Credit card delinquency and Covid-19: Neighborhood trends in the Seventh District
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## Difference-in-difference estimates

Model 1: LMI Census Tracts Treatment Group

| Variable | Parameter <br> estimate | Standard <br> error $^{1}$ | t Value | $\operatorname{Pr}>\|\mathrm{t}\|$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Intercept | 0.05504 | 0.000192 | 286.01 | $<.0001$ |
| pandemic | 0.00651 | 0.000334 | 19.48 | $<.0001$ |
| Imi | 0.07416 | 0.000406 | 182.73 | $<.0001$ |
| pandemic_x_Imi | 0.01159 | 0.000707 | 16.39 | $<.0001$ |
| R-Square | 0.3303 |  |  |  |
| Number of Observations | 114660 |  |  |  |

Model 2: Majority-Black Census Tracts Treatment Group

| Variable | Parameter <br> estimate | Standard <br> error | t Value | $\operatorname{Pr}>\|\mathrm{t}\|$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Intercept | 0.06391 | 0.000175 | 364.31 | $<.0001$ |
| pandemic | 0.00771 | 0.000305 | 25.28 | $<.0001$ |
| majority_black | 0.12785 | 0.000707 | 180.76 | $<.0001$ |
| pandemic_x_black | 0.02088 | 0.00123 | 16.96 | $<.0001$ |
| R-Square | 0.3257 |  |  |  |
| Number of Observations | 114660 |  |  |  |

Model 3: Majority-Hispanic Census Tracts Treatment Group

| Variable | Parameter <br> estimate | Standard <br> error | t Value | $\operatorname{Pr}>\|t\|$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Intercept | 0.07073 | 0.000208 | 339.73 | $<.0001$ |
| pandemic | 0.00888 | 0.000362 | 24.53 | $<.0001$ |
| majority_hisp | 0.0359 | 0.00123 | 29.28 | $<.0001$ |
| pandemic_x_hisp | 0.00245 | 0.00212 | 1.15 | 0.2816 |
| R-Square | 0.017 |  |  |  |
| Number of Observations | 114660 |  |  |  |

[^0]
## Underlying aggregate data for Figure 2

Individuals with bankcard delinquency by census tract income

| Quarter | Low- and Moderate-Income Tracts | Middle- and Upper- Income Tracts | All Seventh District Tracts |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2018 q 1$ | $12.62 \%$ | $5.35 \%$ | $6.99 \%$ |
| $2018 q 2$ | $11.92 \%$ | $5.13 \%$ | $6.66 \%$ |
| $2018 q 3$ | $12.35 \%$ | $5.29 \%$ | $6.88 \%$ |
| $2018 q 4$ | $12.84 \%$ | $5.44 \%$ | $7.11 \%$ |
| $2019 q 1$ | $13.27 \%$ | $5.64 \%$ | $7.36 \%$ |
| $2019 q 2$ | $13.09 \%$ | $5.59 \%$ | $7.27 \%$ |
| $2019 q 3$ | $13.36 \%$ | $5.67 \%$ | $7.39 \%$ |
| $2019 q 4$ | $13.93 \%$ | $5.93 \%$ | $7.73 \%$ |
| $2020 q 1$ | $15.13 \%$ | $6.37 \%$ | $8.33 \%$ |
| $2020 q 2$ | $14.98 \%$ | $6.22 \%$ | $8.18 \%$ |
| $2020 q 3$ | $14.47 \%$ | $6.04 \%$ | $7.91 \%$ |
| $2020 q 4$ | $14.34 \%$ | $5.99 \%$ | $7.84 \%$ |

Notes: Individuals who were 90 days or more past due on any of their bankcard accounts (conditional on having a bankcard account) were flagged. The share of all individuals who were flagged as delinquent was then calculated for LMI census tracts, non-LMI tracts, and all tracts in aggregate in Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, and lowa.
Sources: Authors' calculations based on data from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York Consumer Credit Panel/Equifax (CCP) data and the American Community Survey 2014-18 five-year averages. Demographic characteristics of census tracts are derived from ACS data; CCP data does not include borrower income or race.

Individuals with bankcard delinquency by census tract demographic characteristics

| Quarter | Majority White | Majority Black | Majority Hispanic | Majority Other Race or Ethnicity | All Seventh District Tracts |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $2018 q 1$ | $5.78 \%$ | $18.74 \%$ | $10.63 \%$ | $10.45 \%$ | $6.99 \%$ |
| $2018 q 2$ | $5.54 \%$ | $17.58 \%$ | $10.12 \%$ | $9.93 \%$ | $6.67 \%$ |
| $2018 q 3$ | $5.71 \%$ | $18.24 \%$ | $10.43 \%$ | $10.31 \%$ | $6.88 \%$ |
| $2018 q 4$ | $5.88 \%$ | $19.15 \%$ | $10.53 \%$ | $10.75 \%$ | $7.11 \%$ |
| $2019 q 1$ | $6.10 \%$ | $19.68 \%$ | $10.93 \%$ | $11.05 \%$ | $7.36 \%$ |
| $2019 q 2$ | $6.04 \%$ | $19.43 \%$ | $10.69 \%$ | $10.90 \%$ | $7.28 \%$ |
| $2019 q 3$ | $6.14 \%$ | $19.83 \%$ | $10.74 \%$ | $11.04 \%$ | $7.40 \%$ |
| $2019 q 4$ | $6.41 \%$ | $20.80 \%$ | $11.24 \%$ | $11.50 \%$ | $7.73 \%$ |
| $2020 q 1$ | $6.88 \%$ | $22.84 \%$ | $12.11 \%$ | $12.52 \%$ | $8.34 \%$ |
| $2020 q 2$ | $6.74 \%$ | $22.67 \%$ | $11.79 \%$ | $12.28 \%$ | $8.19 \%$ |
| $2020 q 3$ | $6.55 \%$ | $21.49 \%$ | $11.73 \%$ | $11.81 \%$ | $7.92 \%$ |
| $2020 q 4$ | $6.51 \%$ | $21.13 \%$ | $11.55 \%$ | $11.75 \%$ | $7.85 \%$ |

[^1]
[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ The statistical significance of the parameter estimates in all three models was robust to clustering the standard errors at the census tract level.

[^1]:    Notes: Individuals who were 90 days or more past due on any of their bankcard accounts (conditional on having a bankcard account) were flagged. The share of all individuals who were flagged as delinquent was then calculated for census tracts that are majority non-Hispanic White, non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic, all other tracts, and all tracts in aggregate in Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, and lowa.

    Sources: Authors' calculations based on data from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York Consumer Credit Panel/Equifax (CCP) data and the American Community Survey (ACS)
    2014-18 five-year averages. Demographic characteristics of census tracts are derived from ACS data; CCP data does not include borrower income or race.

