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Outlook for US regional banks

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Apollo Global Management

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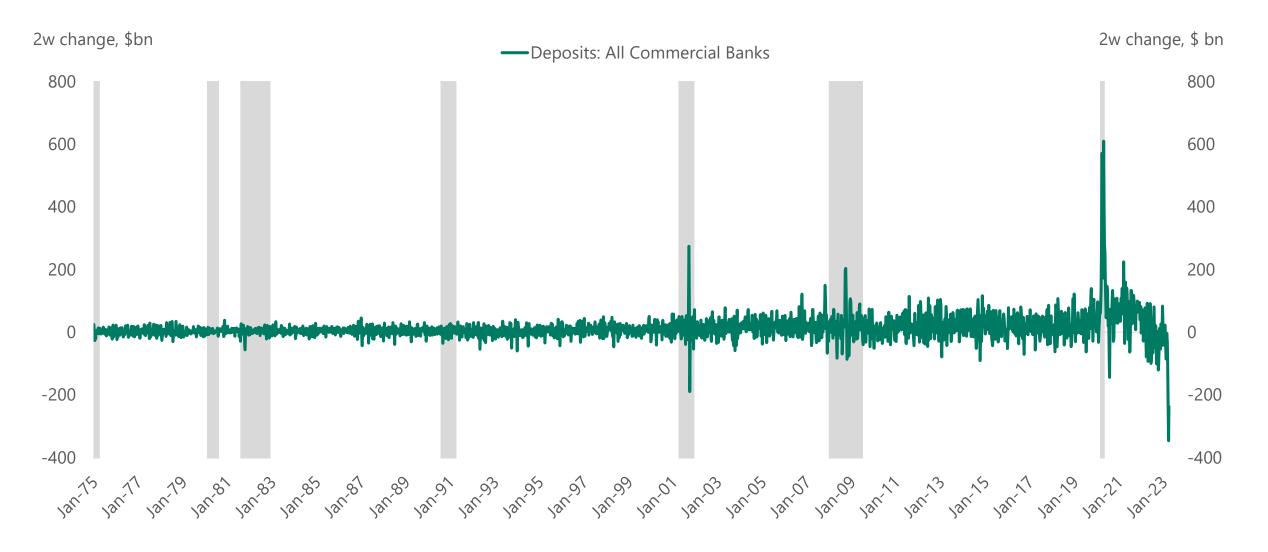
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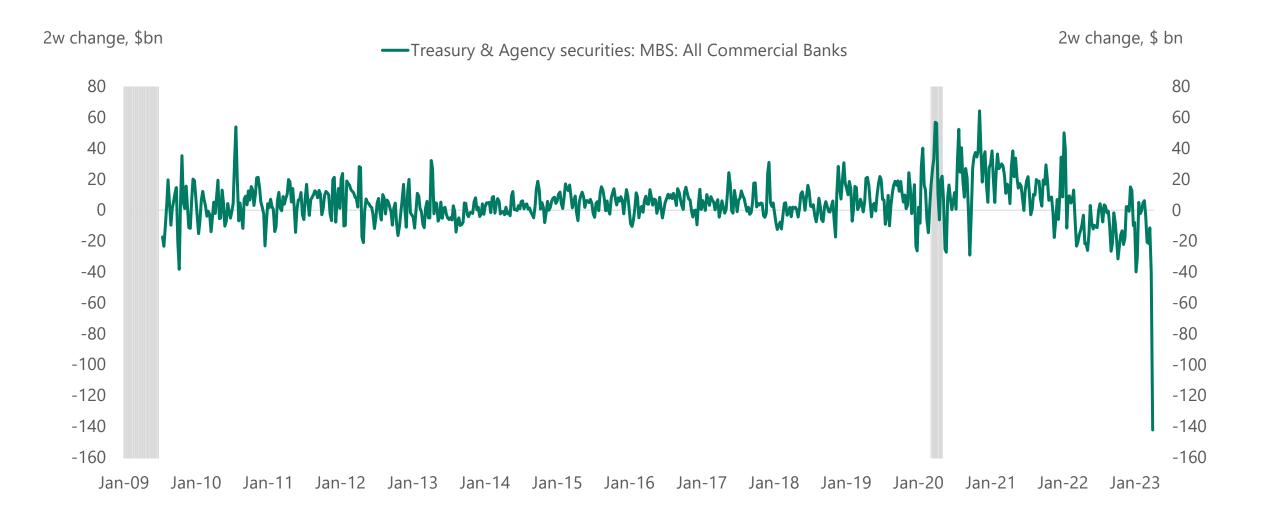


What is the banking sector response to the SVB collapse and associated deposit outflows? Cutting lending and selling mortgages

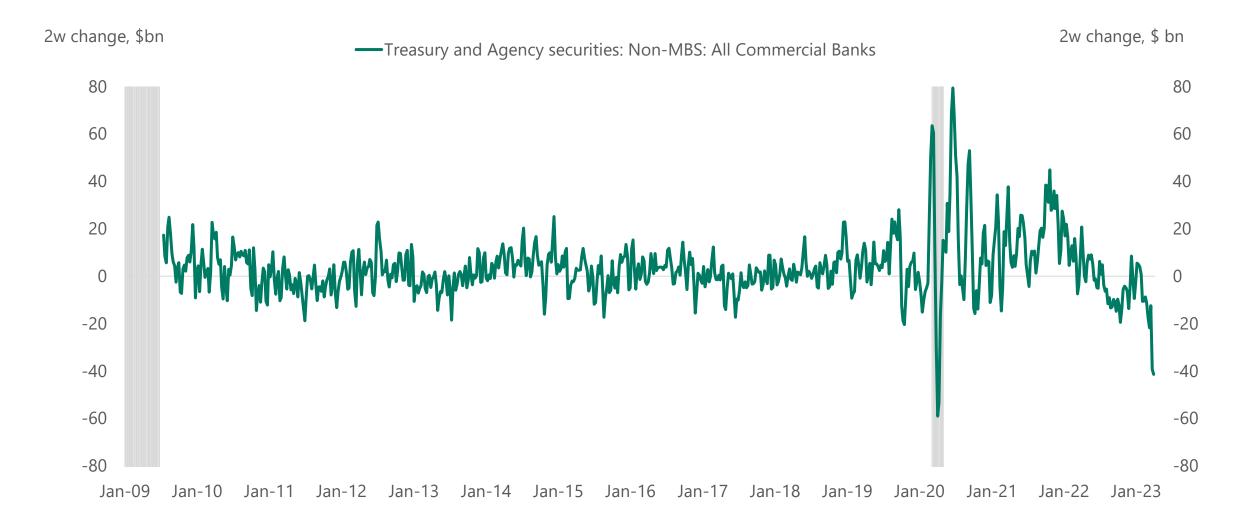
Largest 2-week decline in deposits



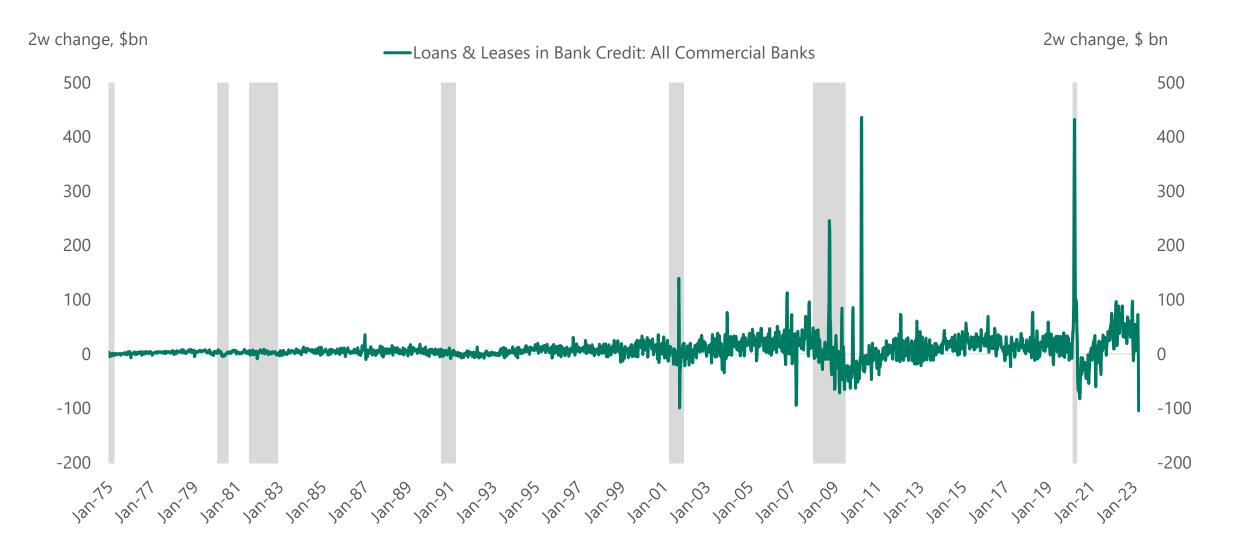
Largest 2-week decline in bank holdings of mortgages



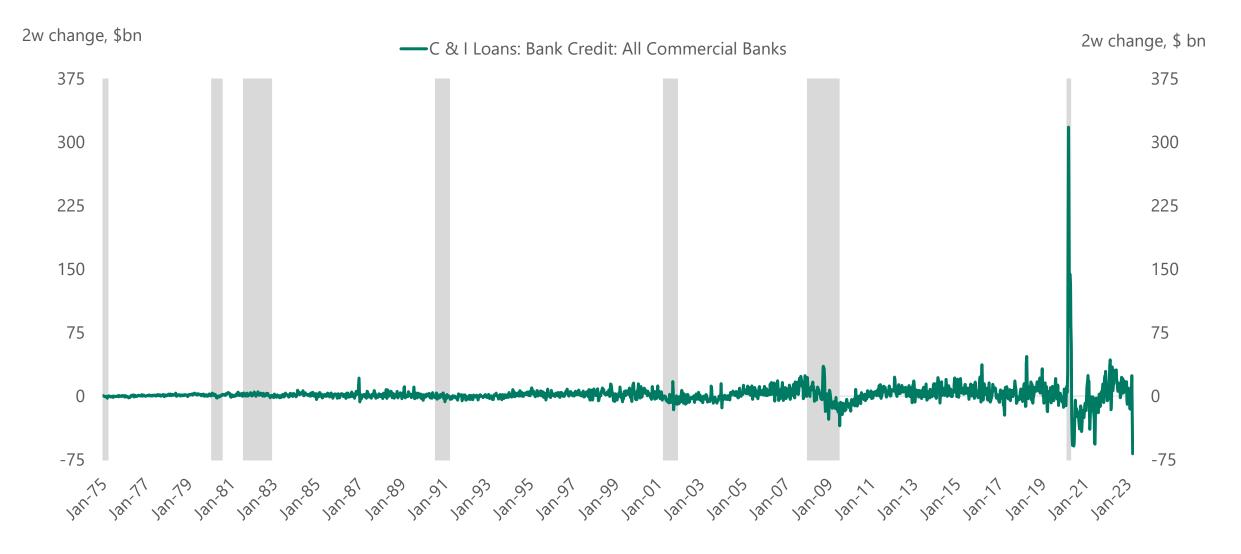
2-week change in bank holdings of Treasuries



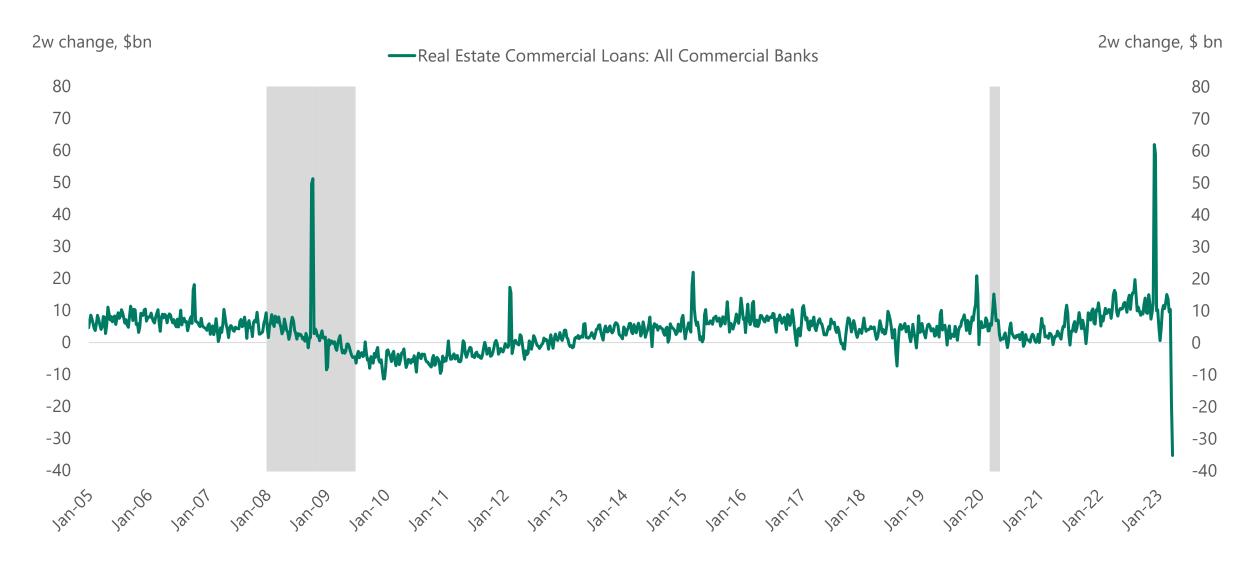
Largest 2-week decline in bank lending



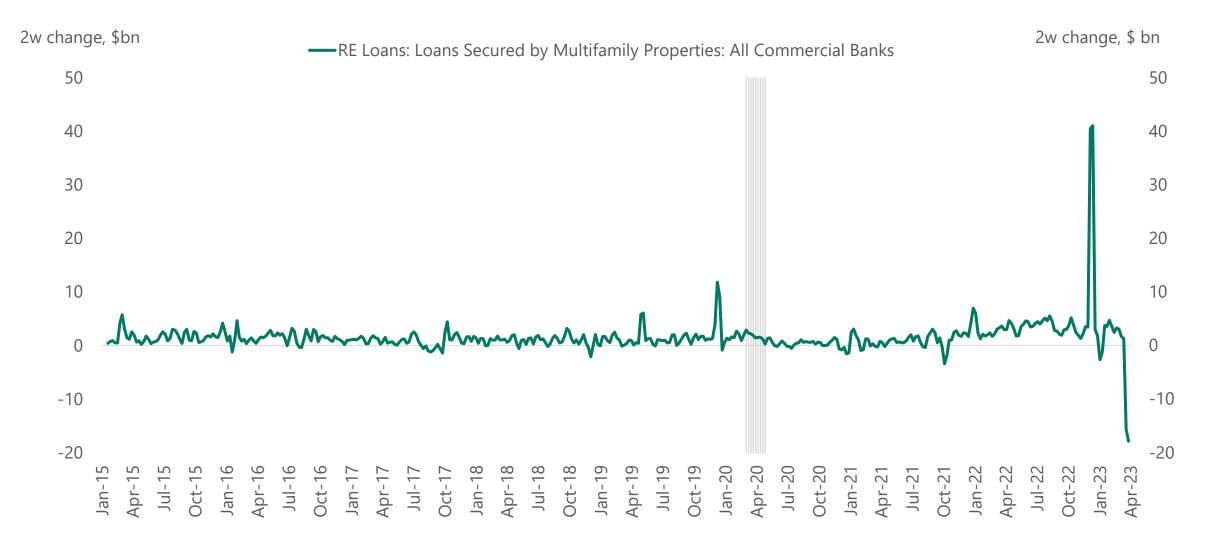
Largest 2-week decline in lending to corporates



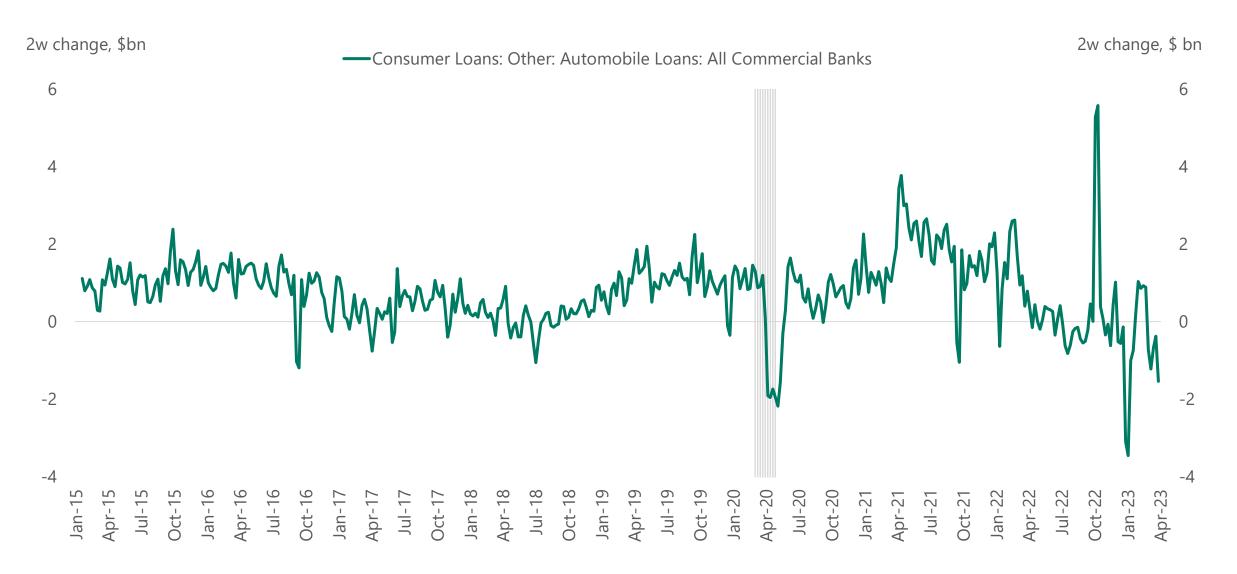
Largest 2-week decline in real estate lending



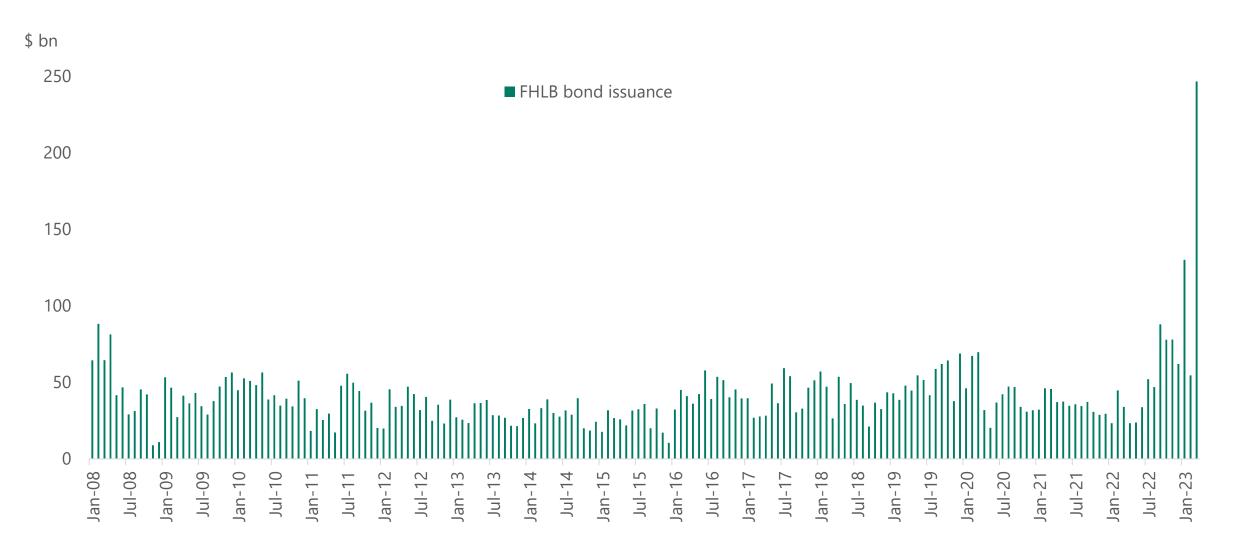
Largest 2-week decline in lending to multifamily construction



Some decline in auto loan lending



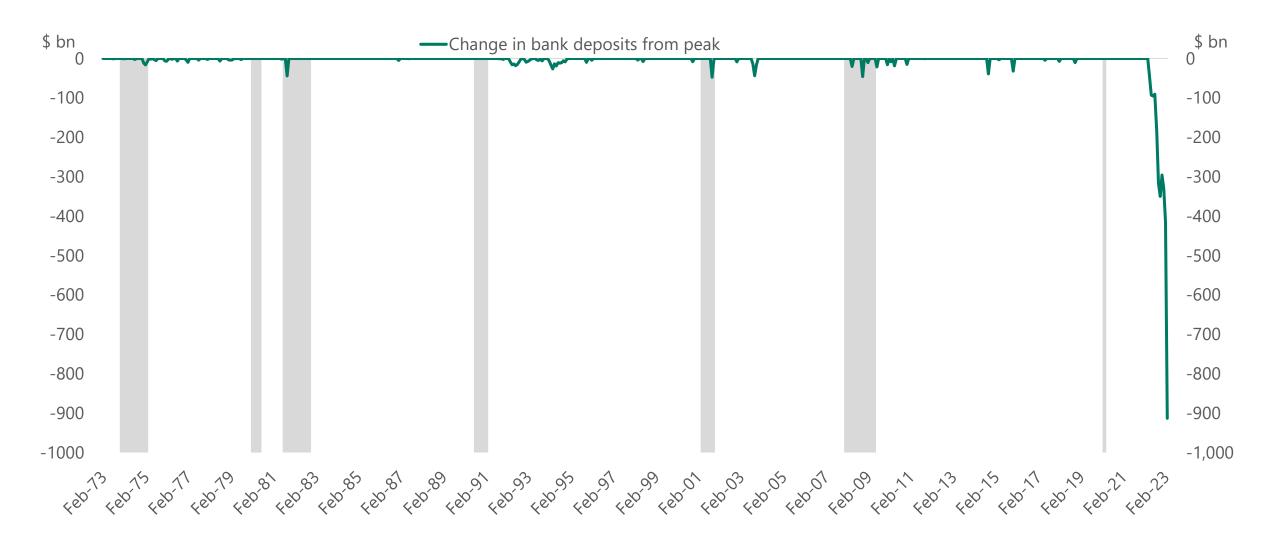
The FHLB system issued \$247bn in debt in March, significantly higher than in 2008



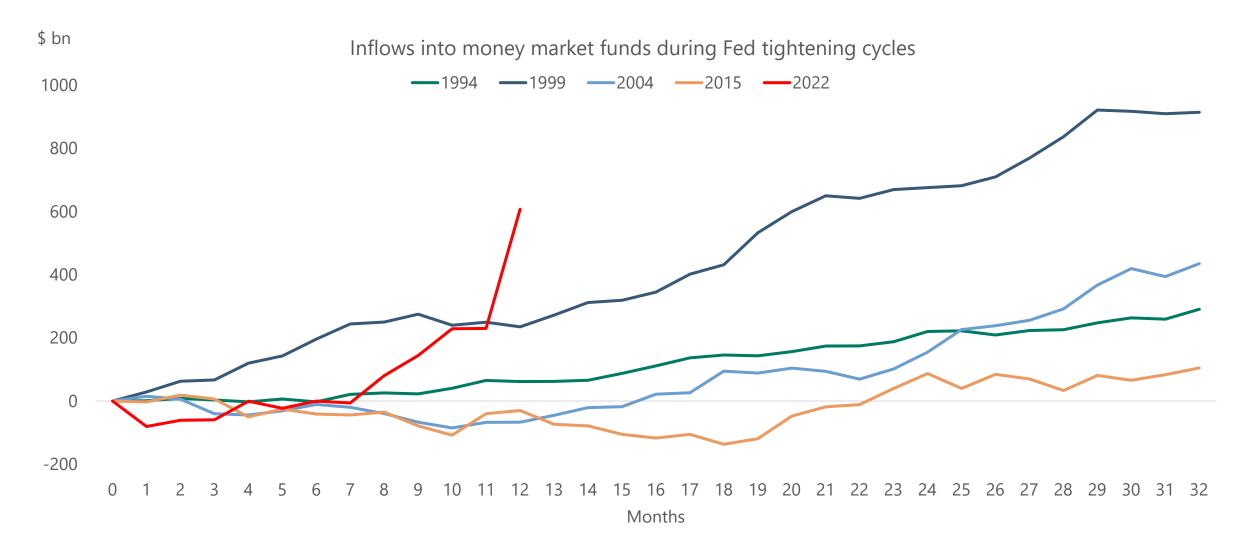
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Overview

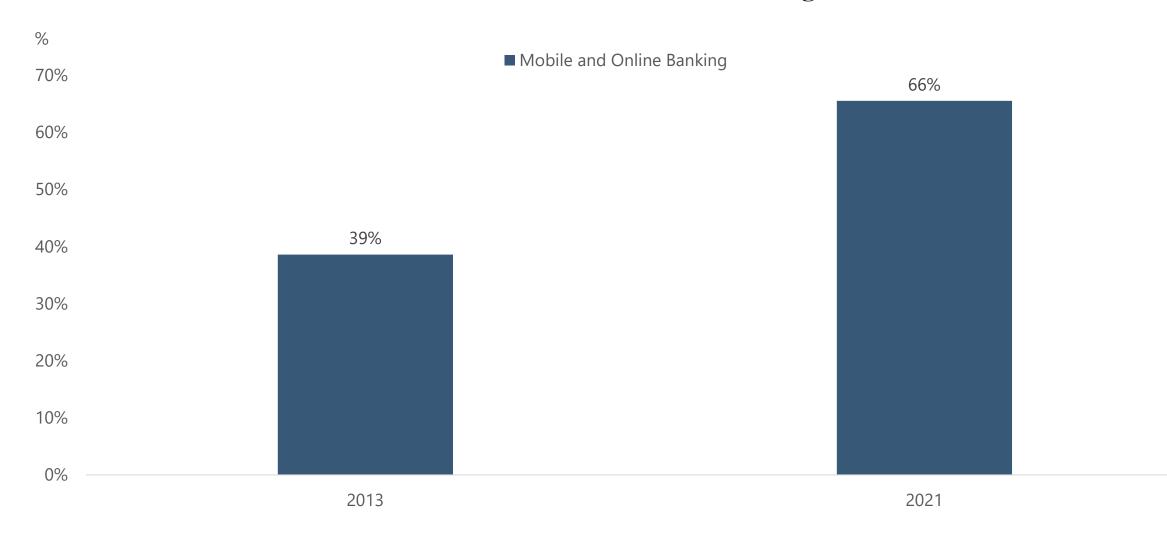
More than \$900bn in deposits have left the banks since the Fed began to raise interest rates, the biggest outflow on record



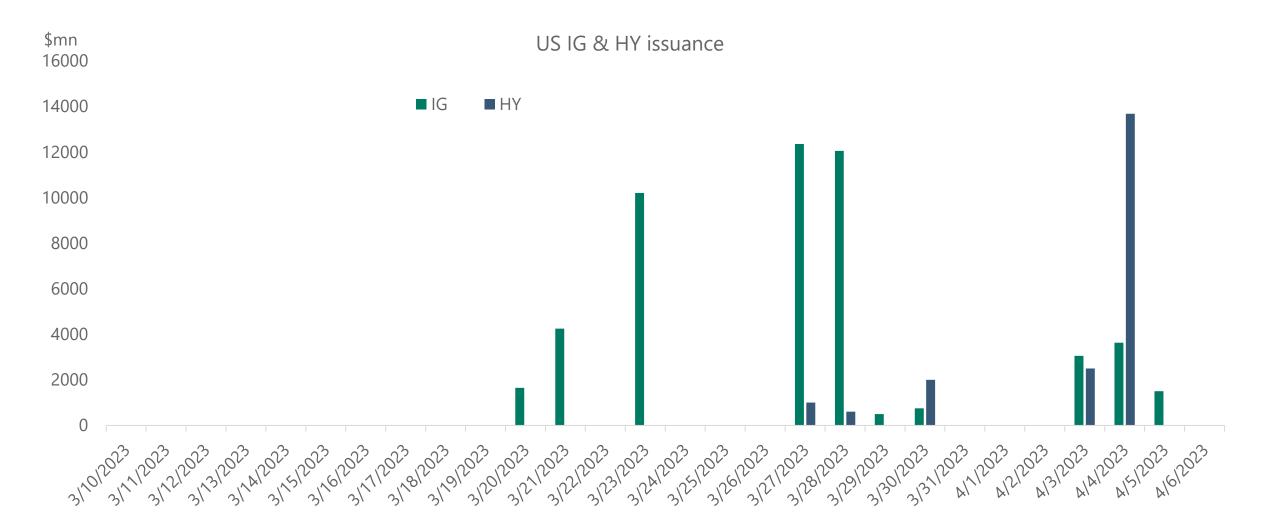
\$600bn inflows into money market funds during this Fed hiking cycle



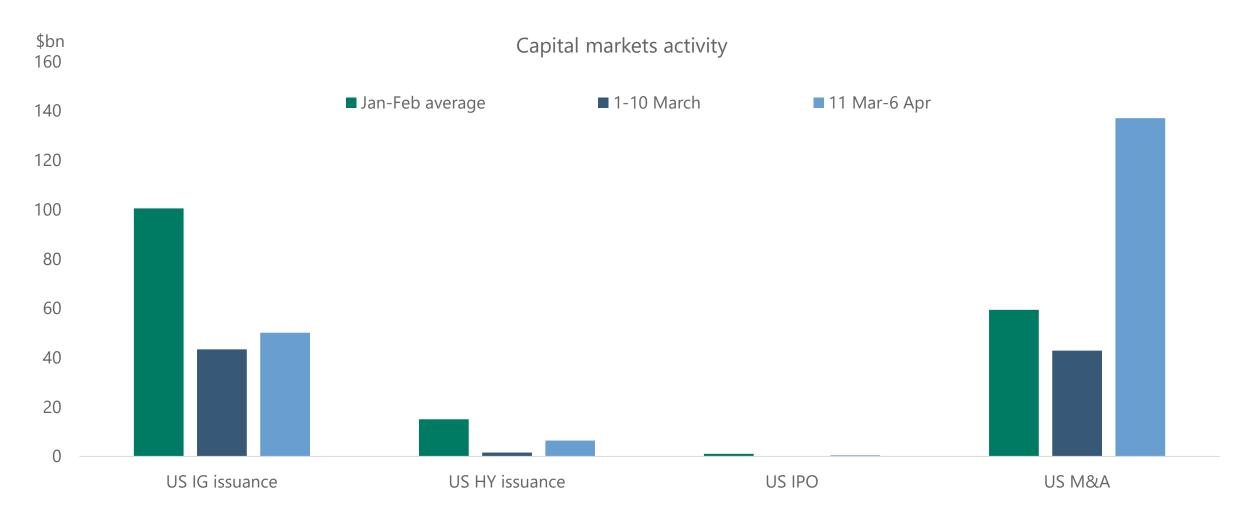
Primary method of bank account access: More and more households use mobile and online banking



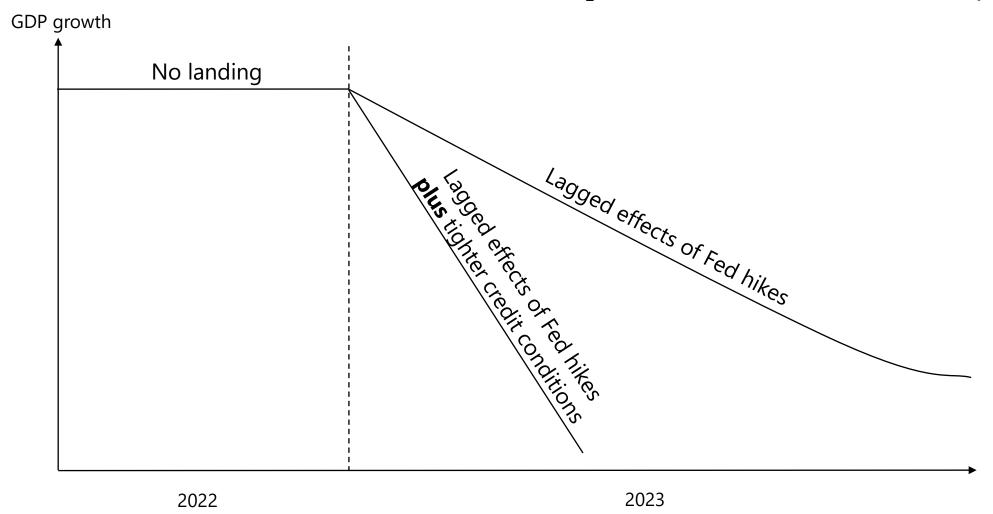
IG and HY primary issuance slowly coming back



US capital markets slowly starting to come back after SVB went under

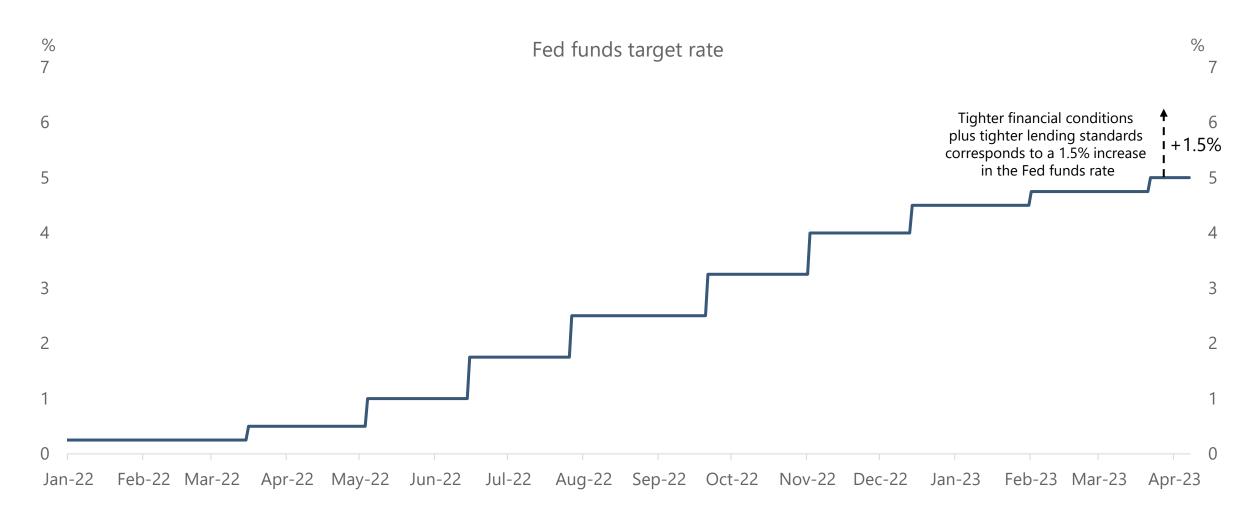


Lagged effects of Fed hikes combined with tighter credit conditions will create a sharper slowdown in the economy



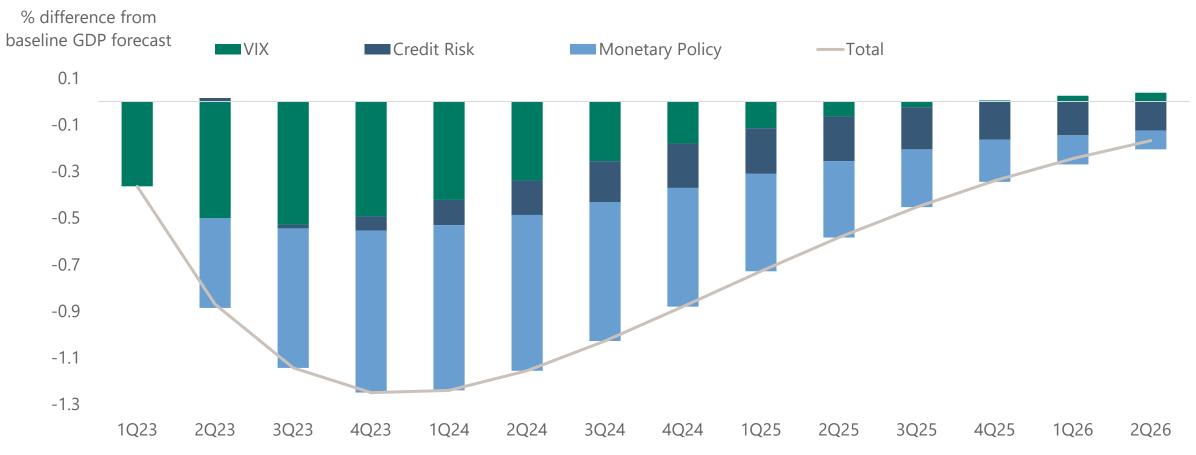
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The Fed funds rate effectively pushed 1.5%-points higher after SVB because of tighter financial conditions combined with tighter lending standards



Source: Bloomberg, Apollo Chief Economist. Note: Two regression models with the Fed funds rate on the left-hand side were run to quantify the effect from tighter financial conditions and tighter lending standards, and the estimated coefficients show 0.5% higher Fed funds rate from tighter financial conditions and 1% higher Fed funds rate from tighter lending standards.

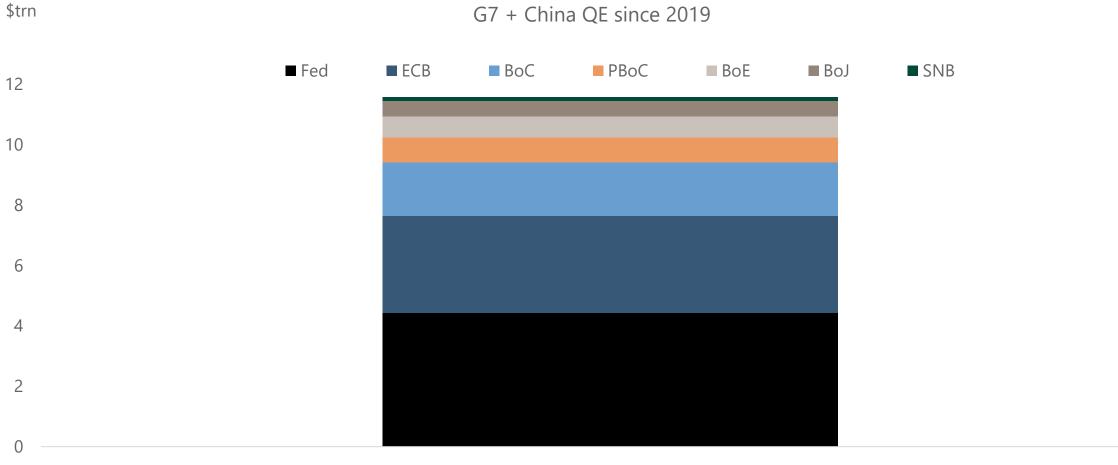
Impact on GDP if the ongoing banking crisis continues



Shock to GDP level, compared with baseline forecast

Source: Bloomberg, Apollo Chief Economist. Note: The chart shows difference in baseline forecast adding a 150bps shock to Fed funds rate and 30 bps to credit risk and a two standard deviation shock to VIX, all starting in 1Q23. VIX is currently two standard deviations from its mean since 2010.

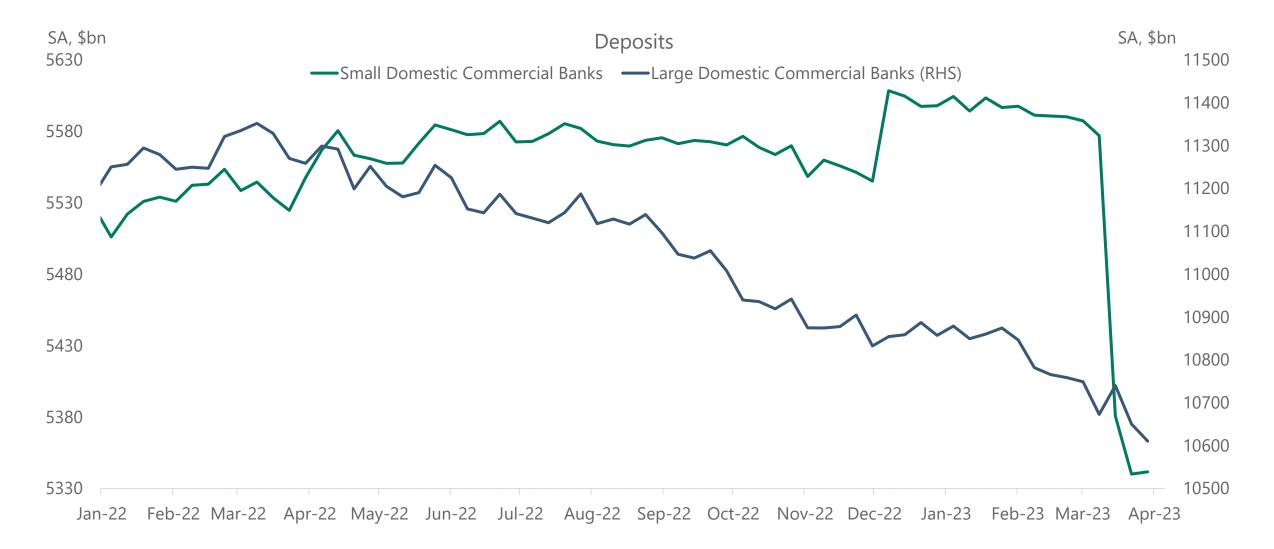
QE added \$12trn to global liquidity since 2019



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Bank funding pressures: Deposits and market-based measures

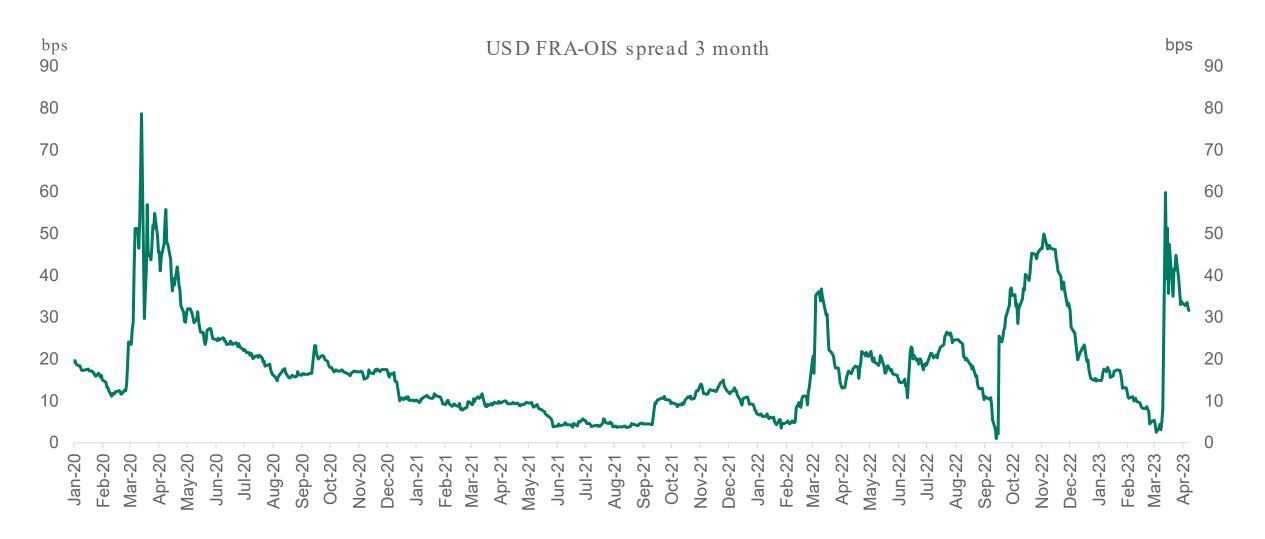
Deposits in small and large banks



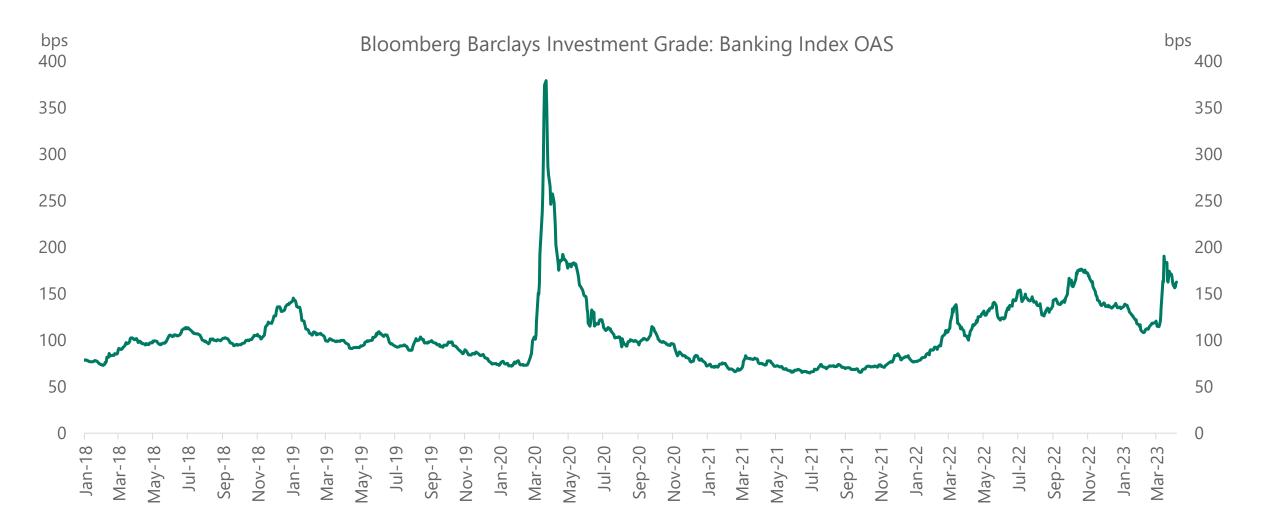
Bank funding costs remain high: FRA-OIS spread remains elevated



FRA-OIS spread at levels seen in March 2020



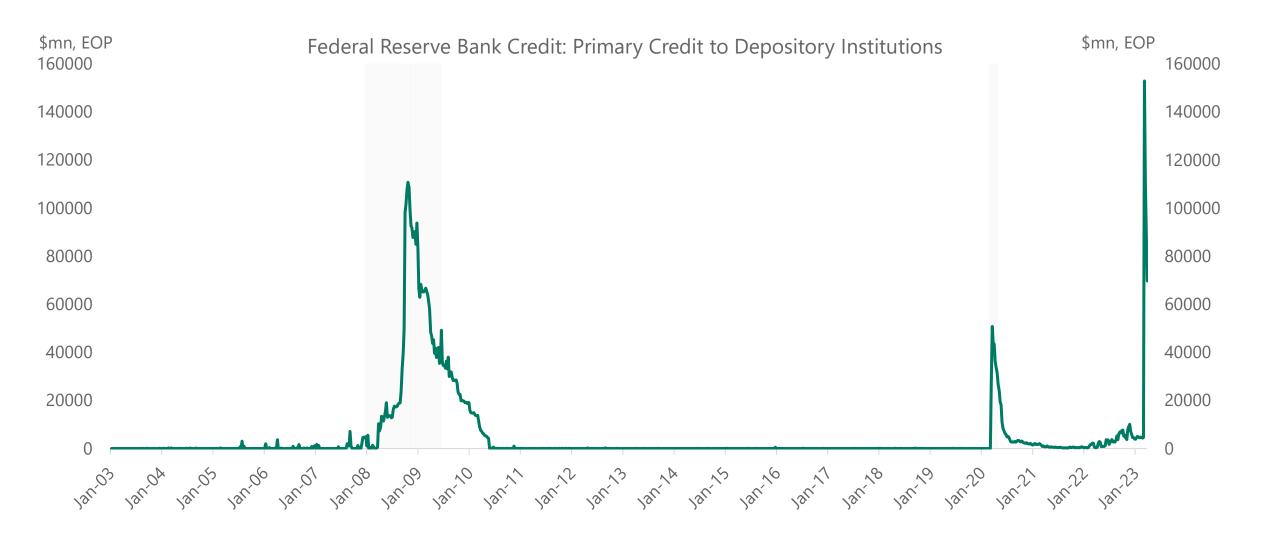
IG OAS spreads for banks remain elevated



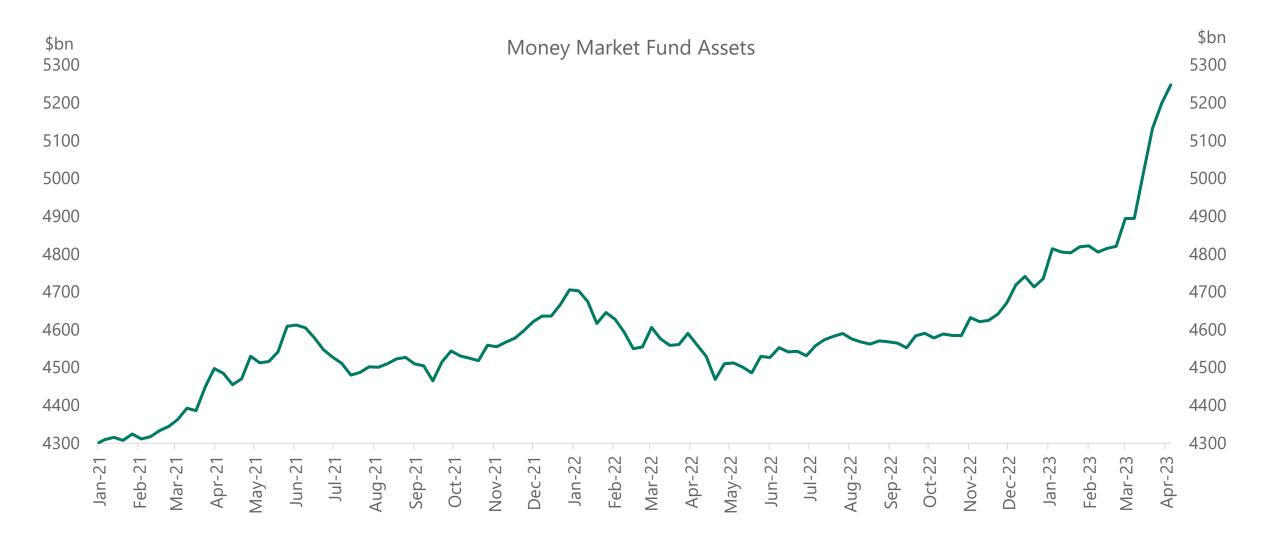
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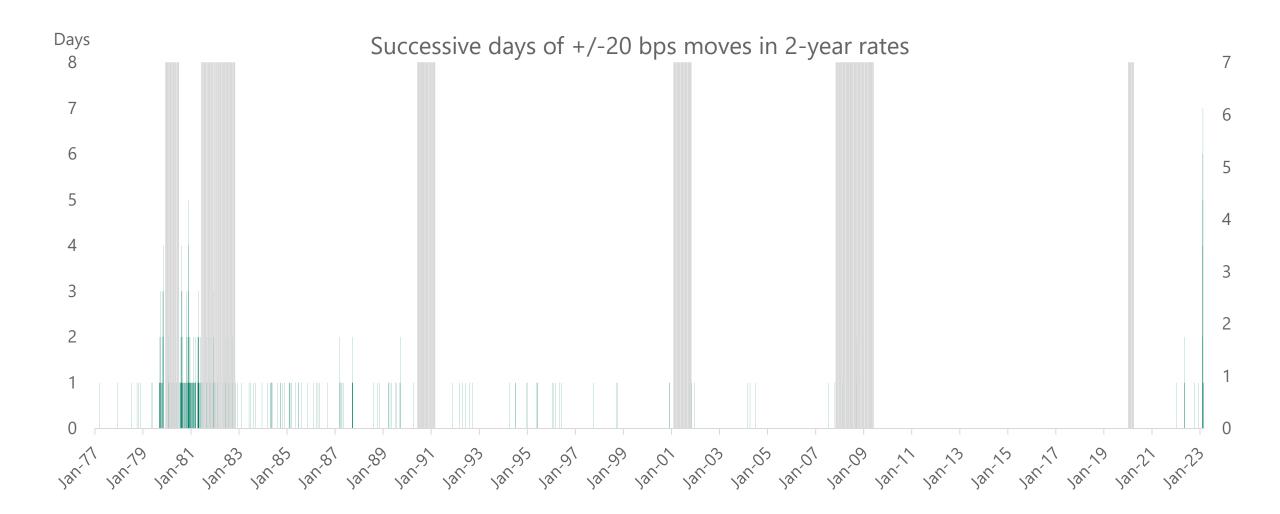
Fed Discount Window borrowing higher than in 2008



\$350bn has been moved into money market funds since SVB went under



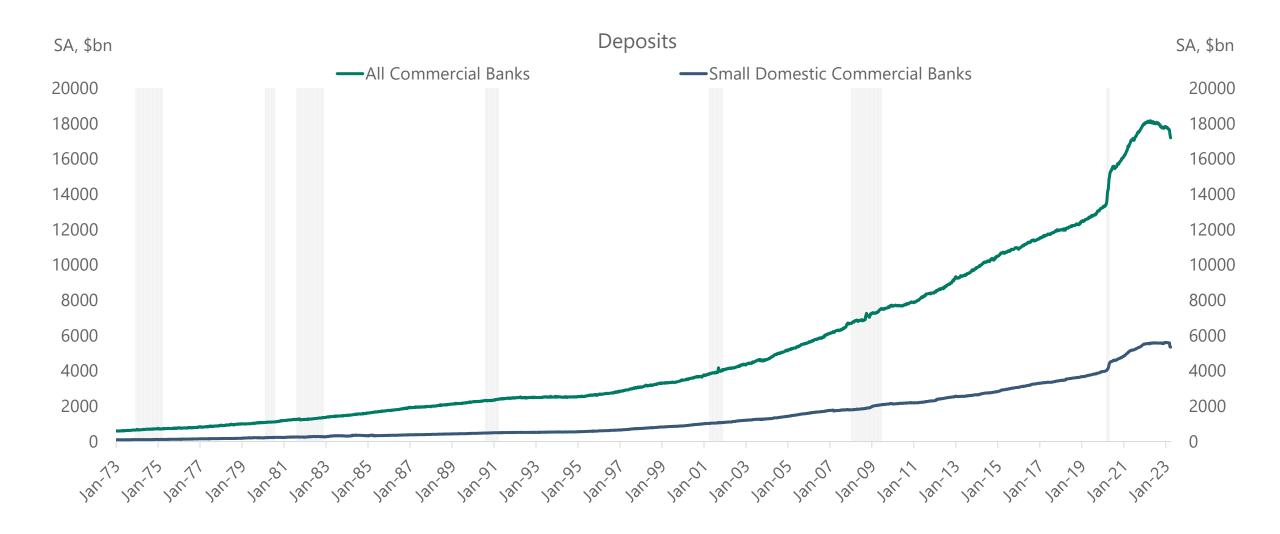
Record-high volatility in fixed income markets



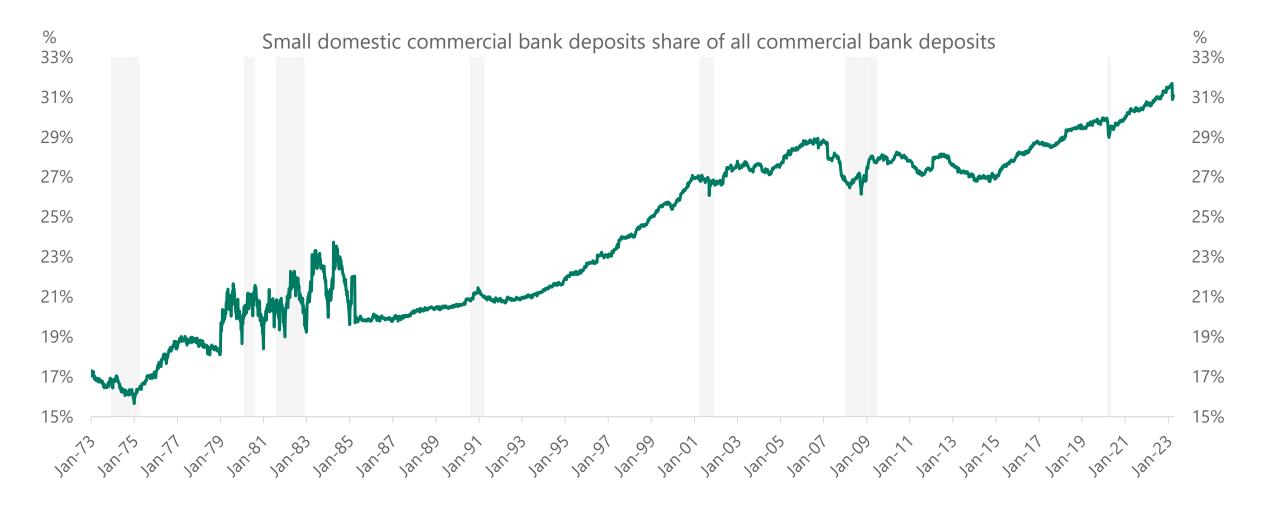
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What is happening with deposits in regional banks?

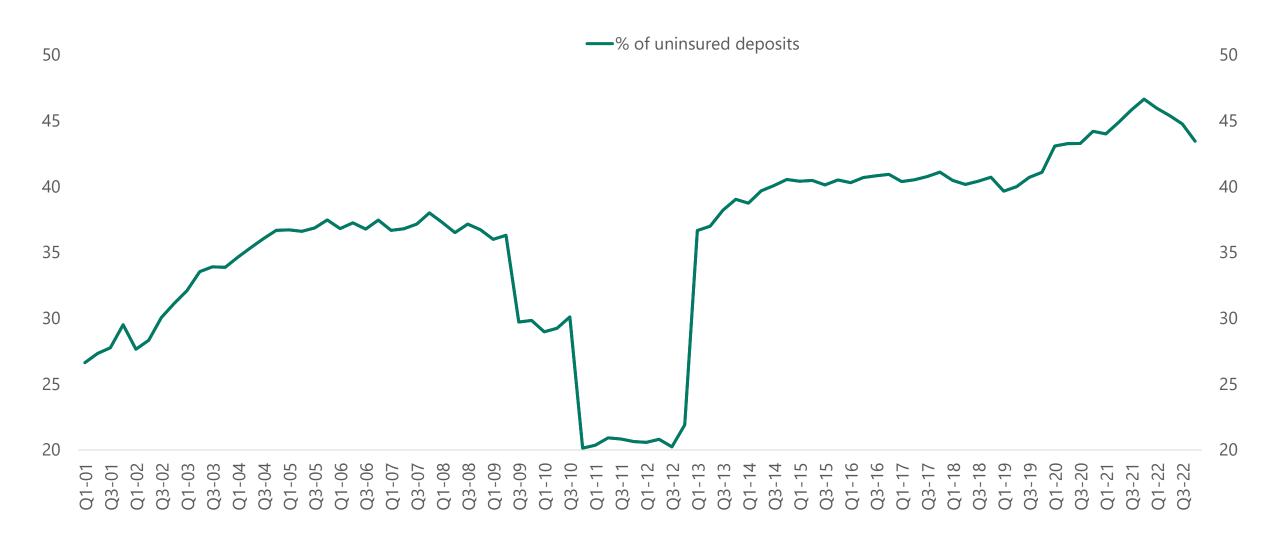
Small banks account for roughly a third of all deposits in the banking sector



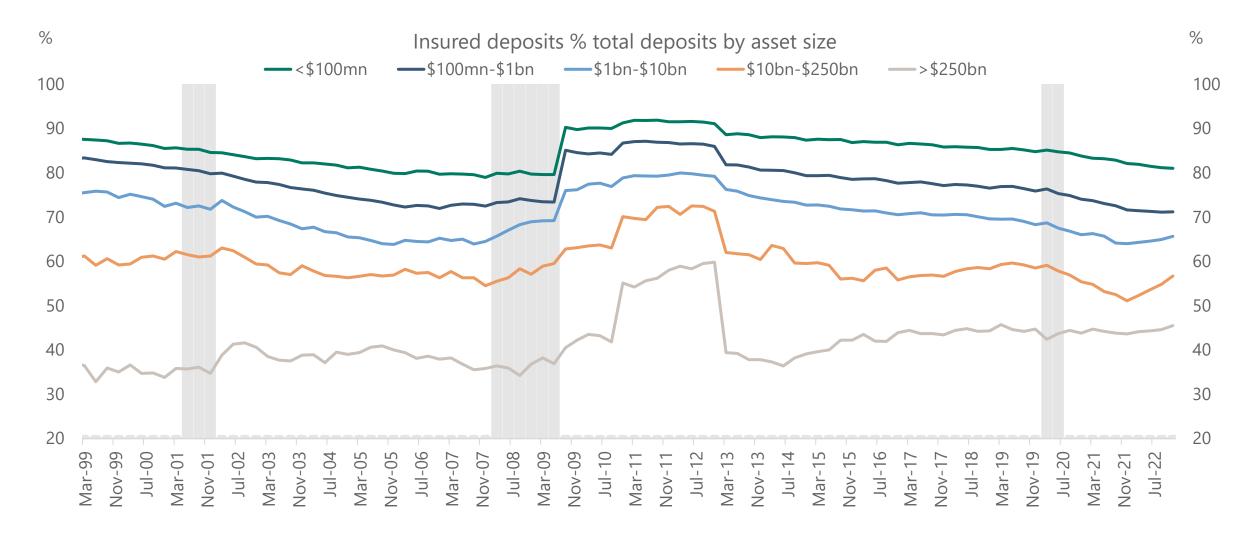
Small banks account for about 1/3 of total deposits in the banking sector and the share has been rising since the 2008 financial crisis



Share of total bank deposits that are uninsured: 43%

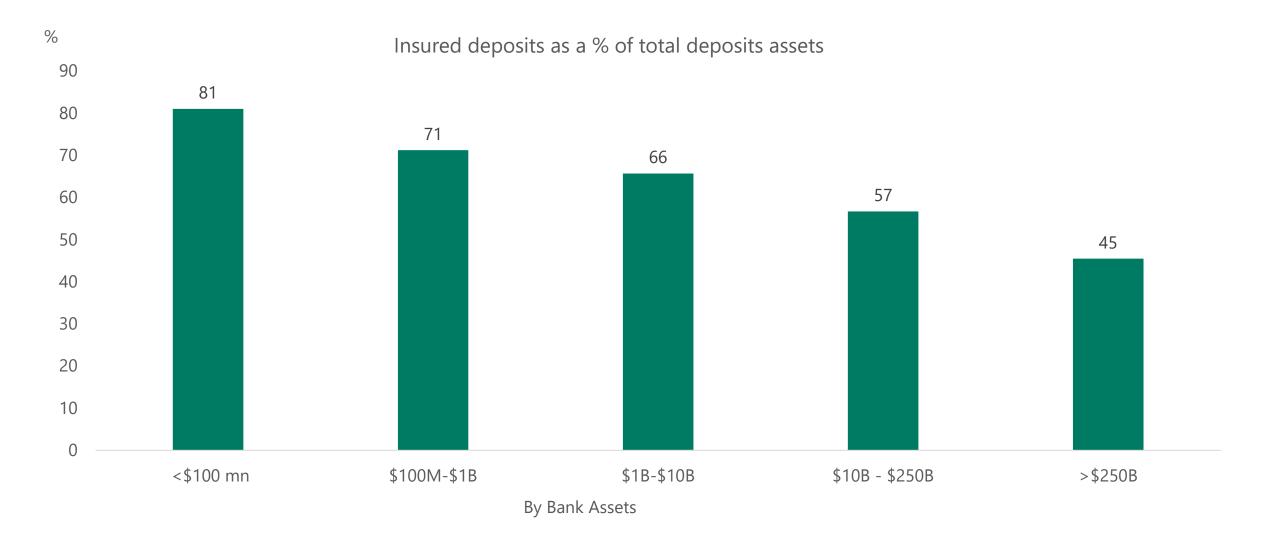


Share of insured deposits, by bank size

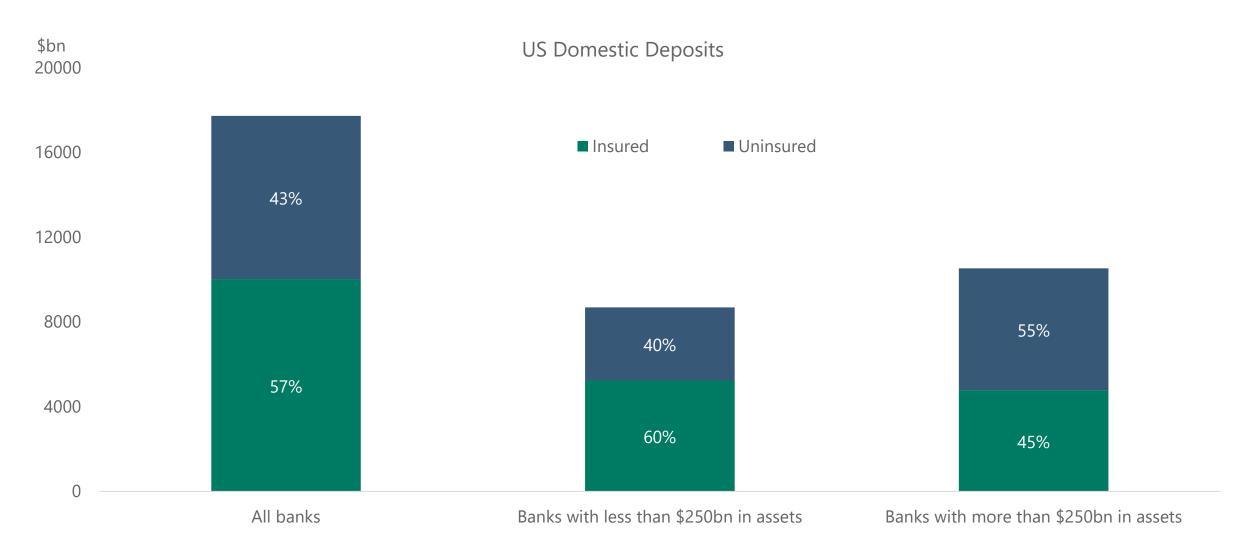


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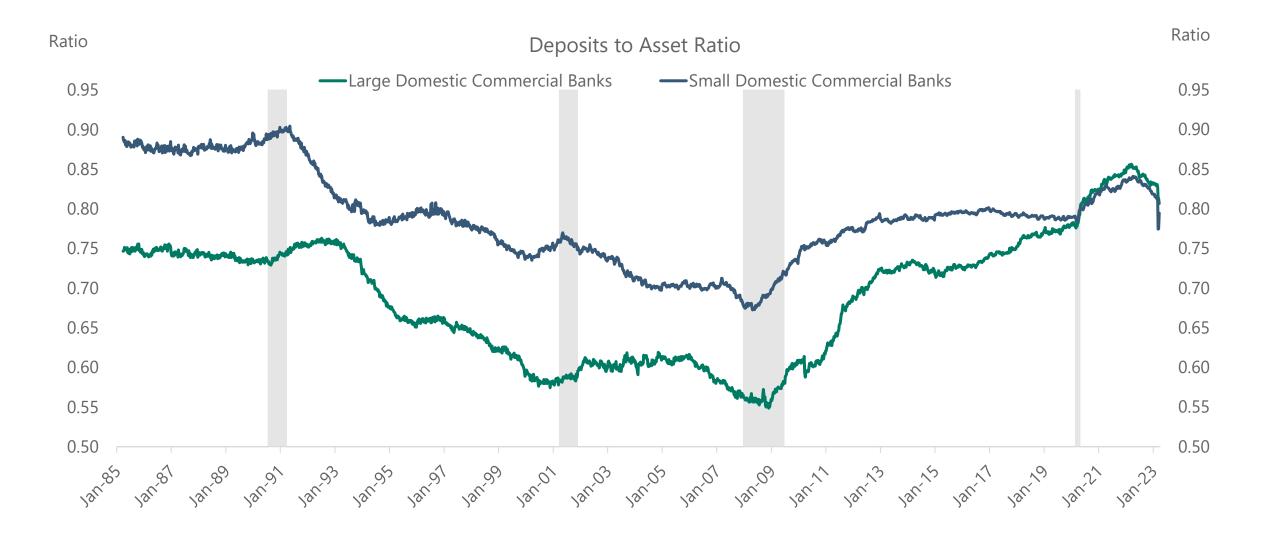
Share of insured deposits, by bank size



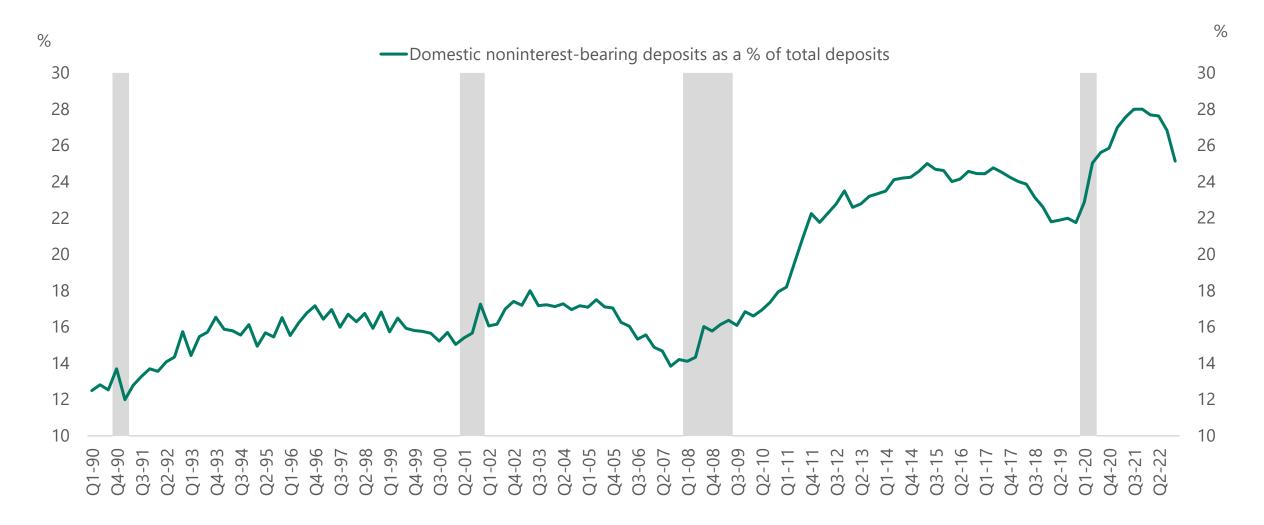
Share of insured deposits, by bank size



Deposit to asset ratio for large and small banks



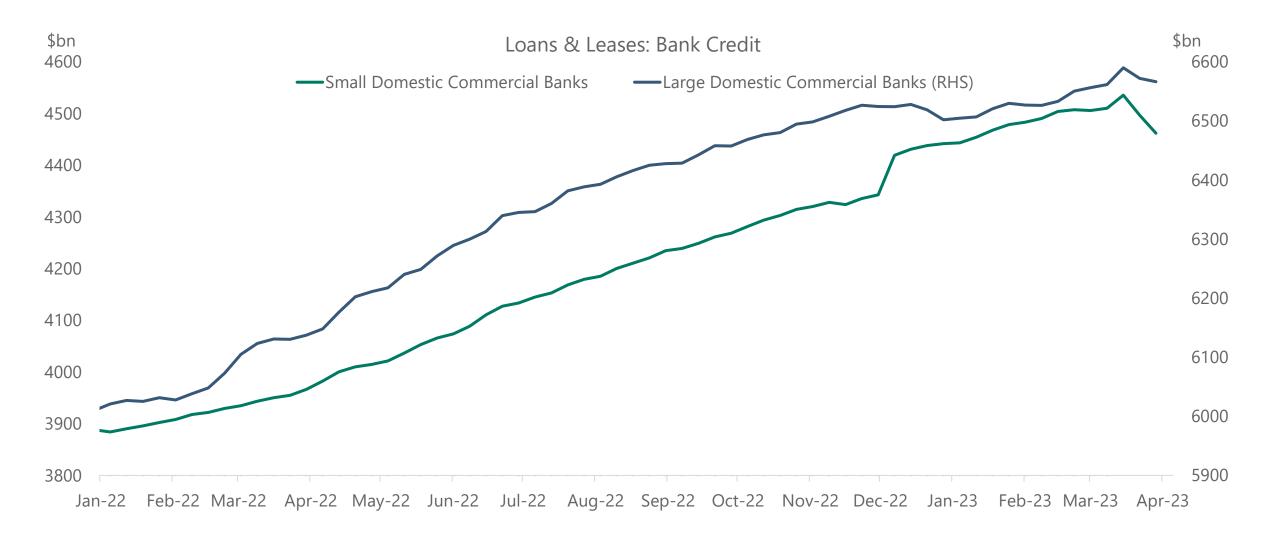
25% of all bank deposits pay zero interest rate



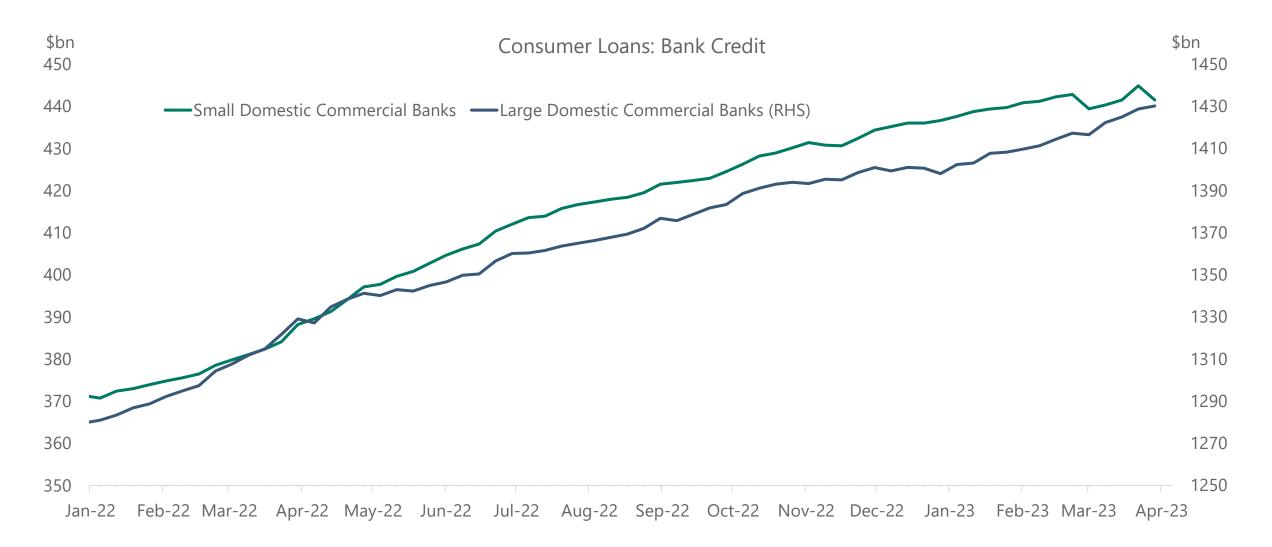
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Weekly data for bank lending by small and large banks

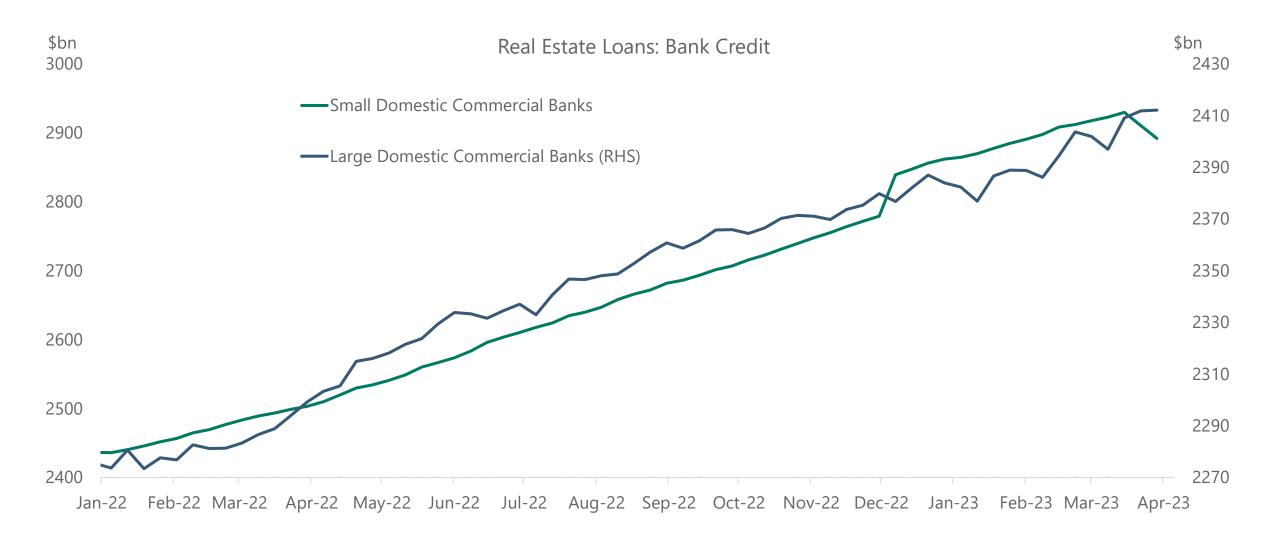
Weekly data for overall bank lending



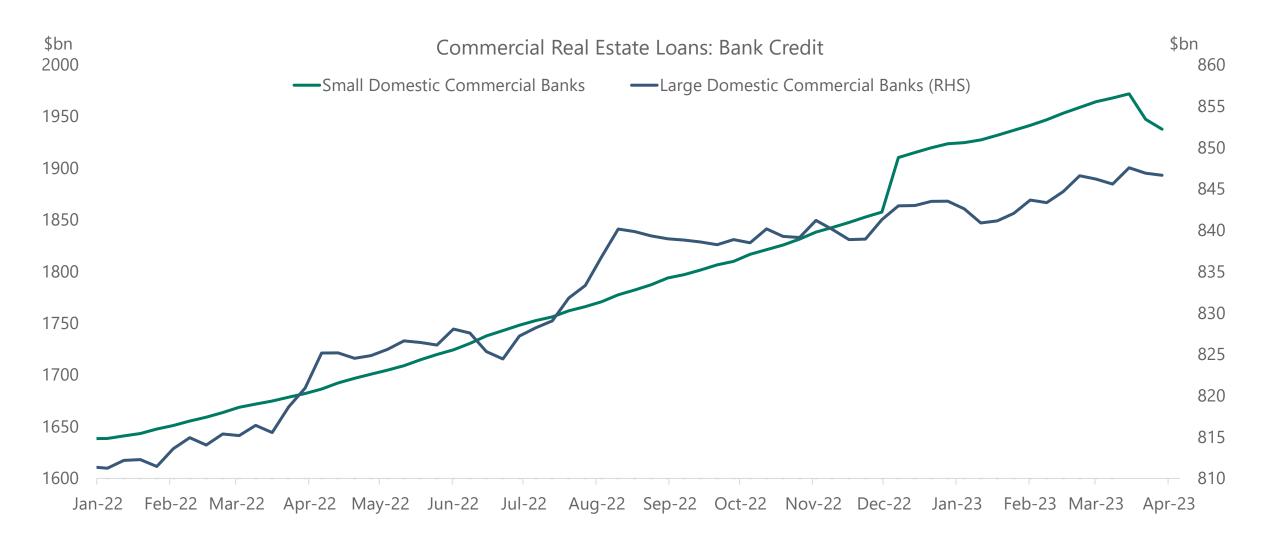
Weekly data for lending to consumers by small and large banks



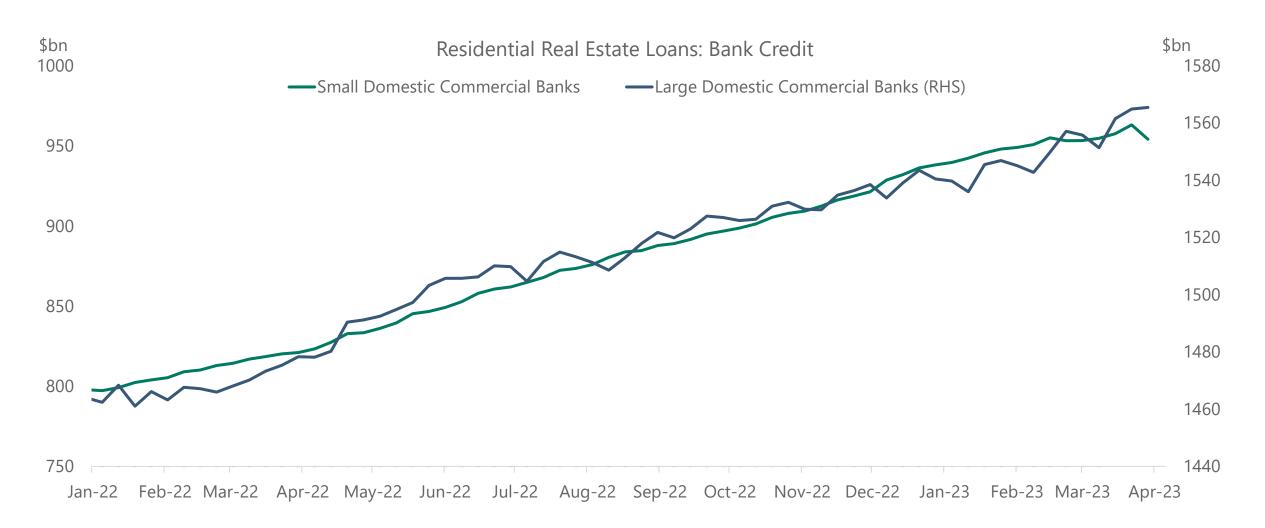
Weekly data for real estate lending by small and large banks



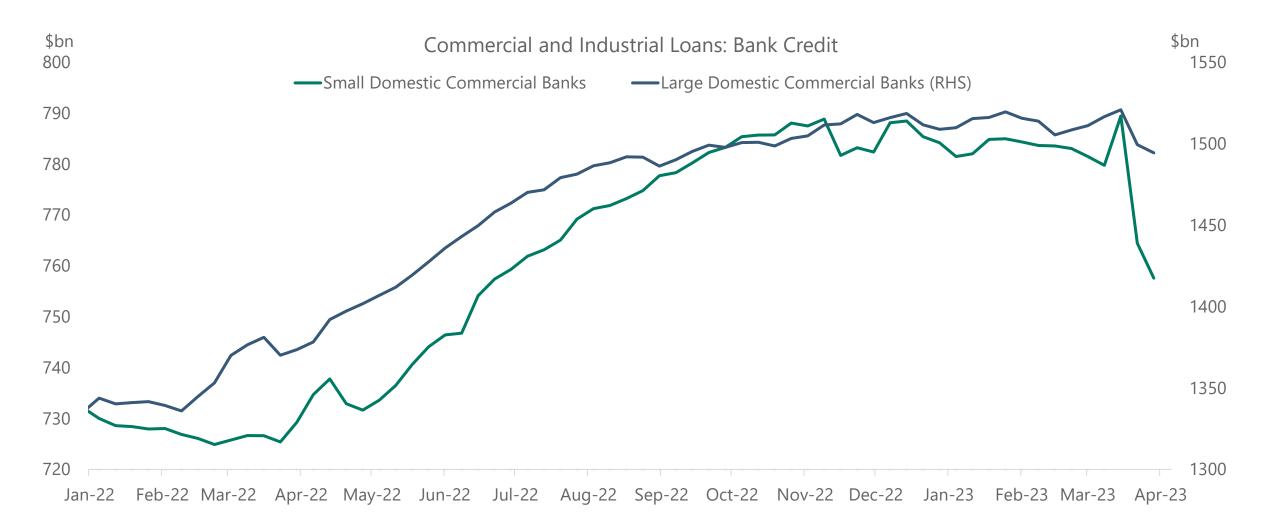
Weekly data for commercial real estate lending by small and large banks



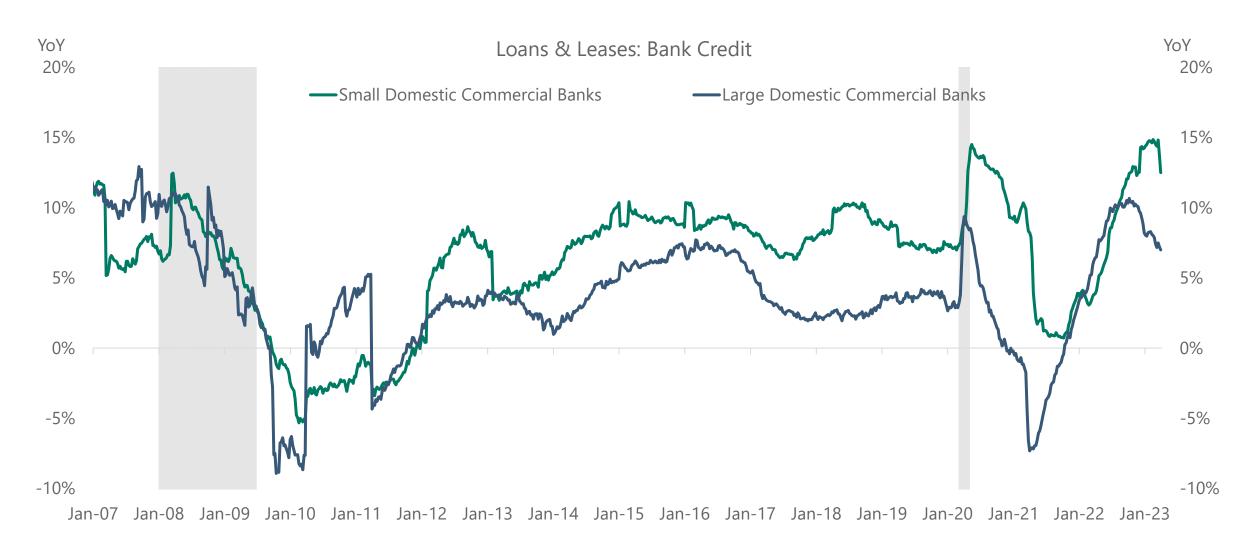
Weekly data for residential real estate lending by small and large banks



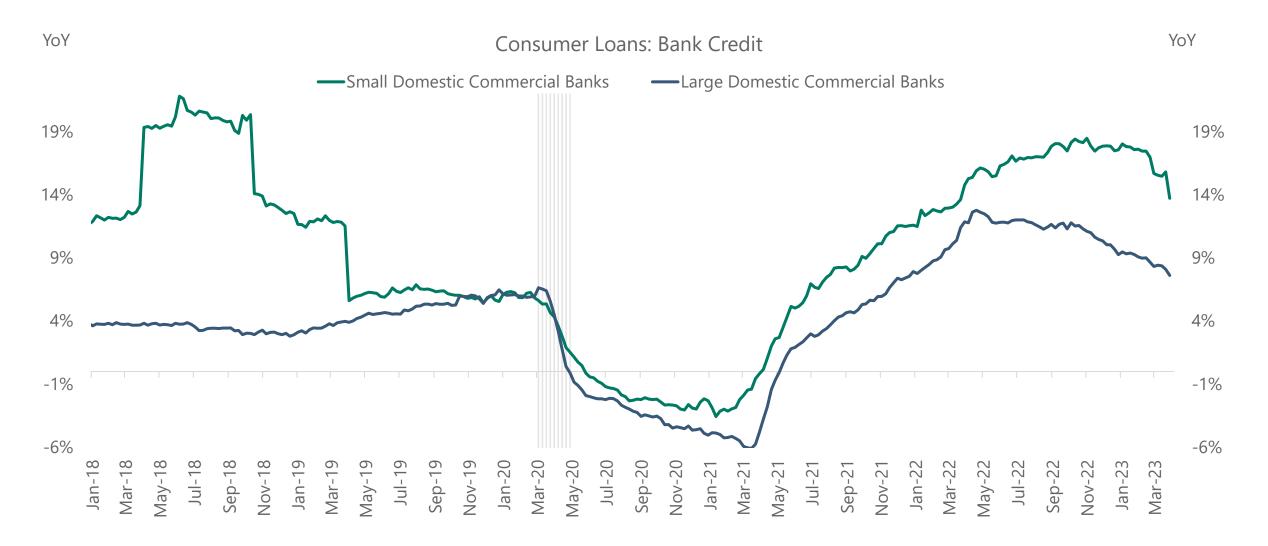
Weekly data for commercial and industrial lending by small and large banks



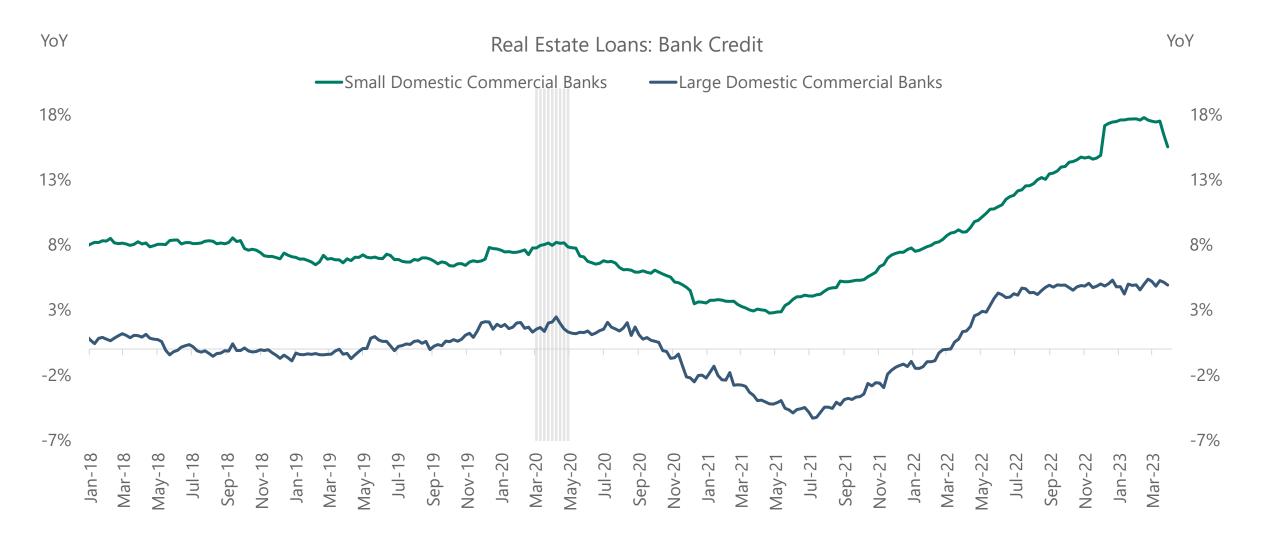
Divergence between small bank and large bank lending growth over the past year



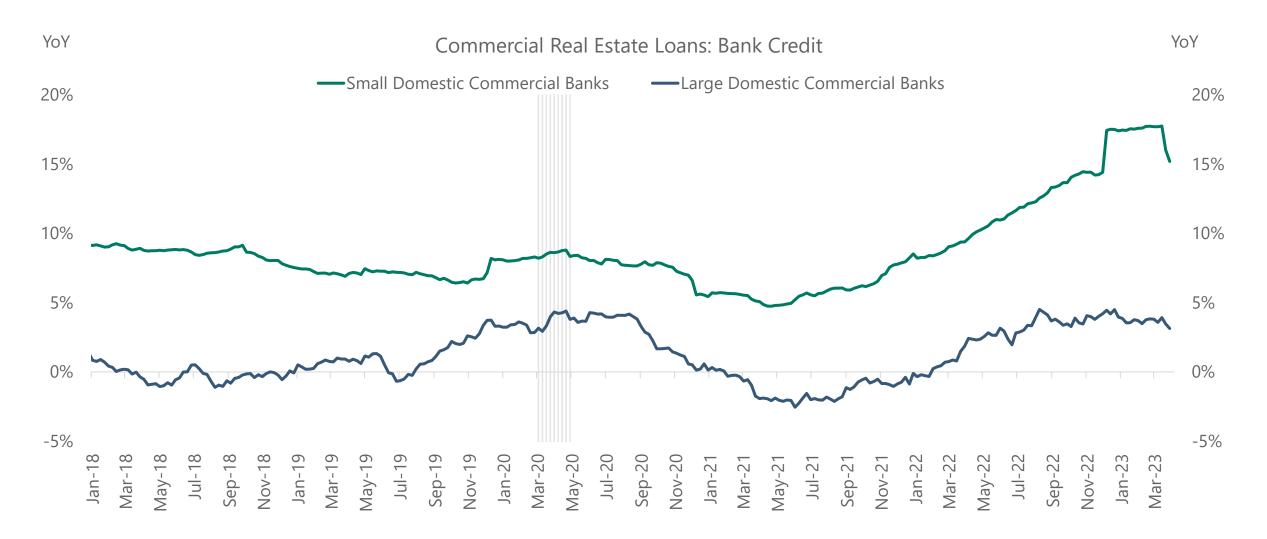
Lending to consumers has been growing faster for smaller banks



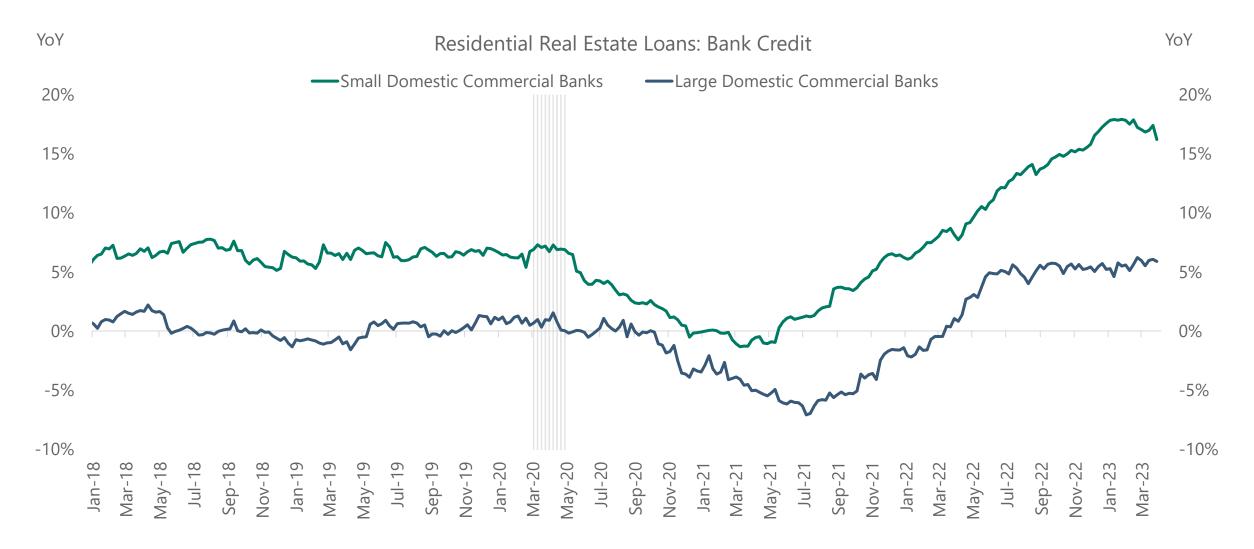
Real estate lending has been growing faster for smaller banks



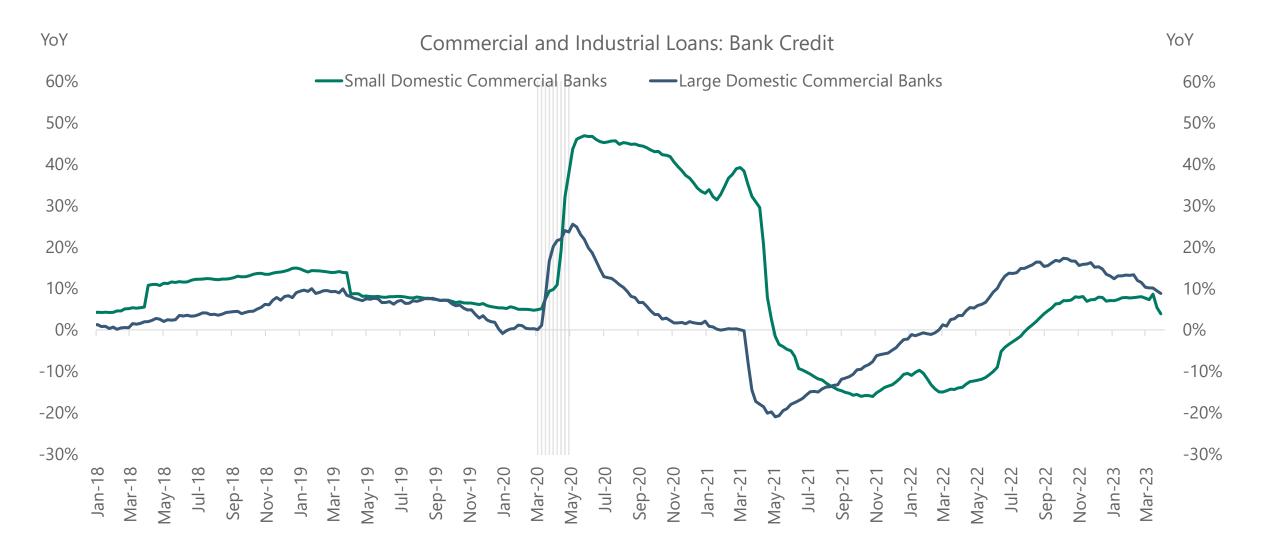
Commercial real estate lending has been growing faster for smaller banks



Residential real estate lending has been growing faster for smaller banks

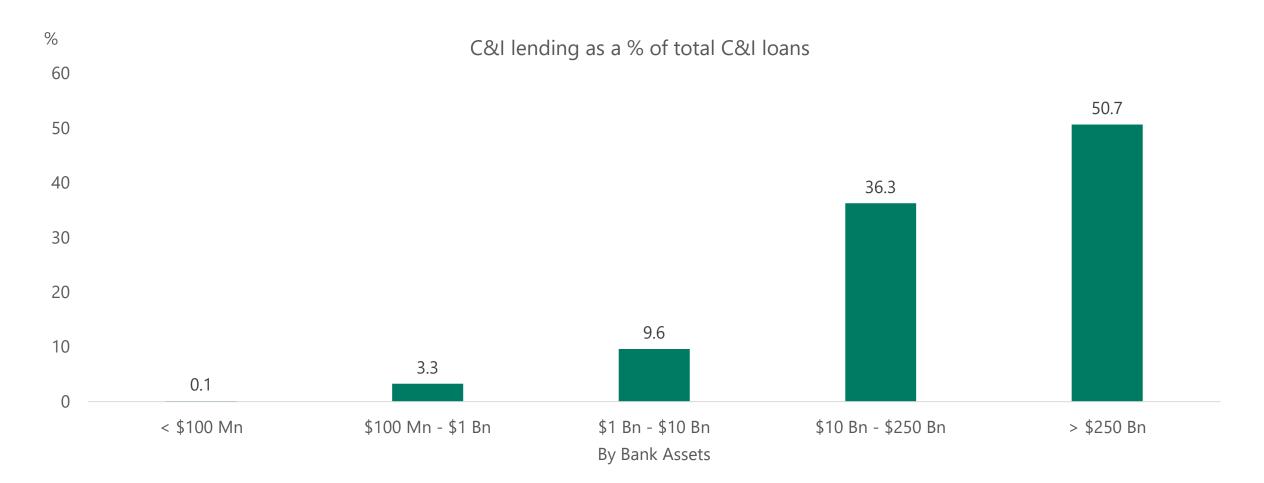


Lending to corporates among small and large banks



Small banks lend to small businesses

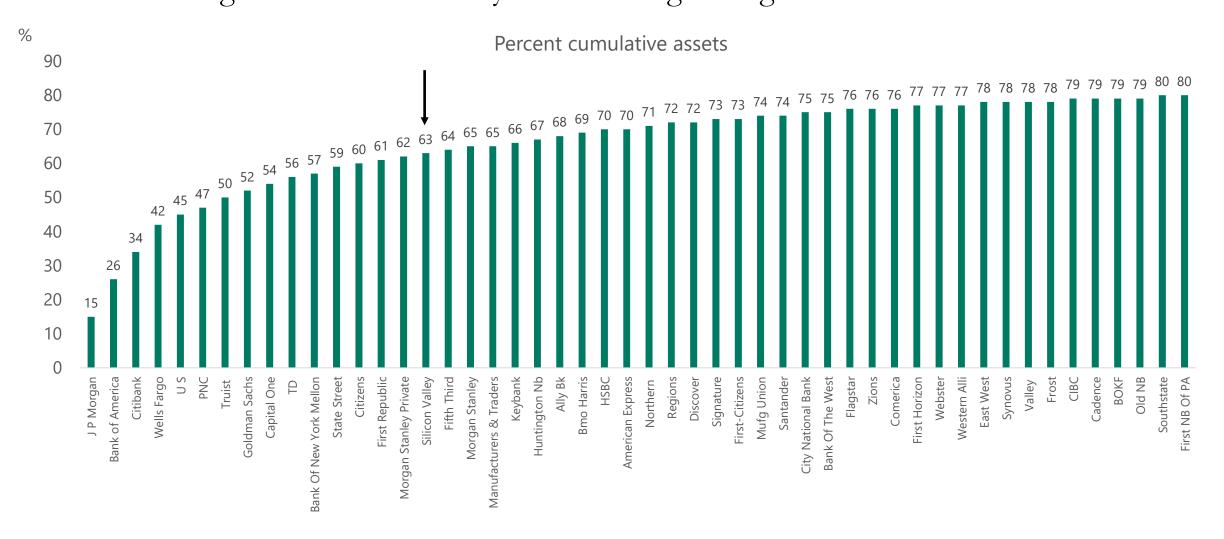
Banks with less than \$250bn in assets account for 50% of commercial and industrial lending



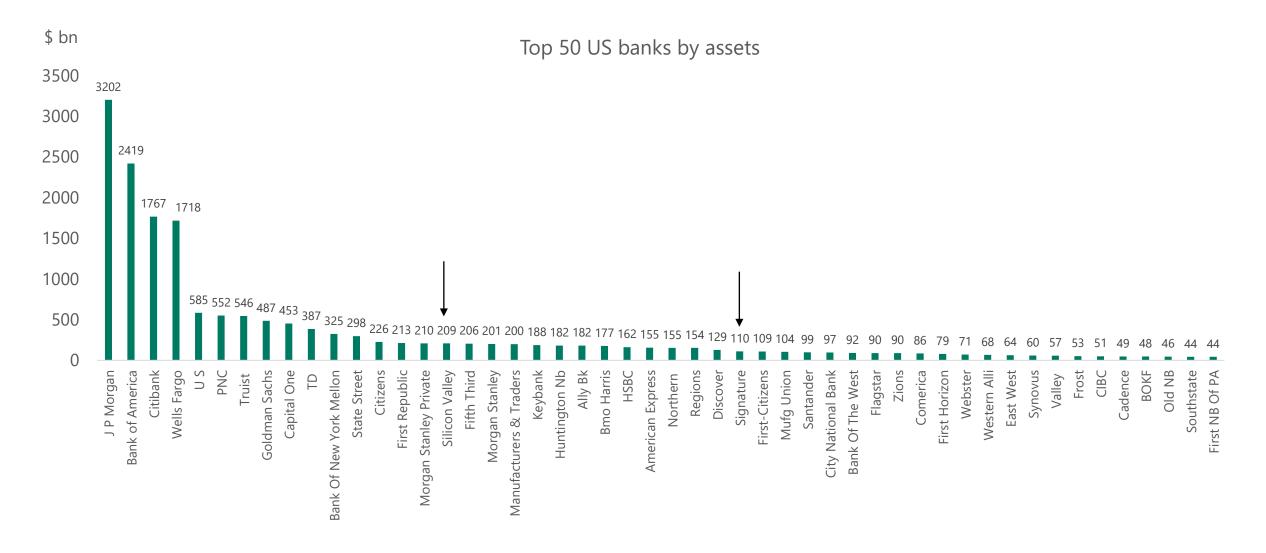
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US banks by asset size: The importance of regional banks for the US economy

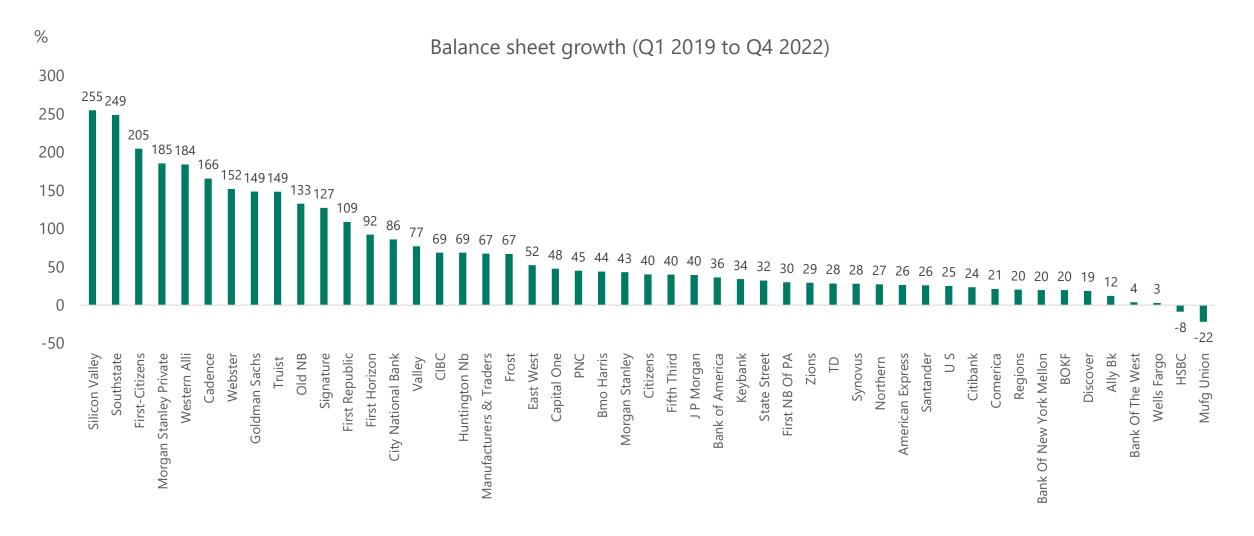
Tighter credit conditions are coming: Banks "to the right" of SVB are likely to start reorganizing their balance sheets



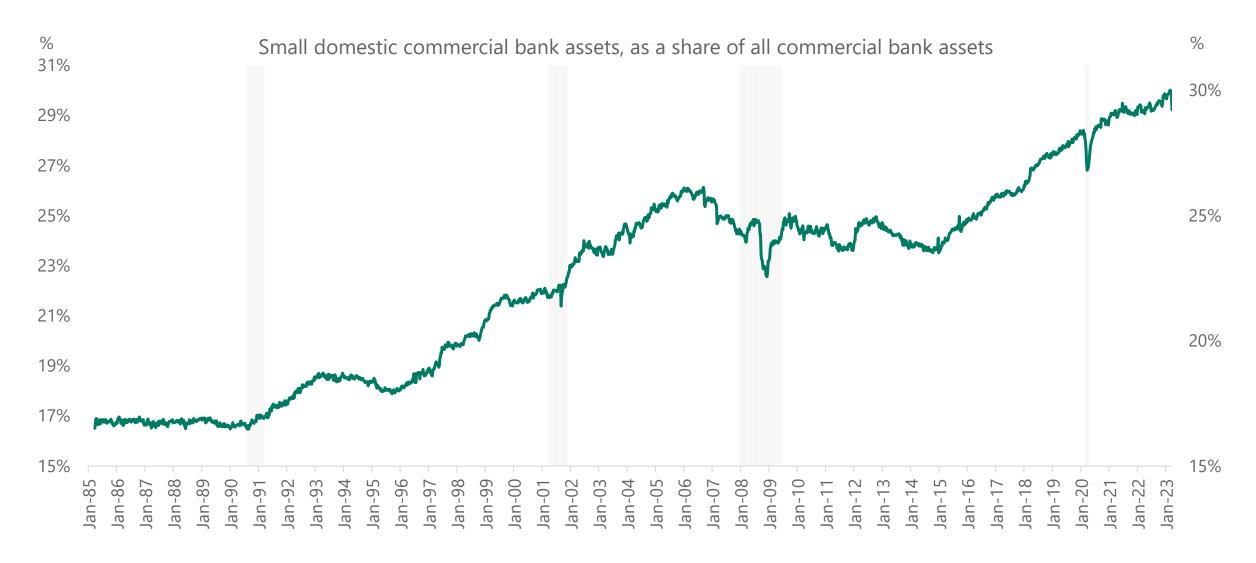
Top 50 US banks by assets



Balance sheet growth of US banks, ranked by fastest growth in percent



Small bank assets as a share of total banking sector assets



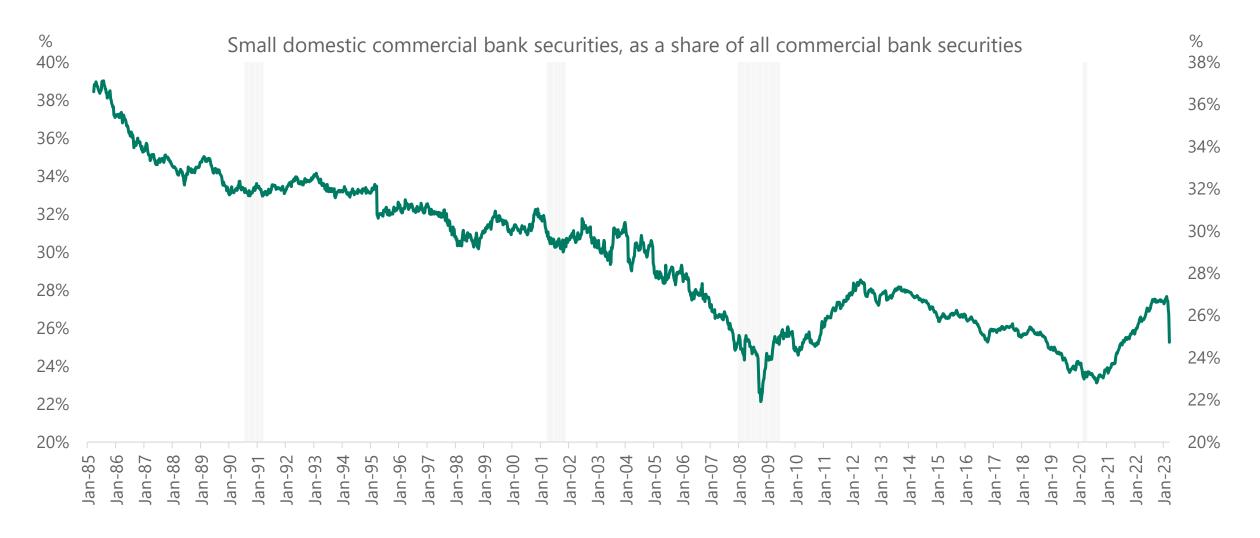
Share of lending by smaller banks



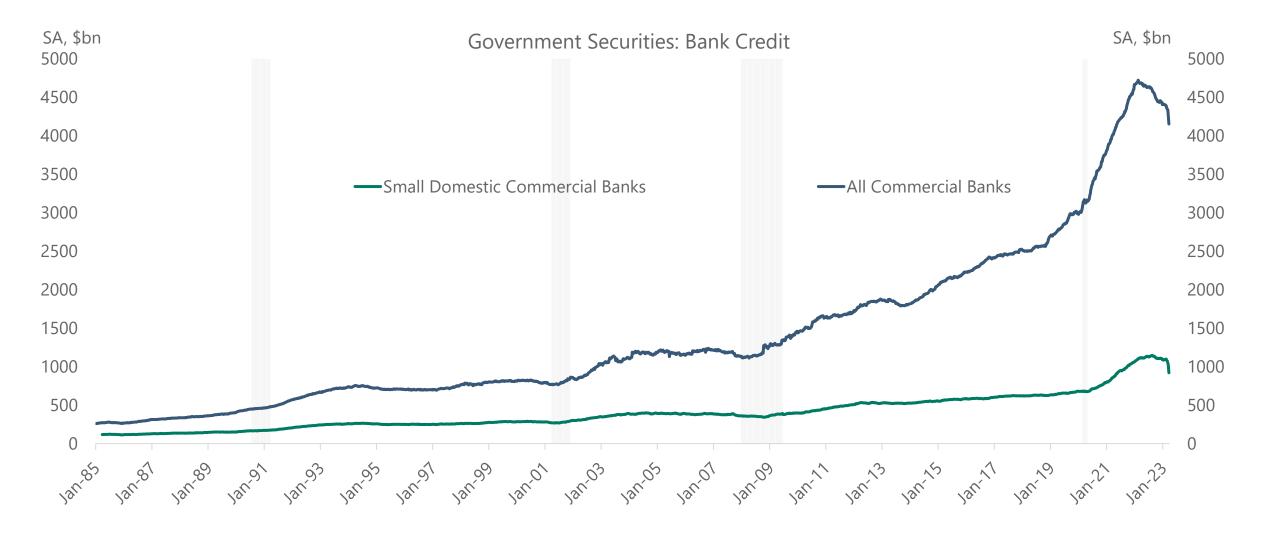
During the pandemic, banks shifted from lending to holding securities



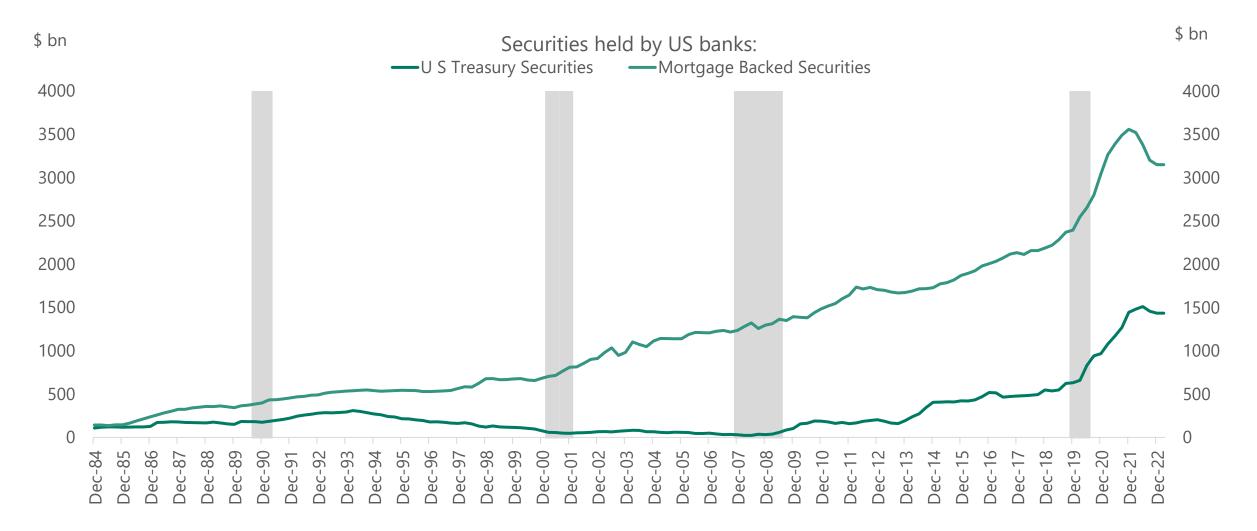
Share of securities in the banking sector held by small banks



Small banks hold \$1trn in Treasuries

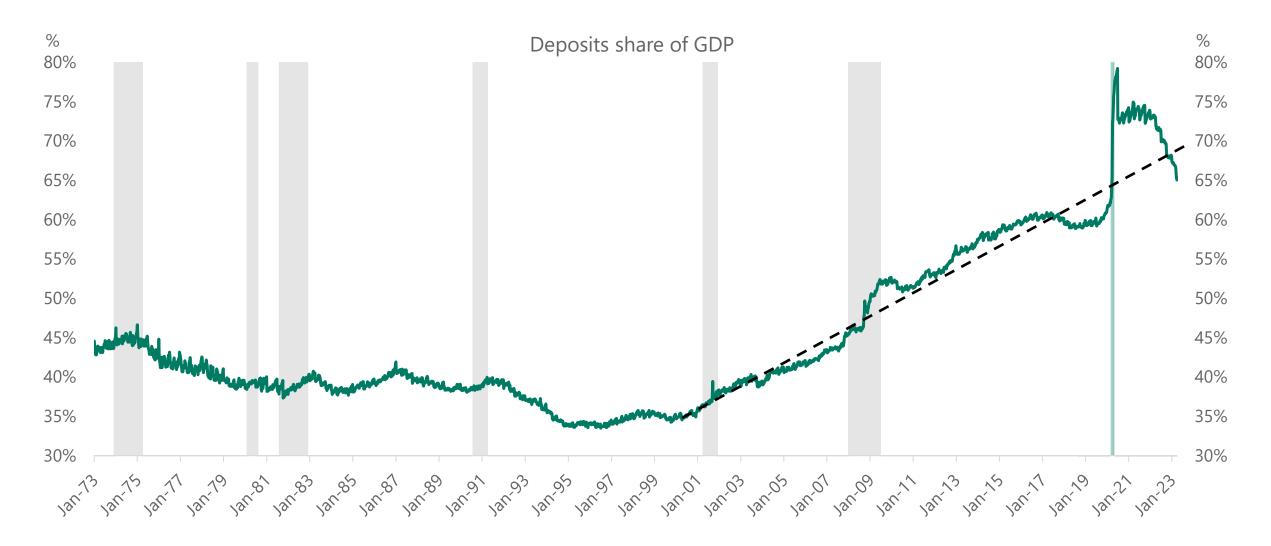


Securities held by FDIC-insured banks



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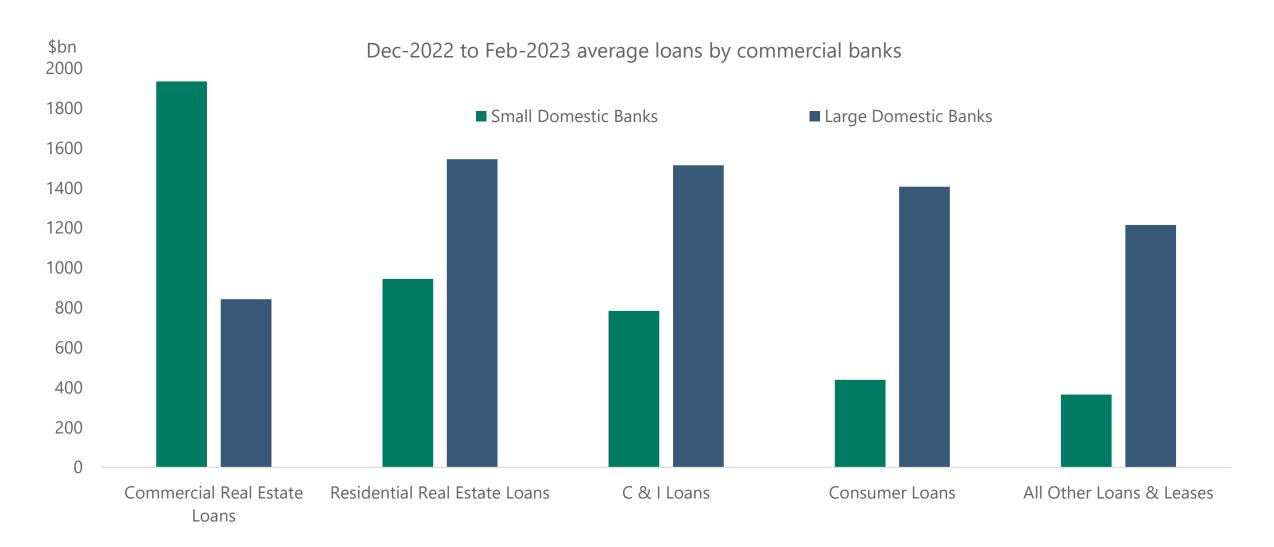
Deposits as a share of GDP now below trend



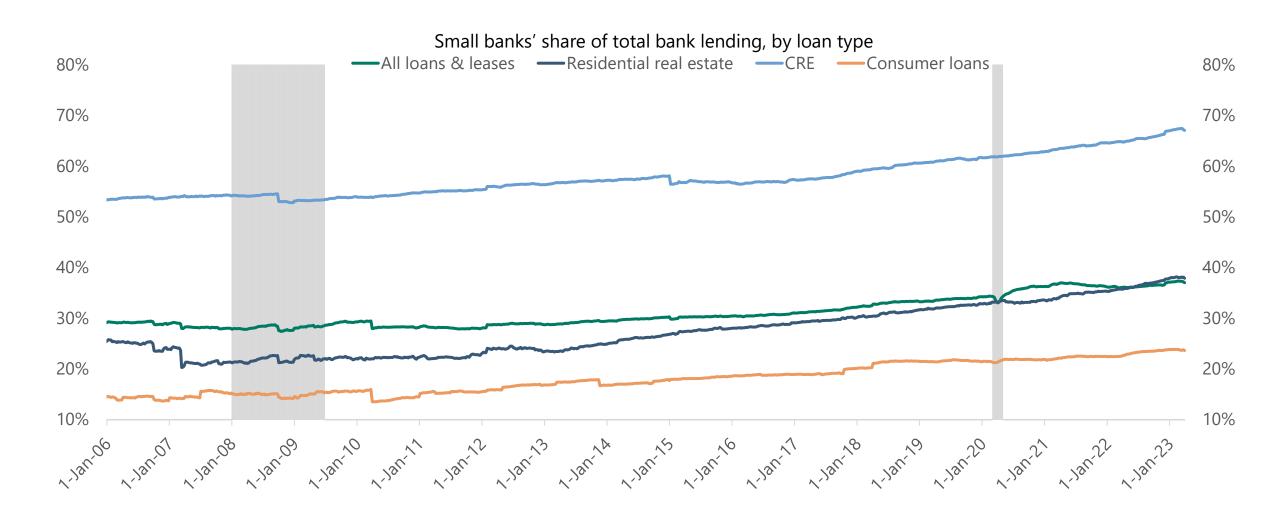
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Regional banks' asset concentration in CRE

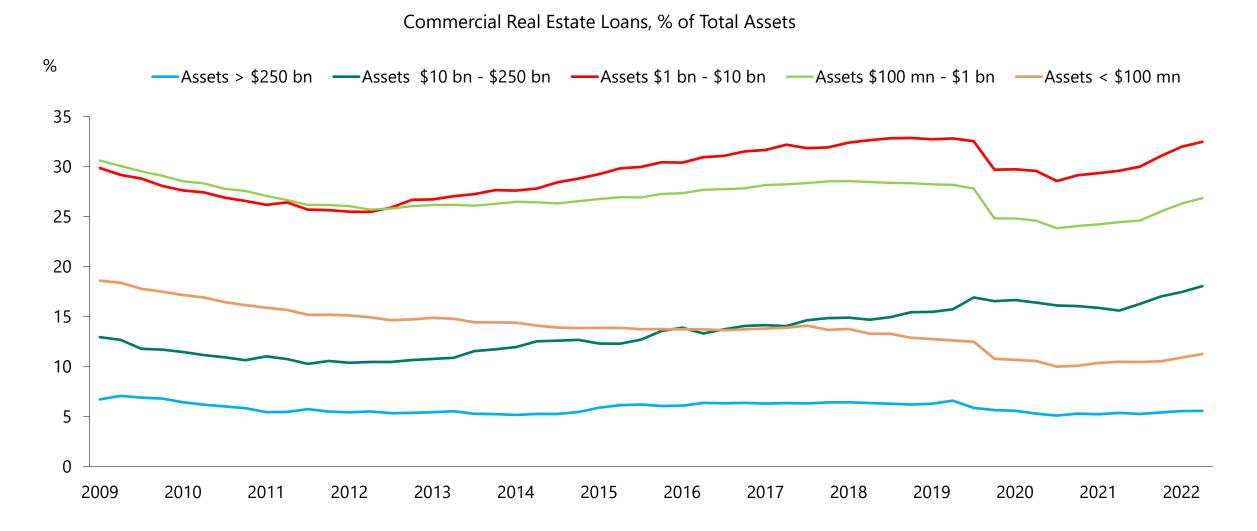
High concentration of commercial real estate in small banks



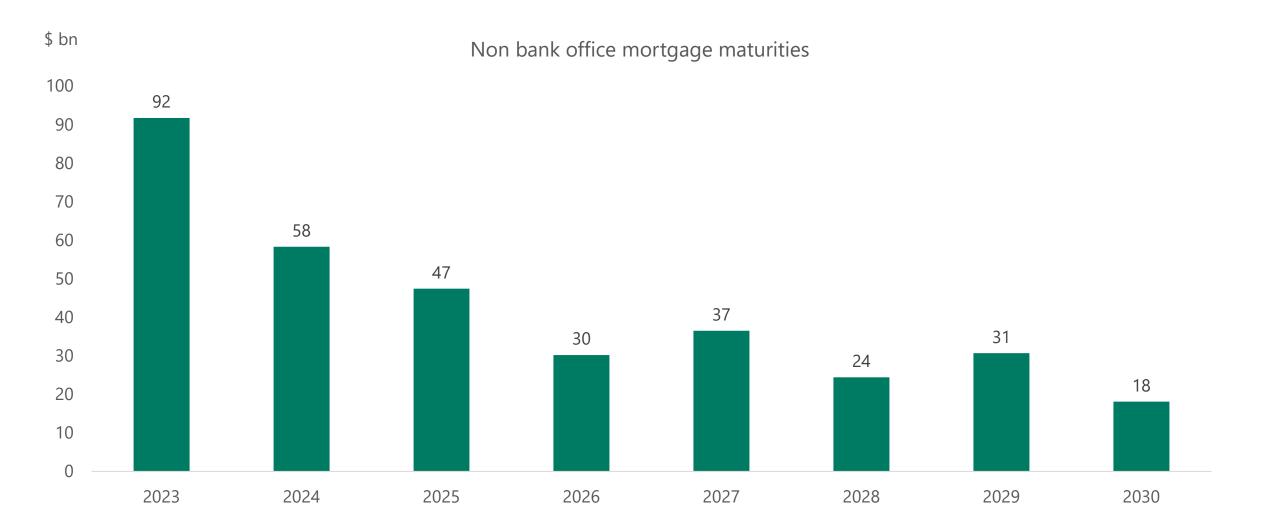
Small banks account for almost 70% of all commercial real estate loans outstanding



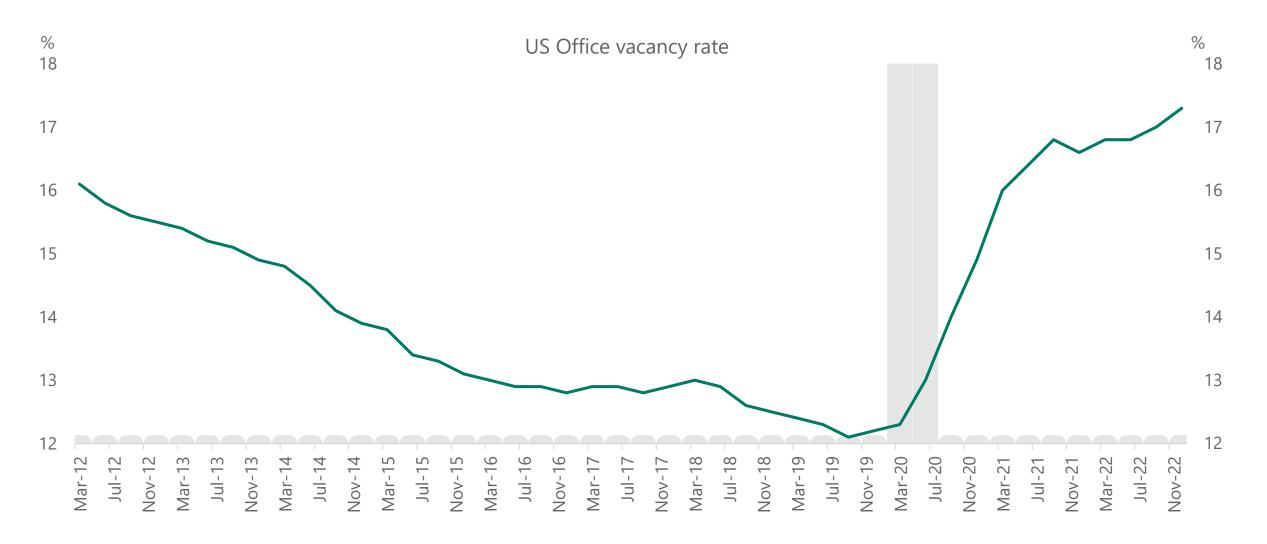
Banks with total assets between \$100mn and \$10bn are more exposed to CRE loans



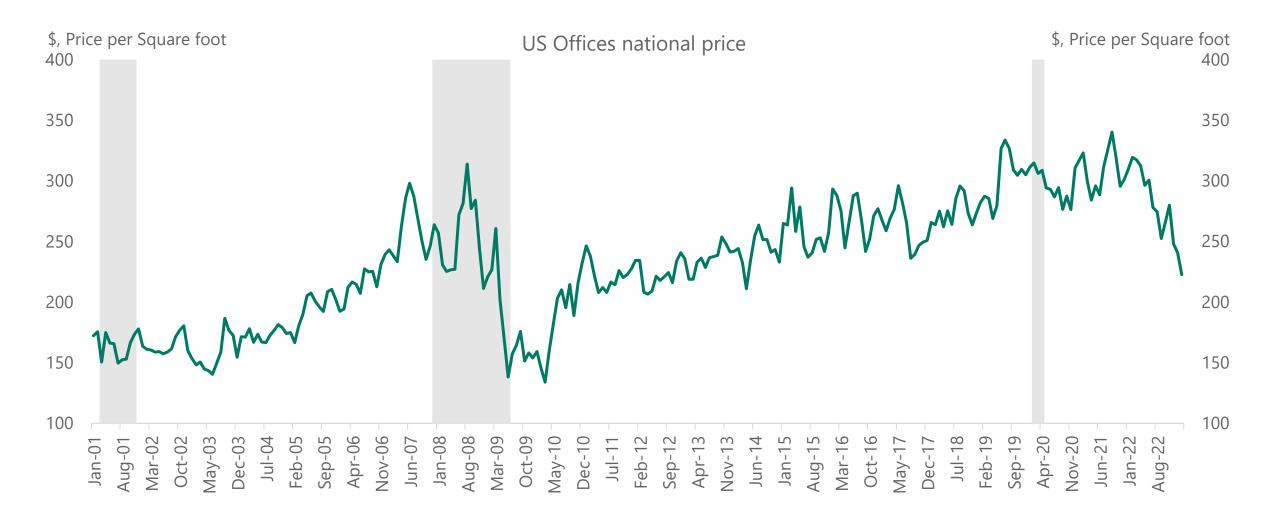
Nearly \$92 bn of nonbank office debt is set to mature this year



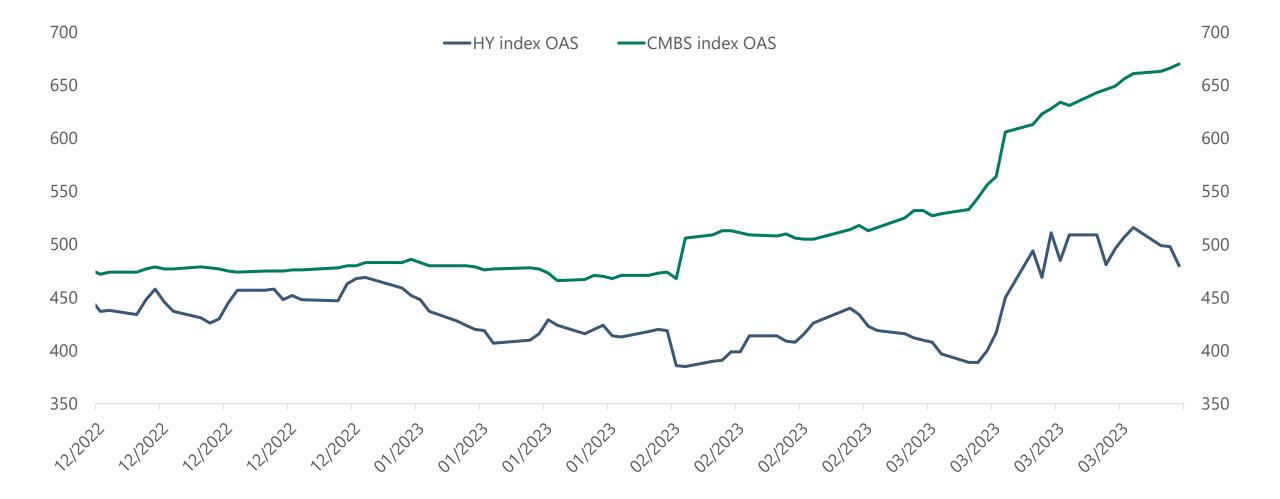
US Office vacancy rate rising



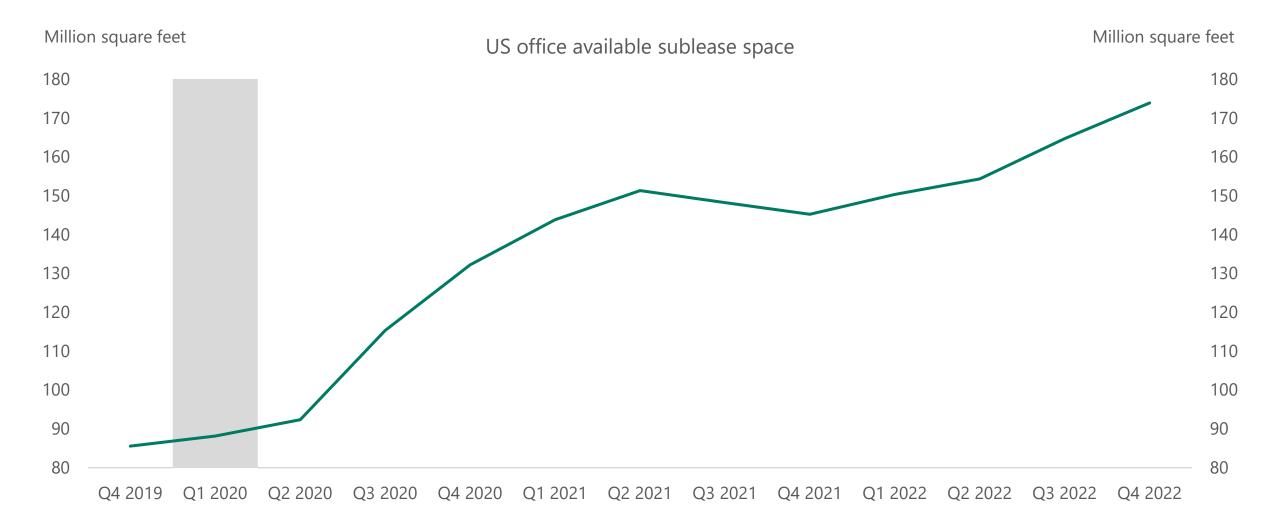
Price per square foot for US offices falling



CMBS spreads compared with HY spreads



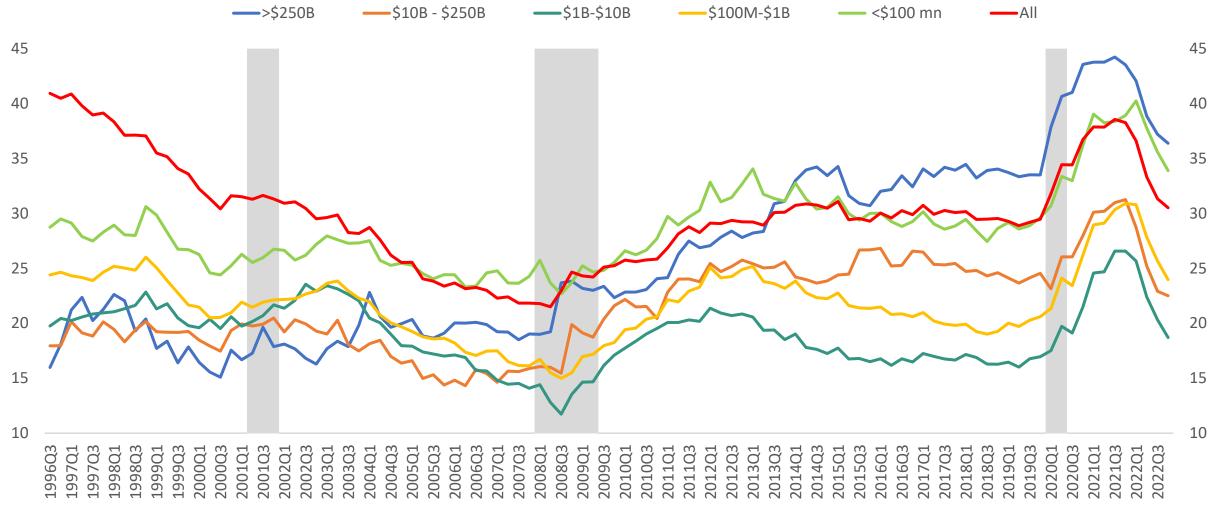
Available US office space rising



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Measures of banking sector liquidity and capital ratios

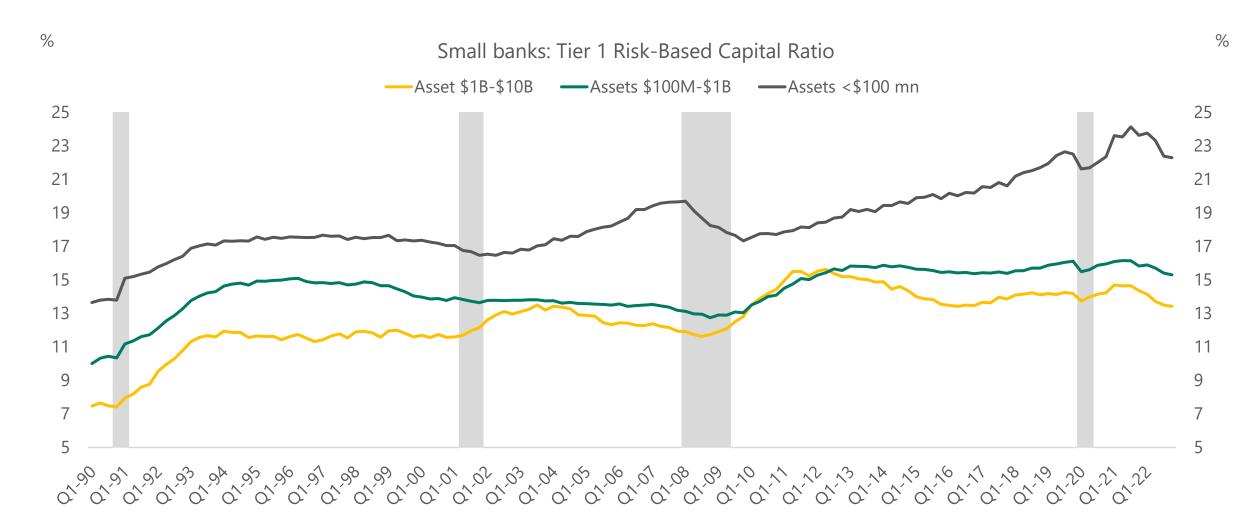
Liquidity ratio, by bank assets: Largest banks have most liquidity



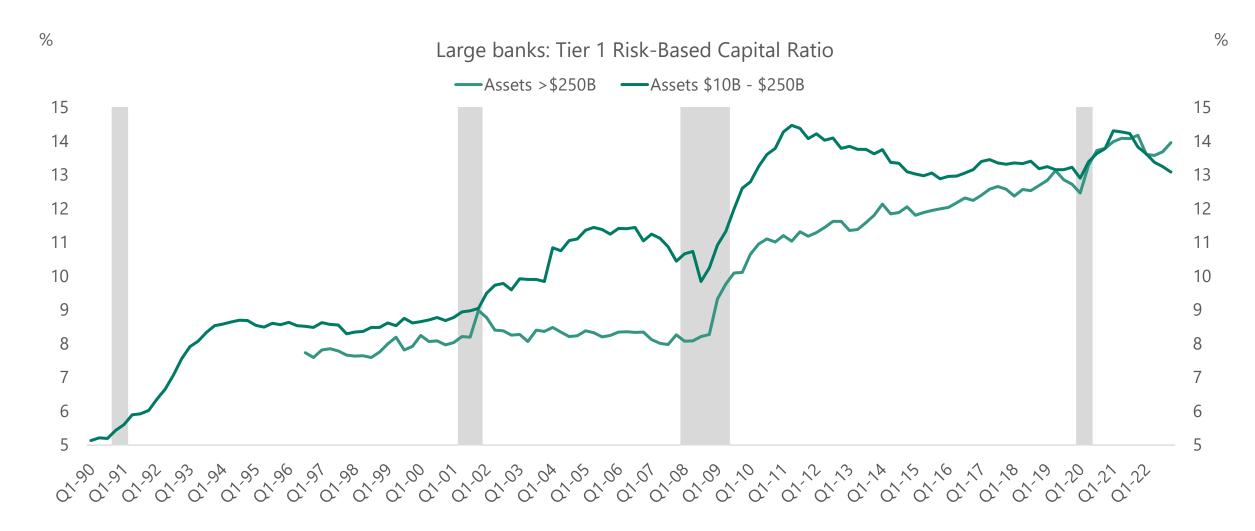
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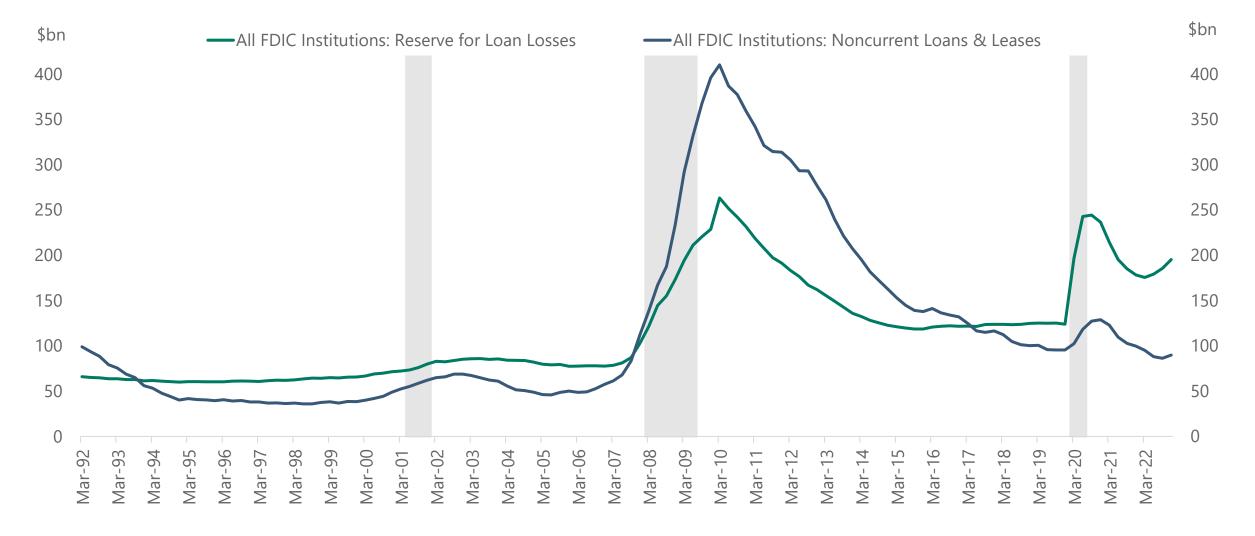
Tier-1 risk-based capital ratio for smaller banks



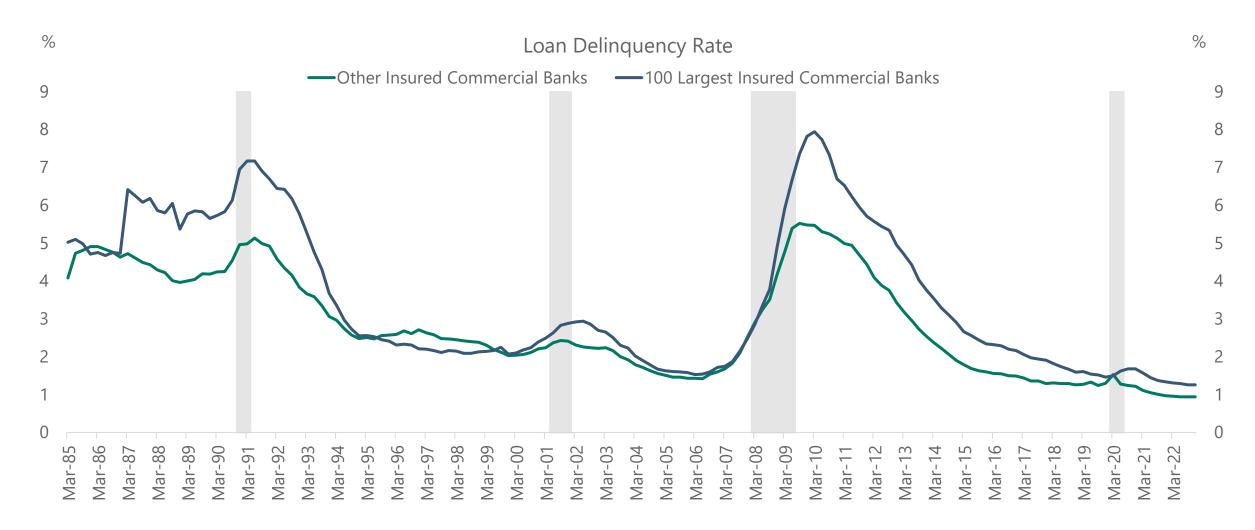
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio for larger banks



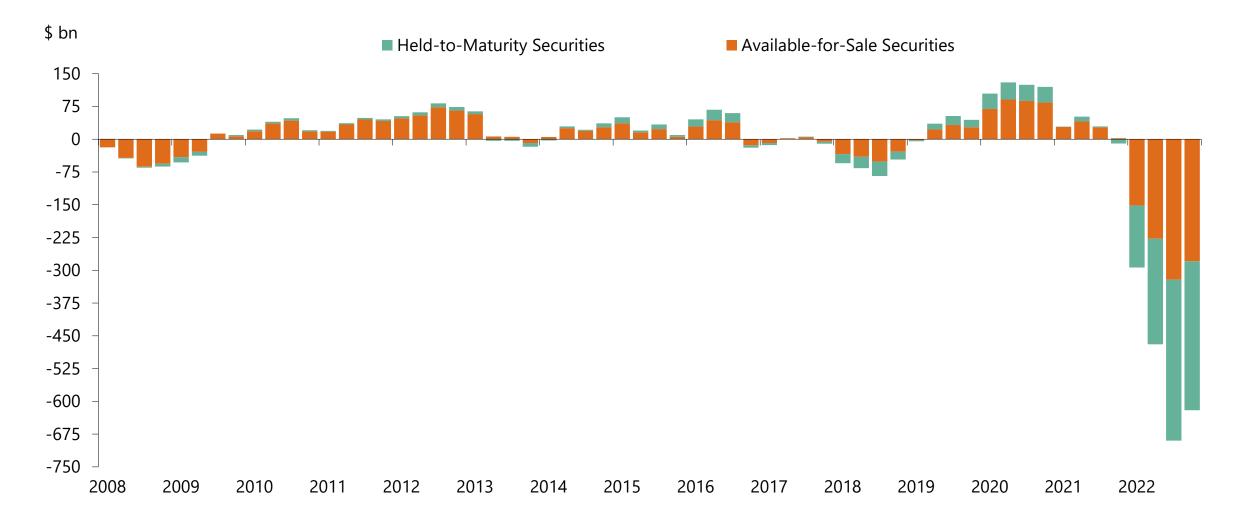
Reserves for loan losses



Loan delinquency rates for large and small banks



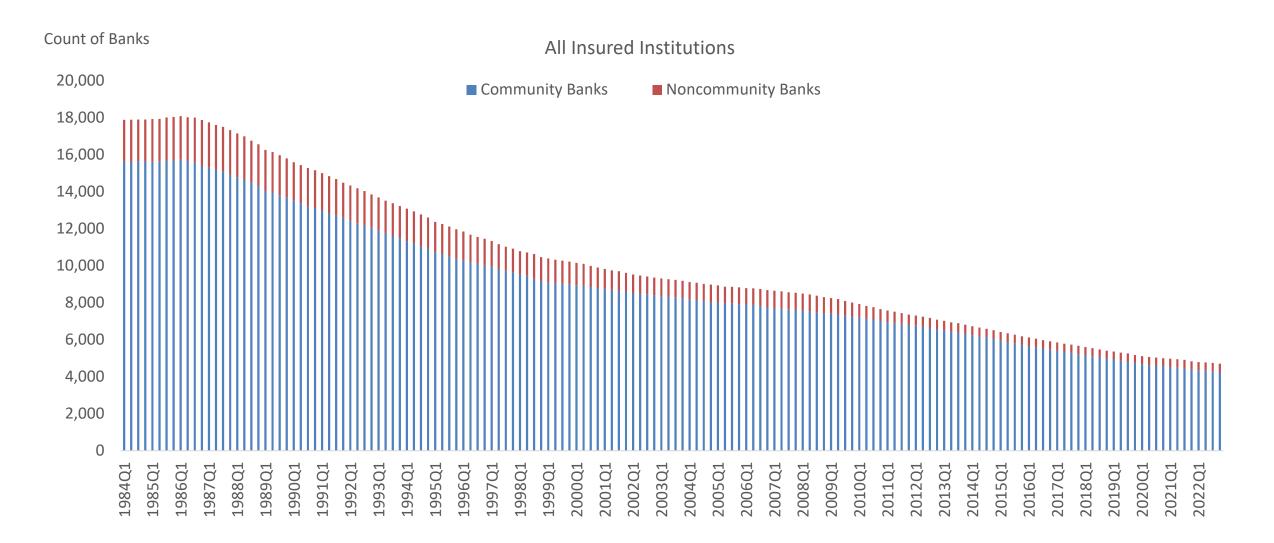
Unrealized Gains (Losses) on investment securities for banks, as of 2022Q4



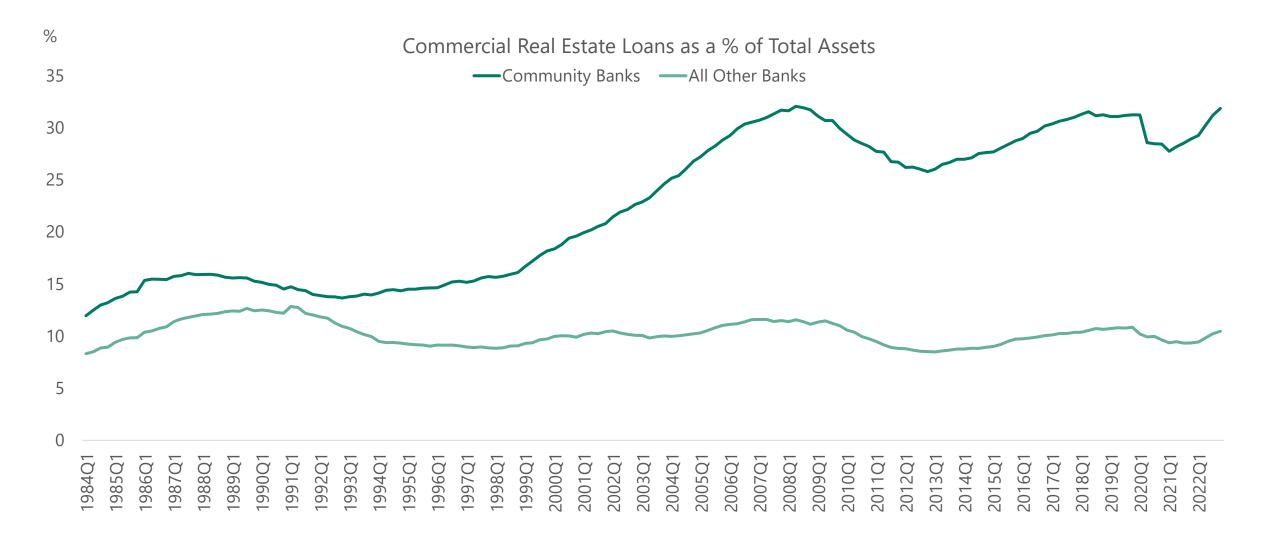
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Community banks

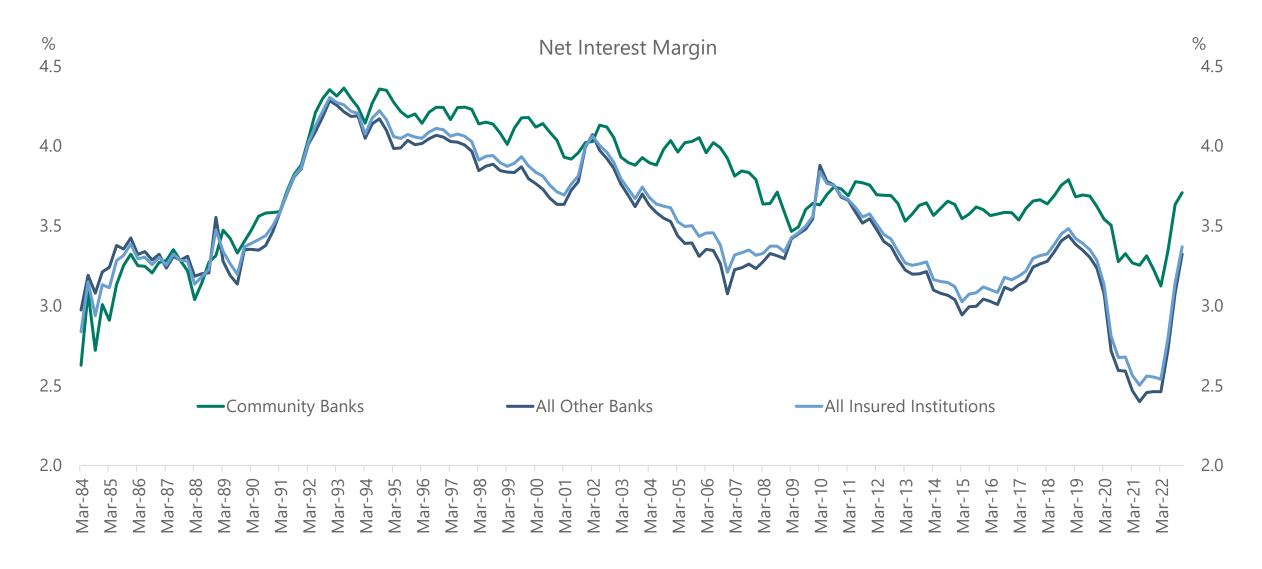
90% of all banks in the US are community banks



CRE loans make up a significant share of community banks' assets



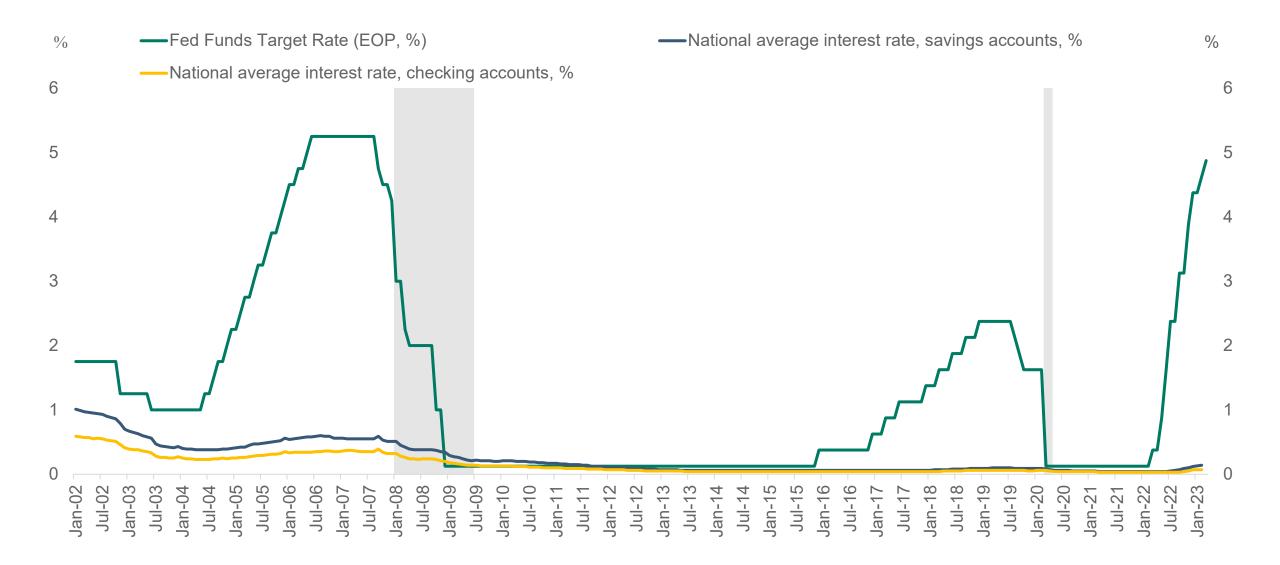
Net interest margin higher for community banks



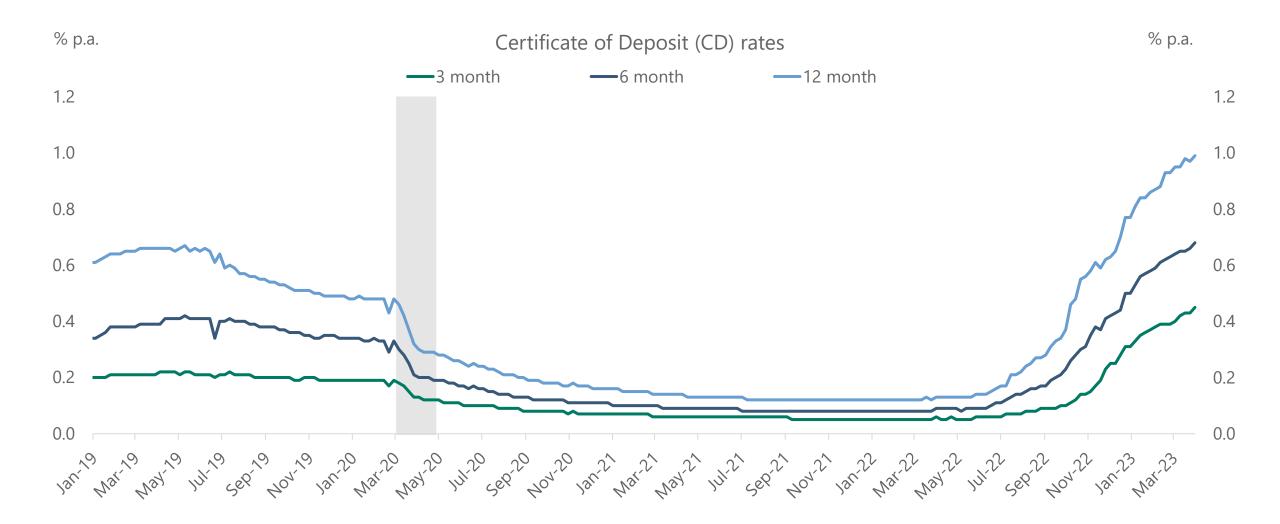
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Fed funds rate versus national average interest rate on checking accounts

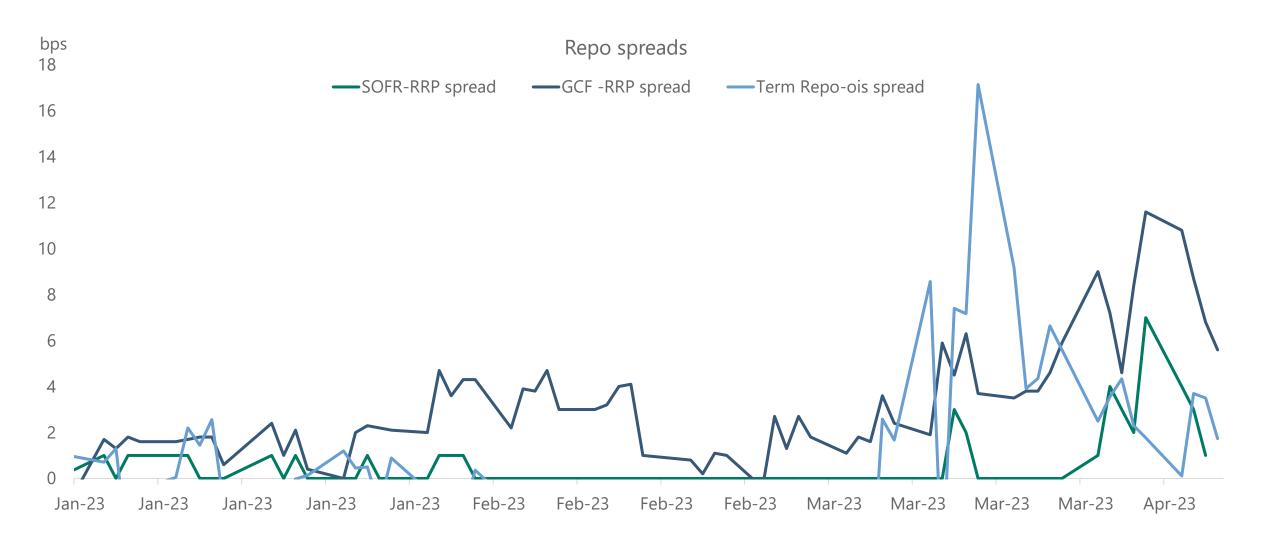
Interest rate on checking accounts versus the Fed funds rate



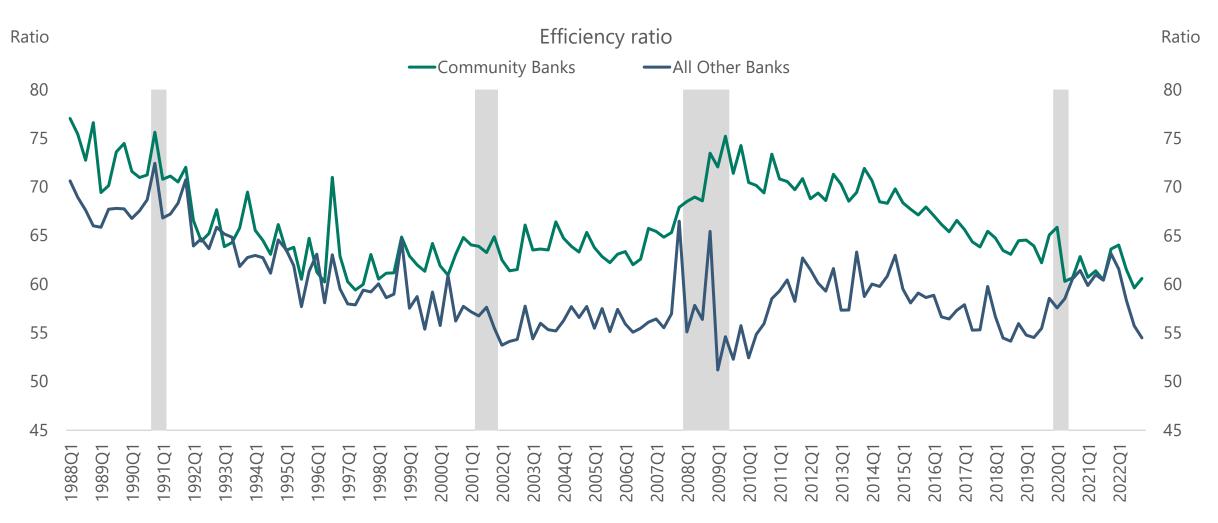
CD rates have slowly increased as the Fed has raised interest rates



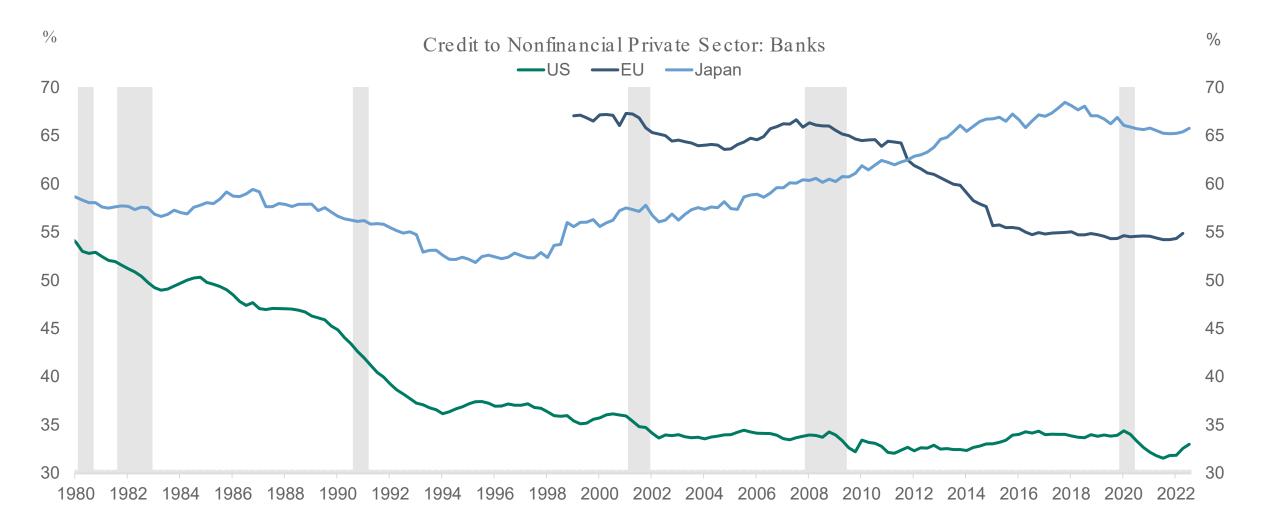
Monitoring repo spreads for stresses in money markets



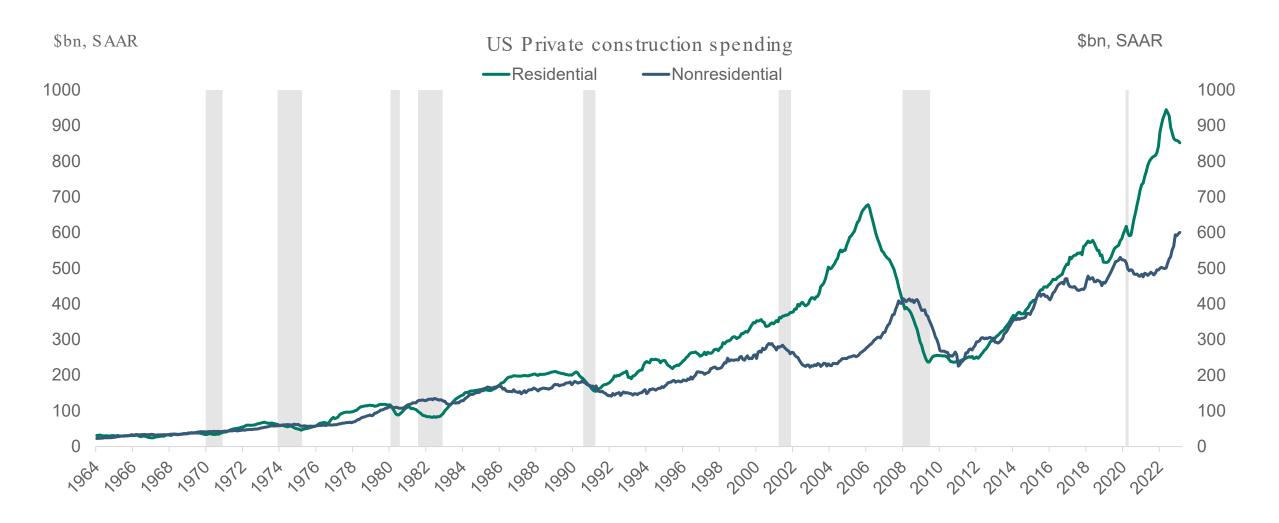
The average efficiency ratio for community banks is around 61% compared with 55% for noncommunity banks.



Share of bank lending lower in the US



Residential construction spending elevated





Torsten Slok, Ph.D.

Chief Economist Apollo Global Management tslok@apollo.com Torsten Slok joined Apollo in August 2020 as Chief Economist and he leads Apollo's macroeconomic and market analysis across the platform.

Prior to joining, Mr. Slok worked for 15 years as Chief Economist at Deutsche Bank where his team was top ranked in the annual Institutional Investor survey for a decade. Prior to joining Deutsche Bank Mr. Slok worked at the IMF in Washington, DC and at the OECD in Paris.

Mr. Slok has a Ph.D in Economics and has studied at the University of Copenhagen and Princeton University.