Workplace Financial Education: Lessons from ten years of experience

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Topics I will cover

1. The need for workplace financial education
2. Some initiatives
3. Looking ahead
The TIAA Institute – GFLEC Personal Finance Index

- The **TIAA-Institute-GFLEC Personal Finance Index (P-Fin Index)** is an annual barometer of knowledge and understanding which enable sound financial decision-making and effective management of personal finances among U.S. adults.

- The P-Fin Index relates to common financial situations that individuals encounter and can be viewed as a gauge of “working knowledge.”

- We measure personal finance knowledge using 28 questions

- Data is collected on a representative sample of Americans (age 18+).

- Data collection started at the end of 2016.
Six years of P-Fin Index data (2017-2022)
Each year, a specific demographic group is oversampled so we can provide a more detailed analysis of their financial literacy and wellness.

- 2017: Hispanics
- 2018: Millennials
- 2019: African Americans
- 2020: Women
- 2021: Age/Generations
- 2022: Asian Americans
Some initial statistics

- **22%** Find it difficult to make ends meet in a typical month.
- **22%** Cannot pay all bills, including loan payments and credit cards, in full and on time in a typical month.
- **40%** Lack emergency savings equal to one month of living expenses if needed.
- **30%** Could not cope with a mid-sized financial shock of $2,000 if an unexpected need arose within the next month.
- **31%** Debt and debt payments prevent them from adequately addressing other financial priorities.

Financial literacy: A failing grade

% of P-Fin Index questions answered correctly

- 50%

Distribution of correct answers to P-Fin Index questions

- 22-28 correct (76%-100%) - 18%
- 15-21 correct (51%-75%) - 33%
- 8-14 correct (26%-50%) - 26%
- 0-7 correct (<26%) - 23%

Source: TIAA Institute-GFLEC Personal Finance Index (2022).
Financial (il)literacy is holding steady: 2017-2022

% of P-Fin Index questions answered correctly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22-28 correct (76%-100%)</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-21 correct (51%-75%)</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-14 correct (26%-50%)</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-7 correct (&lt;26%)</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Distribution of correct answers to P-Fin questions

Financial literacy is low among those with low educ & income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>% of P-Fin questions answered correctly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than HS</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College degree</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Income</th>
<th>% of P-Fin questions answered correctly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; $25k</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25k-$49k</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50k-$99k</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100k-plus</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Status</th>
<th>% of P-Fin questions answered correctly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed/disabled</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: TIAA Institute-GFLEC Personal Finance Index (2022).
Gender differences continue to be present

\% of P-Fin questions answered correctly

\begin{table}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline
\textbf{Women} & 45\% \\
\hline
\textbf{Men} & 55\% \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

Distribution of correct answers to P-Fin questions

\begin{table}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
\textbf{22-28 correct} & \textbf{15-21 correct} & \textbf{8-14 correct} & \textbf{0-7 correct} \\
\hline
\textbf{Women} & 12\% & 33\% & 29\% & 26\% \\
\hline
\textbf{Men} & 25\% & 33\% & 23\% & 19\% \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

Source: TIAA Institute-GFLEC Personal Finance Index (2022).
Where changes happened over time: Toward an unequal path

% point change in P-Fin questions answered correctly, 2017 to 2022

- Males: +4%
- Females: -3%
- Age:
  - 18-29: +4%
  - 30-44: +5%
  - 45-59: -1%
  - 60-plus: -3%
- HH income:
  - < $25k: -4%
  - $25k-$49k: -7%
  - $50k-$99k: 0%
  - $100k-plus: +1%

Source: TIAA Institute-GFLEC
Financial well-being in 2022 is linked to finlit

Compared to individuals with very high financial literacy levels, those with very low levels are

- 6x more likely to have trouble making ends meet
- 3x more likely to be debt constrained
- 3x less likely to cope with a $2,000 financial shock
- 4x more likely to spend 10+ hours per week thinking about personal finances

Source: TIAA Institute-GFLEC Personal Finance Index (2022).
A simple measure of the cost of financial illiteracy

Average hours per week spent thinking about and dealing with issues and problems related to personal finances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of P-Fin questions answered correctly</th>
<th>All adults</th>
<th>Workers while on the job</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 26%</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26%-50%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51%-75%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76%-100%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

People spend an average of 7h per week thinking about and dealing with financial issues and problems. An average of 3h per week occur at work.

Source: TIAA Institute-GFLEC Personal Finance Index (2022).
Building financial resilience among U.S. adults

The COVID-19 pandemic and its economic consequences have laid bare the deeply rooted financial insecurity many Americans face daily. Many households are highly dependent upon earned income and have little to buffer an income loss due to business shutdowns or sickness. Though correlated with income and wealth, financial resilience uniquely defines an agent’s ability to sustain an economic shock, such as a health event, job loss, or an economic downturn (Smith & Nek, 2011). In this report, we take a close look at the concept of financial resilience, its drivers, and its characteristics. We use three survey questions to assess the level of financial resilience:

1. Could you come up with $2,000 within a month if an unexpected need arose?
2. Do you agree that you have too much debt right now?
3. Have you set aside funds that would cover your expenses for three months?

Responses to these questions show that between 2010 and 2020 (pre-pandemic), about 30 percent of American families wouldn’t have been able to cope with a $2,000 financial shock within a month, around 50 percent felt they had too much debt, and more than 50 percent did not have a rainy day fund to cover three months of expenses. These findings suggest that many American households were ill-prepared to face the economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, but the numbers are more striking for women, Black and Hispanic individuals, individuals without a Bachelor’s degree, and individuals ages 20–44, indicating that these most financially vulnerable subgroups were hit the hardest during the pandemic.

Our full paper on this topic shows that financial resilience is highly correlated with four financial behaviors and characteristics: income and cash flow management, debt management, risk protection, and financial literacy. We also identify the most vulnerable to exhibit significant disadvantages in each. In this brief, we discuss the relationships of these four contributing factors to financial resilience and suggest policy options that have the potential to improve individual and household financial resilience.

Improving earnings
A steady job with stable income is a key component of household budgets, and financial resilience is not achievable without it. However, according to data (adjusted for family size) from the 2019 Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF), 11 percent of families live below the federal poverty line (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2020) and 31 percent are below 200 percent of that line for a family of

https://www.gflec.org/research
Research-based workplace financial education programs

Our workplace financial wellness webpage describes the financial wellness programs we have designed based on our research

http://www.gflec.org/initiatives/workplace-financial-wellness
GFLEC 10-year experience in workplace financial education

We built a toolkit for NYSE to promote financial wellness in the workplace
Example of a low cost workplace education program

• Design of a low-cost, easily-replicable financial education program called «Five Steps to Planning Success»
• Covering five basic financial planning concepts that relate to retirement
• Kept the message free of economic/ finance jargon
• Targeted to young workers

Field Experiment:
• After being exposed to videos, the performance on financial literacy questions improved
• 25-33% of the knowledge gain is still observable 8 months after program
• The program affected all participants, not only the young

Ongoing Initiative with a Fortune 25 Company

• GFLEC and Edelman Financial Engines partnered to launch and study an innovative financial counseling and education program called Fast Track to Financial Wellbeing.

• Program is being deployed to nearly 30,000 employees at a Fortune 25 company.

• **Goal**: gain key insights into the financial wellbeing of employees and provide them with financial counseling and tailored resources to address critical needs.

• Was launched in April 2022 and is structured as a six-week program.

• Key findings of the research and program are expected to be released later this year.
Fast Track to Financial Wellbeing Program consists of three essential steps that

1. take employees through an initial assessment to generate a baseline financial wellbeing score;

2. provide personalized counseling and access to educational resources (a variety of resources) based on that score; participation is incentivized;

3. assess the impact of this intervention with a focus on both short-term effects and future changes in financial decision-making.
Connecting to Reimagine Webinar

Boosting Financial Wellness: The Role of Small and Medium-Sized Employers

https://www.gflec.org/webinar-videos
Meta-Analysis: “Financial education affects financial knowledge and downstream behaviors”

The Meta-Analysis of Financial Education Programs

Financial education works.

The key takeaway of financial education affects financial knowledge and downstream behaviors. The meta-analysis, authored by The Kaplan, Armstrong, Galeotti, Lucas, Heron, and Czepiel, analyzed data from over 100 studies to determine the effectiveness of financial education programs.

- 33 countries
- 6 continents
- 76 randomized experiments analyzed
- 160,000 participants

https://www.gflec.org/metaanalysis
The work of the Financial Education Committee in Italy

“Guidelines for the Financial Education of Adults”

http://www.quellocheconta.gov.it
Financial literacy is like water in an eco-system. Just as we ensure access to clean water to protect quality of life, we must provide people with the resources and skills they need to become financially literate so they can be more financially resilient and less worried about their future.
Looking ahead

• Financial education in the workplace is important to reach the adult population

• Important to pay attention to vulnerable groups

• We need an holistic approach (it is not only about retirement savings)

• Everyone has a role to play (CEO/CFO, HR, communication, supervisors, etc.)

• Research is also critical (evidence-based programs and assessment)
Thank You!

More info at www.gflec.org