



Young Singles Insurance Considerations

As a young single, you're on your own – without parental support for the first time. You could be finishing college, or you may be looking for or starting a new job. This stage of your life might require you to leave your hometown and move to a different city or state. It also means new responsibilities, including building the foundation of your financial security. At this point in your life, it's important to understand that your financial decisions – even very early ones – have long-term implications. That's especially the case with insurance coverage. So you'll want to make informed choices about what kind of coverage is best for you.

[**Auto Insurance 101**](#)

[**Home Insurance 101**](#)

[**Life Insurance 101**](#)

[**Health Insurance 101**](#)

[**Young Singles Quiz**](#)



Auto 101: Car & Driver

- As long as you live with your parents and don't own your own vehicle, you may be eligible to remain on your parents' auto policy. Staying on their policy saves money because parents are considered lower-risk drivers than young singles. However, many people buy their first car as a young single. If you do, insurance companies will require you to purchase your own insurance policy to avoid any potential legal confusion about who owns the vehicle and is responsible for its use.
- Oregon law requires you to maintain auto liability insurance to cover losses that are caused by your negligence, uninsured motorist coverage, and personal injury protection coverage. To avoid penalty, pay your premiums on time, and don't let your coverage lapse to save money in the short-term. If you do, you may be putting yourself at substantial financial risk as well as negatively affecting your insurance history.

There are several ways you can prudently control your costs for auto insurance:

- When buying or leasing your first car, remember to consider the cost of insurance in your financial calculations. Insurance rates vary with the type and model of vehicle, so check out these costs before you decide which car to purchase. For example, SUVs, convertibles and performance vehicles typically cost more to insure than other cars.
- While auto policies are an important way to protect your financial health, don't go overboard when purchasing liability coverage. Since young people typically have a low net worth, they may not need hundreds of thousands of dollars in liability coverage.
- If you purchase a used car, or your parents give you their old car, you might consider dropping the collision coverage as a way to cut expenses. With older cars, the cost of collision coverage can exceed the value of the car.

- You might also consider raising the deductible for your comprehensive and collision coverage. A higher deductible will lower your premium cost.
- Seriously think about commuting to your job via public transportation, rather than by driving. Your premiums may be lower if you limit your vehicle use to weekly recreational activities.
- If you will be traveling extensively or will be deployed in the military for an extended period of time – and no one will be driving your vehicle – you may be able to suspend some or all of your coverage to save on premium payments. You should check out and choose a policy that specifically allows for full or partial suspension.
- Taking a defensive driving course may help lower your premiums.
- And, of course, it's wise to maintain a good driving record – one devoid of tickets, accidents, and Driving While Intoxicated citations.
- For those of you in school, it's also advantageous to maintain good grades, and inform your insurance company every semester, as they often offer preferred rates and discounts to young people who do so.

Home 101: Living Single

- At this stage of your life, you're more likely to be a renter. So you should seriously consider renter's insurance. However, make sure you understand what's covered and what's not covered by your policy. Don't rely on the landlord's insurance, or your parents' insurance. As someone living independently, you need to protect yourself and your belongings.
- In maintaining your own residence, you must realize that you are liable for things that happen on your premises. For example, you might be using your apartment for parties. Keep in mind that in many states, you could be held legally responsible for the actions of anyone who drinks in your home and then has an accident in your house or after leaving it. Your homeowner's or renter's policy should protect you against lawsuits due to these types of liability issues.
- You might be sharing your apartment with roommates who are unrelated to you. In such a case, insurance coverage can become complicated because renter's insurance is designed for single individuals and traditional families. Be sure that you have an individual policy of your own to cover you and your possessions.
- If you are in the military, speak with your insurance agent about whether personal items that you take with you during your deployment will be covered if they are lost, stolen or damaged. Homeowner's insurance typically covers personal property that you take with you while traveling, but most policies exclude coverage for damage caused directly or indirectly by war. In addition, most homeowner's policies require you to occupy the residence insured. If you are deployed, call your insurance carrier and state insurance department to discuss any possible coverage issues.

At this stage of your life, you are no doubt mindful of your expense budget. Some prudent steps can help you control your home insurance costs, as well as lessen the likelihood of damages occurring in the first place.

- Investing in a few smoke detectors and fire extinguishers, and strategically placing them around your home – particularly in the kitchen and bedrooms – is a smart practice that can pay off big time. Not just in lower insurance premiums, but in providing real life-saving protection to you and everyone else you invite into your home.

Life 101: Lessons for Life

There are differing opinions about the importance of purchasing life insurance as a young single since you are unlikely to support individuals whose livelihood is dependent upon your income. While buying a policy early in your life will provide you with better deals and potentially guarantee your insurability, some experts doubt that individuals need life insurance at a young age when they typically don't have dependents.

As a young single, you should consider your options and make a choice based on your finances, health and other circumstances. It always makes sense to start thinking about life insurance early-on so that you can make the most informed decision.

- When choosing a life insurance product, permanent and term policies are the two major options. If you are a young professional, earning a good salary, able to afford higher premiums and looking for a savings component, you might want to invest in permanent insurance, such as a whole life policy, which builds cash value and also pays a death benefit.

On the other hand, a term life policy, which offers death benefit protection for a specified time period, is a less expensive option for young people who are still working out their finances and just want to leave something for their loved ones in the event of their death. Term life is typically less expensive in your younger years than permanent life insurance, which covers you for your entire life and typically has level premiums.

If you can't afford whole life insurance right now, but think you may want it in the future, you may want to consider term life insurance with a conversion option that will let you change to a whole life policy for a fee when you are ready.

- If you are in the military, consider Serviceman's Group Life Insurance (SGLI) - a program of low-cost group term life insurance automatically available to all military members. This policy is automatically activated unless the service member opts out.
 - If you have decided to purchase additional life insurance outside of the SGLI, review the list of exclusions to the policies, and make sure that the benefits will be payable even if the death is a result of war, the action of a military force or traveling on a non-commercial aircraft.
 - Individuals who sell life insurance at military installations are required to obtain authorization from the Department of Defense, so ask to see the agent's permit or license.

The cost of life insurance is affected by multiple factors that you should understand. However, some are not easily in your control, such as pre-existing or chronic health problems like diabetes, heart disease or cancer.

But others are more behavioral in nature and, therefore, within your power, such as:

- Poor health habits such as smoking and excessive drinking.
- Your driving record, in terms of accidents, Driving While Intoxicated citations, tickets and claims. The better your driving record, the better the rates you'll receive for your life insurance.
- Engaging in dangerous hobbies, such as skydiving or rock climbing

The insurance business is all about assessing risk. If you participate in high-risk activities or exhibit high-risk behaviors, insurers will treat you as a high-risk customer. They may charge you higher premiums or deny you coverage.

Health 101: I Got a Job...and Health Insurance Too!

As health insurance in the U.S. is typically employer-provided, getting a job is often the first time a young person begins to think about this matter.

While you are young and healthy, you might actually feel that you don't need health insurance. In fact, you might be tempted to do without coverage because you are strapped for cash and want to avoid paying the premiums. The National Association of Insurance Commissioners recently surveyed U.S. consumers and nearly a fifth of young singles indicated they would decline employer health insurance to save money.

However, forgoing health insurance is a dangerous decision. Accidents and unforeseen illnesses can be financially devastating for you and your family. Weigh carefully the repercussions of not being covered, and seriously consider buying health insurance suited to your needs.

- Know your family's health history. If you are at high risk for developing a medical condition – such as diabetes – later in life, think carefully before saying no to your employers' health policy, even if it means paying higher premiums while you are young and healthy.
- Understand that if you have been covered under your parents' health insurance policy while you were in college or by a plan offered through your college, often this coverage ceases when you graduate. Additionally, many companies have employee probation periods before health coverage goes into effect. For these periods of no coverage, you should check to see whether you can extend your parents' coverage short-term under COBRA. Some colleges also offer graduates interim coverage. As an alternative, talk to an insurance agent about purchasing catastrophic health coverage as a short-term measure.
- As you sort through job prospects, don't make the salary your sole priority. Health coverage is perhaps the most important job-related benefit you can receive; so study the health plans that prospective employers provide. Many companies have coverage through an HMO or a managed-care plan, which means that many decisions – including which physicians are included in the network – are made by the healthcare provider. Others have more flexible plans that allow their participants to choose their physicians. In either case, the employee is responsible for co-payments which help keep costs under control.

Here are some ways you can control your health insurance costs or cover an interim period before or between jobs when you are not under an employer's plan:

- If you feel you can't afford regular health insurance, a more affordable option you may want to consider is purchasing a high-deductible major medical policy that only covers very serious or catastrophic health costs. It will offer lower premiums than regular health insurance policies and help you cover bills for "major"

medical events, like surgery, hospitalization or emergency room care. But it will typically not cover routine doctor visits or check-ups.

- If you are convinced that you are generally healthy and have a healthy lifestyle and definitely do not want to pay (or can't afford to pay) high insurance premiums, consider a Health Savings Account. HSAs can be set up individually or, increasingly, as an option through employers. They allow you to accumulate and spend pre-tax money for health expenses via an account that you own and can take with you should you change jobs.
- If you are in a physically demanding job, you might want to consider purchasing disability insurance, as research shows that young people are four times more likely to be disabled than die at an early age. As an option, many employers offer disability coverage, which provides lost income in the event that you are injured and unable to work. If the injury is work-related, then workers compensation coverage applies.

If you decide to purchase disability insurance, try to get a non-cancelable, guaranteed renewable policy. That means it can never be canceled and it's good until age 65. Make sure you review your disability policy on an annual basis to ensure any disability payments continue to keep pace with your increase in earnings.



Insurance Quiz – Young Singles

Auto Insurance

1. **At this stage of your life, you might be considering buying your first car. Which of the following aspects of your vehicle does NOT affect your auto insurance premiums?**
 - a. Make and model of the vehicle; whether it is an SUV, convertible or an economy car etc.
 - a. “Theft-ability Factor”: Whether the vehicle you are considering is prone to theft more than the others
 - a. Safety devices installed in the vehicle
 - a. Fuel efficiency of the vehicle

1. **Which of the following could cause your premiums to increase?**
 - a. Moving to a big, expensive city for further studies, new job or other reasons
 - a. Taking a defensive driving course, since that indicates that you are not a seasoned driver
 - a. Both of the above could increase your premiums

1. **For each of the following statements, indicate whether you believe they are TRUE or FALSE:**
 - a. Your grades in school may influence the amount of premium you pay
 - a. Using your vehicle only for weekly recreation, but not for a daily commute to work, can help lower your premiums.
 - a. If you can’t afford to pay your premiums on time, you can always get the insurance company to give you extra time.
 - a. Your credit history has no bearing on the amount of premiums you pay

Homeowner's or Renter's Insurance

1. What is renter's insurance?

- a. An insurance policy aimed at covering the landlord's possessions or property
- a. Insurance on a rented car or rented boat
- a. Insurance that protects the insured's belongings and provides liability coverage against damages, losses and accidents that occur in a rented residence and under some circumstances, occurrences that happen away from the rental unit.
- a. There is no such thing. If you rent, you and your possessions are covered under the property owner's insurance.

1. If you throw a party at your rented house/apartment and a guest causes damage to your apartment, who will be held liable for the damages?

- a. The guest
- a. You and whoever else is on the lease with you could be held liable.
- a. The landlord
- a. No one is liable because damage to rented property is not covered by any type of insurance policy.

1. Which of the following actions can help keep your homeowner's/renter's insurance premiums as low as possible?

- a. Maintaining a good credit history
- a. Buying your auto and homeowner's/renter's insurance from the same company
- a. Buying or renting a home close to a fire station
- a. All of the above

Life Insurance

- 1. Which of the following affects your life insurance premiums?**
 - a. Engaging in hobbies such as skydiving, skiing or rock climbing
 - b. Your driving record (in terms of accidents, DWIs [Driving While Intoxicated], claims, tickets)
 - c. The age at which you purchase your policy
 - d. All of the above affect the premiums

- 2. Which of the following definitions is NOT correct?**
 - a. Serviceman's Group Life Insurance (SGLI) – A program of low cost group term life insurance automatically available to all military members
 - b. Universal Life Insurance Policy – A flexible, adjustable life policy that combines annually renewable term life insurance with an interest bearing fund
 - c. Yearly Renewable Term Life Insurance – A policy that the holder may cancel after each year, receiving the money he or she has invested
 - d. All are correct

- 3. Which of the following is TRUE regarding the key difference between term life insurance and whole life insurance?**
 - a. Term life insurance is coverage that ends at the age of 40, while whole life insurance covers you until you reach the age of 65.
 - b. Term life insurance is coverage at a guaranteed rate for a specified period of time, while whole life insurance covers you for as long as you live if your premiums are paid.
 - c. Term life insurance is a flexible policy that lets you vary your premium payments, while the premiums remain the same throughout life for a whole life policy.
 - d. Term life insurance allows you to borrow against the policy, while whole life does not.

Health Insurance

1. **Often the health insurance coverage you have from your college or under your parents' policy ceases when you graduate. Which of the following is the LEAST desirable option to obtain interim health coverage until you get coverage through an employer?**
 - a. Using interim coverage offered by some colleges to their recent graduates
 - b. Purchasing the policy with the lowest premiums regardless of the coverage
 - c. Purchasing catastrophic health coverage as a short-term measure
 - d. All of these are good, risk-free options

2. **Suppose your new employer is offering you a choice between two different kinds of health insurance plans: an HMO (Health Maintenance Organization) and a PPO (Preferred Provider Organization). Which of the statements below about PPOs and HMOs is NOT correct?**
 - a. PPO plans typically cost more than HMOs.
 - b. PPO plans typically offer a wider range of participating doctors than HMOs.
 - c. HMO plans typically provide more restricted services than PPOs.
 - d. HMO plans typically allow patients to see specialists without a referral.

3. **As a young single, you are more likely to become disabled than to die. TRUE or FALSE?**
 - a. True
 - b. False

ANSWERS FOR YOUNG SINGLES QUIZ



Quiz Answers — Young Singles

Auto Insurance

- 1. At this stage of your life, you might be considering buying your first car. Which of the following aspects of your vehicle does NOT affect your auto insurance premiums?**
 - a. Make and model of the vehicle; whether it is an SUV, convertible or an economy car etc.
 - b. “Theft-ability Factor”: Whether the vehicle you are considering is prone to theft more than the others
 - c. Safety devices installed in the vehicle
 - d. **Fuel efficiency of the vehicle**

The correct answer is D. Fuel efficiency (although helpful to the environment) will not affect the cost of your premiums.

- 2. Which of the following could cause your premiums to increase?**
 - a. **Moving to a big, expensive city for further studies, new job or other reasons**
 - b. Taking a defensive driving course, since that indicates that you are not a seasoned driver
 - c. Both of the above could increase your premiums

The correct answer is A. Moving to a big, more expensive city could increase your auto insurance premiums. However, taking a defensive driving course can actually help lower them.

- 3. For each of the following statements, indicate whether you believe they are TRUE or FALSE:**
 - a. Your grades in school may influence the amount of premium you pay (**TRUE**)

The correct answer is true. Good grades in school may help you to obtain discounts on your auto premiums.

- b. Using your vehicle only for weekly recreation, but not for a daily commute to work, can help lower your premiums. (TRUE)

The correct answer is true. Your premiums may be lower if you use your vehicle for weekly recreational activities rather than to commute to work in a big city.

- c. If you can't afford to pay your premiums on time, you can always get the insurance company to give you extra time. (FALSE)

The statement is false. Unlike life insurance, there is no grace period in an auto insurance policy. The law requires you to maintain auto liability insurance to cover losses that are caused by your negligence. So, you should always pay your premiums on time. Nonpayment is grounds for cancellation of your policy. Furthermore, insurance companies use your payment history to determine how good a 'risk' you are. Defaulting on premium payments may make it more difficult for you to get coverage at the best possible price in the future.

- d. Your credit history has no bearing on the amount of premiums you pay (FALSE)

The statement is false. Insurance companies may use your credit history in assessing you as a risk and determining the prices of your premiums.

Homeowner's or Renter's Insurance

1. What is renter's insurance?

- a. An insurance policy aimed at covering the landlord's possessions or property
- b. Insurance on a rented car or rented boat
- c. Insurance that protects the insured's belongings and provides liability coverage against damages, losses and accidents that occur in a rented residence and under some circumstances, occurrences that happen away from the rental unit.
- d. There is no such thing. If you rent, you and your possessions are covered under the property owner's insurance.

The correct answer is C. Renter's insurance protects the insured's belongings and provides liability coverage against damages, losses and accidents that occur in a rented residence. The landlord's coverage just protects the building.

2. If you throw a party at your rented house/apartment and a guest causes damage to your apartment, who will be held liable for the damages?

- a. The guest
- b. You and whoever else is on the lease with you could be held liable.
- c. The landlord
- d. No one is liable because damage to rented property is not covered by any type of insurance policy.

The correct answer is B. You and whoever else is on the lease with you are responsible for the damages. Keep in mind that in many states you could be held legally responsible for the actions of anyone who drinks in your home or has an accident in your house and/or after the person leaves your house. Your renter's policy should protect you against lawsuits due to liability issues.

3. Which of the following actions can help keep your homeowner's/renter's insurance premiums as low as possible?

- a. Maintaining a good credit history
- b. Buying your auto and homeowner's/renter's insurance from the same company
- c. Buying or renting a home close to a fire station
- d. All of the above

The correct answer is D. All of the above steps can help lower your premiums.

Life Insurance

1. Which of the following affects your life insurance premiums?

- a. Engaging in hobbies such as skydiving, skiing or rock climbing
- b. Your driving record (in terms of accidents, DWIs [Driving While Intoxicated], claims, tickets)
- c. The age at which you purchase your policy
- d. All of the above affect the premiums

The correct answer is D. All of the above factors influence your premiums. Engaging in dangerous hobbies or having a bad driving record will lead to higher premiums. In terms of age, the younger and healthier you are, the more 'insurable' you are. So purchasing life insurance as a young person will afford you lower premiums.

2. Which of the following definitions is NOT correct?

- a. Serviceman's Group Life Insurance (SGLI) – A program of low cost group term life insurance automatically available to all military members
- b. Universal Life Insurance Policy – A flexible, adjustable life policy that combines annually renewable term life insurance with an interest bearing fund
- c. Yearly Renewable Term Life Insurance – A policy that the holder may cancel after each year, receiving the money he or she has invested
- d. All are correct

The correct answer is C. Yearly Renewable Term life Insurance is a type of term life policy that initially has a lower premium; however, the premiums rise each year.

3. Which of the following is TRUE regarding the key difference between term life insurance and whole life insurance?

- a. Term life insurance is coverage that ends at the age of 40, while whole life insurance covers you until you reach the age of 65.
- b. Term life insurance is coverage at a guaranteed rate for a specified period of time, while whole life insurance covers you for as long as you live if your premiums are paid.
- c. Term life insurance is a flexible policy that lets you vary your premium payments, while the premiums remain the same throughout life for a whole life policy.
- d. Term life insurance allows you to borrow against the policy, while whole life does not.

The correct answer is B. Term life insurance is coverage at a guaranteed rate for a specified period of time, while whole life insurance covers you for as long as you live if your premiums are paid.

Health Insurance

1. Often the health insurance coverage you have from your college or under your parents' policy ceases when you graduate. Which of the following is the LEAST desirable option to obtain interim health coverage until you get coverage through an employer?
 - a. Using interim coverage offered by some colleges to their recent graduates
 - b. Purchasing the policy with the lowest premiums regardless of the coverage
 - c. Purchasing catastrophic health coverage as a short-term measure
 - d. All of these are good, risk-free options

The correct answer is B. You should be cautious about purchasing a policy with premiums drastically lower than competitive offerings. Such policies could be fraudulent, so call your state insurance department to check on the legitimacy of the company selling the policy.

2. Suppose your new employer is offering you a choice between two different kinds of health insurance plans: an HMO (Health Maintenance Organization) and a PPO (Preferred Provider Organization). Which of the statements below about PPOs and HMOs is NOT correct?
 - a. PPO plans typically cost more than HMOs.
 - b. PPO plans typically offer a wider range of participating doctors than HMOs.
 - c. HMO plans typically provide more restricted services than PPOs.
 - d. HMO plans typically allow patients to see specialists without a referral.

The correct answer is D. Most HMO plans typically do require patients to obtain a referral in order to see a specialist.

3. As a young single, you are more likely to become disabled than to die. TRUE or FALSE?
 - a. True
 - b. False

The statement is TRUE. Research shows that young people are four times more likely to become disabled than to die, so you might want to consider purchasing disability insurance.