

Different Ways to Buy Things

Notes:

Learner Outcomes

Outcome #1: Participants will be able to describe at least two different methods of spending.

Outcome #2: Participants will be able to name at least one type of financial institution in their community.

Outcome #3: Participants will be able to name a key question to ask before cashing a check.

Target Audience

Parents

Materials

1. Flip chart and markers or a dry-erase board and dry-erase markers
2. Name tags (downloaded for free from the Bank It Web site), one for each participant
3. A pen or pencil for each participant
4. Something to track time
5. Evaluation #1-SP-PT for each participant
6. Bank It Notes #1-SP-PT for each participant
7. Optional: PowerPoint Presentation PDF #1-SP-PT
8. Optional: Handout #1-SP-PT for each participant

Timing

1 hour

Want more background and training tips?

See the free, downloadable Bank It Leader's Guide at www.bankit.com.

Different Ways to Buy Things

Notes:

1. Welcome and Overview (5 minutes)

Arrive early. Highly consider using the optional PowerPoint Presentation PDF and the optional Handout. Both will greatly enhance your sessions. If you're using the PowerPoint Presentation PDF, show the "Welcome to Bank It" slide as participants enter the room. Greet each participant individually and learn their names as they arrive. Have them create a name tag with their first name only.

Give participants a copy of the Bank It Notes #1-SP-PT and either a pen or pencil. Have them sit in clusters of about four people. If possible, have them sit at tables. Then welcome the whole group to the session.

Say: Welcome to Bank It. Bank It delivers real-world financial topics and tools for parents and teens that make it easier to understand, talk about, and manage your money. Bank It was developed by Capital One and Search Institute. I'm glad each one of you is here.

Today we will focus on different ways to buy things, and we plan on meeting three goals. One: By the end of this session, you will be able to describe at least two different methods of spending. Two: You will be able to name at least one type of financial institution in your community. Three: You will be able to name a key question to ask before cashing a check.

Feel free to use your Bank It Notes to write what you learn as we go along. At the end of the session, we will take time to complete a short evaluation. (If this session is not the first session you're presenting to this group, consider briefly discussing the optional challenge that you may have given participants at the end of your previous session.)

2. Activity: Have You Ever Used? (15 minutes)

On a flip chart, list six major ways to spend money. These include: 1. Cash. 2. Credit. 3. Check. 4. Online payment (or bill pay). 5. Debit card. 6. Gift card (or stored value card).

Briefly describe each method of payment. *When you pay with cash you use dollar bills and coins. When you use credit, you're using a credit card for which you will receive a monthly statement that lists all of your credit purchases. You can write a check, which is tied to an account.*

Different Ways to Buy Things

Notes:

You can make an online payment from one account to another through a computer. You can use a debit card, which looks like a credit card but is tied to an account where the funds are withdrawn (taken out) immediately. Or you can use a gift card, which is also known as a stored value card.

Then ask: *What is the key difference between a credit card and a debit card?* (Answers: A debit card is tied to an account. The funds are withdrawn immediately upon use. A credit card is a form of borrowing. You get a monthly statement that lists all of your credit card purchases along with a bill.)

Once participants understand the six major payment methods, say that you're going to do a quick activity called, "Have You Ever Used?" Have participants stand up when you name a method of payment that they have used. If they haven't used it, have them remain seated.

List the six methods one by one, pausing to allow participants to stand or sit. (You may also ask participants to look around to see which methods are most common and least common among your group.) After you've finished the activity, debrief it. Talk about the pros and cons of each of the six methods.

If you plan to distribute the optional handout, use it at this time.

Then, have participants turn to talk to one person near them. Have them talk about which payment method is best for them right now.

3. Present: The Benefits of an Account (15 minutes)

Explain that a key way to spend money well is keeping track of our money. On a flip chart, write "Local Financial Institutions." Explain that a financial institution is a place that collects and invests money. Explain that local means that the financial institution is nearby, in our community.

Under "Local Financial Institutions" list four major types: 1. Commercial banks. 2. Savings and loan. 3. Credit union. 4. Check cashing store.

Briefly explain each one. *A commercial bank offers a wide range of services. Checking and savings accounts. Loans. Investments. Credit. And more. A savings and loan institution offers only savings accounts and loans, mainly to buy a house.*

Different Ways to Buy Things

Notes:

A credit union is owned and controlled by its members. It often offers many money services, like a bank does. A check-cashing store will cash your payroll, government, and personal checks for a fee. You can get an account at the first three. The fourth operates more like a store.

On another piece of flip chart write the benefits of an account. Benefits of an account include: Establishing a credit rating by having an account in your name. You get access to financial services for free or for a low fee. You can keep track of your money more easily. Some accounts pay you for having an account, like a savings account where you could get interest.

Ask the following questions (see if anyone knows any of the answers, but don't expect participants to know much if they haven't had much experience in this area): *Of these four financial institutions, commercial banks, savings and loan, credit union, and check-cashing store, where can you cash a payroll check?* (Answer: All four.)

Ask: *What is a key question to ask before you cash a check?* (Answer: How much does it cost to cash my check?)

Ask: *Which is the most expensive place to cash a check?* (Answer: A check-cashing store.)

Ask: *If you have an account at one of the first three institutions, commercial banks, savings and loan, or a credit union, how much does it usually cost to cash a check?* (Answer: Nothing. It's free.)

Ask: *If you don't have an account, which is often the least expensive place to cash a check?* (Answer: Usually one of the first three, but you need to compare the price.)

4. Discuss (10 minutes)

Say: *Take some time to talk to the people near you. Talk to about two or three people. Take turns. I want you to do two things: 1. Say your first name. 2. Discuss your experience with a bank, a savings and loan, a credit union, or a check-cashing store. Start with the person who spent money most recently. Then have each person take a turn.*

Different Ways to Buy Things

Notes:

5. Review and Evaluate (10 minutes)

Review what was accomplished during this session. Ask: *What are the six major ways of spending?* (Answer: 1. Cash. 2. Credit. 3. Check. 4. Online payment (or bill pay). 5. Debit card. 6. Gift card (or stored value card).)

Ask: *What is the key difference between a credit card and a debit card?* (Answers: A debit card is tied to an account. The funds are withdrawn immediately upon use. A credit card is a form of borrowing. You get a monthly statement that lists all of your credit card purchases along with a bill.)

Ask: *How do you know which payment method is best for you right now?* (Answer: The one that helps you keep track of your spending. The one that makes it easier not to overspend.)

Ask: *What are the four major types of financial institutions?* (Answer: 1. Commercial banks. 2. Savings and loan. 3. Credit union. 4. Check-cashing store.)

Ask: *What are the benefits of having an account?* (Answers: Establishing a credit rating by having an account in your name. You get access to financial services for free or for a low fee. You can keep track of your money more easily. Some accounts pay you for having an account, like a savings account.)

Ask: *What is a key question to ask before cashing a check?* (Answer: How much does it cost to cash this check?)

At the end of the review, distribute Evaluation #1-SP-PT to each participant. Give participants time to fill out the evaluation. Collect all the evaluations after participants finish so you can find out the measurable outcomes for the session.

6. Close (5 minutes)

Do a short activity for the closing. Ask participants to think of someone they admire who does not overspend. Say: *Tell me what you admire about this person.* Write what they say on a flip chart. Encourage participants to think of traits, such as the person thinks before spending. The person compares prices before buying. The person uses coupons. The person has a budget.

Different Ways to Buy Things

Notes:

After you finish, re-read the list. Say: *We all spend money. We can make good choices when we spend money. We can become the people we admire by becoming intentional spenders.*

Challenge them to talk to family members about this topic, which is listed under the Talk About It section of their Bank It Notes. Thank participants for coming and for being involved.

Optional Activities

1. Distribute Handout #1-SP-PT: Paying by Check or Online Banking. Give participants the handout to complete. Afterward, discuss their answers.

2. Show the PowerPoint Presentation PDF #1-SP-PT. Use the presentation to accompany the one-hour session.

3. Give Participants a Challenge. Encourage participants to use the next week to talk to their teenagers about how they use their cash and gift cards (stored value cards). Ask what their teenagers think about spending. (If you wish, follow up during your next session to find out how the challenge went.)

Questions? Looking for more ideas? Visit www.bankit.com for answers and more resources.

For More Information

- *National Standards in K–12 Personal Finance Education* (Washington, D.C., Jump\$tart Coalition for Personal Financial Literacy, 2007), standard 3 in the area of Planning and Money Management.
- *An Asset Builder's Guide to Youth and Money* by Jolene Roehlkepartain (Minneapolis: Search Institute, 1999).