## THE PLASTIC SAFETY NET

## DEET CARD

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## Methodology

o 1,150 Households Surveyed by Phone

- Household income between $50 \%$ and $120 \%$ of Local Median Income
- Have credit card debt for longer than three months

O One-third of all low- and middle-income households qualified—representing 41 million people in 15 million households

O Margin of error is plus/minus 3 percentage points

# Major Topics Covered 

o Amount of Credit Card Debt
o Length of Time in Debt
o Reasons for Being in Debt
o Payment Plans and Practices
o Consequences of Debt

# Amount of Debt 

Mean:

\$8,386

Median:
\$5,000

Level of Credit Card Debt


## Compared to 3 years ago...

Compared to 3 years ago, is the total amount of credit card debt less, about the same or more?

45\% Less<br>12\% About the same<br>42\% More

## Length of Time in Debt

Mean:
$31 / 2$ Years (43 months)

Median:
$21 / 2$ Years (30 months)

## Reasons for Debt

48\% car repairs
$38 \%$ home repairs
34\% major household appliance
29\% an illness or medical expense
25\% a layoff or job loss
21\% college tuition and expenses

## Borrowing for the Basics

o Over $1 / 3$ of households reported using credit cards in the past year to pay for basic living expenses

Average number of months: 4 Median number of months: 3

Predictors of Higher Debt
o Why do some households have higher credit card debt than others?
o Regression results:

- Households reporting a layoff or major medical expense more likely to have higher relative debt
- Higher relative debt due to use of credit cards to pay for basics


## Hidden Credit Card

 Debto $40 \%$ of homeowners had refinanced their home in the past 3 years
o Over half used the money to pay off credit card debt

O Amount paid off:
Mean: \$12,000
Median: \$10,000
o Amount households still had in credit card debt: $\$ 14,000$ on average

## Stress and Distress

o $47 \%$ had been called by bill collectors

O Just under half reported being late or missing a payment at least once in the past year
o $15 \%$ had entered into a settlement with credit card company
o $13 \%$ had filed bankruptcy

## The Credit Card Industry: Brief Overview

## Lender's Prerogative

"We reserve the right to change the terms (including APRs) at any time, for any reason"

## Regulatory Background

## Marquette (1978)

- Ruled that banks could charge highest rate permitted in the state where bank is located
- Banks move to lender-friendly states like South Dakota and Delaware where there are no usury laws
- States lost ability to regulate interest


## Regulatory Background, con't

## Smiley v. Citibank (1996)

- Established that fees were in essence "interest" and therefore fell under same guidelines as Marquette
- Before Smiley, most states limited late fees to $\$ 10$ or $\$ 15$.
- Today top ten issuers charge $\$ 35$ to $\$ 39$


## Current Practices

o Universal Default

O Interest Rate Hikes Applied Retroactively:

- 12.99\% APR $\rightarrow$ 29.99\% APR = 130\% increase
- Resulting additional interest plus $\$ 35$ late fee on $\$ 5,000$ balance in the first year alone: \$1,550.
o Zero Grace Period for Late Payments
o Fees, Fees, Fees—Average \$39


## Conclusion

Address "Demand" for High Cost Credit
o Enhanced Savings Incentives
o Better Protections Against Income Volatility
o Health Insurance

Reform the "Supply Side"
o Eliminate Universal Default
o Limit Penalty Rate Increases
o Prohibit Retroactive Rates

## FOR MORE INFORMATION: WWW.DEMOS.ORG



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