# Are "Millennials Rising?": Initial Findings from the CIRP Freshman Survey

Jocelyn S. Chong Research Associate, Scripps College

> 2008 Annual CAIR Conference Pasadena, CA November 13, 2008

# Select Current Findings Concerning Millennials

- More ethnically diverse
- Class of 2006: 67% stated that "the importance of helping others" was important in their lives (highest in 20 years)
- Majority reported receiving the "right amount" of involvement from their parents about their college careers
- Parents are the most highly educated: 1 in 4 has at least one parent with a bachelor's degree or higher

# Background

- To determine if the seven attributes of the Millennial generation differs from previous generations
- CIRP Freshman Survey selected due to its ability to provide data spanning 3 different generations

#### Characteristics of Millennials

(born 1982-present)

- Special
- Sheltered
- Confident
- Team-Oriented
- Achieving
- Pressured
- Conventional

Source: Millennials Rising, Neil Howe & Howard Strauss

#### **Generational Characteristics**

- Boomers (born 1943–1960)
  - Free-spirited, oriented toward social causes, pessimistic, cynical, distrusting of government
  - Influential events: assassinations of the Kennedys and MLK Jr., Vietnam War, civil and women's rights movements, sexual freedom
- Generation X-ers (born 1961-1981)
  - Values individualism, relies on small groups of friends for support, low self-esteem, cynical, untrusting, emphasizes similarities among individuals

# Methodology

- Source: The American Freshman: Forty Year Trends
- Selection of year to represent each generation (subject to data availability; mid-point)
  - Boomer Generation:1971/1974
  - Generation X: 1989
  - Millennial Generation: 2006
- Summated scales

# Results for Attribute #1: Special

Variable Description	Baby- Boom	Gen X	Millennial
variable Description	Вооп	Gen X	Willieminal
Realistically, an individual can do much to			
bring about changes in our society a	58.4%	-	73.0%
Becoming an authority in my field	64.2%	67.6%	58.2%
Creating artistic work	14.4%	12.7%	16.2%
Becoming successful in a business of my			
own	36.5%	43.7%	41.9%
Mean b	43.4%	41.3%	47.3%

Note. Dashes in all tables indicate unavailable data. [a] Original variable reads: "Realistically, an individual can do little to bring about changes in our society." Calculated data reflects 100% minus 41.6% (Baby-Boom) and 27% (Millennial). [b] All mean calculations reflect only the number of variables available each year.

# Results for Attribute #2: Sheltered

Variable Description	Baby- Boom	Gen X	Millennial
My parents wanted me to go	23.0%	33.7%	46.4%
My relatives wanted me to come here	7.5%	8.2%	11.6%
I wanted to live near home	1	16.0%	18.3%
How many miles is this college from your personal home: 50 miles and less a	37.8%	32.0%	35.3%
Mean	22.8%	22.5%	27.9%

# Results for Attribute #3: Confident

Variable Description	Baby-Boom	Gen X	Millennial
Academic Ability	63.8%	67.1%	68.6%
Artistic Ability	20.7%	26.1%	29.2%
Drive to achieve	65.3%	70.5%	72.6%
Emotional health	-	60.3%	54.6%
Leadership ability	46.7%	56.7%	61.0%
Mathematical ability	39.8%	46.0%	43.7%
Physical health	-	61.5%	55.7%
Popularity	33.9%	46.5%	-
Public speaking ability	24.7%	34.2%	37.0%
Self-confidence - intellectual	47.1%	57.2%	59.7%
Self-confidence - social	36.7%	47.4%	52.8%
Writing ability	35.6%	45.9%	47.7%
Mean	41.4%	51.6%	53.0%

#### Results for Attribute #4: Team-Oriented

Variable Description	Baby- Boom	Gen X	Millennial
Participating in a community action		<b>33.17</b>	
program	30.1%	25.2%	27.0%
Helping others who are in difficulty	63.2%	60.8%	66.7%
Participate in student government (2006)/ be elected to a student office (1974/1989)	2.2%	3.7%	7.5%
Join a social fraternity or sorority (2006)/ join a social fraternity, sorority or club (1989/1974)	16.0%	21.6%	10.1%
Mean	27.9%	27.8%	27.8%

# Results for Attribute #5: Achieving

Variable Description	Baby- Boom	Gen X	Millennial
What is the highest academic degree that you intend to obtain: BA and above a	93.9%	96.7%	96.3%
Becoming an authority in my field	64.2%	67.6%	58.2%
Mean	79.1%	82.2%	77.3%

Note. [a] Reflects sum of combined variables.

### Results for Attribute #6: Pressured

Variable Description	Baby- Boom	Gen X	Millennial
My parents wanted me to go	23.0%	33.7%	46.4%
Participate in student government (2006)/ be elected to a student office (1989/1971)	1.5%	3.7%	7.5%
Join a social fraternity or sorority (2006)/ join a social fraternity, sorority or club (1989/1971)	16.1%	21.6%	10.1%
Make at least a "B" average	26.7%	44.4%	60.6%
Get a job to help pay for college expenses (2002)/ have to work at an outside job during college (1989/1973)	-	35.3%	44.1%
Mean	16.8%	27.7%	33.7%

#### Results for Attribute #7: Conventional

Variable Description	Baby- Boom	Gen X	Millennial
There is too much concern in the courts for the rights of criminals	49.6%	68.1%	55.9%
Marijuana should not be legalized a	54.4%	83.3%	62.9%
The activities of married women are best confined to the home and family	27.3%	23.8%	-
How would you characterize your political views? Conservative / Far Right b	15.1%	24.2%	25.6%
Mean	36.6%	49.9%	48.1%

*Note.* [a] Original variable reads: "Marijuana should be legalized." Calculated data reflects 100% minus 45.6% (Baby-Boom), 16.7% (Generation X), 37.1% (Millennial). [b] Reflects sum of combined variables.

# Generations by Millennial Attributes

	Baby-		
Attribute	Boom	Gen X	Millennial
Special*	43.4%	41.3%	47.3%
Sheltered*	22.8%	22.5%	27.9%
Confident*	41.4%	51.6%	53.0%
Team-Oriented	27.9%	27.8%	27.8%
Achieving	79.1%	82.2%	77.3%
Pressured*	16.8%	27.7%	33.7%
Conventional	36.6%	49.9%	48.1%
Mean	38.3%	43.3%	45.0%

#### Limitations

- Absence of raw data
  - No analyses to determine if variables cluster
- Assumes data is representative of the generational time frames used
- Limited to those who enrolled in college
- Framing: whether students born of immigrant parents would exhibit the same characteristics

#### Recommendations

- Use of raw data
  - Internal consistency of scales
  - Higher level data analyses
- Data Disaggregation
  - Race/ethnicity
  - SES
  - Immigrant status

#### References

- DeBard, R. (2004). Millennials coming to college. In M.D. Coomes, & R. DeBard (Eds.), *New Directions for Student Services:* Serving the Millennial Generations, 2004 (pp. 47-57).
- Higher Education Research Institute (n.d.). About CIRP. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.gseis.ucla.edu/heri/abtcirp.php
- Higher Education Research Institute (2008, Januart). The American freshman: National norms for Fall 2007. Retrieved April 13, 2008 from <a href="http://www.gseis.ucla.edu/heri/">http://www.gseis.ucla.edu/heri/</a>
- Howe, N., & Strauss, W. (1993). 13th Gen: Abort, retry, ignore, fail? New York: Vintage Books.
- □ Howe, N., & Strauss, W. (2000). *Millennials rising: The next great generation*. New York: Vintage Books.
- Howe, N., & Strauss, W. (2003). Millennials go to college. American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers and Life Course Associates.
- Jurkiewicz, C.E., & Brown, R.G. (1998). GenXers vs. boomers vs. matures: Generational comparisons of public employee motivation. *Review of Public Personnel Administration*, *18*, 18-37.
- Karp, H., Sirias, D., & Arnold, K. (1999). Teams: Why generation X marks the spot. The Journal for Quality and Participation, 22, 30-33.
- □ Kupperschmidt, B.R. (2000). Multigeneretion employees: Strategies for effective management. *Health Care Manager, 19*(1), 65-76.
- Mansfield, H.C. (2001). Grade inflation: It's time to face the fact. The Chronicle of Higher Education. Retrieved November 11, 2006, from http://chronicle.com/free/v47/i30/30b02401.htm.
- Martin, C.A., & Tulgan, B. (2001). Managing Generation Y. New Haven, CT: HRD Press.
- □ Mitchell, S. (2001). Generation X: Americans aged 18 to 34. Ithaca, NY: New Strategist Publications, Inc.
- □ Mitchell, S. (2005). *American generations: Who they are and how they live.* Ithaca, NY: New Strategist Publications, Inc.
- Pryor, J.H., Hurtado, S., Saenz, V.B., Santos, J.L., & Korn, W.S. (2007). *The American freshman: Forty year trends.* Los Angeles: Higher Education Research Institute, UCLA.
- Robinson, T. (2008, March). Are you courting Millennnials? Be careful what you wish for. *The Greentree Gazette, 49-55.*
- Sax, L.J. (2003). Our incoming students: What are they like? *About Campus, 8*(3), 15-20.
- Schuman, H., & Scott, J. (1989), Generations and collective memories, *American Psychological Review, 54*, 359-381.
- Smola, K.W., & Sutton, C.D. (2002). Generational differences: Revisiting generational work values for the new millennium. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 23(4), 363-382.
- Strange, C.C. (2004). Constructions of student development across the generations. In M.D. Coomes, & R. DeBard (Eds.), *New Directions for Student Services: Serving the Millennial Generations, 2004* (pp. 47-57).
- Taylor, M.L. (2005). Generation NeXt: Today's postmodern students. Meeting, Teaching and Serving. 2005 Collection of Papers on Self-Study and Institutional Improvement, Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. Retrieved April 2, 2008, from http://www.taylorprograms.org/resourceslinks.html.
- Taylor, M.L.(2006). Generation NeXt Comes to College: 2006 Updates and Emerging Issues. 2006 Collection of Papers on Self-Study and Institutional Improvement, Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. Retrieved April 2, 2008, from http://www.taylorprograms.org/resourceslinks.html.