



Malik is leaving school and starting an apprenticeship with a local construction company. He's just moved into a rented flat with a friend, and lives a 35 minute walk from where he's working. Malik can borrow his friend's car as long as he pays for petrol and insurance, though sometimes he'd have to get a bus if his friend is using the car. Malik has his eye on a second-hand car his uncle is selling but he's also been invited on a trip to Ibiza by some friends, and he'd like to go for some fun before he starts his apprenticeship.

Starting a new job



Mandy is in her final year of sixth form and is looking to save up for a six-month trip to Australia. She needs to renew her passport to get her visa. She has a part-time job in a supermarket, and travels there by bus. To add to her earnings she also does some freelance design work for a neighbour's business. She has to share her family home's computer with her siblings and as it's quite old it doesn't support the software she needs, so she tries to stay as late as she can after school to use the computer labs there. However, this often clashes with needing to get her bus, so it's hard for her to find time between her job and college to fit in this extra work.

Preparing for a trip abroad



Alice is 6 months pregnant and soon to go on maternity leave. She's been in her job for five years, since leaving college and they've offered her a promotion when her maternity leave has finished. She's looking to buy a new home with her partner so that they have more space when the baby arrives. They have been saving up for a deposit to secure a mortgage. At the moment, her job is an easy walk away but the area they want to move to will require her to drive. They'd also like to have a weekend away before the baby comes to have some quality time together.

Moving into your new home

- Regular allowance from parents or family members
- Borrowing or gifted lump sum of money from a parent or family member
- Loan from the bank
- Credit card
- Savings
- Earned income/salary
- Student loan
- Online peer to peer lenders
- Pay day/high street lenders

Key vocabulary:
Credit card – A way of paying for things with money borrowed from the bank.
Saving – Putting money away
Income – Money received
Expenditure – Action of spending funds
Budget – Estimate of income and expenditure
Interest – Money the bank adds to your savings or the amount you need to pay back on top of the money you borrow
Debt – Money that is owed to an organisation

Expense	Percentage of people who experienced this expense in the last 12 months	Mean average cost
Car repair or replacement	28%	£1,341
Opticians or glasses cost	15%	£195
Technology breakdown	15%	£294
Vet bills or pet costs	14%	£248
Washing machine	13%	£245
Lending to family or friends	12%	£2,462
Emergency dentist bills	11%	£285
Emergency home repairs	10%	£607
Children costs, like school trips and replacement clothes	9%	£224
Mobile phone breakdown	8%	£120
Solar repair or replacement	8%	£971
Unscheduled events and weddings	7%	£423
Tax bills	3%	£1,110
Legal bills	4%	£879

• You want to get your emergency fund set up as soon as possible, but like with all savings, it's best to keep to what you can afford and make sure to save regularly.

• Saving smaller, regular amounts is often more effective than saving larger amounts now and again. This is because you get into the savings habit, and you're not overcommitting too much money. It also lets you budget your spending from week to week or month to month more effectively.

• If this isn't possible, save what you can as regularly as you can. Every bit makes a big difference.

• Just like you would save for a wedding or a new car, work out how much you need to put aside, and set up a savings standing order or Direct Debit for the right amount.

• **Visualising your end goal** – whether you're preparing yourself against a car breakdown or the oven breaking – will help you keep focused and on track as well. Keeping track with a chart up on the wall will also help.

• **If you have debts**, you should also decide whether it's better to pay them off first, or save and pay them back at the same time.

• **If money is tight and you're not sure you can save**, there are some things you can try to see if you can free up some money: you could save around £900 a year by taking a look at all your household bills and switching energy suppliers

• [check you're getting all the benefits you're entitled to](#)

• Budget and ensure you are only purchasing the things you need.

• If you're claiming certain benefits, you can also use the [Help to Save scheme](#) which gives you a bonus of 50% (half) on savings paid into a [Help to Save account](#).

• Saving just £2 a day adds up to £1,095 over a year. As long as you're getting into the savings habit, you're making progress, and small sums quickly add up.



- How can you check how much money you have in your current account?
Answer: All of them – ATM/cashpoint, visiting your bank/building society branch, logging on to online banking, mobile banking app
- What is the term used to describe your bank account if the balance drops below £0? Answer: c) Overdraft
- Which of the following forms of borrowing do you think has the highest risk associated with it? Answer: a) Loan shark
- What does the term Annual Percentage Rate mean in relation to a credit card? Answer: c) The interest rate you pay for borrowing money
- Why is your credit rating important? Answer: All of them – lenders will consider your rating when deciding on whether to lend you money, it can impact interest rates lenders set for you, affect how likely you are to get a mortgage, and last six years
- Which of the following can have a negative impact on your credit rating? Answer: d) Missed payments on a credit card
- Which of these is the most important utility bill to prioritise if you are in financial difficulties (pay first)? Answer: a) Council tax
- How much is an annual colour TV licence to watch live or recorded TV? Answer: c) Between £100 and £200



Statements	Benefits of using credit	Disadvantages of using credit	Benefits of saving	Disadvantages of saving
Using a credit card lets you buy something now	✓			
Saving for something means you'll have to wait to buy it				✓
Using a credit card doesn't cost anything if you pay it all off each month	✓			
Using a savings account earns interest on your money			✓	
Borrowing money, such as a student loan or a business loan, can help get you started on the career ladder	✓			
Saving for something means you don't get into debt			✓	
If you use a credit card and don't pay it all back each month, you pay interest on what you spend		✓		
Borrowing money and paying it all back when needed improves your credit score	✓			
Getting into debt can have a negative impact on your credit score		✓		
Having some money saved reduces the stress if something goes wrong or an unexpected event happens			✓	
Add your own here				

Money mules (Case study 1)

A "witting" mule assists the crime by providing the bank account where the proceeds of any fraud or scams can be paid to. Fraudsters and scammers can open an account themselves using fake ID, or can convince someone who already has a bank account to receive money on their behalf. The mule has acted illegally, even if they didn't know the extent of the fraudster's actions.

Online scams (Case study 2)

Scammers advertise goods or services that don't exist or aren't theirs to sell. They convince you to send the payment directly to their bank but the goods never arrive, or are not as advertised.

Social engineering (Case study 3 & 4)

Fraudsters manipulate or trick people into exposing their personal or financial information, through fake emails, phone calls, text, posts on social media. These can be very complex attacks, some combining various sources of information about you to appear more convincing.

Vishing (Case study 3 & 5)

A phone call from a fraudster posing as an employee of a reputable company, who will come up with a plausible story to get you to share your financial/personal information. They can fake their telephone number and do some basic research online to get unique details about you to sound more convincing.

Phishing and smishing (Case study 6)

A scam to access valuable personal details by sending emails or texts, that ask you to call a number, download an attachment or follow a link to a website containing malware, which can collect secure information. Messages often appear to be from your bank, or company you are registered with.

Top tips for staying safe online

1. Check whether personal information is public on your social media accounts, e.g. your birthday, home town, pet names, holiday dates, job title. Fraudsters can use this information to steal your identity and apply for bank accounts or buy products in your name
2. Don't click on links or open attachments in emails or text messages that prompt you to enter information
3. Never share or hand over your PIN, bank details or passwords with anyone who contacts you through text, email, phone or in person, and don't write them down
4. Phone organisations directly from the number listed on their website to verify who is contacting you
5. Password protect your devices using random words and include symbols, numbers and capitals and regularly change them. Don't use the same password for different accounts
6. Limit your online activity when using open public Wi-Fi connections, including logging on to your email, online banking and online shopping
7. When online shopping, check that web addresses begin with 'https' and that there's an unbroken padlock symbol in the browser address bar. The destination of links will show up if you hover over them without clicking
8. Install anti-virus software on your laptop and any other personal devices and keep it up to date



Message subject line
Be suspicious of urgent demands – fraudsters often use scare tactics and threats to encourage a response without thought

Urgent action required!!
26 May

'To' line
Be wary of emails that use generic greetings, or refer to you in an unusual way, such as the first part of your email. A legitimate organisation is more likely to use your full name

Poor grammar/mistakes
Poor grammar, unusual style and mistakes in the wording of the message can be a sign that it is not from a legitimate sender

Organisation logo
Phishers will use branding and links to websites of companies that you know and trust, but they may be poor quality or stretched. Compare previous messages you may have had from this company, and look for slight differences

neone@gmail.co.uk
Urgent action required!!
26 May
Dear Valued Customer,
Please find details of you're most recent order.

Download the attachment to
Yours sincerely,
S Taylor, Online Supervisor
www.online_buy.net