# Operating Ratios of Member Banks in the Second Federal Reserve District for the Year 1943 

To all Member Banks in the<br>Second Federal Reserve District:

There was a considerable increase in profits realized by member banks in this District during 1943 following a decrease in 1942. As in the previous year, profits were largely used to strengthen the capital structure of the banks. All groups of banks shown in the table on the following pages participated in varying degrees in the increase in profits during 1943. For all banks the average rate on net profit after income taxes was 7.2 per cent of total capital funds, compared with 4.4 per cent in 1942, 5.5 per cent in 1941, and a maximum for any year since the late 1920's of 8.9 per cent in 1936.

Dividends paid to stockholders were not materially increased as the banks generally followed the policy of adding a large part of their net profits to capital accounts ( 72 per cent on the average), in view of the continued growth in their total assets and liabilities and their expectation that they will be called upon to assume larger credit risks in the postwar period. For all member banks covered by the study, cash dividends declared in 1943 averaged 2.0 per cent of their total capital, compared with 1.8 per cent in 1942, and 1.9 per cent in the three preceding years. The large New York City banks, which for some years have been paying out larger proportions of their net earnings in dividends, reduced their dividends slightly in 1943, in proportion to capital funds, while some of the medium sized banks outside New York increased their dividend distributions moderately.

Total capital funds were increased by more than 5 per cent through the retention of undistributed profits. Nevertheless, the average ratio of capital funds to total deposits declined further to less than 11 per cent in 1943, compared with nearly 14 per cent in 1942, over 15 per cent in 1941, and 16 per cent in 1940. The ratio of capital to assets other than cash assets and Government securities, however, increased from less than 29 per cent in 1942 to 34 per cent in 1943, reflecting in some small degree the moderate increase in capital funds out of earnings, but more largely the wartime shrinkage in loans (except at the large New York City banks) and the expansion in Government security holdings.

The principal cause of the increase in net profits of banks in this District in 1943 was an excess of profits and recoveries on securities sold during the year over chargeoffs on other assets. It was not due so largely, as might have been supposed, to increased income resulting from the banks' substantially increased holdings of Government securities; for the average bank net current earnings before income taxes were only moderately larger than in 1942, and probably somewhat smaller than in 1941.* Investments in Government securities, it is true, increased substantially, and for the year averaged 47 per cent of total assets compared with about 31 per cent in 1942. The average yield on bank investments declined, however, owing to a shortening of the average maturity of Government security holdings, and to a reduction in holdings of higher yielding securities. Meanwhile loans, which for most banks yield a considerably higher rate of income than investments, declined from nearly 29 per cent of total assets in 1942, to less than $191 / 2$ per cent in 1943.

In general, expenses absorbed nearly the same percentage of total current earnings in 1943 as in the previous year. Salaries took a slightly larger percentage of current earnings than in 1942 in the smaller banks, and a somewhat smaller percentage in the larger banks, but for the District as a whole there was no change. Interest on deposits and other expenses were slightly reduced in relation to current earnings in most banks.

Income taxes took about 22 per cent of the net earnings after expenses of the large New York City banks in 1943, as compared with less than 16 per cent in 1942 (about 10 per cent of total earnings in 1943 and 6 per cent in 1942). The large banks in other cities of the District also had marked increases in their income taxes during the past year, but the percentage of earnings required for tax payments remained substantially less than for the large New York City banks. Other groups of banks had not yet reached the point in 1943 where they were subject to material increases in income taxes. It is expected, however, that income taxes will become a factor of increasing importance to many banks during 1944.

The ratios for your bank have been inserted in the last column of the table in order that you may readily compare your figures with the average ratios for banks whose size and operations are similar to yours-the group checked in red.

Allan Sproul, President.

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Prepared by

## Financial Statistics Division

Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of New York

# FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK 

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\text { March 6, } 1944
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## To all Banking Institutions in the Second Federal Reserve District:

We are pleased to announce that Great Neck Trust Company, Great Neck Plaza (P.O., Great Neck, N. Y.), New York, has become a member of the Federal Reserve System effective March 6, 1944.

Allan Sproul, President.


[^0]:    * In the compilations published prior to 1943, taxes on net income were included in total expenses, thereby reducing net current earnings. For 1943 net current earnings were computed before deduction of taxes on net income which are shown as a separate item (with revised figures for 1942 for all banks combined), and a new item (\#2) "Profits before income taxes" to total capital accounts has been added.

