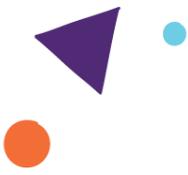


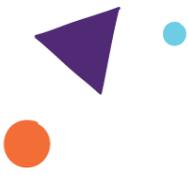


US28092 Riding Life's Waves Glossary

Term	Definition
casual work	This is work that is not regular, for example, several hours one week and none the next.
student allowance	This is a weekly payment you may be able to get while studying full-time to help you pay for accommodation, food, clothes and other day-to-day expenses.
student loan	If you decide to study when you leave school, you can borrow money from the government to cover your course costs such as tuition, books and supplies, and living expenses.
interest	Interest is the extra money that you have to pay when you have a debt. It is usually a percentage of the amount you have borrowed and is charged at regular intervals, for example, every month. If you have a savings account with a bank, the bank pays you interest because you're loaning them your money.
term deposit	A term deposit is the money you leave in a bank account for a fixed amount of time, usually between 30 days and 5 years. If you want your money back sooner, you may have to lose a portion of the interest that you've earned as a penalty.
scholarship	This is a grant or payment made to support a student's education, awarded on the basis of their academic achievement or other criteria.
inheritance	These are things that have been left to you by someone who has died. They could include money, property or other assets like art or taonga - belongings that were precious to the person.
wage	A wage is an hourly rate. The government sets the minimum wage that you can be paid.
salary	A salary is usually a fixed amount of money per year. For example, teachers are paid salaries: they get the same amount of money each week, regardless of the number of hours they work.
sales commission	A sales commission involves getting a percentage of the value of a sale.



contract work	This is work done for a specific period of time and for a specific rate of pay.
KiwiSaver	KiwiSaver is a voluntary investment scheme set up by the government to help people save for retirement. You can make direct payments into your KiwiSaver account from your pay or make voluntary payments. The government gives KiwiSaver investors 50 cents for every dollar they invest, up to \$521 each year. Employers make contributions too. You can access your KiwiSaver money when you turn 65. You may also be able to use it to help you buy your first home.
Investments	These are assets you buy expecting that they will grow in value over time and earn you money. Examples include putting money into property, bonds, a business or shares.
Government benefit	When someone is on a benefit, they get financial support from the government. A benefit is based on a person's needs or situation.
profit	This is a financial gain, the difference between what you spend and what you get back from selling something or providing a service.
savings	Savings is money (income) that you set aside now to spend in the future. You can save by putting money in a bank account. You can also grow it further by buying investments that increase in value. Saving also can mean spending less, such as buying goods when they are on sale or buying second-hand goods. But just because you have spent less does not mean you have saved (set aside) any money for your future.
NZ Super	New Zealand Superannuation (NZ Super) is the weekly payment the government makes to all eligible New Zealanders aged 65 or over, to help cover the basic costs of living. For most retirees, it's their main source of income.
capital gain	This is the profit you make when you sell an investment for more than you paid for it. For example, if you buy a house for \$300,000 and sell it for \$320,000, your capital gain is \$20,000. A capital loss is when you sell an investment for less than you paid for it.
rent	Rent is money paid to you by a tenant in exchange for letting them use your property.
royalties	This is a sum of money paid to an author or composer each time a book is sold or a song or play is performed publicly.



government support	When someone is on a benefit, they get financial support from the government. A benefit is based on a person's needs or situation.
mortgage	A mortgage is a home loan from a bank or other lender.
eligible	Eligibility means that you have met the requirements for receiving something.
emergency fund	A sum of money you put aside for an emergency. It's to cover costs if something goes wrong like losing your job, sickness or unexpected expenses like a dental or car bill. The suggested amount for an emergency fund is three months' worth of your expenses.
credit rating	This is a score a company gives you based on how well you have repaid your debts in the past.
redundant	Redundancy is when you lose your job because your employer no longer needs you.
financial advisor	This is a person with expertise in investing, insurance products, mortgages, and planning. Financial advisors can help you to reach your goals in life.
downsizing (a home)	This is when you sell a larger, more expensive home and buy a cheaper home as a way to free up some money.