Are Retirement Planning Tools Substitutes or Complements to Financial Capability?

Gopi Shah Goda¹ Matthew R. Levy² Colleen Flaherty Manchester³ Aaron Sojourner⁴ Joshua Tasoff⁵ and **Jiusi Xiao**⁶

¹Stanford University
²London School of Economics
³University of Minnesota
⁴W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research
⁵Claremont Graduate University
⁶Claremont Graduate University

Motivation

- Employer-sponsored defined contribution (DC) plans play an increasingly important role in America. 73% participates in DC in 2019 (Munnell and Chen, 2020).
- Determining how much to save is a complex problem in DC plans
- Decision largely falls on the individuals
- Many are not well-equipped to solve such a complex problem
 - Low rate of understanding financial concepts (Lusardi and Mitchell, 2014)
 - Limited financial understanding can lead to the disproportionate reliance of defaults on participation and contribution decisions (Madrian and Shea, 2001; Beshears et al., 2009)
 - Low financial literacy and lack of exponential growth bias (EGB) are associated with lower retirement wealth accumulation among retirement-age individuals(Goda et al., 2019)
 - EGB, present bias, and financial illiteracy as attributes implicated in low retirement savings (Goda et al., 2014; Brown and Previtero, 2014; Goda et al., 2019; Lusardi and Mitchell, 2011a).

- Information interventions are sought to improve employee decision making
- Successful intervention will address three key aspects:
 - Who selects into using them
 - How it affects contribution among users
 - How the intervention differentially affects financially more vulnerable populations

• Research Question:

Are information interventions effective at raising financial decision-making capacity across the board, or do the tools themselves require a sufficient understanding of financial concepts in order to be effective?

Experiment and Preview Results

Experiment among U.S. federal employees

- Randomly assign either a treatment or an active control tool
- Differing in how complete this projected income calculation is
- Our treatment is designed specifically to overcome EGB and present bias

Preview Findings:

- Selection into tool use
 - 48% of the employees select into using the tool
 - The selection is correlated with pre-intervention TSP contributions
- Treatment on the Treated (TOT)
 - The treatment increased average annual retirement contributions by \$174 (2.3 percent) among tool users
 - The TOT effect is significantly greater for those with
 - A higher measure of financial literacy,
 - A college degree
 - A higher financial-capability factor.
- No effect for EGB, present bias, pre-intervention contributions, or other factors

Experimental Design and Data

Experiment Setting

- U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) is an agency of the federal government
- The Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) is similar to 401(k)
- $\bullet\,$ Employer makes a base contribution of 1% of pay and matches employee contributions up to 5% of pay
 - Up to the IRS maximum each year, which was \$18,000 in 2017
- Employees are also covered by a defined benefit pension.
- Low contribution rate among federal employees
 - Half of federal employees were not contributing enough to TSP to maximize the agency match (OPM, 2015).
 - Full match rate is even lower for recent hires, who are covered by a 3 percent automatic enrollment provision introduced in 2010
- OPM leaders seeking to develop an effective online tool to improve TSP contribution decisions

- We designed both a treatment and an active control version of the new online calculator tool
- Both provide employees with both a target retirement income and a projected retirement income
- The active control did not provide any information on how TSP balances and contributions translated into retirement income
- The additional information provided in the treatment removes the need to make exponential computation, therefore isolating the effect of EGB and present bias

	Ballp	Ballpark Savings Estimate									N	More Info			Reset Data and Start Again		
Step 1	Step 2	Þ	Step 3	Þ	Step 4		Step 5	Þ	Step 6	Þ	View Your Plan		Adjust Your Plan	Þ	What to Do Next		

Let's get started

What is your date of birth?	Month:	ᅌ	Year:	 0
When did you start working for the Federal government? (Service Computation Date)	Month:	ᅌ	Year:	 ٥
Current Annual Salary \$				
Expected Retirement Age	62		٢	









What lifestyle would you like in retirement?

Select your desired lifestyle in retirement. This will set your retirement income goal.



Report Issue



All estimates are in today's dollars









What is your Retirement System?



As a Federal employee, you fall into one of three retirement systems: FERS, CSRS, CSRS Offset. Most people hired after 1984 are in FERS, which represents over 90 percent of Federal employees.









What are your current retirement savings?

Federal employees can save additional income for retirement through the Thrift Savings Program (TSP).

Enter Current TSP Account Balance \$ 0

Enter Your TSP Contribution	Percent	0	٢	%
	⊖Dollar\$			
	Max: \$18,500/	year or \$712/pay period		

Annual TSP Catch-up Contribution





Do you have other sources of retirement income?

I expect to receive Social Security benefits.

Enter Expected Monthly Social Security Benefits \$ 0

Need help? (Estimate my Social Security benefit)

□ I expect to work after retirement.

□ I expect an additional pension.



Tool-Step 7 Active Control Condition

Figure 1: Step 7 - Active Control



All estimates are in today's dollars

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Tool-Step 7 Treatment Condition

Figure 2: Step 7 - Treatment







All estimates are in today's dollars









Print this plan to keep for your records (Print)

Change your TSP contribution now! Here's how:

Sign into your agency's electronic payroll system and select the "Thrift Savings Plan" option. You can contribute a percentage of your salary or a



- Prior to the intervention, we surveyed the employees for background characteristics and elicit behavioral parameters
- 1,435 completed the survey ((26% completion rate)
- Measure financial capabilities, including EGB, financial literacy, and college degree completion.
- Elicit time preferences, including the long-term discount rate and present-biased preferences.

- Rolled out intervention on December 1, 2017
- I = 5,426 unique individuals
- Equal probability of accessing either treatment or active control tool
- Stratified based on survey responses
- Within a survey-response group (completers/non-completers), we stratified on total pay, age, TSP total amount, and gender.
- Survey completers were also stratified on their mean response to the EGB elicitation and mean response to the time-preference elicitation.

		Assig	nment				Tool Use		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	All	Partial	Full	Difference	All Tool User	Non-User	Partial User	Full User	Difference
TSP Amount (\$/year)	6274.8	6287.8	6262.0	25.803	7269.9	5382.0	7319.5	7219.2	100.357
	(5721.6)	(5783.8)	(5660.6)	(155.366)	(6037.8)	(5265.6)	(6190.1)	(5880.0)	(238.437)
SD Change in TSP Amount	1.107	1.109	1.105	0.005	1.282	0.949	1.291	1.273	0.018
	(1.009)	(1.020)	(0.998)	(0.027)	(1.065)	(0.929)	(1.092)	(1.037)	(0.042)
Final TSP Rate	6.899	6.899	6.898	0.000	7.852	6.043	7.870	7.833	0.037
	(5.467)	(5.611)	(5.323)	(0.148)	(5.869)	(4.927)	(6.114)	(5.610)	(0.232)
Mean Alpha	0.483	0.472	0.493	-0.021	0.516	0.417	0.480	0.550	-0.069
	(0.826)	(0.813)	(0.838)	(0.042)	(0.836)	(0.802)	(0.792)	(0.875)	(0.053)
Mean Beta	1.007	1.005	1.008	-0.003	1.007	1.006	1.005	1.008	-0.003
	(0.0865)	(0.0854)	(0.0875)	(0.004)	(0.0827)	(0.0935)	(0.0831)	(0.0823)	(0.005)
Std. Financial Literacy	-0.0753	-0.0844	-0.0664	-0.018	-0.0445	-0.138	-0.0400	-0.0487	0.009
	(1.019)	(1.023)	(1.015)	(0.053)	(0.995)	(1.065)	(1.008)	(0.984)	(0.064)
Total Pay (in Thousand)	85.99	86.08	85.90	0.180	88.61	83.64	88.71	88.51	0.195
	(31.62)	(31.74)	(31.50)	(0.859)	(31.77)	(31.30)	(32.48)	(31.04)	(1.255)
Age	45.73	45.80	45.65	0.144	46.72	44.83	46.75	46.69	0.058
	(10.70)	(10.69)	(10.70)	(0.290)	(10.43)	(10.86)	(10.53)	(10.33)	(0.412)
Gender	0.429	0.428	0.429	-0.001	0.443	0.416	0.444	0.441	0.003
	(0.495)	(0.495)	(0.495)	(0.013)	(0.497)	(0.493)	(0.497)	(0.497)	(0.020)
Bachelor or Higher	0.654	0.659	0.649	0.010	0.658	0.651	0.679	0.636	0.043*
	(0.476)	(0.474)	(0.477)	(0.013)	(0.475)	(0.477)	(0.467)	(0.481)	(0.019)
White	0.658	0.653	0.664	-0.011	0.684	0.635	0.688	0.680	0.008
	(0.474)	(0.476)	(0.473)	(0.013)	(0.465)	(0.481)	(0.464)	(0.467)	(0.018)
Observations Chi-Sqaured P-Value	5,426	2,696	2,730	5,426 2.42 0.97	2,566	2,860	1,297	1,269	2,566 2.49 0.9624 / 40

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics for ITT and TOT Sample

- Individual by month TSP contribution elections
- Administrative records from Aug 2014 to Apr 2018
- 2,625 (48%) unique employees who used the tool and their 152,198 total individual-by-month observations
- Also constructed survey samples by matching survey responses to the HR records
 - 1,435 unique individuals completed the survey
 - N = 85,974
- Sample Schematics Diagram •

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	All	Survey Non-Completers	Survey Completer	Difference
TSP Amount (\$/year)	6274.0	5939.1	7205.4	-1266.219***
	(5724.1)	(5537.6)	(6119.9)	(175.365)
SD Change in TSP Amount	1.107	1.048	1.271	-0.223***
	(1.010)	(0.977)	(1.080)	(0.031)
Final TSP Rate	6.895	6.568	7.801	-1.233***
	(5.465)	(5.268)	(5.885)	(0.167)
Total Pay (in Thousand)	85.99	85.30	87.90	-2.598**
	(31.62)	(31.60)	(31.60)	(0.973)
Age	45.73	45.18	47.24	-2.052***
	(10.70)	(10.65)	(10.69)	(0.328)
Gender	0.429	0.424	0.442	-0.018
	(0.495)	(0.494)	(0.497)	(0.015)
Bachelor or Higher	0.654	0.651	0.663	-0.013
	(0.476)	(0.477)	(0.473)	(0.015)
White	0.658	0.642	0.704	-0.062***
	(0.474)	(0.479)	(0.457)	(0.015)
Observations Chi-Sqaured P-Value	5,426	3,991	1,435	5,426 62.39 0.00 _{26 / 40}

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics by Survey Participation

- EGB is the tendency to neglect compound interest (Stango and Zinman, 2009)
- We hypothesize that people with more EGB may exhibit larger treatment effects because the treatment tool explicitly computing the exponential growth of the user's savings
- We estimated EGB using the parametric model of (Levy and Tasoff, 2016)

$$p(\vec{r}, t; \alpha_i) = \prod_{s=t}^{T-1} (1 + \alpha_i r_s) + \sum_{s=t}^{T-1} (1 - \alpha_i) r_s$$
(1)

- If $\alpha_i = 0$, individual fully compound interest
- if $\alpha_i = 1$, individual correctly perceives growth to be exponential
- Values of α_i ∈ (0, 1) generate perceptions between linear and exponential growth.
- Values $\alpha_i > 1$ reflect an overestimation of the returns to compounding.

- We ask three hypothetical investment questions in our survey for the value of an asset after a certain amount of time.
- For example: "An asset has an initial value of \$100 and grows at an interest rate of 10 percent each period. What is the value of the asset after 20 periods?"
- EGB is measured by minimizing the distance between the response and the correct answer informed by Equation (1) similarly to Godaetal:2019
- Between 29 and 33 percent of survey participants answered the questions within 10 percent of the correct value as compared to 23 to 31 percent in a representative U.S. sample (Goda et al., 2019)

- We hypothesize that present-biased individuals are more likely to have gaps between their ideal and actual savings rates due to procrastination.
- Displaying the gap may be a cue that inspires them to make a change.
- Used "time-staircase" procedure developed by (Falk et al., 2016) to construct a simple measure of present bias("Beta'), as well as the long-run discount factor ("Delta")
- Staircases have these forms:

Present-Future Staircase: Would you rather receive \$100 today or \$[X] in 12 months?

Future-Future Staircase: Would you rather receive \$120 in 12 months or \$[Y] in 24 months?

- Subjects begin with a common value of [X] or [Y]. If a subject indicates they prefer the money sooner (later), then the second dollar amount increases (decreases) on the next question.
- For each staircase, subjects answer five questions, gradually narrowing the interval that contains the indifference point.
- Participants were asked these questions for a 12-month (as shown above) and a 6-month time interval, for a total of four sets.
- We randomize the order of the staircases and use different base values for the different sets of questions to minimize the influence of mechanical responses
- From these staircases we construct measures of Beta and Delta from the implied indifference point.

Survey Measures - Financial Literacy

- We hypothesize that employees with low financial literacy would have bigger gaps between their ideal and actual savings rate
- The intervention will have larger treatment effects on those with low financial literacy if the savings tool serves as a substitute for financial capability.
- We measure basic financial literacy using the five-item battery of financial literacy questions (Lusardi and Mitchell, 2011b, 2014)
- These questions measure understanding of inflation, diversification, compound interest, mortgage payments, and bond prices using multiple choice questions.
- In our subsequent analysis, we use a *z*-score of financial literacy standardized within the sample.
- OPM employees performed well relative to the U.S. population
 - 39-95 percent correct, compared to 21 and 70 percent for a representative sample of the U.S. population (Lusardi and Mitchell, 2011b).
 - 30 percent of OPM employees answered all five questions correctly, relative to 10 percent to the U.S. population

Factor Analysis

- Aim to reduce the dimensionality of the heterogeneity using Principal Component Analysis
- Retained factors with the eigenvalue greater than 1 Parallel Analysis
- Examine the factor loads to give meaning to the latent factors

Variable	Factor1	Factor2	Factor3	Factor4	Factor5	Factor6	Uniqueness
	Demographics	Seniority	Financial Capability	l ime Preference	Big Daddy	Hispanic Factor	
Age	-0.0753	0.6838	0.0146	0.0648	-0.2091	-0.07	0.4738
Male	0.2269	-0.0046	0.3806	0.046	0.5064	0.0223	0.5446
Years of Schooling	-0.0993	-0.1911	0.7269	-0.0084	-0.1586	0.1145	0.3869
Race = White	0.925	-0.0198	-0.0022	0.0105	-0.0082	-0.2718	0.0699
Race = Hispanic	-0.0756	-0.0451	0.024	0.0178	-0.025	0.9097	0.1632
Race = Black	-0.9478	0.0585	-0.0297	-0.0367	-0.0067	-0.1584	0.071
Household Size	-0.0492	-0.0578	-0.0828	-0.0419	0.8686	-0.0349	0.2299
Tenure(in years)	-0.0802	0.8116	-0.131	0.0262	0.063	-0.0457	0.311
Is Supervisor	0.0577	0.4178	0.3047	-0.0493	0.2453	0.2889	0.5832
Tenure Description $=$ Permanent	-0.0107	0.6444	-0.02	-0.0151	-0.0988	-0.012	0.5741
Std. Alpha	0.0448	0.1002	0.349	-0.0211	0.0972	-0.3106	0.7598
Std. Beta	0.0349	-0.0148	-0.0841	0.8349	-0.074	-0.0388	0.2875
Beta-Delta	0.0313	0.0673	0.1772	0.7921	0.0388	0.0725	0.3289
Financial Literacy	0.1299	0.0207	0.7042	0.1154	0.0648	-0.0656	0.4649
Eigenvalue	2.07686	1.75206	1.50360	1.31937	1.05755	1.04191	

Tab	le	3:	Factor	Loading	Matrix
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Selection into Tool Use

		Logit	
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Tool Participation	Tool Participation	Tool Participation	Tool Participation
Mean Alpha	0.111 (0.071)	0.107 (0.072)	0.085 (0.073)
Mean Beta	0.393 (0.683)	0.368 (0.699)	0.233 (0.697)
Std. Financial Literacy	0.078 (0.056)	0.044 (0.061)	-0.009 (0.063)
Age		-0.001 (0.006)	-0.009 (0.006)
Male		-0.031 (0.121)	-0.059 (0.125)
White		0.018 (0.292)	0.215 (0.307)
Hispanic		-0.323 (0.390)	-0.171 (0.408)
Black		-0.240 (0.312)	-0.015 (0.325)
Some College or Associate		0.282 (0.198)	0.191 (0.202)
Bachelor		0.240 (0.168)	0.008 (0.177)
Post-Bachelor		0.186 (0.182)	-0.108 (0.202)
Household Size		0.041 (0.045)	0.037 (0.045)
Total Pay			0.003 (0.003)
Tenure in Years			-0.005 (0.009)
Team Leader			0.222 (0.368)
Supervisor or Manager			0.415* (0.247)
Conditional - Tenure Group 2			0.577 (0.494)
Permanent - Tenure Group 1			0.657 (0.454)
Part-Time			0.845 (0.882)
TSP Amount Pre-Rollout (\$1,000/year)			0.048**** (0.013)
Constant	0.252	0.096	-0.575

Table 4: Selection into TOT Sample

	тот	Main			TOT Hetero	geneity	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Overall Sample	Survey Sample	Std. Alpha	Std. Beta	Std. Financial Literacy	TSP Amount per year pre Rollout	Bachelor or Higher
Post × Full Tool	174.184** (75.621)	120.979 (129.646)	114.466 (129.537)	118.969 (129.367)	132.774 (129.607)	308.069* (174.319)	-210.650 (195.251)
$Post \times Attribute$			-63.461 (84.566)	120.159 (108.571)	-166.267 (102.292)	0.073*** (0.018)	-179.543 (201.044)
$Post \times Full \; Tool \times Attribute$			122.769 (106.152)	-152.713 (131.581)	328.038** (130.793)	-0.022 (0.024)	496.098* (257.274)
Year F.E. Month F.E. Individual F.E. Mean DV	Yes Yes Yes 7078.012	Yes Yes Yes 7577,489	Yes Yes Yes 7577 489	Yes Yes Yes 7577 489	Yes Yes Yes 7577 489	Yes Yes Yes 7577 489	Yes Yes Yes 7577 489
Permutation P Value R-squared Observations	0.001 0.089 151,732	0.335 0.089 57,744	0.089 57,744	0.089 57,744	0.090 57,744	0.096 57,744	0.090 57,744

Table 5: Average Effects and Heterogeneous Effects by Single Dimensions of Heterogeneity (TOT)

Heterogeneity by Factor

	(1) (f ((2)	(3)	(4)	(5) (5)	(6)	(7)
Post × Full Tool	141.889 (130.840)	75.229 (130.527)	151.798 (131.326)	137.219 (130.473)	173.534 (135.362)	133.807 (131.544)	25.538 (134.771)
$Post \times Demographics$	-105.760 (95.464)						-107.469 (96.001)
$Post \times Full \; Tool \times Demographics$	149.497 (128.685)						157.211 (126.854)
$Post \times Seniority$		-293.914*** (99.988)					-288.275*** (99.769)
Post \times Full Tool \times Seniority		-38.885 (137.083)					-67.622 (133.333)
$Post \times Financial \ Capability$			-126.354 (97.740)				-113.895 (96.591)
$Post \times Full \ Tool \times Financial \ Capability$			411.633*** (132.631)				364.711*** (128.438)
$Post \times Time Preference$				164.910 (109.860)			176.523 (109.173)
$Post \times Full \; Tool \times Time \; Preference$				-180.815 (133.436)			-180.677 (132.239)
$Post \times Big \; Daddy$					46.222 (104.020)		57.651 (102.362)
$Post \times Full \ Tool \times Big \ Daddy$					-101.637 (128.338)		-113.733 (125.478)
$Post \times Hispanic \; Factor$						-81.289 (93.459)	-78.221 (84.823)
Post × Full Tool × Hispanic Factor						89.919 (108.988)	56.255 (103.873)
Year F.E. Month F.E. Individual F.E. Mean DV F-Statistic P-Value	Yes Yes 7579.859 1.350 0.246	Yes Yes 7579.859 0.080 0.777	Yes Yes 7579.859 9.632 0.002	Yes Yes 7579.859 1.836 0.176	Yes Yes 7579.859 0.627 0.429	Yes Yes 7579.859 0.681 0.410	Yes Yes Yes 7579.859
R-squared Observations	0.089 56,131	0.094 56,131	0.093 56,131	0.092 56,131	0.092 56,131	0.092 56,131	0.107 56,131

Table 6: Heterogeneous Effects by Factors (TOT)

- Selection into tool use favors those who save more, and who are therefore less likely to need a TSP saving correction
- We do not find evidence that either of EGB or present bias were correlated with the treatment effect
- The complementarity between the treatment and Financial Capability implies that interventions like this one may be ineffective at helping employees who are most vulnerable.
- We speculate that a certain degree of Financial Capability is necessary to effectively use the online tool
- Online tools may require better automation that leads to fewer steps, less reliance on financial language, and less need for employee self-knowledge.
- It is also possible that more expensive forms of intervention, such as one-on-one sessions, may be necessary to help those with lower financial capability

- We conducted an RCT inviting federal employees to use the retirement saving calculator tool
- Selection into the tool favored those who already had higher TSP contributions.
- Participants who received projections of their retirement income from their DC plan saved \$174 more annually than those who did not.
- The treatment effect was larger for the financially literate and those who were more "Financial Capable," a factor generated by our factor analysis.
- This complementarity between the tool and financial capability suggests that similar tools are less likely to help those who are relatively uninformed, less educated, and less financially literate.

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Additional Results

Select Into Survey Sample

	Lo	git
	(1) In Survey Sample	(2) In Survey Sample
In Survey Sample Age	-0.003*** (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)
Male	0.355*** (0.017)	0.356*** (0.017)
White	0.351*** (0.037)	0.359*** (0.037)
Hispanic	-0.106** (0.048)	-0.077 (0.049)
Black	0.202*** (0.039)	0.254*** (0.040)
Some College or Associate	0.503*** (0.028)	0.492*** (0.029)
Bachelor	0.105*** (0.021)	0.103*** (0.023)
Post-Bachelor	0.315*** (0.024)	0.300*** (0.027)
Household Size	0.054*** (0.006)	0.061*** (0.007)
Total Pay		-0.002*** (0.000)
Tenure in Years		-0.019*** (0.001)
Team Leader		0.133*** (0.047)
Supervisor or Manager		-0.001 (0.031)
Conditional - Tenure Group 2		-0.459*** (0.069)
Permanent - Tenure Group 1		-0.104* (0.063)
Part-Time		1.421*** (0.186)
Full-Time		1.572*** (0.169)
Constant	0.807*** (0.059)	-0.490*** (0.188)

Table 7: Selection into Survey Sample

	177	Materia de la companya de la					
		wain			III Heterog	geneity	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Overall Sample	Survey Sample	Std. Alpha	Std. Beta	Std. Financial Literacy	pre Rollout	Bachelor or Higher
Post × Full Tool	61.055 (48.990)	134.103 (100.994)	131.192 (100.774)	134.080 (100.901)	151.680 (101.817)	285.584** (135.674)	-89.439 (148.638)
Post \times Attribute			41.775 (74.787)	30.028 (73.575)	-125.891* (75.388)	0.081*** (0.014)	
$Post \times Full \; Tool \times Attribute$			80.896 (92.855)	21.494 (92.759)	238.383** (99.264)	-0.021 (0.020)	
${\sf Post} \times {\sf Attribute}{=}1$							-90.545 (147.613)
$Post \times Attribute{=}1 \times Full \ Tool$							337.035* (198.862)
Year F.E. Month F.E. Individual F.E. Mean DV F-Statistic P-Statistic P-Value R-squared Observations	Yes Yes 6188.494 0.069 318,873	Yes Yes 7016.741 0.072 85,974	Yes Yes 7016.741 0.759 0.384 0.073 85,974	Yes Yes 7016.741 0.054 0.817 0.072 85,974	Yes Yes 7016.741 5.767 0.016 0.073 85,974	Yes Yes 7016.741 1.089 0.297 0.081 85,974	Yes Yes 7016.741 2.872 0.090 0.073 85,974

Table 8: Effect of the Treatment (ITT) on TSP Amount

	TOT Main		TOT Heterogeneity				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Overall Sample	Survey Sample	Std. Alpha	Std. Beta	Std. Financial Literacy	pre Rollout	Bachelor or Higher
Post × Full Tool	0.031** (0.013)	0.021 (0.023)	0.020 (0.023)	0.021 (0.023)	0.023 (0.023)	0.054* (0.031)	-0.037 (0.034)
Post \times Attribute			-0.011 (0.015)	0.021 (0.019)	-0.029 (0.018)	0.000**** (0.000)	-0.032 (0.035)
$Post \times Full \; Tool \times Attribute$			0.022 (0.019)	-0.027 (0.023)	0.058** (0.023)	-0.000 (0.000)	0.088* (0.045)
Year F.E. Month F.E. Individual F.E. Mean DV Permutation P. Value	Yes Yes 1.248533	Yes Yes 1.336639 0.348	Yes Yes Yes 1.336639	Yes Yes Yes 1.336639	Yes Yes Yes 1.336639	Yes Yes Yes 1.336639	Yes Yes Yes 1.336639
R-squared Observations	0.089 151,732	0.089 57,744	0.089 57,744	0.089 57,744	0.090 57,744	0.096 57,744	0.090 57,744

Table 9: Effect of the Treatment (TOT) on SD Change in TSP Amount

TOT by Factors on SD Change in TSP Amount

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
D	SD Change in TSP Amount						
Post × Full Tool	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.024)	(0.023)	(0.024)
Post × Demographics	-0.019						-0.019
	(0.017)						(0.017)
Post × Full Tool × Demographics	0.026						0.028
	(0.023)						(0.022)
Post × Seniority		-0.052***					-0.051***
		(0.018)					(0.018)
D. C. F. F. L. C. S. S.		0.007					0.010
Post × Full Tool × Seniority		-0.007					-0.012 (0.024)
		(0.02.)					()
Post × Financial Capability			-0.022				-0.020
			(0.017)				(0.017)
Post × Full Tool × Financial Capability			0.073***				0.064***
			(0.023)				(0.023)
Port v Time Preference				0.029			0.031
Total A Time Preference				(0.019)			(0.019)
Post × Full Tool × Time Preference				-0.032			-0.032
				(0.024)			(0.023)
Post × Big Daddy					0.008		0.010
					(0.018)		(0.018)
Port v Full Tool v Big Daddy					-0.018		-0.020
Total of the Total of the Discussy					(0.023)		(0.022)
Post × Hispanic Factor						-0.014	-0.014
						(0.010)	(0.015)
Post × Full Tool × Hispanic Factor						0.016	0.010
			V	V		(0.019)	(0.018)
Year F.E. Marsh E E	Yes						
Individual E F	Yes						
Mean DV	1.337	1.337	1.337	1.337	1.337	1.337	1.337
F-Statistic	1.350	0.080	9.632	1.836	0.627	0.681	
P-Value .	0.246	0.777	0.002	0.176	0.429	0.410	
K-squared	0.089	0.094	0.093	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.107
Ubservations	50,131	50,131	50,131	50,131	50,131	50,131	50,131

Table 10: Heterogeneous Effects by Factors (TOT) on SD Change in TSP Amount

	ITT Main		ITT Heterogeneity				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Overall Sample	Survey Sample	Std. Alpha	Std. Beta	Std. Financial Literacy	ISP Amount per year pre Rollout	Bachelor or Higher
Post \times Full Tool	0.011	0.024	0.023	0.024	0.027	0.050**	-0.016
	(0.009)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.024)	(0.026)
$Post \times Attribute$			0.007 (0.013)	0.005 (0.013)	-0.022* (0.013)	0.000*** (0.000)	
$Post \times Full \; Tool \times Attribute$			0.014 (0.016)	0.004 (0.016)	0.042** (0.018)	-0.000 (0.000)	
$Post \times Attribute{=}1$							-0.016 (0.026)
$Post \times Attribute{=}1 \times Full \ Tool$							0.059* (0.035)
Year F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Month F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean DV	1.092	1.238	1.238	1.238	1.238	1.238	1.238
F-Statistic			0.759	0.054	5.767	1.089	2.872
P-Value			0.384	0.817	0.016	0.297	0.090
R-squared	0.069	0.072	0.073	0.072	0.073	0.081	0.073
Observations	318,873	85,974	85,974	85,974	85,974	85,974	85,974

Table 11: Effect of the Treatment (ITT) on SD Change in TSP Amount

	тот	Main	TOT Heterogeneity					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
	Overall Sample	Survey Sample	Std. Alpha	Std. Beta	Std. Financial Literacy	pre Rollout	Bachelor or Higher	
Post × Full Tool	0.145 (0.088)	0.119 (0.162)	0.112 (0.163)	0.116 (0.163)	0.130 (0.162)	0.453* (0.233)	-0.372 (0.289)	
$Post \times Attribute$			-0.061 (0.106)	0.130 (0.157)	-0.325** (0.136)	0.000** (0.000)	-0.667** (0.291)	
$Post \times Full \; Tool \times Attribute$			0.125 (0.128)	-0.175 (0.175)	0.412** (0.171)	-0.000 (0.000)	0.727** (0.349)	
Year F.E. Month F.E. Individual F.E. Mean DV Permutation P Value R-squared Observations	Yes Yes 7.687612 0.051 0.023 151,732	Yes Yes 8.166443 0.452 0.024 57,744	Yes Yes 8.166443 0.024 57,744	Yes Yes 8.166443 0.024 57,744	Yes Yes 8.166443 0.025 57,744	Yes Yes 8.166443 0.026 57,744	Yes Yes Yes 8.166443 0.025 57,744	

Table 12: Effect of the Treatment (TOT) on TSP Rate

TOT by Factor on TSP Rate

	(1)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(=)	(6)	(=)
	(1) Final TSP Rate	(2) Final TSP Rate	(3) Final TSP Rate	(4) Final TSP Rate	(5) Final TSP Rate	(6) Final TSP Rate	(/) Final TSP Rate
$Post \times Full \; Tool$	0.148 (0.164)	0.010 (0.167)	0.136 (0.167)	0.133 (0.164)	0.166 (0.166)	0.145 (0.165)	-0.070 (0.181)
$Post\timesDemographics$	-0.075 (0.102)						-0.079 (0.100)
$Post \times Full \; Tool \times Demographics$	0.147 (0.142)						0.163 (0.141)
$Post\timesSeniority$		-0.456*** (0.149)					-0.428*** (0.146)
$Post \times Full \; Tool \times Seniority$		0.078 (0.190)					0.025 (0.186)
$Post\timesFinancialCapability$			-0.375** (0.148)				-0.357** (0.145)
$Post \times Full \; Tool \times Financial \; Capability$			0.517*** (0.187)				0.465** (0.180)
$Post\timesTimePreference$				0.178 (0.151)			0.203 (0.151)
$Post \times Full Tool \times Time Preference$				-0.183 (0.171)			-0.202 (0.172)
$Post\timesBig\;Daddy$					0.153 (0.119)		0.152 (0.114)
Post \times Full Tool \times Big Daddy					-0.200 (0.147)		-0.190 (0.142)
$Post\timesHispanicFactor$						-0.097	-0.083 (0.084) 48 / 40

Table 13: Heterogeneous Effects by Factors (TOT) on TSP Rate

	ITT	Main	Heterogeneity						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
	Overall Sample	Survey Sample	Std. Alpha	Std. Beta	Std. Financial Literacy	pre Rollout	Bachelor or Higher		
Post \times Full Tool	0.033 (0.055)	0.103 (0.122)	0.101 (0.122)	0.103 (0.123)	0.126 (0.122)	0.402** (0.173)	-0.238 (0.206)		
$Post\timesAttribute$			0.051 (0.089)	0.037 (0.104)	-0.266*** (0.098)	0.000*** (0.000)			
$Post \times Full \; Tool \times Attribute$			0.073 (0.108)	0.018 (0.120)	0.319*** (0.123)	-0.000 (0.000)			
$Post \ \times \ Attribute{=}1$							-0.499** (0.203)		
$Post \times Attribute{=}1 \times Full \ Tool$							0.515** (0.256)		
Year F.E. Month F.E. Individual F.E. Mean DV F-Statistic P-Value R-squared Observations	Yes Yes 6.848 0.014 318,873	Yes Yes 7.707 0.016 85,974	Yes Yes 7.707 0.454 0.501 0.016 85,974	Yes Yes 7.707 0.023 0.879 0.016 85,974	Yes Yes 7.707 6.723 0.010 0.017 85,974	Yes Yes 7.707 2.399 0.122 0.019 85,974	Yes Yes 7.707 4.055 0.044 0.017 85,974		

Table 14: Effect of the Treatment (ITT) on TSP Rate

Sample Schematics

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Figure 3: Randomization Inference Histogram of TOT effect on TSP Amount for High Std. Alpha Sample



Randomization Inference of TOT for High Std. Alpha Sample. DV: TSP Amount (\$/year); True Effect: 310.54

Figure 4: Randomization Inference Histogram of TOT effect on TSP Amount for Low Std. Alpha Sample



Randomization Inference of TOT for Low Std. Alpha Sample. DV: TSP Amount (\$/year); True Effect: -38.69

Figure 5: Randomization Inference Histogram of TOT effect on TSP Amount for High Std. Beta Sample



Randomization Inference of TOT for High Std. Beta Sample. DV: TSP Amount (\$/year); True Effect: 289.47

Figure 6: Randomization Inference Histogram of TOT effect on TSP Amount for Low Std. Beta Sample



DV: TSP Amount (\$/year); True Effect: 20.59

Figure 7: Randomization Inference Histogram of TOT effect on TSP Amount for High Financial Literacy Sample



DV: TSP Amount (\$/year); True Effect: 422.98

Figure 8: Randomization Inference Histogram of TOT effect on TSP Amount for Low Financial Literacy Sample



Randomization Inference of TOT for Low Std. Financial Literacy Sample. DV: TSP Amount (\$/year); True Effect: 12.15

Figure 9: Randomization Inference Histogram of TOT effect on TSP Amount for High TSP Amount Pre Rollout Sample



Randomization Inference of TOT for High TSP Amount (\$/year) Sample. DV: TSP Amount (\$/year); True Effect: 147.44

Figure 10: Randomization Inference Histogram of TOT effect on TSP Amount for Low TSP Amount Pre Rollout Sample



Randomization Inference of TOT for Low TSP Amount (\$/year) Sample. DV: TSP Amount (\$/year); True Effect: -15.4

Figure 11: Randomization Inference Histogram of TOT effect on TSP Amount for High Education Sample



Randomization Inference of TOT for Bachelor or Higher Sample. DV: TSP Amount (\$/year); True Effect: 77.2900000000001

Figure 12: Randomization Inference Histogram of TOT effect on TSP Amount for Low Education Sample



DV: TSP Amount (\$/year); True Effect: 35.76

TOT Effects by Assumptions: TSP Amount

	(1) TSP Amount (\$/year)	(2) TSP Amount (\$/year)	(3) TSP Amount (\$/year)	(4) TSP Amount (\$/year)	(5) TSP Amount (\$/year)
Post × LR-HL Full Tool	287.964** (131.179)				· · · · · ·
Post \times HR-HL Full Tool	3.149 (104.879)				
$Post \times LR\text{-}LL Full Tool$	211.459* (118.889)				
Post \times HR-LL Full Tool	211.512 (129.502)				
Post \times LR-HL Partial Tool		50.926 (105.181)			
Post \times LR-HL Full Tool		314.025** (142.692)			
Post \times HR-HL Full Tool		29.210 (118.974)			
Post \times LR-LL Full Tool		237.520* (131.488)			
Post \times HR-LL Full Tool		237.573* (141.156)			
Post \times Full Tool			248.594*** (95.801)	211.489** (95.195)	280.937*** (107.046)
Post \times Full Tool \times High Return			-147.862 (108.815)		-144.777 (109.623)
Post \times Full Tool \times High Lifestyle				-73.336 (108.891)	-66.632 (109.658)
Year F.E. Month F.E. Individual F.E. Omitted Assumptions Type Mean DV R-squared Observations	Yes Yes All Partial Separating 7078.012 0.090 151,732	Yes Yes LR-LL Partial Separating 7078.012 0.090 151,732	Yes Yes All Partial Pooling 7078.012 0.089 151,732	Yes Yes Yes LL Partial Pooling 7078.012 0.089 151,732	Yes Yes LR-LL Partial Pooling 7078.012 0.090 151.732 61 / 40

Table 15: Heterogeneous Effects by Assumptions (TOT) on TSP Amount

TOT by Assumptions: SD Change in TSP Amount

-	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Best v I B HI Full Teel	SD Change in TSP Amount				
FOST X ER-HE FUILTOOI	(0.023)				
Post × HR-HI Full Tool	0.001				
	(0.019)				
Post \times LR-LL Full Tool	0.037*				
	(0.021)				
Post \times HR-LL Full Tool	0.037				
	(0.023)				
Post \times LR-HL Partial Tool		0.009			
		(0.019)			
Post \times LR-HL Full Tool		0.055**			
		(0.025)			
Post × HR-HL Full Tool		0.005			
		(0.021)			
Post \times LR-LL Full Tool		0.042*			
		(0.023)			
Post \times HR-LL Full Tool		0.042*			
		(0.025)			
Post \times Full Tool			0.044***	0.037**	0.050***
			(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.019)
Post \times Full Tool \times High Return			-0.026		-0.026
-			(0.019)		(0.019)
Post \times Full Tool \times High Lifestyle				-0.013	-0.012
	V	V	V	(0.019)	(0.019)
Month F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Omitted	All Partial	LK-LL Partial	All Partial	LL Partial	LK-LL Partial
Mean DV	1 249	1 249	1 249	1 249	1 249
R-squared	0.090	0.090	0.089	0.089	0.090
Observations	151,732	151,732	151,732	151,732	151,732

Table 16: Heterogeneous Effects by Assumptions (TOT) on SD change in TSP Amount

	(1) Final TSP Rate	(2) Final TSP Rate	(3) Final TSP Rate	(4) Final TSP Rate	(5) Final TSP Rate
Post × LR-HL Full Tool	0.300* (0.159)				
$Post \times HR\text{-}HL \ Full \ Tool$	-0.060 (0.119)				
Post \times LR-LL Full Tool	0.218* (0.128)				
Post $ imes$ HR-LL Full Tool	0.139 (0.139)				
Post \times LR-HL Partial Tool		0.010 (0.131)			
Post \times LR-HL Full Tool		0.305* (0.172)			
Post $ imes$ HR-HL Full Tool		-0.055 (0.136)			
Post \times LR-LL Full Tool		0.223 (0.144)			
$Post \times HR\text{-}LL \ Full \ Tool$		0.144 (0.154)			
$Post \times Full \ Tool$			0.258** (0.112)	0.180* (0.105)	0.286** (0.118)
Post \times Full Tool \times High Return			-0.225*		-0.222* 63 / 40

Table 17: Heterogeneous Effects by Assumptions (TOT) on TSP Rate

Parallel Analysis

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Figure 13: Parallel Analysis for Factors

