

REGENERATING Social Insurance for **MILLENNIALS** & the MILLENNIUM

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Luncheon Discussion: The Millennial Economy

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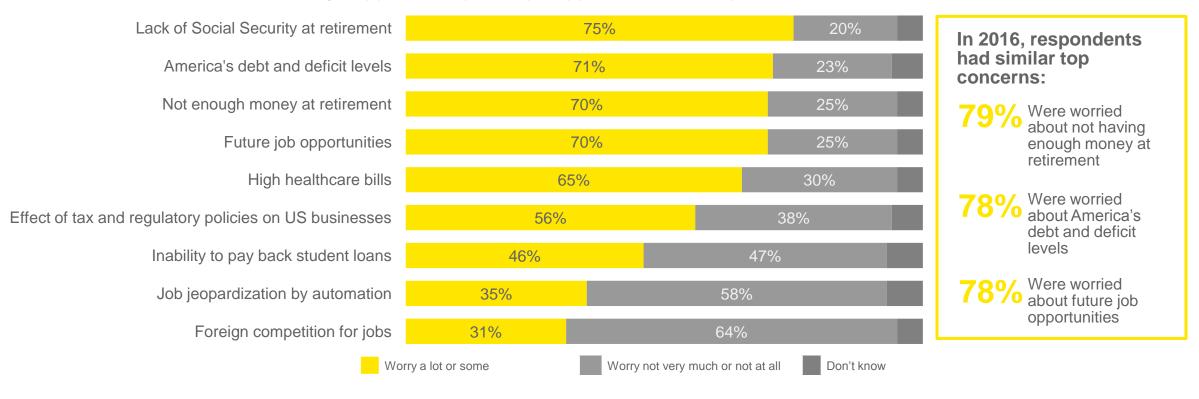






Millennials are not as concerned about competition for jobs as they are about their retirement and the state of the country's balance sheet

How much do each of the following worry you personally? Do they worry you a lot, some, not very much or not at all.



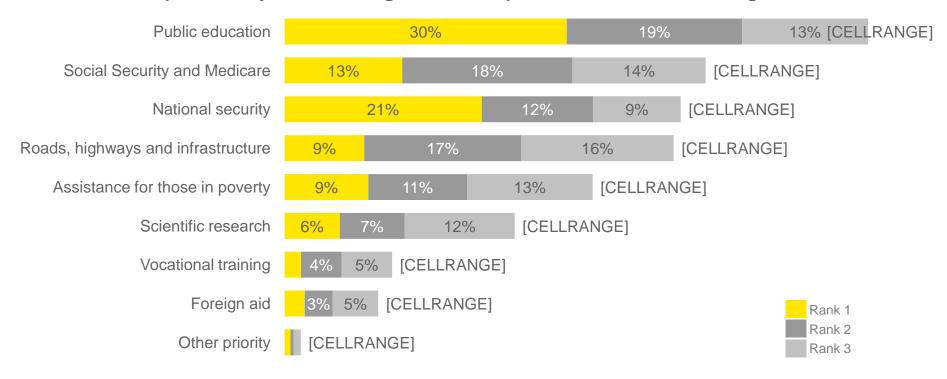
While companies are increasingly offering unique perks geared toward millennials — spa services, catered dinners, Ping-Pong, etc. — these services don't help millennials build their careers. In fact, most employees value basic benefits above these new perks. Good health insurance, flexibility, and more vacation time top the list of benefits valued by employees.¹





Investment in public education continues to rank #1 on millennials' list of federal spending priorities

The three most important ways the federal government spends tax dollars, according to millennials



In 2017, spending on education made up **14%** of the federal government's \$3.98 trillion budget.¹

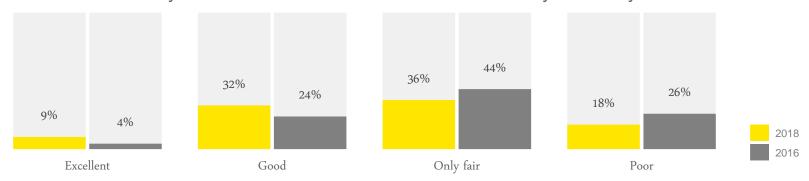
Typically, state and local governments spend more on education than the federal government — federal spending (\$156.3 billion) made up **18%** of total estimated spending on education in 2017. ¹





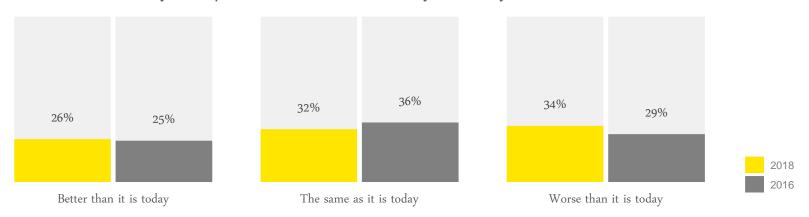
Millennials are feeling more upbeat about the economy, but only 9% would describe it as excellent

How would you describe the state of the nation's economy these days?

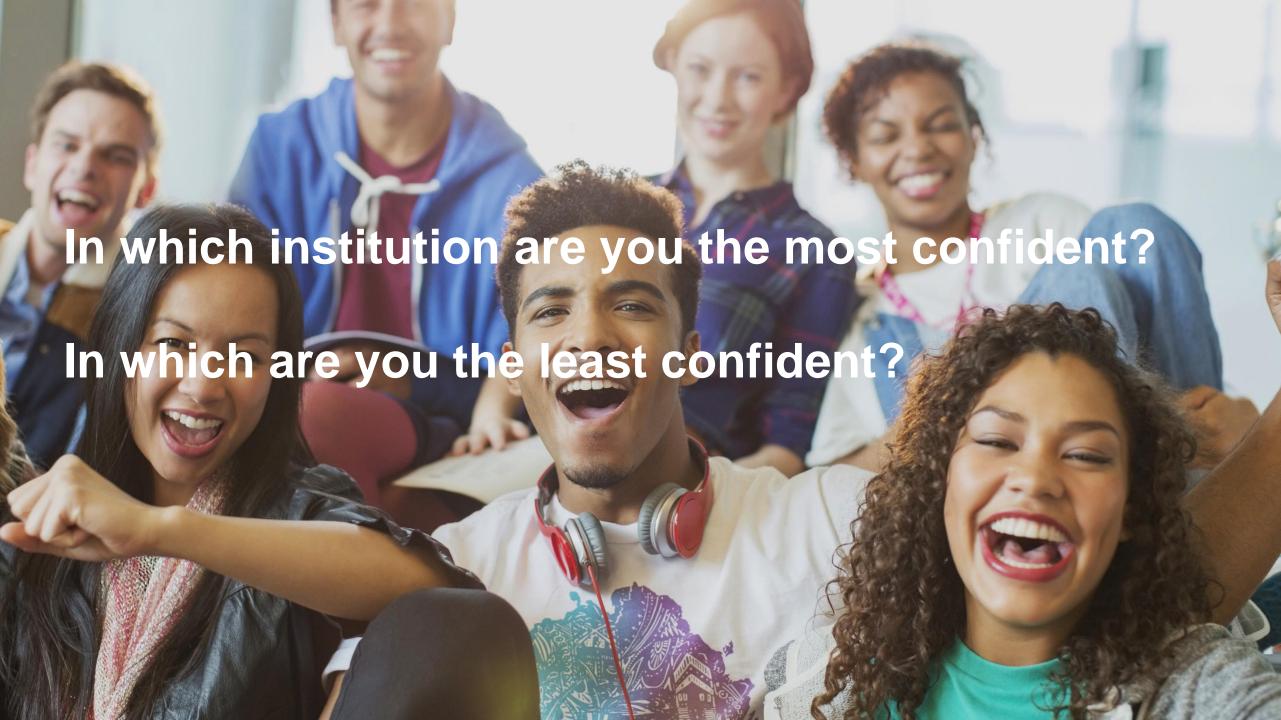


But a good economy today doesn't mean millennials aren't anxious about the future

How do you expect the national economy to be a year from now?

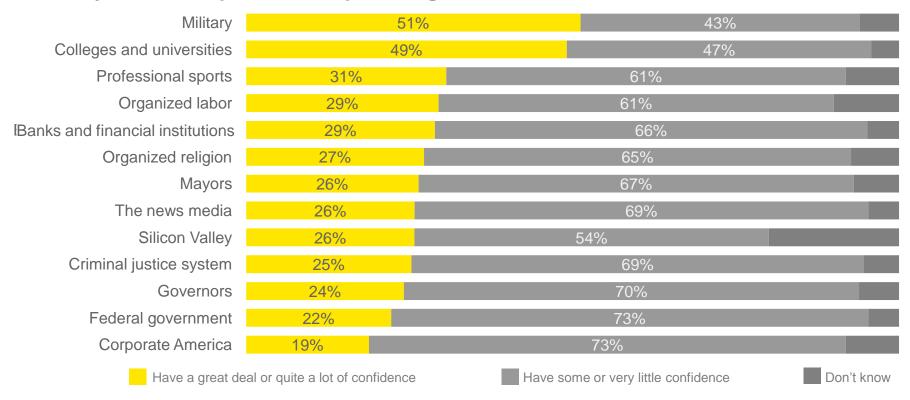






Millennials continue to struggle to trust institutions

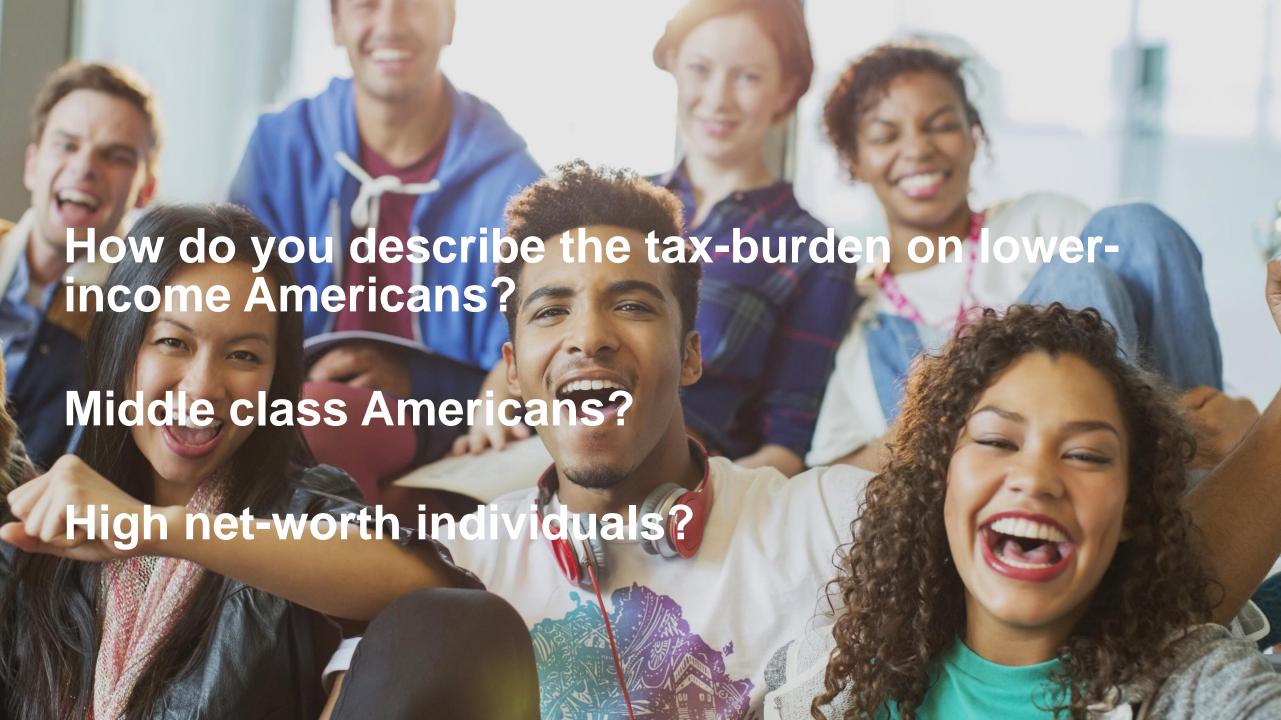
Only 51% of respondents express high levels of confidence in the most trusted institution



A 2018 Gallup poll found that 74% of Americans have confidence in the military, 29% have confidence in public schools, 22% have confidence in the news media, 11% have confidence in Congress, and 25% have confidence in big business.¹

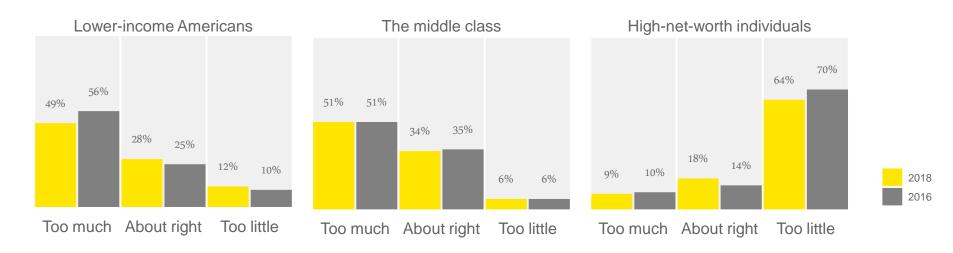
Overall confidence in American institutions has decreased from 44% in 1973 to 27% in 2018.1

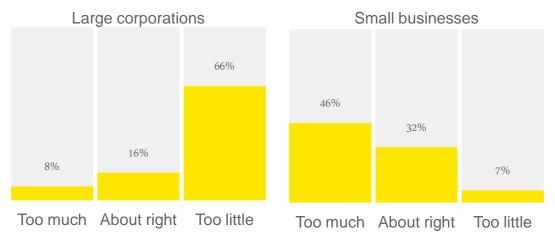




Millennials remain convinced that the burden of the American tax system is not balanced

Two-thirds of millennials believe high-net-worth individuals and large corporations do not pay the right amount of taxes











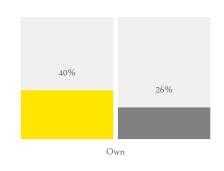
Millennials are moving out of their parents' homes

But they still fall behind older generations in home ownership

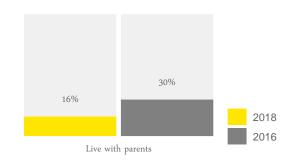


of Gen Xers and Baby Boomers owned their homes when they were between the ages of 25 and 34.1

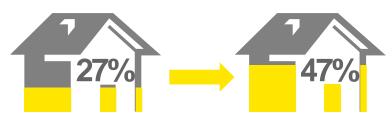
Where millennials live – homeownership is up from 2016







As younger millennials move into the renting market, older millennials are making the leap to home ownership

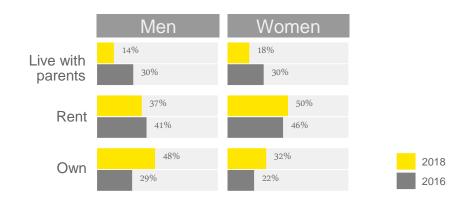


Home ownership for millennials between the ages of 28 and 31 increased from 27% to 47% in two years (ownership of those aged 32-36 increased from 46% to 57%).

Millennials between the ages of 20 and 23 who live with their parents decreased 27 percentage points in two years — from 63% in 2016 to 36% in 2018.

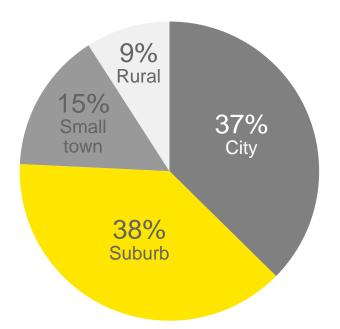
Renters in that age range have **increased** from **27%** to **44%**.

Gender split — Men are more likely to own their own homes, while the percentage of female renters has increased since 2016





Millennials and city-living



75% of millennials live in the city or suburbs, similar to 2016

Raises aren't keeping pace with housing costs ...

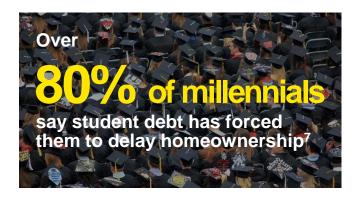
In the past 10 years (2007-2017), median rental housing costs have increased **29%** in urban areas,¹ while 25-34 year olds have seen only a **17%** increase in median income.² The **16%** increase in rural housing costs³ more closely aligns with millennials' median wage growth.



... and rising student debt makes it hard to buy a home

35% of the decline in homeownership for those in their late 20s and early 30s from 2007 to 2015.⁵

If student debt levels had remained constant from 2001 to 2015, more than **360,000** people in this age group would have purchased a home. ⁶



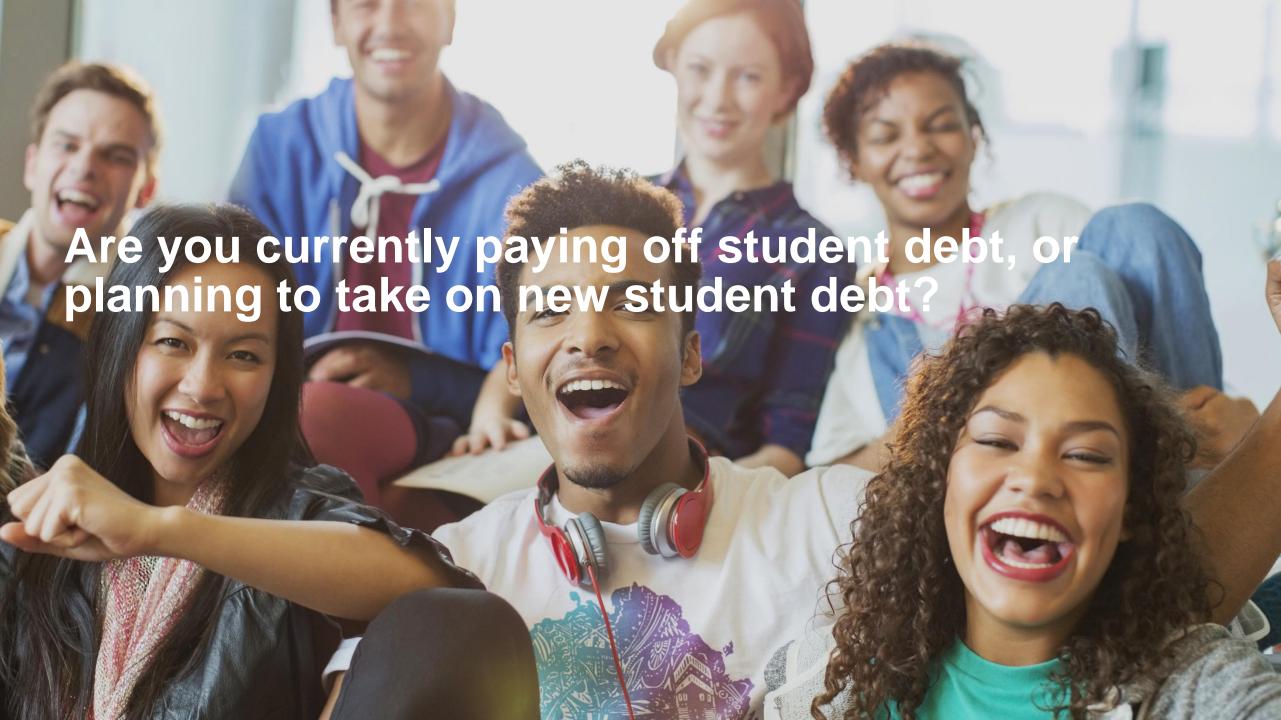
¹²⁰¹⁷ American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, "MEDIAN MONTHLY HOUSING COSTS FOR RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS (DOLLARS) - United States -- Urban/Rural and Inside/Outside Metropolitan and Micropolitan Area 2 Census Bureau, "Table P-10. Age--People (Both Sexes Combined--All Races) by Median and Mean Income: 1974 to 2016"



⁴https://www.creditkarma.com/insights/i/millennials-spend-nearly-100k-on-rent/

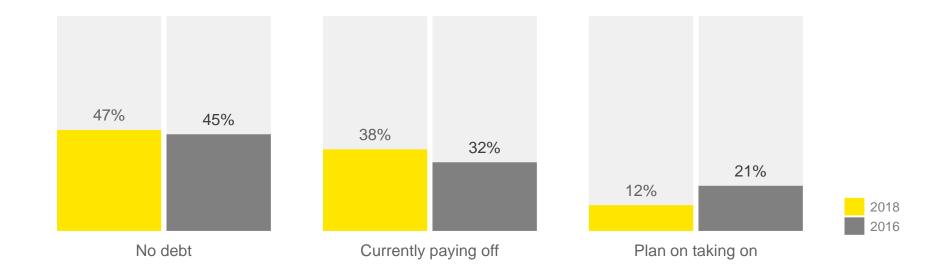
⁵https://www.nytimes.com/2018/05/25/business/how-student-debt-can-ruin-home-buying-dreams.html

⁷ld. at note 5.



Personal finance and student debt The burden is getting lighter but continues to be a limitation

of millennials are currently paying off, or plan to take on, student loan debt
On average, Americans have \$30,000 of student loan debt¹



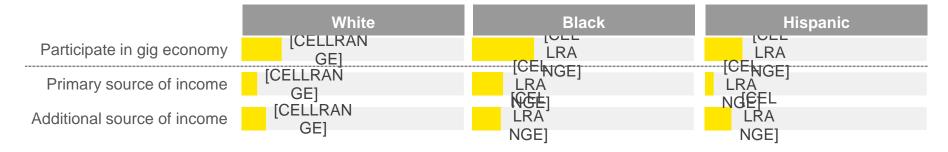




Joining the gig economy

of millennials participate in the gig economy

Compared to 8% of Americans who reported earning money from an online job platform in 2015¹



Millennials who participate in the gig economy are more likely to have considered starting their own business than those who don't.

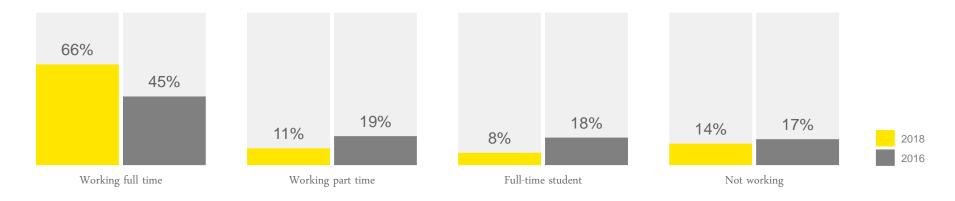
75% of millennials who participate in the gig economy and consider it their primary source of income have considered starting their own business compared to **58%** of the total survey population.



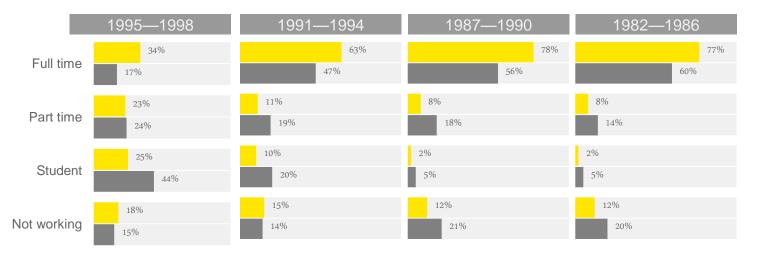


Millennials are graduating from college and entering the workforce with full-time jobs

Older millennials are more likely to have full-time employment than they were in 2016



Millennials born in 1987 or earlier have made strides toward full-time employment







Millennials are starting families later than the national average

40% of millennial women have children in 2018¹

As millennials enter their 30s, they are more likely to have a child than those still in their 20s

27% of millennial women aged 20–23 have a child compared to 58% of millennial women between 32 and 36



When women from Generation X (those born between 1965 and 1980) were the same age as millennials are today,

53% were already moms.²



Almost half of 34-year-olds who have never been married have children — roughly 16 percentage points higher than past generations.³



¹Share of millennials with children under the age of 18 currently living at home

²http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2018/05/04/more-than-a-million-millennials-are-becoming-moms-each-year/

https://www.axios.com/millennials-a-tale-of-two-generations-ff2a6de5-cfde-42c5-ab38-ec0908fbfcc9.html

Methodology and more information

On behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Research Now conducted a survey of 1,202 20- to 36-year-old US citizens nationwide. Of those respondents, 842 were contacted online, and 360 were contacted via cellphone. Survey participants were contacted between June 27 and July 13, 2018.

The 2016 Millennial Economy study was conducted by Public Opinion Strategies and GBA Strategies on behalf of EY US and the Economic Innovation Group (EIG). The poll, conducted between June 15 and June 20, 2016, contacted 1,200 18- to 34-year-olds nationwide.

For full survey results, please visit:

https://www.ey.com/us/en/services/tax/ey-the-millennial-economy-2018





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