

Money Under 35

Navient's 2015 national study designed to measure the financial health of young adults between the ages of 22 and 35



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Navient
123 Justison Street
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Navient.com

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About This Study

This is the first release of *Money Under 35*, a Navient national study conducted by Ipsos and designed to measure the financial well-being of young adults ages 22 to 35.

The respondents were young adults at all levels of educational attainment, including those with a high school education or less, those who attended some college without earning a degree, and those who have earned associate, bachelor's or advanced (master's, professional or doctoral) degrees.

Money Under 35 depicts the average income, savings and debt of the "typical" young adult. This typical young adult is an aggregate representation of the responses to the survey questions. The survey questions included concrete items such as income, amounts in savings, amounts in debt/loans; more subjective items, such as satisfaction with life, job, income and prospects for the future; and finally, questions about attitudes and beliefs about finances.

To provide a more holistic evaluation of financial health, *Money Under 35* created an index of financial health that incorporates a number of objective and behavioral elements. These items were subjected to reliability testing to ensure they are measuring the same underlying concept (financial health) and were then combined into a summated index that was rescaled to a 0–100 scale for ease of interpretation.

Ipsos conducted 3,006 online interviews using a nationally representative sample between July 16 and August 5, 2015. Five in-depth follow-up interviews were conducted with respondents from the original survey between September 17 and 19, 2015.

Money Under 35: Executive summary

At its core, financial health is both an objective and a perceptual matter. To assess financial health it is important to consider factual evidence like income and debt, along with more subjective issues such as self-assessment, attitudes and beliefs. Young adults between the ages of 22 and 35 go through many transitional periods in their lives: leaving high school or college, starting their first job, going back to school, getting married, buying a home and starting their family. They are often making choices that will affect the rest of their lives.

The Great Recession (2007–09) directly affected many in this age group, especially as they left school and entered the workforce. The goal of this study is to examine the financial health of this age cohort in the context of an economy recovering from recession — assessing not only their overall standing but also the extent to which educational attainment has provided these young Americans the resiliency to counter recessionary effects.

Money Under 35 finds that young adults are not only financially healthy but also actively focused on saving and managing their credit. In fact, young adults are generally doing well — most of them are rated in “good” financial health, according to the *Money Under 35* index. Many are starting families, saving money and managing their finances. Financial health increases over time as young adults gain education, build incomes and repay student loans.

Financial Health Index: Financial health improves with age and education, and 65 percent of young adults see their education as a worthwhile investment.

- Sixty-three percent of young adults score in the “good” financial health range, while 20 percent are in “excellent” financial health and 17 percent are in “poor” financial health.
 - Age 30 is a break point in moving from “good” to “excellent” financial health.
- Financial health increases with education, with 32 percent of advanced degree holders¹ achieving “excellent” financial health. This is compared to 22 percent for bachelor’s degree holders and 20 percent for individuals with a high school or less education².
 - Individuals with a high school education score in “excellent” financial health at a higher rate than do those who attended some college but did not earn a degree (20% versus 16%).



- Achieving at least a bachelor’s degree significantly reduces the likelihood of scoring in the “poor” financial health range; fewer than one in 10 with a bachelor’s or advanced degree is in “poor” financial health (8% bachelor’s, 5% advanced) compared to two in 10 of those who did not achieve a degree (20% high school or less, 21% some college, no degree).
- Individuals in “excellent” financial health are more likely to prioritize being debt-free over being happy. These individuals also put a higher priority on owning a home than do those in “good” or “poor” financial health.
- Young adults in “poor” and “excellent” financial health both tend to engage in cost-saving behaviors, such as eating at home and using a grocery list, more frequently than do those in “good” financial health.
- Agreement that education was a worthwhile investment rises with educational attainment. Seventy-eight percent of young adults with a degree (73% associate, 79% bachelor’s, 81% advanced) agree that their education was a worthwhile investment, versus 59 percent of those without a degree (56% high school or less, 63% some college, no degree).

Employment and income: Positively related to educational attainment.

- Among all young adults surveyed, seven in 10³ are working at least part time, 8 percent are students, 11 percent are full-time at-home parents and 11 percent are unemployed.

¹ Advanced degree holders are those with a master’s, professional or doctoral degree.

² High school or less education refers to those whose formal education was completed before or upon achievement of a high school diploma or GED.

³ The national average employment rate for 25-to-34-year-olds is 76.7 percent. Source: Bureau of Labor and Statistics, September 2015 data.

- Young adults with at least a bachelor's degree are far more likely to be employed full time (77% bachelor's, 85% advanced degree) than are those with a high school or less education (47%).
- Educational attainment provides a buffer against unemployment as well. Just 2 percent of those with an advanced degree, 5 percent of bachelor's degree holders and 8 percent of associate degree holders are unemployed versus 18 percent unemployment among those with a high school education or less⁴.
- Median personal income for those with no college degree is \$42,500 (including some college, no degree and high school or less), while individuals with a college degree average \$62,500 in median personal income (associate degree \$51,080, bachelor's degree \$62,500, advanced degree \$95,000).
- The perception of being paid fairly actually decreases with higher levels of education, with 43 percent of associate degree holders feeling underpaid compared to 49 percent of advanced degree holders.

Savings: Almost unanimously, young adults are saving.

- Ninety-four percent of young adults are saving, either for long-term goals like retirement or purchasing a home, or for shorter-term items like vacations or weddings.
- The top priority across all age groups is an emergency fund (19%).
- After an emergency fund, the next four top saving priorities are:
 - Home ownership (15%)
 - Children's education (12%)
 - Personal education (11%)
 - Retirement (11%)

Financial management: Young adults are aware of their finances and make conscious spending decisions.

- A large majority of young adults stay on top of their spending, with 80 percent reporting they check finances before making a purchase, 78 percent always knowing the amount in their bank account and 76 percent checking finances after making a purchase.
- Three out of five (61%) young adults know their current credit score.
- Forty percent of young adults use their bank's website or mobile application to manage their finances, although 36 percent still balance their checkbook by hand.
 - Those with the highest income levels are most likely to use technology in financial management.

- Among major forms of debt (student, mortgage, auto and credit card), student debt is the only one that tends to decrease with age.
 - Twenty-seven percent of 22-to-24-year-olds have credit card debt, compared to 44 percent of 34-to-35-year-olds. Meanwhile, student debt falls from 37 percent to 32 percent for those groups, respectively.

Mortgage borrowing: Student loan borrowers who complete a degree are substantially more likely to have a mortgage than are young adults who completed a degree without student debt.

- The difference in mortgages between student loan borrowers and non-borrowers persists within degree types:
 - Associate degree: 25 percent of borrowers versus 20 percent of non-borrowers have mortgages.
 - Bachelor's degree: 35 percent of borrowers versus 24 percent of non-borrowers.
 - Advanced degree: 45 percent of borrowers versus 37 percent of non-borrowers.



⁴ The difference is explained partly by those acting as full-time at-home parents. Twice as many young adults with a high school education or less work as full-time at-home parents compared to those with a bachelor's degree (13% and 6%, respectively).

Household formation: Those with higher levels of education are more likely to get married; borrowing for college does not deter family formation.

- Young adults with an advanced degree are twice as likely as those with an associate degree to be married (67% versus 35%, respectively).
 - Bachelor’s degree holders who borrowed for college are equally likely to have children as those who did not borrow for college (39% and 40% respectively) and to be married (52% for both groups).
 - Advanced degree holders who did borrow for college are more likely to be married (70%) and have children (51%) than are advanced degree holders who did not borrow (62% and 42%, respectively).

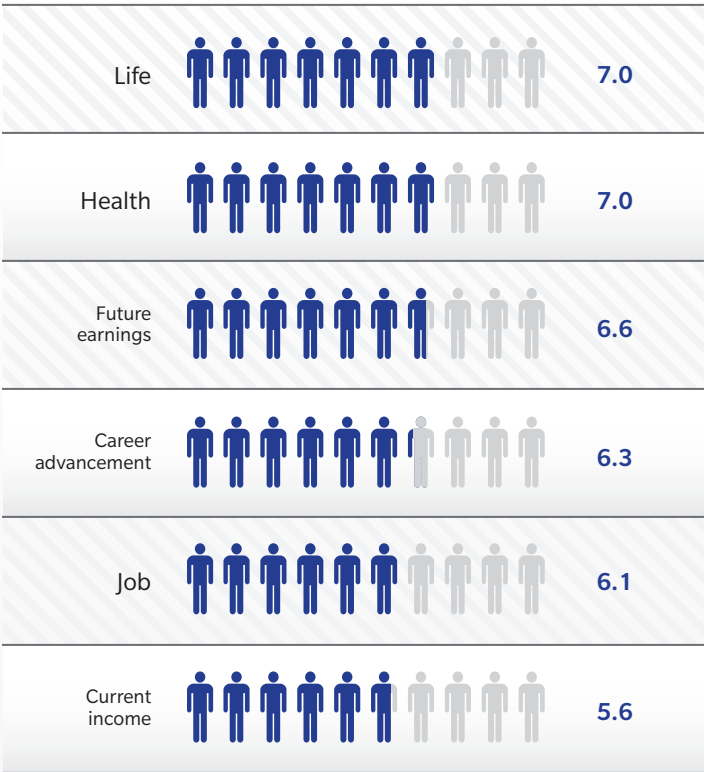
Gender: Men and women continue to have different rates of full-time employment, and pay varies substantially within the same professional field.

- Sixty-four percent of young adult men are employed full time, compared to 47 percent of young adult women, a difference explained mostly by women’s choice to act as a full-time at-home parent (21% of women versus 1% of men).
- Income differences within the same field of study are often substantial: in engineering, women make 17 percent less than their male counterparts, while women make 53 percent less than men in social science fields (e.g., psychology, economics, political science). The narrowest income gap, 5 percent, is observed in math/science fields (e.g., biology, computer science).
- Women are more likely than men to have the most common types of debt except student loans: auto, mortgage and credit card debt, with a 10 percent lead over men for auto loans (34% to 24%).
 - Student loans are the only type of debt that men are more likely to have, with 36 percent of men reporting student borrowing, versus 32 percent of women.

Self-assessment of financial well-being: The average self-assessment of financial health is above average, 6.2 on a scale of 1-10, trending higher with age and education level.

- Between ages 22 and 27, the average self-assessment of financial health is 6.1, rising to 6.4 between ages 28 and 35. Young adults with a bachelor’s or advanced degree rate their financial health higher, at 6.9, compared to those with less than a bachelor’s degree, at 6.0.
- Generally, young adults are more satisfied with their life and health than they are about their current job or income, but they are more optimistic about future prospects for income and career. Those who completed a degree rate their satisfaction with their prospects for future earnings nearly a full point higher than do those with no degree (7.1 for associate, bachelor’s and advanced degrees versus 6.3 for some college, no degree and high school or less).

Figure 1: Satisfaction ratings - average



All told, young adults generally seem to exhibit considerable resilience in the wake of the Great Recession. Overall financial health improves at higher levels of education, due in part to higher achieved income, but also because these young adults have implemented good financial management habits.

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Money Under 35: Detailed findings

The detailed findings are grouped by general topic area, such as income and employment, debt and other payments, financial management, and an in-depth look at college borrowing.

Income and employment

Income and employment are key elements of financial health. For young adults, income and likelihood of employment rise with educational attainment. Young adults who have attained a bachelor's degree or higher are far more likely to be employed full time and have considerably more income than their less-educated peers. For example, 77 percent of young adults with a bachelor's degree and 85 percent of young adults with an advanced degree are employed full time, compared to 47 percent with a high school education or less and 49 percent of those with some college but no degree. The difference in employment level is explained partly by the percentage indicating they are full-time at-home parents; twice as many young adults with a high school or less education or some college but no degree work as full-time at-home parents compared to those with a bachelor's degree (13% and 6%, respectively).

Young adults with a high school or less education are two to three times more likely to report unemployment compared to their college-educated counterparts (18% of adults with a high school or less education are unemployed, compared to 8% with an associate, 5% with a bachelor's and 2% with an advanced degree).

Overall, seven in 10 (70%) young adults are employed at least part time, including those who report self-employment and individuals serving in the military. Nearly one in 10 (8%) states he or she is either a full-time or part-time student, and 11 percent are full-time at-home parents (21% among women versus 1% among men). While the job market is improving, the remaining 11 percent report they are not currently employed — resulting from both circumstance and choice.

Most employed young adults consider their current employment to be a job rather than a career (60% job and 36% career) and rate their job satisfaction slightly above the midpoint (6.1 on a 10-point scale). However, young adults who consider their employment to be a career rate their job satisfaction significantly higher than those who view their current employment as a job (7.4 and 6.3, respectively).

Among all young adults, education and workforce preparedness generally have a positive association. Nearly six in 10 agree that:

- Their education prepared them for the workforce (58%);
- They wouldn't have been able to land a job without their education (58%); and
- Their education prepared them to find a job (57%).

Having at least an associate degree significantly increases the likelihood of agreeing with these statements. Individuals with no degree are roughly divided, with only half agreeing their level of education prepared them sufficiently for the workforce.

Figure 2: Employment status

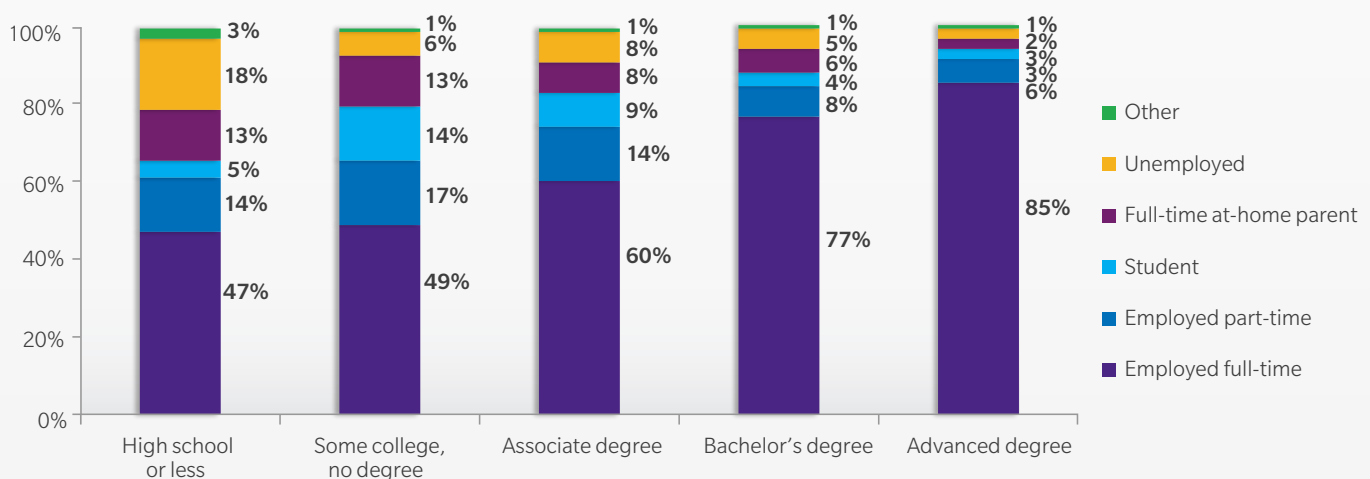
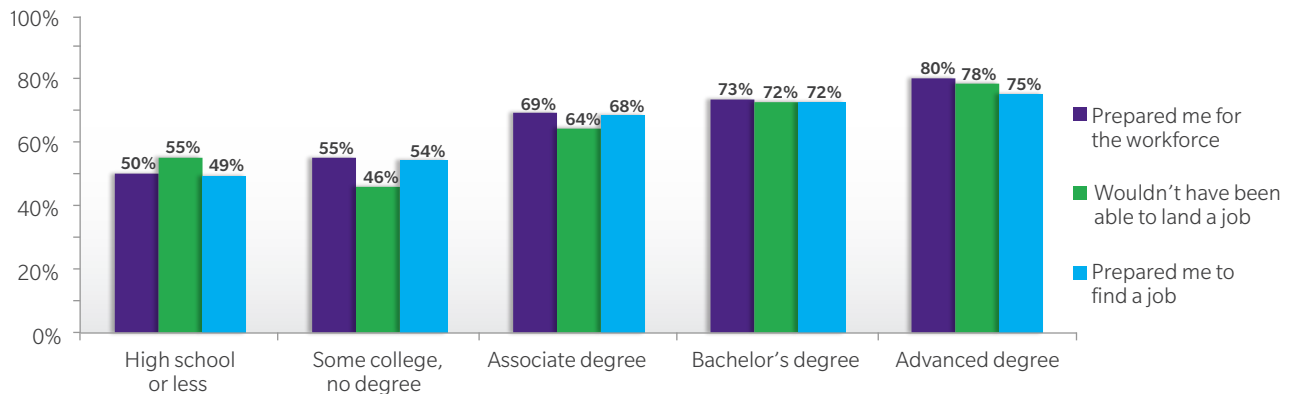


Figure 3: Benefits of education on employment



The benefits of a college degree persist even among individuals who are not currently employed. Only 47 percent of unemployed individuals without a college degree feel their education prepared them for the workforce, compared to 67 percent of unemployed degree holders. This suggests that a college education not only impacts objective factors such as income but also supports more positive attitudes, regardless of employment status.

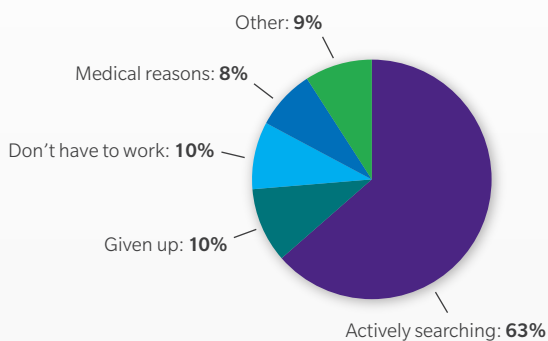
Young adults without a college degree face a stiffer challenge to find employment than do those with a college degree. While two-thirds of young adults who have not earned a college degree are employed (61% high school or less and 66% some college, no degree), a much larger proportion of college degree holders are currently employed (associate 74%, bachelor's 84% and advanced degree 91%).

Nearly two-thirds of unemployed young adults are actively searching for work. The remaining one-third who are not seeking employment report a variety of reasons for this, including medical reasons, giving up or not needing to work to support themselves.

Young adults with at least some college education, even if they have not received a degree, are almost three times less likely to be unemployed than are those with a high school or less education. Four in 10 unemployed young adults with a high school or less education are no longer actively searching for a job, including 12 percent who have given up looking for work.

Of the small percentage of bachelor's or advanced degree holders who are unemployed, none report having given up looking for work.

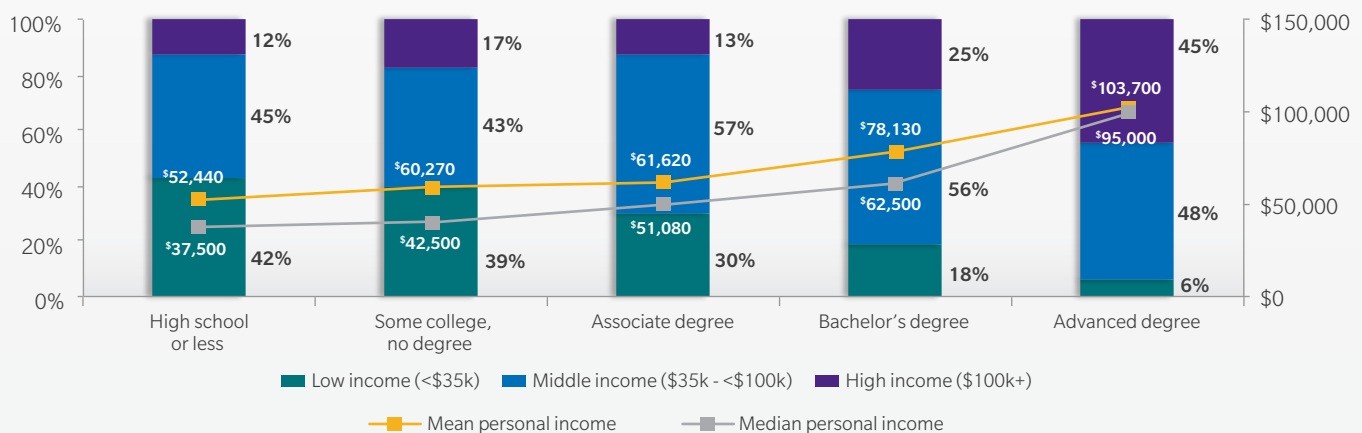
Figure 4: Unemployed young adults



Similar to the patterns of employment, current personal income seems closely related to age and educational attainment. Younger individuals and those with lower levels of education report significantly lower average personal income. Among those ages 22-27, the median reported personal income is \$37,500 (mean income \$49,399), compared to \$57,500 median income for those ages 28-35 (mean income \$74,550).

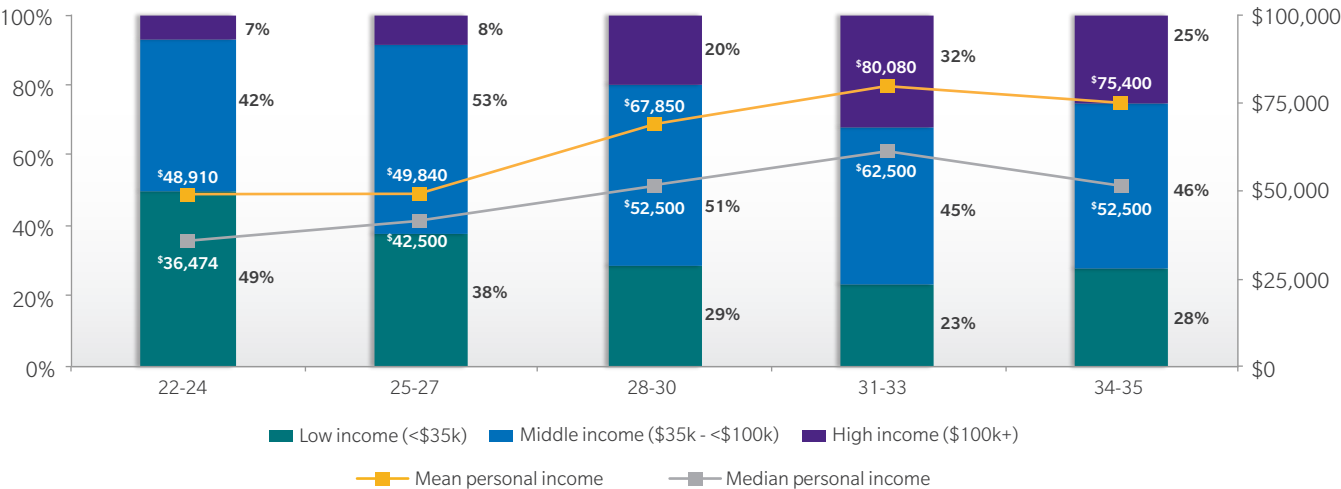
Individuals with no college degree report \$42,500 in median personal income (\$56,020 mean income), compared to \$62,500 median personal income (\$80,170 mean income) among those with an associate degree or higher.

Figure 5: Personal income⁵ by educational attainment



⁵ For the purpose of this report, "low income" refers to individuals making less than \$35,000 annually, "middle income" to individuals making \$35,000 to \$99,999 annually, and "high income" to individuals making \$100,000 or more annually. Base for personal income includes employed adults only (full time, part time and military).

Figure 6: Personal income by age



Significantly fewer young women report they are working at least part time (60%) compared to men (78%). While this gap in levels of employment between men and women is explained mostly by the choice to act as a full-time at-home parent (21% of women compared to 1% of men), there is also a persistent gap in reported income between employed men and women. Overall, employed women report a mean personal income of \$52,000, compared to \$74,000 for employed men.

The income gap between men and women is generally persistent across most job fields or specializations. The smallest income gap is in the math/science fields, in which women earn 5 percent less than men on average; the largest is in the social sciences and liberal arts fields. Of the young adults employed in their field of study, men are more likely to pick fields such as engineering (19% of men compared to 6% of women) and math/science (17% of men compared to 11% of women), while women tend to go into professional fields, including education, health care or law (23% for women compared to 9% of men).

Influence of field of study on personal income

Among the young adults surveyed in *Money Under 35*, college graduates who earned an associate, bachelor's or advanced degree in engineering report the highest personal income (\$108,000 on average). Social science, math/science and business

Figure 7: Mean personal income by field of study

Engineering	\$108,000
Social sciences	\$66,000
Math/science	\$66,000
Business	\$65,000
Professional (education, health care or law)	\$58,000
Visual and performing arts	\$49,000
Liberal arts	\$48,000
Average	\$67,000

majors earn, on average, \$65,000–66,000. Young adults with advanced degrees in education, health care or law, earn an average of \$58,000, while those with degrees in the liberal arts or visual and performing arts earn an average of \$48,000–49,000.

Figure 8: Employment by gender

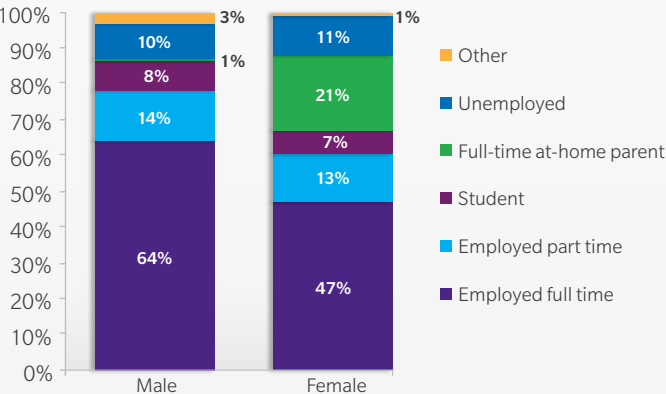


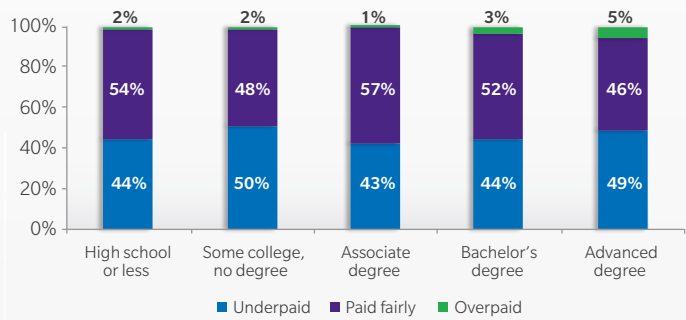
Figure 9: Field of study by gender

Field of Study	Male	Female	Income Gap ⁶
Engineering	19%	6%	17%
Math/science	17%	11%	5%
Social sciences	16%	15%	53%
Business	15%	18%	20%
Liberal arts	9%	11%	51%
Professional	9%	23%	8%
Visual and performing arts	7%	7%	11%
Vocational	6%	7%	45%
Other	2%	2%	-5%

Regardless of reported personal income, young adults show a noticeable lack of satisfaction with their current level of income. Just over one-quarter (28%) of young adults rate their satisfaction with their current income as “good” (8–10 on a 10-point scale). The average rating of income satisfaction is 5.6 and increases with age. Individuals ages 28–35 rate satisfaction with their current income a little higher than do younger adults (5.9 compared to 5.3 among ages 22–27).

While young adults are not fully satisfied with their current income, more than half feel they are paid fairly (52%, compared to 46% who believe they are underpaid and 2% who believe they are overpaid). Part of this pattern is related to age, as those ages 31–35 are less likely to feel underpaid (43%) than are those ages 22–27 (48%). While perceptions of being fairly paid increase with age, that pattern does not hold true for higher levels of education. Young adults with an associate degree are the most likely to feel like they are fairly paid (57%); this percentage drops for holders of a bachelor’s degree (52%) and falls even further among those with an advanced degree (46%).

Figure 10: Perception of pay fairness



Personal profile: Timothy is a 23-year-old man from the Midwest who earned a bachelor’s degree in engineering. This young man is proud to be employed in a stable career in his field and is currently renting his own place. His current income is about \$63,000. At this point in his life he is not ready to own a home, but he plans to get married and buy a home within the next five years. His two top priorities are being debt-free and being happy. While he does think money has an impact on life, he likes to think that the people in his life are more important. He states, “I definitely think there is more to life than money ... I don’t think I’d want to be living on the edge, so it does have a moderate impact on my life, but I think that the people in my life are more important than the money in my life.”

He feels he is in a much better financial situation compared to other people his age because of his career choice and minimal debt. “Many people my age might still be living with their parents, potentially unemployed and under a mountain of debt,” he says.

Timothy tries to be conservative about his overall financial health. He is mindful of all of his spending and is working to aggressively pay off his student loan. He rates his overall financial health at about eight out of 10 and all aspects of his life at an eight or above.

His high financial self-assessment is driven by his ability to pay all his monthly expenses (rent, utilities, etc.), afford “decent food,” afford a fitness membership and occasionally make nonessential or recreational purchases. He concludes that if he can afford and maintain “...things for my physical well-being, if I can maintain those then it is a good representation of my financial well-being.” Timothy has his student loan debt to pay off, and he is currently saving for retirement, education (both his and his future children’s), a vacation and emergencies.

Rate your current satisfaction with your...

Life:	8
Health:	8
Job:	8
Current income:	9
Career adv.:	9
Future earnings:	9

⁶ Income gap: Difference in income as the percentage that women’s incomes are below men’s incomes.

Overall, most young adults believe they have the right amount of education for the job they hold (59%). The remaining two-fifths of young adults are divided between feeling overeducated (15%), feeling they have the correct education but not the right skill set (13%) or feeling that they do not have enough education (13%). Young adults with a degree (associate or higher), in addition to feeling underpaid to a greater extent, are more likely to feel like they are overeducated (19%) than are those without a degree (12%). Similarly, those without a degree are more likely to believe they are undereducated (18% high school or less and 16% some college, no degree, compared to 7% with an associate degree or 5% of bachelor’s and advanced degree holders).

Debt and other payments

Debt is another potentially significant indicator of financial health. One in four (25%) young adults in *Money Under 35* reports he or she has no debt. The study shows that the presence of debt does not necessarily equate to “poor” financial health. Debt in the form of student loans, mortgages and business loans gives individuals the opportunity to advance or improve their lives. These forms of debt can help individuals develop a career path, provide long-term stability and gain income.

Three-quarters of young adults report they carry some type of debt. Credit card debt is the most common type, held by 37 percent of young adults, who report an average balance of \$4,566⁷.

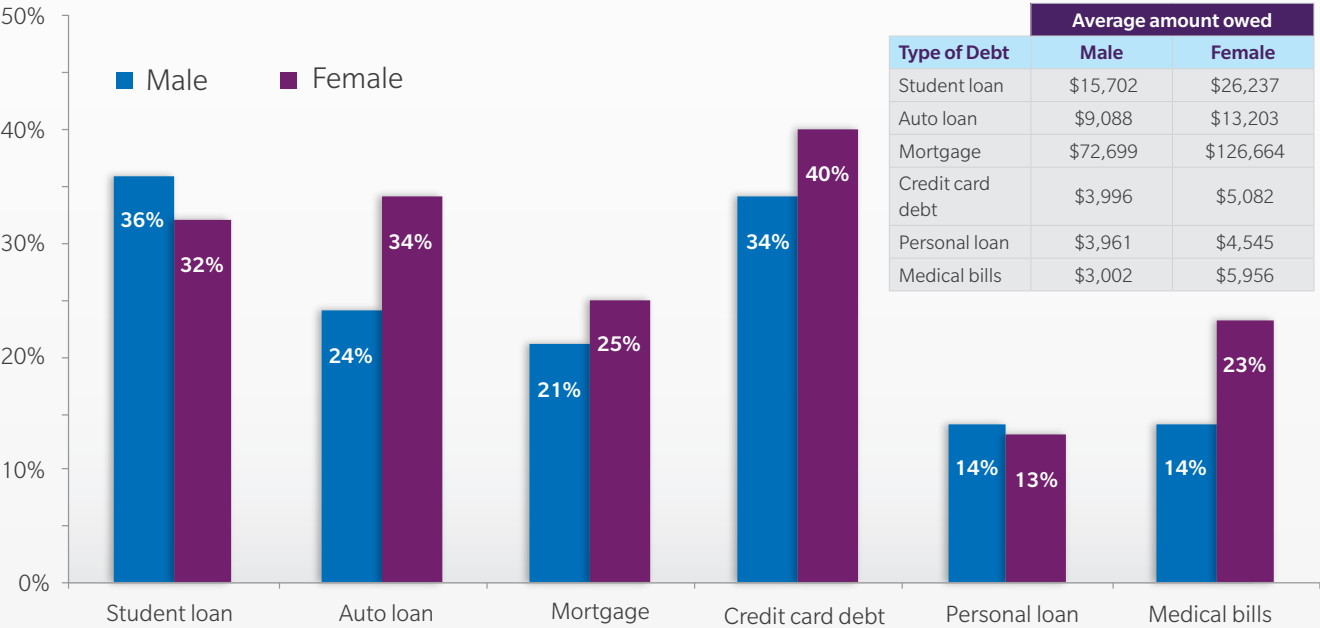
The second most common type is student loans, with 34 percent of all 22-to-35-year-olds reporting that they have education debt. Among those with student loans, the average amount is \$20,636.

Car loans are the third most common type (29%), with \$11,512 owed on average. Nearly a quarter of young adults (23%) have mortgages averaging \$101,822.

Women have a lower frequency of student loan debt but a higher frequency of credit card debt, mortgages and auto loans than do men.

After age 28, debt becomes more prevalent. Between age groups 25-27 and 28-30, credit card debt frequency increases from 35 percent to 43 percent, while auto loan frequency increases from 28 percent to 34 percent. Between these two age groups the frequency of mortgages increases by 10 points. The increase in the frequency of debt among older individuals may be a function of higher income levels and the corresponding increase in availability of credit.

Figure 11: Percentage with debt and average debt amount by debt type and gender



⁷ Average debt reported is the average among those with that type of debt. Zero balances are excluded from the average.

Figure 12: Percentage with debt and average debt amount by debt type and age



Figure 13: Percentage with debt by debt type and income level group



The frequency of credit card debt among college graduates of any level is relatively consistent (40% for both associate and bachelor's degrees and 38% for advanced degrees). Young adults who attended some college but did not earn a degree are most likely to carry credit card debt (44%), and those with a high school or less education are least likely to have credit card debt (31%).

The nearly half of young adults who fall into the middle-income young group (48%) have the highest frequency of debt and the largest debt load.

Figure 14: Average amount owed by debt type and income level group

	Low income (<\$35k)	Middle income (\$35k - <\$100k)	High income (\$100k+)
Student loan	\$18,119	\$23,237	\$12,977
Auto loan	\$10,010	\$13,102	\$8,578
Mortgage	\$76,984	\$104,772	\$95,607
Credit card debt	\$3,270	\$5,469	\$4,107
Personal loan	\$3,951	\$4,644	\$4,760
Medical bills	\$5,867	\$2,808	\$776

Three-quarters of young adults do not currently have a mortgage (77%). Of that group, 88 percent have not applied for one. The most common reason for not applying for a mortgage is not being ready to own a home (37%). The other most common reasons are related to finances, including not having enough funds for a down payment (21%) and not being able to afford monthly payments (21%). The most common obstacle faced by the small number of young adults who do not have a mortgage but who have applied for one was financial issues. Reported reasons include bad credit, a low credit score or outstanding debts (14%). One in three young adults who was turned down for a mortgage did not know why his or her application was rejected (35%).

Education level plays a major role in home ownership. Bachelor's and advanced degree holders are much more likely to have a mortgage (31% and 42%, respectively) compared to those with an associate degree (23%) and young adults who have not earned a degree (20% for both high school or less and some college, no degree).

While achieving higher education can involve borrowing, those who borrowed and completed their degree are even more likely to have a mortgage than are their non-borrowing counterparts of the same educational level. Young adults who are still actively repaying their student loans are slightly less likely to have mortgages than are their similarly educated peers who did not borrow.

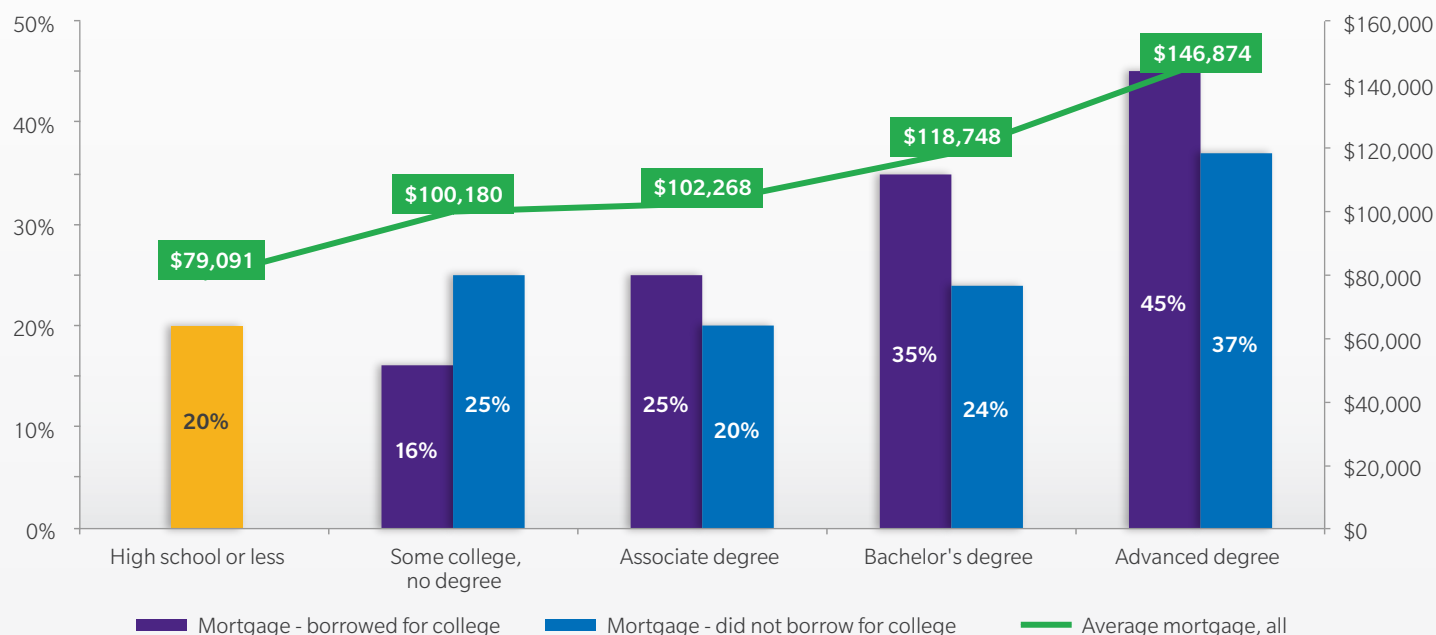
Higher-educated young adults also tend to have higher levels of income and can afford higher mortgage amounts. Young adults with advanced degrees on average have \$146,874 and young adults with bachelor's degrees have \$118,748 in mortgage loans.

Most young adults report feeling some anxiety about their debt regardless of the actual debt amounts. Three out of five young adults are worried about their debt (59%), and two out of five have recently experienced trouble making all of their payments (39%). Half of individuals who said being debt-free is most important to them report currently or recently having trouble with debt (50%).

The most likely group to worry about financial obligations consists of those who attended some college but did not earn a degree (64% worry, compared to 56%–58% among other groups). High-income individuals are as likely to be worried about their debts as low-income earners are (66% and 65%, respectively). A majority of middle-income adults are also worried about their debts (56%), although to a lesser degree than other income groups.

Half of all young adults indicate they worry about paying all their bills each month (51%). While individuals with higher education (associate degree or higher) are slightly less likely to have concerns about immediate issues like paying bills each month (45% worry versus 53% worry among non-degree holders), concerns about debt in general and credit card balances are relatively consistent across age and education level.

Figure 15: Percentage with mortgage by educational attainment



Note: "Borrowed for college" refers to those who reported borrowing for their education and includes those who may not currently have student loan debt.

The top three priority items for the two-fifths of young adults experiencing trouble with making all of their payments are life necessities: mortgage/rent, food and utilities. Auto loans are the next highest priority, followed by cell phones, insurance, child care and internet access in the middle of the priority scale.

At the low end of the payment priority scale fall personal loans, credit card debt, student loans and medical bills. With these low-priority debts, the individual has normally already received the benefit, so the negative consequence for not making payment may not be perceived as immediate or as punitive as in other areas. Those who have student loans prioritize those payments above personal loans, cable and medical bills.

Figure 16: How individuals experiencing trouble paying their bills prioritize each bill

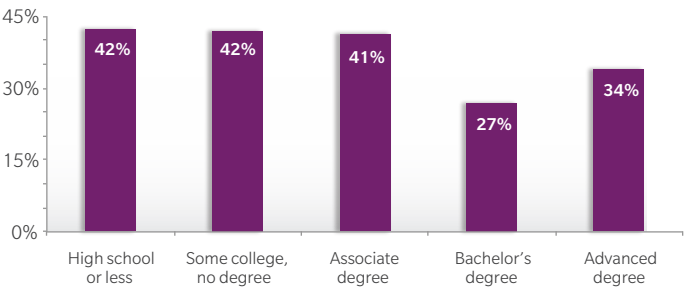
Bill type	Priority rank - all	Priority rank - all with college debt	Priority rank - all without college debt
Mortgage/rent	2.94	3.05	2.50
Food	3.57	3.67	3.72
Utilities	3.98	4.17	4.12
Auto loan/lease	4.36	4.47	4.13
Cell phone	4.96	4.96	5.21
Insurance	5.04	5.21	4.57
Child care	5.30	5.42	5.32
Internet	5.52	5.57	5.47
Personal loan	5.62	6.23	5.50
Credit card debt	5.78	5.62	5.78
Cable	6.06	6.31	6.18
Student loan	6.15	6.15	--
Medical bills	7.03	7.90	9.96

Note: individuals ranked only those debts or payments that they currently have, with 1 being the highest priority.

Educational attainment has a positive impact on young adults’ ability to manage their debt. One in four bachelor’s degree holders (27%) and one in three advanced degree holders (34%) report having difficulties making payments. Associate degree holders, young adults who attended some college but did not earn a degree, and young adults with a high school education or less all have similar rates of having trouble with debt (41%–42%).

While middle-income young adults have the highest frequency of debt and the greatest debt load across types of debt, middle-income young adults are also least likely to report having troubles making all of their debt payments. Less than one-third (32%) of middle-income young adults are currently or have recently experienced trouble paying their debt, compared to nearly half of low-income (47%) or high-income (48%) young adults.

Figure 17: Difficulties making payments by educational attainment



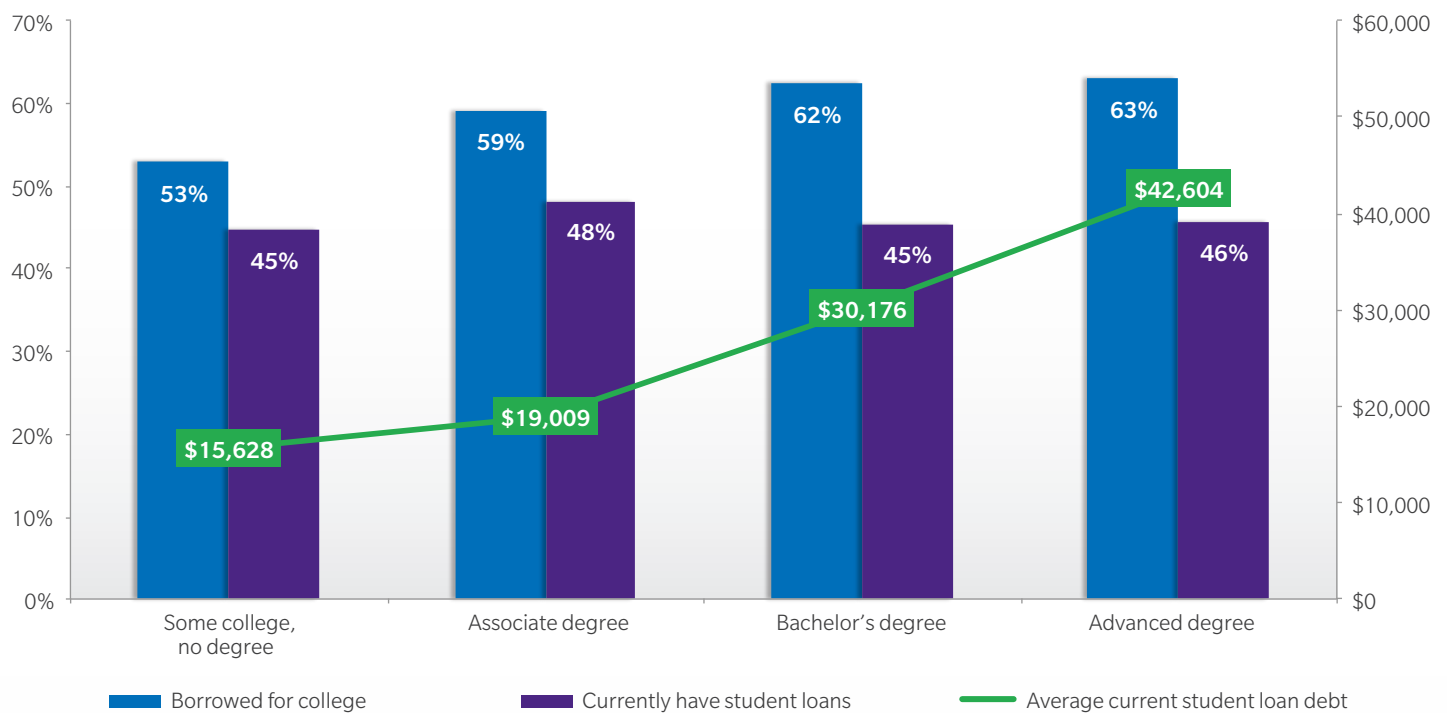
Borrowing for college

There is no doubt that financing a college education can be challenging. Student loans are the second most common form of debt for young adults, and the amount owed tends to trail only a home mortgage. Fifty-seven percent of young adults who attended college used borrowed funds to pay for some portion of their education. The higher the level of educational attainment, the more likely a young adult is to have borrowed for education (63% of advanced degree holders compared to 53% of those who attended some college but did not earn a degree).

Not all young adults who borrowed for college still have that debt. Roughly half of young adults who attended at least some college report that they currently have student loan debt (46%), with little difference across educational attainment levels. Young adults with at least a bachelor’s degree appear to have been more successful at paying off their college debt. Twenty-seven percent of those who borrowed for a bachelor’s and 28 percent of those who borrowed for an advanced degree report that they do not currently have any student loan debt (compared to 15% of those with some college but no degree and 19% of those with an associate degree).

For those who still have college debt, outstanding student loan amounts increase for those with higher educational attainment; among young adults with college debt, those with associate degrees average \$19,009, bachelor’s degrees average \$30,176, and those with more advanced degrees average \$42,604 in student loans. Young adults who have attended some college but not earned a degree also carry only slightly less student loan debt than do those with associate degrees (\$15,628).

Figure 18: Percentage with student loan debt and average student loan amount by educational attainment



Young adults who have attended college, regardless of degree status, are less likely to report current student debt as they get older. The percentage of young adults who still have college debt drops from half (50%) among 22-to-24-year-olds to 46 percent for 25-to-27-year-olds and 45 percent for 28-to-30-year-olds, decreases to 43 percent among 31-to-33-year-olds, and rises slightly to 45 percent among 34-to-35-year-olds.

Figure 19: Student loan pay-off rate by educational attainment

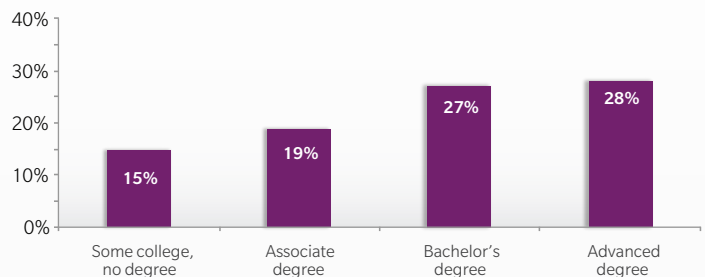
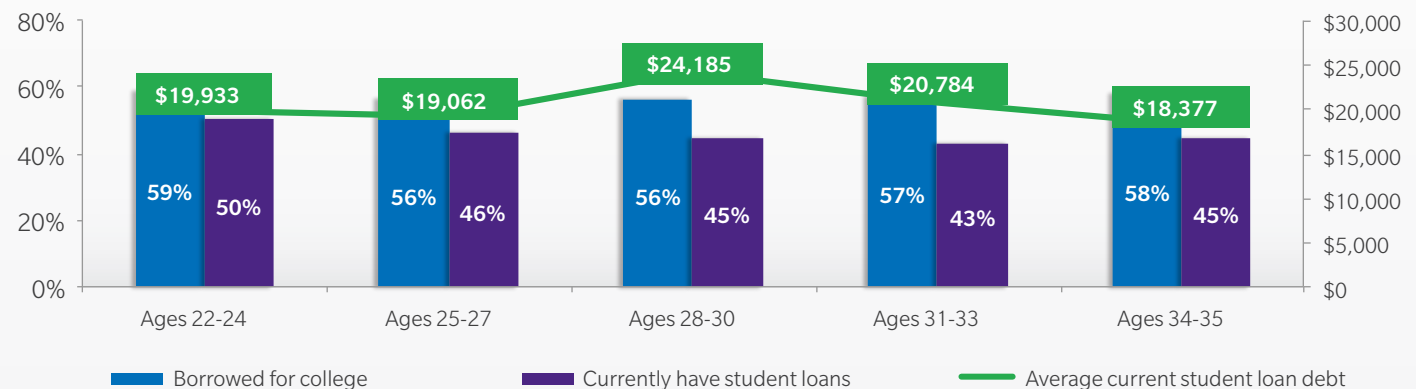


Figure 20: Percentage with student loan debt and average loan amount by age group



For young adults ages 27 or under, the amount of student loan debt is very similar; young adults ages 22–24 have an average of \$19,933 in student loans, and ages 25–27 have an average of \$19,062. Young adults ages 28–30 years old have the largest amount of student loan debt (\$24,185), followed by 31-to-33-year-olds (\$20,784). After 33 years of age, young adults' student loan amount begins to decrease again (\$18,377).

Money Under 35 finds little evidence that borrowing to pay for a college degree is an inherent handicap to building a life. Individuals who borrowed to pay for their education are equally likely as other groups to take other steps, such as buying a home or starting a family.

The traditional life milestones for young adults tend to be getting married, buying a home and starting a family. Borrowing for college does not appear to negatively affect the achievement of these milestones. In fact, among degree holders, individuals who borrowed for college are often more likely to achieve these milestones than are young adults who did not borrow.

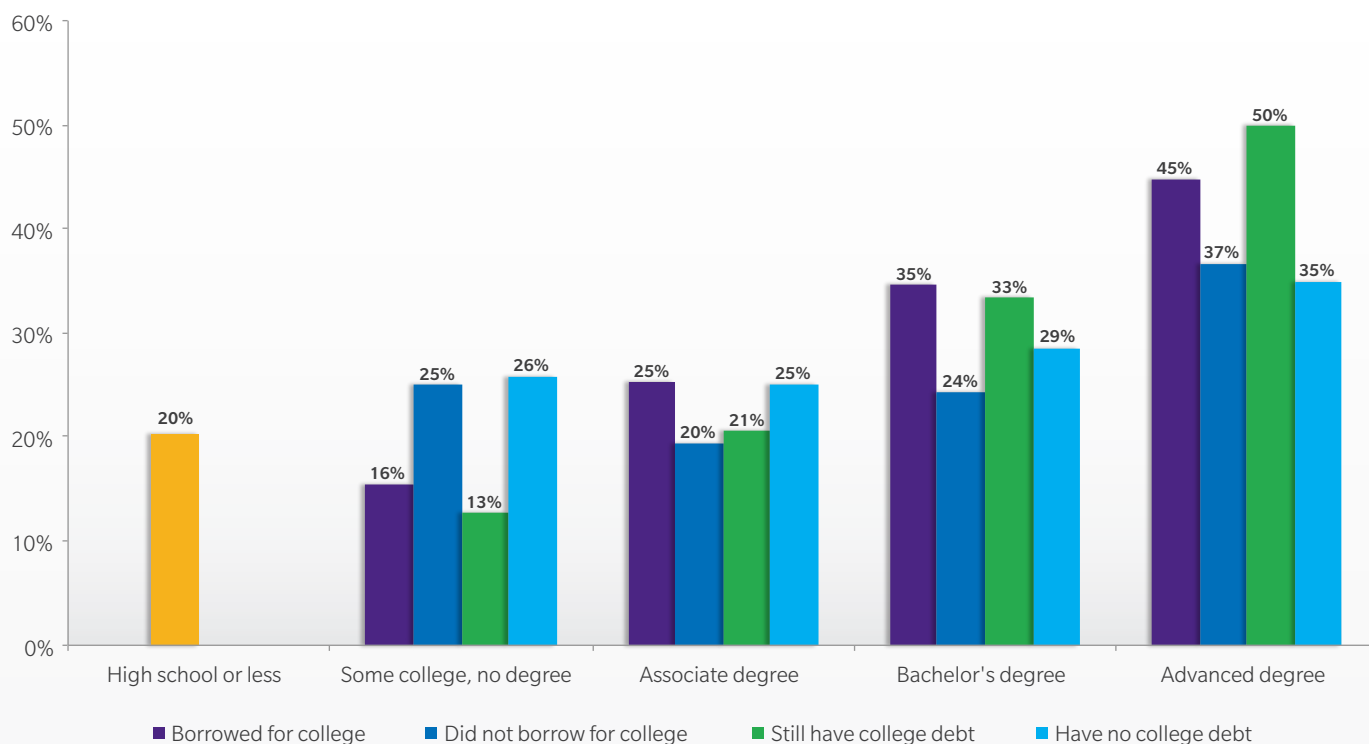
In terms of owning a home, among degree holders, college borrowers are more likely to report having a mortgage than are non-borrowers, regardless of educational attainment.

Among associate degree holders, one-quarter of college borrowers have a mortgage, compared to one in five non-borrowers (25% versus 20%). Among bachelor's and advanced degree holders, a similar trend is evident (bachelor's — 35% among college borrowers versus 24% among non-borrowers; advanced — 45% among college borrowers versus 37% among non-borrowers). Even more important, college borrowers who still have college debt are, in most cases, more likely to achieve these life milestones than are individuals who either did not borrow to finance their college education or who have already paid off their college loans.

Further, borrowing for college does not appear to hinder family formation. There is virtually no difference between those who borrowed to achieve a bachelor's degree and those who didn't. However, this is driven largely by those who borrowed and paid off their college borrowing. Those bachelor's degree recipients who are still paying off college debt are less likely to be married or have children than are their similarly educated peers without college debt.

There is virtually no difference between those who borrowed to achieve a bachelor's degree and those who didn't. However, this is driven largely by those who borrowed and paid off their college borrowing. Those bachelor's degree recipients who are still paying off college debt are less likely to be married or have children than are their similarly educated peers without college debt.

Figure 21: Percentage with mortgage by educational attainment and college borrowing⁸



⁸Borrowed for college = anyone who borrowed for his or her education, including both those who are currently paying those loans and those who have paid off their loans. Did not borrow for college = those who attended college but did not borrow. Still have college debt = those who currently have student loan debt. Have no college debt = those who do not currently have student loans, including some who borrowed for college and have paid off their loans.

Figure 22: Percentage married by educational attainment and college borrowing

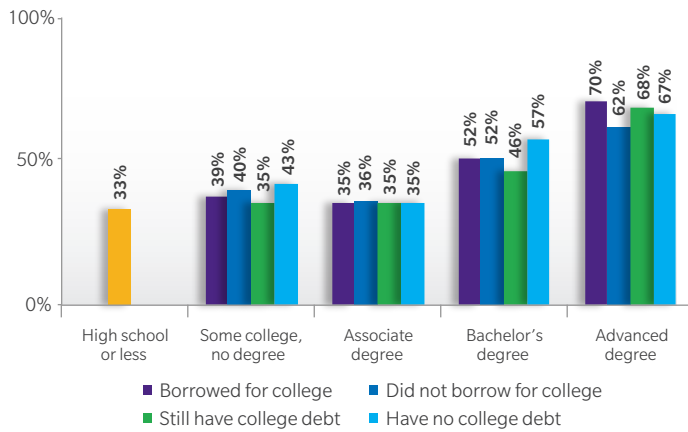


Figure 23: Percentage with children by educational attainment and college borrowing

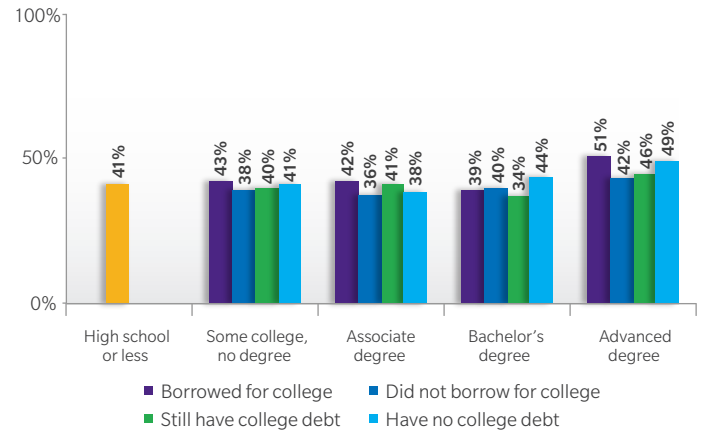
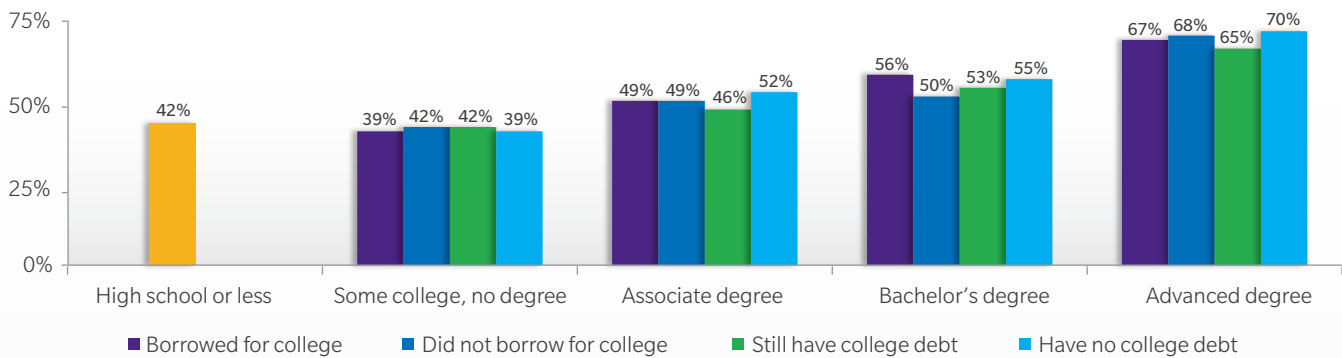


Figure 24: Ability to engage in spontaneous social activities by educational attainment and college borrowing



Besides these key milestones, young adults who borrowed for college, regardless of whether they've paid off their loans, are similarly able to engage in spontaneous social activities with friends and family. Engaging in social activities without planning and/or budgeting ahead of time generally increases with educational attainment. Within levels of education, the ability to engage in spontaneous social activities is roughly equally prevalent regardless of college borrowing or debt status.

However, while borrowing for a college education or continuing college debt does not seem to impact the ability of young adults to build a life, the overall story is more nuanced. In fact, many young adults who borrowed for college or who still are making loan payments are aware that the costs associated with building a life are a financial stretch. Because they are stretching to reach these goals, they are noticeably more concerned about debt and their ability to make payments and to save.

Young adults with at least a bachelor's degree who borrowed for college or are still making student loan payments are saving less on average. Bachelor's and advanced degree holders who borrowed have saved 15 percent less than those

same degree holders who did not borrow; if still making loan payments, bachelor's and advanced degree holders have saved 27 percent less than those who do not have college debt. Across all levels of educational attainment, those who borrowed for college are also more likely to experience trouble making all their payments (46% among college borrowers at all levels of educational attainment, compared to 22% among those who attended college but did not borrow).

Perception of financial stability is one major area where young adults show some of the strain associated with embarking on their life while trying to repay college loans. Across levels of educational attainment, young adults who do not have college loans are most likely to agree that they are at a financially stable time of their life (71% for advanced degree, 65% for bachelor's degree, 53% for associate degree).

Individuals who are still making student loan payments are significantly less likely than their similarly educated peers to see the present as a time of financial stability. Overall, even if they are still repaying student loans, those with an associate degree or higher are more likely to feel financially stable compared to those with a high school education or less. Those who borrowed money to attend college but did not complete their degree are the least likely to feel financially secure.

Other areas also highlight the degree of worry among young adults. Even as they are reaching traditional milestones, a substantial proportion of these individuals worry about their debts and their ability to pay their bills. Across each of these areas, young adults who borrowed for college and/or who are still making student loan payments are substantially more likely to agree with these worries and concerns. This trend

is evident across levels of educational attainment, suggesting that even with the benefits achieved through more education (such as higher salary), the act of reaching for traditional milestones, coupled with the existence of debt (both college loans and other debt), is stretching young Americans financially.

Figure 25: Perception of being financially stable by educational attainment and college borrowing

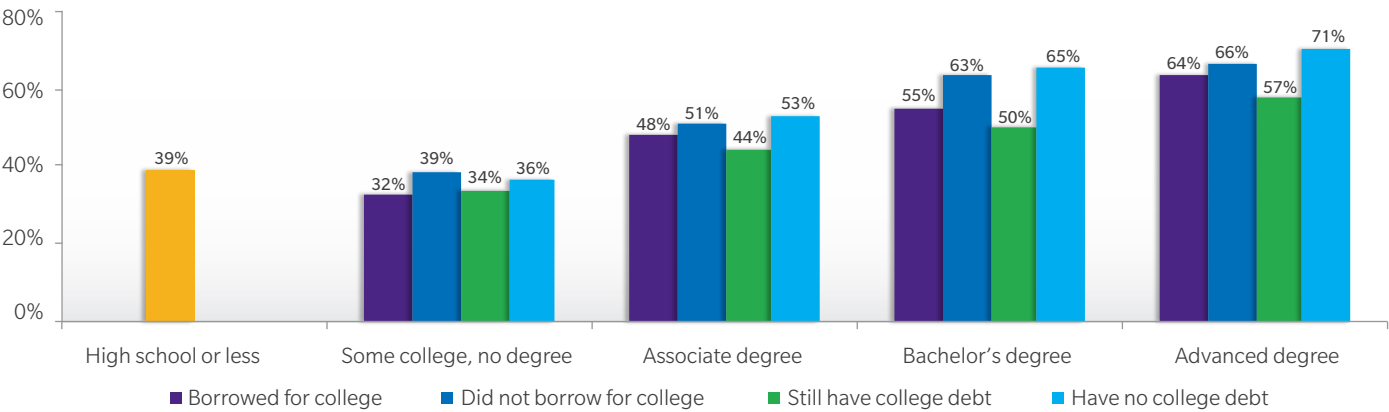
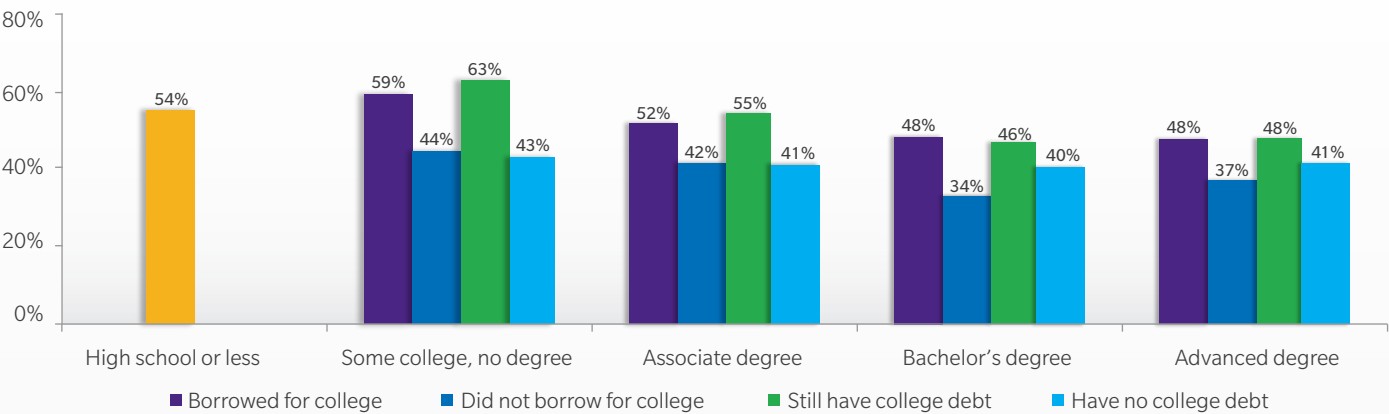


Figure 26: Percentage worried about paying all bills each month by educational attainment and college borrowing



Personal profile: Jenna is a soon-to-be mother and professional employed full time, living on the East Coast. At 26 years old, she has already achieved the milestone of paying off the student loan debt she incurred while getting her master's degree in classics. This was achieved through what she called an "aggressive" approach toward her student loan, allotting the bulk of her paycheck to pay it off each month. Recently, Jenna and her husband purchased a home together. Today the mortgage is her only debt.

Despite this impressive standing, however, Jenna evaluated herself as a seven out of 10 when assessing her overall financial health. Interestingly, Jenna appraised her own life and health at the highest possible score, awarding herself a 10 in both categories using the same scale. When interviewed, Jenna noted that while "good" financial standing is not the single most important factor in overall life satisfaction, it "definitely helps." She acknowledged its increasing significance in her life, especially now that she will soon be having a baby, but remarked that she felt "up to the task" of "trying to have a family and also balance a budget."

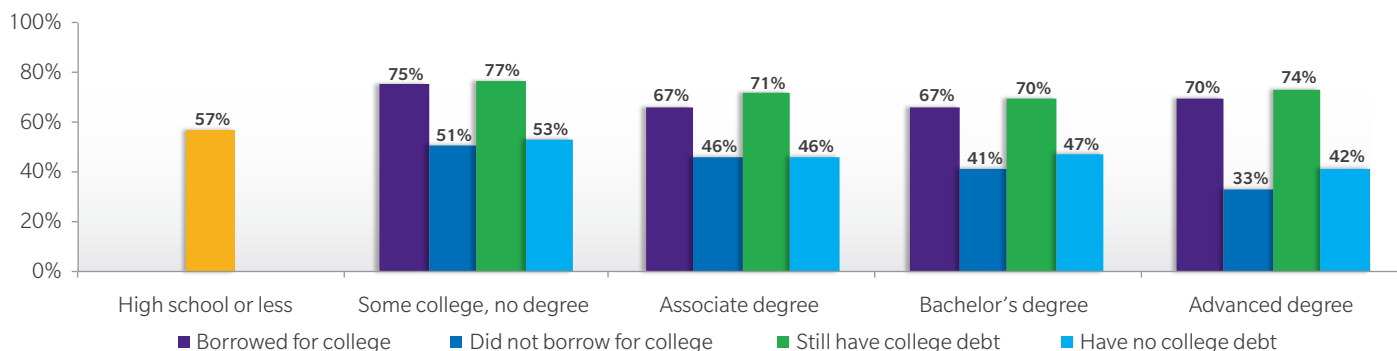
Evidently, these lifestyle shifts toward greater domesticity have weighed on Jenna: She places "starting a family" as her first priority in her savings goals. When asked if she was optimistic about her future prospects, Jenna stated that she felt everything was "pretty balanced" and that

she had "a lot more stability" in being married. Further emphasizing this point, Jenna rates having a family as more important than being out of debt. She states, "I think that having a family is more important than being out of debt, honestly. I mean, it was something I wanted — you know, to pay off my debt — and I thought that I would be in a better place, and then I was able to ... but if I couldn't [repay my loan], it wouldn't have stood in my way."

Jenna's educational background has certainly prepared her for success in the workplace. Jenna seems particularly well-situated in her professional life. She rates her ability for "career advancement" and her "prospects for future earnings" both as a nine out of 10. Moreover, Jenna believes her education was "worth it" and she "wouldn't have this job without it." Jenna recognizes that her education got her where she is today and that she is much better off than she expected to be at this age.

Rate your current satisfaction with your...	
Life:	10
Health:	10
Job:	7
Current income:	8
Career adv.:	9
Future earnings:	9

Figure 27: Percentage worried about debts by educational attainment and college borrowing



While these increased worries certainly suggest that borrowing to pay for college has both pluses and minuses, there are other more tangible effects associated with building a life while managing college loan payments. Specifically, savings tend to suffer as young adults focus on other areas of their lives.

Among both bachelor's degree and advanced degree holders, individuals who either borrowed or who are currently repaying college loans show lower levels of total savings. For advanced degree holders, the difference is significant, perhaps based on the higher loan amounts these individuals take out and are repaying.

Perhaps the most significant hurdle that borrowers face as they begin to build their lives is making all bill payments each month. While 39 percent of young adults overall report they are currently having or recently had trouble making bill payments, across all levels of educational attainment, those who borrowed or are currently repaying loans are nearly twice as likely as individuals who did not take out loans to report that they are experiencing trouble making bill payments. While this trend is most acute among associate degree holders and those who did not complete their degree, trouble making bill payments is also more prevalent among other degree holders who borrowed or are currently making loan payments.

Figure 28: Average savings amount by educational attainment and college borrowing

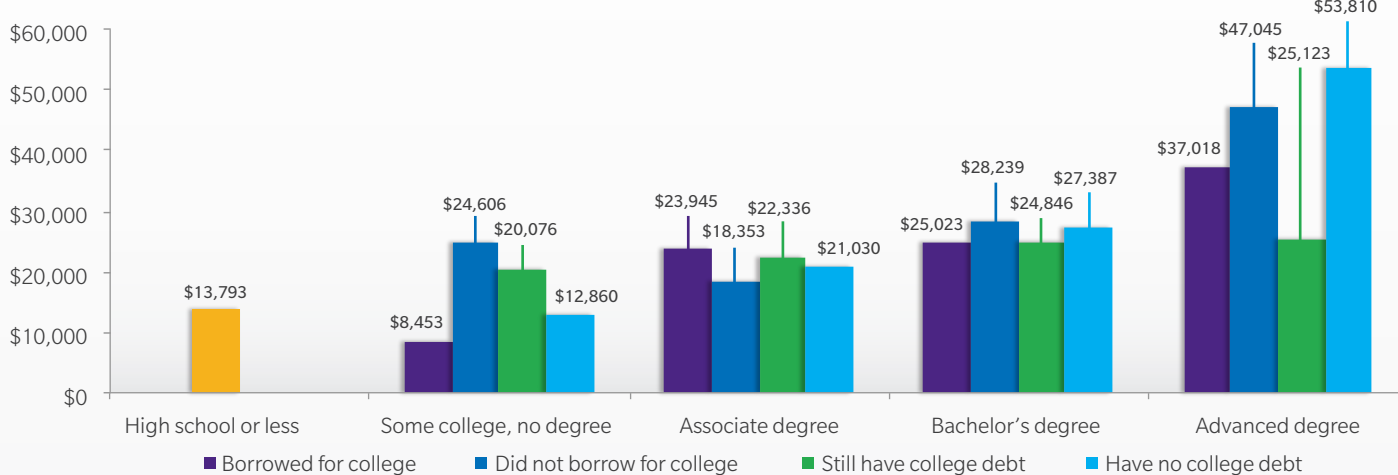
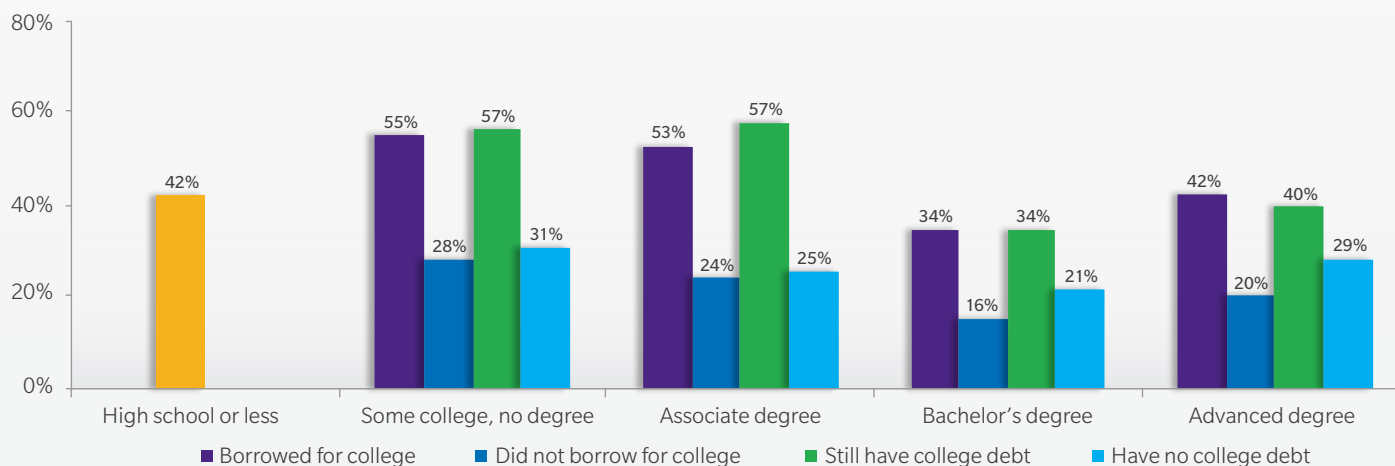


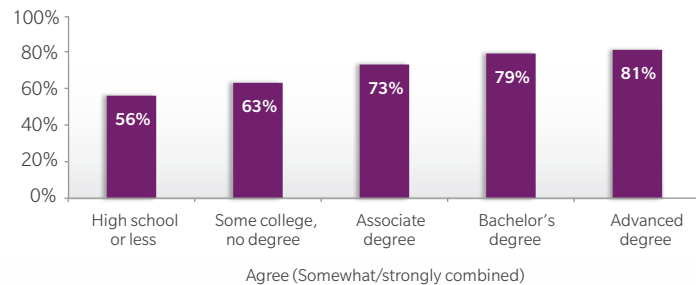
Figure 29: Percentage reporting trouble making payments by educational attainment and college borrowing



Value of educational attainment

Americans believe in the value of education. Across all young adults who took part in *Money Under 35*, two-thirds agree that their education was a worthwhile investment (65%). At higher levels of educational attainment, there is also a much higher level of agreement about the value of education; 78 percent of young adults with a degree report their education was a worthwhile investment.

Figure 30: Belief in the value of education



Agreement that their education was a worthwhile investment does not vary significantly among those who borrowed or even by the amount borrowed, with 41 percent of all strongly agreeing (40% of those whose loans totaled \$50,000 or more, 39% of those who borrowed between \$25,000 and \$50,000, and 43% of those who borrowed less than \$25,000).

Education improves young adults' ability to find employment by giving them the credentials to get their foot in the door and by providing practical skills that prepare them for the workplace. Young adults who have earned a college degree strongly endorse the idea that their college education taught them the social, cultural and communication skills that may provide an avenue to career development; four-fifths say their college education helped them strengthen their communication skills (80%), helped them learn how to interact with different types of people (80%), taught them to approach situations in different ways (79%), and allowed them to grow their social circle (70%).

Figure 31: Belief in the value of education by amount borrowed for college

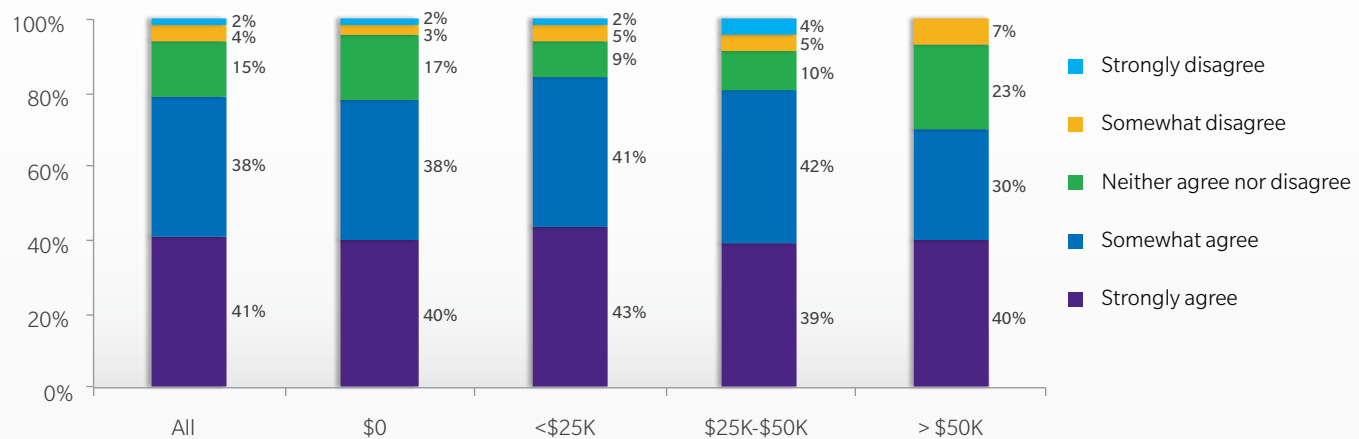
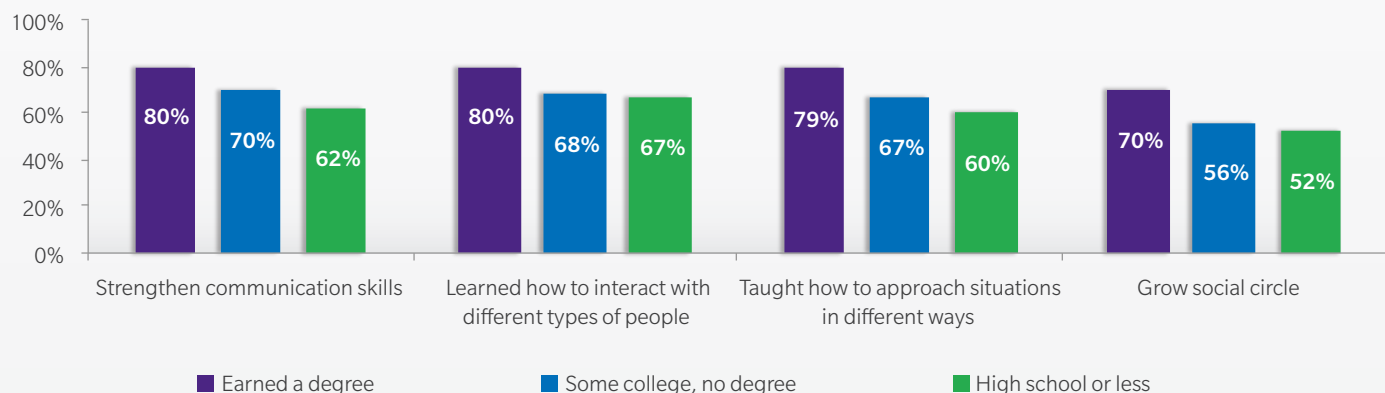


Figure 32: Benefits of education on social development



More than a quarter of the young adults in *Money Under 35* are currently continuing their education (28%), with nearly half of those between 22 and 24 years old (45%) in school either full or part time. By the mid-30s, the number of those currently attending school declines to just one in five. At 25 or older, most young adults who are in school do not classify themselves first as students. Instead, they identify first as having a primary occupation, even if they are currently unemployed and are also going to school.

Among adults ages 25–30 who are in school, 32 percent are seeking bachelor’s degrees. By age 31, many young adults are going back to school to develop professional skills (29%) or earn a master’s degree (25%).

Figure 33: Currently attending school

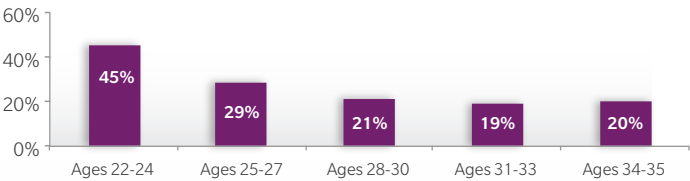


Figure 34: Primary identity as student

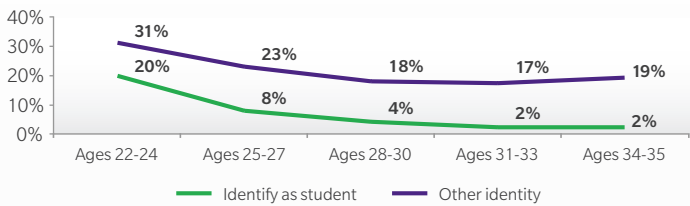
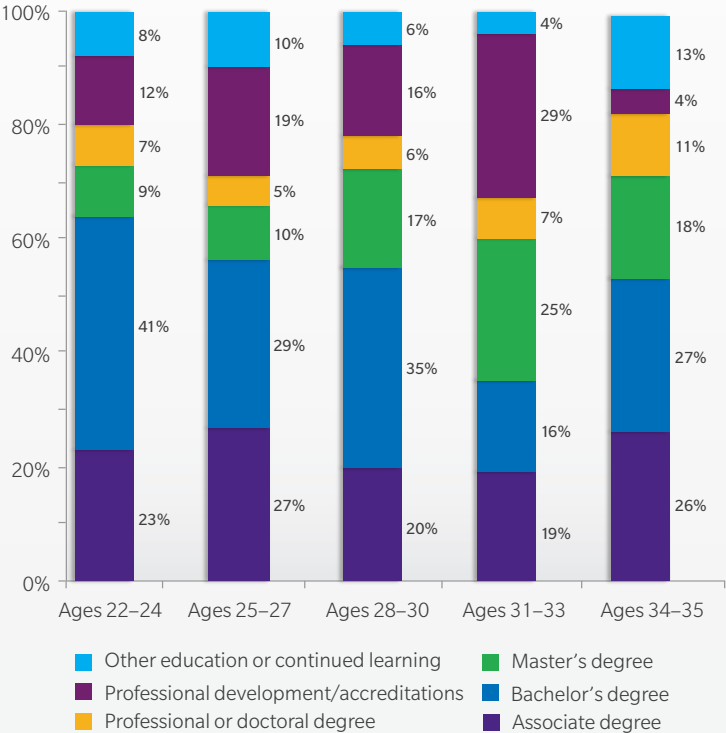


Figure 35: Continued education goal by age



Personal profile: Sarah, a 29-year-old woman from California, works full time and is also a student. She lives with her long-time partner in a home the two recently bought together. Sarah has a mortgage and a monthly car payment but no other debt.

Education is one area providing Sarah with greater stability in life. She is now on the path to earning her bachelor’s degree after having completed an associate degree. She considers education both “important” and “worth it.” She believes that finishing her degree will open more doors, and she rated her potential for career advancement a nine out of 10.

It has certainly helped secure her current status: Sarah is now employed in a position that she considers part of a career track, and she was recently promoted with a raise. However, Sarah notes that this was not always the case. She describes last year, before she was hired for her current role, as a period in which she was “really struggling” and having trouble making monthly payments. Financial stability is an aspect of her life that she hadn’t envisioned, saying that she did not expect “to be anywhere near where I am today” and that both she and her partner are “really happy about it.”

Sarah’s self-assessment of her current financial standing is one of restrained optimism. She rates her financial health as six out of 10 but states that she felt somewhat better off than others her age, which she attributes to a lack of credit card debt. Her situation has granted relief extending beyond fiscal concerns. Stress, in particular, is not experienced as acutely as it might be otherwise. Recurring worries, like “bills coming up” or “going to the grocery store,” don’t bother her as much as before. This, in turn, seems to translate to overall satisfaction: She rates her life satisfaction as eight out of 10.

Rate your current satisfaction with your...

Life:	8
Health:	3
Job:	7
Current income:	6
Career adv.:	9
Future earnings:	8

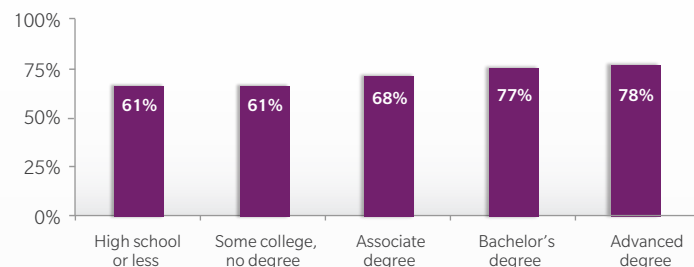
Savings goals and habits

Saving is arguably one of the healthiest financial habits for adults of any age. Nine out of 10 young adults are saving (94%). They are saving for both long-term goals (e.g., retirement, purchasing a home) and short-term goals (e.g., vacation, wedding), as well as emergency funds for unanticipated expenses.

Overall, two-thirds (65%) agree that they are able to put money away each month, even if it is a small amount. Conversely, only one in five young adults (17%) disagrees that he or she is able to save each month. The willingness to put even a small amount of money into savings each month is an important behavior that contributes to overall financial health.

This commitment to saving is generally steady across the full age range surveyed. Individuals with higher levels of income and education are more likely to agree they can save each month.

Figure 36: Ability to put away money each month by educational attainment

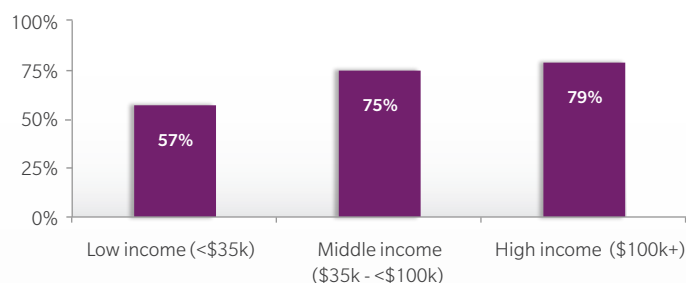


While the general behavior toward savings is positive, attitudes toward retirement savings are somewhat split. Four in 10 (39%) young adults believe that saving for retirement can wait, compared to 36 percent who disagree. Young adults in their early to mid-20s are somewhat more likely to feel that putting off retirement savings is acceptable (43% agree among ages 22–27 versus 36% agree among ages 28–35). However, more troubling is that high-income individuals are significantly more likely to agree that saving for retirement can wait — 60 percent of high-income individuals believe they can put off retirement savings, compared to 35 percent among middle-income and 36 percent among low-income

individuals. Over half (53%) of employers offer a 401(k) matching program, meaning that employers will match their employees' contributions to their own 401(k), up to a certain amount. Those with higher levels of education are more likely to have an employer that offers 401(k) matching.

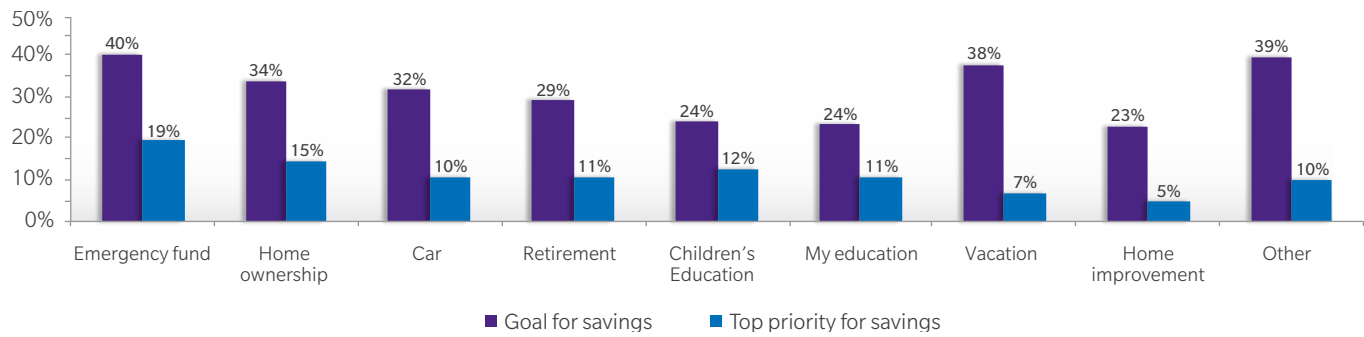
The most common savings goal across all age groups is an emergency fund, with four in 10 young adults citing this goal (40%). One in three young adults is saving for a home (34%) or car (32%). Fewer than three in 10 young adults say that they are saving for retirement (29%), with those ages 34–35 the most likely to be saving for retirement out of all the age groups (35%). Many are saving for a vacation, with nearly four in 10 (38%) saving for this purchase.

Figure 37: Ability to put away money each month by income group



Young adults have the largest portion of their savings in retirement savings, with an average \$29,400 saved. Those with kids are more likely to have saved more for retirement as compared to those without children (an average of around \$34,200 compared to \$25,500). The next largest portion of savings is intended for the purchase of a home, with an average of \$16,700 saved toward home ownership. Men tend to have a larger amount saved for home ownership than do women (\$20,900 compared with just \$12,700). For vacation, the short-term goal many young adults say they are saving for, the average amount saved is about \$1,800. While women are more likely to say that they are saving for a vacation than are men (43% and 32%, respectively), men tend to save more for vacations (\$2,700 for men compared with \$1,200 for women).

Figure 38: Savings goals and top priority

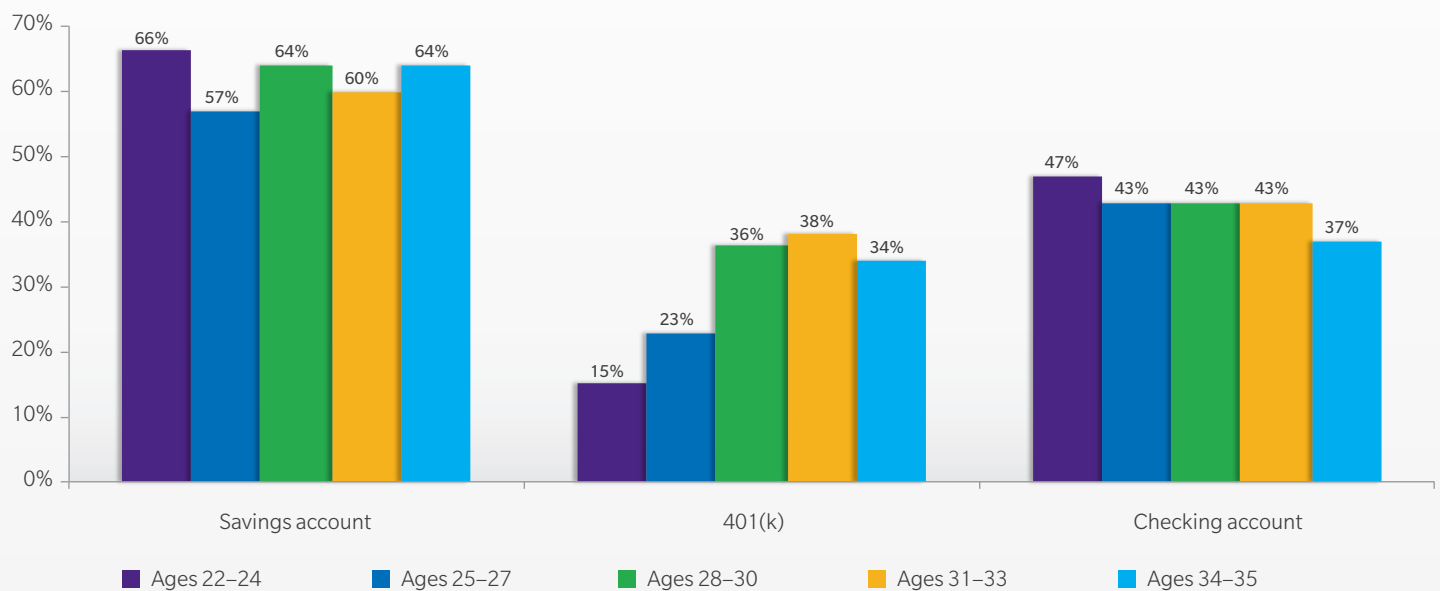


Overall, young adults prioritize their saving for emergency funds as the top priority, with just under one-fifth (19%) saying that the emergency fund is their top savings priority. Home ownership was the next highest priority, at 15 percent. Saving for their children's education is the top priority for 12 percent, with little difference between those with degrees and those without, further suggesting the value that young adults place on education. Saving for their children's education is much more likely to be the top priority for young adults with children than for those without children (25% and 3%, respectively). In fact, among those with children, saving for their children's education surpasses saving for emergency funds as the No. 1 savings priority (emergency fund is the top priority for 19% of parents).

Additionally, just over one in 10 young adults (11%) says that saving for retirement is his or her top savings priority, with this number increasing to nearly one-fifth for those with a bachelor's or advanced degree (19% and 18%, respectively).

While the 401(k) is popular with many young adults, especially those whose employers have matching programs, most young adults use a variety of different methods to reach their other savings goals. The most popular method for saving, a savings account, is used by nearly two-thirds of young adults (62%). Checking accounts and 401(k)s are the next most popular methods for saving, with approximately three in 10 using a 401(k) and four in 10 using a checking account (29% and 43%, respectively). As young adults get older and more educated, they are more likely to use a 401(k) for savings, while their use of a checking account for savings decreases with age.

Figure 39: Savings vehicles used by age



Financial management

Individuals can take charge of their overall financial health by actively monitoring their bills and credit scores. Developing good financial management habits early in life can carry forward through one’s life. Conversely, failing to develop good financial management skills can create barriers to positive financial health.

One healthy behavior that can benefit individuals of all ages is awareness of their credit score. Three out of five young adults report that they know their current credit score (61%), and the majority of them requested their score rather than received it automatically (69% and 29%, respectively). Young adults with higher levels of education are more likely to know their credit score, although they are less likely to request it.

Figure 40: Know credit score

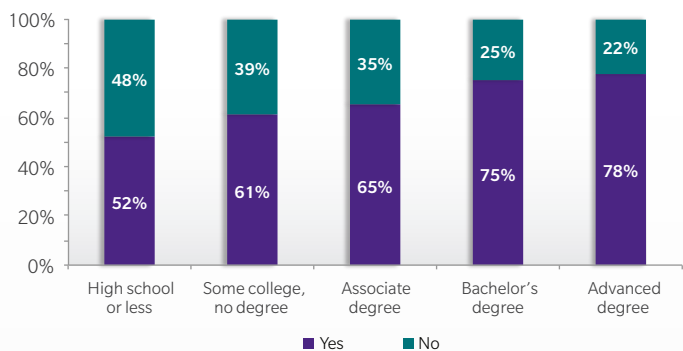
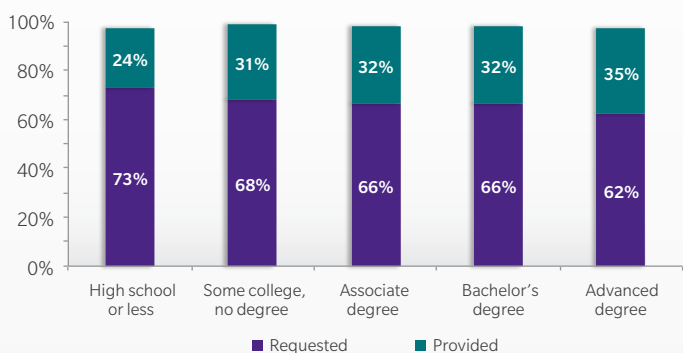


Figure 41: How credit score was obtained



A majority of young adults are tech-savvy and view smartphones, tablets and computers as necessities of life (66%, compared to 29% who view these items as luxuries and 5% who view them as unnecessary). These tech-savvy individuals indicate a higher level of financial savvy as well; they are more likely to know their current credit score (63%, compared to 59% of those who view tech as a luxury and 40% of those who view tech as unnecessary).

Some young adults are embracing the technological innovations developed to simplify financial management. Four in 10 (40%) report they use their bank’s website or mobile application to manage their finances. Other technology solutions are used with less frequency — one in five young adults (19%) uses a computer spreadsheet,

Personal profile: Nicole is a 34-year-old married woman from the South with a high school diploma. She and her husband fall into the middle-income group. About five years ago they took out a mortgage to purchase their home. She feels pretty confident in her financial situation. “I’d say I’m in pretty good standing as far as my credit score,” she says. “I don’t really owe anything other than for the house that I live in, and I have a pretty good job.”

In comparison to others her age, Nicole says her financial health is about the same and that she is about where she expected to be at this point in her life. She is pretty satisfied with all aspects of her life. Although she does rate her job and income slightly lower than she does other areas, she indicates she has a good job that she is qualified to perform. Due to her stability in her job, she does not see the need to invest in more education.

Nicole has a few debts, including a car loan and a personal loan, but she sees these as short-term debt and is not worried about her ability to make these payments with her current income.

She demonstrates some positive financial management habits. She knows her credit score. Nicole and her husband are saving for home improvements, retirement and emergencies. Looking to the future, she is planning to have children soon, and they are working on some home improvement projects.

Rate your current satisfaction with your...

Life:	8
Health:	7
Job:	6
Current income:	6
Career adv.:	7
Future earnings:	7

15 percent receive only e-statements or e-bills, and one in 10 uses either a third-party application (11%) or a computer program (10%) to manage his or her finances.

Despite the variety of technology solutions for financial management, more than one-third of young adults (36%) report they still balance their checkbook by hand. Older individuals (ages 31-35) are more likely to balance their checkbook by hand (44%, compared to an average of 32% among ages 22-30).

Young adults with the highest income levels demonstrate the greatest likelihood of using technologically driven methods to assist with financial management. These individuals reported using tools such as computer spreadsheets (28%), third-party apps (19%) and computer programs (27%) in addition to balancing their checkbooks by hand (53%).

Investing in education also seems to indicate use of a greater breadth of financial management tools. Respondents who earned at least a bachelor's degree use the most methods to manage their finances. Those who agree that their education was a good investment are half as likely to report they use no financial management techniques as those who believe their education was a poor investment (13% among poor investment versus 7% among good investment). While there is a fair degree of variability in the tools used for financial management, young adults generally exhibit strong agreement that they undertake specific actions related to financial management. Strong majorities agree that:

- I check my finances before making a purchase (80%).
- I always know how much money is in my bank account (78%).
- I check my finances after making a purchase (76%).

Despite general agreement about knowing how much money they have available at all times, just half of young adults (50%) say they use auto-pay for at least some of their bills. The use of auto-pay is significantly higher among college degree holders (62%) and high-income individuals (78%). However, a significant proportion of young adults do take an active role in paying their bills each month; most young adults manually schedule their payments each month (69%).

Financial health index

Assessing financial health is a reasonably complex task. Objective indicators such as level of income, amount of debt and amount of savings can certainly provide some degree of insight, but these objective measures cannot tell the full story of any individual's overall financial health. Likewise, attitudinal and behavioral predispositions can tell only part of the story. To provide a more holistic evaluation of financial health, *Money Under 35* created an index of financial health incorporating multiple objective and behavioral elements⁹.

Fifteen separate indicators were chosen to represent overall financial health among younger Americans. The index comprises the following items:

- Home ownership.
- Debt-to-income ratio.
- Awareness of current credit score.
- Having a monthly budget that is followed closely.
- Ability to engage in spontaneous social activities without having to worry about how to pay for them.
- Ability to choose the health care coverage that best fits needs regardless of price.
- Ability to put money away each month, even if it is a small amount.
- Currently or recently experienced trouble making all loan/debt payments.
- Currently saving for retirement.
- Checking finances after making a purchase.
- Using auto-pay for bills.
- Always knowing how much money is in bank account.
- Feeling that enough is saved in case something unplanned happens (e.g., home repairs, car repairs).
- Can consider furthering education because finances are in order.
- Ability to donate to charities when desired.

In order to facilitate categorization into "excellent," "good" and "poor" groupings, the overall distribution aggregated index was evaluated to confirm it conformed to a normal statistical distribution. "Cut points" were then developed based on the mean and standard deviation of the index distribution, such that a score more than one standard deviation below the mean was classified as "poor," a score within one standard deviation of the mean (above or below) was classified as "good" and a score more than one standard deviation above the mean was classified as "excellent." While the overall index is relative and the mean may shift over time, these cut points are objective references to determine year-over-year changes in overall financial health.

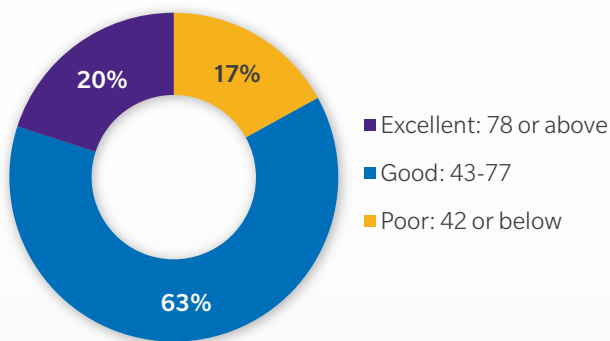
⁹ These items were subjected to reliability testing to ensure they measure the same underlying concept (financial health). To build the financial health index, each survey respondent was assigned a single summated score (across all items comprising the index). The resulting scores were then rescaled from zero to 100 for ease of interpretation.

Index findings

Overall, the financial health index for young adults is an average of 60, which falls into the “good” range. One in five respondents (20%) is classified as having “excellent” financial health (index score of 78 or above), and just under one in five (17%) is classified as having “poor” financial health (index score of 42 or below). The remaining two-thirds of respondents (63%) fall into the “good” financial health category.

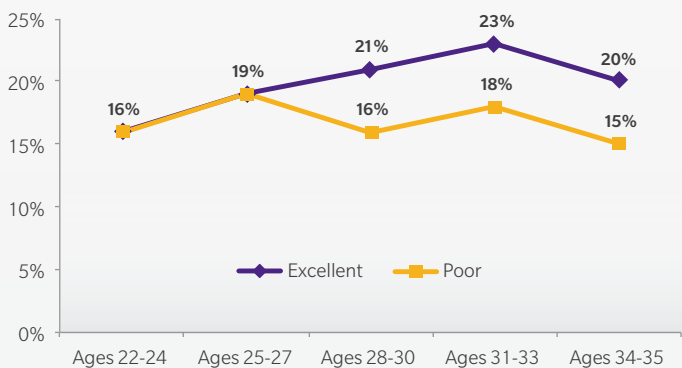
Financial health tends to improve with age. Approaching age 30 appears to be the major break point in making progress into “excellent” financial health. Up until age 29, 17 percent of young adults obtain an “excellent” financial health score. At age 29 or older, more young adults are able to reach the “excellent” level in their financial health score, with an average of 23 percent of young adults scoring in the “excellent” financial health range. However, while financial health tends to improve as young adults get older, age alone does not have as big an impact as educational attainment.

Figure 42: Financial health index scores



Education plays a significant role in achieving “excellent” financial health and reducing the incidence of “poor” financial health. One-third of individuals with an advanced degree (32%) score within the “excellent” range of financial health, compared to 22 percent among those with a bachelor’s degree and 24 percent among those with an associate degree. One-fifth of adults who have not earned a degree have an “excellent” financial health score (20% high school or

Figure 43: Financial health scores by age



less and 16% some college, no degree). Fewer than one in 10 of those with a bachelor’s degree or higher scores within the “poor” range of financial health (8% bachelor’s, 5% advanced), compared to two in 10 of those with some college but no degree (21%).

While “excellent” financial health scores are somewhat lower among young adults who took out loans to finance their degree, the percentage of individuals with degrees who are classified as having “excellent” financial health outpaces the percentage of individuals without a degree who are classified as having “excellent” financial health.

Personal profile: Brody is a 32-year-old single man living on the West Coast. He attended college in 2002, but did not earn a degree. He is currently working a full-time job and falls into the low-income category. Brody has had some struggles in the past and is now very happy to be employed and working full time. He is currently renting a place, but searching for a place closer to work. He doesn’t feel he is in a very good financial situation right now; however, he is very optimistic that things will be better in the future. He states, “I have faith that it will work out.”

He thinks his financial situation is worse than he expected it to be at this point in his life and in comparison to other people his age. “Everyone I know seems to be doing better than me,” he says. He believes his loans and some issues with his credit score are the main contributing factors to his “poor” financial health self-assessment. While he feels relatively satisfied with his job, he gives average scores to the other aspects of his life.

His “poor” financial health definitely has a negative effect on all other aspects of his life: “Well, it’s kind of depressing ... and frustrating ... and irritating,” he says. “That kind of builds up to it being difficult.”

Rate your current satisfaction with your...

Life:	5
Health:	4
Job:	7
Current income:	6
Career adv.:	6
Future earnings:	6

Figure 44: Financial health scores by educational attainment

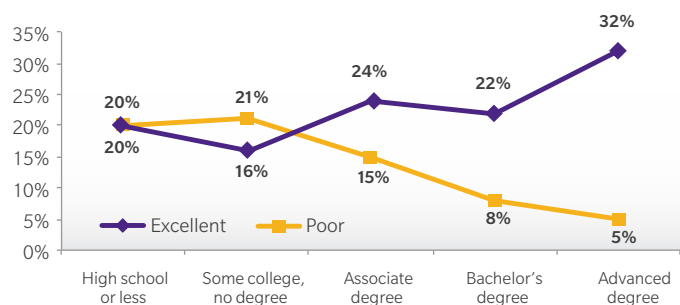
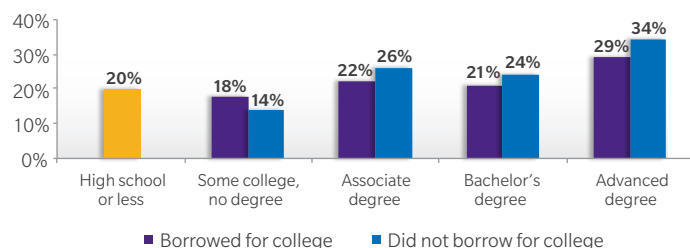


Figure 45: "Excellent" financial health scores by educational attainment and college borrowing

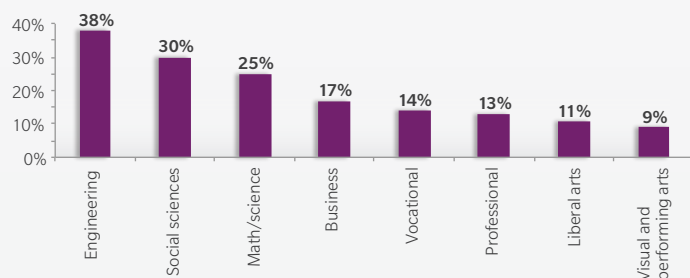


In addition to overall educational attainment, field of study of those who attended college seems to have a direct relationship to overall financial health. Individuals focusing on "the sciences" (versus "the arts") generally rate higher in terms of financial health. Engineers, who also have the highest personal income, tend to score highest on the financial health index (38% in the "excellent" range), followed by social scientists (30% in the "excellent" range) and math/science majors (25% in the "excellent" range). Business, professional and vocational students form the next tier in terms of "good" financial health, with liberal arts, visual arts and performing arts students lagging behind.

Among young adults currently employed, whether individuals consider their current position to be a job or a career has only a small impact on "excellent" financial health scores (26% "excellent" if career, 23% "excellent" if job). However, those who feel their current position is a career are significantly less likely to have a "poor" financial health score than are those who feel they are just working at a job (17% "poor" if job, 7% "poor" if career).

Healthy financial management habits can also contribute to a stronger overall financial health index score.

Figure 46: "Excellent" financial health scores by field of study



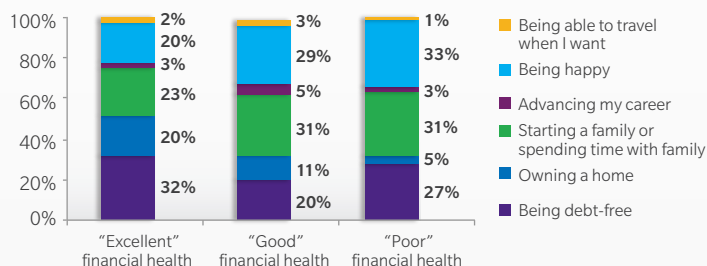
Young adults with an "excellent" financial health index score are more likely to report using multiple means of managing finances. These individuals are more likely to:

- Use a spreadsheet on their computer (30%, versus 18% for "good" and 10% for "poor").
- Use a third-party application (22%, versus 9% for "good" and 4% for "poor").
- Use a computer program (22%, versus 9% for "good" and 2% for "poor").

Interestingly, individuals with an "excellent" financial health index score are much more likely to report balancing their checkbook by hand (57%, versus 34% for "good" and 19% for "poor").

While the financial health score is a product of exhibiting behaviors that, in the long run, tend to produce greater degrees of financial stability for individuals, financial health also appears to have a relationship with other priorities and attitudes. When asked what is most important to them, young adults overall rate being happy (28%) and starting a family or spending time with family (28%) as the top priorities. However, among individuals with an "excellent" financial health score, being debt-free (32%) is the top priority. Happiness and family rate as the top priorities for the bulk of individuals who have "good" or "poor" financial health scores. For many of those with "poor" financial health scores, being debt-free is also a top priority.

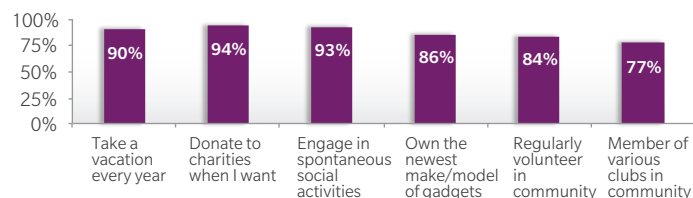
Figure 47: Percentage rating item as "most important" to them by financial health index score



There is a definite connection between attitudes and financial health scores, although the character of the relationship can vary. The relationship follows an intuitive pattern when it comes to attitudes that relate to overall financial stability. Individuals with an "excellent" financial health score are more likely to say they can live comfortably with their current salary (92%, compared to 47% among "good" financial health and 13% among "poor" financial health); likewise, an "excellent" financial health score generally is associated with stronger agreement that "I am in a financially stable time in my life" (93%, compared to 38% among "good" and 4% among "poor" scores).

Along the same lines, "excellent" financial health seems related to the flexibility to take more social and recreational actions, such as taking a vacation every year, volunteering in the community and owning the newest make/model of gadgets.

Figure 48: High participation in social activities for those with “excellent” financial health index score



However, on other attitudes, the gap in levels of agreement between those with “excellent” financial health scores and those with “poor” financial health scores is much narrower, or even reversed. In terms of agreement that “I worry about my debts,” not surprisingly, individuals with the lowest financial health scores exhibit the highest degree of agreement (75%). However, individuals with higher financial health scores are also very likely to worry about their debts (69%). Among individuals with a “good” financial health score, a slight majority (52%) say they worry about their debts. Likewise, a majority of young adults with a “poor” financial health score are likely to say they worry about paying all their bills every month (69%). But those with an “excellent” financial health score are equally likely to say they worry (67%).

In relation to other attitudes and behaviors, the patterns of agreement indicate different motivations depending on financial health scores. For elements related to cost savings or cost avoidance, there is generally strong agreement about undertaking these activities, although those with an “excellent” financial health score are most likely to agree.

This suggests that individuals with a “poor” financial health score tend to engage in these activities to avoid cost and to improve their overall financial health. Individuals with an “excellent” financial health score may engage in these behaviors to facilitate continued financial health or because of personal preference rather than necessity.

Figure 49: Percentage participating in cost-saving strategies by financial health index score

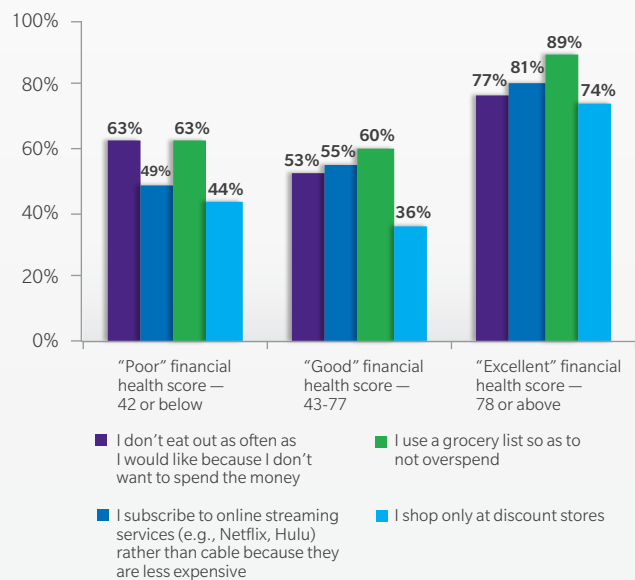
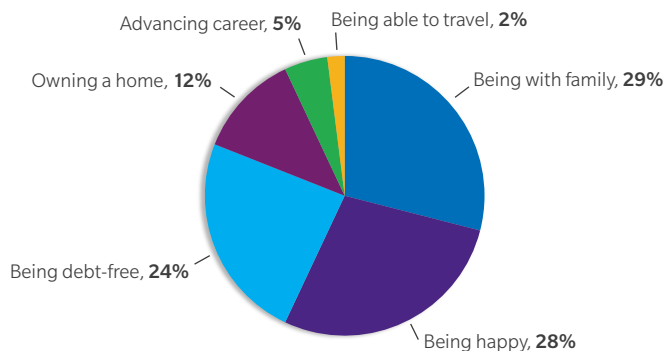


Figure 50: Percentage rating item as “most important” to them



An individual’s perception of his or her success is shaped by his or her personal values. To truly understand a person’s motivations, it’s important to consider what is most important to that person. *Money Under 35* asked young adults to choose which of six major goals were most important to them. Most young adults are divided among three major goals: being with family (29%), being happy (28%) and being debt-free (24%).

Although we see some variation in young people’s life ratings based on what is most important to them, the scores generally follow similar trends. Those young adults who believe owning a home is most important to them rate their satisfaction with both their job and their current income higher than most other young adults, including those who rate advancing their career as most important to them. Young adults who say being happy is most important tend to have lower satisfaction ratings across all aspects of their lives than most other young adults.

Figure 51: Self-assessment average satisfaction ratings by “most important” goal

	Owning a home	Being with family	Being able to travel	Advancing career	Being debt-free	Being happy
Life	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.7
Health	7.5	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.1	6.8
Job	7.0	6.0	5.7	6.4	6.3	5.5
Current income	6.8	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.8	5.1
Prospect for career adv.	7.1	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.4	5.9
Prospect for future income	7.3	6.5	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.3

Overall, the financial health index is a reliable indicator of a set of objective and behavioral measures that can, over the long term, lead to greater degrees of financial flexibility and stability. Most young adults fall squarely into the “good” financial health category. Education and age seem directly related to financial health index scores, suggesting that as young adults progress in their careers and lives, they will move toward higher levels of financial health. However, the data also indicate that a college degree can have a significant impact in terms of improving financial health at younger ages among young adults. Additionally, the financial health index has a definite relationship with other life priorities, attitudes and behaviors that can, over time, have either positive or negative effects on overall financial health.

Tables

Table 1 - Educational attainment

Q: What is the highest degree or level of school you have completed?

		N	High school or less	Some college, no degree	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Advanced degree
Total		3,006	40%	31%	7%	17%	6%
Gender							
	Male	1,518	44%	30%	7%	13%	6%
	Female	1,488	36%	32%	7%	20%	6%
Age							
	22-24	689	48%	30%	7%	14%	2%
	25-27	660	44%	29%	8%	16%	4%
	28-30	629	30%	37%	7%	16%	9%
	31-33	680	34%	31%	5%	22%	8%
	34-35	347	48%	24%	7%	14%	7%
Income							
	<\$35k	687	45%	35%	7%	11%	2%
	\$35-<\$100k	996	33%	27%	9%	24%	8%
	\$100k+	388	22%	27%	5%	27%	18%
Employment							
	Employed full time	1,664	34%	27%	7%	23%	9%
	Employed part time	408	41%	39%	7%	9%	3%
	Student full time	200	27%	57%	8%	7%	1%
	Student part time	32*	33%	40%	7%	12%	9%
	Military	15*	21%	61%	10%	7%	2%
	Full-time at-home parent	328	47%	37%	5%	9%	2%
	Unemployed and searching	201	65%	18%	6%	9%	1%
	Unemployed and not searching	119	73%	18%	4%	5%	1%

* Small base size

Table 2 - Employment status

Q: Which of the following best describes your employment status?

		N	Employed full time	Employed part time	Student full time	Student part time	Military	Full-time at-home parent	Unemployed
Total		3,006	55%	14%	7%	1%	1%	11%	11%
Educational Attainment									
	High school or less	1,202	47%	14%	5%	1%	0%	13%	18%
	Some college, no degree	926	49%	17%	12%	1%	1%	13%	6%
	Associate degree	207	59%	14%	8%	1%	1%	8%	8%
	Bachelor's degree	499	77%	8%	3%	1%	0%	6%	5%
	Advanced degree	171	85%	7%	1%	2%	-	3%	2%
Gender									
	Male	1,518	64%	14%	7%	1%	1%	1%	10%
	Female	1,488	47%	13%	6%	1%	-	21%	11%
Age									
	22-24	689	38%	19%	18%	3%	1%	7%	13%
	25-27	660	52%	15%	7%	1%	-	9%	16%
	28-30	629	60%	13%	3%	1%	1%	14%	9%
	31-33	680	64%	10%	1%	1%	-	16%	8%
	34-35	347	71%	13%	1%	1%	1%	7%	6%
Income									
	<\$35k	687	63%	36%	-	-	1%	-	-
	\$35-<\$100k	996	90%	9%	-	-	1%	-	-
	\$100k+	388	85%	15%	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3 - Employed and attending school

Q: Are you currently in school?

		N	Yes	No
Total		2,774	22%	79%
Educational Attainment				
	High school or less	1,138	16%	84%
	Some college, no degree	800	28%	72%
	Associate degree	189	37%	63%
	Bachelor's degree	480	17%	84%
	Advanced degree	167	25%	76%
Gender				
	Male	1,393	29%	71%
	Female	1,381	14%	86%
Age				
	22-24	550	31%	69%
	25-27	609	23%	77%
	28-30	603	18%	82%
	31-33	671	17%	83%
	34-35	341	19%	81%
Income				
	<\$35k	687	21%	79%
	\$35-<\$100k	996	25%	75%
	\$100k+	388	38%	62%
Employment				
	Employed full time	1,664	25%	75%
	Employed part time	408	28%	72%
	Student full time	-	-	-
	Student part time	-	-	-
	Military	15*	31%	69%
	Full-time at-home parent	328	7%	93%
	Unemployed and searching	201	8%	93%
	Unemployed and not searching	119	7%	93%

Base: Employed, military, full-time at-home parent, not currently employed

* Small base size

Table 4 - Goal of education

Q: What are you working toward in your education?

		N	Professional development	Continued learning	GED	Work accreditation	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Professional degree	Doctoral degree
Total		828	11%	5%	3%	6%	23%	32%	14%	3%	4%
Educational Attainment											
	High school or less	246	21%	9%	9%	5%	22%	24%	9%	1%	1%
	Some college, no degree	351	6%	4%	1%	7%	31%	38%	7%	2%	5%
	Associate degree	88	4%	2%	-	5%	21%	55%	10%	3%	1%
	Bachelor's degree	98	11%	1%	-	6%	10%	26%	39%	6%	2%
	Advanced degree	46*	7%	2%	2%	2%	1%	6%	43%	20%	18%
Gender											
	Male	531	14%	5%	4%	5%	21%	31%	14%	2%	4%
	Female	297	5%	4%	2%	6%	26%	35%	13%	4%	4%
Age											
	22-24	308	9%	5%	3%	3%	23%	41%	9%	3%	4%
	25-27	189	13%	6%	3%	6%	27%	29%	10%	2%	3%
	28-30	135	11%	4%	2%	5%	20%	35%	17%	4%	2%
	31-33	126	16%	2%	2%	14%	19%	16%	25%	1%	6%
	34-35	70	2%	5%	7%	3%	26%	27%	18%	6%	6%
Income											
	<\$35k	141	4%	2%	7%	6%	34%	38%	5%	1%	4%
	\$35-<\$100k	245	17%	5%	4%	4%	26%	27%	14%	3%	1%
	\$100k+	149	14%	4%	1%	6%	13%	18%	33%	4%	7%
Employment											
	Employed full time	416	16%	4%	4%	4%	23%	25%	19%	3%	3%
	Employed part time	116	2%	5%	4%	9%	31%	34%	10%	1%	5%
	Student full time	200	5%	4%	2%	6%	20%	46%	7%	4%	5%
	Student part time	32*	4%	5%	-	10%	24%	43%	11%	3%	1%
	Military	5*	-	-	-	21%	25%	49%	-	-	5%
	Full-time at-home parent	24*	14%	11%	-	11%	25%	35%	4%	-	1%
	Unemployed and searching	15*	-	22%	-	17%	17%	34%	2%	9%	-
	Unemployed and not searching	8*	13%	-	-	-	49%	-	38%	-	-

Base: Attending school

* Small base size

Table 5 - Attending school and employed

Q: Are you working as well?

		N	I work full time	I work part time	I'm not working right now
Total		232	11%	29%	60%
Educational Attainment					
	High school or less	64	17%	23%	60%
	Some college, no degree	126	8%	31%	61%
	Associate degree	18*	15%	34%	51%
	Bachelor's degree	19*	6%	34%	60%
	Advanced degree	5*	15%	46%	39%
Gender					
	Male	125	14%	28%	59%
	Female	107	8%	31%	61%
Age					
	22-24	139	12%	32%	56%
	25-27	51	6%	28%	66%
	28-30	26*	16%	28%	56%
	31-33	10*	-	19%	81%
	34-35	6*	27%	6%	67%
Employment					
	Student full time	200	11%	30%	59%
	Student part time	32*	9%	28%	63%

Base: Student (full or part time)

* Small base size

Table 6 - Financial health self-assessment

Q: On a scale of 1-10 with 1 being very poor and 10 being excellent, taking into account all the things you think are important, how would you rate your current financial health?

		N	Mean score	Top 3 box (10/9/8)	Bottom 3 box (1/2/3)
Total		3,006	6.23	32%	13%
Educational Attainment					
	High school or less	1,202	6.11	30%	14%
	Some college, no degree	926	5.89	25%	16%
	Associate degree	207	6.22	33%	13%
	Bachelor's degree	499	6.78	43%	8%
	Advanced degree	171	7.39	52%	5%
Gender					
	Male	1,518	6.58	39%	11%
	Female	1,488	5.88	25%	16%
Age					
	22-24	689	6.18	31%	14%
	25-27	660	5.95	26%	16%
	28-30	629	6.40	34%	11%
	31-33	680	6.29	34%	13%
	34-35	347	6.44	40%	11%
Income					
	<\$35k	687	5.39	19%	22%
	\$35-<\$100k	996	6.70	36%	5%
	\$100k+	388	7.79	63%	4%
Employment					
	Employed full time	1,664	6.63	37%	8%
	Employed part time	408	5.82	27%	19%
	Student full time	200	6.10	31%	15%
	Student part time	32*	5.81	27%	12%
	Military	15*	6.58	33%	5%
	Full-time at-home parent	328	5.97	23%	9%
	Unemployed and searching	201	4.77	19%	39%
	Unemployed and not searching	119	5.43	25%	29%

* Small base size

Table 7 - Satisfaction ratings: Top 3 box summary (10/9/8)

Q: On a scale of 1-10 with 1 being not at all satisfied and 10 being completely satisfied, how would you rate your satisfaction level with your...?

		N	Life	Health	Job	Current income	Prospects for career advancement	Prospects for future earning
Total		3,006	48%	48%	37%	28%	38%	42%
Educational Attainment								
	High school or less	1,202	45%	45%	33%	27%	32%	36%
	Some college, no degree	926	45%	45%	35%	23%	39%	42%
	Associate degree	207	50%	51%	40%	27%	43%	46%
	Bachelor's degree	499	54%	55%	44%	36%	46%	53%
	Advanced degree	171	61%	61%	52%	46%	52%	53%
Gender								
	Male	1,518	51%	54%	42%	37%	45%	50%
	Female	1,488	45%	42%	32%	20%	31%	35%
Age								
	22-24	689	45%	52%	35%	24%	38%	43%
	25-27	660	45%	44%	31%	24%	35%	39%
	28-30	629	51%	48%	40%	29%	42%	44%
	31-33	680	48%	48%	42%	33%	38%	42%
	34-35	347	51%	46%	39%	35%	39%	45%
Income								
	<\$35k	687	38%	39%	29%	14%	30%	34%
	\$35-<\$100k	996	52%	52%	44%	35%	44%	48%
	\$100k+	388	66%	66%	66%	61%	64%	69%
Employment								
	Employed full time	1,664	51%	52%	46%	35%	45%	49%
	Employed part time	408	46%	45%	30%	23%	34%	43%
	Student full time	200	37%	48%	19%	17%	31%	35%
	Student part time	32*	35%	42%	16%	14%	33%	28%
	Military	15*	45%	40%	32%	41%	32%	33%
	Full-time at-home parent	328	53%	46%	35%	23%	32%	34%
	Unemployed and searching	201	31%	30%	15%	11%	22%	25%
	Unemployed and not searching	119	40%	43%	19%	20%	24%	25%

* Small base size

Table 8 - Satisfaction ratings: Mean summary

Q: On a scale of 1-10 with 1 being not at all satisfied and 10 being completely satisfied, how would you rate your satisfaction level with your...?

		N	Life	Health	Job	Current income	Prospects for career advancement	Prospects for future earning
Total		3,006	6.97	6.98	6.05	5.61	6.28	6.56
Educational Attainment								
	High school or less	1,202	6.78	6.78	5.68	5.39	5.86	6.23
	Some college, no degree	926	6.90	6.87	5.91	5.33	6.23	6.48
	Associate degree	207	7.12	7.21	6.26	5.55	6.64	6.81
	Bachelor's degree	499	7.36	7.40	6.73	6.26	6.90	7.12
	Advanced degree	171	7.64	7.57	7.22	6.92	7.32	7.39
Gender								
	Male	1,518	7.08	7.24	6.39	6.03	6.66	6.84
	Female	1,488	6.87	6.72	5.71	5.19	5.90	6.27
Age								
	22-24	689	6.92	7.15	5.87	5.20	6.37	6.58
	25-27	660	6.77	6.78	5.66	5.35	6.00	6.43
	28-30	629	7.10	6.99	6.15	5.83	6.44	6.71
	31-33	680	7.01	7.01	6.37	5.93	6.23	6.48
	34-35	347	7.18	6.98	6.36	5.93	6.47	6.69
Income								
	<\$35k	687	6.54	6.54	5.75	4.78	5.74	6.11
	\$35-<\$100k	996	7.37	7.35	6.88	6.44	6.85	7.05
	\$100k+	388	7.77	7.90	7.73	7.51	7.53	7.77
Employment								
	Employed full time	1,664	7.25	7.31	6.89	6.32	6.79	6.98
	Employed part time	408	6.81	6.63	5.72	5.10	5.78	6.36
	Student full time	200	6.41	6.75	4.61	4.39	6.44	6.46
	Student part time	32*	6.07	6.60	4.10	3.97	5.61	5.72
	Military	15*	7.30	7.22	5.86	5.94	6.63	7.19
	Full-time at-home parent	328	7.28	6.88	5.87	5.41	5.88	6.29
	Unemployed and searching	201	5.71	5.86	3.31	3.20	4.62	5.05
	Unemployed and not searching	119	6.32	6.28	3.79	4.62	4.72	5.01

* Small base size

Table 9 - Life satisfaction rating

Q: On a scale of 1-10 with 1 being not at all satisfied and 10 being completely satisfied, how would you rate your satisfaction level with your life?

		N	Mean score	Top 3 box (10/9/8)	Bottom 3 box (1/2/3)
Total		3,006	6.97	48%	9%
Educational Attainment					
	High school or less	1,202	6.75	45%	11%
	Some college, no degree	926	6.90	45%	9%
	Associate degree	207	7.12	50%	9%
	Bachelor's degree	499	7.36	54%	6%
	Advanced degree	171	7.64	61%	5%
Gender					
	Male	1,518	7.08	51%	9%
	Female	1,488	6.87	45%	9%
Age					
	22-24	689	6.92	45%	7%
	25-27	660	6.77	45%	15%
	28-30	629	7.10	51%	7%
	31-33	680	7.01	48%	8%
	34-35	347	7.18	51%	8%
Income					
	<\$35k	687	6.54	38%	11%
	\$35-<\$100k	996	7.37	52%	5%
	\$100k+	388	7.77	66%	4%
Employment					
	Employed full time	1,664	7.25	51%	6%
	Employed part time	408	6.81	46%	13%
	Student full time	200	6.41	37%	13%
	Student part time	32*	6.07	35%	15%
	Military	15*	7.30	45%	-
	Full-time at-home parent	328	7.28	53%	5%
	Unemployed and searching	201	5.71	40%	8%
	Unemployed and not searching	119	6.32	31%	23%

* Small base size

Table 10 - Health satisfaction rating

Q: On a scale of 1-10 with 1 being not at all satisfied and 10 being completely satisfied, how would you rate your satisfaction level with your health?

		N	Mean score	Top 3 box (10/9/8)	Bottom 3 box (1/2/3)
Total		3,006	6.98	48%	9%
Educational Attainment					
	High school or less	1,202	6.78	45%	11%
	Some college, no degree	926	6.87	45%	10%
	Associate degree	207	7.21	51%	8%
	Bachelor's degree	499	7.40	55%	5%
	Advanced degree	171	7.57	61%	4%
Gender					
	Male	1,518	7.24	54%	8%
	Female	1,488	6.72	42%	10%
Age					
	22-24	689	7.15	52%	8%
	25-27	660	6.78	44%	12%
	28-30	629	6.99	48%	8%
	31-33	680	7.01	48%	9%
	34-35	347	6.98	46%	8%
Income					
	<\$35k	687	6.54	39%	12%
	\$35-<\$100k	996	7.35	52%	4%
	\$100k+	388	7.90	66%	4%
Employment					
	Employed full time	1,664	7.31	52%	5%
	Employed part time	408	6.63	45%	16%
	Student full time	200	6.75	48%	16%
	Student part time	32*	6.60	42%	15%
	Military	15*	7.22	40%	-
	Full-time at-home parent	328	6.88	46%	7%
	Unemployed and searching	201	5.86	30%	21%
	Unemployed and not searching	119	6.28	43%	20%

* Small base size

Table 11 - Job satisfaction rating

Q: On a scale of 1-10 with 1 being not at all satisfied and 10 being completely satisfied, how would you rate your satisfaction level with your job?

		N	Mean score	Top 3 box (10/9/8)	Bottom 3 box (1/2/3)
Total		3,006	6.05	37%	22%
Educational Attainment					
	High school or less	1,202	5.68	33%	26%
	Some college, no degree	926	5.91	35%	24%
	Associate degree	207	6.26	40%	19%
	Bachelor's degree	499	6.73	44%	12%
	Advanced degree	171	7.22	52%	8%
Gender					
	Male	1,518	6.39	42%	19%
	Female	1,488	5.71	32%	25%
Age					
	22-24	689	5.87	35%	24%
	25-27	660	5.66	31%	27%
	28-30	629	6.15	40%	22%
	31-33	680	6.37	42%	17%
	34-35	347	6.36	39%	17%
Income					
	<\$35k	687	5.75	29%	23%
	\$35-<\$100k	996	6.88	44%	9%
	\$100k+	388	7.73	66%	7%
Employment					
	Employed full time	1,664	6.89	46%	10%
	Employed part time	408	5.72	30%	26%
	Student full time	200	4.61	19%	43%
	Student part time	32*	4.10	16%	49%
	Military	15*	5.86	32%	21%
	Full-time at-home parent	328	5.87	35%	21%
	Unemployed and searching	201	3.31	15%	64%
	Unemployed and not searching	119	3.79	19%	53%

* Small base size

Table 12 - Current income satisfaction rating

Q: On a scale of 1-10 with 1 being not at all satisfied and 10 being completely satisfied, how would you rate your satisfaction level with your current income?

		N	Mean score	Top 3 box (10/9/8)	Bottom 3 box (1/2/3)
Total		3,006	5.61	28%	24%
Educational Attainment					
	High school or less	1,202	5.39	27%	27%
	Some college, no degree	926	5.33	23%	29%
	Associate degree	207	5.55	27%	26%
	Bachelor's degree	499	6.26	36%	14%
	Advanced degree	171	6.92	46%	11%
Gender					
	Male	1,518	6.03	37%	22%
	Female	1,488	5.19	20%	27%
Age					
	22-24	689	5.20	24%	31%
	25-27	660	5.35	24%	28%
	28-30	629	5.83	29%	20%
	31-33	680	5.93	33%	21%
	34-35	347	5.93	35%	19%
Income					
	<\$35k	687	4.78	14%	34%
	\$35-<\$100k	996	6.44	35%	11%
	\$100k+	388	7.51	61%	6%
Employment					
	Employed full time	1,664	6.32	35%	14%
	Employed part time	408	5.10	23%	34%
	Student full time	200	4.39	17%	42%
	Student part time	32*	3.97	14%	51%
	Military	15*	5.94	41%	19%
	Full-time at-home parent	328	5.41	23%	22%
	Unemployed and searching	201	3.20	11%	64%
	Unemployed and not searching	119	4.62	20%	41%

* Small base size

Table 13 - Prospects for career advancement satisfaction rating

Q: On a scale of 1-10 with 1 being not at all satisfied and 10 being completely satisfied, how would you rate your satisfaction level with your prospects for career advancement?

		N	Mean score	Top 3 box (10/9/8)	Bottom 3 box (1/2/3)
Total		3,006	6.28	38%	18%
Educational Attainment					
	High school or less	1,202	5.86	32%	23%
	Some college, no degree	926	6.23	39%	19%
	Associate degree	207	6.64	43%	15%
	Bachelor's degree	499	6.90	46%	8%
	Advanced degree	171	7.32	52%	6%
Gender					
	Male	1,518	6.66	45%	15%
	Female	1,488	5.90	31%	21%
Age					
	22-24	689	6.37	38%	15%
	25-27	660	6.00	35%	23%
	28-30	629	6.44	42%	16%
	31-33	680	6.23	38%	19%
	34-35	347	6.47	39%	14%
Income					
	<\$35k	687	5.74	30%	23%
	\$35-<\$100k	996	6.85	44%	10%
	\$100k+	388	7.53	64%	10%
Employment					
	Employed full time	1,664	6.79	45%	12%
	Employed part time	408	5.78	34%	25%
	Student full time	200	6.44	31%	11%
	Student part time	32*	5.61	33%	25%
	Military	15*	6.63	32%	10%
	Full-time at-home parent	328	5.88	32%	20%
	Unemployed and searching	201	4.62	22%	43%
	Unemployed and not searching	119	4.72	24%	40%

* Small base size

Table 14 - Prospects for future earnings satisfaction rating

Q: On a scale of 1-10, with 1 being not at all satisfied and 10 being completely satisfied, how would you rate your satisfaction level with your prospects for future earnings?

		N	Mean score	Top 3 box (10/9/8)	Bottom 3 box (1/2/3)
Total		3,006	6.56	42%	14%
Educational Attainment					
	High school or less	1,202	6.23	36%	17%
	Some college, no degree	926	6.48	42%	16%
	Associate degree	207	6.81	46%	13%
	Bachelor's degree	499	7.12	53%	6%
	Advanced degree	171	7.39	53%	7%
Gender					
	Male	1,518	6.84	50%	13%
	Female	1,488	6.27	35%	15%
Age					
	22-24	689	6.58	43%	13%
	25-27	660	6.43	39%	17%
	28-30	629	6.71	44%	10%
	31-33	680	6.48	42%	16%
	34-35	347	6.69	45%	12%
Income					
	<\$35k	687	6.11	34%	17%
	\$35-<\$100k	996	7.05	48%	9%
	\$100k+	388	7.77	69%	5%
Employment					
	Employed full time	1,664	6.98	49%	9%
	Employed part time	408	6.36	43%	18%
	Student full time	200	6.46	35%	12%
	Student part time	32*	5.72	28%	17%
	Military	15*	7.19	33%	-
	Full-time at-home parent	328	6.29	34%	15%
	Unemployed and searching	201	5.05	25%	34%
	Unemployed and not searching	119	5.01	25%	33%

* Small base size

Table 15 - Reasons for attending college

Q: From the list below please select the items that were your most relevant reasons for attending college. Please select all that apply.

		N	To make more money	To prepare for the workforce	Learning is important to me	I needed to find my path in life	To make my family proud	College was required for my desired field	I was expected to
Total		1,804	47%	45%	45%	39%	35%	33%	30%
Educational Attainment									
	Some college, no degree	926	46%	42%	42%	42%	32%	29%	28%
	Associate degree	207	55%	45%	47%	45%	40%	33%	19%
	Bachelor's degree	499	48%	54%	49%	35%	41%	35%	38%
	Advanced degree	171	42%	39%	49%	29%	28%	44%	28%
Gender									
	Male	851	48%	47%	40%	39%	33%	30%	28%
	Female	953	47%	44%	50%	39%	37%	35%	32%
Age									
	22-24	362	58%	52%	55%	47%	43%	43%	38%
	25-27	373	52%	51%	48%	41%	41%	38%	30%
	28-30	438	46%	42%	43%	40%	36%	32%	33%
	31-33	450	37%	38%	39%	34%	27%	25%	23%
	34-35	181	43%	44%	42%	31%	26%	23%	24%
Income									
	<\$35k	375	53%	46%	47%	44%	37%	28%	36%
	\$35-<\$100k	664	52%	46%	44%	35%	37%	32%	29%
	\$100k+	302	29%	35%	33%	29%	22%	30%	19%
Employment									
	Employed full time	1,101	49%	44%	42%	34%	34%	29%	28%
	Employed part time	240	41%	41%	46%	47%	32%	38%	31%
	Student full time	146	63%	61%	67%	57%	49%	51%	36%
	Student part time	22*	50%	69%	70%	62%	36%	37%	46%
	Military	12*	33%	29%	27%	27%	18%	20%	49%
	Full-time at-home parent	174	34%	40%	41%	44%	29%	30%	31%
	Unemployed and searching	70	48%	54%	54%	52%	43%	37%	39%
	Unemployed and not searching	32*	28%	44%	44%	29%	46%	39%	19%

Base: Some college, no degree or higher

* Small base size

Table 15 continued on next page

Table 15 - Reasons for attending college (continued from previous page)

Q: From the list below please select the items that were your most relevant reasons for attending college. Please select all that apply.

		N	I wanted the social experience	To participate in a specific academic program	To leave home	I received tuition reimbursement as a benefit from my employer	To participate in an athletic program	I couldn't find work after high school	To participate in a non-academic program	None of these
Total		1,804	24%	19%	14%	5%	5%	5%	4%	3%
Educational Attainment										
	Some college, no degree	926	21%	14%	11%	5%	4%	5%	3%	4%
	Associate degree	207	24%	17%	10%	8%	4%	6%	4%	2%
	Bachelor's degree	499	31%	24%	19%	4%	6%	3%	5%	3%
	Advanced degree	171	24%	27%	20%	8%	10%	6%	9%	2%
Gender										
	Male	851	25%	18%	16%	6%	9%	7%	6%	2%
	Female	953	24%	19%	12%	5%	2%	4%	2%	4%
Age										
	22-24	362	28%	21%	17%	5%	3%	7%	3%	3%
	25-27	373	25%	20%	12%	6%	4%	7%	5%	3%
	28-30	438	25%	18%	14%	5%	5%	3%	5%	2%
	31-33	450	21%	16%	12%	5%	8%	5%	3%	4%
	34-35	181	24%	17%	14%	5%	4%	2%	5%	6%
Income										
	<\$35k	375	25%	18%	13%	4%	3%	5%	2%	3%
	\$35-<\$100k	664	25%	19%	13%	8%	6%	5%	5%	2%
	\$100k+	302	23%	23%	17%	5%	13%	4%	8%	2%
Employment										
	Employed full time	1,101	23%	20%	14%	6%	6%	4%	5%	3%
	Employed part time	240	31%	20%	13%	4%	8%	7%	7%	3%
	Student full time	146	28%	20%	19%	3%	2%	7%	3%	1%
	Student part time	22*	29%	16%	31%	3%	-	9%	3%	4%
	Military	12*	21%	10%	8%	21%	-	-	-	-
	Full-time at-home parent	174	21%	13%	9%	2%	1%	3%	1%	8%
	Unemployed and searching	70	25%	9%	11%	1%	1%	6%	1%	4%
	Unemployed and not searching	32*	11%	12%	1%	-	-	13%	-	15%

Base: Some college, no degree or higher

* Small base size

Table 16 - Benefits of education: Mean agreement summary

Q: For the next set of statements please state to what extent you agree or disagree.

		N	My education prepared me for the workforce	I wouldn't have been able to land a job in today's job market if I didn't have my education ¹	My education prepared me to find a job	My education has allowed me to grow my social circle (via alumni groups, friends, etc.)
Total		3,006	3.57	3.59	3.53	3.56
Educational Attainment						
	High school or less	1,202	3.35	3.50	3.33	3.41
	Some college, no degree	926	3.50	3.25	3.45	3.48
	Associate degree	207	3.84	3.67	3.81	3.71
	Bachelor's degree	499	3.91	3.97	3.86	3.87
	Advanced degree	171	4.12	4.18	4.07	4.08
Gender						
	Male	1,518	3.67	3.68	3.64	3.70
	Female	1,488	3.46	3.45	3.41	3.43
Age						
	22-24	689	3.56	3.51	3.54	3.67
	25-27	660	3.44	3.60	3.45	3.51
	28-30	629	3.60	3.49	3.53	3.53
	31-33	680	3.61	3.65	3.55	3.57
	34-35	347	3.67	3.70	3.60	3.51
Income						
	<\$35k	687	3.34	3.17	3.29	3.35
	\$35-<\$100k	996	3.72	3.69	3.69	3.77
	\$100k+	388	4.09	4.09	4.09	4.01
Employment						
	Employed full time	1,664	3.71	3.64	3.67	3.70
	Employed part time	408	3.43	3.36	3.50	3.55
	Student full time	200	3.69	-	3.79	3.82
	Student part time	32*	3.76	-	3.80	3.96
	Military	15*	3.29	3.05	3.08	3.61
	Full-time at-home parent	328	3.33	-	3.26	3.13
	Unemployed and searching	201	3.18	-	2.98	3.29
	Unemployed and not searching	119	3.00	-	2.85	2.98

¹Base: Employed (full time, part time and military)

* Small base size

Note: 1-5 scale, 1=strongly disagree, 5=strongly agree

Table 16 continued on next page

Table 16 - Benefits of education: Mean agreement summary (continued from previous page)

Q: For the next set of statements please state to what extent you agree or disagree.

		N	I learned how to interact with different types of people at school	My education has taught me to approach situations in different ways	My education has helped me strengthen my communication skills	Education was a worthwhile investment	My education taught me how to keep my finances in order
Total		3,006	3.94	3.83	3.87	3.79	3.20
Educational Attainment							
	High school or less	1,202	3.83	3.68	3.67	3.60	3.26
	Some college, no degree	926	3.89	3.81	3.86	3.75	2.97
	Associate degree	207	4.09	3.95	4.02	3.99	3.36
	Bachelor's degree	499	4.15	4.10	4.16	4.09	3.33
	Advanced degree	171	4.21	4.12	4.30	4.22	3.50
Gender							
	Male	1,518	4.00	3.90	3.94	3.83	3.40
	Female	1,488	3.87	3.76	3.80	3.75	3.00
Age							
	22-24	689	4.01	3.85	3.95	3.83	3.10
	25-27	660	3.91	3.84	3.83	3.65	3.23
	28-30	629	3.91	3.80	3.86	3.82	3.19
	31-33	680	3.92	3.82	3.85	3.87	3.24
	34-35	347	3.93	3.86	3.87	3.78	3.31
Income							
	<\$35k	687	3.82	3.64	3.74	3.61	2.94
	\$35-<\$100k	996	4.01	3.95	4.00	3.91	3.29
	\$100k+	388	4.20	4.23	4.22	4.09	3.91
Employment							
	Employed full time	1,664	3.99	3.91	3.99	3.87	3.34
	Employed part time	408	3.96	3.85	3.80	3.77	3.09
	Student full time	200	4.11	4.09	4.11	4.02	3.26
	Student part time	32*	4.27	4.25	4.36	4.16	3.31
	Military	15*	3.81	3.74	3.61	3.15	2.94
	Full-time at-home parent	328	3.81	3.54	3.55	3.50	2.87
	Unemployed and searching	201	3.82	3.67	3.67	3.63	2.93
	Unemployed and not searching	119	3.35	3.17	3.27	3.35	2.89

* Small base size

Note: 1-5 scale, 1=strongly disagree, 5=strongly agree

Table 17 - Personal income

Q: For the job you currently hold, what is your income before taxes? Please select your personal income.
This may be different from your household income.

		N	<\$35k	\$35-<\$100k	\$100k+	Mean income	Median income
Total		2,088	33%	48%	19%	\$64,520	\$47,500
Educational Attainment							
	High school or less	735	42%	45%	12%	\$52,440	\$37,500
	Some college, no degree	619	39%	43%	17%	\$60,270	\$42,500
	Associate degree	154	30%	57%	13%	\$61,620	\$51,080
	Bachelor's degree	422	18%	56%	25%	\$78,130	\$62,500
	Advanced degree	158	6%	48%	45%	\$103,700	\$95,000
Gender							
	Male	1,195	27%	50%	22%	\$73,800	\$52,500
	Female	893	40%	45%	14%	\$52,040	\$42,500
Age							
	22-24	396	49%	42%	7%	\$48,910	\$36,474
	25-27	440	38%	53%	8%	\$49,840	\$42,500
	28-30	454	29%	51%	20%	\$67,850	\$52,500
	31-33	505	23%	45%	32%	\$80,080	\$62,500
	34-35	293	28%	46%	25%	\$75,400	\$52,500
Employment							
	Employed full time	1,664	26%	54%	20%	\$68,700	\$52,500
	Employed part time	408	61%	23%	14%	\$48,040	\$22,500
	Military	15*	36%	64%	-	\$43,290	\$42,500

Base: Employed (full time, part time and military)

* Small base size

Table 18 - Household income

Q: Please indicate your household income before taxes.

		N	<\$35k	\$35-<\$100k	\$100k+	Mean income	Median income
Total		3,006	26%	49%	25%	\$71,580	\$52,500
Educational Attainment							
	High school or less	1,202	38%	46%	16%	\$58,590	\$42,500
	Some college, no degree	926	25%	52%	23%	\$68,450	\$52,500
	Associate degree	207	22%	57%	21%	\$68,430	\$57,500
	Bachelor's degree	499	10%	52%	38%	\$92,960	\$77,500
	Advanced degree	171	4%	34%	62%	\$121,260	\$112,500
Gender							
	Male	1,518	26%	45%	30%	\$79,330	\$57,500
	Female	1,488	27%	53%	20%	\$63,680	\$52,500
Age							
	22-24	689	37%	47%	17%	\$60,740	\$47,500
	25-27	660	29%	52%	19%	\$63,010	\$52,500
	28-30	629	22%	51%	26%	\$73,970	\$57,500
	31-33	680	19%	47%	34%	\$81,480	\$67,500
	34-35	347	22%	47%	31%	\$85,680	\$62,500
Employment							
	Employed full time	1,664	16%	53%	32%	\$83,330	\$67,500
	Employed part time	408	36%	42%	22%	\$65,560	\$47,500
	Student full time	200	41%	38%	21%	\$61,870	\$42,500
	Student part time	32*	42%	53%	6%	\$46,240	\$37,500
	Military	15*	36%	64%	-	\$42,880	\$42,500
	Full-time at-home parent	328	26%	61%	13%	\$55,860	\$47,500
	Unemployed and searching	201	58%	32%	11%	\$44,110	\$37,500
	Unemployed and not searching	119	45%	45%	10%	\$51,510	\$47,500

* Small base size

Table 19 - Job versus career

Q: Do you consider your current position to be...?

		N	A job	A career	Not sure
Total		2,088	60%	36%	4%
Educational Attainment					
	High school or less	735	67%	29%	4%
	Some college, no degree	619	64%	32%	4%
	Associate degree	154	49%	47%	4%
	Bachelor's degree	422	51%	45%	5%
	Advanced degree	158	51%	47%	2%
Gender					
	Male	1,195	62%	34%	4%
	Female	893	58%	38%	5%
Age					
	22-24	396	69%	28%	4%
	25-27	440	65%	31%	4%
	28-30	454	55%	40%	5%
	31-33	505	56%	41%	3%
	34-35	293	57%	38%	5%
Income					
	<\$35k	687	72%	22%	6%
	\$35-<\$100k	996	53%	44%	3%
	\$100k+	388	57%	41%	2%
Employment					
	Employed full time	1,664	58%	39%	3%
	Employed part time	408	71%	21%	8%
	Military	15*	28%	72%	-

Base: Employed (full time, part time and military)

* Small base size

Table 20 - Working in field of study

Q: Is your job in the field studied in school?

		N	Yes	No
Total		2,088	45%	55%
Educational Attainment				
	High school or less	735	29%	71%
	Some college, no degree	619	38%	62%
	Associate degree	154	58%	43%
	Bachelor's degree	422	64%	36%
	Advanced degree	158	79%	21%
Gender				
	Male	1,195	47%	53%
	Female	893	41%	59%
Age				
	22-24	396	39%	61%
	25-27	440	46%	54%
	28-30	454	46%	55%
	31-33	505	49%	51%
	34-35	293	42%	58%
Income				
	<\$35k	687	24%	76%
	\$35-<\$100k	996	51%	49%
	\$100k+	388	66%	34%
Employment				
	Employed full time	1,664	47%	53%
	Employed part time	408	35%	65%
	Military	15*	24%	76%

Base: Employed (full time, part time and military)

* Small base size

Table 21 - Reason for not working in field of study

Q: Which of these is the main reason why your job is not in the field you studied in school?

		N	An opportunity in this field was presented to me	I couldn't find a job in my field	I didn't have a plan after graduation	This job will help me/is a stepping stone to get a job in my field	I switched interests after trying my field in the workforce
Total		1,155	24%	21%	16%	11%	11%
Educational Attainment							
	High school or less	521	23%	19%	25%	10%	8%
	Some college, no degree	383	26%	22%	10%	13%	10%
	Associate degree	65	18%	26%	9%	18%	9%
	Bachelor's degree	153	26%	27%	8%	7%	19%
	Advanced degree	33*	26%	20%	5%	9%	23%
Gender							
	Male	628	22%	20%	17%	13%	11%
	Female	527	26%	23%	16%	9%	10%
Age							
	22-24	241	24%	24%	15%	18%	7%
	25-27	237	21%	25%	16%	15%	12%
	28-30	247	22%	21%	15%	8%	14%
	31-33	260	26%	19%	23%	7%	11%
	34-35	170	28%	18%	11%	7%	9%
Income							
	<\$35k	521	26%	24%	17%	12%	9%
	\$35-<\$100k	484	26%	22%	17%	10%	11%
	\$100k+	133	11%	11%	13%	12%	15%
Employment							
	Employed full time	878	26%	19%	17%	10%	11%
	Employed part time	266	18%	29%	16%	13%	7%
	Military	12*	29%	12%	14%	2%	16%

Base: Employed (full time, part time and military), not in field of study

* Small base size

Table 21 continued on next page

Table 21 - Reason for not working in field of study (continued from previous page)

Q: Which of these is the main reason why your job is not in the field you studied in school?

		N	Jobs in my field don't pay as well as my current job	A friend or relative influenced my decision to change fields	My field did not suit my goals	My field did not allow me to focus on my personal life
Total		1,155	6%	5%	5%	1%
Educational Attainment						
	High school or less	521	5%	6%	4%	1%
	Some college, no degree	383	6%	7%	5%	1%
	Associate degree	65	4%	3%	12%	-
	Bachelor's degree	153	8%	1%	4%	1%
	Advanced degree	33*	6%	3%	5%	5%
Gender						
	Male	628	5%	8%	4%	1%
	Female	527	7%	3%	5%	2%
Age						
	22-24	241	5%	4%	4%	-
	25-27	237	4%	3%	5%	0%
	28-30	247	8%	7%	4%	1%
	31-33	260	3%	2%	6%	2%
	34-35	170	10%	13%	3%	2%
Income						
	<\$35k	521	4%	3%	5%	1%
	\$35-<\$100k	484	7%	3%	3%	1%
	\$100k+	133	8%	22%	9%	-
Employment						
	Employed full time	878	6%	5%	4%	1%
	Employed part time	266	4%	6%	6%	1%
	Military	12*	14%	14%	-	-

Base: Employed (full time, part time, and military), not in field of study

* Small base size

Table 22 - Field of study

Q: What general subject area did you major in? If you have studied in multiple fields, please choose the most recent subject area.

	N	Social Sciences	Math/ Science	Engineering	Liberal Arts	Visual & Performing Arts	Business	Professional	Vocational	Other
Total	1,804	271	231	214	174	118	294	251	111	140

Educational Attainment

	Some college, no degree	926	13%	12%	10%	9%	7%	15%	12%	9%	12%
	Associate degree	207	12%	13%	11%	8%	5%	22%	17%	6%	5%
	Bachelor's degree	499	19%	14%	14%	12%	7%	17%	13%	1%	3%
	Advanced degree	171	17%	16%	15%	7%	4%	15%	21%	3%	3%

Gender

	Male	851	16%	17%	19%	9%	7%	15%	9%	6%	2%
	Female	953	15%	11%	6%	11%	7%	18%	23%	7%	2%

Age

	22-24	362	14%	17%	10%	9%	7%	16%	15%	5%	8%
	25-27	373	13%	11%	13%	13%	5%	20%	14%	5%	7%
	28-30	438	15%	14%	13%	9%	6%	16%	13%	5%	10%
	31-33	450	18%	10%	11%	9%	7%	16%	13%	8%	8%
	34-35	181	15%	14%	16%	6%	9%	12%	14%	11%	3%

Income

	<\$35k	375	15%	9%	5%	13%	7%	17%	17%	8%	10%
	\$35-<\$100k	664	13%	14%	12%	10%	6%	21%	15%	7%	4%
	\$100k+	302	24%	15%	27%	6%	4%	12%	10%	1%	3%

Employment

	Employed full time	1,101	16%	13%	14%	9%	6%	18%	14%	5%	6%
	Employed part time	240	13%	11%	11%	12%	8%	15%	16%	7%	7%
	Student full time	146	15%	15%	13%	10%	9%	13%	8%	3%	15%
	Student part time	22*	15%	18%	6%	16%	14%	12%	17%	-	3%
	Military	12*	22%	8%	6%	13%	13%	11%	2%	25%	-
	Full-time at-home parent	174	12%	10%	5%	8%	7%	14%	17%	12%	15%
	Unemployed and searching	70	9%	17%	9%	8%	11%	17%	11%	7%	11%
	Unemployed and not searching	32*	14%	3%	6%	18%	-	17%	11%	12%	24%

Base: Total answering

* Small base size

Social Sciences	Math/Science	Engineering	Liberal Arts	Visual & Performing Arts	Business	Professional	Vocational
Psychology, Anthropology, Economics, Geography, Sociology, Political Science & Government, International Relations, Philosophy, Religious Studies	Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Agricultural Sciences, Computer Science, Mathematics	Biomedical, chemical, civil, electrical, environmental, industrial, mechanical, nuclear	English, Communications, Advertising, Journalism, Foreign Languages, Linguistics, History, Sociology	Art, Graphic Design, Fashion Design, Film, Radio, Television, Photography, Music, Performing Arts	Accounting, Marketing, Finance, Management, International Business	Education, Law, Medicine, Healthcare, Nursing, Veterinary Medicine	Culinary Arts, Construction Trades, Mechanical Technicians, Computer Technicians

Table 23 - Perception of pay fairness

Q: Which of the following items best represent your personal feelings?

		N	Underpaid	Paid fairly	Overpaid
Total		2,088	46%	52%	2%
Educational Attainment					
	High school or less	735	44%	54%	2%
	Some college, no degree	619	50%	48%	2%
	Associate degree	154	43%	57%	1%
	Bachelor's degree	422	44%	52%	3%
	Advanced degree	158	49%	46%	5%
Gender					
	Male	1,195	43%	55%	2%
	Female	893	50%	47%	3%
Age					
	22-24	396	46%	51%	3%
	25-27	440	51%	47%	2%
	28-30	454	45%	53%	2%
	31-33	505	48%	52%	1%
	34-35	293	39%	56%	5%
Income					
	<\$35k	687	58%	40%	3%
	\$35-<\$100k	996	40%	58%	2%
	\$100k+	388	42%	55%	3%
Employment					
	Employed full time	1,664	46%	52%	2%
	Employed part time	408	45%	51%	4%
	Military	15*	53%	48%	-

Base: Employed (full time, part time and military)

* Small base size

Table 24 - Perception of education level

Q: Do you think you have the right amount of education for the job you currently hold?

		N	Not enough education	Correct amount of education	Correct education, but not the skill set	Overeducated
Total		2,088	13%	59%	13%	15%
Educational Attainment						
	High school or less	735	18%	59%	13%	10%
	Some college, no degree	619	16%	60%	10%	15%
	Associate degree	154	7%	55%	16%	22%
	Bachelor's degree	422	5%	62%	15%	19%
	Advanced degree	158	5%	61%	17%	18%
Gender						
	Male	1,195	13%	58%	16%	13%
	Female	893	13%	61%	9%	17%
Age						
	22-24	396	15%	52%	14%	20%
	25-27	440	20%	53%	12%	15%
	28-30	454	9%	64%	14%	14%
	31-33	505	12%	63%	13%	12%
	34-35	293	9%	68%	12%	12%
Income						
	<\$35k	687	18%	48%	12%	22%
	\$35-<\$100k	996	12%	65%	12%	11%
	\$100k+	388	7%	67%	17%	10%
Employment						
	Employed full time	1,664	12%	62%	14%	13%
	Employed part time	408	19%	50%	11%	21%
	Military	15*	7%	62%	14%	17%

Base: Employed (full time, part time, and military)

* Small base size

Table 25 - Career advancement

Q: What steps would you need to take if you wanted to advance in your career?

		N	I would need a more advanced degree	I would need to get specific skill-related training	I would need to get specific certification	Other	Not sure
Total		1,785	43%	45%	20%	5%	16%
Educational Attainment							
	High school or less	662	37%	46%	22%	5%	17%
	Some college, no degree	528	52%	40%	19%	7%	13%
	Associate degree	121	51%	48%	23%	3%	10%
	Bachelor's degree	344	43%	49%	18%	4%	18%
	Advanced degree	130	35%	49%	20%	7%	18%
Gender							
	Male	1,044	46%	47%	20%	5%	12%
	Female	742	39%	42%	21%	6%	20%
Age							
	22-24	319	43%	51%	24%	4%	13%
	25-27	375	49%	41%	21%	6%	12%
	28-30	390	45%	47%	20%	5%	17%
	31-33	445	43%	40%	18%	4%	19%
	34-35	257	34%	50%	18%	9%	17%
Income							
	<\$35k	533	37%	47%	24%	5%	18%
	\$35-<\$100k	890	45%	44%	20%	6%	15%
	\$100k+	351	50%	46%	16%	3%	13%
Employment							
	Employed full time	1,448	45%	44%	19%	6%	16%
	Employed part time	324	38%	51%	28%	3%	15%
	Military	13*	45%	31%	10%	-	22%

Base: Employed (full time, part time and military), amount of education (not enough, correct, correct but wrong skill set)

* Small base size

Table 26 - Looking for work

Q: Are you actively searching for jobs?

		N	Yes	No
Total		880	49%	51%
Educational Attainment				
	High school or less	436	51%	49%
	Some college, no degree	304	47%	53%
	Associate degree	52	56%	44%
	Bachelor's degree	74	42%	58%
	Advanced degree	13*	43%	58%
Gender				
	Male	299	61%	39%
	Female	581	43%	57%
Age				
	22-24	276	55%	45%
	25-27	214	55%	45%
	28-30	166	46%	54%
	31-33	172	35%	65%
	34-35	52	45%	55%
Employment				
	Student full time	200	57%	43%
	Student part time	32*	63%	37%
	Full-time at-home parent	328	29%	71%
	Unemployed and searching	201	100%	-
	Unemployed and not searching	119	-	100%

Base: Students (full or part time), full-time at-home parents, unemployed

* Small base size

Table 27 - Why not looking for work

Q: Why are you currently not seeking employment?

		N	I am staying home with my children	I am in school	I've given up on searching for jobs	I don't need to work to support myself	Other
Total		450	49%	20%	8%	10%	13%
Educational Attainment							
	High school or less	215	49%	11%	14%	11%	16%
	Some college, no degree	161	48%	29%	4%	6%	13%
	Associate degree	23*	50%	28%	4%	9%	9%
	Bachelor's degree	43*	55%	25%	2%	19%	4%
	Advanced degree	7*	50%	31%	4%	7%	9%
Gender							
	Male	117	5%	36%	21%	17%	21%
	Female	333	65%	14%	4%	7%	10%
Age							
	22-24	124	31%	43%	9%	7%	10%
	25-27	96	36%	20%	16%	17%	12%
	28-30	90	60%	9%	7%	8%	16%
	31-33	111	73%	5%	3%	8%	12%
	34-35	29*	46%	15%	6%	9%	24%
Employment							
	Student full time	86	4%	86%	1%	3%	6%
	Student part time	12*	8%	65%	-	18%	9%
	Full-time at-home parent	233	89%	0%	2%	3%	5%
	Unemployed and not searching	119	7%	6%	27%	26%	34%

Base: Students (full or part time), full-time at-home parents, unemployed and not searching for employment

* Small base size

Table 28 - Financial behaviors/attitudes: Mean agreement summary

Q: For the next set of statements please state to what extent you agree or disagree.

		N	I don't eat out as often as I would like because I don't want to spend the money	I need time to save up before attending big events (such as a wedding, anniversary, or family reunion)	I subscribe to online streaming services (i.e. Netflix, Hulu) rather than cable because they are less expensive	I use a grocery list so as to not overspend	After paying my bills, I do not have money left to spend on the things I want	I often use credit cards, because I don't have money available	I have a monthly budget that I follow closely
Total		3,006	3.59	3.77	3.59	3.75	3.39	2.73	3.55
Educational Attainment									
	High school or less	1,202	3.61	3.79	3.58	3.73	3.50	2.75	3.57
	Some college, no degree	926	3.58	3.85	3.61	3.76	3.39	2.63	3.49
	Associate degree	207	3.54	3.72	3.88	3.76	3.38	2.75	3.61
	Bachelor's degree	499	3.57	3.65	3.49	3.76	3.23	2.81	3.57
	Advanced degree	171	3.58	3.58	3.51	3.74	3.19	2.98	3.65
Gender									
	Male	1,518	3.60	3.78	3.74	3.73	3.46	3.00	3.68
	Female	1,488	3.57	3.75	3.44	3.77	3.33	2.47	3.43
Age									
	22-24	689	3.62	3.98	3.89	3.80	3.46	2.58	3.50
	25-27	660	3.61	3.72	3.57	3.67	3.43	2.63	3.53
	28-30	629	3.54	3.63	3.55	3.73	3.26	2.81	3.55
	31-33	680	3.61	3.74	3.47	3.80	3.42	2.87	3.57
	34-35	347	3.52	3.73	3.37	3.73	3.37	2.85	3.66
Income									
	<\$35k	687	3.60	3.87	3.53	3.73	3.62	2.58	3.42
	\$35-<\$100k	996	3.48	3.61	3.63	3.71	3.16	2.87	3.59
	\$100k+	388	3.76	3.74	3.82	3.86	3.57	3.68	3.92
Employment									
	Employed full time	1,664	3.56	3.71	3.66	3.74	3.35	2.99	3.62
	Employed part time	408	3.62	3.79	3.46	3.74	3.54	2.63	3.51
	Student full time	200	3.46	3.92	3.80	3.70	3.16	2.30	3.50
	Student part time	32*	3.66	3.97	3.70	3.69	3.27	2.44	3.33
	Military	15*	3.34	3.39	4.30	3.60	2.65	3.02	3.32
	Full-time at-home parent	328	3.78	3.90	3.60	3.91	3.40	2.33	3.59
	Unemployed and searching	201	3.74	3.93	3.33	3.64	3.75	2.18	3.26
	Unemployed and not searching	119	3.30	3.68	3.11	3.74	3.32	2.30	3.38

* Small base size

Note: 1-5 scale, 1=strongly disagree, 5=strongly agree

Table 28 continued on next page

Table 28 - Financial behaviors/attitudes: Mean agreement summary (continued from previous page)

Q: For the next set of statements please state to what extent you agree or disagree.

		N	I only shop at discount stores	I cannot afford activities or child care arrangements that I would like to offer my child	I can engage in spontaneous social activities without worrying about how I'm going to pay for them	I own the newest model/ make of my gadgets; such as smart phones and wearable technology	I am able to choose the health care coverage that best fits my needs regardless of price	Even if it's a small amount, I can put money away each month	If I have money left over at the end of a pay period, I just have to spend it
Total		3,006	3.24	3.41	3.14	2.96	3.19	3.69	2.77
Educational Attainment									
	High school or less	1,202	3.33	3.40	3.08	2.96	3.16	3.62	2.94
	Some college, no degree	926	3.18	3.38	2.96	2.85	2.95	3.55	2.61
	Associate degree	207	3.19	3.31	3.21	3.16	3.31	3.75	2.68
	Bachelor's degree	499	3.14	3.46	3.39	2.93	3.45	3.98	2.63
	Advanced degree	171	3.30	3.55	3.75	3.32	3.78	4.04	2.96
Gender									
	Male	1,518	3.30	3.51	3.41	3.32	3.43	3.80	3.10
	Female	1,488	3.19	3.34	2.86	2.59	2.95	3.58	2.43
Age									
	22-24	689	3.32	3.60	3.09	2.89	3.13	3.66	2.77
	25-27	660	3.28	3.45	3.05	2.89	3.07	3.69	2.79
	28-30	629	3.12	3.25	3.21	2.99	3.24	3.70	2.74
	31-33	680	3.29	3.46	3.19	2.98	3.29	3.69	2.81
	34-35	347	3.13	3.32	3.18	3.09	3.25	3.75	2.72
Income									
	<\$35k	687	3.27	3.53	2.77	2.65	2.67	3.44	2.63
	\$35-<\$100k	996	3.11	3.12	3.49	3.18	3.45	3.99	2.78
	\$100k+	388	3.59	3.94	4.06	3.82	4.18	4.07	3.54
Employment									
	Employed full time	1,664	3.26	3.41	3.45	3.16	3.44	3.89	2.90
	Employed part time	408	3.25	3.56	2.98	2.95	2.86	3.53	2.75
	Student full time	200	3.23	3.38	2.77	2.76	2.94	3.57	2.57
	Student part time	32*	3.24	3.08	3.25	2.99	3.22	3.54	2.46
	Military	15*	2.73	2.94	3.41	2.93	3.38	4.04	2.62
	Full-time at-home parent	328	3.20	3.32	2.59	2.43	2.89	3.40	2.37
	Unemployed and searching	201	3.27	3.52	2.45	2.52	2.61	3.12	2.63
	Unemployed and not searching	119	3.07	3.92	2.57	2.52	2.92	3.38	2.68

* Small base size

Table 28 continued on next page

Table 28 - Financial behaviors/attitudes: Mean agreement summary (continued from previous page)

Q: For the next set of statements please state to what extent you agree or disagree.

		N	I only buy name-brand clothing	I like a lot of luxury in my life	I believe I will be better off than my parents	I regularly volunteer in my community	I make it a priority to vote in every election	I am a member of various clubs in my community
Total		3,006	2.67	3.17	3.51	2.95	3.52	2.60
Educational Attainment								
	High school or less	1,202	2.70	3.15	3.49	2.92	3.34	2.61
	Some college, no degree	926	2.50	3.12	3.47	2.81	3.50	2.35
	Associate degree	207	2.61	3.17	3.60	3.06	3.70	2.76
	Bachelor's degree	499	2.83	3.24	3.53	3.09	3.80	2.76
	Advanced degree	171	3.07	3.43	3.78	3.40	3.91	3.13
Gender								
	Male	1,518	3.14	3.46	3.65	3.22	3.69	2.98
	Female	1,488	2.20	2.89	3.38	2.67	3.35	2.21
Age								
	22-24	689	2.64	3.25	3.48	2.90	3.38	2.61
	25-27	660	2.58	3.12	3.39	2.80	3.43	2.48
	28-30	629	2.73	3.18	3.56	2.85	3.58	2.55
	31-33	680	2.74	3.16	3.58	3.14	3.61	2.66
	34-35	347	2.69	3.13	3.61	3.15	3.69	2.72
Income								
	<\$35k	687	2.37	2.97	3.36	2.64	3.26	2.21
	\$35-<\$100k	996	2.81	3.30	3.62	3.05	3.70	2.76
	\$100k+	388	3.70	3.93	3.97	4.00	4.14	3.72
Employment								
	Employed full time	1,664	2.91	3.34	3.63	3.13	3.68	2.83
	Employed part time	408	2.51	3.16	3.44	2.91	3.44	2.45
	Student full time	200	2.42	3.16	3.46	2.91	3.48	2.64
	Student part time	32*	2.63	3.02	3.30	2.74	3.40	2.30
	Military	15*	2.58	3.17	3.57	2.94	2.77	2.20
	Full-time at-home parent	328	2.06	2.67	3.54	2.53	3.32	2.06
	Unemployed and searching	201	2.23	2.83	3.02	2.54	3.16	2.04
	Unemployed and not searching	119	2.59	2.85	3.06	2.39	2.89	2.16

* Small base size

Table 29 - Debt frequency

Q: Do you currently have any of the following types of loans or debt?

	N	Credit card debt	Student loan	Auto loan/lease	Mortgage	Medical bills	Personal loan	Business loan	Tuition	Other	None of the above
Total	3,006	37%	34%	29%	23%	19%	13%	4%	2%	1%	25%

Educational Attainment

	High school or less	1,202	31%	17%	23%	20%	22%	17%	4%	1%	2%	34%
	Some college, no degree	926	44%	45%	33%	20%	20%	11%	2%	5%	1%	18%
	Associate degree	207	40%	48%	32%	23%	17%	11%	3%	1%	1%	18%
	Bachelor's degree	499	40%	45%	35%	31%	12%	9%	6%	1%	1%	18%
	Advanced degree	171	38%	46%	33%	42%	7%	16%	12%	1%	-	17%

Gender

	Male	1,518	34%	36%	24%	21%	14%	14%	7%	2%	1%	26%
	Female	1,488	40%	32%	34%	25%	23%	13%	1%	2%	1%	23%

Age

	22-24	689	27%	37%	21%	10%	14%	9%	3%	5%	1%	33%
	25-27	660	35%	35%	28%	16%	20%	12%	4%	2%	-	31%
	28-30	629	43%	34%	34%	26%	19%	15%	5%	1%	1%	21%
	31-33	680	42%	31%	31%	37%	20%	15%	3%	0%	1%	18%
	34-35	347	44%	32%	36%	34%	21%	16%	5%	1%	2%	16%

Income

	<\$35k	687	42%	33%	31%	14%	27%	13%	4%	-	2%	23%
	\$35-<\$100k	996	44%	38%	36%	33%	16%	19%	4%	-	-	18%
	\$100k+	388	38%	37%	30%	35%	8%	10%	11%	-	-	17%

Employment

	Employed full time	1,664	44%	36%	35%	30%	17%	16%	6%	-	1%	17%
	Employed part time	408	33%	36%	23%	15%	20%	10%	3%	-	1%	31%
	Student full time	200	19%	53%	8%	5%	13%	4%	2%	25%	1%	33%
	Student part time	32*	26%	49%	15%	4%	7%	6%	-	23%	-	31%
	Military	15*	60%	41%	62%	12%	-	26%	-	-	8%	12%
	Full-time at-home parent	328	45%	25%	43%	35%	32%	14%	0%	-	1%	18%
	Unemployed and searching	201	17%	26%	8%	1%	21%	9%	-	-	3%	44%
	Unemployed and not searching	119	8%	9%	10%	5%	9%	3%	2%	-	1%	67%

* Small base size

Table 30 - Debt amounts: Mean summary

Q: Approximately how much do you owe in these loans or debts?

	Credit card debt	Student loan	Auto loan/ lease	Mortgage	Medical bills	Personal loan	Business loan	Tuition	Other
N	1,116	1,028	867	701	558	395	121	58	35*
Total	\$4,566	\$20,636	\$11,512	\$101,822	\$4,827	\$4,246	\$13,958	\$13,910	\$10,706

Educational Attainment

	High school or less	\$4,508	\$12,804	\$10,367	\$79,091	\$4,967	\$3,067	\$24,427	\$5,286	\$1,363
	Some college, no degree	\$4,144	\$15,628	\$11,689	\$100,180	\$4,817	\$4,277	\$4,530	\$15,803	\$3,566
	Associate degree	\$3,940	\$19,009	\$11,270	\$102,268	\$4,223	\$7,059	\$8,985	\$4,442	\$175,163
	Bachelor's degree	\$5,215	\$30,176	\$12,207	\$118,748	\$4,708	\$5,314	\$6,601	\$15,378	\$6,536
	Advanced degree	\$6,298	\$42,604	\$14,302	\$146,874	\$4,157	\$8,853	\$12,742	\$9,135	\$8,849

Gender

	Male	\$3,966	\$15,702	\$9,088	\$72,699	\$3,002	\$3,961	\$15,231	\$16,398	\$1,777
	Female	\$5,082	\$26,237	\$13,203	\$126,664	\$5,956	\$4,545	\$6,883	\$10,620	\$20,239

Age

	22-24	\$2,272	\$19,933	\$10,529	\$65,670	\$4,173	\$2,123	\$3,077	\$15,084	\$2,867
	25-27	\$4,329	\$19,062	\$8,899	\$88,248	\$4,375	\$3,661	\$2,921	\$7,671	\$5,857
	28-30	\$5,425	\$24,185	\$12,346	\$102,237	\$4,804	\$5,404	\$10,663	\$18,087	\$38,710
	31-33	\$4,964	\$20,784	\$12,304	\$123,878	\$6,803	\$4,932	\$4,028	\$30,000	\$2,942
	34-35	\$5,445	\$18,377	\$13,853	\$86,876	\$2,948	\$4,198	\$65,549	\$15,794	\$2,073

Income

	<\$35k	\$3,270	\$18,119	\$10,010	\$76,984	\$5,867	\$3,951	\$1,872	-	\$3,182
	\$35-<\$100k	\$5,469	\$23,237	\$13,102	\$104,772	\$2,808	\$4,644	\$7,403	-	\$3,732
	\$100k+	\$4,107	\$12,977	\$8,578	\$95,607	\$776	\$4,760	\$31,240	-	-

Employment

	Employed full time	\$4,354	\$20,105	\$11,435	\$102,008	\$4,193	\$4,675	\$16,343	-	\$3,457
	Employed part time	\$5,381	\$17,961	\$9,635	\$66,755	\$4,078	\$3,091	\$3,053	-	\$2,988
	Student full time	\$2,289	\$27,158	\$11,991	\$44,942	\$8,081	\$3,494	\$471	\$15,004	\$4,004
	Student part time	\$4,358	\$20,466	\$9,829	\$15,000	\$4,642	\$1,890	-	\$6,222	-
	Military	\$4,560	\$11,750	\$24,342	\$97,141	-	\$3,711	-	-	\$4,000
	Full-time at-home parent	\$5,638	\$17,276	\$12,055	\$125,235	\$4,708	\$3,752	\$5,096	-	\$62,092
	Unemployed and searching	\$4,775	\$31,287	\$12,608	\$93,453	\$9,623	\$2,871	-	-	\$1,535
	Unemployed and not searching	\$4,059	\$12,734	\$10,566	\$117,186	\$4,338	\$3,646	\$200	-	\$4,640

Base: Have type of debt or loans

* Small base size

Table 31 - Difficulty making payments

Q: Are you currently, or have you recently, experienced trouble making all of your payments?

		N	Yes	No	Prefer not to answer
Total		3,006	39%	56%	5%
Educational Attainment					
	High school or less	1,202	42%	51%	7%
	Some college, no degree	926	42%	54%	4%
	Associate degree	207	41%	55%	4%
	Bachelor's degree	499	27%	70%	2%
	Advanced degree	171	34%	63%	3%
Gender					
	Male	1,518	40%	55%	5%
	Female	1,488	38%	58%	4%
Age					
	22-24	689	36%	56%	8%
	25-27	660	39%	56%	5%
	28-30	629	39%	57%	3%
	31-33	680	40%	58%	3%
	34-35	347	43%	53%	3%
Income					
	<\$35k	687	47%	48%	5%
	\$35-<\$100k	996	32%	66%	2%
	\$100k+	388	48%	50%	2%
Employment					
	Employed full time	1,664	40%	57%	3%
	Employed part time	408	39%	57%	5%
	Student full time	200	28%	63%	9%
	Student part time	32*	41%	57%	2%
	Military	15*	28%	73%	-
	Full-time at-home parent	328	42%	54%	4%
	Unemployed and searching	201	50%	42%	8%
	Unemployed and not searching	119	21%	73%	7%

* Small base size

Table 32 - Payment priority: Mean summary

Q: How did you prioritize? Please rank the following items by the order you paid, or will pay, them.

		Mortgage/ rent	Food	Utilities	Business loan	Auto loan/ lease	Tuition	Cell phone	Insurance	Child care
N	1,171	889	1,020	924	85	380	21*	946	839	579
Total		2.94	3.57	3.98	4.25	4.36	4.78	4.96	5.04	5.30

Educational Attainment

	High school or less	3.09	3.42	3.76	4.26	4.42	5.68	4.83	5.19	5.18
	Some college, no degree	2.54	3.49	3.77	3.94	3.72	4.67	4.83	4.81	5.51
	Associate degree	2.42	3.36	3.71	3.95	4.14	3.71	5.34	5.16	6.00
	Bachelor's degree	3.23	3.99	4.95	3.84	5.37	-	5.55	5.02	5.15
	Advanced degree	4.33	4.79	5.15	5.12	5.74	4.00	5.04	5.25	4.59

Gender

	Male	3.89	3.41	4.37	4.37	5.16	4.71	4.80	5.24	4.64
	Female	1.92	3.73	3.57	3.28	3.80	4.82	5.13	4.82	5.80

Age

	22-24	2.49	3.25	3.68	4.03	3.30	4.10	4.83	4.74	4.73
	25-27	3.17	4.00	3.89	5.36	4.41	5.21	4.84	4.86	5.20
	28-30	2.56	4.04	4.18	4.02	4.54	5.62	5.20	4.81	5.16
	31-33	3.14	3.20	3.95	5.08	4.79	3.00	4.89	5.30	5.10
	34-35	3.41	3.22	4.25	2.40	4.31	8.00	5.05	5.69	6.30

Income

	<\$35k	2.23	3.41	3.44	2.64	3.69	-	4.77	4.84	5.77
	\$35-<\$100k	3.18	3.85	4.36	5.35	4.56	-	5.21	5.39	4.23
	\$100k+	5.09	4.26	5.21	4.29	6.16	-	5.16	4.93	4.94

Employment

	Employed full time	3.39	3.92	4.39	4.30	4.65	-	5.13	5.17	4.85
	Employed part time	2.57	3.20	3.41	4.93	3.99	-	4.48	4.69	5.23
	Student full time	3.09	3.14	3.74	2.11	4.41	4.54	4.68	4.80	5.20
	Student part time	2.67	2.89	4.03	-	-	6.22	3.57	5.77	1.00
	Military	1.57	1.38	7.00	-	3.10	-	6.86	5.48	8.87
	Full-time at-home parent	1.65	3.34	3.39	8.00	3.70	-	5.36	4.99	6.76
	Unemployed and searching	2.46	2.53	3.08	-	2.01	-	3.84	4.67	5.03
	Unemployed and not searching	1.34	2.90	2.62	-	4.02	-	5.31	4.42	4.84

Student Loan Debt

	Currently have	3.05	3.36	4.17	4.43	4.47	4.96	4.96	5.22	5.42
	Do not have	2.50	3.72	4.13	3.80	4.12	3.09	5.20	4.57	5.32

Base: Trouble with debt and have type of debt or loans

* Small base size

Table 32 continued on next page

Table 32 - Payment priority: Mean summary (continued from previous page)

Q: How did you prioritize? Please rank the following items by the order you paid, or will pay, them.

		Internet	Personal loan	Credit card debt	Other	Cable	Student loan	Medical bills
N	1,171	877	239	569	25*	700	542	362
Total		5.52	5.62	5.78	5.83	6.06	6.15	7.03

Educational Attainment

	High school or less	5.50	5.35	5.96	5.44	5.79	5.27	6.50
	Some college, no degree	5.43	5.76	5.99	6.78	6.3	6.57	7.85
	Associate degree	5.88	6.33	5.56	2.83	6.91	6.05	7.92
	Bachelor's degree	5.47	6.18	5.33	5.74	6.23	5.19	6.27
	Advanced degree	5.71	6.01	4.86	3.00	5.35	5.59	6.21

Gender

	Male	5.24	5.55	5.54	6.15	5.74	5.61	6.85
	Female	5.83	5.68	6.02	5.48	6.49	6.32	7.14

Age

	22-24	5.23	4.59	4.92	6.02	5.52	5.23	5.81
	25-27	5.64	6.57	5.70	3.81	6.29	5.61	7.03
	28-30	5.61	5.13	6.03	7.51	6.18	6.28	7.52
	31-33	5.27	5.75	5.56	5.03	6.02	6.08	7.09
	34-35	5.93	5.97	6.79	6.26	6.23	6.85	7.75

Income

	<\$35k	5.51	5.69	6.05	4.44	6.47	6.18	7.34
	\$35-<\$100k	5.99	5.96	5.72	9.93	6.30	6.25	7.79
	\$100k+	5.01	3.97	5.29	-	5.21	5.59	4.75

Employment

	Employed full time	5.64	5.62	5.90	5.65	6.07	5.97	7.54
	Employed part time	5.31	5.60	5.02	5.90	5.78	6.43	6.47
	Student full time	4.89	7.07	4.80	9.00	7.11	5.74	5.86
	Student part time	4.54	6.35	5.19	-	4.58	4.40	8.00
	Military	4.90	6.46	5.41	-	8.72	9.00	-
	Full-time at-home parent	6.01	5.75	6.37	7.36	6.59	7.10	7.20
	Unemployed and searching	4.92	4.62	5.31	5.75	5.42	3.83	5.38
	Unemployed and not searching	4.20	5.00	5.54	3.00	4.10	3.26	6.10

Student Loan Debt

	Currently have	5.57	6.23	5.62	7.12	6.31	6.15	7.91
	Do not have	5.47	5.51	5.79	5.73	6.18	-	6.97

Base: Trouble with debt and have type of debt or loans

* Small base size

Table 33 - Applied for mortgage

Q: Have you applied for a mortgage?

		N	Yes	No
Total		2,305	13%	88%
Educational Attainment				
	High school or less	959	10%	90%
	Some college, no degree	741	14%	87%
	Associate degree	160	13%	87%
	Bachelor's degree	346	14%	86%
	Advanced degree	100	27%	73%
Gender				
	Male	1,195	17%	83%
	Female	1,109	8%	92%
Age				
	22-24	623	9%	91%
	25-27	556	13%	87%
	28-30	464	15%	85%
	31-33	431	14%	86%
	34-35	231	14%	86%
Income				
	<\$35k	590	6%	94%
	\$35-<\$100k	666	16%	84%
	\$100k+	254	44%	57%
Employment				
	Employed full time	1,161	18%	82%
	Employed part time	349	10%	90%
	Student full time	190	4%	96%
	Student part time	31*	9%	91%
	Military	13*	7%	93%
	Full-time at-home parent	212	7%	93%
	Unemployed and searching	199	3%	97%
	Unemployed and not searching	113	1%	99%

Base: Do not currently have a mortgage

* Small base size

Table 34 - Applied for mortgage: Time frame

Q: When did you apply for your mortgage?

		N	Within the last month	Between 1-3 months ago	4-6 months ago	7 months to 11 months ago	1-5 years ago	More than 5 years ago
Total		989	18%	14%	12%	9%	32%	17%
Educational Attainment								
	High school or less	336	14%	14%	17%	8%	27%	20%
	Some college, no degree	285	21%	14%	9%	8%	33%	16%
	Associate degree	68	12%	15%	8%	12%	39%	15%
	Bachelor's degree	201	21%	12%	11%	11%	33%	12%
	Advanced degree	99	17%	18%	6%	8%	34%	17%
Gender								
	Male	526	25%	19%	16%	9%	20%	11%
	Female	463	9%	9%	6%	9%	45%	22%
Age								
	22-24	121	25%	21%	9%	13%	23%	10%
	25-27	174	23%	14%	17%	11%	32%	2%
	28-30	235	15%	16%	9%	7%	41%	12%
	31-33	310	17%	13%	10%	10%	31%	20%
	34-35	149	12%	6%	14%	4%	25%	39%
Income								
	<\$35k	132	15%	14%	15%	6%	36%	15%
	\$35-<\$100k	433	11%	14%	15%	12%	31%	18%
	\$100k+	245	37%	18%	10%	4%	16%	16%
Employment								
	Employed full time	717	19%	14%	13%	9%	29%	16%
	Employed part time	94	17%	20%	19%	7%	20%	18%
	Student full time	18*	28%	23%	12%	3%	27%	7%
	Student part time	4*	34%	-	-	-	36%	30%
	Military	3*	34%	-	-	-	-	66%
	Full-time at-home parent	131	5%	8%	3%	10%	55%	19%
	Unemployed and searching	8*	15%	-	12%	2%	61%	10%
	Unemployed and not searching	7*	-	13%	-	28%	59%	-

Base: Have a mortgage or have applied for a mortgage

* Small base size

Table 35 - Issues getting mortgage

Q: Did you have any issues obtaining your mortgage?

		N	Yes	No
Total		701	16%	84%
Educational Attainment				
	High school or less	244	16%	84%
	Some college, no degree	185	11%	89%
	Associate degree	48	21%	79%
	Bachelor's degree	153	17%	83%
	Advanced degree	72	22%	78%
Gender				
	Male	323	24%	76%
	Female	378	9%	91%
Age				
	22-24	67	12%	88%
	25-27	104	21%	79%
	28-30	165	13%	87%
	31-33	249	17%	83%
	34-35	117	14%	86%
Income				
	<\$35k	96	14%	86%
	\$35-<\$100k	329	14%	86%
	\$100k+	134	24%	76%
Employment				
	Employed full time	503	17%	83%
	Employed part time	59	14%	86%
	Student full time	10*	46%	55%
	Student part time	1*	-	100%
	Military	2*	-	100%
	Full-time at-home parent	116	10%	90%
	Unemployed and searching	2*	-	100%
	Unemployed and not searching	6*	14%	86%

Base: Have a mortgage

* Small base size

Table 36 - Mortgage issues faced

Q: What obstacles did you face when applying for a mortgage?

		N	Expenses (cannot afford mortgage payments, other expenses too high, etc.)	Obstacles (bad credit, unemployed, poor housing market)	Miscellaneous (don't want mortgage, no time, requirements, plan to move)	Other	Nothing	Don't know
Total		398	10%	19%	2%	7%	30%	35%
Educational Attainment								
	High school or less	130	14%	30%	2%	5%	16%	35%
	Some college, no degree	121	9%	13%	2%	8%	34%	39%
	Associate degree	30*	15%	29%	1%	12%	24%	29%
	Bachelor's degree	74	7%	14%	-	7%	43%	30%
	Advanced degree	43*	6%	8%	8%	11%	37%	34%
Gender								
	Male	280	8%	12%	2%	7%	33%	39%
	Female	118	17%	36%	3%	8%	21%	24%
Age								
	22-24	62	20%	29%	5%	12%	15%	22%
	25-27	93	9%	27%	2%	12%	18%	35%
	28-30	91	14%	11%	4%	2%	41%	31%
	31-33	103	6%	15%	-	4%	43%	37%
	34-35	49*	6%	18%	-	8%	23%	51%
Income								
	<\$35k	49*	22%	22%	3%	7%	26%	28%
	\$35-<\$100k	151	8%	26%	3%	12%	23%	32%
	\$100k+	143	2%	5%	1%	2%	41%	50%
Employment								
	Employed full time	298	7%	16%	2%	7%	32%	39%
	Employed part time	44*	13%	18%	3%	8%	25%	38%
	Student full time	12*	38%	18%	-	-	16%	28%
	Student part time	3*	-	49%	-	-	51%	-
	Military	1*	-	-	-	-	100%	-
	Full-time at-home parent	27*	33%	52%	2%	12%	16%	3%
	Unemployed and searching	6*	29%	38%	14%	-	19%	-
	Unemployed and not searching	2*	-	-	-	50%	-	50%

Base: Have a mortgage and had issues; don't have a mortgage and applied for one

* Small base size

Note: Open-ended responses

Table 37 - Reasons for not applying for mortgage

Q: Why haven't you applied for a mortgage? Please select all that apply.

		N	I am saving for a down payment/ I don't have the down payment	I prefer to rent	I don't want to be tied down	I'm not ready to own a home	I cannot afford the monthly payments right now	I'm concerned about the housing market	I am focusing my funds towards other things	I don't want to own a home	Other
Total		2,017	21%	17%	12%	37%	21%	8%	17%	8%	10%
Educational Attainment											
	High school or less	867	17%	20%	9%	32%	21%	7%	13%	8%	9%
	Some college, no degree	641	24%	14%	12%	42%	25%	8%	21%	8%	13%
	Associate degree	140	21%	17%	11%	41%	19%	8%	21%	10%	7%
	Bachelor's degree	298	27%	19%	19%	44%	18%	9%	19%	7%	5%
	Advanced degree	73	19%	16%	17%	34%	12%	15%	19%	5%	8%
Gender											
	Male	992	19%	17%	13%	34%	18%	9%	18%	8%	9%
	Female	1,025	23%	17%	10%	41%	24%	7%	16%	7%	11%
Age											
	22-24	569	16%	22%	11%	48%	24%	8%	21%	12%	7%
	25-27	485	20%	17%	11%	39%	19%	7%	19%	6%	10%
	28-30	395	26%	13%	14%	33%	19%	8%	16%	7%	13%
	31-33	370	20%	19%	9%	30%	24%	10%	12%	7%	12%
	34-35	198	27%	11%	16%	25%	17%	7%	14%	4%	11%
Income											
	<\$35k	555	20%	18%	11%	36%	27%	8%	21%	6%	11%
	\$35-<\$100k	563	26%	18%	13%	38%	13%	7%	18%	4%	9%
	\$100k+	144	44%	10%	18%	11%	6%	15%	7%	12%	17%
Employment											
	Employed full time	948	27%	18%	13%	33%	17%	8%	18%	6%	8%
	Employed part time	314	21%	14%	11%	35%	21%	7%	16%	5%	17%
	Student full time	182	7%	14%	12%	59%	23%	7%	26%	17%	11%
	Student part time	28*	25%	26%	13%	49%	21%	14%	27%	14%	12%
	Military	13*	22%	37%	24%	60%	21%	8%	8%	16%	-
	Full-time at-home parent	196	25%	15%	9%	32%	28%	8%	13%	4%	11%
	Unemployed and searching	193	13%	18%	9%	40%	31%	12%	15%	12%	5%
	Unemployed and not searching	112	5%	22%	7%	38%	24%	2%	7%	16%	12%

Base: Do not have a mortgage and have not applied

* Small base size

Table 38 - Savings goals

Q: What goals are you saving toward?

		N	Emergency fund	Vacation	Home ownership	Car	Retirement	Children's education
Total		3,006	40%	38%	34%	32%	29%	24%
Educational Attainment								
	High school or less	1,202	36%	33%	29%	32%	23%	24%
	Some college, no degree	926	43%	39%	38%	35%	27%	23%
	Associate degree	207	41%	39%	36%	30%	30%	26%
	Bachelor's degree	499	43%	43%	36%	30%	42%	23%
	Advanced degree	171	44%	46%	33%	27%	46%	38%
Gender								
	Male	1,518	31%	32%	32%	36%	27%	20%
	Female	1,488	49%	43%	35%	28%	32%	29%
Age								
	22-24	689	40%	36%	35%	38%	20%	17%
	25-27	660	41%	37%	40%	33%	27%	24%
	28-30	629	40%	42%	37%	31%	34%	25%
	31-33	680	39%	37%	26%	28%	34%	28%
	34-35	347	40%	35%	27%	30%	35%	32%
Income								
	<\$35k	687	42%	39%	33%	33%	25%	22%
	\$35-<\$100k	996	40%	44%	37%	31%	39%	25%
	\$100k+	388	30%	32%	25%	33%	35%	22%
Employment								
	Employed full time	1,664	38%	40%	34%	31%	36%	24%
	Employed part time	408	40%	39%	30%	37%	23%	20%
	Student full time	200	40%	31%	36%	41%	17%	11%
	Student part time	32*	59%	41%	29%	36%	29%	8%
	Military	15*	48%	51%	26%	22%	17%	27%
	Full-time at-home parent	328	55%	39%	37%	27%	27%	52%
	Unemployed and searching	201	41%	29%	37%	38%	17%	18%
	Unemployed and not searching	119	24%	26%	14%	24%	9%	7%

* Small base size

Table 38 continued on next page

Table 38 - Savings goals (continued from previous page)

Q: What goals are you saving toward?

		N	My education	Home improvement	Electronics/appliances	Wedding/anniversary	Other (net)	None (not saving)
Total		3,006	24%	23%	20%	14%	5%	6%
Educational Attainment								
	High school or less	1,202	23%	23%	21%	13%	5%	9%
	Some college, no degree	926	26%	22%	21%	15%	5%	5%
	Associate degree	207	28%	20%	20%	14%	6%	4%
	Bachelor's degree	499	19%	25%	16%	16%	5%	4%
	Advanced degree	171	17%	28%	19%	16%	2%	4%
Gender								
	Male	1,518	26%	21%	26%	14%	4%	7%
	Female	1,488	21%	25%	14%	15%	7%	6%
Age								
	22-24	689	43%	16%	27%	17%	6%	3%
	25-27	660	24%	22%	16%	19%	5%	7%
	28-30	629	16%	26%	23%	12%	5%	5%
	31-33	680	15%	27%	17%	11%	4%	9%
	34-35	347	16%	25%	14%	12%	6%	7%
Income								
	<\$35k	687	24%	21%	20%	13%	8%	6%
	\$35-<\$100k	996	21%	25%	20%	16%	3%	3%
	\$100k+	388	16%	33%	22%	15%	0%	6%
Employment								
	Employed full time	1,664	20%	26%	19%	16%	3%	4%
	Employed part time	408	27%	22%	24%	11%	6%	8%
	Student full time	200	57%	10%	28%	17%	7%	2%
	Student part time	32*	68%	12%	24%	7%	4%	-
	Military	15*	-	8%	25%	13%	23%	-
	Full-time at-home parent	328	14%	33%	11%	14%	7%	7%
	Unemployed and searching	201	26%	13%	22%	14%	8%	12%
	Unemployed and not searching	119	20%	6%	22%	5%	9%	26%

* Small base size

Table 39 - Amount saved for goals: Mean summary

Q: Approximately how much do you have saved for these goals?

		Emergency fund	Vacation	Home ownership	Car	Retirement	Children's education
N	2,817	1,194	1,110	1,003	954	864	722
Total		\$9,358	\$1,831	\$16,690	\$3,743	\$29,430	\$8,878
Educational Attainment							
	High school or less	\$3,911	\$3,027	\$3,027	\$3,027	\$24,544	\$10,577
	Some college, no degree	\$17,451	\$652	\$11,405	\$2,092	\$21,469	\$5,677
	Associate degree	\$4,334	\$1,557	\$30,213	\$6,496	\$24,311	\$7,723
	Bachelor's degree	\$7,698	\$2,508	\$18,804	\$5,698	\$36,261	\$7,555
	Advanced degree	\$8,921	\$2,975	\$30,878	\$8,561	\$55,053	\$15,585
Gender							
	Male	\$18,102	\$2,675	\$20,891	\$4,664	\$32,101	\$7,899
	Female	\$3,745	\$1,152	\$12,716	\$2,509	\$27,093	\$9,603
Age							
	22-24	\$26,367	\$2,288	\$12,142	\$4,334	\$12,027	\$16,055
	25-27	\$3,615	\$1,303	\$11,445	\$2,763	\$19,553	\$2,796
	28-30	\$3,307	\$1,105	\$23,719	\$4,288	\$29,662	\$8,578
	31-33	\$3,858	\$2,810	\$17,518	\$3,774	\$32,981	\$6,585
	34-35	\$7,678	\$1,477	\$25,884	\$3,107	\$54,127	\$13,158
Income							
	<\$35k	\$1,557	\$768	\$6,163	\$1,993	\$14,112	\$4,317
	\$35-<\$100k	\$19,553	\$2,022	\$17,954	\$5,225	\$29,215	\$8,156
	\$100k+	\$9,835	\$5,508	\$52,232	\$7,159	\$62,891	\$18,271
Employment							
	Employed full time	\$14,162	\$1,987	\$18,559	\$4,539	\$32,735	\$9,591
	Employed part time	\$2,414	\$2,676	\$19,335	\$3,702	\$25,224	\$4,340
	Student full time	\$4,146	\$555	\$8,728	\$3,986	\$26,986	\$24,176
	Student part time	\$1,215	\$450	\$2,061	\$444	\$1,112	\$5,837
	Military	\$2,213	\$2,522	\$20,199	\$9,340	\$28,223	\$12,311
	Full-time at-home parent	\$4,222	\$1,067	\$10,384	\$1,537	\$24,185	\$8,493
	Unemployed and searching	\$1,367	\$562	\$19,973	\$925	\$3,677	\$4,345
	Unemployed and not searching	\$947	\$2,866	\$2,064	\$1,429	\$1,769	\$149

Table 39 continued on next page

Table 39 - Amount saved for goals: Mean summary (continued from previous page)

Q: Approximately how much do you have saved for these goals?

		My education	Home improvement	Electronics/appliances	Wedding/anniversary	Other 1	Other 2
N	2,817	703	670	582	429	150	27*
Total		\$4,672	\$3,200	\$976	\$3,352	\$1,093	\$58
Educational Attainment							
	High school or less	\$5,133	\$3,547	\$886	\$5,966	\$401	\$7
	Some college, no degree	\$3,037	\$1,862	\$409	\$1,206	\$1,466	\$144
	Associate degree	\$6,772	\$3,052	\$1,127	\$4,006	\$2,059	-
	Bachelor's degree	\$5,121	\$3,130	\$1,165	\$2,003	\$1,248	-
	Advanced degree	\$8,385	\$6,815	\$3,835	\$3,194	\$2,338	\$196
Gender							
	Male	\$5,579	\$3,437	\$1,220	\$2,766	\$2,046	\$24
	Female	\$3,463	\$2,981	\$529	\$3,981	\$575	\$80
Age							
	22-24	\$5,580	\$1,944	\$405	\$2,264	\$1,397	\$82
	25-27	\$3,023	\$3,198	\$676	\$3,167	\$915	\$228
	28-30	\$6,106	\$3,130	\$1,137	\$1,050	\$2,031	-
	31-33	\$4,155	\$3,299	\$1,703	\$7,365	\$264	\$15
	34-35	\$2,622	\$4,395	\$1,339	\$3,199	\$366	\$9
Income							
	<\$35k	\$2,583	\$2,669	\$387	\$953	\$589	\$85
	\$35-<\$100k	\$7,296	\$3,453	\$1,282	\$3,266	\$2,860	-
	\$100k+	\$7,078	\$4,146	\$3,057	\$8,344	\$2,000	-
Employment							
	Employed full time	\$5,158	\$3,530	\$1,031	\$3,779	\$1,516	\$102
	Employed part time	\$6,103	\$3,023	\$2,113	\$2,602	\$1,150	-
	Student full time	\$6,004	\$988	\$146	\$2,896	\$842	\$208
	Student part time	\$2,865	\$1,000	\$59	\$2,607	-	-
	Military	-	\$50	\$737	\$5,000	\$286	-
	Full-time at-home parent	\$928	\$3,231	\$518	\$3,985	\$1,045	-
	Unemployed and searching	\$636	\$1,058	\$114	\$468	\$147	-
	Unemployed and not searching	\$845	\$762	\$190	-	\$419	-

* Small base size

Table 40 - Savings top priority

Q: If you were to choose the top priority you have for saving, which one would you say is the most important?

	N	Emergency fund	Vacation	Home ownership	Car	Retirement	Children's education	My education	Home improvement	Electronics/appliances	Wedding/anniversary	Other (net)
Total	2,817	19%	7%	15%	10%	11%	12%	11%	5%	3%	5%	3%

Educational Attainment

	High school or less	1,097	19%	7%	14%	11%	8%	14%	11%	4%	4%	3%	4%
	Some college, no degree	879	18%	6%	16%	12%	9%	10%	12%	6%	2%	5%	3%
	Associate degree	199	20%	4%	18%	9%	10%	14%	11%	3%	2%	5%	4%
	Bachelor's degree	477	22%	8%	14%	8%	19%	9%	7%	4%	0%	7%	2%
	Advanced degree	165	20%	6%	13%	7%	18%	16%	8%	6%	2%	3%	1%

Gender

	Male	1,416	16%	7%	13%	13%	10%	11%	13%	6%	4%	5%	3%
	Female	1,401	23%	6%	17%	8%	12%	13%	8%	4%	1%	4%	4%

Age

	22-24	666	19%	6%	13%	12%	4%	9%	21%	3%	5%	6%	4%
	25-27	613	21%	6%	17%	11%	9%	13%	10%	5%	2%	5%	3%
	28-30	595	20%	8%	21%	9%	13%	10%	4%	6%	3%	3%	3%
	31-33	619	19%	8%	11%	8%	16%	15%	7%	7%	2%	5%	3%
	34-35	324	18%	4%	12%	13%	14%	18%	8%	5%	1%	3%	5%

Income

	<\$35k	644	22%	8%	15%	12%	8%	11%	9%	4%	2%	4%	6%
	\$35-<\$100k	967	21%	7%	18%	7%	15%	12%	6%	6%	3%	4%	2%
	\$100k+	364	8%	8%	10%	16%	16%	14%	11%	7%	3%	7%	0%

Employment

	Employed full time	1,598	19%	6%	15%	10%	15%	12%	7%	6%	3%	5%	2%
	Employed part time	375	17%	10%	19%	12%	8%	11%	12%	5%	2%	1%	4%
	Student full time	196	13%	5%	6%	10%	5%	4%	37%	3%	4%	9%	2%
	Student part time	32*	28%	6%	5%	2%	6%	4%	45%	4%	-	-	-
	Military	15*	26%	6%	9%	7%	2%	10%	-	-	10%	7%	23%
	Full-time at-home parent	306	25%	5%	17%	5%	5%	26%	2%	6%	0%	4%	5%
	Unemployed and searching	177	24%	4%	18%	17%	3%	10%	12%	2%	3%	2%	5%
	Unemployed and not searching	88	21%	12%	5%	19%	8%	2%	16%	1%	7%	1%	9%

Base: Saving for goal

* Small base size

Table 41 - Savings methods

Q: What methods are you using to save? Please select all that apply.

	N	Piggy bank	Checking account	Savings account	High yield savings account	Money market account	Investments	529 account	401(k)	Cds	Bonds	Other
Total	2,817	24%	43%	62%	8%	7%	14%	5%	29%	7%	7%	4%

Educational Attainment

	High school or less	1,097	30%	39%	58%	4%	4%	11%	4%	20%	6%	7%	5%
	Some college, no degree	879	26%	46%	64%	8%	5%	10%	5%	27%	6%	5%	4%
	Associate degree	199	20%	47%	68%	8%	10%	15%	4%	22%	7%	7%	2%
	Bachelor's degree	477	13%	45%	67%	12%	10%	22%	7%	47%	10%	12%	3%
	Advanced degree	165	14%	44%	63%	22%	21%	32%	15%	49%	15%	11%	4%

Gender

	Male	1,416	22%	46%	57%	10%	8%	19%	8%	30%	11%	10%	3%
	Female	1,401	27%	41%	67%	5%	5%	9%	3%	28%	4%	5%	5%

Age

	22-24	666	28%	47%	66%	5%	3%	10%	2%	15%	3%	5%	4%
	25-27	613	29%	43%	57%	6%	7%	13%	4%	23%	6%	7%	5%
	28-30	595	24%	43%	64%	10%	9%	15%	7%	36%	9%	9%	3%
	31-33	619	19%	43%	60%	9%	9%	12%	7%	38%	7%	7%	3%
	34-35	324	17%	37%	64%	10%	7%	24%	6%	34%	15%	10%	5%

Income

	<\$35k	644	25%	43%	61%	3%	4%	7%	3%	20%	5%	4%	5%
	\$35-<\$100k	967	17%	49%	67%	10%	10%	18%	5%	41%	9%	9%	2%
	\$100k+	364	16%	42%	56%	23%	13%	26%	16%	51%	14%	17%	0%

Employment

	Employed full time	1,598	18%	46%	64%	11%	9%	17%	7%	41%	10%	10%	3%
	Employed part time	375	26%	46%	59%	4%	6%	13%	3%	17%	5%	7%	4%
	Student full time	196	30%	51%	66%	2%	3%	9%	2%	8%	6%	6%	3%
	Student part time	32*	38%	46%	63%	3%	1%	11%	9%	11%	-	6%	3%
	Military	15*	16%	36%	99%	2%	10%	14%	-	9%	19%	-	2%
	Full-time at-home parent	306	32%	36%	71%	3%	2%	7%	2%	14%	3%	2%	6%
	Unemployed and searching	177	40%	29%	49%	2%	2%	7%	1%	8%	3%	2%	12%
	Unemployed and not searching	88	43%	29%	39%	-	6%	14%	-	8%	-	6%	3%

Base: Saving for goal

* Small base size

Table 42 - 401(k) match

Q: Does your employer offer 401(k) match?

		N	Yes	No	Not sure
Total		2,088	53%	36%	12%
Educational Attainment					
	High school or less	735	45%	42%	13%
	Some college, no degree	619	53%	34%	13%
	Associate degree	154	50%	42%	9%
	Bachelor's degree	422	62%	29%	9%
	Advanced degree	158	63%	28%	10%
Gender					
	Male	1,195	54%	35%	11%
	Female	893	51%	37%	12%
Age					
	22-24	396	44%	41%	15%
	25-27	440	46%	39%	15%
	28-30	454	55%	34%	11%
	31-33	505	62%	30%	8%
	34-35	293	53%	38%	10%
Income					
	<\$35k	687	34%	49%	17%
	\$35-<\$100k	996	57%	33%	10%
	\$100k+	388	76%	18%	6%
Employment					
	Employed full time	1,664	59%	32%	10%
	Employed part time	408	30%	50%	20%
	Military	15*	20%	63%	17%

Base: Employed, self-employed, military

Table 43 - Borrowed for college

Q: Did you borrow any money to help pay for your education? Borrowing sources might include federal loans, private loans, or credit cards.

		N	Yes	No
Total		1,804	57%	43%
Educational Attainment				
	Some college, no degree	926	53%	47%
	Associate degree	207	59%	41%
	Bachelor's degree	499	62%	38%
	Advanced degree	171	63%	37%
Gender				
	Male	851	59%	41%
	Female	953	55%	45%
Age				
	22-24	362	59%	41%
	25-27	373	56%	44%
	28-30	438	56%	44%
	31-33	450	57%	43%
	34-35	181	58%	42%
Income				
	<\$35k	375	58%	42%
	\$35-<\$100k	664	58%	42%
	\$100k+	302	62%	38%
Employment				
	Employed full time	1,101	59%	42%
	Employed part time	240	59%	41%
	Student full time	146	59%	41%
	Student part time	22*	66%	34%
	Military	12*	75%	25%
	Full-time at-home parent	174	44%	56%
	Unemployed and searching	70	67%	33%
	Unemployed and not searching	32*	31%	69%

Base: Attended college

* Small base size

Table 44 - Amount borrowed for college: Mean summary

Q: In total, how much did you borrow for your education?

		N	Mean
Total		1,329	\$22,187
Educational Attainment			
	Some college, no degree	542	\$14,683
	Associate degree	133	\$17,891
	Bachelor's degree	327	\$27,791
	Advanced degree	118	\$42,703
Gender			
	Male	701	\$19,674
	Female	628	\$24,995
Age			
	22-24	303	\$25,420
	25-27	289	\$17,880
	28-30	291	\$25,404
	31-33	297	\$20,485
	34-35	150	\$21,097
Income			
	<\$35k	274	\$19,047
	\$35-<\$100k	508	\$25,477
	\$100k+	213	\$21,371
Employment			
	Employed full time	806	\$23,765
	Employed part time	188	\$18,900
	Student full time	118	\$27,082
	Student part time	19*	\$15,589
	Military	9*	\$13,441
	Full-time at-home parent	104	\$14,671
	Unemployed and searching	59	\$22,893
	Unemployed and not searching	17*	\$13,161

Base: Attended college, borrowed for college

* Small base size

Table 45 - Tools used for managing finances

Q: How do you manage your finances? Select any that apply.

		N	I balance my checkbook by hand	I use a spreadsheet on my computer to manage my finances	I use a third-party app, such as Mint or Pocket Expense, to manage my money	I use a computer program (i.e. Quicken)	I use my bank's web-site or app	I only receive e-statements or e-bills	Someone else in my household manages the finances	Other	None
Total		3,006	36%	19%	11%	10%	40%	15%	4%	2%	10%
Educational Attainment											
	High school or less	1,202	39%	15%	8%	10%	31%	9%	6%	3%	16%
	Some college, no degree	926	34%	18%	8%	8%	48%	16%	4%	2%	8%
	Associate degree	207	37%	20%	13%	12%	43%	19%	5%	2%	5%
	Bachelor's degree	499	32%	25%	18%	12%	48%	21%	4%	1%	5%
	Advanced degree	171	44%	31%	21%	16%	44%	24%	2%	1%	4%
Gender											
	Male	1,518	40%	21%	13%	14%	35%	13%	4%	2%	10%
	Female	1,488	32%	17%	9%	6%	45%	16%	5%	3%	10%
Age											
	22-24	689	29%	17%	10%	5%	42%	17%	4%	4%	12%
	25-27	660	33%	17%	11%	10%	42%	13%	6%	2%	11%
	28-30	629	34%	22%	13%	10%	42%	14%	4%	2%	9%
	31-33	680	44%	16%	10%	13%	39%	14%	4%	1%	10%
	34-35	347	44%	24%	9%	15%	33%	16%	4%	1%	8%
Income											
	<\$35k	687	34%	14%	9%	6%	43%	16%	3%	2%	11%
	\$35-<\$100k	996	37%	25%	15%	12%	43%	15%	3%	2%	4%
	\$100k+	388	53%	28%	19%	27%	33%	17%	0%	1%	4%
Employment											
	Employed full time	1,664	40%	23%	14%	14%	41%	15%	2%	1%	6%
	Employed part time	408	35%	16%	12%	9%	39%	16%	5%	3%	10%
	Student full time	200	24%	17%	8%	3%	47%	20%	6%	3%	12%
	Student part time	32*	37%	8%	16%	10%	44%	20%	6%	-	16%
	Military	15*	37%	29%	6%	-	59%	41%	7%	-	3%
	Full-time at-home parent	328	34%	11%	4%	6%	46%	14%	10%	2%	10%
	Unemployed and searching	201	29%	9%	2%	3%	29%	11%	9%	6%	25%
	Unemployed and not searching	119	32%	9%	3%	1%	22%	5%	10%	1%	32%

* Small base size

Table 46 - Financial management behaviors: Mean agreement summary

Q: For the next set of statements please state to what extent you agree or disagree.

		N	I check my finances before making a purchase	I check my finances after making a purchase	I use my smartphone app or website daily	I use auto-pay for my bills	I manually schedule my payments each month	I always know how much money is in my bank account	I do most of my banking on my smartphone
Total		3,006	4.16	4.06	3.76	3.17	3.85	4.09	3.53
Educational Attainment									
	High school or less	1,202	4.18	4.07	3.81	3.04	3.79	4.06	3.50
	Some college, no degree	926	4.20	4.11	3.69	3.00	3.84	4.06	3.54
	Associate degree	207	4.25	4.16	4.02	3.38	3.93	4.14	3.65
	Bachelor's degree	499	4.04	3.92	3.77	3.52	3.92	4.14	3.58
	Advanced degree	171	4.09	4.00	3.62	3.65	3.95	4.20	3.34
Gender									
	Male	1,518	4.12	4.04	3.81	3.37	3.89	4.07	3.57
	Female	1,488	4.21	4.08	3.72	2.96	3.80	4.11	3.50
Age									
	22-24	689	4.19	4.08	3.84	3.17	3.73	4.13	3.69
	25-27	660	4.17	4.07	3.76	3.07	3.84	4.03	3.60
	28-30	629	4.18	4.06	3.75	3.16	3.91	4.08	3.49
	31-33	680	4.13	4.04	3.75	3.27	3.93	4.11	3.38
	34-35	347	4.15	4.05	3.65	3.14	3.81	4.09	3.45
Income									
	<\$35k	687	4.31	4.18	3.75	2.91	3.89	4.05	3.64
	\$35-<\$100k	996	4.08	3.99	3.89	3.37	3.86	4.08	3.59
	\$100k+	388	4.26	4.23	3.87	3.96	4.19	4.27	3.81
Employment									
	Employed full time	1,664	4.18	4.10	3.91	3.40	3.94	4.12	3.69
	Employed part time	408	4.17	4.07	3.48	3.02	3.88	4.00	3.34
	Student full time	200	3.93	3.93	3.51	2.85	3.62	4.11	3.13
	Student part time	32*	4.17	3.84	3.80	3.19	3.71	3.99	3.56
	Military	15*	4.42	4.37	4.78	3.79	3.76	4.37	4.61
	Full-time at-home parent	328	4.32	4.10	3.71	3.04	3.89	4.18	3.50
	Unemployed and searching	201	4.24	4.01	3.50	2.44	3.58	4.06	3.17
	Unemployed and not searching	119	3.93	3.83	3.02	2.49	3.31	3.72	2.62

* Small base size

Note: 1-5 scale, 1=strongly disagree, 5=strongly agree

Table 47 - Technology

Q: For me, technology, such as my smartphone, tablet, or computer, is...

		N	A necessity	A luxury	Unnecessary
Total		3,006	66%	29%	5%
Educational Attainment					
	High school or less	1,202	58%	34%	8%
	Some college, no degree	926	69%	28%	3%
	Associate degree	207	69%	26%	4%
	Bachelor's degree	499	74%	22%	4%
	Advanced degree	171	77%	21%	2%
Gender					
	Male	1,518	68%	27%	5%
	Female	1,488	64%	31%	5%
Age					
	22-24	689	66%	28%	7%
	25-27	660	66%	30%	5%
	28-30	629	68%	28%	4%
	31-33	680	65%	30%	5%
	34-35	347	67%	29%	5%
Income					
	<\$35k	687	65%	29%	6%
	\$35-<\$100k	996	69%	27%	4%
	\$100k+	388	69%	30%	1%
Employment					
	Employed full time	1,664	67%	29%	4%
	Employed part time	408	69%	25%	6%
	Student full time	200	68%	29%	4%
	Student part time	32*	75%	23%	2%
	Military	15*	84%	16%	-
	Full-time at-home parent	328	58%	36%	6%
	Unemployed and searching	201	62%	25%	13%
	Unemployed and not searching	119	59%	35%	6%

* Small base size

Table 48 – Financial beliefs: Mean agreement summary

Q: For the next set of statements please state to what extent you agree or disagree.

		N	I worry about paying all of my bills each month	I feel I can take a vacation every year	I believe that I am in a financially stable time in my life	I want to wait to start/grow my family until I am in better financial shape	I feel like I have enough saved in case something unplanned happens (i.e. home repairs, car repairs)	Saving for retirement can wait
Total		3,006	3.34	3.06	3.13	3.62	3.04	3.03
Educational Attainment								
	High school or less	1,202	3.49	2.96	3.06	3.62	2.93	3.15
	Some college, no degree	926	3.36	2.84	2.92	3.62	2.84	2.99
	Associate degree	207	3.31	3.08	3.26	3.57	3.14	3.10
	Bachelor's degree	499	3.05	3.41	3.45	3.65	3.42	2.83
	Advanced degree	171	3.09	3.85	3.71	3.61	3.68	2.86
Gender								
	Male	1,518	3.42	3.31	3.38	3.83	3.32	3.30
	Female	1,488	3.26	2.80	2.87	3.41	2.76	2.75
Age								
	22-24	689	3.46	2.88	3.05	4.01	3.02	3.22
	25-27	660	3.34	2.88	3.03	3.74	3.01	3.10
	28-30	629	3.28	3.20	3.23	3.55	3.19	2.92
	31-33	680	3.26	3.21	3.22	3.37	3.01	2.95
	34-35	347	3.37	3.17	3.13	3.24	2.94	2.86
Income								
	<\$35k	687	3.58	2.64	2.69	3.80	2.65	2.99
	\$35-<\$100k	996	3.14	3.43	3.48	3.60	3.32	2.84
	\$100k+	388	3.32	4.06	4.00	3.79	3.96	3.60
Employment								
	Employed full time	1,664	3.29	3.40	3.42	3.70	3.26	3.00
	Employed part time	408	3.46	2.82	2.84	3.73	3.04	3.17
	Student full time	200	3.28	2.66	2.83	4.15	3.03	3.06
	Student part time	32*	3.14	2.96	2.65	3.80	2.75	3.00
	Military	15*	2.27	3.03	3.47	2.72	3.22	3.06
	Full-time at-home parent	328	3.40	2.55	2.85	2.90	2.57	2.82
	Unemployed and searching	201	3.72	2.19	2.26	3.68	2.13	3.20
	Unemployed and not searching	119	3.14	2.58	2.80	3.22	2.73	3.20

* Small base size

Note: 1-5 scale, 1=strongly disagree, 5=strongly agree

Table 48 continued on next page

Table 48 – Financial beliefs: Mean agreement summary (continued from previous page)

Q: For the next set of statements please state to what extent you agree or disagree.

		N	I can consider furthering my education, because I have my finances in order	I am able to donate to charities when I'd like to	I worry about my debts	I worry that my current credit card balances are too high	I like to own things that impress people	I try to keep my life simple, as far as possessions are concerned
Total		3,006	3.07	3.15	3.58	2.99	2.81	3.84
Educational Attainment								
	High school or less	1,202	2.98	3.04	3.58	2.99	2.86	3.82
	Some college, no degree	926	2.95	3.00	3.68	3.00	2.67	3.88
	Associate degree	207	3.24	3.20	3.50	2.98	2.86	3.85
	Bachelor's degree	499	3.28	3.46	3.44	2.96	2.77	3.83
	Advanced degree	171	3.45	3.68	3.46	3.10	3.19	3.78
Gender								
	Male	1,518	3.39	3.36	3.57	3.09	3.24	3.87
	Female	1,488	2.74	2.93	3.58	2.89	2.36	3.80
Age								
	22-24	689	3.14	3.00	3.59	2.91	2.86	3.85
	25-27	660	3.06	3.09	3.52	2.89	2.76	3.91
	28-30	629	3.03	3.23	3.56	3.00	2.87	3.84
	31-33	680	3.05	3.25	3.60	3.10	2.75	3.81
	34-35	347	3.01	3.19	3.63	3.15	2.78	3.74
Income								
	<\$35k	687	2.70	2.76	3.76	3.00	2.61	3.80
	\$35-<\$100k	996	3.22	3.39	3.43	3.00	2.98	3.79
	\$100k+	388	4.05	4.09	3.73	3.55	3.62	4.02
Employment								
	Employed full time	1,664	3.25	3.37	3.59	3.15	3.03	3.83
	Employed part time	408	2.99	3.08	3.60	2.88	2.74	3.84
	Student full time	200	3.36	2.94	3.51	2.73	2.60	3.96
	Student part time	32*	3.42	3.03	3.44	2.59	2.88	3.88
	Military	15*	3.32	2.89	3.49	2.80	2.76	3.66
	Full-time at- home parent	328	2.50	2.78	3.67	2.95	2.18	3.89
	Unemployed and searching	201	2.44	2.44	3.68	2.63	2.39	3.81
	Unemployed and not searching	119	2.71	2.78	3.11	2.47	2.65	3.65

* Small base size

Table 48 continued on next page

Table 48 – Financial beliefs: Mean agreement summary (continued from previous page)

Q: For the next set of statements please state to what extent you agree or disagree.

		N	I do not believe you have to have the newest gadgets, clothes etc., to be happy	I would borrow money in order to buy food	I am able to live comfortably with my current salary	Being asked to be part of a wedding party is cause to worry about how much I need to spend	I think it is important to invest in life insurance
Total		3,006	4.03	3.10	3.30	3.52	3.75
Educational Attainment							
	High school or less	1,202	3.98	3.12	3.22	3.56	3.73
	Some college, no degree	926	4.08	3.14	3.16	3.51	3.73
	Associate degree	207	3.92	3.09	3.29	3.37	3.84
	Bachelor's degree	499	4.09	3.01	3.58	3.53	3.75
	Advanced degree	171	4.02	3.00	3.87	3.37	3.85
Gender							
	Male	1,518	3.92	3.28	3.49	3.53	3.74
	Female	1,488	4.14	2.92	3.11	3.50	3.76
Age							
	22-24	689	3.99	3.00	3.17	3.57	3.72
	25-27	660	4.04	3.02	3.22	3.49	3.70
	28-30	629	4.04	3.01	3.46	3.45	3.73
	31-33	680	4.02	3.26	3.36	3.52	3.81
	34-35	347	4.10	3.29	3.32	3.56	3.80
Income							
	<\$35k	687	4.07	3.05	2.89	3.59	3.66
	\$35-<\$100k	996	4.00	3.01	3.64	3.35	3.77
	\$100k+	388	4.00	3.59	4.12	3.84	4.21
Employment							
	Employed full time	1,664	4.05	3.16	3.58	3.54	3.83
	Employed part time	408	3.89	3.06	3.05	3.43	3.75
	Student full time	200	3.91	2.86	2.83	3.69	3.63
	Student part time	32*	4.27	2.85	2.94	3.22	3.75
	Military	15*	4.05	2.35	3.68	2.89	4.07
	Full-time at-home parent	328	4.21	3.03	3.18	3.63	3.83
	Unemployed and searching	201	4.02	3.19	2.28	3.41	3.32
	Unemployed and not searching	119	3.87	3.03	3.06	3.27	3.32

* Small base size

Table 49 - Aware of credit score

Q: Do you know your current credit score?

		N	Yes	No
Total		3,006	61%	39%
Educational Attainment				
	High school or less	1,202	52%	48%
	Some college, no degree	926	61%	39%
	Associate degree	207	65%	35%
	Bachelor's degree	499	75%	25%
	Advanced degree	171	78%	22%
Gender				
	Male	1,518	61%	39%
	Female	1,488	61%	39%
Age				
	22-24	689	49%	51%
	25-27	660	57%	43%
	28-30	629	66%	34%
	31-33	680	68%	32%
	34-35	347	69%	31%
Income				
	<\$35k	687	55%	46%
	\$35-<\$100k	996	73%	27%
	\$100k+	388	86%	15%
Employment				
	Employed full time	1,664	73%	27%
	Employed part time	408	54%	46%
	Student full time	200	36%	64%
	Student part time	32*	45%	56%
	Military	15*	67%	33%
	Full-time at-home parent	328	59%	41%
	Unemployed and searching	201	36%	64%
	Unemployed and not searching	119	21%	79%

* Small base size

Table 50 - How aware of credit score

Q: Was your credit score...?

		N	Requested	Provided automatically	Not sure
Total		1,831	69%	29%	2%
Educational Attainment					
	High school or less	627	73%	24%	3%
	Some college, no degree	563	68%	31%	1%
	Associate degree	135	66%	32%	2%
	Bachelor's degree	373	66%	32%	2%
	Advanced degree	134	62%	35%	3%
Gender					
	Male	926	70%	27%	2%
	Female	905	67%	31%	2%
Age					
	22-24	336	67%	30%	3%
	25-27	376	69%	28%	2%
	28-30	417	69%	29%	3%
	31-33	463	71%	27%	2%
	34-35	239	66%	34%	1%
Income					
	<\$35k	374	66%	30%	4%
	\$35-<\$100k	728	70%	29%	2%
	\$100k+	332	74%	25%	1%
Employment					
	Employed full time	1,213	71%	27%	2%
	Employed part time	220	61%	34%	5%
	Student full time	71	56%	39%	5%
	Student part time	14*	55%	45%	-
	Military	10*	54%	47%	-
	Full-time at-home parent	193	66%	32%	1%
	Unemployed and searching	73	74%	26%	-
	Unemployed and not searching	25*	56%	38%	6%

Base: Know credit score

* Small base size

Table 51 - Most important

Q: What is most important to you?

		N	Being debt free	Owning a home	Starting a family	Spending time with my family	Advancing my career	Being happy	Being able to travel when I want
Total		3,006	24%	12%	5%	25%	5%	28%	2%
Educational Attainment									
	High school or less	1,202	25%	9%	4%	28%	3%	29%	2%
	Some college, no degree	926	23%	11%	5%	24%	6%	30%	2%
	Associate degree	207	26%	9%	4%	26%	8%	25%	2%
	Bachelor's degree	499	21%	19%	4%	21%	5%	25%	4%
	Advanced degree	171	23%	18%	5%	19%	5%	26%	4%
Gender									
	Male	1,518	25%	16%	6%	18%	6%	28%	2%
	Female	1,488	22%	8%	4%	32%	3%	28%	3%
Age									
	22-24	689	22%	8%	7%	18%	7%	35%	4%
	25-27	660	24%	11%	5%	24%	6%	29%	2%
	28-30	629	24%	13%	6%	24%	4%	26%	2%
	31-33	680	25%	13%	2%	30%	2%	25%	3%
	34-35	347	23%	15%	2%	32%	5%	21%	1%
Income									
	<\$35k	687	25%	8%	5%	23%	6%	31%	2%
	\$35-<\$100k	996	24%	14%	5%	22%	5%	26%	3%
	\$100k+	388	32%	26%	3%	21%	4%	15%	1%
Employment									
	Employed full time	1,664	28%	15%	5%	22%	5%	24%	2%
	Employed part time	408	19%	11%	4%	26%	5%	33%	3%
	Student full time	200	20%	6%	12%	9%	8%	43%	3%
	Student part time	32*	25%	8%	4%	9%	7%	36%	10%
	Military	15*	27%	10%	-	21%	7%	29%	6%
	Full-time at-home parent	328	19%	7%	1%	54%	1%	17%	1%
	Unemployed and searching	201	18%	6%	7%	22%	3%	43%	2%
	Unemployed and not searching	119	18%	3%	3%	24%	6%	42%	5%

* Small base size

Table 52 - Living situation

Q: Which of the following best describes your living situation?

		N	Own a house/ condo	Rent	Live with parents/ relatives	Other
Total		3,006	46%	37%	15%	2%
Educational Attainment						
	High school or less	1,202	42%	38%	17%	2%
	Some college, no degree	926	40%	39%	19%	3%
	Associate degree	207	46%	39%	13%	1%
	Bachelor's degree	499	55%	34%	10%	1%
	Advanced degree	171	72%	23%	5%	1%
Gender						
	Male	1,518	50%	31%	16%	2%
	Female	1,488	41%	43%	14%	2%
Age						
	22-24	689	29%	38%	29%	2%
	25-27	660	38%	43%	18%	1%
	28-30	629	51%	34%	11%	4%
	31-33	680	58%	34%	7%	1%
	34-35	347	60%	31%	7%	0%
Income						
	<\$35k	687	31%	49%	16%	3%
	\$35-<\$100k	996	58%	32%	8%	1%
	\$100k+	388	81%	11%	7%	1%
Employment						
	Employed full time	1,664	57%	32%	9%	2%
	Employed part time	408	41%	38%	18%	2%
	Student full time	200	18%	37%	42%	1%
	Student part time	32*	26%	33%	36%	-
	Military	15*	9%	73%	-	17%
	Full-time at-home parent	328	48%	47%	4%	1%
	Unemployed and searching	201	9%	49%	38%	4%
	Unemployed and not searching	119	19%	36%	42%	1%

* Small base size

Table 53 - Why living with parents

Q: Earlier you stated that you are living with your parents or relatives. What are the main reasons for your current living situation?
Please select all that apply.

		N	I cannot afford my own place	I am saving money	I am not ready to move out	I am still in school	I want to stay close to my family
Total		460	58%	51%	29%	26%	23%
Educational Attainment							
	High school or less	204	50%	48%	28%	13%	28%
	Some college, no degree	172	70%	56%	29%	40%	15%
	Associate degree	28*	64%	53%	35%	54%	29%
	Bachelor's degree	48*	47%	50%	35%	9%	26%
	Advanced degree	8*	51%	49%	11%	27%	2%
Gender							
	Male	249	51%	55%	25%	26%	20%
	Female	211	66%	47%	34%	25%	26%
Age							
	22-24	200	68%	56%	34%	43%	27%
	25-27	117	49%	50%	39%	24%	22%
	28-30	70	47%	56%	10%	-	26%
	31-33	49*	72%	38%	20%	6%	11%
	34-35	24*	30%	34%	14%	-	6%
Income							
	<\$35k	108	64%	58%	30%	16%	26%
	\$35-<\$100k	82	37%	71%	28%	12%	24%
	\$100k+	27*	26%	39%	7%	8%	3%
Employment							
	Employed full time	148	39%	65%	25%	12%	21%
	Employed part time	73	67%	49%	31%	16%	24%
	Student full time	84	72%	46%	33%	84%	18%
	Student part time	12*	87%	55%	42%	64%	43%
	Full-time at-home parent	13*	65%	30%	27%	16%	25%
	Unemployed and searching	77	66%	45%	34%	6%	27%
	Unemployed and not searching	50*	55%	40%	24%	6%	25%

Base: Live With Parents/Relatives

* Small base size

Table 53 continued on next page

Table 53 - Why living with parents (continued from previous page)

Q: Earlier you stated that you are living with your parents or relatives. What are the main reasons for your current living situation?
Please select all that apply.

		N	I am taking care of my family member(s)	I am in-between homes	It is expected within my culture and/or family values	Other
Total		460	19%	7%	3%	1%
Educational Attainment						
	High school or less	204	24%	8%	3%	2%
	Some college, no degree	172	19%	4%	3%	1%
	Associate degree	28*	7%	3%	4%	1%
	Bachelor's degree	48*	11%	10%	4%	1%
	Advanced degree	8*	2%	8%	18%	-
Gender						
	Male	249	23%	7%	4%	1%
	Female	211	15%	6%	3%	1%
Age						
	22-24	200	17%	10%	4%	1%
	25-27	117	19%	4%	4%	0%
	28-30	70	26%	3%	1%	1%
	31-33	49*	15%	6%	4%	1%
	34-35	24*	34%	5%	-	2%
Income						
	<\$35k	108	17%	8%	5%	2%
	\$35-<\$100k	82	23%	16%	2%	0%
	\$100k+	27*	32%	-	-	-
Employment						
	Employed full time	148	22%	12%	3%	1%
	Employed part time	73	21%	6%	3%	1%
	Student full time	84	9%	4%	4%	1%
	Student part time	12*	34%	3%	6%	-
	Military	-	-	-	-	8%
	Full-time at-home parent	13*	34%	-	-	1%
	Unemployed and searching	77	26%	4%	3%	3%
	Unemployed and not searching	50*	11%	3%	3%	1%

Base: Live with parents/relatives

* Small base size

Table 54 - Marital status

Q: What is your marital status?

		N	Single, never married	Living with partner	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated
Total		3,006	45%	12%	40%	0%	2%
Educational Attainment							
	High school or less	1,202	51%	13%	33%	0%	2%
	Some college, no degree	926	46%	12%	39%	-	2%
	Associate degree	207	46%	14%	35%	1%	4%
	Bachelor's degree	499	36%	11%	52%	0%	1%
	Advanced degree	171	23%	9%	67%	-	1%
Gender							
	Male	1,518	56%	9%	34%	1%	1%
	Female	1,488	34%	16%	47%	-	3%
Age							
	22-24	689	67%	15%	17%	-	1%
	25-27	660	51%	16%	32%	0%	2%
	28-30	629	41%	11%	46%	0%	1%
	31-33	680	28%	10%	59%	1%	3%
	34-35	347	32%	9%	54%	-	6%
Income							
	<\$35k	687	54%	16%	28%	0%	3%
	\$35-~\$100k	996	41%	14%	43%	1%	2%
	\$100k+	388	28%	5%	66%	-	0%
Employment							
	Employed full time	1,664	39%	14%	46%	1%	2%
	Employed part time	408	60%	11%	26%	-	2%
	Student full time	200	79%	9%	11%	-	0%
	Student part time	32*	73%	6%	21%	-	0%
	Military	15*	19%	17%	64%	-	-
	Full-time at-home parent	328	8%	13%	78%	-	2%
	Unemployed and searching	201	69%	12%	16%	-	3%
	Unemployed and not searching	119	77%	6%	15%	-	2%

* Small base size

Technical notes

Target Population

Ipsos conducted the *Money Under 35* survey online between July 16 and August 5, 2015. Ipsos interviewed 3,006 young adults between 22 and 35 years of age.

Sample Design

The sample was drawn from two sources:

- The Ipsos i-Say Panel, in which panelists opt in and are incentivized by receiving instant-win opportunities, sweepstakes entries and daily prize giveaways.
- The Ampario sample, a multi-source, real-time sample of panelists recruited and incentivized in the context that they have chosen and are currently engaged in.

The sample was designed to over-represent associate degree and advanced degree holders to reach a minimum of 450 responses from each group.

The sample was stratified by additional variables, such as gender, region and age. The target set for each of these variables is shown in Table 55.

Weighting

The survey was weighted using a technique called rim-weighting to adjust the disproportionate stratified sample so that it would be representative of the current U.S. population. The sample was weighted by gender, race/ethnicity, region, education and household income, all crossed by age. All of the demographic profiles used in the weights were sourced from the U.S. Census Bureau's April 2014 Current Population Survey (CPS) and the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS).

Margin of Error (MoE)

MoE is a measure of sampling error. It is used to quantify the range of possible values for an observed sample statistic, taking into account the possible sample variation (e.g., the larger the MoE, the greater the uncertainty in the survey results with respect to the statistic being analyzed). More specifically, MoE can be defined as the maximum absolute difference between the statistic and the actual population parameter being estimated that would be expected from a simple random sample with a predetermined confidence level.

When estimating percentages from this survey using the whole sample (3,006), the MoE is estimated to be approximately +/- 1.8 percentage points, with a confidence level of 95 percent.

If percentages are being estimated from sub-domains of the survey (i.e., not using the whole sample), then the MoE will be higher than the one stated above and must be recalculated.

Table 55: Sample targets for gender, age, region, race and educational attainment

Gender

Male	1,515
Female	1,485
Total	3,000

Ages

22-24	682
25-27	643
28-30	637
31-33	638
34-35	400
Total	3,000

Educational attainment

High school or less	864
Some college, no degree	738
Associate degree	450
Bachelor's degree	498
Advanced degree	450
Total	3,000

Region

Northeast	519
Midwest	630
South	1,119
West	732
Total	3,000

Race

White	1,758
African-American	420
Hispanic	624
Other	198
Total	3,000

Assuming that each domain being compared has a different sample size, the rule when estimating percentages from a base of n cases is $\text{MoE}(n) = 1/\sqrt{n}$. In this context, to judge whether the observed difference between two domains (groups) with different sample sizes — say, n_1 and n_2 — is statistically significant, this difference should be compared to $(1/\sqrt{n_1}) + (1/\sqrt{n_2})$. If it is larger, then it's considered statistically significant.

Effective Base Sizes

As discussed in the previous section, the MoE depends on the sample size of the domain being analyzed. To serve as a guideline of the precision and confidence that the reader should have for the survey estimates, Table 56 shows how much allowance should be made for the sampling error around a single percentage estimate in the study

Table 56: Margin of error for different domain sizes

Sample size	Margin of error
50	14.1%
100	10.0%
200	7.1%
300	5.8%
400	5.0%
500	4.5%
600	4.1%
700	3.8%
800	3.5%
900	3.3%
1,000	3.2%
1,100	3.0%
1,200	2.9%
1,300	2.8%
1,400	2.7%
1,500	2.6%
1,600	2.5%
1,700	2.4%
1,800	2.4%
1,900	2.3%
2,000	2.2%
2,100	2.2%
2,200	2.1%
2,300	2.1%
2,400	2.0%
2,500	2.0%
2,600	2.0%
2,700	1.9%
2,800	1.9%
2,900	1.9%
3,000	1.8%



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