# Insights on Financial Literacy and Financial Fragility

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#### Topics I will cover



- Financial literacy: what people know and changes overtime
- Who are the most vulnerable groups?

3 Doosting financial resilience



#### Measuring financial literacy and well-being

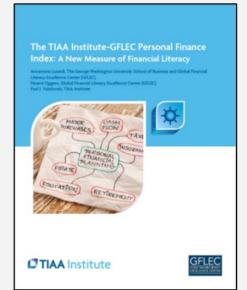


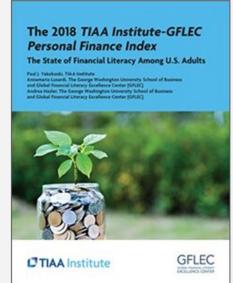
- The TIAA-Institute-GFLEC Personal Finance Index (P-Fin Index) is an annual barometer of knowledge and understanding which enable sound financial decision-making and effective management of personal finances among U.S. adults.
- The P-Fin Index relates to common financial situations that individuals encounter and can be viewed as a gauge of "working knowledge."
- In addition to personal finance knowledge it provides information on financial well-being indicators.
- Data is collected on a representative sample of about 1,000 respondents (age 18+).
- Data collection started at the end of 2016.

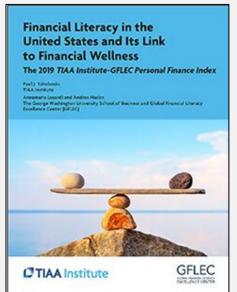


### Five years of P-Fin Index data (2017-2021)

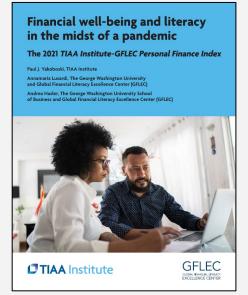














#### Zooming in into specific sub-groups



Each year, a specific demographic group is oversampled so we can provide a more detailed analysis of their financial literacy and wellness.

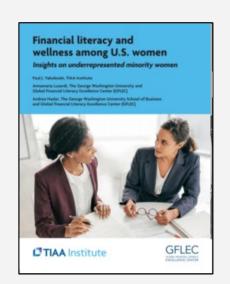
2017: Hispanics 2019: African Americans

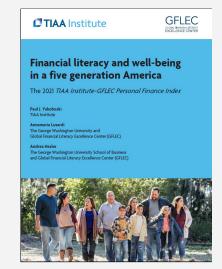
2018: Millennials 2020: Women





















2021: Age/Generations





#### What is unique: 8 functional areas of personal finance



The index is based on responses to 28 questions, with three or four questions for each of the eight functional areas:

#### The *P-Fin Index's* 28 questions cover eight functional areas:

1. Earning

2. Saving

3. Consuming

4. Investing

5. Borrowing

6. Insuring

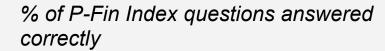
7. Comprehending risk

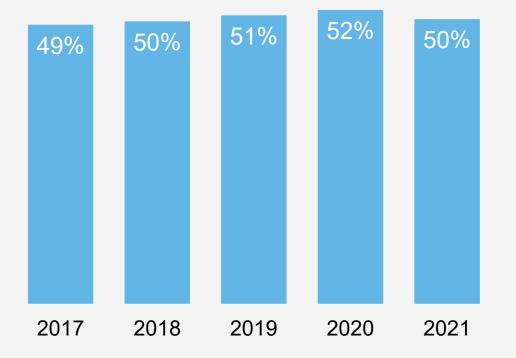
8. Go-to information sources



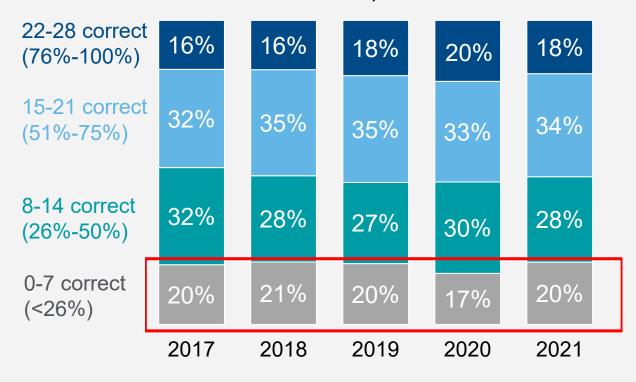
### Financial (il)literacy is holding steady: 2017-2021







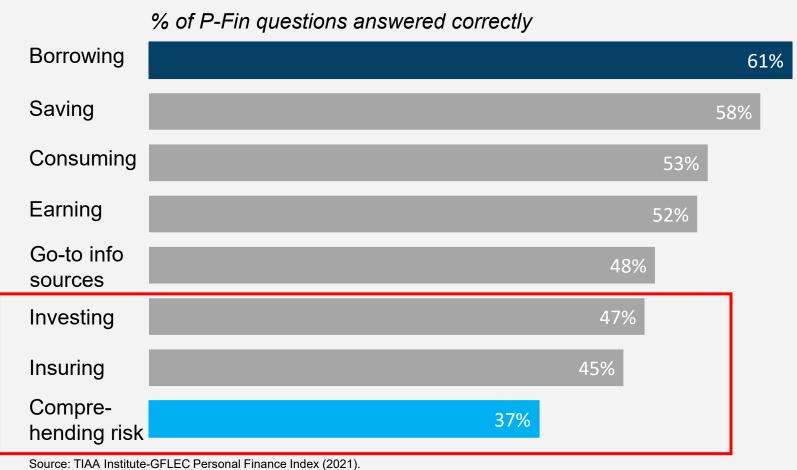
### Distribution of correct answers to P-Fin questions

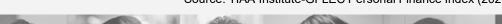




#### What do people know the most and the least



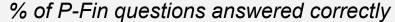


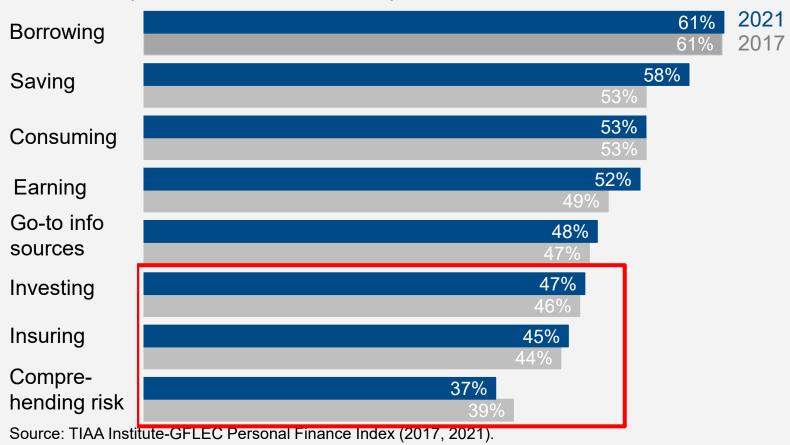




#### What do people know and how it has changed over time









#### "Calculated risk"?



New question added to the survey: Which of the following indicates the highest probability of getting a particular disease?

- There is a one-in-twenty chance of getting the disease
- 2% of the population will get the disease
- 25 out of every 1,000 people will get the disease
- Don't know
- Refuse to answer

Correct	28%
ncorrect	19%

Results:

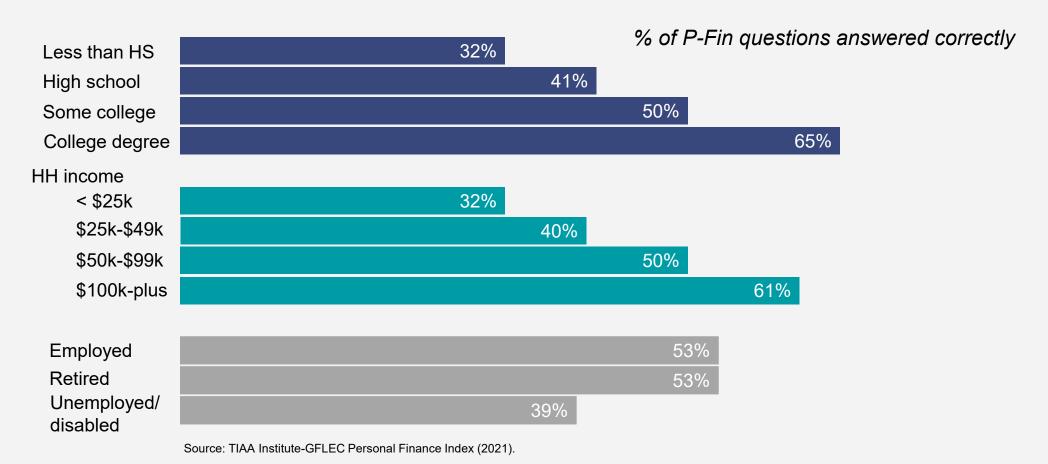
Don't Know 53%

No Answer 0%



#### Large variation in financial literacy across demographics



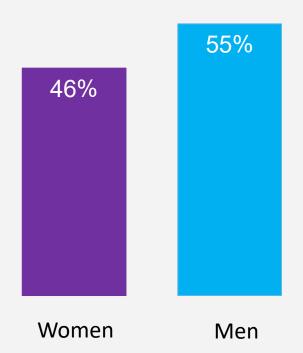




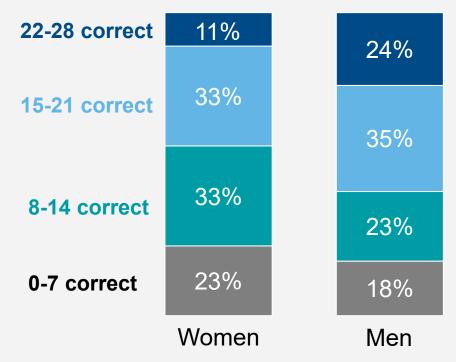
#### Demographic variation: Women and knowledge



% of P-Fin questions answered correctly



Distribution of correct answers to P-Fin questions













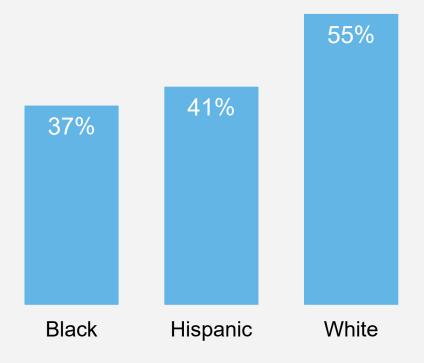




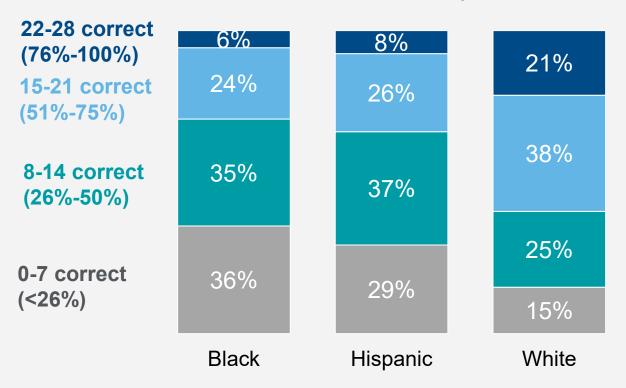
#### Demographic variation: Racial/Ethnic groups







#### Distribution of correct answers to P-Fin Index questions

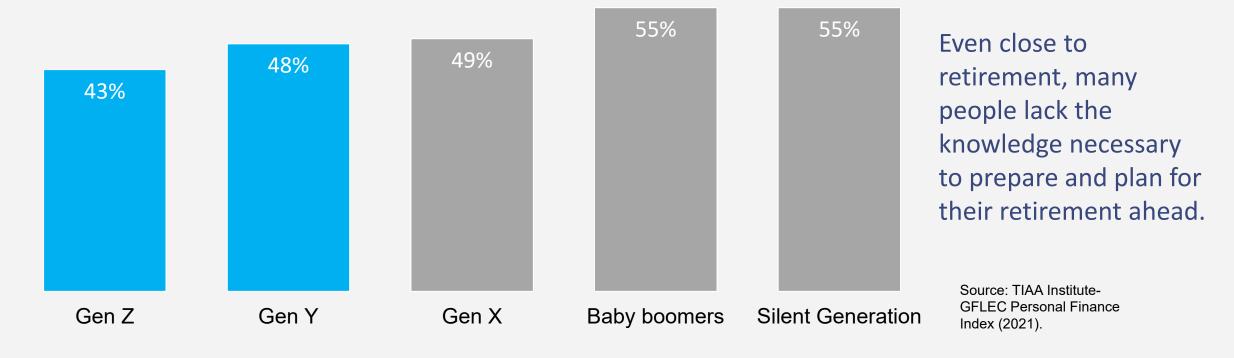




#### Demographic variation: Age/Generations



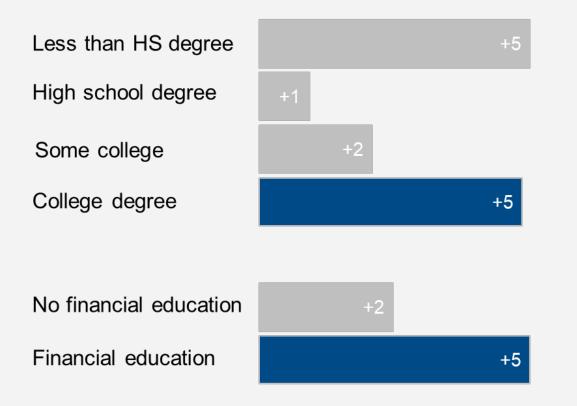
#### % of P-Fin questions answered correctly



#### Where changes happened over time: Toward an unequal path



% point change in P-Fin questions answered correctly, 2017 to 2020



Employed +4
Retired +1
Unemployed/
disabled +2



## Measuring financial fragility (a measure of well-being



- How **confident** are you that you could come up with **\$2,000** if an unexpected need arose **within the next month**?
  - I am certain I could come up with the full \$2,000.
  - I could probably come up with \$2,000.
  - I could probably not come up with \$2,000.
  - I am certain I could not come up with \$2,000.



- Don't know.
- Prefer not to say.

People with these responses are classified as financially fragile.

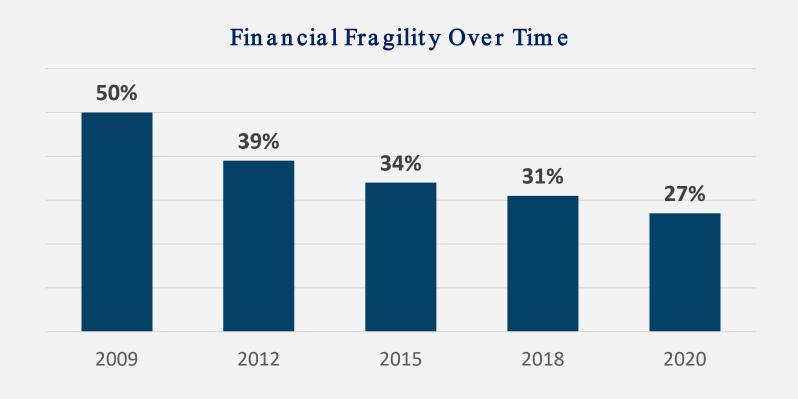
From Lusardi and Tufano, BPEA, 2011



#### Financial fragility in America before the pandemic





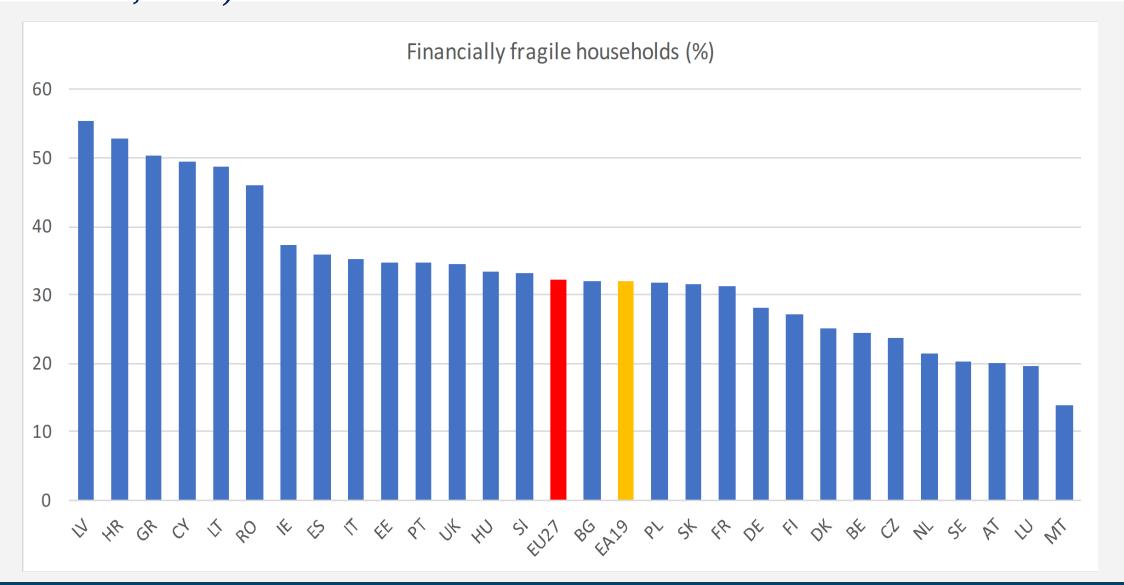


Source: 2009 TNS data, 2012, 2015 and 2018 NFCS data, and 2020 P-Fin data



EU households not ready to meet an unexpected financial expense – 2018 (From Demertzis, Domínguez-Jiménez, Lusardi, 2020)



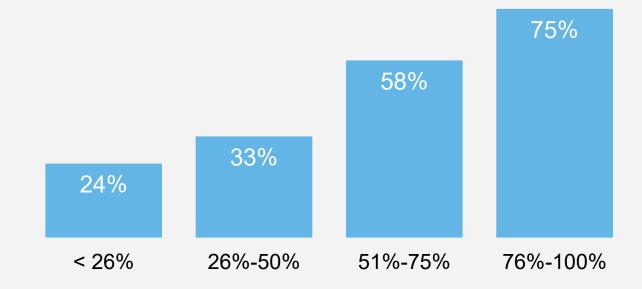


#### Financial literacy and financial fragility



% who could certainly come up with \$2,000 if an unexpected need arose within the next month

Those with greater financial literacy are less likely to be financially fragile.



% of *P-Fin* questions answered correctly



#### The relationship between financial resilience and literacy



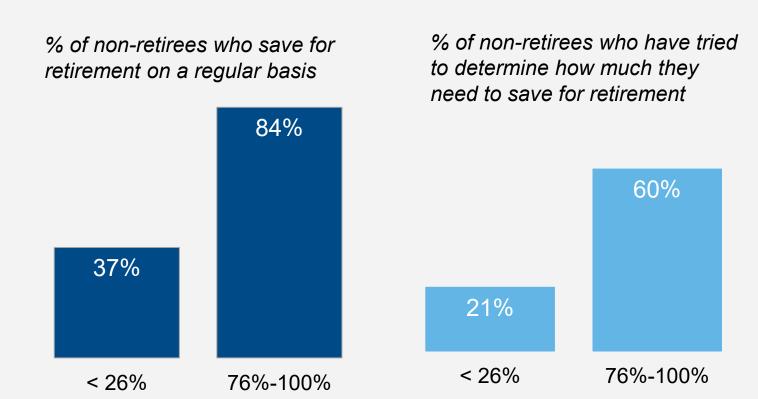
VARIABLES	<b>Model 1</b> Financial Resilience	<b>Model 2</b> Financial Resilience	<b>Model 3</b> Financial Resilience
> 50 % of P-Fin Index questions correct	0.130*** (0.0204)		
Total # of questions correct	,	0.00993***	
		(0.00149)	
Was offered financial education			0.0146
	NEG	MEG	(0.0184)
Demographic controls	YES	YES	YES
Constant	0.360***	0.294***	0.377***
	(0.0494)	(0.0515)	(0.0500)
Observations	2,892	2,892	2,892
R-squared	0.173	0.174	0.158



### Financial literacy and retirement planning



Those with greater financial literacy are more likely to save and plan for retirement.



% of *P-Fin* questions answered correctly



## The relationship between retirement planning and financial literacy GFLEC



VARIABLES	<b>Model 1</b> Retirement Planning	<b>Model 2</b> <i>Retirement Planning</i>	<b>Model 3</b> Retirement Planning
> 50 % of P-Fin Index questions correct	0.135*** (0.0214)		
Total # of questions correct		0.0122***	
Was offered financial education		(0.00151)	0.167*** (0.0198)
Demographic Controls	YES	YES	YES
Constant	0.103**	0.0251	0.0652
	(0.0454)	(0.0466)	(0.0453)
Observations	3,024	3,024	3,024
R-squared	0.172	0.179	0.183















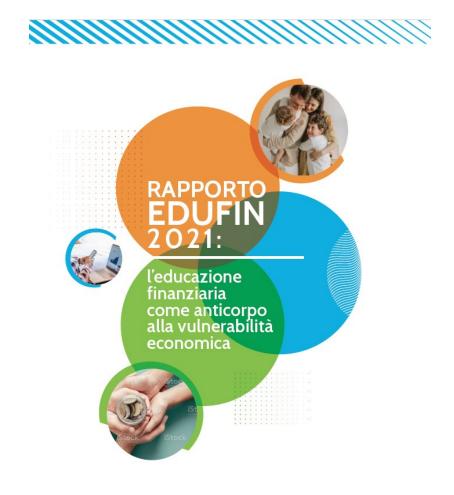
#### New data collected in Italy for the work of the Financial Education Committee



New panel data set: data collected in 2020 and 2021

Has questions on financial literacy and financial fragility

Empirical findings guide the work of the Financial Education Committee





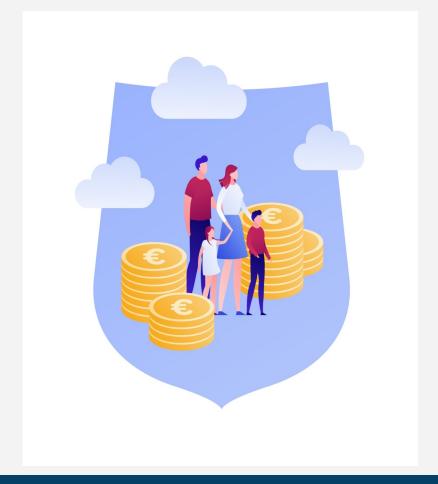


## Financial literacy is more important than ever



Financial literacy during the pandemic: In Italy too financial literacy acted as a shield to protect people against shocks





Source: S&P Global Finlit

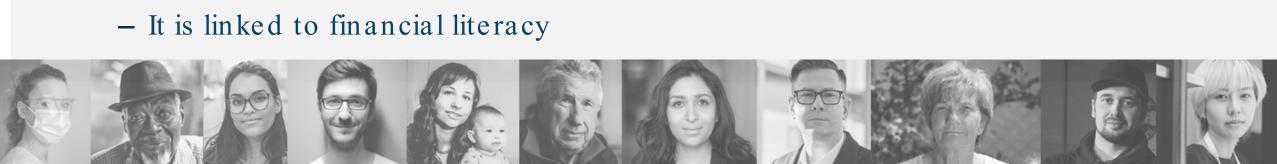
## Concluding remarks



- Need to improve levels of financial literacy
  - Levels of knowledge are still low
  - Financial literacy does not increase over time without interventions



- Risk and risk diversification
- Need to boost financial resilience
  - It is low even during good economic times





#### Concluding remarks, cont.



- The data on personal finance provide new and useful information
- We can use the data to design programs
- We can use to inform policy, they should be evidence-based
- Looking forward to the new wave of data





## Thank you!

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