

# SPSS Data outcomes

## Questions and approach Survey Analysis SPSS

### Question 1

1. "Is there a correlation between the state of Overall well-being and FWb of young adults?"

Fwb Likert scale ratings	
Heel goed	5
Goed	4
Neutraal	3
Slecht	2
Heel slecht	1

### SPSS Approach Q1

1. Bivariate correlation - Spearman Correlation Coefficient

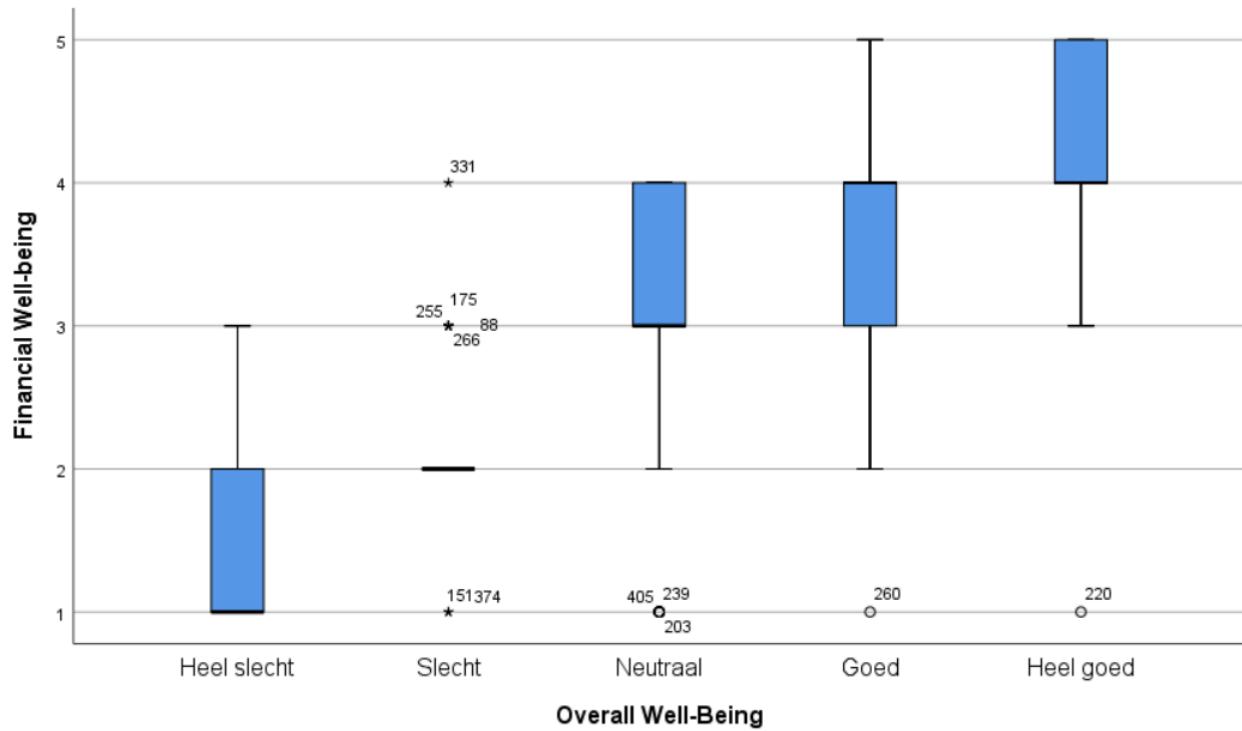
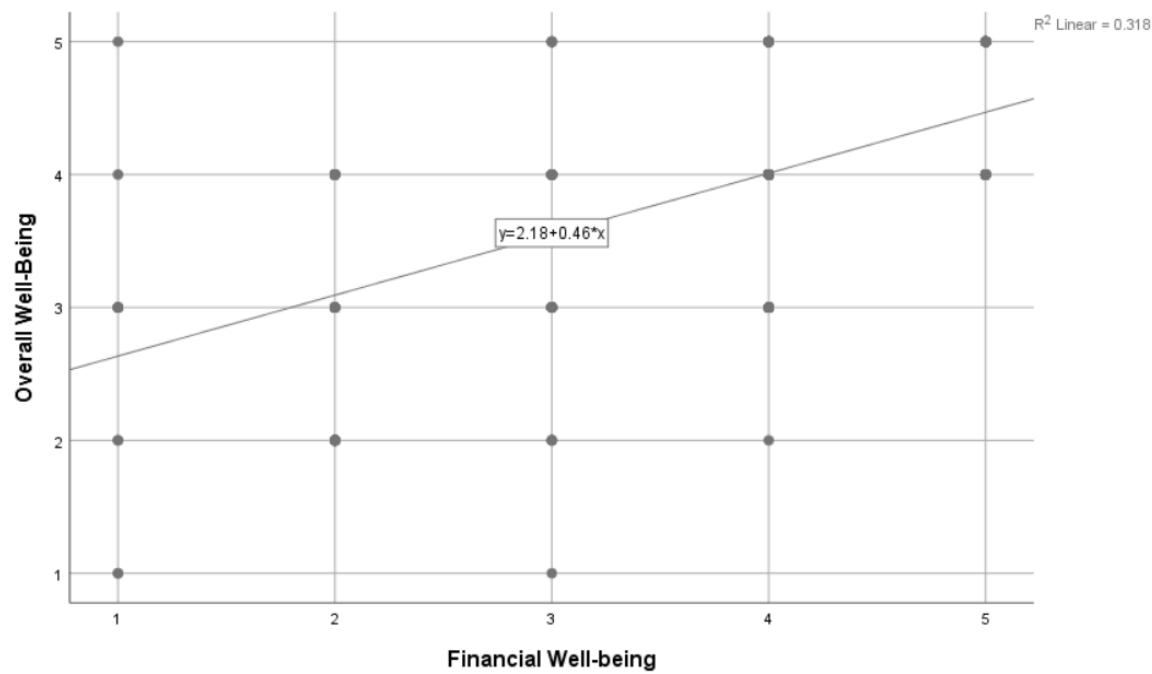
#### Nonparametric Correlations

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		Correlations	
		Financial Well-being	Overall Well-Being
Spearman's rho	Financial Well-being	Correlation Coefficient	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
		N	413
Overall Well-Being	Correlation Coefficient	.545**	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	-
	N	413	413

\*\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

### Graph



### Outcome Q1

1. Moderate correlation of 0.545, sig < 0.05 at 0.000. There is a strong, positive correlation between FWb and OWb

### Extra question:

1. How many participants answer both to have a positive state of Overall well-being AND a positive state of FWb?

Answer: 209 of 413, so 50.6%

Emotionally well & Financially well ▾ 209 of 413 Participants  
Your questionnaire ⓘ

## Question 2

1. Is there a correlation between how recent participants experience financial stress, and how they feel about their FWb?

### Approach Q2

1. Spearman or Pearson? Dont know which one is more applicable

#### Nonparametric Correlations

		Correlations		
			Financial Well-being	Hoe recent financiële stress
Spearman's rho	Financial Well-being	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.632**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	413	413
Hoe recent financiële stress		Correlation Coefficient	.632**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	413	413

\*\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

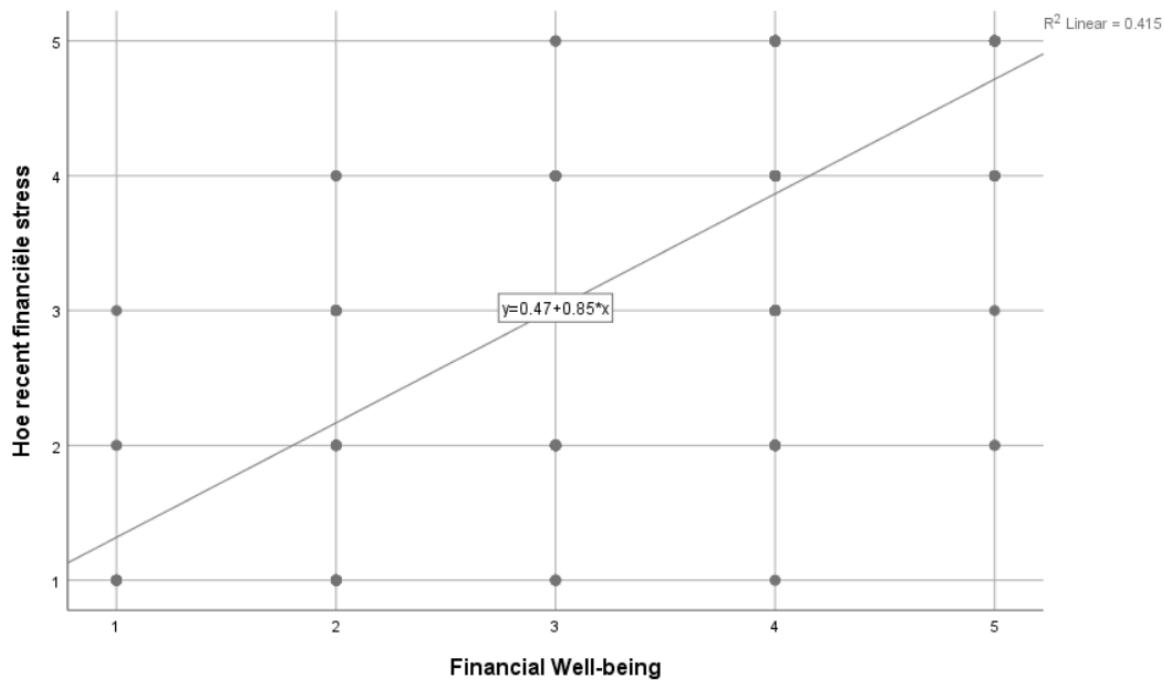
## Correlations

### Correlations

		Financial Well-being	Hoe recent financiële stress
Financial Well-being	Pearson Correlation	1	.644**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	413	413
Hoe recent financiële stress	Pearson Correlation	.644**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	413	413

\*\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

### Graph

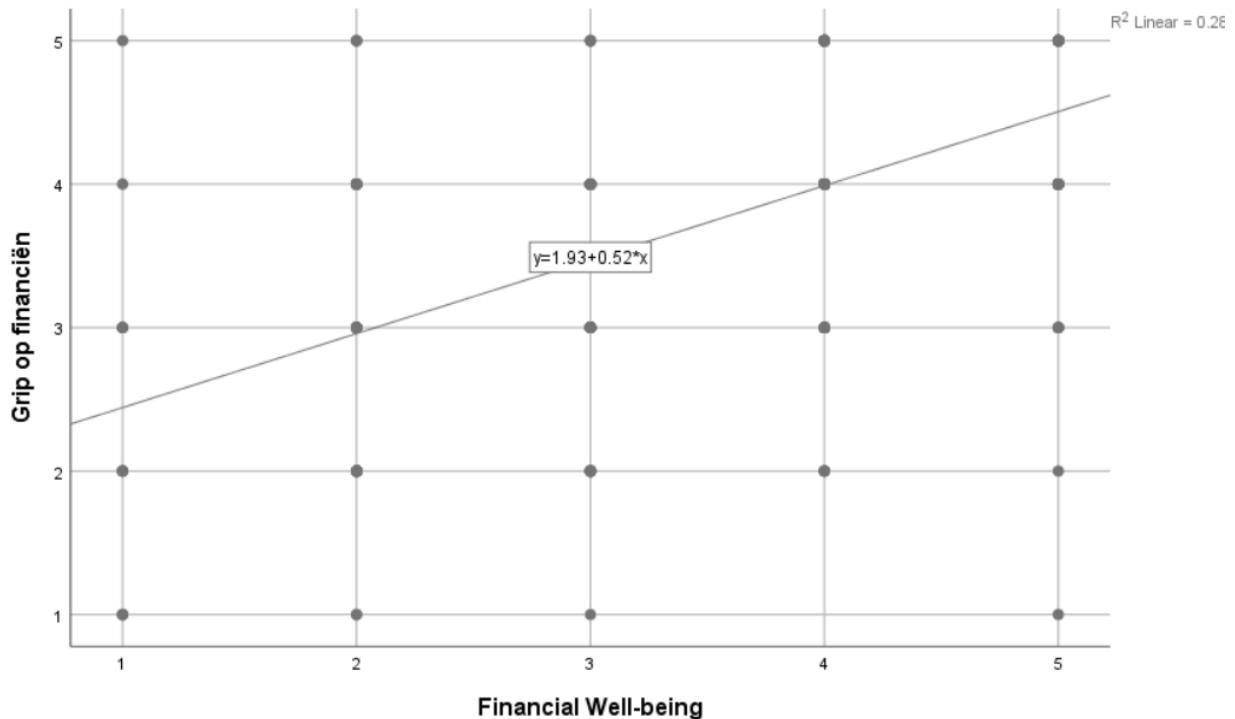


## Outcome Q2

Corr. coefficient = between -0.632 and 0.644. There is a positive correlation between FWb and how recent young adults experienced financial stress

# Question 3

## Graph



- 1.
2. Is there a relation between the age of participants, their state of FWb and the bank they use?

## Approach Q3

1. One way ANOVA

### Test of Homogeneity of Variances

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Financial Well-being	Based on Mean	.062	3	409	.980
	Based on Median	.404	3	409	.750
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.404	3	396.788	.750
	Based on trimmed mean	.058	3	409	.982
Age of participants	Based on Mean	1.566	3	408	.197
	Based on Median	1.890	3	408	.131
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	1.890	3	403.649	.131
	Based on trimmed mean	1.773	3	408	.152

## Outcome Q3

No sig relation, sig>0.05

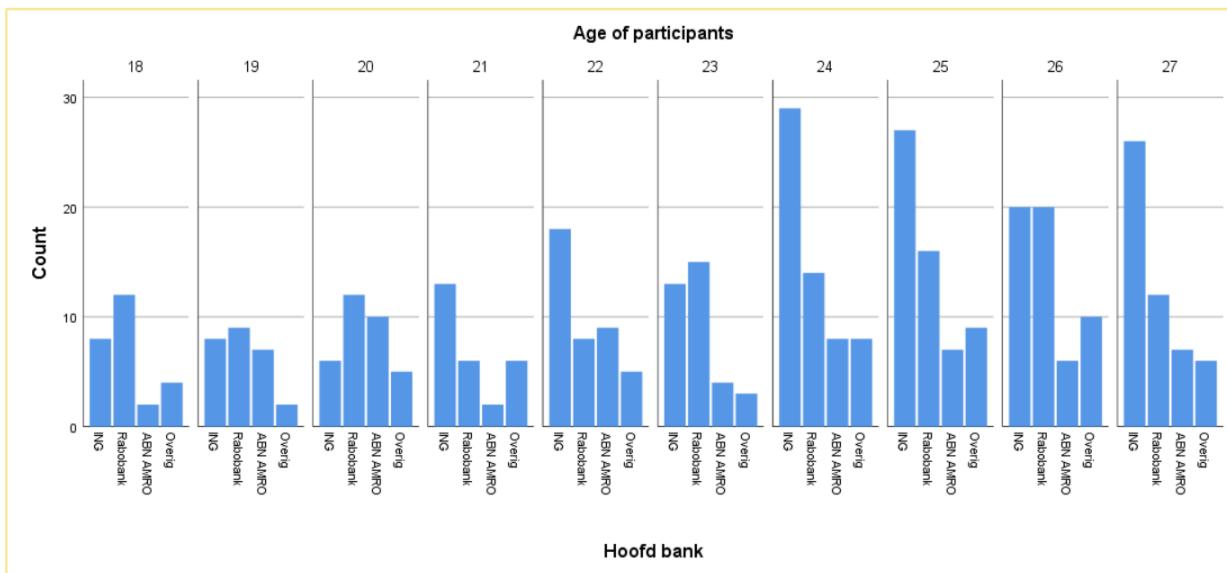
## Question 4

Is there a relation between the age of participants and their main bank?

## Approach Q4

ANOVA

## Graph



## ANOVA

### Age of participants

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	49.534	3	16.511	2.216	.086
Within Groups	3040.339	408	7.452		
Total	3089.874	411			

## Outcome Q4

Sig > 0.05 so no significant relation between age and main bank

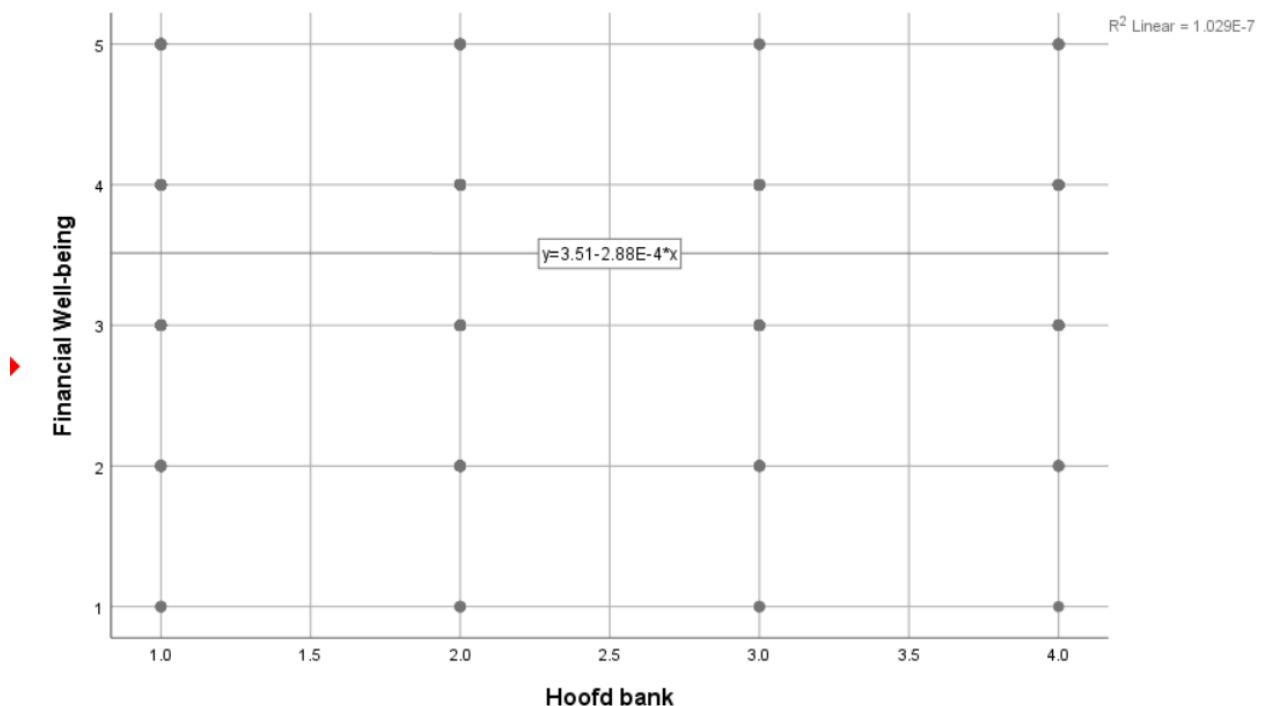
## Question 5

1. Is there a relation between the state of FWb of young adults and their main bank?

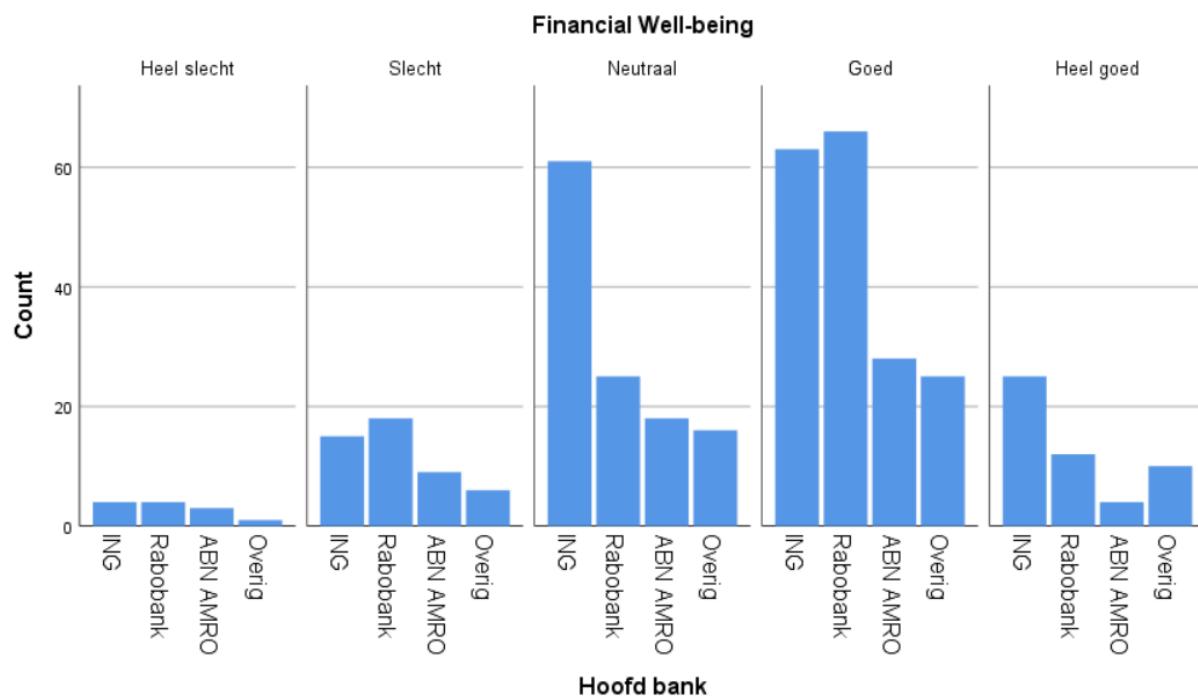
Main bank		Likert scale ratings	
ING	1	Heel goed	5
Rabobank	2	Goed	4
ABN AMRO	3	Neutraal	3
Overig	4	Slecht	2
		Heel slecht	1

## 1. Scatter plot

Graph



### Graph Financial Well-Being state vs Main Bank



### Approach Q5

1. One Way ANOVA

### Oneway

### ANOVA

Financial Well-being

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	2.875	3	.958	1.059	.367
Within Groups	370.301	409	.905		
Total	373.177	412			

### Outcome Q5

Sig = 0.367 > 0.05,

No significant relation between FWb and Hoofd Bank

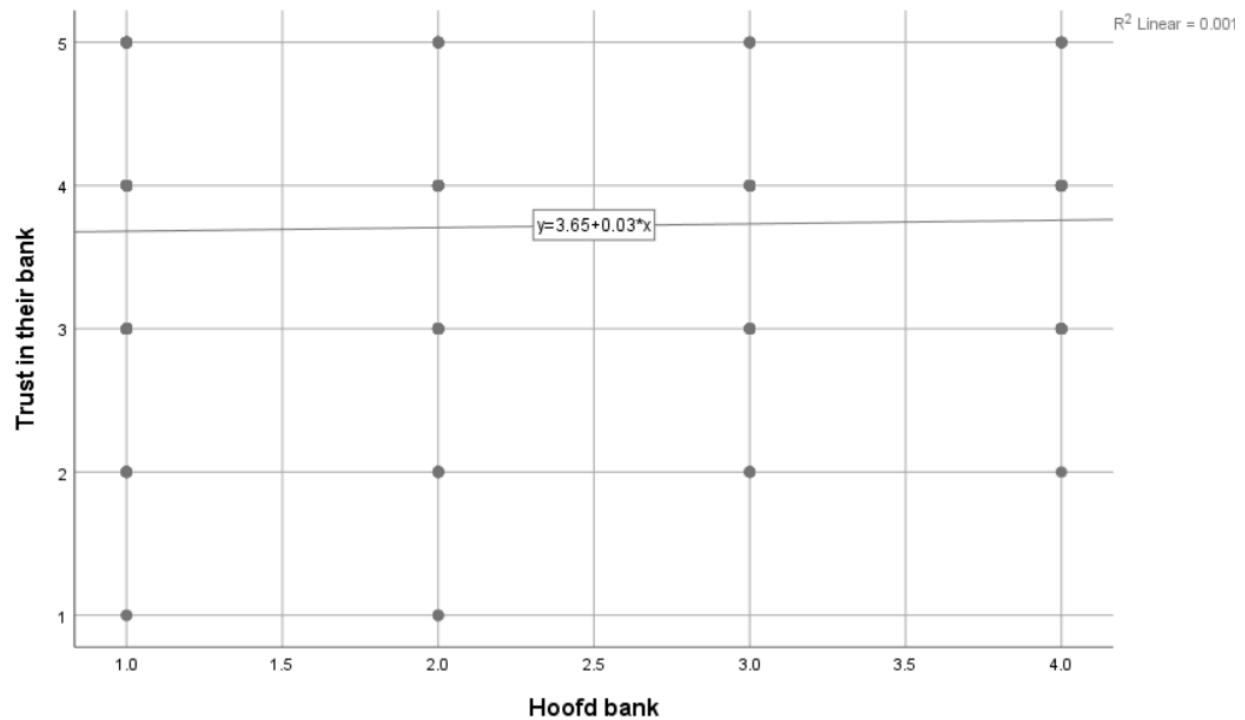
## Question 6

1. Is there a relation between whether young adults trust their bank, and what their main bank is?

Main bank		Trust in bank rating	
ING	1	Helemaal mee eens	5
Rabobank	2	Mee eens	4
ABN AMRO	3	Neutraal	3
Overig	4	Niet mee eens	2
		Helemaal niet mee eens	1

1. Scatter plot

## Graph



### Between-Subjects Factors

		Value Label	N
Hoofd bank	1	ING	168
	2	Rabobank	125
	3	ABN AMRO	62
	4	Overig	58

### Descriptive Statistics

Dependent Variable: Trust in their bank

Hoofd bank	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
ING	3.70	.837	168
Rabobank	3.66	.823	125
ABN AMRO	3.73	.750	62
Overig	3.79	.642	58
Total	3.71	.794	413

### Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances<sup>a,b</sup>

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Trust in their bank	Based on Mean	2.100	3	409	.100
	Based on Median	1.389	3	409	.246
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	1.389	3	395.423	.246
	Based on trimmed mean	1.755	3	409	.155

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.

a. Dependent variable: Trust in their bank

b. Design: Intercept + Bank

### Approach Q6

b. Crosstabs between Trust in their bank and Hoofd Bank

## Directional Measures

			Value
Nominal by Interval	Eta	Financial Well-being Dependent	.088
		Hoofd bank Dependent	.079

## Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymptotic Standard Error <sup>a</sup>	Approximate T <sup>b</sup>	Approximate Significance
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	.000	.049	-.007	.995 <sup>c</sup>
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.004	.050	.090	.928 <sup>c</sup>
N of Valid Cases		413			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Based on normal approximation.

c. Descriptive statistics

### **Between-Subjects Factors**

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a. Dependent variable: Trust in their bank

b. Design: Intercept + Bank

### Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Trust in their bank

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	.687 <sup>a</sup>	3	.229	.362	.781	.003
Intercept	4682.139	1	4682.139	7397.715	.000	.948
Bank	.687	3	.229	.362	.781	.003
Error	258.863	409	.633			
Total	5935.000	413				
Corrected Total	259.550	412				

a. R Squared = .003 (Adjusted R Squared = -.005)

d. Non parametric test, Man Whitney

## Nonparametric Tests

### Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of Trust in their bank is the same across categories of Hoofd bank.	Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test		Unable to compute

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .05.

## Outcome Q6

Sig = 0.781 > 0.05

No significant relation between Trust in their Bank and Hoofd Bank

## Question 7

1. Is there a relation between the state of FWb of young adults and their age?
  - a. "What age has the lowest score of FWb?"
  - b. How are the ages of participants divided between banks?

## Approach Q7

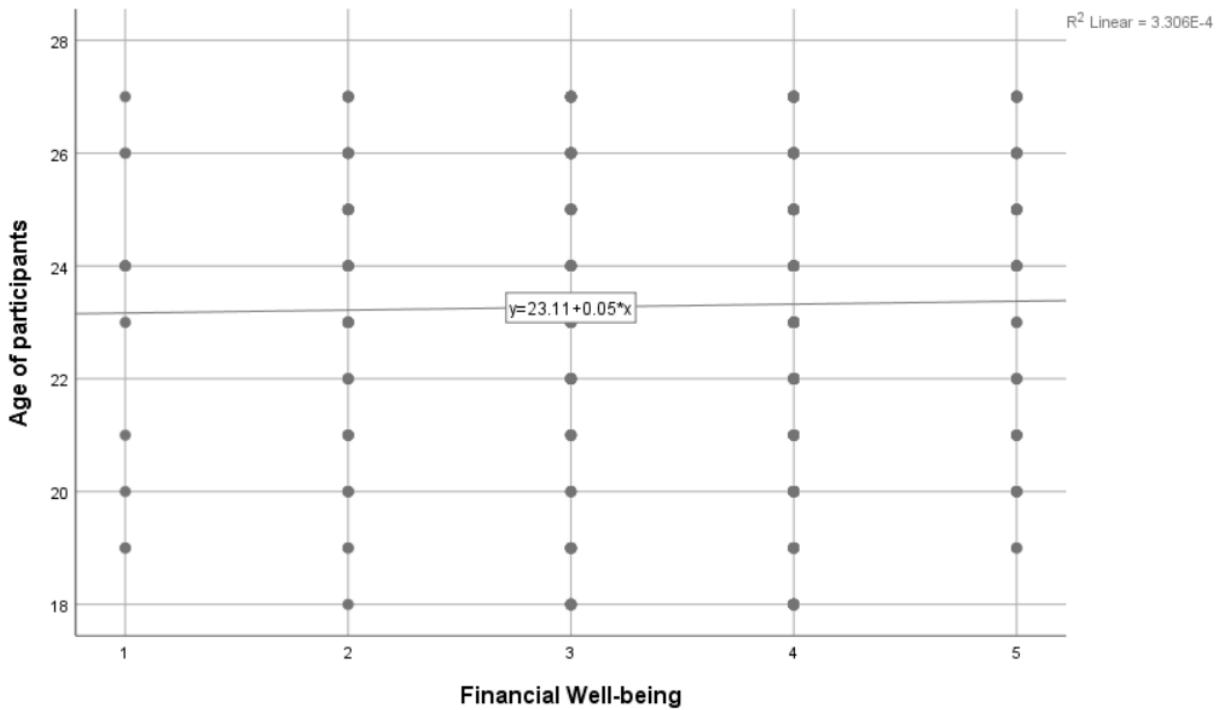
Spearman correlation coefficient

## Nonparametric Correlations

Correlations

Spearman's rho	Financial Well-being	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.021
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.667
		N	413	412
	Age of participants	Correlation Coefficient	.021	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.667	.
		N	412	412

Graph

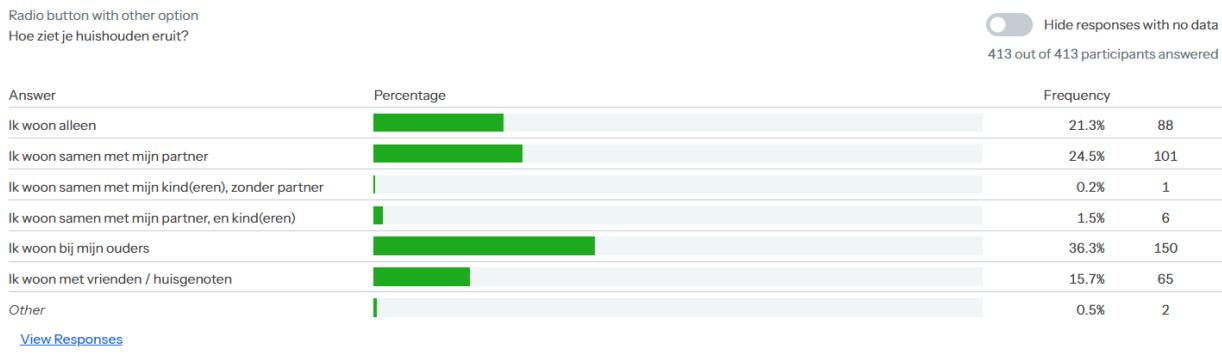


## Outcome Q7

Sig=0.667>0.05 so no significant correlation between age and FWb.

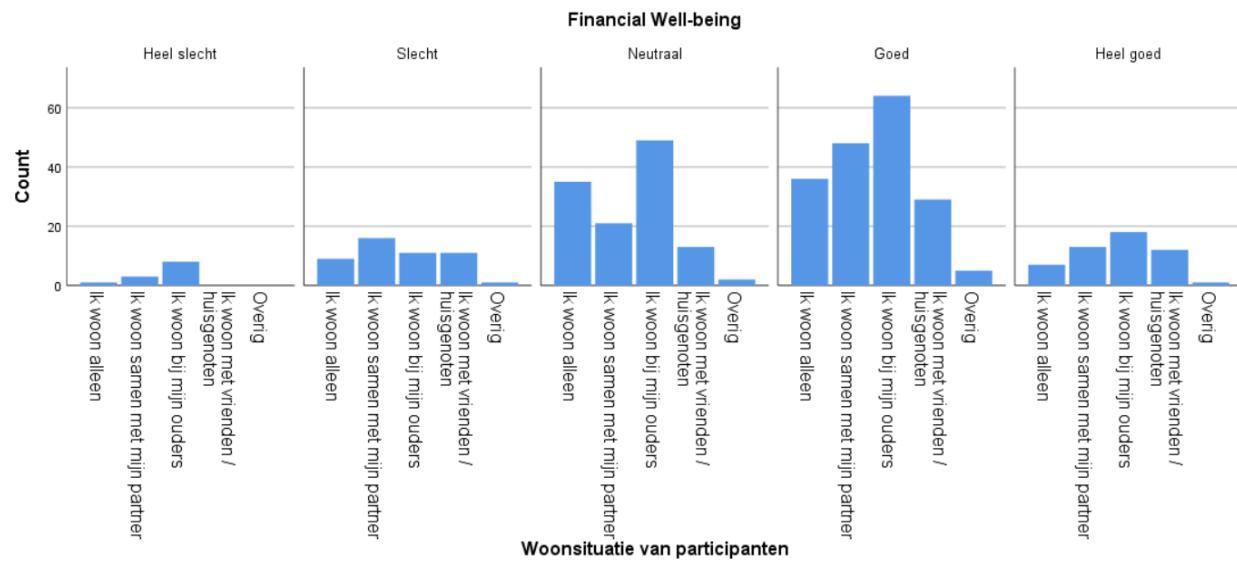
# Question 8

1. Is there a relation between the living situation of young adults and their FWb?



1. Edit deze graph

Graph Financial Well-Being state vs Living Situation



## Approach Q8

One way ANOVA

## Oneway

### ANOVA

Financial Well-being

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1.898	4	.475	.521	.720
Within Groups	371.279	408	.910		
Total	373.177	412			

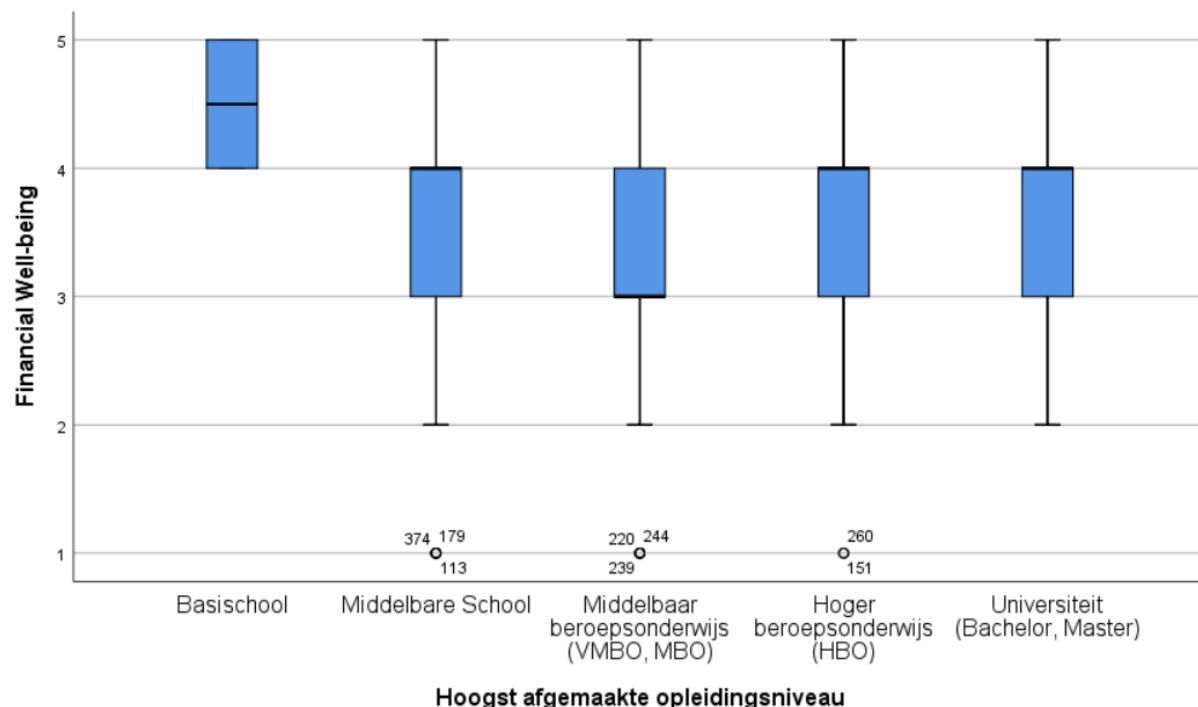
## Outcome Q8

Sig = 0.72 > 0.05, so No sig. correlation between living situation and FWb

## Question 9

1. Is there a relation between the level of education level of young adults and their FWb?
  - Lots of assumptions to test, what influences wat?
    1. Check assumption
      - a. Young adults with a higher education have a more negative state of FWb and less grip on their finances

## Boxplots



## Approach Q9

Spearman correlation coefficient

### Nonparametric Correlations Question 9

#### Correlations

			Financial Well-being	Hoogst afgemaakte opleidingsniveau
Spearman's rho	Financial Well-being	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.138**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.005
		N	413	413
Hoogst afgemaakte opleidingsniveau		Correlation Coefficient	.138**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.005	.
		N	413	413

\*\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

## Outcome Q9

CC = 0.138 so a weak positive relation, but there is a significance because sig = 0.005<0.05 so a weak, but significant correlation between 'FWb' and 'Hoogst afgemaakte opleidingsniveau'

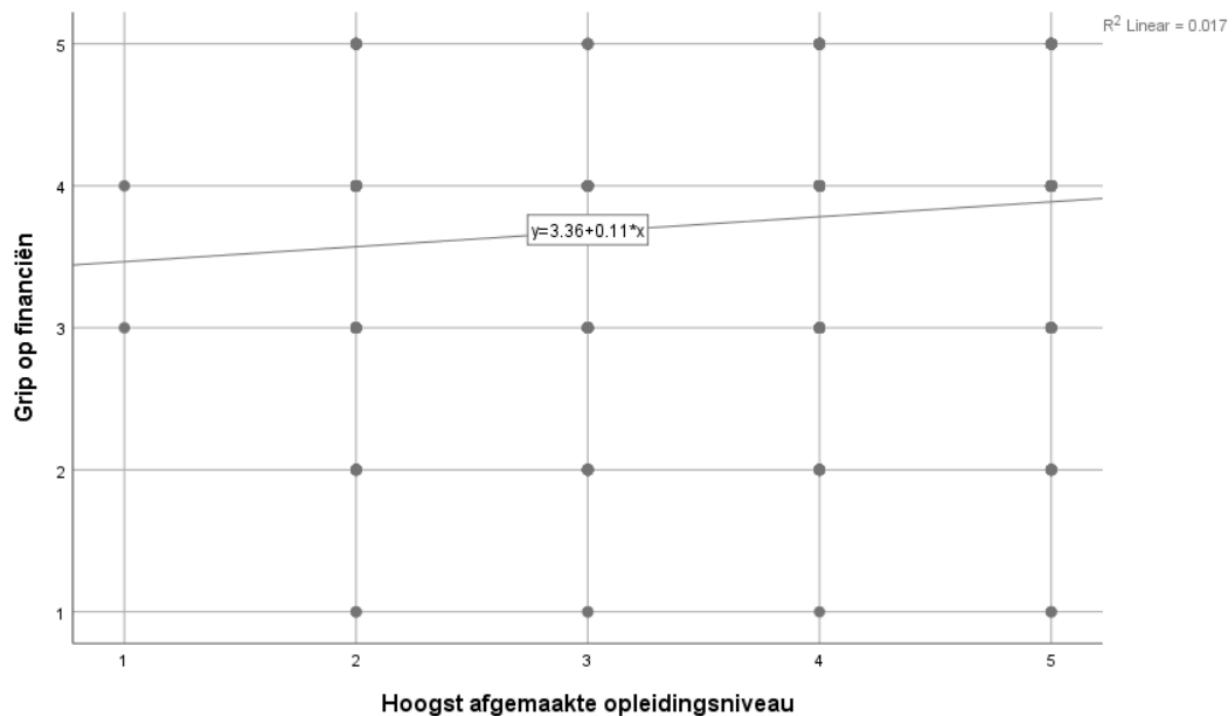
Extra: Grip op finances vs highest finished education

### Nonparametric Correlations

		Correlations		Hoogst afgemaakte opleidingsniv eau
Spearman's rho	Grip op financiën	Correlation Coefficient	Grip op financiën	
Hoogst afgemaakte opleidingsniveau	Grip op financiën	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.004
		N	413	413
		Correlation Coefficient	.143**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.004	.
		N	413	413

\*\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

### Graph



## Question 10

1. Is there is a relation between "Ik maak mij zorgen over mijn financiële toekomst" (Likert scale, ordinal) and how recently participants experienced financial stress (Likert scale, ordinal)?
2. And between 'level of education' (ordinal), and answer to 'Ik maak mij zorgen over mijn financiële toekomst' (Likert scale, ordinal)?

<b>Zorgen om financiële toekomst rating</b>	
Helemaal mee eens	5
Mee eens	4
Neutraal	3
Niet mee eens	2
Helemaal niet mee eens	1

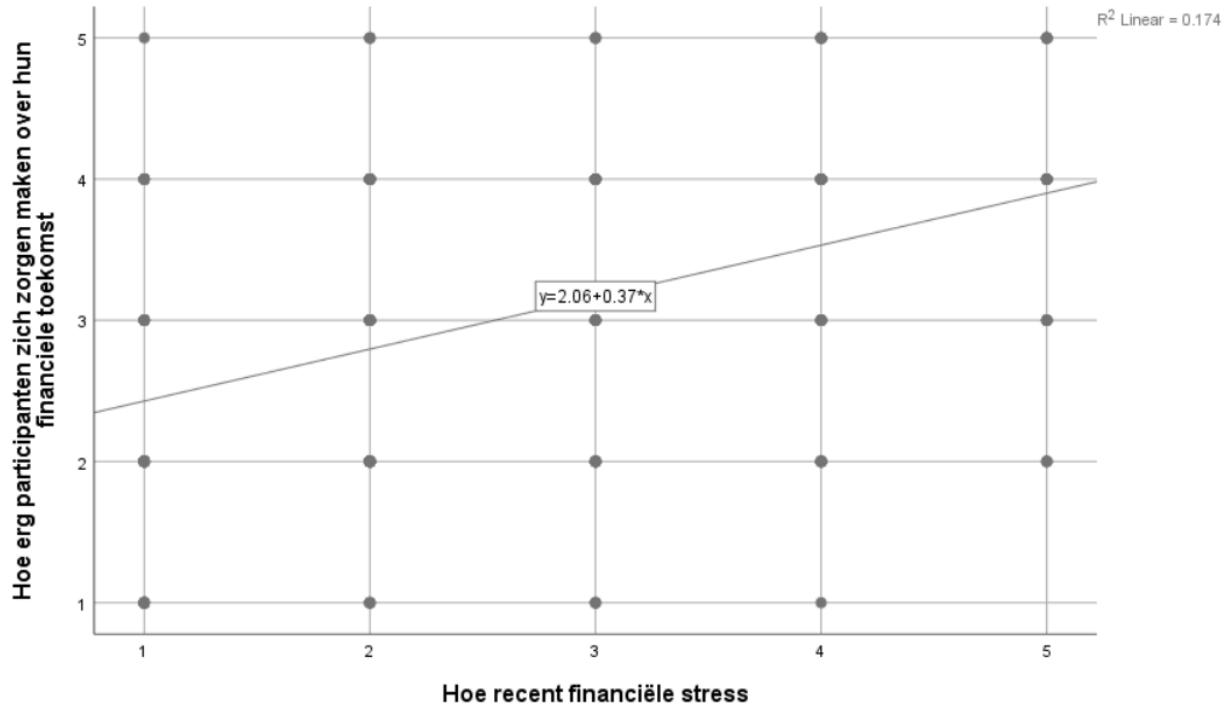
<b>Recent financial stress</b>	
Ja, dagelijks	5
Ja, wekelijks	4
Ja, meerdere keren per maand	3
Ja, een paar keer in het jaar	2
Nee, ik heb geen stress gehad	1

## Approach Q10.1 & Q10.2

Spearman correlation coefficient

10.1

### Graph Question 10.1



### Nonparametric Correlations

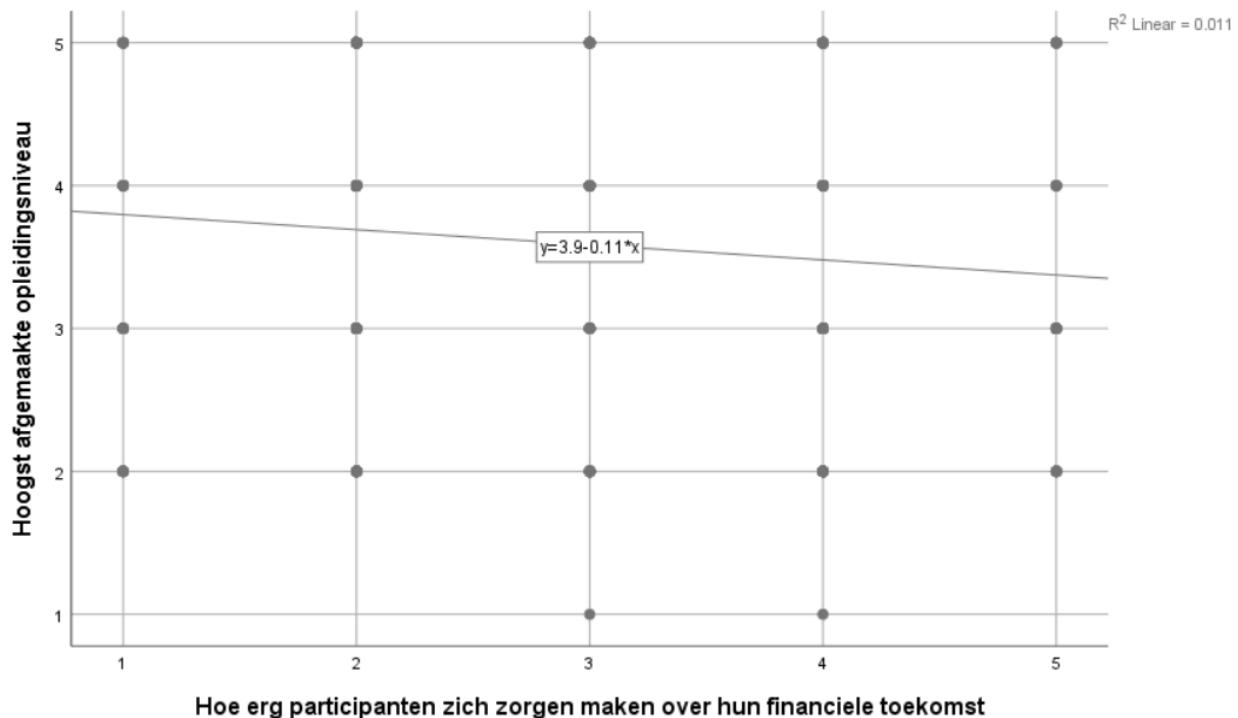
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Correlations			Hoe recent financiële stress	Hoe erg participanten zich zorgen maken over hun financiële toekomst
Spearman's rho	Hoe recent financiële stress	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.416**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	413	413
	Hoe erg participanten zich zorgen maken over hun financiële toekomst	Correlation Coefficient	.416**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	413	413

\*\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

## 10.2

### Graph Question 10.2



## Nonparametric Correlations Question 10.2

		Correlations		Hoe erg participanten zich zorgen maken over hun financiele toekomst	
Spearman's rho	Hoogst afgemaakte opleidingsniveau	Correlation Coefficient	1.000		
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.		
	N		413		
		Correlation Coefficient	-.109*	1.000	
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.027	.	
		N	413	413	

\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

## Outcomes Q10

10.1

Sig, POSITIVE correlation in Q10.1, the more recent the experience of financial stress, the more stress participants experience about their financial future

10.2

slight WEL sig. negative correlation between a higher education level and whether participants worry about their financial future. A higher education means a slightly lower worry about financial future, PS. there is also no correlation between how recent participants experienced financial stress and their education.

## Question 11

1. Is there a difference between the state of FWb / OWb / grip on finances between people who live alone vs living situation?

## Approach Q11

Difference in means for each living situation (nominal) vs FWB, OWB and grip on finances (ordinal) so we can use a One-way ANOVA

## Question 12

1. Is there a sign. relation between 'most stressful life event' and FWb?

## Approach Q12

One Way ANOVA

### ANOVA

Financial Well-being

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	17.286	9	1.921	2.175	.023
Within Groups	355.891	403	.883		
Total	373.177	412			

## Outcome Q12

There is a sig of  $0.023 < 0.05$  and thus a sig. relation between FWb state and the most stressful life event. It is just unclear which one that is.

# Appendix E: Opportunity statements

## Cluster 4, ranking 1

*De focus van jongvolwassenen ligt op de korte-termijn balanceren van financiële verantwoordelijkheden en schuldvrij genieten, de toekomst is een zorg voor later.*

Jongvolwassenen richten zich vooral op het nu: ze balanceren financiële verantwoordelijkheden en schuldvrij genieten. De toekomst is een zorg voor later.

"How might we cultivate confidence within young adults through their short-term financial decisions in a way that is rewarding?"

## Cluster 2, ranking 2

*Door de onvoorspelbare aard van het jongvolwassen leven moet het beheren van financiën en prioriteren van doelen even flexibel zijn als de jongvolwassenen zelf.*

"How might we help young adults to prioritise their financial goals in a way that complements their dynamic lives?"

## Cluster 3, ranking 3

*Jongvolwassenen willen duidelijkheid over hun financiële situatie, inzicht in mogelijke verbeteringen en de autonomie om zelf financiële beslissingen te kunnen maken.*

"How might we help young adults understand the importance of financial healthy living in a way that is personal and resonates with them?"

## Cluster 5, ranking 4

*Door het opbreken van lange-termijn financiële doelen, zoals financiële gezondheid, in kleine behaalbare stappen zijn jongvolwassenen meer*

*gemotiveerd om actief actie te ondernemen*

"How might we motivate young adults to achieve long-term financial goals in a way that breaks the goals down into actionable steps?"

## Cluster 1, ranking 5

*Ondanks de financiële opvoeding van jongvolwassenen, die te danken is aan hun ouders, voelen ze zich bewust onbekwaam over hun financiële vaardigheden en zoeken ze naar herkenning en vertrouwen.*

"How might we encourage young adults to turn to Rabobank with their financial problems in a way that is familiar and feels like they would turn to their parents?"