

Charge It Right

FDIC Money Smart for Young Adults



Building: Knowledge, Security, Confidence

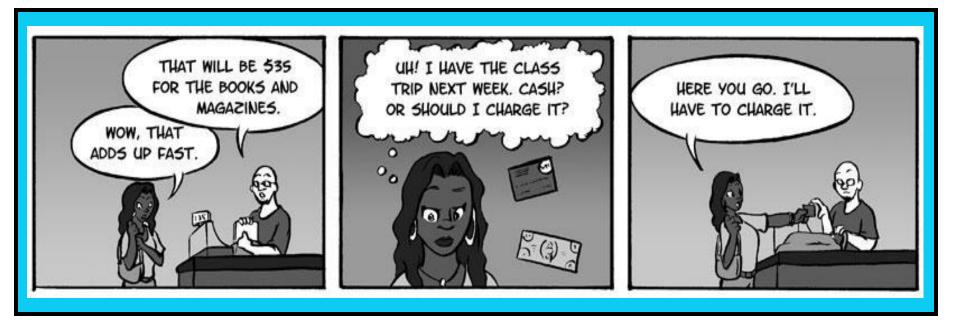
Objectives

- Describe the purpose of credit cards
- Determine which credit card is best for you, or if a credit card is a good option for you
- Identify the factors credit card companies look for when making credit decisions
- Describe how to use a credit card responsibly



Identify the steps to take when a credit card is lost or stolen

Charge It Right





3

Why Is Credit Important?

• Credit:

- Can be useful in times of emergencies
- Is more convenient and safer than carrying large amounts of cash
- Allows you to make a large purchase (e.g., car or house), and pay for it over time
- Can affect your ability to obtain a job, buy or rent a house, or obtain insurance



What Is a Credit Card?



- Credit cards:
 - Are a convenient form of borrowing
 - Provide a revolving line of credit
 - Require you to pay the minimum payment each month
- Charge cards:
 - Require you to pay the entire balance every month



ATM/Debit Cards

- Automated Teller Machine (ATM) and debit cards are tied to your checking account at a bank
- Be sure you have money in your checking account before you use an ATM or debit card

6





Stored Value Cards

- Types:
 - Payroll cards
 - Government disbursement cards
 - General purpose cards
 - Gift cards



• You cannot build a credit history with stored value cards.



Activity 2: Which Card is This?

Complete Activity 2 in your Participant Guide

-Select the best answer from the list provided



8

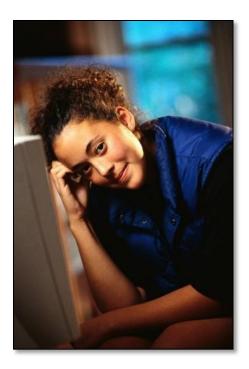
Secured and Unsecured Cards

- Most credit cards are unsecured; requiring no collateral
- Collateral: an asset that you promise to give the bank if you do not repay a loan
- Consider a secured credit card if you have no credit history or have had credit problems in the past



Student Credit Cards

- May have lower credit limit
- Intended to help young
 people establish credit
- Remember to read the terms and conditions





Rewards Cards

- Earn points toward goods or services
- Receive cash rebates
- Many charge an annual fee



 Make sure the rewards you expect to earn justify the annual fee



Statistics

• In 2008

- Approximately 84% of undergraduates had at least one credit card
- Only 17% of undergraduates paid off all their credit card balances each month
- College seniors were graduating with an average balance of more than \$4,100.00



Credit Card Solicitations

- List some of the places where you may be approached or see ads for credit cards?
- What type of tactics do creditors use to try and sell you on a credit card?



Pre-Approved Offers

There are NO Guarantees!

- You are "pre-approved" but must still qualify for the card
- Read the agreement carefully
- Shop around!
- Opt-out by

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- Calling 1-888-5-OPTOUT (567-8688)

Visiting <u>www.optoutprescreen.com</u>

Truth in Lending Disclosure

- Legally required
- States all credit card terms, including:
 - Specific account fees
 - The reason why penalty rates may be applied
 - Key terms (at account opening and when terms are changed)



Credit Card Terms

- Read disclosures for important credit card terms:
 - Annual Percentage Rates (APRs)
 - Fees
 - Grace period
 - Balance computation method





APR

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- The cost of borrowing money on a yearly basis
- Includes interest and fees
- Rate may be fixed or variable
- Different APR for types of use
 - Purchases
 - Balance transfers
 - Cash advances



Fees



- Annual fees
- Late fees
- Over-the-limit fees
- Balance transfer fees
- Cash advance fees
- Credit-limit increase fee
- Foreign transaction fee



Grace Period

- Avoid or minimize finance charges by paying your balance in full, or making the minimum payment, on or before the due date
- Many credit card companies never provide a grace period for cash advances or balance transfers



Balance Computation Method

- Method for calculating interest
- Most common method is the Average Daily Balance





Activity 3: Is It a Decent Offer?

Complete Activity 3 in your Participant Guide

 Use the sample Truth in Lending disclosure

Answer the questions



21

Other Factors to Consider

- Customer service
- Additional protection (e.g., extended warranties)



Credit limit



Applying for Credit

- Individual credit
 - Based on your own assets, income, ability to pay, and credit history
- Joint credit:
 - Based on the assets, income, ability to pay, and credit history of both applicants



Application Requirements

- Must be at least 21 years old unless you:
 - Can show independent means of repaying the debt
 - Have a cosigner
- Providing false information on a credit application is a crime



Credit Report

- A credit report tells creditors:
 - Who you are
 - How much debt you have
 - Whether you have made payments on time
 - Whether there is negative information about you in public records
 - How many inquiries are listed in your
 - credit report

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Credit Reporting Agencies

- Equifax
- Experian
- TransUnion





Free Annual Credit Report

Visit: www.annualcreditreport.com

Call: 877-322-8228

Mail:

Annual Credit Report Request Service P. O. Box 105281 Atlanta, GA 30348-5281



Credit Scores

- A number that helps lenders determine your credit risk
- Two types:
 - The Fair Isaac Corporation (FICO) Score
 - VantageScore



Credit Denial

- You have the right to have the credit card company give you the reasons that the credit was denied.
- Reasons for denial might include:
 - Bad credit history
 - Do not meet income or residence criteria





Activity 4: Credit Card User Case Studies

Complete Activity 4 in your Participant Guide

- Read each scenario
- Determine whether the credit card user is responsible or irresponsible with their credit card use



Briefly explain your answer

Lost or Stolen Credit Card

• Tell your credit card company immediately if:



- Your card is lost or stolen
- You identify errors on your statement
- Never give your confidential personal information over the telephone unless you have made the call



What is Identity Theft?

 When thieves steal your personal information and pretend to be you



Identity theft is a serious problem!



32

Common Forms of Identity Theft

Phishing

- Unsolicited emails that appear to be from a legitimate source
- Pharming
 - Fake websites seeking personal or private information by appearing legitimate
- Skimming

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 Special storage device used to obtain credit/debit card numbers

Identity Theft Information



Federal Trade Commission (FTC):

- www.ftc.gov/idtheft
- 1-877-IDTHEFT (438-4338)



34

Credit Card Statement Information

1. Account Summary



- 2. Payment Information <u>www.federalreserve.gov/creditcardcalculator/</u>
- 3. Credit Counseling Statement
- 4. Notice of Interest Rate Changes
- 5. Transactions or Account Activity
- 6. Interest Charge Calculation



Activity 5: Sample Credit Card Statement

Complete Activity 5 in your Participant Guide

- Use the Sample Credit Card Statement
- Answer the questions



Keep Good Records

- 1. Keep your credit card receipts to compare with monthly statements
- 2. Check your monthly statement for mistakes
- 3. Report mistakes right away





Paying Your Credit Card Bill

- Pay attention to and consider your:
 - Credit limit
 - Minimum payment
 - How increased payments affect what you owe



Activity 6: Making More Than the Minimum Payment

Complete Activity 6 in your Participant Guide

Compare the two tables

Answer the questions



Module Summary





40

Module Summary

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Congratulations! You learned:

- The purpose of credit cards
- Where you can go to apply for a credit card
- How to decide which credit card is best for you or if a credit card is a good idea for you at this point
- What credit card companies look for before they issue you a card
- How to use a card responsibly and how to safeguard against identity theft