



### Objectives

- Scientifically document the world of bequest givers
- Confirm current strategies that help nonprofits
   succeed in identifying and cultivating bequest givers
- Develop data-driven tactics to help make nonprofits
   even more successful

America Speaks:

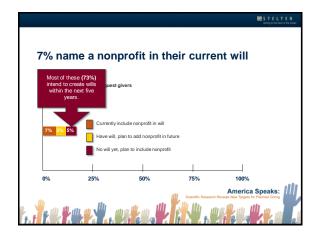
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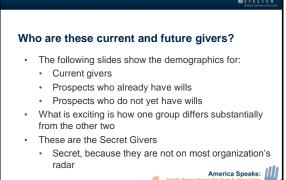
### What made this project significant?

- The first study to scientifically document the universe of bequest givers and prospects living in America
- Built upon past research
- Provided a foundation upon which to compare new sources of information



# Two things we learned: We now know how many bequest givers there are in the U.S. among adults aged 40 and older We also know how many prospects are inclined to include charitable bequests in their wills





Scientific Research Reveals New Targets for Planned G	iving
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Profile highlig	hts: Inco	me		S T E L T E Group to the heart of the
	General Population (%)	Bequest Givers (%)	Prospects With Will (%)	Prospects Without Will (%)
Income	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)
\$100,000 or more	18	29	32	21
\$50,000-\$99,999	25	22	20	28
Under \$50,000	37	26	19	42
Refused/Not sure	20	23	29	9
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	General Population	Bequest Givers	Prospects With Will	Prospects Without Will
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Education				
High school grad or less	35	17	22	45
Some college	21	17	15	20
College degree or more	42	65	61	34



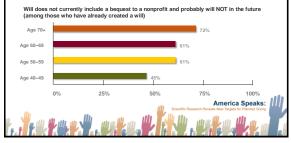
	General Population	Bequest Givers	Prospects With Will	Prospects Without Will
	. (%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Age				
40 to 54	37	32	39	65
55 to 69	37	39	36	30
70 and over	26	29	25	5



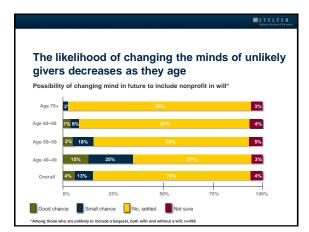
# This makes it clear that solicitations must differentiate by age The strongest identifying trait among those who are good prospects without wills is age Many nonprofits ignore those under age 55 when targeting bequest givers That kind of thinking is outdated

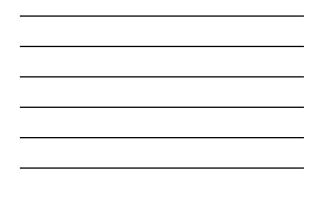


# Younger Americans are *least* resistant to the idea of charitable bequests; older Americans are the *most* resistant





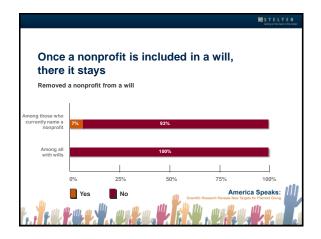




### One of the most important things we learned:

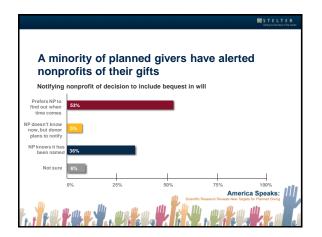
- Once a nonprofit is in a will, it is rarely removed
- That means there is little risk in cultivating givers at too young an age
- The greater risk is waiting too long
  - Will may be "filled up" with worthy nonprofits
  - Older Americans are more resistant to idea of bequests



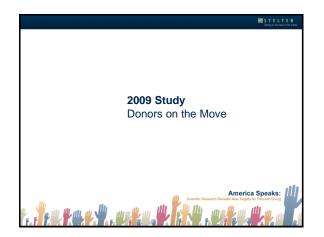












### **Objectives**

- To measure awareness of planned giving and ways to make a planned gift
- To test acceptance of planned gifts among people who stand to lose in the deal
- To better understand the economy's impact on giving
- To expand our knowledge of giving to include people in their 30s



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### A note of explanation

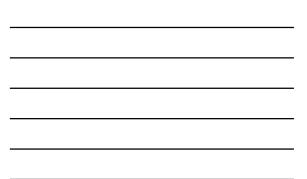
- · This presentation covers the high points
- There is a companion report that includes charts, graphs, narrative explanation, thoughts and age segmentation details

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Methodology	E 371117
Sample frame:	Adults aged 30 and over throughout the United States
Sample size:	800 adults; respondents were contacted using a sample o random-digit telephone numbers and screening for age
Weighting:	Weighted by age and race to conform to United States Census population estimates for ages 30 and over
Margin of error:	±3.5 percentage points for the entire sample
Mathead/laweths	Telephone interviews lasting approximately 11 minutes
Method/length:	

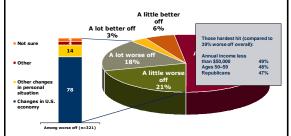






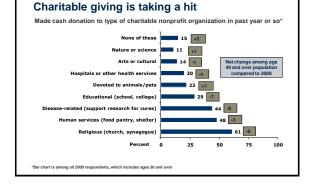
# The overall financial mood is a bit grim, and the economy is the main culprit

Financial situation now compared to last year at this time

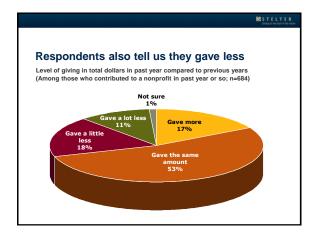










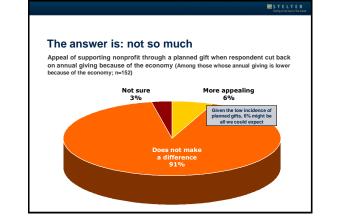




### Does the economy open a door to planned giving?

- We know from the 2008 study that charitable giving is • largely altruistic
  - · People want to do the right thing;
  - Leave a legacy; or
  - Have peace of mind from doing something good
- We wondered if those who had to cut back because of the economy would find it rewarding to put a planned gift in place, to balance giving less

America Speaks:



### Interpretation

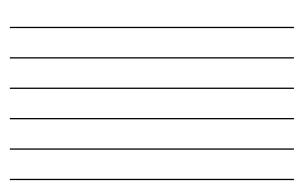
- The downturn in the economy is taking a toll
   on Americans
- · It is wise for charities to be sensitive
- But it is probably not wise to forego asking for contributions

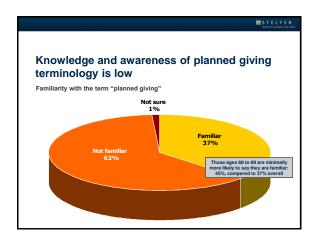


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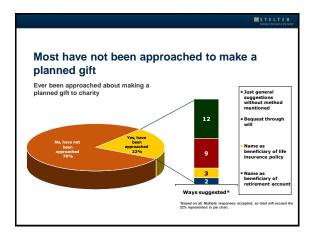




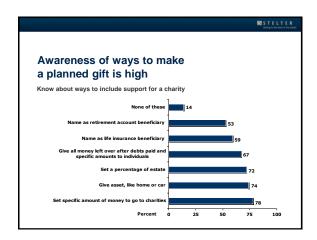




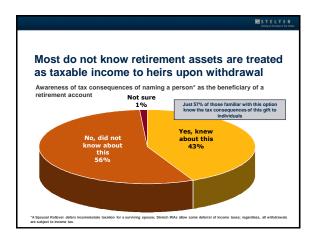










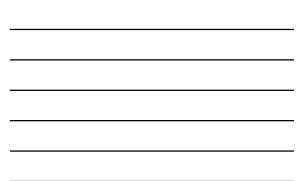


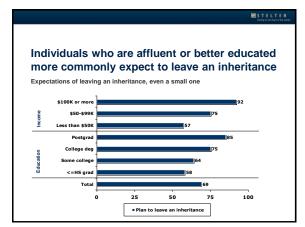


### Interpretation

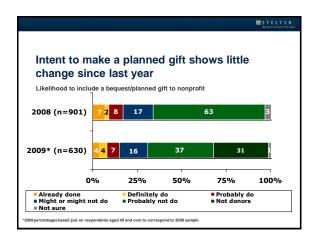
- The jargon of "planned giving" is foreign to most
- However, most know about specific ways they could include a nonprofit in their plans
- Least understood is the tax implication of leaving retirement account assets to individuals
- Education continues to be a priority for gift planners











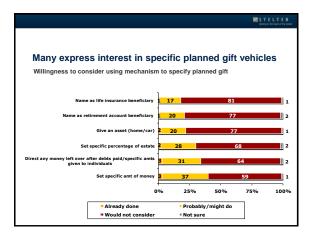


### STELTER Getting to the least of the n

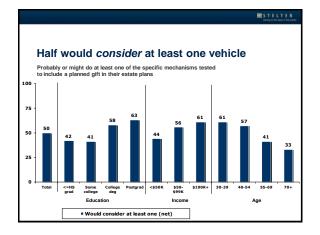
# Reasons to resist making planned gifts mirror 2008 findings

Main reasons why respondent has not and likely will not include a nonprofit organization in will	2009*
Prefer to leave all money/assets to family/friends	88
Think assets may be needed to cover expenses	63
Concerned that nonprofit might not spend the way donor would wish	41
Just haven't thought about it before	33
Never been asked for this type of gift	20
No nonprofits respondent wants to support in this way	18
Think one needs to be rich to do this type of thing	13
Seems complicated and respondent doesn't know how to get started	7

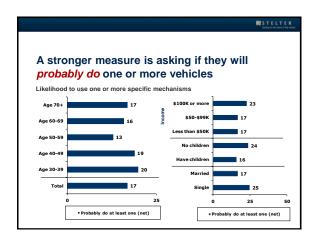


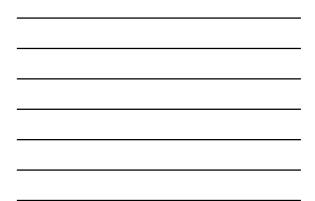












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# Some respondents change their minds about making a planned gift after learning a little

- · We isolated respondents who:
  - Initially said they might or might not, or probably would not, make a planned gift, or said they did not expect to leave an inheritance at all (85% of all respondents)
  - Later said they would probably use at least one vehicle mentioned to make a planned gift (17% overall)
- In short, they changed their minds
- They account for 6% of all respondents
- · Given 10% initially signaled interest, this is a substantial number
- It means our initial pool of prospects grew by 60%

	America Speaks:	

### STELTER

# "Strong movers" are affluent, educated and young

	General Population (%)	Strong Movers* (%)	Ranked by Difference (% points)
Age 30 to 39	21	40	+19
Do not have grandchildren	57	75	+18
Male	47	65	+18
Live in west region	24	38	+14
Annual income more than \$100,000	17	31	+14
Have child under age 18 at home	35	48	+13
Republican	25	36	+11
College degree or more	43	49	+6
*Those who said they would probably not include a beque later said they probably would use one or more of the six r		onprofit at the begi	nning of the survey but



### Interpretation

- Given the terminology of planned giving is not well known, it is surprisingly easy to move people to want to do it Part of planned giving professionals' mission will be to provide more and better education of the concept .
- Another part will be expanding definitions of good prospects
- · They are affluent and well-educated
- But they are also young
- As we saw last year, older Americans are the most resistant

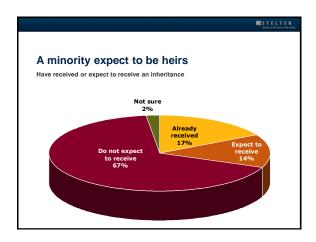


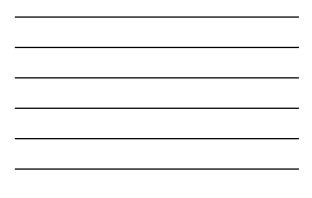


### STELTER

### The most common reason not to make a planned gift is that friends and family come first

• So we asked those friends and family how they felt about this



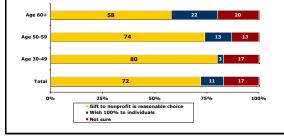


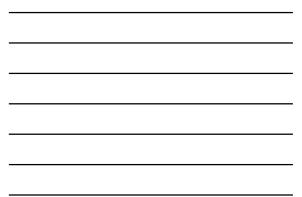


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## The vast majority of heirs do not object to a planned gift as part of the estate

Heirs' reaction to inclusion of planned gift to nonprofit in the estate (n=262)



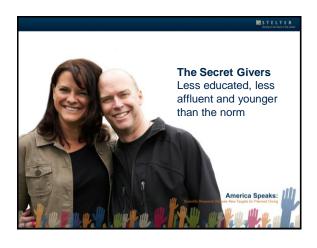


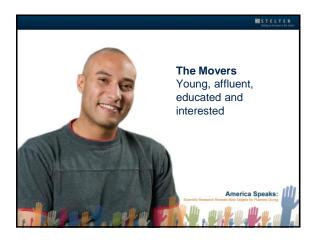
### Interpretation

- This finding gives charities a powerful way to ease
  prospects' concerns
- A gift of 5% to 10% of an estate might not seem like much to gift planners used to courting big gifts
- However, if many more are convinced their heirs would not object, planned gifts might become more common
- Large donors are likely the target of many charities
- Charities that cultivate the more plentiful small donors
   may reap greater rewards than imagined









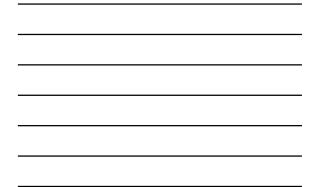




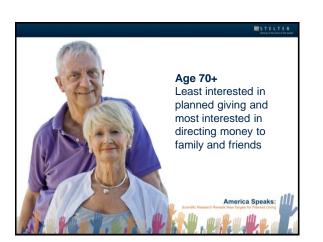


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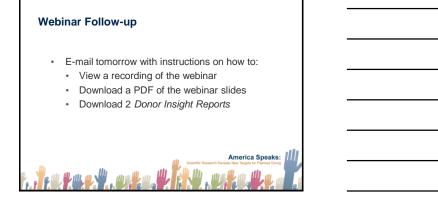












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