# Operating Ratios of Member Banks in the Second Federal Reserve District for the Year 1940 Compared with 1939 

## To all Member Banks in the

Second Federal Reserve District:
For your information and use there is presented herewith the annual compilation of operating ratios of member banks in the Second Federal Reserve District for the year 1940, with comparable ratios for 1939.

The net return on capital funds for 1940 (ratio 15) was not much changed from the previous year4.3 per cent compared with 4.0 per cent for 1939. The slight improvement in net profits was chiefly the result of a larger volume of loans outstanding, a larger amount of income from service charges on deposit accounts, and a somewhat smaller proportion of total earnings absorbed by losses and depreciation of assets. There was also a reduction in the amount of interest paid on time and savings deposits in most groups of banks, but total expenses took a slightly larger percentage of total earnings.

The ratio of total current earnings to total assets continued the decline that has been in progress for a number of years. This ratio (item 24) declined from 4.9 per cent in 1932 to 3.5 per cent in 1939, and receded further to 3.3 per cent in 1940. The decline in this ratio during the past year, as in previous years, was attributable partly to an increase in the proportion of idle funds, partly to a further reduction in the average rate of return on investments, and only to a minor degree to a lower rate of return on loans. For the large New York City banks the ratio of total current earnings to total assets was only 1.7 per cent in 1940, compared with 5 per cent or more in the late 1920's.

A new ratio-total expenses to total assets (ratio 25) -has been included in the compilation this year. It was formerly possible to arrive at this ratio by subtracting the ratio of net current earnings to total assets from the ratio of total current earnings to total assets, but because the new figure reflects the cost of banking operations, exclusive of charge-offs for losses and depreciation, it may be of help to have this ratio shown in order to compare it with the gross return on loans and on investments. This ratio has declined practically every year since 1932, when operating ratios were first computed for all member banks in the Second District, owing to the rapid growth in total assets of banks (a substantial part of which has been in cash assets rather than in earning assets), without a corresponding increase in bank expenses. In 1940 the ratio of total expenses to total assets ranged from 2.9 per cent for the smallest banks with large proportions of time deposits, to 1.2 per cent for the big New York City banks. The ratios of expenses to earning assets would run appreciably higher, as all groups of banks had considerable amounts of cash assets that produced no income.

The ratio of total capital accounts to total deposits declined slightly further in 1940, but the ratio of total capital accounts to total loans, securities, and real estate rose slightly in most groups of banks except New York City banks. The diverse movements in these ratios are attributable partly to a small increase in capital funds and partly to reductions in security holdings and a further increase in the proportion of uninvested funds, which are reflected in a further rise in the average ratio of cash assets to total assets for all banks from 24.2 per cent in 1939 to 27.3 per cent in 1940.

As usual, space has been provided at the extreme right of the table for the insertion of the figures of any bank which may wish to compare its operations with the average for other banks of similar size and character of deposits.

A new feature, which has been added this year, is a series of charts on the last page which supplements the average ratios given in the table by showing the distribution of banks in each of the three principal groups outside New York City as to several of the important earnings and expense ratios. For example, while ratio 24 in the table shows that total current earnings of Group I banks averaged 3.7 per cent of their total assets in 1940, the first chart in the series shows the number of banks in Group I whose percentage of total current earnings to total assets was under 2.1 per cent, 2.1-2.5 per cent, 2.6-3.0 per cent, etc. It is thus possible for a Group I bank, whose ratio of total current earnings to total assets is materially higher or lower than the average for all banks in the group, to ascertain approximately how many other banks there were in the group whose gross earnings rate was similar, and approximately how many banks there were in the group that had higher or lower rates of gross earnings.

Average Operating Ratios of Member Banks Grouped According to Size and Character of Deposits
All ratios are expressed in percentages and are arithmetical averages of the ratios of individual banks in each group, rather than ratios based on aggregate dollar figures


# Distribution of Banks in Each of Three Size Groups Outside New York City as to Certain Earnings and Expense Ratios 



PER CENT NET CURRENT EARNINGS TO TOTAL




PER CENT NET PROFITS TO TOTAL CAAPITAL ACCOUNTS

*BANKS WITH TOTAL DEPOSITS UNDER $\$ 1,000,000$

*BANKS WITH TOTAL DEPOSITS $\$ 1,000,000$ TO $\$ 5,000,000$


