

PRESERVING THE FUTURE VALUE OF GIFTS IN WILLS

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Preserving the Future Value of Gifts in Wills

The Issue:

Understanding "apparently lost gifts" by confirmed donors whose estates ended up making no gift.













Retention is critical

Retention has become understood as critical to effectiveness in

- cash appeals,
- regular giving, and
- total fundraising

Now it's the turn for gifts in wills







Study Participants:

- Australia for UNHCR
- 2. Baker Heart and Diabetes Institute
- 3. Cancer Council Victoria
- Cancer Council NSW
- 5. Cerebral Palsy Alliance
- 6. Oxfam Australia
- 7. University of Melbourne
- 8. Wesley Mission
- 9. Unidentified national organisation
- 10. Unidentified national organisation





Today's Aim:

- A method to estimate apparently lost gifts from "confirmed" GIW donors
- Possible causes
- Reducing losses





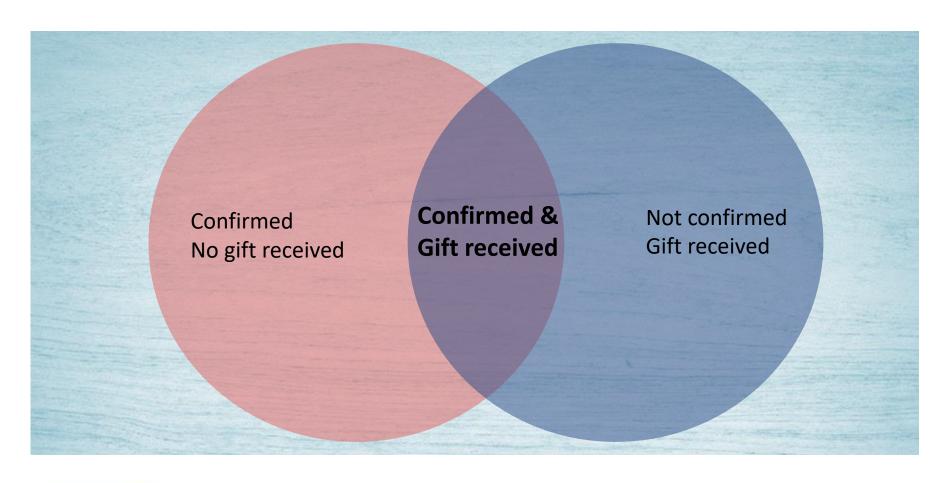
And, How about the Rest?

People earlier in the conversion pipeline (enquiry, considering, intending) – what did we learn about them?

"Gifts unknown in lifetime" – what did we learn about them?











Method

- People recorded with a bequest status during lifetime
- Who were deceased 2014 to 2017 inclusive
- Compare their lifetime status,
 with actual estate







How many Confirmed During Lifetime Did Not Give?

Count of Nil Gift received	Count of Gift in will Received /Pending	Total
244	456	700

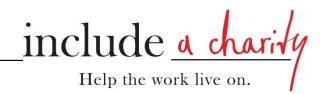




Estimate of Total Lost Value

- 244 apparently lost gifts from nine organisations
- Multiplied by actual average estate value for each organisation = \$34,700,000
- One organisation with insufficient data; if average loss % used and number extrapolated from donor sub-group, a further \$15,000,000 apparent loss





How many Confirmed During Lifetime Did Not Give?



[Range: 17% to 60%, SD 14.8%]





How many "Enquiry" During Lifetime Did Not Give?

Across six organisations N = 507 total "enquiry"

95% of "enquiry during lifetime" did **not** give [SD 5.7%]







How many "Considering/Intending" During Lifetime Did Not Give?

Across seven organisations N = 264

89% of "considering/intending during lifetime" did **not** give [SD 13.0%]







Conclusion on the Pipeline Approach:

The big majority of donors in pipeline stages before "confirmed" do **not** go beyond the stage they self-nominate.



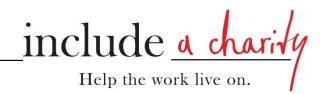


Possible causes I. - No Will

Donor was intestate (never made a will, or will was invalid)

Recommendation A: repeat the message that a will is best made with expert advice from a lawyer or trustee company/state trustee

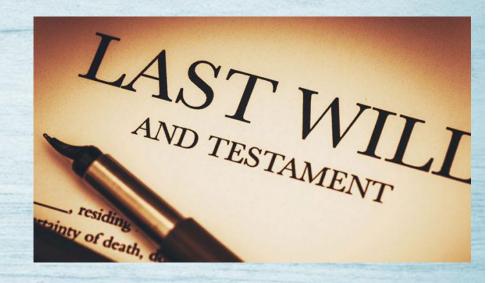




Possible causes II. - Surviving Spouse

Donor pre-deceased a spouse, who received the estate

("I leave my estate to my wife if she survives me by 30 days")







Possible causes II. – Surviving Spouse

Christopher Baker (2014) actual estates (5% sample)

First estates - charitable gift 3.8%

Final estates (no surviving spouse) – charitable gift 7.6%

AND

Final estates represent 97% by value





Possible Supporting Evidence from Confirmed GIW (Deceased)

	Count of Nil Gift received	Count of Gift in will Received /Pending
Appeared to Have a Spouse or Partner	43%	57%
Appeared Not to Have a Spouse or Partner	22%	78%

N=165

Caution: no data = 325, so no test of significance applicable





Possible Remedies – Connect with Spouses, Encourage Mirror Wills

Recommendation B: Find tactful means to discover whether there is a spouse who is also interested in the cause





Possible causes III. - Invalid Original Confirmations

"The trouble with market research is that people ... don't say what they think and they don't do what they say."

David Ogilvy







Possible causes III. - Invalid Original Confirmations

- Ambiguous responses ("I will be leaving a gift in my will")
- "Best intentions" responses
- Social norm biased responses
- Mistaken responses

Recommendation C: document clear definitions for "confirmed" status for pipeline

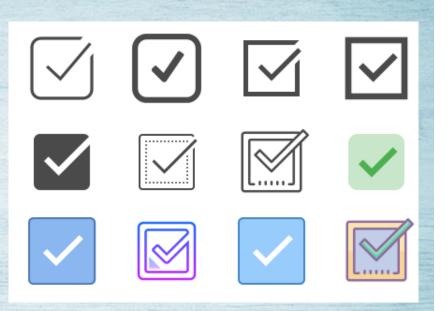




Possible causes III.— "Tick box" Phenomenon?

Hypothesis: greater use of direct marketing confirmation devices causes more invalid confirmations

No conclusion possible: frequency of use of direct marketing methods was not measured.





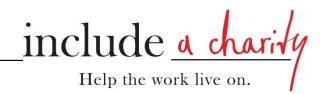


Possible causes III. – "Tick box" Phenomenon?

But: the four organisations with below-median "lost gift" %, have all used direct marketing methods

Recommendation D: Aim for at least one re-validation of confirmed gifts in wills (e.g. face to face, use of "society membership as validation", tailored survey wording)





Possible Causes IV. - Lapsed Gifts

Estate order of distribution

First – liabilities

Second – specific gifts of identified assets

("...my house to the Cats Home")





Possible Causes IV. - Lapsed Gifts

Third – general gifts of monetary sums

("... the sum of \$50,000 to the Salvation Army")

Fourth – residual estate

("... the residue of my estate in equal parts to my son John and the Perth Children's Hospital")





Possible Causes IV. – Lapsed Gifts

Specific gifts fail if asset already sold

Example: sale of house and investments to enter aged care

2016/17 Entry to Aged Care

- Permanent 73,000
- Respite 75,000
- Home 42,000
- Transition 24,000







Possible Causes IV. – Lapsed Gifts

Specific gifts fail if the asset was jointly owned.

Jennifer and Tony own their house as joint tenants. If Jennifer dies, Tony becomes the sole owner by survivorship – a gift of the house in Jennifer's will has no effect.

Recommendation E: remove specific asset gifts from suggested will gift wording and GIW booklets, online etc.



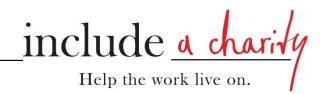


Possible Causes IV. – Lapsed Gifts

Wills do not control disposition of superannuation assets (and linked insurance).

Donors may wrongly assume that superannuation assets form a large residue available for charitable gifts (and note: this asset continues well after retirement if converted to pension phase)





Possible Causes V. - Made, but Later Changed

The "radio silence" hypothesis – Prof Russell James III

The life periods when favourable factors (donating, volunteering) for making a charitable will gift are declining, are the same periods of the greatest probability of adding or deleting a charitable gift.





USA 1995-2006 Health and Retirement Study

Longitudinal panel study of will-making behaviour during life, compared with actual estates

Highest single conditional probability factor for deleting a charitable gift is "Decline in self-reported health"

Second is "last survey response before death"

Being quite **close to death** is associated with a fresh planning decision.







USA 1995-2006 Health and Retirement Study

Mortality- and age-linked factors are 6 of the next 8 highest factors

Becoming a widow/widower

Divorce

Diagnosed with cancer

Diagnosed with heart problems

Diagnosed with a stroke

First grandchild

First child

Exiting home ownership





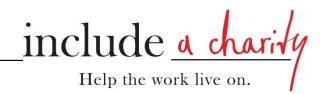


Possible Causes V. – Made, Then Later Changed

Method to Test "Radio Silence": categorise all deceased "confirmed in lifetime" donors, based on whether written or personal communication is recorded during two years prior to death

- Six of ten participants with data available
- Only counts comms recorded via supporter CRM i.e. direct marketing





Possible Causes V. – Made, Then Later Changed

		Count of Gift Received /Pending
Yes, Comms Two Years Prior to Death	122	383
No Recorded Comms	73	80

Conclusion:

Association between communication prior to death, and GIW received/pending is significant [p<.01]





Possible Causes V. - Made, Then Changed

Recommendation F: put attention to continued communication to supporters, even when they are no longer donors or volunteers

But with:

- great care not to solicit donations from people in vulnerable circumstances (FIA Code 4.7 & Practice Note), and
- knowledge and if necessary consent of family for comms





Gifts by People Whose GIW Was Unknown in Lifetime - How Many?

	Known	Unknown
Count	456	2,682
Percentage	14.5%	85.5%

N=3,138





Gifts by People Whose GIW Was Unknown in Lifetime - Status?

	Donors	"Windfall" (Not Donors)*
Count	1123	1559
Percentage	42%	58%

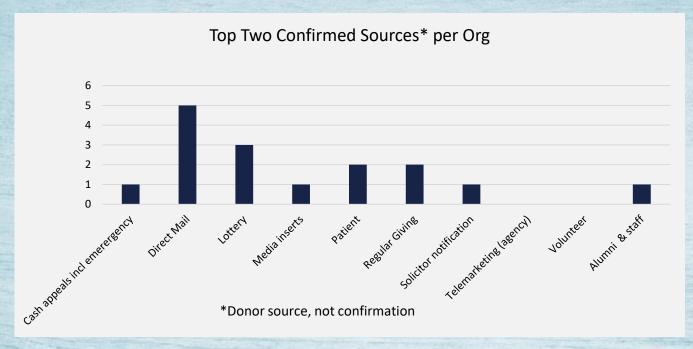
N= 2682

*Unknown entirely or recorded as non-donor





Unknown in Lifetime- Most Frequent Original Sources







Recap of Recommendations

Recommendation A: repeat the message that a will is best made with expert advice from a lawyer or trustee company/state trustee

Recommendation B: Find tactful means to discover whether there is a spouse who is also interested in the cause

Recommendation C: document clear definitions for "confirmed" status for pipeline





Recap of Recommendations

Recommendation D: Aim for at least one re-validation of confirmed gifts in wills (e.g. face to face, use of "society membership as validation", tailored survey wording)

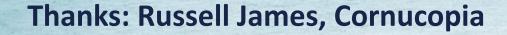
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Thank you!

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