

Lending Conditions Chartbook

Q2 2025

Prepared by:

Joseph Mayans, Chief Economist

Josee Farmer, Economic Analyst

©2025 Experian Information Solutions, Inc. All rights reserved. Experian and the Experian marks used herein are trademarks or registered trademarks of Experian Information Solutions, Inc. Other product and company names mentioned herein are the trademarks of their respective owners. No part of this copyrighted work may be reproduced, modified, or distributed in any form or manner without the prior written permission of Experian.

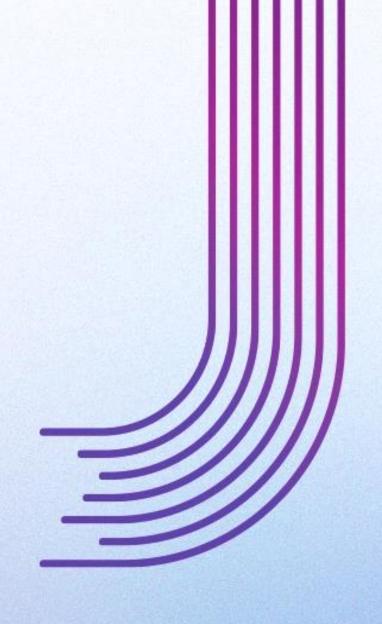
The quarterly Lending Conditions Chartbook captures key trends important for the financial services industry. By bringing together Experian-only and external-market data sets on the economy, credit activity, lending standards, loan demand, originations, delinquency, and consumer sentiment, this report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





Table of contents

Sections	Slides
Macro Backdrop	4
Key Takeaways	5
Macro charts	6-16
Lending Activity	17
Key Takeaways	18
Overview	19-28
Credit Card	29-36
Unsecured Personal Loan	37-43
Auto	44-51
HELOC	52-58
Mortgage	59-66





Macro backdrop

Charts on economic growth, labor market activity, spending and income data, consumer and business sentiment, inflation, and fed funds projection



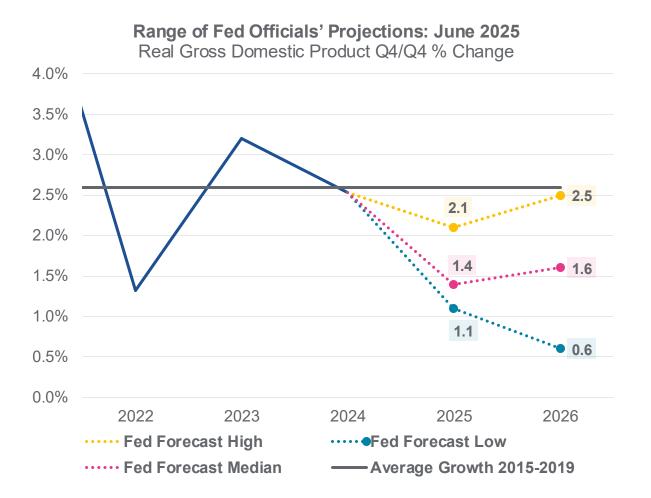
Key Takeaways: Macro Backdrop

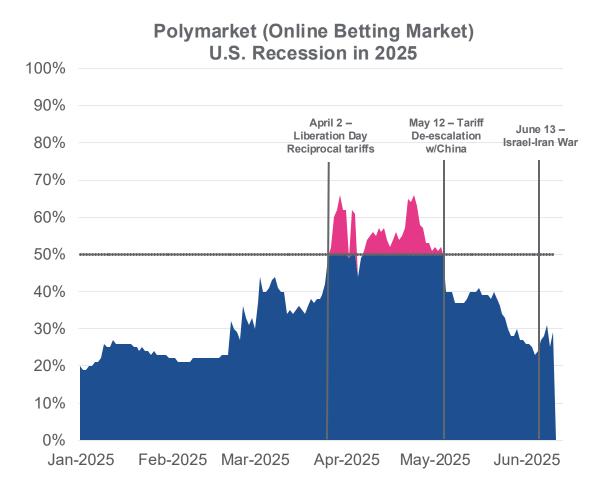
- Despite early concerns over a tariff-induced recession in 2025, the US economy has so far resisted a broader slowdown and significant inflationary impulse. However, the outlook remains highly uncertain, and the full impact of policy changes may still be ahead of us. In their latest set of projections, Fed officials reduced their growth forecast for 2025 while at the same time lifted their forecast for unemployment and inflation. Officials continue to see two 25bp rate cuts in 2025.
- Unemployment remains low, but there are ongoing signs of softening in the labor market. Early layoff (WARN) notices have risen, and employment gains for higher-wage industries have continued to weaken. Higher-wage, white-collar workers, along with recent college graduates are likely to continue facing headwinds as companies deal with an uncertain economic environment and increasingly take up the use of AI to replace some tasks.
- Real incomes have improved somewhat after softening for most of 2024, which may continue to support consumer spending. However, while overall spending remains solid, there are signs that higher-income consumers – which are the primary drivers of spending – are starting to pull back.
- The housing market continues to be constrained by high prices and interest rates, which are impacting affordability. Both homebuilders and potential homebuyers remain pessimistic and there is little reason to expect much improvement for the remainder of the year.



Fed officials downgrade growth forecast given uncertainty and risks

— Despite early concerns over a more pronounced slowdown, recession fears have come down

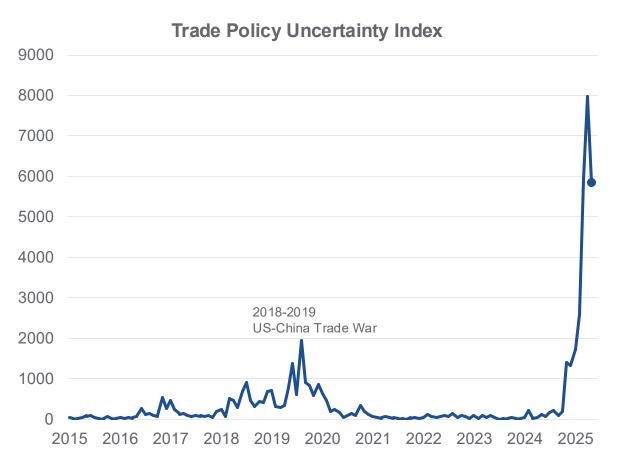


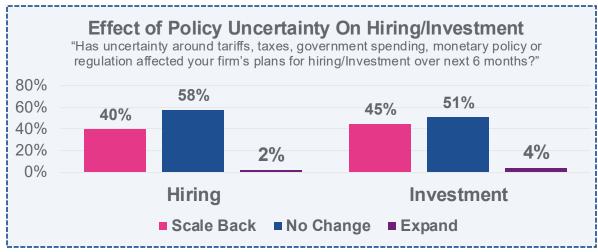


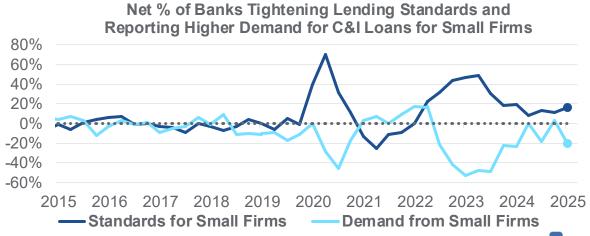


Trade policy weighing on business hiring and investment decisions

— Due to uncertainty, banks have increased pace of tightening for business lending



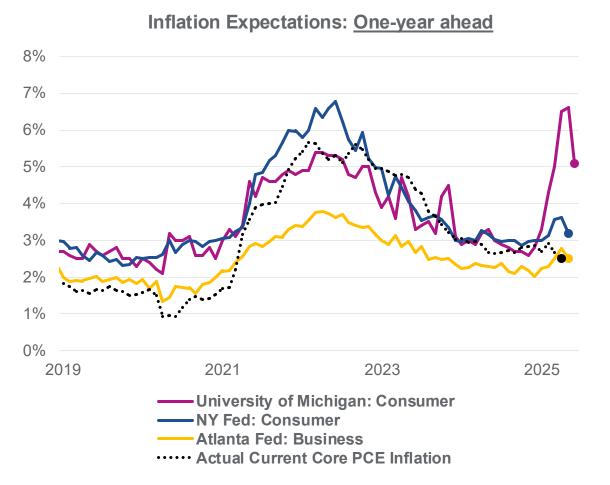




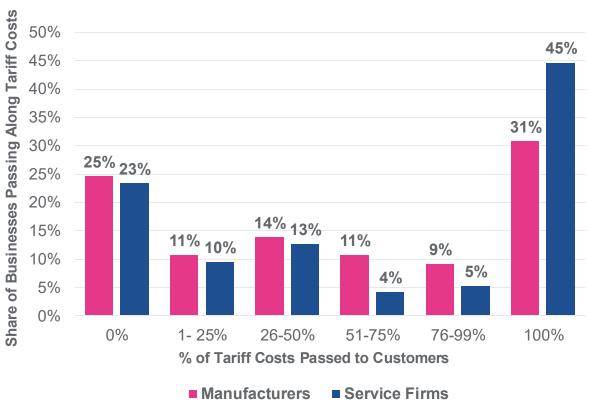


Significant uncertainty surrounding tariff impact on inflation

— Both manufacturers and service sector firms report passing along tariff-related costs to consumers



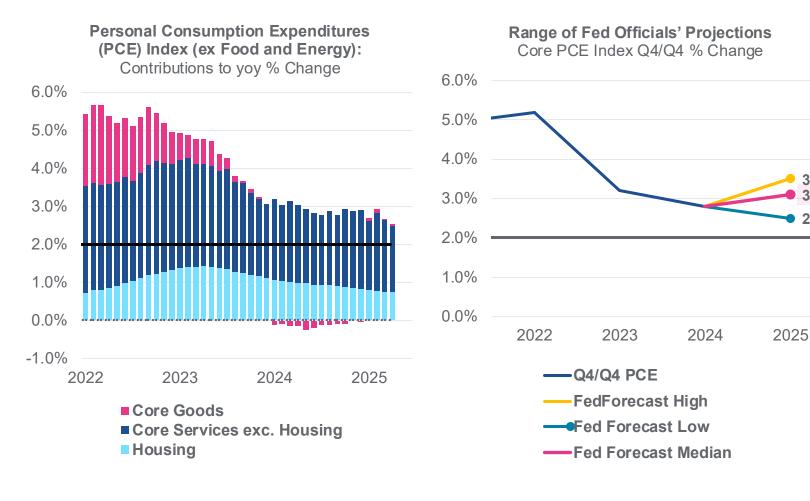
Share of Businesses Passing Along Tariff-Related Costs

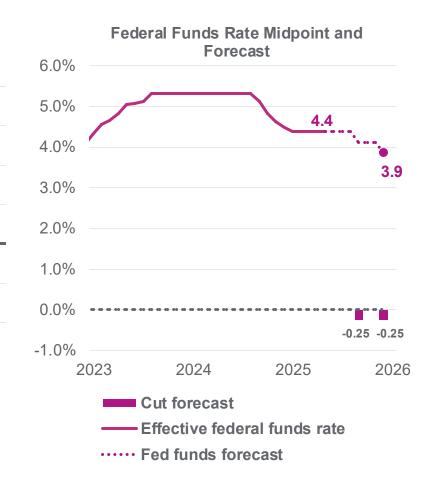




Tariff impact on inflation so far muted but expected to increase

— Fed officials maintain their view of two 25bp rate cuts in 2025

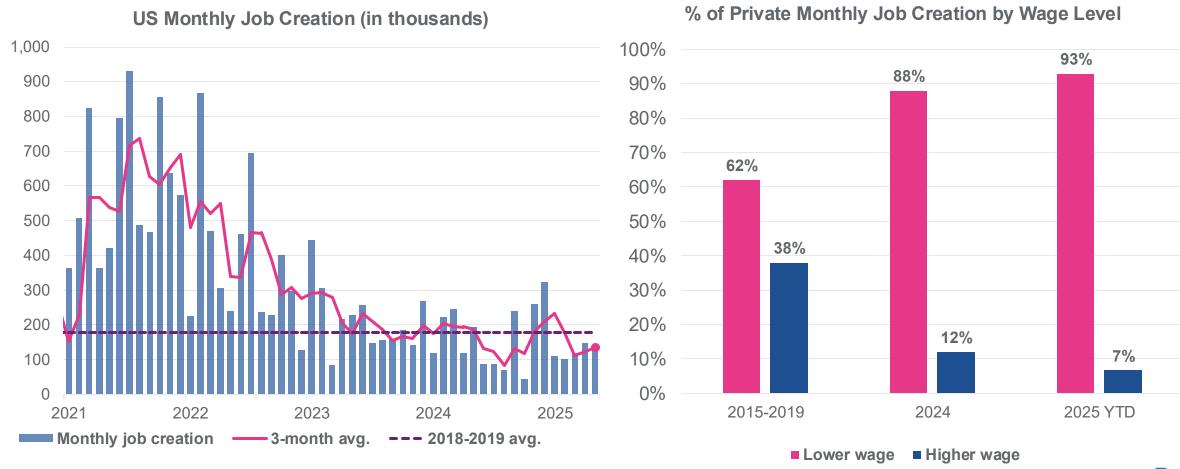






Job creation is decent but concentrated in lower-wage industries

— Share of private sector job creation in higher-wage industries has slowed significantly

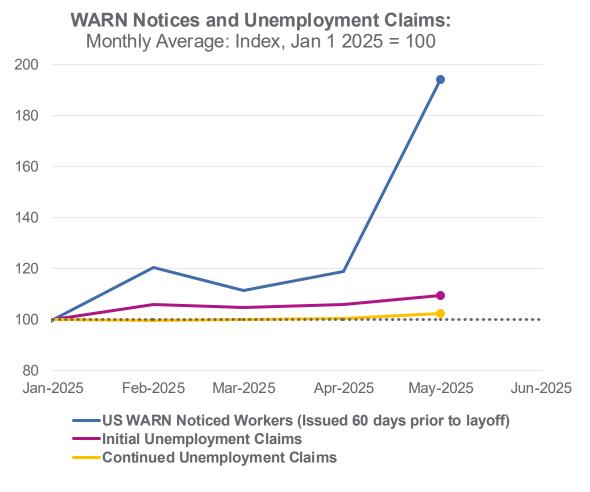


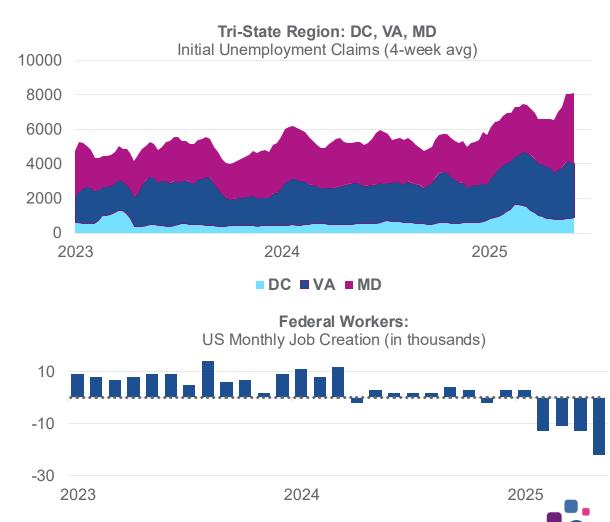




Layoff notices have risen, which could spell higher unemployment ahead

— DOGE-related cuts are showing up in the tri-state area and in federal employment

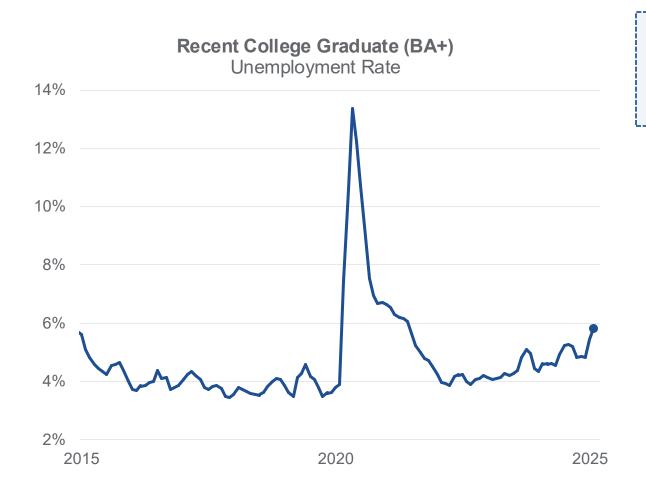




Source: Krolikowski, Pawel, and Lunsford, Kurt, Advance layoff Notice Data from the WARN Act (June 2025), Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Experian Economic Strategy Group

New grad unemployment highest in a decade (outside of pandemic era)

— Hiring for white-collar and entry level roles may remain muted as AI take-up increases



Commentary from Anthropic CEO

"Al could wipe out *half* of all entry-level white-collar jobs — and spike unemployment to 10-20% in the next one to five years"

Share of Total Work Tasks by Predominant Responsible Entity

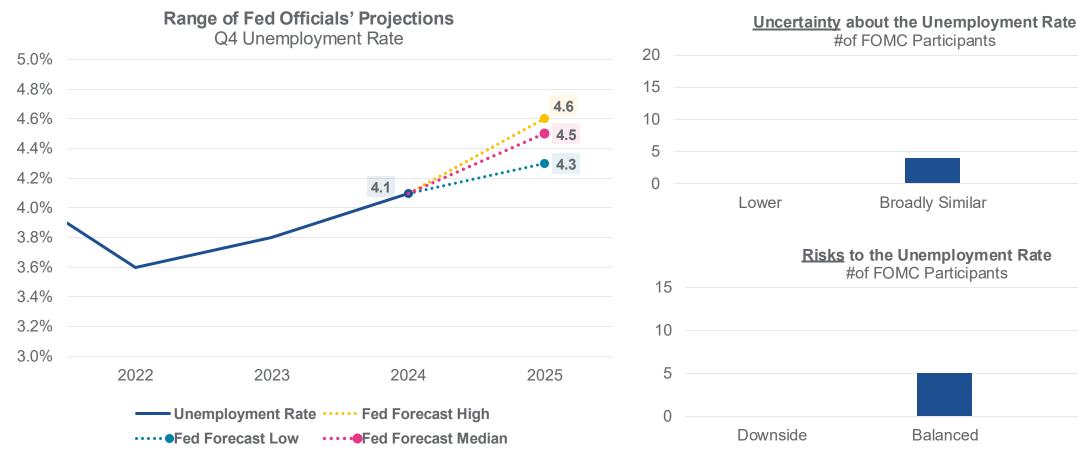


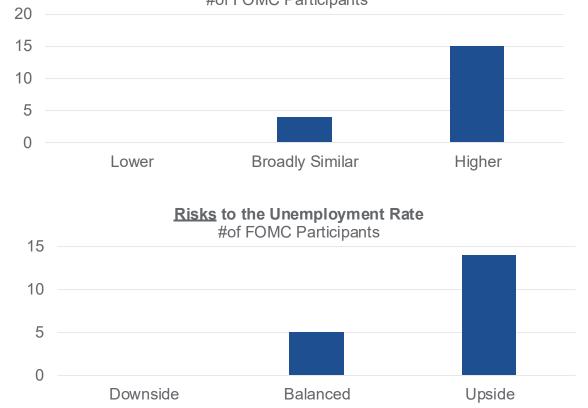


Sources: The World Economic Forum, Axios, Anthropic Economic Index, and Experian Economic Strategy Group

Unemployment forecasted to rise to 4.5% by Q4 2025

— Fed officials see high levels of uncertainty and risks to the unemployment outlook

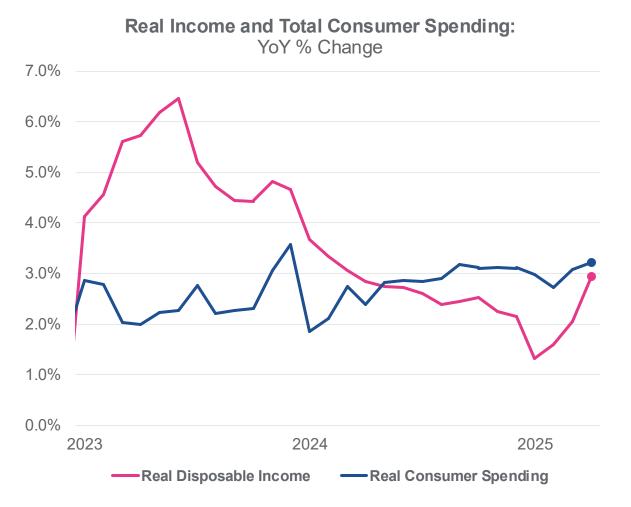


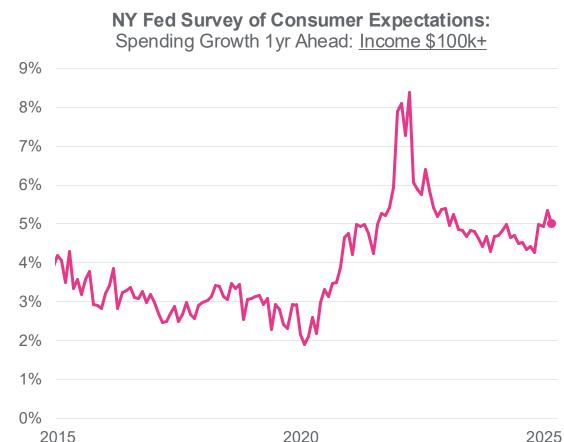




Income growth showing some improvement, total spending solid

— Higher-income households – which drive most spending – still expect elevated spending over next year

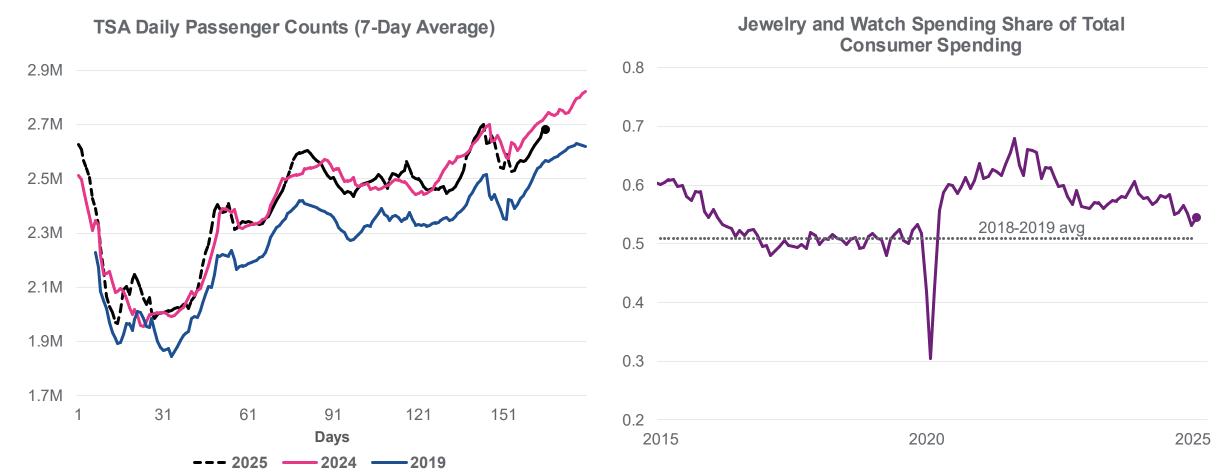






However, some signs of higher-income pullback in spending

— Both passenger counts (measure of travel demand) and jewelry/luxury spend have softened in 2025



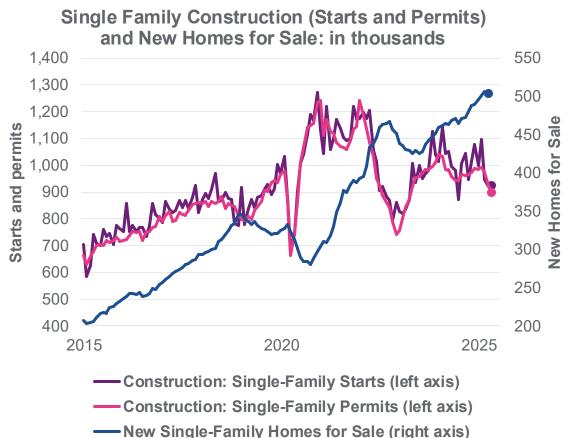


Both homebuilders and buyers see tough housing market

— Measures of construction have also softened as new, unsold homes on the market continue to rise

NAHB Homebuilder and UMICH Buyers Sentiment









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



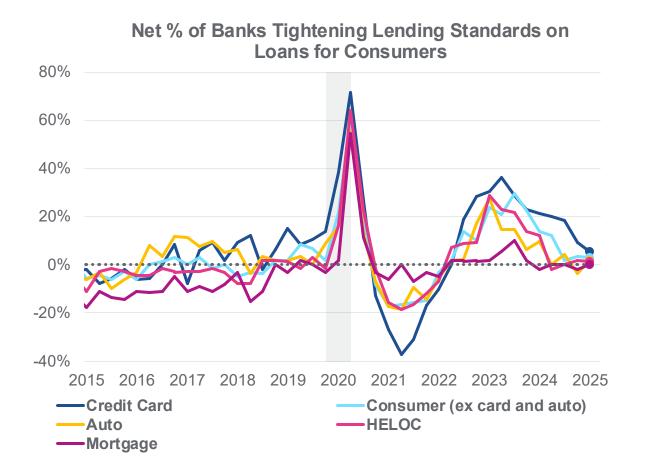
Key Takeaways: Credit growth

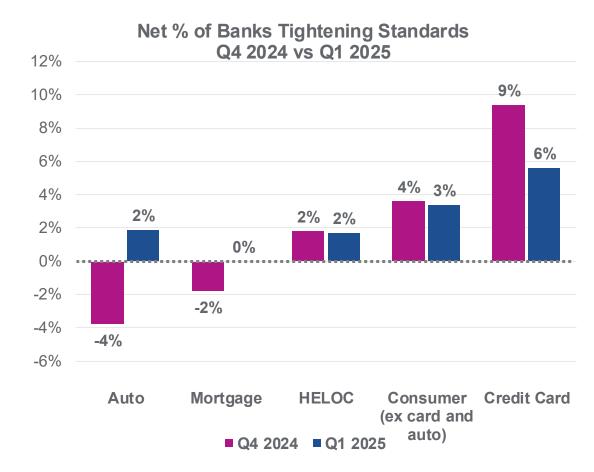
- Overall lending activity remains constrained as the impact of tighter lending standards and elevated interest rates continues to weigh on the market. Lending standards continued to tighten in the first quarter of 2025 and may be poised to remain tighter for longer as financial institutions grapple with elevated economic uncertainty, the potential for higher inflation, and early signs of weakness in the labor market.
- Credit growth at banks is running well below the pre-pandemic average but has improved slightly off the lows of 2024. The improvement has been driven, in part, by lending to non-bank financial institutions rather than growth in core lending products. Year-over-year growth in both revolving (mainly credit cards) and non-revolving consumer credit has declined in the first half of 2025.
- Origination activity picked up somewhat as of May, with the largest improvement driven by unsecured personal loans. Credit card lending improved somewhat as well, as secured cards – which are primarily a credit building product – have seen a significant increase in originations.
- Delinquency across products is generally stabilizing or trending lower, especially in credit card and unsecured personal loans. However, 90+ delinquency for student loans have spiked as reporting has resumed and many borrowers have not been making payments.



Standards continue to tighten across most products

— After loosening for the first time in nearly 3 years in Q4 2024, standards for autos tightened again in Q1 2025

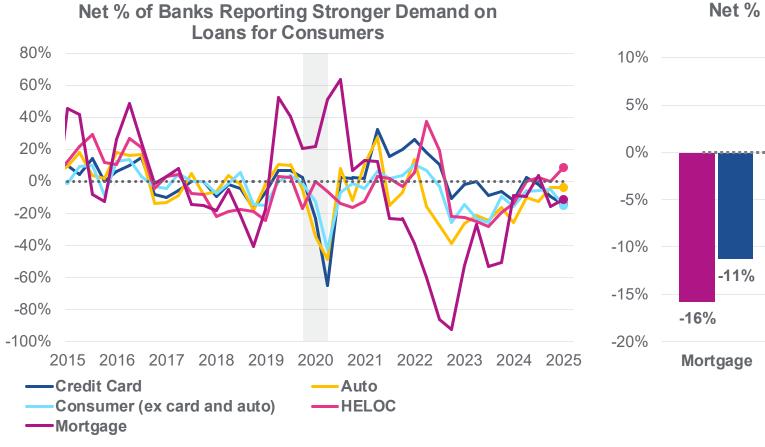


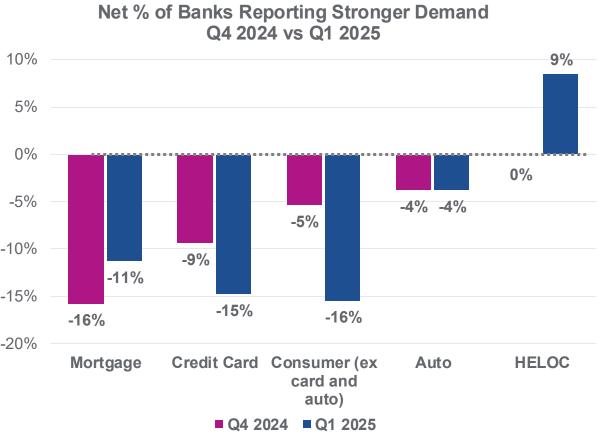




Banks reporting weaker demand for credit cards and consumer loans

— HELOC is one area demand is picking up



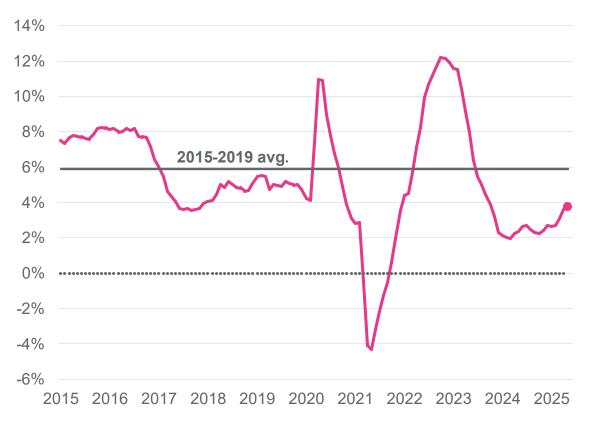




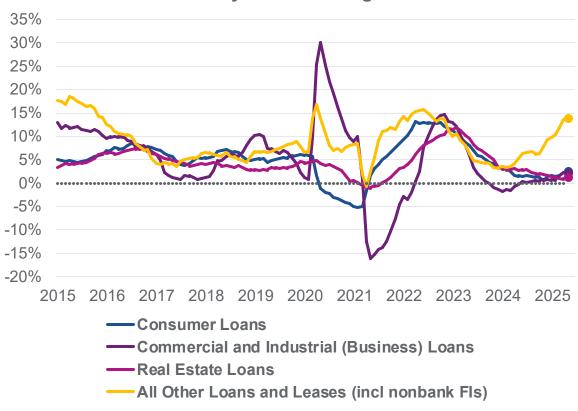
Credit growth at banks remains subdued but has improved from 2024

— However, improvement is being fueled in part by a rise in lending to nonbank financial institutions





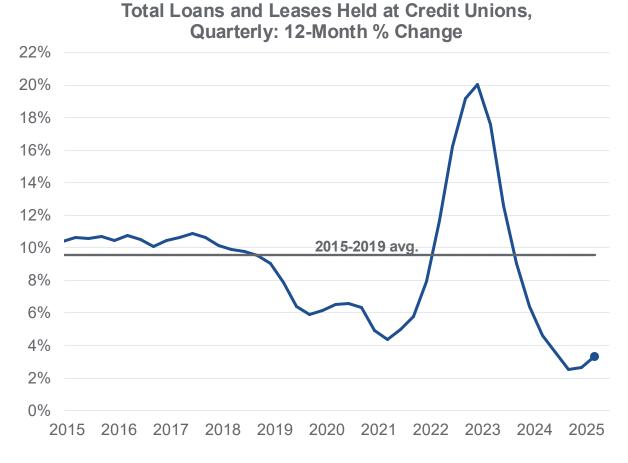
Select Loans Types Held at Commercial Banks: Monthly: YoY % Change



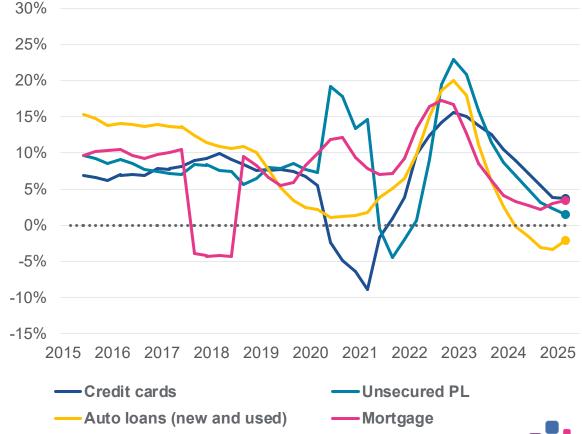


Credit union lending growth improves slightly in Q1 2025

— Auto lending continues to decline

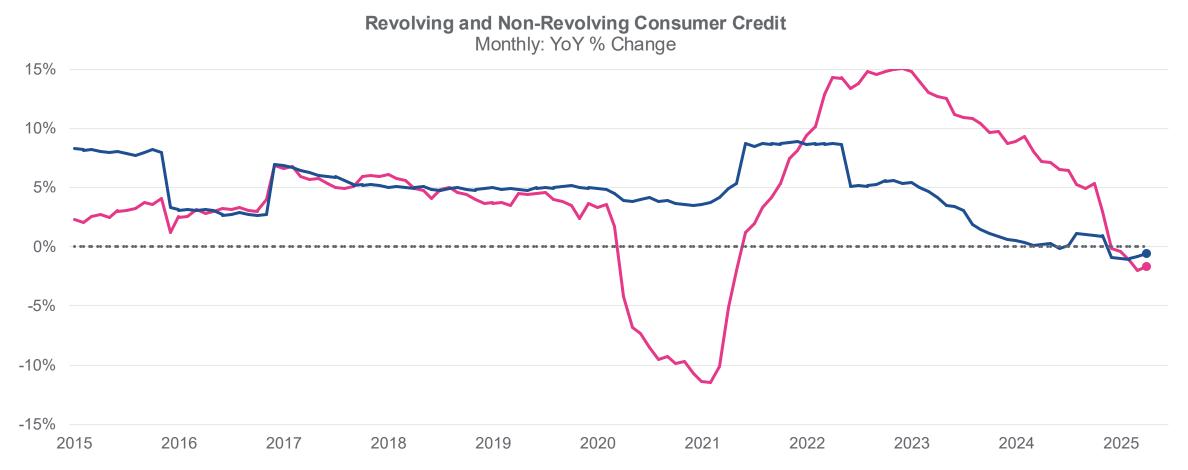


Select Components of 12-Month % Change in Total Loans and Leases Held at Credit Unions



Growth in revolving and non-revolving consumer credit declining

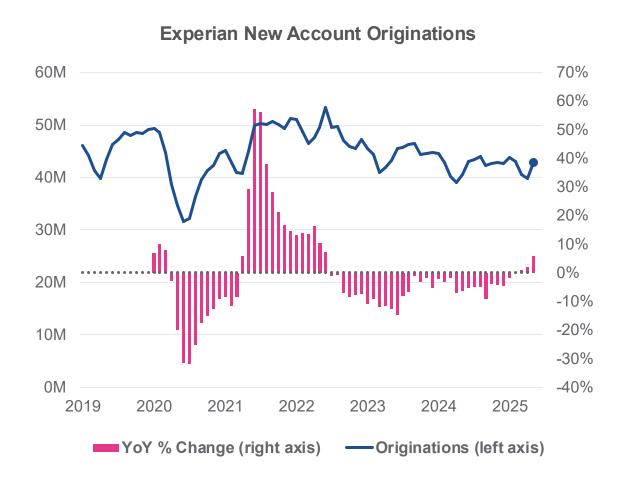
— Credit activity continues to be constrained by tight lending standards and elevated interest rates

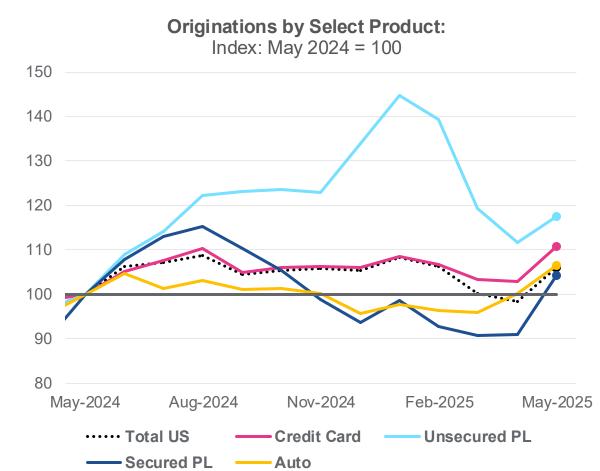




Originations improving somewhat in Q2 2025

— Unsecured personal loans continue to post solid year-over-year growth



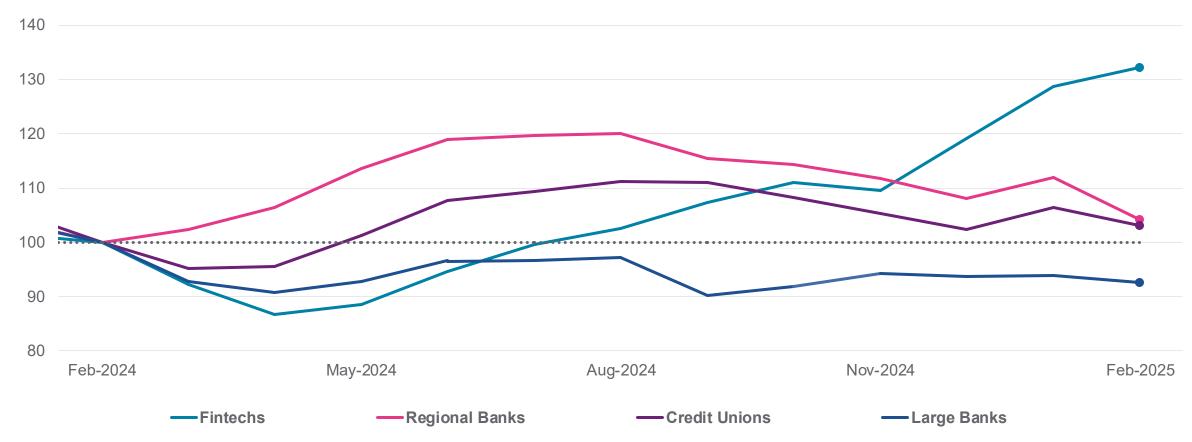




Fintechs continue to see strongest origination growth

Total Account Originations by Market Peer Groups:

Index: Feb 2024 = 100

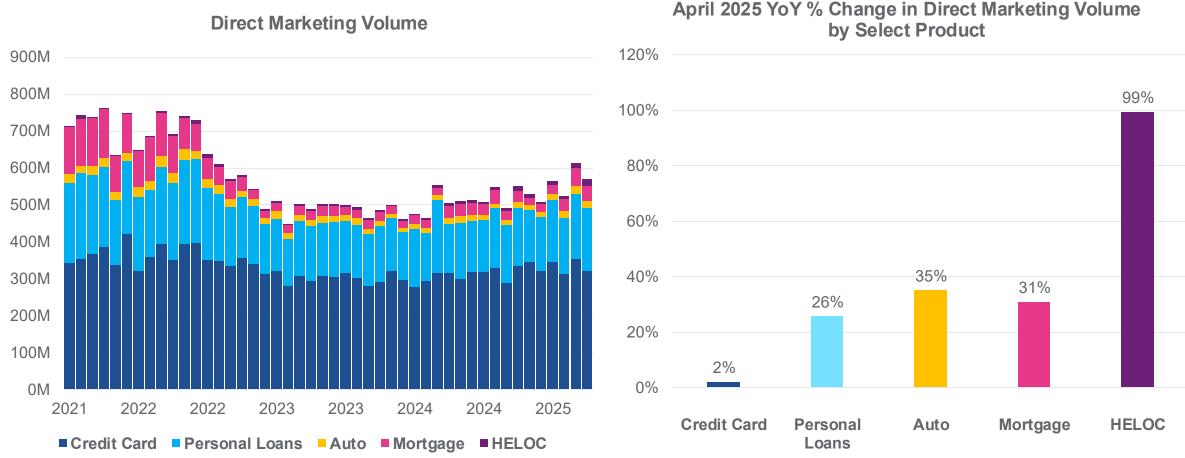






Direct mail market volumes continue to trend higher

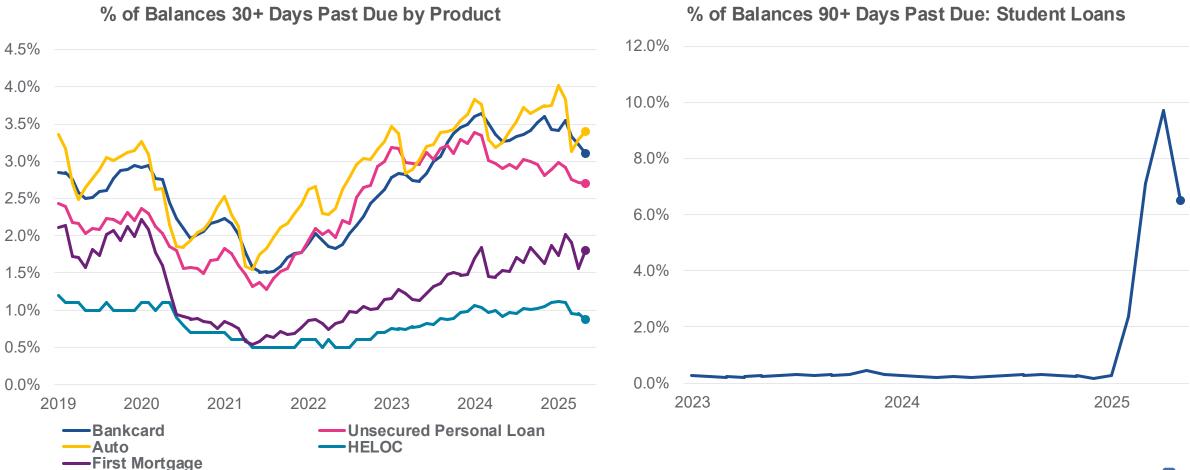
— Credit card marketing rose slightly over the year in April 2025, big pickup in HELOC





Delinquency stabilizing or trending lower across most products

— Exception remains in student loans where 90+ delinquency has spiked as reporting has resumed





Anecdotes on lending activity around the country

Conditions and outlook remain mixed across the districts

"

Activity in the broad finance sector continued to decline modestly. Small-to-medium-sized banks reported that loan demand weakened across the board. One New York banker noted that tariff uncertainty had put deal activity on hold..."

- New York



Community banks noted tighter standards for commercial lending, particularly in industries affected by tariffs. Both loan originations and deposits slowed moderately, leaving loan-to-deposit ratios unchanged. Delinquencies and loan loss allowances ticked up, but contacts reported continued strength in the credit quality of loan applicants and customers."

— Atlanta



Financial institutions continued to report steady demand for most loan types, and modest increases in demand for commercial real estate loans. One respondent noted that borrowers did not see current market disruptions as permanent, so they were continuing to move forward, albeit cautiously."

- Richmond



Bankers across the District reported that, despite delinquency rates being relatively low, they expect consumer and commercial delinquencies to increase in upcoming months due to continued stress for consumers and expectations of a weaker economy."

- St. Louis



Banking contacts reported an uptick in activity, good credit quality, and the ability to attract deposits. One contact reported that some clients have put credit facilities on pause and identified the minor uptick in delinquencies in residential mortgages as an area to monitor."

- Philadelphia



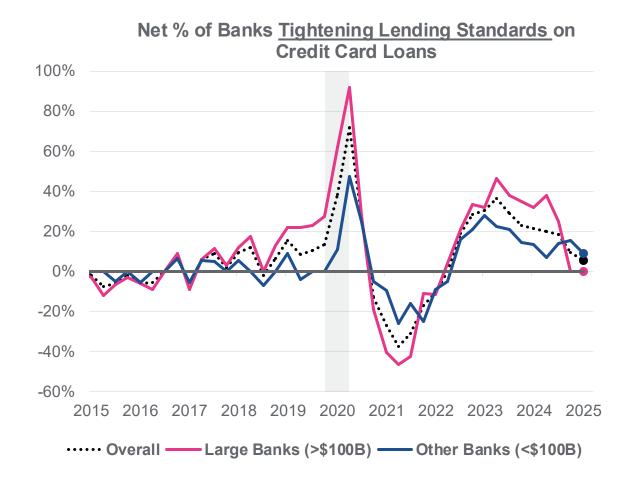
Source: Federal Reserve May 2025 Beige Book and Experian Economic Strategy Group

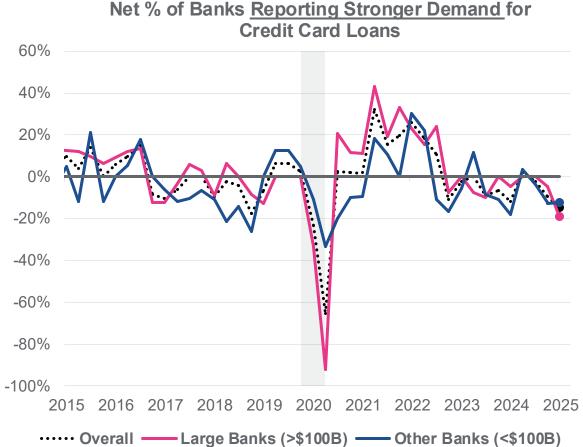




Smaller banks continue to tighten standards for credit cards

Reported demand weakening across banks



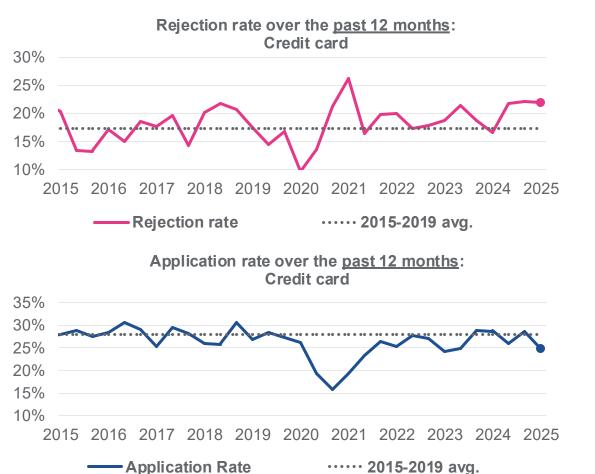


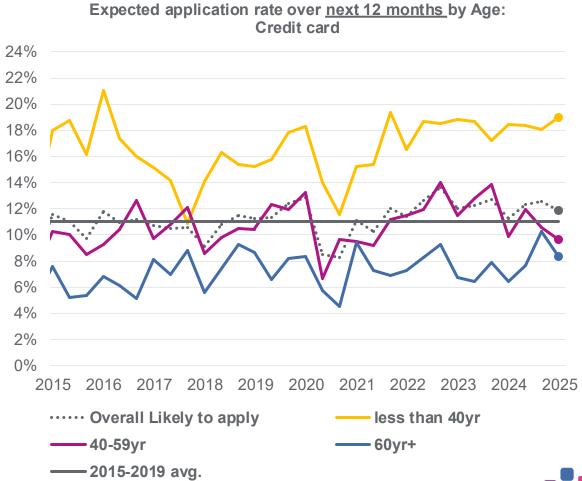




Credit card rejection rates are elevated

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

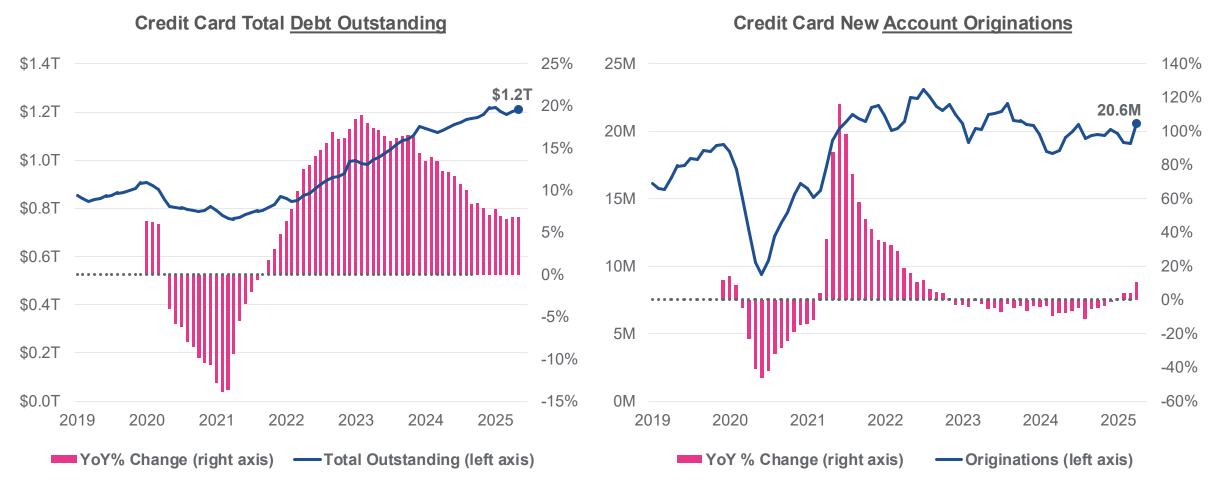






Growth in overall credit card debt flat over past quarter

— YoY growth in new card originations beginning to tick up





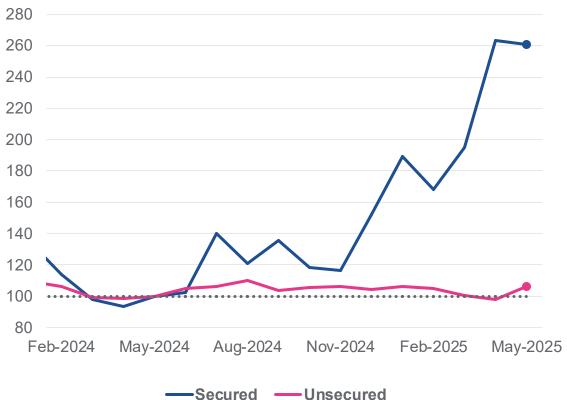


Pickup in originations driven by large increase in secured card

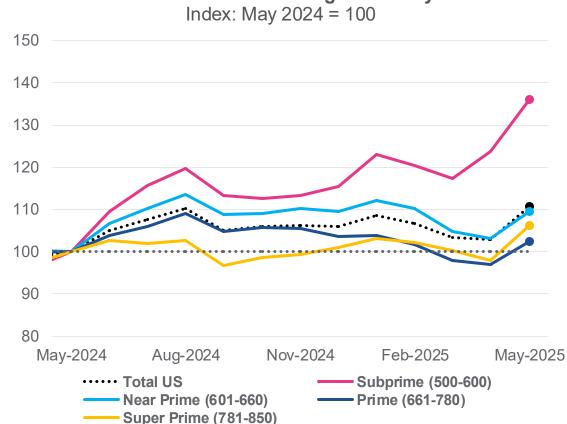
— Greatest YoY increase in card originations for subprime borrowers

Credit Card Account Originations by Type:





Total Credit Card Account Originations by Score:

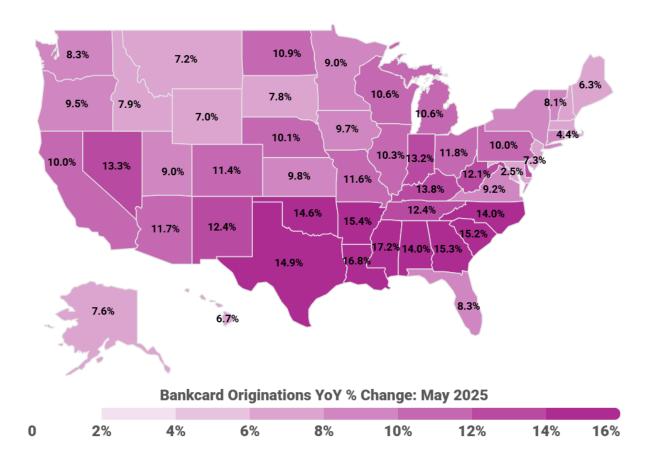






Credit card originations by state

— Card originations increased across all states over the past year



State	YoY % Change	
Highest		
Mississippi	+17.2%	
Louisiana	+16.8%	
Arkansas	+15.4%	
Lowest		
D.C.	+2.5%	
Rhode Island	+4.4%	
Maine	+6.3%	

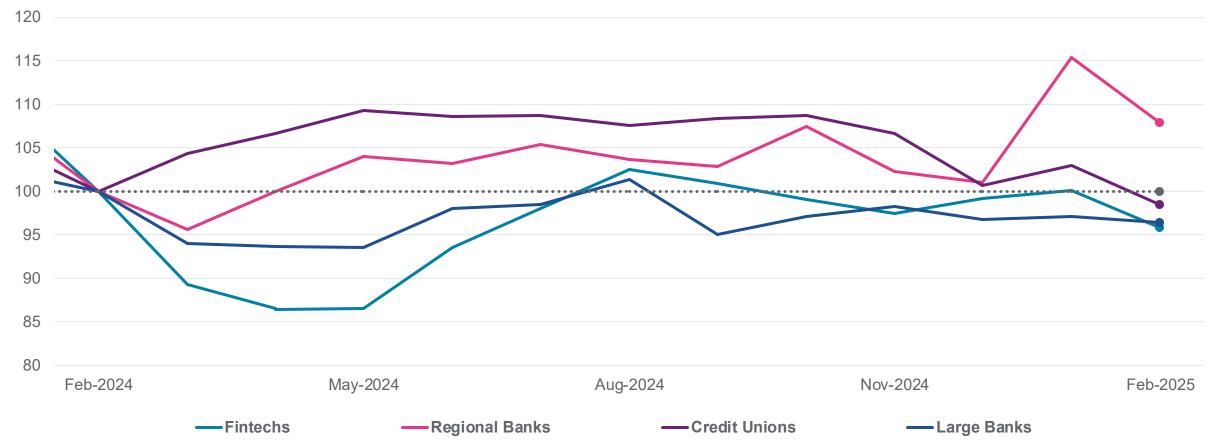




YoY card origination growth increasing most in regional bank segment

Credit Card Account Originations by Market Peer Groups:

Index: Feb 2024 = 100



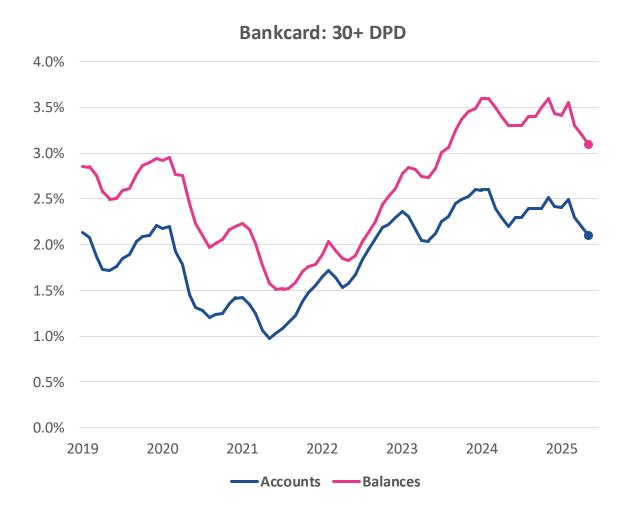
Note: Data is only through February 2025 as Peer Market Comparisons have a three-month, hold-back period Sources: Experian Sandbox - Credit Trends Dashboard and Experian Economic Strategy Group

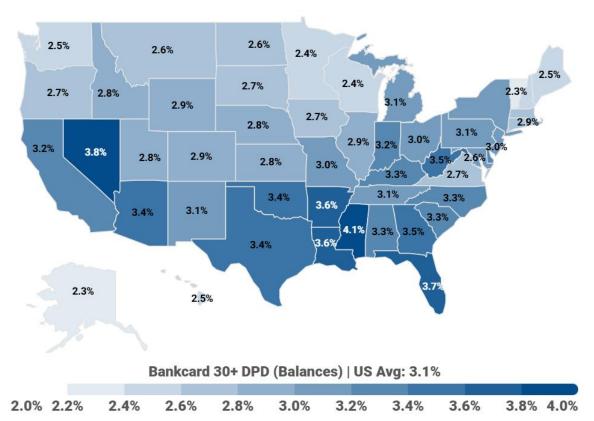




Credit card delinquencies down over past quarter

— Highest delinquency concentrated in the southern U.S.





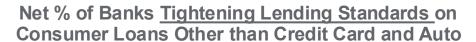


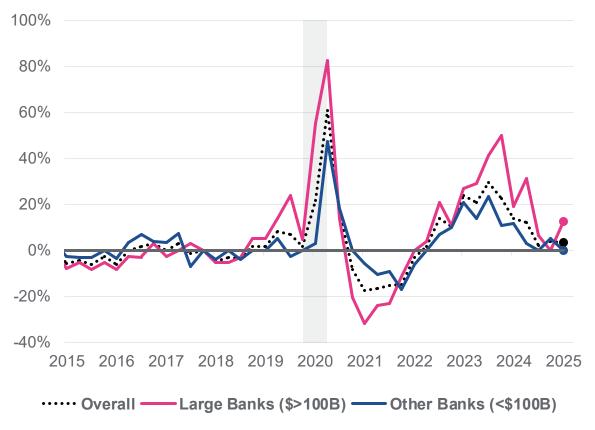




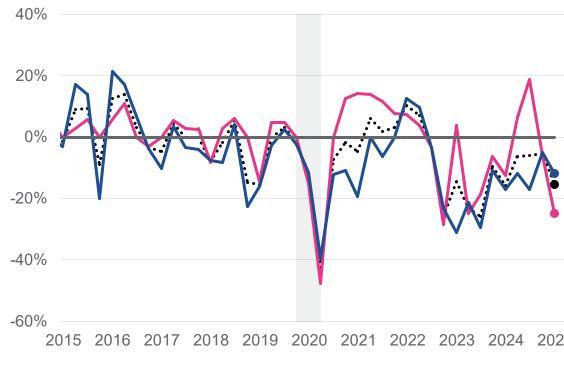
Large banks tightening standards on consumer loans

Reported demand for consumer loans fell in Q1 2025





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



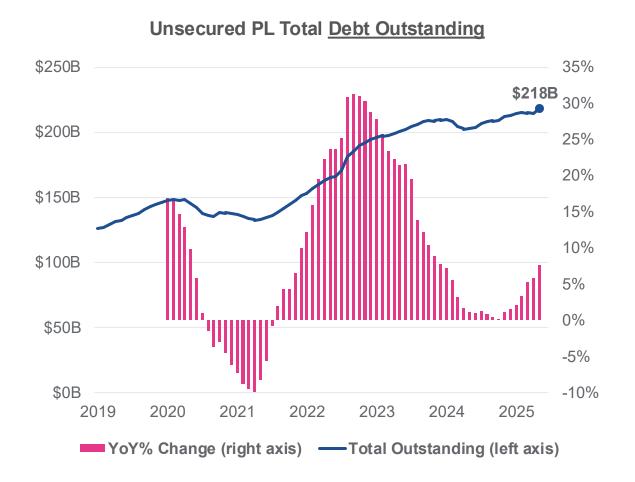
······ Overall —— Large Banks (>\$100B) —— Other Banks (<\$100B)



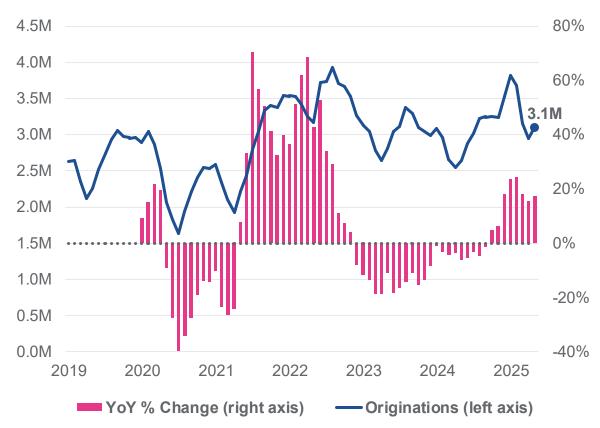


Growth in unsecured personal loan debt continues to climb

— New account originations up YoY since the end of 2024



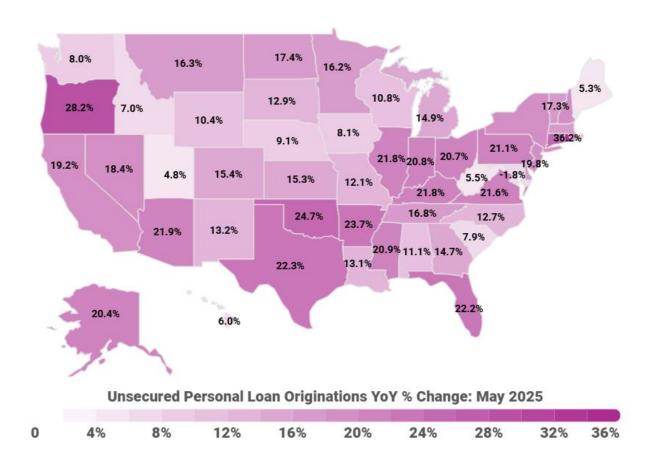
Unsecured PL New Account Originations





Unsecured personal loan originations by state

— Unsecured PL originations grew over past year across the country, except for D.C.

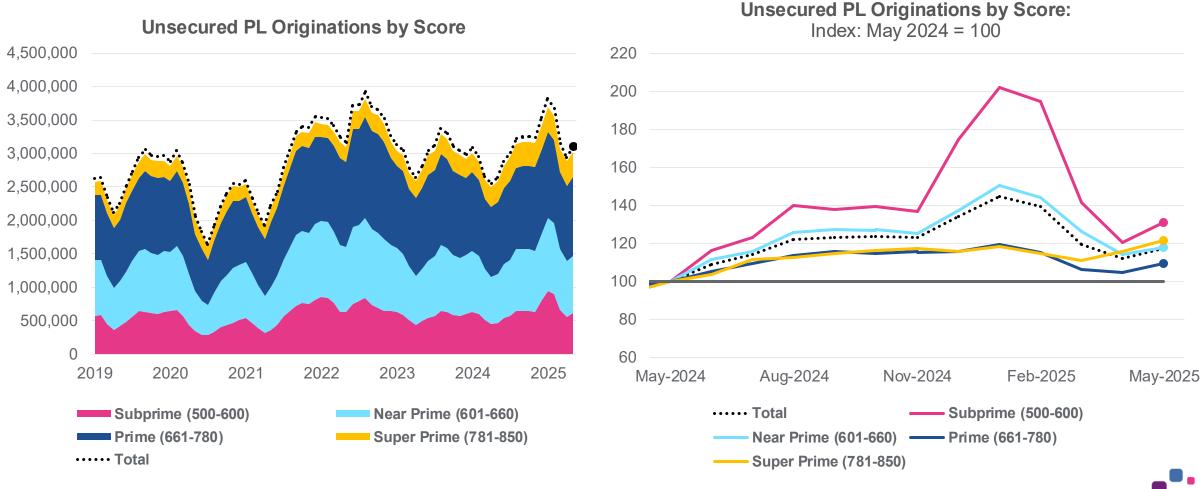


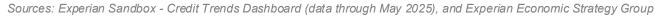
State	YoY % Change	
Highest		
Rhode Island	+36.2%	
Oregon	+28.2%	
Connecticut	+25.0%	
Lowest		
D.C.	-1.8%	
Utah	+4.8%	
Maine	+5.3%	



Unsecured PL originations have picked up across score segments

Largest YoY gains for subprime borrowers





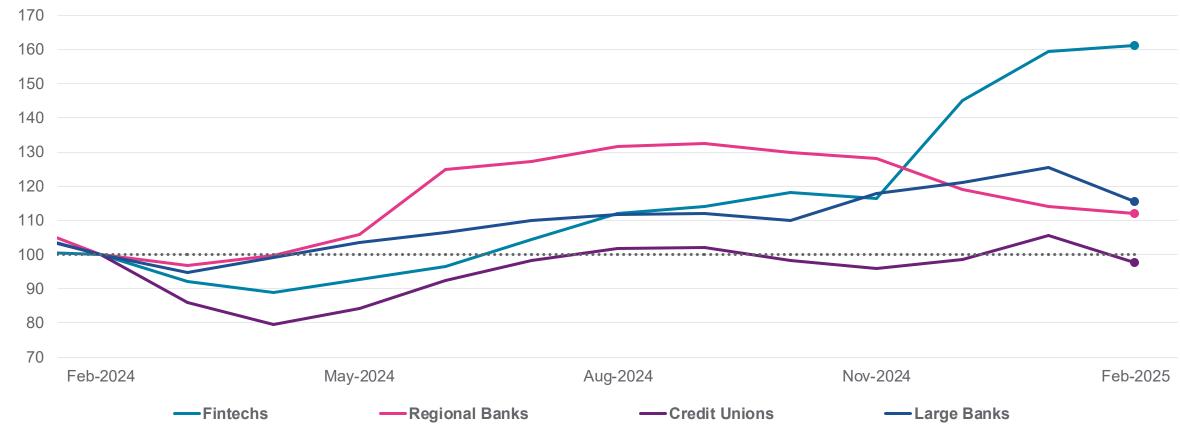




Fintechs saw steepest growth in unsecured PL originations over past year

Unsecured Personal Loan Account Originations by Market Peer Groups:

Index: Feb 2024 = 100

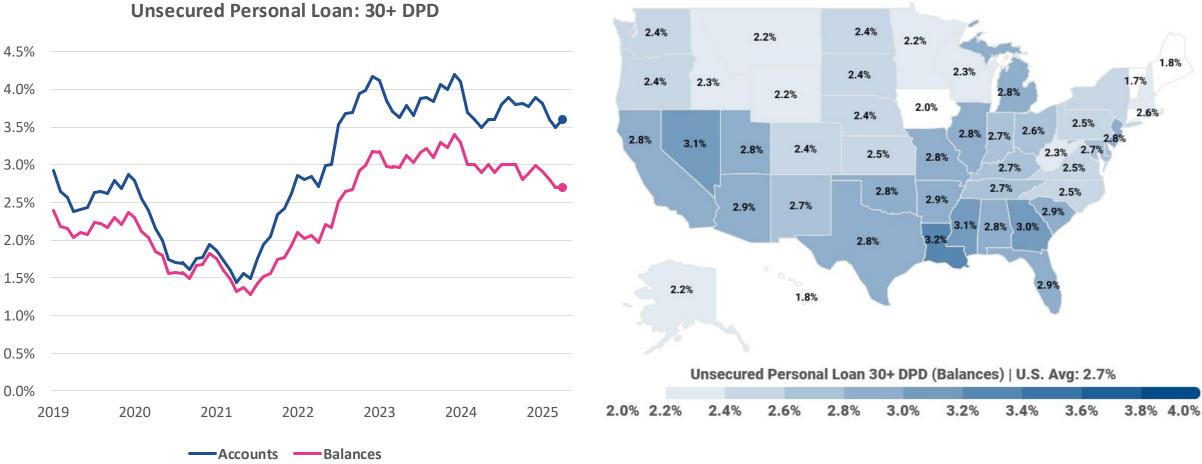


Note: Data is only through February 2025 as Peer Market Comparisons have a three-month, hold-back period Sources: Experian Sandbox - Credit Trends Dashboard, and Experian Economic Strategy Group



Unsecured personal loan delinquency starting to slow

— Higher unsecured PL delinquency rates concentrated in the southern U.S.



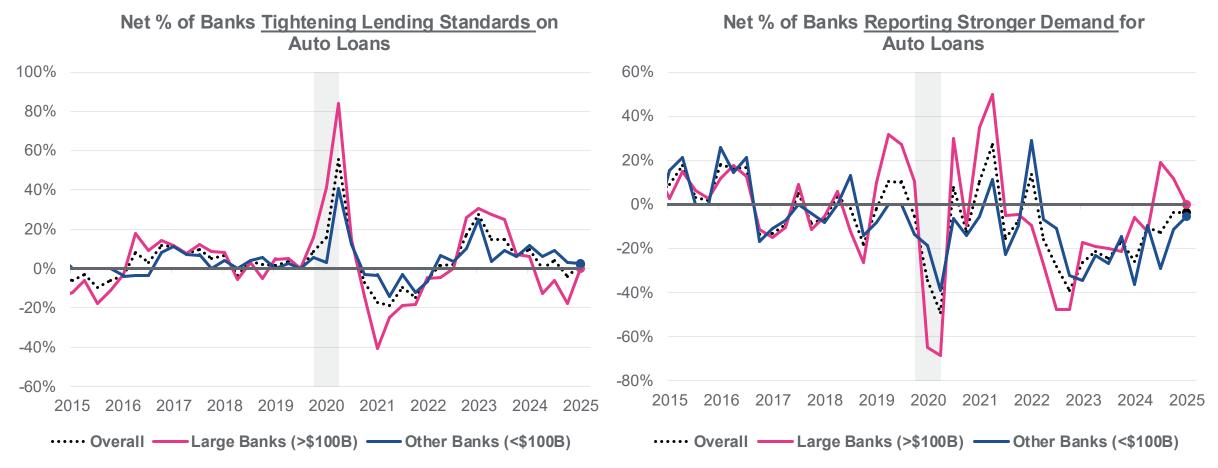






Standards for autos began tightening again in Q1 2025

— Demand remains relatively stable

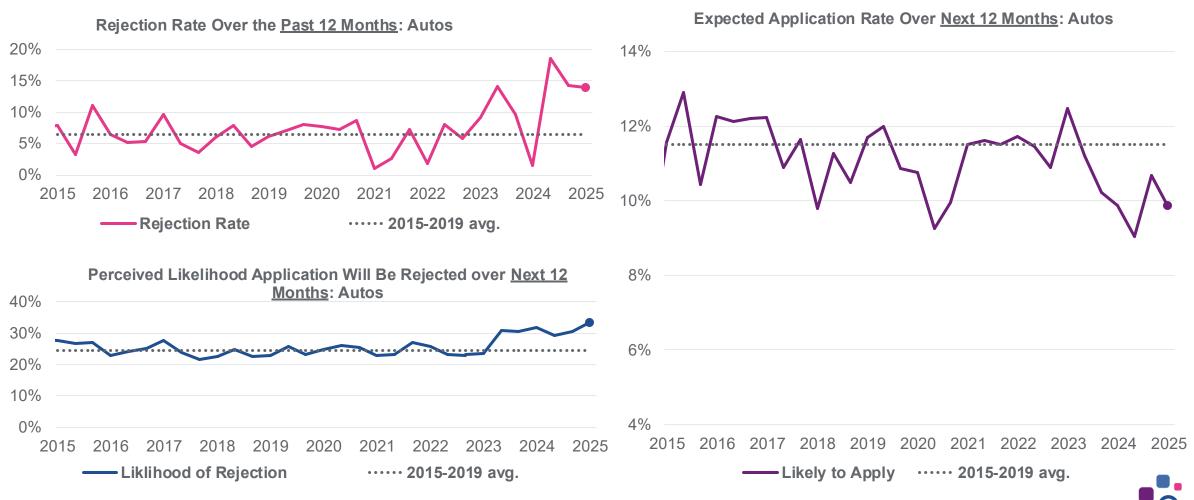






Auto loan rejection rates are well above pre-pandemic levels

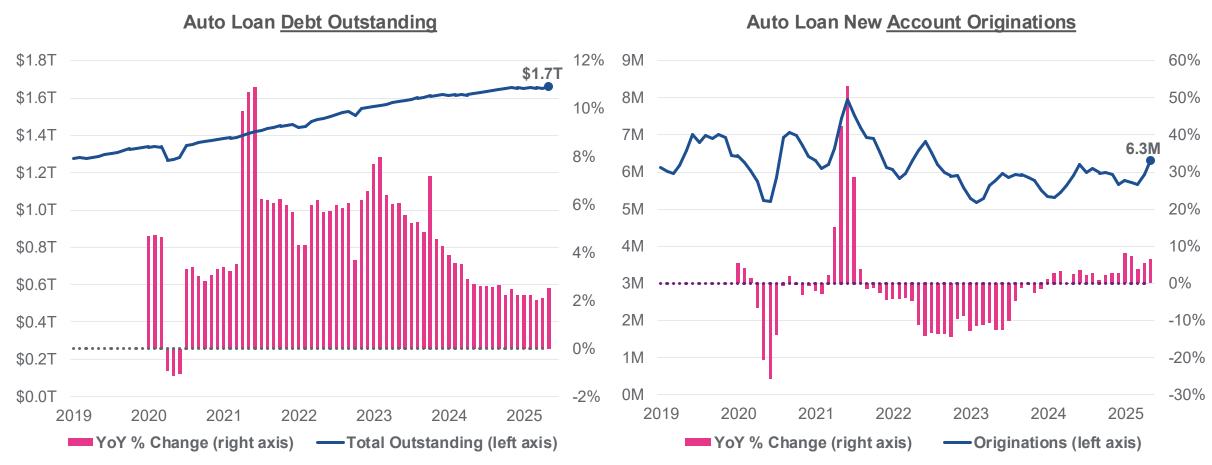
— Consumers' perceived probability of application getting rejected at record high





Outstanding auto loan debt remained level over past quarter

New account originations up YoY in May

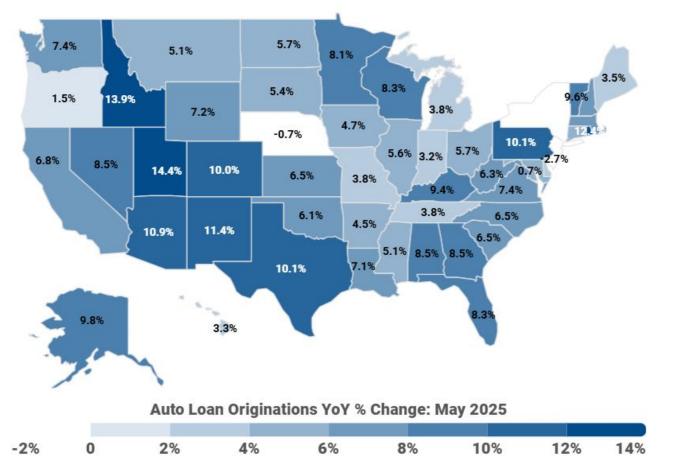






Auto loan originations by state

— Auto originations decreased in three states over the past year



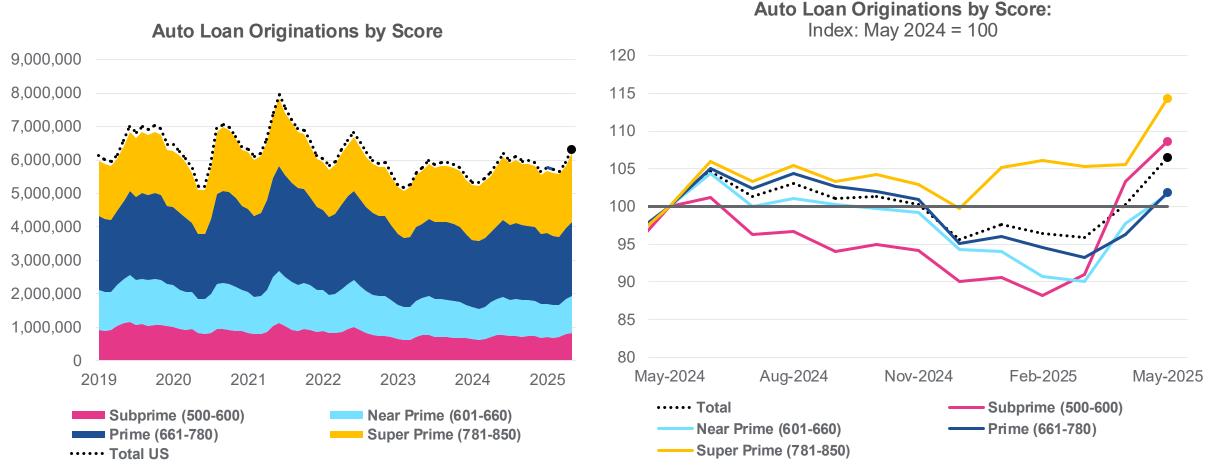
State	YoY % Change	
Highest		
Utah	+14.4%	
Idaho	+13.9%	
Rhode Island	+12.4%	
Lowest		
New Jersey	-2.7%	
Nebraska	-0.7%	
New York	-0.6%	





Super Prime borrowers remain drivers of auto originations

— Super Prime borrowers saw the greatest increase over the past year



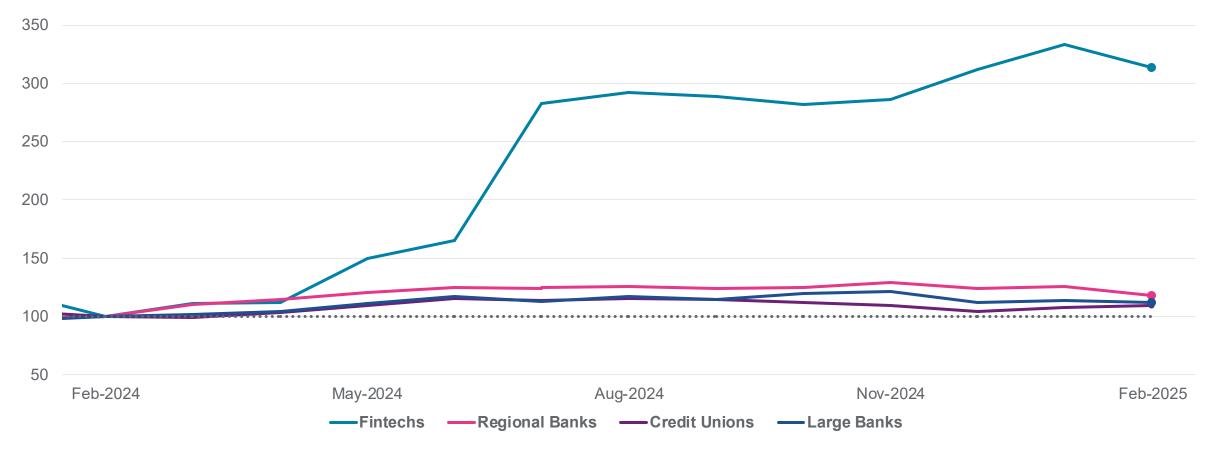




Fintechs continue to increase their presence in auto lending market

Auto Loan Account Originations by Market Peer Groups:

Index: Feb 2024 = 100



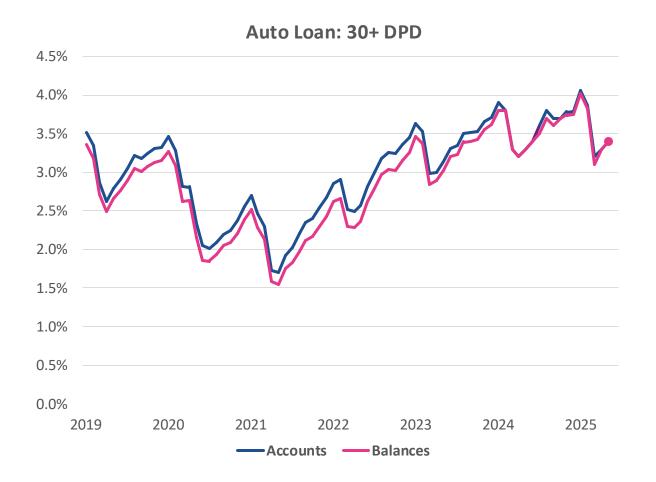
Note: Data is only through February 2025 as Peer Market Comparisons have a three-month, hold-back period Sources: Experian Sandbox - Credit Trends Dashboard, and Experian Economic Strategy Group

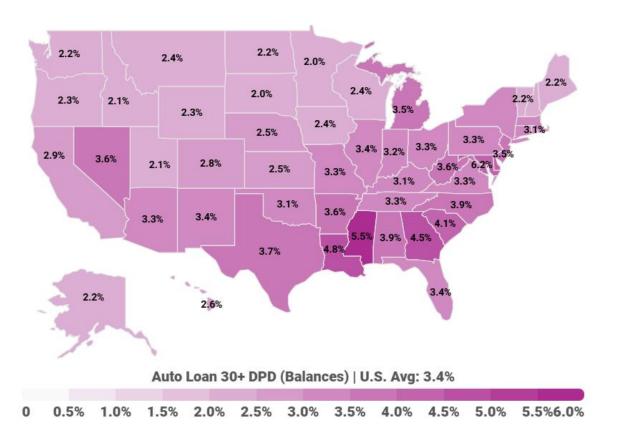




Growth in auto loan delinquency has slowed

— Highest auto Ioan delinquency in the Southeast





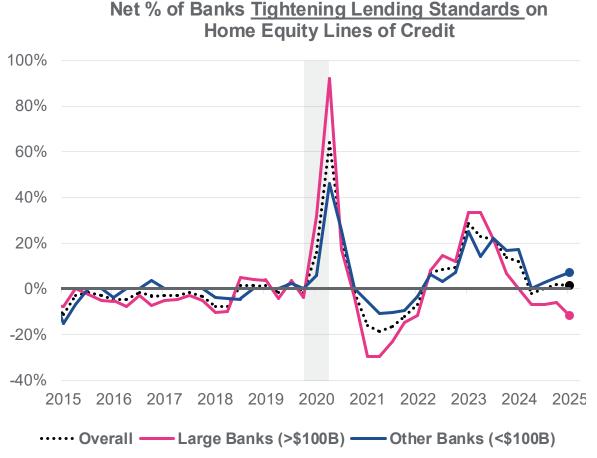


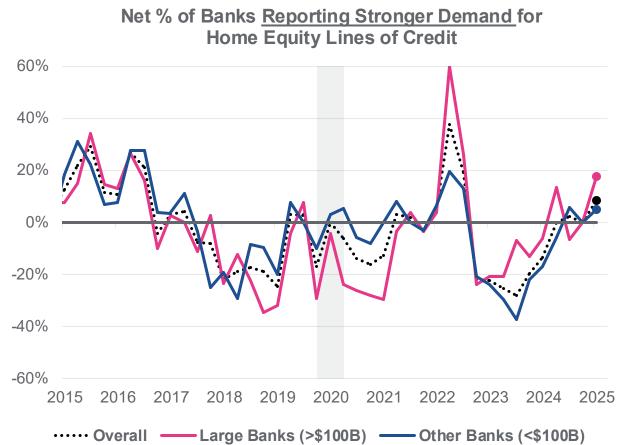


(\$)

Large banks continue to ease standards for HELOC

Demand has picked up across banks

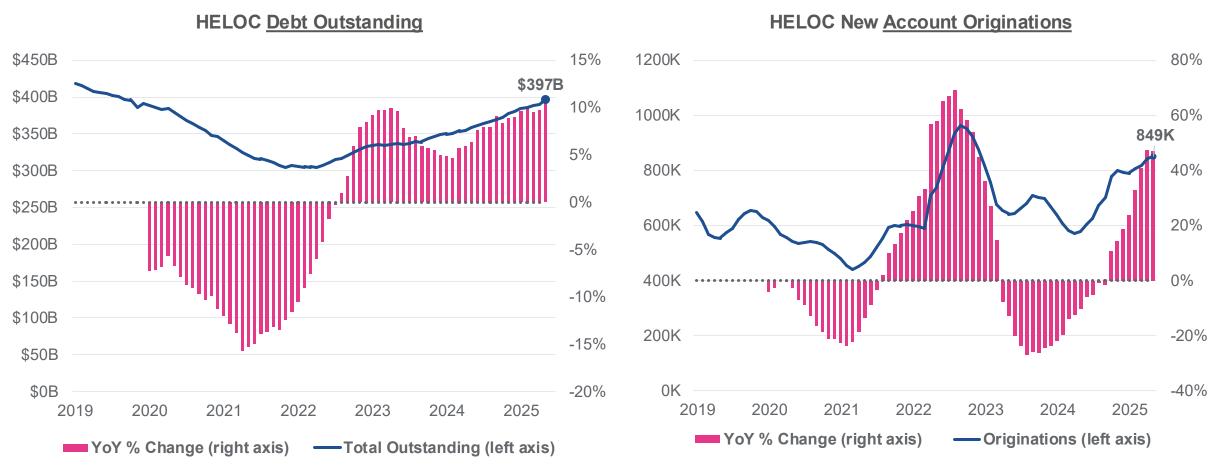






* HELOC debt outstanding and originations continue to climb

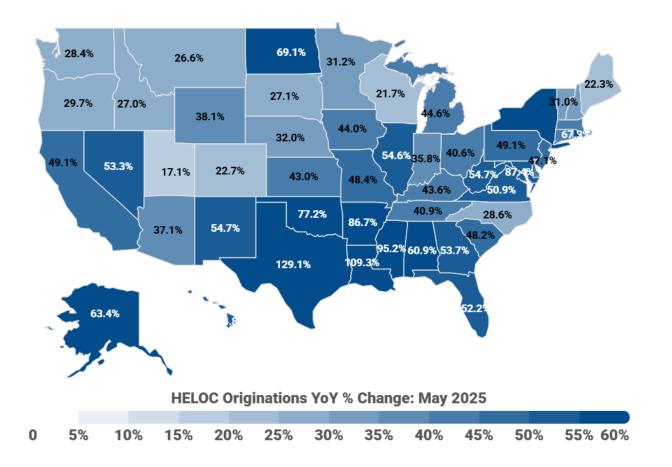
Originations up YoY for past eight months





SHELOC originations by state

— Texas and Louisiana saw over 100% increases in HELOC originations this year



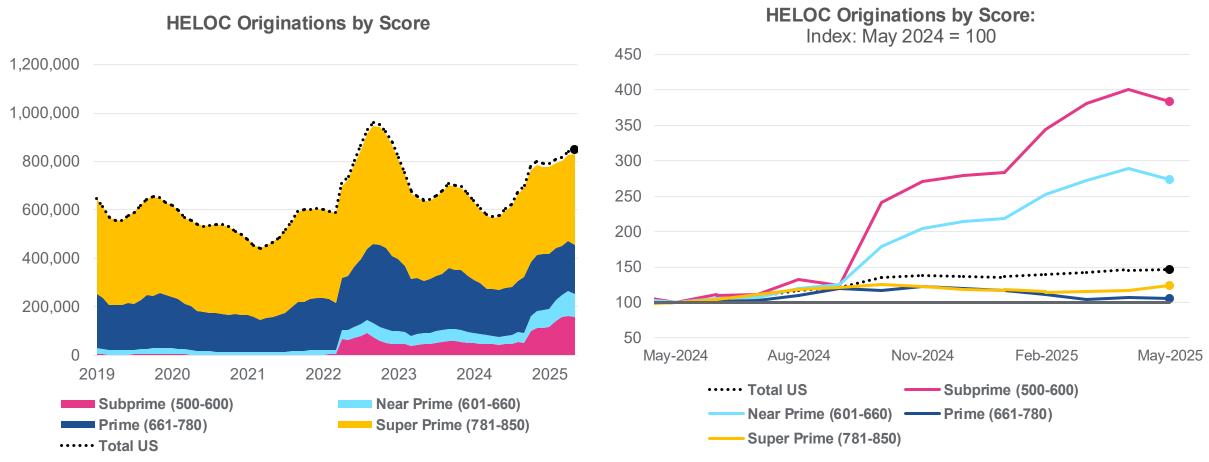
State	YoY % Change	
Highest		
Texas	+129.1%	
Louisiana	+109.3%	
Mississippi	+95.2%	
Lowest		
Utah	+17.1%	
Wisconsin	+21.7%	
Maine	+22.3%	





SHELOC originations rising across scores, especially in Subprime

— Subprime and Near Prime segments saw the greatest YoY increase



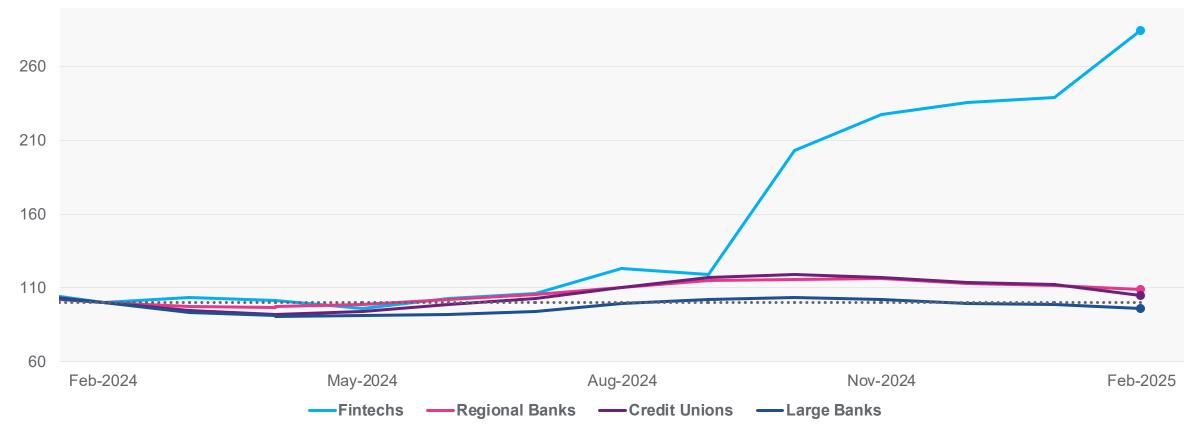




Fintechs continue to gain share of HELOC originations

HELOC Account Originations by Market Peer Groups:

Index: Feb 2024 = 100

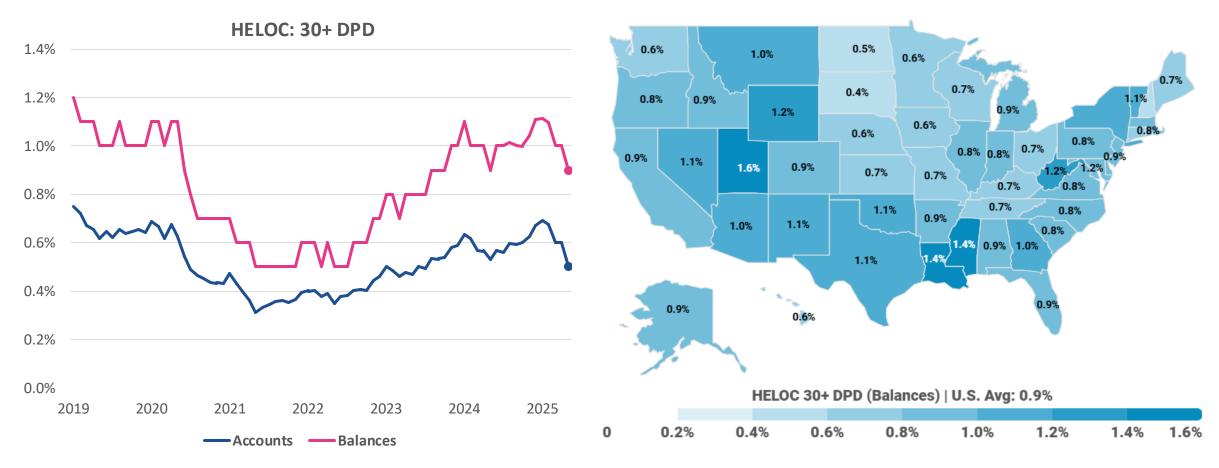






** HELOC delinquency slowing since beginning of 2025

— Lowest HELOC delinquency in North Dakota, South Dakota and New Hampshire

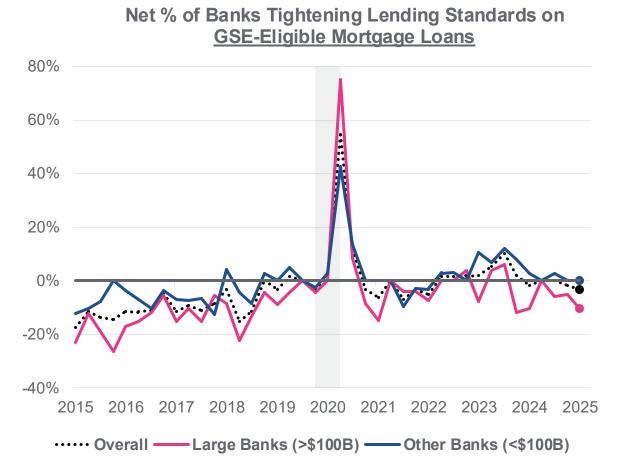


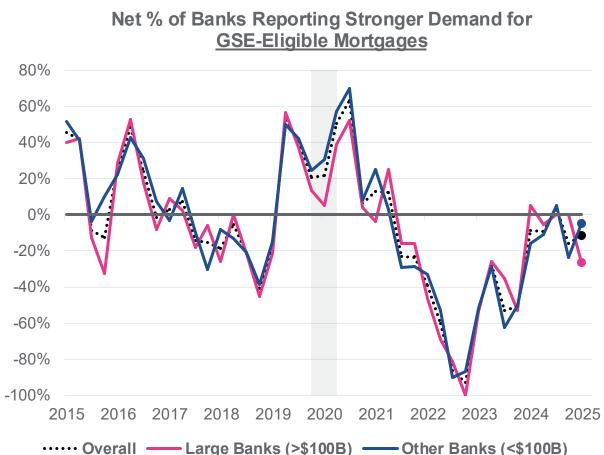




Lending standards for mortgages easing at large banks

— Net % of banks reporting stronger loan demand remained soft in Q1



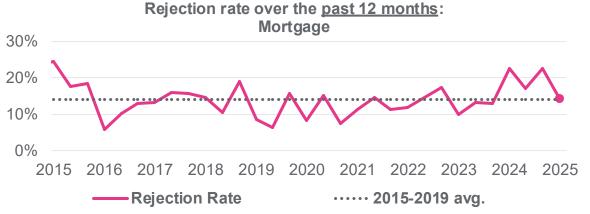




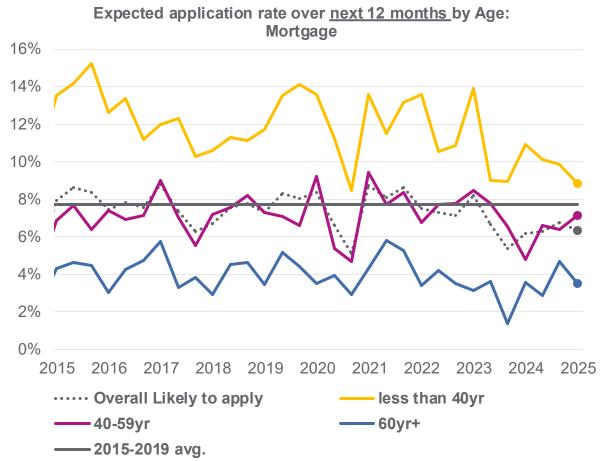


Borrowers see high likelihood mortgage application will be rejected

— Expected application rate for mortgage declining for younger borrowers





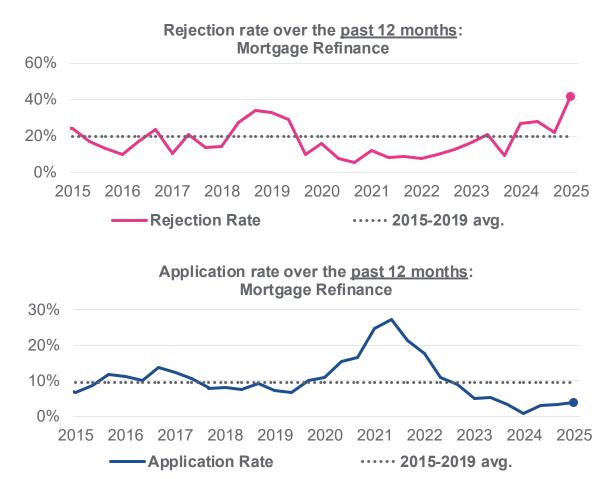






Rejection rate for mortgage refi at highest level in a decade

— Consumers reporting low application and expected application rates

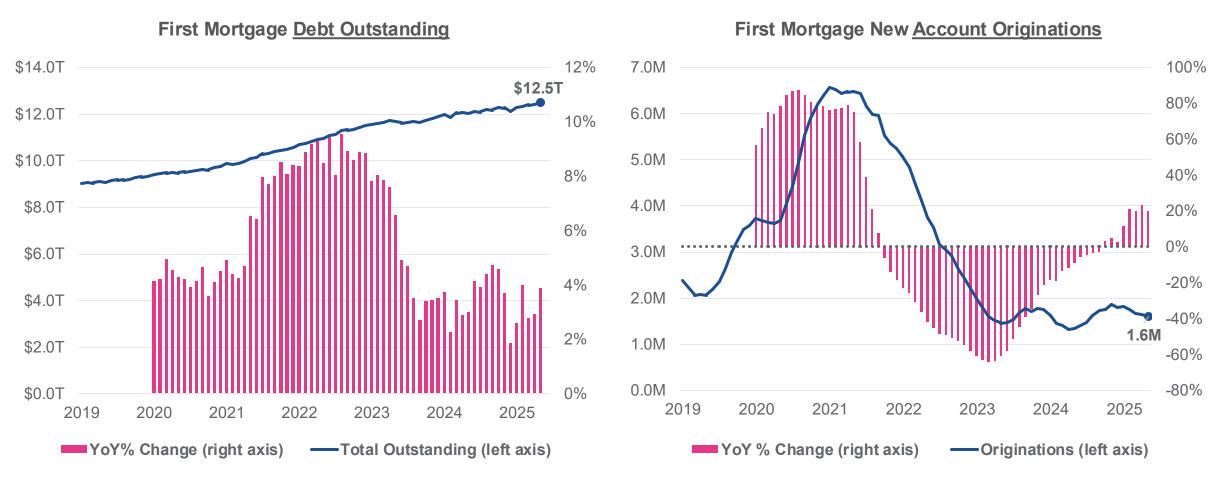






Growth in total mortgage debt has slowed

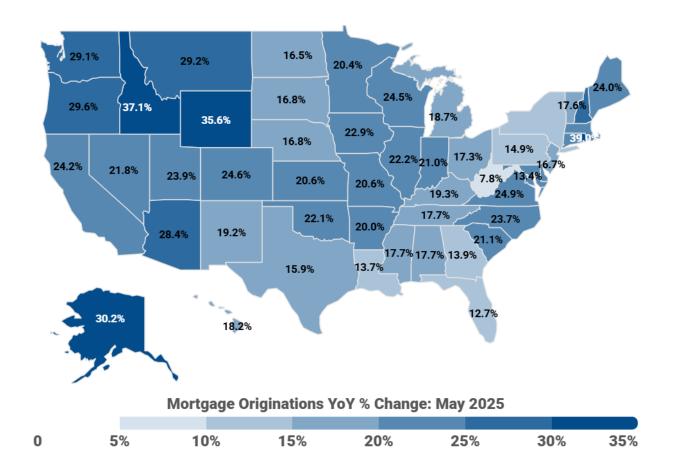
— New mortgage originations up YoY but overall remain low





Mortgage originations by state

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



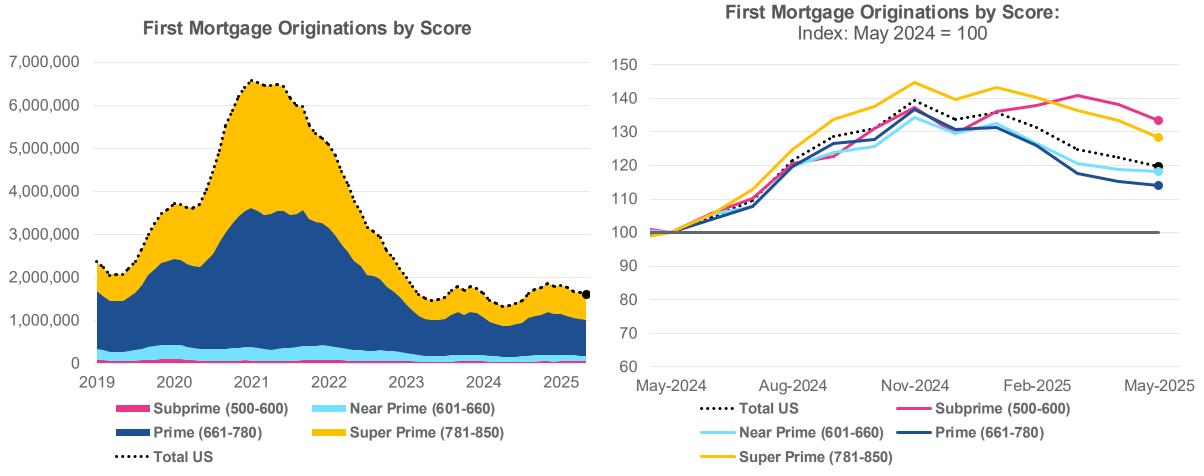
State	YoY % Change	
Highest		
Rhode Island	+39.0%	
Idaho	+37.1%	
Wyoming	+35.6%	
Lowest		
West Virginia	+7.8%	
Florida	+12.7%	
New York	+12.9%	





YoY increase in mortgage originations across score bands

— Subprime borrowers saw the greatest YoY increase

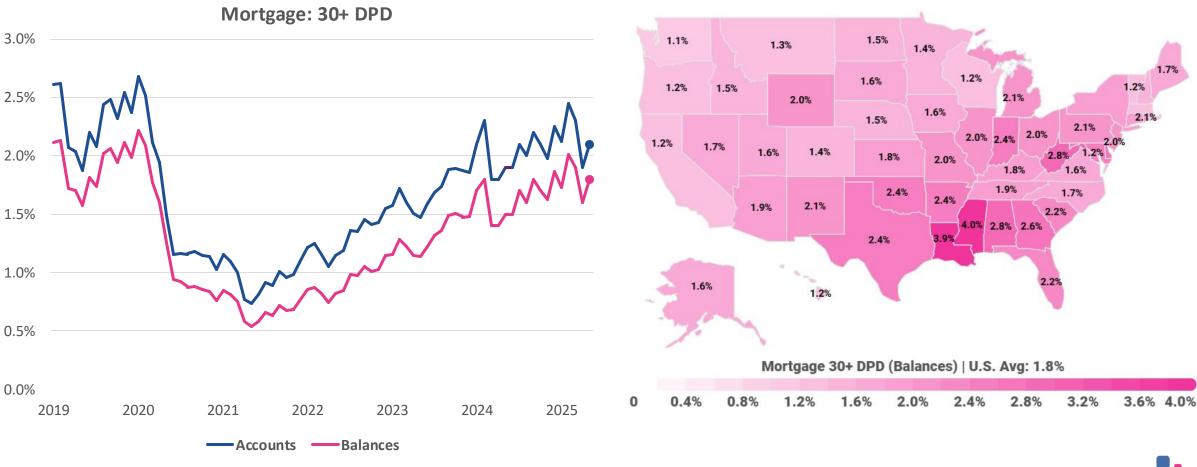






Growth in mortgage delinquency has slowed

— Highest rates of mortgage delinquency in the Southeast





lexperian.

©2025 Experian Information Solutions, Inc. All rights reserved. Experian and the Experian marks used herein are trademarks or registered trademarks of Experian Information Solutions, Inc. Other product and company names mentioned herein are the trademarks of their respective owners.

No part of this copyrighted work may be reproduced, modified, or distributed in any form or manner without the prior written permission of Experian.