

## Summary of Selected Findings: New Hampshire

		State	Nation	Region	
Making Ends Meet					
Difficulty covering expenses and paying bills					
Very difficult		14%	14%	14%	
Somewhat difficult		39%	40%	39%	
Not at all difficult		45%	44%	46%	
Spending vs. saving					
Spending less than income		41%	38%	39%	
Spending about equal to income		33%	33%	33%	
Spending more than income		24%	26%	25%	
Overdraw checking account occasionally		23%	24%	22%	Respondents with checking accounts
Have unpaid medical bills		27%	22%	18%	
Number of times mortgage payments have been late					
Once		4%	8%	5%	Respondents with mortgages
More than once		6%	8%	9%	
Have taken a loan from retirement account in past year		10%	12%	13%	Respondents with defined contribution retirement accounts
Have taken a hardship withdrawal from retirement account in past year		8%	11%	9%	
Have experienced large unexpected drop in income in past year		25%	25%	22%	
Planning Ahead					
Have emergency funds		49%	46%	50%	
Do not have emergency funds		47%	50%	46%	
Have tried to figure out retirement savings needs		45%	39%	40%	Non-retired respondents
Have not tried to figure out retirement savings needs		52%	57%	55%	
Have set aside money for children’s college education		37%	36%	40%	Respondents with financially dependent children
Have not set aside money for children’s college education		59%	61%	57%	
Retirement Accounts					
Have employer-provided retirement plan (e.g., pension, 401(k))		62%	52%	58%	Non-retired respondents
Have non-employer retirement plan (e.g., IRA, Keogh, SEP, etc.)		31%	25%	30%	
Regularly contribute to retirement account		79%	80%	80%	Respondents with defined contribution retirement accounts

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*Stocks, Bonds, and Mutual Funds*

Invest in stocks, bonds, mutual funds, or other securities outside of retirement account	35%	34%	38%
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**Managing Financial Products**

*Banking*

Have checking account	94%	92%	94%
Have savings account, money market account, or CDs	76%	72%	76%

*Credit Cards*

Credit card behaviors in past year			
Always paid credit cards in full	51%	53%	53%
Carried over a balance and was charged interest	48%	48%	46%
Paid the minimum payment only	40%	41%	37%
Charged a late fee for late payment	24%	21%	20%
Charged an over the limit fee for exceeding credit line	12%	13%	12%
Used the cards for a cash advance	10%	15%	13%

*Respondents with credit cards*

*Mobile Payment Methods*

Use mobile device to pay at point of sale	52%	53%	52%
Use mobile device to transfer money to another person	60%	65%	64%

*Mortgages*

Have mortgage	58%	53%	56%
Have home equity loan	14%	12%	13%

*Homeowners*

Home “underwater” (negative equity)	3%	5%	3%
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*Homeowners*

*Other Debt*

Have student loan	27%	22%	26%
Have auto loan	41%	27%	29%

*Non-Bank Borrowing*

Non-bank borrowing methods used in past 5 years			
Auto title loan	9%	10%	8%
Short term “payday” loan	10%	15%	11%
Tax refund advance	6%	10%	7%
Pawn shop	10%	19%	14%
Rent-to-own store	7%	11%	8%
Used one or more non-bank borrowing methods in past 5 years	23%	31%	24%

## 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)	76%	69%	73%
Exactly \$102	5%	8%	6%
Less than \$102	5%	5%	6%
Don't know	13%	16%	15%

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	7%	8%	8%
Exactly the same	10%	10%	9%
<u>Less than today</u> (correct answer)	64%	58%	60%
Don't know	19%	23%	21%

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

They will rise	19%	20%	20%
<u>They will fall</u> (correct answer)	28%	25%	26%
They will stay the same	5%	5%	4%
There is no relationship between bond prices and the interest rate	7%	8%	7%
Don't know	41%	42%	42%

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	4%	5%	5%
<u>At least 2 years but less than 5 years</u> (correct answer)	26%	29%	28%
At least 5 years but less than 10 years	34%	27%	27%
At least 10 years	9%	8%	9%
Don't know	27%	30%	31%

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)	38%	35%	36%
2% of the population will get the disease	9%	12%	12%
25 out of every 1,000 people will get the disease	14%	16%	16%
Don't know	38%	36%	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.			
<u>True</u> (correct answer)	77%	69%	70%
False	6%	9%	7%
Don't know	17%	22%	22%
Buying a single company's stock usually provides a safer return than a stock mutual fund.			
True	7%	11%	8%
<u>False</u> (correct answer)	43%	41%	44%
Don't know	50%	47%	47%
Mean number of correct quiz answers	3.51	3.26	3.37
Mean number of incorrect quiz answers	1.41	1.53	1.44
Mean number of "don't know" quiz answers	2.05	2.16	2.14

#### Notes:

Region = New England Census Division (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont).

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 2024.

Additional findings and details are available for download at [www.FINRAFoundation.org/NFCS](http://www.FINRAFoundation.org/NFCS).