

Revolving consumer credit fell sharply in November

Article

The news: Revolving consumer credit decreased at an annualized rate of 12% in November, per the Federal Reserve.

This is in sharp contrast to the prior two months: Revolving consumer credit increased 13.4% in October and 1.6% in September.

What this means: This dropoff in revolving credit deviates from the [trend we have been seeing](#) where consumers are still spending but are struggling to pay off their credit card balances due to sky-high interest rates and diminished savings.

Instead, this data suggests consumers may be starting to prioritize paying off their balances—in part by pulling back on spending.

Our take: While this unexpected decline in revolving credit is noteworthy, one month of data isn't enough to decipher how consumer financial health will be moving forward.

- APRs are [likely not easing up any time soon](#), which could limit how quickly credit card debt and delinquencies improve as the year goes on. Bankrate predicts the average APR will only fall half a percentage point in 2025 if the Fed cuts rates by 75 basis points.
- And consumers will also be put to the test as they face paying off debts from holiday shopping—which was only partially captured in the latest Fed data. 36% of US consumers took on holiday debt, per [Lending Tree](#). Average holiday debt hit \$1,181, up from \$1,028 in 2023.

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