INSURED INSTITUTION PERFORMANCE

Banking Industry Net Income Is $5.2 Billion Higher Than a Year Earlier

Community Bank Revenue and Loan Growth Outpace Industry

Total Loan Balances Rise 6.8 Percent During the Past Year

Net Income Registers Strong Increase

Increased net interest income helped boost operating revenues at FDIC-insured institutions in the third quarter. The industry reported net income of $45.6 billion for the quarter, an increase of $5.2 billion (12.9 percent) compared with the year before. More than 60 percent of all banks reported year-over-year increases in quarterly earnings. Only 4.6 percent of banks were unprofitable for the quarter, down from 5.2 percent the previous year. The average return on assets (ROA) rose to 1.10 percent, from 1.03 percent in third quarter 2015.

Net Interest Margins Decline at a Majority of Banks

Net operating revenue—the sum of net interest income and total noninterest income—totaled $183.3 billion, up $11.2 billion (6.5 percent). Net interest income was $10 billion (9.2 percent) higher, while noninterest income rose by $1.2 billion (1.9 percent). The increase was attributable to growth in interest-bearing assets (up 6.7 percent over the past 12 months) and improvement in the industry's aggregate net interest margin (NIM), which rose to 3.18 percent, from 3.08 percent in third quarter 2015. The NIM improvement was not broad-based. A majority of banks—53.5 percent— reported lower NIMs than the year earlier. In addition, an accounting change at one large bank resulted in a sizable increase in its interest income for the quarter that contributed to the size of the improvement in the industry's quarterly NIM. The rise in noninterest income was driven by a $1.1 billion increase in trading revenue and a $1.6 billion rise in servicing income.

Expense Growth Is Modest

Total noninterest expenses were $1.1 billion (1 percent) higher than the year before. Expenses for goodwill impairment were $678 million (97.8 percent) lower, while itemized litigation expenses were $248 million less. Salary and employee benefit expenses were up $2.4 billion (5 percent). The average efficiency ratio—noninterest expense as a percentage of net operating revenue—improved to 57.5 percent in the third quarter, from 60.2 percent a year earlier. This is the lowest level for the ratio since second quarter 2010.

Chart 1

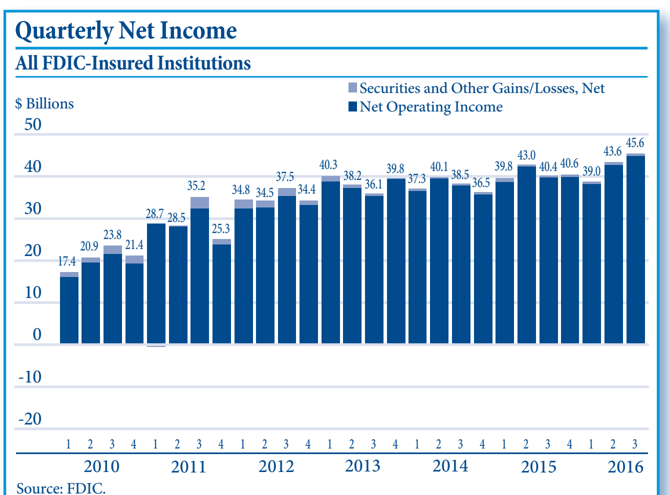
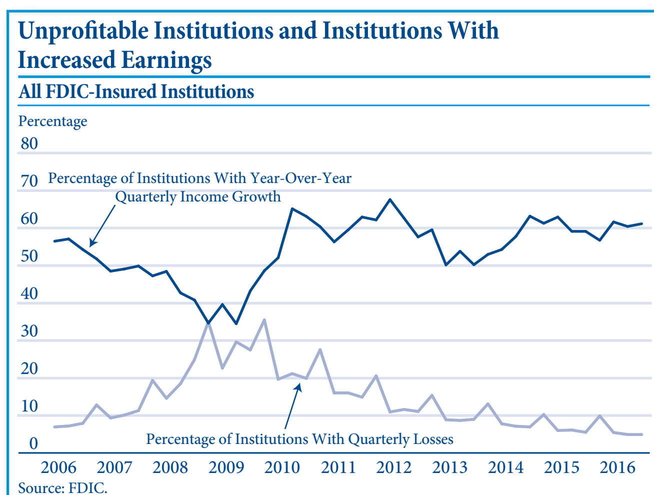


Chart 2



Loss Provisions Absorb a Rising Share of Revenues

Loan-loss provisions rose year over year for a ninth consecutive quarter to $11.4 billion, a $2.9 billion (34 percent) increase over third quarter 2015. Only 39 percent of banks reported increases in their provisions, while 30 percent reported reduced provision expenses. For the industry, quarterly provisions represented 6.2 percent of the quarter's net operating revenue, up from 4.9 percent the previous year.

Charge-Offs Rise for a Fourth Consecutive Quarter

Net loan losses totaled $10.1 billion, up $1.5 billion (16.9 percent) from a year earlier. This is the fourth quarter in a row that net charge-offs have posted a year-over-year increase. Net charge-offs of loans to commercial and industrial (C&I) borrowers rose $946 million (82.7 percent), while credit card charge-offs were $658 million (13.4 percent) higher. Charge-offs of residential and commercial real estate loans were $371 million (39.1 percent) below year-earlier levels. The average net charge-off rate rose to 0.44 percent, from 0.40 percent the year before.

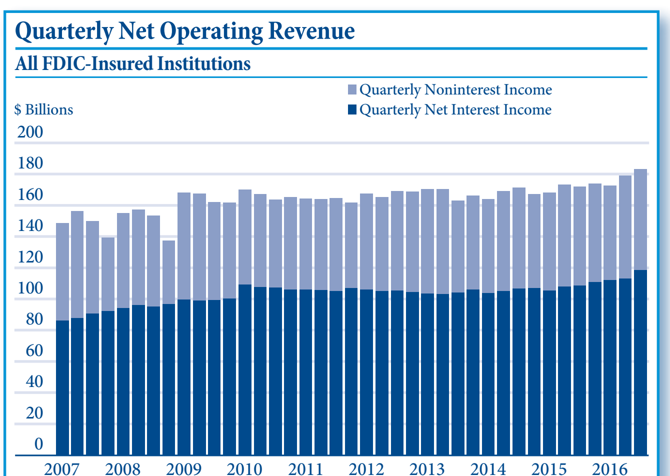
Improvement in Real Estate Loans Helps Reduce Total Noncurrent Loan Balances

Noncurrent loans and leases—those 90 days or more past-due or in nonaccrual status—declined for the 25th time in the last 26 quarters, falling by $2.5 billion (1.8 percent) during the three months ended September 30. During the quarter, noncurrent residential mortgage loan balances fell by $2.7 billion (3.8 percent), while noncurrent home equity loans declined by $386 million, and noncurrent nonfarm nonresidential real estate loans fell by $367 million (3.7 percent). These improvements exceeded the $1 billion increase in noncurrent credit cards. Noncurrent C&I loans increased for a seventh consecutive quarter, rising by $154 million. This is the smallest of the seven quarterly increases in noncurrent C&I loans. The average noncurrent loan rate fell from 1.50 percent to 1.45 percent, the lowest level since year-end 2007.

Loan-Loss Reserves Post a Small Increase

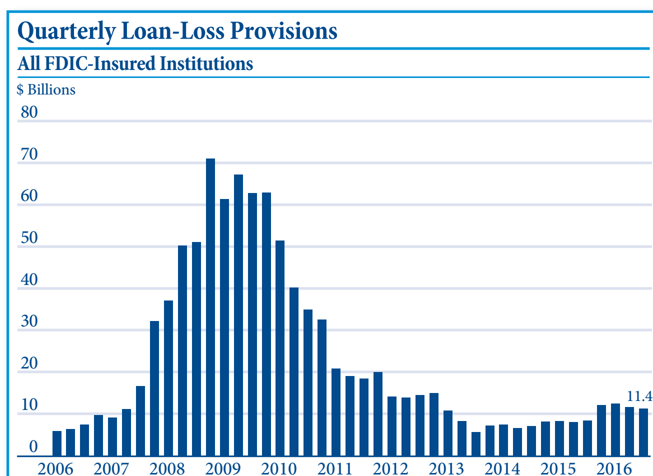
Banks increased their reserves for loan and lease losses for a fourth consecutive quarter, as loan-loss provisions exceeded net charge-offs. Loss reserves rose by $372 million (0.3 percent). At banks that itemize their reserves, representing 90 percent of total industry reserves, the increase was driven by higher reserves for credit card losses, which rose by $1.7 billion (6.1 percent). In contrast with the previous seven quarters, itemized reserves for losses on commercial loans declined, falling by $774 million (2.1 percent). The increase in industry reserves, combined with the reduction in noncurrent loan balances, caused the coverage ratio of reserves to noncurrent loans to rise from 89.2 percent to 91.1 percent during the quarter, the highest level since year-end 2007.

Chart 3



Source: FDIC.

Chart 4



Source: FDIC.

Retained Earnings Account for Most of Equity Growth

Total equity capital increased by $16.3 billion (0.9 percent) in third quarter 2016. Retained earnings contributed $15.1 billion to equity growth in the third quarter, $458 million (0.3 percent) more than a year earlier. Banks declared $30.5 billion in quarterly dividends, a $4.8 billion (18.5 percent) increase over third quarter 2015. A $3.7 billion decline in accumulated other comprehensive income limited the growth in equity. The average equity-to-assets ratio for the industry declined from 11.28 percent to 11.22 percent. At the end of the quarter, more than 99 percent of all banks, representing 99.9 percent of industry assets, met or exceeded the requirements for the highest regulatory capital category as defined for Prompt Corrective Action purposes.

Loan Growth Remains Steady

Total assets rose by $232.6 billion (1.4 percent) during the third quarter. Total loan and lease balances increased by $112 billion (1.2 percent), while investment securities portfolios rose by $86.8 billion (2.5 percent), and balances at Federal Reserve banks grew by $41.5 billion (3.5 percent). Assets in trading accounts declined by $27 billion (4.4 percent). Growth in loans was led by residential mortgage loans (up $28.6 billion, 1.5 percent), loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential real estate properties (up $22.4 billion, 1.8 percent), and credit card balances (up $15.7 billion, 2.1 percent). For the 12 months ended September 30, total loan and lease balances were up $590.8 billion (6.8 percent). The growth in securities was attributable to a $55.3 billion (2.9 percent) rise in mortgage-backed securities, and a $37 billion (8.5 percent) increase in U.S. Treasury securities. Unrealized gains on banks' available-for-sale securities fell by $5 billion (11.4 percent), while unrealized gains on securities in held-to-maturity accounts declined by $2.8 billion (11.7 percent).

Deposits Rise by $271 Billion

Deposit growth was strong in the third quarter. Total deposits rose by $270.7 billion (2.2 percent) in the third quarter. Deposits in domestic offices increased by $259.6 billion (2.3 percent), with balances in interest-bearing accounts rising by $140 billion (1.7 percent), and balances in noninterest-bearing accounts up by $119.5 billion (4 percent). Balances in consumer-oriented accounts increased by $103.8 billion (2.6 percent), while all other domestic office deposits rose by $156.8 billion (2.2 percent). Deposits in foreign offices increased by $11.2 billion (0.8 percent). Banks reduced their nondeposit liabilities by $54.3 billion (2.5 percent), as trading account liabilities fell by $44.4 billion (14.7 percent).

Chart 5

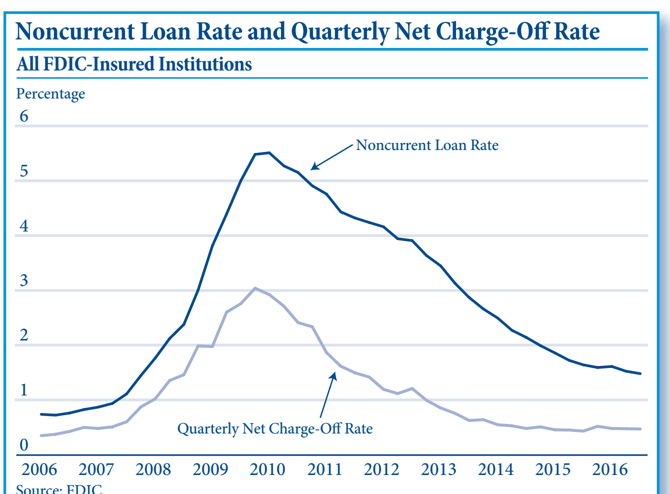
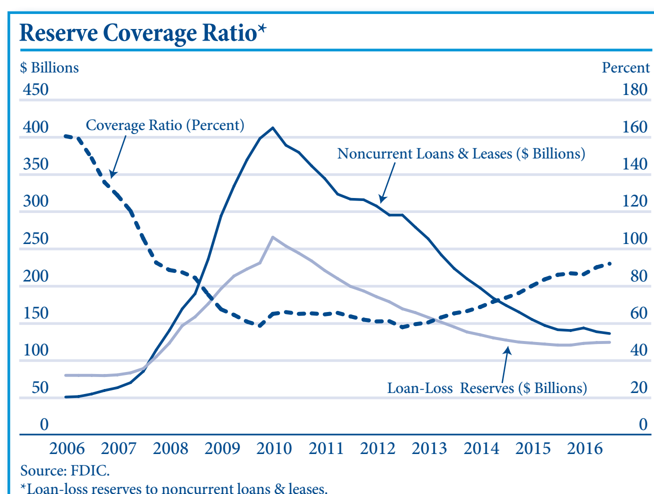


Chart 6



Number of FDIC-Insured Institutions Is 5,980

The number of FDIC-insured commercial banks and savings institutions reporting quarterly financial results fell to 5,980 in the third quarter, from 6,058 in the second quarter of 2016. There were 71 mergers of insured institutions, while two insured banks failed. No new charters were added during the quarter. Banks reported 2,043,480 full-time equivalent employees, an increase of 4,990 from third quarter 2015. The number of insured institutions on the FDIC's "Problem List" declined from 147 to 132, as total assets of problem banks fell from $29 billion to $24.9 billion.

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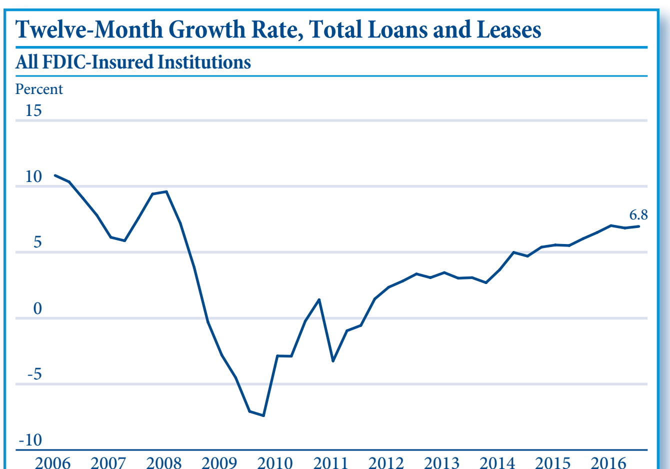
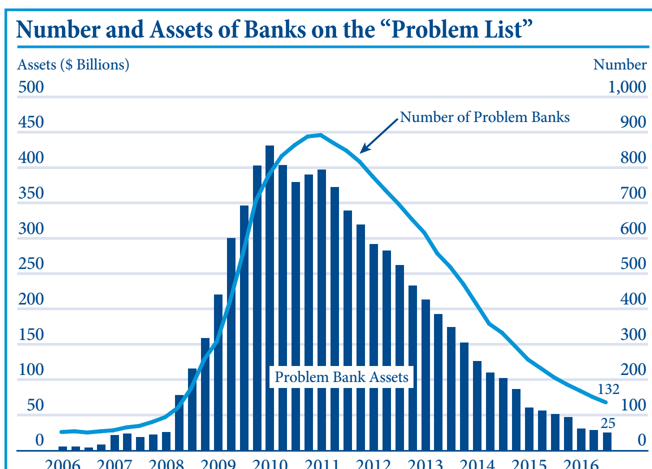
Chart 7



Source: FDIC.

Chart 8



Source: FDIC.

TABLE I-A. Selected Indicators, All FDIC-Insured Institutions*

	2016**	2015**	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Return on assets (%)	1.04	1.05	1.04	1.01	1.07	1.00	0.88
Return on equity (%)	9.29	9.33	9.29	9.01	9.54	8.90	7.79
Core capital (leverage) ratio (%)	9.55	9.61	9.59	9.44	9.40	9.15	9.07
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets (%)	0.88	0.99	0.97	1.20	1.63	2.20	2.61
Net charge-offs to loans (%)	0.45	0.42	0.44	0.49	0.69	1.10	1.55
Asset growth rate (%)	6.12	2.94	2.66	5.59	1.94	4.02	4.30
Net interest margin (%)	3.11	3.05	3.07	3.14	3.26	3.42	3.60
Net operating income growth (%)	3.96	5.88	7.09	-0.73	12.82	17.76	43.60
Number of institutions reporting	5,980	6,270	6,182	6,509	6,812	7,083	7,357
Commercial banks	5,170	5,410	5,338	5,607	5,847	6,072	6,275
Savings institutions	810	860	844	902	965	1,011	1,082
Percentage of unprofitable institutions (%)	3.98	4.90	4.76	6.27	8.16	11.00	16.23
Number of problem institutions	132	203	183	291	467	651	813
Assets of problem institutions (in billions)	$25	$51	$47	$87	$153	$233	$319
Number of failed institutions	5	6	8	18	24	51	92
Number of assisted institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Excludes insured branches of foreign banks (IBAs).
** Through September 30, ratios annualized where appropriate. Asset growth rates are for 12 months ending September 30.

TABLE II-A. Aggregate Condition and Income Data, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

(dollar figures in millions)	3rd Quarter 2016	2nd Quarter 2016	3rd Quarter 2015	%Change 15Q3-16Q3
Number of institutions reporting	5,980	6,058	6,270	-4.6
Total employees (full-time equivalent)	2,043,480	2,045,253	2,038,490	0.2
CONDITION DATA				
Total assets	$16,766,607	$16,533,969	$15,800,126	6.1
Loans secured by real estate	4,567,120	4,505,544	4,307,104	6.0
1-4 Family residential mortgages	1,989,162	1,960,600	1,887,016	5.4
Nonfarm nonresidential	1,300,821	1,278,423	1,199,663	8.4
Construction and development	303,059	294,182	266,508	13.7
Home equity lines	444,314	452,284	471,539	-5.8
Commercial & industrial loans	1,943,253	1,931,328	1,802,669	7.8
Loans to individuals	1,544,468	1,515,158	1,453,203	6.3
Credit cards	761,645	745,935	714,790	6.6
Farm loans	80,626	79,098	79,322	1.6
Other loans & leases	1,099,689	1,092,061	1,001,937	9.8
Less: Unearned income	2,074	2,106	1,942	6.8
Total loans & leases	9,233,082	9,121,083	8,642,293	6.8
Less: Reserve for losses	122,060	121,688	118,555	3.0
Net loans and leases	9,111,022	8,999,395	8,523,738	6.9
Securities	3,507,440	3,420,654	3,303,909	6.2
Other real estate owned	11,780	13,154	16,116	-26.9
Goodwill and other intangibles	363,524	359,616	356,957	1.8
All other assets	3,772,840	3,741,149	3,599,405	4.8
Total liabilities and capital	16,766,607	16,533,969	15,800,126	6.1
Deposits	12,798,778	12,528,029	11,990,433	6.7
Domestic office deposits	11,460,771	11,201,186	10,649,101	7.6
Foreign office deposits	1,338,006	1,326,842	1,341,332	-0.3
Other borrowed funds	1,445,272	1,457,654	1,382,905	4.5
Subordinated debt	87,037	88,573	92,163	-5.6
All other liabilities	548,753	589,165	537,540	2.1
Total equity capital (includes minority interests)	1,886,768	1,870,549	1,797,085	5.0
Bank equity capital	1,880,557	1,864,212	1,790,365	5.0
Loans and leases 30-89 days past due	60,077	58,088	61,158	-1.8
Noncurrent loans and leases	134,004	136,377	139,166	-3.7
Restructured loans and leases	67,837	69,620	74,260	-8.7
Mortgage-backed securities	1,979,611	1,924,271	1,818,702	8.9
Earning assets	15,113,755	14,833,251	14,169,622	6.7
FHLB Advances	541,841	545,673	455,479	19.0
Unused loan commitments	7,187,893	7,072,007	6,857,469	4.8
Trust assets	17,873,054	17,381,042	16,865,181	6.0
Assets securitized and sold	763,246	785,857	846,005	-9.8
Notional amount of derivatives	179,902,250	192,350,486	195,399,913	-7.9

INCOME DATA	First Three Quarters 2016	First Three Quarters 2015	%Change	3rd Quarter 2016	3rd Quarter 2015	%Change 15Q3-16Q3
Total interest income	$382,654	$356,355	7.4	$132,537	$120,285	10.2
Total interest expense	39,785	34,683	14.7	13,771	11,545	19.3
Net interest income	342,869	321,672	6.6	118,766	108,740	9.2
Provision for loan and lease losses	35,638	24,958	42.8	11,400	8,505	34.0
Total noninterest income	190,287	190,570	-0.2	64,498	63,289	1.9
Total noninterest expense	314,742	312,522	0.7	106,656	105,560	1.0
Securities gains (losses)	3,165	2,895	9.3	870	838	3.9
Applicable income taxes	57,647	54,356	6.1	20,344	18,282	11.3
Extraordinary gains, net*	-281	48	N/M	-75	-28	N/M
Total net income (includes minority interests)	128,013	123,348	3.8	45,659	40,492	12.8
Bank net income	127,772	122,941	3.9	45,593	40,382	12.9
Net charge-offs	30,321	26,560	14.2	10,145	8,678	16.9
Cash dividends	74,179	77,304	-4.0	30,542	25,783	18.5
Retained earnings	53,593	45,637	17.5	15,051	14,600	3.1
Net operating income	126,069	121,283	4.0	45,117	39,951	13.0

* See Notes to Users (page 30) for explanation. N/M - Not Meaningful

TABLE III-A. Third Quarter 2016, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

		Asset Concentration Groups*								
THIRD QUARTER (The way it is…)	All Insured Institutions	Credit Card Banks	International Banks	Agricultural Banks	Commercial Lenders	Mortgage Lenders	Consumer Lenders	Other Specialized <$1 Billion	All Other <$1 Billion	All Other >$1 Billion
Number of institutions reporting	5,980	13	5	1,461	3,013	478	62	304	584	60
Commercial banks	5,170	12	5	1,444	2,708	116	47	278	506	54
Savings institutions	810	1	0	17	305	362	15	26	78	6
Total assets (in billions)	$16,766.6	$500.8	$4,145.8	$273.5	$5,678.8	$386.8	$205.5	$54.6	$103.3	$5,417.7
Commercial banks	15,637.2	431.2	4,145.8	267.4	5,186.5	145.7	100.1	49.7	86.8	5,223.9
Savings institutions	1,129.4	69.5	0.0	6.1	492.3	241.1	105.3	4.9	16.4	193.8
Total deposits (in billions)	12,798.8	261.7	2,992.1	224.1	4,465.5	310.2	171.8	43.8	86.8	4,242.9
Commercial banks	11,907.5	208.3	2,992.1	220.8	4,096.3	123.6	83.6	40.5	73.4	4,069.0
Savings institutions	891.3	53.4	0.0	3.3	369.2	186.7	88.2	3.3	13.4	173.9
Bank net income (in millions)	45,593	2,833	9,274	880	14,147	994	519	362	244	16,341
Commercial banks	42,234	2,336	9,274	845	12,741	459	297	177	218	15,888
Savings institutions	3,359	498	0	35	1,406	535	222	185	26	453
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)										
Yield on earning assets	3.55	11.77	2.70	4.22	3.69	3.19	4.13	2.95	3.98	3.20
Cost of funding earning assets	0.37	1.22	0.36	0.49	0.40	0.43	0.46	0.32	0.41	0.25
Net interest margin	3.18	10.54	2.35	3.73	3.29	2.76	3.66	2.63	3.58	2.95
Noninterest income to assets	1.55	2.61	1.76	0.71	1.34	1.12	1.55	6.69	1.00	1.55
Noninterest expense to assets	2.57	5.46	2.37	2.57	2.74	2.28	2.93	5.52	3.09	2.23
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.27	3.30	0.17	0.13	0.17	-0.04	0.54	0.05	0.10	0.21
Net operating income to assets	1.09	2.26	0.89	1.26	1.00	1.01	1.02	2.58	0.91	1.21
Pretax return on assets	1.59	3.55	1.29	1.53	1.43	1.55	1.61	3.64	1.18	1.79
Return on assets	1.10	2.26	0.90	1.29	1.01	1.04	1.02	2.66	0.95	1.22
Return on equity	9.76	15.08	9.17	11.14	8.40	9.12	10.11	17.21	7.90	10.90
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.44	3.11	0.48	0.09	0.23	0.04	0.66	0.16	0.19	0.41
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	112.37	137.38	98.89	210.80	107.76	-165.92	116.37	104.23	94.59	98.68
Efficiency ratio	57.45	43.63	61.66	60.98	62.85	60.53	56.70	60.59	71.23	51.86
% of unprofitable institutions	4.58	0.00	0.00	1.85	5.04	7.11	0.00	5.92	7.19	1.67
% of institutions with earnings gains	60.80	53.85	80.00	55.65	65.78	56.07	66.13	54.61	53.25	73.33
Structural Changes										
New reporters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	71	0	0	12	48	4	0	1	6	0
Failed institutions	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
PRIOR THIRD QUARTERS (The way it was…)										
Return on assets (%) 2015	1.03	2.83	0.84	0.37	1.00	0.57	1.08	2.55	0.76	1.08
2013	0.99	3.38	0.52	1.24	0.99	0.92	1.04	1.98	0.85	1.07
2011	1.03	3.04	1.07	1.28	0.77	0.76	2.08	2.12	1.06	0.99
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2015	0.40	2.61	0.49	0.08	0.20	0.12	0.58	0.19	0.18	0.37
2013	0.60	2.91	0.86	0.09	0.35	0.30	0.68	0.46	0.31	0.42
2011	1.46	5.07	1.68	0.41	1.14	0.77	1.56	0.27	0.54	1.27

* See Table V-A (page 10) for explanations.

TABLE III-A. Third Quarter 2016, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

		Asset Size Distribution					Geographic Regions*					
THIRD QUARTER (The way it is...)	**All Insured Institutions**	**Less Than $100 Million**	**$100 Million to $1 Billion**	**$1 Billion to $10 Billion**	**$10 Billion to $250 Billion**	**Greater Than $250 Billion**	**New York**	**Atlanta**	**Chicago**	**Kansas City**	**Dallas**	**San Francisco**
Number of institutions reporting	5,980	1,589	3,656	621	104	10	731	731	1,287	1,500	1,280	451
Commercial banks	5,170	1,397	3,169	506	88	10	379	661	1,075	1,444	1,198	413
Savings institutions	810	192	487	115	16	0	352	70	212	56	82	38
Total assets (in billions)	$16,766.6	$94.1	$1,171.8	$1,741.0	$4,983.0	$8,776.7	$3,158.5	$3,478.0	$3,785.5	$3,644.3	$1,001.6	$1,698.8
Commercial banks	15,637.2	83.1	993.1	1,427.6	4,356.6	8,776.7	2,725.0	3,393.5	3,672.9	3,585.3	878.8	1,381.7
Savings institutions	1,129.4	10.9	178.7	313.4	626.4	0.0	433.5	84.5	112.6	59.0	122.8	317.1
Total deposits (in billions)	12,798.8	78.4	972.2	1,379.9	3,798.8	6,569.5	2,377.3	2,722.8	2,797.1	2,711.7	820.5	1,369.4
Commercial banks	11,907.5	69.9	830.5	1,141.5	3,296.0	6,569.5	2,051.4	2,655.5	2,715.8	2,665.6	718.7	1,100.4
Savings institutions	891.3	8.5	141.6	238.4	502.8	0.0	325.9	67.4	81.3	46.1	101.8	268.9
Bank net income (in millions)	45,593	226	3,282	4,755	13,475	23,854	6,793	10,833	9,274	9,944	2,867	5,883
Commercial banks	42,234	199	2,789	4,078	11,315	23,854	5,983	10,634	8,912	9,812	2,491	4,402
Savings institutions	3,359	28	494	677	2,160	0	810	199	361	132	376	1,481
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)												
Yield on earning assets	3.55	4.16	4.16	4.04	3.99	3.09	3.52	3.88	2.78	3.64	3.99	4.10
Cost of funding earning assets	0.37	0.44	0.46	0.43	0.45	0.29	0.44	0.31	0.30	0.42	0.33	0.40
Net interest margin	3.18	3.71	3.69	3.61	3.54	2.80	3.08	3.57	2.48	3.22	3.66	3.70
Noninterest income to assets	1.55	1.23	1.26	1.26	1.51	1.68	1.34	1.49	1.91	1.33	1.46	1.81
Noninterest expense to assets	2.57	3.46	3.18	2.82	2.65	2.38	2.52	2.54	2.59	2.40	3.10	2.70
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.27	0.11	0.12	0.21	0.47	0.20	0.32	0.34	0.11	0.27	0.22	0.45
Net operating income to assets	1.09	0.93	1.10	1.09	1.08	1.09	0.86	1.25	0.99	1.07	1.15	1.38
Pretax return on assets	1.59	1.13	1.42	1.57	1.64	1.59	1.25	1.82	1.42	1.58	1.53	2.14
Return on assets	1.10	0.97	1.13	1.11	1.09	1.10	0.86	1.25	1.00	1.10	1.16	1.40
Return on equity	9.76	7.37	9.84	9.39	8.95	10.38	7.19	10.09	9.73	10.85	10.36	11.55
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.44	0.15	0.12	0.23	0.62	0.43	0.50	0.51	0.27	0.47	0.28	0.58
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	112.37	126.25	152.17	130.95	120.91	97.95	117.02	111.95	86.49	110.81	118.17	128.21
Efficiency ratio	57.45	74.23	67.64	60.96	55.13	56.46	60.73	53.45	62.53	55.74	63.66	50.87
% of unprofitable institutions	4.58	9.31	3.17	1.45	0.96	0.00	5.34	7.52	5.75	2.73	3.36	4.88
% of institutions with earnings gains	60.80	51.98	61.82	75.20	73.08	70.00	63.47	64.02	61.77	58.60	57.42	65.41
Structural Changes												
New reporters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	71	29	33	8	1	0	9	10	13	18	14	7
Failed institutions	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
PRIOR THIRD QUARTERS (The way it was...)												
Return on assets (%) 2015	1.03	0.95	1.05	1.10	1.00	1.02	0.89	1.02	0.92	1.16	1.15	1.18
2013	0.99	0.73	0.92	1.16	1.11	0.90	1.06	0.94	0.53	1.25	1.06	1.54
2011	1.03	0.61	0.65	0.91	1.11	1.09	0.97	0.76	0.96	1.26	1.06	1.46
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2015	0.40	0.16	0.15	0.22	0.52	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.27	0.46	0.24	0.51
2013	0.60	0.28	0.34	0.31	0.80	0.59	0.81	0.55	0.46	0.75	0.28	0.50
2011	1.46	0.63	0.92	1.00	1.89	1.42	1.79	1.70	1.02	1.66	0.88	1.05

* See Table V-A (page 11) for explanations.

TABLE IV-A. First Three Quarters 2016, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

FIRST THREE QUARTERS (The way it is...)		All Insured Institutions	Asset Concentration Groups* Credit Card Banks	International Banks	Agricultural Banks	Commercial Lenders	Mortgage Lenders	Consumer Lenders	Other Specialized <$1 Billion	All Other <$1 Billion	All Other >$1 Billion
Number of institutions reporting		5,980	13	5	1,461	3,013	478	62	304	584	60
Commercial banks		5,170	12	5	1,444	2,708	116	47	278	506	54
Savings institutions		810	1	0	17	305	362	15	26	78	6
Total assets (in billions)		$16,766.6	$500.8	$4,145.8	$273.5	$5,678.8	$386.8	$205.5	$54.6	$103.3	$5,417.7
Commercial banks		15,637.2	431.2	4,145.8	267.4	5,186.5	145.7	100.1	49.7	86.8	5,223.9
Savings institutions		1,129.4	69.5	0.0	6.1	492.3	241.1	105.3	4.9	16.4	193.8
Total deposits (in billions)		12,798.8	261.7	2,992.1	224.1	4,465.5	310.2	171.8	43.8	86.8	4,242.9
Commercial banks		11,907.5	208.3	2,992.1	220.8	4,096.3	123.6	83.6	40.5	73.4	4,069.0
Savings institutions		891.3	53.4	0.0	3.3	369.2	186.7	88.2	3.3	13.4	173.9
Bank net income (in millions)		127,772	8,604	27,208	2,521	40,744	2,767	1,513	1,041	729	42,645
Commercial banks		117,345	7,343	27,208	2,446	35,615	1,360	883	490	654	41,346
Savings institutions		10,426	1,261	0	75	5,129	1,407	629	550	75	1,299
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)											
Yield on earning assets		3.48	11.38	2.70	4.16	3.68	3.20	4.08	2.97	3.99	3.04
Cost of funding earning assets		0.36	1.15	0.35	0.47	0.40	0.43	0.45	0.33	0.40	0.24
Net interest margin		3.11	10.24	2.34	3.69	3.28	2.77	3.63	2.65	3.58	2.80
Noninterest income to assets		1.55	2.71	1.80	0.67	1.33	1.01	1.49	6.51	0.95	1.54
Noninterest expense to assets		2.57	5.47	2.36	2.54	2.73	2.26	2.86	5.48	3.03	2.27
Loan and lease loss provision to assets		0.29	3.07	0.20	0.14	0.18	-0.06	0.55	0.04	0.10	0.24
Net operating income to assets		1.03	2.31	0.89	1.21	0.98	0.96	1.00	2.50	0.92	1.05
Pretax return on assets		1.51	3.58	1.30	1.46	1.41	1.48	1.58	3.49	1.19	1.59
Return on assets		1.04	2.31	0.90	1.24	0.99	0.99	1.01	2.56	0.96	1.08
Return on equity		9.29	15.56	9.09	10.86	8.26	8.67	10.01	16.82	8.04	9.64
Net charge-offs to loans and leases		0.45	3.21	0.53	0.11	0.20	0.05	0.65	0.16	0.18	0.42
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs		117.54	124.75	105.93	186.70	128.74	-187.63	118.29	89.64	100.62	112.14
Efficiency ratio		58.29	44.39	60.72	61.45	62.89	61.95	56.53	61.32	70.66	54.71
% of unprofitable institutions		3.98	0.00	0.00	1.78	4.08	7.74	1.61	4.93	5.99	1.67
% of institutions with earnings gains		63.46	38.46	60.00	60.30	67.91	57.11	58.06	54.28	58.05	78.33
Condition Ratios (%)											
Earning assets to total assets		90.14	91.75	87.50	93.24	90.84	95.11	97.10	91.58	92.76	90.44
Loss allowance to:											
Loans and leases		1.32	3.92	1.50	1.41	1.11	0.79	1.17	1.57	1.33	1.21
Noncurrent loans and leases		91.09	304.34	93.49	144.47	104.44	29.24	99.94	109.89	106.46	63.86
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets		0.88	1.01	0.62	0.79	0.88	1.78	0.87	0.59	1.00	1.01
Equity capital ratio		11.22	15.17	9.79	11.61	11.98	11.33	10.00	15.46	12.01	11.10
Core capital (leverage) ratio		9.55	12.68	8.72	10.98	10.12	11.14	9.93	14.35	11.64	9.01
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio		12.86	12.15	13.22	14.58	12.29	22.65	16.39	31.74	19.67	12.46
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio		12.95	12.28	13.25	14.59	12.42	22.70	16.62	31.75	19.71	12.53
Total risk-based capital ratio		14.31	14.53	14.17	15.71	13.81	23.56	17.59	32.65	20.95	14.09
Net loans and leases to deposits		71.19	144.57	49.07	81.40	87.38	77.25	83.08	34.33	66.56	64.22
Net loans to total assets		54.34	75.55	35.41	66.72	68.71	61.96	69.45	27.49	55.97	50.30
Domestic deposits to total assets		68.35	50.80	47.56	81.96	78.34	80.20	83.59	80.09	84.10	72.90
Structural Changes											
New reporters		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers		186	0	0	26	137	8	1	3	10	1
Failed institutions		5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0
PRIOR FIRST THREE QUARTERS (The way it was...)											
Number of institutions	2015	6,270	14	4	1,494	3,125	515	56	337	663	62
	2013	6,891	17	4	1,536	3,433	597	47	400	791	66
	2011	7,437	18	5	1,552	3,854	714	71	363	801	59
Total assets (in billions)	2015	$15,800.1	$519.5	$3,836.6	$274.8	$5,508.9	$416.3	$184.3	$54.9	$118.3	$4,886.7
	2013	14,603.6	596.3	3,729.4	243.9	4,773.6	554.0	149.3	63.9	137.9	4,355.3
	2011	13,811.9	532.0	3,665.3	208.5	4,170.5	798.3	98.9	54.0	136.4	4,148.1
Return on assets (%)	2015	1.05	2.91	0.88	0.91	0.99	0.74	1.12	2.59	0.50	1.08
	2013	1.06	3.26	0.83	1.19	0.91	0.98	1.28	1.74	0.87	1.10
	2011	0.92	3.62	0.81	1.14	0.71	0.60	1.75	1.80	0.92	0.89
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%)	2015	0.42	2.72	0.56	0.08	0.19	0.13	0.58	0.18	0.17	0.38
	2013	0.72	3.21	1.03	0.11	0.44	0.37	0.77	0.61	0.32	0.51
	2011	1.61	5.58	2.07	0.36	1.21	0.90	1.78	0.48	0.50	1.30
Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (%)	2015	0.99	0.83	0.72	0.75	0.96	1.95	1.00	0.70	1.16	1.19
	2013	1.75	0.90	1.13	0.98	1.81	2.16	0.66	0.95	1.56	2.37
	2011	2.66	1.41	1.59	1.59	3.19	2.68	1.13	0.99	1.87	3.36
Equity capital ratio (%)	2015	11.33	14.83	9.98	11.49	11.81	11.63	10.22	15.50	12.10	11.42
	2013	11.11	14.89	8.80	11.01	11.81	11.40	9.64	13.71	11.34	11.77
	2011	11.30	15.79	8.81	11.50	11.93	10.61	9.86	15.50	11.68	12.37

* See Table V-A (page 10) for explanations.

TABLE IV-A. First Three Quarters 2016, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

FIRST THREE QUARTERS (The way it is...)		All Insured Institutions	Asset Size Distribution: Less Than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	$10 Billion to $250 Billion	Greater Than $250 Billion	Geographic Regions*: New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Number of institutions reporting		5,980	1,589	3,656	621	104	10	731	731	1,287	1,500	1,280	451
Commercial banks		5,170	1,397	3,169	506	88	10	379	661	1,075	1,444	1,198	413
Savings institutions		810	192	487	115	16	0	352	70	212	56	82	38
Total assets (in billions)		$16,766.6	$94.1	$1,171.8	$1,741.0	$4,983.0	$8,776.7	$3,158.5	$3,478.0	$3,785.5	$3,644.3	$1,001.6	$1,698.8
Commercial banks		15,637.2	83.1	993.1	1,427.6	4,356.6	8,776.7	2,725.0	3,393.5	3,672.9	3,585.3	878.8	1,381.7
Savings institutions		1,129.4	10.9	178.7	313.4	626.4	0.0	433.5	84.5	112.6	59.0	122.8	317.1
Total deposits (in billions)		12,798.8	78.4	972.2	1,379.9	3,798.8	6,569.5	2,377.3	2,722.8	2,797.1	2,711.7	820.5	1,369.4
Commercial banks		11,907.5	69.9	830.5	1,141.5	3,296.0	6,569.5	2,051.4	2,655.5	2,715.8	2,665.6	718.7	1,100.4
Savings institutions		891.3	8.5	141.6	238.4	502.8	0.0	325.9	67.4	81.3	46.1	101.8	268.9
Bank net income (in millions)		127,772	669	9,359	13,389	39,376	64,978	19,829	26,517	26,582	29,125	8,016	17,702
Commercial banks		117,345	585	8,000	11,518	32,265	64,978	17,537	25,982	25,589	28,761	6,970	12,507
Savings institutions		10,426	85	1,360	1,871	7,111	0	2,292	535	993	365	1,046	5,195
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)													
Yield on earning assets		3.48	4.12	4.13	4.01	3.97	2.98	3.47	3.61	2.78	3.62	3.96	4.07
Cost of funding earning assets		0.36	0.44	0.46	0.42	0.44	0.29	0.43	0.31	0.30	0.41	0.32	0.39
Net interest margin		3.11	3.68	3.68	3.58	3.53	2.69	3.03	3.31	2.48	3.22	3.64	3.68
Noninterest income to assets		1.55	1.17	1.20	1.21	1.53	1.69	1.34	1.46	1.89	1.35	1.41	1.93
Noninterest expense to assets		2.57	3.39	3.16	2.83	2.65	2.39	2.53	2.58	2.56	2.41	3.08	2.73
Loan and lease loss provision to assets		0.29	0.11	0.12	0.20	0.48	0.23	0.31	0.36	0.15	0.29	0.25	0.44
Net operating income to assets		1.03	0.92	1.06	1.05	1.07	1.00	0.85	1.01	0.97	1.07	1.08	1.43
Pretax return on assets		1.51	1.10	1.37	1.51	1.64	1.47	1.23	1.51	1.40	1.57	1.44	2.21
Return on assets		1.04	0.95	1.09	1.07	1.08	1.01	0.85	1.03	0.98	1.09	1.10	1.43
Return on equity		9.29	7.39	9.56	9.08	8.91	9.56	7.13	8.37	9.48	10.77	9.89	11.87
Net charge-offs to loans and leases		0.45	0.15	0.11	0.21	0.62	0.46	0.48	0.53	0.27	0.51	0.30	0.55
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs		117.54	118.44	158.99	137.77	123.39	106.94	117.11	117.79	116.46	107.01	131.86	132.10
Efficiency ratio		58.29	74.19	68.25	61.98	55.18	57.83	61.40	57.53	61.87	55.74	64.29	50.34
% of unprofitable institutions		3.98	8.68	2.57	0.81	0.96	0.00	5.34	6.29	4.97	2.47	2.66	3.99
% of institutions with earnings gains		63.46	54.31	65.56	73.91	67.31	60.00	63.20	66.07	63.17	61.00	63.36	68.96
Condition Ratios (%)													
Earning assets to total assets		90.14	92.19	92.89	92.16	91.46	88.60	89.37	89.67	89.38	89.92	91.95	93.67
Loss allowance to:													
Loans and leases		1.32	1.42	1.31	1.15	1.38	1.33	1.24	1.37	1.30	1.37	1.25	1.35
Noncurrent loans and leases		91.09	105.90	127.57	117.99	111.11	72.41	107.84	81.98	85.41	75.09	94.67	172.52
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets		0.88	1.19	1.02	0.84	0.82	0.89	0.70	1.07	0.81	1.04	1.04	0.53
Equity capital ratio		11.22	13.15	11.47	11.80	12.18	10.50	12.03	12.39	10.18	10.08	11.22	12.05
Core capital (leverage) ratio		9.55	12.72	11.02	10.46	10.34	8.69	9.93	9.64	9.10	8.85	10.02	10.93
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio		12.86	20.19	15.39	13.49	12.87	12.29	12.97	12.76	12.69	11.98	13.12	15.03
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio		12.95	20.23	15.44	13.51	13.05	12.34	13.12	12.86	12.75	11.99	13.22	15.20
Total risk-based capital ratio		14.31	21.30	16.56	14.54	14.66	13.64	14.58	14.35	13.90	13.47	14.35	16.38
Net loans and leases to deposits		71.19	70.73	80.11	87.11	80.40	61.20	72.24	74.05	65.23	69.69	77.90	74.78
Net loans to total assets		54.34	58.96	66.46	69.04	61.29	45.81	54.37	57.97	48.20	51.86	63.82	60.28
Domestic deposits to total assets		68.35	83.36	82.95	78.97	74.32	60.75	67.95	75.33	64.75	56.78	81.80	79.76
Structural Changes													
New reporters		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers		186	65	102	18	1	0	27	27	44	40	31	17
Failed institutions		5	4	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0
PRIOR FIRST THREE QUARTERS (The way it was...)													
Number of institutions	2015	6,270	1,752	3,812	596	102	8	780	778	1,351	1,559	1,319	483
	2013	6,891	2,116	4,107	561	100	7	854	875	1,480	1,675	1,454	553
	2011	7,437	2,491	4,279	561	99	7	924	974	1,563	1,792	1,555	629
Total assets (in billions)	2015	$15,800.1	$102.7	$1,194.8	$1,642.8	$5,053.2	$7,806.6	$3,018.8	$3,324.0	$3,531.9	$3,436.7	$940.8	$1,548.0
	2013	14,603.6	123.5	1,245.5	1,453.0	4,726.0	7,055.7	2,876.9	2,981.8	3,398.6	3,166.6	864.0	1,315.8
	2011	13,811.9	142.9	1,273.4	1,425.1	4,398.0	6,572.7	2,842.2	2,954.3	3,169.9	2,901.9	801.8	1,141.7
Return on assets (%)	2015	1.05	0.89	1.01	1.15	1.01	1.06	0.90	1.03	0.94	1.18	1.12	1.28
	2013	1.06	0.76	0.92	1.18	1.03	1.08	0.82	1.03	0.91	1.26	1.12	1.54
	2011	0.92	0.54	0.59	0.85	1.13	0.87	1.07	0.61	0.81	0.98	0.97	1.47
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%)	2015	0.42	0.15	0.13	0.21	0.53	0.46	0.46	0.48	0.26	0.50	0.20	0.49
	2013	0.72	0.30	0.34	0.38	0.94	0.73	0.97	0.69	0.50	0.91	0.33	0.58
	2011	1.61	0.58	0.85	1.17	2.04	1.63	1.97	1.73	1.19	1.94	0.87	1.18
Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (%)	2015	0.99	1.30	1.20	0.99	0.74	1.12	0.76	1.19	0.96	1.22	1.07	0.53
	2013	1.75	1.83	1.98	1.96	1.10	2.09	1.20	2.48	1.54	2.08	1.72	1.03
	2011	2.66	2.39	3.18	3.26	1.96	2.90	1.79	3.81	2.40	2.77	2.75	2.17
Equity capital ratio (%)	2015	11.33	12.83	11.35	11.92	12.19	10.63	11.99	12.44	10.35	10.28	11.26	12.28
	2013	11.11	11.82	10.83	11.76	12.44	10.12	12.00	12.30	9.13	10.64	10.87	12.85
	2011	11.30	11.98	10.80	11.85	12.97	10.14	12.55	12.18	8.62	11.18	11.15	13.71

* See Table V-A (page 11) for explanations.

TABLE V-A. Loan Performance, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

September 30, 2016	All Insured Institutions	Asset Concentration Groups* Credit Card Banks	International Banks	Agricultural Banks	Commercial Lenders	Mortgage Lenders	Consumer Lenders	Other Specialized <$1 Billion	All Other <$1 Billion	All Other >$1 Billion
Percent of Loans 30-89 Days Past Due										
All loans secured by real estate	0.71	0.19	1.00	0.59	0.46	0.87	0.50	1.30	1.11	1.06
Construction and development	0.32	0.00	0.49	0.65	0.32	0.61	0.31	1.13	0.76	0.19
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.26	0.00	0.47	0.52	0.24	0.26	0.92	0.90	0.70	0.21
Multifamily residential real estate	0.12	0.00	0.01	0.26	0.14	0.10	0.12	0.70	0.59	0.16
Home equity loans	0.64	0.00	1.09	0.42	0.46	0.63	0.36	0.55	0.55	0.71
Other 1-4 family residential	1.23	0.21	1.40	1.06	0.86	0.98	0.50	1.73	1.45	1.66
Commercial and industrial loans	0.24	0.93	0.26	0.86	0.26	0.33	0.12	1.16	0.94	0.16
Loans to individuals	1.31	1.48	1.21	1.31	1.11	0.49	0.76	1.91	1.54	1.48
Credit card loans	1.28	1.48	1.14	1.00	0.91	1.57	0.80	2.24	1.27	1.11
Other loans to individuals	1.34	1.32	1.33	1.34	1.14	0.44	0.74	1.87	1.55	1.70
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.22	0.25	0.33	0.51	0.19	0.16	0.30	0.43	0.44	0.13
Total loans and leases	0.65	1.45	0.72	0.63	0.44	0.80	0.65	1.30	1.08	0.77
Percent of Loans Noncurrent**										
All real estate loans	2.02	0.63	2.93	0.97	1.09	3.01	2.59	1.62	1.40	3.44
Construction and development	0.80	0.00	0.42	0.79	0.84	0.94	5.62	2.32	1.14	0.63
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.74	0.00	0.70	1.07	0.71	1.55	6.06	1.51	1.73	0.66
Multifamily residential real estate	0.19	0.00	0.11	0.44	0.20	0.52	0.70	2.84	1.07	0.15
Home equity loans	2.40	0.00	3.64	0.50	1.32	2.02	2.23	0.68	0.60	3.42
Other 1-4 family residential	3.39	0.70	4.22	0.96	1.81	3.36	2.29	1.62	1.42	5.12
Commercial and industrial loans	1.34	0.78	1.45	1.48	1.35	0.91	0.25	1.32	1.18	1.28
Loans to individuals	0.85	1.31	0.98	0.58	0.71	0.24	0.60	0.92	0.76	0.58
Credit card loans	1.18	1.34	1.07	0.24	0.88	0.46	1.22	1.21	0.61	1.00
Other loans to individuals	0.54	0.60	0.81	0.61	0.69	0.23	0.44	0.88	0.77	0.33
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.22	0.05	0.15	0.81	0.30	0.13	6.93	0.33	0.34	0.11
Total loans and leases	1.45	1.29	1.60	0.98	1.06	2.69	1.17	1.43	1.25	1.89
Percent of Loans Charged-Off (net, YTD)										
All real estate loans	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.14	0.07	0.08	0.08
Construction and development	-0.05	0.00	0.12	-0.03	-0.05	-0.19	1.56	0.17	-0.01	-0.11
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.33	0.00	0.11	-0.05
Multifamily residential real estate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.54	0.05	-0.01
Home equity loans	0.28	-1.48	0.35	-0.05	0.17	0.03	0.40	0.10	0.07	0.41
Other 1-4 family residential	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.08
Commercial and industrial loans	0.43	2.38	0.39	0.25	0.42	0.08	0.04	0.15	0.41	0.42
Loans to individuals	1.88	3.24	2.27	0.44	0.82	0.32	0.91	0.49	0.55	1.54
Credit card loans	3.05	3.33	3.06	1.32	2.20	1.28	2.48	1.00	1.80	2.76
Other loans to individuals	0.73	1.60	0.92	0.37	0.62	0.28	0.49	0.42	0.52	0.79
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.12	0.14	0.07	0.21	0.19	0.12	0.05	0.54	0.52	0.10
Total loans and leases	0.45	3.21	0.53	0.11	0.20	0.05	0.65	0.16	0.18	0.42
Loans Outstanding (in billions)										
All real estate loans	$4,567.1	$0.2	$551.7	$112.1	$2,417.6	$213.0	$34.2	$10.8	$44.6	$1,183.0
Construction and development	303.1	0.0	12.0	6.7	221.1	4.9	0.4	0.8	2.8	54.4
Nonfarm nonresidential	1,300.8	0.0	46.0	29.7	928.6	17.6	2.5	3.6	10.3	262.5
Multifamily residential real estate	374.2	0.0	69.6	3.5	248.2	5.8	0.4	0.3	1.3	45.1
Home equity loans	444.3	0.0	60.5	2.2	207.0	10.1	5.6	0.4	1.9	156.6
Other 1-4 family residential	1,989.2	0.2	316.1	28.2	771.7	174.0	25.0	5.1	24.8	644.0
Commercial and industrial loans	1,943.3	14.7	318.6	21.3	924.5	6.6	7.5	1.8	4.9	643.3
Loans to individuals	1,544.5	378.6	263.5	6.7	299.5	6.5	100.0	1.7	4.6	483.4
Credit card loans	761.6	360.5	167.9	0.5	31.9	0.3	20.5	0.2	0.1	179.8
Other loans to individuals	782.8	18.2	95.6	6.2	267.6	6.2	79.6	1.5	4.5	303.5
All other loans and leases (including farm)	1,180.3	0.2	357.2	45.0	305.2	15.5	2.8	0.9	4.5	448.9
Total loans and leases (plus unearned income)	9,235.2	393.8	1,491.1	185.1	3,946.8	241.6	144.5	15.3	58.6	2,758.4
Memo: Other Real Estate Owned (in millions)										
All other real estate owned	11,780.0	0.1	607.7	339.2	7,866.7	330.5	90.4	103.0	295.5	2,146.8
Construction and development	3,703.4	0.0	0.2	114.9	3,032.4	80.0	9.5	46.4	101.7	318.2
Nonfarm nonresidential	3,101.4	0.0	52.3	119.6	2,470.1	39.3	13.6	27.9	86.9	291.7
Multifamily residential real estate	190.0	0.0	1.0	14.5	160.0	3.2	0.1	3.1	3.9	4.2
1-4 family residential	3,977.4	0.1	380.2	64.0	1,992.5	184.7	55.3	24.6	95.3	1,180.8
Farmland	143.5	0.0	0.0	26.0	103.8	1.4	0.1	0.8	7.5	3.8
GNMA properties	651.3	0.0	163.0	0.2	107.9	22.0	11.8	0.2	0.1	346.0

* Asset Concentration Group Definitions (Groups are hierarchical and mutually exclusive):
Credit-card Lenders - Institutions whose credit-card loans plus securitized receivables exceed 50 percent of total assets plus securitized receivables.
International Banks - Banks with assets greater than $10 billion and more than 25 percent of total assets in foreign offices.
Agricultural Banks - Banks whose agricultural production loans plus real estate loans secured by farmland exceed 25 percent of the total loans and leases.
Commercial Lenders - Institutions whose commercial and industrial loans, plus real estate construction and development loans, plus loans secured by commercial real estate properties exceed 25 percent of total assets.
Mortgage Lenders - Institutions whose residential mortgage loans, plus mortgage-backed securities, exceed 50 percent of total assets.
Consumer Lenders - Institutions whose residential mortgage loans, plus credit-card loans, plus other loans to individuals, exceed 50 percent of total assets.
Other Specialized < $1 Billion - Institutions with assets less than $1 billion, whose loans and leases are less than 40 percent of total assets.
All Other < $1 billion - Institutions with assets less than $1 billion that do not meet any of the definitions above, they have significant lending activity with no identified asset concentrations.
All Other > $1 billion - Institutions with assets greater than $1 billion that do not meet any of the definitions above, they have significant lending activity with no identified asset concentrations.
** Noncurrent loan rates represent the percentage of loans in each category that are past due 90 days or more or that are in nonaccrual status.

TABLE V-A. Loan Performance, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

September 30, 2016	All Insured Institutions	Asset Size Distribution: Less Than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	$10 Billion to $250 Billion	Greater Than $250 Billion	Geographic Regions*: New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Percent of Loans 30-89 Days Past Due												
All loans secured by real estate	0.71	1.11	0.56	0.36	0.57	1.06	0.48	0.88	0.76	0.98	0.67	0.30
Construction and development	0.32	1.03	0.46	0.31	0.31	0.22	0.36	0.28	0.23	0.33	0.41	0.32
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.26	0.84	0.38	0.25	0.22	0.21	0.30	0.25	0.27	0.26	0.30	0.12
Multifamily residential real estate	0.12	0.64	0.25	0.13	0.11	0.07	0.10	0.22	0.10	0.07	0.19	0.11
Home equity loans	0.64	0.62	0.47	0.40	0.49	0.80	0.41	0.77	0.75	0.69	0.51	0.30
Other 1-4 family residential	1.23	1.60	0.86	0.57	1.03	1.64	0.82	1.48	1.19	1.62	1.37	0.52
Commercial and industrial loans	0.24	1.19	0.61	0.37	0.21	0.19	0.22	0.16	0.26	0.23	0.45	0.32
Loans to individuals	1.31	1.77	1.37	1.29	1.21	1.41	1.09	1.77	1.07	1.27	1.02	1.24
Credit card loans	1.28	4.56	2.03	1.70	1.39	1.11	1.05	1.43	1.05	1.19	0.81	1.78
Other loans to individuals	1.34	1.72	1.33	1.15	0.96	1.67	1.15	2.12	1.07	1.36	1.12	0.79
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.22	0.55	0.40	0.23	0.17	0.23	0.18	0.11	0.33	0.23	0.32	0.17
Total loans and leases	0.65	1.09	0.59	0.42	0.59	0.77	0.52	0.78	0.62	0.74	0.64	0.50
Percent of Loans Noncurrent**												
All real estate loans	2.02	1.39	1.03	0.92	1.50	3.41	1.49	2.57	2.28	2.89	1.26	0.61
Construction and development	0.80	1.48	1.37	0.91	0.47	0.62	0.86	1.31	0.61	0.55	0.65	0.64
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.74	1.52	0.97	0.71	0.69	0.64	0.93	0.67	0.82	0.72	0.72	0.47
Multifamily residential real estate	0.19	0.54	0.59	0.21	0.12	0.15	0.16	0.23	0.20	0.22	0.37	0.15
Home equity loans	2.40	0.66	0.61	0.68	1.45	3.58	2.34	3.05	2.43	2.36	1.35	0.63
Other 1-4 family residential	3.39	1.47	1.14	1.44	2.62	5.06	2.34	4.09	3.55	4.85	2.37	0.80
Commercial and industrial loans	1.34	1.88	1.32	1.44	1.43	1.25	0.99	1.36	1.11	1.59	2.13	1.29
Loans to individuals	0.85	0.84	0.78	0.76	0.98	0.74	0.90	0.94	0.71	0.80	0.90	0.85
Credit card loans	1.18	2.35	1.44	1.48	1.30	1.02	1.04	1.23	1.05	1.09	1.22	1.57
Other loans to individuals	0.54	0.81	0.74	0.52	0.56	0.50	0.66	0.63	0.59	0.42	0.76	0.25
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.22	0.92	0.67	0.64	0.23	0.14	0.20	0.15	0.19	0.26	0.29	0.33
Total loans and leases	1.45	1.34	1.03	0.98	1.24	1.84	1.15	1.67	1.52	1.82	1.32	0.78
Percent of Loans Charged-Off (net, YTD)												
All real estate loans	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.06	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.02	-0.01
Construction and development	-0.05	-0.10	0.00	-0.06	-0.08	-0.05	-0.02	-0.01	-0.04	-0.10	-0.05	-0.16
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.01	-0.05	0.02	0.01	0.03	-0.04	0.03	-0.01
Multifamily residential real estate	0.00	0.03	0.05	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Home equity loans	0.28	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.21	0.39	0.19	0.42	0.23	0.37	0.16	0.00
Other 1-4 family residential	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.00
Commercial and industrial loans	0.43	0.44	0.27	0.42	0.48	0.41	0.32	0.38	0.36	0.48	0.65	0.58
Loans to individuals	1.88	0.71	0.73	1.47	2.08	1.79	2.01	2.02	1.15	2.24	1.35	1.84
Credit card loans	3.05	11.23	4.57	3.64	3.15	2.89	2.74	3.20	2.94	3.15	2.37	3.42
Other loans to individuals	0.73	0.55	0.46	0.73	0.61	0.84	0.77	0.77	0.53	1.07	0.88	0.47
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.12	0.13	0.20	0.39	0.13	0.09	0.14	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.29	0.14
Total loans and leases	0.45	0.15	0.11	0.21	0.62	0.46	0.48	0.53	0.27	0.51	0.30	0.55
Loans Outstanding (in billions)												
All real estate loans	$4,567.1	$38.1	$607.8	$879.8	$1,376.8	$1,664.7	$927.0	$922.9	$935.1	$873.5	$408.0	$500.6
Construction and development	303.1	2.2	56.0	81.4	96.6	66.8	54.7	59.3	50.4	46.4	60.7	31.5
Nonfarm nonresidential	1,300.8	9.5	229.6	354.6	420.3	286.9	295.0	268.3	199.9	186.9	164.3	186.4
Multifamily residential real estate	374.2	1.1	32.5	89.0	137.7	114.0	136.6	44.2	97.0	32.1	16.7	47.5
Home equity loans	444.3	0.9	25.6	48.5	143.8	225.5	86.2	116.4	109.8	83.2	19.8	28.9
Other 1-4 family residential	1,989.2	17.2	216.2	286.2	563.2	906.3	350.6	421.9	455.0	436.5	130.2	194.9
Commercial and industrial loans	1,943.3	6.6	98.4	188.6	709.4	940.3	298.4	482.4	418.0	396.8	126.2	221.5
Loans to individuals	1,544.5	3.6	31.7	83.2	702.1	723.9	328.2	386.3	220.7	315.3	61.9	232.1
Credit card loans	761.6	0.1	2.1	21.1	401.4	337.0	204.9	196.7	56.1	179.6	19.4	104.8
Other loans to individuals	782.8	3.6	29.6	62.1	300.6	386.9	123.3	189.5	164.6	135.6	42.5	127.3
All other loans and leases (including farm)	1,180.3	8.0	51.7	65.0	309.3	746.3	185.8	252.9	274.9	331.1	51.4	84.2
Total loans and leases (plus unearned income)	9,235.2	56.3	789.5	1,216.6	3,097.6	4,075.2	1,739.4	2,044.4	1,848.7	1,916.7	647.5	1,038.5
Memo: Other Real Estate Owned (in millions)												
All other real estate owned	11,780.0	360.5	3,715.0	2,691.2	2,473.5	2,539.9	1,985.8	2,820.5	2,281.2	2,043.1	1,775.1	874.4
Construction and development	3,703.4	124.3	1,703.1	1,083.0	451.8	341.2	330.1	1,077.5	508.8	742.6	760.5	283.8
Nonfarm nonresidential	3,101.4	113.2	1,174.1	835.3	679.5	299.4	512.8	638.0	618.3	415.0	592.2	325.1
Multifamily residential real estate	190.0	15.2	78.8	62.4	15.7	17.9	44.1	32.5	25.9	49.5	20.4	17.6
1-4 family residential	3,977.4	101.1	675.5	648.3	1,162.3	1,390.2	1,024.1	961.8	901.7	524.2	345.6	220.0
Farmland	143.5	6.5	78.9	45.5	10.3	2.2	6.9	40.1	21.8	16.5	45.6	12.6
GNMA properties	651.3	0.2	4.5	16.7	153.7	476.0	67.7	70.5	204.6	282.2	10.8	15.3

*** Regions:**
New York - Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont, U.S. Virgin Islands
Atlanta - Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia
Chicago - Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin
Kansas City - Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota
Dallas - Arkansas, Colorado, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas
San Francisco - Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Pacific Islands, Utah, Washington, Wyoming
** Noncurrent loan rates represent the percentage of loans in each category that are past due 90 days or more or that are in nonaccrual status.

Table VI-A. Derivatives, All FDIC-Insured Call Report Filers

(dollar figures in millions; notional amounts unless otherwise indicated)	3rd Quarter 2016	2nd Quarter 2016	1st Quarter 2016	4th Quarter 2015	3rd Quarter 2015	% Change 15Q3-16Q3	Asset Size Distribution: Less Than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	$10 Billion to $250 Billion	Greater Than $250 Billion
ALL DERIVATIVE HOLDERS											
Number of institutions reporting derivatives	1,440	1,446	1,429	1,414	1,418	1.6	64	849	420	97	10
Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives	$15,188,973	$15,033,334	$14,766,799	$14,422,442	$14,231,258	6.7	$4,918	$357,633	$1,311,261	$4,738,420	$8,776,741
Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives	11,513,763	11,313,838	11,189,545	10,938,376	10,735,417	7.3	4,103	293,936	1,043,882	3,602,309	6,569,533
Total derivatives	179,902,250	192,350,486	195,508,825	181,986,620	195,399,913	-7.9	272	26,500	130,616	45,723,148	134,021,715
Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure											
Interest rate	132,992,944	143,794,699	147,218,272	138,363,456	148,665,387	-10.5	272	26,482	124,748	39,714,914	93,126,528
Foreign exchange*	36,299,774	37,701,788	37,129,026	33,133,791	34,638,122	4.8	0	1	4,744	5,412,955	30,882,074
Equity	2,734,807	2,672,364	2,533,921	2,395,120	2,508,972	9.0	0	6	291	178,291	2,556,219
Commodity & other (excluding credit derivatives)	1,312,260	1,328,302	1,209,774	1,107,759	1,389,755	-5.6	0	6	73	80,130	1,232,051
Credit	6,562,465	6,853,333	7,417,833	6,986,493	8,197,677	-19.9	0	6	760	336,857	6,224,843
Total	179,902,250	192,350,486	195,508,825	181,986,620	195,399,913	-7.9	272	26,500	130,616	45,723,148	134,021,715
Derivative Contracts by Transaction Type											
Swaps	103,013,911	111,900,682	114,814,419	107,392,487	112,697,189	-8.6	50	7,642	75,587	28,363,516	74,567,116
Futures & forwards	36,958,352	38,790,406	37,151,052	35,684,999	38,988,244	-5.2	70	9,562	28,147	7,144,237	29,776,336
Purchased options	15,466,148	16,277,239	16,857,478	15,469,691	16,817,381	-8.0	6	654	5,012	4,797,222	10,663,254
Written options	15,459,962	16,012,000	16,706,898	15,419,416	16,236,717	-4.8	146	8,636	20,809	4,975,225	10,455,147
Total	170,898,372	182,980,326	185,529,847	173,966,592	184,739,531	-7.5	272	26,494	129,555	45,280,199	125,461,853
Fair Value of Derivative Contracts											
Interest rate contracts	77,293	75,052	75,481	67,223	76,692	0.8	-4	31	-227	34,019	43,473
Foreign exchange contracts	13,372	11,369	-11,530	-12,485	-15,284	N/M	0	0	-9	5,673	7,709
Equity contracts	1,643	6,637	5,035	5,318	7,880	-79.1	0	0	0	486	1,157
Commodity & other (excluding credit derivatives)	-2,185	-3,151	-4,310	-3,571	-6,952	N/M	0	0	1	158	-2,343
Credit derivatives as guarantor	17,871	1,037	2,901	-2,697	1,890	845.6	0	-1	-2	-200	18,074
Credit derivatives as beneficiary	-17,575	-167	-966	7,076	2,441	N/M	0	0	-28	686	-18,233
Derivative Contracts by Maturity**											
Interest rate contracts < 1 year	58,874,863	66,424,471	65,650,642	55,047,362	60,754,367	-3.1	67	8,763	27,174	13,111,643	45,727,215
1-5 years	45,382,718	47,001,897	50,714,670	49,406,784	52,458,012	-13.5	20	2,020	28,795	12,648,454	32,703,429
> 5 years	32,522,071	33,930,510	34,846,003	32,980,646	34,618,605	-6.1	32	5,724	42,124	10,464,334	22,009,857
Foreign exchange and gold contracts < 1 year	25,797,765	26,622,784	26,231,748	24,129,842	25,206,603	2.3	0	0	2,482	3,022,185	22,773,097
1-5 years	4,096,173	4,112,254	4,081,595	3,986,436	3,672,989	11.5	0	0	564	386,575	3,709,034
> 5 years	1,901,381	2,150,431	1,819,360	1,647,804	1,500,445	26.7	0	0	163	197,934	1,703,285
Equity contracts < 1 year	1,954,392	1,907,096	1,841,069	1,743,252	1,610,476	21.4	0	0	20	63,701	1,890,671
1-5 years	821,844	709,947	674,710	627,875	671,362	22.4	0	0	105	46,141	775,597
> 5 years	129,226	134,063	129,076	130,188	183,539	-29.6	0	0	4	15,548	113,674
Commodity & other contracts (including credit derivatives, excluding gold contracts) < 1 year	2,826,215	3,032,137	2,813,615	2,651,133	2,566,099	10.1	0	5	33	83,820	2,742,356
1-5 years	4,009,114	4,354,280	4,800,922	4,694,153	5,771,045	-30.5	0	5	91	155,739	3,853,278
> 5 years	540,260	368,331	619,196	405,131	750,909	-28.1	0	0	149	31,858	508,253
Risk-Based Capital: Credit Equivalent Amount											
Total current exposure to tier 1 capital (%)	35.2	37.2	34.5	30.1	34.3		0.0	0.6	1.2	21.3	51.8
Total potential future exposure to tier 1 capital (%)	41.0	43.5	47.5	48.3	50.3		0.1	0.3	0.7	15.7	66.3
Total exposure (credit equivalent amount) to tier 1 capital (%)	76.2	80.7	82.0	78.4	84.6		0.2	0.9	1.8	37.0	118.1
Credit losses on derivatives***	38.0	32.0	13.0	78.0	72.0	-47.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	24
HELD FOR TRADING											
Number of institutions reporting derivatives	251	257	252	250	247	1.6	4	95	89	54	9
Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives	12,138,728	11,985,165	11,719,847	11,460,982	11,384,424	6.6	291	40,229	329,528	3,256,467	8,512,214
Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives	9,188,820	8,976,508	8,831,049	8,660,644	8,553,870	7.4	257	33,390	259,585	2,549,515	6,346,072
Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure											
Interest rate	130,490,614	141,316,485	144,689,891	136,029,963	146,136,877	-10.7	8	1,655	31,272	39,177,815	91,279,865
Foreign exchange	33,353,870	34,671,042	34,029,316	31,666,580	31,766,032	5.0	0	0	3,745	5,286,886	28,063,240
Equity	2,718,187	2,656,373	2,510,439	2,370,468	2,486,427	9.3	0	0	0	164,846	2,553,341
Commodity & other	1,310,469	1,326,621	1,208,052	1,105,989	1,387,414	-5.5	0	1	39	79,090	1,231,340
Total	167,873,141	179,970,521	182,437,698	171,173,001	181,776,750	-7.6	8	1,656	35,056	44,708,637	123,127,785
Trading Revenues: Cash & Derivative Instruments											
Interest rate	2,959	1,906	3,072	155	2,581	14.6	0	1	26	668	2,264
Foreign exchange	2,294	3,736	1,407	3,401	1,931	18.8	0	0	4	172	2,118
Equity	728	972	670	741	50	1,356.0	0	0	3	35	690
Commodity & other (including credit derivatives)	440	420	455	-25	758	-42.0	0	0	2	-74	512
Total trading revenues	6,421	7,034	5,604	4,271	5,319	20.7	0	1	35	801	5,584
Share of Revenue											
Trading revenues to gross revenues (%)	4.9	5.5	4.6	3.5	4.4		0.0	0.2	1.0	2.4	5.9
Trading revenues to net operating revenues (%)	20.7	24.7	22.6	15.7	19.9		0.0	0.9	4.8	11.4	24.1
HELD FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN TRADING											
Number of institutions reporting derivatives	1,319	1,325	1,302	1,299	1,305	1.1	61	772	384	92	10
Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives	14,893,505	14,754,861	14,523,798	14,205,001	13,960,566	6.7	4,715	327,194	1,224,302	4,560,552	8,776,741
Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives	11,271,299	11,087,199	10,994,534	10,764,768	10,518,599	7.2	3,923	268,463	974,400	3,454,981	6,569,533
Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure											
Interest rate	2,502,330	2,478,214	2,528,380	2,333,492	2,528,510	-1.0	264	24,827	93,476	537,099	1,846,664
Foreign exchange	504,491	513,919	538,565	433,677	409,385	23.2	0	0	698	19,978	483,815
Equity	16,620	15,991	23,483	24,652	22,545	-26.3	0	6	291	13,445	2,878
Commodity & other	1,791	1,681	1,722	1,770	2,342	-23.5	0	5	34	1,040	711
Total notional amount	3,025,231	3,009,806	3,092,149	2,793,591	2,962,781	2.1	264	24,838	94,499	571,562	2,334,068

All line items are reported on a quarterly basis. N/M - Not Meaningful

* Include spot foreign exchange contracts. All other references to foreign exchange contracts in which notional values or fair values are reported exclude spot foreign exchange contracts.

** Derivative contracts subject to the risk-based capital requirements for derivatives.

*** The reporting of credit losses on derivatives is applicable to all banks filing the FFIEC 031 report form and to those banks filing the FFIEC 041 report form that have $300 million or more in total assets.

TABLE VII-A. Servicing, Securitization, and Asset Sales Activities (All FDIC-Insured Call Report Filers)

(dollar figures in millions)	3rd Quarter 2016	2nd Quarter 2016	1st Quarter 2016	4th Quarter 2015	3rd Quarter 2015	% Change 15Q3-16Q3	Asset Size Distribution: Less Than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	$10 Billion to $250 Billion	Greater Than $250 Billion
Assets Securitized and Sold with Servicing Retained or with Recourse or Other Seller-Provided Credit Enhancements											
Number of institutions reporting securitization activities	76	75	74	73	72	5.6	0	18	17	34	7
Outstanding Principal Balance by Asset Type											
1-4 family residential loans	$668,418	$687,085	$704,676	$715,914	$734,519	-9.0	$0	$2,117	$11,549	$85,785	$568,966
Home equity loans	27	29	29	30	31	-12.9	0	0	0	27	0
Credit card receivables	13,491	13,485	13,400	13,502	14,187	-4.9	0	0	0	13,397	94
Auto loans	11,024	8,935	5,604	6,095	6,221	77.2	0	0	2,269	8,755	0
Other consumer loans	4,733	4,908	5,093	5,286	4,754	-0.4	0	1	0	2,445	2,287
Commercial and industrial loans	166	169	204	15	14	1085.7	0	6	0	0	160
All other loans, leases, and other assets	65,387	71,246	74,712	79,844	86,277	-24.2	0	94	8,187	515	56,591
Total securitized and sold	763,246	785,857	803,719	820,686	846,005	-9.8	0	2,218	22,005	110,925	628,098
Maximum Credit Exposure by Asset Type											
1-4 family residential loans	2,114	2,514	2,617	2,840	2,933	-27.9	0	4	0	1,388	723
Home equity loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Credit card receivables	1,209	1,207	1,152	1,108	1,187	1.9	0	0	0	1,209	0
Auto loans	436	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	436	0
Other consumer loans	96	91	86	89	89	7.9	0	0	0	0	96
Commercial and industrial loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	841	971	902	990	1,319	-36.2	0	0	0	4	837
Total credit exposure	4,696	4,783	4,757	5,026	5,528	-15.1	0	4	0	3,037	1,656
Total unused liquidity commitments provided to institution's own securitizations	140	138	73	36	37	278.4	0	0	0	0	140
Securitized Loans, Leases, and Other Assets 30-89 Days Past Due (%)											
1-4 family residential loans	3.7	3.6	3.1	3.9	3.8		0.0	1.2	1.4	3.1	3.8
Home equity loans	5.5	8.6	6.2	5.4	5.9		0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0
Credit card receivables	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1
Auto loans	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.1		0.0	0.0	2.5	1.2	0
Other consumer loans	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	7.2
Commercial and industrial loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3		0.0	3.2	0.4	0.9	0.4
Total loans, leases, and other assets	3.3	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.3		0.0	1.3	1.2	2.6	3.5
Securitized Loans, Leases, and Other Assets 90 Days or More Past Due (%)											
1-4 family residential loans	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.1		0.0	1.1	0.5	1.3	1.5
Home equity loans	47.4	45.5	47.3	47.8	47.4		0.0	0.0	0.0	47.4	0
Credit card receivables	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1
Auto loans	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0
Other consumer loans	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.4		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	6.8
Commercial and industrial loans	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2		0.0	9.2	0.3	1.5	1.6
Total loans, leases, and other assets	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.0		0.0	1.5	0.4	1.1	1.5
Securitized Loans, Leases, and Other Assets Charged-off (net, YTD, annualized, %)											
1-4 family residential loans	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3		0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Home equity loans	3.6	2.2	1.0	5.2	3.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0
Credit card receivables	3.7	3.4	3.0	1.8	1.4		0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.2
Auto loans	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2		0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	0
Other consumer loans	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.6		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8
Commercial and industrial loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.5		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
Total loans, leases, and other assets	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3		0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3
Seller's Interests in Institution's Own Securitizations – Carried as Loans											
Home equity loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Credit card receivables	11,355	11,954	12,811	15,059	13,248	-14.3	0	0	0	11,355	0
Commercial and industrial loans	216	219	268	0	0	N/M	0	0	0	0	216
Seller's Interests in Institution's Own Securitizations – Carried as Securities											
Home equity loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Credit card receivables	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial and industrial loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Assets Sold with Recourse and Not Securitized											
Number of institutions reporting asset sales	1,078	1,088	1,091	1,089	1,099	-1.9	112	726	184	48	8
Outstanding Principal Balance by Asset Type											
1-4 family residential loans	37,751	36,579	36,826	38,602	39,013	-3.2	1,296	16,533	8,793	4,819	6,310
Home equity, credit card receivables, auto, and other consumer loans	626	634	684	712	714	-12.3	0	3	42	32	549
Commercial and industrial loans	339	340	271	215	217	56.2	0	18	136	160	24
All other loans, leases, and other assets	84,258	80,687	79,266	73,499	72,201	16.7	0	17	1,170	21,679	61,392
Total sold and not securitized	122,974	118,240	117,047	113,028	112,145	9.7	1,296	16,571	10,142	26,690	68,275
Maximum Credit Exposure by Asset Type											
1-4 family residential loans	10,997	10,833	9,503	10,037	10,495	4.8	83	3,329	3,371	2,813	1,402
Home equity, credit card receivables, auto, and other consumer loans	148	134	161	163	134	10.4	0	3	19	2	124
Commercial and industrial loans	183	186	181	151	154	18.8	0	18	5	160	0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	23,286	22,193	21,684	20,138	19,655	18.5	0	14	59	6,614	16,598
Total credit exposure	34,615	33,346	31,529	30,489	30,438	13.7	83	3,364	3,454	9,589	18,124
Support for Securitization Facilities Sponsored by Other Institutions											
Number of institutions reporting securitization facilities sponsored by others	104	109	110	111	110	-5.5	7	56	22	13	6
Total credit exposure	40,187	42,341	41,078	41,500	42,211	-4.8	8	137	231	2,481	37,331
Total unused liquidity commitments	1,411	2,853	1,387	834	884	59.6	0	14	2	701	695
Other											
Assets serviced for others*	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Asset-backed commercial paper conduits											
Credit exposure to conduits sponsored by institutions and others	23,084	21,665	18,378	13,980	12,020	92.0	0	0	0	0	23,084
Unused liquidity commitments to conduits sponsored by institutions and others	24,417	24,287	26,866	29,257	27,631	-11.6	0	0	6	2,586	21,825
Net servicing income (for the quarter)	2,673	1,166	864	3,328	1,040	157.0	7	266	159	842	1,401
Net securitization income (for the quarter)	287	181	203	250	348	-17.5	0	10	11	194	73
Total credit exposure to Tier 1 capital (%)**	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.3		0.8	2.8	2.1	3.0	7.8

* The amount of financial assets serviced for others, other than closed-end 1-4 family residential mortgages, is reported when these assets are greater than $10 million.

** Total credit exposure includes the sum of the three line items titled "Total credit exposure" reported above.

COMMUNITY BANK PERFORMANCE

Community banks are identified based on criteria defined in the FDIC's *Community Banking Study*. When comparing community bank performance across quarters, prior-quarter dollar amounts are based on community banks designated in the current quarter, adjusted for mergers. In contrast, prior-quarter performance ratios are based on community banks designated during the previous quarter.

Quarterly Net Income Increases 11.8 Percent to $5.6 Billion From the Previous Year

Net Interest Income Rises $1.2 Billion From 2015, Led by Strong Loan Growth

Net Interest Margin of 3.58 Percent Declines From Third Quarter 2015

Loan-Loss Provisions Rise $188 Million From 2015 to $718.2 Million

Noncurrent and Net Charge-Off Rates Increase for Commercial and Industrial Loans

Close to 60 Percent of Community Banks Increase Their Quarterly Net Income

Quarterly net income for the 5,521 community banks totaled $5.6 billion in third quarter 2016, an increase of $592.6 million (11.8 percent) compared with the 2015 quarter. Higher net operating revenue (the sum of net interest income and total noninterest income) helped lift quarterly net income, which was partly offset by higher loan-loss provisions and noninterest expense. Noncommunity banks increased their quarterly net income by $4.9 billion (13.8 percent) from third quarter 2015, led by a few large noncommunity banks. Pretax return on assets for community banks was 1.38 percent, up 4 basis points from second quarter 2016 and 8 basis points from a year earlier. The number of FDIC-insured community banks declined from 5,602 in the second quarter to 5,521 (down 81), with two community bank failures.

Net Operating Revenue Increases 8.5 Percent From Last Year

Improvement in net interest income (up $1.2 billion, or 7.2 percent) and noninterest income (up $613.5 million, or 13.1 percent) helped lift third-quarter net operating revenue to $23 billion, a $1.8 billion (8.5 percent) increase from the previous year. The benefit of higher interest income from non 1-to-4 family real estate loans (up $751.8 million, or 10.1 percent) drove the increase in net interest income from the 2015 quarter.[1] Close to 67 percent of the year-over-year increase in noninterest income was led by net gains on loan sales (up $410.1 million, or 38.6 percent).

[1] Non 1-to-4 family real estate loan income includes construction and development, farmland, multifamily, and nonfarm nonresidential.

Chart 1

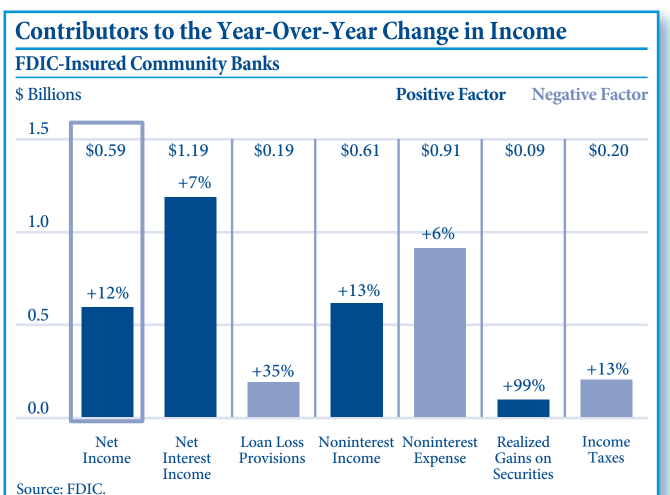
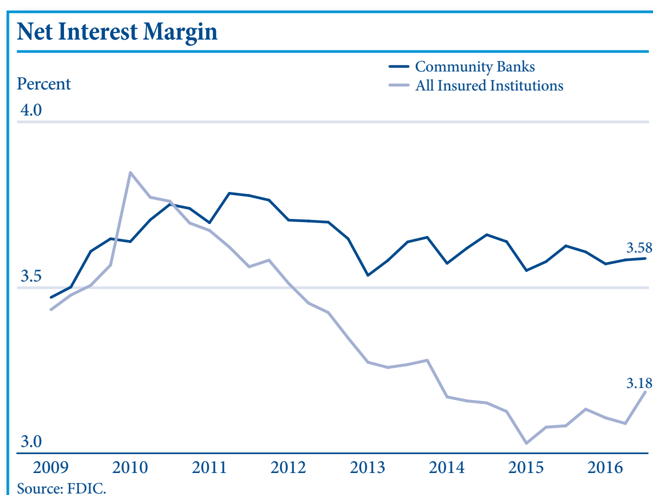


Chart 2



Net Interest Margin Declines Modestly From a Year Ago

The average net interest margin (NIM) declined from 3.62 percent in third quarter 2015 to 3.58 percent, as asset yields decreased (down 3 basis points) and funding costs increased (up 1 basis point). NIM at community banks was 46 basis points higher than that of noncommunity banks. The difference narrowed from third quarter 2015, as NIM for community banks declined and NIM for noncommunity banks improved (up 13 basis points).

Noninterest Expense Increases for Community Banks

Over the past 12 months, noninterest expense grew by $909.5 million (6.4 percent) to $15.1 billion. Close to 70 percent of community banks increased their noninterest expense from the year before. The annual increase in noninterest expense was led by higher salary and employee benefits, which rose by $676 million (8.5 percent). Full-time employees at community banks were 12,585 (3 percent) higher than third quarter 2015. The average asset per employee totaled $5 million for the third quarter, up from $4.8 million a year earlier. Noninterest expense as a percent of net operating revenue declined to 65.8 percent—the lowest level since third quarter 2007.

Loan and Lease Balances Increase 9.4 Percent From Third Quarter 2015

Total assets of $2.2 trillion rose by $37.5 billion (1.8 percent) from second quarter 2016, as loan and lease balances grew by $31.1 billion (2.1 percent). Close to 71 percent of community banks grew their loan and lease balances from the previous quarter. The largest quarterly increase was among nonfarm nonresidential loans (up $9.7 billion, or 2.3 percent), 1-to-4 family residential mortgages (up $6.3 billion, or 1.6 percent), construction and development loans (up $3.4 billion, or 3.6 percent), multifamily residential loans (up $3.4 billion, or 3.4 percent), and commercial and industrial loans (up $2.4 billion, or 1.2 percent). Loan and lease balances rose by $127.6 billion (9.4 percent) over the previous 12 months, exceeding 6.5 percent growth at noncommunity banks. Close to 62 percent of the annual increase in loan and lease balances was led by nonfarm nonresidential loans (up $40 billion, or 10.2 percent), 1-to-4 family residential mortgages (up $22.4 billion, or 6.2 percent), and multifamily residential loans (up $16.5 billion, or 19.1 percent). Unused loan commitments were $6.2 billion (2.3 percent) higher than in third quarter 2015, with commercial real estate, including construction and development, rising by $11.9 billion (16.6 percent).

Chart 3

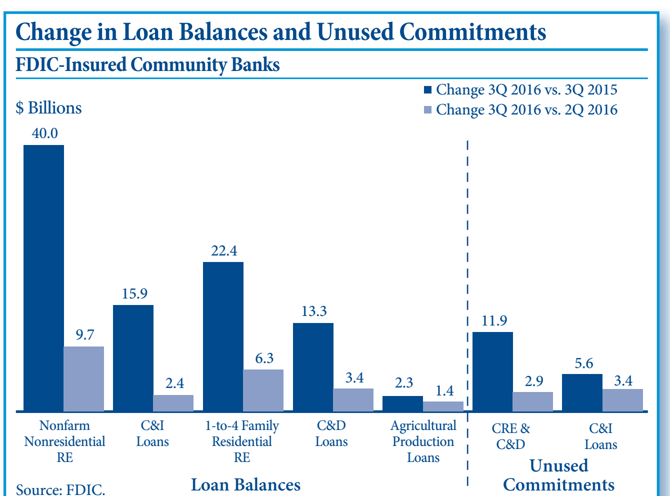
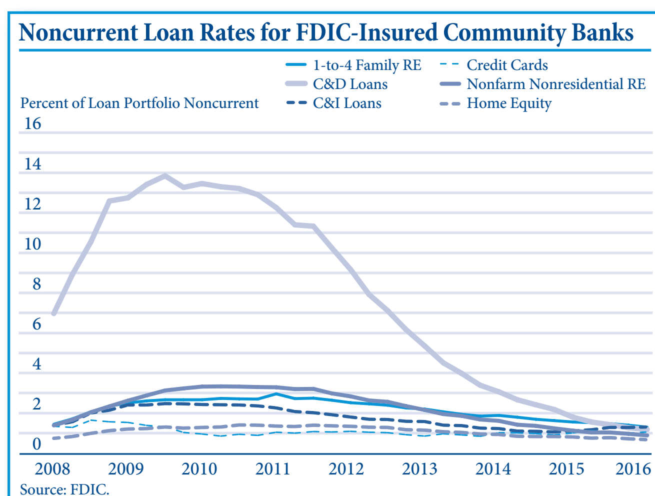


Chart 4



Small Loans to Businesses Increase Almost 3 Percent From the Year Before

In third quarter 2016, small loans to businesses of $298.3 billion rose by $1.6 billion (0.5 percent) from the previous quarter while declining by $1.7 billion (0.4 percent) for noncommunity banks.[2] The increase at community banks was led by agricultural production loans (up $1.2 billion, or 4.3 percent), while commercial and industrial loans declined (down $472.1 million, or 0.5 percent). The 12-month increase in small loans to businesses at community banks (up $8.3 billion, or 2.9 percent) was led by nonfarm nonresidential loans (up $3.4 billion, or 2.4 percent) and commercial and industrial loans (up $3.2 billion, or 3.5 percent). Community banks held 43 percent of small loans to businesses.

Noncurrent Rate Continues to Improve

Slightly more than half (50.4 percent) of community banks reduced their noncurrent loan and lease balances from second quarter 2016, resulting in a decline of $87.6 million (0.6 percent). The noncurrent rate was 0.99 percent, down 7 basis points from the previous quarter and 55 basis points below the 1.54 percent for noncommunity banks. All major loan categories at community banks had lower noncurrent rates compared with the previous quarter except for commercial and industrial loans (up 1 basis point). For the past five consecutive quarters, the noncurrent rate for commercial and industrial loans was 18 basis points above the third quarter 2015 rate. The largest quarterly improvement in the noncurrent rate was among construction and development loans and 1-to-4 family residential mortgages, with both declining by 10 basis points.

Net Charge-Off Rate Remains Relatively Stable From the Year Before

For community banks, the net charge-off rate rose by 1 basis point from the previous year to 0.15 percent; for noncommunity banks, the rate increased by 4 basis points to 0.5 percent. The net charge-off rate for all major loan categories at community banks improved from third quarter 2015, except for commercial and industrial loans, which rose by 17 basis points to 0.45 percent.

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[2] Small loans to businesses consist of loans to commercial borrowers up to $1 million and farm loans up to $500,000.

TABLE I-B. Selected Indicators, FDIC-Insured Community Banks

	2016*	2015*	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Return on assets (%)	1.02	0.99	0.99	0.93	0.90	0.83	0.55
Return on equity (%)	9.13	8.87	8.85	8.45	8.27	7.68	5.19
Core capital (leverage) ratio (%)	10.72	10.72	10.67	10.57	10.43	10.18	9.98
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets (%)	0.94	1.14	1.07	1.34	1.73	2.26	2.84
Net charge-offs to loans (%)	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.21	0.32	0.58	0.87
Asset growth rate (%)	2.67	3.15	2.71	2.21	0.43	2.25	1.60
Net interest margin (%)	3.56	3.58	3.57	3.61	3.59	3.67	3.74
Net operating income growth (%)	4.97	10.16	9.53	4.82	14.63	56.21	207.82
Number of institutions reporting	5,521	5,812	5,735	6,037	6,307	6,541	6,798
Percentage of unprofitable institutions (%)	4.13	5.16	4.97	6.44	8.40	11.15	16.34

* Through September 30, ratios annualized where appropriate. Asset growth rates are for 12 months ending September 30.

TABLE II-B. Aggregate Condition and Income Data, FDIC-Insured Community Banks

(dollar figures in millions)	3rd Quarter 2016	2nd Quarter 2016	3rd Quarter 2015	%Change 15Q3-16Q3
Number of institutions reporting	5,521	5,602	5,812	-5.0
Total employees (full-time equivalent)	428,552	436,809	439,199	-2.4
CONDITION DATA				
Total assets	$2,151,502	$2,146,404	$2,095,630	2.7
Loans secured by real estate	1,137,164	1,125,963	1,076,089	5.7
1-4 Family residential mortgages	386,432	382,052	373,802	3.4
Nonfarm nonresidential	432,201	430,740	412,074	4.9
Construction and development	98,887	97,571	90,293	9.5
Home equity lines	50,518	50,658	50,093	0.8
Commercial & industrial loans	199,419	201,650	192,896	3.4
Loans to individuals	58,846	60,814	59,917	-1.8
Credit cards	1,859	2,119	2,191	-15.2
Farm loans	52,470	51,271	50,563	3.8
Other loans & leases	40,068	39,392	35,493	12.9
Less: Unearned income	641	633	588	9.0
Total loans & leases	1,487,326	1,478,457	1,414,369	5.2
Less: Reserve for losses	18,238	18,587	18,658	-2.2
Net loans and leases	1,469,088	1,459,871	1,395,711	5.3
Securities	417,992	427,800	438,108	-4.6
Other real estate owned	5,326	5,843	7,235	-26.4
Goodwill and other intangibles	14,206	14,277	13,741	3.4
All other assets	244,890	238,613	240,836	1.7
Total liabilities and capital	2,151,502	2,146,404	2,095,630	2.7
Deposits	1,762,652	1,752,764	1,717,380	2.6
Domestic office deposits	1,762,431	1,752,355	1,716,994	2.6
Foreign office deposits	221	409	385	-42.7
Brokered deposits	76,553	75,307	69,913	9.5
Estimated insured deposits	1,316,400	1,318,279	1,305,972	0.8
Other borrowed funds	127,685	132,254	125,040	2.1
Subordinated debt	802	831	455	76.1
All other liabilities	17,543	17,260	16,805	4.4
Total equity capital (includes minority interests)	242,820	243,295	235,950	2.9
Bank equity capital	242,708	243,193	235,831	2.9
Loans and leases 30-89 days past due	7,547	7,886	8,204	-8.0
Noncurrent loans and leases	14,755	15,672	16,530	-10.7
Restructured loans and leases	8,311	8,803	9,685	-14.2
Mortgage-backed securities	178,728	183,316	184,594	-3.2
Earning assets	2,001,297	1,995,831	1,945,723	2.9
FHLB Advances	100,344	103,873	93,863	6.9
Unused loan commitments	279,899	281,156	286,517	-2.3
Trust assets	254,155	261,048	241,989	5.0
Assets securitized and sold	13,056	16,616	15,357	-15.0
Notional amount of derivatives	74,052	70,957	53,239	39.1

INCOME DATA	First Three Quarters 2016	First Three Quarters 2015	%Change	3rd Quarter 2016	3rd Quarter 2015	%Change 15Q3-16Q3
Total interest income	$58,733	$57,453	2.2	$20,045	$19,658	2.0
Total interest expense	6,734	6,528	3.2	2,314	2,208	4.8
Net interest income	52,000	50,925	2.1	17,731	17,450	1.6
Provision for loan and lease losses	2,031	1,684	20.6	718	560	28.2
Total noninterest income	14,885	14,621	1.8	5,303	4,953	7.1
Total noninterest expense	44,437	44,623	-0.4	15,150	15,157	0.0
Securities gains (losses)	601	453	32.6	189	100	89.6
Applicable income taxes	4,937	4,473	10.4	1,721	1,592	8.1
Extraordinary gains, net*	0	24	-98.5	-2	1	N/M
Total net income (includes minority interests)	16,081	15,243	5.5	5,632	5,195	8.4
Bank net income	16,063	15,219	5.5	5,625	5,188	8.4
Net charge-offs	1,328	1,301	2.0	564	478	18.0
Cash dividends	7,151	6,888	3.8	2,151	2,209	-2.6
Retained earnings	8,912	8,331	7.0	3,473	2,979	16.6
Net operating income	15,605	14,867	5.0	5,483	5,119	7.1

* See Notes to Users (page 30) for explanation. N/M - Not Meaningful

TABLE II-B. Aggregate Condition and Income Data, FDIC-Insured Community Banks
Prior Periods Adjusted for Mergers

(dollar figures in millions)	3rd Quarter 2016	2nd Quarter 2016	3rd Quarter 2015	%Change 15Q3-16Q3
Number of institutions reporting	5,521	5,521	5,521	0.0
Total employees (full-time equivalent)	428,552	427,671	415,967	3.0
CONDITION DATA				
Total assets	$2,151,502	$2,114,039	$2,017,745	6.6
Loans secured by real estate	1,137,164	1,112,496	1,036,927	9.7
1-4 Family residential mortgages	386,432	380,179	364,014	6.2
Nonfarm nonresidential	432,201	422,489	392,217	10.2
Construction and development	98,887	95,443	85,630	15.5
Home equity lines	50,518	49,756	47,702	5.9
Commercial & industrial loans	199,419	196,970	183,509	8.7
Loans to individuals	58,846	57,636	55,824	5.4
Credit cards	1,859	1,822	1,871	-0.6
Farm loans	52,470	51,042	50,179	4.6
Other loans & leases	40,068	38,707	33,866	18.3
Less: Unearned income	641	631	594	8.0
Total loans & leases	1,487,326	1,456,220	1,359,712	9.4
Less: Reserve for losses	18,238	18,162	17,829	2.3
Net loans and leases	1,469,088	1,438,058	1,341,883	9.5
Securities	417,992	422,415	424,970	-1.6
Other real estate owned	5,326	5,659	6,842	-22.2
Goodwill and other intangibles	14,206	13,873	13,126	8.2
All other assets	244,890	234,034	230,925	6.0
Total liabilities and capital	2,151,502	2,114,039	2,017,745	6.6
Deposits	1,762,652	1,726,676	1,653,632	6.6
Domestic office deposits	1,762,431	1,726,458	1,653,433	6.6
Foreign office deposits	221	217	198	11.3
Brokered deposits	76,553	72,922	65,109	17.6
Estimated insured deposits	1,316,400	1,297,992	1,256,923	4.7
Other borrowed funds	127,685	130,651	120,650	5.8
Subordinated debt	802	782	430	86.5
All other liabilities	17,543	16,968	16,095	9.0
Total equity capital (includes minority interests)	242,820	238,963	226,938	7.0
Bank equity capital	242,708	238,850	226,815	7.0
Loans and leases 30-89 days past due	7,547	7,611	7,761	-2.8
Noncurrent loans and leases	14,755	14,843	15,389	-4.1
Restructured loans and leases	8,311	8,311	8,952	-7.2
Mortgage-backed securities	178,728	180,075	176,812	1.1
Earning assets	2,001,297	1,966,804	1,874,230	6.8
FHLB Advances	100,344	103,185	91,054	10.2
Unused loan commitments	279,899	274,875	273,655	2.3
Trust assets	254,155	249,092	231,366	9.8
Assets securitized and sold	13,056	12,707	11,662	11.9
Notional amount of derivatives	74,052	69,347	49,787	48.7

INCOME DATA	First Three Quarters 2016	First Three Quarters 2015	%Change	3rd Quarter 2016	3rd Quarter 2015	%Change 15Q3-16Q3
Total interest income	$58,733	$54,481	7.8	$20,045	$18,640	7.5
Total interest expense	6,734	6,195	8.7	2,314	2,094	10.5
Net interest income	52,000	48,287	7.7	17,731	16,545	7.2
Provision for loan and lease losses	2,031	1,510	34.5	718	530	35.5
Total noninterest income	14,885	13,852	7.5	5,303	4,690	13.1
Total noninterest expense	44,437	41,986	5.8	15,150	14,240	6.4
Securities gains (losses)	601	449	33.7	189	95	99.2
Applicable income taxes	4,937	4,388	12.5	1,721	1,522	13.1
Extraordinary gains, net*	0	2	N/M	-2	1	N/M
Total net income (includes minority interests)	16,081	14,706	9.4	5,632	5,039	11.8
Bank net income	16,063	14,684	9.4	5,625	5,032	11.8
Net charge-offs	1,328	1,104	20.3	564	421	34.1
Cash dividends	7,151	6,704	6.7	2,151	2,149	0.1
Retained earnings	8,912	7,980	11.7	3,473	2,883	20.5
Net operating income	15,605	14,354	8.7	5,483	4,963	10.5

* See Notes to Users (page 30) for explanation.

N/M - Not Meaningful

TABLE III-B. Aggregate Condition and Income Data by Geographic Region, FDIC-Insured Community Banks

Third Quarter 2016 (dollar figures in millions)	All Community Banks	Geographic Regions*					
		New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Number of institutions reporting	5,521	637	670	1,215	1,443	1,198	358
Total employees (full-time equivalent)	428,552	83,305	52,955	90,740	70,732	93,653	37,167
CONDITION DATA							
Total assets	$2,151,502	$559,692	$244,899	$393,094	$334,189	$414,892	$204,737
Loans secured by real estate	1,137,164	340,299	136,502	200,463	156,147	197,064	106,689
1-4 Family residential mortgages	386,432	127,164	44,696	71,703	50,077	64,223	28,570
Nonfarm nonresidential	432,201	119,691	58,302	72,699	51,186	80,108	50,215
Construction and development	98,887	19,741	15,503	13,462	13,073	28,393	8,713
Home equity lines	50,518	16,976	7,659	11,414	4,870	4,528	5,072
Commercial & industrial loans	199,419	49,182	18,929	37,224	33,120	41,839	19,126
Loans to individuals	58,846	11,692	6,053	12,126	10,161	13,664	5,150
Credit cards	1,859	172	129	422	538	298	300
Farm loans	52,470	549	1,418	8,364	28,764	10,357	3,018
Other loans & leases	40,068	12,068	3,157	7,072	5,724	8,383	3,663
Less: Unearned income	641	160	120	59	55	125	122
Total loans & leases	1,487,326	413,630	165,940	265,190	233,860	271,182	137,524
Less: Reserve for losses	18,238	4,232	2,061	3,400	3,163	3,539	1,843
Net loans and leases	1,469,088	409,398	163,879	261,790	230,697	267,643	135,681
Securities	417,992	92,925	46,133	82,544	65,640	91,679	39,071
Other real estate owned	5,326	707	1,378	1,015	828	1,075	322
Goodwill and other intangibles	14,206	4,657	1,188	2,392	1,824	2,677	1,467
All other assets	244,890	52,004	32,320	45,352	35,200	51,818	28,196
Total liabilities and capital	2,151,502	559,692	244,899	393,094	334,189	414,892	204,737
Deposits	1,762,652	446,704	202,453	324,081	272,528	345,980	170,905
Domestic office deposits	1,762,431	446,533	202,448	324,064	272,528	345,980	170,878
Foreign office deposits	221	171	5	17	0	0	28
Brokered deposits	76,553	24,217	7,116	13,495	12,054	11,477	8,194
Estimated insured deposits	1,316,400	320,315	152,442	258,083	215,013	252,720	117,828
Other borrowed funds	127,685	43,948	12,851	21,196	21,584	19,461	8,646
Subordinated debt	802	693	20	52	17	6	15
All other liabilities	17,543	5,798	1,867	3,144	2,158	2,783	1,793
Total equity capital (includes minority interests)	242,820	62,548	27,708	44,622	37,902	46,662	23,378
Bank equity capital	242,708	62,498	27,695	44,594	37,901	46,644	23,377
Loans and leases 30-89 days past due	7,547	1,767	932	1,457	1,152	1,838	400
Noncurrent loans and leases	14,755	4,416	1,773	2,806	1,872	3,008	881
Restructured loans and leases	8,311	2,172	1,217	2,090	1,032	1,154	646
Mortgage-backed securities	178,728	51,765	20,126	32,202	21,515	34,215	18,906
Earning assets	2,001,297	523,790	225,971	364,960	311,441	383,812	191,324
FHLB Advances	100,344	37,553	10,337	15,497	15,859	15,436	5,663
Unused loan commitments	279,899	71,717	30,345	51,656	46,292	50,327	29,563
Trust assets	254,155	46,854	10,311	68,007	76,262	42,451	10,271
Assets securitized and sold	13,056	2,106	75	5,937	828	633	3,477
Notional amount of derivatives	74,052	26,690	8,848	13,118	9,716	9,007	6,673
INCOME DATA							
Total interest income	$20,045	$4,954	$2,337	$3,563	$3,203	$4,045	$1,943
Total interest expense	2,314	732	262	398	376	387	159
Net interest income	17,731	4,222	2,076	3,165	2,827	3,658	1,784
Provision for loan and lease losses	718	233	62	103	109	179	33
Total noninterest income	5,303	979	609	1,340	808	994	573
Total noninterest expense	15,150	3,451	1,882	2,994	2,322	3,052	1,450
Securities gains (losses)	189	52	21	25	38	39	13
Applicable income taxes	1,721	494	189	341	212	231	254
Extraordinary gains, net**	-2	0	0	0	0	-2	0
Total net income (includes minority interests)	5,632	1,075	572	1,092	1,031	1,227	634
Bank net income	5,625	1,074	570	1,090	1,031	1,226	634
Net charge-offs	564	244	53	85	57	123	2
Cash dividends	2,151	295	145	579	480	467	186
Retained earnings	3,473	779	426	511	551	758	448
Net operating income	5,483	1,036	556	1,071	999	1,196	625

* See Table V-A (page 11) for explanations.
** See Notes to Users (page 30) for explanation.

Table IV-B. Third Quarter 2016, FDIC-Insured Community Banks

Performance ratios (annualized, %)	All Community Banks 3rd Quarter 2016	All Community Banks 2nd Quarter 2016	Third Quarter 2016, Geographic Regions* New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Yield on earning assets	4.05	4.04	3.83	4.17	3.94	4.14	4.26	4.14
Cost of funding earning assets	0.47	0.46	0.57	0.47	0.44	0.49	0.41	0.34
Net interest margin	3.58	3.58	3.26	3.71	3.50	3.65	3.85	3.80
Noninterest income to assets	1.00	0.97	0.71	1.00	1.38	0.97	0.97	1.14
Noninterest expense to assets	2.85	2.86	2.49	3.10	3.08	2.80	2.97	2.88
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.13	0.14	0.17	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.17	0.06
Net operating income to assets	1.03	0.99	0.75	0.92	1.10	1.20	1.16	1.24
Pretax return on assets	1.38	1.34	1.13	1.25	1.47	1.50	1.42	1.77
Return on assets	1.06	1.02	0.78	0.94	1.12	1.24	1.19	1.26
Return on equity	9.36	9.06	6.96	8.30	9.84	10.96	10.63	10.97
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.15	0.13	0.24	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.18	0.01
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	127.28	157.28	95.36	117.96	121.30	190.30	145.07	1538.04
Efficiency ratio	65.38	66.26	66.01	69.73	65.84	63.44	65.37	61.21
Net interest income to operating revenue	76.98	77.50	81.18	77.32	70.26	77.77	78.63	75.67
% of unprofitable institutions	4.75	4.80	5.49	8.21	5.93	2.77	3.42	5.31
% of institutions with earnings gains	60.15	59.98	63.11	63.43	61.40	58.42	56.43	63.97

Table V-B. First Three Quarters 2016, FDIC-Insured Community Banks

Performance ratios (%)	All Community Banks First Three Quarters 2016	All Community Banks First Three Quarters 2015	First Three Quarters 2016, Geographic Regions* New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Yield on earning assets	4.03	4.03	3.82	4.16	3.92	4.10	4.23	4.10
Cost of funding earning assets	0.46	0.46	0.56	0.46	0.44	0.48	0.40	0.33
Net interest margin	3.56	3.58	3.25	3.69	3.49	3.62	3.83	3.77
Noninterest income to assets	0.95	0.95	0.69	0.94	1.30	0.91	0.94	1.07
Noninterest expense to assets	2.83	2.91	2.50	3.08	3.05	2.76	2.96	2.88
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.13	0.11	0.14	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.18	0.08
Net operating income to assets	0.99	0.97	0.74	0.87	1.06	1.16	1.14	1.14
Pretax return on assets	1.34	1.28	1.13	1.20	1.42	1.43	1.38	1.68
Return on assets	1.02	0.99	0.77	0.90	1.09	1.19	1.17	1.16
Return on equity	9.13	8.87	6.96	7.96	9.62	10.61	10.55	10.15
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.17	0.03
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	152.95	129.43	138.25	130.16	122.93	204.80	158.67	358.11
Efficiency ratio	66.10	67.72	66.58	70.40	66.77	64.07	65.87	62.42
Net interest income to operating revenue	77.75	77.69	81.54	78.30	71.37	78.73	79.06	76.71
% of unprofitable institutions	4.13	5.16	5.65	6.87	5.10	2.43	2.75	4.47
% of institutions with earnings gains	63.29	62.97	63.74	65.82	62.72	60.98	63.52	68.16

* See Table V-A (page 11) for explanations.

Table VI-B. Loan Performance, FDIC-Insured Community Banks

September 30, 2016	All Community Banks	Geographic Regions*					
		New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Percent of Loans 30-89 Days Past Due							
All loans secured by real estate	0.47	0.39	0.54	0.57	0.45	0.59	0.24
Construction and development	0.40	0.26	0.39	0.40	0.60	0.43	0.33
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.32	0.30	0.33	0.42	0.34	0.35	0.14
Multifamily residential real estate	0.17	0.16	0.29	0.22	0.18	0.19	0.03
Home equity loans	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.46	0.33	0.53	0.36
Other 1-4 family residential	0.76	0.60	0.90	0.89	0.66	1.03	0.46
Commercial and industrial loans	0.49	0.39	0.48	0.39	0.57	0.70	0.40
Loans to individuals	1.47	1.74	1.64	0.93	1.03	2.22	0.82
Credit card loans	2.12	3.49	1.51	1.22	3.67	1.19	1.02
Other loans to individuals	1.45	1.72	1.64	0.92	0.89	2.24	0.80
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.36	0.23	0.21	0.32	0.44	0.40	0.33
Total loans and leases	0.51	0.43	0.56	0.55	0.49	0.68	0.29
Percent of Loans Noncurrent**							
All loans secured by real estate	0.97	1.03	1.13	1.14	0.79	0.94	0.60
Construction and development	1.15	1.06	1.95	1.12	1.10	0.88	0.92
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.86	0.89	0.90	1.08	0.88	0.82	0.45
Multifamily residential real estate	0.30	0.17	0.78	0.61	0.34	0.41	0.14
Home equity loans	0.65	0.75	0.52	0.71	0.28	0.67	0.67
Other 1-4 family residential	1.26	1.54	1.24	1.39	0.71	1.19	0.86
Commercial and industrial loans	1.27	1.29	0.85	1.05	1.01	2.00	0.95
Loans to individuals	0.77	0.69	0.85	0.39	0.49	1.52	0.33
Credit card loans	1.02	1.22	0.59	0.94	1.51	0.67	0.70
Other loans to individuals	0.76	0.68	0.86	0.37	0.43	1.54	0.30
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.78	1.67	0.50	0.55	0.74	0.57	0.64
Total loans and leases	0.99	1.07	1.07	1.06	0.80	1.11	0.64
Percent of Loans Charged-Off (net, YTD)							
All loans secured by real estate	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.03	-0.02
Construction and development	0.00	0.03	0.09	0.00	-0.03	-0.04	-0.10
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.02	0.05	-0.01
Multifamily residential real estate	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.04	-0.01	-0.01
Home equity loans	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.00	0.03	0.00
Other 1-4 family residential	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.03	0.05	-0.01
Commercial and industrial loans	0.33	0.53	0.25	0.22	0.18	0.47	0.07
Loans to individuals	0.76	0.65	0.84	0.57	0.91	0.92	0.65
Credit card loans	5.25	4.50	1.29	3.56	12.10	1.37	2.05
Other loans to individuals	0.62	0.60	0.83	0.46	0.30	0.91	0.56
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.28	0.81	0.28	0.16	0.08	0.44	0.22
Total loans and leases	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.17	0.03
Loans Outstanding (in billions)							
All loans secured by real estate	$1,137.2	$340.3	$136.5	$200.5	$156.1	$197.1	$106.7
Construction and development	98.9	19.7	15.5	13.5	13.1	28.4	8.7
Nonfarm nonresidential	432.2	119.7	58.3	72.7	51.2	80.1	50.2
Multifamily residential real estate	102.5	54.9	6.2	15.2	8.1	7.4	10.7
Home equity loans	50.5	17.0	7.7	11.4	4.9	4.5	5.1
Other 1-4 family residential	386.4	127.2	44.7	71.7	50.1	64.2	28.6
Commercial and industrial loans	199.4	49.2	18.9	37.2	33.1	41.8	19.1
Loans to individuals	58.8	11.7	6.1	12.1	10.2	13.7	5.2
Credit card loans	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
Other loans to individuals	57.0	11.5	5.9	11.7	9.6	13.4	4.9
All other loans and leases (including farm)	92.5	12.6	4.6	15.4	34.5	18.7	6.7
Total loans and leases	1,488.0	413.8	166.1	265.2	233.9	271.3	137.6
Memo: Unfunded Commitments (in millions)							
Total Unfunded Commitments	279,899	71,717	30,345	51,656	46,292	50,327	29,563
Construction and development: 1-4 family residential	24,199	4,894	4,310	2,734	3,008	6,598	2,654
Construction and development: CRE and other	57,459	17,372	6,994	8,852	6,892	12,623	4,726
Commercial and industrial	90,196	22,303	8,500	18,072	14,923	16,357	10,040

* See Table V-A (page 11) for explanations.

** Noncurrent loan rates represent the percentage of loans in each category that are past due 90 days or more or that are in nonaccrual status.

Insurance Fund Indicators

Insured Deposits Grow by 2.1 Percent

DIF Reserve Ratio Rises 1 Basis Point to 1.18 Percent

Several Changes to Assessments Began in Third Quarter 2016

Total assets of the 5,980 FDIC-insured institutions increased by 1.4 percent ($232.6 billion) during the third quarter of 2016.[1] Total deposits increased by 2.2 percent ($270.7 billion), domestic office deposits increased by 2.3 percent ($259.6 billion), and foreign office deposits increased by 0.8 percent ($11.2 billion). Domestic interest-bearing deposits increased by 1.7 percent ($140.1 billion), while noninterest-bearing deposits increased by 4 percent ($119.5 billion). For the twelve months ending September 30, total domestic deposits grew by 7.6 percent ($811.7 billion), with interest-bearing deposits increasing by 8.2 percent ($627.3 billion) and noninterest-bearing deposits increasing by 6.2 percent ($184.4 billion). Other borrowed money increased by 7.8 percent, securities sold under agreements to repurchase declined by 12.5 percent, and foreign office deposits declined by 0.2 percent over the same twelve-month period.[2]

Total estimated insured deposits increased by 2.1 percent in the third quarter of 2016.[3] For institutions existing at the start and the end of the most recent quarter, insured deposits increased during the quarter at 3,588 institutions (60 percent), decreased at 2,371 institutions (40 percent), and remained unchanged at 30 institutions. Estimated insured deposits increased by 6.4 percent over the 12 months ending September 30, 2016.

The Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) increased by $2.8 billion during the third quarter of 2016 to $80.7 billion (unaudited). Assessment income of $2.6 billion and a negative provision for insurance losses of $566 million were the main drivers of the fund balance increase. Interest on investments and other miscellaneous income added another $174 million to the fund. Third quarter operating expenses and unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities reduced the fund balance by $589 million. Two insured institutions, with combined assets of $88 million, failed during the third quarter. The DIF's reserve ratio (the fund balance as a percent of estimated insured deposits) was 1.18 percent on September 30, up from 1.17 percent at June 30, 2016, and 1.09 percent four quarters ago.

Effective April 1, 2011, the deposit insurance assessment base changed to average consolidated total assets minus average tangible equity.[4] Table 1 shows the distribution of the assessment base as of September 30, 2016, by institution asset size category.

Changes in Assessments

FDIC regulations provide that several changes to the assessment system are to take effect beginning the quarter after the DIF reserve ratio first reaches or exceeds 1.15 percent. The reserve ratio surpassed 1.15 percent and stood at 1.17 percent on June 30, 2016. Therefore, significant changes to deposit insurance assessments went into effect in the third quarter of 2016.

[1] Throughout the insurance fund discussion, FDIC-insured institutions include insured commercial banks and savings associations and, except where noted, exclude insured branches of foreign banks.
[2] Other borrowed money includes FHLB advances, term federal funds, mortgage indebtedness, and other borrowings.
[3] Figures for estimated insured deposits in this discussion include insured branches of foreign banks, in addition to insured commercial banks and savings institutions.
[4] There is an additional adjustment to the assessment base for banker's banks and custodial banks, as permitted under Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.

Table 1

Distribution of the Assessment Base for FDIC-Insured Institutions*
by Asset Size
Data as of September 30, 2016

Asset Size	Number of Institutions	Percent of Total Institutions	Assessment Base** ($ Bil.)	Percent of Base
Less Than $1 Billion	5,245	87.7	$1,111.7	7.8
$1 - $10 Billion	621	10.4	1,536.9	10.7
$10 - $50 Billion	74	1.2	1,482.5	10.4
$50 - $100 Billion	12	0.2	741.2	5.2
Over $100 Billion	28	0.5	9,449.7	66.0
Total	5,980	100.0	14,322.0	100.0

* Excludes insured U.S. branches of foreign banks.
** Average consolidated total assets minus average tangible equity, with adjustments for banker's banks and custodial banks.

Decrease in Overall Assessment Rates

Overall initial assessment rates declined from a range of 5 basis points to 35 basis points to a range of 3 basis points to 30 basis points beginning in the third quarter, pursuant to regulations approved by the FDIC Board of Directors (Board) in February 2011 and April 2016. As a result of this change, FDIC estimates that regular assessments declined by about one third.

New Pricing Method for Established Small Banks

The April 2016 final rule adopted by the Board amends the way insurance assessment rates are calculated for established small banks.[5,6] The rule updates the data and methodology that the FDIC uses to determine risk-based assessment rates for these institutions to better reflect risks and to help ensure that banks that take on greater risks pay more for deposit insurance than their less-risky counterparts.

The rule revises the financial ratios method used to determine assessment rates for these banks so that it is based on a statistical model that estimates the probability of failure over three years. The rule eliminates risk categories for established small banks and uses the financial ratios method for all such banks (subject to minimum or maximum assessment rates based on a bank's CAMELS composite rating).

Changes to assessments approved in the April final rule are revenue neutral; that is, they leave aggregate assessment revenue collected from small banks approximately the same as it would have been absent the final rule.

Table 2 shows the schedule of initial and total assessment rates that apply beginning in the third quarter of 2016. The rate schedule incorporates both the reduction in initial assessment rates from a range of 5 basis points to 35 basis points to a range of 3 basis points to 30 basis points and the new pricing method for established small banks. FDIC estimates that assessment rates for approximately 93 percent of small banks have declined with the adoption of the new rate schedule.

[5] Generally, banks that have less than $10 billion in assets that have been federally insured for at least five years.
[6] https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-05-20/pdf/2016-11181.pdf.

Table 2

Initial and Total Base Assessment Rates*
(in basis points per annum)
After the Reserve Ratio Reaches 1.15 Percent**

	Established Small Banks			Large & Highly Complex Institutions
	CAMELS Composite			
	1 or 2	3	4 or 5	
Initial Base Assessment Rate	3 to 16	6 to 30	16 to 30	3 to 30
Unsecured Debt Adjustment***	-5 to 0	-5 to 0	-5 to 0	-5 to 0
Brokered Deposit Adjustment	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 to 10
Total Base Assessment Rate	1.5 to 16	3 to 30	11 to 30	1.5 to 40

* Total base assessment rates in the table do not include the Depository Institution Debt Adjustment (DIDA).

** The reserve ratio for the immediately prior assessment period must also be less than 2 percent.

*** The unsecured debt adjustment cannot exceed the lesser of 5 basis points or 50 percent of an insured depository institution's initial base assessment rate; thus, for example, an insured depository institution with an initial base assessment rate of 3 basis points will have a maximum unsecured debt adjustment of 1.5 basis points and cannot have a total base assessment rate lower than 1.5 basis points.

Large Bank Surcharges and Small Bank Assessment Credits

In March 2016, the FDIC Board approved a final rule to increase the DIF to the statutorily required minimum of 1.35 percent of estimated insured deposits.[7] Congress, in the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act), increased the minimum DIF reserve ratio from 1.15 percent to 1.35 percent and required that the ratio reach that level by September 30, 2020. Further, the Dodd-Frank Act required that, in setting assessments, the FDIC offset the effect of the increase in the minimum reserve ratio from 1.15 to 1.35 percent on banks with less than $10 billion in assets.

To satisfy these requirements, the final rule imposes on large banks a surcharge of 4.5 basis points of their assessment base, after making certain adjustments.[8,9] The rule prescribes that surcharges begin the quarter after the reserve ratio first reaches or surpasses 1.15 percent. Therefore, large banks were subject to quarterly surcharges in addition to lower regular risk-based assessments beginning in the third quarter of 2016. The surcharges amounted to $1.2 billion for the quarter.

The FDIC expects that surcharges will last eight quarters. In any event, surcharges will continue through the quarter in which the reserve ratio first meets or exceeds 1.35 percent, but not past the fourth quarter of 2018. If the reserve ratio has not reached 1.35 percent by the end of 2018, a shortfall assessment will be imposed on large banks to close the gap.

Small banks will receive credits to offset the portion of their assessments that help to raise the reserve ratio from 1.15 percent to 1.35 percent. When the reserve ratio is at or above 1.38 percent, the FDIC will automatically apply a small bank's credits to reduce its regular assessment up to the entire amount of the assessment.

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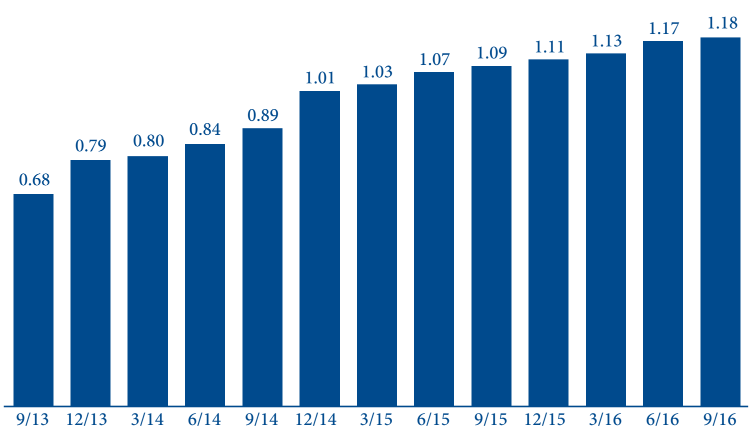
[7] https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2016/03/25/2016-06770/assessments.
[8] Large banks are, generally, banks with assets of $10 billion or more.
[9] The assessment base for the surcharge is a large bank's regular assessment base reduced by $10 billion (and subject to adjustment for affiliated banks).

Table I-C. Insurance Fund Balances and Selected Indicators

(dollar figures in millions)	Deposit Insurance Fund*												
	3rd Quarter 2016	2nd Quarter 2016	1st Quarter 2016	4th Quarter 2015	3rd Quarter 2015	2nd Quarter 2015	1st Quarter 2015	4th Quarter 2014	3rd Quarter 2014	2nd Quarter 2014	1st Quarter 2014	4th Quarter 2013	3rd Quarter 2013
Beginning Fund Balance	$77,910	$75,120	$72,600	$70,115	$67,589	$65,296	$62,780	$54,320	$51,059	$48,893	$47,191	$40,758	$37,871
Changes in Fund Balance:													
Assessments earned	2,643	2,328	2,328	2,160	2,170	2,328	2,189	2,030	2,009	2,224	2,393	2,224	2,339
Interest earned on investment securities	171	164	147	128	122	113	60	70	80	87	45	23	34
Realized gain on sale of investments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	156
Operating expenses	422	441	415	447	410	434	396	408	406	428	422	436	298
Provision for insurance losses	-566	-627	-43	-930	-578	-317	-426	-6,787	-1,663	-204	348	-4,588	-539
All other income, net of expenses	3	2	5	12	2	3	6	-43	6	6	9	9	46
Unrealized gain/(loss) on available-for-sale securities	-167	110	412	-298	64	-34	231	24	-91	73	25	-277	71
Total fund balance change	2,794	2,790	2,520	2,485	2,526	2,293	2,516	8,460	3,261	2,166	1,702	6,433	2,887
Ending Fund Balance	80,704	77,910	75,120	72,600	70,115	67,589	65,296	62,780	54,320	51,059	48,893	47,191	40,758
Percent change from four quarters earlier	15.10	15.27	15.05	15.64	29.08	32.37	33.55	33.03	33.27	34.82	36.79	43.19	61.58
Reserve Ratio (%)	1.18	1.17	1.13	1.11	1.09	1.07	1.03	1.01	0.89	0.84	0.80	0.79	0.68
Estimated Insured Deposits	6,822,885	6,680,805	6,669,911	6,528,125	6,414,381	6,341,745	6,341,501	6,201,915	6,133,019	6,101,961	6,111,983	5,999,191	5,962,294
Percent change from four quarters earlier	6.37	5.35	5.18	5.26	4.59	3.93	3.76	3.38	2.86	2.60	1.95	-18.95	-17.75
Domestic Deposits	11,505,053	11,240,134	11,154,696	10,950,090	10,695,507	10,629,337	10,616,459	10,408,187	10,213,199	10,099,415	9,962,543	9,825,479	9,631,664
Percent change from four quarters earlier	7.57	5.75	5.07	5.21	4.72	5.25	6.56	5.93	6.04	7.16	5.37	3.70	6.02
Assessment Base**	14,378,065	14,229,011	14,027,462	13,859,782	13,687,917	13,620,485	13,545,792	13,360,179	13,127,549	12,921,396	12,809,910	12,757,617	12,538,903
Percent change from four quarters earlier	5.04	4.47	3.56	3.74	4.27	5.41	5.74	4.72	4.69	3.35	2.97	2.54	2.14
Number of Institutions Reporting	5,989	6,067	6,131	6,191	6,279	6,357	6,428	6,518	6,598	6,665	6,739	6,821	6,900

DIF Reserve Ratios

Percent of Insured Deposits



Deposit Insurance Fund Balance and Insured Deposits ($ Millions)

	DIF Balance	DIF-Insured Deposits
9/13	$40,758	$5,962,294
12/13	47,191	5,999,191
3/14	48,893	6,111,983
6/14	51,059	6,101,961
9/14	54,320	6,133,019
12/14	62,780	6,201,915
3/15	65,296	6,341,501
6/15	67,589	6,341,745
9/15	70,115	6,414,381
12/15	72,600	6,528,125
3/16	75,120	6,669,911
6/16	77,910	6,680,805
9/16	80,704	6,822,885

Table II-C. Problem Institutions and Failed Institutions

(dollar figures in millions)	2016***	2015***	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Problem Institutions							
Number of institutions	132	203	183	291	467	651	813
Total assets	$24,917	$51,068	$46,780	$86,712	$152,687	$232,701	$319,432
Failed Institutions							
Number of institutions	5	6	8	18	24	51	92
Total assets****	$277	$6,416	$6,706	$2,914	$6,044	$11,617	$34,923

* Quarterly financial statement results are unaudited.
** Average consolidated total assets minus tangible equity, with adjustments for banker's banks and custodial banks.
*** Through September 30.
**** Total assets are based on final Call Reports submitted by failed institutions.

Table III-C. Estimated FDIC-Insured Deposits by Type of Institution

(dollar figures in millions) September 30, 2016	Number of Institutions	Total Assets	Domestic Deposits*	Est. Insured Deposits
Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions				
FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks	5,170	$15,637,171	$10,569,531	$6,074,935
FDIC-Supervised	3,437	2,421,085	1,909,493	1,338,324
OCC-Supervised	948	10,678,615	6,913,612	3,817,396
Federal Reserve-Supervised	785	2,537,472	1,746,426	919,215
FDIC-Insured Savings Institutions	810	1,129,436	891,240	715,715
OCC-Supervised Savings Institutions	384	724,942	584,791	475,850
FDIC-Supervised Savings Institutions	390	379,534	286,755	224,069
Federal Reserve-Supervised	36	24,960	19,694	15,796
Total Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions	5,980	16,766,607	11,460,771	6,790,650
Other FDIC-Insured Institutions				
U.S. Branches of Foreign Banks	9	93,651	44,281	32,235
Total FDIC-Insured Institutions	5,989	16,860,258	11,505,053	6,822,885

* Excludes $1.3 trillion in foreign office deposits, which are not FDIC insured.

Table IV-C. Distribution of Institutions and Assessment Base by Assessment Rate Range

Quarter Ending June 30, 2016 *(dollar figures in billions)*

Annual Rate in Basis Points	Number of Institutions	Percent of Total Institutions	Amount of Assessment Base*	Percent of Total Assessment Base
2.50-5.00	1,616	26.64	$2,035.4	14.30
5.01-7.50	3,104	51.16	10,487.0	73.70
7.51-10.00	856	14.11	1,225.2	8.61
10.01-15.00	322	5.31	386.0	2.71
15.01-20.00	16	0.26	53.1	0.37
20.01-25.00	127	2.09	36.5	0.26
25.01-30.00	0	0.00	0.0	0.00
30.01-35.00	25	0.41	5.7	0.04
greater than 35.00	1	0.02	0.0	0.00

* Beginning in the second quarter of 2011, the assessment base was changed to average consolidated total assets minus tangible equity, as required by the Dodd-Frank Act.

Notes to Users

This publication contains financial data and other information for depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). These notes are an integral part of this publication and provide information regarding the comparability of source data and reporting differences over time.

Tables I-A through VIII-A.

The information presented in Tables I-A through VIII-A of the *FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile* is aggregated for all FDIC-insured Call report filers, both commercial banks and savings institutions. Some tables are arrayed by groups of FDIC-insured institutions based on predominant types of asset concentration, while other tables aggregate institutions by asset size and geographic region. Quarterly and full-year data are provided for selected indicators, including aggregate condition and income data, performance ratios, condition ratios, and structural changes, as well as past due, noncurrent, and charge-off information for loans outstanding and other assets.

Tables I-B through VI-B.

The information presented in Tables I-B through VI-B is aggregated for all FDIC-insured commercial banks and savings institutions meeting the criteria for community banks that were developed for the FDIC's *Community Banking Study,* published in December, 2012: http://fdic.gov/regulations/resources/cbi/report/cbi-full.pdf.

The determination of which insured institutions are considered community banks is based on five steps.

The first step in defining a community bank is to aggregate all charter-level data reported under each holding company into a single banking organization. This aggregation applies both to balance-sheet measures and the number and location of banking offices. Under the FDIC definition, if the banking organization is designated as a community bank, every charter reporting under that organization is also considered a community bank when working with data at the charter level.

The second step is to exclude any banking organization where more than 50 percent of total assets are held in certain specialty banking charters, including: *credit card specialists, consumer nonbank banks, industrial loan companies, trust companies, bankers' banks,* and banks holding 10 percent or more of total assets in foreign offices.

Once the specialty organizations are removed, the third step involves including organizations that engage in basic banking activities as measured by the total loans-to-assets ratio (greater than 33 percent) and the ratio of core deposits to assets (greater than 50 percent). Core deposits are defined as non-brokered deposits in domestic offices. Analysis of the underlying data shows that these thresholds establish meaningful levels of basic lending and deposit gathering and still allow for a degree of diversity in how individual banks construct their balance sheets.

The fourth step includes organizations that operate within a limited geographic scope. This limitation of scope is used as a proxy measure for a bank's relationship approach to banking. Banks that operate within a limited market area have more ease in managing relationships at a personal level. Under this step, four criteria are applied to each banking organization. They include both a minimum and maximum number of total banking offices, a maximum level of deposits for any one office, and location-based criteria. The limits on the number of and deposits per office are gradually adjusted upward over time. For example, for banking offices, banks must have more than one office, and the maximum number of offices starts at 40 in 1985 and reaches 75 in 2010. The maximum level of deposits for any one office is $1.25 billion in deposits in 1985 and $5 billion in deposits in 2010. The remaining geographic limitations are also based on maximums for the number of states (fixed at 3) and large metropolitan areas (fixed at 2) in which the organization maintains offices. Branch office data are based on the most recent data from the annual June 30 *Summary of Deposits Survey* that are available at the time of publication.

Finally, the definition establishes an *asset-size limit*, also adjusted upward over time, for example, from $250 million in 1985 to $1 billion in 2010, below which the limits on banking activities and geographic scope are waived. This final step acknowledges the fact that most of those small banks that are not excluded as specialty banks meet the requirements for banking activities and geographic limits in any event.

Summary of FDIC Research Definition of Community Banking Organizations

Community banks are designated at the level of the banking organization.

(All charters under designated holding companies are considered community banking charters.)

Exclude: Any organization with:

— No loans or no core deposits

— Foreign Assets ≥ 10% of total assets

— More than 50% of assets in certain specialty banks, including:

- credit card specialists
- consumer nonbank banks[1]
- industrial loan companies
- trust companies
- bankers' banks

Include: All remaining banking organizations with:

— Total assets < indexed size threshold[2]

— Total assets ≥ indexed size threshold, where:

- Loan to assets > 33%
- Core deposits to assets > 50%
- More than 1 office but no more than the indexed maximum number of offices.[3]
- Number of large MSAs with offices ≤ 2
- Number of states with offices ≤ 3
- No single office with deposits > indexed maximum branch deposit size.[4]

[1] Consumer nonbank banks are financial institutions with limited charters that can make commercial loans or take deposits, but not both.

[2] Asset size threshold indexed to equal $250 million in 1985 and $1 billion in 2010.

[3] Maximum number of offices indexed to equal 40 in 1985 and 75 in 2010.

[4] Maximum branch deposit size indexed to equal $1.25 billion in 1985 and $5 billion in 2010.

Tables I-C through IV-C.

A separate set of tables (Tables I-C through IV-C) provides comparative quarterly data related to the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF), problem institutions, failed/assisted institutions, estimated FDIC-insured deposits, as well as assessment rate information. Depository institutions that are not insured by the FDIC through the DIF are not included in the *FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile.* U.S. branches of institutions headquartered in foreign countries and non-deposit trust companies are not included unless otherwise indicated. Efforts are made to obtain financial reports for all active institutions. However, in some cases, final financial reports are not available for institutions that have closed or converted their charters.

DATA SOURCES

The financial information appearing in this publication is obtained primarily from the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) *Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income (Call Reports)* and the OTS *Thrift Financial Reports* submitted by all FDIC-insured depository institutions. (TFR filers began filing Call Reports effective with the quarter ending March 31, 2012.) This information is stored on and retrieved from the FDIC's Research Information System (RIS) database.

COMPUTATION METHODOLOGY

Parent institutions are required to file consolidated reports, while their subsidiary financial institutions are still required to file separate reports. Data from subsidiary institution reports are included in the *Quarterly Banking Profile* tables, which can lead to double-counting. No adjustments are made for any double-counting of subsidiary data. Additionally, certain adjustments are made to the OTS *Thrift Financial Reports* to provide closer conformance with the reporting and accounting requirements of the FFIEC *Call Reports.* (TFR filers began filing Call Reports effective with the quarter ending March 31, 2012.)

All condition and performance ratios represent weighted averages, i.e., the sum of the individual numerator values divided by the sum of individual denominator values. All asset and liability figures used in calculating performance ratios represent average amounts for the period (beginning-of-period amount plus end-of-period amount plus any interim periods, divided by the total number of periods). For "pooling-of-interest" mergers, the assets of the acquired institution(s) are included in average assets since the year-to-date income includes the results of all merged institutions. No adjustments are made for "purchase accounting" mergers. Growth rates represent the percentage change over a 12-month period in totals for institutions in the base period to totals for institutions in the current period. For the community bank subgroup, growth rates will reflect changes over time in the number and identities of institutions designated as community banks, as well as changes in the assets and liabilities, and income and expenses of group members. Unless indicated otherwise, growth rates are not adjusted for mergers or other changes in the composition of the community bank subgroup.

All data are collected and presented based on the location of each reporting institution's main office. Reported data may include assets and liabilities located outside of the reporting institution's home state. In addition, institutions may relocate across state lines or change their charters, resulting in an inter-regional or inter-industry migration, e.g., institutions can move their home offices between regions, savings institutions can convert to commercial banks, or commercial banks may convert to savings institutions.

ACCOUNTING CHANGES

Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments Related to a Business Combination

In September 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2015-16, "Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments." Under Accounting Standards Codification Topic 805, Business Combinations (formerly FASB Statement No. 141(R), "Business Combinations"), if the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the acquirer reports provisional amounts in its financial statements for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. During the measurement period, the acquirer is required to adjust the provisional amounts recognized at the acquisition date, with a corresponding adjustment to goodwill, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognized as of that date. At present under Topic 805, an acquirer is required to retrospectively adjust the provisional amounts recognized at the acquisition date to reflect the new information. To simplify the accounting for the adjustments made to provisional amounts, ASU 2015-16 eliminates the requirement to retrospectively account for the adjustments. Accordingly, the ASU amends Topic 805 to require an acquirer to recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which adjustment amounts are determined. Under the ASU, the acquirer also must recognize in the financial statements for the same reporting period the effect on earnings, if any, resulting from the adjustments to the provisional amounts as if the accounting for the business combination had been completed as of the acquisition date.

In general, the measurement period in a business combination is the period after the acquisition date during which the acquirer may adjust provisional amounts reported for identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and consideration transferred for the acquiree for which the initial accounting for the business combination is incomplete at the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs. Topic 805 provides additional guidance on the measurement period, which shall not exceed one year from the acquisition date, and adjustments to provisional amounts during this period.

For institutions that are public business entities, as defined under U.S. GAAP, ASU 2015-16 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. For institutions that are not public business entities (i.e., that are private companies), the ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017. The ASU's amendments to Topic 805 should be applied prospectively to adjustments to provisional amounts that occur after the effective date of the ASU. Thus, institutions with a calendar year fiscal year that are public business entities must apply the ASU to any adjustments to provisional amounts that occur after January 1, 2016, beginning with their Call Reports for March 31, 2016. Institutions with a calendar year fiscal year that are private companies must apply the ASU to any adjustments to provisional amounts that occur after January 1, 2017, beginning with their Call Reports for December 31, 2017. Early application of ASU 2015-16 is permitted in Call Reports that have not been submitted.

For additional information, institutions should refer to ASU 2015-16, which is available at http://www.fasb.org/jsp/FASB/Page/SectionPage&cid=1176156316498.

Debt Issuance Costs

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-03, "Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs." This ASU requires debt issuance costs associated with a recognized debt liability to be presented as a direct deduction from the face amount of the related debt liability, similar to debt discounts. The ASU is limited to the presentation of debt issuance costs; therefore, the recognition and measurement guidance for such costs is unaffected. At present, Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Subtopic 835-30, Interest—Imputation of Interest, requires debt issuance costs to be reported on the balance sheet as an asset (i.e., a deferred charge). For Call Report purposes, the costs of issuing debt currently are reported, net of accumulated amortization, in "Other assets."

For institutions that are public business entities, as defined under U.S. GAAP, ASU 2015-03 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. For example, institutions with a calendar year fiscal year that are public business entities must apply the ASU in their Call Reports beginning March 31, 2016. For institutions that are not public business entities (i.e., that are private companies), the ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016. Thus, institutions with a calendar year fiscal year that are private companies must apply the ASU in their December 31, 2016, and subsequent quarterly Call Reports. Early adoption of the guidance in ASU 2015-03 is permitted.

Extraordinary Items

In January 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-01, "Simplifying Income Statement Presentation by Eliminating the Concept of Extraordinary Items." This ASU eliminates from U.S. GAAP the concept of extraordinary items. At present, ASC Subtopic 225-20, Income Statement—Extraordinary and Unusual Items (formerly Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 30, "Reporting the Results of Operations"), requires an entity to separately classify, present, and disclose extraordinary events and transactions. An event or transaction is presumed to be an ordinary and usual activity of the reporting entity unless evidence clearly supports its classification as an extraordinary item. If an event or transaction currently meets the criteria for extraordinary classification, an institution must segregate the extraordinary item from the results of its ordinary operations and report the extraordinary item in its income statement as "Extraordinary items and other adjustments, net of income taxes."

ASU 2015-01 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. Thus, for example, institutions with a calendar year fiscal year must begin to apply the ASU in their Call Reports for March 31, 2016. Early adoption of ASU 2015-01 is permitted provided that the guidance is applied from the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. For Call Report purposes, an institution with a calendar year fiscal year must apply the ASU prospectively, that is, in general, to events or transactions occurring after the date of adoption. However, an institution with a fiscal year other than a calendar year may elect to apply ASU 2015-01 prospectively or, alternatively, it may elect to apply the ASU retrospectively to all prior calendar quarters included in the institution's year-to-date Call Report income statement that includes the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption.

After an institution adopts ASU 2015-01, any event or transaction that would have met the criteria for extraordinary classification before the adoption of the ASU should be reported in "Other noninterest income," or "Other noninterest expense," as appropriate, unless the event or transaction would otherwise be reportable in the income statement. [As a result of the recent accounting change, year-to-date Third Quarter 2016 "Extraordinary gains, net" on the QBP includes only Discontinued operations expense. Accordingly, comparisons to periods prior to September 2016 are not meaningful, since prior periods included all Extraordinary gains and Discontinued operations expense.] For additional information, institutions should refer to ASU 2015-01, which is available at http://www.fasb.org/jsp/FASB/Page/SectionPage&cid=1176156316498.

Accounting by Private Companies for Identifiable Intangible Assets in a Business Combination

In December 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-18, "Accounting for Identifiable Intangible Assets in a Business Combination," which is a consensus of the Private Company Council (PCC). This ASU provides an accounting alternative that permits a private company, as defined in U.S. GAAP (and discussed in a later section of these Supplemental Instructions), to simplify the accounting for certain intangible assets. The accounting alternative applies when a private company is required to recognize or otherwise consider the fair value of intangible assets as a result of certain transactions, including when applying the acquisition method to a business combination under ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations (formerly FASB Statement No. 141 (revised 2007), "Business Combinations").

Under ASU 2014-18, a private company that elects the accounting alternative should no longer recognize separately from goodwill:

- Customer-related intangible assets unless they are capable of being sold or licensed independently from the other assets of a business, and
- Noncompetition agreements.

However, because mortgage servicing rights and core deposit intangibles are regarded as capable of being sold or licensed independently, a private company that elects this accounting alternative must recognize these intangible assets separately from goodwill, initially measure them at fair value, and subsequently measure them in accordance with ASC Topic 350, Intangibles–Goodwill and Other (formerly FASB Statement No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets").

A private company that elects the accounting alternative in ASU 2014-18 also must adopt the private company goodwill accounting alternative described in ASU 2014-02, "Accounting for Goodwill." However, a private company that elects the goodwill accounting alternative in ASU 2014-02 is not required to adopt the accounting alternative for identifiable intangible assets in ASU 2014-18.

A private company's decision to adopt ASU 2014-18 must be made upon the occurrence of the first business combination (or other transaction within the scope of the ASU) in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015. The effective date of the private company's decision to adopt the accounting alternative for identifiable intangible assets depends on the timing of that first transaction.

If the first transaction occurs in the private company's first fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2015, the adoption will be effective for that fiscal year's annual financial reporting period and all interim and annual periods thereafter. If the first transaction occurs in a fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2016, the adoption will be effective in the interim period that includes the date of the transaction and subsequent interim and annual periods thereafter.

Early application of the intangibles accounting alternative is permitted for any annual or interim period for which a private company's financial statements have not yet been made available for issuance. Customer-related intangible assets and noncompetition agreements that exist as of the beginning of the period of adoption should continue to be accounted for separately from goodwill, i.e., such existing intangible assets should not be combined with goodwill.

A bank or savings association that meets the private company definition in U.S. GAAP is permitted, but not required, to adopt ASU 2014-18 for Call Report purposes and may choose to early adopt the ASU, provided it also adopts the private company goodwill accounting alternative. If a private institution issues U.S. GAAP financial statements and adopts ASU 2014-18, it should apply the ASU's intangible asset accounting alternative in its Call Report in a manner consistent with its reporting of intangible assets in its financial statements.

For additional information on the private company accounting alternative for identifiable intangible assets, institutions should refer to ASU 2014-18, which is available at http://www.fasb.org/jsp/FASB/Page/SectionPage&cid=1176156316498.

Private Company Accounting Alternatives

In May 2012, the Financial Accounting Foundation, the independent private sector organization responsible for the oversight of the FASB, approved the establishment of the PCC to improve the process of setting accounting standards for private companies. The PCC is charged with working jointly with the FASB to determine whether and in what circumstances to provide alternative recognition, measurement, disclosure, display, effective date, and transition guidance for private companies reporting under U.S. GAAP. Alternative guidance for private companies may include modifications or exceptions to otherwise applicable existing U.S. GAAP standards.

The banking agencies have concluded that a bank or savings association that is a private company, as defined in U.S. GAAP (as discussed in a later section of these Supplemental Instructions), is permitted to use private company accounting alternatives issued by the FASB when preparing its Call Reports, except as provided in 12 U.S.C. 1831n(a) as described in the following sentence. If the agencies determine that a particular accounting principle within U.S. GAAP, including a private company accounting alternative, is inconsistent with the statutorily specified supervisory objectives, the agencies may prescribe an accounting principle for regulatory reporting purposes that is no less stringent than U.S. GAAP. In such a situation, an institution would not be permitted to use that particular private company accounting alternative or other accounting principle within U.S. GAAP for Call Report purposes. The agencies would provide appropriate notice if they were to disallow any accounting alternative under the statutory process.

Accounting by Private Companies for Goodwill

On January 16, 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-02, "Accounting for Goodwill," which is a consensus of the PCC. This ASU generally permits a private company to elect to amortize goodwill on a straight-line basis over a period of ten years (or less than ten years if more appropriate) and apply a simplified impairment model to goodwill. In addition, if a private company chooses to adopt the ASU's goodwill accounting alternative, the ASU requires the private company to make an accounting policy election to test goodwill for impairment at either the entity level or the reporting unit level. Goodwill must be tested for impairment when a triggering event occurs that indicates that the fair value of an entity (or a reporting unit) may be below its carrying amount. In contrast, U.S. GAAP does not otherwise permit goodwill to be amortized, instead requiring goodwill to be tested for impairment at the reporting unit level annually and between annual tests in certain circumstances. The ASU's goodwill accounting alternative, if elected by a private company, is effective prospectively for new goodwill recognized in annual periods beginning after December 15, 2014, and in interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Goodwill existing as of the beginning of the period of adoption is to be amortized prospectively over ten years (or less than ten years if more appropriate). The ASU states that early application of the goodwill accounting alternative is permitted for any annual or interim period for which a private company's financial statements have not yet been made available for issuance.

A bank or savings association that meets the private company definition in ASU 2014-02, as discussed in the following section of these Supplemental Instructions (i.e., a private institution), is permitted, but not required, to adopt this ASU for Call Report purposes and may choose to early adopt the ASU. If a private institution issues U.S. GAAP financial statements and adopts the ASU, it should apply the ASU's goodwill accounting alternative in its Call Report in a manner consistent with its reporting of goodwill in its financial statements. Thus, for example, a private institution with a calendar year fiscal year that chooses to adopt ASU 2014-02 must apply the ASU's provisions in its December 31, 2015, and subsequent quarterly Call Reports unless early application of the ASU was elected. This would require the private institution to report in its December 31, 2015, Call Report one year's amortization of goodwill existing as of January 1, 2015, and the amortization of any new goodwill recognized in 2015.

For additional information on the private company accounting alternative for goodwill, institutions should refer to ASU 2014-02, which is available at http://www.fasb.org/jsp/FASB/Page/SectionPage&cid=1176156316498.

Definitions of Private Company and Public Business Entity

According to ASU No. 2014-02, "Accounting for Goodwill," a private company is a business entity that is not a public business entity. ASU No. 2013-12, "Definition of a Public Business Entity," which was issued in December 2013, added this term to the Master Glossary in the Accounting Standards Codification. This ASU states that a business entity, such as a bank or savings association, that meets any one of five criteria set forth in the ASU is a public business entity for reporting purposes under U.S. GAAP, including for Call Report purposes. An institution that is a public business entity is not permitted to apply the private company goodwill accounting alternative discussed in the preceding section when preparing its Call Report.

For additional information on the definition of a public business entity, institutions should refer to ASU 2013-12, which is available at http://www.fasb.org/jsp/FASB/Page/SectionPage&cid=1176156316498.

Reporting Certain Government-Guaranteed Mortgage Loans Upon Foreclosure

In August 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-14, "Classification of Certain Government-Guaranteed Mortgage Loans Upon Foreclosure," to address diversity in practice for how government-guaranteed mortgage loans are recorded upon foreclosure. The ASU updates guidance contained in ASC Subtopic 310-40, Receivables—Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors (formerly FASB Statement No. 15, "Accounting by Debtors and Creditors for Troubled Debt Restructurings," as amended), because U.S. GAAP previously did not provide specific guidance on how to categorize or measure foreclosed mortgage loans that are government guaranteed. The ASU clarifies the conditions under which a creditor must derecognize a government-guaranteed mortgage loan and recognize a separate "other receivable" upon foreclosure (that is, when a creditor receives physical possession of real estate property collateralizing a mortgage loan in accordance with the guidance in ASC Subtopic 310-40).

Under the ASU, institutions should derecognize a mortgage loan and record a separate other receivable upon foreclosure of the real estate collateral if the following conditions are met:

- The loan has a government guarantee that is not separable from the loan before foreclosure.
- At the time of foreclosure, the institution has the intent to convey the property to the guarantor and make a claim on the guarantee and it has the ability to recover under that claim.
- At the time of foreclosure, any amount of the claim that is determined on the basis of the fair value of the real estate is fixed (that is, the real estate property has been appraised for purposes of the claim and thus the institution is not exposed to changes in the fair value of the property).

This guidance is applicable to fully and partially government-guaranteed mortgage loans provided the three conditions identified above have been met. In such situations, upon foreclosure, the separate other receivable should be measured based on the amount of the loan balance (principal and interest) expected to be recovered from the guarantor.

For institutions that are public business entities, as defined under U.S. GAAP (as discussed in an earlier section of these Supplemental Instructions), ASU 2014-14 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2014. For example, institutions with a calendar year fiscal year that are public business entities must apply the ASU in their Call Reports beginning March 31, 2015. However, institutions that are not public business entities (i.e., that are private companies) are not required to apply the guidance in ASU 2014-14 until annual periods ending after December 15, 2015, and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Thus, institutions with a calendar year fiscal year that are private companies must apply the ASU in their December 31, 2015, and subsequent quarterly Call Reports. Earlier adoption of the guidance in ASU 2014-14 is permitted if the institution has already adopted the amendments in ASU No. 2014-04, "Reclassification of Residential Real Estate Collateralized Consumer Mortgage Loans upon Foreclosure."

For additional information, institutions should refer to ASU 2014-14, which is available at http://www.fasb.org/jsp/FASB/Page/SectionPage&cid=1176156316498.

Reclassification of Residential Real Estate Collateralized Consumer Mortgage Loans Upon Foreclosure

In January 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-04, "Reclassification of Residential Real Estate Collateralized Consumer Mortgage Loans upon Foreclosure," to address diversity in practice for when certain loan receivables should be derecognized and the real estate collateral recognized. The ASU updated guidance contained in Accounting Standards Codification Subtopic 310-40, Receivables–Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors (formerly FASB Statement No.15, "Accounting by Debtors and Creditors for Troubled Debt Restructurings," as amended).

Under prior accounting guidance, all loan receivables were reclassified to other real estate owned (OREO) when the institution, as creditor, obtained physical possession of the property, regardless of whether formal foreclosure proceedings had taken place. The new ASU clarifies when a creditor is considered to have received physical possession (resulting from an in-substance repossession or foreclosure) of residential real estate collateralizing a consumer mortgage loan. Under the new guidance, physical possession for these residential real estate properties is considered to have occurred and a loan receivable would be reclassified to OREO only upon:

- The institution obtaining legal title upon completion of a foreclosure even if the borrower has redemption rights that provide the borrower with a legal right for a period of time after foreclosure to reclaim the property by paying certain amounts specified by law, or
- The completion of a deed in lieu of foreclosure or similar legal agreement under which the borrower conveys all interest in the residential real estate property to the institution to satisfy the loan.

Loans secured by real estate other than consumer mortgage loans collateralized by residential real estate should continue to be reclassified to OREO when the institution has received physical possession of a borrower's real estate, regardless of whether formal foreclosure proceedings take place.

For institutions that are public business entities, as defined under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, ASU 2014-04 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2014. For example, institutions with a calendar year fiscal year that are public business entities must apply the ASU in their Call Reports beginning March 31, 2015. However, institutions that are not public business entities are not required to apply the guidance in ASU 2014-04 until annual periods beginning after December 15, 2014, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Thus, institutions with a calendar year fiscal year that are not public business entities must apply the ASU in their December 31, 2015, and subsequent quarterly Call Reports. Earlier adoption of the guidance in ASU 2014-04 is permitted. Entities can elect to apply the ASU on either a modified retrospective transition basis or a prospective transition basis. Applying the ASU on a prospective transition basis should be less complex for institutions than applying the ASU on a modified retrospective transition basis. Under the prospective transition method, an institution should apply the new guidance to all instances where it receives physical possession of residential real estate property collateralizing consumer mortgage loans that occur after the date of adoption of the ASU. Under the modified retrospective transition method, an institution should apply a cumulative-effect adjustment to residential consumer mortgage loans and OREO existing as of the beginning of the annual period for which the ASU is effective. As a result of adopting the ASU on a modified retrospective basis, assets reclassified from OREO to loans should be measured at the carrying value of the real estate at the date of adoption while assets reclassified from loans to OREO should be measured at the lower of the net amount of the loan receivable or the OREO property's fair value less costs to sell at the time of adoption.

For additional information, institutions should refer to ASU 2014-04, which is available at http://www.fasb.org/jsp/FASB/Page/SectionPage&cid=1176156316498.

True-Up Liability Under an FDIC Loss-Sharing Agreement

An insured depository institution that acquires a failed insured institution may enter into a loss-sharing agreement with the FDIC under which the FDIC agrees to absorb a portion of the losses on a specified pool of the failed institution's assets during a specified time period. The acquiring institution typically records an indemnification asset representing its right to receive payments from the FDIC for losses during the specified time period on assets covered under the loss-sharing agreement.

Since 2009, most loss-sharing agreements have included a true-up provision that may require the acquiring institution to reimburse the FDIC if cumulative losses in the acquired loss-share portfolio are less than the amount of losses claimed by the institution throughout the loss-sharing period. Typically, a true-up liability may result because the recovery period on the loss-share assets (e.g., eight years) is longer than the period during which the FDIC agrees to reimburse the acquiring institution for losses on the loss-share portfolio (e.g., five years).

Consistent with U.S. GAAP and bank guidance for "Offsetting," institutions are permitted to offset assets and liabilities recognized in the Report of Condition when a "right of setoff" exists. Under ASC Subtopic 210-20, Balance Sheet—Offsetting (formerly FASB Interpretation No. 39, "Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Contracts"), in general, a right of setoff exists when a reporting institution and another party each owes the other determinable amounts, the reporting institution has the right to set off the amounts each party owes and also intends to set off, and the right of setoff is enforceable at law. Because the conditions for the existence of a right of offset in ASC Subtopic 210-20 normally would not be met with respect to an indemnification asset and a true-up liability under a loss-sharing agreement with the FDIC, this asset and liability should not be netted for Call Report purposes. Therefore, institutions should report the indemnification asset gross (i.e., without regard to any true-up liability) in Other Assets, and any true-up liability in Other Liabilities.

In addition, an institution should not continue to report assets covered by loss-sharing agreements after the expiration of the loss-sharing period even if the terms of the loss-sharing agreement require reimbursements from the institution to the FDIC for certain amounts during the recovery period.

Indemnification Assets and Accounting Standards Update No. 2012-06 – In October 2012, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2012-06, "Subsequent Accounting for an Indemnification Asset Recognized at the Acquisition Date as a Result of a Government-Assisted Acquisition of a Financial Institution," to address the subsequent measurement of an indemnification asset recognized in an acquisition of a financial institution that includes an FDIC loss-sharing agreement. This ASU amends ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations (formerly FASB Statement No. 141 (revised 2007), "Business Combinations"), which includes guidance applicable to FDIC-assisted acquisitions of failed institutions.

Under the ASU, when an institution experiences a change in the cash flows expected to be collected on an FDIC loss-sharing indemnification asset because of a change in the cash flows expected to be collected on the assets covered by the loss-sharing agreement, the institution should account for the change in the measurement of the indemnification asset on the same basis as the change in the assets subject to indemnification. Any amortization of changes in the value of the indemnification asset should be limited to the lesser of the term of the indemnification agreement and the remaining life of the indemnified assets.

The ASU is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2012. For institutions with a calendar year fiscal year, the ASU takes effect January 1, 2013. Early adoption of the ASU is permitted. The ASU's provisions should be applied prospectively to any new indemnification assets acquired after the date of adoption and to indemnification assets existing as of the date of adoption arising from an FDIC-assisted acquisition of a financial institution. Institutions with indemnification assets arising from FDIC loss-sharing agreements are expected to adopt ASU 2012-06 for Call Report purposes in accordance with the effective date of this standard. For additional information, refer to ASU 2012-06, available at http://www.fasb.org/jsp/FASB/Page/SectionPage&cid=1176156316498.

Goodwill Impairment Testing – In September 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2011-08, "Testing Goodwill for Impairment," to address concerns about the cost and complexity of the existing goodwill impairment test in ASC Topic 350, Intangibles-Goodwill and Other (formerly FASB Statement No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets"). The ASU's amendments to ASC Topic 350 are effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011 (i.e., for annual or interim tests performed on or after January 1, 2012, for institutions with a calendar year fiscal year). Early adoption of the ASU was permitted. Under ASU 2011-08, an institution has the option of first assessing qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test described in ASC Topic 350. If, after considering all relevant events and circumstances, an institution determines it is unlikely (that is, a likelihood of 50 percent or less) that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount (including goodwill), then the institution does not need to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test. If the institution instead concludes that the opposite is true (that is, it is likely that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount), then it is required to perform the first step and, if necessary, the second step of the two-step goodwill impairment test. Under ASU 2011-08, an institution may choose to bypass the qualitative assessment for any reporting unit in any period and proceed directly to performing the first step of the two-step goodwill impairment test.

Accounting for Loan Participations – Amended ASC Topic 860 (formerly FAS 166) modified the criteria that must be met in order for a transfer of a portion of a financial asset, such as a loan participation, to qualify for sale accounting—refer to previously published *Quarterly Banking Profile* notes: http://www5.fdic.gov/qbp/2011mar/qbpnot.html.

Other-Than-Temporary Impairment – When the fair value of an investment in an individual available-for-sale or held-to-maturity security is less than its cost basis, the impairment is either temporary or other-than-temporary. The amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to credit loss must be recognized in earnings, but the amount of total impairment related to other factors must be recognized in other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes. To determine whether the impairment is other-than-temporary, an institution must apply the applicable accounting guidance—refer to previously published *Quarterly Banking Profile* notes: http://www5.fdic.gov/qbp/2011mar/qbpnot.html.

Accounting Standards Codification – refer to previously published Quarterly Banking Profile notes: http://www5.fdic.gov/qbp/2011sep/qbpnot.html.

DEFINITIONS (in alphabetical order)

All other assets – total cash, balances due from depository institutions, premises, fixed assets, direct investments in real estate, investment in unconsolidated subsidiaries, customers' liability on acceptances outstanding, assets held in trading accounts, federal funds sold, securities purchased with agreements to resell, fair market value of derivatives, prepaid deposit insurance assessments, and other assets.

All other liabilities – bank's liability on acceptances, limited-life preferred stock, allowance for estimated off-balance-sheet credit losses, fair market value of derivatives, and other liabilities.

Assessment base – effective April 1, 2011, the deposit insurance assessment base changed to "average consolidated total assets minus average tangible equity" with an additional adjustment to the assessment base for banker's banks and custodial banks, as permitted under

Dodd-Frank. Previously the assessment base was "assessable deposits" and consisted of DIF deposits (deposits insured by the FDIC Deposit Insurance Fund) in banks' domestic offices with certain adjustments.

Assessment rate schedule – Initial base assessment rates for small institutions are based on a combination of financial ratios and CAMELS component ratings. Initial rates for large institutions—generally those with at least $10 billion in assets—are also based on CAMELS component ratings and certain financial measures combined into two scorecards—one for most large institutions and another for the remaining very large institutions that are structurally and operationally complex or that pose unique challenges and risks in case of failure (highly complex institutions). The FDIC may take additional information into account to make a limited adjustment to a large institution's scorecard results, which are used to determine a large institution's initial base assessment rate.

While risk categories for small institutions (except new institutions) were eliminated effective July 1, 2016, initial rates for small institutions are subject to minimums and maximums based on an institution's CAMELS composite rating. (Risk categories for large institutions were eliminated in 2011.)

The current assessment rate schedule became effective July 1, 2016. Under the current schedule, initial base assessment rates range from 3 to 30 basis points. An institution's total base assessment rate may differ from its initial rate due to three possible adjustments: (1) Unsecured Debt Adjustment: An institution's rate may decrease by up to 5 basis points for unsecured debt. The unsecured debt adjustment cannot exceed the lesser of 5 basis points or 50 percent of an institution's initial base assessment rate (IBAR). Thus, for example, an institution with an IBAR of 3 basis points would have a maximum unsecured debt adjustment of 1.5 basis points and could not have a total base assessment rate lower than 1.5 basis points. (2) Depository Institution Debt Adjustment: For institutions that hold long-term unsecured debt issued by another insured depository institution, a 50 basis point charge is applied to the amount of such debt held in excess of 3 percent of an institution's Tier 1 capital. (3) Brokered Deposit Adjustment: Rates for large institutions that are not well capitalized or do not have a composite CAMELS rating of 1 or 2 may increase (not to exceed 10 basis points) if their brokered deposits exceed 10 percent of domestic deposits.

The assessment rate schedule effective July 1, 2016, is shown in the following table:

Total Base Assessment Rates*

	Established Small Banks			Large and Highly Complex Institutions**
	CAMELS Composite			
	1 or 2	3	4 or 5	
Initial Base Assessment Rate	3 to 16	6 to 30	16 to 30	3 to 30
Unsecured Debt Adjustment	-5 to 0	-5 to 0	-5 to 0	-5 to 0
Brokered Deposit Adjustment	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 to 10
Total Base Assessment Rate	1.5 to 16	3 to 30	11 to 30	1.5 to 40

* All amounts for all categories are in basis points annually. Total base rates that are not the minimum or maximum rate will vary between these rates. Total base assessment rates do not include the depository institution debt adjustment.

** Effective July 1, 2016, large institutions are also subject to temporary assessment surcharges in order to raise the reserve ratio from 1.15 percent to 1.35 percent. The surcharges amount to 4.5 basis points of a large institution's assessment base (after making certain adjustments).

Each institution is assigned a risk-based rate for a quarterly assessment period near the end of the quarter following the assessment period. Payment is generally due on the 30th day of the last month of the quarter following the assessment period. Supervisory rating changes are effective for assessment purposes as of the examination transmittal date.

Assets securitized and sold – total outstanding principal balance of assets securitized and sold with servicing retained or other seller-provided credit enhancements.

Capital Purchase Program (CPP) – as announced in October 2008 under the TARP, the Treasury Department purchase of noncumulative perpetual preferred stock and related warrants that is treated as Tier 1 capital for regulatory capital purposes is included in "Total equity capital." Such warrants to purchase common stock or noncumulative preferred stock issued by publicly-traded banks are reflected as well in "Surplus." Warrants to purchase common stock or noncumulative preferred stock of not-publicly-traded bank stock are classified in a bank's balance sheet as "Other liabilities."

Common equity tier 1 capital ratio – ratio of common equity tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets. Common equity tier 1 capital includes common stock instruments and related surplus, retained earnings, accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI), and limited amounts of common equity tier 1 minority interest, minus applicable regulatory adjustments and deductions. Items that are fully deducted from common equity tier 1 capital include goodwill, other intangible assets (excluding mortgage servicing assets) and certain deferred tax assets; items that are subject to limits in common equity tier 1 capital include mortgage servicing assets, eligible deferred tax assets, and certain significant investments.

Construction and development loans – includes loans for all property types under construction, as well as loans for land acquisition and development.

Core capital – common equity capital plus noncumulative perpetual preferred stock plus minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries, less goodwill and other ineligible intangible assets. The amount of eligible intangibles (including servicing rights) included in core capital is limited in accordance with supervisory capital regulations.

Cost of funding earning assets – total interest expense paid on deposits and other borrowed money as a percentage of average earning assets.

Credit enhancements – techniques whereby a company attempts to reduce the credit risk of its obligations. Credit enhancement may be provided by a third party (external credit enhancement) or by the originator (internal credit enhancement), and more than one type of enhancement may be associated with a given issuance.

Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) – the Bank (BIF) and Savings Association (SAIF) Insurance Funds were merged in 2006 by the Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Act to form the DIF.

Derivatives notional amount – the notional, or contractual, amounts of derivatives represent the level of involvement in the types of derivatives transactions and are not a quantification of market risk or credit risk. Notional amounts represent the amounts used to calculate contractual cash flows to be exchanged.

Derivatives credit equivalent amount – the fair value of the derivative plus an additional amount for potential future credit exposure based on the notional amount, the remaining maturity and type of the contract.

Derivatives transaction types:

Futures and forward contracts – contracts in which the buyer agrees to purchase and the seller agrees to sell, at a specified future date, a specific quantity of an underlying variable or index at a specified price or yield. These contracts exist for a variety of variables or indices, (traditional agricultural or physical commodities, as well as currencies and interest rates). Futures contracts are standardized and are traded on organized exchanges which set limits on counterparty credit exposure. Forward contracts do not have standardized terms and are traded over the counter.

Option contracts – contracts in which the buyer acquires the right to buy from or sell to another party some specified amount of an underlying variable or index at a stated price (strike price) during a period or on a specified future date, in return for compensation (such as a fee or premium). The seller is obligated to purchase or sell the variable or index at the discretion of the buyer of the contract.

Swaps – obligations between two parties to exchange a series of cash flows at periodic intervals (settlement dates), for a specified period. The cash flows of a swap are either fixed, or determined for each settlement date by multiplying the quantity (notional principal) of the underlying variable or index by specified reference rates or prices. Except for currency swaps, the notional principal is used to calculate each payment but is not exchanged.

Derivatives underlying risk exposure – the potential exposure characterized by the level of banks' concentration in particular underlying instruments, in general. Exposure can result from market risk, credit risk, and operational risk, as well as, interest rate risk.

Domestic deposits to total assets – total domestic office deposits as a percent of total assets on a consolidated basis.

Earning assets – all loans and other investments that earn interest or dividend income.

Efficiency ratio – Noninterest expense less amortization of intangible assets as a percent of net interest income plus noninterest income. This ratio measures the proportion of net operating revenues that are absorbed by overhead expenses, so that a lower value indicates greater efficiency.

Estimated insured deposits – in general, insured deposits are total domestic deposits minus estimated uninsured deposits. Beginning March 31, 2008, for institutions that file Call Reports, insured deposits are total assessable deposits minus estimated uninsured deposits. Beginning September 30, 2009, insured deposits include deposits in accounts of $100,000 to $250,000 that are covered by a temporary increase in the FDIC's standard maximum deposit insurance amount (SMDIA). The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act enacted on July 21, 2010, made permanent the standard maximum deposit insurance amount (SMDIA) of $250,000. Also, the Dodd-Frank Act amended the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to include noninterest-bearing transaction accounts as a new temporary deposit insurance account category. All funds held in noninterest-bearing transaction accounts were fully insured, without limit, from December 31, 2010, through December 31, 2012.

Failed/assisted institutions – an institution fails when regulators take control of the institution, placing the assets and liabilities into a bridge bank, conservatorship, receivership, or another healthy institution. This action may require the FDIC to provide funds to cover losses. An institution is defined as "assisted" when the institution remains open and receives assistance in order to continue operating.

Fair Value – the valuation of various assets and liabilities on the balance sheet—including trading assets and liabilities, available-for-sale securities, loans held for sale, assets and liabilities accounted for under the fair value option, and foreclosed assets—involves the use of fair values. During periods of market stress, the fair values of some financial instruments and nonfinancial assets may decline.

FHLB advances – all borrowings by FDIC insured institutions from the Federal Home Loan Bank System (FHLB), as reported by Call Report filers, and by TFR filers prior to March 31, 2012.

Goodwill and other intangibles – intangible assets include servicing rights, purchased credit card relationships, and other identifiable intangible assets. Goodwill is the excess of the purchase price over the fair market value of the net assets acquired, less subsequent impairment adjustments. Other intangible assets are recorded at fair value, less subsequent quarterly amortization and impairment adjustments.

Loans secured by real estate – includes home equity loans, junior liens secured by 1-4 family residential properties, and all other loans secured by real estate.

Loans to individuals – includes outstanding credit card balances and other secured and unsecured consumer loans.

Long-term assets (5+ years) – loans and debt securities with remaining maturities or repricing intervals of over five years.

Maximum credit exposure – the maximum contractual credit exposure remaining under recourse arrangements and other seller-provided credit enhancements provided by the reporting bank to securitizations.

Mortgage-backed securities – certificates of participation in pools of residential mortgages and collateralized mortgage obligations issued or guaranteed by government-sponsored or private enterprises. Also, see "Securities," below.

Net charge-offs – total loans and leases charged off (removed from balance sheet because of uncollectability), less amounts recovered on loans and leases previously charged off.

Net interest margin – the difference between interest and dividends earned on interest-bearing assets and interest paid to depositors and other creditors, expressed as a percentage of average earning assets. No adjustments are made for interest income that is tax exempt.

Net loans to total assets – loans and lease financing receivables, net of unearned income, allowance and reserves, as a percent of total assets on a consolidated basis.

Net operating income – income excluding discretionary transactions such as gains (or losses) on the sale of investment securities and extraordinary items. Income taxes subtracted from operating income have been adjusted to exclude the portion applicable to securities gains (or losses).

Noncurrent assets – the sum of loans, leases, debt securities, and other assets that are 90 days or more past due, or in nonaccrual status.

Noncurrent loans & leases – the sum of loans and leases 90 days or more past due, and loans and leases in nonaccrual status.

Number of institutions reporting – the number of institutions that actually filed a financial report.

New reporters – insured institutions filing quarterly financial reports for the first time.

Other borrowed funds – federal funds purchased, securities sold with agreements to repurchase, demand notes issued to the U.S. Treasury, FHLB advances, other borrowed money, mortgage indebtedness, obligations under capitalized leases and trading liabilities, less revaluation losses on assets held in trading accounts.

Other real estate owned – primarily foreclosed property. Direct and indirect investments in real estate ventures are excluded. The amount is reflected net of valuation allowances. For institutions that file a *Thrift Financial Report* (TFR), the valuation allowance subtracted also includes allowances for other repossessed assets. Also, for TFR filers the components of other real estate owned are reported gross of valuation allowances. (TFR filers began filing Call Reports effective with the quarter ending March 31, 2012.)

Percent of institutions with earnings gains – the percent of institutions that increased their net income (or decreased their losses) compared to the same period a year earlier.

"Problem" institutions – federal regulators assign a composite rating to each financial institution, based upon an evaluation of financial and operational criteria. The rating is based on a scale of 1 to 5 in ascending order of supervisory concern. "Problem" institutions are those institutions with financial, operational, or managerial weaknesses that threaten their continued financial viability. Depending upon the degree of risk and supervisory concern, they are rated either a "4" or "5." The number and assets of "problem" institutions are based on FDIC composite ratings. Prior to March 31, 2008, for institutions whose primary federal regulator was the OTS, the OTS composite rating was used.

Recourse – an arrangement in which a bank retains, in form or in substance, any credit risk directly or indirectly associated with an asset it has sold (in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles) that exceeds a pro rata share of the bank's claim on the asset. If a bank has no claim on an asset it has sold, then the retention of any credit risk is recourse.

Reserves for losses – the allowance for loan and lease losses on a consolidated basis.

Restructured loans and leases – loan and lease financing receivables with terms restructured from the original contract. Excludes restructured loans and leases that are not in compliance with the modified terms.

Retained earnings – net income less cash dividends on common and preferred stock for the reporting period.

Return on assets – bank net income (including gains or losses on securities and extraordinary items) as a percentage of average total (consolidated) assets. The basic yardstick of bank profitability.

Return on equity – bank net income (including gains or losses on securities and extraordinary items) as a percentage of average total equity capital.

Risk-weighted assets – assets adjusted for risk-based capital definitions which include on-balance-sheet as well as off-balance-sheet items multiplied by risk-weights that range from zero to 200 percent. A conversion factor is used to assign a balance sheet equivalent amount for selected off-balance-sheet accounts.

Securities – excludes securities held in trading accounts. Banks' securities portfolios consist of securities designated as "held-to-maturity," which are reported at amortized cost (book value), and securities designated as "available-for-sale," reported at fair (market) value.

Securities gains (losses) – realized gains (losses) on held-to-maturity and available-for-sale securities, before adjustments for income taxes. *Thrift Financial Report* (TFR) filers also include gains (losses) on the sales of assets held for sale. (TFR filers began filing Call Reports effective with the quarter ending March 31, 2012.)

Seller's interest in institution's own securitizations – the reporting bank's ownership interest in loans and other assets that have been securitized, except an interest that is a form of recourse or other seller-provided credit enhancement. Seller's interests differ from the securities issued to investors by the securitization structure. The principal amount of a seller's interest is generally equal to the total principal amount of the pool of assets included in the securitization structure less the principal amount of those assets attributable to investors, i.e., in the form of securities issued to investors.

Small Business Lending Fund – The Small Business Lending Fund (SBLF) was enacted into law in September 2010 as part of the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 to encourage lending to small businesses by providing capital to qualified community institutions with assets of less than $10 billion. The SBLF Program is administered by the U.S. Treasury Department (http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sb-programs/Pages/Small-Business-Lending-Fund.aspx).

Under the SBLF Program, the Treasury Department purchased noncumulative perpetual preferred stock from qualifying depository institutions and holding companies (other than Subchapter S and mutual institutions). When this stock has been issued by a depository institution, it is reported as "Perpetual preferred stock and related surplus." For regulatory capital purposes, this noncumulative perpetual preferred stock qualifies as a component of Tier 1 capital. Qualifying Subchapter S corporations and mutual institutions issue unsecured subordinated debentures to the Treasury Department through the SBLF. Depository institutions that issued these debentures report them as "Subordinated notes and debentures." For regulatory capital purposes, the debentures are eligible for inclusion in an institution's Tier 2 capital in accordance with their primary federal regulator's capital standards. To participate in the SBLF Program, an institution with outstanding securities issued to the Treasury Department under the Capital Purchase Program (CPP) was required to refinance or repay in full the CPP securities at the time of the SBLF funding. Any outstanding warrants that an institution issued to the Treasury Department under the CPP remain outstanding after the refinancing of the CPP stock through the SBLF Program unless the institution chooses to repurchase them.

Subchapter S corporation – a Subchapter S corporation is treated as a pass-through entity, similar to a partnership, for federal income tax purposes. It is generally not subject to any federal income taxes at the corporate level. This can have the effect of reducing institutions' reported taxes and increasing their after-tax earnings.

Trust assets – market value, or other reasonably available value of fiduciary and related assets, to include marketable securities, and other financial and physical assets. Common physical assets held in fiduciary accounts include real estate, equipment, collectibles, and household goods. Such fiduciary assets are not included in the assets of the financial institution.

Unearned income & contra accounts – unearned income for *Call Report* filers only.

Unused loan commitments – includes credit card lines, home equity lines, commitments to make loans for construction, loans secured by commercial real estate, and unused commitments to originate or purchase loans. (Excluded are commitments after June 2003 for originated mortgage loans held for sale, which are accounted for as derivatives on the balance sheet.)

Yield on earning assets – total interest, dividend, and fee income earned on loans and investments as a percentage of average earning assets.