

FIRST SAVINGS BANK PRESENTS



MAKING SMART CHOICES, PLANNING FOR YOUR FUTURE, AND KNOWING HOW TO NAVIGATE THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

CONTENT

Budgeting and Savings Budgeting Worksheet Instructions Budget Worksheet

Banking Basics Ampt Up Teen Checking Account from First Savings Bank

> Credit and Loans The 4 Cs of Credit

Protecting your Money Common Financial Scams to Be Aware Of Cyber Security Quiz: Can You Spot the Scam?

> Future Financial Planning Financial Calculators Setting Goals

Super Simple Money Rules to Live By

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BUDGETING AND SAVINGS

Understanding Your Money: Income vs. Expenses

- Income: This is the money you receive, like allowances, part-time job earnings, or gifts. It's important to know how much you're getting and when.
- Expenses: These are your costs—things you spend money on. They can be essentials like school supplies or extras like movie tickets.

Creating a Simple Budget: A Step-by-Step Guide

- Track Your Spending: For one month, keep a record of everything you spend. This can be eye-opening!
- Categorize Expenses: Separate your expenses into categories (like Food, Entertainment, Transport).
- Prioritize: Decide what's necessary (like school lunch) and what you can cut back on (like an extra snack).
- Set Spending Limits: Based on your income, decide how much you can afford to spend in each category.
- Stick to It: Try to keep within your spending limits. It's okay to adjust, but be mindful about where your money goes.

Tips for Smart Saving

- Start Small, Think Big: Even saving a small amount regularly can add up. Think of it as paying your future self.
- Set Savings Goals: Save for something specific, like a new phone or a college fund. It's easier to save when you know what you're saving for.
- Emergency Fund: Aim to save a little for emergencies. It's a cushion that can really help in unexpected situations.
- Savings Account: Consider opening a savings account. Many banks offer accounts for minors with low fees. <u>Click here and visit our website to learn about our Major Savings</u> <u>Account.</u> Or visit us at https://www.firstsavingsbanks.bank/savings-cds/

Activity: Budgeting Challenge

• 30-Day Challenge: For the next month, use the Instructions and Worksheet we've provided on the following pages to create and follow a budget. Track your spending and see how well you stick to your budget. Adjust as needed and reflect on what you learn.



BUDGETING WORKSHEET

AFTER READING THE INSTRUCTIONS, COMPLETE THE WORKSHEET ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE.

Budgeting is the key to your financial stability, ensuring you can pay common expenses like rent, tuition, student loans, car payment, cell phone bill, food and entertainment. But what is budgeting exactly? Budgeting is a proactive way organizing your finances. It can protect you from spending more than you're making, allowing you to plan for short- and long-term expenses. It's an easy, helpful way for people with any type of income and expenses to stay on top of their finances. You're simply tracking your income left over after all expenses to ensure you're not falling into debt.

If your INCOME minus EXPENSES is POSITIVE:

You're earning more than you're spending, which is exactly where you want your finances to be. You can afford your expenses, which helps you maintain a good credit rating.

If your INCOME minus EXPENSES is NEGATIVE:

You're spending more than you're earning, which puts you in danger of going into debt, which is something that can be avoidable.

Start with your income

Track the amount of money you have coming in every month, from jobs, scholarships, grants, student loans, or money given to you. When tracking income from your job, it's easiest to use the amount you take home* after taxes. This is the amount of money you have available for your budget, so get it as accurate as possible.

Next, track your expenses

Think of everything you pay in a month; use receipts or bank statements to ensure you think of everything. Track spending cash as miscellaneous or with another category that makes sense; just ensure you track it.

Don't forget to plan for all types of expenses

Some expenses are obvious, like rent and auto insurance; make sure you include variable expenses like gas, pet food and holiday gifts. Other things like license plate renewal, and doctor visits may only come up a couple of times a year, but planning for these expenses allows you to work them into your monthly payments or set aside some money for them ahead of time.

Update your budget daily - this is the way

The easiest way to keep on track with your budget is to keep it updated as often as possible. Tracking your money will take minimal time if done daily, and you'll be much less likely to forget something. It will become a habit in no time... you can thank me later.

*Take-home pay is the net amount of income received after the deduction of taxes, benefits, and voluntary contributions from a paycheck. It is the difference between the gross income less all deductions.

Today, we'll use a basic template for our budget, but save this link for a more detailed budget from our website.

https://www.firstsavingsbanks.bank/resources/calculators/

Simply scroll down the page to Personal Finance and select the Student Budget Calculator. Here's a quicklink:

https://www.banksiteservices.com/calculators/StudentBudget.html

MONTHLY BUDGET

ΙΝΟΟΜΕ					EXPENSES		
Income 1						М	onth
Income 2							
Others					. (Bu	ıdget
Total Income:							
BILLS TO BE	E PAID	DUE	E DATE	AMOU	NT	PAID	NOTE
		T	OTAL				

	MONTHLY SUMMARY	
TOTAL INCOME	TOTAL EXPENSES	DIFFERENCES

ΝΟΤΕS

BANKING BASICS

Understanding Different Types of Bank Accounts

- Checking Accounts: Ideal for daily transactions like using a debit card or paying bills. They usually don't earn interest.
- Savings Accounts: Designed for saving money over time. They earn interest, helping your savings grow.

Using a Debit Card Responsibly

When you use a Debit Card, the funds are instantly taken out of the balance in your checking account. A debit card will not allow you to spend more money than what you have available in your checking account.

- Track Your Balance: Always know how much money you have in your account to avoid overdrafts.
- Review Transactions Regularly: Check your account frequently to spot any unauthorized transactions.
- Keep Your PIN Secret: Never share your PIN with anyone to protect your account.

Interest Rates: What They Mean for You

- Earning Interest: In a savings account, the bank pays you interest on the money you save. Even a small interest rate can add up over time.
- Paying Interest: If you borrow money (like with a credit card or loan), you pay interest. Understanding how interest rates work helps you make smarter borrowing decisions.

Practical Tips for Banking

- Choose the Right Bank: Look for a bank with low fees, great customer service, and convenient locations with internet and mobile banking.
- Read the Fine Print: Understand the terms of your account, like fees for overdrafts or minimum balance requirements.
- Learn Internet Banking: Use your bank's app or website to manage your accounts safely and conveniently.

Activity: Opening Your First Bank Account

• Visit a Bank: If possible, visit a bank with a parent or guardian and learn firsthand what's involved in opening an account.

Stop in and visit one of our locations to open an account or just learn more. We're excited to meet you!



AMPT-UP TEEN CHECKING

FROM FIRST SAVINGS BANK

Not to brag, but we might just have the best Teen Checking Account around! For starters, there are no monthly service fees! IKR? And listen, we know you're not hanging out by the mailbox, so E-Statements are the perfect choice. You'll have access to a huge network of surcharge-free Money Pass ATMs! And, we think you'll be impressed by our line up of digital features to keep your thumbs clickin' between Snaps. And, that's just a start. Your AMPT-UP Checking Account has all the tools you need to begin your financial journey. And, some cool perks too... we told you it was the best!

- Debit Card
- E-Statements
- A Network Of Surcharge-Free Money Pass ATMs
- Unlimited Check Writing
- Mobile Banking With Mobile Deposit
- Mobile Wallet Apple Pay, Samsung Pay And Google Pay
- Debit Card Controls
- Real Time Account Alerts
- Refer-a-Friend Bonus -\$ 20 Bonus Per Referral
- AMPT-UP Financial Literacy Punch Card
 - Fill The Card For A \$50 Bonus

*Message & data rates may apply to mobile services



CREDIT AND LOANS

Understanding Credit

- What is Credit? Credit is the ability to borrow money with the understanding that you'll pay it back later, often with interest.
- Credit Score: Your credit score is a number that tells lenders how risky it might be to lend you money. It's based on your past financial behavior.

Using Credit Cards Wisely

Credit cards allow you to borrow money from the card issuer up to a certain limit in order to purchase items or withdraw cash. Cardholders receive a bill at the end of the month that they will have to pay.

- Pay On Time: Always pay your credit card bill on time to avoid late fees and protect your credit score.
- Stay Below Your Limit: Avoid using all the credit available to you. Using a small portion of your credit limit is best for your credit score.
- Please be aware of the costs and fees associated with your credit card.

Understanding Loans

- Types of Loans: Learn about different types of loans like student loans, car loans, personal loans and home mortgages.
- Interest and Repayment: Understand how interest adds to the total amount you have to pay back and how loan repayment works.

Credit Dos and Don'ts

- Do: Check your credit report regularly for errors.
- Don't: Apply for too many credit cards at once, as this can negatively impact your credit score.

Building Good Credit as a Student

- Start Small: Consider a secured credit card or a small personal loan to start building credit.
- Be Responsible: Always borrow responsibly. Remember, borrowing money is not free; it costs in interest.

Activity: Credit Scenario Role-Play

• Role-Play: With your friends or family members, act out different scenarios involving credit use, discussing the right and wrong ways to handle credit.

The 4 C's OF CREDIT

CAPACITY

Capacity refers to your present and future ability to meet your payments. A lender wants to see that you have a job and you have held the same job or the same type of job for at least a year.

Lenders may ask:

- Do you have a job?
- How much money do you make each month?
- What are your monthly expenses?

COLLATERAL

Collateral refers to property or assets you can offer to secure the loan. Collateral is security you provide the lender. Giving the lender collateral means that you pledge an asset that you own (for example: a car) to the lender with the agreement that it will be the repayment source in case you cannot repay the loan.

Lenders may ask:

• Do you have assets to secure the loan beyond your capacity to pay it off?

CHARACTER

Character refers to how you have paid your bills or debts in the past.

Lenders may ask:

- Have you had credit in the past?
- How many credit accounts do you have?
- Have you ever filed for bankruptcy, had property repossessed, or made late payments?

CAPITAL

Capital refers to the value of your assets and your net worth. Lenders want to determine the value of your assets (things you own that have financial value). Lenders will also compare the value of your assets and the amount of debt you have. This is called net worth. A positive net worth demonstrates your ability to manage your money.

Lenders may ask:

- How much money do you have in your checking and savings accounts?
- Do you have investments (for example: stocks, bonds) or other assets (for example: a car)?

PROTECTING YOUR MONEY

Avoiding Financial Scams

- Recognize Scams: Learn how to identify common financial scams, like phishing emails or too-good-to-be-true offers.
- Stay Informed: Keep up-to-date with the latest types of scams and how to protect yourself.
- Never Share Personal Information: Be cautious about sharing personal or financial information, especially online or over the phone.

Safe Internet Banking and Shopping

- Secure Your Accounts: Use strong, unique passwords for all your financial accounts.
- Be Cautious with Public Wi-Fi: Avoid accessing your bank account or shopping online when connected to public Wi-Fi.
- Verify Websites: Make sure a website is secure (look for "https" in the web address) before entering any personal or financial information.

Practical Tips for Financial Security

- Regularly Check Your Accounts: Regularly review your bank and credit card statements for any unauthorized transactions.
- Shred Sensitive Documents: Shred documents like bank statements or bills before throwing them away to prevent identity theft.

Activity: Cyber Security Quiz

• Test Your Knowledge: Read about common financial scams on the next page and then take our quiz on cyber security best practices to see how much you've learned and where you can improve.



COMMON FINANCIAL SCAMS TO BE AWARE OF

Phishing Scams

Definition: Fraudulent attempts to obtain sensitive information (like usernames, passwords, and credit card details) by disguising as a trustworthy entity in electronic communication.

Identity Theft

Definition: The fraudulent acquisition and use of a person's private identifying information, usually for financial gain.

Lottery or Prize Scams

Definition: Scammers inform victims they've won a lottery or prize, but must pay a fee or provide personal information to claim it.

Advance-Fee Scams

Definition: The victim is persuaded to pay a sum of money in advance in order to receive a significantly larger sum or valuable item, which never materializes.

Loan Scams

Definition: Offers of quick and easy loans with no credit check, which require upfront fees and personal information but do not result in an actual loan.

Charity Scams

Definition: Requests for donations to fake charities, especially common after high-profile disasters or during holiday seasons.

Romance Scams

Definition: Scammers create fake profiles on dating sites or social networks to build online relationships, eventually asking for money under false pretenses.

Tech Support Scams

Definition: Fraudsters claim to be tech support from a well-known company to fix non-existent computer issues, gaining remote access to your computer or financial compensation.

Job Offer Scams

Definition: Fake job offers that require the job seeker to pay money upfront for training, background checks, or materials, or to provide personal and financial information.

Overpayment Scams

Definition: The scammer overpays for an item or service with a check, then asks the victim to refund the excess amount, only for the original check to bounce.

Each of these scams preys on different emotions or needs, such as urgency, fear, or the desire to be helpful. It's crucial to educate yourself on these scams so you can recognize and avoid them.

CYBER SECURITY QUIZ: CAN YOU SPOT THE SCAM?

1. What is Phishing?

A) Fishing for compliments online.

B) Sending emails that ask for personal information pretending to be from a legitimate company.

C) A new type of computer virus.

2. If someone contacts you claiming you've won a lottery but asks for a fee to claim it, this is likely:

- A) A once-in-a-lifetime opportunity.
- B) A Lottery Scam.
- C) Standard procedure for all lotteries.

3. Which is a sign of a Job Offer Scam?

- A) The job offers flexible hours.
- B) The employer asks for money upfront for training.
- C) The job requires a college degree.

4. How does Identity Theft occur?

A) By sharing too much personal information on social media.

B) When someone illegally obtains and uses your personal data in a fraudulent or deceptive way.

C) Through online shopping.

5. What should you do if you receive an unsolicited tech support call?

- A) Follow their instructions to fix your computer.
- B) Hang up and do not provide any personal information.
- C) Ask them for proof of identity and then assist them.

6. How can you protect yourself from Advance-Fee Scams?

A) Always pay fees upfront to secure large sums of money.

B) Be skeptical of requests to pay fees or taxes in advance to receive a prize, loan, or other large amount.

C) Only respond to offers from known and trusted companies.

Answers on the next page.

CYBER SECURITY QUIZ: ANSWERS

Answers

1. B - Phishing is sending emails that ask for personal information while pretending to be from a legitimate company.

2. B - This is a classic sign of a Lottery Scam.

3. B - A Job Offer Scam often asks for money upfront, typically for training or materials.

4. B - Identity Theft involves illegally obtaining and using someone's personal data in a deceptive way.

5. B - If you receive an unsolicited tech support call, it's best to hang up and not provide any personal information.

6. B - Protect yourself from Advance-Fee Scams by being skeptical of requests to pay fees or taxes in advance.



FUTURE FINANCIAL PLANNING

Basics of Retirement Planning

- Start Early: Understand why it's beneficial to start thinking about retirement savings early in life, even as a teenager.
- Retirement Accounts: Learn about different types of retirement accounts like 401(k)s and IRAs, and how they can help you save for the future.
- Compound Interest in Action: Learn how saving a little bit now can grow significantly over time thanks to compound interest.

Building an Emergency Fund

- What is an Emergency Fund? An emergency fund is money set aside for unexpected expenses, like car repairs or medical bills.
- How Much to Save: Learn guidelines for how much to save in your emergency fund and how to start building it. <u>Click here to learn more.</u>
 - https://www.firstsavingsbanks.bank/the-5-bank-accounts-you-need-to-have/
- Keeping It Accessible: Understand the importance of keeping your emergency fund in a place where you can get to it quickly if needed.

Setting Financial Goals

- Short-Term vs. Long-Term Goals: Learn the difference between short-term (like saving for a concert) and long-term goals (like saving for college).
- Creating a Plan: Tips on how to set realistic financial goals and make a plan to achieve them.
- Staying on Track: Create strategies for staying motivated and keeping on track with your financial goals.

Financial Planning Tools and Resources

- Budgeting for Goals: Use budgeting tools to plan for and reach your financial goals.
- Financial Calculators: Learn how to use online calculators to project savings and investment growth over time. *Link to all calculators on the following page*.

Activity: Goal-Setting

• Plan Your Future: Create your own financial goals and outline steps to achieve them, whether they're short-term or long-term. *See Page 16*

TRY OUR FINANCIAL CALCULATORS



CLICK HERE FOR A FULL LIST OF FINANCIAL CALCULATORS OR SELECT ONE BELOW

https://www.firstsavingsbanks.bank/resources/calculators/

Personal Finance

<u>Checkbook Balancer</u>

Balance your checkbook with this quick and easy calculator.

<u>Home Budget Analysis</u>

Analyze your budget, see where your money goes and find out where you can improve!

Net Worth

This calculator helps you determine your net worth. It also estimates how your net worth could grow (or shrink!) over the next ten years.

<u>Student Budget</u>

This calculator is specifically designed to help students understand their expenses and income while attending a university, college or other full-time educational institution.

Savings Calculators

CD Ladder Calculator

Use this calculator to examine the benefits of investing in a series of Certificates of Deposits with different maturities, also called a CD Ladder.

Certificate of Deposit Calculator

Use this calculator to find out how much interest you can earn on a Certificate of Deposit (CD).

<u>College Savings</u>

Use this calculator to help develop or fine tune your education savings plan.

Compare Savings Rates

Even a small difference in the interest you are paid on your savings can add up over time. Use this calculator to see how different savings rates can impact your savings strategy!

<u>Cool Million</u>

Find out when your savings plan may make you a millionaire!

Savings Calculator

Find out how consistent investments over a number of years can be an effective strategy to accumulate wealth. <u>Savings Goals</u>

What will it take to reach your savings goal? This financial calculator helps you find out.

Savings, Taxes, and Inflation

Use this calculator to determine how much your savings will be worth with these two important variables in mind.

This is the POWER of INTEREST!

SETTING GOALS

There are so many benefits to setting financial goals. You can experience positive changes in your life by getting specific with what you want and taking intentional action. Just having good intentions isn't enough, so if you want to fully realize your visions, you'll want to map out a plan to make them happen. This includes setting goals that support your values and priorities.

Having meaningful goals can set you on a path to a debt-free life. They can help guide your journey to financial freedom, providing the motivation and focus necessary to stick to them. The benefits of setting financial goals all work together to boost your financial health. You'll gain more confidence in your money management decisions and significantly decrease money-related stress. If you want to have control over your money and create more security, you'll need to set some financial goals.

SHORT TERM FINANCIAL GOALS

LONG TERM FINANCIAL GOALS

Financial goals are the specific intentions you decide for your money. Your goals are unique to your personal financial circumstances, and they give you defined targets to aim for. They represent the ideal outcome of your financial decisions over time. Your financial goals should be specific, measurable, achievable, and time-based. What are some goals that you'd like to reach in the short and long term?

Putting \$500.00 in my savings account within 6 months.
#2
#3

Saving \$20,000.00 in the next 6 years for a down payment on a house.

#2

#3

Benefits of Setting Financial Goals

- Creating an effective plan for your finances
- Choosing appropriate strategies
- Measuring your progress
- Knowing what your priorities are
- Strengthening your motivation and commitment
- Increasing your chances of experiencing positive outcomes
- Creating built-in accountability
- Improving your money mindset
- Confidence about your future

All of these benefits create powerful change in your life, and they will inspire you to make financial decisions that move you closer to your goals.

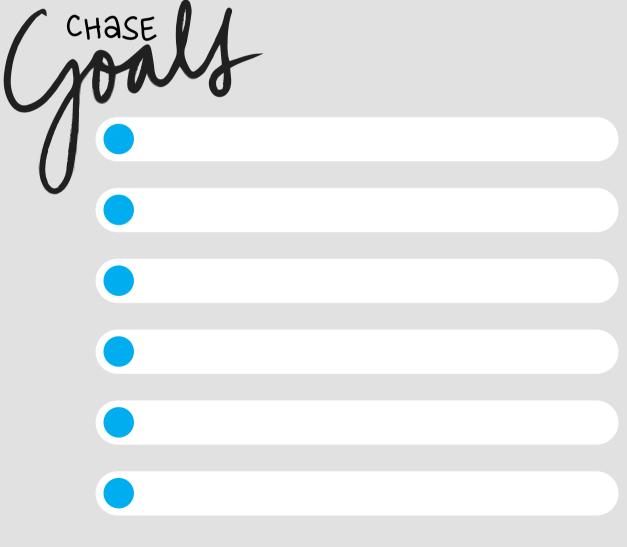
Attain Your Goals by Seeing Them Every Day

Studies show that people that write down goals and review them periodically are more likely have a higher level of achievement.

Write your goals down and put them where you can see them often.

The best way to set goals is with the SMART goal method. A SMART goal is: specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and timebased. It is that simple.

Get out your favorite medium for taking notes and set some targets for the new year and get to work. Set some targets to be achieved over the next 12 months.



SUPER SIMPLE MONEY RULES TO LIVE BY

SPEND LESS THAN YOU EARN

This is critical to your financial freedom. The sooner that you understand the importance of saving money, the sooner you'll have extra money! Pay yourself first and try to save at least 10% of your income.

"But you said these were super simple rules... and this sounds hard!"

It's not, I promise! Start with a budget. If you aren't sure how to create a budget, practice with the provided worksheet. But first, we need to understand that tracking and limiting our spending is key to our financial success! Jot down the details. Give that #2 pencil a sharpen and make a list: What do we spend our money on? Where are we saving our money? Where did we struggle? (*It was Starbucks again, wasn't it?*) Just kidding, but by keeping track, we'll be able to identify our successes and perhaps places we need to be more cautious.

PUT YOUR SAVINGS TO WORK FOR YOU

This part can be so much fun and I'm not talking about meme stocks either. I'm sure those can be fun, but for now let's concentrate on good, solid investments. A savings account is a great start. Remember: Talk to experts that can help you make wise decisions.

Watching money your money grow is so satisfying! "More satisfying than a caramel, mocha, frappa-latte?" You got it! And, there are some great options available for students, like the Major Savings Account from First Savings Bank. Other options are Certificates of Deposit and Money Market Accounts. If you're not certain about where to save your money, talk to a Financial Services Representative; they love to assist and encourage new savers. It's an exciting day when you graduate from the pig bank to the real bank. And, it's true that younger savers are also more likely to create budgets to cut out unnecessary spending in effort to save more.

CAPITALIZE ON YOUR SKILLS

We all have special skills that we share with the world. Your goal is to recognize those skills and then capitalize on them. Here's the key: PASSION = POTENTIAL! That's right... do what you love and you'll never work a day in your life. #GOALS

This part is known as generating 'Active Income': income generation for which you you trade hours in the day. And, as we keep growing in our skill sets, we can offer more and more to this world at higher and higher prices. It's important that you believe in yourself and try not to get stuck building your own obstacles. You really can do anything you put your mind to!

INVEST IN YOURSELF

If something interests you, you owe it to yourself to learn all about it. Educate yourself, increase your knowledge and then... you'll increase your earning power!

START TODAY

The sooner the better. A wealth of experience comes from long term habits and there's no better time to begin than today.