

Credit Conditions Through the Eyes of Consumers

Overview

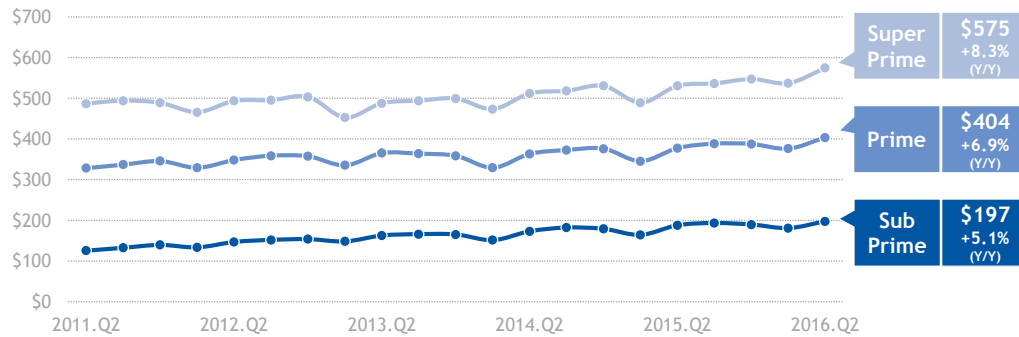


The credit card market continued to expand in the second quarter, spurred by a tightening labor market and robust consumer spending.

- 1) Monthly purchase volumes rose across risk tiers on a year-over-year basis, driven by strong consumption data in the overall economy.
- 2) American households continue to spend within their means and meet their financial obligations. Credit card credit outstanding as a share of disposable income ticked up 5 basis points but remains near historical lows, while the share of consumers who pay off their accounts in full each month rose by 0.7 percentage points to 29.5 percent of all accounts.
- 3) The effective finance charge yield fell 10 basis points to 11.30 percent, well below pre-recession levels.

Monthly Purchase Volume, by Risk Type

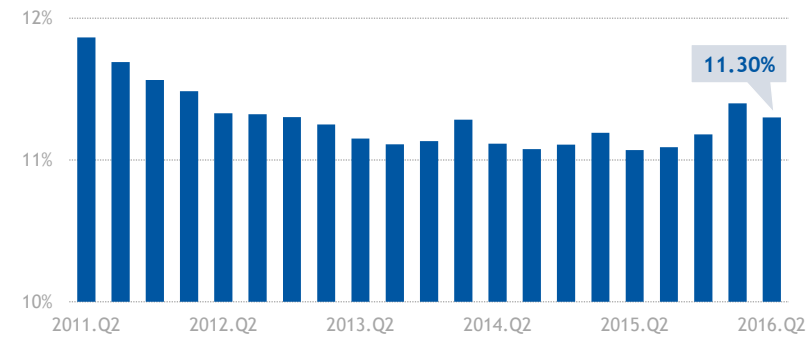
Monthly purchase volumes rebounded in Q2 following seasonal declines in Q1. Year-over-year purchase volumes are up 5.1 percent (subprime), 6.9 percent (prime) and 8.3 percent (super-prime).



Source: Argus Information & Advisory Services LLC.

Effective Finance Charge Yield

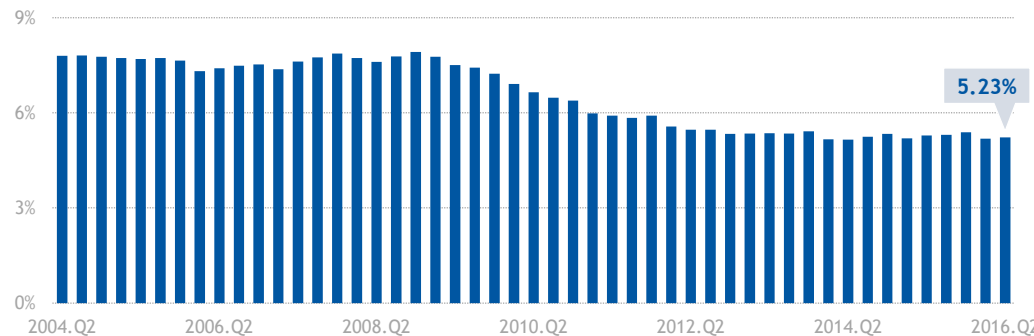
The effective finance charge yield for all accounts fell 10 basis points in Q2 2016, and remains well below pre-recession levels.



Source: Argus Information & Advisory Services LLC.

Credit Card Credit Outstanding as a Share of Disposable Income

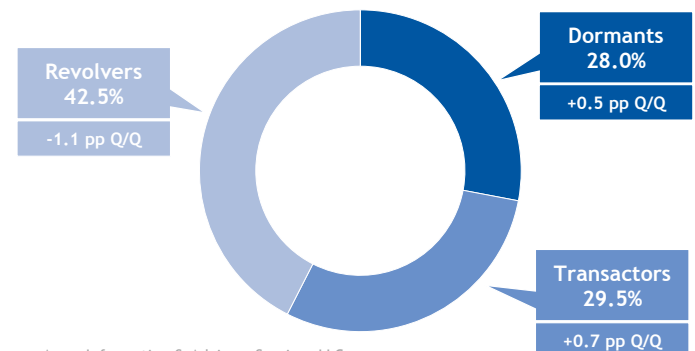
As a share of disposable income, credit card credit outstanding inched up to 5.23 percent in Q2 2016 but remains in line with post-recession lows.



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Distribution of Accounts by Behavior Type

Revolvers fell 1.1 percentage points to 42.5 percent in Q2, while Dormant accounts and Transactors rose 0.5 and 0.7 percentage point respectively.



Source: Argus Information & Advisory Services LLC.

Broader Credit Market Conditions

Overview



The volume of credit card accounts continued to increase at a healthy annual clip in Q2, although growth in average credit lines cooled.

- 1) New accounts rose to 84.9 million, spurred on by year-over-year gains in all three risk tiers (although subprime account openings fell slightly relative to Q1). Subprime currently comprises roughly 20 percent of total accounts – down from 28 percent in Q1 2009.
- 2) Average credit lines for all accounts were mostly flat, while lines for new accounts ticked up (although at a slower pace than in Q1). In particular, quarterly growth in new subprime credit lines eased from a 4.2 percent rate in Q1 to 0.2 percent in Q2.

Average Credit Line (New Accounts*)

In Q2 2016, average credit lines among new accounts rose modestly across risk tiers. New super-prime accounts saw the largest increase in credit lines from last quarter (+1.7 percent).

Super Prime

\$9,779

Q/Q Change

▲ 1.7%

Prime

\$5,318

▲ 0.5%

Sub Prime

\$2,472

▲ 0.2%

Source: Argus Information & Advisory Services LLC.

Average Credit Line (All Accounts)

Average credit lines for all accounts dipped for prime accounts but were flat for super-prime and subprime accounts.

Super Prime

\$11,431

Q/Q Change

▶ 0.0%

Prime

\$7,191

▼ 0.6%

Sub Prime

\$3,560

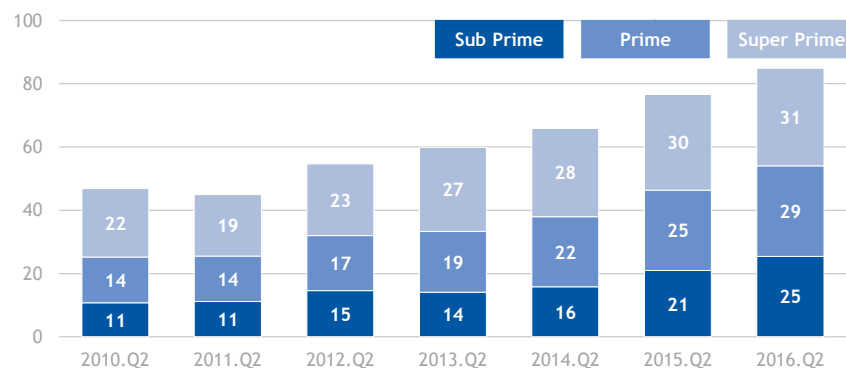
▶ 0.0%

Source: Argus Information & Advisory Services LLC.

*New Accounts include accounts vintage less than 24 months.

Number of New Accounts* (Millions)

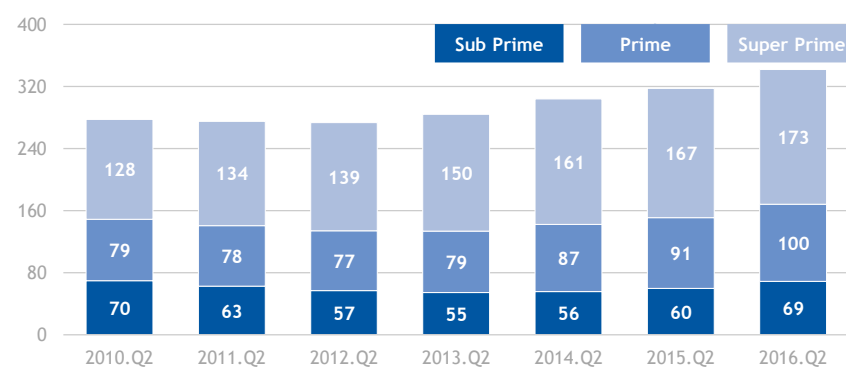
New account openings rose 11 percent year-over-year in Q2. Subprime account openings fell slightly relative to Q1, while prime and super-prime accounts rose.



Source: Argus Information & Advisory Services LLC.

Number of All Accounts (Millions)

Total open accounts increased 7.6 percent from a year ago. After peaking at 28 percent in 2009, the share of subprime accounts has remained near 20 percent since 2012.



Source: Argus Information & Advisory Services LLC.

Frequently Asked Questions: ABA Credit Card Industry Monitor

Q: What is the Credit Car Market Monitor?

The [American Bankers Association](#) (“ABA”) Credit Card Market Monitor (“Monitor”) provides key statistics on industry trends and relevant economic factors affecting the industry. The purpose of the report is for ABA to provide a clear, concise, and fact-driven assessment of credit card market conditions and to place current trends in both a historical and macroeconomic context. Additionally, the Monitor will occasionally be accompanied by a supplemental “Special Report” on a specific key issue in the credit card industry.

Q: How often and when is it released?

The Monitor is published quarterly, with the first report released in September 2013.

Q: Who publishes the report?

The report is published by the American Bankers Association. Data is provided by [Argus Information and Advisory Services](#), which serves as the leading provider of information services for U.S. financial institutions. Analytical support is provided by [Keybridge LLC](#), a boutique economic and public policy consulting firm with a diverse clientele of companies, associations, and other institutions that operate at the intersection of economics and public policy.

Q: Where do the data come from?

The data used in the report originate from proprietary industry databases and publicly available government sources. Specifically, the credit card data are taken from a nationally representative sample provided by Argus. Credit card data are presented as national averages for all accounts based on actual credit card account information. No individual account holder’s information or specific financial institution’s data can be identified from the data set. Other data used in the report are taken from various public and private sources, including the Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Federal Reserve.

Q: How current are the data?

In all cases, the Monitor uses the latest available quarterly data, which are typically published several weeks after the end of each quarter. As a result, there is a time lag between the period of the latest available data and the Monitor’s publication date. Among the figures used in the Monitor, data typically lag by 1-2 quarters.

Q: What are the data elements included in the Monitor, and how are they defined?

Page 1 of the Monitor shows credit conditions through the eyes of consumers, while Page 2 depicts broader credit market conditions. Each page consists of four charts and includes an overview section followed by brief textual descriptions that accompany each chart. In some cases, charts are broken down by risk category (sub-prime, prime, and super-prime). These risk categories are

defined by Argus according to the following risk scores: (1) sub-prime <680, (2) prime 680-759, and (3) super-prime >759.

Page 1 Charts

- *Monthly Purchase Volume, by Risk Type*: The average amount of purchases paid for with credit cards per cardholder per month, for each risk category.
- *Credit Card Debt Outstanding as a Share of Disposable Income*: Credit Card Debt-to-Income is a commonly used ratio to indicate cardholders' ability to repay their credit card balances. Outstanding Credit Card Debt measures the aggregate amount of outstanding credit card loans held by U.S. households as reported by the Federal Reserve. Disposable Income is the aggregate amount of money available to individuals after saving and income taxes as reported by the Federal Reserve.
- *Effective Finance Charge Yield*: This credit card rate, sourced from Argus, represents the average effective finance charge yield on all accounts. The effective finance charge yield is the annualized interest income generated by a portfolio expressed as a percentage of a portfolio's assets.
- *Distribution of Accounts by Behavior Type*: The share of credit card accounts by three behavior categories: (1) "Transactors," or accounts that have purchases, fees, and/or a balance during the quarter but have no finance charges (net of reversals) in any month of a quarter; (2) "Revolvers," or accounts for which some percentage of the monthly balance is rolled over to the next month at least once during a quarter; and (3) "Dormants," or accounts that show no activity over the course of the quarter.

Page 2 Charts

- *Average Credit Line (New Accounts)*: The average line of credit on accounts opened in the last 24 months, by risk category.
- *Average Credit Line (All Accounts)*: The average line of credit on open accounts, by risk category.
- *Number of New Accounts*: The number of accounts opened within the past 24 months of a given quarter, by risk category.
- *Number of All Accounts*: The total number of open accounts in a given quarter, by risk category.

Q: Where can I find past editions of the report, and who is the point of contact?

Past editions of the Monitor are available at ABA's website (www.aba.com). For inquiries related to the Monitor, please contact Jeff Sigmund, ABA VP for Public Relations, at 202-663-5439.

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