

Debt in American Households A Collection of Facts and Statistics

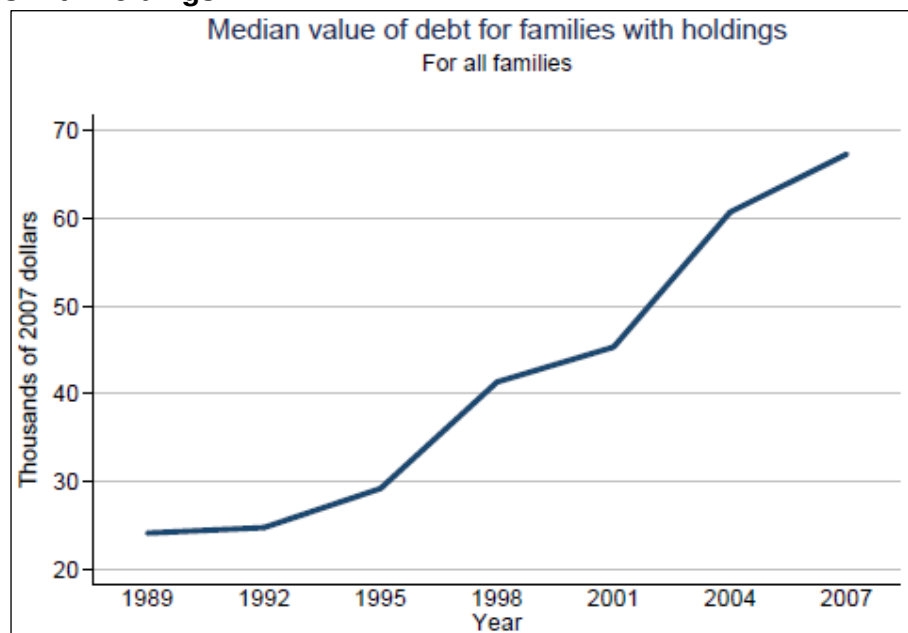
Prepared by the Asset Building Program
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Debt Levels

- In 2007, the **collective debt**¹ of US households was \$13.8 trillion, or 98% of GDP, or 138% of disposable income (See Appendix B, Figure 1) (Baily 2009).
- The percent of **families with debt** has increased only slightly over the last 20 years, to 77% of American families in 2007 (See Appendix C, Figure SCF 830) (SCF Chartbook, p. 830). However, in real dollars, the median **value of debt held** by American families has increased dramatically, from \$24,000 in 1989 to \$67,300 in 2007. In 2007, American families reported holding an average of \$6,600 in debt, a 10% increase over 2004 (SCF Chartbook, p. 831).

Median value of debt for families with holdings.

Year	All Families
<i>Thousands of 2007 dollars</i>	
1989	24.1
1992	24.8
1995	29.2
1998	41.4
2001	45.4
2004	60.7
2007	67.3
<i>Three-year change (percentage points)</i>	
1992	2.9
1995	17.7
1996	41.8
2001	9.7
2004	33.7
2007	10.9



Source: 2007 Survey of Consumer Finances, [2007 Survey of Consumer Finances Chartbook](#), p. 831.

¹ The Survey of Consumer Finances does not define “debt” but categorizes debt into categories that include: (1) secured by residential property, (2) installment loans, (3) credit card balances, (4) lines of credit not secured by residential property, (5) other. See Appendix C, Tables SCF 13 04 and SCF 13 07.

- Looking at the **growth of household debt** between 2000 and 2007, households in the lowest income quintile doubled their borrowing, however, they accounted for just 4% of total growth in household debt. In contrast, households in the top income quintile accounted for almost half the growth in all household debt during this period (See Appendix B, Figure 2) (Baily, M. N., 2009).

Who Holds Debt?

- Families of higher incomes are more likely to hold any debt than families of lower incomes. However, ownership of debt peaks for families below the median, in the second quartile, and for families headed by a person aged 35 to 44 years old (SCF [Tables Based on the Internal Data](#), Table 13 07; Buck et al. 2009, p. A42).
- Non-whites/Hispanics were more likely to hold debt than whites, but were less likely to have debt secured by a primary residence (40.4% for non-white/Hispanic versus 52.1% for whites) (SCF [Tables Based on the Internal Data](#), Table 13 07).
- The median **value of debt held by families in the lowest income quintile** is \$9,000 (SCF [Tables Based on the Internal Data](#), Table 13 07).

Breaking Down Our Debt

- The **composition of families' debt** changed only slightly between 2004 and 2007. In 2007, debt secured by the primary residence comprised 74.7% of the average family's debt, debt secured by a residential property other than the primary residence 10.1%, installment loans 10.2%, and credit cards 3.5% (SCF [Tables Based on the Internal Data](#), Table 11).
- **Reasons for borrowing:** 69.5% of the value of American families' debt was for purchase of the primary residence, 6.2% for the purchase of goods and services, and 3.6% for education (SCF [Tables Based on the Internal Data](#), Table 16).
- **Who owns our debt?** 41.6% of American families' **debt is owned by** mortgage or real estate lenders and 37.3 % by commercial banks. Credit card issuers own only 3.6% of debt, finance or loan companies, 3.4%, other nonfinancial institutions, 2% ([Tables Based on the Internal Data](#), Table 17).

Debt Burden

- The average debtor family devoted 18.6% of the **family's income to debt payments** in 2007. Families in the lowest income quintile devoted 19% of the family's income to debt payments compared to 12.5% for families in the highest income decile (SCF [Tables Based on the Internal Data](#), Table 18).
- On average, 14.7% of American debtor families devoted **more than 40% of their income to debt payments** in 2007. 26.9% of debtor families in the bottom quintile devoted more than 40% of their income to debt payments, 19.5% of debtor families in the second income quintile did so and just 3.8% of debtor families in the highest income quintile did so (SCF [Tables Based on the Internal Data](#), Table 18).
- 7.1% of debtor families had **debt payments 60 days or more past due**. Families of lower income quintiles had higher rates of being 60 days or more past due than incomes of higher income quintiles. 15.1% of families in the lowest income quintiles were past due 60 days or more, compared to 0.2% for families in the highest income quintile (SCF [Tables Based on the Internal Data](#), Table 18).

Mortgage Debt

- The share of homeowners with debt secured by a primary residence grew from 47.9% in 2004 to 48.7% in 2007 (Bucks 2009, A42).
- Rising values of primary residences over the 2004-07 period outpaced the increases in home-secured debt. Median home equity among these families rose from \$76,000 to \$91,000 over the period. The median ratio of home-secured debt to the value of the primary residence fell to 53.3% in 2007. Home values generally declined after the SCF was collected and the FRB estimates that as of October 2008, for families with home-secured debt, the median home equity was \$71,600 (6.9% lower than the 2004 value) and that the median ratio of home-secured debt to house values for families with mortgage debt rose to 58.5% (Bucks 2009, A43).

Credit Card Balances²

- As of 2004, about 75% of households had a credit card, down from the 1995 peak of 82% (1989: 70%) (García 2009, 5).

- The median balance for those carrying a balance rose 25% between 2004 and 2007 to \$3,000 (Bucks 2009, A 45). However, by income quintiles, the bottom two decreased their credit card balances and the third quintile’s balance did not change (SCF, [Tables Based on the Internal Data](#), Table 13 04, Table 13 07).

Percentile of income	2004 Credit Card Balance	2007 Credit Card Balance
All	2.4	3.0
Less than 20	1.1	1.0
20–39.9	2.0	1.8
40–59.9	2.4	2.4
60–79.9	3.3	4.0
80–89.9	3.0	5.5
90–100	4.4	7.5

- Many families with credit cards do not carry a balance. Of the 73% of families with credit cards in 2007, only 60.3% had a balance at the time of the SCF interview; in 2004, 74.9% had a balance at the time of interview and 58% had an outstanding balance on them (Bucks 2009, A 46).

2007 Survey of Consumer Finances, [Tables Based on the Internal Data](#), Table 13 04, Table 13 07.

- **Distribution of credit card debt:** According to a 2005 Demos/CRL credit card debt study (see Appendix A) over 90% of African-American families earning between \$10,000 and \$24,999 had credit card debt and 85% of Latino families earning between \$25,000 and \$50,000 had credit card debt. Debt holding among these populations is higher than debt holding for the broader population, where 10% of families earning \$10,000 to \$24,999 and 61% of those earning between \$25,000 ad \$50,000 carried debt (García 2007, 7).
- **Bank-type cards³** are the most widely held type of card: 96.1% of families had bank-type credit cards, these cards accounted for 87.1% of outstanding credit card balances in 2007, and for families with bank-type cards, the median number or cards held was 2 and the credit limit rose 21.4% to \$18,000, while the median interest rate on the largest balance rose to 12.5% (Bucks 2009, A46-7).

² Credit card balances consist of balances on bank-type cards (see note on “Bank-Type cards”), store cards or charge accounts, gasoline company cards, travel and entertainment cards, cards that do not routinely allow carrying a balance, other credit cards, and revolving store accounts that are not tied to a credit card. Balances exclude purchases made after the most recent bill was paid.

³ Visa, MasterCard, Discover, Optima, American Express and other cards that routinely allow carrying a balance as opposed to store cards, charge accounts, gasoline company cards, prepaid cards and other cards that do not routinely allow carrying a balance or other revolving store accounts not tied to a credit card.

- The carrying of credit card balances is widespread but less common among the highest and lowest income groups. The median balance for those carrying a balance rose 25% to \$3,000, with families in higher income quintiles carrying larger balances (SCF [Tables Based on the Internal Data](#), Table 13 07).
- Between 1989 and 2004, those **65 years and older** experienced an increase of 194% in the average amount of credit card debt among cardholders, more than any other age group. García (2007) attributes this to higher portions of incomes going to housing costs including property taxes, mortgage payments, maintenance, insurance and rent, during a life stage when incomes are generally fixed (p. 9).

Factors contributing to current level of credit card debt of low- and middle- income households.

Factor	Respondents citing (%)
Car repairs	48
Home repairs	38
Major household appliance purchase	34
Basic living expenses (rent, groceries, utilities)	33
Illness or medical expense	29
Loss of a job	25
College education expenses	21
Money given to other family members or used to pay off debts to other family members	19
Education related expenses for a child of high school age or younger	12
Respondents who said "None"	12

Source: Demos and Center for Responsible Lending 2005.

- **Demos and CRL Study:** 7 of 10 low- and middle- income households reported using their credit cards as a safety net, to pay for basic living expenses, medical care, etc. Only 12% reported no safety net usage. Moreover, **1 of 3 households reported using credit cards to cover basic living expenses on average 4 months of the year** (Demos and CRL, 2005).

Asset Ownership among Credit Card Debtors

- Among low- and middle- income households, households of all races with credit card debt have fewer financial assets, higher rates of asset poverty, and less home equity (as a percentage of home value) than households that do not have credit card debt (see charts at right) (García 2008a).

Median household financial asset ownership, by race (Percent).

Household Race	With Credit Card Debt	Without Credit Card Debt
All Households	\$7,800	\$44,150
African	3,370	16,000
Latino	3,000	12,500
White	11,010	52,000

Source: García 2008a.

Median home equity as a percent of home value, by race (Percent).

Household Race	With Credit Card Debt	Without Credit Card Debt
All Households	49	70
African	50	68
Latino	30	29
White	49	70

Source: García 2008a.

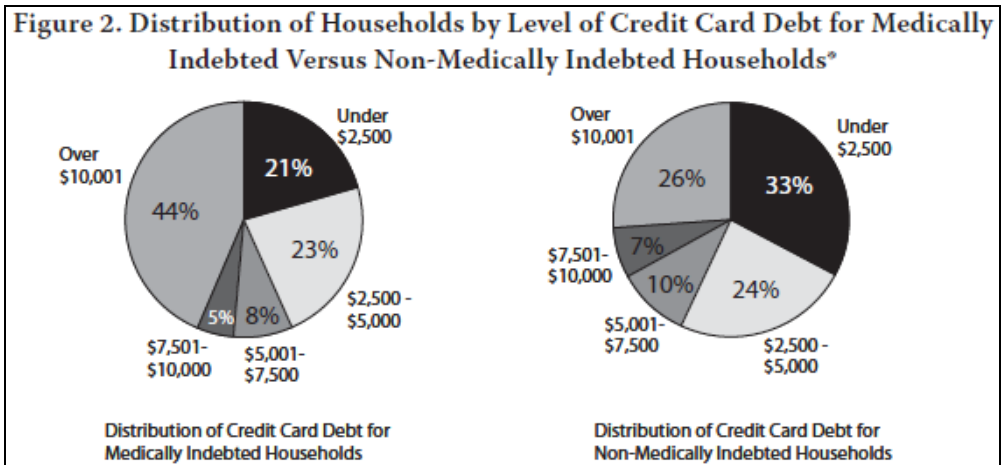
Household asset poverty, by race (Percent).

Household Race	With Credit Card Debt	Without Credit Card Debt
All Households	85	52
African	89	68
Latino	94	85
White	83	47

Source: García 2008a.

Medical Debt on Credit Cards

- Trend to place **medical debt on credit cards**: 75% of households without medical coverage for all members carried debt on a credit card compared to 55% of families that had medical coverage for all members of the household (García 2007, p. 5).



Source: Zeldin 2007.

- Households with medical debt on credit cards (henceforth, “medically indebted”) had **higher levels of credit card debt** than those households without. Moreover, **low- and middle- income** medically indebted households had higher levels of credit card debt than low- and middle income households without (average balance of \$11,623 versus \$7,964) (Zeldin 2007, p. 4).
- The average credit card debt was 32% higher among medically indebted uninsured households than among medically indebted households with health insurance (\$14,512 versus \$10,973), which suggests **people use credit cards for medical expenses** (Zeldin 2007, p. 5).
- 15% of medically indebted households have declared bankruptcy compared to 11% of non-medically indebted households (Zeldin 2007, p. 8).
- 2001: Patients charged \$19.5 billion in healthcare services to Visa-branded cards (Zeldin 2007. p. 9).

Using Home Mortgages to Pay Off Credit Card Debt

- Between 2002 and 2005, 40 percent of homeowners in the Demos/CRL study refinanced or got a second mortgage and over half of these households used proceeds from a mortgage refinances or home equity loan to pay down credit card debt. The average credit card debt paid down was \$12,000, which depleted an average of 12% of home equity (Demos and CRL 2005, p. 15).

Credit Card Debt Service

- Overall, just under half of credit card debtor families earning less than \$10,000 have debt-to-income ratios higher than 40%.
- Whites and Latinos with credit card debt allocate 20% of their income to pay off debts compared to 21% for African Americans (García 2007, 8).

Credit Card Debtor Families with Debt Hardship by Income Group, 2004 (Percent).

Income	Debt-to-Income Ratio
Under \$9,999	46.4
\$10,000-24,999	27.7
\$25,000-\$49,999	24.0
\$50,000-99,999	12.4
\$100,000 or more	6.9

Source: García 2007, 7.

Debt-to-Income Ratios by Annual Household Income, Medically and Non-Medically Indebted.

Income	Medically Indebted	Non-Medically Indebted
Less than \$20,000	0.44	0.44
\$20,000 to \$29,999	0.39	0.24
\$30,000 to \$39,999	0.29	0.19
\$40,000 to \$49,999	0.30	0.19
\$50,000 to \$59,999	0.26	0.15
\$60,000 to \$69,999	0.21	0.12
\$70,000 and higher	0.23	0.13

Source: García 2007, p. 7.

Note: Medically indebted refers to survey respondents who stated that medical expenses contributed to their current level of credit card debt and who had a major medical expense in the past 3 years. Figures exceed 100% due to rounding.

- **Debt-to-income ratios** (see table below) are higher for the medically indebted in every income category than for the non-medically indebted (Zeldin 2007, p. 7).

Student Loan Debt

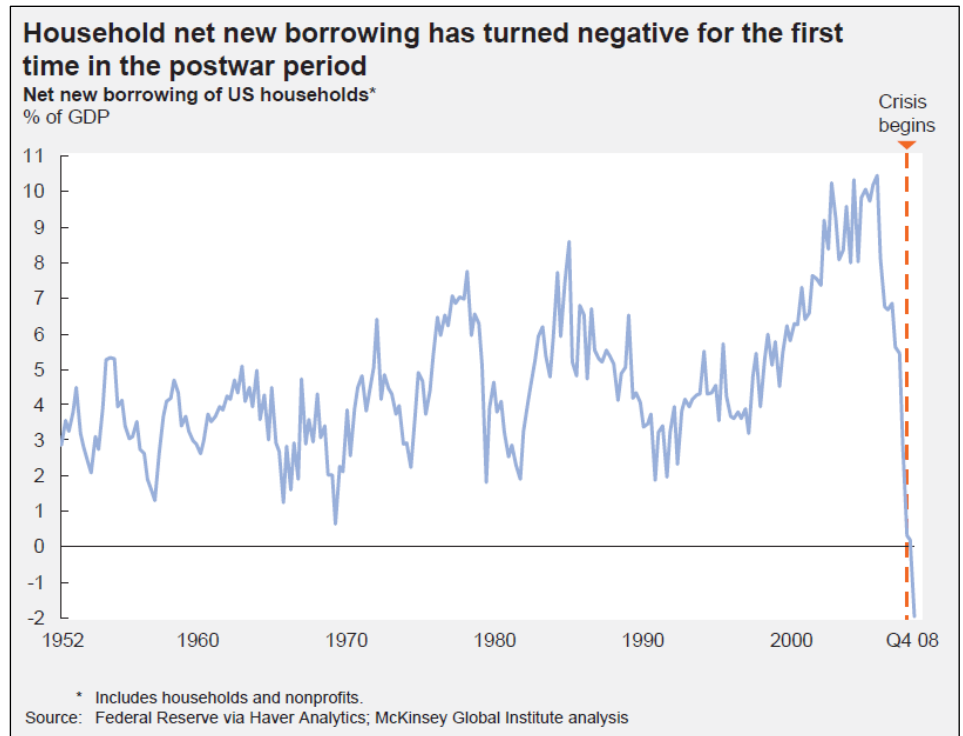
- The average student loan debt level for the class of 2007 is \$21,900 overall: \$19,400 for borrowers at public universities and \$25,700 for borrowers at private colleges (Project on Student Debt 2008).

Payday Loans

- 2007: SCF starts collecting data on payday lending. Overall, 2.4% reported taking out a payday loan. Across income groups, the share of families that reported such a loan was between 3.5% and 4% for the bottom three quintiles, but families in the top two quintiles reported almost no use of such a loan (Bucks 2009, A47).
- The **most common reason for choosing a payday loan** for families that had taken out such a loan was “emergencies” and urgent needs or a lack of other options (35.9%), convenience in obtaining the loan (21%), or the need to pay for living expenses including food, gas, vehicle expenses, medical payments, utility costs or rent (20.6%). 10.8% also reported using payday lending to pay other bills and loans and the remaining 12.6% for other needs including “Christmas” or the need to “help family” (Bucks 2009, A 48).

How the current recession is affecting household debt

- **New net borrowing** (see diagram at right) by households has fallen sharply from its peak in the second quarter of 2006 and turned negative in the fourth quarter of 2008, meaning that **total household debt fell** rather than rose. This negative net borrowing reflects lower demand for credit and a tighter supply of credit (Baily, 2009).



- Demos expects increasing profits for payday lenders

and alternative financial service providers as consumers face higher costs for accessing credit through mainstream financial institutions and as families' financial situations become increasingly constrained (García 2008b).

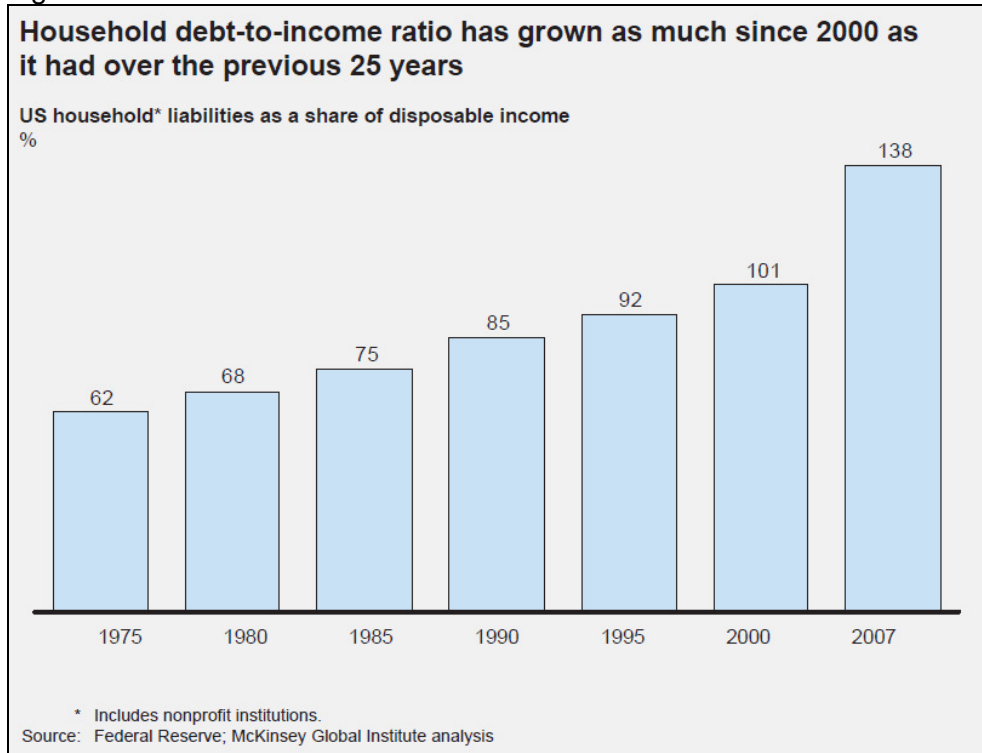
APPENDIX

A. Demos and Center for Responsible Lending Study 2005

National household survey of 1,150 phone interviews with low- and middle-income households whose incomes fell between 50% and 120% of local median income (roughly half the country). All respondents had credit card debt for 3 months or longer at the time of the survey. The study represents 41 million people in 15 million households (Demos and the Center for Responsible Lending 2005).

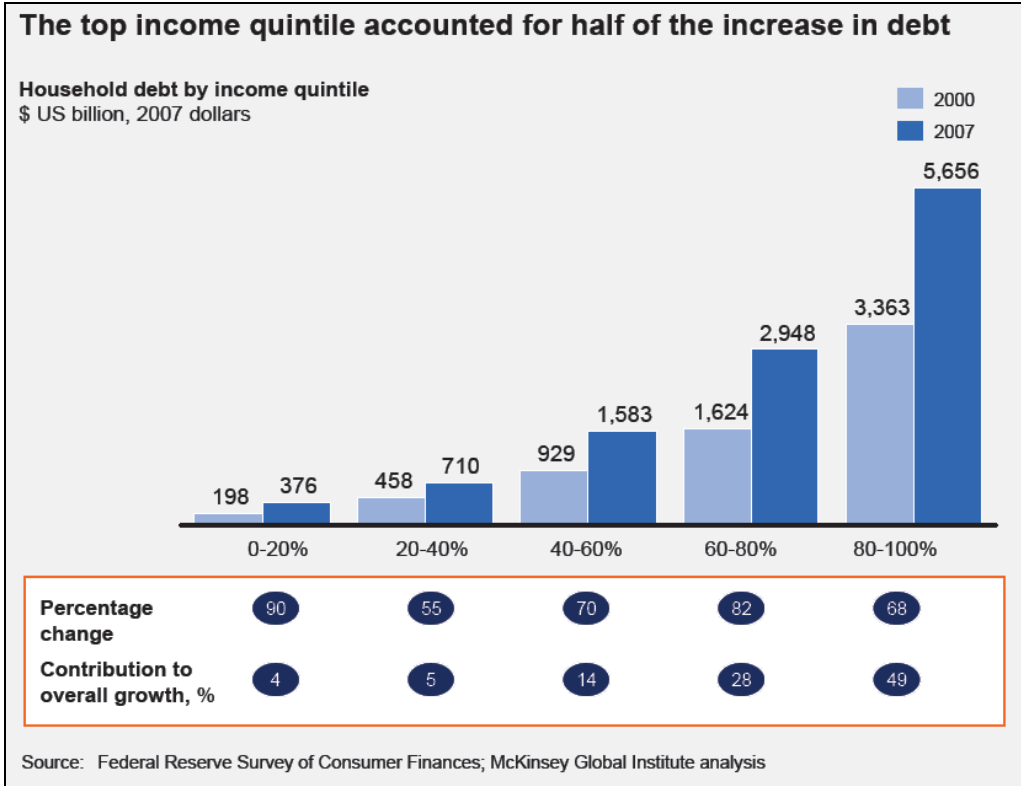
B. Baily et al. (2009)

Figure 1.



Source: Baily et al. (2009).

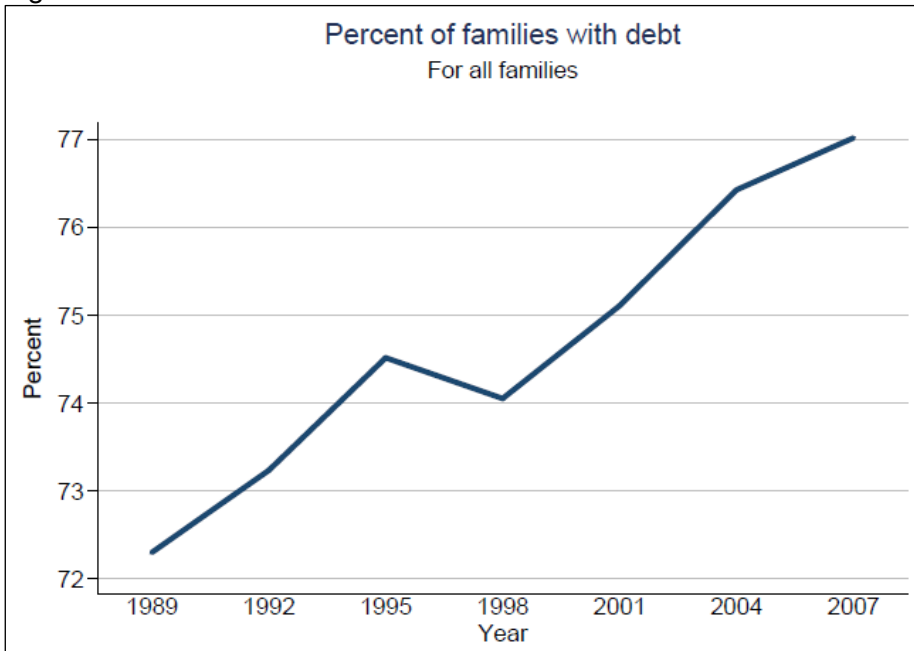
Figure 2.



Source: Baily et al. (2009).

C. 2007 Survey of Consumer Finances

Figure SCF 830. Percent of families with debt.



Source: 2007 Survey of Consumer Finances, [2007 Survey of Consumer Finances Chartbook](#), p. 830.

Year	All Families
<i>Level (percent)</i>	
1989	72.3
1992	73.2
1995	74.5
1998	74.1
2001	75.1
2004	76.4
2007	77.0
<i>Three-year change (percentage points)</i>	
1992	0.9
1995	1.3
1996	-0.4
2001	1.0
2004	1.3
2007	0.6

Family Income, by percentile of income, **2007**
Survey of Consumer Finances (Dollars).

Percentile of Income	Median dollar equivalent
Less than 20	\$12,300
20-39.9	28,800
40-59.9	47,300
60-79.9	75,100
80-89.9	114,000
90-100	206,900

Source: 2007 Survey of Consumer Finances.

Family Net Worth, by percentile of net worth,
2007 Survey of Consumer Finances (Dollars).

Percentile of Net Worth	Median dollar equivalent
Less than 25	\$1,200
25-49.9	54,200
50-74.9	219,800
75-89.9	571,400
90-100	1,890,700

Source: 2007 Survey of Consumer Finances.

SCF 11. Amount of debt of all families, distributed by type of debt, **2001—2007** Survey of Consumer Finances (Percent).

Type of debt	2001	2004	2007
Secured by residential property			
Primary residence	75.2	75.2	74.7
Other	6.2	8.5	10.1
Lines of credit not secured by residential property	.5	.7	.4
Installment loans	12.3	11.0	10.2
Credit card balances	3.4	3.0	3.5
Other	2.3	1.6	1.1
Total	100	100	100

Source: 2007 Survey of Consumer Finances, [Tables Based on the Internal Data](#), Table 11.

SCF 13 04. Family holdings of debt, by selected characteristics of families and type of debt, **2004** Survey of Consumer Finances (Percent).

Family characteristic	Secured by residential property		Installment loans	Credit card balances	Lines of credit not secured by residential property	Other	Any debt
	Primary residence	Other					
All families	47.9	4.0	46.0	46.2	1.6	7.6	76.4
<i>Percentile of income</i>							
Less than 20	15.9	*	26.9	28.8	*	4.6	52.6
20–39.9	29.6	1.5	39.8	42.9	1.5	5.8	69.8
40–59.9	51.6	2.6	52.5	55.1	1.8	8.0	84.0
60–79.9	65.8	4.1	57.9	56.1	1.8	8.3	86.6
80–89.9	76.8	7.6	60.0	57.6	2.6	12.2	91.9
90–100	76.2	15.4	45.7	38.5	2.5	10.6	86.3
<i>Race or ethnicity of respondent</i>							
White non-Hispanic	51.9	4.4	47.0	46.0	1.7	7.8	78.0
Nonwhite or Hispanic	37.4	3.0	43.2	46.7	1.1	7.3	72.5
<i>Current work status of head</i>							
Working for someone else	56.1	4.1	55.7	54.9	1.9	9.8	86.1
Self-employed	59.5	10.2	43.5	44.3	3.0	5.8	81.5
Retired	24.6	1.2	22.8	25.9	*	3.9	50.7
Other not working	30.3	*	45.6	41.0	*	*	70.4
<i>Housing status</i>							
Owner	69.4	5.1	46.6	48.8	1.3	7.7	82.3
Renter or other	*	1.7	44.6	40.4	2.1	7.3	63.4
<i>Percentile of net worth</i>							
Less than 25	12.4	*	47.5	40.3	1.3	6.2	64.9
25–49.9	52.8	1.4	52.4	57.9	1.7	9.4	83.8
50–74.9	66.1	4.5	49.1	52.8	1.9	7.0	83.2
75–89.9	61.6	5.7	40.2	40.5	1.3	7.1	74.6
90–100	58.4	16.6	27.2	23.4	1.4	9.1	72.7

Source: 2007 Survey of Consumer Finances, [Tables Based on the Internal Data](#), Table 13 04.
 Note: excludes breakdown by Age of Head of Household, Family Structure, Education of Head, Current Occupation of Head, Region of Country, and Urbanicity; “Other Debt” category comprises loans on cash value life insurance policies, loans against pension accounts, borrowing on margin accounts, and a miscellaneous category largely comprising personal loans not explicitly categorized elsewhere.

SCF 13 07. Family holdings of debt, by selected characteristics of families and type of debt, **2007** Survey of Consumer Finances (Percent).

Family characteristic	Secured by residential property		Installment loans	Credit card balances	Lines of credit not secured by residential property	Other	Any debt
	Primary residence	Other					
All families	48.7	5.5	46.9	46.1	1.7	6.8	77.0
<i>Percentile of income</i>							
Less than 20	14.9	1.1	27.8	25.7	*	3.9	51.7
20–39.9	29.5	1.9	42.3	39.4	1.8	6.8	70.2
40–59.9	50.5	2.6	54.0	54.9	*	6.4	83.8
60–79.9	69.7	6.8	59.2	62.1	2.1	8.7	90.9
80–89.9	80.8	8.5	57.4	55.8	*	9.6	89.6
90–100	76.4	21.9	45.0	40.6	2.1	7.0	87.6
<i>Race or ethnicity of respondent</i>							
White non-Hispanic	52.1	5.8	46.1	45.1	1.6	6.7	76.8
Nonwhite or Hispanic	40.4	4.8	48.9	48.4	2.0	7.0	77.7
<i>Current work status of head</i>							
Working for someone else	56.7	5.4	57.5	53.7	1.9	8.7	86.2
Self-employed	64.8	15.1	43.9	48.9	3.6	4.7	86.8
Retired	27.0	2.6	23.6	28.2	.8	3.2	52.3
Other not working	25.4	*	42.8	36.8	*	7.5	69.7
<i>Housing status</i>							
Owner	70.9	6.9	46.1	50.1	1.3	6.8	82.4
Renter or other	*	2.6	48.6	37.3	2.8	6.9	65.4
<i>Percentile of net worth</i>							
Less than 25	11.0	*	54.2	41.0	2.6	6.7	68.9
25–49.9	56.1	3.2	52.1	52.9	1.3	8.2	82.4
50–74.9	64.3	4.8	46.1	51.7	1.6	7.4	80.3
75–89.9	63.9	8.5	39.8	44.1	1.5	3.8	76.9
90–100	62.1	21.8	28.2	30.3	1.5	6.7	75.9

Source: 2007 Survey of Consumer Finances, [Tables Based on the Internal Data](#), Table 13 07.
 Note: excludes breakdown by Age of Head of Household, Family Structure, Education of Head, Current Occupation of Head, Region of Country, and Urbanicity; *Ten or fewer observations.

SCF 13 04. Median value of holdings for families holding debt, **2004** Survey of Consumer Finances (thousands of 2007 dollars).

Family characteristic	Secured by residential property		Installment loans	Credit card balances	Lines of credit not secured by residential property	Other	Any debt
	Primary residence	Other					
All families	104.3	95.6	12.7	2.4	3.3	4.4	60.7
<i>Percentile of income</i>							
Less than 20	40.6	*	6.1	1.1	*	2.2	7.7
20–39.9	59.3	35.7	8.8	2.0	.3	2.9	17.6
40–59.9	84.8	72.5	11.8	2.4	1.1	2.5	48.8
60–79.9	106.5	68.1	15.2	3.3	7.7	3.8	102.6
80–89.9	146.1	85.7	16.6	3.0	15.4	5.5	149.4
90–100	203.2	174.6	19.8	4.4	43.9	10.4	229.5
<i>Race or ethnicity of respondent</i>							
White non-Hispanic	107.6	95.6	13.7	2.7	4.4	4.4	76.3
Nonwhite or Hispanic	91.2	72.5	10.5	1.7	.4	3.3	33.5
<i>Current work status of head</i>							
Working for someone else	109.8	91.2	13.2	2.5	4.4	3.8	78.9
Self-employed	131.6	109.8	16.9	3.0	2.4	7.7	102.6
Retired	46.1	86.8	8.0	1.6	*	3.3	16.9
Other not working	85.7	*	8.2	2.7	*	*	23.1
<i>Housing status</i>							
Owner	104.3	98.8	14.2	2.7	8.8	4.4	105.2
Renter or other	*	91.2	9.6	1.6	.5	3.3	8.6
<i>Percentile of net worth</i>							
Less than 25	78.0	*	11.5	1.9	.3	4.4	12.5
25–49.9	82.4	28.9	10.2	2.2	1.1	2.2	48.6
50–74.9	106.5	51.6	14.6	2.7	8.8	4.4	98.9
75–89.9	126.3	108.7	14.2	3.3	24.2	5.5	121.6
90–100	204.4	162.5	19.2	3.3	54.9	22.0	209.5

Source: 2007 Survey of Consumer Finances, [Tables Based on the Internal Data](#), Table 13 04.
 Note: excludes breakdown by Age of Head of Household, Family Structure, Education of Head, Current Occupation of Head, Region of Country, and Urbanicity; *Ten or fewer observations.

SCF 13 07. Median value of holdings for families holding debt, **2007** Survey of Consumer Finances (thousands of 2007 dollars).

Family characteristic	Secured by residential property		Installment loans	Credit card balances	Lines of credit not secured by residential property	Other	Any debt
	Primary residence	Other					
All families	107.0	100.0	13.0	3.0	3.8	5.0	67.3
<i>Percentile of income</i>							
Less than 20	40.0	70.0	6.5	1.0	*	3.0	9.0
20–39.9	51.0	42.0	9.8	1.8	1.3	4.0	18.0
40–59.9	88.7	68.9	12.8	2.4	*	4.0	54.5
60–79.9	115.0	83.0	16.3	4.0	5.1	5.3	111.3
80–89.9	164.0	125.0	17.3	5.5	*	5.0	182.2
90–100	201.0	147.5	18.3	7.5	17.3	7.5	235.0
<i>Race or ethnicity of respondent</i>							
White non-Hispanic	106.0	90.8	13.4	3.3	5.0	5.0	76.4
Nonwhite or Hispanic	113.0	114.8	12.0	2.0	.8	5.0	43.9
<i>Current work status of head</i>							
Working for someone else	117.0	89.0	13.5	3.0	2.9	5.0	82.1
Self-employed	135.0	151.6	15.5	4.3	5.0	10.0	122.7
Retired	47.1	100.0	8.6	1.5	6.4	4.5	20.0
Other not working	90.0	*	10.7	1.8	*	8.0	21.9
<i>Housing status</i>							
Owner	107.0	100.0	14.2	3.6	7.5	5.0	111.1
Renter or other	*	80.0	10.3	1.3	1.0	4.9	9.2
<i>Percentile of net worth</i>							
Less than 25	107.0	*	11.4	1.5	1.0	5.0	11.9
25–49.9	85.0	74.0	13.0	2.8	2.0	3.9	64.2
50–74.9	104.0	72.0	14.0	3.5	4.2	5.0	97.5
75–89.9	130.0	94.0	12.0	4.0	10.3	5.0	127.0
90–100	180.0	160.0	17.1	4.5	43.0	15.0	203.0

Source: 2007 Survey of Consumer Finances, [Tables Based on the Internal Data](#), Table 13 07.
 Note: excludes breakdown by Age of Head of Household, Family Structure, Education of Head, Current Occupation of Head, Region of Country, and Urbanicity; *Ten or fewer observations.

SCF 14. Homeowners with home-secured debt, **2001—2007** Survey of Consumer Finances, (Percent).

Type of home-secured debt	2001	2004	2007
First-lien mortgage	62.6	65.2	66.1
Purchase loan	35.8	28.2	30.4
Refinanced			
Extracted equity	9.7	12.9	14.3
No extracted equity	17.1	24.0	21.5
Junior-lien mortgage	8.5	6.1	8.5
For home purchase	1.3	1.5	2.1
Other purpose	7.2	4.7	6.4
Home equity line of credit	11.2	17.8	18.4
Currently borrowing	7.1	12.4	12.4

Source: 2007 Survey of Consumer Finances, [Tables Based on the Internal Data](#), Table 14.

SCF 15. Value of **installment** debt distributed by type of installment debt by selected characteristics of families with installment debt, **2004—2007** Survey of Consumer Finances (Percent).

Family characteristic	2004			2007		
	Education	Vehicle	Other	Education	Vehicle	Other
All families	26.0	55.5	18.5	33.2	51.7	15.1
<i>Percentile of income</i>						
Less than 20	55.8	33.9	10.4	47.0	24.4	28.6
20–39.9	30.6	40.5	28.9	29.9	43.9	26.3
40–59.9	29.2	56.7	14.0	33.6	54.7	11.7
60–79.9	23.8	61.1	15.1	32.7	59.4	7.9
80–89.9	17.3	64.6	18.2	38.3	56.2	5.6
90–100	19.0	56.9	24.2	25.5	50.9	23.6
<i>Race or ethnicity of respondent</i>						
White non-Hispanic	25.9	56.3	17.8	32.1	52.1	15.9
Nonwhite or Hispanic	26.6	52.7	20.7	36.2	50.6	13.2
<i>Percentile of net worth</i>						
Less than 25	45.2	33.0	21.8	47.9	32.5	19.6
25–49.9	27.2	67.8	5.0	30.3	60.9	8.8
50–74.9	21.5	67.3	11.2	30.2	60.4	9.4
75–89.9	19.0	72.5	8.5	25.7	66.0	8.3
90–100	3.8	43.4	52.7	16.7	47.6	35.7

Source: 2007 Survey of Consumer Finances, [Tables Based on the Internal Data](#), Table 15.

Note: excludes breakdown by Age of Head and Education of Head.

SCF 16. Amount of debt of all families, distributed by purpose of debt, **2001—2007**
Survey of Consumer Finances (Percent).

Purpose of debt	2001	2004	2007
Primary residence			
Purchase	70.9	70.2	69.5
Improvement	2.0	1.9	2.3
Other residential property	6.5	9.5	10.8
Investments excluding real estate	2.8	2.2	1.6
Vehicles	7.8	6.7	5.5
Goods and services	5.8	6.0	6.2
Education	3.1	3.0	3.6
Other	1.1	.6	.5
Total	100	100	100

Source: 2007 Survey of Consumer Finances, [Tables Based on the Internal Data](#), Table 16.

SCF 17. Amount of debt of all families, distributed by type of lending institution, **2001—2007** surveys (Percent).

Type of institution	2001	2004	2007
Commercial bank	34.1	35.1	37.3
Thrift institution ¹	6.1	7.3	4.2
Credit union	5.5	3.6	4.2
Finance or loan company	4.3	4.1	3.4
Brokerage	3.1	2.5	1.6
Mortgage or real estate lender	38.0	39.4	41.6
Individual lender	2.0	1.7	1.4
Other nonfinancial	1.4	2.0	2.0
Government	1.1	.7	.4
Credit card issuer	3.7	3.0	3.6
Pension	.3	.3	.2
Other	.5	.2	.2
Total	100	100	100

Source: 2007 Survey of Consumer Finances, [Tables Based on the Internal Data](#), Table 17. 1. Savings and loan association or savings bank.

SCF 18. Ratio of debt payments to family income (aggregate and median), share of debtor families with ratio greater than 40 percent, and share of debtors with any payments 60 days or more past due, **2004—2007** surveys (Percent).

Family Characteristic	Aggregate		Median for debtors		Debtors with ratio greater than 40% of income		Debtors with any payment past due 60 days or more	
	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007
All families	14.4	14.5	18.0	18.6	12.2	14.7	8.9	7.1
<i>Percentile of income</i>								
Less than 20	18.2	17.6	19.7	19.0	26.8	26.9	15.9	15.1
20–39.9	16.6	17.2	17.4	17.0	18.5	19.5	13.8	11.5
40–59.9	19.4	19.8	19.5	20.3	13.7	14.5	10.4	8.3
60–79.9	18.5	21.7	20.6	21.9	7.1	12.7	7.1	4.1
80–89.9	17.3	19.7	18.1	19.3	2.4	8.1	2.3	2.1
90–100	9.3	8.4	12.7	12.5	1.8	3.8	.3	.2
<i>Percentile of net worth</i>								
Less than 25	13.0	15.0	13.0	12.1	10.5	10.4	22.9	16.8
25–49.9	19.5	22.4	21.2	23.4	15.8	19.3	11.0	7.7
50–74.9	20.6	20.3	21.4	21.5	12.8	15.9	3.2	4.2
75–89.9	15.1	17.0	17.8	18.2	9.6	13.0	1.1	1.2
90–100	8.5	8.0	12.6	12.6	7.6	11.1	.1	.7
<i>Housing status</i>								
Owner	15.6	15.6	21.5	22.8	14.9	18.0	5.6	4.8
Renter or other	7.2	7.9	8.1	8.2	4.3	5.4	18.6	13.5

Source: 2007 Survey of Consumer Finances, [Tables Based on the Internal Data](#), Table 18.

Note: Excludes breakdown by Age of Head. Aggregate-level debt service ratio is defined as an estimate of total scheduled loan payments (interest plus minimum repayments of principal) for all households, divided by disposable personal income.

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