OECD-Bank of Italy Symposium on Financial Literacy and Empowerment

Data, policies and evaluation

17 November 2023 Rome, Italy





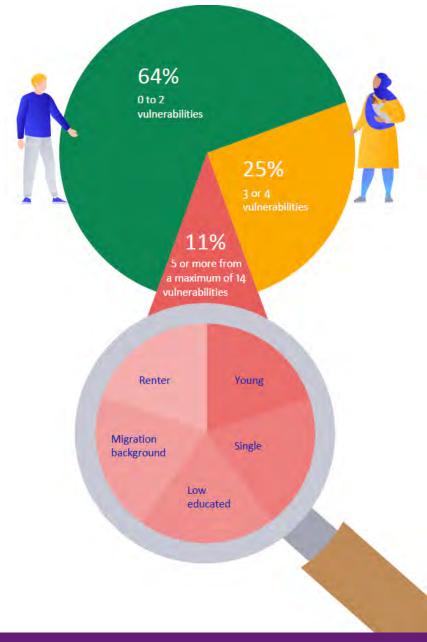
Session 1

Christian Meijer, Head of Money Wise, Ministry of Finance of the Netherlands

Research based on microdata

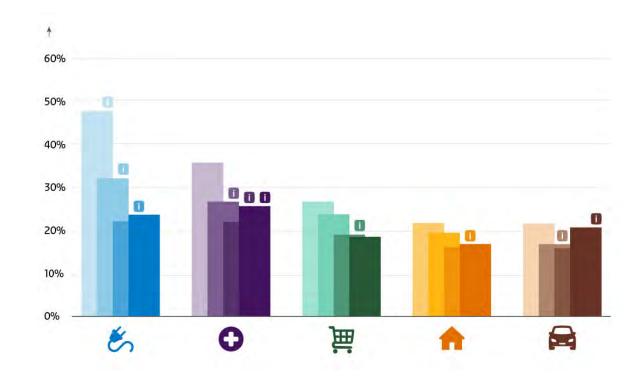
- > Indicators of vulnerability in terms of broad prosperity:
- work and income (non-working/insecure income/low income)
- assets and debt (low savings, problematic debt)
- living (high housing costs)
- climate (risk of flooding, heat stress)
- energy (high energy costs, poor isolation)

Dutch Central Bank, 2023 (see: Many Dutch are doing well, but for some, vulnerabilities are accumulating (dnb.nl))



Money worries change over time...

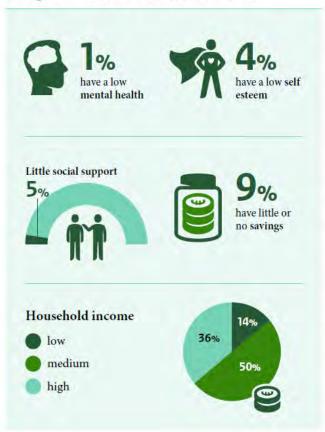
- > National Money Worries Monitor (quarterly):
- what money matters are people worried about?
- how much financial stress do they experience?
- how financially resilient are they?
- differences between income groups?
- Scale of worries that people experience



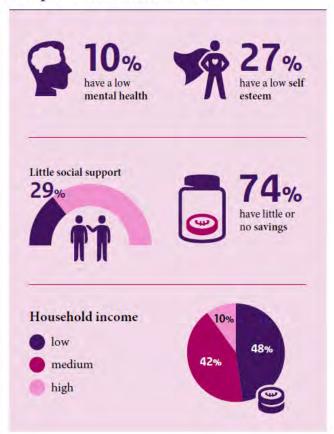
Money worries in last four quarters, see: www.wijzeringeldzaken.nl/Nationale-Monitor-Geldzorgen/

...and correlate with financial stress

People without financial stress



People with financial stress



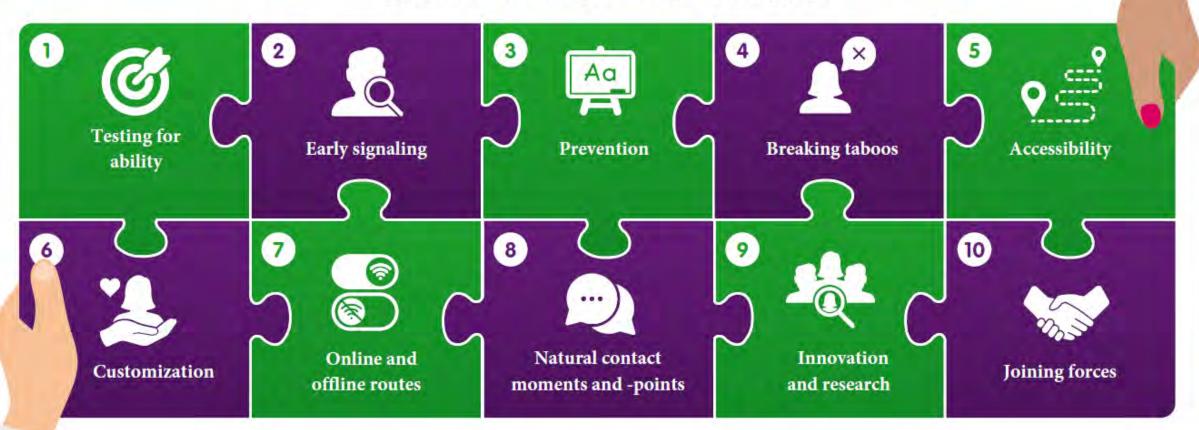
Learn from vulnerable groups themselves

- > More than 100 money talks
- > On savings, pensions, the lack of use of social benefits, etc.
- > Investigating:
- the information need
- psychological barriers to information
- the best channels to reach people
- the psychology of money worries



10 building blocks

The following ten building blocks serve as a framework for a joint approach to reach and help financially vulnerable groups:



Activate the financial sector to aid vulnerable groups

- 27 behavioral real-life experiments by 50 financial institutions and academics
- Aimed at (among others):
- ✓ improving saving rates for people with low savings.
 - by a proposal from the bank to start 'residual-saving'
- ✓ start paying off mortgages
 - > by adding a neutral party to messages sent to clients
- √ lowering barriers to ask help
 - by changing the tone of voice, preserving one's autonomy



Session 2

- Panu Kalmi, Professor of Economics, School of Accounting and Finance, University of Vaasa, Finland
- Dora Li, General Manager, Investor and Financial Education Council, Hong Kong, China
- Riccardo De Bonis, Head of Financial Education Directorate, Bank of Italy

Financial literacy in Finland: Evidence from the OECD surveys

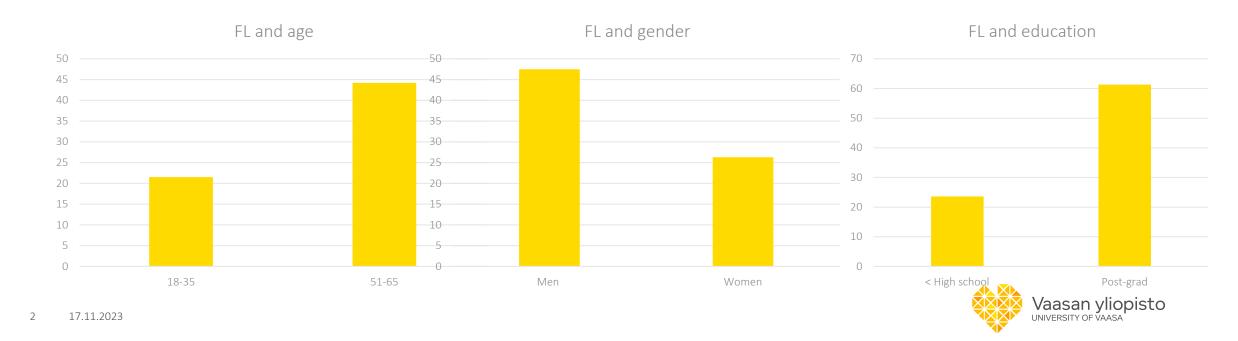
Panu Kalmi

OECD / INFE symposium in Rome, November 17,2023



Financial knowledge in Finland

- Generally regarded to be at a high level
- In recent study, performance generally close to the OECD average rather than top; change in measurement approach
- Considerable heterogeneity: Big 3 all correct:



... but things change with OECD definition

- Including also behavior and attitudes:
- Women score higher in behavior and attitudes than men
- The youngest have highest scores in behavior
- The oldest have highest scores in attitudes
- Education is positively correlated with FL in all dimensions
- Even though the three components of FL are correlated at the individual level, the rankings of different group depend heavily on the component measured
- Sources: Vaahtoniemi, S., Buturak, G., Kalmi, P., Ruuskanen, O.-P. (2023): Financial Literacy and Its Determinants and Consequences: New Survey Evidence from Finland, Journal of Financial Literacy and Wellbeing
- Kalmi, P., Vaahtoniemi, S., Raijas, A., Ranta, M., Ruuskanen, O-P., Buturak, G. (2023): Suomalaisten talousosaaminen tarkastelussa (Financial Literacy of Finns Under Investigation), Kansantaloudellinen aikakauskirja 3/23



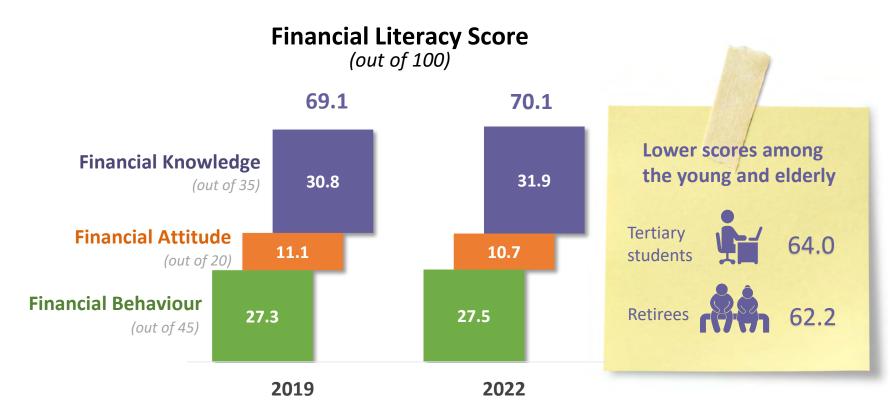


Dora Li

General Manager, Investor and Financial Education Council

17 November 2023

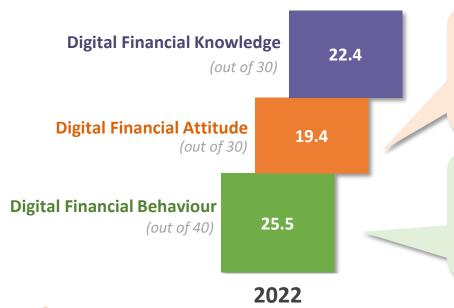






Digital Financial Literacy Score

(out of a total of 100)



- Only 58% thought it is unsafe to shop online using public WiFi networks (at cafes, shopping malls, etc)
- **Fewer than two thirds (60%)** agreed it is important to pay attention to the security of a website before making a transaction online
 - Only **22%** said they regularly change the password on websites used for online shopping and personal finances
- Less than half (48%) would check if a financial service provider is regulated before buying a financial product online





Thank you!

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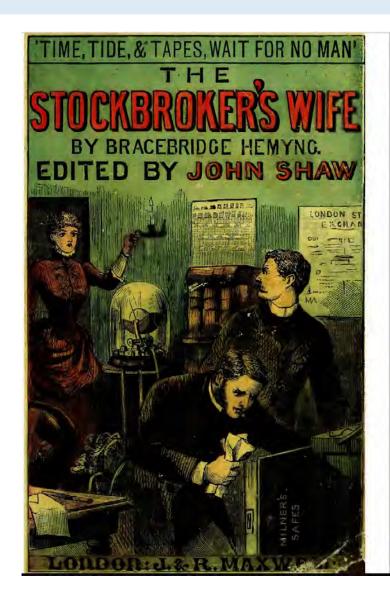
Financial Literacy in Italy

Riccardo De Bonis

Head of Financial Education Directorate
Banca d'Italia

OECD/INFE-Bank of Italy Symposium 17 November 2023 Rome, Italy

Financial education began at the end of the 19° century with the democratization of finance



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or gentleman's toilet table should be without it.

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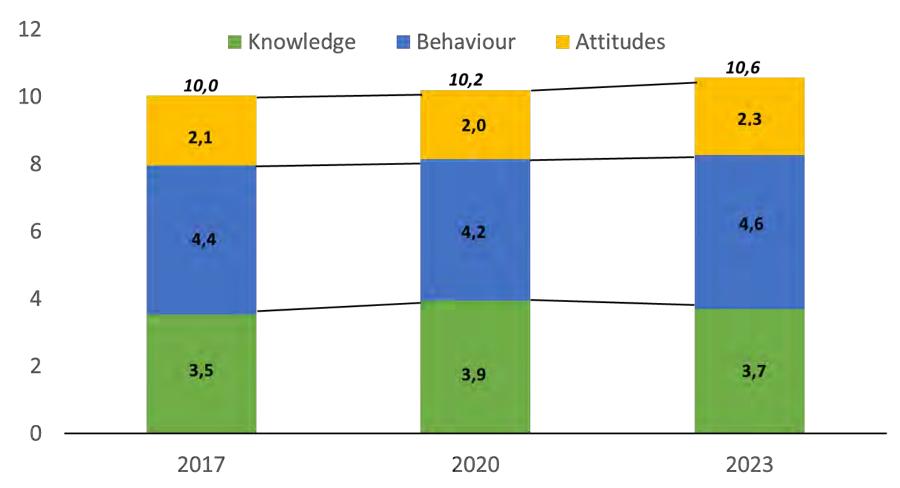
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Financial literacy is increasing in Italy





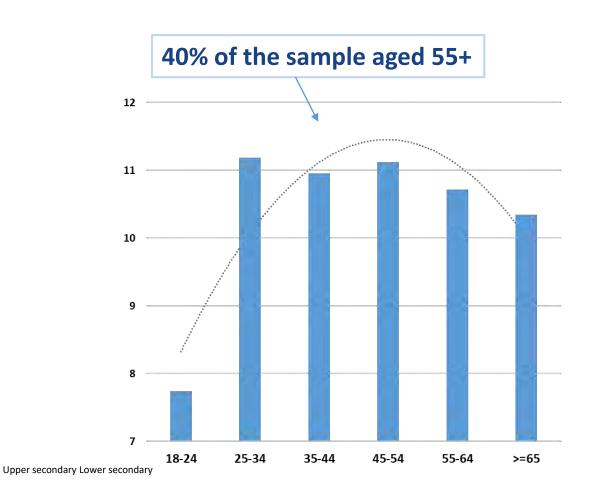
Knowledge: 0-7; Behaviour: 0-9; Attitudes: 0-4.

Source: Bank of Italy - Financial literacy of Italian adults (bancaditalia.it)

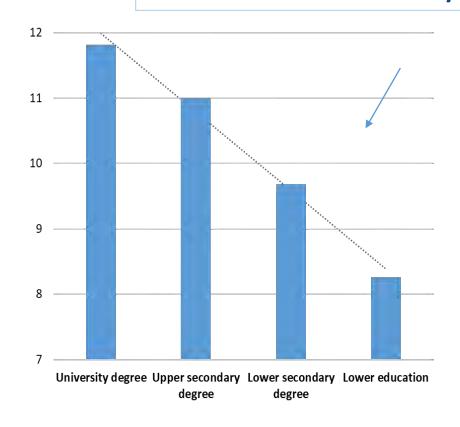




Financial literacy is linked to age and education



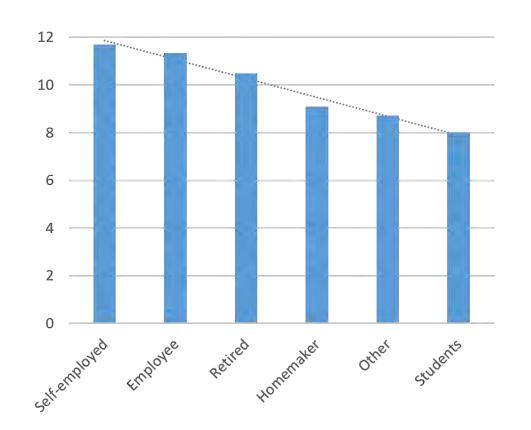
18.5% of the sample hold a university degree 33% hold a lower secondary diploma

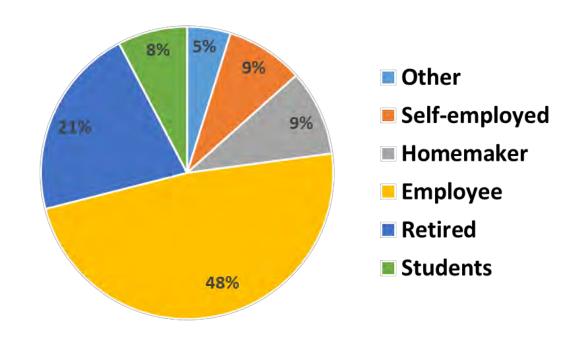






Financial literacy is also linked to occupational status









Key messages

- Financial literacy is increasing but Italy still lags behind by international standards
- The main determinants of financial literacy are education and age
- Educational levels are still low in Italy
- The Italian population is aging fast
- Moreover, participation in the labor market is low
- But Italians are not over-confident: they are conscious of their financial ignorance
- Italians make prudent financial choices, as shown by the low ratio of household debt to disposable income





Session 3

- Tommaso Agasisti, Professor of Public Management, Politecnico of Milan and Associate Dean, International at Politecnico of Milan Graduate School of Management
- Veronica Frisancho, Chief Economist, CAF Development Bank of Latin America (remote)
- Tabea Bucher-Könen, University of Mannheim and Max Planck Institute, Germany
- Kristof De Witte, Full Professor, Education Economics and Political Economy, Faculty of Economics and Business, KU Leuven, Belgium



DISPARITIES IN FINANCIAL LITERACY, PENSION PLANNING, AND SAVING BEHAVIOR

Tabea Bucher-Koenen

University of Mannheim and ZEW

Joint work with

Andreas Hackethal, Johannes Kasinger, Christine Laudenbach

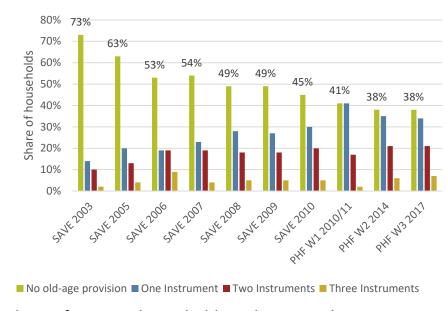
Bundesbank Conference on Household Finance, Frankfurt, 20.09.23



MOTIVATION

Recent trends in pensions:

- (1) Shift in responsibility for retirement income to the individual level
- (2) Increased complexity due to pension income from multiple sources
- Pension planning starts with assessing the status quo of pension claims, i.e. the retirement income individuals can expect given their current pension plans.
- Determining this status-quo may be a difficult task in a multi-pillar pension system.
- Digitalization is a way to make pension information more accessible.



Share of German households without supplemenatry old-age provision and by number of additional pensions



THIS PAPER IN A NUTSHELL

Goal: Test the effect of simplifying pension information on retirement planning and saving decisions, in particular for individuals with low financial literacy.

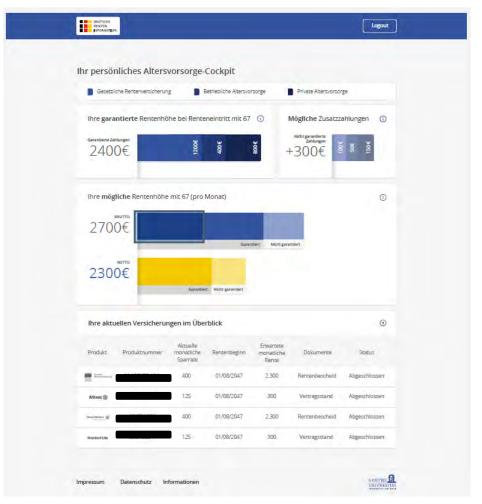
Treatment: *Pension Dashboard* – digital application that provides field study participants with an aggregated overview of their accumulated future pension claims across all three pillars of the pension system – public, occupational, and private.

Approach: Field experiment in cooperation with two large German banks. Combination of unique data from up to three surveys, pension contract data, and administrative panel data on account balances and transactions pre- and post experiment from the cooperating banks.

Main result: Access to the dashboard decreases self-reported uncertainty about future retirement income and *increases savings activity,* in particular among the low financially literate.



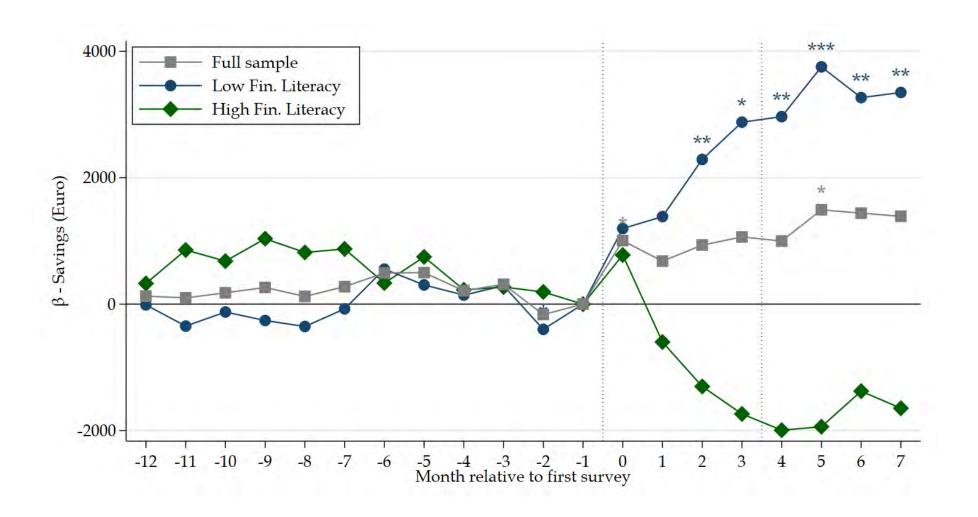
THE FIELD EXPERIMENT - TREATMENT



- Personalized information about future pension income from all three pillars: public, private, occupational
- Aggregated overview of all accumulated future pension claims (gross and net of taxes)
- ✓ Presentation of guaranteed pension and possible additional income from profit participation / interest payments / pension increases
- ✓ Compilation of existing information
- Participants uploaded on average 4.5 products
- Average projected retirement income
 3,287 € (std. 1,985 €)
- Effort: about 24 min per dashboard



TREATMENT EFFECTS OVER TIME





CONCLUSION

Results

- Access to the pension dashboard decreases uncertainty about future retirement income and increases savings and wealth.
- 2. Effects are particularly strong among individuals with low financial literacy.

Caveat "External validity"

- Participants have high financial literacy / complex pension portfolios / high wealth => groups which have a high propensity to plan.
- Reaching individuals with low financial literacy / low propensity to plan is a major challenge.

Conclusion

- Providing better pension information has the potential to mitigate retirement planning disparities.
- More research is necessary in order to understand how to reach hard-to-reach-groups.



Reference:

Bucher-Koenen, Tabea, Andreas Hackethal, Johannes Kasinger und Christine Laudenbach (2022), <u>Disparities in Financial Literacy, Pension Planning, and Saving Behavior</u>, ZEW Discussion Paper No. 22-037, Mannheim

Contact:

Tabea.bucher-koenen@zew.de



Measuring the effectiveness of financial education programs - evidence from recent experiments in schools and universities

Tommaso **Agasisti**

Politecnico di Milano School of Management

tommaso.agasisti@polimi.it

Agenda

- Why evaluate financial education interventions
- ► A reference framework
- ► Experiments conducted between 2019 and 2021
- Final thoughts on the effectiveness of financial education interventions



Why evaluate financial education interventions

 Proliferation of financial education interventions at all levels + political and institutional attention to the topic - different specific objectives, contents and formats



Comitato per la programmazione e il coordinamento delle attività di educazione finanziaria











- ► Multiplying efforts and activities is necessary... but not sufficient
 - Evidence-based education to concentrate efforts and resources where interventions are most effective

Theoretical framework

► Evaluating the effectiveness of financial education interventions — essential elements

Financial educational interventions — mechanisms



Training financial skills and competences



Impacts

What is the process that leads to the best "educational" results in the acquisition of financial knowledge

Mechanisms:

- Prior knowledge (and environment)
- Reasons
- Experiences

What are the main results of Financial Education interventions that can be measured in the short term?

Develop indicators for:

- Knowledge and skills
- Attitudes
- Behaviors

What are the long-term impacts of the interventions?

Intermediate impacts Long-term effects

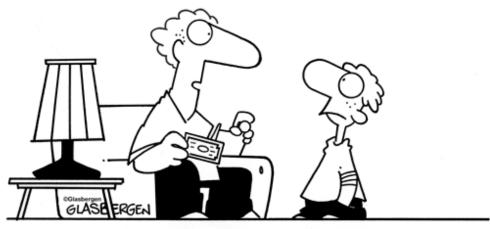
Experiments between 2019 and 2022

Between 2019 and 2022, a series of experiments were carried out aimed at evaluating the effectiveness of some financial education interventions

EOA – Business Economics BA students (@PoliMi) High School Manzoni Milano Adults working at a university – admin staff (@PoliMi) Escape Room for high school students (EUFIN) Case Study for university students (EUFIN) Booklets for primary and middle students (Bank of Italy)

Experiments between 2019 and 2022

- ➤ The implementation of small-scale experiments allows if adequately designed to obtain useful evidence for reflecting on effective teaching elements
- ▶ Elements to take into consideration
 - Specific training objectives and test structure (pre and post)
 - ► Teaching methods (duration, teacher training, materials available for content, etc.)
 - Characteristics of the students involved in the experimentation
 - ► Size of the analysis sample



"I'm giving you \$10 a week allowance. After I deduct part for taxes, your college, your children's college and your retirement, you get to keep 25¢."

A syntethic map of findings

N	Initiative	Students	# people involved	Intervention	Effect (s.d.)
1	EOA – Business Economics BA students	Politecnico di Milano 1° year students	Treated: 207 Control: 158	1 Class, 3h	NS
2	Liceo Manzoni Milano	Grade 11, Linguistic Liceo	Treated: 67 Control: 108	5 Classes * 2h	0.874***
3	Welfare service for adults	Admin staff @PoliMi	Treated: 66 Control: 70	5 Classes * 3h	0.580***
4	Escape-Room for high school students	11 schools, grades 11-13	Treated: 490 Control: 531	Individual game online (extracurricolar)	0.123***
5	Case Study per studenti universitari (EUFIN)	Economics and Management Engineering BA and MA students	Treated: 41 Control: 52	1 Class, 3h	NS
6	Booklet for primary and middle students	Primary and middle schools (30 schools, 3 cities in Italy)	Treated: 1,055 Control: 483	Booklet + training for teachers + classes (A) and booklet alone (B)	0.54*** 0.66***

Concluding remarks

- ► A set of experimental evidence on different types of interventions
 - ▶ Positive effects, in relation to intensity of intervention
- Evaluation as an essential element to understand whether intervention can/should be "scaled up" focusing energy on more promising programs
 - ► A "system" need to significantly improve skills
- Broadening the horizon of evaluation from "skills" to "behaviors"
 - Develop a Behavioral Analysis Laboratory
- The next project: evaluation of the effectiveness of Bank of Italy materials for primary and lower secondary school students
 - ▶ Tools and methods for effective transmission of content in the early stages of education

Evaluating the impact of financial education programmes

Veronica Frisancho (CAF)

OECD-Bank of Italy Symposium on Financial Literacy and Empowerment: Data, Policies and Evaluation November, 2023

Financial Education Programmes Targeting Youth

- Key policy questions when targeting youth:
 - Are these programmes effective in the short run? And if so, when?
 - Are their impacts sustained over time?
 - Are there spillover effects on adults around youth?

Impact of Fin Ed in Schools on Youth

- These programmes effectively improve financial literacy, more so when introduced as mandatory content (0.27 SD vs 0.07 SD)
- Modest immediate changes in downstream financial behavior (financial autonomy and financial savviness)
- Sustained effect on credit outcomes: reduction in arrears

Impact of Fin Ed in Schools on Adults

- Teachers
 - Knowledge gains even greater than those experienced by students
 - Increased likelihood to save and savings balances
 - No effect on credit outcomes
- Parents
 - HTE: Improved credit outcomes among parents from poorer households (lower default rates and higher credit scores and debt levels)

Fin Ed for Youth Outside the School Setting

- Low take-up of traditional lecture programmes
- Experiential learning seems more promising:
 - A mobile-app-based behavioral intervention centered around a budget recording tool was effective to improve knowledge and change behavior
 - HTE by previous exposure to Fin Ed shows that the app-based behavioral intervention worked as a substitute to school-based Fin Ed

Thank you

vfrisancho@caf.com

https://veronicafrisancho.net/



Evaluating the impact of financial education programs

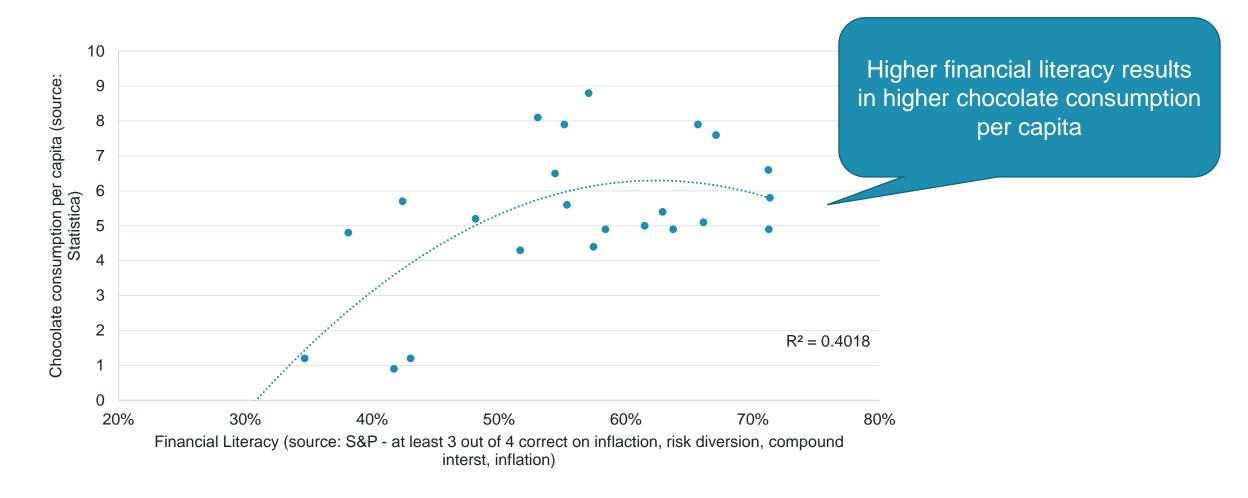
Evidence from randomized controlled trials in financial literacy education.

Kristof De Witte

Leuven Economics of Education Research - KU Leuven

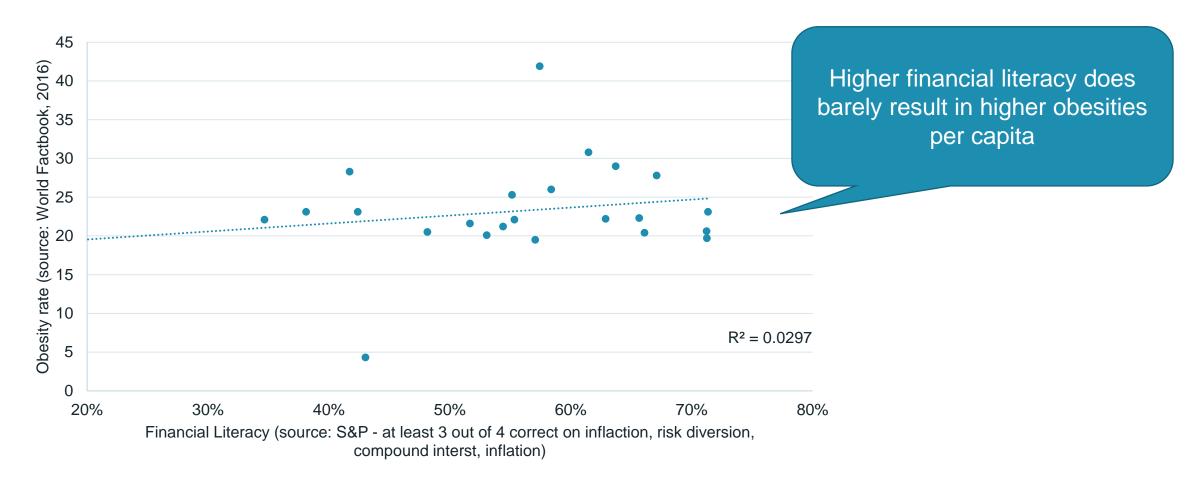
Rome 17-11-2023 - OECD-Bank of Italy Symposium on Financial Literacy and Empowerment

The broader consequences of financial literacy



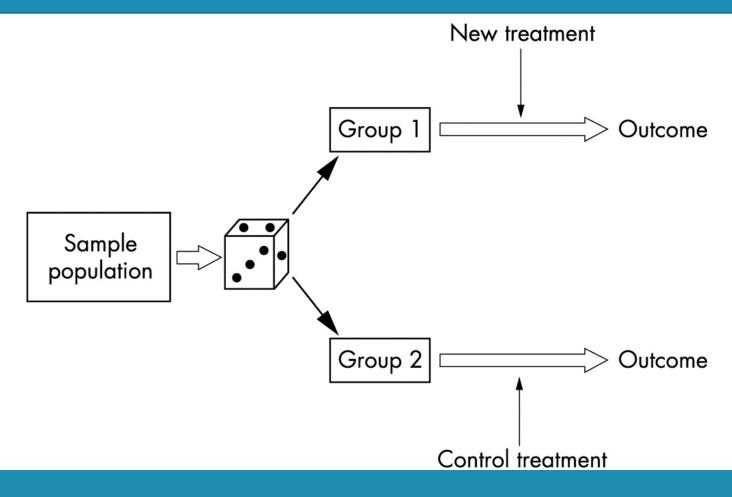


The broader consequences of financial literacy



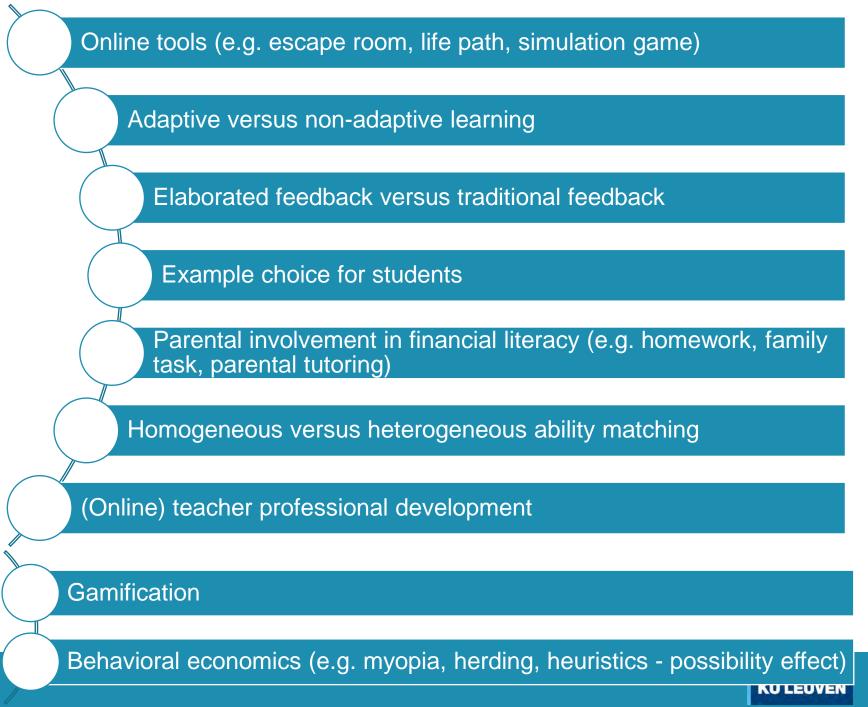
Correlation ≠ causation

In line with the evidence-based education paradigm, using randomized controlled trials, we test on a small scale educational interventions before implementing them at a larger scale

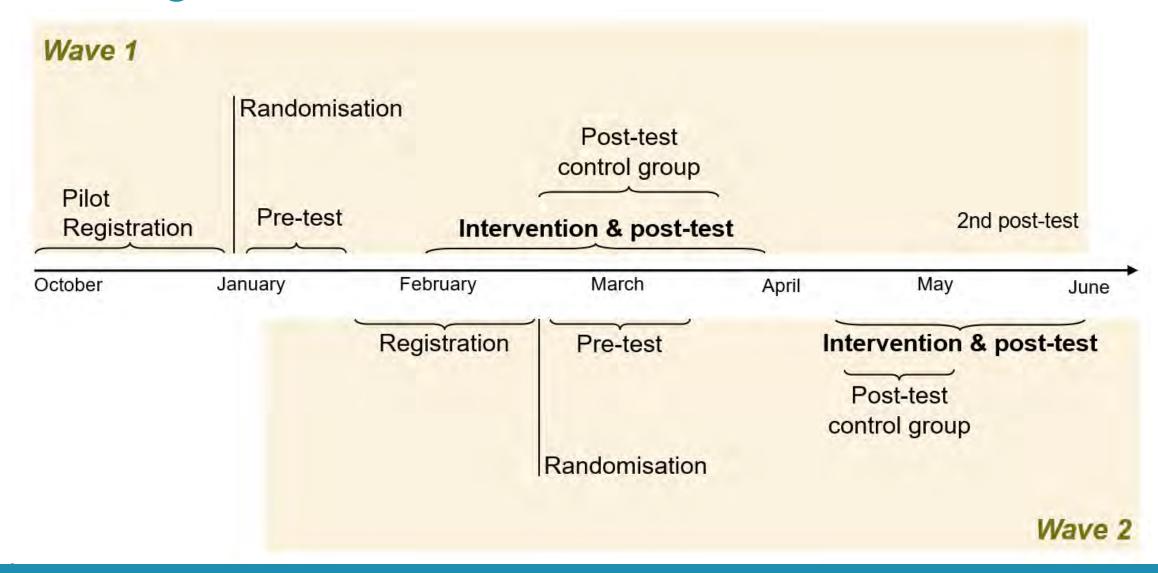


My research

Focusing on financial literacy, we examine the causal impact of:



The design

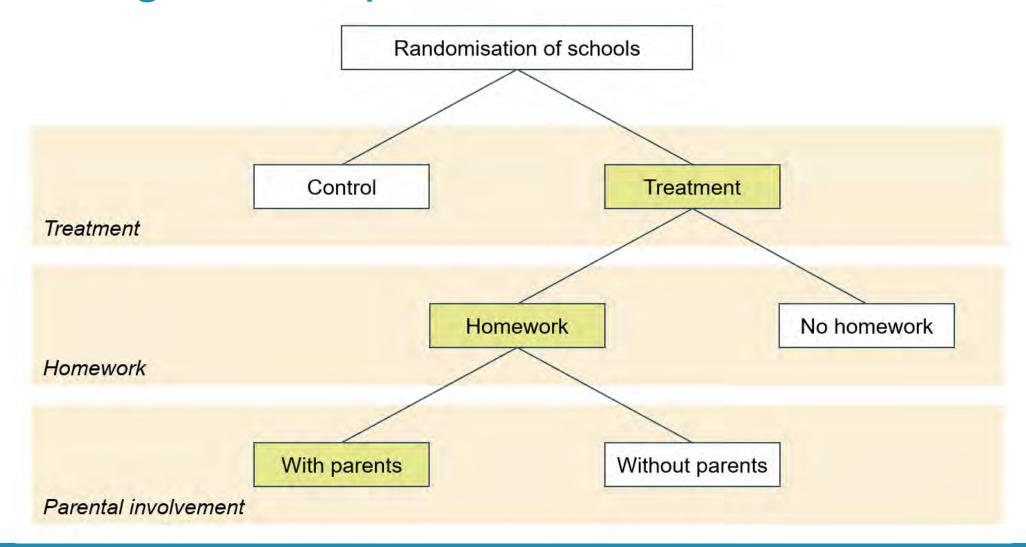




Tip: receive at the end of The design Tip: provide incentive for the pre-test a code that is required to start the post-test intervention Wave 1 Randomisation Post-test control group Pilot Pre-test 2nd post-test Intervention & post-test Registration October January February March April May June Intervention & post-test Registration Pre-test Post-test control group Randomisation Wave 2



The design – Multiple treatment arms





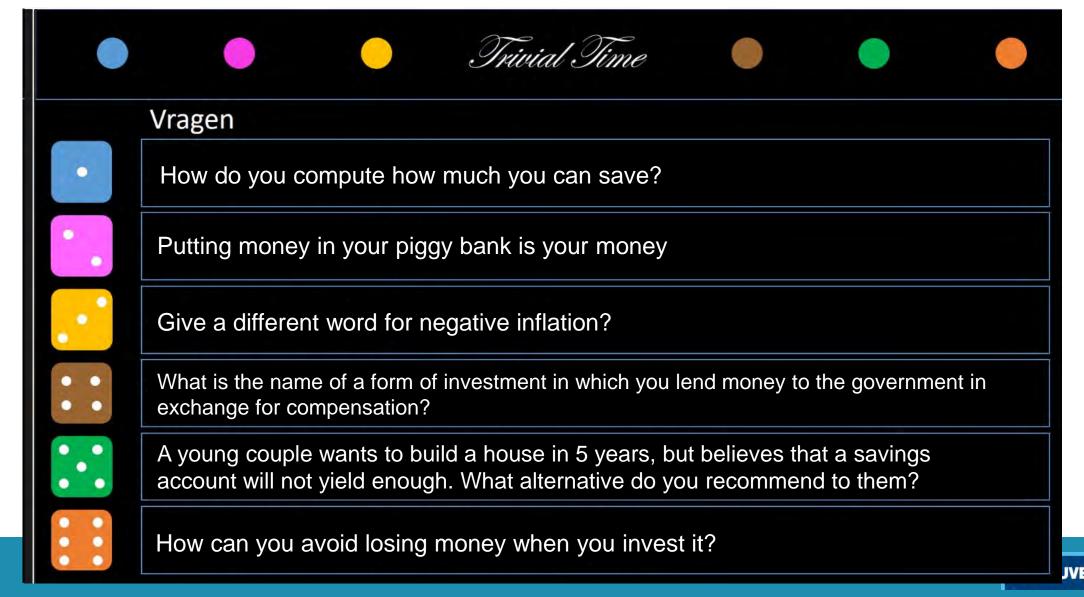
Example: family budget

Click on the holiday that you would like to do, together with a friend

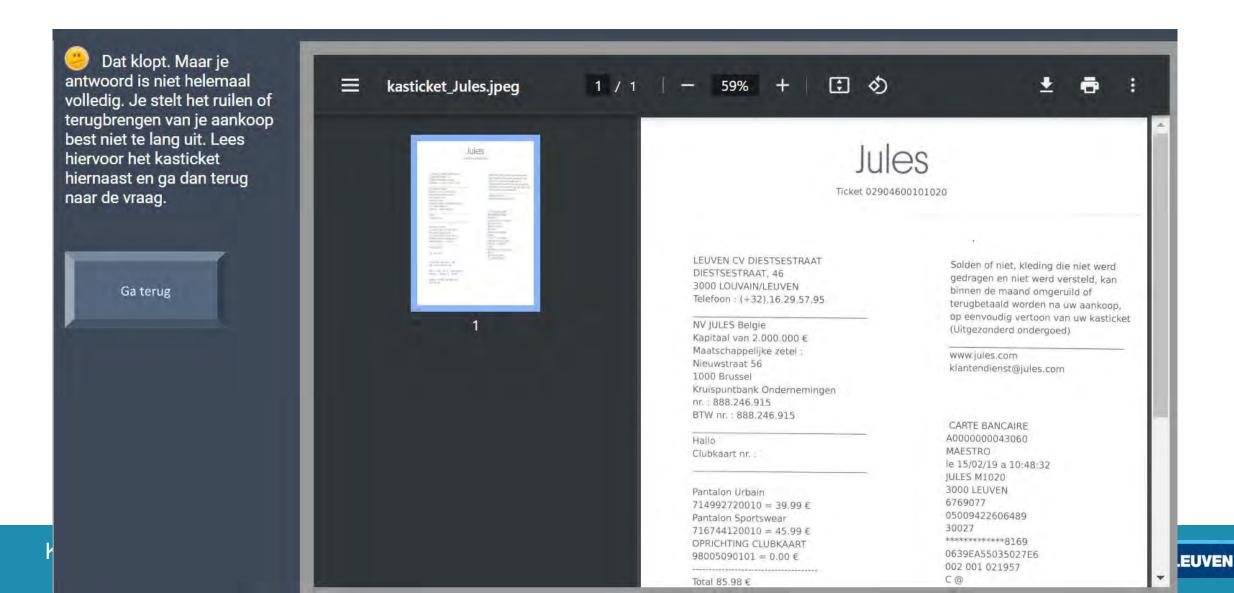




Example: 'Trivial time' on family budget



Example: Personal administration



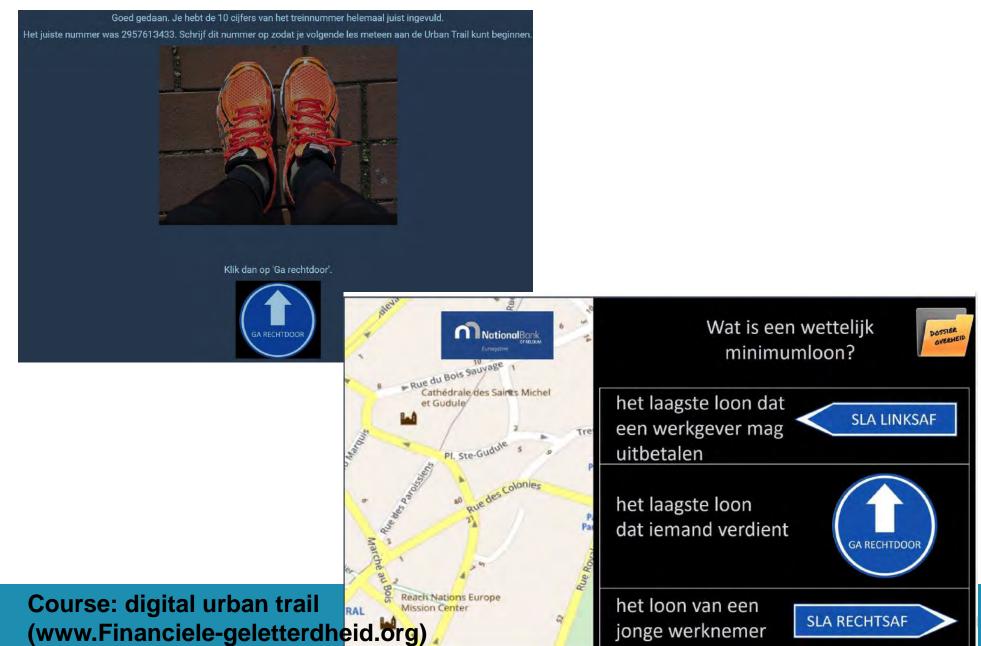
Example: Sample choice on gross / net wage



Je mag zelf kiezen welk onderwerp je wil. Klik op een afbeelding om verder te gaan.



Example: Digital urban trail on role of government





Knowing more?

- www.feb.kuleuven.be/LEER
- www.financiele-geletterdheid.org

Upcoming conference (see www.feb.kuleuven.be/LEER)









Evaluating the impact of financial education programs

Evidence from randomized controlled trials in financial literacy education.

Kristof De Witte

Leuven Economics of Education Research - KU Leuven

Rome 17-11-2023 - OECD-Bank of Italy Symposium on Financial Literacy and Empowerment