

1st QUARTER 2012

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK of KANSAS CITY

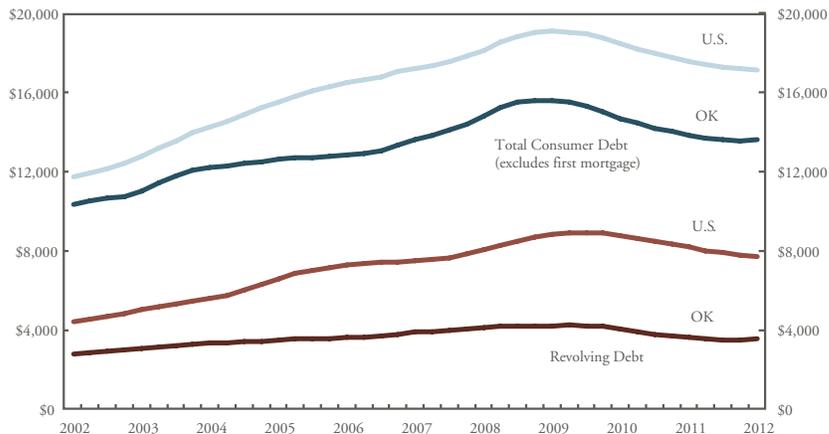
Summary

Total consumer debt in Oklahoma increased by about \$70 per consumer in the first quarter, to roughly \$13,600, but remained the lowest in the District (charts 1 and 2). Revolving debt increased more substantially to \$3,600, but was more than \$2,000 below the District average of \$5,800 and over \$4,000 below the national average. Consumer delinquency rates generally were at or above national averages. The student loan delinquency rate in Oklahoma was exceptionally high – among the highest in the nation – which has been a consistent pattern (chart 3). The rate of bankruptcy filings in Oklahoma were well below the national rate and have been declining. Mortgage delinquencies remained relatively high by District standards, but below the national average (chart 4). Tulsa and surrounding counties saw the highest mortgage delinquency rates (map).

Theme: Credit Score

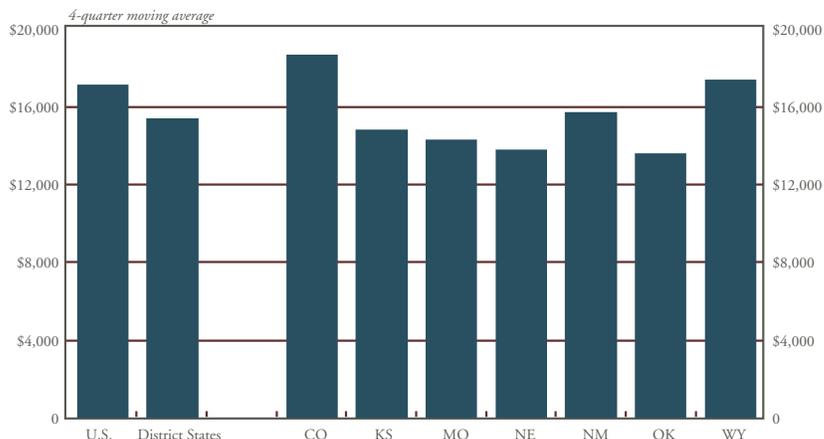
Likely due in large part to comparably high credit delinquency rates, Oklahoma's first quarter average risk score, which is equivalent to a standard credit score, was the lowest in the District at 679 (chart 5). Nevertheless, the overall trend of average risk score in Oklahoma has been increasing, with more significant increases since 2009 following the peak in average consumer debt.

Chart 1: Average Debt Per Consumer (excludes first mortgage)



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York Consumer Credit Panel/Equifax
 Note: A first mortgage represents the primary note on the home and typically is not used to purchase consumer goods.

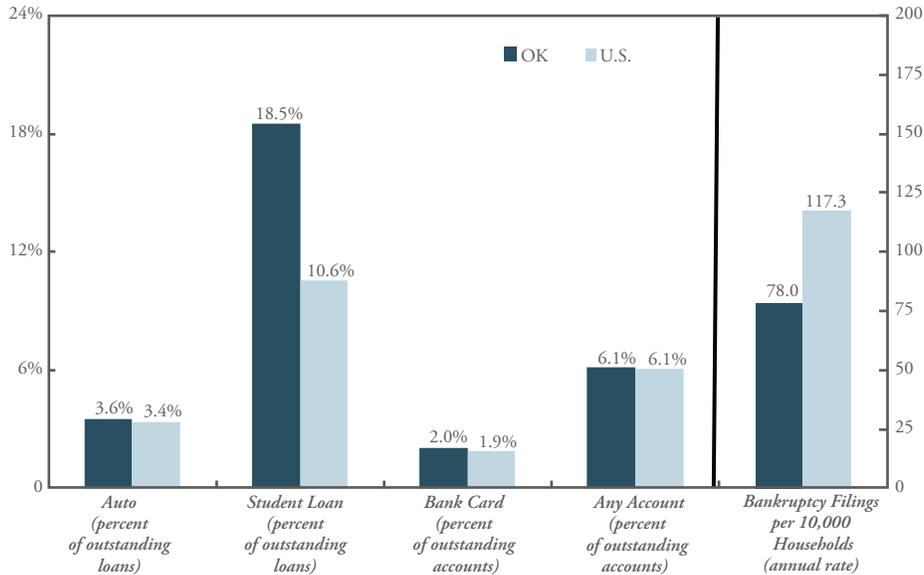
Chart 2: Average Debt per Consumer (excludes first mortgage)



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York Consumer Credit Panel / Equifax
 Note: A first mortgage represents the primary note on the home and typically is not used to purchase consumer goods.

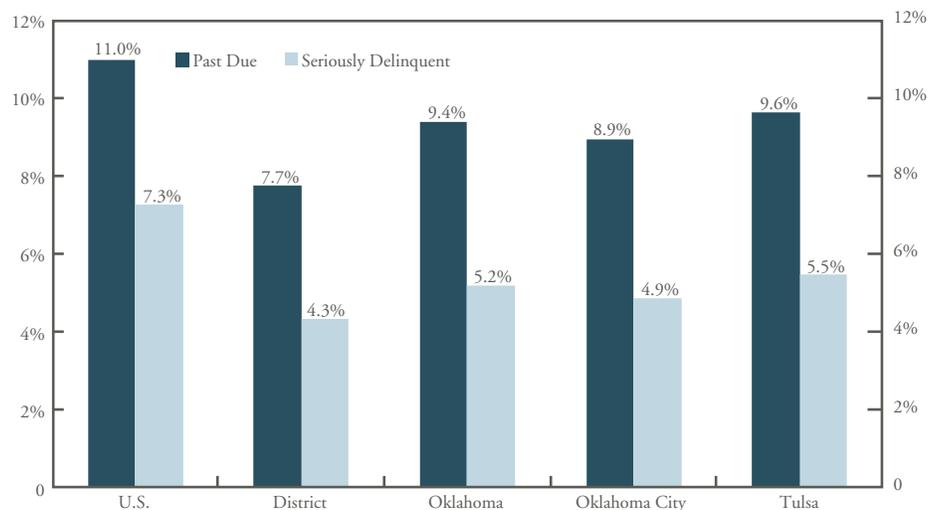


Chart 3: Average Consumer Delinquency Rates



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York Consumer Credit Panel/Equifax and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts
 Notes: "Any Account" includes accounts not otherwise reported in the chart, such as first mortgages.

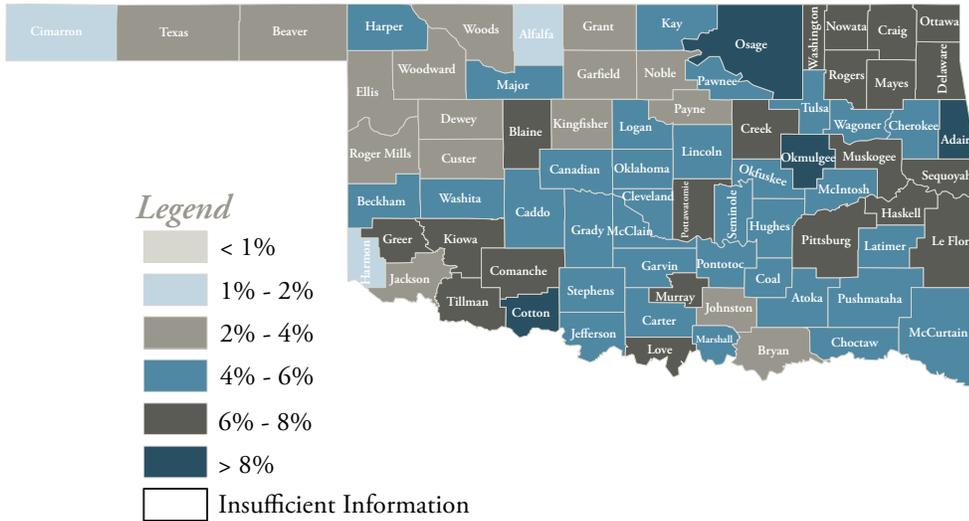
Chart 4: Mortgage Delinquencies



Source: Lender Processing Services, Inc.
 Notes: The figures represent the share of outstanding mortgages. Past due represents mortgages that are 30 or more days delinquent, including those in foreclosure. Serious delinquencies represent mortgages that are 90 or more days past due or in some stage of the foreclosure process.



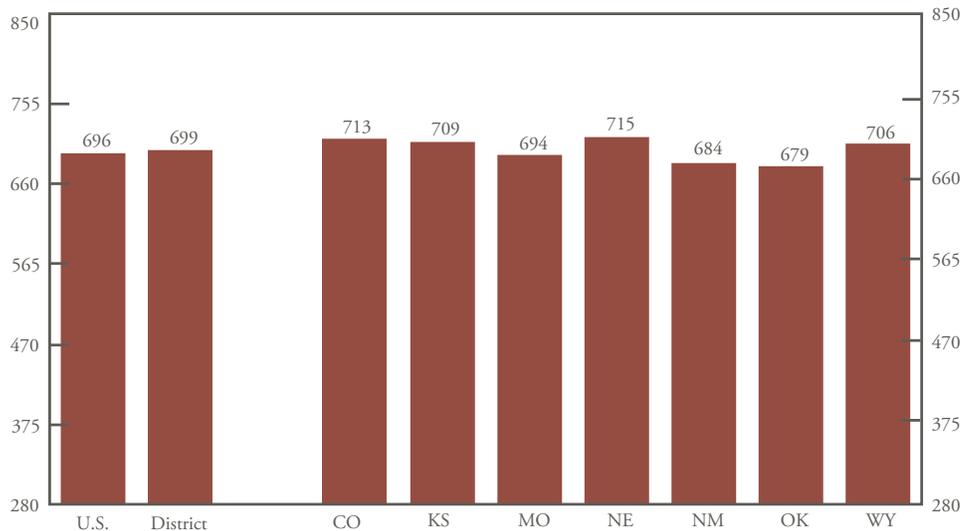
Map: Serious Delinquency Rates by County



Source: Lender Processing Service Inc.

Note: Serious delinquencies represent mortgages that are 90 or more days past due or in some stage of the foreclosure process.

Chart 5: Average Risk Score

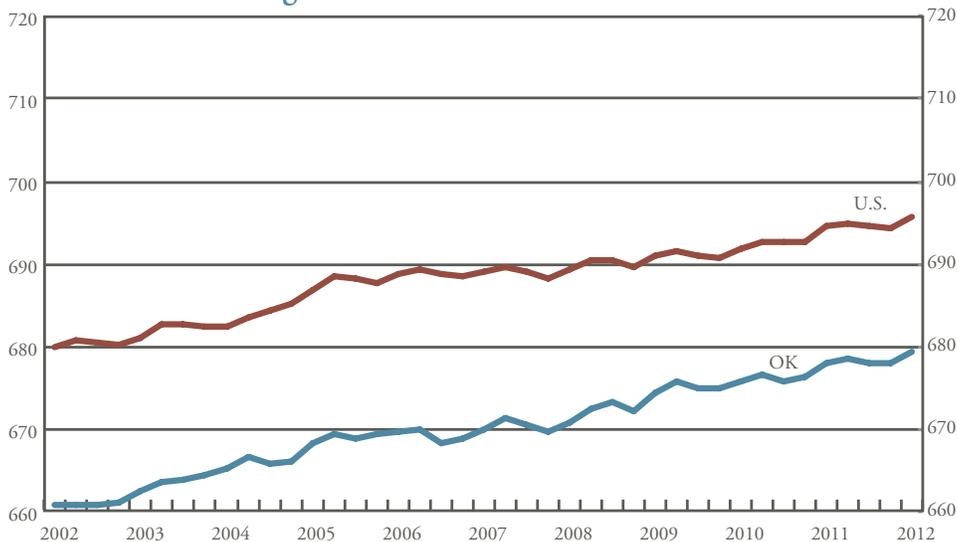


Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York Consumer Credit Panel/Equifax

Note: The Risk Score is equivalent to a standard credit score.



Chart 6: Average Risk Score



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York Consumer Credit Panel/Equifax
 Note: The Risk Score is equivalent to a standard credit score.

Notes

The Consumer Credit Report series is published quarterly by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City to provide a summary view of consumer credit standing in each Tenth District state, which encompasses Colorado, Kansas, western Missouri, Nebraska, northern New Mexico, Oklahoma and Wyoming. For questions or comments, contact Kelly Edmiston, senior economist, at kelly.edmiston@kc.frb.org.

Connect with the
 KANSAS CITY FED:

