Insights from the Making Ends Meet survey

FinEx | February 22, 2024

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Agenda

- Background on the Making Ends Meet surveys
- State of consumer finances in 2023
 - Financial Health
 - Financial Inflows and Outflows
 - Liquidity and Access to Credit
 - Alternative Financial Services
- Overdraft and nonsufficient funds fees
- Conclusions



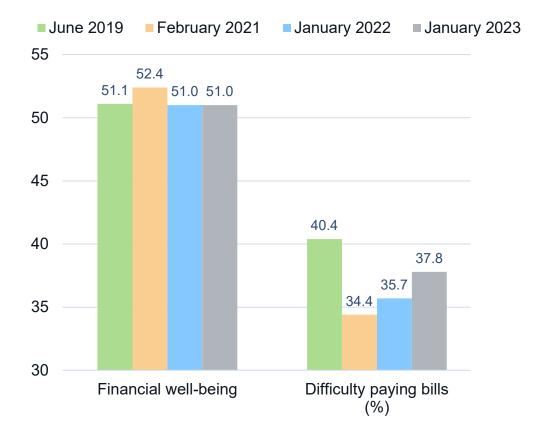
- **General financial survey** that examines consumers' evolving financial status across a range of measures
- Sampling frame: Credit reports, so observe respondents' credit history
- **Contact method:** Mail, online/mobile option
- **Sample sizes:** between 2,000 and 3,000 respondents depending on funding for that survey
- Weighted estimates are close to benchmark national surveys



Making Ends Meet in 2023

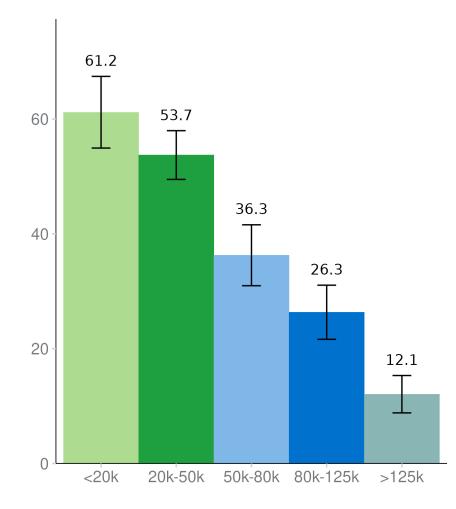


Financial Wellbeing returning to pre-pandemic levels



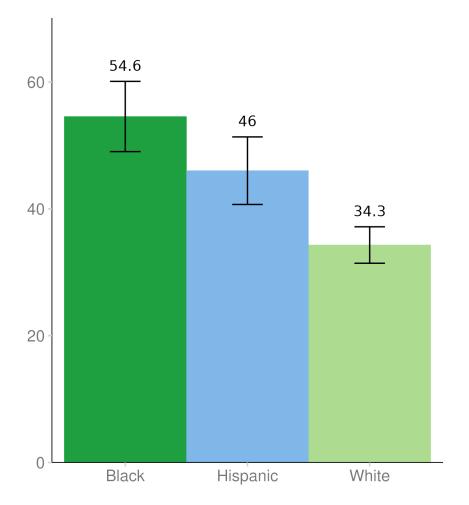


Difficulty Paying a Bill or Expense by Income



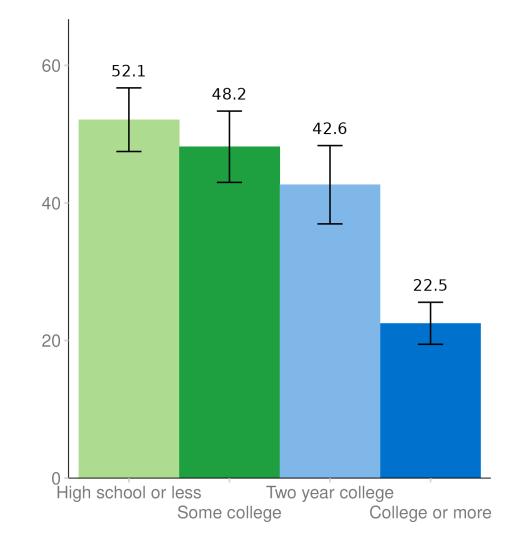


Difficulty Paying a Bill or Expense by Race/Ethnicity



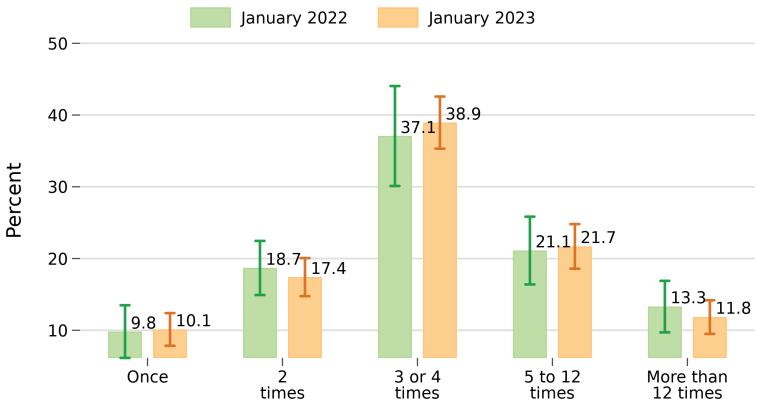


Difficulty Paying a Bill or Expense by Educational Attainment





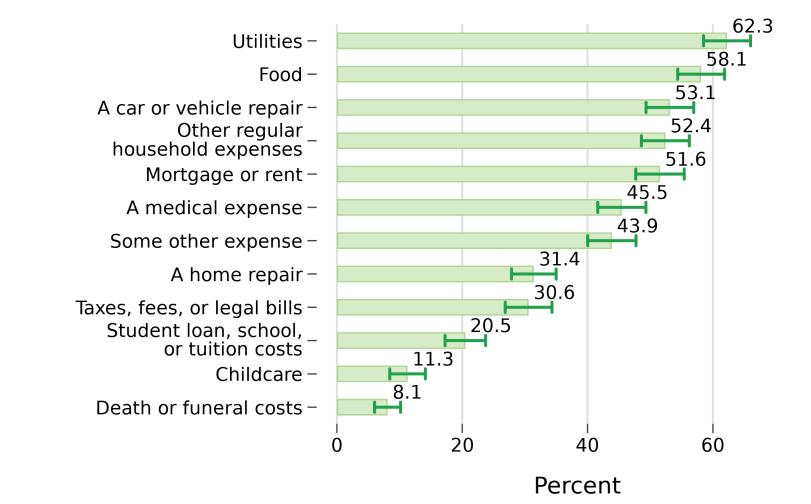
Frequency of difficulty



If had difficulty, how often in last 12 months?



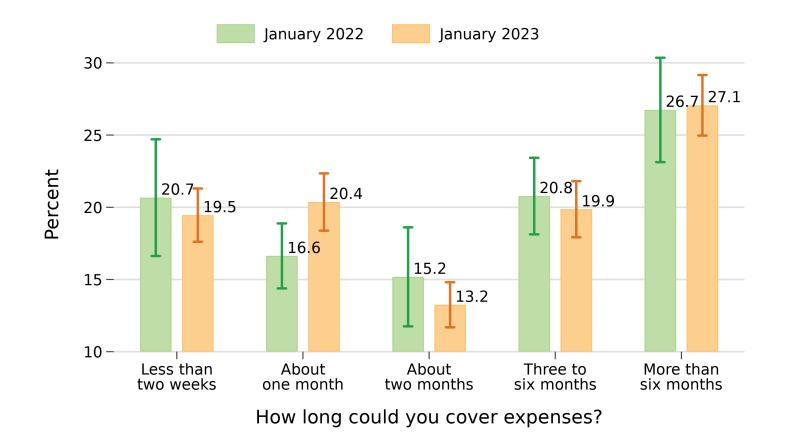
Difficulty Paying for Expenses



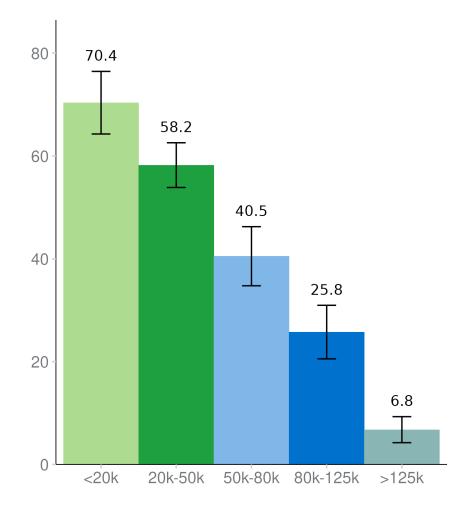
Protection Bureau

80

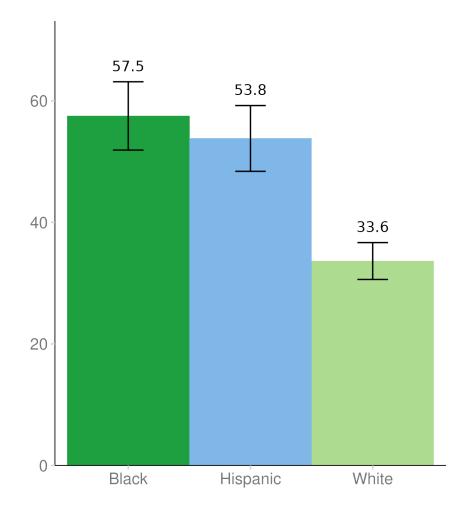
How long could you cover expenses if lost main source of income





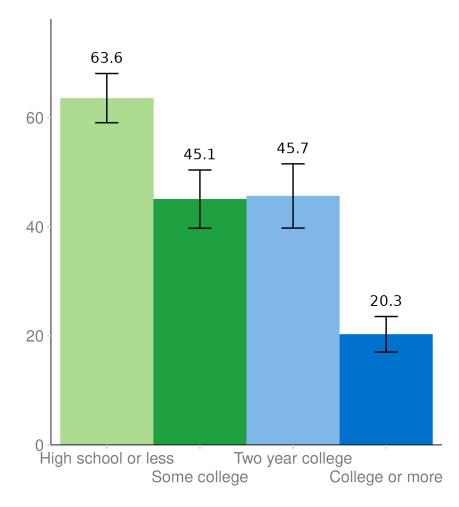








Cover Less than One Month by Educational Attainment



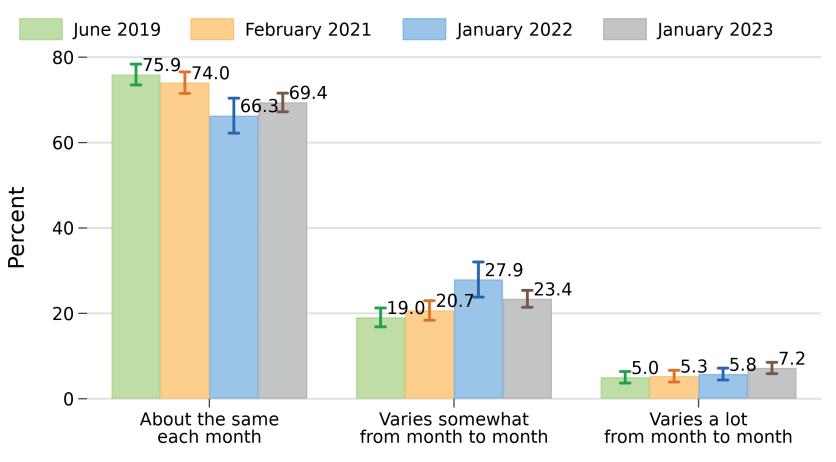


Access to Money – Saving and Credit

- Household income varies from month to month for many households
- Households need access to savings and/or credit as a financial cushion
 - Checking and savings account balances
 - Available liquidity
- Consumers differ in their access to, and use of, credit
- Consumers without access to savings or traditional credit may recieve help from friends and family or use alternative services such as payday loans



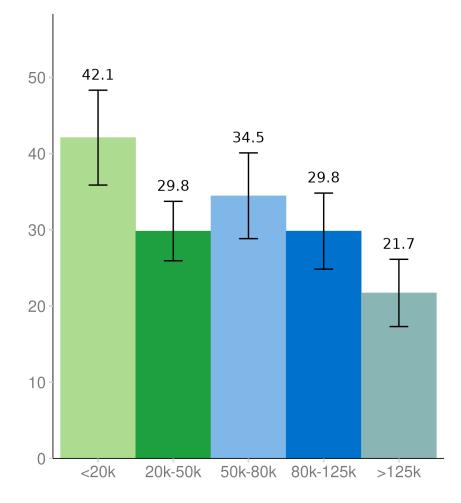
Income variability still high, but declining



Which best describes your household's income from month to month?

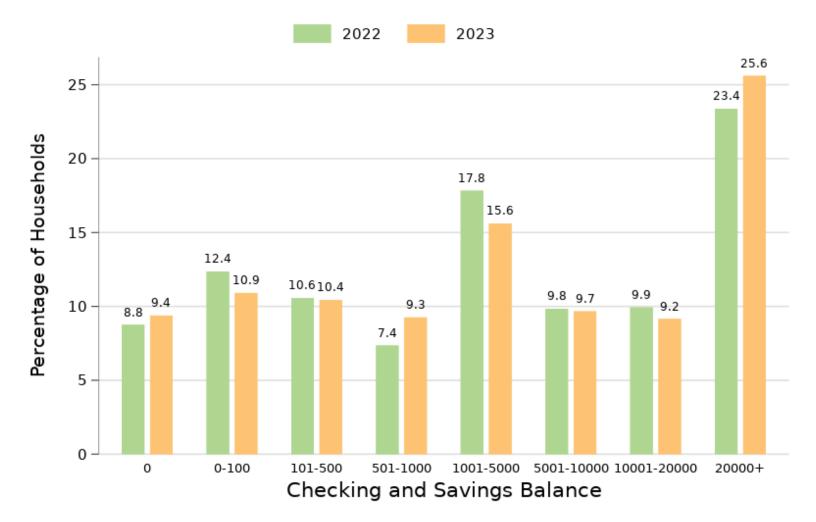


Variability by Income



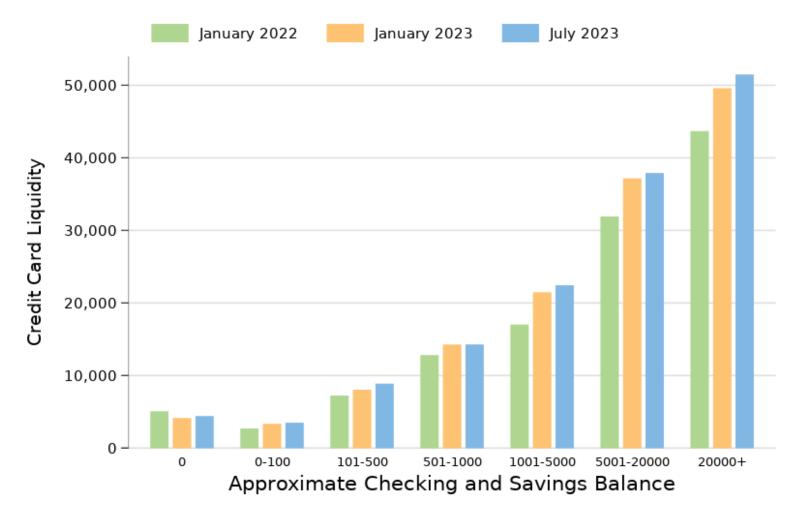


Checking and savings balances

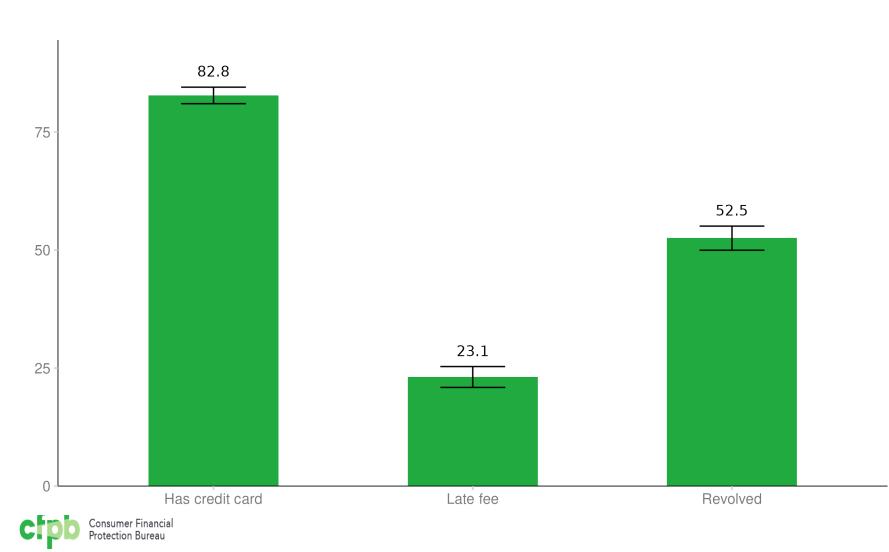


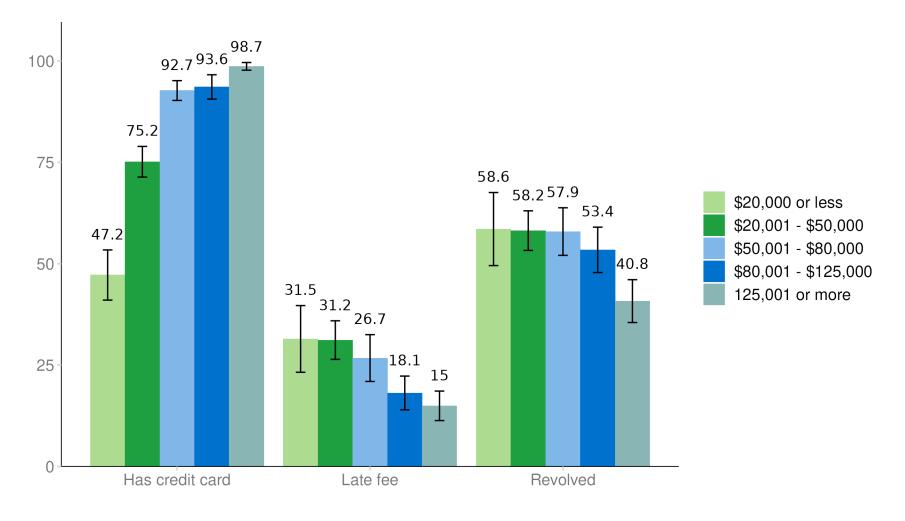


Available credit card liquidity



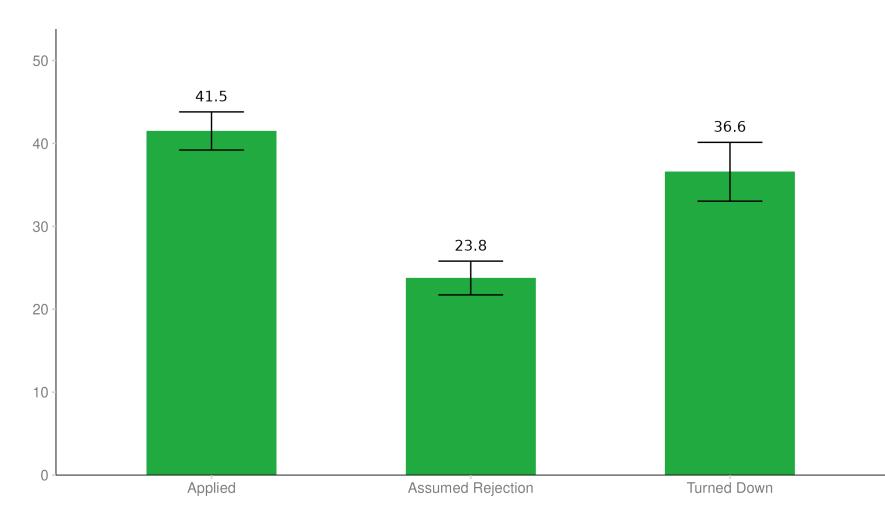






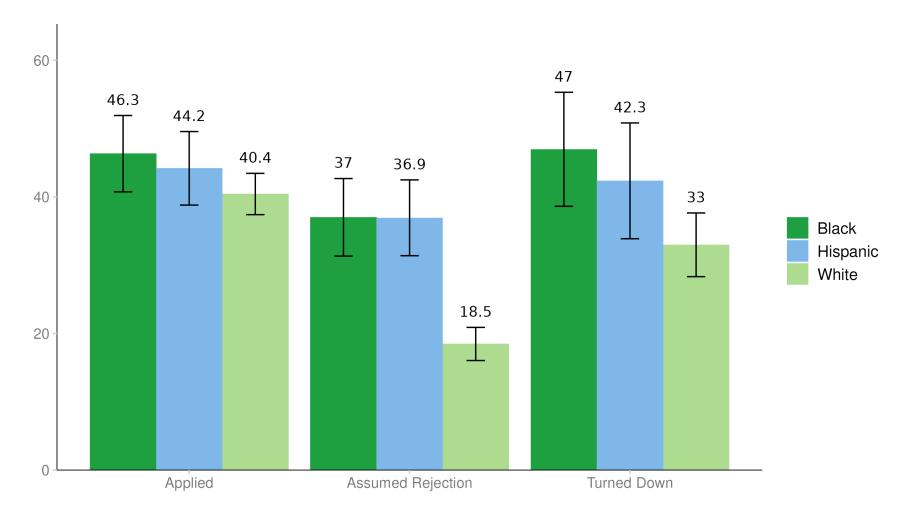


Credit applications



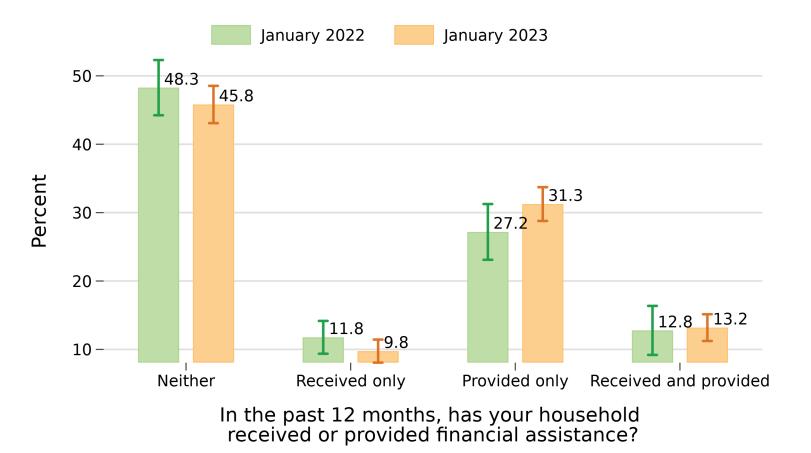


Credit Applications by Race





Giving and Receiving Financial Assistance





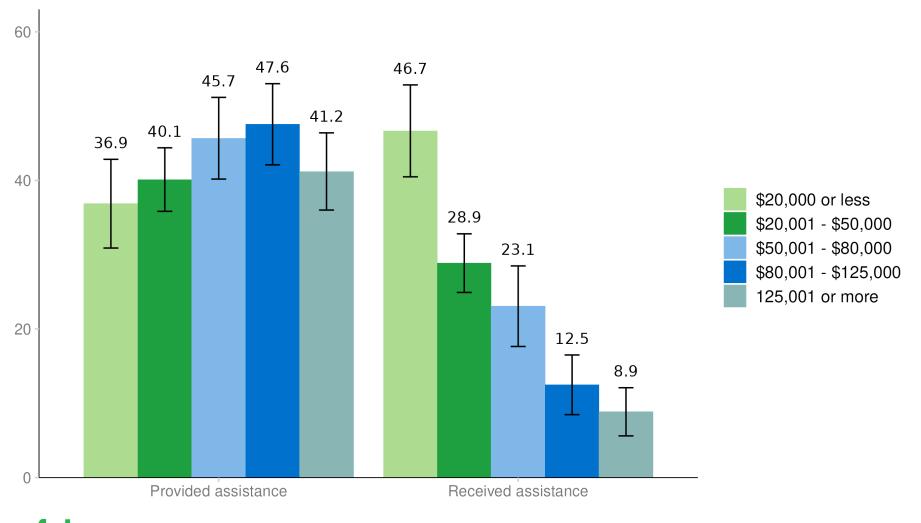
Frequency of Assistance



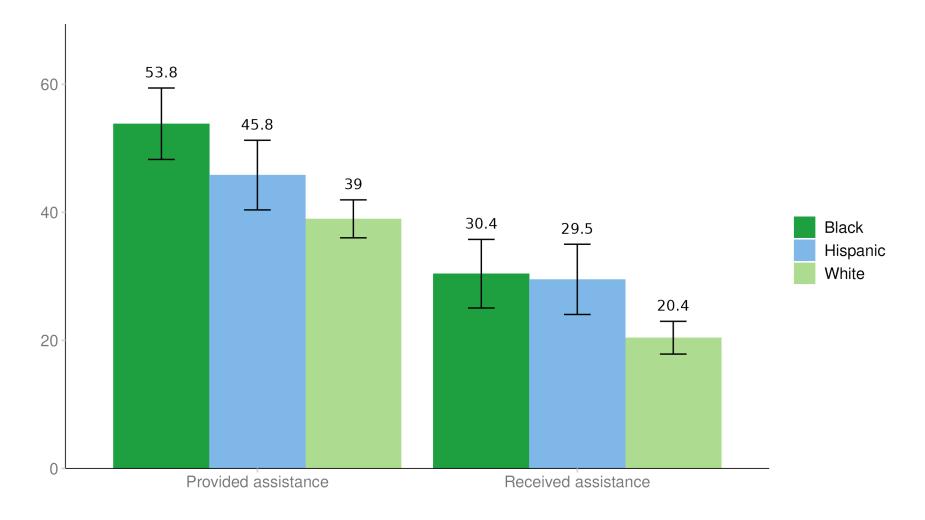
In the past 12 months, how often has your household received or provided financial assistance?



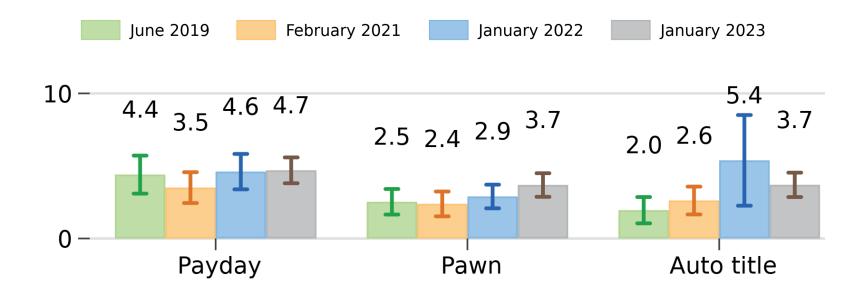
Giving and Receiving By Income



Consumer Financial Protection Bureau











Overdraft and Nonsufficient Fund Fees

Insights from the Making Ends Meet Survey and Consumer Credit Panel

Jade Elkins, Giordano Palloni, and Caroline Ratcliffe



Definitions

- When consumers using deposit accounts attempt withdraw, debit, payment, or transfer transactions for amounts greater than the available funds in their account...
 - An overdraft fee is charged if the financial institution covers the transaction—thereby extending credit to the consumer and assesses the consumer a fee
 - An NSF fee is charged if the financial institution does not cover the transaction and assesses the consumer a fee
- Historically, overdraft and NSF fees were the same size
- Industry has changed since 2021



Recent Market Evolution

- Recent changes in overdraft and (especially) NSF practices:
 - 7 of the 20 Banks with the highest OD/NSF revenue in 2021 have since eliminated or reduced overdraft fees
 - Among Banks >\$10 billion in total assets almost 2/3 have eliminated NSF fees
 - 4/20 Credit Unions with >\$10 billion in total assets have eliminated NSF fees

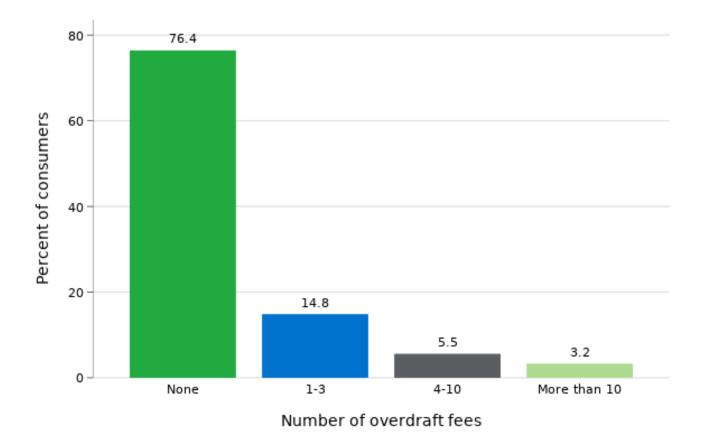


Research Questions

- How often did consumers incur overdraft and NSF fees (roughly in 2022)?
- When consumers overdraft their account or are charged an NSF fee, how often is it expected, as opposed to being a surprise?
- How are consumers' overdraft and NSF-related experiences related to socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, creditand debt-related characteristics, and financial well-being?

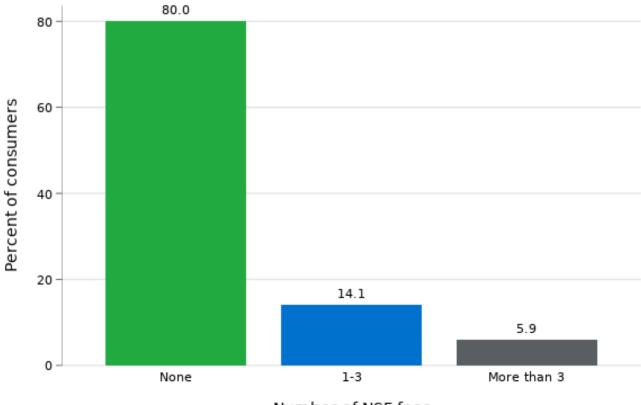


OD fee incidence





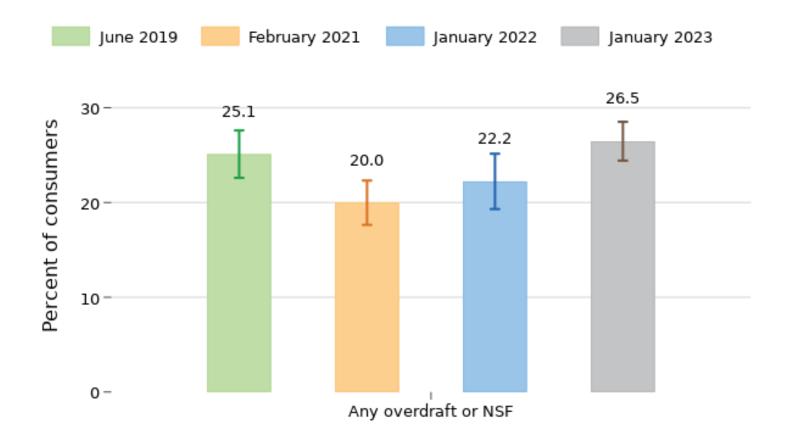
NSF fee incidence



Number of NSF fees

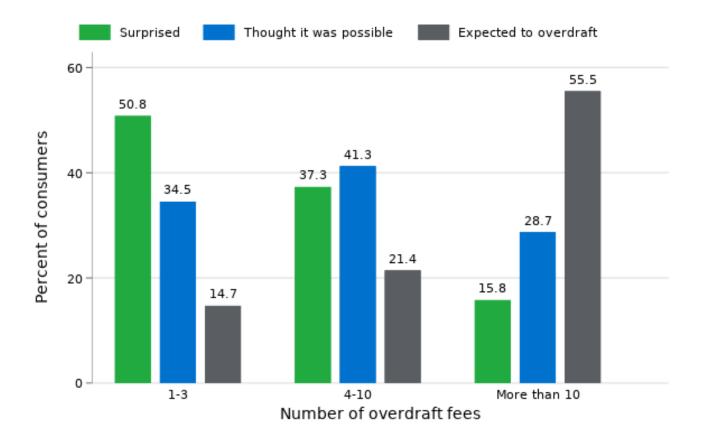


Overdraft and NSF Over Time





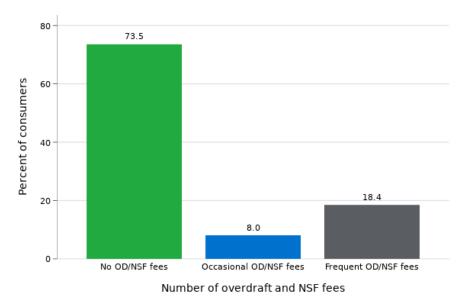
Surprise at last overdraft



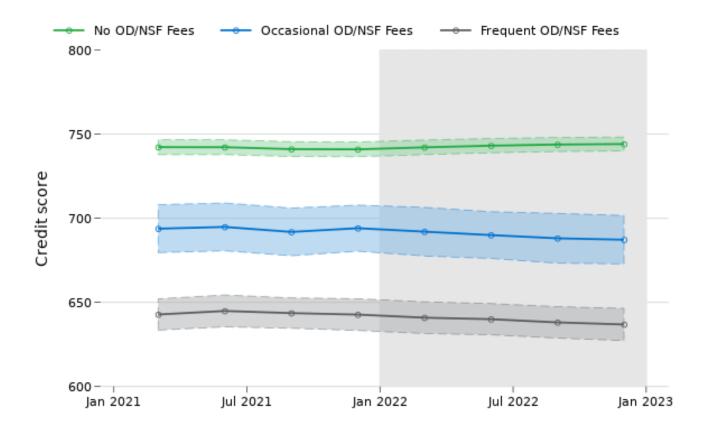


Grouping consumers by OD/NSF frequency

- To simplify analysis, we (mostly) group consumers based on combined OD/NSF experiences:
 - No overdraft/NSF group
 - Occasional overdraft/NSF group: charged *either* 1 to 3 NSF fees *or* 1 to 3 overdraft fees
 - Frequent overdraft/NSF group: charged *both* 1-3 overdraft fees *and* 1-3 NSF fees *or* >4 of either fee type

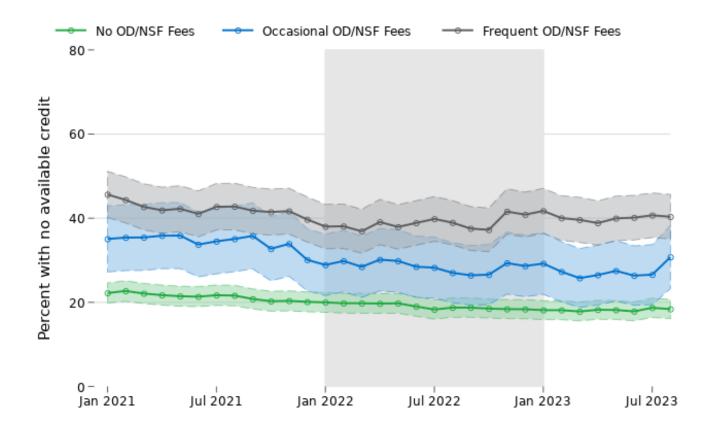


Credit Scores and OD/NSF Group



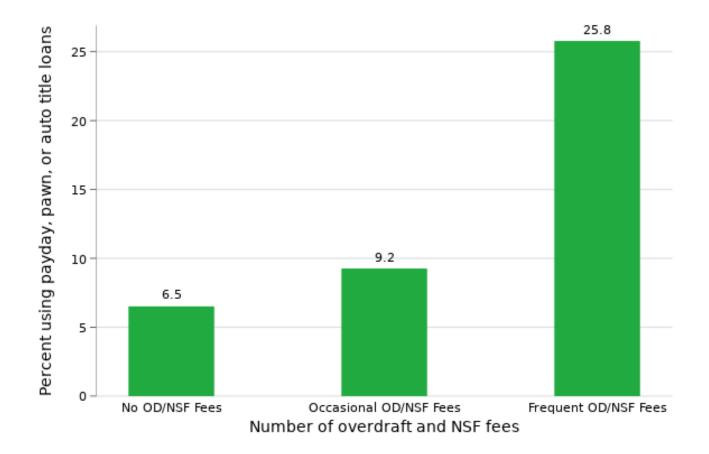


No Credit Availability and OD/NSF Group



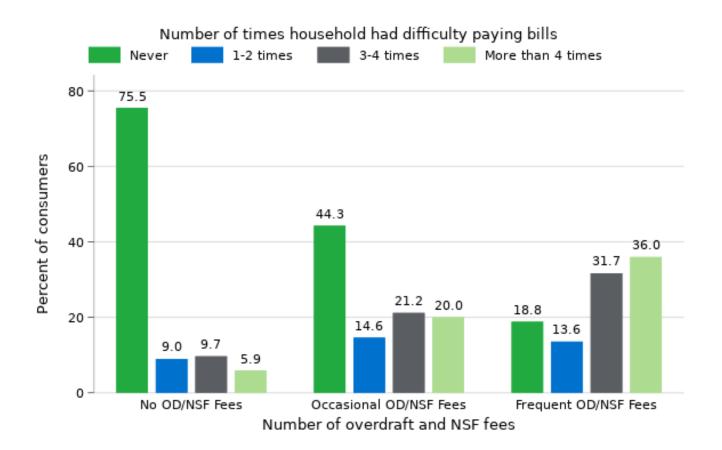


Alternative Financial Services



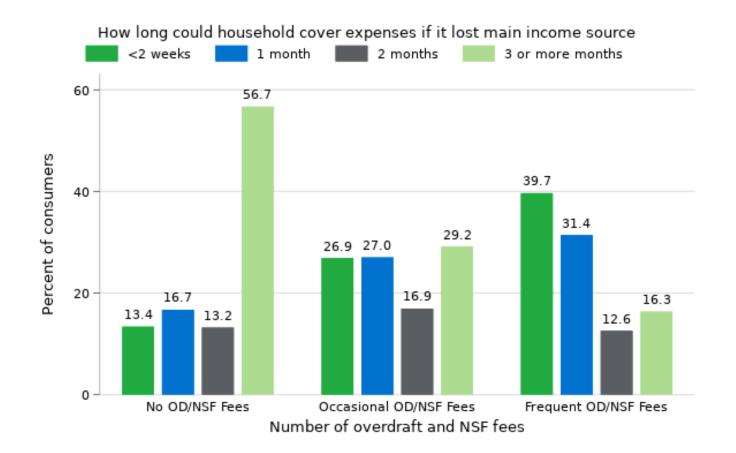


Household Difficulty Paying Bills





Emergency Savings





Takeaways

- Consumers continue to be affected by overdraft and NSF fees, despite market changes
- OD/NSF are consumers more likely to be economically disadvantaged (lower-income, less education, younger)
- Less healthy credit profiles
- But most consumers—even in the frequent OD/NSF group—have some credit card credit available!



Links

- https://www.consumerfinance.gov/data-research/researchreports/making-ends-meet-in-2023-insights-from-the-making-endsmeet-survey/
- https://www.consumerfinance.gov/data-research/researchreports/overdraft-and-nonsufficient-fund-fees-insights-from-themaking-ends-meet-survey-and-consumer-credit-panel/

Thank you!

