

Working with COMPOUND INTEREST

- IT'S A -
**MONEY
THING™**

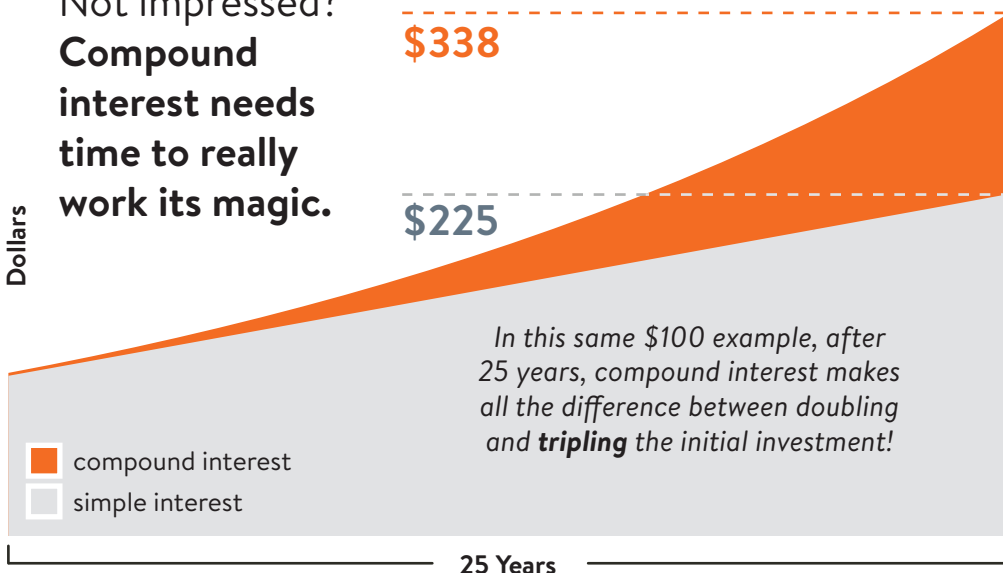
SIMPLE INTEREST vs. COMPOUND INTEREST

Simple interest is calculated using your initial investment only. With compound interest, the interest you earn is added to your initial investment, meaning you earn interest on your interest.

Let's say you put \$100 into a certificate of deposit with a 5% interest rate. Look at the comparison below:

| | simple interest | compound interest |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|
| After 5 years, the account with compound interest earns \$2.63 more. | | |
| after 1 year | \$105 | \$105.00 |
| after 2 years | \$110 | \$110.25 |
| after 3 years | \$115 | \$115.76 |
| after 4 years | \$120 | \$121.55 |
| after 5 years | \$125 | \$127.63 |

Not impressed?
Compound interest needs time to really work its magic.



VOCAB

Here are some of the terms you might come across when dealing with compound interest:

APR

This is the **annual percentage rate**. It's a nominal interest rate, meaning it stays constant year to year.

APY

This stands for **annual percentage yield**. It's an effective interest rate, meaning it takes into account the effect of compound interest.

Principal

In savings and investments, this refers to the original amount of money invested.

Compound Period

This refers to how many times the interest is added to your principal. For example, investments can compound annually or monthly.



→ **Are you earning interest right now?** Call or visit your credit union and ask about savings and investment options.



Think Ahead

Acknowledge that you have large financial goals on the horizon, like buying a home and retiring.

Start Early

With compound interest, saving a little bit now means earning *a lot* more interest later. Get started today!

BROUGHT TO YOU BY

