FIE401 - Third assignment

Does financial literacy cause participation in the stock market?

Group 08

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Abstract

In this assignment we inspect a paper by van Rooij et.al. and try to answer the question whether financial literacy has an effect on stock market participation. Findings indicate that parental financial knowledge as well as the economic situation of siblings are relevant instruments. These are then used to find the casual effect by applying instrumental variable regression because of expected endogeneity problems. We find that financial literacy indeed has a positive effect on stock market participation, which is inline with the findings of the inspected paper.

Task 1

Table 1: Summary statistics

Statistic	Min	Pctl(25)	Mean	Pctl(75)	Max	St. Dev.
numkids	0	0	0.711	2	7	1.073
dum_selfempl	0	0	0.052	0	1	0.222
tot_non_equity_wealth_cat	1	2	2.738	4	4	1.069
lincome	7.244	9.720	10.052	10.387	13.828	0.550
$indexlit1_new1$	-2.920	-0.445	0.000	0.759	1.024	1.026
$indexlit2_new1$	-4.680	-0.146	0.000	0.792	0.792	1.237
edu1	0	0	0.044	0	1	0.206
edu2	0	0	0.229	0	1	0.420
edu3	0	0	0.195	0	1	0.396
edu4	0	0	0.137	0	1	0.344
edu5	0	0	0.263	1	1	0.441
edu6	0	0	0.131	0	1	0.337
retired	0	0	0.200	0	1	0.400
$dstocks_mut$	0	0	0.287	1	1	0.452

sibling_fin_sit	$parent_fin_knowledge$	${\tt self_assessed_literacy}$	economics_education
better:844 no sibling:365 worse:299	dont know: 111 intermediate or high:1173 low: 224	5:499 4:366 6:355 3:137 2:56 7 zeer goed: 45 (Other):50	a lot :242 hardly at all:294 little :410 some :562

daily_use_economics	age	partner	male
a lot :221 hardly at all:109 little :447 some :731	<30:136 >60:400 30s:319 40s:325 50s:328	Ja :1032 Nee: 476	female:674 male:834

Task 2

Brief comment on the First stage regression:

From the first stage regression we can observe that sibling's financial situation is negatively correlated with the respondent's financial literacy. In other words, if you consider your sibling(s) to be in a worse financial situation, you are more likely to have higher financial knowledge. Parental knowledge of financial matters is also negatively correlated with the respondents financial knowledge.

Intrepretation:

The interpretation of the regression coefficient is the following, if we increase the literacy index by 1 unit then the probability of participation increases by 18,36%.

Table 4: Three estimated models

	$Dependent\ variable:$			
	dstocks_mut	$indexlit1_new1$	dstocks_mut	
	OLS	OLS	$instrumental\\variable$	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	
indexlit1_new1	0.085^{***} t = 6.947		0.184	
sibling_fin_sitno sibling		-0.113 t = -1.532		
sibling_fin_sitworse		0.182^{***} t = 3.350		
parent_fin_knowledgeintermediate or high		0.361^{***} t = 2.970		
parent_fin_knowledgelow		0.560^{***} t = 4.063		
age>60	0.070 $t = 1.171$	-0.015 t = -0.110	0.073 t = 0.535	
age30s	0.011 t = 0.233	-0.108 t = -0.948	0.024 t = 0.209	
age 40s	0.038 t = 0.779	-0.169 t = -1.530	0.057 t = 0.512	
age 50s	0.025 t = 0.507	-0.058 t = -0.507	0.032 t = 0.281	
numkids	0.002 t = 0.131	-0.020 t = -0.666	0.004 t = 0.139	
tot_non_equity_wealth_cat	0.051^{***} t = 3.687	0.138^{***} t = 4.553	0.037 t = 1.221	
lincome	0.084^{***} t = 3.146	0.023 t = 0.403	0.079 t = 1.364	
malemale	0.069^{**} t = 2.510	0.377^{***} t = 6.430	0.034 t = 0.577	
partnerNee	0.026 t = 0.833	0.132^{**} t = 1.995	0.013 $t = 0.191$	
edu2	$-0.056 \\ t = -0.900$	0.071 $t = 0.459$	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.065 \\ t = -0.424 \end{array} $	
edu3	-0.026 t = -0.403	0.107 t = 0.680	-0.040 t = -0.254	
edu4	$ \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ -0.026 \\ t = -0.375 \end{array} $	0.356^{**} t = 2.272	-0.063 t = -0.403	

The IV-regression gives us a different/correct probability of participation of 18,36% which is different to the OLS probability of participation of 8.5%.

With a t-value of 2.136 the literacy index is statistically significantly different from 0 on 5% niveau. Also, 18% more participation in the stock market is relevant and therefore economically significant.

Task 3

What reasons do the authors name for using an Instrumental Variable approach?

The authors suspect endogoneity, mainly because of measurement error in literacy index since responses might be imprecise and may result from guessing. But there may also be learning and improvement in knowledge, which leads to upward bias.

How do the authors abstract the estimates obtained using OLS and IV? In page 461 the authors demonstrate the different caterogies of variables included in the study. Some are dummys some are categorical variables.

How do the authors discuss relevancy? (F-statistic)

The authors discuss relevancy simply by the significance of the instruments and the high F-statistic shown in table 8A

After reading the authors explanations, are you convinced that both instruments are valid? (Exogeneity)

We are convinced that the instruments are relevant, since it is reasonable that knowledge of parents or financial well being of siblings is correlated with the literacy index.

But we are not completely convinced that the instruments fullfill exogeneity. So instruments are likely correlated with the error term.