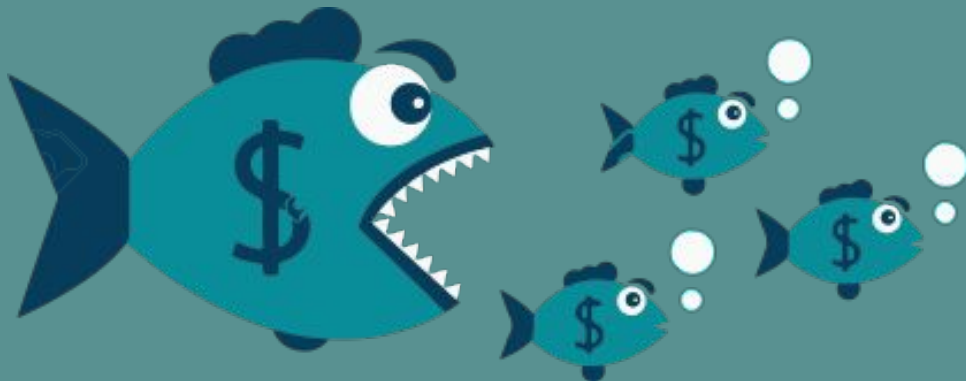


Nateé & Dmitry explore:

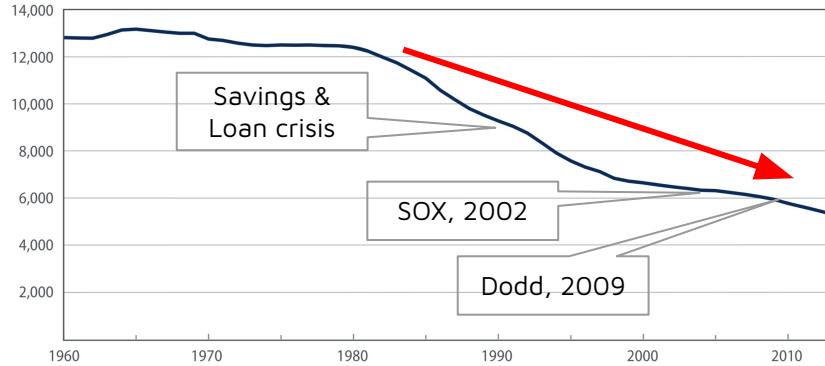
What's happening to the *small banks*?

An analysis of the shrinking US bank market



Dramatic decline in the number of *de novo* banks

Figure 1: Number of Independent Banks in the United States



Although many banks failed during the crisis and its aftermath, this decline was driven largely by a lack of new banks.

The number of newly formed banks (called *de novo* banks) has fallen sharply since 2010. In 2012, there were no *de novos*, and in 2013 there was only one: Bank of Bird-in-Hand, formed in Lancaster County, Pa., to serve the Amish community.

This collapse in new bank entry has no precedent during the past 50 years, and it could have significant economic repercussions. In particular, the decline in new bank entry disproportionately decreases the number of community banks because most new banks start small.

Figure 2: Bank Entries and Exits as Percentages of Total Banks

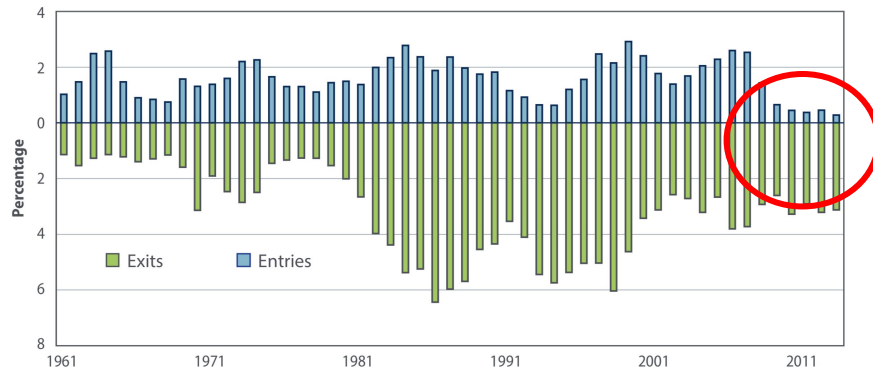
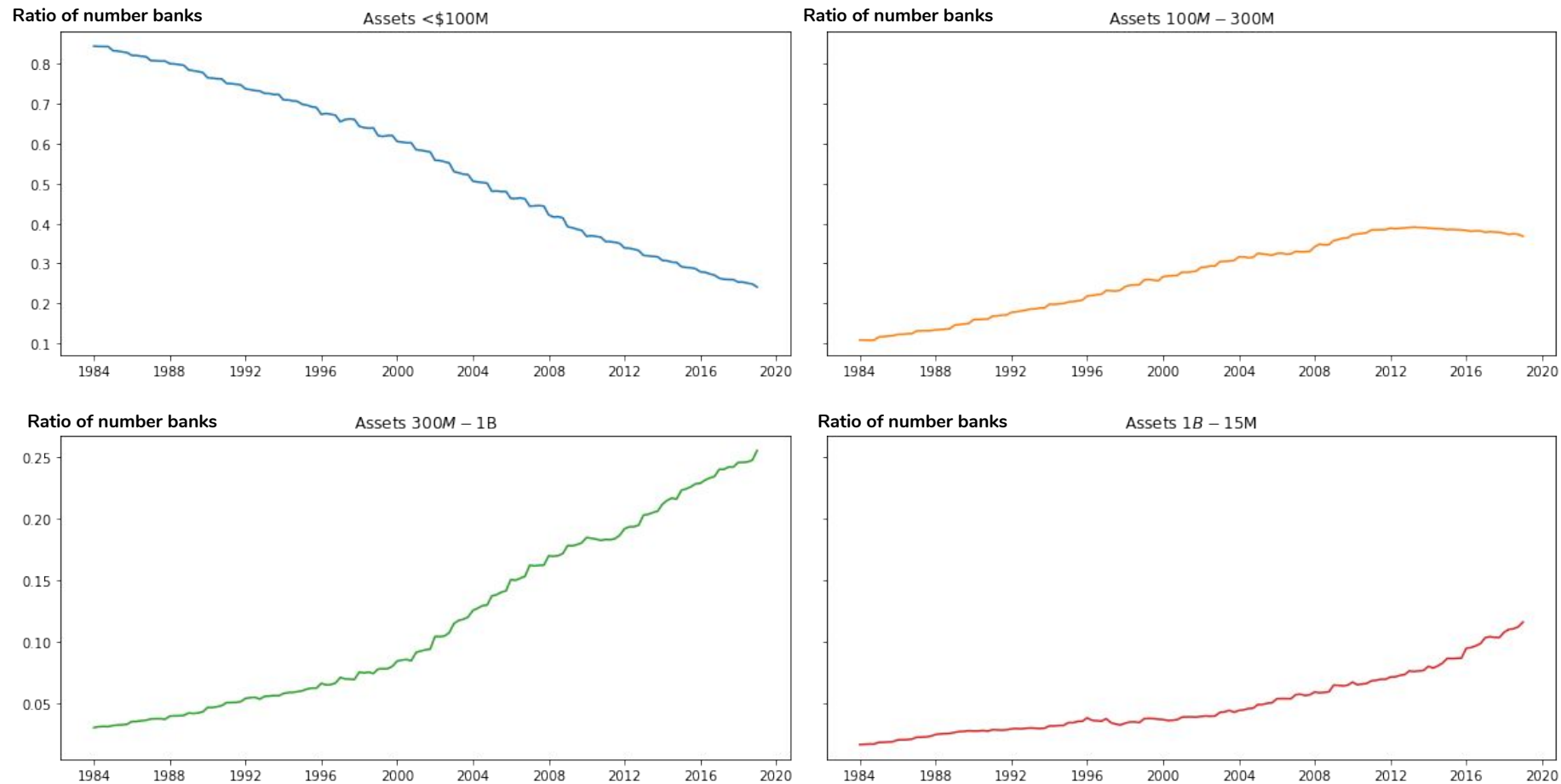
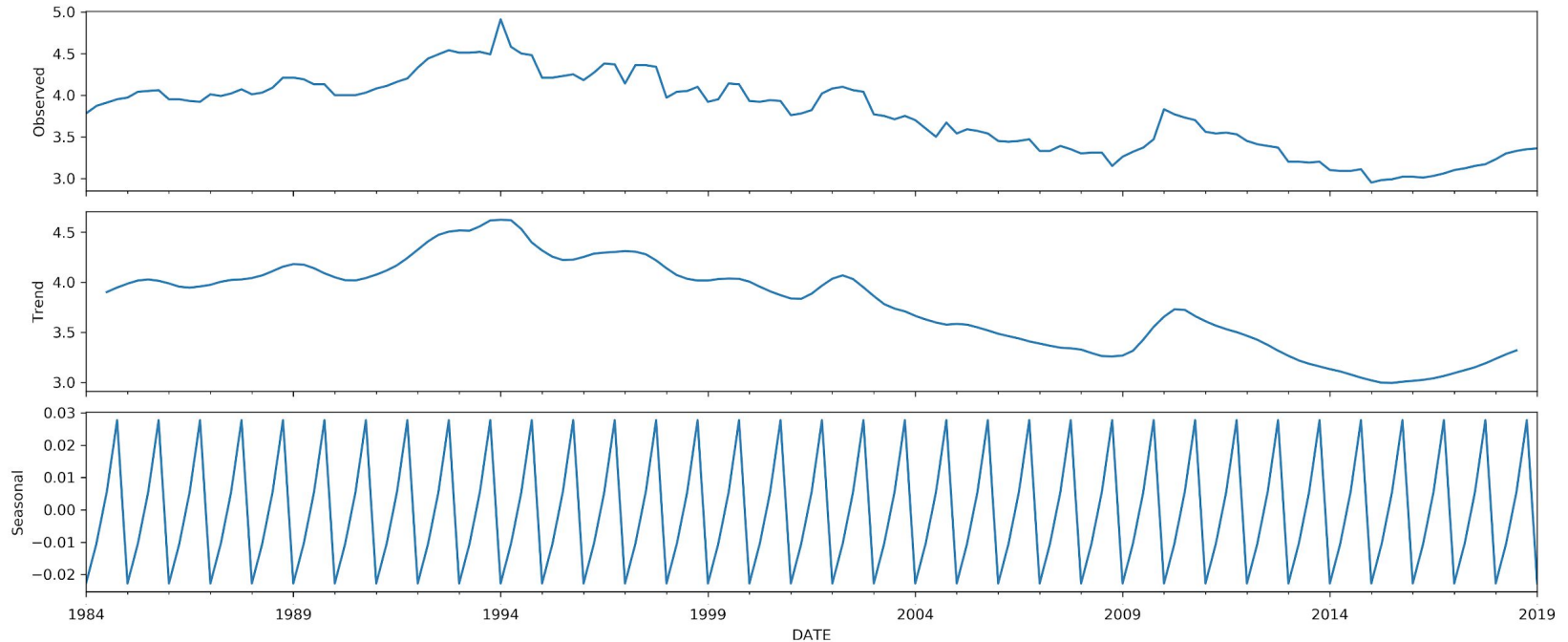


Figure 3: Ratio of number of banks by asset size

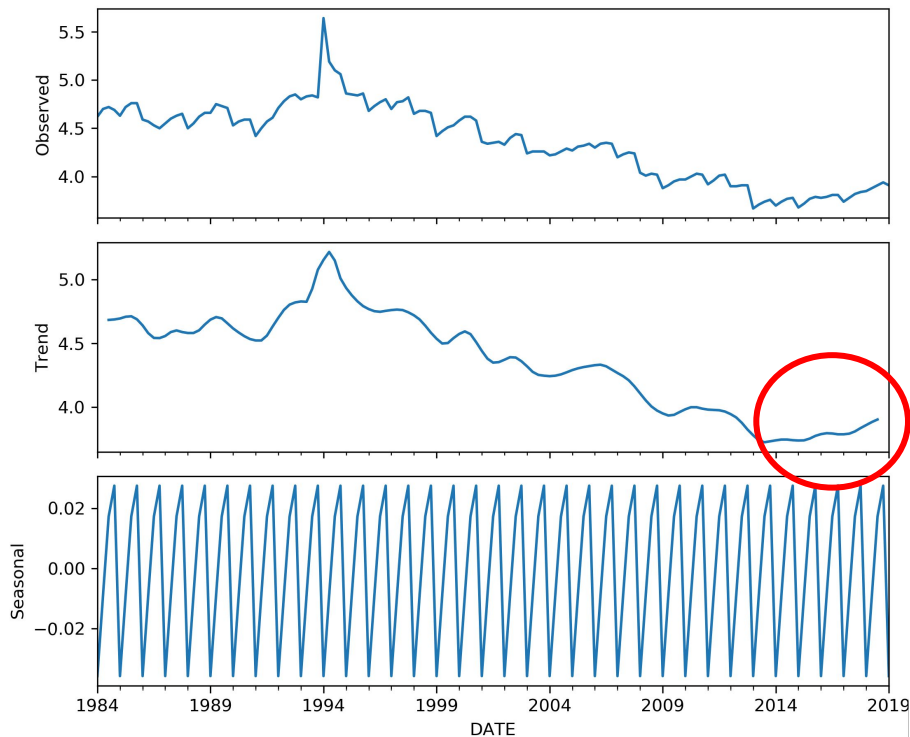


Net Income Seasonal Decomposition for all US Banks

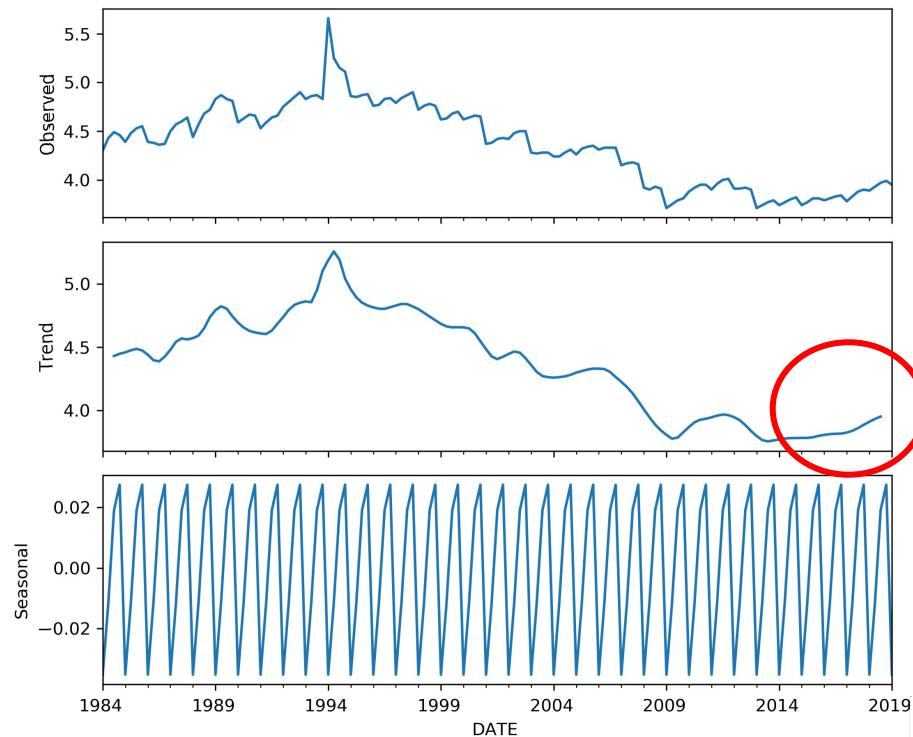


Net Income Seasonal Decomposition for Small & Mid-size Banks

Small (<\$100M)



Mid-Size (\$100M - \$300M)





Basic linear regression for Number of banks

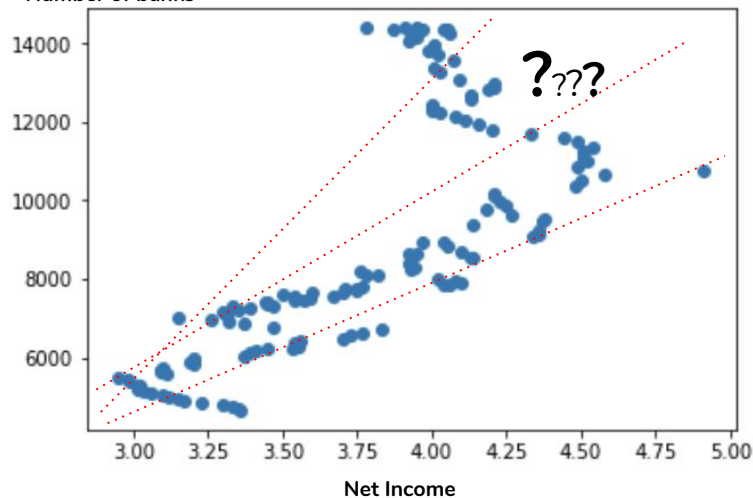
Number of banks from 1984-2018 and Net Income: $NUM = b_0 + b_1(NI)$

OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	BanksNum	R-squared:	0.525			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.521			
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	153.4			
Date:	Wed, 31 Jul 2019	Prob (F-statistic):	3.31e-24			
Time:	09:34:59	Log-Likelihood:	-1273.4			
No. Observations:	141	AIC:	2551.			
Df Residuals:	139	BIC:	2557.			
Df Model:	1					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
=====						
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]

const	-9047.0984	1460.536	-6.194	0.000	-1.19e+04	-6159.360
USNIM	4753.2461	383.766	12.386	0.000	3994.473	5512.019
=====						
Omnibus:	20.543	Durbin-Watson:	0.058			
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	25.308			
Skew:	1.032	Prob(JB):	3.20e-06			
Kurtosis:	3.220	Cond. No.	34.6			
=====						

Number of banks



Multivariate linear regression for Net Income of the banks

Net Income in 1990s and now $NI = b_0 + b_1(ROA) + b_2(ROE) + b_3(LLR) + b_4(NPL)$

OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	US100NIM	R-squared:	0.581			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.493			
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	6.590			
Date:	Wed, 31 Jul 2019	Prob (F-statistic):	0.00168			
Time:	11:20:41	Log-Likelihood:	37.199			
No. Observations:	24	AIC:	-64.40			
Df Residuals:	19	BIC:	-58.51			
Df Model:	4					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
=====						
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]

const	5.2453	0.255	20.558	0.000	4.711	5.779
US100ROA	4.0582	1.403	2.892	0.009	1.121	6.995
US100ROE	-0.3598	0.129	-2.798	0.011	-0.629	-0.091
US100LLRTL	-0.3098	0.106	-2.922	0.009	-0.532	-0.088
US100NPTL	-0.0317	0.039	-0.805	0.431	-0.114	0.051
=====						
Omnibus:	0.082	Durbin-Watson:	1.275			
Prob(Omnibus):	0.960	Jarque-Bera (JB):	0.081			
Skew:	0.073	Prob(JB):	0.960			
Kurtosis:	2.755	Cond. No.	1.18e+03			

OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	US100NIM	R-squared:	0.763			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.713			
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	15.26			
Date:	Wed, 31 Jul 2019	Prob (F-statistic):	9.60e-06			
Time:	09:36:07	Log-Likelihood:	48.042			
No. Observations:	24	AIC:	-86.08			
Df Residuals:	19	BIC:	-80.19			
Df Model:	4					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
=====						
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]

const	4.4632	0.782	5.710	0.000	2.827	6.099
US100ROA	0.5342	0.584	0.915	0.372	-0.688	1.756
US100ROE	-0.0166	0.073	-0.227	0.823	-0.170	0.137
US100LLRTL	-0.9968	0.645	-1.546	0.139	-2.347	0.353
US100NPTL	0.3690	0.243	1.518	0.145	-0.140	0.878
=====						
Omnibus:	1.234	Durbin-Watson:	1.296			
Prob(Omnibus):	0.540	Jarque-Bera (JB):	1.148			
Skew:	-0.420	Prob(JB):	0.563			
Kurtosis:	2.335	Cond. No.	1.16e+03			

Removing parameters to model Net Income today

Today's small banks model: $NI = b_0 + b_1(ROA) + b_2(ROE) + b_3(LLR) + b_4(NPL)$

OLS Regression Results

```

=====
Dep. Variable:      US100NIM      R-squared:      0.76
Model:              OLS           Adj. R-squared:  0.71
Method:             Least Squares F-statistic:       15.2
Date:               Wed, 31 Jul 2019 Prob (F-statistic): 9.60e-0
Time:               09:36:07      Log-Likelihood:   48.04
No. Observations:   24           AIC:               -86.0
Df Residuals:       19           BIC:               -80.1
Df Model:           4
Covariance Type:    nonrobust
=====

```

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975
const	4.4632	0.782	5.710	0.000	2.827	6.09
US100ROA	0.5342	0.584	0.915	0.372	-0.688	1.75
US100ROE	-0.0166	0.073	-0.227	0.823	-0.170	0.13
US100LLRTL	-0.9968	0.645	-1.546	0.139	-2.347	0.35
US100NPTL	0.3690	0.243	1.518	0.145	-0.140	0.87

```

=====
Omnibus:            1.234      Durbin-Watson:      1.29
Prob(Omnibus):      0.540      Jarque-Bera (JB):   1.14
Skew:               -0.420     Prob(JB):           0.56
Kurtosis:           2.335     Cond. No.           1.16e+0
=====

```

OLS Regression Results

```

=====
Dep. Variable:      US100NIM      R-squared:      0.736
Model:              OLS           Adj. R-squared:  0.711
Method:             Least Squares F-statistic:       29.30
Date:               Tue, 30 Jul 2019 Prob (F-statistic): 8.38e-07
Time:               15:10:59      Log-Likelihood:   44.676
No. Observations:   24           AIC:               -83.35
Df Residuals:       21           BIC:               -79.82
Df Model:           2
Covariance Type:    nonrobust
=====

```

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	3.9619	0.238	16.675	0.000	3.468	4.456
US100ROA	1.1794	0.219	5.378	0.000	0.723	1.636
US100NPTL	-0.7241	0.111	-6.550	0.000	-0.954	-0.494

```

=====
Omnibus:            9.318      Durbin-Watson:      0.796
Prob(Omnibus):      0.009      Jarque-Bera (JB):   7.290
Skew:               1.254     Prob(JB):           0.0261
Kurtosis:           3.999     Cond. No.           67.8
=====

```


Penalized estimation with Ridge and Lasso algorithms

```
y = df.SmallBanksNum
x = df[['US100NIM', 'US100ROA', 'US100ROE', 'US100LLRTL', 'US100NPTL']]
# Perform test train split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=12)
# Note how in scikit learn, the regularization parameter is denoted by alpha (and not lambda)
ridge = Ridge(alpha=0.1)
ridge.fit(X_train, y_train)
print('Ridge parameter coefficients:', ridge.coef_)
print('Training r^2:', ridge.score(X_train, y_train))
print('Testing r^2:', ridge.score(X_test, y_test))
print('Training MSE:', mean_squared_error(y_train, ridge.predict(X_train)))
print('Testing MSE:', mean_squared_error(y_test, ridge.predict(X_test)))
lasso = Lasso(alpha=0.1)
lasso.fit(X_train, y_train)
print('Lasso parameter coefficients:', lasso.coef_)
print('Training r^2:', lasso.score(X_train, y_train))
print('Testing r^2:', lasso.score(X_test, y_test))
print('Training MSE:', mean_squared_error(y_train, lasso.predict(X_train)))
print('Testing MSE:', mean_squared_error(y_test, lasso.predict(X_test)))
```

```
Ridge parameter coefficients: [-0.12505165  0.22573377 -0.03018296  0.0744907  -0.03678268]
Training r^2: 0.9561552215149846
Testing r^2: 0.890746063803487
Training MSE: 0.00035583514725787976
Testing MSE: 0.0011686933813400183
Lasso parameter coefficients: [-0.          -0.          -0.00965202  0.          -0.          ]
Training r^2: 0.3245168726875955
Testing r^2: 0.0794844482073205
Training MSE: 0.005482081250782666
Testing MSE: 0.009846788777162566
```

Regressing proportion of small banks on all the features of small banks: NIM, ROA, ROE, LLR, and NPL

Findings are not conclusive: Ridge vs. Lasso

Further research: drop net income from and also consider adding asset size or non-interest expense to account for costs of compliance.

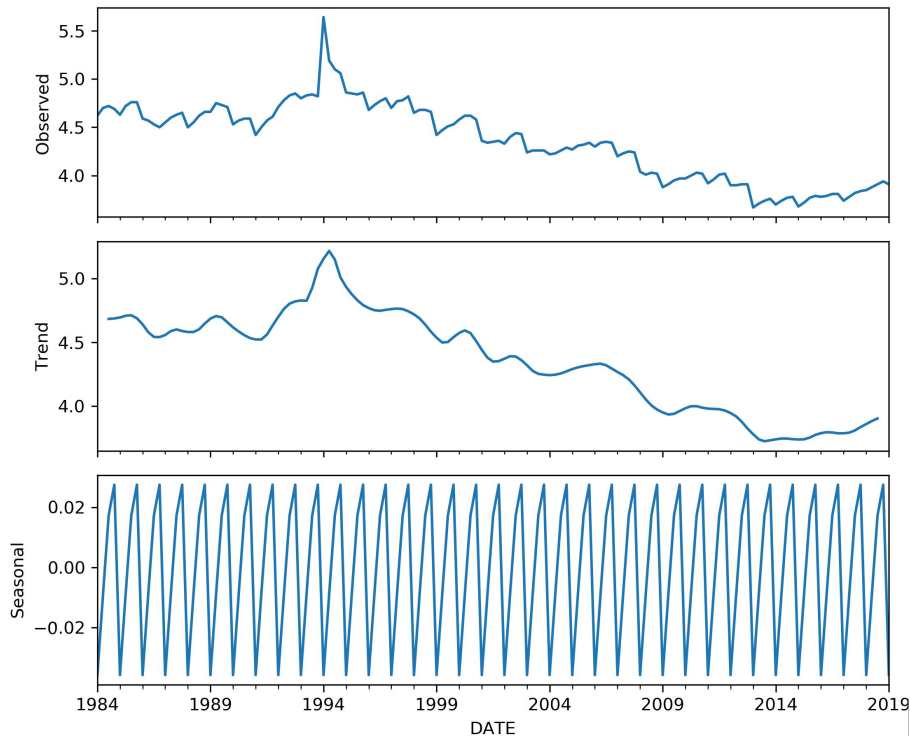
The background is a solid orange color. In the top right corner, there are three decorative elements: a small circle, a medium circle, and a large circle. Each of these circles contains a smaller, semi-transparent circle of the same color, creating a layered effect.

So maybe open a small bank...?

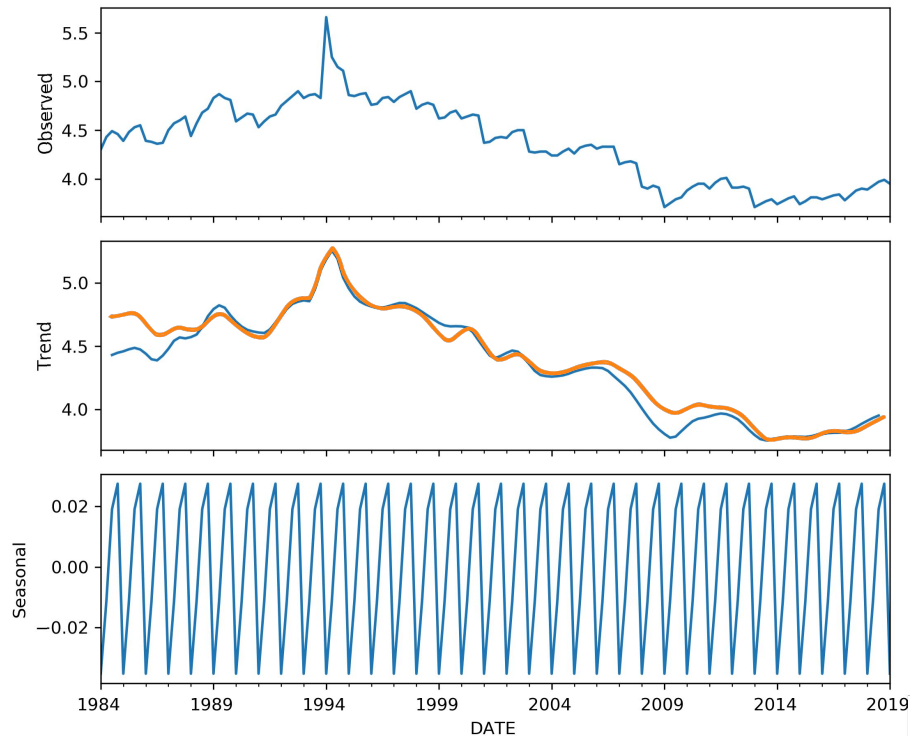
Net Income Seasonal Decomposition for Small & Mid-size Banks

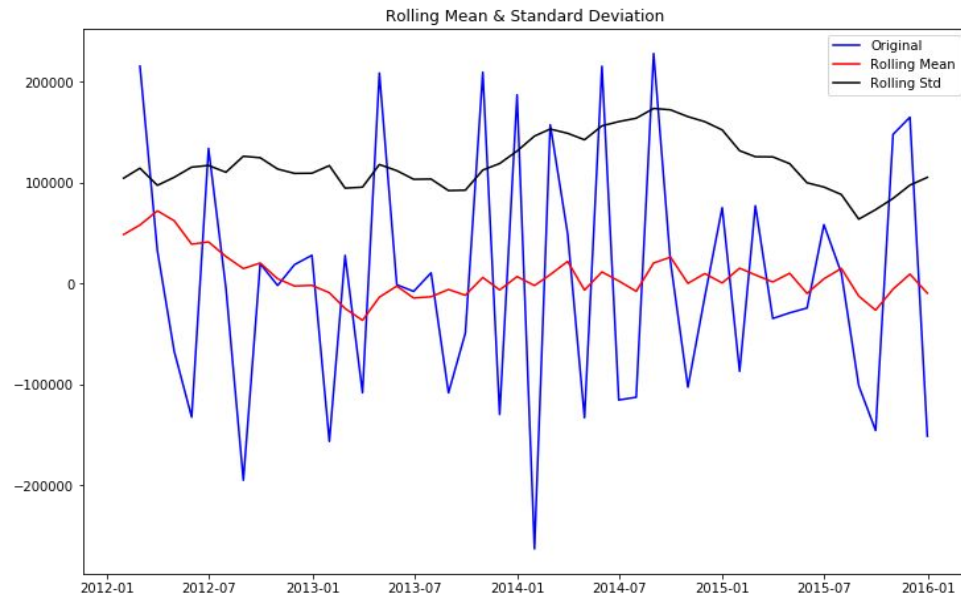


Small (<\$100M)



Mid-Size (\$100M - \$300M)





Results of Dickey-Fuller Test:

Test Statistic	-7.956275e+00
p-value	3.031374e-12
#Lags Used	1.000000e+00
# of Observations Used	5.700000e+01
Critical Value (1%)	-3.550670e+00
Critical Value (5%)	-2.913766e+00
Critical Value (10%)	-2.594624e+00

