introduction

The vision outlined in this National Strategy is to equip everyone to ‘get ahead financially’. It sounds good, but what does it actually mean? And does ‘getting ahead’ resonate with everybody or is it just a pipe dream for some?

In putting together this document, we debated those questions at length. The term ‘getting ahead’ holds different meanings for different people, but at its core it is about how we successfully navigate our way through products, choices, demands and needs across a lifetime. The vision is about being equipped to be on the winning side of your decisions. It means knowing where you want to get to, what success looks like, and having a plan to get there. One of the streams of work outlined in the strategy is ‘talk’. It’s about the benefits of talking about money. It’s not suggesting we boast about our income, or overshare on how much we think our house is worth, but that we gain the confidence to have the hard conversations and ask questions when we don’t understand. That may mean asking to see the paperwork and asking more questions before investing, or talking about debt and assets within a family or relationship. Behavioural economics tell us that knowledge alone is not the determinant of success. Our behaviour is not always rational and we sometimes act in a way that is at odds with what we know.

It’s important that we recognise those complexities, lest we focus on simply telling people what they should do, then stand back in surprise when they don’t.

To that end we are always seeking to better understand through research, both global and local, qualitative and quantitative, how to bring about sustainable change – change for life.

Recent research on scarcity concludes that worrying about money, how to feed the family and pay the bills, erodes mental bandwidth, confidence, energy and optimism. Building financial stability builds our own personal capability and allows us the space to plan our lives. One of the strengths of KiwiSaver that became apparent in focus groups in 2013 was that it changed the way people felt about themselves and what they were capable of. They went from being ‘that person who is hopeless at saving’ to ‘that person who has $10k in an account’. It is a moment of success and an opportunity to feel successful, and in that sense it has an impact above and beyond the dollar sum saved.

Another insight was the importance of knowing that success is about your best result and nobody else’s. It is easy to give up when everyone else seems so much further ahead, but in the words of Warren Buffett ‘no one knows who’s swimming naked until the tide goes out’ (in other words the neighbour’s new car may just be a large loan on wheels). It’s an important message that only you can carve your own path, at your own pace.

And critically, success at an individual level builds success at a national level, both socially and economically. The goal of the National Strategy is to bring us closer to that success, by galvanising and consolidating efforts, sharing knowledge, and procuring a structure to talk about the work to be done. It is a clear articulation of goals and work streams, and reduces the need for the same but separate conversations, in small disparate groups, to get to the same point. Some of the goals are hairy and audacious, but that’s not a bad starting point.

There are many individuals, agencies, NGOs and corporates working on financial capability initiatives across New Zealand. Bringing about sustainable behavioural change is a task that is huge, resource hungry and seemingly without end, but we have a better chance of success with collaboration. Together, we can equip New Zealanders to get ahead financially.

Diane Maxwell
Retirement Commissioner
everyone getting ahead financially

To achieve our vision
we’ve identified distinct activity streams
with clear objectives
to deliver the outcomes we all want to see
by working as partners

talk
A cultural shift where it’s easy to talk about money
Money becomes a comfortable topic of conversation
People can talk with their partners, family and friends about money
People confidently talk with providers, ask questions and understand the choices before them

learn
Effective financial learning throughout life
All learners achieve financial capability outcomes as part of their educational pathways
Financial capability is part of lifelong learning for everyone

plan
Everyone has a current financial plan and is prepared for the unexpected
People make financial plans to support their life goals
All New Zealanders have a current financial plan
People protect their assets with insurance and emergency funds

debtsmart
People make smart use of debt
People manage debt to their advantage
People get out of high-interest debt faster

save/invest
More people save and invest in the short, medium and long term
More people actively engage with and contribute to KiwiSaver
More people save and invest in a range of financial assets
a cultural shift where it’s easy to talk about money

OUTCOMES

• Money becomes a comfortable topic of conversation
• People talk with their partner, family and friends about money
• People confidently talk with providers, ask questions and understand the choices before them

BENEFITS

People are able to navigate their way through decisions about financial products and services
Families and partners make joint decisions and work together to improve their financial situation

CHALLENGES

As a culture, we are not used to talking about money
Individual differences can make talking about money stressful
Financial products and services can be complex

ACTIONS

Conduct campaigns about why talking about money is important
Embed ‘talking about money’ in financial capability and investor education programmes
Equip people to navigate their way through a point-of-sale conversation with a financial services provider

GOALS 2025

Money becomes an everyday topic of conversation
Community-focused, innovative programmes are delivered based on emerging concerns
Families and households make use of quality financial resources when talking about money

37% of people talked to family, relatives or friends to get financial information or advice in the last year.
National Strategy for Financial Capability

Learn effective financial learning throughout life

Outcomes
- All learners achieve financial capability outcomes as part of their educational pathway
- Financial capability is part of lifelong learning for everyone

Benefits
- Good financial behaviours learned early help avoid financial traps and have a compounding positive impact throughout life
- Financial education equips people with the tools to make choices for a better life

Challenges
- Need to invest in growing levels of financial capability among tutors and teachers
- Getting widespread buy-in from self-managing schools with an already crowded curriculum
- Breaking traditional silos of education

Actions
- Promote and evaluate teacher professional learning and development in financial education
- Encourage widespread adoption of the Financial Capability Progressions
- Pilot and provide support for workplace and community financial capability programmes
- Increase access to and use of a wide range of relevant and effective financial education resources

Goals 2025
- All schools have access to effective professional learning and development for financial education
- All schools make active formal use of the Financial Capability Progressions
- All workplaces offer relevant and effective financial education to their employees
- All schools and groups use resources that are relevant and effective when delivering financial capability education
- 100% of Māori and Pacifica learners can access appropriate financial education programmes

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**OUTCOMES**
- People make financial plans to support their life goals
- All New Zealanders have a current financial plan
- People protect their assets with insurance and emergency funds

**BENEFITS**
- Money is managed well so more can be spent, saved and invested
- Individual and household net worth improves over time
- Gross borrowing is reduced
- Wealth is protected

**CHALLENGES**
- Individuals are not accustomed to paying for professional financial advice
- Consumer trust in financial advisers needs to improve
- People inadequately assess their risks

**PLAN**
everyone has a current financial plan

**ACTIONS**
- Promote the benefits of financial planning (short, medium and long-term) and risk management
- Conduct campaigns to encourage households to build an emergency fund
- Agree the elements of and make freely available financial plan templates
- Grow innovative and accessible channels offering qualified financial advice
- Work with employer groups to introduce and extend financial education in the workplace

**GOALS 2025**
- 90% of people annually review their financial plans and insurances
- 90% of households can access three months’ expenses in an emergency
- All New Zealanders have a financial plan that suits their needs
- 50% more people use qualified financial advisers
- 50% of workplace financial education programmes include understanding financial planning

**BENCHMARKS**
- Up from 66% for plans (FBI)
- Up from 57% for insurances (FBI)
- Up from 72% (FKBS)
- Up from 15% (FKBS)

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**CHALLENGES**
- Individuals are not accustomed to paying for professional financial advice
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**BENCHMARKS**
- Only 17% of 25–34 year olds have a long-term financial plan.
debt-smart
people make smart use of debt

OUTCOMES

- People manage debt to their advantage
- People get out of high-interest debt faster

BENEFITS

- Individuals are better equipped to negotiate with lenders
- Unproductive debt decreases and net worth increases
- As debt is paid off faster, more money is available sooner to spend, save and invest

CHALLENGES

- Easy access to credit
- Lenders make money from people being in debt
- Pressures of consumerism
- New Zealanders owe $6 billion in personal credit card debt

ACTION GOALS 2025 BENCHMARKS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Goal 2025</th>
<th>Benchmark</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Promote awareness of the impact of long term borrowing on an individual's future</td>
<td>65% of people are making more than the minimum mortgage repayments</td>
<td>Up from 49% (FBI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner with price comparison websites to make people aware of the available options when purchasing goods and services</td>
<td>90% of people shop around before making a significant purchase</td>
<td>Up from 72% (FBI)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Work with employee groups to introduce external financial education in the workplace</td>
<td>50% of financial workplace programmes include debt management</td>
<td>Up from 59% (FBI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educate people to borrow only what is needed where possible, and explain the consequences of over-borrowing</td>
<td>70% of people pay off their credit cards in full each month</td>
<td>Up from 50% (FBI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work with banks to develop greater reporting of real credit card debt on statements</td>
<td>100% of lenders show the ‘real cost’ of borrowing on their statements (currently under review)</td>
<td>Up from 0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Money Week Evaluation

- 65% of people are making more than the minimum mortgage repayments
- 90% of people shop around before making a significant purchase
- 50% of financial workplace programmes include debt management
- 70% of people pay off their credit cards in full each month
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Quotes

- ‘I like to budget week to week, put a bit aside. I had some bad experiences with debt...and I've realised you can't throw money away.’
- Money Week Evaluation

41% of people don’t pay their credit card off each month, so they’re paying interest at an average of 17.6%
save/invest
everyone saving and investing

**OUTCOMES**
- More people save and invest for the short, medium and long term
- More people actively engage with and contribute to KiwiSaver
- More people save and invest in a range of assets

**BENEFITS**
- Individual and household net worth increases and unproductive debt decreases
- People's financial resilience and ability to reach goals in a downturn increases
- The economy benefits from more diversified investment
- People reap the rewards of compounding interest over time

**CHALLENGES**
- Low awareness of the gap between people's desired and expected retirement income and what can be done to fill it
- Disengaged KiwiSaver members may not be contributing enough, or not in the optimal type of fund for them
- Continued reliance on property as a savings vehicle

**GOALS 2025**
- 90% of people put money into short-, medium- and long-term saving and investments
- 80% of investors invest in assets in addition to KiwiSaver, such as bonds, shares and managed funds
- 100% of current and potential investors understand key investment principles
- 90% of KiwiSaver members qualify for the member tax credit
- 90% of the largest iwi offer savings schemes

**BENCHMARKS**
- Up from 74% (FBI)
- Up from 66% (FBI)
- Benchmark to be finalised (FKBS)
- Like that offered by Ngai Tahu through the Whai Rawa scheme

**ACTIONS**
- Conduct campaigns to drive more saving and investing
- Run investor education programmes
- Promote key investing principles via workplace financial education programmes
- Conduct campaigns to encourage KiwiSaver members to actively engage with and contribute to KiwiSaver
- Promote community saving and investment schemes among Māori

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** exploration ideas on shrinking debt and saving motivated people... some have already made changes.**

*Money Week Evaluation*

*Only 45% KiwiSaver investors get the full $521 member tax credit each year*

*IR KiwiSaver Evaluation*
Building financial capability of New Zealanders is a priority for the Government. It will help us improve the wellbeing of our families and communities, reduce hardship, increase investment and grow the economy. A cross government group focusing on financial capability is in place to build on the work already being done within the community.
New Zealand was one of the first OECD member countries to adopt a National Strategy for Financial Literacy when it was launched in June 2008 and updated in 2014.

The National Strategy was a collective effort of many individuals and organisations who worked together with a common vision, mission and focus.

The focus of the 2008 Strategy was on the key processes needed to get things underway. The revised National Strategy for Financial Capability (2015) is more targeted at desired outcomes.

The Commission for Financial Capability plays a facilitation role and encourages all stakeholders to align their actions to the National Strategy.

The following are sources of benchmarks and quotations used in this document:

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Finance  Government  Education  NGOs  The Exchange  Workplaces  Māori  Media  CFFC