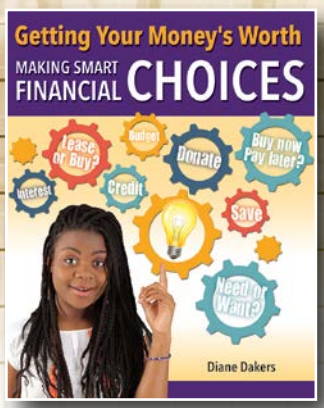
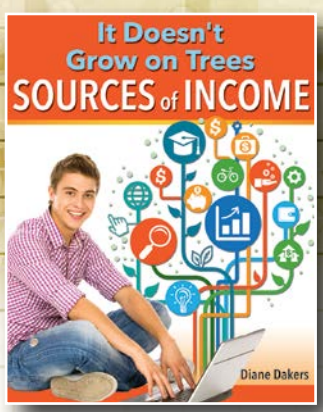
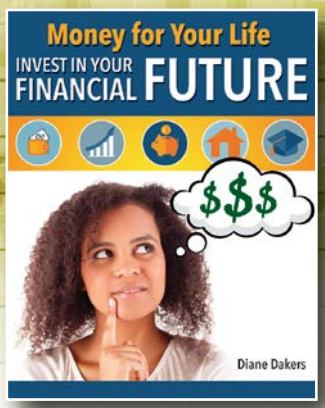
Financial Literacy for Life

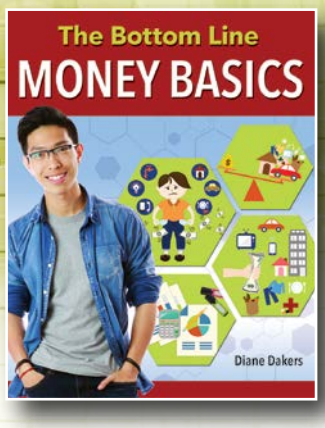
Readers can make sure their financial futures are set for life with this important series, which introduces readers to the concepts, skills, and practices they need to become financially literate. Real-world applications and relatable scenarios guide readers from budgeting and financial planning to debt management and investments.

Specifications:
Ages 10-14+
48 pages, 8½ x 10¾", full color
$9.95 PAP









The Bottom Line: Money Basics by Diane Dakers

The basic concepts of financial literacy are explored in this important book for young people. Relevant and accessible terms and real-world examples teach readers about financial responsibility and how to think critically about their wants and needs. Financial planning strategies are discussed and opportunities to practice activities, such as budgeting and record keeping, are provided.

ISBN 978-0-7787-3104-7 PAP

It Doesn't Grow on Trees: Sources of Income
by Diane Dakers

Readers learn about making, saving, and borrowing money in this illuminating guide for young people on how to manage the money they earn. Helpful examples get readers thinking about how they plan to earn income in the future. Clear text helps them understand relevant concepts such as income tax, interest, and the positive and negative effects of making investments and borrowing money for large purchases.

ISBN 978-0-7787-3105-4 PAP

Getting Your Money's Worth: Making Smart Financial Choices by Diane Dakers

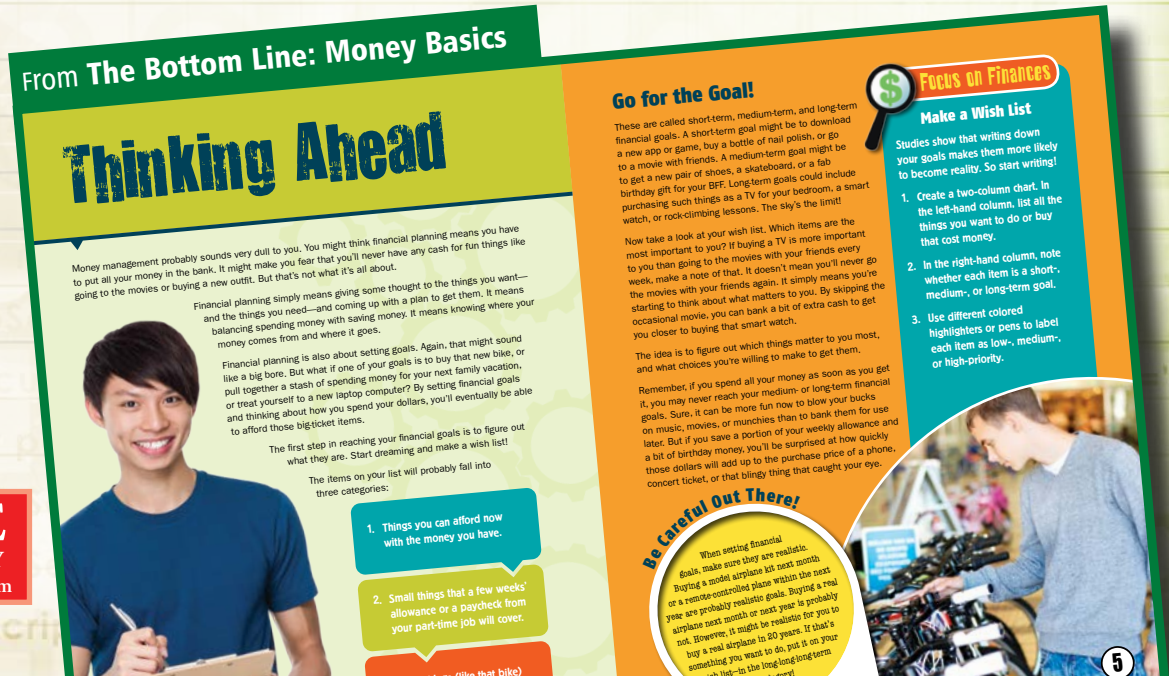
This important title helps young readers build the skills to make smart choices when spending and saving their money. Realistic examples provide an understanding of the outcomes of spending using different means such as cash or credit. Readers will learn about the benefits of saving money, the various ways to do it, and how a bank manages money. Essential concepts such as credit reports and cost of living are introduced.

ISBN 978-0-7787-3106-1 PAP

Money for Your Life: Invest in Your Financial Future
by Diane Dakers

Building the skills now to make smart money decisions throughout your lifetime is a sure way to secure your financial future. This inspiring guide encourages young readers to be financially literate for life and to look past today to their financial futures. Readers will learn that financial decisions can have a long-term impact on their lives and that it's important to learn how to manage risks and debt. Using the tips and concepts they have learned, readers will be given the opportunity to practice financial planning for the future.

ISBN 978-0-7787-3107-8 PAP


From **The Bottom Line: Money Basics**

Thinking Ahead

Money management probably sounds very dull to you. You might think financial planning means you have to put all your money in the bank. It might make you fear that you'll never have any cash for fun things like going to the movies or buying a new outfit. But that's not what it's all about.

Financial planning simply means giving some thought to the things you want—and the things you need—and coming up with a plan to get them. It means balancing spending money with saving money. It means knowing where your money comes from and where it goes.

Financial planning is also about setting goals. Again, that might sound like a big bore. But what if one of your goals is to buy that new bike, or pull together a stash of spending money for your next family vacation, or treat yourself to a new laptop computer? By setting financial goals and thinking about how you spend your dollars, you'll eventually be able to afford those big-ticket items.

The first step in reaching your financial goals is to figure out what they are. Start dreaming and make a wish list!

The items on your list will probably fall into three categories:

1. Things you can afford now with the money you have.
2. Small things that a few weeks' allowance or a paycheck from your part-time job will cover.

Go for the Goal!

These are called short-term, medium-term, and long-term financial goals. A short-term goal might be to download a new app or game, buy a bottle of nail polish, or go to a movie with friends. A medium-term goal might be to get a new pair of shoes, a skateboard, or a fab birthday gift for your BFF. Long-term goals could include purchasing such things as a TV for your bedroom, a smart watch, or rock-climbing lessons. The sky's the limit!

Now take a look at your wish list. Which items are the most important to you? If buying a TV is more important to you than going to the movies with your friends every week, make a note of that. It doesn't mean you'll never go to the movies with your friends again. It simply means you're starting to think about what matters to you. By skipping the occasional movie, you can bank a bit of extra cash to get you closer to buying that smart watch.

The idea is to figure out which things matter to you most, and what choices you're willing to make to get them.

Remember, if you spend all your money as soon as you get it, you may never reach your medium- or long-term financial goals. Sure, it can be more fun now to blow your bucks on music, movies, or munchies than to bank them for use later. But if you save a portion of your weekly allowance and a bit of birthday money, you'll be surprised at how quickly those dollars will add up to the purchase price of a phone, concert ticket, or that blingy thing that caught your eye.

Be Careful Out There!

When setting financial goals, make sure they are realistic. Buying a model airplane kit next month or a remote-controlled plane within the next year are probably realistic goals. Buying a real airplane next month or next year is probably not. However, it might be realistic for you to buy a real airplane in 20 years. If that's something you want to do, put it on your long-term list—in the long-long-term

Focus on Finances

Make a Wish List

Studies show that writing down your goals makes them more likely to become reality. So start writing!

1. Create a two-column chart. In the left-hand column, list all the things you want to do or buy that cost money.
2. In the right-hand column, note whether each item is a short-, medium-, or long-term goal.
3. Use different colored highlighters or pens to label each item as low-, medium-, or high-priority.

CRABTREE PUBLISHING COMPANY
www.crabtreebooks.com
US LIST PB