

Lending Conditions Chartbook

Q1 2025

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The quarterly Lending Conditions Chartbook captures key trends important for the financial services industry. By bringing together Experian-only and external-market data sets on the economy, credit activity, lending standards, loan demand, originations, delinquency, and consumer sentiment, this report provides a broad view of what is happening in the credit environment.



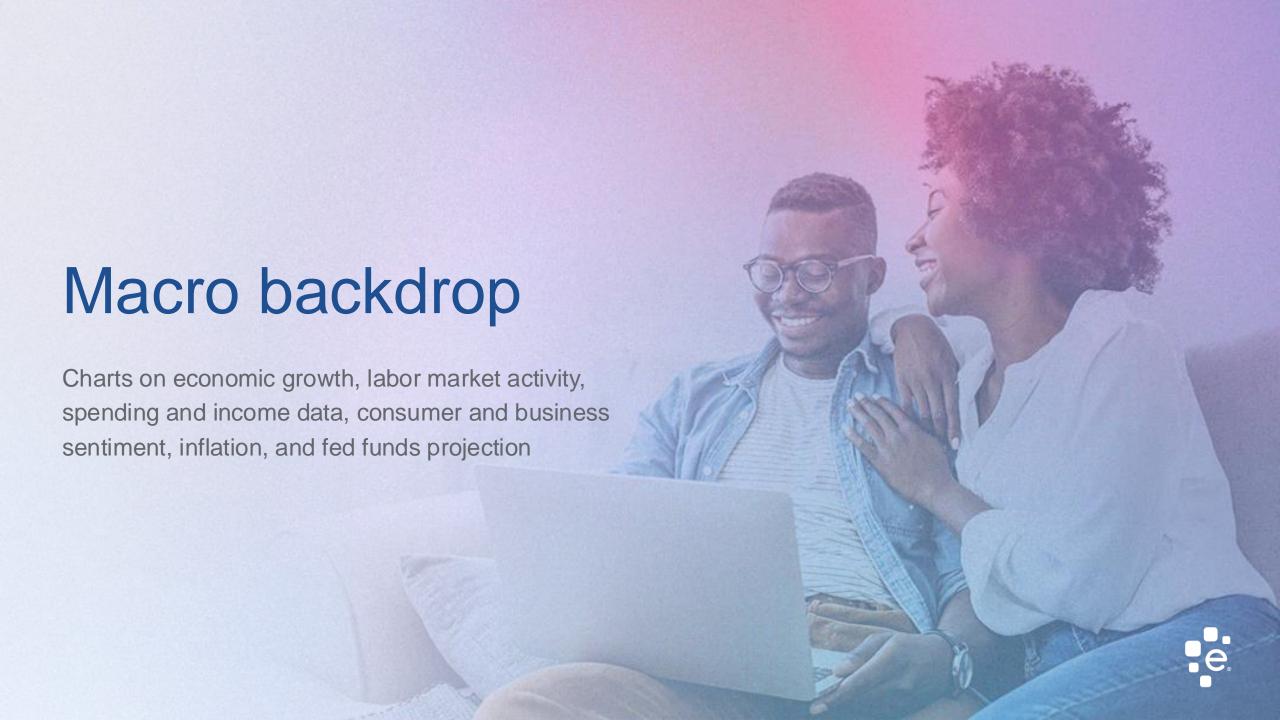


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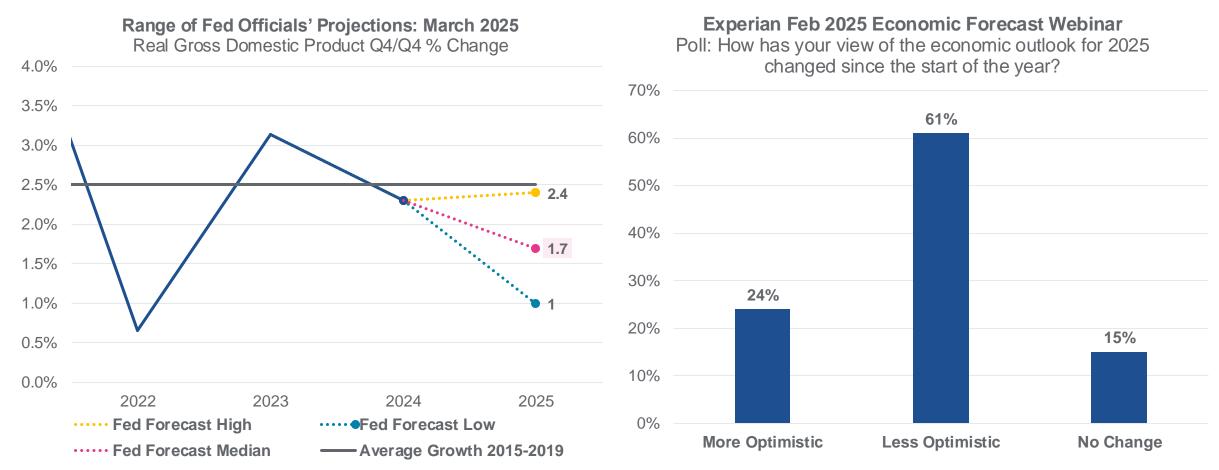
Key Takeaways: Macro Backdrop

- The US economy entered 2025 on solid footing but recent tariff announcements have impacted consumer and business sentiment and driven uncertainty higher. In light of the shifting backdrop, Fed officials downgraded their outlook for economic activity and the labor market in 2025, while at the same time lifted their inflation forecast.
- The labor market appears on decent footing but there are signs of slowing. While the official unemployment remains low at 4.1% as of February, the underemployment rose to the highest level since 2021, and the hires rate sits near decade lows. A low hires rate can predispose the economy to rapid rises in unemployment if layoffs pick up.
- Consumer sentiment has shifted lower across a number of surveys as households have grown more concerned over the potential for higher inflation and unemployment. Real income growth has continued to ease, while at the same time equity markets have declined, which may reduce households' – especially higher income households – desire to spend.
- The latest round of inflation data suggests some modest improvement, but tariffs are likely
 (at least in the short run) to keep inflation higher for longer. In their most recent forecast, Fed
 officials reiterated their call for two, 25bp rate cuts in 2025, despite increasing their
 year-end inflation forecast from 2.5% to 2.8%.



Greater uncertainty in U.S. economic outlook

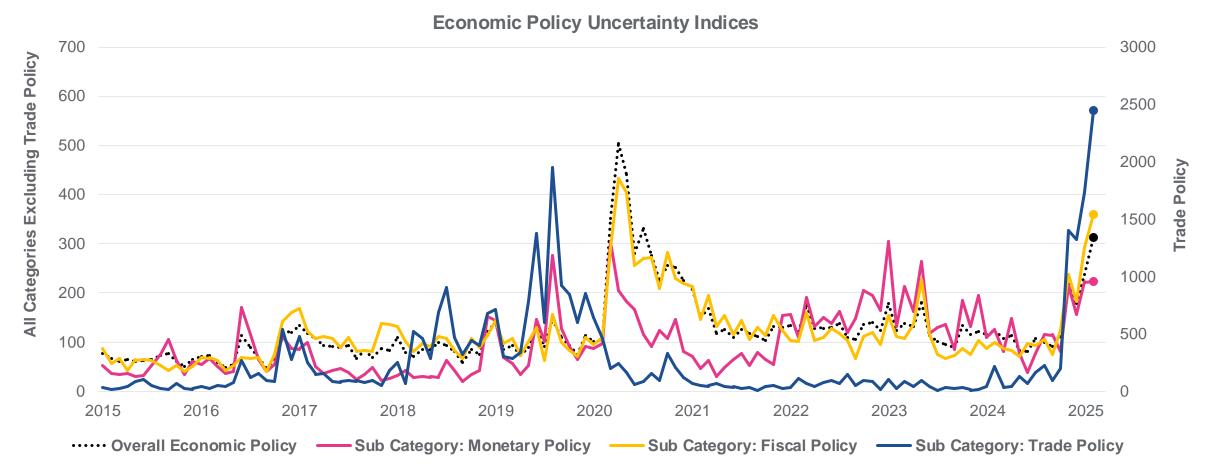
— Latest forecast from Fed officials is for 1.7% growth in 2025, down from prior view of 2.1%





Trade policy uncertainty rises to highest level on record

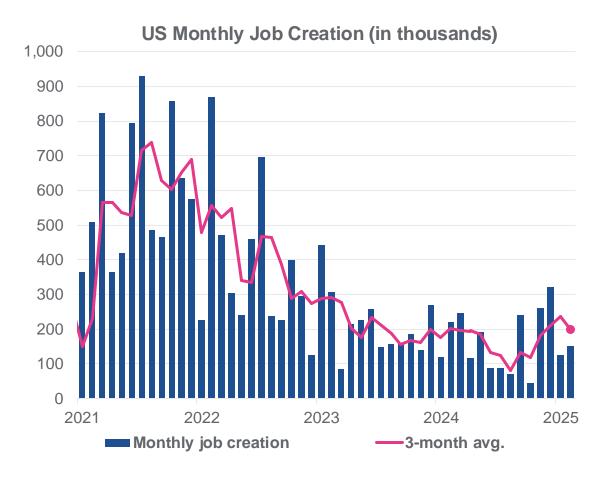
— High levels of uncertainty are set to weigh on economic growth in 2025

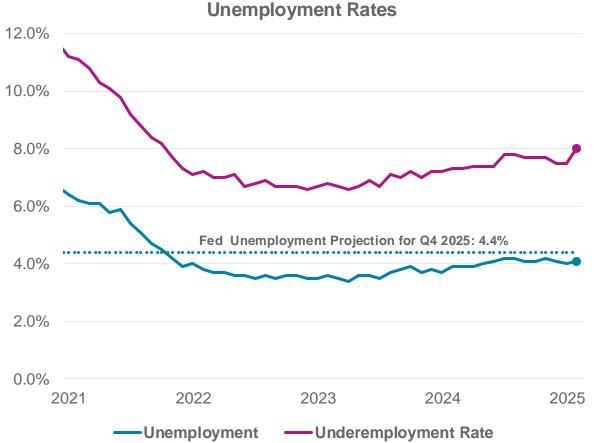




Labor market appears solid but there are signs of slowing

— Unemployment rose slightly to 4.1% in February, but underemployment hits highest level since 2021.

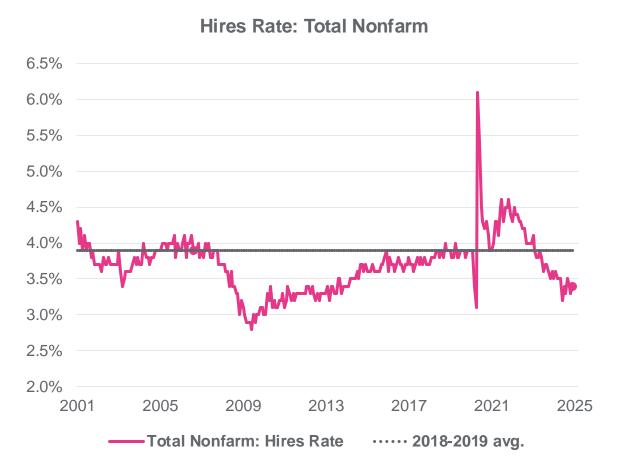




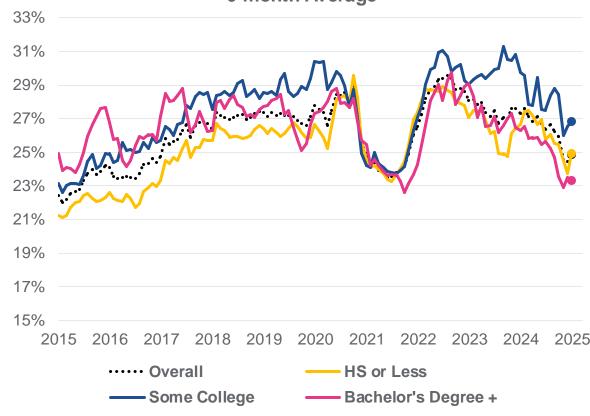


Hires rate near lowest levels in a decade (outside of the pandemic)

People with bachelor's degree or higher finding it more challenging to move from unemployed to employed



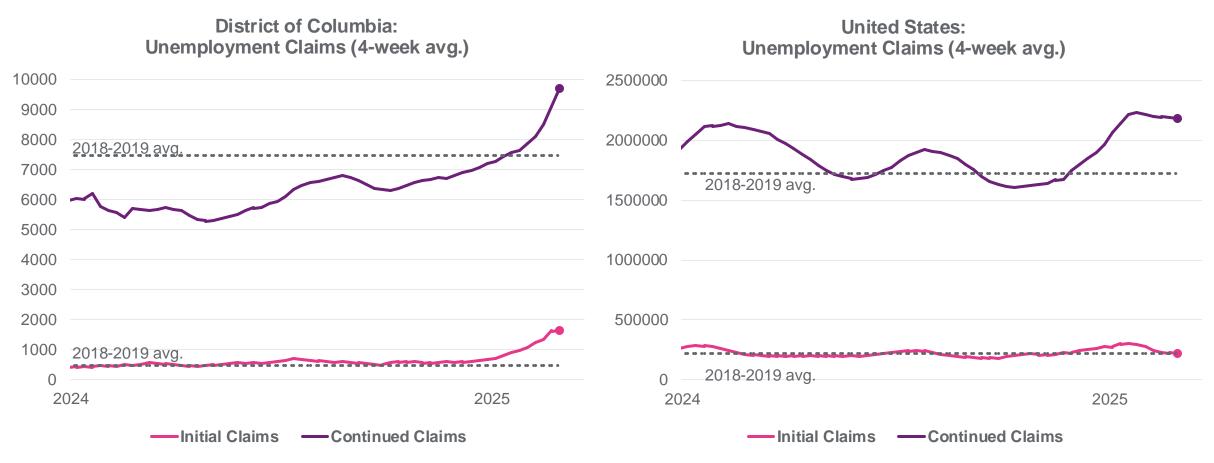






Early signs of spending cuts and layoffs starting to show in DC area

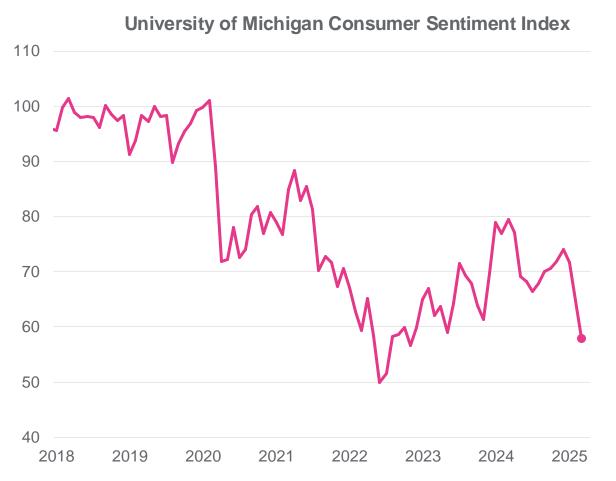
— Overall US layoffs (initial claims) remain at pre-pandemic levels, continued claims somewhat elevated

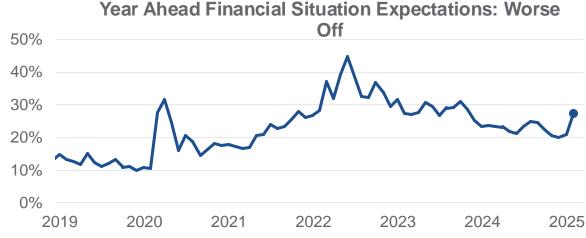


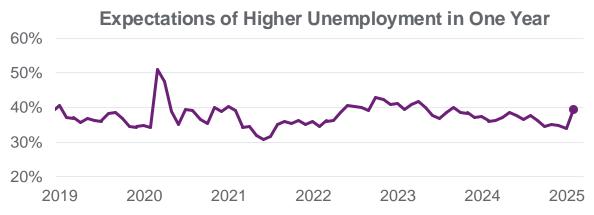


Consumer sentiment has downshifted notably since trade war began

— Consumers feeling worse about future financial situation and potential for job losses





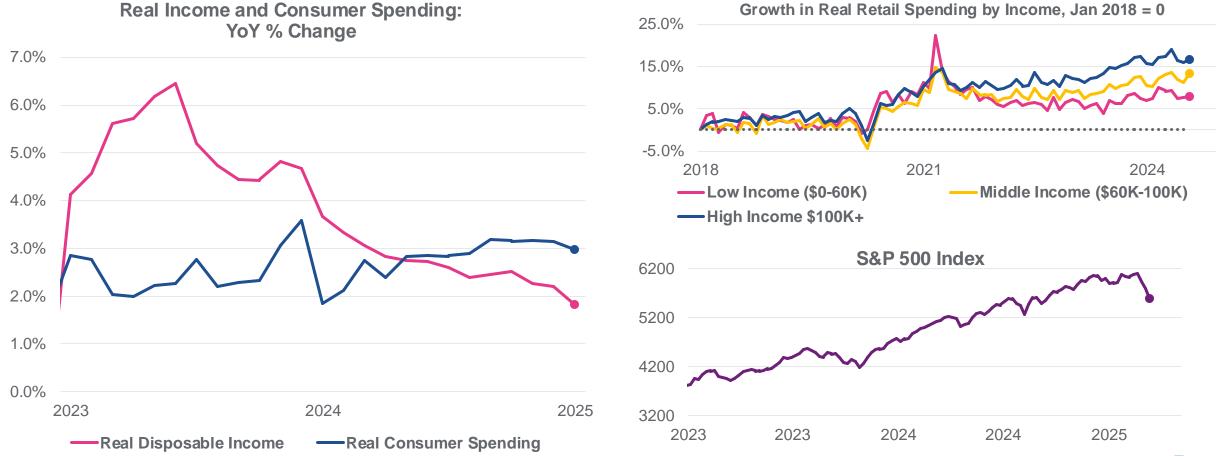




Source: University of Michigan, Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and Experian Economic Strategy Group

Real income growth continues to slow, spending generally solid

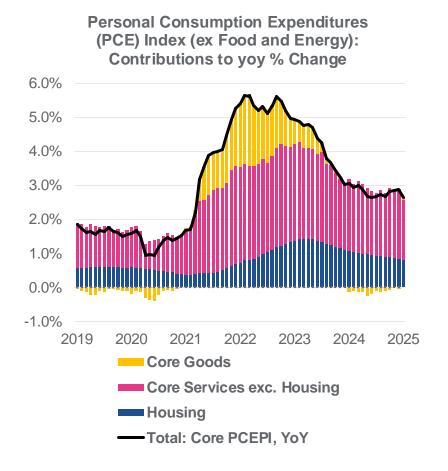
— However, with incomes slowing, decline in equities and net worth positions may cause people to cut back – especially in the higher income groups, which have been the primary driver of spending

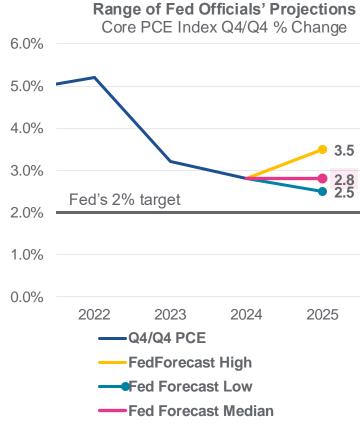


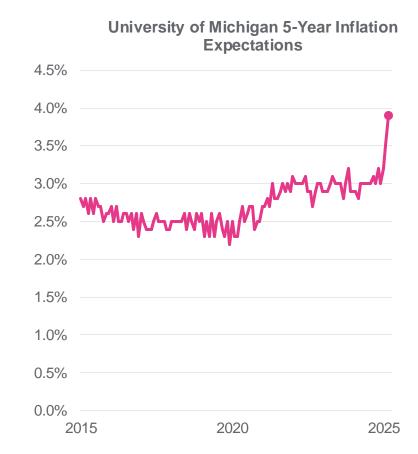


Inflation remains stubborn and will be slower to fall with tariffs

— Median Fed projection for inflation lifted from 2.5% by year end to 2.8%. Consumer sentiment surveys highlight concern that inflation may be even more persistent than the Fed currently expects



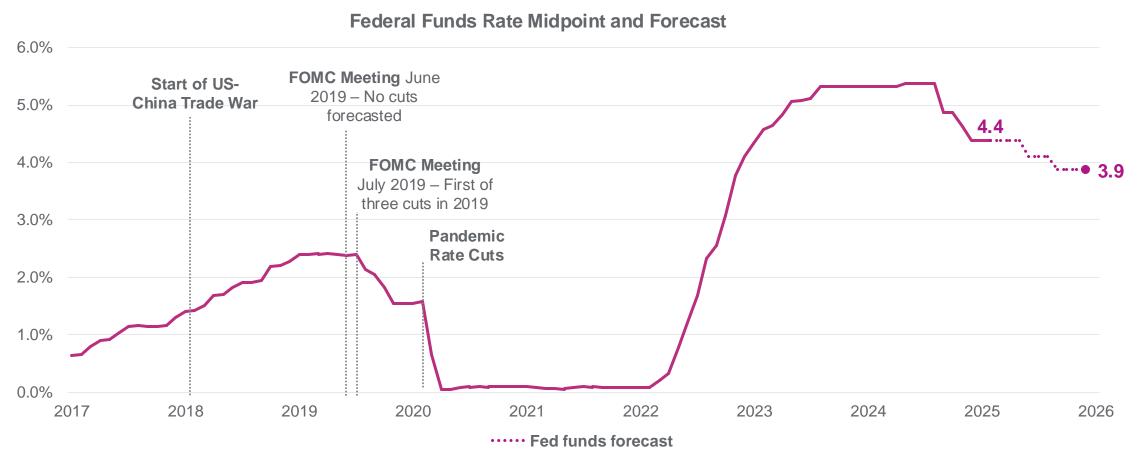






Fed officials reiterate expectation for two, 25bp rate cuts in 2025

— Prior trade war resulted in quick pivot to cuts as growth concerns rose





Lending Activity Overview

Charts on bank lending standards and credit demand, bank and credit union lending, Experian origination data by product, score and state, delinquency



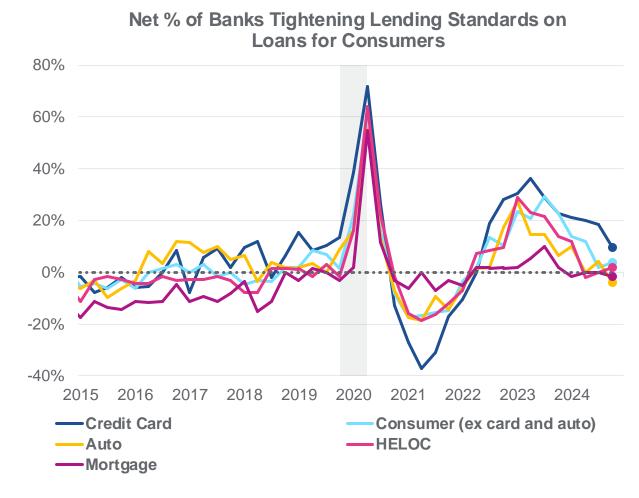
Key Takeaways: Credit growth

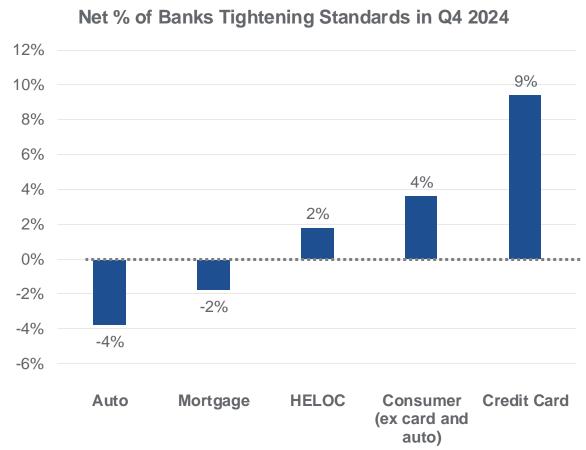
- Credit growth remains subdued and is running below its pre-pandemic average as financial institutions maintain tight lending standards and interest rates remain elevated. However, the pace of lending standard tightening has continued to slow, and there have been some select pockets of loosening. Notably, large banks stopped tightening on credit cards in Q4 2024 for the first time in roughly three years.
- The share of discouraged borrowers (those who needed credit but did not apply) has risen to the highest level in more than a decade as tight standards and high rejection rates are keeping people on the sidelines. Consumers' expectations for applying for credit in the next 12 months improved in February.
- Year-over-year growth in total loans and leases held at commercial banks has remained stable (but low) throughout 2024 and early 2025. While growth in total loans held at credit unions has continued to soften driven by a decline in auto lending. Looking at origination activity, there has been a meaningful pickup among fintechs and in unsecured personal loans.
- Overall, delinquency trends are mixed. Delinquency in unsecured personal loans continues to trend lower, while it remains fairly stable for credit cards. Auto loan and mortgage delinquency continues to trend higher.



Pace of standard tightening slowed in Q4, some slight loosening

— However, the recent rise in uncertainty has the potential to keep standards tighter for longer



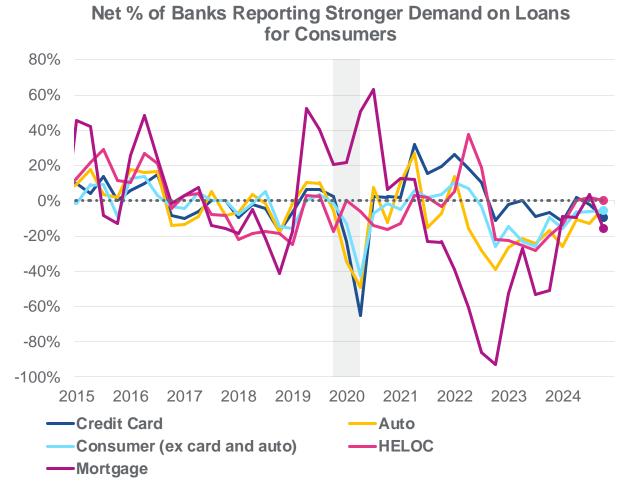




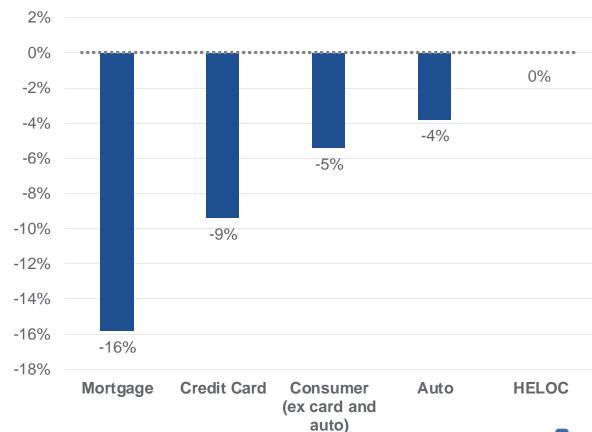


Reported loan demand remained soft for banks in Q4

Biggest decline reported for mortgages

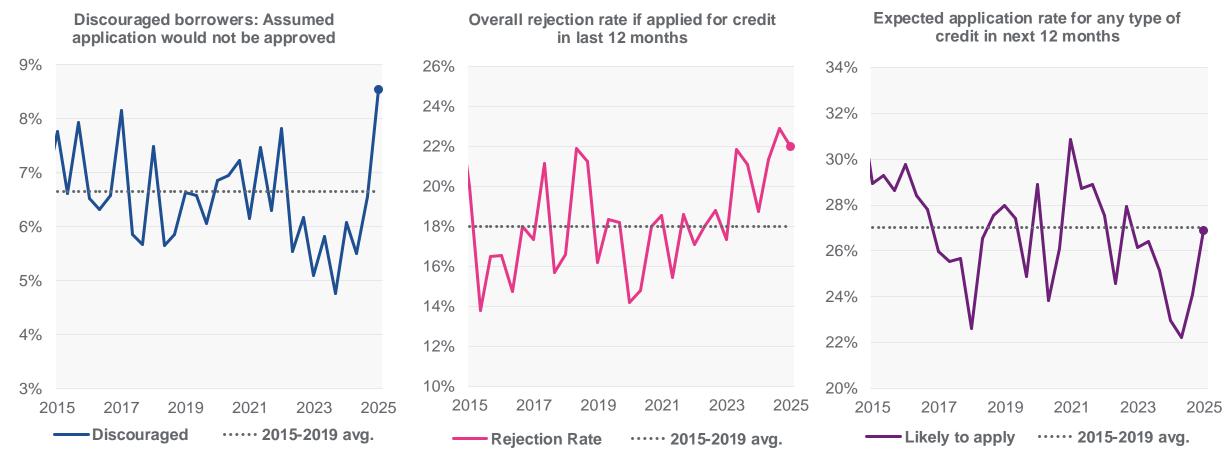


Net % of Banks Reporting Stronger Demand in Q4 2024



Share of discouraged borrowers hits highest level in more than a decade

— Tight lending standards has led to elevated rejection rate which is keeping some consumers on the sidelines

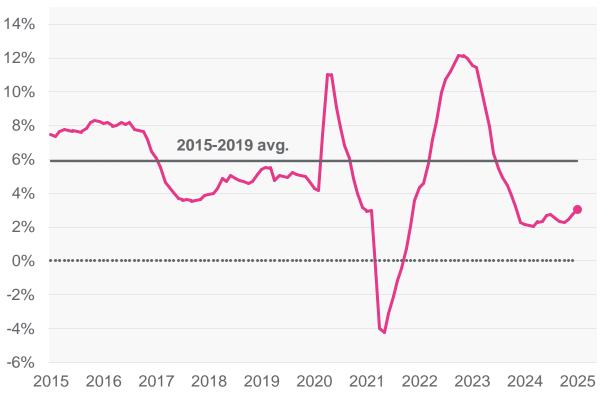




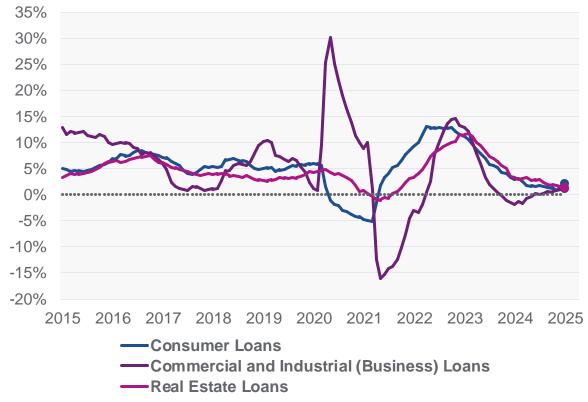
Credit growth at banks remains low but appears to have stabilized

— Stabilization driven by improvement with business lending





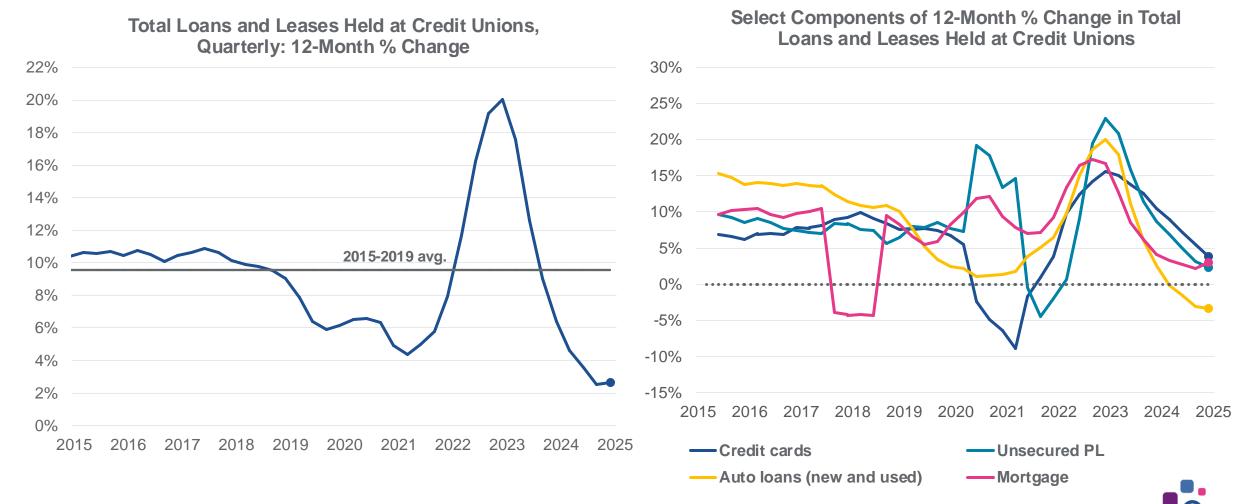
Select Loans Types Held at Commercial Banks: Quarterly Average: YoY % Change





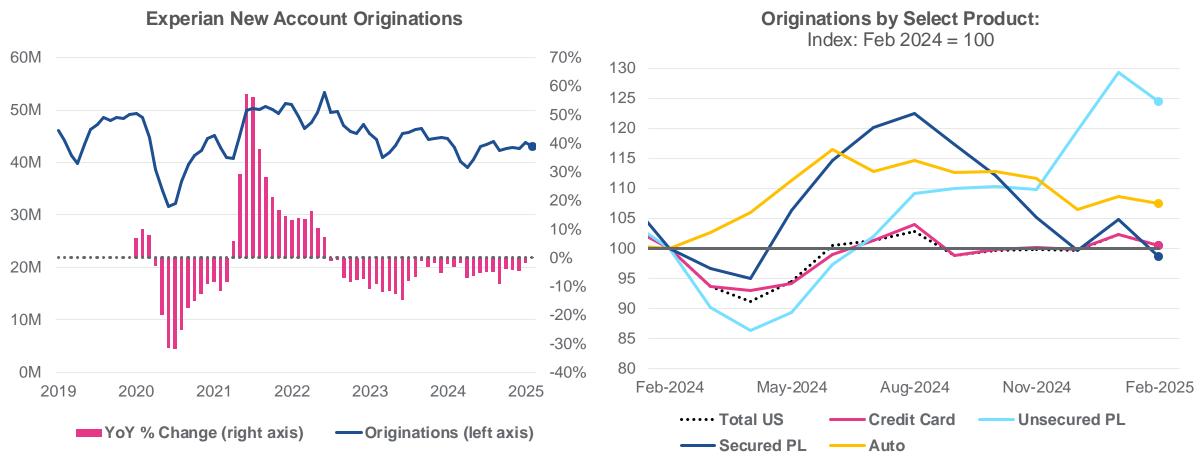
Credit growth at credit unions still running well below pre-pandemic avg

- Slowdown is most acute in auto lending



New account originations flat vs year ago as of February

— Solid growth seen in unsecured personal loans

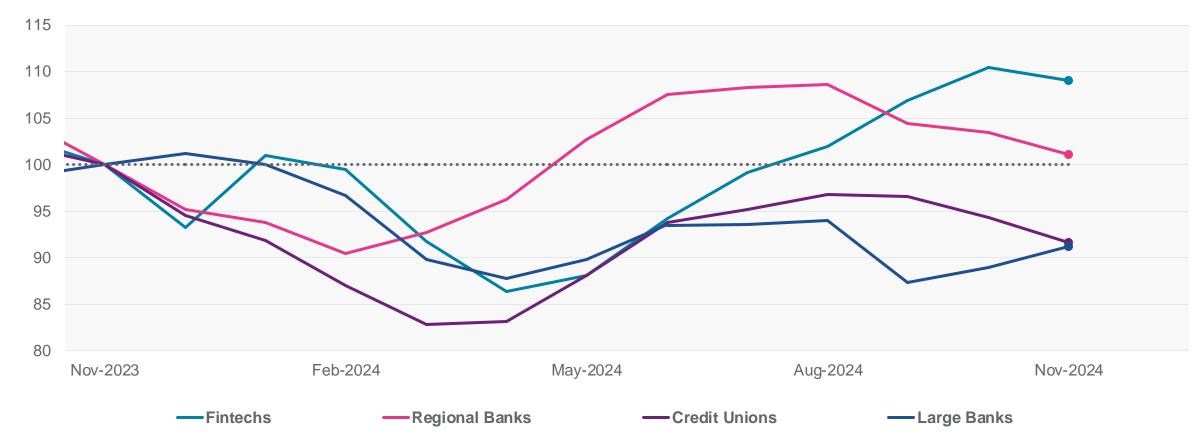




Originations at fintechs picking up heading in to 2025

Total Account Originations by Market Peer Groups:

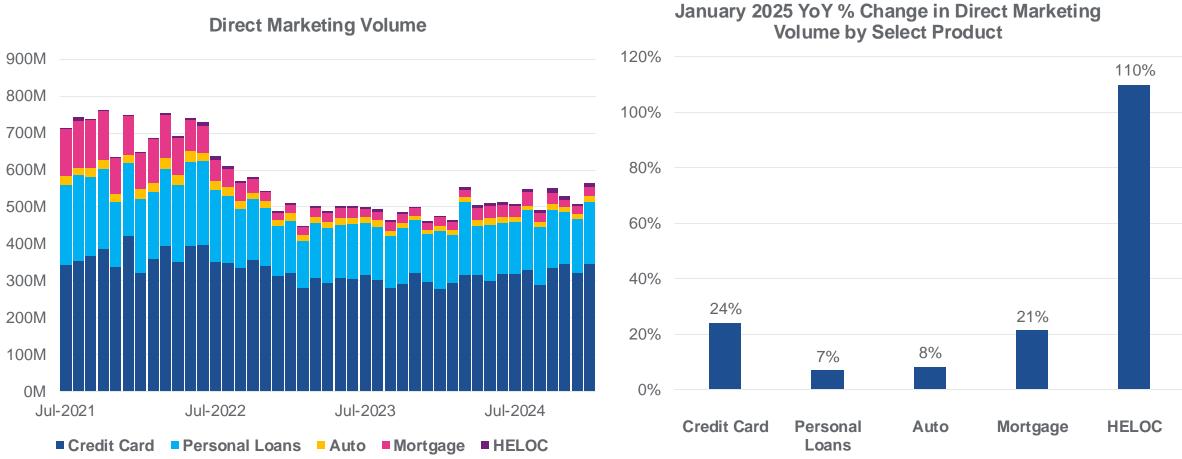
Index: Nov 2023 = 100





Direct mail market volumes continue to trend higher

— Big pickup for HELOCs to start the year, solid increase also for credit card





Anecdotes on lending activity around the country

Conditions and outlook remain mixed across the districts



Activity in the broad finance sector weakened modestly. Small-to-medium-sized banks reported that demand continued to decline for all loan types, including business loans, consumer loans, and commercial and residential mortgages, as well as refinances.."

- New York



Banking contacts highlighted a pause in most new borrowing and investment decisions among their business clients as they awaited clarity regarding possible fiscal and regulatory policy changes. Demand for consumer loans, including mortgages, remained subdued due to elevated interest rates."

- San Francisco



Financial institutions continued to report a modest increase in loan demand with one banker describing the demand as slow and steady. This demand was still being seen within the commercial real estate portfolios with slightly less demand in their business loan segments."

- Richmond



Banking activity has remained steady, with some increased optimism across contacts due to expected regulatory changes and net interest margin improvement. Loan demand has remained flat, despite higher expectations; nevertheless, contacts expect loan demand to pick up slightly."

- St. Louis



Bankers' outlooks remained optimistic but have moderated. They cited net interest margin, liquidity, and cybersecurity as top outlook concerns. Contacts expect improvement in loan demand and business activity over the next six months, but also a notable uptick in loan nonperformance."

— Dallas



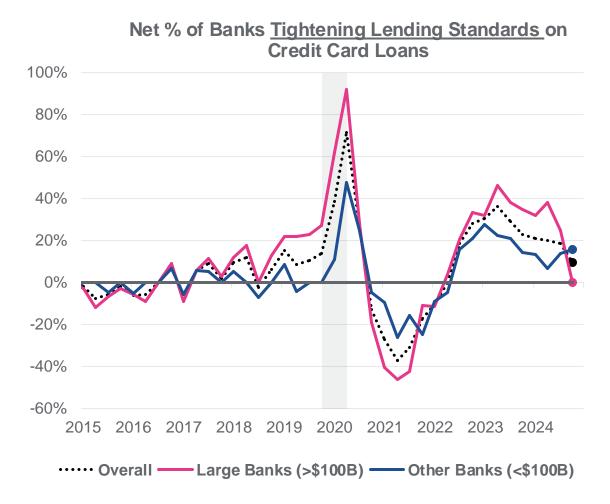
Source: Federal Reserve March 2025 Beige Book and Experian Economic Strategy Group

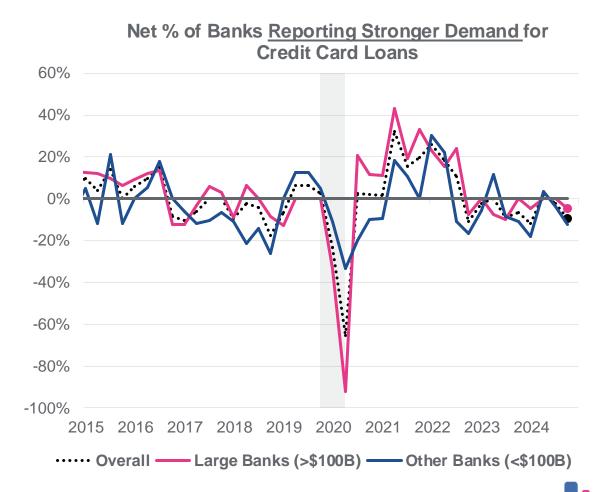




Large banks stopped tightening standards on credit cards in Q4

Reported demand for credit cards softened at end of 2024



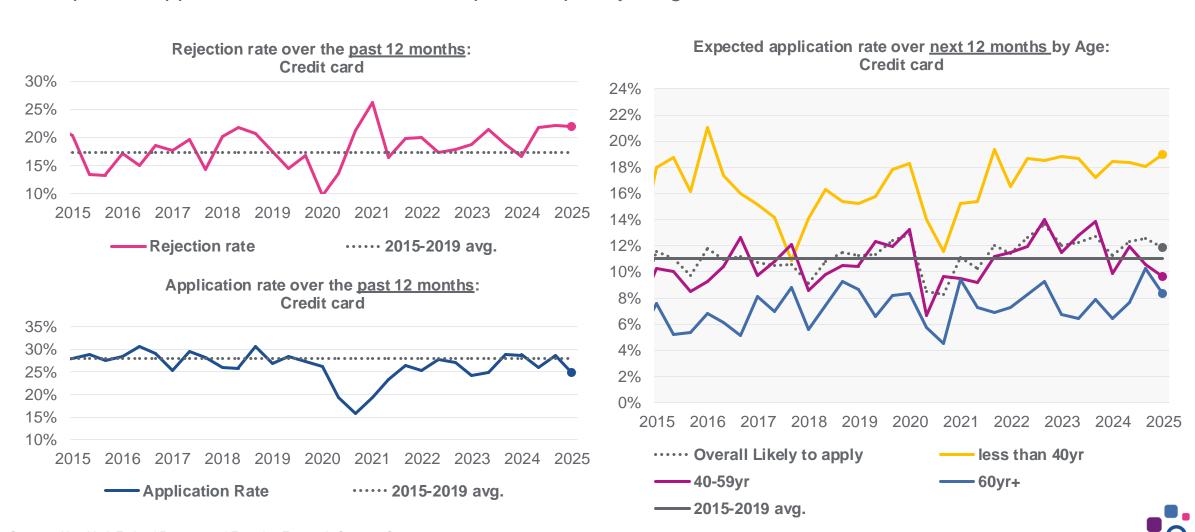






Credit card rejection rates remain elevated as of February 2025

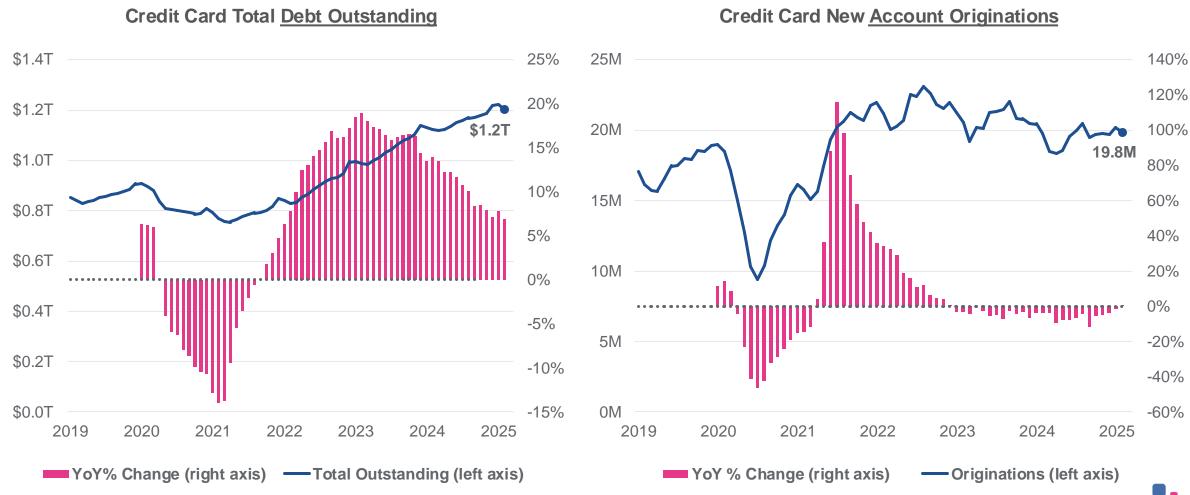
— Expected application rate for credit card picked up for younger borrowers





Growth in overall credit card debt slowing

— Card originations flat YoY in February

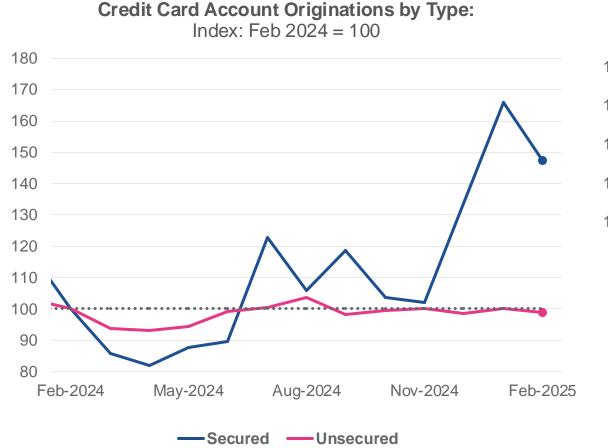




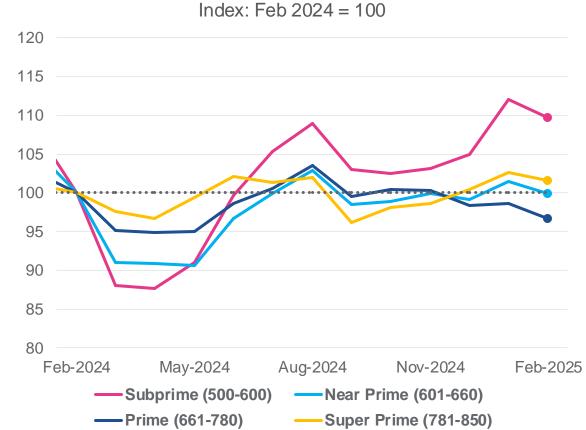


Originations picking up for secured credit cards

— Secured credit cards are often credit building products



Total Credit Card Account Originations by Score:

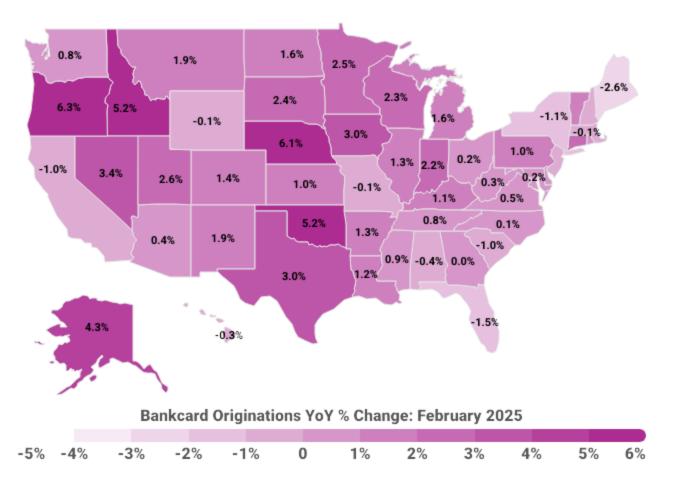






Credit card originations by state

— Declines and slowest increases mostly concentrated in the eastern U.S.



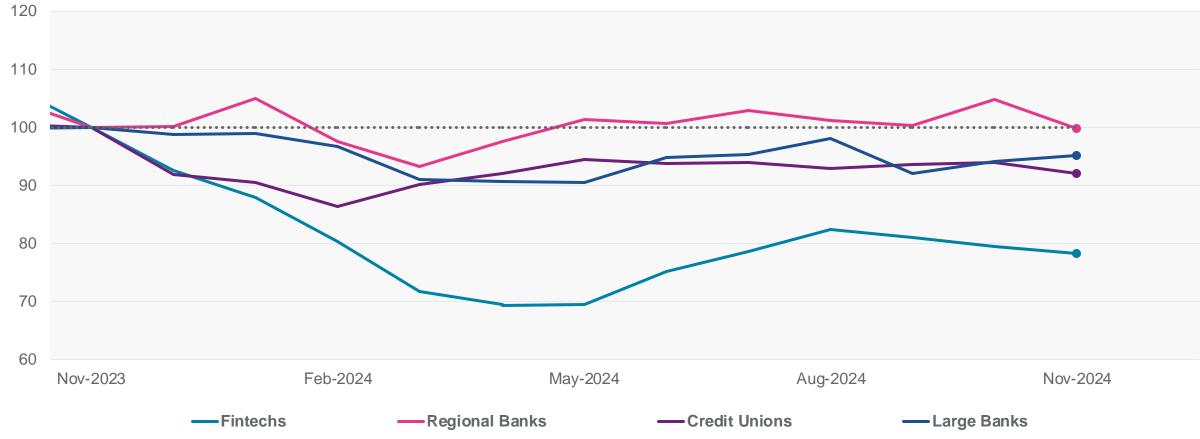
State	YoY % Change	
Highest		
Oregon	+6.3%	
Nebraska	+6.1%	
Oklahoma	+5.2%	
Lowest		
D.C.	-5.5%	
Maine	-2.6%	
Florida	-1.5%	



Card origination growth subdued in most market segments as of Q4

Credit Card Account Originations by Market Peer Groups:

Index: Nov 2023 = 100



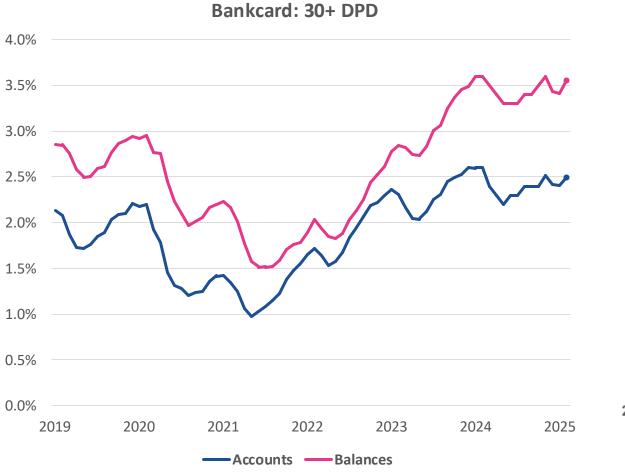


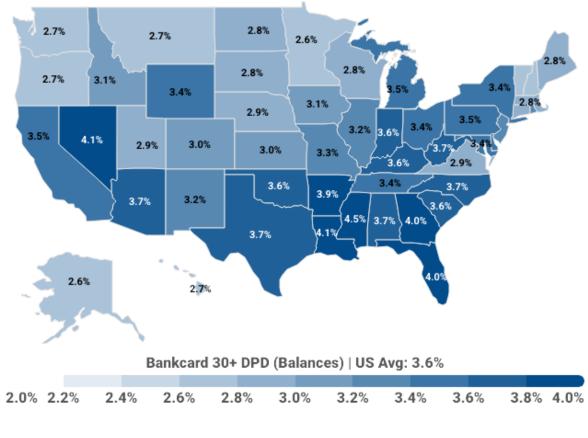




Credit card delinquencies still climbing but at a slower rate

— Highest delinquency concentrated in the southern U.S.



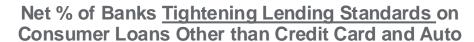


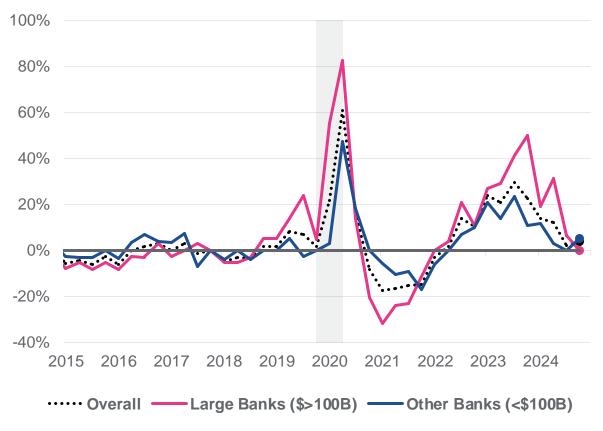




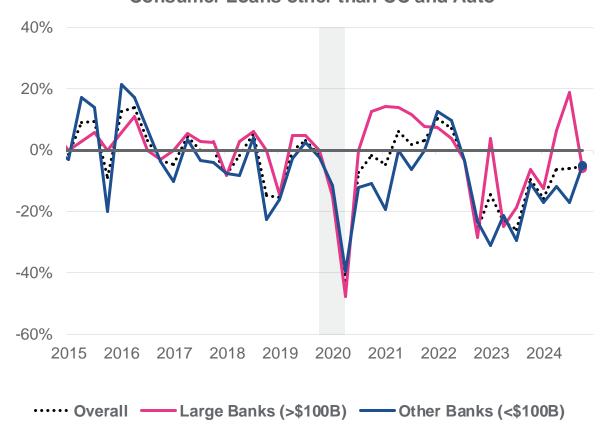
Lending standards for consumer loans mildly tightening as of Q4

— Demand reported at banks remains sluggish





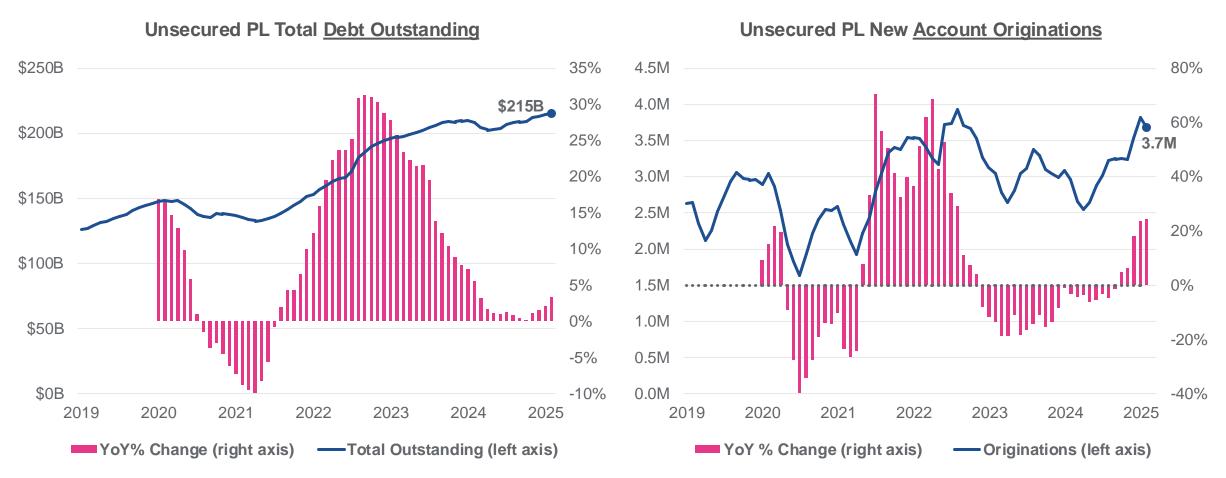
Net % of Banks Reporting Stronger Demand for Consumer Loans other than CC and Auto





Unsecured personal loan originations trending up

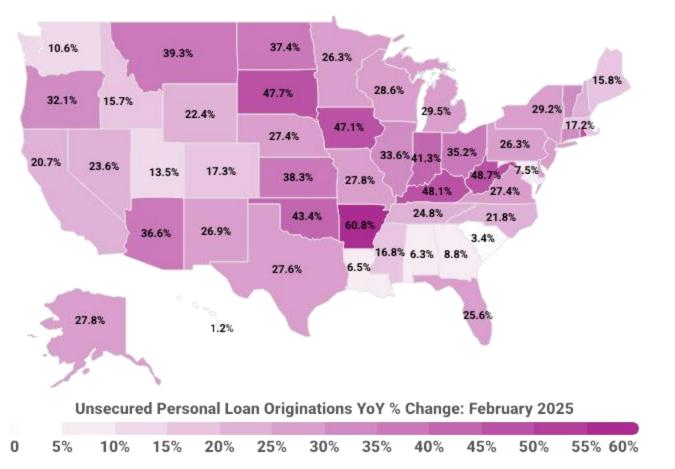
New account originations have picked up meaningfully in recent months





Unsecured personal loan originations by state

— Lower growth in unsecured personal loans in Southeast, aside from strong growth in Florida



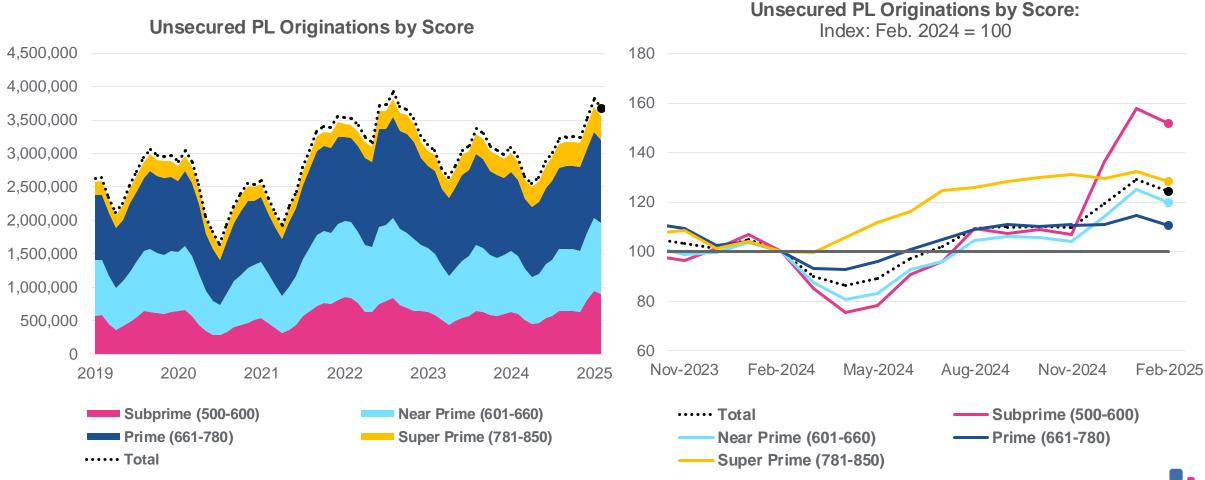
State	YoY % Change	
Highest		
Arkansas	+60.8%	
West Virginia	+48.7%	
Kentucky	+48.1%	
Lowest		
Hawaii	+1.2%	
South Carolina	+3.4%	
Alabama	+6.3%	





Originations have picked up across score segments

Largest YoY gains in Subprime and Super Prime

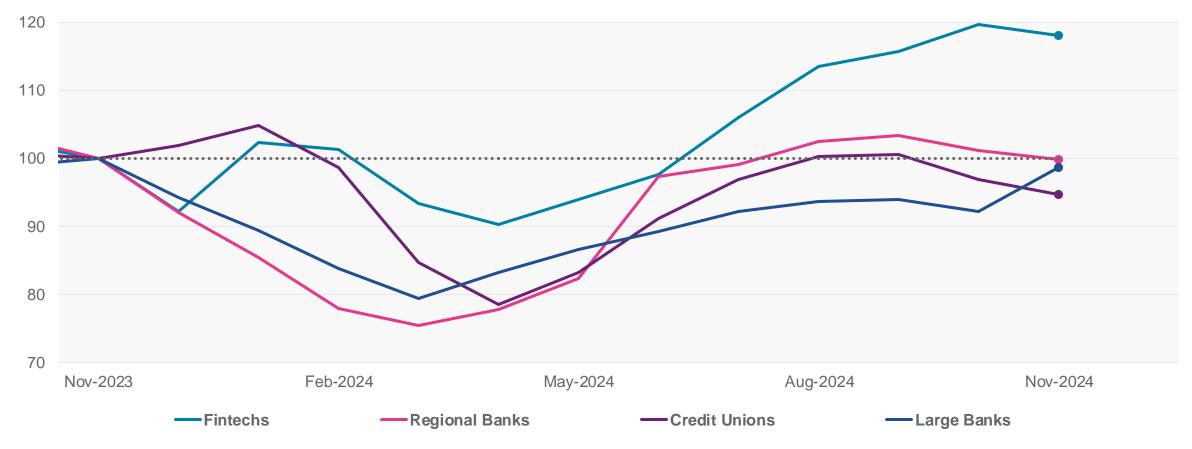




Fintech remains the driver of rising unsecured personal loans

Unsecured Personal Loan Account Originations by Market Peer Groups:

Index: Nov. 2023 = 100

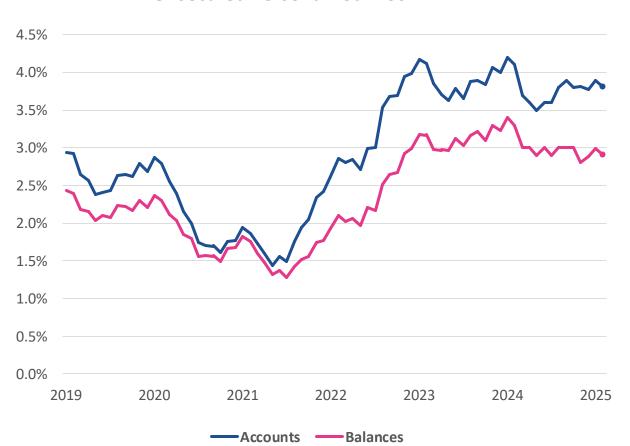


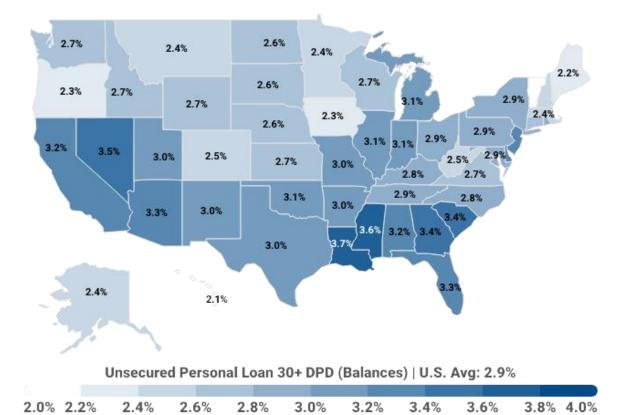


Unsecured personal loan delinquency steady over past year

Lowest delinquency rates concentrated in the northern U.S.

Unsecured Personal Loan: 30+ DPD





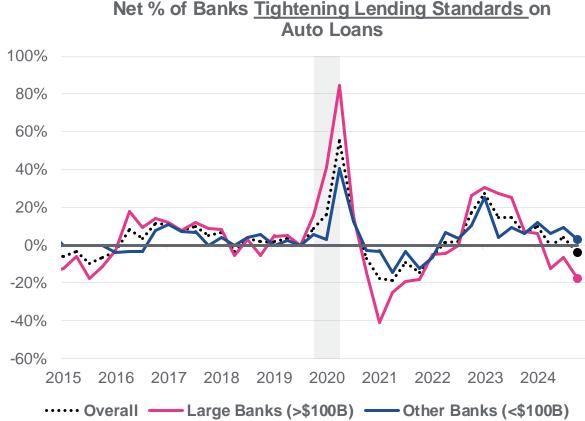


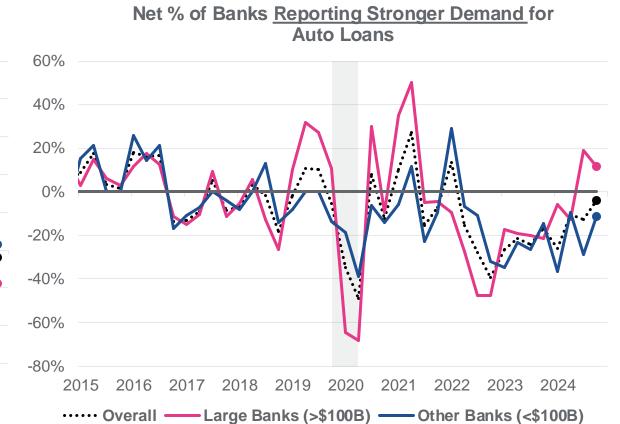




Net % of total banks are easing standards on autos, led by large banks

— In Q4 2024, large banks reported the third-consecutive quarter of easing standards. Large banks also experienced the second-consecutive quarter of stronger demand for auto loans.





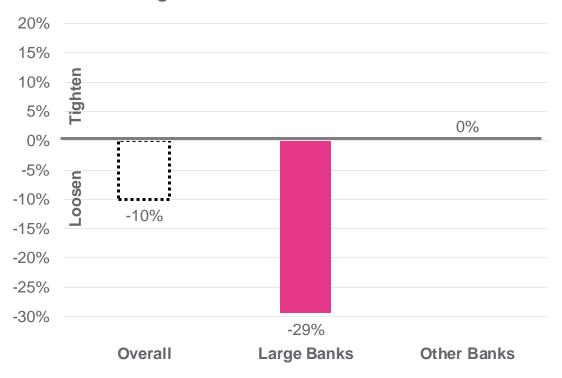




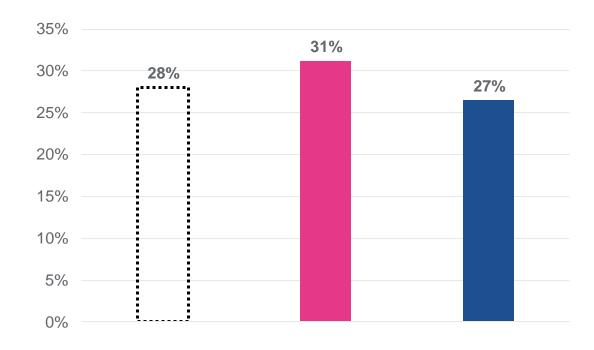
As of Q4, large banks expected to loosen auto standards in 2025

Banks across the board expect a pickup in auto demand in the year ahead

Net % of Banks Expecting to Tighten/Loosen Lending Standards in 2025 for Auto Loans



Net % of Banks Expecting Stronger Demand in 2025 for Auto Loans

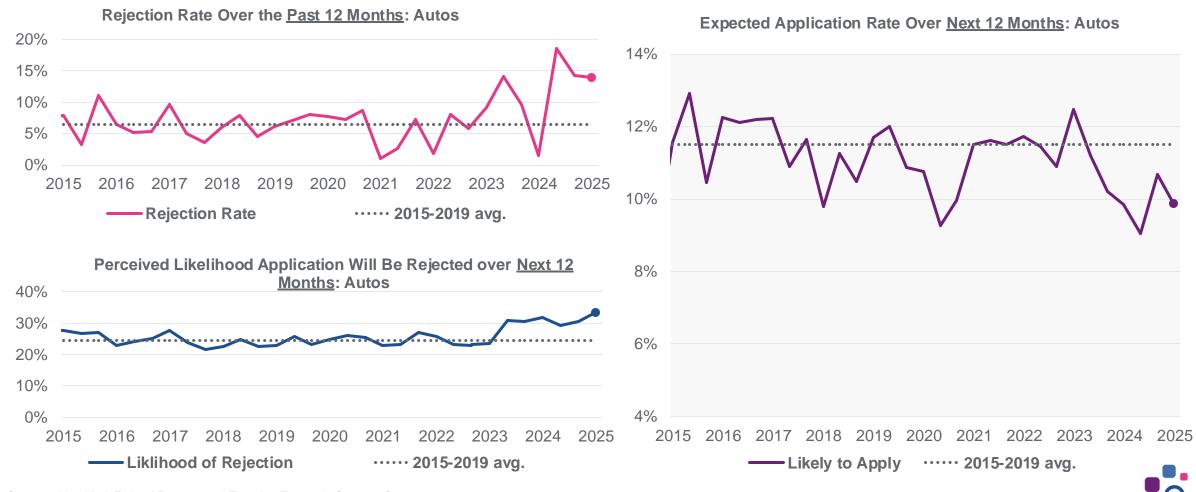






Auto loan rejection rates remain well above pre-pandemic levels

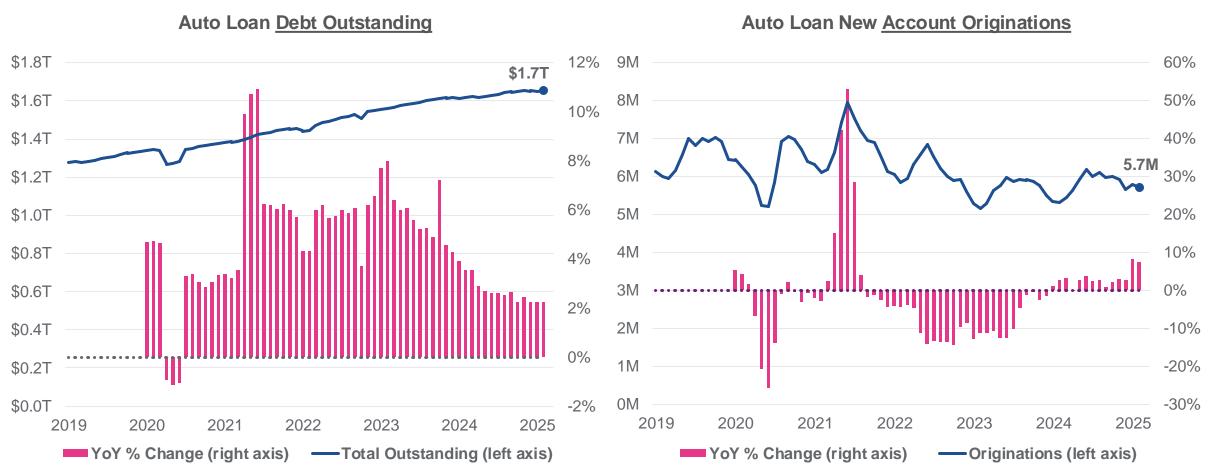
— Consumers' perceived probability of application getting rejected at record high





Auto loan originations remain fairly stable

New account originations up YoY in February

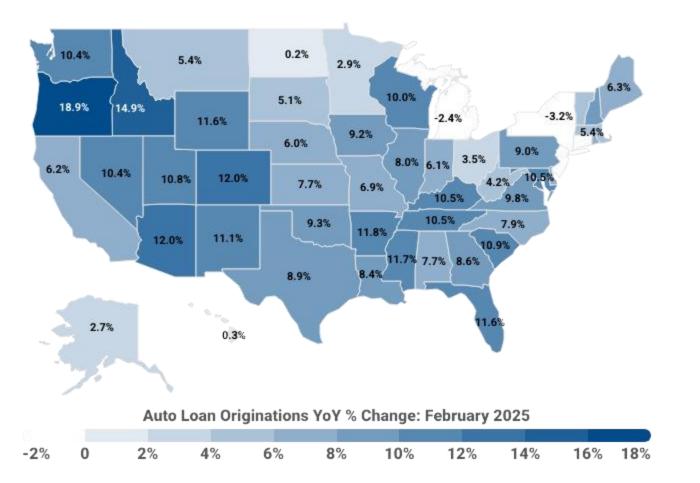






Auto loan originations by state

— Fifteen states saw double-digit growth in auto originations over the year



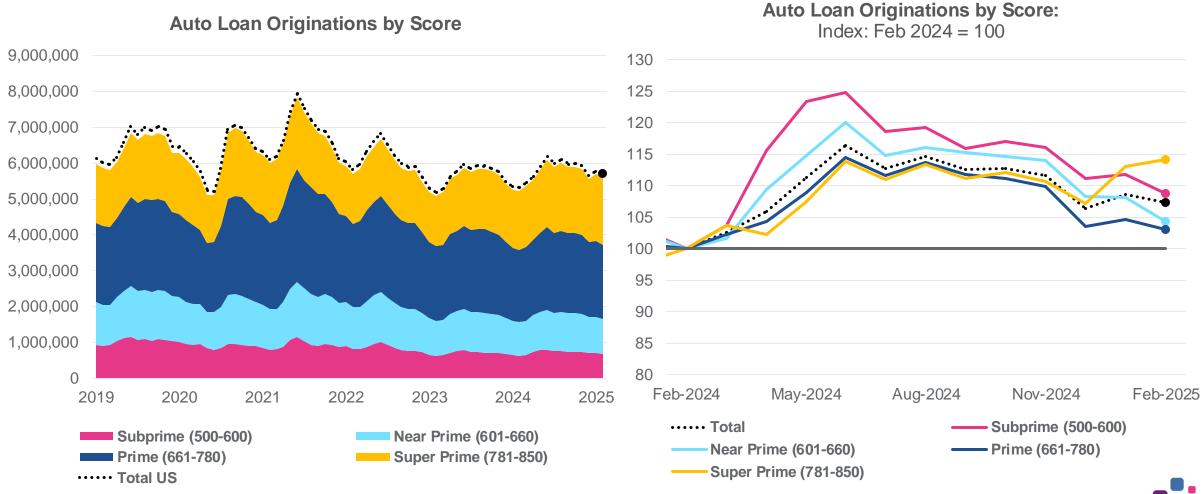
State	YoY % Change	
Highest		
Oregon	+18.9%	
Idaho	+14.9%	
Colorado	+12.0%	
Lowest		
New York	-3.2%	
Michigan	-2.4%	
New Jersey	-0.7%	





Super Prime consumers remain largest driver of auto originations

Growth seen across score bands



Sources: Experian Sandbox - Credit Trends Dashboard (data through February 2025), and Experian Economic Strategy Group

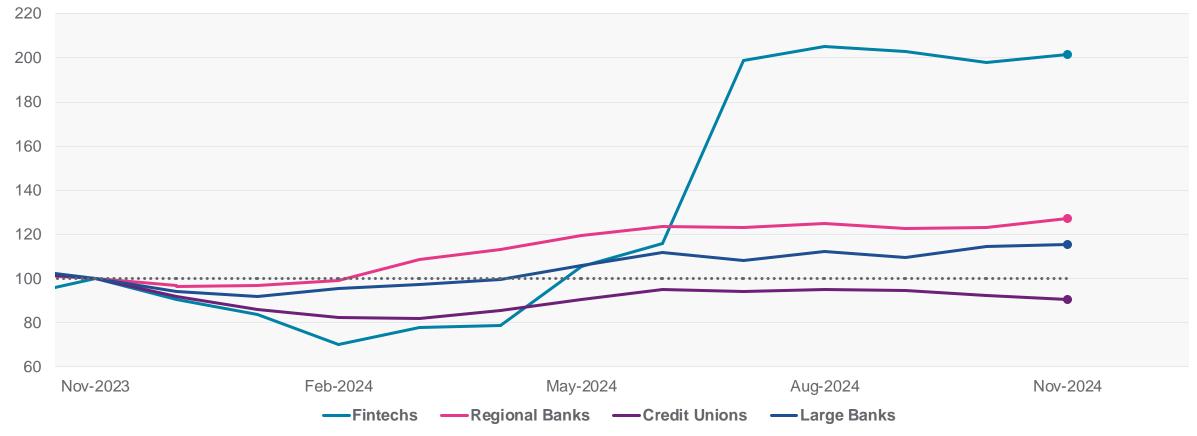




Fintechs represent a small but growing share of auto originations

Auto Loan Account Originations by Market Peer Groups:

Index: Nov 2023 = 100

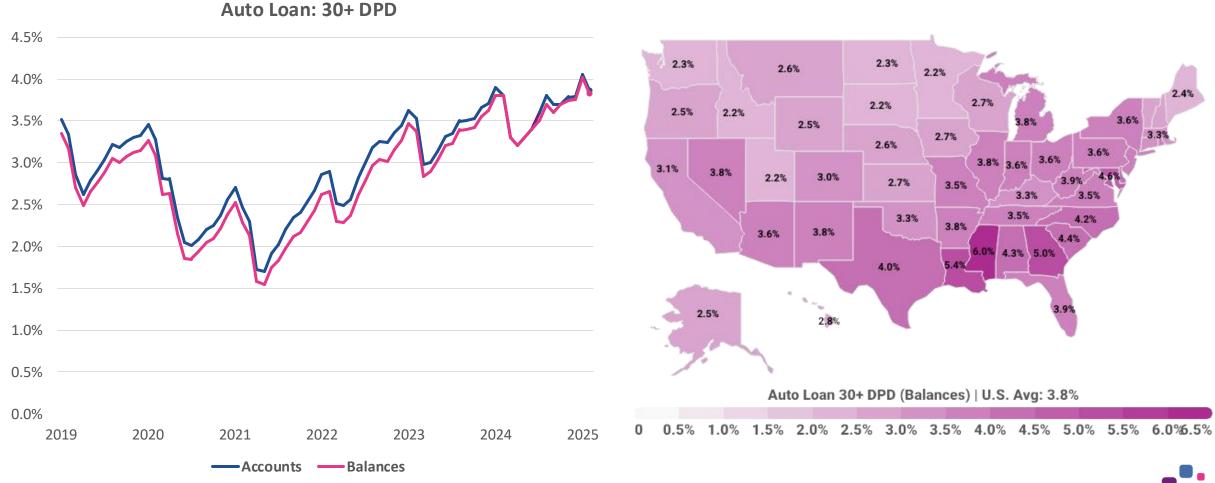






Growth in auto loan delinquency still trending higher

— Highest auto Ioan delinquency in the Southeast



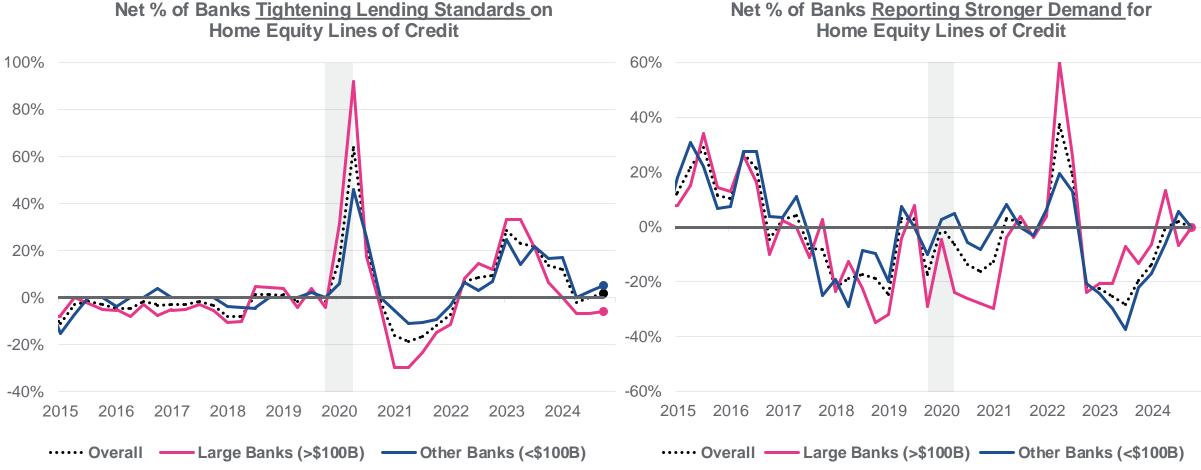




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Large banks eased standards on HELOCs again in Q4

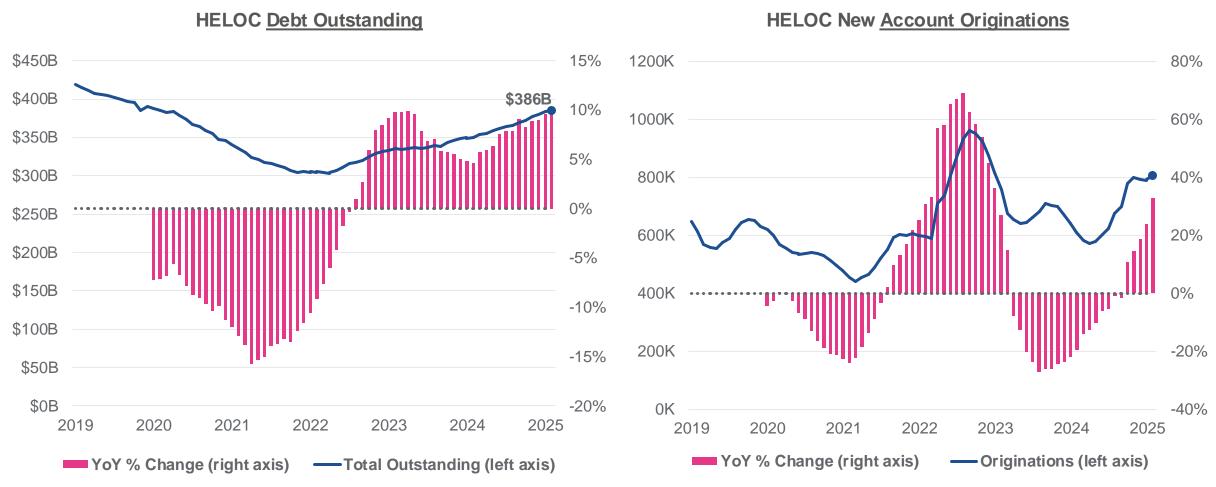
Demand at banks remains subdued





* HELOC debt outstanding and originations on the rise

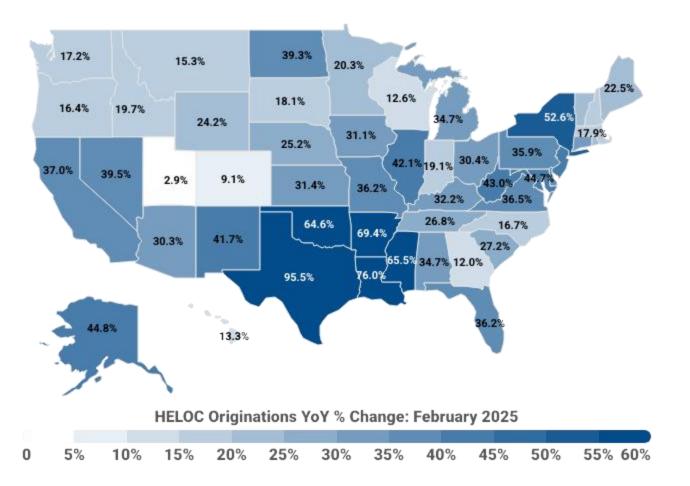
Originations up YoY for past five months





** HELOC originations by state

— Texas saw nearly a 100% increase in HELOC originations this year



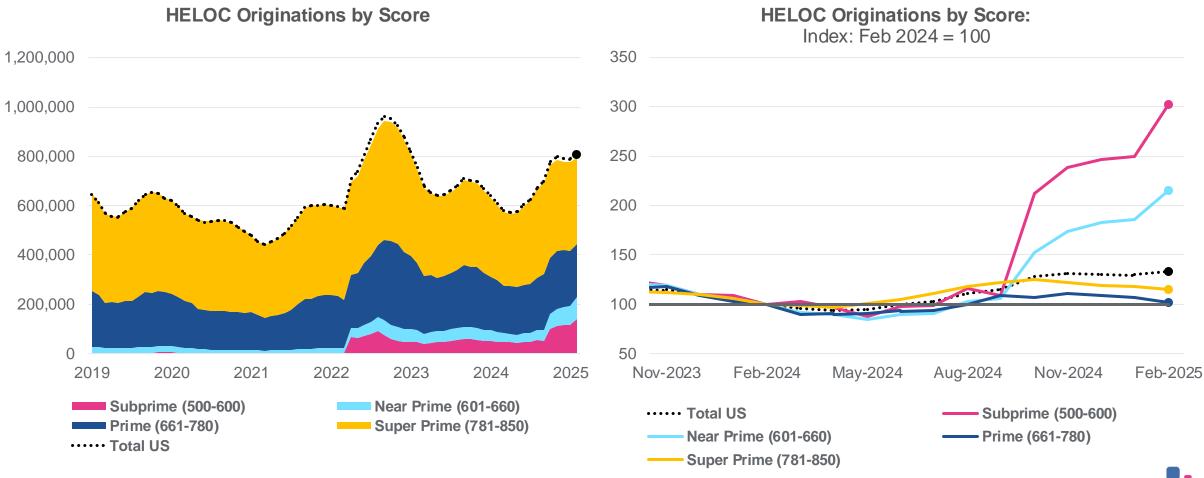
State	YoY % Change	
Highest		
Texas	+95.5%	
Louisiana	+76.0%	
Arkansas	+69.4%	
Lowest		
Utah	+2.9%	
Colorado	+9.1%	
Georgia	+12.0%	





Originations have risen the most in Subprime and Near Prime segments

— Growth also seen among Super Prime borrowers over the last year

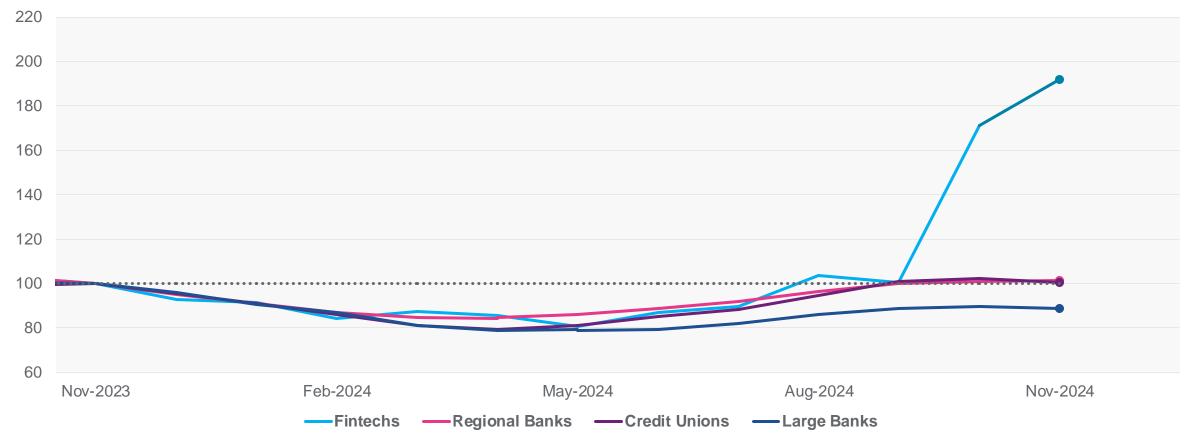




HELOC origination growth rising fastest for fintech lenders

HELOC Account Originations by Market Peer Groups:

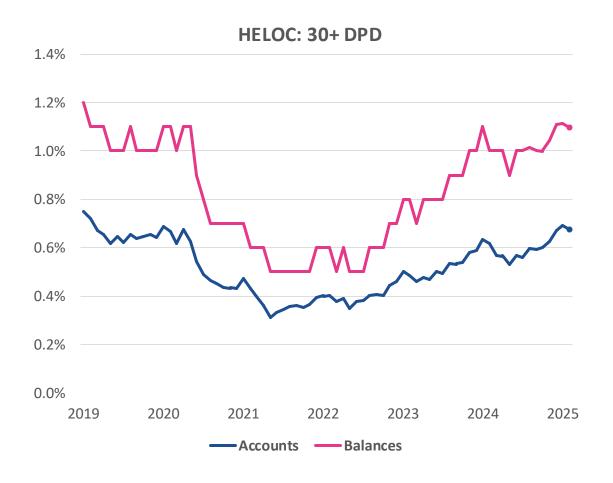
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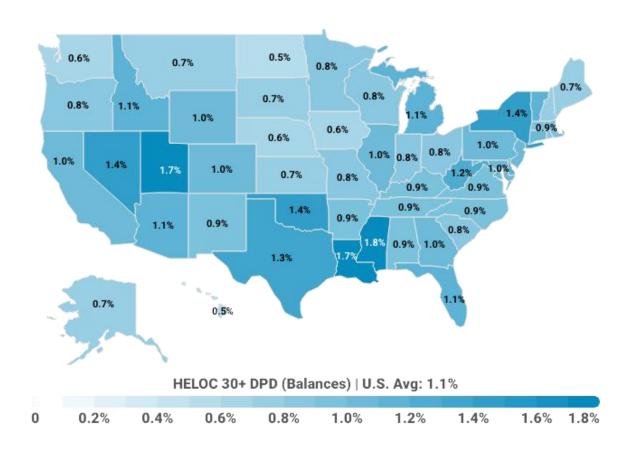




SHELOC delinquency in line with pre-pandemic levels

— Utah, Louisiana and Mississippi have highest HELOC delinquency in the U.S.



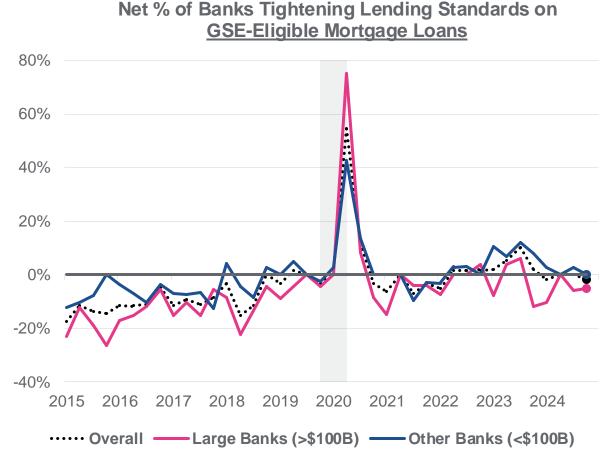


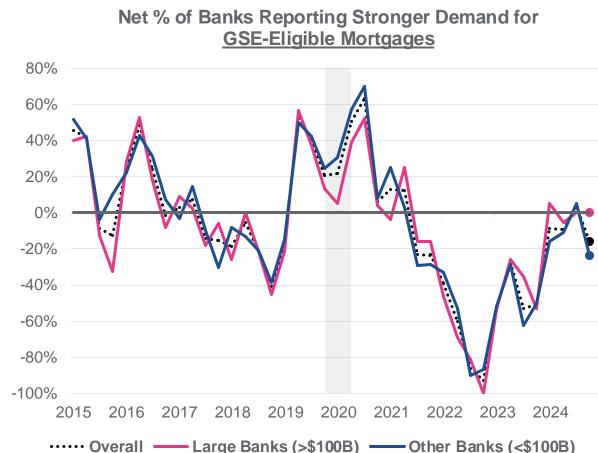




Lending standards for mortgages easing a large banks

— Net % of banks reporting stronger loan demand softened in Q4





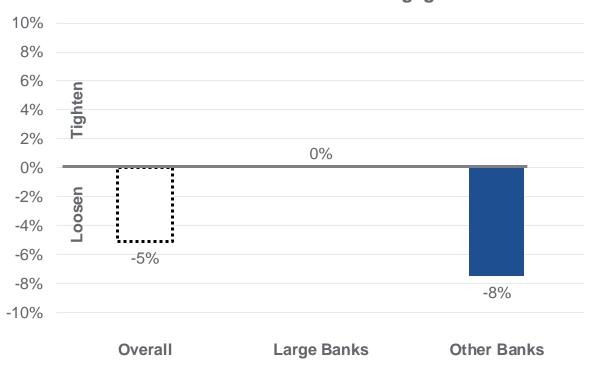




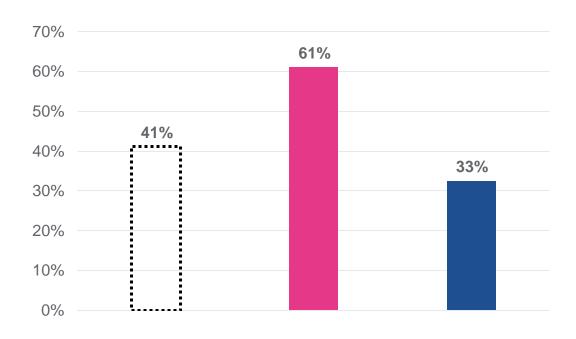
Overall net % of banks expect looser mortgage standards in 2025

— Banks also expecting mortgage demand to pick up over the next year

Net % of Banks Expecting to Tighten/Loosen Lending Standards in 2025 for Mortgage



Net % of Banks Expecting Stronger Demand in 2025 for Mortgage

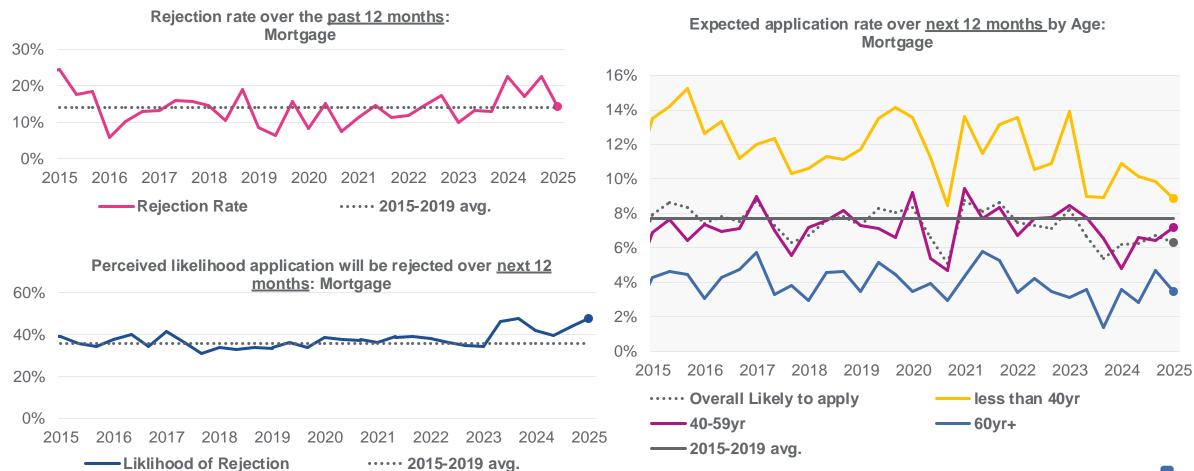






Borrowers see high likelihood mortgage application will be rejected

Expected application rate for mortgage declining for younger borrowers

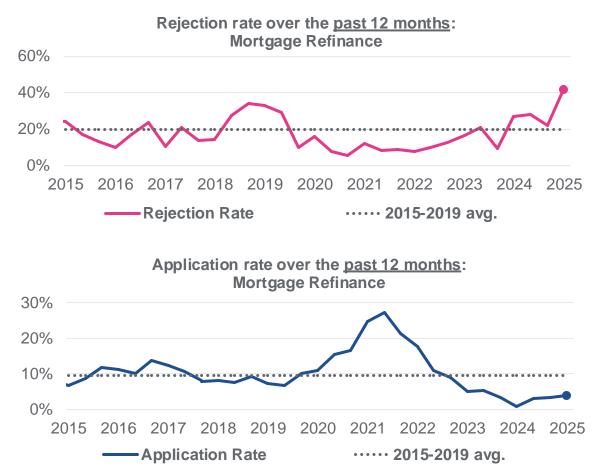


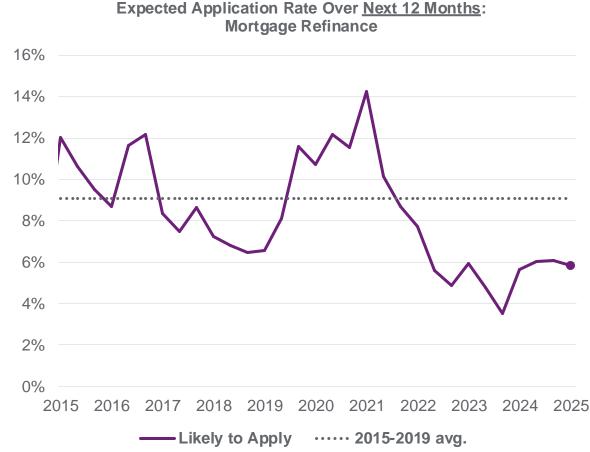




Rejection rate for mortgage refi hits highest level in a decade

— Consumers reporting low application and expected application rates

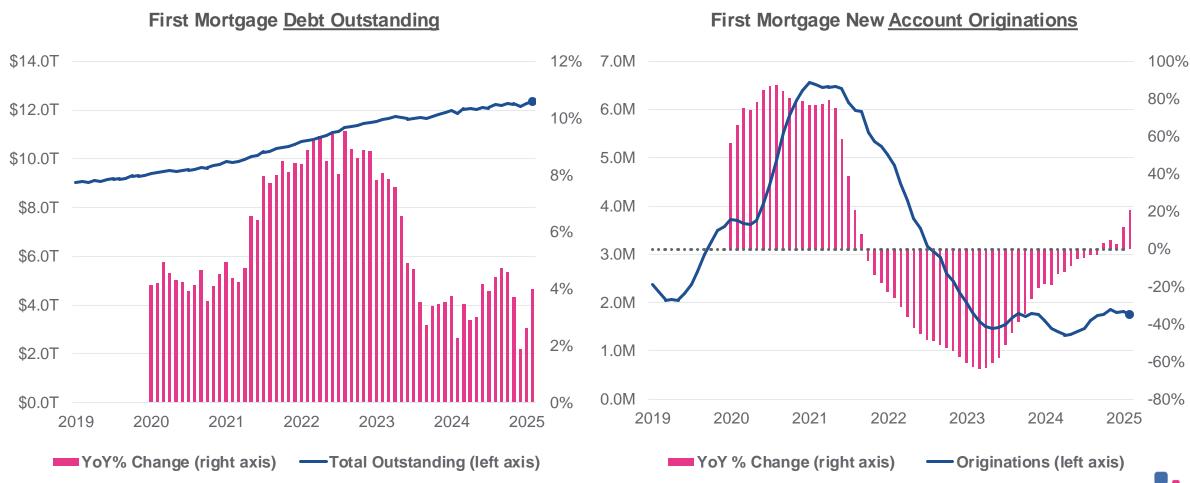






Mortgage originations have increased YoY in recent months

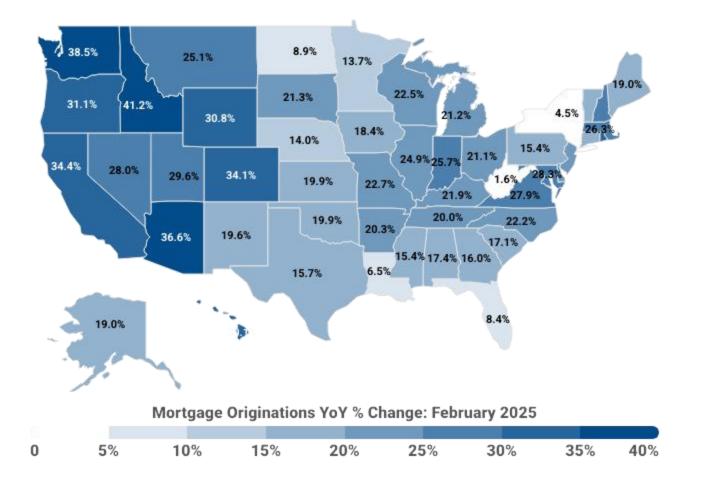
— Some improvement but mortgage originations remain historically low





Mortgage originations by state

— Greatest year-over-year increases in western U.S.



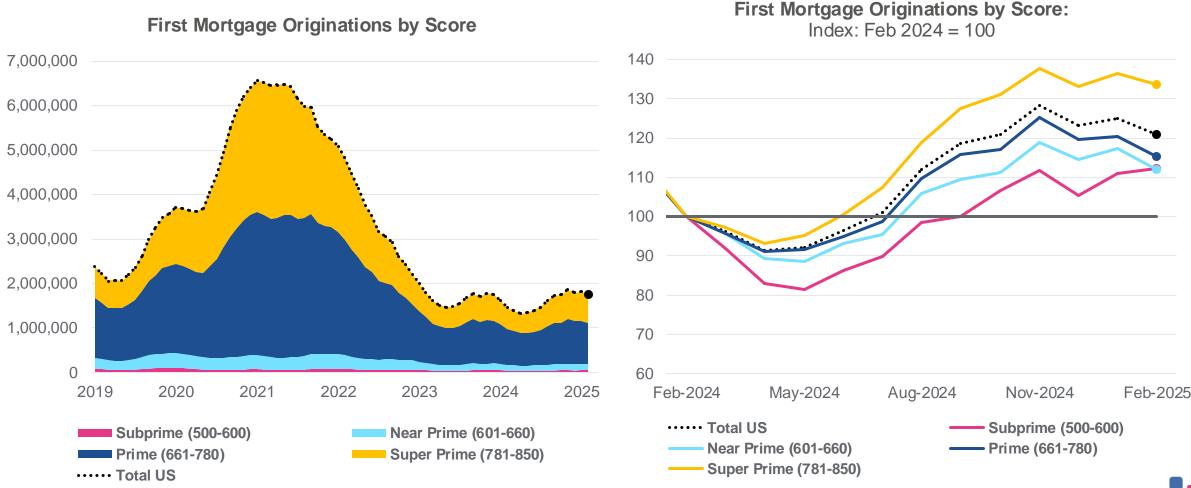
State	YoY % Change	
Highest		
Idaho	+41.2%	
Washington	+38.5%	
Arizona	+36.6%	
Lowest		
West Virginia	+1.6%	
New York	+4.5%	
Louisiana	+6.5%	

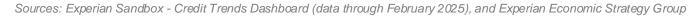




Mortgage originations pickup is across across score bands

— Super Prime borrowers are driving the growth



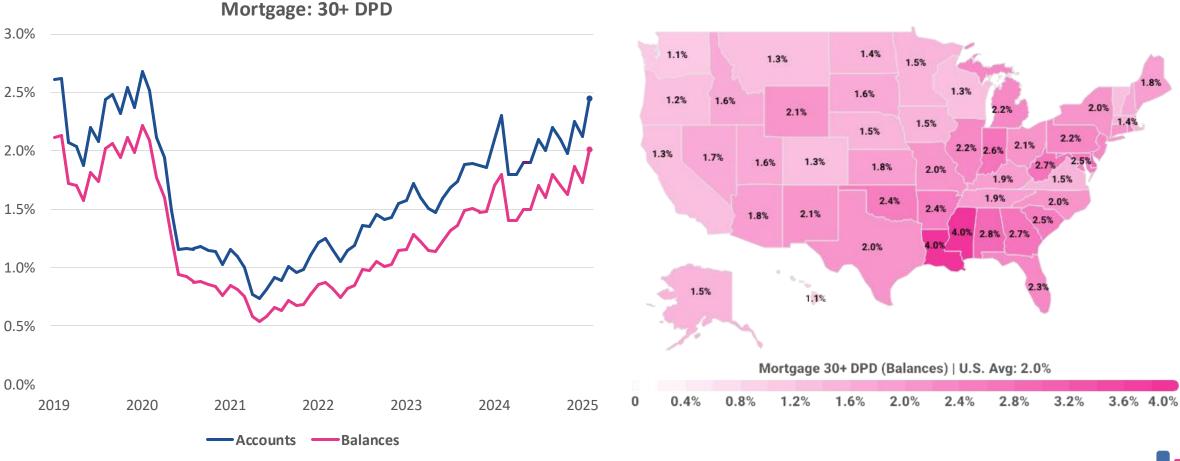






Mortgage delinquency continues to climb

— Highest rates of mortgage delinquency in the Southeast





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