

Money

FDIC Financial Education Curriculum





- 1. Agenda
- 2. Ground Rules

#### 3. Introductions



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# **Objectives**

- Explain why it is important to save
- Determine goals for saving money
- Identify savings options
- Determine which savings options will help you reach your savings goals
- Recognize which investment options are right for you
- List ways to save for retirement
- List ways to save for large expense goals





#### What Do You Know?



# What do you know or want to learn about saving money?



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#### **Pay Yourself First**

- What does it mean to "pay yourself first"?
  - Put money in savings before paying your bills
- Why would you want to save money before paying your bills?
- What are some of the things you might want to save money for?





# Activity 1: Pay Yourself First Worksheet

# **Complete Statement 1 of Activity 1 in the Participant Guide.**

- 1. Think about savings goals and the amount you need to save.
- Fill out the first part of the worksheet, "My savings goals."



# Activity 1: Pay Yourself First Worksheet

# Complete Statement 2 of Activity 1 in the Participant Guide.

- 1. Consider the savings tips you just learned about.
- 2. Fill out the second part of the worksheet, "Strategies to save for my goals."



#### Interest

#### Interest is:

- An amount of money financial institutions pay you for keeping money on deposit with them
- Expressed as a percentage
- Calculated based on the money in your account





# **Compound Interest**

- You earn money on:
  - Previously paid interest
  - The money in your account
- Interest can be compounded:
  - Daily
  - Monthly
  - Annually





# **Annual Percentage Yield (APY)**

#### APY:

- Is the amount of interest you will earn on a yearly basis expressed as a percentage
- Includes the effect of compounding
- Should be used to compare saving products, not the interest rate



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# Rule of 72

#### A formula that lets you estimate:

- How long it will take for your savings to double in value: 72 4% = 18 years
- The interest rate needed to double your savings within a set time period:  $72 \quad 12 = 6\%$
- If you want your savings account to double in value in 20 years, what interest rate would the account need to have?
  - 72 20 = 3.6%



# **Saving Options**

- There are two basic ways to save money:

  - 2. Invest your money



-Not federally insured and can lose value



#### Name the Savings Product

Money Market Account Certificate of Deposit Statement Savings Account

#### 1. An account in which you:

Choose one

- Leave your money for a set period of time/term
- · Cannot make deposits or withdrawals
- Earn a higher interest rate with longer terms
- Pay a fee if you withdraw your money before the term has ended



#### Name the Savings Product

Money Market Account Certificate of Deposit Statement Savings Account

#### 2. An account that:

Choose one

- Requires a higher minimum balance to earn interest (usually)
- Pays a higher interest rate for higher balances
- Does not have a fixed term
- Allows you to make deposits and withdrawals



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#### Name the Savings Product

Money Market Account Certificate of Deposit Statement Savings Account

#### 3. An account that:

Choose one

- Pays interest on your balance
- May require you to maintain a minimum daily balance
- Requires a lower minimum deposit to open



# Individual Development Account (IDA)

- Matched savings accounts
  - Helps low-income families save money and become financially independent
- Uses:
  - Job training
  - College education
  - Small business start up
  - Home purchase





# **Electronic Transfer Account (ETA)**

#### Low-cost account

 Allows federal payment recipients to receive their payments through direct deposit

#### Features include:

- Monthly fee of \$3 (or less)
- No minimum balance
- Debit card for point-of-sale transactions may be offered

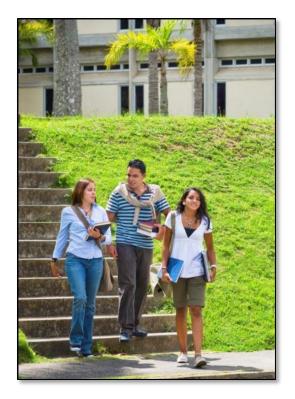


# **529 College Savings Plan**

- Education savings plan:
  - Operated by a state or educational institution
  - Designed to help families set aside funds to pay for future college costs

#### • Types:

- 529 Prepaid Tuition Plan
- 529 Savings Plan





#### **Buy an Investment**

- Investment: a long-term savings option for future income or financial benefit
  - Investment products are not federally insured.
  - You must weigh the risks and returns.
  - You earn money by:
    - Selling the investments for more than you paid
    - Receiving dividends and interest earnings



#### Pay Yourself First 20

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#### **Before You Invest**

- Save money (6-month savings cushion)
- Talk to:
  - Your bank
  - A reputable financial advisor
  - An investment firm
- Ask about employer-offered retirement accounts
- Do your own research





#### **Investment Products**

- Bonds
- Mutual funds
- Retirement investments
- Stocks



United States (U.S.) Treasury securities



#### **Name the Investment Product**

Bonds Mutual funds Retirement investments Stocks U.S. Treasury securities

- When you loan money to a corporation or the government for a certain period of time/term.
  - 2. When you own a share/part of a company. You might receive periodic dividends when the company makes a profit.



#### Name the Investment Product

Bonds Mutual funds Retirement investments **U.S. Treasury securities** Choose one Stocks

- 3. When you loan money to the government. You can select from products based on their face value and maturity date.
- 4. When you invest money over a long period of time so that you will have money to live on when you are no longer working.



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#### **Name the Investment Product**

Bonds Mutual funds Retirement investments Stocks U.S. Treasury securities

# 5. A product that allows you to invest in many investors and investment products.

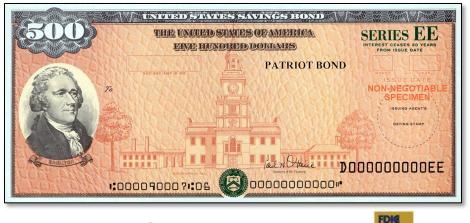


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# **Savings Bonds**

#### I Bonds

- Purchased at face value
- EE Bonds
  - Normally purchased at half their face value







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#### **U.S. Treasury Securities**

- Treasury (T) bills
- Treasury (T) notes
- Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS)
- Treasury (T) Bonds
- These are safe because they are backed by the U.S. Government.



#### **Corporate Bonds**

- Loans to a corporation for a certain period of time/term
- The corporation promises to repay the amount of money you lend it on a specified date.



#### **Stocks**

- You:
  - Own a share/part of a company
  - May receive dividends if the company profits



 The value of your investment changes (up or down) according to the stock market.



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#### **Mutual Funds**

- A product that:
  - Combines money from many investors
  - Includes stocks and bonds
  - May pay dividends
  - Changes in value with the stock market
- Diversify: spread your risk of loss across many savings and investment options



# Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)

- May include a combination of investment products
- Are tax exempt
- Fluctuate with stock market



Include Traditional IRAs and Roth IRAs



# 401(k) and 403(b) Plans

• 401(k):



- Established by an employer:
  - You designate a percentage of your pay to be taken out before taxes.
  - Employers may offer matching contributions.
- 403(b):
  - Offered to employees of public schools and certain tax-exempt organizations



#### **Variable Annuities**

- An insurance contract that invests your premium in various mutual fund-like investments
- Variable annuities can be very costly due to the fees, which include:
  - High annual fees
  - Surrender charges on early withdrawals
  - Tax penalty on early withdrawal before age 59<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>
  - Life benefit guarantee fee



### How To Choose the Best Investment

- Learn as much as possible
- Consider how long you plan to keep your money in the investment
- Diversify
- Re-evaluate your products
   periodically



Determine your risk tolerance



#### **Other Investments**

Owning a home



- Value of home
   = \$250,000

   Minus Debt
   = \$200,000

   Equity
   = \$50,000
- Owning a business



#### **Saving for Retirement**

- Make the most of your remaining paychecks until retirement
- Try to reduce or eliminate debt
- Develop a plan to stretch your money through retirement



#### **Decision Factors**

- How much money do you want to save over time?
- How long can you leave your money invested?
- How do you feel about risking your money?



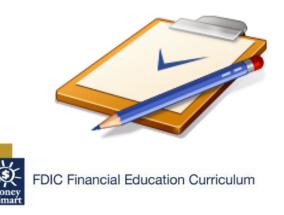
#### Activity 2: Pay Yourself First Action Plan Complete Activity 2 in the Participant Guide.

- 1. Determine what factors may affect your savings decision making.
- 2. Determine what short- and long-term actions you can take to save.





- What final questions do you have?
- What have you learned?
- How would you evaluate the training?



# Conclusion

#### • You learned:

- What it means to pay yourself first and how you can benefit by doing it
- Tips to help you save more
- How your money can grow with compound interest
- A number of savings and investment options
- How to decide what savings and investment options are best for you

