



# Children's Savings and Educational Outcomes

Assets and Education Initiative,  
University of Kansas

Melinda Lewis, Assistant Director





## *Why* savings: short-term access

- Forty-five percent of low or moderate-income students with no account, 49% of students with only basic savings not designated for college, 71% with school savings <\$1, 65% with school savings from \$1 to \$499, and 72% of students with school savings of \$500+ enroll in college.
- Opening an account turns college into an important, not an impossible, goal, with a clear strategy for how to overcome cost barriers.



## *Why* savings: medium-term outcomes

- Five percent of students with no account, eight percent with only basic savings, 13% who have school savings but less than \$1 saved, 25% who have school savings from \$1 to \$499, and 33% of students who have school savings of \$500+ graduate from college.
- Seventy-four percent of students with college savings are on course, compared to 41% of students with no savings, a gap of 33%.



## *Why* savings: long-term preparation

- Spells of asset poverty prior to age 11 have a negative effect on academic achievement scores.
- When families save for college, they reinforce a college-bound identity.
- The presence of such resources can bolster expectations. These expectations influence parents' interactions and, then, students' academic behaviors.





## *Why* savings: longer-term financial foundation

- Helping children accumulate assets prior to college can strengthen students' financial foundation post-graduation, by instilling habits of savings, reducing the long-term cost of financing, and connecting young adults to financial institutions. Compared to children without accounts, those who save are:
  - More likely to own accounts
  - Hold more diversified asset holdings
  - Have higher net worth



# Can they save enough to make a difference?

- Children's Savings Accounts have both asset accumulation and account ownership effects.
  - Assets change the way children think about college, and about their futures. These attitude, expectation, and behavior effects may be just as important as the money in charting educational trajectories.
  - Transfers and matches are needed to build sizable balances, but even \$1 can develop an identity as a “college saver”.

