

FINRAFoundation.org/NFCS

Results from the FINRA Investor Education Foundation National Financial Capability Study (NFCS)

Summary of Selected Findings: Hawaii

	State	Nation	Region	
Making Ends Meet				
Difficulty covering expenses and paying bills	00/	400/	00/	
Very difficult	8%	10%	9%	
Somewhat difficult	34%	33%	31%	
Not at all difficult	57%	54%	57%	
Spending vs. saving				
Spending less than income	47%	43%	45%	
Spending about equal to income	30%	34%	33%	
Spending more than income	20%	19%	18%	
Overdraw checking account occasionally	20%	21%	19%	Respondents with checking accounts
Have unpaid medical bills	13%	22%	14%	
Number of times mortgage payments have been late				
Once	6%	8%	8%	Respondents with
More than once	4%	9%	9%	mortgages
Have taken a loan from retirement account in past year	11%	14%	16%	Respondents with
Have taken a hardship withdrawal from retirement account in past year	11%	14%	17%	defined contribution retirement accounts
Have experienced large unexpected drop in income in past year	26%	26%	26%	
Planning Ahead				
Have emergency funds	61%	53%	57%	
Do not have emergency funds	35%	43%	38%	
Have tried to figure out retirement savings needs	40%	39%	40%	Non-retired
Have not tried to figure out retirement savings needs	52%	55%	53%	Non-retired respondents
	400/	400/	450/	Decreased and with
Have set aside money for children's college education	42%	40%	45%	Respondents with financially dependent
Have not set aside money for children's college education	55%	54%	50%	children
Retirement Accounts				
Have employer-provided retirement plan (e.g., pension, 401(k))	58%	49%	47%	Non-retired
Have non-employer retirement plan (e.g., IRA, Keogh, SEP, etc.)	34%	26%	28%	respondents
Regularly contribute to retirement account	80%	79%	80%	Respondents with defined contribution retirement accounts

Stocks Bonds and Mutual Funds	State	Nation	Region	
Stocks, Bonds, and Mutual Funds Invest in stocks, bonds, mutual funds, or other securities outside of retirement account	46%	35%	37%	
Managing Financial Products				
Banking				
Have checking account	95%	91%	91%	
Have savings account, money market account, or CDs	81%	72%	76%	
Credit Cards				
Credit card behaviors in past year				
Always paid credit cards in full	67%	59%	64%	
Carried over a balance and was charged interest	33%	43%	39%	
Paid the minimum payment only	28%	35%	34%	Respondents with
Charged a late fee for late payment	17%	17%	16%	credit cards
Charged an over the limit fee for exceeding credit line	10%	11%	11%	
Used the cards for a cash advance	13%	15%	13%	
Mobile Payment Methods				
Use mobile phone to pay at point of sale	42%	43%	45%	
Use mobile phone to transfer money to another person	49%	53%	53%	
Mortgages				
Have mortgage	48%	51%	57%	
Have home equity loan	19%	12%	14%	Homeowners
Home "underwater" (negative equity)	5%	7%	8%	Homeowners
Other Debt				
Have student loan	20%	23%	21%	
Have auto loan	25%	29%	25%	
Non-Bank Borrowing				
Non-bank borrowing methods used in past 5 years				
Auto title loan	11%	12%	12%	
Short term "payday" loan	13%	15%	15%	
Tax refund advance	9%	11%	11%	
Pawn shop	14%	21%	17%	
Rent-to-own store	10%	14%	11%	
Used one or more non-bank borrowing methods in past 5 years	26%	32%	27%	

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Financial Knowledge Suppose you had \$100 in a savings account and the interest rate			
was 2% per year. After 5 years, how much do you think you would			
have in the account if you left the money to grow?			
More than \$102 (correct answer)	76%	69%	69%
Exactly \$102	6%	9%	10%
Less than \$102	6%	6%	6%
Don't know	11%	15%	14%
Imagine that the interest rate on your savings account was 1% per			
year and inflation was 2% per year. After 1 year, how much would			
you be able to buy with the money in this account?	•••	4007	4007
More than today	9%	12%	12%
Exactly the same	8%	11%	13%
Less than today (correct answer)	63%	53%	52%
Don't know	20%	23%	22%
If interest rates rise, what will typically happen to bond prices?			
They will rise	17%	20%	21%
They will fall (correct answer)	27%	25%	28%
They will stay the same	7%	6%	5%
There is no relationship between bond prices and the interest rate	8%	9%	8%
Don't know	39%	39%	37%
Suppose you owe \$1,000 on a loan and the interest rate you are			
charged is 20% per year compounded annually. If you didn't pay			
anything off, at this interest rate, how many years would it take for the amount you owe to double?			
Less than 2 years	5%	5%	5%
At least 2 years but less than 5 years (correct answer)	32%	30%	32%
At least 5 years but less than 10 years	27%	28%	27%
At least 10 years	8%	7%	7%
Don't know	26%	28%	28%
Which of the following indicates the highest probability of getting a			
particular disease?	200/	200/	250/
There is a one-in-twenty chance of getting the disease (correct answer)	39%	36%	35%
2% of the population will get the disease	12%	13%	14%
25 out of every 1,000 people will get the disease	14%	17%	16%
Don't know	34%	33%	34%

	State	Nation	Region
A 15-year mortgage typically requires higher monthly payments			
than a 30-year mortgage, but the total interest paid over the life of			
the loan will be less.			
True (correct answer)	71%	69%	66%
False	7%	9%	9%
Don't know	22%	22%	25%
Buying a single company's stock usually provides a safer return			
than a stock mutual fund.			
True	7%	12%	14%
False (correct answer)	50%	42%	44%
Don't know	41%	45%	42%
Mean number of correct quiz answers	3.59	3.23	3.26
Mean number of incorrect quiz answers	1.41	1.63	1.65
Mean number of "don't know" quiz answers	1.92	2.06	2.03

Notes:

Region = Pacific Census Division (Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington).

State figures are weighted by age x gender, ethnicity and education.

National figures are weighted by age x gender, ethnicity, education and Census Division.

Census Division figures are weighted by age x gender, ethnicity, education and state.

Differences between groups may or may not be statistically significant.

Percentages may not add up to 100 because of missing or "don't know" responses.

Survey was conducted June – October 2021.

Additional findings and details are available for download at www.FINRAFoundation.org/NFCS.