

# Fundamental Study on Consumer and Vehicle Financing



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### Background to the study



#### **General information**

The members of the Bankenfachverband (German Association of Credit Banks) finance private consumer and commercial investments, the larger share being comprised of car financing.

The purpose of this study is to provide information regarding the awareness of various forms of finance, consumer attitudes as well as actual consumer behaviour in relation to the use of consumer credit for 2012.

One particular focus of this will be car financing.

Other aspects surveyed included attitudes to loans, awareness and intentions to use as well as detailed results about Payment protection insurance as well as financing in retail trade.





### Study design Sample



#### **Survey method**

Written survey, supporting study: GfK financial market panel

#### **Target group**

Representative sample of German households up to 75 years old

#### Surveyed area

Federal Republic of Germany

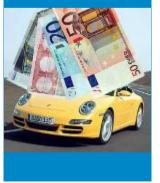
#### **Sample**

n = 1,656 (sample), the results were subsequently weighted

#### **Survey period**

18/07/2012 to 07/08/2012







### Study design





n = 649 credit users all interviewees who used at least one form

of financing

**n = 1,007 non-credit users** all interviewees who did not use any form of

financing

**n = 1,425 car owners** all interviewees who own at least one car

n = 365 car owners all interviewees who are car owners and who (with financing) have financed at least one of their cars

n = 1,060 car owners all those surveyed who are car owners but who (without financing) did not use financing

Captive banks manufacturer-affiliated banks

Non-captive banks multi-vendor banks





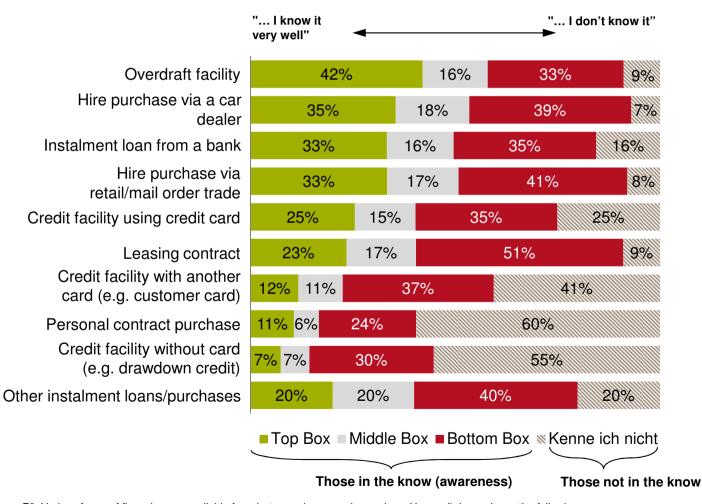


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### Awareness of and familiarity with forms of financing All those surveyed



The awareness of specific forms of financing varies guite widely.

The more traditional. established products are known by name to most of those surveyed.



Awareness = Those surveyed know the form of financing at least by name ("I know it very well"... "I know it only by name")

Familiarity = Those surveyed know the form of financing well or very well (top box values)

**Top Box** (4+5) = 1 know it well/ I know it very well Middle Box (3) = I have indeed heard **Bottom Box** (1+2) = I know it only

by name . I know little about it

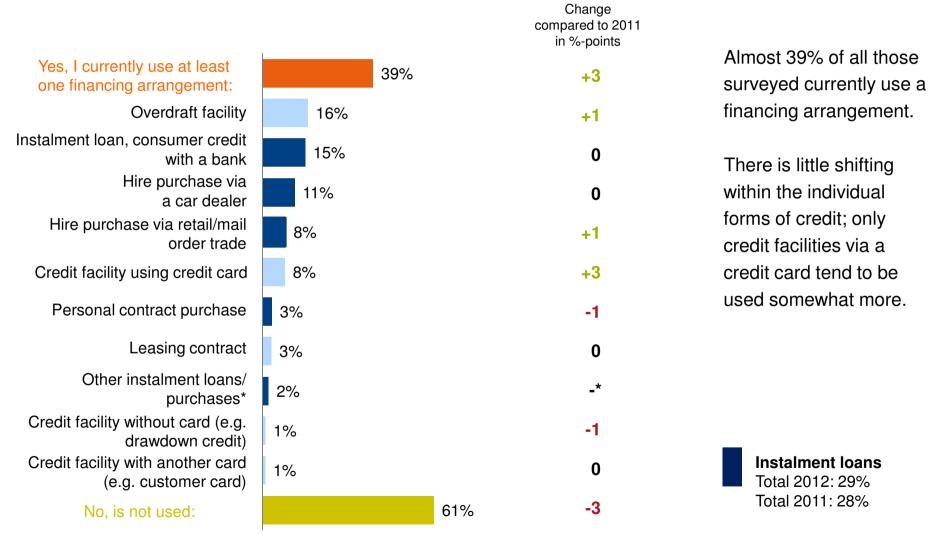


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### Credit use All those surveyed



F3a: Are you currently using one of the following forms of credit / financing?

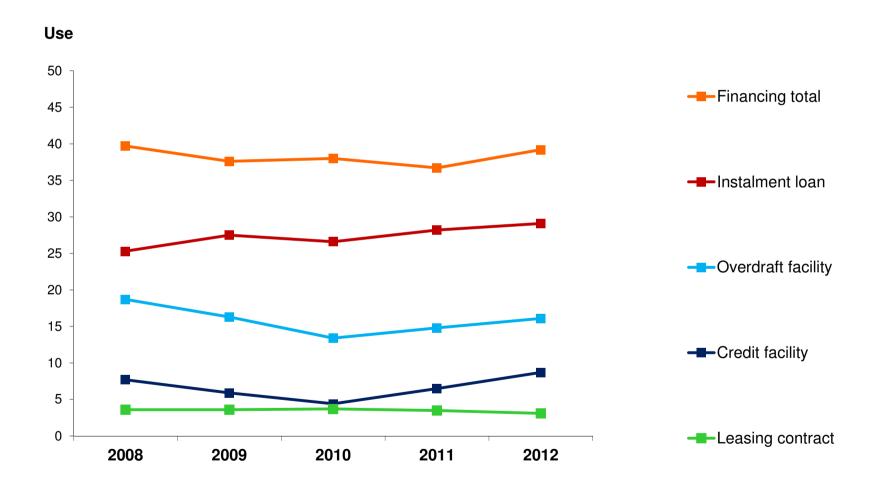
Basis: all those surveyed n = 1,656 excl. no response; \*new in 2012; rounding-off differences possible

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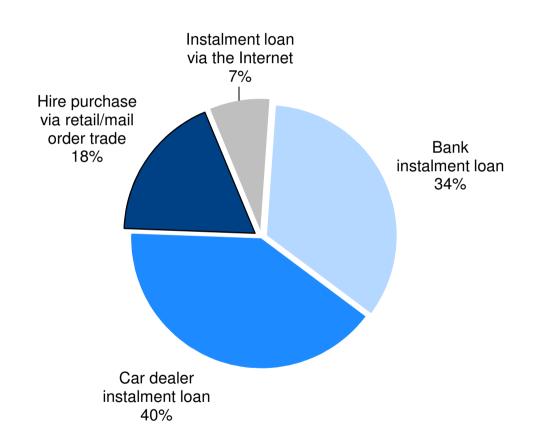
#### Credit use

All those surveyed / Wave comparison / Selection of specific forms of financing





### Distribution of the individual forms of credit Credit users

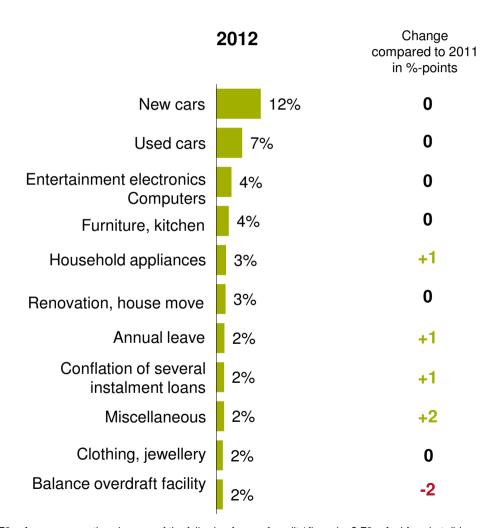


34% of all instalment loans are arranged via the bank, 7% are arranged via the internet.

In total, a user of instalment loans currently has 1.7 different forms of credit (of those described).



### Purpose – General All those surveyed



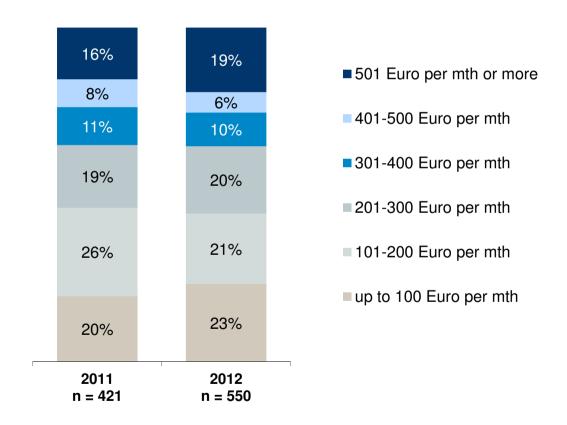
12% of all those surveyed use a credit arrangement to finance a new car, 7% use a credit arrangement for a used car.

There are few differences discernible comparison to the previous year.

F3a: Are you currently using one of the following forms of credit / financing? F3c: And for what did you use your current credit arrangement(s)? Basis: all those surveyed, n= 1,656, excl. no response.



### Credit use – Amount of instalment payments Sub-group of credit users



The average monthly instalment amount has increased slightly. On average it is currently € 299 per month.

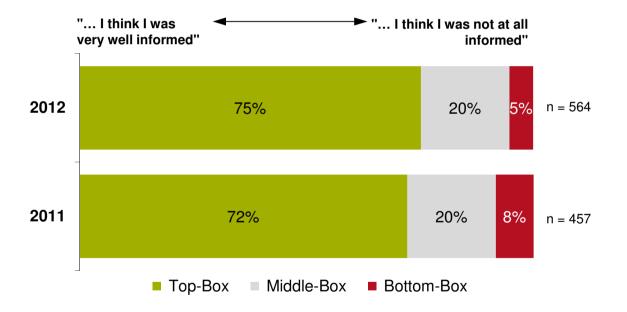
Amount of the average instalment payments:

2012: € 299 2011: € 287



### Credit terms and conditions Sub-group of credit users

When arranging this credit, how well do you feel you were informed by your bank or savings bank about the terms and conditions of the credit?



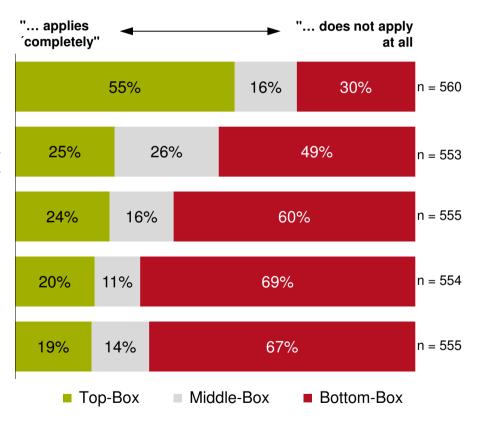
75% of all credit users thought they had been very well or well informed about the terms and conditions of the credit when arranging the credit.

This ratio is higher compared to the previous year.



### Credit use – statements concerning the most recently arranged credit Sub-group of credit users

I arranged the credit because I needed the product urgently but did not have enough money available for it I thought it was good to have the product now but pay for it later I arranged a loan to benefit from advantageous financing terms and conditions. I now invest my money in other ways. I could have also paid cash for my last purchase. But paying by credit was easier and more comfortable. I took a spontaneous decision to arrange a credit.



55% of all credit users arranged the credit because they needed the product urgently but did not have enough money available for it.

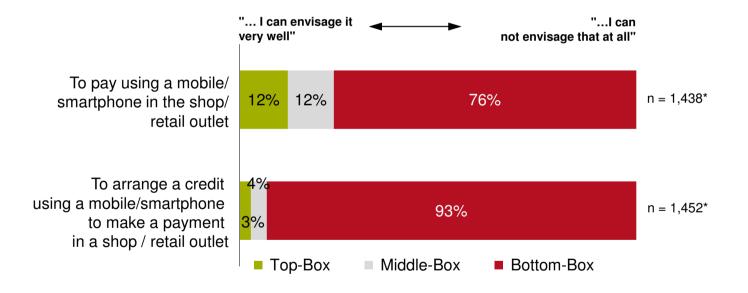
One quarter (24%) first and foremost took advantage of the beneficial conditions.

Only one-fifth (19%) of those surveyed entered into a credit arrangement spontaneously.



### Payment using mobile phone/smartphone All those surveyed

In some shops/retail outlets it is already possible to pay using a mobile phone /smartphone. To what extent could you envisage using the following options?



Somewhat more than one in ten people currently can envisage using a mobile phone or smartphone in future to make a payment in a shop.

On the other hand, only a few people could envisage arranging credit via mobile or smartphone in 2012 — the figures are stable in comparison to the previous year.

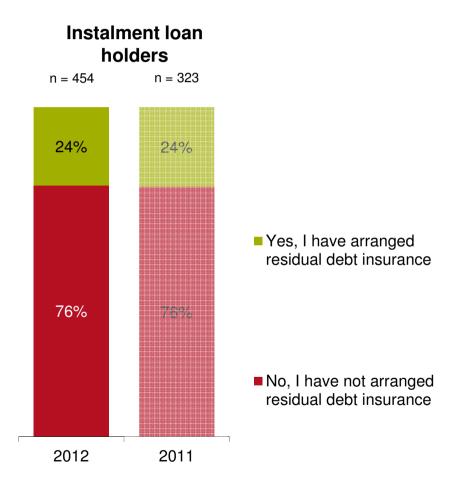


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### Arrangement of Payment protection insurance Instalment loan recipients

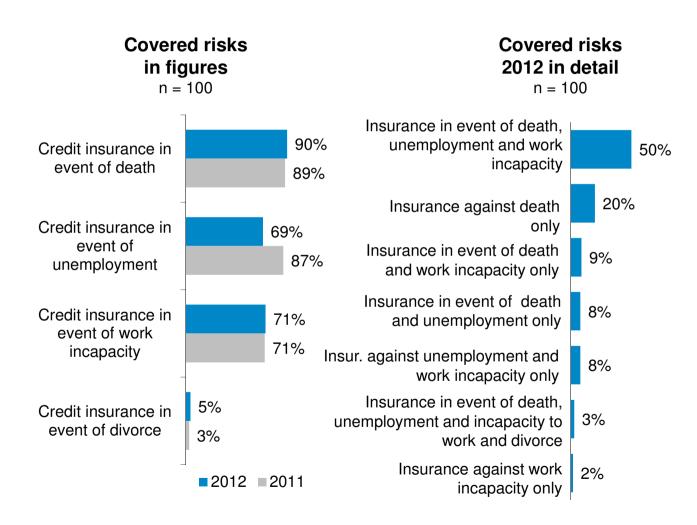


24% of instalment loan recipients arranged payment protection insurance with their credit.

The proportion has remained stable over the last two years.



### Arrangement of Payment protection insurance Holders of Payment protection insurance



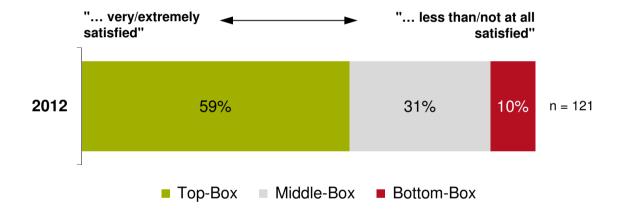
The majority of Payment protection insurance policies contain a combination of the risks "death, work incapacity and unemployment".

Striking: Insuring the loan against unemployment is currently declining.



### Credit terms and conditions Sub-group of credit users

### Satisfaction with the arranged Payment protection insurance



In all, some 59% of all holders of Payment protection insurance are very or even extremely satisfied with the product.

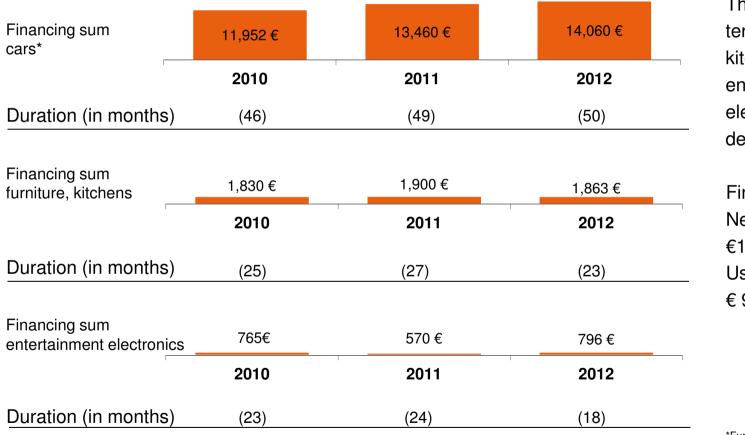


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### Financing in retail trade – amounts and lengths of term All those surveyed



The length of the credit terms for furniture and kitchens and entertainment electronics has decreased.

Financing:
New cars:
€15,158 (48 months)
Used cars:
€ 9,109 (51 months)

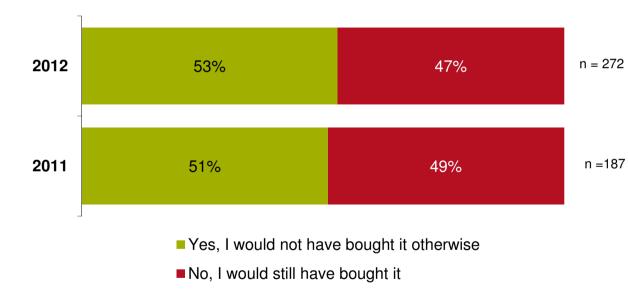
\*Funds from new and used cars

F18.a. Do you have current financing arrangements for one or more purchases made via mail order / retail outlets or car dealer (see Question 9. a.)? Please state, which of the following purchases you made using financing. F18.b. If yes, what was the financed sum in each case? If you have made several purchases in one category (e.g. entertainment electronics, computer), please state the amount for the most recent purchase in each case. F18.c. And over how many months is the financing arranged? Basis n=1,656 excl. no response, "other" not shown © GfK 2012 | GfK Finanzmarktforschung | 2012

## Financing in retail trade – influence on purchase decision All those surveyed



### Did the option of financing influence your purchase decision?



Without the financing option in the retail outlet, 53% of financed purchases would not have been made. (previous year: 51%).

F18d: Did the availability of financing influence your purchase decision, i.e. the decision to buy or not to buy? Basis: all those surveyed, excl. no response



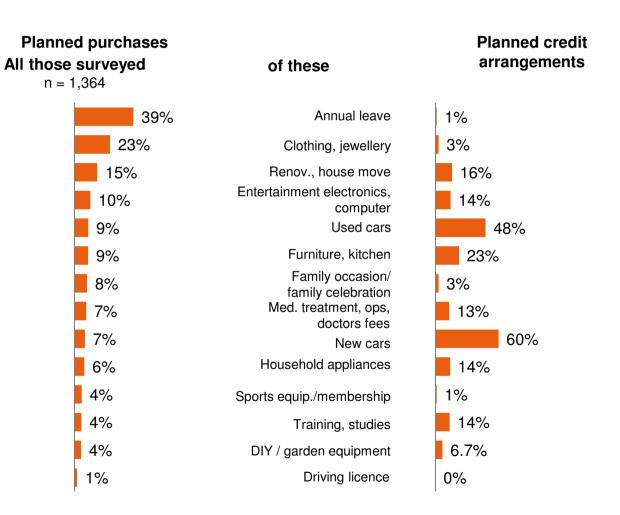
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### Planned acquisitions/outlays as well as credit arrangements/verband within the next 24 months



Planners of purchase in question



More than half of the customers intending to purchase a new car within the next 24 months can already envisage using a loan in order to do so.

F19a: Are you planning one or more of the following named acquisitions or outlays in the next 24 months? F19b: If you are planning a purchase: Can you, in principle, envisage arranging credit for this (e.g. an instalment loan or credit facility, overdraft facility)? Basis: planners in the respective group, excl. no response.

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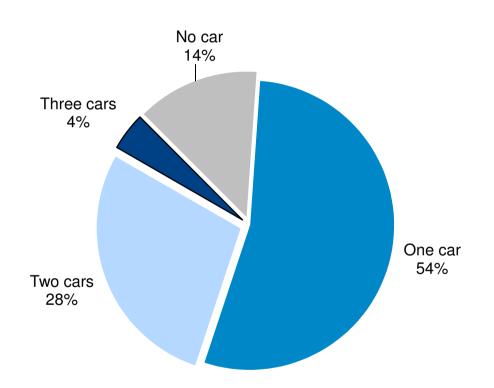


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### Car ownership All those surveyed



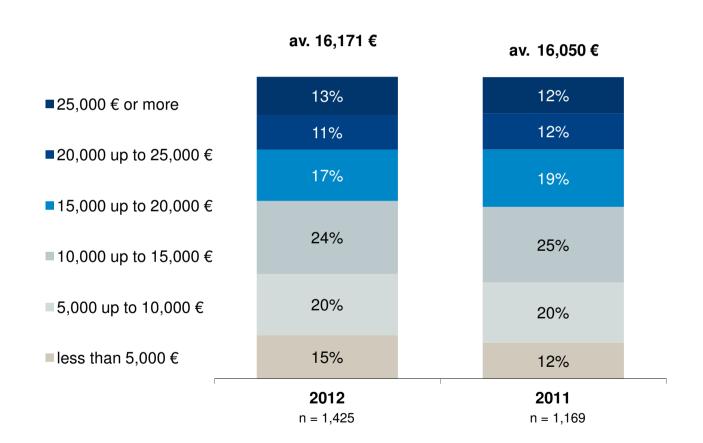
A household on average currently owns 1.2 cars.

But: 14% of all households do not own any (private) car.



### Purchase costs - total car owners

#### **Purchasing costs**



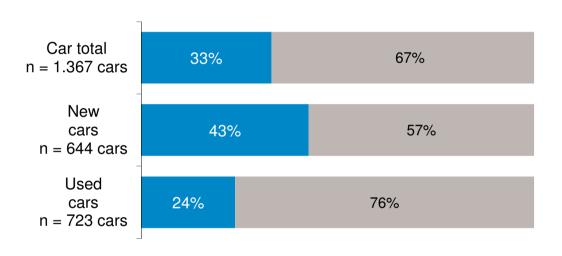
The acquisition costs for new and used cars are very stable compared to 2011.

Just over 16,170 Euros is currently invested in a car.



### Ratio of financed cars Car owners

#### **Proportion of financed cars (incl. leasing or Personal contract purchase)**



Car owners with financing with bank, with car dealership, leasing or personal contract purchase

■ Car owners without financing

43% of all new cars are financed; this figure is 24% for used cars.

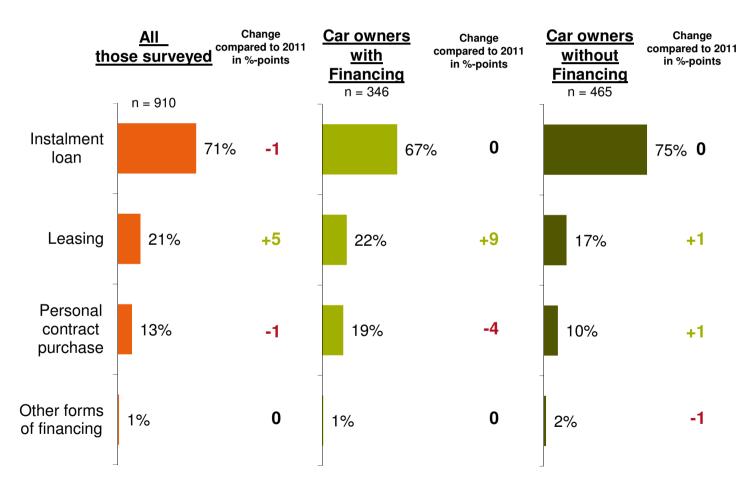


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### Preferred forms of financing for new cars Selected sub-groups: excl. persons declining credit

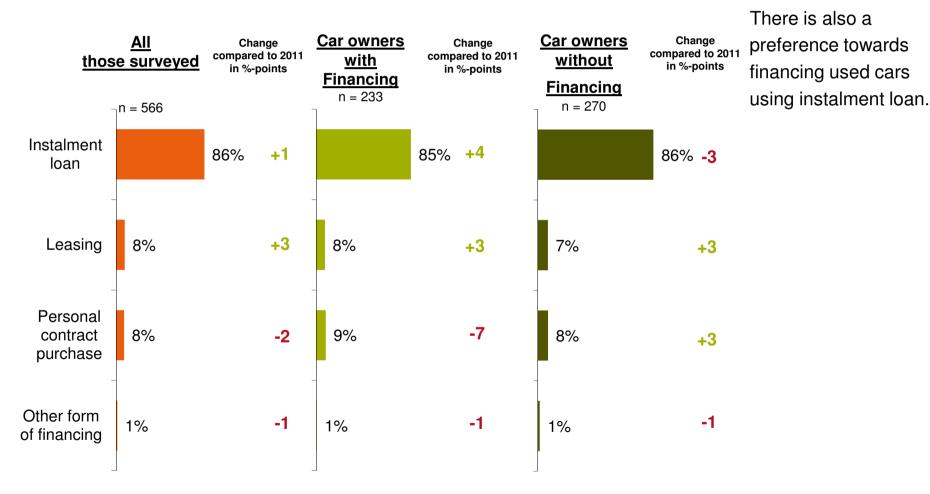


There is a preference towards financing new cars using instalment loan. However leasing is rapidly gaining in popularity – an increase of 9 percentage points has been recorded here.

F32a: Consider for a moment that you are planning to purchase a new car. What form of financing would you prefer in this case? Basis: excl. no response



### Preferred forms of financing for used cars Selected sub-groups: excl. persons declining credit



F32b: And what form of financing would you prefer when purchasing a used car? Basis: excl. no response



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### Summary – Forms of financing



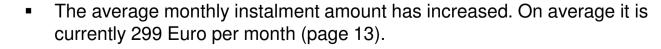
#### Awareness of various forms of financing

 The awareness of specific forms of financing varies widely. The more traditional, established products are known at least by name to most of those surveyed (page 7).





- Almost 39% of all those surveyed currently use financing. The aggregate of this ratio is higher compared to the previous year. Credit facilities via a credit card was used by 8% of those questioned. This is 3 percentage points more than in the previous year (page 9).
- The stability of the market is also underpinned by the purposes of the individual credit arrangements as expressed by those surveyed. 12% of all those surveyed use a new car credit arrangement, while 7% use credit for a used car. Credit arrangements for entertainment electronics and furniture remain at a moderate level (page 12).







### Summary – Forms of financing



### **Current use of various forms of financing**

- 75% of all credit users thought they had been very well or well informed about the terms and conditions of the credit when entering the agreement (page 14).
- 55% of all credit users stated that they had arranged the credit because they needed the product urgently but lacked the necessary money for it. One quarter (24%) first and foremost took advantage of the beneficial conditions. Only onefifth (19%) of those surveyed entered into a credit arrangement spontaneously (page 15).





### Summary – Payment protection insurance



#### Payment protection insurance

• 24% of instalment loan recipients arranged Payment protection insurance with their loan - the proportion has remained stable during the last two years (page 18). The majority of Payment protection insurance policies contain a combination of the risks "death, work incapacity and unemployment". Striking: Insuring loans against the risk of becoming unemployed is currently decreasing. This reflects the (still) positive situation within the employment market (page 19).



- The demand for financing continues to grow. On the other hand, the lengths of credit periods for furniture and kitchen and entertainment electronics have decreased (page 22).
- The availability of financing particularly influenced the decision to purchase in the vehicle sector. Vehicles are currently financed over 50 months on average (page 22).
- But in other sectors too, financing plays a crucial role for a good one half of those surveyed (page 23).





### Summary – Future use



#### Future use of various forms of financing

- 39% of all those surveyed are planning to take a holiday within the next 24 months; 23% want to purchase clothes or jewellery, 15% can envisage a renovation. The future plans are very similar across the individual target groups (financers/non-financers) (page 25).
- Many customers currently regard arranging credit most probably for new and used cars (page 25). More than every second customer intending to purchase a new car within the next 24 months can already envisage using a loan in order to do so.



### Summary – Financing of current cars



#### **Financing of current cars**

- 86% of all households own at least one car; 32% have more than one. A household on average currently owns 1.2 cars. 50% of cars were purchased new, 50% had one previous owner (page 27/29).
- The acquisition costs for new and used cars are very similar to those recorded for 2011. Just over € 16,170 are currently invested in a car (page 28). The financed proportions are still relatively high - 43% of all new cars are financed; for used cars this figure is 24% (page 29).



### Attitudes to financing

 With new cars, there is a preference towards instalment loans. However, leasing has registered an increase in 9 percentage points (page 31).





### Summary – Overview of key figures

Extrapolation based on 33.2 million households\* with 56.0 million persons



### Use of credit arrangements in general

•	Users of at least one financing arrangement:	21.9 million
•	Instalment loan with a bank:	8.5 million
•	Overdraft facility (users):	9.0 million
•	Hire purchase via retail trade:	4.5 million
•	Credit facility via a credit card:	4.4 million



### **Car financing arrangements**

Total current car financing arrangements in 2012:	14.5 million
<ul> <li>Newly arranged car financing arrangements in 2012:</li> </ul>	1.2 million
- of which, new car financings:	0.6 million
- of which, used car financings:	0.6 million

\*private, independently financing, German households with head of household between 18 and 75 years old



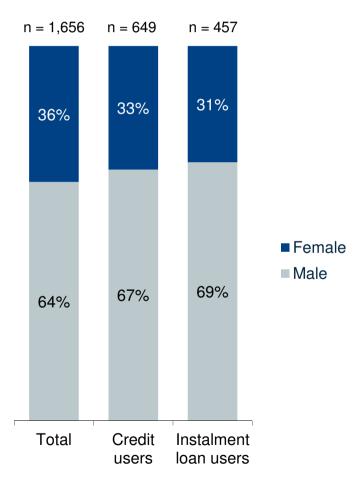
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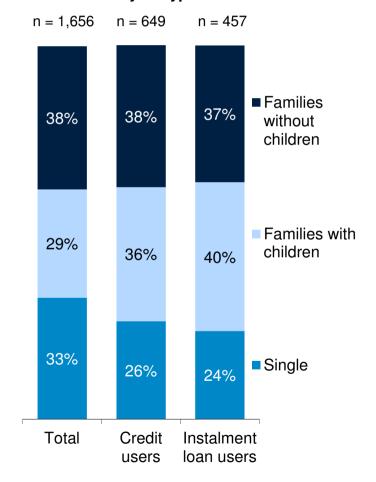


### Statistics - gender and marital status Credit users, total, instalment loan users

#### Gender of head of household



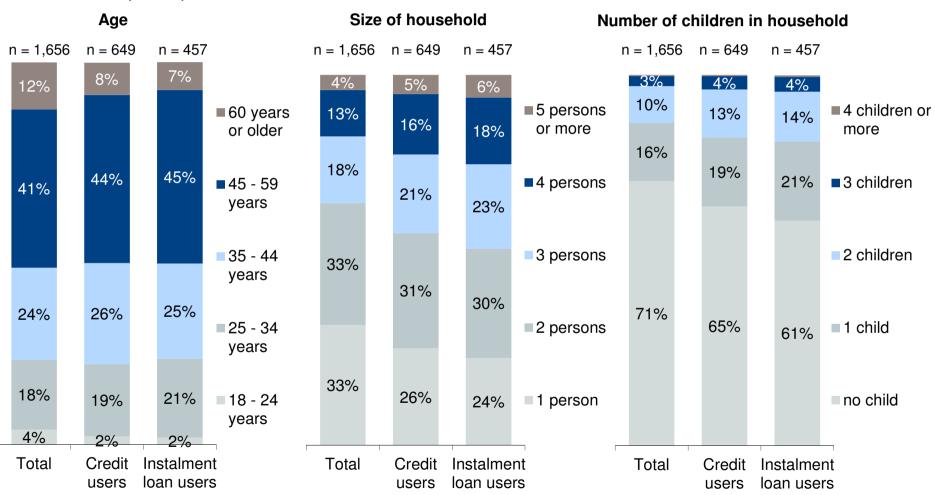
#### Life cycle type





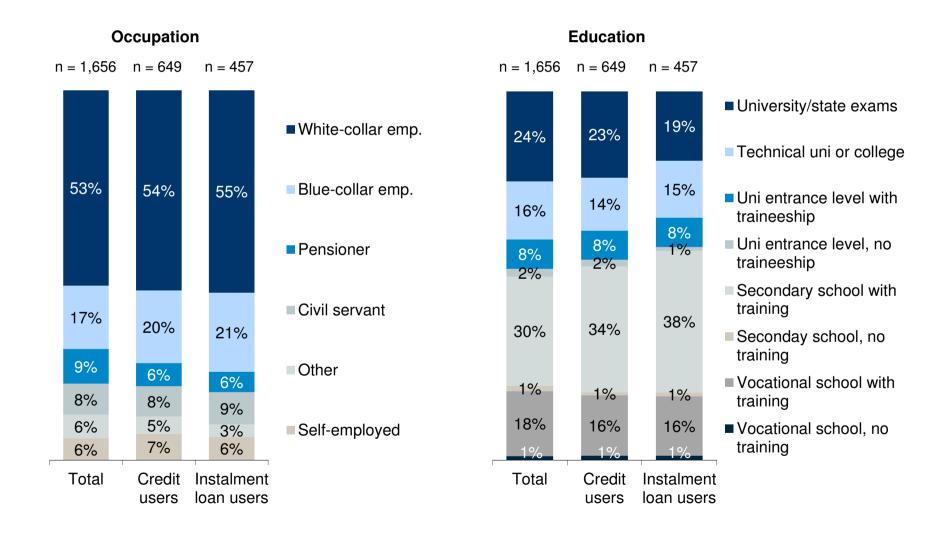
### Statistics- age, size of household, number of children in household

Credit users, total, instalment loan users





### Statistics - occupation and education Credit users, total, instalment loan users





### Statistics- net household income Credit users, total, instalment loan users

#### Net household income

