

Personal Money Management

Why and How we spend money and potential impacts to personal credit.

Presentation Objectives

- Understanding Your Financial Personality
- Personal Credit
 - > Scores, impacts, tips, your questions.
- Money Saving Tips



About the Credit Union

The Harvard University Employees Credit Union is a financial institution exclusively serving the students, alumni, faculty, and staff of Harvard University and the affiliated hospitals. Family members are also eligible.

Member Owned

- > Every member is an equal shareholder
- > Volunteer Board of Directors elected by the membership

Safety and Stability

- Well capitalized
- Federally insured by the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA)

Cooperative Model

- > Member deposits used to fund loans for other members.
- All earnings returned to the members in the form of better value and enhanced services.



Learning to Handle Finances

Harvard Student Survey

- Sources of consumer finance education;
 - ➢ Formal Program 15%
 - ≻ None 41%
 - > Parents 34%
 - ≻ Friends 11%
- Most people learn how to handle finances from their parents; but this is a problem because the world has changed since they were growing up."

Elizabeth Warren – Harvard Law School Professor/Senator

- Self rating of knowledge of consumer finance topics:
 - Personal Budgeting: 65% poor to average
 - Personal Credit: 95% poor to average (27% poor)
 - Taxes & Insurance: 97% poor to average (42% poor)
 - Investing: 95% poor to average
 (59% poor)



What Do You Spend Money On?

- Taxes
- Food
 - > Groceries, Dining Out, Booze
- Clothing
- Housing
 - Rent or mortgage payment, heat, electricity, water, phone, internet, insurance, cleaning supplies
- Transportation
 - Auto loan, gas, insurance, parking, Tpass, bike
- Entertainment
 - Games, movies, sports, cable, Netflix(and Chill), Hulu, etc., vacation, social gatherings

- Debt Payments
 - Student Loans, Credit Cards, Personal Loans
- Personal Care
 - Cosmetics/Hygiene products, hobbies, anything that you do or buy that makes you you





Personality

- Values fundamental beliefs about what you regard as important
 - Family life, spiritual matters, personal health, education, public policy, employment
- Critical to understanding how you view money and use of credit
- Values serve as the basis for budgeting and setting your financial goals



Advertising 101

- In the store and beyond; online, in apps, social media, billboards, public transportation, magazines, newspapers, T.V...
- Leela: "Didn't you have ads in the 21st century?"
- Fry: "Well sure, but not in our dreams. Only on TV and radio, and in magazines, and movies, and at ball games... and on buses and milk cartons and t-shirts, and bananas and written on the sky. But not in dreams, no siree."
- The purpose of advertising is to get us to buy.
 - Use emotional appeals and present certain images or lifestyles.
- You cannot avoid advertising (unfortunately) but you can separate the message from the true value of the product.



Spending Choices

- Consumer spending decisions are about 95% related to emotional needs.
 - > "Retail Therapy" for example.
- Many factors impact consumer behavior.

Specific to each individual.

 Understanding why we buy what we buy can help us make smart decisions in the future.
 Universal.



Managing your Spending

- Look at what you spend in a given month and be honest with yourself if it is sustainable.
- Prioritize spending
- Understand tradeoffs
- Live within your means
 - ➢ Reduce
 - Substitute
 - Postpone
 - ≻ Forgo
- Increase your income



Managing Money

Generally speaking most people will spend more with a credit card than a debit card and more with debit than cash.



Signs of Financial Distress

- When Your Credit Card Bill Arrives, You Can't Pay It In Full.
- Your Credit Card Usage Has Become a Necessity Rather Than a Convenience.
- Your Credit Card Debt Is Increasing, but You Only Pay the Minimum Payment Each Month.



Credit Basics

- Credit Utilizing something now (e.g. education, car or home) and paying for it over a period of time.
- > 3 C's of Credit
 - Character How well do you honor your financial obligations
 - Capacity How easy will it be for you to repay the debt
 - Collateral Will the loan be secured by something



Types of Credit

- Unsecured Credit
 - Credit Cards, Personal Loans, Checking Overdraft, Student Loans
- Guaranteed Loans
 - Some Home Improvement Loans, Hardship Loans
- Secured Loans
 - Backed by pledge of investments, deposits, homes and vehicles

All extensions of credit must be legally disclosed by the lender





Personal Credit Report

Credit Character

Who Reviews Your Credit?

- Financial lenders
- Employers
- Landlords
- Automotive dealers
- Professional licensing boards
- Insurance companies





Credit Bureau Companies

- Company that collects financial information from various sources
- Data furnishers are typically creditors, lenders, utilities, debt collection agencies and the courts
- Provides credit information on individual consumers for a variety of uses
- Summarizes information and issues a credit score using proprietary algorithms.
- > Three Major U.S.
 - Trans Union
 - > Experian
 - Equifax



What is on a Credit Report

Personal Information

> Names, current & previous addresses, employers, DOB, SSN.

Credit Information

Credit granted and history & timeliness of repayment, revolving, installment or open ended, payment patterns for past 7 years

Public Record Information

Records found on public documents: bankruptcies, tax liens, collection accounts, overdue child support

Inquiries

> List of creditors and agencies who have requested your credit report



What is Not on a Credit Report

Personal Information

- > That you are a good person
- > How much money you make

Credit Information

- That you have a lot of credit card debt because you feel compelled to rehabilitate injured puppies
- If you went through an illness or layoff and had rough year or two and are trying to get back on track



How long is information kept on a report?

15

Open accounts in good standing	Indefinitely
Closed accounts in good standing	10 years
Late or missed payments	7 years
Collection accounts	7 years
Civil judgments	7 years
Chapter 7 bankruptcy	10 years
Chapter 13 bankruptcy	7 years
Unpaid tax liens	10 years
Paid tax liens	7 years
Credit inquiries	2 years



Getting Your Credit Report

- www.Annualcreditreport.com
 - Receive a free copy of report from each of 3 bureaus.
 - > Order report every 4 months to check for inaccuracies.
 - Equifax Atlanta, GA
 (800)685-1111
 - Experian (TRW) Allen, TX
 > (800)Experian
 - Trans Union Springfield, PA
 > (800)888-4213





www.annualcreditreport.com





What Is Your Credit Score?

- Forecast of how well you will repay a loan as agreed during the next 24 months
- Snapshot of your credit history at a particular point in time
- Only includes factors related to an individual's credit
- Always changing



Credit Score Ranges

- FICO Scores range 300 to 850
- Only 18% of population have a FICO Score of 800 or better
- > 7% of population have scores below 500



FICO Credit Score Factors





1. Payment History

- Key Factors
- How recent is the most recent delinquency, collection or public record item?
- How severe was the worst delinquency—
 30 days, 90 days?
- How many credit obligations have been delinquent?





Payment History Example



Months Since Most Recent Major Delinquency



2. Outstanding Debt

Key Factors

- How much does the consumer owe creditors?
- What percentage of available credit card limits is the consumer using?
- What percentage is outstanding on open installment loans?





Outstanding Debt Example



Ratio of Total Balances to Total Limits on Revolving Accounts



3. Credit History Length

- Key Factors
- How long have accounts been established average number of months accounts have been open
- New accounts number of months since most recent account opening





4. Pursuit of New Credit

- Key Factors
- Inquiries:
 Number of recent inquiries (12 months)
- New

accounts number of trade lines opened in last year





5. Credit Mix

Key Factors

- What is the mix of credit product types?
- Revolving credit number of bankcard trade lines
- Installment credit percent of trade lines that are installment loans





Summary

- Payment History- Most Important; Missed payments are BAD
- Outstanding Debt A function of your Income; the lower the better
- Credit History Length- A function of Time; the older the better
- Pursuit of New Credit- You shouldn't need to constantly seek credit
- Credit Mix- Can you manage a credit card or only fixed amount and term loans, are you only granted credit backed by an asset



Credit Impact: Slow or late Payments

One 60 day delinquency can decrease a credit score by...

50... 75... even100 points!



Credit Impact: Rates and Payments

Credit Score	APR	Monthly Payment
720-850	4.23%	\$741
690-719	5.68%	\$757
660-689	7.73%	\$780
620-659	11.29%	\$822
590-619	16.28%	\$882
500-589	17.71%	\$900
<500	Not eligible	

Source: Myfico.com – 36 month car loan - \$25,000



Poor Credit: Costs

- Mortgage costs extra \$200 to \$300 per month per \$100,000 borrowed
- Insurance costs, credit card costs, other borrowing - \$100's extra per month
- Pay extra for borrowing or pay yourself by planning for purchases and using savings.





Credit Card 101
Statistics – Students & Credit Cards

- Only 26% of college students surveyed nationally understand credit- card fees and interest
- > 60% of college students surprised at how high their balance had reached
- 98% of student credit cards have an over-limit fee (not HUECU!)



Credit Card Payment Behavior of Students



Payment Behavior

Figure 10: Percentage of students who say their credit card payment behavior most typically resembles that described; source: self-reported survey



Sallie Mae (2009). "How Undergraduate Students Use Credit Cards"

Types of Credit Cards

- General; which covers cards with rewards, travel bonuses, cash back, and straight no frills.
- Limited purpose (store cards).
- Secured (Cash in an account determines limit).
- Others: Business, premium.



Anatomy of a Credit Card

- Introductory Rate
- Annual Percentage Rate
- Variable Rate
- Grace Period
- Cash Advance Fee

▹ Late Fee

- > Over-the-Limit Fee
- Expedited Payment
 Fee
- Foreign Transaction
 Fee
- Annual Fee



Having a Plan for Your Credit Card

- Determine when and for what you will use the card for each month.
 - Small monthly charges paid in full may help your credit score.
- Treat yo self day while using a credit card that you can't pay off is a bad idea!



Making Choices

- Look a card's Terms & Conditions before applying.
- Weigh the benefit of rewards programs vs a lower interest rate with no rewards program.
- Understand that rewards will only benefit you if you pay off your full balance every month.



Interest Rates

INTEREST RATES AND INTEREST CHARGES	
Purchase Annual Percentage Rate (APR)	15.24% . This APR will vary with the market based on the Prime Rate. ^a
Balance Transfer APR	15.24% . This APR will vary with the market based on the Prime Rate. ^a
Cash Advance APR	19.24%. This APR will vary with the market based on the Prime Rate. ^b
Overdraft Advance APR	19.24%. This APR will vary with the market based on the Prime Rate. ^b
Penalty APR and When It Applies	29.99%. This APR will vary with the market based on the Prime Rate. ^c
	The Penalty APR will be applicable to your Account if you:
	 fail to make any Minimum Payment by the date and time due (late payment);
	 make a payment to us that is returned unpaid; or
	 do any of the above or exceed your credit limit on another account or loan you have with us or any of our related banks.
	How Long Will the Penalty APR Apply: If your APRs are increased for any of these reasons, the Penalty APR will apply indefinitely.
How to Avoid Paying Interest on Purchases	Your due date will be a minimum of 21 days after the close of each billing cycle. We will not charge you periodic interest on purchases if you pay your entire balance by the due date each month. We will begin charging interest on balance transfers, cash advances, and overdraft advances on the transaction date.
Minimum Interest Charge	If you are charged periodic interest, the charge will be no less than \$1.50.
Credit Card Tips from the Federal Reserve Board	To learn more about factors to consider when applying for or using a credit card, visit the website of the Federal Reserve Board at http://www.federalreserve.gov/creditcard.



Fees

FEES		
Annual Membership Fee	None	
Transaction fees		
Balance Transfers	Either \$5 or 3% of the amount of each transfer, whichever is greater.	
Cash Advances	Either \$10 or 3% of the amount of each transaction, whichever is greater.	
Foreign Transactions	3% of each transaction in U.S. dollars.	
Penalty Fees		
Late Payment	Up to \$15 if the balance is less than \$100; up to \$25 if the balance is \$100 to less than \$250; up to \$35 if the balance is \$250 or more.	
Return Payment	Up to \$35 .	
Return Check	Up to \$35 .	



Cost of a Credit Card's Minimum Payment

- \$2,000 balance: assuming no new spending, an 18% interest rate and a minimum payment of \$50
 - It will take you 15 years and 1 month to pay off your debt.
 - In that time, you will pay \$2,423.22 in interest, so you will have paid more in interest than you have spent on goods + services.
- Add \$50 to your payment, \$100 total
 - > It will take you 2 years to pay off your debt.
 - In that time, you will pay \$395.65 in interest.



Give yourself the 4th degree

- Needs vs. Wants / Ask yourself the following.
- 1. Do I really need it?
- 2. Do I have to have it today?
- **3.** What will happen if I don't buy it now?
- 4. Why have I gotten along without it until now?



Success in Savings

Having a Plan

- A budget and larger life goals
 - Belief in the future
- > Disciplined approach to meeting objectives
 - > An indomitable will and self control
- > Seeing Progress/Results

What helps you the most in making progress toward your financial goals?



Real Life Saving Tips

- Start with Goal
 - Saving \$50/month or about \$2 per day
- Start with groceries, dining out, clothes, cosmetics, household items, transportation.

Example – Groceries/ Household Items

- Keep away from convenience stores
- Shop with and stick to a list
- Eat before you go grocery shopping
- > Avoid buying items from the middle shelves
- Never buy non-food items at a grocery store
- Purchase store brands vs. name brands



The Impact of Small Purchases

- Coffee at \$2.50 a cup 7 times a week= \$910 per year
- Lunch at \$10 a meal 3 times a week = \$1,560 per year
- Dinner at \$25 a meal 2 times a week = \$2,600 per year
- ➤ Total for full year <u>\$5,070!</u>
- Is it worth it? What else could you have done with \$5,000?



Your Personal Credit; its on you!

- Pay your bills on time.
 - > Missed or late payments have a high, negative impact.
- Check your credit report for accuracy.
 - > Address anything you believe to be in error.
- Payoff debt, rather than transferring it around.
- Don't get a credit card if you don't need it or think you need it too much.
- > Utilize Balance Counseling



HUECU's BALANCE Counseling

- BALANCE is a financial education and counseling service available as a benefit of the Harvard University Employees Credit Union
- Money management counseling
 - > Personal budget development
 - > Debt repayment options
 - > Credit report review
 - 888-456-2227 Harvard University CU Referral; Have to be a Member to take advantage.



Contact Information

- > HUECU.org
- (617) 495-4460

> HUECU_LOAN_SERVICES@harvard.edu

Thank you for attending!

