

## Bank Small-Dollar Loan and Overdraft National Survey—Weighted Topline March 2023

Unweighted Base Size: n=1,027

The survey was conducted for The Pew Charitable Trusts by SSRS, an independent research company, online through the SSRS Opinion Panel Omnibus. Interviews were conducted March 17-18, 2023, among a sample of 1,027 total respondents. The margin of error with design effect for the total respondents is  $\pm 3.50\%$  at the 95% confidence level.

Percentages less than 0.5 denoted by "\*." Results may not add up to 100% because of rounding.

- **INTRO.** The following questions are about checking accounts. The first questions are about overdraft fees, which are triggered when a checking account doesn't have enough money and the bank charges a fee to cover a payment until the account has enough money again.
  - O1. If a bank charges a \$35 fee to cover a checking account overdraft, is that fair or unfair in your opinion?

	%
Fair	29
Unfair	71
Don't know/Refused/Blank	*

O2. If a bank charges a \$10 fee to cover a checking account overdraft, is that fair or unfair in your opinion?

	%
Fair	75
Unfair	25
Don't know/Refused/Blank	*

O3. There's a different kind of fee called a nonsufficient funds fee that is added when you try to make a payment but there's not enough money in your checking account and the bank DOESN'T cover the payment but still charges a fee.

In your opinion, is it fair or unfair for the bank to charge a \$35 fee for this?

	%
Fair	13
Unfair	87
Don't know/Refused/Blank	*

O4. Should regulators encourage banks to reduce overdraft and similar fees, or should they not?

	%
They should	84



They should not	16
Don't know/Refused/Blank	*

O5. Should regulators encourage banks to eliminate overdraft and similar fees, or should they not?

	%
They should	54
They should not	46
Don't know/Refused/Blank	*

O6. Recently, some banks have lowered or ended fees for charges that exceed the money in customers' checking accounts.

If a bank reduced or ended overdraft or nonsufficient funds fees, would your view of the bank be more positive, unchanged, or more negative?

	%
More positive	71
Unchanged	25
More negative	5
Don't know/Refused/Blank	*

**INTRO.** In the past, banks generally have not made loans to people with low credit scores, but now they are beginning to offer their customers affordable small loans of under \$1,000 to those they see as likely to repay regardless of credit scores.

SL1. To what extent do you favor or oppose banks offering these small loans of under \$1,000 to their customers who have low credit scores?

	%
Favor (Net)	88
Strongly favor	43
Somewhat favor	46
Oppose (Net)	12
Somewhat oppose	9
Strongly oppose	2



SL2. If a bank offered small loans like these, would it make your view of that bank more (positive), unchanged, or more (negative)?

	%
More positive	60
Unchanged	36
More negative	4

SL3. If a bank offered customers who would not qualify for other loans a three-month, \$500 loan for a \$30 fee, do you think that loan would be fair or unfair?

	%
Fair	82
Unfair	18

SL4. If a bank began offering a three-month, \$500 loan for a \$30 fee and made it available to customers who would not qualify for other loans, would your view of that bank be more (positive), unchanged, or more (negative)?

	%
More positive	55
Unchanged	37
More negative	7

SL5. Here are two views regarding small loans that banks are beginning to offer. Which comes closer to your view, even if neither is exactly right?

	%
It's a good thing that banks are beginning to offer small loans to	
customers who have used pawn shops, payday lenders, and high-cost	
loans, because the bank's prices are about 15 times lower than	
payday loan prices.	88
It's a <b>bad thing</b> that banks are beginning to offer small loans to	
customers who have used pawn shops, payday lenders, and high-cost	
loans because the customers might overborrow.	12
Don't know/Refused/Blank	*

**INTRO.** Here are a few reasons consumers might benefit from gaining access to small loans from banks.

- SL6. For each, please indicate how important you think the reason is, if at all.
- a. The loans are available to people who normally borrow money from pawn shops and other high-cost lenders because they could not borrow from banks before.

	%
Very/somewhat important (Net)	91
Very important	47
Somewhat important	44
Not too/at all important (Net)	9
Not too important	7
Not at all important	2

b. The loans show that banks are starting to serve customers who don't have a lot of money.

	%
Very/somewhat important (Net)	89
Very important	49
Somewhat important	40
Not too/at all important (Net)	11
Not too important	8
Not at all important	2
Don't know/Refused/Web blank	*

c. The bank loans cost hundreds of dollars less than what people pay to borrow money from pawn shops and other high-cost lenders.

	%
Very/somewhat important (Net)	94
Very important	62
Somewhat important	32
Not too/at all important (Net)	6
Not too important	5
Not at all important	1



D1. How would you rate your credit score? Your credit score is a number that tells lenders how likely you are to pay back what you borrow based on your credit history.

	%
Excellent/Very good (Net)	58
Excellent	39
Very good	19
Good	18
Fair/Poor (Net)	19
Fair	12
Poor	7
I don't have one	3
I don't know	2