

## UNIT 9 Financial Literacy

### Day 1 – Simple Interest

Money is not FREE to borrow! Interest is how much is paid by the \_\_\_\_\_ to a \_\_\_\_\_ for the use of the money.

If you borrow money from a bank ( \_\_\_\_\_ ), you must pay the bank interest.

#### **Example**

\$1000 is borrowed from the bank for one year at 5% simple interest  
What is the interest charge ?

If you invest your money, you are putting it somewhere it can grow.  
You become the \_\_\_\_\_ and the financial institution becomes the \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **Example**

You purchase a \$1000 2-year term deposit at 6% simple interest.  
How much interest is earned ?

There are two types of interest:

Simple Interest Formula:

$$I = Prt$$

Modification:  $FV$  (Future Value) =  $P + Prt$

**Ex. 1**

A bank is offering 1.5% simple interest on a savings account. If you deposit \$2000, how much interest will you earn in 3 years?

**Ex. 2**

To buy a boat, Bob borrowed \$18,000 for four years at an annual simple interest rate of 6%. What is the total amount that he will have to repay the bank?

**Ex. 3**

Kendra borrowed \$10,000 for four years for home improvements. If she repaid a total of \$12,320, at what simple interest rate did she borrow the money?



**Ex.1**

Repeat the calculations made in the previous example, but use the compound interest formula instead.

**Ex. 2**

A principal of \$4200 is borrowed at an annual interest rate of 5.4%, compounded daily, for 5 years. What amount will the borrower owe at the end of the 5 - year term? How much of this was interest?

**Ex. 3**

Mr. Q wants to have \$1,000,000 in his retirement fund by the time he retires at age 58. He thinks with his pension fund, this would allow him to live comfortably and travel the world. At age 24, he invested wisely in a fund that offered 12.4%, compounded monthly.

a) How much would Mr. Q needed to invest to reach his goal, assuming he does not make any other investments?

b) How much would Mr. Q needed to invest if he had not thought of retirement until he was 35?

### Day 3 - Investments

There are many ways to invest money to earn interest. Some are short term and others are long term. Some pay low interest, some pay higher interest. Here are some examples:

Savings Account:

Term Deposit:

GIC:

RRSP:

RESP:

There are riskier ways to invest money. The returns are potentially higher, but the investments are subject to market fluctuations.

Some examples:

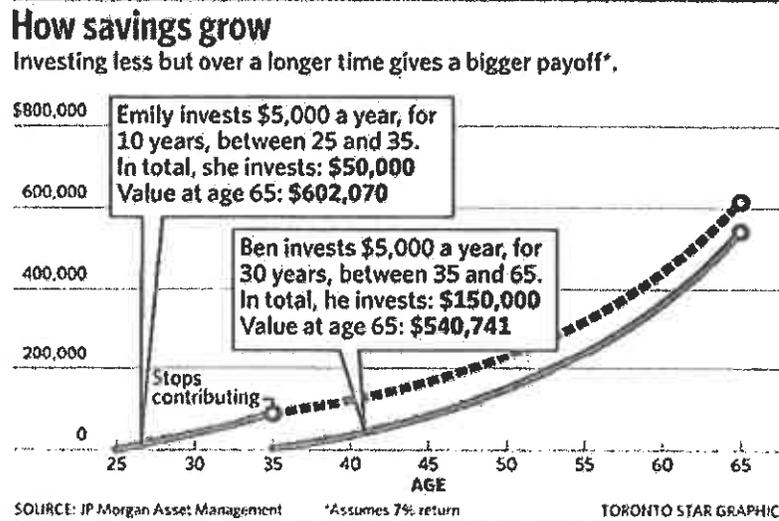
Stocks:

Mutual Funds:

Bonds:

TFSA:

## Think Long Term !



## TVM SOLVER

The calculations to find interest rates and times to reach certain financial goals get quite complicated with the compound interest formula. The TVM solver is a financial calculator that is widely available online.

**N** = Number of years.

**I%** = Interest rate, left in percent form.

**PV** = Present value. Enter as a **negative** when money is leaving your possession, such as for an investment. Enter as a **positive** when money enters your possession, such as in borrowing.

**PMT** = Regular payment. For making investments or loan payments at regular intervals (ex. \$500/month). Enter as a **negative** or leave as zero if not applicable.

**FV** = Future value. Will be positive since you get this money back at the end of the investment. In the case of borrowing, the future value will be zero (when you finish paying off the loan).

**P/Y** = Number of payments per year, if applicable. If not, leave as the default 1 or enter 0.

**C/Y** = Number of times per year that interest is compounded.

**Ex. 1**

Rachel's parents invested \$10,500 in a Registered Education Savings Plan (RESP) when Rachel was born. The goal was to have \$45,000 in the fund by the time Rachel graduated high school. What interest rate, compounded annually, will result in a future value of \$45,000 ?

|      |       |
|------|-------|
| N=   | _____ |
| I %= | _____ |
| PV=  | _____ |
| PMT= | _____ |
| FV=  | _____ |
| P/Y= | _____ |
| C/Y= | _____ |

**Ex. 2**

Priya's goal is to have \$300,000 in 20 years to add to her retirement fund. She has found a trust account that earns a fixed rate of 10.8% , compounded annually.

- a) What regular payments must Priya make at the end of each year to meet her goal? What about if she makes monthly payments instead?

**Yearly**

|      |       |
|------|-------|
| N=   | _____ |
| I %= | _____ |
| PV=  | _____ |
| PMT= | _____ |
| FV=  | _____ |
| P/Y= | _____ |
| C/Y= | _____ |

**Monthly**

|      |       |
|------|-------|
| N=   | _____ |
| I %= | _____ |
| PV=  | _____ |
| PMT= | _____ |
| FV=  | _____ |
| P/Y= | _____ |
| C/Y= | _____ |

- b) How much interest will she earn over the next 20 years with each option?

## RULE OF 72

### **Ex. 1**

How long would it take an investment to double in value at the following annual rates of interest?

4%            \_\_\_\_\_ years

6%            \_\_\_\_\_ years

8%            \_\_\_\_\_ years

12%           \_\_\_\_\_ years

24%           \_\_\_\_\_ years

### **Ex. 2**

How long (in years) would it take an initial investment of \$15,000 to grow to \$30,000 if the rate of interest earned was 10% per year.

## Day 4 -Loans

### Loan:

There are many types of loans and their rates can differ depending on your \_\_\_\_\_. Credit scores range from 300-900 (median in Canada is around 740).

### Bank Loans include:

Personal Loan:

Line of Credit:

Mortgage:

### Some Terminology:

Cash Price:

Down Payment:

Finance Amount:

Loan Term:

Installment Cost:

Finance Charge:

**Example**

Ken borrowed \$12,000 from a bank to buy a new snowmobile. The APR is 5% and will be compounded monthly. The bank has set the monthly payments at \$350.

a) How long will it take to pay off the loan?

|      |       |
|------|-------|
| N=   | _____ |
| I %= | _____ |
| PV=  | _____ |
| PMT= | _____ |
| FV=  | _____ |
| P/Y= | _____ |
| C/Y= | _____ |

b) Approximately how much interest will Ken have paid by the time the loan is done?

With installment an bank loans, the longer \_\_\_\_\_, the lower your \_\_\_\_\_, but the more you will pay in \_\_\_\_\_.

**CASH MONEY**



**PayDay Cash Advance Loans:**

These can get you money fast, but the borrowing cost is extremely high.

**Example**

A borrower took out an \$800 PayDay loan and was charged \$90 in interest when they repaid the loan 8 days later. (This is a simple interest scenario).

a) What was the daily interest rate?

b) Annual interest rate ?

## Day 5 - Credit Cards



You must be 19 years of age to get a credit card in B.C. They are \_\_\_\_\_ and when used responsibly can help build \_\_\_\_\_. They sometimes have added advantages of accumulating \_\_\_\_\_.

***Irresponsible use can lead to debt issues and will hurt your credit score.***

- ***Minimum amount*** that must be paid each month based on a percent of the outstanding balance.
- ***Credit Limit*** is the maximum amount one can borrow
- If there is no outstanding balance and new purchases for the month are paid by due date, then \_\_\_\_\_
- ***Due date*** is usually 21 days from the time the monthly bill becomes available. This is the no interest, ***grace period***.
- Any outstanding balance at the end of the grace period, then ***interest is charged***.

Credit card interest is \_\_\_\_\_

### **Ex. 1**

A cardholder has an unpaid balance of \$2500 on his credit card from a previous statement of April 20. On May 2, he charges \$3400 in purchases on the card. Interest rate is 19.99% on unpaid balances. Next statement has a due date of May 16. What would the financing charges be for this period?

**Ex. 2**

|                        |                      |                               |             |
|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Account number</b>  | 5491 2324 1140 4951  | <b>Previous balance</b>       | 2100.47     |
| <b>Period covered</b>  | Jan 20 - Feb 17 2011 | <b>Payments/credits</b>       | 2164.28     |
| <b>New balance</b>     | 2069.12              | <b>Purchase/Adjustments</b>   | 2132.93     |
| <b>Minimum payment</b> | 50.00                | <b>Credit limit</b>           | 35000.00    |
| <b>Due date</b>        | March 10 2011        | <b>Credit available</b>       | 32930.88    |
|                        |                      | <b>Statement closing date</b> | Feb 17 2011 |
|                        |                      | <b>Days in billing cycle</b>  | 29          |

| Transaction date | Posting date | Description  | Reference # | Account # | Amount  |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|---------|
| 01/21            | 01/22        | Safeway      | 4378        | 4951      | 212.51  |
| 01/23            | 01/24        | Nash Gym     | 8140        | 4951      | 54.88   |
| 01/25            | 01/26        | SPCA         | 2151        | 4951      | 1000.00 |
| 01/28            | 01/29        | Bike Shop    | 2609        | 4951      | 170.23  |
| 02/07            | 02/08        | Thrifty's    | 5363        | 4951      | 126.13  |
| 02/11            | 02/12        | London Drugs | 2597        | 4951      | 89.95   |
| 02/14            | 02/15        | Dental Care  | 1209        | 4951      | 479.23  |

|  |       |            |      |      |          |
|--|-------|------------|------|------|----------|
| <b>Charges this period</b>                             |       |            |      |      | 2132.93  |
| <b>Payments and other credits</b>                      |       |            |      |      |          |
| 12/14  | 01/15 | Home Sense | 4212 | 4212 | -63.81   |
| 01/19  | 01/19 | Payment    | 4378 | 4378 | -2100.47 |
| <b>Interest charges this period at 19.99% annually</b> |       |            |      |      | 0        |
| <b>Interest charges on cash at 19.99% annually</b>     |       |            |      |      | 0        |
| <b>Balance due</b>                                     |       |            |      |      | 2069.12  |

a) If the cardholder only makes the minimum payment by the due date and makes no additional purchases, what will the balance due be on next month's bill in 30 days ?

b) If the cardholder only makes the minimum payment each month and makes no additional purchases, how long will it take to pay off the balance?

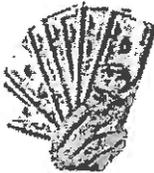
|      |       |
|------|-------|
| N=   | _____ |
| I %= | _____ |
| PV=  | _____ |
| PMT= | _____ |
| FV=  | _____ |
| P/Y= | _____ |
| C/Y= | _____ |

## Day 6 - Buying vs Leasing

Lease:

Depreciation:

### COMPARISON OF BUYING VS. LEASING FOR A VEHICLE

|  | BUY  | LEASE  |
|--|--|--|
| <br>THE MONEY               | Requires more money up front, and each month.                    | Costs less up front and each month, so you can afford a more expensive car.  |
| <br>THE BILLS             | Can pay off your auto loan, which eliminates a monthly cost.     | <br>If you always lease, you'll make car payments for life.                       |
| <br>THE COMMITMENT        | Have the freedom to sell or trade it in whenever.                | A lease contract is difficult and expensive to break.  |
| <br>THE DOLLARS AND CENTS | Usually costs less than leasing overall, over time.              | <br>You can get a tax break if you use the car for business purposes.             |
| <br>THE TIME              | It's yours to sell, total, or drive for 20 years.                | Can upgrade to the newest model every couple of years.   |
| <br>AND KEEP IN MIND...   | The car's value depreciates as soon as you drive it off the lot. | <br>You'll owe fees for exceeding annual mileage limits or any damage to the car. |

## Example

Amira wants a new car. The model she wants costs \$33,566.40, which includes 12% in taxes, levies (air conditioning, tire and environmental fees), freight costs, PDI (pre-delivery inspection) and any other administration fees. She has two options:

- **BUY:** The dealership has offered her 3.99% financing, compounded monthly with a 4 year term. Monthly payments.
- **LEASE:** A 4 year lease requires a \$2000 down payment and lease payments of \$451.94 / month.

a) Determine the monthly payment for buying:

|      |       |
|------|-------|
| N=   | _____ |
| I %= | _____ |
| PV=  | _____ |
| PMT= | _____ |
| FV=  | _____ |
| P/Y= | _____ |
| C/Y= | _____ |

b) Determine the total cost for each option.

c) Discuss pros and cons for each option.