FRBSF WEEKLY LETTER

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Real Estate Loan Problems in the West

Notice to our readers: The Weekly Letter will appear on an abbreviated schedule during June, July, August, and December. To help you keep track of your subscription: • issues now contain a running index of the most current articles • issues are now both dated and numbered.

Real estate loans have been a source of losses for banks in many areas of the country since before the recession began. Recently, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Chairman William Seidman raised concerns about problem real estate loans in California, which has focused attention on the quality of real estate loans at western banks, especially those headquartered in California.

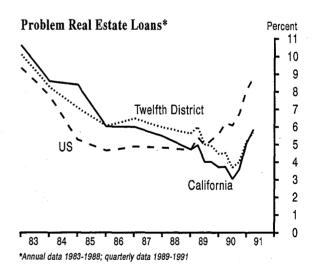
In this Letter problem loan ratios are evaluated to gauge the severity of the recent deterioration in western banks' real estate loan portfolios, which include about half of all bank loans. Clearly, the problems experienced in the region reflect the impacts of the recession and the real estate slump. However, the evidence also suggests that asset quality deterioration has been less severe in the West than in the nation as a whole, and that current indicators are not out of line with those at the end of the last recession.

Commercial real estate problems

Banks' equity capital and loan loss reserves provide a cushion against losses on real estate, commercial, and consumer loans and against the risk of earnings disruptions arising from asset quality problems. However, while banks nationwide have added about \$19 billion in equity capital and loan loss reserves since year-end 1989, their "problem" loans (defined as loans 30 days or more past due or no longer accruing interest) have increased by nearly double that amount.

In the three quarters since June 1990, such problem real estate loans in the western region have nearly doubled as a percent of total real estate loans. Despite this increase, asset quality in the West, as measured by problem loan ratios, is still better than that reported by the industry as a whole. In March 1991 problem loan ratios were 5.66 and 5.82 percent for western and California banks, respectively, compared to 8.8 percent for the nation.

Furthermore, the historical time series for problem real estate loans at large banks (with over \$100 million in assets) shown in the chart also helps to put the current figures in perspective. Despite the upturn in problem real estate loans in the West after June 1990, problem loan ratios for the region also remain well below that experienced at the end of the last recession in 1982.



The data for March 1991 for the first time also provide a breakdown of real estate loans by category for all banks. These data clearly indicate the

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sources and magnitude of real estate loan problems. Nationally, only 3.2 percent of single family loans are reported as problem loans in March; in the western region, the number is even smaller —1.9 percent. Commercial real estate and construction loans, however, both in the nation and in the region, have deteriorated much more.

About 13 percent of all bank loans in the nation, or \$240 billion, are secured by commercial real estate. Western banks (\$43.7 billion) and California banks (\$30.7 billion) hold about the same share of their loan portfolio in commercial real estate loans as do banks nationally. In March, U.S. banks reported that 9.39 percent, or \$22.5 billion, of their commercial real estate loans were past due or on nonaccrual status. These ratios also are high in the region (6.75 percent) and in California (7.28 percent), but are still well below the industry average; these ratios are less than half the problem loan ratios reported in the depressed Northeast region.

Commercial real estate loan problems are likely to remain a major drag on asset quality and earnings, because overbuilding in this sector has resulted in high vacancy rates and falling rental rates in many markets. Salomon Brothers, for example, estimated that there is roughly an 11-year supply of commercial office space nationally. Thus many analysts expect that commercial real estate loans may continue to deteriorate even if the economy turns around quickly.

Construction loan problems

Construction financing traditionally has been a relatively high risk activity, reflecting the nature of the construction industry itself. Nationally, banks' troubled loan figures for March bear this out. Problem construction loans, at \$22.8 billion, exceeded the amount of troubled commercial real estate loans, even though outstanding construction and land development lending for the U.S., at \$121 billion, is only half the level of commercial real estate lending.

Further deterioration in construction loan quality could have a disproportionate impact on banks' performance in the West, because construction lending is a larger part of banks' loan portfolios in this region than in the nation. In March 1991, construction lending accounted for 6.5 percent

of total loans for the U.S., 9.1 percent for the region, and 9.7 percent in California.

Still, western banks are reporting lower levels of problem construction loans than banks nationally. In March U.S. banks reported that 18.8 percent of their construction loans were problem loans, whereas banks in the region and California reported 13.4 and 14.2 percent, respectively. In contrast, New England banks reported problem loan ratios more than twice the ratio for California.

Given many analysts' prognoses for a weak recovery in construction and housing, and the likelihood that the high level of problem loans today may result in increased loan charge-off rates in the future, even the lower level of deterioration reported in this region will be a major challenge.

Big picture

Clearly, banks in California and the West have experienced a significant increase in problem real estate loans since the onset of the recession. And, depending on the strength and timing of the recovery, nationally as well as in this region, problem loans could continue to rise until improved business conditions are reflected in the cash flows and on the balance sheets of banks' borrowers. Certainly, recent actions by several large western banks to boost loan loss reserves in the second quarter suggest that a recovery in asset quality will follow a normal pattern—lagging a turnaround in the economy, rather than moving with it.

Still, problem loan ratios suggest that real estate loan deterioration has been less severe in the West than in the nation as a whole or in the depressed northeastern states. And, by comparison to the end of the 1982 recession, real estate loan deterioration in this region has not been so severe. Thus, while California may now be an area of concern, at least through the first three quarters of the recession, real estate loans at the state's banks continued to outperform the nation.

Gary C. Zimmerman Economist

REGIONAL BANK DATA

MARCH 31, 1991

(Not Seasonally Adjusted, Preliminary Data)

		DISTRICT	ALASKA	ARIZONA	CALIF.	IIAWAH	IDAHO	NEVADA	OREGON	HATU	WASH.
		ASSETS /	AND LIABIL	ITIES \$	MILLION	(ALL COMME	RCIAL BANK	s)			(15) V.
ASSETS	TOTAL FOREIGN	497,723 37,956	4,348 1	33,855 N/A	341,677 35,855	17,945 1,865	8,938 N/A	14,753 N/A	25,202 15	11,862 59	39, 144 162
	DOMESTIC	459,767	4,347	33,855	305,822	16,080	8,938	14,753	25,187	11,803	38,982
LOANS	TOTAL FOREIGN	364,141 33,605	1,925	22,017 N/A	258,899 32,163	10,660 1,293	5,839 N/A	10,729 N/A	16,956 N/A	7,416 N/A	29,700 142
	DOMESTIC REAL ESTATE	330,536 163,044	1,919 758	22,017 7,080	226,736 124,314	9,366 4,708	5,839 1,674	10,729 2,606	16,956 6,200	7,416 2,899	29,558 12,805
	COMMERCIAL CONSUMER	78,753 57,515	689 287	3,598 4,458	54,362 31,870	2,819 1,255	1,451 1,656	1,353 6,267	5,223 3,462	1,654 2,067	7,603 6,192
	AGRICULTURE INTERNATIONAL	5,332 179	4 N/A	408 10	2,676 169	18 0	605 N/A	15 N/A	402 N/A	142 N/A	1,063
SECURITIES	TOTAL U.S.T.S.	44,479 12,723	1,849 929	4,351 1,299	21,602 5,939	3,884 1,362	1,738 393	1,798 556	3,318 651	2,373 471	3,567 1,122
	SECONDARY MARKET OTHER SEC.	20,382 11,374	455 465	1,893 1,159	10,588 5,075	1,637 884	873 472	640 602	1,676 991	1,355 547	1,266
LIABILITIES		464,465	3,834	31,431	319,807	16,857	8,347	13,585	23,219	11,049	36,336
DEPOSITS	DOMESTIC TOTAL	426,509 398,222	3,833 3,278	31,431 29,530	283,953 273,213	14,992 15,172	8,347 6,996	13,585 8,668	23,204 19,814	10,990 9,517	36,174 32,036
	FOREIGN DOMESTIC	34,864 363,359	0 3,278	N/A 29,530	32,865 240,348	1,681 13,490	N/A 6,996	N/A 8,668	2 19,812	59 9,458	256 31,779
	DEMAND TIME AND SAVINGS	77,063 286,296	874 2,404	4,541 24,989	54,946 185,402	2,185 11,305	1,182 5,814	1,956 6,712	3,158 16,654	1,668 7,790	6,552 25,227
	NOW MMDA	35,423 74,343	247 420	2,721 6,005	22,237 51,021	1,343 2,046	828 1,105	959 2,032	2,457 3,725	1,199 1,570	3,433 6,419
	SAVINGS SMALL TIME	33,354 86,114	411 722	2,046 12,096	22,357 47,606	1,530 1,819	438 2,798	1,216 1,389	1,556 7,001	871 3,337	2,929 9,347
	LARGE TIME	56,750	582	2,107	42,039	4,565	641	1,115	1,888	807	3,006
OTHER BORRO	TAL	43,785 33,258	508 514	1,315 2,424	28,208 21,869	1,155 1,088	1,261 592	4,147 1,167	2,685 1,983	1,354 812	3,152 2,808
LOAN LOSS R LOAN COMMIT		7,745 194,429	36 543	638 11,999	5,675 143,792	159 5,692	89 2,139	270 2,114	273 9,523	154 3,043	451 15,583
LOANS SOLD		35,515	11 124.125.135	356	34,293	54	42	96	363	30	271
LOAN LOSS B	ESERVE (ALL BANKS)	ASSET Q	JALITY 1.88	2.90	2.19	ARGE COMMER 1.49	CIAL BANKS 1.52) 2.51	1 41	2.07	4 53
NET CHARGEO	FFS, TOTAL	1.21 0.36	0.08	1.25	1.29	0.07 0.01	0.38	3.27	1.61	2.07 1.11	1.52 0.48
	REAL ESTATE COMMERCIAL	0.71 2.57	04 0.00	1.79	0.32 0.60	00	0.49	0.03 4.93	0.52 1.24	1.80	0.37 0.32
	CONSUMER AGRICULTURE	28	0.66 N/A	2.12	2.95 88	0.52 -3.90	0.38	4.41 06	1.35 0.28	1.63 0.20	1.09 27
PAST DUE & I	NON-ACCRUAL, TOTAL REAL ESTATE	5.41 5.66	5.46 5.16	5.97 10.40	5.83 5.82	1.52 1.42	1.90 2.10	8.78 3.51	3.33 4.00	4.30 6.39	3.57 4.62
	COMMERCIAL CONSUMER	6.52 3.88	7.10 2.81	13.50 1.67	7.03 3.49	2.06 2.25	1.98 1.63	8.42 11.40	3.76 1.66	4.46	3.04 2.20
#5500000000000000000000000000000000000	AGRICULTURE	6.74	34.80	9.85	7.87	9.92	3.56	1.19	5.17	3.78	4.73
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INCOME	TOTAL INTEREST	13,569 11,280	111 95	847 673	9,324 7,795	432 387	227 200	607 441	654 540	317 271	1,049 878
	FEES & CHARGES	647	5	46	436	10	12	. 15	- 41	18	64 -
EXPENSES	TOTAL INTEREST	11,732 5,993	89 45	826 400	8,086 4,191	355 215	189 111	478 1 <u>64</u>	550 278	276 144	883 445
	SALARIES LOAN LOSS PROVISION OTHER	2,241 838 2,661	22 2 20	165 60 200	1,553 555 1,788	70 9 60	30 5 43	53 98 163	116 44 112	44 21 67	188 43 207
INCOME BEFOR		1,830	22	21	1,230	78	38	130	104	41	166
TAXES NET INCOME		664 1,165	6 16	-3 24	488 741	28 50	13 25	32 98	33 72	15 26	52 114
ROA (%) ROE (%)		0.95 14.0	1.46 12.3	0.29 3.96	0.87 13.5	1.12 18.3	1.17 17.1	2.68 33.5	1.19	0.88	1.18
	MARGIN (%)	4.29	4.61	3.34	4.24	3.88	4.09	7.60	14.4 4.39	12.8 4.29	16.2 4.48

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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 MAY 1991, BY REGION

	DISTRICT	ALASKA	ARIZONA	CALIF	HAWAII	IDAHO	NEVADA	OREGON	UTAR	WASH
DEPOSIT TYPE	CB SL CU	CB SL CU	CB \$L CU	CB SL CU	CB SL CU	CB SL CU	CB SL CU	CB SL CU	CB SL CU	CB SL CU
TOTAL DEPOSITS DEMAND NOW SAVINGS MMDA SMALL TIME LARGE TIME	52 43 5 91 4 5 64 29 7 51 32 17 65 33 2 34 63 3 47 49 3	73 4 23 99 0 1 59 6 35 37 3 61 89 8 2 77 8 15 94 3 3	89 5 6 94 0 6 88 3 9 71 3 26 95 4 1 88 9 4 91 3 6	46 50 4 91 4 5 59 35 6 49 39 13 60 38 2 25 73 3 42 54 3	69 28 3 91 3 6 72 27 2 53 38 9 80 20 0 43 54 3 82 17 1	87 9 4 90 1 9 88 8 3 78 11 11 94 6 0 85 14 2 85 10 5	70 26 4 99 1 0 77 15 9 66 17 17 82 16 2 49 48 3 66 33 0	82 12 7 94 1 5 85 8 7 60 20 20 91 5 4 76 18 5 89 8 3	78 8 14 88 3 9 84 3 13 58 5 37 82 6 12 77 13 10 82 9 9	56 36 8 91 5 4 65 23 12 44 20 36 68 30 2 43 53 4 47 52 1

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

INTEREST RATES ON DEPOSITS AND LOANS AS OF MAY 1991 (%)
INTERPRET DATES ON DEPOSITE AND LOADS AS OF MAY 1903 (II)

TYPE OF ACCOUNT OR LOAN	us	DISTRICT	ARIZ	CALIF	IIAWAH	IDAHO	OREGON	HATU	WASH	
MONEY MARKET DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS MAR91			5.52	5.33	5.65	5.29	5.63	5.31	5.58	5.43
	APR91	5.46	5.41	5.17	5.55	5.29	5.61	5.25	. 5.52	5.30
	MAY91	5.33	5.28	5.05	5.33	5.13	5.56	5.11	5.56	5.29
92 TO 182 DAYS CERTIFICATES MAR91			5.99	5.61	6.10	5.90	5.94	6.13	5.88	6.36
	APR91	6.11	5.88	5.50	5.97	5.81	5.91	5.98	5.84	6.18
	MAY91	5.91		5.46	5.83	5.64	5.89	5.85	5.73	6.01
2-1/2 YEARS AND OVER CERTIFICATES MAR91			6.66	6.30	6.83	6.95	7.03	6.68	6.73	6.91
	APR91	6.95	6.68	6.30	6.88	6.95	7.05	6.89	6.74	6.84
	MAY91	6.90	6.66	6.30	6.89	6.95	7.15	6.83	6.61	6.75
COMMERCIAL, SHORT-TERM*	AVE. RATE	7.75	8,54	9.43	8.64	8.50	9.09	8.55	8.18	8.11
	AVE. MAT. (DAYS)	47		167	188	162	135	102	78	118
COMMERCIAL, LONG-TERM*	AVE. RATE	9.24		10.27	8.99	10.51	N/A	7.79	10.17	N/A
containering, come remi	AVE. MAT. (MONTHS)	40		37	43	53	N/A	29	38	N/A
LOANS TO FARMERS*	AVE. RATE	9.84		8.74	8.63	N/A	10.32	9.87	6.42	9.65
EOMID TO TANTENO	AVE. MAT. (MONTHS)	10		6	9	N/A	11	12	6	8
CONSUMER, AUTOMOBILE	AVE. RATE	11.28	11.83	12.63	12.59	N/A	12.00	10.74	11.00	10.95
CONSUMER, PERSONAL	AVE. RATE	15.16		16.50	19.27	N/A	12.50	13.90	15.51	12.38
CONSUMER, CREDIT CARDS	AVE. RATE	18.22		18.00	18.82	N/A	N/A	19.24	19.48	17.97

SOURCES: SURVEY OF TERMS OF BANK LENDING AND TERMS OF CONSUMER CREDIT; MOST COMMON INTEREST RATES ON SELECTED ACCOUNTS. * DATA ARE COMPOUNDED ANNUAL RATES.