



# 2023 South Africa Financial Services Summit

The Importance of An Industry Point of View

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### In this session, we will:

- Provide an overview to consumer credit health
- Discuss the overarching themes driving market dynamics across product sets
- Highlight the implications for lenders to consider





## Consumer Credit Health

#### Voice of the Customer (Q2 2023 vs Q2 2022)

 More than half of consumers surveyed believe real-time approval for loans are very important

 For those who do intend on taking additional credit, personal loans and credit cards are the top choices

Household Income **Digital** Bills and Capability Consumer **Sentiments** Q2 2023 **Product Credit and Preference Alternative Credit: Buy Now Pay** Later

 The number of households recording an increases to their household income has improved marginally year-over-year

> 1 in 3 consumers surveyed are expected to delve into their savings to

pay current bills and loan repayments

**Paying** 

Loans

Cost of

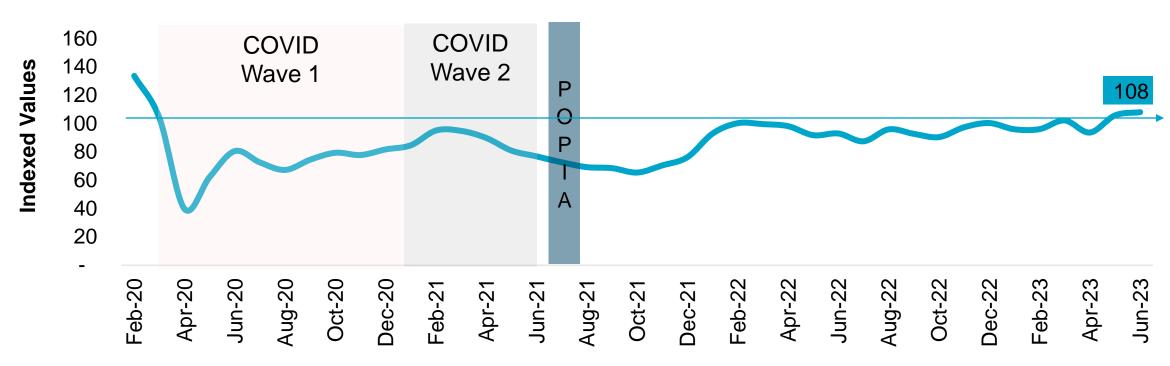
**Appetite** 

 Majority of consumers surveyed are not expected to take on additional credit or refinance existing credit in the coming year

 Awareness of BNPL services are relatively high in SA about 2 in 3 consumers have heard of these alternative solutions

#### Consumer demand for new credit is at pre-pandemic levels (pending)

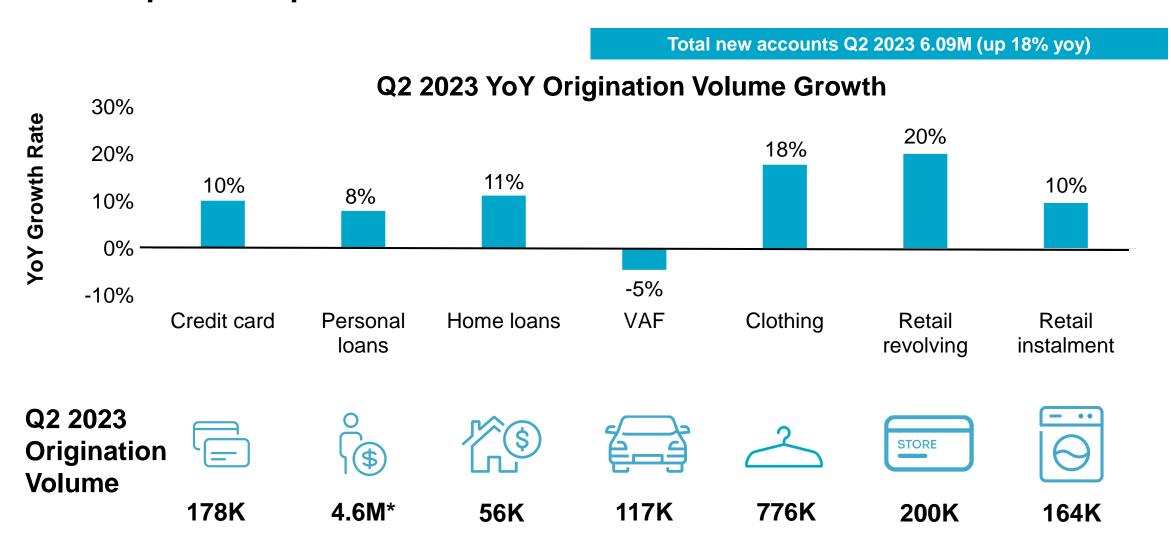
#### **Credit Enquiry Volume – All Financial Services products**



Indexed to 2019 Monthly Average Enquiry Volume



## Lenders are meeting the rise in demand for new credit, especially for consumption-led products

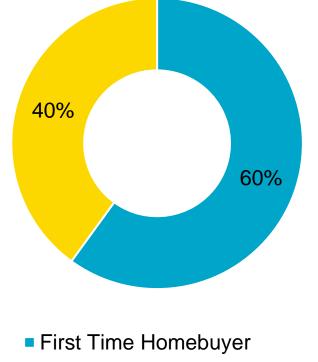




### Growth in originations primarily driven by younger consumers, new-tocredit participation remains laggard

Origination Distribution By Age Origination Distribution New-To-Credit vs Established 9.1% 14.1% % of Consumers 29.3% 26.5% 40% 90.8% 92.7% 94.6% 94.2% 94.4% 45.7% 53.7% 13.7% 7.3% 7.9% 5.8% 5.6% 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2022 Q2 2023 Q2 ■ Gen Z Millennials New-To-Credit Established

Home Loan Origination Split



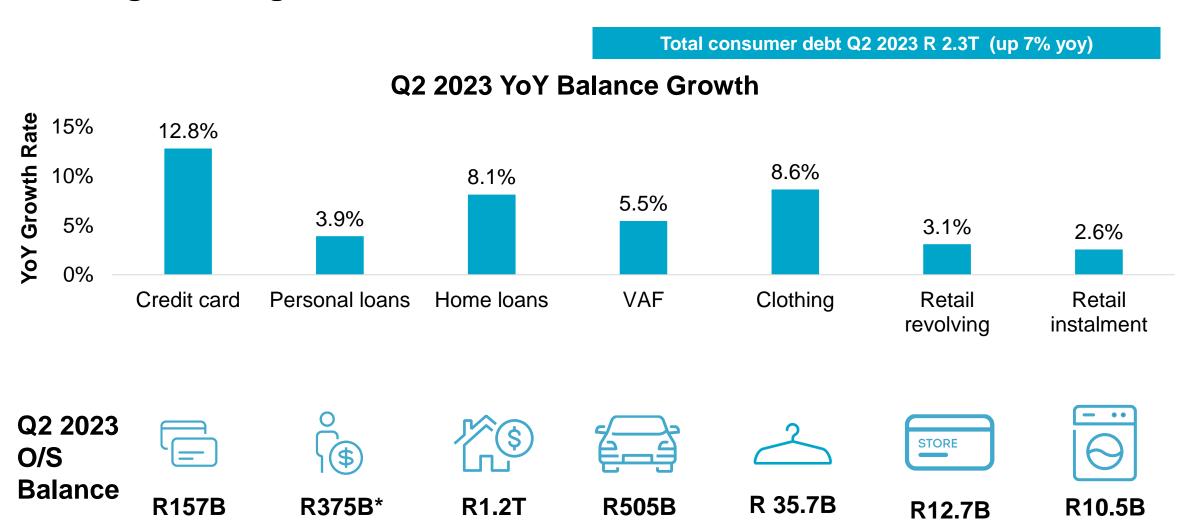


■ Baby Boomers

Non-First Time Homebuyer

■ Gen X

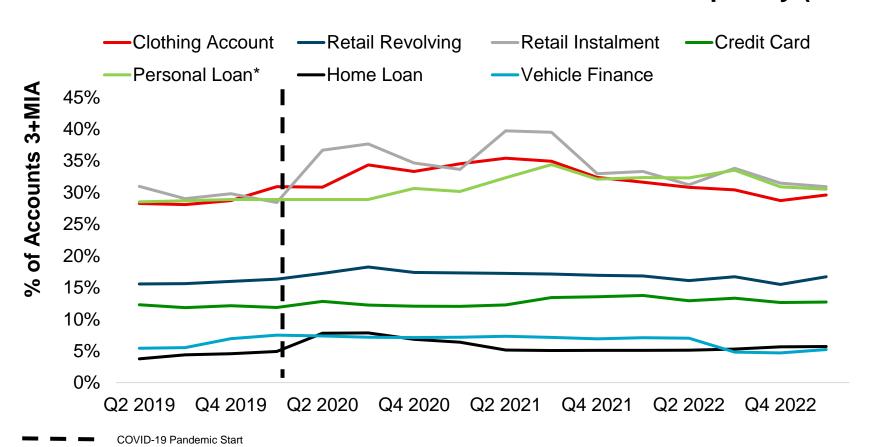
## Consumers are leveraging credit and hence overall balances have seen significant growth





## While overall performance indicates marginal improvement, recent growth in credit activity is potentially muting the delinquency picture

#### Q1 2023 Account-Level Delinquency (3+MIA)

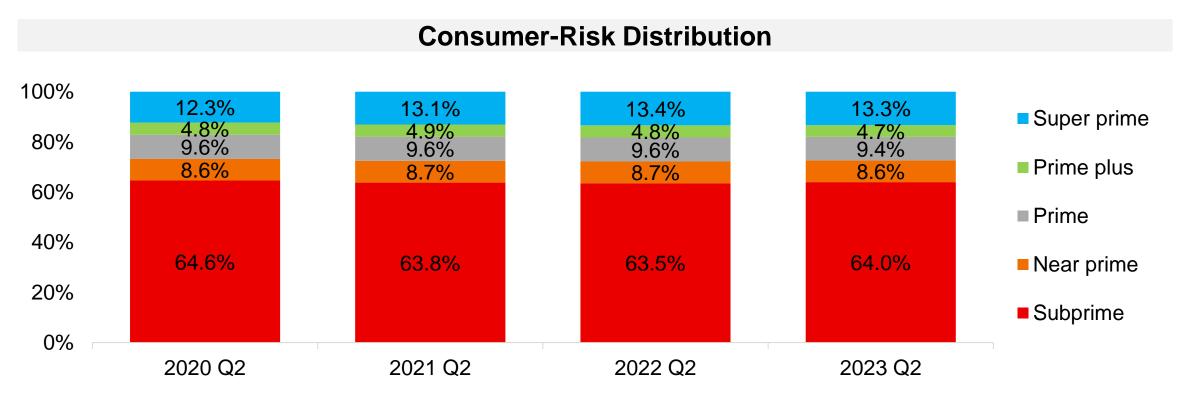


Product	Q2 2023	YoY BPS
Clothing Account	30.0%	-80bps
Credit Card	12.4%	-60bps
Personal Loan	35.0%	30bps
Vehicle Finance	5.5%	-160bps
Home Loan	6.7%	120bps



#### Consumer scores remained steady— signs of a resilient market

#### **Q2 Risk Distribution of Credit Active South African Consumers**



<sup>\*</sup>Reflective of credit active population with a credit score

CreditVision™ risk score:

Subprime 0-625; Near prime 626-655; Prime 656-695; Prime plus 696-720; Super prime 721–999



#### To summarise consumer credit health trends:

Trend	Indicator	Insights
Consumer demand and supply		<ul> <li>Consumer demand has recovered to pre-pandemic levels</li> <li>Originations showed an improved picture, with some verticals remaining below pre-pandemic levels, however lender appetite has widened over recent quarters.</li> </ul>
Consumer behaviour and performance		<ul> <li>Continued interest rate hikes are impacting secured lending balances.</li> <li>Credit performance improved compared to the prior year due to significant growth in the denominator (i.e. total accounts)</li> </ul>
Consumer scores		<ul> <li>Consumer credit scores remained relatively consistent to the prior year, which reflects the continued resilience amongst the credit active population.</li> </ul>



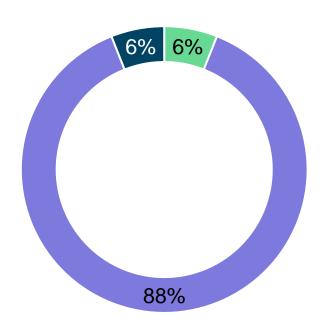
# **Clothing Accounts**

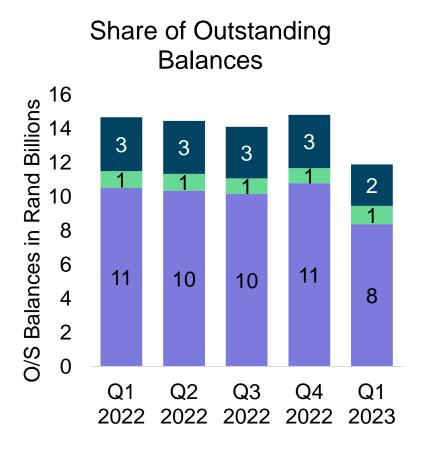
	Q1 2023	YoY Growth	Q2 2023	YoY Growth
Origination Limit (New)	R3.2B	38%	R5.5B	92%
Origination Volume	689,138	36%	776,211	18%
Average Balances	R2,297	6%	R2,312	4%
No. of Consumers	15.6M	0.1%	15.8M	4%
Performance 3+MIA Accounts	4.5M	-2%	4.6M	-0.8%
Performance 3+ MIA Balance	R10.1B	-3%	R10.3B	-0.6%

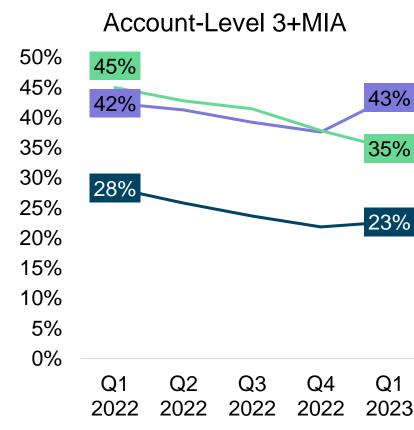


## Majority of consumers with a retail account have limited access to the breadth of products. Cross-sell and upsell opportunities exist

**Consumer Distribution** 







Clothing Account Only

Retail Revolving Only

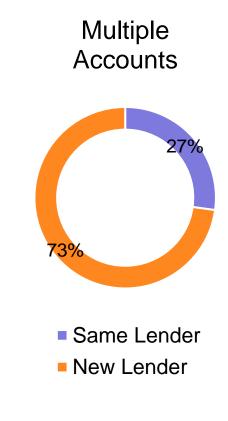
Clothing and Retail Revolving



## Upsell opportunity: Identify lifestyle needs for consumers with single accounts

	Single Account
Share of Originations	79%
Opening Limit	R4,285
Share of Active Accounts	66%
Average Limit	R3,684
Average Balance	R1,531
Share of Consumers	81%
Borrowers age <30	87%
Share of Score <=655	71%

-	Multiple Accounts
į	21%
i i	R4,901
I I	34%
l	R 4,369
ŀ	R2,010
ŀ	19%
į.	13%
	29%
Ĺ.	



CreditVision™ risk score:

**Subprime 0-625; Near prime 626-655;** Prime 656-695; Prime plus 696-720; Super prime 721–999



### Cross-sell Opportunity: Identify consumers eligible for an upgrade

Top Clothing Account*		Retail Revolving Account	
R12,058	Average Limit Assigned	R12,022	
R4,385	Average Balance	R6,345	A partian of 200K
626	Average Score	762	A portion of 300K consumers may be eligible for an
1.3M	No. of Consumers	1.9M	upgrade
76%	% Share ever in 3+ MIA	46%	
312,355	Number of Performing Consumers	990,613	

<sup>\*</sup>Top Clothing Account by value for consumers with multiple clothing accounts and do not have a retail revolving account





# A Need To Educate and An Opportunity To Cross and Upsell

- The prevalence of single clothing account holding consumers in South Africa suggests substantial room to <u>diversify and</u> <u>expand</u> consumer's credit portfolios.
- ➤ High serious-delinquency rates among clothing account holders may <u>hinder</u> their credit portfolio diversification and growth.
- Implementing <u>robust financial education</u> and <u>proactive risk</u> <u>management</u> strategics can reduce delinquencies and support upward progression for clothing account holders.
- ➤ High-performing top-of-wallet clothing account holders present an **opportunity for upgrading** to retail revolving products, promoting upward mobility.

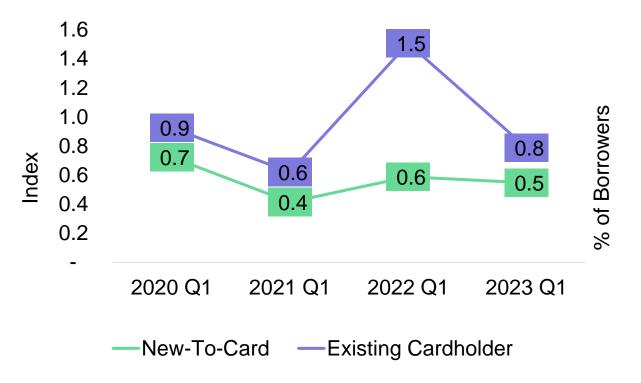
# **Credit Cards**

	Q1 2023	YoY Growth	Q2 2023	YoY Growth
Origination Limit	R4.9B	28%	R4.8B	8%
Origination Volume	175,836	27%	178,377	10%
Average Balances	R22,473	8%	R22,745	7%
No. of Consumers	6.7M	7%	6.7M	4%
Performance 3+MIA Volume	873K	-0.5%	856K	-0.6%
Performance 3+ MIA Balance	R29B	-1%	R27.5B	-2%

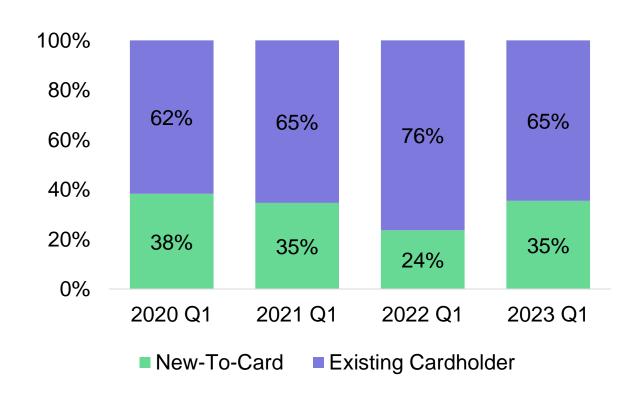


## Card growth primarily driven by existing cardholders,

## Year-Over-Year Originations Indexed to 2019 Volume by Borrower Type



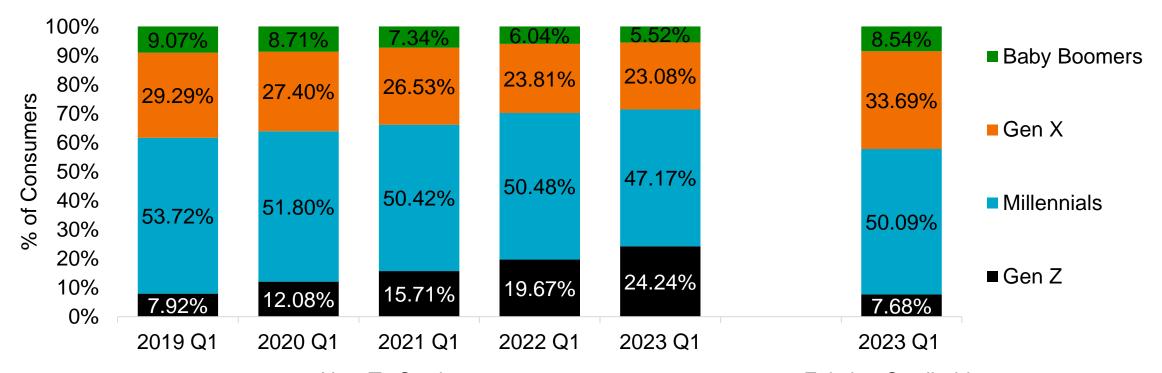
#### **Distribution by Borrower Type**





## Gen Z consumers are gaining share in the credit card market, making frictionright digital experience a critical consideration

Q1 Origination Distribution By Generation



New To Card

**Existing Cardholders** 

TransUnion age distribution:

Gen Z (Born 1995 – 2010); Millennials (Born 1980-1994); Gen X (Born 1965-1979); Baby Boomers (Born

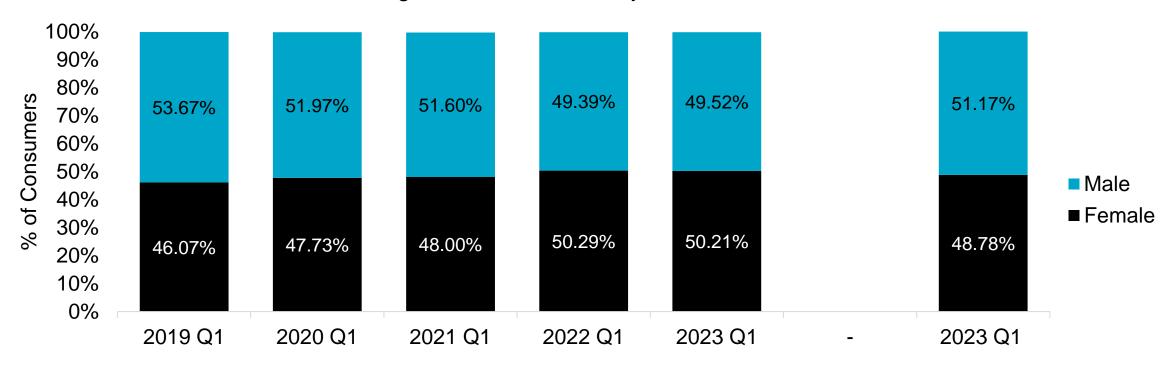
1946-1964); Silent (Born Pre-1946)

New to card: Opening of first-ever cards



# Female borrowers comprise a significant share of new entrants in the card marketplace: Ensure your offerings are relevant

Q1 Origination Distribution By Gender



**New To Card** 

**Existing Cardholders** 



## Consumers entering the card market are riskier than their counterparts, indicating the need to leverage enhanced underwriting models

Q1 Origination Distribution By Risk

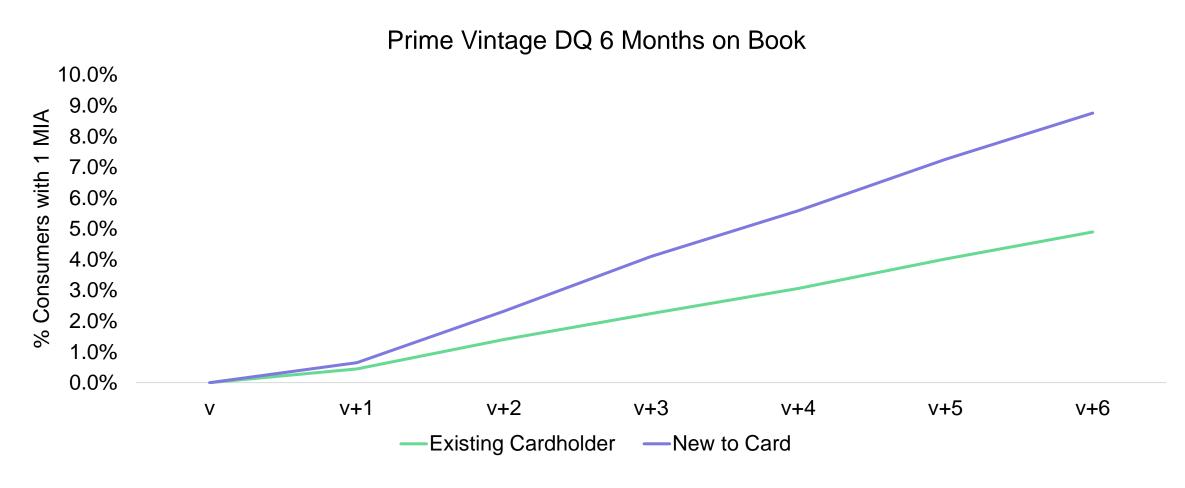


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# Existing cardholders has more experience in credit cards, and they performed better than new to card consumers





# Growth Potential Exists In Targeting New-ToCard Consumers



- ➤ Emerging Gen Z influence: The rapid growth of Gen Z borrowers signals the need for tailored products, services. Addressing their unique requirements could unlock new market potential.
- Gender dynamics & engagement: The rise in female participation, particularly among new-to-card borrowers, requires lenders to <u>refine</u> their outreach and communication strategies to effectively cater to this demographic.
- ➤ Value of Credit Experience: Delinquency rates show the advantage of credit familiarity. This underscores the opportunity to develop <u>educational resources</u> or initiatives to guide newer borrowers, potentially <u>reducing</u> <u>future delinquencies</u> and improving risk scores.

## Personal Loans

**Clothing Accounts** 

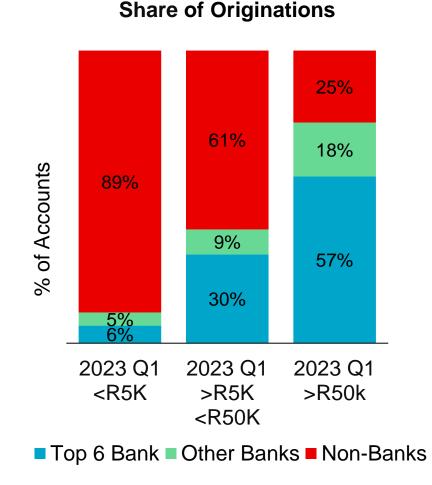




## Majority of personal loan consumers carry lower ticket loans, primarily dominated by non-bank lenders

Share of Active Loans
Total Loan Originations Q1
Share of Originations
Number of Consumers
Share of Consumers
Borrowers age <30
Share of Score <=655

<5k Loan Amount	>5k < 50k Loan Amount	> 50k Loan Amount
3.9M	5.3M	3.1M
3.0M	864K	216K
73.6%	21.2%	5.3%
2.5M	816K	212K
71.1%	22.9%	5.9%
76.9%	19.6%	3.4%
70%	23.1%	4.9%
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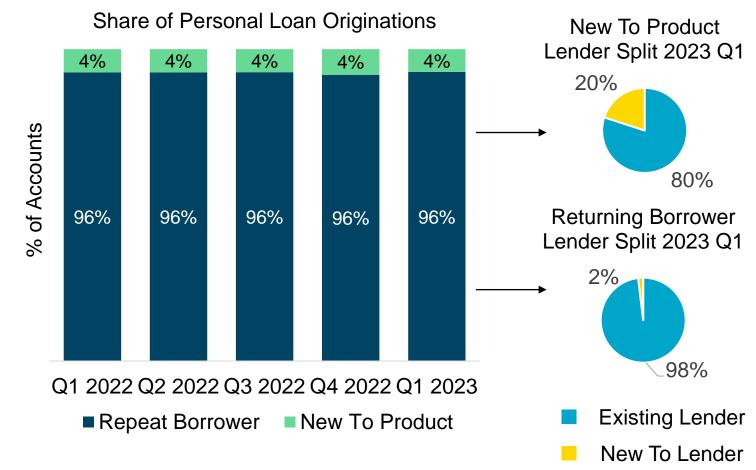


As at Q1 2023



# Repeat borrowers comprise significant share and demonstrate loyalty, representing upsell opportunity

**Customer Type Description New-To-Product** No Personal Loan in last 5 years Had Personal **New-To-Lender** Loan but first-time with lender Existing borrower **Repeat Borrower** returning

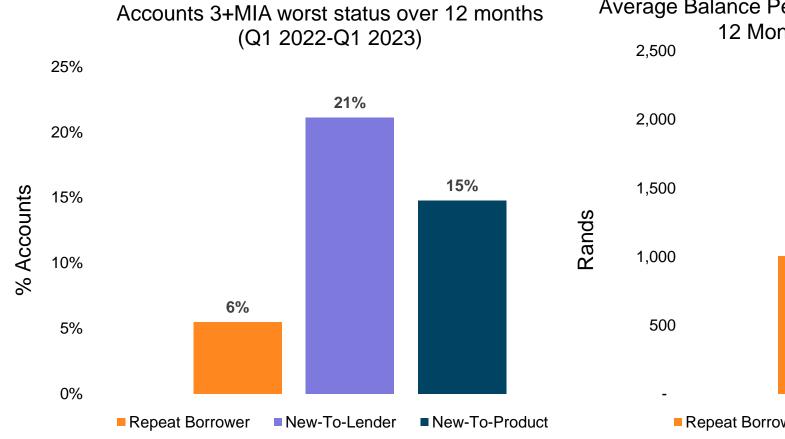


<5k Loan Amount Segment

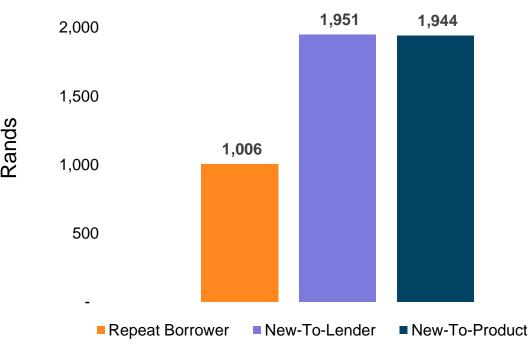
Existing borrower: Had Personal Loan products within last 5 years, and took on new personal loan with a lender that had provided them with personal loans before



## Given healthy performance, lenders need to predict and capture wallet share of repeat borrowers



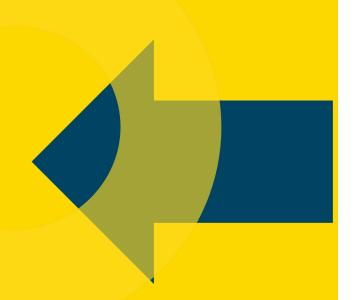
Average Balance Per Accounts 3+MIA worst status over 12 Months (Q1 2022-Q1 2023)



<5k Loan Amount Segment



# Repeat Borrowers Generate Significant Value



- A substantial <u>majority</u> of both <u>repeat borrowers</u> and borrowers new to personal loans tend to choose lenders with whom they have existing relationships.
- Lenders should leverage the strong loyalty factor that exists within the market, **building on existing relationships** and focusing efforts on both retention strategies for current borrowers and onboarding strategies that tie into their existing product offerings to entice new borrowers (a.k.a. **bundling**),
- Our findings indicate the need for <u>careful risk management</u> when dealing with new-to-lender and new-to-product borrowers. While these borrowers tend to carry higher balances, they also represent greater risk of defaults.
- Lenders should employ comprehensive risk assessment measures, offer robust <u>financial education</u> to new borrowers, and develop strategies to <u>manage and recover</u> delinquent accounts effectively

### **Voice of the Customer Q3 (Looking forward)**

 More than half of consumer surveyed do not expect to make vehicle purchases within the next three month

 1 in 3 consumers opted for an existing traditional lender where they have existing products, familiarity leads to loyalty

 Despite the marginal increases to household income experienced by some consumers, most believe their Household household income levels are not keeping up with inflation Income and Inflation One in five consumers attributed Large Income changes to household income to **Purchases** Changes starting a new business Consumer **Sentiments** Lender Q3 2023 preference South African consumers are quite Views on when divided about recession, more than 1 in Recession applying How are 3 believe we are currently in one for new vou digital loan preparing for a possible More than 2 in 3 consumer surveyed expect to reduce recession

their spending, particularly discretionary spending



# Resilient growth observed in the credit market amid headwinds, strategic engagement of new-to-credit consumers for sustainability





#### **Younger Participation**

Younger Gen Z borrowers the next growth engine as they begin to take greater share of new business volumes



#### **New-To-Credit**

New-To-Credit share of originations remain lower than prior years, presenting an opportunity to tap into unserved markets



#### **Repeat Borrowers**

An opportunity exists for personal loan providers to upsell higher ticket loans to repeat borrowers

