

Financial **Literacy** and Financial **Inclusion**

Connecting the Dots with **Behavioral Science**

Enrique Fatas
Universidad Europea



Lina Restrepo-Plaza (Universidad Europea), Lorena Levano (World Bank), Ana Maria Rojas (World Bank), Paulius Yamin (PIAS), Blanca Zuluaga (ICESI)

ue Universidad
Europea

**Behavioral
Economics
Institute**



Powered by Bing
© Microsoft, OpenStreetMap, Overture Maps Foundation

Methodology

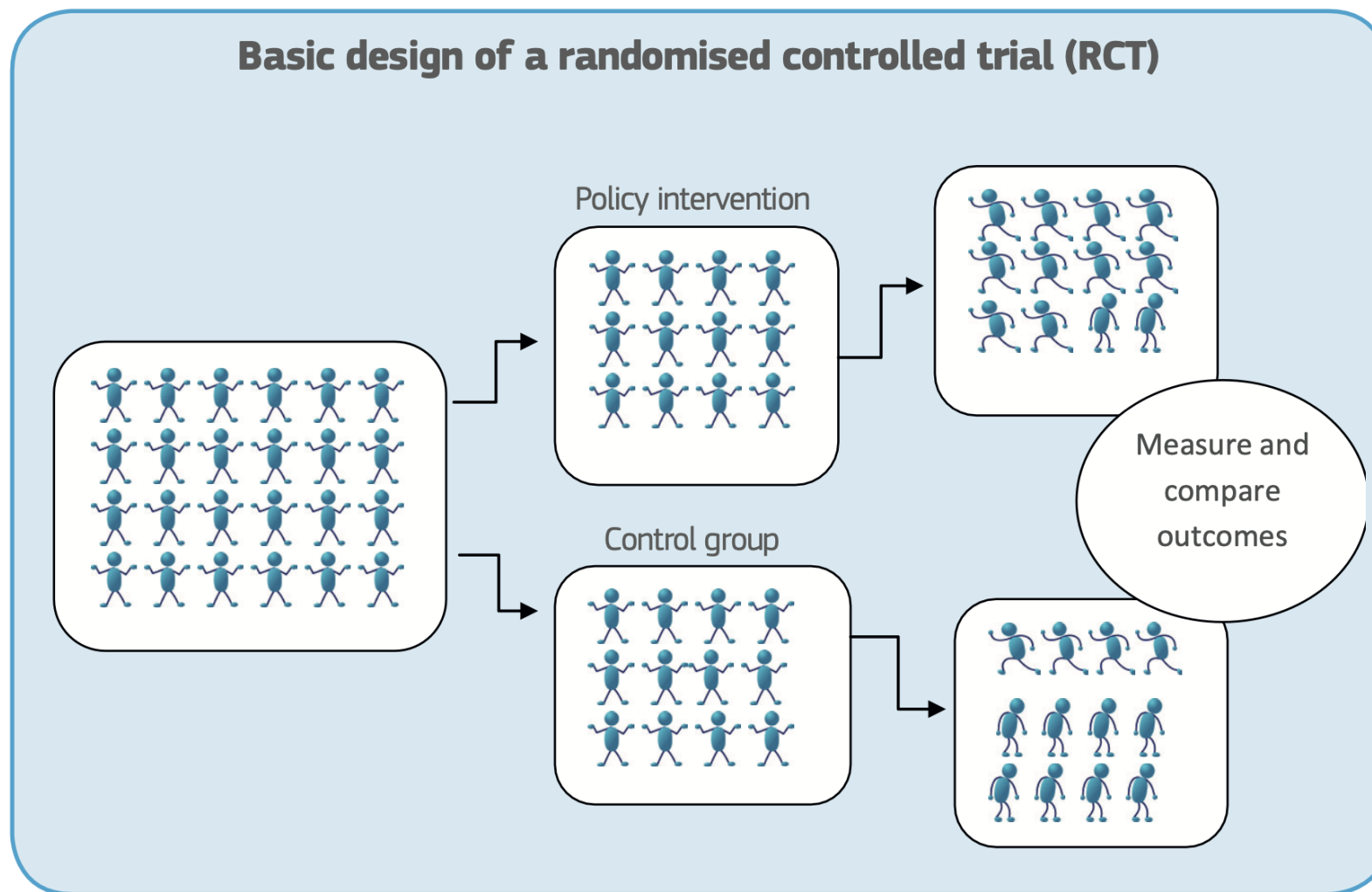
Behavioral Science

ue Universidad
Europea

Behavioral
Economics
Institute

D I E T

First randomization Science



Lourenço, J. S., Ciriolo, E., Almeida, S. R., & Troussard, X. (2016). JRC Science Hub, European Commission.

Second randomization

Vignette experiment

A client enters your office in the last minute of a busy workday.

Luis is a 35-year-old **Peruvian** with two kids (3 and 14 years old), a high school diploma, and owns a small convenience store where his family works. **Luis** is applying for a loan to buy some appliances to renovate his business. He brings a folder with the documents needed to apply.

Luis is a 35-year-old **Venezuelan** with two kids (3 and 14 years old), a high school diploma, and owns a small convenience store where his family works. **Luis** is applying for a loan to buy some appliances to renovate his business. He brings a folder with the documents needed to apply.

Ana is a 35-year-old **Peruvian** with two kids (3 and 14 years old), a high school diploma, and owns a small convenience store where her family works. **Ana** is applying for a loan to buy some appliances to renovate her business. She brings a folder with the documents needed to apply.

Ana is a 35-year-old **Venezuelan** with two kids (3 and 14 years old), a high school diploma, and owns a small convenience store where his family works. **Ana** is applying for a loan to buy some appliances to renovate her business. She brings a folder with the documents needed to apply.

Improving digital inclusion in conflict areas

External factors

Cauca Valley

DMP in Southwest Colombia

ue Universidad
Europea

Behavioral
Economics
Institute

Violence

Scarcity

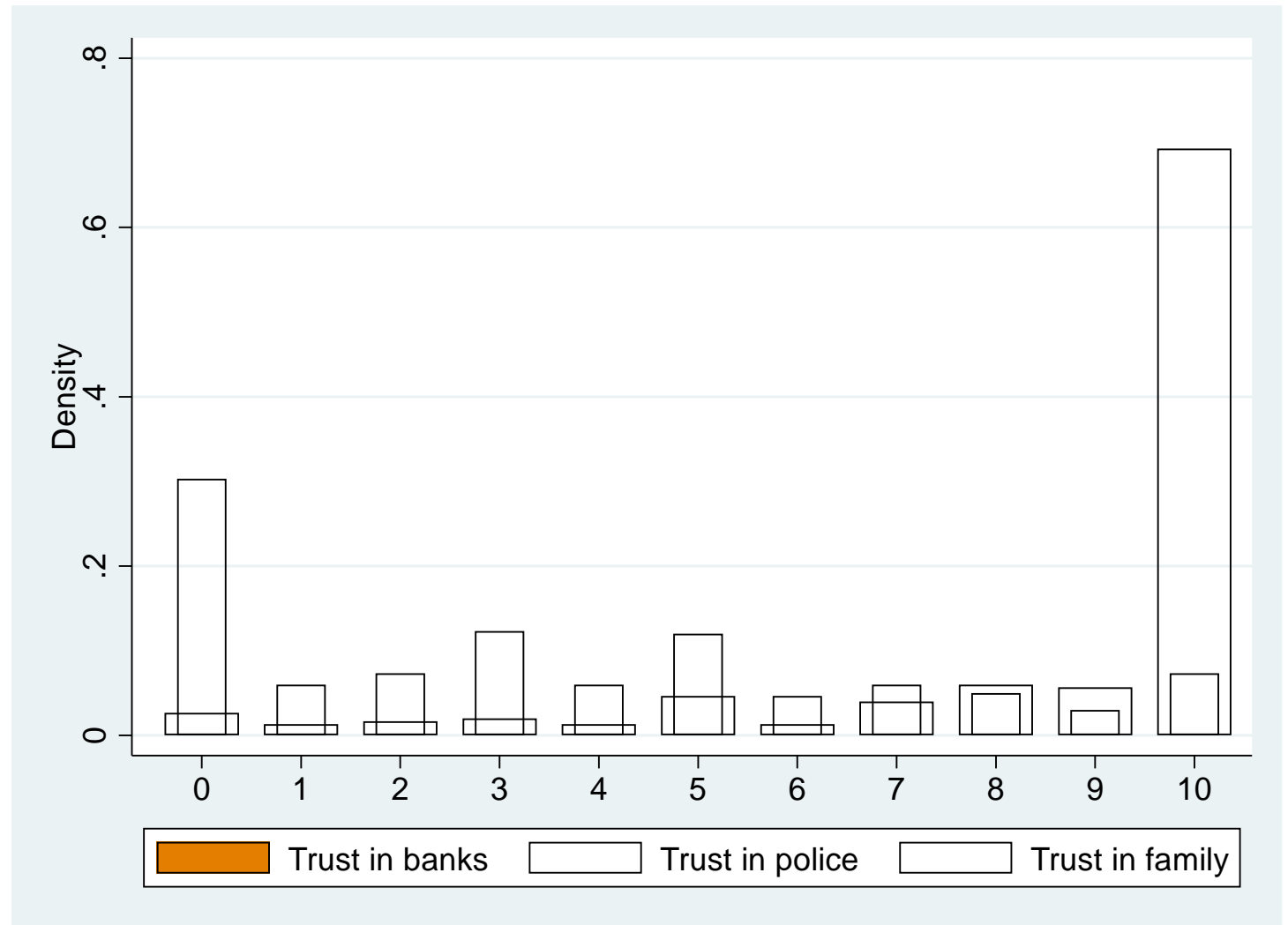
Gender bias



Police and family Trust

ue Universidad
Europea

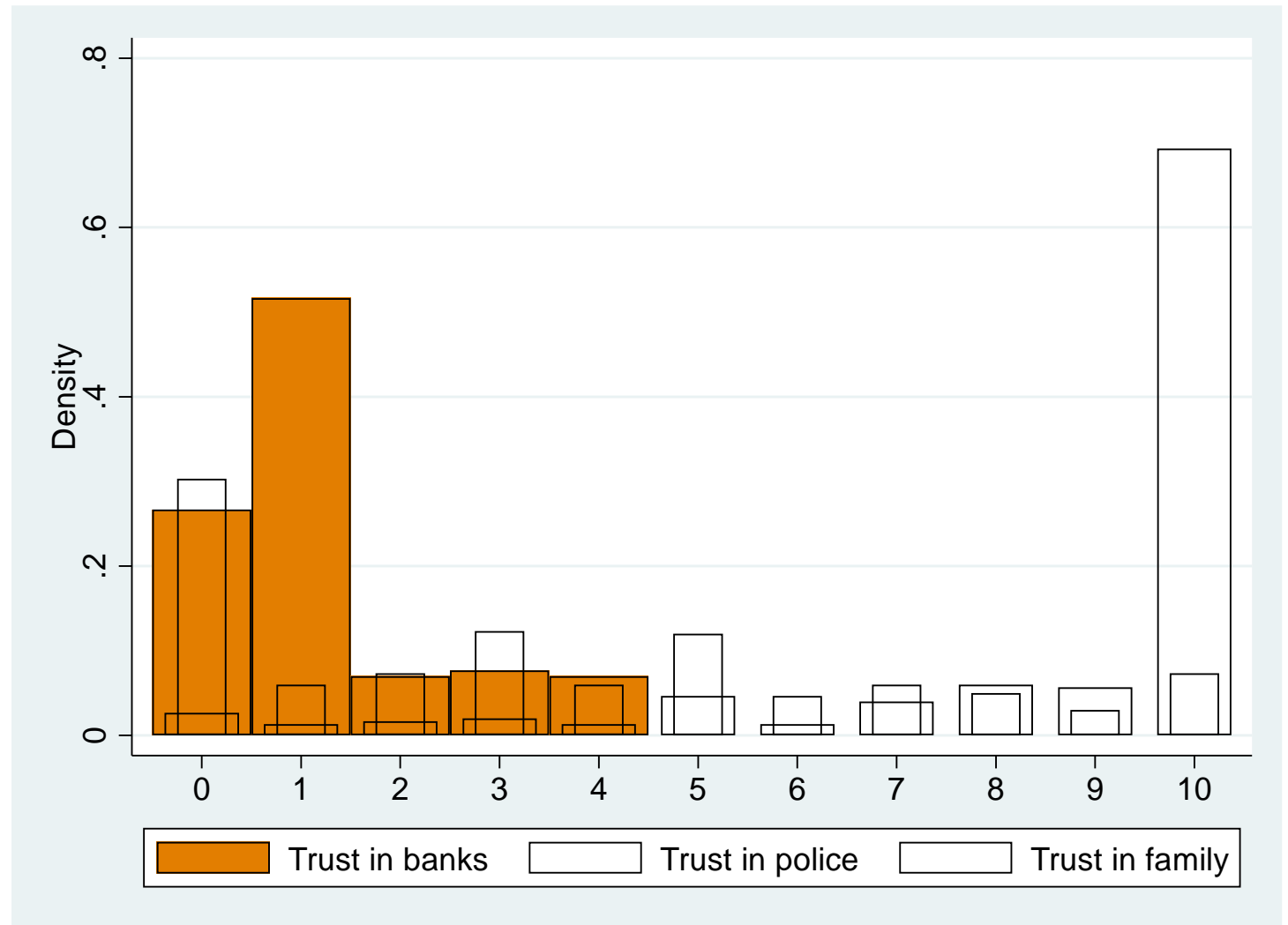
Behavioral
Economics
Institute



Police, family and banks Trust

ue Universidad
Europea

Behavioral
Economics
Institute



Trust

High

Low

Social norm
(expectations)

High

Low

T1

T2

T3

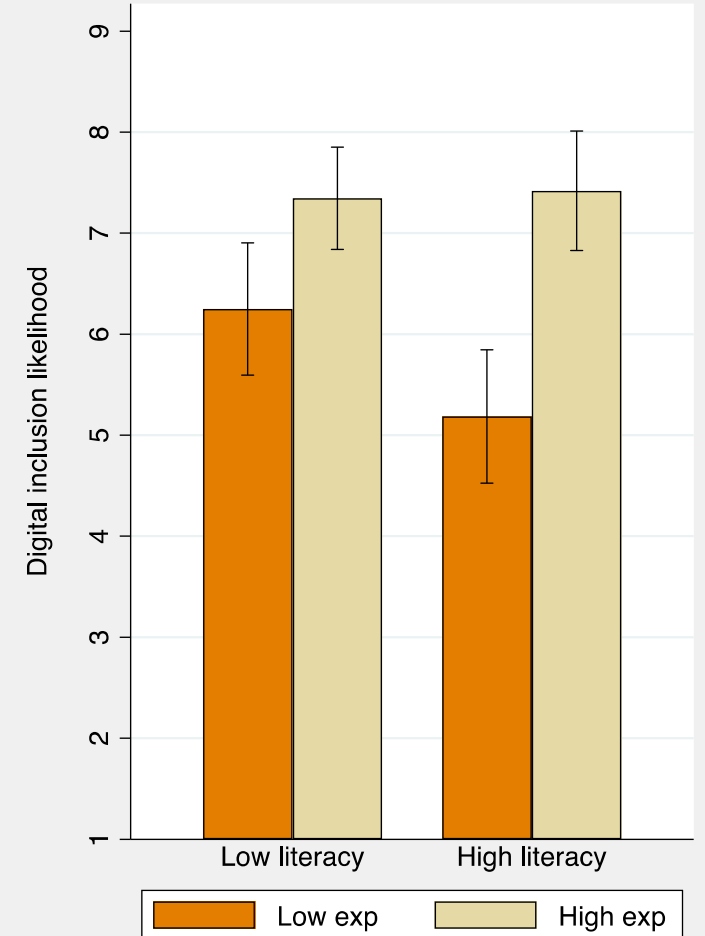
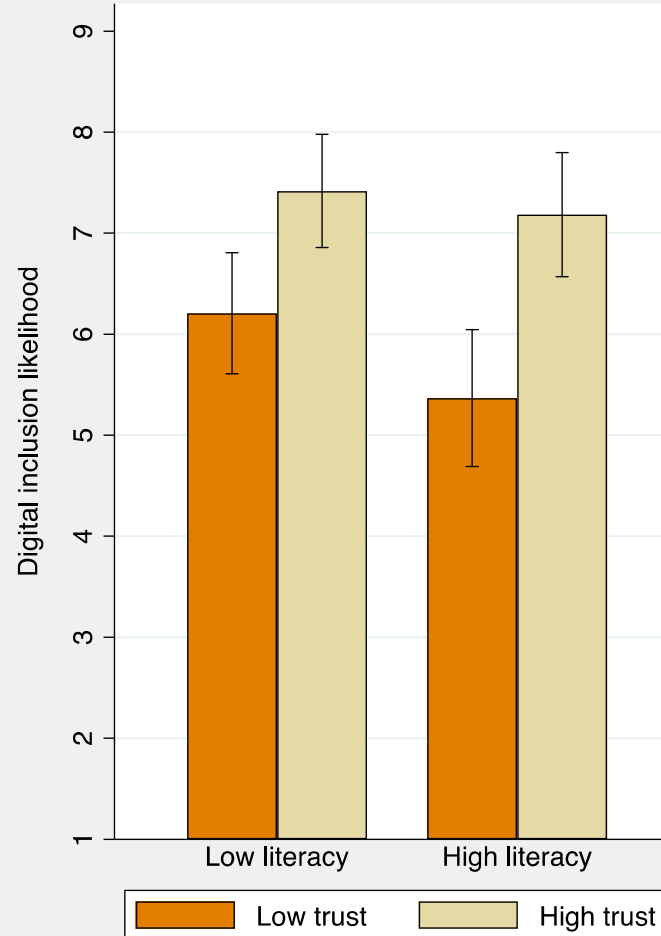
T4

Literacy and inclusion

Frustration

ue Universidad
Europea

Behavioral
Economics
Institute

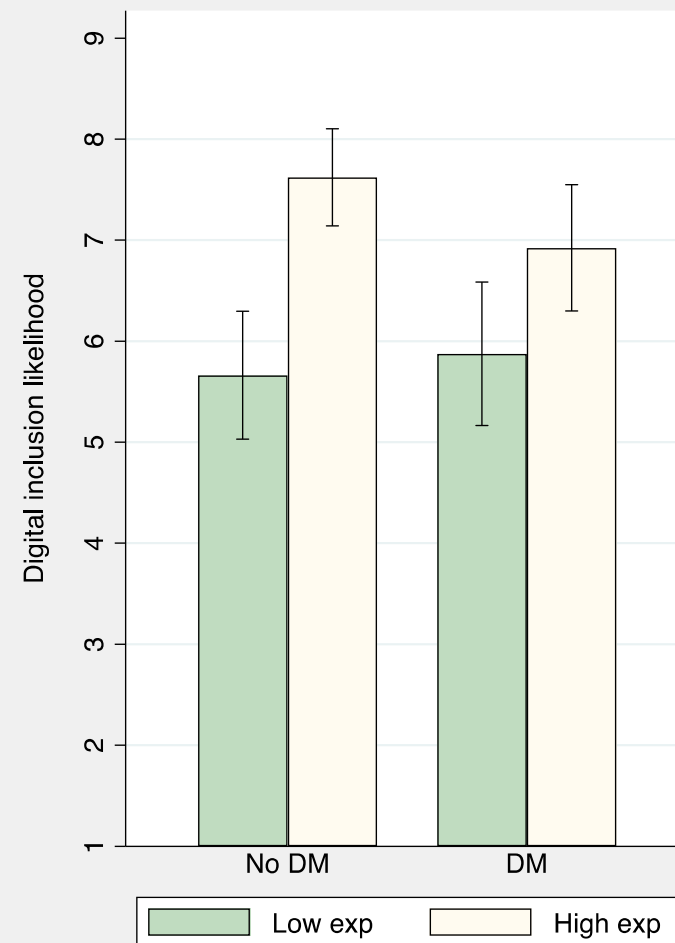
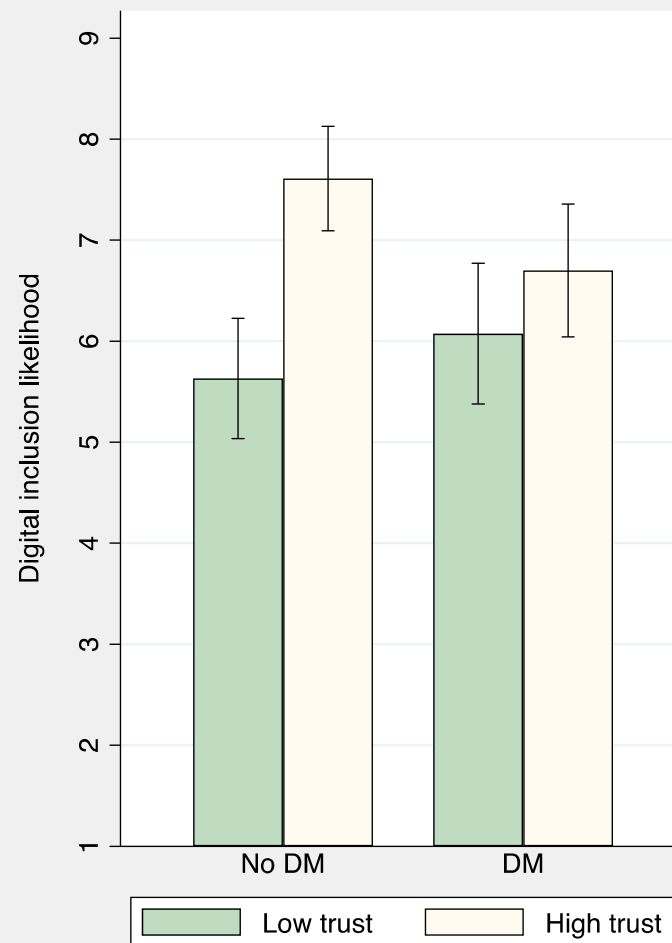


Learning by doing

Agency

ue Universidad
Europea

Behavioral
Economics
Institute



Conflict areas in Colombia

Lessons #1

Financial Education goes **beyond** numerical and financial literacy

Discriminatory norms substantially reduce inclusion (-24pp/50%)

Low trust in financial intermediaries prevent rural women from fintech inclusion (-22pp/44%)

ue Universidad
Europea

Behavioral
Economics
Institute

Reducing over- indebtedness in payday borrowers

Diagnosis and Intervention



SIMPLE

ATRATIVO

TIEMPO

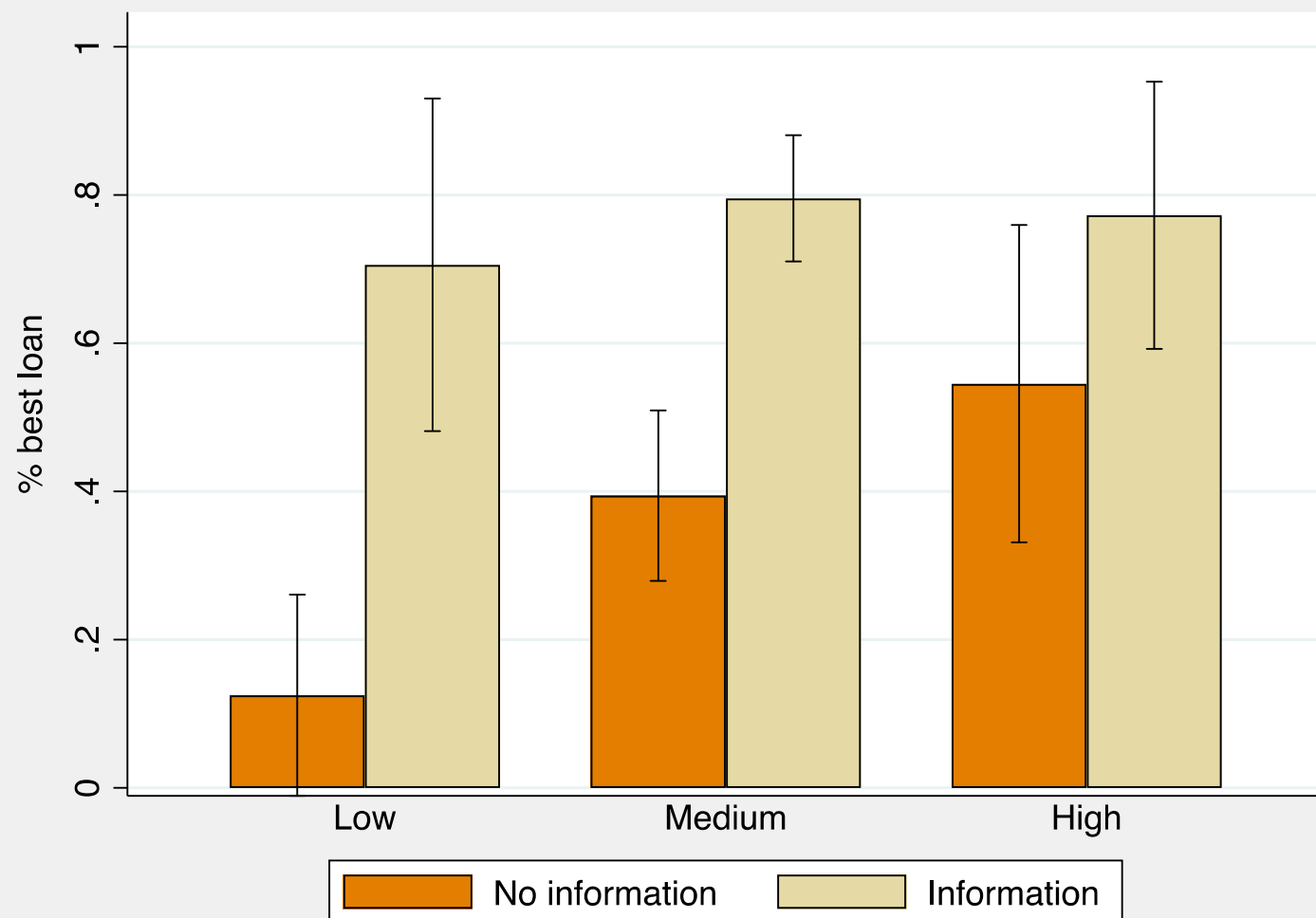
SOCIAL

Literacy

Choosing right

ue Universidad
Europea

Behavioral
Economics
Institute

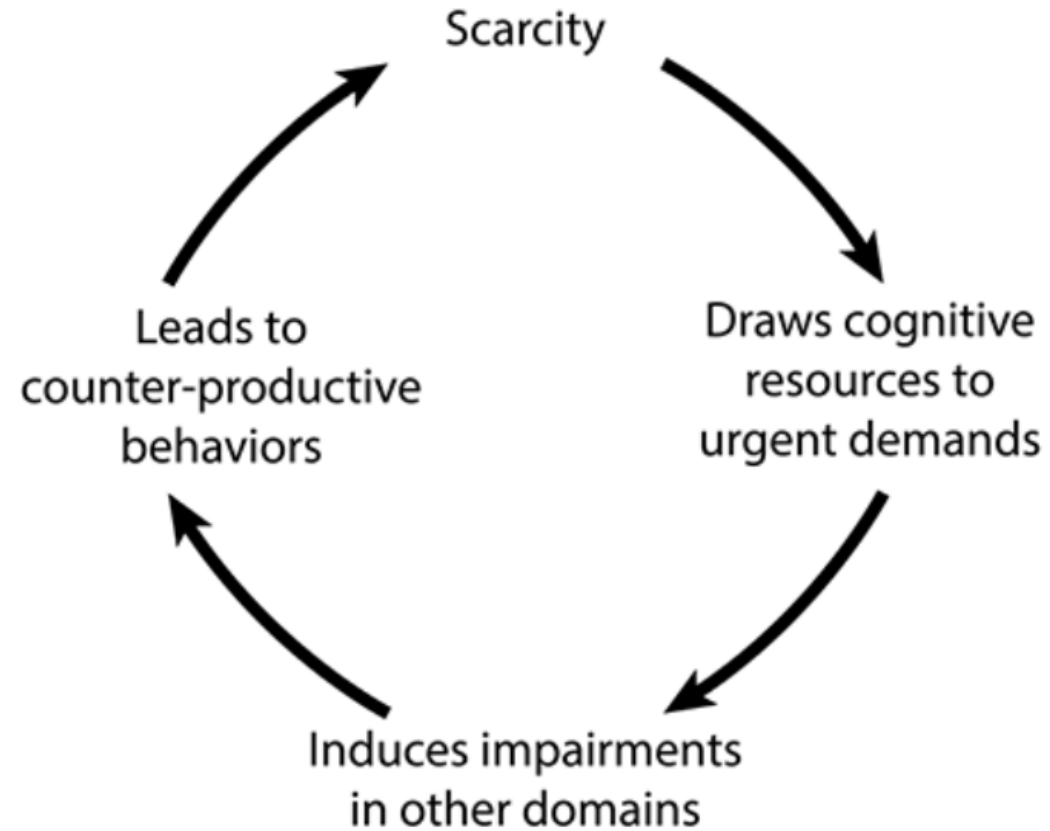


Scarcity

The vicious circle

ue Universidad
Europea

**Behavioral
Economics
Institute**

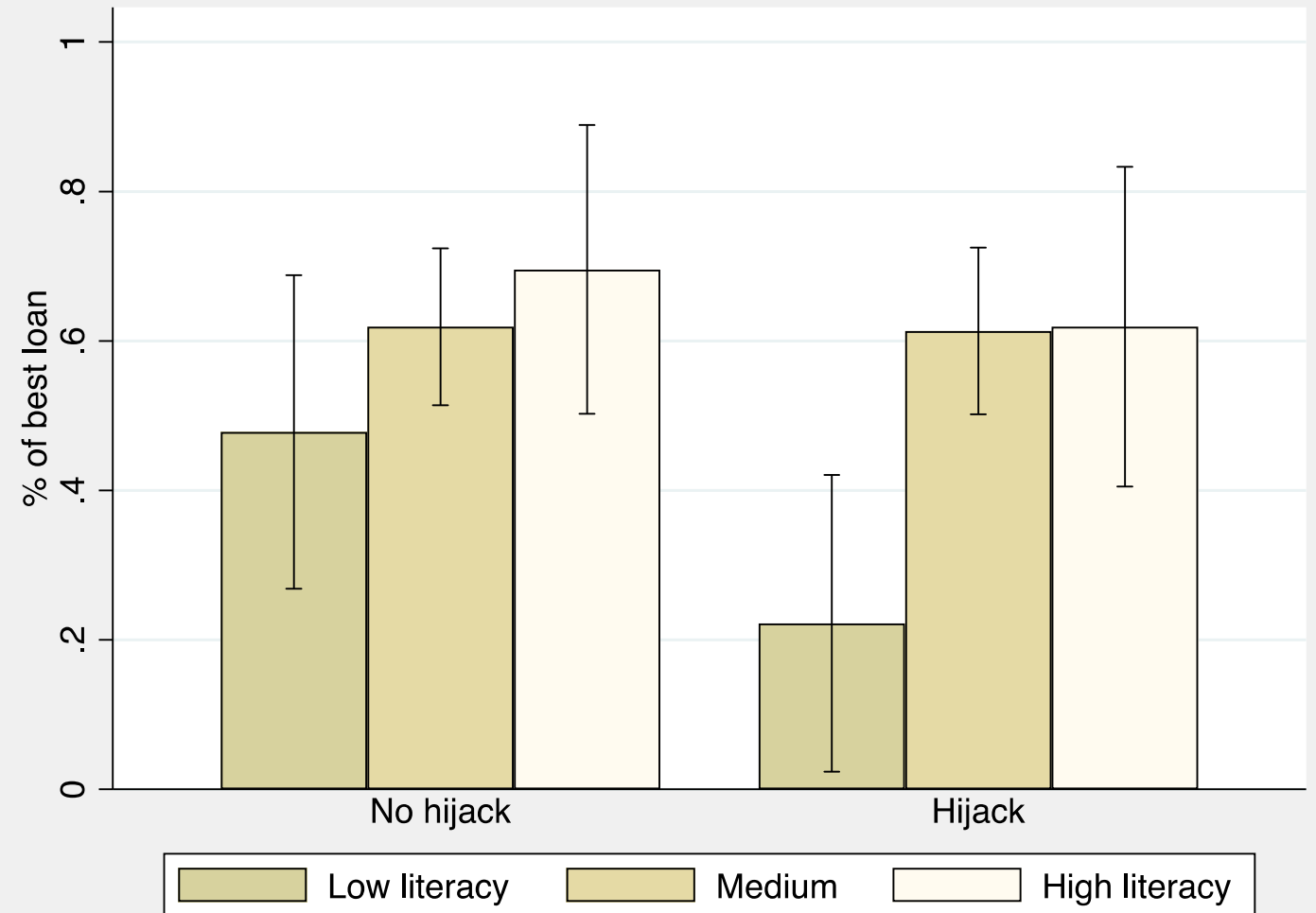


Scarcity and literacy

Choosing right

ue Universidad
Europea

Behavioral
Economics
Institute



Over/indebtedness in large cities

Lessons #2

ue Universidad
Europea

Behavioral
Economics
Institute

Information **helps** to reduce over-indebtedness

Financial literacy **boosts** the positive effect of **information**

Scarcity hijacks the cognitive resources of **illiterate** (+23pp/55%)

ue Universidad
Europea

**Behavioral
Economics
Institute**

ue

Discriminatory Beliefs of Bank Executives in Peru

Diagnosis and intervention





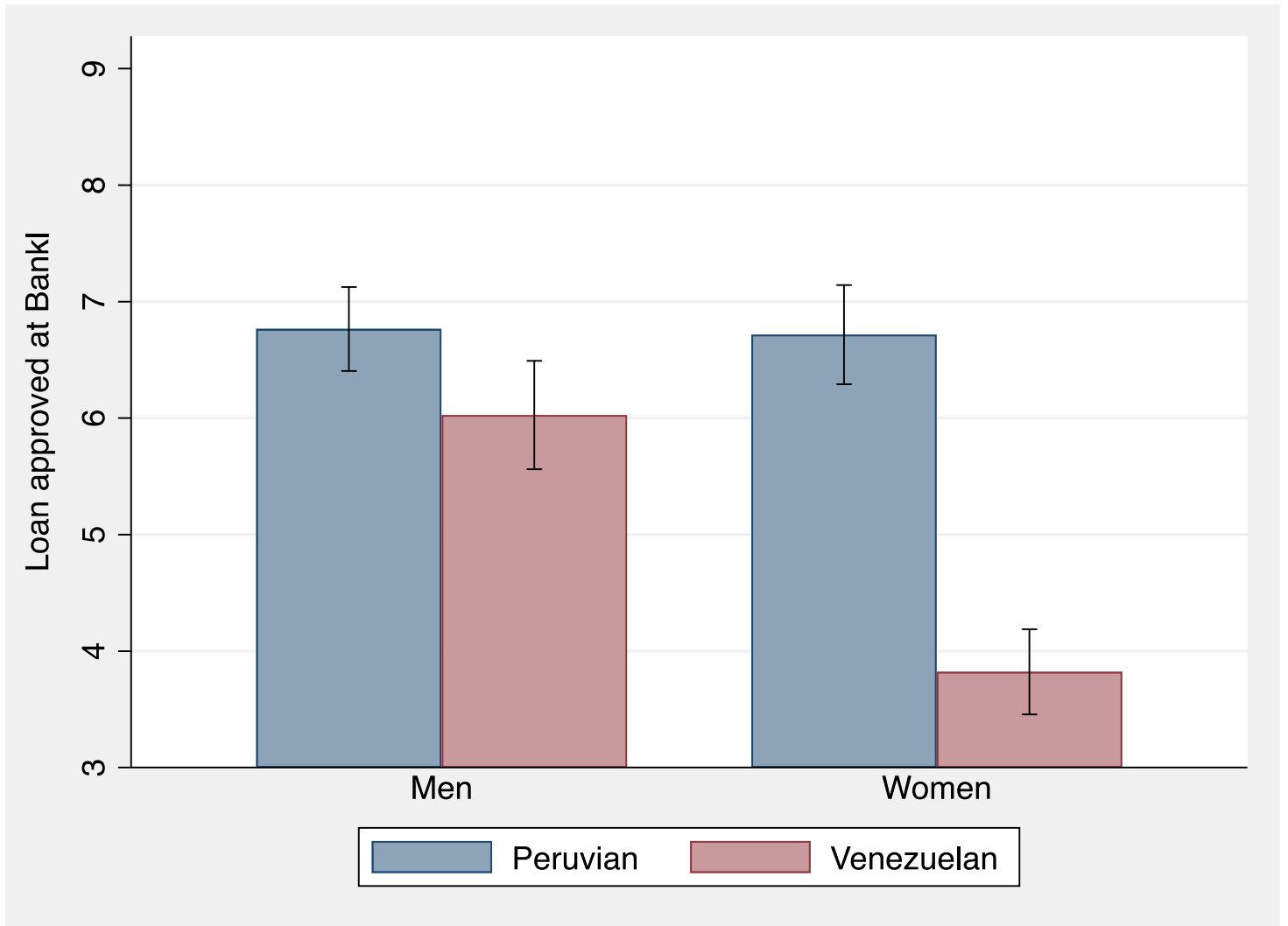


Sex and origin

Intersectional discrimination

ue Universidad
Europea

Behavioral
Economics
Institute



Financial literacy and preferences' beliefs

Knowledge bias

	Peruvian	Venezuelan	p-value
Financial literacy	5.558 (0.127)	5.387 (0.124)	0.335
Financial abilities	4.919 (0.158)	5.027 (0.136)	0.604
	Men	Women	p-value
Financial literacy	5.571 (0.127)	5.370 (0.124)	0.259
Financial abilities	5.013 (0.144)	4.932 (0.151)	0.695

	Peruvian	Venezuelan	p-value
Collateral	5.271 (0.160)	5.473 (0.185)	0.410
Income	5.403 (0.163)	5.424 (0.168)	0.927
Paperwork	5.480 (0.155)	5.286 (0.158)	0.382
Website issues	4.855 (0.185)	4.991 (0.171)	0.589

Biased beliefs

Lessons #3



Universidad
Europea

Behavioral
Economics
Institute

Intersectional discrimination
rampant

Financial exclusion of migrants
consistent with **systemic** and
preference-based discrimination

Beliefs about **migrants not different**

ue Universidad
Europea

**Behavioral
Economics
Institute**

ue

Improving the Literacy of Gatekeepers

Large intervention

eMBeD
Mind, Behavior, and
Development Unit

Civil servants

Exclusion in Ecuador

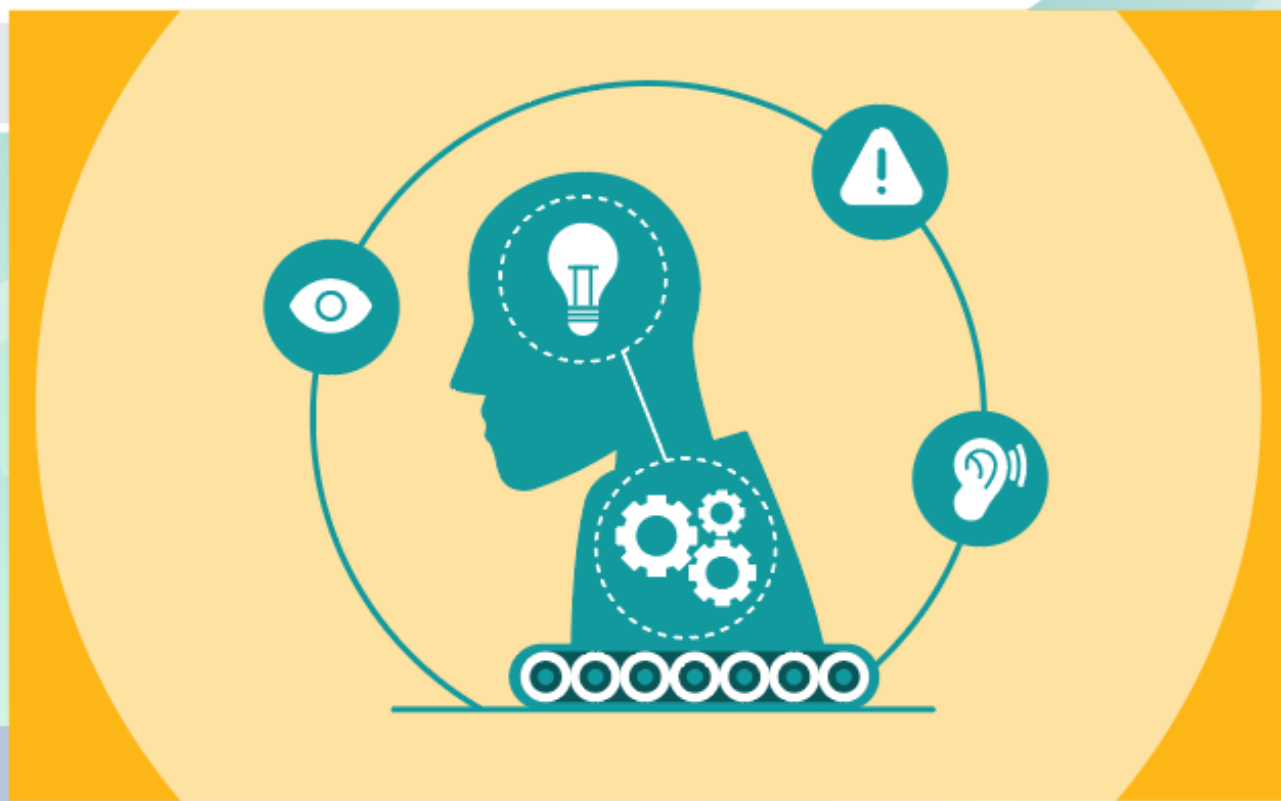
ue Universidad
Europea

Behavioral
Economics
Institute



Powered by Bing
© Microsoft, Overture Maps Foundation

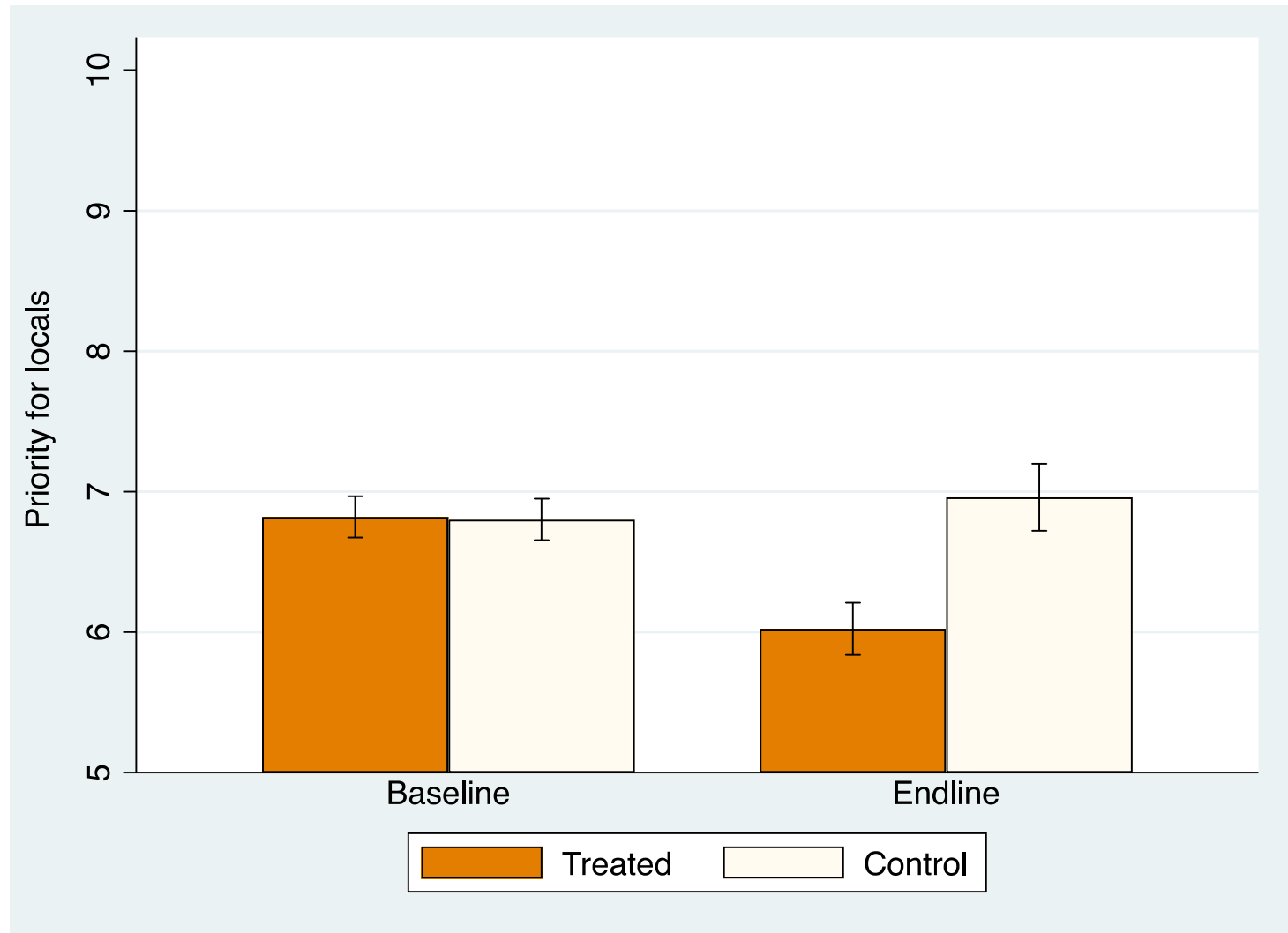
El cerebro y los sesgos



Systemic (I) Priority for locals

ue Universidad
Europea

Behavioral
Economics
Institute

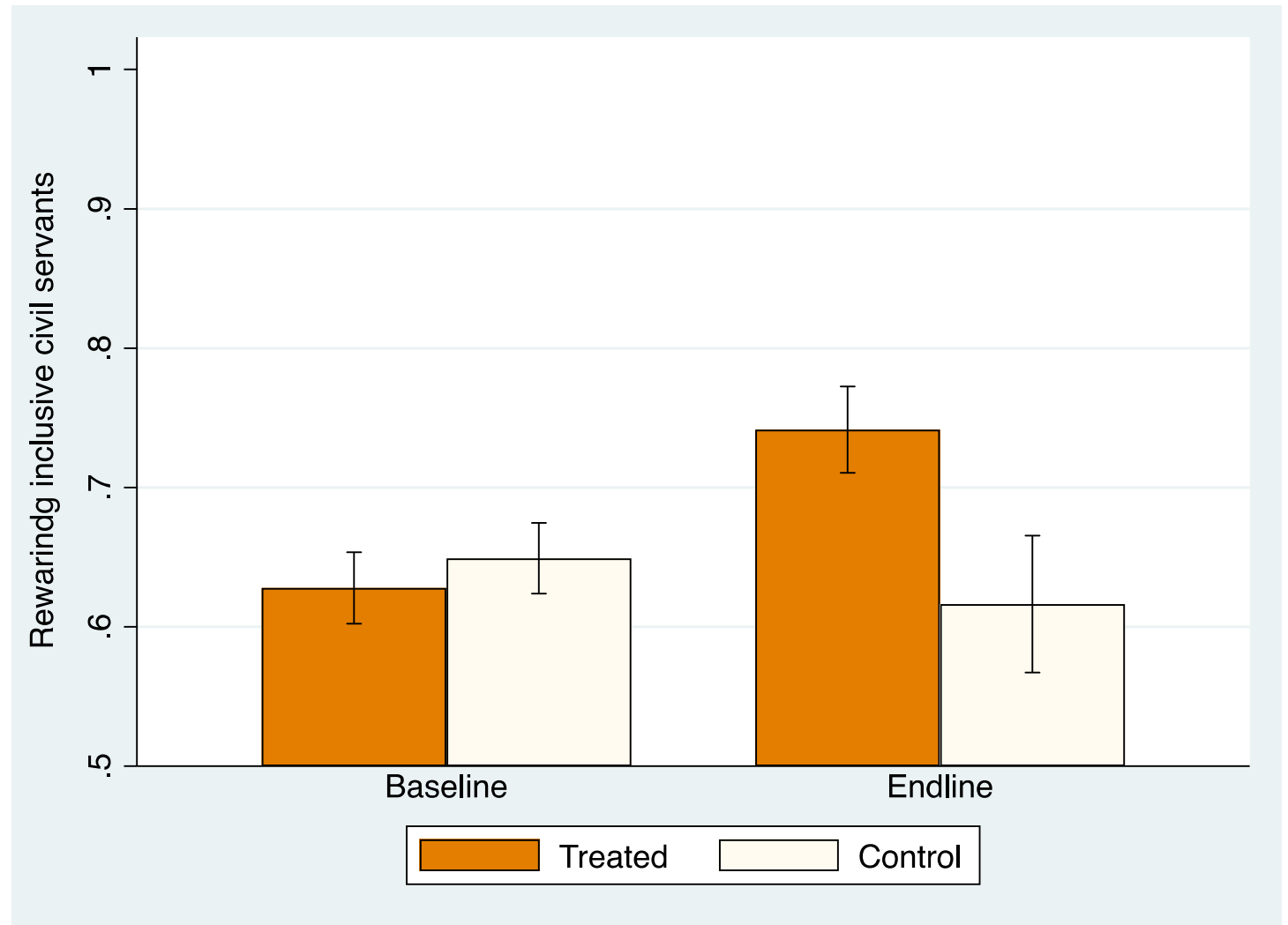


Systemic (II)

Compensation scheme

ue Universidad
Europea

Behavioral
Economics
Institute



Training gatekeepers

Lessons #4



Improving **behavioral** literacy

...decreases **systemic** and **preference-based** discrimination

...makes gatekeepers more open to **systemic** changes

Summary

How to **inform** systemic changes?

Behavioral science can help...

- ...fighting **discriminatory** norms and **low trust**
- ...designing interventions to mitigate **cognitive hijacking**
- ...identifying unconscious bias and **inaccurate beliefs**
- ...making **systemic changes** more likely



**Universidad
Europea**

Behavioral
Economics
Institute





**Behavioral
Economics
Institute**



Edutainment

Challenging groups



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

eMBeD
Mind, Behavior, and
Development Unit

Exclusion (targeting youth: 480,000 impressions)

Edutainment (I)



Exclusion (in conflict areas: civil servants and communities)

Edutainment (II)

