



Secondary Transition

Financial Fundamentals: Discussion Starters

Six Topics to Help Youth/Young Adults With Disabilities and Their Families Get a Handle on Their Financial Future

Money Management

Managing money includes setting goals and developing a plan for spending and saving.

- **Put it on Paper: Know Your Numbers**

- Income – Expenses = Cash Flow**

- Income is what comes in, whether it is earned or unearned. Expenses are what you spend.

- Assets – Debts = Net Worth**

- Assets are what you have. Debts are what you owe.

- **Have short-term and long-term financial goals.**

- A short-term financial goal could be saving enough money to buy a dress for a prom. A long-term goal could be saving enough money for a vacation.

- **Save money for future needs and wants.** A need is something you must have to survive, like a place to live, food to eat, clothes to wear, and even healthcare! A want is something you might like to have but don't need to have in order to survive, like tickets to a concert, a new pair of shoes every week, or dinner out at a restaurant.

Earning Money

Your ability to earn money is impacted by career planning, education, and job choices.

- **Work is good for everyone.** Everyone has something to contribute. The first step is figure out what your gifts are and what makes you happy. Those are the skills you should use to create your career. If you are receiving government benefits, you should still

try to find work because you'll always do better financially when you combine your work and your benefits together. There are limits to how much you can save and still receive government benefits. Make sure you know the limits!

- **Did you know that the more you learn the more you earn?** Typically, the more education you have, the more you will be paid.
- **Why is your paycheck less than what you thought?** Your take-home pay is always less than your wages because of taxes, health insurance premiums, retirement savings, etc. Knowing what comes out before you get your money is an important part of mapping your money.

Borrowing Money

Borrowing money has costs and benefits.

- **Credit** allows you to borrow money when you don't have cash, but it's not free. You can be charged interest and fees if you don't repay the loan. If you don't pay on time or have too much debt, it will impact your credit and make it harder to do things like rent an apartment, have a cell phone, or pay lower insurance rates. Students can build good credit by being an authorized user on a parent's account – so long as parents use credit wisely.
- **How can you find out if you have good credit?** Order your free credit report online at www.annualcreditreport.com. Credit scores are available from a variety of sources – in some cases you may need to pay for a report.

Financial Services

Banks, credit unions, and other financial institutions offer services to help you secure, access, and transfer your money.

Banks and credit unions are safe places to keep your money. Whatever you choose, you should understand the following:

- What **fees** could you be charged for account maintenance?
- Is there a **minimum** amount of money you must have in your account?
- Does your account have **overdraft protection** to protect you if your balance goes below zero? If not, you may opt into this protection to avoid bouncing checks.
- After making a **deposit**, how much time does it take for your money to become available?

The Pennsylvania Department of Banking and Securities can take comments and answer questions at <http://www.dobs.pa.gov> or call 1-800-PA-BANKS.

Determine your financial needs:

- Do you need a **checking account, savings account, or both**?
- How could an **ATM or debit card** help you?
- Should you have a **cosigner** on your account?
- Does your employer offer/require **direct deposit**?
- Do you know how to **balance a checkbook** so that you always know how much money you have?
- Are there **savings limits** you need to be aware of in order to not lose Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits?
- Is a **prepaid debit card** right for you? Be careful of the fees that could be involved.
- Do you know the dangers of using **alternative financial services** such as payday loans or auto title loans that can charge excessive interest rates?

Risk Management and Insurance

Risk management strategies are used to protect against potential loss.

Identity Theft: It can happen to you! Be smart about how you share your personal information and with whom.

- Ask questions before you share it
- Lock it up
- Shred it
- Password-protect it

How can your parent/guardian protect your finances from life's unexpected events?

As difficult as it may be, as a parent/guardian think about risk management. Write a letter of intent to provide guidance to give detailed care directions should something unexpected happen. Prepare a will and special needs trust. Make sure your child's health insurance fits his/her needs.

Saving for the Future

Saving habits influence lifelong opportunities for financial independence.

- Don't be afraid to save! The new ABLE Act may allow you to save up to \$15,000 a year and still be eligible for government benefits. Money in an ABLE account can be spent on technology, health care, housing, transportation, education, and many other things. Visit <https://www.paable.gov> for current information about PAABLE savings accounts for individuals with disabilities.
- Family members can also save for your future. Money can be put into a special needs trust that can pay for travel, transportation, education, and entertainment. If the trust is properly, the money in the trust will not affect your eligibility for government benefits. Advice from a lawyer is necessary to make sure the trust follows federal law.

