TransUnion

TRANSUNION INDUSTRY INSIGHTS REPORT

Overview of Consumer Credit Trends Released by TransUnion Hong Kong

Second Quarter 2026

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Executive Summary

Hong Kong's consumer credit market showed selective recovery in lending activity alongside generally stable credit performance, but trends varied materially by product. Credit card and unsecured personal loans continued to carry higher balances than the previous year and mortgage activity strengthened alongside the housing-market recovery — while auto loans, loan on card and tax loans remained materially smaller than their prior-year levels. Across products, the common theme was lenders appeared willing to support growth, but did so with tighter targeting, differentiated exposure management and a continued preference for stronger borrower segments.

Credit cards were one of the clearest examples of this shift. Outstanding balances were 4.32% higher year over year, even as active accounts declined 0.91% and total credit lines fell 2.2%, indicating deeper use of existing credit relationships. At the same time, Q1 credit card originations increased 6.66% year over year, concentrated primarily among prime-plus and super prime borrowers, while average starting limits remained 6.31% below the prior-year level. This combination suggests lenders are pursuing customer acquisition but with measured initial exposure. Unsecured personal loans also continued to expand; outstanding balances were up 4.32% year over year and average balances per consumer up 3.21%. However, Q1 2026 originations declined 1.42%, while average new-account balances increased 9.11%. This indicates portfolio growth was supported more by larger loan sizes and higher exposure per borrower than by faster acquisition. Revolving unsecured lines showed a similar concentration dynamic: Total balances were essentially flat year over year, but the number of consumers carrying a balance fell 5.5%, while average balances rose 5.91%. This makes utilisation and exposure concentration increasingly important risk signals.

Other products remained in contraction. Auto loan balances fell 18.39% year over year, with Q1 originations down 31.81%, while loan on card originations declined 20.07% and tax loan originations fell 48.77%. In each case, however, average new-account balances increased year over year, indicating lower borrower volumes were partly offset by larger ticket sizes. This raises the importance of affordability assessments and recent-vintage monitoring, particularly where lenders are placing more exposure behind fewer borrowers.

Mortgages stood out as the most significant growth segment. The active mortgage portfolio continued to expand and new lending remained concentrated among super prime borrowers — both occurring against a recovering housing market backdrop. The improvement in property prices and mortgage approvals supports the bureau trend, while delinquency remains exceptionally low. This suggests mortgage growth is being driven by relatively strong-quality demand rather than a material weakening in underwriting.

Credit performance across the market remained generally contained. Delinquency was stable or improving in credit cards, personal loans, auto loans and mortgages, although some products showed a divergence between account- or consumer-level delinquency and balance-level performance. Unsecured revolving lines, for example, recorded improving account- and consumer-level 60+ DPD but a modest increase in balance-level delinquency, while tax loans showed small increases across all delinquency measures from a low base. Across products, weaker performance remained heavily concentrated in subprime segments, reinforcing the need to look beyond portfolio averages.

For lenders, the key implication is growth opportunities are increasingly product- and segment-specific rather than market-wide. Strong opportunities appear to be in selective credit card acquisition and higher-value unsecured lending to consumers with demonstrable repayment capacity. At the same time, the market showed more evidence of concentration: higher balances per borrower, larger new-loan ticket sizes and, in some products, fewer consumers carrying more debt. Advanced analytics, deeper segmentation and more dynamic portfolio monitoring will therefore be important to distinguish sustainable credit demand from emerging liquidity pressure. The strategic opportunity is not simply to lend more but to identify where additional exposure can generate attractive risk-adjusted returns without eroding portfolio quality.

All the data in dollar amount in the report is in HKD.

Credit Card Summary

BANKCARD METRICS	Q2 2026	Q-O-Q Change	Y-O-Y Change
Number of Accounts	18.75M	-0.41%	-0.91%
Outstanding Balance	$ 165.19B	-4.57%	4.32%
Total Credit Lines	$ 1.39T	-0.01%	-2.2%
Average Balance (per consumer)	$ 46.32K	-4.47%	3.36%
Average Credit Line (per consumer)	$ 390.51K	0.1%	-3.1%
Number of Consumers With Access to an Active Trade	4.58M	0.1%	0.66%
Number of Consumers Carrying a Balance	3.57M	-0.1%	0.93%
Origination Volumes (Q1 2026)	371.37K	1.52%	6.66%
Average New Account Credit Line (Q1 2026)	$ 63.44K	6.54%	-6.31%
Account-Level Delinquency Rate (90+ DPD)	0.03%	0 bps	0 bps
Consumer-Level Delinquency Rate (90+ DPD)	0.12%	1 bps	1 bps
Balance-Level Delinquency Rate (90+ DPD)	0.23%	0 bps	-1 bps

Source: TransUnion Credit Information Services consumer credit database

Hong Kong's credit card market presented a mixed but generally stable market in Q2 2026. Total outstanding balances declined 4.57% quarter over quarter to HK$165.19 billion but remained 4.32% above the prior-year level despite a 0.91% year-over-year decline in active accounts to 18.75 million. The increase in balances from a year earlier was supported by both a 0.93% increase in consumers carrying a balance and a 3.36% increase in average balances per consumer to HK$46.32 thousand. This points to deeper usage of existing credit cardholders compared with a year ago.

Consumer access to credit cards remained consistent. The number of consumers with access to an active trade increased 0.66% year over year to 4.58 million despite the decline in active accounts, suggesting some consolidation in the number of cards held per consumer rather than a reduction in market participation. At the same time, total credit lines declined 2.2% year over year to HK$1.39 trillion, while average credit lines per consumer fell 3.1% to HK$390.51 thousand.

Lenders nevertheless appeared willing to pursue selective new customer growth, a definitive shift from the 2025 trend. Q1 2026 originations, reported with a one-quarter lag, increased 6.66% year over year and 1.52% quarter over quarter to 371.37 thousand accounts. Growth was concentrated primarily among prime plus and super prime consumers, while the average new-account credit line increased 6.54% from Q4 2025 to HK$63.44 thousand from the previous quarter but remained 6.31% below the prior-year level. The combination of stronger acquisition and lower year-over-year starting limits suggests lenders are expanding selectively rather than materially relaxing underwriting standards.

Credit performance also remained stable overall, although there were areas that warranted attention beneath the headline measures. Account-level 90+ DPD remained unchanged at 0.03%, while balance-level 90+ DPD was stable quarter over quarter at 0.23% and improved two basis points year over year. Consumer-level 90+ DPD edged up one basis point year over year to 0.12%, suggesting a modest increase in the proportion of consumers experiencing serious repayment difficulty without a corresponding deterioration in delinquent balances. Delinquency also remained heavily concentrated among subprime consumers, reinforcing the importance of looking beyond portfolio averages to identify pockets of emerging risk.

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Loan on Card Summary

LOAN ON CARD METRICS	Q2 2026	Q-O-Q Change	Y-O-Y Change
Number of Accounts	444.77K	0.53%	-11.73%
Outstanding Balance	$ 40.84B	0.65%	-4.09%
Average Balance (per consumer)	$ 126.94K	-0.01%	8.36%
Number of Consumers Carrying a Balance	321.68K	0.66%	-11.49%
Origination Volumes (Q1 2026)	113.6K	0.92%	-20.07%
Average New Account Balance (Q1 2026)	$ 71.59K	0.09%	18.71%
Account-Level Delinquency Rate (60+ DPD)	0.01%	0 bps	0 bps
Consumer-Level Delinquency Rate (60+ DPD)	0.01%	0 bps	0 bps

Source: TransUnion Credit Information Services consumer credit database

The loan on card portfolio remained smaller than a year ago in Q2 2026 despite a marginal quarterly bump. Active accounts increased 0.53% quarter over quarter to 444.77 thousand but remained 11.73% below the prior-year level, while the number of consumers carrying a balance was similarly down 11.49% year over year to 321.68 thousand. Outstanding balances, however, declined by a much smaller 4.09% year over year to HK$40.84 billion and increased 0.65% quarter over quarter, indicating portfolio balances have been recovering gradually since the sharp contraction seen in Q3 2025.

The gap between borrower and balance trends reflects a meaningful increase in exposure per consumer. Average balances rose 8.36% year over year to HK$126.94 thousand despite being essentially unchanged from Q1. This suggests while fewer consumers are using loan on card facilities than the same period in the previous year, those who remain active are carrying larger balances, reinforcing the shift toward greater average exposure among remaining borrowers.

New loan on card provisions remained considerably below prior-year levels. Q1 2026 originations, reported with a one-quarter lag, increased 0.92% from the prior quarter to 113.6 thousand accounts but declined 20.07% year over year. The contraction was evident across most risk tiers and particularly visible among higher-score borrowers. However, the average new-account balance increased 18.71% year over year to HK$71.59 thousand while remaining essentially unchanged quarter over quarter. As a result, lenders originated substantially fewer loan on card facilities than a year ago but at materially larger ticket sizes.

The combination of lower new volumes and higher new-account balances points to an important value shift for the product. Rather than rebuilding the portfolio through higher customer volumes, current lending is placing more exposure behind each newly originated borrower. This may reflect stronger targeting of customers with demonstrated repayment capacity, larger financing needs or changes in product usage, but it also increases the importance of ensuring incremental loan size remains aligned with affordability and total consumer indebtedness.

All the data in dollar amount in the report is in HKD.

Auto Loan Summary

AUTO LOAN METRICS	Q2 2026	Q-O-Q Change	Y-O-Y Change
Number of Accounts	13.94K	-2.31%	-2.64%
Outstanding Balance	$ 2.14B	-7.51%	-18.39%
Average Balance (per consumer)	$ 156.18K	-5.33%	-16.39%
Number of Consumers Carrying a Balance	13.77K	-2.26%	-2.13%
Origination Volumes (Q1 2026)	716.00	-24.23%	-31.81%
Average New Account Balance (Q1 2026)	$ 242.24K	12.38%	3.99%
Account-Level Delinquency Rate (60+ DPD)	0.16%	2 bps	0 bps
Consumer-Level Delinquency Rate (60+ DPD)	0.17%	2 bps	0 bps
Balance-Level Delinquency Rate (60+ DPD)	0.15%	-2 bps	-3 bps

Source: TransUnion Credit Information Services consumer credit database

The auto loan market continued to contract in Q2 2026, with both account volumes and outstanding balances declining. Active accounts fell 2.31% quarter over quarter and 2.64% year over year to 13.94 thousand, while the number of consumers carrying a balance declined 2.13% from a year earlier to 13.77 thousand. The reduction in outstanding balances was more significant, falling 7.51% from the previous quarter and 18.39% year over year to HK$2.14 billion. Average balances per consumer also declined 16.39% year over year to HK$156.18 thousand, with lower balances visible across all risk tiers.

The decline in the number of accounts was reinforced by a significant slowdown in new lending. Q1 2026 originations, reported with a one-quarter lag, fell 24.23% quarter over quarter and 31.81% year over year to 718 accounts. The decline was evident across most risk segments and particularly pronounced among higher-score borrowers, including the super prime segment which continues to represent the largest share of new auto lending. While subprime originations increased from a very small base, volumes remained limited and did not materially alter the overall risk composition of new lending.

The average balance on newly originated accounts increased 12.38% quarter over quarter and 3.99% year over year to HK$242.24 thousand. The combination of substantially fewer originations and higher average new-account balances suggests lenders are writing fewer loans but at larger ticket sizes.

Credit performance remained relatively contained despite the contraction in lending. Account-level and consumer-level 60+ DPD increased by two basis points quarter over quarter to 0.16% and 0.17%, respectively but were unchanged from a year earlier. At the same time, balance-level 60+ DPD improved two basis points quarter over quarter and three basis points year over year to 0.15%. Account-level delinquency increased from Q1, while balance-based delinquency continued to trend lower, suggesting recent repayment pressure remained concentrated among relatively smaller exposures rather than driving material deterioration in overall portfolio balances. As expected, delinquency remained concentrated among subprime consumers, with performance considerably stronger across prime and higher risk tiers.

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Mortgage Summary

MORTGAGE METRICS	Q2 2026	Q-O-Q Change	Y-O-Y Change
Number of Accounts	708.06K	1.4%	4.28%
Origination Volumes (Q1 2026)	16.61K	-0.45%	15.53%
Account-Level Delinquency Rate (60+ DPD)	0.05%	0 bps	0 bps

Source: TransUnion Credit Information Services consumer credit database

Hong Kong’s residential property market continued to strengthen through the first half of 2026, providing a more supportive backdrop for mortgage lending. Private residential prices increased for a 13th consecutive month in June, extending the recovery that began in 2025, while transaction activity also remained healthy. Official Land Registry data showed residential sale and purchase agreements consistently running at elevated levels through the first half of the year, supporting renewed housing-market activity.

This recovery was increasingly visible in mortgage demand. The HKMA reported mortgage loans approved in June rose 25.8% from May to HK$50.6 billion, indicating stronger financing activity as buyer confidence and transaction volumes improved. The lower HIBOR-rate environment in H1, together with the earlier removal of property-market cooling measures, helped improve affordability and sentiment relative to the difficult conditions of the past several years.

Within the bureau view, the active mortgage portfolio continued to expand through Q2 2026, with account volumes rising steadily over the past year. New originations in Q1 2026, reported with a one-quarter lag, also remained above the prior-year level despite moderating from the Q3 2025 peak. Importantly, new mortgage activity remained heavily concentrated among super prime borrowers, suggesting the recovery in lending has so far been supported by consumers with stronger credit profiles rather than a material extension of risk appetite down the credit spectrum.

This risk composition was particularly encouraging given the size and duration of mortgage exposures. Credit performance remained very strong. Account-level 60+ DPD and 90+ DPD both continued to trend lower in Q2 2026, with serious delinquency concentrated almost entirely within the comparatively small subprime segment. This improvement was consistent with broader signs of strengthening borrower equity positions. According to the HKMA, the estimated number of residential mortgage loans in negative equity declined 61.9% quarter over quarter to 4,356 cases at end-June 2026 — as recovering property values reduced the number of borrowers whose outstanding mortgage exceeded the value of their homes.

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Unsecured Personal Loan Summary

UNSECURED PERSONAL LOAN METRICS	Q2 2026	Q-O-Q Change	Y-O-Y Change
Number of Accounts	605.59K	-0.92%	0.59%
Outstanding Balance	$ 113.20B	-1.1%	4.32%
Average Balance (per consumer)	$ 276.31K	-0.48%	3.21%
Number of Consumers Carrying a Balance	411.40K	-0.64%	1.02%
Origination Volumes (Q1 2026)	77.47K	-2.62%	-1.42%
Average New Account Balance (Q1 2026)	$ 236.70K	-2.96%	9.11%
Account-Level Delinquency Rate (60+ DPD)	0.81%	-3 bps	-3 bps
Consumer-Level Delinquency Rate (60+ DPD)	0.91%	-4 bps	-7 bps
Balance-Level Delinquency Rate (60+ DPD)	0.52%	-2 bps	-1 bps

Source: TransUnion Credit Information Services consumer credit database

The unsecured personal loan market continued to grow on a year-over-year basis in Q2 2026, although momentum moderated over the short-term (previous quarter). Outstanding balances reached HK$113.20 billion, up 4.32% year over year but down 1.1% quarter over quarter. The number of consumers carrying a balance increased 1.02% year over year to 411.40 thousand, while average balances per consumer rose 3.21% to HK$276.31 thousand. These trends indicate portfolio growth continued to be supported by both modest borrower expansion and higher borrowing per consumer.

The active account base remained relatively stable. Total accounts increased 0.59% year over year to 605.59 thousand. Near-prime consumers continued to represent the largest share of active accounts and outstanding balances, while year-over-year balance growth was visible across several risk tiers. The relatively strong increase in balances compared with account volumes suggests exposure per borrower, rather than account expansion alone, has become an increasingly important contributor to the growth in the overall personal loan portfolio.

New loans provided softened modestly as average loan sizes increased materially. Q1 2026 originations, reported with a one-quarter lag, declined 2.62% quarter over quarter and 1.42% year over year to 77.47 thousand accounts. In contrast, the average new-account balance reached HK$236.70 thousand, 9.11% higher than a year earlier. This indicates lenders are providing slightly fewer personal loans than a year ago but with meaningfully larger ticket sizes. The combination helps explain why overall portfolio balances continue to grow despite relatively flat account volumes and softer new-account acquisition.

Encouragingly, higher exposures have not been accompanied by deterioration in repayment performance. Account-level 60+ DPD improved by three basis points year over year to 0.81%, consumer-level 60+ DPD improved by seven basis points to 0.91% and balance-level 60+ DPD declined by one basis point to 0.52%. All three delinquency categories improved from the prior quarter. The consistency across account-, consumer- and balance-based measures suggests repayment performance strengthened during the quarter rather than the improvement being driven solely by changes in exposure mix.

However, risk remained highly concentrated among subprime borrowers. The risk-tier analysis shows materially higher delinquency rates within this segment than across the remainder of the portfolio despite subprime representing a considerably smaller share of total balances. This concentration means stable aggregate performance should not reduce the need for close monitoring of weaker borrower segments, particularly as average loan sizes increase.

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Unsecured Tax Loan Summary

UNSECURED TAX LOAN METRICS	Q2 2026	Q-O-Q Change	Y-O-Y Change
Number of Accounts	6.97K	2.46%	-35.81%
Outstanding Balance	$1.94B	-2.43%	-33.15%
Average Balance (per consumer)	$ 289.48K	-5.01%	3.07%
Number of Consumers Carrying a Balance	6.71K	2.71%	-35.12%
Origination Volumes (Q1 2026)	2.21K	41.33%	-48.77%
Average New Account Balance (Q1 2026)	$ 370.28K	-17.83%	12.28%
Account-Level Delinquency Rate (60+ DPD)	0.16%	1 bps	2 bps
Consumer-Level Delinquency Rate (60+ DPD)	0.18%	1 bps	2 bps
Balance-Level Delinquency Rate (60+ DPD)	0.05%	0 bps	2 bps

Source: TransUnion Credit Information Services consumer credit database

Hong Kong's unsecured tax loan portfolio remained materially smaller than a year ago in Q2 2026 despite some stabilisation from the prior quarter. Active accounts increased by 2.46% quarter over quarter to 6.97 thousand but were 35.81% below the prior-year level, while the number of consumers carrying a balance declined 35.12% year over year to 6.71 thousand. Outstanding balances showed a similar pattern, falling 33.15% year over year to HK$1.94 billion and declining a further 2.43% from the past quarter. This points to a substantial reduction in participation in the product compared with the previous tax cycle.

Average exposure per borrower, however, did not decline at the same rate. Average balances per consumer increased 3.07% year over year to HK$289.48 thousand despite falling 5.01% from Q1 2026. The risk-tier analysis shows significantly fewer active accounts and lower total balances across most borrower segments, while average balances are higher in several risk tier segments. This indicates the smaller portfolio is increasingly driven by fewer borrowers carrying relatively larger individual exposures.

New lending reflects the product's seasonal nature but also confirms activity remains well below last year's level. Q1 2026 originations increased 41.33% quarter over quarter to 2.21 thousand accounts, consistent with the seasonal concentration of tax borrowing around payment periods but were 48.77% lower year over year. At the same time, the average new-account balance increased 12.28% year over year to HK$370.28 thousand despite declining 17.83% over the short-term (Q4 2025). Lenders therefore originated roughly half as many tax loans as a year earlier, but the loans that originated were materially larger on average. A decline in borrower numbers does not necessarily imply an equivalent reduction in exposure concentration when average loan sizes are increasing.

Credit performance remained low in absolute terms but softened modestly. Account-level 60+ DPD increased two basis points year over year to 0.16%, consumer-level 60+ DPD increased two basis points to 0.18% and balance-level 60+ DPD increased two basis points to 0.05%. Account- and consumer-level delinquency also rose by one basis point from the prior quarter. The absolute delinquency rates remained contained, but the simultaneous increase across all three categories warrants monitoring, particularly given the higher average exposures among remaining and newly originated borrowers. Delinquency continued to be concentrated overwhelmingly among subprime consumers.

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Unsecured Revolving Lines Summary

UNSECURED REVOLVING LINES METRICS	Q2 2026	Q-O-Q Change	Y-O-Y Change
Number of Accounts	584.78K	0.34%	-0.83%
Outstanding Balance	$ 15.57B	0.84%	0.1%
Total Credit Lines	$ 45.28B	-0.51%	-1.39%
Average Balance (per consumer)	$ 68.90K	-0.08%	5.91%
Average Credit Line (per consumer)	$ 202.35K	-1.41%	4.3%
Number of Consumers With Access to an Active Trade	466.47K	-0.06%	-1.3%
Number of Consumers Carrying a Balance	226.94K	0.91%	-5.5%
Origination Volumes (Q1 2026)	22.72K	10.59%	-7.75%
Average New Account Credit Line (Q1 2026)	$ 69.63K	-7.16%	18.42%
Account-Level Delinquency Rate (60+ DPD)	0.43%	-1 bps	-8 bps
Consumer-Level Delinquency Rate (60+ DPD)	0.93%	0 bps	-13 bps
Balance-Level Delinquency Rate (60+ DPD)	0.81%	-1 bps	3 bps

Source: TransUnion Credit Information Services consumer credit database

The unsecured revolving line market remained relatively stable in Q2 2026. Outstanding balances increased 0.84% quarter over quarter and 0.1% year over year to HK$15.57 billion, while active accounts declined 0.83% year over year to 584.78 thousand. More notably, the number of consumers carrying a balance fell 5.5% from a year earlier to 226.94 thousand, while the average balance per consumer increased 5.91% to HK$68.90 thousand. This suggests outstanding exposure is becoming concentrated among a smaller group of borrowers carrying larger balances.

At the same time, available credit continued to contract. Total credit lines declined 1.39% year over year to HK$45.28 billion, while the number of consumers with access to an active revolving line fell 1.3% to 466.47 thousand. With outstanding balances effectively unchanged and aggregate credit limits lower, utilisation edged higher at the portfolio level.

New lending showed a partial quarter over quarter recovery but remained below prior-year levels. Q1 2026 originations, reported with a one-quarter lag, increased 10.59% quarter over quarter to 22.72 thousand accounts but were still 7.75% lower year over year. At the same time, the average new-account credit line declined 7.16% from the previous quarter but remained 18.42% above the prior-year level at HK$69.63 thousand. This suggests although lenders are originating fewer revolving line accounts than a year ago, the accounts they do originate are receiving materially larger initial limits. The increase appears uneven across risk tiers, making borrower selection and initial line assignment important areas for continued analysis.

Credit performance presented a more nuanced picture. Account-level 60+ DPD improved by 8 basis points year over year to 0.43%, while consumer-level 60+ DPD improved by 13 basis points to 0.93%. These measures indicate fewer accounts and consumers experiencing serious delinquency. However, balance-level 60+ DPD increased by three basis points year over year to 0.81%. The divergence suggests while delinquency frequency has declined, the borrowers who remain delinquent may be carrying larger outstanding exposures.

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Report overview and definitions

The TransUnion Industry Insights Report is a quarterly overview summarising data and trends and providing insights on the Hong Kong consumer lending industry.

Data has been pulled from TransUnion's consumer credit database — which profiles nearly every credit-active consumer in Hong Kong. The report analyses all open accounts reported to TransUnion that have been verified in the past 10 years. All accounts not reported as closed with zero balance (as indicated with a closed date, an instalment balance of zero or a remark indicating a final status like foreclosure or settlement) are included in the report's metrics.

The report provides a full view of all data records (not a sample) over the nine most recent quarters.

Both account-level and consumer-level views of key metrics and trends are included in the report.

The report covers data and trends for the national population overall, as well as breakdowns within consumer credit-score risk tiers.

The report analyses individual consumer loan product types — bankcard, private label, auto, mortgage, and consumer lending — while also looking at aggregate views of all revolving and non-revolving loans.

Risk Tier Definitions

In this report we use the global standard risk tier terminology, based on 'clean' score breaks that align with the lettered risk grades traditionally used in Hong Kong, as per the table below.

Risk Tier	Borrower CVS Range
Super prime	3,526–4,000 (AA)
Prime plus	3,417–3,525 (BB)
Prime	3,240–3,416 (CC)
Near prime	2,868–3,239 (DD–HH)
Subprime	1,000–2,867 (II–JJ)

Note: Non-prime refers to the 1,000 to 3,239 range, the union of near prime and subprime.

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Product Definitions

PRODUCT CATEGORY	DEFINITION
Bankcard	Revolving account, open account or line of credit reported by a bank, finance company, national card or credit union; loan types include credit card, business credit card, secured credit card and cards with no preset spending limit (flexible spending)
Auto	Loans reported as an auto loan or auto lease
Mortgage	Mortgage loans and installment (non-revolving) loans with a loan type including housing mortgage, second mortgage loan, mortgage installment loan and car park mortgage
Unsecured installment loans	Installment (non-revolving) loans with a loan type including unsecured installment loan, unsecured tax loan, unsecured short term loan, restructured loans and unsecured decoration loan
Unsecured revolving loans	Revolving loans with a loan type including unsecured revolving credit account and unsecured overdraft (O/D) facility
All revolving loans	All revolving accounts include bankcards and unsecured revolving loans
All non-revolving loans	All auto and installment accounts, excluding mortgages due to the lack of positive balance data in Hong Kong

Data Definitions

DATA CATEGORY	DEFINITION
Total account volumes	Total number of accounts that are open or closed-with-a-balance at quarter end
Total account balances	Total dollar amount of accounts that are open or closed-with-a-balance at quarter end
Total credit lines	Total dollar amount of the credit lines of open revolving-type accounts at quarter end
Total open-to-buy	Total dollar amount of the open-to-buy (open account credit lines minus balances) of open revolving-type accounts at quarter end
Average account balance	Total account balances divided by the number of open-with-a-balance and closed-with-a-balance accounts at quarter end
Average credit line	Total credit lines divided by the total number of open revolving-type accounts with a credit line greater than zero at quarter end
Average open-to-buy	Total open-to-buy divided by the total number of open revolving-type accounts with a credit line greater than zero at quarter end
Unit delinquency rates	Total number of delinquent open and closed accounts at quarter end divided by the total number of open and closed-with-a-balance accounts

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DATA CATEGORY	DEFINITION
Dollar delinquency rates	Total dollar amount of delinquent open and closed accounts at quarter end divided by the dollar balances of open and closed-with-a-balance accounts
Total new account volumes	Total number of new accounts reported opened during the quarter
Total new account balances	Total dollar balances of new accounts reported opened during the calendar quarter, including open and closed-with-a-balance accounts, at quarter end
Total new account credit lines	Total dollar amount of the credit lines of new, open revolving-type accounts reported opened during the calendar quarter at quarter end
Total new account open-to-buy	Total dollar amount of open-to-buy (open account credit lines minus balances) new, open revolving-type accounts reported opened during the calendar quarter at quarter end
Average new account balance	Total new account balances divided by the number of new accounts open-with-a-balance and closed-with-a-balance — reported opened during the calendar quarter
Average new account credit line	Total new account credit lines divided by the total number of new, open revolving-type accounts reported opened during the calendar quarter
Average new account open-to-buy	Total new account open-to-buy divided by the total number of new, open revolving-type accounts — reported opened during the calendar quarter
Number of consumers with access to an active trade	Total number of consumers with access to at least one open revolving-type account, including authorised account users at quarter end
Number of consumers with a balance present	Total number of consumers with at least one open or closed account with a balance greater than zero, not including authorised users, at quarter end
Percentage of borrowers with a delinquent balance	Total number of consumers with at least one open or closed account with a past-due balance greater than zero (30+, 60+, 90+ days past due) divided by the number of consumers with at least one open or closed-with-a-balance account at quarter end
Average number of accounts per consumer	Total number of open and closed-with-a-balance accounts divided by the total number of consumers with at least one open or closed-with-a-balance account at quarter end
Average total balance per consumer, of consumers with a balance	Total dollar balances of all open and closed accounts divided by the number of consumers with at least one open or closed account with a balance at quarter end
Average credit line per consumer, of consumers with a credit line	Total dollar credit lines of all open revolving-type accounts divided by the number of consumers with at least one open account with a credit line greater than zero at quarter end
Average open-to-buy per consumer	Total dollar open-to-buy of all open revolving-type accounts divided by the number of consumers with at least one open account with a credit line greater than zero at quarter end
Number of new collections accounts	Total number of new collections accounts reported during the quarter
Total new collections account dollars	Total dollar amount of new collections accounts reported during the quarter

All the data in dollar amount in the report is in HKD.

Significant Generations

GENERATION	DEFINITION
Baby Boomers	Consumers born 1946 to 1964
Generation X	Consumers born 1965 to 1979
Millennials	Consumers born 1980 to 1994
Generation Z	Consumers born in 1995 onward

Report Generation Timing

Each quarter's data and calculations are generated from the data available on the last day of the quarter. There is a time lag between the date when a new account is opened and when lenders report new accounts to credit reporting companies. As a result of this time lag, a significant number of new accounts opened during a quarter may not yet be reported as of the quarter end date. To enable more accurate and complete reporting of new accounts, we measure all new account counts and balances in this report one quarter in arrears. With this approach, the quarter prior to the current report date reflects the most recent data.

A Note About the Calculation of Total Utilisation

To derive total utilisation, we recommend the following formula:

$$TotalUtilisation = 1 - [\frac{TotalOpen - To - Buy}{TotalCreditLines}]$$

We recommend against calculating utilisation as the ratio of total balance to total credit lines because the total balance measure includes balances on closed accounts that have balances, while total credit lines are zeroed out for closed accounts. Our reasoning is credit lines should only be calculated where credit is actually available; a closed account cannot be used for further purchases and hence, should have a credit line of $0.

All the data in dollar amount in the report is in HKD.

