- Over half a million students
 - representing 28 million 15-year-olds in 65 countries/economies
- Internationally agreed 2-hour test
 - Assesses students' capacity to extrapolate from what they know and creatively apply their knowledge in novel situations
 - Mathematics, reading, science, problem solving, financial literacy (29,000 in 18 countries)
- Also respond to questions on...
 - their personal background, their schools and their engagement with learning and school
- Parents, principals and system leaders provided data on...
 - school policies, practices, resources and institutional factors that help explain performance differences

PISA has developed the first international framework for financial literacy. It defines financial literacy for youth as:

"Knowledge and understanding of financial concepts and the skills, motivation and confidence to apply such knowledge and understanding in order to make effective decisions across a range of financial contexts, to improve the financial well-being of individuals and society, and to enable participation in economic life".

Examples of what this might mean in practice

Plan what to spend money on

• ...if they go to the cinema, will they still have enough money for the bus fare home? Or would it be better to buy pizza and invite friends home?

Remember that some of the purchases have continuing costs

 ...a games console will need new games, a motorbike will need fuel and tyres and services and so on.

Being alert to possible fraud

• ...some emails that look like they came from their bank might not be legitimate, they should know what to do if they are not sure

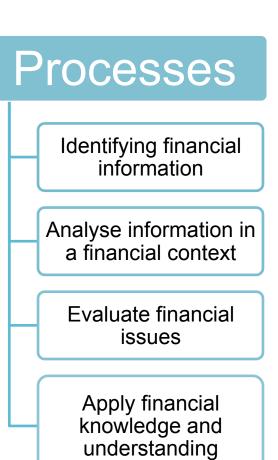
Knowing what insurance is for

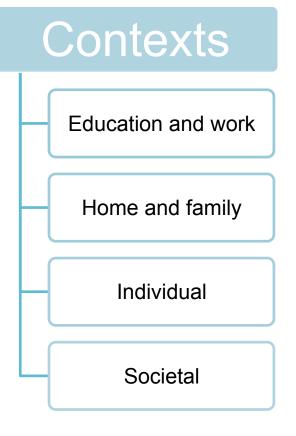
 ...check with their parents to see if their phone or tablet is covered by their household insurance

Make an informed decision about credit

• ...understand if they buy a computer on credit they will have to pay interest on the loan as well as paying the advertised price for the computer ...and realise that the less they repay of that loan each month, the more they will pay in interest

Content Money and transactions Planning and managing finances Risk and reward Financial landscape





Content

Money and transactions

Planning and managing finances

Risk and reward

Financial landscape

- Coins and notes
- Different ways of making payments
- Understanding bank statements
 - Saving and spending
 - Credit and debt
 - Financial decision making
 - · Investment and saving
 - Insurance
 - Diversification
 - Using credit
 - Volatility of the market
 - Exchange rates
 - Consumer rights and responsibilities
 - Understanding of the wider financial, economic and social system

Sample Question: INVOICE (Easy - Level



Breezy Clothing

Invoice

Invoice Number: 2034

Date issued: 28 February

Sarah Johanson

29 Worthill Rd

Kensington

Zedland 3122

Breezy Clothing 498 Marple Lane Brightwell Zedland 2090

Product code	Description	Quantity	Unit cost	Total (excluding tax)
T011	T-shirt	3	20	60 zeds
J023	jeans	1	60	60 zeds
S002	scarf	1	10	10 zeds

INVOICE Question 1

Why was this invoice sent to Sarah?

A. Because Sarah needs to pay the money to Breezy Clothing.

B. Because Breezy Clothing needs to pay the money to Sarah.

C. Because Sarah has paid the money to Breezy Clothing.

D. Because Breezy Clothing has paid the money to Sarah.

Fotal Excluding Tax: 130 zeds

Tax 10%: 13 zeds Postage: 10 zeds

Total Including Tax: 153 zeds

Already Paid: 0 zeds

Total due: 153 zeds
Date due: 31 March

Processes

Identifying financial information

Analyse information in a financial context

Evaluate financial issues

Apply financial knowledge and understanding

Information in the form of printed texts such as contracts, advertisements, charts, tables, forms and instructions.
e.g. identify the features of a purchase invoice, or recognise the balance on a bank statement

A wide range of cognitive activities, including interpreting, comparing and contrasting, synthesising, and extrapolating e.g. comparing the terms offered by different mobile phone contracts

Draw on knowledge, logic and plausible reasoning to make sense of and form a view about a finance-related problem

Work out whether purchasing power will decline or increase over time when prices are changing at a given rate.

Sample Question: NEW OFFER (Level 5)

NEW OFFER

Mrs Jones has a loan of 8000 zeds with FirstZed Finance. The annual interest rate on the loan is 15%. Her repayments each month are 150 zeds.

After one year Mrs Jones still owes 7400 zeds.

Another finance company called Zedbest will give Mrs Jones a lona for 10 000 zeds with an annual interest rate of 13%. Her repayments each month would also be 150 zeds

NEW OFFER- Question 1

If she takes the Zedbest loan, Mrs Jones will immediately pay off her existing loan.

What are two other *financial* benefits for Mrs Jones if she takes the Zedbest loan?

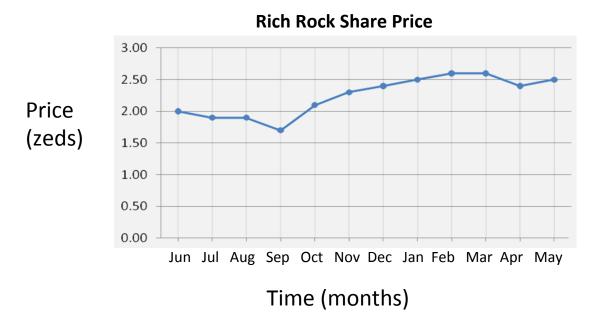
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2.

Sample Question: SHARES (Level 3)

SHARES

This graph shows the price of one Rich Rock share over a 12-month period.



SHARES - Question Which statements about the graph are true?

The best month to buy the shares was September.	True / False
The share price increased by about 50% over the year.	True / False

NEW OFFER

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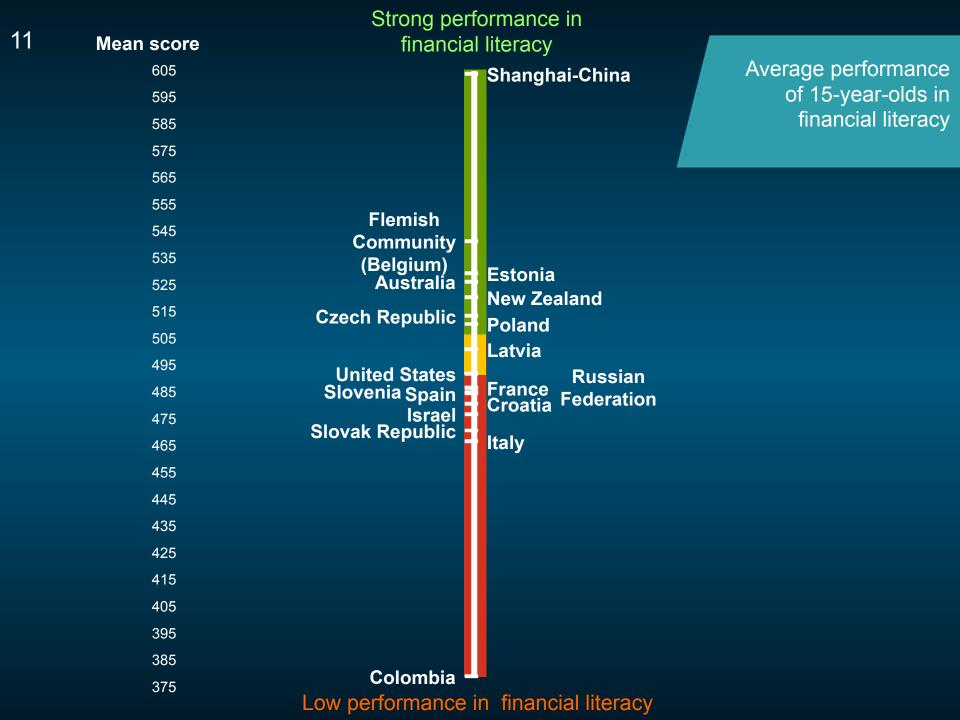
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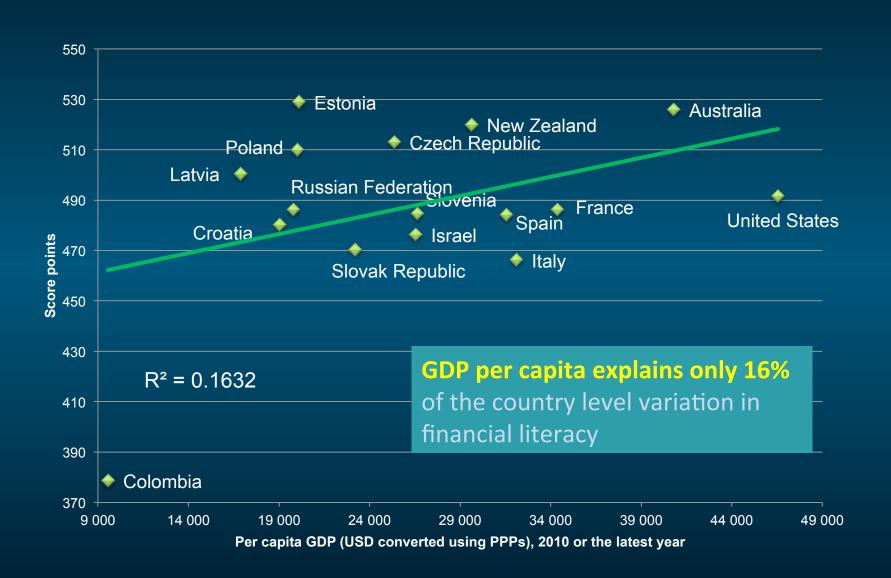
NEW OFFER- Question 2

What is one possible *negative* financial consequence for Mrs Jones if she agrees to the Zedbest loan?

••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••



Differences only partially explained by GDP



Find out more about PISA at www.pisa.oecd.org

All national and international publications

The complete micro-level database

Find out more about the work of the OECD on financial education at www.financial-education.org

OECD publications, data and instrument

Databases of financial education initiatives and research