MODULE 5:
Your Savings
INSTRUCTOR GUIDE
The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is an independent agency created by the Congress to maintain stability and public confidence in the nation's financial system. One way we do that is by providing free, non-biased financial education materials, including this Instructor Guide. For more information about our family of Money Smart products, visit www.fdic.gov/moneysmart.
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### Money Smart for Adults Modules
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Background Information for Instructors

Welcome to the FDIC’s Money Smart for Adults!

This is the Instructor Guide for Module 5: Your Savings. This module consists of three tools:

- This Instructor Guide
- The Participant Guide—for participants to use during training and refer to after training
- The PowerPoint slides—for you to use during the training

The curriculum also includes a Guide to Presenting Money Smart for Adults. This resource offers practical tips for marketing your training, setting up your training space, supporting participants with disabilities, and delivering the training. It also offers learning pathways to help you choose modules and perhaps sections within modules to include in the training. If you don’t already have the Guide to Presenting Money Smart for Adults, download it at www.fdic.gov/moneysmart.

Training Preparation Checklist

Use this checklist to prepare for training.

☐ Review the Instructor Guide, Participant Guide, and PowerPoint slides to learn how they work together.

☐ Familiarize yourself with the topics. The Instructor Guide includes scripting to help you explain core content. You can read the scripting as-is to participants. Or, you can present the information in your own style.

☐ Review the Try It and Apply It activities in the Participant Guide. Every module includes both types of activities. Many are designed to be included during the training session. Others are flagged with a Note to Instructor that gives you the option of reviewing, starting, or completing them during the training, or encouraging participants to complete them after training.

Activities make the training more engaging and help participants retain the material. It's generally better to cut content rather than activities if you are short on time.
Review the Guide to Presenting Money Smart for Adults for tools and information that can help you plan and deliver training. This resource includes information on making your training accessible and welcoming to all participants, including participants with disabilities.

Select the materials that you plan to use. Ideally, do so by considering the needs or goals of the participants. The Module at a Glance Table near the front of each Instructor Guide can help you decide whether to cover modules in their entirety or only certain sections of the modules.

Plan to make your training culturally appropriate. This means communicating respectfully, and also presenting the material in a way that is relevant to the lives of participants.

- For example, when you discuss ways to cut expenses, participants may not relate to cutting out a daily coffee purchase if they don’t normally buy coffee every day. Use examples participants can relate to, which may be different from examples from your own experience.

Consider having each of your training sessions include:

- An overview: Welcome participants and explain the training purpose and objectives. Provide a quick orientation to materials.
- An introductory activity: Energize participants with a fun activity to introduce them to one another and get them ready to learn. This can be an effective way to start training, especially if it is the first time the group has been together. See the Guide to Presenting Money Smart for Adults for optional introductory activity ideas.
- Pre- and post-training surveys: Administer the pre-training survey before training starts and the post-training survey at the end of training. Using the surveys can help you evaluate training effectiveness and tailor your training approach for future sessions.

Give each participant a Participant Guide. Consider making it available electronically if you cannot provide paper copies. Also, some participants may need it electronically as a reasonable accommodation. If you deliver only part of a module, you might want to provide only those sections of the Participant Guide. Hide the slides you won’t be using. The Guide to Presenting Money Smart for Adults has more information on hiding slides.
Materials You May Need

- This Instructor Guide
- Copies of the Participant Guide
- The PowerPoint slides, and either:
  - Computer, projector, and screen for projecting the slides, or
  - Printed or electronic copies of the slides for participants
- Flip chart(s) and/or whiteboard(s)
- Markers for writing on flip chart(s) and/or whiteboard(s)
- Large self-adhesive notes (5” x 8”), card stock, or paper for making signs
- Tape that can be easily removed from the wall, such as painter’s tape
- Pens or pencils for participants

Optional Materials:

- Parking Lot for questions—Create one by writing “Parking Lot” on the top of a flip chart or whiteboard
- Supplies for the Optional Introductory Activity—Choose an activity from the Guide to Presenting Money Smart for Adults or use your own
### Understanding the Icons

This Instructor Guide uses several icons to help you quickly navigate the training.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🗣️</td>
<td>Say</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔴</td>
<td>Ask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⭐</td>
<td>Share Key Takeaway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>📚</td>
<td>Lead Discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🗣️</td>
<td>Lead Activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🧠</td>
<td>Present Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⏰</td>
<td>Take Action and Closing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>📚</td>
<td>Scenario</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Do**: Actions you take as the instructor
- **Say**: Information you share verbally with participants
- **Ask**: Questions you pose to participants
- **Share Key Takeaway**: When you convey the primary message of a section
- **Lead Discussion**: When you facilitate discussions
- **Lead Activity**: When you facilitate activities
- **Present Information**: When you present information
- **Take Action and Closing**: When you help participants plan action steps to apply what they learned
- **Scenario**: When you use a short story to start a discussion or activity about a financial topic
Module Purpose
This module covers how participants can save money for their goals, large purchases, and unexpected expenses. It does not cover investments.

This module also:

- Reviews options for where to build your savings
- Discusses options for individuals receiving public benefits to build assets
Module at a Glance Table

You can cover all or only part of this module.

We estimate you need **2 hours and 45 minutes** to cover the entire module, not including breaks or an optional introductory activity. You can use this table to select sections based on the time you have available and the needs of participants.

The *Guide to Presenting Money Smart for Adults* includes additional information on selecting sections for specific audiences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Key Takeaway</th>
<th>Purpose / Objectives</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Module Opening                   | N/A                                                                          | ■ Welcome participants  
■ Administer the pre-training survey  
■ Lead an Optional Introductory Activity (extra 5 to 20 minutes) | 10 minutes    |
| Section 1: What is Saving?       | Set aside some money every time you get income. Regularly saving money, even if only a small amount, can make a big difference over time. | Participants will be able to:  
■ Explain what saving is and why saving money is important  
■ List ways to find money to save | 25 minutes    |
| Section 2: Where to Build Your Savings | Consider the advantages and disadvantages of savings options before choosing where to build your savings. | Participants will be able to:  
■ List advantages and disadvantages of places to put savings  
■ Explain the benefits of saving money in a federally insured savings account  
■ Estimate how long it would take to double money using the Rule of 72 | 40 minutes    |

*continued on next page*
## Module at a Glance Table continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Key Takeaway</th>
<th>Purpose / Objectives</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Section 3: Saving for Unexpected Expenses | An emergency savings fund is part of the foundation of financial health. Setting aside $500 to $1,000 can cover many unexpected expenses. | Participants will be able to:  
- Explain why saving money for unexpected expenses is important  
- List potential changes to income and expenses and how those relate to savings goals | 20 minutes |
| Section 4: Saving for Your Goals | Create a plan to save money for your goals. | Participants will be able to:  
- Set savings goals using the SMART framework  
- Calculate how much money to save periodically based on the total savings goal and the time available for saving  
- List potential changes to income and expenses | 35 minutes |
| Section 5: Saving and Public Benefits | Some public benefits may be reduced or removed when you exceed income or asset limits. However, some special accounts enable people to save more money without losing eligibility for their benefits. | Participants will be able to:  
- List some public benefit programs that determine eligibility for benefits based on a person’s income and other resources  
- Explain how special accounts enable some people to save more money for specific goals without losing eligibility for means-tested public benefits | 25 minutes |
| Module Closing | N/A |  
- Review the key takeaways  
- Help participants think about how they will apply what they learned  
- Administer the post-training survey | 10 minutes |
Module Opening

Welcome Participants as They Arrive

Time Estimate for This Section: 10 minutes

SHOW SLIDE 1

DO
As participants arrive for the training, use this time to:

- Welcome them and introduce yourself
- Ask them to sign in for the training if you are using a sign-in sheet
- Ensure any requested reasonable accommodations are in place and make any necessary adjustments

Pre-Training Survey

See page 33 in the Participant Guide.

Note to Instructor: Before training starts, you can ask participants to complete the pre-training survey in the back of their Participant Guide. You may want to give them “loose” copies so they don’t have to tear them out. The knowledge questions are the same as those in the post-training survey.

The answer key is at the end of this Instructor Guide, but don’t share the answers now.

You may decide to compare pre-training surveys to post-training surveys to estimate knowledge gains of the entire group or for each participant. If you want to estimate by participant, ask them to write their last name or some other unique identifier on both their pre- and their post-training surveys so you can compare them for a given participant.
**Module Opening**

**SHOW SLIDE 2**

**SAY**
- Thank you for coming to this Money Smart Training called “Your Savings.”
- Please complete the pre-training survey on page 33 of your Participant Guide to give me an idea of what you may already know about this topic.

**DO**
- Collect the completed surveys if you plan to review them or compare them to post-training surveys.

**PRESENT INFORMATION**

**Parking Lot and Participant Guide**

**SAY**
- I’ve created a Parking Lot to capture questions, concerns, ideas, and resources. You and I can add items anytime during the training, and I’ll address them during breaks or at the end of training.
- You have a Participant Guide to use during and after this session. It’s yours to keep, so you can take notes and write in it.

**LEAD ACTIVITY**

**Optional Introductory Activity**

**Adds an additional 5 to 20 minutes, depending on the activity you select and the number of participants**

**DO**
- Lead participants through an introductory activity.
- Time permitting, you may also want to show a short video related to the subject of this module or start with an “energizer” of your choice.

**Pre-Training Survey**

See page 33 in your Participant Guide
Section 1: What is Saving?

Training Time Estimate for This Section: 25 minutes

Objectives

Participants will be able to:

- Explain what saving is and why saving money is important
- List ways to find money to save
SECTION 1: What is Saving?

PRESENT INFORMATION (1 MINUTE)

Introduction to Section and Key Takeaway
See page 3 in the Participant Guide.

SHOW SLIDE 3
SAY
- We will discuss what it means to save, the reason saving money is important, and ways to find money to save.
- By the end of this section, you will be energized about saving money!

SHOW SLIDE 4
SAY
- The key takeaway from this section is: Set aside some money every time you get income. Regularly saving money, even if only a small amount, can make a big difference over time.

LEAD ACTIVITY (2 MINUTES) - SMALL GROUP DISCUSSION

Defining Saving
See page 3 in the Participant Guide.

SHOW SLIDE 5
ASK
- What does “saving” mean?

SAY
- Saving means setting aside a portion of any money you earn or receive. This includes income, gifts, and tax refunds.
- It does not have to be a large portion. Regularly saving money, even small amounts, can add up over time.
SECTION 1: What is Saving?

- Saving does not mean you neglect to pay your rent and other obligations.

ASK
- Is spending less money the same as saving money?

SHOW SLIDE 6

SAY
- Spending less money is the same as saving money only if you save what you didn’t spend.
- Remember, saving is setting aside some of your money today for use in the future.
- For example, if you buy a coat marked down from $60 to $40, it may seem like you saved $20. But you aren’t building your savings unless you put the $20 you did not spend into your savings fund.

LEAD ACTIVITY (12 MINUTES) – VOTE

Why Save Money?
See page 4 in the Participant Guide.

Note to Instructor: This activity is a vote. Participants vote for one of several alternative choices. As the instructor, you can use the results of the vote as a springboard for discussion. You can make observations about what gets the most votes and also invite participants to explain their votes.

For an alternative activity, if participants have access to smartphones, you could use an online polling app or program to conduct the vote.

DO
- Make simple signs using paper and markers as follows:
  1. Goals
  2. Build wealth
  3. Emergencies
  4. Cover times with less income or more expenses
  5. Peace of mind
  6. Get and keep a job
  7. Other
SECTION 1: What is Saving?

- Place the signs around the room so they are readily visible. If you have only a few participants or a small group, consider using only some of the items on this list.

- You can use this activity with participants moving around the room. Or, participants can remain at their tables and they can vote by raising their hands or indicating their preference in another way.

SHOW SLIDE 7

SAY

- I’ve placed seven signs around the room.

- Each sign lists a reason to save money.
  
  - You can save money for your goals, to build wealth, for emergencies, to cover times when you have less income or more expenses, for peace of mind, to get and keep a job, or for other reasons.

- For the first one, goals, think about things like saving money for your or your child’s education, moving out of your parents’ home, and other goals.

- Vote for the reason that is most important to you by standing near it (or vote in another way).

- If you vote for “Other,” be prepared to share what you mean by other.

- There are no right or wrong answers to this activity.

DO

- Facilitate a discussion by asking participants:
  
  - Why was this reason most important to you?
  - Was it hard to choose among the reasons listed?
  - What other reasons did you consider?
  - How does this reason motivate you to save money?
LEAD ACTIVITY (10 MINUTES) – SCENARIO

Try It: Finding Money to Save
See page 4 in the Participant Guide.

SHOW SLIDE 8

DO

- Ask participants to turn to Try It: Finding Money to Save in your Participant Guide on page 4.
- Read the scenario to participants or ask for a volunteer to do so.

SCENARIO: Tamara Finds Money to Save
Tamara works at a local retail store. Her hours vary from week to week. Some months, it’s a struggle to pay her rent and utility bills. While growing up, Tamara saw her grandma set aside part of her paycheck every Friday at the bank. She thinks it’s time to start saving money, but doesn’t know where to start.

SAY

- In small groups, take five minutes to discuss the question below the scenario: Where do you think Tamara should start? How can she find money to save?
- Think about ways you have saved money.

DO

- After five minutes, ask groups to share their ideas and write responses on a flip chart or whiteboard.

SAY

- Many of us can relate to Tamara in being unsure if we can afford to save any money and how to start. This is especially true if we’re trying to pay down debt.
- Even if Tamara is saving only small amounts of money, she’s made a start and developed a habit of saving.
SECTION 1: What is Saving?

PRESENT INFORMATION (9 MINUTES)

Apply It: My Quick Tips for Finding Money to Save
See page 5 in the Participant Guide.

SHOW SLIDE 9

SAY

- Turn to Apply It: My Quick Tips for Finding Money to Save in your Participant Guide on page 5.

- With a partner, take five minutes to review this list. Try to find at least one idea in the list that is new to you, and one that you think you could try. Then add ideas for saving money that aren’t on the list. Be prepared to share your answers.

DO

- After five minutes, ask participants to share the results of their discussions. Write their ideas for adding to the list on a flip chart or white board.

- Invite participants to write these new ideas in their Participant Guide on page 7.

Apply It: My Quick Tips for Finding Money to Save

Check the strategies you think could work for you.

For any strategy that helps you spend less, you must take what you didn’t spend and set it aside where you keep your savings. That is how you build savings.

- **ATM Savvy!** Ask your financial institution what automated teller machines (ATMs) you can use without paying a fee. If you were paying ATM fees in the past, put the amount of the fees you avoided into your savings.

- **Bank on It!** Shop around and open a free or low cost checking account at a financial institution. If you save money, perhaps by not paying fees to cash checks, put that money into your savings.

- **Brand Bias!** Before you buy something, consider whether you are paying more money only to get the brand name. It may be worth the extra cost, but sometimes a different brand or generic item can be just as good, or even better. If you spend less money, add it to your savings.
SECTION 1: What is Saving?

Apply It: My Quick Tips for Finding Money to Save continued

☐ **Count Your Coins!** Save your change at the end of the day. Put it into your savings weekly or monthly.

☐ **Direct Deposit!** Make savings automatic. If you receive a paycheck, ask your employer if you can have part of your paycheck directly deposited into a savings account.

☐ **Do I Need It?** Consider needs versus wants. Think about the items you purchase on a regular basis. Where can you save some money and add it to your savings?

- Do you get carry-out, buy prepared foods, or eat out at restaurants a lot?
- Can you cut back on any daily expenses?
- Do you have services you do not really need or don’t use?
- Are you paying subscription fees for something you can live without or no longer use?

☐ **Free Fun!** Look for free entertainment—libraries, parks, festivals, and more. If you would have gone to the movies but go to the park instead, set aside the price of the movies and add it to your savings.

☐ **Goals for Gifts!** Set gift-giving limits with family and friends you regularly exchange gifts with. Remember to consider the gift of time, too. Figure out what you usually would have spent and put half of that amount in savings.

☐ **If It’s Not on the List, It Doesn’t Exist!** Stick to a shopping list. Put money you wanted to spend on something not on your list into your savings.

☐ **Is it Worth It?** Calculate the cost of a purchase by the hours you will have to work to pay for it versus the price. For example, if your take home pay is $8 per hour and you want to buy a clothing item for $80, it would take 10 hours of work to get it. Is this a good value to you? Set aside the money you would have spent and add it to your savings.

☐ **Loan to You!** Keep making the monthly payments to yourself (add to your savings) once you have paid off a loan. Save that money for your goals.

☐ **Make it Automatic!** Set up an automatic transfer to a savings account from a checking account. Automatic transfers on a set schedule can help you save money before you spend it.
SECTION 1: What is Saving?

Apply It: My Quick Tips for Finding Money to Save continued

☐ No Fees! Pay your bills on time. If you have been paying late fees, put the amount of the fees you avoided into your savings.

☐ Sales Savvy! Sometimes a product on sale or that has a coupon may be more expensive than a similar product. Set aside the money you don’t spend and add it to your savings.

☐ Save for the Future and Save Money! Participate in a retirement plan (such as a 401(k) or 403(b) plan) if your employer offers one. Employers will often match at least some of your contributions. Self-employed people have options too. And, if your contributions are tax-deductible, the money you save in taxes means your take-home pay may not drop much.

☐ Save Gifts! Save at least part of any gift of money you receive.

☐ Save Tax Refunds! Save as much of your tax refund as possible. Choose to receive your tax refund via direct deposit. You can split it between a maximum of three different checking and/or savings accounts. You can also choose to use part of your refund to purchase a U.S. Savings Bond.

☐ Start Small! By consistently saving small amounts every time you receive income, your savings account will grow. You will be motivated to try to save even more. Even that spare change you put once a month into a savings account can add up faster than you think. Some people call this “paying yourself first” because when you first get income, you put some of it into your savings.

☐ Take a Pause! Wait 24 hours before buying something you want but don’t need. If you don’t buy it, put half of that amount in savings.

☐ Won’t Miss It! Every time you get a raise or bonus at work, put some or all of that “extra” money into your savings.

☐ Penny for Your Thoughts! Can you think of other ideas for building your savings?
PRESENT INFORMATION (1 MINUTE)

Section Closing
See page 7 in the Participant Guide.

SHOW SLIDE 10

SAY

- Remember the key takeaway from this section: Set aside some money every time you get income. Regularly saving money, even if only a small amount, can make a big difference over time.
Section 2: Where to Build Your Savings

Training Time Estimate for This Section: 40 minutes

Objectives

Participants will be able to:

- List advantages and disadvantages of places to put savings
- Explain the benefits of saving money in a federally insured savings account
- Estimate how long it would take to double money using the Rule of 72
SECTION 2: Where to Build Your Savings

PRESENT INFORMATION (1 MINUTE)

Introduction to Section and Key Takeaway
See page 8 in the Participant Guide.

SHOW SLIDE 11
SAY
- We will discuss options for where you can build your savings.

SHOW SLIDE 12
SAY
- The key takeaway from this section is:
  Consider the advantages and disadvantages of savings options before choosing where to build your savings.

PRESENT INFORMATION (1 MINUTE)

Where to Put Your Savings
See page 8 in the Participant Guide.

SHOW SLIDE 13
SAY
- There are several options for where you can put and build your savings.
- For each savings option, there are advantages and disadvantages.
LEAD ACTIVITY (15 MINUTES) – BRAINSTORM

Advantages and Disadvantages of Savings Options
See page 8 in the Participant Guide.

SHOW SLIDE 14

DO

- Break the participants into small groups.
- Assign each group one of these five topics. If you have more than five groups, assign the same topic to more than one group.
  1. Home
  2. Friend or family
  3. Prepaid card
  4. Rotating savings and credit association (ROSCA)
  5. Savings account (an account at a financial institution that is not the same as the account you use regularly)
- Give each group a piece of flip chart paper.
  - Ask them to write their topic at the top as a title.
- Tell them to draw a giant “T” on the paper below the title.
- Have them write “Advantages” on the left side of the “T” and “Disadvantages” on the right.

SAY

- Let’s think together in small groups about the advantages and disadvantages of each of these places to put your savings.
- Take three minutes to brainstorm your topic. Write the advantages on the left and the disadvantages on the right.

Note to Instructor: A ROSCA is a group of people who get together regularly to contribute money into a savings fund. Each member gets the money in the savings fund on a scheduled basis. These groups go by different names around the world, such as lending circle, tanda, or hui. They may have other features as well. The programs are all based on trust among group members.
Be prepared to present the results of your small group’s discussion to the larger group.

After three minutes, ask each group, in turn, to present their topic, starting with “Home.” Then show the relevant slide for that topic and share any ideas the group did not mention.

**SHOW SLIDE 15**

**DO**

- Add these ideas about “Home” if not mentioned:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No fees</td>
<td>Can be lost or stolen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No rules</td>
<td>Can be destroyed in fire, flood, or other disaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No additional costs to maintain</td>
<td>Easy-to-access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convenient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easy-to-access</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHOW SLIDE 16**

**DO**

- Add these ideas about “Friend or Family” if not mentioned:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No fees</td>
<td>Can be lost or stolen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No additional costs to maintain</td>
<td>Can be destroyed in fire, flood, or other disaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May keep you from spending the money so you can build savings</td>
<td>May strain relationship if something happens to the money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convenient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easy-to-access</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Friend or Family

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
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<tr>
<td>No additional costs to maintain</td>
<td>Can be destroyed in fire, flood, or other disaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May be convenient</td>
<td>May strain relationship if something happens to the money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May keep you from spending the money so you can build savings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SHOW SLIDE 17

DO

- Add these ideas about “Prepaid Card” if not mentioned:

Prepaid Card

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Easy to get</td>
<td>Fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic/online functionality</td>
<td>Theft or loss—review card agreement to find out if you are protected from theft or loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convenient</td>
<td>Might not have federal deposit insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Might not be possible to easily move money to savings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Might have an expiration date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SHOW SLIDE 18

DO

- Add these ideas about “Rotating Savings and Credit Association (ROSCA)” if not mentioned:

Rotating Savings and Credit Association (ROSCA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commitment to group to save on a schedule</td>
<td>Theft or loss due to group mismanagement of funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can’t easily access money</td>
<td>Depending where funds are kept, might not have federal deposit insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Get a lump sum of money at a known date</td>
<td>Group members might not make their deposits when required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Group may become too large</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Rotating Savings and Credit Association (ROSCA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commitment to group to save on a schedule</td>
<td>Theft or loss due to group mismanagement of funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can’t easily access money</td>
<td>Depending where funds are kept, may not have federal deposit insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Get a lump sum of money at a known date</td>
<td>Group members might not make their deposits when required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Group may become too large</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SHOW SLIDE 19

**DO**

- Add these ideas about “Savings Account” if not mentioned:

### Savings Account

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deposits in federally insured financial institutions insured up to $250,000 by FDIC (banks) or NCUA (credit unions)</td>
<td>Monthly/recurring fees can vary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May be able to directly deposit wages into the account</td>
<td>Not always best option for saving money for long term goals because interest you earn may be lower than with other options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May be able to automatically move money from checking account to savings account</td>
<td>A financial institution may not be near you or you may not have access to online banking or want to use it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May earn interest</td>
<td>May have limited number of withdrawals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easy-to-access</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can help establish a banking relationship</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Other Places for Savings

See page 10 in the Participant Guide.

**SHOW SLIDE 20**

**SAY**

- There are other places to save your money as well.

- A **money market deposit account** is often available from a federally insured financial institution. It is an account that generally offers a higher rate of interest than you would earn with a savings account.
  - You generally have to keep a higher minimum balance than with a savings account.
  - You may be limited to the number of deposits and withdrawals you can make in a month.

- A **certificate of deposit** (CD) typically offers a higher rate of interest than a savings account.
  - You agree to keep the money untouched for several months or several years.
  - The longer you promise to keep your money in the account, the higher the interest rate.
  - If you withdraw your money early, you will likely lose some of the interest you earned.

- For longer-term goals, you could consider **U.S. savings bonds**.
  - You can purchase a savings bond with as little as $25.00 through [www.treasurydirect.gov](http://www.treasurydirect.gov)
  - You need to hold a savings bond at least one year before cashing it. If you cash a bond in the first five years of owning it, you will lose three months of interest.

- Contributing to a **retirement account** is another way to save money for the long-term. Retirement accounts help provide financial security for when you are no longer working.
  - Keep in mind that you can start with a small amount and then increase it later. The important thing is to get started.
  - If your contributions are tax-deductible, the money you save in taxes means your take-home pay may not drop much.
  - If your employer offers a retirement plan, find out how it works. If your employer has a plan and offers to put some money in if you do (called a match), try to save as much as you can to get the full match.
» Make sure you understand how a job change might affect your employer-based retirement plan.
» Even if your employer offers a plan, it’s still a good idea to save in both the employer plan and on your own.

- If your employer does not offer a plan, explore IRAs (Individual Retirement Accounts) and other programs that can help you achieve financial goals and save on taxes. In particular, self-employed individuals and others not covered by a traditional retirement plan at work should explore these options.

» There are two different types of IRAs, traditional and Roth IRAs, which offer different tax advantages. It can be difficult to determine absolutely which one will provide the greater tax advantages for any one person because it requires predicting what your tax bracket will be when you retire. So do some research and then take your best guess.

- To learn more about saving money for retirement, visit www.savingmatters.dol.gov.

- There are also investments, such as stocks, corporate bonds, and mutual funds. They may help your savings grow faster, but they also involve a risk of losing some or all of your savings.

- We are not discussing investments in this training. If you want to learn more about investments, go to www.investor.gov.

LEAD ACTIVITY (5 MINUTES)

**Apply It: My Savings Options**
See page 10 in the Participant Guide.

**SHOW SLIDE 21**

**SAY**

- Turn to *Apply It: My Savings Options* on page 10 in your Participant Guide.
- Take a few minutes now to answer the questions in this activity. This may be a first step toward making a plan to save money if you’re not already in the habit of saving. Or, it may help you think about other options for where to save your money.

**Note to Instructor:** If time allows, ask participants to share their answers to question 6: *If no, what option or options would you like to explore?*

The *Apply It* from the Participant Guide in on the next page. The boxes for the answers are larger in the Participant Guide.
Apply It: My Savings Options

You can answer these questions to help decide where to keep your savings.

1. Do you save money now?
   □ Yes  □ No

2. Do you save money regularly (for example, every time you receive income, every week, or every month)?
   □ Yes  □ No

3. If you answered “no” to either question above, do you want to start saving money regularly?
   □ Yes  □ No

4. If you save, where do you save your money?

5. Are you satisfied with this option?
   □ Yes  □ No

6. If no, what option or options would you like to explore?

PRESENT INFORMATION (1 MINUTE)

Deposit Insurance
See page 11 in the Participant Guide.

SHOW SLIDE 22

SAY

- There are several benefits to keeping your savings in a financial institution.

- Deposits in a federally insured financial institution are insured to at least $250,000.
  - The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insures federally insured banks.
  - The National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) insures federally insured credit unions.
- You can visit the FDIC and the NCUA websites at FDIC.gov and NCUA.gov to learn more about federal deposit insurance.
PRESENT INFORMATION (10 MINUTES)

Interest and Compounding
See page 11 in the Participant Guide.

SHOW SLIDE 23

SAY

- Another benefit of keeping your savings in a financial institution can be interest and compounding. Not all accounts earn interest. For now, we are talking about accounts that do earn interest.

- Interest is the money financial institutions pay you for keeping money deposited with them. Interest is expressed as a percentage.
  - It is calculated based on the interest rate, the amount of money in your account, and how long it is in your account.

- The interest you earn is considered income, and you may have to pay income tax on it.

- Compounding is earning interest on the interest.

- You earn interest on the amount of money you deposit and leave in your account; plus, you earn interest on that interest if you leave it in your account.

- Even when interest rates are low, it’s important to understand how compounding works.

- How often interest compounds—daily, monthly, or annually—makes a difference in how much money you earn.
  - The more frequent the compounding, the more interest you earn.
  - While the effect of compounding isn’t large at first, over time and with additional deposits the effect can be more significant.
  - You can ask how frequently the interest compounds when you shop around for an account.

SHOW SLIDE 24

SAY

- Compare what happens when you keep $1,000 in cash under your mattress versus keeping it in a bank account that pays 2 percent interest. The 2 percent is just an example.
For Example…

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>10 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under Your Mattress</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(no interest, and assuming it is not stolen or lost)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Account</td>
<td>$1,105.08</td>
<td>$1,221.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pays 2% interest, compounded monthly)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note to Instructor: Depending on current interest rates, you may wish to mention what the bank account would earn assuming a different interest rate, still compounded monthly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interest Rate</th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>10 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1%</td>
<td>$1,051.25</td>
<td>$1,105.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4%</td>
<td>$1,221.00</td>
<td>$1,490.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6%</td>
<td>$1,348.85</td>
<td>$1,819.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SAY

- But remember, it’s not just interest and compounding that matter. The money you add to your account also matters.
- Some people may think that it’s not worth saving money unless you have a lot of money to save. That is not true. Over time, regularly saving money, even small amounts of money, can really add up.
- The satisfaction of seeing your savings grow, and knowing you can use those savings for emergencies or for meeting financial goals, are also benefits of saving.

SHOW SLIDE 25

SAY

- Look at how your money would grow if you saved $5.00 every month.
- Compare the Under Your Mattress column to the Bank Account column to see how compound interest combined with regular saving can significantly grow your money.
- This table assumes 2% interest compounded monthly and you add $5.00 per month. The money will grow even faster if the interest rate were higher, if the compounding were daily, or if you saved more than $5.00 every month!
SECTION 2: Where to Build Your Savings

INSTRUCTOR GUIDE

Under Your Mattress
(No interest and assuming it is not stolen or lost)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Bank Account</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$60.00</td>
<td>$60.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 5</td>
<td>$300.00</td>
<td>$315.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 10</td>
<td>$600.00</td>
<td>$663.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 30</td>
<td>$1,800.00</td>
<td>$2,463.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- It’s never too late to start saving money.
- Saving sooner rather than later gives your money more time to compound so your savings will grow.

Note to Instructor: Depending on current interest rates, you may wish to mention what the bank account would earn assuming a different interest rate, still compounded monthly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interest Rate</th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>10 Years</th>
<th>30 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1%</td>
<td>$60.28</td>
<td>$307.50</td>
<td>$630.75</td>
<td>$2,098.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4%</td>
<td>$61.11</td>
<td>$331.49</td>
<td>$736.25</td>
<td>$3,470.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6%</td>
<td>$61.68</td>
<td>$348.85</td>
<td>$819.40</td>
<td>$5,022.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRESENT INFORMATION (1 MINUTE)

Annual Percentage Yield (APY)

See page 12 in the Participant Guide.

SHOW SLIDE 26

SAY

- Here’s another term related to saving money.

- **APY is the Annual Percentage Yield.** APY reflects the amount of interest you will earn on a yearly basis. It is expressed as a percentage.

- The APY is not the same as the interest rate.

- It includes the effect of compounding.
The more often your money compounds, the higher the APY and the more interest you earn.

Looking at the APY is the best way to compare your potential earnings from different accounts.

PRESENT INFORMATION (3 MINUTES)

The Rule of 72
See page 13 in the Participant Guide.

SHOW SLIDE 27

SAY

Curious how long it would take to double your money?

You can divide the number 72 by the interest rate you earn on your money expressed as a whole number.

The result is an estimate of the number of years it will take to double your money.

This calculation assumes that the interest rate remains the same over time and that you are not making withdrawals or deposits.

SHOW SLIDE 28

SAY

Here are two examples of how you can use the Rule of 72

Example 1:

• If you have $50 in a savings account with an interest rate of 2 percent, it will take about 36 years to double your money to $100.

• 72 divided by 2 = 36.

• The Rule of 72 gives you a quick way of estimating how long it may take to achieve a savings goal.

• There is another way to use the Rule of 72. You can use it to estimate the interest rate you have to earn to double your money in a certain number of years.

• Divide 72 by the number of years. This gives you an estimate of the interest rate you would have to earn.
Let’s look at Example 2

- What interest rate would double your money in 10 years?
  - 72 divided by 10 = .072 or 7.2%
  - You would have to earn 7.2% on your money in order for it to double in 10 years.

And if someone tells you they can double your money in one year, you may want to ask them a few questions because that means your money would earn 72%. Earning that much interest is probably not realistic.

PRESENT INFORMATION (1 MINUTE)

Section Closing
See page 13 in the Participant Guide.

SHOW SLIDE 29

SAY

Remember the key takeaway from this section: Consider the advantages and disadvantages of savings options before choosing where to build your savings.
Section 3: Saving for Unexpected Expenses

Training Time Estimate: 20 minutes

Objectives

Participants will be able to:

- Explain why saving money for unexpected expenses is important
- List potential changes to income and expenses and how those relate to savings goals
SECTION 3: Saving for Unexpected Expenses

PRESENT INFORMATION (1 MINUTE)

Introduction to Section and Key Takeaway
See page 14 in the Participant Guide.

SHOW SLIDE 30

SAY

- We will discuss saving money for unexpected expenses, how to plan for an emergency savings fund, and setting aside income for times when your income or expenses vary.

SHOW SLIDE 31

SAY

- The key takeaway from this section is:
  
  An emergency savings fund is part of the foundation of financial health. Setting aside $500 to $1,000 can cover many unexpected expenses.

PRESENT INFORMATION (1 MINUTE)

Why Save for Unexpected Expenses?
See page 14 in the Participant Guide.

SHOW SLIDE 32

SAY

- Life happens. Unexpected events occur. And, they often require money.

- People can find themselves desperate for money when they need to replace a car tire or water heater, travel to a family member’s funeral, or pay for emergency dental work.

- An emergency savings fund can help. This is money specifically set aside to cover unexpected expenses.
  
  - Setting money aside means separating it from where you keep money that you plan to spend or share with others in the short term. It could be in a federally insured savings account, or perhaps somewhere else that is safe.
LEAD ACTIVITY (5 MINUTES) – EXERCISE

**Try It: Unexpected Expenses**

See page 14 in the Participant Guide.

**SHOW SLIDE 33**

**SAY**

- Turn to *Try It: Unexpected Expenses* on page 14 in your Participant Guide.
- Take three minutes to list some of the unexpected events in your life that have required money.
- Put a check next to those that you handled or could have handled with $1,000 or less.

**DO**

- Invite a few participants to share what they wrote.

**PRESENT INFORMATION (2 MINUTES)**

**Emergency Savings Fund Goal**

See page 15 in the Participant Guide.

**SHOW SLIDE 34**

**SAY**

- When you pay for unexpected expenses with money you have saved, you avoid creating debt.
  - Often the debt used to cover unexpected expenses can be costly.
- You may have heard that an emergency savings fund should have three to six months’ worth of living expenses.
- That is a big goal and it may seem impossible to reach.
- Even building a smaller emergency savings fund can be helpful. For example, you can make a big difference by saving $500 to $1,000 in an emergency savings fund.
- It may take time and commitment to build your emergency savings fund.
And as you need to use some of your emergency savings, you’ll have to build it up again. It’s a cycle.

It’s still worth doing. Having an emergency savings fund is one of the most important steps you can take to improve your financial health and stability.

PRESENT INFORMATION (1 MINUTE)

Apply It: My Emergency Savings Fund Plan
See page 15 in the Participant Guide.

SHOW SLIDE 35

SAY

- Turn to Apply It: Emergency Savings Fund Plan on page 15 in your Participant Guide.
- You can complete this worksheet after today’s training to develop your own plan for creating an emergency savings fund.

LEAD DISCUSSION (8 MINUTES)

Anticipating Changes to Income and Expenses
See page 16 in the Participant Guide.

Note to Instructor: Time permitting, consider reviewing this Apply It with participants during training, using a copy from a Participant Guide.

SHOW SLIDE 36

SAY

- Another reality of managing your money is how your income and your expenses can change.
- When your income increases or your expenses decrease, even temporarily, consider setting aside some of that money in savings. This can help you manage times when your income is less than you expected or your expenses are more than you expected.
ASK
- What are examples of changes to income? You can write down examples from our discussion in your Participant Guide on page 16.

DO
- Write participant responses on a flip chart or whiteboard.
- Add the following if not contributed:
  - Getting a lump sum of money you expected (such as a tax refund)
  - Getting a lump sum of money you did not expect (such as a gift)
  - Getting a new job with higher pay, perhaps because you have acquired a new skill or a new piece of assistive technology
  - Getting a second (or third) job
  - Losing hours at work or losing a job
  - Getting sick or injured and missing days at work

ASK
- You may have bills that arrive only once or a few times per year. What are some examples?

DO
- Write participant responses on a flip chart or whiteboard.
- Add the following if not contributed:
  - Auto insurance is often paid quarterly, semiannually, or annually.
  - Property taxes are often paid annually if not part of the mortgage payment.
  - Self-employment taxes are due four times per year.
  - School tuition is often paid only once or twice a year.

ASK
- What are some examples of when your expenses increase temporarily?

DO
- Write participant responses on a flip chart or whiteboard.
- Add the following if not contributed:
  - Back to school shopping—clothes, shoes, haircuts, and school supplies
  - Holidays, cultural celebrations, weddings, and birthdays
  - Summer-related expenses—additional childcare and summer activities
  - Whenever something breaks and needs to be repaired
PRESENT INFORMATION (1 MINUTE)

Apply It: Estimating Savings for Changes in My Income and Expenses
See page 17 in the Participant Guide.

SHOW SLIDE 37

SAY

- Turn to Apply It: Estimating Savings for Changes in My Income and Expenses on page 17 in your Participant Guide.
- You can complete this table after today’s training. You will create a list of expected increases and decreases in your income and also any upcoming special expenses. The questions following each section will help you figure out how these changes relate to your savings and goals.

Note to Instructor: Time permitting, consider reviewing this Apply It with participants during training, using a copy from a Participant Guide.

PRESENT INFORMATION (1 MINUTE)

Section Closing
See page 20 in the Participant Guide.

SHOW SLIDE 38

SAY

- Remember the key takeaway from this section: An emergency savings fund is part of the foundation of financial health. Setting aside $500 to $1,000 can cover many unexpected expenses.
Section 4: Saving for Your Goals
Training Time Estimate: 35 minutes

Objectives
Participants will be able to:

- Set savings goals using the SMART framework
- Calculate how much money to save periodically based on the total savings goal and the time available for saving
- List potential changes to income and expenses
PRESENT INFORMATION (1 MINUTE)

**Introduction to Section and Key Takeaway**

See page 21 in the Participant Guide.

**SHOW SLIDE 39**

**SAY**

- We will discuss saving money for your goals and large expenses.

**SHOW SLIDE 40**

**SAY**

- The key takeaway from this section is: *Create a plan to save money for your goals.*

LEAD ACTIVITY (10 MINUTES) – INDIVIDUAL DRAWING ACTIVITY

**Your Hopes and Dreams**

See page 21 in the Participant Guide.

**SHOW SLIDE 41**

**ASK**

- What do you hope for or want in life for yourself?
- What about for your family?

**SAY**

- Turn to *Your Hopes and Dreams* on page 21 in your Participant Guide.
- Take five minutes to draw a picture in the space provided of what you hope for or want in life for yourself and your family.
SECTION 4: Saving for Your Goals

INSTRUCTOR GUIDE

You will have a chance after the five minutes to share your drawing with others at your table, if you want to.

DO

- After five minutes, invite participants to share their drawings with other people at their table.
- Emphasize that they should only share if they are comfortable doing so.

SAV

- You have taken the first step toward setting goals—thinking about what you want from life.
- Now you’re going to learn a little more about writing goals.

Note to Instructor: If you would like to cover setting SMART goals in greater depth, consider including Section 2 of Module 1: Your Money Values and Influences in your training.

PRESENT INFORMATION (5 MINUTES)

SMART Goals
See page 22 in the Participant Guide.

SHOW SLIDE 42

SAY

- A goal is a statement about a result you want to achieve.
- The most powerful goals are SMART:
  - **Specific:** Ask yourself – What exactly do I want to accomplish?
  - **Measurable:** Ask yourself – How much? How many?
  - **Action-oriented:** Ask yourself – What specific actions do I need to complete to meet this goal?
  - **Reachable:** Ask yourself – Is this goal something I can actually reach?
  - **Time-bound:** Ask yourself – When will I reach this goal? What’s the deadline?
Take a look at the sample goal on the right-hand side of the slide: “I will save $10 each month for six months by getting cash at my bank’s ATM rather than the ATM that charges fees so that I have $60 for holiday gifts by November 1.”

This has each of the elements of a SMART goal:

- It is **specific** about what will be accomplished: saving $60 for holiday gifts.
- It is **measurable**, especially if the saver sets aside the money not spent on ATM fees each month, separate from money meant for other things.
- It is **action-oriented** because it states exactly what action to take -- use the bank’s ATM instead of the one that charges a fee.
- It is **reachable**, assuming this person was spending $10 a month in ATM fees and the bank’s ATM is free.
- Finally, it is **time-bound**. The saver’s deadline is November 1.

**SHOW SLIDE 43**

**SAY**

- You are more likely to achieve your goals, even SMART goals, if you:
  - Write them down
  - Post them where you can see them every day
  - Share them with others
  - Focus on only one or a few goals at the same time

**PRESENT INFORMATION (4 MINUTES)**

**How Much Money Should You Save for Your Goals?**

See page 22 in the Participant Guide.

**SHOW SLIDE 44**

**SAY**

- Writing SMART goals can be very powerful. For this training, however, we’re not going to spend more time on writing SMART goals, but rather will now turn to the financial aspect of goals.

**Money Needed Defined by Time to Save**

For example: Emergency savings fund of $1,000 in 2 years

\[
\text{Money Needed} = \frac{\text{Cost}}{\text{Time}} = \frac{1000}{50 \times 2} = 10 \text{ per week}
\]

After 2 years you will have $1,040!
Many goals involve money. The only way you can achieve them is if you have enough money. What is enough?

The amount of money you should save for your goals is based on:
- What you are saving for
- How much it will cost
- How much of that cost you need to save, meaning you don’t already have it
- The deadline you have set to reach your goal

For example, let’s say your goal is: I would like to build an emergency savings fund of $1,000 in two years.

We’ll assume you don’t already have any money saved so you need to save the entire $1,000.

- You can calculate the amount of money you need to set aside on a daily, weekly, monthly, or yearly basis.
- Let’s say you want to calculate it on a weekly basis:
  » $1,000 divided by 100 (50 weeks x 2 years) = $10
  » We’re using 50 weeks instead of 52 weeks in a year just to make the math easier.
  » If you set aside $10 every week for the next two years, you will have saved $1,040, and that doesn’t include any interest on your savings.

- You will have more than enough money in two years to meet your goal.

Note to Instructor: Consider writing the math on a flip chart or whiteboard as you explain each step. Some people can follow calculations more easily when presented in steps.
LEAD ACTIVITY (10 MINUTES) – EXERCISE

**Apply It: Saving Money for My Goals**
See page 23 in the Participant Guide.

**SHOW SLIDE 45**

**SA...**

- Turn to *Apply It: Saving Money for My Goals* on page 23 in your Participant Guide.
- You can use the tables to calculate how much money you should save every day, week, month or year to reach your goals.
- There are three tables, one each for:
  - Short-term goals—something you will try to accomplish in less than six months from now.
  - Medium-term goals—something you will try to accomplish in six months to two years from now.
  - Long-term goals—something you will try to accomplish that will take more than two years to achieve.
- There is an example already filled in to show you how to use the worksheet.
  - This person needs $32 in 4 weeks to pay the co-payment for prescription medication. That’s the goal.
  - The amount of money needed—$32—is put in the second column
  - The amount of time—4 weeks—is put in the third column
  - To figure out how much money to save each week, this person divided $32 by $4. That’s $8 per week which is put in the last column
- Take three minutes now to think about one of your goals that requires money. You can choose a short-, medium-, or long-term goal.
  - Fill in the table with that goal, the amount of money you need to reach that goal, the amount of time you have to save it, and then calculate the How Much column—how much money you need to save to reach your goal.
  - You can decide to calculate a daily, weekly, monthly or yearly savings amount for it.
  - You can fill in the rest of the table with more goals after today’s training.
**Apply It: Saving Money for My Goals from the Participant Guide**

### Short-Term Goal (Less than Six Months)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>My Goal</th>
<th>Amount of Money I Need to Reach My Goal</th>
<th>Amount of Time I Have to Save It</th>
<th>How Much I Need to Save (Amount of Money ÷ Amount of Time)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example: I need $32 in 4 weeks to pay the co-payment for my prescriptions</td>
<td>$32</td>
<td>___ Days &lt;br&gt;___ Weeks &lt;br&gt;___ Months</td>
<td>$32 ÷ 4 = $8 &lt;br&gt;I need to save $8 each week for the next 4 weeks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Medium-Term Goal (Six Months to Two Years)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>My Goal</th>
<th>Amount of Money I Need to Reach My Goal</th>
<th>Amount of Time I Have to Save It</th>
<th>How Much I Need to Save (Amount of Money ÷ Amount of Time)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>___ Days &lt;br&gt;___ Weeks &lt;br&gt;___ Months &lt;br&gt;___ Years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Long-Term Goal (More than Two Years)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>My Goal</th>
<th>Amount of Money I Need to Reach My Goal</th>
<th>Amount of Time I Have to Save It</th>
<th>How Much I Need to Save (Amount of Money ÷ Amount of Time)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>___ Days &lt;br&gt;___ Weeks &lt;br&gt;___ Months &lt;br&gt;___ Years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DO**

- After three minutes, ask two or three participants to share how they calculated their savings amount.
SECTION 4: Saving for Your Goals

PRESENT INFORMATION (3 MINUTES)

**Large Expenses**
See page 24 in the Participant Guide.

**SHOW SLIDE 46**

**SAY**
- Many goals are related to large expenses.
- Large expenses are items that generally require more money than you have left over after one or two paychecks.

**ASK**
- What are some examples of large expenses?

**DO**
- Write participant responses on a flip chart or whiteboard.

**ASK**
- What are the benefits of thinking about large expenses before you need or want to pay for them? You can take notes in your Participant Guide on page 24.

**DO**
- Write participant responses on a flip chart or whiteboard.
- Add the following if not contributed by participants:
  - You can start to save for it.
  - You can spend more time comparison shopping to get the best deal.
  - You can spend more time figuring out all of your options for paying for it, including saving for it, and different ways to borrow money for it.

PRESENT INFORMATION (1 MINUTE)

**Apply It: My Large Expenses**
See page 25 in the Participant Guide.

**SHOW SLIDE 47**

**SAY**
- Turn to **Apply It: My Large Expenses** on page 25 in your Participant Guide.
You can complete this table after today’s training to identify the large expenses you anticipate in your future.

For each one that you identify, you can estimate the cost and when you think you’ll need to have the financial resources together. You can also think of ways to save money for the item, use savings and credit, or find less expensive alternatives.

The table starts with an example you can review before you fill in your large expenses.

**Note to Instructor:** Time permitting, you can review the example with participants during training.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Large Expense</th>
<th>Estimated Cost</th>
<th>When You’ll Need the Money</th>
<th>Savings Goal (daily, weekly, or monthly)</th>
<th>Other Ways to Get the Item</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Example: New Refrigerator | $400          | 25 weeks                   | Weekly: $400 divided by 25 = $16 per week | — Buy a used refrigerator or less expensive one  
— See if the store will let me finance part of the purchase (I’ll ask how much that would cost) |

**PRESENT INFORMATION (1 MINUTE)**

**Section Closing**

See page 25 in the Participant Guide.

**SHOW SLIDE 48**

**SAY**

- Remember the key takeaway from this section: **Create a plan to save money for your goals.**
Section 5: Saving and Public Benefits

Training Time Estimate: 25 minutes

Objectives

Participants will be able to:

- List some public benefit programs that determine eligibility for benefits based on a person’s income and other resources
- Explain how special accounts enable some people to save more money for specific goals without losing eligibility for means-tested public benefits
Introduction to Section and Key Takeaway
See page 26 in the Participant Guide.

SHOW SLIDE 49

SAY
- We will discuss special accounts that let some individuals build assets while receiving public benefits.

SHOW SLIDE 50

SAY
- The key takeaway from this section is: Some public benefits may be reduced or removed when you exceed income or asset limits. However, some special accounts enable people to save more money without losing eligibility for their benefits.

PRESENT INFORMATION (8 MINUTES)

Assets and Income Limits
See page 26 in the Participant Guide.

SAY
- Some public benefit programs determine eligibility for benefits based on a person’s income and other resources. This is commonly referred to as “means testing,” or “a means-tested benefit.”

SHOW SLIDE 51

SAY
- Turn to Assets and Income Limits on page 26 in your Participant Guide.
- Let’s look at limits to saving money for some public benefit programs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Benefit</th>
<th>Asset Limit as of 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Assistance for Needy Families or TANF</td>
<td>$1,000 to $3,000 in most states</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or SNAP</td>
<td>Varies by state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicaid</td>
<td>$2,000 if single; $3,000 if married for some disability-linked Medicaid benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplemental Security Income under SSI</td>
<td>$2,000 if single; $3,000 if married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security Disability Income or SSDI</td>
<td>No asset limits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**DO**
- Review each public benefit and the information provided in the table. Participants can follow along in their Participant Guide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Benefit</th>
<th>Asset Limit as of 2018</th>
<th>Where to Get More Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)</td>
<td>$1,000 to $3,000 in most states</td>
<td>Visit <a href="https://usa.gov">USA.gov</a> and search for “TANF Program”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, sometimes still referred to as “food stamps”)</td>
<td>Varies by state</td>
<td>Visit <a href="https://www.usda.gov">www.usda.gov</a> and search for “SNAP my state.” Replace “my state” with the name of your state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicaid</td>
<td>—$2,000 if single; $3,000 if married for some disability-linked Medicaid benefits —Otherwise, generally no asset limits, although there are income limits</td>
<td>Visit <a href="https://www.medicaid.gov">www.medicaid.gov</a> and search for “eligibility”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplemental Security Income (SSI)</td>
<td>$2,000 if single; $3,000 if married</td>
<td>Visit <a href="https://www.ssa.gov">www.ssa.gov</a> and search for “understanding ssi”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security Disability Income (SSDI)</td>
<td>No asset limits</td>
<td>Visit <a href="https://www.ssa.gov">www.ssa.gov</a> and search for “disability”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PRESENT INFORMATION (15 MINUTES)**

**Special Accounts and Public Benefits**
See page 27 in the Participant Guide.

**SAY**
- Special accounts enable some people to save more money without losing eligibility for means-tested public benefits.
- You can follow along in your Participant Guide, starting on page 27.
DO

- Explain each type of special account using the slides and information provided in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special Account</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ABLE Accounts</strong></td>
<td><strong>SHOW SLIDE 52</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tax-advantaged savings accounts for individuals with disabilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To be eligible for an ABLE account, you must have a significant disability that began before your 26th birthday. You can be any age when you open the account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eligible individuals can save money without affecting their eligibility for Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Medicaid, or other federal means-tested public benefits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHOW SLIDE 53</strong></td>
<td>Anyone can contribute money to an ABLE account, which is also known as a 529A account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Each eligible person can have only one ABLE account. That person is the account owner or designated beneficiary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total annual contributions per account are limited to the federal gift tax limit which is announced each year. The 2018 limit is $15,000. Account owners with earned income may be able to contribute money from their income up to the federal poverty limit for the previous year for a single person, even if that means the total annual contributions from all sources is more than the federal gift tax limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual contributions can include transfers from 529 accounts. A 529 plan is a tax-advantaged savings plan designed to encourage saving for future educational costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Account owners may qualify for the Saver’s Credit if they contribute money to their account. The federal Saver’s Credit provides a special tax break to taxpayers with low- to moderate-income who are saving money toward retirement.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Special Account Details**

**ABLE Accounts**

- **SHOW SLIDE 54**
  - SSI cash benefits will continue to be paid as long as the account balance does not exceed $100,000.
  - When the account balance exceeds $100,000, eligibility for SSI is retained but the SSI cash benefit is suspended.
  - The total account limit is set by the state sponsoring the program (some state limits range from $300,000 to $500,000).
  - Shop around — most state ABLE programs are open to eligible residents of any state. If you are eligible for an ABLE account, you can still open an ABLE account even if your state doesn’t offer them.
  - Open an ABLE account on the program website for the state sponsoring the program, not at a bank.

- **SHOW SLIDE 55**
  - Use the money in an ABLE account for “qualified disability expenses” — if used for anything else, the money withdrawn from the account becomes taxable.

**Note to Instructor:** This information about ABLE accounts is not comprehensive. If participants want to learn more about ABLE accounts, you may want to contact the ABLE National Resource Center and ask if they can recommend a guest speaker. Visit [http://ablenrc.org](http://ablenrc.org).
### ABLE Accounts

**SHOW SLIDE 56**

Qualified Disability Expenses include:
- Education
- Housing
- Transportation
- Employment training and support
- Assistive technology
- Personal support services
- Health care expenses
- Financial management and administrative services
- Other expenses which help improve health, independence, and/or quality of life

For more information and website addresses for state ABLE programs, visit the ABLE National Resource Center website: [http://ablenc.org](http://ablenc.org)

### Special Needs Trust

**SHOW SLIDE 57**

- A Special Needs Trust is designed to fund long-term expenses and needs of someone with a disability
- Can be complicated; generally requires an attorney to establish

For more information, visit [www.ssa.gov](http://www.ssa.gov) and search for “Special Needs Trust”
### PLAN TO ACHIEVE SELF-SUPPORT (PASS)

- **SHOW SLIDE 59**
  - A PASS allows people with disabilities to set aside money for items or services needed to achieve a specific education or work goal
  - Objective: Employment (including self-employment) that reduces or eliminates the need for disability benefits

- **SHOW SLIDE 60**
  - PASS uses can include:
    - Supplies to start a business
    - School expenses
    - Equipment, tools, uniforms
    - Transportation
    - Other items or services needed to reach their employment goals

For more information, visit [www.ssa.gov](http://www.ssa.gov) and search for “PASS elements”. 
### Special Account Details

#### SHOW SLIDE 61

- **Matched Savings Accounts**
  - Accounts that encourage saving money for a specific purpose
  - Usually run by local community-based organizations
  - Savings are matched by the organization running the program
  - Examples include Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) and Children’s Savings Accounts (CSAs)

#### SHOW SLIDE 62

-**Purposes of Matched Savings**
  - Allowable purposes may include:
    - Job training
    - College education
    - Small business start-up
    - Purchasing a home
  - May require financial education courses
  - May not count against benefits if the program is federally-funded or part of a PASS

For more information, see organizations in your community

### PRESENT INFORMATION (1 MINUTE)

#### Section Closing

See page 30 in the Participant Guide.

#### SHOW SLIDE 63

**SAY**

- Remember the key takeaway from this section: **Some public benefits may be reduced or removed when you exceed income or asset limits. However, some special accounts enable people to save more money without losing eligibility for their benefits.**
Module Closing

Training Time Estimate: 10 minutes

LEAD ACTIVITY (5 MINUTES)

Remember the Key Takeaways
See page 31 in the Participant Guide.

Note to Instructor: Only mention key takeaways for sections you included in the training.

SAY

Remember the key takeaways. These are also listed on page 31 in your Participant Guide. Let me know if you have questions about any of them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Key Takeaway</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: What is Saving?</td>
<td>Set aside some money every time you get income. Regularly saving money, even if only a small amount, can make a big difference over time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: Where to Build Your Savings</td>
<td>Consider the advantages and disadvantages of savings options before choosing where to build your savings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3: Saving for Unexpected Expenses</td>
<td>An emergency savings fund is part of the foundation of financial health. Setting aside $500 to $1,000 can cover many unexpected expenses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4: Saving for Your Goals</td>
<td>Create a plan to save money for your goals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5: Saving and Public Benefits</td>
<td>Some public benefits may be reduced or removed when you exceed income and asset limits. However, some special accounts enable people to save more money without losing eligibility for their benefits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Take Action
See page 31 in the Participant Guide.

SHOW SLIDE 64

SAY

- You are more likely to take action if you commit to taking action now.
- Consider writing down what you intend to do because of what was covered during this training session.
- Take a few minutes now to answer the questions under Take Action on page 31 in your Participant Guide:
  - What will I do?
  - How will I do it?
  - Will I share my plans with anyone? If so, who?

DO

- Time permitting, ask participants if they want to share what they are going to do or how they are going to do it.
- Remind participants about the activities in their Participant Guide they can complete after today’s training.
- Refer participants to Where to Get More Information or Help on page 32 in their Participant Guide for a list of online resources.
- If this is the end of your training, thank participants for attending and administer the post-training survey.
LEAD ACTIVITY (5 MINUTES)

Post-Training Survey
See page 35 in the Participant Guide.

Note to Instructor: After training ends, you can ask participants to complete the post-training survey in the back of their Participant Guide. You may want to give them “loose” copies so they don’t have to tear them out. The knowledge questions are the same as those in the pre-training survey.

The answer key is at the end of this Instructor Guide.

You may decide to compare post-training surveys to pre-training surveys to estimate knowledge gains of the entire group or for each participant. If you want to estimate by participant, ask them to write their last name or some other unique identifier on both their pre- and their post-training surveys so you can compare them for a given participant.

SHOW SLIDE 65

SAY

- Thank you for attending this Money Smart Training called “Your Savings.”

- Before you leave, please take a few minutes to complete the Post-Training Survey on page 35 of your Participant Guide.

- I can look at the surveys to tell if I helped you add to your knowledge and to make changes and improvements to future trainings.
  - It should take less than five minutes to complete.
  - Let me know if you have any questions.

DO

- Collect the completed surveys if you plan to review them or compare them to pre-training surveys.

- Review the answers to the knowledge questions using the Answer Key on the next page.
Answer Key for Both the Pre- and Post-Training Surveys

1. If you receive public benefits, you cannot save money.
   The answer is **false**.

2. Your goals and financial decisions are not related to each other.
   The answer is **false**.

3. Saving is a foundation for financial health. Small amounts can make a big difference over time.
   The answer is **true**.

4. There is only one place you can put your savings.
   The answer is **false**.

5. Building savings is only helpful if you can save at least $2,000.
   The answer is **false**.

6. Which of the following will help you build savings? (choose all that apply)
   The answer is **b and c**.
   a. Buying a coat on sale then using those savings to buy a bike.
   b. **Putting part of your income tax refund into your savings account**.
   c. **Participating in a retirement savings plan at work**.
   d. All of the above

Note to Instructor: There are no “right” or “wrong” answers to the remaining questions, which appear in the post-training survey and not in the pre-training survey.

About the Training
Check the box that best describes your agreement or disagreement with each of these statements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Completely agree</th>
<th>Somewhat agree</th>
<th>Somewhat disagree</th>
<th>Completely disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7. I would recommend this training to others.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. I plan to apply what was discussed in this training to my life.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. The instructor used engaging training activities that kept me interested.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. The instructor was knowledgeable and well prepared.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. The Participant Guide is clear and helpful.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Money Smart for Adults Modules

Thank you for presenting this module. Consider providing training on other Money Smart for Adults modules, as shown below. Visit [www.FDIC.gov/moneysmart](http://www.FDIC.gov/moneysmart).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module Number</th>
<th>Module Name</th>
<th>Module Focus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Your Money Values and Influences</td>
<td>Internal values and goals, external influences, and their relationships to financial decisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>You Can Bank On It</td>
<td>Financial products, services, and providers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Your Income and Expenses</td>
<td>How to track income and expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Your Spending and Saving Plan</td>
<td>How to develop a spending and saving plan, and how to prioritize spending when money is short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Your Savings</td>
<td>Saving money for expenses, goals, and emergencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Credit Reports and Scores</td>
<td>Credit reports and scores, building productive credit histories, and repairing and improving credit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Borrowing Basics</td>
<td>Options for borrowing money and the costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Managing Debt</td>
<td>Different kinds of debt and ways to manage it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Using Credit Cards</td>
<td>How credit cards work and how to manage them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Building Your Financial Future</td>
<td>Ways to build assets, including buying a car and getting training and education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Protecting Your Identity and Other Assets</td>
<td>Ways to recognize, respond to, and reduce the risks of identity theft, along with strategies for protecting other assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Making Housing Decisions</td>
<td>Different types of safe and affordable housing, including specific information on renting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Buying a Home</td>
<td>The home buying process, including mortgages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Disasters—Financial Preparation and Recovery</td>
<td>How to financially prepare for, and recover from, disasters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK
Visit the FDIC’s website at www.fdic.gov/education for more information and resources on banking-related issues. For example, FDIC Consumer News provides practical hints and guidance on how to become a smarter, safer user of financial services. Also, the FDIC’s Consumer Response Center is responsible for:

- Investigating all types of consumer complaints about FDIC-supervised institutions
- Responding to consumer inquiries about consumer laws and regulations and banking practices

You can also call the FDIC for information and assistance at 877-ASK-FDIC (877-275-3342).