#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

# PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON FINANCIAL CAPABILITY

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MEETING

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TUESDAY NOVEMBER 8, 2011

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The Advisory Council met in the Cash Room in the Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., at 10:30 a.m., John W. Rogers, Jr., Council Chairman, presiding.

#### PRESENT:

- JOHN W. ROGERS, JR. (Council Chairman), CEO, and Chief Investment Officer, Ariel Investments
- AMY ROSEN (Council Vice Chair), President and CEO, Network for Teaching Entrepreneurship
- ROLAND A. ARTEAGA, President and CEO, The Defense Credit Union Council
- TED BECK, President and CEO, National Endowment for Financial Education
- JOHN HOPE BRYANT, Founder, Chairman and CEO, Operation HOPE

## PRESENT (Cont'd):

- SAMUEL T. JACKSON, Founder, Chairman and CEO, Economic Empowerment Initiative, Inc.
- RICHARD KETCHUM, Chairman and CEO, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA)
- BETH KOBLINER, Personal Finance Journalist ADDISON BARRY RAND, CEO, American Association of Retired Persons (AARP)
- CARRIE SCHWAB-POMERANTZ, President, The
  Charles Schwab Foundation
- KENNETH WADE, Senior Community Affairs Executive, Bank of America
- JOSHUA WRIGHT, ex officio, U.S. Department of Treasury

### ALSO PRESENT:

- CAMI ANDERSON, Superintendent, Newark Public Schools
- JEANETTE BETANCOURT, Senior Vice President for Outreach and Educational Practices, Sesame Workshop
- ANDREI CHERNY, Co-Founder and President of Democracy
- MARY CULLINANE, Worldwide Senior Director of Innovation and Education Policy, Microsoft Corporation
- ARNE DUNCAN, Secretary, U.S. Department of Education
- TIMOTHY FLACKE, Executive Director, Doorways to Dreams (D2D) Fund
- NEAL S. WOLIN, Deputy Secretary, U.S. Department of Treasury

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## P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

10:33 a.m.

MR. WRIGHT: So thank you for coming today to the Treasury Department. I want to welcome you.

We have the great honor of having Deputy Secretary of the U.S. Treasury Department, Neal Wolin, welcome us with some opening remarks. So I'll turn it over to Neal.

DEPUTY SECRETARY WOLIN: Thank you Josh.

Good morning everyone. Welcome to the Treasury. Thank you for joining us for the fourth meeting of the President's Advisory, excuse me, the President's Advisory Council on Financial Capability.

Let me first thank the council members for their work over the past 18 months. Your insights, your input, and your suggestions, have been very valuable. And we look forward to your final report and

recommendations to the President and to the Secretary of the Treasury.

I would like to extend a special thanks to Secretary Duncan for being here today. And for the Department of Education's important work helping young people better understand personal financial issues.

the know Council has been working with the Department of Education to develop plans that encourage more schools to financial education in include their Helping young people learn how to curriculum. manage their own finances is critical to our long term goals. And we thank the Secretary for his strong leadership and support.

I'd also like to thank Secretary

Duncan and the Department of Education for

some excellent work they've been doing

recently to help young people afford higher

education.

Last week they moved forward with the new Pay As You Earn Program which reduces

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monthly student loan payments for than 1.5 million current college students and borrowers.

And as part of the Know Before You Owe Campaign, the Department of Education has partnered with the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to create a simpler, more straightforward form, that schools can use to better communicate their financial aid offers to potential students.

At Treasury, we are working to increase access to mainstream financial services among the un-banked and the underbanked as well as continuing our efforts to improve education around financial issues.

One focus of Treasury's work is to build the infrastructure for a growing field of locally led Bank On initiatives. These efforts aim open up basic financial to services to low income individuals families who historically have had difficulty accessing them.

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Treasury, in collaboration with the Corporation for Enterprise Development and the National League of Cities, just relaunched a website to help state and local governments access community needs and start their own Bank On initiatives.

Treasury is also undertaking a pilot research project with the Corporation for Enterprise Development, the University of Wisconsin, and the City of New York, to explore ways to increase access to mainstream financial services among un-banked people who have recently reentered the workforce.

Before I turn the podium over to Chairman Rogers, I want to stress our appreciation for the work of those here today.

I know that the Council has focused a great deal of their attention and energy on three areas critical to improving long term financial access and capability in this country. Partnering with employers to find ways to improve the financial capability

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1	of American adults through the workplace,
2	raising awareness and offering guidance on how
3	to improve financial capability of families in
4	communities across the country, and continuing
5	to improve financial education in America's
6	schools. Including how to take advantage of
7	technology to improve young youth financial
8	capability which we'll discuss this morning on
9	the panel.
10	I want to thank everyone again for
11	their efforts. This is a critical time to
12	make progress on these very very important
13	issues. We thank the members of the Council.
14	We thank the broader community.
15	And again, we welcome you to
16	Treasury for today's meeting of the Council.
17	John, over to you.
18	Thank you very much.
19	CHAIRMAN ROGERS: Well thank you
20	very much. We appreciate you being here.
21	This is a great opportunity for us to get our

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council meeting started. And we appreciate

all the support of your team here at the Treasury. They've been absolutely terrific.

So thank you.

What we thought we would do this morning is to get us started by having a

morning is to get us started by having a conversation with the Secretary of Education, to really talk about the importance of this issue and why he feels it's so important and how we can actually get more done within the public school systems.

So I'm really glad that so many of you are here this afternoon.

I'll just start first, Arne, just to give, can you just give the audience a sense of how you got started in thinking about financial literacy in public schools?

SECRETARY DUNCAN: Well to put our cards on the table, John and I go back a long long way. And he's my best friend. He's been a mentor since I was about 10 years old. So a long relationship.

And I was playing basketball

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overseas in Australia. Left there to come back and run the non-profit side of his company, Ariel Capital Management, to run the Ariel Foundation.

And we ran an I Have a Dream Program, my sister and I. And trying to help a set of students get through high school and go on to college.

But the neighborhood in which we were working on the south side of Chicago was a very impoverished community. Very poor educational choices for families.

And we decided to try start our own public school to really demonstrate that you can have high quality education in the inner city.

So as we started thinking about that, it's actually John's idea, that here you have this, you know, fantastic financial company, why don't we have a curriculum that focuses on these issues? And it was just a total great partnership we were trying to go,

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1 it was really your vision that led us forward. 2 And we struggled with it at first 3 when we tried to figure it out. But I think 4 we've seen over the years, the school we opened in 1995, so it had a really good run 5 6 there. You're seeing amazing math scores. 7 You've seen students educating their parents which has been, I think, really profound. 8 you're seeing students who historically had 9 10 been, had no access to this world really start to feel comfortable and confident starting in 11 kindergarten. 12 13 And so, that was really where I first started thinking about it in a serious 14 15 way. 16 CHAIRMAN ROGERS: As you had a chance to reflect over the last 16 years, what 17 parts of the financial literacy program do you 18 19 think really have worked the best and been the most effective? 20 SECRETARY DUNCAN: I just think 21

you have to start young. So if this is just

a, you know, a one course, a half a semester, or a semester of your senior year, I think that's late in the game. So I think engaging students, literally starting in kindergarten and 1st grade, is really important and building that all the way through.

This has to be hands-on. It has to be engaged. And it can't just be theoretical. It can't just be studying this.

And one thing that we've tried to do, which is a little bit more difficult to replicate, but actually giving students real money to invest in the stock market. That gets their attention in a very serious way. And having students start to, you know, think about what the right investments are, how to make those decisions, how to work as part of a team, the more it's hands on, the more it's engaged, and the more it is integrated into the curriculum, not sort of a separate put aside, but part of what the teachers are doing in math and science, and social studies, I

think that's been really positive.

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CHAIRMAN ROGERS: And as you know, when the kids graduate from 8th grade they actually take real money away and get some of matched teach kids the money to about matching, for a 401(k) plan type of an option. So every child leaves with \$1000.00 prepare themselves for college.

But you also thought it was very important for the kids to think about philanthropy and giving something back to the community. Can you sort of talk about why that was important and how that happened?

SECRETARY DUNCAN: I just think, again, particularly in disadvantaged communities, to have young people at an early age see themselves as the doers of service rather than the recipients of service. And knowing they can be a role model. And they can give something back now at 9 years old, at 10 years old, at 13 years old. They don't have to wait till they're grown. And I think

breaking through the traditional stereotypes was so hugely important. And so having young people be able to make a philanthropic gift, to give back to the school, and understand how important that is and to start to build those habits and those values, again, it's one thing to talk about it or to just do it in theory, it's another thing to practically give them the opportunity to make a concrete contribution.

And I think that's so critically important for all of our nation's young people. My wife and I try to do a lot to make sure our children are giving back. But in particularly disadvantaged communities where too often these opportunities don't exist, I think we have to be creative in how we create them for young people.

CHAIRMAN ROGERS: Where did you learn that? That's not the normal thing you would think about as an educator to be teaching kids the importance of philanthropy

in an inner city school for 6th, 7th and 8th graders?

SECRETARY DUNCAN: Well, we actually did a lot of that with the I Have a Dream class.

So we tried to have our -- we started with a 6th grade class. And it was my job for six years, 6th through 12th grade, to work with them along with my sister. So we did a lot of things in the neighborhood, from planting gardens to planting trees, to we eventually built a house with Habitat for Humanity.

And I will never forget, we had a big debate with one of our students. We were planting trees along Jackson Boulevard there. And he was convinced all the gang members were going to come and pull up all of our trees. And that was the reality of the neighborhood. I figure they had better things to do than pull up our trees.

But having our young people see

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and they can make a positive contribution, to be building a house and constructing it rather than throwing bricks through the window, that neighbors come by and see teenagers, you know, doing something really positive, I thought that was as important as anything we were trying to teach them academically.

So really just building upon those lessons and trying to put them systemically into Ariel Community Academy.

know, your mom has been an educator in that same community now for over 50 years, working with kids, tutoring them every day after school. So can you talk about the lessons that you learned there that helps you as you thought about creating the school and moving forward?

SECRETARY DUNCAN: So her work was absolutely formative. And my sister, brother and I have all tried to follow in her

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footsteps. It was just an amazing opportunity to grow up as part of her program. So lots of life lessons.

She always tried to have students be teachers and be taught at the same time. So 10 year olds taught 5 year olds. 15 year olds taught 10 year olds. That was really really important.

The idea of service and everybody contributing and being, you know, productive parts of the community and helping out was very very important there.

And the big thing that, I just saw, that's been so inspiring to me, is, I just saw in a very poor community with lots of violence, and high poverty, and very few intact families, I grew up with a set of folks who went on to do extraordinary things. Because they had my mother and others in their lives.

And so I just, it was just ingrained in me from an earliest age that, you

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know, poverty is not destiny. And it takes a lot of hard work and it takes a lot of commitment.

But I know what's possible when we give young people a, regardless of background, regardless of demographics or zip codes, when we give them opportunities to support and long term guidance, our students can do extraordinarily well.

So what drives me every day is I just think we have this huge untapped academic and social potential that is a nation we're leaving on the table. Because we're not creating the systemic educational opportunities to have people fulfill that potential.

And that's what we're trying to do, you know, across the country now.

CHAIRMAN ROGERS: Well as you think back on those days, you talked about during, you talked about this during your confirmation hearings, the challenges that

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your mom faced in those early years in doing this work. Can you talk some about the obstacles that she had to overcome to get it going?

SECRETARY DUNCAN: Yes. It was an interesting time.

So she started in 1961. And she was this crazy white lady who went in to the heart of the inner city. And wasn't universally accepted at first. And had folks who wanted to, you know, wanted to get her out. And she was tough as nails. And hung in there. And made it through those tough times.

And you know, sort of showed, just through her work and dedication to students, that she belonged. And eventually the community came to embrace her and protect her.

But there was, there was some real challenging times. And she used to have, people would come with weapons. She would take the weapons and give them back to them at the end of the day. But you couldn't bring

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weapons in.

And we were in a church that, working in a church basement, the minister there, the Blackstone Rangers wanted to use the church as an arsenal, to keep their weapons. And he wouldn't let them do that. And so they firebombed the church.

And that's one of my earliest memories was, I think I was probably about 5 years old, of walking from that church, taking boxes of books down to another church down the block. Because that place, we could no longer work in. So the physical danger was real.

And just was part of, I guess we didn't know any better. Just part of the environment.

But through luck and tenacity, made it through.

CHAIRMAN ROGERS: What inspired her to take her young family in to a place where there was real threats that were meaningful? And then talk about the success

1	that came from that perseverance.
2	SECRETARY DUNCAN: I don't know if
3	it was a little crazy. I don't quite know
4	what the rationale was.
5	But no, in all seriousness, I
6	think she saw, I think we all want to make a
7	difference.
8	And she had started volunteering
9	with a small group of children. And 9 year
10	old girls. And found to her horror that they
11	couldn't read. So she, you know, how is it
12	possible that you have 9 year olds who don't
13	know how to read?
14	And so she went from just, you
15	know, trying to do a little summer program to
16	this becoming her life's work. It just
17	evolved.
18	And she started in '61. I was the
19	eldest of three. I was born in '64. And she
20	just took us with her to work. And that's
21	just sort of what we did.
22	And I feel just, again, so

amazingly fortunate to have had that opportunity and to grow up as a part of that environment.

CHAIRMAN ROGERS: Thank you. And then the success of the, some of the graduates of the program, how has that helped you to think about financial literacy and the importance of sort of having a strong economic community?

SECRETARY DUNCAN: Well, I think the challenge we face today, and obviously that's why everyone is here, and just appreciate the commitment, is that we don't have a financially literate population. And so many of our challenges today personally and across the country are because we have not systemically taught this.

And it's almost been a gift that's been handed down from, you know, within privileged families. But families that don't have the means aren't a part of that world.

We haven't, through public

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education, instilled these lessons.

And so I think we're all here because we see this opportunity to try and break through and lead the country in a very different way.

But as important as reading and math and social studies and science, I think today more than ever, financial literacy has to be part of that.

And these are tough economic times. And schools have lots of pressures on them. And not enough resources. Not enough time. But to me, we can't use that as an excuse.

We have to find ways to be creative, to partner, we have fantastic not-for-profits represented here. What we're doing during the school day, what we're doing after school, what we're doing in technology.

To continue to have a population that is relatively illiterate in these matters I think has real negative consequences to our

democracy.

And to have citizens that can really participate in a meaningful way, and make good personal decisions, and hold political leaders accountable, we need this today more than ever before.

CHAIRMAN ROGERS: And why do you think, and you talked about resource challenges, but it seems to me there must be more to that, why hasn't public schools, especially public schools in our urban areas, embraced financial literacy?

SECRETARY DUNCAN: I don't have a good explanation for that. I think it's not something that has ever been asked of public education. It's not, you know, it's been reading, writing, and arithmetic. It wasn't financial literacy. You know, it's been the 3Rs for a century.

And you know, maybe at a different time, when folks went to work at the company, at the factory, and stayed there for 50 years,

and got a good pension at the end, maybe it wasn't as important.

But we know that's just not the case anymore today. And we have to empower people to make good choices for them, for their families, and for their communities. And ultimately, for their country.

And I think in many areas, quite frankly, public education is slow to change. And without side pressure and without outside impetus, people just keep doing the same things they've done, literally, for centuries.

And so I think it's going to take the leadership of groups like this to sort of push through and be a bit of a disruptive force, quite frankly, to get states and districts to take this more seriously.

And obviously, we want to try and do more on our side to really encourage that and create a climate in which folks want to innovate and want to play in this space.

CHAIRMAN ROGERS: So how do we do

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1	that? How do we get states and communities to
2	embrace and accept this change that we all
3	agree, we're all here because we think it's so
4	important?
5	SECRETARY DUNCAN: I don't think
6	there's one way.
7	I think so much of what is done in
8	terms of curriculum in the country is
9	obviously done at the state and local level.
10	So really having folks go to state
11	leaders, governors, state legislators, and
12	think about financial literacy being a
13	graduation requirement is hugely important.
14	I think there's been lots of
15	relatively small scale pilots. And sort of
16	taking those to scale. And making this the
17	norm rather than the exception. Again,
18	technology can be a great equalizer in helping
19	to break through.
20	But I think there has to be a
21	demand for this that hasn't existed before.

And it's going to take some pressure. And

it's going to take leadership.

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And the final thing I'll say is, where I've seen great programs, whether it's Ariel Community Academy or others around the country, everybody, every teacher, every principal, every superintendent, wants to engage students. They want school to be interesting and relevant and fun.

And I think financial literacy and teaching entrepreneurial skills is a huge way to engage students in their own education. if we're all looking for better outcomes, more students graduating, dropout rates, more students going to college, I think beyond just the financial skills and capabilities students gain, but their interest in school and their commitment to their own education, I think only can be enhanced through this effort.

And so I think the dividends are really profound.

CHAIRMAN ROGERS: And we've heard

1 the impediments also is often 2 teachers have not had a lot of experience in 3 teaching these subjects. And are not 4 comfortable. So how do we get teachers throughout the nation to be comfortable and 5 6 ready to take on this challenge? I think it's a 7 SECRETARY DUNCAN: very real issue. 8 And you can't teach children, you 9

And you can't teach children, you can't instill in them a love of something that you're not comfortable and confident with.

And teachers are, students pick up on teacher's fear. We see it not just in this area but in math and science. Starting in 4th and 5th and 6th grade, where teachers start to be less comfortable, less confident. And students, you know, figure that out very quickly.

So again, no one easy answer.

I think we need to do a lot of work with current teachers to help them in their own personal finances. And help build

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their own skills. And we had to do that at Ariel Community Academy.

I think we have to think about teacher training programs in the next generation of teachers coming in. And how we get schools of education to think about this.

So what we do with existing workforce, what do with the future we this baby boom generation, and have, we generation is retiring. So we're going to have about a million teachers retiring, a million new teachers coming in, in a short period of time, over the next four to six And so whatever we can do to work on years. the pipeline side as well as to work with existing teachers and principals, it's very important.

I think also leadership has to come from the top. So school boards, school superintendents, if this is something that folks take on, not school by school, but systemically, I think there's a real

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1	opportunity to break through there.
2	I think is Cami here? Cami
3	Anderson? Where's Cami? Cami can wave.
4	So we got a great new
5	superintendent in the Newark public schools.
6	Newark's a public school system that has
7	struggled for a long long time. Great new
8	leadership. A mayor that's very supportive.
9	Can Newark be a model of where urban education
LO	goes, can this be part of what Cami and her
11	team are thinking about systemically?
12	I think that's how we're going to
13	get there.
L 4	CHAIRMAN ROGERS: Well great. As
15	you think about how this would play out and
L 6	you've talked a number of times about the
L7	importance of educating our way to a better
L8	economy. Can you talk some about how this
L 9	would help strengthen our economy here in the
20	United States?
21	SECRETARY DUNCAN: Well I think so
22	many of the challenges, and folks here are

much more expert on this than I am, but so many of the challenges our country has faced have been because of the ignorance, quite frankly, of all these issues. And whether it's the mortgage crisis or other things, or you know, lack of savings we see in the black and Latino communities, or lack of investment in the stock market.

If we don't do things differently, we're just going to perpetuate these problems.

And so for us to strengthen the country, we have to break through. I think we have to work with adults. But again, I'm always going to, you know, you want to instill these lessons in children, have this be part of how they grow up.

And like I said earlier, part of what we see through Ariel Community Academy is children educating their parents. And I think that's very very powerful. And can be a great way to expedite the change here.

So for our country to be strong,

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to be economically vibrant, to reduce unemployment rates, to make sound financial decisions for yourself and for your family, I don't know how we get there as a nation without taking financial literacy to an entirely different level.

This is not a place where we just need to get a little bit better. We got to get a lot better. We got to get better faster than we ever have.

CHAIRMAN ROGERS: Also, one of the by-products, we've had some conversations with our Council about this, phone calls offline, that if accomplish this we can effectively, it will really create lots and lots of jobs for urban areas. As people get comfortable more starting businesses, understanding how to invest in businesses, you know, just being more and more financially literate, it will just, you can see so many businesses popping great up in communities because people are more confident

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about how to organize and build.

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And I know our Vice-Chairman has been working, has spent a good bit of her career on that.

So can you talk a little bit about sort of like organizations like NFTE and how that can impact our communities?

SECRETARY DUNCAN: When you talk to young people today, and I'm sure you guys visit schools, better or worse, fair unfair, very few young people want to go work for a company now. If you ask them what they want to do, they all want to start their own That's what they want to do. business. want to be an entrepreneur. There's something just innate there that is fascinating to me. urban, rural, suburban, wherever, Again, people want to start their own businesses.

Young people have great ideas.

But do they have the skill set to be successful? And I'm a huge fan of NFTE and tried to really encourage it when I was in

Chicago and as I travel the country now.

What NFTE and other programs do is they give students the actual skills to turn a great idea into a business plan. And when students do that, again I think, they're engaged in their own education in a very different way.

And it's led to some really successful businesses. It isn't just theoretical. We have young people who have created strong businesses, making real money, because they had the opportunity.

And again, that's sort of what drives me so much. I think our young people are smart and talented and creative. We have to give them the structure and the knowhow to turn those ideas from something in their head to a reality.

And that's where I think NFTE has done an amazing job. Particularly in disadvantaged communities. Of getting students engaged in their own education in a

very different way, and seeing the relevance of what they're learning, to doing something that's great for them. Great for their community. Great for their families.

And then CHAIRMAN ROGERS: talked also a lot recently about the sort of, everyone is talking about the headlines of sort of Occupy Wall Street, and how our citizens are engaging, and you touched little bit on this, with our political leadership. you know, And we have capitalist democracy here in this And I think that there's a view that if we had more financially literate citizens they could this conversation in engage in effective way. Can you talk about why that's important and how maybe as an extra impetus to get public schools to add this to social studies and learning about the Constitution, etcetera?

SECRETARY DUNCAN: I think when you have the ignorance, or the absence of

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knowledge, that our own actions, the questions we ask of our political leaders, the civil discourse, I think suffers tremendously.

And do we have enough people, regardless of politics or ideology, do we have enough people ground in the facts of what it takes to have а successful capitalist democracy, what our individual and collective and folks there, roles are in who are struggling who want to make a difference, how we empower them to do that in an effective way?

And again, unfortunately in far too many of our communities there's been this absence of knowledge for generations. And so we have to, you know, we have to break through here. And we have to do it much more systemically than we have in the country.

CHAIRMAN ROGERS: It just seems so clear to all of us. I mean, I think we're all preaching to the choir here. We all see so many reasons why this is so vitally important

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in this stage of our country's history. And can you give us some ideas of ways that you can encourage us as a Council to fight and be able to give the exact, I think I'm saying this the right way, but to be able to give the Secretary of Treasury, the President, and yourself, the advice on how we move all of this forward?

SECRETARY DUNCAN: Yes. So no one, no one easy thought. Just a couple of points.

First, I'd just really encourage the Council to be extraordinarily bold. And to push us very very hard.

And again, there's some problems where I think we're pretty close to solving them. We just need to tinker.

And this is not one of those. We have to get so much better. And so I think sometimes you sit in fancy rooms like this, people start to get a little more conservative and a little too polite.

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And I think we have, we have a state of crisis here. We have an emergency. And I feel this tremendous sense of urgency. So the stronger you are, the bolder you are, in your recommendations, I would absolutely encourage that. And not watering down to be politically correct, or to be soft, or to be whatever.

Secondly, it is hard because there's so many different levels of this. Teacher education, parent education, student education. I think the more concrete you can be, you all are so good on this, on focusing of having a couple, not 58 recommendations that are hard to do, but a couple that the highest level things that we need to do now. We need to come back two years from now, another two years, another two years, and keep going.

But what are the biggest things collectively that you would recommend that we would take action on that would change young

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people's lives, and change teachers' lives, and change the parents' lives, over the short term.

And so to be bold, to be courageous, and to be very very concrete in terms of, you know, next steps to take, I think that would be really really helpful.

If this gets watered down or this gets too soft, I think that doesn't give the country and us the jolt that we need to take this to a different level.

CHAIRMAN ROGERS: And we know we're going to hear from our subcommittee chairs later. But you know, our four Committee Chairs, they have four things we're focused on you know, today.

And Carrie is focused on partnerships. And with a lot of emphasis on how the workplace can be improved. Arty is focused a lot on the community and how we can reach individual citizens that we don't reach anyplace else. At a church or the military

base or what have you. We already talked about Amy and the, her commitment to youth and public education. And finally, Ted has been doing a lot of heavy lifting on how we research all of this and make sure we can hold all of us accountable and measure and have metrics to show progress.

And also a big focus on awareness.

And so we've been trying to focus. But at the end of the day we all feel that if we can get kids to have the right starting place and be able to have this long runway to grasp these issues, and get comfortable with them, that will ultimately make the real difference for all of us.

But as you think about our priorities, and can you just sort of maybe touch on a little bit of, have you thought much about awareness or how we can work with things outside of the public schools?

SECRETARY DUNCAN: Well let me first say, I don't think you can do this

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without the public schools being engaged in a very different way. And so I wouldn't back off of there. And again, starting as young as possible.

And I think, you know, the fact, you know, 90 percent of children in this country go to a public school. And if you're trying to change the culture, and change the understanding, you can't do this and not engage the public schools.

Now obviously, we have amazing non-profits that have been doing this work for a long time. You have churches. You have community groups. And what we're doing after school, what we're doing on Sundays, what we're doing summers, what we are doing with parents, are hugely important as well.

But I wouldn't again, it's, I know it's difficult working in public schools. It's hard to break through. We've got 14,000 districts. We've got lots of, you know, it's basically a local issue. But I don't think we

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get to critical mass unless we hit that square on.

I think we should do the other things as well. The after school, the non-profits, the churches, the parents, the social service agencies. But I think those have to be, those strategies have to be woven together.

CHAIRMAN ROGERS: Well great.

Well I think that's a great place to end on. Reminding us of the importance of staying focused if we really want to, you know, move the ball down the field and make systemic change that can really last for all of our citizens and young people.

I think that being focused is essential.

And this has been an extraordinary privilege to be able to interview you this morning. And your leadership is so vital to our country. And to all the work that we're doing here.

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So thank you very much for being here this morning.

SECRETARY DUNCAN: Thanks for all the hard work. And please push us hard. And we need that. And thanks so much for your leadership. Thanks for having me this morning.

(Applause.)

MR. WRIGHT: A big thank you to Secretary Duncan.

Welcome again. I'm Josh Wright, the Acting Director of the Office of Financial Education and Financial Access here at Treasury.

I think we're off to a great start on today's meeting. A very exciting conversation. I'd like to make a few announcements. The next part of the meeting, I'll give an overview overall on where the Council is. And then the Council Subcommittee chairs will each go in to a little bit more detail on the themes and issues that Chairman

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Rogers already touched on.

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So first I'd like to make an announcement. We're very excited that the President, effective September 26th, has announced Amy Rosen to be the Vice Chair of the Council.

(Applause.)

I've had the pleasure of working with Amy over the past 15, 18 months. And it's been great.

Amy the you may know, President and CEO of Network for Teaching Entrepreneurship, a global non-profit with a mission to provide programs that inspire young people from low income communities to stay in school, to recognize business opportunities, and to plan for successful futures. For over a decade Amy has worked on issues confronting the United States public education system.

As Vice Chair, Amy will work with John Rogers and the rest of the council members to provide advice to the President on

promoting and enhancing financial literacy and financial capability among the American people. So please join me in welcoming Amy to her new role as the Vice Chair of the Council. Her leadership and insight will continue to be of incredible value to the Council and the American people.

The next order of business is the duration of the Council. Currently, the Executive Order that established the Council expires on January 29th, 2012. A one year extension of the Executive Order is currently being considered by the administration.

Before we turn to the subcommittee reports, I would like to provide a brief update on the requests for public comment. So the Council put out their principles and themes through the Federal Register and asked for public comments. If anyone didn't see those they're still available. You can look at them on the Treasury website, in the President's advisory section of the Office of

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Financial Education/Financial Access.

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They outline five principles three main themes that will guide their work going forward. We received 62 comments from financial institutions, non-profits, governments, associations, and academia. The principles were well received with enthusiasm. And the majority of declared right commenters them to be on target.

Some of the points highlighted by the commenters included; the need for research to determine effective approaches that deliver positive outcomes. The need to raise public awareness of the need overall for financial capability and financial literacv. Integration was emphasized many times. for example, integrating financial education in to existing adult education programs or social service delivery or other government touch points. And also integrating financial education in to the K through 12 existing

curriculum in ways that Secretary Duncan described in an integrated fashion. And also, interestingly also, the positive role that technology can play. And we'll have, we'll hear more about that during the panel. And also providing teachers with more training so that they feel confident and able to be able to move forward.

themes, they the were positively received. On the theme financial education, finding its rightful American schools, a significant in number of commenters agreed that the theme is of great importance. And many people actually mentioned that it should be mandatory.

Also many agreed that schools and teachers are not provided adequate resources to fulfill the themes and goals. And most commenters believe that schools must be provided with more funding and teachers must receive training in order to fulfill this vision and goal.

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Secondly, in terms of the financially capable workforce and community, many commenters agreed that effective way to providing financial capability to adults is by doing it through the workplace and employers. It's the right environment and the right context. And a few commenters recommended that employers should education given incentives be to start initiatives, in the sense of, such as credits or company recognition.

And then lastly, on the core concepts being taught and learned in families and communities where it's really the heart of American life, numerous commentators applauded this theme. And believe that by addressing and engaging with families and communities will create a long lasting effect.

And then also that there was a focus on the interpersonal interactions that communicate about how finance can be very effective. So that really, parents talking to

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their kids, friends talking to other friends and peers, can be quite effective.

So the Council and Treasury
Department very much appreciates those
comments. They're very helpful as we continue
to move forward with thinking about the themes
and structuring our recommendations.

It also is important to note that the subcommittees are embracing these themes going forward. We felt that it was important that each theme have a real owner.

And so first off, the Finance Access Subcommittee will take theme 3 which is, again, around families and community. Theme 2 will really be handled by the Partnership Subcommittee. And financial education theme in American schools obviously will be handled by the Youth Committee.

The Research Subcommittee will continue, won't have a theme itself, but will continue to lend advice and support across all areas because research, and really figuring

1 out what works to drive outcomes, 2 critically important. 3 So we're now going to turn it over to hear reports and proposals from the council 4 5 subcommittees. just as a reminder, all of 6 And 7 this, again, is online at the Treasury 8 Department if you want to look at the detailed reports, every council member, subcommittee 9 10 chair is not going to go in to every detail of those reports but those are online. 11 So first, I want to turn it over 12 13 to Arty Arteaga for the Financial Access Subcommittee. 14 15 MR. ARTEAGA: Thank you, Josh. 16 Can you hear me? Good. and foremost, I certainly 17 First want to acknowledge John and everyone on this 18 19 Council, quite honestly, all my colleagues, 20 for the tremendous work, tireless work, that 21 they've done over the past year. It's hard to

believe that in November of

22

last year

actually stood around this table and sat around the table -- you were standing on the table, weren't you John? But we were sitting around the table actually ready to address all the issues that were facing us and this nation, quite honestly.

So I'd like to give you a quick a quick update if I could on the Financial Access Subcommittee. And especially thank Ted Beck, John Bryant, Samuel Jackson and Ken Wade for all their efforts, to date.

As everyone knows, we actually put forth a recommendation back in the April time frame, a mobile application challenge recommendation that the Council approved in April.

The Treasury has actually been focused on putting together the procedures for this challenge.

In essence, this Council has challenged and charged the Treasury with conducting a competition with all the smart

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folks that are out there in the industry to develop a mobile application that was geared toward the un-banked and under-banked to see how many more of those folks we could actually pull over to the mainstream.

I know that Josh and his folks at Treasury have done yeoman work in that regard. They've identified some non-profits to actually conduct the competition. They're certainly searching for the finding to host it. And I'm hoping that here in the near future you will see an announcement that this challenge will go forth.

And we're looking forward to, obviously, numerous application developers, and creators, and innovative thinkers, out there in the industry to participate in this challenge. So we're looking forward to that.

Many other things that we've done in the Financial Access Subcommittee is actually focused on research education. And still trying to understand why 60 million

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adults are un-banked and under-banked.

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John Bryant, the gentleman to my left here, has done an immense amount of work going out to major cities throughout the United States, quite honestly. Trying to promote the idea of financial literacy councils, capability councils. And I know Carrie will touch on that as well.

the subcommittee, firmly in believe that that's central to the issue, as you heard from Secretary Duncan, and as we heard this morning at the meeting that we had over at the White House. Youth is a critical part to our success here in the future. And communities they will even in the addressing, certainly, we believe that will be a part of it, quite honestly. So we're looking forward to, again, that establishment moving forward.

We've also looked at a couple products and services that I think are going to be key to actually moving again un-banked

under-banked folks in to the mainstream.

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Savings is an important product. There's innovative product out some known as Prize-Linked Savings that we're heard think that it's about recently. And Ι international, quite honesty. If I recall there's about 28 countries around the world that actually use this Prize-Linked Savings product and we're certainly looking forward to digging in and further discussing this issue. Because we believe that the, this product will certainly help some of the un-banked under-banked access to mainstream here in the near future.

Transactional accounts, obviously, are very important in trying to get folks to come over to the mainstream institutions. And how best do we do that? Certainly, the financial institutions that are out have those products available. How many have the no cost checking accounts, minimum balance checking accounts, low cost checking accounts,

available?

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We'll be discussing here in the near future with the three regulators from the FDIC, the OCC, and also the NCUA, at one of our future subcommittee meetings in the next couple of months, to try to determine what the challenges are out there for the financial institutions to actually make more progress in this area.

And then the Cities for Financial Empowerment, and I think I briefed once before Indianapolis Campaign for Financial the Fitness, these organizations, these particular cities have a model that I personally, and the subcommittee, have come to grip with. We certainly believe that the success that they've had over the years, moving x number of thousands of un-banked and under-banked in their respective cities to the mainstream is a formula for success, quite honestly.

And so, I have visited with three cities thus far of the 11. I'm visiting next

week with another city. And hopefully, December with the last city. And looking for the best practices associated with the Cities Financial Empowerment, and also with Winnie Ballard over in Indianapolis, to see what can do to maybe put together we template, a model that we might be able to use incorporating the good work of financial literacy councils. Because again, I think that's central to our theme.

So I can suggest to you that thus far the recommendation we made in April is moving forward at a pace that we expected. And we're hoping, again, in 2012 will bring it to fruition. And that the balance of the effort that we've conducted thus far has certainly looked in to the right area, savings, transactional accounts, models and financial literacy councils.

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you Arty. I want to open it up for a discussion or comment by any of the council members.

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(No response.)

Great. Then I'm going to turn next to Ted Beck, the Chair of the Research Subcommittee.

MR. BECK: Thank you.

MR. WRIGHT: And his update. And I think there's a couple of recommendations as well.

MR. BECK: Yes, thank you.

First of all, I would like to recognize my fellow committee members, Ken Wade and Rick Ketchum for their outstanding work. And also, a special thank you to the Treasury staff who has done a great deal to make sure our work is efficient and, hopefully, helpful.

I think it's also important to touch base on the role of the committee. The idea that research and evaluation underscores every effort we have and all the work of the different subcommittees, I think is very important. We want to make sure that any

recommendations we make are done on an informed basis with thoughtful research behind it to make sure that we can maximize the recommendations that we do put forward.

There are several areas of focus that the committee has had over the last several months.

First of all, we've been looking recommended very hard at the research priorities. The Financial Literacy Education Commission, best known as the FLEC, actually came list up with of 10 а recommendations in 2008. We have been working with the FLEC, which actually represents 20 plus government agencies plus the White House, to identify a new series of recommendations, an updated series.

So we have had several working sessions with them. Three areas of focus are developing from those including delivery and access, evaluation and risk. So we will continue to work with FLEC, going forward, to

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make sure we're on parallel tracks as to what our research priorities are.

In addition, we have been looking very hard at research and evaluation standards including metrics and how you evaluate programs. And will be making a series of recommendations. And the second, touching on those areas as we think they are critically important.

Other areas we are working on is financial develop a Doing What Works education website including a good deal of the information I mentioned earlier. And also identify additional ways to research To make that there's resources. sure sufficient funding going in to the research agenda across the country.

If I could turn to our recommendations. Our recommendation Number 1 is that the Department of Treasury lead the development and dissemination of the core set of outcome metrics to help stakeholders assess

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the effectiveness of financial capability programs.

There's a great deal of interest in financial education. And there are many organizations, policy makers, instructors both in the for profit and the non-for-profit community, that are very anxious to chip in and do their bit. But with no metrics, it's very hard for them to evaluate programs and figure out what best works for their community.

So we would like the Treasury

Department to convene a working group of

stakeholders to start to develop those metrics

to help streamline and make this whole program

more efficient.

Our second recommendation is that Treasury the Department of support the development and publication of program evaluation and research standards tailored to the needs of financial capability the community. Again, we think that research

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should be very focused on what works, what's efficient, and how do we best take the, take advantage of the resources available to us. So developing, evaluation, and research agendas we think is critical. And that is why we made this recommendation.

third recommendation is National Financial second of the wave Capabilities Study conducted by the Investor Education Foundation be fielded in 2012. And the Department of Treasury and relevant agencies other consult the development, fielding, and dissemination of data from the study. As many of you know, FINRA led a national study in 2009 that really looked at the financial capability of the American public. This is one of the first baseline research agendas that has ever been done. And that gives us a good place to start.

I am very pleased to thank the FINRA organization, including our council

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1	member Rick Ketchum, for their willingness to
2	fund another study starting in 2012 and lead
3	this effort. And we are encouraging all
4	government agencies to work closely with them.
5	So those are our three
6	recommendations. I would be happy to take
7	questions.
8	MR. WRIGHT: So I am going to turn
9	it over to Chairman Rogers now to conduct the
10	deliberations and vote on these items.
11	CHAIRMAN ROGERS: Time to
12	deliberate. Any supportive? Questions for
13	Ted? Concerns?
14	MR. KETCHUM: I just note, Mr.
15	Chairman, that the subcommittee's interest and
16	support was critical to the FINRA Board in
17	making its decision along with the importance
18	of having and creating a follow-up study that
19	allows comparability between, you know, a
20	startling difficult three years for our
21	nation, from an economic standpoint.
22	So we appreciate the

subcommittee's support. And I think it will provide a wealth of value in that particular recommendation from the standpoint of additional economic studies and work going forward.

CHAIRMAN ROGERS: Carrie?

MS. SCHWAB-POMERANTZ: Yes, I just a question for Ted and Rick.

see this 2012 Just, how do you study sort of building on the 2009? What are of the of focus some areas or change, possibly? Or if you feel like it was, you know, the right foundation that you will just build if there's changes on and see in attitudes and behaviors?

MR. BECK: Well the critical component is the fact that we have a baseline. And we can look at what trends and what's effect, a lot has happened in the economy over the last several years. There's a lot of more interest in what's going on in family decision making. So the ability to actually go out and

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study the financial capability and the attitudes of the American public is of great value.

If you talk to the research community, which I have occasion to do, the idea of having that baseline that they can build off of is critical. So that they can all have a single place to go, and get that information, and compare the research they're doing in specific communities across the country, is really, I think, a great advantage that we didn't have 10 years ago.

MR. KETCHUM: And I couldn't agree more with what Ted said.

I'd only add, I think it, one of the strengths of the study is it both had a national methodology and a state-by-state methodology that allows us to look at differences and be able to have one suggestion of whether state focus has in some way or another moved the dial.

One of the areas, to your question

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of how we might change and add on to the study, well, obviously wanting to maintain consistency for comparability.

We do think this is a chance for us to over sample from the standpoint of vulnerable populations in ways that we did we expected, not necessarily vulnerable, but focused particularly on a military survey, the first time. We think we can dive down and understand what the impact of the last three years have been, particularly with our most under-served populations.

MR. BECK: And if I can just add one other thing. And then maybe we'll continue to build on each other.

Ιt shows the importance of there is, research. And that it's important that we have good data so that we can make recommendations. It's nice to be able to talk to people and say, "We actually can prove that this is true," rather than And a baseline study is really guessing.

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critical to that.
MR. KETCHUM: I would just add
that this study, I'd put this study in a
handful, along with a handful of other
studies, like the FDIC's work on the un-
banked.
Where we all know out here in the
audience, every, almost everyone who work on
this issue rely on this survey and tool as a
vehicle to make decisions and think about how
to structure your own programs. And many
agencies within the FLEC and the federal
government have used this as a tool to
construct policy, and inform policy, based on
data.
So I'm terribly excited about
having this continuing forward.
CHAIRMAN ROGERS: Great. Well can
we have a motion to support the three
recommendations?

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MR. RAND:

CHAIRMAN ROGERS:

I'll move it.

Second?

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1	PARTICIPANT: Second.
2	CHAIRMAN ROGERS: All in favor?
3	(Chorus of ayes.)
4	Okay. It's unanimous.
5	MR. BECK: Thank you.
6	MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Ted.
7	Now we're going to turn to Carrie
8	Schwab-Pomerantz to take us through the update
9	for the Partnership Subcommittee.
10	MS. SCHWAB-POMERANTZ: Thank you,
11	Josh.
12	First of all, I also want to thank
12	First of all, I also want to thank my committee. Everybody on the committee
13	my committee. Everybody on the committee
13	my committee. Everybody on the committee works very very hard, brings a lot of their
13 14 15	my committee. Everybody on the committee works very very hard, brings a lot of their expertise, and resources, and staff time. And
13 14 15 16	my committee. Everybody on the committee works very very hard, brings a lot of their expertise, and resources, and staff time. And a special thanks to Arty Arteaga, John Hope
13 14 15 16 17	my committee. Everybody on the committee works very very hard, brings a lot of their expertise, and resources, and staff time. And a special thanks to Arty Arteaga, John Hope Bryant, Rick Ketchum, Barry Rand, and Amy
13 14 15 16 17	my committee. Everybody on the committee works very very hard, brings a lot of their expertise, and resources, and staff time. And a special thanks to Arty Arteaga, John Hope Bryant, Rick Ketchum, Barry Rand, and Amy Rosen.
13 14 15 16 17 18	my committee. Everybody on the committee works very very hard, brings a lot of their expertise, and resources, and staff time. And a special thanks to Arty Arteaga, John Hope Bryant, Rick Ketchum, Barry Rand, and Amy Rosen.  So the Partnership Committee is

And so the focus of our Partnership Committee has been on two areas, or sectors, that we feel are untapped and are ripe for engagement.

And the first is the work place, as John alluded to earlier. And so, right, in terms of workplace, we're focusing on federal employees as well as the private sector. combine if you those two groups, you're talking about half of Americans in country, at a time when money is actually accessible, and is relevant, when it comes to managing it.

So in terms of what we're doing with the federal workplace, very excited that we are working on a recommendation for the President. We're going to make that recommendation in January. To direct federal employees, or federal agencies, to provide a best in class workplace financial education And we've already been working very program. closely with Office of Personnel the

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Management, with the Treasury Department, and various other agencies who actually have a lot of expertise around this. And I have to say that every one of them are very excited about having this recommendation because in a sense it gives them sort of the cache and the support to take the work even further.

So you can look forward to seeing that in January.

You know the way we're looking at it is, we want to be very bold. Yet we also want to be realistic and work within the budget. But we do think that there's a lot of room for improvement.

And we see that the federal government is really being the role model for the rest of us in the private industry. And so it will be a best in class that we all follow after that.

And that gets to me, to the other recommendation, we're also speaking to a lot of different influential groups around the

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private workplace. Including, we've had many meetings with U.S. Chamber of Commerce and SHRM and AICPA. And really getting a handle on what are the issues behind why more corporations don't provide workplace financial education.

So we are doing more research on that. And we hope to have a recommendation as well to encourage more corporations in America to provide that education. So you'll hear more as we learn more.

it's been alluded Also, is the local Arty, another untapped sector communities. And when Ι mean local communities, I don't mean just, I don't mean just government workers but the, you know, the private industry, the non-profit industry and coming together to create on the ground financial education and financial capability programs.

And Arty mentioned that there's probably about 15 cities who are best in

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class, what we call model cities. But there's thousands and thousands of other cities who aren't doing a lot for their citizens. And so what our group right now with -- thanks with a lot of help from John Bryant, we have been working creating a How To Guide for cities to create their own councils. And councils are really only, it's a synonym for bringing the community together. And it creates some level of infrastructure to create actual programs, and create measurement on, you know, actually effect lives and measure the results.

And what we have found while we've been working on this document, we have not really publicized it in any way, except for in our different interviews, and already, we have multiple cities that are contacting me and my various committee members, saying, "Hey you know, we want to create or council in our own city."

And in fact, John, you just

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received a letter from the Mayor of Newark, which I know the superintendent of schools here is as well, which is great. And we hope that she comes on their local council as well to bring more financial capability to Newark. So you want to pass that around to the committee members so they can see that.

This particular guide will show best in class programs that are already on the ground. It will also provide resources and suggestions for measurement, measuring their work on the ground.

Lastly, you know, just our group also, like Arty's, is continuing to do lots of meetings and listening tours. In particular, around local communities, engaging them and the workplace. Learning, again, what some of the better companies and organizations are doing.

And then lastly, in January while this meeting today is focused on youth, we're going to focus on workplace. And so all of us

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who care deeply about financial education and capability can learn more about how we engage our employers. So we look forward to that.

Thank you.

MR. BRYANT: Mr. Chairman,
Committee Chair, Council Chairs, I want to
commend your leadership in this area. And to
note that this Council is unique. That it's
actually producing real results. The
research, the report that Ted just talked
about.

But also in the last committee, council meeting the City of Miami committed to open a council. The Mayor of Miami, he's done that. Fulton County Commission Chairman, John Eaves, committed to do that. There is one million citizens in Atlanta, the largest county in Georgia. They've done that. To create a commission. And today as Carrie has already said, the Mayor of Newark, as of yesterday, has committed to create a Mayor's Council on Financial Literacy. All that under

1	your and this Council's leadership. So real
2	action happening on the ground in real cities
3	in real time.
4	Thank you.
5	MS. SCHWAB-POMERANTZ: Yes. Just
6	one last comment.
7	Also, this league of cities has
8	come forward. They want to sign up and get
9	all their cities or the membership cities
10	involved. And I know the
11	MR. BRYANT: The National
12	Conference of Black Mayors has also committed
13	to
14	MS. SCHWAB-POMERANTZ: And I think
15	they have hundreds or 600
16	MR. BRYANT: 700 plus mayors
17	MS. SCHWAB-POMERANTZ: Yes.
18	MR. BRYANT: across America.
19	MS. SCHWAB-POMERANTZ: So we think
20	we can make a big dent with this council idea.
21	MR. WRIGHT: Thank you.
22	Is there any discussion related to

the Partnership Subcommittee report?

Yes.

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MS. KOBLINER: I just had a question. Carrie, is there a model of the content yet that you provide to employers either on the federal level or the private? Or is that still in the works?

MS. SCHWAB-POMERANTZ: Right now identifying components we're of best а practice, such as auto, you now, autoenrollment, auto-escalation, direct deposit. And so forth. I mean we have, you know, multiple pages on what a best in class. identifying those. right now, we're And right, you know, that's one of our hopes is maybe to identify some of the better programs, free programs, that are out there to make available or to at least make a suggestion.

But you know, obviously we're not in a position to recommend programs. So we kind of have to look at that with a, you know, with a fine line.

But personally, I think, you know, if we get rid of all, you know, the, you know, the many many programs and we can kind of, like what you're trying to do, is break through the noise, people are more likely to take action.

MS. KOBLINER: Thank you.

MS. ROSEN: Yes, Carrie, just one thought and I had a chance to talk to John about this. And I think he totally agrees.

But in the tool kit that we are developing for financial the literacy councils, I think it's really important that we require, as much as we can require anything just advise, these councils since we include whoever those, the head of the local schools are. Whether it's a superintendent, the head of the school boards, because in thousands of American cities, the mayors really don't have any direct control.

And being able to facilitate that conversation, I think is really important.

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MS. SCHWAB-POMERANTZ: I think you're absolutely, you're absolutely right, Amy.

And again, the whole idea of the local council is to carry out a lot of the programs that we are suggesting here. So like the financial literacy challenge, even in these 13 cities that already are best in class doing this work, different work, including workplace, they had never even heard of the financial literacy challenge.

So it just goes to show you that we need to have more dialogue with local communities about some of the great programs that are available. And you know, including the superintendents. So that they are engaging their teachers around the financial literacy -- or financial capability challenge.

MR. BRYANT: Vice Chair, it is appropriate that the superintendent of Newark schools is actually here today. So I've already been over begging, I mean, talking to

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her about this.

But it's a way for the first time really in local communities for leaders in government, community, faith, schools, private sector, to sit at the same table. And so the model is directly appropriate for, it's perfectly appropriate for your recommendation.

MS. SCHWAB-POMERANTZ: Yes

MR. WRIGHT: Great. Thank you. And a thank you to all the local governments who have already engaged in CFE or Bank On efforts. And the new ones who are forming local councils. We realize that local government is a critical partner to reaching many American citizens.

So next I want to turn it over to Amy to do a little bit of a deeper dive around youth.

As you can tell, this meeting's been structured really around the youth agenda. We had Secretary Duncan. We're going to do a deeper dive in to the work of the

Youth Subcommittee for about 10 minutes.

And then we're going to have this very substantive panel.

So Amy.

MS. ROSEN: Thank you. I'm going to be as brief as I can. Because I think that I want to really leave time for this panel that has kindly agreed to come and educate ourselves today. Because it's a great opportunity.

But since our last meeting, well at our last meeting, in July, we shared with the Council a recommendation that was passed to add the financial, to recommend to the government to add the financial module of the PISA, or Program for International Student Assessment, to the test in 2012.

And we are still working on that with the government. Since there's a financial obligation, we have to figure out by December where that money is going to come from.

just to echo what Ted said, this sort of is а once in decade opportunity really to to get get a, benchmark as to where we stand on these issues against other industrial countries. And it would certainly be a shame to miss that opportunity.

We also talked about scheduling a number of listening sessions.

And I want to thank my committee members because everybody has been incredibly busy doing that. Carrie, John, Sam, Samuel, Beth, Ted, thank you.

Because between us all I think, between meetings and listening sessions, and I think we have another one in Chicago coming up this week, we have really gotten a huge amount of knowledge.

And what we're really doing is seeking strategies to how we can actually incent public schools to provide kids with the necessary knowledge to make smart financial

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decisions. You know, first about their higher education, and then ultimately, about their lives. And you know, that is something that is going to actually provide every kid in America the opportunity to find their own path to success.

It is a complicated subject. We have been looking at specific, a number of specific opportunities, including how this work can fit in to the current Common Core. And specifically, around the meeting, around the math and reading standards that are being, you know, curriculums all over this country are now being developed to meet these core standards. And we think there's some real opportunity there.

How to improve the financial challenge and certainly getting more participants. How to really look at what high quality teacher training pilots and programs are going on around the country. And specifically, looking at, which is what our

panel is going to address today, looking at what opportunities might exist to really use technology to jumpstart this work in schools and see how that can actually, see if we can't come up with some very specific recommendations about that.

At our last meeting, I also mentioned that we were engaged in coming up with what we have named "Money Milestones". Which is to clearly articulate what knowledge, as a tool for families really, to clearly articulate, what kids should actually know at different ages.

And Beth Kobliner has been, and her team have been tirelessly working on this.

And actually have some preliminary ideas to share with you today.

And I'm going to turn it over.

And we'll provide an opportunity for public comment on this. I think this is going to go through several stages.

But I would just turn it over to

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1	Beth to present what we're going to submit
2	today.
3	MS. KOBLINER: Thank you, Vice
4	Chairman Rosen. And thank you Chairman Rogers
5	for your incredible leadership.
6	That's not me. It looks like me.
7	But that's we're looking for the Money
8	Milestones presentation.
9	But while we're looking I wanted
10	to thank the folks from Treasury, Josh Wright,
11	and Dubis Correal. And Phil Martin from the
12	Department of Education.
13	And I wanted to particularly thank
14	my subcommittee, Amy's subcommittee. Amy was
15	Chair. Ted Beck and John Hope Bryant, Samuel
16	Jackson, and Carrie Schwab-Pomerantz. For all
17	of your input. Thank you. Terrific.
18	So we've all heard the troubling
19	statistics on our nation's, when it comes to
20	young people and their finances.
21	One in five young adults don't
22	have bank accounts. And one in three don't

have any savings to speak of.

A study this year reported that 41 percent of students who borrowed money for college actually were in default or were delinquent on their student loans within the first five years of repayment.

Two million college students who were entitled to Pell Grants didn't get them.

And when asked, "Why?" They said they didn't think they were entitled.

And of course, we all know the staggering amount of debt that students have these days.

So in an effort to be bold, as our Secretary asked us to be, it is really clear that young people need to understand financial basics. But waiting until somebody is in their early 20s is a little like offering Driver's Ed to a person who has been driving for a few years. It's just too late.

Research is coalescing now around the idea that to raise financially capable

adults it's critical to teach people when they're young.

In fact, we know there's good work being done that pre-schoolers can absorb many of the basic lessons about personal finance.

One of the most frequent questions I'm asked by parents, I'm a financial journalist, is how do you teach kids, how do you teach, people say, "How do I teach my kids about money basics?"

And Ι quick story. have а Recently my husband was putting my son to bed. And my husband came running in to the room and said, "Oh Adam has a question." He was eight years old at the time. And I said, "Okay." Well, I thought, what could it be? And I sat on his bed. And I looked in to his little brown eyes. And he said, you know, I thought was it an existential question? was it, you know, where does life first start? But the question was, "Mommy, how can I get compound interest?" And I thought, it's lucky

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for him his mother's a financial journalist.

But when he asked my husband, my husband sort

of panicked. And said, "Ask your mother."

So I realized that we really need to talk a little bit about the realities of parents and, of all income levels, and how they struggle with money questions from their kids. I think people feel uncomfortable, grownups that is. They feel ill-equipped to handle their own financial situation. And teachers, as we know feel, the same way.

A NEFE study found that 89 percent of teachers feel that kids should know money basics before graduating from highschool. But fewer than 20 percent felt competent to teach it. So that's a problem.

We do know kids want to know this.

Gallup Operation Hope Poll showed that children say they want to start their own business. And they want to be their own boss.

But it's hard to do that, of course as we know, without knowing the financial basics.

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Just like the Secretary Duncan said.

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So right now we don't offer federal guidelines targeted to help families teach their kids about money in ways we offer other guidelines.

Like we all know about the USDA Plate. Half of your plate should be fruits and vegetables, or switch to fat free milk, or low fat milk.

For Let's Move we know encouraging kids to get physical activity for at least one to two hours per day. If any of us might remember from our junior high school I always thought of it days the, as the dreaded, presidential physical fitness benchmarks. I'm sure John was good at those. But a six year old boy right now should aim to do 33 sit-ups in one minute. Whereas an 11 year old girl should do, should run a mile in nine minutes. So those are the benchmarks we set up for physical fitness.

And the goal of Money Milestones

offer information to 1 is families 2 financial fitness. It will give parents the 3 language to talk to their kids about money. So very quickly here's what we did 4 to come up with the milestones. 5 6 First reviewed, literally, we 7 thousands of pages of research, and standards,

10 Milestones".

title.

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basically they're simply 20 age appropriate benchmarks designated to help teach what kids need to know as they grow in to young adults.

and curriculum, to come up with our working

is the working title "Money

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So I'm just going to click to the Here we go. next.

reviewed following We. the materials with many many organizations, many of you with those organizations are probably Common Core, State Standards for Math, those standards, Treasury's Core Competency, Council for Economic Education, Sesame Street

Workshop, National Endowment for Financial Education.

And once we looked at what was out there, and this was just a few, we looked at a lot more out there, we boiled it down to 20 essential personal finance lessons in easy to understand language for parents and children.

Along with each milestone we also have activities that parents could do to enforce -- reinforce the lesson, and then we ran that draft of 20 by a group of many many academics, financial educators, and experts, again, many of who are here today.

One of those experts was my dad, who like Arne Duncan's mom had been in the, has been an educator for 50 years in the New York City Public School System. So we're seeing some connection here between education and financial literacy.

But then we got the draft of what you now have in the binder to the 20 Money Milestones. Okay.

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Now here's the fun part. I'm going to quickly show you how this works.

There are two ways that Money Milestones could be delivered to families. Either on a website or a poster. But I'm just showing you two ways. There are plenty of other possibilities, apps, text messages, ways to distribute this information.

So if you take a look, Money Milestones are 20 things kids need to know to live financially smart lives. And as you'll see at the bottom, it's divided in to five age groups; three to five year olds, six to 10 year olds, 11 to 13 year olds, 14 to 18 year olds, and 18 plus.

So if you click on that little three to five year olds, you can see four proposed milestones. One is you need to buy, you need money to buy things. The second is you earn money by working. The third is you may have to wait before you can buy something you want, and the fourth is there's a

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difference between things you want and things you need.

So if we click on the activities about the importance for three to five year olds wait, have possible to we some activities. When you're child is standing in line and waiting for the swings, you talk about the importance of waiting and how that ultimately leads something to you Similar to savings, of course. There's the ubiquitous three jars approach where one is labeled saving, one for spending, one giving. And each time if a kid has \$3.00, you put \$1.00 in to each jar. And that's a way to teach these some of these lessons. So that's the three to five year olds.

If you want to look at one more, 11 to 13 year olds. The different milestones are; you should always save at least 10 percent of what you earn. One of them is entering a social security or credit card number puts you at risk for someone stealing

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your information. One is the earlier you start to save, the faster your savings will benefit from compound interest, meaning your money earns interest on your interest. And finally, a credit card is a type of loan.

Something that's very important for 11 to 13 year olds to understand, if you don't pay your bills in full every month, you will be charged interest. And you'll owe more than you originally spent.

And again, there are activities for the 11 to 13 year olds. Everything from, for every dollar you save, save a dime -- for every dollar you earn, save a dime. And there's way to reinforce this savings habit by going to the bank for opening a bank account. Visiting the bank a couple of times a year with your child to deposit the savings in to the account.

So there are 20 of these which we won't go through. But it gives you a sense of what we were aiming at here.

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That's the website. 1 2 And then there's a poster version 3 that can be put up in, whether it's the hallway of a school, or the local library, or 4 up on your refrigerator at home. 5 6 The next step for our subcommittee 7 is to get feedback from everyone here. 8 the community from, of course, all our council members and we look forward to taking Money 9 10 Milestones to the next step with 11 comments. Thank you very much. 12 13 MS. ROSEN: Thank you Beth. And we're, as a panel, I think I 14 15 can speak for all of us, really excited about 16 this work. And welcome especially this group 17 who is here today. But everybody publically 18 19 to look at these, to work on them. And see if 20 we can't come up with suggestions to even make

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But ultimately, I think we're on

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them better.

to something that we're all really excited about. Are there any comments or questions?

Great. So let me, let's move forward on this panel that we talked about.

We really, you know, went out of our way to try to narrow the focus to something that could be meaningful today. And specifically, how we could really re-imagine financial education with the use of technology.

are fortunate to have Andrei We Cherny here to act as a moderator. Many of us who have been involved in these subjects probably have seen him on TV as a talking head on this subject. I've read many of his And even books. articles. And whether Andrei, as an advisor to then Vice President a work as a financial Gore, or as prosecutor in Arizona, we know that these issues have been deep and meaningful to his life.

And today, as an advisor to many

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1	American corporations and as the founder of
2	the journal Democracy, he is keenly involved
3	with lots of public policy issues around this
4	idea. Including Democracy's journal I think
5	is credited with launching the idea of what
6	eventually became the new Consumer Financial
7	Protection Bureau.
8	So we really appreciate his
9	willingness to host this panel. And be with
10	us today.
11	He will introduce our other
12	panelists.
13	Which are going to be where?
14	Here?
15	MR. WRIGHT: They're going to be
16	on the stage, yes.
17	MS. ROSEN: Got it.
18	Who will come up.
19	But I really want to thank all of
20	them for their willingness on relatively short
21	notice to come and share their insights and
22	expertise.

1	And especially again, one last
2	time, call out, Cami Anderson, the
3	superintendent of Newark. Not only is she,
4	you know, challenged with significantly moving
5	student achievement in Newark, she is a self
6	proclaimed curriculum geek. And I think she
7	will help us ground these conversations in the
8	realities of how schools actually work.
9	Thanks.
10	MR. WRIGHT: So I think we're just
11	getting the moderator mic'ed up. I just saw
12	him step outside for a second. So I think we
13	might be coming on in just a second.
14	If there are any council members
15	who want to sit in the front three rows, I
16	know I'm going to go sit there during the
17	panelists, so we're not blocking the audience.
18	And Council will have a good view. So
19	MR. CHERNY: Technical
20	difficulties. Thank you everybody.
21	This would be the time of the

presentation where we would ask everybody to

stand up and stretch for a few minutes. But since we have a lot of great panelists and a short amount of time, I will ask you to stretch internally. Roll your shoulders a little bit. Don't kick the person in front of you.

Thank you Amy for that introduction.

And we have a great group here.

I'd like to introduce them. And then be able
to throw it open to some discussion from the
audience as well.

I think, as we all heard Secretary Duncan speak eloquently this morning, and he mentioned the three Rs that used to be the core of our curriculum, he said they are, maybe we need some additions. I was thinking perhaps refinancing should be the new fourth R that we need to be introducing.

Home Ec which was once an elective in many schools around the country, and has slowly disappeared, is something that at least

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gave some sort of basis of that kind of understanding.

But a fact is that the bewildering wealth of financial decisions confronting young people when they leave the home, or even before they leave the home, makes financial education in our schools much more important than it ever was before.

The group that we have here today is one that understands that the financial decision that young people make are ones that are going to impact them for the rest of their lives.

Often times what we're seeing is young people making those decisions. And then learning as, on the basis of trial and error. That's something because of the big stakes that are confronting young people, as well as people of all ages, is a system that doesn't really work for them or for our country.

And technology, which we'll be discussing today, is a double edged sword in

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this area as in so many others.

Obviously quickly signing up for a credit card or transferring funds from one account to another can yield some very much unforeseen circumstances and consequences for young people as they start moving on in to this world.

What we're here to discuss today is how technology can, instead of being the negative force, be one that is positive. Being one that is using those technological tools to really provide the kind of background for students that otherwise they wouldn't be getting.

The miracle of compound interest or the nightmare of compound interest is one that perhaps not all eight year olds are wondering about. But it's one that can be brought alive by technology much more clearly than text books.

So let me jump right in to our panelists. And give them a brief

introduction. And then launch in to our discussion.

Jeanette Betancourt is the Senior Vice President for Outreach and Educational Practices Sesames Workshop. She at directed Sesame Workshop Outreach Initiatives in the area of nutrition, health and safety, school readiness, military family transitions, grief, music, English language learning, many other areas. And it's part responsibility to turn those understandings, appropriate, those culturally age appropriate understandings, in to the language and cultures of all the Sesame Streets that are existing around the world these days.

So we're very excited to have her here.

Timothy Flacke is the Executive Director of Doorways to Dreams, D2D, which he helped launch in 2001. He's worked for nearly two decades on helping lower income people focus on saving in both the private and non-

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profit sectors. Working as an independent consultant, author, grant writer, in the field of assets development. Author of work such as Individual Development Account Program Handbook. And Dollar Design Sense, financial education curriculum for IDA programs.

Mary Cullinane is the world-wide Senior Director of Innovation and Education Policy for Microsoft. And she comes to that job after more than 10 years as an educator at a regional high school in the State of New Jersey. She, as I mentioned, joined Microsoft in 2000, has focused on programs such as the Anytime Anywhere Learning Program. She was a creator of the Microsoft Innovation Center Awards. A national manager of Microsoft's K through 12 Programs and strategic investments.

And Cami Anderson, we've already been hearing about today, is the superintendent of the Newark Public Schools. She began her education career as an award

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1	winning theater, Montessori, and public school
2	teacher. Went on to serve as Executive
3	Director of Teach for America at a critical
4	time in its growth. Bringing that program, in
5	terms of its funding, an increase of more than
6	300 percent. Launching Teach for America
7	Week, managing professional development and
8	evaluation, in more than 500 teachers in over
9	90 schools. And helping the organization more
10	than double in size. Then went on to be the
11	Chief Program Officer for another fantastic
12	program, New Leaders for New Schools. Working
13	with principals around the country. Was the
14	superintendent of alternative highschools and
15	programs for the New York City Department of
16	Education before now taking on this role
17	working with Mayor Cory Booker in Newark.
18	So fantastic. Give them a big
19	round of applause for a fantastic group of

folks. (Applause.)

And let me launch in to the

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1	discussion and ask them each to answer one
2	question.
3	We're here today to talk about
4	solutions. But let's first set the stage by
5	talking about the problem. If each one of
6	them could perhaps point to one problem that
7	they would identify as the biggest challenge
8	that we're facing when it comes to delivering
9	effective financial education to today's
10	students.
11	And we'll just start right here.
12	MS. ANDERSON: I was trying not to
13	sit in the first seat.
14	By the way, I will come back to
15	Washington any day. This is like the nicest
16	things anyone has said about me in the four
17	months since I started as superintendent in
18	Newark. So invite me back anytime.
19	So gosh, one challenge. I would
20	say the adoption of the national Common Core
21	Standards are both the greatest challenge and

greatest opportunity for anyone who wants to

sort of influence what happens in K12 classroom education in the following sense; it's never happened that we've had national standards. And Arne and others have provided tremendous leadership to get a lot of, really getting clear as a country about what students show know and be able to do to be on the pathway to college readiness.

Before we've gone an inch deep and a mile wide as opposed to an inch wide and a mile deep. And the standards actually are super exciting and helpful to educators like me.

What that says for anyone who wants to influence what's happening in classrooms is that everything we do has to be aligned to those standards.

We're in a time of major push for demonstrable measurable gains in student achievement. That puts students on a level playing field whether they are poor or wealthy.

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And there are people like me, who are sort of sitting at the switch, wondering we only have a metaphoric hundred dollars to invest. And by metaphoric I mean of time, resources, professional development, money, air time, energy, commitment. And we have to figure out, you know, this is a financial audience, how we're going to invest that hundred bucks to get massive gains in student achievement.

And so anything that doesn't kind of make that cut for K12 educators, or isn't measured effectively, or aligned to the Common Core, or that someone can't say, this is about a massive leap in student achievement, is not going to get the focus of those of us who feel that students' lives are literally in our hands.

And so I have some ideas about how that's the case. Because I think it's both the greatest challenge and the greatest opportunity.

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1 MS. BETANCOURT: Cami, I agree a 2 lot with what you are saying. 3 And I would stress even further is, I have a slight bias, obviously, I come 4 from Sesame Street, and that is where 5 6 actually start financial education. And we 7 heard little bit of that with 8 Milestones. But it is looking, I think, 9 10 in the discussion that we just heard, most 11 indication was starting at kindergarten level. But really, when is your first exposure to 12 13 financial education or finances in general? It is with the context of family. 14 And it starts within the home. 15 16 I'd like all of you to go back to points when we first maybe had the 17 the experience where we opened our own savings 18 19 account. And what a joy that was. 20 I think here the ability is when you clearly start, again, with very distinct 21

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goals.

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What

1	happening in early childhood is that extension
2	of the Common Core Standards are now starting
3	to trickle down in to early childhood. And
4	eventually, what we will see is a path that
5	there's very clear educational standards
6	happening from early childhood all the way on
7	up.
8	The opportunity here is to be able
9	to tag on the financial education standards,
10	or Milestones we've been speaking about, in to
11	a very collective of these Common Core.
12	But another added factor is really
13	specific details on how educators, parents,
14	and also service providers, can again be
15	inclusive in this process.
16	And that is only accomplished when
17	there is clarity on what you are trying to
18	target.
19	And again, those first questions
20	about finances come from the home and are
21	modeled by the parents.

MR. FLACKE: I would say there are

really two challenges that have animated our work.

And the first one is, you know, this is an especially important topic as we've heard a number of people say very eloquently today. That the whole notion of financial education very naturally veers in to an earnestness, and a seriousness, and frankly, a dullness, that makes it very challenging to get the attention of, especially youth, that have a lot of different choices for where to spend their time.

And so we kind of decided the way to think about this is, a lot of the energy has been on the supply side but we really have a demand side problem. And I think the supply is particularly to kids.

They're just, we need to recast financial education to make it something that people gravitate towards. Or at a minimum, that they don't gag on.

And what's interesting is, this is

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the continuation of the friendly Washington environment, maybe if I were in Newark they wouldn't -- what's interesting is to think about the school system because I think the temptation there is to assume that the holy grail is this environment where we can, it's kind of an ugly word, but dictate that people are going to learn something.

And I'm not an educator. So I'm prepared to be shouted down. But I would guess that if you talk to educators they would tell you that's an illusion. That you can't.

There's a limit to what you can dictate that anybody learns. And we really have to figure out we have to push ourselves to take this important topic and turn it in to something that people want.

We used this talk about chocolate covered broccoli. Right. We got the broccoli. Now we need to figure out how to dip it in some chocolate. So that's challenge number 1.

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1	The second challenge, and I
2	understand all of you in this audience know
3	all this very, very well, but with all the
4	energy that's been poured in to financial
5	education and thinking about financial
6	literacy, now financial capability, sometimes
7	the part of about what's the impact is lost in
8	the discussions. And so we really need to not
9	only think about how widely is it available,
10	perhaps how good it tastes, but what are we
11	really getting in terms of not just, you know,
12	changes on a test score but changes in the
13	behaviors that people live? And ultimately,
14	you know the role people play in society. And
15	we heard it earlier, you know, implications
16	for our democracy.
17	So challenge around demand.
18	Challenge around impact.
19	MS. CULLINANE: Good morning. And
20	thanks for the opportunity to be here.
21	I probably bring to this a

perspective more as a former teacher. I would

get asked the question all the time, well if you want a kid -- I taught high school. I started teaching when I was 22 years old. And I taught seniors. They were 18. There's a warning. It's a very interesting dynamic.

And I would get asked the question a lot. "Well how do you, how do you impact their behavior?" And my comment was always around the idea of modeling. If you want a kid to be nice, model being nice. If you want a kid to work hard, model working hard.

And I think our greatest challenge in financial literacy in this country right now is we're bad models. And how do we, at the macro level, allow or point kids to places where they can see what we're talking about? And demonstrate that it's not just noise coming at them? And the only way we can do that is by modeling it.

And so I think we're going to be challenged, when we pick, when we have these core challenges, and we have these core

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issues, that no matter where they turn they're getting the antithesis message that we want them to hear.

They're seeing the opposite of what they're reading about. They're seeing the opposite of the programs that we're putting in front of them.

And so I think that that is going to be one of our inherent challenges as we address this issue, is how do we bring forth solutions, and strategies, and assets, that will allow them to hear, see, and believe, to a point where they will take action?

MR. CHERNY: Let me pick up on that last point and ask Mary specifically. And then have the rest of the panel jump in as well.

Students are obviously in school a big chunk of the day. But they're out of school a big chunk of the day. How can we take the in school and out of school education components and think about those two things as

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1	something that works well together?
2	MS. CULLINANE: It's a great
3	question.
4	And we, a lot of our work now at
5	Microsoft is looking at the difference, and
6	the ability, or the promise of informal versus
7	formal learning. So that's the debate that
8	you've just summarized. Or the opportunity
9	that you've just summarized.
LO	And what we're seeing is that the
11	presence of informal learning is increasing
12	dramatically for this generation. If they
13	want to learn something they can go to Khan
L 4	Academy. If they want to learn something they
15	can have access online or after school. To
L 6	core content that is significant that will
L7	have impact on their, on their growth.
18	Where before, it used to just have
L 9	to happen in a formal environment.
20	And I do think what technology
21	allows to occur is for there to be a greater
22	communication of impact between those informal

providers and those formal providers. So that there can be that bridge of continuity that is so critically important.

We give this analogy a lot. You know, the changing schools I think is trying to lose weight. You know, how many people here belong to a gym? Raise your hand. Right. You walk in to the gym. It could be the best looking gym in the world and you're still not going to lose a pound. You could have the best trainer who's the, models the epitome of what they want you to look like, and he could give you all the things, and going to you're still not lose а pound. Because as soon as you leave that gym and you go and you hang out at McDonald's, every thing is shot to heck.

And so how do we look differently at making sure that the experience that they have formal education can be bridged to informal education, I think is critical. And technology can help with that.

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1	MS. ANDERSON: I might have a
2	slightly different perspective. Which is, I
3	can't quite tell.
4	But I do think there's pretty
5	compelling research. There are tons of
6	schools in this country that are what we call
7	"90/90/90 schools". Where 90 percent of the
8	students are on free and reduced lunch. And
9	90 percent of them are reading at proficiency.
LO	And 90 percent of them are doing math at
L1	proficiency.
12	There's also a ton of research
13	about, if you are in a good teacher's
L 4	classroom three years in a row, you may be as
L 5	much as two times as likely to graduate than
L 6	if you're in a mediocre teacher. Not even a
L7	bad teacher.
L 8	So I mean, clearly I vote with my
L 9	feet.
20	I think schools matter hugely.
21	And what we're doing in schools. And that we
22	have to fundamentally sort of get under the

1	hood about what's happening during the day
2	while we also work on the modeling piece and
3	close the gap between home and school.
4	We can also teach kids how to code
5	switch. There's tons of kids who grow up in
6	families where there's lots of challenges.
7	And who make really, really, really good
8	choices. We have a whole body of research or
9	resiliency. And why and how those children
10	make those choices.
11	So I don't think you're saying
12	anything different.
13	But I think that we have a
14	fundamental mandate, which is, how do we
15	create a K-12 system that delivers radically
16	different results?
17	And I'm just not one of those
18	people who think that until we fix the home
19	piece or the poverty piece we can't do
20	dramatically better in getting results. So I
21	just that's one thing.

And I think about the 3Ms that

we've all talked about. One is modeling. And it's what adults do. And I'll be honest. I'm glad I came here.

Because I'm thinking, what do our employees at NPS do? You know, what are our, what do our PTA presidents do? What are our - this may actually be some low hanging fruit on the modeling side that's actually frankly not that controversial compared to other things I need people to model better, like conflict resolution. So modeling is one big piece of it.

Another is motivation. There's great research Jeff Howard, Eleanor Duckworth, you know, all these folks doing achievement motivation research on what drives kids. What fires them up.

And there's one recent study where the Class A and Class B, and Class A the only sort of "treatment" I hate to talk about kids in a medical model, they got was to visuals on the correlation between working hard, school,

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and cash. And it was like, articles and graphs 10 minutes a day. As compared to Group B. Not good teaching. Not engaging teaching.

Just like pounding them over the head. Hard work, school, more money. And Group A was twice as likely to do their homework. And their attendance went up about 20 percent.

So imagine if we actually had a good curriculum that drove that home. Like

So imagine if we actually had a good curriculum that drove that home. Like this impactful stuff. Students are incredibly motivated, inherently motivated, by the notion that they can actually be wealthy someday.

Except the dirty little secret is they can't. Unless we actually teach them how to do it.

And finally materials, the Common Core is two thirds, I'll save you the 50 page document for those of you not educators where your eyes will start to cross, it's like hugely about interpreting, reading, analyzing, and making meaning of non-fiction text.

So imagine we had incredible units

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1	based on Rich Dad, Poor Dad or Get a Financial
2	Life or any of these other great non-fiction
3	texts. There's no reason why in K12 high
4	school because the entire mastery of those
5	standards are basically saying, if you can
6	read non-fiction texts of any variety, whether
7	it's science or financial, make meaning of it,
8	analyze it, you know, basically say what it
9	means and respond to it, then you are, in
10	fact, on a pathway to college.
11	So I think if we think about those
12	3Ms then we could make progress on K through
13	12.
14	MS. BETANCOURT: I also think, in
15	my opinion, that we look at informal and
16	formal learning.
17	And if you really take it from a
18	child's point of view, at any age, informal
19	learning many times is viewed as fun. Or
20	simpler. Easier to do.
21	When I'm in formal learning, it's

very, very, I'm at my desk, there's testing,

there's materials that I have to accomplish.

think the opportunity here is concept of financial how you take this education and truly incorporate it with that it's informal approach. That something natural and every day. It's also something that I have I can accomplish. And drive towards.

It's also, as I said before and it's been mentioned, it is a context I strongly believe that if this is going to be successful, you need to have common messages that start and communicate from all the way in to the home, in to these informal settings, as well as your formal education settings.

So this sort of congruence of information and goals will help achieve a different appeal particularly to students.

One of the things that you realize is that kids really, what they drive to and the value of technology and innovation through technology, is, I get quick information that's

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1	fun. And I can accomplish something that I
2	can repeat and do over and over again.
3	Think of it again from a kid's
4	point of view.
5	And we found with our work, simple
6	messages such as saving, sharing, and
7	spending, very easy. But creating that in to
8	fun games and activities not only involved
9	them but the whole context of the family.
10	MR. FLACKE: So this is really
11	easy to go last. Because everybody said all
12	the right or what I would view as the right
13	stuff.
14	I agree with that entirely. I
15	think from a child, or any of us from our
16	point of view, we don't necessarily look at
17	the world in terms of what's formal, or what's
18	informal, or what's in school, what's out of
19	school.
20	But we sure know if we like
21	something. And if we can give students
22	something they like they'll want to do it in

school. And they'll want to do it in their free time. And p.s., they might want to tell their friends about it. They might want to tell their parents about it. Right.

So I think they're probably lots of examples, you know, the direction we've taken this in our shop is what we now call "financial entertainment". As distinct from financial education. And that's turned in to casual video games. And we've now built a library of these. We have five of them. And we hope we'll have more.

It's exactly this principle. If we can take stuff that is so often Right. the vegetable you don't want to eat and make it something, at a minimum, that's not novel where you want to pick it up and sort of check out, well what is this thing? it And hopefully, if we do our job right, it's really And you want to kind of try it again. And maybe get another exposure to it. think that's really powerful.

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And works well with this idea that there's going to be a lot of variety between what we have access to in a formal curriculum, and how much time is allocated in a school system, and where we don't.

We have seen, and we didn't set out to do this, that educators gravitate to these game titles. I suspect, and we saw some interesting discussion about that with Secretary Duncan earlier, that one of the challenges is that a lot of the educators really feel equipped to teach curriculum. Right. So if we could give them something that they feel confident introducing their students to, they're happy. that's fun, the students are happy. And again, you hope that it bleeds out of classroom.

So I think that's one way to address that, that divide.

MR. CHERNY: Cami mentioned national standards as well as the Common Core.

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What does the panel about whether we need to establish a national standards for financial education? Or should we be aligning content to the math and English standards in the Common Core?

Cami, if you want to start.

MS. ANDERSON: Oh gosh. That's like the holy grail question.

So I guess, I would start by saying I think that the current Common Core standards lend themselves very nicely to some of the things I already talked about regarding non-fiction text, and some interactive and interesting units, things that are fun and studious, and academic, and hit the standards. I don't know that we need more.

Having said that, something I don't think the Common Core does, it doesn't lay out a set of social and emotional standards that students should know and be able to do that are habits of mind. That students who persevere in college, including

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students who grow up in poor environments, possess and know how to do. And that, isn't in the Common Core. And actually I think it should be.

And I think that there's a certain piece of "financial literary" -- like, oh my gosh, do we need a new name? It is totally, I love the broccoli dipped in chocolate. But I hate chocolate and like broccoli. So I don't know what that says about me.

But I think it needs a new, it's needs, it's, we had NFTE on Rikers Island when I was, when I was District 79 we ran the schools on Rikers Island.

And the entrepreneurship curriculum, as far as I'm concerned, books like "Leading an Entrepreneurial Life", and fundamentally what do you learn how to do? Find your passion. Tell your story. Backwards plan. Know your strengths. You know, manage against your weaknesses. Recruit a mentor. You know, recruit a personal board

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1	of advisors. Never admit defeat. Always
2	admit defeat. Right. It's like great
3	entrepreneurs just like know how to navigate
4	and do great stuff.
5	So I'm not sure there needs to be
6	more, needs to be financial literacy
7	standards. Because I feel like that's narrow.
8	And honestly, the Common Core has
9	enough there that could be aligned with the
10	right materials. But there might need to be,
11	and I've said this to Secretary Duncan and
12	others, social and emotional standards that
13	talk about habits of mind and decision making,
14	connecting what you do today with what you do
15	tomorrow, making good choices. All this sort
16	of thing. Of which, you know, the things that
17	we think of financial literacy would be a
18	part.
19	So that's just my, that's just my
20	gut take.
21	It would also help if we had

social and emotional standards weed out all of

1	the terrible character ed stuff that's out
2	there. And maybe incent a whole new market.
3	Because oh my gosh, the road is littered with
4	terrible, as many bad math curriculum as we've
5	had out there, we have terrible sort of soft
6	skills curriculum. It's really a poor market.
7	So I would also hope, right, you want that to
8	incent a different market place. And so I
9	think it might belong there.
10	MR. CHERNY: Do you guys want to
11	jump in on this?
12	MS. BETANCOURT: Again, in early
13	childhood, it's a shifting market.
14	But I would say that the more we
15	add right now to Common Core, the less likely
16	you would be able to succeed, in my opinion.
17	One, because there is so many
18	demands right now in our education system to
19	meet those demands.
20	I think in terms of integration
21	and clear integration, which I think sometimes
22	we would need to clarify for financial

education, is really what the impact or the outcome is expected. And the beauty of that is the ability to have a variety of outcomes that not only are the practical math related, or in this case even social emotional related, family engagement, it's very, very clear in that context, I think the more we add to the Common Core basis of an explanation.

Also, I think that there's opportunity under that context to abrogate content and resources. I think in this field, unfortunately, there is a huge amount of resources all across the gamut and across age groups.

And the more clarity and ease in collection that there is of those resources, in a deep location, it allows again the variety of users. And I think we would have to be very, very aware that we're talking about a variety of users in terms of entering this area of education.

MR. FLACKE: I just would briefly

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say that this is not a matter that I'm an expert on.

But my instinctive reaction is that what lies behind standards and, well really, standards is this compulsion to try and control and produce some outcome. It's a good thing. Right. That's the impetus.

But it feels very at odds with the thrust of our work which is to try and make people excited about something.

And I think there are other ways.

briefly illustrate So to example. Other ways besides formal standards We have been exploring, and prescriptions. this is an idea of our founder and chairperson who's now the Dean of the Said Business School at Oxford. And his observation was, millions kids study for a standardized college of entrance exams every year. The SAT, the ACT. And you know, a lot of the questions they answer are about, maybe not literally, but they might as well be about whether train A or

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train B is going to reach the station first.

Right. They're sort of nonsense content,

context in order to test a particular content.

Why don't we try and co-op that

context with financial related topics? So

instead of being about train A and train B,

7 it's about loan offer A and loan offer B.

That might be an example of a way to focus

9 attention on the concept of personal finance

or financial capability without having to have

11 a prescription.

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We've been working with a test firm that prepares students to take these standardized tests, Revolution Prep. And over the course of the summer in a very early pilot they introduced some of these alternative questions. Again, where the content is not changed. Just the context. And a hundred and something kids try them.

And what we found is actually two things.

One, when you pre and post test

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1	kids who are exposed to these different
2	context SAT questions, how much they describe
3	it being important to learn personal finance
4	to be ready for that test, rises, which we
5	would want. And how confident they feel about
6	their existing knowledge of personal finance,
7	it didn't actually fall. But it was so low
8	to begin with that it didn't really have much
9	to go further down. So that's sort of off in
10	the weeds.
11	But I think there are ways that we
12	can try to encourage large numbers of people
13	and systems to focus on financial capability
14	without necessarily having to have a very
15	specific prescription.
16	You know that's one that we're,
17	would use as an example.
18	MS. CULLINANE: I think it's a
19	question of application.
20	Common Core is a great tool. And
21	now as educators we have the opportunity to

say, "How am I going to apply those standards?

1 What am I going to apply that to? How will 2 that take life in my classroom?" 3 And I think financial literacy is that context that educators can think about 4 from an application perspective to take those 5 6 skills of numeracy and literacy and then apply 7 it to the context of financial literacy. And I think that is a much better 8 way than creating the morass of standards that 9 10 we've had in the past. MS. ANDERSON: And this might be 11 slightly controversial but I've 12 just been 13 thinking about it this whole time. When talk about communities 14 we 15 that under-served under-represented, are 16 also think about empowering families and young people with the knowledge about what predatory 17 lending looks like. 18 19 I worked in a district where our 20 students left our GED programs, which by the way we started to slowly replace with the ACT 21

because the GED is not a passport to anything

anymore even though it makes us feel better that we have an alternate pathway, but, they were being just recruited heavily by all of these for-profit colleges, or non-profit colleges for that matter, who put them in remedial courses. And then they would go in for a year. Without getting any credits. That no one had sort of scoped out for them. End up with a massive amount of debt. Not a GED. No high school diploma. They're no closer to a college diploma. now they've got a massive debt that they're defaulting on.

And that was a mindful, there are business plans that are written on the backs of the kids that I served in Newark, I mean in New York. 90,000. I had the alternative high schools. I had adult education. And I mean, reams of people got rich off of this.

And I just was always sick over what more could I be doing to empower our consumers, if you will, and the students I

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represented New York City of, you know, there are plenty of them in Newark as well, I just happen to have a really big group of them in New York.

should that And be explicitly named. Like this is no joke. This is also what happens. This isn't like someone with a bunch of discretionary cash, you know, blowing it on sneakers all the time. Right. also other serious stuff. Where there are very wealthy people who are very explicitly, on the backs of our poorest citizens, going after them to make money on really horrible post secondary training.

And I sort of implore this panel to be explicit about the fact that we need to educate our consumers, and also support them, when they decide to make good choices and not fall down that trap.

MR. CHERNY: Great point.

Let's talk technology for a few moments. And then we have time to open it up

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1	if we have a few extra moments at the end.
2	And we've talked about the
3	broccoli dipped in chocolate. Or chocolate
4	dipped in broccoli for some people.
5	But what are the most exciting
6	innovations you've seen recently in technology
7	whether it's in personalization, whether it's
8	in giving incentives, whether it's in any of
9	these other areas, about how to really take
10	some of these concepts and really make them
11	come alive for students?
12	And why don't we start with Tim.
13	MR. FLACKE: Well gosh. There's a
14	lot out there. So I'll just pick one.
15	I think the rise of the mobile
16	device is a huge event. It's, you know, some
17	of the cliches about being always with you
18	certainly is true.
19	You know we've taken advantage of
20	that by putting one of our titles in to a
21	mobile form.
22	But it's really more than that. I

1	think what it what it also is is that mobile
2	device is cool. Right. I mean, it is like
3	the essence of cool technology.
4	And so I think we have to be
5	careful about not being, you know, too sloppy
6	in taking advantage of that observation.
7	But if we put attractive,
8	interesting, engaging, fun, content on these
9	things, you know, there's the chance that the
10	content itself can become cool as well.
11	And then you run a layer on top of
12	that. It's you know the social dimensions of
13	technology and being able to instantly show it
14	to somebody else. Add it to your network. To
15	kind of overlay of the social network with
16	mobile. And I think there's a real
17	opportunity there.
18	And again, it sort of tears down
19	some of these barriers between what's
20	classroom, what's home.
21	And just one more sort of
22	connected thought, which is more and more we

see gamification of personal finance in the free market that has nothing to do with education. So the idea of trying to take concepts that are either dry, or in some cases really intimidating, and making them in to something that you compete against or that you have some sort of dynamic relationship with, where you feel that it's a game that you are engaged in, even if it's not literally a game, is very powerful.

So that would be my vote.

MS. BETANCOURT: I think we're in just a wonderful opportunity of innovation.

And you are right in terms of the cross platforms that we to be able to engage in. Both for children and adults.

Τ think if I'm looking at technology and taking advantage of it, also how to link what we're trying to accomplish financial education. around To also technology experiences that happening are every day.

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And that is, how to make that ATM experience, for a child, or my online banking experience, as a family or as a youth, really also a learning opportunity?

I find that one of the secrets of Sesame Street is basically that everything we do, and if you all think back of your own memories, it treats both adults and children at the same time. It's giving messages at the same time. So that becomes an intergenerational experience.

I think also the idea of leveraging technology, no matter what platform, is also the opportunities where we may have to engage further in what's existing.

There's a lot going on with I3. And forthcoming with the early challenge, early childhood challenge grants. You spoke about councils that may be developing. How did these networks connect so that the idea of the technology use that may be applied for Common Core standards around ELA or math can

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1	also be incorporated now to really look at
2	innovation and include financial education?
3	So in my opinion, instead of
4	always starting something new, it's how do you
5	abrogate, again, things that may be occurring
6	under educational tracks that may be existing
7	now?
8	MS. CULLINANE: One of the areas
9	that I'm responsible for at Microsoft is
10	looking at the issue of gamification.
11	And I worry about, I think there's
12	two sides of the thinking. And I think one
13	side is, could be very detrimental.
14	And that's, there's this idea that
15	all I have to do is take core content, put it
16	in a game, and hand that game to a kid, and
17	all of a sudden they're going to learn
18	tremendously quickly. And it's going to be a
19	wonderful experience. And I think that's a
20	fallacy.
21	I think what we have to do is look
22	at the characteristics of gaming, and what

those characteristics say about the learning process, and how do we apply that to a learning environment?

Research shows that any, when a kid is experiencing a game usually they are experiencing failure 80 percent of the time in that setting. 80 percent of the time.

Now think about classrooms. If you were experiencing failure 80 percent of the time, what would you do? You would shut down. You would walk out.

And yet, in these environments, the kids keep coming back. So that says something about the environment that is being created there. It talks about, you know, what are the strategies when a gamer, when a game developer thinks about the design of that game, and how do we bring those elements in to the classroom.

Anybody here play Angry Birds?

Put your hand up. I know half this room plays

Angry Birds.

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Yes, but it's not by chance that level 1 and level 2 are easy. That is a fundamental experience for game design. That they bring you in thinking we're going to allow you to experience success so that you keep on going. And so it gives you an environment where you think that your potential for success is real.

And the context of games, and the achievement system, and the social networking integration, it's all of those characteristics that we have to think about from a technology development perspective. Not just taking contents, sticking it in some digital game, and then putting it online, and hoping that success happens.

And so I hope that our industry doesn't prostitute that idea so that it actually turns out to be a negative. Because it is something that can be an incredible positive in this industry.

MS. ANDERSON: And if I can just

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pick up on that.

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I'm actually excited, but also cautiously optimistic, about technology and its role in education.

I mean, first of all, a good chunk of the first generation credit recovery stuff, just as one example, because again I ran a huge district where everyone was overage under credited, so I happen to know almost every product, was like really bad content online.

So it didn't actually raise the bar at all. It just was like super expensive.

And it was like on a computer screen as opposed to an old book.

similarly things like And individual learning plans, and how you actually create those and track them, you know, I probably looked at 25 products. And there were like a couple that I actually thought had real promise. And by that I mean, as a student I could go in and set clear goals and milestones and track all sorts of things

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1	about my learning, and my personal goals, and
2	whatnot. I mean you would think this would be
3	like an incredible right.
4	Same thing about gaming. Which is
5	that I see us going down the cheap road.
6	Although I'm most excited about what you just
7	said. Which is what do we learn about the
8	psychology about how kids learn? And how do
9	we apply that and use it to bridge the gap
10	between what's happening online and what's
11	happening in classrooms?
12	My son is 20 months old. And he
13	has, we have iPhones. Right. We thought this
14	was like a brilliant idea.
15	This kid is literally obsessed
16	with this like game that has these bubbles go
17	across where he has to pick the letters in
18	order, a, b, c. Like it's crazy.
19	We actually just this morning
20	talked about how we need an intervention.
21	Because he's obsessed with the iPhone.

But he knows how to turn it on.

Click on the icon. Get to the letter one. 20 months. Gets to the letter one. If he misses at any row he says, "Almost". And starts it over. Because he doesn't want to actually get one wrong. Unbelievable.

And I'm thinking I'm totally going to have to rethink as a parent, like what limits do I set around this? Is this good? Like, this seems crazy. But also great. Like, so I think it's going to challenge all of us, like really, we were like should we have an intervention? Should we hide our iPhones for like a week? This is sort of getting a little out of control. But at the same time, I think it also provides a huge opportunity.

So I'm just happy to hear, you know, it's a cautionary tale. Tremendous opportunity. And I hope that we sort of use it for all of the good things. And don't kind of go down the dark path that it might lead us down.

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1	MR. CHERNY: Thank you all very
2	much for this fantastic please give them a
3	big round of applause.
4	(Applause.)
5	MR. WRIGHT: Well thank you to the
6	panelists. And to Andrei for leading the
7	discussion.
8	As you can see we just started to
9	scratch the surface of the potential of
10	technology. And the promise of it and the
11	pitfalls of it. So there's lots more
12	discussion to have there.
13	I'm sure many of you will grab the
14	panelists afterwards and asked them follow-up
15	questions.
16	Chairman, before I just give
17	information about the next meeting I wanted to
18	see if you had any final comments you wanted
19	to make.
20	CHAIRMAN ROGERS: No, I think it's
21	been a terrific morning.
22	I just want to thank everybody for

1	being here and caring so much about this
2	critical issue. Thank you.
3	MR. WRIGHT: So the next council
4	meeting will be here at the Department of
5	Treasury on January 19th. This meeting will
6	be focused, as this meeting was focused on
7	youth, the next one will be focused
8	predominately on workplace. And will be led
9	by the Partnership Committee as the Youth
10	Committee led us through and created this
11	wonderful agenda.
12	Look to the Treasury website for
13	more details on how to register. And the
14	exact time.
15	And just lastly, the Council
16	reports from this meeting, again, are online
17	at treasury.gov. in the Office of Financial
18	Education/Financial Access section of the
19	website.
20	Thanks so much for being with us
21	today.
22	That concludes our meeting. Have

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