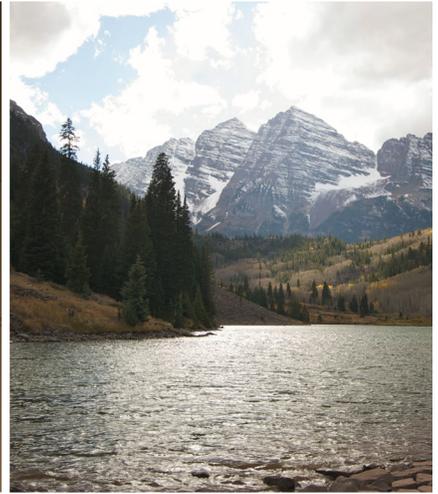


Consumer Credit Report Colorado



2ND QUARTER 2013

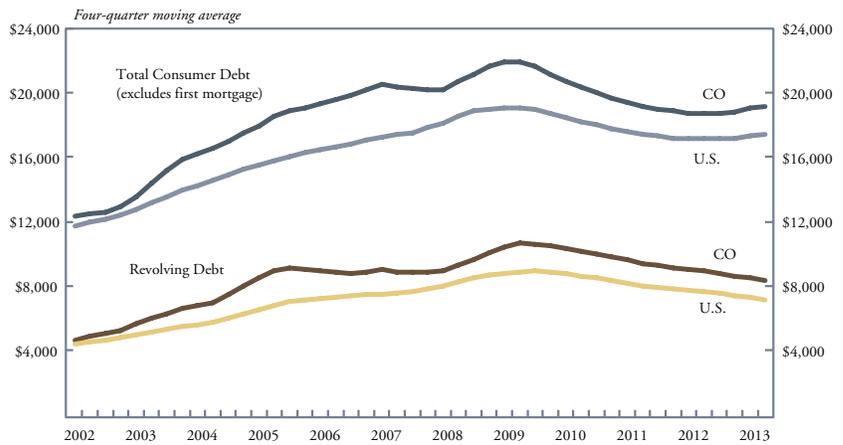
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK of KANSAS CITY

Summary

Average consumer debt in Colorado increased modestly in the second quarter of 2013 to \$19,130, maintaining a moderate upward trend that has emerged over the last several quarters (Chart 1). Revolving debt dropped slightly from the first quarter to \$8,320, indicating that installment debt increased significantly during the second quarter. Most installment debt is auto loans and student loans, both of which have been rising nationwide. Colorado consumer debt generally exceeds both the national average (\$17,390) and the Tenth District average (\$16,030) as incomes and cost of living in the state are relatively high (Chart 2). Average consumer delinquency rates in the second quarter remained below national levels in all categories (Chart 3), but household bankruptcy filings were substantially higher than the national average. Delinquencies in the second quarter of 2013 saw a substantial drop on “any account,” which includes mortgages. Both mortgage and student loan delinquencies have fallen significantly over the last few quarters. Both mortgage and student loan delinquencies have fallen significantly over the last few quarters.

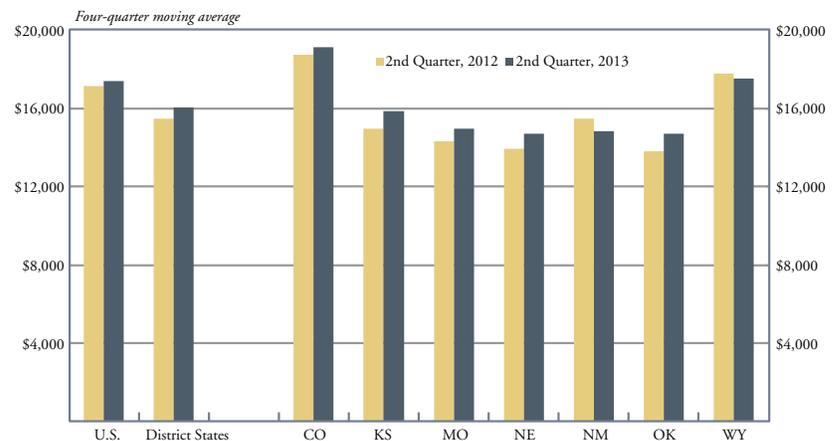
Colorado mortgage delinquencies in the second quarter remained low compared to the Tenth District and U.S. rates for accounts that were past due and seriously delinquent (Chart 4). The Fort Collins and Pueblo areas, respectively, maintained the highest delinquency rates, while Denver was the lowest for both past due and seriously delinquent. At the county level, the highest concentrations of seriously delinquent mortgages were in southeast Colorado, including Las Animas and Baca counties; Sedgwick County in the northeast also had a high delinquency rate (Map).

Chart 1: Average Debt Per Consumer



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

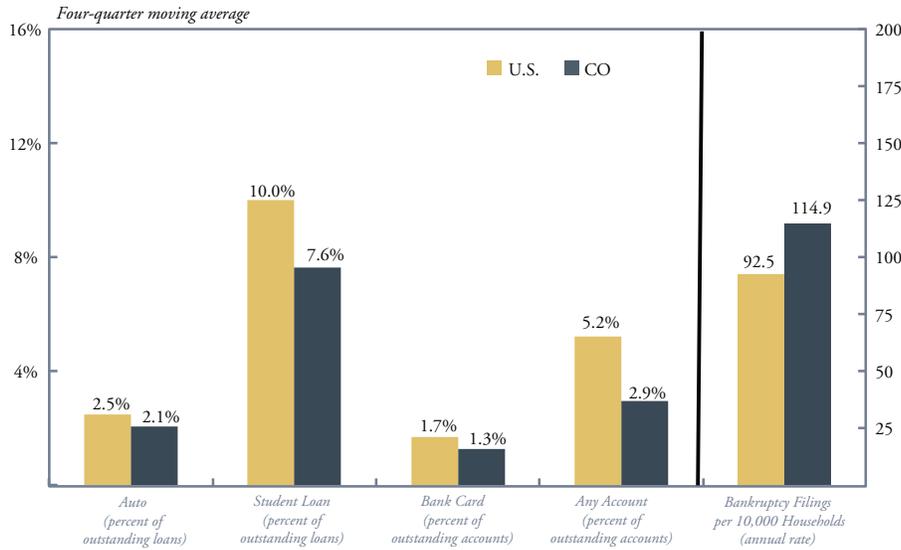
Chart 2: Average Debt Per Consumer



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



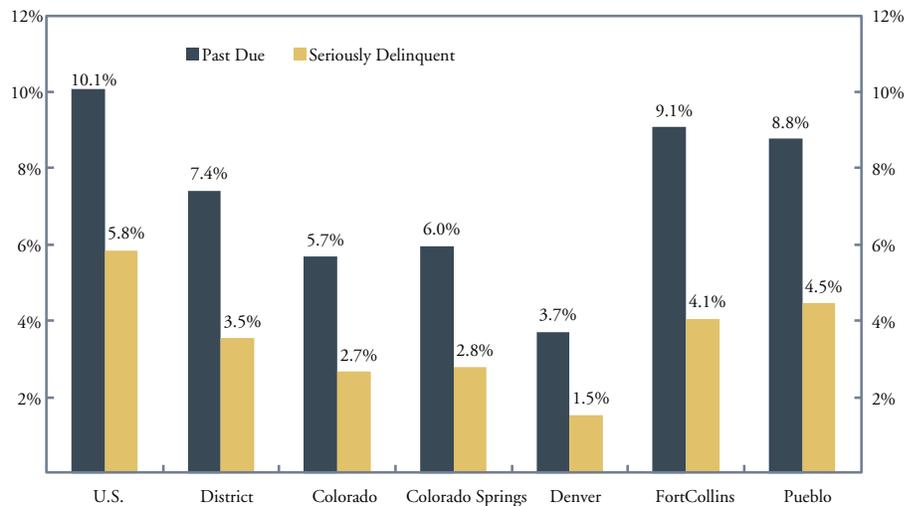
Chart 3: Average Consumer Delinquency Rates



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

Notes: At least 30 days past due. "Any Account" includes accounts not otherwise reported in the chart, such as first mortgages. Estimates of households are updated in the second quarter.

Chart 4: Mortgage Delinquencies



Source: Lender Processing Services Inc.

Notes: "Past due" represents mortgages that are 30 days or more delinquent, including those in foreclosure. "Seriously delinquent" represents mortgages that are 90 days or more past due or in some stage of the foreclosure process.

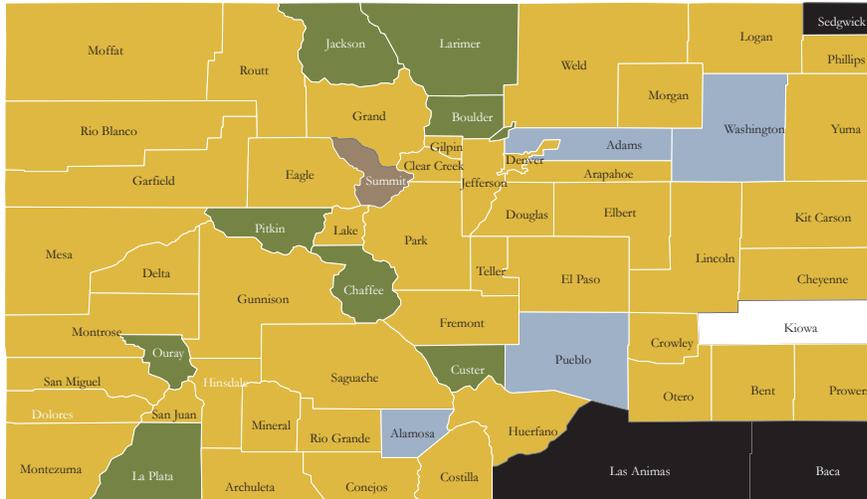
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Map: Seriously Delinquent Rates by County



Legend



Source: Lender Processing Services Inc.

Note: Seriously delinquent represents mortgages that are 90 or more days past due or in foreclosure.

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

