Money Smart for Grades 9–12

Teacher Presentation Slides

for use with Educator Guide

FDIC
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Money Smart for Grades 9–12 and Ages 18–20

Teacher Presentation Slides

for use with Educator Guide

LEVEL 4 LESSON 14

FDIC
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

INVESTMENT VEHICLES: STOCKS

When you buy a stock, you own part of the company, called a share. When the company does well, you may receive dividends or a portion of the company's profits.

The value of your investment changes as the company's stock price changes. When you sell the stock, you may receive more or less money than what you paid for it.

INVESTMENT VEHICLES: BONDS

Bonds are loans to corporations or to the government for a set period of time, or a **term**. You earn interest on your investment, and bonds can be purchased for as little as $25.

INVESTMENT VEHICLES: MUTUAL FUNDS

Mutual funds are offered by companies that combine money from many investors to purchase numerous separate investments (for example: some include a mix of stocks and bonds or even a mix of stocks of companies in several different countries). They may pay dividends and they may also gain or lose money over time.

By combining your money with the money of other investors, you can **diversify** even a small investment.

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INVESTMENT VEHICLES: RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs): IRAs can include FDIC-insured deposit accounts offered by banks, and non-deposit investment accounts offered by investment firms that may include stocks or bonds. They are tax-exempt and generally designed to help you save money for your retirement.

Employer Retirement Accounts:

A **401(k)** plan is a retirement savings plan established by an employer that lets its employees set aside a percentage of their pay for retirement before taxes are taken out. This can help lower your tax bill.

A **403(b)** plan is a retirement savings plan for employees of public schools and certain tax-exempt organizations.

INVESTOR CONSIDERATIONS

Risk Tolerance: willingness to lose some or all of an investment in exchange for greater potential returns

Diversification: spreading your assets across multiple investments

Asset Allocation: the distribution of assets among investments to balance risk and reward

Rate of Return: the percentage of money earned or lost on investments