

MISSOURI Standards for Financial Literacy - Banzai Curriculum Alignment

			Junior	Teen	Plus	Internet Safety	Cost of College	Library
I. Financial Decision Making: Choice is the central principle of financial decision making.	1 Wants and Needs	A. Evaluate the role of choice in decision making. (9-12)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
		B. Apply a rational decision-making process to satisfy wants. (9-12)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	2 Choice and Decision Making	A. Explain how today's choices have future consequences. (9-12)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
		B. Explain the causal relationship between choice and opportunity cost. (9-12)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
		C. Analyze how choices can result in unintended consequences. (9-12)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	II. Earning Income: For most people, income is determined by their work ethic, their education and the market value of their labor paid as wages and salaries.	1 Career Choices and Consequences	A. Evaluate how career choices impact income and quality of life. (9-12)			✓		✓
B. Analyze the relationship between education, skill development and earning potential. (9-12)						✓	✓	
C. Describe how wages and salaries are determined in labor markets. (9-12)							✓	✓
D. Analyze how changes in economic conditions and/or in labor markets can cause changes in a person's income or employment status. (9-12)								✓
E. Describe how entrepreneurs see problems as opportunities for creating new or innovative goods or services. (9-12)								✓
2 Forms of Compensation		A. Examine how workers are paid through wages, salaries and commissions. (9-12)		✓	✓			✓
		B. Analyze why benefits such as health insurance, paid vacation, retirement plan, family leave, tuition reimbursement and flexible scheduling are considered forms of compensation. (9-12)			✓			✓
		C. Identify sources for earning income in addition to wages and salaries such as rent, interest, gifts, dividends, profits and capital gains. (9-12)	✓	✓	✓			✓
3 Taxes and Other Deductions		A. Compare gross and net income. (9-12)		✓	✓			✓
		B. Explain the purpose of standard deductions such as income taxes, social security (FICA), Medicare, deductions for health care and retirement savings plans. (9-12)		✓	✓			✓
		C. Explain how taxes provide public goods and services. (9-12)		✓	✓			✓
III. Buying Goods and Services: People cannot buy or make all the goods and services they	1 Creating a Budget	A. Differentiate between income and expenses. (9-12)	✓	✓	✓			✓
		B. Analyze spending habits to recognize current spending and saving trends. (9-12)	✓	✓	✓			✓
		C. Create a budget that includes savings goals, emergency funds, and fixed and variable expenses. (9-12)	✓	✓	✓			✓
		D. Explain how budgeting for charitable giving may have tax benefits. (9-12)						✓
		E. Prioritize expenses and payment due dates. (9-12)		✓	✓			✓

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want; as a result, people choose to buy some goods and services and not buy others.	2 Purchasing Items of High Value	A. Conduct research on product options to plan future purchases such as phone, car, or home. (9-12)		✓	✓		✓	✓	
		B. Evaluate product information for price, quality, service, and features (9-12)		✓	✓			✓	
		C. Describe effective responses to deceptive or fraudulent sales practices. (9-12)				✓		✓	
		D. Identify payment methods. (9-12)		✓	✓			✓	
		E. Analyze the costs and benefits of different payment options. (9-12)		✓	✓			✓	
	3 Considering Alternative Goods and Services	A. Evaluate substitutes when the price of goods or services exceeds your budget. (9-12)			✓			✓	
		B. Compare the features, durability, and maintenance costs of goods. (9-12)			✓			✓	
	4 Selecting Financial Institutions	A. Compare the services, service fees and requirements of various financial institutions such as banks, savings and loans, credit unions and virtual banks. (9-12)			✓	✓			✓
		B. Calculate an account balance by recording deposits, withdrawals, and debit transactions. (9-12)	✓	✓	✓				✓
		C. Analyze the costs and benefits of using or not using financial institutions and virtual exchanges. (9-12)			✓				✓
D. Explain the importance of FDIC, NCUA and other security regulations to protect one's wealth in financial institutions. (9-12)				✓				✓	
IV. Saving: Saving is the part of income that people choose to set aside for future uses.	1 Reasons for Saving	A. Identify short, medium, and long-term savings goals including saving for high value purchases, postsecondary education/training, and retirement. (9-12)	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
		B. Develop a savings plan. (9-12)	✓	✓	✓			✓	
		C. Explain the importance of a rainy-day fund for unexpected expenses. (9-12)		✓	✓			✓	
		D. Compare retirement savings options. (9-12)			✓			✓	
	2 Interest on Savings	A. Compare simple and compound interest. (9-12)							✓
		B. Use the Rule of 72 to calculate how long it takes money to double. (9-12)							✓
		C. Explain how the time value of money. (9-12)							✓
	3 Saving Instruments	A. Identify saving instruments such as certificates of deposit and savings accounts. (9-12)			✓				✓
		B. Compare the liquidity, interest payment or penalty of various savings instruments. (9-12)			✓				✓
	V. Using Credit: Credit allows people to purchase goods	1 Facets of Credit	A. Analyze the difference between a credit and a debit account. (9-12)		✓	✓			✓
B. Compare sources of consumer credit such as credit cards, consumer loans, rent-to own, title loans. (9-12)				✓	✓			✓	
C. Evaluate the options for financing higher education. (9-12)				✓			✓	✓	

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and services they can use today and pay for those in the future.		D. Analyze various terms and conditions of credit cards and consumer loans. (9-12)		✓	✓			✓	
		E. Explain the purpose, functions, and costs of a mortgage. (9-12)			✓			✓	
	2 Interest on Credit	A. Compare the cost of credit between financial institutions based on the Annual Percentage Rate (APR), initial fees charged and fees for late or missed payment. (9-12)			✓				✓
		B. Calculate the total purchase price of a good or service including interest paid. (9-12)		✓	✓				✓
		C. Explain the relationship between risk and interest. (9-12)			✓				✓
		D. Differentiate between secured and unsecured loans. (9-12)					✓		✓
	3 Credit Worthiness	A. Evaluate factors that affect creditworthiness including paying on time and payment history. (9-12)			✓				✓
		B. Explain the purpose and components of credit records and credit history. (9-12)			✓				✓
		C. Identify ways to avoid and/or correct credit problems.			✓				✓
		D. Analyze why credit scores may be used by entities such as employers and landlords. (9-12)			✓				✓
		E. Evaluate a credit report to verify accuracy. (9-12)			✓				✓
		F. Explain the importance of annually verifying one's credit report. (9-12)			✓				✓
		G. Explain the value of consumer credit protection laws. (9-12)			✓				✓
		H. Explain responsibilities associated with the use of credit. (9-12)			✓				✓
VI. Protecting and Insuring: People make choices to protect themselves from the financial risk such as lost income, assets, health or identity.	1 Protecting Against Financial Risk by Insuring	A. Analyze the personal financial risks that can occur when unexpected events damage health, home, property, wealth or future opportunities. (9-12)		✓	✓			✓	
		B. Explain how and why insurance companies create policies and determine premiums. (9-12)		✓	✓			✓	
		C. Analyze factors people use to choose insurance coverage (9-12)		✓	✓			✓	
		D. Explain how personal behavior and risk impact insurance premiums. (9-12)						✓	
		E. Analyze health insurance options to provide funds in the event of illness and/or to pay for the cost of preventive care. (9-12)						✓	
	2 Protecting Personal Identity	A. Analyze federal and state regulations which provide some remedies and assistance for identity theft. (9-12)			✓	✓			✓
		B. Analyze how individuals can protect themselves from others misusing personal information and from identity theft while online. (9-12)			✓	✓			✓
VII. Financial Investing: Financial	1 Investment Instruments	A. Compare various financial assets for their risk and rewards such as stocks, bonds, mutual funds, real estate and commodities. (9-12)						✓	
		B. Explain the impact of capital gains, dividends, risk and stock value on stock ownership. (9-12)						✓	

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investment is the purchase of financial assets to increase income or wealth in the future.		C. Explain how the price of a financial asset is determined by the interaction of buyers and sellers in a financial market. (9-12)						✓
	2 The Relationship between Risk and Reward	A. Explain how the rate of return earned from investments will vary according to the amount of risk. (9-12)						✓
		B. Explain how the rates of return on financial assets are influenced by buyers and sellers in financial markets. (9-12)						✓
		C. Explain why an investment with greater risk, such as a penny stock, will commonly have a lower market price, but an uncertain rate of return. (9-12)						✓
		D. Explain the risks and rewards of short term and long-term investments. (9-12)						✓
		E. Describe how diversification can lower investment risk. (9-12)						✓

This content outline is designed to help you align Banzai’s courses with personal financial education and related curriculum in the state of **Missouri**. It references **Missouri’s** state recommendations for teaching financial literacy according to the state’s learning standards as found at: <https://dese.mo.gov/college-career-readiness/curriculum>

More information can be found at: <https://teachbanzai.com/>