



Ohio's Learning Standards

# Financial Literacy - Elementary

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# Introduction to Ohio's Learning Standards for Financial Literacy

The State Board of Education approved Ohio's Learning Standards for Financial Literacy for grades K-12 in February 2018, per [Ohio law](#). This standards document includes updated High School Financial Literacy Standards and newly created Kindergarten through middle-grades Financial Literacy standards. Ohio educators and business community representatives provided input for both.

The standards give students, beginning in Kindergarten, a fundamental understanding of financial literacy concepts. Building on these concepts and skills throughout their school years prepares Ohio high school graduates to successfully navigate financial challenges in post-secondary education, careers and beyond.

These newly revised and created financial literacy standards help schools understand the essential financial literacy concepts and skills they must teach their students for success in life after high school. The standards are organized by grade bands so students at the end of each grade band have acquired the content and skills outlined. The K-3 and grades 4-6 standards complement what educators are already teaching as part of Ohio's Learning Standards in Social Studies and Mathematics. The Financial Literacy Standards connect these content areas and offer students ways to apply in the real world the skills and content they already are learning.

The standards for each grade band provide a clear progression of content knowledge and skills that are appropriate for students at that level. Schools can teach the middle grades and high school financial literacy standards as stand-alone courses or integrate them into other appropriate courses.

## GUIDING ASSUMPTIONS

Ohio's Learning Standards for Financial Literacy provide a foundation for what all students should know and gives students the skills needed for them to be informed and savvy consumers in today's fast paced and ever-changing society.

## PHILOSOPHY OF OHIO'S LEARNING STANDARDS: FINANCIAL LITERACY

Ohio's Learning Standards for Financial Literacy incorporate the following topics across the grade bands: financial responsibility and decision-making, planning and money management, informed consumer, investing, credit and debt, and risk management and insurance. Within these topics, students will:

- develop the ability to make informed and reasoned financial decisions;
- become prepared for their role as decision-makers as consumers; and
- act responsibly as consumers and investors and best utilize their limited resources.

## WHAT OHIO'S LEARNING STANDARDS FOR FINANCIAL LITERACY DO

Ohio's Learning Standards for Financial Literacy:

- balance knowledge, conceptual understanding and skill development;
- address significant understandings that are the basis for students to make sound financial decisions;
- focus on important financial literacy topics; and
- represent a progression across grade bands.

## Financial Literacy Topics

The Financial Literacy Standards are further broken down within the grade bands by topics. Each topic is an over-arching idea that organizes and focuses the instruction. Topic definitions are in the chart below:

TOPIC	TOPIC DESCRIPTIONS
<b>FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND DECISION MAKING</b>	In the United States' economy, personal financial decisions rest with the individual. Making responsible decisions related to goals for lifestyle and financial wants fosters financial success and security.
<b>PLANNING AND MONEY MANAGEMENT</b>	A disciplined personal financial plan is a critical component of financial success. Financial institutions and professionals provide services, expertise and guidance for developing and implementing one's financial plan.
<b>INFORMED CONSUMER</b>	Informed purchasing decisions are essential for responsible financial management. Limited protections against some consumer fraud exist in government regulatory agencies and laws. Ultimately, consumers must be informed and vigilant when making purchasing decisions.
<b>INVESTING</b>	The goal of financial management is to increase one's net worth. Investing, through a variety of options, is one way to build wealth and increase financial security. Many factors affect investment and retirement plans. Among the many examples are government regulations and global economic and environmental conditions.
<b>CREDIT AND DEBT</b>	Responsible use of credit is one tool to help achieve financial and lifestyle goals. To advance successfully through financial life stages, a consumer must create, establish and maintain credit worthiness. Disciplined consumers borrow within their means at favorable terms and repay debt responsibly.
<b>RISK MANAGEMENT AND INSURANCE</b>	As individuals accumulate net worth and establish a standard of living, they assume the risk of loss of income and assets. Use of a risk management plan mitigates the potential loss of income and personal net worth and safeguards personal identity. Risk management products and strategies change over one's life span.

## Financial Standards: Kindergarten–Grade 3

Financial Literacy is defined as the ability to read, analyze, manage and communicate about personal financial conditions that affect one's material well-being. It includes the ability to discern financial choices, discuss money and financial issues without (or despite) discomfort, plan for the future and respond completely to life events that affect every day financial decisions, including events in the general economy.

KINDERGARTEN-GRADE 3	
TOPIC	CONTENT STATEMENTS
<b>FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND DECISION MAKING</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Choices can be made with your money. Choices include spending, saving and donating. Money can also be saved in financial institutions.</li> <li>2. Competencies (knowledge and skills), commitment (motivation and enthusiasm), competition (globalization and automation), training, work ethic, abilities and attitude are all factors impacting one's earning potential and employability.</li> <li>3. People may receive money as gifts, allowance or income. People earn income by working.</li> </ol>
<b>PLANNING AND MONEY MANAGEMENT</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Financial responsibility includes the development of a spending and savings plan (personal budget).</li> </ol>
<b>INFORMED CONSUMER</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. An informed consumer makes decisions on purchases that may include a decision-making strategy to determine if purchases are within their budget.</li> </ol>
<b>CREDIT AND DEBT</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Recognize that money is needed to purchase goods and services.</li> <li>7. Borrowing includes at least two people who agree to a transaction. There are responsibilities with borrowing.</li> </ol>
<b>RISK MANAGEMENT AND INSURANCE</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Individuals must protect their identity, money and property.</li> </ol>

## Financial Literacy Standards: Grades 4-6

Financial Literacy is defined as the ability to read, analyze, manage and communicate about personal financial conditions that affect one's material well-being. It includes the ability to discern financial choices, discuss money and financial issues without (or despite) discomfort, plan for the future and respond completely to life events that affect every day financial decisions, including events in the general economy.

GRADES 4 - 6	
TOPIC	CONTENT STATEMENTS
<b>FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND DECISION MAKING</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. People have limited resources and must prioritize their needs and wants. Saving and/or investing a percentage of income contributes to an individual's financial well-being. Professionals can help individuals determine financial goals.</li> <li>2. Competencies (knowledge and skills), commitment (motivation and enthusiasm), competition (globalization and automation), training, work ethic, abilities and attitude are all factors impacting one's earning potential and employability.</li> <li>3. People may receive money as gifts, allowance or income. Incomes can vary based on knowledge, skills and experiences.</li> <li>4. Recognize that people pay taxes on the money they earn. Money collected from taxes is used to provide local, state and national government services.</li> </ol>
<b>PLANNING AND MONEY MANAGEMENT</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Financial responsibility includes the development of a spending and savings plan (personal budget).</li> </ol>
<b>INFORMED CONSUMER</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. An informed consumer makes decisions on purchases that may include a decision-making strategy to determine if purchases are within their budget.</li> </ol>
<b>CREDIT AND DEBT</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Examine the different ways that people pay for goods and services.</li> <li>8. People may have to borrow money for large purchases. There are financial responsibilities with borrowing</li> <li>9. Saving today can help meet future goals, including education.</li> </ol>
<b>RISK MANAGEMENT AND INSURANCE</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. Individuals must protect their identity, money and property.</li> </ol>