

FINRAFoundation.org/NFCS

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

Summary of Selected Findings: Illinois

	State	Nation	Region	
Making Ends Meet				
Difficulty covering expenses and paying bills	4.00/	400/	4.00/	
Very difficult	10%	10%	10%	
Somewhat difficult	29%	33%	32%	
Not at all difficult	58%	54%	56%	
Spending vs. saving				
Spending less than income	43%	43%	42%	
Spending about equal to income	36%	34%	37%	
Spending more than income	17%	19%	18%	
Overdraw checking account occasionally	19%	21%	19%	Respondents with checking accounts
Have unpaid medical bills	23%	22%	21%	
Number of times mortgage payments have been late				
Once	9%	8%	8%	Respondents with
More than once	5%	9%	7%	mortgages
Have taken a loan from retirement account in past year	17%	14%	15%	Respondents with defined contribution
Have taken a hardship withdrawal from retirement account in past year	18%	14%	16%	retirement accounts
Have experienced large unexpected drop in income in past year	23%	26%	24%	
Planning Ahead				
Have emergency funds	54%	53%	52%	
Do not have emergency funds	39%	43%	42%	
Have tried to figure out retirement savings needs	39%	39%	38%	Non-retired
Have not tried to figure out retirement savings needs	54%	55%	56%	respondents
Have set aside money for children's college education	44%	40%	41%	Respondents with financially dependent
Have not set aside money for children's college education	47%	54%	53%	children
Retirement Accounts				
Have employer-provided retirement plan (e.g., pension, 401(k))	48%	49%	50%	Non-retired
Have non-employer retirement plan (e.g., IRA, Keogh, SEP, etc.)	27%	26%	26%	respondents
				Respondents with
Regularly contribute to retirement account	75%	79%	79%	defined contribution retirement accounts

Steelse Danda, and Mistual Funda	State	Nation	Region	
Stocks, Bonds, and Mutual Funds Invest in stocks, bonds, mutual funds, or other securities outside of retirement account	36%	35%	33%	
Managing Financial Products				
Banking				
Have checking account	93%	91%	91%	
Have savings account, money market account, or CDs	74%	72%	73%	
Credit Cards				
Credit card behaviors in past year				
Always paid credit cards in full	64%	59%	60%	
Carried over a balance and was charged interest	39%	43%	41%	
Paid the minimum payment only	32%	35%	34%	Respondents with
Charged a late fee for late payment	15%	17%	16%	credit cards
Charged an over the limit fee for exceeding credit line	12%	11%	11%	
Used the cards for a cash advance	14%	15%	14%	
Mobile Payment Methods				
Use mobile phone to pay at point of sale	43%	43%	39%	
Use mobile phone to transfer money to another person	52%	53%	49%	
Mortgages				
Have mortgage	46%	51%	49%	
Have home equity loan	10%	12%	12%	Homeowners
Home "underwater" (negative equity)	6%	7%	6%	Homeowners
Other Debt				
Have student loan	23%	23%	22%	
Have auto loan	28%	29%	29%	
Non-Bank Borrowing				
Non-bank borrowing methods used in past 5 years				
Auto title loan	12%	12%	11%	
Short term "payday" loan	14%	15%	15%	
Tax refund advance	11%	11%	11%	
Pawn shop	18%	21%	18%	
Rent-to-own store	11%	14%	13%	
Used one or more non-bank borrowing methods in past 5 years	29%	32%	29%	

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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)	69%	69%	69%
Exactly \$102	10%	9%	9%
Less than \$102	5%	6%	4%
Don't know	16%	15%	16%
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?			
More than today	11%	12%	12%
Exactly the same	13%	11%	11%
Less than today (correct answer)	53%	53%	53%
Don't know	21%	23%	22%
If interest rates rise, what will typically happen to bond prices?			
They will rise	19%	20%	19%
They will fall (correct answer)	26%	25%	23%
They will stay the same	5%	6%	6%
There is no relationship between bond prices and the interest	12%	9%	10%
rate	/.	0,0	
Don't know	36%	39%	41%
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)	28%	30%	27%
At least 5 years but less than 10 years	28%	28%	28%
At least 10 years	10%	7%	9%
Don't know	27%	28%	30%
Which of the following indicates the highest probability of getting a			
particular disease?			
There is a one-in-twenty chance of getting the disease (correct	31%	36%	34%
answer)	0170	0070	0170
2% of the population will get the disease	16%	13%	13%
25 out of every 1,000 people will get the disease	18%	17%	17%
Don't know	34%	33%	35%

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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)	70%	69%	69%
False	8%	9%	9%
Don't know	20%	22%	21%
Buying a single company's stock usually provides a safer return			
than a stock mutual fund.			
True	14%	12%	13%
<u>False</u> (correct answer)	40%	42%	41%
Don't know	46%	45%	46%
Mean number of correct quiz answers	3.17	3.23	3.18
Mean number of incorrect quiz answers	1.73	1.63	1.65
Mean number of "don't know" quiz answers	2.00	2.06	2.11

Notes:

Region = East North Central Census Division (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin).

State figures are weighted by age × 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.