Consumers use credit cards all the time. It’s very common to pay for large and small items using credit. According to one survey, approximately 83% of adults in the United States have at least one credit card.

Because credit card debt is considered an unsecured loan, a loan not backed by collateral, the interest rate charged on unpaid credit card balances is very high. In 2022, the average credit card had an interest rate, or annual percentage rate (APR), of more than 18%! So, if you had $10,000 in credit card debt at an 18% interest rate and paid $200 toward the balance every month, you’d take more than seven years to pay it off, and you’d pay more than $8,000 in interest alone!

Consumers are wary to accrue credit card debt because the interest penalty is so high. In fact, in one survey, 75% of Americans said they would not make a major purchase on their credit card unless they could pay it off immediately.

Even though most consumers say they try to avoid carrying a balance on a credit card, they commonly do carry a balance. The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston estimates that 65% of cardholders carry a balance on their credit cards. And a large subset of these borrowers have credit card debt on two or more credit cards with balances. The figure shows the average amount of outstanding consumer loans held by American households.

### Credit Card Debt Happens: How Do I Pay it Off?

Even though many people say they try to avoid credit card debt, they nevertheless end up having it. So what’s the best strategy for paying it off? People tend to disagree on the best way to chip away at that debt. For simplicity, we can divide the recommended strategies for paying off debt into two camps: one that economic theory recommends and one that personal finance gurus recommend.

Let’s explore the costs and benefits of these different strategies using the following concrete example:
Daisy has two credit cards with details listed in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Daisy’s Credit Card Debt</th>
<th>Balance</th>
<th>Minimum payment</th>
<th>Interest rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Credit card 1</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$85</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit card 2</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: * We'll assume the minimum payment stays fixed at the amount given (even though minimum payments change based on the balance). † We'll assume there are no additional fees associated with the credit card; so, APR = interest rate.

Let’s say Daisy wants to pay off this credit card debt and she’s adjusted her budget so that she’ll have $200 per month to apply to her debt. What’s the best way to pay off these balances? The following are three options:

- **Option 1**: Pay off the credit card with the smaller balance first and then tackle the credit card with the larger balance.

  In this scenario, Daisy would pay her **credit card minimum payment**, $85, toward card 1 each month and pay $115 toward card 2, the one with the smaller balance. Once Daisy has paid off everything owed on card 2, she would switch to using all $200 to pay off the remaining balance of card 1.

- **Option 2**: Pay off the credit card with the higher interest rate first and then tackle the credit card with the lower interest rate.

  In this scenario, Daisy would pay the minimum payment, $40, toward card 2 each month and pay $160 toward card 1, the one with the higher interest rate. Once she has paid off everything owed on card 1, she would switch to using all $200 to pay off the remaining balance on card 2.

- **Option 3**: Split the allotted budget of $200 proportionally between the two cards according to the amount of debt on each card.

  In this scenario, Daisy would pay roughly $133 toward card 1, the card with the bigger balance, and pay $67 toward card 2, the one with the smaller balance, each month until one of them is paid off. Then Daisy would pay the full $200 to the remaining card until that card is also paid off.

Take a minute to think about which option seems appealing to you and why.
Evaluating the Options

Which Option Does Economic Theory Recommend?

Economists tend to recommend Option 2: Pay off the credit card with the higher interest rate first.

Why? This strategy leads you to pay off all the debt faster and save money (compared with the other options). By tackling the card with the highest interest rate first, you’ll pay off that card as quickly as possible and therefore pay less interest overall.

Table 2 shows that Option 2 results in the least amount of interest paid and helps Daisy become debt free anywhere from one to three months earlier.

Table 2
Time and Total Cost of Three Options for Paying Off Daisy’s Credit Card Debt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Time to pay off</th>
<th>Total cost</th>
<th>Interest paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: Pay off smaller balance first</td>
<td>4 years, 10 months</td>
<td>$11,476</td>
<td>$3,976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: Pay off higher interest rate balance first</td>
<td>4 years, 7 months</td>
<td>$10,896</td>
<td>$3,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3: Split according to amount owed</td>
<td>4 years, 8 months</td>
<td>$11,187</td>
<td>$3,687</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What Do Most Borrowers with Credit Card Debt Choose?

Perhaps surprisingly, most borrowers choose Option 3: Repay both credit cards at rates roughly equal to the amount of debt on the card. In this example, Option 3 saves the borrower more money than Option 1.

Table 2 shows how much time and money all three approaches end up costing using the dollar amounts from the above example.

Conclusion

Who is right? This is where behavioral economics or psychology can come into play. Economic theory can tell us what the quickest, cheapest option is—targeting high-interest debt first regardless of the size of the balance, as you would pay less interest overall. But it’s only the best solution if people stick to it. Personal finance gurus think that many people are more likely to succeed in paying off all their debt if they get rid of one credit card debt quickly, even if it means they don’t perfectly optimize their choices. Ultimately, the best strategy is the one that helps someone pay off the total debt balance.
Notes


3 Commercial Bank Interest Rate on Credit Card Plans, Accounts Assessed Interest (TERMCBCCINTNS), via FRED®, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (stlouisfed.org).


6 Based on the James J. Choi article summarizing personal finance advice given by economic theory versus the most popular personal finance books. (Choi, J. (2022). See footnote 1.)


GLOSSARY, continued

Credit card minimum payment: The least amount of money a credit cardholder must pay toward a credit card balance each month to avoid being considered delinquent on their credit card debt. The minimum payment varies by the size of the credit card balance and the interest rate.

Debt: Money owed in exchange for loans or for goods or services purchased with credit.

Interest rate: The percentage of the amount of a loan that is charged for a loan. Also, the percentage paid on a savings account.

Unsecured loan: A loan not backed with collateral.
“What Is the Best Strategy for Paying Off Credit Card Debt?”

After reading the article, answer the following questions:

1. An example of an unsecured loan is
   a. a loan to buy a home.
   b. a loan to buy a car.
   c. credit card debt.
   d. a loan to buy business equipment.

2. If you are applying for a credit card and a car loan at around the same time, which is more likely to have a lower interest rate?
   a. A credit card
   b. A car loan

For questions 3-6, suppose Irving has the following credit card debt and has adjusted his budget so that he has $300 per month to pay off this debt:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Balance</th>
<th>Minimum payment</th>
<th>Interest rate/annual percentage rate (APR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Credit card 1</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td>$120</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit card 2</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$30</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. If Irving decides to use the strategy advised by many personal finance gurus—the snowball method, or paying off the card with the smaller balance first—how much of his $300 budget would he initially devote to each credit card?
   a. $0 to card 1; $300 to card 2
   b. $120 to card 1; $180 to card 2
   c. $225 to card 1; $75 to card 2
   d. $270 to card 1; $30 to card 2

4. If Irving decides to follow economic theory and pay off his higher-interest rate card first, how much money would he initially devote to each credit card?
   a. $120 to card 1; $180 to card 2
   b. $225 to card 1; $75 to card 2
   c. $270 to card 1; $30 to card 2
   d. $300 to card 1; $0 to card 2
5. If Irving decides to do what most Americans do, which is split his money proportionally between both accounts based on the size of each card’s balance, how much money would he initially devote to each credit card?
   a. $0 to card 1; $300 to card 2
   b. $120 to card 1; $180 to card 2
   c. $225 to card 1; $75 to card 2
   d. $270 to card 1; $30 to card 2

6. Assuming Irving sticks to a repayment plan, which method would be fastest and save money (compared with the other options)?
   a. The snowball method
   b. The economic theory method
   c. The method that most borrowers follow
   d. Any of the three methods

7. Why do many personal finance gurus suggest paying off the credit card with the smallest balance first?
   a. Paying off the credit card with the smallest balance first saves borrowers money because it is the cheapest way to pay off debt.
   b. Paying off the credit card with the smallest balance first saves borrowers money because it is the fastest way to pay off debt.
   c. Paying off the credit card with the smallest balance first is the best way to increase your credit score.
   d. Paying off the credit card with the smallest balance first gives borrowers a victory and builds momentum for paying off all the debt.

8. According to the article, which strategy is ultimately the best option?
   a. The option that gets you to pay off the total debt balance.
   b. The option that targets the high-interest debt balance first.
   c. The option that targets the smallest debt balance first.
   d. The option that splits repayments based on the size of the debt balance owed.