

The Future of Financial Wellness
Stanford Center on Longevity, September 30, 2014

The effectiveness of financial literacy programs

Annamaria Lusardi

Academic Director: Global Financial Literacy
Excellence Center (GFLEC)
The George Washington School of Business



The growing importance of financial literacy

A new economic landscape

Major changes that increase individuals' responsibility for their financial well-being

- **Changes in the pension landscape**
 - More individual accounts and DC pensions
- **Changes in labor markets**
 - Divergence in wages – skills are critical
 - More flexibility – workers change job often
- **Changes in financial markets**
 - More opportunities to borrow & in large amounts
 - Greater complexity



Increase in individual responsibility

Being our own CFO

- **Individuals are now in charge of deciding**
 - How much to contribute to retirement accounts
 - How to invest retirement wealth
 - How to decumulate retirement wealth
- **Not enough to look at asset side; liability side is equally important**
 - Increase in household debt, even close to retirement
 - Debt normally incurs higher interest rates than what is earned on assets
- **Financial decisions are complex**
 - Many more financial products than in the past



A large amount of research in past 15 years

Some questions

1. How well-equipped are people to make financial decisions?
2. Are there groups to target?
3. Does financial literacy matter?
4. What makes financial education programs effective?

How well-equipped are people?

Do individuals know the basic concepts that are key to making financial decisions?

**Aim: Assess knowledge of basic concepts:
The *abc*'s of personal finance**

The journey of three simple questions

Measuring financial literacy (I)

To test numeracy and understanding of interest rates, we asked:

“Suppose you had \$100 in a savings account and the interest rate was 2% per year. After 5 years, how much do you think you would have in the account if you left the money to grow?”

- More than \$102
- Exactly \$102
- Less than \$102
- Don't know
- Refuse to answer

Measuring financial literacy (II)

To test understanding of inflation, we asked:

“Imagine that the interest rate on your savings account was 1% per year and inflation was 2% per year. After 1 year, with the money in this account, would you be able to buy...”

- More than today
- Exactly the same as today
- Less than today
- Don't know
- Refuse to answer

Measuring financial literacy (III)

Finally, to test understanding of risk diversification, we asked:

“Do you think the following statement is true or false?
Buying a single company stock usually provides a safer return than a stock mutual fund.”

- True
- False
- Don't know
- Refuse to answer

Financial Literacy around the World

(FLat World)

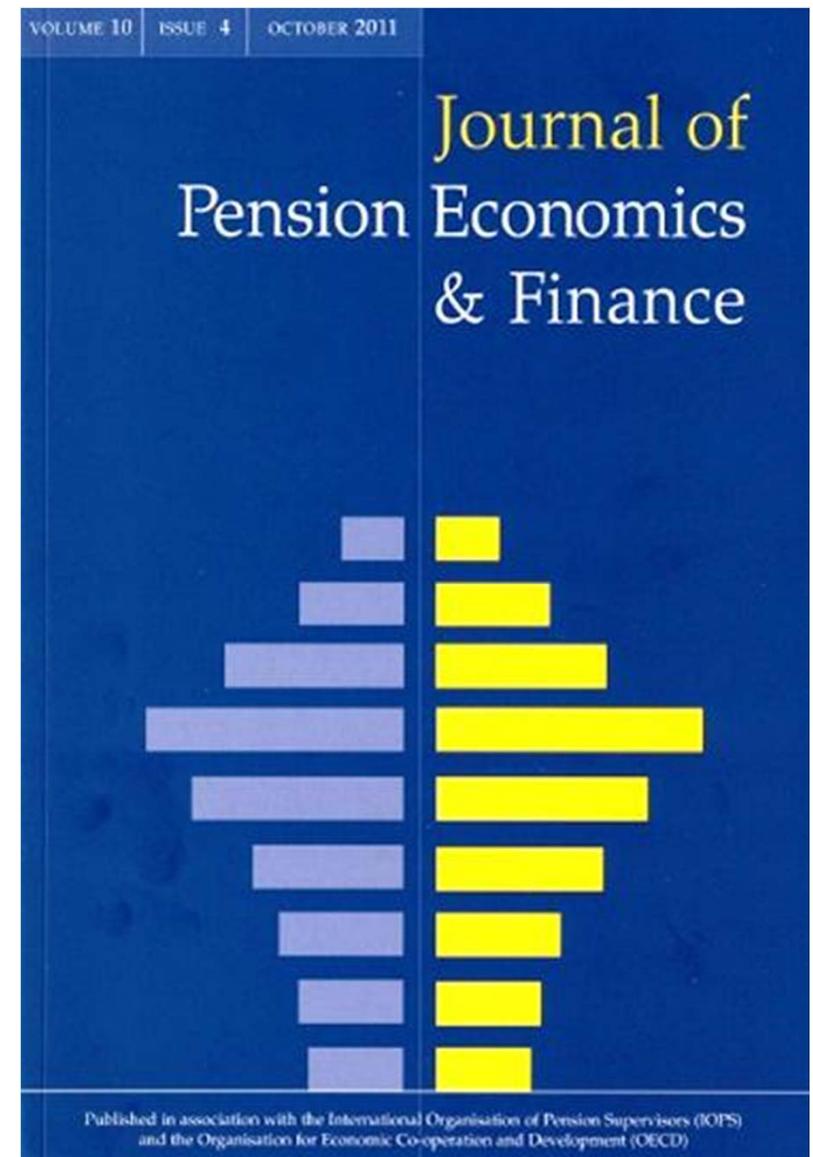
Evidence from 13 countries:

- ❖ USA
- ❖ The Netherlands
- ❖ Germany
- ❖ Italy
- ❖ Russia
- ❖ Sweden
- ❖ New Zealand
- ❖ Japan
- ❖ Australia
- ❖ France
- ❖ Switzerland
- ❖ Romania
- ❖ Canada



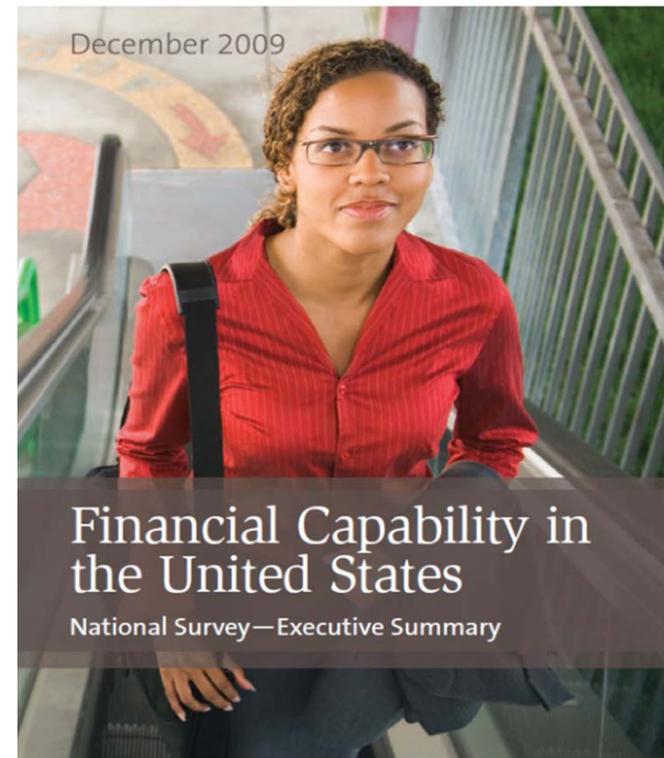
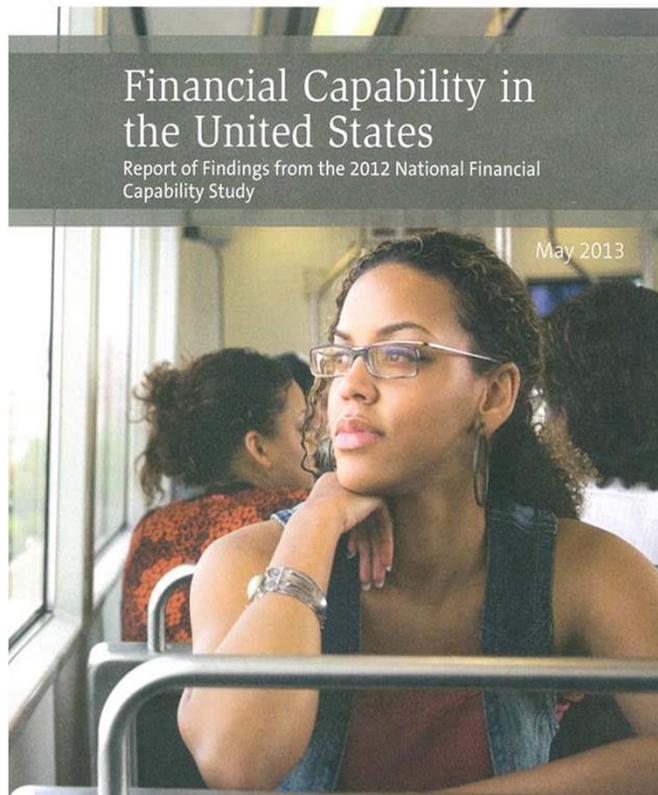
Special issue of JPEF, project ongoing

- ***Financial Literacy around the World (FLat World)***
- **We published a paper for each participating country**



New data for the United States

The 2009 & 2012 National Financial Capability Study



How much do Americans know?

Distribution of responses across the U.S. population 2009 National Financial Capability Study (NFCS)

	Responses			
	<i>Correct</i>	<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>DK</i>	<i>Refuse</i>
Interest rate	65%	21%	13%	1%
Inflation	64%	20%	14%	2%
Risk diversif.	52%	13%	34%	1%

NB: Only 30% correctly answered all three Qs; less than half (46%) got the first two Qs right. **Strikingly similar evidence across countries.**

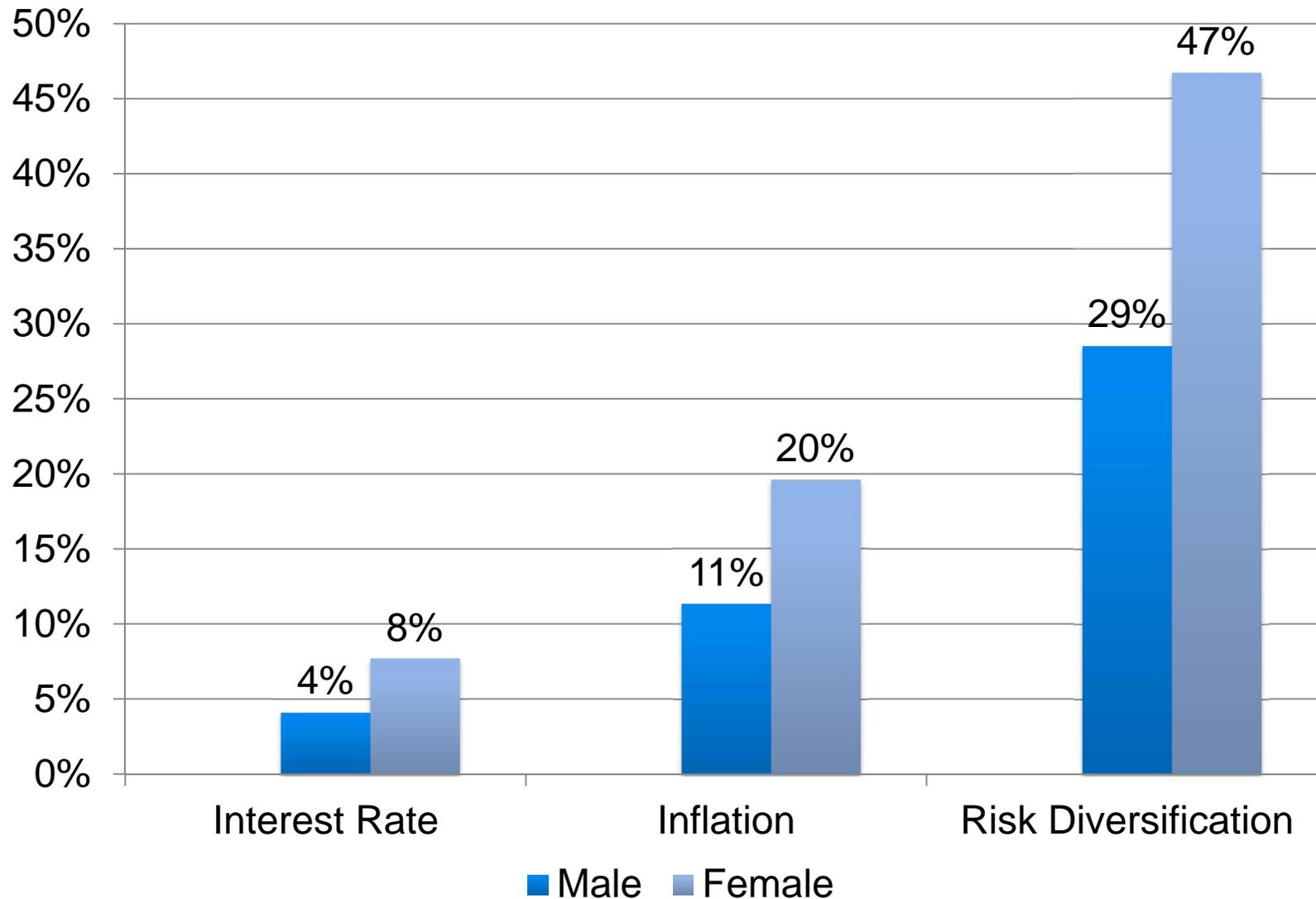
Financial literacy across age groups (2012 NFCS)

The widespread lack of financial literacy

	Total sample	Millennials	Mid-career	Pre-retirees
Interest Q correct	80%	75%	81%	83%
Inflation Q correct	65%	50%	68%	79%
Risk Q correct	54%	44%	56%	62%
All 3 Qs correct	41%	28%	43%	51%

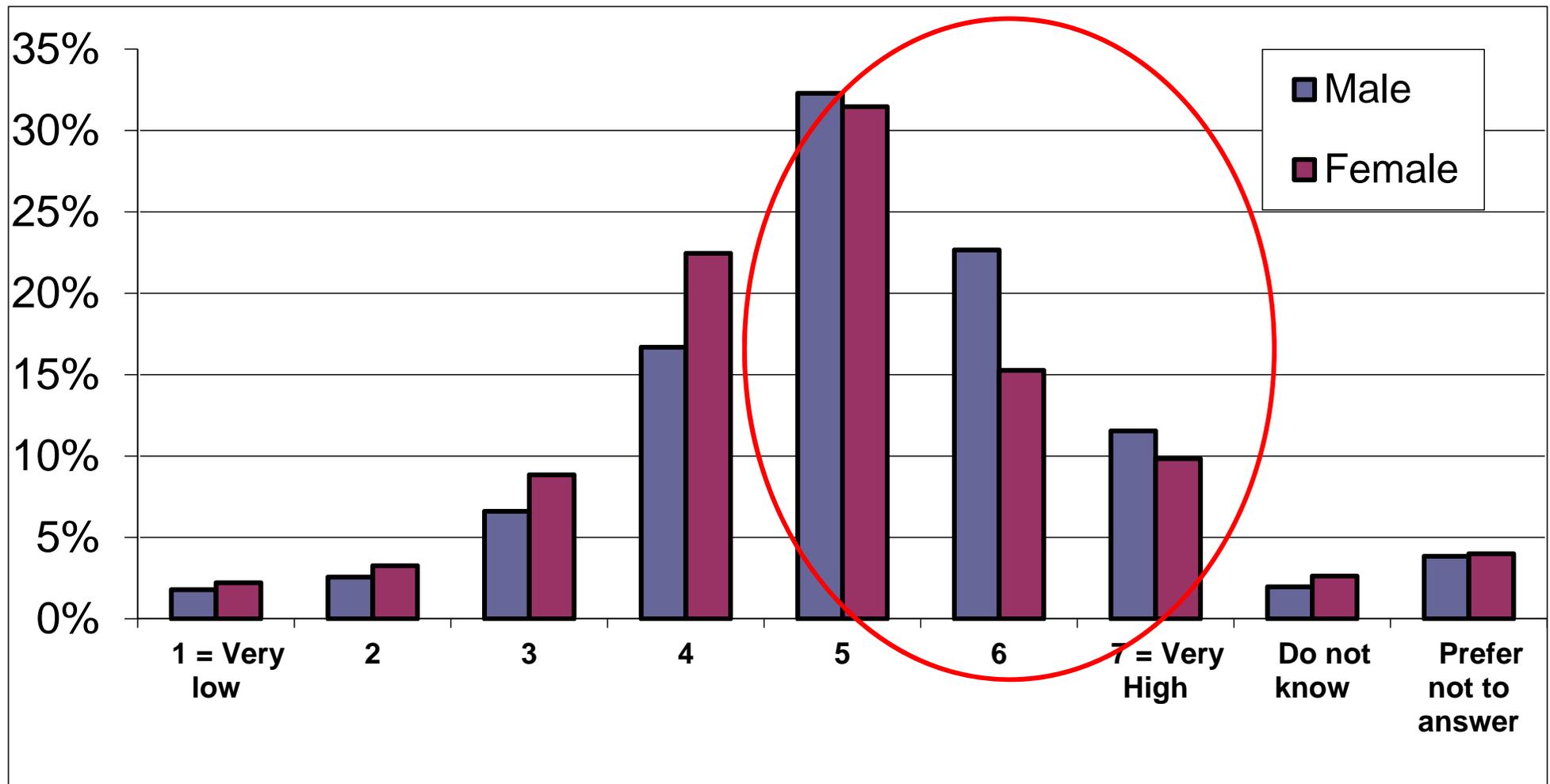
Note: Respondents aged 23 to 61 and employed at the time of the survey. Young people know the least in most countries.

“Do not know” responses by gender (age 23-28, NLSY). Same finding in all 13 countries



Gender differences in self-reported literacy (TNS data for US - 2009)

On a scale of 1 (very low) to 7 (very high), how would you assess your overall financial knowledge?



Implications for financial education

What the research suggests

- **Need to improve levels of financial literacy**
 - **Risk diversification is most difficult concept**
- **Need for more targeted programs**
 - **One size does not fit all**
- **Women are an ideal group for fin. educ. programs**
- **It will be difficult to engage employees**
 - **They are not aware of their lack of knowledge**

Turning to behavior

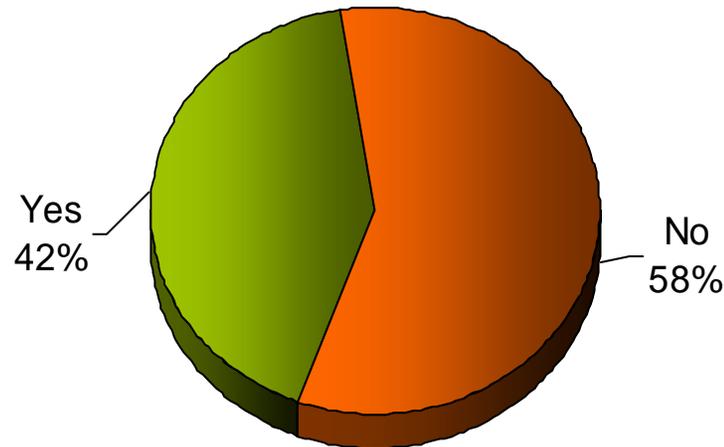
We have looked at several outcomes

- **Retirement planning**
 - **An important determinant of wealth**
- **Investing**
 - **Returns on investment, accounting for risk**
- **Borrowing**

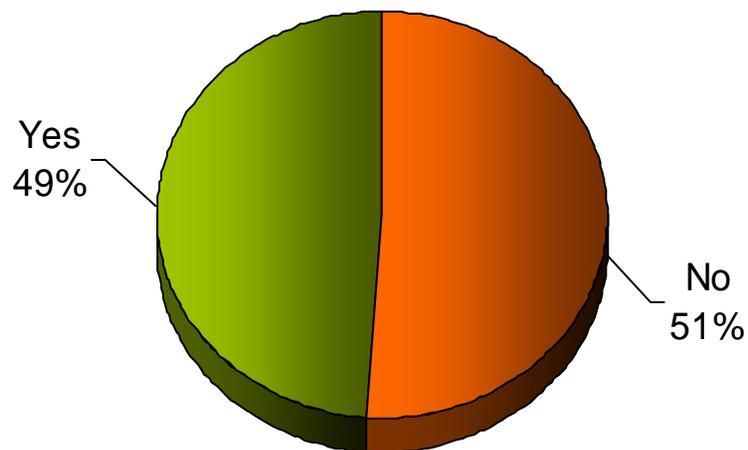
Main message: Financial literacy matters!

Planning ahead: Most Americans don't

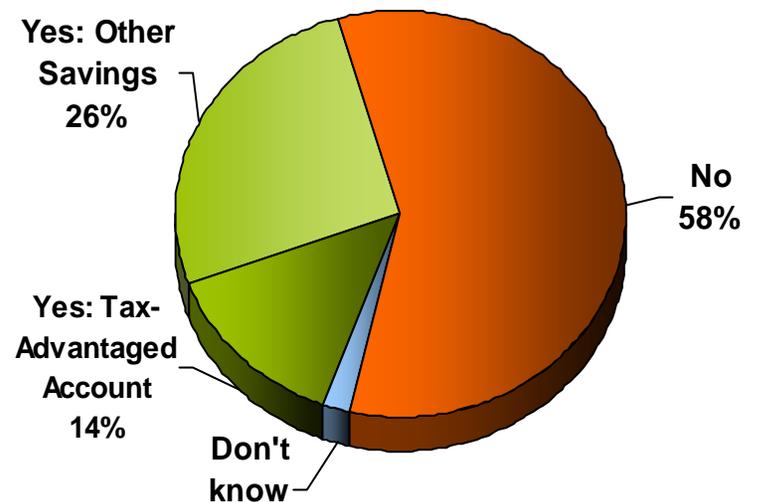
Have you ever tried to figure out how much you need to save for retirement?



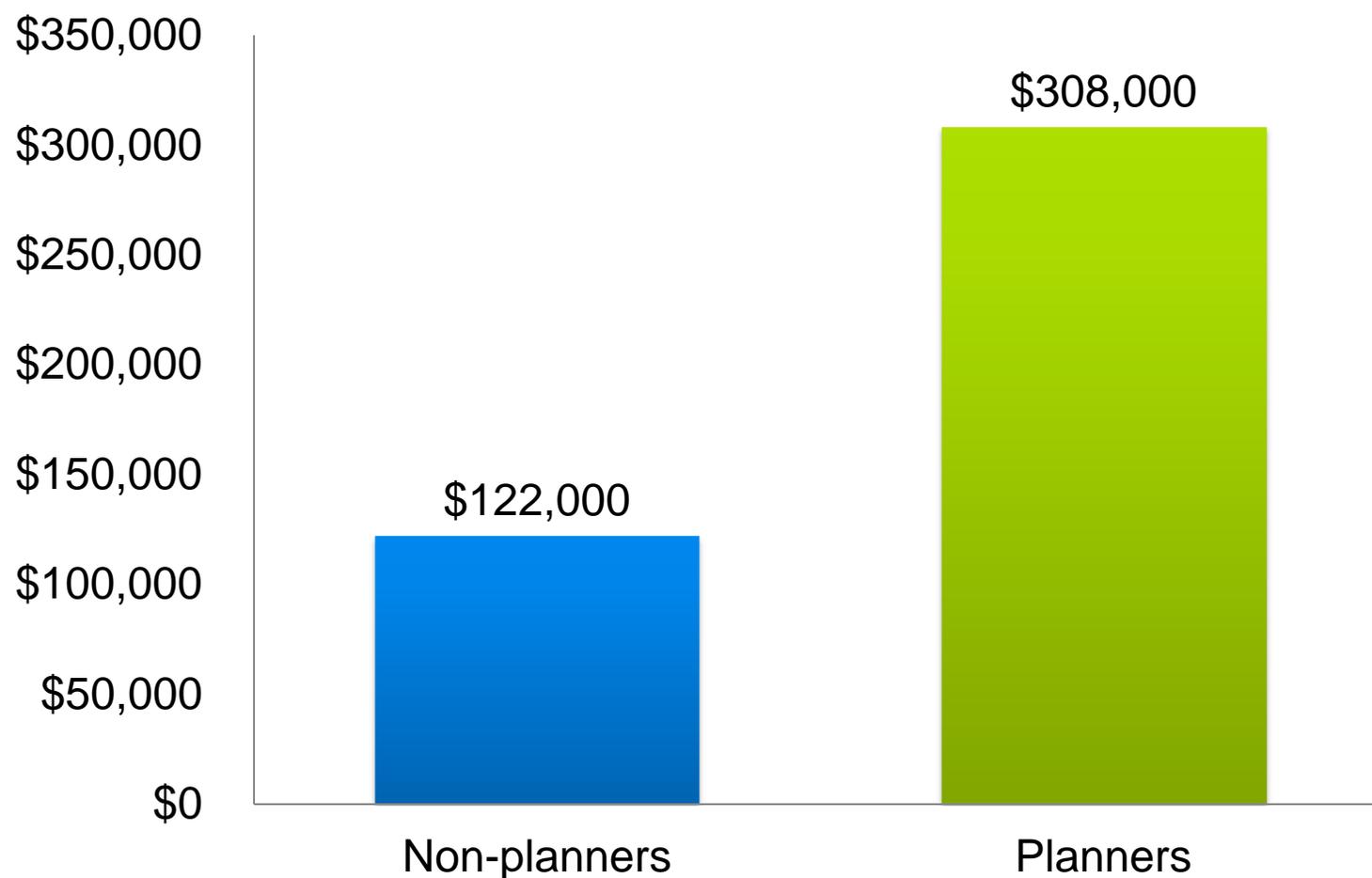
Have you set aside an emergency or rainy day fund?



Are you setting aside any money for your children's college education?



Retirement planning and wealth holdings



Median Net Worth, 2004 US HRS, age 51-56

Linking financial literacy to behavior

Financial literacy is an important determinant of retirement planning

Across countries:

- Financial literacy affects retirement planning and the causality goes from literacy to planning
- Knowledge of risk diversification is most important for retirement planning
- Financial literacy affects other decisions, for example borrowing and investing

Recent research work

Financial knowledge & 401(k) investment performance

- **Use administrative data from large financial institution**
 - High quality data
- **Designed survey that had the 3 financial literacy questions**
 - Higher financial literacy than in the US population
- **Linked financial literacy to return on 401(k) investments**
 - Unique data
- **Those who are more financially literate earn 130 basis points more on their portfolio (adjusted for risk)**
 - Similar evidence is emerging in other papers

From research to applications

Venues for financial education

➤ In schools

- Easier to reach the young

➤ In the workplace

- Easier to reach the adults

➤ In libraries, local communities, museums

- Where people go to learn



Financial education in schools

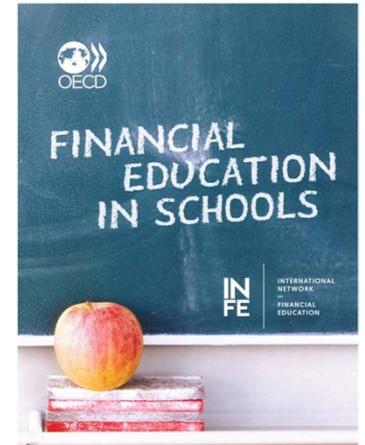
Need to prepare the new generations

Financial education in school is critically important:

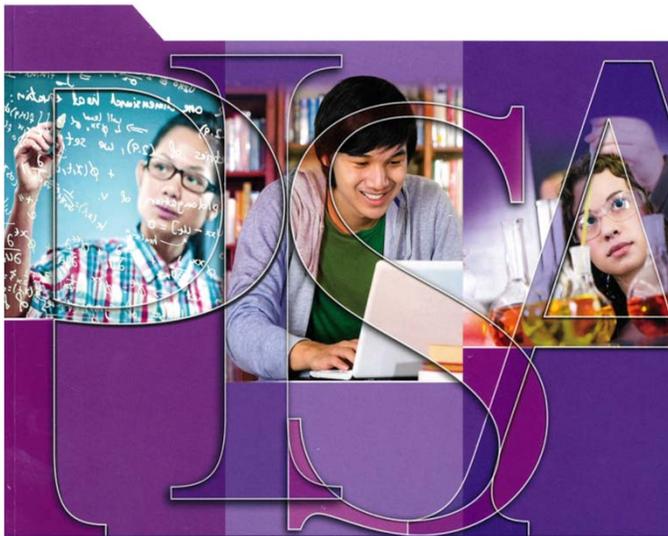
- **Investment in higher education is one of the most important decisions the young face**
 - Young people start their economic life in debt
- **Need to be financially literate *before* engaging in financial transactions**
- **Provide a basis on which to build**
 - It will be cheaper to do workplace financial education

OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). Financial literacy added in 2012

**Are students well prepared for future challenges?
Can they analyze, reason and communicate effectively?
Do they have the capacity to continue learning throughout life?**



**PISA 2012 Assessment
and Analytical Framework**
MATHEMATICS, READING, SCIENCE,
PROBLEM SOLVING AND FINANCIAL LITERACY



Every three years the OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) answers these questions and more. It assesses to what extent students near the end of compulsory education have acquired some of the knowledge and skills essential for *full participation in society*.

How are younger generations doing?

Findings from the 2012 PISA financial literacy data

- In comparison to other countries, the US ranked average
- 18% of US students scored below the proficiency level
- There are large differences across demographic groups
- Most of the variation in financial literacy is explained by socio-economic status

How to help employees make financial decisions

The Dartmouth Project

- Simplify financial decisions
- Provide information when needed by individuals
- Target specific groups
- Use communication that does not rely on figures and numeracy

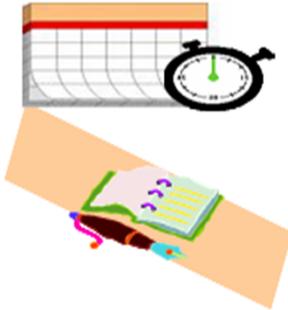


A Planning aid

Together with a marketing professor, I designed a planning aid intended to help Dartmouth College employees enroll in supplementary retirement accounts (SRA)

We have outlined 7 simple steps to help you complete the application.

- 1. Select a 30 minute time slot** right now to complete the online contribution to your Supplemental Retirement Account (SRA) during the next week.
- 3 minutes. Check to see if you have the following materials:** a) worksheet in your benefits packet , and b) the name and social security number of a beneficiary .
- 3. Select the amount you want to invest for 2006** (minimum: \$16/month, maximum: \$1,666.67/ month), even if you don't know your take-home pay in your first month. If you want, you can change this amount at a later date. This voluntary contribution is tax-deferred, you will not pay taxes on it until you withdraw the funds.
- 4. 5 minutes. Select a carrier.** if you do not select a carrier, Dartmouth will invest the non-voluntary portion of your college funds in a Fidelity Freedom Fund, a fund that automatically changes asset allocation as people age.
- 5. 5 minutes.** Now you are **ready to complete your worksheet.** Complete the worksheet even though you may be unsure of some options. You can change the options in the future.
- 6. Take your completed worksheet to a computer** that is available for 20 minutes. If you like, you can use the one in the Human Resources office at 7 Lebanon Street, Suite 203.
- 7. 15-20 minutes. Log on to Flex Online and complete your online SRA registration** within the 20 assigned minutes. Be sure to click on the investment company (TIAA-CREF, Fidelity, or Calvert) to complete the application. You need to set up your account – otherwise your savings will not reach the carrier.



Fidelity.com



Calvert



FlexOnline
With Award-Winning Fund Choices

A Planning aid

Don't give up! Contact the Benefits Office (6-3588) if for any reason you could not complete the online application.



It takes no time to prepare for your lifetime!

Most people plan on electing a supplemental retirement account, but feel they don't have the time or information right now. We have outlined 7 simple steps to help you complete the election process. It will take between 15 – 30 minutes, from start to finish. It will take less time for you to start to insure your future than it takes you to unload your dishwasher!

Program effectiveness

There was a large increase in savings enrollment within 30 and 60 days of hiring among participants who received the brochure.

	30 days After Hire	60 days After Hire	Number of Observations
Control Group	7.3%	28.9%	210
Planning aid	21.7%	44.7%	166

In their own words: Four videos



Topics discussed:

Hopes for retirement

Why they save

How they save

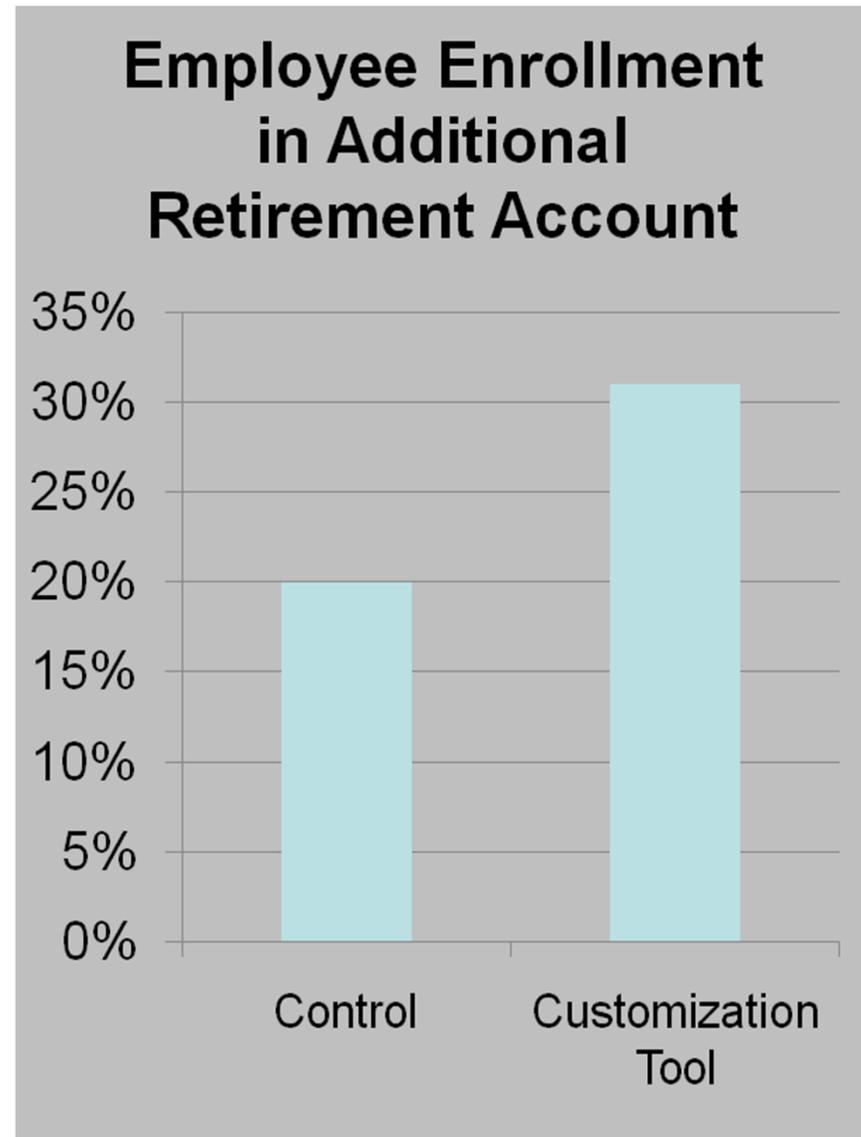
Planning for the future

Their recommendations

Effects of videos

Increase of 56%

Possibility to test because HR did not show videos on some days



Main takeaways

The Dartmouth Project

- Even small interventions can have large impact
- These are low-cost changes
- Need to listen to employees, debt was their main concern
- HR is not well equipped to deal with DC pensions



NYSE Workplace Financial Fitness Toolkit

A program for any company

- **Ten steps divided into 3 stages: Basic, Intermediate, and Advanced**
- **Customize the program for employees
One size does not fit all**
- **The Employee Checklist
Ten guidelines with implementation tips to improve employees' financial fitness**



The Employer Checklist

Ten key steps to financial fitness, divided into three stages and designed to help employees meet their financial goals.

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THE BASICS

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Lifecycle Asset Allocation

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Did You Know?



Bells were introduced on the NYSE when continuous trading was instituted in the 1870s. Originally a Chinese Gong was

used, but brass bells have been used since the Exchange moved to its current location in 1903. Visit our history page to learn more fascinating facts. [MORE](#)



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Data enables employers to design an evidence-based benefit plan.

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Financial Planning Seminars

Educate your employees about the customized financial plans available to them.

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Evaluating workplace education in six big firms



Robert L. Clark
Melinda Sandler Morrill

Building long-term financial security

Best practices

How employers can help new hires save for retirement: *Best practices that build long-term financial security*



We prepared a report documenting best practices for improving financial decision making in the workplace.

- Based on studies of many employer-provided financial education programs
- Goal of the report is to help employers improve retirement saving choices of newly hired workers

September 2012

Authors:

Robert L. Clark
Poole College of Management,
North Carolina State University

Annamaria Lusardi
The George Washington University
School of Business and Director,
Financial Literacy Center



School of Business
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

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How Employers Can Help New Hires Save for Retirement: Best Practices that Build Long-Term Financial Security

Top Ten Best Practices

Not all employer-sponsored defined contribution retirement savings plans are created equal—some employer practices and plan designs are more successful than others in helping new hires accumulate a robust retirement nest egg. We reviewed numerous studies conducted by researchers affiliated with the Financial Literacy Center, and have identified ten powerful—and often relatively easy—ways to increase financial literacy among newly hired employees, enhance their ability and willingness to participate in and contribute to retirement plan accounts, and improve their overall financial well-being. The guidance offered in this report is based on information derived from studies of real people in real situations and examination of how their behavior is affected by workplace policies and practices.¹

1. Equip new employees with basic retirement plan information. When new employees understand the fundamentals of their employer-sponsored retirement plan, they are more likely to participate in and contribute to the plan. As such, the information that employers provide to employees is critically important. Studies tell us that many people, when surveyed, are unable to identify the type of retirement plan they have, raising concerns that individuals in the workforce don't know the fundamentals regarding retirement plan options. When offering plan information to employees, for example when they are first hired, start with the basics. Make sure employees understand their plan and plan offerings:
 - ▶ What type of plan is this?
 - ▶ How does it work?
 - ▶ What features (such as matches, ability to borrow, ability to roll prior employer or IRA plans into the account, etc.) and investment choices does it offer?

A program for the young

Five steps to planning success

- **We designed a program for young workers**
 - They are the ones with low literacy
- **Used new method of communication**
 - A video
- **Kept the message free of economic/finance jargon**
 - Very important for women
- **Covered concepts, such as interest compounding and risk diversification, in a simple story**

Short video about interest compounding



[Link to video](http://www.gflec.org/#!education-videos/c24ta) <http://www.gflec.org/#!education-videos/c24ta>

Short video about risk

Risk diversification = don't put all your eggs in one basket



[Link to Video](http://www.gflec.org/#!education-videos/c24ta) <http://www.gflec.org/#!education-videos/c24ta>



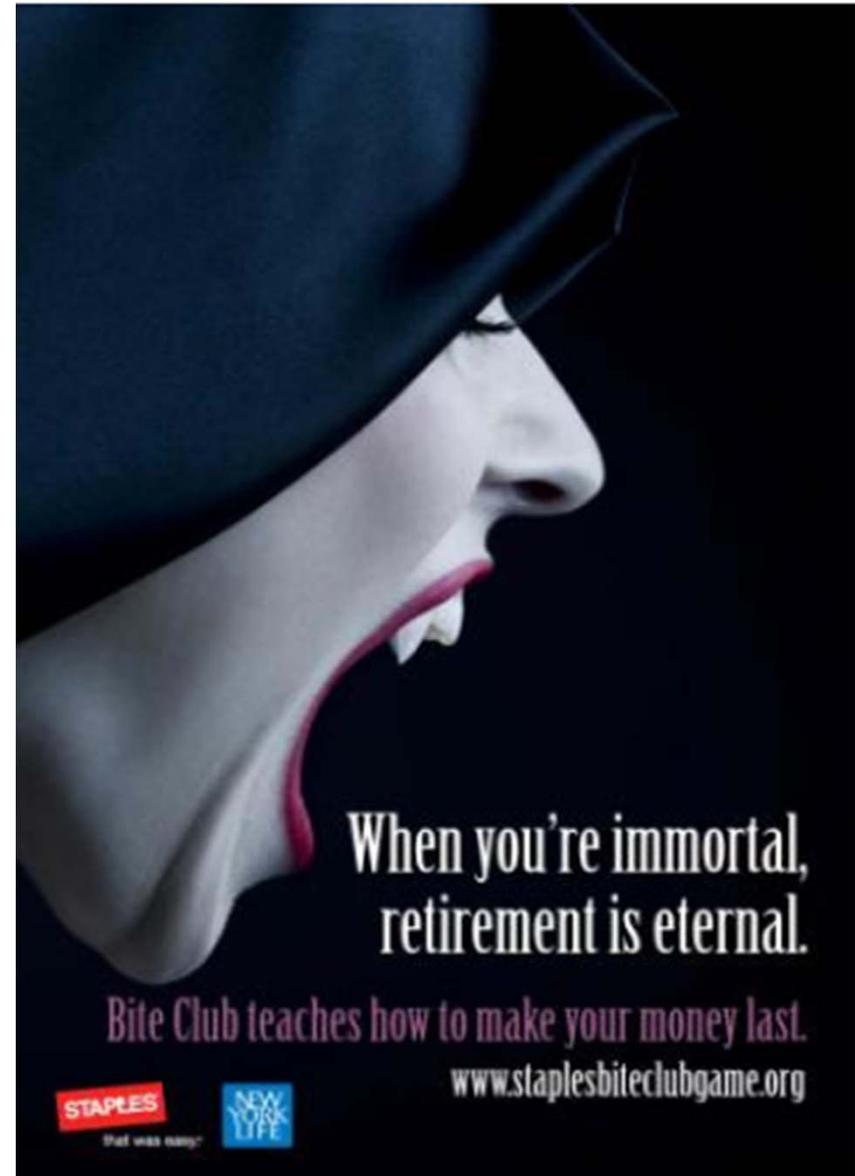
We measured whether it worked

- Tested interventions using an Internet panel
- Baseline questions on 5 concepts
- Randomly assigned
 - Intervention group
 - ◆ Video only, narrative only, video & narrative
 - Control group
 - ◆ No intervention
- Repeated 5 concepts questions

Findings

- After being exposed to videos, the performance on financial literacy questions (general knowledge and hypothetical choices) improved
- While young were targeted, the videos affected all age groups

Thinking outside the box: Financial literacy games



Thinking outside the box: A saving museum



Il gioco della Formica

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Regole del gioco

Regolamento del concorso

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Ciao!

Giochiamo insieme? Metti alla prova le tue conoscenze sul risparmio e l'economia con il trivial quiz e non perderti le caselle bonus per incrementare il punteggio.

Occhio alle formiche da collezione: raccogliline 3 e partecipa al concorso!

Buon divertimento!

Premi per iniziare

An International Federation of Finance Museums: Four founders – now extended to many museums



中國金融博物館 李貴鮮
CHINESE MUSEUM OF FINANCE

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Concluding remarks

Shifting paradigm

- **Equipping people to make saving and retirement decisions**
 - Financial literacy is an essential skill for the 21st century
- **Need to start early**
 - The importance of financial literacy in school. These are not separate topics. Pension providers should speak to Department of Education
- **Need targeted approach**
 - Workers are very different
- **Cannot focus on retirement savings only**
 - Other decisions are important and affect retirement security

Contact and sources of information

Annamaria Lusardi

Global Financial Literacy Excellence Center (GFLEC)

E-mail: alusardi@gwu.edu

Web page: <http://www.gflec.org/>

Blog: <http://annalusardi.blogspot.com/>

Twitter: [@A_Lusardi](https://twitter.com/A_Lusardi)

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/gflec>

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