

## MHJC Financial Literacy



## Saving, borrowing $\mathcal{E}$ Managing Accounts

- Why save
- How to save
- Dumb debt
- Account conduct
- Kiwisaver
- Loans
- Interest
- Buying a home



## ltems we Buy



TOGETHER WE CAN HELP NZERS GET AHEAD BY MAKINg BANKIng REALLY EASY. EVERY TIME. EVERYWHERE.

## Why save?



## Or



TOgeThER WE CAN HELP NZERS GET AHEAD BY MAKINg BANKINg REally EASY. EVERY TIME. EVEEYWHERE.

## How to save

- Open a separate savings account
- Have a goal - remember it when tempted!
- Savings 'Account hold'; can't touch them online
- Only touch savings when needed or reach goals
- Don't 'over save' - then have to dip into them (good habits)


## Avoid dumb debt

- What is dumb debt?
- Why should we avoid buying on credit?
- How to avoid using credit cards to buy things?
- Be smart now \& know the dangers of debt (has big impact on your financial position later)


## Dumb debt - an example

Borrow \$10,000 for a trip to Europe
Pay $\$ 250$ application fee \& interest rate 15\%)
Now pay back $\$ 115$ every week for 2 years
The $\$ 10,000$ trip actually costs you $\$ 11,873$.
What else could you have spent the $\$ 1873$ on?!

## Dumb debt - real life examples

## Good account conduct

- Healthy bank accounts keep your finances in order
- Strong habits keep you on track with savings goals
- Pay on time to avoid fees \& to show you're responsible
- Put money into your savings - and leave it there
- Don't use silly descriptions for account payments
- Good savings history, no dumb debt \& good account conduct helps personal or home loan applications


## Kiwisaver Knowledge

- Heard of Kiwisaver?
- What do you already know?



## Where'd you want to live?



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## How Kiwisaver Works

- Start contributing at any age
- Automatic when you start a job
- Every $\$ 1$ you contribute, Government adds 50c (max $\$ 521$ a year \& entitled to it when 18 yrs old)
- Employees can contribute $3 \%, 4 \%$ or $8 \%$ of salary.
- Employers must add $3 \%$ of your pre-tax pay. (entitled to it when 18 yrs old)
- Invested in conservative, balanced or growth funds.
- Used for deposit on first homes, hardship \& retirement.
- Withdraw deposit on first home after 3yrs, except $\$ 1000$.
- Kiwisaver Homestart Grant $\$ 5000$ (existing home) or \$10,000 (new home)


## Sooner you start contributing ...

 ...the better
## Every little bit adds up.

## And remember . . .



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## Personal and Home LOANS

- Heard of borrowing money, loans, mortgages?
-What do you already know?



## How can borrowing help you?

- To help with life stages, events \& changes
- Buy a car so you can get to your job
- Re-consolidate debt to repay it quicker
- Cope with unforeseen events
- Buying a house



## What's needed to get a loan?

- Income

Enough for living expenses, savings \& loan repayments

- Good savings history

Shows good money habits \& commitment

- Good account conduct

Make payments on time and save regularly

- Good credit score


## Types of lending products

- Overdraft
a limit on overspending on a current account
- Credit Card allows you to spend up to an approved amount
- Personal Loan
for one-off items eg car, phone, holiday (unsecured)
- Home Loan
to help you purchase property (secured)


## Paying Interest?

- Who here knows what interest on a loan is?
- Why do we charge interest
- Banks charge interest to cover the cost of the money that they are lending.
- Unsecured Interest rates - These rates are generally higher due to the fact that it is a higher risk to the bank with no security being held.
- Secured Interest rates - rates are generally lower due to lower risk as banks hold security against the debt.
- Interest \& principal repayments


## Earning (receiving) Interest

- When you lend or deposit funds in a savings account.
- Banks use your savings to offer loans to other people. They pass some of their revenue to you as interest.
- Example: You deposit $\$ 1,000$ in a savings account that pays a five percent interest rate. With simple interest, you'd earn $\$ 50$ over one year. To calculate:
Multiply $\$ 1,000$ in savings by five percent interest.
$\$ 1,000 \times .05=\$ 50$ in earnings
Account balance after one year $=\$ 1,050$.
- However, most banks calculate your interest earnings every day - not just after one year. This works out in yourfavor because you take advantage of compounding. Assūmina vour bank compoutids interest


## Earning interest - an example

Deposit $\$ 1,000$ in a savings account at $5 \%$ pa.
$\$ 1,000 \times 5 \%=\$ 1,000 \times 0.05=\$ 50$
With simple interest, you earn $\$ 50$ in 1 year.
Savings account balance at yr end $=\$ 1,050$
But, banks calculate daily (compound) interest. Savings account balance at yr end $=\$ 1,051.16$

## Basics of buying a house

1. Work out your weekly budget \& save
2. Work out how much deposit you have
3. Get pre-approval on a loan So you know your price limit \& repayments
4. Look for houses. Real estate agents can help.
5. Find a house that ticks the boxes \& make an offer
6. Get builder's reports, LIM, \& other information
7. If the offer's accepted, prepare to move in $\odot \odot \odot$

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## Questions?



