

Oklahoma Academic Standards

PERSONAL FINANCIAL LITERACY



Introduction

All of Oklahoma's young people graduating from high school should be able to take individual responsibility for their personal economic well-being. Broadly speaking, a financially literate high school graduate should know how to:

- Find, evaluate, and apply financial information.
- Set financial goals and plan to achieve them.
- Develop income-earning potential and the ability to save.
- Use financial services effectively.
- · Meet financial obligations.
- Build and protect wealth.

Personal financial literacy is crucial for individuals to properly thrive in a modern economy. Personal financial literacy is a series of competencies that enable each individual to respond effectively to ever-changing personal and economic circumstances. Because of limited experience and responsibility, a typical recent high school graduate will not exhibit the same degree of knowledge of personal finance as a financially literate older adult. Financially literate high school graduates, however, should have a general understanding of all key aspects of personal finances. These graduates will be confident in their ability to find and use the information required to meet specific personal financial challenges as they arise. To this end, the Oklahoma Academic Standards for Personal Financial Literacy, Grades 7–12, indicate the skills students must have to increase their personal financial literacy knowledge continually as their responsibilities and opportunities change.

Overview

Personal Financial Literacy is designed for students in Grades 7-12. These standards of learning are priority, essential, and necessary for all Oklahoma students. Learning the ideas, concepts, knowledge, and skills will enable students to implement personal financial decision-making skills; to become wise and knowledgeable consumers, savers, investors, users of credit, money managers, and participating members of a global workforce and society. The intent of personal financial literacy education is to inform students how individual choices directly influence occupational goals and future earnings potential. Effective money management is a disciplined behavior and much easier when learned earlier in life. The fourteen areas of instruction designated in the Passport to Financial Literacy Act of 2007 (70 O.S. § 11-103.6h) are designed to provide students with the basic skills and knowledge needed to effectively manage their personal finances. Basic economic concepts of scarcity, choice, opportunity cost, and cost/benefit analysis are interwoven throughout the standards and objectives. This systematic way of analyzing financial situations will provide students with a foundational understanding for making informed personal financial decisions.

Real world topics covered by these standards include the following:

- 1. Earning an income
- 2. Understanding state and federal taxes
- 3. Banking and financial services
- 4. Managing a bank account
- 5. Savings and investing
- 6. Planning for retirement
- 7. Understanding loans and borrowing money, including predatory lending and payday loans

- 8. Understanding interest, credit card debt, and online commerce
- 9. Identity fraud and identity theft
- 10. Rights and responsibilities of renting or buying a home
- 11. Understanding insurance
- 12. Understanding the financial impact and consequences of gambling
- 13. Bankruptcy
- 14. Charitable giving

The examples in parentheses (e.g., the relationship between interest rates and credit cores) are provided in various places within objectives in order to explain more clearly what is intended to be taught in regard to that objective. The examples are suggestions of what specific content should be used to teach the concept, knowledge, and/or skill. The examples are not all inclusive. Classroom instruction should include the suggested examples but should not be limited to just those specific suggestions. All Personal Financial Literacy standards and objectives must be taught and assessed by the local district.



Oklahoma Academic Standards for Personal Financial Literacy 7-12th Grades

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Personal Financial Literacy 7-12th Grades		
PFL.1 The student will	PFL 1.1 Describe the value of work and how individuals are responsible for their own	
describe the importance	financial decisions, as well as subsequent consequences.	
of earning an income and	A. Explain how costs and benefits determine the achievement of personal financial	
explain how to manage	goals.	
personal income through the use of a budget.	B. Analyze how income, career choice, and entrepreneurship impact an individual's financial plan and goals.	
ine dee en a suagen	C. Evaluate the relationship between a person's human capital (e.g., education,	
	skills, training, interests, initiative) and their earning potential.	
	PFL 1.2 Identify the purpose of the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) in	
	determining eligibility for grants, scholarships, and loans, as well as	
	the essential information needed to apply.	
	PFL 1.3 Explain how to manage personal income and expenses to be a financially	
	responsible citizen.	
	A. Identify factors that can affect income by describing the basic components of a	
	paystub, including gross pay, net pay, and deductions (e.g., federal and state income tax, FICA, and voluntary deductions).	
	B. Differentiate between needs and wants in order to develop short, medium, and	
	long-term goals that are specific, measurable, attainable, realistic, and	
	time-based.	
	PFL 1.4 Identify the components of a personal/family budget (e.g., income,	
	savings/investments, taxes, emergency fund, expenses, and charitable giving) based on	
	specific goals (e.g., financial, personal, educational, and career).	
	PFL 1.5 Explain how fiscally responsible individuals use various strategies and spending	
	plans for tracking their income and expenses, both anticipated and unanticipated.	
PFL.2 The student will	PFL 2.1 Analyze the obligation of paying taxes and how individuals, as well as	
identify and describe the	communities, might benefit from taxes.	
impact of local, state, and	A. Identify and explain various types of taxes, including income, payroll, sales, and	
federal taxes on income and	property taxes, and when these types of taxes are due.	
standard of living.	B. Describe some of the uses for taxation at the local, state, and federal levels	
	(e.g., infrastructure, public safety, and courts of law).	
	PFL.2.2 Describe the individual importance of meeting one's tax obligations.	



	A. Explain the requirements to file taxes and compare basic tax forms, such as W2, W4, and 1040.
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	B. Identify possible consequences of failing to meet tax obligations (e.g., fees,
	penalties, interest, garnishment of wages, and imprisonment).
PFL.3 The student will	PFL 3.1 Compare common financial service providers used by consumers to responsibly
describe the functions and	manage their assets (e.g., banks, mortgage companies, credit unions, brokerage firms, and
uses of banks and other	finance companies).
financial service providers.	PFL 3.2 Compare financial products and services offered to consumers, including their risks
	and protections.
	A. Identify common financial products (e.g., checking, contactless payment systems, credit cards, savings, loans, investments, and insurance).
	B. Describe available consumer banking technologies (e.g., Automated Teller Machines, mobile apps, digital wallets, and online banking).
	C. Explain the risks and protections associated with checks, debit cards, credit cards, online and mobile payment systems.
	D. Describe the role of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) to protect consumers' assets to a specified amount in commercial banks, savings banks, and credit unions.
	PFL 3.3 Explain the difference between banked and unbanked individuals, including the consequences of being "unbanked" (e.g., financial insecurity and access to credit.)
PFL 4. The student will	PFL 4.1 Analyze the purpose of maintaining accurate financial accounts.
demonstrate the ability to	A. Identify the steps necessary for opening and maintaining a checking and savings
manage a bank account and	account.
reconcile financial accounts.	B. Explain the reasons for balancing personal records and reconciling an account
	statement.
	PFL 4.2 Develop useful account management skills.
	A. Describe how funds can be added and withdrawn from financial accounts (e.g.,
	direct deposit, mobile deposit, teller deposit, debit withdrawals, and ATMs).
	B. Demonstrate the ability to perform basic account management skills, including
	correctly writing, endorsing, and depositing checks.
	C. Explain how to manage financial accounts. (e.g., reading and reconciling
	statements, navigating online platforms and apps).
	statements, navigating offine platforms and apps).



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D. Describe the potential consequences of account mismanagement, such as non-
sufficient funds, overdraft processing, and associated fees.
PFL 5.1 Explain reasons for saving and investing (e.g., major purchases, education, and
emergencies) as strategies used for meeting financial goals and building wealth over the
short or long term.
PFL 5.2 Compare various strategies used to protect income and wealth.
A. Describe the costs and benefits of various savings options, such as bank savings accounts, certificates of deposit, and money market mutual funds.
B. Identify the risk, return, and liquidity aspects of various investment options, such as stocks, bonds, mutual funds, and precious metals, including how diversification can help manage risk.
C. Explain how various financial investments align with financial goals, risk tolerance, and personal needs at different life stages, including how inflation affects investment growth.
D. Compare simple and compound interest.
E. Explain and give examples of the power of compound interest over time, including why saving and investing at an earlier age leads to far greater financial outcomes later in life, on average.
PFL 6.1 Analyze the necessity of planning and saving for retirement.
A. Identify costs of retirement such as living expenses, health care, and long-term
care, based on life expectancy.
B. Explain how beginning to save or invest at different stages of life or over different periods of time significantly impact financial preparedness for retirement.
PFL 6.2 Evaluate various sources of income for retirement.
A. Compare government and employer-sponsored retirement plans, such as Social Security and 401(k) accounts.
B. Identify various personal investments, such as IRAs, and describe how they can provide financial resources for retirement.
C. Explain that entrepreneurs and self-employed individuals may be responsible for generating their own retirement income, as opposed to government or employer- sponsored plans.
PFL 7.1 Compare sources and products related to borrowing money.
A. Identify sources of credit (e.g., banks, credit unions, retail businesses, private lenders, and the federal government).



analyze the responsibilities of	
borrowing money.	

- **B.** Describe various credit products (e.g., credit cards, car loans, and mortgages).
- **C.** Compare sources of student loans (U.S. Department of Education versus private banks and credit unions) regarding eligibility, interest rates, and terms of repayment.
- **PFL 7.2** Analyze how one's credit history impacts borrowing money and maintaining credit.
 - **A.** Explain the importance of establishing a positive credit history (e.g., favorable interest rates, employment, and financial opportunities).
 - **B.** Describe how credit reports compiled by credit bureaus are used to determine creditworthiness.
 - **C.** Identify the information contained in a credit report and how to access a free credit report.
 - **D.** Explain that a credit score is a numeric rating assessing an individual's credit risk based on information from their credit report.
 - **E.** Identity factors that affect a credit score, such as payment history, credit utilization, amount owed, length of credit history, debt owed, and types of credit used.
- PFL 7.3 Describe the process of borrowing money.
 - **A.** Identify factors involved in borrowing (e.g., credit history, credit report, debt to income ratio, loan to value ratio, and length of employment).
 - **B.** Explain how the terms of borrowing (e.g., interest rates, APR, fees, repayment schedules, terms, and conditions) affect the cost of borrowing.
 - **C.** Compare types of credit, including revolving and installment credit, and collateralized loans versus unsecured loans.
 - **D.** Differentiate between standard loan practices and predatory lending practices, such as rapid tax return and payday loans.
- PFL 7.4 Analyze the responsibilities and consequences of borrowing money.
 - **A.** Identify consumer responsibilities, rights, and remedies, including fair debt collection practices protected by law.
 - **B.** Explain why responsible borrowers monitor their credit reports and how errors can be corrected.
 - **C.** Describe the impact of non-repayment of debt on individuals, families, businesses, and the broader economic system.



PFL.8 The student will	PFL 8.1 Evaluate the costs and benefits of using credit cards for purchasing goods and
describe and explain interest,	services.
credit cards, and online	A. Explain how interest rates and fees impact the cost of using credit cards.
commerce.	B. Describe options for payment on credit cards, such as minimum payment, delayed
	payment, and payment in full.
	PFL 8.2 Analyze the advantages and disadvantages of online commerce, including how to
	conduct transactions safely.
PFL.9 The student will	PFL 9.1 Analyze how consumers can become victims of deceptive practices that
identify and explain consumer	significantly impact their financial well-being.
fraud and identity theft.	A. Identify various types of consumer fraud, such as medical fraud, imposter
	schemes, forgery, pyramid schemes, and false billing.
	B. Describe common methods used by criminals to commit fraud (e.g., bait and
	switch, skimming, changing address, and phishing).
	C. Differentiate between consumer fraud and identity theft, including common
	methods used to steal one's identity, such as dumpster diving, hacking, and social
	media.
	PFL 9.2 Describe ways to protect yourself from identity theft and fraudulent practices (e.g.,
	monitor monthly financial statements and annual credit reports; protect personal information
	and passwords).
	PFL 9.3 Explain necessary responses if victimized by fraudulent business practices or
	identity theft (e.g., alert appropriate law enforcement agencies and credit bureaus, freeze
	credit histories, and change passwords).
PFL.10 The student will	PFL.10.1 Explain the advantages and disadvantages of renting versus buying a home by
explain and compare the	comparing how various housing options meet different needs and wants.
costs and benefits of renting	PFL 10.2 Describe the elements and terms of a standard lease agreement (e.g., deposit,
versus buying a home.	due date, grace period, late fees, and utilities).
	PFL 10.3 Analyze financial considerations when purchasing a place to live.
	A. Identify types of lenders and mortgage loans, including fixed versus adjustable-
	rate mortgage loans.
	B. Explain the elements of a mortgage (e.g., down payment, escrow account, home
	insurance, property taxes, late fees, potential early payment penalties, and
	amortization tables).
PFL.11 The student will	PFL 11.1 Describe common risks to individuals, their property and investments, caused by
describe and explain how	situations such as illness, accidents, and natural catastrophes.



various types of insurance	PFL 11.2 Explain the importance of insurance as a risk management strategy used by
can be used to manage risk.	financially responsible individuals.
	A. Describe common types of insurance purchased by consumers, such as health,
	property, life, disability, automobile, and renter's insurance.
	B. Identify different methods for obtaining health insurance, including employer-
	provided plans, government plans, and private purchase.
	PFL 11.3 Evaluate appropriate amounts of insurance to meet one's needs and budget
	including how insurance deductibles work.
PFL.12 The student will	PFL 12.1 Identify common types of gambling available to consumers and explain the
explain and evaluate the	probabilities of winning at games of chance.
financial impact and	PFL 12.2 Evaluate the impact of gambling on the economic development of local, tribal, and
consequences of gambling.	state communities, including revenue, employment, and tourism.
	PFL 12.3 Analyze the costs of gambling on individuals and society (e.g., financial situation,
	addictive behavior, and missed work).
PFL.13 The student will	PFL.13.1 Analyze the costs and benefits of bankruptcy as a last resort for individuals and
evaluate the consequences of	families facing financial challenges.
bankruptcy.	PFL.13.2 Explain ways to avoid bankruptcy and identify alternatives to bankruptcy (e.g.,
	budget management, debt management, refinancing, and financial counseling).
	PFL.13.3 Describe the importance of reestablishing a positive credit history and
	recommended steps for improving a credit score after bankruptcy.
PFL.14 The student will	PFL 14.1 Explain civic responsibilities and opportunities related to charitable giving.
explain the costs and benefits	A. Describe reasons why individuals engage in charitable giving, such as personal
of charitable giving.	reward, community improvement, and tax deduction.
	B. Compare different ways in which individuals can donate to charity, including
	monetary gifts, gifts-in-kind, and volunteer service.
	C. Describe how charitable giving can fit into one's spending plan.
	PFL 14.2 Analyze the importance of charitable giving.
	A. Describe the impact of charitable giving on the entity receiving the gift, such as
	improved quality of life and emergency relief.
	B. Analyze the impact of charitable giving on the community at large, including local
	development and improved standard of living.
	PFL 14.3 Describe how to evaluate the authenticity of charitable organizations by identifying
	recipients, allocation of resources, and activities, based on information from watchdog
	organizations and regulatory agencies.
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Oklahoma Academic Standards for Personal Financial Literacy Writing Committee

Jill Auten, Oklahoma Council on Economic Education Kelly Berry, Lawton (Kansas State University)
Derrick Brown, Oklahoma Center for Civic Education Tina Herndon, Tinker Federal Credit Union Carrie Hixon, Mustang Public Schools Erin Lucas, Yukon Public Schools Jane Purcell, Norman Public Schools Elizabeth Rogers, Edmond Public Schools Jessica Teszlewicz, Tinker Federal Credit Union Pamela Warden, Dibble Public Schools

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Personal Financial Literacy Review Committee

Pam Campbell, Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City Oklahoma City Branch Lawrence Lane, Checotah Public Schools
Amy Lee, Oklahoma Council on Economic Education
Shea McCrary, Muldrow Public Schools
Ashley Moore, Stillwater Public Schools
Greg Oppel, Edmond Public Schools
Danielle Rhymes, Epic Charter School
Lisa Roberts, Moore Public Schools
Leigh Singleton, MidFirst Bank
Heather Young, Epic Charter School



Oklahoma Council for the Social Studies

Creating Effective Citizens... One Student At A Time.

Heather Goodenough Oklahoma Council for the Social Studies, President

February 2, 2024

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing to express, on behalf of the Oklahoma Council for the Social Studies (OCSS), our enthusiastic support for the implementation of the new Oklahoma Personal Financial Literacy standards. As an organization dedicated to advancing social studies education in the state, we believe that these standards represent a pivotal step towards equipping our students with the essential skills needed for success in the 21st century.

The integration of Personal Financial Literacy into the Oklahoma curriculum is not only a significant advancement in addressing the immediate financial needs of students but also aligns seamlessly with the broader goals outlined in the Oklahoma Social Studies standards. By incorporating financial literacy education into the social studies curriculum, we are fostering a comprehensive understanding of economic principles, civic responsibility, and the interconnectedness of personal and societal well-being.

The Oklahoma Personal Financial Literacy standards provide students with a structured framework to acquire crucial skills such as budgeting, financial planning, and investment strategies. These skills are not only foundational for personal financial success but also contribute to a deeper understanding of economic principles and their broader implications within society.

We firmly believe that the integration of financial literacy into the social studies curriculum creates a symbiotic relationship between financial education and civic education. Informed and financially literate citizens are better prepared to actively engage in the democratic process, understanding the economic implications of policy decisions and contributing positively to the economic health of our communities and state.

The Oklahoma Council for the Social Studies commends the Oklahoma State Department of Education for recognizing the importance of financial literacy and its



Oklahoma Council for the Social Studies

Creating Effective Citizens... One Student At A Time.

alignment with the broader social studies curriculum. By implementing these standards, we are collectively investing in the well-rounded education of our students and cultivating responsible and informed citizens who will positively impact the economic fabric of our society.

Thank you for your dedication to the education and development of Oklahoma's students. The Oklahoma Council for the Social Studies fully supports the new Personal Financial Literacy standards and looks forward to witnessing the positive impact they will undoubtedly have on the future generations of our state.

Sincerely,

Heather Goodenough

President

Oklahoma Council for the Social Studies

January 26, 2024

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing on behalf of Tinker Federal Credit Union to express our strong support for the recent revisions made to the Oklahoma Personal Financial Literacy Standards. We commend the committee's efforts and highlight the following key improvements:

Depth and detail—The updated standards provide more depth, addressing modern banking practices, a broader range of investment strategies and comprehensive retirement planning.

Adaptation to modern practices—The standards now reflect modern financial methods, including online banking and mobile deposits, ensuring students are prepared for the digital age.

Holistic financial education—Acknowledging various life stages, including self-employment, adds a holistic perspective to personal finance education, making it more inclusive and relevant.

Practical application—The integration of practical skills into financial concepts equips students to make informed decisions, enhancing the effectiveness of financial education.

Tinker Federal Credit Union fully supports these revisions. We believe they will contribute to a more financially literate and empowered community. Thank you for your dedication to enhancing financial education in Oklahoma.

Sincerely,

Heather Kay

Tinker Federal Credit Union

AVP/Manager Financial Empowerment

kayh@tinkerfcu.org

405-319-2185





February 6, 2024

Oklahoma State Department of Education Oliver Hodge Building 2500 N. Lincoln Blvd. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

Subject: Advocacy for the Updated Oklahoma Personal Financial Literacy Standards

Dear Brenda Chapman and Members of the Review Committee,

On behalf of the Oklahoma Jump\$tart Coalition, I extend our support of the newly revised Oklahoma Personal Financial Literacy Standards. This initiative is a positive step forward in equipping our youth with the necessary skills to navigate the complexities of the modern financial world.

The updated standards have impressively incorporated contemporary financial issues, reflecting an understanding of today's economic environment. This forward-thinking approach ensures that our students have a closer opportunity to be prepared for the financial challenges of today but are also adaptable to the evolving financial landscape of tomorrow.

We particularly appreciate the emphasis on critical financial skills such as online financial management, understanding digital currencies, and managing finances in a gig economy. These areas are essential for the new generation, as they represent a significant portion of the future economic framework.

However, the success of these standards in truly preparing our students for financial independence and the realities of modern economics depends greatly on their consistent and effective implementation across the state. While these standards are robuse, we want to emphasize our concern for stronger implementation of the standards.

We are excited about the potential of these revised standards to strengthen financial education in Oklahoma and are committed to supporting the Department's efforts to bring these changes to fruition. Together, we can ensure that our students are prepared to successfully manage their financial futures.

Thank you for the opportunity to share our perspectives. We look forward to the positive changes these standards will bring to our students and our state.

Sincerely,

Sarah Flanagan

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President, Oklahoma Jump\$tart Coalition



February 5, 2024

Oklahoma State Department of Education Oliver Hodge Building 2500 N. Lincoln Blvd. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

Dear Brenda Chapman and Members of the Review Committee,

Subject: Endorsement of the Revised Oklahoma Personal Financial Literacy Standards

I write to convey our enthusiastic support for the updated Oklahoma Personal Financial Literacy Standards, applauding the dedication and expertise of the teams involved in their revision. These standards represent an advancement in personal finance education, distinguishing themselves as among the most comprehensive in the United States.

The revisions introduce commendable improvements, such as a deeper exploration of topics like modern banking and investments, and an updated reflection of today's financial landscape, including digital transactions. They also expand on the practical application of financial knowledge across different life stages and entrepreneurial endeavors, ensuring a well-rounded financial education.

However, the effectiveness of these standards in fostering financial independence and success for our students hinges on uniform and effective implementation across Oklahoma. Variations in educational delivery highlight the necessity for commitment from all schools to allocate the necessary time and resources for these standards to reach their full potential.

Recent research by Carly Urban, Ph.D., and Schmeiser, Ph.D., underscores the positive impact of our Oklahoma financial education mandate on young adults' financial behaviors. Their study, "How State Mandated Financial Education Standards in Oklahoma Affect the Credit Behaviors of Young Adults," reveals that Oklahoma's mandate has improved credit scores and reduced long-term delinquencies among the youth, albeit with smaller effect sizes compared to states with more stringent implementations. It suggests that Oklahoma's young adults would benefit from more rigorous standards and implementation strategies to further reduce severe delinquency rates.

In endorsing these standards, we also urge the Department to consider the criticality of consistent and effective implementation throughout the state. Such modifications promise to elevate the mandate's effectiveness, aligning Oklahoma with the achievements seen in states like Georgia, Idaho, and Texas, and contributing to a stronger economy through improved financial literacy and inclusion among young adults.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide feedback and look forward to seeing the positive impact of these standards on Oklahoma's students.

We are committed to supporting the Department's work in this area.

Sincerely,

Amy Lee

Executive Director

Amy Lee

Oklahoma Council on Economic Education