FINRA Investor Education FOUNDATION

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

Summary of Selected Findings: Louisiana

	State	Nation	Region	
Making Ends Meet				
Difficulty covering expenses and paying bills				
Very difficult	13%	10%	12%	
Somewhat difficult	35%	33%	34%	
Not at all difficult	49%	54%	52%	
Spending vs. saving				
Spending less than income	39%	43%	40%	
Spending about equal to income	35%	34%	35%	
Spending more than income	21%	19%	21%	
Overdraw checking account occasionally	24%	21%	25%	*Respondents with checking accounts*
Have unpaid medical bills	24%	22%	27%	
Number of times mortgage payments have been late				
Once	7%	8%	12%	*Respondents with mortgages*
More than once	11%	9%	14%	
Have taken a loan from retirement account in past year	23%	14%	23%	*Respondents with defined contribution retirement accounts*
Have taken a hardship withdrawal from retirement account in past year	21%	14%	19%	
Have experienced large unexpected drop in income in past year	30%	26%	28%	
Planning Ahead				
Have emergency funds	46%	53%	52%	
Do not have emergency funds	48%	43%	44%	
Have tried to figure out retirement savings needs	34%	39%	36%	*Non-retired respondents*
Have not tried to figure out retirement savings needs	61%	55%	57%	
Have set aside money for children's college education	37%	40%	43%	*Respondents with financially dependent children*
Have not set aside money for children's college education	59%	54%	53%	
Retirement Accounts				
Have employer-provided retirement plan (e.g., pension, 401(k))	42%	49%	46%	*Non-retired respondents*
Have non-employer retirement plan (e.g., IRA, Keogh, SEP, etc.)	20%	26%	24%	
Regularly contribute to retirement account	76%	79%	80%	*Respondents with defined contribution retirement accounts*

	State	Nation	Region	
Stocks, Bonds, and Mutual Funds				
Invest in stocks, bonds, mutual funds, or other securities outside of retirement account	29%	35%	29%	
Managing Financial Products				
Banking				
Have checking account	87%	91%	91%	
Have savings account, money market account, or CDs	65%	72%	68%	
Credit Cards				
Credit card behaviors in past year				
Always paid credit cards in full	55%	59%	57%	
Carried over a balance and was charged interest	46%	43%	48%	
Paid the minimum payment only	43%	35%	41%	*Respondents with credit cards*
Charged a late fee for late payment	24%	17%	19%	
Charged an over the limit fee for exceeding credit line	14%	11%	14%	
Used the cards for a cash advance	21%	15%	19%	
Mobile Payment Methods				
Use mobile phone to pay at point of sale	48%	43%	46%	
Use mobile phone to transfer money to another person	55%	53%	59%	
Mortgages				
Have mortgage	47%	51%	47%	*Homeowners*
Have home equity loan	9%	12%	12%	
Home “underwater” (negative equity)	11%	7%	11%	*Homeowners*
Other Debt				
Have student loan	23%	23%	26%	
Have auto loan	28%	29%	32%	
Non-Bank Borrowing				
Non-bank borrowing methods used in past 5 years				
Auto title loan	15%	12%	17%	
Short term “payday” loan	22%	15%	22%	
Tax refund advance	13%	11%	17%	
Pawn shop	27%	21%	28%	
Rent-to-own store	18%	14%	19%	
Used one or more non-bank borrowing methods in past 5 years	43%	32%	41%	

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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?			
<u>More than $102</u> (correct answer)	64%	69%	67%
Exactly $102	10%	9%	9%
Less than $102	7%	6%	6%
Don't know	18%	15%	17%
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	14%	12%	11%
Exactly the same	11%	11%	12%
<u>Less than today</u> (correct answer)	45%	53%	48%
Don't know	28%	23%	26%
If interest rates rise, what will typically happen to bond prices?			
They will rise	22%	20%	22%
<u>They will fall</u> (correct answer)	20%	25%	22%
They will stay the same	6%	6%	7%
There is no relationship between bond prices and the interest rate	10%	9%	9%
Don't know	40%	39%	39%
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%	6%
<u>At least 2 years but less than 5 years</u> (correct answer)	25%	30%	29%
At least 5 years but less than 10 years	27%	28%	27%
At least 10 years	6%	7%	7%
Don't know	35%	28%	30%
Which of the following indicates the highest probability of getting a particular disease?			
<u>There is a one-in-twenty chance of getting the disease</u> (correct answer)	30%	36%	32%
2% of the population will get the disease	13%	13%	14%
25 out of every 1,000 people will get the disease	17%	17%	20%
Don't know	37%	33%	32%

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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)	62%	69%	65%
False	11%	9%	8%
Don't know	26%	22%	25%
Buying a single company's stock usually provides a safer return than a stock mutual fund.			
True	16%	12%	18%
False (correct answer)	35%	42%	36%
Don't know	48%	45%	46%
Mean number of correct quiz answers	2.81	3.23	2.99
Mean number of incorrect quiz answers	1.75	1.63	1.78
Mean number of "don't know" quiz answers	2.32	2.06	2.15

Notes:

Region = West South Central Census Division (Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas).

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

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

Census Division figures are weighted by age × 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.