# FRBSF WEEKLY LETTER

Number 92-17, April 24, 1992

### California Banks' Problems Continue

In 1991 banks in the Twelfth District produced mixed results. In most states, the banking industry finished 1991 with a strong fourth quarter, reporting robust earnings for the year and little deterioration in asset quality. However, in California, where problem loans have been rising for over a year, the story was different. California banks finished the year with a huge loss in the fourth quarter, their second consecutive quarterly loss. As a result, California banks, with assets of \$352.4 billion, earned only \$651 million for the entire year.

While industry performance in California was dismal, there were important signs of improvement in the national earnings picture. For example, banking industry earnings for 1991 were \$18.6 billion, up 15.1 percent from 1990. And return on assets (ROA) for 1991, at 0.56 percent, is an improvement over the 0.49 percent recorded for both 1989 and 1990. There also was continued improvement in problem loan ratios in the fourth quarter, a hopeful indication that at least nationally, asset quality appears to be stabilizing.

The encouraging news on U.S. bank earnings is tempered somewhat by the composition of earnings. Almost \$3 billion of the 1991 earnings arose from gains from the sale of securities, as banks took advantage of the declines in interest rates over the year to generate gains by selling holdings of investment securities. Despite a boost to earnings from slightly wider net interest margins, the difference between the average cost of funds and the average return on loans and securities, net operating earnings from banking operations actually declined by over 1 percent from the year earlier.

### Strong showing outside of California and Arizona

Bank performance generally remained robust among the nine states in the Twelfth District except California and Arizona. ROA for the fourth quarter for the other seven states was at or near 1 percent, a strong figure; combined with healthy earnings in the first three quarters of 1991, it resulted in ROAs of greater than 1 percent for 1991 for banks in Alaska, Nevada, Washington, Hawaii, and Idaho, while banks in Oregon and Utah were not far behind, reporting ROAs of better than 0.80 percent for the year.

Outside of California, some Twelfth District states report increases in problem loan ratios, but they generally remain *well* below those in either California or the nation. Although banks in Arizona still face relatively high ratios of problem real estate and business loans, they recorded moderate earnings for 1991.

#### California: problems worsen

California banking industry earnings plummeted in the fourth quarter of 1991 as problem real estate assets grew worse and loan loss provisions soared. For the fourth quarter, California banks posted a \$384 million loss, compared to earnings of \$461 million in the same quarter of 1990, a relatively weak number to begin with. The sharp deterioration in bank earnings over the past year reflects the dramatic increase in problem loans and the building of loan loss reserves. California banks incurred \$2.2 billion in expenses for loan loss provisions in the fourth quarter alone, about \$1 billion more than average provisions in the first three quarters.

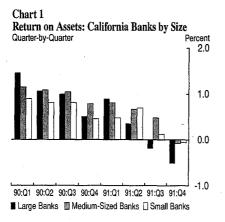
Despite losses of \$75 and \$384 million in the third and fourth quarters, respectively, California banks still managed to generate earnings of \$651 million for 1991 (ROA of 0.19 percent). However, 1991 earnings in California paled when compared either to industry performance nationwide or to California bank earnings of \$3.3 billion in 1990 (ROA of 0.98 percent).

The depth of the problems facing California's banking industry is apparent from Chart 1, which

**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.

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shows that the losses hit the entire spectrum of banks, from the largest multinationals and regionals to the smallest community banks. Fully 25 percent of California banks reported losses for the year, up from only 12 percent in 1990. Nationally only 10.8 percent of U.S. banks recorded losses for the year.



Moreover, when analyzed by peer groups, each reported a loss in the fourth quarter. In the District states outside of California this pattern across peer groups does not occur. The current pattern also contrasts with the last period of significant losses, which was 1987, when losses were mostly confined to large banks with loans to less developed countries.

In California, problem or delinquent loan ratios (reported here as loans 30 days or more past due plus nonaccrual loans divided by all loans of that category) generally rose in the fourth quarter, although not as rapidly as they did in the previous four quarters. Problem loan ratios in California now are near or above the ratios for the nation. For example, for California banks with more than \$100 million in assets, the total problem loan ratio for the fourth quarter of 1991 (6.96 percent) is now above the ratio for the U.S. (6.13 percent), and the ratio has increased by more than 2 percentage points since year-end 1989. In contrast to the growing problems in California, problem loan ratios for all other states in the District (except Nevada at 5.53 percent) are at or below 5 percent.

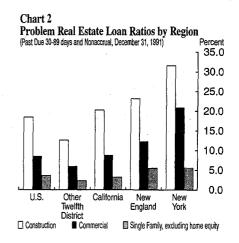
#### Real estate woes continue

Reflecting the continued weakness in real estate markets, especially in commercial real estate, the fourth quarter 1991 problem real estate loan ratio for California increased from 7.56 in the third quarter to 7.82 percent in the fourth quarter, and

rose relative to the problem loan ratios for the rest of the Twelfth District (5.21 percent) and the nation (8.12 percent). The ratio for California banks still was below the national average due to the better performance of residential mortgage loans in California.

Difficulties in commercial real estate markets, characterized by high vacancy rates and falling rents, are exerting a strong negative impact on the state's banking industry. In 1991 problem construction loan ratios and problem commercial real estate loan ratios stabilized nationally, while in California these ratios *increased* by 6.09 and 1.59 percentage points, respectively. At the end of the fourth quarter of 1991, problem construction loan ratios (18.60 percent for the U.S. and 20.29 percent for California) and commercial real estate loans (8.60 percent for the nation versus 8.84 percent for California) exceeded the U.S. ratios. As a group the largest banks in the state have even higher ratios.

Despite the increases, the ratios of problem construction and commercial real estate loans for California banks are not as bad as some other areas (see Chart 2). In particular, California's ratios still remain below those for New England (23.20 and 12.34 percent, respectively); the New England figures improved noticeably following the FDIC's resolution of Bank of New England.



#### On the horizon

It has often taken the banking industry several quarters to adjust to increased levels of problem loans. For example, following the recession that ended in 1982, problem loan ratios nationally stayed at abnormally high levels for almost two years. Thus, even if California banks' quality problems were to stabilize at present levels, banks will likely face a challenge over the next year or more as they work to resolve their problem loans.

Gary C. Zimmerman Economist

#### **REGIONAL BANK DATA**

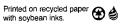
DECEMBER 31, 1991

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, PRELIMINARY DATA)

		DISTRICT	ALASKA	ARIZONA	CALIF.	HAWAII	OHADI	NEVADA	OREGON	UTAH	WASH.
		ASSETS A	ND LIABIL	ITIES \$	MILLION	(ALL COMME	RCIAL BANK	S)			
ASSETS	TOTAL	517,590	4,611	35,596	352,414	20,766	9,760	15,214	25,741	13,849	39,639
	FOREIGN DOMESTIC	34,301 483,288	0 4,611	N/A 35,596	32,400 320,014	1,745 19,021	N/A 9,760	N/A 15,214	3 25,739	84 13,765	70 39,569
LOANS	TOTAL	366,929	2,041	23,230	255,645	13,209	6,589	10,752	17, 193	8,655	29,614
	FORE I GN	30,719	5	N/A	29,234	1,416	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	63
	DOMESTIC REAL ESTATE	336,211 169,615	2,036 877	23,230 7,288	226,411 127,460	11,793 6,671	6,589 2,035	10,752 2,603	17,193 6,633	8,655 3,192	29,551 12,856
	COMMERCIAL	73,276	688	2,984	49,823	3,099	1,510	1,109	4,808	1,755	7,500
	CONSUMER	60,151	309	5,520	31,940	1,233	1,769	6,303	3,571	3,058	6,447
	AGRICULTURE INTERNATIONAL	5,957 127	5 N/A	393 8	3,016 120	24 0	761 N/A	16 N/A	496 N/A	162 N/A	1,084
SECURITIES	TOTAL U.S.T.S.	54,150 17,121	1,915 931	5,040 1,609	29,266 9,036	4,155 1,694	1,868 407	1,977 831	3,635 1,020	2,788 437	3,505 1,158
	SECONDARY MARKET	25,000	512	2,319	14,467	1,683	973	622	1,688	1,587	1,148
	OTHER SEC.	12,029	473	1,112	5,763	778	488	524	927	765	1,200
LIABILITIES	TOTAL DOMESTIC	483,061 448,760	4,055 4,055	32,845 32,845	330,538 298,139	19,342 17,597	9,091 9,091	14,139 14,139	23,666 23,663	12,723 12,639	36,662 36,592
DEPOSITS	TOTAL	417,729	3,534	30,353	286,743	16,190	7,618	9,086	20,272	10,497	33,435
	FOREIGN DOMESTIC	32,974 384,755	0 3,534	N/A 30,353	31,121 255,621	1,554 14,636	N/A 7,618	N/A 9,086	N/A 20,272	84 10,414	214
	DEMAND	86,694	985	5,167	61,392	2,439	1,277	2,171	3,789	1,994	33,221 7,480
	TIME AND SAVINGS	298,061	2,549	25,186	194,229	12,197	6,342	6,915	16,483	8,420	25,741
	NOW	39,633	300	3,099	24,848	1,470	951	1,106	2,752	1,330	3,777
	MMDA SAVINGS	86,202 38,654	523 547	6,718 2,449	60,597 25,268	2,127 2,339	1,315 635	2,236 1,403	3,968 1,689	1,812 1,069	6,907 3,255
	SMALL TIME	85,613	611	10,912	48,554	2,290	2,805	1,242	6,753	3,387	9,058
	LARGE TIME	47,570	537	1,996	34,760	3,970	635	925	1,318	812	2,619
OTHER BORRO		44,320	480	2,047	26,732	2,551	1,366	4,241	2,794	2,017	2,093
EQUITY CAPI LOAN LOSS R		34,529 10,419	556 40	2,751 560	21,875 8,074	1,424 204	669 93	1,074 321	2,075 413	1,126 205	2,977 509
LOAN COMMIT	MENTS	198,548 30,420	555 11	18,577 266	138,081 29,212	5,939 275	2,257 32	1,752 118	9,622 279	6,132 67	15,633 160
		ASSET QU	ALITY I	PERCENT OF	LOANS (1	LARGE COMME	RCIAL BANKS	3)			
	ESERVE (ALL BANKS)	2.84	1.98	2.41	3.16	1.54	1.41	2.99	2.40	2.37	1.72
NET CHARGEO		1.38	0.17	1.48	1.52	0.13	0.43	2.94	1.03	1.49	0.54
	REAL ESTATE COMMERCIAL	0.70 1.73	0.13 0.09	2.15 2.30	0.74 1.90	0.03 0.10	0.05 0.96	0.38 4.72	0.59 1.68	0.56 2.53	0.22 0.54
	CONSUMER	2.70	0.55	1.84	3.29	0.74	0.69	3.86	1.38	2.37	1.18
	AGRICULTURE	0.29	N/A	2.74	0.05	1.37	-0.06	-0.08	0.05	0.18	0.34
PAST DUE & I	NON-ACCRUAL, TOTAL	6.08	4.53	4.97	6.96	1.70	2.13	5.53	4.66	4.62	3.85
	REAL ESTATE COMMERCIAL	7.16 7.10	4.55 5.26	9.13 11.09	7.82 7.83	1.65 1.87	2.64 2.65	4.41 12.38	6.00 4.39	6.43 5.24	4.88 4.08
	CONSUMER	3.61	3.03	2.64	4.14	2.04	1.77	5.39	1.67	2.94	2.08
	AGR I CULTURE	5.05	N/A	8.32	5.41	1.17	1.42	0.36	5.88	3.65	4.94
	EAR	NINGS AND R	ETURNS	S MILLION	, YEAR-TO-	DATE (ALL	COMMERCIAL	BANKS)			
INCOME	TOTAL	54,342	448	3,480	37,010	1,880	954	2,161	2,696	1,468	4,244
	INTEREST FEES & CHARGES	44,724 2,728	381 22	2,772 191	30,579 1,846	1,684 39	836 53	1,614 64	2,187 170	1,238 75	3,435 267
EXPENSES	TOTAL	50,645	349	3,382	35,550	1,523	798	1,857	2,398	1,289	3,499
	INTEREST SALARIES	22,717 9,064	166 90	1,559 652	15,708 6,246	913 295	449 127	555 215	1,071 497	618 194	. 1,678 747
	LOAN LOSS PROVISION	7,195	8	257	5,777	44	33	399	315	139	223
	OTHER	11,669	85	914	7,818	271	189	687	516	338	851
INCOME BEFOR	RE TAXES	3,629	99	98	1,394	357	156	304	297	180	745
TAXES NET INCOME		1,479 2,146	28 71	36 62	736 651	131 226	55 101	99 206	91 206	54 126	248 497
ROA (%)		0.42	1.55	0.18	0.19	1.12	1.05	1.50	0.81	0.93	1.27
ROE (%) NET INTERES	MARGIN (%)	6.21 4.29	12.70 4.73	2.24 3.45	2.98 4.23	15.88 3.83	15.13 4.02	19.14 7.74	9.93 4.39	11.16 4.59	16.71 4.48
	,										
NUMBER OF EN		782 240,189	8 2,559	39 18,828	475 153,563	20 8,356	22 4,991	6,420	51 15,978	55 7,049	93 22,445

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## Research Department Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco

#### MARKET SHARE STATISTICS

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

(PERCENT OF COMBINED MARKET TOTAL FOR FEBRUARY 1992, BY REGION)

	DISTRICT			ALAS		ALASKA		ARIZONA		CALIF		HAWAI I		OHADI		NEVADA			OREGON			UTAH			HZAW					
DEPOSIT TYPE	СВ	SL	CU	СВ	SL	CU	СВ	SL	CU	СВ	SL	CU	СВ	SL	CU	СВ	SL	CU	CB	SL	cu	C8	SL	CU	CB	SL	. cu	СВ	SL	CU
TOTAL DEPOSITS DEMAND NOW SAVINGS & MMDAS SMALL TIME LARGE TIME	33	28 32	5 7 8 3 5	71 99 59 55 75 94	0 6 4	24 1 35 41 17 3	93 95 90 90 95 94	-	7 5 10 10 4 6	90 59 56	35 38 73	5 6 6 6 3 6	89 69 63 44	52	7	91 93 94 94 89 89	5 0 3 3 10 6	3 7 3 3 2 4	82 41	16	3 0 6 4 3	94 84 78 76	11 1 8 10 18 10	12 6	78 88 84 72 77 83	3 4 6 15	13 9 13 22 8 7	90 64 58 41	36 7 24 25 55 49	4 11 17 4

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

TYPE OF ACCOUNT OR LOAN	DATE	US	DISTRICT	ARIZ	CALIF	HAWA I I	IDAHO	OREGON	HATU	WASH
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS AND MMDAS**	DEC91	4.30	4.32	3.87	4.31	4.63	4.20	3.98	4.67	4.48
,	JAN92	3.93	3.93	3.57	3.82	4.41	4.13	3.64	4.08	3.84
	FEB92	3.78	3.81	3.55	3.76	3.99	4.16	3.55	4.02	3.72
22 TO 182 DAYS CERTIFICATES	DEC91	4.42	4.31	3.93	4.26	4.50	4.06	4.20	4.48	4.52
	JAN92	4.07	3.91	3.62	3.89	4.03	3.70	3.73	4.16	4.21
	FEB92	4.00	3.85	3.66	3.86	4.05	3.70	3.70	4.12	3.88
2-1/2 YEARS AND OVER CERTIFICATES	DEC91	5.55	5.37	4.76	5.17	5.66	5.67	5.39	5.47	5.36
	JAN92	5.30	4.96	4.47	4.86	5.12	5.39	4.99	5.28	4.93
	FEB92	5.37	5.03	4.74	4.87	5.29	5.44	5.09	5.33	4.80
OMMERCIAL, SHORT-TERM* AVE. RAT	•	5.54	6.64	7.41	6.41	6.46	N/A	7.01	5.61	7.06
AVE. MAT	(DAYS)	53	129	63	155	92	N/A	15	50	215
OMMERCIAL, LONG-TERM* AVE. RAT		6.38	7.95	N/A	7.84	9.75	N/A	N/A	9.44	7.12
AVE. MAT	(MONTHS)	41	40	N/A	34	50	· N/A	N/A	- 44	35
OANS TO FARMERS* AVE. RAT	Ē	8.06	6.81	7.21	6.84	N/A	7.91	5.97	8.75	7.76
AVE. MAT	(SKTNOM)	14	. 6	N/A	7	N/A	N/A	3	11	10
ONSUMER, AUTOMOBILE AVE. RAT	•	9.89	9.90	11.00	10.11	N/A	10.50	8.92	9.94	9.16
ONSUMER, PERSONAL AVE. RAT	<b>:</b>	14.39	13.64	14.00	13.18	N/A	11.00	13.47	15.00	13.16
CONSUMER, CREDIT CARDS AVE. RAT	Ē	18.09	18.51	18.00	18.98	N/A	N/A	19.25	21.00	17.93

SOURCES: SURVEY OF TERMS OF BANK LENDING AND TERMS OF CONSUMER CREDIT; MOST COMMON INTEREST RATES ON SELECTED ACCOUNTS. \* DATA ARE COMPOUNDED ANNUAL RATES. \*\* SAVINGS AND MMDAS COMBINED AS OF OCTOBER 1991.