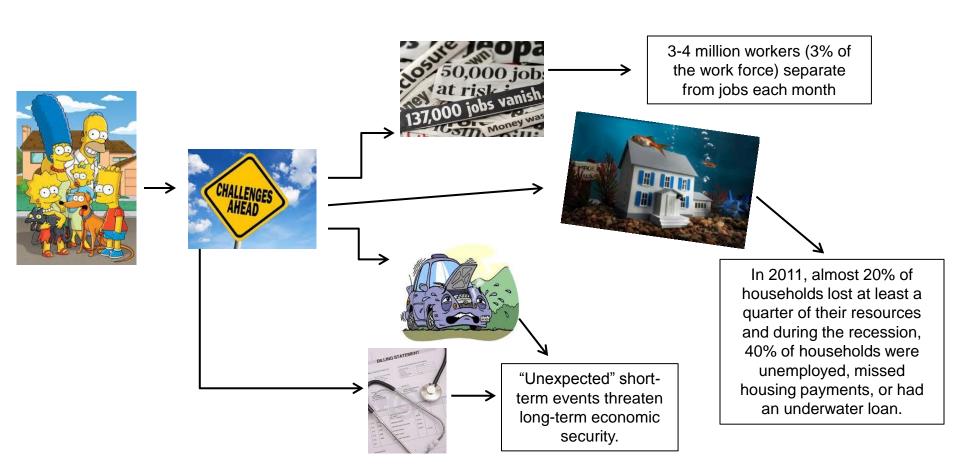
Refund to Savings (R2S): Overcoming Barriers to Economic Security

Krista Comer, Michal Grinstein-Weiss, Dan Ariely, and Clint Key Southern Regional Asset Building Coalition October 17, 2013



American families are facing big challenges





The personal safety net is in tatters





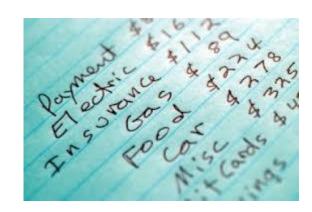
- Only a minority of households have as much saved as they want (or as much as experts think they need)
- ➤ The median-income household has about \$3,500 in its checking and savings accounts (lower-income households typically have \$1,500 or less)
- About half of households say they couldn't find \$2,000 in 30 days to pay for an emergency



40% of working-age households do not have enough savings to meet three quarters of one month's expenses







Key, Clinton C. 2013. "The Finances of Typical Households After the Great Recession" in " *The Assets Perspective: The Rise of Asset Building and Its Impact on Social Policy", Reid Cramer and Trina Williams-Shanks (eds.).* Palgrave Macmillan. (Forthcoming)

Shapiro, T., Oliver, M., & Meschede, T. (2009). *The Asset Security and Opportunity Index*. Institute for Assets and Social Policy.



People want to save at tax time

Overall

- 56% plan to clear debt
- 60% plan to save
- Average: plan to save 41% of refund

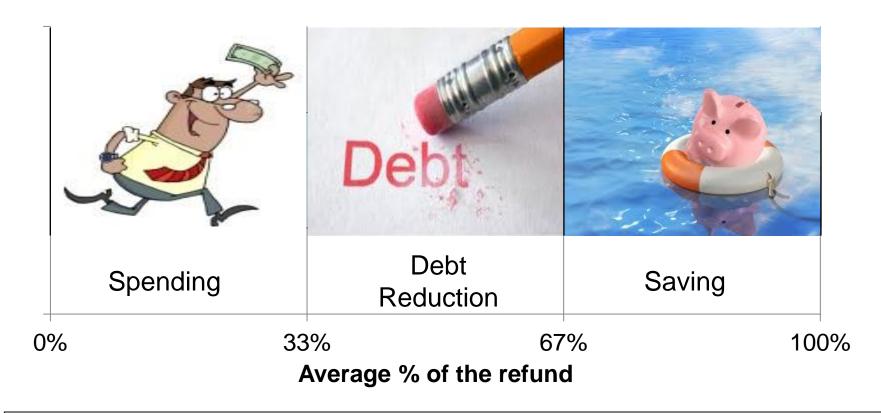
Lower-income filers

- 60% plan to clear debt
- 55% plan to save
- Average: plan to save 30% of refund

Source: 2012 R2S Intention survey



Refund used for spending, debt and saving

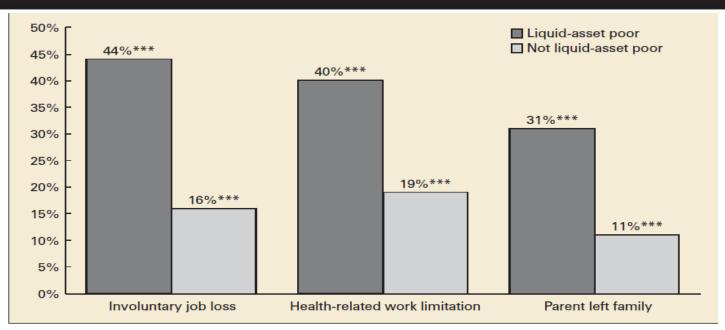


According to our data, households typically spend a third, put a third towards debt reduction, and save the final third of their refund.

Source: 2013 R2S Household Financial Survey



Even resource constrained households, are better off when they save



Source: Authors' tabulations of the 1996 and 2001 SIPP panels; data are weighted using SIPP weights.

Notes: Statistical significance is calculated on the difference between families that are liquid-asset poor and families that are not liquid-asset poor. The total unweighted sample size is 17,057 families; 1,194 experienced an involuntary job loss, 1,565 experienced a health-related work limitation, and 1,392 experienced the loss of a parent. A family is considered liquid-asset poor if they are without enough liquid assets to finance consumption for three months at the federal income poverty level.

* = p < 0.1, ** = p < 0.05, *** = p < 0.01.

Compared to households with liquid assets, those that are "liquid-asset poor" are 2-3 times more likely to experience material hardship after a job loss, health emergency, death in the family, or other adverse event.

Source: McKernan, Ratcliffe, and Vinopal 2009



Even though we know that people <u>need</u> to save, <u>want</u> to save, and are <u>better off</u> when they save; we know there are many barriers that prevent people from saving.





There are substantial barriers to saving

Individual Barriers

- Lack of sufficient income¹
- Behavioral and psychological barriers
 - The difficulty of giving up money one would like to spend today in order to have more resources in the future²
 - Procrastination³
 - Limited attention⁴
- Limited financial know-how⁵
- •Asset limits, real or perceived, that discourage saving among recipients of public assistance⁶
- 1. Neuberger, Z., Greenstein, R., & Orszag, P. (2006). Barriers to Saving. Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.
- 2. Harris, C., & Laibson, D. (2001). The Dynamic Choices of Hyperbolic Consumers. *Econometrica*.
- 3. Beshears, J., Choi, J., Laibson, D., & Madrian, D. (2012). Simplification and Saving. Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization.
- 4. Shah, A., Mullainathan, S., & Shafir, E. (2012). Some Consequences of Having Too Little. Science.
- 5. Lusardi, A., Michaud, P., & Mitchell, O. (2012). Optimal Financial Knowledge and Wealth Inequality. Financial Literacy Research Consortium.
- 6. O'Brien, R. (2008). Ineligible to Save? Asset Limits and the Saving Behavior of Welfare Recipients. Journal of Community Practice.



Barriers to saving (continued)

Institutional Barriers

- Lack of high-quality, affordable savings products¹
- Unequal access to mainstream financial services²
- •Regulatory changes that made small-dollar deposit accounts less profitable for financial services providers³
- Low interest rates and few incentives for short-term savings⁴
- •Few tax incentives for middle- and low-income households to save⁵

^{1.} Fellowes, M. (2007). Making Markets an Asset for the Poor. Harvard Law and Policy Review.

^{2.} FDIC. (2012). National Survey of the Unbanked and Underbanked. FDIC.

^{3.} Schneider, R., & Sledge, J. (2011). The Future of Financial Services. Center for Financial Services Innovation.

^{4.} Chan, P. (2011). Beyond Barriers: Designing Attractive Savings Accounts for Lower-Income Consumers. New America Foundation.

^{5.} Black, R., & Cramer, R. (2011). Incentivizing Savings at Tax Time. New America Foundation.

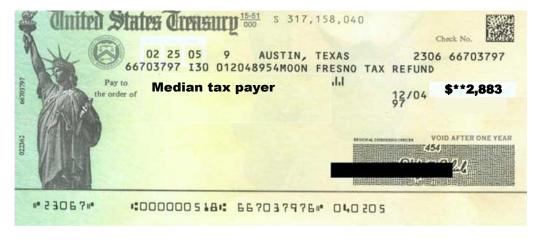


Tax time is a golden opportunity to overcome barriers to saving

- Universal, Permanent, and Recurring
- Major Financial Event for Households
 - Approximately 143M individual returns filed every year¹
 - \$338 billion refunded each year²

26.5M low-income households received nearly \$60.7 billion in EITC for

TY2011³



IRS Data Book. 2011. Publication 55B. http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-soi/11databk.pdf

IRS Data Book. 2011.

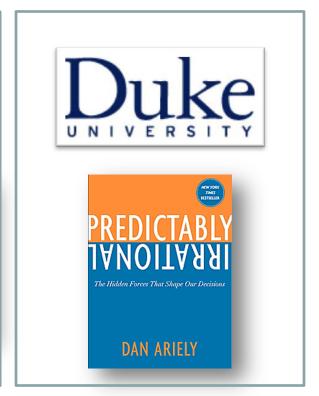
^{3.} IRS Earned Income Tax Credit Table 2012. http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats



R2S is a unique partnership







Dan Ariely on R2S



We gratefully acknowledge



FORDFOUNDATION

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation



THE UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA at CHAPEL HILL







R2S is guided by two principles

universal

scalable

savings policy







Refund to Savings Initiative



Refund to Savings Initiative

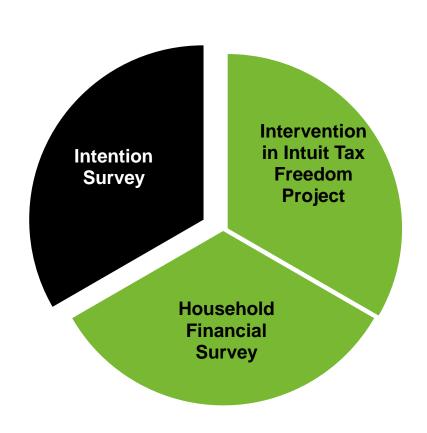


Research Components

- Intention survey to test possible intervention
- In-product intervention to test concept at scale
- •Household financial survey to test impact of intervention on financial lives of participants



Refund to Savings Initiative



2011 and 2012 Intention Surveys

- •Fielded in Intuit's Customer Experience Survey
- •Sample size:

2011: 1,720

2012: 4,087

Tests potential intervention components



Do people want to save at tax time?

With no intervention (control group)

- Overall
 - 56% plan to clear debt
 - 60% plan to save
 - Average: plan to save 41% of refund

- Lower-income filers
 - 60% plan to clear debt
 - 55% plan to save
 - Average: plan to save 30% of refund

Source: 2012 R2S Intention survey



Prompts can increase saving motivation.





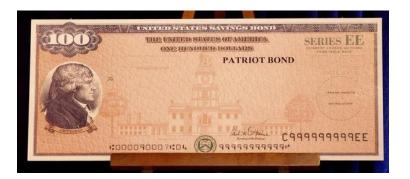
Intention survey



50% are interested in saving some of the refund in a savings account

26% don't have a savings account

28% of those who don't, want a savings account

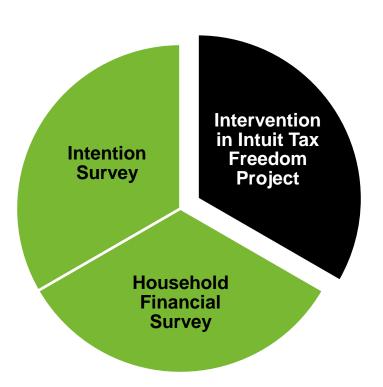


12.5% are interested in saving some of the refund in a savings bond

7% have a savings bond



Largest saving experiment <u>ever</u> conducted in the United States



2012 Pilot Intervention

- Randomized controlled trial
- Sample size: 148,619
- Testing behavioral interventions with end of season filers

2013 Intervention

- Randomized controlled trial
- Sample size: ~870,000
- Testing behavioral interventions during the full tax season



Research questions

- 1. Can motivating prompts increase saving?
- 2. Does default presentation affect saving performance?
- 3. Which combination of motivational prompts and default presentation of choice produces the largest impact on saving behavior?



Outcome variables

- Any saving
- Amount saved
- Proportion of refund saved
- Split refund

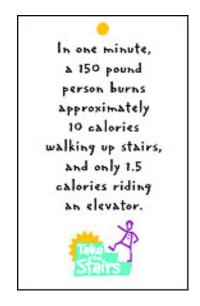




Example of motivational prompts

CDC's Take the Stairs Campaign







Research shows that motivational prompts (like those in the Center of Disease Control poster campaign) can effectively change behavior at key decision points.



Choice architecture



The goal is to get people to do the right thing at the <u>right</u> moment.

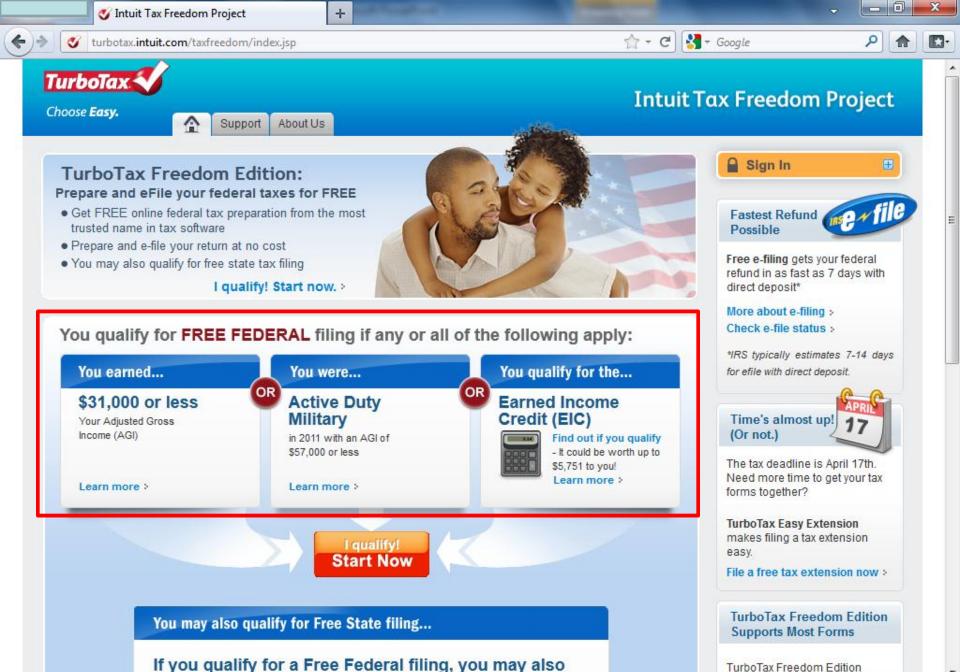


Anchoring: the tendency to stay on or closer to the default.

- Example anchoring research:
 - Subject spins a wheel to generate random number (anchor)
 - Asked, "What % of countries in Africa belong to the UN?"
 - Guess is influenced by "anchor":
 - Wheel says 65, avg. guess = 45%
 - Wheel says 10, avg. guess = 25%
- Even when the anchor is random, the default or reference number affects people's choice.
- In this example the anchor was random but in our study it is not.

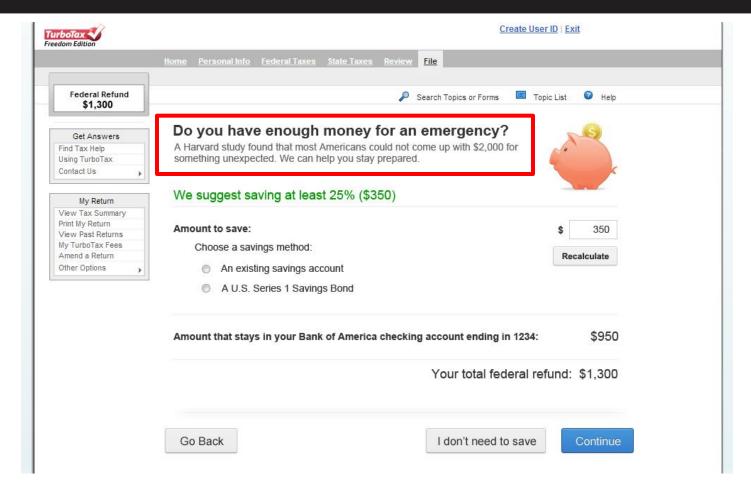


Tversky & Kahneman, 1974





2013 emergency prompt



Filers are presented with prompts meant to motivate them to save their return.



2013 additional motivational prompts

Family

Have a family or thinking of starting one?

Start building a bright future for them.



We suggest saving at least 25% (\$350)

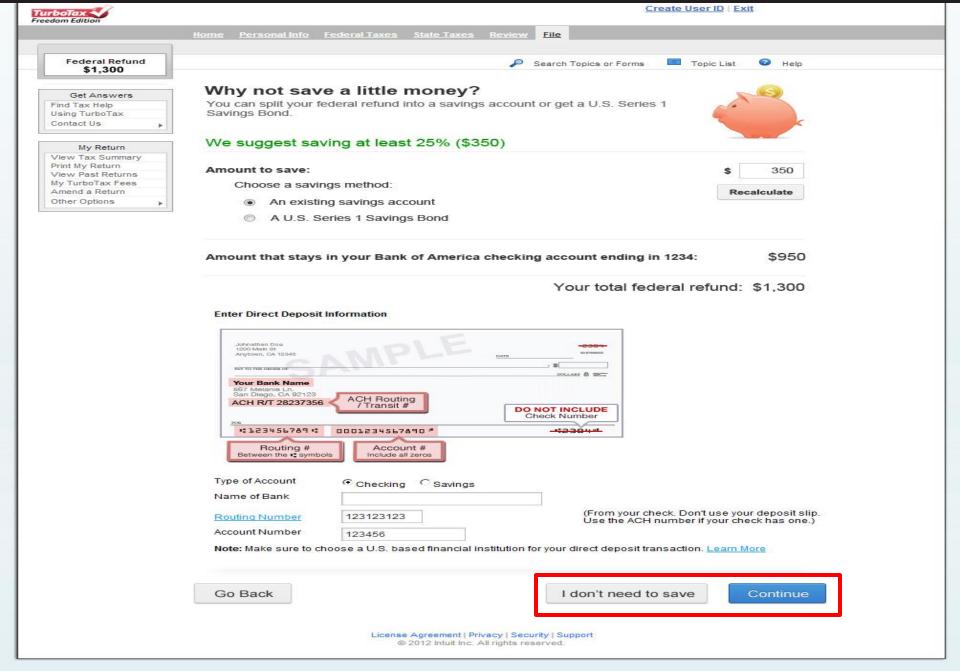
Future

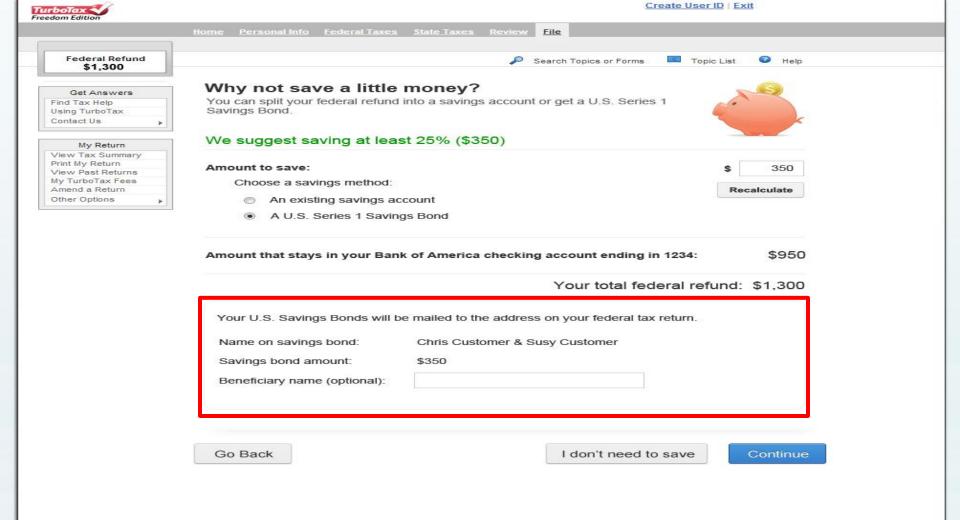
Save for your future, and get peace of mind

Feel more secure about your future with a little extra money in the bank



We suggest saving at least 25% (\$350)







In-product offer sample size

148,619 Total sample 40,939

Took paper check

107,680 Took bank deposit





2012 sample characteristics (N = 107,680)

- Very low-income
 - o AGI mean: \$13,000
 - AGI median: \$11,166
- Modest refund amount
 - Mean: \$1,019
 - Median: \$589
- Estimated: 10% have children
- Late season filers: March 15–April 17



2012 Results: Full Sample



Saved \$1.8 million more than they would have without the R2S intervention

- Total Saved: \$9.8 Million
- 26% increase in any saving
- 9.8% of treatment group saved compared to 7.7% of control group (p<.001)

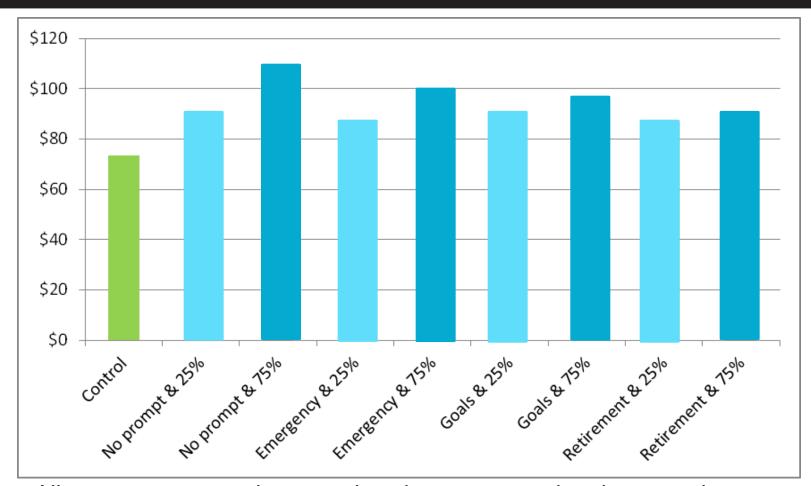


2012 Results: Full Sample



Doubled the number of people who split

Amount saved



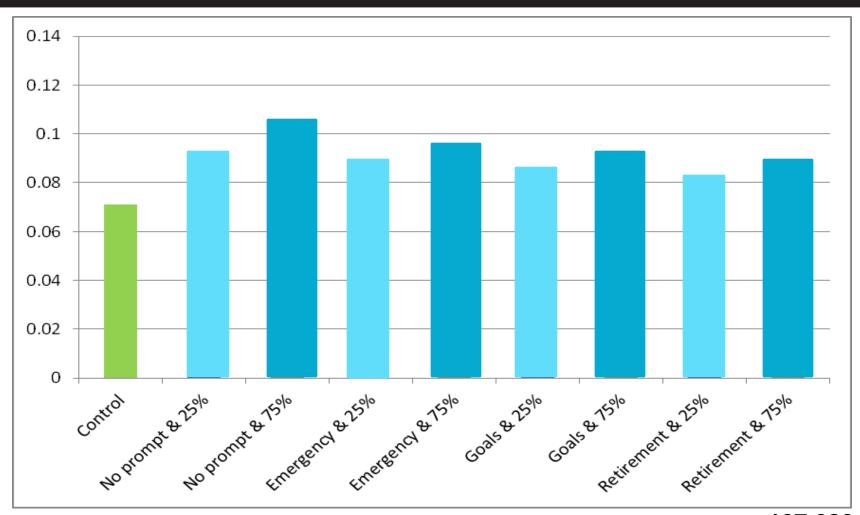
All treatment groups increased savings compared to the control.

A 75% anchor was most effective at increasing saving.

n = 107,680



Proportion of refund saved



n = 107,680

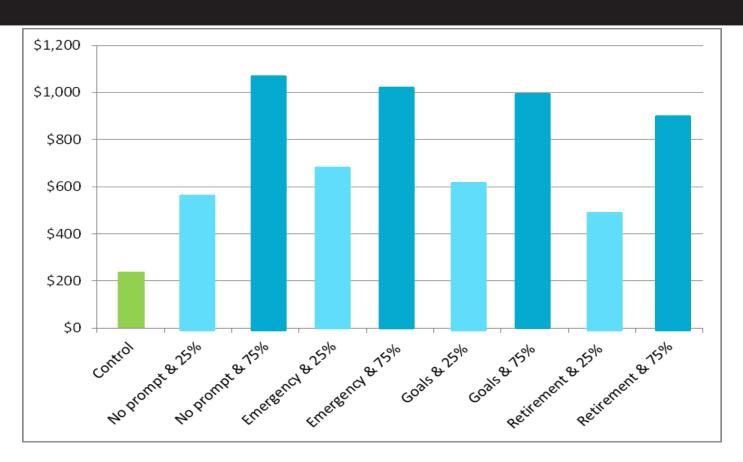


AMONG THOSE WHO SPLIT THE REFUND...





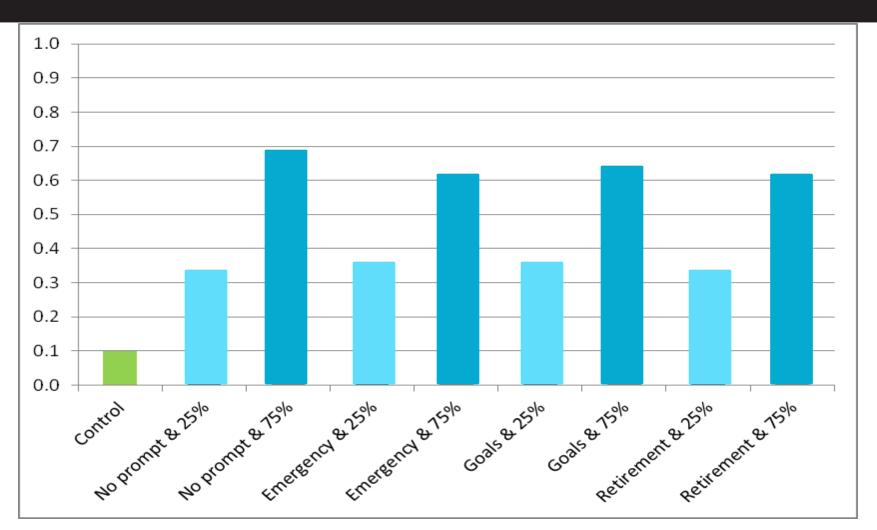
Splitters: Amount saved



Of those who split their refund, we see a large effect of the intervention. Again, 75% anchors were most effective.

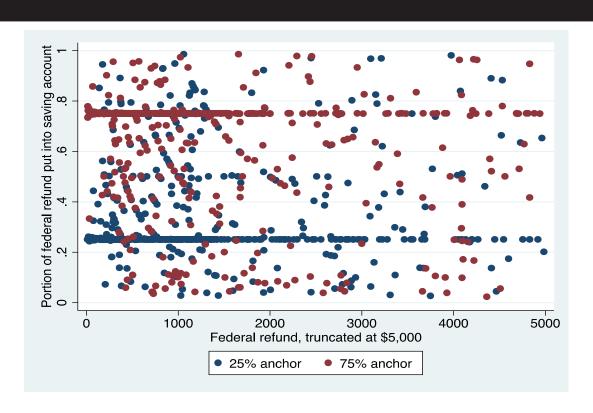


Splitters: Proportion of refund saved





Anchors are powerful!

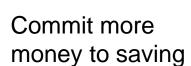


- On average participants given a 25% anchor saved 34% of their refund.
- On average participants given a 75% anchor saved 64% of their refund.
- Between 10 and 20% of those who split their refund used the exact value suggested by the anchor.



People with larger refunds or with children are saving





More likely to split refund



People in poverty are saving



Commit less money to saving

But split at the same rate as those not in poverty

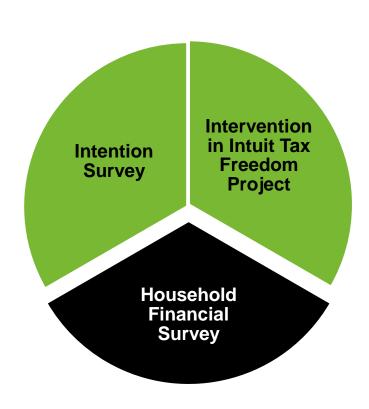


2012 In-product offer findings: Summary

- Impacted savings behavior
- Anchoring works
- Large magnitude of effect on small percentage of people



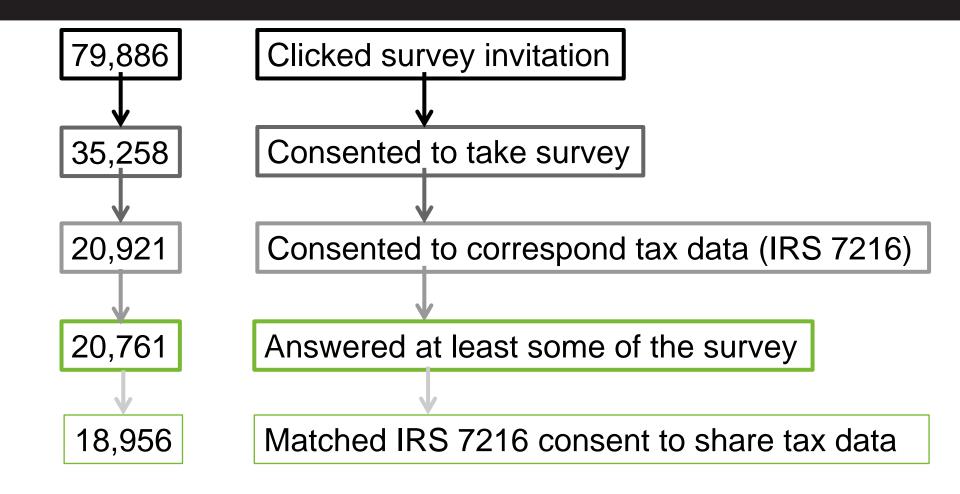
Refund to Savings Initiative



Household Financial Survey

- 2 wave follow-up survey with participants
- Sample size: 20,761
- Key Questions
 - 1. Constraints on saving
 - 2. Plan for and use of refund
 - 3. Impact of intervention after filing







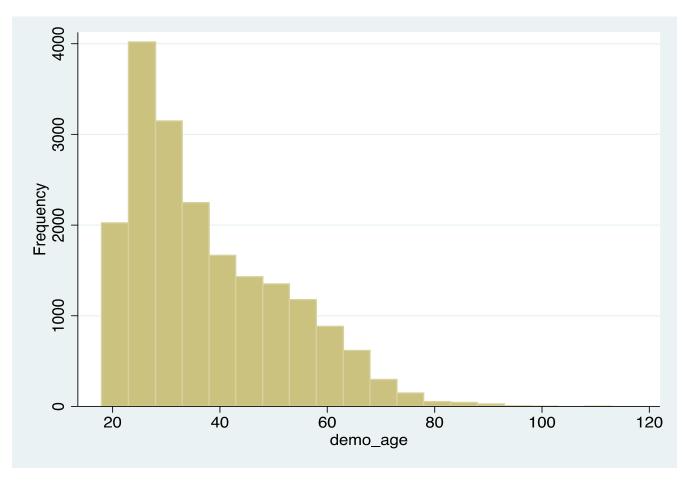
DEMOGRAPHICS



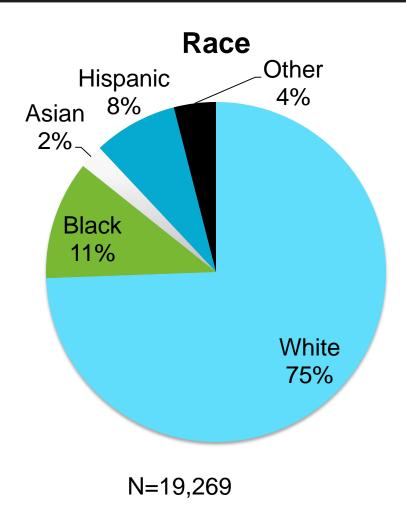
Gender and family status

- 61% are women
- 59% are single, never married
- 20% are unmarried, divorced
- 62% have no kids under 18 in the household
- 77% have 2 or fewer adults in the household





n=19,122









43% college degree or more



38% some college



27% currently enrolled



FINANCIAL POSITION

Income

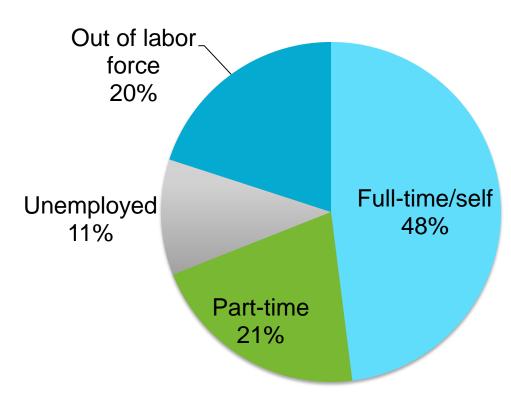
- Median household: \$17,600
- National Median Household Income: \$50,502

- 279 households (2%) report \$0 or negative income
- 25th percentile: \$8,500
- 75th percentile: \$26,593

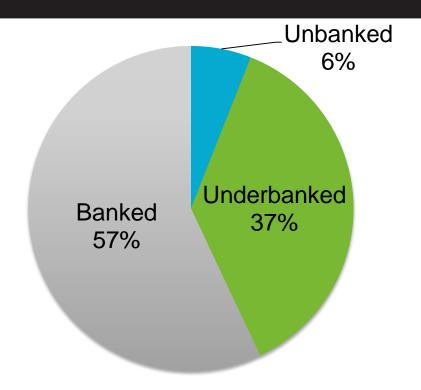


Employment





Access



Underbanked households are defined as those households that have a checking and/or a savings account and had used non-bank money orders, non-bank check cashing services, non-bank remittances, payday loans, rent-to-own services, pawn shops, or refund anticipation loans (RALs) in the past 12 months.



Among those who bank...

(94% of sample)



9%

at a 2-12% rate



22%

for a \$1-10 fee



4%

for a \$10-25 fee



9%

with an average Annual Percentage Rate of 400%



15%

with an Annual Percentage Rate up to 240%



1%

that cost 10% of the refund



5%

at prices well above market price



6%

with an Annual
Percentage Rate up
to 250%

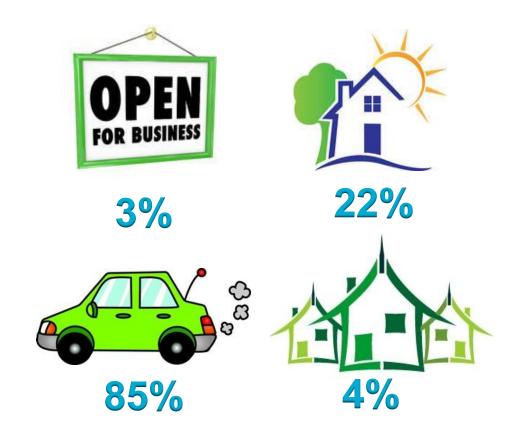


Assets



median \$600 liquid assets

% of responders that own...





Credit Card

Medical

Education

Past-due rent/bills



63%

Median debt = \$1,500



42%

Median debt = \$1,522



51%

Median debt = \$20,000



33%

Median debt = \$500



ECONOMIC INSECURITY



Perception of insecurity

Could you come up with \$2,000 in an emergency?





Experience of insecurity

Percentage in last year who	
Missed a rent payment	25%
Skipped a bill	58%
Skipped medical care	45%
Skipped dental care	52%
Did not get needed medications	33%
Over-drafted bank acct	37%
Had credit card declined	19%

Mabits

Percentage who	
Say all money goes to regular expenses	61%
Say they want to pay off debt before saving	63%
Say paying debt leaves no extra money	56%
Would save more if interest rates were higher	24%
Budget	49%
Try to save a little each month	45%



Current money management strategy



(people could circle as many as they use)



INTEREST IN PRODUCTS AND SERVICES



Compared to how they received their refund this year...

Percentage who would prefer to	
Open a new checking acct	6%
Open a new savings acct	12%
Open a new retirement acct	11%
Open a new education acct	9%
Use an existing retirement acct	13%
Open a prepaid card	6%
Pay debt directly	15%



Actions don't match aspirations

The wave 2 survey is currently in the field and will be merged with the experimental data and tax data to create a very rich data set - one of the largest on the household finances of low and moderate-income households.

This dataset will hopefully shed light on what we can do to change actions – both at the individual and institutional levels.

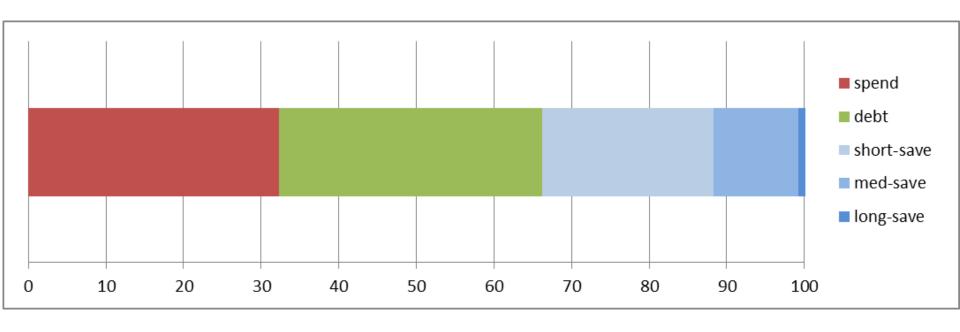




Preliminary Findings: Follow-Up Survey

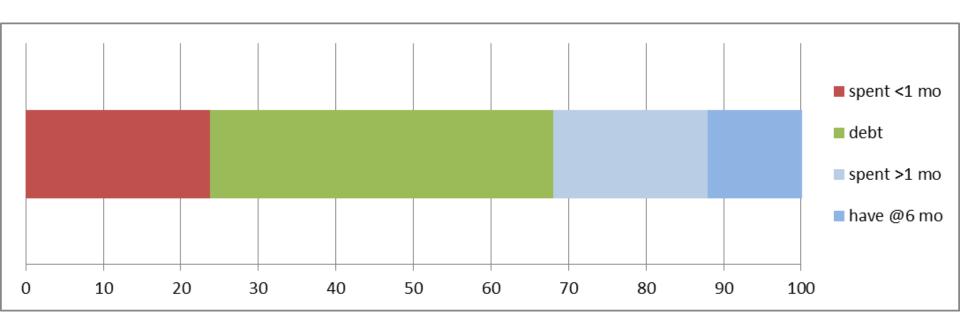


Intentions at the Time of Filing



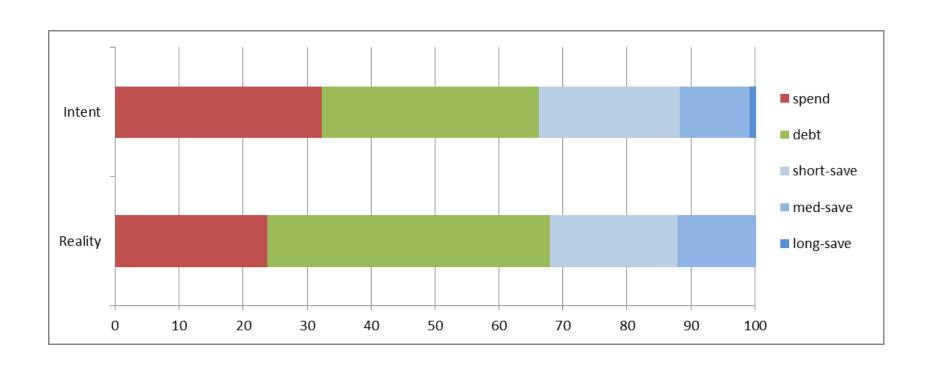


Allocation reality: Preliminary sample





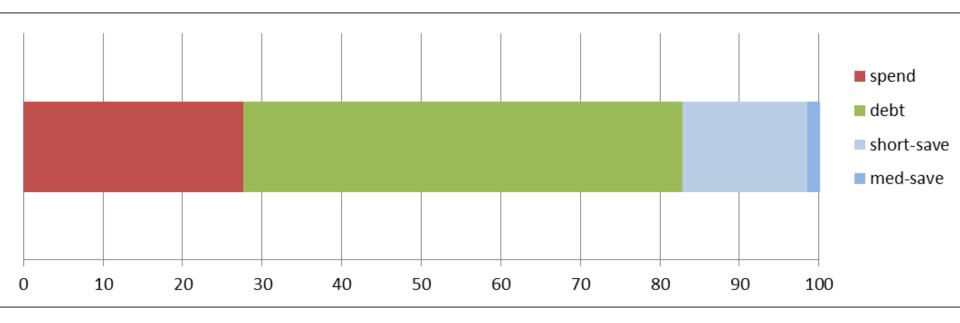
Intention at filing vs. reality at 6 months





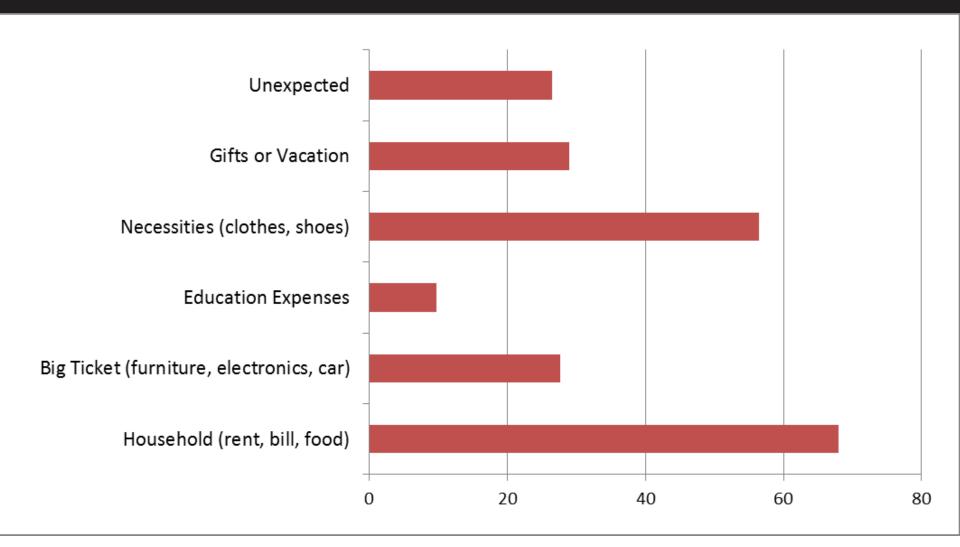
Predictors of saving

Among those who respond "very difficult" to question: "In a typical month, how difficult is it for you to cover your expenses and pay all of your bills?"





How did people spend the refund?





Highest interest rate

Out of the kinds of debt you indicated having, which has the highest interest rate?



13% don't know



56%
credit or charge
cards



student loans



5% pay day loans



3% medical bills

Hi

Highest interest rate

- 42% don't know the rate on their debt with the highest interest rate
- Among those who do know:

Type of Debt	N	Mean rate by %
Credit cards	2544	19.6
Student loans	553	8.2
Personal loans	17	2.1
Bank loans	132	14.2
Payday loans	153	221.9
Medical bills	44	14.5
Past due rent/bills	41	28.5
Negative balances	6	24.3



Are you familiar with U.S. savings bonds?

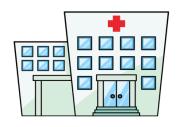


58% YES **34%**SORT OF

8% NO



Frequency of financial shocks in 6-month period



27.7% trip to hospital



32.5% period of unemployment



36.4% major vehicle repair



9.6%
legal
fees/expenses

65.2% experienced one of the above shocks.



Other stressors over a 6-month period



35.6%

started a new job or changed jobs



22.0%

moved 10.4% to new city/town



Insurance status (preliminary sample)

Insurance Type	% of Sample
Thru Employer	42.4%
Uninsured	27.1%
Medicaid	8.6%
Via Parents/Family	5.2%
Medicare	4.6%
Private	4.6%
Student thru School	3.9%
VA	1.2%
State/Other Government	0.9%
Other	1.5%



Stay tuned for complete analysis of the 2013 experiment in the coming months!



Discussion questions

How can we improve upon the R2S interventions?

 How do you see these concepts applying to your work?



Innovative ideas for future testing



Pre-filing E-mails



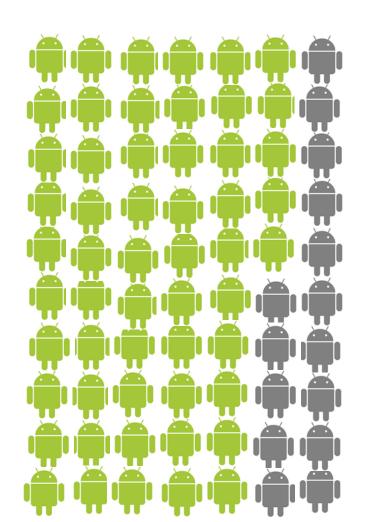
Personalized **Prompts**



Automatically Open Accounts



Expected Results







Krista Comer

kholub@wustl.edu

HTTP://CSD.WUSTL.EDU/ASSETBUILDING/PAGES/REFUND-TO-SAVINGS.ASPX

THANK YOU!