"Badges? We Don’t Need No Stinking Badges!"

– Mel Brooks' film "Blazing Saddles" opened in movie theaters on this day in 1974

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Timestamps
Paying someone feels so simple nowadays, right?

Whenever I go out to dinner with friends and we need to split the check, they just tell me to “Venmo them” or “Paypal them” or “Zelle them” (Okay, nobody’s ever actually told me to Zelle them, but you get my point).

And even the old, "slow" systems seem faster! When I get a check, my bank lets me snap a photo of it and deposit it.

But even though the transaction kind of feels instant, it’s still anything but. When I add that check to my account, it says “Pending.” And the bank tells me to hang onto that check for a couple days in case something goes wrong.

It turns out that, behind the scenes, there’s a vast system of machinery working to make sure the little bits and bytes of data on my phone represent real transactions.
They want to be sure that everyone actually has the money they say they have and that the money is getting safely from bank A to bank B. That process can still take a while to complete.

In recent years, there’s been a new obsession with something called “Real-Time Payments.” It’s the idea that all this should be able to happen (the movement of the money, the confirmation that person A has the funds, the deposit into person B’s account) instantaneously.

Today, I talk to an expert who knows more about the hard work going into making payments faster. We talk about how checks cleared before, where we are today, and what new and innovative “Real-Time Payments systems” mean for the future.

Bankers Lower Profit Expectations

By Thomas F. Siems, Ph.D., CSBS Senior Economist

CSBS’s fourth quarter 2019 Community Bank Sentiment Index (CBSI), while steady and signaling an overall optimistic attitude, revealed another decline in the outlook for profitability. And while the overall score for future profitability is still slightly positive, there are some interesting differences between the group of banks that expect higher profitability from those with lower profit expectations. Additionally, the profitability outlook across the five CSBS Districts (map) is not uniform, nor are District trends, in this component index since the inaugural CBSI second quarter 2019 survey.

A CBSI reading of 100 indicates a neutral sentiment, while anything above 100 indicates a positive sentiment, and anything below 100 indicates a negative sentiment.

Chart 1 shows that the component index for profitability has fallen from 125 in CSBS’s
initial survey in the second quarter of 2019 to 109 in the latest survey, while the overall index has remained in a narrow range between 121 and 123. And while an index reading of 109 still indicates a positive outlook for profitability, this 16-point drop since the survey began is the largest decline among the index’s seven components (business conditions, monetary policy, regulatory burden, capital spending, operations expansion, profitability and franchise value).
Chart 2 compares fourth quarter 2019 CBSI responses for banks with a positive profitability outlook (32% of banks) against those with a negative outlook (23% of banks). Not surprisingly, banks with a positive profitability outlook have significantly higher CBSI scores (146 versus 103), as well as significantly higher scores for business conditions (119 versus 83), monetary policy (114 versus 98) and franchise value (190 versus 144). Banks with a positive profitability outlook have significantly lower scores for regulatory burden (63 versus 83). There are no statistically significant differences between the two groups for the capital spending and operations expansion components.
There are also no statistically significant differences between these groups of banks for certain bank condition and performance measures like total assets, return on assets (ROA), and non-performing assets to total assets. But there are significant differences for other metrics. Compared to the group of banks with lower profit expectations, banks with a positive profitability outlook have a significantly wider net interest margin (4.12% versus 3.90%), higher past-due loans to total loans and leases (2.17% versus 1.65%) and lower Tier 1 capital ratios (15.7% versus 18.1%).
Great Plains

Banks in the Great Plains are more optimistic according to both the future profitability component and overall CBSI, whereas bankers in the Northeast are currently the most pessimistic on both indices.

Concerns about future profitability do not appear to be equally shared across the five CSBS Districts. Chart 3 shows that District 4 (Great Plains) banks are more optimistic according to both the future profitability component and overall CBSI, whereas bankers in District 1 (Northeast) are currently the most pessimistic on both indices.
Moreover, Chart 4 shows that the change in both the CBSI and profitability score from the second quarter 2019 survey to the fourth quarter 2019 survey has increased the most in District 4 and fallen the most in District 1. It is worth noting, however, that the number of respondents to our survey is not uniform across each District, and there could be larger statistical variability with smaller sample sizes in some districts. There are, indeed, some limitations to the robustness of these results given that respondents participate on a self-selected basis.
In summary, while the CSBS fourth quarter survey of community bankers indicated roughly the same overall positive outlook as the previous two quarterly surveys, the component that measures future profitability has suffered a large downward slide. And although the overall profitability outlook still remains slightly positive, there are some interesting geographic differences when comparing scores against the second quarter 2019 survey. Banks in the Northeast appear to be the most concerned and expect lower profitability, banks in the Upper Midwest and Southeast have lowered their profit expectations although they remain positive, and bankers in the Great Plains and the West have an improved profit outlook. Furthermore, banks with a positive profit outlook tend to have a more positive assessment on the other CBSI component measures as compared to banks with a lower profit outlook.

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