Enhancing Financial Planning Among Economically Diverse Populations Using Ageprogression Technology

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Lower income, young adults are especially unprepared to enjoy financial security in old age (i.e., demonstrating low levels of financial literacy and long-term savings). Previous research found that younger adults interacting with an age-progressed avatar of themselves reported feeling more connected to their future selves than those interacting with an age-matched avatar. As a result, these participants reported wanting to allocate a greater proportion of their current income to a retirement fund (Hershfield, et al., 2011). This research, however, was limited to hypothetical behavior in a relatively affluent area. We sought to replicate and extend this work among economically diverse community college students learning about financial literacy. Ninety-seven participants were recruited from a "transitioning to college" course that taught financial literacy. Participants were randomly assigned to view either an age-progressed avatar or a current-aged avatar multiple times throughout the course. Compared to those viewing the current-aged avatar, at the end of the course, participants viewing the age-progressed avatar allocated significantly more money to long-term savings in hypothetical scenarios, scored higher on a financial literacy guiz, and indicated greater interest in taking future workshops about longterm financial planning. Furthermore, feeling negatively towards the age-progressed avatar increased the likelihood that students opted for an additional subset of trade-offs such as taking more time to learn the correct answer on the financial literacy guiz. Taken together, these findings demonstrate promising potential for practical and scalable integration of ageprogression technology among diverse populations to enhance planning for a financially secure future into old age.