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# Outlook for US regional banks

Torsten Slok, Jyoti Agarwal, and Rajvi Shah tslok@apollo.com

Apollo Global Management

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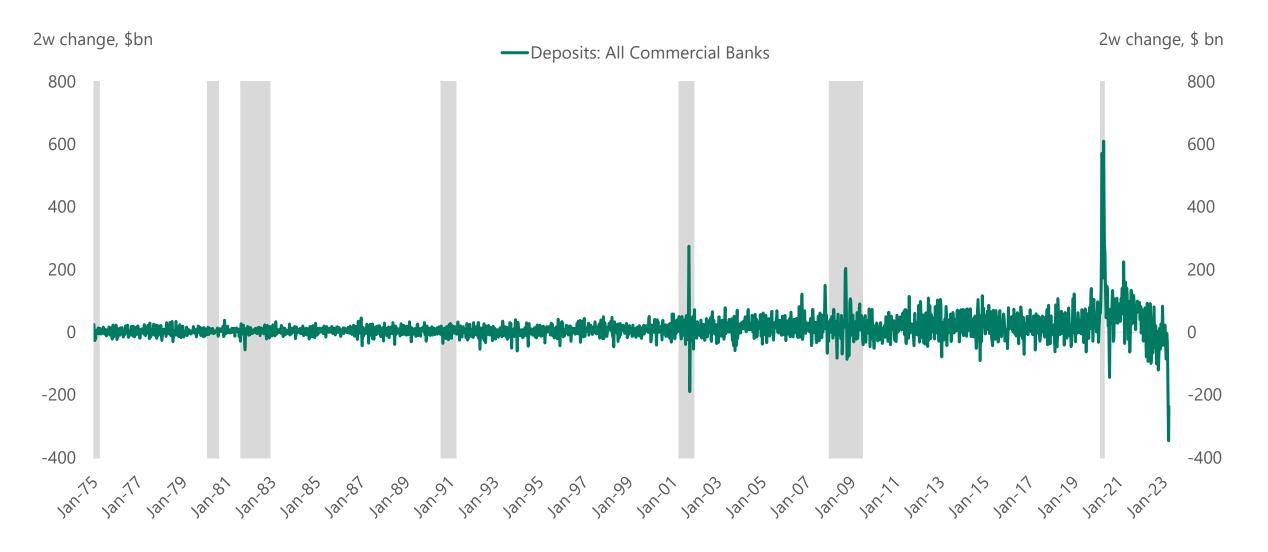
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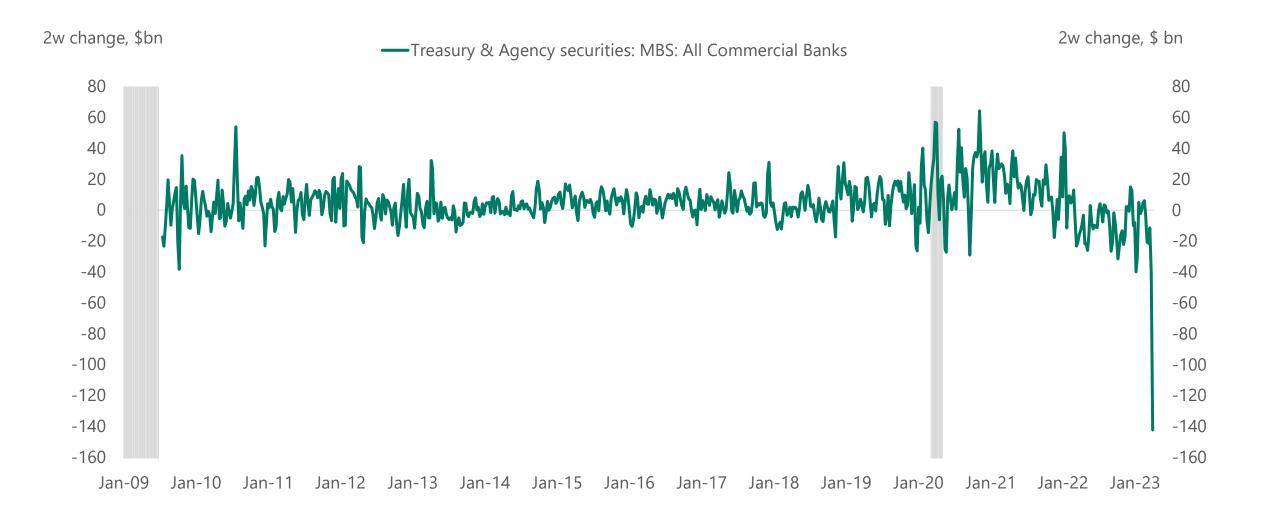


# What is the banking sector response to the SVB collapse and associated deposit outflows? Cutting lending and selling mortgages

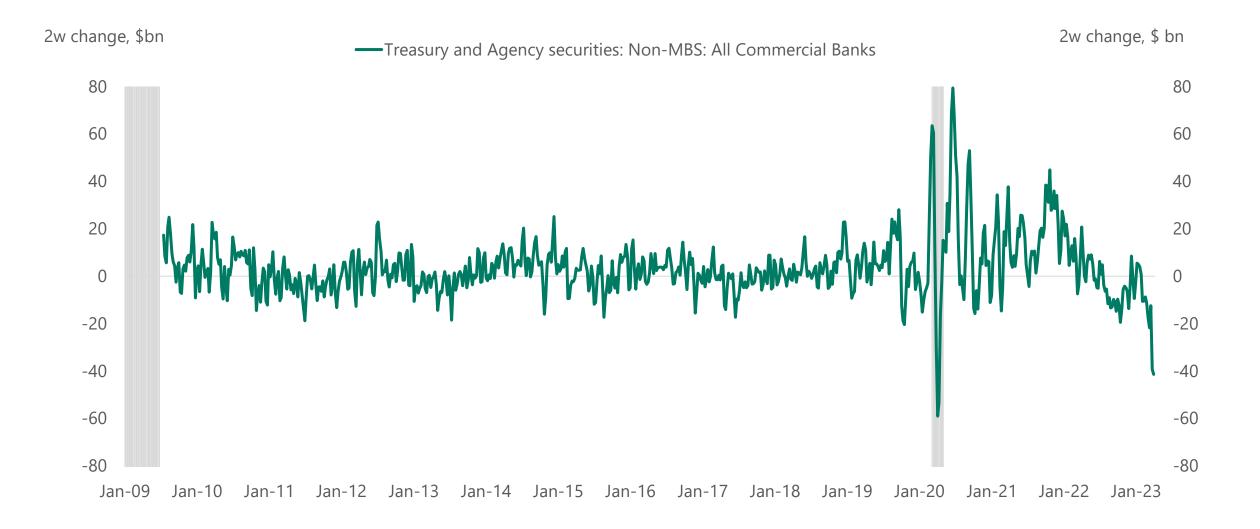
## Largest 2-week decline in deposits



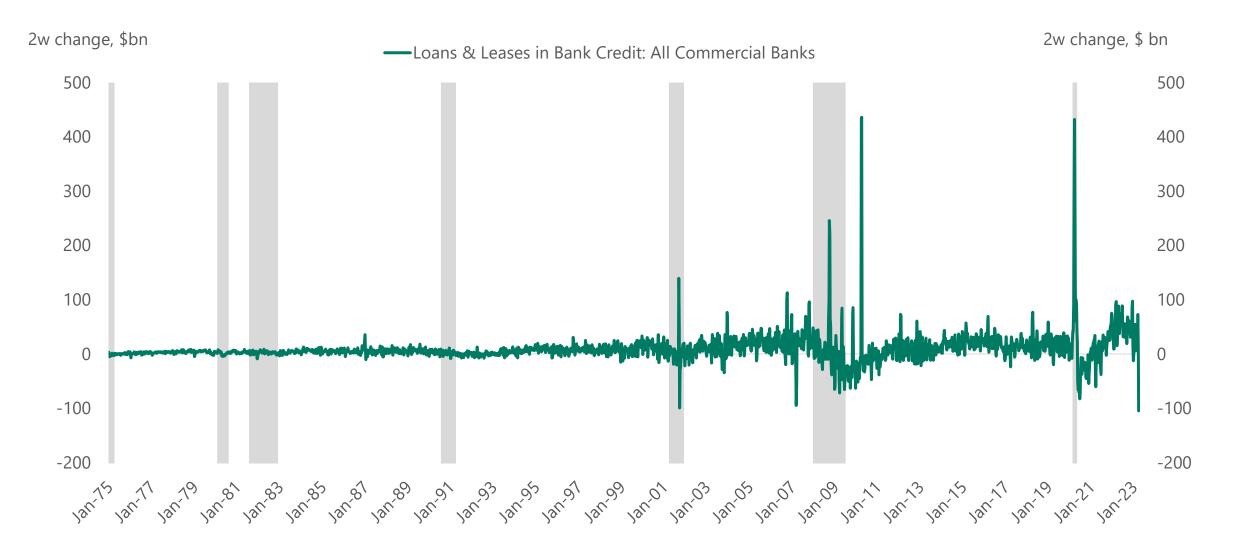
# Largest 2-week decline in bank holdings of mortgages



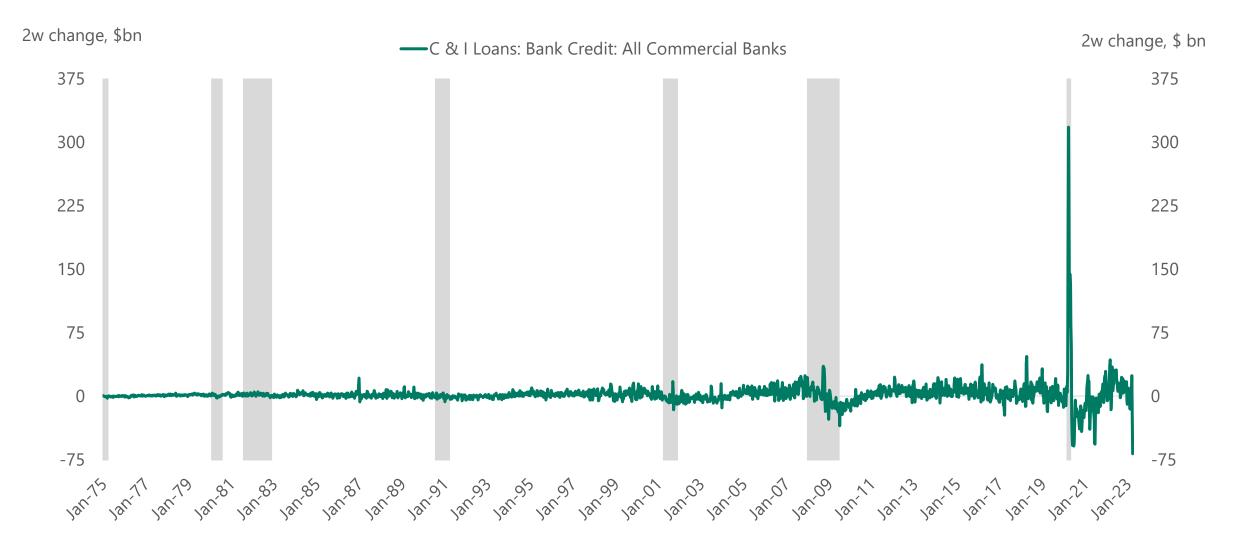
# 2-week change in bank holdings of Treasuries



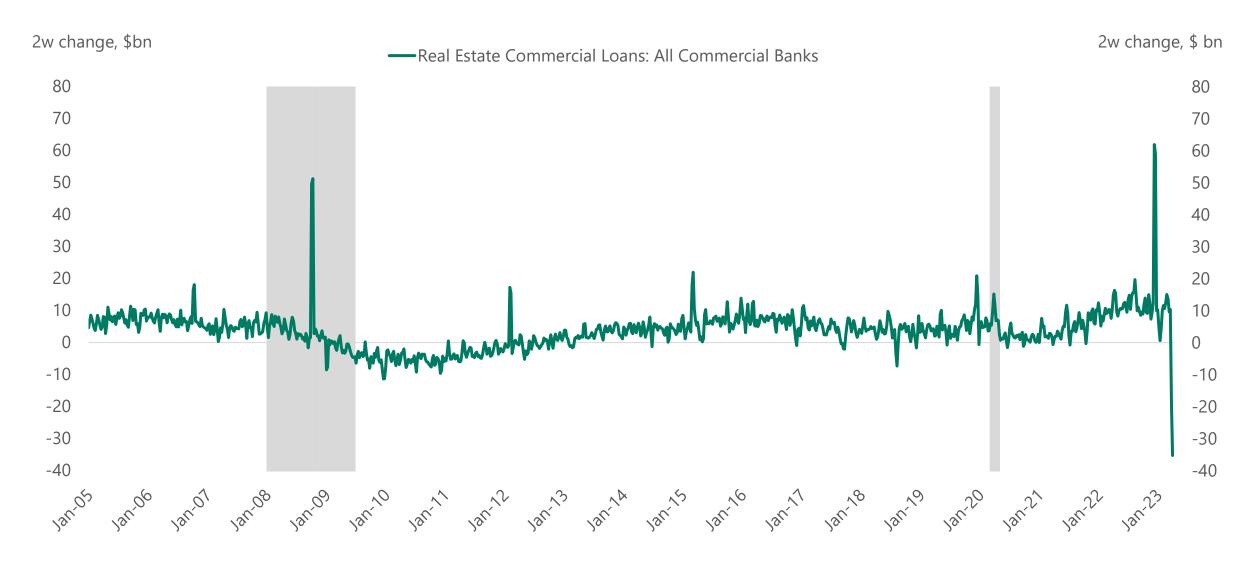
# Largest 2-week decline in bank lending



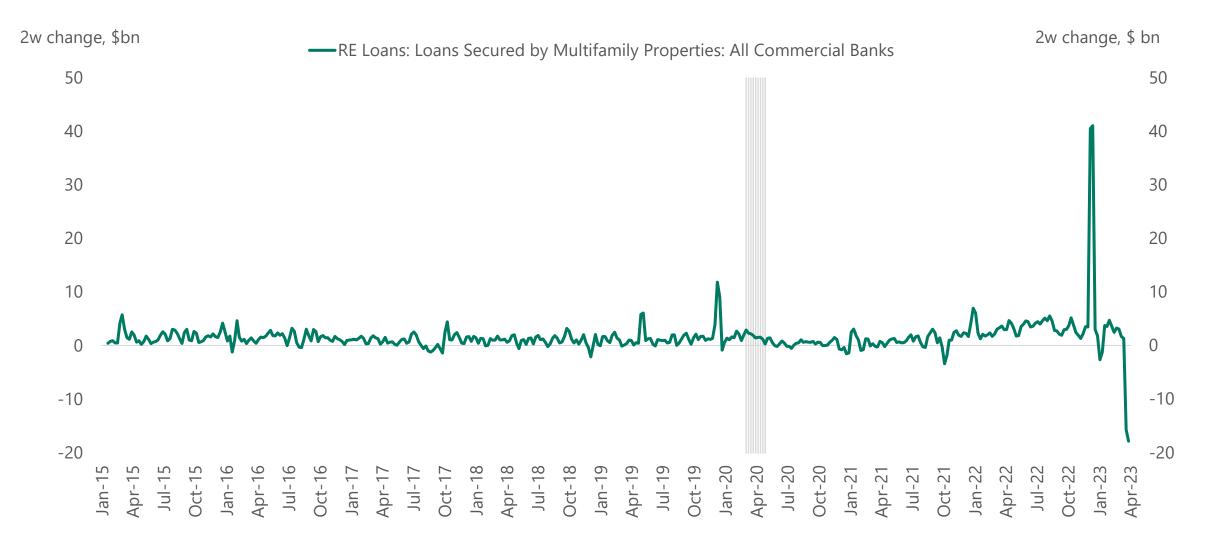
# Largest 2-week decline in lending to corporates



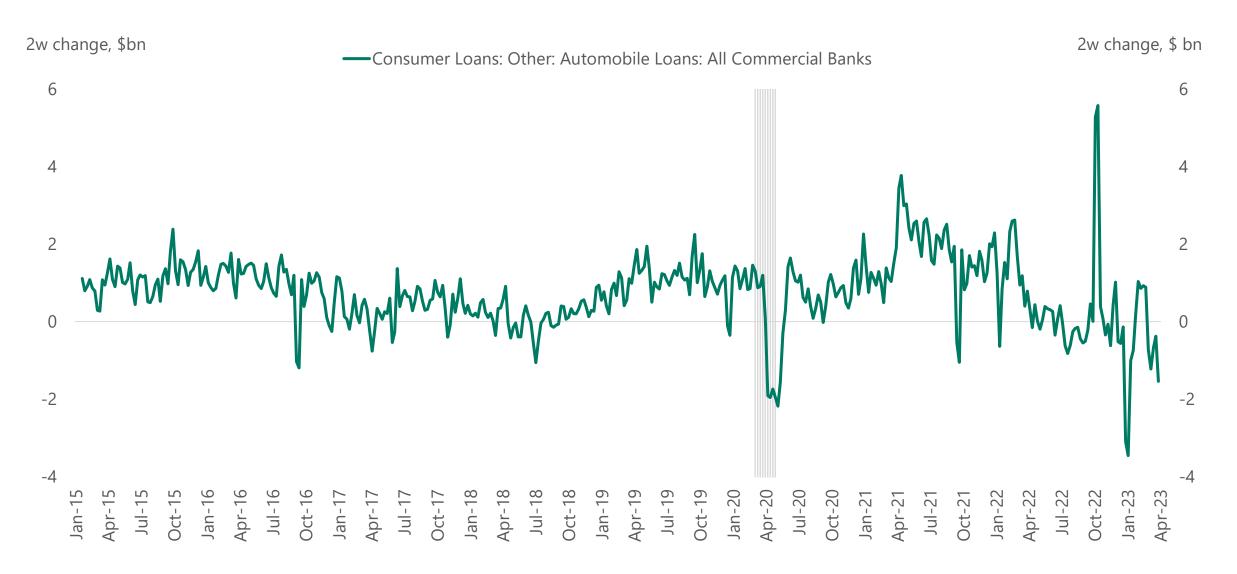
# Largest 2-week decline in real estate lending



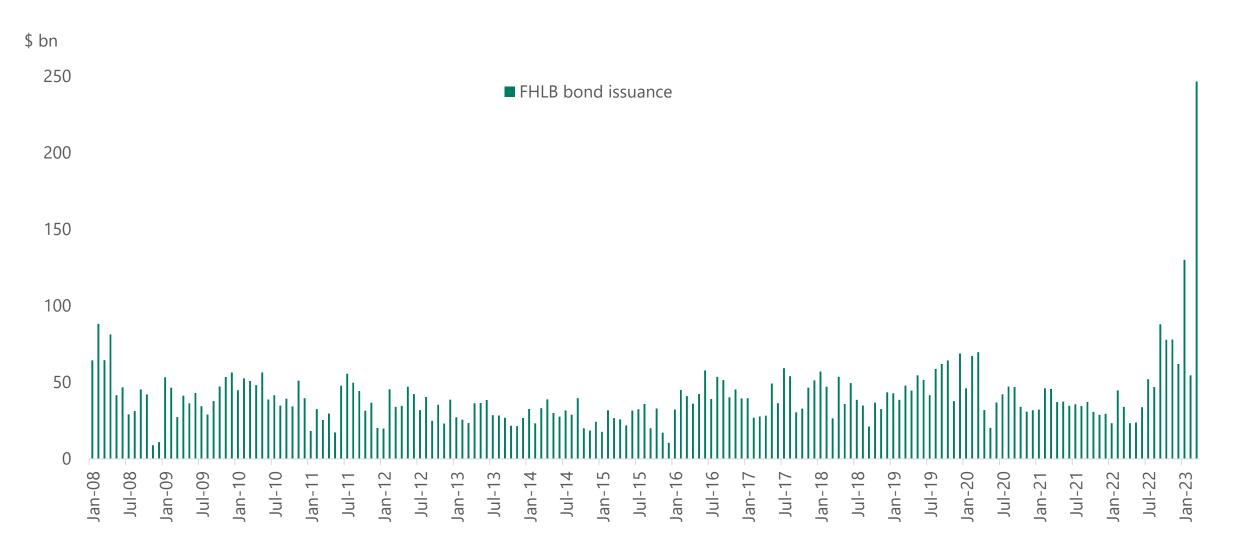
# Largest 2-week decline in lending to multifamily construction



## Some decline in auto loan lending



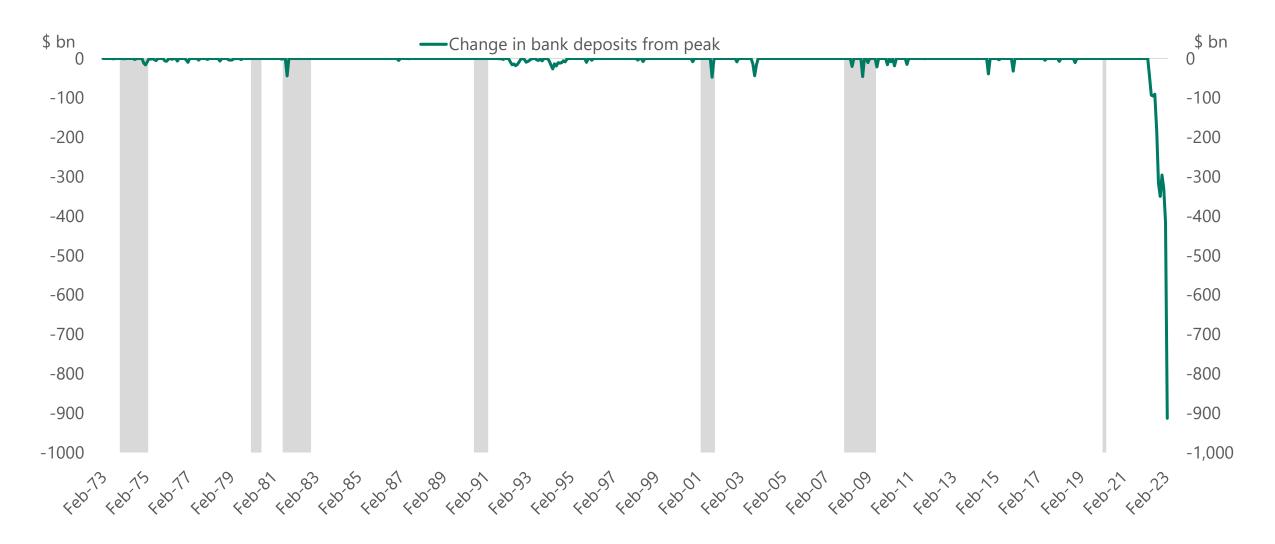
# The FHLB system issued \$247bn in debt in March, significantly higher than in 2008



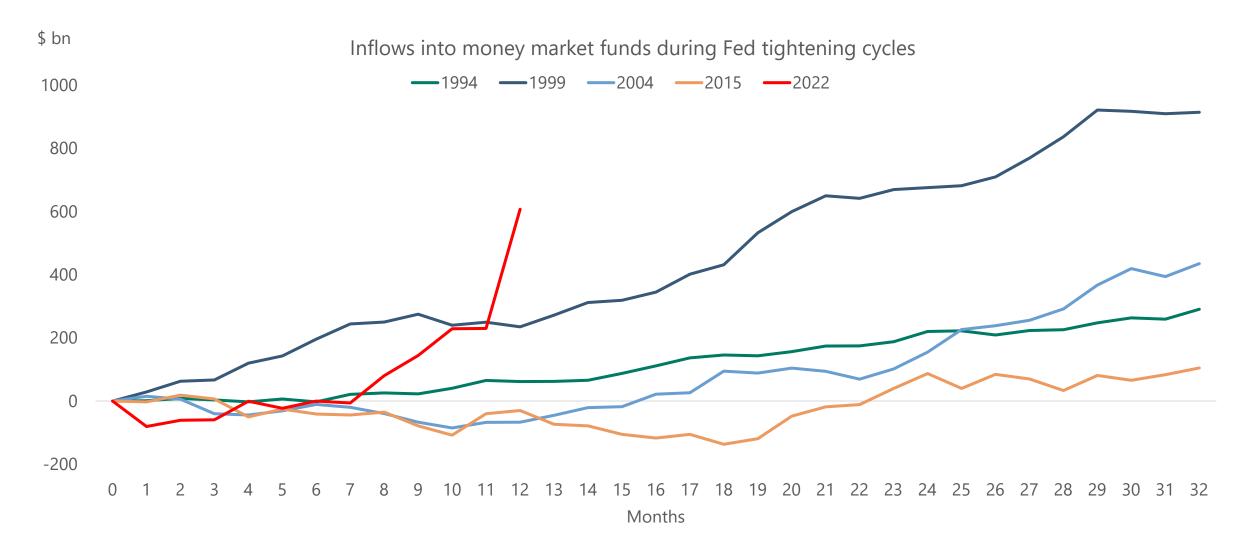
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# Overview

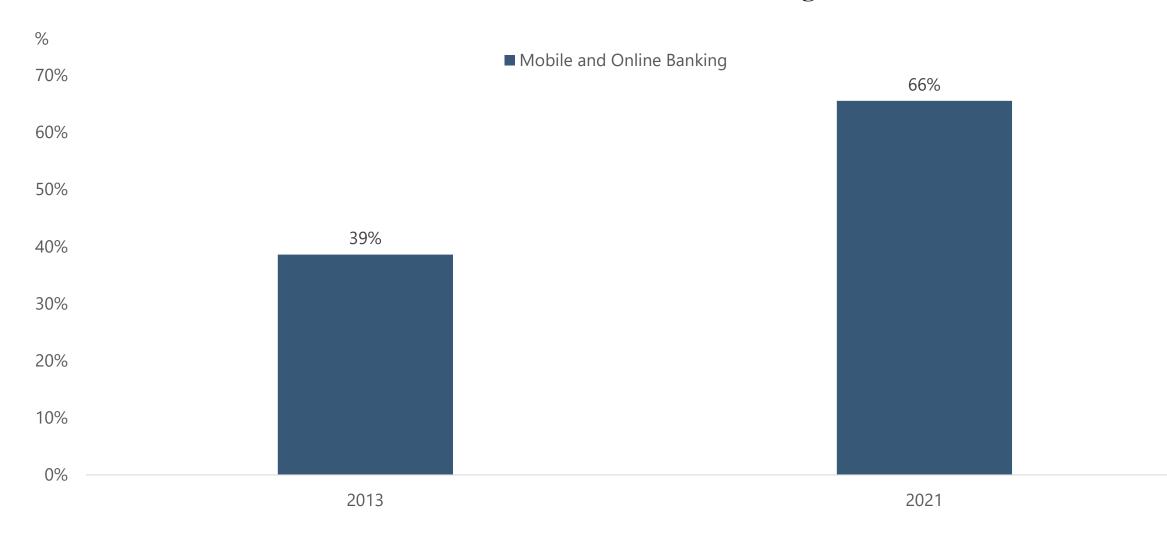
# More than \$900bn in deposits have left the banks since the Fed began to raise interest rates, the biggest outflow on record



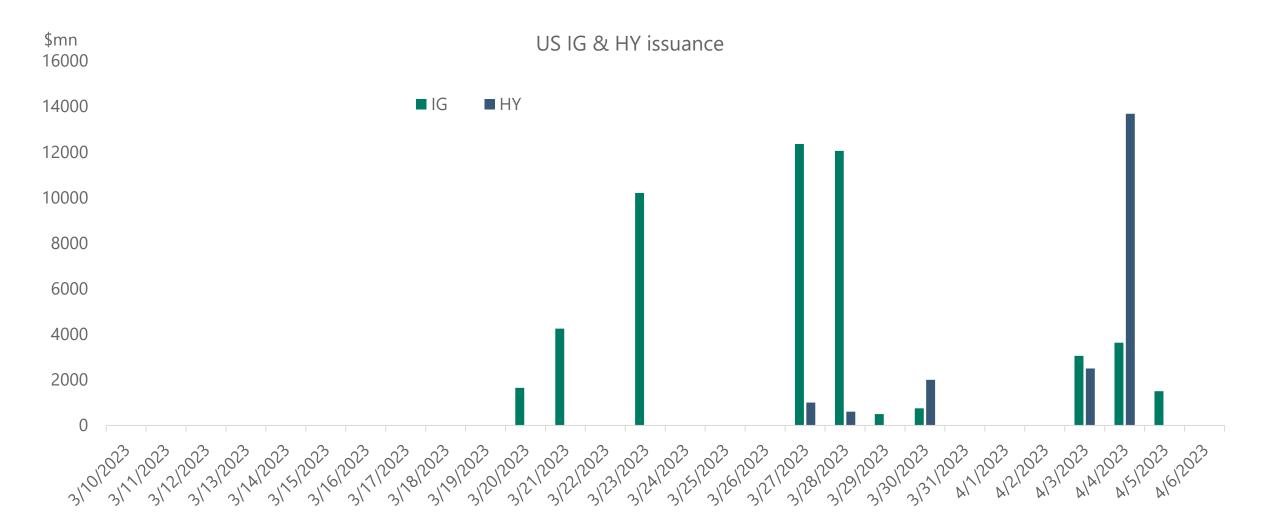
# \$600bn inflows into money market funds during this Fed hiking cycle



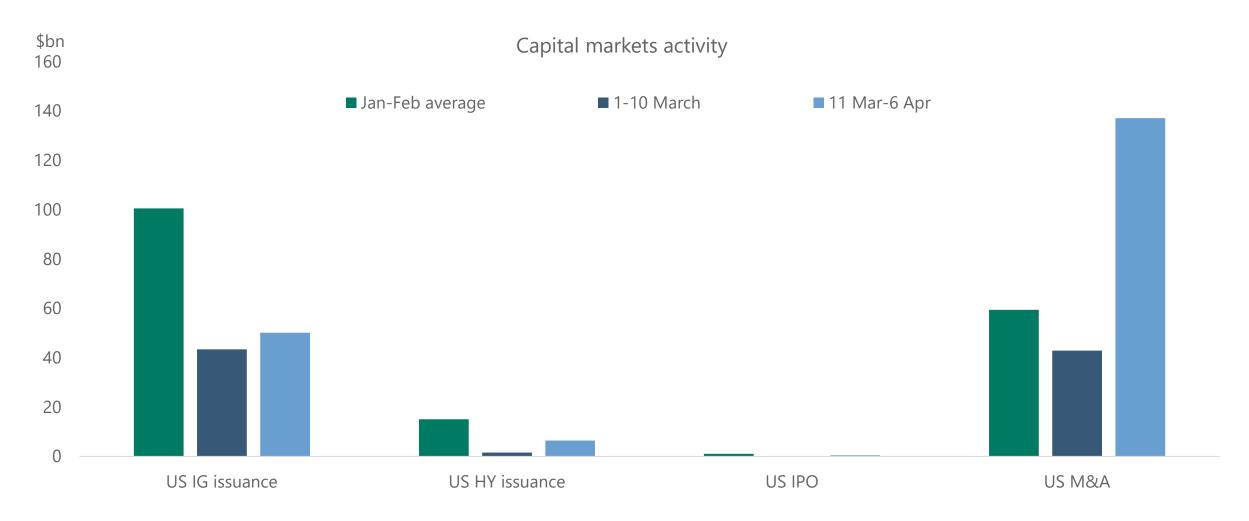
# Primary method of bank account access: More and more households use mobile and online banking



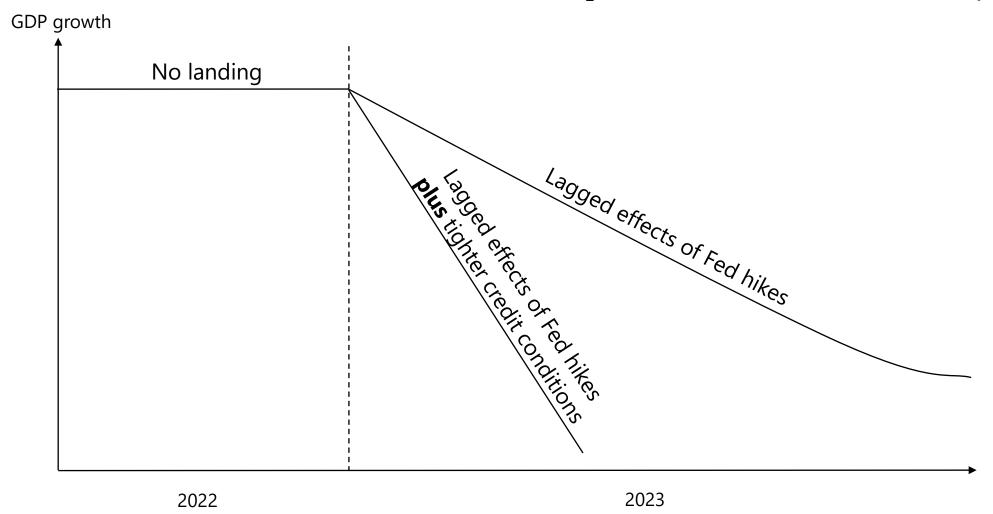
# IG and HY primary issuance slowly coming back



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

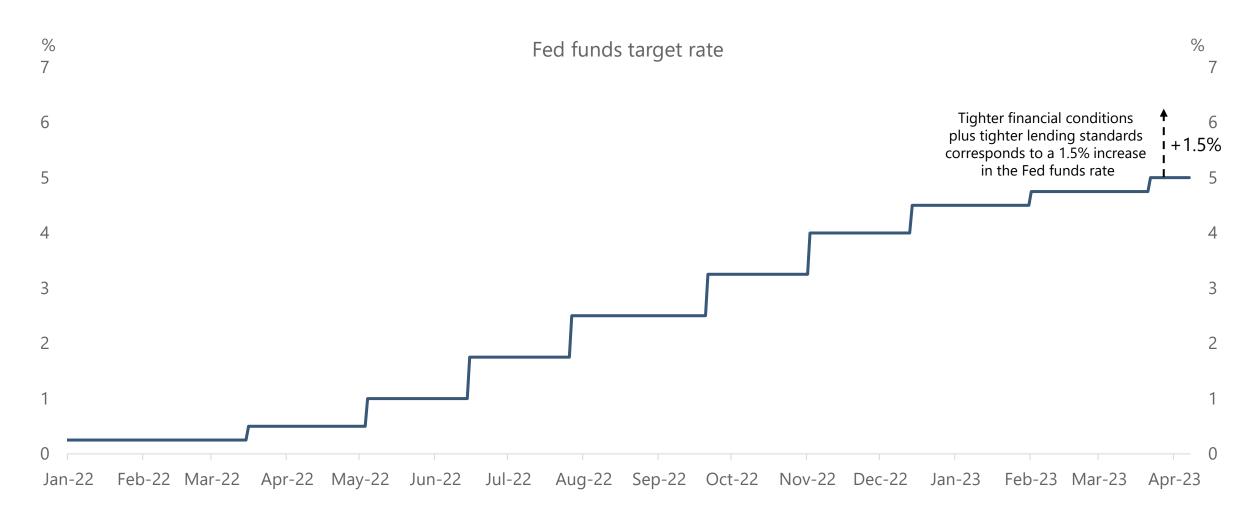


Lagged effects of Fed hikes combined with tighter credit conditions will create a sharper slowdown in the economy



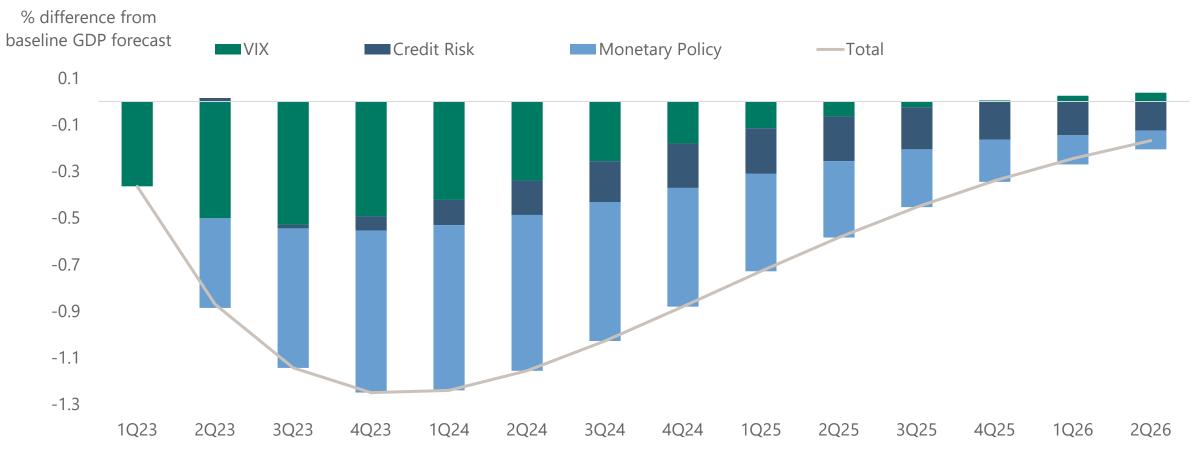
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The Fed funds rate effectively pushed 1.5%-points higher after SVB because of tighter financial conditions combined with tighter lending standards



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.

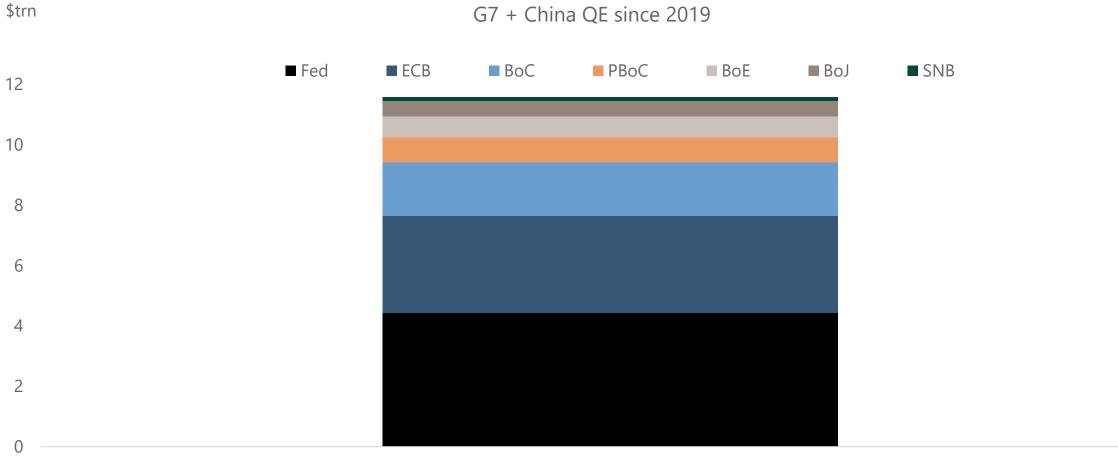
# Impact on GDP if the ongoing banking crisis continues



#### 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.

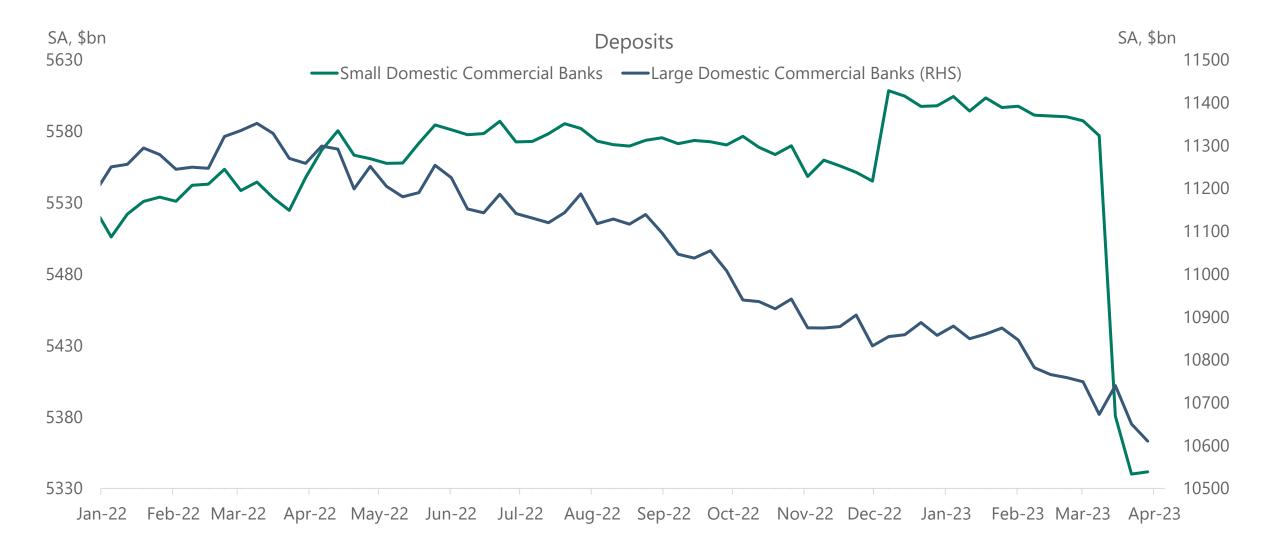
# QE added \$12trn to global liquidity since 2019



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# Bank funding pressures: Deposits and market-based measures

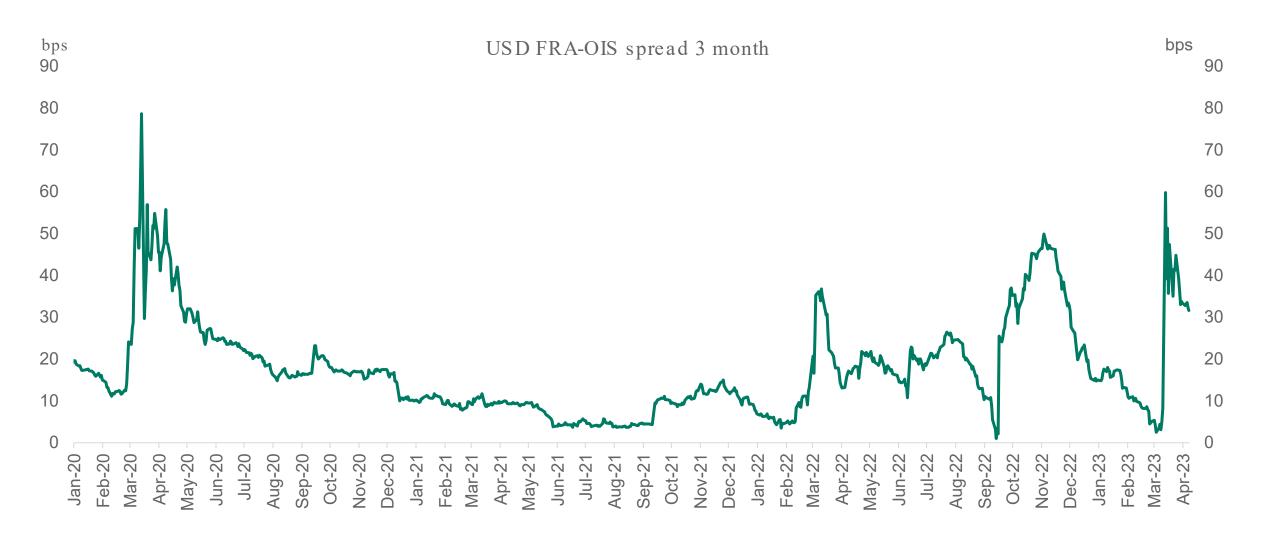
## Deposits in small and large banks



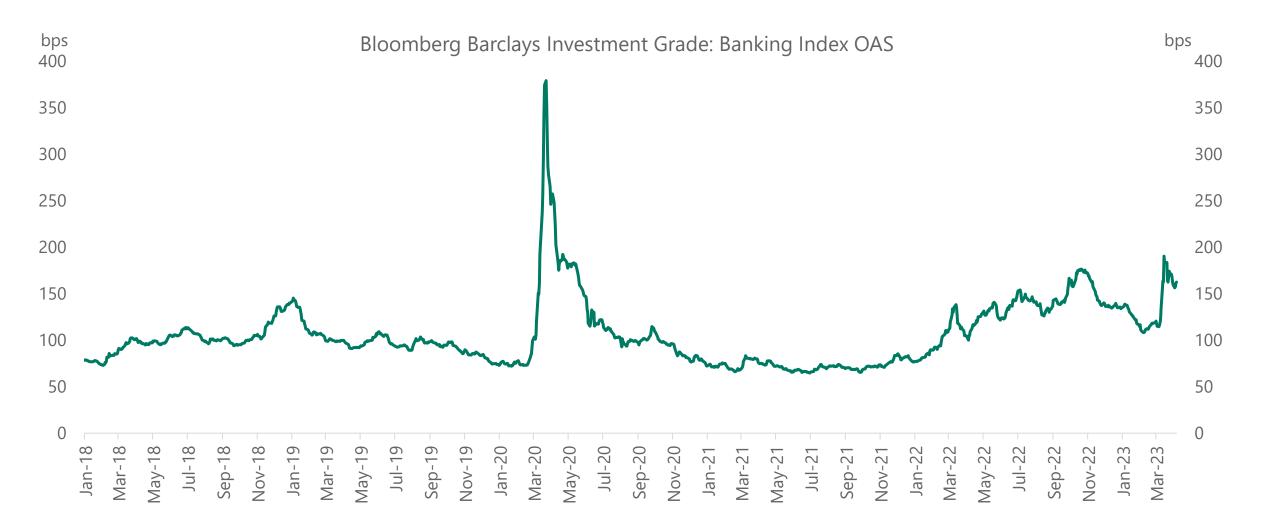
# Bank funding costs remain high: FRA-OIS spread remains elevated



# FRA-OIS spread at levels seen in March 2020



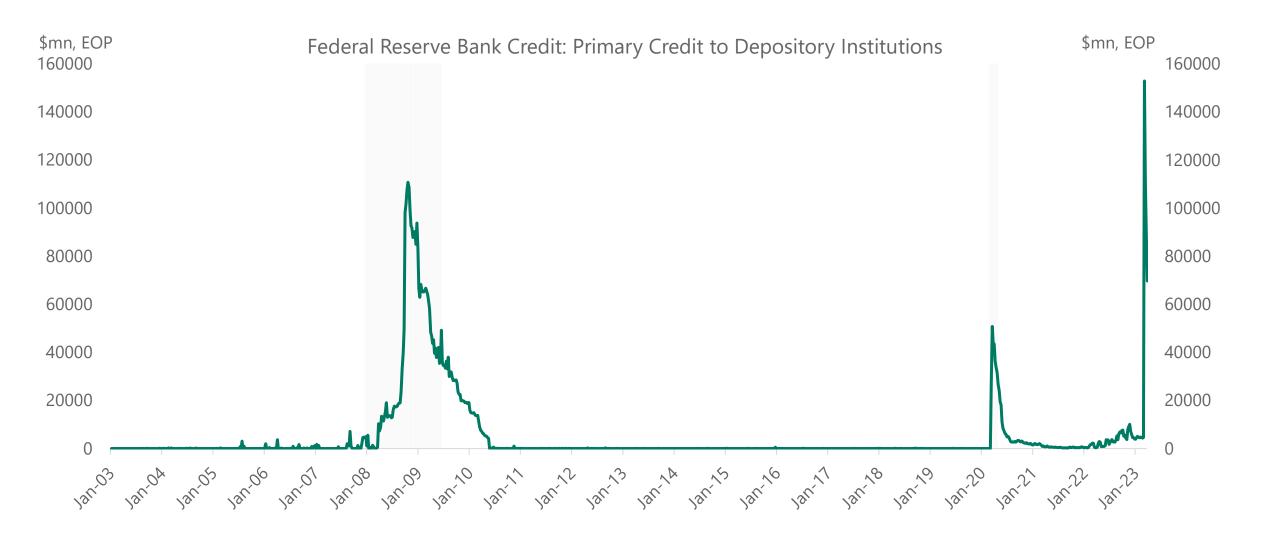
# IG OAS spreads for banks remain elevated



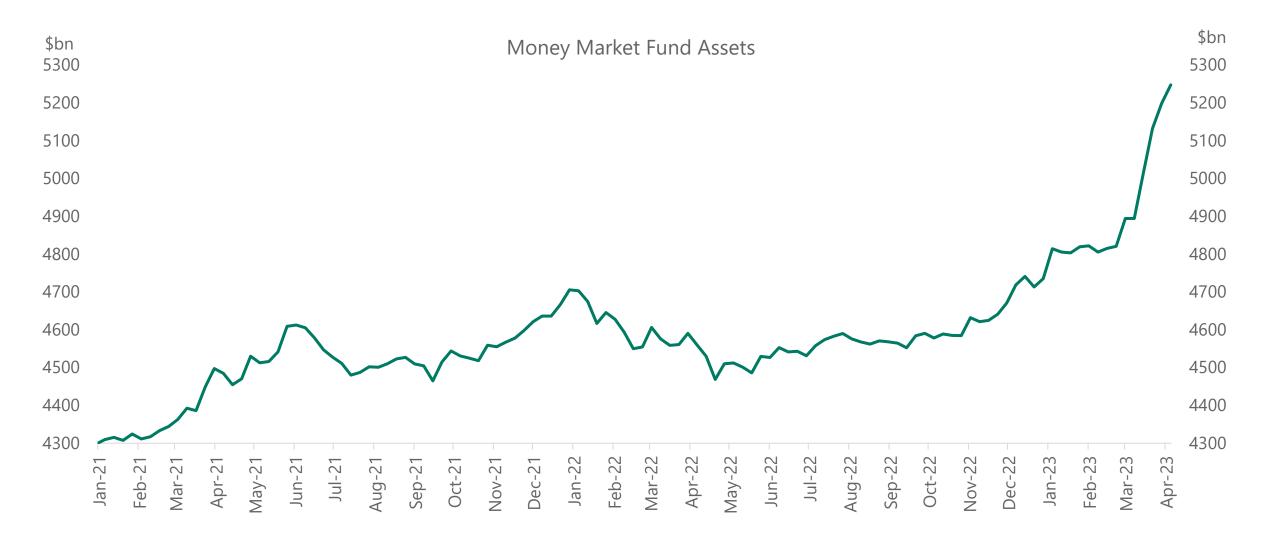
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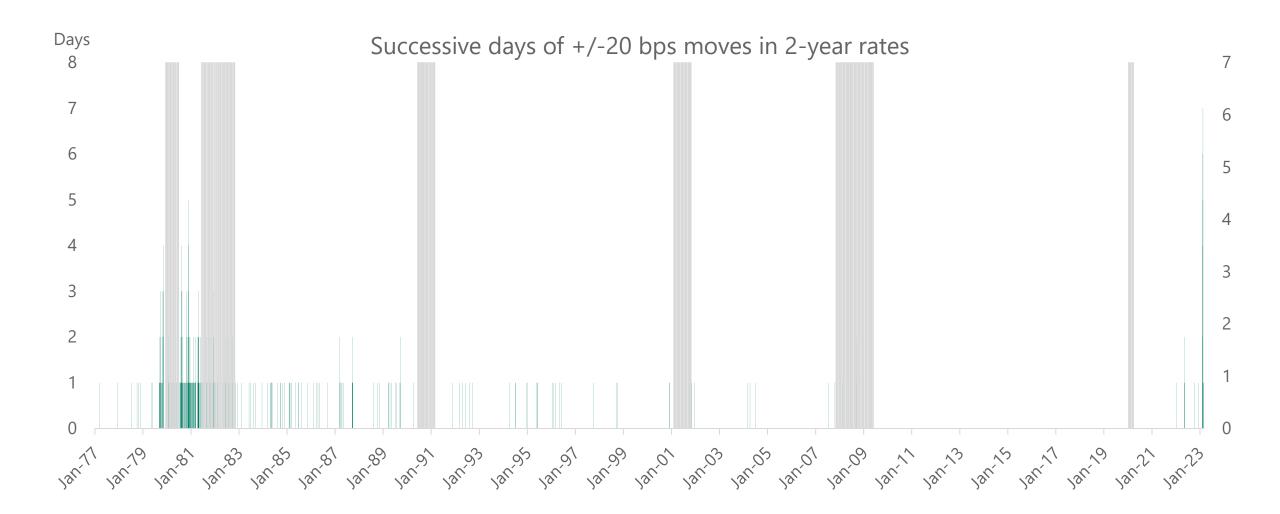
# Fed Discount Window borrowing higher than in 2008



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



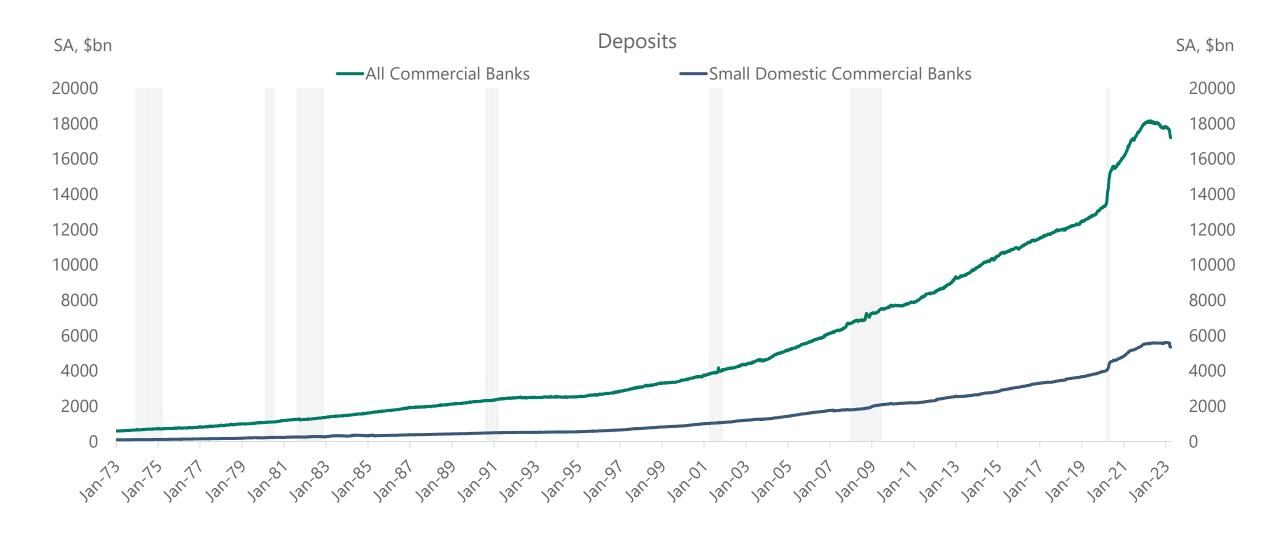
# Record-high volatility in fixed income markets



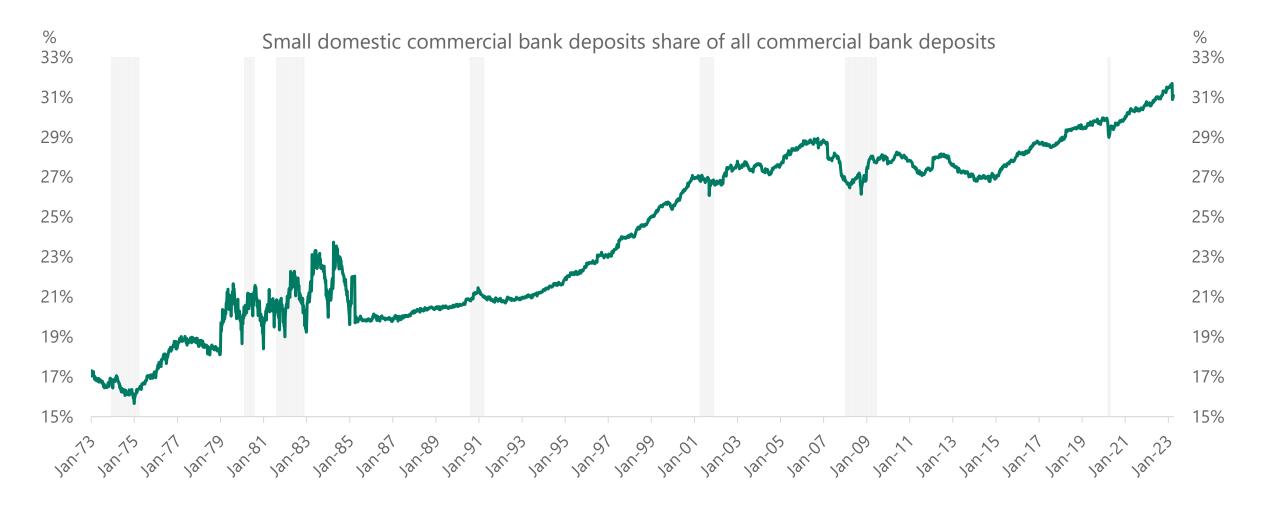
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# What is happening with deposits in regional banks?

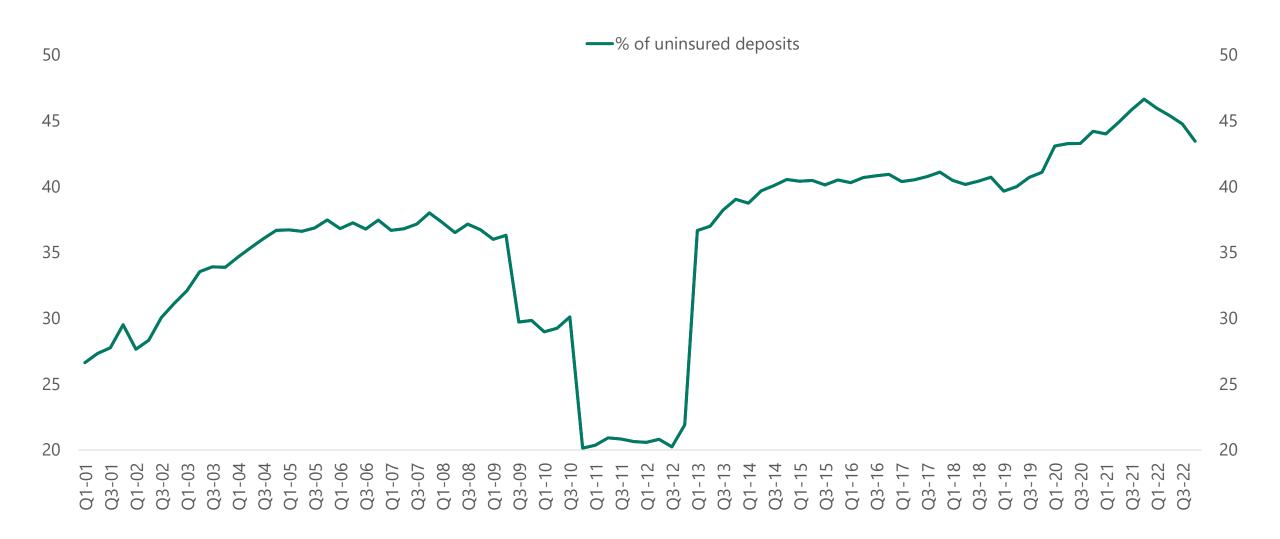
# Small banks account for roughly a third of all deposits in the banking sector



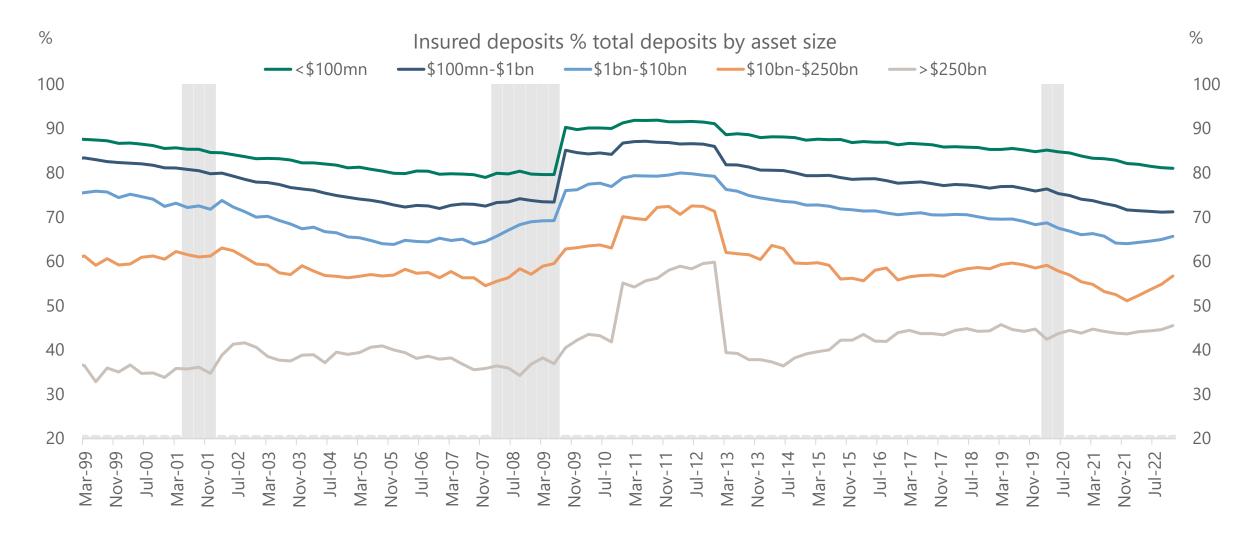
# Small banks account for about 1/3 of total deposits in the banking sector and the share has been rising since the 2008 financial crisis



# Share of total bank deposits that are uninsured: 43%

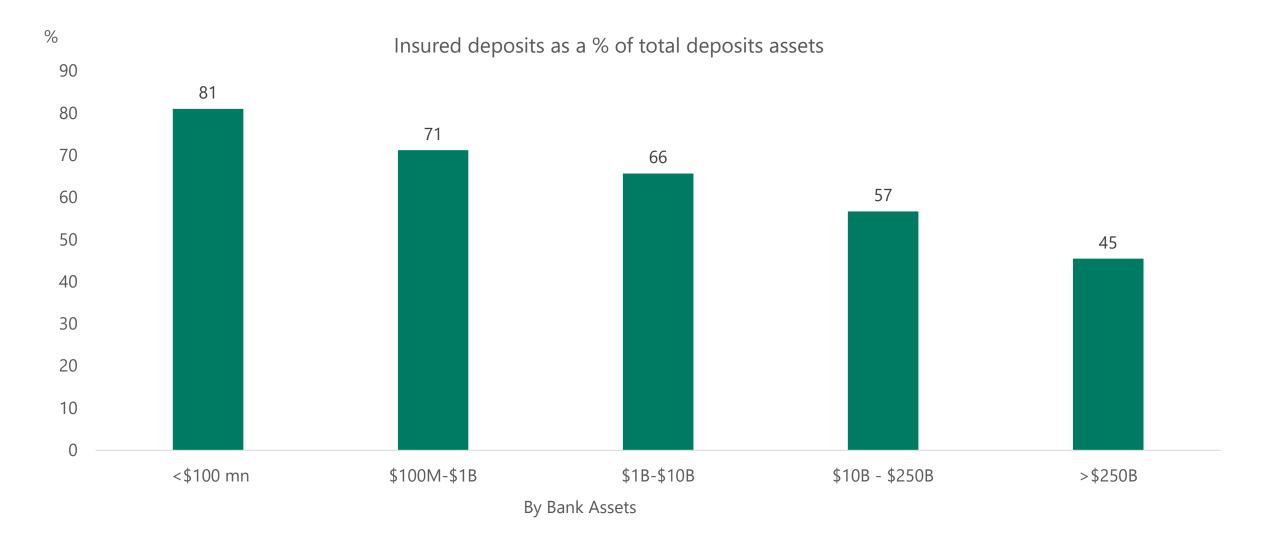


# Share of insured deposits, by bank size

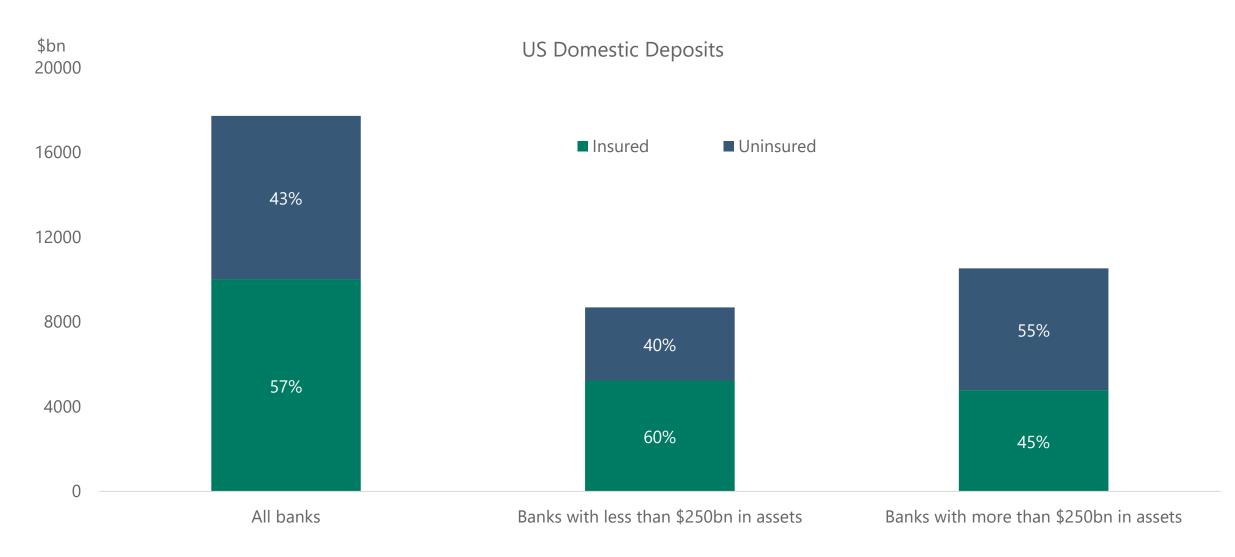


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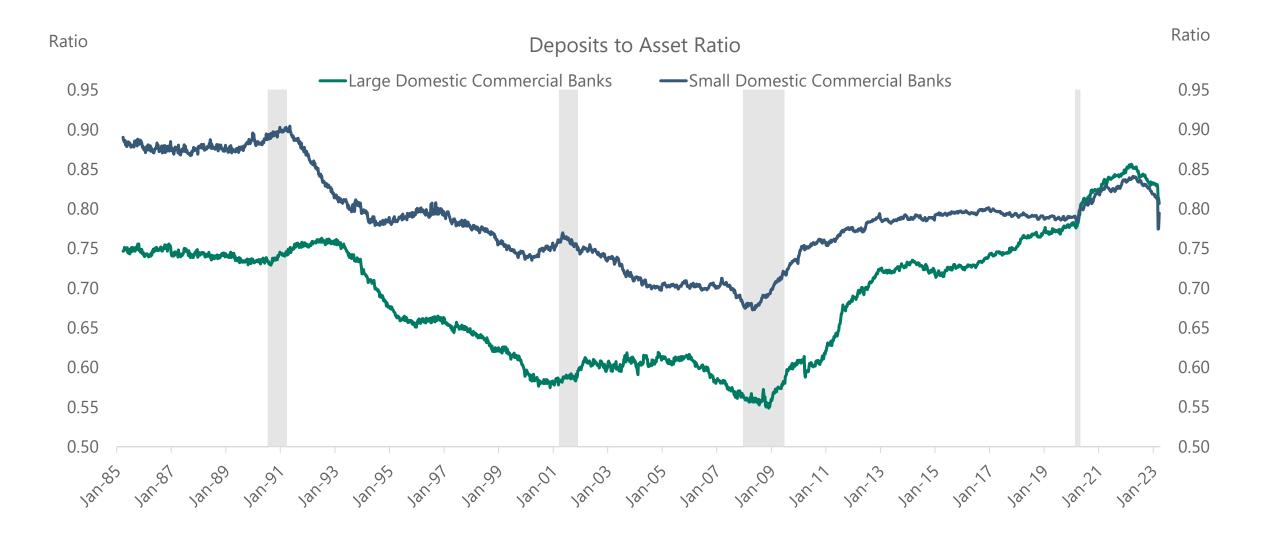
# Share of insured deposits, by bank size



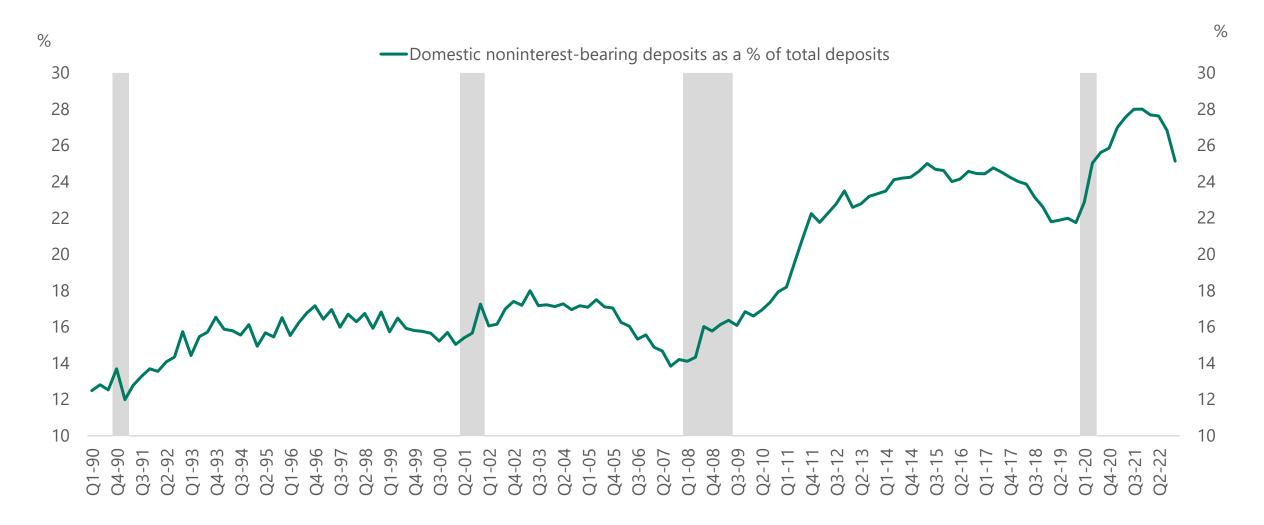
## Share of insured deposits, by bank size



#### Deposit to asset ratio for large and small banks



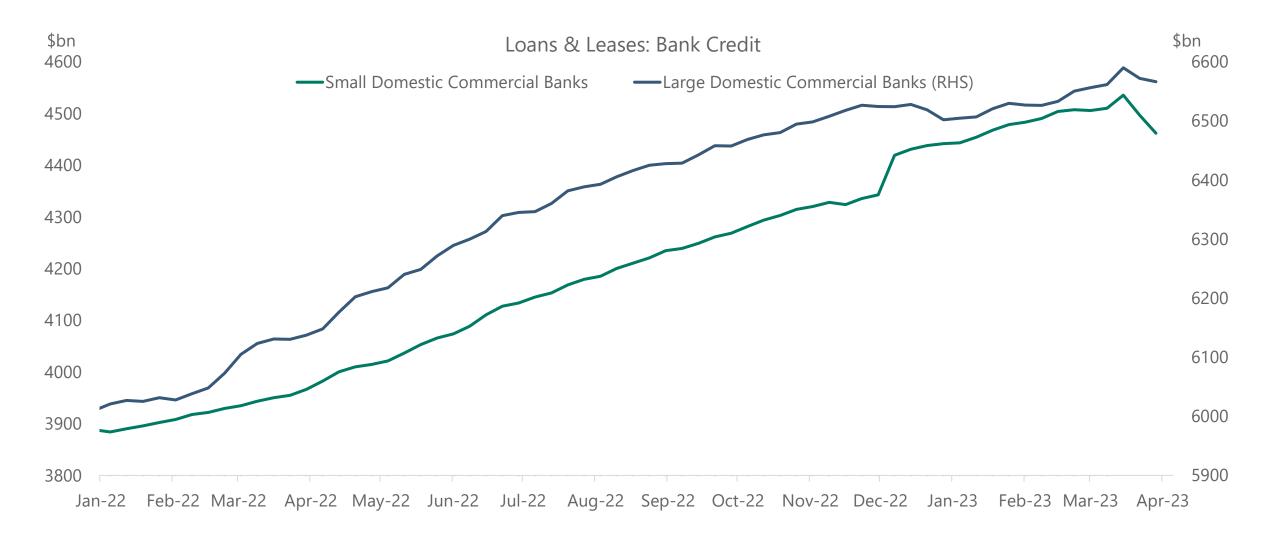
# 25% of all bank deposits pay zero interest rate



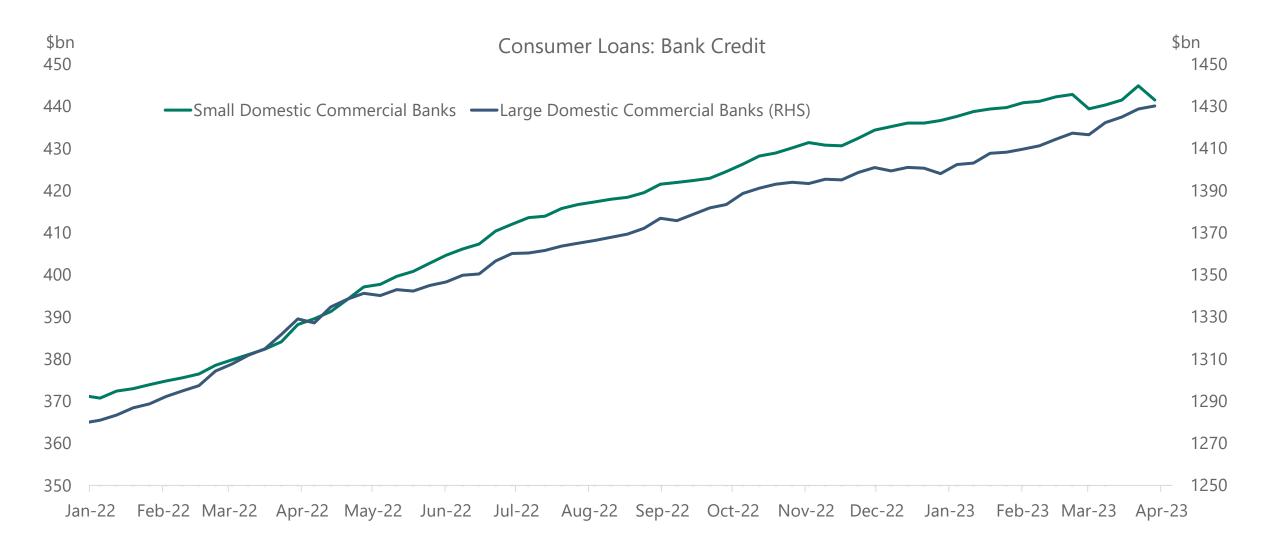
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# Weekly data for bank lending by small and large banks

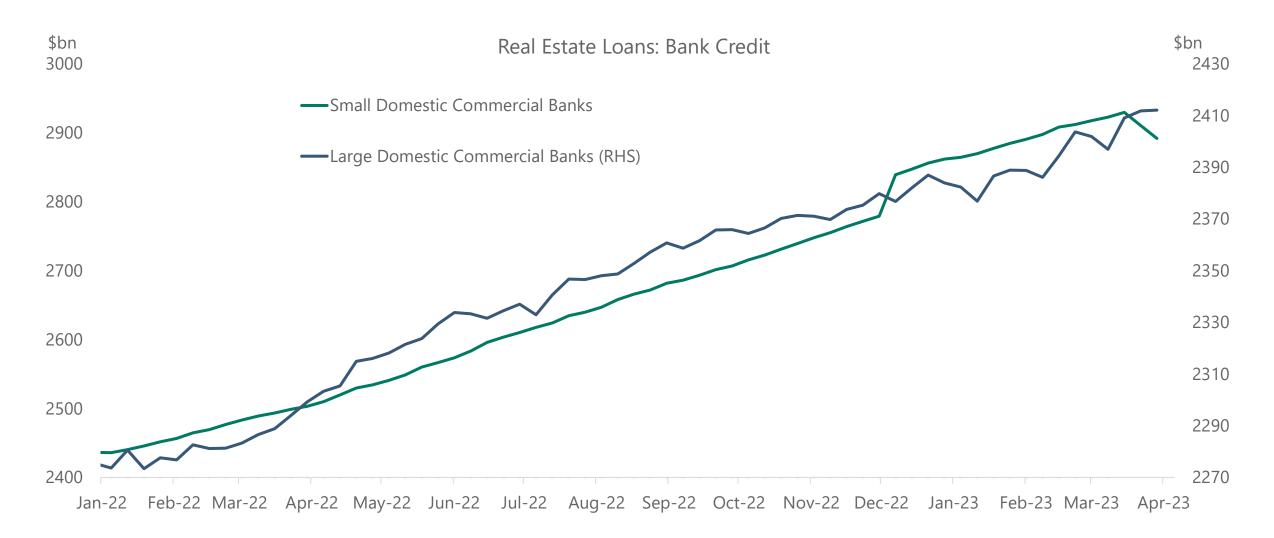
#### Weekly data for overall bank lending



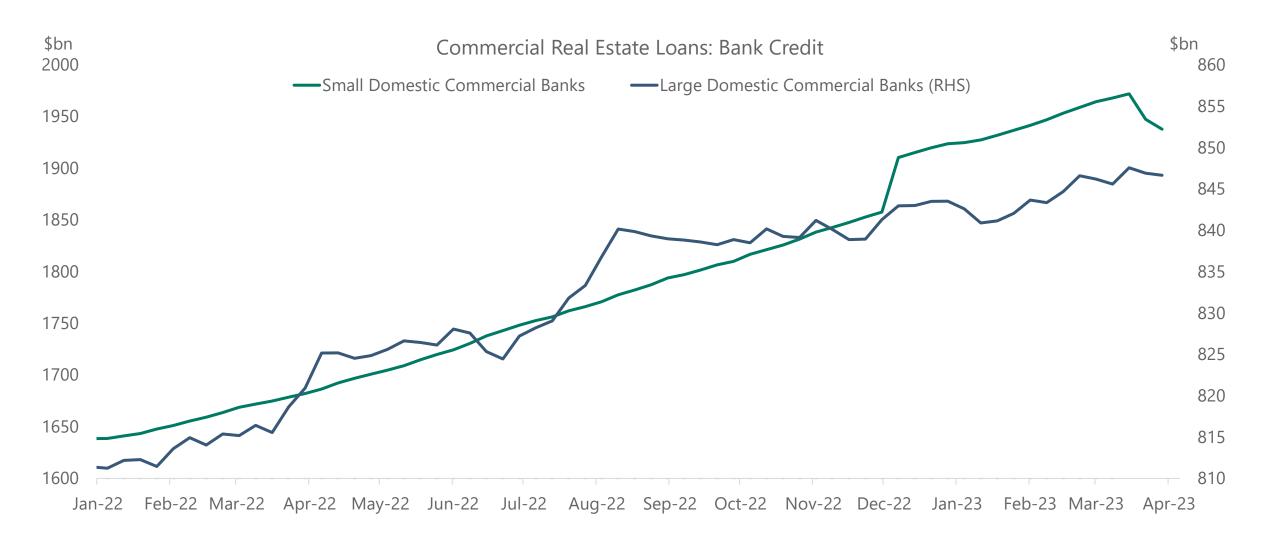
# Weekly data for lending to consumers by small and large banks



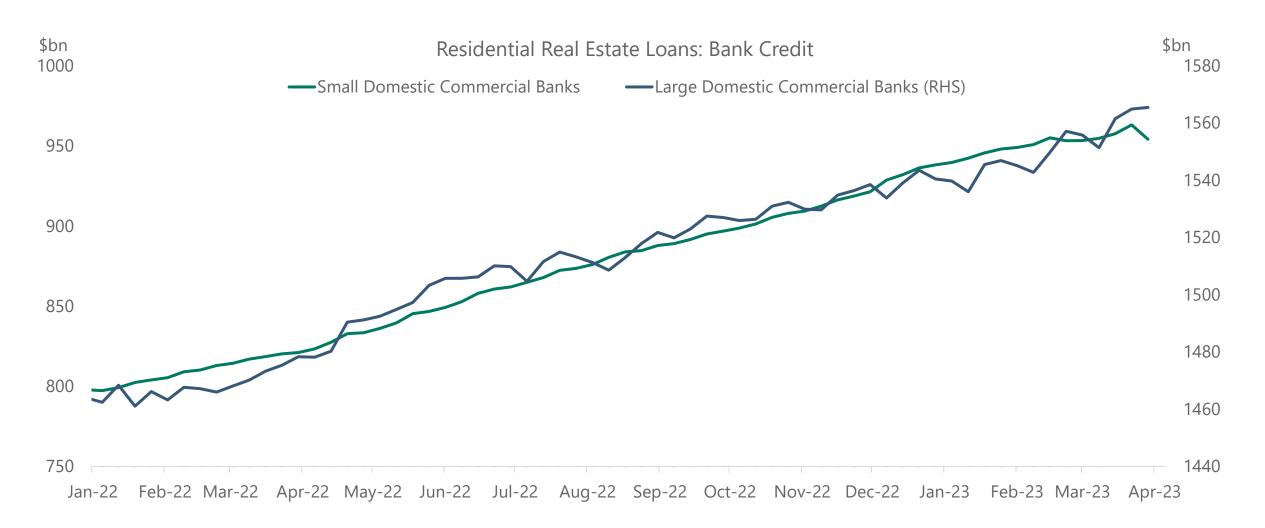
# Weekly data for real estate lending by small and large banks



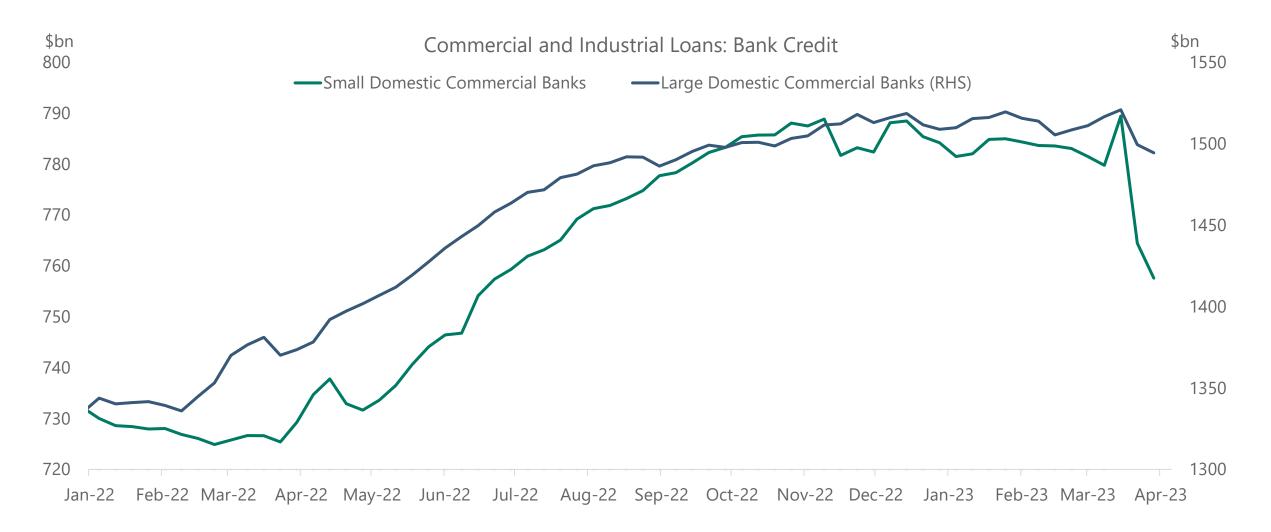
## Weekly data for commercial real estate lending by small and large banks



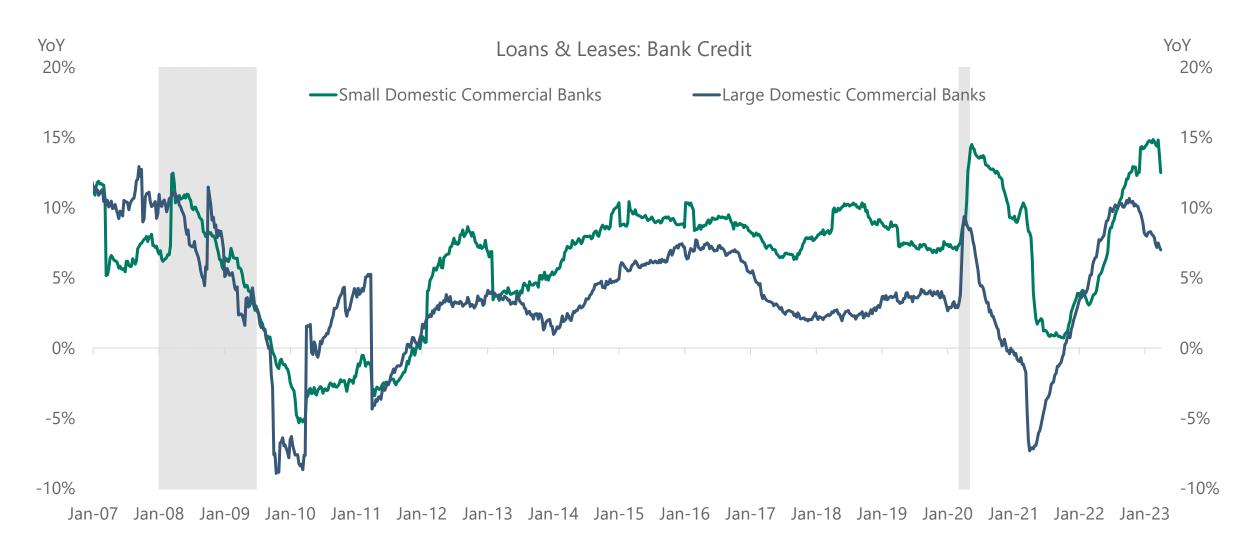
## Weekly data for residential real estate lending by small and large banks



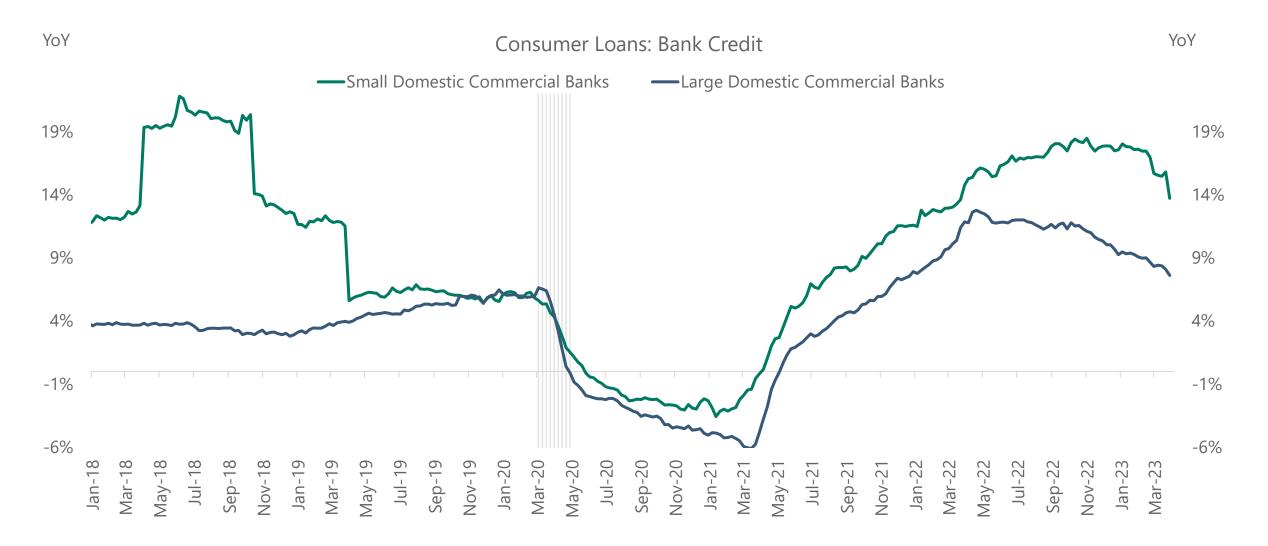
# Weekly data for commercial and industrial lending by small and large banks



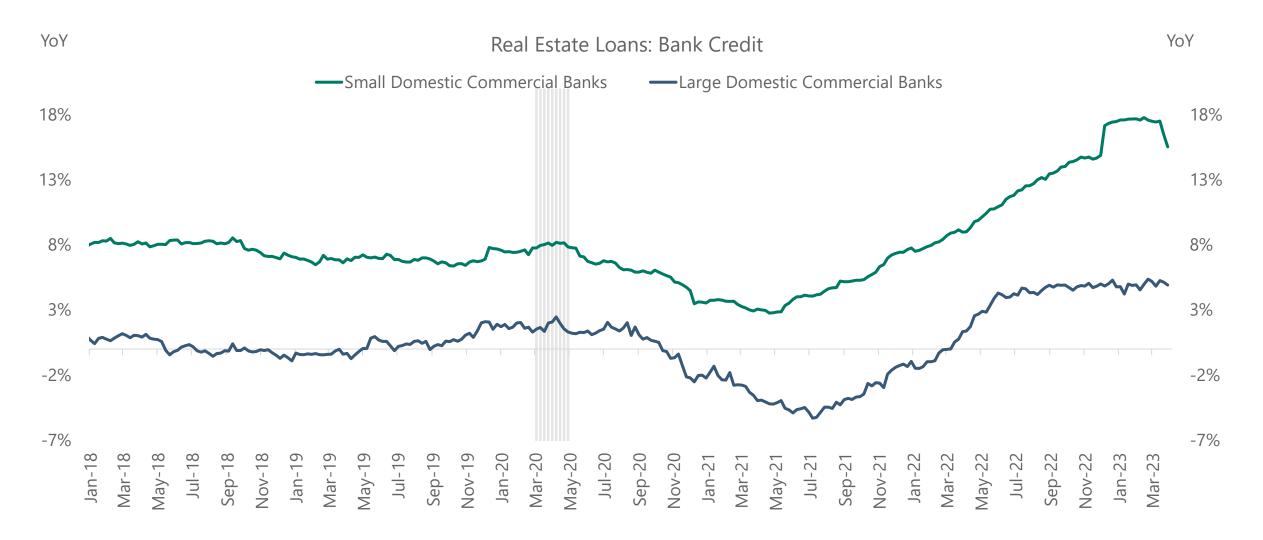
## Divergence between small bank and large bank lending growth over the past year



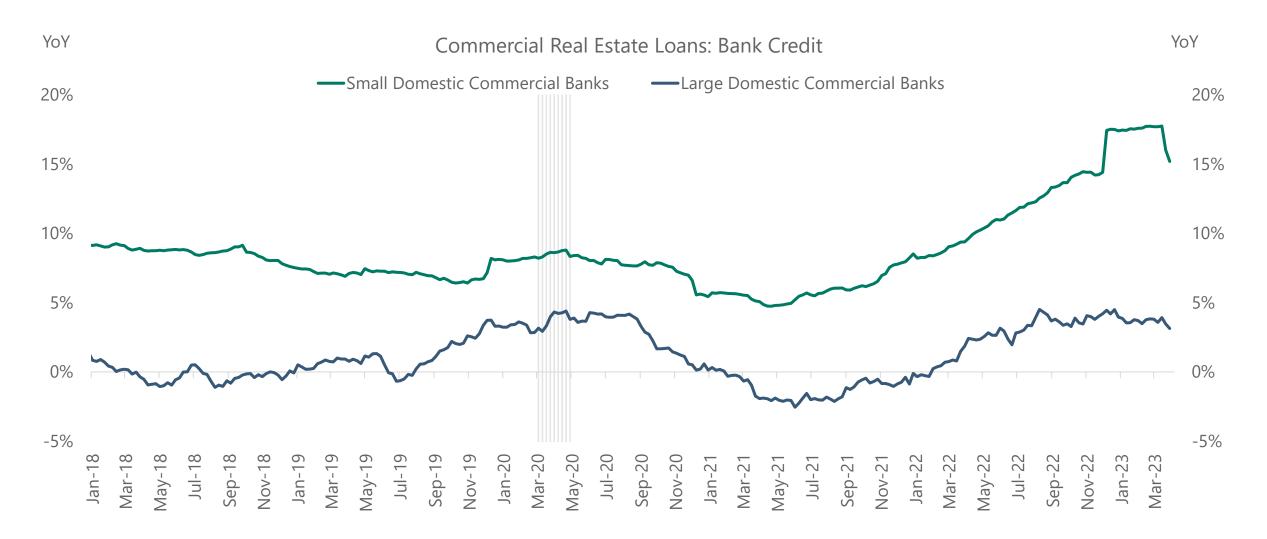
## Lending to consumers has been growing faster for smaller banks



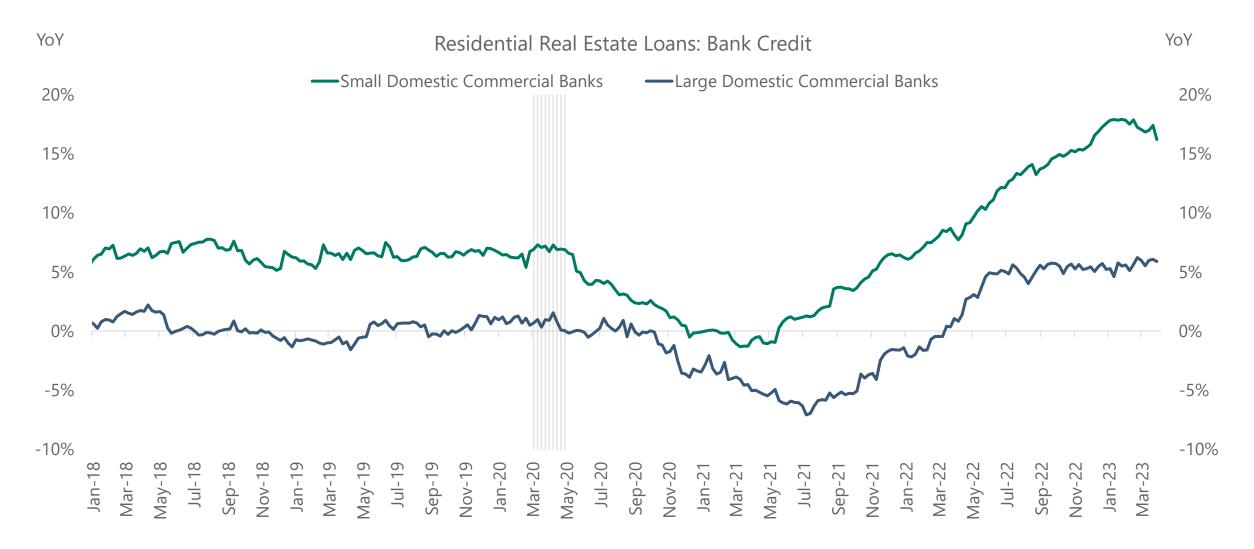
#### Real estate lending has been growing faster for smaller banks



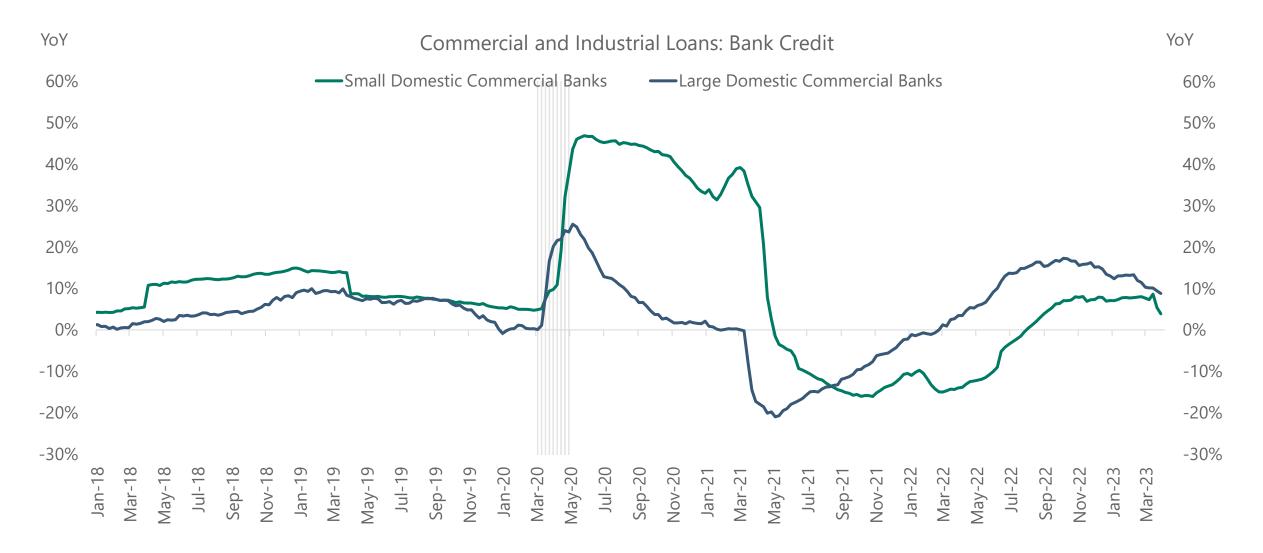
#### Commercial real estate lending has been growing faster for smaller banks



# Residential real estate lending has been growing faster for smaller banks

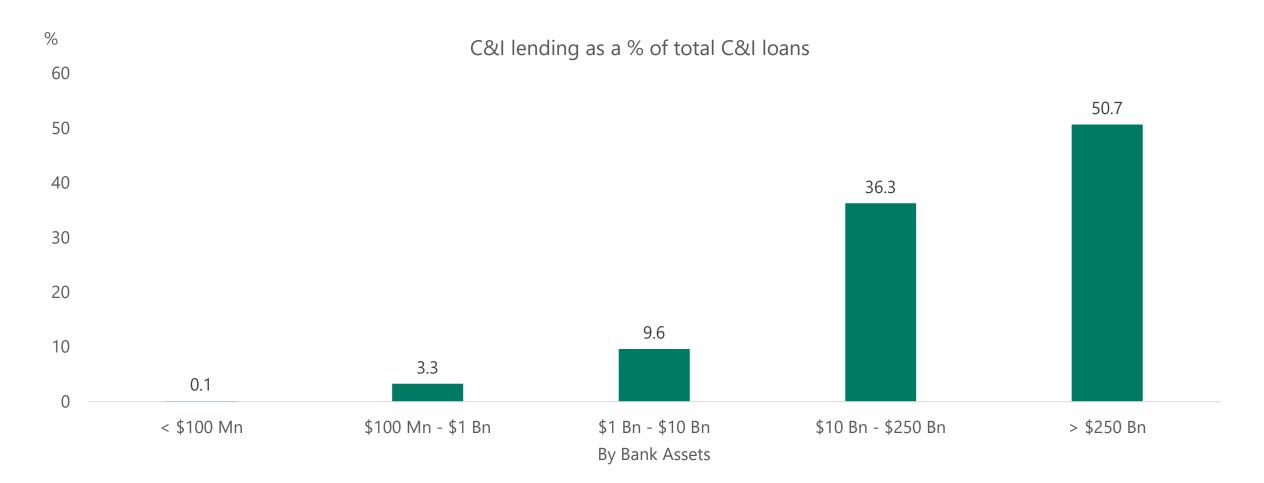


# Lending to corporates among small and large banks



#### Small banks lend to small businesses

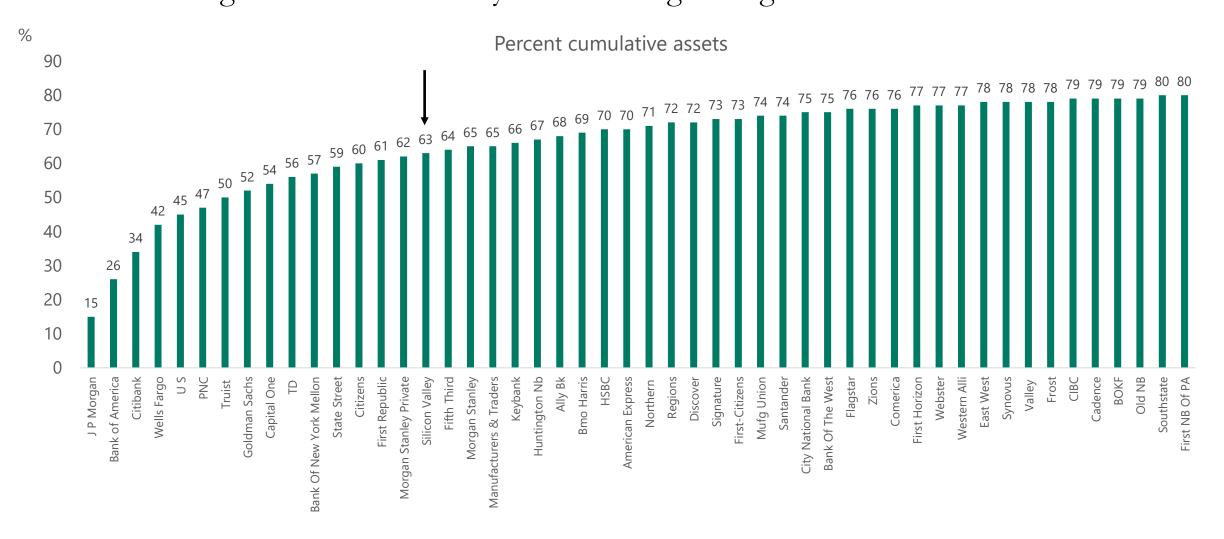
Banks with less than \$250bn in assets account for 50% of commercial and industrial lending



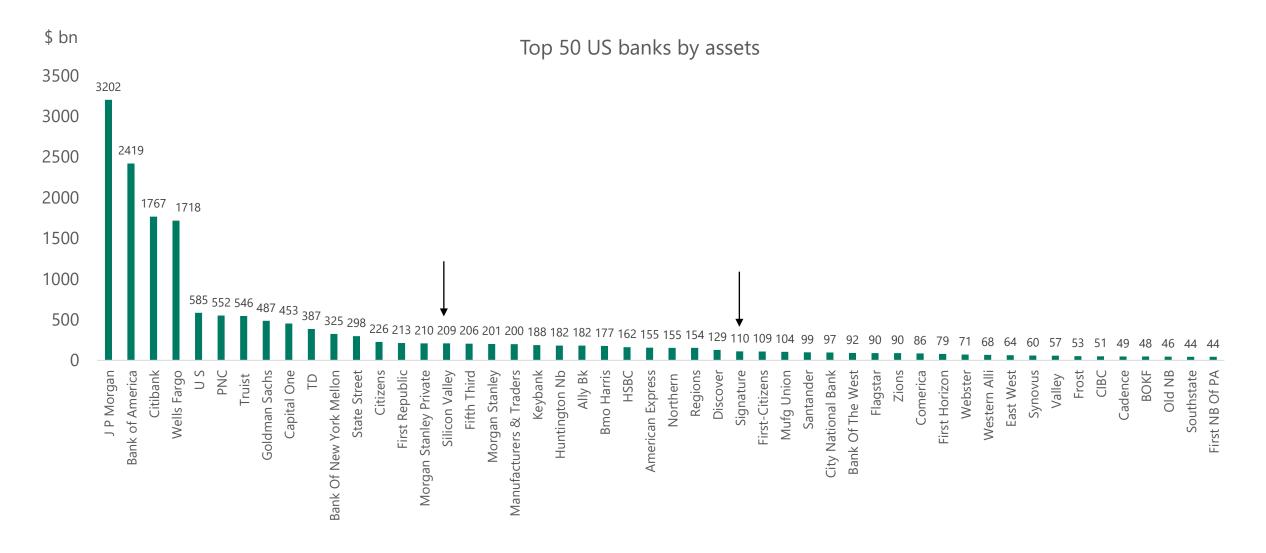
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# US banks by asset size: The importance of regional banks for the US economy

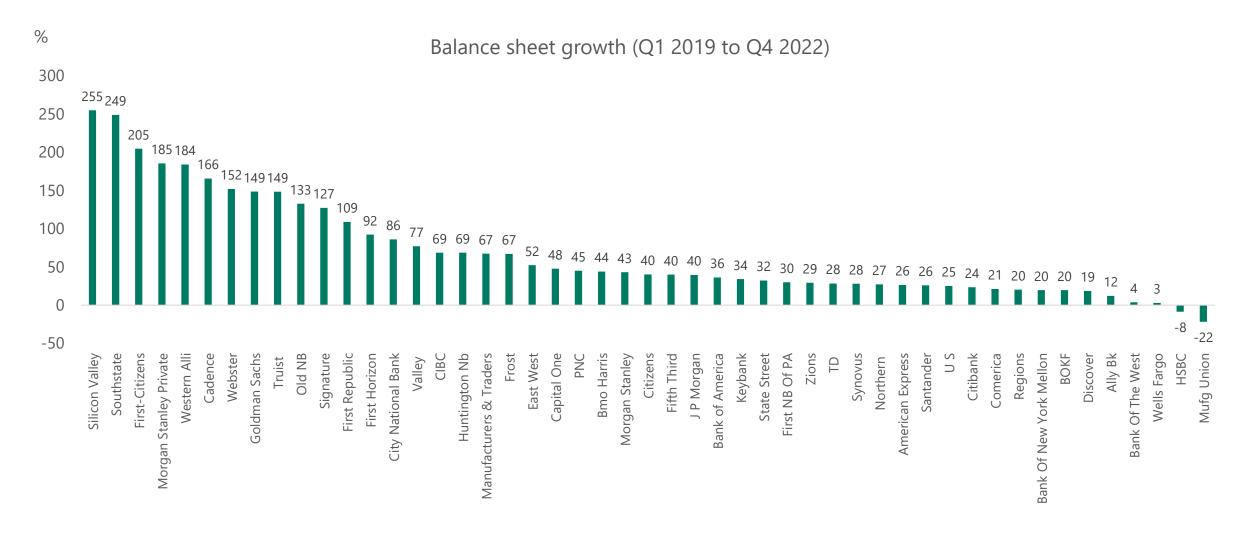
# Tighter credit conditions are coming: Banks "to the right" of SVB are likely to start reorganizing their balance sheets



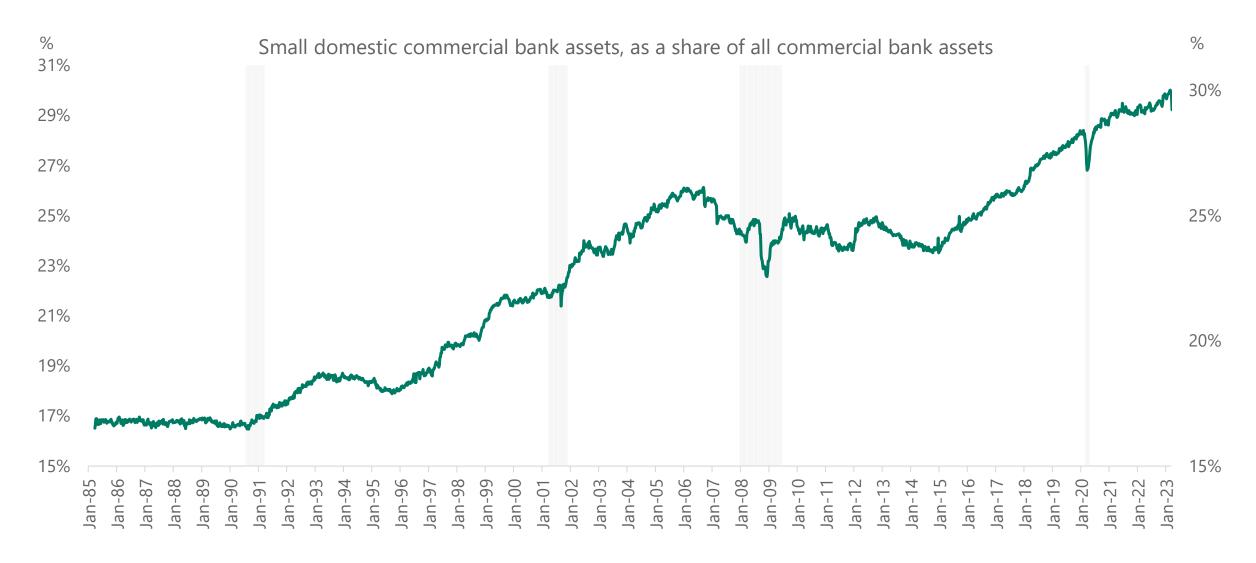
# Top 50 US banks by assets



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



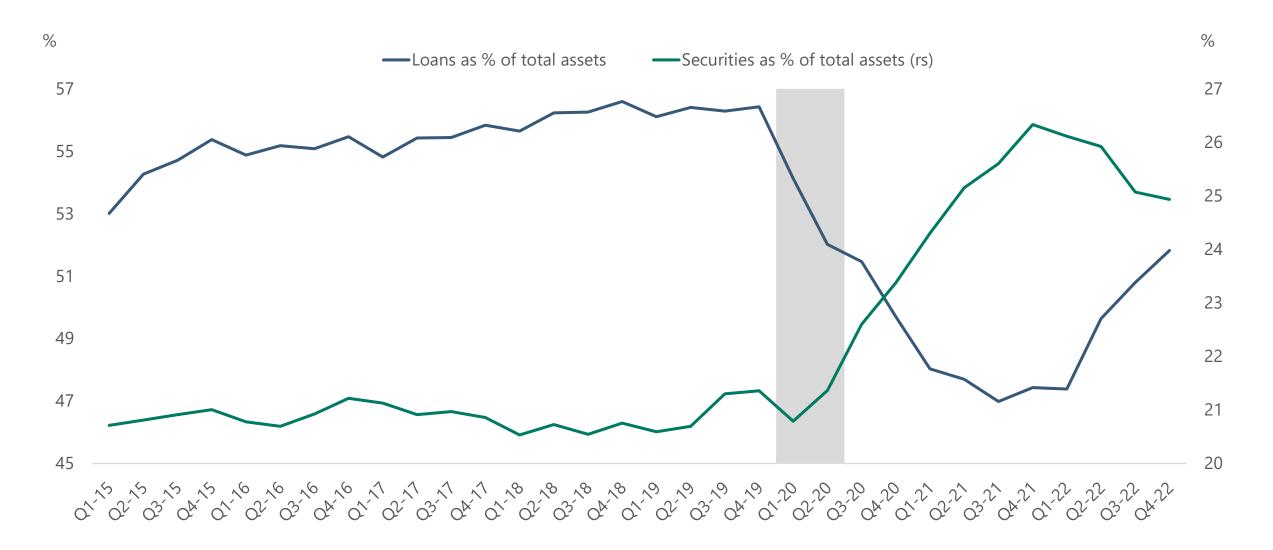
# Small bank assets as a share of total banking sector assets



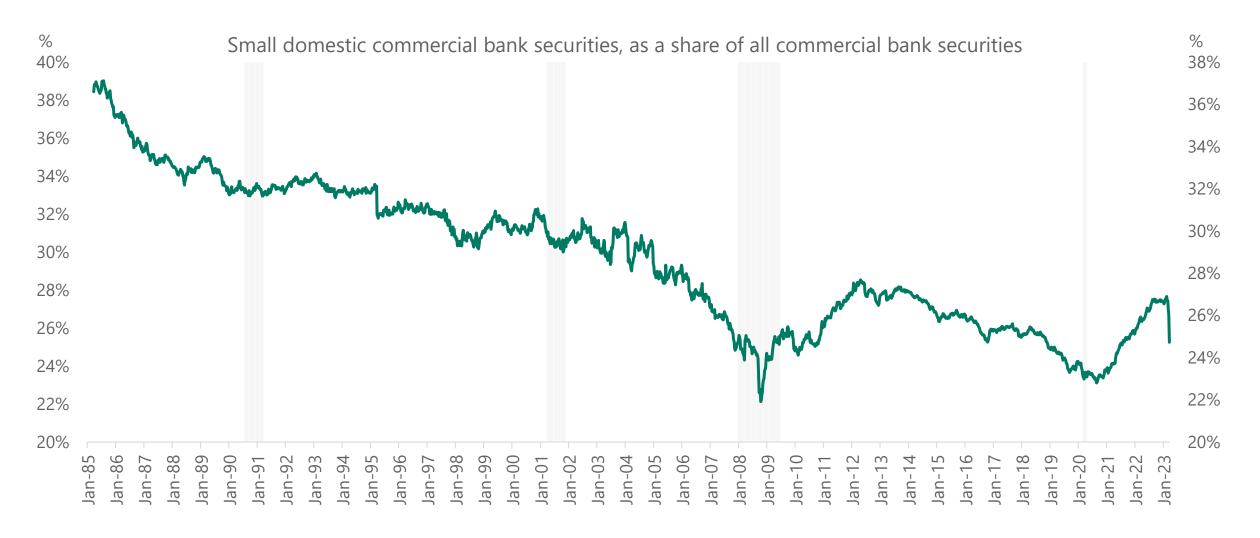
# Share of lending by smaller banks



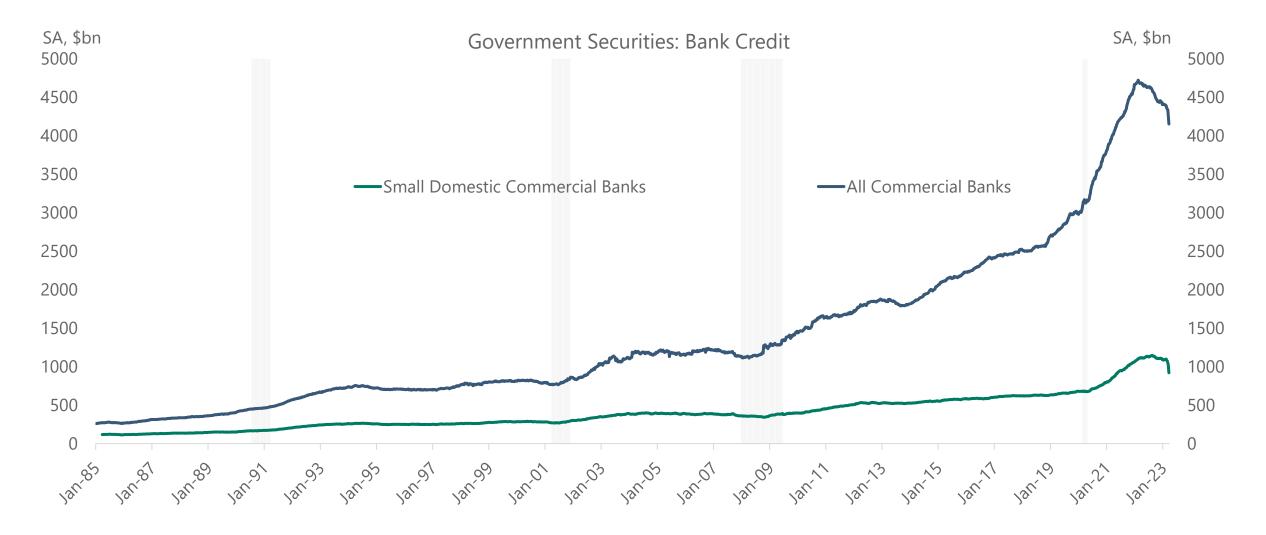
#### During the pandemic, banks shifted from lending to holding securities



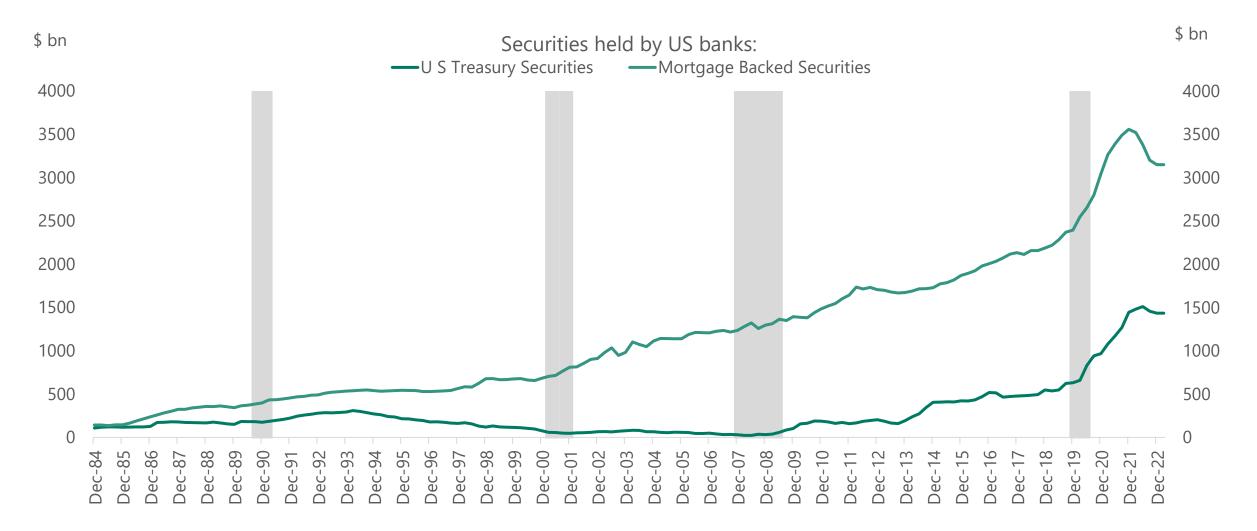
## Share of securities in the banking sector held by small banks



#### Small banks hold \$1trn in Treasuries

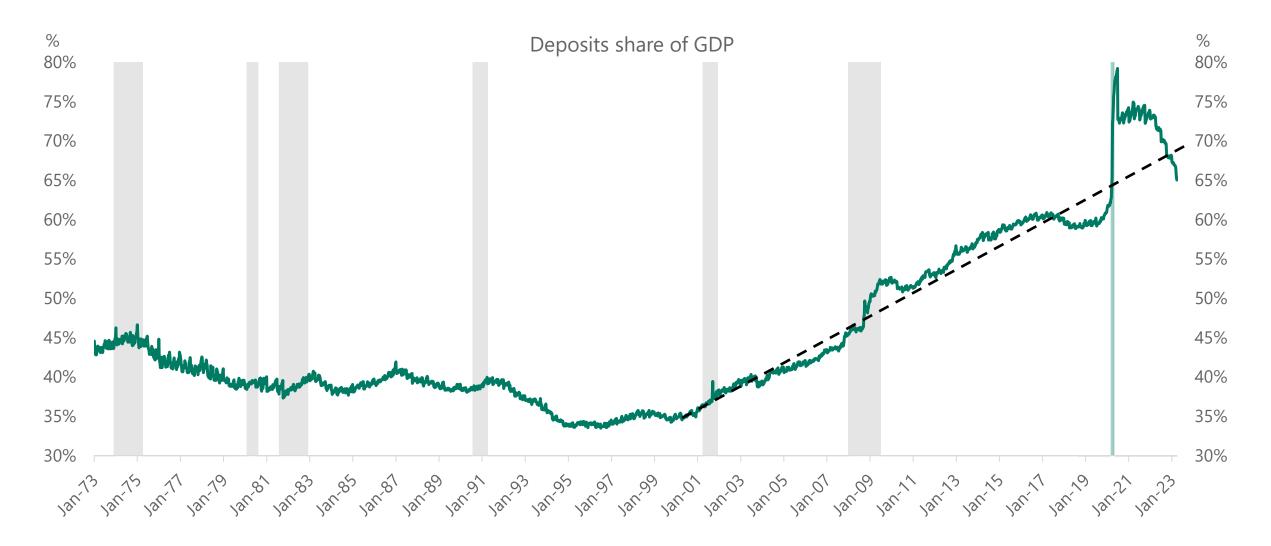


#### Securities held by FDIC-insured banks



63

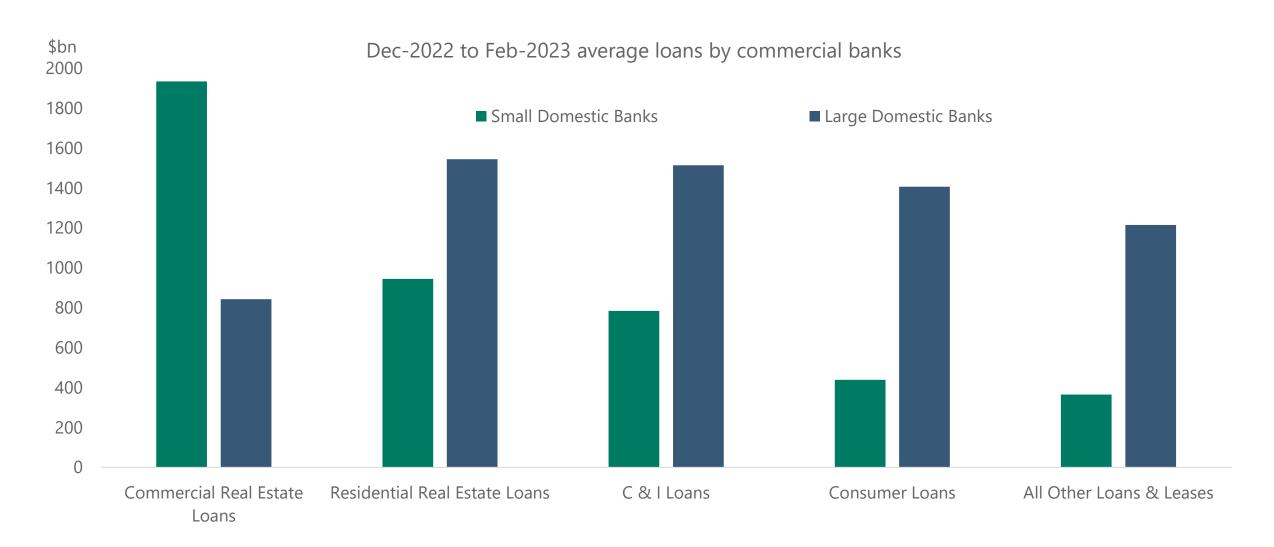
#### Deposits as a share of GDP now below trend



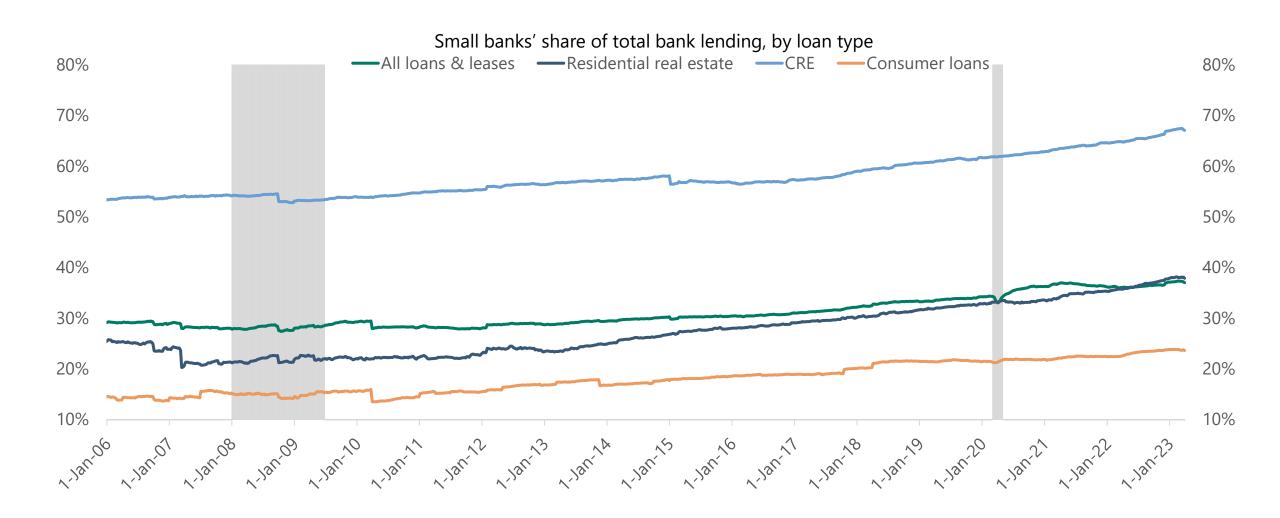
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# Regional banks' asset concentration in CRE

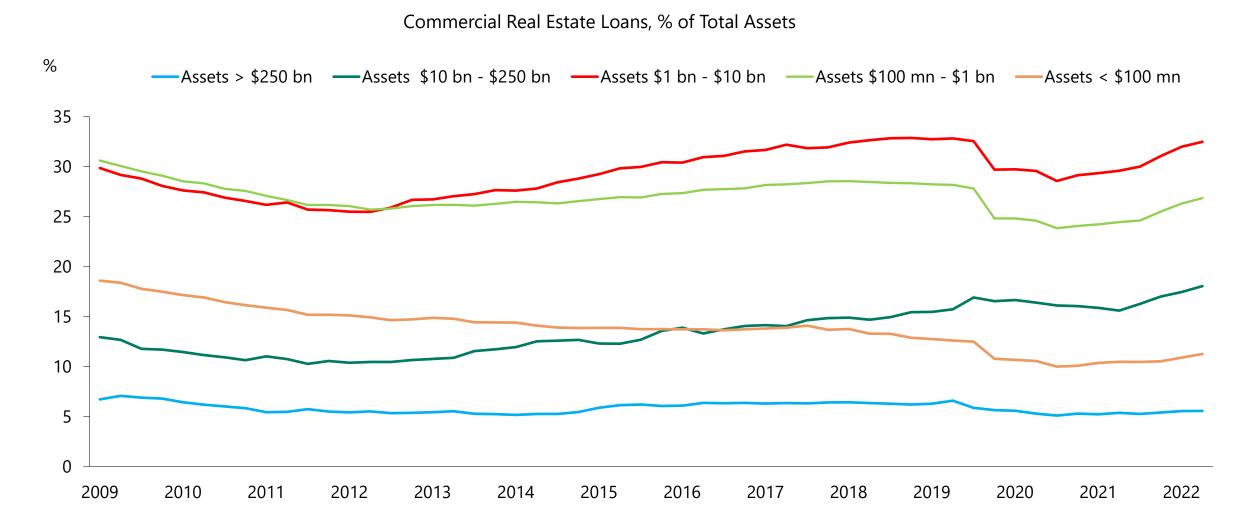
## High concentration of commercial real estate in small banks



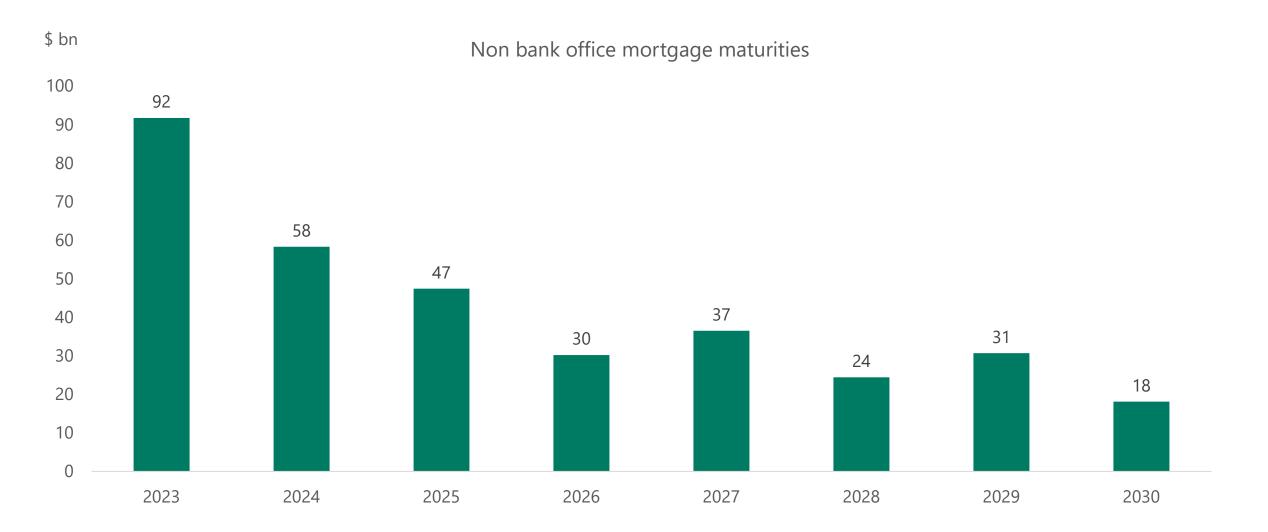
#### Small banks account for almost 70% of all commercial real estate loans outstanding



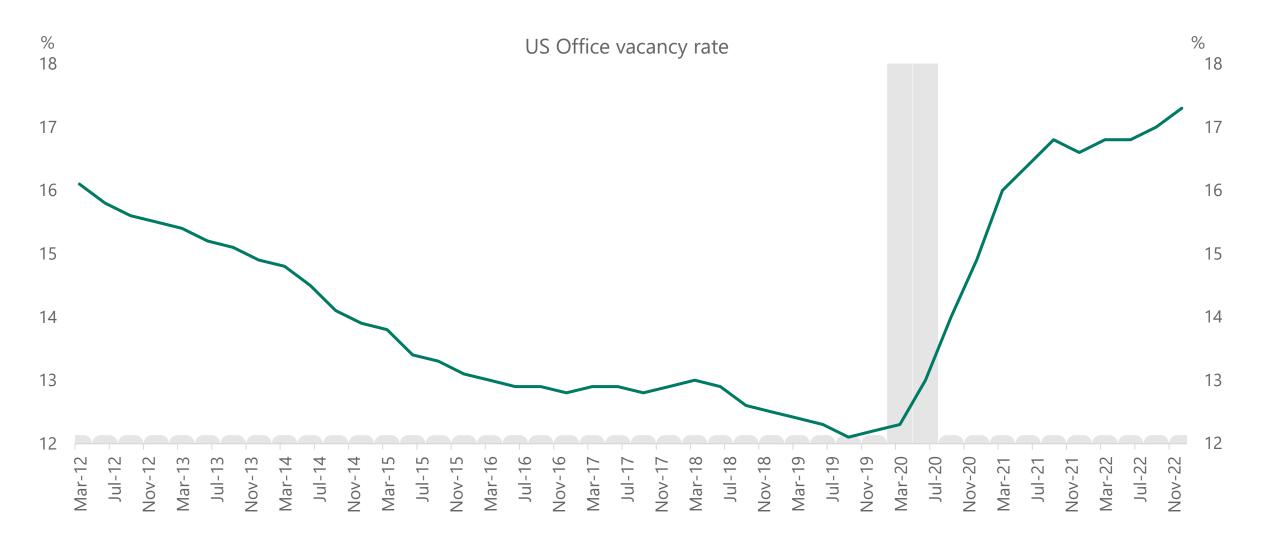
#### Banks with total assets between \$100mn and \$10bn are more exposed to CRE loans



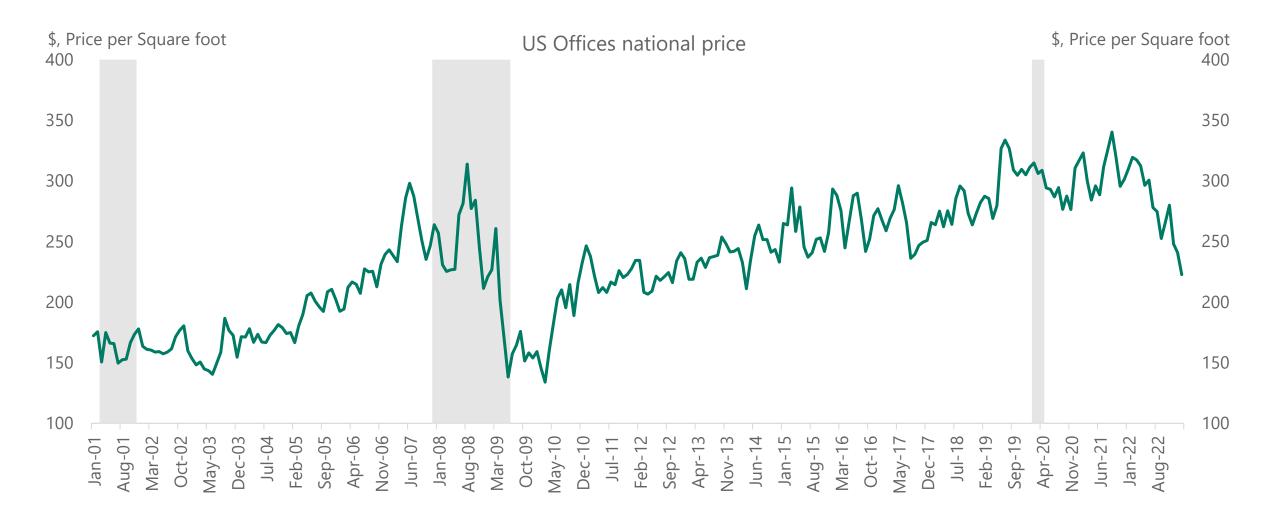
## Nearly \$92 bn of nonbank office debt is set to mature this year



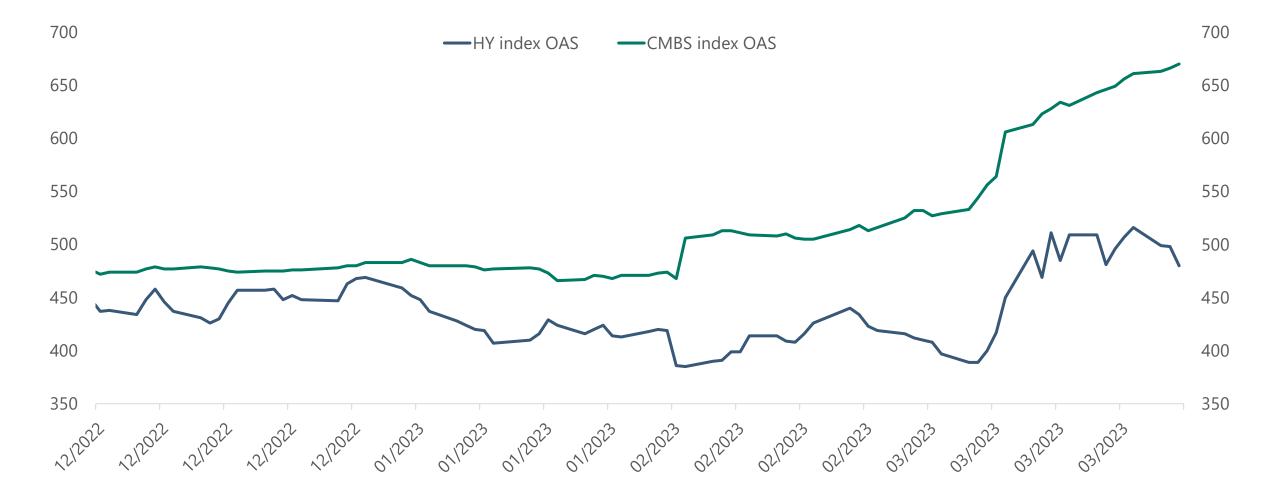
#### US Office vacancy rate rising



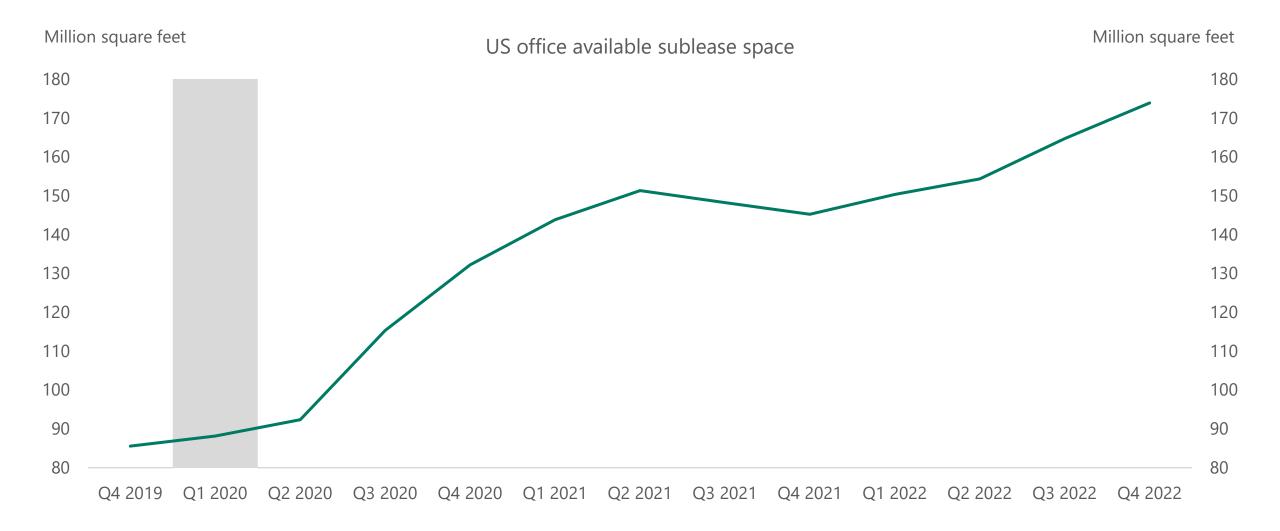
# Price per square foot for US offices falling



# CMBS spreads compared with HY spreads



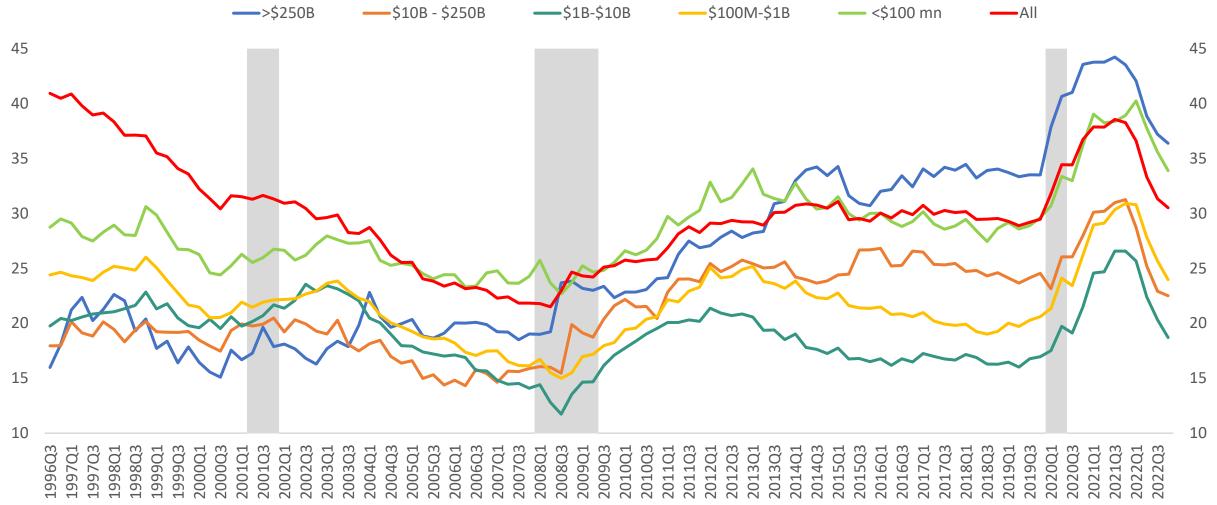
## Available US office space rising



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# Measures of banking sector liquidity and capital ratios

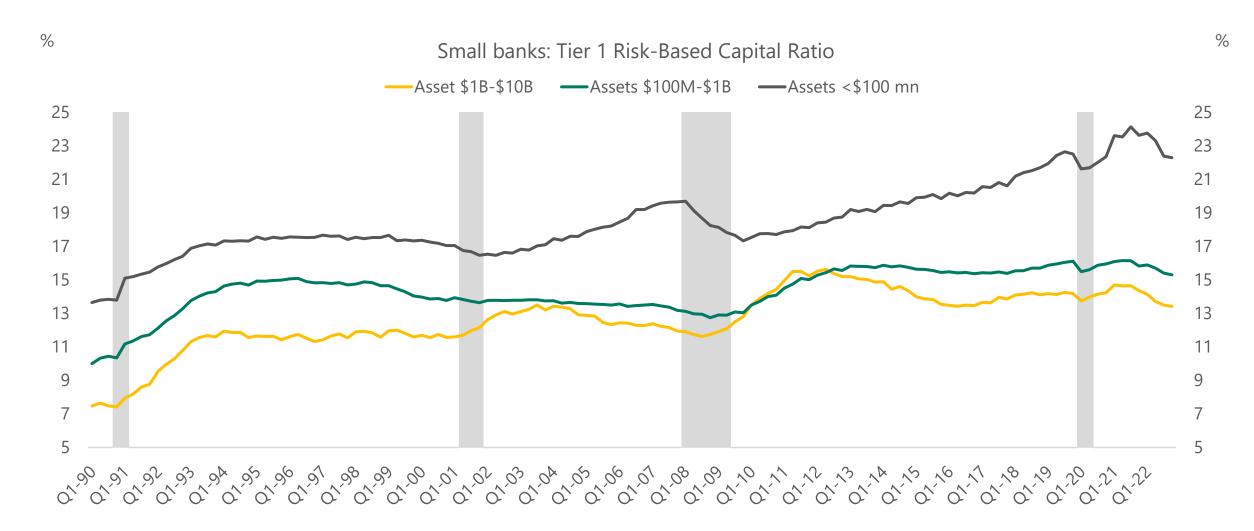
#### Liquidity ratio, by bank assets: Largest banks have most liquidity



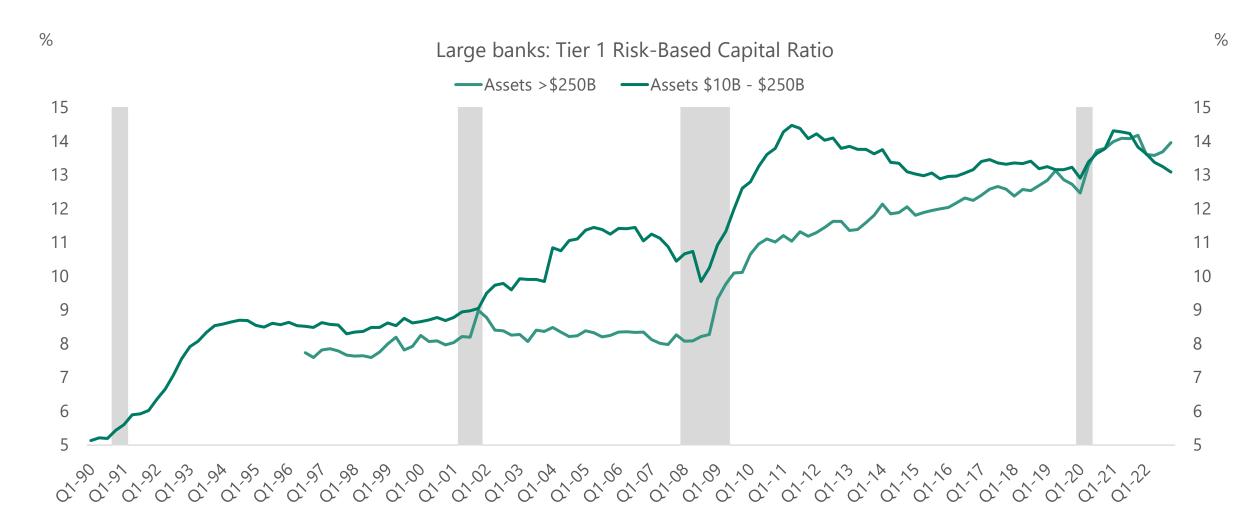
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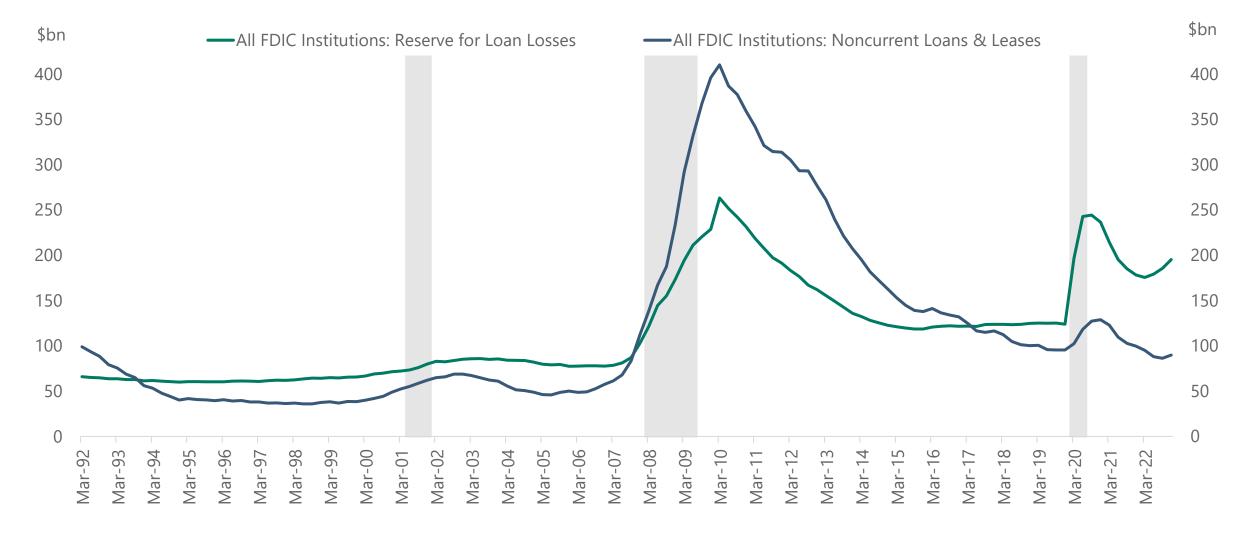
#### Tier-1 risk-based capital ratio for smaller banks



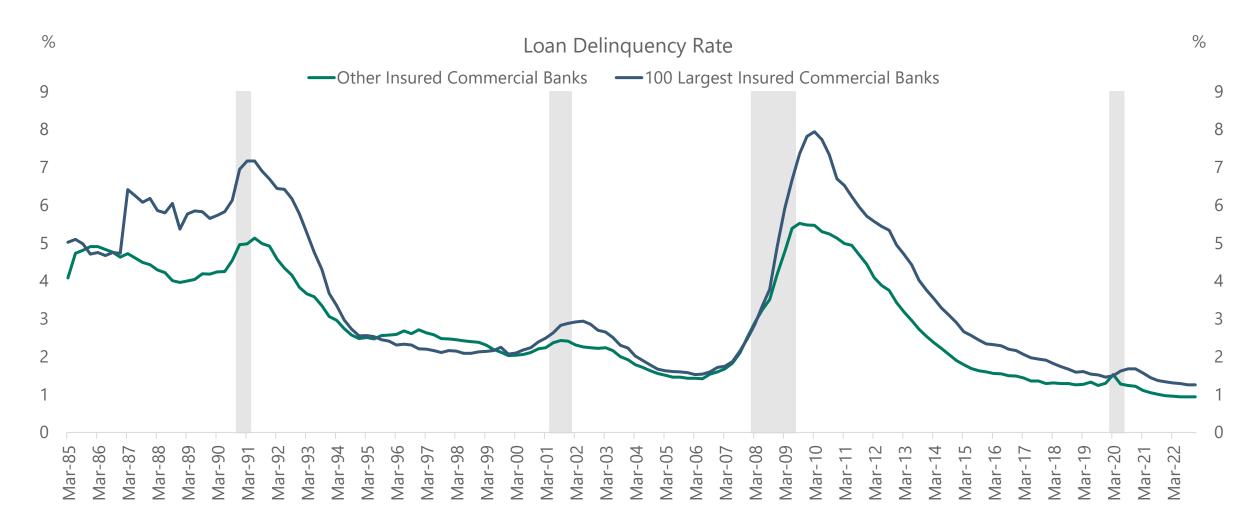
## Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio for larger banks



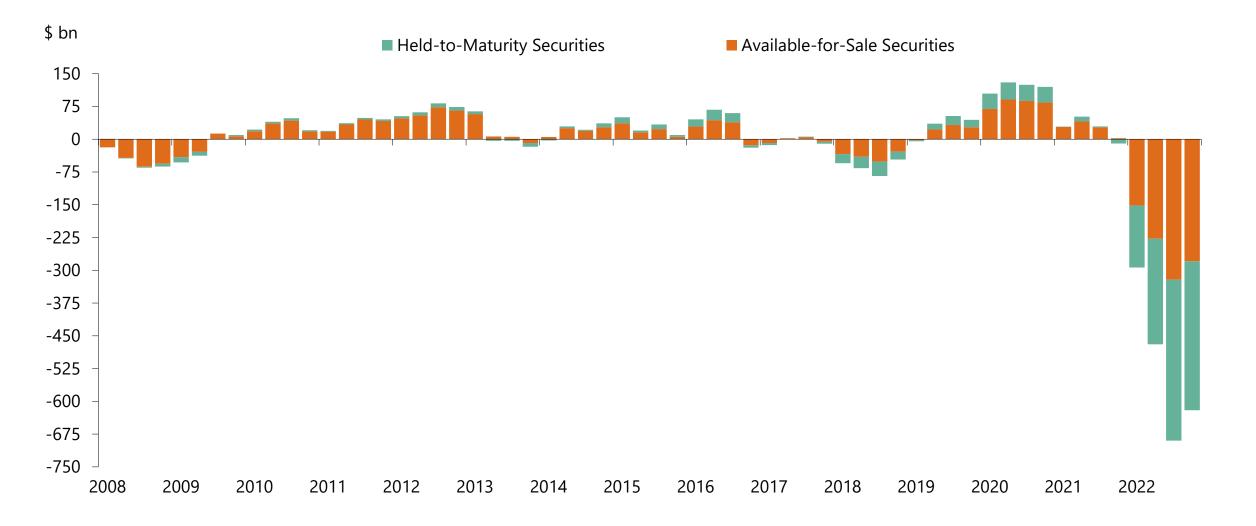
#### Reserves for loan losses



#### Loan delinquency rates for large and small banks



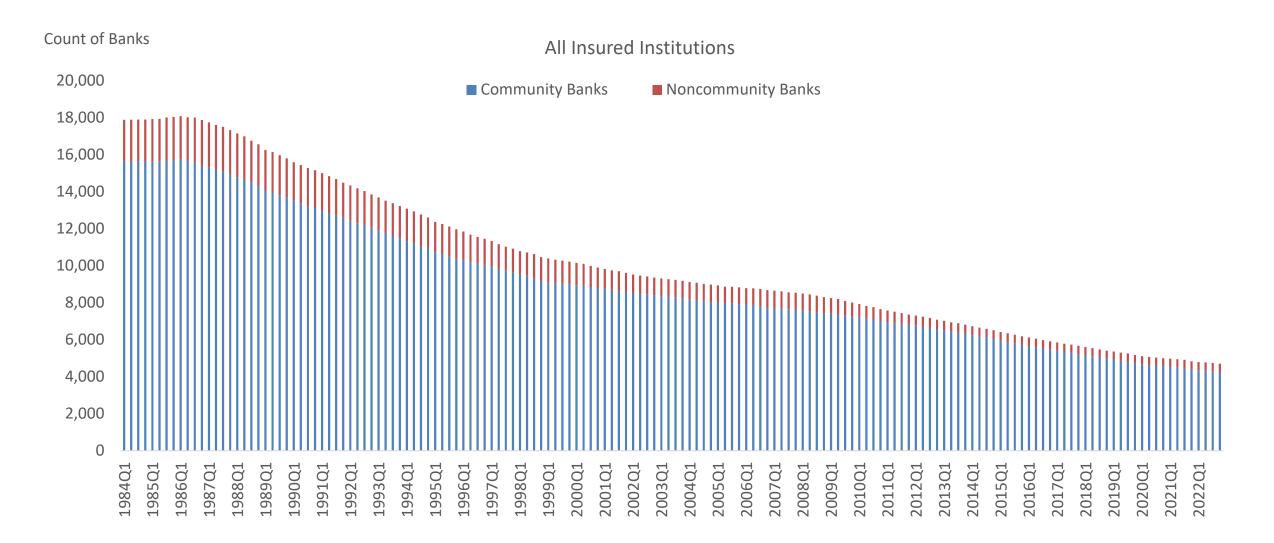
#### Unrealized Gains (Losses) on investment securities for banks, as of 2022Q4



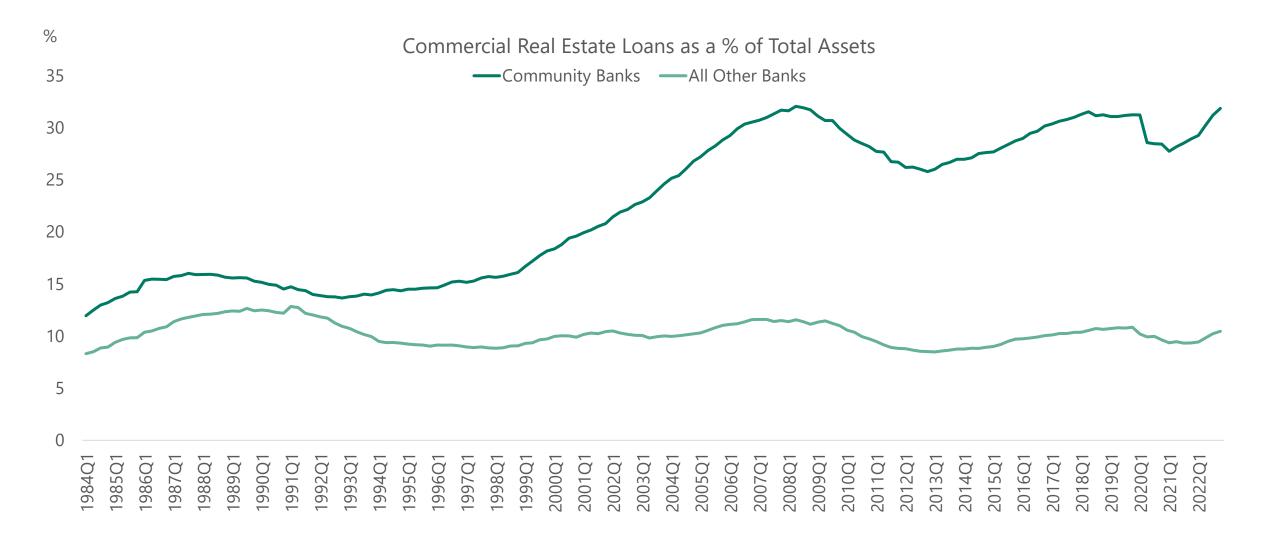
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# Community banks

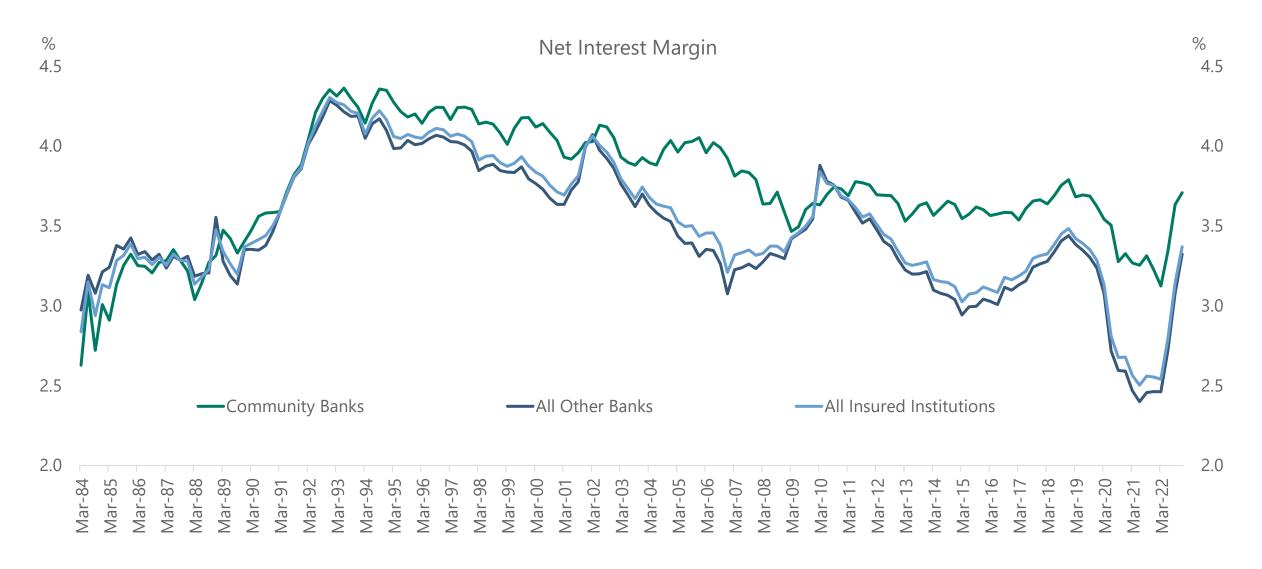
#### 90% of all banks in the US are community banks



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



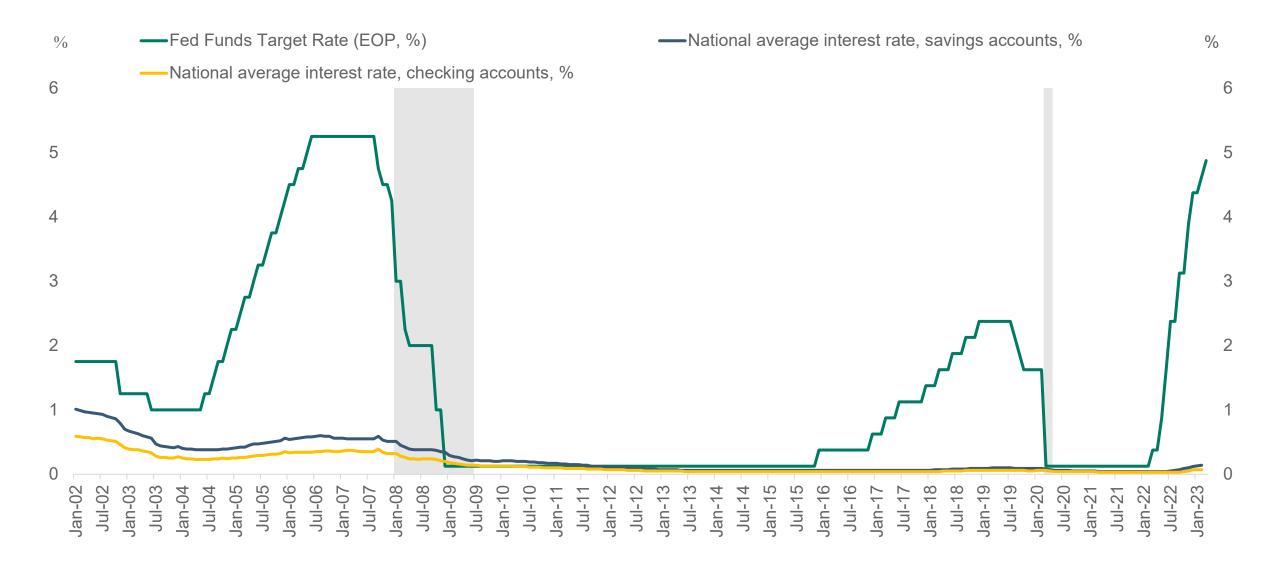
#### Net interest margin higher for community banks



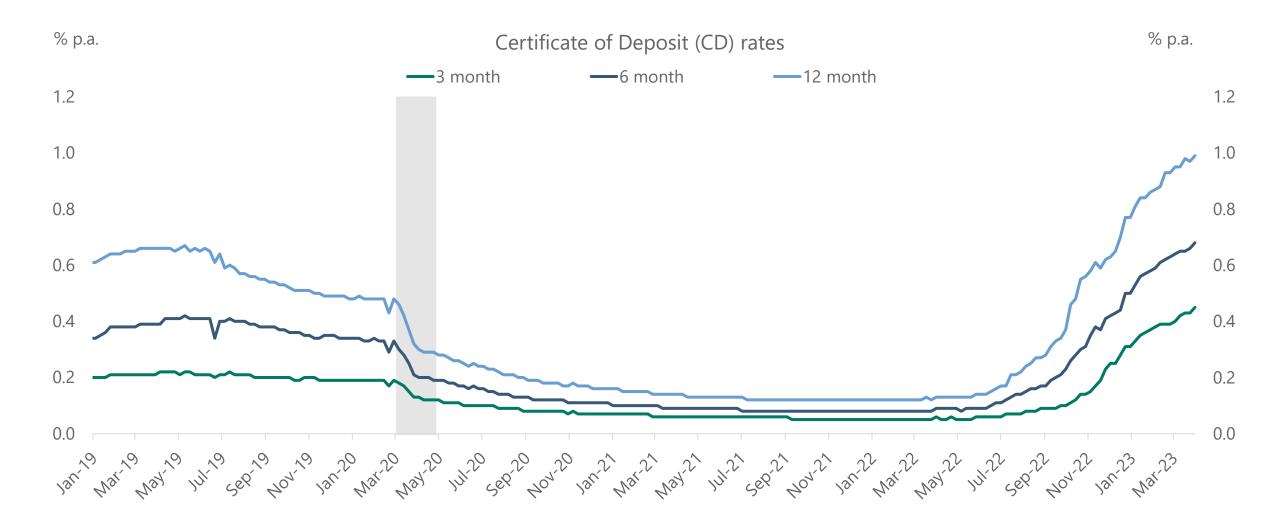
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# Fed funds rate versus national average interest rate on checking accounts

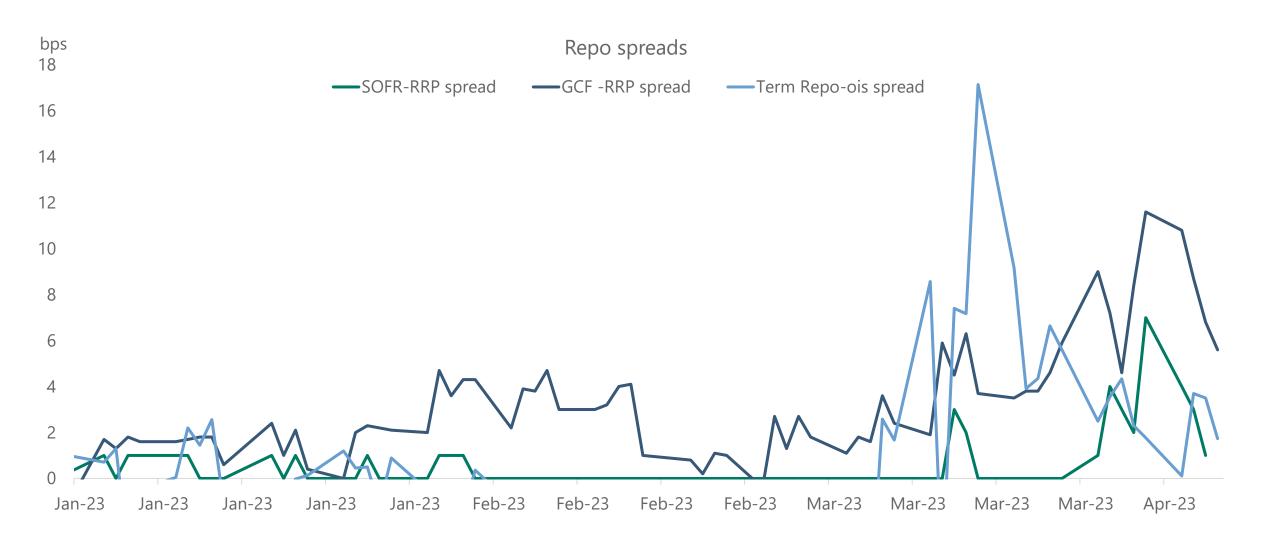
#### Interest rate on checking accounts versus the Fed funds rate



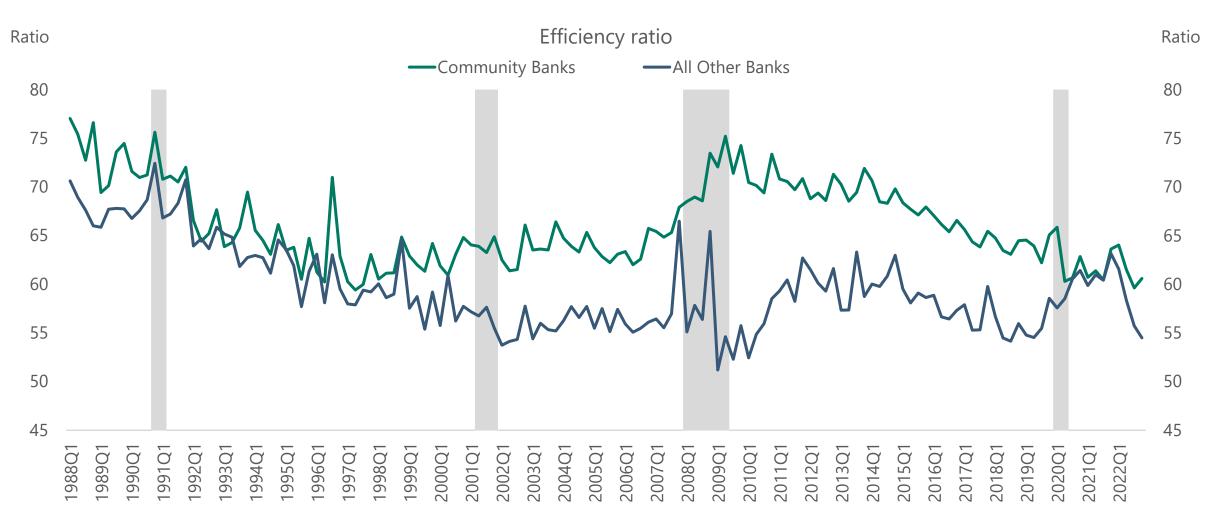
#### CD rates have slowly increased as the Fed has raised interest rates



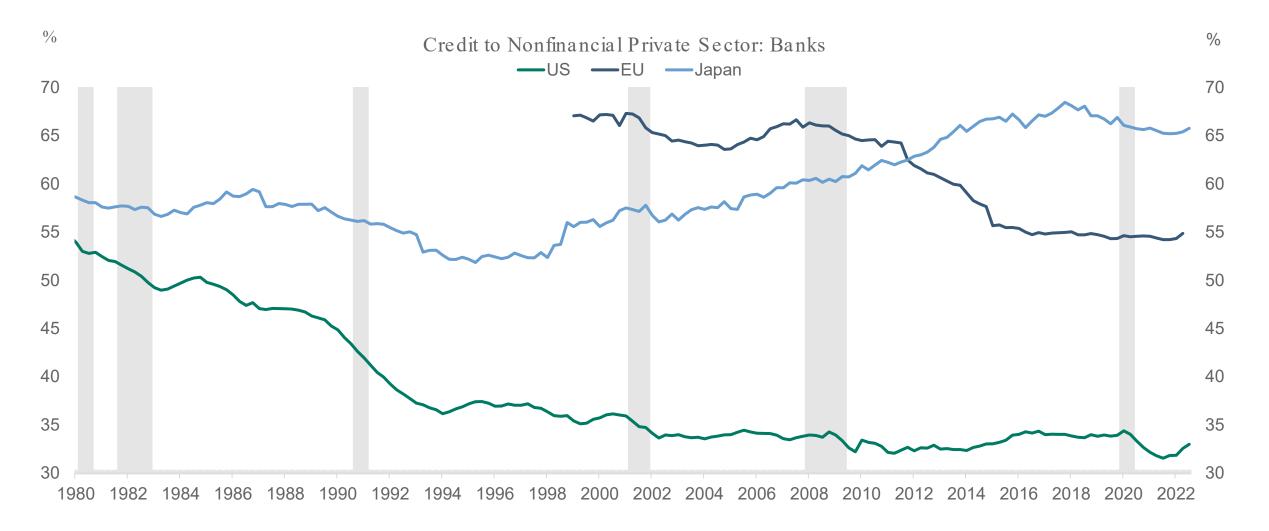
## Monitoring repo spreads for stresses in money markets



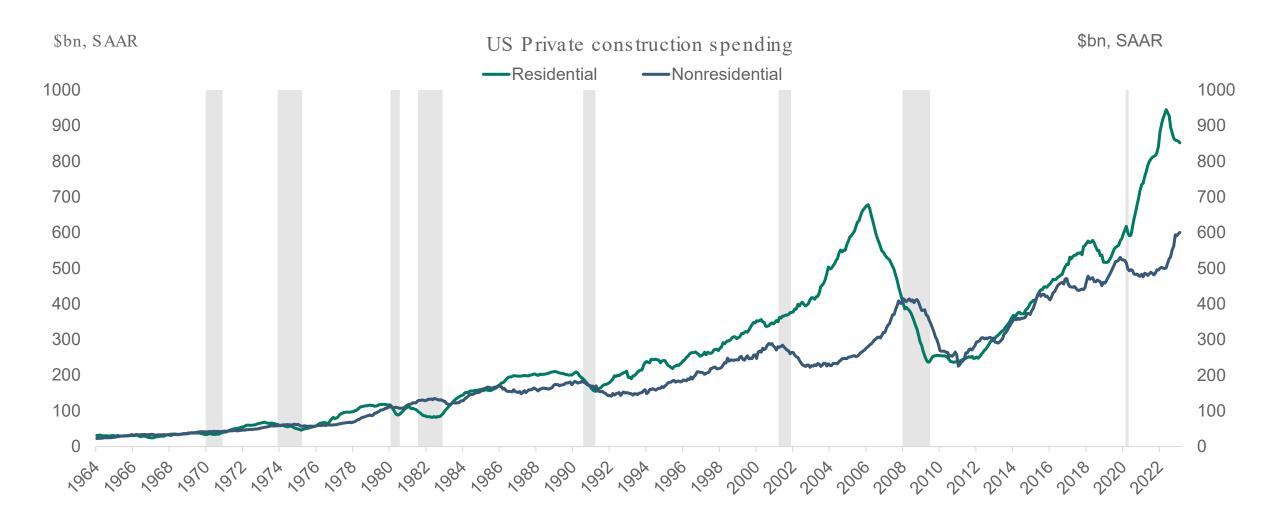
The average efficiency ratio for community banks is around 61% compared with 55% for noncommunity banks.



## 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.