Table 2: Definitions of Econometric & Actuarial Terms (alphabetically)

Percentage As You Earn (%PAYE) Finance & Finansurance

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Ability to pay/PAYE: a fluctuation in income making contractual terms difficult or impossible to pay Rigid Installment Payments (RIP)s, but more flexibly with Percentage As You Earn (%PAYE) charging method from zero amount to whatever is due with reduced cost impact in low-income times and a higher dollar amount than rigid averaged installment payments in good times. “Ability to pay” in the RIP-off method requires lying to the face or ear of a customer that they are refusing to pay, when they are not dissatisfied, insisting beyond all reason that their lack of money is somehow a choice they control that they are negatively making. This is in order to invalidate the contract and threaten to seize or seize the asset or destroy their creditworthiness for future term installment purchases of either intangible or tangible items. This culture of legalized theft of equity that creates costly disorder, is based upon the imbalance of risk totally in favor of the seller/lender/service provider. This view of debt merged mid-1800s English House of Lords’ precedents in installments, earlier use of debtors’ prisons that never got anyone paid, and centuries earlier use of sheriffs to collect debts and taxes in fixed per head or percentage amounts. From Robin Hood returning property to rich & poor alike, to %PAYE emigration to America, we knew better than to accept this nonsensical imbalance favoring only one party.

Americans first fell for the installment ruse for small items, and lack of incremental ownership by payments until full payoff of Singer Sewing Machines. A small item to be paid for in 12 easy payments, did not seem to matter much. However, not even Issac Singer would have imagined lenders’ fanatical adherence to such unwavering contract-breaking 30-year terms of vulnerability for major expensive items like a house. A bizarre “bourgeoise” middle-class snobby moral equivalent to paying bills on-time on time as myopic “creditworthiness”, excluding those without always disposable income for on time payment. This class ranking overcame 300 years of American equitarian and eglatarian experience with %PAYE terms of Human Investment (HI), while the American economy moved from a rural to urban. The lack of lenders’ imagination in the assumption that bad events will never happen to good people, results in unethical contracts with built-in self-destruction terms, activated by a small fraction a few months (not years) out of a long-term contract allows confiscation. Basing measures from cancellation of insurance, judgement of credit, to bail outs of banks by taxpayers, seemingly necessitated by unreal illogic, has created a culture of desperation by creditors to lie, dilute the money supply, have no profit margins left from skip tracing, collection operations, and legal repossession costs, ill will, and using government guarantees ultimately by collection by force or taxation. -- In a %PAYE credit culture, patience is rewarded from a decent yet higher built-in interest rate. If difficulty happens, investment is offered to further increase earning power, requiring an additional percentage. The original long-term contract is kept without administrative loss of profit, and other goods or services get PAYEd for as well.

(see…**Qualifying Ability to pay/PAYE**) (see **Real reasons for any *inability* to pay/PAYE honestly reported to *new* credit bureaus** evaluating PAYEments rejecting “refusal to pay” fictions, except in real dissatisfaction with a not-good good or service. Truth & validity aids re-finance to %PAYE contracts.

Accessory rePAYEment terms for services, loans, equipment PAYEd over fixed, variable, prior to delivery, open period of time until PAYE-off, and or **to be rendered in the future**…or **accessory RIP** terms, over a **fixed** period of time…: pertains to terms of purchase(s) **in addition to a main agreement.**

Adjustable percentage-of-income, according to some outside standard of macro-economics like the Federal Reserve prime rate to banks, a basket of currencies, et al, for services/insurances/loans/equipment…: The adjustability may usually have micro-economic cost-impact reasons to raise or lower a percentage of income PAYEment rate, but a contract can have external capital source reasons to cover. However, %PAYE finance or finansurance rates historically built tiger economies where a decent percentage rate for interest is lower only because of competition, not inadequate fractional reserves.

Age: of a person in contracts: …until a specified **age.** …until a **retirement age** or cashout. (see Savings, Retirement, Cashout, Quality Immortality)

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Actuarial Risk: Statistics designed to assess dollar value of insurance risks: neglect, acts of commission, existing liability, and make projections, are based on models and history of how macro-events will effect claims in insurance, and what prices should be to cover those risks. Actuaries are the personnel that do the statistics gathering and analyses. They must also anticipate unprecedented events. Investigative Journalists and Econometricians play a role with actuaries here, to awaken insurers to more insurable micro-economic problems and macro-economic trends. See American Actuarial Society.

Econometricians take into account more than just statistical risk. An example: **Ending 24% defaults every recession on loans, or cancellations of insurance premiums, because creditors and insurers currently use Rigid Installment Payments (RIP); by switching to %PAYE charging methods.** %PAYE finance & finansurance would be helpful to loan & insurance firms by keeping customers. Actuaries and econometricians can create the dollar value goodwill in thin times equal to 24% of sales, vs ill will. Zero defaults with %PAYE finance has been proven for over 5 decades; yet must be quantified into routine business and innovative %PAYE Finansurance of risk. Actuaries have to be listened to by CEOs who can cope with bad actualities. See the forest and the trees.

Property Casualty Insurance actuaries wisely use a ratio of 1:1 in reserves to anticipated claims; yet pay about 30% of their collected retail premiums to re-insurance firms that can send money to them regionally from worldwide, when a local natural or manmade disaster happens. *Hurricane Florence* just damaged 756,000 homes in North Carolina by wind or water damage. Local insurers would go broke if not for reinsurance firms insuring the insurers. Individuals go broke and lose homes or businesses when they do not listen to insurance salepersons trying to spread the risk among more people selling wind, water, fire, earthquake,…insurance. Claims analysts who may have recommendations on how to rebuild with, say Geopolymers that ceramically are water-proof and fire-proof for 1,000 years, can input price information to actuaries to set standards for paying out claims to lower costs in the future. To not buy coverage is a risk not worth a monthly payment for some. However, actuaries cannot ignore econometricians who point out the number of customers who cannot always meet a fixed amount. **%PAYE charging methods should keep more insurance in effect.**

Actuaries are supposed to act as the free-market's investigators of other industries' risks, but sometimes information is deliberately kept from them and the neighbors of dangerous situations by depreciation liability sinkholes. To shine light on trends, scientists, academia, and media are important here as is grass-roots organizing in defense. Politicians and regulators who are assumed to do a job, either do not or are bought off by corrupt firms who do not want insurance nor their inspectors raising their cost of doing business to an accurate level accounting for the risks to others. See no evil, is a problem too. Sometimes, the obvious eludes them. Vast forest fires are increasing because government agencies allowed the World War II era waterbombers to age out without replacement 15 years ago. Now investment in large canister waterbombers is required. Don't bother expecting firefighting agencies to buy them, they have nothing at stake, but tree farmers do who should like lower insurance rates and fires put out.

Medical insurance firms know mortality rates, yet actuaries have recently discovered that every dollar invested in pollution prevention; avoids $35 in life insurance payouts, and $45 in medical payouts. Only in the past decade have reinsurers taken into account tsunamis, asteroid hits & splashes, nuclear & chemical accidents, that can be caused by terrorists or psychopathic CEOs that do not care about deadly risks to their neighbors. Reinsurers can do far more than government revolving door regulators. In 2019, Resilience Bonds have begun to be offered, and Anti-Pollution Bonds soon by %PAYE Financiers & Finansurers. Finally dealing with real risks in an exciting field.

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Adjustable Rate Mortgage (ARM): An ARM usually adjusts the amount of the payment and or interest according to either the Federal Reserve Prime rate plus some points up or down, or a pre-arranged rise or fall in the amount paid per month caused by some event. This can be applied to either RIP or %PAYE terms. However, a decent interest rate for lenders or service providers, will have little to do with present prime rates for banks, since it is equity in future income that is more at issue. The borrower or client will enjoy the lender/provider's patience in bad times, and be rewarded in good more than any averaged payment. A lower %PAYEment rate near the beginning of a long-term loan; while raising it later, can correlate to expect rising income the Personal income improvement investment (Piii) was designed to achieve in the first place. The higher cost impact later can be afforded later with more discretionary income available to commit to the PAYEoff.

Adventurers: European Merchant-Adventurers who ventured investments in emmigrants as **%PAYE Redemptioners of Debt** for expensive passage across the Atlantic, a grubstake, and tools; replaced in a generation slothful 100% labor indentures, and lifetime slavery in the northern charter colonies. Adventurers believed in the advent of a new age in a New World, so did the Redemptioners. At Jamestowne, Virginia, 6,000 of the first 7,000 colonists died from mosquito malaria; but the King nationalized the *Virginia Company of Adventurers Trading Out of London,* for this perceived mismanagement. The indented contracts willed by dead sponsors to their relatives, was met a reluctance to feed and house another indentured servant they did not want; particularly near the end of an indenture. Out of this probate, came a renegotiated agreement to convert the last year of a 100% labor servant indenture, into a contract with a freeman owing 10% of their produce for 7 years. This new idea became the standard business mode to rePAYE immigration finance, but in the north. Unfortunately, for the south, the King started the *Royal African Society* to promote slavery in the southern & Caribbean Crown debtor & criminal relocation colonies, with stockholder John Locke; to which the British shipped 300,000 Irish slaves too.

By 1635, trans-Atlantic immigration cost £53 for a family of 6 to the 3rd of eventually of 100 chartered land development companies in New England, New France, or New Amsterdam. A husbandman in England made about £3 per year. Many family groups with religious zeal, like the Puritans, got themselves capitalized to Massachusetts. The 21,000 in the Puritan wave aboard 198 ships 1630-1641 began to create a positive ROI. Soon, entrepreneurial farmer & craft redemptioners replaced all but apprentices. Redemptioners PAYEd about 7% to 10% of their income for 7 years, usually in the form of shipped goods (BOE) BOund for England for their passage & tools debt, with 93% of their other cargo Free On Board (FOB) for sale overseas. The adventurers later followed their money over the ocean and got the reputation for courage to do so. If the adventurer-sponsor of an immigrant laborer or apprentice, was already in America which became a significant capital source, the PAYEment was due them. Some sponsors in the 1720s tried to break up German indentured servant families for 7 years to different households or craftsmen, which protested was the final end to indentured servitude in the north. To avert such capital outlays, American farmer women made babies called "going into labor", large families of 11 births were common in the 1600s. Competition caused the price of redeeming passage debt to be reduced to 3% for 3 to 7 years by the time of the Continental Congress. 100k emmigrants by 1700, and 700,000 by 1776 were invested in. Americans also used PAYEments for judges & lawyers; and with Indian tribes or neighbors in exchange for transit, hunting, farming, & fishing rights based on success, or lack of it, which was expected by rational folks on a risky frontier, erratic weather, and fluctuations of trade. Some Yankees sailed to California & China trade to have no part in the Triangle Trade

Peace reigned in the north for a century until the British Crown with 1.5M people wanted to steal native's land with picket fences and armies in the south, and take New Amsterdam and New France full citizen Indians' land and 60,000 immigrants by force, and reissue it for lump sum, war service, or rigid payments. The US Army under John Clark, Indian agent for 4 decades used arms to gain treaties to 3M square miles of land.

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The Affordable Care Act (ACA) mandating medical insurance and mandating insurance cover (finance) pre-existing conditions, both with Rigid Installment Premiums, subsidies causing price rises, and real price rise making it all unaffordable most of the time. Insurance is not finance, and the RIP charging method is inappropriate for insurance for all with erratic incomes, inappropriate for medical care or medical debt, much less financing a backlog of pre-existing conditions that need attention.

The Affordable Care Act (ACA) Obamacare included nationalization of college debt-loans with Government Sponsored Enterprise (GSE) Sallie Mae & Navient loan servicing:
The government now owns 95% of all outstanding student loans, which are nearing $2T. This replaced a system of 3% interest terms, that if a student defaulted in 90-days, the government would guarantee the loan and pay the banks 7% when taking it over. Colleges could charge whatever higher they wanted, as it was always picked up by the taxpayers stuck with the bill. The IRS is the ultimate collector, and they charge 10% interest plus penalties, although lenient deferments just add up the usually 4% interest to typically double the amount due. This rigid paced debt burden on young people for over-priced knowledge causes them to remain an employee vs being entrepreneurs. As earners, they still shy away from RIP loans having seen what RIP offs were done to their parents' loss of all equity from missing a few payments; millennials do not buy new houses, cars, and delay having children.

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB):
Denominated in the renminbi at present, and to be renamed soon something less Chinese sounding, is emerging as the competitive world reserve currency to the Federal Reserve Note (FRN). The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has used of 8 fiat currencies to create a basket of them is called Special Drawing Rights or SDR trying to be a reserve currency to replace the FRS. FOREX and FINEX markets adjust. President Trump is quietly responding by organizing a asset-backed dollar likely to replace the FRN, a Sovereign Bank of the USA is one expression of his rejection of global elites, and may be utilized more in the face of better fiat currencies like the renimbi joining with 86 of our former allies that have joined the AIIB by treaty to make a 70% asset-backed world currency. The People's Republic of China owns 28% and its operations are capitalized at almost $1B. Note that income-contingent finance is both inflation-proof and deflation-proof so it does not matter what dilution of the money supply games are played, as both seller/lender/service provider & buyer/borrower/client share the risk of expansion and contraction of the money supply over the long-term, making neither interested in imbalance or commerce stops again as it routinely did with the risk in RIP charging method all on the receiver of the transaction.

…PAYEments will be **<u>autoPAYEd</u>** from direct-deposit 85% of Americans are employees making paycheck auto-deposit matched with percentage-of-income PAYEments outgo easy to do. Entrepreneurs will have different procedure.

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Balloon Payment:

Although balloon payments are common to end an ARM as a modified Rigid Installment Payment (RIP), and could be used with %PAYE finance, the rising income combined with the rising percentage PAYEment agreed to, will more closely approximate PAYEoff by a deadline than the vulnerability of not being able to payoff and losing everything in that last end game. It will be more likely that lump sum balloon payments will be smaller balloons if used. The goal of%PAYE

Base Percentage-of-Income: (see <u>fixed</u> base percentageS-of-income)

The simplest chunk of income-contingency in a deal, usually the principal, and or all other elements of a transaction to make the accounting procedure entirely based on %PAYEments. It is calculated by either an individual, family case or a random cohort of +10,000 people to offer a demographic equivalent of most people's characteristics in a region or country. Volitional personal economic transactions are considered first in %PAYE finance & finansurance, with consideration of social government taxes and payments next, with a goal to replacing the latter's function with %PAYE financed/finansured Personal Investments (PI). Essential to such an approach are measurements of externality factors of exchange in PI, able to be expressed as time units and monetary units on a frequency scale. Volitionally chosen income-contingent percentage PAYEments over time that all potential customers would eventually be willing to %PAYE is also a goal when denationalizing an activity while the federal government agencies own 92% of the mortgages in America. The econometrics include all economy and market calculations essential to determine a percentage-of-income PAYEment plan, which represents a rational (easier) way for every customer to deal with all realities of exchange including the macro-economy. Additionally, the interdependence signifies a determination of established percentages based on cost burdens being actuarially spread from high to low income-earners, especially when the PI is designed to increase income-earning capabilities.

Fixed base percentages-of-income for services/loans/ equipment…: example,

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A single established **base percentage-of-income,** to a **savings account,** or specifically for **retirement, health, education, or disemployment savings account** assigned to all clients without regard to their income level… (see savings, retirement, health savings account, education savings account 529, disemployment savings account, re-employment savings account)

Base Rigid Installment Payment (RIP) on a fixed schedule, with %PAYE for other parts of transaction…

Base RIP variable terms to payoff, with %PAYE for accessory terms…

Base RIP open terms to payoff, with %PAYE for accessory terms…

Base RIP retainer fee or membership, with %PAYE for accessory terms…

…until a retirement age, or **cashout:** (see savings)

Chattel Property:

Cohort, or randomly assigned cohort:

Continuous PAYEment possible in reality, versus fiction of RIP continuous payment:

…**real reasons for any *inability* to pay or PAYE will be honestly reported** to *new* credit bureaus (see inability to pay/PAYE, refusal to pay/PAYE, real reasons for any inability or refusal to pay/PAYE)

Crudely contingent fixed schedule of rigid minimum installment payments for any other part of a deal:

crudely income contingent means adjusting a fixed installment to an ability to pay it; or pay as you can.

…as base continuous **current** PAYEment or **retainer fee** over a fixed period of time

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…any missed PAYEments will be flagged for further Personal Investments. (deferments or deferments to end of loan adjustments)

Different Econometric Planes: (see same econometric planes for any individual or family usually with same base percentage of income)

People earn a lot to a little or occasionally nothing for awhile. The profitable interval division of the statistical parameters of the econometric formula's results, when the variables are filled in with hard data. This is in order to determine the range of how much a customer should PAYE and be able to afford at a specific income level. Example, the income-earning ability to afford a type of house: cozy home, RV, crackerbox palace, ranch style home, townhouse, mansion, or assisted living. All buyers of current housing could pay 27% of income, yet what can the dollar amount significance of what they earn, buy or lease? This usually requires adjusting the cost-impact of the base percentage-of-income down, while the time period is added in years. A PTSD veteran currently a non-earner that is perceived to be with other Personal Investments (PI) in health, education, and housing to be able to make a return-on-investment, will likely be among the most profitable, and transfer from one different econometric plane to another in x number of years, requiring a long PAYEback period. That PAYEback period can be adjusted downwards if a certain quantity of money invested is within reach of being PAYEd back soon.

different econometric planes for any individual or family; plus variable percentages-of-income for accessory services/loans/equipment…

Differing Income Levels:

Wage or entrepreneurial income intervals between rich folk and poor folk, who you want to do business with.

A single established **base percentage-of-income,** to a **savings account,** or specifically for **retirement, health, education savings account, or disemployment savings account, re-employment savings account** assigned to all clients without regard to their income level… (see savings, retirement, health savings account, education savings account 529, disemployment savings account, re-employment savings account)

Econometric Leveled Prices:

This is the old actuarial interdependence insurance concept based on the “eventuality of emergency” turned into “eventuality of service use” – the total of all prices of all services/loans/equipment potentially used by some customers at one point in time, divided by all customers and PAYEd for equally by each customer. These sorts of eventuality of emergency calculations are used when all customers determine they may eventually use the service/loan/equipment at a future time of misfortune, accident, or improvement. Examples are comprehensive medical and health care as econometrical leveled to a typical percentage; whereas with accessory Personal Investments (PI) having different prices represented by various different percentage-of-income to be charged for such as cosmetic surgery or medical research of choice. Each accessory percentage-of-income may be econometrically averaged among the expected number of clients that would be interested in it as an option.

A single established **base percentage-of-income,** to a **savings account,** or specifically for **retirement, health, education savings account, or disemployment savings account, re-employment savings account** assigned to all clients without regard to their income level… (see savings, retirement, health savings account, education savings account 529, disemployment savings account, re-employment savings account)

Equally Assigned:

(EDUC)s %PAYE Education-Debt Underwriting Contract: [See %PAYE Human Invests in Education Debt (HI-ED) *Tuition Postponement Option* (TPO), and *Post-Graduate %PAYE Tuition Income Share Agreements* (TISA)s, Income Share Agreements (ISA)s, or College Expenses Postponement Option (CEPO)s] RePAYEment implies an agreement where a service has already been rendered, or projected in the future by agreement PAYEments will commence after the service has been rendered, in this case collegiate expenses of tuition, books, tools, housing, food, miscellaneous expenses. TPOs were instituted at Yale & Duke Universities in 1970 for the purpose of enrolling minority, women, and low-income students into the Ivy League in a coalition led by libertarian monetarist economist Milton Friedman, liberal Gerrold Zacharias of MIT, Democratic former Governor of North Carolina Terry Sanford running a private university, and endorsed by Vernon Jordan then President of the Urban League and later President of the United Negro College Fund.

In the late 1990s MyRichUncle.com flourished with TPO agreements at 3.5% of post-graduate income for 15 years in exchange for $10k bridge financing of a Masters or Doctorate degree. This lasted until they got together with George Soros who got them involved with RIP tuition loans with SallieMae and they went bankrupt in 2008, though the TPOs come in regularly when RIPs didn't. They also criticized college loan officers of steering students to banks instead of all choices, honesty didn't win friends among the corrupt.

A new ISA firm, Vemo, has started in 2018 with 30 universities' Financial Aid offices so far signing up. Its CEO does not want to make the errors of MyRichUncle.com nor wishes to even acknowledge or disclose Brock d'Avignon's existence, research, or %PAYE Financiers & Finansurers to his staff or board. Nor does he want to acknowledge the fierce socialist opposition he will get at state universities who quickly perceive the Separation of Higher Education is near, needs analysis will be replaced by merit & achievement, subsidized ever higher prices will end as universities are profitable in teaching both pure & applied sciences, academic freedom will have incentives, students as consumers can demand better tools & programs for the near future, and genuine equal access in capitalism will replace the pretense that only public education will do so with taxpayer money. The opposition was true in the 1960s to liberals like Gerrold Zacharias that wanted a government PAYE *Educational Opportunity Bank* from LBJ; and must be reckoned with for income-contingent finance & finansurance to succeed in capitalizing many collegiate expenses including health care and housing for all in the free-market and the free-market of ideas.

US Education Opportunity Bank (EOB) %PAYE TPO 1967 proposal: (See CAFEX %PAYE Career Futures Exchange) (See Tuition Postponement Option)

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Finansurance:

Finansurance, a definition created by Brock d'Avignon in 1973 for Economist Milton Friedman in 1976 to describe the function of financing risk management during good times and bad times. The best useful payment method for that function is a percentage-of-income PAYEment.

Fixed Schedule (See Amortization Table): An agreed inflexible time table by which payments or PAYEments must be made until payoff or PAYEoff.

Fixed period of time until PAYEoff:

…any missed PAYEments will be **flagged** for further Personal Investments. (see missed PAYEments or deferments or deferments to end of loan adjustments) *7
…RIP terms motivate hiding from creditors; whereas %PAYE creditors are interested if anything is interfering with borrowers' ability to earn income. Thus, an injury requiring re-training on more %PAYE terms, will assist the 1st deal

Fully Income-Contingent:

A charging method entirely dependent on a buyer's ever-changing levels of income. Thus, a percentage-of-income amount is totally reliant on how much income the client is making, per every period of time a PAYEment is due. It is the least administratively costly charging method known to history, especially for 400 years of American History of %PAYE financed immigration, privateering, mountainmen, country doctors, and higher education. Total income-contingent terms allow long-term contracts to be completed to PAYEoff. Similar credit PAYEment arrangements have been crudely around for 5,000 years with personal accounting long before there was money or debt. Fully income-contingent agreements feature a routine continuum-of-contact between service or tool providers/lenders/sellers and clients/borrowers/buyers, because there is no need to hide the fact the borrower can't pay a fixed amount on any set of given months, and can PAYE even a zero-dollar amount that month. In better personal or macro-economic times, the income-contingent amount will be a more substantial dollar-amount; often significantly higher than an averaged rigid installment amount. A 5th of RIP loans do not often survive to deal with times when below average income cannot meet the rigid amount on a fixed schedule. Whereas %PAYE financed or finansured sums get eventually PAYEd between high and low economic times, and maintain the contract with contact, making unnecessary: terminating contracts, collections, repossessions, or re-negotiating contracts on the same unworkable basis during the next through economic downturns and never reach the upturns. A rejected and destroyed client is not likely to want to do business again with such an RIP lender.

Fully income-contingent PAYEments and charging methods have no such administrative accounting costs as do Rigid Installment Payments (RIP)s. RIPs only vaguely recognize a level of income as qualifying for a purchase. Ironically, in real estate, lenders set a 27% of income cost-impact to see if the buyers barely meet the ability to pay a fixed amount monthly, and could handle some periods of injury or unemployment arbitrarily set at 6-months, or the threat of confiscation and loss of all equity is risked. Kind of one-sided. In contrast, fully income-contingent contracts, do not rely on barely being able to pay, but are more flexible at PAYEng a truly 27%-of-income in amount and time to cope with life's vicissitudes, exactly as they were adjudged to qualify for. Fully income-contingent agreements have only routine reporting of erratic PAYEments based on the reality of erratic income. **Famed economist, Milton Friedman, in his 1959 book *Capitalism and Freedom*, advocated fully income-contingent agreements for college graduates PAYEing for collegiate expenses debt, *"Since the only thing certain in business is uncertainty, it would make sense to base our financial transactions on uncertainty!"***

[See %PAYE Education Debt (HI-ED) Education-Debt Underwriting Contracts (EDUC)s; %PAYE Mutual Medical Finansurance.]

Gradually Rising Payments or PAYEments: (See ARM and Balloon payments)

An inflexible or event-triggered increasing amount of cost-impact, arbitrarily set to rise at intervals or events, or pre-set at the time of the exchange negotiations. It may be more reliant than other income-contingent exchanges on the desire of the client to increase their income with whatever service/loan/tool that is being purchased. This method is more reliant on “career self-selection” and past “career earnings statistics” projections without anticipating new technologies. Like most fixed or arbitrary terms, it may strain or ignore the client’s temporary aberrations in ability-to-pay, or the client’s desire or ability to increase his income while temporarily engaged in life’s other responsibilities. The fixed payment might crush all progress to maintain the contract at a low-income period. The payment method can be either rigid, pre-set, rising fixed dollar amounts crudely income-contingent based on statistics, or rising percentages-of-income PAYEments again based on anticipated models. Its only advantage is to make a low coast-impact contract with a young person with some training or education to project earnings from a beginner’s point in time.

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…**real reasons for any *inability* to pay or PAYE will be honestly reported** to *new* credit bureaus (see inability to pay/PAYE, refusal to pay/PAYE, real reasons for any inability or refusal to pay/PAYE)

…**real reasons for any *inability* to pay or PAYE will be honestly reported** to *new* credit bureaus (see inability to pay/PAYE, refusal to pay/PAYE, real reasons for any inability or refusal to pay/PAYE)

Interest:

2 of 5 definitions historically tied to RIP loans are irrelevant to %PAYE loans or Personal Investments due to the nature of the charging system. The charging method negates the Latin word *interesse* that originally meant merely a penalty for a missed payment. %PAYEments can be made even at zero monetary units if no income was made in the PAYEment period to report. No lender needs to hide the fact they can't PAYE a specific amount, and maintain a continuum of contact with the lender; further the lender will receive a more than average amount of money in good times, far more than any missed or average installment amount.

By the High Middle Ages "interest" represented a value for the rental of money based on its time value. Time value of money morphed into a relative merit of the loan you got at the percentage rate you got, plus what *might* have been a *better* alternative investment for the lender; so the borrower is asked to cover this presumably lost opportunity cost too.

The concept of compound interest on the unpaid interest and remaining principal, amplified all of the above as a further burden on the lender. Then, in the face of this accumulated amount, the concept of insurance on the loan not being paid on time was also figured as interest to pay for administrative costs.

Additionally and the possible death of the borrower, was sometimes also figured as interest, and or some transfer of ownership in the effort the loan was made for.

Accounting for the general trend of governments or other banking entities to inflate or dilute the money supply, as a cost-of-living-adjustment (COLA) is also been figured into interest. Deflation can happen too, and is sometimes figured that way too. However, the charging method by a percentage-of-income being income-contingent to both the micro & macro economics of the transaction, makes COLAs irrelevant to %PAYE finance & finansurance that adjust every PAYEment period by income-contingency to reflect the economy. In cases of hyper-inflation, or hyper-deflation %PAYEments would still benefit both lender and borrower sharing the risk, agreement on the frequency of the PAYEment period could be useful in such a dire circumstance.

The two Islamic interpretations of the Qu'ran first against interest push a creditor to become a partner to share the risk with a lender, yet a variety of methods to benefit the creditor have been culturally invented to reflect their cost of doing business, especially if a return-on-investment will require a lot of time to occur.

The other Islamic point of view is that the original interpretation on usury was in error, and like the Latin version, was a penalty on a missed payment, and the inability to keep one's word honorably. The whole point of honor is moot with flexible PAYEments, and interest can be figured into a percentage-of-income PAYEment. However, if this is not done, the alternative is to calculate for it, and insurance on the loan that is redefined as a postponement of tuition with an Income Sharing Agreement from post-graduate income where the actual monetary effect of a college education on a graduate's income is shared with the capital provider for the student to have a higher earning potential than otherwise without their covering college expenses.

Recently, Islamic revision of risk sharing in insurance, and what happens with reserves to cover disasters, that have been invested in productive pursuits pending a disaster, has created a new era in reinsurance and insurance in Muslim countries with approvals of clerics in Sunni, Shia, and Alawite belief systems.

Table 2: Definitions of Econometric & Actuarial Terms (alphabetically)
Percentage As You Earn (%PAYE) Finance & Finansurance

When %PAYE borrowers have agreed to submit **IRS 1040s**; yet 35 years of spot-checks of Duke & Yale TPO graduates showed higher dollar tuition PAYEments on real income, than was reported to IRS. There is a more profitable dollar value by *not accounting for trust* vs distrust, where real numbers result.

IRS Flat income tax (fully income contingent); progressive income tax (crudely income contingent)

Table 2: Definitions of Econometric & Actuarial Terms (alphabetically)

Percentage As You Earn (%PAYE) Finance & Finansurance

J

Table 2: Definitions of Econometric & Actuarial Terms (alphabetically)

Percentage As You Earn (%PAYE) Finance & Finansurance

Table 2: Definitions of Econometric & Actuarial Terms (alphabetically)
Percentage As You Earn (%PAYE) Finance & Finansurance

L

Lienholder in %PAYE finance v.v.v.18 ….in re-sale of an income enhancing thing (a truck), sold via %PAYE finance & lienholder; a Human Investor (HI) had a rinsing end balance curve as more income was expected from the Piii (Personal income improvement investment), requiring either PAYEoff opt out to a fixed amortization table with interest, or evaluation of new buyer's income potential, %-of-income cost- impact, & duration for the used truck. A combination of the two may occur. If the truck was a leasehold with a duration, these values would likely be calculated into the equation including depreciation of the tool wearing out in its ability to enhance the earner's income. A re-sale of an owned item, would necessitate the lienholder's participation, and the new or old purpose of the truck to its buyer. %PAYE finance & finansurance will pay a different type of attention to credit worthiness and career self-selection including the use of tools.

low RIP base principal has **all other costs as %PAYE finance or finansurance** such as interest, insurances, time value of money, and payment for the use of knowledge/tools

…**<u>lifetime</u>** whenever earning, with time cap exemption for enhanced longevity.

…lifetime whenever earning, with time cap exemption for **<u>enhanced longevity or permanent quality longevity.</u>**

lump sum such as a down payment or any other part of a deal: (see Balloon payment, see Partially income-contingent, see Rigid Installment Payment)

%PAYE contracts to a **maximum income level**…

Mega-Death: The United Steelworkers, who operate gasoline refining alkylation units have pointed out 24 entire cities and 19 towns in America have ageing refineries using Hydrofluoric Acid (HFA) as a catalyst that vaporizes at 67F; whereas modern but 7x more costly Sulphuric Acid that vaporizes at 560F. They have begged Big Oil to upgrade for 25 years. HFA is stored in 55,000-gallon tanks that can kill 7-Million people on contact or breathed in the wind. See www.19minutes.us $9-Trillion in damage to Los Angeles results, if just one tank should rupture. 44% of the world's cities have these dangers. **Just one loss of a city would show how all medical & life insurance firms are over-leveraged 61:1 and 32:1 because they are not calculating for mega-death, nor prevention measures that cost far less.** In this case, solutions are to invest in upgrading 48 HFA-using refineries to H2SO4, or buy them out. Actuaries should tell reinsurers that $15B to solve the whole problem in America in months, is cheaper than just one loss. The US government under the Terrorist Insurance Statistics Act (TISA) acts as a reinsurer of last resort, but with a deductible of $25B. The ***AvertAlert Reinsurance Disaster-Mitigation by Acquisition Consortium (ARDMAC)*** is one such response to wanton neglect you can learn about at www.AvertAlert.us ; ***Lincoln's Risk Registry, Ratings, & Relief*** can provide 6 research & action plans on request via ***Freedom Interactive Television Networks Association (FITNA)*** www.FreedomTVnetworks.com Do the Math & Chemistry!

Reinsurers statically & historically believe that only 1,400 deaths will occur annually with hurricanes and tornadoes, and are not even looking at other dangers. There are 15,000 chemical plants in America that are not resilient (defended) from manmade or natural disasters. In 2018, even toxic poop from pig farms in floods in North Carolina homes were not anticipated, any more than a flooded Fukashima nuclear reactor was from a tsunami, recently insured. There are no shortage of consulting and modeling firms. In 2019, the first worldwide models of where floods actually occur was completed. The worldwide reinsurance industry meets in Monte Carlo annually at the ***Rendezvous en Septembre***. Big Reinsurance is bigger than Big Oil. Actuaries will hopefully act before any HFA tank ruptures at refinery LLCs, in their own defense, if not yours. Be an actuarial agent for actual change.

Membership Dues: Like finance and insurance, a person's erratic income can interfere with a on-going relationship that is more desirable than a gap in relationship caused by inability to always meet a rigid installment amount or lump sum on a fixed schedule. Thus, %PAYE charging methods can be used, and or with rigid amounts for other services besides membership. Fraternal organiations besides membership can also offer %PAYE mutual medical finansurance and other services to members. Maintaining a membership in both good and bad times is essential to the success and continuity of the organization, only possible with %PAYE method, such as:

…as base continuous **membership** PAYEment over a fixed or open period of time…

…**accessory membership PAYEment** over a fixed or open period of time…

...**RIP membership** over a fixed period of time… (the RIP method is always fixed and self-destructs memberships as it does contracts)

National Defense Education Act (NDEA) and renamed

…after a time with **no accidents**, a reduction in %PAYEment occurs.

Table 2: Definitions of Econometric & Actuarial Terms (alphabetically)

Percentage As You Earn (%PAYE) Finance & Finansurance

Obligation: Giving is either an obligatory commitment as part of membership, and or free will charity. Both are part of people's monetary lives from: commandments of what they believe is God's scriptures, recommendations for community betterment, peer pressure, or self-worth in helping others as needs be. Percentage-of-income ethical accounting software systems are catching up. Many obligations, charity pledges, and donated capital projects are specifically income-contingent, or cost-impact income-contingent nearly so, usually audited by a group's leadership, or transparent online.

Obligations are such as: **10% of income Tithing for a church's or belief system's spiritually-related purposes,** or **Dues for an organization's main mission,** as distinct from the temporal **Art of Asking for Charity** such as**: Free Will Offerings; Fast Offerings, Missionary** Proselyting; **Humanitarian** Medical/Agricultural aid**; Expected percentage-of-income support for an aggregate number of small helping projects equaling 10% to 15% of income** typical of Protestant Christians**; Fundraiser Participation; Anonymous giving** for emergencies or sustainable solutions**; Philanthropy Circles** for community experiments; **Self-Improvement; Rainy-Day Food Storage** or **Disaster-Preparedness Savings** expectation by a group of mutual insurers.

Volunteer Obligatory **Human Investments (HI) have several forms:** common to Chinese culture are **Friend Rings** using randomly chosen numbered straws for who gets helped each year for **Annual Rising Sequential Start-Up Business Investment.** In formerly persecuted cultures, underground **Family Group tithes** for Human Investments (HI) in birthing babies, college expenses, or business start-ups, are PAYEd in addition to religious tithes once again. **Social Entrepreneurship** such as **Donated Capital for Human Investments** has two forms: 1) Directly capitalizing individuals with say contractual %PAYEback financed house ownership, or rePAYEing tuition for machine-shop training for the handi-capable with *Catholic Relief Services* in the Caribbean. 2) Indirectly capitalizing by donated labor and fast offerings' money value to such as a *Welfare/Workfare System* of 600 farms, canneries, & bishops' storehouses in North America of *The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints*' providing food production in an exchange of labor for wants/employment basis, not on a dole. LDS' fast offerings are made at the value of 3 skipped meals. For the prosperous, 3 restaurant meals; versus 3 bean meals of poor saints. Each has a roughly income-contingent monetary value. Many more in a church population eating beans, equals higher total contributions/capital. Religions do not want to bribe people into spiritual membership with material help, so they organize these entities separately. Fraternal/Sororital & civic groups have defined criteria as to what contributions go for, and why; and have open & private collection/donation methods.

Obligations are routinely reviewed, and adjustments made to meet goals. Other forms of giving are not, but could be moreso with %PAYE accounting comparison software. In early Christianity, women owned property, and an explicit ten percent-of-income tithe was defined as a 10th of an increase from last year's harvest; if a decrease, nothing was expected, though charity was offered. In today's urban societies, 10% of income is often asked of wage-earners and entrepreneurs, towards the main missions of the church or organization. An obligation might or might not include architecture depending on a building's purpose from a temple to a TV studio. Obligations or offerings may or may not include supporting yourself, or with others contributing to a personal calling, missionary work, media ministry, or volitional action. In Islam, Mohammed divided up the purposes of a total of 10% to a variety of purposes mixing architecture, military proselyting, while charity for widows was a different sub-percentage than for orphans. Later, Muslim sect pronouncements separated savings for personal travel to Mecca, from tithing. These distinctions are important for understanding what can be regular %PAYEments; gifting occasionally tallied; whether contributions are to be 1-way given away, or rePAYEd to help even more folks.

Table 2: Definitions of Econometric & Actuarial Terms (alphabetically)
Percentage As You Earn (%PAYE) Finance & Finansurance

O

Outvict: …ordered by court in PAYEment, or %PAYE restitution order to an **"outvict"** to PAYE victims, (avoiding fixed amount fines tempting more to crime to pay an RIP deadline)… (see restitution by PAYE court order)

Parental Role and mutual medical group or business group %PAYE Finansurance. See v.v.27.v …parental, or business group %PAYE medical finansurance for children, to keep the earner on task vs caretaking, will have an age cut-off based on the child's own contractual age of maturity, or the willingness of a parent/ business/college/foster caretaker to maintain coverage from the parent's income stream. This option generally is accepted through college age of 26 to keep customers happy who have more income than their children, and or by the "Affordable" Care Act (ACA) law precedent that was based on subsidizing Rigid Installment Payments (RIP)s either by parents or young people, or businesses wanting to offer perks to employees.

…**partially contingent** on the income of the client/ borrower/ buyer: some payment is fixed and on a schedule, while other percentages-of-income are involved and may be to a fixed PAYEoff amount covering various elements of finance or finansurance such as principal, interest, time value of money, or other agreed factors. This is not true flexible %PAYE finance or finansurance terms and thus subjects the contract to breakability and predatory seizure of items, if minimums are not met for the Rigid Installment Payments (RIP)offs, or a balloon payment at the end of a contract is not met. Partially income contingent agreements also create two administrative payment structures as an extra cost added to the less costly PAYEment system.

…**partially contingent** on the income of the client/ borrower/ buyer:

PAYEment:

An acronym for a flexible Percentage As You Earn (%PAYE) financed or finansured percentage-of-income "%PAYEment" that can change in dollar amount each scheduled unit of time, or PAYEd routinely until PAYEoff of all debt; to distinguish it from a Rigid Installment Payment (RIP) "payment" spelled in the conventional way, also on a fixed amortization schedule until payoff.

PAYEment can be shorthand for pre-PAYEment, current PAYEment, rePAYEment.

Story example: The Past, the Future, and the Present went into *The New York Deli*, it was tense. The last time they were there, each had got ptomaine poisoning the last time there. The owner had been PAYEing his Cleanliness Ratings Insurance as a percentage-of-income, and presented the Past with a check for $500 discomfort and $780 for 2 days lost wages. The Future, who had the worst stomach ache, had signed in at the hospital on her *CompreHealth Care Medical Finansurance PAYEment plan.* The Present was so impressed with the new clean kitchen, he offered to purchase the deli, with a combination down payment in a lump sum, and a PAYEment plan covering 3 years of its past net income and the equipment, but not so much on the goodwill. The Present expected a rise in the deli's good fortune would be with better marketing. The seller accepted, taking back the loan personally because he believed you couldn't fail in the business as it was next door to a post office, and was tired of chopped liver. In the succeeding month, The Present made and wore "I Love NY Deli" buttons, put scenery of New York on the tables under Plexiglass, glued murals on the wall of each avenue, and a reverse watercolor on the front windows showing the new World Trade Center with an invitation to come in to Love New York's food, including a New York style pizza. The new "A Rating for Cleanliness" poster brought in crowds too. The Present's net income rose 4x the level of the previous owner, and he chose to PAYEoff the business opportunity's price in less than a year against a comparative amortization table. The Future suggested franchising them along with other themes like *Flying Saucer Pizza,* and *Yellow Submarine Sandwiches* offering 7% of gross income as the marketing licensing fee. A stampede of chefs signed up on the franchise PAYEment plan.

Table 2: Definitions of Econometric & Actuarial Terms (alphabetically)
Percentage As You Earn (%PAYE) Finance & Finansurance

P

Percentage As You Earn (%PAYE) Finance & Finansurance:

The charging method Brock d'Avignon renamed in 1976 from Economist Milton Friedman from *Pay* As You Earn (PAYE) Finance of the Tuition-debt Postponement Option (TPO) in 1970 at Duke University and Yale, to a charging system useful over an uninterrupted contract period, to *Percentage* As You Earn (%AYE) Finance. Friedman liked the change as more expressive of its PAYEment methodology. He also saw the usefulness of using the acronym PAYE or %PAYE as part of verbiage like rePAYEd or PAYEment to distinguish it from Rigid Installment Payments on a fixed amortization schedule. The latter was turned into its own appropriate moniker RIP by Melinda Pillsbury-Foster in 2017 as in RIP-off of equity by desperate conventional lenders whose ethics are challenged by their inability to adjust terms and their legalized culture of repossession theft of more value than the small measure of bad luck a lender has. The flexibility of %PAYE maintains a continuum of contact and eliminates the ignoring of the reality of erratic incomes.

…**income-contingent fee or pledge** based on a success level

Price Inflation in Higher Education:

The burden of government revenue cycles and subsidies has caused for 50 years a higher rise in the real cost of education at a rate higher than subsidized medical care. 95% of higher education is state-owned, 95% of RIP loans are federally held guaranteed as the major form of subsidy, lenient deferments with interest accumulating and penalties with the IRS as ultimate collector. Students do not look forward to being graduates burdened with a fixed schedule of large RIPs causing them to be employees, instead of erratic income entrepreneurs with far more wealth creation. 85% of Americans are employees, where in most of the world 85% are entrepreneurs. American Education Soviets and fascism via banks has caused this problem with the illusion of “free” education now and taxpaying later. The answer is not the totality of socialism, but to replace this public failure with price competition in the free-market based on student’s individual income futures far better than an aggregate of bureaucrats maintaining plantations of wage slaves.

as base continuous **prior** PAYEment over a **fixed** period of time…

…**prior RIP to acquisition or use terms**

Purchase:

Table 2: Definitions of Econometric & Actuarial Terms (alphabetically)

Percentage As You Earn (%PAYE) Finance & Finansurance

Q

Qualifying Ability to pay: In the RIP loan culture, an evaluation of a borrower's asset-to-debt-ratio (AODR) is made to see if the likely intrinsic value of say a house (be it a cozy home, residence vehicle, crackerbox palace, ranch style suburban home or mansion) will have a 27% to 33% allocation of the borrower's earnings history, as enough to "reliably make payments" of a "certain" rigid amount on a fixed schedule. Then ignoring the long-term brilliance of the percentage calculation, proceed to lock the borrower into a very one-sided performance contract based on short-term success or failure measure; typically that if Rigid Installment Payments (RIP)s are not met for 2 months to 6-months, then legal repossession RIP-off of the house, without recompense for the partial equity paid into the house whenever that income bobble occurs, is effected by government asked to enforce such contracts including eviction of people and their belongings. These corollary terms are presumed to be required to motivate people to keep coming up with the RIP, or they lose everything from years of input. This doesn't work for 1 of 4 house credit contracts in every economic downturn which is well-known occurrence, that gets worse, deeper, prolonged, as more people are thrown out of their house, and fewer buyers want to buy this way. Exiled to the streets, families appeal to even politicians that get more into the RIP loan guarantee business, and end up owning 92% of houses still requiring RIP terms, only this time the collector is the tax collector with the ability to garnish wages and seize other assets. There seems no end to this idiocy of desperation, corruption, downward lose-lose-lose spiral.

Those RIP creditors that modify RIP terms in some minor interest in keeping the homebuyer, and add costs renegotiating the terms' schedule or amount or defer amounts to the end of the contract in lump sum or extending the installments; are all basically saying the original "qualifying ability to pay" was somehow in fortune-telling error because the homebuyer's income fluctuated down briefly. RIPs ignore the possibility and benefits of the buyer's income going up too, notably above the averaged payment agreed to -- that looked possible in a different economic circumstance often years ago. RIP creditors somewhat insanely keep wanting some assurance that a fixed amount on a rigid schedule of some sort will keep occurring in long-term contracts, no matter what the volatility of micro or macro-economic events are in reality are trying to effect the idiotic nature of a contract that inherently self-destructs when RIP terms are not met, which are typically a very small fraction of the overall debt or obligation. External government guarantees to this RIP-off system act as subsidies causing price inflation, mis-allocation of capital to more expensive homes and away from less cost homes, and now 92% nationalization of mortgages.

Qualifying Ability to PAYE: A percentage allocation of income within a current and long-term likely rising income level adequate to cover a long-term incremental purchase of say a house or other item whose value is completely or partially perceived as a Personal income improvement investment (Piii). Any anticipated fluctuations in income requiring patience on the part of the creditor, will be calculated in principal and interest and insurance

Quality Immortality:

Table 2: Definitions of Econometric & Actuarial Terms (alphabetically)
Percentage As You Earn (%PAYE) Finance & Finansurance

R

Real reasons for any inability or refusal to pay or PAYE

Redemptioners of Postponed PAYEment for services rendered; or Redemptioners of %PAYE Debt, or :

…**after a time employed** at one %PAYEment percentage-of-income, a **reduction** occurs, such as in Unemployment insurance. …after a time with **no accidents, a reduction** in %PAYEment occurs. Or any other risk circumstance %PAYE finansured.

A single established **base percentage-of-income,** to a **savings account,** or specifically for **retirement, health, education savings account, or disemployment savings account, re-employment savings account** assigned to all clients without regard to their income level… (see savings, retirement, health savings account, education savings account 529, disemployment savings account, re-employment savings account)

Refusal to pay/PAYE (see…**real reasons for any *inability* to pay or PAYE will be honestly reported** to *new* credit bureaus (see inability to pay/PAYE, refusal to pay/PAYE, real reasons for any inability or refusal to pay/PAYE) When %PAYE borrowers have agreed to submit 1040s; yet 35 years of spot-checks of Duke & Yale TPO graduates showed higher dollar tuition PAYEments on real income, than was reported to IRS. There is a more profitable dollar value by *not accounting for trust* vs distrust, where real numbers result.

…not as *refusal* to pay or %PAYE, not triggering any parties' legalized predatory behavior. This aids re-finance to %PAYE contracts.

…until a **retirement age**, or cashout

Retirement, no retirement: (see savings) A single established **base percentage-of-income,** to a **savings account,** or specifically for **retirement, health, education, or disemployment savings account** assigned to all clients without regard to their income level… (see savings, retirement, health savings account, education savings account 529, disemployment savings account, re-employment savings account) For school-teachers & professors, federal legislation via teachers' lobbyists, substituted 50 *State Teachers Retirement Systems*, **REPLACING** 6.2% US Social Security taxes, but not the 1.45% Medicare. Usually, employers and employees match total tax paid by both = 15.30%. If self-employed, you pay 15.30% in total. SSA limits the Social Security tax to a maximum income.

…ordered by court in PAYEment, or **%PAYE restitution** order to an "outvict" to PAYE victims, (avoiding fixed amount fines tempting more to crime to pay an RIP deadline)…

Table 2: Definitions of Econometric & Actuarial Terms (alphabetically)

Percentage As You Earn (%PAYE) Finance & Finansurance

R

Rigid Installment Payment (RIP) on a Fixed Amortization Schedule: [See Fantasy, or Rigid Amount or Fixed Payment Schedule]

An inflexible established dollar or monetary unit amount, that must be paid in a lump sum, or on a fixed time schedule; that might vary slightly with administratively costly deferments or renegotiated contract modifications. What is referred to at present as conventional finance, is where **fixed amounts are paid in agreed interval of time**. Whether that is really possible or not for 5-years to 30-years, such a fiction that nothing bad will ever happen during long-term agreements, is maintained until the first economic downturn of the borrower when the contract fractures like peanut brittle hitting the floor. **RIPs make no recognition that many big ticket items actually enhance income-earning ability such as: re-employment services, medical & health care, housing, education-debt and vehicles**.

In a typical recession, **19% to 24% of all housing RIP mortgages fail after 6 months of expensive collections, repossession, and skip-tracing.** Lenders' predatory practices, inherent in Rip-offs of equity, taking advantage of any mandated modification cycles to earn fees from government agencies while the family is financially destroyed, fraudulently robo-signing non-original mortgage or trust deed documents, and using police power to seize $100,000 units of equity already paid into the house -- is weighed against a few months borrower's bad luck in employment or health. This legalized theft of equity is somehow psychopathically conventional. No business minds could see any market alternatives to this cruel and desperate conventional form of finance? February 2008, banker CEOs Vikram Pandit of Citibank, an Ken Lewis of Bank of America were presented with %PAYE re-finance by Brock d'Avignon, the recommendation to pull C&D paper RIP mortgages failing their schedules, out of their *derivative Special Investment Vehicles* (SIV)s and convert them to percentage-of-income mortgages. %PAYE finance's flexibility would save them a world of hurt. If they were still foolish enough to leave them "securitized", they could better ride with the fluctuating stock market. Those banks' stock price were at $54/share, when they ignored %PAYEment charging methods. As their stock crashed to $2/share, they went to government-business fascist partnerships.

After a few rounds of evictions of a few million families in 2008-2010, the politicians got involved. **First, they loaned banks 80-cents-on-the-dollar "dollars" with routine permission to re-loan at 100-cents with 20% inflation to cover the 19% RIP default losses and stop throwing families out of their houses.** At this point, half the homeless were families. **Secondly, the US government, in just the last decade, started buying mortgages** through a variety of otherwise bankrupt quasi-public agencies like *FreddieMac*, to such a level **in 2018 the US Treasury and or its bondholders now own 92% of the mortgages and hold $533-Trillion in houses & derivatives' debt.** Each quarter 2018, FreddieMac sells $500M worth of securitized mortgages to bondholders including the US Treasury backed by forcing taxpayers. FreddieMac is finding it harder to sell tranches quarterly in these amounts that they used to do weekly. Banks routinely make mortgage loans; then next day sell them to FreddieMac. These should be redeemed and de-nationalized with a better %PAYE charging method that ends defaults and repossessions, and maintains long-term contracts in the free-market like they should be. Dictator Benito Mussolini defined fascism on page 1 of his book *On Fascism* as: government directed business, and business directed government. He had been a socialist like Adolf, yet thought business-government partnerships would sell better to suckers than Adolf's nationalization of only the big stuff. Americans can stop being suckers and blood-suckers. There is a way out to personal, nationwide, and national prosperity.

Table 2: Definitions of Econometric & Actuarial Terms (alphabetically)

Percentage As You Earn (%PAYE) Finance & Finansurance

Rigid Installment Payment (RIP)off system, propped up by the Federal Reserve System, evades market pressure to try alternatives:

***Federal Reserve Notes* (FRN), are allegedly backed with 9,700 metric tons of gold, and now mostly backed by $533-Trillion worth of Americans' houses' mortgages/derivatives.** The IRS is now the collection agency on most mortgages. The world didn't like the world's reserve currency spent on poor Americans with $750,000 homes via *FreddieMac's* HARP RIPs. **May 2016, 64 of our "allies" & by October 2018, 109 countries and their financial institutions,** (except Japan & the ROC)**; all created with the Communist Chinese *Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank* (AIIB) a reserve currency valued at 70% of the FRN, backed by >3,400 metric tons of gold, plus uranium, coal, and trade agreements along the *Silk Land & Maritime Trade routes*.**

The FRN will soon (gradually?) be devalued in competition, the American living standard as fiat defined by politicians, has diluted the FRN 99% since 1913. The US government is preparing a new sovereign currency, while retrenching to honor FRNs invested inside the USA: but as of July 2018, announced it will no longer guarantee FRNs overseas. Combined with corporations buying $5.1-trillion of their own stock during the last decade, when no other investors were buying even half that; has created a 2018 stock market bubble exactly as 1929, plus inflation propping up the market just as it had from 1900-1929. **The next economic downturn will accelerate because the highest margin calls on stocks in history are at 300% of their value.** The market will crash ~70%. There are no allies or enemies left for Uncle Sam to go to during next depression, caused mostly by the crack-up of RIP transactions, whose rigid terms cannot be kept by hardly anyone. When no one can buy or sell anything on RIP terms, paralysis sets in. Revolts for what? Jubilees from worthless debt units of FRNs?

1.9-million vehicles and farm vehicles, were repossessed in 2017, while sales of vehicles were only 11.5-million; thus 1 of 6 vehicles were repossessed by creditors whose original objective was to finance the sale of cars. This dampens manufacturers' sales hopes. Creditors, going beyond their profit as interest, not only subtract the administrative costs of collections' attempts and repossession; creditors then use police power to seize the equity of years in the vehicle, and resell it as their own. The debtor still owes the balance on the vehicle they have no use of, to make a living. When all the risk is on the borrower, it distorts ethical behavior of lenders. Taxpayers are "asked" to bail-out banks, vehicle manufacturers, and on-going bad business practices like RIP loans. **Vehicle debt is ~$1.5-Trillion. Tuition-debt that was nationalized under the Affordable Care Act (Obamacare) is at ~$2-Trillion** held mostly by Congressionally taxpayer-guaranteed *SallieMae/Navient*. 60 years of subsidized cost rises in collegiate tuition and thus debt, has risen faster than other subsidized areas like **medical care**. **Credit card debt is ~$1.4-trillion.**

Today, RIP loans have caused 'taxpayer guaranteed" dislocations in the economy to where the **US, state, county governments own 92% of mortgages, 65% of medical care, 95% of tuition-debt, 80% of the dis-employment & re-employment insurance, and technically still own 40% of the vehicle credit market.** These debts need to be redeemed by de-nationalizing them on %PAYE terms. Be they lenders or borrowers, **for Americans to have hope of not breaking every contract on the books, the RIP charging method must be abandoned in favor of flexible %PAYE finance & Finansurance** to ride out the next depression & devaluation. New crypto-currencies will enter the world stage, backed by real objects and income-contingent %PAYE contracts.

See the former US Controller's www.USDebtClock.org Total US Debt per Family $850k; Family Private Debt $236k; Family Savings $12k. %PAYE financiers and finansurers must act fast, there is not much time to program a new standard income-contingent procedure for financial transactions, and implement it in 39,514 American financial institutions. **Everyone can have %PAYE finance and finansured medical care, equal access to higher education, housing, vehicles, and other services that enhance income-earning potential.** Without taxation nor bailouts, **%PAYE Personal Investment (PI) contracts will (re)build a sustainable American boom economy!**

Table 2: Definitions of Econometric & Actuarial Terms (alphabetically) in *Percentage As You Earn (%PAYE) Finance & Finansurance*

R

Reliance on Income-Contingency:

The degree to which a finance or finansurance company using %PAYE charging methods, fully, partially, or crudely contingent, depends upon a PAYEment system, and adjusts its econometric recommendations accordingly, and terms to econometrics for larger groups of clients. If a capital backer of a new comprehensive service is planning to use fully income-contingent agreement, they will get a consumer stampede more than other terms. To keep a capital backer from raising an interest rate within a %PAYE agreement, there are several methods:

A. A rush of business services organized to meet their volume, particularly by low-income earners, can be managed by matching clients to a cross-section of a cohort of 10,000 typical Americans.

B. Setting enrollment times. This can be sped up by modern personal media matching clients and providers with capital.

C. The goal of not eliminating future income-earners by getting them what they need and want, sooner than later, especially medical care and re-employment services; will gain a Return On Personal Investments (ROPI) sooner than later. Organize for volume with Freedom Interactive TV Networks Association (FITNA). Build it, and they will come, and put up your catcher's mit.

D. Hike the interest rate and adjust length of the agreement, and lower the percentage-of-income later by pre-agreement.

E. Make a qualification of entry that an assessment of all %PAYE services, purchases, and tooling be made to enter any one or more %PAYE agreements, so one or more enhances the capacity to earn at all, or at a higher level. For instance, an evaluation and or agreements to:

a) treat with neural concentration feedback any Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) from being thrown out on the street by an RIP lender;

b) rehabilitating off alcohol or drugs in self-medication when coping with the PTSD;

c) re-training tuition in a maker wood shop and entrepreneur office center in a Community Enterprise Incubator (CUI);

d) leasing or a cozy home Residence Vehicle (RV);

e) in which the RV purchase and space rent is also income-contingent financed on a set of long-term %PAYE contracts.

Each %PAYE service is all inter-related to buttressing the other service.

Table 2: Definitions of Econometric & Actuarial Terms (alphabetically) in *Percentage As You Earn (%PAYE) Finance & Finansurance*

R

Reliance on Income-Contingency: (continued)

F. Corrupt the concept of comprehensive service as a Personal Investment (PI) availability, by using minimum fixed payments on gradually rising fixed payments. Among the poorest, this hurdle may merely cause a desperation to theft, and create legal problems that will have to be %PAYEd for. Scarcity of capital should be handled better in PI.

G. Operate at a venture capital loss almost equal to the anticipated amount in timing when a return on PI begins to come in. For some, a ROPI will follow quickly having a roof over their head, getting, a shower to interview for jobs. ROPI on %PAYE micro-finance getting people on their feet with a presence of mind, has the quicker highest returns of most kinds of %PAYE finance & finansurance.

H. Place an array of services in an accessory status, until truly comprehensive services is achieved for later entrants.

I. How is the service rendered? Emergency, desperate, essential, essential for some other part of the PI deal, relaxed demand circumstances for a few months to plan.

J. Whether parallel collection procedures devoted to both percentage PAYEment receipts AND minimum fixed payment collections are worth the dual administrative cost – a neglected feature in a lot of econometrics – or is over-compensated for. All factors of a transaction including surety bonds compound interest, can all be calculated as a percentage-of-income PAYEment.

K. The unit of time fixed payments or a lump sum will be collected within also accounting for impossibilities that will fracture the contract; versus extending the original timeframe to accommodate statistical probabilities of difficulties and balance the PAYEment percentage-of-income and time frame according to actuarial reality and client actualities.

L. The widespread use of accessory services expected to make a transaction happen, such as real estate inspections and title searches, escrow fees. These can be charged up front or included as a set of minor sub-percentages-of-income PAYEments. Mortgage insurance will be included for a time, and life insurance covering the loan are other on-going examples that could better be included as part of a total of PAYEments.

M. How the client/borrower/buyer prefers to pay or desires to PAYE for the services/loan/equipment.

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R

<u>Reliance on Income-Contingency</u>: (continued)

N. Assessing if the client/borrower/buyer has sufficient personal motivation to use the education, skill, tools, et cetera sold to their possession to improve their income level. A case manager or vocational counselor can be assigned, if a red flag in the accounting signals a in drop income occurring. Entrepreneurial training or other contexts can be matched with the original PI to enhance earning potential. Inquiries can be made to see if further training or Personal investments (PI) are required to maximize the initial PI.

O. Whether a service or item of equipment should be loaned, leased, or leased-to-buy to the user.

P. Evaluating how soon and on what upward trend curve that a rise in income will occur after the item or education is tendered or activated, or how the service maintains income-earning on task.

Q. Whether the service is most profitably provided on a comprehensive or package deal basis, both for the buyer and seller.

R. Whether the service is offered to everyone on a universal basis to defend other company expenditures for existing clients, particularly in such as epidemiology. Common good is different than a public good, not requiring force or forced participation, merely affordability.

S. Whether the time frame of payment or PAYEment is variable or fixed, could effect the metho choice of income-contingency.

T. Whether the continual rendering of the service cannot be interrupted.

U. Whether the service/loan/equipment is used by everyone through a major part of their life, or to prolong life.

Reliance on Income-Contingency: (continued)

V. What terms can be agreed upon by buyers and sellers among competition to gain a widespread yet profitable clientele.

X. Adjust to all who sign up on a first come first serve basis, try to have enrollment periods to gain a cross-section ratio of interdependent income-levels to fit a cohort profile of a region or nation, in order to provide levels of quality assurance to accepted clients or all clients.

Y. How well a high volume of low-income earners can also trade skilled and unskilled labor to gain what they need or want with PAYEment terms designed for the working poor, to provide a level of service in welfare/workfare food, household goods, job training, language training, entrepreneurial training. See Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints non-needs based Welfare Workfare Programs' 600 farms in the USA, plus canneries, graineries, bakeries,dairies plus other volunteer insurance not currently in need or want. See Catholic Machinery Training in the Caribbean.

Z. How wisely or unwisely competitive PAYE finance or finansurers accept low-income earners to any saturation point to expected time on return on Personal Investments.

%PAYE Human Investments in Education Debt (HI-ED) Education-Debt Underwriting Contracts (EDUC)s: (See *Tuition Postponement Option* (TPO), and *Tuition-Debt Income Share Agreements* (TISA)s.)

Table 2: Definitions of Econometric & Actuarial Terms (alphabetically) in *Percentage As You Earn (%PAYE) Finance & Finansurance*

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…for services/ loans/equipment **being rendered,** likely **continually to be supplied on demand, Rendered in the past, or Rendered in the future, Rendered in a "package deal"*** or such as **"comprehensive health & medical care"** (v.v.v.5) indirectly chosen to accept for provider's cost-savings or administrative efficiency for the statistical future.

…**PAYEments to commence after service rendered:** 1970s Duke & Yale *Tuition Postponement Options* 9.6/7.4.9 base $25 per year principal RIP with all other costs as %PAYE at 0.35% of post-graduate income annually, per $1,000 borrowed, were adjusted to 15,20,30, to 35 years for different majors with different low to high anticipated career earnings. Today, tuition-debt *Income Share Agreements*, have matured to total income-contingent terms 1.1.1.9.

Real Price differences: (see variable percentage-of-income, **unequally** assigned to all clients with regard to their income level; because of real price differences…)

…as base continuous **current** PAYEment or **retainer fee** over a fixed period of time

...**retainer by RIP** terms

…accessory PAYEment **retainer fee** over a **fixed** period of time terms

rising base percentages-of-income for services/ insurances/ loans/ equipment…

Table 2: Definitions of Econometric & Actuarial Terms (alphabetically)
Percentage As You Earn (%PAYE) Finance & Finansurance

Same econometric planes for any individual or family usually with same base percentage of income):

Savings by PAYE, or income-contingent savings: (see autoPAYE)

A single established **base percentage-of-income,** to a **savings account,** or specifically for **retirement, health, education, or disemployment savings account** assigned to all clients without regard to their income level… (see savings, retirement, health savings account, education savings account 529, disemployment savings account, re-employment savings account)

…for **%PAYE** services/loans/ equipment **on stand-by** not as *refusal* to pay or %PAYE, not triggering any parties' legal predatory behavior. (see flagging) This aids re-finance to %PAYE contracts.

When %PAYE borrowers have agreed to submit IRS 1040s; yet 35 years of spot-checks of Duke & Yale TPO graduates showed higher dollar tuition PAYEments on real income, than was reported to IRS. There is a more profitable dollar value by ***not accounting for trust* vs distrust**, where real numbers result.

Table 2: Definitions of Econometric & Actuarial Terms (alphabetically)

Percentage As You Earn (%PAYE) Finance & Finansurance

T

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…after a time employed at one %PAYEment percentage-of-income, a reduction occurs, such as in **Unemployment finansurance**.

Unequally assigned: (see variable base percentage of income)

Table 2: Definitions of Econometric & Actuarial Terms (alphabetically)
Percentage As You Earn (%PAYE) Finance & Finansurance

Variable period of time until PAYEoff: (see Fixed period of time until PAYEoff; and Open period of time until PAYEoff): Variable periods of time can replace varying percentage-of-income cost-impact for major purchases, since prices can be on different econometric planes; because of clients' anticipated, rising, yet differing income from other individuals, graduates, or families.

variable percentages-of-income for accessory services/loans/ equipment…

variable base percentage-of-income, **unequally** assigned to all clients with regard to their income level; because of real prices are on different econometric planes for any individual or family;

plus <u>variable percentages-of-income for accessory</u> services/loans/equipment, in addition to <u>equally assigned base percentages-of-income</u> for accessory services/loans/equipment…

…**variable RIP payoff terms** in time and or money…

Table 2: Definitions of Econometric & Actuarial Terms (alphabetically)

Percentage As You Earn (%PAYE) Finance & Finansurance

Table 2: Definitions of Econometric & Actuarial Terms (alphabetically)

Percentage As You Earn (%PAYE) Finance & Finansurance

X

Table 2: Definitions of Econometric & Actuarial Terms (alphabetically)

Percentage As You Earn (%PAYE) Finance & Finansurance

Table 2: Definitions of Econometric & Actuarial Terms (alphabetically)

Percentage As You Earn (%PAYE) Finance & Finansurance

Z