

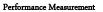
### Branch and Deposit Profitability: 2006 Versus Today



New York/New Jersey Chapter

Winter 2016







Strategic Management



Profit & Process Improvement



Board & Management Advisory Services



Financial Advisory

### Presenters



Jeff Marsico Executive Vice President The Kafafian Group, Inc. <u>jmarsico@kafafiangroup.com</u> 973.299.0300 x120

20+ Years Industry Experience Strategic Planning Process Improvement Mergers & Acquisitions Performance Measurement Microfiche Maker

"How does the economies of scale gang explain Capital Bank of New Jersey?" Gregg Wagner Managing Director The Kafafian Group, Inc. gwagner@kafafiangroup.cor 973.299.0300 x114



25+ Years Industry Experience Bank CEO Performance Measurement Process Improvement Regulatory Assistance Accounts Payable "Check Memo" Writer.

"Is deflation just a little illness impacting a few countries, or will it become an epidemic throughout the world?"



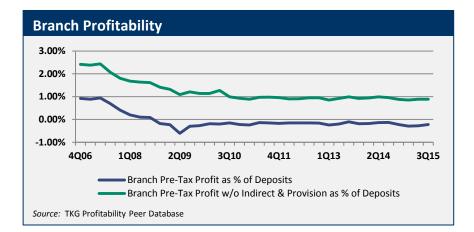
### **Branch and Deposit Profitability**

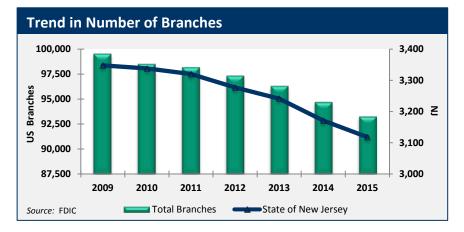
2006 Versus Today



### Today's Sorry State of Branch Profitability

- 123% decline in fully absorbed branch pre-tax profits from 4Q06 to –0.22% during 3Q15
- 63% decline in direct branch pretax profits since 4Q06 to 0.89% during 3Q15
- 6.3% decline in number of nationwide branches since 2009 to 93,273 branches
- 6.9% decline in number of NJ branches since 2009 to 3,118 branches.



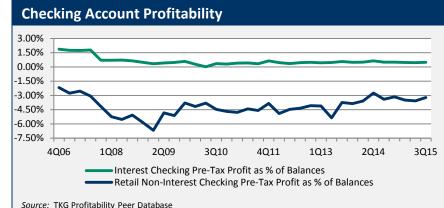


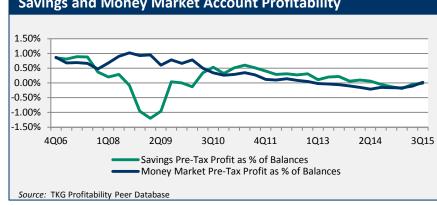
Source: TKG Profitability Peer Group and SNL Financial, LC



### Today's Sorry State of Deposit Profitability

- ♦ 48% decline in total retail noninterest checking pre-tax profits since 2006 to -3.22% during 3Q15
- ✤ 74% decline in interest checking pre-tax profits since 2006 to 0.49% during 3Q15
- 101% decline in savings pre-tax profits since 2006 to -0.01% during 3Q15
- ✤ 98% decline in money market pretax profits since 2006 to 0.02% during 3Q15



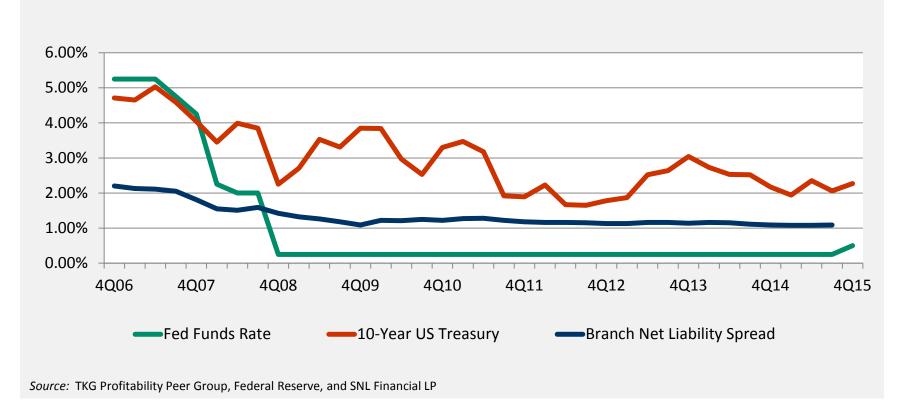


#### Savings and Money Market Account Profitability



#### The Culprit: Historically Low Interest Rates

**Interest Rate Environment** 

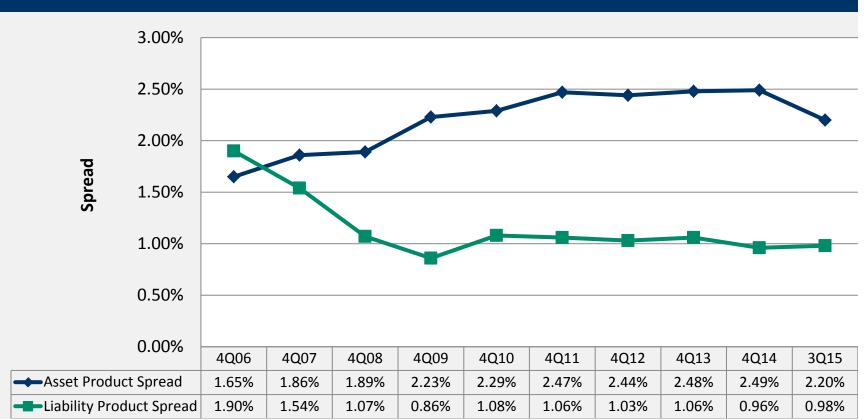


Source: TKG Profitability Peer Group, Federal Reserve, and SNL Financial LP



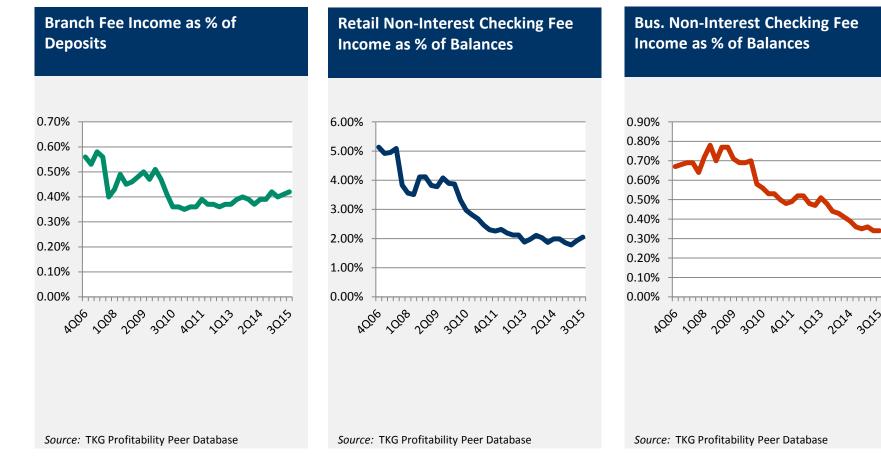
#### The Culprit: Impact on Bank Products







#### The Culprit: Fee Income

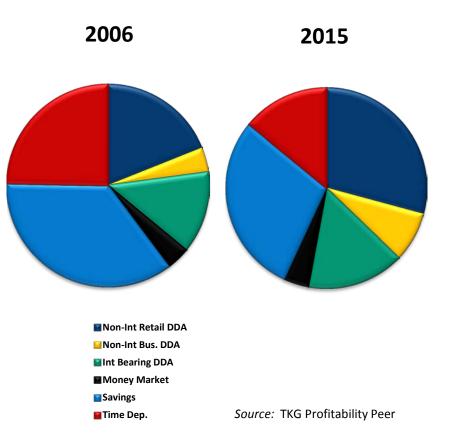


Source: TKG Profitability Peer Group, Federal Reserve, and SNL Financial LP



#### Banker Reaction 1: Change the Mix

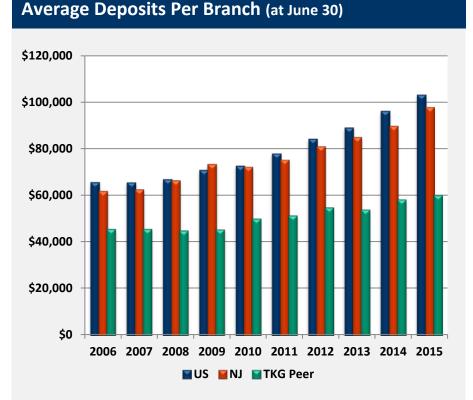
- In the 10 years prior to 2006, loans grew faster than deposits (108% versus 92%, respectively), leading to price competition for funding.
- 2006-2015, deposits grew faster than loans (61% versus 19%), leaving banks with greater levels of liquidity.
- As a result, bankers allowed CD price-shoppers to go elsewhere, and focused deposit gathering on core customers.





#### Banker Reaction 2: Grow Average Branch Deposit Size

- When total income as a percent of branch deposits was 3.50% in 4Q06, branches could generate acceptable profits with a smaller branch (\$45 million per branch).
- Shrink total income as a percent of deposits to 2.03% for 3Q15, you need more deposits (\$60 million per branch). Even with greater deposits per branch, revenue per branch is less than 2006.

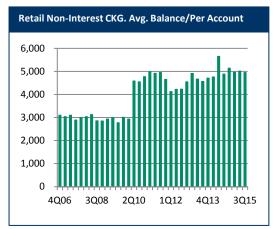


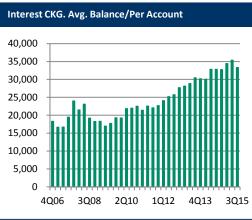
Source: TKG Profitability Peer Database, SNL Financial LP, FDIC

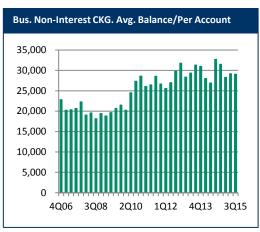


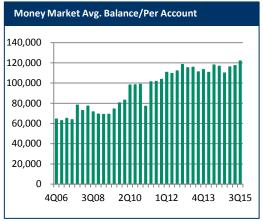
### Banker Reaction 3: Grow Average Deposit Size Per Account

- Most deposit and branch revenues are based on account balances, not number of accounts.
- Given the low interest on deposits, customers allowed core deposit account balances to rise.
- Also a factor, rising cost of living, elevated retail overdraft fees, and lack of market confidence leading to higher checking balances.





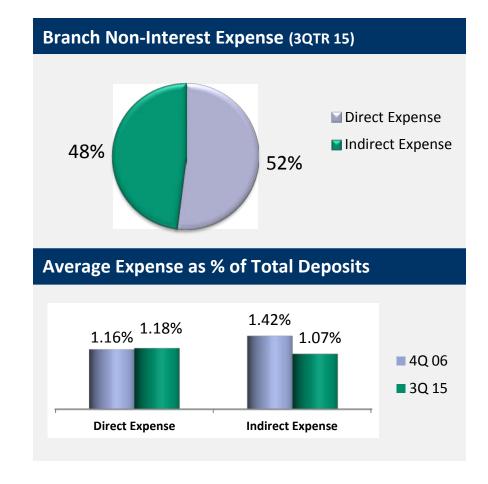






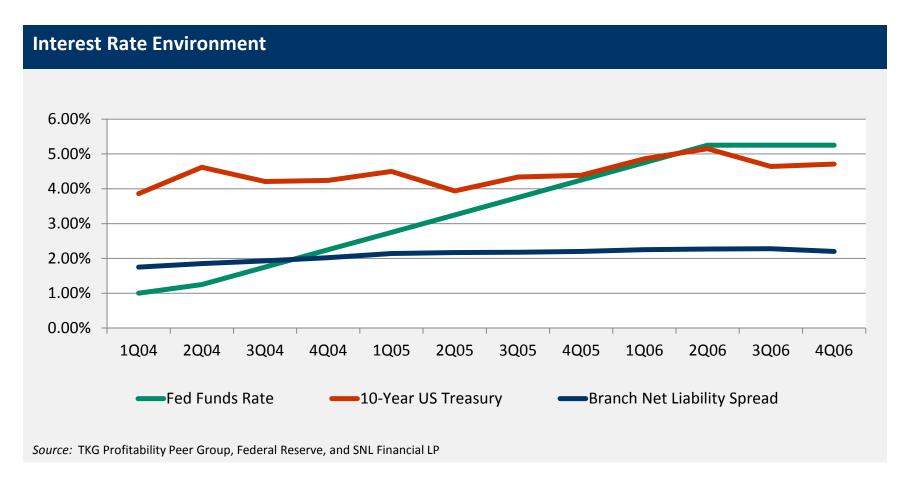
#### Banker Reaction 4: Reduce Branch Cost

- Direct expenses are not the only expenses to run a branch.
- Smaller sq. ft. branches, cutting staff, closing profit laggards, and the prior mentioned increased deposits per branch should be contributing to a relative decline of branch operating expenses.
- ✤ Why is it not?





#### How It Was: 2004-06

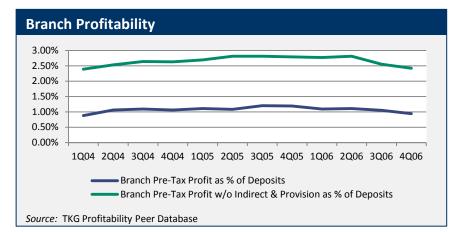


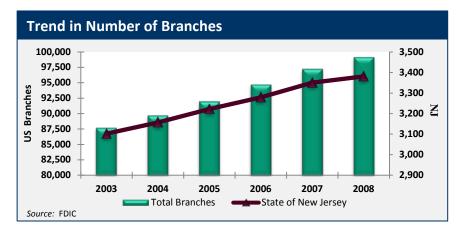
Source: TKG Profitability Peer Group, Federal Reserve, and SNL Financial LP



#### How It Was: 2004-06

- From 1Q04 to the peak profit period of 3Q05, branch pre-tax profits increased 36%.
- Profits began to decline as a result of price competition for deposits, increased branching, and inverted yield curve.
- 13% increase in number of nationwide branches from June 2003 – June 2008
- Are we in line for a repeat performance?







#### Comparison: 2006 to Today

- Branch net liability spread was greater in 2006 due to higher short term interest rates.
- Fee income per deposit product was greater due to lower average balances and the newness of automatic overdraft protection.
- Therefore, total income per branch was greater in 2006. But total income was offset by lower average balances.

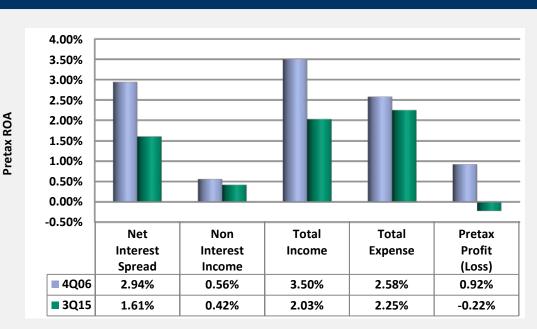
Branch Unit								
			Proforma					
	4Q06	3Q15	3Q15					
Average Branch Deposits (\$000)	\$45,246	\$63,203	\$63,122					
Net Interest Spread	2.94%	1.61 %	2.94%					
Non-Interest Income	0.56%	0.42 %	0.42%					
Total Income	3.50%	2.03 %	3.36%					
Direct Expense	1.16%	1.18 %	1.19%					
Indirect Expense	1.42%	1.07 %	1.00%					
Total Non-Interest Expense	2.58%	2.25 %	2.19%					
Pretax Profit (Loss)	0.92%	(0.22)%	1.17%					



#### What Could Be

Non-interest income fell 14 basis points but was more than offset by 29 basis point reduction in total expenses.

#### **Branch Performance**





#### **Deposits Versus Loans**

3QTR 2015								
Loan Product	Avg. Balance	Pretax Profit (Loss)	Net Income Per Acct.					
C&I	\$289,210	1.69%	\$4,479.60					
CRE	\$856,054	2.19%	\$17,674.90					
HE Loans	\$47,491	0.03%	\$20.81					
HELOC	\$52,431	1.30%	\$699.50					
Residential	\$212,274	1.28%	\$2,700.24					

3QTR 2015								
Deposit Product	Avg. Balance	Pretax Profit (Loss)	Net Income Per Acct.					
Retail Non-Int. Ckg.	\$4,947	(3.23%)	(\$154.95)					
Bus Non-Int. Ckg.	\$29,183	(0.52%)	(\$111.83)					
Int. Ckg.	\$33,375	0.49%	\$168.12					
Savings	\$12,580	(0.10%)	\$0.01					
MM	\$122,112	0.03%	\$182.41					



#### **Deposits Versus Loans**

3QTR 2015					3QTR 2015 Pro forma						
Loan Product	Avg. Balance	Pretax Profit (Loss)	Net Income Per Acct.	Equity Allocated	PretaxR OE	Deposit Product	Avg. Balance	Pretax Profit (Loss)	Net Income Per Acct.	Equity Allocated	Pretax ROE
C&I	\$289,210	1.69%	\$4,479.60	8.50%	20.83%	Retail Non- Int. Ckg.	\$4,947	0.01%	\$0.49	3.00%	0.33%
CRE	\$856,054	2.19%	\$17,674.90	8.00%	27.79%	Bus Non- Int. Ckg.	\$29,183	3.15%	\$919.26	3.00%	105.00%
HE Loans	\$47,491	0.03%	\$20.81	5.00%	0.61%	Int. Ckg.	\$33,375	2.60%	\$867.75	3.00%	86.67%
HELOC	\$52,431	1.30%	\$699.50	5.00%	25.58%	Savings	\$12,580	2.04%	\$256.63	2.00%	102.00%
Residential	\$212,274	1.28%	\$2,700.24	4.00%	30.59%	MM	\$122,112	1.17%	\$1,428.71	2.00%	58.50%

Note: Pro forma pre-tax profits uses 3Q15 actual peer data, plus the difference in product spreads between 4Q06 and 3Q15.



#### Takeaways

- Although deposit profitability is at a low water mark, banks should be paying attention to growing deposits and maintaining the deposit mix that they worked so hard to build since 2008.
- As loan demand challenges banks ability to fund it, competition for deposits will increase.
- Banks need to continue to evolve the structure of their branches to meet what is demanded by customers... loan and investment assistance and advice, and problem solving.
- Branch cost structures should decline relative to the branch deposit size.



Q&A

# Questions?



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