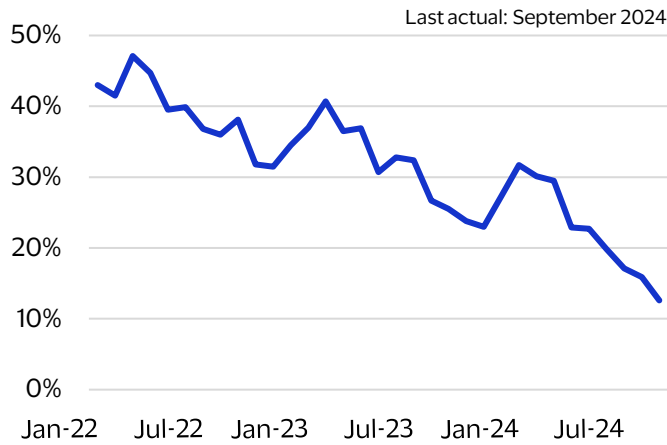


U.S. Consumer Monitor: Holiday Spending Preview

October 2024

Consumers may face holiday headwinds this shopping season

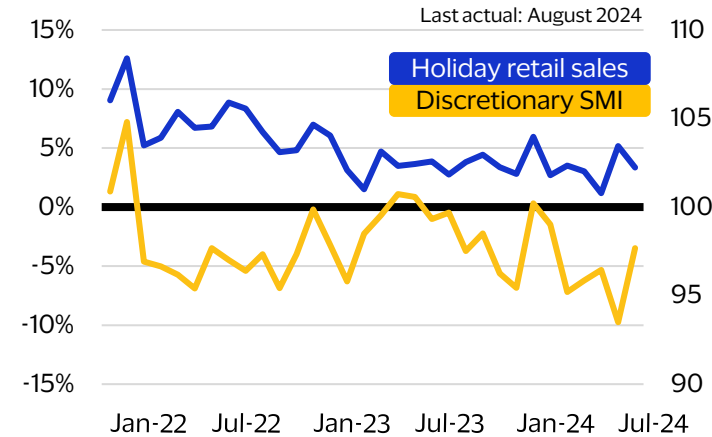
Fig. 1: Consumer labor market observations (SA,* percent, jobs plentiful less hard to get)



Reverting back to fundamentals

Consumers have shown some semblance of spending strength in recent months, but several factors may dampen their willingness to spend this holiday season. While inflation continues to abate, the price level of many holiday purchases—both goods and services—remains elevated compared to the past several years. The Conference Board’s Consumer Confidence Index has shown overall consumer confidence improving, but it has certainly not been strong enough throughout 2024 to portend a break out in holiday spending. Waning confidence in the labor market, both at present and (possibly more importantly) in the future may also push some consumers to curtail their holiday spending due to job loss concerns. Additionally, while an increasing percentage of consumers expect their family financial situation to improve in the coming six months, those who see their *present* family financial situation as bad has also been increasing in recent months—nearly to the same level as consumers who see it as good.

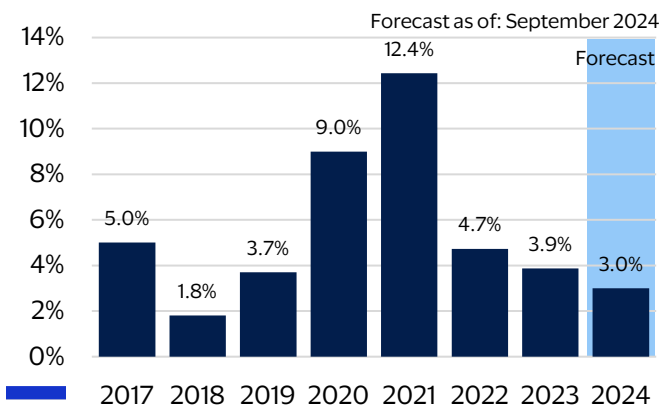
Fig. 2: Holiday retail sales growth¹ vs Discretionary Spending Momentum Index (SMI) (NSA*, sales excluding autos, gas and restaurants; YoY percent change)



Bracing for holiday headwinds

In contrast with last year, we enter this holiday season with a softer labor market, rising unemployment and no pandemic savings cushion. While these developments paint a pessimistic picture, incomes continue to hold up. Average hourly earnings growth is still tracking faster than pre-pandemic levels, with growth accelerating in August compared to July. Consumer confidence, while not robust throughout 2024, has benefited from cooling inflation and falling gasoline prices. Recent retail sales trends are also encouraging, with holiday sales categories¹ up 0.3 percent in August from the previous month, and up 3.5 percent from August 2023. Our Discretionary Spending Momentum Index rose 4.8 points in August to 97.5 in another sign of spending growth in the months ahead. Nonetheless, the primary engine that fuels holiday spending is growth in real disposable income, which has slowed considerably. In July, real incomes rose 1.1 percent year-over-year (YoY), compared to 4.4 percent YoY growth in July 2023.

Fig. 3: Holiday retail spending, Nov-Dec¹ (NSA*, sales excluding autos, gas and restaurants; YoY percent change)



Sales looking a little less holly jolly this year

With the backdrop of softer income growth and softening consumer confidence, **we see holiday sales rising 3.0 percent YoY this season.** If realized, this season could be slightly below the average during the last expansion (2010-2019) of 3.6 percent. Given the ongoing trend for a more elongated holiday shopping season, we have also estimated holiday sales including the month of October. Under this broader definition, we estimate holiday sales will rise 3.1 percent YoY this season, down from 3.8 percent in 2023. Last year, the nominally reported sales were lifted, in part by inflation pressures. This year, as inflation subsides, we expect more real (inflation-adjusted) consumer spending growth. The implication of the outlook is that foot traffic (real spending) should be stronger while prices continue to moderate. On net, this will likely weigh on holiday sales revenues (nominal spending) this season.



* SA is seasonally adjusted, NSA is non-seasonally adjusted.



Sources

Fig. 1: Visa Business and Economic Insights and The Conference Board

Fig. 2: Visa Business and Economic Insights and U.S. Department of Commerce

Fig. 3: Visa Business and Economic Insights and U.S. Department of Commerce

Footnotes

¹We define holiday sales as nonseasonally adjusted nominal retail sales on all forms of payment less sales at automotive dealers, gas stations and restaurants for the months of November and December as reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Forward Looking Statements

This report may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are generally identified by words such as “outlook”, “forecast”, “projected”, “could”, “expects”, “will” and other similar expressions. Examples of such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statement we make about Visa’s business, economic outlooks, population expansion and analyses. All statements other than statements of historical fact could be forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date they are made, are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond our control and are difficult to predict. We describe risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, any of these forward-looking statements in our filings with the SEC. Except as required by law, we do not intend to update or revise any forward-looking statements as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Disclaimers

The views, opinions, and/or estimates, as the case may be (“views”), expressed herein are those of the Visa Business and Economic Insights team and do not necessarily reflect those of Visa executive management or other Visa employees and affiliates. This presentation and content, including estimated economic forecasts, statistics, and indexes are intended for informational purposes only and should not be relied upon for operational, marketing, legal, technical, tax, financial or other advice and do not in any way reflect actual or forecasted Visa operational or financial performance. Visa neither makes any warranty or representation as to the completeness or accuracy of the views contained herein, nor assumes any liability or responsibility that may result from reliance on such views. These views are often based on current market conditions and are subject to change without notice.





Visa Business and Economic Insights Staff

Wayne Best, Chief Economist	wbest@visa.com
Bruce Cundiff, Vice President, Consumer Insights	bcundiff@visa.com
Simon Baptist, Principal Asia Pacific Economist	sbaptist@visa.com
Mohamed Bardastani, Principal CEMEA Economist	mbardast@visa.com
Michael Brown, Principal U.S. Economist	michael.brown@visa.com
Adolfo Laurenti, Principal European Economist	laurenta@visa.com
Richard Lung, Principal Global Economist	rlung@visa.com
Dulguun Batbold, Senior Global Economist	dbatbold@visa.com
Weiwen Ng, Senior Innovation Economist	weiweng@visa.com
Joel Virgen Rojano, Senior LAC Economist	jvirgenr@visa.com
Jennifer Doettling, Director, Content and Editorial	jdoettli@visa.com
Michael Nevski, Director, Consumer Insights	mnevski@visa.com
Travis Clark, U.S. Economist	wiclark@visa.com
Hannah Heeran, European Economist	heeranh@visa.com
Woon Chian Ng, Asia Pacific Economist	woonng@visa.com
Sean Windle, U.S. Economist	swindle@visa.com
Jen Petosky, Analyst, Content and Editorial	jepetosk@visa.com
Michelle Yi, U.S. Economic Analyst	michyi@visa.com
Juliana Tang, Project Coordinator	jultang@visa.com

For more information, please visit us at [Visa.com/EconomicInsights](https://www.visa.com/EconomicInsights) or VisaEconomicInsights@visa.com.

