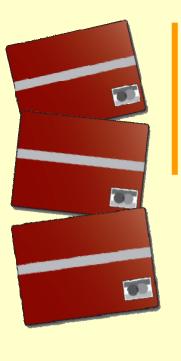


Debt Matters
Conference
July 19, 2006
Center for American
Progress

Tamara Draut, Director, Economic Opportunity Program



www.demos.org



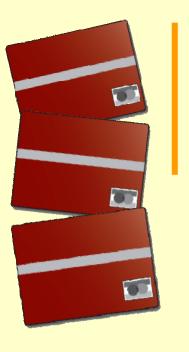
### Methodology

- 0 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
- One-third of all low- and middle-income households qualified—representing 41 million people in 15 million households
- 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



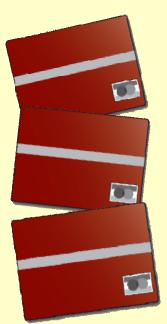
### **Amount of Debt**

Mean:

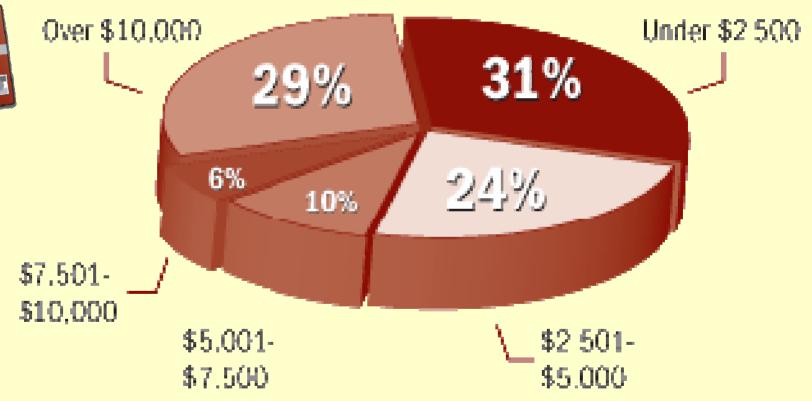
\$8,386

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

12% About the same

**42%** More



## Length of Time in Debt

Mean:

3 ½ Years (43 months)

Median:

2 ½ 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**

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

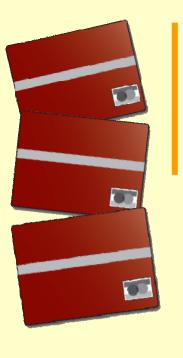
Average number of months: 4

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

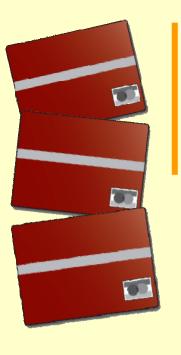


## Hidden Credit Card Debt

- 40% of homeowners had refinanced their home in the past 3 years
- Over half used the money to pay off credit card debt
- O Amount paid off:

Mean: \$12,000 Median: \$10,000

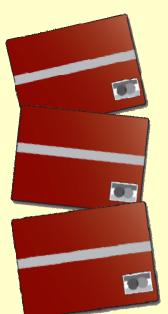
 Amount households still had in credit card debt: \$14,000 on average



### **Stress and Distress**

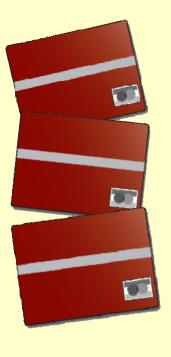
- 47% had been called by bill collectors
- Just under half reported being late or missing a payment at least once in the past year
- 15% had entered into a settlement with credit card company
- o 13% had filed bankruptcy

# 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)

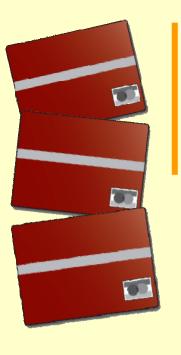
- Ruled that banks could charge highest rate permitted in the state where bank is located
- Banks move to lender-friendly states like South Dakota and Delaware where there are no usury laws
- States lost ability to regulate interest



## Regulatory Background, con't

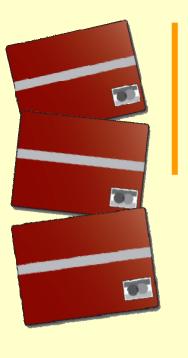
#### Smiley v. Citibank (1996)

- 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 → 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
- Better Protections Against Income Volatility
- O Health Insurance

#### Reform the "Supply Side"

- O Eliminate Universal Default
- Limit Penalty Rate Increases
- O Prohibit Retroactive Rates

# FOR MORE INFORMATION: WWW.DEMOS.ORG

