





- 1. Agenda
- 2. Ground Rules

3. Introductions



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?



Pay Yourself First 4

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?





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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.
- 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



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 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





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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

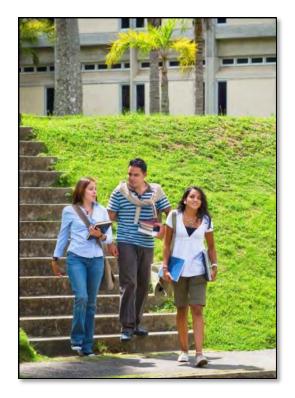


529 College Savings Plan

- 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

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.
 - 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 Stocks U.S. Treasury securities

- 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.

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.



Pay Yourself First 24

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 59¹/₂
 - 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.



Summary

- 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

