

Unit 1, Session 9

STRATEGIES TO HELP YOU SAVE

Set Goals

What are a few savings goals you can achieve?

Brainstorm Strategies

What are some things you can do to help yourself save?

Create an Action Plan

What steps do you need to take to achieve your savings goals?

Identify Strengths

What are you already doing well when it comes to saving?

Build Motivation

How can you reward yourself (without spending money) when you accomplish a savings goal?

Provide Accountability

Who can help you reach your savings goals?

Think of Your Future Self

How can your savings plan help your future self?

Live Below Your Means

Can you free up funds for savings by spending less than you have?

Make Your Savings Automatic

How can you save without thinking about it? If you receive a paycheck, set up automatic deposit of a portion of it to go straight into savings.

Pay Yourself First

Want to take care of your future self? Make a habit of immediately putting a portion/percentage of any money you get (paycheck, birthday gift, etc.) into savings. Do that FIRST, and then allocate the rest.



Remember! There is no minimum amount of money required for you to start saving. You can save with any amount of money. Early savings, teamed up with good saving and spending habits, help you achieve your best future self.

MY PLAN TO HELP ME SAVE

My Savings Goals

Savings goals I believe I can achieve:

My Savings Strengths

What do I already do well when it comes to saving?

My Saving Strategies

Things I can do now to help myself save:

My Action Plan

Future steps I can take to achieve my savings goals:

My Motivation

How can I reward myself when I accomplish one of my savings goals?

My Accountability

Who can help me reach my savings goals?

My Future Self

How does having a spending and savings plan help my future self?

UNIT 2

My Life After High School

How Do I Keep Working Toward My Dreams?

What will you do after high school? Chances are, you don't have it all figured out just yet. But one thing's for sure – the decisions you make after graduation can steer you toward – or away from – your dreams.

In this unit, you'll learn how to:

- Make choices about careers, postsecondary education and student debt
- Manage paychecks
- Understand credit decisions and debt
- Save and invest to help reach your goals

Unit 2, Session 1

**MY LIFE TWO YEARS AFTER
HIGH SCHOOL: QUESTIONS**

What type of clothes will you wear? _____

How will you wear your hair? _____

What will your favorite activities be? _____

Will you be in school? If so, what school will you attend? _____

What will you study? _____

Where will you work? _____

What will you spend your money on? _____

How much money will you save? _____

Who will your friends be? _____

What will your spending habits be? _____

What will your budget look like? _____

What will some of your hobbies be? _____

What goals will you have achieved that will help your future self? _____

What will your weekday schedule look like? _____

What will your weekend schedule look like? _____

What city will you live in? _____

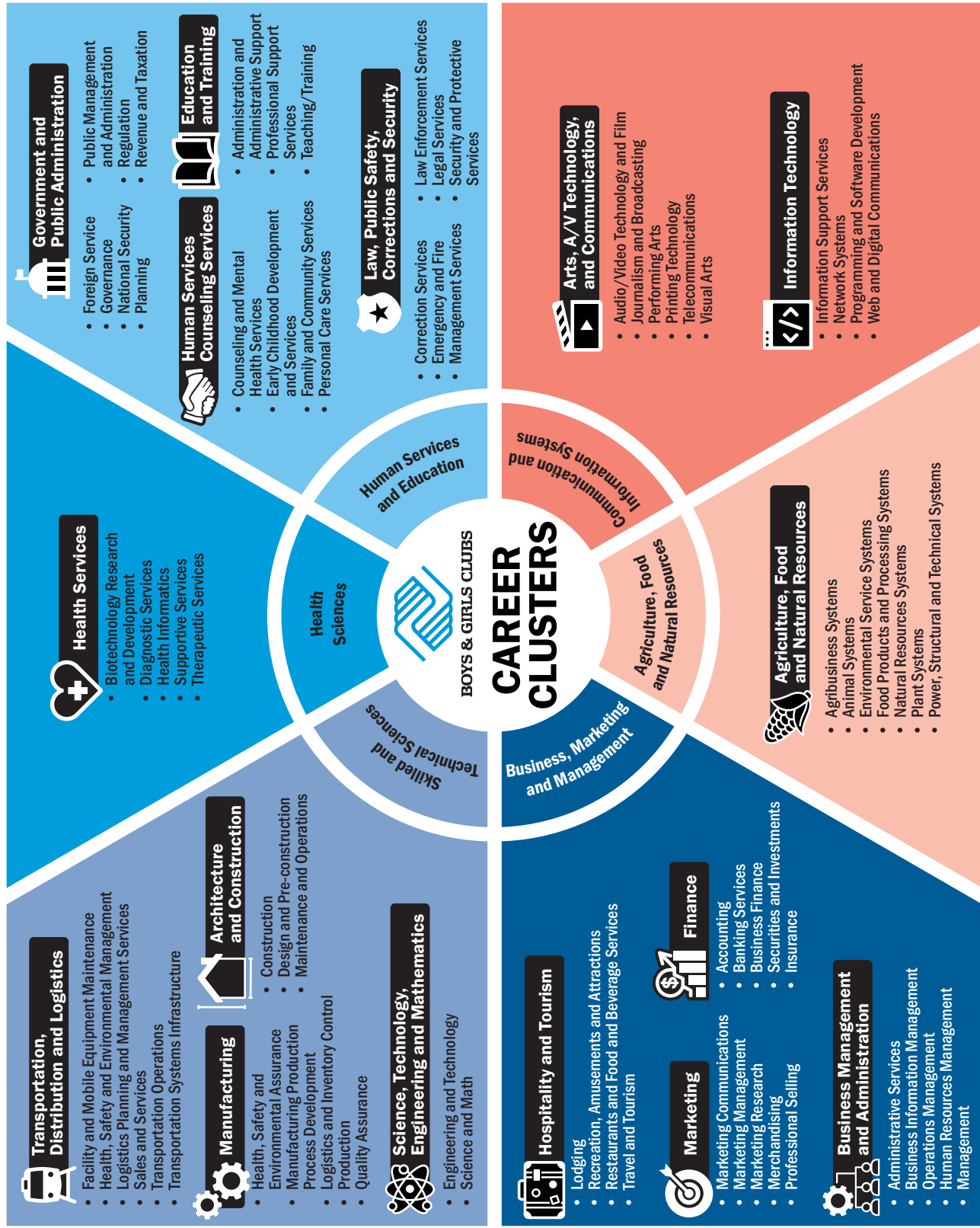
Who will you live with? _____

What type of housing will you live in? _____

What type of phone will you have? _____

Unit 2, Session 1

CAREER CLUSTERS



Unit 2, Session 1

OVERVIEW OF CAREER CLUSTERS - CAREER FIELDS*

Skilled and Technical Sciences

Do you like to design, construct or build things? Can you figure out how a machine works? Would you like to get paid to build or create things people use every day? These careers can involve working with products and equipment. You might design a new product, decide how the product will be made, or make the product. You might work on cars, computers, airplanes, as a lab technician, or improving health and safety for workers. You could install or repair products such as refrigerators or washers, devise research protocols or teach safety standards. You could even work on building highways, bridges, houses or creating blueprints.

Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources

Do you enjoy working with animals? Are you interested in protecting the environment? Agriculture, food and natural resource workers produce agricultural goods. This includes food, plants, fabrics, wood and crops. You might work on a farm, ranch, dairy, orchard, greenhouse or plant nursery. You could also work in a clinic or laboratory as a scientist or engineer. Some agriculture, food and natural resources workers market, sell or finance agricultural goods. For example, you might market products made from plants and animals. You might sell services that farmers and ranchers use to improve products. You could also work to conserve natural resources or protect the environment.

Human Services and Education

Do you care about people and want to help in some way? Human services workers help individuals and families meet their personal needs. You might work in a government office, hospital, nonprofit agency, nursing home, spa, hotel or school. You might work in your own home. For example, you might help students with career and education choices at a high school, cut and color hair in a salon, or manage funeral services at a funeral home.

Communication and Information Systems

Would you like to get paid to work on computers or writing a book? You might work with computer hardware, software, multimedia or network systems. You could be in a play, write a training manual for workers, or perform in an orchestra. You might design new computer equipment or work on a new computer game. Some information technology workers support and manage computer hardware. For example, you might make sure the networks are working or manage a network that links people across the world. Working in communications might lead to being on camera to share the evening news, editing magazine articles, or producing a documentary.

Business, Marketing and Management

Are you friendly and outgoing? Do you enjoy public speaking? Are you persuasive? Do you enjoy working with other people? Marketing, sales and service workers help businesses sell products. You might advertise and promote products so customers want to buy them. You might sell products and services to customers. For example, you might develop a marketing plan for a start-up company; sell furniture; or measure and fit lenses and frames for eyeglass customers. Business, management and administrative workers give the support needed to make a business run. You might check employee time records or train new employees. You might work as a top executive and provide the overall direction for a company or department.

Health Sciences

Would you like to get paid for taking care of others? Health science workers promote health and wellness. They diagnose and treat injuries and disease. As a physician, dentist or nurse, you could work directly with patients. You could also work in a laboratory to research or provide administrative support by keeping medical records. Health science jobs are found at a variety of different sites. For example, you could work in a hospital, office, clinic or nursing home. You could work on a cruise ship, at a sports arena, or within a patient's home.

*Descriptions adapted from: careerwise.minnstate.edu/careers/fields.html

Unit 2, Session 1

WHAT DO I NEED FOR MY CAREER GOALS?*

Use this page to take notes on your career field.

Job I'd like to have

Career cluster

Knowledge

Skills

Abilities

Education or training

Estimated costs for education or training

Potential annual income that can be earned

How does this job support my future goals?

*Visit: careerwise.minnstate.edu/careers/clusters.html

Unit 2, Session 2

THE YEARLY COSTS OF MY POSTSECONDARY DECISIONS*

Instructions: Costs for postsecondary education depend on the different choices you make. For each of the expense category boxes below, circle the option that best fits you and write the cost of it on the blank line**. After you have made all of your choices, add up your total and find out how much your postsecondary decisions might cost you each year.

Yearly Tuition and Fees

Which postsecondary option would you choose to get the degree or certification you need for your career?

- a. Vocational or trade school = \$8,250
- b. Community college = \$3,660
- c. College or university
 - › In-state (public) = \$10,230
 - › Out-of-state (public) = \$26,290
 - › Private = \$35,830
 - › Online degree = \$16,200
- d. Apprenticeship = \$1,100
- e. U.S. Military Colleges = \$0

Yearly Spending for Tuition and Fees: _____

Housing

Where will you plan to live while you are in school?

- a. Live with family = \$1,000
- b. On campus (dorm) = \$11,200
- c. My own apartment = \$8,660
- d. Apartment with roommate = \$6,000

Yearly Spending for Housing: _____

Personal Living Expenses

How much will you spend on living expenses such as your mobile device, internet, clothes and entertainment while you are in school?

- a. Only the minimum amount necessary to get by = \$2,000
- b. Average amounts to cover my basic needs and a few wants = \$7,500
- c. Only the best items = \$13,000

Yearly Spending for Personal Living Expenses: _____

Meals

Where will you eat most of your meals while in school?

- a. Mostly cook at home = \$3,200
- b. On-campus dining = \$4,800
- c. Mainly restaurants = \$8,760

Yearly Spending for Meals: _____

Textbooks and Supplies

How will you plan to get the books and supplies you need for your classes?

- a. Rent the items = \$750
- b. Buy them used = \$900
- c. Buy them brand-new = \$1,290

Yearly Spending for Textbooks and Supplies: _____

Based on the options you chose, how much might postsecondary education cost you each year?

Yearly Tuition and Fees	
Housing	
Personal Living Expenses	
Meals	
+ Textbooks and Supplies	
Total Yearly Cost	

*Data Sources: Yearly updates of education costs: bigfuture.collegeboard.org/pay-for-college/college-costs and national data collected by the government about education costs: nces.ed.gov/ipeds/use-the-data

**Listed costs are only examples. Actual costs vary by school and state.

Unit 2, Session 2

PAYING FOR MY EDUCATION

Instructions: For this portion of the activity, you and your partner will have five chances to earn money to help pay for your postsecondary education choices for the year. For each chance, roll your dice to find out how much money you will be awarded for your education. For example, if you roll a “4” for Chance 1, you will receive \$2,000 per year from your family. After taking all five chances, calculate how much money you will still need to pay for your postsecondary education for the year.

Chance 1 Help from Family	Number	Amount
	1	\$500
	2	\$2,000
	3	\$3,500
	4	\$2,000
	5	\$1,000
	6	\$1,500

Money Received: _____

Chance 2 Receive a Pell Grant	Number	Amount
	1	\$3,500
	2	\$5,000
	3	\$2,500
	4	\$3,000
	5	\$1,200
	6	\$700

Money Received: _____

Chance 3 Scholarship from the School	Number	Amount
	1	\$2,000
	2	Full Tuition
	3	\$1,000
	4	\$5,000

(If awarded full tuition, use the dollar amount you chose in the “Tuition and Fees” box on the previous page.)

Money Received: _____

Chance 4 Private or BGCA Scholarship	Number	Amount
	1	\$1,000
	2	\$4,000
	3	\$5,000
	4	\$400
	5	\$3,000
	6	\$10,000

Money Received: _____

Chance 5 Work-Study Award	Number	Amount
	1	\$1,500
	2	\$3,500
	3	\$800
	4	\$2,000
	5	\$3,000
	6	\$2,500

Money Received: _____

Family	_____
Pell Grant	_____
School Scholarship	_____
Private/BGCA Scholarships	_____
+ Work-Study Award	_____
<hr/>	
Total Amount of Money Received	_____

How much money will I still need?

Total Yearly Cost (from previous page)	_____
- Total Amount of Money Received	_____
<hr/>	
Total Amount of Money Needed	_____

Unit 2, Session 2

HOW DOES FINANCIAL AID WORK?

Financial aid helps families pay for the cost of postsecondary education. Most full-time students receive some type of financial aid. Here are some options:

Scholarships

Typically merit-based money for school that does not have to be repaid. Many scholarships require students to maintain a certain GPA to continue receiving aid. Find those scholarships and apply to as many as you can.

Organizations give scholarships to students for many reasons – grades, community service work, extracurricular activities, athletics, arts, achievements, special causes, etc. Getting involved in activities and doing well in school can pay off later by making you eligible for scholarships. There is A LOT of money available through scholarships! The key is to start searching for them early so you have time to apply for several of them.

Grants

Government grants are from the federal and state government. These grants are given to students who need help paying for school. Other grants are available from postsecondary institutions or private organizations based on need, personal characteristics or career path. For example, if you are the first person in your family to attend college, you may be eligible for a grant to help pay for your education. Grants, including the Pell Grant, don't need to be repaid unless you withdraw from school and owe a refund.

Loans

Money borrowed for school that must be repaid with interest. If scholarships and grants are not enough to cover all of the costs for school, some students take out loans to fill the gap. Loans can come from the federal government or private banks to cover the cost, but they have to be repaid with interest after you graduate from your postsecondary institution. Education loans taken out for educational purposes usually have a lower interest rate than other types of loans.

Work Study

This is a program for college students to earn money to help them pay for school. Through a special work-study program sponsored by the U.S. government, students can work part-time in exchange for money to help pay for school.

See what kind of federal financial aid you qualify for by completing the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) at fafsa.ed.gov.

Unit 2, Session 2

TIPS FOR ACCESSING SCHOLARSHIPS

Many students apply for national scholarships, but there are many local scholarships available through businesses and organizations in your community. These organizations are interested in acknowledging local students by sponsoring scholarships, grants, prizes or awards.

There are several advantages for students who seek these local awards. As part of a smaller pool, you may face less competition than when applying for national scholarships and may find it easier to ask questions or track the status of your application.

This doesn't mean that you should ignore national scholarships, but in general, the smaller the geographical area, the better the chances of being selected. Here are some tips to help you find the scholarships that are earmarked for local graduates.

Preparing for Scholarships

- Start the process early so you'll have time to research and apply. Start looking in your junior year – many scholarship deadlines are in the fall.
- Take the PSAT/NMSQT in your junior year. Many National Merit Scholarships are determined by junior year PSAT/NMSQT scores and some private scholarship programs require students to take it. Other College Board scholarship partners – the American Indian Graduate Center, the Asian and Pacific Islander American Scholarship Fund, the Hispanic Scholarship Fund, the Jack Kent Cooke Foundation and the United Negro College Fund – also use the PSAT/NMSQT and the PSAT 10 to identify scholarship recipients.
- Fill out the FAFSA, which is a requirement for nearly all scholarships.
- Keep a list of your interests or draft a brief autobiography, including your activities and accomplishments. While some scholarships are solely based on academic achievement and financial need, others are based on ethnicity, Club membership, athletic ability, community service, hobbies or interests, and future goals and plans. Having these elements on paper helps pinpoint which scholarships would be a good fit.
- If you win a scholarship – especially if it's local – it's important to thank the donors with a personal note. Let the committee know about your successes in school. Maintaining this kind of contact helps donors know their funds were put to good use and encourages them to look favorably on future applicants from your Club or school.

Finding Local Scholarships

- Start with state or local agencies. These may offer scholarships to students who choose a public university or show an interest in government or public sector careers.
- Almost every state has a scholarship program for residents – usually limited to students who attend in-state colleges. For example, the state of Florida offers Bright Future scholarships to academically qualified residents who decide to attend in-state colleges and universities.
- The internet is a great place to search. The College Board Scholarship Search includes state scholarships. Other sites include Scholarships.com, Fastweb, Sallie Mae and Peterson's. These online resources let you tailor your search by interest or geographic location. They also offer updated information on the awards that are available.
- The College Board Scholarship Handbook and local libraries are useful tools as well.

TIPS FOR ACCESSING SCHOLARSHIPS, CONT.

Non-traditional Scholarship Search Engines

Disability Scholarships:

scholarships.com/financial-aid/college-scholarships/scholarships-by-type/disability-scholarships

Scholarship Junkies:

scholarshipjunkies.org

Scholarships Listed by State:

scholarships.com/financial-aid/college-scholarships/scholarships-by-state

Low-Income Students:

collegescholarships.org/scholarships/low-income.htm

Merit Scholars from/for Different Ethnic Groups:

collegescholarships.org/other-minority-scholarships.htm

Scholarships by Major:

collegescholarships.org/scholarships/subject-specific.htm

Scholarships for Non-Traditional Students:

top10onlinecolleges.org/scholarships-for/%20nontraditional-students

Non-Academic Scholarships:

scholarships.com/financial-aid/college-scholarships/scholarships-by-type/non-academic-college-scholarships-scholarships-arent-just-for-a-students-anymore


Boys & Girls Clubs of America Scholarships

Have you checked Boys & Girls Clubs of America's scholarship access page? These scholarships are only available to Club members! BGCA.ScholarsApply.org

Unit 2, Session 3

ANDREW'S PAY STUB TEMPLATE

Employee Name	Employee Paycheck Details	Answer
Andrew Bateman	Earnings/Pay Rate	\$10/Hour, 20 Hours/Week
	Pay Period	Two Weeks
Gross Pay/Income		
Pre-Tax Deductions	Pre-Tax Payroll Voluntary Deductions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthcare Insurance Dental Insurance Retirement/401(k) (10%) 	_____ _____ _____
Taxable Income (income minus pre-tax deductions)		
Deductions	Mandatory Deductions on Taxable Income: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal Income Tax (5%) State Income Tax (3%) 	_____ _____
	Mandatory Deductions on Gross Pay/Income: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Security (6.2%) Medicare (1.45%) 	_____ _____
	Payroll Voluntary Deductions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short-Term Savings (10%) 	_____
How much money does Andrew take home every two weeks? (Taxable Income minus Mandatory Deductions and Short-Term Savings)	Net Pay	



Online Shipping Warehouse
456 Main Street
Townsburg, GA 678900

Payroll check number: 000000123
Pay date: 10/25/2019

Pay to the order of: _____

This amount: _____ \$

Boys & Girls Club Bank
123 Financial Avenue
Townsburg, GA 678900

**SAMPLE
NON-NEGOTIABLE
VOID VOID VOID**

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE
VOID AFTER 90 DAYS

⑈ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 ⑈ ⑆ 7 8 9 0 ⑆ ⑆ 5 6 7 3 ⑆

Unit 2, Session 4

CREDIT CARD MYTHS AND FACTS*

Review of Credit Terms

- **Debt:** The amount of money you owe people or companies after borrowing
- **Credit:** The ability to borrow money to pay for goods or services
- **Credit history:** A record of a person's ability to repay debts and how responsible they have been with repayment
- **Credit score:** A number assigned to a person indicating their capacity to repay a loan
- **Credit bureau:** A company that collects credit use and history and makes the information available to lenders, landlords and employers
- **Principal:** The amount of money you actually borrowed
- **Interest:** Money paid to a lender for the use of borrowed funds. It is paid in addition to the repayment of principal and is a percentage of the borrowed amount.
- **APR (Annual Percentage Rate):** The annual interest rate charged on the money you borrow. The lower the rate, the lower your monthly payments.



Myths and Facts about Credit Card Use

You should only have one type of loan at a time

MYTH: Only borrow what you absolutely need to, but if you show that you successfully manage more than one type of credit, you can increase your credit score.

All loans or credit cards offer the same interest rates

MYTH: Every credit card or loan is different and each lender offers unique interest rates, fees, penalties and terms of use.

Applying for a credit card only affects your credit score if you use the card

MYTH: When you apply for a credit card, it shows up on your credit report. Your credit score can go down if you apply for too many cards. Think twice before applying for a credit card or any type of credit, as too many inquiries can make you look like a riskier borrower.

A late credit card payment can reduce your credit score

FACT: Credit card agencies will report your late payment to a credit bureau if it's more than 30 days past due. Late credit card payments are one of the biggest factors in lowering your credit score.

*Adapted from: themint.org and whatsmyscore.org/facts

CREDIT CARD MYTHS AND FACTS*, CONT.**Auto loans are only for cars**

FACT: Certain types of credit are for a specific purpose, such as auto loans, mortgages or student loans.

Paying the minimum payment each month helps you pay off your credit card faster

MYTH: Minimum payments are the slowest way to repay a loan. Every month that you don't pay off the full balance of your credit card, you pay interest on the remaining balance. Paying more than the minimum payment will help you pay off the balance faster and save you money by paying less interest to the lender.

Paying off your full credit card balance each month can increase your credit score

FACT: Paying off your full credit card balance each month shows that you are responsible repaying debt and results in an increased credit score.

Having more credit cards is better because it shows you have a good credit history

MYTH: Having several credit cards does not mean you have a good history, especially if you don't repay your debt responsibly. In fact, having too many accounts with amounts owed can actually hurt your score.

Your credit card use at 19 years old won't have an effect on your credit history when you are 25 years old

MYTH: Once you open up a credit card or any other type of credit (such as a student loan or car loan), your credit history will follow you for a very long time, up to 7 to 10 years. In this time, your credit history can affect your employment, ability to rent and access to credit.

Unit 2, Session 4

CREDIT DETECTIVE NOTES

Detective Teams! Take notes to help you solve the case. Here are some clues:

- **Use previous evidence!** The Credit Card Myths and Facts handout may help you.
- **Ask good interrogation questions!** What have you learned about credit cards? What do you know about interest rates, payments and fees that can help you get the answers you need?
- **Use your deductive reasoning!** Listen to the questions other detective teams are asking and take notes on the responses you hear to help you solve the case!

Notes

Unit 2, Session 5

THE STOCK MARKET AND INVESTING 101 TIP SHEET*

What is the stock market?

- The stock market is a place where stocks and bonds are traded, bought and sold. This is investing. The goal is to buy the stock, hold it for a time, and then sell the stock for more than you paid.
- Investors who hold stock for the long term will generally see better returns than they would with saving. Stocks are long-term investments, but there are no guarantees.

What are stocks?

- Stocks are units of ownership in a company. Companies raise money by selling stock.
- Companies sell stock to get money to:
 - › Research better ways to make things
 - › Create new products
 - › Improve the products they have
 - › Hire more employees
 - › Enlarge or modernize their buildings

How does it work?

- When you buy stock, you become a shareholder and own a part of the company.
- If the company's profits go up, you share in those profits. If they fall, so does your stock's price.
- If you sold your stock on a day when the price of that stock fell below the price you paid for it, you would lose money.
- In the stock market, prices can rise and fall every day. When you invest in the stock market, you're hoping that, over the years, the stock will become more valuable than it was when you bought it.

What should I think about when I invest?

- **Goal setting:** Set short- and long-term goals. Money for a short- or mid-term goal, like a car, trip or anything needed in three to five years shouldn't be invested in the stock market. It's better to take on more risk for long-term goals because you'll have more time to ride out market ups and downs.
- **Diversification:** Don't put all your eggs in one basket. Have different types of investments.
- **Asset allocation:** Divide your money among stocks, bonds and cash in a way that is appropriate for you now and in the future.
- **Risk/reward:** The highest potential for gain usually involves a higher level of risk. Think about how much risk you're comfortable with.

What impact can investing have on my future self?

- Investing early can help you earn money that will help you reach your goals.
- Investing allows you to have another source of income.
- With investing you can double or more than triple your money. You can also lose money, so be thoughtful about your approach!
- Money made from investing can help you pay for your wants and needs in the future.
- You should not invest using money that you need for other purposes, such as emergency savings, debt repayment or postsecondary costs.

*Adapted from themint.org/teens/what-is-the-stock-market.html and schwab.com/resource-center/insights/content/how-can-a-teenager-begin-to-invest

A vibrant blue background collage featuring various financial symbols: a piggy bank, a target, a clock, a calculator, a bar chart, a pie chart, a globe, and dollar signs. The word 'UNIT' is written in large, orange, hand-drawn letters, and the number '3' is in a large, white, sans-serif font.

UNIT 3

My Life in My 20s and Beyond

How Do I Stay on the Path to My Life Goals?

In Units 1 and 2, you set goals for your financial future. You built skills related to earning, spending, saving, budgeting, debt and investment. You explored careers and educational options. Now it's time to bring it all together.

In this unit, you'll learn how to:

- Manage your credit score
- Minimize financial risks
- Choose helpful financial products
- Start saving for retirement