

FinLit for Life: Teaching Financial Literacy at a Community College

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EDITED

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Introduction

LaGuardia Community College (LaGuardia), a component of the City University of New York (CUNY), serves one of the most diverse student populations in the country, urban students who come from 133 different countries, speak 62 different languages, and represent multiple racial, ethnic, religious, and gender identities (LaGuardia, n.d.). The LaGuardia Library is dedicated to educating these students and supporting research conducted by the College's students, faculty, staff, and community. A major tool in its efforts to help educate critical thinkers and socially responsible citizens is information literacy (IL) which is the ability to locate, evaluate, and use information in the context of the cultural, political, and economic factors that shape it. The Library cultivates IL by serving the curricular, co-curricular, research, and career needs of the College's students, faculty, and staff. It creates a supportive environment for study, inquiry, and lifelong learning; preserves materials related to College history; and builds and provides access to dynamic physical and digital collections, including Open Educational Resources (OER). OER is a term given to "learning, teaching and research materials in any format and medium that reside in the public domain or are under copyright that have been released under an open license, that permit no-cost access, re-use, re-purpose, adaptation and redistribution by others" (UNESCO, n.d.).

Developed by LaGuardia Library with funding from the FINRA Foundation Library Grant, *FinLit for Life* is an OER that contains much-needed resources. It will a) mine and make more practically accessible the dauntingly vast literature on personal finance, viewing it through a critical financial literacy lens; and b) target the needs of community college students, specifically those marginalized by race, culture, or disability. Critical financial literacy empowers citizens to "make an informed choice on whether they

should modify and/or create an alternative economic system that will give rise to better, more socially just individual choices” (Arthur, 2012, p. 108). To target the needs of the population of students at a community college and ensure that it reflects the students’ lived experiences, *FinLit for Life* was created with the collaboration of eight LaGuardia students in addition to two staff members and three faculty members. Thus, the projected OER will focus on populations of students who are often not heard and will provide resources from a wide range of voices.

The Need for *FinLit for Life*

Government organizations, colleges, not-for-profit organizations, and existing financial literacy OER supply a great deal of financial and investor educational resources, over a dozen OER resources, but they exhibit a variety of limitations. For example, the [OER Commons](#) has some dozen OER that focus on financial literacy skills for college students, but these resources do not target those marginalized in society by race or disability. Miami Dade College provides a research guide, [Accounting Library Resources: Open Educational Resources \(OER\)](#), which directs students to financial help from a range of books, ebooks, and websites, but it too targets a general audience.

Some web resources do foster financial literacy specifically for high school and community college students, among them [Bergen Community College](#); [Somerset Community College](#); and CashCourse, a guide to making informed financial choices, provided by the [Higher Education Financial Wellness Alliance](#). But these resources do not speak to students making \$25,000 a year or less, to individuals of color or Hispanic, or to single parents.

There is also a lack of resources targeting women. The [Community College of Baltimore County](#) has a webpage of valuable information on how to create and live on a budget and smart ways

to use credit. The *Financial Literacy Starter Kit*, edited by Richard Gottlieb (2020) provides high school and undergraduate students with easy-to-understand guidance on how to manage their finances. However, neither speak to women whose financial literacy is limited because of their cultural background.

Why Critical Financial Literacy?

In simple terms, financial literacy is a person's capacity to manage money. However, more complex definitions "fall into five categories: (a) knowledge of financial concepts, (b) ability to communicate about financial concepts, (c) ability to manage personal finances, (d) skill level in making acceptable financial decisions and (e) ability to plan effectively for future financial needs" (Clark, 2016, p. 1). *FinLit for Life* considers all five concepts, using or adapting existing OER, creating new material to fill information gaps, and foregrounding the critical financial literacy perspective. Through the critical financial literacy lens, *FinLit for Life* addresses historic inequities, bridging gaps in financial knowledge among students whose perspectives are not often heard. For example, *FinLit for Life* considers the financial and/or investor education of students making \$25,000 or less a year, students of color or Hispanic students, or those with a physical or psychological disability or limited in their knowledge about finances because of cultural background.

FinLit for Life ensures diversity, equity, and inclusion by selecting sources and pedagogical practices based on a critical financial literacy lens. This critical point of view considers social, historical, and ideological forces and structures and associated historic inequities as they affect personal financial literacy. A recent study reported a widening gap in financial capability that is leaving younger Americans, those with lower incomes, and African Americans behind. It also argued that "financial education matters"

and is correlated with fewer problem behaviors such as overdrafts (Lin et al., 2019, p. 2). *FinLit for Life* was created with the help of LaGuardia students to ensure that it reflects their lived experiences. The annotated lists of resources in *FinLit for Life* will make users aware of such materials as StudyMoney.us, the website developed by the Pennsylvania Assistive Technology Foundation to help people with disabilities and their advocates learn about managing money. Each listing will feature a meaty annotation differentiating it as much as possible from other resources in that category. *FinLit for Life*:

- considers the financial and/or investor education of students making \$25,000 or less a year, of people of color or Hispanic, and of women whose financial literacy is limited because of their cultural background;
- focuses on investing in the stock market, the risks involved, and the risk tolerance students are willing to take, avoiding the exclusivity that exists around the stock market since it is often considered only for the already wealthy;
- looks for resources whose authorship reflects who LaGuardia students are, such as possibly undocumented or not regarded as being able to conduct their financial affairs successfully;
- helps individuals avoid uncontrolled debt in areas such credit cards; teaches students how to identify predatory loans and social security fraud; and helps them understand how interest works;
- aids in the preparation of financial aid applications, overcoming the fear of providing personal information because of predatory threats;
- provides tips for people starting an entrepreneurship and becoming an agent of change in their community by controlling their own destiny; and
- provides interactive maps of local community banks and other financial institutions with contact information.

The Goals of *FinLit for Life*

The primary goal of those who worked on developing *FinLit for Life* was to create a personal finance OER that has budgeting and investment resources selected based on a critical financial literacy lens. The team of faculty, staff, and students engaged in *FinLit for Life* reviewed the online materials considered for inclusion in the textbook and the bios of the authors of those materials to ensure that the latter represented a diverse group of experts assembling financial literacy content suitable for our diverse student population, 45% of whom identify as Hispanic, 20% as Asian, and 16% as Black. The team also created a checklist to gain input, from about five faculty members outside of the Library on campus and about five others knowledgeable in personal finance (college staff, administrators, and local community members), into the value of the materials in the OER. The eight students on the project team reviewed the materials, using a Likert-scale questionnaire asking what they thought of the text and illustrations, whether the materials were easy to use, and whether they grasped the *FinLit* concepts, plus a five-question, open-ended reflection by which students could provide additional feedback.

Faculty, instructors, and staff at LaGuardia, or anywhere else, can use *FinLit for Life* to teach students about investment and budgeting, in workshops or classes. The *FinLit for Life* team will assess student understanding of selected personal finance topics by asking five faculty members to administer quizzes. They will also track the number of classes using *FinLit for Life* and the number of students reached. Lastly, the team developed before-and-after instruction surveys to discover changes in attitudes and actions around personal finance reported by students as a result of using these educational materials. All surveys utilized will include demographic indicators in order to gauge effectiveness across the targeted demographic groups, such as First Year Seminar (FYS) student, Adult and Continuing Education (ACE) student, gender,

ethnicity/race, income level, etc. (Questions about income level, race, etc. will be voluntary, since the survey cannot require people to answer.)

Any original content created or resources suggested in the annotations follows the principles of Universal Design (UD), making the content inclusive and accessible, especially for those with physical or psychological disabilities. According to UD principles, products and environments should accommodate “a wide range of individual preferences and abilities” and be “useful and marketable to people with diverse abilities” (Burgstahler, 2015, p. 15). In addition, Universal Design for Learning (UDL) was developed by the organization CAST (formerly Center for Applied Special Technology) as a framework for curriculum that is accessible for all, including students with and without disabilities. It considers the needs of students at the margins of the educational system. A central premise is that the curriculum, rather than the learner, needs to change because there is no “average” or “typical” learner and all learners have varied abilities, strengths, experiences, and preferences. Two fundamentals are (1) to address learner variability, and (2) to reduce barriers in curriculum and instruction, with the goal to develop expert learners (Rao, 2021).

Topics covered in *FinLit for Life* include tracking expenses, budgeting, and investing. The material include a glossary of financial terms, annotated lists of resources on specific topics such as student loans, and interactive maps of local banks and other financial institutions, with contact information. The OER is freely available and accessible online to all students via CUNY Academic Works, a service of the CUNY Libraries dedicated to collecting and providing access to research, scholarship, and creative and pedagogical work by CUNY faculty and staff. As a sustainable project, the OER will be housed indefinitely on the platforms of CUNY Academic Works and Pressbooks and updated when needed.

The Audience for *FinLit for Life*

Since *FinLit for Life* will be freely available on the web, it can be used by anyone, anywhere, giving it a large target population. Web traffic to the resource can be calculated as well as content downloads from Academic Works. For example, in calendar year 2021, Academic Works had 19,832 downloads of OER material across the OER collection of 110 items. Created with the help of student voices, *FinLit for Life* will provide resources at the grass roots level in their communities. Resources selected for *FinLit for Life* represent the needs of community college students and their families.

The target audience for *FinLit for Life* at LaGuardia is students. *FinLit for Life* will be used in LaGuardia's First Year Seminar (FYS) courses. Each academic program at LaGuardia has its own version of the FYS program: Business & Technology, Computer Science, Criminal Justice, Engineering Science, Health Sciences, Liberal Arts: Math and Science, Liberal Arts: Social Science and Humanities, Natural Sciences, and Psychology. All students majoring in any discipline at LaGuardia must take the FYS course in their area of focus. In academic year 2019-2020, the number of students required to take an FYS course was 13,431 (LaGuardia, 2021, p. 10). *FinLit for Life* will also be used in Adult and Continuing Education (ACE). LaGuardia's ACE Division is the largest continuing education division among the CUNY campuses and is one of the most comprehensive in the country. In academic year 2019-2020, the number of students enrolled in an ACE program was 9,674 (LaGuardia, 2021, p. 51-53). LaGuardia students may benefit in finding information specific to the communities in which they live.

FinLit for Life will be presented at campus workshops. The MoneyBoss workshop series, held monthly except over the summer, targets current LaGuardia students. Attendance has ranged from about 40 attendees to over 160. In academic year 2020-2021, the workshop series had nine presentations with a total of over 900 attendees. In addition to the MoneyBoss workshops, the Library

hosts presentations year-round, including professional development for faculty and staff, citation clinics to help students with their papers, librarian meet-and-greet, workshops on how to use the Library from home and other topics such as how to identify fake news. In academic year 2020-2021, there were over 20 workshops with a total of over 600 attendees.

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Disclaimer

Note: The thoughts, ideas and expressions shared in this document are not representative of the policies or mission of the City University of New York, nor those of LaGuardia Community College.

Student Testimonials

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PART I

SPENDING PLAN (BUDGETING)

I. Emotions and Finance: Spending Plans and Needs vs. Wants

Learning Outcomes:

- Differentiate between needs and wants in daily decision-making.
 - Consider how needs and wants influence spending decisions.
 - Learn about spending plan categories.
-

Needs and Wants in Daily Decision-Making



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here: <https://pressbooks.cuny.edu/finlit4life/?p=5#oembed-1>

Financial habits and norms are the values, standards, routine practices, and rules to live by on which people rely to navigate their day-to-day financial lives. They support the ability to manage money effectively and respond quickly to the need to make financial decisions or to meet financial challenges (Consumer Financial Protection Bureau [CFPB], n.d.).

Money is tied to human needs and emotions. The skills associated with financial habits and norms allow a person to make financial decisions more easily, based on their attitudes, on their values and emotions, and on social norms and contextual cues. These skills help a person decide what's desirable and possible financially and guide their day-to-day behaviors. These behaviors could range from decisions about splurging on a treat to decisions regarding how much to save in a retirement account (CFPB, n.d.).

Your personal financial habits are influenced by your values and emotions; influence from your peers; advertisements that you see; your personal money habits; financial decision-making processes; your lifestyle choices, and your personal choices (National Financial Educators Council [NFEC], n.d., pp. 8-10).

Values & Emotions

- There's a relationship between your values, emotions, and personal finances.
- Your values and emotions will influence your financial decisions.
- To be fiscally responsible, your finances should align with your values and goals.

(NFEC, n.d., p. 8)

External Influences

- External factors can influence your financial decisions. For example, not all financial information is accurate or truthful. Always do a check.
- There are marketing messages that are influencing your

spending.

- You can assess external information to make informed decisions that align with your goals.

(NFEC, n.d., p. 9)



Decision-Making Process

- There are factors that influence your decisions.
- Financial decisions affect your future.
- There is a process to making good financial decisions.
- You are able to make financial decisions that align with your goals

- There are strategies you can use to adjust your emotional state to make logical financial decisions.

(NFEC, n.d., p. 10)

Financial Goals

- Goals affect your finances.
- There are tools and techniques to help you set and prioritize your financial goals.
- There are methods to setting and accomplishing personal financial goals.

(NFEC, n.d., p. 11)

Philanthropy

- There are actions you can take to help make this world a better place.
- You can give back in ways that support your values and goals.
- Giving back can be a part of your overall financial plan.

(NFEC, n.d., p. 12)

Milestones for financial habits and norms in adolescence and early adulthood	What the milestones may look like in adulthood
Demonstrates a positive attitude toward planning, saving, frugality, and self-control	Makes and follows a spending plan, saves for big purchases and for retirement
Shows positive money management habits and decision-making strategies	Lives within their means, compares features and costs to make an informed purchase
Makes spending and saving decisions that match personal goals and values; resists peer pressure	Measures financial success by own standards instead of others', spends with values and goals for today and the future in mind
Confidently completes age-appropriate financial tasks, such as getting a part-time job and using debit and credit cards	Makes a financial plan, explores employment options, limits credit card use, avoids and manages debt

(CFPB, n.d.)

Differentiate between Needs and Wants in Daily Decision-Making

Understanding the differences between needs and wants helps you make a spending plan to manage your spending and informs your daily spending choices. Covering all your needs before you spend money on your wants is a wise financial habit.

- **Spending plan:** A plan that outlines what money you expect to earn or receive (your income) and how you will save it or spend it (your expenses) for a given period of time; also called a budget.
- **Needs:** Basic things people must have to survive (such as food, clothing, and shelter), resources they may need to do their jobs (such as reliable transportation and the tools of the trade), and resources to help build and protect their money and property

so they can meet future needs (such as emergency savings and insurance).

- Wants: Upgrades and other things that would be nice to have but aren't necessary for living, income, or protecting what you have.

(CFPB, 2022)

Food is a need . . .



... a boat is a want



Consider How Needs and Wants Influence Spending Decisions

How can I spend my money responsibly? Distinguishing between wants and needs can sometimes be difficult. It is important to separate wants from needs in order to make smart financial decisions.

In this activity, students will:

- Differentiate between needs and wants in daily spending choices.
- Consider how needs and wants influence their spending decisions.

Download activity:

- [Reflecting on needs versus wants \(teacher guide\)](#)
 - [Budgeting for needs and wants \(worksheet\)](#)
-

Key Takeaways:

- Know what are your needs and what are your wants.
- Include financial goals in your budget such as: savings and large purchases such as a car.
- Realize that your personal finance decisions are based upon your values and emotions.

Please Provide Feedback

[What is one tip that you learned from this chapter?](#)

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2. Why Budget? Budgeting as Spending Plan

Learning Outcomes:

- Learn how to effectively borrow and save over time.
 - Explain the concept of price and how it relates to planning a budget.
 - Learn how to create a solid financial plan.
 - Set effective goals and differentiate goals in terms of timing.
-

What You Should Know Before You Start A Budget

Saving and Borrowing

- Watch this video:



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- Answer these [practice questions](#).

Budget as Spending Plan



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Writing Down Your Goals

Figuring out where you want to go is a process of defining goals. You have shorter-term (1–2 years), intermediate (2–10 years), and longer-term goals that are quite realistic and goals that are more wishful. Setting goals is a skill that usually improves with experience. To be useful and practical, goals must be Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic, and Timely (S.M.A.R.T.). Goals change over time, and certainly over a lifetime. Whatever your goals, however, life is complicated and risky, and having a plan and a method to reach your goals increases the odds of doing so.



While attending college, you have an immediate focus on earning income to provide for living expenses and debt (student loan) obligations. Within the next decade, you may have a family; if so, you will want to purchase a house and start saving for your children's education. Your income will have to provide for increased expenses and generate a surplus that can be saved to accumulate these assets. In the long term, you will want to be able to retire and travel, deriving all your income from your accumulated assets. You will have to have accumulated enough assets to provide for your retirement income and for the travel. The table below, “**Timing, Goals, and Income Source,**” shows the relationship among these elements:

Timing	Goals	Income Source
Short-Term	Reduce Debt	Wages/Salary
Intermediate	Accumulate Assets	Wages/Salary
Long-Term	Create Retirement Income	Investment/Returns

Your income will be used to meet your goals, so it is important for you to understand where your income will come from and how it will help in achieving your goals. You need to assess your current situation.

Assessing the Current Situation

Figuring out where you are or assessing your current situation involves understanding what your present situation is and the choices that it creates. There may be many choices, but you want to identify those that will be most useful in reaching your goals.

Assessing the current situation is a matter of organizing personal financial information into summaries that can clearly show different and important aspects of financial life—your assets, debts, incomes, and expenses. These numbers are expressed in financial statements—in an income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement (topics discussed in the next section “Components of a Spending Plan or Budget”). Businesses also use these three types of statements in their financial planning. For example, your assets may only be a savings account with a balance of \$250. Debts may include a student loan with a balance of \$9,600 and an apartment

rent balance of \$1,200. These elements are shown in the “**Financial Situation**” table below:

<i>Financial Situation</i>	
Assets	Debts
Savings - \$250	Rent - \$14,400
	Student Loan - \$9,600
Total - \$250	Total - \$24,000

Your annual disposable income (after-tax income or take-home pay) may be \$30,000, and annual expenses are expected to be \$14,400 for rent and \$14,000 for living expenses—food, transportation, entertainment, clothing, and so on. Your annual loan payment is \$1,000 for the student loan, as shown in the “**Income and Expenses**” diagram below:

Income and Expenses

\$30,000	{	• After-tax income
\$14,400	{	• Rent
\$14,000	{	• Living expenses
\$1,000	{	• Student loan payments
\$250	{	• Remaining for savings

You will have an annual budget surplus of just \$600 (income = \$30,000 - \$29,400 [total expenses + payments]). You will be achieving your short-term goal of reducing debt, but with a small annual budget surplus, it will be difficult for you to begin to achieve your goal of accumulating assets. To reach that intermediate goal, you will have to increase income or decrease expenses to create more of an annual surplus. When your student loans are paid off in about ten years, you will no longer have student loan payments, and that will increase your surplus significantly (by \$1,000 per year) and allow you to put that money toward asset accumulation.

Assessing your current situation allows you to see you must delay accumulating assets until you can reduce expenses by reducing debt (and thus your student loan payments). You are now reducing debt, and as you continue to do so, your financial situation will begin to look different, and new choices will be available to you.

(Siegel & Yacht, 2009)

Evaluating Alternatives and Making Choices

Figuring out how to go from here to there is a process of identifying immediate choices and longer-term strategies or series of choices. To do this, you must be realistic and imaginative about your current situation to see the choices it presents and the future choices that current choices may create. The characteristics of your living situation—family structure, age, career choice, health—and the larger context of the economic environment will affect or define the relative value of your choices.

- Watch this video:



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- Answer these [practice questions](#).

Budgeting Apps

For budgeting apps, see [Financial Technology \(FinTech\) Products and Banking Arrangements chapter](#).

Key Takeaways:

- During your prime working years, you will make more than you consume so that you can pay off education debt and save extra income for retirement.
- As interest rates go up, the quantity of savings supplied increases. As interest rates fall, the quantity of borrowing demanded increases.
- An opportunity cost allows you to give up one item in your budget so that you can use that money for another item.
- Goals are shaped by current and expected circumstances, family structure, career, health, and larger economic forces.
- Depending on the factors shaping them, goals may be short-term, intermediate, or long-term.
- Choices will allow faster or slower progress toward goals and may digress or regress from goals; goals can be eliminated.

Please Provide Feedback

[What is one tip that you learned from this chapter?](#)

References

Siegel, R., & Yacht, C. (2009). *Personal finance*. Open Textbook Library. <https://open.umn.edu/opentextbooks/textbooks/31>

3. Components of a Spending Plan or Budget

Chapter Contents:

- [Personal Finance](#)
- [Creating a Monthly Household Budget](#)
- [What Counts as Income](#)
 - [Distinguishing Between Earned and Unearned Income](#)
 - [Tracking Income](#)
- [How to Count Expenses](#)
 - [Fixed vs. Variable Expenses](#)
 - [Differentiating Fixed and Variable Expenses](#)
 - [Making Spending Decisions](#)
 - [Shared Expenses](#)
- [Strategies for Saving](#)
 - [Saving for Emergencies](#)
 - [Saving for Periodic Expenses and Goals](#)
 - [Saving for Lean Times](#)
 - [Saving for an Education](#)
- [Making Savings Automatic](#)

Learning Outcomes:

- Learn the difference between negative cash flow and positive cash flow.
- Create a budget for imaginary housing expenses.
- Compare and contrast earned and unearned income.
- Understand the differences between fixed and variable expenses.
- Realize that spending decisions often reflect habits that

develop over time.

- Begin to understand how savings is an expense.

Personal Finance


Personal finance is the process of paying for or financing a life and a way of living. Just as a business must be financed—its buildings, equipment, use of labor and materials, and operating costs must be paid for—so must a person's possessions and living expenses. Just as a business relies on its revenues from selling goods or services to finance its costs, so a person relies on income earned from selling labor or capital to finance costs. Personal finance addresses the “great difficulty” of getting a little money. It is about learning to manage income and wealth to satisfy desires in life or to create more income and more wealth. It is about a) creating productive assets: resources that can be used to create future economic benefit, such as increasing income, decreasing expenses, or storing wealth as an investment, and b) protecting existing and expected value in those assets. In other words, personal finance is about learning how to get what you want and protect what you have got.

There is no trick to managing personal finances. Making good financial decisions is a matter of understanding how the economy works, how money flows through it, and how people make financial decisions. The better your understanding, the better your ability to plan, take advantage of opportunities, and avoid disappointments.

- Watch this video:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded

 from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://pressbooks.cuny.edu/finlit4life/?p=44#oembed-1>

- Review [FINRA's Control Your Spending: Calculate Your Cash Flow webpage](#) that will help you evaluate your present financial status, so that you know where you stand financially.

Creating a Monthly Household Budget

In this activity, students will:

- Complete a budget for housing expenses.
- Reflect on how budgets help people manage money.

Download activity:

- [Creating a monthly household budget \(teacher guide\)](#)
- [Creating a monthly household budget \(worksheet\)](#)

The key takeaways in this activity are:

- A monthly household budget can help you make sure that you have enough money to pay for things you need such as rent, groceries, and electricity.
- Paying for all your household needs before you spend money on things you want is a wise financial habit.

What Counts as Income



Distinguishing Between Earned and Unearned Income

In this activity, students will:

- Explore the difference between earned and unearned income.
- Play a game to practice distinguishing between the two types of income.

Download activity: [Distinguishing between earned and unearned income \(guide\)](#)

The key takeaways in this activity are:

- People can receive income even if they don't work for pay. This type of income is known as unearned income.
- Earned income is usually subject to federal and state income taxes, while unearned income may or may not be.

Tracking Income

In this activity, students will:

- Learn key terms related to income and benefits.
- Calculate weekly and monthly income and explore how income changes as a result of irregular monthly income.

Download activity:

- [Tracking income \(teacher guide\)](#)
- [Tracking income \(worksheet\)](#)

The key takeaways in this activity are:

- Income is the money you earn through hourly wages, salaries, tips, or commissions.
- Income can be regular (a set schedule and amount) or irregular (inconsistent because the schedule or amount varies).

How to Count Expenses

Understanding and managing different types of expenses can help you control your cash flow and follow a budget. There are two types of expenses: fixed and variable.

Fixed vs. Variable Expenses

When you make a budget, it helps to identify which monthly expenses are fixed and which ones vary.

Fixed expenses generally cost the same amount each month (e.g., rent, mortgage payments, car payments). Some fixed expenses (e.g., a utility bill) may also be variable because the amount changes each month depending on usage.

Variable expenses change from month to month (e.g., dining out, gas, medical expenses, groceries, or basically anything you buy from a store). If you're trying to minimize spending to save money,

- Watch the Video:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://pressbooks.cuny.edu/finlit4life/?p=44#oembed-2>

- Answer these questions:
 1. Can I lower any of my fixed expenses so that I can save more money (for example, choose a cheaper Internet package)?
 2. Can I lower or eliminate any of my variable expenses so that I

can save more money (for example, dine out less often)?

- Complete the following worksheet: [Categorizing Expenses](#)

Differentiating Fixed and Variable Expenses

To manage your cash flow and maintain a budget, it's helpful to understand different types of expenses.

Let's try...

[Building Blocks Student Worksheet: Differentiating fixed and variable expenses](#)

Making Spending Decisions

Common decision-making models can help you make informed spending choices.

In this activity, students will:

- Understand the PACED decision-making model.
- Apply the PACED model to making spending decisions.

People face a number of decisions about money every day. Understanding the differences between needs and wants helps you make a budget to manage your spending and informs your daily spending choices. Covering all your needs before you spend money on your wants is a wise financial habit.

The PACED decision-making model can help you learn the process of making thoughtful spending decisions by taking you through the steps of considering the problem, imagining alternatives to solve the problem, defining criteria for making a

decision, evaluating the best choice for your situation, and settling on a final decision.

The PACED Decision-Making Model

STEP	DESCRIPTION
Problem	Identify the problem to be solved or decision to be made.
Alternatives	Consider the options you have for solving the problem.
Criteria	Decide what features or qualities you'll use to compare the different options.
Evaluate	Analyze the options based on your criteria.
Decide	Make a decision based on the results of your evaluation.

Activity: [Building Blocks Student Worksheet: Making spending decisions](#)

The key takeaways in this activity are:

- Know that your fixed expenses are the same from month to month.
- Know that your variable expenses will be different from month to month.
- Make sure that you account for the variable expenses in your budget.
- Use the PACED decision-making process for your spending decisions.

Shared Expenses

When you have roommates, the essential expenses, such as rent,

utilities, and food, should be divided equally. However, rent and other expenses may sometimes be shared based on the size of the room, utilities usage, and food consumed.

Example: There are 3 roommates. If the rent and utilities are \$1500 per month, then each roommate is responsible for contributing one third ($1/3$) of the essential expenses or \$500.

In most cases, one person will have leased or rented the apartment or house and is responsible for paying the rental agency or owner. The lead roommate (person who signs the lease) will let the other roommates know when the essential expenses are due. Each roommate should agree to have their share of the essential expenses available prior to the due date of the essential expense.

Unfortunately, some roommates may not be able to meet their share of the expenses due to an unforeseen occurrence. It is advisable for the lead roommate to have money put aside in their budget to make up the difference. This set-aside money should NOT be included in the shared expenses.

The most important thing to note is that each roommate should take full responsibility for their share of the essential expenses. In some cases, the lead roommate has obtained a sublease agreement that the other roommates sign to ensure that they pay their portion of the essential expenses.

Strategies for Saving

Saving on a regular basis can help you make progress toward achieving your goals and better handle unexpected expenses when they come up. It is money you set aside today to use in the future. It could be for something you need in the next few months or even years from now.

People save for many reasons:

- Unexpected expenses and emergencies.
- A bill they know will be due every few months, such as car insurance.
- Annual expenses like children's school supplies.
- Their own goals, such as a new TV, appliances, a car, a home, their children's education, or retirement.

There are common categories that most people think about when setting their savings goals:

- Saving for emergencies
- Saving for periodic expenses and goals
- Saving for lean times
- Saving for education

Activity: [Savings Plan Student Worksheet](#)

Saving for Emergencies

Everyone has unexpected expenses and emergencies—a car repair, the need to travel to help a sick family member, paying the bills when you've had a cutback in hours or even lost your job. When you save in advance for unexpected expenses and emergencies, you are better prepared to handle them without having to skip paying your other bills or to borrow money. Saving money now for unexpected expenses and emergencies can save you money later.

Consider starting an emergency fund with \$500 as your goal (McCallister-Young, 2021). This sum is enough to cover a lot of common emergencies such as a new tire for your car, a plane ticket to care for a sick family member, or minor medical costs. Once you reach \$500, consider increasing your goal to \$1,000. This may

be enough to help cover your rent if you lose your job, take care of an insurance deductible for major car repairs, or pay for many household repairs. Having this kind of emergency savings fund is the foundation for setting other savings goals. Once you have this set up, it's easier to focus on saving for other things without worrying about how you would handle an emergency expense.

While the target amount for an emergency fund will vary from person to person based on their needs, \$500 to \$1,000 has been suggested as a starting point.

Saving for Periodic Expenses and Goals

Once you have some money set aside for unexpected expenses, you can start planning for upcoming expenses and goals. Many people have goals they want to accomplish that require saving money. Some goals can take several months to achieve, such as saving for a new TV. Others can take many years, like paying for a child's education. If you decide to save money for such a goal, make sure the money you're saving is separate from your emergency fund. That way, if an unexpected expense comes up, using your emergency fund won't come at the cost of achieving your goal. It's also important to save for periodic expenses (those that come only once or a few times a year) like renters' insurance, income taxes, car insurance, or children's school supplies. While they're not unexpected, these expenses can be difficult to pay for all at once if you haven't been setting money aside for them.

Saving for Lean Times

Saving money is particularly important if your income fluctuates or varies from week to week. This variation could exist because your

income changes depending on how many hours you are scheduled to work each week. It could also be because you work seasonally, rather than year-round. In both situations, setting aside money in weeks or months with higher income can help you pay your bills on time when your income decreases or stops.

Watch the Video:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online

here: <https://pressbooks.cuny.edu/finlit4life/?p=44#oembed-3>

Saving for an Education

Saving for college or technical training for you or your children may be one of your goals. Training and education after high school can be an important investment of both time and money. Saving for education can reduce the amount of student loans you need and may provide more options for education and training after high school. There are many financial products that can help you save for an education, including savings accounts and certificates of deposit. There are also investment products designed specifically for this purpose. One option is a 529 savings plan. These tax-advantaged savings plans can help parents, guardians, grandparents, and others save and invest for an education. For more information on saving for education expenses using a 529 plan, visit collegesavings.org.

You can also save while receiving public benefits. If you receive public benefits and want to start saving for emergencies and goals, you may want to know about asset limits. Assets are things that you own. Assets can include money in a savings or checking account, and things like your car, home, land, and business inventory. Asset

limits are rules about how much you can have or save before your benefits are reduced or taken away. Since assets help people achieve financial security, some assets won't count against allowable limits. Generally, the assets that may count against allowable limits are "liquid," which means they are similar to cash. Some examples of liquid assets are money in a checking account, savings account, or investment accounts. While things like a home or car that you own are also considered assets, they're not liquid assets, so some program rules don't count them against the allowable limit. Different benefits have different limits and all states have their own asset limit policies. Knowing each program's asset limits may help you avoid unexpectedly losing your benefits as you're saving to reach your goals. Use the "Saving and asset limits" tool (linked below) to figure out the asset limits for your benefits.

Saving is hard on a tight budget. After you've made a decision to save, you have to find the money to do it. There are only two ways to find money to save: spend less or earn more. You can decrease spending and put the money "not spent" into savings.

You can also increase your income as a way to increase savings. You could work a second job part-time and save some of that extra income. Sometimes you experience an unexpected increase in income. Consider setting aside some of this "extra" income into your savings account. If you get paid bi-weekly, there are two months each year when you get three paychecks instead of two. You can take advantage of this "extra" paycheck to save for unexpected expenses later in the year

Activity:

Complete the [Saving and Asset Limits Student Worksheet](#).

If you receive a tax refund, you could save part of it for emergencies or unexpected expenses, set it aside for predictable annual expenses, or put it toward meeting one of your goals.

- Watch the Video:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://pressbooks.cuny.edu/finlit4life/?p=44#oembed-4>

- Complete the [Saving at Tax Time Worksheet](#)

Making Savings Automatic

People who save successfully generally choose an automatic system of saving for their goals. They make the decision about where to save, set up the system, and then save money from every paycheck without having to think about it. If you have a bank account and direct deposit, you can arrange to automatically deposit some of your paycheck into a savings account every time you are paid.

- Watch the video:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://pressbooks.cuny.edu/finlit4life/?p=44#oembed-5>

- Complete the [Finding a Place for Savings Student Worksheet](#)

Key Takeaways:

- It is important to understand the sources (incomes) and uses (expenses) of funds, and the budget deficit or budget surplus that may result.
- A monthly household budget can help you make sure you have enough money to pay for things you need like rent, groceries, and electricity.
- Earned income is usually subject to federal and state income taxes, while unearned income may or may not be.
- Income can be regular (a set schedule and amount) or irregular (inconsistent, because the schedule or amount varies).
- Your fixed expenses are the same from month to month.
- Your variable expenses will be different from month to month.
- Savings should include money for emergencies.

Please Provide Feedback

[What is one tip that you learned from this chapter?](#)

References

- McCallister-Young, K. (2021, January 31). 38 reasons you need at least a \$500 emergency fund. America Saves. <https://americasaves.org/resource-center/insights/38-reasons-you-need-at-least-a-500-emergency-fund/>
- Siegel, R., & Yacht, C. (2009). *Personal finance*. Open Textbook Library. <https://open.umn.edu/opentextbooks/textbooks/31>

4. Methods of Budgeting

Learning Outcomes:

- Determine your current monthly income and expenses.
 - Determine your desired balance of spending and saving.
 - Track and adjust your spending and saving habits with the help of worksheets, the 50-20-30 rule, cash stuffing (the envelope method), free apps, and Microsoft Excel spreadsheets.
-

Budgeting

The following two videos show different approaches to budgeting but focus predominantly on income and expenses.

Budgeting Basics

Watch the video:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://pressbooks.cuny.edu/finlit4life/?p=46#oembed-1>

Cash Stuffing (The Cash Envelope Method)

Watch the video:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://pressbooks.cuny.edu/finlit4life/?p=46#oembed-2>

Please note: There is a math error in the preceding video in the discussion (that begins at the 1:30 minute mark) of what a good cutback is. The cutback is written as \$120 when it should be \$140, because 20% of \$700 is \$140.

Tracking Your Budget

Creating a budget is only the first step. It is important that you keep track of your monthly income and expenses to make sure you're sticking to the budget that you created. However, budgets are not static and can (and should) be adjusted when they vary consistently from actual income and expenses.

Watch the video:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://pressbooks.cuny.edu/finlit4life/?p=46#oembed-3>

There are different tools available for tracking your budget. In

deciding on which one to try, you should consider your unique needs and abilities to use the programs and apps consistently. Keep in mind that consistency is important in budgeting and tracking actual expenses. Any tool or app is good for you only if you are actually using it consistently, so choosing the latest or flashiest app will not help if you are not going to use it.

50-20-30 Rule Budget Calculator

The 50-20-30 rule uses three different categories to organize your spending: Needs, Debt/Savings, and Wants. Needs take up 50% of your budget, Debt/Savings take up 20%, and Wants the remaining 30%.

As with all spending plans, in order to be successful you must be realistic with yourself about your needs versus your wants. What expenses are necessary for your basic well-being, and what expenses are not? What expenses will bring you closer to reaching big-picture goals, and what expenses will bring you only short-lived pleasure?

This [handy calculator](#) balances the numbers for you, assigning specific dollar amounts to each category of spending.

Analyzing Budgets

In this activity, students will:

- Use the “Analyzing budgets” worksheet to determine whether a scenario from the “Budget scenarios” handout meets the 50-30-20 rule.
- Give advice to help the characters in the scenario meet the 50-30-20 rule.

Download activity:

- [Analyzing budgets \(teacher guide\)](#)
- [Analyzing budgets \(worksheet\)](#)
- [Budget scenarios \(handout\)](#)

The key takeaways in this activity are:

- A budget helps you decide how much you'll need to spend on necessities, how much money you'll put aside for savings, and how much you can use for your “wants,” such as dining out or travel.
- A budget should be made using your net income, which is the amount of money you receive in your paycheck after taxes and other deductions are taken out.

Excel for Budgeting

Watch the video:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://pressbooks.cuny.edu/finlit4life/?p=46#oembed-4>

Microsoft Excel offers a variety of different templates for organizing and tracking your expenses and savings. [Download the Personal Monthly Budget template or choose an alternate one](#) to fill out on your own.

Budgeting Tools

Tools from Banks

One advantage of keeping your money in a savings account is the applications provided to you by the bank for creating and maintaining a budget. Here is a [list of different apps available from different banks](#).

Tools not from Banks

- There are also applications from other sources that you can use for creating and maintaining a budget. Here is a [list of freestanding apps available not from banks](#).
- You can also learn more in the chapter on [Financial Technology \(FinTech\) Products and Banking Arrangements](#) and the chapter on [Changes Brought About By Investment Technology](#).

Key Takeaways:

- In order to stick to a spending plan, you need an accountability system such as a budget worksheet, cash stuffing (the envelope method), following the 50-20-30 rule, or other budgeting tool.
- You should consider your unique needs and abilities to use tracking budget programs and apps in deciding on which one to try.
- Maintaining a realistic picture of your expenses and savings will enable you to set realistic expectations.
- Finding a consistent budget that works best for your specific

situation is the key to saving money and reaching big-picture goals.

Please Provide Feedback

[What is one tip that you learned from this chapter?](#)

5. Financial Technology (FinTech) Products and Banking Arrangements

Learning Objectives:

- Understand automated transactions.
 - Learn how to set up accounts for particular goals.
 - Explore the different apps to track spending.
-

What is **Financial Technology (FinTech)**?:

“FinTech (financial technology) is a catch-all term referring to software, mobile applications, and other technologies created to improve and automate traditional forms of finance for businesses and consumers alike. FinTech can include everything from straightforward mobile payment apps to complex blockchain networks housing encrypted transactions” (Columbia, n.d.).



Automated, Scheduled Money Transfers to Your Savings Account

The [Electronic Fund Transfer Act \(EFTA\)](#) of 1978 (15 U.S.C. 1693 et seq.) is intended to protect individual consumers engaging in electronic fund transfers (EFTs) and remittance transfers. With direct deposit or electronic fund transfers (EFTs), the general public, government agencies, businesses, and other institutions can pay and collect money electronically, without having to use paper checks. Direct deposit (EFT) is safe, secure, efficient, and less expensive than paper check payments and collections (*Direct Deposit*, 2023). “The Automated Clearing House (ACH) is the primary system that agencies use for electronic fund transfers (EFTs). With ACH, funds are electronically deposited in financial institutions, and payments are made online” (*Automated*, 2023).”

Watch the video:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://pressbooks.cuny.edu/finlit4life/?p=55#oembed-1>

Setting up Accounts for Particular Savings Goals

Watch the video:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://pressbooks.cuny.edu/finlit4life/?p=55#oembed-2>

Here are the steps to a SMART savings goal:

1. S = Specific. What are you saving for? Create an emergency fund.
2. M = Measurable. How much do you want to save? \$400.
3. A = Attainable. Is this realistic? Is it doable? Yes, if I earn more and spend less.
4. R = Relevant. Is this worth saving for? Is this...
5. T = Time-bound. When will you meet the goal? In 5 months (20 weeks)

Now, try the [SMART Savings Goal worksheet](#).

Apps to Track Spending

Here are some suggested apps from academic institutions to track spending:

- [Post University](#)
 - [Rasmussen University](#)
-

Key Takeaways:

- The Electronic Fund Transfer Act of 1978 is intended to protect individual consumers engaging in electronic fund transfers (EFTs) and remittance transfers.
- Several budgeting apps are available to download on different devices, such as tablets and smartphones.

Please Provide Feedback

[What is one tip that you learned from this chapter?](#)

References

Automated Clearing House [ACH]. (2022, December 23). U. S. Bureau of the Fiscal Service. <https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/ach/>

Columbia Engineering. (n.d.). What is financial technology (FinTech)? A beginner's guide. *Columbia Engineering Boot Camps Blog*. Columbia University, Fu Foundation School of Engineering and Applied Science. <https://bootcamp.cvn.columbia.edu/blog/what-is-fintech/>

Direct deposit (Electronic Funds Transfer). (2023, January 30). U. S. Bureau of the Fiscal Service. <https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/eft/>

6. Challenges of Living in One of the Most Expensive Cities

Learning Objectives:

- Learn about ways to save money while living in New York City.
 - Learn about options to save money on housing costs.
 - Explore transportation costs and options.
-

Introduction

Few cities are more expensive than New York City. While some areas of the city are notably more expensive (Manhattan and part of Brooklyn), the rent is too damn high everywhere! Whether you live with family, friends, or by yourself, you likely face significant housing costs. The average rent in Queens—LaGuardia’s home borough—is over \$2,700. Some areas of Queens are more expensive than others, with rents rising sharply in Astoria and Forest Park, while average rents have declined in Jamaica. According to Cea Weaver, an organizer with the statewide Housing Justice for All Coalition who fights for greater tenant protections, “... the rents are really high, and I am like, okay, great. Like what’s new? Rent is high in New York and politicians are doing absolutely nothing about it” (Bocanegra, 2023). Given this unfortunate reality, this section focuses on how to control other costs in your life. The following list identifies which expenses offer you the opportunity to save money, including some with support from LaGuardia.

- Transportation
 - Walking is free if you are able.
 - The bus and subway are not free but relatively affordable. A single ride costs \$2.90 but the [MTA provides options to save money](#).
- Food
 - [LaGuardia CARES](#) maintains a food pantry and can assist students in need of public benefits.
- Entertainment and activities
 - [CUNY Arts](#) provides CUNY students with free and discounted access to NYC's amazing cultural institutions.
 - [Theater Development Fund \(TDF\) for discounted Broadway tickets](#).
 - Free admission to many museums.
 - [Campus Life](#) maintains an events calendar and info about clubs and organizations that you can join.
 - Explore the city
 - There is so much to experience in New York City, and much of it is free! Find a quiet spot in a city park, explore the amazing diversity of the neighborhoods, visit one of our many water fronts.

Transportation Costs

Calculate your transportation costs for one month and ask yourself a few questions.

- How often do I need to commute to school or work?
- How far is my average commute?
- What is the most cost-effective mode of transportation? Here are some options:

- Public transportation (subways and buses)
- Walking
- Citi Bike or your own bike
- Taxi or other car service
- Drive your own car

Use the following table to calculate and compare your transportation options over the course of one month:

Mode of Transportation	Cost
Subway, unlimited rides for one month. Check the MTA website for fare options .	
Subway, pay as you go, based on how many times you commute to and from LaGuardia. A subway fare costs \$2.90.	
Walking: do you live close enough to LaGuardia to walk? How long will it take you to walk?	
Taxi or car service (Uber, Lyft, etc.): find out the average price of a ride from where you live to LaGuardia.	
Drive your own car: factor in cost of gas, car payment, insurance, parking, and other related expenses.	
Citi Bike single ride.	
Citi Bike monthly, unlimited rides.	
Purchase and ride your own bike, scooter, or other 2-wheeled mode of transport.	

Reflection

Write a brief reflection on which transportation option is the best for you. In addition to cost, explain the other factors you considered. For example, do you care more about time or convenience? It may be free to walk, but it will take you one hour. Then again, walking an hour can be your exercise for the day. Maybe the subway is the cheapest option, but it requires taking a bus and a train, which can take a long time.

Key Takeaways:

- We have more control over some expenses, such as transportation, compared with others.
- Consider all of the factors that contribute to your transportation costs, financial as well as mental and physical health.

Please Provide Feedback

[What is one tip that you learned from this chapter?](#)

References

Bocanegra, M. (2023, February 9). *Rent in NYC is really high*. Gothamist. <https://gothamist.com/news/rent-in-nyc-is-really-high>

PART II

INVESTING

7. What is Investing? When is it appropriate?

Learning Outcomes:

- Define an investment.
 - Explain the difference between stocks and bonds.
 - Compare and contrast investing and saving.
 - Understand the mechanics of investing.
-



Investing

Before looking at investment planning and strategy, it is important

to take a closer look at the galaxy of investments and markets where investing takes place. Understanding how markets work, how different investments work, and how different investors can use investments is critical to understanding how to begin to plan your investment goals and strategies.

You have looked at savings plans and ways to create surplus cash. Investing is primarily about using the capital markets to invest that surplus cash for the longer term. The capital markets developed as a way for buyers to buy liquidity. In Western Europe, where many of our ideas of modern finance began, those early buyers were usually monarchs or members of the nobility raising capital to finance armies and navies to conquer or defend territories or resources. Many devices and markets were used to raise capital, but the two primary methods that have evolved into modern times are the bond and stock markets.¹

In the United States, 47 percent of the adult population owns stocks or bonds, most through retirement accounts (²
(Investment and Markets, n.d.)

Get To Know Investment Terms

Play [FINRA's Learning to Invest Game](#) so that you become more familiar with investment terms.

1. For a thorough history of the evolution of finance and financial instruments, see Charles P. Kindleberger's *A Financial History of Western Europe* (1984).
2. Sabelhaus et al., 2008, p. 1).

How Does Investing Differ from Saving?

Watch the video:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://pressbooks.cuny.edu/finlit4life/?p=65#oembed-1>

In this activity, students will:

- Understand the differences between saving and investing.
- Explore the different goals saving and investing can help achieve.

Download activity:

- [Comparing saving and investing \(teacher guide\)](#)
- [Comparing saving and investing \(worksheet\)](#)

How Does Investing Work?



Watch the video:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online

here: <https://pressbooks.cuny.edu/finlit4life/?p=65#oembed-2>

In this activity, students will:

- Calculate capital gains and capital losses for stock transactions in terms of dollars and percentages.
- Understand how these calculations can help evaluate a stock's past performance.

Download activity:

- [Comparing stock investments \(guide\)](#)
 - [Comparing stock investments \(worksheet\)](#)
-

Key Takeaways:

- Saving to build wealth is investing.
- Investing happens over your lifetime.
- Stocks are a type of investment that gives people a share of ownership in a company.
- Stocks offer investors the greatest potential for growth (capital appreciation) over the long haul.
- When you sell a stock for more than you paid for it, that's called a capital gain. When you sell a stock for less than you paid for it, that's a capital loss.

Please Provide Feedback

What is one tip that you learned from this chapter?

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8. Most Common Investment Products

Learning Outcomes:

- Learn how various factors or events can affect stock prices.
 - Provide an understanding of the risks of buying stocks.
 - Explain what bonds are and how they are rated.
 - Identify what a bond market is.
 - Describe what Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs) are and how to research them.
 - Learn how to buy and sell ETFs.
 - Describe what mutual fund are and how to research them.
 - Learn how to buy and sell mutual funds.
-

Stocks

Watch the video:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://pressbooks.cuny.edu/finlit4life/?p=69#oembed-1>

The Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index (S&P 500) is an “inclusive index made up of 500 stock prices including 400 industrials, 40 utilities, 20 transportation, and 40 financial issues. The index is

constructed using market weights (stock price multiplied by shares outstanding) to provide a broad indicator of stock price movements” (2003, p. 357).

In this activity, students will:

- Work in groups to review scenarios that may affect an imaginary company’s stock price.
- Brainstorm on why they think the stock price rose or fell.
- Reflect on the risks and rewards of stock investing.

Download Activity:

- Playing an Investment Game ([Teacher Guide](#))
- Playing an Investment Game ([Worksheet](#))

The key takeaways in this activity are:

- When new shares of a stock are issued and sold, savings turn into investments.
- The stock market can be a riskier method of investment than investing through banks.

Bonds

Watch the video:



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The following video and practice questions will explain what the bond market is and how bonds are rated:

- Watch the video*:

* Note that the credit rating information in the video is not current. Starbucks is no longer A-.



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://pressbooks.cuny.edu/finlit4life/?p=69#oembed-3>

- Answer these [practice questions](#).

The key takeaways in the video and practice questions are:

- By issuing bonds, a company can raise capital and make big investments.
- Companies repay debt to borrowers over a long timeline as investments provide a return payback.
- The demand for borrowing increases when the government decides to borrow large amounts of money.
- Bonds are rated by agencies such as the S&P 500.

Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs)

Watch the video:





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Check out the following resources:

- [5 Best ETFs](#)
- [A Guide for Investors](#)

Mutual Funds

Watch these videos:



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One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://pressbooks.cuny.edu/finlit4life/?p=69#oembed-6>

Answer these practice questions:

1. What are the key differences between mutual funds and ETFs?

2. Which kind of investment would you choose, based on your knowledge of both?
-

Key Takeaways:

- Putting money in investments like stocks, bonds, mutual funds, and commodities can mean greater returns over the long term, but it also means higher risks.
- Stocks are shares of ownership and are traded in organized markets called stock exchanges.
- The stock market can be a riskier method of investment than investing through banks.
- By issuing bonds, a company can raise capital and make big investments.
- Bonds are rated by agencies such as the S&P 500.
- ETFs rely on diversified stocks bracketed into common themes.
- The price of ETFs fluctuates throughout the day along with the stock market, where ETF trading occurs.
- A mutual fund is a financial-service company that pools its investors' funds to buy a selection of securities—marketable securities, stocks, bonds, or a combination of securities—that meet its stated investment goals.

Please Provide Feedback

[What is one tip that you learned from this chapter?](#)

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9. Speculating in Stocks

Learning Objectives:

- Recognize the difference between investing and speculation.
 - Understand why the characteristics of stock options and short selling make them speculative as investments.
 - Know why day trading can be considered speculative.
-

We now embark upon a very unusual part of our journey. In this and the following chapter, we will explore various speculative instruments that most of us can stay far away from without harming our investment portfolios. These advanced financial strategies should be approached only with extreme caution by the highly experienced investor, if at all. “That’s a bit odd,” you say. “Why are we learning about products that we may never use?”

The reason we are learning about things like stock options, futures contracts, cryptocurrency, and real estate speculation is that we can protect ourselves, our family members, our friends, and our colleagues from them. Think of it like this—we learn about the dangers of poisonous chemicals, but that is not instruction to use poisonous chemicals! And the same is true of options, futures, shorting, etc. We need to be familiar with how these exotic and often dangerous financial vehicles work, if only to protect ourselves and our loved ones from succumbing to their “get-rich quick” siren calls.

Investing vs. Speculation

“An investment operation is one which, upon thorough analysis,

promises safety of principal and a satisfactory return. Operations not meeting these requirements are speculative” (Graham, 2006, p. 18)

Benjamin Graham was an American economist and the author of *The Intelligent Investor: The Definitive Book on Value Investing*, considered the bible for investors. Based on the above definition proposed by Graham and his co-author, David L. Dobb, in their *Security Analysis* (1934, p. 54) and quoted in their subsequent writings, an investment has a good probability of success. That does not mean that there is no risk involved.

On the other hand, speculation involves risking money on a financial instrument that has a low expectation of profitability, because success depends on chance or external factors outside of anyone’s control, rather like buying a Lotto ticket or playing slot machines at a casino. In other words, speculation is more like gambling than investing. However, if the financial product turns out—against all odds—to be profitable, it will produce abnormally high returns for the speculator to compensate for the very high risk (Nguyen, 2023).

“But isn’t someone doing it? Aren’t there people who make tremendous rates of return?” you may rightly ask. The answer is yes. They are speculators, also known as traders. Being a speculator/trader can be very profitable for the few who are good at it, but it is also very stressful and perilous.

When the task is immensely difficult and the competition is ferocious, as it is in speculating/trading or in sports or the arts, for that matter, it is only natural that a select few will rise to the top. Can you throw or hit a fastball at 98 miles per hour? If you can successfully hit a fastball at 98 miles per hour three times out of ten tries, you can snag yourself a contract for tens of millions of dollars each year playing baseball in the major leagues. Can you dunk a basketball? Can you sing the lead part in a five-act opera? Can you write or direct or act in a movie with a \$100 million+ budget? The average person can’t accomplish any of these. But that does not mean that there aren’t people who can. There are. Are you going to compete with them in their venue? Probably not.

Stock Options



A stock options contract is a tradable right to buy or sell a certain amount of stock at a specified price for a specified period of time. Options contracts are not investments. They are speculations, which makes them more like gambling. Specifically, they are contracts between two market speculators. The buyer of the option contract gets the right to buy or sell the stock at a given price for a given period of time. If the buyer of the contract exercises the option, the seller of the option contract must buy or sell the stock according to the terms of the contract.

Options allow investors to leverage the money they paid to acquire the option. Leverage is the ability to obtain a given amount of stock while paying only a fraction of the cost. With options, you can make the same amount of money from a stock as if you bought it for full price while paying one-tenth or less of the money. Sounds too good to be true, huh? Well, you are right. It is too good to be true. Much of the time, you lose the entire outlay. Options have a time limit. Most options expire worthless.

Stock options contracts are part of a class of securities called derivatives—securities that derive their value from the price

behavior of an underlying real or financial asset: in this case, the price of a stock.

Options contracts:

- have no voting rights.
- receive no dividends or interest.
- eventually expire in a matter of days or months.

Their value comes from the fact that they allow the holder of the option to participate in the price behavior of the stock with a much lower investment of money. By the way, options contracts are usually referred to just as options (try saying, “options contracts,” three times fast!).

(Paiano, n.d.)

Options in Action

You believe that a stock will do well and that the price will increase. Instead of buying the stock, you buy an option to buy the stock. Repeat: You didn't buy the stock; you bought an option to buy the stock. If the stock goes up, your option will go up, almost always, much, much faster and you can sell the option for a handsome profit. There is only one catch. The option expires in three, six, or nine months. If the stock does not go up in that time period, the option will expire worthless. Surprise! Most options expire worthless. There are some scenarios where options can be worthwhile, but they are few and far between.

Let's look at an example. There is a stock currently selling for \$20 that you believe will do well. Say you buy a share of the stock for \$20. If it goes up to \$30, you have earned \$10 on a \$20 investment. That's a 50% return on your money. Pretty good! But that's not good enough for you. Instead, you buy an option to purchase a share of the stock at \$20 currently selling at \$20. The option might only cost

you \$1. If the stock goes up to \$30, your option price will probably go up to around \$11. You have earned \$10 on a \$1 investment! That's a 1,000% return on your money. Whoa! That is "leverage" in action. Congratulations! Pat yourself on the back!

But what if the stock price stays at \$20 or goes down, even a small amount? Your option will expire worthless at the end of three, six, or nine months. And, of course, after your option expires, the stock price may zoom to \$40. You were so sure that this stock was going to hit the big time and you were absolutely right. But because you bought an option that expired, you lost the ability to share in the success of the stock. Why not forget about the option and just buy the stock?!

To make the whole concept even more confusing, there are also options to sell a stock if you believe that the price of the stock will soon go down.

In essence, options are gambling, or speculating, that the price of the stock will either increase or decrease in the short term. Options have limited appeal to prudent, long-term investors.

(Paiano, n.d.)

Short Selling

Short selling made the headlines in early 2021, when individual investors banded together to cause huge losses for hedge funds that had sold short in stocks like GameStop and AMC Theatres. This came to be known as the GameStop Short Squeeze.

But what exactly is short selling? How can it cause such great losses?

And what was the GameStop Short Squeeze? Watch the following video to learn more:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://pressbooks.cuny.edu/finlit4life/?p=74#oembed-1>

Day Trading and Short-term Strategies

There has been a lot of talk recently about day trading. Day trading involves actively buying and selling securities within the same day, trying to capitalize on short-term changes in price. Day trading often involves:

- borrowing—also called leveraging—money each day in order to buy stock, but this also substantially increases risk.
- meticulous market and news monitoring.
- quick decision-making as the stock market is fast moving.
- a large amount of speculation.

Professional day traders are typically very experienced and have a deep understanding of the markets, products, strategies, and risks.

Some people promote day trading as a way to make big money fast, and others have unfortunately fallen victim to the risks of engaging in this type of speculative investing. Someone thinking about day trading should think twice. Day trading is serious business and not something you just dabble in for fun, particularly if you are using leveraged investment strategies or trading leveraged products.

An article published on the [Investopedia](#) website reports that the estimated success rate for day traders is that only about 10% make a profit (Michael, 2023). Even more interesting is that no famous money managers or investors who have become legends—think

Warren Buffet or Benjamin Graham—have built their reputation by day trading.

Before engaging in any type of day trading, it's crucial to understand the considerable risks involved (Schock, n.d.):

- **The Latest Craze:** Some celebrities have been vocal about how they have made a lot of money in day trading, but this does not mean that it's the right strategy for every investor. Every investment involves some degree of risk; however, engaging in risky trading strategies, particularly those involving leverage, is not the best way to plan for a strong financial future. While it may be exciting and tempting to jump into the latest investing craze, consider a more balanced and long-term approach to investing.
- **You Can Lose Everything and More...** : Day trading is not for the faint of heart as it involves minute-to-minute decision-making, as well as leveraged investment strategies that can lead to substantial losses. The goal of this kind of investing is to profit from daily short-term market and stock price changes. The risks involved, however, are substantially higher than longer-term investing strategies. A lot can happen during the market day that can result in market and stock volatility to challenge even the most experienced day trader.
- **Emotional Rollercoaster:** It can be especially difficult to check your emotions at the door when making investment decisions in this fast-paced environment, which may lead to some costly financial mistakes.
- **Getting into Debt:** Day trading often involves sophisticated products and leveraged investment strategies. Leveraged investing involves using borrowed money to purchase stocks or other securities. However, using leverage is very risky, and the risks involved may not be apparent to you at first.
- **Quick Losses:** If a stock's price or the market moves in the wrong direction, it can result in very quick and substantial financial losses. Leveraged investing can even result in losing

more money, and in some cases substantially more, than initially invested. Leveraged investing in a fast-paced and complicated environment can be very tricky, and it should not be done by inexperienced investors.

Unless you completely understand the magnitude of the risks involved and are able to live with those risks, you should not consider these kinds of investments. Also consider how well any investment fits in with your long-term investment plan to reach your financial goals.

Day trading can move very quickly, and you may not have time to research every investment thoroughly. Take your time and don't ever invest in anything you haven't thoroughly and independently researched. Most importantly, if you don't understand the investment, don't buy into it.

In-class Activity:

- Watch the following video



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Has anyone seen promotional videos like this on making money in the stock market (or other money-making programs)? What do you think of them and what characteristics of the promotional video led you to that opinion?

- Watch this next video:



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Videos like this exist because they succeed in drawing people into the fraud and making the fraudsters money. Why do you think so many people believe in these schemes? And why is that? And why again? (We ask “why” three times to dig down below surface-level responses in the spirit of critical financial literacy.)

Be A Smart Investor

Don't speculate or gamble with your financial future. Think in terms of how to plan for the many days ahead. Research every investment opportunity, understand your risk tolerance, and create an investment plan for the long term.

Please Provide Feedback

[What is one tip that you learned from this chapter?](#)

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10. Alternative Investments

Learning Objectives

- Define and describe the characteristics of investment alternatives.
 - Understand the characteristics of these alternatives that make them speculative as investments.
-

Cryptocurrency

You can hardly go online or catch the news without hearing about cryptocurrency. While there are various definitions of cryptocurrency, here are some characteristics that they have in common (Hayes, 2023):

- They are digital or virtual money that is issued in units called “coins” or “tokens.”
- Coins are created and processed using encryption for security and verification.
- Cryptocurrencies are decentralized, meaning no single person or group has control.
- Most were created to operate outside of governmental oversight; however, this aspect is now being questioned as more and more people own cryptocurrency and, thus, are exposed to its risks.

Bitcoin is the most widely held cryptocurrency in the world. Watch this short video for background on how Bitcoin and the blockchain work.



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Not surprisingly, this new form of currency has taken some twists and turns as it has developed, showing us both its positive and negative effects (Bitcoin, n.d.). ■ These may apply to other cryptocurrencies as well.

PROs of Bitcoin

1. **Transparency:** All Bitcoin transactions are public, traceable, and permanently stored in the Bitcoin blockchain network. Anyone can see the balance and all transactions of any address on this public ledger.
2. **Decentralized, peer-to-peer:** The blockchain functions in a decentralized way so that no single person or group has control—rather, all users collectively retain control.
3. **Potential for Privacy:** Traditional banking requires proof of identity while Bitcoin uses pseudonyms (more specifically, your wallet address) to execute transactions, giving users the ability to send money without giving identifying information. However, because all transactions are public, if someone figures out your unique pseudonym, they can also see your transactions.
4. **Accessibility and liquidity:** Bitcoin provides global accessibility. It allows any business or individual to securely send and receive payments anywhere at any time, with or without a bank account.

CONs of Bitcoin

1. **Volatility:** At the start of 2021, Bitcoin was trading below

\$30,000 but suddenly started peaking in February and by April, it had almost doubled. Later that month, it crashed to its January level. Its recovery started in June and by August, it had crossed \$50,000. After more ups and downs, it hit an all-time high of \$68,521 on 11/5/21.

Look it up: What is the price of Bitcoin today?

2. **No Government Regulations:** Many crypto enthusiasts believe having no government regulation is a PRO. It sets cryptocurrency apart from the traditional financial sector and banking world; however, this absence of regulation may soon be changing as lawmakers and regulatory agencies around the world consider taking action. The lack of regulation also means that there's no equivalent to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) that would cover losses in your cryptocurrency account, as it does with a bank account in cases of bank failure. FDIC insurance guarantees up to \$250,000 per depositor, per insured bank. Cryptocurrencies have no such guarantee.
3. **Irreversible:** Unlike traditional bank transactions, Bitcoin does not allow transaction reversibility, aka "chargebacks." In situations where you've accidentally sent funds to an incorrect unknown Bitcoin address, it is nearly impossible to recover your funds. If your assets are stolen, you're out of luck!
4. **Limited use and lack of scalability:** There is limited capacity to handle large amounts of transaction data on the Bitcoin blockchain network in a short span of time. Increasing trade volume causes a backlog which limits Bitcoin use because if we all transacted in Bitcoin daily, it would cause massive congestion to the network and fees would spike. Many experts, therefore, now view Bitcoin as a store of value rather than as a currency.

5. Bad for the environment: The Bitcoin network uses astonishing amounts of electricity. Bitcoin miners require highly specialized machines to perform complex math calculations quickly and enough cooling power to keep the constantly running hardware from overheating. The process of creating Bitcoin consumes more electricity annually than all of Argentina!

But Bitcoin is not the only cryptocurrency out there. As of August 2023, there were 9,321 different [cryptocurrencies worldwide](#) (Statista, 2023).

Watch the brief [video on “Altcoins”](#) at the beginning of the article on “10 important cryptocurrencies other than Bitcoin” (Hayes, 2023).

Cryptocurrency values can swing largely and quickly, which makes it frustrating to use crypto when making purchases. Let’s say that your favorite taco meal deal is selling for \$5. If you’re paying with U.S. dollars, it does not matter if you buy the taco deal on Monday or Thursday—it will cost \$5. But if you could also purchase the meal deal using cryptocurrency, you wouldn’t know how much it would cost you. For example, if there were a cryptocurrency of which 2 coins = \$5 today, then you could buy the taco meal deal for 2 of those coins today. But due to fluctuations in the price of digital currencies, that same taco deal might cost you 2.42 crypto coins (= \$6.05) three days later and 1.90 coins (= \$4.75) a week later ... and you might not know the price until it came time to pay.

Read an article on all the [factors that influence the price of Bitcoin](#), the world’s most popular cryptocurrency (Bloomenthal, 2023).

Finally, keep in mind that the world of cryptocurrency moves quickly. Just within the past 12 months of writing this chapter in June 2023, major crypto exchanges have gone bankrupt (FTX) or are under investigation for mishandling customer funds (Binance). As an investor, it’s up to you to do your research and keep up with developments. [The Wall Street Journal](#) and [The New York Times](#)

are valuable sources of up-to-date information; some schools offer their students and faculty free online subscriptions – check with your library.

Activity

How much do you know about cryptocurrency? Take the [Crypto Literacy Quiz](#) to see if you can pass. In 2022, only 9% of quiz takers scored over 60%.

Real Estate

When you buy a home, even with a mortgage, you are making a direct investment, because you are both the investor and the owner who holds legal title to the property. For most people, a home is the single largest investment they ever make.

As an investor, you may want to include other real estate holdings in your portfolio, most likely as an indirect investment in which you invest in an entity that owns and manages real estate.

Direct Investments

Sonia is looking to buy her first home. After graduating from college, she decided to stay on because she liked the town and found a job as an elementary school teacher. She loves her job, but her income is limited. She finds a nice, two-family house in a neighborhood close to the college. It needs some work, but she figures she can use the summer months to fix it up—she’s pretty handy—and renting to students won’t be a problem. The tenants will pay their own utilities.

Sonia figures that the rental income will help pay her mortgage, insurance, and taxes, and that after the mortgage is paid off, it will provide a nice extra income.

Who doesn't want a bargain? If you are handy with home repair and maintenance, a fixer-upper might just be the best way to begin building your real estate empire. Concentrate on smaller properties first. One strategy is to buy a duplex or triplex and live in one of the units. That way, you will know if any tenants are having wild parties at 2:00 a.m.

This is an example of direct investment—you buy the house (the investment). You own the real estate directly.

Depending on where you're looking to buy, you may be able to find low down payments and seller financing of rundown properties. The seller may want to rid themselves of the chore of being a landlord. Use the services of a competent real estate attorney to ensure that all the documentation is correct. One issue with rundown properties is that banks and credit unions usually do not want to loan to distressed properties; however, banks and credit unions are usually more motivated to finance a rundown property that the bank had to foreclose on and is now stuck owning. In any event, do not expect your sojourn into flipping homes to be anything like the reality television shows.

You'll also need to consider whether or not to hire a property manager. Some investors may want to take advantage of the services of a competent and reputable property manager, but the hard truth is that nobody cares about your property as much as you do, and fees for a property management firm can run to 10%, or more, of the rent. Keep in mind, though, that landlords must be savvy in dealing with a toilet and dealing with a tenant. If you are not handy dealing with both, then a property management firm might be worth the expense.

Many real estate investors begin like Sonia, buying a rental property that helps them to afford their own home. If you actively manage the rental property, there are tax benefits as well. Of course, you have to provide maintenance services and arrange for

repairs, and, in Sonia's case, perhaps give up a bit of privacy. In both cases, the investor is making a direct investment in the property.

The advantages to a direct investment are the additional rental income and tax benefits. The disadvantages are that real estate is relatively illiquid, and the investment concentrates your portfolio in one asset class—residential real estate. Conventional wisdom was that real estate was a good hedge against inflation, but recent price run-ups and the price falls that follow them have cast a shadow on that thinking. Also, to realize the tax benefits, you must actively manage the rental property, and being a landlord is not for everyone.

For the typical individual or couple homeowners, their home is their major asset. A home offers a hedge against inflation and functions as one piece of your overall diversified investment portfolio, assuming that you are investing in stocks and bonds through individual choices or mutual funds. Traditionally, a home produces an after-inflation return of about 2.5 percent a year although in some areas, the return has been much higher. There are also generous tax benefits for homeowners, such as the ability to itemize deductions on your yearly income tax returns. However, some financial experts take the perspective that a house is your home first and an investment second.

(Paiano, n.d., Real estate)

Indirect Investments

Investors who want to add a real estate investment to their portfolio more often make an indirect investment. That is, they buy shares in an entity or group that owns and manages property.

A common form of indirect investing is a real estate investment trust (REIT)—a mutual fund of real estate holdings. You buy shares in the REIT, which may be privately held or publicly traded on an exchange similar to a mutual fund or ETF. The REIT is a fund invested in various commercial properties. Some REITs specialize, concentrating their investments in specific kinds of property, such as shopping malls, apartments, or vacation properties.

An equity REIT invests in property, while a mortgage REIT provides real estate financing. A hybrid REIT does both. REITs do for real estate what mutual funds do for other assets. They provide investors with a way to invest with more liquidity and diversity and with comparatively lower transaction costs.

Summary of Direct vs. Indirect Real Estate Investment

	Direct	Indirect
Do you own the property?	Yes, welcome to the world of home ownership!	No
How can you get money for your investment?	Obtain a mortgage (but may be more difficult for fixer-upper houses)	Fund it with money saved for that purpose
Can you live in your investment?	Yes	No
Can you rent out your investment?	Yes, you are the landlord	No
How can you make money (income) from your investment?	Price appreciation when you sell the house. Also, monthly rent if you're also a landlord	Price appreciation when you sell shares. Also, REITs pay out regular dividends
What ongoing expenses do you have?	Repairs, insurance, property taxes. Also mortgage interest, private mortgage insurance, and property management fees for rentals, as applicable	Taxes on dividends, REIT management fees
What are the tax advantages of this type of property ownership?	Several tax deductions and credits may be available to reduce your tax burden	Possibility of lower tax rate on dividends and capital gains on sale of shares for a profit
How liquid (easy to sell) is this investment?	Often not liquid—selling a house sometimes takes a long time	Usually liquid

Collectibles and Unique Investments



Nike Mercurial Vapor Superfly and Nike Mercurial Vapor Superfly II different colorways collection. (CC BY-SA)

Any asset that is tradable may become an investment; that is, it may

be purchased and held with the expectation that it can be sold when its value increases. So long as there is a market for it—a buyer—it potentially may be sold at a gain.

Examples of collectibles and unique investments include:

- Sports trading cards and memorabilia
- Rare books
- Vintage clothes
- Sneakers
- Vintage vinyl
- Antiques
- Fine art
- Musical instruments
- Jewelry
- Historical curios

As investments, collectibles cannot be standardized in the way that stocks, bonds, or even real estate and used cars can. Each asset has attributes that make it more or less valuable, even among similar assets. Its value is hard to judge, and therefore it is harder for buyer and seller to agree on a price.

Professional appraisers are knowledgeable about both the item and the market and are trained to evaluate such assets. Theirs is a better-educated guess, but it is still just an estimate of value. Individual investors also consult books on collectibles and may purchase professional market research, pricing indexes, and auction records.

Sometimes one person's trash is another person's treasure. It is fun to think that you may unearth a rare "find" at a garage sale or flea market or that some family heirloom has more than sentimental value. Usually, however, your ability to cash in on your luck is limited by your ability to convince someone else of its worth and to sell when its market is trendy.

Collectibles, including "ephemera" such as antique letters and photographs, are usually sold by dealers or collectors or through

a private sale arranged between buyer and seller. Dealers may establish a gallery to showcase items for sale. Auction houses such as Christie's or Sotheby's organize auctions of many items or "lots" to attract buyers and provide catalogues with details on the items for sale, such as their "provenance" or ownership history.

The advantage of unique assets as investments is that you may enjoy collecting and having the items as well as watching their value appreciate. If you are a guitarist, for example, having and being able to play a vintage guitar may mean more to you than the fact that it may be a good investment. For some, collecting becomes a hobby.

The disadvantages of investing in collectibles are:

- high probability of mispricing, as markets are inefficient.
- lack of liquidity (how quickly an asset can be sold for cash).
- lack of earnings, as there are no dividends or interest.
- costs of holding the investment.

Unless you are knowledgeable about your item and its markets (and even if you are), it is common to suffer from mispricing. Collectibles markets are relatively inefficient because trading partners vary widely in their knowledge about pricing. Both buyers and sellers try to persuade each other of an asset's rarity and value. It is easy to be misled and to make mistakes in this market. Online sales and auctions of collectibles at sites such as eBay may be fun for hobbyists, but they are not typically good venues for investors.

If you are trading through a dealer, you can check the dealer's reputation through professional organizations, local business bureaus, and Internet blogs and websites, especially where customers can provide a rating or critique. You should also always try to find comparable items to compare prices. If feasible, get a second opinion from an independent appraiser. Knowledge is an important bargaining chip. The more you know, the more likely you are to be satisfied with your investment decision, even if you ultimately walk away from the deal.

Unique investments may not be readily saleable, or their markets

may be subject to trends and fashions that cause price volatility. These characteristics mean that your investment may ultimately be a source of gain but that you cannot count on it as a source of liquidity. If you have foreseeable liquidity needs, it may not be appropriate to tie up your wealth in autographed baseballs, vintage action figures, or Navajo rugs.

There are no dividends or interest paid while you hold collectibles; so, if you have income needs, you should choose a more useful investment. There are also other costs, such as storage, security, maintenance, and insurance. Your investment actually returns a negative net cash flow—it costs you more than it brings in—until you realize its potential gain by selling it.

Collectibles can be a source of joy and a store of wealth, and you may realize a healthy return on your investment. In the meantime, however, they create costs so that, in order to make them a really worthwhile investment, your eventual return will have to be large enough to compensate for those costs.

(Saylor, 2012)

Gold (and Silver and Precious Metals)

Historically, gold and silver have been popular investments of individual investors. For thousands of years, gold and silver have been used as a basis for currency value, either minted into coins or used to back currency value. Most currencies used today are not backed by a precious metal but by the productivity and soundness of the economy that issues them. For example, the value of the U.S. dollar is not related to the value of an ounce of gold, but to the value of the U.S. economy.

When economic or political turmoil seems to threaten the health of an economy and hence the value of its currency, some investors choose to invest in gold or silver that seems to retain its value. For that reason, gold or silver has historically been regarded as a hedge

against inflation. But is it? View the Two Cents video below to learn more.

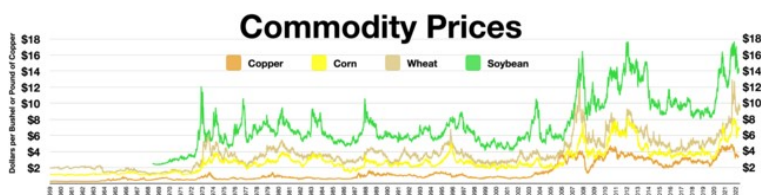


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here: <https://pressbooks.cuny.edu/finlit4life/?p=76#oembed-2>

(Saylor, 2012)

Commodities and Commodity Futures Contracts



Some investors prefer to invest directly in the raw materials that are critical to an industry or market, rather than investing in the companies that use them by buying stock or bonds issued by those companies. Commodities are raw materials — agricultural products, metals, energy sources, and so on — that go into producing goods and services. Because commodities are—or rely on—natural resources, they have a largely unpredictable supply. They have inherent risk, because they are exposed to changes in weather or geology or global politics. Commodities trading is not new; the first commodities exchange in the United States was established in 1848.

But not everyone has the facilities to buy and store commodities in the amounts that they trade in — for example, tons of sugar or

tens of thousands of pounds of cotton. Another way people and companies can invest in commodities is through a derivative known as a futures contract. A futures contract is a commitment to deliver a certain amount of a specified item at a specified date in the future. A futures contract buyer and a futures contract seller specify a commodity to be delivered and paid for when the contract matures. The futures price is guaranteed by the contract.

Producers of commodities use futures contracts extensively. For example, a wheat farmer in Iowa plants 1,000 acres of wheat in April. She knows that if all goes well, come September, she will have 500,000 bushels of wheat. September wheat futures are currently selling - in April! - for \$6 per bushel. Our farmer can “sell” her wheat via a wheat futures contract while it is still germinating in the ground. She can guarantee a price that she is happy with and will result in a profit for her. The contract states she will deliver the wheat in September and receive \$6 per bushel no matter what happens to wheat prices.

Consumers of commodities also use futures contracts. For example, cereal companies such as Kellogg’s, General Mills, and Post need tons and tons of wheat each year to make cereal and other foodstuffs. Via futures contracts, in April they can purchase the wheat to be delivered in September and pay \$6 per bushel no matter what happens to wheat prices. In this way, we can think of futures contracts as insurance. The farmer and the food companies are using futures contracts like insurance to protect themselves – or hedge – against unfavorable changes in the price of wheat, in this case.

What are the disadvantages of using futures contracts when you are the producer and when you are the consumer? If wheat prices plummet, the farmer is protected, yes, but on the other hand, if wheat prices rise substantially, the farmer cannot take advantage of the higher prices since she is already contractually obligated to sell her wheat for \$6 per bushel. Likewise, although the food companies are protected against considerable price increases, if prices fell appreciably, they will not be able to take advantage of the lower

prices since the food companies have already promised to pay the farmer \$6 per bushel, no matter what happens to wheat prices.

However, someone does not have to be a commodities producer or consumer like the farmer or cereal companies to buy and sell futures contracts. Speculators can simply buy and sell the futures contracts without taking delivery of the commodity. A speculator can buy a contract for 500,000 bushels of wheat to be delivered in September even if they live in an apartment in Astoria and have never seen a farm! Speculating with futures contracts is accepting the futures price risk without owning the underlying commodity. Speculation is the opposite of hedging.

Futures speculation depends on accurately forecasting the direction of commodity price movements in the future. Can anyone accurately forecast the future? If our Astoria speculator sitting in her condo had purchased the futures contract for 500,000 bushels of wheat to be delivered in September, and wheat prices plummeted, she could potentially lose hundreds of thousands of dollars!

Investments in commodity futures contracts can be risky business. When you invest in derivatives like these, you are taking on the risk of both the contract and the asset that it depends on. Commodities investing is risky for individual investors also because professional commodity investors often take speculative positions, betting on the future price of derivatives without holding investments in the underlying commodities. Speculators can influence that future price, which, after all, is just the market's consensus of what that price "should" be. For individual investors, the risks of commodities trading often outweigh the advantage of whatever diversification they bring to the portfolio. The [Commodity Futures Trading Commission](#) (CFTC) offers effective information and tools to help consumers avoid fraud, including checking that people and firms that solicit you to trade are registered with CFTC.

Futures contracts are financial instruments that actually have a valid reason for existence and are very important to our global economy for large-scale producers and users of commodities.

However, for the vast majority of investors, they are extremely risky and dangerous and can turn an otherwise prudent, long-term investment portfolio into a pool of tears overnight. Remember, you are learning about these derivatives so that you will be protected against their siren calls of “get rich quick.”

(Paiano, n.d., Futures; Saylor, 2012)

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Statista. (2023, August). Number of cryptocurrencies worldwide from 2013 to August 2023. <https://www.statista.com/statistics/863917/number-crypto-coins-tokens/>

II. Trading and Risk

Learning Objectives:

- Learn which questions to ask yourself before you invest in a product.
 - Understand where different products fall on the risk-reward spectrum.
 - Apply a basic understanding of the risk-reward spectrum to a real-life example.
 - Determine how to manage risk through diversification.
-

The Risk-Reward Spectrum

Watch the Video:



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Questions To Ask Before You Invest

1. Is the seller licensed?

- A broker's background and qualifications are available on

[FINRA's Broker Check Database.](#)

- An investment adviser's qualifications are available on the [Investment Adviser Public Disclosure website.](#)
- If the person or entity promoting the investment has been part of a court case or proceeding, you can find it on the [Securities and Exchange Commission \(SEC\) Action Lookup-Individuals.](#)

2. Is the investment registered?

- All offers or sales of investments must be registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Check with the SEC's [Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval System \(EDGAR\)](#) to see that it is registered before considering investing. The [SEC Action Lookup feature](#) allows you to look up information about individuals who have been named as defendants in SEC federal court actions or respondents in SEC administrative proceedings.

3. How do the risks compare with the rewards?

- All investments involve some degree of risk. In finance, risk refers to the degree of uncertainty and/or potential financial loss inherent in an investment decision.
- In general, as investment risks rise, investors seek higher returns to compensate themselves for taking such risks.

Risk-Return Activity

Do the following group activity:

- Find a stock (or ETF, Bond, Cryptocurrency, or other product) that you might invest in. Start with [Investor.com's table of Major World Market Indices](#) (Major, n.d.). In your search:

- Chart how the stock (or other product) has performed for the past two years, five years, and 20 years. If an investor started with 100 shares, how much more – or less – money would he or she have now?
- Do the risks outweigh the benefits?
- As a group, discuss your different stocks (or other products). Defend your choice using the data you gathered.

(Risk and return, n.d.)

Risk Management through Diversification

The following video and activity will cover the importance of diversification:

- Watch the Video:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://pressbooks.cuny.edu/finlit4life/?p=78#oembed-2>

- Activity:
 - Discuss with your group the investments each person chose.
 - This time, pick two more investments (either from your classmates or via [Investor.com's table of Major world market indices](#)) that diversify your portfolio.
 - Be prepared to defend your choice to the class.
- Answer [these questions](#).

Key Takeaways:

- Before making any investment, research the seller's and the product's legitimacy.
- Risk is the degree of uncertainty and/or potential financial loss inherent in an investment decision.
- Evaluating your own resources (rather than the potential returns of an investment) will help you determine your comfort with risk.
- Diversifying refers to investing in a variety of different financial products from many different sources in order to protect yourself from risk.

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12. Changes Brought About By Investment Technology

Learning Objectives:

- Identify benefits of financial technologies as used by financial services companies and institutions.
 - Know about problems that can occur due to use of some of these technologies.
 - Be able to assess any fintech app.
-

The Technology

If you've ever 'Venmoed' money to a friend to split the restaurant check or contributed to a Kickstarter campaign, you've used fintech or financial technology! The most recent [Global FinTech Adoption Index](#) (Ernst & Young, 2019) reports that 64% of digitally active consumers surveyed in 27 markets around the world have adopted two or more fintech services. (Jardine, 2021)

Fintech is "new tech[nology] that seeks to improve and automate the delivery and use of financial services" (Kagan, 2023). The term also encompasses the world of cryptocurrency (see "[Speculating in Alternative Investments](#)" chapter). Often seen as a disrupter to more traditional banking and brokerage services, fintech uses software, apps, and algorithms to help consumers, small businesses, and large companies manage their finances. More recently, however, established banks and finance companies have introduced their own fintech, which dilutes the image of fintech as challenging Wall Street's more established financial firms. For example, after the

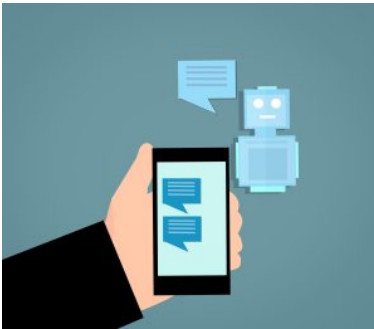
mobile stock-trading app Robinhood offered commission-free online trading, a number of traditional investment brokerage firms, such as E*Trade and Charles Schwab followed suit (Farley, 2022; Jardine, 2021).

Fintech includes a broad array of companies and technologies, including:

- Support services for traditional financial firms.
- Alternatives to traditional banking and financial services firms.
- Additional financial services for consumers.

(Han, n.d., slide 4)

A sample of the technologies being used in fintech products and services includes:



Chatbots

In fintech, [chatbots](#) are often used by financial service companies to handle basic customer service interactions.



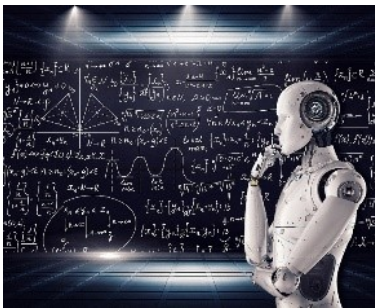
Internet of Things (IOT)

In fintech, you can see the [Internet of Things](#) at work in contactless payments, where sensors enable paying for goods and services by waving a credit/debit card or smart phone with enabled payment app or digital wallet above a store's payment reader.



Virtual & Augmented Reality

An example of [virtual reality](#) in fintech comes from banks using it to train employees in handling the more difficult customer service conversations. [Augmented reality](#) can be used by customers to find nearby banks and ATMs by checking the area with their phones.



Artificial Intelligence (AI) & Machine Learning

[AI](#) powers robo-advisors, automated digital platforms that use algorithms to provide investment and financial planning advice with little-to-no human intervention.



Biometrics

In fintech, [biometrics](#) can provide added security when a person has to use a fingerprint to unlock their cellphone in order to access an investing app.

(SMEX, 2021)



Cloud Computing

Fintech apps based on [cloud computing](#) allow users to manage their money and accounts remotely (Oxford, 2015).

(Gensler, 2020)

What is a financial services company?

In general, financial institutions and financial services companies—including those involved in fintech—perform key functions as intermediaries. They do things that you may not be able to do easily or conveniently on your own, such as:

- transactions and payments (for example, processing checks or transferring funds between accounts at different institutions).
- safekeeping of money (so that you don't have to keep

all of your cash at home where it could get lost in a flood or burglary).

- pooling savings to make loans (banks) or investments (mutual funds and ETFs).
- risk transformation (for example, insurance companies assuming the risk of loss by spreading it among its customer base).

(Han, n.d., slide 7)

The Promise

Fintech has the potential to democratize financial services and promote inclusion with products and services that are easier for consumers to access and use. It leverages technology to:

- speed processes;
- improve convenience; and
- lower costs.

Many fintech products and services are finding underserved niches in the present financial system, such as the unbanked (people who don't have a bank account), low- and middle-income customers, and younger people just beginning their financial journeys. Fintech often supports consumers in the important areas of saving and budgeting in ways that regular banks don't. Their products specialize in a particular service for people who don't need the wide swath of offerings of brick-and-mortar banks or the fees that come with those buildings and products. And fintech apps are known for

engaging users with slick design and fun elements to help users reach their goals.

(Jardine, 2021)

View this text and video to [learn about using robo-advisors](#) (Frankenfield, 2023).

The Challenge

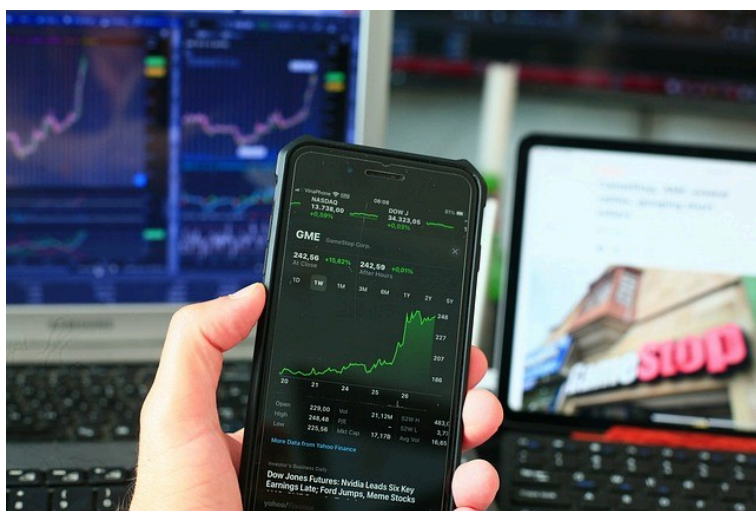


Image by Sergei Tokmakov from Pixabay

Customer service may be more difficult for consumers if they can't call or visit a branch office to talk to a person. For example, the inability of investing app Robinhood's users to reach customer service for help, especially in 2020 and 2021, revealed the growing pains that fintech startups can face. Fintech companies can also be challenged by unexpected growth and activity, such as the problems with the influx of federal stimulus payments during the pandemic on the banking app Chime.

An important aspect of fintech is data security and privacy so that customers' sensitive financial information and banking account logins are not exposed through cyberattacks.

(Jardine, 2021)

Handout: learn more about [keeping your personal financial data private and secure](#) from unauthorized access (Consumer Action, 2021).

Finally, some of the investing fintechs have been criticized for their [game-like elements](#) (Walden & Foreman, 2021), which may encourage some users to make inappropriate investments as they get caught up in the game.

How to Choose

Deciding whether to dive in and use a fintech app or service—or choosing which one, if you've made the decision to take the plunge—depends on your financial goals and needs. Do you want to save more money? Do you need help tracking spending across multiple credit and debit accounts? Do you want to dip a toe into the investing waters?

- Is there a minimum account balance you must maintain to use the service?
- How will the app connect to your financial accounts? Does it work with any financial institution accounts?
- How does it secure your personal information?
- Is the service platform mobile only or can you use it through a website on a computer if your phone is lost or doesn't work?
- What fees does it charge and under what conditions? An app may advertise overdrafts with no penalty, but there may be a limit to the number of times or amount that you can overdraw without paying a fee.
- What options exist to get help when there's a problem? Is there

a phone number you can call with a person on the other end, or are you limited to Tweeting the help desk?

- Finally, how does the company behind the app make money from this? Is it selling your personal information?

Seek out reviews from actual users to see what their experiences, both good and bad, have been and if those experiences will be relevant to how you'll use the app or service. Do your research and treat your hard-earned money with the care it deserves.

(Jardine, 2021)

Activity: Read pages 1-10 of the FINRA/CFA Institute report [*Gen Z and Investing: Social Media, Crypto, FOMO, and Family*](#) (FINRA & CFA, 2023). If you're interested in data from China, the UK, or Canada, you can read any of those sections as well. Focus on data about your own generation as defined on page 1. Discuss or write a reflection: Which data surprised you the most? Why? What data do you think shows your generation is on the right track financially? Is there any data you saw that may indicate a problem for your generation reaching its financial goals?

Please Provide Feedback

[What is one tip that you learned from this chapter?](#)

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Annotated Bibliography

- [Financial Aid: Receiving and Repaying](#)
 - [Good Financial Habits: Expense Tracking and Budgets](#)
 - [Investing Money](#)
 - [Establishing and Building Credit](#)
 - [Avoiding Financial Scams](#)
-

Financial Aid: Receiving and Repaying

Chany, K. A., & Martz, G. (2023). *Paying for college, 2024: Everything you need to maximize financial aid and afford college.* Princeton Review.

This annual guidebook features line-by-line instructions for completing the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) aid forms. It also outlines how to maximize financial aid eligibility, how to explore long- and short-term strategies to reduce college costs and avoid expensive mistakes, and how to compare aid offers and appeal them, if necessary.

Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (n.d.). *Find advice for your student loans.* <https://www.consumerfinance.gov/paying-for-college/repay-student-debt/>

This webpage published by the CFPB, a U.S. federal agency, “offers guidance using basic information about . . . `student loans.” It covers how to maximize every dollar when paying back loans and how to keep payments low.

Federal Student Aid. (n.d.-a). *Apply for aid using the FAFSA form.* U.S. Department of Education. <https://studentaid.gov/>

The website of the Office of Federal Student Aid of the U.S. Department of Education is the entryway to applying for federal financial aid. Links to the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) form allow

students to request federal grants, work-study awards, and loans, all in one application. From the central website, students can fill out a FAFSA form or update an old one. A video tutorial is available to guide students through the process of gathering the documents needed to apply.

Federal Student Aid. (n.d.-b). *Don't get discouraged if you're in default on your federal student loan.* U.S. Department of Education. <https://studentaid.gov/manage-loans/default/get-out>

On this follow-up webpage on managing loans, the Office of Federal Student Aid of the U.S. Department of Education reassures students about getting out of default if they failed to make payments on their student loans. It compares options for getting out of default and outlines ways to rehabilitate, consolidate, and repay student loans.

Federal Student Aid. (n.d.-c). *Receiving financial aid.* U.S. Department of Education. <https://studentaid.gov/complete-aid-process/receive-aid>

This webpage of the Office of Federal Student Aid of the U.S. Department of Education outlines when and how students will receive aid after they tell their school which financial aid they want to accept. It lists the different types of government assistance and highlights how to pay for textbooks and other course materials if they have not yet received their financial aid allocation.

Federal Student Aid. (n.d.-d). *Student loan repayment.* U.S. Department of Education. <https://studentaid.gov/manage-loans/repayment>

Provided by the Office of Federal Student Aid of the U.S. Department of Education, this webpage highlights what students can do to pay loans back in full (the entire amount) and on time (before interest charges begin to add to the amount that students have to pay). It covers the different kinds of repayment plans, when students must begin to make loan payments, and what a grace period is. It also gives some insight into the different types of loans and having student loans forgiven.

Federal Student Aid. (2015). *Federal student loans: Repaying your loans.* U.S. Department of Education. <https://studentaid.gov/sites/default/files/repaying-your-loans.pdf>

Provided by the Office of Federal Student Aid of the U.S. Department of Education, this publication highlights repayment of loans from the

William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program, the Federal Perkins Loan Program, and the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) Program. It covers the different kinds of repayment plans, when students must begin to make loan payments, and what a grace period is.

Lieber, R. (2021). *The price you pay for college: An entirely new road map for the biggest financial decision your family will ever make.* HarperCollins.

This book analyzes the costs of college—in financial terms, but also in terms of psychological equanimity and professional success. In light of the recent astronomical rise in tuition and the accompanying decline in the value of college education caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, it provides detailed information on how to identify schools and programs that provide value and avoid those that don't, and how to plan and save for college.

New York State, Department of Financial Services. (n.d.). *Student loan and debt relief resources.* https://www.dfs.ny.gov/consumers/student_protection

In addition to extensive information about financing higher education and repaying student loans, this webpage features a list of upcoming free workshops on these topics. It also provides, in multiple languages, a Student Borrower Bill of Rights that students should be aware of.

Stack, C., & Vedvik, R. (2017). *The financial aid handbook: Getting the education you want for the price you can afford* (Rev. ed.). Career Press.

This one-stop guide to the college selection and payment process covers everything from basic timelines and tuition costs to predicting scholarship awards from colleges using the Merit Aid Profile and taking ownership of student debt after graduation. It guides students on how to negotiate with the Financial Aid Office and features chapters for undocumented and homeless students.

USAGov. (n.d.). *Get started repaying your federal student loan.* USA.gov. <https://www.usa.gov/repaying-student-loan>

This webpage of the “U.S. government’s official website” provides links to information on repaying student loans, avoiding student loan debt relief scams, student loan forgiveness, and resolving student loan problems.

Good Financial Habits: Expense Tracking and Budgets

Aliche, T. (2021). *Get good with money: Ten simple steps to becoming financially whole*. Rodale Books.

A comprehensive guide to achieving financial freedom, covering budgeting, saving, credit, debt, investing, retirement, estate planning, and other topics, as well as the emotional side of money.

Baldwin, A., et al. (n.d.). Personal financial planning. In *College Success* (Chap. 10, Understanding Financial Literacy, Subsection 10.1). LibreTexts: Social Sciences. https://socialsci.libretexts.org/Courses/Solano_Community_College/College_Success/10%3A_Understanding_Financial_literacy/10.01%3A_Personal_Financial_Planning

Chapter 10, “Understanding Financial Literacy,” of this open-access textbook has a subsection 10.1 on “Personal Financial Planning.” It deals with goal-setting and how to create and implement a spending plan, using the example of buying a car.

Cagan, M., & Lariviere, E. (2017). *The infographic guide to personal finance: A visual reference for everything you need to know*. Adams Media.

A collection of 50 colorful infographics designed to clarify budgeting and saving, spending, debt and credit, investing, and housing, for young adults earning their first paychecks and making their first personal finance decisions.

Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (n.d.-a). *Bank accounts and services*. <https://www.consumerfinance.gov/consumer-tools/bank-accounts/>

Webpage on “choosing and using your bank or credit union account.”

Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (n.d.-b). *Financial habits and norms*. <https://www.consumerfinance.gov/consumer-tools/educator-tools/youth-financial-education/learn/financial-habits-norms/>

This webpage provides instructional strategies and learning activities to teach “the values, standards, routine practices, and rules to live by

that people rely on to navigate their day-to-day financial lives.” The curriculum ideas target students in early childhood, middle childhood, and adolescence and young adulthood.

Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (n.d.-c). *Managing your finances*.
<https://www.consumerfinance.gov/coronavirus/managing-your-finances/>

This webpage provides resources and suggestions for protecting and managing finances in the face of difficulties arising as a result of the coronavirus pandemic.

Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (2022a). *Financial terms glossary*.
https://files.consumerfinance.gov/f/documents/cfpb_building_block_activities_glossary.pdf

Terminology for teaching youth financial literacy.

Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (2022b). *Find financial literacy activities*.
<https://www.consumerfinance.gov/consumer-tools/educator-tools/youth-financial-education/teach/activities/?q=budgeting>

A list of 47 activities about budgeting, collected from 275 activities for teaching financial literacy from elementary through high school. Each entry describes the student activity, teaching objectives and strategies, grade level, and activity duration.

The following items are examples of the financial literacy activities compiled by the CFRB (2022b) for teaching about budgeting.

- **Banking basics card game. (2022c).**
<https://www.consumerfinance.gov/consumer-tools/educator-tools/youth-financial-education/teach/activities/banking-basics-card-game/>
In this activity, high school students play a game to learn about common banking products and services. Detailed [Teacher Guide](#) is included.
- **Checking account basics. (2022d).**
<https://www.consumerfinance.gov/consumer-tools/educator-tools/youth-financial-education/teach/activities/>

[checking-account-basics/](#)

In this activity, high school “students read a handout to learn about opening a bank or credit union account and then simulate asking a bank or credit union representative questions to determine if the account is for them.” Detailed [Teacher Guide](#) and a [Student Worksheet](#) are included.

- **Getting banked. (2022e).**

<https://www.consumerfinance.gov/consumer-tools/educator-tools/youth-financial-education/teach/activities/getting-banked/>

In this activity, high school students “select a local bank or credit union to research to learn about what to consider when choosing a financial institution.” Includes detailed [Teacher Guide](#) and a [Student Worksheet](#).

- **James resists impulse spending. (2022f).**

<https://www.consumerfinance.gov/consumer-tools/educator-tools/youth-financial-education/teach/activities/james-resists-impulse-spending/>

In this activity, high school students “experience an interactive adventure exploring impulse spending and answer questions about their own financial habits.” The adventure uses the CFRB’s online graphic novel *Misadventures in Money Management* (MiMM; <https://www.mimm.gov>). Detailed [Teacher Guide](#), a [Student Worksheet](#) and a handout on “[Tips for Reaching Your Financial Goals](#)” are provided.

- **Learning about budgets. (2022g).**

<https://www.consumerfinance.gov/consumer-tools/educator-tools/youth-financial-education/teach/activities/learning-about-budgets/>

This entry targets middle school students and includes links to a [Teacher Guide](#) and a [Student Worksheet](#).

- **Miya builds her wealth. (2022h).**
<https://www.consumerfinance.gov/consumer-tools/educator-tools/youth-financial-education/teach/activities/miya-builds-wealth/>
 In this activity, high school students “experience an interactive adventure in how to build wealth, analyze needs and wants, explore investing, and reflect on how they can control their spending.” The adventure uses the CFRB’s online graphic novel *Misadventures in Money Management* (MiMM; <https://www.mimm.gov>). Detailed [Teacher Guide](#) and a [Student Worksheet](#) are provided.
- **Playing a saving and spending game. (2022i).**
<https://www.consumerfinance.gov/consumer-tools/educator-tools/youth-financial-education/teach/activities/playing-saving-spending-game/>
 This entry has high school students play a game “to explore connections between saving, spending, and unexpected expenses.” It includes links to a [Teacher Guide](#) and a [Student Worksheet](#).
- **Using a buying plan. (2022j).**
<https://www.consumerfinance.gov/consumer-tools/educator-tools/youth-financial-education/teach/activities/using-buying-plan/>
 This entry targets 4th to 8th graders, introducing the idea of creating a buying plan and comparison shopping for big-ticket items. It includes links to a [Teacher Guide](#) and a [Student Worksheet](#).
- **Xavier saves his finances. (2022k).**
<https://www.consumerfinance.gov/consumer-tools/educator-tools/youth-financial-education/teach/activities/xavier-saves-finances/>
 In this activity, high school students “participate in an

interactive adventure on the importance of discipline in both financial and military missions” via the CFRB’s online graphic novel *Misadventures in Money Management* (MiMM), accessible at <https://www.mimm.gov>. Detailed [Teacher Guide](#) and a [Student Worksheet](#) are provided.

Kobliner, B. (2017). *Get a financial life: Personal finance in your twenties and thirties* (4th ed.). Touchstone.

This guide to personal finance covers goal-setting, dealing with debt, banking, investing, saving for retirement (start young), buying a house, insurance, taxes, and military benefits.

Mecham J. (2017). *You need a budget: The proven system for breaking the paycheck-to-paycheck cycle, getting out of debt, and living the life you want*. Harper Business.

The founder of the YNAB (You Need a Budget) personal finance platform presents his practical system of financial decision-making designed to engender a family’s freedom from money stress.

Saylor Academy. (2012). *Basic ideas of finance*. In *Personal finance* (Chap. 2). https://saylordotorg.github.io/text_personal-finance/s06-basic-ideas-of-finance.html

Chapter 2 of this college textbook provides an in-depth explanation of the concepts of basic personal finance with easy-to-understand terminology. The unit looks at 1) income and expenses: where income comes from and goes; and opportunity costs and sunk costs; 2) assets: types of assets and their uses (to store wealth, create income, and reduce expenses); 3) debt and equity: their uses, costs, and value; and 4) income and risk: diversification defined; and how to diversify in both the labor and capital markets. Graphs provide readily understandable visuals of the concepts. Each section ends with “Key Takeaways” that provide effective summaries and “Exercises” that reinforce the concepts. Unfortunately, the video link to “Paying Off Student Loans” does not work, but the “How Stuff Works.com” website that it leads to features several webpages on student financial aid.

Schmidt, S. F. (2021). *Life of Fred: Financial Choices*. Polka Dot Publishing.

A lighthearted but in-depth and opinionated survey of the basics of personal finance.

Sokunbi, B. (2019). *Clever Girl Finance*. Wiley.

Written “to empower women to take charge of their personal finances” (p. xxi), this book covers the practicalities of goal-setting, budgeting and saving, borrowing money and paying off loans, investing, and credit. Each chapter features an illustrative interview with a woman who has, against the odds, successfully implemented the advice presented.

Visa. (2023a). *Financial Calculators: Budget & Goals. Practical money skills*.

https://practicalmoneyskills.com/resources/financial_calculators/budget_goals

Online calculators for use during budget planning and goal setting for multiple financial activities (e.g., education, emergencies, transportation, housing, retirement, etc.)

Visa. (2023b). *Lessons: College. Practical money skills*.

https://practicalmoneyskills.com/teach/lesson_plans/college

One-stop resource for a range of materials, providing everyday wording to teach financial literacy skills to college freshmen in 10 lessons. Examples for Lesson 1, The art of budgeting:

Teacher's Guide: Provides detailed lesson plan on identifying and prioritizing personal and financial goals; identifying spending behaviors and patterns; and creating and maintaining a budget based on those goals and patterns and resources available.

Student Activities: Workbook for identifying and prioritizing educational, social, financial, family, health/physical, and recreational goals; identifying income and expenses; and establishing and testing a budget. Workbook ends with a quiz.

PowerPoints and Presentation Slides: two formats of lesson visuals.

Visa. (2023c). *Lessons: Grades 9 - 12. Practical money skills*.

https://practicalmoneyskills.com/teach/lesson_plans/grades_9_12

One-stop resource for a range of materials, providing everyday wording to teach financial literacy skills to high school students in 22 lessons and a glossary of terms. Examples for Lesson 9, A Plan for the

Future: Making a Budget:

Teacher's Guide: Provides a detailed lesson plan, including learning objectives and standards, instruction steps, and answer keys to assigned student activities.

Student Activities: Two worksheets, one to analyze and judge three budget scenarios and the second to develop a sample budget.

Investing Money

Bogle, J. C. (2017). *The little book of common sense investing: The only way to guarantee your fair share of stock market returns (10th anniversary ed., updated and rev.)*. Wiley.

The creator of the first-ever index mutual fund in 1974, Bogle argues that most investors are best served by compiling a diversified portfolio and holding it long term. He cites support from well-known investors: Warren Buffet, Benjamin Graham, Burton Malkiel, Paul Samuelson, and others. Originally published in 2007, this updated edition of *The Little Book of Common Sense Investing* adds chapters on asset allocation and retirement investing.

Cowles, C. (2020, May 2). My retirement plan is you. *The New York Times*. <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/05/02/business/Parents-retirement-moving-in-millennials.html>

This article describes the growing “reverse-boomerang effect” of parents moving in with their millennial children. The injustices described in the article—parents who worked hard only to have no retirement savings—are somewhat mitigated by the dedication of children who find validation and honor in caring for their elders.

Dogen, S. (2023). *Financial samurai: Slicing through money's mysteries*. <https://www.financialsamurai.com/>

Extensive website run by Sam Dogen, aka The Financial Samurai, who previously worked in corporate America. His site foregrounds new and popular content; it features menu items on Invest[ing] in Real Estate and Top Financial Products. While high quality, the site is also a vehicle

for Dogen's prominently-featured 2022 book, *Buy This, Not That: How to Spend Your Way to Wealth and Freedom*, and should be seen as representing Dogen's personal views on investing.

FINRA [Financial Industry Regulatory Authority]. (2023). *BrokerCheck*. <https://brokercheck.finra.org/>

This helpful site provided by FINRA (the funders of this textbook) is a “free tool to research the background and experience of financial brokers, advisers and firms.” The site is simple to use; investors can narrow their search to specific individuals or companies. The site also links to information about brokers barred by FINRA and actions brought by state securities regulators.

La Gorce, T. (2022, December 2). Younger Latinas are making gains toward retirement savings. *The New York Times*. <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/12/02/business/retirement-latinas-personal-finance.html?searchResultPosition=1>

How Hispanic women, the longest-living but lowest-earning demographic in America, are improving their financial literacy and retirement prospects.

Lieber, R., & St. John, T. (2017, June 15). How to win at retirement savings. *The New York Times*. <https://www.nytimes.com/guides/business/saving-money-for-retirement>

This comprehensive article explains the various types of retirement investments available to anyone. Simple advice: Start to save while young, regardless of the amount, as compound interest rewards those who begin saving early. And invest wisely: Most people do not actively manage their retirement investments, so that choosing financial products that accrue gradually over time is a wise approach.

Lowe, J. (996). *Value investing made easy: Benjamin Graham's classic investment strategy explained for everyone*. McGraw-Hill.

Presents in simple terms the principles of value investing originally developed in 1934 by Benjamin Graham and David Dodd in their *Security Analysis*. Includes illustrative stories, a glossary of terms, and a recommended reading list.

Malkiel, B. G. (2023). *A random walk down Wall Street: The best investment guide that money can buy* (13th ed.; 50th anniversary ed.). W.W.

Norton.

Author Malkiel continues to defend his 1973 thesis that “investors would be far better off buying and holding a broad-based index fund than attempting to buy and sell individual securities or actively managed mutual funds” (Introduction). Over 50 years, each updated edition of this book has discussed new financial instruments and financial innovations and found that they confirm Malkiel’s original thesis.

Migaki, L., & Tagle, A. (2022, January 22). *Understanding the promises and limits of ethical investing*. NPR. <https://www.npr.org/2022/01/11/1072207126/ethical-investing-with-esg-funds>

Defines and explains how to use environmental, social, and governance (ESG) investments to promote ethical values.

O’Shea, A., & Benson, A. (2023, March 15). *What is socially responsible investing (SRI) and how to get started*. NerdWallet. <https://www.nerdwallet.com/article/investing/socially-responsible-investing>

This article defines socially responsible investing and explains how to build a socially responsible investment portfolio, based on personal values and careful research.

Saylor Academy. (2012). *Investing*. In *Personal finance* (Chap. 12). https://saylordotorg.github.io/text_personal-finance/s16-investing.html

Chapter 12 of this college textbook provides basic information about investment instruments (bonds, stocks, commodities, mutual funds, and others); discusses investment planning (goals, risk tolerance, constraints); explains how to measure return and risk; and shows how diversification reduces risk. Each section ends with “Key Takeaways” that provide effective summaries and “Exercises” that reinforce the concepts.

Stewart, E. (2021, October 10). *The thorny truth about socially responsible investing*. Vox. <https://www.vox.com/the-goods/22714761/esg-investing-divestment-fossil-fuels-climate-401k>

This article argues that “plenty of people think they’re investing in ways

that match their values when in reality, they aren't" and that ensuring socially responsible investing is possible but is harder than it looks.

U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. (n.d.). Investor.gov.

<https://www.investor.gov/>

Provided by the SEC's Office of Investor Education and Advocacy, this website assembles excellent information on investment basics and advanced topics. Many of the resources guide readers through pre-investment issues, including how to determine if a seller is licensed and whether one's understanding of the investment is clear. Additional topics include how to invest as an individual and how to work with an investment professional. The site contains quizzes, news bulletins, alerts, and investment calculators.

Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. (2021, November 15).

Investing blogs & resources for beginners. Wharton Online.

<https://online.wharton.upenn.edu/blog/investing-blogs-resources-for-beginners/>

This annotated list of investment resources is organized into three categories: investing blogs, investment publications, and government resources for investors. Each category includes high-quality sources with annotations that help readers explore the sites based on their personal interests and needs. In particular, the blogs section features varied materials, among them sites created by [BlackRock](#), the enormous investment firm, and independent sites such as [Financial Samurai](#).

Yochim, D. (2023, May 26). How to research stocks. NerdWallet.

<https://www.nerdwallet.com/article/investing/how-to-research-stocks>

This article provides a four-step process for evaluating any stock: collecting the company's financials, researching the numbers and reviewing important characteristics about the company (quantitative and qualitative stock research), and then comparing the current findings to company history and to other companies in the same industry.

Establishing and Building Credit

Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (n.d.). Debt collection.
<https://www.consumerfinance.gov/consumer-tools/debt-collection/>

This portal webpage leads to many valuable resources about debt collection on the Consumer Finance Protection Bureau (CFPB) website. The resources cover what debt collection is; what debt collectors can—and cannot—do legally; what to do when the consumer does not recognize the debt; how to negotiate payment when the debt is legitimate; and examples of letters to use when contacting debt collectors.

Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (2018). Getting and keeping a good credit history. In *Your money, your goals: A financial empowerment toolkit* (pp. 180-182).
https://files.consumerfinance.gov/f/documents/cfpb_your-money-your-goals_getting-good-credit_tool_2018-11.pdf

This short, clear guide gives actionable steps and tips to build good credit habits. It encourages people to try one strategy at a time to keep from feeling overwhelmed. For those who may not yet have a credit history, it includes tips on using credit-building products. Some readers may need to use this guide in conjunction with other sources that explain what credit is, what a credit score is, etc. Although published in 2018, the information is not outdated; however, it was written before the rise of Buy Now Pay Later (BNPL) services, which are under consideration for inclusion in credit reporting.

Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (2021, June). Helping consumers spot credit discrimination. https://files.consumerfinance.gov/f/documents/cfpb_helping-consumer-spot-credit-discrimination_handout_2021-06.pdf

Guide offering useful information on what lenders can and cannot do under the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (ECOA). Consumers can learn about their rights under this act that prohibits lenders from discriminating against people based on “protected” characteristics,

among them race, sex (including sexual orientation and gender identity), age, and receiving public assistance. To help people recognize and handle problems, this guide lists warning signs of discrimination, how to resolve disputes, and resources to find legal help when necessary.

Federal Trade Commission. (2021, May). **Free credit reports.** <https://consumer.ftc.gov/articles/free-credit-reports>

This webpage covers everything one needs to know about credit reports: what they are, how to get free annual reports, how to get reports in an accessible format (Braille, large print, or audio), why monitor them, nonauthorized credit report providers, and a video overview. This page is also available in Spanish.

Irby, L. (2022, April 14). **Everything you need to know about building credit.** *The Balance.* <https://www.thebalancemoney.com/how-to-build-credit-4842092>

This up-to-date article from *The Balance*, a personal finance website, lists ways for those without a credit history to start building one, covering best practices as well as mistakes to avoid. There are helpful links in the text and footnotes to web resources that go into greater detail on topics mentioned. Most terms are defined within the article, but some readers might need vocabulary such as “collateral” explained. There is some overlap with the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau’s “Getting and Keeping a Good Credit History,” but this article includes more about getting access to credit to begin with.

Lambarena, M. (2023, July 25). **5 ways credit cards can beat buy now, pay later plans.** *NerdWallet.* <https://www.nerdwallet.com/article/credit-cards/ways-credit-cards-can-beat-buy-now-pay-later-plans>

This article outlines the differences between regular credit cards and “buy now, pay later” plans, which grew in popularity during the COVID pandemic. The areas of difference covered include reporting to credit bureaus, returning merchandise, managing payments for multiple purchases, and knowing what fees might apply.

National Foundation for Credit Counseling. (n.d.). **NFCC.** <https://www.nfcc.org/>

Website of one of the oldest networks of nonprofit financial counseling

agencies. NFCC members are agencies that meet NFCC standards for nonprofit credit counseling. The NFCC helps individuals develop an actionable plan to tackle debt and look to the future with confidence. The organization can help with everything from credit card debt to financial stability for renters to small business credit issues.

Traub, A. (2019, April 3). Establish a public credit registry. Dēmos. https://www.demos.org/sites/default/files/2019-03/Credit%20Report_Full.pdf

This report from the Dēmos organization focuses on solutions to credit issues in the U.S., especially as they relate to race-based financial inequality. The report proposes a public credit registry, based within the government's Consumer Finance Protection Bureau (CFPB), to replace the for-profit credit bureaus which control the credit reporting system at present. The report also discusses related fixes for the credit system, including banning predatory lending, reforming debt collection practices, and prohibiting forced arbitration in lending agreements. It contains an extensive list of bibliographic endnotes.

United Way. (n.d.). Alternative Financial Service Providers. <https://www.unitedway.org/my-smart-money/pages/alternative-financial-service-providers>

This webpage lists the benefits and risks of common types of alternative financial services, many of which provide credit. Examples include payday lenders, pawn shops, and rent-to-own. Information is presented in a nonjudgmental way, recognizing the appeal and utility that these services provide while noting the particular risks associated with each.

Weston, L., Jayakumar, A., & Veling, J. (2023, April 25). What is a payday alternative loan? NerdWallet. <https://www.nerdwallet.com/article/loans/personal-loans/payday-alternative-loan-pal>

Article on PALs, a financial product offered by credit unions as a more affordable small loan than standard payday loans. Interest rates are a fraction of those charged by many payday lenders. While not all credit unions offer these loans, those that do not may have their own, similar type of short-term loan under a different name. Credit unions are not-

for-profit, member-owned cooperatives formed for the benefit of their members.

Wherry, F. F., Seefeldt, K. S., & Alvarez, A. S. (2019). *Credit where it's due: Rethinking financial citizenship*. Russell Sage Foundation.

Short book about the Mission Asset Fund, a San Francisco-based organization that assists mostly low- and moderate-income people of color with building credit. The Mission Asset Fund facilitates zero-interest lending circles, which have been practiced by generations of immigrants but have gone largely unrecognized by mainstream financial institutions. Participants decide how the circles are run and how they will use their loans, and the organization reports their clients' lending activity to credit bureaus. This system not only helps clients build credit, but also allows them to manage debt with dignity, have some say in the creation of financial products, and reaffirm their sense of social membership. The book delves into the history of the racial wealth gap in the U.S. to show that, for many black and Latino households, credit invisibility is not simply a matter of individual choice or inadequate financial education. Rather, financial marginalization is the result of historical policies that enabled predatory lending, discriminatory banking and housing practices, and the rollback of regulatory protections for first-time homeowners.

Avoiding Financial Scams

California Department of Real Estate. (n.d.). *Avoiding predatory lending: Protect yourself in the loan process*. <https://www.dre.ca.gov/files/pdf/AvoidingPredatoryLending.pdf>

Brief text that defines and gives examples of predatory lending ("flipping, packing, charging excessive fees") and provides advice on choosing lenders, what information to have on hand before applying for a loan, and who can provide counsel on finding the right loan.

Coffey Consulting. (2018, June). REO: Reentry employment opportunities, Module 3: Predatory lending. U.S. Department of Labor, Employment

and Training Administration. <https://www.foc-network.org/files/Module%20%233%20-%20Predatory%20Lending%20-%202018.06.12.pdf>

Provides activities that enable students to identify scams such as payday loans, bait and switch, equity skimming, and loan flipping.

Geisst, C. R. (2017). A populist issue. In *Loan sharks: The birth of predatory lending* (pp. 1-45). Brookings Institution Press. https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/chapter-one_-loan-sharks-9780815729006.pdf

Chapter 1 of an extensive historical treatment of the practice of predatory lending from the Civil War era to the 1980s.

High Cost Lending Lobby Campaign. (n.d.). *Predatory lending consumer stories*. Consumer Federation of America. <https://consumerfed.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/High-Cost-Lending-Stories.pdf>

Compilation of 22 testimonies by borrowers who were preyed upon by lenders and forced to go into dangerous debt as a consequence. Selected from the Consumer Complaint Database of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB).

Jones, C., Eaglesham, J., & Andriotis, A. (2020, June 3). How payday lenders target consumers hurt by coronavirus. *The Wall Street Journal*. <https://www.wsj.com/articles/how-payday-lenders-target-consumers-hurt-by-coronavirus-11591176601>

Article on the movement of predatory lending online and how lenders advertise loans with triple-digit interest rates to potential customers beset by economic difficulties as a result of the COVID pandemic. The *Wall Street Journal* investigated payday loans advertised on Google and Facebook in spite of bans on advertisements of such products by both companies.

Los Angeles County Department of Consumer & Business Affairs. (2013, December 1). *Avoiding predatory lending and getting a good loan*. <https://dcba.lacounty.gov/portfolio/avoiding-predatory-lending-and-getting-a-good-loan/>

Brief guide to the telltale signs of a predatory loan and tips on how to choose the right loan for one's circumstances.

Lumen Learning. (n.d.). Mortgages. In *Personal finance* (Chap. 5, Housing,

Subsection 5.2). LibreTexts: Business. [https://biz.libretexts.org/Courses/Lumen_Learning/Book%3A_Personal_Finance_\(Lumen\)/05%3A_Housing/5.02%3A_Mortgages](https://biz.libretexts.org/Courses/Lumen_Learning/Book%3A_Personal_Finance_(Lumen)/05%3A_Housing/5.02%3A_Mortgages)

Chapter 5, Housing, of this open-access textbook has a subsection 5.2 on Mortgages. It describes the process of mortgage refinancing, and how to avoid predatory loans in that process.

Mehkeri, Z. A. (2014, Fall). Predatory lending: What's race got to do with it. Public Interest Law Reporter, 20(1), 44-51. <http://lawcommons.luc.edu/pilr/vol20/iss1/9>

Published in a journal of the Loyola University School of Law, Chicago, this article explores the intersection between race and predatory lending. By taking a historical perspective on subprime loans and mortgages, the author provides insight into the particular dangers faced by members of Black and Hispanic communities when taking out a loan.

Schwalb, B. L. (2013, March 7). Predatory mortgage lending. Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia. <https://oag.dc.gov/sites/default/files/2018-02/Predatory-Mortgage-Lending.pdf>

The Attorney General for the District of Columbia defines predatory mortgage lending, notes its warning signs, and lists ways to avoid or deal with the problem.

Student Borrower Protection Center. (2021, June 24). Pushing predatory products: How public universities are partnering with unaccountable contractors to drive students toward risky private debt and credit. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3867805>

This research paper inspects the role that many for-profit and some public universities play in encouraging students to take on “shadow debt”—a term for non-FAFSA loans that are harder for Black and low-income students to pay back than for their white, wealthier fellow students.

Glossary of Terms: English

The following glossary terms and definitions were adapted from the [Consumer Financial Protection Bureau](#). The definitions were revised based on a collaborative effort by [our team](#).

You can also review these terms and definitions in the following languages:

- [Bengali \(বাংলা\)](#)
- [Burmese \(မြန်မာစာ\)](#)
- [Haitian Creole \(Kreyòl ayisyen\)](#)
- [Hindi \(हिन्दी\)](#)
- [Korean \(한국어\)](#)
- [Mandarin \(普通话\)](#)
- [Punjabi \(ਪੰਜਾਬੀ\)](#)
- [Spanish \(Español\)](#)

A

APR (Annual Percentage Rate)

The interest rate on borrowing money, expressed as a percentage rate (%). An example of an APR is the interest rate you pay on a credit card every month in addition to the price of what you bought using the card. The APR on borrowed money is analogous to the annual rate of return you receive in interest on savings.

Asset

An item with economic value and exchange value, such as cash, a car, stock, securities, or real estate.

B

Bonds

A type of debt. When you buy a bond, you're lending to the issuer, which may be a government, municipality, or corporation. The issuer promises to pay you a specified rate of interest during the life of the bond and to repay the principal — also known as the bond's face value or par value — when the bond “matures,” or comes due after a set period.

C

Capital gain

The profit that comes from selling an investment for more than you paid for it. For example, if you bought \$2,000 of stock in a company and after two years its value was \$3,500, your capital gain is \$1,500.

Capital loss

The loss that comes from selling an investment for less than you paid for it. For example, if you bought \$3,000 of stock in a company and after 14 days its value was \$2,500, your capital loss is \$500.

Certificate of deposit (CD)

A savings tool from a bank or credit union that has a fixed maturity date and a fixed interest rate.

Collateral

An asset that secures a loan or other debt that a lender can take if you don't repay the money you borrow. For example, if you get a home loan, the bank's collateral is typically your house. Collateral is surrendered if the loan isn't paid off.

Compound interest

When you earn interest on both the money you save and the interest you earn. For example, if you deposit \$1,000 in a savings account that earned an annual compound interest rate of 5%, at

the end of the first year your account balance will be \$1,050 (\$1,000 [principal](#) + \$50 interest earned). In the second year, the interest will be calculated not only on the initial principal of \$1,000 but also on the accumulated interest of \$50 from the first year for a balance of \$1,102.50 (\$1,050 principal + \$52.50 interest earned).

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

A measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services. For example, if the cost of groceries in one year is \$100 and in the following year it is \$120, there was a 20% increase in the CPI for groceries. Indexes are available for the U.S. and various geographic areas.

Copayment (or copay)

A fixed amount (\$20, for example) you pay for a covered health care service in addition to the amount your insurer pays.

Cosigner

An individual who signs a loan, credit account, or promissory note of another person as support for the credit of the primary signer and who becomes responsible for the debt obligation.

Credit

Borrowing money, or having the right to borrow money, to buy something. Usually it means you're using a credit card, but it might also mean that you got a loan.

Credit limit

A limit set by the credit card company on how much you can charge on the card it issued to you. You can use your credit card to make purchases up to your credit limit. If you spend more than your credit limit, it can affect your [credit score](#).

Credit Report

A summary of your credit activity and current credit situation such as loan paying history and the status of your credit accounts. Lenders use these reports to help them decide if they will loan you money and what interest rates they will offer you. Other businesses might use your credit reports to determine whether to offer you insurance; rent a house or apartment to you; or provide you with

cable TV, Internet, utility, or cell phone service. If you agree to let an employer look at your credit report, it may also be used to make employment decisions about you. Credit reports are compiled by three main credit reporting agencies or credit bureaus: Equifax, Experian, and TransUnion. Consumers can request a free copy of your credit report from each credit reporting agency once a year.

Credit score

A number created from a scoring model that uses information from your credit history. It is used by banks to understand your spending and repayment history so that they can make a decision on lending money to you.

Credit union

A cooperative financial institution that is chartered by the National Credit Union Administration (a federal independent agency) or a state government and is owned by its individual members.

Cryptocurrency

Also called “crypto,” it’s a type of encrypted digital currency that generally only exists electronically. (Encryption is a process that protects something from unauthorized access.) There is no physical coin or bill unless you use a service that allows you to cash in cryptocurrency for a physical token. You usually exchange cryptocurrency with someone online, with your phone or computer, without using an intermediary like a bank. Cryptocurrency accounts are not backed by a government. Cryptocurrency values change constantly.

D

Data breach

The unauthorized movement or disclosure of sensitive information to a party, usually outside the organization, that is not authorized to have or see the information. Someone who gets the data might use it for identity theft.

Debit card

A card used to make purchases at businesses (like grocery stores and gas stations) with money in your checking account.

Debt consolidation

Consolidation means that your various debts, whether they are credit card bills or loan payments, are rolled into a new loan with one monthly payment. If you have multiple credit card accounts or loans, consolidation may be a way to simplify or lower payments. But a debt consolidation loan does not erase your debt. You might also end up paying more by consolidating debt into another type of loan.

Deductible

The amount of expenses the insured must pay before the insurance company will contribute toward the covered item. For example, the amount you pay for covered health care services before your insurance plan starts to pay is your deductible.

Direct deposit

Money electronically sent to your bank account, credit union account, or prepaid card. Direct deposit is a faster way to receive your money than getting a physical check.

Dividend

A portion of a company's profit paid to shareholders.

Down payment

Initial cash payment made when something is bought on credit, such as a home or vehicle. The down payment reduces the amount of money that is borrowed. You will pay less interest if you have a larger down payment.

F

FAFSA – Free Application for Federal Student Aid

The Free Application for Federal Student Aid form is used to determine how much a student and his or her family are eligible

to receive in federal financial aid. The FAFSA may also be used to determine a student's eligibility for state and school-based aid and may influence how much private aid a student receives. The FAFSA has to be filed every year for the next school year.

Fixed expenses

Expenses, like bills, that must be paid each month and generally cost the same amount. Some fixed expenses, like a utility bill, may also be variable because the amount changes each month depending on usage.

Form W-2: Wage and Tax Statement

Every employer engaged in a trade or business who pays remuneration, including noncash payments of \$600 or more for the year (all amounts, if any income, social security, or Medicare tax was withheld) for services performed by an employee must file a Form W-2 for each employee.

Form W-4: Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate

A form that the employee completes and the employer uses to determine the amount of income tax to withhold.

G

Grace period

The number of days you have to pay your bill in full before finance charges start. Without this period, you may have to pay interest from the date you use your card or when the purchase is posted to your account.

Gross income

Total pay before taxes and other deductions are taken out.

I

Identity theft

Using your personal information — such as your name, Social Security number, or credit card number — without your permission.

Inflation

Inflation occurs when the prices of goods and services increase over time.

Interest

A fee charged by a lender, and paid by a borrower, for the use of money. A bank or credit union may also pay you interest if you deposit money in certain types of accounts.

Interest rate

A percentage (%) of a sum borrowed that is charged by a lender or merchant for letting you use its money. A bank or credit union may also pay you an interest rate if you deposit money in certain types of accounts.

Investment

Something you spend your money on that you expect will earn a financial return (money) in the future.

M

Money order

A money order can be used instead of a check. You can buy a money order to pay a business or other party, such as a landlord.

Mortgage

Mortgage loans are used to buy a home or to borrow money against the value of a home you already own.

Mutual fund

A company that pools money from many investors and invests the money in securities such as stocks, bonds, and short-term debt. The

combined holdings of the mutual fund are known as its portfolio. Investors buy shares in mutual funds. Each share represents an investor's part ownership in the fund and the income it generates.

N

Net income

Amount of money you receive in your paycheck after taxes and other deductions are taken out; also called take-home pay.

O

Overdraft

An overdraft occurs when you don't have enough money in your account to cover a transaction, but the bank pays the transaction anyway. It can include a fee in addition to the transaction amount. Some banks offer overdraft protection.

P

Phishing scam

When someone tries to get your personal information through an email or text message, often by impersonating a business or government agency. Usually done by hackers or scammers through the Web or email, this can be thought of as "fishing for confidential information".

Principal

In the lending context, principal is the amount of money that you originally received from the lender and agreed to pay back on the

loan with interest. In the investment context, it is the amount of money you contribute with the expectation of receiving income.

R

Rate of return

The profit or loss on an investment expressed as a percentage. For example, if you invest \$1,000 in stocks and sell it for \$1,200 after one year, the rate of return is 20%.

Redlining

A term used for an illegal practice where people living in a certain area or neighborhood are not given the same access to loans and other credit services as people in other areas or neighborhoods on the basis of race, color, national origin, or some other prohibited reason.

S

Secured credit card

Credit card that typically requires a cash security deposit. The larger the security deposit, the higher the credit limit. Secured cards are often used to build credit history. A secured credit card works just like a credit card. It will appear on credit reports.

Stock

A type of investment that gives people a share of ownership in a company.

T

Tax credit

A dollar-for-dollar reduction in a tax. It can be deducted directly from taxes owed. Tax credits can reduce the amount of tax you owe or increase your tax refund, and some credits may result in a refund even if you don't owe any tax. Tax credit examples include Earned Income Tax Credit and Child and Dependent Care Credit.

Tax deduction

An amount (often a personal or business expense) that can be deducted from taxable income so that there is no tax to be paid on that amount.

U

Unsecured loan

A loan (such as most types of credit cards) that does not use property as collateral. Lenders consider these loans to be more risky than secured loans, so they may charge a higher rate of interest for them. If the loan is not paid back as agreed, the lender can also start debt collection, can file negative information on your credit report, and might sue you.

W

Withholding (“pay-as-you-earn” taxes)

Money that employers withhold from employees' paychecks. This money is deposited for the government and is credited against the employees' tax liability when they file their returns. Employers withhold money for federal income taxes, Social Security and

Medicare taxes, and state and local income taxes in some states and localities.

Glossary of Terms:

English-Bengali (বাংলা)

The following glossary terms and definitions were adapted from the [Consumer Financial Protection Bureau](#) and translated from [English](#) by [Addree Barua](#).

APR (Annual Percentage Rate)

এপআর (বার্ষিক শতাংশ হার)

বার্ষিক ভিত্তিতে টাকা ধার করার খরচ, শতাংশ হার হিসাবে প্রকাশ করা হয়

Asset

সম্পদ

স্টক বা রিয়লে এস্টেটের মতো অর্থনৈতিক মূল্যের একটি আইটেম।

Bonds

বন্ড

এক ধরনের ঋণ। আপনি যখন একটি বন্ড কনিবনে, আপনি ইস্যুকারীকে ঋণ দিচ্ছেন, যা সরকার, পট্টরসভা বা কর্পোরেশন হতে পারে। ইস্যুকারী আপনাকে বন্ডের জীবনকালে একটি নির্দিষ্ট সুদে হার দেওয়ার প্রতিশ্রুতি দিয়ে এবং মূল ধন পরিশোধ করার প্রতিশ্রুতি দিয়ে – যা বন্ডের অভ্যন্তরীণ মূল্য বা সম মূল্য হিসাবেও পরিচিত – যখন বন্ডটি “পর্যাপ্ত” হয় বা একটি নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের পরে বক্যো হয়।

Capital gain

মূলধন লাভ

আপনি যিনি মূলধনের জন্য অর্থ প্রদান করেছেন তার চেয়ে বেশি দামে বিনিয়োগ বিক্রি করে যিনি মূলধন আসে।

Capital loss

মূলধন হ্রাস

আপনি যিনি বিনিয়োগের জন্য অর্থ প্রদান করেছেন তার চেয়ে কম দামে বিক্রি করার ফলে যিনি ক্ষতি হন।

Certificate of deposit (CD)

ডিপোজিট সার্টিফিকেট (CD)

একটি ব্যাংক বা ক্রেডিট ইউনিয়ন থেকে একটি সংরক্ষিত সরঞ্জাম যার একটি নির্দিষ্ট পরিপাক্ষিকতার তারিখ এবং একটি নির্দিষ্ট সুদের হার রয়েছে।

Collateral

জামানত

এমন একটি সম্পদ যা ঋণ বা অন্যন্য ঋণ সুরক্ষিত করে যা আপনি যদি আপনার ঋণ করা অর্থ পরিশোধ না করেন তবে ঋণদাতা নতি পাবেন।
উদাহরণস্বরূপ, আপনি যদি হোম লেন পান তবে ব্যাংকের জামানত সাধারণত আপনার বাড়ি।

Compound interest

যটগকি সুদ

যখন আপনিসঞ্চয় করা অর্থ এবং আপনার উপার্জন করা সুদ উভয়ের উপর সুদ উপার্জন করেনো।

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

ভোক্তা মূল্য সূচক (সপিআই)

নরিদষ্টি সময়রে জন্য পণ্য ও সেবোর গড় মূল্যরে পরিবর্তনকে পরিমাপ করার সূচক হচ্ছো ভোক্তা মূল্য সূচক। সূচকগুলি মার্কনি যুক্তরাষ্ট্রের এবং বিভিন্ন ভৌগলিক অঞ্চলরে জন্য উপলব্ধ।

Copayment (or copay)

কোপমেন্টে (বা কোপে)

একটি নরিদষ্টি পরিমাণ (উদাহরণস্বরূপ, \$ 20) আপনি আপনার বীমাকারীর অর্থ প্রদানরে পরিমাণ ছাড়াও একটি আচ্ছাদতি স্বাস্থ্যসেবা পরিষেবোর জন্য অর্থ প্রদান করেনো।

Cosigner

কোসাইনার

একজন ব্যক্তি যিনি প্রাথমিক স্বাক্ষরকারীর ক্রেডিটে রে জন্য সমর্থন হিসাবে অন্য ব্যক্তির ঋণ, ক্রেডিট অ্যাকাউন্ট বা প্রতশ্রুতি নটে স্বাক্ষর করেনে এবং যিনি ঋণরে বাধ্যবাধকতার জন্য দায়বদ্ধ হন।

Credit

ক্রেডিট

অর্থ ধার করা, বা কিছু কনোর জন্য অর্থ ধার করার অধিকার থাকা। সাধারণত এর অর্থ আপনি একটি ক্রেডিট কার্ড ব্যবহার করছেন, তবে এর অর্থ এটিও হতে পারে যে আপনি ঋণ নিয়েছেন।

Credit limit

ক্রেডিট সীমা

ক্রেডিট কার্ড সংস্থা কর্তৃক নির্ধারণিত একটি সীমা যে আপনি এটি আপনাকে ইস্যু করা কার্ডের উপর কত চার্জ নিতে পারেন। আপনি আপনার ক্রেডিট সীমা পর্যন্ত কনোকাটা করতে আপনার ক্রেডিট কার্ড ব্যবহার করতে পারেন।

Credit Report

ক্রেডিট রিপোর্ট

অন্যান্য ব্যবসাগুলি আপনাকে বীমা অফার করবে কনি তা নির্ধারণ করতে আপনার ক্রেডিট রিপোর্টগুলি ব্যবহার করতে পারে; আপনার জন্য একটি বাড়ি বা অ্যাপার্টমেন্ট ভাড়া করুন; অথবা আপনাকে কেবল টিভি, ইন্টারনেট, ইউটিলিটি বা সলে ফোন পরিশোধে সরবরাহ করুন। আপনি যদি কনোও নিয়োগকর্তাকে আপনার ক্রেডিট প্রতিনিয়দনটি দেখতে দিতে সম্মত হন তবে এটি আপনার সম্প্রদকে কর্মসংস্থানের সিদ্ধান্ত নিতেও ব্যবহার করা যতে পারে।

Credit score

ক্রেডিট স্কোর

একটি স্কোরিং মডলে থকে তরৈ একটি সংখ্যা যা আপনার ক্রেডিট ইতিহাস থকে তথ্য ব্যবহার করে।

Credit union

ক্রেডিট ইউনিয়ন

একটি সমবায় আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান যা ন্যাশনাল ক্রেডিট ইউনিয়ন অ্যাডমিনিস্ট্রেশন (একটি ফেডারেল স্বাধীন সংস্থা) বা একটি রাজ্য সরকার দ্বারা চার্টার্ড এবং এর স্বতন্ত্র সদস্যদের মালিকানাধীন।

Cryptocurrency

ক্রিপ্টোকোইন

এটি “ক্রিপ্টো” নামেও পরিচিত, এটি এক ধরনের এনক্রিপ্টেড ডিজিটাল মুদ্রা যা সাধারণত ইলেকট্রনিকভাবে বিদ্যমান। (এনক্রিপশন এমন একটি প্রক্রিয়া যা অননুমোদিত অ্যাক্সেস থেকে কিছু রক্ষা করে। কোনও শারীরিক মুদ্রা বা বলি নই যদি না আপনি এমন কোনও পরিস্থিতি ব্যবহার করেন যা আপনাকে শারীরিক টোকেনের জন্য ক্রিপ্টোকোইনসিমে নগদ করতে দেয়। আপনি সাধারণত ব্যাংকের মতো মধ্যস্থতাকারী ব্যবহার না করে আপনার ফোন বা কম্পিউটারের সাথে অনলাইনে কারও সাথে ক্রিপ্টোকোইনসি বিনিময় করেন। ক্রিপ্টোকোইনসি অ্যাকাউন্টগুলি কোনও সরকার দ্বারা সমর্থিত নয়। ক্রিপ্টোকোইনসি মান ক্রমাগত পরিবর্তিত হয়।

Data breach

ডাটা লিঙ্ক

কোনও পক্ষের কাছে সংবেদনশীল তথ্যের অননুমোদিত চলাচল বা প্রকাশ, সাধারণত সংস্থার বাইরে, যা তথ্য রাখার বা দখলের জন্য অননুমোদিত নয়। যে কেউ ডাটা পায় সে পরিচয় চুরির জন্য এটি ব্যবহার করতে পারে।

Debit card

ডেবিট কার্ড

একটি কার্ড আপনার চেকিং অ্যাকাউন্টে অর্থ দিয়ে ব্যবসাগুলতি (যেমন মুদ্রা দোকান এবং গ্যাস স্টেশন) কনোকাটা করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Debt consolidation

ঋণ একীকরণ

একীকরণে অর্থ হল আপনার বিভিন্ন ঋণ, সগেলি ক্রেডিট কার্ড বালি বা ঋণে অর্থ প্রদান হোক না কেন, এক মাসিক পেমেন্টের সাথে একটি নতুন ঋণে রোল করা হয়। আপনার যদি একাধিক ক্রেডিট কার্ড অ্যাকাউন্ট বা ঋণ থাকে তবে একীকরণ অর্থ প্রদানকে সহজ বা হ্রাস করার একটি উপায় হতে পারে। কিন্তু একটি ঋণ একীকরণ ঋণ আপনার ঋণ মুছে দেয় না। আপনি ঋণকে অন্য ধরনের ঋণে একীভূত করে আরও বেশি অর্থ প্রদান করতে পারেন।

Deductible

কর্তনযোগ্য

বীমা সংস্থা আচ্ছাদিত আইটমের দিকে অবদান রাখার আগে বীমাকৃতক অবশ্যই ব্যয়ের পরমাণ দিতে হবে। উদাহরণস্বরূপ, আপনার বীমা পরিকল্পনা প্রদান শুরু করার আগে আচ্ছাদিত স্বাস্থ্যসেবা পরামিতিগুলির জন্য আপনি যে পরমাণ অর্থ প্রদান করেন তা আপনার কর্তনযোগ্য।

Direct deposit

সরাসরি

আমানত আপনার ব্যাংক অ্যাকাউন্ট, ক্রেডিট ইউনিয়ন অ্যাকাউন্ট বা প্রপাইটি কার্ড ইলেকট্রনিকভাবে অর্থ প্রেরণ করা হয়েছে।

Dividend

লভ্যাংশ

কম্পানির মূনাফার একটি অংশ শেয়ারহোল্ডারদের প্রদান করা হয়।

Down payment

ডাউন পমেন্ট

ক্রয়টিতে কিছু কনো হলো প্রাথমিক নগদ অর্থ প্রদান করা হয়, যমেন বাড়ি বা গাড়ি ডাউন পমেন্ট খণের পরমাণ হ্রাস করো।

FAFSA – Free Application for Federal Student Aid

FAFSA – ফডোরলে স্টুডেন্ট এইডরে জন্য বনামূল্যে আবদেন

ফডোরলে স্টুডেন্ট এইড ফর্মরে জন্য বনামূল্যে অ্যাপ্লিকেশনটি কনোও শক্সারখী এবং তার পরবার ফডোরলে আর্থকি সহায়তায় কতটা পাওয়ার যোগ্য তা নর্রিধারণ করতে ব্য়বহৃত হয়। এফএএফএসএ রাষ্ট্রীয় এবং স্কুল-ভিত্তিক সহায়তার জন্য কনোও শক্সারখীর যোগ্যতা নর্রিধারণকরতেও ব্য়বহার করা যতে পারে এবং কনোও শক্সারখী কতটা ব্য়কৃতিগিত সহায়তা পায় তাও প্রভাবতি করতে পারে।

Fixed expenses

নর্রিধারণতি ব্য়য়

বলিগুলির মতো ব্য়য়গুলি প্রতি মাসে পরশিোধ করতে হবে এবং সাধারণত একই পরমাণ ব্য়য় করতে হবে। ইউটিলিটি বলিরে মতো কিছু নর্রিদষ্টি ব্য়য়ও

পরবর্তনশীল হতে পারে কারণ ব্যবহারের উপর নির্ভর করে পরিমাণটি প্রতি মাসে পরিবর্তিত হয়।

Form W-2: Wage and Tax Statement

ফর্ম ডাব্লু -2: মজুরি এবং ট্যাক্স স্টেটমেন্ট

কোনও কর্মচারী দ্বারা সম্পাদিত পরিসংখ্যানের জন্য বছরের জন্য \$ 600 বা তার বেশি ননক্যাশ পেমেন্ট সহ পারিশ্রমিক প্রদানকারী প্রতিটি নিয়োগকর্তাকে অবশ্যই প্রতিটি কর্মচারীর জন্য একটি ফর্ম ডাব্লু -2 ফাইল করতে হবে।

Form W-4: Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate

ফর্ম W-4: কর্মচারীর উইথহোল্ডিং ভাতা সার্টিফিকেট

একটি ফর্ম যা কর্মচারী পূরণ করে এবং নিয়োগকর্তা আটকে রাখার জন্য আয়করের পরিমাণ নির্ধারণ করতে ব্যবহার করে।

Grace period

গ্রাসে পেরিয়ড

ফিন্যান্স চার্জ শুরু হওয়ার আগে আপনাকে কত দিন আপনার বন্দি পরিশোধ করতে হবে। এই সময়কাল ব্যতীত, আপনি আপনার কার্ডটি ব্যবহার করার তারিখ থেকে বা ক্রেডিট আপনার অ্যাকাউন্টে পোস্ট করার তারিখ থেকে আপনাকে সুদ দিতে হতে পারে।

Gross income

মোট আয়

ট্যাক্স এবং অন্যান্য ছাড়ের আগে মোট বতেন নওয়া হয়।

Identity theft

পরচিয় চুরি

আপনার ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য – যমেন আপনার নাম, সামাজিক সুরক্ষা নম্বর বা ক্রেডিট কার্ড নম্বর – আপনার অনুমতি ছাড়াই ব্যবহার করা।

Inflation

মুদ্রাস্ফীতি

মুদ্রাস্ফীতি ঘটে যখন সময়ের সাথে সাথে পণ্য এবং পরষিবোগুলির দাম বৃদ্ধি পায়।

Interest

সুদ

অর্থ ব্যবহারের জন্য ঋণদাতা দ্বারা চার্জ করা এবং ঋণগ্রহীতা দ্বারা প্রদত্ত ফি। আপনি যদি নির্দিষ্ট ধরণের অ্যাকাউন্টে অর্থ জমা দেন তবে একটি ব্যাংক বা ক্রেডিট ইউনিয়ন আপনাকে সুদও দিতে পারে।

Interest rate

সুদের হার

ঋণদাতা বা ব্যবসায়ী আপনাকে তার অর্থ ব্যবহার করতে দেওয়ার জন্য যত্নে পরিমাণ ঋণ নিয়ে তার একটি শতাংশ। আপনি যদি নির্দিষ্ট ধরণের অ্যাকাউন্টে অর্থ জমা করেন তবে একটি ব্যাংক বা ক্রেডিট ইউনিয়ন আপনাকে সুদে হারও দিতে পারে।

Investment

বিনিয়োগ

আপনার অর্থের উপর নির্ভর করুন যা আপনি আশা করেন যে আর্থিক রিটার্ন উপার্জন করবে।

Money order

মানি অর্ডার

চেকের পরিবর্তে মানি অর্ডার ব্যবহার করা যেতে পারে। আপনি কোনও ব্যবসা বা অন্য পক্ষকে অর্থ প্রদানের জন্য একটি মানি অর্ডার কনিতা পারেন।

Mortgage

বন্ধক

বন্ধক ঋণগুলি একটি বাড়ি কনিতা বা আপনার ইতিমধ্যে মালিকানাধীন বাড়ি মূল্যের বিপরীতে অর্থ ধার করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Mutual fund

মিউচুয়াল ফান্ড

একটি সংস্থা যা অনেকে বিনিয়োগকারীদের কাছ থেকে অর্থ সংগ্রহ করে এবং

স্টক, বন্ড এবং স্বল্পময়্যাদী ঋণের মতো সিকিউরিটিজিগুলিতে অর্থ বিনিয়োগ করে। মডিচুয়াল ফান্ডের সম্মিলিত হোল্ডিংগুলি এর পোর্টফোলিও হিসাবে পরিচিতি। বিনিয়োগকারীরা মডিচুয়াল ফান্ডের শেয়ার কনিছনো। প্রতিটি শেয়ার তহবিলে বিনিয়োগকারীর অংশের মালিকানা এবং এটি উৎপাদিত আয়রে প্রতিনিধিত্ব করে।

Net income

নেট আয়

ট্যাক্স এবং অন্যান্য কর্তনের পরে আপনার পচেকে আপনি যে পরিমাণ অর্থ পান; একে টকে-হোম পণ্ড বলা হয়।

Overdraft

ওভারড্রাফট

একটি ওভারড্রাফট ঘটে যখন আপনার অ্যাকাউন্টে কোনও লেনদেনে কভার করার জন্য পর্যাপ্ত অর্থ না থাকে। তবে ব্যাংক যতদূরই হোক লেনদেনটি প্রদান করে।

Phishing scam

ফিশিং জালিয়াতি

কউ আপনাকে তাদের ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য দেওয়ার চেষ্টা করে, যার একটি ইমেলে বা পাঠ্য বার্তার মাধ্যমে, প্রায়শই কোনও ব্যবসা বা সরকারী সংস্থার ছদ্মবেশে। এটি “গোপনীয় তথ্যের জন্য মাছ ধরা” হিসাবে বিবেচনা করা যেতে পারে।

Principal

প্রিন্সিপাল

ঋণ দাওয়ার প্রসঙ্গে, মূলধন হল অর্থের পরিমাণ যা আপনি মূলত ঋণদাতার কাছে থাকে। পয়েছেলিনে এবং সুদ সহ ঋণটি ফেরত দিতে সম্মত হয়েছিলেন। বিনিয়োগ প্রসঙ্গে, এটি আয় পাওয়ার প্রত্যাশার সাথে আপনি যে পরিমাণ অর্থ অবদান রাখেন তা।

Rate of return

রটার্ন হার

একটি বিনিয়োগে লাভ বা ক্ষতি শতাংশ হিসাবে প্রকাশ করা হয়।

Redlining

রেডলাইনিং

একটি অবৈধ অনুশীলনের জন্য ব্যবহৃত একটি শব্দ যেখানে একটি নির্দিষ্ট অঞ্চল বা আশেপাশে বসবাসকারী লোকের জাতি, রঙ, জাতীয় উৎস বা অন্য কোনো নৃষিধ কারণে ভিত্তিতে অন্যান্য অঞ্চল বা আশেপাশের লোকের মতো ঋণ এবং অন্যান্য ক্রেডিট পরিষেবাগুলিতে সমান অ্যাক্সেস দেওয়া হয় না।

Secured credit card

সুরক্ষিত

ক্রেডিট কার্ড ক্রেডিট কার্ড যা সাধারণত নগদ সুরক্ষা আমানত প্রয়োজন। স্কিউরিটি ডিপোজিট যত বড় হবে, ক্রেডিট লিমিট তত বেশি হবে। সুরক্ষিত কার্ডগুলি প্রায়শই ক্রেডিট ইতিহাস তৈরি করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Stock

স্টক

এক ধরনের বিনিয়োগ যা মানুষকে একটি কোম্পানির মালিকানার অংশ দেয়।

Tax credit

ট্যাক্স ক্রেডিট

ট্যাক্সে ডলার-ফর-ডলার হ্রাস। এটি সরাসরি বকসো কর থেকে কটে নেওয়া যতে পারে। ট্যাক্স ক্রেডিটগুলি আপনার পাওনা ট্যাক্সের পরিমাণ হ্রাস করতে পারে বা আপনার ট্যাক্স রিফান্ড বাড়িয়ে তুলতে পারে এবং কিছু ক্রেডিটের ফলে আপনি কখনও ট্যাক্স না দলিও ফরত পতে পারেন।

Tax deduction

কর ছাড়

একটি পরিমাণ (প্রায়শই একটি ব্যক্তিগত বা ব্যবসায়িক ব্যয়) যা কর সাপেক্ষে আয় হ্রাস করে।

Unsecured loan

অসুরক্ষিত ঋণ

একটি ঋণ (যেমন বেশিরভাগ ধরণের ক্রেডিট কার্ড) যা সম্পত্তিকে জামানত হিসাবে ব্যবহার করে না। ঋণদাতারা এই ঋণগুলিকে সুরক্ষিত ঋণের চেয়ে বেশি ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ বলে মনে করে, তাই তারা তাদের জন্য উচ্চ তর সুদের হার চার্জ করতে পারে। যদি সম্মত হিসাবে ঋণ ফরত না দেওয়া হয় তবে ঋণদাতা ঋণ সংগ্রহ শুরু করতে পারে, আপনার ক্রেডিট রিপোর্টে নেতিবাচক তথ্য ফাইল করতে পারে এবং আপনার বিরুদ্ধে মামলা করতে পারে।







Withholding (“pay-as-you-earn” taxes)

উইথহোল্ডিং (“পে-এজ-ইউ-আরন” ট্যাক্স)

কর্মচারীদের বতেন চকে থেকে ন্যিগেগকর্তারা য়ে অর্থ আটকে রাখনে। এই অর্থ সরকারে জন্য জমা দেওয়া হয় এবং কর্মচারীরা যখন তাদের রটটার্ন দাখলি করে তখন তাদের কর দায়বদ্ধতার বপিরীতে জমা দেওয়া হয়। ন্যিগেগকর্তারা ফডোরলে আয়কর, সামাজকি সুরক্যা এবং মডেকিয়োর ট্যাক্স এবং কছু রাজ্য এবং অঞ্চলে রাজ্য এবং স্থানীয় আয়করগুলরি জন্য অর্থ আটকে রাখনে।

Glossary of Terms:




English-Burmese

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





















































The following glossary terms and definitions were adapted from the [Consumer Financial Protection Bureau](#) and translated from [English](#) by [Thaw Lin Aye](#).

APR (Annual Percentage Rate)




Asset

Bonds

Capital gain

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 104

Capital loss

Copayment (or copay)

Cosigner

Credit

[illegible]

FAFSA

Fixed expenses

Form W-2: Wage and Tax Statement W-2

The diagram shows a 10x10 grid of diamond-shaped cells. The cells are arranged in a pattern that resembles a sparse grid or a grid with missing cells. The cells are labeled with 'W-2' in the center. The grid is composed of 10 rows and 10 columns of cells, with some cells missing, creating a pattern of 1s and 0s.

၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀
 ၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀
 ၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀

Investment

၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀
 ၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀
 (၁၂၃၄) ၁၂၃၄ ၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀
 ၁၂၃၄၅

Money order

၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀
 ၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀
 ၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀
 ၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀
 ၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀
 ၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀

Mortgage

၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀
 ၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀
 (၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅) ၁၂၃၄၅ ၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀
 ၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀
 ၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀၁၁၂၃၄၅၆၇၈၉၁၀

Mutual fund

Net income

[illegible]

Overdraft

Glossary of Terms: English-Haitian Creole (Kreyòl ayisyen)

The following glossary terms and definitions were adapted from the [Consumer Financial Protection Bureau](#) and translated from [English](#) by [Fabien Aubourg](#).

APR (Annual Percentage Rate)

Pousantaj Anyèl

Taux enterè sou prete lajan, ekspime kòm yon pouantaj (%). Yon egzanp nan APR se taux entèt ou peye sou yon kat kredi chak mwa anplis pri achat ou fè avèk kat la. APR sou prete lajan an simetrik ak taux entèt ane ou resevwa nan enterè sou epargn ou.

Asset

Byen

Yon bagay ki gen valè ekonomik ak valè echanj, tankou lajan kach, yon machin, ak machandiz, ou aksyon, sekite sekirite, oswa byen imobilye.

Bonds

Obligasyon

Yon kalite debi. Lè ou achte yon obligasyon, ou pran yon kredi ak moun ki emèt li, ki ka yon gouvènman, yon vil, oswa yon konpayi. Moun ki emèt li fè pwomès pou peye yon kantite lajan enterè spesifik pandan lavi obligasyon an, ak tou pou remèt prensipal la – ki tou konnen tankou valè fèt obligasyon an oswa valè par – lè obligasyon an “matirite”, oswa vin dwe peye apre yon peryòd kote dat ekspirasyon an rive.

Capital gain

Benefis sou Kapital

Benefis ki soti nan vann yon envestisman plis pase pri ou te peye pou li. Pou egzanp, si ou achte \$2,000 nan aksyon nan yon konpayi ak apre de ane valè li se \$3,500, Benefis sou kapital ou se \$1,500.

Capital loss

Pèt sou Kapital

Pèt ki soti nan vann yon envestisman mwens pase pri ou te peye pou li. Pou egzanp, si ou achte \$3,000 nan aksyon nan yon konpayi ak apre 14 jou valè li se \$2,500, pèt kapital ou se \$500.

Certificate of deposit (CD)

Sètifika Depo

Yon zouti epay nan yon bank oswa yon asosyasyon kredi ki gen yon dat matirite fikse ak yon valè enterè fikse.

Collateral

Kolateral

Yon aksè ki garanti yon prè oswa yon lòt dèt ki pou ka pran si ou pa remèt kòb ou prete. Pou egzanp, si ou jwenn yon prè kay, garanti bank la se kay ou a.

Compound interest

Enterè Konpoze

Lè ou fè kòb alafwa sou lajan ou te sere a ak enterè ou te fè sou li a.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

indèks Pri konsomatè

Yon mezi ki sèvi pou kalkile chanjman nan pri konsomatè yo peye nan yon kèt machandiz ak sèvis konsomatè nan zòn vil yo. Endèks yo disponib pou Etazini ak divès zòn geografik.

Copayment (or copay)

Ko-Peman

Yon kantite fiks(\$20, pa egzanp) ou peye pou yon sèvis swen sante kapab kouvri anplis kantite a ki asire pa asirans ou.

Cosigner

Kosiyatè

Yon moun ki siyen yon prè, yon kont kredi, oswa yon nòt pou yon lòt moun kòm sipò pou kredi primè siyen an, epi ki vin responsab pou obligasyon dèt la. Nan kèk ka yo rele li yon “kòboratè”.

Credit

Kredi

Prete lajan oubyen gen dwa pou prete lajan pou achte yon bagay. Souvan, sa vle di w ap itilize yon kat kredi, men li kapab tou vle di ke w jwenn yon prè.

Credit limit

Limit kredi

Yon limit ki etabli pa konpayi kat kredi sou konbyen ou kapab chaje sou kat kredi li te bay ou a. Ou ka sèvi ak kat kredi ou a pou achte jiska limit kredi ou.

Credit Report

Rapò Kredi

Yon rezime sou aktivite kredi ou ak sitiyasyon kredi ou kounye a tankou istorik peye pre ou ak estati kont kredi ou yo. Kredi lòtè yo sèvi ak rapò sa yo pou ede yo deside si yo pral bay ou lajan epi ki taux enterè yo pral ofri ou. Lòt biznis yo ta ka sèvi ak rapò kredi ou yo pou detèmine si yo pral ofri ou asirans; loue yon kay oswa yon apartman pou ou; oswa bay ou sèvis kab TV, entènèt, itilite, oswa telefòn selilè. Si ou dakò pou yon anplwayè gade nan rapò kredi ou a, li kapab sèvi ak li tou pou pran desizyon anplwayman sou ou.

Credit score

Skò kredi

Yon nimewo ki kreye nan yon modèl evalyasyon ki sèvi ak enfòmasyon sou istwa kredi ou.

Credit union

Inyon kredi

Yon enstitisyon finansye kooperativ ki gen yon char ak Administrasyon Nasyonal Kredi Union (yon ajans endepandan federal) oswa yon gouvènman eta ak se moun endividyèl ki se manm yo ki yo posede li.

Cryptocurrency

Lajan Kripto

Yo rele “kripto” tou oswa “kriptomonnen” se yon kalite lajan digital kripte ki jeneralman sèvi sèlman sou entènèt la. (Kriptaj se yon pwosesis ki pwoteje yon bagay kont aksè pa otorize.) Gen lè ou pap

jwenn okenn lajan fizi oubyen bankòt osnon bil lajan si ou pa sèvi ak yon sèvis ki pèmèt ou chanje kriptomonnen an pou yon tòkèn fizik. Ou gen ladan yo tout tanpri yon moun sou entènèt la, avèk telefòn oubyen òdinatè w, san yo pa pase pa yon entèmèdiè tankou yon bank. Kòmpte kriptomonnen yo pa gen anyen kòm garanti nan men gouvènman. Valè kriptomonnen yo chanje konsa konsa.

Data breach

Vòl done

Vòl done se movman oswa dezòd enfòmasyon senzitif nan men yon pati, souvan yon moun ki pa gen otorizasyon nan òganizasyon an, pou wè oswa jwenn enfòmasyon sa yo. Moun ki jwenn done sa yo ka itilize yo pou vol dantite.

Debit card

Kat Debi

Yon kat sèvis yo itilize pou achte nan biznis (tankou magazen manje ak estasyon gazolin) ak lajan ki nan kont chek ou.

Debt consolidation

Konsolidasyon Dèt

Konsolidasyon vle di ke tout dèt ou yo, ke yo se fakti kredi oswa prè peman, yo mete nan yon nouvo prè ak yon sèl peman chak mwa. Si ou gen plizyè kont kredi oswa prèt, konsolidasyon ka yon fason pou fasilite oswa diminye peman. Men, yon prèt konsolidasyon dèt

pa efase dèt ou. Ou ta ka tou fin peye plis lajan lè w ap konsolide dèt ou nan yon lòt kalite prèt.

Deductible

Dediktib

Kantite depans ke asirans la ap mande asire a peye anvan yo kòmanse kontribye nan itil yo kouvri a. Pa egzanp, lajan ou peye pou sèvis swen sante kouvri anvan plan asirans ou kòmanse kontribye se sa yo rele “dediktib”.

Direct deposit

Depo Dirèk

Lajan yo voye elektronikman nan kont bank ou, kont kredi wouj ou, oswa kat avanse ou.

Dividend

Dividann

Yon pati nan lajan ki genyen nan kòb yon konpayi, yo peye aktyone yo. Sa rele dividann.

Down payment

Peman

Premye peman kach ki fèt lè ou achte yon bagay sou kredi, tankou

yon kay oswa yon machin. Aksyon sa a konn rele “avans” oswa “peyman avans” epi sa redwi kantite lajan ki dwe emprunte.

FAFSA – Free Application for Federal Student Aid

Aplikasyon gratis pou èd federal pou etidyan

Fòmilè Aplikasyon Gratis pou Edikasyon Leta Ameriken an sèvi pou detèmine kantite lajan ki yon elèv ak fanmi li oswa li dwe resevwa nan fòm edikasyon finansye ki ofri pa Leta Amerik. FAFSA a ka sèvi tou pou detèmine elijiblite yon elèv pou edikasyon finansye ki baze nan eta oswa nan lekòl yo ak ka enpakte kantite edikasyon finansye prive yon elèv resevwa.

Fixed expenses

Depans fiks

Depans ki dwe peye chak mwa, e ki janm chanje kantite yo an jeneral. Yon kèk depans ki konsidere kòm depans fikse, tankou yon fakti sèvis piblik, ka chanje kantite chak mwa selon konsomasyon yo.

Form W-2: Wage and Tax Statement

Fòm W-2: Deklarasyon Salè ak Taks

Chak anplwayè ki nan yon komès oswa biznis ak salariye, ki gen ladan peman ki gen ladan tou peman ki pa an kach, pi gwo pase \$ 600 nan lane a (tou kantite si yo rete nanpwen tax sou revni, sekirite sosyal oswa Medicare) pou sèvis ki te fèt pa yon anplwaye, dwe ranpli yon Fòmilè W-2 pou chak anplwaye yo.

Form W-4: Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate

Fòm W-4: Sètifika alokasyon prelevman sou anplwaye.

Yon fòmilè ke anplwaye a ranpli epi ke anplwayè a sèvi ak li pou detèmine kantite tax sou revni pou rete nanpwen. Sa rele “W-4 Employee's Withholding Certificate”.

Grace period

Peryòd Gras

Kantite jou ou genyen pou peye tout fakti ou anvan chaj finansyè yo kòmanse. San period sa a, ou ka gen pou peye enterè depi nan dat ou itilize kat ou a oswa lè achte a poste nan kont ou. Sa rele “gras periòd” oswa “peryòd gras”.

Gross income

Salè bri

Kantite total ou peye anvan ou retire tax ak tout lòt detraksyon. Sa rele “salè brik” oswa “total salè avant detraksyon”.

Identity theft

Vòl idantite

Sèvi ak enfòmasyon pèsònèl ou, tankou non w, nimewo asirans sosyal ou, oswa nimewo kat kredi w, san ou pa bay otorizasyon pou l fè sa. Sa rele “vol idantite” oswa “idantite yo vòlè”.

Inflation

Enflasyon

Enflasyon se yon sitiyasyon kote pri nan byen ak sèvis yo ogmante nan tan.

Interest

Enterè

Yon frè k ap peye pa yon prètè, ak ki yon prete a peye pou itilize lajan li. Yon bank oswa yon kredi kay ka tou peye ou enterè si ou mete lajan nan kèlkeswa kalite kont. Sa rele “frè kredi” oswa “frè enterè”.

Interest rate

To enterè

Yon pousantaj nan yon kantite ki prete ki gen frè yo peye pa yon mache, oswa yon prètè, pou lwen ou kèk lajan yo. Yon bank oswa yon kredi kay ka tou peye ou yon tò ta enterè si ou mete lajan nan certain kalite kont. Sa rele “tò ta frè” oswa “tò ta enterè”.

Investment

Envèstisman

Yon bagay ou depanse lajan ou sou li e ou espere li pral rapòte ou lajan an. Sa rele “envestisman”.

Money order

Rekèt Lajan

Yon manda lajan ka itilize nan plas yon tchèk. Ou ka achte yon manda lajan pou peye yon biznis oswa yon lòt pati.

Mortgage

Ipotèk

Yon prè imobilye itilize pou achte yon kay oswa pou prete lajan kont lajan ou genyen deja sou valè yon kay ou deja genyen.

Mutual fund

Lajan mityèl

Yon konpayi ki kombine lajan anpil envestisè yo epi envesti lajan yo nan valè tankou akse, obligasyon, ak dèt kout tèm. Menm jan an, tout bagay ki nan pòtfolyo an kote konpayi a konsève lajan anpil moun ki envesti yo yo rele “portfolio” a. Envestisè achte ak pote akse nan yon fond menm. Chak akse reprezante yon pati nan pwopriyete envestisè nan fon an epi nan revni li pwodwi.

Net income

Revni nè

Kantite lajan ou resevwa nan chèk ou apre yo pran taks ak lòt retrè yo; tou rele “take-home pay”.

Overdraft

Dekouvè

Yon dekouvé rive lè ou pa gen ase lajan nan kont ou pou kouvri yon tranzaksyon, men bank la peye tranzaksyon an toujou.

Phishing scam

Eskwokri fwomaj

lè yon moun eseye jwenn enfòmasyon pèsonèl ou, tankou atravè yon imèl oswa mesaj tèks, souvan an imitasyon yon biznis oswa ajans gouvènman. Sa ka konsidere kòm “peche pou enfòmasyon konfidansyèl.”

Principal

Prensipal

Nan kontèks prè a, prensipal se kantite lajan ou te resevwa nan yon preteur nan kòmansman an epi ou te dakò pou tounen li avèk enterè. Nan kontèks investisman an, se kantite lajan ou kontribye ak atantiv pou resevwa revni.

Rate of return

To retou

Benefis oswa pèt ki soti nan yon investisman eksprime kòm yon pousantaj.

Redlining

“Redlining”

Yon tèm itilize nan yon pratik ilegal kote moun k ap viv nan yon zòn oswa kote pa bay menm aksè a kredi ak lòt sèvis kredi tankou moun nan lòt zòn oswa kote sou baz ras, koulè, orijin nasyonal, oswa yon lòt rezon ki pa otorize.

Secured credit card

Kat Kredi Sekirize

Yon kat kredi ki mande yon depo lajan ki se pou sekirite nan espès. Pi gwo depo sekirite a, pi wo limite kredi a. Kèk moun itilize kat yo pou kreye istwa kredi.

Stock

Aksyon

Yon kalite envestisman ki bay moun yon pati nan yon konpayi.

Tax credit

Kredi Enpo

Yon kredi pou chak dola ou peye nan Enpo. Li kapab dedui dirèkteman nan enpo ou dwe. Kredi enpo ka redwi kantite enpo ou dwe oswa ogmante rembousman enpo ou, epi gen kèk kredi ki kapab bay rembousman menm si ou pa dwe okenn enpo.

Tax deduction

Dediksyon taks

Yon kantite (souvent yon depans pèsonèl oswa biznis) ki diminye lajan ki sijè a tax.

Unsecured loan

Prensipal

Yon prèt (tankou plizyè kalite kat kredi) ki pa itilize anyen kòm garanti. Kredi yo pi riskan pase prèt ki gen garanti, konsa kredi yo ka gen yon ta d'enterè pliswo. Si kredi a pa peye selon akò a, kredi a ka kòmanse koleksyon kredi, depoze enfòmasyon negatif sou dosye kredi w, ak ka menm fè yon pwosè legal kont ou.

Withholding (“pay-as-you-earn” taxes)

Retni nan sous (“peye-pandan-w-ap touche” taks)

Kob lajan ke anplwayè reteni nan chèk moun ki travay pou yo. Kob sa yo depoze nan men gouvènman an epi kredi kont tax yo nan lè yo fè retou a. Anplwayè yo reteni lajan pou taks sou salè federal, taks sou Sekirite Sosyal ak Medikam, ak taks sou salè nan eta ak kèk komin nan kèk eta ak komin nan peyi a.

Glossary of Terms: English-Hindi (हिंदी)

The following glossary terms and definitions were adapted from the [Consumer Financial Protection Bureau](#) and translated from [English](#) by [FNU Shaina](#).

APR (Annual Percentage Rate)

वार्षिक ब्याज दर

एपीआर (वार्षिक प्रतिशत दर) ऋण पर धन उधार करने पर लागू होने वाली ब्याज दर को कहा जाता है। एक एपीआर का उदाहरण है क्रेडिट कार्ड पर मासिक ब्याज दर, जिसे आप प्रतिमाह भुगतान करते हैं, यह ब्याज दर खरीदारी की कीमत के अलावा आपके कार्ड का उपयोग करने पर देना पड़ता है। धन उधारने पर एपीआर उत्पाद में वार्षिक रेटर्न की वार्षिक दर के समान है, जिसे आपको बचत में ब्याज के रूप में प्राप्त होता है।

Asset

एसेट

आर्थिक मूल्य और वनिमिय मूल्य वाली वस्तु, जैसे कि नकदी, कार, स्टॉक, सुरक्षा पत्र या अचल संपत्ति।

Bonds

बॉन्ड्स

बॉन्ड होल्डर को निश्चित समयावधिक निर्धारित ब्याज दर पर ब्याज बटेन दिया

जाता है और अंत में मूल राशि का भी भुगतान किया जाता है। बॉन्ड होल्डर बॉन्ड की मूल्य के ऊपर अतिरिक्त भी मुनाफा कमा सकता है, जब बाजार में बॉन्ड की मांग बढ़ती है।

Capital gain

कैपिटल गेन

एक निवेश को खरीदने पर उसकी मूल कीमत से अधिक मूल्य पर बेचने से होने वाला लाभ को “कैपिटल गेन” कहा जाता है। उदाहरण के लिए, यदि आपने किसी कंपनी में \$2,000 की स्टॉक खरीदी और दो साल बाद उसका मूल्य \$3,500 हो गया, तो आपका कैपिटल गेन \$1,500 होगा।

Capital loss

कैपिटल हानि

एक निवेश को खरीदने पर उसकी मूल कीमत से कम मूल्य पर बेचने से होने वाला हानि को “कैपिटल लॉस” कहा जाता है। उदाहरण के लिए, यदि आपने किसी कंपनी में \$3,000 की स्टॉक खरीदी और 14 दिनों बाद उसका मूल्य \$2,500 हो गया, तो आपका कैपिटल लॉस \$500 होगा।

Certificate of deposit (CD)

जमा नोट

एक बैंक या क्रेडिट यूनियन से एक वचत उपकरण जो एक निश्चित परिपक्वता तिथि और एक निश्चित ब्याज दर होती है, उसे हार्डि में “फिक्सड डिपॉजिट” कहा जाता है।

Collateral

उत्तरदायी जमानत

एक संपत्ति जो ऋण या अन्य कर्ज को सुरक्षित करती है और जिसे ऋणदाता आपके द्वारा उधार लिए गए धन की वापसी न करने पर ले सकता है, उसे “गारंटी” कहा जाता है। उदाहरण के लिए, यदि आप घर का ऋण प्राप्त करते हैं, तो बैंक की गारंटी आमतौर पर आपका घर होता है। गारंटी को ऋण समाप्त नहीं होने पर सौंपा जाता है।

Compound interest

चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज

जब आप अपनी बचत किए गए धन और ब्याज पर प्राप्त करते हैं, तब आप “ब्याज के ऊपर ब्याज” की कमाई करते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, यदि आप \$1,000 को एक बचत खाते में जमा करते हैं जिस पर वार्षिक संयुक्त ब्याज दर 5% है, तो पहले वर्ष के अंत में आपका खाता शेष \$1,050 होगा (\$1,000 मूल प्रधान + \$50 कमाईता ब्याज)। दूसरे वर्ष में, ब्याज पहले वर्ष से प्राप्त \$50 के साथ ही नहीं, बल्कि \$1,000 की प्रारंभिक मूल राशि के साथ भी गणना किया जाएगा जिससे खाते का शेष \$1,102.50 होगा (\$1,050 मूल प्रधान + \$52.50 कमाईता ब्याज)।

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (Upbhokta Mulya Suchkank)

उपनगरीय उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा खरीदारी की जाने वाली उपभोक्ता वस्तु और सेवाओं की बाजार की थैली के लिए समय के साथ औसत परिवर्तन का माप होता है। उदाहरण के लिए, यदि एक वर्ष में ग्राहक के लिए दुकानों की लागत \$100 होती है और अगले वर्ष में यह \$120 होती है, तो ग्राहक के लिए सीपीआई में 20% की वृद्धि हुई। संकेतक संयुक्त राष्ट्र और विभिन्न भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों के लिए उपलब्ध हैं।

Copayment (or copay)

सहभागी भुगतान

एक नश्चित राशि (\$20, उदाहरण के लिए) जो आपको आपके बीमा कंपनी द्वारा भुगतान की गई राशि के अतिरिक्त एक कवर्ड स्वास्थ्य सेवा के लिए भुगतान करना पड़ता है।

Cosigner

सहामूल्यदाता

एक व्यक्ति जो किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति के ऋण, क्रेडिट खाता या प्रॉमिसरी नोट के साथ हस्ताक्षर करता है जिससे प्रमुख हस्ताक्षर के क्रेडिट का समर्थन किया जाता है और जो ऋण दायित्व के लिए ज़िम्मेदार हो जाता है।

Credit

ऋण

कुछ खरीदने के लिए पैसे उधार लेना, या पैसे उधार लेने का अधिकार होना। आमतौर पर यह आप एक क्रेडिट कार्ड का उपयोग कर रहे होते हैं, लेकिन यह भी मतलब हो सकता है कि आपने ऋण लिया है।

Credit limit

ऋण सीमा

क्रेडिट कार्ड कंपनी द्वारा निर्धारित सीमा जिसके अनुसार आप अपनी कार्ड पर खर्च कर सकते हैं, उसे “क्रेडिट सीमा” कहा जाता है। आप अपने क्रेडिट कार्ड का उपयोग अपनी क्रेडिट सीमा तक खरीदारी करने के लिए कर सकते हैं। अगर आप अपनी क्रेडिट सीमा से अधिक खर्च करते हैं, तो इससे आपकी क्रेडिट स्कोर पर असर पड़ सकता है।

Credit Report

ऋण रपिर्ट

आपकी क्रेडिट गतिविधि और वर्तमान क्रेडिट स्थिति की सारांशिक जानकारी, जैसे कि ऋण भुगतान का इतिहास और आपके क्रेडिट खातों की स्थिति, क्रेडिट रपिर्ट के रूप में प्रस्तुत की जाती है। ऋणदाताओं का उपयोग इन रपिर्ट का उपयोग करके वे निर्धारित करते हैं कि क्या वे आपको धन उधार देंगे और आपको कौन सी ब्याज दरें प्रदान करेंगे। अन्य व्यापारों को आपकी क्रेडिट रपिर्ट का उपयोग करके निर्धारित किया जा सकता है कि क्या वे आपको बीमा प्रदान करेंगे; क्या वे आपको घर या अपार्टमेंट करिए पर देंगे; या क्या वे आपको केबल टीवी, इंटरनेट, यूटिलिटी या सेल फोन सेवा प्रदान करेंगे। यदि आप अपनी क्रेडिट रपिर्ट को किसी नियोक्ता को देखने की अनुमति देते हैं, तो उसे आपके बारे में रोजगार संबंधी निर्णयों के लिए भी उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

Credit score

ऋणात्मक स्कोर

क्रेडिट इतिहास से जानकारी का उपयोग करने वाले स्कोरिंग मॉडल से निर्मित एक संख्या होती है। यह आपकी खर्च और चुकतान इतिहास को समझने के लिए बैंकों द्वारा उपयोग की जाती है ताकि वे आपको धन उधार देने पर निर्णय ले सकें।

Credit union

ऋण सहकारी संस्था

एक सहकारी वित्तीय संस्था जो राष्ट्रीय क्रेडिट यूनियन प्रशासन (एक फेडरल स्वायत्त एजेंसी) या राज्य सरकार द्वारा चार्टर दी गई होती है और इसके व्यक्तिगत सदस्यों द्वारा स्वामित्व होता है।

Cryptocurrency

गुप्त धन (Gupt Dhan)

या क्रिप्टोकॉइन्स इसे “क्रिप्टो” भी कहा जाता है, यह एक प्रकार की एन्क्रिप्टेड डिजिटल मुद्रा है जो आमतौर पर केवल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से मौजूद होती है (एन्क्रिप्शन एक प्रक्रिया है जो किसी चीज को अनधिकृत पहुंच से सुरक्षा प्रदान करती है) कोई शारीरिक सक्कि या नोट नहीं होता है जब तक आप एक सेवा का उपयोग नहीं करते जो आपको एक शारीरिक टोकन के लिए cryptocurrency को कैश में बदलने की अनुमति देती है। आप आमतौर पर किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के साथ cryptocurrency का वनिमिय ऑनलाइन, अपने फोन या कंप्यूटर के माध्यम से करते हैं, बैंक जैसे एक मध्यस्थ का उपयोग नहीं करते हुए। Cryptocurrency खाते किसी सरकार द्वारा समर्थित नहीं होते हैं। Cryptocurrency मूल्य लगातार बदलते रहते हैं।

Data breach

डेटा उल्लंघन

संयुक्त जानकारी का अनधिकृत चलन या उसे दूसरी तरफ उस पार्टी को उन्हें देखने या उनके पास न होने वाला होता है, जो जानकारी को देखने या प्राप्त करने के लिए अधिकृत नहीं है जो व्यक्ति डेटा प्राप्त करता है, वह इसे पहचान चोरी के लिए उपयोग कर सकता है।

Debit card

डेबिट कार्ड (Debit Card)

या खर्च कार्ड एक कार्ड जो आपको चेकिंग खाते में रखे गए पैसे से व्यवसायों (जैसे कि ग्रोसरी स्टोर और गैस स्टेशन) में खरीदारी करने के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है।

Debt consolidation

डेबिट समेकन (Debit Samekan)

या ऋण समेकन समेकन यह अर्थ होता है कि आपके वभिन्न कर्ज, चाहे वे क्रेडिट कार्ड के बिल हों या ऋण के भुगतान हों, एक नए ऋण में एकत्रित हो जाते हैं जिसमें एक मासिक भुगतान होता है। यदि आपके पास कई क्रेडिट कार्ड खाते या ऋण हैं, तो समेकन भुगतान को सरल बनाने या कम करने का एक तरीका हो सकता है। लेकिन ऋण समेकन से आपका कर्ज मटाने से नहीं हो जाता है। आप दूसरे तरह के ऋण में कर्ज को समेकित करके ज्यादा भुगतान करने का सामना कर सकते हैं।

Deductible

कटौती या घटाव

बीमा कंपनी उन खरीदारी की शुरुआती राशियों को कवर करने से पहले जिस खर्च के लिए बीमाधारक को भुगतान करना होता है, उसे आपदा शुल्क कहते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, आपके बीमा योजना द्वारा कवर की गई स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के लिए आपकी शुरुआती राशि आपका आपदा शुल्क होगा।

Direct deposit

सीधी जमा या डायरेक्ट डेपॉजिट

आपके बैंक खाते, क्रेडिट यूनियन खाते या प्रीपेड कार्ड में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से भेजे गए धन को “डायरेक्ट डेपॉजिट” कहा जाता है। डायरेक्ट डेपॉजिट एक वाणिज्यिक चेक प्राप्त करने के मुकाबले आपके पास धन प्राप्त करने का तेज तरीका है।

Dividend

वित्तीय आय (Vittiya Aay)

कंपनी के लाभ का एक हिस्सा जो शेयरहोल्डर को दिया जाता है, उसे डिविडेंड कहा जाता है।

Down payment

अग्रिम भुगतान

डाउन पेमेंट एक आदेश पर खरीदारी करने पर की जाने वाली पहली नकदी भुगतान होती है, जैसे कि घर या वाहन। डाउन पेमेंट उस धन की राशि को कम करती है जो उधार ली जाती है। यदि आपकी डाउन पेमेंट अधिक होती है, तो आपको कम ब्याज देना पड़ेगा।

FAFSA – Free Application for Federal Student Aid

संघीय छात्र वित्तीय सहायता के लिए नई शुरुआत

फ्री एप्लिकेशन फॉर फेडरल स्टूडेंट एड फाइनेंशियल एड (FAFSA) फॉर्म का उपयोग करके यह निर्धारित किया जाता है कि एक छात्र और उसका परिवार संघीय वित्तीय सहायता में कितनी पात्र होते हैं। FAFSA छात्र की राज्य और स्कूल आधारित सहायता के पात्रता को निर्धारित करने के लिए भी उपयोग किया जा सकता है और यह भी प्रभावित कर सकता है कि छात्र को कितनी नई सहायता प्राप्त होती है। FAFSA को हर साल अगले स्कूल वर्ष के लिए दाखल किया जाना चाहिए।

Fixed expenses

निश्चित खर्च खर्च,

जैसे बिल, जो हर महीने भुगतान किए जाने चाहिए और आमतौर पर एक ही राशि का होते हैं। कुछ फिक्सड खर्चों, जैसे उपयोग के आधार पर हर महीने राशि बदल जाने के कारण एक यूटिलिटी बिल भी वैरिएबल हो सकता है।

Form W-2: Wage and Tax Statement

वेज और टैक्स स्टेटमेंट

प्रत्येक नरियात या व्यापार में व्यस्य नयिकता जो एक कर्मचारी द्वारा अवधारति सेवाओं के लिए रेम्युनेशन, जसिमें \$600 या इससे अधिक गरै-नकद भुगतान भी शामिल हैं (सभी राशयों के लिए यदि कोई भी आय, सामाजकि सुरक्षा या मेडिकेयर कर कटौती की गई थी) वे प्रत्येक कर्मचारी के लिए एक फॉर्म W-2 फाइल करना आवश्यक होता है।

Form W-4: Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate

नधिरण भुगतान प्रमाणपत्र

कर्मचारी द्वारा पूरण किया गया एक फॉर्म, जसिने नयिकता का उपयोग आय कर की कटौती की राशानिरधारति करने के लिए करता है। इसे वार्ता फॉर्म भी कहा जाता है।

Grace period

क्षमा अवधति

आपको अपने बलि का पूरा भुगतान करने के लिए कतिने दनि दणि गए हैं जब तक वत्ति शुलूक शुरु नहीं होते हैं। इस अवधति के बनिा, आपको अपनी कार्ड का उपयोग करने की तारीख से या जब खरीद आपके खाते में पोस्ट की जाती है उस दनि से ब्याज देना पड सकता है।

Gross income

सकल आय

कर और अन्य कटौतियों को काटे जाने से पहले कुल बटेन। इसे ग्रस्त नहीं किया जाता है।

Identity theft

पहचान चोरी

आपकी अनुमति के बिना आपकी व्यक्तिगत जानकारी का उपयोग करना – जैसे आपका नाम, सोशल सिक्योरिटी नंबर या क्रेडिट कार्ड नंबर। इसे आईडेंटिटी चोरी या कैंबे फ्रॉड के रूप में जाना जाता है।

Inflation

मदुरास्फीति

माल और सेवाओं की कीमतों समय के साथ बढ़ती हैं तब उन्हें मदुरास्फीति कहा जाता है।

Interest

ब्याज

एक ऋणदाता द्वारा लेनेदार से उधार के लिए लिए गए पैसे के उपयोग के लिए लेनेदार द्वारा लये शुल्क। बैंक या क्रेडिट यूनियन आपको कुछ खातों में पैसे जमा करने पर भी ब्याज दे सकते हैं। इसे ब्याज भी कहा जाता है।

Interest rate

ब्याज दर

ऋणदाता या व्यापारी द्वारा उधारी गई राशि का एक प्रतिशत (%) जो आपको उसके

पैसे का उपयोग करने की अनुमति देने के लिए लिया जाता है, इसे “ब्याज दर” कहा जाता है। एक बैंक या क्रेडिट यूनियन आपको कुछ खातों में पैसे जमा करने पर भी ब्याज दर देता है।

Investment

नविश

वह चीज जिस पर आप अपने पैसे खर्च करते हैं और जिस पर आप आशा करते हैं कि इसे भविष्य में आर्थिक रटर्न (पैसा) कमाएंगे, उसे हमें “नविश” कहा जाता है।

Money order

मनी आर्डर

एक मनी आर्डर चेक की बजाय उपयोग किया जा सकता है। आप एक मनी आर्डर खरीदकर व्यापार या करियेदार जैसे किसी अन्य पार्टी को भुगतान करने के लिए इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं।

Mortgage

बंधक

मोर्टगेज ऋण का उपयोग घर खरीदने या आपके पास पहले से ही होम के मूल्य के खिलाफ पैसे उधार लेने के लिए किया जाता है।

Mutual fund

म्यूचुअल फंड

म्यूचुअल फंड एक ऐसी कंपनी होती है जो कई नविशकों से पूल की गई धन राशियों को

एकत्रुति करती है और उस राशु का नविश शयरो, बॉन्डों और शॉर्ट-टर्म ऋण जैसे सुरक्षाओं में करती है। म्यूचुअल फंड के इकट्ठुति हए नविशों को इसका पोर्टफोलयुी कहा जाता है। नविशक म्यूचुअल फंड में शयेर खरीदते हैं। प्रत्येक शयेर नविशक के हसुसदेारी और उसके उत्पन्न कर द्वारा उत्पन्न आय के भाग का प्रतुनिधुतुव करता है।

Net income

नेट आय

कर और अनुय कटौतयुी के कट जाने के बाद आपकी तनख्वाह में मलने वाली राशु; इसे टेके होम पे भी कहा जाता है।

Overdraft

ओवरड्राफ्ट

ओवरड्राफ्ट होता है जब आपके खाते में कसी संचालन को कवर करने के लिए पर्याप्त धन नही होता है, लेकिन बैंक फरु भी संचालन को भुगतान करता है। यह संचालन राशु के अलावा एक शुल्क भी शामिल हो सकता है। कुछ बैंक ओवरड्राफ्ट संरक्षण प्रदान करते हैं।

Phishing scam

फशुगु घोटाला

जब कसी वुय्कुतु को ईमेल या टेक्स्ट संदेश के माधुयम से आपकी नजुी जानकारी प्राप्त करने का प्रयास कयुा जाता है, अक्सर वुयापार या सरकारी एजेंसी की नकली प्रतीतुतु बनाते हए। यह आमतौर पर हैकर्स या धोखाधड़ी करने वालों द्वारा वेब या ईमेल के माधुयम से कयुा जाता है, इसे “वशुवसनीय जानकारी के लिए फशुगु” के रूप में समझा जा सकता है।

Principal

प्रसिपिल

ऋण देने के सन्दर्भ में, मूल धनराशि वह धनराशि होती है जो आपने प्राप्त की थी और आपने ब्याज के साथ ऋण वापस करने के लिए सहमत हुए थे। नविशे सन्दर्भ में, यह धन राशि होती है जिसे आप आय प्राप्त करने की उम्मीद के साथ योगदान देते हैं।

Rate of return

वापसी दर

जब किसी व्यक्ति को ईमेल या टेक्स्ट संदेश के माध्यम से आपकी नज्दी जानकारी प्राप्त करने का प्रयास किया जाता है, अक्सर व्यापार या सरकारी एजेंसी की नकली प्रतीति बनाते हुए। यह आमतौर पर हैकर्स या धोखाधड़ी करने वालों द्वारा वेब या ईमेल के माध्यम से किया जाता है, इसे “वर्गवसनीय जानकारी के लिए फिशिंग” के रूप में समझा जा सकता है।

Redlining

रेडलाइनिंग

रेडलाइनिंग के नाम से एक ऐसी गैर-कानूनी प्रथा के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है जिसमें कुछ ऐसे लोगों को ऋण और अन्य क्रेडिट सेवाओं के एक से अधिक क्षेत्रों या पड़ोसों में उपलब्ध नहीं कराया जाता है, जो रंग, रंग-बर्गिंग, राष्ट्रीय मूल, या कुछ अन्य नषिद्ध कारणों के आधार पर होता है।

Secured credit card

सुरक्षित क्रेडिट कार्ड

सुरक्षित कार्ड एक प्रकार का क्रेडिट कार्ड होता है जिसके लिए आमतौर पर नकदी सुरक्षा जमा की जाती है। सुरक्षा जमा जितना अधिक होगा, क्रेडिट सीमा उतनी ही

अधिक होगी। सुरुक्षति कार्ड आमतौर पर क्रेडिट इतिहास बनाने के लिए उपयोग किए जाते हैं। सुरुक्षति क्रेडिट कार्ड क्रेडिट कार्ड की तरह काम करता है। यह क्रेडिट रपॉर्ट पर भी दिखाई देगा।

Stock

स्टॉक

कंपनी में स्थानांतरित कोष का एक तरीका जिससे लोगों को कंपनी में स्वामित्व का एक हिस्सा मिलता है। इसे हिस्सेदारी या शेयर के रूप में भी जाना जाता है।

Tax credit

टैक्स क्रेडिट

एक टैक्स में एक-एक डॉलर की कमी। इसे करों की रकम से सीधे कटा जा सकता है। टैक्स क्रेडिट आपके कर योग्यता कर की राशि को कम कर सकते हैं या आपकी कर रफिंड को बढ़ा सकते हैं, और कुछ क्रेडिट करों के बिना भी आपको कर न देने पर भी रफिंड मिल सकता है। कर क्रेडिट के उदाहरण में कमाई हुई कमाई कर क्रेडिट और बाल और नर्सिंग कर क्रेडिट शामिल हैं।

Tax deduction

टैक्स छूट

एक राशि (अक्सर व्यक्तिगत या व्यापारिक खर्च) जिसे करयोग्य आय से कटा जा सकता है, ताकि उस राशि पर कोई कर न देना पड़े। इसे हिंदी में "कटौती" कहा जाता है।

Unsecured loan

असुरक्षित ऋण

जो ऋण (जैसे कि अधिकतर प्रकार के क्रेडिट कार्ड) संपत्ति को गारंटी के रूप में नहीं उपयोग करता है। ऋण देने वाले इन ऋणों को सुरक्षित ऋणों से अधिक जोखिमपूर्ण मानते हैं, इसलिए वे उनके लिए अधिक ब्याज दर लगा सकते हैं। अगर रटर्न को सही ढंग से वापस नहीं किया जाता है, तो ऋण देने वाला कर्मचारी आपके क्रेडिट रिपोर्ट पर नकारात्मक जानकारी दर्ज कर सकता है और आपके खिलाफ कानूनी कार्रवाई कर सकता है।

Withholding (“pay-as-you-earn” taxes)

वर्ततीय वर्ष

वेतन से वर्तित वर्ष के अंतर्गत कर्मचारियों के लिए कटौती किया गया धन है। यह धन सरकार के लिए जमा किया जाता है और कर्मचारियों के कर दायित्व के खिलाफ क्रेडिट जाता है जब वे अपने रटर्न फाइल करते हैं। फेडरल इनकम टैक्स, सोशल सिक्योरिटी और मेडिकियर टैक्स और कुछ राज्यों और स्थानों में स्थानीय आयकर भी कर्मचारियों से कटौती किए जाते हैं।

Glossary of Terms: English-Korean (한국인)

The following glossary terms and definitions were adapted from the [Consumer Financial Protection Bureau](#) and translated from [English](#) by [Misun Jin](#).

APR (Annual Percentage Rate)

연이율

대출 이자율을 백분율로 표시한 것이다. 연이율의 예로는 신용카드를 사용하여 구입한 물품 가격 외에 매달 지불해야 하는 이자율이 있다. 빌린 돈의 연이율은 저축에 대한 연간 이자율과 유사하다.

Asset

자산

현금, 차, 주식, 증권 또는 부동산과 같이 경제적 가치와 교환 가치가 있는 것을 자산이라 한다.

Bonds

채권

채권은 부채의 일종이다. 개인이 채권을 구입하게 되면 정부, 지방자치단체, 또는 기업 등 발행기관에 돈을 빌려준 것이 된다. 발행기관은 채권 보유자에게 일정 기간 채권에 대한 이자율을 지급하고, 일정 기간 후 채권이 만기가 되면 원금(또는 액면가치)을 상환할 것을 약속한다.

Capital gain

자본이익

투자한 가격보다 비싼 가격에 판매하여 얻는 이익. 예를 들어, 어떤 회사의 주식 2,000달러를 구매했고 2년 후 가치가 3,500달러가 되었다면, 당신의 자본 이익은 1,500달러이다.

Capital loss

자본손실

개인이 투자한 금액보다 더 싸게 팔아서 발생하는 손실을 말한다. 예를 들어, 어떤 회사 주식에 \$3,000을 투자했는데, 14일 후 그 가치가 \$2,500이 되었다면, 해당 주식의 매도로 인한 손실은 \$500이다.

Certificate of deposit (CD)

양도성예금증서

은행이나 신용조합에서 제공하는, 만기와 이자율이 고정된 저축 상품이다.

Collateral

담보물

대출이나 다른 부채를 보장하는 자산으로, 대출금을 상환하지 않을 경우 대출금을 돌려받기 위해 대출금을 대신 상환할 수 있는 보증물이다. 예를 들어, 주택담보 대출을 받을 경우, 은행의 담보물은 일반적으로 집이다. 대출금을 상환하지 않으면 담보물이 인수된다.

Compound interest

복리

적립된 이자도 다시 이자의 대상이 되어 추가로 이자가 발생하는 것을 말한다. 예를 들어, 연간 복리 이자율이 5%인 적금에 1,000달러를 예치했다면 첫해의 마지막에는 1,000달러 원금과 50달러의 이자가 발생하여 계좌 잔액은 1,050달러가 된다. 그리고 두 번째 해에는 1,000달러의 원금 뿐만 아니라 첫 번째 해에 발생한 50달러의 이자에 대해서도 이자를 계산하여 계좌 잔액은 1,050달러 원금과 첫 번째 해에 발생한 50달러의 이자, 즉 추가로 2.5달러의 이자가 발생하여 1,102.50달러가 된다.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

소비자물가지수

도시 소비자들이 구매하는 소비재와 서비스의 가격에 대한 평균적인 변화율을 나타내는 지표이다. 예를 들어, 식료품 비용이 어느 한 해에 \$100이고, 다음 해에는 \$120이라면, 식료품 소비자물가지수는 20% 증가한 것이다. 이와 같은 지수는 미국 및 여러 지역에서 제공된다.

Copayment (or copay)

본인부담금

보험사가 지불할 금액을 제외하고 보험서비스를 받기 위해 고객이 지불하는 일정 금액(예: \$20)이다.

Cosigner

공동 보증인

주 대출자 또는 계약자의 대출, 신용카드, 또는 원화증서에 서명하여

주 대출자 또는 계약자의 신용을 보증하고 채무에 대한 책임을 지는 개인을 말한다.

Credit

신용

물건을 구매하기 위해 돈을 빌리거나 빌릴 수 있는 권리를 말한다. 보통 신용카드를 사용하는 것을 의미하지만 대출을 받은 것을 의미하기도 한다

Credit limit

한도금액

신용카드 회사가 카드 소지자에게 부여한, 카드로 결제할 수 있는 최대 금액을 의미한다. 카드 소지자는 신용한도까지 카드를 이용하여 구매할 수 있다. 만약 신용한도를 초과하게 되면, 신용점수에 영향을 미칠 수 있다.

Credit Report

신용평가서

대출 상환 기록 및 신용 계좌 상태와 같은 신용 활동 및 현재 신용 상황에 대한 요약이다. 대출 기관은 대출 승인 여부와 제공할 이자율을 결정하는 데 이 평가서를 사용한다. 다른 기업들은 보험을 제공할지 여부, 집이나 아파트를 임대할지 여부, 케이블 TV, 인터넷, 유틸리티 또는 휴대전화 서비스를 제공할지 여부를 판단하는 데 이 평가서를 사용할 수 있다. 고용주가 귀하의 신용평가서를 살펴볼 수 있도록 동의하면 고용 결정에도 사용될 수 있다. 신용평가서는 Equifax, Experian, TransUnion과 같

은 세 개의 큰 신용 보고 기관에서 작성된다. 소비자는 매년 각 신용 보고 기관에서 무료 신용평가서 사본을 요청할 수 있다.

Credit score

신용점수

신용 내역에서 얻은 정보를 사용하여 산출된 숫자이다. 은행에서는 개인의 지출 및 상환 내역을 이해하고, 개인에게 돈을 대출할지에 대한 결정을 내리기 위해 사용된다.

Credit union

신용협동조합

국가 신용 조합 관리청(연방 독립 기관) 또는 주 정부에 의해 허가받은 협동 금융 기관으로, 회원들이 소유하고 있는 조합이다.

Cryptocurrency

암호화폐

암호화된 디지털 통화의 일종으로 일반적으로 전자 상에서만 존재한다. (“암호화”는 무단 접근으로부터 보호하는 프로세스이다) 물리적인 동전이나 지폐는 서비스를 통해 실제 화폐로 교환하지 않는 한 존재하지 않는다. 은행과 같은 중개인을 통하지 않고 온라인에서 개인과 암호화폐를 교환한다. 암호화폐 계좌는 정부에 의해 보호되지 않는다. 암호화폐 가치는 계속해서 변동한다.

Data breach

정보 유출 (데이터 침해)

민감한 정보를 권한이 없는 당사자나 조직 외부의 개인에게 무단으로 전달하거나 공개하는 것을 의미한다. 데이터를 획득한 사람은 신분 도용 등에 악용할 수 있다.

Debit card

직불카드

당신의 입출금 계좌에 있는 돈으로 상점(예: 식료품점 및 주유소)에서 구매할 때 사용되는 카드이다.

Debt consolidation

채무통합

채무통합은 개인의 다양한 부채들(예: 신용카드 대금 또는 대출 상환금)이 하나의 월간 상환금을 갖는 새로운 대출로 합쳐지는 것을 의미한다. 여러 신용카드 계좌나 대출이 있는 경우, 채무통합은 상환금을 단순화하거나 낮출 수 있는 방법일 수 있다. 하지만, 채무통합 대출은 개인의 부채를 지우지 않는다. 다른 유형의 대출로 부채를 통합하면 더 많은 금액을 지불해야 할 수도 있다.

Deductible

공제금액

보험 회사가 일정 금액을 부담하기 전 보험 가입자가 보장 대상 항목에 대해 지불해야 하는 비용이다. 예를 들어, 가입한 보험이 지불을 시작하

기 전에 보장된 의료 서비스에 대해 가입자가 지불하는 금액이 공제금액이다.

Direct deposit

계좌 입금

은행 계좌, 신용조합 계좌 또는 선불카드로 전자적으로 입금된 돈이다. 계좌 입금은 실물 수표를 받는 것보다 빠른 방법으로 돈을 수령하는 방법이다.

Dividend

배당금

주주에게 지급되는 회사 이익의 일부분.

Down payment

계약금

물건, 예를 들어 주택이나 차량 등을 신용 구매할 때 최초 현금 지급액이다. 계약금은 빌린 돈의 금액을 줄여준다. 계약금이 높을수록 이자를 적게 지불된다.

FAFSA – Free Application for Federal Student Aid

FAFSA - 연방 학자금 무료 신청서

연방 학자금 지원 무료 신청서는 학생과 그 가족의 연방 재정 지원 자

격을 결정하는 데 사용된다. 또한, FAFSA는 주 및 학교 기반 지원에 대한 학생의 적격성을 결정하는 데 사용될 수 있으며 학생이 받는 개인 지원금에 영향을 미칠 수 있다. FAFSA는 다음 학년도를 위해 매년 제출해야 한다.

Fixed expenses

고정비용

일정한 금액이나 비율로 매달 발생하는 지출을 말한다. 단, 물, 전기 요금과 같은 공과금은 사용량에 따라 매달 금액이 달라질 수 있기 때문에 가변적 고정비용이다.

Form W-2: Wage and Tax Statement W-2

양식: 급여 및 세금 명세서

사업 또는 거래를 영위하는 모든 고용주는 직원이 수행한 서비스에 대한 보수, 현금 이외의 1년간 600달러 이상의 지급(소득세, 사회보장세 또는 노인 의료 보험료를 제외한 모든 금액)을 포함하여 모든 직원에 대해 Form W-2를 제출해야 한다.

Form W-4: Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate

W-4 양식: 근로자 원천징수공제 증명서

직원이 작성하고 고용주가 원천징수할 소득세를 결정하는 데 사용하는 양식이다.

Grace period

유예기간

금융 수수료가 부과되기 전에 청구 금액을 완납해야 하는 일수이다. 이 기간이 없으면 카드를 사용한 날짜나 구매가 계정에 게시된 날짜부터 이자를 지불해야 할 수도 있다.

Gross income

총수입금액

세금 및 기타 공제 전 총 지급액을 말한다.

Identity theft

신원도용

개인의 이름, 주민등록번호 또는 신용카드 번호와 같은 개인정보를 개인의 허락 없이 사용하는 것.

Inflation

인플레이션

인플레이션은 시간이 지남에 따라 상품 및 서비스의 가격이 상승하는 현상을 의미한다.

Interest

이자

금전 사용에 대해 대출 기관이 부과하고 차용인이 지불하는 수수료. 특정 유형의 계좌에 돈을 입금하면 은행이나 신용 조합에서 이자를 지급할 수도 있다.

Interest rate

금리 (이자율)

대출금액에 대한 대출자 또는 판매자가 대출금액을 대여해주는 대가로 받는 비율(%)이다. 은행이나 신용조합은 특정 유형의 계좌에 돈을 예치하면 이자를 지급하기도 한다

Investment

투자

미래에 재정적 수익(돈)을 기대하는 데 돈을 사용하는 것이다.

Money order

송금수표

결제 수단 중 하나로 사업체나 임대인 등 다른 당사자에게 지불하기 위해 결제 수단으로서 머니오더를 구입할 수 있다.

Mortgage

모기지

모기지 론은 주택을 구매하거나 이미 소유한 주택 가치에 대해 돈을 빌리는 데 사용된다.

Mutual fund

뮤추얼펀드

많은 투자자로부터 돈을 모아 주식, 채권, 단기 채권 등 유가증권에 투자하는 회사를 말한다. 뮤추얼 펀드의 종합 자산은 포트폴리오라고 한다. 투자자들은 뮤추얼 펀드에서 주식을 구매한다. 각 주식은 자금에 대한 투자자의 일부 소유권과 자금에서 발생하는 소득을 나타낸다.

Net income

순수입

세금과 기타 공제금액을 제외한 급여 수령액을 의미하는 용어로, 순수입 또는 실소득으로도 불린다.

Overdraft

초과 인출

계좌에 충분한 잔액이 없는 상태에서, 은행이 거래를 처리하는 경우 초과 인출이 발생한다. 초과 인출은 거래 금액 외에 수수료를 포함할 수도 있다. 일부 은행은 초과 인출 방지 서비스를 제공한다.

Phishing scam

피싱 사기

누군가가 이메일이나 문자 메시지를 통해, 종종 기업이나 정부 기관을 사칭하여 개인 정보를 빼내려고 할 때, 이를 ‘피싱 사기’이라고 한다. 해커나 사기꾼들이 인터넷이나 이메일을 통해 주로 시도하며, 이는 ‘기밀 정보를 낚시로 끌어내는 것’으로 생각할 수 있다.

Principal

원금

대출 관련하여 원금은 대출받을 때 대출 기관으로부터 받은 금액으로, 이에 대한 이자와 함께 상환하기로 동의한 금액을 말한다. 투자 관련하여 원금은 수익을 예상하고 투자한 금액을 의미한다.

Rate of return

수익률

투자 수익이나 손실을 백분율로 나타낸 것이다. 예를 들어, 주식에 1,000달러를 투자하고 1년 후 1,200달러에 판매하면 수익률은 20%이다.

Redlining

레드라이닝

인종, 피부색, 출신 국가 또는 기타 금지 사항을 근거로 특정 구역이나 지역에 거주하는 사람들에게 다른 구역이나 지역에 거주하는 사람들과 동일한 대출 및 기타 신용 서비스에 대한 접근 권한을 부여하지 않는 불법적인 행위를 가리키는 용어이다.

Secured credit card

담보형 신용카드

일반적으로 현금 보증금이 필요한 신용카드이다. 보증금이 많을수록 신용 한도가 높아진다. 담보형 신용카드는 종종 신용 신뢰도를 높이기 위해 사용된다. 일반적인 신용카드와 같이 사용되며 이는 신용보고서에 등록된다.

Stock

주식

기업에 대한 소유 지분을 부여하는 투자 유형.

Tax credit

세액공제

세금 공제의 일종으로, 세금을 직접 감면시키는 방법이다. 세금 공제는 세금 부과액을 줄일 수 있으며, 일부 공제는 세금을 납부하지 않아도 환급을 받을 수 있다. 세금 공제의 예로는 소득세 환급금, 자녀 및 부양가족 공제가 있다.

Tax deduction

소득공제

과세 대상에서 제외되는 금액(개인이나 사업의 비용 등)으로, 해당 금액에 대해서는 세금을 납부하지 않아도 된다.

Unsecured loan

무담보 대출

담보물이 필요하지 않은 대출(예. 신용카드 등)을 무담보 대출이라고 한다. 대출 기관은 이러한 대출을 담보 대출보다 더 위험성이 있다고 생각하여 더 높은 이자율을 부과할 수 있다. 대출금을 합의에 따라 갚지 않으면, 대출 기관은 채권 추심을 시작하고, 신용보고서에 부정적인 정보를 제출할 수 있으며 소송을 제기할 수도 있다.

Withholding (“pay-as-you-earn” taxes)

원천징수

고용주가 직원의 급여에서 공제하는 돈이다. 이 돈은 정부에 예치되며 직원이 세금신고서를 제출할 때 세금 부담을 상쇄시키는 데 사용된다. 고용주는 연방 소득세, 사회보장 및 의료보험 세금, 일부 주 및 지방 세금을 원천징수한다.

Glossary of Terms:

English-Mandarin (普通话)

The following glossary terms and definitions were adapted from the [Consumer Financial Protection Bureau](#) and translated from [English](#) by [Eric Liu](#)*.

APR (Annual Percentage Rate)

年利率

年利率，是指借款人每年支付给贷款人的利息费用，以百分比表示。

Asset

资产

指具有经济价值的物品(有形或者无形的)，如股票或房地产等

Bonds

债券

债券是一种债务形式。当您购买债券时，您正在向发行人借钱，发行人可以是政府、市政当局或公司。发行人承诺在债券的有效期内向您支付一定利率，并在债券到期时，即约定的期限到来时偿还本金，也称为债券的面值或票面价值

Capital gain

资本收益

资本收益是指从以高于**购买**成本的价格出售**投资品**时所获得的**利润**

Capital loss

资本亏损

资本亏损是指从以低于**购买**成本的价格出售**投资品**时所承受的**损失**

Certificate of deposit (CD)

存款**证书**（定期存款）

银行或信用社提供的**储蓄**方案，有固定的到期日和固定的利率

Collateral

抵押品

如果你没有**偿还**你借的**款项**，抵押物品是借款人可以拿走的用来保障**贷款**或其他**债务**的**资产**。例如，如果你获得了一笔房屋**贷款**，银行通常会把你的房子作为抵押品

Compound interest

复利

复利是指你既获得本金的利息，也获得在此**基础**上**产生**的利息

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

消费者物价指数

消费者物价指数 (CPI) 是一个衡量地区居民**购买**的一组**消费品**和服务的价格随时间的平均变化的指数。**该**指数适用于美国及其不同地区

Copayment (or copay)

医疗保险共同支付

共同支付是指在你的保险公司支付的**金额**之外，你需要支付的一定**金额**（例如20美元）以获得**医疗**保险覆盖的**医疗**服务

Cosigner

共同签署人

一个个人为了支持主要**签署**人的信用而**签署**另一个人的**贷款**、信用账户或本票，并且对**债务**负有**责任**。

Credit

信用

借钱或有权**借钱****购买**某物。通常指使用信用卡，但也可能表示您获得了**贷款**。

Credit limit

信用额度

信用卡公司**为**您发行的信用卡上设置的**限**额。您可以使用信用卡**购买**物品，但不能超过信用**额**度。

Credit Report

信用报告

您的信用活动和当前信用情况的摘要，如**贷**款还款历史和信用**账**户的状态。**贷**方使用这些报告来帮助他们**们**决定是否向您**贷**款以及他们**们**将向您提供什么利率。其他企业可能会使用您的信用报告来确定是否向您提供保险；向您出租房屋或公寓；或**为**您提供有**线**电视、互联网、公用事业或手机服务。如果您同意**让**雇主查看您的信用报告，它也可能被用于对您的就业决策。

Credit score

信用评分

从使用您的信用历史信息生成的得分模型中**创**建的分**数**。

Credit union

信用合作社

由国家信用联合会管理的合作金融机构，由其个人**成**员拥有。

Cryptocurrency

加密货币

也被称为“**加**密**货**币”，是一种加密的数字**货**币，通常只存在于电子形

式中。（加密是一种保护免受未经授权访问的过程。）除非您使用允许您将加密货币兑换为实物代币的服务，否则没有实际的硬币或纸币。通常情况下，您会在线与他人交换加密货币，使用手机或计算机，而不使用像银行这样的中介。加密货币账户没有政府背书。加密货币价值不断变化。

Data breach

数据泄露

敏感信息被未经授权的一方（通常是组织外部的一方）移动或泄露，该方未被授权获得或查看该信息。获取数据的人可能会将其用于身份盗窃。

Debit card

借记卡

用于在商家（如杂货店和加油站）购买商品的卡片，其中包含您支票账户中的资金。

Debt consolidation

债务整合

债务合并意味着将您的各种债务（无论是信用卡账单还是贷款付款）合并为一个新贷款，以每月还款一次。如果您有多个信用卡账户或贷款，合并可能是简化或降低付款的一种方式。但是，债务合并贷款不会抹去您的债务。您可能还会通过将债务合并为另一种类型的贷款而支付更多。

Deductible

免赔额

被保险人必须支付的费用总额，然后保险公司才会为被覆盖项目做出贡献。例如，您在保险计划开始支付之前支付的医疗保健服务费用是您的免赔额。

Direct deposit

直接存款

电子方式发送到您的银行账户、信用社账户或预付卡的资金。

Dividend

红利

公司利润的一部分支付给股东。

Down payment

首付款

购买在信贷上的物品（如房屋或车辆）时所支付的初始现金付款。首付款将减少所借资金的金额。

FAFSA – Free Application for Federal Student Aid

FAFSA-联邦学生援助申请表

免费申请联邦学生援助表格用于确定学生及其家庭有资格获得多少联邦财政援助。FAFSA还可用于确定学生是否有资格获得州和学校基于财政的援助，并可能影响学生获得多少私人援助。

Fixed expenses

固定费用

每个雇主从事贸易或业务并向雇员支付超过600美元或更多的报酬（所有金额，如果有任何所得、社会保障或医疗保险税被扣除），以支付雇员提供的服务必须为每个雇员提交一份W-2表格。

Form W-2: Wage and Tax Statement

W-2表：工资和税金报表

雇员填写的表格，雇主用来确定预扣的所得税金额。

Form W-4: Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate

W-4表：员工免税额证书

雇员填写的表格，雇主用来确定预扣的所得税金额。

Grace period

宽限期

在财务费用开始之前，您需要全额支付账单的天数。如果没有这个期

限，您可能需要从您使用卡片的日期或将**购买的金****额****张贴**到您的**账户**的日期开始支付利息。

Gross income

总收入

税前的**总工****资**和其他扣除。

Identity theft

身份盗窃

在未经您的**允许**的情况下使用您的个人信息，如您的姓名、社会安全**号码**或信用卡**号码**。

Inflation

通货膨胀

通货膨胀是指随着时间的推移，商品和服务的价格**上涨**。

Interest

利息

贷款人收取的**费用**，由借款人支付，以使用**资金**。银行或信用社也可能向您支付利息，如果您将**钱**存入某些类型的**账户**中。

Interest rate

利率

所借**款项**的百分比，由**贷款人**或商家收取作为您使用其**资金**的**费用**。
银行或信用社也可能向您支付存款在某些类型的**账户**中的利率。

Investment

投资

你会期望从中获得**财务**回报的支出。

Money order

汇款支票

汇票可代替支票。您可以**购买**汇票支付给企业或其他方。

Mortgage

抵押贷款

抵押贷款用于**购买**房屋(房贷)或借**钱**抵押您已经拥有的房屋价值。

Mutual fund

共同基金

共同基金公司从许多**投资者**那里筹集**资金**，并将**资金**投资于股票、**债券**和短期**债务**等**证券**。共同基金的**组合**持有称为其**投资组合**。投资者**购**

买共同基金股份。每股代表投资者在基金中的部分所有权以及其所产生的收益。

Net income

净收入

税后和其他扣除项后在您工资支票上收到的金额；也称为实际收入。

Overdraft

透支

当您的账户没有足够的资金来支付交易，但银行仍然支付该交易时就发生了透支。

Phishing scam

网络钓鱼欺诈

当有人试图通过电子邮件或短信向您索取个人信息时，通常是冒充企业或政府机构。这可以被认为是“钓取机密信息”。

Principal

本金

在贷款方面，本金是您最初从贷款人那里收到并同意支付带利息贷款的金額。在投资方面，它是您投入的期望收益的金額。

Rate of return

收益率

投资收益或损失以百分比表示的利润或亏损。

Redlining

红线区

用于指一种非法做法的术语，其中居住在某个区域或社区的人没有根据种族、肤色、国籍或其他被禁止的原因获得与其他地区或社区的人相同的贷款和其他信贷服务的机会。

Secured credit card

担保信用卡

一种通常需要现金保证金的信用卡。保证金越大，信用额度就越高。担保卡通常用于建立信用记录。

Stock

股票

一种投资类型，让人们持有公司的所有权份额。

Tax credit

税收抵免

一种一对一的减税方式。可以直接从应纳税款中扣除。税收抵免可以

减少您**应付的税款金额**或增加您的**退税金额**，有些抵免可能会导致您即使不欠税也能获得退款。

Tax deduction

税收扣除

减少**应税收入**的**金额**（通常是个人或企业支出）。

Unsecured loan

无担保贷款

不使用**财产**作为抵押品的**贷款**（例如大多数信用卡）。**贷款人**认为这些**贷款**比担保**贷款**更具风险，因此可能会对它们收取更高的利率。如果**贷款**没有按**约定**偿还，**贷款人**还可以开始追**债**、在您的信用报告上记录负面信息，并可能起诉您。

Withholding (“pay-as-you-earn” taxes)

预扣税款

雇主从**员工**的**工资**中扣除的**钱款**。这笔**钱**被存入政府，当**员工**报税时，可以抵消他们的**税收责任**。雇主会扣除联邦所得税、社会保障和**医疗**保险税，以及某些州和地方的**所得税**。

The above translations were not revised to reflect the [final English translations](#).

Glossary of Terms: English-Punjabi (ਪੰਜਾਬੀ)

The following glossary terms and definitions were adapted from the [Consumer Financial Protection Bureau](#) and translated from [English](#) by Jashanpreet Kaur Mangat.

APR (Annual Percentage Rate)

ਸਾਲਾਨਾ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਦਰ

ਪੈਸੇ ਉਧਾਰ ਲੈਣ 'ਤੇ ਵੀਆਜ ਦਰ, ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਦਰ (%) ਵਜੋਂ ਦਰਸਾਈ ਗਈ ਹੈ। APR ਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਉਦਾਹਰਨ ਉਹ ਵੀਆਜ ਦਰ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਹਰ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਇੱਕ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਕਾਰਡ 'ਤੇ ਅਦਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਜੋ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਾਰਡ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਖਰੀਦਿਆ ਹੈ। ਉਧਾਰ ਲਏ ਪੈਸੇ 'ਤੇ APR ਤਹਾਨੂੰ ਬੱਚਤਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਵੀਆਜ ਵੱਧ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਸਾਲਾਨਾ ਵਾਪਸੀ ਦੀ ਦਰ ਦੋ ਸਮਾਨ ਹੈ।

Asset

ਸੰਪਤੀ

ਆਰਥਿਕ ਮੁੱਲ ਅਤੇ ਵਟਾਂਦਰਾ ਮੁੱਲ ਵਾਲੀ ਇੱਕ ਆਈਟਮ, ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕੀ ਨਕਦ, ਇੱਕ ਕਾਰ, ਸਟਾਕ, ਪ੍ਰਤੀਭੂਤੀਆਂ, ਜਾਂ ਰੀਅਲ ਅਸਟੇਟ।

Bonds

ਬਾਂਡ

ਕਰਜ਼ ਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਕਸਿਮ। ਜਦੋਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੋਈ ਬਾਂਡ ਖਰੀਦਦੇ ਹੋ, ਤਾਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਜਾਰੀਕਰਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਉਧਾਰ ਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਹੋ, ਜੋ ਕੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ, ਨਗਰਪਾਲਿਕਾ, ਜਾਂ ਕਾਰਪੋਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਾਰੀਕਰਤਾ ਤਹਾਨੂੰ ਬਾਂਡ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਵੀਆਜ ਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਨਿਸ਼ਚਿਤ ਦਰ ਦਾ ਭਗਤਾਨ ਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਮੁੱਲ ਦਾ ਭਗਤਾਨ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਵਾਅਦਾ

ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ – ਜਸਿਨੂੰਬਾਂਡ ਦੇ ਫੋਸ ਵੈਲਯੂਜ਼ਾਂ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਮੁੱਲ ਵੀ ਕਹਿ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ – ਜਦੋਂ ਬਾਂਡ “ਪਰਪਿੱਕ” ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਜਾਂ ਇੱਕ ਨਰਿਧਾਰਤ ਮਿਆਦ ਦੋ ਬਾਅਦ ਬਕਾਇਆ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

Capital gain

ਪੂੰਜੀ ਲਾਭ

ਉਹ ਮੁਨਾਫ਼ਾ ਜੋ ਕਸਿੰ ਨਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਨੂੰ ਤਹਾਡੇ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਅਦਾ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਭਗਤਾਨ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਲਈ ਵੇਚਣ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਦਾਹਰਨ ਲਈ, ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਸਿੰ ਕਪੰਨੀ ਵੱਲੋਂ \$2,000 ਦਾ ਸਟਾਕ ਖਰੀਦਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਦੋ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਇਸਦਾ ਮੁੱਲ \$3,500 ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਤਹਾਡਾ ਪੂੰਜੀ ਲਾਭ \$1,500 ਹੈ।

Capital loss

ਪੂੰਜੀ ਘਾਟਾ

ਘਾਟਾ ਜੋ ਕਸਿੰ ਨਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਨੂੰ ਤਹਾਡੇ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਅਦਾ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਤੋਂ ਘੱਟ ਕੀਮਤ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਵੇਚਣ ਨਾਲ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਦਾਹਰਨ ਲਈ, ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਸਿੰ ਕਪੰਨੀ ਵੱਲੋਂ \$3,000 ਦਾ ਸਟਾਕ ਖਰੀਦਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ 14 ਦਿਨਾਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਇਸਦਾ ਮੁੱਲ \$2,500 ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਤਹਾਡੀ ਪੂੰਜੀ ਘਾਟਾ \$500 ਹੈ।

Certificate of deposit (CD)

ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਰਟੀਫਿਕੇਟ (ਸੀਡੀ)

ਇੱਕ ਬੈਂਕ ਜਾਂ ਕਰੈਡਿਟ ਯੂਨੀਅਨ ਤੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਬੱਚਤ ਸਾਧਨ ਜਸਿਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਨਸਿਚਤ ਪਰਪਿੱਕਤਾ ਮਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਨਸਿਚਤ ਵਾਿਆਜ ਦਰ ਹੈ।

Collateral

ਜਮਾਂਦਰੂ

ਇੱਕ ਸੰਪਤੀ ਜੋ ਇੱਕ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਜਾਂ ਹੋਰ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਅਤ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਇੱਕ ਰਣਿਦਾਤਾ ਲੈ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਉਧਾਰ ਲਏ ਪੈਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਵਾਪਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ ਉਦਾਹਰਨ ਲਈ, ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਹੋਮ ਲੋਨ ਮਲਿਦਾ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਬੈਂਕ ਦਾ ਜਮਾਂਦਰੂ ਆਮ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਘਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦਾ ਭਗਤਾਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜਮਾਂਦਰੂ ਸਮਰਪਣ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

Compound interest

ਮਸਿਰਤਿ ਵਾਿਆਜ

ਜਦੋਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਬਚਤ ਕੀਤੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਅਤੇ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕਮਾਏ ਵਾਿਆਜ ਦੋਵਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਵਾਿਆਜ ਕਮਾਉਂਦੇ ਹੋ ਉਦਾਹਰਨ ਲਈ, ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇੱਕ ਬਚਤ ਖਾਤੇ ਵਿੱਚ \$1,000 ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ ਜਿਸ ਨੇ 5% ਦੀ ਸਾਲਾਨਾ ਮਸਿਰਤਿ ਵਾਿਆਜ ਦਰ ਹਾਸਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਅੰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਖਾਤੇ ਦੀ ਬਕਾਇਆ \$1,050 (\$1,000 ਮੂਲ + \$50 ਵਾਿਆਜ ਦੀ ਕਮਾਈ) ਹੋਵੇਗੀ। ਦੂਜੇ ਸਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ, ਵਾਿਆਜ ਦੀ ਗਣਨਾ ਨਾ ਸਿਰਫ਼ \$1,000 ਦੇ ਸ਼ੁਰੂਆਤੀ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ 'ਤੇ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ, ਸਗੋਂ \$1,102.50 (\$1,050 ਮੂਲ + \$52.50 ਵਾਿਆਜ ਦੀ ਕਮਾਈ) ਦੇ ਬਕਾਏ ਲਈ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਤੋਂ \$50 ਦੇ ਸੰਚੇਤਿ ਵਾਿਆਜ 'ਤੇ ਵੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ।

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

ਖਪਤਕਾਰ ਕੀਮਤ ਸੂਚਕਾਂਕ

ਖਪਤਕਾਰ ਵਸਤਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਾਰਕੀਟ ਟੋਕਰੀ ਲਈ ਸਹਿਰੀ ਖਪਤਕਾਰਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਅਦਾ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਅੰਸਤ ਤਬਦੀਲੀ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਮਾਪ। ਉਦਾਹਰਨ ਲਈ, ਜੇਕਰ ਇੱਕ ਸਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਰਆਨੇ ਦੀ ਕੀਮਤ \$100 ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਅਗਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਹ \$120 ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਕਰਆਨੇ ਲਈ CPI ਵਿੱਚ 20% ਵਾਧਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਸੂਚਕਾਂਕ ਅਮਰੀਕਾ ਅਤੇ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਭੂਗੋਲਿਕ ਖੇਤਰਾਂ ਲਈ ਉਪਲਬਧ ਹਨ।

Copayment (or copay)

ਸਹਿ-ਭਗਤਾਨ (ਜਾਂ ਸਹਿ-ਭਗਤਾਨ)

ਇੱਕ ਨਸ਼ਿਭਿਤ ਰਕਮ (\$20, ਉਦਾਹਰਨ ਲਈ) ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਵਰਡ ਹੈਲਥ ਕੋਅਰ ਸੇਵਾ ਲਈ ਭਗਤਾਨ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ ਜੋ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਬੀਮਾਕਰਤਾ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਅਦਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

Cosigner

ਕੋਸਾਈਨਰ

ਇੱਕ ਵਾਅਕਤੀ ਜੋ ਪ੍ਰਰਾਇਮਰੀ ਹਸਤਾਖਰਕਰਤਾ ਦੇ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਲਈ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਵਜੋਂ ਕਮਿੰ ਹੋਰ ਵਾਅਕਤੀ ਦੇ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ, ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਖਾਤੇ, ਜਾਂ ਵਾਅਦਾ ਨਾਟ 'ਤੇ ਹਸਤਾਖਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਜੋ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਮਿੰਦਾਰੀ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਮਿੰਦਾਰ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

Credit

ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ

ਪੈਸਾ ਉਧਾਰ ਲੈਣਾ, ਜਾਂ ਕੁਝ ਖਰੀਦਣ ਲਈ ਪੈਸੇ ਉਧਾਰ ਲੈਣ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਹੋਣਾ। ਆਮ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਇਸਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਕਾਰਡ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹੋ, ਪਰ ਇਸਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਕਰਜ਼ਾ ਮਲਿਆ ਹੈ।

Credit limit

ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਸੀਮਾ

ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਕਾਰਡ ਕੰਪਨੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਜਾਰੀ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਕਾਰਡ 'ਤੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੰਨਾ ਖਰਚਾ ਲੈ ਸਕਦੇ ਹੋ, ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਇੱਕ ਸੀਮਾ ਨਰਿਧਾਰਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਤੁਸੀਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਸੀਮਾ ਤੱਕ ਖਰੀਦਦਾਰੀ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਆਪਣੇ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਕਾਰਡ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹੋ। ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਸੀਮਾ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਖਰਚ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ, ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਸਕੋਰ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਤਿ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

Credit Report

ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ

ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀ ਅਤੇ ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਜਵੇਂ ਕੀ ਲੋਨ ਭਗਤਾਨ ਇਤਹਿਾਸ ਅਤੇ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਖਾਤਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਦਾ ਸਾਰ। ਰਣਿਦਾਤਾ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਰਿਪੋਰਟਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਇਹ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਕਰਨ ਵੱਚਿ ਮਦਦ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਕੀ ਉਹ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਪੈਸੇ ਉਧਾਰ ਦੇਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਕਹਿਤੀਆਂ ਵਾਅਜ਼ ਦਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੇਸ਼ਕਸ਼ ਕਰਨਗੇ। ਹੋਰ ਕਾਰੋਬਾਰ ਇਹ ਨਰਿਧਾਰਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਤੁਹਾਡੀਆਂ

ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਰਿਪੋਰਟਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਤਹਾਨੂੰ ਬੀਮਾ ਦੀ ਪੇਸ਼ਕਸ਼ ਕਰਨੀ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ; ਤਹਾਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਘਰ ਜਾਂ ਅਪਾਰਟਮੈਂਟ ਕਰਾਏ 'ਤੇ ਦੇਣਾ; ਜਾਂ ਤਹਾਨੂੰ ਕੋਬਲ ਟੀਵੀ, ਇੰਟਰਨੈਟ, ਉਪਯੋਗਤਾ, ਜਾਂ ਸੈਲ ਫੋਨ ਸੇਵਾ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਸਿੰ ਰਜ਼ਗਾਰਦਾਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਤਹਾਡੀ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਦੇਖਣ ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਸਹਮਤ ਹੋ, ਤਾਂ ਇਸਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਤਹਾਡੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਰਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਫੈਸਲੇ ਲੈਣ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਰਿਪੋਰਟਾਂ ਤਨਿ ਮੱਖ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਰਿਪੋਰਟਿੰਗ ਏਜੰਸੀਆਂ ਜਾਂ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਬਊਰੋ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸੰਕਲਿਤ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ: Equifax, Experian, ਅਤੇ TransUnion। ਖਪਤਕਾਰ ਸਾਲ ਵੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਵਾਰ ਹਰੇਕ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਰਿਪੋਰਟਿੰਗ ਏਜੰਸੀ ਤੋਂ ਤਹਾਡੀ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਮੁਫਤ ਕਾਪੀ ਦੀ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ।

Credit score

ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਸਕੋਰ

ਇੱਕ ਸਕੋਰਿੰਗ ਮਾਡਲ ਤੋਂ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਇੱਕ ਨੰਬਰ ਜੋ ਤਹਾਡੇ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਇਤਹਾਸ ਤੋਂ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਬੈਂਕਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਤਹਾਡੇ ਖਰਚਿਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਮੁੜ-ਭਗਤਾਨ ਦੇ ਇਤਹਾਸ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਲਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਉਹ ਤਹਾਨੂੰ ਪੈਸੇ ਉਧਾਰ ਦੇਣ ਬਾਰੇ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਕਰ ਸਕਣ।

Credit union

ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਯੂਨੀਅਨ

ਇੱਕ ਸਹਕਾਰੀ ਵੱਤੀ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਜੋ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਯੂਨੀਅਨ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਸਨ (ਇੱਕ ਸੰਘੀ ਸਤੁਤਰ ਏਜੰਸੀ) ਜਾਂ ਇੱਕ ਰਾਜ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਚਾਰਟਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸਦੇ ਵਾਇਕਤੀਗਤ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਲਕੀਅਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

Cryptocurrency

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਟੋਕਰੰਸੀ

ਇਸਨੂੰ “ਕ੍ਰਿਪਟੋ” ਵੀ ਕਹਿਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਇਹ ਇੱਕ ਕਸਿਮ ਦੀ ਏਨਕ੍ਰਿਪਟਡ ਡਿਜੀਟਲ ਮੁਦਰਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਆਮ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਸਰਿਫ਼ ਇਲੈਕਟ੍ਰਾਨਿਕ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। (ਏਨਕ੍ਰਿਪਸ਼ਨ ਇੱਕ ਪ੍ਰਕਰਿਅਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਕਸਿੰ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਅਣਅਧਿਕਾਰਤ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਤੋਂ ਬਚਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ) ਇੱਥੇ ਕੋਈ ਭੌਤਿਕ ਸਾਕਾ ਜਾਂ ਬਲਿ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਜਦੋਂ

ਤੱਕ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਜੋ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਭੌਤਿਕ ਟੋਕਨ ਲਈ ਕ੍ਰਪਿਟੋਕਰੰਸੀ ਵੇਚ ਕੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਇਜਾਜ਼ਤ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਤੁਸੀਂ ਆਮ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਬੈਂਕ ਵਰਗੇ ਕਸਿੰ ਵੇਚਿਲੇ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕੀਤੇ ਬਨਿੰ, ਆਪਣੇ ਫੋਨ ਜਾਂ ਕੰਪਿਊਟਰ ਨਾਲ ਕਸਿੰ ਔਨਲਾਈਨ ਨਾਲ ਕ੍ਰਪਿਟੋਕਰੰਸੀ ਦਾ ਆਦਾਨ-ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ। ਕ੍ਰਪਿਟੋਕਰੰਸੀ ਖਾਤਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਮਰਥਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕ੍ਰਪਿਟੋਕਰੰਸੀ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਲ ਲਗਾਤਾਰ ਬਦਲਦੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ।

Data breach

ਡਾਟਾ ਉਲੰਘਣਾ

ਕਸਿੰ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਵੇਦਨਸ਼ੀਲ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਅਣਅਧਿਕਾਰਤ ਅੰਦੋਲਨ ਜਾਂ ਖੁਲਾਸਾ, ਆਮ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਸੰਗਠਨ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ, ਜੋ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਰੱਖਣ ਜਾਂ ਦੇਖਣ ਲਈ ਅਧਿਕਾਰਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਡਾਟਾ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਕੋਈ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਇਸਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਪਛਾਣ ਦੀ ਚੋਰੀ ਲਈ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

Debit card

ਡੈਬਿਟ ਕਾਰਡ

ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਚੈਕਿੰਗ ਖਾਤੇ ਵੇਚਿ ਪੈਸੇ ਨਾਲ ਕਾਰੋਬਾਰਾਂ (ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਕਰਆਨੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਦੁਕਾਨਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਗੈਸ ਸਟੇਸ਼ਨਾਂ) 'ਤੇ ਖਰੀਦਦਾਰੀ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਇੱਕ ਕਾਰਡ।

Debt consolidation

ਕਰਜ਼ਾ ਏਕੀਕਰਨ

ਇਕਸਰਤਾ ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ, ਭਾਵੇਂ ਉਹ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਕਾਰਡ ਬੈਲ ਜਾਂ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦੇ ਭਗਤਾਨ ਹੋਣ, ਇੱਕ ਮਹੀਨਾਵਾਰ ਭਗਤਾਨ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਇੱਕ ਨਵੇਂ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਵੇਚਿ ਰੋਲੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਕੋਲ ਇੱਕ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਕਾਰਡ ਖਾਤੇ ਜਾਂ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਹਨ, ਤਾਂ ਏਕੀਕਰਣ ਭਗਤਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਰਲ ਜਾਂ ਘੱਟ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਤਰੀਕਾ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਇੱਕ ਕਰਜ਼ਾ ਇਕਸਾਰਤਾ ਕਰਜ਼ਾ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਟਿਉਂਦਾ। ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਨੂੰ ਕਸਿੰ ਹੋਰ ਕਸਿਮ ਦੇ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਵੇਚਿ ਜੋੜ ਕੇ ਹੋਰ ਭਗਤਾਨ ਵੀ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹੋ।

Deductible

ਕਟੌਤੀਯੋਗ

ਬੀਮਾ ਕੰਪਨੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕਵਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਆਈਟਮ ਲਈ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਉਣ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਬੀਮੇਵਾਲ ਨੂੰ ਖਰਚੇ ਦੀ ਰਕਮ ਅਦਾ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਦਾਹਰਨ ਲਈ, ਤਹਾਡੀ ਬੀਮਾ ਯੋਜਨਾ ਦਾ ਭਗਤਾਨ ਸਰੂਹੋਣ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਕਵਰਡ ਹੈਲਥ ਕੋਅਰ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਲਈ ਜੋ ਰਕਮ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਅਦਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ, ਉਹ ਤਹਾਡੀ ਕਟੌਤੀਯੋਗ ਹੈ।

Direct deposit

ਸਾਧੀ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟ

ਤਹਾਡੇ ਬੈਂਕ ਖਾਤੇ, ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਯੂਨੀਅਨ ਖਾਤੇ, ਜਾਂ ਪ੍ਰੀਪੇਡ ਕਾਰਡ 'ਤੇ ਇਲੈਕਟ੍ਰਾਨਿਕ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਪੈਸੇ ਭੇਜੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਭੌਤਿਕ ਜਾਂਚ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਸਾਧੀ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ ਤਹਾਡੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਤੇਜ਼ ਤਰੀਕਾ ਹੈ।

Dividend

ਲਾਭਅੰਸ਼

ਕਿਸੇ ਕੰਪਨੀ ਦੇ ਮੁਨਾਫੇ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਸ਼ੇਅਰਧਾਰਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਦਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

Down payment

ਤਤਕਾਲ ਅਦਾਇਗੀ

ਸ਼ੁਰੂਆਤੀ ਨਕਦ ਭਗਤਾਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਦੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਚੀਜ਼ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ 'ਤੇ ਖਰੀਦੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ, ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਘਰ ਜਾਂ ਵਾਹਨ। ਡਾਊਨ ਪੇਮੈਂਟ ਉਧਾਰ ਲਈ ਗਈ ਰਕਮ ਨੂੰ ਘਟਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਜੇਕਰ ਤਹਾਡੇ ਕੋਲ ਵੱਡੀ ਡਾਊਨ ਪੇਮੈਂਟ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਘੱਟ ਵਿਆਜ ਦਾ ਭਗਤਾਨ ਕਰੋਗੇ।

FAFSA – Free Application for Federal Student

Aid

ਫੈਡਰਲ ਵਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਲਈ FAFSA-ਮਕਤ ਅਪਲੀਕੇਸ਼ਨ

ਫੈਡਰਲ ਸਟੂਡੈਂਟ ਏਡ ਫਾਰਮ ਲਈ ਮਕਤ ਅਪਲੀਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਇਹ ਨਰਿਧਾਰਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇੱਕ ਵਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਸਦਾ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਸਹੀ ਵੱਡੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਕੰਨਾ ਕੁ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਯੋਗ ਹਨ। FAFSA ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਰਾਜ ਅਤੇ ਸਕੂਲ-ਅਧਾਰਤ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਲਈ ਵਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਦੀ ਯੋਗਤਾ ਨਰਿਧਾਰਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਤ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਵਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਨੂੰ ਕੰਨੀ ਨਜ਼ੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। FAFSA ਨੂੰ ਅਗਲੇ ਸਕੂਲੀ ਸਾਲ ਲਈ ਹਰ ਸਾਲ ਦਾਇਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

Fixed expenses

ਸਥਿਰ ਖਰਚੇ

ਖਰਚੇ, ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਬੈਲ, ਜੋ ਹਰ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਅਦਾ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਆਮ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਉਸੇ ਰਕਮ ਦੀ ਲਾਗਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕੁਝ ਨਸ਼ਿਚਤ ਖਰਚੇ, ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਉਪਯੋਗਤਾ ਬੈਲ, ਵੀ ਪਰਿਵਰਤਨਸ਼ੀਲ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ 'ਤੇ ਹਰ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਰਕਮ ਬਦਲਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

Form W-2: Wage and Tax Statement

ਫਾਰਮ W-2: ਤਨਖਾਹ ਅਤੇ ਟੈਕਸ ਸਟੇਟਮੈਂਟ

ਕਿਸੇ ਵਪਾਰ ਜਾਂ ਕਾਰੋਬਾਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਲੱਗੇ ਹਰ ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰਦਾਤਾ ਜੋ ਮਹਿਨਤਾਨੇ ਦਾ ਭੁਗਤਾਨ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਇੱਕ ਕਰਮਚਾਰੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਲਈ \$600 ਜਾਂ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਦੇ ਗੈਰ-ਨਕਦ ਭੁਗਤਾਨਾਂ (ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਰਕਮਾਂ ਜੇਕਰ ਕੋਈ ਆਮਦਨ, ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ, ਜਾਂ ਮੈਡੀਕੇਅਰ ਟੈਕਸ ਰੋਕਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ) ਸਮੇਤ, ਇੱਕ ਫਾਰਮ W-2 ਦਾਇਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਲਾਜ਼ਮੀ ਹੈ। ਹਰੇਕ ਕਰਮਚਾਰੀ ਲਈ 2

Form W-4: Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate

ਫਾਰਮ ਡਬਲਯੂ-4 ਕਰਮਚਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਰੋਕੇ ਭੱਤਾ ਸਰਟੀਫਿਕੇਟ

ਇੱਕ ਫਾਰਮ ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਰਮਚਾਰੀ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਰਜ਼ਗਾਰਦਾਤਾ ਰੋਕਣ ਲਈ ਆਮਦਨ ਕਰ ਦੀ ਰਕਮ ਨਰਿਧਾਰਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਵਰਤਦਾ ਹੈ।

Grace period

ਰਿਆਇਤ ਦੀ ਮਿਆਦ

ਵੈੱਤ ਖਰਚੇ ਸਰੂ ਹੋਣ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਤਹਾਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਬਲਿ ਦਾ ਪੂਰਾ ਭਗਤਾਨ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਣਿਤੀ। ਇਸ ਮਿਆਦ ਤੋਂ ਬਨਿਨਾਂ, ਤਹਾਨੂੰ ਤਹਾਡੇ ਕਾਰਡ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਮਤਿਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਜਾਂ ਜਦੋਂ ਖਰੀਦ ਤਹਾਡੇ ਖਾਤੇ ਵੱਚਿ ਪੋਸਟ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ, ਤਹਾਨੂੰ ਵਿਆਜ ਦਾ ਭਗਤਾਨ ਕਰਨਾ ਪੈਂ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

Gross income

ਕੱਲ ਆਮਦਨ

ਟੈਕਸਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਕੱਲ ਤਨਖਾਹ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਕਟੌਤੀਆਂ ਕੱਢੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

Identity theft

ਪਛਾਣ ਦੀ ਚੋਰੀ

ਤਹਾਡੀ ਨੈਜੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਨਾ — ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਤਹਾਡਾ ਨਾਮ, ਸੋਸ਼ਲ ਸਕਿਊਰਿਟੀ ਨੰਬਰ, ਜਾਂ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਕਾਰਡ ਨੰਬਰ — ਤਹਾਡੀ ਇਜਾਜ਼ਤ ਤੋਂ ਬਨਿਨਾਂ।

Inflation

ਮਹਗਿਆਈ

ਮਹਗਿਆਈ ਉਦੋਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਦੋਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਵਧਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

Interest

ਵਿਆਜ

ਇੱਕ ਫੀਸ ਇੱਕ ਰਣਿਦਾਤਾ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਵਸਤੂ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ, ਅਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਉਧਾਰ ਲੈਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਪੈਸੇ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਲਈ ਅਦਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੁਝ ਖਾਸ ਕਸਿਮ ਦੇ ਖਾਤਿਆਂ ਵੱਚਿ ਪੈਸੇ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ ਤਾਂ ਇੱਕ ਬੈਂਕ ਜਾਂ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਯਨੂੰਅਨ ਤਹਾਨੂੰ ਵਿਆਜ ਦਾ ਭਗਤਾਨ ਵੀ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ।

Interest rate

ਵਿਆਜ ਦਰ

ਉਧਾਰ ਲਈ ਗਈ ਰਕਮ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ (%) ਜੋ ਕਸਿੰ ਰਣਿਦਾਤਾ ਜਾਂ ਵਪਾਰੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਤਹਾਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਨ ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਚਾਰਜ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੁਝ ਖਾਸ ਕਸਿਮ ਦੇ ਖਾਤਿਆਂ ਵੱਚਿ ਪੈਸੇ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ ਤਾਂ ਇੱਕ ਬੈਂਕ ਜਾਂ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਯਨੂੰਅਨ ਤਹਾਨੂੰ ਵਿਆਜ ਦਰ ਦਾ ਭਗਤਾਨ ਵੀ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ।

Investment

ਨਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼

ਕੋਈ ਚੀਜ਼ ਜਸਿ 'ਤੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਆਪਣਾ ਪੈਸਾ ਖਰਚ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ ਜਸਿਦੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਉਮੀਦ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ ਕਿ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਵੱਚਿ ਵੱਤੀ ਵਾਪਸੀ (ਪੈਸਾ) ਕਮਾਏਗੀ।

Money order

ਮਨੀ ਆਰਡਰ

ਚੈੱਕ ਦੀ ਬਜਾਏ ਮਨੀ ਆਰਡਰ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਸਿੰ ਕਾਰੋਬਾਰੀ ਜਾਂ ਦੂਜੀ ਧਰਿ, ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਮਕਾਨ ਮਾਲਕ ਨੂੰ ਭੁਗਤਾਨ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਮਨੀ ਆਰਡਰ ਖਰੀਦ ਸਕਦੇ ਹੋ।

Mortgage

ਮੌਰਟਗੇਜ

ਮੌਰਟਗੇਜ ਲੋਨ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਘਰ ਖਰੀਦਣ ਲਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਉਸ ਘਰ ਦੀ ਕੀਮਤ ਦੇ ਵਰਿੱਧ ਪੈਸੇ ਉਧਾਰ ਲੈਣ ਲਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਸਦੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹੀ ਮਾਲਕੀ ਰੱਖਦੇ ਹੋ।

Mutual fund

ਮਊਚੁਅਲ ਫੰਡ

ਇੱਕ ਕੰਪਨੀ ਜੋ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਨਵਿਸ਼ਕਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਪੈਸਾ ਇਕੱਠਾ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਸਟਾਕ, ਬਾਂਡ, ਅਤੇ ਛੋਟੀ ਮਾਿਆਦ ਦੇ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਵਰਗੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਭੂਤੀਆਂ ਵੱਚਿ ਨਵਿਸ਼ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮਊਚੁਅਲ ਫੰਡ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੰਯੁਕਤ ਹੋਲਡਿੰਗਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸਦੇ ਪੋਰਟਫੋਲੀਓ ਵਜੋਂ ਜਾਣਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਨਵਿਸ਼ਕ ਮਊਚੁਅਲ ਫੰਡਾਂ ਵੱਚਿ ਸ਼ੇਅਰ ਖਰੀਦਦੇ ਹਨ। ਹਰੇਕ ਸ਼ੇਅਰ ਫੰਡ ਵੱਚਿ ਇੱਕ ਨਵਿਸ਼ਕ ਦੀ ਹਿੱਸੇ ਦੀ ਮਲਕੀਅਤ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਪੈਦਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਆਮਦਨ ਨੂੰ ਦਰਸਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

Net income

ਕਲੁ ਆਮਦਨ

ਟੈਕਸਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਕਟੌਤੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਤਹਾਡੇ ਪੈਚੈਕ ਵੱਚਿ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਰਕਮ; ਟੇਕ-ਹੋਮ ਪੇ ਵੀ ਕਹਿਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

Overdraft

ਓਵਰਡਰਾਫਟ

ਇੱਕ ਓਵਰਡਰਾਫਟ ਉਦੋਂ ਵਾਪਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਦੋਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਖਾਤੇ ਵੱਧ ਲੈਣ-ਦੇਣ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਪਰ ਬੈਂਕ ਕਮਿੰਟੀ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਲੈਣ-ਦੇਣ ਦਾ ਭਗਤਾਨ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵੱਧ ਲੈਣ-ਦੇਣ ਦੀ ਰਕਮ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਇੱਕ ਫੀਸ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕੁਝ ਬੈਂਕ ਓਵਰਡਰਾਫਟ ਸਰੱਖਿਆ ਦੀ ਪੇਸ਼ਕਸ਼ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ।

Phishing scam

ਫੀਸਿੰਗ ਘਟਾਲਾ

ਜਦੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਵਅਕਤੀ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਨਜ਼ੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਈਮੇਲ ਜਾਂ ਟੈਕਸਟ ਸਨੁਹੇ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਅਕਸਰ ਕਮਿੰਟੀ ਕਾਰੋਬਾਰੀ ਜਾਂ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਏਜੰਸੀ ਦੀ ਨਕਲ ਕਰਕੇ। ਆਮ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਵੈੱਬ ਜਾਂ ਈਮੇਲ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਹੈਕਰਾਂ ਜਾਂ ਘਪਲੇਬਾਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਇਸ ਨੂੰ “ਗੁਪਤ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਲਈ ਫੜਨ” ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੋਚਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

Principal

ਮੁੱਖ

ਉਧਾਰ ਦੇਣ ਦੇ ਸੰਦਰਭ ਵਿੱਚ, ਮੂਲ ਧਨ ਦੀ ਉਹ ਰਕਮ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਮੂਲ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਣਿਦਾਤਾ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਵਾਪਸ ਸਮੇਤ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ 'ਤੇ ਵਾਪਸ ਭਗਤਾਨ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਸਹਮਿਤ ਹੋ। ਨਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਦੇ ਸੰਦਰਭ ਵਿੱਚ, ਇਹ ਉਹ ਰਕਮ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਆਮਦਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਉਮੀਦ ਨਾਲ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਉਂਦੇ ਹੋ।

Rate of return

ਵਾਪਸੀ ਦੀ ਦਰ

ਕਮਿੰਟੀ ਨਵਿਸ਼ੇ 'ਤੇ ਲਾਭ ਜਾਂ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਵਜੋਂ ਦਰਸਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਉਦਾਹਰਨ ਲਈ, ਜੇਕਰ

ਤਸੀ ਸਟਾਕਾਂ ਵੱਚਿ \$1,000 ਦਾ ਨਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ ਅਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਸਾਲ ਬਾਅਦ ਇਸਨੂੰ \$1,200 ਵੱਚਿ ਵੇਚਦੇ ਹੋ, ਤਾਂ ਵਾਪਸੀ ਦੀ ਦਰ 20% ਹੈ।

Redlining

ਰੇਡਲਾਈਨਿੰਗ

ਇੱਕ ਗੈਰ-ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਅਭਿਆਸ ਲਈ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਇੱਕ ਸਬਦ ਜੀਥੇ ਕਸਿ ਖਾਸ ਖੇਤਰ ਜਾਂ ਆਂਢ-ਗੁਆਂਢ ਵੱਚਿ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਰਜ਼ਿਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਨਸਲ, ਰੰਗ, ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਮੂਲ, ਜਾਂ ਕੁਝ ਹੋਰ ਵਰਜਤਿ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ 'ਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਖੇਤਰਾਂ ਜਾਂ ਆਂਢ-ਗੁਆਂਢ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਰਨ।

Secured credit card

ਸਰੁੱਖਅਤ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਕਾਰਡ

ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਕਾਰਡ ਜਿਸ ਲਈ ਆਮ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਨਕਦ ਸਰੁੱਖਿਆ ਡਿਪੋਜਿਟ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਸਕਿਓਰਿਟੀ ਡਿਪੋਜਿਟ ਜਿੰਨੀ ਵੱਡੀ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ, ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਸੀਮਾ ਓਨੀ ਹੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ। ਸਰੁੱਖਅਤ ਕਾਰਡਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਅਕਸਰ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਹਸਿਟਰੀ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇੱਕ ਸਰੁੱਖਅਤ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਕਾਰਡ ਇੱਕ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਕਾਰਡ ਵਾਂਗ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਰਿਪੋਰਟਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਦੇਵੇਗਾ।

Stock

ਸਟਾਕ

ਨਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਕਸਿਮ ਜੋ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਕੰਪਨੀ ਵੱਚਿ ਮਾਲਕੀ ਦਾ ਹੱਸ਼ਾ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

Tax credit

ਟੈਕਸ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ

ਇੱਕ ਟੈਕਸ ਵੱਧ ਡਾਲਰ ਦੇ ਬਦਲੇ ਡਾਲਰ ਦੀ ਕਮੀ। ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਬਕਾਇਆ ਟੈਕਸਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਸਧੀ ਕੱਟਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਟੈਕਸ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਤਹਾਫ਼ੇ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਬਕਾਇਆ ਟੈਕਸ ਦੀ ਮਾਤਰਾ ਨੂੰ ਘਟਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਾਂ ਤਹਾਫ਼ੀ ਟੈਕਸ ਰਵਿੰਡ ਨੂੰ ਵਧਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ, ਅਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਦੇ ਨਤੀਜੇ ਵਜੋਂ ਰਵਿੰਡ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਤਹਾਫ਼ੇ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਟੈਕਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਟੈਕਸ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਉਦਾਹਰਨਾਂ ਵੱਧ ਕਮਾਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਇਨਕਮ ਟੈਕਸ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਅਤੇ ਚਾਈਲਡ ਐਂਡ ਡਿਪੈਂਡੈਂਟ ਕੇਅਰ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹਨ।

Tax deduction

ਟੈਕਸ ਕਟੌਤੀ

ਇੱਕ ਰਕਮ (ਅਕਸਰ ਇੱਕ ਨੀਜੀ ਜਾਂ ਕਾਰੋਬਾਰੀ ਖਰਚਾ) ਜੋ ਟੈਕਸਯੋਗ ਆਮਦਨ ਵੱਧ ਕੱਟੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਉਸ ਰਕਮ 'ਤੇ ਕੋਈ ਟੈਕਸ ਅਦਾ ਨਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ।

Unsecured loan

ਅਸਰੁੱਖਅਿਤ ਕਰਜ਼ਾ

ਇੱਕ ਕਰਜ਼ਾ (ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਕਸਿਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਕਾਰਡ) ਜੋ ਸਪੱਤੀ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਸਪੱਤੀ ਵਜੋਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਰਣਿਦਾਤਾ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਕਰਜ਼ਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਰੁੱਖਅਿਤ ਕਰਜ਼ਿਆਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਜ਼ੋਖਮ ਭਰੇ ਮੰਨਦੇ ਹਨ, ਇਸਲਈ ਉਹ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਲਈ ਵਿਆਜ਼ ਦੀ ਉੱਚ ਦਰ ਵਸੂਲੂ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜੇਕਰ ਸਹਮਿਤੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦਾ ਭਗਤਾਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਰਣਿਦਾਤਾ ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦੀ ਉਗਰਾਹੀ ਵੀ ਸਰੂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ, ਤਹਾਫ਼ੀ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਰਵਿੰਡ 'ਤੇ ਨਕਾਰਾਤਮਕ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਰਜ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ, ਅਤੇ ਤਹਾਫ਼ੇ 'ਤੇ ਮਕੁੱਦਮਾ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

Withholding (“pay-as-you-earn” taxes)

ਵਦਿਹੋਲਡਿੰਗ (“ਆਪਣੀ ਕਮਾਈ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵੱਧ ਭਗਤਾਨ ਕਰੋ” ਟੈਕਸ)

ਉਹ ਪੈਸਾ ਜੋ ਰਜ਼ਗਾਰਦਾਤਾ ਕਰਮਚਾਰੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਤਨਖਾਹਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਰੋਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਪੈਸਾ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਲਈ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਜਦੋਂ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਰਟਿਰਨ ਫਾਈਲ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਕਰਮਚਾਰੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਟੈਕਸ ਦੋਣਦਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਵਰਿੰਧ ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਰਜ਼ਗਾਰਦਾਤਾ ਕੁਝ ਰਾਜਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ ਵੱਧ

ਫੈਡਰਲ ਆਮਦਨ ਟੈਕਸ, ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਮੈਡੀਕੇਅਰ ਟੈਕਸਾਂ, ਅਤੇ ਰਾਜ ਅਤੇ ਸਥਾਨਕ ਆਮਦਨ ਟੈਕਸਾਂ ਲਈ ਪੈਸੇ ਰੋਕਦੇ ਹਨ।

Glossary of Terms: English-Spanish (Español)

The following glossary terms and definitions were adapted from the [Consumer Financial Protection Bureau](#) and translated from [English](#) by [Jaime Sanchez](#).

APR (Annual Percentage Rate)

TAE (Tasa de Porcentaje Anual)

La tasa de interés sobre el préstamo de dinero, expresada como una tasa porcentual (%). Un ejemplo de APR es la tasa de interés que paga en una tarjeta de crédito todos los meses además del precio de lo que compró con la tarjeta. La APR sobre el dinero prestado es análoga a la tasa de rendimiento anual que recibe en interés sobre los ahorros.

Asset

Activo

Un artículo con valor económico y valor de cambio, como dinero en efectivo, un automóvil, acciones, valores o bienes inmuebles.

Bonds

Bono

Un tipo de deuda. Cuando compra un bono, le está prestando al

emisor, que puede ser un gobierno, un municipio o una corporación. El emisor se compromete a pagarle una tasa de interés específica durante la vigencia del bono y a reembolsar el capital, también conocido como valor nominal o valor a la par del bono, cuando el bono “vence” o vence después de un período determinado.

Capital gain

Ganancias de capital

La ganancia que proviene de vender una inversión por más de lo que pagó por ella. Por ejemplo, si compró \$2,000 de acciones en una empresa y después de dos años su valor fue de \$3,500, su ganancia de capital es de \$1,500.

Capital loss

Perdida de Capital

La pérdida que proviene de vender una inversión por menos de lo que pagó por ella. Por ejemplo, si compró \$3000 en acciones de una empresa y después de 14 días su valor era de \$2500, su pérdida de capital es de \$500.

Certificate of deposit (CD)

Certificado de Deposito

Una herramienta de ahorro en un banco o cooperativa de ahorro y crédito que tiene un fecha de vencimiento fija y una tasa de interés fija.

Collateral

Colateral

Un activo que garantiza un préstamo u otra deuda que un prestamista puede asumir si usted no devuelve el dinero que pidió prestado. Por ejemplo, si obtiene un préstamo hipotecario, la garantía del banco suele ser su casa. La garantía se entrega si el préstamo no se paga.

Compound interest

Interés compuesto

Cuando ganas intereses tanto por el dinero que ahorras como por los intereses que ganas. Por ejemplo, si deposita \$1,000 en una cuenta de ahorros que obtuvo una tasa de interés compuesta anual del 5 %, al final del primer año el saldo de su cuenta será de \$1,050 (\$1,000 de capital + \$50 de interés ganado). En el segundo año, el interés se calculará no solo sobre el capital inicial de \$1,000 sino también sobre el interés acumulado de \$50 del primer año para un saldo de \$1,102.50 (\$1,050 de capital + \$52.50 de interés ganado).

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Índice de Precios al Consumidor

Una medida del cambio promedio a lo largo del tiempo en los precios que pagan los consumidores urbanos por una canasta básica de bienes y servicios de consumo. Por ejemplo, si el costo de los abarrotes en un año es de \$100 y al año siguiente es de \$120, hubo un aumento del 20% en el IPC para abarrotes. Los índices están disponibles para los EE. UU. y varias áreas geográficas.

Copayment (or copay)

Copago (o copago)

Una cantidad fija (\$20, por ejemplo) usted paga por un servicio de atención médica cubierto además de la cantidad que paga su asegurador.

Cosigner

Cosignatario

Una persona que firma un préstamo, cuenta de crédito o pagaré de otra persona como respaldo del crédito del suscriptor principal y que se hace responsable de la obligación de la deuda.

Credit

Credito

Tomar dinero prestado, o tener derecho a pedir dinero prestado, para comprar algo. Por lo general, significa que está usando una tarjeta de crédito, pero también puede significar que obtuvo un préstamo.

Credit limit

Limite de Credito

Un límite establecido por la compañía de la tarjeta de crédito sobre cuánto puede cargar en la tarjeta que se le emitió. Puede utilizar su tarjeta de crédito para realizar compras hasta su límite de crédito.

Si gasta más que su límite de crédito, puede afectar [su puntaje de crédito](#).

Credit Report

Reporte de Crédito

Un resumen de su actividad crediticia y su situación crediticia actual, como el historial de pago de préstamos y el estado de sus cuentas de crédito. Los prestamistas usan estos informes para ayudarlos a decidir si le prestarán dinero y qué tasas de interés le ofrecerán. Otras empresas pueden usar sus informes crediticios para determinar si le ofrecen un seguro; alquilarle una casa o apartamento; o proporcionarle televisión por cable, Internet, servicios públicos o servicio de telefonía celular. Si acepta que un empleador revise su informe de crédito, también se puede usar para tomar decisiones de empleo sobre usted. Los informes crediticios son compilados por tres agencias principales de informes crediticios u oficinas de crédito: Equifax, Experian y TransUnion. Los consumidores pueden solicitar una copia gratuita de su informe de crédito de cada agencia de informes de crédito una vez al año.

Credit score

Puntuación de crédito

Un número creado a partir de un modelo de puntuación que utiliza información de su historial crediticio. Los bancos lo utilizan para comprender su historial de gastos y pagos, de modo que puedan tomar la decisión de prestarle dinero.

Credit union

Union de Credito

Una institución financiera cooperativa autorizada por la Administración Nacional de Cooperativas de Ahorro y Crédito (una agencia federal independiente) o un gobierno estatal y es propiedad de sus miembros individuales.

Cryptocurrency

Criptomoneda

También llamado “cripto”, es un tipo de moneda digital encriptada que generalmente solo existe electrónicamente. (El cifrado es un proceso que protege algo del acceso no autorizado). No hay moneda o billete físico a menos que use un servicio que le permita cambiar criptomonedas por un token físico. Por lo general, intercambia criptomonedas con alguien en línea, con su teléfono o computadora, sin utilizar un intermediario como un banco. Las cuentas de criptomonedas no están respaldadas por un gobierno. Los valores de las criptomonedas cambian constantemente.

Data breach

Filtración de datos

El movimiento o divulgación no autorizados de información confidencial a una parte, generalmente fuera de la organización, que no está autorizada para tener o ver la información. Alguien que obtenga los datos podría usarlos para el robo de identidad.

Debit card

Tarjeta de Débito

Una tarjeta que se usa para hacer compras en negocios (como supermercados y gasolineras) con dinero en su cuenta corriente.

Debt consolidation

Consolidación de la Deuda

La consolidación significa que sus diversas deudas, ya sean facturas de tarjetas de crédito o pagos de préstamos, se transfieren a un nuevo préstamo con un pago mensual. Si tiene varias cuentas de tarjetas de crédito o préstamos, la consolidación puede ser una forma de simplificar o reducir los pagos. Pero un préstamo de consolidación de deuda no borra su deuda. También podría terminar pagando más al consolidar la deuda en otro tipo de préstamo.

Deductible

Deducible

La cantidad de gastos que el asegurado debe pagar antes de que la compañía de seguros contribuya al artículo cubierto. Por ejemplo, el monto que paga por los servicios de atención médica cubiertos antes de que su plan de seguro comience a pagar es su deducible.

Direct deposit

Deposito Directo

Dinero enviado electrónicamente a su cuenta bancaria, cuenta de cooperativa de crédito o tarjeta prepaga. El depósito directo es una forma más rápida de recibir su dinero que obtener un cheque físico.

Dividend

Dividendo

Parte de los beneficios de una empresa que se paga a los accionistas.

Down payment

Deposito

Pago inicial en efectivo que se hace cuando se compra algo a crédito, como una casa o un vehículo. El pago inicial reduce la cantidad de dinero que se presta. Pagará menos interés si tiene un pago inicial mayor.

FAFSA – Free Application for Federal Student Aid

FAFSA – Solicitud Gratuita de Ayuda Federal para Estudiantes

El formulario de Solicitud Gratuita de Ayuda Federal para Estudiantes se usa para determinar cuánto un estudiante y su familia son elegibles para recibir en ayuda financiera federal. La FAFSA también se puede usar para determinar la elegibilidad de un estudiante para recibir ayuda estatal y escolar y puede influir en la cantidad de ayuda privada que recibe un estudiante. La FAFSA debe presentarse todos los años para el próximo año escolar.

Fixed expenses

Gastos Fijos

Gastos, como facturas, que deben pagarse cada mes y generalmente cuestan la misma cantidad. Algunos gastos fijos, como una factura de servicios públicos, también pueden ser variables porque la cantidad cambia cada mes según el uso.

Form W-2: Wage and Tax Statement

Formulario W-2: Declaración de salarios e impuestos

Todo empleador que se dedique a un oficio o negocio que pague una remuneración, incluidos pagos que no sean en efectivo de \$600 o más por año (todas las cantidades si se retuvo algún impuesto sobre la renta, del seguro social o de Medicare) por los servicios prestados por un empleado debe presentar un Formulario W- 2 por cada empleado.

Form W-4: Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate

Formulario W-4: Certificado de Exención de Retención del Empleado

Un formulario que el empleado completa y el empleador utiliza para determinar la cantidad de impuesto sobre la renta a retener.

Grace period

Periodo de Gracia

La cantidad de días que tiene para pagar su factura en su totalidad antes de que comiencen los cargos por financiamiento. Sin este período, es posible que deba pagar intereses desde la fecha en que usa su tarjeta o cuando la compra se registra en su cuenta.

Gross income

Ingresos brutos

Pago total antes de descontar impuestos y otras deducciones.

Identity theft

El robo de identidad

Usar su información personal, como su nombre, número de Seguro Social o número de tarjeta de crédito, sin su permiso.

Inflation

Inflacion

La inflación ocurre cuando los precios de los bienes y servicios aumentan con el tiempo.

Interest

Interes

Una tarifa cobrada por un prestamista y pagada por un prestatario por el uso del dinero. Un banco o cooperativa de crédito también puede pagarle intereses si deposita dinero en ciertos tipos de cuentas.

Interest rate

Tasa de Interes

Un porcentaje (%) de una suma prestada que cobra un prestamista o comerciante por permitirle usar su dinero. Un banco o cooperativa de crédito también puede pagarle una tasa de interés si deposita dinero en ciertos tipos de cuentas.

Investment

Inversion

Algo en lo que gastas tu dinero que esperas que genere un retorno financiero (dinero) en el futuro.

Money order

Giro Postal

Se puede usar un giro postal en lugar de un cheque. Puede comprar un giro postal para pagar una empresa u otra parte, como un propietario.

Mortgage

Hipoteca

Los préstamos hipotecarios se utilizan para comprar una casa o pedir dinero prestado contra el valor de una casa que ya posee.

Mutual fund

Fondo de Inversion

Una empresa que reúne dinero de muchos inversionistas e invierte el dinero en valores como acciones, bonos y deuda a corto plazo. Las tenencias combinadas del fondo mutuo se conocen como su cartera. Los inversores compran acciones en fondos mutuos. Cada acción representa la propiedad parcial de un inversor en el fondo y los ingresos que genera.

Net income

Ingresos Netos

Cantidad de dinero que recibe en su cheque de pago después de que se deducen los impuestos y otras deducciones; también llamado pago neto.

Overdraft

Sobregiro

Un sobregiro ocurre cuando no tiene suficiente dinero en su cuenta para cubrir una transacción, pero el banco paga la transacción de

todos modos. Puede incluir una tarifa además del monto de la transacción. Algunos bancos ofrecen protección contra sobregiros.

Phishing scam

Estafa de phishing

Cuando alguien intenta obtener su información personal a través de un correo electrónico o mensaje de texto, a menudo haciéndose pasar por una empresa o agencia gubernamental. Usualmente realizado por piratas informáticos o estafadores a través de la Web o correo electrónico, esto puede considerarse como “pesca de información confidencial”.

Principal

Principal

En el contexto de los préstamos, el capital es la cantidad de dinero que recibió originalmente del prestamista y acordó pagar el préstamo con intereses. En el contexto de inversión, es la cantidad de dinero que aportas con la expectativa de recibir ingresos.

Rate of return

Tasa de Retorno

La ganancia o pérdida de una inversión expresada como un porcentaje. Por ejemplo, si invierte \$1000 en acciones y las vende por \$1200 después de un año, la tasa de rendimiento es del 20%.

Redlining

Línea Roja

Término utilizado para una práctica ilegal en la que las personas que viven en un área o vecindario determinado no tienen el mismo acceso a préstamos y otros servicios crediticios que las personas en otras áreas o vecindarios por motivos de raza, color, origen nacional o algún otro aspecto prohibido razón.

Secured credit card

Tarjeta de crédito garantizada

Tarjeta de crédito que generalmente requiere un depósito de seguridad en efectivo. Cuanto mayor sea el depósito de seguridad, mayor será el límite de crédito. Las tarjetas aseguradas se utilizan a menudo para crear un historial crediticio. Una tarjeta de crédito garantizada funciona como una tarjeta de crédito. Aparecerá en los informes de crédito.

Stock

Existencia

Un tipo de inversión que otorga a las personas una participación en la propiedad de una compañía.

Tax credit

Credito Fiscal

Una reducción dólar por dólar en un impuesto. Se puede deducir

directamente de los impuestos adeudados. Los créditos fiscales pueden reducir la cantidad de impuestos que debe o aumentar su reembolso de impuestos, y algunos créditos pueden resultar en un reembolso incluso si no debe ningún impuesto. Los ejemplos de créditos fiscales incluyen el crédito fiscal por ingreso del trabajo y el crédito por cuidado de niños y dependientes.

Tax deduction

Deducción de Impuestos

Una cantidad (a menudo un gasto personal o comercial) que se puede deducir de los ingresos imponibles para que no se pague ningún impuesto sobre esa cantidad.

Unsecured loan

Prestamo no asegurado

Un préstamo (como la mayoría de los tipos de tarjetas de crédito) que no utiliza la propiedad como garantía. Los prestamistas consideran que estos préstamos son más riesgosos que los préstamos garantizados, por lo que pueden cobrar una tasa de interés más alta por ellos. Si el préstamo no se devuelve según lo acordado, el prestamista también puede iniciar el cobro de deudas, presentar información negativa en su informe de crédito y podría demandarlo.

Withholding (“pay-as-you-earn” taxes)

Retención (impuestos “pago a medida que se gana”)

Dinero que los empleadores retienen de los cheques de pago de los empleados. Este dinero se deposita para el gobierno y se acredita contra la obligación tributaria de los empleados cuando presentan sus declaraciones. Los empleadores retienen dinero para los impuestos federales sobre la renta, los impuestos del Seguro Social y Medicare, y los impuestos estatales y locales sobre la renta en algunos estados y localidades.

Interactive Financial Map of Queens



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