicken also displays market value in the Market Value column for the account in the Portfolio window. This market value is based on the most recent prices you've provided for all displayed securities in the account as of the date in the Set Prices As Of field (at the top of the Portfolio window).

Setting up a Quicken mutual fund account

A mutual fund account is designed to track a single mutual fund with no cash balance. If you're not sure whether you want to set up a mutual fund account or a portfolio account, see ["About investment accounts" on page 253](#).

Creating a mutual fund account

- 1 In the Investing area, choose New Account from the Registers pop-up menu in the toolbar.
- 2 In the Set Up Account window, enter information about the account.

See the illustration in [step 3 on page 273](#). To set up a mutual fund account, select Mutual Fund as the account type and use the name of the fund as the name for the account.

- 3 Click Create.

Quicken creates the account, adds its name to the Account list, the Category & Transfer list, and the Portfolio window, adds the mutual fund to the Securities list, and opens the register.

Setting up an opening share balance

If you acquired this mutual fund [before](#) you started using Quicken, you need to record a Move Shares In transaction for the initial purchase or acquisition.* The Move Shares In action lets you add shares you already own to an investment account without transferring the money for their purchase from another Quicken account.

- 1 Click the Actions button in the mutual fund account's Register window, or choose Investment Actions from the Activities menu.
- 2 In the Investment Actions window, double-click Move Shares In.
- 3 Fill in the Move Shares In investment form as shown for the setup option you want to use.

Instructions for all three setup options are included in this step. See the table that begins on [page 260](#) if you need more information before deciding which option to use.

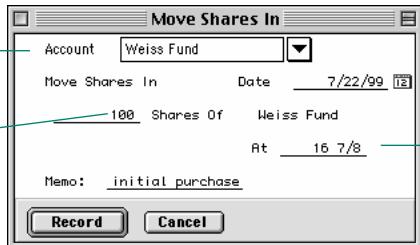
We recommend that you record a complete transaction history for the mutual fund, starting with your initial purchase or acquisition (Option 1). If you don't enter a complete history, the cost basis for the security is inaccurate and Quicken cannot report accurate unrealized or realized gains.

*If you first purchased this fund [after](#) you started using Quicken, you should set up the opening balance using the Buy action to record the initial purchase of the shares instead of the Move Shares In action (see ["Buying and selling securities" on page 306](#)).

Option 1: Enter all historical data. Fill in the following information:

Make sure the correct mutual fund account name is displayed. If not, choose it from the pop-up menu.

Enter the number of shares you acquired on this date.



Enter the date of your initial purchase or acquisition of these shares.

Enter your cost per share (including commission, fees, and load).

Option 2: Set up for this year. Make these changes to the information described for Option 1:

- Date: Enter 12/31 of last year.
- Number of shares: Enter the number of shares you owned on 12/31 of last year.
- Price per share: If you did not acquire shares of this fund all at one time, leave the "At" field blank.

Option 3: Set up fast. Make these changes to the information described for Option 1:

- Date: Enter today's date.
- Number of shares: Enter the number of shares you own today.
- Price per share: If you did not acquire shares of this fund all at one time, leave the "At" field blank.

4 Click Record to record the transaction.

Quicken records the price per share, multiplies the share price by the number of shares you own, and displays the result in the Market Value column for the account in the Portfolio window.

See Option 1 and Option 2 in the table on [page 260](#) for a list of the transactions you need to enter for the security to bring it up to date.

- 5 For Option 1 or Option 2, use the actions in the Investment Actions window to bring the account up to date.

You will need to record all purchases, sales, reinvestments, and so on that occurred between the date you entered in [step 3](#) and today. See [“Recording investment transactions” on this page](#) for information about entering the most common investment transactions.

Bringing the market value for the account up to date

Your mutual fund account is now set up and you are ready to bring its value up to date. See [“Updating security prices” on page 321](#) for information about entering security prices.

Quicken displays the market value for the account in the lower right corner of the register. This market value is based on the latest price you've provided. Quicken also displays the market value in the Market Value column for the account in the Portfolio window. This market value is based on the most recent price you've provided for the security as of the date in the Set Prices As Of field (at the top of the Portfolio window).

Recording investment transactions

You can use investment forms to enter transactions in a portfolio or mutual fund account by selecting an action from the Investment Actions list (see “[Using investment forms to enter transactions](#)” next), or you can enter transactions directly in an investment register (see “[Entering investment transactions in the register](#)” on page 293).

Note: Before you begin recording investment transactions, you must set up an investment account as described in “[Setting up a Quicken portfolio account](#)” on page 273 or “[Setting up a Quicken mutual fund account](#)” on page 286.

Using investment forms to enter transactions

You can use investment forms to enter transactions without opening the register for the account.

- 1 In the Investing area, click the Actions button in the toolbar.
- 2 In the Investment Actions window, double-click an investment action. See “[Choosing an investment action](#)” on page 298 to help you decide which investment action to use.
- 3 Use the table on the next page to help you fill in the fields in the investment form.
- 4 Click Record.

Quicken saves the transaction in the register for the selected account.

In this field in the action form	Enter this information
Account	The name of the investment account in which you want to record this transaction. Type the name or choose it from the pop-up menu.
At (Share Price)	The price per share; see "Determining what to enter in the 'At' (Share Price) field" on page 282 for more information about what to enter for various types of securities. You don't need to enter a share price if you enter both the number of shares and the total cost or net proceeds; Quicken calculates it. ^a
Category/Class	An income or expense category (and a class, if you want) to categorize a Misc. Income or Misc. Expense transaction.
Commission	The total commission, load, or fees.
Date	The date of the transaction.
Description	A description for the Transfer Money transaction.
Destination of Funds or Source of Funds	The name of the Quicken account to which or from which you are transferring funds. If the funds are coming from or going to the cash balance in the account, leave this field blank.

In this field in the action form	Enter this information
Expense Amount or Income Amount	The amount of the miscellaneous income or expense.
From, To	The source account and destination account for the Transfer Money transaction.
Memo	An optional memo for the transaction.
Net Proceeds	The net proceeds from the transaction. You don't need to enter this amount if you enter both the number of shares and share price; Quicken calculates it.
New Price	The price after the split in a Stock Split action.
Security	The name of the security associated with the action.
Shares Of	The number of shares involved in this transaction. You don't need to enter the number of shares if you enter both share price and the total cost or net proceeds; Quicken calculates it.*
Split Ratio	The split ratio in a Stock Split action; see "Entering stock splits and stock dividends" on page 313 for more information about what to enter.
Total Cost	The total cost of the transaction. You don't need to enter this amount if you enter both the number of shares and share price; Quicken calculates it.*

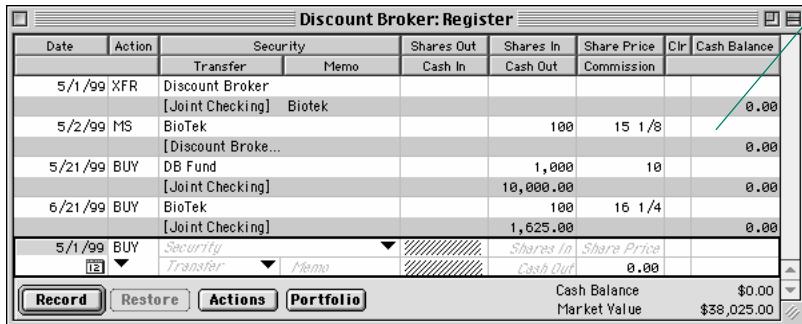
- a. It is best to enter the number of shares and total cost and let Quicken calculate the share price. If the calculated share price is slightly different from the actual share price, you can edit it in the Portfolio window. Editing the price in the Portfolio window does not affect the share price that was saved with the transaction.

Entering investment transactions in the register

While you're learning how to enter investment transactions, use the investment forms as explained in ["Using investment forms to enter transactions" on page 290](#). Later, when you're more familiar with entering investment transactions, you may find it faster to enter transactions directly in the investment account register.

- 1 In the Investing area, choose a portfolio or mutual fund account name from the Registers pop-up menu in the toolbar.
- 2 If the selected transaction is not a blank transaction, choose New Transaction from the Edit menu.
- 3 Use the next table to help you fill in the fields in the register.

A portfolio account register

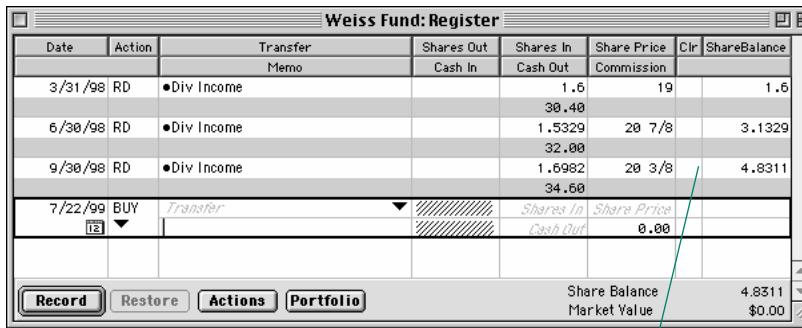


The screenshot shows the 'Discount Broker: Register' window. The table has columns for Date, Action, Security, Shares Out, Shares In, Share Price, Clr, and Cash Balance. A green arrow points to the 'Cash Balance' column, which shows values like 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, and 0.00. The 'Shares In' and 'Share Price' columns are also highlighted with diagonal hatching.

Date	Action	Security		Shares Out	Shares In	Share Price	Clr	Cash Balance
		Transfer	Memo	Cash In	Cash Out	Commission		
5/1/99	XFR	Discount Broker						0.00
5/2/99	MS	BioTek	[Joint Checking]		100	15 1/8		0.00
5/21/99	BUY	DB Fund			1,000	10		0.00
		[Joint Checking]			10,000.00			0.00
6/21/99	BUY	BioTek	[Joint Checking]		100	16 1/4		0.00
					1,625.00			0.00
5/1/99	BUY	Security						
		Transfer	Memo					
					Shares In	Share Price		
					Cash Out	0.00		
							Cash Balance	\$0.00
							Market Value	\$38,025.00

A mutual fund account register

If a price for a security is not an exact multiple of 1/32, Quicken displays it as a decimal. If the number of shares is an exact integer, Quicken displays the number without decimals.



The screenshot shows the 'Weiss Fund: Register' window. The table has columns for Date, Action, Transfer, Shares Out, Shares In, Share Price, Clr, and ShareBalance. A green arrow points to the 'Shares In' column, which shows values like 1.6, 30.40, 1.5329, 32.00, 1.6982, 34.50, and 4.8311. The 'Share Price' and 'Cash Out' columns are also highlighted with diagonal hatching.

Date	Action	Transfer		Shares Out	Shares In	Share Price	Clr	ShareBalance
		Memo	Cash In	Cash Out	Commission			
3/31/98	RD	•Div Income			1.6	19		1.6
					30.40			
6/30/98	RD	•Div Income			1.5329	20 7/8		3.1329
					32.00			
9/30/98	RD	•Div Income			1.6982	20 3/8		4.8311
					34.50			
7/22/99	BUY	Transfer						
					Shares In	Share Price		
					Cash Out	0.00		
							Share Balance	4.8311
							Market Value	\$0.00

In a portfolio account, this column displays the cash balance in the account. When you record a transaction, Quicken calculates the correct cash balance. If you have no cash in the account, the column displays zeros.

In a mutual fund account, this column displays the number of shares you hold (to four decimal places). When you record a transaction, Quicken automatically calculates the correct total number of shares.

4 Click Record to record the transaction.

In this field in the register	Enter this information
Date	The date of the transaction.
Action	<p>The name of the action. Either choose it from the pop-up menu or, if QuickFill is turned on, just start typing the name and QuickFill enters the rest automatically.</p> <p>After you choose an action, Quicken blocks out fields that are irrelevant to that action. For example, the Shares In field is relevant to a Buy action because you are adding shares to the account, but the Shares Out field is irrelevant.</p>
Security (portfolio only)	<p>The name of the security associated with the action. If QuickFill is turned on, just start typing a security name and QuickFill enters the rest automatically.</p> <p>Leave this field blank for a Miscellaneous action that does not involve an individual security.</p>
Description (portfolio only)	A description for the action. For transfer transactions, Quicken replaces the Security field with a Description field.

In this field in the register	Enter this information
Share Price Shares In/Shares Out Cash In/Cash Out	<p>For actions that affect the share balance in the account, you only need to enter two of these three amounts. Quicken knows that share price, number of shares, and dollar amount are related, and calculates the one you don't enter.^a</p> <p>For actions that increase the share balance:</p> $(\text{Share Price} \times \text{Shares In}) \pm \text{Commission} = \text{Cash Out}$ <p>(dollar amount)</p> <p>For actions that decrease the share balance:</p> $(\text{Share Price} \times \text{Shares Out}) \pm \text{Commission} = \text{Cash In}$ <p>(dollar amount)</p>
Commission	<p>The total commission, load, or fees, if applicable.</p> <p>When you enter a commission, Quicken adjusts the dollar amount in the Cash In or Cash Out field. Or, if you enter values for the share price and number of shares, and a total dollar amount that includes the commission, Quicken enters the difference between the dollar amount and share price times the number of shares in the commission field. For example, if you enter a purchase of 100 shares at \$15 per share and a total cost of \$1600, Quicken enters a commission of \$100.</p>

In this field in the register	Enter this information
Transfer	The name of the Quicken account to which or from which you are transferring funds; see "Transferring money to and from other accounts" on page 304 . If the funds are coming from or going to the cash balance in the account, leave this field blank (portfolio accounts only).
Category/Class	An income or expense category (and a class, if you want) to categorize a Miscellaneous transaction. For actions that require an investment category, Quicken assigns the correct category for you and you cannot change it.
Memo	An optional memo for this transaction.
Split Ratio	The split ratio in a Stock Split action; see "Entering stock splits and stock dividends" on page 313 .
a.	It is best to enter the number of shares and total cost and let Quicken calculate the share price. If the calculated share price is slightly different from the actual share price, you can edit it in the Portfolio window. Editing the price in the Portfolio window does not affect the share price that was saved with the transaction.

Choosing an investment action

There are 17 different investment actions you can use to record transactions in an investment account. The table below shows what effect each action has on your portfolio (Inc indicates an increase and Dec a decrease) and matches the action to the investment category Quicken assigns to it. The page reference below the action name directs you to information about using that action to enter different kinds of investment transactions.

Action in Actions list	Code	Desc. of the action	Affects average cost	Affects gain/loss %	Affects # of shares	Affects cost basis	Affects IRR by sec.	Affects market value	Affects cash balance	Quicken uses this category ¹
Buy (page 306)	BUY	Buy security with cash ²	Inc or Dec	Inc or Dec	Inc	Inc	Inc or Dec	Inc	Dec	—
Capital Gain Long (page 311)	CGL	Receive cash from long-term capital gains distribution ²	—	—	—	—	Inc	—	Inc	• Long CapGnDst or • Long CapGnDst NT
Capital Gain Short (page 311)	CGS	Receive cash from short-term capital gains distribution ²	—	—	—	—	Inc	—	Inc	• Short CapGnDst or • Short CapGnDst NT

Action in Actions list	Code	Desc. of the action	Affects average cost	Affects gain/loss %	Affects # of shares	Affects cost basis	Affects IRR by sec.	Affects market value	Affects cash balance	Quicken uses this category ¹
Dividend (page 309)	DIV	Receive cash from dividend ²	—	—	—	—	Inc	—	Inc	•Div Income or •Div Income NT
Interest Income (page 309)	II	Receive cash from interest income ^{2, 3}	—	—	—	—	Inc	—	Inc	•Int Income or •Int Income NT
Misc. Expense	MISC	Pay miscellaneous expense with cash ³	—	—	—	—	Dec	—	Dec	Choose category from list
Misc. Income	MISC	Receive cash from miscellaneous income ³	—	—	—	—	Inc	—	Inc	Choose category from list
Move Shares In	MS	Add shares to account	Inc or Dec	Inc or Dec	Inc	Inc	Inc or Dec	Inc	—	—
Move Shares Out	MS	Remove shares from account	Inc or Dec	Inc or Dec	Dec	Dec	Inc or Dec	Dec	—	—

Action in Actions list	Code	Desc. of the action	Affects average cost	Affects gain/loss %	Affects # of shares	Affects cost basis	Affects IRR by sec.	Affects market value	Affects cash balance	Quicken uses this category ¹
Reinvest Dividend (page 310)	RD	Reinvest in shares of the security with money from dividend or income distribution	Inc or Dec	Inc or Dec	Inc	Inc	Inc	Inc	—	•Div Income or •Div Income NT
Reinvest Interest (page 310)	RI	Reinvest in shares of the security with money from interest distribution	Inc or Dec	Inc or Dec	Inc	Inc	Inc	Inc	—	•Int Income or •Int Income NT
Reinvest Long (page 310)	RL	Reinvest in shares of the security with money from long-term capital gains distribution	Inc or Dec	Inc or Dec	Inc	Inc	Inc	Inc	—	•Long CapGnDst or •Long CapGnDst NT

Action in Actions list	Code	Desc. of the action	Affects average cost	Affects gain/loss %	Affects # of shares	Affects cost basis	Affects IRR by sec.	Affects market value	Affects cash balance	Quicken uses this category ¹
Reinvest Short (page 310)	RS	Reinvest in shares of the security with money from short-term capital gains distribution	Inc or Dec	Inc or Dec	Inc	Inc	Inc	Inc	—	•Short CapGnDst or •Short CapGnDst NT
Return of Capital (page 312)	RC	Receive cash from return of capital ^{2, 3}	Dec	Inc	—	Dec	Inc	Update ₄	Inc	—
Sell (page 306)	SELL	Sell security and receive cash ²	Inc or Dec	Inc or Dec	Dec	Dec	Inc or Dec	Dec	Inc	•Realized Gain or •Realized Gain NT

Action in Actions list	Code	Desc. of the action	Affects average cost	Affects gain/loss %	Affects # of shares	Affects cost basis	Affects IRR by sec.	Affects market value	Affects cash balance	Quicken uses this category ¹
Stock Split (page 313)	SS	Change number of shares as a result of stock split: Positive stock split (e.g., two for one) Negative stock split (e.g., one for two)	Dec	—	Inc	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer Money (page 304)	XFR	Transfer money into or out of this account ³	—	—	—	—	—	—	Inc or Dec	Choose transfer account from list

1 Investment categories, which all begin with a bold dot (for example, •Div Income), appear in your Category & Transfer list automatically the first time you set up a portfolio or mutual fund account. You cannot delete investment categories or edit their names. (Quicken deletes them automatically, however, if you delete all your investment accounts.) If you want to set up a new investment category, you can press Option-8 to insert a “•” at the beginning of the category name. Note: If a transaction involves a non-taxable account or security, Quicken assigns a non-

taxable category (one that ends with NT) to it.

- 2 This action can add cash to or remove cash from the current account, or it can involve a transfer of cash to or from another account. For a mutual fund account, this action must involve a transfer from another Quicken account.
- 3 This action adds cash to or removes cash from a portfolio account. It is not available for a mutual fund account because a mutual fund account cannot have a cash balance.
- 4 Quicken reminds you to update the share price manually because there is not enough information for Quicken to calculate the market value for you.

Transferring money to and from other accounts

For more information about creating transfers, see “Transferring money between accounts” on page 93.

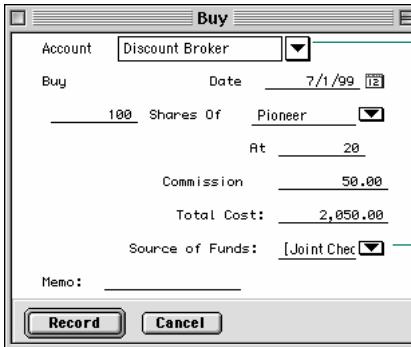
Some actions can involve a transfer between an investment account and another account. These transfers are handled automatically when you use investment forms to enter your transactions. The form for each investment action that involves a transfer includes either a Source of Funds or Destination of Funds field where you can enter a transfer account name.

For example, if you write a check from your checking account (Checking in the example below) to pay for a security in a portfolio account (Discount Broker), you would record a Buy action in the portfolio account with a transfer from Checking as the Source of Funds, and then go to the checking account register and put the check number in the corresponding transaction.

Use the Buy action to record a security purchase in the portfolio account.

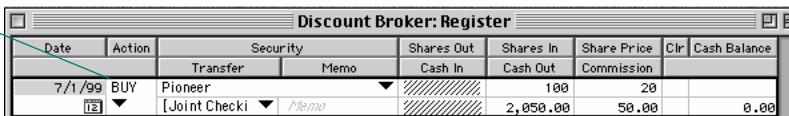
Quicken records the Buy transaction in the portfolio account register.

Quicken also records the transaction in the checking account register. If you want, you can fill in the check number there later.

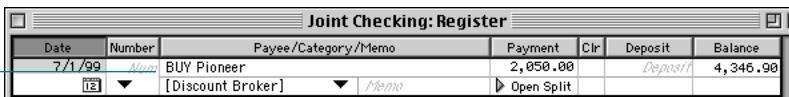


A screenshot of the Quicken 'Buy' dialog box. It shows the following fields: Account (set to 'Discount Broker'), Date (7/1/99), Shares (100), Security (Pioneer), Price (20), Commission (50.00), Total Cost (2,050.00), and Source of Funds (Joint Check). There are 'Record' and 'Cancel' buttons at the bottom.

Choose the name of the destination account (the investment account the funds are going to) from this pop-up menu.



Date	Action	Security	Shares Out	Shares In	Share Price	Clr	Cash Balance
7/1/99	BUY	Pioneer		100	20		0.00



Date	Number	Payee/Category/Memo	Payment	Clr	Deposit	Balance
7/1/99	New	BUY Pioneer	2,050.00		Deposit	4,346.90

If you print checks with Quicken or use electronic payments to purchase securities, enter the payment in the checking account register (or Write Checks window) as a transfer to the portfolio account. Then go to the portfolio account register to change the Transfer Money action to a Buy action, and add the security name, price, and number of shares.*

*If the transfer is to a mutual fund account, Quicken creates a Buy transaction automatically.

For every buy or sell transaction, you must know two of these items:

- 1) the number of shares
- 2) the price of the shares
- 3) the dollar amount of the transaction

If you are transferring cash out of a portfolio account, enter a Transfer Money transaction in the portfolio account, and then edit the information as necessary in the destination account register.

Buying and selling securities

When you buy a security, you pay for it either with cash from the same account (portfolio accounts only) or with money you transfer from another account, such as your checking account. Similarly, when you sell a security, you can keep the cash from the sale in the same account (portfolio accounts only) or transfer it to another account.

This table shows what you should enter in the Transfer field of a Buy or Sell transaction to transfer funds appropriately:

Action	Desired Result	Enter in Transfer field
BUY	Quicken subtracts the purchase amount from the cash balance of the current account.	nothing; leave it blank ¹
	Quicken subtracts the purchase amount (transfers it) from the cash balance of [Checking].	[Checking] ²
	Cash balance in all accounts is unchanged.	[Current Account] ³
SELL	Quicken adds the sale proceeds to the cash balance of the current account.	nothing; leave it blank ¹

Action	Desired Result	Enter in Transfer field
	Quicken adds the sale proceeds (transfers them) to the cash balance of [Checking].	[Checking] ²
	Cash balance in all accounts is unchanged.	[Current Account] ³

- 1 This choice is not available in a mutual fund account because it cannot have a cash balance.
- 2 [Checking] represents a generic transfer to or from any other Quicken account.
- 3 [Current Account] represents the name of the current investment account.

Commissions. If an explicit commission is added to the purchase price or subtracted from the sale proceeds, enter it in the Commission field.

Loads. A **load** (sometimes called a **front-end load**) is a commission built into the purchase price of a mutual fund or other security. A load fund has two share prices: a Buy or Offer price and a Sell or Net Asset Value (NAV) price. Enter the purchase of a load fund at the Buy price with no additional commission. The true market value of your investment is based on the Sell or NAV price. If you want to correct the market value, update the price of the fund using the NAV price (see “[Updating security prices](#)” on page 321). The difference between the market value and what you paid is the load.

A **back-end load** is a commission built into the selling price. Funds with these loads have an NAV price greater than the selling price. Enter the sale of such a fund using the actual selling price.

Accrued Interest. When you buy a bond after its original date of issue, you usually have to pay **accrued interest** to the previous owner. Accrued interest is interest the bond has already earned but not yet paid out.

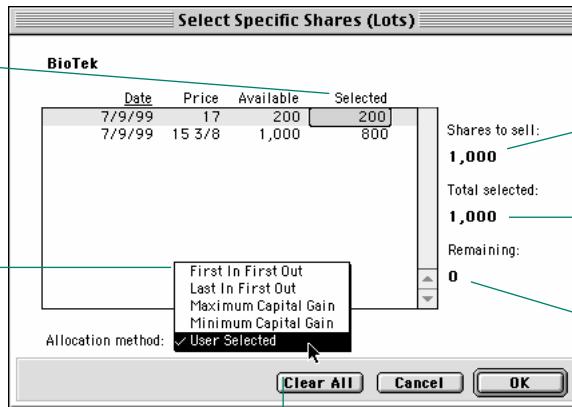
- Use a Buy action to enter the bond purchase transaction without including accrued interest.
- Use the Misc. Expense (MISC) action to enter the payment of accrued interest as a separate transaction. Enter the security name in the Security field, the dollar amount in the Cash Out field, and the expense category “•Accrued Int” in the Category field.
- If you paid the accrued interest out of another Quicken account, enter a third transaction to show a cash transfer equal to the accrued interest. Use the Transfer Money (XFR) action and enter the source account.

Security lots. Quicken keeps track of separate lots for each security so you can identify which shares you are selling* when you sell only part of your holdings. Unless Quicken is told otherwise, it assumes you’re selling the ones you bought first (the first in, first out or FIFO method). If you want to specify exactly which lots you are selling, click the Lots button in the transaction in the register (or the Choose Lots button in the investment form) and fill in the information in the Select Specific Shares (Lots) window.

*Lot selection is also available when you use the Move Shares Out action to remove shares from an account (if you give them as a gift, for example) or when you use the Buy action to cover a short position.

Quicken displays all the available (open) lots for the security and lets you enter individual amounts to sell in the Selected column. You can double-click a row to select all the shares in that row.

You can also use this pop-up menu to choose one of several common methods for selecting lots to sell. When you choose an item from the menu, Quicken does the calculations and makes the selection for you.



Click Clear All to set the selection back to zero for all lots.

Shares to Sell tells you how many shares you entered in the Shares Out field in the register.

Total Selected keeps a running total of the amounts entered in the Selected column.

Remaining lets you know how many more shares you need to select.

Entering dividends and interest

For reinvested dividends or interest, see “Entering reinvestments” on page 310.

When you enter the receipt of cash from dividends or interest, you need to tell Quicken whether the cash is staying in the account or being transferred out. Use the Dividend action (DIV) or the Interest Income action (II).

Action	Desired Result	Enter in Transfer field
DIV or II	Quicken adds the dividend or interest income to the cash balance of the current account.	nothing; leave it blank ¹

Action	Desired Result	Enter in Transfer field
	Quicken adds the dividend or interest income (transfers it) to the cash balance of [Checking].	[Checking] ²
	Cash balance in all accounts is unchanged.	[Current Account] ³

- 1 This choice is not available in a mutual fund account because it cannot have a cash balance.
- 2 [Checking] represents a generic transfer to or from any other Quicken account.
- 3 [Current Account] represents the name of the current investment account.

For dividend income from a money market fund that is the cash balance of a brokerage account, use the Dividend action and enter the name of the money market fund in the Security field.

Treat an **income distribution** (money that a mutual fund pays you as a result of dividends and interest it receives from the securities in the fund) like a dividend in Quicken.

Entering reinvestments

A **reinvestment** is the purchase of additional shares of a security with money paid to you by that security as dividend or interest income (use the Reinvest Dividend or Reinvest Interest action) or capital gains distribution (use the Reinvest Long or Reinvest Short action).

For capital gains distributions reinvested in new shares, see “Entering reinvestments” on this page.

Reinvestment actions combine two transactions (one of the income actions plus a Buy action) into one. Reinvestments increase your cost basis because each reinvestment counts as a purchase of shares.

Entering capital gains distributions from mutual funds

A **capital gains distribution** is money paid to you by a mutual fund as a result of capital gains the fund earns by selling securities within the fund. The fund usually informs you whether the distribution is for **short-term** or **long-term** capital gains. Use the Capital Gain Long (CGL) or Capital Gain Short (CGS) action.

Action	Desired Result	Enter in Transfer field
CGL or CGS	Quicken adds the cash from the distribution to the cash balance of the current account.	nothing; leave it blank ¹
	Quicken adds the cash from the distribution (transfers it) to the cash balance of [Checking].	[Checking] ²
	Cash balance in all accounts is unchanged.	[Current Account] ³

1 This choice is not available in a mutual fund account because it cannot have a cash balance.

2 [Checking] represents a generic transfer to or from any other Quicken account.

3 [Current Account] represents the name of the current investment account.

Entering a return of capital or principal

A **return of capital** is money paid to you as total or partial repayment of the money you invested. A return of capital differs from a sale in that you are not the one who initiates the return of capital. For example, a mortgage-backed security (such as a Ginnie Mae) returns capital, which is then passed on to you, when the underlying mortgages pay off principal. A unit trust also returns capital as it sells the bonds in the trust.

Important! After a Return of Capital action, you must also update the security price in the Portfolio window if you want to see the correct market value.

A return of capital or principal, unlike a capital gains distribution, is not a taxable event. Use the Return of Capital action to record it in Quicken. Quicken reduces the cost basis of the security by the amount of the return of capital (or, if you enter a negative amount, raises the cost basis). If you own multiple lots of the security, Quicken reduces the cost basis for each lot in proportion to the number of shares.

Giving and receiving securities

When you give or receive shares of a security, Quicken treats the transaction differently than it treats a purchase or sale.

Giving shares. Use the Move Shares Out action to record the number of shares (but no price or dollar amount). Quicken reduces your number of shares and records a sale with a capital gain of zero. If you're transferring the shares to another Quicken account, enter a separate Move Shares In transaction for receipt of the shares in the second account.

Receiving shares. Use the Move Shares In action to add shares without subtracting cash from any Quicken account. Enter the number of shares received and the actual

Important! Consult your tax adviser about rules that may apply in determining gain or loss on shares you inherit or receive as a gift.

initial cost per share (including commission, fees, and load). The way you figure the cost depends on whether you receive the shares as a gift or an inheritance:

- **Inherited shares.** The cost basis is generally the value of the shares on the date the decedent died or an alternative valuation date. When you receive inherited shares, record the cost per share (price) on that date.
- **Gift shares.** The cost basis is generally the price the giver originally paid for the shares. When you receive gift shares, record the cost per share when the giver purchased the shares.

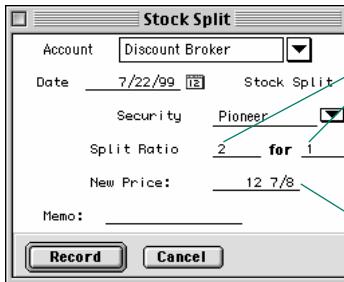
Redeeming shares for IRA custodial fees

In a mutual fund account set up as an IRA or other retirement account, the fund may redeem shares as a custodial fee. Use the Sell action and enter both the share price and the total dollar amount. Also enter the amount of the fee in the Commission field to make the net amount of the transaction zero. Enter the name of the investment account itself in the Transfer field.

Entering stock splits and stock dividends

Note: In a reverse split, you receive fewer shares than you have now.

Stock splits. When a security declares a **stock split**, you are usually given additional shares. Each share is then worth less than it was before the split, but the total market value for your shares is unchanged. Use the Stock Split action to record the split **in each Quicken account that contains transactions for that security**.



Enter the split ratio. This example shows a 2-for-1 split.

Another example: if you receive one additional share for every three shares you hold, you would have four (three plus one) for every three you had before, so the Split Ratio would be 4-for-3, and you would enter 4 for 3 in the Split Ratio fields.

Enter the new price (after the split) for the security.

When you record a stock split, you enter the new price per share. Quicken recalculates your average cost per share for the new number of shares and updates the market price. Quicken doesn't change any previously recorded transactions for the security. If you have more than one transaction for the security on the same day as the split, Quicken puts the stock split before the other transactions. For example, if you had 100 shares before a two-for-one split, and you sell 100 shares on the day of the split, Quicken knows you still have 100 shares.

Stock dividends. A stock dividend is a dividend in the form of additional shares instead of cash. A stock dividend is *not* the same as a cash dividend issued by a company, nor is it the same as a reinvested cash dividend.

Most stock dividends are nontaxable; the company issuing the stock dividend will inform you whether or not it is taxable. Use the Stock Split action to enter a nontaxable stock dividend. For the ratio of new shares to old shares, add 1 to the number of dividend shares given per existing share (for example, if you receive 0.05 share per existing share, enter 1.05 to 1 for Split Ratio). Use the Reinvest Dividend action for a taxable stock dividend.

Buying on margin

A **margin loan** is money you borrow from a broker to pay for a security you are buying. You don't have to tell Quicken you have a margin loan; if you buy a security and don't have enough cash for it in your account, Quicken displays a negative cash balance.

To record interest you pay on a margin loan, use the Misc. Expense action and assign the category “•Int Expense” to the margin interest transaction.

If you set up a liability account to track the loan principal amount, use the Transfer Money action to record the amount you borrow at the time you borrow it, and enter the liability account name in the investment form Source of Funds field (or in the register Transfer field). Then enter another Transfer Money transaction when you pay off the loan.

Buying and redeeming U.S. savings bonds

The U.S. government issues Series EE bonds in various face value denominations. You buy a Series EE bond at a discount from its face value and interest is paid when the bond is redeemed. The interest from a Series EE bond is exempt from state and local taxes, and no federal tax is due until the bond is redeemed. When you buy a Series EE bond, use the Buy action.

For information about using a liability account to track the loan principal, see [Chapter 13, Tracking assets and liabilities, on page 216](#).

In this example, the buyer purchased one Series EE bond with a face value of \$1,000.

To match the way bond prices are quoted, the price is divided by 10 and the number of shares is multiplied by 10.

The purchase price was \$500 because it was purchased at half the face value.

The form contains the following data:

Account	Discount Broker
Buy	Date 7/22/99
10	Shares Of US \$1000 6%
	At 50
Commission	0.00
Total Cost:	500.00
Source of Funds:	Joint Chec
Memo:	

Buttons: Record, Cancel

The full name of the security is:

US \$1000 6% 1/28

This means “face value \$1000, 6% interest, maturity date January 2028.”

When you redeem the bond (at or before maturity), enter the purchase price as the sale price in a Sell transaction. The difference between the purchase price and the redemption price is taxable interest. Use the Interest Income action to record this difference as interest income.

If you use the cash method of accounting, as most individual taxpayers do, you generally report the interest on U.S. savings bonds when you actually receive it. If you use the accrual method of accounting, you must report interest on U.S. savings bonds each year as it accrues. To record the annual accrual of interest, use the method described for recording taxable interest in [“Recording zero-coupon bonds”](#) on this page.

Redeeming T-bills

You buy a T-bill at a discount from its face value. When you sell it, part of the sale price is interest you've earned while holding the bill or bond. Use the Interest Income action to record the interest received when you sell, and enter the difference between the interest amount and the total sale price as the dollar amount for the Sell transaction.

Recording zero-coupon bonds

You buy a zero-coupon bond at a discount from its face value. While you hold it, its value increases because of the interest it earns. Even though you don't receive this interest until you sell, it is reported to you every year on a Form 1099-OID as taxable interest. Use the Interest Income action to record the interest shown on Form 1099-OID and use the Return of Capital action to record a second transaction for the corresponding increase in the value of the bond. In the Return of Capital transaction, enter a dollar amount equal to the *negative* of the interest amount. This negative Return of Capital amount increases your cost basis and thus reduces the unrealized gain if you sell the bond or update the current market price of the bond.

Handling tax-free bond income

If you have a tax-free bond for which you want to record interest income, clear the Taxable checkbox when you set up the bond as a security. Then Quicken will assign a non-taxable category when you record a transaction for the interest you receive.

Entering options (puts and calls)

Treat an option like a security and give it a distinctive name such as "XYZ put Aug 40."

- When you buy a call, enter a Buy transaction at the purchase price. For example, if you buy a \$40 call for \$5, enter a Buy transaction with a share price of \$5.
- When you exercise the call, close your position with a Sell transaction for the amount of the call (in this example, a \$5 Sell action).

- When entering the purchase of the security, include the cost of the call as a fee paid (to correct the cost basis). In this example, you would enter a Buy transaction for \$40 plus a \$5 commission.

If you sell an option you don't already own, Quicken treats it like a short sale. If an option you bought or sold expires worthless, enter the opposite action (Sell or Buy, respectively) for the option at a price of zero to close your position. Quicken then records a realized gain or loss. If you exercise a call, close your position with a Sell transaction for the call.

Selling short

A **short sale** is the sale of a security you don't own; you actually sell shares you borrow from your broker and hope that you can buy the security later at a lower price to pay your broker back. Use the Sell action when you initially sell the shares and then use the Buy action when you buy shares to close out the short sale. Quicken calculates your gain or loss on the entire process at that time.

Note: In investment performance reports, the average annual total return for a short sale (a Sell followed by a Buy) is a negative value.

Use the investment income report to see your gains from short sales. They do not appear in capital gains reports unless you close out the short sale with a Buy at the original sales amount, then enter a Buy at your actual purchase price, and finally enter a second Sell transaction at the original sales amount.

The first transaction is the original short sale, followed by a Buy that closes out the sale with no gain or loss. The third transaction is the Buy that closes out your position, followed by a Sell that closes out the trade so it appears (and shows the profit) in a capital gains report.

Date	Action	Security	Shares Out	Shares In	Share Price	Clr	Cash Balance
		Transfer	Memo	Cash In	Cash Out	Commission	
7/3/99	SELL	BioTek	1,000		17		
		●Realized Gain short sale		17,000.00			17,000.00
7/9/99	BUY	BioTek		1,000	17		0.00
		no gain		17,000.00			
7/9/99	BUY	BioTek		1,000	15 3/8		
		close position		15,375.00			-15,375.00
7/9/99	SELL	BioTek	1,000		17		
18	▼	Transfer	▼	close trade	17,000.00	Lots	0.00
							1,625.00

Managing foreign currency

If you have investments or other types of accounts in a country other than the United States, you need a way to manage foreign currency and keep track of changing exchange rates. You can use a Quicken mutual fund account to track holdings in a foreign currency.

- 1 Set up a Quicken mutual fund account for the account that you hold in a foreign currency.

For example, you could set up an account with the name “U.K. Savings” for a bank account in the U.K.

- 2 Use the Buy or Move Shares In action to record an opening balance transaction. Enter the balance of the account (in U.K. pounds) in the Shares In field and the current exchange rate in the Share Price field.

For example, if the current rate to convert U.K. pounds to U.S. dollars is 1.5, you would enter 1.5 in the Share Price field.

- 3 Record Reinvest Interest transactions when you earn interest.
- 4 (Optional) Keep track of the current exchange rate by entering it in the Price field for the security in the Portfolio window.

Enter the current exchange rate in the Share Price field.

For Shares Out or Shares In, enter amounts in U.K. pounds.

Record a Reinvest Interest transaction when you earn interest on the account.

U.K.Savings: Register							
Date	Action	Transfer	Shares Out	Shares In	Share Price	Clr	ShareBalance
							Cash In Cash Out Commission
4/1/99	BUY	[U.K.Savings]			11,572.67	1.500	11,572.67
		Opening Balance			17,359.01		
4/1/99	RI	•Int Income			55.23	1.570	11,627.9
					86.71		
4/15/99	RI	•Int Income			50.45	1.520	11,678.35
					76.68		
4/28/99	BUY	[Joint Checking]			1,000	1.540	12,678.35
					1,540.00		
4/28/99	BUY	Transfer			Shares In		
		Memo			Cash Out	0.00	
							Share Balance Market Value
							12,678.35 \$19,524.66

When you transfer funds between a Quicken bank account and the foreign currency account, Quicken automatically records a Buy or Sell transaction.

Share Balance is the current balance in U.K. pounds.

Market Value is the current balance in U.S. dollars.

Updating security prices

You can view and enter security prices in the Portfolio window; you can add, edit and delete prices in the Security Detail window; you can use Quicken Quotes™ to retrieve prices for the last five trading days online for some or all of your securities; and you can download historical price information for up to the last five years.

You can update share prices for your securities every day if you like; Quicken will keep track of one price per day per security. Whenever you update prices, Quicken uses the new prices to recalculate the market values for your securities and accounts.

Important: Quicken saves your downloaded price information in the file Quicken Quotes, stored in the Quicken Essentials folder on your hard drive. You'll want to back up this file just as you would your Quicken data file.

You can copy prices to the Quicken Quotes file by typing ⌘-Option-U : Quicken also copies all price information from your transactions to the Quicken Quotes file on your hard disk.

Viewing and entering prices in the Portfolio window

To open the Portfolio window, go to the Investing area and click the Portfolio button in the toolbar (⌘-H).

The Portfolio window shows all securities for which you have an open position, unless you have marked the security as hidden (see [step 4 on page 274](#)). It also shows any securities or indexes you have added to the WatchList.

Change the date to view share prices and market values “as of” a different date. Use the pop-up calendar to quickly choose another date.

Name	Price	Shares	Total Cost	Gain/Loss	Market Value
Discount Broker					
BioTek	16 1/4	300	4,697.50	177.50	4,875.00
DB Fund	10	1,000	10,000.00	0.00	10,000.00
HiTek	1	4,002.5	4,002.50	0.00	4,002.50
Pioneer	20	200	4,000.00	0.00	4,000.00
Cash					
Dow Jones	0				
Weiss Fund					
Weiss Fund	104.8311	1,972.00	163.93	2,135.93	

Click Detail to see detail information about the selected security.

Click Add Security to add a new security to an account or to the WatchList.

For more information about the Portfolio window, see [page 264](#).

The only value you can edit in this window is the share price.

Market value for a security equals the share price times the number of shares.

In the Portfolio window, Quicken shows share prices and market values for all securities in all your investment accounts. All share prices and market values are shown “as of” the most recent prior date for which you recorded a price.

To enter share prices in the Portfolio window, follow these steps for each date on which you want to enter a price.

- 1 Change the Set Prices As Of date to the date for which you want to enter share prices.

All the date shortcuts available in any date field are available in the Portfolio window. You can also use these shortcuts:

To go to this date	In the Set Prices As Of field, press	In the Price field for the security, press
Next day	+ (plus)	Option-plus
Previous day	– (minus)	Option-minus
Latest known price for a security	Option-Shift-plus	Option-Shift-plus
Earliest known price for a security	Option-Shift-minus	Option-Shift-minus
Next known price for a security	> (Shift-period)	Option-Shift-period
Previous known price for a security	< (Shift-comma)	Option-Shift-comma

For information about entering share prices for different kinds of securities, see [page 282](#).

- 2 Select a security and enter a share price for the displayed date. Just type the price in the selected Share Price field, or press + or – to change the price to the next 1/8 (0.125).

Quicken uses the following symbols in the column to the right of the Share Price field in the Portfolio window:

This symbol	Tells you that
◆ (diamond)	This price is an estimate (Quicken uses the most recent share price you've entered for this security).
↑ or ↓	This price is an increase or decrease from the most recently entered share price.
▬ (bar)	This price is the same as the last price entered for this security.
○ (circle)	No prices have been entered for this security.

- 3 Click Record or press Return or Enter to record the newly entered price.
If the security has a symbol, Quicken updates any other securities with the same symbol.

Recalculating security prices

If the prices in the Portfolio window appear to be incorrect for any reason, press ⌘-Option-U . Quicken updates the share prices and number of shares based on the transactions in all your Quicken investment registers. At the same time, Quicken also copies all price information from your transactions to the Quicken Quotes file on your hard disk.

Important: If you have securities marked as hidden, they don't appear in the Portfolio window, but their transactions are still in the register. This means that the market value in the Register window may not match the market value for that account in the Portfolio window. To "unhide" a security, see ["Hiding a security" on page 342](#).

Adding, changing, and deleting prices in Security Detail

Security prices can be added, changed, or deleted in the Prices panel in the Security Detail window.

- 1 Double-click a security name in the Portfolio window to go to the Security Detail window with that security selected.
- 2 Click the Prices tab to see the price history list for the security.
- 3 Make your changes to the displayed price information.
 - If you want to add a new price to the list, click New and fill in the New Price window. In addition to entering a closing price, you can also enter high, low, and volume information for the specified date.
 - If you want to change a price, select it in the list, click Edit, and then change any of the information in the Edit Price window.
 - If you want to delete a price, select it in the list, click Delete, and then click Yes when Quicken asks you if you are sure.

Note: If you have downloaded a price history for a security from the Internet, those prices are displayed in the Security Detail Prices tab. Any prices you've added or changed will not be shown if a historical price is available for the same date.

Retrieving security prices online

Note: You may not be able to use Quicken Quotes, or the historical prices download feature, from your place of business if your employer has established a "firewall" between your computer and the Internet. Contact your company's network administrator for more information.

- Quicken Quotes is an online stock price quotation service. You can use it to retrieve stock, mutual fund, and option prices, as well as market indexes such as the Dow Jones or Standard & Poor's 500 for the last five trading days. With Quicken Quotes, you can update prices for any security, whether you own it or not.
- The Quicken historical prices feature also allows you to download security prices, for up to five years. Like Quicken Quotes, you can use it to retrieve stock, mutual fund, and option prices, as well as market indexes, and you can update prices for any security.

Before you begin downloading security prices, you must have a stock symbol.

Understanding stock symbols

A stock symbol (or ticker symbol) is an abbreviation that uniquely identifies a security. Often it is a shortened version of the name of the company or group issuing the security, like INTU (Intuit) or DJ 30 (Dow Jones 30). Since Quicken uses symbols to retrieve stock prices, you must assign a symbol to each security for which you want to get prices. These symbols must be the same as those commonly used by major stock exchanges.

You must enter the exact stock symbol in order to retrieve prices for a security. You can see the symbols currently assigned to each of your securities by choosing Securities from the Lists menu to open the Securities list. If you need to add or correct a stock symbol in Quicken, you can get the correct symbols from your broker, from the company whose quotes you want to retrieve, or from financial publications.

Entering stock symbols for Canadian stock exchanges

United States securities don't require any prefixes when entering them into your investment accounts; however, to track Canadian securities, you must enter a prefix to indicate either the securities type or its exchange, followed by a colon (:), and then enter the stock or mutual fund symbol.

In the symbol field, enter for example, T: BCE or F:AIS509.

The following is a list of valid Canadian prefixes:

Prefix	Exchange
A	Alberta Stock Exchange
F	Mutual funds
M	Montreal Stock Exchange
O	Over the Counter Stocks
T	Toronto Stock Exchange
V	Vancouver Stock Exchange

Understanding stock price information

Keep the following points in mind when you are looking at the information you retrieve with Quicken Quotes:

- Stock prices are quoted on either a 15- or 20-minute delay (depending on the service you choose), or on the closing price for the day if you retrieve the quotation after the market is closed. Mutual fund prices are quoted at the previous day's closing price.
- Prices for stocks traded on the New York and American stock exchanges reflect the most recent composite stock trade (on a 20-minute delay). Prices for stocks traded on NASDAQ reflect the most recent trade or quote (average of bid and ask) available on a 20-minute delay. Quotes (average of bid and ask) are available on additional over-the-counter issues.
- If the same stock appears on more than one exchange, there may be a price difference. Quicken Quotes reports a composite of those prices.

Retrieving security prices using Quicken Quotes

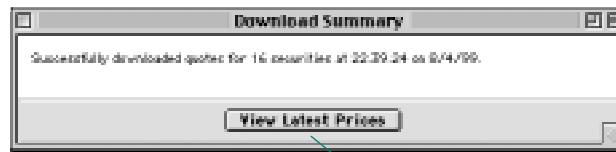
Note: Quicken stores only one price per security per day; if you store prices multiple times in a day, the new prices replace the existing prices. To retrieve stock quotations for the last five trading days, use Quicken Quotes.

- 1 Choose Update Security Prices from the Online menu.

After downloading the pricing information, Quicken displays a summary window. If any price that's entered exceeds either the high or low price setting you entered for a security (see [page 274](#)), or if the change in the market value of any investment account exceeds the percent you entered in Quicken Quotes preferences (see [page 332](#)), Quicken reports it in this window.

- 2 (Optional) To see all of the new closing prices, click View Latest Prices.

To see all of the new price information in the price history graph, click the Portfolio button in the toolbar to open the Portfolio window, click the Graph tab; then click the Customize button, select the "Show trading volume" and "Show high-low price range" checkboxes, and click OK.



Symbol	Volume	High	Low	Current	Change	Time/Date
AOL	24257700	92.000	86.500	87.438	-1.375	8/4/99
AAPL	0	.000	.000	53.813	unchanged	8/5/99
AAPL	3316300	55.875	53.250	53.813	-1.437	8/4/99
AAPL	3289100	57.438	53.625	55.250	-.500	8/3/99
AAPL	3236100	58.000	55.500	55.750	.062	8/2/99
AAPL	7492000	56.125	54.500	55.100	-.717	7/29/99

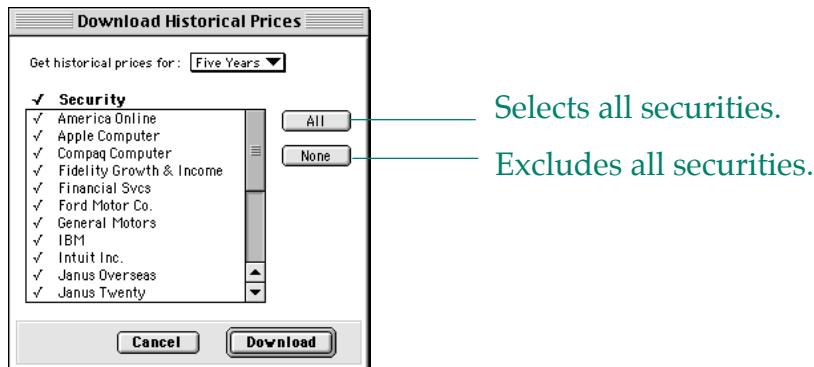
Retrieving historical security prices

To retrieve stock quotations for up to the last five years, use Quicken's historical prices feature.

- 1 Choose Get Historical Prices from the Online menu.
- 2 Select the names of the securities for which you would like to download price histories.
- 3 Select the date range for which you'd like historical pricing information.
- 4 Click Download.

Quicken enters the downloaded prices in your data file. You will see the downloaded prices the next time you open the Portfolio window.

Each security (or index) in your Securities list appears in this window if it has a symbol assigned to it—whether or not you actually own it.



Selects all securities.

Excludes all securities.

The following table describes the information you get when you retrieve stock prices. Consult your stockbroker if you have questions about stock prices or trading methods.

Field	Definition
Symbol	Stock symbol identification for items traded on exchanges
Volume	For stocks, the number of shares traded on the current day For options, the number of contracts traded during the current day For mutual funds, zero (no volume is shown)
High	The highest trading value on the current day (for mutual funds, this is the ask price)
Low	The lowest trading value on the current day (for mutual funds, this is the bid price)
Current	The price of the security at the last price update
Change	The difference between the current price (Current) and yesterday's closing price
Time/Date	Either the time of the last price update or, if the last update was not today, the date of the last price update

Setting Quicken Quotes preferences

Before you use Quicken Quotes for the first time, you may need to check the Quicken Quotes settings in the Preferences window.

- 1 Choose Preferences from the Edit menu, choose the Internet preferences, and then Quotes..
- 2 Enter the amount of change, in percentage, that you would like Quicken to report in the Download Summary window.

Quicken lets you know whenever the prices you retrieve change the market value of any investment account by more than the entered percentage.
- 3 Click OK to save your settings.

Importing a price file into Quicken

Even if you don't use Quicken Quotes or historical prices, you can still import security price data into your Quicken file. You can import prices from a text file if the text file contains the information in a format Quicken can understand: one symbol / price / date per line, delimited by either commas or double spaces (using only one type of delimiter per line). Quicken ignores single spaces and quotation marks.

Since Quicken matches prices with securities based on symbols, you must add symbols for the securities in the Securities list (see [step 4 on page 274](#)). After you've assigned symbols to your securities and have a text file containing symbols, prices, and dates, you are ready to import the file.

- 1 In the Portfolio window, choose Import QIF from the File menu.
- 2 Select the file that contains the price data and click Open.
 - The first line in the import file must be: **!Type:Prices**
 - The last line must be: **^** followed by a carriage return
 - And you can use any of these formats for the price data:
ABC, 123.456
ABC, 123.456, 12/31/96
ABC 123.456 12/31/96
"ABC", 123.456, "12/31/96"
"ABC", "123.456", "12/31/96"

Tracking indexes and securities you don't own

You may want to track one or more of the popular stock indexes, such as the Dow Jones Industrial Average or the Standard & Poor's 500 stock index. Or you might want to track a security you don't own. To do that, you'll need to set up the security or index and then add it to the WatchList.

- 1 In the Investing area, click the Portfolio button in the toolbar.
- 2 Click the Add Security button at the bottom of the Portfolio window.
- 3 In the Security Name window, enter the name of the security or index you want to track and click OK.

If this is a new security (one that's not already in the Securities list), click Set Up when Quicken asks if you want to set it up.

- 4 Fill in the Set Up Security window, and then click Create to add the security to the Securities list.

For more information, see step 4 on [page 274](#).

- 5 In the Add Security window, select Add Security to WatchList and click OK.
- 6 In the Portfolio window, enter an index value or security price in the Price field for one or more dates.

Tip: If you've already set up the security or index you want to add to the WatchList, you can just drag it from the Securities list and drop it in the Portfolio window.

Entering a transaction history for investments

The more information you give Quicken about your investments, the more complete and accurate your reports and summaries will be. If you initially set up your investment accounts by entering rough estimates of prices and dates for transactions, you may want to go back now and give Quicken more complete information.

To get	Tell Quicken
Accurate market values for a specified date	Price and number of shares of securities owned on that date
Accurate average annual total return for a specified period	Price and number of shares on the day before the beginning of the period and on the last day of the period, plus all transactions during the period
Accurate capital gains summary (realized short-term and long-term gain or loss) for a specified period	Number of shares and cost basis on a date at least one year before the beginning of the period for all securities you have sold, plus all purchases and sales (including stock splits, reinvestments, and returns of capital) from that date to the end of the period
Accurate income and expense summary for a specified period	Number of shares owned and price per share at the beginning and end of the period (to include unrealized gains), plus all transactions during the period

To enter a complete history for a security, you must revise the initial Move Shares In transaction for that security and then enter all transactions from your initial acquisition until today.

Revising an initial Move Shares In transaction

- 1 Select the initial Move Shares In transaction for the security in the register.
- 2 Revise the date to the initial date of acquisition.*
- 3 If necessary, enter your actual initial cost per share (including commission, fees, and load) in the Share Price field.
- 4 If necessary, revise the number of shares in the Shares In field.
- 5 Click Record to record the revised transaction.

*When you change the date, Quicken still keeps the original date and price in the price history list. To delete the original date and price, see “[Adding, changing, and deleting prices in Security Detail](#)” on page 325.

Entering transactions for dates in the past

Enter past transactions either in the register for the account or in the appropriate investment forms.

- Make sure to enter the correct date for each transaction.
- If a transaction involves a transfer of cash into or out of the account, use a self-transfer transaction to avoid changing the cash balance in this account or any other account.

To create a self-transfer transaction in an investment form, enter the name of the current account in the Destination of Funds or Source of Funds field. In the register, enter the name of the current account in the Transfer field.

- If you want to enter a transfer of cash into or out of a portfolio account, use the Transfer Money action (XFR) in the register and leave the Transfer field blank. This increases or decreases the cash balance in the account by the amount of the transfer.
- If the cash balance (portfolio accounts only) is incorrect when you finish entering transactions, adjust it by choosing Adjust Balance from the Activities menu; see “[Adjusting the cash or share balance](#)” on page 346.

Changing, deleting, and moving securities

Changing security information

You can edit any of the information you entered for a security: name, symbol, type, goal, price alerts, and tax status.

- 1 In the Portfolio window, double-click the security you want to edit.
- 2 In the Security Detail window, click the Security Info tab and then click Edit.
- 3 Make your changes in the Edit Security window* (which looks just like the Set Up Security window shown on [page 274](#)) and click OK.

If you change the name of a security, Quicken changes the name in the Security field of any transactions that include it. If you change a security's tax status, Quicken replaces taxable investment categories with the corresponding non-taxable categories in any transactions for the security that have investment categories assigned to them.

*You can also open the Edit Security window from the Securities list by selecting the security in the list and clicking Edit.

Deleting and hiding securities

You can delete a security from the Securities list only if you don't have an open position for that security in any account. Deleting a security does not delete any transactions; it just deletes its price history and removes the security name from the Security field of any transactions that include it. If you want to keep the transaction history for a security, you should keep the security and just mark it as hidden (see ["Hiding a security" on page 342](#)). Otherwise, investment reports and graphs will show no security name for the transactions that include it.

Deleting a security from your data file permanently

You might want to delete a security altogether if:

- You don't own it anymore, you archived its history to a backup file, and want to delete the archived information from your working file.
- You've lost interest in tracking a security you don't own.
- You want to start over for any reason.

To delete a security:

- 1 Choose Securities from the Lists menu.
- 2 Select the security you want to delete and click Delete (⌘-D).

The Delete button is disabled for a security if Quicken shows that you own any shares of that security.

- 3 Click Yes when Quicken asks you to confirm that you really want to delete the security.

Quicken removes the security name from the Securities list and from all transactions that include it.

Hiding a security

When you hide a security, it no longer appears in lists (like the Securities list and the Portfolio window), but it still appears in transactions and in reports and graphs. That means that you no longer see it during day-to-day data entry, but you keep its complete transaction history.

- 1 Choose Securities from the Lists menu.
- 2 Select the security you want to hide and click Edit (⌘-E).
- 3 Click the Hide in Lists checkbox to select it and click OK.

If you change your mind and no longer want to hide the security, you'll need to select the "Show hidden securities" checkbox in the Securities list so that you can edit the hidden security to "unhide" it.

Deleting a security from the WatchList

Since items in the WatchList are items you don't own, they can be deleted from the WatchList in the Portfolio window. You might want to delete a security from the WatchList if you purchase it and add it to an account, or if you decide you no longer want to track it.

- 1 In the Portfolio window, select the security you want to delete from the WatchList.
- 2 Choose Delete WatchList Item from the Edit menu (⌘-D).

Moving a security from one account to another

You can move the complete transaction history for a security from one portfolio account to another by dragging and dropping the security name from the old account to the new one in the Portfolio window.

Caution: If any of the moved transactions involve transfers to or from another Quicken account, you may need to adjust the cash balance in one or both of the accounts.

Researching securities on the Web



While the Security Detail window provides a variety of information about individual securities that you've set up in Quicken, if you have direct Internet access through an Internet Service Provider, you can go online to research more information about your securities.

- 1 Choose Research Security Online from the Online menu.
- 2 Enter the security name or symbol for which you want more information, or choose the security from the pop-up menu.
- 3 Click Go Online.

Quicken opens your default browser and takes you to Quicken.com, displaying a summary page of information about the security you selected.

Information may include:

- recent trading information
- links to recent stories in the news
- financial statements
- company profiles

as well as many other resources to help you understand the financial picture of the security.

- 4 To return to Quicken, choose Quicken Deluxe from the Application menu, at the top right hand corner of your screen.

Reconciling investment accounts

Reconciling an investment register

When you get a statement from your broker, mutual fund, or other financial adviser, you can reconcile your account with the statement. In a portfolio account you reconcile the cash balance; in a mutual fund account you reconcile the share balance. You cannot reconcile market value in any Quicken investment account.

Reconciling a portfolio or mutual fund account is similar to reconciling other Quicken accounts. If you need more information, see [Chapter 9, Reconciling Quicken accounts, on page 141](#).

After you've reconciled the cash balance in a portfolio account, go to the Portfolio window (⌘-H) and enter any share prices from the statement that you haven't already entered.

Tip: A mutual fund account that includes a stock split transaction cannot be reconciled. Use the Adjust Balance command to update the account to match your statements. See ["Adjusting the cash or share balance" next](#).

Adjusting the cash or share balance

If you don't want to reconcile an investment account, you can still adjust the cash balance in a portfolio account* or the share balance in a mutual fund account to match what's on your statement.

- 1 Choose Adjust Balance from the Activities menu.
- 2 Enter the date and the current cash or share balance for this account. You can also enter a category name if you want to categorize the adjustment transaction.
- 3 Click OK.

Note: When you make a share balance adjustment in a mutual fund account, the cost basis for the security does not change.

Quicken adds a balance adjustment transaction in the register that makes your cash or share balance correct, and marks that transaction and all previous transactions as reconciled. For a portfolio account, a cash balance adjustment appears in the register as a Transfer Money (XFR) transaction. For a mutual fund account, a share balance adjustment appears as a Move Shares (MS) transaction.

*To adjust the share balance for a single security in a portfolio account, you need to use a Move Shares In or Move Shares Out action for the amount of the adjustment.

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About reports

Quicken provides report templates that you can use to get started quickly. Then you can customize the reports you create so you can see your Quicken data just the way you want to. Quicken also lets you memorize any custom report you create so you can use it again.

There are several different starting points from which you can create reports that show you the information you want to see.

- **EasyAnswer reports.** An EasyAnswer report answers one of eight basic questions you may have about your financial data. See “[Getting easy answers](#)” on page 350.
- **QuickReport.** A QuickReport is a transaction detail report that has only a few customization options but provides a lot of good information in a hurry. See “[Creating a QuickReport](#)” on page 351.
- **Basic Quicken reports.** These reports are detailed enough to give you exactly the information you want in the format that best suits your needs. See “[Creating basic Quicken reports](#)” on page 352.
- **Memorized reports.** When you customize report layout, content, and organization, you can save the settings and use them over again. See “[Reusing custom report settings](#)” on page 377.
- **Shortcut reports.** Reports on a payee or category are available right in your Quicken registers. Select any transaction that contains a payee or category for which you want a report. Then hold down the Control key while clicking in the transaction. Choose a report from the Shortcuts contextual menu. Quicken displays a year-to-date report on all occurrences of the selected payee or category in the current account.

Getting easy answers

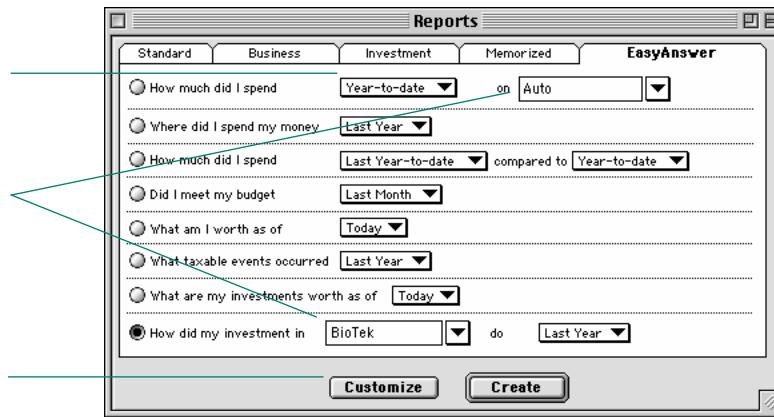
EasyAnswer reports let you answer basic questions about your Quicken data without having to figure out which type of report to use. Use EasyAnswer reports if you want to get a quick and easy answer to any of the questions in the illustration in [step 3](#).

- 1 In the Reporting area, click the Reports button in the toolbar.
- 2 In the Reports window, click the EasyAnswer tab.
- 3 Click a radio button to choose the question you want answered.

For the selected question, make sure the pop-up menu shows the time period for which you want a report.

If you choose the first question, enter a category name. If you choose the last question, enter a security name.

Click Customize to see the options for customizing the selected report. See “Customizing reports” on page 354.



- 4 Click Create to create a report that answers the selected question.
Quicken searches the current file for the data that answers your question and then displays the report on the screen.

Creating a QuickReport

A QuickReport lets you see some or all of the transactions for a specific payee, category, class, memo, account, or security. A QuickReport gives you information from all your accounts for the date range you specify.

- 1 In the Reporting area, click the QuickReport button in the toolbar.

If you have a transaction selected in a register or an item selected in a list, the Create QuickReport window is preset to give you a transaction report that includes all transactions from all your Quicken accounts that contain the selected item.

Choose Payee & Description, Category, Class, Memo, Account, or Security from this pop-up menu. Make sure that what you choose from this menu is appropriate for what you enter in the Contains field.



This field contains City Garbage because a transaction to City Garbage was selected in the register. You can change it to any text you want to match.

Choose All Transactions to see all matching transactions, or choose a date range to limit the transactions.

- 2 Define the report you want to run and click OK.

Creating basic Quicken reports

You follow the same basic steps to create all of the standard, business, and investment reports in Quicken. If you want to customize your report, see “[Customizing reports](#)” on page 354.

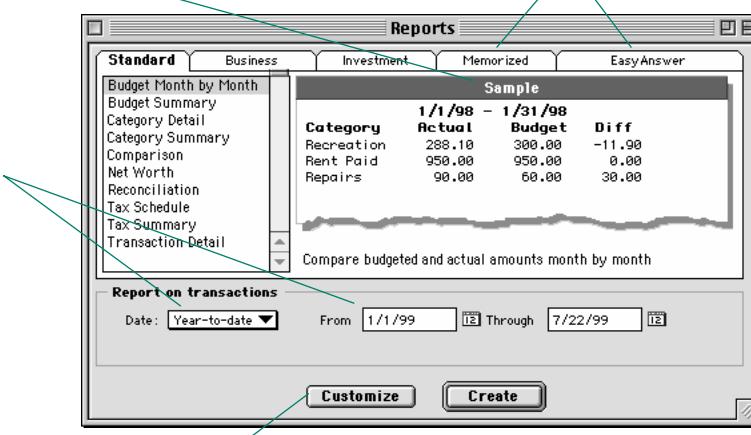
- 1 In the Reporting area, click the Reports button in the toolbar.
- 2 In the Reports window, click either the Standard, Business, or Investment tab to display a list of reports.

Quicken shows you a small sample of the report you selected.

For information about memorized reports, see page 377; for information about EasyAnswer reports, see page 350.

If you choose a preset date range from the Date pop-up menu, Quicken enters dates for you automatically. If you choose Custom, you can use the Custom Dates window to name and define your own custom date range and add it to the pop-up menu.

You can also just type your own dates in the From and Through fields.



Click **Customize** if you want to customize the selected report before you create it. See “[Customizing reports](#)” on page 354.

- 3 Select the report you want to create.
- 4 (Optional) Change the date range for the transactions to be included in the report. Unless you change the dates, the starting date is the first day of this year and the ending date is today.
- 5 Click Create to create a report using the standard settings.
Quicken searches the current file for transactions in the specified date range and then displays the report on the screen. The search may take some time, depending on the size of your Quicken data file and the complexity of the report.

Tip: If you want to customize a report before you create it, select the report and then click the Customize button in the Reports window. If you decide you want to customize it after you create it, see “[Customizing reports](#)” on page 354.

Customizing reports

You can customize a report before you create it; you can create a report first and then customize it; or you can customize some things before you create the report and some after.

Customizing right on the report

The easiest way to customize a report is to create one that's close to what you want, and then customize it using the icons and pop-up menus right on the report itself.

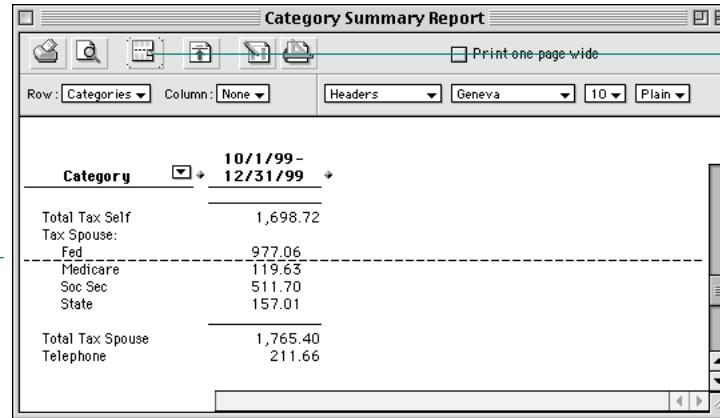
Changing the layout

After you've created a report, you have several options for customizing the way it looks onscreen and the way it fits on the page when you print it.



- **Add a manual page break.** You can add a page break above any row by selecting that row and clicking the Add Page Break icon.

In this report, Quicken has put a page break in the middle of the subcategories for Tax Spouse. To keep the category and subcategories together on the same printed page, you can force a page break above the category name.



If you select Tax Spouse and click the Add Page Break button, Quicken will add a page break above Tax Spouse.



You can delete a page break you've added by selecting it and clicking the Delete Page Break button.



- **Hide the title area.** Clicking the Collapse Header icon to hide the title lets you see more rows of report data. The title area is also hidden in printed reports when it is hidden onscreen.
- **Edit report columns.** For many reports, you can choose which columns to display and print by clicking the Edit Columns icon.
- **Tell Quicken to Print One Page Wide.** If fitting to one page wide is possible for a report, Quicken will resize the report when this checkbox is selected.
- **Sort or subtotal the report differently.** For most reports, you can choose a different item from the Subtotal or Sort pop-up menu to rearrange the data in the report. For more information, see the Sort and Subtotal items in the table that begins on page 360.

- **Change the report fonts.** You can change the fonts for some or all of the sections in your report using the pop-up menus at the top of the report.

To make changes to one section of the report, choose that section from the first pop-up menu, and then choose a new font, size, and style from the next three pop-up menus.

If you want to make global font changes that apply to all reports (except memorized reports), see “[Changing report preferences](#)” on page 382.

- **Edit the report title.** You can change the report title by selecting it and typing a new one.
- **Reposition the columns.** You can reposition a report column by clicking under the column title and dragging it to a new location.
- **Change the column widths.** You can resize individual columns by dragging the small diamond to the right of the column heading. You can resize columns for all reports except reconciliation reports.

The mouse pointer changes to a double-pointed arrow when it passes over an area that you can drag to resize.

Date	Account	Num	Payee	Memo	Category	Cir	Amount
Balance 12/31/97							
1/1/98	Joint Checking	3214	Mackeby Mortgage Corp.				42,984.19
1/1/98	Mortgage		Mackeby Mortgage Corp.				-796.92
1/2/98	Joint Checking	3215	Marilyn Peters	spiff [Joint Checking] Childcare			101.35
							-240.00

- **Change the page orientation.** You can choose Page Setup from the File menu and switch between Portrait and Landscape orientation.
- **Customize in the Customize Report window.** If you need customization options that aren't available right on the report, or you want to make a number of changes to your report all at once, you can go to the Customize Report window and make changes to any of the available layout, content, and organization options. For more information, see "Customizing in the Customize Report window" on page 358.



Restricting the items that appear in the report

If the report you created doesn't contain exactly the information you need, you can make changes right on the report itself that affect what information you see. Just click one of the pop-up buttons in the header area of the report and choose the way you want to change the data that's displayed.



You can use any of the pop-ups to change the data you see in the report.

- If you want to change the date range for transactions included in the report, choose a new date range from the pop-up menu next to the dates below the report title. If you prefer to type in specific dates, see the illustration in **step 2** on this page.
- If you want to restrict which accounts, categories, classes, or securities are included in the report, use the pop-up menu next to the appropriate item name to choose exactly what you want to see. For more information about the available choices,

see the Account, Category, Class, and Security items in the table that begins on page 366.

- If you want to restrict the report by any other item for which you see a pop-up button, see “[Customizing report content](#)” on page 364.

Customizing in the Customize Report window

If you need customization options that aren’t available right on the report, or you want to make a number of changes to your report all at once, you can use the Customize Report window to make changes to any of the available layout, content, and organization options.

Customizing report layout

You can change the way Quicken presents the information in your report by customizing the report layout.

- 1 If you haven’t yet created your report, follow steps 1 through 3 in “[Creating basic Quicken reports](#)” on page 352 to choose a report template. Then click Customize.

OR

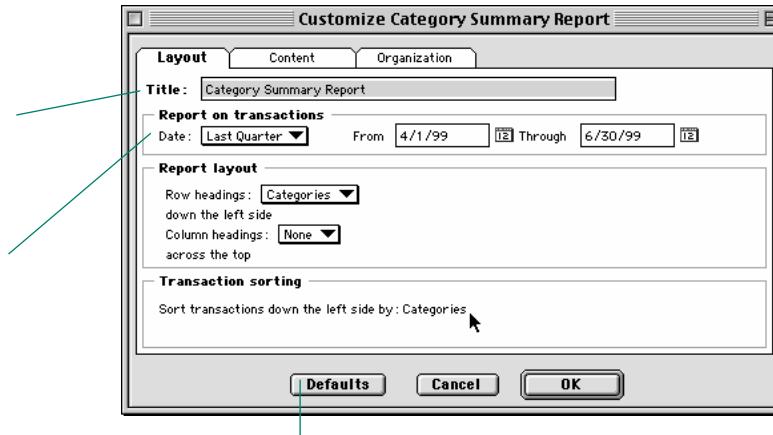
If you’ve already created the report, click the Customize button at the top of the Report window.

2 In the Customize Report window, click the Layout tab.

This is the Layout tab for a category summary report.

You can use the generic title for the report, or enter a more descriptive title of your own.

This date range matches the date range for this report in the Reports window. If you want to change it, type new dates or choose a different date range from the pop-up menu.



Click Defaults to return to the initial settings for this report.

3 Make your changes to the report layout options.

The table that follows [step 5](#) lists report layout options (for reconciliation report options, see [“Creating a reconciliation report” on page 154](#)). The choices available for each option are determined by the report type. Not all options are available for all reports.

4 If you want to customize the report content or organization, click either the Content or Organization tab.

5 Click OK to create the report.

See “Customizing report content” on page 364 and “Customizing report organization” on page 374 for more information.

Layout option	Selection	Results
Budget	the name of a budget	Creates the report using data from the selected budget.
Carry forward differences from previous periods	Selected	Includes the difference between budgeted and actual amounts from each period in the budgeted amount for the next period.
	Not selected	Does not carry amounts forward
Choose columns		Click the Choose Columns button to go to the Choose Columns window where you can select exactly the columns you want to see in your report.
Column headings	None, a time period, Category, Class, Payee, Account, Security, Security Type, or Investment Goal	Creates a separate column for each item. If you choose None, Quicken creates a report with a single amount column. Not all options are available for all reports that let you choose column headings.

Layout option	Selection	Results
Include categories that meet the following criteria	Budgeted categories only	Includes only categories for which you have entered amounts in the selected budget. (If Match Budget Layout is selected, the layout of the report exactly matches the category layout in the Budget Setup window for the selected budget.)
	Budgeted or non-zero actuals	Includes categories for which you have entered amounts in the selected budget, plus categories that you have already used in transactions.
	All categories	Includes every category in the Category & Transfer list.
Include unrealized gains	Selected	Generates additional transaction lines (in the investment transaction report) or income/inflow lines (in the investment income report) to represent the impact of price increases and decreases for securities.
	Not selected	Does not include unrealized gains.
Maximum short-term holding period	any number of days	Computes short-term capital gains based on the number of days you enter here.

Layout option	Selection	Results
Report at intervals of	None a time period	Includes one total for account balances based on the ending date you enter at the top of the window. Creates a column and totals account balances for each week, two weeks, half month, month, quarter, half year, or year.
Row Headings	Category, Class, Payee, or Account	Creates a separate row for each category, class, payee, or account. Not all options are available for all reports that let you choose row headings.
Show dollar column	Selected Not selected	Creates a separate column that shows the dollar amount difference between the selected periods. Does not include a dollar difference column.
Show missing checks	Selected Not selected	Lists check numbers that are missing or duplicated in the series of check numbers for each account. Does not list missing or duplicated check numbers.

Layout option	Selection	Results
Show percent column	Selected	Creates a separate column that shows the percentage difference between the selected periods.
	Not selected	Does not include a percentage difference column.
Show split detail	Selected	Includes all detail from split lines in split transactions.
	Not selected	Does not include detail from split lines in split transactions. Note: If you restrict the categories or classes in the report, Quicken automatically shows split transaction detail.
Sort	Account, Amount, Category, Check #, Class, Date, Memo, or Payee	Sorts transactions by the item you choose. If you have also chosen an item for Subtotal, transactions are sorted within the subtotalized groupings. Not all options are available for all reports that let you choose a sort item.
Subtotal	Don't Subtotal, a time period, Category, Class, Payee, Account, Security, Security Type, Investment Goal, or Short- vs. long-term	Groups and totals transactions by the item you choose. If you choose Don't Subtotal, Quicken doesn't subtotal amounts in the report. Not all options are available for all reports that let you choose a subtotal item.

Layout option	Selection	Results
Tax Links	see page 441 for information	Click to create links between your categories and tax-line items recognized by tax preparation software.
Tax Copies	see page 449 for information	Click to create links between your classes and copies of forms recognized by tax preparation software.

Customizing report content

You can specify what kind of information is included in your report by customizing the report content. You can tell Quicken to include only transactions to a specific payee or only transactions to a specific payee that have been reconciled or cleared in your accounts. Or you can have Quicken report only on payments from your accounts or only on deposits. You can even create a report that's limited to tax-related categories only.

- 1 If you haven't yet created your report, follow steps 1 through 3 in ["Creating basic Quicken reports" on page 352](#) to choose a report template. Then click **Customize**.

OR

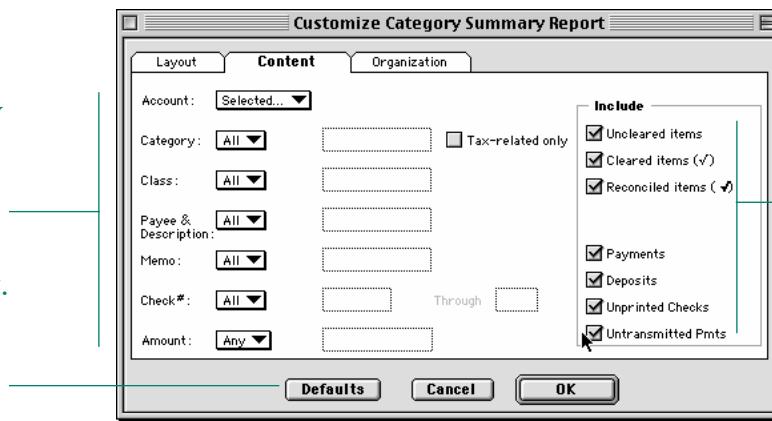
If you've already created the report, click the **Customize** button at the top of the Report window.

- 2 In the **Customize Report** window, click the **Content** tab.

This is the Content tab for a category summary report.

You can restrict as many or as few of these items as you want. See the table on the next page for detailed information about changing any of the content options available for your report.

Click Defaults to return to the initial settings for this report.



You can choose which of these items to include for some types of reports.

- 3 Make your changes to the report content options.

The table that begins on page 366 lists all the report content options alphabetically. The choices available for each option are determined by the report type. Not all options are available for all reports.

- 4 If you want to customize the report layout or organization, click either the Layout or Organization tab.

See “Customizing report layout” on page 358 and “Customizing report organization” on page 374 for more information.

5 Click OK to create the report.

Content option	Selection	Results
Account	All	Includes transactions from all accounts in the current Quicken data file.
	Current	Includes only transactions from the current account (or the most recently used account).
	Selected	Includes only transactions from the accounts you select in the Select Accounts window.
Amount	Any	Includes all transaction amounts.
	Equal	Includes amounts equal to the amount you enter.
	Greater	Includes amounts greater than the amount you enter.
	Greater or equal	Includes amounts greater than or equal to the amount you enter.
	Less	Includes amounts less than the amount you enter.
	Less or equal	Includes amounts less than or equal to the amount you enter.

Content option	Selection	Results
Category	All	Includes all transactions, with or without categories.
	Selected	Includes only transactions categorized with the categories you select in the Select Categories window.
	Contains	Includes categories that contain the text you enter.
	Is	Includes categories that match the text you enter exactly.
	Starts with	Includes categories that begin with the text you enter.
	Ends with	Includes categories that end with the text you enter.
	Tax-related only	Includes only transactions categorized with tax-related categories.
Check #	All	Includes all transactions.
	None	Excludes transactions with numbers or PRINT in the Number column.
	Numbered	Includes only checks within the range of numbers you specify, for example, from 101 through 105.

Content option	Selection	Results
Class	All	Includes all transactions, with or without classes.
	Selected	Includes only transactions classified with the classes you select in the Select Classes window.
	Contains	Includes classes that contain the text you enter.
	Is	Includes classes that match the text you enter exactly.
	Starts with	Includes classes that begin with the text you enter.
	Ends with	Includes classes that end with the text you enter.
Include (cleared status)	Uncleared items	Includes uncleared transactions. Uncleared transactions have nothing in the Clr column.
	Cleared items (C)	Includes cleared transactions. Cleared transactions have a C in the Clr column.
	Reconciled items (R)	Includes reconciled transactions. Reconciled transactions have a bold R in the Clr column.

Content option	Selection	Results
Include (transaction type)	Payments Deposits Unprinted Checks UntransmittedPmts	Includes payment transactions (including checks). For nonbank accounts, payments are decreases to cash or asset accounts and increases to credit card or liability accounts. Includes deposit transactions. Includes unprinted checks. Includes untransmitted electronic payments (available only if electronic payments are enabled).
Investment Goal	All Contains Is Starts with Ends with	Includes all investment goals. Includes goals that contain the text you enter. Includes goals that exactly match the text you enter. Includes goals that begin with the text you enter. Includes goals that end with the text you enter.

Content option	Selection	Results
Memo	All Contains Is Starts with Ends with	Includes all transactions, with or without memos. Includes memos that contain the text you enter. Includes memos that exactly match the text you enter. Includes memos that begin with the text you enter. Includes memos that end with the text you enter.
Payee & Description	All Contains Is Starts with Ends with	Includes transactions for all payees. Includes payees that contain the text you enter. Includes payees that exactly match the text you enter. Includes payees that begin with the text you enter. Includes payees that end with the text you enter.

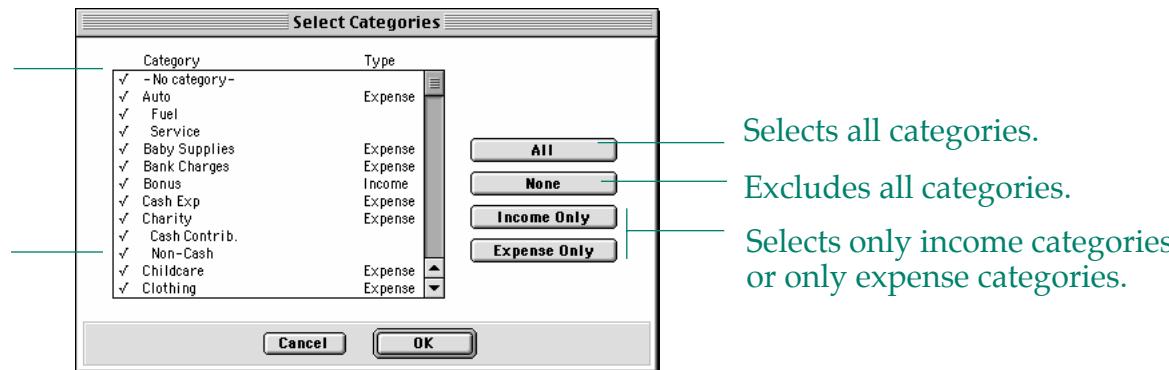
Content option	Selection	Results
Security	All	Includes all securities.
	Selected	Includes only the securities you select in the Select Securities window.
	Contains	Includes securities that contain the text you enter.
	Is	Includes securities that exactly match the text you enter.
	Starts with	Includes securities that begin with the text you enter.
	Ends with	Includes securities that end with the text you enter.
Security Type	All	Includes all security types.
	Contains	Includes types that contain the text you enter.
	Is	Includes types that exactly match the text you enter.
	Starts with	Includes types that begin with the text you enter.
	Ends with	Includes types that end with the text you enter.

If you choose the Selected option for accounts, categories, classes, or securities, Quicken displays a window where you can select the items you want to include in the

You can select “–No category–” if you want the report to include transactions that don’t have a category assigned to them. You can use this feature to track down all your uncategorized transactions so you can categorize them.

Click a category or subcategory to select or clear it. Quicken includes all marked categories and subcategories in the report. You can also select account names at the end of the list to include only selected transfers.

report. For example, if you choose the Selected option for categories, Quicken displays the Select Categories window.



When you select categories and click OK, Quicken returns to the Content tab in the Customize Report window. When you run the report, Quicken includes only transactions that contain the selected categories. You can follow the same procedure to restrict a report to just the accounts, classes, or securities you select.

It doesn't matter whether you use upper- or lowercase letters, and Quicken ignores spaces before or after the phrase you type.

If you choose the Contains, Is, Starts with, or Ends with option for payee, memo, category, class, security, security type, or investment goal, you can use special *wildcard* characters in text fields to narrow the search.*

Wildcard	Description
.. (two periods)	Finds a match that contains unspecified characters where you type .. (at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of the text you type).
? (question mark)	Finds a match with one unspecified character.
~ (tilde)	Excludes all matches for the text that follows.

The table on the next page gives examples of how wildcards can change your report.

Example	The report includes	The report does not include
~tax	rent, utilities, salary, travel, subscriptions, and so on	tax, Tax, TAX, taxable, tax deduction, Tax:State, surtax, new tax loss
t..x	trix, tx, tkx, t—x, tax, Tax, TAX	taxable, tax deduction, Tax:State, surtax, new tax loss, rent

*The table that begins on page 366 describes the search options for which you might use wild cards.

Example	The report includes	The report does not include
t?x	tkx, tax, Tax, TAX	trix, tx, t—x, taxable, tax deduction, new tax loss, Tax:State, surtax, rent
..	tax, rent, salary, and so on	<i>blank</i>
~..	<i>blank</i>	tax, rent, utilities, and so on

You can also use these wildcard characters to search for a transaction or transactions in a register.

Customizing report organization

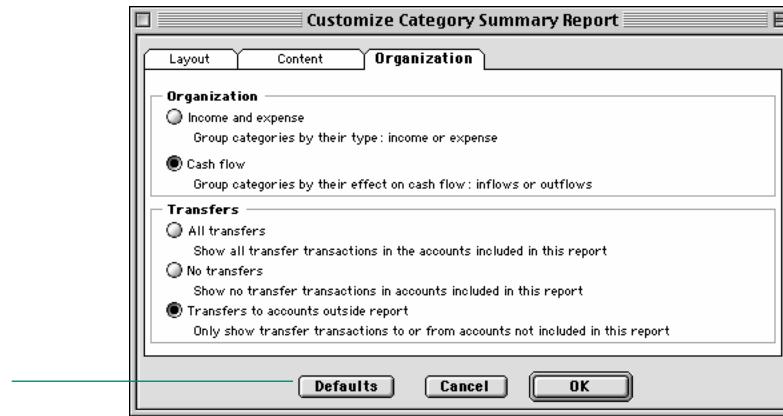
The choices you make for report organization determine how income and expense categories and transfer transactions are organized in your report and which transfer transactions are included.

- 1 If you haven't yet created your report, follow steps 1 through 3 in ["Creating basic Quicken reports" on page 352](#) to choose a report template. Then click **Customize**.

OR

If you've already created the report, click the **Customize** button at the top of the Report window.

2 In the Customize Report window, click the Organization tab.



Click Defaults to return to the initial settings for this report.

3 Make your changes to the report organization options.

Organization options vary by report. See the table that follows [step 5](#) for information about the organization options that are available for your report.

See “Customizing report layout” on page 358 and “Customizing report content” on page 364 for more information.

4 If you want to customize the report layout or content, click either the Layout or Content tab.

5 Click OK to create the report.

Organization option	Selection	Results
Organization	Income and Expense Cash Flow	<p>Totals income transactions, expense transactions, and transfer transactions in separate sections of your report.</p> <p>Groups and totals inflows (both income transactions and transfers that bring value into your accounts) and outflows (both expense transactions and transfers that take value out of your accounts). For example, if you have an asset account called "House" and you enter home improvement transactions as transfers to that account, choosing Cash Flow treats those transfers as spending, giving you a more accurate picture of your expenditures.</p>
Transfers	All Transfers No Transfers Transfers to accounts outside report	<p>Includes all transfers.</p> <p>Excludes all transfers.</p> <p>Excludes transfers between accounts that are included in the report. Essentially, these are transfers that cancel each other out in the report.</p>

Reusing custom report settings

After you've customized a report so that it shows you exactly what you want, you can memorize the layout, content, and organization so you can recall the report at any time.

Memorizing a report

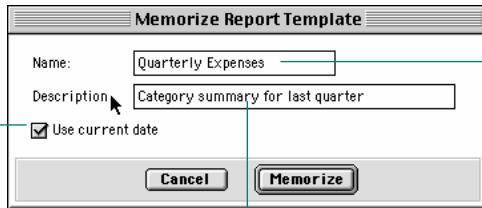
- 1 Create a report as described in "Getting easy answers" on page 350, "Creating a QuickReport" on page 351, or "Creating basic Quicken reports" on page 352.
- 2 Customize the report following the instructions in "Customizing reports" on page 354.

Make sure the report looks just the way you want it. If not, change the customization options until you have what you want.

- 3 Choose Memorize from the Edit menu (⌘-M).

If you select this option, Quicken memorizes the dates you've specified for the report. If you've selected a named date range like Last Quarter, Quicken remembers Last Quarter; if you've typed a custom date, Quicken remembers the exact dates. If you don't select the checkbox, Quicken ignores your dates and uses the preset dates.

4 Enter information in the Memorize Report Template window.



Give your memorized report a distinctive name so you can distinguish it from other reports.

A detailed description can help you remember exactly what changes you made to this report.

5 Click Memorize to memorize the report.

Quicken adds the report to the Memorized tab in the Reports window.

Recalling a memorized report

When you recall a memorized report, you are reusing a report template that includes all the customization options you've memorized.

- 1 In the Reporting area, click the Reports button in the toolbar.
- 2 In the Reports window, click the Memorized tab.
Quicken displays a list of your memorized reports.
- 3 Double-click the memorized report you want to create.

If you want to make and save changes to the customization options, see “[Changing and deleting memorized reports](#)” next.

Changing and deleting memorized reports

You can make changes to a memorized report by customizing it as you would any other report. If you make changes and don’t rememorize the report, however, the memorized report reverts to its original definition the next time you recall it. You can delete a memorized report by selecting it and choosing Delete Report from the Edit menu (⌘-D).

For step-by-step help, go to [Reports in Quicken Help](#) and select

How do I change a memorized report?

How do I delete a memorized report?

Investigating items in reports with QuickZoom

You can use QuickZoom® to examine the numbers in Quicken reports in more detail. For most reports, QuickZoom takes you to another report that gives you more detail about the item you selected. If you use QuickZoom in a report that lists transactions, however, QuickZoom takes you to the register for the selected transaction.

- 1 Select an amount in the report and double-click it.

Quicken displays a detail report containing a list of the transactions that make up the selected amount.

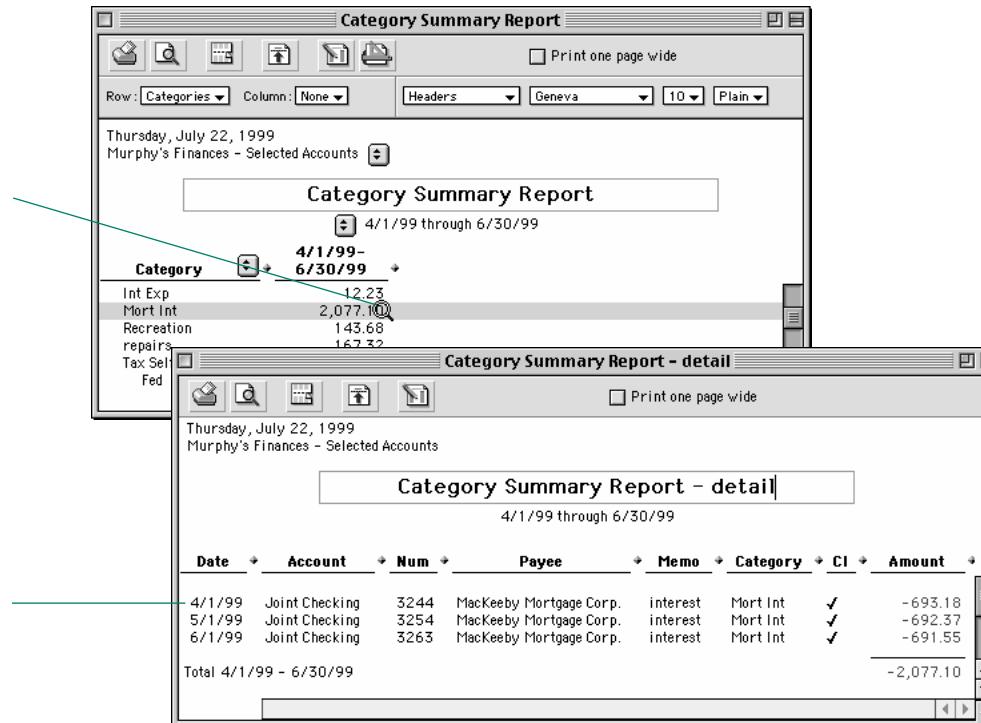
2 (Optional) To examine a transaction in the register or make any changes to it, double-click the transaction in the detail report.

Quicken displays the register and selects the transaction. If you make changes to any transactions, Quicken updates the report (see “[Updating reports](#)” on page 383).

If you are curious about the transactions represented by an amount in this category summary report, you can double-click the amount to see a list of the transactions that make up that amount.

You can use QuickZoom whenever the mouse pointer turns into a magnifying glass.

If you want to examine or change any listed transaction, double-click it to go to the register with that transaction selected.



Changing report preferences

You can change your default report fonts and set whether to view account and category names, descriptions, or both by choosing Preferences from the Edit menu. The settings for Reports in the Preferences window are *global* settings; that means you set them once for all of your reports. You can change the font, size, and style separately for different sections of reports (for example, you might want report titles to display and print in 12-point Helvetica Bold and the rest of the text in 10-point Times Plain).

For step-by-step help, go to Reports in Quicken Help and select

How do I change report preferences?

You can also change the font settings for individual reports right on the report; see “[Changing the layout](#)” on page 354.

Updating reports

After you've run a report, you can leave it open while you make any of several different kinds of changes. For example, you can change:

- transaction data in a register or in the Calendar
- budget amounts in the Budget Setup window
- security prices in the Portfolio window

When you make any of these changes, Quicken updates all open reports. If a report is very large and you need to make a number of changes, you can have Quicken update the report only once—when you've finished making changes. If you want to control when Quicken recalculates report data, you can turn off automatic recalculation.

- 1 Choose Reports & Graphs ▶ Auto Recalculation from the Activities menu to turn it off.
- 2 Make changes to transactions, budget amounts, or security prices.
- 3 Choose Reports & Graphs ▶ Recalculate Now from the Activities menu.

Quicken updates the current report, but it does not update any other windows.

Printing and exporting reports

Printing a report

You can print a report by choosing Print Report from the File menu. If you want to see what your report will look like before you print it, choose Print Preview Report from the File menu. If necessary, you can change the page breaks as described in “[Changing the layout](#)” on page 354.

For step-by-step help, go to Reports in Quicken Help and select
How do I print a report?

Exporting a report for use with another program

Once you create a report, you can save, or [export](#), it to a new file by choosing Export Report from the File menu. Then name the file and choose one of the following file formats:

- Select Excel (SYLK) if you want to import the file into a spreadsheet.
- Select Text if you want to import the file into an application such as a word processor. Quicken saves the report in ASCII format.

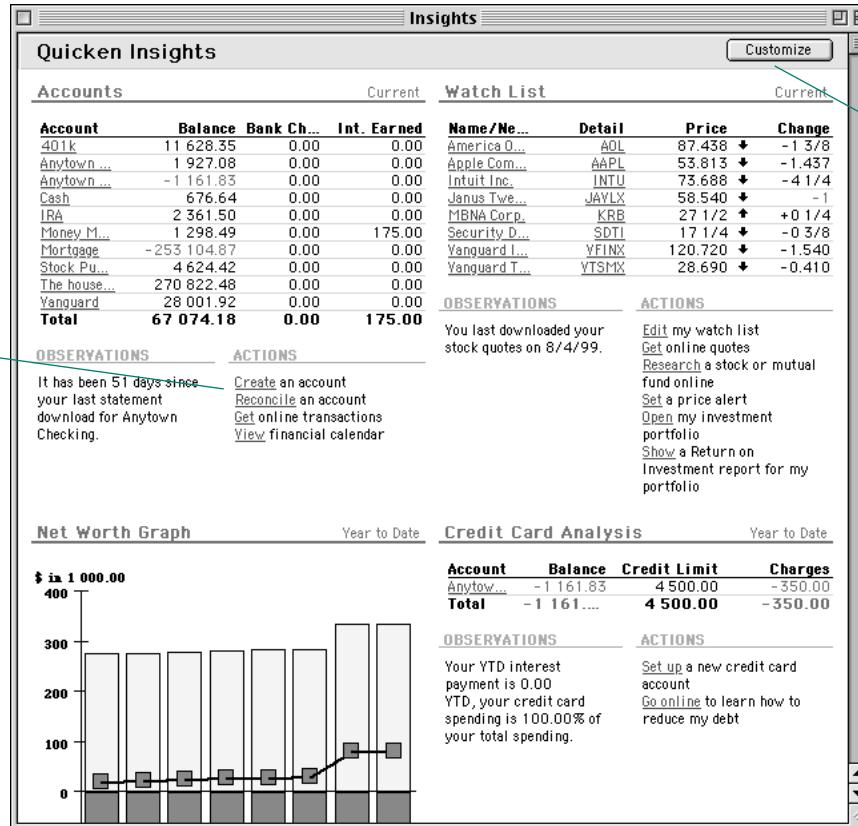
For step-by-step help, go to Reports in Quicken Help and select
How do I save a report to a file?

Seeing the big picture with Insights

Quicken Insights brings together reports, graphs, and helpful suggestions based on your own financial data so you can see the big picture. If you have Internet access Insights also delivers up-to-date Web resources to help you to make more informed financial decisions.

To open Insights, click the Insights icon in the toolbar, or choose Insights from the Activities menu.

Click the blue underlined links to go to the appropriate feature in Quicken, help resource, or to the Web for further information.



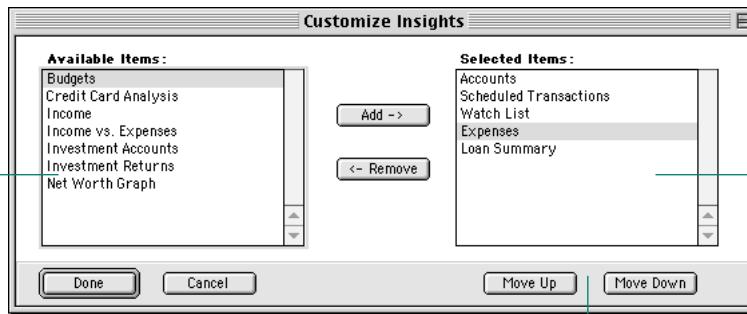
Click Customize to choose what information is displayed in the Insights window.

Customizing your Insights



The items on the left are available to be added to the page.

- To add an item, select the item you want to add and click Add.



The items on the right are currently being displayed on the page.

- To remove an item, select it from the list and click Remove.

You can change the order in which items appear on your Insights page: select an item from the list on the right, and click Move Up or Move Down as appropriate.

For step-by-step help, go to Reports in Quicken Help and select

How do I use Insights?

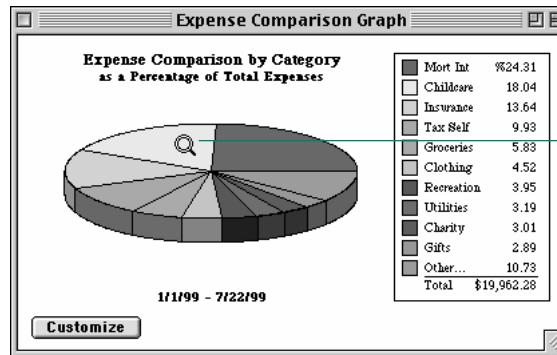
How do I set up Insights?

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About graphs

Quicken can display your data as bar graphs, pie charts, and line graphs to give you a visual summary of your finances. You can create graphs to analyze your income and expenses, compare your actual income and expenses with your budget, determine your net worth, and evaluate the performance of your investments.

In pie charts, Quicken displays the ten largest items first and groups any additional items in a slice called Other. To see the additional items, double-click the Other slice.



Whenever the cursor turns into a magnifying glass, you can see the exact value of the element below it by holding down the mouse button. You can also double-click to see more information. See “Investigating items in graphs with Quick-Zoom” on page 399.

There are several different starting points from which you can create graphs:

- **EasyAnswer graphs.** An EasyAnswer graph answers one of seven basic questions you may have about your financial data. See “Getting easy answers” on page 390.
- **Standard graphs.** You can customize the layout, content, and organization of the standard graph templates to give you the information you want in the format that best suits your needs. See “Creating standard Quicken graphs” on page 391.
- **Memorized graphs.** When you customize graph layout and content, you can save the settings and use them over again. See “Reusing your custom graph settings” on page 397.

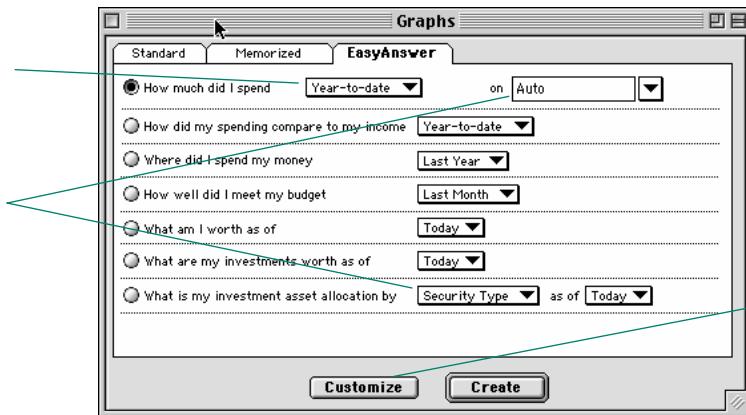
Getting easy answers

EasyAnswer graphs let you answer basic questions about your Quicken data without having to figure out which type of graph to use. Use EasyAnswer graphs if you want to get a quick and easy answer to any of the questions in the illustration in [step 3](#).

- 1 In the Reporting area, click the Graphs button in the toolbar.
- 2 In the Graphs window, click the EasyAnswer tab.
- 3 Click a radio button to choose the question you want answered.

For the selected question, make sure the pop-up menu shows the time period for which you want a graph.

If you choose the first question, enter a category name. If you choose the last question, choose the way you want to see your asset allocation.



Click **Customize** to see the options for customizing the selected graph. See “[Customizing graphs](#)” on page 393.

- 4 Click **Create** to create a graph that answers the selected question.

Quicken searches the current file for the data that answers your question and then displays the graph on the screen.

Creating standard Quicken graphs

You follow the same basic steps to create all of the standard Quicken graphs. If you want to customize your graph, see “[Customizing graphs](#)” on page 393.

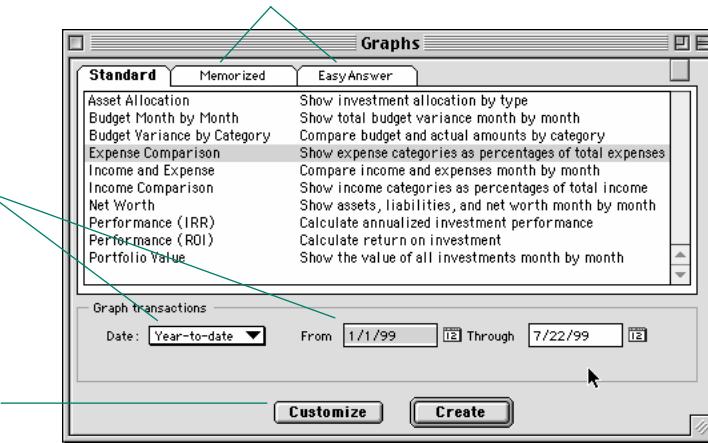
- 1 In the Reporting area, click the Graphs button in the toolbar.
- 2 In the Graphs window, click the Standard tab to display a list of graphs.
- 3 Select the graph you want to create.

If you choose a preset date range from the Date pop-up menu, Quicken enters dates for you automatically. If you choose Custom, you can use the Custom Dates window to name and define your own custom date range and add it to the pop-up menu.

You can also just type your own dates in the From and Through fields

Click Customize to see the options for customizing the selected graph. See “[Customizing graphs](#)” on this page.

For information about memorized graphs, see page 397; for information about EasyAnswer graphs, see page 390.



- 4 (Optional) Change the date range for the transactions to be included in the graph.
Unless you change the dates, the starting date is the first day of this year and the ending date is today.
- 5 Click Create to create a graph using the standard settings.
Quicken searches the current file for transactions in the specified date range and then displays the graph on the screen. The search may take some time, depending on the size of your Quicken data file and the complexity of the graph.

Customizing graphs

You can customize the layout or content of a graph before you create it; you can create a graph first and then customize it; or you can customize some things before you create the graph and some after.

Customizing graph layout

You can change the way Quicken presents the information in your graph by customizing the graph layout.

- 1 If you haven't yet created your graph, follow steps 1 through 3 in ["Creating standard Quicken graphs" on page 391](#) to choose a graph. Then click Customize.

OR

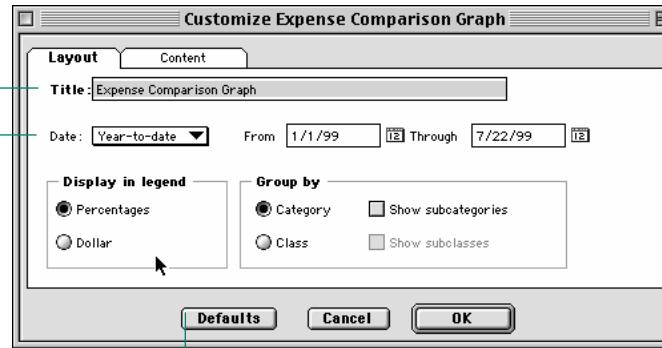
If you've already created the graph, click the Customize button in the lower left corner of the Graph window.

- 2 In the Customize Graph window, click the Layout tab.
- 3 Make your changes to the graph layout options.

The table below lists all the graph layout options alphabetically. The choices available for each option are determined by the graph type. Not all options are available for all graphs.

You can use the generic title for the graph, or enter a more descriptive title of your own.

This date range matches the date range for this graph in the Graphs window. If you want to change it, type new dates or choose a different date range from the pop-up menu.



Click Defaults to return all the settings in the Customize Graph window to the initial settings.

- 4 If you want to customize the graph content, click the Content tab.
- 5 Click OK to create the graph.

Layout option	Selection	Results
Budget	the name of a budget	Creates the graph using data from the selected budget.
Display in legend	Percentages	Displays a percentage in the graph legend.
	Dollar	Displays a dollar amount in the graph legend.

Layout option	Selection	Results
Graph at intervals of	None a time period	Includes one total for account balances based on the ending date you enter at the top of the window. Shows account balances for each week, two weeks, half month, month, quarter, half year, or year.
Group by	All categories, Type, Goal, Security, Account, Category, Class	Groups amounts by the item you choose.
Show subcategory/ subclass	selected	Displays individual subcategories or subclasses instead of categories and classes only.

Customizing graph content

- 1 If you haven't yet created your graph, follow steps 1 through 3 in ["Creating standard Quicken graphs" on page 391](#) to choose a graph. Then click **Customize**.

OR

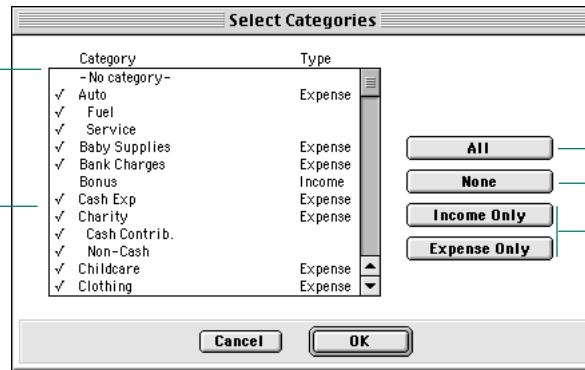
If you've already created the graph, click the **Customize** button in the lower left corner of the Graph window.

- 2 In the Customize Graph window, click the Content tab.
- 3 Make your changes to the graph content options.

When you choose the Selected option for accounts, categories, classes, or securities, Quicken displays a window where you can select the items you want to include in the graph. For example, if you choose the Selected option for categories, Quicken displays the Select Categories window.

You can select “–No category–” if you want the graph to include transactions that don’t have a category assigned to them.

Click a category or subcategory to select or clear it. Quicken includes all marked categories and subcategories in the graph.



- Selects all categories.
- Excludes all categories.
- Selects only income categories or only expense categories.

When you click OK, you return to the Content tab in the Customize Graph window. When you run the graph, it includes only transactions that contain the selected categories. Follow the same procedure to restrict a graph to selected accounts, classes, or securities.

- 4 If you want to customize the graph layout, click the Layout tab.
- 5 Click OK to create the graph.

Reusing your custom graph settings

After you've customized a graph, Quicken can memorize the layout and content so you can reuse the graph settings at any time.

Memorizing a graph

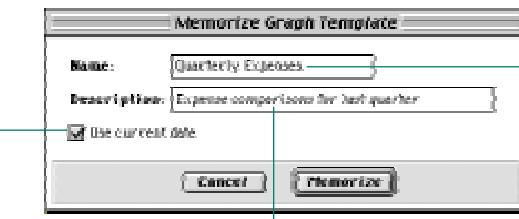
- 1 Create a graph as described in "Getting easy answers" on page 390 or "Creating standard Quicken graphs" on page 391.
- 2 Customize the graph following the instructions in "Customizing graphs" on page 393.

Quicken does *not* memorize amounts, font settings, or printer settings because they are not part of the graph.

If you select this checkbox, Quicken memorizes the dates you've specified for the graph. If you've selected a named date range like Last Quarter, Quicken remembers Last Quarter; if you've typed a custom date, Quicken remembers the exact dates. If you don't select the checkbox, Quicken ignores your dates and uses the preset dates.

Make sure the graph looks just the way you want it. If it doesn't, click the Customize button and change the customization options.

- 3 Choose Memorize from the Edit menu (⌘-M).
- 4 Enter information in the Memorize Graph Template window.



A detailed description can help you remember exactly what changes you made to this graph.

When you memorize a graph, you must give it a distinctive name. If you try to use the same name again, Quicken warns that you are about to replace an existing memorized graph.

5 Click Memorize to memorize the graph.

Quicken adds the graph to the Memorized tab in the Graphs window.

Recalling a memorized graph

1 In the Reporting area, click the Graphs button in the toolbar.

2 In the Graphs window, click the Memorized tab.

Quicken displays a list of your memorized graphs.

3 Double-click the memorized graph you want to create.

Changing and deleting memorized graphs

You can make changes to a memorized graph by selecting it and customizing it as you would any other graph. If you make changes and don't re-memorize the graph, however, the memorized graph reverts to its original definition the next time you recall it. You can delete a memorized graph by selecting it and choosing Delete Graph from the Edit menu (⌘-D).

For step-by-step help, go to [Graphs in Quicken Help](#) and select

How do I change a memorized graph?

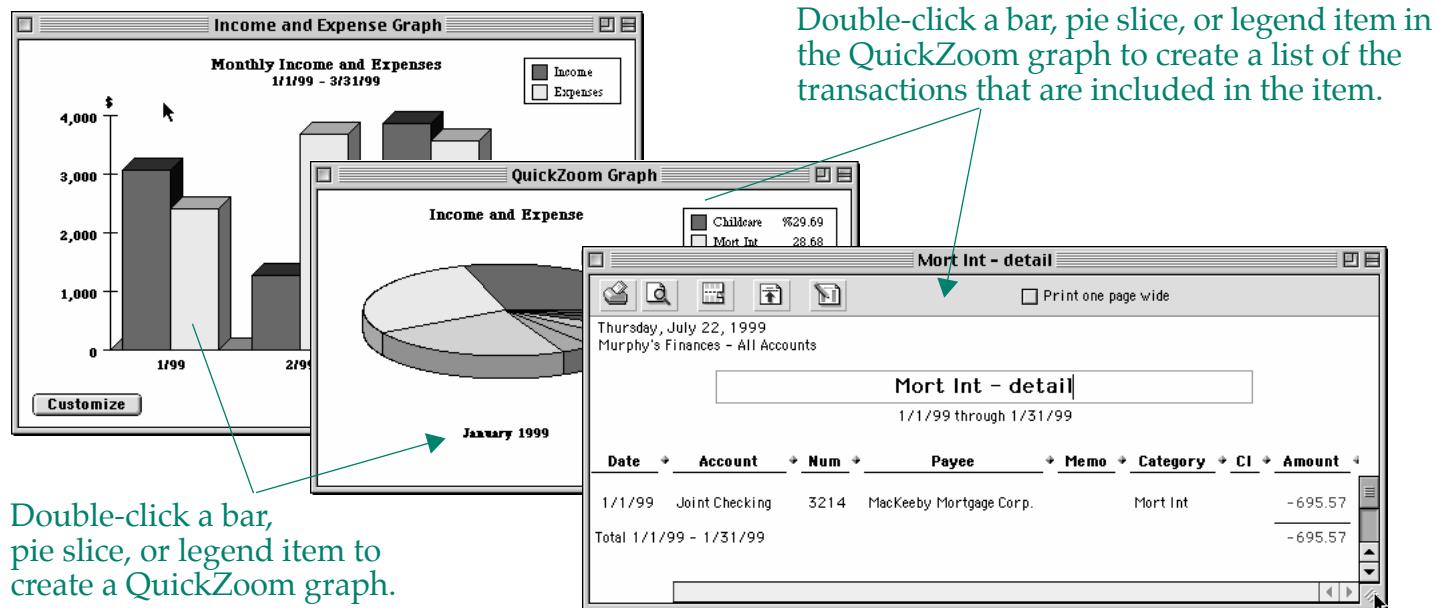
How do I delete a memorized graph?

Investigating items in graphs with QuickZoom

You can use QuickZoom to investigate the information you see in a graph in more detail. You can QuickZoom from one graph to a more detailed graph, from a graph to a transaction report (to see the transactions that make up the item you double-clicked), and then from a transaction report to an individual transaction in a register (where you can see and edit the selected transaction).

- 1 Double-click any pie slice, bar, or legend item in the graph.

Quicken displays a QuickZoom graph or report that shows more detail about the item you selected.



- 2 (Optional) To examine an item in a QuickZoom graph further, double-click that item.

Quicken displays a detail report that lists all the transactions that make up the item you selected.

- 3 (Optional) To examine a transaction in the register or make changes to it, double-click that transaction in the detail report.

Quicken displays the register and selects the transaction. If you make any changes to transactions, Quicken updates the report and all open graphs (see “[Updating reports](#)” on page 383).

Changing graph preferences

You can change your graph fonts and set whether you want graphs to be two-dimensional or three-dimensional by choosing Preferences from the Edit menu. The settings for Graphs in the Preferences window are *global* settings; that means you set them once for all of your graphs instead of separately for each individual graph. You can change the font, size, and style separately for different sections of graphs (for example, you might want graph titles to display and print in 12-point Helvetica Bold and the rest of the text in 10-point Times Plain).

For step-by-step help, go to [Graphs in Quicken Help](#) and select
How do I change graph preferences?

Printing graphs

You can print a graph to get a paper copy of the graph on the screen. A printed graph may look a little different from the graph you see onscreen.

[For step-by-step help, go to Graphs in Quicken Help and select](#)

How do I print a graph?

If you have trouble printing your graph, try increasing the memory allocated to Quicken by quitting Quicken, selecting the Quicken application icon in the Finder, choosing Get Info from the File menu, and increasing the amount of memory in the Preferred Size field.

Planning your financial future

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Important: The Quicken tax planner and the online planning tools on Quicken.com use time-sensitive information that may not be current. Please do not base your financial/tax planning decisions on this data alone. On tax-related issues, consult your tax preparer or the IRS to receive updates on current tax laws and limitations.

The Quicken tax planner use time-sensitive information based on 1999 tax year information as of July 1999.

An overview of the Quicken planning tools

Quicken doesn't just track where your money has already gone. It can also help you look into your financial future. Some people want to see only what expenses are coming up next month. Others like to plan ahead to their retirement or to putting their children through college. Some people like to spend an evening analyzing their budget for the next year. Others just want a reminder to pay the rent.

Quicken offers a variety of long- and short-term planning tools, including:

- **Budgets.** You can set up a budget by entering estimates of your income and expenses; later you can compare your actual income and expenses with your budget amounts. Budgets let you plan a full year ahead, and budget graphs and reports show how well you are keeping to your plan. See ["Budgeting" on page 408](#).
- **Financial planning calculators.** The five planning calculators let you try out "what-if" scenarios for loan planning and refinancing, investment savings planning, college planning, and retirement planning. See ["Using the financial planning calculators" on page 424](#). **Please note that these planning calculators use data that may not be current. Please do not base your financial decisions on this data alone.**
- **Forecast graph.** Quicken projects your spending patterns forward up to a year and displays your account balances in a graph. Forecasting can help you make the right short-term decisions, such as when to buy a new car, when to invest money, and when you can afford the down payment on a house. See ["Forecasting" on page 426](#).
- **Financial Fitness planners.** Quicken Deluxe provides tools you can use to assess your current financial fitness and plan for a healthy financial future. The Emergency Records Organizer tracks important documents and contact information for use in

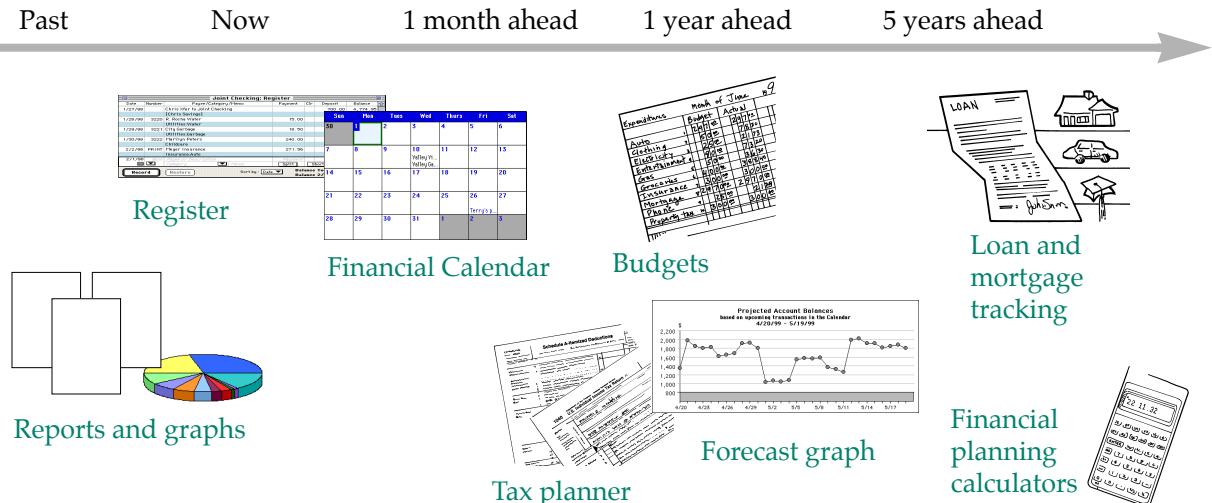
an emergency, and the Tax Deduction Finder can help save you time and money at tax time. See “Organize your essential records” on page 421.

- **Financial Fitness planners on the Web.** Quicken Deluxe gives you access to online planning tools available on Quicken.com. Use the Retirement Planner to create a plan that will help you achieve your retirement goals, and the Debt Reduction Planner to evaluate your debt level and create an action plan to reduce your debt. The Free Credit Report can help you find credit reporting errors. See “Financial Fitness on the Web” on page 422.
- **Quicken tax planner.** You can estimate your taxes using data you’ve already entered in your Quicken accounts, or new data you enter directly in the planner windows, or both. See “Estimating taxes with the Quicken tax planner” on page 457.
- **Loan and mortgage tracking.** Quicken can amortize your home or car loan and show you a complete payment schedule, so you can see how much interest and principal you are paying. See Chapter 14, Tracking loans and mortgages, on page 228.
- **Quicken Financial Calendar.** The Financial Calendar can schedule everything from once-only future transactions like buying a new furnace to recurring transactions like your paycheck deposit or your house payment. See “Scheduling bill payments” on page 112.
- **Reports and graphs:** Use reports and graphs to help you understand your current situation. Then, armed with that insight, you can use the other planning tools to look into the future. See Chapter 16, Creating reports, on page 348, and Chapter 17, Creating graphs, on page 388.

Deciding which tools to use

A good starting point is to decide what you want out of Quicken:

- Over what time period are you interested in planning? A month? A year? Ten years?
- Do you need to make a detailed analysis of the period ahead? Or are you just interested in your overall financial picture?
- Do you want to improve your money management—to plan to make a regular transfer to a mutual fund or savings account, for example?
- Do you have specific goals in mind, such as saving toward a down payment on a house or affording a higher monthly rent, putting your children through college, or planning your investments for retirement?



Budgeting

You can budget all of your income and expenses or just some of them. Since Quicken organizes budgets based on your categories, you can enter budget amounts for some or all of your categories and subcategories. You can also create multiple budgets to work with different budgeting scenarios.

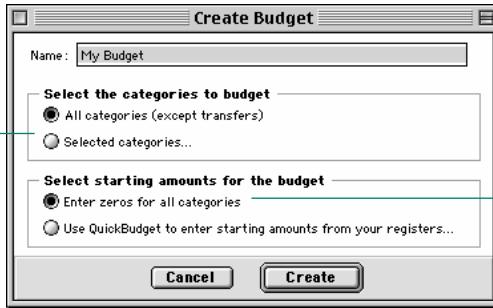
After you've set up your budget, you can create reports and graphs to compare your actual income and expenses with your budget. You can also monitor your budget status "as you go," so you can always see exactly how you're doing.

Creating your first budget

- 1 In the Planning area, click the Budget button in the toolbar.
- 2 In the Create Budget window, enter a name for this budget.
- 3 Select which categories you want to include in this budget and specify whether or not you want Quicken to enter initial budget amounts based on your existing data.

After you start using your budget, you can change which categories are displayed or use QuickBudget later to enter budget amounts based on your existing data.

Select “Selected categories” to go to the Select Categories window and select exactly which categories you want in this budget.



Select “Enter zeros for all categories” to start with an empty budget. See “Entering budget amounts manually” on page 411 for information about why this might be the right choice.

If you select “Use QuickBudget...,” Quicken asks you which transactions you want it to use to get the amounts to enter in your budget. See “Entering budget amounts automatically” on page 413 for more information about QuickBudget.

- 4 Click Create in the Create Budget window to create the budget.

Changing the way your budget is organized

You can display budget amounts in a single column as either monthly averages (shown on page 412), quarterly averages, or yearly totals, or you can display a separate column for each month (shown on this page), beginning with any month. Use the View pop-up menu to choose the view you want to see.

Changing the view does not affect the actual budget amounts. Each amount is stored the way you enter it, and Quicken calculates average or total amounts, as appropriate, for the view you’ve selected.

To budget for a fiscal year, go to All Months view and choose the first month of your fiscal year from the Starting With pop-up menu.

To set up to use your fiscal year for reporting purposes, choose Preferences from the Edit menu and select the General icon. Then choose a month from the "Fiscal year starts with" pop-up menu.

Choose a time period from the View pop-up menu to change how the budget is displayed and printed.

If you have more than one budget, choose which one to display from this pop-up menu.

In Yearly Total or All Months view, the total budgeted amounts for each category are shown in the Total column. When Monthly Average or Quarterly Average is selected for View, the column is labeled Average, and average amounts for the period are shown.

Category	Total	January	February	March
Expenses	0	0	0	0
Fixed Expenses	0	0	0	0
Flexible Expenses	0	0	0	0
Baby Supplies	0	0.00	0	0
Bank Charges	0	0	0	0
Cash Exp	0	0	0	0
Charity	0	0	0	0
Childcare	0	0	0	0
Clothing	0	0	0	0
Dining	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0
Total Budget Income:	0	0	0	0
Total Budget Expenses:	0	0	0	0
Difference:	0	0	0	0

In All Months view, choose a starting month for the budget.

In All Months view, Quicken calculates and displays the total budgeted amounts for each month's Inflows, for each month's Outflows, and for the difference between them, in addition to showing totals for the entire year.

You can change which categories and subcategories are displayed in your budget by clicking the Select Categories button. You can move a category from one grouping to another by dragging and dropping it. To remove a category from the budget (but not from your Quicken file), select it and choose Delete Item From Budget from the Edit menu (⌘-D). You can also show amounts in dollars only or in dollars and cents.

Entering amounts in your budget

In Quicken, you can start from scratch and enter budget amounts manually, or you can let Quicken create a budget for you automatically using data from actual transactions in your Quicken registers.

Entering budget amounts manually

You may choose to enter budget amounts manually if you don't want to use previous actual amounts, or if you have little or no previous Quicken data that you can use to create a budget automatically.

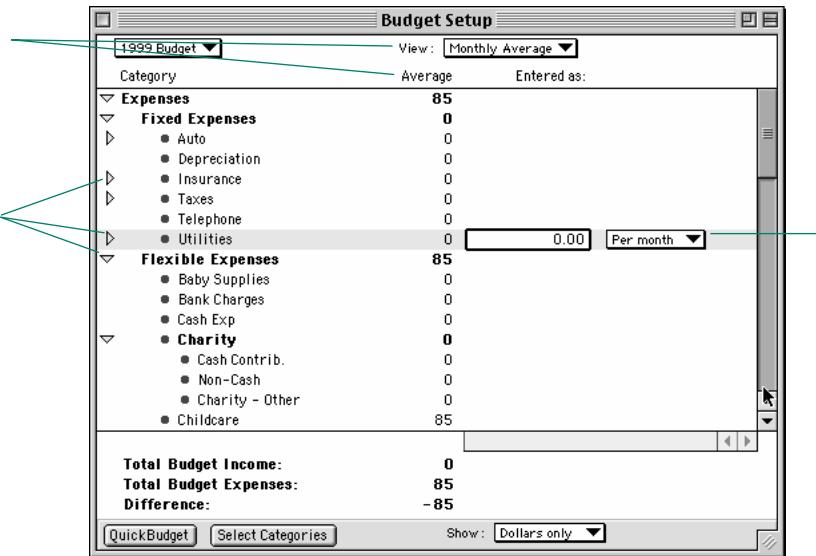
- 1 In the Planning area, click the Budget button in the toolbar.
- 2 Choose the budget you want to use from the budget pop-up menu and a time period from the View pop-up menu.
- 3 Enter budget amounts by category.

In Monthly Average, Quarterly Average, or Yearly Total view, type an amount in the Entered As column and then choose the time period for which that amount applies from the pop-up menu.

Since Monthly Average is selected, this column is labeled Average and shows average monthly amounts for each category.

Click the triangles to show or hide categories and subcategories temporarily while working in your budget.

In this example, Auto is collapsed so you don't see its subcategories, but Insurance is expanded to show its subcategories.



If you want to enter amounts for specific months (for example, property taxes in December and April), choose Specific Months from the pop-up menu and then click the checkboxes for the appropriate months to select them.

When you enter an amount and choose the corresponding time period, Quicken calculates the monthly average amount and puts it in the Average column. If you then choose a different view, Quicken displays the correct amount for that view, no matter how you entered the amount initially. For example, you can enter a weekly amount for groceries, an every-two-weeks amount for salary, an annual amount for renter's insurance, and so on, and Quicken will calculate monthly average amounts for all of them if you are in Monthly Average view.

In All Months view, type an amount in each month; press Tab to move right to the next month in the row or press Return to move down to the next category in the column. Once you've entered an initial amount for a category, you can select it and click Fill Row to copy that amount to all fields (months) to the right in the same row.

Since All Months is selected, this column is labeled Total and it shows total yearly amounts for each category and subcategory.

Click the triangles to show or hide categories and subcategories.

You can enter amounts for both categories and subcategories. If you enter an amount for a category that has subcategories, Quicken puts any difference between the amount entered for the category and the total amount entered for its subcategories in a special "Other" subcategory.

Category	Total	January	February	March
Expenses	1,020	85	85	85
Fixed Expenses	1,020	85	85	85
Auto	0	0	0	0
Depreciation	0	0	0	0
Insurance	1,020	85	85	85
Auto	804	67	67	67
Home	216	18	18	18
Insurance - Other	0	0	0	0
Taxes	0	0	0	0
Telephone	0	0	0	0
Utilities	0	0	0	0
Flexible Expenses	0	0	0	0
Baby Supplies	0	0	0	0
Bank Charges	0	0	0	0
Total Budget Income:	0	0	0	0
Total Budget Expenses:	1,020	85	85	85
Difference:	-1,020	85	-85	-85

In All Months view, select an amount and click Fill Row to copy that amount to all fields (months) to its right in the same row.

Note: Quicken automatically saves budget amounts as you enter them.

Entering budget amounts automatically

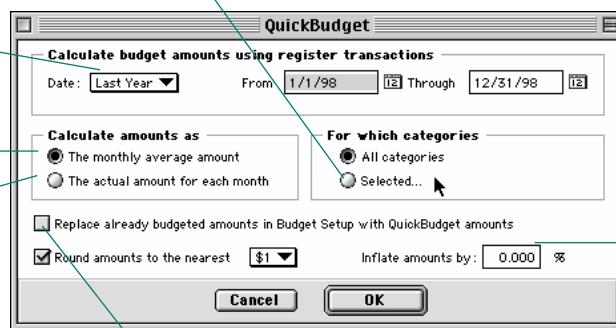
With QuickBudget, you can use data you've already entered in Quicken to create your budget. Choose any date range for which you have data in your Quicken file, and QuickBudget calculates either actual monthly amounts or monthly average amounts and enters them in your budget. You can also ask QuickBudget to adjust these amounts for inflation.

If you've been using Quicken for a while, your historical data can help you plan realistically for your future income and expenses. If you are a new Quicken user, however, the small number of transactions you've entered may not provide enough data to

make a budget created with QuickBudget meaningful. See “Entering budget amounts manually” on page 411.

- 1 In the Planning area, click the Budget button in the toolbar.
- 2 Choose the budget you want to use from the budget pop-up menu and a time period from the View pop-up menu.
- 3 Click QuickBudget in the lower left corner of the Budget Setup window.
- 4 Enter information in the QuickBudget window.

Click Selected to open the Select Categories window and select the categories you want to include in the budget.



Select this checkbox if you want to replace amounts you've already entered in your budget.

Enter the date range for the data you want to use to calculate your budget amounts. Although a budget is limited to one year, you can use more than one year's data to calculate amounts.

This calculates an average monthly amount for the date range you specified and enters it for each month in your budget.

This enters the actual amounts from your Quicken data in each month of the budget (for example, enter actual amounts from May of last year in May of this year).

Enter an inflation rate if you want QuickBudget to inflate your actual amounts when calculating new budget amounts. You can enter a negative number if you want to deflate amounts.

Caution: If you select the “Replace already budgeted amounts...” checkbox, QuickBudget will replace any budget amounts you have already entered with new amounts calculated from your data, and they will be lost.

- 5 Click OK to calculate amounts from your Quicken data and automatically enter them in the budget.

Moving around in your budget

Regardless of how you enter budget amounts, you can use the following keys to move around the budget.

To move	Press this key
Down one category in the same column	Return, Enter, or Down Arrow
Up one category in the same column	Up Arrow
Right one column in the same category	Tab (All Months view only)
Left one column in the same category	Shift-Tab (All Months view only)
To the top of the budget	Home (extended keyboard only)
To the bottom of the budget	End (extended keyboard only)

Setting up budget amounts for transfers

You can budget amounts for transfers between accounts—such as your mortgage payment or a monthly transfer from your checking account to your savings account—to get a more complete picture of your cash flow.

To include transfer accounts in your budget, click the Select Categories button and, in the Select Categories window, make sure all the transfer accounts you want to include in your budget are selected. There are two items for each transfer account, a “From” and a “To.” You can add either or both to your budget, depending on how you plan to budget transfers. “From” amounts are grouped under Inflows and should be used to represent increases in the amount you have available to spend; “To” amounts are grouped under Outflows:Flexible Expenses and should represent decreases in the amount you have available to spend.

You enter or edit budget amounts for transfers just as you would enter or edit budget amounts for categories. If you were budgeting a \$200 monthly transfer from an account named Checking to an account named Savings, you would put From Checking under Inflows and enter \$200 per month and put To Savings under Outflows:Flexible Expenses and enter \$200 per month. In this example, the net effect to the budget is \$0. If you want to budget only for the transfer out of your checking account and don’t want to show the increase in your savings account in your budget (the “out of sight, out of mind” principle), budget only the To Savings part of the transfer. You can budget a mortgage payment or car payment the same way, by including only the “To” side of the transfer (from your checking account to the liability account you’ve set up for the loan).

Editing budget information

To accomplish this	Do this
Enter an amount for selected months only	In Monthly Average, Quarterly Average, or Yearly Totals view, choose Specific Months from the pop-up menu to the right of the Entered As field; then click the specific months to select them.
Copy an amount to all fields to the right in the same category	In All Months view, select the amount you want to copy and click Fill Row.
Select categories and subcategories	At the bottom of the Budget Setup window, click the Select Categories button. Then, in the Select Categories window, select the categories you want to see and click OK.
Change the time period for the display	Choose Monthly Average, Quarterly Average, or Yearly Totals from the View pop-up menu.

Creating and using additional budgets

You can create multiple budgets to work with different budget scenarios. To create an additional budget, choose New Budget from the pop-up menu in the upper left corner of the Budget Setup window, and then follow the steps in [“Creating your first budget” on page 408](#). Give your new budget a name that distinguishes it from your old budget.

You can also rename or delete budgets you've already created by choosing Rename or Delete from the pop-up menu.

[For step-by-step help, go to Budgets in Quicken Help and select](#)

How do I rename a budget?

How do I delete a budget?

You can copy budget amounts from one Quicken file to another by exporting the amounts to a QIF file and then importing the QIF file into another Quicken data file.

[For step-by-step help, go to Data Files in Quicken Help and select](#)

How do I copy information between files?

Printing a budget

You can print a budget by choosing Print Budget from the File menu. When you print a budget, Quicken prints the text using your report data font settings. See ["Changing report preferences" on page 382](#) to change your report font preferences.

[For step-by-step help, go to Budgets in Quicken Help and select](#)

How do I print a budget?

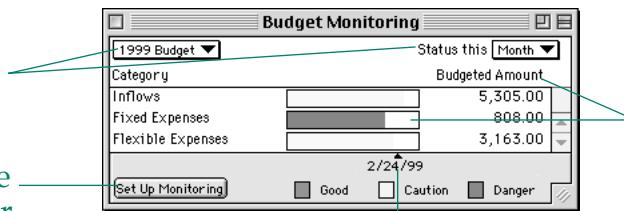
Monitoring budget status

After you create a budget, you can use the budget monitoring feature to show you how well you're sticking to that budget. You can monitor how your actual income and expenses compare with your budgeted amounts for Inflows and Outflows (the preset choices), or you can choose to monitor Fixed Expenses, Flexible Expenses, or any individual categories or subcategories from the selected budget.

- 1 In the Planning area, click the Monitor button in the toolbar.
- 2 Enter information in the Budget Monitoring window.

Choose a budget and a time period to monitor.

Click Set Up Monitoring to choose which categories, subcategories, or category groupings you want to monitor.



Today's date shows where you are in the selected period.

Quicken displays your budgeted amount for the period, and the progress bars show how much of that amount you've spent or earned to date. Green means you're over budget for income or under for expenses. Yellow means you're between 80% and 100% of budget. Red means you're over budget for expenses or under for income.

Creating budget reports and graphs

Once you've set up a budget, you can create reports and graphs that compare your actual income and expenses to your budget during a specific time period. You can see exactly where you met your budget and how much you were over or under the amounts you budgeted.

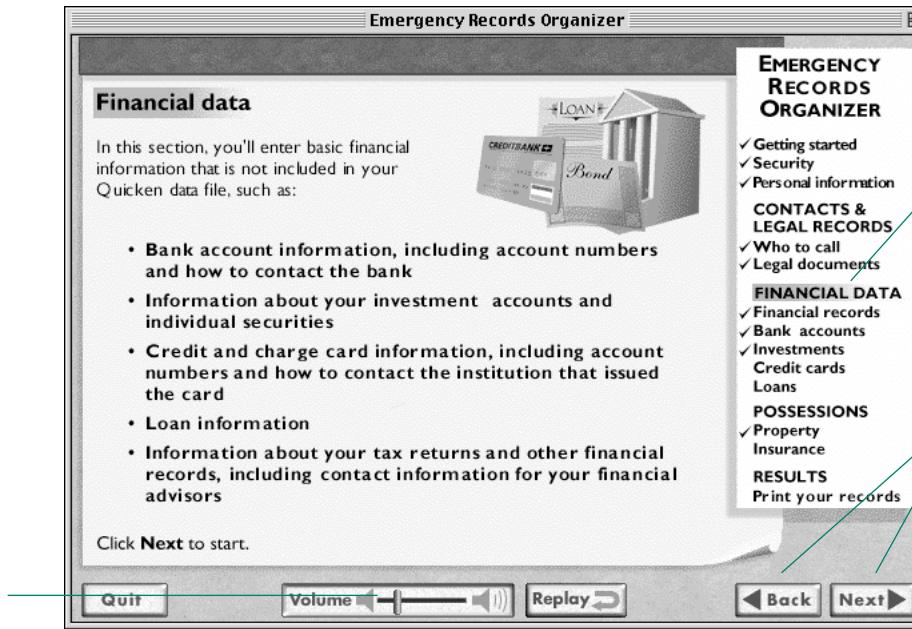
For step-by-step help, go to [Budgets in Quicken Help](#) and select

How do I create a budget report?

How do I create a budget graph?

Organize your essential records

The Emergency Records Organizer tracks essential information that could be important to family or friends in an emergency—things like emergency contacts, important documents, and property information. To open the Emergency Records Organizer, go to the Planning area and click the Emrgnacy button in the toolbar.



Click Replay to hear the sound again. Use the volume slider to turn the sound up or down.

You can always tell where you are in the process by looking here to see which topic is highlighted.

Use the Next and Back buttons to move to the next or previous screen.

Financial Fitness on the Web

Quicken Deluxe gives you access to online planning tools available on Quicken.com. Please note that the online planning tools on Quicken.com use time-sensitive information that may not be current. Please do not base your financial / tax planning decisions on this data alone. On tax-related issues, consult your tax preparer or the IRS to receive updates on current tax laws and limitations.

Find potential tax deductions



Tax Deduction Finder helps you find possible tax deductions you may have missed. Just answer a set of questions to find out whether you might qualify and, if so, what kinds of records you must keep. You can also learn about which tax form to use, special criteria that apply to the deduction, and dollar limits that apply. To open Tax Deduction Finder, go to the Planning area and click the Deduction button in the toolbar.

Plan for retirement



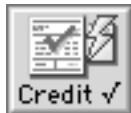
The Retirement Planner helps you determine how much you need for retirement by asking you questions about your current retirement strategy. After you determine how much you need, the Retirement Planner lets you know if your current plan will enable you to reach your retirement goals. To open the Retirement Planner, go to the Planning area and click the Retire button in the toolbar.

Reduce your debt



The Debt Reduction Planner evaluates your debt level and helps you create an action plan to reduce your high-interest consumer debt. To open the Debt Reduction Planner, go to the Assets/Debt area and click the Debt Plan button in the toolbar.

Get a copy of your credit report



One of the best things you can do to ensure your financial fitness is to monitor your credit rating. Credit reporting agencies enter financial data continuously throughout the year, including such things as credit card usage and loan information reported to them by financial institutions. Quicken puts the control back in your hands by giving you the means to catch and correct reporting errors. To open Free Credit Report, go to the Assets/Debt area and click the Credit ✓ button in the toolbar.

Please note: These planning calculators use data that may not be current. Please do not base your financial decisions on this data alone.

Using the financial planning calculators

The financial planning calculators let you try “what-if” scenarios; they give you the information you need to make informed decisions. You can use these calculators to answer questions such as:

- [Loan calculator](#). If I get a 30-year loan for \$150,000 at 7.5% interest, will I be able to afford the monthly payments?
- [Refinance calculator](#). If I refinance my mortgage at an 8% interest rate, how much money will I save each month?
- [Investment & savings calculator](#). If I invest \$10,000 of my savings and receive an annual yield of 10%, what will the value be in 5 years?
- [Retirement calculator](#). If I retire in 10 years and put \$2,000 into my IRA account every year until then, how much money will I have available?
- [College calculator](#). If I set aside \$5,000 each year until my child is 18, will I have enough to pay for a four-year college?

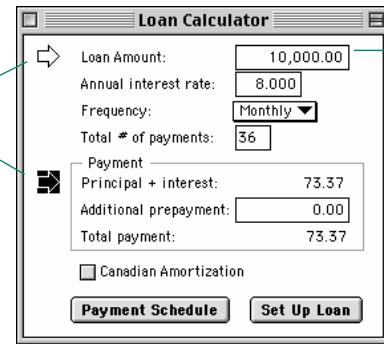
All of the financial planning calculators work the same way, although the information you enter and the calculations Quicken makes are different.

- 1 In the Planning area, choose a calculator from the Pln Clc pop-up menu in the toolbar.
- 2 Click the arrow next to the amount you want Quicken to calculate.
- 3 Enter information in the appropriate fields.

When you are finished entering information, be sure to move the cursor out of the last field you fill in (by pressing Tab or clicking in another field) so Quicken can do its calculations using all of the information you entered.

The arrow that's selected (black) tells you which field Quicken will calculate. To calculate a different field, click a different arrow.

Quicken recalculates the selected amount whenever you move the cursor to another field.



Enter a value in each field and press Tab to move to the next field. The fields you see depend on the planner you're using.

- 4 (Optional) Choose Print Calculator from the File menu to print the information in the planning calculator.

For step-by-step help, go to Planning in Quicken Help and select

How do I estimate loan payments and principal?

How do I calculate the cost of refinancing a loan?

How do I plan my investment savings?

How do I save for my retirement?

How do I plan for college expenses?

Forecasting

The forecast graph can show you account balance projections looking forward one month, three months, six months, or a year. With this ability to look ahead, you can:

- Figure out when you can afford a new car or a new home.
- Look for danger zones when your account balances might drop below a required minimum balance, or even below zero.
- Plan your spending and map out your savings more clearly.

The forecast graph projects forward the balances of your accounts on the basis of the following sources of information:

- **Your current account balances.** Quicken gets this information from the current balances in your registers.
- **Future transactions that you have scheduled in your Calendar.** Any recurring scheduled transactions are projected forward through the full time span of the graph.
- **Postdated transactions.**
- **Estimates you make for additional monthly income and expenses.** This is the money that comes in or goes out every month but is not scheduled in the Calendar—your cash expenditures, for example.
- **“One-time” future financial events.** These can be events that you know are going to happen but perhaps don’t know the exact amount, like property taxes or an expected bonus. Or they can be events that you want to try out as “what-ifs,” like buying a new car or going on an expensive vacation.

Keep in mind that financial forecasting with the forecast graph can be only as accurate as you make it. Your forecast will include your estimates for average income and expense amounts that cover all the transactions not scheduled in your Calendar. The information in this chapter is intended to help make your forecast graph as accurate as possible.

Displaying the forecast graph

Typically, a forecast graph shows a gradual rise or fall as the underlying financial trend, punctuated by sharp rises and falls wherever you have scheduled transactions.

For example, the sharp rises in the following graph represent regular paycheck deposits that have been set up in the Calendar as recurring scheduled transactions. The gradual underlying decline is caused by ongoing scheduled living expenses.

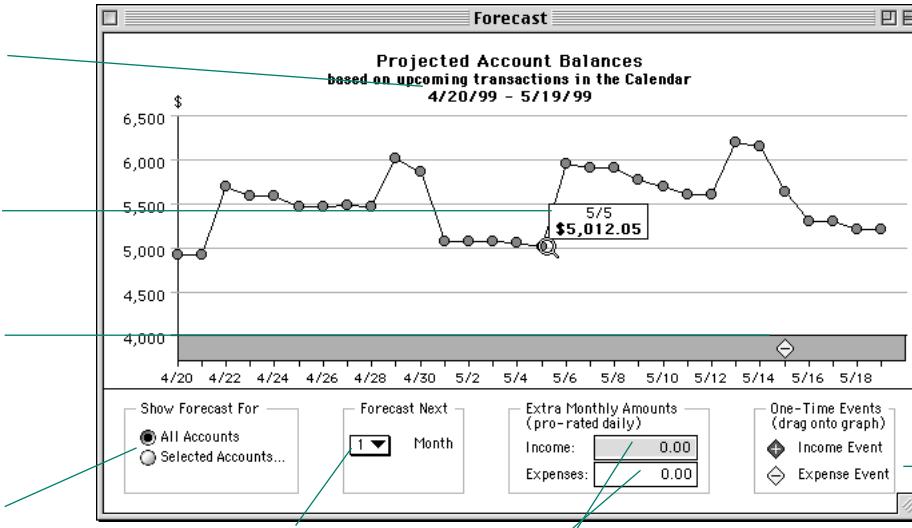
- 1 Choose Forecast from the Activities menu.
- 2 (Optional) Select the accounts you want to see in the graph.
See “[Selecting accounts for your forecast graph](#)” on page 429.
- 3 (Optional) Change the time span the graph represents.
The forecast graph always begins with today and can be set to show one month, three months, six months, or one year.
- 4 Add information to represent your finances more accurately.

The title includes the date range you are viewing.

Click any point on the graph to see projected account balances for that day. Double-click to go to that day in the Calendar.

Click an event marker to see the date and amount for that event. Double-click to go to a window where you can edit the event information.

Click Selected Accounts to select which accounts to include in your forecast.



Chose a time span for the graph.

Enter extra estimated monthly income and expense amounts in these boxes. See "Including additional average monthly amounts" on page 433.

Drag and drop an income or expense event marker to the graph to schedule a one-time financial event. See "Adding financial 'special events' to your graph" on page 435.

The forecast graph initially shows the changes in your account balances over the course of the next month, by starting with today's ending balances for all your accounts and adding or subtracting any future transactions you've scheduled in the Calendar (plus any transaction groups or postdated transactions shown in the Calendar).

Your forecast graph may rise or fall unrealistically if you haven't yet told Quicken about all your regular income and expenses. To make the forecast graph as accurate as possible:

- Schedule regular income and expense transactions in the Calendar. See “[Scheduling bill payments](#)” on page 112.
- Add estimates for regular transactions you can’t schedule. See “[Estimating your unscheduled income and expenses](#)” on page 433.
- Add event markers for one-time financial events. See “[Adding financial ‘special events’ to your graph](#)” on page 435.

Selecting accounts for your forecast graph

- 1 To select which accounts are included in your forecast graph, click Selected Accounts in the lower left corner of the Forecast window.
- 2 Mark the accounts you want to include and click OK.

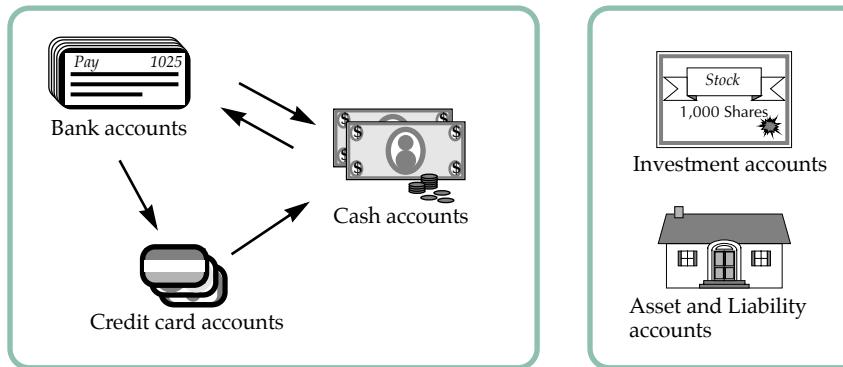
Click an account name once to select it; click it again to clear it.

Which accounts you include in the forecast graph depends on how you use your accounts and what you want the forecast graph to show you.

In general, you will probably want to use the graph to project your income and spending trends. Many people use multiple accounts for spending. When you visit the supermarket, for example, you may pay with your credit card, with cash, or by writing a check. So it makes sense to include your cash account, your credit card account, and your checking account in the forecast—to give you an overall picture of your cash flow.

Include only the accounts that affect your cash flow.

Your cash flow accounts are the ones in which you track your income and your spending. Because you often transfer money between these accounts, you probably want to include all or most of them in your forecast graph.



You may or may not want to include certain accounts—such as savings accounts or money market accounts that you track in Quicken bank accounts—in your forecast. If an account is fairly stable because you don't use it for regular spending or for depositing income, you probably don't want its balance included in the graph. On the other hand, if you are trying to track all your available funds, you probably do want to include it.

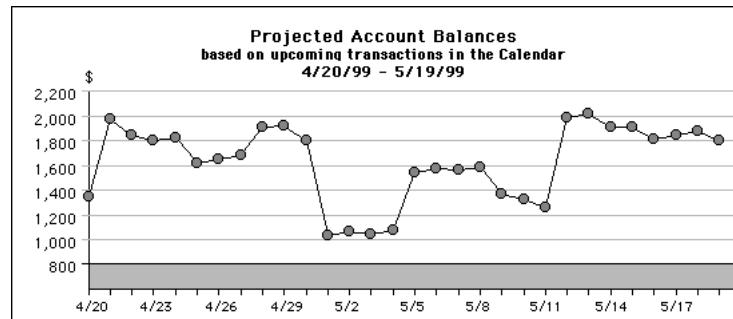
Important: You can't include Quicken investment accounts in your forecast graph.

The following scenarios can help you decide what you want to get out of the forecast graph.

- **Single checking account.** The Quicken user in this first example wants to keep a close watch on his checking account to make sure he doesn't bounce any checks. He also wants to try to slowly pay off a large balance on his credit card.

He selects only his checking account for the forecast graph, so he can see a running account balance to help him figure out how much he can pay on his credit card bill each month.

Projecting a single account shows you a running balance for that account.

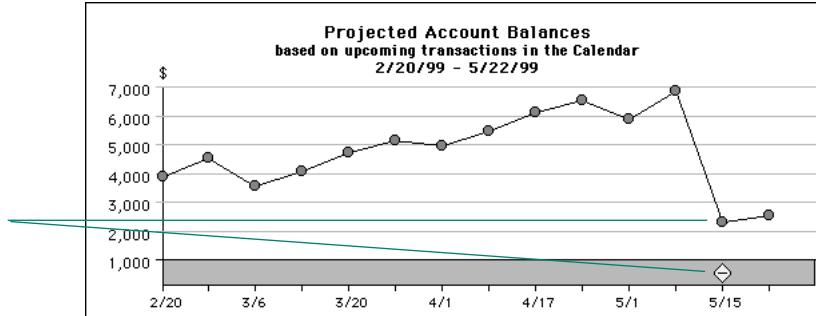


- **Cash flow.** The Quicken user in the next example likes to put money into mutual funds when she has enough left over from her month-to-month spending. She needs to know the total value of her spending accounts so that she can plan her investing.

She selects her bank accounts, credit card accounts, and cash account. The three-month forecast shows her that by mid-May she will have enough cushion to feel comfortable putting \$5,000 into a mutual fund.

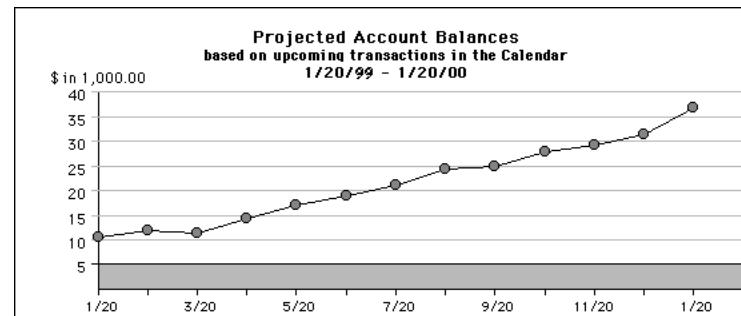
Projecting your spending accounts helps you time your expenditures better.

If this user adds an event marker to show her purchase of the mutual fund, the graph falls by \$5,000.



- **Total available funds.** The Quicken users in the next example are hoping they'll have enough money for a down payment on a house by the end of the year. They estimate they'll need \$25,000. What interests them is the value of all their available funds.

For their forecast, they select most of their Quicken accounts, including their savings account and their CD. However, they don't include the 401(k) asset account, because they don't want to use those funds for the down payment. Their forecast graph shows a gradual increase in their funds over time, and indicates that they'll be able to start looking for a house sometime next fall.



Projecting all your available funds helps you make big investment decisions, such as buying a house or a car, or taking a vacation.

For a long-term picture like this one, select a one-year time span.

Estimating your unscheduled income and expenses

The forecast graph automatically includes the transactions you've scheduled in your Financial Calendar, but you also need to give Quicken an estimate of the income and expenses that you haven't scheduled in your Calendar to provide an accurate picture of the weeks and months ahead.

Including additional average monthly amounts

In the section of the Forecast window labeled Extra Monthly Amounts, you can enter average monthly amounts for income and expenses that are not already scheduled in your Calendar.

For example, your extra monthly income might include bonuses, commissions, or investment income and, if you have not already scheduled your salary as a recurring transaction, you should include this amount too. Your extra monthly expenses probably include the money you spend on such things as groceries, eating out, entertainment, clothing, and so on. If you have not already scheduled recurring items such as your rent and utility bills, you should include those amounts as well.

When you press Tab, Return, or Enter, the forecast graph updates to reflect the amount you entered. You can change the estimated amounts at any time to experiment with different scenarios (to see what adding a new \$300 car payment would do to your balances, for example).

If you are new to Quicken, you will need to make estimates from your paper records. If you've already entered several months or more of data in Quicken, you can create a report that can help you make your estimates.

A transaction summary report, for example, can show your monthly income and expenses for any number of months you choose; then you can use those amounts to estimate your monthly average. The following table lists settings you can use to get the information you need.

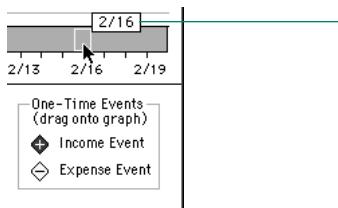
Tab	Customization option	Suggested setting
Layout	Date	any date range you choose
	Row headings	Categories
	Column headings	Months
Content	Accounts	Selected (select only the accounts you're using in your forecast graph)
	Categories	Selected (select only the categories that are not covered by your scheduled transactions)
Organization	Organization	Cash flow
	Transfers	Transfers to accounts outside report

When you restrict the categories shown in the report to those categories **not** covered by your scheduled transactions, the report will show your monthly totals **without** the scheduled transactions. For example, if you have scheduled your paycheck, rent, phone bill, utility bills, and car insurance payment, you would not include those categories (Salary, Rent, Telephone, Utilities, Insurance:Auto) in your report.

Adding financial 'special events' to your graph

You may have one-time-only financial events or events that are so irregular that you don't want to schedule them in the Calendar or put them into your "Extra Monthly Amounts" averages. For example, you might be taking a trip, receiving a bonus, or making a down payment on a new car. Quicken lets you add financial events for any date on the graph.

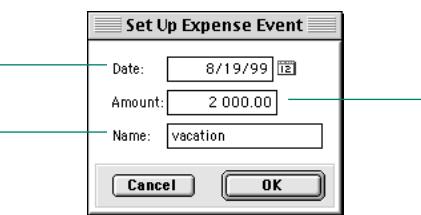
- 1 Drag either an Income Event marker or Expense Event marker to the date on the forecast graph where you want it.



As you drag an event onto the forecast graph, Quicken displays the current location so you know exactly where you are.

Note: To delete a marker, you can just drag it back to the One-Time Events area.

- 2 Enter information in the Set Up Event window and click OK.

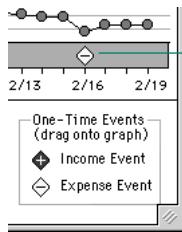


Enter an amount for this event, or a total amount if there are several events that occur on this date. There can be only one event marker per day.

Change the date if you want to move the event to another day.

Enter a descriptive name for the event so you'll know what it is.

Quicken adds the event to the forecast graph by placing the marker on the appropriate date in the event bar and redrawing the graph to include the new amount.



This expense event marker shows that an expense is anticipated for February 16. Note that the graph drops to reflect this one-time expense amount.

Editing financial 'special events'

You can edit event information by double-clicking the marker to display the Edit Event window for that day.

- If you edit the Date field, the marker moves to the new date when you click OK. You can also drag an event marker to a new date.
- If you edit the Amount field, the graph changes to reflect the new amount.
- To delete a marker, double-click it and delete the amount in the Amount field. Quicken deletes the event marker when you click OK.

Printing the forecast graph

When you print the forecast graph, the graph fills the printed page.

For step-by-step help, go to Planning in Quicken Help and select
How do I print a forecast graph?

Getting ready for tax time

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Transferring Quicken data to tax software.....	455
Estimating taxes with the Quicken tax planner.....	457

Important: The Quicken tax planner and the online planning tools on Quicken.com use time-sensitive information that may not be current. Please do not base your financial/tax planning decisions on this data alone. On tax-related issues, consult your tax preparer or the IRS to receive updates on current tax laws and limitations.

The Quicken tax planner use time-sensitive information based on 1999 tax year information as of July 1999.

Tracking tax-related income and expenses

Quicken can simplify the preparation of your Federal Income Tax return. If you assign tax information to your Quicken categories and categorize your transactions throughout the year, Quicken can quickly create reports with the tax information you need.

You can set up your tax-related categories in different ways, depending on your tax situation and the kinds of tax reports you want Quicken to create. Use the following table to decide what strategy to use:

Your tax situation	Tax reports you need	How to set up your Quicken categories
Your taxes are fairly straightforward and you don't want to use tax preparation software.	Tax summary reports group and subtotal tax-related transactions by category	Mark categories as tax related (see page 440).
You want to use tax preparation software or you want to copy specific, detailed information directly into your tax return.	Tax schedule and capital gains reports group and subtotal tax-related transactions by tax form line item	Assign specific line items from tax forms and schedules to categories (see page 441).

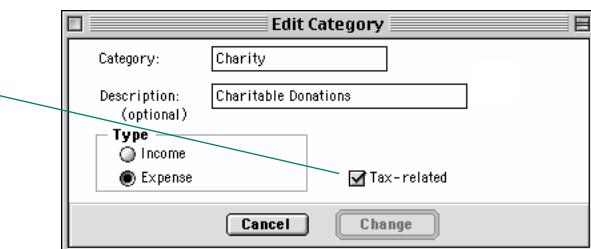
Tax Deduction Finder can help you identify tax deductible expenses. Choose Financial Fitness ▶ Tax Deduction Finder from the Activities menu.

To include this category in tax summary reports, select the Tax-related checkbox.

Marking categories as tax related

If you categorize your tax-related income and expenses with tax-related categories, you can create a tax summary report that subtotals your tax-related income and expenses by category.

- 1 Choose Categories & Transfers from the Lists menu (⌘-L).
- 2 Select the category or subcategory you want to mark as tax related.
If you want to create a new category, see “Setting up categories and subcategories” on page 64.
- 3 Click Edit (⌘-E).
- 4 Click the Tax-related checkbox to select it.



Note: If you have more than one Quicken data file (for example, one file for your personal finances and one for your business), you'll need to assign tax information separately for the categories in each file.

Quicken asks if you want to set up a tax link for this category (see “Assigning tax form line items to categories” on this page).

- 5 Click Change.

Assigning tax form line items to categories

If you assign line items from tax forms and schedules to categories, you can create a tax schedule report and a capital gains report to help you prepare your income taxes.

Each category can have only one line-item assignment. If you have a category that may vary in its tax treatment, you can handle it in one of two ways:

- You can divide it into separate categories or subcategories for each kind of tax treatment. For example, if you pay estimated tax *and* have tax withheld, use separate subcategories for the estimated taxes and the withheld taxes.

OR

- You can assign classes to tax-related transactions if you receive or file multiple copies of any tax forms or schedules. Use classes to separate transactions that fall under the same category and go on the same line in separate copies of the same tax form. For example, your Quicken data file may include data for both you and your spouse or for both personal and business finances. You may also want to set up classes if you manage more than one rental property. See “[Filing multiple copies of tax forms and schedules](#)” on page 449.

When you use tax preparation software, the software copies amounts from one tax form to another. In the Assign Tax Schedules window (see [step 4 on page 442](#)), you should choose the form and line where your tax preparation software requires the amount initially. For example, tax software copies salary information from Form W-2 to Form 1040. So you should assign the line item from Form W-2 to your Quicken category for salary.

If you want to know more about using classes, see “[About classes](#)” on page 72.

Assigning line items to categories

The categories in the preset home and business category lists already have tax-line information assigned to them. Check to make sure that the tax-line assignments are correct for your situation. If you create your own category list from scratch or add categories to the preset category lists, you can assign line items from tax forms and schedules for each new tax-related category you create.

Important: A subcategory does not use the tax line assignment for the category to which it belongs. Assign tax-line information separately for each subcategory.

- 1 Choose Categories & Transfers from the Lists menu (⌘-L).
- 2 In the Categories & Transfers window, click the Tax Links button.

A file named TAX.SCD contains the tax-line information Quicken needs to assign line items from tax forms and schedules to your categories. If Quicken finds the TAX.SCD file in the Quicken Essentials folder in your Quicken 2001 Folder, it opens the Assign Tax Links window immediately. If the TAX.SCD file is not in the Quicken Essentials folder, Quicken asks you to locate it.

Tip: If you no longer have the TAX.SCD file on your hard disk, you can reinstall Quicken from your master disc to get a new copy.

- 3 In the Assign Tax Links window, select a category or subcategory in the list on the left.

If a line item is already assigned to this category, it is shown next to the category name in the column labeled Line Item.

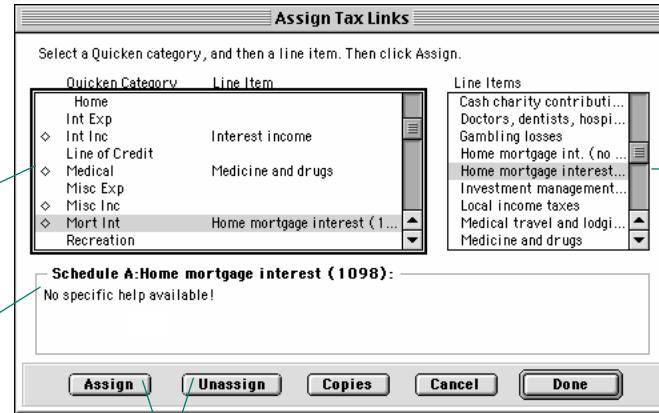
- 4 In the list on the right, select the line item that you want to assign to that category.*

Forms and schedules are listed alphabetically in bold type; line items are listed alphabetically under the appropriate form or schedule.

The Assign Tax Links window lists all your categories on the left, and all the line items for each tax form and schedule you may need to file with the IRS on the right.

The diamond indicates that the Tax-related checkbox is selected for that category.

Whenever you select a form name, a schedule name, or a specific line item, you'll see a brief description of that item in this help area.



Select the line item you want to assign to the selected category. Scroll up or down to see more forms and schedules.

Click Assign to assign the selected line item to the category. Click Unassign to remove the assignment.

5 Click Assign.

Quicken displays the line item in the list on the left, next to the category or subcategory to which it is assigned.

6 Click Done to record the information.

*In general, if an amount should appear on more than one line or on more than one tax form, specify the most detailed location.

For information about setting the tax status for investment accounts, see “Setting up a Quicken portfolio account” on page 273; for securities, see “Adding a security to a portfolio account” on page 274.

A tax schedule report will now include any transactions to which this category or subcategory is assigned.

Assigning line items to investment categories

Both securities and investment accounts can be marked as Taxable or not when you set them up. Quicken assigns different categories to your investment transactions depending on whether or not they involve securities or accounts marked Taxable. (If either the security or the account is not taxable, Quicken assumes that the transaction is not taxable.) The categories Quicken uses for transactions that are not taxable (the investment categories that end with NT) probably should not have line items assigned to them, because you don’t need to track them for tax purposes. You should assign line items to the remaining investment categories, however, because Quicken uses them to categorize taxable investment transactions.

Assigning line items to transfers

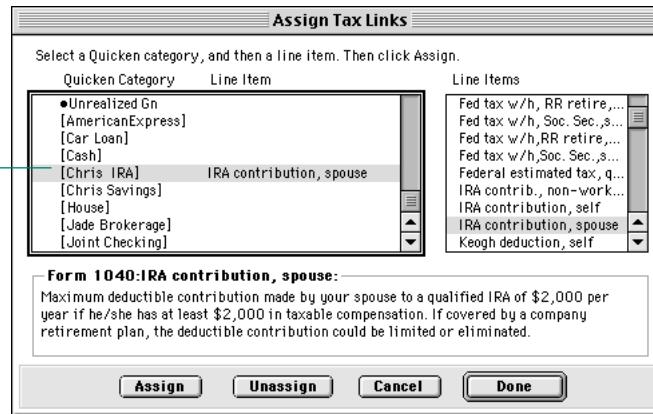
If you make transfers that are tax related, you may want to assign line-item information to some of your Quicken accounts. In general, you need to assign line items only to Quicken accounts that track retirement plans such as IRAs and Keoghs (the type of account that directly affects your taxes).

For example, if you contribute to your IRA from your checking account, you might record the transaction in Quicken as a transfer from your checking account to your IRA account. If you assign a tax form and line (specifically, “Form 1040:IRA contribution-self”) to the IRA account, any payments into the IRA account will be included in a tax schedule report. Make sure you don’t assign tax-line information to the account from which you transferred the money, however, or the payment will appear in the report twice.

If you assign a line item from the appropriate tax form to your IRA account, any transfer you make into the IRA account from another Quicken account will be included in tax schedule reports.

Do not assign a line item to your checking account, however, because most transfers to and from your checking account are not tax related.

You assign line items to transfers the same way you assign them to categories.



Entering transactions with tax time in mind

Type of account	How to assign tax information to the account
IRA retirement account	<p>If you contribute to an IRA account, assign the line "Form 1040:IRA contribution-self" to the account. (This line is for your gross contribution. You will have to determine how much is deductible.) If you draw money from an IRA account, assign "Form 1099R:IRA total distributions-gross" to the account. You can specify only one line item for each account. Therefore, if you make a contribution in the same year you receive a distribution, don't assign a line item to the account.</p> <p>Note that if you and your spouse each contribute to an IRA, you should track two IRAs with two separate IRA accounts in Quicken. Assign your spouse's account to "Form 1040:IRA contribution-spouse."</p> <p>If you make IRA contributions for a tax year during the following year (for example, if you contribute for 1999 in March of 2001), a tax schedule report for the tax year will not have the correct IRA information. In this situation, it is better not to assign line items to IRA accounts. Instead, create a transaction report subtotalized by account for the period from January 1 of the tax year to the filing date of the following year. Use all accounts, but restrict the report to selected categories and then select only IRA accounts. The report itemizes all transfers to IRA accounts; you can subtract the transfers that are for the wrong tax year.</p>

Type of account	How to assign tax information to the account
Keogh retirement account	Treat Keogh accounts like IRA accounts. If you contribute to a Keogh, assign "Form 1040:Keogh deduction" to the account. If you draw money from a Keogh, assign "Form 1099R:Pension total distributions-gross" to the account.
401(k) retirement account	<p>The IRS does not require that you report 401(k) deductions from your salary. However, you'll need to specify tax-line information for your 401(k) account if you use a split transaction to enter your paycheck and show a transfer to your 401(k) account.</p> <p>In the split, be sure to enter your gross salary before the 401(k) deduction. Assign exactly the same form and line as your salary (W-2:Salary) to your 401(k) account. The transfers to your 401(k) account reduce the total for your gross taxable salary.</p> <p>If you have other pretax deductions from your salary, such as for a flexible spending account, you should also assign W-2:Salary to those categories or accounts.</p>
Bank, cash, credit card, or investment accounts for non-retirement funds	You do not, in general, need to specify tax information for these types of accounts. Transfers between these accounts are usually just monetary transactions that do not affect your taxes.

Type of account	How to assign tax information to the account
Mortgage accounts	When you make a mortgage payment from your checking account, only the mortgage interest portion of the payment is tax deductible. If you assign a category such as "Mort Interest" to the interest part of the transaction, you can assign a line item ("Schedule A:Home mortgage interest") to that category. The portion of the mortgage payment that reduces your principal is normally not tax deductible, so you do not need to enter tax-line information for the transfer.

When you enter a transaction for a tax-related category, you don't need to do anything extra—just enter the category as usual. But keep in mind that what you enter will affect the information you see in tax reports. For example, if you use a credit card to cover both business travel expenses and business meal expenses, be sure to enter the amounts separately using a split transaction, because the two expenses are assigned to different lines on Schedule C.

The line item "Schedule C: Travel" should be assigned to the category you use for business travel expenses.

The line item "Schedule C: Meals and Entertainment" should be assigned to the category you use for business meals and entertainment expenses.

Date	Ref #	Payee/Category/Memo	Charge	Clr	Payment	Balance
3/6/99	Num	Indermaur Hotel	567.85		Payment	115.52

Category/Class	Memo	Amount
Travel/Business		395.37
Dining/Business		172.48
		567.85

Buttons at the bottom: Close Split, Clear Split, Adjust Total, Record, Restore, Balance Today: \$0.00.

Filing multiple copies of tax forms and schedules

See “About classes” on page 72 for more information about setting up and using classes.

If you file (or receive) multiple copies of some schedules and forms—like Form W-2 or Schedule C—you can set up and use classes for each copy. For example, if you and your spouse each receive a Form W-2, you could assign classes (such as Chris and Terry) to the salary and withholding categories in your paycheck transactions. Then you would assign copy numbers to each of those classes.

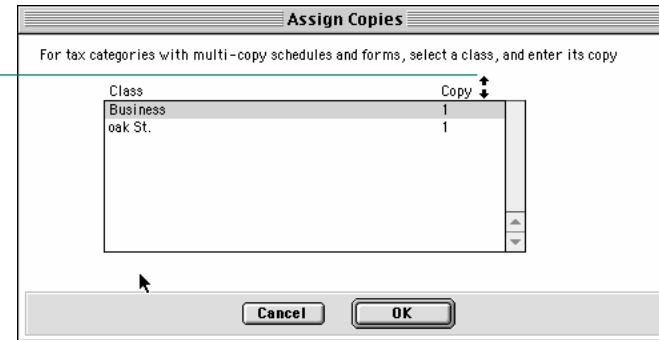
If you file multiple copies of Schedule C, assign copy 1 to the class you use for one business, copy 2 to the class you use for your second business, and so on.

Assign copy numbers if you need to	Use classes such as
Separate your tax information from your spouse’s tax information	Chris, Terry
Separate your personal finances from your business finances	BizCorp, DesignCo
Separate tax information about each company where you worked in the tax year from other companies	Apple, Intuit, K&O
Separate tax information for each rental property you own	Oak St, Elm Ave

- 1 Choose Classes from the Lists menu (⌘-K).
- 2 In the Classes window, click the Tax Copies button.

Click the up arrow to increase the copy number for the selected class by one, or click the down arrow to decrease it by one.

3 In the Assign Copies window, select a class name in the list on the left and then click the up or down arrow to change the copy number.



4 Click OK to save the information.

Creating tax reports

You can create tax reports at any time, not just at the end of each year or tax period. See [Chapter 16, Creating reports, on page 348](#), for more information about creating reports.

Creating a tax summary report

A tax summary report shows your tax-related income and expenses, subtotalized by category. Since it shows only categories you've marked as tax related, you must make sure you've marked all the appropriate categories. See ["Marking categories as tax related" on page 440](#).

- 1 In the Reporting area, click the Reports button in the toolbar and then click the Standard tab.
- 2 Click Tax Summary to select it.
- 3 Enter a date range that covers the tax period.
- 4 Click Create.

Note: You cannot export tax summary reports to tax preparation software.

You can copy the appropriate information from the report to your tax forms. Quicken makes it easier by calculating the total for each category for you.

Creating a tax schedule report

A tax schedule report gathers figures from all accounts in the current Quicken data file for all categories that have tax lines assigned to them. Transactions from several categories or accounts can contribute to the same figure in the report. For example, the line "Salary" on Form W-2 might include both regular salary and bonuses.

A tax schedule report lists amounts in a format suitable for copying or importing into your tax forms and schedules, with these qualifications:

- You must check the figures against any limits defined by the IRS. For example, check the maximum deduction allowed for IRA contributions. The tax schedule report simply gives you the total amount you contributed.
- You must have already recorded all relevant transactions in Quicken.
- Interest income and dividend income for Schedule B are not subtotalized by source. For example, if you assign line items from Schedule B to the investment categories "•Div Income" and "•Int Income," the report is subtotalized by category, but not by investment account or security.
- If you have investment accounts with realized capital gains, a tax schedule report does not show them. To get figures for realized gains, you must create a capital gains report (see "[Creating a capital gains report for Schedule D](#)" on page 454).
- If there is a difference between the amount Quicken shows for a tax-related category and the corresponding amount reported to you on a tax form such as a W-2, 1098, or 1099, you should *always* use the amount from the tax form.

1 In the Reporting area, click the Reports button in the toolbar and then click the Standard tab.

- 2 Click Tax Schedule to select it.
- 3 Enter a date range that covers the tax period.
- 4 (Optional) To restrict the report to certain accounts or classes, click the Customize button, and then click the Content tab.
 - **To restrict accounts:** Choose Selected for Account to open the Select Accounts window, select the accounts you want to include in the report, and click OK.
 - **To restrict classes:** Choose Selected for Class to open the Select Classes window, select the classes you want to include in the report, and click OK.
- 5 Click Create (in the Reports window) or OK (in the Customize Report window).
The resulting report lists your transactions, subtotaled for each tax line on each tax form.

To export tax schedule reports from Quicken to tax preparation software, see “[Transferring Quicken data to tax software](#)” on this page.

Creating a capital gains report for Schedule D

If you have investment accounts with realized capital gains, the tax schedule report does not show these realized gains. To get this information, create a capital gains report.

- 1 In the Reporting area, click the Reports button in the toolbar and then click the Investment tab.
- 2 Click Capital Gains to select it.
- 3 Enter a date range that covers the tax period.
- 4 Click Create to create the report.

The capital gains report is preset to list long-term and short-term capital gains transactions (for taxable securities in taxable accounts only) in a format suitable for copying or importing into Schedule D. To export a capital gains report from Quicken to tax preparation software, see “[Transferring Quicken data to tax software](#)” next.

Transferring Quicken data to tax software

Quicken can save data from a tax schedule report or capital gains report as a Tax Exchange Format (TXF) file that's compatible with MacInTax® tax preparation software. Exporting a tax schedule report or capital gains report to a TXF file eliminates the need to re-enter the data in MacInTax.

1 Create the tax report you want to export and leave it open.

2 Choose Export Report from the File menu.

3 Enter a file name for the report in the Export To File field.

If you create both a tax schedule report and a capital gains report, you must create a separate file with a different name for each one.

4 Click MacInTax (TXF).

5 Click Save.

Quicken exports your data to a file that's in a format your tax preparation software can import. See the instructions that accompany your tax preparation software to use the file.

Updating tax form information

If you have a Web browser, the Quicken Financial Network can help you keep up with changing tax information. Choose **To the Web ▶ Tax Center** from the **Online** menu.

Occasionally the IRS changes the information required on tax forms and schedules. When this happens, Intuit provides an updated list of line items, tax forms, and schedules (in the TAX.SCD file) to the manufacturers of tax preparation software.

If the IRS makes any changes to the forms you file, you will need to get a new copy of the TAX.SCD file. The final edition of MacInTax includes an updated TAX.SCD file that you can copy to your Quicken Folder. If you install Quicken after you install the final version of MacInTax, make sure that the latest version of the TAX.SCD file is in your Quicken Folder.

Estimating taxes with the Quicken tax planner

With the Quicken tax planner, you can estimate taxes at any time during the year. In addition to estimating your final tax bill, the tax planner lets you:

- Determine whether you are withholding the correct amount of tax.
- Determine whether you should file quarterly estimated taxes.
- Evaluate the tax impact of major decisions such as buying a home or filing taxes jointly versus separately.

Important: Remember that you and your tax accountant are responsible for staying current on tax codes and interpreting their impact on your personal tax situation.

Assembling your tax information

Before you enter information in the tax planner, assemble all your tax-related “paper” information so you can be sure your tax estimation is comprehensive. This includes:

Income records. Most paycheck stubs show both current and year-to-date earnings and deductions, which is useful if you are estimating midyear. If you are estimating at year-end, use your W-2, W-2G, and 1099 wage forms.

Records of itemized deductions and tax credits, including:

- medical and dental payment records
- real estate and personal property tax receipts
- interest payment records for your home mortgage

- records of payments for child care
- dependent expenses that may be tax related
- charitable contribution receipts

Tax publications. You can get them from the IRS, public libraries, bookstores, and your tax accountant.

Previous tax returns. Previous years' returns may be helpful for reference.

Quicken tax schedule report and capital gains report. You may want to check these reports to make sure that all the financial data you need for tax purposes is included in your Quicken data file and that it is categorized using categories to which you've assigned tax-line information. See “[Creating tax reports](#)” on page 451.

Using the tax planner

Please note that the Quicken tax planner uses time-sensitive information that may not be current. Please do not base your financial / tax planning decisions on this data alone. On tax-related issues, consult your tax preparer or the IRS to receive updates on current tax laws and limitations.

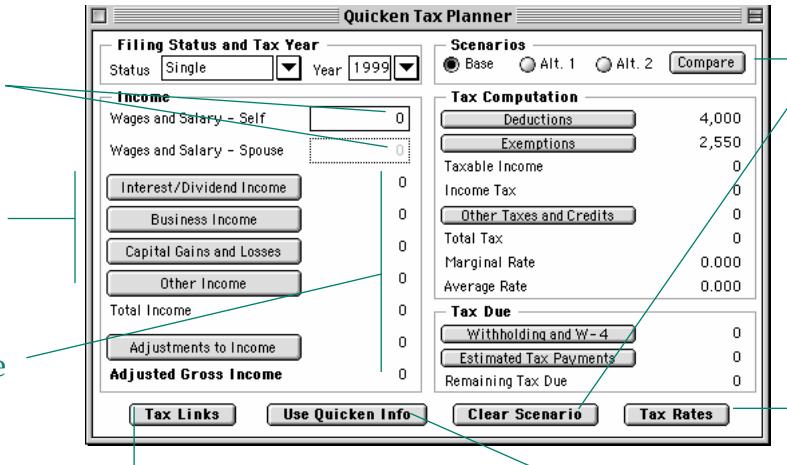
You can enter all the information in the tax planner's windows from scratch, or you can use some or all of your tax-related Quicken data and then add to it or change it any way you like.

To open the tax planner, choose **Planning Calculators ▶ Tax** from the Activities menu.

You enter data in these fields. You can either type numbers yourself or tell Quicken to use information it already has in your Quicken file.

Clicking any of these buttons opens another window where you enter additional information.

The tax planner calculates these numbers for you automatically.



Click this button to assign tax-line information to your categories in the Assign Tax Links window.

Click this button to use the data you have already entered in your Quicken data file.

Tax planner results

For step-by-step help, go to Taxes in Quicken Help and select
How do I estimate taxes with the tax planner?

After you have entered all your tax information, the tax planner calculates your total tax, which shows you either:

- **Remaining Tax Due:** the projected amount of tax you will owe.

OR

You can create and compare three different tax scenarios, and you can click Clear Scenario to set the values in any of the scenarios back to zero.

You can change the tax rates to keep current with tax law changes.

- **Refund Due:** the projected amount of refund you will receive.

If the Refund Due amount is significant, you may want to consider reducing your estimated tax payments or withholdings. (Keep in mind, however, that if you reduce your payments or withholdings too much, you may incur penalties and interest.)

If the Remaining Tax Due is more than \$500, you may need to make quarterly estimated tax payments or increase your withholding to avoid penalties and interest when you file your return. Consult IRS publications or a tax professional to make a final determination about quarterly estimated tax payments.

Trying out different tax scenarios

You can create three different tax scenarios to compare different tax alternatives. You may, for example, want to create multiple scenarios so you can see the tax implications of major decisions or events, such as buying a home, selling an investment, filing taxes jointly or separately, or getting a raise. Quicken automatically saves all the information you enter in any of the tax planner's scenarios.

Tip: If you have an Internet Service Provider (ISP) and a Web browser, you can go to the Quicken Tax Center on the Web: choose To the Web from the Online menu, then choose Tax Center. There you can find out about tax rate changes. (Scheduled to be available after September 2000.)

A

Working with Quicken data files

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Using more than one Quicken data file

If you use Quicken for personal finances only, you probably need just one Quicken data file. When you have all your accounts in one data file, Quicken can:

- Keep one list of income and expense categories for all your accounts
- Include data from all accounts in a single report or graph to track income and expenses, net worth, and other important information
- Transfer money from one account to another within the file

With separate files, there is no connection between the accounts in one file and the accounts in another. There are some reasons, however, why you might want to have more than one file:

- To keep information separate for business purposes if your personal and business finances are entirely separate and have different checking accounts
- To keep a separate file for each year's accounts (see ["Creating a new file for a new fiscal or calendar year" on page 474](#))

If you decide to create an additional data file, you can copy all or part of the information in your original data file into the new file. You can copy selected transactions as well as information such as categories, classes, budget amounts, and securities to your new file.

For step-by-step help, go to [Data Files in Quicken Help](#) and select

How do I set up an additional file?

How do I copy information between files?

Importing and exporting Quicken data

To use information from a Quicken for Windows (or DOS) data file with Quicken 2001 for Macintosh, you must export the information in the Quicken for Windows data file to a QIF file, and then import the QIF file into a Quicken 2001 for Macintosh data file. If you want to use your Quicken for Macintosh data with Quicken for Windows, you can export all or part of the information in the Quicken for Macintosh data file to a QIF file, and then import it into a Quicken for Windows data file.

Exporting Quicken 2001 for Macintosh data

Before you export information from a Quicken for Macintosh data file, prepare your data file by completing the following:

- Break up split transactions that contain more than 30 split lines.
- Remove special characters, such as *, &, ^, %, \$, #, @, !, ~, <, >, :, or } from account names, security names, categories, and classes.
- If a category and an account have the same name, rename one of them. For example, you may have both a category and an account named “petty cash.”
- Make sure that none of your transactions have more than 29 characters in the Category field.
- Set your Macintosh system date to U.S. format.
- Show all hidden accounts by clicking the Show Hidden Accounts checkbox in the Account list to select it.

After you've prepared your data file, follow these steps to create a QIF file.

- 1 Open the Quicken for Macintosh file from which you want to export data.
- 2 Re-index the data file by pressing **⌘-Option-B**.
- 3 Choose **Save a Copy** from the **File** menu.
Click **OK** in the window and name the copy of your data file.
- 4 Open the copy of your data file that you saved in **step 3**.
- 5 Choose **Export** from the **File** menu.
- 6 Select **Full Export** to export all the information in the file, or select **Custom Export** and choose which information you want to export.

Click **Selected** to choose which accounts you want to include in your export file.

Change the dates if you want to export transactions only from a specific date range.

Choose which other items you want to export.



- 7 Click **Export** to create a QIF file.
- 8 Copy the QIF file onto a PC-formatted floppy disk if you want to import it into Quicken for Windows.

Importing a QIF file into Quicken for Windows

- 1 Open Quicken for Windows.
- 2 Choose New from the File menu.
- 3 Clear both the Home and Business checkboxes in the Create Quicken File window.
- 4 Insert the PC-formatted disk with the QIF file that you saved from Quicken for Macintosh.
- 5 Choose Import QIF from the File menu.
- 6 Use the Browse button to locate your QIF file, and then click OK.

Check to make sure that the account balances in your new Quicken for Windows data file are the same as the account balances in your Quicken for Macintosh data file. If they don't match, look for duplicate or missing transactions in your register.

Importing data into a Quicken 2001 for Macintosh data file

When you import a QIF file into your Quicken for Macintosh data file, Quicken imports all the information in the file. If you only want to import selected information from a Quicken for Windows data file, search for “exporting” in the Quicken for Windows Help index for instructions on exporting your Quicken for Windows data.

- 1 Open the Quicken 2001 for Macintosh data file into which you want to import information.

If you haven't yet created a Quicken for Macintosh data file, choose New from the File menu to create a new data file.
- 2 Choose Import QIF from the File menu.
- 3 Select the file you want to import and click Open.

Backing up and archiving your data files

It is very important to back up your Quicken data to guard against accidental data loss. Quicken can create automatic backups when you close Quicken, or you can set Quicken to remind you to make a backup copy yourself.

Backing up your data automatically

Quicken comes preset to back up your data automatically every third time you close your Quicken data file. This backup is stored in a special backup folder so you'll have it if you ever need it.

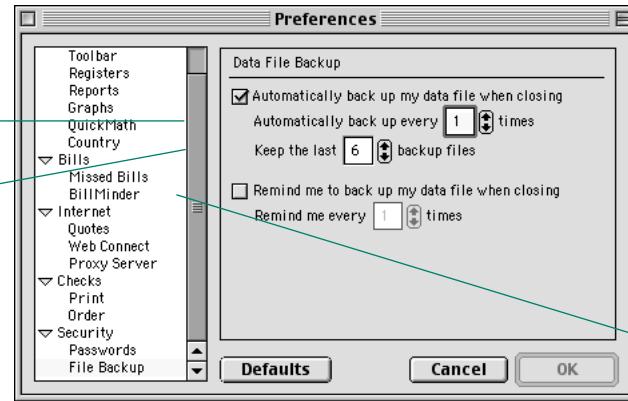
You can also have Quicken remind you to make a backup copy of your data file when you close it.

To change Quicken's preset backup options:

- 1 Choose Preferences from the Edit menu and then select the File Backup icon in the scrolling panel on the left.

Quicken is preset to back up your data file *automatically* every third time you close it. To back up your data file more often, enter a lower number.

Quicken is preset to save the four most recent backups. Increase this number to keep more backup copies of your data file.



Select this checkbox if you also want Quicken to remind you to make a backup of your data file every time you close it.

- 2 Leave the “Automatically back up...” checkbox selected if you want Quicken to back up your data file automatically.

To change the frequency of the automatic backups, change the number in the “Automatically back up every ... times” field. The higher the number, the less often Quicken will make a backup automatically.

To change the number of backup copies Quicken keeps, change the number in the “Keep the last ... backup files” field. The higher the number, the more backup copies Quicken keeps on your hard disk.

- 3 Select the “Remind me...” checkbox if you want Quicken to remind you to back up your data.

To change the frequency of the reminders, change the number in the “Remind me every ... times” field. The higher the number, the less often Quicken will remind you to make a backup.

If you turn this preference on, Quicken asks you where to put the backup file and what to name it.

Quicken proposes a name for your backup file. You can replace this name by typing a new one. Just make sure you choose a name you'll recognize if you ever need to find the file.



Choose a location for the backup copy of your data file.

If you are going to back up your data on a floppy disk, make sure there is enough room on the disk for the whole data file.

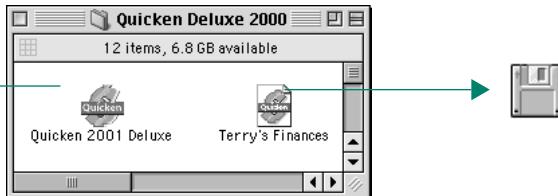
Click Backup to save an exact copy of your data file in the selected location.

Backing up your data manually

Caution: If you create an alias of your data file, be sure that you back up the original file, not the alias.

- 1 If Quicken is running, choose Quit from the File menu (⌘-Q).
- 2 Insert your backup disk.
- 3 Open the folder that contains your Quicken data file.
- 4 Drag the icon for your Quicken data file to the backup disk icon.

This is the Quicken application file.
It does not contain your data.



Drag your Quicken data file to the backup disk. The Quicken data file in this example is "Terry's Finances."

- 5 When the backup disk icon is selected, release the mouse button.
The system software copies the file to the backup disk. If a file with the same name already exists on the disk, the system software asks you to confirm that you want the file replaced.
- 6 Eject the backup disk and store it in a safe place.

Restoring your data

If you ever need to restore your data file from the backup disk:

- 1 Insert your backup disk and, if necessary, double-click its icon to open it.
- 2 Drag the backup copy of your data file from the backup disk into the folder on your hard disk where you keep your Quicken data files.

Caution: If there is already a data file with the same name in the folder, dragging the backup copy there will replace it. If your backup file has the same name as your

current Quicken data file, you may want to rename one of them to make sure you can easily identify which is which.

Archiving your data file at the end of the year

In addition to making regular backups, some people want to “close out” their accounts at the end of a fiscal or calendar year by archiving the previous year’s data (in other words, removing the old data from the current file and storing it in a safe place) and creating a new file for the current year. If you close out a Quicken data file at the end of a year, however, you sacrifice the ability to create reports and graphs that include information from previous years.

For maximum flexibility, we recommend that you make a simple year-end backup of your file (in addition to your regular working backups) and then just continue to use your current data file for this year’s transactions.

Creating a year-end backup

- 1 If Quicken is running, choose Quit from the File menu (⌘-Q).
- 2 Open the folder that contains your Quicken data file and click the icon for your file to select it.
- 3 Choose Duplicate from the File menu (⌘-D).

The system software creates an exact duplicate of your file and adds “copy” to the name. For example, if your file is named “Murphy’s Finances,” the new file is named “Murphy’s Finances copy.”

- 4 Rename the copy by typing a new name immediately.

If you are creating a backup copy of your 1999 transactions, you might want to rename the copy (your archive file) "Murphy's Finances 1999."

- 5 Insert a backup disk and then copy the archive file to it.

- 6 Eject the backup disk and store it in a safe place.

- 7 Continue to work with your original Quicken data file.

- 8 (Optional) To prevent access to the previous year's transactions in the current file, you can set up a transaction password.

See "[Setting up passwords](#)" on page 478.

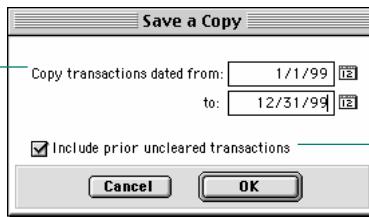
Creating a new file for a new fiscal or calendar year

If your working Quicken data file has become large and unwieldy, or your accountant insists that you create a new Quicken data file for a new fiscal or calendar year, you can use the Save a Copy command to start a new file for the new year.

- 1 Open your Quicken data file.
- 2 Choose Save a Copy from the File menu.

Enter the beginning and ending dates for the new year, not the previous year.

For example, if you want to start a new file for 1998, enter 1/1/98 and 12/31/98.



See “How Save a Copy treats prior uncleared transactions” on page 476 before selecting or clearing this checkbox.

- 3 Enter the date range for the new year.
- 4 Decide how you want Quicken to handle uncleared transactions from the previous year.

An uncleared transaction is a transaction that contains nothing in the Clr column. See “How Save a Copy treats prior uncleared transactions” on page 476 if you need more information before you decide whether or not you want to include uncleared transactions.
- 5 Click OK.
- 6 In the Save dialog box, enter a name for your new Quicken data file.

For example, if your current file is named “Murphy’s Finances,” you might name the new file “Murphy’s Finances 2001.”

7 Click Save.

Quicken creates a copy of your file that contains:

- the ending balance from the previous year for each non-investment account (plus, if you included prior uncleared transactions, all transactions that have not yet been cleared or reconciled)
- all your transactions for the new year
- all transactions you have ever entered in your investment accounts
- all your lists
- your budgets
- your online account and payee information
- your custom settings, including memorized reports and graphs

8 Choose Open File from the File menu, select the new file, and click Open to continue your work in the new file for the new year.

Archiving the old file

You now have two different Quicken data files:

- The old file contains all your transactions to date. This is your archive file.
- The new file contains only transactions for the new year. From now on, you will do all your work in this file.

Make sure you rename the old file to indicate that it is an archive. Then copy it to a floppy disk, label the disk, and store it in a safe place. If you don't need frequent access to data from the previous year, you can also delete the archive file from your hard disk.

[Removing later transactions from the archive file](#)

If you want the archive file to contain only transactions from the previous period (instead of all of the transactions that were in the original file), open the archive file and use Save a Copy to save only the transactions that occurred before the end of the archive period. For example, if you want your archive file to contain transactions from 1999 only, enter 1/1/99 to 12/31/99 as the Save a Copy date range and clear the Include Prior Cleared Transactions checkbox.

[How Save a Copy treats prior uncleared transactions](#)

Prior uncleared transactions are transactions that occurred before the date range you specified but haven't yet been cleared (marked with a C) or reconciled (marked with a R) in the Clr column.

If you include prior uncleared transactions when you copy a file:

- Quicken sums the amounts of all prior cleared transactions in each non-investment account and uses this total amount as the opening balance for that account in the new file.
- Quicken includes all prior uncleared transactions from each non-investment account in the new file.

Note: Quicken always includes all transactions from investment accounts in the new file so you keep a complete transaction history for all your securities.

- If an uncleared transaction is a transfer to a cleared transaction that's dated before the starting date for the new file, Quicken copies only the uncleared side of the transfer to the new file. This is not harmful. In fact, it should come to your attention only if you select the uncleared transaction, choose **Find ▶ Go To Transfer** from the **Edit** menu (⌘-[,]) to go to the corresponding transfer transaction in the other account, and see the message, "Transfer not present."

When should you include prior uncleared transactions in the new file? You should select the **Include Prior Uncleared Transactions** checkbox if you use Quicken for any of these tasks:

- reconciling bank or credit card accounts
- tracking assets
- tracking business payables and receivables

You should clear the **Include Prior Uncleared Transactions** checkbox only if you want the new file to include only transactions in the date range specified, regardless of their cleared status.

Tip: If you don't typically reconcile transactions in an account (a cash account, for example) and you don't want to include all the past transactions from that account in your new file, you can reconcile all the past transactions quickly using the **Adjust Balance** command. See ["Updating your cash balance" on page 203](#), or ["Updating the value of an asset or liability account" on page 225](#).

Setting up passwords

You might want to protect some or all of the transactions in a Quicken data file from unauthorized changes. You can set up two different kinds of password protection in Quicken:

- You can discourage unauthorized access to your Quicken data by requiring a [file password](#) to open the file.

A file password protects an entire Quicken data file. After you set up a file password, you cannot open your Quicken file unless you enter the password correctly. A file password cannot protect your file from being copied, deleted, or renamed but, if your file is renamed or copied to a different place, the password is still in effect.

- You can set up a separate [transaction password](#) that protects all transactions before a certain date from accidental changes.

After you set up a transaction password, you cannot make changes to any transactions before the specified date unless you enter the password correctly. For example, you might want to close an accounting period so that no inadvertent changes can be made to transactions in it by setting up a transaction password to protect transactions from that accounting period.

You can set up and change file and transaction passwords by choosing Preferences from the Edit menu and selecting the Passwords icon.

[For step-by-step help, go to Data Files in Quicken Help and select](#)

How do I set up a password?

For step-by-step help, go to Data Files in Quicken Help and select

How do I change or remove a password

Important! Write down your password and keep it in a safe place. If you forget your password, the only way to remove it is to send your Quicken data file to Intuit's Password Removal Team. There is a service fee for password removal.

Troubleshooting and contacting Intuit

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Do you need to know how to do something in Quicken? Are you running low on Quicken checks? Would you like to know how to apply for online financial services?

Hours Unless otherwise noted, all business hours for web-based services, automated phone support, and Fax on Demand are seven days a week, 24 hours a day, except to allow for system and server maintenance. Hours and phone numbers are subject to change.

Intuit supports convenient fax, phone, and Web-based services that deliver the information and products you need—quickly. Visit our Technical Support web site for answers to your questions or shop the Web for software, supplies, and Quicken checks. Use the Web or our toll-free numbers to sign up for two of Quicken's biggest timesavers: online financial services and the Quicken Credit Card. To find out which service or support option is right for you, take a look at the listings on the following pages.

Saving a phone call

If you have a question about the way Quicken works, the best way to get an immediate answer is to look in one of the following places:

See “Getting step-by-step assistance from Quicken Help” on page 41 for more information.

Quicken Help. Press $\text{⌘}-\text{?}$ for step-by-step guidance through a specific task while you’re working in Quicken. You can go directly to that information if the window for the task is open and active. You can also look up a specific topic by name in Topics, Index, or Look For view.

This onscreen manual. Check the index for the topic you need. The index has entries for common symptoms, such as “missing check numbers,” and common problems are listed under “troubleshooting.”

The tables in this chapter also list troubleshooting tips. Look through the following pages. Here you’ll find:

- suggested solutions to some common problems
- troubleshooting suggestions if you’re having difficulty printing checks
- additional tips to help resolve problems without having to make a call

Solutions to common problems

Problem area	Solution
Problems with fonts displayed on the screen	Quicken requires Chicago 12, Geneva 9 and 10, and Monaco 9 and 12.
Problems with compressed files	For best results, we recommend that you do not compress Quicken data files, the file Quicken Quotes, or the TAX.SCD file.
Quicken can't open Quicken Help	Make sure the Quicken Help folder is in the same folder as the Quicken 2001 Deluxe application file.
Quicken can't open the Supply Order Form	Make sure the Supply Order Form file is in the Quicken Essentials folder, and that the Quicken Essentials folder is in the same folder as the Quicken 2001 Deluxe application file.
Prices or number of shares seem to be incorrect in the Portfolio window	Try pressing ⌘-Option-U to update the share prices and number of shares using data from the transactions in all your investment accounts.

Check printing problems and solutions

The majority of check printing problems are alignment problems such as the text printing too high or too low on the check.

- If you are having alignment problems with a page-oriented printer, see ["Adjusting check alignment for page-oriented printers" on page 132](#).

Problem

The printer doesn't print.

Solution

Check the printer connections:

- Make sure your printer is turned on and is online.
- Make sure the cable connection between the printer and the Macintosh is secure.
- Open the Chooser and make sure the correct printer is selected.

Problem

Your printer was working fine when you last printed checks. You haven't changed any settings and you can print documents using other software, but when you try to print checks in Quicken:

- the print is misaligned
- gibberish appears on the checks
- the print dialog box doesn't appear at all

Solution

If you printed checks without problems one day, and nothing works the next day, your printer driver is probably damaged. Reinstall the printer driver.

Other suggestions for helping yourself

If you still have a problem using Quicken, the best way to solve it is to try these self-help approaches first.

Do this	Here's how
Have Quicken reconstruct its index file.	Press ⌘-Option-B in Quicken. Quicken maintains an index file to improve access to your financial data. When you use this key combination, Quicken reconstructs its index file, which may solve your problem.
Increase the amount of memory Quicken can use.	<p>You can increase the memory Quicken can use in the Quicken Info window.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Choose Quit from the File menu to leave Quicken.• Click the Quicken 2001 Deluxe application icon to select it, and then choose Get Info from the File menu.• In the Quicken Info window, increase the value for Preferred Size.• Close the Quicken Info window, and then restart Quicken by double-clicking the icon for your Quicken data file.

Do this	Here's how
Remove your Quicken 2001 Deluxe Preferences file from the System Folder.	<p>The Quicken 2001 Deluxe preferences files keeps track of most of your Quicken settings. If your problem is in one of the areas affected by these settings, this step may solve it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Choose Quit from the File menu to leave Quicken.• Move the files Quicken 2001 Deluxe Preferences and Intuit Online Prefs 2001 out of the Preferences folder that's in the System Folder and put them on the desktop next to the Trash (so you can find them later).• Restart Quicken by double-clicking the icon for your Quicken data file. <p>If this step solves your problem, you will need to reset all your preferences. You no longer need the Quicken 2001 Deluxe preferences files that you moved to the desktop, and you should drag them to the trash.</p> <p>If this step does not solve your problem, exit from Quicken and move the Quicken 2001 Deluxe preferences files from your desktop back into the Preferences folder. Click Replace when the system asks you if you want to replace newer versions of the preferences files. Then restart Quicken.</p>

Do this	Here's how
<p>Explore the problem a bit before you call.</p>	<p>When you call with a problem, the support specialist leads you through steps to identify and solve the problem. You can do some of this exploration yourself to eliminate possibilities that don't require technical expertise. The key to troubleshooting is trying the most basic approach first.</p> <p>Try the procedure again, starting at the beginning. Examine the windows and dialog boxes where you entered information. Make sure you are using the appropriate window or dialog box and are choosing the correct options for what you want to do. For example, if a report does not include the information you want, check the date range and the other settings in the Customize Report window.</p> <p>Try a related procedure. For example, if you have a printing problem, test the printer by trying to print something else. If you can't print checks, try printing a report. If you can't print at all from Quicken, try printing from a word processor. If nothing prints, the problem is related to the printer and not Quicken. Check the printer connections and make sure the correct printer is selected in the Chooser.</p> <p>If something used to work, think about what's changed since it last worked correctly. For example, have you changed your software (added any applications or utilities) or your hardware (added a peripheral such as a modem)?</p>

Before you contact us

If you need to call for product support, be at your computer with Quicken running, and have the following information handy:

- Exact wording of the error message if you saw one
- Quicken version and release number (from Quicken, choose About Quicken from the Apple (⌘) menu to see the version number).
- Macintosh type and model
- Amount of memory (RAM) installed and available (from the Finder, choose About this Macintosh from the Apple (⌘) menu to get the numbers for Built-in Memory, Total Memory, and Largest Unused Block)
- System software version number (from the Finder, choose About this Macintosh from the Apple (⌘) menu to see the version number)
- Which extensions (sometimes called INITs) and Control Panels (sometimes called CDEVs) are installed in your System Folder (look in the folders named Extensions and Control Panels in your System Folder; everything in each of those folders is currently installed)
- Monitor type
- Printer manufacturer, type, and model (if relevant to your issue)

Tip: Apple includes the Apple System Profiler to help you identify information about your system. Choose Apple System Profiler from the Apple (⌘) menu.

Who to contact

Quicken Technical Support Web Site

To find out about Technical Support options or to give us feedback on Quicken, visit our Web site. The Web site provides Knowledge Base searches, updates, and answers to common questions.

<http://www.intuit.com/support/quicken/options/index.html>

Fax on Demand

Use Fax on Demand to order faxes that answer commonly asked questions about Quicken. To request a catalog of fax documents with answers to common questions, call the number below.

Fax on Demand
800-644-3198

Automated Technical Support

The Automated Expert can provide you with answers to common questions about Quicken. And, if you need to hang up to try a suggested procedure, the Automated Expert can even keep track of where you were.

Automated Expert
800-644-3193

Product Support Options

Live phone support enables you to speak with a Quicken product expert, who can help you resolve issues you may have with Quicken. Telephone support options are available for a fee. Terms and conditions, service options, pricing and hours are subject to change without notice.

For information regarding all your support options please visit our support web site at
<http://www.intuit.com/support/quicken/options/>

Hours of operation and phone numbers

Live phone support for Quicken is available from 5:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Pacific time, Monday through Friday.

- (520) 618-7160

A per-minute fee will be charged to your credit card when calling this number during normal business hours. Please have your credit card ready before calling.

- (900) 555-4932

A per-minute fee is applied directly to your telephone bill when calling this number.

Customer Service for CheckFree

Contact	For questions about	At this number
CheckFree Customer Service	A problem that occurs after you transmit your transactions, call CheckFree. For all other problems, call Quicken for Windows Product Support.	800-297-3180 (CheckFree) Monday – Friday 8 am – midnight Eastern time

CreditCheck Service by ConsumerInfo.Com

Contact	For questions about	At this number
ConsumerInfo.com	ConsumerInfo.com CreditCheck customer service, including questions about membership, billing, delivery, or understanding your credit report.	www.consumerinfo.com 888-888-8553 Monday - Friday 6 am - 6 pm Pacific time Hours subject to change

America Online, Inc.

Contact	For questions about	At this number
America Online Technical Support	For help with installing or using America Online.	America Online Technical Support 888-265-8007 24 hours, 7 days a week http://www.aol.com/

Placing orders

Shop the Web

Contact

Intuit Direct Sales

For questions about

To place a product order or to find product information.

At this number

http://www.shopintuit.com/quicken_store

TDD/TTY: 800-843-882

Monday – Friday, 8 am – 5 pm Pacific time

Phone from Canada: 888-829-1722

Monday – Friday, 8 am – 5 pm Mountain time

Extended hours September through April:

Monday – Friday, 6 am – 11 pm Mountain time

Saturday and Sunday 8 am – 8 pm

Overseas Sales:

520-901-3220

Fax: 520-901-3208

Monday - Friday

6 am - 6 pm Pacific time

Hours subject to change.

Quicken store

Purchase Intuit software and services.

http://www.shopintuit.com/quicken_store/home.asp

Intuit Market

Purchase Intuit checks, envelopes, and other supplies.

<http://www.intuitmarket.com/>

Quicken Checks Customer Service

Contact

Quicken Checks Customer Service

For questions about

Saving time and getting the most out of your software with Quicken checks. Please refer to the catalog inside your software box for more information about ordering checks and other financial supplies.

For additional information or to place your order, call Quicken Checks Customer Service.

At this number

From the U.S.: 800-433-8810
Monday - Friday 5 am - 8 pm Pacific time
Saturday 7:30 am - 1 pm Pacific time

Phone from Canada: 877-445-3233
Monday – Sunday, 10 am – 10 pm
Hours subject to change

Intuit Customer Service

Contact

Intuit Customer Service

For questions about

The Intuit Customer Service department provides after-sale, non-technical services such as tracking undelivered orders, providing replacement disks, and answering billing questions.
Hours are subject to change.

At this number

<http://www.intuit.com/service/>
TDD/TTY: 800-843-8828
Phone from Canada: 780-440-5952
Monday – Friday
8 am – 5 pm Pacific Time
Overseas Service:
520-901-3220
Monday - Friday
6 am - 6 pm Pacific time
Fax: 520-901-3208
Hours subject to change

Getting started with online financial services

Apply for online financial services

You need an Internet Service Provider (ISP) to use these services.

- To apply for online banking service (online account access and online payment), from the Banking menu choose Online Banking Setup and follow the onscreen directions.
- For information on online financial services, and to see a list of participating financial institutions, see:

<http://www.intuit.com/online>

Apply for online payment with Intuit

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