

Money for Grades 9-12 and Ages 18-20

# Teacher Presentation Slides

for use with Educator Guide



#### **DREAM JOB**

- 1. What are your interests? What excites you?
- 2. What are you good at? What skills do you have?
- 3. What do you want to do after high school or college?
- 4. What is your dream job, and why?
- 5. What skills do you think are required for your dream job?
- 6. How do you think you could get the skills needed for your dream job?

#### POSSIBLE EMPLOYER BENEFITS

Health Insurance: helps cover employee medical costs related to illness or injury

Flexible Spending Accounts: tax-free money set aside by an employee often to be used for out-of-pocket medical expenses

#### **Retirement Accounts:**

- 401(k): an employer-sponsored plan to accumulate retirement savings that gives employees a choice of investment options, typically mutual funds. Employees who participate in a traditional 401(k) plan have a portion of their pre-tax salary invested directly in the option or options they choose.
- 403(b): exclusively for employees of public schools and certain tax-exempt organizations to accumulate retirement savings

Life Insurance: provides money to a beneficiary after the death of the insured

Extras: child care, relocation expenses, tuition reimbursement, transportation, wellness programs, discounts on products/services

### **PAYCHECK**

#### **Bank Main Street**

**Electric Electronics Inc.** 

855 Electronic Avenue

Midville, MA 02546

PAYROLL CHECK

Date

9/15/14

Pay... Four Hundred Sixty Six Dollars 34 Cents

\$

466.34

**Earnings Statement** 

Check No. 2756

То

The Order

Of •

Jerome Roberts

1:876543210 **1:** 

45678912345611 2756

Authorized Signature

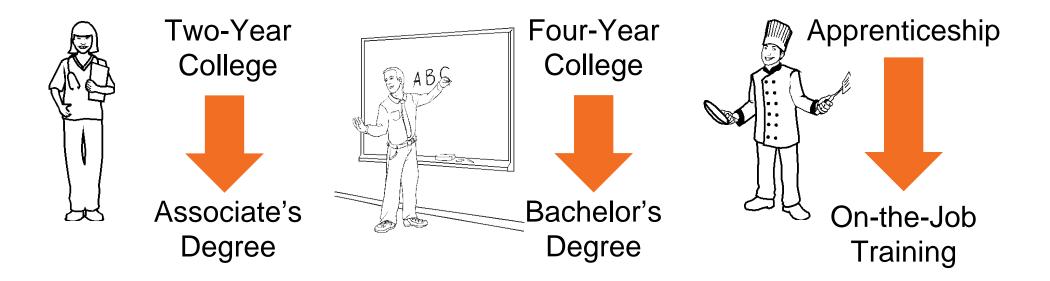
**Electric Electronics Inc.** 

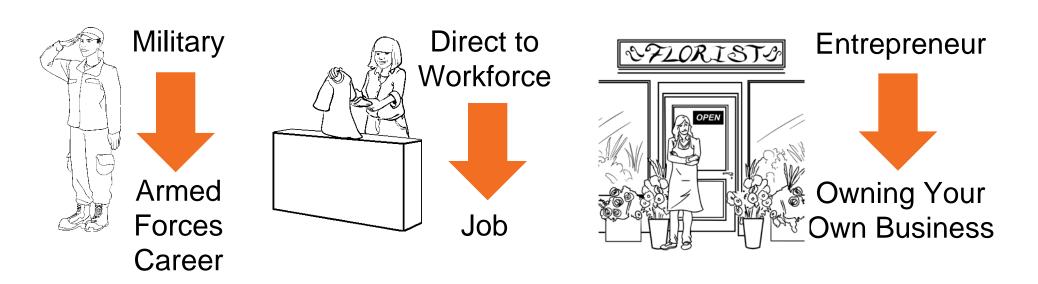
**855 Electronic Avenue** 

Midville, MA 02546

·											
<b>Employee No.</b> 543210	<b>Employe</b> Jerome R		Social Security No. xxx-xx-4321					<b>Period End</b> 9/15/2014		Check Date 9/15/2014	
Earnings	Hours	Rate	Current Amount Withholdings/Deductions			Current Amount		Year to Date			
Regular pay	40.00	15. <b>00</b>	600.00		FICA MED TAX			8.70		191.40	
				FK		FICA SS TAX		37.20		818.40	
				F		FED TAX		59.57		1310.54	
				М		MA ST TAX		28.19		<b>620</b> .15	
Current Amount 600.00 Current Deductions 133.66		<b>Net Pay</b> 466.34	YTD E:	arnings 00.00	YTD Deduc 2,940.4		YTD Net F 10,259.5	-	<b>Check No.</b> 2756		

## **CHOICES**



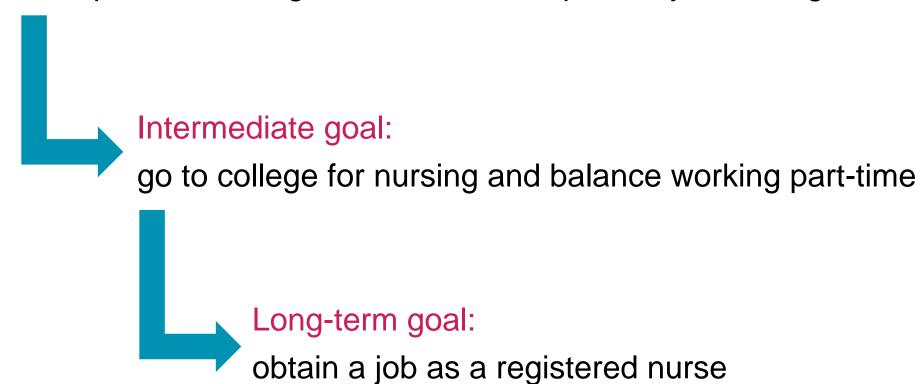


### **SETTING & REACHING GOALS**

#### **Aisha's Goals**

## Short-term goal:

work part-time in high school to save up money for college



#### WHAT'S IN A PLAN?

A financial plan is a series of steps to take in order to reach a goal.

Managing peer pressure

Creating a budget

Limiting expenses when necessary

Weighing needs and wants

Making a spending, saving, and investing plan

Analyzing opportunity costs

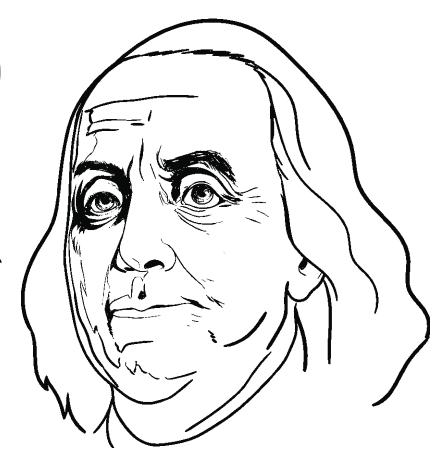
#### **POOR PLANNING**

"By the time they have been retired for two years, 78% of former NFL players have gone bankrupt or are under financial stress; within five years after retirement, an estimated 60% of former NBA players are broke."

—Sports Illustrated "How and Why Athletes Go Broke" by Pablo S. Torre, March 23, 2009

## **SINKING SHIP**

Beware of little expenses. A small leak will sink a great ship.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

### **1-2-3 BUDGET**

# Three steps to building a budget...

**Keep track of your spending** 

**Identify your income and expenses** 

Analyze cash flow and look for ways to increase your income and decrease expenses

## **BUDGET BREAKDOWN**

#### Income:

- Various jobs or work, like cutting grass or babysitting wages
- Full- or part-time employment
- Allowances
- Odd jobs
- Interest and dividends
- Other sources, including tips

#### Expenses:

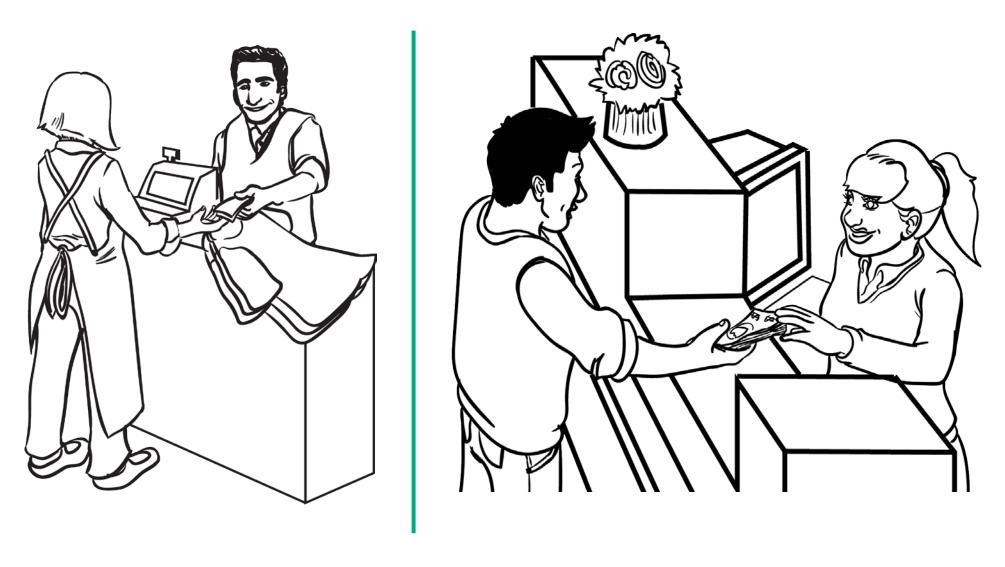
- Bills (for example: cell phone or cable bill, rent)
- Transportation expenses (for example: car payment, gas, insurance, bus or transit fares)
- Movies, music purchases, game downloads or other entertainment
- Clothes or accessories
- Eating out
- Personal items (makeup, cologne, and so on)
- Savings for college or other future purchases

Cash flow is the relationship between income and expenses

Fixed expenses do not change from month to month (for example: rent and auto loan payments)

Flexible expenses might change from month to month (for example: food and gas)

# **PAY YOURSELF FIRST**



Spend It or Bank It?

### **HOW MONEY GROWS**

Interest: the amount of money banks or other financial institutions pay you for keeping your money on deposit with them

Interest is expressed as a percentage and is calculated based on time and the amount of money in your account

Compounding: how your money can grow when you keep it in a financial institution that pays interest

APY: Annual Percentage Yield reflects the interest you earn on a yearly basis

#### COMPOUNDING INTEREST OVER TIME

# Compounding means calculating interest on both principal and previously earned interest.

	5 years	10 years
Mattress compounding— NO interest!	\$1,000.00 (unless stolen or lost)	\$1,000.00 (unless stolen or lost)
Annual compounding at 1%	\$1,051.01	\$1,104.62
Monthly compounding at 1%	\$1,051.25	\$1,105.12
Daily compounding at 1%	\$1,051.27	\$1,105.17

### **SAVINGS OPTIONS**

Certificate of Deposit (CD): typically offers a higher rate of interest than a regular savings account in exchange for you keeping the money on deposit for a set term (for example, 6 months or more)

Money Market Account: higher rate of interest, usually requires a higher minimum balance (for example, \$1,000), can make deposits and withdrawals

Statement Savings Account: an account that typically allows unlimited deposits, but limits the number of fee-free withdrawals you can make during a month. You typically earn interest on the money you have on deposit and will receive a statement at least quarterly listing all transactions in the account

Protection: the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) protect money saved in member financial institutions

#### **BANKING INSTITUTIONS**

#### **Banks and Thrifts**

- Financial institutions that operate under federal and state laws and regulations
- They make loans, pay checks, accept deposits, and provide other financial services

#### **Credit Unions**

- Not-for-profit financial institutions owned by people who have something in common
- Credit unions offer many of the same services as banks and thrifts, and operate under state and federal laws and regulations
- You have to become a member of the credit union to keep your money there

### **CHECKING AND SAVINGS ACCOUNTS**

Checking Accounts allow you to pay bills, and buy goods and services with the money you have deposited.

A Savings Account is a safe place for you to save money and earn interest over time.

# **DEDUCTION INTRODUCTION**

# **Medicare**



## **Income Tax**



# Social Security



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<b>Employee No.</b> 543210	<b>Employe</b> Jerome R		Social Security No. xxx-xx-4321			Period Beg. 9/1/2014		<b>Period End</b> 9/15/2014		Check Date 9/15/2014	
Earnings	Hours	Rate	Current Amount Withholdings/Deductions			Current Amount		Year to Date			
Regular pay	40.00	15.00	600.00	FICA MED TAX				8.70		191.40	
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				MA ST TAX		AX	28.19			<b>620</b> .15	
Current Amour 600.00	Current De		_		ornings YTD Deduction 2,940.43			YTD Net I 10,259.5	-	Check No. 2756	

## PREDATORY LENDING



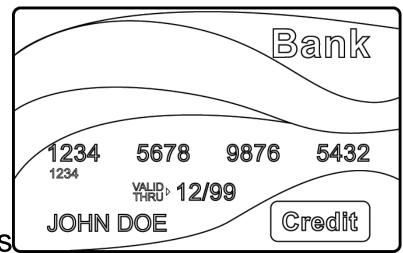


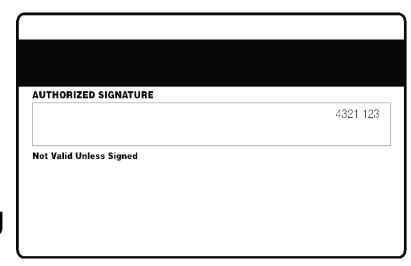


## **TYPES OF LOANS 1**

# With a **CREDIT CARD**, you can...

- Buy goods or services and pay for them over time
- Borrow money for household, family, and other personal expenses
- Get into big trouble if you're not careful with spending
- Damage credit by not making required payments or by not paying off credit cards





#### **TYPES OF LOANS 2**

# With a CONSUMER INSTALLMENT LOAN, you...

- Can pay your personal expenses and your family's expenses
- Can pay the same amount each month in installments for a set period of time

Can damage credit by not repaying the loan on time as you agreed

## **TYPES OF LOANS 3**

# With a HOME LOAN (mortgage), you can...

- Borrow money for the purpose of buying a house
- Damage credit by skipping payments or paying late



## THE FOUR Cs OF CREDIT

Capacity

Collateral Character

Capital

# **CREDIT REPORT**

Personal Information  123 Main Street, #2  1. ABCDE Engineering Corp.,  Somewheresville, USA 01234  SS#: 123-45-6789  2. Port City Engineering,  DOB: 02/01/68  Anywhere, USA	JOHN Q CONSUMER Report #1234567	<b>Report Date</b> 01/01/2006
	123 Main Street, #2 Somewheresville, USA 01234 SS#: 123-45-6789	ABCDE Engineering Corp.,     Somewheresville, USA     Port City Engineering,

#### **Potentially Negative Items**

#### Televise Cable Comm.

Acct#: 1234 5678 1234 5678

**Date filed:** 05/01/05

Status: Delinquent in collections 120+ days

Amount: \$35.00 Credit limit: N/A

#### **Accounts in Good Standing**

#### XYZ BANKCARD USA

Acct#: 0110220

**Date added:** 12/12/98 **Status:** Open/Never Late

Monthly payment: \$15.00 High balance: \$129.00

**Credit limit:** \$1,000.00

#### **Homeowner Credit Services**

Acct#: 0110220

**Date added:** 04/23/00

Status: Closed at consumer's request 08/22/2004

Monthly payment: \$0 High balance: \$3,228.00 Credit limit: \$1,000.00

#### **Requests for Credit History**

#### **VISA Card**

Address: PO Box 1414, NY, NY 10001

Date: 04/01/05

# TWO TRUTHS, ONE LIE

### **Credit cards...**

- 1. Are used to purchase goods and services
- 2. Take money from your checking account when used to pay for purchases
- 3. Are subject to interest charges if not paid in full each month

#### **CREDIT VERSUS DEBIT**

- 1. Which card requires you to have enough money at the time you pay for something?
- 2. Which card's balance can increase and accrue charges if you do not pay the entire amount each month?
- 3. Which card(s) may have fees associated with them?
- 4. Which card generally offers purchase protections against faulty goods?
- 5. Which card allows you to pay for unexpected emergencies when you do not have enough money?

#### **CREDIT CARD FINE PRINT**

**Annual Percentage Rate (APR)** 

**Penalty APR** 

**Fees** 

**Grace Period** 

**Credit Limit** 

**Consumer Protection Laws** 

**Credit Card Solicitations** 

**Debt-to-Limit Ratio** 

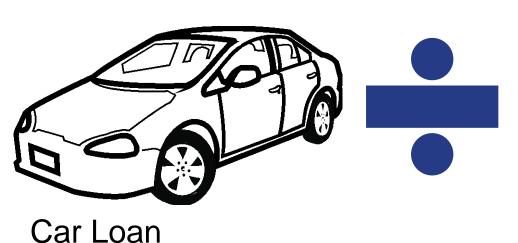
#### **EASY AS PI**

3.14159265358979323846264338327950288419716939937510582097494459230781640628620899862803482534211706798214808651328230 

## **FINANCIAL RATIOS**

#### Debt-to-Income:

# monthly debt divided by monthly gross income



Electric Electronics Inc. Earnings Statement 855 Electronic Avenue Midville, MA 02546										
<b>Employee No.</b> 543210	<b>Employe</b> Jerome R		Social Sec xxx-xx			riod Beg. /1/2014		<b>riod End</b> /15/2014		heck Date 9/15/2014
Earnings	Hours	Rate	Current Am	rent Amount Withholdings/Deductions			MIS	Current Amo	unt	Year to Date
Regular pay	40.00	15.00	600.00	600.00 FICAMED TAX			8.70		191.40	
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					FEDTAX			59.57		1310.54
					MASTTAX			28.19		620.15
					401K			25.00		400.00
Current Amoun 600.00	t Current D 158	eductions .36	Net Pay 441.34		Earmings 00.00	YTD Deduct 3,340.49		YTD Net F 9,859.57		Check No. 2756

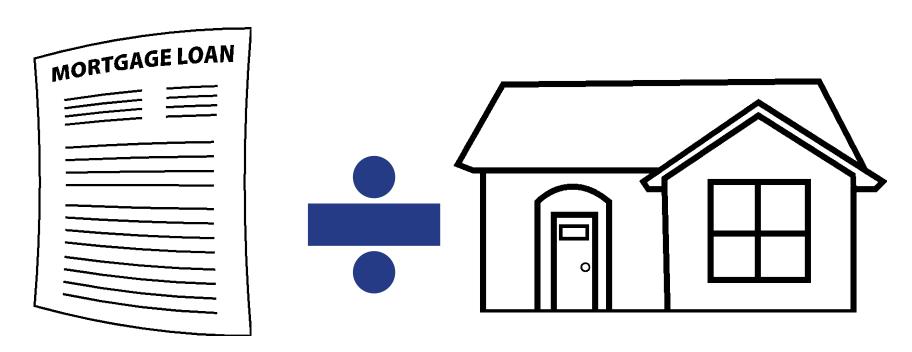
### FINANCIAL RATIOS

#### **Debt-to-Assets:**

# liabilities divided by assets

Liabilities are money owed, or debt obligations

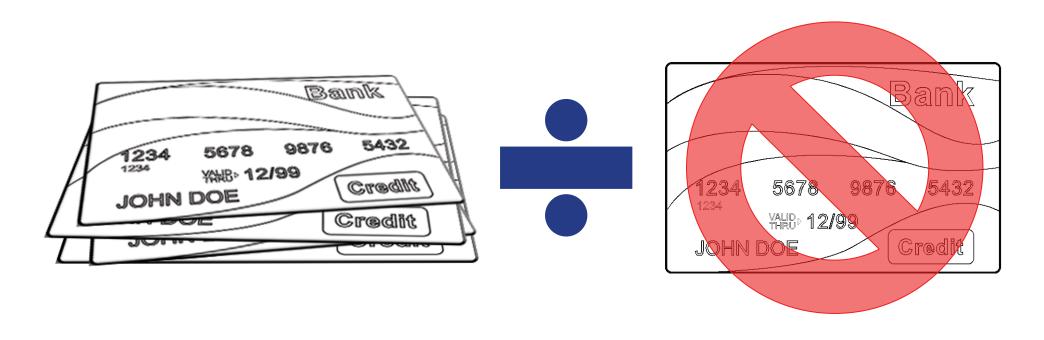
Assets are items of value that can be converted into cash



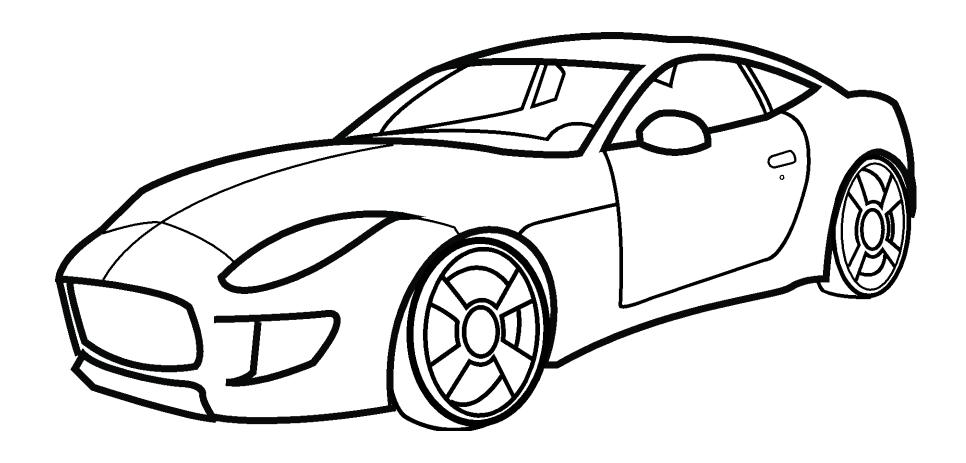
### FINANCIAL RATIOS

## **Debt-to-Limits:**

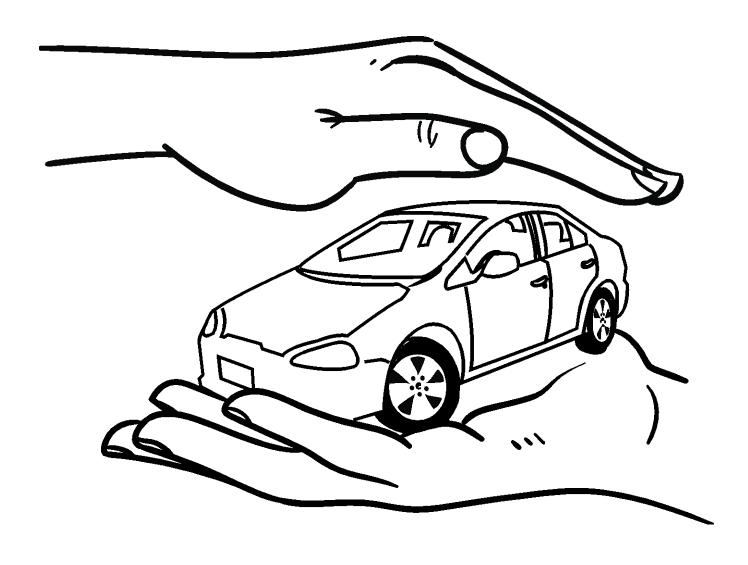
# credit debt divided by credit limit

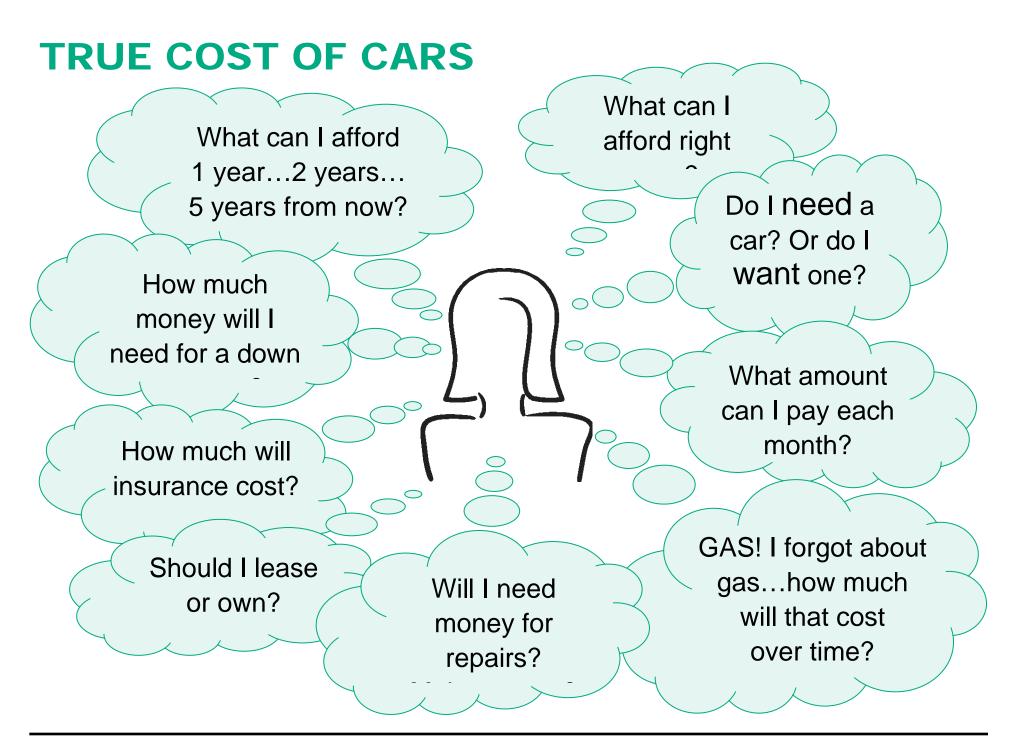


# **REALITY CHECK 1**



# **REALITY CHECK 2**

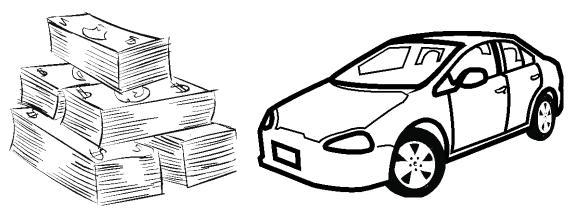




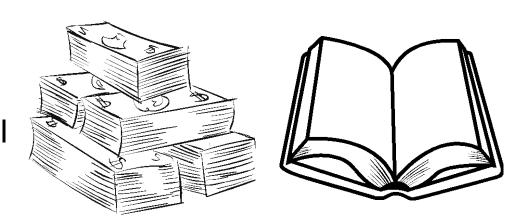
## **SECURE OR UNSECURED?**

# **Types of Installment Loans**

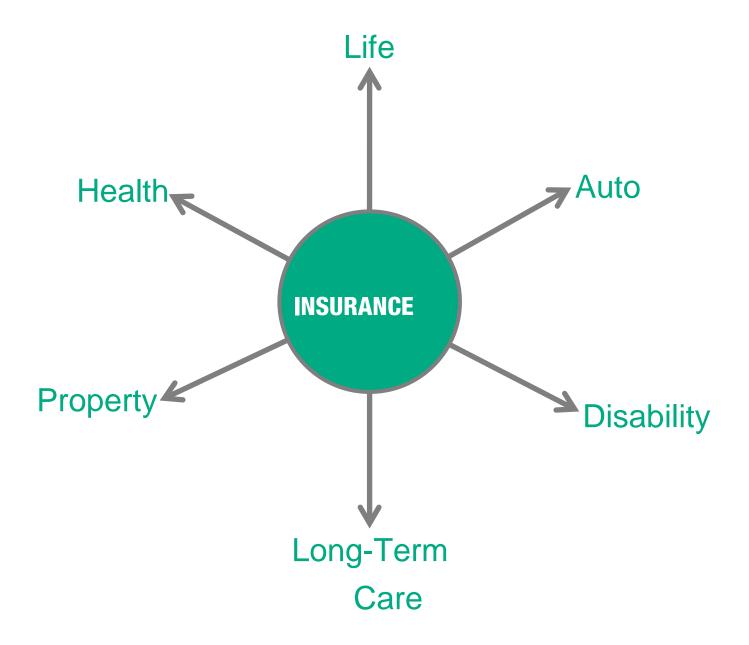
Secure = collateral



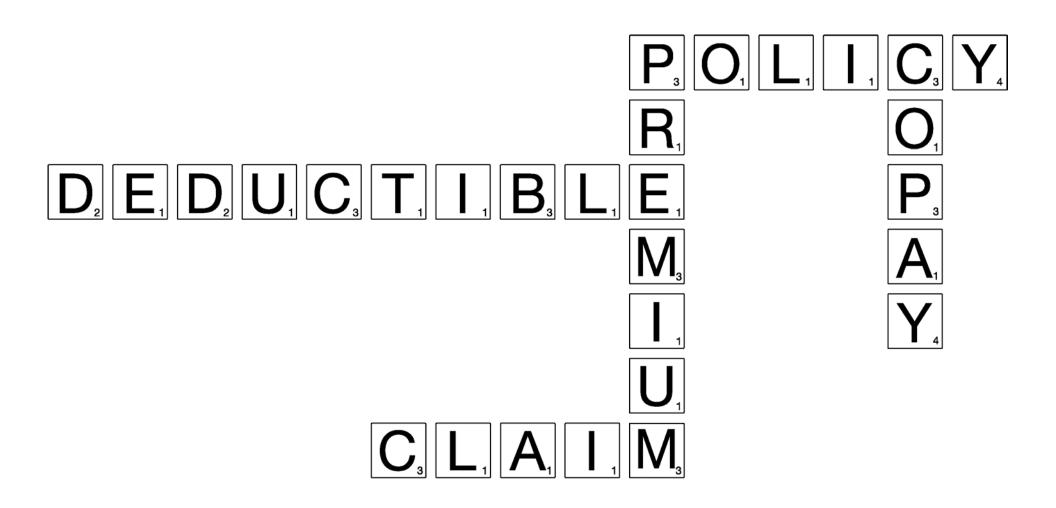
Unsecured = no collateral



### **TYPES OF INSURANCE**



### **INSURANCE LINGO**



Policy Claim Premium Deductible Co-Pay

### WHAT IS YOUR SKILL AND WILL?

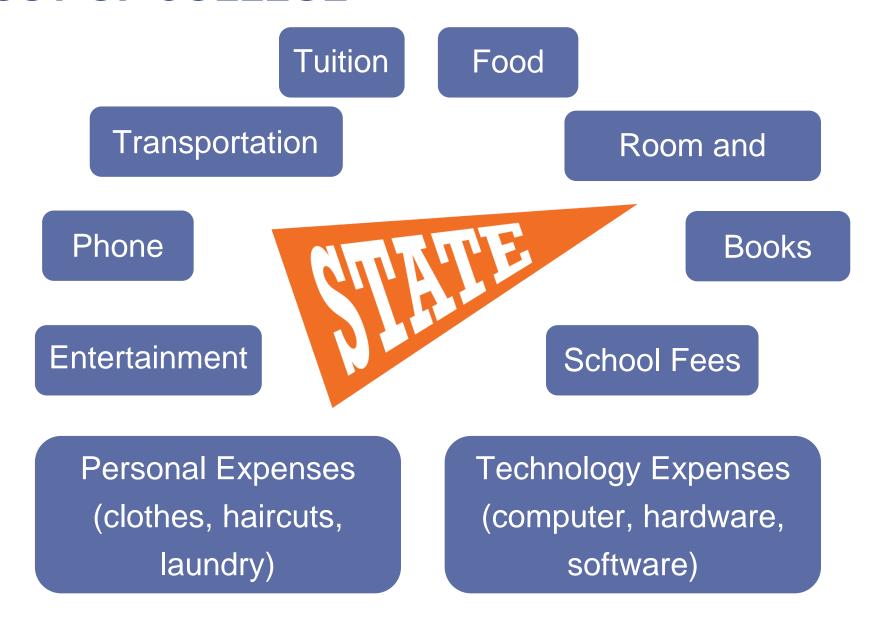
Champions aren't made in gyms.

Champions are made from something they have deep inside them, a desire, a dream, a vision. They have to have the skill and the will. But the will must be stronger than the skill.

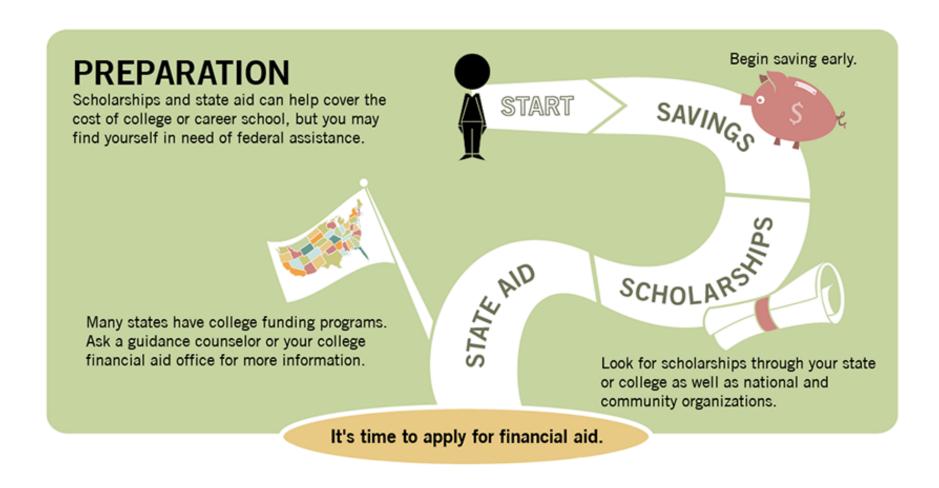


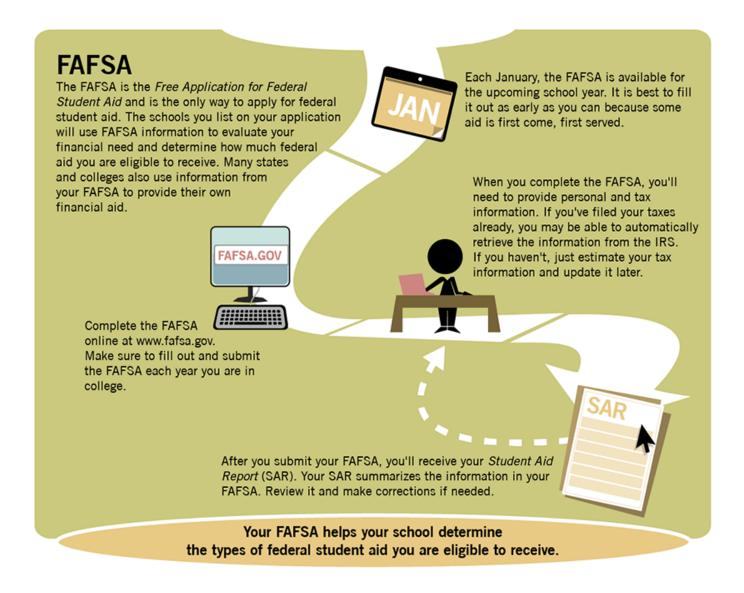
**MUHAMMAD ALI** 

### **COST OF COLLEGE**

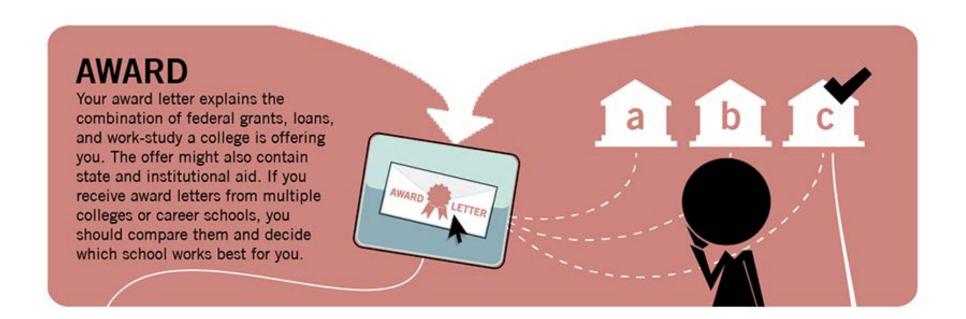


### THE FINANCIAL AID PROCESS

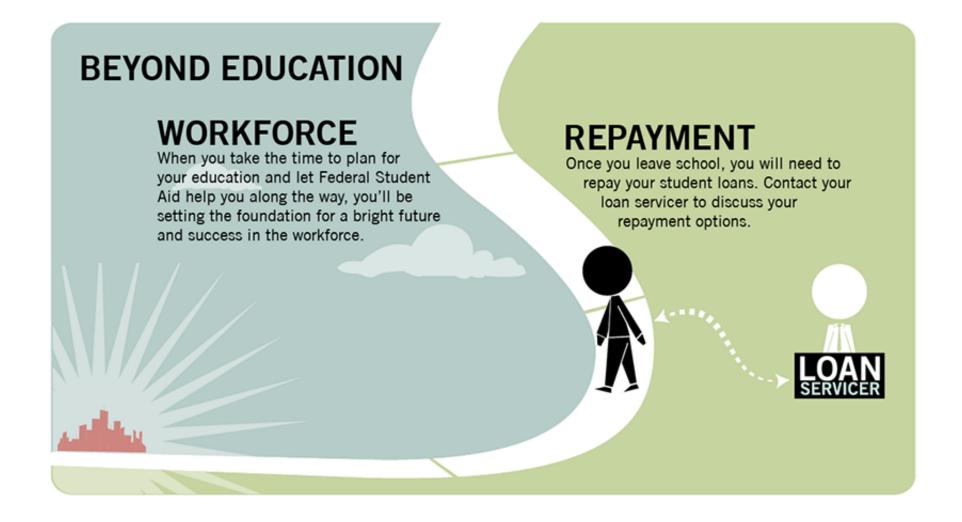




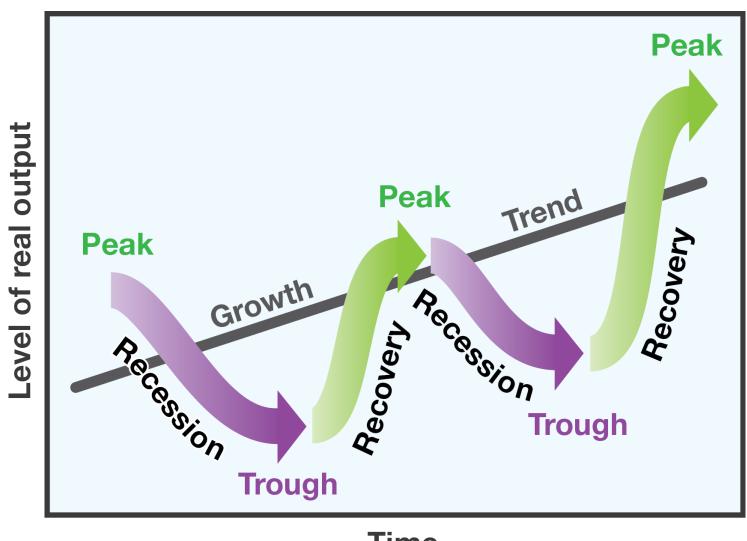






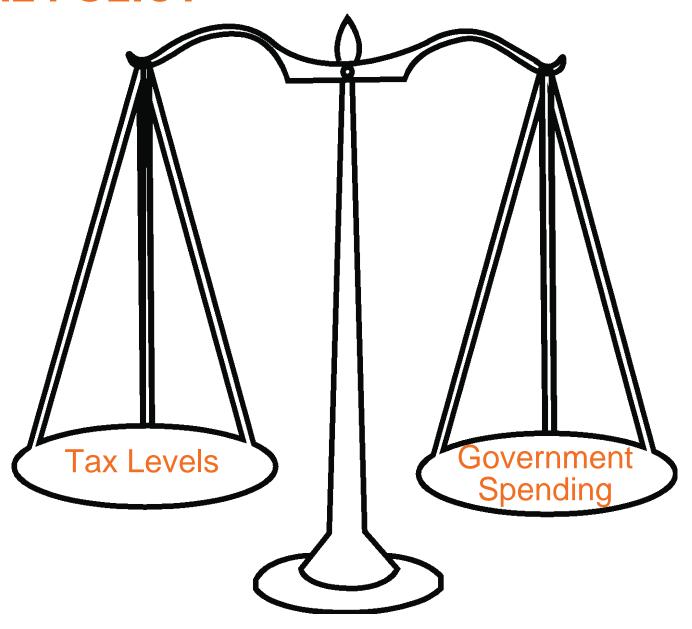


### **ECONOMIC CYCLES**

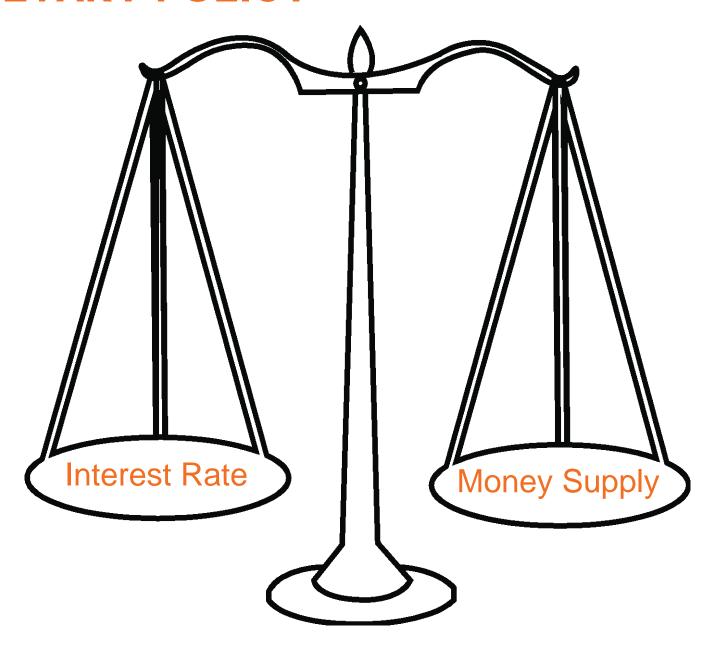


**Time** 

# **FISCAL POLICY**



# **MONETARY POLICY**



### **INVESTMENT VEHICLES: STOCKS**

When you buy a stock, you own part of the company, called

a share. When the company does well, you may receive dividends or a portion of the company's profits.



The value of your investment changes as the company's stock price changes. When you sell the stock, you may receive more or less money than what you paid for it.

### **INVESTMENT VEHICLES: BONDS**

Bonds are loans to corporations or to the government for a set period of time, or a term. You earn interest on your investment, and bonds can be purchased for as little as \$25.

### **INVESTMENT VEHICLES: MUTUAL FUNDS**

Mutual funds are offered by companies that combine money from many investors to purchase numerous separate investments (for example: some include a mix of stocks and bonds or even a mix of stocks of companies in several different countries). They may pay dividends and they may also gain or lose money over time.

By combining your money with the money of other investors, you can diversify even a small investment.

### INVESTMENT VEHICLES: DIVERSIFICATION

Diversification means "do not put all of your eggs in one basket."
It spreads the risk of loss across many investment options.

# INVESTMENT VEHICLES: RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs): IRAs are designed to help you save money for your retirement. Your contributions are generally tax-deductible. IRAs can include FDIC-insured deposit accounts offered by banks, and non-deposit investment accounts offered by investment firms that may include stocks or bonds.

### **Employer Retirement Accounts:**

A 401(k) plan is a retirement savings plan established by an employer that lets its employees set aside a percentage of their pay for retirement before taxes are taken out. This can help lower your tax bill.

A 403(b) plan is a retirement savings plan for employees of public schools and certain tax-exempt organizations.

### **INVESTOR CONSIDERATIONS**

Risk Tolerance: willingness to lose some or all of an investment in exchange for greater potential returns

Diversification: spreading your assets across multiple investments

Asset Allocation: the distribution of assets among investments to balance risk and reward

Rate of Return: the percentage of money earned or lost on investments

### **MONEY GROWS**

If you start with a \$100 principal and add \$200 to your retirement account each month, how much can you save by the time you are 65?

#### If you start at age 25...

Principal	\$100.00
<b>Monthly Contributions</b>	\$200.00
Years to Grow	40
Interest Rate (compounded annually)	7%
TOTAL	\$480,621.71

#### If you start at age 45...

Principal	\$100.00
<b>Monthly Contributions</b>	\$200.00
Years to Grow	20
Interest Rate (compounded annually)	7%
TOTAL	\$98,776.15

Would you rather have less than \$100,000 or almost half a million dollars?!

### **RETIREMENT VEHICLES: WHERE TO SAVE?\***

# Roth Individual Retirement Account (Roth IRA)

- You open the account
- Can contribute up to \$5,500 annually
- Not tax-deductible
- No employer match
- After-tax contributions (you do not pay taxes on the money when it is withdrawn)

#### 401(K)

- Your company offers the account
- Can contribute up to \$18,000 annually
- Tax-deductible
- Possible employer match
- Pre-tax contributions (you are not taxed until the money is withdrawn)

# Traditional Individual Retirement Account (Traditional IRA)

- You open the account
- Can contribute up to \$5,500 annually
- Tax-deductible
- No employer match
- Pre-tax contributions (you are not taxed until the money is withdrawn)

#### 401(B)

- If you work at a public school or a taxexempt organization, your school or organization offers the account
- Tax-deductible
- Can contribute up to \$18,000 annually
- Possible employer match
- Pre-tax contributions (you are not taxed until the money is withdrawn)

<sup>\*</sup>Contribution limits based on 2014

# RETIREMENT VEHICLES: WHERE TO SAVE IF SELF-EMPLOYED?\*

# Simplified Employee Pension Individual Retirement Account (SEP IRA)

- You open the account. It functions as a traditional IRA for self-employed, like single-member businesses or freelance income
- Contributions are made by the employer, not employees
- Can contribute up to 25% (limit \$52,000) of net income
- Contributions are tax-deductible for your business
- Pre-tax contributions (you are not taxed until the money is withdrawn)

# Simple Individual Retirement Account (Simple IRA)

- Acts like a traditional IRA for small businesses that may have employees
- Contributions may be made by employees, but employers are required to contribute on behalf of employees
- Employee can contribute a percentage of salary up to \$12,500
- Employers must contribute 2% or a 1-to-1 match up to 3%
- Contributions are tax-deductible for the business
- Pre-tax contributions (you are not taxed until the money is withdrawn)

<sup>\*</sup>Contribution limits based on 2014

### PROS & CONS OF RENTING



- Not responsible for property maintenance
- Generally under a rental contract, or lease, for one year or less, creating greater flexibility to move
- You don't have costs associated with homeownership, like property taxes and homeowner's insurance. You may, however, have renter's insurance.

- You are not the owner of the home
- Your rent might increase over time
- You might not always be able to renew your lease
- You will not receive a federal tax deduction for rent payments, but when you own a home, mortgage interest is tax-deductible

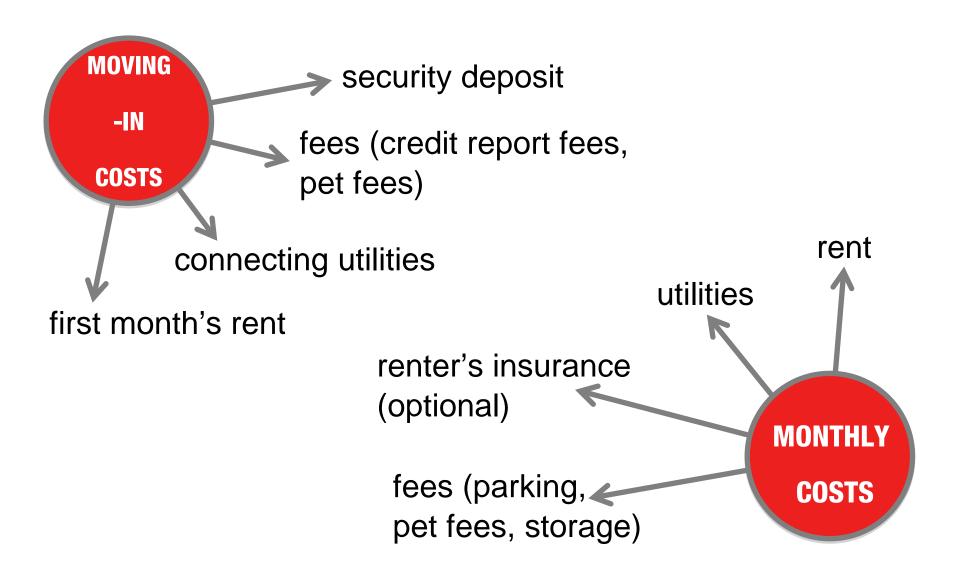
### PROS & CONS OF BUYING



- You may build equity, which is the value of your home minus the debt you owe on it
- Once you pay the mortgage in full, you own the home!
- Your income tax may be reduced, because mortgage interest and property taxes are generally tax deductible

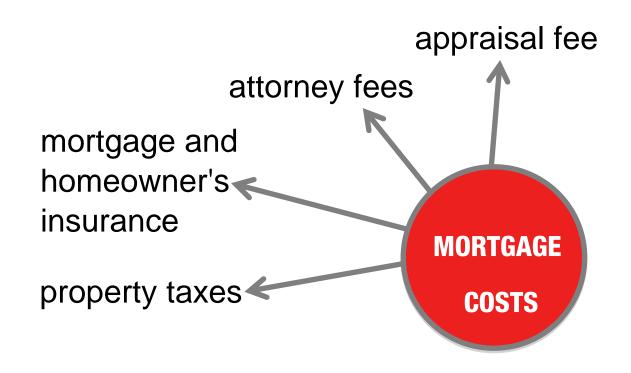
- You will have to purchase homeowner's insurance and possibly other insurance such as flood insurance
- Buying a home requires more cash up front for a down payment
- You may need to purchase additional insurance, such as that covering earthquakes or floods
- It is not as easy to move when you own a home
- You may have to pay monthly condominium or homeowner association fees. These vary considerably, but generally cover expenses such as the maintenance of common areas in your community.

### **RENTING COSTS**



### **BUYING COSTS**

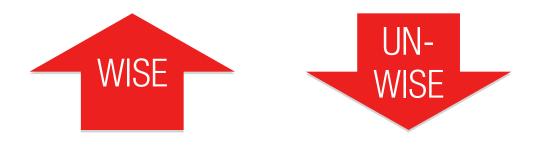
A mortgage is a loan, provided by a financial institution, to buy a house or condo. Most first-time home buyers obtain a mortgage to help finance the home.



### **HOUSING CHALLENGE 1**

Jay is moving out on his own next month. He found a great apartment for \$695 a month. His total net income is \$1,590 and his current expenses, between his car, food, entertainment, and cell phone are about \$950 each month, give or take \$100.

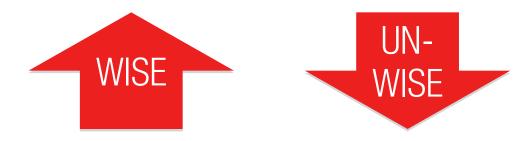
Jay is signing the lease on the dotted line today. Is his choice wise?



### **HOUSING CHALLENGE 2**

Rionna graduated from college several years ago, and her career as a graphic designer is going well. She works for one of the largest design firms in her area. Since she has started working, she has always rented a studio apartment to save on costs but now she is ready for more space. She has been shopping for houses, but she decided to wait to buy until next year because by then she will have saved up enough money to put a 10% down payment on the home.

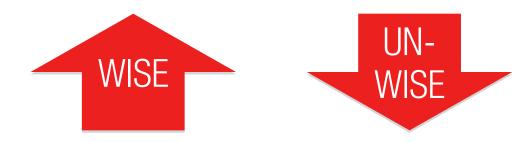
Rionna will buy a house next year with a 10% down payment. Is her choice wise?



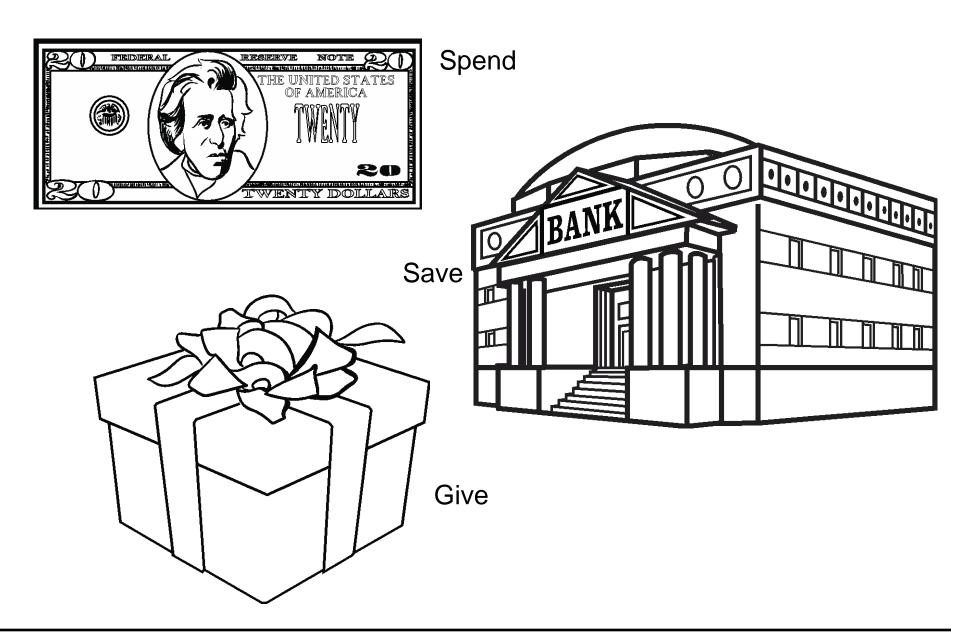
### **HOUSING CHALLENGE 3**

Mason has a steady job as a law clerk, but is living with his parents at home to save money while he prepares to buy a house. He has been approved for a \$200,000 mortgage. If he decides to borrow the full amount, his monthly mortgage payments would be \$1,300. Mason earns \$2,800 net pay each month and his expenses include credit card payments (\$500), groceries and eating out (\$300), entertainment (\$200), car payment (\$250), and cell phone (\$75).

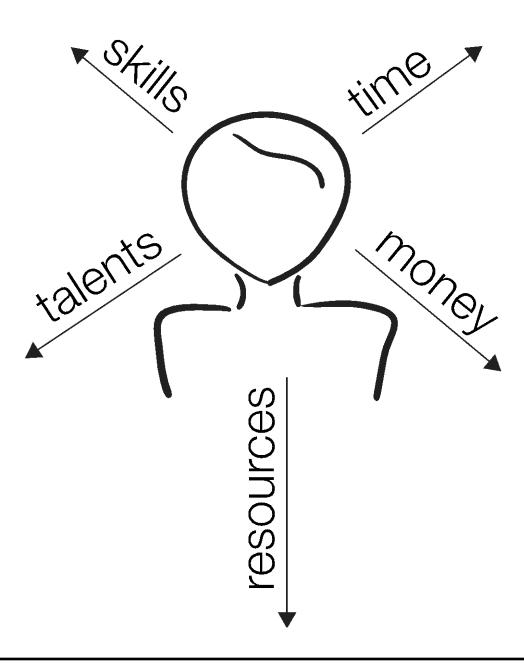
Mason finds a home he likes for \$195,000 and decides to put in a full-price offer. Is his choice wise?



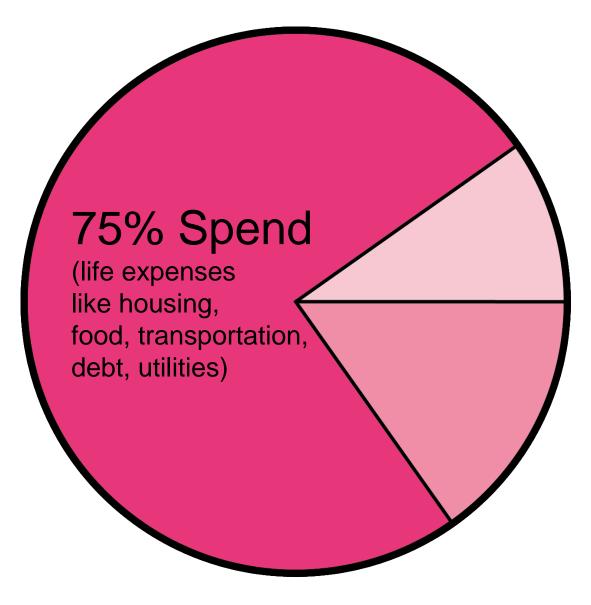
# SPEND, SAVE, GIVE



### **PHILANTHROPY**



# **BUDGET: SPEND, SAVE, GIVE**



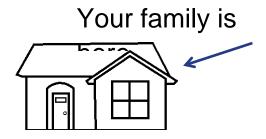
10% Give

(donations to support the common good)

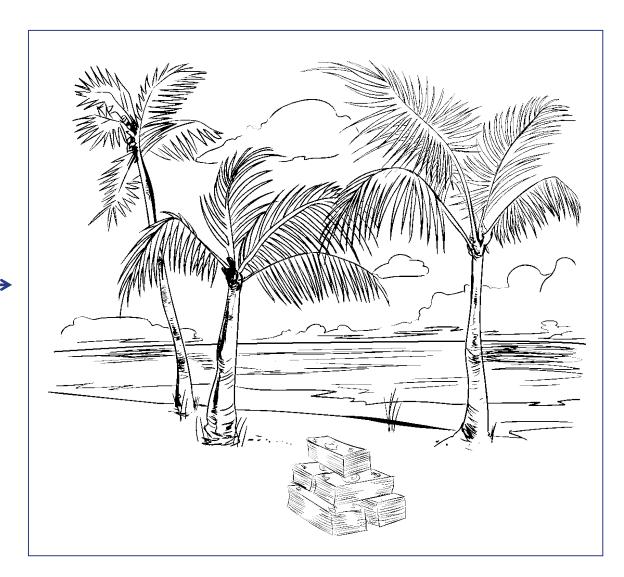
15% Save

(personal savings and investing)

### **MONEY MAROONED**



You are here



# What would you do?

### **ESTATE PLANNING: TRUSTS & WILLS**

Will: legal document that you create outlining your last wishes

Trust: legal document used to transfer your property with the ability to set stipulations and conditions before an heir receives your assets (such as a minor child turning 18 before he or she inherits property)



### **ESTATE PLANNING: POWER OF ATTORNEY**

Power of Attorney: when you grant permission to someone to handle your affairs if you are unable to do so yourself

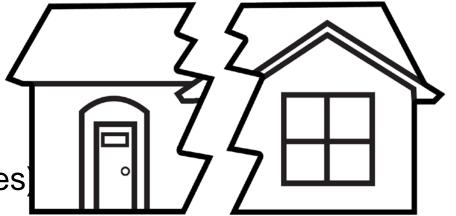
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### **ESTATE PLANNING: EXAMPLE OF TITLES**

# **Tenancy in Common**

Shared ownership of a property

 Ex. five people each holding title to one property (does not have to be equal shares)



# **Joint Tenancy**

- Shared ownership of a property with equal shares
- If one owner dies, the other owner(s) have Right of Survivorship, meaning the share of the property is transferred to them

# **Tenancy in Entirety**

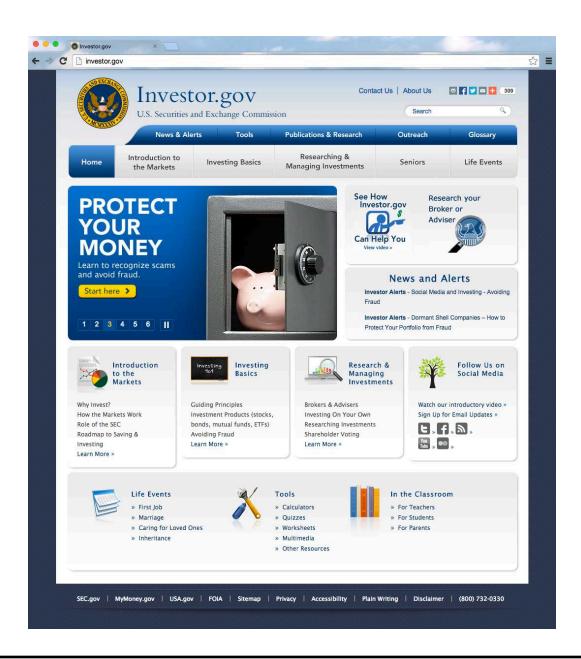
- Shared ownership of a property between a husband and wife
- A surviving spouse has Right of Survivorship and becomes the

#### **ESTATE PLANNING: LIFE INSURANCE**



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#### **CREDIBILITY 1**



#### **CREDIBILITY 2**

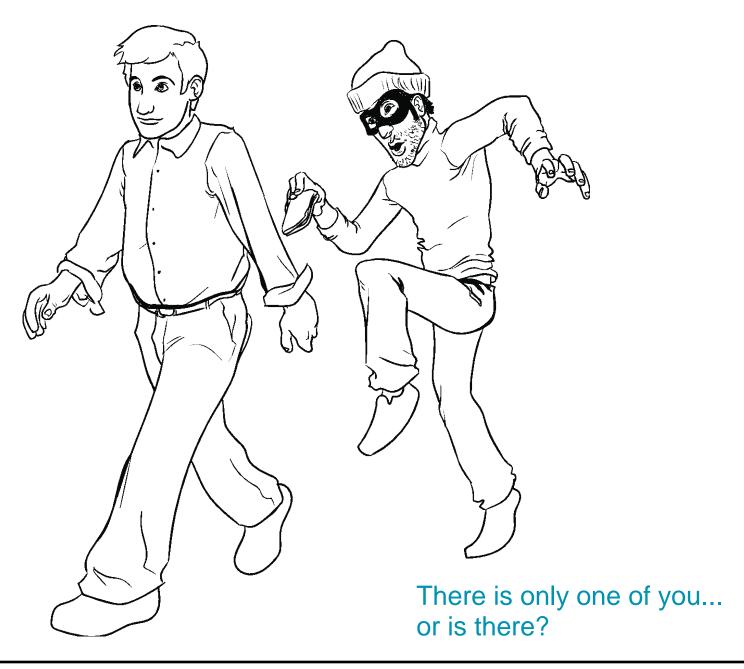








# **IDENTITY THEFT**



# WHAT DO THIEVES DO WITH YOUR INFORMATION?

- Get into your bank accounts and steal your money
- Use your name to open up credit cards and run up the bills
- Set up utilities and rental agreements using your name
- Take out a loan in your name
- They may even try to use your health insurance!

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#### **TYPES OF IDENTITY THEFT: PHISHING**

# **Phishing is when criminals:**

- Send out unsolicited, or spam, e-mails that appear to be from a legitimate source: perhaps from your bank, school, wellknown merchants, your Internet service provider, or even a trusted government agency (e.g., the FDIC)
- Attempt to trick you into divulging personal information

#### TYPES OF IDENTITY THEFT: PHARMING

- Criminals seek to obtain personal or private information by making fake websites appear legitimate
- Your browser will even show that you are at the correct website
- This makes pharming more difficult to detect than phishing

# TYPES OF IDENTITY THEFT: TEXT MESSAGE SPAM

- Similar to e-mail spam, but on your cell phone
- Criminals often text offers of free gifts or low-cost credit offers with a link

for a FREE Caribbean cruise. Go to freecruise4u2day.com to claim your prize!

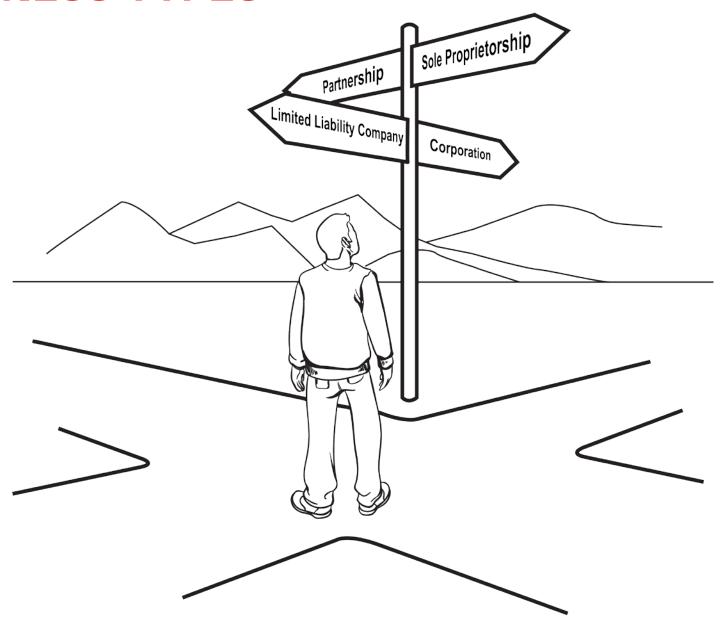
 Clicking the link can install malware on your phone, which is how your personal information is captured

#### **JOB SCAMS**

- Promise work, but usually ask you to pay for training or services
- They never deliver the promised employment
- They often advertise on real job websites,
   so it can be hard to tell them apart from
   true employment opportunities

Earn \$500 per week
GUARANTEED! Sign up
today and get
started!

### **BUSINESS TYPES**



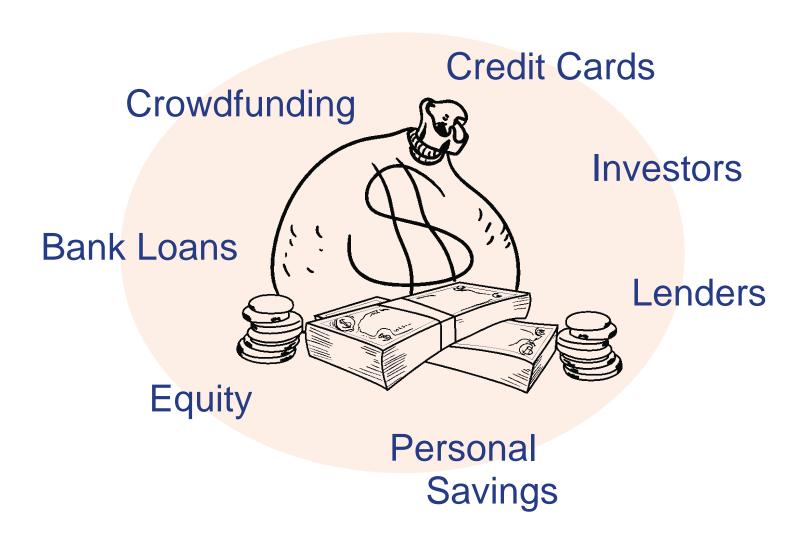
# BUSINESS BUDGETING: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Profit and Loss Statement: includes revenues, expenses, and costs incurred by a business during a set period of time.

Balance Sheet: shows a company's liabilities, owner's equity, and assets at a set point in time.

Cash Flow Statement: tracks money coming in and going out of the business.

#### **START-UP CAPITAL**



# **FAILURE = FUEL TO SUCCESS**

9,000 shots in my career. I have lost almost 300 games. Twenty-six times I have been trusted to take the game winning shot and missed. I have failed over and over again in my life; and that is why I succeed.



MICHAEL JORDAN

#### TAX REQUIREMENTS

**Income Tax (federal, state, city)** 

**Self-Employment Tax** 

**Employment Taxes** 

# **BUSINESS INSURANCE**



**Home-Based Business Insurance** 

**Commercial Property Insurance** 

Required Insurance: Worker's Compensation,

**Unemployment Insurance Tax, and Disability** 

**Insurance** 

# **BUSINESS MANAGEMENT**

