

# They Just Add Up:

Math Knowledge + Financial Knowledge = **Better Financial Outcomes**

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# Background

- Many adults in the US experience financial difficulties – with trouble making ends meet
- Education is an important avenue to improving financial wellbeing

**1 in 3**  
adults are **financially fragile**

**43%**  
lack **emergency savings**

*But what type of knowledge is most effective?*



**MATH**

**PERSONAL  
FINANCE**

# Financial Education

## Does Education Work?

- Effectiveness of financial education thoroughly assessed by Kaiser and colleagues in 2021.
- Meta-analysis of 76 randomized-controlled trials, across 33 countries.

## Questions Asked

1. Does it increase financial knowledge?
2. financial behaviors?
3. Is it cost-effective?

# Findings and Implications

## Financial Education → Knowledge? **Yes!**

- Largest effect on knowledge, similar effect to math and reading interventions

## Financial Education → Behaviors? **Yes!**

- Positive effects on nearly all behaviors studied - improves budgeting, savings and credit
- Similar effect to tailored health interventions – like those for smoking

## Is Financial Education Cost-Effective? **Yes!**

- On average, a low cost for positive, overall medium effect

# Math Education

## Does Education Work?

- Math Education may also be important.
- Numeracy skills tied to better financial outcomes
- Math training can improve financial outcomes – like increasing creditworthiness, greater asset accumulation – and lessen poor outcomes – like credit card delinquency and foreclosure.

# Our Study



Examined the individual and combined roles of math and financial knowledge on a series of positive and adverse financial behaviors.

# Methodology

## Survey

- 1,668 Respondents
- NORC's AmeriSpeak Panel
- Surveyed May to April 2021

## Instruments

- Financial Knowledge
- Math Knowledge
- Positive Financial Behaviors
- Adverse Financial Behaviors



# Methodology

## Math Knowledge

- Three questions
- Probability, Percentages, Algebra

**High Math Knowledge: 2+ of 3 correct**

**What is the value of  $6x + y$ , if  $x=3$  and  $y=6$ ?**

- a) 9      b) 18      c) 63      d) 24      e) Don't Know

## Financial Knowledge

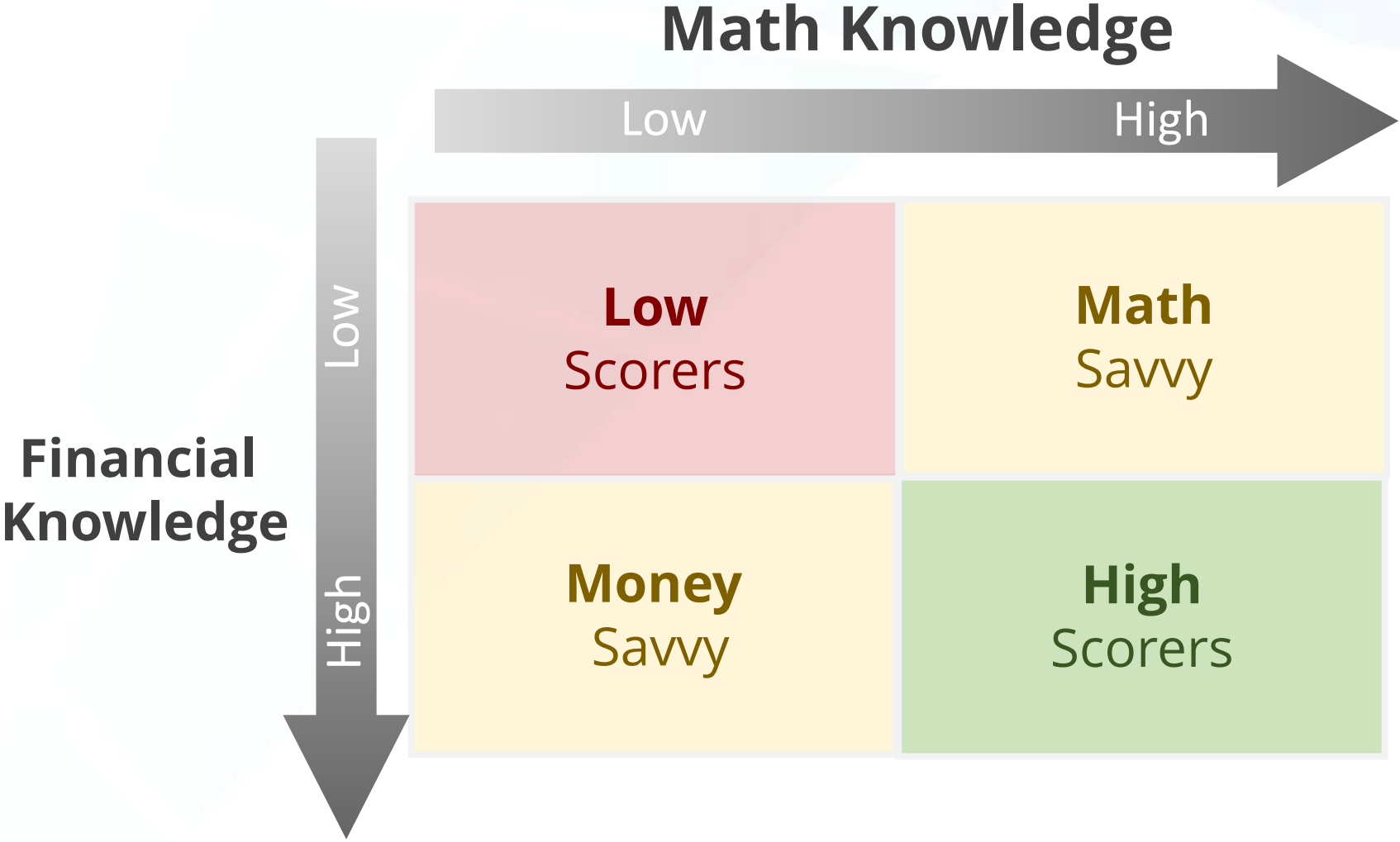
- Three questions
- Interest, Inflation, Investment Risk

**High Fin. Knowledge: 2+ of 3 correct**

**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?**

- a) More than \$102      c) Less than \$102  
b) Exactly \$102      d) Don't Know

# Four Knowledge Groups:



## Positive Financial Behaviors



- Low Scorers
1. Has savings account
  2. Has a plan for saving
  3. Retirement Account
  4. Non-retirement Investment Account

% of total **positive**  
financial behaviors  
(out of 4)

Larger numbers indicate *more positive behaviors*

## Adverse Financial Behaviors



1. Used Check Cashing Service
2. Taken out Pay Day Loan
3. Unbanked
4. No surplus income at end of month

% of total **adverse**  
financial behaviors  
(out of 4)

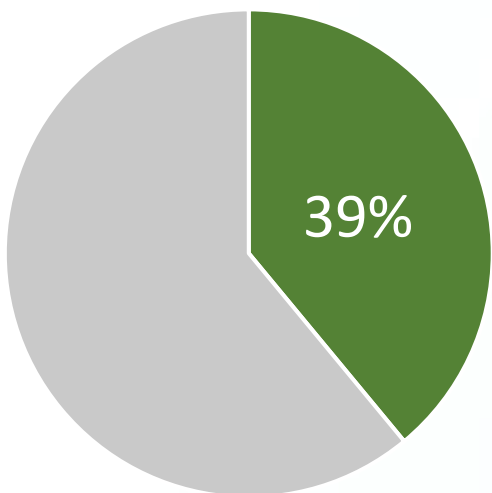
Smaller numbers indicate *fewer adverse behaviors*

# Findings

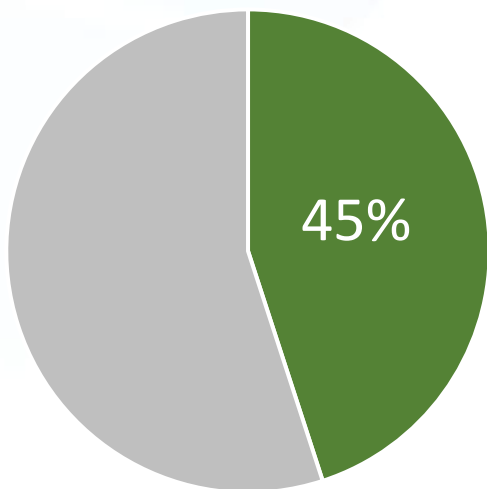
## Positive Behaviors Assessed

- Has savings account
- Has a plan for saving
- Retirement Account
- Non-retirement Investment Account

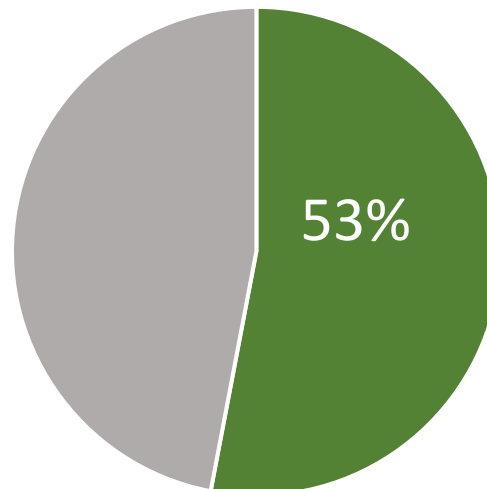
## Percent of total positive behaviors taken (on average)



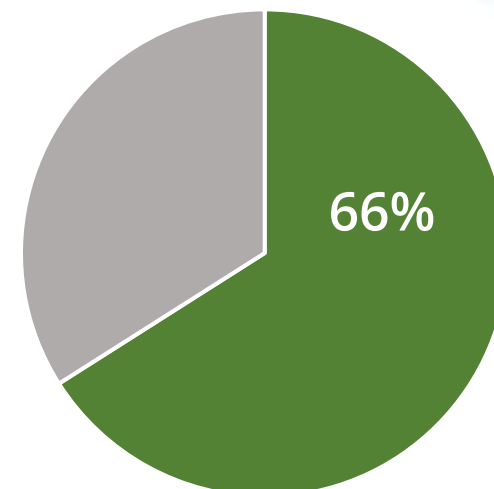
Low Scorers



Math Savvy



Money Savvy\*



High Scorers\*

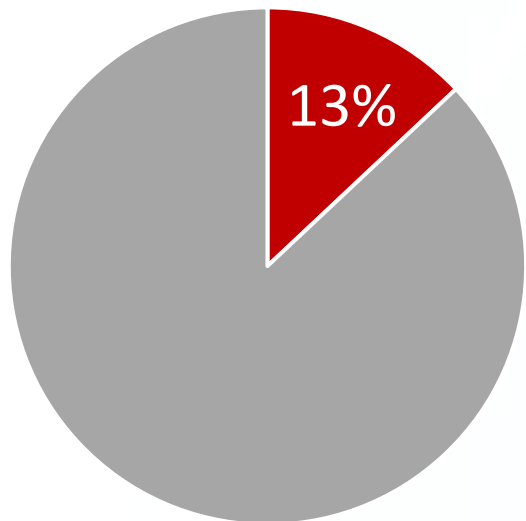
\*Significantly more positive actions taken than low scorers (even after adjusting for demographics)

# Findings

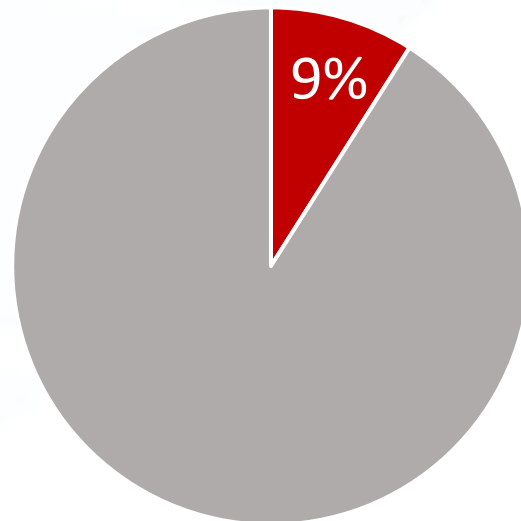
## Adverse Behaviors Assessed

- Used Check Cashing Service
- Taken out Pay Day Loan
- Unbanked
- No surplus income at end of month

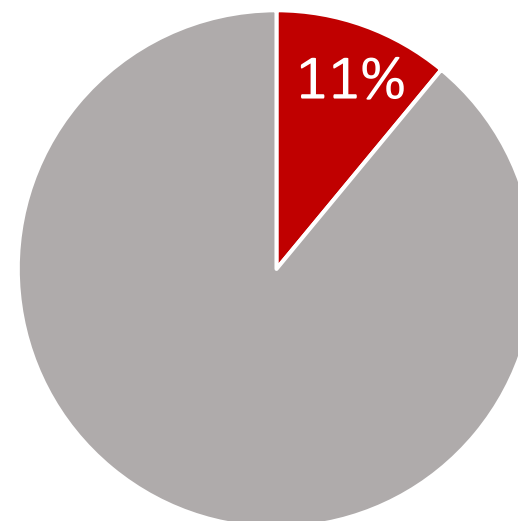
### Percent of total adverse behaviors taken (on average)



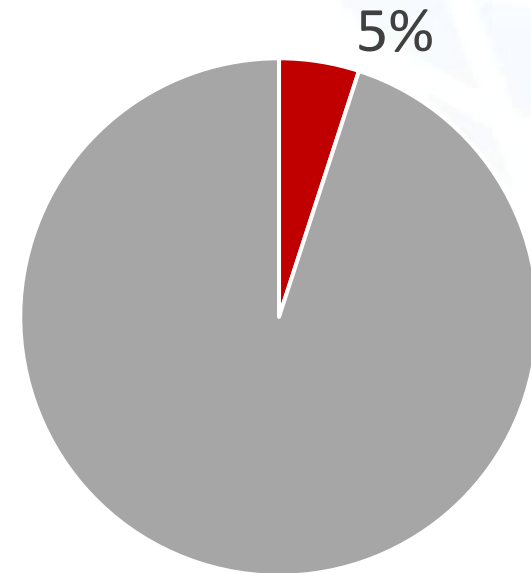
Low Scorers



Math Savvy



Money Savvy



High Scorers\*

\*Significantly fewer actions taken than low scorers  
(even after adjusting for demographics)

# Findings

## What about the role of *education*?

- Separately examined the role math and financial education played on the same financial behaviors.
- On average, those reporting **both financial education and intensive math education** reported the most positive behaviors and fewest adverse behaviors.

Math Education	
Intensive Math	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Calculus (in High School/College)</li><li>• Another College Math Course</li></ul>
Foundational Math	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• High School Algebra or Precalculus</li><li>• None of the above listed choices</li></ul>

Financial Education	
Financial Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Took a course that covered personal finance topics</li></ul>
No Financial Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Did not take course covering personal finance topics</li></ul>

# Summary

- Those with both **high math and financial knowledge had most engagement in positive behaviors** and least engagement with adverse behaviors – more than those with only high math or financial knowledge.
- The **benefits** associated with having both high math and financial knowledge **extend further than any demographic factor** studied, including income level.
- **Similar findings** emerge when examining the role of **financial and math education** on financial behaviors.

# Main Takeaways

- Math and financial knowledge (and education) should be thought of as **complements and not competitors.**
- As financial education continues expanding, **implementing this coursework within a mathematical framework** may be helpful.







## Building a Financially Capable America Through Education and Research

### Topics Covered

- Financial Capability & Inclusion
- Retail Investing
- Consumer Financial Fraud
- Aging & Financial Decision Making
- Evaluation Studies

The **People**  
We Help



The **Knowledge** We  
Gain & Share



The **Networks** We  
Strengthen



# Teaching Investing Concepts



# Gen Z are entering the investment ecosystem

**56%**

Of US Gen Z own at least one primary investment type

**25%**

Of US Gen Z started investing before they turned 18

**\$4,000**

Median amount invested by US Gen Z investors

**They're eager to learn!**

# 1. Introduce the Concept of Risk...

## Basic Concepts:

*All* investment carry risk

Markets fluctuate –  
investments go up AND  
down over time

Helpful to invest  
incrementally rather  
than “time the market”

Learning to Invest

Relationship Ups and Downs: Risk and Return



**FINRA**  
Investor Education  
FOUNDATION

More investment risk means more potential to make or lose money.

Continue

## Mini-course on FINRA.org

# ... and Diversification (to Manage Risk)

## Playing the Field

Select six investment options to create a well-diversified portfolio.

**Hint:** Your portfolio should be diversified both across and within major categories of investments.

If you choose an investment option by mistake, select it again to de-select it.  
Select **Submit** to see how your investment portfolio measures up.

S&P 500 Fund

Growth Stocks

Dividend-Paying Stocks

International Stock Fund

AAA-Rated Bonds

High-Yield Bonds

Treasury Bonds

Municipal Bonds

Treasury Bills

Money Market Fund

Real Estate Trust

Precious Metals



Back

Submit

# Illustrating Risk

Try this:

Use FINRA's Market Data Center to graph stock, bond, or mutual funds over the short- or long-term.



[FINRA.org/MarketData](https://www.finra.org/MarketData)

# Risk Tolerance: Does Perception = Reality?



# Risk Tolerance: Reality





# 2. Educate Students About Fees

Basic Concepts:

Fees matter because they impact return

AND

They are something investors can control

**Investing Is Not Free**

When you invest, you pay for the investment itself.

Plus, you often incur costs to buy, hold, and sell that investment. What you pay to invest depends on many factors, including the type of investment, the account you have, and the financial professional you work with.

**Cost of Investment**      **Other Costs**

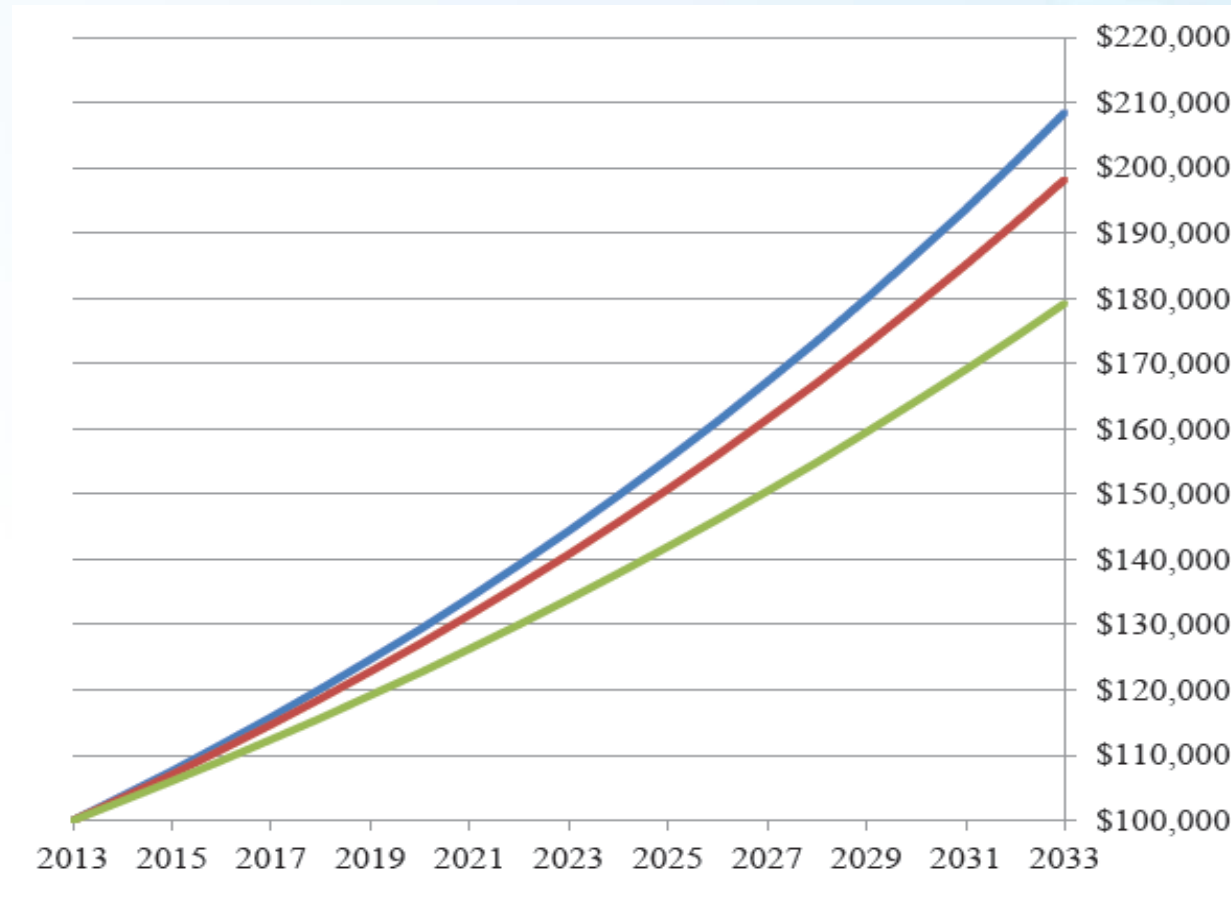


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**Mini-course on FINRA.org**

# Why Fees Matter

Just a 0.75% increase in fees can reduce account value by tens of thousands of dollars over the long term



**0.25% fee**

**0.50% fee**

**1.00% fee**

Assumptions:

- \$100,000 initial investment
- 4% annual return

# Illustrating Fees

Try this:

Use FINRA's Fund Analyzer to compare fees for two mutual funds – or have them download a prospectus and search for fee information

The screenshot shows the FINRA Fund Analyzer website. At the top, the title "Fund Analyzer by FINRA" is displayed in blue. Below the title is the tagline "Analyze and compare the cost of owning funds". A search bar is present with the placeholder text "Search by Fund Name, Family, Ticker or Keywords" and a red "SEARCH" button. Below the search bar is a small disclaimer: "By clicking SEARCH or otherwise using the Fund Analyzer, I agree to the Fund Analyzer Terms of Use." The main content area is titled "Understand Fund Costs" and features a horizontal timeline with five circular markers. The markers are labeled as follows: "FRONT-END LOADS UPON PURCHASE" (light blue), "REDEMPTION FEES EARLY CHECKOUT" (medium blue), "ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES COST FOR FUND OPERATION" (dark blue), "BACK-END LOADS UPON REDEMPTION" (grey), and "WRAP ACCOUNT & FLAT FEES ACCOUNT COST" (black).

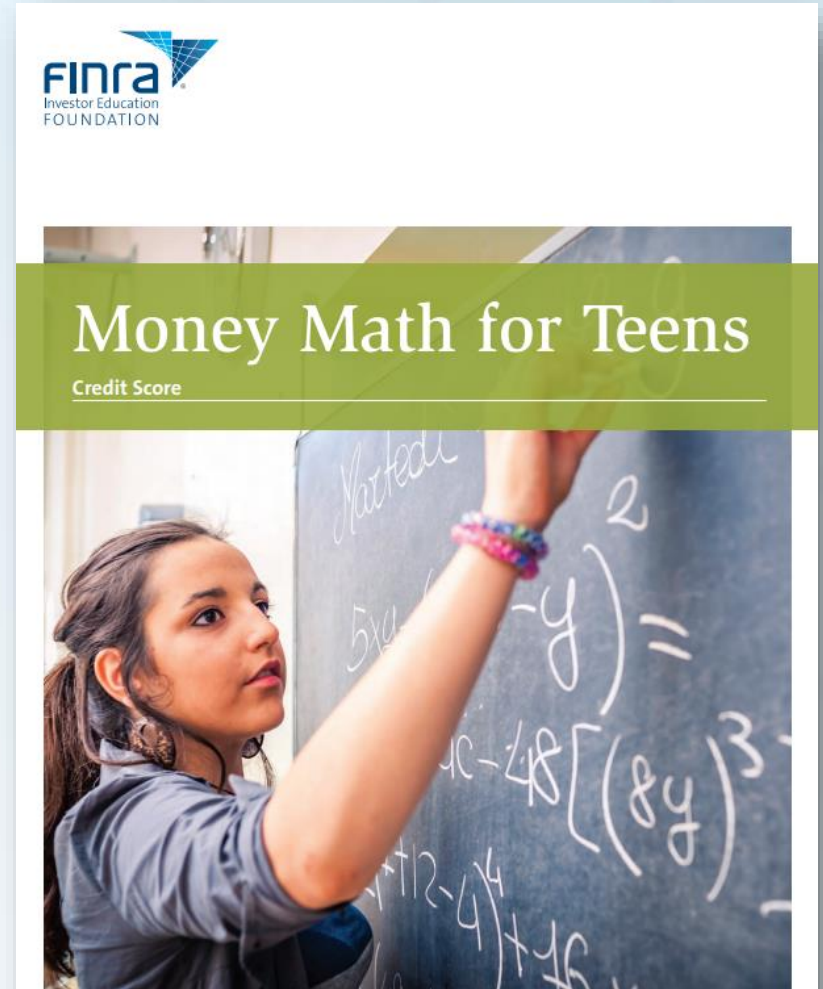
[FINRA.org/FundAnalyzer](https://www.finra.org/FundAnalyzer)

# 3. Integrate Financial Concepts into Math

Basic Concept:

Financial capability benefits from strong math skills

Explore compound interest, opportunity costs and more—all in a way that's practical and relevant to teens (middle & high school)



**Money Math: [FINRAFoundation.org](https://www.FINRAFoundation.org)**

# 4. Warn Students About Fraud

## Basic Concept:

Social media and websites can be fraught with fraud

Most people who lose money to scams have a tough time identifying *persuasion*



[ConEmIfYouCan.org](http://ConEmIfYouCan.org)

# Additional Resources



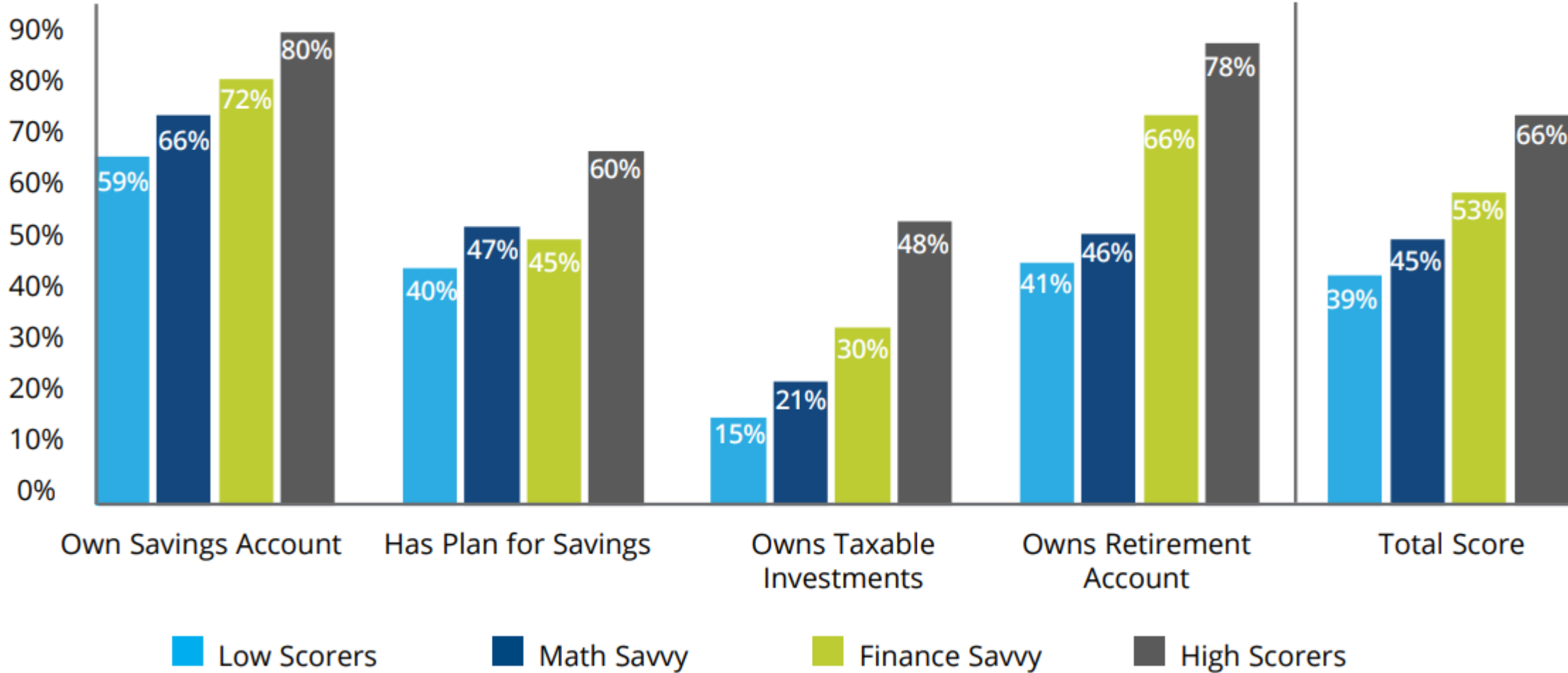
**FINRAFoundation.org - People We Help - Educating Youth**



[christine.kieffer@finra.org](mailto:christine.kieffer@finra.org)

# Appendix. Results

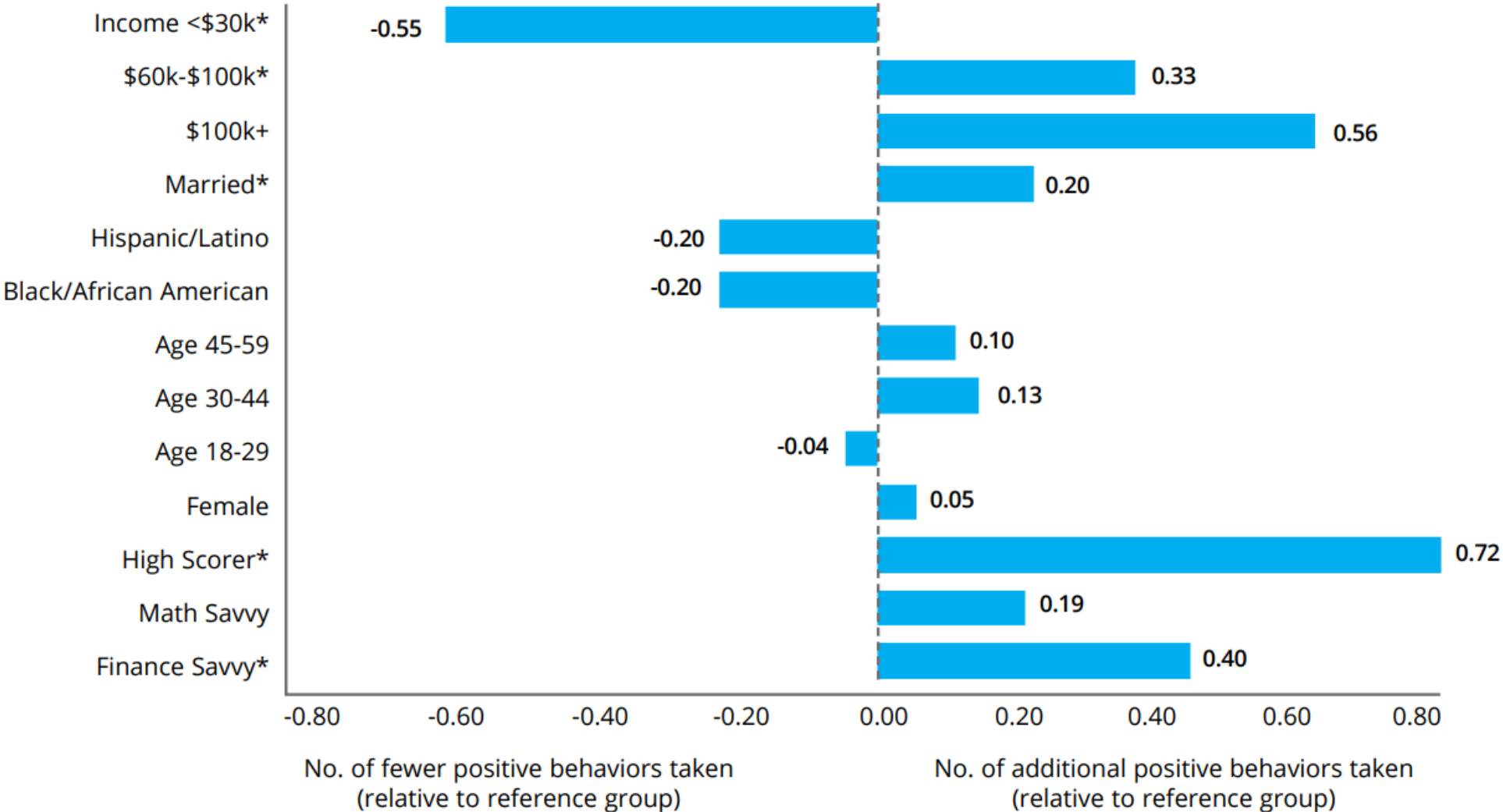
Association between Knowledge Level and Positive Scores





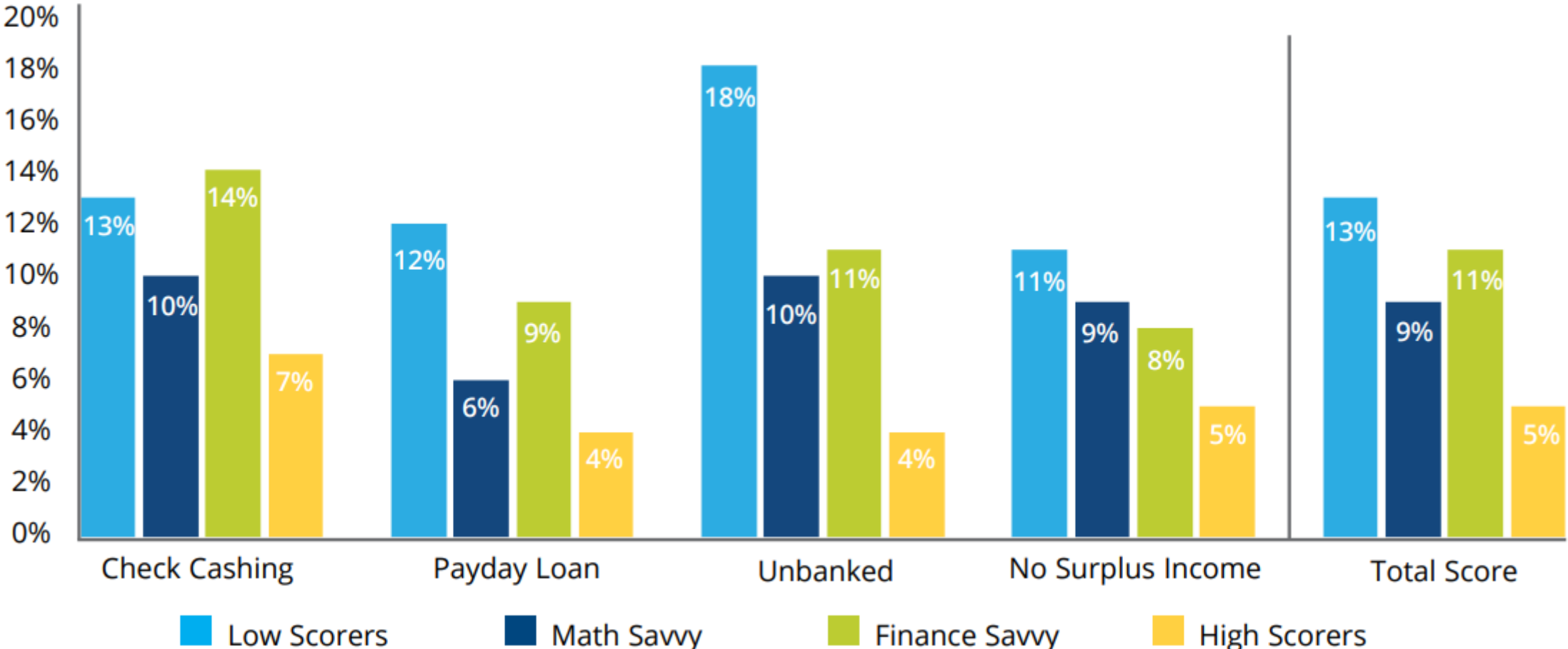
# Appendix. Results

Key Factors Associated with Positive Behaviors Taken



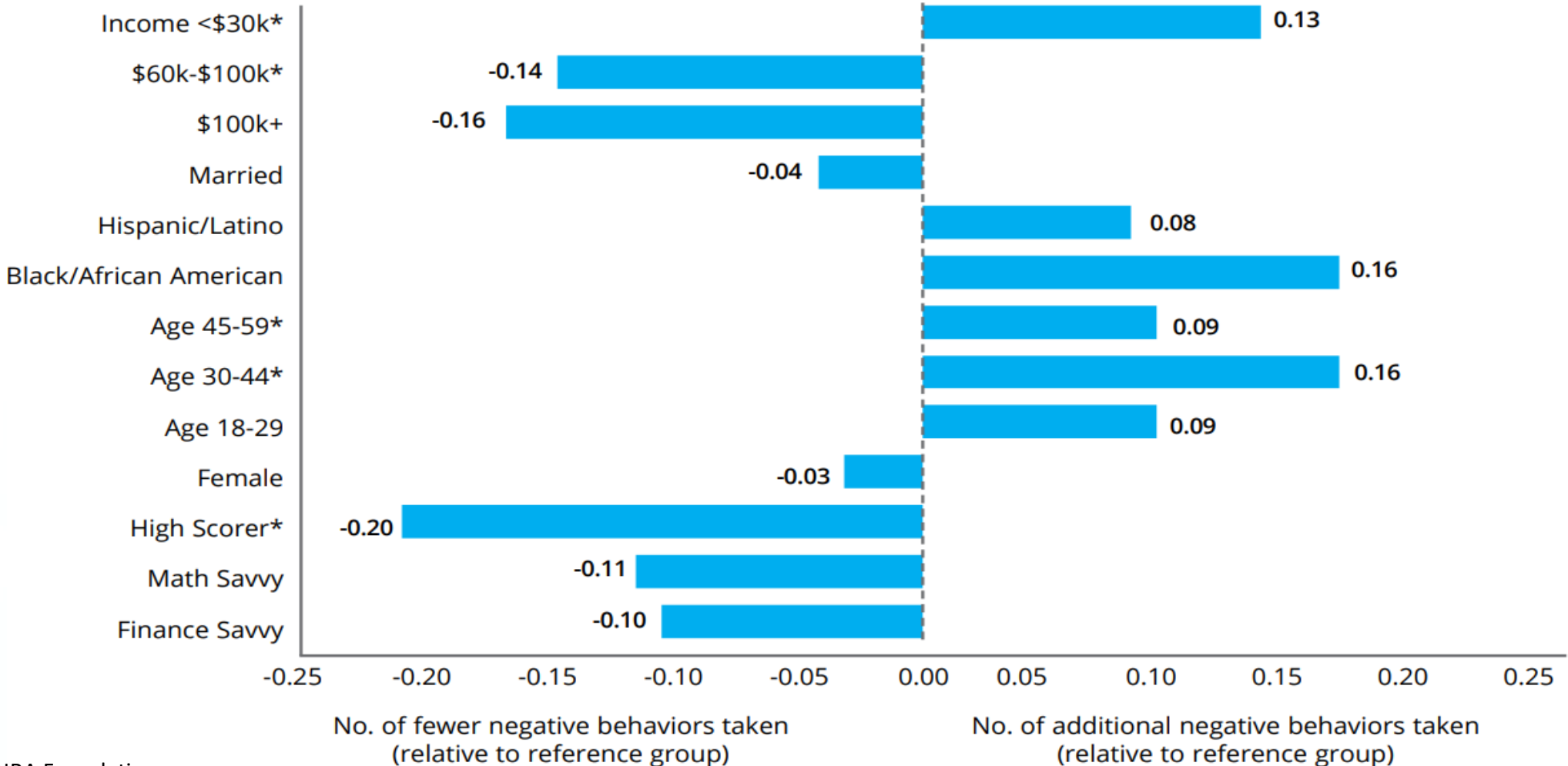
# Appendix. Results

Association between Knowledge Level and Negative Scores



# Appendix. Results

### Key Factors Associated with Negative Behaviors Taken



# Appendix. Results

Key Factors Associated with Negative Behaviors Taken  
(Financial and Math Education)

