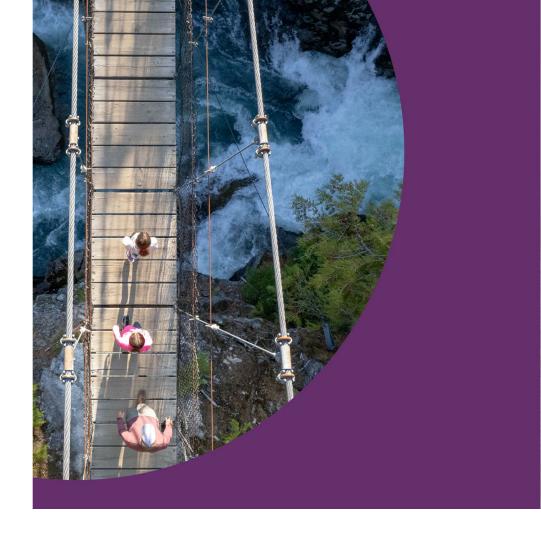
Market Trends

Macroeconomic & Credit Trends



Tom O'Neill



3 things to remember...

"50bps", the Fed launched a jumbo cut in September and issued dovish guidance for additional cuts in 2024, reinforcing their dual mandate

GDP and GDI figures for August indicate economic momentum abounds with consumers remaining employed and continuing to spend...optimism about economy has improved

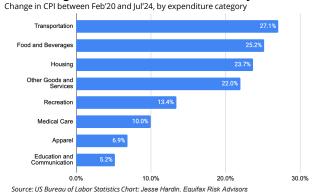
Delinquency, especially in auto and bankcard lending segments remain elevated, stress continues for those in the lower and middle credit tiers, but outlook consumers still healthy overall

Pulse on inflation, rates and economic growth

- Inflation slowed again in August, pressure easing and creating greater push for September rate cuts
- ★ey inflation measures:
 CPI YoY: +2.5% Aug vs. +2.9% Jul
 CPI MoM: +0.2% Aug vs. +0.2% Jul
 CPI "Core" YoY: +3.2% Aug vs. +3.2% Jul
 CPI "Core" MoM: +0.3% Aug vs. +0.2% Jul

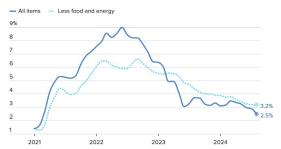
Note: Core CPI removes transitory price changes including food and energy

Which categories have been hit the hardest by inflation?



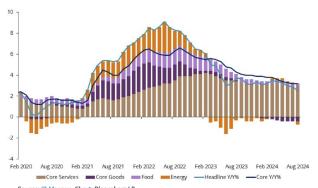
US consumer price index





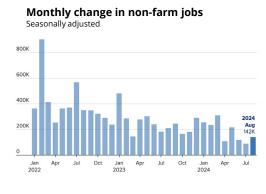
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Chart: CNBC

US consumer price index by component



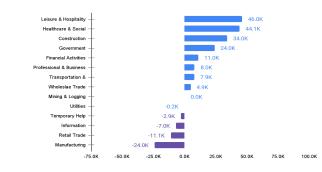
Source: IP Morgan, Chart: Bloomberg LP

Fed turns focus of dual mandate to labor markets as stress mounts



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Chart: CNBC

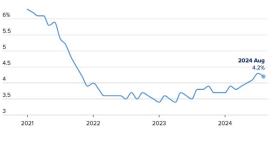
Monthly job growth slowing as pressures mount Sector Growth for August



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Chart: Jesse Hardin, Equifax Risk Advisors

Unemployment rate falls slightly after runup

Highest level of unemployment since Oct'21



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Chart: CNBC



Labor Market added 142K new non-farm payroll jobs in August, **unemployment rate down** to 4.2%

- o Job creation results failed to meet expectations* of 175K, unemployment rate at consensus estimates of 4.2%
- Sahm rule still triggering recession at 0.59%**, though recession chances have waned over last quarters
- o Gains led by leisure and hospitality (+46k), healthcare (+44k), construction (+34k), and government (+24k)
- O Declines led by manufacturing (-24k), retail trade (-11k), and information services (-7k)
- Preliminary benchmark payrolls revision for Mar'24 announced revision downard of 818k jobs
- Labor force participation rate at 62.7%, no change from July
- Wage growth up 0.4% MoM, 3.8% YoY, expectations for wage growth to be below inflation in coming year
- Average work week up from July at 34.3 hours, average manufacturing workweek down 0.1 hours to 40 hours

Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Dow Jones consensus

^{**}Sahm rule is a highly accurate tool for prediction of recession, triggered when three-month average of the jobless level is half a percentage point higher than the 12-month low

Fed finally cuts rates with a whopper cut, where does that take us?

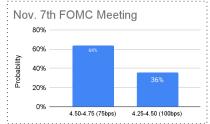
Notable Fed commentary post rate cut decision:

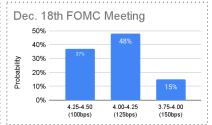
- "Looking forward, if the economy evolves broadly as expected, policy will move over time toward a more neutral stance. But we are not on any preset course...the risks are two-sided, and we will continue to make our decisions meeting by meeting"
- "The labor market is in solid condition, and our intention with our policy move today is to keep it there...you can say that about the whole economy: The US economy is in good shape. It's growing at a solid pace, inflation is coming down. The labor market is at a strong pace. We want to keep it there. That's what we're doing."

Source:

¹Quote by Fed Chairman Jerome Powell at September 30 National Associate of Business Economists Conference ²Quote by Fed Chairman Jerome Powell at September 18 FOMC Meeting

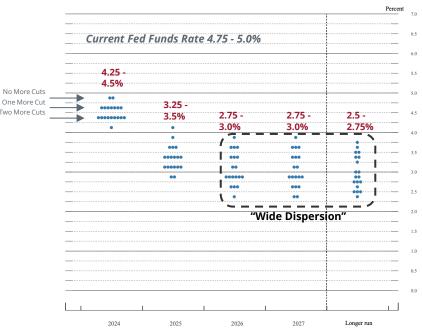
CME FedWatch probabilities by meeting





Source: CME FedWatch, August 26th, Charts: Jesse Hardin, Equifax Risk Advisors, basis point references in chart represent cumulative cuts from current base Fed Funds rate of 5.25 - 5.5%

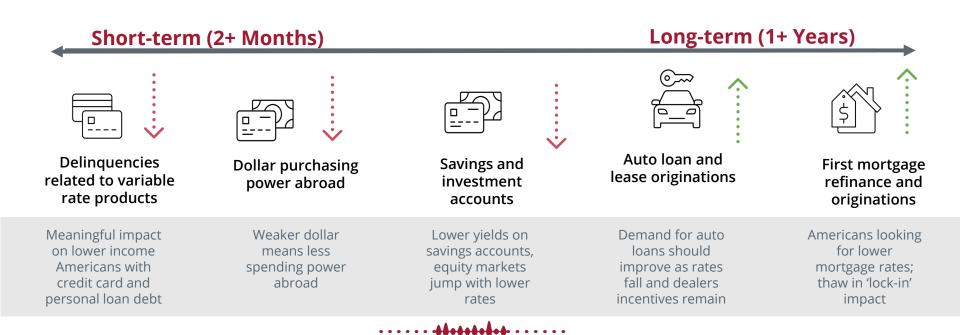
FOMC Dot Plot - September 2024



Source: September 18th, 2024 FOMC Summary of Economic Projections - Chart: Jesse Hardin, Equifax RIsk Advisors

What do we expect now that the Fed has started to lower rates?

What cuts mean for Americans and when to expect impact...



Please Note:

- Originations data is as of May, 2024 and includes number of new accounts opened
- O **Portfolio data** is as of **July, 2024** and includes outstanding balance, utilization and limit amounts in the case of revolving products and delinquency information
- For **full access** to the **standard charts and graphs**, please reach out to the Equifax Risk Advisory team at RiskAdvisors@Equifax.com

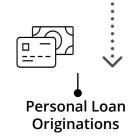


As of May 2024, **consumer originations** slowed across several lending categories as higher rates, prices and tougher lending standards weigh on consumer demand











\$565.7B originated YTD

Up **2.7%** vs. prior year

\$307.4B originated YTD

Down **0.8%** vs. prior year

\$176.8B originated YTD

Down **2.0%** vs. prior year

\$23.8B originated YTD

Down **2.5%** vs. prior year

\$20.7B originated YTD

Down **10.4%** vs. prior year



As of July 2024, outstanding mortgage and revolving **consumer debt** continues to climb YoY, non-revolving debt outstanding has slowed

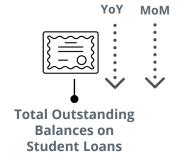


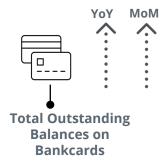
^a PP = Pre-Pandemic (reference period Jan'20)



As of July 2024, **non mortgage consumer debt** outstanding has **increased** for **auto**, **bankcards and personal loans**, other categories including **student loan debt have fallen**











Total Market **\$1.7T**

- 。 Up **2.7%** YoY
- o Up **0.2%** MoM

Total Market **\$1.5T**

- Down 6.3% YoY
- o Down 0.9% MoM

Total Market \$1.0T

- Up 7.4% YoY
- o Up **0.4%** MoM

Total Market \$91.4B

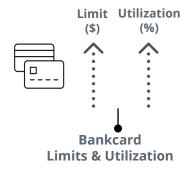
- Up 0.9% YoY
- Up 0.2% MoM

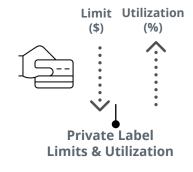
Total Market **\$64.1B**

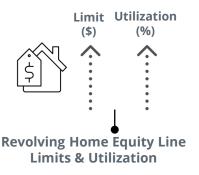
- Down **3.6%** YoY
- o Down 0.6% MoM



July 2024 saw **Utilization and Credit Limit** increases for Bankcard and Home Equity, but limits fell for Private Label Card







\$4.6T Limits (\$) Up 6.6% YoY

21.2%Utilization (%)
Up 1.5% YoY

\$447B Limits (\$) Down 3.0% YoY

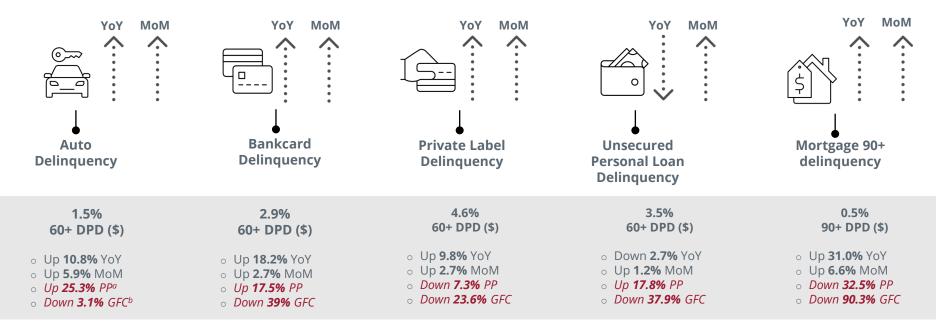
13.9%Utilization (%)
Up 0.1% YoY

\$929B Limits (\$) Up 3.3% YoY

38.6%Utilization (%)
Up 4.1% YoY



July 2024 **Delinquencies increased** year over year in all categories but Personal Loans, confirming **continued consumer stress**

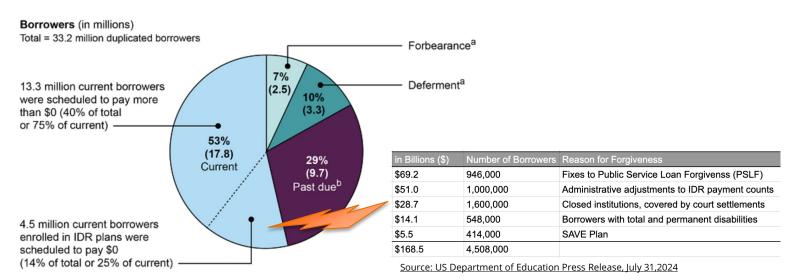


^a PP = Pre-Pandemic (reference period Jan'20) ^b GFC = Global Financial Crisis (reference period Jan'09)

⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻

Starting October 1st, delinquency on federal student loan debt will be reported to CRA's and will again impact credit scores

Number of Federal Student Loan Borrowers in Repayment by Status, as of January 31, 2024



Source: GAO analysis of U.S. Department of Education data | GAO-24-107 150

Note: Borrowers may have loans in more than one status. As a result, the sum of borrowers in the different loan statuses (33.2 million) is slightly higher than the unduplicated number of borrowers (32.2 million). Numbers may not add to 100 due to rounding, IDR plans are income-driven repayment plans.

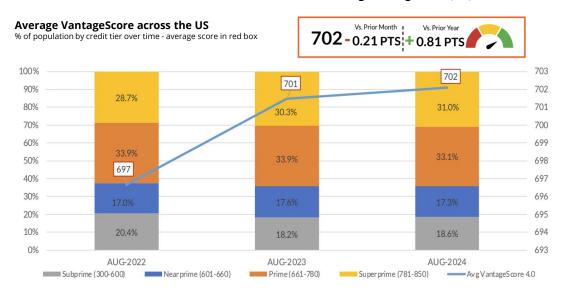
^a Both deferment and forbearance allow eligible borrowers to temporarily postpone making payments. Deferment is available to borrowers who meet certain requirements, such as active-duty military service or returning to school. Forbearance is available to borrowers experiencing financial difficulties or who meet certain requirements, such as serving in AmeriCorps or the National Guard.

^b Past-due borrowers were one or more days late.

Vantage Scores stable, credit tier distribution shift continues



Average VantageScore (4.0)

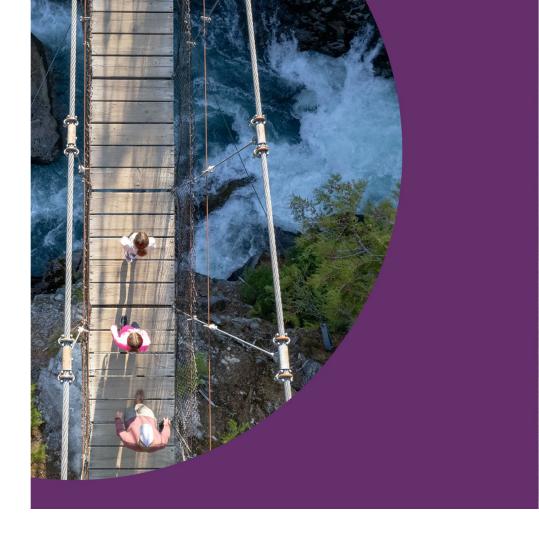


Source: Chart and Commentary courtesy of VantageScore CreditGauge August 2024
*VantageScore credit score increase of 4.9 points from 696 to 701 attributed in part to exclusion of medical collections data from the models at the start of 2023

- In August 2024, the average VantageScore credit score held steady at 702
- From August 2022 to August 2024, the percentage of borrowers in the VantageScore Subprime segment has decreased from 20.4% to 18.6%, indicating an improvement in overall credit quality
- Meanwhile, the percentage of borrowers in the VantageScore Superprime segment increased from 28.7% to 31.0%, further reflecting a trend towards stronger credit profiles over the twoyear period

Market Trends

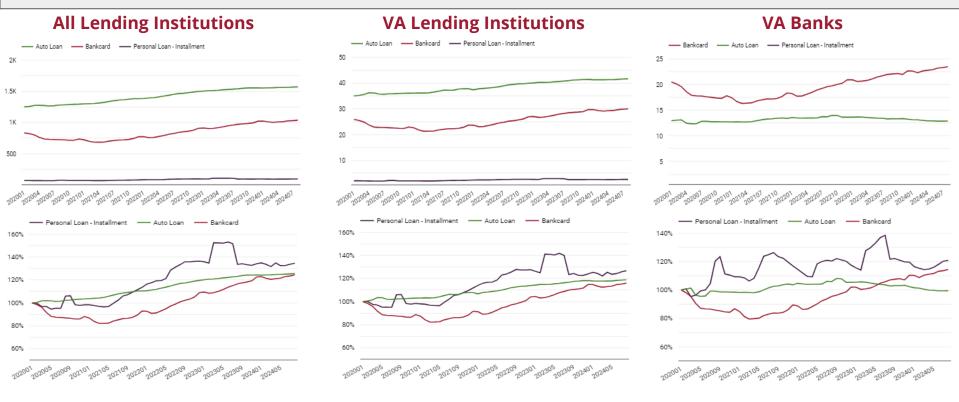
VA Bank Credit Trends



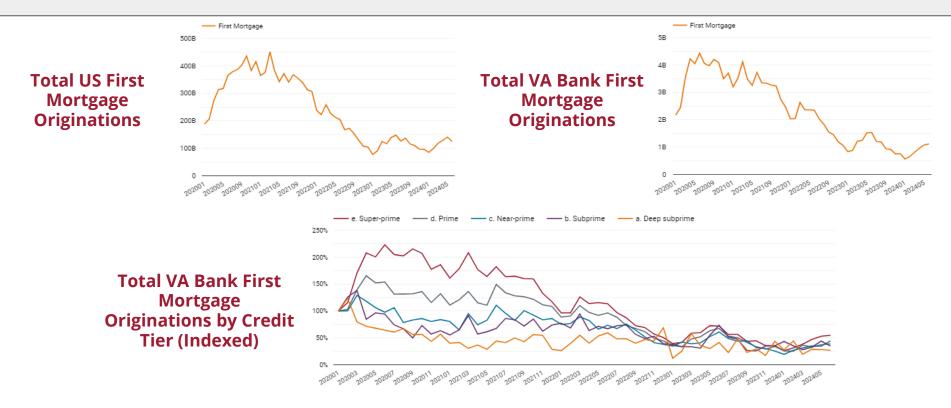
Non-Mortgage Debt Breakdown by Product

Top Shows Balances in \$

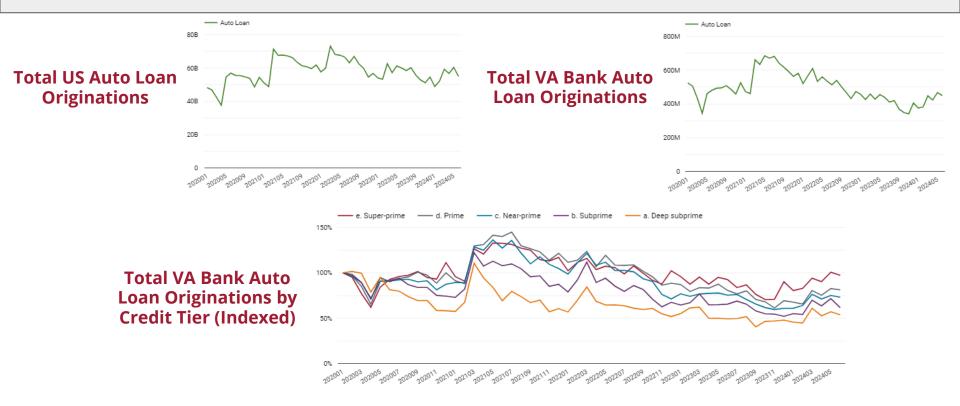
Bottom Shows Balance Changes Indexed to January 2020



First Mortgage Originations (in \$)

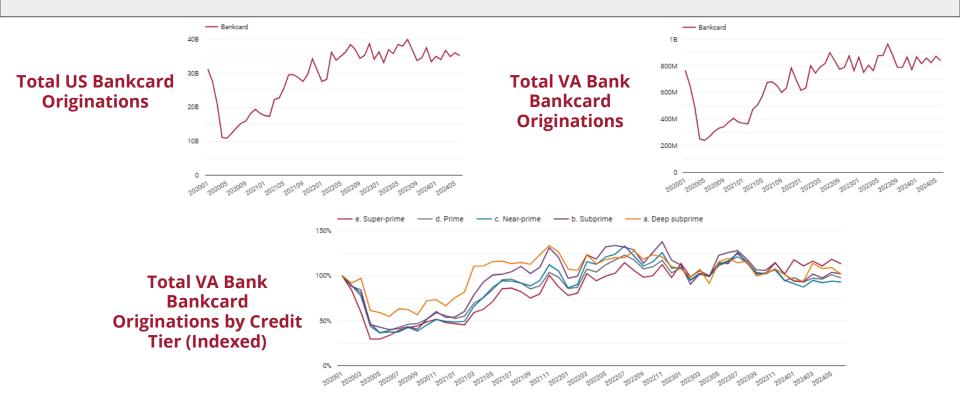


Auto Loan Originations (in \$)



Source: Equifax: www.equifax.com/business/market-pulse-credit-trends; Data are May YTD originations for each year in the series

Bankcard Originations (in \$)

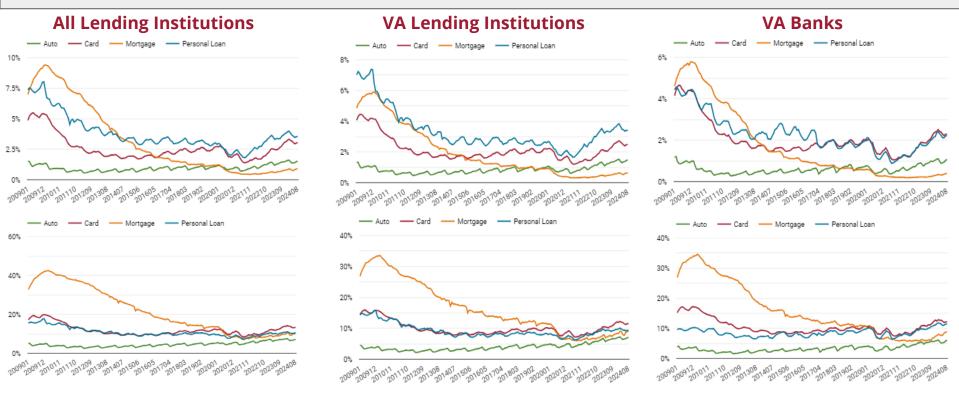


Source: Equifax: www.equifax.com/business/market-pulse-credit-trends; Data are May YTD originations for each year in the series

Virginia Delinquencies (Balances 60+ DPD)

Top Shows Total Delinquencies

Bottom Shows Subprime (<620 Vantage Score) Delinquencies



Thank You

For more detailed credit trend reports, contact us at RiskAdvisors@Equifax.com

