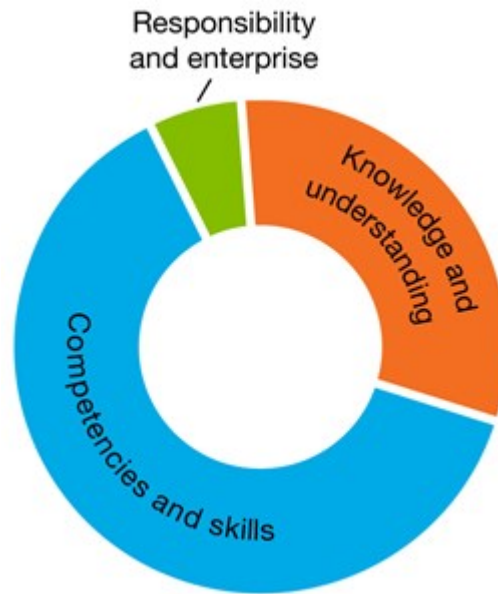


Consumer and financial literacy: Mathematics

Mathematics

The Australian Curriculum: Mathematics has a significant role in developing consumer and financial literacy in young people. The Mathematics curriculum supports the development of the dimensions of consumer and financial literacy as shown in the diagram below.



Approximate proportion of dimensions addressed in Mathematics

Key aspects of financial mathematics are included in the money and financial mathematics sub-strand of the Mathematics curriculum. Here, students learn about the nature, forms and value of money. They learn to solve problems involving money, such as counting change; to manage money by creating budgets and financial plans; to explore and calculate percentage discounts; to work out 'best value' when purchasing a range of goods and services; to choose financial products and to solve problems involving profit and loss, and simple and compound interest.

Consumer and financial literacy provides a real-world context for students to learn other mathematics in the curriculum. Using authentic learning experiences engages students in mathematics, enables them to gain an understanding of a whole range of mathematical concepts and allows them to appreciate the relevance and usefulness of mathematics. The use of real-world contexts as a platform for learning mathematics also develops students' ability to make informed judgements and effective consumer and financial decisions.

The content descriptions relevant to consumer and financial literacy are drawn from the strands number and algebra, and statistics and probability. These strands give students opportunities to 'think and do' mathematics in contexts that are real and engaging. For example, students might be asked to calculate the money they save by purchasing an item on sale (number and algebra); conduct an investigation into people's purchasing preferences (statistics and probability); calculate monetary risks through the construction and use of mathematical models (number and algebra); or evaluate the benefits of insurance given the probability of an event occurring (statistics and probability).

The strand of measurement and geometry has not been included in this mapping. However, there are opportunities to include aspects of this strand in the teaching and learning of consumer and financial literacy. For example, students might compare the volume or capacity of different products to calculate best buy, or do

some costings for materials, based on measurements. An example is provided in the MoneySmart Teaching unit 'It's raining cats and dogs ... and chickens?', in which students explore different pet enclosures in terms of area and perimeter, using correct units.

MoneySmart Teaching and Tax, Super and You provide a number of interdisciplinary units and interactive activities that either focus on or include aspects of the Mathematics curriculum. Access a list of relevant resources that link to the Australian Curriculum: Mathematics using the right-hand menu.



Supporting documentation

[Mapped Years F–6 content descriptions in table format](#)

[Mapped Years 7–10 content descriptions in table format](#)

Links to resources that support Mathematics

[Years F-2 – Pancakes can make a difference](#)

[Year 1 – Mathematics – Bertie's socks](#)

[Year 2 – Mathematics – Keiren's coin](#)

[Years F-2 Digital activity – Money match](#)

[Years F-2 Digital activity – Needs and want](#)

[Years F-2 Digital activity – Pay the price](#)

[Years F-2 Digital activity – Goods and services](#)

[Year 3 – The house of needs and wants](#)

[Year 3 – Mathematics – Sal's secret](#)

[Year 4 – Advertising detectives](#)

[Year 4 – Mathematics – How much love can fit into a shoebox?](#)

[Years 2-4 Digital activity – Money and people](#)

[Years 2-4 Digital activity – Money maps](#)

[Years 3-4 Digital Activity – Party time](#)

[Year 5 – Never too young to be MoneySmart with clothes](#)

Year 5 – Mathematics – Hey! Let's have a big day out!

Years 5-6 – MilbaDjunga Smart Money Primary unit

Year 6 – The fun begins: Plan, budget, profit!

Year 6 – Mathematics – It's raining cats and dogs... and chickens?

Years 3-6 Digital activity – Helping out

Years 5-6 Digital activity – Calls, messaging and browsing

Years 5-6 Digital activity – Choosing a mobile plan -6

Years 5-6 Digital activity – Entertainment

Years 5-6 Digital activity – Fun day out

Years 5-6 Digital activity – Mobile credit

Years 5-6 Digital activity – Our-big-weekend-adventure

Years 5-8 Digital activity – Mobile phone security

Year 7 Mathematics – How can we reduce our spending?

Year 8 Science – Light up the globe!

Year 8 Mathematics – How can we access money overseas?

Years 7-8 Digital activity – Advertising

Years 7-8 Digital activity – Premium services

Years 7-8 Digital activity – Social media

Years 7-8 Digital activity – Consumer rights

Years 8-9 MilbaDjunga SmartMoney – Secondary unit

Year 9 Mathematics – How can we obtain more money?

Year 9 Mathematics – smart consumers 4 a smart future – Solar sums

Years 9-10 – MoneySmart Rookie – First car

Years 9-10 – MoneySmart Rookie – Credit and debt

Years 9-10 – MoneySmart Rookie – Moving out of home

Years 9-10 – MoneySmart Rookie – Online financial transactions

Years 9-10 – MoneySmart Rookie – First job

Years 9-10 Digital activity – Shopping for a mobile

Years 9-10 Digital activity – Online shopping and banking

Year 10 Mathematics – Reaching goals: What's involved?

Year 10 Mathematics – smart consumers 4 a smart future – Money matters

Years 7-10 Your Tax: Activity 4 – Calculating tax due

Years 7-10 Your Tax: Activity 5 – What other taxes do I have to pay?

Years 7-10 Business Tax: Activity 2 – Business structures

Years 7-10 Super: Activity 4 – How do I choose a super fund?

Years 7-10 Interactive: Tax in your community

Years 7-10 Interactive: You make the decision

Competencies and skills

Mathematics - Year 10

Money and financial mathematics

Connect the compound interest formula to repeated applications of simple interest using appropriate digital technologies (ACMNA229)

Patterns and algebra

Substitute values into formulas to determine an unknown (ACMNA234)

Linear and non-linear relationships

Solve problems involving linear equations, including those derived from formulas (ACMNA235)

Solve linear simultaneous equations, using algebraic and graphical techniques, including using digital technology (ACMNA237)

Data representation and interpretation

Construct and interpret box plots and use them to compare data sets (ACMSP249)

Compare shapes of box plots to corresponding histograms and dot plots (ACMSP250)

Use scatter plots to investigate and comment on relationships between two numerical variables (ACMSP251)

Evaluate statistical reports in the media and other places by linking claims to displays, statistics and representative data (ACMSP253)