

Key Planned Giving Research Insights

Key Statistics

- Donors who name an estate gift show a 75% increase in yearly giving¹
- 70-80% of Americans engage in charitable giving², but less than 6% leave charitable bequests at death³, suggesting a *big opportunity for cultivation*
- Charitable plans created earlier in life result in larger gifts as compared to end of life plans⁴
- About half of the typical inheritance is *spent within 12 months*⁵

Effective Planned Giving Phrases

- Use "will planning" rather than "estate planning"⁶
- Use "*a gift to charity in your will*" rather than "*bequest*", "*leave a legacy*", or "*remember your favorite charities*"⁷
- Use "to support causes that have been in important in your/their life/lives"⁷
- Begin requests with "honor a friend or family member"⁸
- Mention "tax deductions" and use tax avoidance language⁹
- Avoid *"death"* and related imagery⁷
- Avoid formal terms such as "Charitable Remainder Trust", "Charitable Gift Annuity", and "Remainder Interest Deed⁶

Effective Planned Giving Strategies

- Use living donor stories rather than deceased donor stories¹⁰
- Tell life stories of donors whose giving will last beyond their lifetime and emphasize the lasting impact of gifts¹⁰
- Use social norms such as charitable bequests from other members of your community¹¹
- Use example donors rather than what "you" would do
- Use images of donors that are of similar age to your target audience
- Use default settings and opt-out design to gently encourage donations
- Approach planned giving conversations *obliquely*, in the context of another topic
- Use tribute gift requests, which can connect friends & family to causes¹²
- Tribute gift requests are most effective when given in honor of ascendant females (mother, aunt, grandmother, etc.)



Sources

- 1. Analysis by Dr. Russell James from the National Health and Retirement Study (HRS) which is sponsored by the National Institute on Aging and administered by the University of Michigan.
- 2. Giving USA (2011). Giving USA: The Annual Report on Philanthropy 2011. Indianapolis, IN: The Center on Philanthropy at Indiana University.
- 3. James, R. N., III (2009). Health, wealth, and charitable estate planning: A longitudinal examination of testamentary charitable giving plans. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, 38(6), 1026-1043.
- 4. Charitable Planning Training Series: money allocated in charitable investment vehicles appreciates over time Dr. Russell James https://goo.gl/jBRxJN
- 5. Zagorsky, J. L. (2012). Do People Save or Spend Their Inheritances? Understanding What Happens to Inherited Wealth.
- 6. James, R. N., III (2014). Experimental Test of Charitable Financials Planning Phrases.
- 7. James, R. N., III (2015). Phrasing the Charitable Bequest Inquiry.
- 8. James, R. N., III (2015). The Family Tribute in Charitable Bequest Giving: An Experimental Test of the Effect of Reminders on Giving Intentions
- 9. James, R. N., III (2014). Using donor surveys in planned giving. Survey, 1,904 respondents.
- 10. James, R. N., III (2016). We the living: effects of living and deceased donor stories on charitable bequest giving intentions.
- 11. Agerström, J., Carlsson, R., Nicklasson, L., & Guntell, L. (2016). Using descriptive social norms to increase charitable giving: The power of local norms. Journal of Economic Psychology, 52, 147-153.
- 12. Routley, C. (2011). Leaving a charitable legacy: social influence, the self and symbolic immortality.