Are Retirement Planning Tools Substitutes or Complements to Financial Capability?

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A large body of evidence indirectly suggests that saving behavior in U.S. defined contribution (DC) plans displays symptoms of cognitive and behavioral biases

- ▶ Low rate of understanding financial concepts (Lusardi and Mitchell, 2014)
- Large reliance on defaults (Madrian and Shea, 2001; Beshears et al., 2009)
- ▶ Exponential Growth Bias (EGB), present bias, and low financial literacy contribute to low retirement savings (Goda et al., 2014; Brown and Previtero, 2014; Goda et al., 2019; Lusardi and Mitchell, 2011).

Potential approaches to guiding people towards "better" decisions:

- ► Nudges or choice architecture
- ► Informational interventions
- Peer effects

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- ▶ How do people respond to the intervention on average?

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Key questions that need to be answered:

- ▶ What factors determine who will respond to the intervention?
- How do people respond to the intervention on average?
- Why are people responding to the intervention?

Our approach

We conduct a randomized control trial (RCT)* to determine how a treatment that helps people convert retirement balances and contributions into a retirement income stream affects saving behavior at a federal agency.

We investigate:

- ▶ Who uses the online tool?
- What is the effect of the treatment on average?
- ► How do the effects of the treatment vary based on measured characteristics known to influence retirement saving behavior?

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Preview of Results

- ▶ Who uses the online tool?
 - ▶ 48% of the employees (67% of survey respondents) select into using the tool
 - The selection is correlated with pre-intervention TSP contributions, but not with other observable characteristics
- What is the effect of the treatment on average?
 - We measure the treatment on the treated (TOT), which measures the effect of the treatment relative to an active control among tool users
 - ▶ The treatment increased average annual retirement contributions by \$174 (2.3 percent)
- ► How do the effects of the treatment vary based on measured characteristics known to influence retirement saving behavior?
 - The tool's effect is significantly greater for those with higher financial literacy, higher education and a higher financial-capability factor
 - ▶ There are no significant differences in the effect of the tool by EGB, present bias, pre-intervention contributions, or other factors

Related literature

- Extensive evidence documenting the effects of retirement saving interventions [e.g., automatic enrollment (Madrian and Shea 2001; Choi, Laibson, Madrian, Metrick 2004); retirement income projections (Goda, Manchester, Sojourner 2014); commitment devices (Thaler and Benartzi 2004); peer information (Duflo and Saez 2003; Beshears, Choi, Laibson, Madrian and Milkman 2014); reducing complexity (Beshears, Choi, Laibson, Madrian 2013; Choi, Laibson, Madrian 2006; Sethi-Iyengar, Huberman, Jiang 2004); anchoring (Choi, Haisley, Kurkoski, and Massey 2012)]
- Evidence of financial education interventions designed to address low financial literacy (e.g., Bernheim, Garrett, and Maki 2001; Bernheim and Garrett 2003; Lusardi 2008; Gale and Levine 2011; Hastings, Madrian and Skimmyhorn 2012; Fernandes, Lynch Jr., and Netemeyer 2014; Percy and Arnott-Hill, 2014)
- ▶ Evidence of selection into take-up among low-need populations in other contexts [health wellness (Jones, Molitor, Reif 2019); Rx plan selection (Bundorf, Polyakova, Tai-Seale 2022); SNAP take-up (Finkelstein and Notowodigdo 2019); cancer screenings (White, Adams and Heywood 2009)]

Contributions

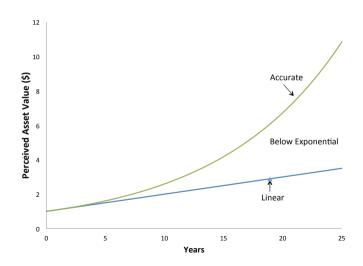
- ▶ We find that helping people convert balances and contributions into a retirement income stream leads to a modest increase in savings on average
- Survey combined with administrative data allows examination of potential mechanisms
- Find evidence of positive selection into take-up of online tool and complementarities between financial capability and treatment effects

Policy implications: Online retirement savings tools are less likely to increase savings among low-saving/low-financial literacy populations

Behavioral and Perceptual Biases

Exponential-Growth Bias

Individuals neglect compounding and view the value of assets as growing less than exponentially.



EGB and the Budget Constraint

Let $p(\vec{\imath}, t; \alpha)$ be the agent's perception of the value of a dollar invested at time t at period T > t:

$$p(\vec{i}, t; \alpha) = \prod_{s=t}^{T-1} (1 + \alpha i_s) + \sum_{s=t}^{T-1} (1 - \alpha) i_s$$
 (1)

- $\sim \alpha = 1$: individual correctly perceives growth to be exponential
- ho $\alpha=$ 0: individual incorrectly perceives growth to be linear
- $ightharpoonup \alpha \in (0,1)$: individual perceptions in between

EGB affects the intertemporal budget constraint:

$$\sum_{s=0}^{T} \hat{c}_s \cdot p(\vec{i}, s; \alpha_i) \le \sum_{s=0}^{T} y_s \cdot p(\vec{i}, s; \alpha_i)$$
 (2)



Present Bias: Quasi-hyperbolic Discount Function

We assume individual i has quasi-hyperbolic utility (Laibson, 1997) over a vector of consumption $x \in \mathbb{R}^{T-t+1}$ of the form:

$$U_{i,t}(x) \equiv u_i(x_t) + \beta_i \sum_{\tau=t+1}^{T} \delta_i^{\tau-t} u_i(x_\tau)$$
(3)

- \triangleright δ_i is long-run discount factor (i.e. tradeoffs between future dates)
- ▶ Individual use $\beta_i \times \delta_i$ when considering tradeoffs involving today
- ▶ $1 \beta_i$ is degree of present bias ($\beta = 1$ is not present biased)



Experimental Design and Data

Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)

Benefits-eligible federal employees can participate in the Thrift Savings Plan (TSP), in addition to a mandatory defined benefits plan

- ▶ Base TSP contribution = 1 percent of pay
- ▶ Agency matches each dollar of an employee's first 3 percent of pay and \$0.50 on the dollar for the next two percent
- Maximum contribution limit set by IRS; \$18,000 in 2017
- Can elect to invest contributions in five different funds or a lifecycle fund

Default provisions

- ▶ Employees hired before August 1, 2010 had to opt-in to participate in TSP
- ► Employees hired on or after August 1, 2010 were automatically enrolled in TSP at a 3 percent contribution rate

OPM and Thrift Savings Plan

Partnership with the U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM)

- Agency that provides human resources, leadership and support to most federal agencies
- 5,472 employees as of April 2017 located primarily in DC, MD, PA and VA

Linked administrative and survey data

- Administrative data from HR records and TSP contribution elections
- Online survey fielded March-April 2017 with 26 percent response rate to elicit biases known to affect retirement savings

▶ Survey Selection

Survey Measures

- Background: household size, financial head of household, education, total household income
- ► Time Preferences Questions
- Basic financial literacy: 5-items (Lusardi and Mitchell, 2014)
- Retirement: total retirement savings, expected retirement age, expected rate of return, desired replacement rate
- ► Risk aversion: set of unfolding questions to find indifference point between sure payment and lottery
- Attitudes towards Federal Government benefits

Intervention

Together with OPM leaders, we designed both a treatment and an active control version of a new online retirement savings tool

- ► Treatment: provides employees with a projected retirement income based on TSP balances, contributions, Social Security, and defined benefit plan relative to goal
- Active control: provides employees with a projected retirement income based on Social Security and defined benefit plan relative to goal; does not convert TSP contributions and balances into retirement income
- Both versions allow users to adjust inputs and dynamically view how results change, and provide summary of current and new saving plan, with a way to print the output and make adjustments

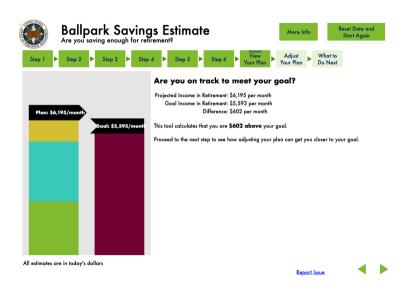
Key difference: treatment tool removes the need to convert balances and contributions into a retirement income stream

Hypothesis: treatment tool relative to active control can help mediate EGB

Active Control Condition



Treatment Condition



Results

Selection into Tool Use

- ► Among survey responders, 67% use the online tool
- We estimate a logit regression with tool use as the dependent variable, including EGB, present bias, financial literacy, demographics, job characteristics and prior TSP contributions

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Tool Use}_i^* = \alpha + \mathbf{X}_{i,t} \Lambda + u_i \\ & \text{Tool Use}_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{Tool Use}_i^* > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Selection into Tool Use

- Among survey responders, 67% use the online tool
- We estimate a logit regression with tool use as the dependent variable, including EGB, present bias, financial literacy, demographics, job characteristics and prior TSP contributions

Findings:

- We do not find evidence that EGB, present bias, financial literacy, demographics, or job characteristics influence tool use
- ▶ However, a 1 S.D. increase in TSP annual contributions (\$5,705) increases the likelihood of using the tool by 32% (p < 0.01)



Treatment on the Treated

We estimate treatment-on-the-treated (TOT) effects, which represent the differences in contributions between the treatment and active control group within the subsample of individuals who interact with the tool.

TSP Amount_{i,t} =
$$\alpha + \beta \text{Post}_t + \delta \text{Post}_t \times \text{Full Tool}_i + y_t + m_t + \phi_i + u_{i,t}$$

- lacktriangleright δ represents the TOT estimate of the treatment effect for the full treatment relative to the active control
- \triangleright Post_t equals 1 after the rollout of the tool (does not vary by actual time of tool use)
- Controls include year fixed effects, month fixed effects and individual fixed effects
- We investigate heterogeneity by attribute A_i by including interactions between A_i and $\{\mathsf{Post}_t, \mathsf{Post}_t \times \mathsf{Full} \; \mathsf{Tool}_i\}$

Treatment on the Treated

	(1) Overall Sample	(2) Survey Sample
Post $ imes$ Full Tool	174.184** (75.621)	120.979 (129.646)
Year F.E. Month F.E. Individual F.E. Mean DV Permutation P Value R-squared Observations	Yes Yes Yes 7078.012 0.001 0.089 151,732	Yes Yes Yes 7577.489 0.335 0.089 57,744

Treatment on the Treated - Heterogeneity

	(1)	(2)	(3)	TCD (4)	(5)
	Std. Alpha	Std. Beta	Std. Financial Literacy	TSP Amount per year pre Rollout	Bachelor or Higher
Post × Full Tool	114.466	118.969	132.774	308.069*	-210.650
	(129.537)	(129.367)	(129.607)	(174.319)	(195.251)
Post × Attribute	-63.461	120.159	-166.267	0.073***	-179.543
	(84.566)	(108.571)	(102.292)	(0.018)	(201.044)
$Post \times Full Tool \times Attribute$	122.769	-152.713	328.038**	-0.022	496.098*
	(106.152)	(131.581)	(130.793)	(0.024)	(257.274)
Year F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Month F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual F.E. Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean DV	7577.489	7577.489	7577.489	7577.489	7577.489
R-squared	0.089	0.089	0.090	0.096	0.090
Observations	57,744	57,744	57,744	57,744	57,744



Summary of Results

- lacktriangle One SD higher pre-intervention contributions ightarrow 32% increase in the likelihood a person engaged with the online tool
- Overall, providing information regarding the conversion between balances, contributions and a retirement income stream led to higher contributions
 - ► Average annual retirement contributions increased by \$174 (2.3 percent)
 - Comparable to effect of static retirement income disclosures (\$85 per year, 3.6 percent;
 Goda et al. (2014))
- Heterogeneity analysis shows that one SD higher financial literacy is associated with a \$328 higher treatment effect; similar results from Principal Component Analysis (not pre-registered)

Policy Implications

Online decision support tools are unlikely to serve the needs of populations that may be saving less than optimal or populations that have low levels of financial literacy

- Reach of the tool may be limited to high-saving populations
- Complementarities with various measures of financial capability

Examining heterogeneity by individual-level characteristics can offer some insights into mechanisms

Addressing behavioral and perceptual biases known to affect saving decisions (like EGB, present bias) remains an important objective

Dealing with one issue at a time may not be sufficient to move behavior

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Additional Results

Elicitation of Biases (EGB)

Exponential Growth Bias ("Alpha"): adapted from Levy and Tasoff (2015)

- ► 3-question elicitation
- ► For each person i and question k: $Alpha_{i,k} = \arg\min_{\alpha \in [-1,3]} |a_k(\alpha) a_{i,k}|$
- Average across questions: $\overline{Alpha_i} = \sum_{k=1}^{3} \frac{Alpha_{i,k}}{3}$



Elicitation of Biases (Time Preferences)

Time preference parameter elicitation ("Delta" and "Beta"): adapted time-staircase procedure from Falk et al. (2014)

- 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 answer 5 questions for each staircase; different base values for each set
- Subjects also asked analogous questions for 6-month periods; order of blocks randomized
- For each person i and time interval k: construct measures of $Beta_{i,k}$ and $Delta_{i,k}$ from implied indifference points
- Average across questions: $\overline{Beta_i} = \sum_{k=1}^{2} \frac{Beta_{i,k}}{2}$; $\overline{Delta_i} = \sum_{k=1}^{2} \frac{Delta_{i,k}}{2}$



Financial Literacy (Lusardi and Mitchell, 2014)

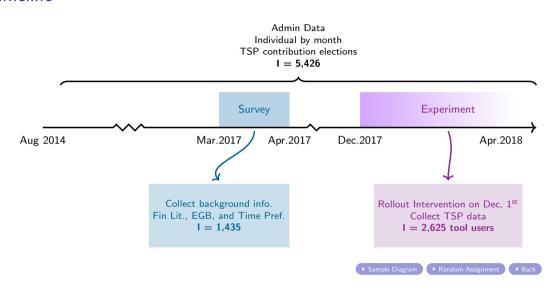
- 1. Imagine that the interest rate on your savings account was 1% per year and inflation was 2% per year. After 1 year, how much would you be able to buy with the money in this account?
 - ► More than today
 - Exactly the same
 - Less than today
- 2. True or False: Buying a single company stock usually provides a safer return than a stock mutual fund.
 - True
 - False
- 3. Suppose you had \$100 in a savings account and the interest rate was 2% per yer. After 5 years, how much do you think you would have in the account if you left the money to grow?
 - ► More than \$102
 - Exactly \$102
 - Less than \$102

Financial Literacy (cont.)

- 4. True or False: A 15-year mortgage typically requires higher monthly payments than a 30-year mortgage, but the total interest paid over the life of the loan will be less.
 - ► True
 - False
- 5. If interest rates fall, what should happen to bond prices?
 - They should rise
 - ► They should fall
 - They should stay the same
 - ► There is no relationship between bond prices and the interest rate



Timeline





Reset Data and Start Again

 Step 1
 Step 2
 Step 3
 Step 4
 Step 5
 Step 6
 View Your Plan Your Plan Your Plan Do Next
 Your Plan Do Next

Let's get started

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

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Ballpark Savings Estimate Are you saving enough for retirement?

More Info

Reset Data and Start Again

Step

Step 2

Step 3

Adjust Your Plan

What to Do Next

What lifestyle would you like in retirement?

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



70% of Income Expect to have lower spending in retirement as compared to today.



85% of Income Expect to have similar spending in retirement as compared to today



100% of Income Expect to have higher spending in retirement as compared to today.



115% of Income

Or enter other amount 85 (%)

. . . .



Reset Data and Start Again



Goal: \$5,649/month

Here is your Retirement Income Goal

Your monthly retirement income goal is **\$5,649** a month, which is 85% of your projected final salary before taxes.

Your projected final salary takes into account the expected increase in salary until retirement, based on a historical average.

Are you on target to meet this goal?

Proceed to the next steps to find out.



Reset Data and Start Again



What is your Retirement System?

- FERS
- ○CSRS
- CSRS Offset

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.



Reset Data and Start Again



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	٥	%
	Oollar \$			

Max: \$18,500/year or \$712/pay period

Annual TSP Catch-up Contribution

Min: 0 6000

Enter Additional Retirement Savings Balance \$ 0



Reset Data and Start Again



Do you have other sources of retirement income?

Enter Expected Monthly Social Security Benefits \$ 0

☐ I expect to work after retirement.

☑ I expect to receive Social Security benefits.

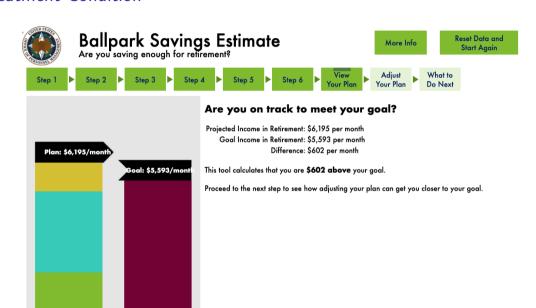
Need help? (Estimate my Social Security benefit)

□ I expect an additional pension.

Active Control Condition



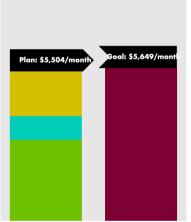
Treatment Condition





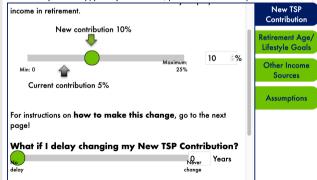
Reset Data and Start Again





Get closer to your goal by adjusting your plan!

- Adjust plan inputs using the four tabs on the right.
- Move the slider and watch how your Plan and Goal bars adjust.
- When you are happy with your new Plan, proceed to the next step!





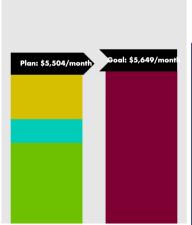
Ballpark Savings Estimate Are you saving enough for refirement?

More Info

Reset Data and Start Again

New TSP





Get closer to your goal by adjusting your plan!

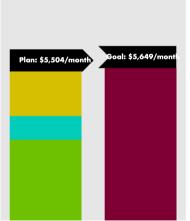
- Adjust plan inputs using the four tabs on the right.
- Move the slider and watch how your Plan and Goal bars adjust.
- When you are happy with your new Plan, proceed to the next step!

Try adjusting your retirement age or	Contribution
lifestyle plans Retirement Age	Retirement Age/ Lifestyle Goals
Min: \$2; 55	Other Income Sources
	Assumptions
Retirement Goal	
Datinous Income on December of	



Reset Data and Start Again





Get closer to your goal by adjusting your plan!

- Adjust plan inputs using the four tabs on the right.
- Move the slider and watch how your Plan and Goal bars adjust.
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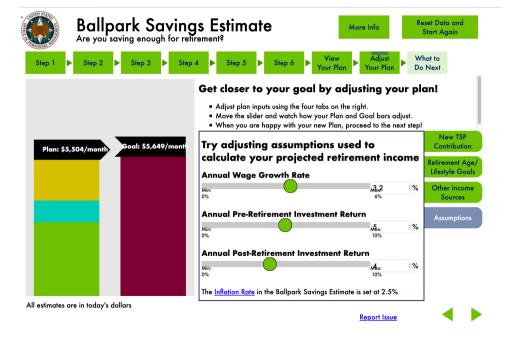
New TSP

Retirement Age/

Other Income Sources

Assumptions

All estimates are in today's dollars







Reset Data and Stort Aggin





Current Savina Plan









Here is a summary of your Current Saving Plan and your proposed New Saving Plan based on using this tool:

Your Current TSP 5% per pay Contribution: period Projected Income in \$5.353 per month Retirement

Goal Income in \$5.649 per month Retirement Difference: -\$296 per month This tool calculates that you are \$296 below your goal with your Current Saving Plan.

New Savina Plan Your New TSP 10% per pay

Contribution period Projected Income in \$5.504 per month Retirement Goal Income in \$5.649 per month Retirement Difference:

This tool calculates that you are \$145 below your goal with your New Saving Plan.

Print this plan to keep for your records and

Change your TSP contribution now! Here's how:

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

If your agency doesn't have an electronic system you can also complete form TSP-1 and send it to your agency's payroll or benefits office.

CHOOSE THE AMOUNT OF YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS Your choice will cancel all previous elections.

To start or change the amount of traditional (non-tax) or Both (after tax) contributions to your TSD account enter a whole perpending of your basic pay per pay period or a whole dollar amount per pay period for each type of contribution you elect. O'ou may choose a percentage for one type of contribution and a dollar amount for the other type of contribution.) Remember: A blank line next to a type of contribution equals 0% or \$0 contributed. 6. Traditional (Pre-Tax) Contributions

8. Both (After-Twy) Contributions

In Section II. enter 10% in Box 6 or Box 8 on the TSP-1.

Call TSP at 1-877-968-3778 and choose option 3 for help, or visit the TSP Website, https://www.tsp.gov/forms/index.html (Select TSP-1) it includes a short video

Report Issue





Exponential-Growth Bias Elicitation

- ► "An asset has an initial value of \$100 and grows at an interest rate of 5% each year. How much do you think this asset is worth after 50 years?"
- ► "An asset has an initial value of \$100 and grows at an interest rate of 7% each year. How much do you think this asset is worth after 30 years?"

■ Back

Factor Analysis

- ▶ Reduce the dimensionality of the heterogeneity using Principal Component Analysis
- Retain factors with the eigenvalue greater than 1 Parallel Analysis
- Examine the factor loads to give meaning to the latent factors

Note: This analysis was not pre-registered

Factor Loading Matrix

Variable	Factor1 Demographics	Factor2 Seniority	Factor3 Financial	Factor4 Time	Factor5 Household	Factor6 Hispanic	Uniqueness
		,	Capability	Preference	Composition	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
${\sf Tenure\ Description} = {\sf Permanent}$	-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
Financial Literacy Eigenvalue	0.1299 2.07686	0.0207 1.75206	0.7042 1.50360	0.1154 1.31937	0.0648 1.05755		-0.0656 1.04191

Treatment on the Treated - Heterogeneity by PCA Factors

	(1) TSP Amount (\$/year)	(2) TSP Amount (\$/year)	(3) TSP Amount (\$/year)	(4) TSP Amount (\$/year)	(5) TSP Amount (\$/year)	(6) TSP Amount (\$/year)	(7) TSP Amount (\$/year
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 × Demographics	-105.760 (95.464)						-107.469 (96.001)
Post \times Full Tool \times Demographics	149.497 (128.685)						157.211 (126.854)
Post × Seniority		-293.914*** (99.988)					-288.275*** (99.769)
Post \times Full Tool \times Seniority		-38.885 (137.083)					-67.622 (133.333)
ost × 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)
ost × 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 $ imes$ Household Composition					46.222 (104.020)		57.651 (102.362)
Post \times Full Tool \times Household Composition					-101.637 (128.338)		-113.733 (125.478)
Post × 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. Aonth F.E. Advidual F.E. Aean DV -Statistic -Value	Yes Yes Yes 7579.859 1.350 0.246	Yes Yes Yes 7579.859 0.080 0.777	Yes Yes Yes 7579.859 9.632 0.002	Yes Yes Yes 7579.859 1.836 0.176	Yes Yes Yes 7579.859 0.627 0.429	Yes Yes Yes 7579.859 0.681 0.410	Yes Yes Yes Yes 7579.859
P-value R-squared Observations	0.246 0.089 56,131	0.777 0.094 56,131	0.002 0.093 56,131	0.176 0.092 56,131	0.429 0.092 56,131	0.410 0.092 56,131	0.107 56,131



Survey Sample

	(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-Squared P-Value	5,426	3,991	1,435	5,426 62.39 0.00

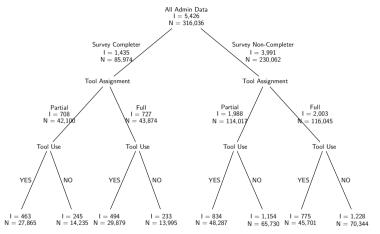


Selection into Survey Sample

	Logit			
	(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)		
Mean DV Observations	0.806 103.607	0.806 103.607		



Sample Diagram



Note: *I* refers to the number of unique individuals in the corresponding node. *N* refers to the number of observations, the unit of observation is bimonthly paychecks for each individual. Survey Non-Completers include individuals who did not answer all five questions as well as individuals who did not participate in the survey at all.

Random Assignment

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	All	Partial	Full	Difference
TSP Amount (\$/year)	6274.8	6287.8	6262.0	25.803
	(5721.6)	(5783.8)	(5660.6)	(155.366)
SD Change in TSP Amount	`1.107 ´	`1.109´	`1.105 ´	` 0.005 ´
•	(1.009)	(1.020)	(0.998)	(0.027)
Final TSP Rate	`6.899	`6.899´	`6.898´	`0.000
	(5.467)	(5.611)	(5.323)	(0.148)
Mean Alpha	0.483	0.472	0.493	-0.021
	(0.826)	(0.813)	(0.838)	(0.042)
Mean Beta	1.007	1.005	1.008	-0.003
	(0.0865)	(0.0854)	(0.0875)	(0.004)
Std. Financial Literacy	-0.0753	-0.0844	-0.0664	-0.018
ota. I maneiar Enteracy	(1.019)	(1.023)	(1.015)	(0.053)
Total Pay (in Thousand)	85.99	86.08	85.90	0.180
Total Fay (III Thousand)	(31.62)	(31.74)	(31.50)	(0.859)
Age	45.73	45.80	45.65	0.144
Age	(10.70)	(10.69)	(10.70)	(0.290)
Gender	0.429	0.428	0.429	-0.001
Gender	(0.495)	(0.495)	(0.495)	(0.013)
Pashalar ar Himbar	0.654	0.659	0.649	0.013)
Bachelor or Higher		(0.474)	(0.477)	
White	(0.476)	0.653	0.664	(0.013) -0.011
vviiite	(0.658)			
	(0.474)	(0.476)	(0.473)	(0.013)
Observations	5,426	2,696	2,730	5,426
Chi-Squared				2.42
P-Value				0.97

Selection into Tool Use

	Logit				
	(1)	(2)	(3)		
	Tool Participation	Tool Participation	Tool Participation		
Tool Participation					
Mean Alpha	0.111	0.107	0.085		
	(0.071)	(0.072)	(0.073)		
Mean Beta	0.393	0.368	0.233		
	(0.683)	(0.699)	(0.697)		
Std. Financial Literacy	0.078	0.044	-0.009		
, and the second	(0.056)	(0.061)	(0.063)		

Selection into Tool Use (cont.)

Age	-0.001	-0.009	
	(0.006)	(0.006)	
Male	-0.031	-0.059	
	(0.121)	(0.125)	
White	0.018	0.215	
	(0.292)	(0.307)	
Hispanic	-0.323	-0.171	
	(0.390)	(0.408)	
Black	-0.240	-0.015	
	(0.312)	(0.325)	
Some College or Associate	0.282	0.191	
	(0.198)	(0.202)	
D 1.1	0.040	0.000	

(0.182)

(0.202)

60 / 31

Bachelor 0.2400.008 (0.168)(0.177)Post-Bachelor 0.186-0.108

Selection into Tool Use (cont.)

Total Pay			0.003 (0.003)
Tenure in Years			-0.006 (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 (0.690)	0.096 (0.849)	-0.575 (1.007)
Mean DV	0.667	0.668	0.668
Observations	1,435	1,393	1,392



TSP Amount: ITT

	ITT	Main			ITT Heterog	geneity	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	TCD (6)	(7)
	Overall Sample	Survey Sample	Std. Alpha	Std. Beta	Std. Financial Literacy	TSP Amount per year pre Rollout	Bachelor or Highe
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 × 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)
${\sf Post} \times {\sf Attribute}{=}1 \times {\sf Full} \; {\sf Tool}$							337.035* (198.862)
Year F.E. Month F.E. Individual F.E. Mean DV F-Statistic P-Value	Yes Yes Yes 6188.494	Yes Yes Yes 7016.741	Yes Yes Yes 7016.741 0.759 0.384	Yes Yes Yes 7016.741 0.054 0.817	Yes Yes Yes 7016.741 5.767 0.016	Yes Yes Yes 7016.741 1.089 0.297	Yes Yes Yes 7016.741 2.872 0.090
r-value FDR Sharpened Q-Value R-squared Observations	0.463 0.069 318,873	0.463 0.072 85,974	0.384 0.471 0.073 85,974	0.594 0.072 85,974	0.116 0.131 0.073 85,974	0.297 0.463 0.081 85,974	0.090 0.372 0.073 85,974



SD Change in TSP Amount: TOT

	TOT	Main		TOT Heterogeneity					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) TSP Amount per year	(7)		
	Overall Sample	Survey Sample	Std. Alpha	Std. Beta	Std. Financial Literacy	pre Rollout	Bachelor or Highe		
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 × 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.	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes		
Individual F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Mean DV Permutation P-Value	1.248533 0.000	1.336639 0.348	1.336639	1.336639	1.336639	1.336639	1.336639		
FDR Sharpened Q-Value	0.081	0.259	0.248	0.248	0.081	0.259	0.1		
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		



SD Change in TSP Amount: TOT

	(1)	(2)	(3) SD Change in TSP Amount	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Post × Full Tool	5D Change in TSP Amount 0.025	5D Change in TSP Amount 0.013	5D Change in TSP Amount 0.027	5D Change in TSP Amount 0.024	5D Change in TSP Amount 0.031	5D Change in TSP Amount 0.024	0.005
POSE X PUII 1001	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.024)	(0.023)	(0.024)
Post × Demographics	-0.019 (0.017)						-0.019 (0.017)
$Post \times Full \; Tool \times Demographics$	0.026 (0.023)						0.028 (0.022)
Post × Seniority		-0.052*** (0.018)					-0.051*** (0.018)
Post × Full Tool × Seniority		-0.007 (0.024)					-0.012 (0.024)
Post × Financial Capability			-0.022 (0.017)				-0.020 (0.017)
Post \times Full Tool \times Financial Capability			0.073*** (0.023)				0.064*** (0.023)
Post × Time Preference				0.029 (0.019)			0.031 (0.019)
$Post \times Full \; Tool \times Time \; Preference$				-0.032 (0.024)			-0.032 (0.023)
Post × Household Composition					0.008 (0.018)		0.010 (0.018)
$Post \times Full \; Tool \times Household \; Composition$					-0.018 (0.023)		-0.020 (0.022)
Post × Hispanic Factor						-0.014 (0.016)	-0.014 (0.015)
Post \times Full Tool \times Hispanic Factor						0.016 (0.019)	0.010 (0.018)
Year F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Month F.E. Individual F.E.	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes
Mean DV F-Statistic	1.337 1.350	1.337	1.337 9.632	1.337 1.836	1.337 0.627	1.337 0.681	1.337
P-Value			0.002		0.627		
	0.246 0.089	0.777 0.094	0.002	0.176 0.092	0.429 0.092	0.410 0.092	0.107
R-squared Observations	0.089 56.131	0.094 56.131	56.131	0.092 56.131	0.092 56.131	0.092 56.131	56.131
Observations	50,131	50,131	50,131	50,131	50,131	50,131	20,131



SD Change in TSP Amount: ITT

	ITT	Main			ITT Heterog	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	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 × Attribute			0.007	0.005	-0.022*	0.000***	
			(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.000)	
Post × Full Tool × Attribute			0.014	0.004	0.042**	-0.000	
			(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.018)	(0.000)	
Post × 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
FDR Sharpend Q-Value	0.463	0.463	0.471	0.594	0.131	0.463	0.372
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



TSP Rate: TOT

	тот	Main		TOT Heterogeneity					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) TSP Amount per year	(7)		
	Overall Sample	Survey Sample	Std. Alpha	Std. Beta	Std. Financial Literacy	pre Rollout	Bachelor or Highe		
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 × 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.	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes		
Individual F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Mean DV Permutation P Value	7.687612 0.051	8.166443 0.452	8.166443	8.166443	8.166443	8.166443	8.166443		
FDR Sharpened Q-Value	0.206	0.363	0.314	0.314	0.127	0.314	0.127		
R-squared Observations	0.023 151,732	0.024 57,744	0.024 57,744	0.024 57,744	0.025 57,744	0.026 57,744	0.025 57,744		



TSP Rate: TOT

	(1) Final TSP Rate	(2) Final TSP Rate	(3) Final TSP Rate	(4) Final TSP Rate	(5) Final TSP Rate	(6) Final TSP Rate	(7) Final TSP Rate
Post × 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)
$Post \times Demographics$	-0.075 (0.102)						-0.079 (0.100)
$Post \times Full \; Tool \times Demographics$	0.147 (0.142)						0.163 (0.141)
Post × Seniority		-0.456*** (0.149)					-0.428*** (0.146)
$Post \times Full \; Tool \times Seniority$		0.078 (0.190)					0.025 (0.186)
$Post \times Financial \ Capability$			-0.375** (0.148)				-0.357** (0.145)
$Post \times Full \; Tool \times Financial \; Capability$			0.517*** (0.187)				0.465** (0.180)
$Post \times Time Preference$				0.178 (0.151)			0.203 (0.151)
$Post \times Full \; Tool \times Time \; Preference$				-0.183 (0.171)			-0.202 (0.172)
${\sf Post} \times {\sf Household} \ {\sf Composition}$					0.153 (0.119)		0.152 (0.114)
$Post \times Full Tool \times Household Composition$					-0.200 (0.147)		-0.190 (0.142)
$Post \times Hispanic Factor$						-0.097 (0.096)	-0.083 (0.084)
Post × Full Tool × Hispanic Factor						0.070 (0.118)	0.031 (0.111)
Year F.E.	Yes						
Month F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes Yes	Yes
Individual F.E. Mean DV	Yes 8.176	Yes 8.176	Yes 8.176	Yes 8.176	Yes 8.176	7es 8.176	Yes 8.176
F-Statistic	1.078	0.169	7.665	1.141	1.845	0.349	0.170
P-Value	0.299	0.682	0.006	0.286	0.175	0.555	
R-squared	0.024	0.082	0.000	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.038
Observations	56.131	56.131	56.131	56.131	56.131	56.131	56.131

TSP Rate: ITT

	ITT	Main		ITT Heterogeneity					
	(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	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 × Attribute			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 × Attribute=1							-0.499** (0.203)		
${\sf Post} \times {\sf Attribute}{=}1 \times {\sf Full} \; {\sf Tool}$							0.515** (0.256)		
Year F.E. Month F.E. Individual F.E. Mean DV F-Statistic P-Value	Yes Yes Yes 6.848	Yes Yes Yes 7.707	Yes Yes Yes 7.707 0.454 0.501	Yes Yes Yes 7.707 0.023 0.879	Yes Yes Yes 7.707 6.723 0.010	Yes Yes Yes 7.707 2.399 0.122	Yes Yes Yes 7.707 4.055 0.044		
F-Value FDR Sharpened Q-Value R-squared Observations	0.568 0.014 318,873	0.568 0.016 85,974	0.568 0.016 85,974	0.016 85,974	0.072 0.017 85,974	0.255 0.019 85,974	0.153 0.017 85,974		



TSP Amount by Assumptions: TOT

	(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 × HR-HL Full Tool	3.149 (104.879)				
Post × LR-LL Full Tool	211.459* (118.889)				
Post × HR-LL Full Tool	211.512 (129.502)				
Post × LR-HL Partial Tool		50.926 (105.181)			
Post × LR-HL Full Tool		314.025** (142.692)			
Post × HR-HL Full Tool		29.210 (118.974)			
Post × LR-LL Full Tool		237.520* (131.488)			
Post × HR-LL Full Tool		237.573* (141.156)			
Post × 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	Yes Yes Yes All Partial Separating 7078.012	Yes Yes Yes LR-LL Partial Separating 7078.012	Yes Yes Yes All Partial Pooling 7078.012	Yes Yes Yes LL Partial Pooling 7078.012	Yes Yes Yes ER-LL Partial Pooling 7078.012
R-squared Observations	0.090 151,732	0.090 151,732	0.089 151,732	0.089 151,732	0.090 151,732



SD Change in TSP Amount by Assumptions: TOT

	(1) SD Change in TSP Amount	(2) SD Change in TSP Amount	(3) SD Change in TSP Amount	(4) SD Change in TSP Amount	(5) SD Change in TSP Amount
Post × LR-HL Full Tool	0.051** (0.023)				
Post × HR-HL Full Tool	0.001 (0.019)				
Post × LR-LL Full Tool	0.037* (0.021)				
Post × HR-LL Full Tool	0.037 (0.023)				
Post × LR-HL Partial Tool		0.009 (0.019)			
Post × LR-HL Full Tool		0.055** (0.025)			
Post \times HR-HL Full Tool		0.005 (0.021)			
Post × LR-LL Full Tool		0.042* (0.023)			
Post \times HR-LL Full Tool		0.042* (0.025)			
Post \times Full Tool			0.044*** (0.017)	0.037** (0.017)	0.050*** (0.019)
$Post \times Full \; Tool \times High \; Return$			-0.026 (0.019)		-0.026 (0.019)
$Post \times Full \; Tool \times High \; Lifestyle$				-0.013 (0.019)	-0.012 (0.019)
Year F.E. Month F.E.	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes
Individual F.E. Omitted	Yes All Partial	Yes LR-LL Partial	Yes All Partial	Yes LL Partial	Yes LR-LL Partial
Assumptions Type Mean DV	Separating 1.249	Separating 1.249	Pooling 1.249	Pooling 1.249	Pooling 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

TSP Rate by Assumptions: TOT

	(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-HL Full Tool	-0.060 (0.119)				
$Post \times LR\text{-}LL \; Full \; Tool$	0.218* (0.128)				
Post \times 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 \times HR-HL Full Tool		-0.055 (0.136)			
$Post \times LR\text{-}LL \; Full \; Tool$		0.223 (0.144)			
Post × HR-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* (0.119)		-0.222* (0.121)
Post \times Full Tool \times High Lifestyle				-0.070 (0.119)	-0.059 (0.120)
Year F.E. Month F.E. Individual F.E. Omitted Assumptions Type Mean DV R-squared Observations	Yes Yes Yes All Partial Separating 7.688 0.024 151,732	Yes Yes Yes LR-LL Partial Separating 7.688 0.024 151,732	Yes Yes Yes All Partial Pooling 7.688 0.024 151,732	Yes Yes Yes LL Partial Pooling 7.688 0.024 151,732	Yes Yes Yes LR-LL Partial Pooling 7.688 0.024 151,732

Parallel Analysis

