# FRBSF WEEKLY LETTER

Number 93-16, April 23, 1993

## **California Banking Problems**

1992 was a record earnings year for the U.S. banking industry, but one that many California bankers would rather forget. Over 93 percent of the nation's 11,382 commercial banks reported a profit for the year. Industry performance was bolstered by improvement in the economy, record net interest margins, and steadily improving asset quality. In contrast, only 69 percent of California's 450 banks were able to record a profit for 1992, as earnings were depressed by ongoing asset quality problems.

This Weekly Letter examines the divergence in 1992 bank performance between California and the nation. California banks have been hurt by the weak California economy and by their relatively heavy exposure to real estate lending. In 1992 small banks operating in Southern California's metropolitan areas experienced the most serious deterioration in performance, a finding that is consistent with economic conditions in Southern California relative to the rest of the state.

### Record year for the industry

Nationally, wider net interest margins, improved asset quality, and asset growth came together to generate a record \$32 billion in earnings in 1992, up from only \$18.3 billion in 1991. As a result of these strong earnings fundamentals, return on assets (ROA), which measures the net income per dollar of assets, climbed to an industry record of 0.94 percent for the year, a dramatic increase from the 0.54 percent ROA recorded in 1991.

Bank earnings were boosted over \$8 billion by the large increase—24 basis points on average—in the differential between interest rates that banks earned on their loans and investments and the costs of funding those assets. Lower interest rates in 1992, and a shift to a funding mix with more equity funding and a larger share of lower cost retail deposits, resulted in a much larger

decline in interest expense than in interest income.

The problem loan ratio for total loans (defined as loans 30 days or more past due plus loans no longer accruing interest divided by total loans) at U.S. banks has now fallen for seven consecutive quarters. From year-end 1991 to year-end 1992, this ratio fell from 6.12 percent to 5.07 percent; and despite the sluggish economic recovery, problem ratios declined for real estate, business, and consumer loans. The improved outlook for credit quality allowed banks to reduce their 1992 expenses for provisions for building loan loss reserves by nearly \$8 billion from 1991 expense levels.

### California's problems

California has accounted for a large share of the nation's job losses since the onset of the recession and it has been slow to show signs of recovery. With the slump in the California economy, earnings of banks in the state continue to lag those reporting nationally. Overall ROA for banks in the state was 0.58 percent last year (this excludes first quarter losses by Security Pacific, before its acquisition by Bank of America). Although this ROA is about triple the earning ratio posted in 1991, it is well short of the national figure. Also, nearly 31 percent of the state's banks, including two of the state's ten largest banks, reported losses in 1992, compared to only 25 percent in 1991.

There were three primary reasons that California bank earnings did not keep pace with the recovery in bank earnings nationally. First, while net interest margins improved at California banks, they did not increase nearly as much as they did nationally. Second, California banks have yet to experience the same degree of asset quality improvement as have U.S. banks. In California, the problem loan ratio appeared to peak in the

**WESTERN BANKING**Western Banking is a quarterly review of banking developments in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District. It is published in the Weekly Letter on the fourth Friday of January, April, July, and October.

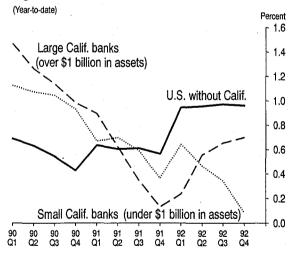
# **FRBSF**

first quarter of 1992, a year later than nationally, and from year-end 1991 to year-end 1992 fell from 6.96 to only 6.71 percent. Moreover, despite the improvement in total loans, the ratios for problem construction loans and single family mortgages continued to climb through year-end 1992. Finally, California banks' assets contracted by 6.6 percent in 1992 as the result of a 10.5 percent decline in total loans, while banks nationally generated earnings by expanding their assets by 2.1 percent.

#### Losses at small banks

Figures for the U.S. show that earnings were strong for banks of all sizes in 1992. For example, banks with assets below \$1 billion had an excellent year, as ROA climbed above 1.00 percent. In California, however, quite a different pattern emerged, as 90 percent of 1992 bank earnings were concentrated in a few of the state's largest banks. Indeed, as a group, California's larger banks (over \$1 billion in assets) posted a sharp increase in earnings, with ROA up to a favorable 0.71 percent for 1992, about twice its 1991 ratio (see Figure).

Figure 1: Return on Assets



But banks in California with under \$1 billion in assets reported an ROA of only 0.09 percent for 1992. The state's smallest banks, with assets under \$100 million, suffered a net loss for the year. Unlike their larger statewide branch bank competitors, many of these banks are dependent on smaller local banking markets that are more likely to be susceptible to adverse local economic conditions.

Earnings problems arising from relatively high ratios of problem loans and net chargeoffs of problem assets took a significant toll on California banks in 1992. Small banks in particular have been hard-hit because they find it harder to diversify their lending activity outside of their local market area and because of their heavy concentration in real estate lending (63 percent of loans at these banks) at a time when some local real estate markets have been hurt by the state's weakened economy.

One way to examine the effects of local business conditions on banks is to look at the performance of community banks (assets of under \$300 million) across the state. This analysis clearly highlights the problems of community banks in the six metropolitan counties in the hard-hit Southern California region. The 215 banks in that area, with combined assets of \$19 billion, 6 percent of the state's total, suffered a huge loss in the fourth quarter of 1992. For the year they posted a net loss of \$82 million, for an ROA of -0.42 percent. Also, problem real estate loan ratios for community banks in Southern California remained well above the ratios for their peers located elsewhere in the state.

Other parts of the state, including the San Francisco Bay Area, have experienced job losses, but less so than Southern California. The 71 community banks in the Bay Area of Northern California reported virtually no earnings for the entire second half of 1992, but were able to post a 0.32 percent ROA for the entire year. Outside of the two major metropolitan centers, the state's other 89 community banks continued to report relatively low ratios of problem loans and strong earnings, a pattern that is generally consistent with economic conditions in these areas.

Light at the end of the tunnel?

Earnings problems arising from high ratios of problem loans and net chargeoffs of problem assets took a significant toll on California banks in 1992, especially small banks in Southern California. California banks' problem loan ratios still remain relatively high compared to the national figures; however, these banks bolstered their financial position by adding \$4 billion in equity capital in 1992, and their loan loss reserve ratio also remains well above the U.S. average. But, perhaps the best news for California banks was the overall improvement in asset quality in the fourth guarter and the tentative signs of improvement in the 1993 employment data. Taken together, these signs may mean that some relief is in store for the California banking industry.

> Gary C. Zimmerman Economist

#### **REGIONAL BANK DATA**

#### DECEMBER 31, 1992

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, PRELIMINARY DATA)

			DISTRICT	ALASKA	ARIZ.	CALIF.	HAWAII	IDAHO	NEVADA	OREGON	UTAH	WASH.	
ATTAR TY			ASSETS A	ND LIABILIT	IES \$ MIL	LION (ALL	COMMERC	IAL BANKS)					
action and the first and other time or an extension of	ASSETS	TOTAL	498,219	4,739	36,265	329,325	22,434	10,081	14,397	25,825	14,343	40,831	Commence of the Commence of th
		FOREIGN (RESIDUAL)	24,591 473,629	0 4,739	0 36,265	22,300 307,025	2,184 20,250	10,061	0 14,397	0 25,825	69 14,274	37 40,793	
	LOANS	TOTAL	334,926	2,152	20,098	228,907	13,891	6,739	7,868	17,394	8,402	29,476	
		FOREIGN (RESIDUAL)	27,719	5	0	26,241	1,437	0	7 000	0 17,394	0	37 29,439	
		DOMESTIC REAL ESTATE	307,207 162,649	2,147 946	20,098 7,105	202,686 119,183	12,453 7,217	6,739 2,110	7,868 2,573	7,218	8,402 3,351	12,945	
		COMMERCIAL	62,755	723	2,654	40,194	3,266	1,480	820	4,481	1,567	7,588	
		CONSUMER	55,708	345	6,117	28,922	1,128	1,962	4,318	3,503	2,752	6,662	
		AGRICULTURE	5,766	4	348	3,029	50	783	14	413	158	990	
		INTERNATIONAL	121	0	8	113	0	0	0	0	0	o	
	SECURITIES	TOTAL	69,629	1,990	8,220	37,401	4,433	1,801	3,559	4,611	3,289	4,326	
		U.S.T.S.	22,871	881	2,695	11,292	2,183	410	1,588	1,396	714	1,512	
		SECONDARY MARKET	35,527	577	4,699	20,697	1,713	807	1,553	2,318	1,702	1,459	
		OTHER SEC.	11,432	532	826	5,412	537	584	418	897	872	1,354	
	LIABILITIES	TOTAL	457,282	4,135	32,947	303,321	20,831	9,327	12,863	23,521	13,092	37,244	
		DOMESTIC	432,691	4,135	32,947	281,022	18,647	9,327	12,863	23,521	13,023	37,207	
	DEPOSITS	TOTAL	403,051	3,604	29,768	270,838	15,342	7,965	10,103	20,572	10,696	34,161	
		FOREIGN (RESIDUAL)	24,206	0	0	22,183	1,915	0	0	0	69	37	
		DOMESTIC	378,846	3,603	29,768	248,655	13,427	7,965	10,103	20.572	10,627	34,124	
		DEMAND	95,431	1,075	6,148	66,359	2,548	1,580	2,615	4,224	2,336	8,547	
		TIME AND SAVINGS	283,414	2,529	23,620	182,296	10,879	6,385	7,489	16,348	8,291	25,577	
		NOW	42,935	335	3,537	25,703	1,637	1,046	1,325	3,276	1,516	4,559	
		MMDA	94,148	555	7,345	66,191	1,959	1,511	2,473	4,298	1,797	8,020	
		SAVINGS	44,024	688	3,381	26,721	3,058	924	1,737	2,195	1,564	3,756	
		SMALL TIME LARGE TIME	69,686 32,232	460 453	7,868	40,230 23,232	2,073	2,310 593	1,069 842	5,634 941	2,756 654	7,285 1,879	
					1,489		2,149						
	OTHER BORRE		32,249	498	2,590	14,712	4,946	1,229	1,750	2,380	2,135	2,011	
	EQUITY CAPIT		40,937	604	3,317	26,004	1,603	735	1,534	2,304	1,251	3,586	
	LOAN LOSS RE	SERVE	10,138	40	543	7,555	230	107	362	452	195	655	
	LOAN COMMIT	TMENTS	197,491	632	29,605	121,916	6,490	2,367	1,789	10,186	6,538	17,969	
	LOANS SOLD		20,853	29	248	19,685	131	33	90	221	138	279	
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			S AND RET	URNS - \$ 1	VILLION, Y	EAR-TO-D	ATE (ALL C	OMMERCIA	LBANKS)				
	INCOME	TOTAL	45,887	419	2,804	30,406	1,778	877	2,023	2,532	1,410	3,638	
		INTEREST	36,035	344	2,204	23,837	1,577	756	1,373	1,923	1,137	2,883	
		FEES & CHARGES	2,792	. 23	205	1,882	45	58	58	181	83	257	
	EXPENSES	TOTAL	39,298	310	2,623	26,829	1,405	691	1,429	2,008	1,093	2,909	
		INTEREST	13,713	111	939	9,104	712	319	276	721	441	1,090	
		SALARIES	8,868	93	634	6,053	324	126	183	530	211	714	
		LOAN LOSS PROVISION	4,603	16	228	3,583	. 81	37	253	145	68	193	
		OTHER	12,114	. 89	823	8,090	288	209	717	612	373	912	
	INCOME BEFO	RE TAXES	6,581	109	181	3,570	373	186	594	523	317	729	
	TAXES		2,869	33	85	1,615	136	65	205	185	104	242	
	NET INCOME		3,891	77	115	1,946	247	123	389	310	213	472	٠
	ROA (%)		0.78	1.61	0.33	0.58	1.13	1.24	2.92	1.20	1.51	1.17	
	ROE (%)		9.50	12.67	3.46	7.48	15.43	16.88	25.36	13.45	17.05	13.16	
	NET INTEREST	「MARGIN (%)	4,47	4.91	3.61	4.41	3.96	4.42	8.25	4.65	4.94	4.45	
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	LOAN LOSS RE	SERVE (ALL BANKS)	SET QUALIT	1.84	2.70	3.30	GE COMME 1.65	HUIAL BAN	4.60	2.60	2.32	2.22	constitue d'abbiel
	NET CHARGE	• •	1,33	0.79	1.35	1.52	0.40	0.33	3.38	0.85	0.55	0.54	
		REAL ESTATE	1.05	0.90	1.12	1.29	0.11	80.0	0.51	0.49	0.37	0.13	
		COMMERCIAL	1.21	0.89	2.75	1.30	0.85	0.49	0.83	1.15	0.52	0.57	
		CONSUMER	3.08	0.55	1.90	3,96	0.99	0.53	5.47	1.45	1.67	1.18	
		AGRICULTURE	0.26	0.00	1.57	0.07	1.13	0.36	0.26	0.18	0.63	0.22	
	PAST DUE & NO	ON-ACCRUAL, TOTAL	5,86	2.34	4.72	6.71	3.12	2.09	7.23	3.15	2.14	4.73	
		REAL ESTATE	7.55	2.00	6.67	8.54	3.27	2.87	8.10	3,71	2.86	5.96	
		CONSTRUCTION	21.27	2.09	18.43	23.74	8.78	9.85	16.30	10.22	3.49	19.05	
		COMMERCIAL	8.10	1.78	11.82	9.47	88.0	2.97	8.15	4.58	3.55	3.79	
		FARM	7.29	0.00	25.47	7.31	10.65	3.63	0.00	5.52	10.06	3.55	
		1-4 FAMILY REV	1.17	0.53	0.93	1.19	1.25	0.27	0.88	N/A	0.80	0.86	
		1-4 FAMILY OTHER	3.08	1.47	2.69	3.41	3.99	1.58	3.53	N/A	1.47	1.42	
		MULTI-FAMILY	6.38	2.07	9.08	7.27	2.91	0.33	9.36	1.13	0.49	3.83	
		COMMERCIAL	5.72	2.99	9.90	6.08	3.66	1.84	14.17	3.11	2.58	5.08	
		CONSUMER AGRICULTURE	3.49 4.21	2.37 0.00	3.18 6.24	4.08 3.72	2.54 15.78	1.67 2.54	5.85 5.85	1.90 5.19	1.33 2.94	1.91 5.54	
	AN IMPRES OF 5												
	NUMBER OF BI		749 246,669	8 2, <del>8</del> 30	38 19,687	452 160,467	17 8,488	20 4,723	18 6,078	48 16,190	54 7,152	94 21,258	

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#### MARKET SHARE STATISTICS

DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS REQUIRED TO HOLD RESERVES WITH THE FEDERAL RESERVE ON A WEEKLY BASIS

PERCENT OF COMBINED MARKET TOTAL FOR FEBRUARY 1993, BY REGION

	Di	STR	<u> </u>	A	LAS	KA_	_A	OZK	NA_	_	CA	UF_		нам	/Alt		IDAI	10	_N	EVA	DA_	0	ÆG	ON		UTAI	1		VAS	1
DEPOSIT TYPE	СВ	SL	Ċυ	СВ	SŁ	CU	СВ	SL	CU	СВ	SL	cu	CE	3 SŁ	. CU	CI	3 SL	. cu	СВ	SŁ	cυ	СВ	SŁ	CU	C₿	SL	CU.	СВ	SL	CU
TOTAL DEPOSITS	54	39	6	70	4	26	92	1	7	48	46	6	65	29	5	91	5	4	73	23	3	81	10	9	77	8	15	57	34	9
DEMAND	90	5	5	99	0	1	96	0	4	89	6	5	89	3	8	96	0	5	97	3	0	94	1	5	90	3	6	90	6	3.
NOW	64	28	8	59	6	35	89	0	10	58	36	7	67	31	3	93	3	4	78	16	6	84	8	8	82	3	15	66	23	11
SAVINGS & MMDAS	60	31	9	55	4	41	90	0	9	56	37	7	60	34	7	92	4	4	80	15	5	77	10	13	70	6	24	57	26	17
SMALL TIME	32	65	3	75	9	16	95	1	4	23	74	3	52	46	2	88	10	1	43	54	3	77	17	6	77	15	7	40	56	4
LARGE TIME	44	46	10	95	2	3	93	0	6	39	51	10	73	22	6	89	6	• 5	62	38	0	75	12	13	70	10	19	44	54	2

CB = COMMERCIAL BANKS; SL = SAVINGS & LOANS AND SAVING BANKS; CU = CREDIT UNIONS; MAY NOT SUM TO 100% DUE TO ROUNDING

#### INTEREST RATES ON DEPOSITS AND LOANS AS OF FEBRUARY 1993 (%)

TYPE OF ACCOUNT OR LOAN	DATE	US	DISTRICT	ARIZ	CAUF	HAWAII	IDAHO	OREGON	UTAH	WASH
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS AND MMD	AS DEC92	2.88	3.05	2.72	2.77	3.36	3.51	2.88	3.23	3.25
	JAN93	2.85	3.01	2.68	2.73	3.23	3.47	2.86	3.2	3.25
	FEB93	2.8	2.96	2.67	2.7	3.09	3.38	2.79	3.21	3.16
92 TO 182 DAYS CERTIFICATES	DEC92	3.16	3.15	2.88	2.9	3.05	3.24	3.08	3.28	3.49
	JAN93	3.13	3.08	2.87	2.86	2.67	3.22	3.08	3.27	3.47
	FEB93	3.08	3.01	2.83	2.88	2.5	3.19	3.06	3.23	3.38
2-1/2 YEARS AND OVER CERTIFIC	CATES DEC92	4.77	4.55	4.13	3.98	4.61	5.13	5.05	4.68	4.62
	JAN93	4.72	4.52	4.09	4.04	4.28	5.13	5.05	4.68	4.62
	FEB93	4.59	4.41	4.06	4.01	4.03	5.2	5.05	4.56	4.61
COMMERCIAL, SHORT TERM*	AVE. RATE	4.92	5.96	6.79	5.71	6.85	8	6.25	4.87	5.93
	AVE, MAT. (DAYS)	58	70	N/A	84	101	N/A	305	57	N/A
COMMERCIAL, LONG-TERM*	AVE. RATE	6.39	8.69	N/A	8.99	N/A	N/A	9.25	8.81	N/A
	AVE. MAT. (MONTHS)	44	29	N/A	29	N/A	N/A	35	27	N/A
LOANS TO FARMERS*	AVE. RATE	7.62	6.33	6.76	6.07	N/A	7.51	6.81	8.72	7.03
	AVE. MAT. (MONTHS)	14	22	N/A	21	N/A	N/A	N/A	30	N/A
CONSUMER, AUTOMOBILE	AVE. RATE	8.57	8.98	8.9	9.02	N/A	10	8.78	8.9	8.51
CONSUMER, PERSONAL	AVE. RATE	13.57	12.67	15	13.87	N/A	10.5		11.5	11.68
CONSUMER, CREDIT CARDS	AVE. RATE	17.26	17.76	14.9	18.8	N/A	N/A	19.25	14.9	18.3

SOURCES: SURVEY OF TERMS OF BANK LENDING AND TERMS OF CONSUMER CREDIT; MOST COMMON INTEREST RATES ON SELECTED ACCOUNTS.

\* DATA ARE COMPOUNDED ANNUAL RATES.