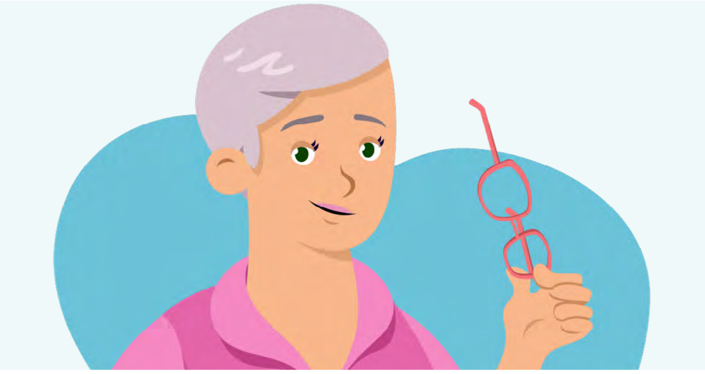

SaveUp

Standards Alignment

Module 1: **Saving Money and Spending Wisely**

Learning Objectives:
Students will be able to recognize the importance of budgeting savings and spending wisely.

Standards Addressed

Set	Standard
Jump$tart National Standards in K-12 Personal Finance Education (2021)	8–1: Creating a budget can help people make informed choices about spending, saving, and managing money in order to achieve financial goals. • 8-1a. Identify personal goals for spending and saving. • 8-1b. Create a budget that includes expenses and savings out of a given amount of income. • 8-1c. Explain why people with identical incomes make different choices for spending, saving, and managing money.
Jump$tart National Standards in K-12 Personal Finance Education (2017)	Develop a plan for spending and saving. • Compare the advantages and disadvantages of saving for financial goals.
	Apply consumer skills to spending and saving decisions. • Evaluate the relationship between spending practices and achieving financial goals.
	Make criterion-based financial decisions by systematically considering alternatives and consequences. • Apply systematic decision making to setting and achieving financial goals.
Council for Economic Education National Standards for Financial Literacy	Different people save money for different reasons, including large purchases (such as higher education, autos, and homes), retirement, and unexpected events. People base their choices about how much to save and what to save for on their preferences and priorities.

Module 2: **Setting Goals and Planning Ahead**

Learning Objectives:

Students will be able to recognize the importance of saving money and setting financial goals.

Standards Addressed

Set	Standard
Jump$tart National Standards in K-12 Personal Finance Education (2021)	8–1: People save money for many different purposes, including large purchases such as cars and homes, education costs, retirement, and emergencies. • 8-1a. Identify the most common reasons that people save money for the future. • 8-1b. Create a savings plan that will allow someone to make a large purchase in 1 year, 5 years, and 10 years. 8–2: Savings decisions depend on individual preferences and circumstances, and can impact personal satisfaction and financial well-being. • 8-2b. Explain how a person's personality type might affect their willingness to save or to stick to a savings plan. • 8-2c. Identify life situations that can make it difficult for a person to save or to stick to a savings plan. • 8-2d. Discuss how savings decisions can affect financial well-being.
Jump$tart National Standards in K-12 Personal Finance Education (2017)	Recognize the responsibilities associated with personal financial decisions. • Analyze money-handling decisions that young adults commonly face.
	Develop a plan for spending and saving. • Justify the value of an emergency fund.
	Apply consumer skills to spending and saving decisions. • Evaluate the relationship between spending practices and achieving financial goals.
Council for Economic Education National Standards for Financial Literacy	Different people save money for different reasons, including large purchases (such as higher education, autos, and homes), retirement, and unexpected events. People base their choices about how much to save and what to save for on their preferences and priorities.

Module 3: **Why Use a Savings Account?**

Learning Objectives:

Students will be able to recognize how a savings account can help them reach their financial goals.

Standards Addressed

Set	Standard
Jump$tart National Standards in K-12 Personal Finance Education (2021)	8–1: People save money for many different purposes, including large purchases such as cars and homes, education costs, retirement, and emergencies. • 8-1a. Identify the most common reasons that people save money for the future.
Jump$tart National Standards in K-12 Personal Finance Education (2017)	N/A
Council for Economic Education National Standards for Financial Literacy	Banks and other financial institutions lend funds received from depositors to borrowers. Part of the interest received from these loans is used to pay interest to depositors for the use of their money. For the saver, an interest rate is the price a financial institution pays for using a saver's money. It is normally expressed as an annual percentage of the amount saved. When interest rates increase, people earn more on their savings, and their savings grow more quickly. The value of a person's savings in the future is determined by the amount saved and the interest rate. The earlier people begin to save, the more savings they will be able to accumulate – all other things being equal – as a result of the power of compound interest.

Module 4: **How to Open a Savings Account**

Learning Objectives:

Students will be able to become familiar with the process of opening a savings account.

Standards Addressed

Set	Standard
Jump$tart National Standards in K-12 Personal Finance Education (2021)	N/A
Jump$tart National Standards in K-12 Personal Finance Education (2017)	N/A
Council for Economic Education National Standards for Financial Literacy	N/A