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Lesson 23.1 Buying a Vehicle

Learning Objectives

- List and explain the steps of the car-buying process.
- Explain vehicle financing choices, including leasing.
- Discuss consumer protection laws for new- and usedcar buyers.
- Identify the costs of owning and operating a car.

Identify your needs and wants.
What do I need to do with a car?
How much will I drive?
Will I take the car off-road?
What features would I like to have on the vehicle?

Decide what you can afford.

Monthly payment

No more than 20 percent of the money you have left after paying your regular monthly expenses

- Other costs
 - Maintenance

Fuel

Auto insurance

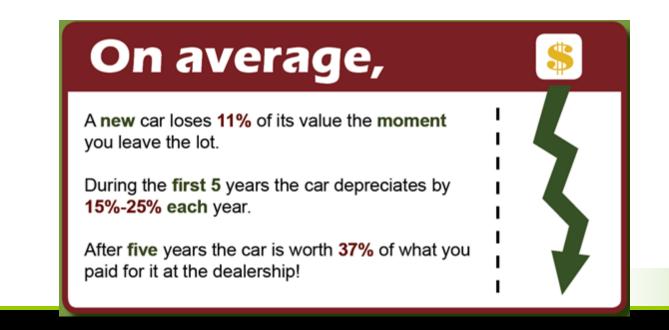
Identify and research your choices.

- Select several types of cars that would meet your needs.
- Research the features of each possibility.
- Compare the features of the models you are considering against your list of wants and needs.

The Car-Buying Process (continued)

Decide whether to buy new or used.

- Cost is a major factor when buying a car.
- A new car is much more expensive.
- A new car loses value as soon as you drive it off the lot.
- Buying a well-maintained used car can save you money.
- On the other hand, a used car is likely to need more repairs.



Chapter 23

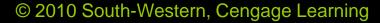
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SLIDE 11



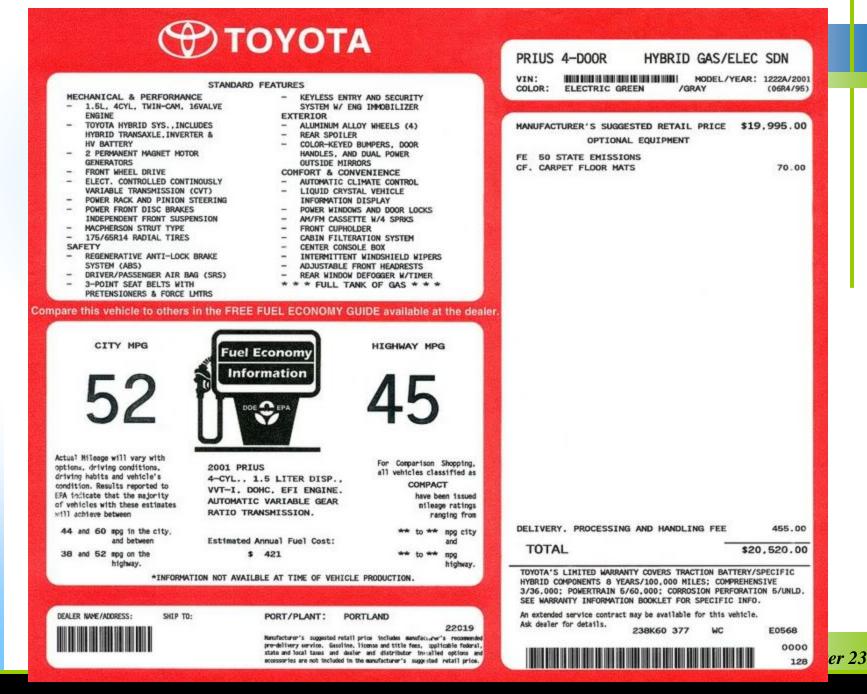
- Decide how you will pay for it.
- Cash or Financing
- If you choose financing
 - Find out how much money you qualify for) before visiting car dealers. (called preapproval)
 - Check out the insurance rates on your vehicle choices.

- Check the history of a used vehicle
- Get a used vehicle checked by a mechanic
- Test drive the vehicle.
- Compare and try all the features and options
- http://sacramento.cbslocal.com/2013/10/14/call-kurtishow-you-can-take-back-a-used-car/



(continued)

- Decide on a fair price before you make an offer.
 - For a new car, it's usually between the sticker price and invoice price.
 - **sticker price**, is the price shown on the car's window.
 - **invoice price** is the price the dealer paid for the car.
 - For a used car, it's usually based on Blue Book value
 - Negotiate the price.



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Financing Your Car (Shop around)

Financial institutions Banks (higher loan rates) Credit Unions (lower rates for members) Car dealers New car dealers (Honda, GM, Ford, etc....) Used car dealers Buying vs Leasing a car

	Buying	Leasing
Ownership	You own the vehicle and get to keep it as long as you want it.	You don't own the vehicle. You get to use it but must return it at the end of the lease unless you decide to buy it.
Up-front costs	They include the cash price or a down payment, taxes, registration and other fees.	They typically include the first month's payment, a refundable security deposit, a down payment, taxes, registration and other fees.
Monthly payments	Loan payments are usually higher than lease payments	Lease payments are almost always lower than loan payments
Early termination	Not applicable but loan must be paid off to own the car.	If you end the lease early, early-termination charges can be costly
Future value	The vehicle will depreciate but its cash value is yours to use as you like.	The future value doesn't affect you financially. However, you don't have any equity in the vehicle.
Mileage	You're free to drive as many miles as you want.	Most leases limit the number of miles you may drive, to 12,000 per year. (there is a charge for excess miles)
Excessive wear and tear	You don't have to worry about wear and tear, but it could lower the vehicle's trade-in or resale value.	Most leases hold you responsible. You'll have to pay extra charges for exceeding what is considered normal wear and tear.
End of term	At the end of the loan term, you have no further payments.	At the end of the lease (typically two to four years), you'll have to finance the purchase of the car or lease or buy another.
Customizing	The vehicle is yours to modify or customize as you like.	Any modifications or custom parts you add will need to be removed before you return the car. If there is any residual damage, you'll have to pay to have it fixed.

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Costs of Owning a Car

- Fuel (Gas, Hybrid, or Electric)
- Depreciation
 - Depreciation is a decline in value due to normal wear and tear.
- Registration and title (Annual cost)
- Insurance
- Vehicle emission fee
- Smog fee for old cars
- Regular maintenance and repairs
 - Oil change, tires, brakes, etc...

New Car Warranties

- A new-car warranty provides a buyer with some assurance of quality.
- Car warranties vary in the time and mileage.
- The main aspects is the coverage against manufacturer defects.

FTC Rule

The Federal Trade Commission's "Used-Car Rule," called the FTC Rule, requires that dealers fully disclose to buyers what is and is not covered under warranty for the used vehicle.