

Consumer Credit Report Kansas



2nd QUARTER 2012

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK of KANSAS CITY

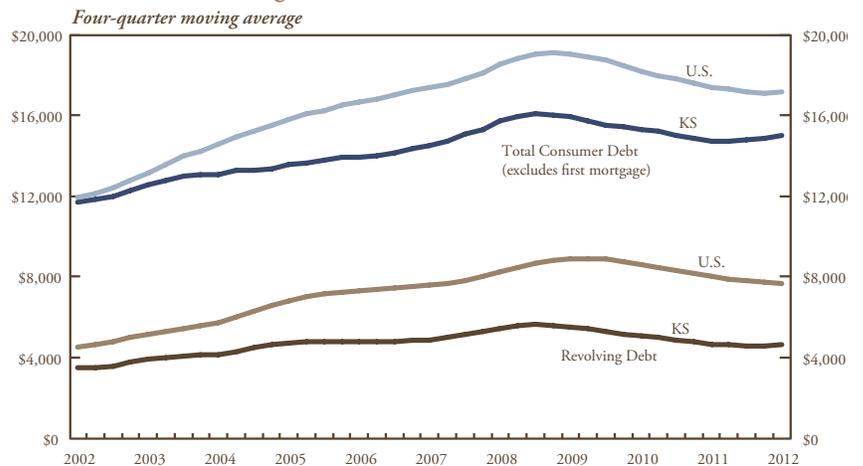
Summary

Average consumer debt in Kansas rose about \$230 in the second quarter to \$15,030 per consumer, including joint debt; this was below average both in the seven-state District and nationwide (Charts 1 and 2). Revolving debt stood at \$4,630, little changed from the first quarter (Chart 1). Consumer delinquency rates were lower than the U.S. average in every category except student loans (Chart 3). Though student loan delinquencies in Kansas were higher than average, they have declined over the past three quarters. Mortgage delinquency rates in Kansas were lower than the U.S. average (Chart 4), but were relatively high in the metro areas of Topeka, Kansas City and Wichita and in Woodson and Greenwood counties (see Map on page 3).

In This Issue: A Look at Bankruptcy

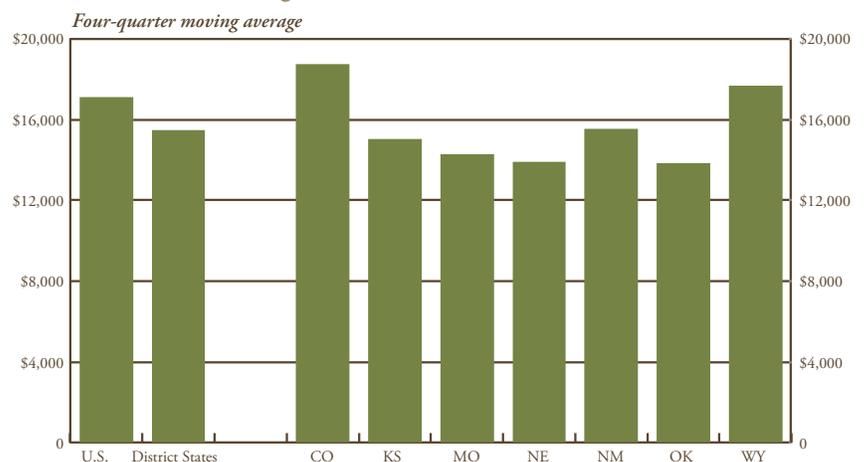
The bankruptcy filing rate in Kansas has closely followed the national trend, spiking prior to the bankruptcy reform of late 2005 and then declining sharply afterwards (Chart 5). Since 2006, the trend has largely tracked average consumer debt. The state's annual bankruptcy filing rate over the last four quarters was well below both the District and national averages (Chart 6). As noted in the Tenth District Consumer Credit Report, several factors can affect bankruptcy filing rates. Relatively low debt and delinquency rates and a relatively strong economy have likely helped keep the Kansas bankruptcy filings low.

Chart 1: Average Debt* Per Consumer



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York Consumer Credit Panel/Equifax
 *Excludes first mortgage. 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

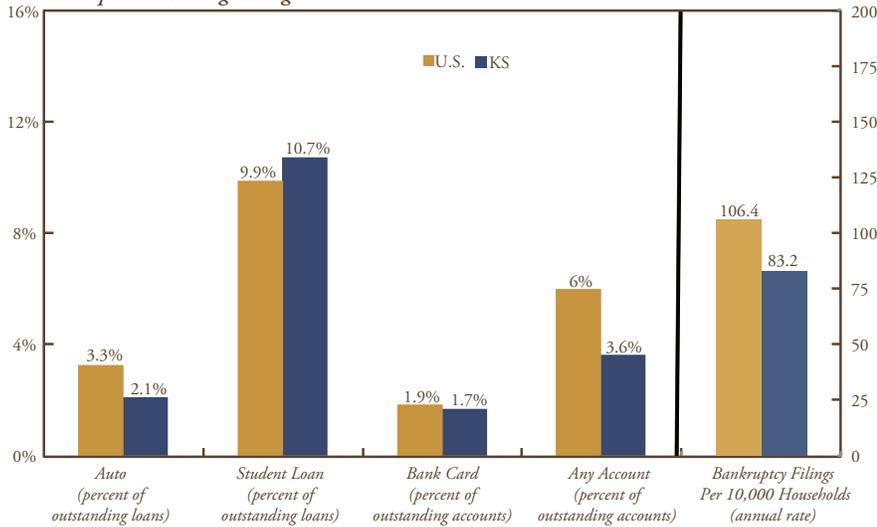


Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York Consumer Credit Panel/Equifax.
 *Excludes first mortgage. A first mortgage represents the primary note on the home and typically is not used to purchase consumer goods.



Chart 3: Average Consumer Delinquency Rates*

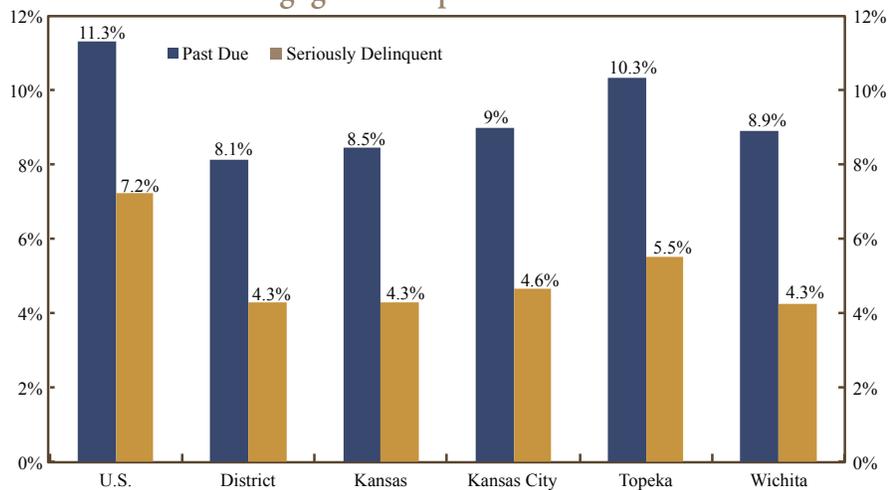
Four-quarter moving average



Sources: Federal Reserve Bank of New York Consumer Credit Panel / Equifax and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

* At least 30 days past due. "Any Account" includes accounts not otherwise reported in the chart, such as first mortgages. The second quarter bankruptcy filing rate utilizes an updated estimate of households.

Chart 4: Mortgage Delinquencies



Source: Lender Processing Services Inc.

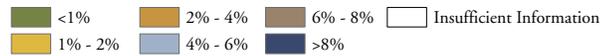
Notes: The figures represent the share of outstanding mortgages. Past due represents mortgages that are 30 or more days delinquent, including those in foreclosure. Serious delinquencies represent mortgages that are 90 or more days past due or in some stage of the foreclosure process.



Map: Serious Delinquency Rates by County



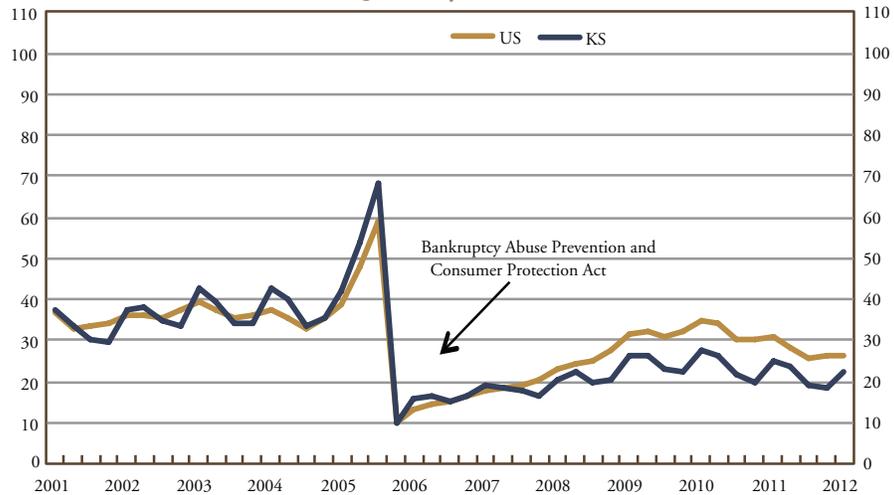
Legend



Source: Lender Processing Services Inc.

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

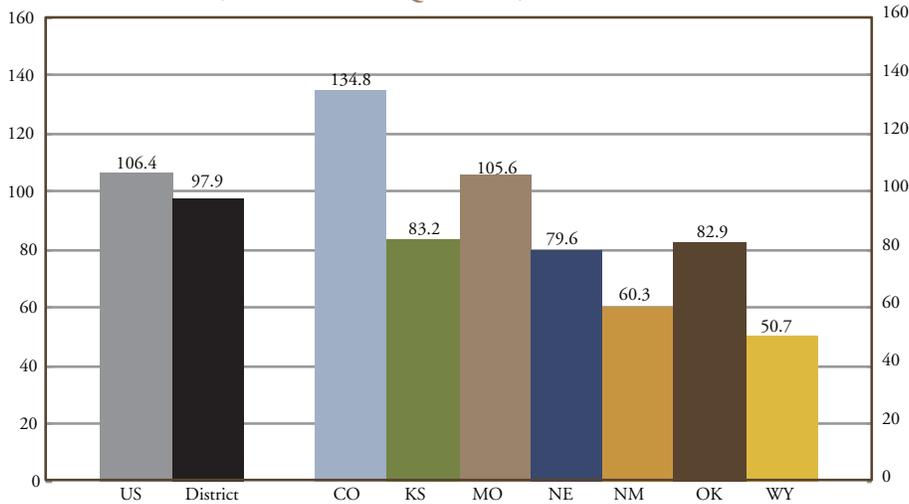
Chart 5: Nonbusiness Bankruptcy Filings Per 10,000 Households (Quarterly)



Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.



Chart 6: Non-Business Bankruptcy Filings per 10,000 Households (Latest Four Quarters)



Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

The Consumer Credit Report series is published quarterly by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City to provide a summary of consumer credit standing in each state of the Tenth District, which comprises of 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.

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