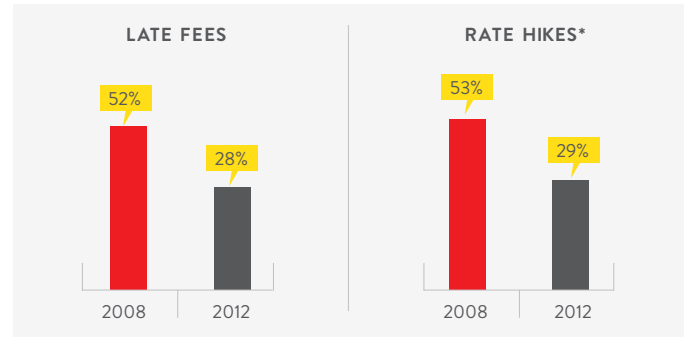


KEY FACTS

THE CREDIT CARD ACT: IT'S WORKING

Signed into law on May 22, 2009, the Credit CARD Act has benefited millions of households in ways that directly affect their monthly budgets. Dēmos' 2012 National Survey on Credit Card Debt of Low- and Middle-Income Households finds that the Credit CARD Act empowers Americans to take control of their finances by increasing the transparency of credit card statements and dramatically reducing unfair and excessive fees and penalties.¹



*Refers to rate hikes as a result of late credit card bill payments.

THE CREDIT CARD ACT IS HELPING HOUSEHOLDS PAY DOWN BALANCES FASTER.

The Credit CARD Act set new regulations for clarity and disclosure in monthly billing statements. For example, credit card statements must now include information on how long it will take to pay off the current balance if consumers pay only the minimum payment amount each month.

- One third of households say they are responding to new information included on credit card statements by paying their balances down faster.

THE CREDIT CARD ACT IS HELPING HOUSEHOLDS AVOID EXCESSIVE FEES AND INTEREST RATE HIKES.

The Credit CARD Act requires credit card companies to provide 21 days between the time they mail a bill and when they charge a late fee. It also puts reasonable limits on late fees and interest rate penalties.

- The number of households who report paying late fees on their credit cards has declined dramatically: in our 2008 survey, half of households reported accruing late fees—in 2012, it was just 28 percent.
- Those who made late payments were also significantly less likely to see their interest rate increase as a result: 24 percent fewer households reported interest rates increasing as a result of a late payment (from 53 percent of late-paying households in 2008 to 29 percent in 2012.)

THE CREDIT CARD ACT'S CRACKDOWN ON OVER-THE-LIMITS FEES PARTICULARLY BENEFITS HOUSEHOLDS OF COLOR.

One of the most abusive credit card practices before the Credit CARD Act was imposing over-the-limit fees. Instead of denying transactions that exceeded a consumer's credit limit, credit card companies used to process them and then charge consumers a fee—whether the consumers wanted to go above their credit limit or not. The Credit CARD Act requires consumer authorization for exceeding limits.

- African American and Latino households were especially likely to report a decline in over-the-limit fees in the past two years.

Smart regulation has made credit cards a better, fairer financial product for American consumers.

**FOR DETAILS ON THE FINDINGS OF THE 2012 HOUSEHOLD SURVEY
SEE OUR REPORT, *THE PLASTIC SAFETY NET*, AT DEMOS.ORG**

1. Data based on Dēmos' 2008 and 2012 National Surveys on Credit Card Debt of Low- and Middle-Income Households. Each survey included a different nationally representative sample of approximately 1,000 adults who carried credit card debt for more than three months and had a total household income between 50 percent and 120 percent of the local median income. The margin of error is +/- 3.9 percentage points.