Warranty Information

Know what kind of warranty comes with your car. A warranty is a guarantee by the maker or seller to stand behind their product. The warranty pays for repairs to your car. Warranties vary a lot – some warranties cover most repairs, others cover very few repairs. Whatever warranty you get, be sure it’s in writing.

New – New cars include a manufacturer’s warranty - never pay for it! Be sure to ask exactly what it covers. They usually offer broad coverage for a minimum of three years or 36,000 miles, which ever comes first.

Used – Used cars may or may not be sold with a warranty. Never used cars may still carry the remaining portion of the manufacturer’s warranty, while others may have a warranty offered by a dealer.

As Is – A car sold “as is” comes with no warranty at all. You will be responsible for any problems or repairs.

Extended – This is a warranty you pay for. Auto dealers offer “extended warranties” that extend or expand warranty coverage on both new and used cars. However, because they cost extra and are sold separately, they are more accurately known as service contracts. Extended warranties are usually expensive so be sure you know what it will cover and what it will cost before you sign up for one. Also, check to make sure it does not duplicate coverage you have under your free warranty.

Auto Insurance: It’s the Law

If you cannot prove that you have insurance, you may be fined or have your vehicle impounded. If you are in an accident and do not have insurance, you will have your driver's license suspended.

Did You Know?
The web is a good place to begin your research for a car. Start with the U.S. government for reliable information. Visit www.ftc.gov/ftc/consumer.htm. Click on “automobiles” to find information on how to buy a new or used car, sales tactics, and more.

Money Talks…Should I Be Listening?
Is a series of five newsletters designed for teenagers. The topics and subject matter content are based on the results of a survey completed by teens. The goals of these newsletters are to assist teens in 1) identifying their money spending and saving habits; 2) understanding the importance of long-term savings, and 3) developing savings plans that meet their lifestyles. Comments regarding these newsletters can be addressed to: Consumer Economics Department, University of California Cooperative Extension (UCCE), 135 Building C, Highlander Hall, Riverside, CA 92521. Authors: Shirley Peterson, Susan Curti, Margaret Johns, Charles Go; Development Team: the UCCE Money Talks Workgroup; Graphic Designer: Kerry Decker, UC Riverside. 2007

Money Talks…Should I Be Listening?

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Car Costs

What kind of car is right for you? A black sports car? A red truck? A silver 4 X 4? Uncle Henry’s old station wagon?

If you are like most people, the biggest thing that will affect your next car choice is money.

How much money can you afford to spend on a car?
Being able to afford a car involves more than being able to make the monthly payment. So what exactly goes into monthly car costs?

Monthly Car Costs Include:

Monthly Payments
If you don’t have enough cash saved up to buy a car, you will need to get a loan. Most lenders require you to put a down payment on the car, as well as make a minimum monthly payment until you have paid off the loan. If you haven’t established credit yet or you are not 18 years old, you may need a co-signer to get the loan.

Insurance
Any car you drive is required by law to have a minimum amount of liability insurance to protect others in the event you harm them or their property. Insurance costs vary depending on where you live, your age, your gender, the type of car you drive, your driving record, and more. For example, in California you need at least 15/30/5 coverage. However, it is recommended that you purchase 100/300/100 coverage or even 300/500/100. The higher coverage costs more, but should you need it, it pays for more medical and repair costs for the people or property that you hit. See the Insurance Talk section on p. 5 to learn more.

Gas
A regular cost you can count on is gasoline. With high gas prices, this cost will add up quickly. Gas is especially costly if you drive a big car, a car with a big engine, or any car that you drive frequently or long distances. Before you purchase a car, know the vehicle’s MPG – that’s how many miles per gallon you can drive on a gallon of gas.

continued on page 3
Maintenance and Repairs

Putting oil in the car, replacing a dead battery, and buying new tires are a few other maintenance costs car owners pay. An oil change is at least $20. You'll probably need to change your oil every 3,000 - 5,000 miles. A new battery easily costs $50. A new set of tires for a compact car is more than $200, with tires for big cars being much more!

Registration

Every year you must register your car with the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV). Registration fees are lower for less expensive and older cars – maybe $100 a year for an older mid-size truck, as opposed to close to $500 for a new big truck. Some states, including California, also require you to get a smog check every two years for vehicles 5 years and older. A smog check costs $45 or more.

Help Jess Out

Jess is hoping to buy a used 4 X 4 sports utility vehicle. The gas mileage for the model he wants is 15 miles/gallon. At $2.75 per gallon, how much would gas cost if the 4 X 4 is driven 300 miles per month?

Visit www.moneytalks.ucr.edu to calculate the cost of gas based on prices in your area.

Help Alex Out

DO THE MATH

Before you buy, know what you can afford and how much the car you want will cost.

Alex bought a car a year ago for $15,000.

His monthly loan payments are $227.

(Yearly costs = $227 x 12)

Last year Alex paid the following:

- Gas and oil $750
- Maintenance / Repairs $143
- Registration $250
- Insurance $976

What are the total yearly costs? $8,326

What is the monthly cost? $702

(Yearly costs divided by 12)

Now ask yourself – is this really a good deal?

Know what you can afford. Look at your income and expenses to figure out how much money you have to spend on a car. How much of a down payment do you have? How much can you afford to spend each month on your car loan? To operate your car? To pay for insurance?

If you need a loan, get credit approval before looking for your car. Shop for the lowest annual percentage rate (APR) available. Sign-up for the shortest loan term you can afford. (You will pay less interest if you pay off your car loan in 3 years rather than 4 years.) Remember you need to be 18 years of age or older to get credit in your own name.

Know what you need. Think about how you will use your car and figure out what type of vehicles suit your needs.

Know what your insurance will cost. Ask your insurance agent for quotes on several styles of cars you would be interested in.

Research what your car will cost. Find information about the car online, such as gas mileage, maintenance schedule, and by asking friends or family with similar vehicles about their expenses.

Find reputable dealers. Ask family and friends where they have had good experiences buying a car. Don’t shop alone. Ask an experienced buyer to go with you as you look at cars.

Read and understand the ads before you go to a dealer, including the fine print.

Look at this ad. Read the fine print.

How much of a down payment is required?

How many years would you have to pay for this car?

What is the APR?

What is the total amount paid on the loan?

What is the total cost paid for this car?

**PRE-OWNED SPORTY CAR**

_Power window & locks, CD, A/C and more! 37k miles! Very sharp! Only $8,326* or $98** per month_

* Tax, tags, and license fees included. ** Payments based on 1.5 down, 60 months financing 6.9% APR. CD:**

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This is the loss of value to your car due to age and use. For a new car, the depreciation in the first year is 20% or more. That means a new car that cost $15,000 would only be worth $11,000 - $12,000 after one year.

Traffic Tickets
These can range from $30 for a minor parking violation to hundreds of dollars for a moving violation such as speeding. Plus, insurance rates go up about 15% after just one moving violation. Attending traffic school can help keep your insurance rates lower, but you still have to pay for the ticket and for the cost of traffic school. This will probably cost you more than $300.

Accidents
These will also increase the cost of your auto insurance if you caused the accident.

Driving Under the Influence
A DUI ticket can cost you thousands of dollars and time in jail, plus your license will be revoked. Never drink and drive, at any age.

Rides for Friends
Being a taxi for friends who don’t have wheels may make you popular, but it will cost you. Gas, maintenance, repairs and even your insurance costs may go up because you’re driving more.

Insurance will cost you more if:

- You are a male—statistics show males have more accidents than females, therefore insurance rates are higher for boys and men.
- You're under 25—again, statistics show that young drivers are more likely to be in an accident than drivers over age 25. Some insurers base rates on the number of years you’ve been driving rather than your age.
- You drive a lot—the more you drive, the more likely you are to have an accident. Insurance rates go up when you drive a lot.
- You live in a big city—insurance costs more in a city than in the country. When a lot of cars drive in the same area, there are bound to be more accidents.
- You have a bad driving record—drivers who have received traffic tickets or caused accidents have higher insurance rates than those who have clean driving records.
- Your car is likely to be stolen—the more likely your car is to be stolen, the higher your insurance premiums. Sports cars and expensive cars are stolen more often than less expensive family cars. You can check the Internet for a list of the most frequently stolen cars.
- Your car is expensive to repair—the more expensive your car is to repair, the higher your insurance premiums will be.

Keep Your Rates Down
Use your good grades. Many insurance companies give a discount for drivers who have a B average or better in school.

Add to your parents’ insurance policy. Insurance is usually cheaper if you are added to your parents’ policy rather than buying your own.

Comparison shop. Compare the coverage and rates from at least three companies to find the best deal.
Case Study:
You caused an accident. Four people are injured at the cost of $40,000.
The car you hit has $6,000 in damage. How much would your insurance pay if you have 15/30/5 coverage? How much would your insurance pay if you have 100/300/100 coverage?

(Answer: With 15/30/5 coverage – the insurance company pays bodily injury at $15,000 per person. However, the maximum it will pay is $30,000 per accident. For this accident, the insurance company will pay $30,000. Who pays the extra $10,000? You do! As for the damage to the car you hit, your insurance will pay $5,000 and you have to pay the extra $1,000. Since most people do not have the extra money to pay what the insurance company doesn’t cover, financial experts recommend a 100/300/100 or even 300/500/100 policy. With this coverage, you would have no out-of-pocket expenses for this accident.)

Insurance That Pays for Damage and Injury to You and Your Property

LIABILITY
This pays for injury to other people and damage to their property when you cause an accident. Every state requires that all drivers have a minimum liability coverage. In California the minimum coverage is 15/30/5.
Liability insurance coverage is written in three numbers which represent thousands of dollars, such as 15/30/5 or 100/300/100. The first two numbers refer to bodily injury (someone is hurt); the third number is for property damage.
A policy written as 15/30/5 means that for an accident you cause, your insurance will pay up to $15,000 for bodily injury per person, but no more than $30,000 for all persons. This coverage will also pay up to $5,000 property damage per accident.
If you have 100/300/100 coverage, your insurance will pay up to $100,000 for bodily injury per person, but not more than $300,000 for all persons. This coverage will pay up to $100,000 for property damage.

UNINSURED MOTORIST
This pays for bodily injury to you and your passengers should you be in an accident caused by someone who does not have liability insurance. This coverage also pays if another person causes the accident and they don’t have enough insurance to pay your medical expenses. You may even want to buy the deductible waiver coverage so you won’t have to pay the deductible when an uninsured motorist hits you.

MEDICAL
This pays your medical costs if you are at fault in an accident. Consider adding this coverage if you cannot afford hospital bills.

COMPREHENSIVE
This pays for damage to your car by theft, wind, vandalism or any means other than a collision. This coverage will help you pay for repairs or replacement of your vehicle, after you pay the deductible.

COLLISION
This pays for damage to your car caused by a collision. If you crash your car, this insurance would help you pay to repair or replace your vehicle, after you pay the deductible.

TOWING & ROAD SERVICE
If your car breaks down, how would you get it to the repair shop? If you have towing insurance, your car can be towed to a repair shop at no charge. Usually very inexpensive, towing insurance could be a good investment if you do not have this coverage in your auto warranty or through an automobile club.

THE DEDUCTIBLE
A deductible is the amount you will have to pay to repair damage to your car before your insurance company will pay a cent. Your deductible can be as little as $50 per incident, or even as high as $1,000 per incident. The smaller your deductible, the higher your insurance rates. Here’s how it works. If you have a small deductible, say $100, your insurance company will pay for covered repairs after you pay the first $100. If your deductible is larger, say $500, your insurance company will pay only after you pay the first $500. Since the insurance company will probably have to pay more to repair your car if you have $100 deductible, they charge you more for the low deductible. Ask yourself, “How much can I afford for a deductible if I caused an accident?” Choosing the highest deductible you can afford will save you money on your insurance premiums.
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There are two main kinds of insurance. One pays for damage and injury that you cause to others. The other pays for injury and damage to you and your property. Let’s take a look at both of them.

Insurance That Pays for Damage and Injury You Cause to Others

Insurance That Pays for Damage and Injury You Cause to Others
CAR COSTS YOU MAY NOT HAVE THOUGHT ABOUT

Depreciation
This is the loss of value to your car due to age and use. For a new car, the depreciation in the first year is 20% or more. That means a new car that cost $15,000 would only be worth $11,000 - $12,000 after one year.

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Accidents
These will also increase the cost of your auto insurance if you caused the accident.

Driving Under the Influence
A DUI ticket can cost you thousands of dollars and time in jail, plus your license will be revoked. Never drink and drive, at any age.

Rides for Friends
Being a taxi for friends who don’t have wheels may make you popular, but it will cost you. Gas, maintenance, repairs and even your insurance costs may go up because you’re driving more.

Insurance will cost you more if:

- You are a male—statistics show males have more accidents than females, therefore insurance rates are higher for boys and men.
- You’re under 25—again, statistics show that young drivers are more likely to be in an accident than drivers over age 25. Some insurers base rates on the number of years you’ve been driving rather than your age.
- You drive a lot—the more you drive, the more likely you are to have an accident. Insurance rates go up when you drive a lot.
- You live in a big city—insurance costs more in a city than in the country. When a lot of cars drive in the same area, there are bound to be more accidents.
- You have a bad driving record—drivers who have received traffic tickets or caused accidents have higher insurance rates than those who have clean driving records.
- Your car is likely to be stolen—the more likely your car is to be stolen, the higher your insurance premiums. Sports cars and expensive cars are stolen more often than less expensive family cars. You can check the Internet for a list of the most frequently stolen cars.
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Use your good grades. Many insurance companies give a discount for drivers who have a B average or better in school.

Add to your parents’ insurance policy. Insurance is usually cheaper if you are added to your parents’ policy rather than buying your own.

Comparison shop. Compare the coverage and rates from at least three companies to find the best deal.
Before You Go

Car Shopping

Know what you can afford. Look at your income and expenses to figure out how much money you have to spend on a car. How much of a down payment do you have? How much can you afford to spend each month on your car loan? To operate your car? To pay for insurance?

If you need a loan, get credit approval before looking for your car. Shop for the lowest annual percentage rate (APR) available. Sign-up for the shortest loan term you can afford. (You will pay less interest if you pay off your car loan in 3 years rather than 4 years.) Remember you need to be 18 years of age or older to get credit in your own name.

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Read and understand the ads before you go to a dealer, including the fine print.

Look at this ad. Read the fine print.

How much of a down payment is required?

How many years would you have to pay for this car?

What is the APR?

What is the total amount paid on the loan?

What is the total cost paid for this car?

Answers:

1) $2,775 – that’s 1/3 of the price of the car [$8,326 ÷ 3 = $2,775]

2) 7 years – YIKES! [84 ÷ 12 = 7]

3) 11% - you may find a lower APR by shopping around

4) $8,232 [$98 x 84 months = $8,232]

5) $11,007 [$2,775 down payment + $8,232 total monthly payments = $11,007] and that’s not including the other car cost like gas, insurance, or maintenance.

Help Jess Out

Jess is hoping to buy a used 4 X 4 sports utility vehicle. The gas mileage for the model he wants is 15 miles/gallon. At $2.75 per gallon, how much would gas cost if the 4 X 4 is driven 300 miles per month?

Visit www.moneytalks.ucr.edu to calculate the cost of gas based on prices in your area.

Help Alex Out

Alex bought a car a year ago for $15,000. His monthly loan payments are $227.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yearly costs</th>
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<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

What are the total yearly costs? $

What is the monthly cost? $ (Yearly costs divided by 12)

Answers:

Alex's vehicle has driven over 14,000 miles. How much have they spent on gas and oil?

Gas and oil $750 

Alex spent $800 on gas and oil.

What is the approximate cost of insurance and registration?

Insurance $976

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What is the total cost of insurance, maintenance and repairs from last year?

Maintenance and Repairs

Putting oil in the car, replacing a dead battery, and buying new tires are a few other maintenance costs car owners pay. An oil change is at least $20. You’ll probably need to change your oil every 3,000 - 5,000 miles. A new battery easily costs $50. A new set of tires for a compact car is more than $200, with tires for big cars being much more!

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Know what you need.

Make a Note

Many states issue provisional licenses to new drivers. Be sure you know the laws dealing with provisional licenses where you live.

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* Shadow Talk* "Should I Be Listening?" is a series of five newsletters designed for teenagers. The topics and subject matter content are based on the results of a survey completed by teenagers. The goals of these newsletters are to assist teens in 1) identifying their money spending and saving habits; 2) understanding the importance of long-term savings, and 3) developing savings plans that meet their lifestyles. Comments regarding these newsletters can be addressed to: Consumer Economics Division, University of California Cooperative Extension (UCCE), 135 Building C, Highlander Hall, Riverside, CA 92521. Authors: Shirley Peterson, Susan Corti, Margaret Johns, Charles Go; Development Team: the UCCE Money Talks Workgroup; Graphic Designer: Kerry Decker, UC Riverside. 2007

CAR COSTS

Insurance Talk

Keeping Down the High Costs of Insurance

Before You Go Car Shopping

Once You Find the Right Car

Warranty Information

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