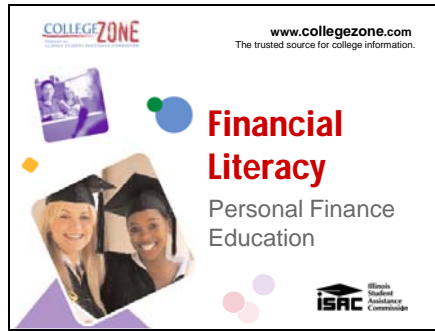
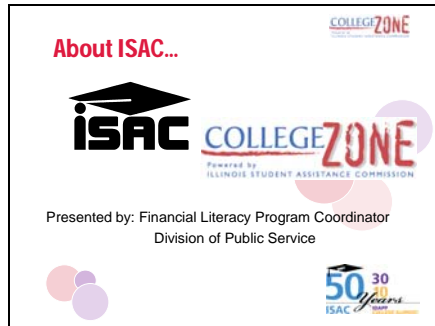


Slide 1



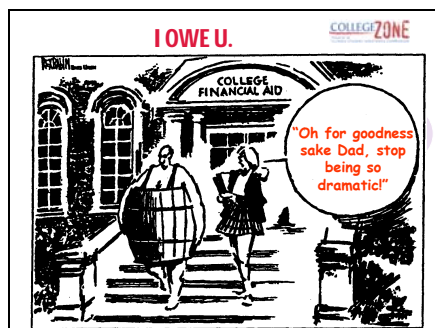
Introduce yourself and give yourself credibility regarding the topic of finance. Ask how many are in college to earn more money or a good job. (Everyone should raise their hand). The point is: why earn it if you can't manage it?

Slide 2



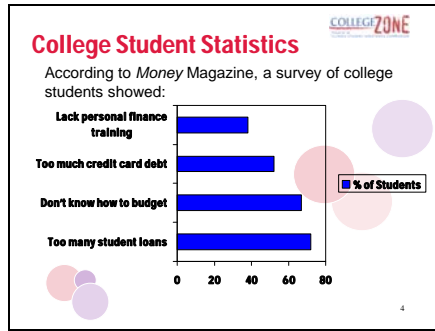
The Illinois Student Assistance Commission (ISAC) is a mission-driven, non-profit, state agency that has helped students attend college since 1957. Since then, the number of students we assist and the number of programs we administer have increased steadily, as has the scope of the services provided to support those programs. We administer scholarship, grant, loan and pre-paid tuition programs. Our priority, however, has remained constant. Today, as in 1957, the commitment is to continue making college affordable for the students and families of Illinois. College Zone is the trusted source for college information and the official website of ISAC.

Slide 3



Unfortunately, with more federal spending funding defense and less to education, most families will have to borrow money to finance their children's college education.

Slide 4



While these statistics are accurate, students in Illinois are required to take consumer economics in high school. The focus of this presentation is loans and credit cards.

Slide 5

Why Do Students Need Personal Finance Education?

- D 96% of college students have credit cards
- E The average student carries credit card debt of \$3,262
- B 64% do not know the interest rates they pay on their credit cards
- T The average student loan debt is \$19,237
- Build and establish good credit for yourself!

Review each bullet. Ask them rhetorically if they know the interest rates on any card they possess (bank or store). Remark that student loan debt listed here seems conservative, especially at a private school. Finally, emphasize that good credit is the key to finance in America.

Slide 6

Campus Trends

- Keep an eye on your purse, wallet and backpack.
- Don't carry/laminate your social security card.
- Never share PIN, passwords or mother's maiden name.
- Memorize important numbers as if they were passwords.
• (PIN, SS#, Student ID)
- Use your own bank.
- Write checks with gel pens/embossed checks.
- When the money's gone, go home!


Review each bullet. Theft all depends on access and availability (roommates especially). Make sure you have a bank in the city you will be attending college. If not, open an account at a bank there to avoid fees. Gel pens are the only indelible ink (cannot be dissolved off paper) - use them for checks.

Slide 7

COLLEGEZONE

Create a Banking Relationship

- Major Purchases
- Yields vs. Rates
- Free checking/overdraft



7

You must have a banking relationship in order to buy a house or car.

A yield is the amount of money a bank will pay you to hold your money (Current APY for a savings account is 2%, CD 3.9%). Interest is the amount a bank charges you to borrow from them (Unsubsidized Stafford Loan 6.8%, credit card 9-24%). Is this equitable? Make your money work for you. Most students are offered free checking, if you do not reconcile your account, purchase overdraft.


(Read your audience. If appropriate, make sure to explain that paychecks should not be cashed at a currency exchange because they charge interest off the earnings).

Slide 8

COLLEGEZONE

Saving Money

- Determine Needs vs. Wants
- Short term vs. Long term
- "Pay Yourself First"
- Saving vs. Investing
- Saving vs. Debt



8

Determine Needs vs. Wants – Do you need to go on spring break or want to go on spring break? If you go, have a payment plan in mind. (I will pay off spring break by summer's end)

Short term vs. Long term, spring break vs. college education

"Pay Yourself First" – enroll in a 401K or deferred compensation plan from your employer. The theory is that it is a built-in savings for retirement, child's education, etc. without trying to budget it in.

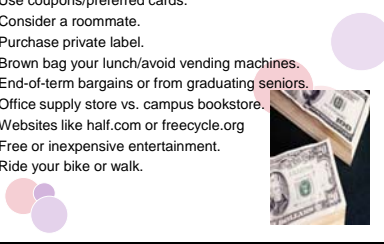

Saving vs. Investing - investing is more risky

Saving vs. Debt – remember yields and rates. Do not carry a debt load that has higher interest rates if you have savings earning lower yield.

Slide 9

Every Penny Counts! COLLEGEZONE

- Ask about student discounts.
- Use coupons/preferred cards.
- Consider a roommate.
- Purchase private label.
- Brown bag your lunch/avoid vending machines.
- End-of-term bargains or from graduating seniors.
- Office supply store vs. campus bookstore.
- Websites like half.com or freecycle.org
- Free or inexpensive entertainment.
- Ride your bike or walk.



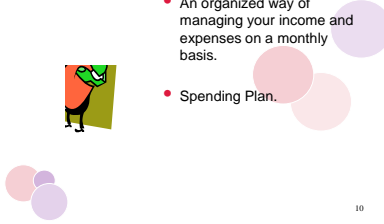

These are actual results of a survey of college students around Illinois on popular ways they saved money.

Half.com is a web site that offers deeply discounted textbooks. freecycle.org is a website for “green” - -people who want to discard furniture, bikes, etc. list them and student goes and picks it up so do not fill up landfills.

Slide 10

Budgeting 101 COLLEGEZONE

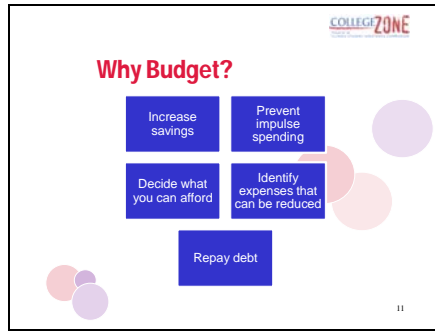
- An organized way of managing your income and expenses on a monthly basis.
- Spending Plan.



10

First bullet is the definition of a budget.

In college, because of spontaneous opportunities, a spending plan is more appropriate. Assess your income and try to limit spending, but pay your bills first!



These are the five reasons to create a budget. Repay debt is most common with students.

When you think of a budget, you probably think of “restriction.” You think of how your friends are going to a movie this weekend but you can’t go with them because you’ve spent all the money you had available this month for recreation.

But I’d like to suggest a new way for you to think about budgeting. It’s not about being restricted, it’s not about saying “No” to all the things you’d like to have. It’s about planning so you can get the things you want!

Continuous – Budgeting isn’t something you do on January 1st and then ignore for the rest of the year. It’s an ongoing process. You should check up each week on your expenses, and make sure you are not exceeding what you had budgeted for each category. Having a budget isn’t much good if you don’t follow it.

Flexible – When you’re doing those periodic check-ups, you may notice that some changes need to be made. A budget can’t be written in stone, it needs to be able to adapt and change as your life changes. If you had originally budgeted \$50 a month for gasoline, but the price of gas goes up and you can’t realistically reduce the amount of driving you do, you’ll have to adjust your budget to allow for more spending on gas, and less spending somewhere else.

Individual – You can’t just take someone else’s budget and make it work for you. Your plan must be customized to your income and expenses.

About the future – Few people find budgeting & financial planning entertaining. Remind yourself that you’re not just doing this for the benefits it brings you today, but for the long term benefits it’ll bring you years and years from now. Think of the day you’ll buy your first home, for instance – if you manage your money carefully you’ll have good credit and will be closer to achieving this goal.

Slide 12

Budgeting Guidelines

- Set short-term, intermediate or long-term goals
- Be Honest & Realistic, Not too Flexible
- Keep Accurate Records
- Budget for the Unexpected

12

Review each bullet in detail.

Budget for unexpected because life happens. If you get in an accident and your cards are all maxed out and you have no money and if school does not offer student health insurance, how are you going to pay for everything?

Slide 13

Creating a Budget

Determine Your Monthly Income (Earned vs. Unearned)

— Minus Your Expenses (Fixed and Variable)

Your Balance (Spend or Save) or Deficit (trim variable expenses)

Use Tracking, Income and Expense Worksheets

13

Earned (work for it) vs. unearned income (money borrowed or given to you) minus fixed (same amount monthly {rent}) and variable (things you control {food, entertainment}) expenses.

(ISAC issues students attending this seminar a workbook which is the reference at the bottom of the slide).

COLLEGE ZONE

Establishing credit

- Good, Bad or Insufficient credit history
- Getting Started
 - Credit cards
 - Secured credit cards
 - Loans
 - Low Credit Limits
 - Start with Familiar Institution

14

3 possible situations – There are 3 kinds of credit history you can have: good, bad, or none at all. The biggest challenge for young people is getting started. Having insufficient credit history can cause you to be denied for loans just as having bad credit history can. The good news is it's much easier to get started in the world of credit today than it used to be.

Getting Started – Almost anyone can get a credit card these days. So that is the easiest way to start. If you doubt you have the discipline to use a credit card wisely, however, you should wait to get one until you're more familiar with budgeting and paying bills.

Co-Signed Loans – This is an option you'll hear about if you're denied for a loan. If you can get a parent or guardian to co-sign with you, the bank may approve your loan. But be very careful. Co-signing a loan with you means your co-signer will be responsible for the payments if you default. This affects their credit just like it affects yours. If you are late with a single payment, your co-signer's credit is damaged, too. Later in life, after you've established yourself and you're doing well, a friend or relative might ask you to co-sign for them. Tell them "No way!" You never want to put yourself in a situation where someone else could hurt your credit rating, it's too important to take chances with.

Start Small – For the first loan you ever take out, don't plan on borrowing a million bucks. Start with a small amount and a short repayment period. \$500 or \$1,000 over 1 year is a decent first loan.


Start with a Familiar Institution – If you already have a checking or savings account somewhere, this is the best place to go for your first loan or credit card.

Slide 15

COLLEGEZONE

Types of Debt

- Secured vs. Unsecured
 - Collateral
- Installment
 - Set period of time
 - auto loan
 - mortgage
- Revolving
 - Open line of credit
 - credit card



15

When we're talking about credit, here's a couple more things you should know.

There's secured debt and then there's unsecured debt. The difference is that secured debt has collateral involved. Collateral is something of value that you pledge as security for the lender. For instance, most of the time when you take out a car loan, the car is collateral. If you don't make your payments, what happens? The lender repossesses the car. With a mortgage, the house is collateral. Having collateral to fall back on reduces the risk for the lender, so a secured loan usually has cheaper rates and more favorable terms for the borrower.

With an unsecured loan, on the other hand, there's no collateral. You're just giving your word that you'll repay as agreed. There are still serious consequences if you default, but the lender isn't going to repossess things from you.

Another way to categorize debt is whether it's installment or revolving debt. Installment loans have a set period of time to be paid off, and your payments are usually all the same amount. Think of your car loan again, you have 48 monthly payments of \$200 and then it's paid off—done, the account is closed.

With a revolving loan there's no set time to pay it off. You can pay some off this month, then go back and borrow more, pay more off, and so on and so on. A credit card is the best example of a revolving loan.

Review the differences.

Always use a credit card to purchase online because if a hacker gets number and makes fraudulent charges, you are only liable for \$50 of those charges. If a hacker gets your debit information from an unsecure site, they can drain your entire account.

Slide 16

COLLEGEZONE

Debit Cards vs. Credit Card

Debit Card	Credit Card
Operates like cash or personal check	Borrowing money that be will paid back
Withdrawn next business day	Paid once a month
Does not affect credit score	Does affect credit score
Never use on-line	Shop on-line

16

Credit Cards

- Designed for people with income.
- Why solicit students?
- Higher risk = higher rates & fees.
- Minimum payment increase

COLLEGEZONE

17

I'm sure you're all familiar with credit cards, your generation is the first to really grow up surrounded by them. In fact, statistically, most of you in this class already have your first card. But even though you're aware of them, you may not know the details.

Our society is great about making credit available, but we're behind the curve when it comes to financial education. Did you have to take a driver's education course before you could get your license? That makes sense, because without learning the proper way to use that vehicle you're much more likely to hurt yourself and others with it, aren't you? Unfortunately when it comes to credit we don't see things the same way. Young people can get credit too easily, without having to learn the rules first. I don't say this because I distrust you. I'm telling you this because in my line of work I talk to young people every day who got in over their heads and are now in financial trouble. You don't want to learn about credit the hard way, it's no fun.

Good or bad? – Now, I don't want to give you the impression that credit cards are a bad thing. A credit card can't be good or bad – it's just an inanimate object. It's how you use it that matters. It can be a wonderful and convenient tool, or it can be a burden in your life.

Unsecured loans – Most of the time credit cards are unsecured loans. There are such a thing as secured credit cards, but you should avoid those. A secured card is one in which you deposit an amount of money in order to get the card, and this deposit is equal to your credit limit. These are for people that have bad credit, and the lender believes it's too risky to give them credit without collateral.


Higher risk = higher rates & fees - The better your credit rating, the better the terms you'll be offered.

Minimum increase – as of 1/1/08, the federal government mandated that all banks increase the minimum payment from 2% of total principal and interest of credit card balances to 4% so that society could start repaying more principal.

COLLEGEZONE

Choosing your first card

- Look for the lowest Annual Percentage Rate.
 - Credit limits.
 - Understand pre-approved and low introductory offers.
- An annual fee is charged to your card once a year whether you use the card or not.
- The average late fee is \$29
- Finance charges apply for late payments & exceeding monthly balances.
- Perks
- Balance Calculation Method (new purchases)
 - Average Daily Balance.
 - Two-Cycle Avg. Daily Balance (*avoid!*)



18

Since a credit card is something you pretty much have to have nowadays, let's talk about how to pick one. Believe me, there are good cards and there are bad ones, and it's hard to tell the difference between them if you don't know what to look for.

APR - First of all, there's the interest rate. You'll always see this expressed as "APR"—Annual Percentage Rate. This is the true cost of the loan, including not just the interest but any fees you'll have to pay, over a year's time. Lenders love to use marketing ploys to get your attention, so you have to read the fine print. You'll get tons of offers that say 0% interest. But what else does it say? More than likely the low rate they're advertising is an introductory rate, and after the intro period you'll start paying the regular rate. There are more things to look for. Is the quoted rate only for balance transfers? Only for purchases? What happens to the rate if you make a late payment?

Fees – Many cards charge you an annual fee just for the privilege of carrying the card. Many more do not. There are probably dozens of lenders lining up to give you a card with no annual fee, so I'd say don't take one that has a fee.

Perks – You might consider taking a card that charges an annual fee if the card provides special perks that you're interested in. Frequent-flyer mile cards are an example, or the GM card, which lets you earn points toward the purchase of a GM vehicle. These are nice, but as a young person new to the whole world of credit, you should be looking for a very basic card with no frills and the most favorable terms you can get.

Balance Calculation Method – One other thing that affects how expensive a card will be for you, is the balance calculation method. And this is the item most people miss. There are 4 major ways they determine your balance each billing period. There's Average Daily Balance and Two-Cycle Average Daily Balance. Each card is one of these 2, coupled with either Including New Purchases or Excluding New Purchases. If I had more time I'd explain this in detail, but to keep it as simple as possible, you will pay less money in finance charges with an Average Daily Balance card. Two-Cycle means they look at not only the current month, but the previous one as well. And if you are one of the smart people who pays off his/her balance in full every month, you would expect to have 0 finance charges, right? Not so if you have a Two Cycle card; it goes back in time and retroactively eliminates your grace period, charging you interest on the balance you've already paid off.

Evaluating – Because your credit rating determines in large part what interest rate you'll get, here are some resources you can use to find out whether the rate you're being offered is a good deal or not. Every week, Bankrate.com surveys credit card lenders and reports average rates. Cardweb.com has a nice search utility that lets you find cards based on the features you want.

Slide 19

COLLEGEZONE

The Minimum Payment Trap

Original Balance	APR	Monthly Payment	Number of Payments	Years to Pay	Total Paid
\$2,500	18%	Min. Pmt. (2%)	123	10.25	\$3,916
\$2,500	18%	Min.Pmt. + \$50	94	8	\$3,698
\$2,500	18%	Min.Pmt. +\$100	32	3	\$3,163

19

This slide shows the amount of interest paid over time by carrying a principal balance.

Slide 20

COLLEGEZONE

Credit Card Tips

- Record lender information.
- Don't apply for more cards than you can handle.
- Only carry one card.
- Consumable goods vs. Durable goods.
- Open and review your bill every month.
- Avoid carrying balances.
- Do not take out cash!



20

Record lender information – the number is on the back of the card! How do you call to cancel if lost or stolen?

Don't apply for more cards than you can handle – this can lead to financial trouble and credit problems

Only carry one card – if wallet/purse is stolen or lost, only one to worry about and others to use. Also, prevents impulse spending.

Consumable goods (things used once) vs. Durable goods (things used multiple times) – always pay cash for consumable goods (gas, food, entertainment) and only use credit cards for durable goods (books, computers, clothes). The gas is gone in a week, but the interest makes \$3.50 a gallon possibly \$6.50 a gallon.

Open and review your bill every month –especially if you have roommates! Make sure they are your charges on the bill.

Avoid carrying balances – less interest to pay.

Do not take out cash! – the bank charges double interest and applies payments to cash after purchases are paid off...it's a costly repayment structure.

Slide 21

Capitalization

- Paying interest on interest
- Same as unsubsidized Stafford loans

21

If borrowing a subsidized Stafford loan, make the interest payment on the loan monthly while you are in school. The reasoning is that upon graduation, the loan balance will be what you borrowed. If you defer the interest, prepare for sticker shock that you could have avoided in the form of a higher amount to pay back!

Slide 22

Managing Student Loan Debt

- Attend Entrance/Exit Counseling.
 - Know your loan limits, interest rate, and repayment
- Stay in touch with your lender or servicer.
- Only Borrow What You Need.
- Know Your Debt Burden.
- Understand Your Benefits.
 - Repayment plans
 - Deferment
 - Forbearance
 - Forgiveness
 - Consolidation

22

Debt burden – your monthly loan payment should not exceed 8% of your NET monthly income.

Review deferments (a legal way to postpone payments on your loan), especially an in-school and an unemployment deferment.

Slide 23

Student Loans

- Build Credit.
- Simple Interest.
- Interest paid is tax deductible.
- Know the interest rates for Loans.
 - Currently 6.0% for unsubsidized loans
- Subsidized loan interest rates:
 - 6.0% for loans first disbursed on/after 7/1/2008
 - 5.6% for loans first disbursed on/after 7/1/2009
 - 4.5% for loans first disbursed on/after 7/1/2010
 - 3.4% for loans first disbursed on/after 7/1/2011

23

Review each bullet.

Slide 24

COLLEGEZONE			
Loan Disbursement Date	Stafford Loan Type	Grade Level	Interest Rate
All loans with a first disbursement on or after 7/1/06 through 6/30/08	Unsubsidized and Subsidized	Undergraduate and Graduate	6.80%
	Unsubsidized	Undergraduate	6.80%
All loans with a first disbursement on or after 7/1/08 through 6/30/09	Subsidized	Undergraduate	6.00%
	Unsubsidized and Subsidized	Graduate	6.80%

Review graph. Explain that the interest is lower on a subsidized Stafford loan because the federal government is paying the interest.

Slide 25

Consequences of Default

- Entire balance due immediately.
- May be liable for collection costs.
- Reported to all three credit bureaus.
- Ineligible for future federal or state financial aid funds.
- Loan may be referred to a collection agency.
- Wage garnishment.
- Loss of certain professional licenses in Illinois.
- Loss of eligibility for postponement of payments (i.e. deferment or forbearance)
- Subject to federal and/or state offsets (e.g. tax refunds, social security, lottery)
- May be subject to a civil lawsuit.

CREDIT

Any of these or a combination or all of these consequences may occur if you fail to repay your student loan. Either way, the Federal Government will get their money back, you just do not want to destroy your credit in the process. Actually, repaying a student loan is one of the best ways to establish credit for students.

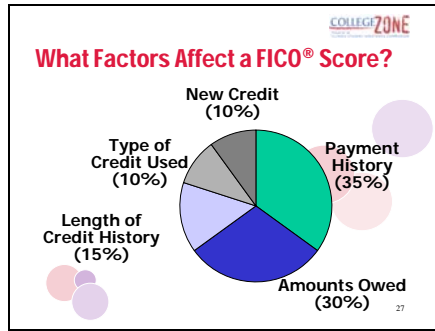
Slide 26

What is a Credit Score?

- Numerical expression based on a statistical analysis of a person's credit files.
- Likelihood that the person will pay his or her debts.
- Fair, Isaac & Company (FICO®)
 - 300 - 850

A FICO score is created for an individual after that person has had two accounts in his or her name active for six months. If a student has roommates, it is important to realize the consequences of establishing utilities in their name. Bills should be paid on time because their credit is affected by on-time or delinquent payments.

Slide 27



Payment history – does the person pay their bills on time and as agreed?

Amounts owed – can affect the amount you are trying to borrow.

Length of credit history – if you have a credit card for ten or more years that has always been in good standing, keep it.

Type of credit used – mortgage, credit card, student loan, etc.

New credit – credit that is available and can also affect borrowing.

Slide 28

How Does my Student Loan Affect my Credit?

- Open account until repayments begins.
- Delinquencies (late payments) reduce your credit score.
- A defaulted student loan (270 days delinquent) will stay on your credit report for ten years!

Read bullets. A student loan is tracked for every payment. Look into electronic funds transfers to make sure of on-time payments.

Slide 29

How can I Boost my Credit Score?

- Keep balances low.
- Pay bills on time and as agreed.
- Do not let accounts get to a collection status.
- Pay off rather than moving debt around.
- Do not open accounts just to get discounts.
- Refuse increases in limits.
- Limit Inquiries.

Read bullets.

Pay off rather than moving debt around – Credit bureaus catch onto to this maneuver of people trying to avoid interest. Do a balance transfer once every three to five years.

Limit Inquiries – a hard inquiry is when a creditor runs a check on you (car dealership). Do similar requests within a one-month period to avoid hurting your score. (Five hard inquiries at car dealerships within one month count as one hard inquiry). A soft inquiry is when your score is purchased for soliciting. (ex. Discover card buys everyone's scores in a certain zip code then sends them offers in the mail).

Slide 30

COLLEGEZONE

Your Credit History Determines

- Your interest rate on loans
- Your ability to rent an apartment
- Your employment
- Your ability to get more credit
- Your credit score

30

Employment example – the federal government fired any homeland security officer discovered to have defaulted on a federal student loan for two reasons:

- Considered stealing from their employer
- Considered a risk to accept bribes to allow illegal items through security at airports.

Slide 31

COLLEGEZONE

Credit Reports

- Factual record regarding an individual's credit history.
- Used by credit grantors to determine whether or not to grant a person credit.
- Individual credit reports consist of:
 - Negative Credit Ratings
 - Positive Credit Ratings
 - Personal Information
 - Previous Credit History Requests
 - Personal Statements Made to Report

31


ISAC reproduces a credit report and reviews with students. Explain the importance of reviewing a credit report and what it is telling the creditor about the potential borrower.

Slide 32

COLLEGEZONE

Getting Your Credit Report

- Fair Credit Reporting Act - requires one free credit report annually from each credit reporting agency.
- Victim of identity theft
- Unemployed or on public assistance
- Denied credit



32

Under FACTA, each person is entitled one credit report from each bureau per year. ISAC suggests spreading them out over the year to monitor activity. Also, a free credit report is issued by reason of the other three bullets.

Slide 33

annualcreditreport.com

- Centralized site developed by all three credit reporting agencies (CRAs)
 - Each CRA manages its own free credit report ordering process
- Authentication process verifies consumer's identity before delivering a report online
 - Asks multiple choice questions about information not typically found in consumers' wallets
- System will not send e-mails; beware of scams
- 888-5OPTOUT

33

ISAC recommends this web site as it is sponsored by all three bureaus.

888-5optout does stop solicitations until new credit or lending occurs. You must supply social security number to do this.

Slide 34

Consumer Credit Reporting Agencies

- 3 national credit reporting agencies

Equifax	(800) 685-1111	www.equifax.com
TransUnion	(800) 888-4213	www.transunion.com
Experian	(888) 397-3742	www.experian.com



34

This is how to contact the bureaus to receive a credit report. You will only get a recording, not a live person.

Slide 35

What Should I Do If I Find an Error?

- Carefully re-examine your report from all three credit bureaus.
- Call or write the credit bureau(s) to dispute any incorrect information.
- If you continue to disagree, add a personal statement to your report.

35

Erroneous data should be contested. Make sure to call the bureau and give a disputing statement.

Slide 36

Identity Theft Rights Summary

- Create fraud alerts on credit reports.
- Blocks information that is a result of identity theft.
- Obtain information about transactions that resulted from identity theft.
- One free disclosure every twelve months.

DETER-DETECT-DEFEND

AVOID THE ID

36

How many have social security card with you? Do not carry it.

Fraud alerts cost an annual charge, but guarantee that only accounts can be opened by you in your name using several identifiers.

Slide 37

COLLEGEZONE

Tips to Reduce Credit Fraud

It is estimated that \$2-3 billion of the more than \$1 trillion U.S. consumer credit card debt is due to credit card fraud losses - Experian

- Create a credit fraud alert on your report
- Never give your card number to unfamiliar companies or on-line sites without a security feature (phishing).
- Don't leave receipts, statements or other account information lying out for everyone to see.
- Be careful when disposing of mail order catalogs that include a customer number.
- Shred anything containing personal information.
- Use a secure mailbox.
- Use virus and security protection on your computer.
- Sign your card as soon as you receive it.
- Limit the number of credit cards you carry.
- Report a lost or stolen card or billing error immediately.
- Transactional Theft vs. Identity Theft

37

Review each bullet.

Phishing – looks like a real web site and then thief captures sensitive data and uses it.

Transactional theft is a stolen credit card which a thief uses until it is cancelled. Identity theft is when someone steals your social security and personal information and borrows money illegally in your name.

Slide 38

www.idtheftcenter.org **COLLEGEZONE**



Identity Theft Resource Center

Identity Theft Resource Center
 2100 North Lincoln, Suite 1000
 Chicago, IL 60614
 Phone: 773-327-7275
 Fax: 773-327-7276
 Email: info@idtheftcenter.org
 www.idtheftcenter.org

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Consumer Resources

Workplace ID Theft

Learn & Consumer Alerts

Current News

How can I prevent?

Health Resources

What's Your Opinion

Reference Library

Programs on Request

38

Federal web site for victims of Identity theft or to learn more.

Slide 39

COLLEGEZONE

Money Smart Week Chicago 09

- Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago
- April 19th – 25th, 2009
- Over 65 organizations educating topics at 300 events
- www.chicagofed.org/consumer_information/msw_chicago.cfm
- Personal finance link

MONEY SMART WEEK CHICAGO

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Great resource for students to network or learn about financial topics.

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COLLEGEZONE

Relevant Web Sites

- Financial Aid Information
 - collegezone.com
- Paying Back Student Loans
 - youcandealwithit.com
- Scholarships (Reduce loan debt)
 - Fastweb.com
- Credit Card Smarts Fact Sheets
 - <http://www.ace.uiuc.edu/cfe/ccs/>
- Investment Information
 - Smartmoney.com
- Financial Tip of the week
 - <http://financialtip.blogspot.com>

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Youcandealwithit- student loan help written by students.

Discuss the importance of scholarships and how they can impact a bottom line of college expenses.