Financial Education strands, sub-strands and learning outcomes for Years 1-8

Curriculum links: Maths and English Maths/English/Social Studies and Social Sciences

Learning Outcomes					
Strand	Sub- strand	Year 1 and 2	Year 3 and 4	Year 5 and 6	Year 7 and 8
Managing Money	Money	Demonstrate an understanding of the use of 5c- \$1 coins for simple financial transactions	Demonstrate an understanding of the use of coins and notes for financial transactions up to the value of \$20	Demonstrate an understanding of the use of coins and notes for financial transactions up to the value of \$50	Demonstrate an understanding of the use of coins and notes in financial transactions up to the value of \$100
	Money is the medium we use to pay for transactions	Give examples of using money for different purposes	Give examples of the different ways of paying for things e.g. barter,	Give examples of the value of Fiji's currency in relation to other	Demonstrate ability to recognise and calculate the
	Through Display prices, money is used to value the goods and services		cash, layby, hire purchase	currencies	value of Fiji's currency in relation to other currencies
ped	people need and want	Explain that to withdraw money from the bank we need to have saved the money first	Explain the different uses of money- paying bills, school fees, church obligations, etc	Explain the tangible value of goods and services- e.g. being able to read a transaction receipt	Explain the concepts of simple and compound interest
		Demonstrate ability to read and understand simple transaction receipts- e.g. bus fare	Demonstrate ability to read and understand transaction receipts e.g. bus fare, supermarket	Demonstrate ability to read and understand more complex transaction receipts	Give examples of when interest is incurred e.g. hire purchase, money lenders
Managing Money	Spending and budgeting	Identify things people 'have to' spend money on (needs e.g. food, housing etc.)	Explain how money is used to meet the needs of families	Describe the regular financial commitments families have to make	
	Managing money is about getting the most value from it	Demonstrate understanding of how to use a small amount of money for personals needs and wants	Give examples of ways we need to budget for our 'needs' before our 'wants'	Give examples of how to prioritise needs and wants	
	Making a plan of how we may spend our money (budgeting) helps people to get better value for money		Plan a budget for a small activity e.g. birthday party, class meeting/outing	Write a budget for an activity or event, and keep records of the financial transactions	Write a personal or family budget and use financial tools and records to monitor

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Managing Money	People have choices to consider with their money: spend, spend and save, save	Give examples of things you would choose to spend money on	Give examples of and compare spending options for a given amount of money	Identify and evaluate different options for depositing savings	Identify and compare savings products offered by banks and other savings institutions e.g. credit unions
		Give examples of things you would need to save for	Give examples of and compare options for saving money	Give examples of the differences between various social groups (cultural, gender, socioeconomic) in saving and spending	
		Identify the benefits of saving	Identify the benefits of setting short, medium and long term savings goals	Give examples of what banks do and what their role is in the community	Give examples of differences between two savings products with regard to risk, interest paid and access to funds
			Give examples of getting value for money		
Managing Money	Credit Credit is about borrowing money. We can think	Demonstrate understanding that a borrowed item has value e.g. borrowing a pencil from a friend	Explain what credit is and give examples of using credit to buy things	Explain how credit and interest works	Identify some financial consequences of obtaining credit
	about debt in terms of good debt and dumb debt	Demonstrate understanding that there are responsibilities on both the borrower and the lender			Identify some consequences of getting into debt

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Strand	Sub-strand	Year 1 and 2	Year 3 and 4	Year 5 and 6	Year 7 and 8
Income and wealth	Income Income is money we earn from working, saving (interest) and investing (interest and	Give examples of ways in which people earn or receive income	Identify regular and unexpected sources of income	Identify differences in income for different types of jobs	Compare income, spending commitments and life -styles at different stages of life
	profit)	Identify ways in which having more or less money has consequences on choices	Give some examples of different types of tax e.g. income tax, VAT	Explain what taxes are made on income and give some examples of how government uses these taxes	Compare different taxes e.g. income tax and VAT and their impact on spending and income
					Explain how income contributes to personal, family and community well-being
Planning Ahead	Financial planning People have future needs and wants that they have to plan for. They use	Give some examples of short term personal goals e.g. purchase a movie ticket, buy some sweets at the shop	Identify a short term personal goal (e.g. purchase a book) and write a plan to achieve it through earning and saving money	Identify a medium term personal goal (achievable in approx 6 – 12 months) e.g. purchase a toy, a fashion item etc. Write a plan to achieve it through earning and saving money	Identify a long term personal goal e.g. purchasing e.g. a bike, mobile phone. Write a plan to achieve it through earning and saving money
	financial planning tools				 Give examples of how financial planning can help you achieve your personal and/or family goals Give examples of how to allocate e.g. weekly allowance to spending, saving and sharing

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Planning Ahead	Financial Risk Every financial decision has benefits and costs Financial Risk is a measure of the potential	Demonstrate understanding of how to keep money safe e.g. by giving it to a responsible adult, locking it away or depositing it at the bank	Identify and compare different ways of keeping money safe e.g. money box versus bank account	Identify the different types of financial risks that individuals and families face e.g. borrowing money, church obligations	Identify types of financial risks to individuals, families and communities e.g. traditional obligations, failed businesses and/or investments
	benefits relative to the potential cost	Identify consequences of losing money or having it stolen e.g. not having the money to pay for bus fare or lunch at school	Give examples of ways you can reduce the risk of losing or having money stolen	Give examples of ways you can manage and minimise risks to individuals and families e.g. keep within financial means	Give examples of ways to manage and minimise risks to individuals, families and communities e.g. seek investment advice from reliable persons