

LICENSED INDUSTRY OVERVIEW: PAYDAY LENDING IN BC

In 2022:

British Columbians borrowed approximately \$306 million through payday loans. Over 560,000 payday loans were taken out. The average size of a payday loan was around \$543.

BC payday lenders granted loans to approximately 128,000 individuals.¹ The average payday lending borrower took out about 4.4 loans annually.²

OVERVIEW

The [Payday Loans Regulation](#) took effect in British Columbia on November 1, 2009. Since that time, all payday lenders doing business with BC consumers must be licensed with Consumer Protection BC. This includes lenders doing business over the Internet and by telephone. Consumers seek payday loans for a variety of reasons, ranging from lifestyle choices to covering unforeseen emergencies and trying to make ends meet between pay cheques.

THE PAYDAY LENDING LAW IN BC

The law strikes a balance between protecting borrowers and allowing lenders to do business in BC. BC's Payday Loans Regulation protects borrowers by defining what a payday loan is, by setting a maximum allowable cost of borrowing, providing cancellation rights to borrowers, setting out disclosure requirements, requiring licensing and outlining prohibited practices and maximum penalties for violations.

2020 - 2022 BC PAYDAY LENDING BY THE NUMBERS

Licensed places, activities and occupations:

BC-licensed payday lenders	2020	2021	2022
	187	180	161

Consumer inquiries:

- 2020: There were 149 inquiries about the payday lending sector, representing 1% of all calls and emails (15,423). Topics of interest included:
 1. Collector behaviour (15% of payday lending sector-related inquiries)
 2. General inquiries (15%)
 3. Frequency of calls (11%)
 4. Fees and charges (9%)

¹ The number of individuals may not be unique across lenders as some borrowers use multiple lenders.

² Data is based on loans granted by BC-licensed payday lenders from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

- 2021: There were 94 inquiries about the payday lending sector, representing 1% of all calls and emails (10,923). Topics of interest included:
 1. Fees and charges (22% of payday lending sector-related inquiries)
 2. Collector behaviour (11%)
 3. Requesting written communication only (10%)
- 2022: There were 90 inquiries about the payday lending sector, representing 1% of all calls and emails (9,314). Topics of interest included:
 1. Fees and charges (23% of payday lending sector-related inquiries)
 2. Collector behaviour (19%)
 3. Frequency of calls (12%)

Investigations:

- 2020: There were a total of 9 payday lending investigation files. Of those, 7 files concluded with an outcome and 2 files were incomplete, unfounded or referred elsewhere. Of those 7 files with an outcome, 6 enforcement actions were taken, and voluntary compliance was achieved in 1 case.
- 2021: There were a total of 10 payday lending investigation files. Of those, 5 files concluded with an outcome and 4 files were incomplete, unfounded or referred elsewhere. Of those 5 files with an outcome, 1 enforcement action was taken, and voluntary compliance was achieved in 4 cases.
- 2022: There were a total of 9 payday lending investigation files. Of those, 7 files concluded with an outcome and 2 files were incomplete, unfounded or referred elsewhere. Of those 7 files with an outcome, 7 enforcement actions were taken, and voluntary compliance was achieved in 0 cases.

Contraventions when enforcement action was taken	2020	2021	2022	Total
	6	1	7	14
Charging prohibited fees	0	0	2	2
Failing to have required contents in terms and disclosure statements	1	0	1	2
Failing to review the contents of the agreement with the borrower before they initial and sign	0	0	1	1
Communicating with the debtor in a way that is not allowed under the law	0	1	1	2
Communicating with persons other than the debtor except for certain circumstances	1	0	0	1
Communicating with the debtor outside of the allowed time	0	0	1	1
Failing to calculate APR correctly	1	0	0	1
Engaging in prohibited payday lender practices (Payday Loans Regulation)	1	0	0	1
Engaging in prohibited maximum repayment practices	2	0	0	2
Charging consumers more than the permissible amounts	0	0	1	1

BUSINESS OBLIGATIONS OVERVIEW

By law, payday lenders:

- Must publicly display loan rates for easy comparison to other lending institutions.
- Must provide a payday loan agreement, outlining all charges and terms and conditions for every transaction.
- Must phase repayment of the loan over two or three pay periods if a borrower is taking their third loan in a two-month period.
- Must not engage in practices that encourage continued debt and dependence or other unfair practices. For example, payday lenders:
 - May not issue more than one loan to a borrower at the same time
 - May not roll over one loan into another loan with new charges
 - May not issue a loan for more than 50% of the borrower's pay cheque or net income to be received during the term of the loan

CONSUMER RIGHTS OVERVIEW

By law, consumers:

- Must receive a copy of the loan agreement at the time of signing (and this agreement must list all the charges, terms and conditions of the loan).
- Have the right to change their mind and cancel the loan within two full business days of signing a loan agreement – without paying any charges.
- Can repay a loan any time before the due date and cannot be charged extra for doing this.
- May not be issued more than one loan at the same time or have a loan rolled over, meaning the payday lender cannot extend or renew a loan at an additional cost to the consumer or give the consumer a new loan to pay out an old loan.
- May not be issued a loan for more than 50% of what their pay cheque or net income will be during the term of the loan.

CONSUMER TIPS

1. **Check a licence.** Use our [licence search tool](#) to ensure the lender is licensed (remember: this is a requirement of all payday lenders operating in BC).
2. **Know your rights.** By law, purchasing insurance is optional and total fees must never be more than \$15 per \$100 borrowed – no matter what.
3. **Shop around for a rate and don't pay upfront.** Payday lenders must have posters showing the rates they charge. Also, never pay upfront to borrow money: in BC, it is illegal to ask for money upfront to obtain a loan.

ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

To maintain the integrity of our investigative processes, we do not share detailed information about open files. Visit the [Enforcement Actions section of our website](#) to explore our recent licensing and enforcement actions.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Explore www.consumerprotectionbc.ca for more information for both consumers and regulated businesses. Additional statistical information is also available in our [Annual Reports](#). We also share information and consumer tips on [Facebook](#), [Instagram](#), [YouTube](#) and in [our corporate blog](#).