

FINANCIALISATION & WELL-BEING

Did you know that in the 5 countries studied?¹



September 2016

LOWER-INCOME GROUPS

Limited access to financial products
 (mortgages, financial market assets, etc.)

Ex: among Swedish lower socioeconomic strata, only 23% have mortgages²

Financial exclusion

Insufficient financial resources for basic needs
 (housing, education, health)

Distrust in financial institutions

Negative impact on emotional well-being

Expensive types of credit and high risk of falling prey to scam

- + Deteriorated workers' protection
- + Retreat of the welfare state
- + Increased financialised social provision

Falling deeper into the debt spiral

HIGH-INCOME GROUPS

Broad access to financial products

Ex: among Swedish higher socioeconomic strata, 76% have mortgages³

Mortgages

Financial market assets

Owner

Improved living conditions

Improved accommodation satisfaction
8.1/10 for owners vs. 6.8/10 for tenants²

Accumulated wealth

1. FESSUD Finance and Well-being Survey: Report, Working Paper Series No 130, January 2016 (www.fessud.eu/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/FESSUD-Finance-and-Well-being-Survey-Report-working-paper-130_ana.pdf)
 2. Households with mortgages by income group (www.fessud.eu/work-package-5-finance-well-being)
 3. Satisfaction with accommodation by tenure status (www.fessud.eu/work-package-5-finance-well-being)

What can we do?



- › **Control from the State over financial institutions**
- › **New client-bank relationship:** fairer, smaller and easier to understand institutions
- › **Tailored bank services:** reasonable loans, counselling, protection and time to repay
- › **Protection from state:** direct credit, debt relief and state-owned banks for citizen
- › **Create spaces for excluded and marginalised groups** to shape knowledge that influences finance policies

Why financial institutions need to be fairer?

