

# Consumer Credit Report Kansas



3RD QUARTER 2013

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK of KANSAS CITY

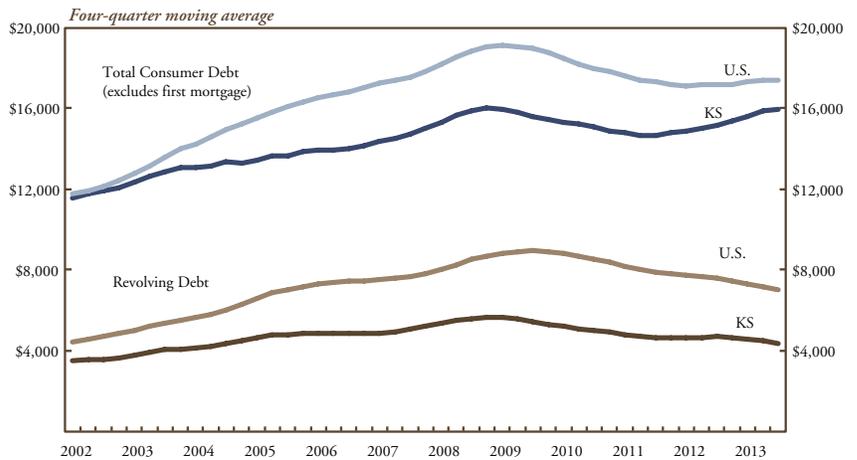
## Summary

Average consumer debt in Kansas increased modestly in the third quarter to \$15,940, while revolving debt decreased substantially by \$170 to \$4,320 (Chart 1). Thus, increases in consumer debt came entirely from installment debt—largely auto and student loans. Consumer debt has experienced a moderate, steady climb since the second quarter of 2011, when it was \$14,630, for a total increase of just less than 9 percent. Indeed, Kansas consumer debt was near its peak of \$15,975 in the fourth quarter of 2008. Average consumer debt in Kansas was similar to the District level but still well below the U.S. level (Chart 2). Consumer delinquency rates in Kansas were lower than the national rates in all categories (Chart 3). Previously, Kansas student loan delinquencies outpaced the nation, but have fallen sharply from a rate of nearly 12 percent in the first quarter of 2011. Mortgage delinquency rates in Kansas exceeded District rates but were lower than national rates (Chart 4). Serious mortgage delinquency rates varied across the state (Map). The Topeka area continued to suffer relatively high rates of serious mortgage delinquency, as did a few rural areas.

### In This Issue: A Look at Debt Burden

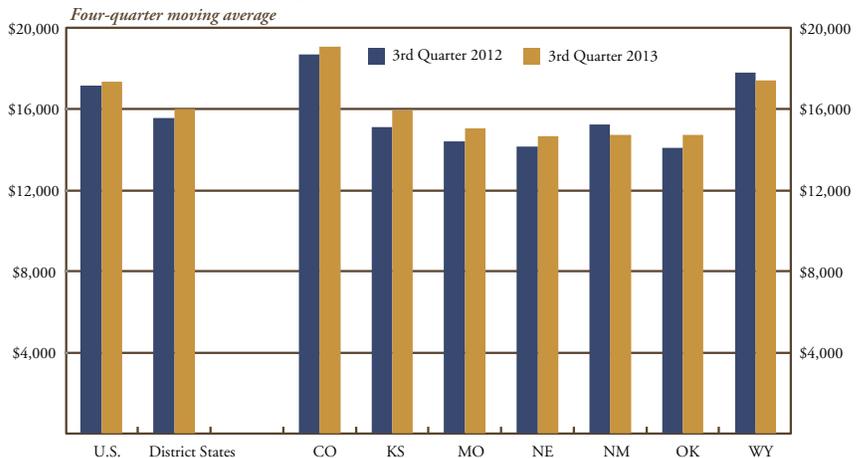
In 2012, the latest year for which complete data are available, debt payments including mortgage payments, absorbed 16.7 percent of Kansans' disposable income (Chart 5). The debt burden in Kansas was among the highest in the District and also outpaced the national burden. Kansas did not see the sharp drop-off in debt burdens experienced by many District states, likely due in part to its rising levels of consumer debt. Moderate increases in income since the recession have kept debt burdens below previous years.

### 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.

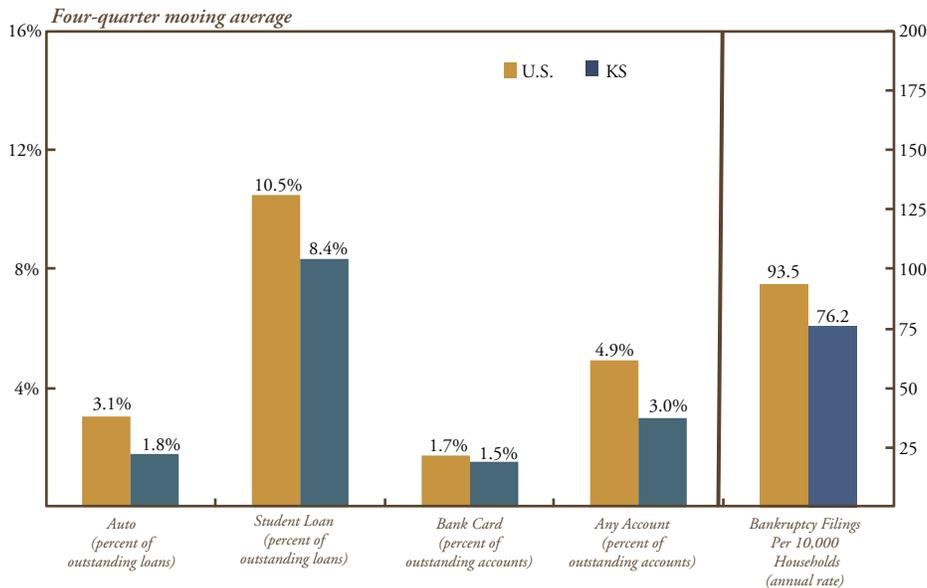
### Chart 2: Average Debt Per Consumer



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.



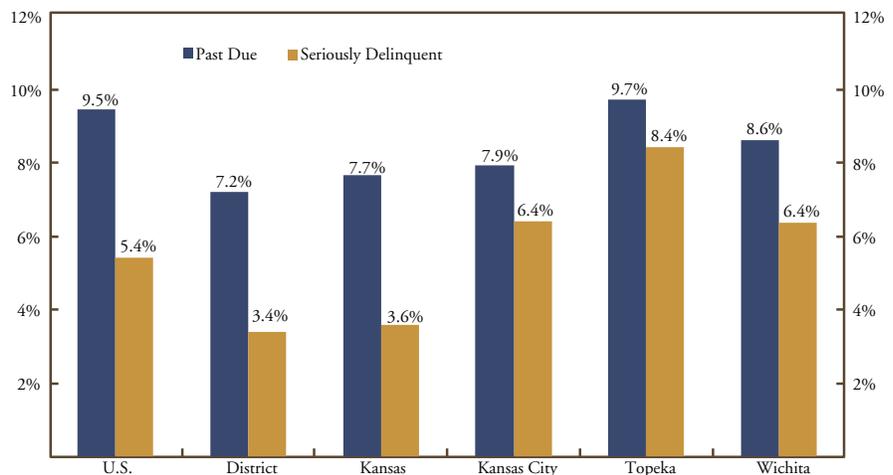
## Chart 3: Average Consumer Delinquency Rates



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

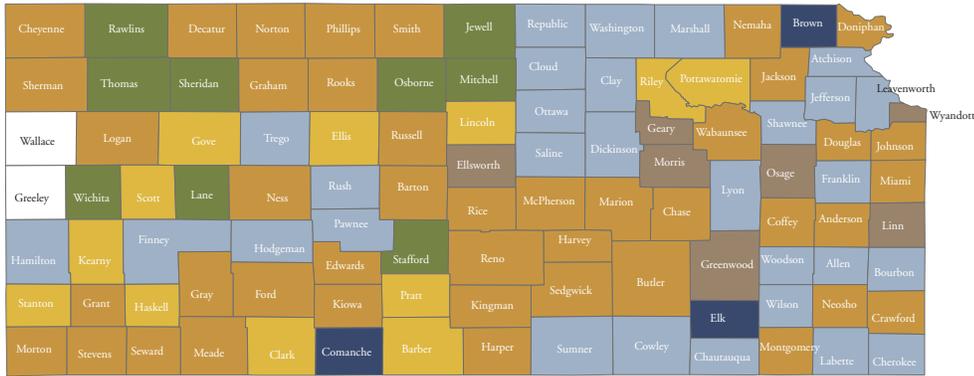


Source: Lender Processing Services Inc.

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.



## Map: Seriously Delinquent Rates By County



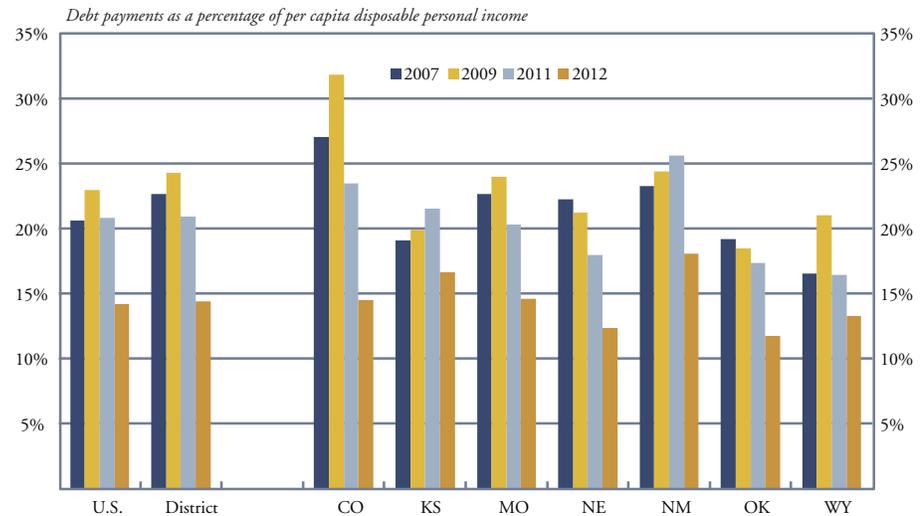
### Legend



Source: Lender Processing Services Inc.

Note: Seriously delinquent represents mortgages that are 90 or more days past due or in some stage of the foreclosure process.

## Chart 5: Debt Burden



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

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](mailto:kelly.edmiston@kc.frb.org).

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