Financial Literacy and Interviewer Effects

Crossley/Schmidt/Tzamourani/Winter discussed by Pirmin Fessler

4th conference on household finance and consumption

18.12.2015

OUTLINE



2 Summary

3 Some questions



€NB

"STANDARDIZED" FINANCIAL LITERACY QUESTIONS

An (extreme) example

- World Bank Project, Financial Literacy, 140 countries "to understand the extent of peoples understanding of basic financial concepts as well as the degree to which financial skills fall short among groups like women and the poor,"
- But is that feasible?

"Standardized" Financial Literacy Questions

- Suppose you had 100 dollars in a savings account and the bank adds 10 percent per year to the account. How much money would you have in the account after five years if you did not remove any money from the account: more than 150 dollars, exactly 150 dollars, or less than 150 dollars?"
- Suppose you have some money. Is it safer to put your money into one business or investment, or to put your money into multiple businesses or investments?"

"Standardized" Financial Literacy Questions

- Suppose you had 100 dollars in a savings account and the bank adds 10 percent per year to the account. How much money would you have in the account after five years if you did not remove any money from the account: more than 150 dollars, exactly 150 dollars, or less than 150 dollars?"
- Suppose you have some money. Is it safer to put your money into one business or investment, or to put your money into multiple businesses or investments?"

BUT...many people

- do not have banks, bank accounts, savings, hold any money for 5 years, or any idea of what 10 percent means.
- do not face situations in which they would have to decide between "investing" in one or multiple investments

€)NR

Use PHF (HFCS) (meta-)data and an interviewer survey as well as detailed contact data to answer the following questions:

• Do Interviewer characteristics influence answers to standard financial literacy questions?

Use PHF (HFCS) (meta-)data and an interviewer survey as well as detailed contact data to answer the following questions:

- Do Interviewer characteristics influence answers to standard financial literacy questions?
 - YES.

€NB

Use PHF (HFCS) (meta-)data and an interviewer survey as well as detailed contact data to answer the following questions:

- Do Interviewer characteristics influence answers to standard financial literacy questions?
 - YES.
- Are Interviewers particularly relevant as a potential source of response bias?

Use PHF (HFCS) (meta-)data and an interviewer survey as well as detailed contact data to answer the following questions:

- Do Interviewer characteristics influence answers to standard financial literacy questions?
 - YES.
- Are Interviewers particularly relevant as a potential source of response bias?
 - YES.

Use PHF (HFCS) (meta-)data and an interviewer survey as well as detailed contact data to answer the following questions:

- Do Interviewer characteristics influence answers to standard financial literacy questions?
 - YES.
- Are Interviewers particularly relevant as a potential source of response bias?
 - YES.
- Can we do something about it?

Use PHF (HFCS) (meta-)data and an interviewer survey as well as detailed contact data to answer the following questions:

- Do Interviewer characteristics influence answers to standard financial literacy questions?
 - YES.
- Are Interviewers particularly relevant as a potential source of response bias?
 - YES.
- Can we do something about it?
 - YES.

€)NR

• Are measures of asset participation really independent of the level of financial literacy?



- Are measures of asset participation really independent of the level of financial literacy?
- Why should somebody scale with ICC if simple dummies do the job?

- Are measures of asset participation really independent of the level of financial literacy?
- Why should somebody scale with ICC if simple dummies do the job?
- Why don't you include information on interviewer-interviewee matches (interactions)?



- Are measures of asset participation really independent of the level of financial literacy?
- Why should somebody scale with ICC if simple dummies do the job?
- Why don't you include information on interviewer-interviewee matches (interactions)?
- Given CAPI Interviewers are interviewing in certain regions. Might your interviewer effects pick up differences between regions?

- Are measures of asset participation really independent of the level of financial literacy?
- Why should somebody scale with ICC if simple dummies do the job?
- Why don't you include information on interviewer-interviewee matches (interactions)?
- Given CAPI Interviewers are interviewing in certain regions. Might your interviewer effects pick up differences between regions?
- One of our main findings is that interviewer experience is a very important factor. Why is it missing from the regressions?

• If interviewer effects are so important, why do we not have interviewer ids in our statistical (and user) datasets?

- If interviewer effects are so important, why do we not have interviewer ids in our statistical (and user) datasets?
- Should we invest more in interviewer training to "harmonize" interviewer behaviour?

- If interviewer effects are so important, why do we not have interviewer ids in our statistical (and user) datasets?
- Should we invest more in interviewer training to "harmonize" interviewer behaviour?
- Should we try to match ideal interviewer-respondent pairs in the case of a panel like the PHF?

• We should do much more methodological work and also document better how our data is produced, from fieldwork, via editing and weighting to imputing.



- We should do much more methodological work and also document better how our data is produced, from fieldwork, via editing and weighting to imputing.
- We should try to illustrate how different decisions in this process would have influenced results, maybe with the construction of rather extreme scenarios.

E)NR

- We should do much more methodological work and also document better how our data is produced, from fieldwork, via editing and weighting to imputing.
- We should try to illustrate how different decisions in this process would have influenced results, maybe with the construction of rather extreme scenarios.
- More and more data from other sources is available. But the important information is spread across more and more players. Directly gathering the information at the household level might become a lot more important before it is maybe redundant at some point.

- We should do much more methodological work and also document better how our data is produced, from fieldwork, via editing and weighting to imputing.
- We should try to illustrate how different decisions in this process would have influenced results, maybe with the construction of rather extreme scenarios.
- More and more data from other sources is available. But the important information is spread across more and more players. Directly gathering the information at the household level might become a lot more important before it is maybe redundant at some point.
- \longrightarrow So I think it would be really important to foster (or better allow) methodological research with the HFCS

- We should do much more methodological work and also document better how our data is produced, from fieldwork, via editing and weighting to imputing.
- We should try to illustrate how different decisions in this process would have influenced results, maybe with the construction of rather extreme scenarios.
- More and more data from other sources is available. But the important information is spread across more and more players. Directly gathering the information at the household level might become a lot more important before it is maybe redundant at some point.

 \longrightarrow So I think it would be really important to foster (or better allow) methodological research with the HFCS \longrightarrow And of course, I am really interested in reading the results section of

the paper.

E)NR