Children’s Savings Accounts 2.0
Building Assets & Changing Lives
What Did Our New England States Accomplish in 2014?

- All six New England States are actively pursuing a CSA Agenda
- New England Children’s Savings Account Consortium
- New England State Consulting Sessions
What Did Our New England States Accomplish in 2014?

- Passage of New Hampshire HB 1146
- New Hampshire’s Legislative Study Committee Final Report
- New England Community Development Advisory Council Regional Convening
- New England Journal of Higher Education
Where are the New England States Today?

Automatic Deposits for All at Birth: Maine’s Harold Alfond College Challenge

By Margaret Clancy and Michael Sheraden

Child Development Accounts (CDAs), opened as early as birth, promote saving and asset accumulation for postsecondary education and other developmental purposes. Ideally, CDAs should include all children, with progressive funding for those most disadvantaged (Sheraden, 1999; Sherraden, 2003). The first statewide CDA in the United States—Maine’s Harold Alfond College Challenge—has announced a major change in strategy to automatically enroll all newborns as a way to “raise aspirations for and relative access to higher education for Maine’s young people” (Sheraden Foundation, 2010, p. 3).

Evidence from CDAs research has contributed to the decision by the College Challenge to remove its original open enrollment criteria which parents must enroll their newborns in the state’s 529 college savings plan to receive a $500 grant. In favor of universal enrollment—whereby every child is enrolled automatically at birth with a $500 grant—specifically, research conducted by experts at the Center for Social Development at Washington University in St. Louis has supported that if universal enrollment in the College Challenge’s policy goals, an open enrollment strategy may not do the job...the Center has raised serious questions about the program’s underlying “top-down” structure while simultaneously offering more “bottom-up” solutions to providing every infant baby with a college “passport” (Sheraden, 2010, p. 5).

Maine’s Harold Alfond College Challenge has announced a major change in strategy to automatically enroll all newborns.

From 2008 to 2013, the College Challenge invested approximately $11.5 million on behalf of nearly 23,000 Maine families. As of 2013, about 80% of children had been enrolled and received the $500 grant. Despite extensive marketing and outreach efforts by the alfond scholarship program (4/2013) and the internal authority of values (Waltz), some parents may have been deterred by the six-year enrollment process and the coproduction of college savings plan application (Clancy, 2010). Research indicates that parents in states with more education, other investments, and a financial advisor were more likely than those who were less financially sophisticated to enroll their children in the College Challenge. It may be that enrolled children’s parents better understand the program rules, benefits, and application process (Heuer, Clancy, Luzier, & Sheraden, 2013). The likely result is that “more net not participating are from families who would benefit most” (NBTF, 2013, p. 5).

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL STATE TREASURER

Governor-Elect/Treasurer Gina Raimondo Partners With Rhode Island Higher Education Assistance Authority (RIHEAA) to Announce Long-term Policy Change to Help Next Generation of Rhode Islanders Attend College

Newly Enhanced CollegeBoundBaby℠ Program Will Offer Universal Children’s Savings Accounts at Birth, Becoming 1 of 3 Leading Statewide Programs in the U.S.

WHAT:
Governor-Elect/Treasurer Gina Raimondo, in partnership with the Rhode Island Higher Education Assistance Authority (RIHEAA), will host an interactive forum with educational groups, researchers, and policy makers from across Rhode Island and the country to discuss an exciting policy change.

The forum will highlight research—presented by nationally recognized experts in the field of children’s savings accounts and college matriculation—that is intended to drive policy changes to Rhode Island’s CollegeBoundBaby, a program that offers an innovative strategy significantly boost the number of families who save and pursue higher education opportunities for their children.

WHO:
Featured Speakers include:
Governor-Elect/Gina Raimondo
Ray Di Pasquale, President, Community College of Rhode Island
Paula J. Leveille, Ed.D., Chair, RIHEAA Board of Directors
Rhode Island Treasurer/Elect Seth Magaziner

Roundtable on Policy and Research of Early College Savings
Heather Hudson, Director of Fiscal Empowerment, Office of RI General Treasurer
Dr. William Elliott III, Assistant Professor, University of Kansas and Founder of the Access and Education Initiative and Melanie Lewis, LEAF, Jaspa Professor of Practice, University of Kansas and Assistant Director of the Access and Education Initiative
Margaret Clancy, Policy Director, Center for Social Development, Washington University in St. Louis
Patricia Roberts, Managing Director, Alliance Bernstein
Anthony Poore, Community Development Manager, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston
Leigh Tavecchio, Senior Director, Programs, Corporation for Enterprise Development

WHERE:
Community College of Rhode Island – 4 th Floor Board Room (Room 406)
400 East Avenue, Warren, RI
Parking permits reserved in on-street parking area.

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Where are the New England States Today?

Announcing the CHET Baby Scholars Program, for every new baby born in Connecticut

• Click to Learn More
Where are the New England States Today?

Three New England State Legislative Champions.

- **Vermont:** Rep. J. Krowinski/Poverty Council
- **New Hampshire:** Rep. M. Gile/Legislative Study Committee
- **Massachusetts:** Sen. J. Eldridge & the City of Boston (Office of Financial Empowerment)
Children’s Savings Accounts 2.0
Increasing the Capacity of New England CSA Initiatives

- Coalition Builder
- Technical Assistance Provider
- Research Partner

Practice ➔ Policy ➔ Research

2014
- New England CSA Consortium
  ✓ In-State Trainings
- New England Journal of Higher Education
- CDAC Regional Convening

2015
- State Support (Outcomes & Impact)
  ✓ Rhode Island
  ✓ Connecticut
- Vermont
  ✓ Rep. J. Krowinski/Poverty Council
- New Hampshire
  ✓ Rep. M. Gile/Legislative Study Committee
- Massachusetts
  ✓ Sen. J. Eldridge
  ✓ City of Boston
- CSA Policy Roundtable
  ✓ December 12, 2014

2014 – 2015 Visiting Scholar Initiative

- Focus
  ✓ Financial Product/Delivery Platform (Policy)
  ✓ Impact & Assessment (Policy & Practice)
**Practice/Advising States**
- State meetings communicating the framework for assessing CSAs’ effects.
- Assist our New England states in developing outcome and impact measures for evaluating CSA effectiveness.

**Policy**
- Children’s Savings Account Policy Roundtable, focusing on delivery systems and options for scaling CSA interventions, hosted jointly by Boston Fed and AEDI (**December 2014**)
  - **Deliverable**: Proceedings Document

**Research**
- White Paper analyzing the context of CSA policy development in this region that includes an analysis of promise and limitations of state CSA policy.
- Outcomes & Impact Assessment
Assets and Education Initiative (AEDI) – Center at the University of Kansas School of Social Welfare

The mission of AEDI is to create and study innovations related to assets and economic well-being with a focus on the relationship between Children’s Savings Accounts (CSAs) and the educational outcomes of low-income and minority children as a way to achieve the American Dream.
Research Agenda

• CSAs Project
  • Examine the effects CSAs on children’s educational outcomes: College preparation, enrollment, and completion

• College Debt Project
  • Examine the effects of student loans on post-college financial health (i.e., asset accumulation)

• Wealth Transfer Project
  • Examine the effects of initial asset levels on income and asset accumulation

• Financial Inclusion Project
  • Examine the effects of CSAs on financial health in young adulthood
A Few Good Ideas: Before and During College

- Wilt
  - Refers to the sizable number of minority and low-income children who expect to attend college and have the ability to attend college, but fail to transition to college after high school graduation.
A Few Good Ideas: Before and During College

• College Saver Identity
  • A student with a college-saver identity expects to go to college and has identified savings as a strategy to pay for it.

• Small Dollar Accounts
  • Even accounts with less than $500 can positively effect enrollment and graduation outcomes
The Engine behind the Growth in CSAs

The CSA Field Today

Large CSA Initiatives
(launched and in planning)

- States that incentivize 529s
- Major statewide initiative
- Major municipal/county initiative
- Major private/philanthropic initiative
- Major Native American initiative

State Initiatives
- 15 states incentivize deposits into 529 plans for some children
- Statewide CSA initiatives in Colorado, Nevada, Hawaii, Maine
- Child Support System Initiatives in Texas and Kansas

Municipal/County Initiatives
- K2C in San Francisco, CA and Cuyahoga County, OH program
- Housing as CSA platform in Tacoma, WA

Private/Philanthropic Initiatives
- Jackson, MS and Grand Rapids, MI
- KIPP in DC, NYC, Houston, Chicago
- EARN’s Triple Boost, FUEL, Propel Schools, CollegeSet, Children’s Aid Society

Native American Initiatives
- First Nations (NM)
- Lakota Funds (SD)
- White Earth Investment (MN)
A Few Good Ideas: Post-College Financial Health

• Student Loans Reduce Asset Accumulation
  • “Are students who would not otherwise be able to pay for college better off having gone to college than they would be if they did not go?”
    • If two students graduate from college and become lawyers, one with outstanding student debt and the other without, the lawyer with debt has less opportunity to accumulate wealth or assets such as houses. But this is not simply because of loan payments to be made but because of a differential capacity for capital accumulation.
A Few Good Ideas: Post-College Financial Health

• CSAs as a Gateway Financial Instrument
  • Have savings early on leads to greater asset accumulation in other forms such as stocks, retirement accounts, and real estate.
Conclusion

- Children’s Savings Accounts (CSAs) are not necessarily superior to other financial aid approaches for the sole purpose of paying for college.

- When considered through a lens that looks beyond mere access, though, to account for the role of assets in helping children prepare for, engage with, and benefit from college, there may be no other single policy lever as well-suited to these challenges as CSAs.