

## Summary of Selected Findings: Indiana

	State	Nation	Region	
Making Ends Meet				
Difficulty covering expenses and paying bills				
Very difficult	11%	12%	10%	
Somewhat difficult	35%	35%	35%	
Not at all difficult	50%	50%	52%	
Spending vs. saving				
Spending less than income	40%	41%	41%	
Spending about equal to income	40%	36%	37%	
Spending more than income	16%	19%	17%	
Overdraw checking account occasionally	15%	19%	16%	Respondents with checking accounts
Have unpaid medical bills	27%	23%	22%	
Number of times mortgage payments have been late				
Once	10%	9%	8%	Respondents with mortgages
More than once	12%	9%	9%	
Have taken a loan from retirement account in past year	16%	16%	14%	Respondents with self-directed employer plan or non-employer plan
Have taken a hardship withdrawal from retirement account in past year	9%	13%	11%	
Have experienced large unexpected drop in income in past year	18%	20%	18%	
Planning Ahead				
Have emergency funds	44%	49%	48%	
Do not have emergency funds	48%	46%	46%	
Have tried to figure out retirement savings needs	32%	41%	38%	Non-retired respondents
Have not tried to figure out retirement savings needs	62%	54%	57%	
Have set aside money for children’s college education	36%	38%	34%	Respondents with financially dependent children
Have not set aside money for children’s college education	59%	57%	59%	
Retirement Accounts				
Have employer-provided retirement plan (e.g., pension, 401(k))	54%	54%	53%	Non-retired respondents
Have non-employer retirement plan (e.g., IRA, Keogh, SEP, etc.)	22%	29%	27%	
Regularly contribute to self-directed retirement account	81%	79%	81%	Respondents with self-directed employer plan or non-employer plan

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*Stocks, Bonds, and Mutual Funds*

Invest in stocks, bonds, mutual funds, or other securities outside of retirement account	25%	32%	28%
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**Managing Financial Products**

*Banking*

Have checking account	88%	89%	89%
Have savings account, money market account, or CDs	66%	71%	70%

*Credit Cards*

Credit card behaviors in past year			
Always paid credit cards in full	50%	54%	57%
Carried over a balance and was charged interest	48%	46%	43%
Paid the minimum payment only	35%	35%	32%
Charged a late fee for late payment	18%	16%	14%
Charged an over the limit fee for exceeding credit line	9%	10%	8%
Used the cards for a cash advance	10%	13%	11%

*Respondents with credit cards*

*Mobile Payment Methods*

Use mobile phone to pay at point of sale	33%	35%	31%
Use mobile phone to transfer money to another person	33%	37%	32%

*Mortgages*

Have mortgage	57%	56%	56%
Have home equity loan	14%	16%	17%

*Homeowners*

Home “underwater” (negative equity)	9%	9%	10%
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*Homeowners*

*Other Debt*

Have student loan	26%	26%	25%
Have auto loan	36%	33%	32%

*Non-Bank Borrowing*

Non-bank borrowing methods used in past 5 years			
Auto title loan	11%	11%	11%
Short term “payday” loan	13%	14%	14%
Tax refund advance	9%	10%	10%
Pawn shop	18%	18%	16%
Rent-to-own store	13%	12%	11%
Used one or more non-bank borrowing methods in past 5 years	30%	29%	26%

## Financial Knowledge & Decision-Making

### Financial Literacy

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)	71%	72%	72%
Exactly \$102	7%	7%	7%
Less than \$102	7%	6%	7%
Don't know	14%	13%	13%

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	12%	12%	12%
Exactly the same	10%	10%	10%
<u>Less than today</u> (correct answer)	56%	55%	56%
Don't know	21%	21%	21%

If interest rates rise, what will typically happen to bond prices?

They will rise	23%	22%	21%
<u>They will fall</u> (correct answer)	23%	26%	26%
They will stay the same	5%	6%	6%
There is no relationship between bond prices and the interest rate	12%	10%	10%
Don't know	37%	36%	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%
<u>At least 2 years but less than 5 years</u> (correct answer)	31%	30%	29%
At least 5 years but less than 10 years	27%	29%	30%
At least 10 years	10%	8%	9%
Don't know	26%	26%	26%

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.

<u>True</u> (correct answer)	73%	73%	74%
False	8%	9%	9%
Don't know	18%	17%	17%

Buying a single company's stock usually provides a safer return than a stock mutual fund.

True	12%	11%	10%
<u>False</u> (correct answer)	39%	43%	43%
Don't know	49%	45%	45%

Mean number of correct quiz answers	2.93	3.00	2.99
Mean number of incorrect quiz answers	1.38	1.35	1.35
Mean number of "don't know" quiz answers	1.65	1.58	1.58

	State	Nation	Region	
<i>Comparison Shopping</i>				
Compared credit cards	36%	38%	34%	<i>Respondents with credit cards</i>
Did not compare credit cards	57%	56%	59%	

**Notes:**

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

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 2018.

For additional findings and details, full survey results are available for download at [http://usfinancialcapability.org/downloads/NFCS\\_2018\\_Full\\_Data\\_Tables.xlsx](http://usfinancialcapability.org/downloads/NFCS_2018_Full_Data_Tables.xlsx)