



MONEY SMART FOR YOUNG ADULTS



MODULE 8

Charge It Right

Participant Guide



FDIC-025-2022

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is an independent agency created by Congress to maintain stability and public confidence in the nation's financial system. One way we do that is by providing free, non-biased financial education materials, including this participant guide. For more information about our family of Money Smart products, visit **[fdic.gov/moneysmart](https://www.fdic.gov/moneysmart)**.

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WELCOME

Welcome to the FDIC's Money Smart for Young Adults!

This is the participant guide for **Module 8: Charge It Right**. Use it during and after training. You can write in it. It is yours to keep.

Module Purpose

This module will help you understand how credit cards work and how to manage a credit card. By the end of this module, you will be able to:

- Explain how credit cards work
- Define important credit card terms
- Choose a credit card based on your needs
- Find key information on a credit card statement
- Explain how different payment strategies affect the time needed to pay off a credit card and the costs of borrowing money
- List ways to manage a credit card effectively

SECTION 1:

How Credit Cards Work

We will discuss how credit cards work, important credit card terms, and how to choose a credit card based on your needs.



KEY TAKEAWAY

Know how credit cards work so you can shop around for one that meets your needs.

What Is a Credit Card?

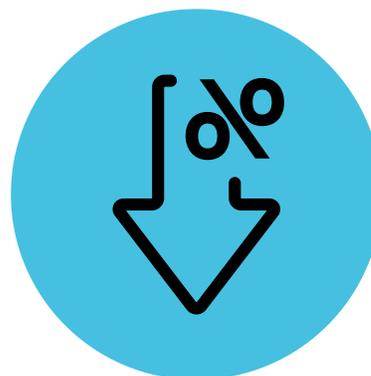
A credit card is a revolving line of credit—it is a form of borrowing money. The balance on your card goes up when you make purchases. The balance on your card goes down when you make payments.

A credit limit is the maximum amount of money a lender will let you borrow. It can also be called a credit line. The creditor (the credit card company) will set your credit limit using several factors, such as your credit history.

You must pay at least a part of the bill every month. This is called the minimum payment. When you carry over a balance, the purchase could end up costing more than you originally planned to pay.



Use credit card → Debt increases



Pay credit card bill → Debt decreases

Important Financial Tool

A credit card can be an important financial tool. Keep the following things in mind:

There are a few things to keep in mind:



Paying your credit card bill regularly by the due date builds your credit history. Your credit history is your record of paying your debts. On time payments show that you are creditworthy. This can increase your credit scores.



A credit card can help you pay for emergency expenses when you cannot pay with cash. You will need to make at least the minimum payment on the credit card bill by the due date.



Credit cards offer a convenient option to pay for purchases made online or by phone.



You have the right to dispute erroneous credit card charges, or certain charges for goods and services that were not delivered as agreed.

Cards That Are Not Credit Cards

There are other kinds of cards that may seem like credit cards, but they are not.



Prepaid cards, sometimes called stored value cards, do not involve credit. That is, you are not borrowing money when you use them. You put money in the prepaid card account in advance, then use the card to access that money when you want to make purchases.



Gift cards are loaded with a specific amount of money users can use to make purchases until the card value is completely spent. Often, gift cards can only be used at a particular store, restaurant, or other business. Most gift cards do not allow users to add money. Expiration dates for using the card and other rules vary by card.



Debit cards generally do not involve credit. They are linked to your checking or savings account. When you use them, the money is taken out of your checking or savings account.

Rates and Fees

The **annual percentage rate (APR)** is the **cost of borrowing money** expressed as a yearly rate. It includes interest and other charges. Compare APRs when you shop for a credit card.

The APR charged for purchases may be different from the APR for **balance transfers**. Balance transfers are when you move some or all of the balance you owe on one credit card to another credit card.

The APR charged for purchases may also be different from the APR for **cash advances**. Using your credit card to get cash is a cash advance. Read your cardholder agreement to understand what else the creditor may define as a cash advance.

The creditor will likely also increase the rate on your credit card by a large amount if you do not pay your credit card bill on time. This is the **penalty APR**.

Interest rates can be fixed or variable. If your payment is late and triggers the penalty APR, make all your overdue payments as soon as possible. Pay on time every month. Creditors must reduce the penalty rate if they receive on-time payments for six months.



A fixed rate means the interest rate will not change until the creditor tells you in writing that it will change.



A variable rate means the interest rate will likely change more frequently, usually based on another interest rate called the index. A variable rate will likely change more frequently than a fixed rate.

Low Introductory APRs

A **teaser rate** is a low introductory APR that is offered for a limited time of at least six months. The teaser rates may apply to balance transfers from another card, new purchases, or both. After the limited time, the rate will likely increase, perhaps significantly.

Be sure you understand when the teaser rate ends and what the new rate will be.

If you cannot pay off the card in full before the teaser rate ends, you might have a much higher APR on your existing balance and future purchases.

TILA Disclosure

Credit card rates and fees can vary greatly from card to card.

The Federal Truth in Lending Act—or TILA—disclosure is a written disclosure that creditors must give prospective credit card customers. It contains important rate and fee information. The TILA disclosure is a helpful tool for comparing offers.

 **TRY IT:**

Learning About Credit Card Fees

Next to each fee, write the number of the definition that best describes it from the definition list.

| Fee | Number | Definition |
|----------------------------|--------|--|
| Late fees | _____ | 1. These fees are charged for transferring balances from one credit card to another credit card. |
| Annual fees | _____ | 2. These fees are charged for using a credit card to get cash. |
| Cash advance fees | _____ | 3. These fees are charged for not making payments on time. |
| Foreign transaction fees | _____ | 4. This is a fee charged every year to use the credit card. |
| Balance transfer fees | _____ | 5. These fees are charged for making purchases using the credit card in a foreign currency. |
| Credit-limit increase fees | _____ | 6. These fees are charged for asking for and receiving an increase in your credit limit. |
| Over-the-limit fees | _____ | 7. These fees are charged for borrowing more money than the creditor agreed in advance to lend to you (your credit limit). |

Rewards

Some credit cards offer rewards, such as:



Cash rebates



Points you can use to purchase other goods and services



Airline miles you can exchange for plane tickets

Know what you need to do to qualify for rewards and maintain them. Think about whether the rewards will cause you to overspend.

Consider the credit card fees when you look at the credit card rewards.

Other Important Terms

If your application for credit is approved, the creditor will set a credit limit. This is the maximum credit you can use. It may be called a credit line.

The grace period is the time between the date your statement is issued and the date your payment is due.

The balance computation method is how interest on your account is calculated. There are different methods. The average daily balance is the most common method. The cardholder agreement will explain which method is used.

Cards may offer different **customer service features**, such as the ability to pay your bills online.

Some credit cards may also offer you **additional features** for free. For example:

- Some credit cards may extend the warranty period on certain products you purchase using the card.
- Some credit cards may provide you with one or more of your credit scores for free.
- Some credit cards may offer rental car insurance if you pay for the rental using the card.

You may be able to choose **additional products and services** for a fee. These can include:

- “Payment protection” or “credit protection” to help you make payments if a specific hardship occurs, such as unemployment or hospitalization.
- Programs that will monitor your credit reports for signs that a thief may be attempting to use your name to commit fraud.

Before agreeing to pay a fee for an additional product or service, ask for a written summary of features and costs.

Consider checking whether you can receive the offered product or service somewhere else for less money, or find out if you may already have it from another company.

 **TRY IT:**

Choosing a Credit Card

Read the scenario and answer the question.

Scenario: Siddharth Chooses a Credit Card

Siddharth is a web designer employed by a local company. He is paid by the hour. While he is generally satisfied with how much he earns and he wants to stay in this job, his income is not steady. Some months he earns a lot. Other months, business slows down and he earns much less.

Siddharth has a disability that affects his balance and mobility, and he thinks it would help to shop online for things he needs. For example, a grocery delivery service now serves his neighborhood. He can order and pay online and have groceries delivered to his door.

He decided to apply for a credit card and has collected information on several cards. Now he wants to choose one.



What should Siddharth consider?

 **APPLY IT:**

My Credit Card Comparison Chart

As you are shopping for a credit card, you can use this chart to compare different credit cards.

| COMPARISON ITEM | CREDIT CARD 1 | CREDIT CARD 2 | CREDIT CARD 3 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Name of creditor/card | | | |
| Introductory APR and for how long | | | |
| APR after introductory period | | | |
| APR: Purchases | | | |
| APR: Cash advances | | | |
| APR: Balance transfers | | | |
| Penalty APR | | | |
| Annual fee | | | |
| Late fee | | | |
| Over-the-limit fee | | | |
| Cash advance fee | | | |
| Other fees, if any | | | |
| Grace period? How long? | | | |
| Are there rewards? | | | |
| My credit limit, if known | | | |
| Is it a secured card? What are the requirements? | | | |
| Other: | | | |



Unsecured and Secured Credit Cards

Banks and other financial institutions offer both unsecured and secured credit cards with varying credit limits and rates.

When people talk about credit cards, they generally mean unsecured credit cards. With unsecured credit cards, the creditor lets you borrow money using the card based on their expectation that you can and will repay what you owe. There is no collateral required.

A secured credit card requires collateral. You keep money (as collateral) in a dedicated deposit account at the financial institution issuing the card. The credit card account is “secured” with that collateral.

If you pay at least the minimum payment regularly so the creditor receives it by the due date, you generally can improve your credit history and increase your credit scores.

A secured credit card is usually easier to qualify for than an unsecured card. Secured credit cards typically have lower credit limits than unsecured credit cards. Some people apply for secured credit cards if they are unable to get an unsecured card. A secured credit card can help them build or improve their credit history. As with any card, find out what fees you could be charged.



Applying for a Credit Card

You can apply for a credit card, whether secured or unsecured:



At banks, including in person, on the phone, online, or through the mail



At retail stores, in person or online



Through other online sources, such as credit card comparison websites

You may also receive credit card offers in the mail. You may opt out of receiving certain mailed credit card offers by:

- Calling 1-888-5-OPTOUT (567-8688)
- Visiting [optoutprescreen.com](https://www.optoutprescreen.com)

Key Terms in the Application Process

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Credit card applicant | Person applying for a credit card. |
| Cosigner | Person (such as a parent, close family member, or friend) who commits to paying what is owed on a credit card if you do not. |
| Creditor | The company that issues the card. |
| Individual credit | When you apply for a credit card on your own, based on your own assets, income, ability to pay, and credit history. |
| Joint credit | When you apply for a credit card with another person, based on the assets, income, ability to pay, and credit history of both people. |
| Authorized user | Someone you allow to use your credit card account who has no responsibility to pay the bill. |

Remember the Key Takeaway

“ Know how credit cards work so you can shop around for one that meets your needs.”

SECTION 2:

Managing Your Credit Card

We will discuss how to read a credit card statement and manage a credit card.



KEY TAKEAWAY

Credit cards can be convenient, but manage them carefully to keep costs down and avoid damage to your credit.

Reading a Credit Card Statement

If you have a credit card, you will receive a billing statement for each billing cycle in which your account has activity. Information on the statement includes the following:



Account billing cycle

Account summary:

- Previous balance
- New balance
- Credit limit
- Credit available



Payment information:

- New balance
- Minimum payment due
- Payment due date
- Late payment warning
- Total minimum payment warning
- Credit counseling statement
- Notice of interest rate changes, if any



Transactions or account activity:

- Transactions
- Finance charges
- Annual fee and interest totals
- Interest charge calculation

 **TRY IT:**

Finding Items in a Credit Card Statement

Use the example credit card statement on the next two pages to answer these questions.

1. What is the credit limit (sometimes called the credit line)?

2. What is the minimum payment due and when is it due?

3. How long will it take to pay off the credit card if the cardholder pays only the minimum payment each month?

4. How long will it take to pay off the credit card if the cardholder pays \$25 each month, which is more than the minimum payment?

5. What interest rate will be charged on purchases made after April 9?

6. What interest rate applies to cash advances?

7. What are some important things to review in your credit card statement?

Example Credit Card Statement

Account Number 123456789
February 21, 2025 to March 22, 2025

| Summary of Account Activity | | Payment Information | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|--------------------------|-----------|----------|------|-----------|----------|
| Previous Balance | \$100.00 | New Balance \$500.00 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Payments and Other Credits | -\$61.75 | Current Payment Due \$20.00 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Purchases and Adjustments | +\$426.25 | Minimum Payment Due \$20.00 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance Transfers | +\$0.00 | Payment Due Date 4/21/25 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cash Advances | +\$0.00 | Late Payment Warning: If we do not receive your Minimum Payment by the date listed above, you may have to pay a late fee of up to \$35.00 and your APR may be increased up to the Penalty APR of 28.99%. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Past Due Amount | +\$0.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fees Charged | +\$35.00 | Minimum Payment Warning: If you make only the Minimum Payment each period, you will pay more in interest and it will take you longer to pay off your balance. For example: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interest Charged | +\$0.50 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Balance Total | \$500.00 | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>If you make no additional charges using this card and each month you pay</td> <td>You will pay off the balance shown on this statement in about</td> <td>And you will end up paying an estimated total of</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Only the Minimum Payment</td> <td>40 months</td> <td>\$634.15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$25</td> <td>36 months</td> <td>\$613.99</td> </tr> </table> | | | If you make no additional charges using this card and each month you pay | You will pay off the balance shown on this statement in about | And you will end up paying an estimated total of | Only the Minimum Payment | 40 months | \$634.15 | \$25 | 36 months | \$613.99 |
| If you make no additional charges using this card and each month you pay | You will pay off the balance shown on this statement in about | | | | And you will end up paying an estimated total of | | | | | | | | |
| Only the Minimum Payment | 40 months | | | | \$634.15 | | | | | | | | |
| \$25 | 36 months | | | | \$613.99 | | | | | | | | |
| Total Credit Line | \$2,000.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Credit Line Available | \$1,500.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Statement Closing Date | 3/22/2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Days in Billing Cycle | 29 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| If you would like information about credit counseling, call 800-555-5555. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Notice of Changes to Your Interest Rates |
|--|
| <p>You have triggered the Penalty APR of 28.99%. This change will impact your account as follows:</p> <p><u>Transactions made on or after 4/9/25:</u> As of 5/10/25, the Penalty APR will apply to these transactions.</p> <p><u>Transactions made before 4/9/25:</u> Current rates will continue to apply to these transactions. However, if you become more than 60 days late on your account, the Penalty APR will apply to those balances as well.</p> |

Example Credit Card Statement *continued*

| Transactions | | | | |
|---|-------------------|------------------|---|-----------------|
| Reference Number | Trans Date | Post Date | Description of Transaction or Credit | Amount |
| Payments and Other Credits | | | | |
| 2340980TUH08 | 2/25 | 2/25 | Payment Thank You | \$50.50- |
| TOTAL PAYMENTS AND OTHER CREDITS FOR THIS PERIOD | | | | \$50.50 |
| Purchases | | | | |
| 304958VIM345 | 2/27 | 2/28 | Store 1 | \$200.00 |
| 0980PCJ34590 | 3/5 | 3/7 | Store 2 | \$150.00 |
| 0880PKJ39870 | 3/5 | 3/7 | Store 3 | \$65.00 |
| TOTAL PURCHASES FOR THIS PERIOD | | | | \$415.00 |
| Fees | | | | |
| 897263698VVO | 2/23 | 2/23 | Late Fee | \$35.00 |
| TOTAL FEES FOR THIS PERIOD | | | | \$35.00 |
| Interest Charged | | | | |
| | | | Interest Charge on Purchases | \$0.50 |
| | | | Interest Charge on Cash Advances | \$0.00 |
| TOTAL INTEREST FOR THIS PERIOD | | | | \$0.50 |

| 2025 Totals Year-to-Date | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Total fees charged in 2025 | \$70.00 |
| Total interest charged in 2025 | \$1.57 |

Interest Charge Calculation

Your **Annual Percentage Rate (APR)** is the annual interest rate on your account.

| Type of Balance | Annual Percentage Rate (APR) | Balance Subject to Interest Rate | Interest Charge |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Purchases | 14.99%(V) | \$100.00 | \$0.50 |
| Balance Transfers | 21.99%(V) | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| Direct Deposit and Check Cash Advances | 21.99%(V) | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| Bank Cash Advances | 21.99%(V) | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |

APR Type Definitions Daily Interest Rate Type: V = Variable rate (rate may vary)



Steps for Managing Your Credit Card

Credit cards can provide a convenient way to purchase goods and services and can help improve your credit history and credit scores. But you must manage them carefully.

Here are some basic steps for managing your credit card effectively:



Keep good records.



Check your monthly statements for mistakes and contact the creditor right away if you find any.



Pay your credit card bill on time and pay at least the minimum amount due each month, so that the creditor receives your payment by the due date.



Understand the impact of different payment strategies:

- Paying only the minimum payment by the due date
- Paying more than the minimum payment, but less than the full balance, by the due date
- Paying the full balance by the due date



Try to keep your balance well under your credit limit:

- Credit scores are generally higher for consumers who do not “max out” or otherwise use a large share of their available credit.
- The percentage of your credit limit that you use is called the **credit utilization rate**.
- Using a large share of your available credit at any point in the month may have a negative impact on your credit scores, even if you consistently pay your full balance each month.
- Some experts advise using no more than 30% of your available credit. Others advise using no more than 20%. While keeping the balance on your credit card at or below those percentages may not always be realistic, it helps to use as little of your credit limit as possible if you want higher credit scores.

Compare the price of items with how much you really pay when you only pay the minimum payment.

Paying Only the Minimum Payment

| Item | Price | Credit Card APR | Interest Paid | How Much You Really Pay for the Item | Total Years to Pay Off |
|------------|---------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| TV | \$500 | 18% | \$132 | \$632 | 3 |
| Car Repair | \$1,000 | 18% | \$863 | \$1,863 | 8 |
| Furniture | \$2,500 | 18% | \$5,363 | \$7,863 | 23 |

All figures are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Compare what happens when you pay only the minimum payment and when you pay more than the minimum payment.

Paying More Than the Minimum Payment

| Original Balance | Credit Card APR | Monthly Payments | Total Years to Pay Off | Interest Paid | Total Amount Paid |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| \$2,500 | 18% | Minimum Payment | 23 | \$5,363 | \$7,863 |
| \$2,500 | 18% | Minimum Payment + \$24 | 4 | \$1,025 | \$3,525 |
| \$2,500 | 18% | Minimum Payment + \$41 | 3 | \$754 | \$3,254 |

All figures are rounded to the nearest dollar.

APPLY IT:

Tips for Using My Credit Card

You can use these tips to manage your credit card effectively. Check tips from the list you want to start or continue doing.

- Review your monthly statement when you receive it.** Contact the creditor right away if you notice errors. For example, there may be a charge for an item you did not purchase.
- Pay off your balance in full each month to save money and avoid paying interest.** If you cannot do that, pay as much as you can, as soon as you can.
- Pay on time to avoid late fees and avoid having late payments on your credit report.** If you cannot pay on time, call the creditor right away. The creditor may waive the late fees or be willing to make other payment arrangements.
- Keep your balance well under your credit limit.** This is your credit utilization rate. Some experts advise using no more than 30% of your credit limit while others advise using no more than 20%. While keeping balances at or below those percentages may not always be realistic, it helps to use as little of your credit limit as possible.
- Know that using a high percentage of your credit limit at any point in the billing cycle can negatively affect your credit scores.** This is true even if you regularly pay off your entire balance every month.
- Keep a record of important information about your credit cards.** This includes keeping your account numbers, expiration dates, and the website address and telephone numbers of each creditor in a safe place, separate from your credit cards, so that you can report a loss quickly.
- Carry only the credit cards you expect to use.** This can save you time if you lose your wallet or purse because you would have fewer cards to cancel.
- Consider technologies that let you leave your physical card at home.** Mobile wallets allow you to load your credit card information onto your phone so you can leave the plastic card at home in a safe place. You pay for an item by holding your phone over the card reader. Not all businesses accept payment using this technology, but many do. Biometric technology allows you to associate your palm print with your credit card. Some businesses allow you to show your palm, rather than swipe your card, to pay for items.
- Think about the cost difference if you purchase an item with cash compared to if you purchase an item with credit and do not pay the credit card bill in full.** For example, if you purchase a \$500 television using a credit card with a 20% APR, it could cost you \$1,084 and take three years to pay off your debt.
- Read the rules that govern your account (the cardholder agreement).** You can access the information online or ask your creditor for a paper copy if you do not already have one.
- Read all notices and information you receive from the creditor.** They may be telling you about an important change to your account.

Apply It: Tips for Using My Credit Card *continued*

- Ask the creditor to lower the interest rate after you have established a good record of making payments on time.** Creditors are not required to do so, but they may be willing to do so to keep you as a customer.
- Think carefully before accepting a balance transfer offer.** Often a balance transfer can be a good way to get your debt under control and pay it off faster. However, before you move your balance, you need to know what you are getting into. For example, while a balance transfer may offer a low APR, you may have a higher APR than what you were originally paying after the introductory period ends. This becomes important if you cannot pay off your balance during the introductory period. Also consider any fees associated with the balance transfer. Fees are often a percentage of the amount being transferred.
- Be careful with blank convenience checks that your creditor may send you as a quick way to write yourself a loan.** Expect to pay a transaction fee of several percent of each check. In addition, the interest rate can be much higher than the rate on your card purchases, perhaps twice as high. Even if you are offered a low interest rate at first, find out what interest rate you will pay when the introductory period is over. Most creditors also start charging interest when the check transaction is applied to your account, even if they give you a grace period to repay your credit card for purchases.
- Remember that minor and unplanned purchases can add up.** When the bill comes, you have to pay what you owe. If you are in the habit of regularly using your credit card, consider checking how much you owe on the card before you make a new purchase to make sure you can pay the balance in full when due. You may check your current balance online or with a mobile app. You can also keep your own record of your purchases.
- Think carefully before closing a credit card account.** Closing a credit card account can lower your credit scores, particularly if it is an account you have held for a long time. It can also lower your credit scores if closing an account means you use a larger percentage of your credit limits on other accounts.
- If your card is lost or stolen, or if you suspect that your information may be used to make fraudulent purchases on your credit card account, immediately contact the creditor.**
- Ask the creditor about activating free security features.** You may be able to sign up for alerts online. As an example, those alerts can notify you whenever your card is used without the credit card being physically present.
- If you need help with a debt challenge, consider contacting a credit counselor for personalized guidance.** Look on your credit card statement for a toll-free number you can call to get help in finding one.

Remember the Key Takeaway

“Credit cards can be convenient, but manage them carefully to keep costs down and avoid damage to your credit.”

Module Closing

Remember the Key Takeaways

| SECTION | KEY TAKEAWAY |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1: How Credit Cards Work | Know how credit cards work so you can shop around for one that meets your needs. |
| 2: Managing Your Credit Card | Credit cards can be convenient, but manage them carefully to keep costs down and avoid damage to your credit. |

Take Action

You are more likely to act if you commit to **taking action now**. One way to commit is to think about what you plan to do because of what you learned today. Then write it down.

What will I do?

How will I do it?

Will I share my plans with anyone? If so, who?

Where to Get More Information or Help

For information and tools to help you manage credit cards, visit the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau website at consumerfinance.gov/consumer-tools/credit-cards.

For information about a range of topics related to credit cards, including scams to watch out for and consumer protections, visit the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) website at consumer.ftc.gov/topics/credit-and-loans.

If you have a question about a banking product, ask a customer service representative at the financial institution for help.

If you have a concern, explain to the customer service representative what happened and what you would like the institution to do to correct the situation. If that does not help, consider contacting the federal regulator for that financial institution.

To find out who regulates the financial institution, call the FDIC toll-free at 1-877-ASK-FDIC (1-877-275-3342) or visit fdic.gov/consumers/assistance/filecomplaint.html.

Pre-Training Survey

Your instructor may ask you to complete this pre-training survey.

Please answer these questions:

1. When might you be charged a penalty annual percentage rate (APR)?
 - a. If you have less than the minimum balance in your account.
 - b. If you pay your credit card bill late.
 - c. If you request an increase in your credit limit.
 - d. All of the above.
 - e. None of the above.

2. Paying only the minimum payment helps you pay off your credit card balance with minimal interest.
 True False

3. The annual fee, if any, and the APR are key terms to look at when you shop for a credit card.
 True False

4. A good strategy for improving your credit history is to keep a balance on your credit card that is close to your credit limit.
 True False

Post-Training Survey

Your instructor may ask you to complete this post-training survey.

Please answer these questions:

1. When might you be charged a penalty annual percentage rate (APR)?
 - a. If you have less than the minimum balance in your account.
 - b. If you pay your credit card bill late.
 - c. If you request an increase in your credit limit.
 - d. All of the above.
 - e. None of the above.
2. Paying only the minimum payment helps you pay off your credit card balance with minimal interest.
 True False
3. The annual fee, if any, and the APR are key terms to look at when you shop for a credit card.
 True False
4. A good strategy for improving your credit history is to keep a balance on your credit card that is close to your credit limit.
 True False

About the Training

Please answer the following questions about the training.

1. The trainer:

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Shared information in a way that was clear and easy to understand. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Made the training engaging. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Encouraged participation and discussion. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Showed respect for all participants. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Created a good learning environment. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |

2. Do you feel better able to make decisions related to the topic of this training?

- True False I do not know

3. Did the training provide information that you can use immediately?

- True False I do not know

4. What were strengths of the training materials?

What could be improved?

5. What were strengths of how the instructor led the training?

What could be improved?

6. What else would you like to learn about this topic or other money topics?