

Presented by



 **FINANCIAL
FRAMINGS**

BUILDING THE CONNECTION BETWEEN
PERSONAL AND GLOBAL FINANCE

FINANCIAL  BEGINNINGS

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offers the following financial literacy programs:

- **Financial Footings** – an introduction to money and personal finances for elementary school students
- **Financial Framings** – relates personal finance to the global economy for middle school students
- **Financial Foundations** – personal finance education for high school students and adults
- **Pathways** – lessons for high school and college students on career, college and money management
- **Unraveling the Mysteries of Your Money** – public forums about relevant and timely personal finance topics
- **Financial Literacy Conference** – annual conference for educators to learn more about personal finance education, pedagogy, and classroom resources



ABOUT FINANCIAL BEGINNINGS

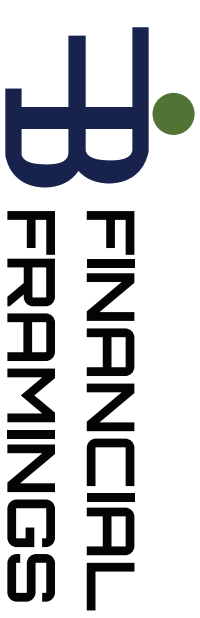


ABOUT FINANCIAL BEGINNINGS

Financial Beginnings is a 501(c) 3 nonprofit that provides financial literacy education through classroom instruction to youth and young adults in the Pacific Northwest. Financial Beginnings offers programs for ages kindergarten through college and beyond. To find out more about Financial Beginnings visit: www.FinancialBeginnings.org.

MISSION

Financial Beginnings empowers youth and adults to take control of their financial future. We provide educational programs that incorporate all aspects of personal finance to give individuals the foundation they need to make informed financial decisions.



ABOUT FINANCIAL FRAMINGS

The Financial Framings program provides financial education while framing personal financial decisions within the larger local and global economies. Curriculum is taught through an interactive, game-like format, which engages students by presenting real-world economic scenarios and the affect on personal finances.



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DEBT

Debt is money owed to another. Consumers, businesses, and the government can utilize debt. Leveraging debt on some things can be helpful such as purchasing a house (consumer), investing in new machinery (business), or to get individuals back to work (government). Debt can also have negative consequences if not used responsibly.



TAXES

Money charged by local and federal governments on income, profits as well as some goods and services. Taxes provide funding for the government to invest in public services such as roads, military and legislation.

PERSONAL FINANCE

Personal Finance is the management of money by an individual or family. Money management includes actions like budgeting, saving, investing and risk management. An individual has to take into account various financial risks, future life goals and economic circumstances while managing personal finances.

CURRENCY

Currency is a system of money used to exchange goods and services. There are about 180 different forms of currency in use throughout the world.



EXCHANGE RATES

Countries determine their form of currency to use. When importing and exporting from another country, currency may need to be exchanged. The exchange rate is the value of one currency compared to another.



SAVINGS

Having a proper savings can help with unexpected financial issues and for future needs. When consumers and/or businesses save money in the financial markets it can help the financial markets, but can hurt businesses because less is purchased.



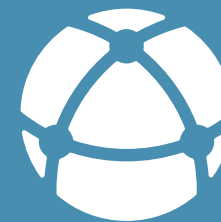
IMPORTS

Goods and services brought in from another country. When goods are imported, it means that money is leaving one country's economy and entering into another.



EXPORTS

Goods and services purchased by other countries. Exporting goods brings more money into the economy of the country exporting the goods.



ECONOMICS

The understanding of the flow of money between consumers, businesses, government, financial institutions and other countries.

SCARCITY

Scarcity is the fundamental economic problem of having unlimited human wants in a world of limited resources.

BANKRUPTCY

Bankruptcy is a process in which consumers and businesses can eliminate or repay some or all of their debts under the protection of the federal bankruptcy court.

SANCTIONS

Sanctions are penalties or other means of enforcement used to provide incentives for obedience with the law or with rules and regulations.

GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT

The government chooses to invest in a variety of things at any given time. Infrastructure is one of these things in which the government often invests. Infrastructure refers to the basic physical structures needed for the operation of a society such as roads, bridges, water supply, etc.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment (or joblessness) occurs when people are without work and actively seeking work.

TARIFFS

Tariffs are taxes imposed by a government on imports and/or exports. Tariffs are usually created in order to discourage imports and encourage local commerce.

NATIONAL SAVINGS RATE

The National Savings Rate is an estimate from the U.S. Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the amount of income left over after subtracting consumption costs and expenditures. National savings include funds left over after personal, business and government payments.

MINIMUM WAGE

A minimum wage is the lowest hourly, daily or monthly compensation that employers may legally pay to workers. There is a national hourly minimum wage, but some states require a higher minimum wage amount.

THE FLOW OF YOUR MONEY

