FDIC Quarterly

Quarterly Banking Profile: Fourth Quarter 2012

Highlights From the 2012 Summary of Deposits

FDIC

2013, Volume 7, Number 1

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FDIC-insured institutions reported aggregate net income of $34.7 billion in the fourth quarter of 2012, a $9.3 billion (36.9 percent) improvement from the $25.3 billion in profits the industry reported in the fourth quarter of 2011. This is the 14th quarter in a row that earnings have registered a year-over-year increase. Increased noninterest income and lower provisions for loan losses continued to account for most of the year-over-year improvement in earnings. For the full year, industry earnings totaled $141.3 billion—a 19.3 percent improvement over 2011 and the second-highest ever reported by the industry after the $145.2 billion earned in 2006. *See page 1.*

Insurance Fund Indicators

Estimated insured deposits increased by 2.2 percent. The DIF reserve ratio was 0.45 percent at December 31, 2012, up from 0.35 percent at September 30, 2012, and 0.17 percent at December 31, 2011. Eight FDIC-insured institutions failed during the quarter. *See page 15.*

Highlights From the 2012 Summary of Deposits

Each year as of June 30, the FDIC surveys each FDIC-insured institution to collect information on bank and thrift deposits and operating branches and offices. The resulting Summary of Deposits (SOD) is a valuable resource for analyzing deposit and office trends as well as domestic deposit market share. This article highlights findings from the 2012 SOD. *See page 27.*

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Quarterly Banking Profile Fourth Quarter 2012

INSURED INSTITUTION PERFORMANCE

- ***Fourth Quarter Earnings Total $34.7 Billion***
- ***Full-Year ROA Reaches 1 Percent for First Time in Six Years***
- ***Domestic Deposit Growth Sets Record***
- ***Quarterly Loan Losses Fall to Five-Year Low***

Net Income Is More Than a Third Higher Than in Fourth Quarter 2011

Bolstered by higher noninterest income and lower provisions for loan losses, earnings at FDIC-insured institutions in fourth quarter 2012 posted a $9.3 billion (36.9 percent) increase over the total for fourth quarter 2011. The $34.7 billion in fourth-quarter net income was the highest total for a fourth quarter since 2006. Well over half of all institutions—60 percent—reported year-over-year improvement in quarterly earnings, while the share of institutions reporting net losses for the quarter fell to 14 percent, from 20 percent a year earlier. The average return on assets (ROA) rose to 0.97 percent from 0.73 percent in fourth quarter 2011.

Noninterest Income Rebounds From Year-Earlier Weakness

The $10 billion (18.2 percent) year-over-year improvement in noninterest income was driven primarily by higher gains on loan sales (up $2.4 billion, or 132.4 percent, over fourth quarter 2011), increased trading revenue (up $1.9 billion, or 75.3 percent), and reduced losses on sales of foreclosed property (down $1.2 billion, or 72 percent). Additionally, noninterest income at some large banks was adversely affected a year ago by appreciation in the fair values of their liabilities; the absence of similar accounting losses in this quarter's results also helped to improve noninterest income.[1] Overall, almost two out of every three banks (62.3 percent) reported year-over-year increases in noninterest income.

Insured Institutions Continue to Reduce Their Loss Provisions

Banks set aside $15.1 billion in loan-loss provisions in the fourth quarter, a $4.9 billion (24.6 percent) reduction compared with fourth quarter 2011. This is the smallest fourth-quarter loss provision since 2006, and marks the 13th consecutive quarter with a year-over-year decline in loss provisions. More than half of all institutions—53.6 percent—reported lower loss provisions.

[1] See FASB Statement No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* in *Notes to Users.*

Chart 1

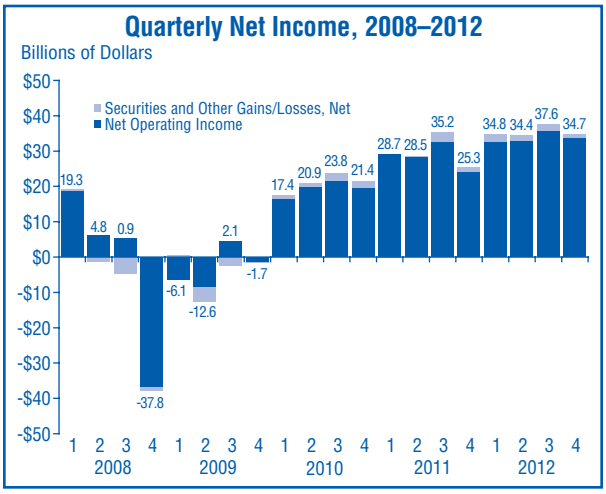
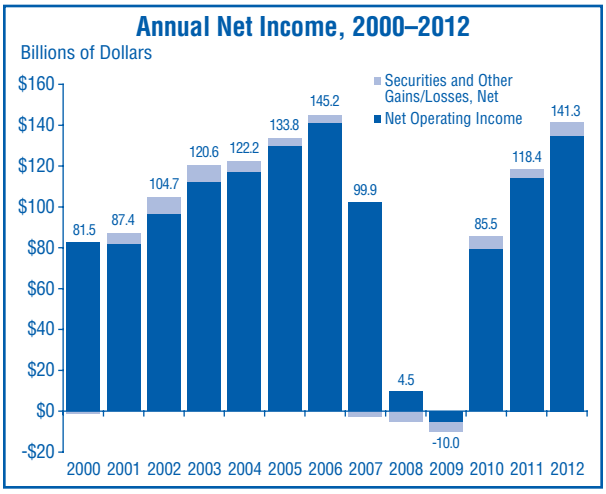


Chart 2



Banks See Margins Erode

The increase in noninterest income and reduction in loss provisions helped offset a $2.7 billion (2.5 percent) year-over-year decline in net interest income. Fourth-quarter net interest income totaled $104.4 billion, compared with $107.1 billion a year ago. This is the lowest quarterly total since fourth quarter 2009, when the industry had $1.4 trillion less in interest-bearing assets. The average net interest margin (NIM) fell to 3.32 percent, from 3.57 percent in fourth quarter 2011, as average asset yields declined more rapidly than average funding costs. This is the lowest quarterly NIM for the industry since fourth quarter 2007. More than two-thirds of all banks—67.9 percent—reported year-over-year NIM declines.

Full-Year Earnings Are Second Highest Ever

Full-year net income totaled $141.3 billion, a $22.9 billion (19.3 percent) improvement over 2011. This is the second-highest annual earnings ever reported by the industry, after the $145.2 billion total in 2006, when the industry had $2.7 trillion less in assets. The average ROA rose to 1.00 percent from 0.88 percent in 2011. The largest contribution to the increase in earnings came from reduced provisions for loan losses, which fell by $19.3 billion (24.9 percent). Noninterest income was $18.4 billion (8 percent) higher than in 2011, thanks to an $11.2 billion (174.4 percent) increase in gains on loan sales, a $6.8 billion (93.9 percent) increase in servicing income, and a $2.4 billion (51.8 percent) reduction in losses on foreclosed property sales. The improvement in noninterest income was limited by a $12.4 billion negative swing in results from trading credit exposures. Net interest income was $1.3 billion (0.3 percent) lower than in 2011, as the full-year NIM fell from 3.60 percent to 3.42 percent. Realized gains on securities and other assets added $4.2 billion (75.7 percent) more to pretax earnings than a year earlier.

Loan Losses Improve Across All Loan Categories

Asset quality indicators continued to improve in the fourth quarter. Net charge-offs (NCOs) totaled $18.6 billion, down $7 billion (27.4 percent) from fourth quarter 2011. This is the 10th consecutive quarter that NCOs have declined. It is the lowest quarterly NCO total since fourth quarter 2007. All major loan categories showed year-over-year improvement in quarterly NCO amounts. The largest declines occurred in 1-to-4 family residential mortgages, where quarterly NCOs fell by $1.5 billion (29.3 percent), in real estate construction and development loans, where NCOs declined by $1.3 billion (62.6 percent), in credit cards, where NCOs were $1 billion (14.1 percent) lower, and in loans to commercial and industrial (C&I) borrowers, where NCOs were also $1 billion (39.7 percent) lower.

Noncurrent Rate Declines to Four-Year Low

The amount of loans that were noncurrent (90 days or more past due or in nonaccrual status) declined by $16.1 billion (5.5 percent) during the quarter. At year-end, noncurrent loan balances totaled $276.8 billion, compared with $292.8 billion at the end of the third quarter. The percentage of total loans and leases that were noncurrent fell from 3.86 percent to 3.60 percent, the lowest level since the end of 2008. Noncurrent

Chart 3

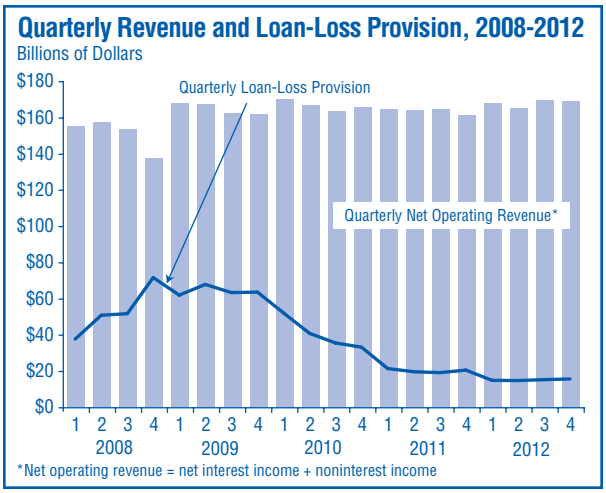
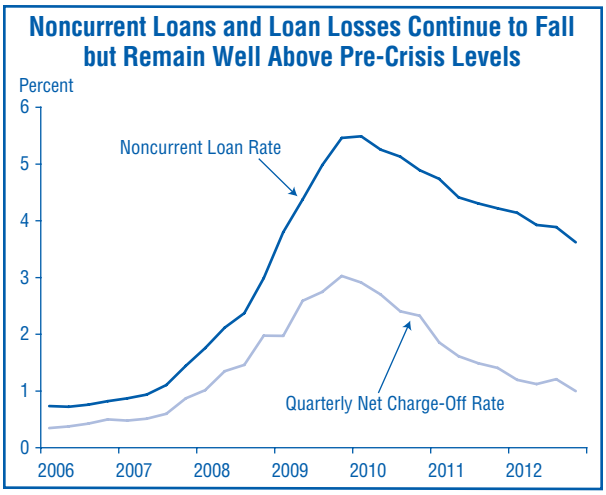


Chart 4



balances fell in all major loan categories in the fourth quarter. Noncurrent 1-to-4 family residential mortgage balances declined by $6.4 billion (3.5 percent), while noncurrent real estate construction and development loans fell by $3.6 billion (17.3 percent), and noncurrent nonfarm nonresidential real estate loans declined by $3.1 billion (9.2 percent).

Coverage of Noncurrent Loans Improves Despite Reduction in Reserves

Insured institutions reduced their reserves for loan losses by $5 billion (3 percent) in the fourth quarter, as fourth-quarter loss provisions replenished only $15.1 billion of the $18.6 billion taken out of reserves by NCOs. This is the 11th consecutive quarter that the industry's reserve balances have declined. The trend toward lower reserves continues to be led by larger institutions. More institutions added to their reserves than reduced them (48.8 percent versus 43.5 percent, respectively). Despite the overall reduction in reserves, the larger decline in noncurrent loan balances at insured institutions meant that the industry's coverage ratio of reserves to noncurrent loans increased from 57.0 percent to 58.5 percent during the quarter.

Decline in Securities Values Contributes to Reduction in Equity Capital

Total equity capital fell by $5.6 billion (0.3 percent) in the fourth quarter. The decline reflected a $7.2 billion decrease in accumulated other comprehensive income, as unrealized gains on securities held for sale fell by $7.6 billion (10.4 percent). For the industry as a whole, retained earnings made no contribution to equity formation in the fourth quarter, as declared dividends of $35.5 billion exceeded the $34.7 billion in quarterly net income. The high level of dividends was the result of a large quarterly dividend declared at one institution. A majority of institutions, 55.2 percent, added to their equity capital during the quarter.

Loan Balances Increase for Sixth Time in Seven Quarters

Total assets increased by $227.8 billion (1.6 percent). Loans accounted for more than half of the increase, as net loan and lease balances rose by $123.2 billion (1.7 percent). Loan growth was led by C&I loans (up $53.4 billion, or 3.7 percent), credit cards (up $28.2 billion, or 4.2 percent), and nonfarm nonresidential real estate loans (up $14.6 billion, or 1.4 percent). Home equity loan balances fell by $12.6 billion (2.2 percent) during the quarter, while balances of real estate construction and development loans declined by $6.6 billion (3.1 percent). Loans to small businesses and farms increased by $1.7 billion (0.3 percent), as small C&I loans (original amounts of $1 million or less) rose by $5.3 billion (1.9 percent), and small farmland loans (original amounts of $500,000 or less) increased by $234 million (0.6 percent). Cash and balances due from depository institutions increased by $87.2 billion (6.4 percent), as banks increased their balances with Federal Reserve banks by $60.2 billion (9.1 percent). Banks' investment securities portfolios grew by $23.5 billion (0.8 percent) during the quarter.

Chart 5

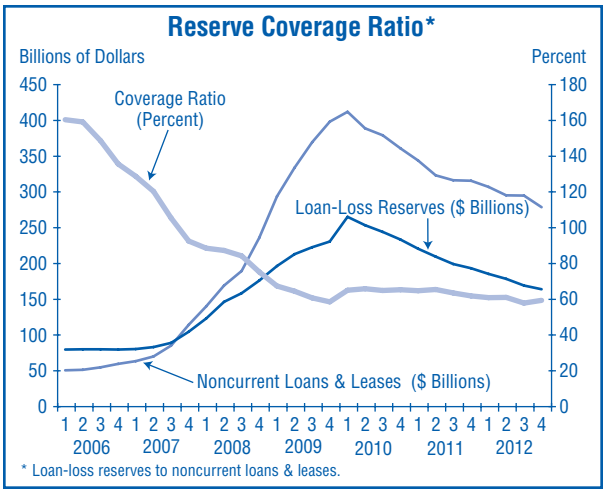
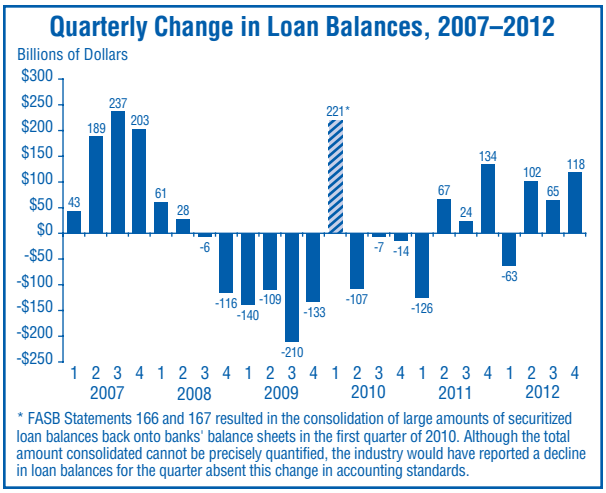


Chart 6



Large Denomination Deposit Balances Surge

Total deposits increased by $313.1 billion (3 percent), as deposits in domestic offices posted a record $386.8 billion (4.3 percent) increase. Most of the growth consisted of large denomination deposits. Balances in accounts of more than $250,000 increased by $348.5 billion (8.2 percent). Uninsured deposit balances increased by $252.7 billion (12.7 percent), while balances in noninterest-bearing transaction accounts above the basic FDIC coverage level of $250,000 that had temporary full FDIC coverage through the end of 2012 increased by $49.5 billion (3.3 percent). Banks reduced their nondeposit liabilities by $76.9 billion (3.7 percent), and their foreign office deposits by $73.7 billion (5.1 percent).

Quarterly Failures Decline to 4½ Year Low

In the fourth quarter, the number of insured commercial banks and savings institutions reporting financial results fell from 7,181 to 7,083. During the quarter, 88 institutions were merged into other banks, and eight insured institutions failed. This is the smallest number of failures in a quarter since second quarter 2008. For the sixth quarter in a row, no new reporting institutions were added. The year 2012 is the first in FDIC history that no new reporting institutions were added, and the second year in a row with no start-up *de novo* charters (the three new reporters in 2011 were all charters created to absorb failed banks). The number of institutions on the FDIC's "Problem List" declined for a seventh consecutive quarter, from 694 to 651. Total assets of "problem" institutions fell from $262 billion to $233 billion. During the fourth quarter, insured institutions increased the number of their employees by 4,259 (0.2 percent).

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Chart 7

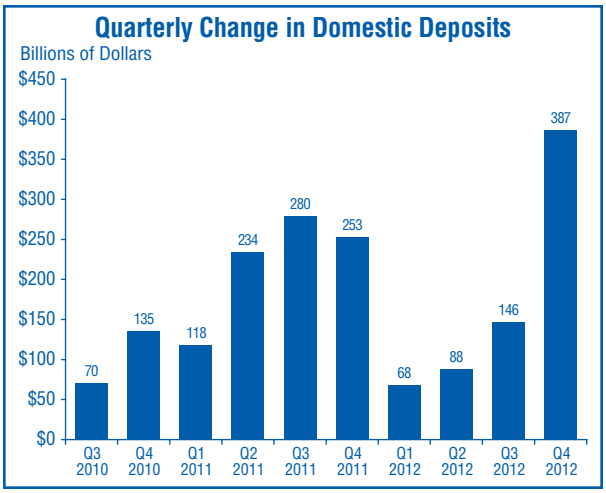

Chart 8

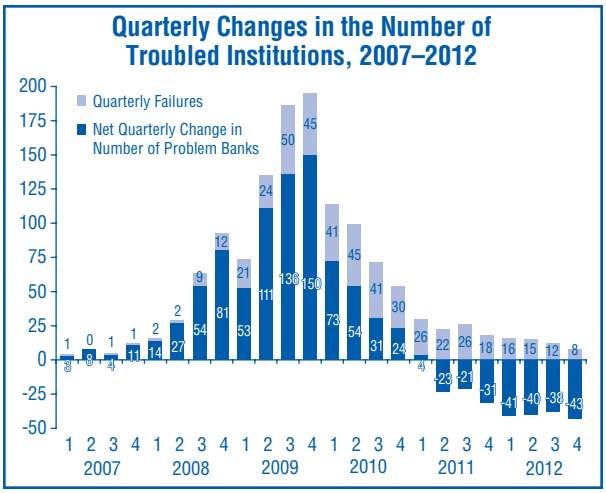

TABLE I-A. Selected Indicators, All FDIC-Insured Institutions*

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Return on assets (%)	1.00	0.88	0.65	-0.08	0.03	0.81	1.28
Return on equity (%)	8.92	7.79	5.85	-0.73	0.35	7.75	12.30
Core capital (leverage) ratio (%)	9.15	9.07	8.89	8.60	7.47	7.97	8.22
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets (%)	2.20	2.60	3.11	3.37	1.91	0.95	0.54
Net charge-offs to loans (%)	1.10	1.55	2.55	2.52	1.29	0.59	0.39
Asset growth rate (%)	4.02	4.30	1.77	-5.45	6.19	9.88	9.03
Net interest margin (%)	3.42	3.60	3.76	3.49	3.16	3.29	3.31
Net operating income growth (%)	17.94	43.58	1,594.92	-155.98	-90.71	-27.59	8.52
Number of institutions reporting	7,083	7,357	7,658	8,012	8,305	8,534	8,680
Commercial banks	6,096	6,291	6,530	6,840	7,087	7,284	7,401
Savings institutions	987	1,066	1,128	1,172	1,218	1,250	1,279
Percentage of unprofitable institutions (%)	10.48	16.22	22.12	30.84	24.89	12.10	7.95
Number of problem institutions	651	813	884	702	252	76	50
Assets of problem institutions (in billions)	$233	$319	$390	$403	$159	$22	$8
Number of failed institutions	51	92	157	140	25	3	0
Number of assisted institutions	0	0	0	8	5	0	0

* Excludes insured branches of foreign banks (IBAs).

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

(dollar figures in millions)	4th Quarter 2012	3rd Quarter 2012	4th Quarter 2011	%Change 11Q4-12Q4
Number of institutions reporting	7,083	7,181	7,357	-3.7
Total employees (full-time equivalent)	2,110,101	2,105,842	2,108,565	0.1
CONDITION DATA				
Total assets	$14,450,671	$14,222,893	$13,892,115	4.0
Loans secured by real estate	4,094,714	4,087,055	4,136,221	-1.0
1-4 Family residential mortgages	1,895,587	1,889,768	1,885,198	0.6
Nonfarm nonresidential	1,072,572	1,057,983	1,060,216	1.2
Construction and development	203,877	210,433	240,019	-15.1
Home equity lines	554,453	567,087	603,767	-8.2
Commercial & industrial loans	1,508,400	1,454,972	1,345,034	12.1
Loans to individuals	1,327,624	1,295,124	1,307,618	1.5
Credit cards	696,079	667,865	687,752	1.2
Farm loans	67,064	65,450	61,380	9.3
Other loans & leases	699,858	676,933	625,677	11.9
Less: Unearned income	1,835	1,925	1,698	8.1
Total loans & leases	7,695,825	7,577,609	7,474,231	3.0
Less: Reserve for losses	162,036	167,004	191,280	-15.3
Net loans and leases	7,533,789	7,410,605	7,282,952	3.4
Securities	3,009,947	2,986,450	2,850,333	5.6
Other real estate owned	38,513	41,040	46,046	-16.4
Goodwill and other intangibles	366,326	364,166	368,028	-0.5
All other assets	3,502,096	3,420,632	3,344,756	4.7
Total liabilities and capital	14,450,671	14,222,893	13,892,115	4.0
Deposits	10,817,353	10,504,249	10,186,281	6.2
Domestic office deposits	9,446,998	9,060,224	8,757,889	7.9
Foreign office deposits	1,370,355	1,444,025	1,428,392	-4.1
Other borrowed funds	1,322,327	1,355,856	1,421,362	-7.0
Subordinated debt	118,023	112,096	133,052	-11.3
All other liabilities	563,696	613,022	582,195	-3.2
Total equity capital (includes minority interests)	1,629,272	1,637,669	1,569,225	3.8
Bank equity capital	1,613,717	1,619,273	1,550,896	4.1
Loans and leases 30-89 days past due	88,898	86,938	100,864	-11.9
Noncurrent loans and leases	276,797	292,848	313,529	-11.7
Restructured loans and leases	105,038	104,696	129,414	-18.8
Mortgage-backed securities	1,706,196	1,732,865	1,643,301	3.8
Earning assets	12,682,469	12,469,845	12,073,705	5.0
FHLB Advances	333,835	318,120	327,527	1.9
Unused loan commitments	5,846,442	5,832,849	5,763,709	1.4
Trust assets	17,120,192	17,476,339	16,524,030	3.6
Assets securitized and sold**	871,324	990,634	944,665	-7.8
Notional amount of derivatives**	224,080,412	229,317,618	232,052,902	-3.4

INCOME DATA	Full Year 2012	Full Year 2011	%Change	4th Quarter 2012	4th Quarter 2011	%Change 11Q4-12Q4
Total interest income	$487,216	$507,389	-4.0	$119,679	$126,381	-5.3
Total interest expense	65,933	84,807	-22.3	15,285	19,325	-20.9
Net interest income	421,283	422,582	-0.3	104,394	107,056	-2.5
Provision for loan and lease losses	58,244	77,512	-24.9	15,119	20,053	-24.6
Total noninterest income	248,588	230,139	8.0	64,569	54,616	18.2
Total noninterest expense	420,725	411,728	2.2	108,058	107,552	0.5
Securities gains (losses)	9,679	5,510	75.7	1,514	1,755	-13.7
Applicable income taxes	58,524	50,664	15.5	12,445	10,401	19.7
Extraordinary gains, net	-142	926	N/M	-87	161	N/M
Total net income (includes minority interests)	141,915	119,255	19.0	34,768	25,582	35.9
Bank net income	141,305	118,430	19.3	34,667	25,323	36.9
Net charge-offs	82,784	113,233	-26.9	18,576	25,594	-27.4
Cash dividends	96,337	77,937	23.6	35,489	22,702	56.3
Retained earnings	44,968	40,492	11.1	-822	2,622	N/M
Net operating income	134,734	114,243	17.9	33,654	24,076	39.8

** Prior to 2012, does not include data for insured savings institutions that file Thrift Financial Reports. Beginning in 2012, all insured institutions file Call Reports. N/M - Not Meaningful

TABLE III-A. Full Year 2012, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

FULL YEAR (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	7,083	19	5	1,537	3,497	660	51	414	827	73
Commercial banks	6,096	15	5	1,516	3,159	200	39	374	726	62
Savings institutions	987	4	0	21	338	460	12	40	101	11
Total assets (in billions)	$14,450.7	$600.6	$3,808.4	$239.8	$4,338.7	$628.4	$101.6	$64.9	$146.4	$4,521.7
Commercial banks	13,391.0	529.4	3,808.4	235.1	3,998.8	272.0	27.2	58.8	121.6	4,339.7
Savings institutions	1,059.7	71.2	0.0	4.8	339.9	356.4	74.4	6.1	24.8	182.1
Total deposits (in billions)	10,817.4	328.2	2,678.6	200.3	3,400.7	482.2	84.3	52.1	123.6	3,467.3
Commercial banks	10,014.1	283.6	2,678.6	197.2	3,148.1	219.8	21.1	48.1	103.3	3,314.2
Savings institutions	803.2	44.6	0.0	3.1	252.7	262.4	63.2	3.9	20.3	153.1
Bank net income (in millions)	141,305	18,058	29,777	2,906	37,772	5,367	1,430	824	1,252	43,919
Commercial banks	130,302	14,401	29,777	2,778	35,184	3,112	654	725	1,136	42,535
Savings institutions	11,003	3,657	0	128	2,588	2,255	775	98	116	1,385
Performance Ratios (%)										
Yield on earning assets	3.96	10.59	3.15	4.45	4.28	3.90	4.99	3.31	4.31	3.35
Cost of funding earning assets	0.54	0.89	0.53	0.71	0.60	0.81	0.92	0.59	0.73	0.37
Net interest margin	3.42	9.71	2.62	3.74	3.69	3.09	4.07	2.72	3.58	2.98
Noninterest income to assets	1.77	4.31	1.76	0.69	1.24	1.06	2.44	4.51	0.92	2.08
Noninterest expense to assets	2.99	5.88	2.81	2.56	3.01	2.33	3.19	4.99	2.97	2.83
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.41	2.43	0.24	0.15	0.37	0.40	0.89	0.11	0.24	0.35
Net operating income to assets	0.96	3.13	0.72	1.22	0.86	0.82	1.47	1.24	0.80	0.97
Pretax return on assets	1.42	4.86	1.05	1.48	1.19	1.28	2.27	1.90	1.08	1.51
Return on assets	1.00	3.14	0.80	1.27	0.89	0.87	1.47	1.24	0.87	1.00
Return on equity	8.92	20.97	8.85	11.19	7.47	7.82	14.98	8.67	7.57	8.36
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	1.10	3.83	1.41	0.24	0.74	0.82	1.32	0.45	0.44	0.94
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	70.36	78.50	50.58	104.83	74.52	79.67	94.90	88.69	97.15	72.68
Efficiency ratio	61.60	42.99	69.10	61.33	65.79	58.75	49.41	71.22	70.33	59.36
% of unprofitable institutions	10.48	0.00	0.00	3.06	13.78	12.73	7.84	10.14	9.55	5.48
% of institutions with earnings gains	68.04	68.42	80.00	66.56	75.09	53.18	66.67	52.42	60.10	73.97
Condition Ratios (%)										
Earning assets to total assets	87.76	91.91	85.57	91.42	89.12	93.20	96.64	91.51	91.81	86.43
Loss allowance to:										
Loans and leases	2.11	4.09	2.98	1.51	1.75	1.41	1.84	1.95	1.57	1.82
Noncurrent loans and leases	58.54	293.66	78.07	118.67	69.15	36.98	156.85	79.85	75.84	33.21
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets	2.20	1.11	1.39	1.11	2.21	2.70	0.88	1.05	1.66	3.06
Equity capital ratio	11.17	14.68	8.93	11.14	11.93	11.09	9.58	14.28	11.46	11.85
Core capital (leverage) ratio	9.15	13.12	7.16	10.25	10.05	10.10	9.36	12.90	10.82	9.13
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	13.09	14.18	12.20	14.56	12.92	20.45	12.82	29.42	18.77	12.60
Total risk-based capital ratio	15.12	16.40	14.82	15.69	14.60	21.59	13.93	30.50	19.91	14.72
Net loans and leases to deposits	69.65	139.97	46.93	71.22	83.82	77.47	83.22	34.40	63.19	65.88
Net loans to total assets	52.13	76.48	33.01	59.48	65.70	59.44	69.04	27.58	53.34	50.52
Domestic deposits to total assets	65.37	52.11	40.82	83.52	77.75	76.61	82.95	79.44	84.41	72.20
Structural Changes										
New reporters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	208	0	1	29	135	15	0	3	6	19
Failed institutions	51	0	0	1	42	6	0	0	2	0
PRIOR FULL YEARS (The way it was...)										
Number of institutions 2011	7,357	18	4	1,545	3,770	731	59	377	790	63
2009	8,012	23	4	1,568	4,453	766	83	289	770	56
2007	8,534	27	5	1,592	4,773	784	109	373	815	56
Total assets (in billions) 2011	$13,892.1	$538.7	$3,456.4	$215.7	$4,087.0	$825.3	$97.2	$56.1	$138.6	$4,477.2
2009	13,086.8	501.6	3,107.1	182.0	4,546.7	810.1	96.5	38.1	116.1	3,688.7
2007	13,033.9	479.2	2,784.4	157.5	4,619.0	1,328.1	94.9	37.8	110.4	3,422.7
Return on assets (%) 2011	0.88	3.49	0.74	1.11	0.63	0.56	1.68	1.92	0.92	0.89
2009	-0.08	-4.51	0.08	0.81	-0.43	0.65	0.33	0.74	0.80	0.53
2007	0.81	3.35	0.58	1.20	0.83	0.03	1.26	2.56	1.03	0.88
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2011	1.55	5.26	1.97	0.40	1.18	0.90	1.87	0.56	0.54	1.25
2009	2.52	9.77	3.07	0.65	2.02	1.24	2.74	0.78	0.54	2.19
2007	0.59	3.95	0.77	0.22	0.35	0.40	0.87	0.29	0.22	0.39
Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (%) 2011	2.60	1.41	1.61	1.46	3.04	2.61	1.28	1.11	1.69	3.25
2009	3.37	2.40	2.75	1.55	3.87	3.17	1.45	0.69	1.34	3.66
2007	0.95	1.54	0.68	0.83	1.10	1.52	1.64	0.23	0.65	0.68
Equity capital ratio (%) 2011	11.16	15.11	8.89	11.22	11.69	10.39	9.82	14.51	11.45	12.08
2009	10.88	21.49	8.75	10.95	10.48	9.48	11.15	17.74	11.27	11.95
2007	10.34	21.26	8.01	11.17	11.00	8.38	12.62	19.98	11.46	10.32

* See Table IV-A (page 8) for explanations.
Note: Blue font identifies data that are also presented in the prior years data at bottom of table.

TABLE III-A. Full Year 2012, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

FULL YEAR (The way it is...)	All Insured Institutions	Asset Size Distribution: Less than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	Greater than $10 Billion	Geographic Regions*: New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Number of institutions reporting	7,083	2,205	4,216	555	107	873	904	1,515	1,716	1,490	585
Commercial banks	6,096	1,954	3,607	446	89	473	813	1,258	1,632	1,388	532
Savings institutions	987	251	609	109	18	400	91	257	84	102	53
Total assets (in billions)	$14,450.7	$128.3	$1,275.1	$1,454.6	$11,592.7	$2,896.1	$3,056.1	$3,298.6	$3,068.7	$870.3	$1,260.9
Commercial banks	13,391.0	114.0	1,063.2	1,168.2	11,045.6	2,433.0	2,965.3	3,182.0	3,009.8	769.9	1,031.1
Savings institutions	1,059.7	14.3	211.9	286.4	547.1	463.1	90.8	116.6	58.9	100.4	229.8
Total deposits (in billions)	10,817.4	108.6	1,065.9	1,132.6	8,510.2	2,133.3	2,327.2	2,356.5	2,331.7	721.4	947.1
Commercial banks	10,014.1	97.4	896.5	914.4	8,105.8	1,792.4	2,260.0	2,268.1	2,285.1	638.7	769.9
Savings institutions	803.2	11.2	169.4	218.2	404.4	341.0	67.3	88.5	46.6	82.7	177.2
Bank net income (in millions)	141,305	920	10,157	16,166	114,061	26,933	23,127	29,083	33,082	8,493	20,587
Commercial banks	130,302	831	8,964	13,525	106,982	23,953	22,627	28,031	32,618	7,487	15,586
Savings institutions	11,003	90	1,194	2,640	7,079	2,980	500	1,052	464	1,005	5,001
Performance Ratios (%)											
Yield on earning assets	3.96	4.43	4.48	4.50	3.82	4.32	3.71	3.23	4.35	4.18	4.52
Cost of funding earning assets	0.54	0.71	0.76	0.69	0.49	0.60	0.46	0.47	0.60	0.52	0.61
Net interest margin	3.42	3.72	3.72	3.81	3.33	3.72	3.25	2.76	3.75	3.66	3.91
Noninterest income to assets	1.77	1.22	1.10	1.40	1.89	1.54	1.77	1.94	1.70	1.34	2.29
Noninterest expense to assets	2.99	3.61	3.18	3.06	2.96	2.93	3.10	2.98	2.95	3.11	2.91
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.41	0.21	0.35	0.39	0.43	0.48	0.47	0.21	0.53	0.26	0.49
Net operating income to assets	0.96	0.65	0.75	1.09	0.97	0.94	0.70	0.84	1.07	0.99	1.68
Pretax return on assets	1.42	0.86	1.05	1.48	1.46	1.44	1.09	1.22	1.53	1.34	2.57
Return on assets	1.00	0.72	0.81	1.14	1.01	0.97	0.77	0.90	1.10	1.02	1.72
Return on equity	8.92	5.95	7.47	9.68	9.01	7.79	6.34	10.08	9.97	9.31	12.69
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	1.10	0.42	0.63	0.73	1.23	1.27	1.19	0.85	1.37	0.55	0.86
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	70.36	91.18	89.77	83.94	67.68	71.51	71.18	52.74	71.39	78.56	92.24
Efficiency ratio	61.60	78.29	70.12	62.24	60.44	59.31	66.86	67.91	57.80	65.97	48.80
% of unprofitable institutions	10.48	14.15	9.20	7.21	1.87	9.51	20.80	11.02	6.82	7.11	13.85
% of institutions with earnings gains	68.04	59.55	71.18	76.40	75.70	62.89	73.34	67.72	68.47	66.11	71.97
Condition Ratios (%)											
Earning assets to total assets	87.76	90.76	91.70	90.78	86.92	88.36	86.23	86.84	86.98	90.98	92.19
Loss allowance to:											
Loans and leases	2.11	1.76	1.75	1.82	2.20	2.02	2.09	2.22	2.42	1.70	1.69
Noncurrent loans and leases	58.54	79.15	71.94	61.42	56.92	81.66	40.71	59.22	59.92	68.49	88.19
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets	2.20	2.10	2.37	2.46	2.15	1.46	3.23	2.00	2.45	2.07	1.38
Equity capital ratio	11.17	12.05	10.91	11.77	11.11	12.18	12.03	9.10	10.86	10.69	13.23
Core capital (leverage) ratio	9.15	11.40	10.33	10.43	8.83	9.81	9.03	7.63	8.92	9.68	12.11
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	13.09	18.81	15.57	15.23	12.51	14.20	12.98	11.33	12.33	14.27	16.24
Total risk-based capital ratio	15.12	19.92	16.76	16.49	14.72	15.83	15.23	13.84	14.46	15.71	17.55
Net loans and leases to deposits	69.65	65.12	73.30	79.84	67.89	69.90	71.92	62.76	69.74	71.12	79.27
Net loans to total assets	52.13	55.13	61.27	62.16	49.84	51.49	54.77	44.83	52.99	58.96	59.54
Domestic deposits to total assets	65.37	84.67	83.54	77.46	61.65	65.12	73.07	59.02	56.36	82.57	74.00
Structural Changes											
New reporters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	208	81	108	16	3	31	28	24	49	48	28
Failed institutions	51	16	34	1	0	5	22	10	9	4	1
PRIOR FULL YEARS (The way it was...)											
Number of institutions 2011	7,357	2,415	4,284	551	107	915	957	1,552	1,773	1,542	618
2009	8,012	2,848	4,492	565	107	986	1,121	1,647	1,879	1,660	719
2007	8,534	3,440	4,424	551	119	1,043	1,221	1,763	1,986	1,742	779
Total assets (in billions) 2011	$13,892.1	$138.7	$1,279.9	$1,411.0	$11,062.5	$2,864.6	$2,942.8	$3,185.2	$2,918.2	$813.0	$1,168.4
2009	13,086.8	158.9	1,354.4	1,461.4	10,112.1	2,567.2	3,427.3	2,934.4	1,145.6	784.8	2,227.5
2007	13,033.9	181.9	1,308.8	1,422.0	10,121.2	2,441.0	3,329.6	2,842.5	976.3	738.3	2,706.3
Return on assets (%) 2011	0.88	0.52	0.56	0.79	0.93	1.01	0.52	0.78	0.95	0.95	1.47
2009	-0.08	-0.05	-0.10	-0.37	-0.03	-0.83	0.01	0.18	0.76	0.34	-0.25
2007	0.81	0.74	0.97	0.96	0.77	0.77	0.81	0.86	1.46	1.00	0.52
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2011	1.55	0.62	0.90	1.18	1.72	1.86	1.66	1.19	1.85	0.89	1.15
2009	2.52	0.88	1.25	1.91	2.87	2.76	2.29	2.36	2.40	1.35	3.44
2007	0.59	0.24	0.25	0.42	0.68	0.90	0.33	0.47	0.78	0.30	0.77
Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (%) 2011	2.60	2.34	3.01	3.12	2.50	1.77	3.83	2.31	2.76	2.60	1.97
2009	3.37	2.24	3.29	3.58	3.36	2.33	4.16	3.20	4.28	3.04	3.19
2007	0.95	0.96	1.07	1.09	0.92	0.81	0.81	0.94	1.37	1.00	1.12
Equity capital ratio (%) 2011	11.16	11.84	10.66	11.73	11.14	12.26	11.98	8.68	11.12	10.93	13.48
2009	10.88	11.96	9.86	10.72	11.02	12.53	11.66	8.59	10.70	10.28	11.11
2007	10.34	13.73	10.49	11.34	10.12	12.06	10.30	9.23	9.74	10.22	10.24

* See Table IV-A (page 9) for explanations.
Note: Blue font identifies data that are also presented in the prior years data at bottom of table.

TABLE IV-A. Fourth Quarter 2012, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

FOURTH QUARTER (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	7,083	19	5	1,537	3,497	660	51	414	827	73
Commercial banks	6,096	15	5	1,516	3,159	200	39	374	726	62
Savings institutions	987	4	0	21	338	460	12	40	101	11
Total assets (in billions)	$14,450.7	$600.6	$3,808.4	$239.8	$4,338.7	$628.4	$101.6	$64.9	$146.4	$4,521.7
Commercial banks	13,391.0	529.4	3,808.4	235.1	3,998.8	272.0	27.2	58.8	121.6	4,339.7
Savings institutions	1,059.7	71.2	0.0	4.8	339.9	356.4	74.4	6.1	24.8	182.1
Total deposits (in billions)	10,817.4	328.2	2,678.6	200.3	3,400.7	482.2	84.3	52.1	123.6	3,467.3
Commercial banks	10,014.1	283.6	2,678.6	197.2	3,148.1	219.8	21.1	48.1	103.3	3,314.2
Savings institutions	803.2	44.6	0.0	3.1	252.7	262.4	63.2	3.9	20.3	153.1
Bank net income (in millions)	34,667	4,551	6,667	665	9,621	1,349	296	172	300	11,047
Commercial banks	31,996	3,582	6,667	637	9,017	773	158	183	267	10,713
Savings institutions	2,670	969	0	28	604	575	139	-11	33	333
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)										
Yield on earning assets	3.81	9.71	3.00	4.34	4.20	3.71	4.82	3.10	4.19	3.24
Cost of funding earning assets	0.49	0.81	0.48	0.63	0.54	0.74	0.85	0.51	0.66	0.33
Net interest margin	3.32	8.90	2.52	3.71	3.65	2.97	3.96	2.60	3.53	2.91
Noninterest income to assets	1.80	5.13	1.73	0.73	1.29	1.09	2.32	5.40	1.00	2.04
Noninterest expense to assets	3.02	5.91	2.82	2.70	3.07	2.42	3.25	5.91	3.10	2.80
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.42	2.82	0.21	0.16	0.36	0.27	1.14	0.14	0.22	0.38
Net operating income to assets	0.94	3.04	0.67	1.08	0.87	0.77	1.18	0.99	0.76	0.97
Pretax return on assets	1.32	4.60	0.89	1.32	1.14	1.31	1.72	1.82	1.01	1.40
Return on assets	0.97	3.08	0.70	1.13	0.90	0.86	1.18	1.05	0.83	0.99
Return on equity	8.59	20.88	7.77	9.96	7.45	7.69	12.08	7.24	7.12	8.26
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.97	3.55	1.04	0.34	0.70	0.59	1.50	0.64	0.46	0.85
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	81.39	99.46	58.45	78.53	76.02	75.40	107.53	79.23	87.82	86.52
Efficiency ratio	62.62	42.76	71.08	64.67	66.72	62.15	52.36	75.60	72.25	59.88
% of unprofitable institutions	14.01	0.00	0.00	9.04	15.44	17.27	15.69	17.15	13.91	6.85
% of institutions with earnings gains	59.97	68.42	60.00	53.42	67.69	50.00	60.78	46.62	53.45	65.75
Structural Changes										
New reporters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	88	0	0	14	47	6	0	2	3	16
Failed institutions	8	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0
PRIOR FOURTH QUARTERS (The way it was...)										
Return on assets (%) 2011	0.73	3.13	0.60	1.04	0.38	0.48	1.39	2.11	0.84	0.86
2009	-0.05	0.53	0.29	0.54	-0.84	0.65	0.32	1.25	0.73	0.31
2007	0.01	2.01	-0.20	1.07	0.23	-1.97	0.62	2.08	0.92	0.32
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2011	1.38	4.34	1.72	0.51	1.12	0.90	1.88	0.65	0.73	1.10
2009	3.00	9.50	3.59	1.04	2.59	1.34	2.66	0.77	0.84	2.80
2007	0.84	4.24	1.09	0.32	0.62	0.67	1.03	0.26	0.38	0.55

***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.
Note: Blue font identifies data that are also presented in the prior quarters data at bottom of table.

TABLE IV-A. Fourth Quarter 2012, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

FOURTH QUARTER (The way it is...)	All Insured Institutions	Asset Size Distribution: Less than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	Greater than $10 Billion	Geographic Regions*: New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Number of institutions reporting	7,083	2,205	4,216	555	107	873	904	1,515	1,716	1,490	585
Commercial banks	6,096	1,954	3,607	446	89	473	813	1,258	1,632	1,388	532
Savings institutions	987	251	609	109	18	400	91	257	84	102	53
Total assets (in billions)	$14,450.7	$128.3	$1,275.1	$1,454.6	$11,592.7	$2,896.1	$3,056.1	$3,298.6	$3,068.7	$870.3	$1,260.9
Commercial banks	13,391.0	114.0	1,063.2	1,168.2	11,045.6	2,433.0	2,965.3	3,182.0	3,009.8	769.9	1,031.1
Savings institutions	1,059.7	14.3	211.9	286.4	547.1	463.1	90.8	116.6	58.9	100.4	229.8
Total deposits (in billions)	10,817.4	108.6	1,065.9	1,132.6	8,510.2	2,133.3	2,327.2	2,356.5	2,331.7	721.4	947.1
Commercial banks	10,014.1	97.4	896.5	914.4	8,105.8	1,792.4	2,260.0	2,268.1	2,285.1	638.7	769.9
Savings institutions	803.2	11.2	169.4	218.2	404.4	341.0	67.3	88.5	46.6	82.7	177.2
Bank net income (in millions)	34,667	197	2,368	3,740	28,361	6,672	6,222	7,292	7,742	2,004	4,735
Commercial banks	31,996	181	2,025	3,052	26,738	5,973	6,076	7,098	7,567	1,832	3,450
Savings institutions	2,670	16	343	688	1,623	699	146	194	175	172	1,285
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)											
Yield on earning assets	3.81	4.37	4.38	4.42	3.66	4.16	3.68	3.09	4.21	4.05	4.03
Cost of funding earning assets	0.49	0.65	0.68	0.61	0.45	0.54	0.42	0.41	0.55	0.46	0.57
Net interest margin	3.32	3.71	3.70	3.81	3.21	3.62	3.26	2.68	3.66	3.59	3.46
Noninterest income to assets	1.80	1.29	1.22	1.30	1.94	1.53	1.79	1.96	1.71	1.35	2.59
Noninterest expense to assets	3.02	3.80	3.34	3.15	2.96	2.92	3.11	2.95	3.05	3.14	3.03
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.42	0.23	0.35	0.36	0.44	0.53	0.50	0.16	0.53	0.29	0.50
Net operating income to assets	0.94	0.54	0.67	0.99	0.97	0.89	0.80	0.87	0.99	0.91	1.49
Pretax return on assets	1.32	0.72	1.02	1.31	1.36	1.31	1.03	1.20	1.35	1.23	2.32
Return on assets	0.97	0.62	0.75	1.04	0.99	0.93	0.82	0.89	1.01	0.94	1.53
Return on equity	8.59	5.05	6.81	8.78	8.80	7.58	6.73	9.78	9.23	8.60	11.39
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.97	0.50	0.70	0.70	1.06	1.12	1.16	0.64	1.17	0.59	0.77
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	81.39	82.16	79.59	81.01	81.58	89.75	77.79	53.77	84.24	80.15	106.27
Efficiency ratio	62.62	81.07	72.00	65.36	61.06	60.09	66.34	67.55	60.67	67.30	51.91
% of unprofitable institutions	14.01	21.18	11.34	8.11	1.87	12.83	22.01	13.99	12.47	11.54	14.19
% of institutions with earnings gains	59.97	52.29	62.36	69.55	74.77	59.34	65.15	59.27	55.89	59.60	67.69
Structural Changes											
New reporters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	88	31	49	7	1	13	11	13	21	24	6
Failed institutions	8	2	6	0	0	1	4	1	2	0	0
PRIOR FOURTH QUARTERS (The way it was...)											
Return on assets (%) 2011	0.73	0.30	0.41	0.60	0.79	0.83	0.25	0.69	0.86	0.82	1.44
2009	-0.05	-0.50	-0.67	-0.57	0.11	0.16	-0.41	0.06	0.77	0.17	-0.38
2007	0.01	0.44	0.68	0.60	-0.16	0.12	0.10	0.60	0.98	0.55	-1.26
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2011	1.38	0.78	1.07	1.22	1.46	1.55	1.45	1.20	1.58	0.99	1.06
2009	3.00	1.23	1.99	2.42	3.32	2.96	2.78	2.98	2.71	1.61	4.28
2007	0.84	0.37	0.46	0.63	0.95	1.00	0.56	0.75	1.11	0.51	1.13

*** 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
Note: Blue font identifies data that are also presented in the prior quarters data at bottom of table.

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

December 31, 2012	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	1.48	0.49	2.03	0.85	1.03	1.35	0.97	1.63	1.78	2.01
Construction and development	1.25	0.00	1.25	1.15	1.14	1.71	0.51	1.38	1.56	1.52
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.70	0.00	0.69	0.68	0.69	0.68	0.78	1.22	1.31	0.69
Multifamily residential real estate	0.63	0.00	0.71	0.40	0.52	0.57	0.38	0.83	0.80	0.97
Home equity loans	0.92	1.06	1.32	0.56	0.75	0.82	0.87	0.79	0.89	0.90
Other 1-4 family residential	2.28	0.55	3.06	1.73	1.65	1.49	1.12	2.18	2.24	2.91
Commercial and industrial loans	0.35	1.11	0.39	0.94	0.35	0.73	1.41	1.27	1.45	0.24
Loans to individuals	1.57	1.33	1.70	1.76	1.52	1.61	1.14	1.83	2.29	1.88
Credit card loans	1.36	1.31	1.52	1.57	1.44	1.55	0.69	1.12	1.04	1.46
Other loans to individuals	1.81	1.74	2.01	1.77	1.52	1.61	1.38	1.90	2.32	2.00
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.25	0.48	0.22	0.30	0.33	0.08	0.30	0.52	0.63	0.21
Total loans and leases	1.15	1.31	1.24	0.77	0.87	1.29	1.10	1.55	1.71	1.42
Percent of Loans Noncurrent**										
All real estate loans	6.00	3.93	8.69	1.67	3.50	4.10	2.12	2.98	2.34	9.75
Construction and development	8.34	0.00	4.01	5.97	8.39	8.09	4.66	7.75	6.10	9.25
Nonfarm nonresidential	2.85	19.71	1.70	2.49	2.80	2.73	2.78	3.29	2.78	3.21
Multifamily residential real estate	1.56	0.00	0.69	2.04	1.69	1.42	1.29	2.37	2.69	2.02
Home equity loans	2.88	0.00	4.19	0.99	1.54	2.32	2.03	1.55	1.00	3.56
Other 1-4 family residential	9.27	2.01	14.61	1.39	4.29	4.40	2.00	1.96	1.97	14.44
Commercial and industrial loans	0.87	1.33	0.95	1.47	1.00	1.74	1.51	1.56	1.78	0.57
Loans to individuals	1.16	1.40	1.33	0.57	0.73	0.95	0.83	0.74	0.93	1.06
Credit card loans	1.41	1.40	1.43	0.30	1.36	1.18	1.07	0.62	0.54	1.49
Other loans to individuals	0.89	1.43	1.14	0.60	0.68	0.92	0.71	0.75	0.94	0.94
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.35	0.19	0.30	0.33	0.46	0.15	0.09	1.03	0.82	0.33
Total loans and leases	3.60	1.39	3.82	1.27	2.54	3.82	1.17	2.44	2.07	5.49
Percent of Loans Charged-off (net, YTD)										
All real estate loans	1.02	6.95	1.57	0.25	0.84	0.83	1.62	0.40	0.41	1.18
Construction and development	1.77	0.00	0.92	1.25	2.09	1.70	0.91	1.54	1.52	1.05
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.55	-0.32	0.29	0.33	0.61	0.75	1.39	0.42	0.44	0.39
Multifamily residential real estate	0.32	0.00	0.15	0.31	0.43	0.30	0.05	0.73	0.67	0.08
Home equity loans	2.09	28.98	2.55	0.44	1.13	2.57	2.31	0.53	0.44	2.67
Other 1-4 family residential	1.00	4.64	1.90	0.22	0.83	0.67	1.09	0.24	0.30	1.01
Commercial and industrial loans	0.51	3.89	0.33	0.50	0.50	0.61	2.23	0.42	0.75	0.36
Loans to individuals	2.54	3.86	3.51	0.41	0.95	1.56	1.19	0.68	0.55	1.42
Credit card loans	3.95	3.88	4.61	0.60	3.88	4.46	2.48	1.73	1.34	3.20
Other loans to individuals	1.02	3.34	1.59	0.39	0.71	1.26	0.52	0.58	0.53	0.95
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.16	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.28	0.19	0.16	0.58	0.30	0.14
Total loans and leases	1.10	3.83	1.41	0.24	0.74	0.82	1.32	0.45	0.44	0.94
Loans Outstanding (in billions)										
All real estate loans	$4,094.7	$0.1	$491.3	$84.4	$1,845.1	$346.2	$18.5	$12.9	$60.2	$1,235.9
Construction and development	203.9	0.0	6.3	4.0	137.4	6.8	0.4	1.0	3.2	44.8
Nonfarm nonresidential	1,072.6	0.0	35.5	23.5	730.0	31.6	1.3	4.5	15.4	230.8
Multifamily residential real estate	234.0	0.0	41.9	2.2	139.7	11.2	0.2	0.3	1.5	37.1
Home equity loans	554.5	0.0	102.7	1.6	196.2	19.7	7.7	0.5	2.5	223.5
Other 1-4 family residential	1,895.6	0.1	248.6	22.0	610.8	275.5	8.9	5.9	33.3	690.6
Commercial and industrial loans	1,508.4	34.4	269.4	18.5	661.7	10.5	0.6	2.2	7.3	503.7
Loans to individuals	1,327.6	441.9	259.3	6.8	213.9	8.4	52.4	2.1	6.5	336.3
Credit card loans	696.1	424.7	164.3	0.5	17.4	0.7	17.8	0.2	0.1	70.4
Other loans to individuals	631.5	17.3	95.0	6.3	196.5	7.7	34.6	1.9	6.4	265.9
All other loans and leases (including farm)	766.9	2.5	276.1	35.2	181.9	13.9	0.1	1.0	5.4	250.9
Total loans and leases (plus unearned income)	7,697.7	479.0	1,296.2	144.9	2,902.6	379.0	71.6	18.3	79.4	2,326.8
Memo: Other Real Estate Owned (in millions)										
All other real estate owned	38,512.7	0.2	2,666.0	761.9	21,586.9	2,430.1	57.9	227.1	763.3	10,019.3
Construction and development	12,035.8	0.0	71.7	279.8	9,412.7	469.1	12.2	90.8	240.3	1,459.1
Nonfarm nonresidential	8,903.6	0.1	27.6	267.2	6,589.3	333.4	25.4	79.1	230.7	1,350.8
Multifamily residential real estate	1,006.3	0.0	6.0	13.3	687.2	37.8	0.3	7.5	14.5	239.8
1-4 family residential	8,337.5	0.1	797.7	144.3	3,893.5	824.8	17.8	46.4	258.2	2,354.7
Farmland	418.0	0.0	0.0	57.1	308.4	4.2	2.2	3.3	17.7	25.0
GNMA properties	7,735.9	0.0	1,691.0	0.1	694.6	760.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	4,588.0

* See Table IV-A (page 8) 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.

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

December 31, 2012	All Insured Institutions	Asset Size Distribution: Less than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	Greater than $10 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	1.48	1.66	1.16	1.01	1.66	1.22	1.67	1.45	1.92	1.27	0.89
Construction and development	1.25	1.75	1.18	1.15	1.33	1.67	1.18	1.37	1.05	1.03	1.19
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.70	1.32	0.92	0.63	0.63	0.77	0.76	0.83	0.51	0.76	0.49
Multifamily residential real estate	0.63	1.22	0.71	0.55	0.63	0.47	0.58	0.80	0.99	0.77	0.39
Home equity loans	0.92	1.20	0.78	0.72	0.95	0.65	1.09	1.07	0.86	0.75	0.55
Other 1-4 family residential	2.28	2.28	1.64	1.62	2.49	1.81	2.38	2.11	3.18	1.97	1.37
Commercial and industrial loans	0.35	1.41	0.88	0.50	0.29	0.44	0.23	0.51	0.25	0.51	0.32
Loans to individuals	1.57	2.18	1.90	1.65	1.56	1.35	2.26	1.55	1.72	1.14	1.04
Credit card loans	1.36	1.70	1.67	1.77	1.35	1.19	1.96	1.19	1.55	0.68	1.16
Other loans to individuals	1.81	2.19	1.91	1.60	1.82	1.79	2.45	1.67	1.96	1.40	0.91
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.25	0.36	0.37	0.25	0.24	0.26	0.17	0.41	0.11	0.32	0.40
Total loans and leases	1.15	1.51	1.11	0.94	1.19	1.06	1.31	1.12	1.32	1.05	0.77
Percent of Loans Noncurrent**											
All real estate loans	6.00	2.65	2.75	3.66	7.33	3.78	8.63	6.47	7.06	3.38	3.03
Construction and development	8.34	6.50	7.66	8.56	8.62	10.34	10.12	8.20	7.06	5.10	8.27
Nonfarm nonresidential	2.85	3.37	2.71	2.91	2.86	2.98	2.97	3.07	2.91	2.59	2.25
Multifamily residential real estate	1.56	3.03	2.12	1.77	1.36	1.07	2.60	1.71	1.49	2.91	1.14
Home equity loans	2.88	1.19	1.27	1.46	3.12	1.65	3.51	3.21	3.25	1.59	1.19
Other 1-4 family residential	9.27	2.36	2.22	4.43	11.26	4.79	12.98	10.62	11.26	4.11	3.88
Commercial and industrial loans	0.87	2.15	1.77	1.54	0.71	1.12	0.69	0.92	0.90	0.97	0.76
Loans to individuals	1.16	0.95	0.92	0.96	1.18	1.22	1.05	1.08	1.46	0.67	0.91
Credit card loans	1.41	0.72	1.13	1.52	1.41	1.28	1.75	1.45	1.47	1.03	1.41
Other loans to individuals	0.89	0.95	0.90	0.72	0.90	1.04	0.61	0.96	1.46	0.48	0.42
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.35	0.44	0.55	0.46	0.33	0.19	0.23	0.19	0.61	0.60	0.62
Total loans and leases	3.60	2.22	2.43	2.96	3.87	2.47	5.13	3.75	4.03	2.48	1.92
Percent of Loans Charged-off (net, YTD)											
All real estate loans	1.02	0.41	0.59	0.69	1.20	0.59	1.43	1.07	1.32	0.52	0.53
Construction and development	1.77	1.37	1.75	2.06	1.65	1.61	2.81	1.82	1.32	0.85	1.33
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.55	0.49	0.50	0.58	0.55	0.48	0.84	0.72	0.33	0.36	0.36
Multifamily residential real estate	0.32	0.43	0.54	0.42	0.23	0.29	0.43	0.38	0.26	0.50	0.10
Home equity loans	2.09	0.65	0.95	0.80	2.31	0.79	2.85	1.80	2.93	1.36	0.71
Other 1-4 family residential	1.00	0.34	0.46	0.57	1.17	0.55	1.15	1.04	1.50	0.49	0.64
Commercial and industrial loans	0.51	0.66	0.88	0.65	0.46	0.76	0.46	0.35	0.51	0.43	0.64
Loans to individuals	2.54	0.58	0.89	1.52	2.66	3.36	1.83	1.52	3.34	1.17	1.89
Credit card loans	3.95	1.59	4.12	3.54	3.96	4.03	3.32	3.60	4.67	2.30	3.39
Other loans to individuals	1.02	0.57	0.68	0.69	1.07	1.40	0.95	0.84	1.48	0.57	0.54
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.16	0.00	0.28	0.26	0.15	0.13	0.16	0.13	0.19	0.29	0.24
Total loans and leases	1.10	0.42	0.63	0.73	1.23	1.27	1.19	0.85	1.37	0.55	0.86
Loans Outstanding (in billions)											
All real estate loans	$4,094.7	$50.0	$616.0	$656.7	$2,772.0	$798.9	$953.4	$794.0	$830.0	$338.3	$380.1
Construction and development	203.9	2.9	49.8	49.8	101.4	37.0	50.7	32.4	31.5	36.4	15.9
Nonfarm nonresidential	1,072.6	14.5	244.5	266.3	547.3	243.5	222.6	186.8	162.5	124.3	133.0
Multifamily residential real estate	234.0	1.6	31.1	50.7	150.7	76.5	28.0	66.2	23.3	10.0	29.9
Home equity loans	554.5	1.4	29.8	46.3	476.9	92.8	148.4	142.4	121.9	19.8	29.2
Other 1-4 family residential	1,895.6	22.1	222.7	228.8	1,421.9	345.4	494.9	348.6	408.2	135.3	163.3
Commercial and industrial loans	1,508.4	8.9	102.5	147.4	1,249.5	221.0	365.1	320.5	326.4	105.1	170.3
Loans to individuals	1,327.6	4.7	34.8	73.3	1,214.8	379.7	239.8	188.0	293.0	48.7	178.5
Credit card loans	696.1	0.0	2.3	22.0	671.8	282.7	92.2	46.2	169.3	17.2	88.6
Other loans to individuals	631.5	4.7	32.6	51.3	543.0	97.0	147.6	141.8	123.7	31.5	89.8
All other loans and leases (including farm)	766.9	8.4	42.2	44.0	672.4	122.7	151.2	210.2	217.5	30.1	35.2
Total loans and leases (plus unearned income)	7,697.7	72.0	795.6	921.4	5,908.7	1,522.3	1,709.5	1,512.6	1,666.9	522.2	764.1
Memo: Other Real Estate Owned (in millions)											
All other real estate owned	38,512.7	1,071.2	10,684.0	8,418.4	18,339.0	4,341.5	10,584.3	8,811.7	7,253.3	4,871.5	2,650.4
Construction and development	12,035.8	346.6	4,850.6	3,868.4	2,970.2	1,033.4	3,465.1	1,775.9	2,304.5	2,268.1	1,188.8
Nonfarm nonresidential	8,903.6	372.0	3,403.2	2,482.8	2,645.6	1,173.9	1,927.4	1,869.1	1,669.1	1,466.4	797.7
Multifamily residential real estate	1,006.3	56.8	297.6	245.9	405.9	147.1	221.3	218.1	181.9	129.6	108.3
1-4 family residential	8,337.5	272.2	1,946.9	1,545.8	4,572.7	1,437.6	2,149.8	2,026.3	1,361.5	852.8	509.5
Farmland	418.0	23.5	181.4	158.9	54.1	33.0	90.5	95.8	63.1	104.9	30.7
GNMA properties	7,735.9	0.1	4.3	116.6	7,614.9	515.4	2,730.1	2,826.6	1,599.2	49.6	15.0

* See Table IV-A (page 9) 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.

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

(dollar figures in millions; notional amounts unless otherwise indicated)	4th Quarter 2012	3rd Quarter 2012	2nd Quarter 2012	1st Quarter 2012	4th Quarter 2011	%Change 11Q4-12Q4	Asset Size Distribution: Less than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	Greater than $10 Billion
ALL DERIVATIVE HOLDERS										
Number of institutions reporting derivatives	1,357	1,363	1,325	1,291	1,191	13.9	85	829	349	94
Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives	$12,661,331	$12,419,508	$12,210,236	$12,089,660	$11,468,157	10.4	$6,051	$338,294	$1,029,414	$11,287,572
Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives	9,382,303	9,073,946	8,883,142	8,806,365	8,298,869	13.1	5,048	278,685	816,886	8,281,684
Total derivatives	224,080,412	229,317,618	225,007,676	230,639,676	232,052,902	-3.4	265	28,351	92,825	223,958,971
Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure										
Interest rate	178,936,711	181,463,170	178,823,851	183,994,884	187,866,351	-4.8	264	25,562	87,167	178,823,718
Foreign exchange*	28,599,277	30,099,276	29,090,375	29,212,378	26,499,571	7.9	0	2,442	4,869	28,591,966
Equity	1,952,110	2,175,538	1,977,189	1,900,387	1,597,348	22.2	0	65	441	1,951,604
Commodity & other (excluding credit derivatives)	1,401,839	1,581,520	1,491,921	1,480,952	1,330,418	5.4	0	11	174	1,401,654
Credit	13,190,475	13,998,115	13,624,340	14,051,075	14,759,214	-10.6	0	271	174	13,190,030
Total	224,080,412	229,317,618	225,007,676	230,639,676	232,052,902	-3.4	265	28,351	92,825	223,958,971
Derivative Contracts by Transaction Type										
Swaps	134,937,969	135,584,498	134,469,546	138,658,393	146,265,646	-7.7	25	6,302	47,644	134,883,999
Futures & forwards	43,442,502	44,034,211	40,616,228	40,647,060	37,468,815	15.9	112	12,247	25,753	43,404,390
Purchased options	15,629,039	16,580,266	16,896,065	17,533,104	16,489,887	-5.2	19	668	3,924	15,624,429
Written options	15,953,586	16,802,639	16,707,754	17,226,248	16,006,112	-0.3	109	8,394	15,200	15,929,882
Total	209,963,096	213,001,614	208,689,593	214,064,805	216,230,459	-2.9	265	27,611	92,521	209,842,699
Fair Value of Derivative Contracts										
Interest rate contracts	96,548	98,512	92,903	93,634	89,141	8.3	0	105	-122	96,565
Foreign exchange contracts	-5,822	-13,618	-3,883	-3,875	25,705	N/M	0	0	-15	-5,807
Equity contracts	-2,029	-264	3,453	-281	1,657	N/M	0	1	7	-2,038
Commodity & other (excluding credit derivatives)	-2,473	-2,604	-1,719	-2,004	-1,559	N/M	0	0	2	-2,475
Credit derivatives as guarantor	-40,693	-84,508	-179,196	-127,599	-289,532	N/M	0	0	2	-40,694
Credit derivatives as beneficiary	42,352	87,900	185,191	131,291	303,241	-86.0	0	0	-3	42,355
Derivative Contracts by Maturity**										
Interest rate contracts < 1 year	83,071,608	84,181,331	82,514,198	85,888,701	87,811,972	-5.4	83	9,007	26,595	83,035,923
1-5 years	30,508,427	30,961,931	30,337,272	31,691,226	32,750,418	-6.8	21	3,008	23,721	30,481,678
> 5 years	21,448,582	21,990,698	21,795,561	22,691,140	24,167,662	-11.3	30	3,274	16,707	21,428,572
Foreign exchange contracts < 1 year	18,347,400	18,781,964	18,604,099	18,849,154	17,538,351	4.6	0	1,973	3,382	18,342,045
1-5 years	2,868,426	2,894,870	2,926,354	3,017,933	3,088,258	-7.1	0	0	168	2,868,257
> 5 years	1,442,901	1,453,914	1,422,938	1,349,611	1,502,619	-4.0	0	0	467	1,442,434
Equity contracts < 1 year	627,310	638,274	597,782	539,407	426,621	47.0	0	9	69	627,231
1-5 years	262,230	290,474	262,864	241,998	210,410	24.6	0	13	124	262,094
> 5 years	81,851	85,427	81,390	88,815	93,653	-12.6	0	2	13	81,835
Commodity & other contracts < 1 year	391,077	460,082	442,492	481,515	375,875	4.0	0	5	78	390,995
1-5 years	242,068	247,795	205,411	203,940	241,723	0.1	0	0	30	242,037
> 5 years	28,823	25,053	24,628	20,361	46,181	-37.6	0	0	0	28,823
Risk-Based Capital: Credit Equivalent Amount										
Total current exposure to tier 1 capital (%)	35.9	37.2	38.9	36.3	44.5		0.1	0.8	1.1	40.9
Total potential future exposure to tier 1 capital (%)	62.8	66.3	66.1	71.9	79.3		0.1	0.3	0.4	71.7
Total exposure (credit equivalent amount) to tier 1 capital (%)	98.7	103.6	105.1	108.2	123.8		0.1	1.1	1.4	112.6
Credit losses on derivatives***	269.0	157.0	131.0	76.0	1,833.0	-85.3	0.0	1.0	39.0	229.0
HELD FOR TRADING										
Number of institutions reporting derivatives	248	248	234	225	200	24.0	13	99	77	59
Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives	10,123,439	9,955,535	9,802,679	9,708,761	9,516,809	6.4	969	44,556	280,267	9,797,647
Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives	7,514,162	7,270,087	7,116,754	7,082,525	6,917,649	8.6	808	36,475	223,765	7,253,114
Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure										
Interest rate	175,185,528	177,552,762	174,789,131	179,990,552	183,942,553	-4.8	80	3,180	17,497	175,164,771
Foreign exchange	26,891,282	26,859,757	25,617,989	25,880,306	24,778,742	8.5	0	0	2,452	26,888,830
Equity	1,939,747	2,162,053	1,963,322	1,886,777	1,590,343	22.0	0	0	3	1,939,744
Commodity & other	1,386,727	1,559,924	1,475,527	1,462,081	1,305,575	6.2	0	0	62	1,386,665
Total	205,403,284	208,134,496	203,845,969	209,219,716	211,617,213	-2.9	81	3,180	20,014	205,380,010
Trading Revenues: Cash & Derivative Instruments										
Interest rate	4,155	4,458	2,873	5,631	252	1,548.8	0	1	24	4,130
Foreign exchange	759	890	2,131	1,504	2,229	-65.9	0	0	4	756
Equity	136	637	1,010	257	-111	N/M	0	0	1	135
Commodity & other (including credit derivatives)	-683	-721	-4,024	-1,032	160	N/M	0	0	0	-683
Total trading revenues	4,367	5,264	1,990	6,360	2,529	72.7	0	1	29	4,337
Share of Revenue										
Trading revenues to gross revenues (%)	3.7	4.4	1.7	5.3	2.2		0.0	0.2	0.9	3.8
Trading revenues to net operating revenues (%)	19.9	23.1	10.5	31.9	17.4		0.0	1.5	4.3	20.5
HELD FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN TRADING										
Number of institutions reporting derivatives	1,212	1,211	1,184	1,156	1,074	12.8	73	743	309	87
Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives	12,315,608	11,984,802	11,790,745	11,758,383	11,167,001	10.3	5,156	301,309	919,252	11,089,891
Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives	9,109,279	8,727,796	8,547,877	8,549,960	8,065,831	12.9	4,306	248,196	727,088	8,129,689
Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure										
Interest rate	3,751,183	3,910,407	4,034,720	4,004,332	3,923,798	-4.4	184	22,382	69,670	3,658,946
Foreign exchange	781,154	921,630	778,644	808,276	657,600	18.8	0	1,973	2,287	776,894
Equity	12,363	13,485	13,866	13,610	7,005	76.5	0	65	438	11,860
Commodity & other	15,112	21,596	16,394	18,871	24,842	-39.2	0	11	112	14,989
Total notional amount	4,559,812	4,867,118	4,843,624	4,845,089	4,613,246	-1.2	184	24,431	72,507	4,462,689

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)	4th Quarter 2012	3rd Quarter 2012	2nd Quarter 2012	1st Quarter 2012	4th Quarter 2011	% Change 11Q4-12Q4	Asset Size Distribution: Less than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	Greater than $10 Billion
Assets Securitized and Sold with Servicing Retained or with Recourse or Other Seller-Provided Credit Enhancements										
Number of institutions reporting securitization activities	170	172	173	176	139	22.3	24	85	27	34
Outstanding Principal Balance by Asset Type										
1-4 family residential loans	$641,536	$754,555	$750,636	$741,903	$730,853	-12.2	$227	$3,394	$12,483	$625,433
Home equity loans	49	51	52	54	0	0.0	0	1	0	48
Credit card receivables	18,942	18,423	17,227	18,691	11,818	60.3	0	370	0	18,572
Auto loans	4,684	4,307	4,520	2,822	946	395.1	0	0	0	4,684
Other consumer loans	5,083	4,865	4,829	4,748	4,862	4.5	0	3	0	5,080
Commercial and industrial loans	1,840	3,373	63	61	62	2,867.7	1	14	1	1,823
All other loans, leases, and other assets	199,190	205,059	209,102	204,771	196,124	1.6	2	2,991	5,673	190,524
Total securitized and sold	871,324	990,634	986,429	973,049	944,665	-7.8	230	6,773	18,157	846,163
Maximum Credit Exposure by Asset Type										
1-4 family residential loans	3,375	3,582	3,692	3,797	3,895	-13.4	1	67	43	3,265
Home equity loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Credit card receivables	605	666	611	617	550	10.0	0	132	0	472
Auto loans	0	0	1	1	2	-100.0	0	0	0	0
Other consumer loans	200	206	209	205	208	-3.8	0	0	0	200
Commercial and industrial loans	7	14	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	7
All other loans, leases, and other assets	2,280	2,189	2,302	3,015	1,309	74.2	0	4	0	2,276
Total credit exposure	6,467	6,658	6,816	7,636	5,964	8.4	1	203	43	6,221
Total unused liquidity commitments provided to institution's own securitizations	130	125	127	121	121	7.4	0	9	0	121
Securitized Loans, Leases, and Other Assets 30-89 Days Past Due (%)										
1-4 family residential loans	4.5	4.1	3.7	3.4	4.0		0.6	0.9	7.9	4.4
Home equity loans	12.5	12.2	13.3	11.7	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8
Credit card receivables	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.4		0.0	1.8	0.0	0.8
Auto loans	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Other consumer loans	6.2	5.6	4.6	5.1	5.6		0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2
Commercial and industrial loans	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.5	0.5		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.6		0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9
Total loans, leases, and other assets	3.6	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.3		0.6	0.6	5.4	3.5
Securitized Loans, Leases, and Other Assets 90 Days or More Past Due (%)										
1-4 family residential loans	5.0	4.8	5.5	5.6	6.4		0.1	0.7	7.8	5.0
Home equity loans	29.6	29.1	26.1	25.8	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	30.2
Credit card receivables	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6		0.0	1.9	0.0	0.3
Auto loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other consumer loans	6.9	5.6	5.0	5.5	6.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9
Commercial and industrial loans	0.1	0.0	3.3	4.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	91.0	0.0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	7.8	8.0	6.9	7.1	7.5		0.0	0.0	1.3	8.1
Total loans, leases, and other assets	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.6		0.1	0.5	5.7	5.5
Securitized Loans, Leases, and Other Assets Charged-off (net, YTD, annualized, %)										
1-4 family residential loans	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Home equity loans	1.6	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Credit card receivables	2.5	2.0	1.5	4.9	5.3		0.0	7.9	0.0	2.4
Auto loans	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other consumer loans	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Commercial and industrial loans	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	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Total loans, leases, and other assets	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.1		0.0	0.4	0.0	1.3
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
Credit card receivables	14,514	13,291	14,964	13,100	9,052	60.3	0	281	0	14,233
Commercial and industrial loans	1	0	3	3	2	-50.0	1	0	0	0
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
Credit card receivables	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
Assets Sold with Recourse and Not Securitized										
Number of institutions reporting asset sales	1,015	1,003	999	980	878	15.6	159	651	159	46
Outstanding Principal Balance by Asset Type										
1-4 family residential loans	52,085	55,441	57,552	55,128	52,708	-1.2	1,259	13,532	10,176	27,118
Home equity, credit card receivables, auto, and other consumer loans	857	863	883	895	913	-6.1	0	14	19	824
Commercial and industrial loans	75	46	70	58	56	33.9	0	62	2	11
All other loans, leases, and other assets	64,997	63,170	62,899	63,221	53,528	21.4	1	40	417	64,539
Total sold and not securitized	118,015	119,521	121,404	119,302	107,205	10.1	1,260	13,649	10,614	92,493
Maximum Credit Exposure by Asset Type										
1-4 family residential loans	13,293	15,961	17,043	14,466	13,367	-0.6	117	3,322	4,654	5,199
Home equity, credit card receivables, auto, and other consumer loans	173	164	168	170	176	-1.7	0	14	5	154
Commercial and industrial loans	41	38	40	41	39	5.1	0	35	2	4
All other loans, leases, and other assets	15,042	14,438	14,277	14,320	13,962	7.7	1	21	49	14,971
Total credit exposure	28,548	30,601	31,528	28,997	27,544	3.6	118	3,392	4,710	20,327
Support for Securitization Facilities Sponsored by Other Institutions										
Number of institutions reporting securitization facilities sponsored by others	166	172	176	176	164	1.2	16	98	32	20
Total credit exposure	58,163	62,200	62,952	70,542	62,015	-6.2	15	225	396	57,526
Total unused liquidity commitments	779	776	1,275	621	567	37.4	0	0	0	779
Other										
Assets serviced for others*	5,348,910	5,500,172	5,616,078	5,793,318	5,471,061	-2.2	6,093	125,932	202,772	5,014,113
Asset-backed commercial paper conduits										
Credit exposure to conduits sponsored by institutions and others	8,372	8,009	12,801	11,429	11,672	-28.3	5	1	2	8,365
Unused liquidity commitments to conduits sponsored by institutions and others	68,619	70,886	73,694	76,121	81,848	-16.2	0	0	675	67,944
Net servicing income (for the quarter)	4,506	2,802	1,986	4,713	3,407	32.3	47	165	119	4,176
Net securitization income (for the quarter)	430	509	246	277	237	81.4	0	27	15	388
Total credit exposure to Tier 1 capital (%)**	7.4	7.9	8.1	8.7	7.8		0.9	3.0	3.5	8.6

*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.

TABLE VIII-A. Trust Services (All FDIC-Insured Institutions)

(dollar figures in millions)	All Insured Institutions					Asset Size Distribution			
	Dec 31 2012	Dec 31 2011	Dec 31 2010	Dec 31 2009	% Change 2011-2012	Less Than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	Greater Than $10 Billion
Number of institutions reporting	7,083	7,357	7,658	8,012	-3.7	2,205	4,216	555	107
Number of institutions with fiduciary powers	2,036	2,103	2,182	2,243	-3.2	313	1,310	340	73
Commercial banks	1,890	1,945	2,011	2,063	-2.8	296	1,228	299	67
Savings institutions	146	158	171	180	-7.6	17	82	41	6
Number of institutions exercising fiduciary powers	1,510	1,549	1,630	1,674	-2.5	188	970	287	65
Commercial banks	1,391	1,424	1,496	1,533	-2.3	171	908	252	60
Savings institutions	119	125	134	141	-4.8	17	62	35	5
Number of institutions reporting fiduciary activity	1,426	1,475	1,554	1,592	-3.3	174	916	273	63
Commercial banks	1,316	1,356	1,425	1,455	-2.9	157	858	243	58
Savings institutions	110	119	129	137	-7.6	17	58	30	5
Fiduciary and related assets - managed assets									
Personal trust and agency accounts	620,205	590,682	614,824	601,372	5.0	11,510	52,803	70,393	485,499
Noninterest-bearing deposits	6,947	2,513	4,271	4,650	176.4	7	455	1,442	5,042
Interest-bearing deposits	62,554	32,496	30,591	27,622	92.5	397	4,488	6,445	51,223
U.S. Treasury and U.S. Government agency obligations	110,315	105,354	107,441	110,445	4.7	4,378	3,220	16,099	86,619
State, county and municipal obligations	188,351	190,756	189,357	191,336	-1.3	4,155	8,021	23,168	153,008
Money market mutual funds	121,479	120,643	102,570	121,823	0.7	2,589	6,186	15,074	97,630
Other short-term obligations	183,733	168,266	198,551	200,240	9.2	723	114	959	181,937
Other notes and bonds	237,930	250,377	370,489	372,639	-5.0	6,429	5,040	16,614	209,848
Common and preferred stocks	2,177,810	1,914,337	1,927,789	1,784,530	13.8	63,652	125,193	146,919	1,842,045
Real estate mortgages	1,972	1,676	1,815	1,958	17.7	236	247	327	1,162
Real estate	46,634	42,402	41,327	41,832	10.0	787	6,136	5,727	33,985
Miscellaneous assets	130,233	111,274	95,891	106,016	17.0	17,732	7,916	17,243	87,342
Employee benefit and retirement-related trust and agency accounts:									
Employee benefit - defined contribution	391,341	350,146	354,421	327,903	11.8	52,334	43,131	11,794	284,081
Employee benefit - defined benefit	533,883	509,157	590,723	591,455	4.9	1,880	7,058	20,692	504,253
Other employee benefit and retirement-related accounts	233,192	226,779	213,680	180,406	2.8	2,652	17,963	24,038	188,539
Corporate trust and agency accounts	26,357	26,209	22,260	17,912	0.6	36	479	6,423	19,419
Investment management and investment advisory agency accounts	1,171,919	1,008,694	1,079,983	1,085,581	16.2	30,658	40,199	95,984	1,005,078
Other fiduciary accounts	291,063	227,749	194,690	165,052	27.8	2,017	5,382	20,693	262,972
Total managed fiduciary accounts:									
Assets	3,267,959	2,939,417	3,070,581	2,969,681	11.2	101,086	167,014	250,017	2,749,842
Number of accounts	1,440,486	1,384,754	1,354,007	1,374,086	4.0	68,501	211,947	242,874	917,164
Fiduciary and related assets - nonmanaged assets									
Personal trust and agency accounts	262,704	270,105	208,964	209,678	-2.7	5,551	14,323	29,917	212,913
Employee benefit and retirement-related trust and agency accounts:									
Employee benefit - defined contribution	2,570,832	2,244,273	2,045,498	1,891,174	14.6	926,179	15,543	81,255	1,547,855
Employee benefit - defined benefit	3,504,701	3,921,237	3,504,698	3,473,077	-10.6	21,219	24,382	25,511	3,433,589
Other employee benefit and retirement-related accounts	2,301,554	1,815,819	1,796,502	1,556,635	26.8	805,083	21,778	141,313	1,333,379
Corporate trust and agency accounts	2,614,619	2,813,065	3,742,034	3,919,699	-7.1	1,040	11,236	420,525	2,181,818
Other fiduciary accounts	2,597,824	2,520,115	2,489,589	2,137,896	3.1	2,753	26,635	37,811	2,530,624
Total nonmanaged fiduciary accounts:									
Assets	13,852,233	13,584,613	13,787,285	13,188,159	2.0	1,761,825	113,898	736,331	11,240,179
Number of accounts	14,247,309	13,399,056	13,151,971	14,660,568	6.3	9,943,426	476,867	310,288	3,516,728
Custody and safekeeping accounts:									
Assets	76,649,009	74,108,449	70,211,027	58,841,934	3.4	241,962	912,335	605,563	74,889,149
Number of accounts	10,329,633	11,126,678	11,019,047	10,671,613	-7.2	5,230,601	2,718,090	489,591	1,891,351
Fiduciary and related services income									
Personal trust and agency accounts	4,426	4,376	4,317	4,465	1.1	85	217	508	3,616
Retirement-related trust and agency accounts:									
Employee benefit - defined contribution	1,200	1,171	1,127	1,180	2.5	156	86	178	780
Employee benefit - defined benefit	1,283	1,755	1,464	1,455	-26.9	26	38	68	1,152
Other employee benefit and retirement-related accounts	1,184	1,041	814	860	13.7	51	149	159	825
Corporate trust and agency accounts	1,305	1,636	1,728	2,080	-20.2	0	20	241	1,043
Investment management agency accounts	5,374	4,952	4,670	4,141	8.5	130	285	636	4,323
Other fiduciary accounts	1,217	1,640	1,851	1,656	-25.8	2	23	17	1,176
Custody and safekeeping accounts	11,302	9,348	8,533	7,339	20.9	60	262	468	10,512
Other fiduciary and related services income	1,392	2,137	2,078	2,315	-34.9	3	76	122	1,191
Total gross fiduciary and related services income	28,861	28,221	26,749	25,689	2.3	518	1,277	2,410	24,656
Less: Expenses	27,983	25,126	20,072	19,256	11.4	367	883	1,959	24,774
Less: Net losses from fiduciary and related services	274	206	244	572	33.0	1	2	8	263
Plus: Intracompany income credits for fiduciary and related services	6,004	5,375	2,987	2,770	11.7	0	20	257	5,727
Net fiduciary and related services income	6,351	8,098	9,250	8,433	-21.6	77	286	681	5,307
Collective investment funds and common trust funds (market value)									
Domestic equity funds	299,291	274,259	291,568	260,241	9.1	9,515	1,137	8,363	280,275
International/global equity funds	147,535	123,322	131,932	112,941	19.6	1,160	903	5,300	140,171
Stock/bond blend funds	114,754	99,901	94,639	88,898	14.9	2,801	209	2,419	109,325
Taxable bond funds	183,239	212,230	217,257	189,969	-13.7	1,848	51,274	3,229	126,888
Municipal bond funds	5,649	5,981	6,151	7,098	-5.6	50	391	345	4,862
Short-term investments/money market funds	163,669	204,104	213,866	251,618	-19.8	822	6,355	55	156,437
Specialty/other funds	80,365	81,065	69,350	75,351	-0.9	30,182	3,061	5,797	41,325
Total collective investment funds	994,502	1,000,862	1,024,763	986,117	-0.6	46,378	63,330	25,509	859,285

INSURANCE FUND INDICATORS

- ***Insured Deposits Grow by 2.2 Percent***
- ***DIF Reserve Ratio Rises 10 Basis Points to 0.45 Percent***
- ***8 Institutions Fail During Fourth Quarter***
- ***$1.5 Trillion Temporarily Insured in Noninterest-Bearing Transaction Accounts on Last Day of Dodd-Frank Program***

Total assets of the 7,083 FDIC-insured institutions increased by 1.6 percent ($227.8 billion) during the fourth quarter of 2012.[1] Total deposits increased by 3.0 percent ($313.1 billion), domestic office deposits increased by 4.3 percent ($386.8 billion), and foreign office deposits decreased by 5.1 percent ($73.7 billion). Domestic noninterest-bearing deposits increased by 6.2 percent ($149.1 billion) and savings deposits and interest bearing checking accounts increased by 5.5 percent ($270.3 billion), while domestic time deposits decreased by 1.9 percent ($32.6 billion). For all of 2012, total domestic deposits grew by 7.9 percent ($689.1 billion), with interest-bearing deposits increasing by 6.4 percent ($414.3 billion) and noninterest-bearing deposits rising by 12.1 percent ($274.8 billion). Foreign deposits fell by 4.1 percent, other borrowed money decreased by 7.8 percent, and securities sold under agreements to repurchase declined by 8.9 percent over the same twelve-month period.[2]

At the end of the fourth quarter, domestic deposits funded 65.4 percent of industry assets, the largest share since the first quarter of 1994, when the share was also 65.4 percent. Insured institutions had $2.5 trillion in domestic noninterest-bearing deposits on December 31, 2012, 69 percent of which ($1.8 trillion) was in noninterest-bearing transaction accounts larger than $250,000. Of this total, $1.5 trillion exceeded the basic coverage limit of $250,000 per account, but was fully insured until the end of 2012.[3] Deposits receiving the temporary coverage funded 5.0 percent of assets at banks with less than $10 billion in total assets and 12.1 percent of assets at banks with more than $10 billion in assets. The total amount receiving temporary coverage increased by 3.3 percent ($49.5 billion) during the fourth quarter, and increased by 10.5 percent ($146.1 billion) for all of 2012. Table 1 shows the distribution of accounts receiving unlimited coverage on noninterest-bearing transaction accounts by institution asset size.

Total estimated insured deposits increased by 2.2 percent in the quarter ending December 31, and rose by a total of 6.1 percent for all of 2012.[4] For institutions existing at the start and the end of the most recent quarter, insured deposits increased during the quarter at 4,541 institutions (64 percent), decreased at 2,508 institutions (35 percent), and remained unchanged at 30 institutions.

The Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) increased by $7.7 billion during the fourth quarter to $33.0 billion. Assessment income of $2.9 billion, a negative provision for insurance losses of $3.3 billion, and $1.8 billion previously set aside for debt guarantees under the FDIC's Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program were the main drivers of growth. Interest revenue and other miscellaneous income added another $126 million to the fund. Unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities and operating expenses subtracted $491 million from the fund. For all of 2012, 51 insured institutions with combined assets of $11.6 billion failed, down from 92 failures with combined assets of $34.9 billion in 2011. The DIF's reserve ratio was 0.45 percent on December 31, up from 0.35 percent at September 30, 2012, and 0.17 at the end of 2011. December 31 was the last day for which the Dodd-Frank Act provided temporary full insurance on balances exceeding $250,000 held in noninterest-bearing transaction accounts. Based on year-end 2012 deposit levels, the expiration of the temporary insurance will increase the reserve ratio by about 11 basis points.

Effective April 1, 2012, the deposit insurance assessment base changed to average consolidated total assets minus average tangible equity.[5] Revisions to insurance

[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] The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank), enacted on July 21, 2010, provides temporary unlimited deposit insurance coverage for noninterest-bearing transaction accounts from December 31, 2010, through December 31, 2012, regardless of the balance in the account and the ownership capacity of the funds. The unlimited coverage is available to all depositors, including consumers, businesses and government entities. The coverage is separate from, and in addition to, the insurance coverage provided for a depositor's other accounts held at an FDIC-insured bank.

[4] Figures for estimated insured deposits in this discussion include insured branches of foreign banks, in addition to insured commercial banks and savings institutions.

[5] There is an additional adjustment to the assessment base for banker's banks and custodial banks, as permitted under Dodd-Frank.

Table 1

Insured Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions as of December 31, 2012
Distribution of Noninterest-Bearing Domestic Deposits by Asset Size

Asset Size	Number of Institutions	Total Assets ($ Bil.)	Dodd-Frank Domestic Noninterest-Bearing Transaction Accounts Larger than $250,000				Other Noninterest-Bearing Deposits* ($ Bil.)
			Total ($ Bil.)	Amount Above the $250,000 Coverage Limit ($ Bil.)	Average Account Size ($000)	Average Number of Accounts per Institution	
Less than $1 Billion	6,421	$1,403.3	$83.8	$55.2	$731	18	$126.0
$1 - $10 Billion	555	1,454.6	118.4	87.4	956	223	100.0
$10 - $50 Billion	71	1,437.8	117.5	95.5	1,335	1,240	97.0
$50 - $100 Billion	17	1,323.1	157.6	139.5	2,179	4,255	56.6
Over $100 Billion	19	8,831.8	1,275.5	1,164.0	2,859	23,485	407.6
Total	7,083	14,450.7	1,752.8	1,541.6	2,074	119	787.2
September 30, 2012	7,181	14,222.9	1,693.9	1,492.0	2,098	112	697.1
June 30, 2012	7,245	14,030.8	1,567.6	1,374.9	2,034	106	730.0
March 31, 2012	7,308	13,925.6	1,496.7	1,310.1	2,005	102	735.5
December 31, 2011	7,357	13,892.1	1,577.3	1,395.5	2,169	99	688.0
September 30, 2011	7,437	13,811.9	1,385.3	1,209.7	1,972	94	708.0
June 30, 2011	7,513	13,602.6	1,207.1	1,040.9	1,815	89	705.3
March 31, 2011	7,574	13,414.3	1,047.1	888.8	1,653	84	699.9
December 31, 2010	7,658	13,318.9	1,010.0	854.2	1,621	81	679.5

* Includes noninterest-bearing transaction accounts smaller than $250,000 and noninterest-bearing deposits not classified as transaction accounts.

Table 2

Distribution of the Assessment Base for FDIC-Insured Institutions* by Asset Size
Data as of December 31, 2012

Asset Size	Number of Institutions	Percent of Total Institutions	Assessment Base** ($ Bil.)	Percent of Base
Less than $1 Billion	6,421	90.7%	$1,241.9	10.0%
$1 - $10 Billion	555	7.8%	1,288.2	10.4%
$10 - $50 Billion	71	1.0%	1,257.3	10.1%
$50 - $100 Billion	17	0.2%	1,091.3	8.8%
Over $100 Billion	19	0.3%	7,519.4	60.6%
Total	7,083	100.0%	12,398.2	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.

assessment rates and risk-based pricing rules for large banks (banks with assets greater than $10 billion) also became effective on that date. The Fourth Quarter 2010 *Quarterly Banking Profile* includes a more detailed explanation of these changes. Table 2 shows the distribution of the assessment base as of December 31, by institution asset size category.

Dodd-Frank requires that, for at least five years, the FDIC must make available to the public the DIF reserve ratio and the Designated Reserve Ratio (DRR) using both estimated insured deposits and the new assessment base. As of December 31, 2012, the DIF reserve ratio would have been 0.27 percent using the new assessment base (compared to 0.45 percent using estimated insured deposits), and the 2 percent DRR using estimated insured deposits would have been 1.2 percent using the new assessment base.

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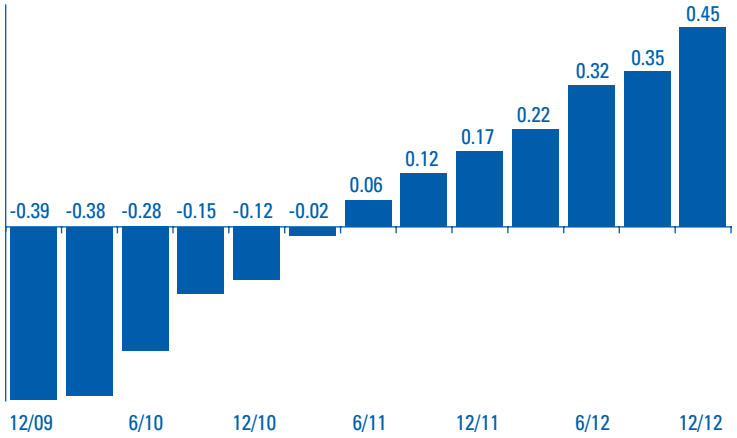
Table I-B. Insurance Fund Balances and Selected Indicators

(dollar figures in millions)	Deposit Insurance Fund*												
	4th Quarter 2012	3rd Quarter 2012	2nd Quarter 2012	1st Quarter 2012	4th Quarter 2011	3rd Quarter 2011	2nd Quarter 2011	1st Quarter 2011	4th Quarter 2010	3rd Quarter 2010	2nd Quarter 2010	1st Quarter 2010	4th Quarter 2009
Beginning Fund Balance	$25,224	$22,693	$15,292	$11,827	$7,813	$3,916	-$1,023	-$7,352	-$8,009	-$15,247	-$20,717	-$20,862	-$8,243
Changes in Fund Balance:													
Assessments earned	2,937	2,833	2,933	3,694	3,209	3,642	3,163	3,484	3,498	3,592	3,242	3,278	3,042
Interest earned on investment securities	66	-8	81	20	33	30	37	28	39	40	64	62	76
Realized gain on sale of investments		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operating expenses	469	442	407	460	334	433	463	395	452	414	382	345	379
Provision for insurance losses	-3,344	-84	-807	12	1,533	-763	-2,095	-3,089	2,446	-3,763	-2,552	3,021	17,766
All other income, net of expenses	1,878	57	4,095	63	2,599	83	80	66	48	94	55	22	2,721
Unrealized gain/(loss) on available-for-sale securities	-22	7	-108	160	40	-188	27	57	-30	163	-61	149	-313
Total fund balance change	7,734	2,531	7,401	3,465	4,014	3,897	4,939	6,329	657	7,238	5,470	145	-12,619
Ending Fund Balance	32,958	25,224	22,693	15,292	11,827	7,813	3,916	-1,023	-7,352	-8,009	-15,247	-20,717	-20,862
Percent change from four quarters earlier	178.67	222.85	479.49	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Reserve Ratio (%)	0.45	0.35	0.32	0.22	0.17	0.12	0.06	-0.02	-0.12	-0.15	-0.28	-0.38	-0.39
Estimated Insured Deposits**	7,405,891	7,249,750	7,083,043	7,032,001	6,978,956	6,764,086	6,531,789	6,384,477	6,306,233	5,421,425	5,437,417	5,472,402	5,407,773
Percent change from four quarters earlier	6.12	7.18	8.44	10.14	10.67	24.77	20.13	16.67	16.61	1.98	12.86	13.26	13.83
Domestic Deposits	9,474,596	9,084,816	8,937,751	8,848,750	8,782,169	8,526,713	8,244,900	8,006,898	7,887,733	7,753,409	7,681,284	7,702,451	7,705,354
Percent change from four quarters earlier	7.88	6.55	8.40	10.51	11.34	9.97	7.34	3.95	2.37	2.54	1.58	2.06	2.66
Number of institutions reporting	7,092	7,190	7,254	7,317	7,366	7,446	7,522	7,583	7,667	7,770	7,839	7,943	8,021

DIF Reserve Ratios

Percent of Insured Deposits



Deposit Insurance Fund Balance and Insured Deposits

($ Millions)

	DIF Balance	DIF-Insured Deposits
12/09	-$20,862	$5,407,773
3/10	-20,717	5,472,402
6/10	-15,247	5,437,417
9/10	-8,009	5,421,425
12/10	-7,352	6,306,233
3/11	-1,023	6,384,477
6/11	3,916	6,531,789
9/11	7,813	6,764,086
12/11	11,827	6,978,956
3/12	15,292	7,032,001
6/12	22,693	7,083,043
9/12	25,224	7,249,750
12/12	32,958	7,405,891

Table II-B. Problem Institutions and Failed/Assisted Institutions

(dollar figures in millions)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Problem Institutions						
Number of institutions	651	813	884	702	252	76
Total assets	$232,701	$319,432	$390,017	$402,782	$159,405	$22,189
Failed Institutions						
Number of institutions	51	92	157	140	25	3
Total assets	$11,617	$34,923	$92,085	$169,709	$371,945	$2,615
Assisted Institutions* **						
Number of institutions	0	0	0	8	5	0
Total assets	$0	$0	$0	$1,917,482	$1,306,042	$0

* Quarterly financial statement results are unaudited. NM - Not meaningful

** Beginning in the third quarter of 2009, estimates of insured deposits are based on a $250,000 general coverage limit. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank) temporarily provides unlimited coverage for noninterest bearing transaction accounts for two years beginning December 31, 2010. Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2010, estimates of insured deposits include the entire balance of noninterest bearing transaction accounts.

*** Assisted institutions represent five institutions under a single holding company that received assistance in 2008, and eight institutions under a different single holding company that received assistance in 2009.

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

(dollar figures in millions)

December 31, 2012	Number of Institutions	Total Assets	Domestic Deposits*	Est. Insured Deposits
Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions				
FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks	6,096	$13,390,970	$8,643,936	$6,681,641
FDIC-Supervised	4,020	2,122,451	1,646,668	1,319,334
OCC-Supervised	1,233	9,263,793	5,687,491	4,370,042
Federal Reserve-Supervised	843	2,004,726	1,309,777	992,265
FDIC-Insured Savings Institutions	987	1,059,701	803,062	700,257
OCC-Supervised Savings Institutions	547	719,519	545,076	475,666
FDIC-Supervised Savings Institutions	440	340,182	257,986	224,591
Total Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions	7,083	14,450,671	9,446,998	7,381,898
Other FDIC-Insured Institutions				
U.S. Branches of Foreign Banks	9	60,488	27,598	23,993
Total FDIC-Insured Institutions	7,092	14,511,159	9,474,596	7,405,891

* Excludes $1.4 trillion in foreign office deposits, which are uninsured.

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

Quarter Ending September 30, 2012 *(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	1,288	17.91	$ 888	7.23
5.01-7.50	2,393	33.28	2,521	20.54
7.51-10.00	1,749	24.33	4,508	36.72
10.01-15.00	1,014	14.10	3,774	30.74
15.01-20.00	49	0.68	210	1.71
20.01-25.00	563	7.83	188	1.54
25.01-30.00	11	0.15	91	0.74
30.01-35.00	113	1.57	68	0.55
greater than 35.00	10	0.14	29	0.23

* 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 V-A of the *FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile* is aggregated for all FDIC-insured institutions, both commercial banks and savings institutions. Tables VI-A (Derivatives) and VII-A (Servicing, Securitization, and Asset Sales Activities) aggregate information only for insured commercial banks and state-chartered savings banks that file quarterly *Call Reports*. Table VIII-A (Trust Services) aggregates Trust asset and income information collected annually from all FDIC-insured 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 IV-B.

A separate set of tables (Tables I-B through IV-B) 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 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.

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, and savings institutions can convert to commercial banks or commercial banks may convert to savings institutions.

ACCOUNTING CHANGES

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, which is 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.

Extended Net Operating Loss Carryback Period – The Worker, Homeownership, and Business Assistance Act of 2009, which was enacted on November 6, 2009, permits banks and other businesses, excluding those banking organizations that received capital from the U.S. Treasury under the Troubled Asset Relief Program, to elect a net operating loss carryback period of three, four, or five years instead of the usual carryback period of two years for any one tax year ending after December 31, 2007, and beginning before January 1, 2010. For calendar-year banks, this extended carryback period applies to either the 2008 or 2009 tax year. The amount of the net operating loss that can be carried back to the fifth carryback year is limited to 50 percent of the available taxable income for that fifth year, but this limit does not apply to other carryback years.

Under generally accepted accounting principles, banks may not record the effects of this tax change in their balance sheets and income statements for financial and regulatory reporting purposes until the period in which the law was enacted, i.e., the fourth quarter of 2009. Therefore, banks should recognize the effects of this fourth quarter 2009 tax law change on their current and deferred tax assets and liabilities, including valuation allowances for deferred tax assets, in their *Call Reports* for December 31, 2009. Banks should not amend their *Call Reports* for prior quarters for the effects of the extended net operating loss carryback period.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, which was enacted on February 17, 2009, permits qualifying small businesses, including FDIC-insured institutions, to elect a net operating loss carryback period of three, four, or five years instead of the usual carryback period of two years for any tax year ending in 2008 or, at the small business's election, any tax year beginning in 2008. Under generally accepted accounting principles, institutions may not record the effect of this tax change in their balance sheets and income statements for financial and regulatory reporting purposes until the period in which the law was enacted, i.e., the first quarter of 2009.

Troubled Debt Restructurings and Current Market Interest Rates – Many institutions are restructuring or modifying the terms of loans to provide payment relief for those borrowers who have suffered deterioration in their financial condition. Such loan restructurings may include, but are not limited to, reductions in principal or accrued interest, reductions in interest rates, and extensions of the maturity date. Modifications may be executed at the original contractual interest rate on the loan, a current market interest rate, or a below-market interest rate. Many of these loan modifications meet the definition of a troubled debt restructuring (TDR).

The TDR accounting and reporting standards are set forth 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). This guidance specifies that a restructuring of a debt constitutes a TDR if, at the date of restructuring, the creditor for economic or legal reasons related to a debtor's financial difficulties grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider.

In the Call Report, until a loan that is a TDR is paid in full or otherwise settled, sold, or charged off, it must be reported in the appropriate loan category, as well as identified as a performing TDR loan, if it is in compliance with its modified terms. If a TDR is not in compliance with its modified terms, it is reported as a past-due and nonaccrual loan in the appropriate loan category, as well as distinguished from other past due and nonaccrual loans. To be considered in compliance with its modified terms, a loan that is a TDR must not be in nonaccrual status and must be current or less than 30 days past due on its contractual principal and interest payments under the modified repayment terms. A loan restructured in a TDR is an impaired loan. Thus, all TDRs must be measured for impairment in accordance with ASC Subtopic 310-10, Receivables – Overall (formerly FASB Statement No. 114, "Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan," as amended), and the Call Report Glossary entry for "Loan Impairment." Consistent with ASC Subtopic 310-10, TDRs may be aggregated and measured for impairment with other impaired loans that share common risk characteristics by using historical statistics, such as average recovery period and average amount recovered, along with a composite effective interest rate. The outcome of such an aggregation approach must be consistent with the impairment measurement methods prescribed in ASC Subtopic 310-10 and Call Report instructions for loans that are "individually" considered impaired instead of the measurement method prescribed in ASC Subtopic 450-20, Contingencies – Loss Contingencies (formerly FASB Statement No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies") for loans not individually considered impaired that are collectively evaluated for impairment. When a loan not previously considered individually impaired is restructured and determined to be a TDR, absent a partial charge-off, it generally is not appropriate for the impairment estimate on the loan to decline as a result of the change from the impairment measurement method prescribed in ASC Subtopic 450-20 to the methods prescribed in ASC Subtopic 310-10.

Troubled Debt Restructurings and Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-02 – In April 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2011-02, "A Creditor's Determination of Whether a Restructuring Is a Troubled Debt Restructuring," to provide additional guidance to help creditors determine whether a concession has been granted to a borrower and whether a borrower is experiencing financial difficulties. The guidance is also intended to reduce diversity in practice in identifying and reporting TDRs. This ASU was effective for public companies for interim and annual periods beginning on or after June 15, 2011, and should have been applied retrospectively to the beginning of the annual period of adoption for purposes of identifying TDRs. The measurement of impairment for any newly identified TDRs resulting from retrospective application should have been applied prospectively in the first interim or annual period beginning on or after June 15, 2011. (For most public institutions, the ASU takes effect July 1, 2011, but retrospective application begins as of January 1, 2011.) Nonpublic companies should apply the new guidance for annual periods ending after December 15, 2012, including interim periods within those annual periods. (For most nonpublic institutions, the ASU took effect January 1, 2012.) Early adoption of the ASU was permitted for both public and nonpublic entities. Nonpublic entities that adopt early are subject to a retrospective identification requirement. For additional information, institutions should refer to ASU 2011-02, which is available at http://www.fasb.org/jsp/FASB/Page/SectionPage&cid=1176156316498.

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. These changes apply to transfers of loan participations on or after the effective date of amended ASC Topic 860 (January 1, 2010, for banks with calendar year fiscal year), including advances under lines of credit that are transferred on or after the effective date of amended ASC Topic 860 even if the line of credit agreements were entered into before this effective date. Therefore, banks with a calendar-year fiscal year must account for transfers of loan participations on or after January 1, 2010, in accordance with amended ASC Topic 860. In general, loan participations transferred before the effective date of amended ASC Topic 860 are not affected by this new accounting standard.

Under amended ASC Topic 860, if a transfer of a portion of an entire financial asset meets the definition of a "participating interest," then the transferor (normally the lead lender) must evaluate whether the transfer meets all of the conditions in this accounting standard to qualify for sale accounting.

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://www2.fdic.gov/qbp/2011mar/qbpnot.html.

ASC Topic 805 (formerly Business Combinations and Noncontrolling (Minority) Interests) – In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 141 (Revised), *Business Combinations* FAS 141(R)), and Statement No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements* (FAS 160). Under FAS 141(R), all business combinations, including combinations of mutual entities, are to be accounted for by applying the acquisition method. FAS 160 defines a noncontrolling interest, also called a minority interest, as the portion of equity in an institution's subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the parent institution. FAS 160 requires an institution to clearly present in its consolidated financial statements the equity ownership in and results of its subsidiaries that are attributable to the noncontrolling ownership interests in these subsidiaries. FAS 141(R) applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Similarly, FAS 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Thus, for institutions with calendar-year fiscal years, these two accounting standards take effect in 2009. Beginning in March 2009, Institution equity capital and Noncontrolling interests are separately reported in arriving at Total equity capital and Net income.

ASC Topic 820 (formerly FASB Statement No. 157 *Fair Value Measurements* issued in September 2006) and ASC Topic 825 (formerly FASB Statement No. 159 *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities)* issued in February 2007 – both are effective in 2008 with early adoption permitted in 2007. FAS 157 defines fair value and establishes a framework for developing fair value estimates for the fair value measurements that are already required or permitted under other standards. FASB FSP 157-4, issued in April 2009, provides additional guidance for estimating fair value in accordance with FAS 157 when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased. The FSP also includes guidance on identifying circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. The FSP is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009.

Fair value continues to be used for derivatives, trading securities, and available-for-sale securities. Changes in fair value go through earnings for trading securities and most derivatives. Changes in the fair value of available-for-sale securities are reported in other comprehensive income. Available-for-sale securities and held-to-maturity debt securities are written down to fair value if impairment is other than temporary and loans held for sale are reported at the lower of cost or fair value.

FAS 159 allows institutions to report certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value with subsequent changes in fair value included in earnings. In general, an institution may elect the fair value option for an eligible financial asset or liability when it first recognizes the instrument on its balance sheet or enters into an eligible firm commitment.

ASC Topic 715 (formerly FASB Statement No. 158 *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans*) – refer to previously published *Quarterly Banking Profile* notes: http://www2.fdic.gov/qbp/2011mar/qbpnot.html.

ASC Topic 860 (formerly FASB Statement No. 156 *Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets*) – refer to previously published *Quarterly Banking Profile* notes: http://www2.fdic.gov/qbp/2011mar/qbpnot.html.

ASC Topic 815 (formerly FASB Statement No. 155 *Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments*) – refer to previously published *Quarterly Banking Profile* notes: http://www2.fdic.gov/qbp/2011mar/qbpnot.html.

GNMA Buy-back Option – If an issuer of GNMA securities has the option to buy back the loans that collateralize the GNMA securities, when certain delinquency criteria are met, ASC Topic 860 (formerly FASB Statement No. 140) requires that loans with this buy-back option must be brought back on the issuer's books as assets. The rebooking of GNMA loans is required regardless of whether the issuer intends to exercise the buy-back option. The banking agencies clarified in May 2005 that all GNMA loans that are rebooked because of delinquency should be reported as past due according to their contractual terms.

ASC Topics 860 & 810 (formerly FASB Statements 166 & 167) – In June 2009, the FASB issued Statement No. 166, Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets (FAS 166), and Statement No. 167, Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R) (FAS 167), which change the way entities account for securitizations and special purpose entities. FAS 166 revised FASB Statement No. 140, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities, by eliminating the concept of a "qualifying special-purpose entity," creating the concept of a "participating interest," changing the requirements for derecognizing financial assets, and requiring additional disclosures. FAS 167 revised FASB Interpretation No. 46(R), Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, by changing how a bank or other company determines when an entity that is insufficiently capitalized or is not controlled through voting or similar rights, i.e., a "variable interest entity" (VIE), should be consolidated. Under FAS 167, a bank must perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether its variable interest or interests give it a controlling financial interest in a VIE. If a bank's variable interest or interests provide it with the power to direct the most significant activities of the VIE, and the right to receive benefits or the obligation to absorb losses that could potentially be significant to the VIE, the bank is the primary beneficiary of, and therefore must consolidate, the VIE.

Both FAS 166 and FAS 167 take effect as of the beginning of each bank's first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, for interim periods therein, and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter (i.e., as of January 1, 2010, for banks with a calendar year fiscal year). Earlier application is prohibited. Banks are expected to adopt FAS 166 and FAS 167 for *Call Report* purposes in accordance with the effective date of these two standards. Also, FAS 166 has 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. These changes apply to transfers of loan participations on or after the effective date of FAS 166. Therefore, banks with a calendar year fiscal year must account for transfers of loan participations on or after January 1, 2010, in accordance with FAS 166. In general, loan participations transferred before the effective date of FAS 166 (January 1, 2010, for calendar year banks) are not affected by this new accounting standard and pre-FAS 166 participations that were properly accounted for as sales under FASB Statement No. 140 will continue to be reported as having been sold.

ASC Topic 740 (formerly FASB Interpretation No. 48 on Uncertain Tax Positions) – refer to previously published *Quarterly Banking Profile* notes: http://www2.fdic.gov/qbp/2011mar/qbpnot.html.

ASC Topic 718 (formerly FASB Statement No. 123 (Revised 2004) and Share-Based Payments – refer to previously published *Quarterly Banking Profile* notes: http://www2.fdic.gov/qbp/2008dec/qbpnot.html.

ASC Topic 815 (formerly FASB Statement No. 133 *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*) – refer to previously published *Quarterly Banking Profile* notes: http://www2.fdic.gov/qbp/2008dec/qbpnot.html.

Accounting Standards Codification – refer to previously published *Quarterly Banking Profile* notes: http://www2.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 has 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.

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 classified in a bank's balance sheet as "Other liabilities."

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 amends 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 are 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.

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 uncollectibility), 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-based capital groups – definition:

(Percent)	Total Risk-Based Capital*		Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital*		Tier 1 Leverage		Tangible Equity
Well-capitalized	≥10	***and***	≥6	***and***	≥5		–
Adequately capitalized	≥8	***and***	≥4	***and***	≥4		–
Undercapitalized	≥6	***and***	≥3	***and***	≥3		–
Significantly undercapitalized	<6	***or***	<3	***or***	<3	***and***	>2
Critically undercapitalized	–		–		–		≤2

* As a percentage of risk-weighted assets.

Risk Categories and Assessment Rate Schedule – The current risk categories became effective January 1, 2007. Capital ratios and supervisory ratings distinguish one risk category from another. Effective April 1, 2011, risk categories for large institutions (generally those with at least $10 billion in assets) are eliminated. The following table shows the relationship of risk categories (I, II, III, IV) for small institutions to capital and supervisory groups as well as the initial base assessment rates (in basis points) for each risk category. Supervisory Group A generally includes institutions with CAMELS composite ratings of 1 or 2; Supervisory Group B generally includes institutions with a CAMELS composite rating of 3; and Supervisory Group C generally includes institutions with CAMELS composite ratings of 4 or 5. For purposes of risk-based assessment capital groups, undercapitalized includes institutions that are significantly or critically undercapitalized.

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Capital Category</th><th colspan="3">Supervisory Group</th></tr>
<tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>C</th></tr>
<tr><td>1. Well Capitalized</td><td>I
5–9 bps</td><td rowspan="2">II
14 bps</td><td rowspan="2">III
23 bps</td></tr>
<tr><td>2. Adequately Capitalized</td><td>II
14 bps</td></tr>
<tr><td>3. Undercapitalized</td><td colspan="2">III
23 bps</td><td>IV
35 bps</td></tr>
</table>

Effective April 1, 2011, the initial base assessment rates are 5 to 35 basis points. An institution's total assessment rate may be less than or greater than its initial base assessment rate as a result of additional risk adjustments.

The base assessment rates for small institutions in Risk Category I are based on a combination of financial ratios and CAMELS component ratings (the financial ratios method).

As required by Dodd-Frank, the calculation of risk-based assessment rates for large institutions no longer relies on long-term debt issuer ratings. Rates for large institutions are based on CAMELS ratings and certain forward-looking 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). In general, a highly complex institution is an institution (other than a credit card bank) with more than $500 billion in total assets that is controlled by a parent or intermediate parent company with more than $500 billion in total assets or a processing bank or trust company with total fiduciary assets of $500 billion or more. The FDIC retains its ability to take additional information into account to make a limited adjustment to an institution's total score (the large bank adjustment), which will be used to determine an institution's initial base assessment rate.

Effective April 1, 2011, the three possible adjustments to an institution's initial base assessment rate are as follows: (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 5 basis points would have a maximum unsecured debt adjustment of 2.5 basis points and could not have a total base assessment rate lower than 2.5 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 small institutions that are not in Risk Category I and 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. After applying all possible adjustments (excluding the Depository Institution Debt Adjustment), minimum and maximum total base assessment rates for each risk category are as follows:

Total Base Assessment Rates*					
	Risk Category I	Risk Category II	Risk Category III	Risk Category IV	Large and Highly Complex Institutions
Initial base assessment rate	5–9	14	23	35	5–35
Unsecured debt adjustment	-4.5–0	-5–0	-5–0	-5–0	-5–0
Brokered deposit adjustment	—	0–10	0–10	0–10	0–10
Total Base Assessment rate	2.5–9	9–24	18–33	30–45	2.5–45

* 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.

Beginning in 2007, 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.

Special Assessment – On May 22, 2009, the FDIC board approved a final rule that imposed a 5 basis point special assessment as of June 30, 2009. The special assessment was levied on each insured depository institution's assets minus its Tier 1 capital as reported in its report of condition as of June 30, 2009. The special assessment was collected September 30, 2009, at the same time that the risk-based assessment for the second quarter of 2009 was collected. The special assessment for any institution was capped at 10 basis points of the institution's assessment base for the second quarter of 2009 risk-based assessment.

Prepaid Deposit Insurance Assessments – In November 2009, the FDIC Board of Directors adopted a final rule requiring insured depository institutions (except those that are exempted) to prepay their quarterly risk-based deposit insurance assessments for the fourth quarter of 2009, and for all of 2010, 2011, and 2012, on December 30, 2009. Each institution's regular risk-based deposit insurance assessment for the third quarter of 2009, which is paid in arrears, also was payable on December 30, 2009. For regulatory capital purposes, an institution may assign a zero-percent risk weight to the amount of its prepaid deposit assessment asset.

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, which is administered by the U.S. Treasury Department (http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sb-programs/Pages/Small-Business-Lending-Fund.aspx), provided funding to 332 institutions for more than $4 billion by September 27, 2011, the statutory end of the program.

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.

Feature Article:

Highlights From the 2012 Summary of Deposits

Each year as of June 30, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) collects deposit data for branches and offices of all FDIC-insured institutions. The resulting Summary of Deposits (SOD) is a valuable resource for analyzing deposit gathering and branching trends, as well as domestic deposit market share.[1]

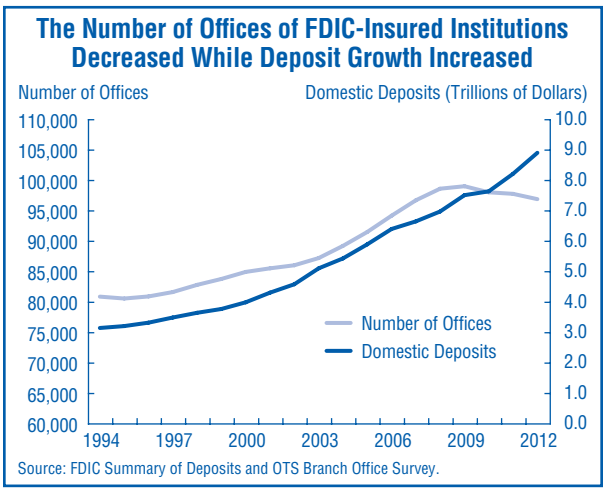
FDIC-insured institutions reduced the number of offices they operate in 2012, continuing the trend of office contraction seen over the past three years. Despite the decline in offices, deposits held by FDIC-insured institutions continued to increase in 2012, experiencing the largest one-year percentage increase in the past six years. The number of offices operated by FDIC-insured institutions relative to the U.S. population declined in 2012, extending a trend that has persisted over the past several years.

Offices are contracting and deposits are growing in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan statistical areas. Metropolitan areas continue to report stronger deposit growth and weaker office contraction relative to nonmetropolitan areas. Deposits held within the most populated metropolitan areas in the country are held mostly by larger institutions, similar to previous years. Many of these high-population metropolitan areas reported an increase in market concentration in 2012, reflecting growing market power of several institutions located in the area. Looking across the country, the number of banking offices declined in most states from 2011 to 2012. States where offices declined most significantly were generally located on the East Coast and Great Plains regions.

Large institutions have heavily influenced the overall trend in office contraction and deposit growth.

[1] This analysis reflects updates in SOD data through October 1, 2012. All FDIC-insured institutions that operate branch offices beyond their headquarters must submit responses to SOD surveys to the FDIC. Institutions that previously filed the Branch Office Survey administered by the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) have filed the SOD starting as of June 2011. Automated teller machines are not considered offices for the purposes of the survey. Call Report information on banks with a single headquarters office has been combined with branch office data to form the SOD database. The data are available on the FDIC's website at http://www2.fdic.gov/sod/index.asp.

Chart 1



Although institution size groups consisting of large, midsize, and small institutions all reported deposit growth in 2012, large institutions reported significant deposit growth relative to other size groups. Additionally, although offices contracted for all institution sizes in 2012 compared with 2011, only large institutions have reported office contraction over the longer term.

This summary highlights some key findings from the 2012 SOD, focusing on national trends in domestic deposits and banking offices, and presents information by state and metropolitan area and for selected institutions.

Offices Contracted and Deposits Grew at an Accelerated Rate in 2012

The number of offices operated by FDIC-insured institutions fell 0.9 percent, or 857 offices, to 96,823 for the year ending June 30, 2012 (see Chart 1). This is the third consecutive yearly decline in offices and greater than the 0.3 percent (275 offices) decrease in 2011.

Contraction in the number of offices largely reflects the continuing decline in the number of FDIC-insured institutions. The number of FDIC-insured institutions declined by 267 during the year ending June 30, 2012, compared with declines of 317 and 365 in the previous

two years, respectively. The rate of decline in the number of FDIC-insured institutions continues to outpace the rate of contraction in offices. As a result, the number of offices per institution continues to increase, reflecting industry consolidation.

FDIC-insured institutions reported strong deposit growth in the year ending June 30, 2012, despite a contraction in the number of offices.[2] Total domestic deposits increased 8.5 percent, the largest one-year percentage increase in domestic deposits in the past six years and higher than the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for total deposits of 6 percent.[3]

The number of offices per million people declined 1.6 percent to 309 for the year ending June 30, 2012, the lowest level for this ratio since 2004 (see Chart 2). Because of the overall growth in deposits, however, total deposits per office grew 9.4 percent to $92 million in 2012. The one-year percentage increase in total deposits per office was the highest since 2003.

Metropolitan Areas Continue to Report Strong Deposit Growth

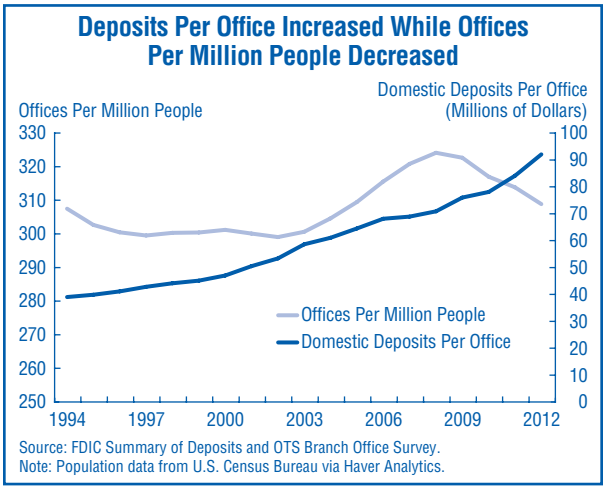
All geographic areas reported deposit growth and office contraction from 2011 to 2012 (see Table 1). Deposit growth was strongest in metropolitan areas and weakest in "other" areas.[4] Deposits held within metropolitan areas grew 9.1 percent in 2012, the highest one-year percentage increase since 2006. Deposits in all geographic areas grew at a faster rate than in 2011, and all locations reported a positive five-year CAGR in deposits. Office contraction was slowest in metropolitan areas. The number of offices in metropolitan areas declined 0.8 percent from 2011 to 2012 compared with declines of 1.4 percent and 1.1 percent in micropolitan and "other" areas, respectively. Offices declined in all geographic areas for the third consecutive year. Additionally, offices in all geographic areas declined at a faster rate in 2012 than in 2011.

[2] The SOD covers offices in the 50 states and the District of Columbia but not those in U.S. territories. The SOD data include domestic deposits only, referred to in this report as "deposits."

[3] CAGR is a methodology for smoothing annual growth over time. It can sometimes be a better indication of a trend than a single year's growth, which may have been atypical. The compound annual growth rate is the nth root of the percentage change, where n is the number of years in the period.

[4] Metropolitan statistical areas have urban clusters of greater than 50,000 inhabitants. Micropolitan statistical areas have urban clusters of between 10,000 and 50,000 inhabitants. "Other" areas have populations of 10,000 or fewer inhabitants.

Chart 2



Deposits and offices continue to be concentrated in metropolitan areas. As of June 30, 2012, roughly 78 percent of deposit-taking offices and 90 percent of deposits were held by insured institutions located in metropolitan areas.

The Number of Brick-and-Mortar Offices Grew in 2012

Brick-and-mortar offices expanded in 2012 among commercial banks. The number of brick-and-mortar offices increased 0.9 percent after showing no change in 2011 (see Table 2a).[5] Traditional brick-and-mortar offices represented 90 percent of all commercial banking offices in 2012, a share unchanged from the previous year. "Other" offices represent less than 1 percent of all offices, but grew at the fastest rate of all office types for the fourth consecutive year. The number of retail offices fell 3.1 percent after increasing 3.3 percent in 2011. Drive-through facilities declined by 3.7 percent and are the only office type to show a negative five-year CAGR.

Offices within most office type categories declined when combining total commercial bank and thrifts. As shown in Table 2b, total industry brick-and-mortar offices declined 0.9 percent from 2011 to 2012. Total offices designated as "Other" were the only office type category to show growth over the past year.

[5] The SOD survey covers banking office type categories, including brick-and-mortar, retail (e.g., offices in supermarkets and other stores), drive-through, and "other" (e.g., mobile offices, seasonal offices, back-office support for Internet deposit operations).

Table 1

Metropolitan Areas Experienced the Highest Deposit Growth and Slowest Rate of Office Decline

	Metropolitan Areas		Micropolitan Areas		Other Areas	
	Number of Offices	Domestic Deposits ($ billions)	Number of Offices	Domestic Deposits ($ billions)	Number of Offices	Domestic Deposits ($ billions)
June 2012	74,639	$8,026	11,904	$526	9,577	$336
June 2011	75,262	7,358	12,067	510	9,685	327
June 2007	73,860	5,874	12,106	467	9,812	295
1-Year Percent Change	-0.8%	9.1%	-1.4%	3.3%	-1.1%	2.9%
5-Year Compound Annual Growth Rate	0.2%	6.4%	-0.3%	2.4%	-0.5%	2.6%

Source: FDIC Summary of Deposits and OTS Branch Office Survey.

Note: Includes deposit-taking offices only. Metropolitan statistical areas have urban clusters of greater than 50,000 inhabitants. Micropolitan statistical areas have urban clusters of between 10,000 and 50,000 inhabitants. "Other" areas have populations of 10,000 or fewer inhabitants. See Census Bureau definitions for greater detail.

Table 2a

Commercial Bank Brick-and-Mortar Offices Expanded in 2012

	Brick-and-Mortar Offices	Retail Offices	Drive-Through Facilities	"Other" Office Types	Total
June 2012	78,756	5,265	2,380	824	87,225
June 2011	78,041	5,431	2,472	808	86,752
June 2007	74,028	4,742	2,511	608	81,889
1-Year Percent Change	0.9%	-3.1%	-3.7%	2.0%	0.5%
5-Year Compound Annual Growth Rate	1.2%	2.1%	-1.1%	6.3%	1.3%

Source: FDIC Summary of Deposits.

Note: Includes only deposit-taking offices of commercial banks. Excludes offices of savings institutions and U.S. branches of foreign institutions. Similar office breakdowns for savings institutions are available beginning in June 2011, so comparisons of trends in savings institution office types prior to 2011 are not available. Of the 8,885 savings institution banking offices reported in 2012, 8,090 were brick-and-mortar offices, 636 were retail offices, 84 were drive-through facilities, and 75 were "other" office types.

Table 2b

Most Office Types for All Institutions Declined in 2012

	Brick-and-Mortar Offices	Retail Offices	Drive-Through Facilities	"Other" Office Types	Total
June 2012	86,846	5,901	2,464	899	96,110
June 2011	87,595	5,949	2,565	895	97,004
1-Year Change	-749	-48	-101	4	-894
1-Year Percent Change	-0.9%	-0.8%	-3.9%	0.4%	-0.9%

Source: FDIC Summary of Deposits.

Note: Includes deposit-taking offices of commercial banks and savings institutions. Excludes U.S. branches of foreign institutions.

Large Institutions Continued to Report Strong Deposit Growth

Deposit growth at large institutions (institutions with more than $10 billion in total assets) continues to outpace deposit growth at midsize institutions (institutions with between $1 billion and $10 billion in total assets) and small institutions (institutions with less than $1 billion in total assets). Deposits held by large institutions grew 10.5 percent over the past year, compared with 4.1 percent and 3.5 percent for deposits held by midsize and small institutions, respectively (see Table 3). Additionally, the five-year CAGR for large institutions was 6.9 percent in 2012, compared with 3.7 percent for midsize institutions and 4.9 percent for small institutions. All institution size groups reported office contraction in 2012; however, large institutions were the only size group to report a negative five-year CAGR.

Table 3

Large Institutions Continue to Report Strong Deposit Growth									
	Large Institutions			Midsize Institutions			Small Institutions		
	Number of Institutions	Number of Offices	Domestic Deposits ($ billions)	Number of Institutions	Number of Offices	Domestic Deposits ($ billions)	Number of Institutions	Number of Offices	Domestic Deposits ($ billions)
June 2012	83	47,293	6,431	442	18,737	1,149	6,710	30,080	1,285
June 2011	83	47,751	5,821	442	19,078	1,103	6,710	30,107	1,241
June 2007	80	48,912	4,612	439	18,391	956	6,514	28,158	1,010
1-Year Percent Change	0.0%	-1.0%	10.5%	0.0%	-1.8%	4.1%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.5%
5-Year Compound Annual Growth Rate	0.7%	-0.7%	6.9%	0.1%	0.4%	3.7%	0.6%	1.3%	4.9%

Source: FDIC Summary of Deposits and OTS Branch Office Survey.

Note: Merger-adjusted data. Deposit-taking offices only. Excludes U.S. branches of foreign institutions. Small = Institutions with consolidated deposits less than $1 billion. Midsize = Institutions with consolidated deposits of $1 billion to $10 billion. Large = Institutions with consolidated deposits greater then $10 billion.

Offices Declined in Most States in 2012

Banking offices declined in 42 states from 2011 to 2012, while offices increased in only four states (see Map 1). States where total offices declined most significantly on a percentage basis were generally located on the East Coast and Great Plains regions of the country. Five states reported no change in the number of banking offices since 2011.

The Number of Banking Organizations Operating in 15 or More States Increased

The number of banking organizations operating in 15 or more states increased to 16 in 2012, from 15 in 2011 (see Table 4). Bank of New York Mellon was the only addition to the list in 2012, and no organization from 2011 was removed from the list in 2012.[6] Four organizations expanded their branch networks into additional states in 2012, compared with 2011, including U.S. Bancorp and Citigroup. Bank of America and Beal Bank were the only two organizations to reduce their branch networks into fewer states in 2012.

Bank of America Corporation and Wells Fargo & Company were the only organizations to report more than 10 percent of total domestic deposits in 2012. Bank of America and Wells Fargo held 12.7 percent and 10 percent of total domestic deposits, respectively, compared with 13 percent and 9.7 percent in 2011. Bank of America and Wells Fargo reported a decline in total offices of 3.1 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively, from 2011 to 2012. The three organizations holding the highest individual shares of domestic deposits—Bank of America, Wells Fargo, and JPMorgan Chase—held a combined 32.5 percent of domestic deposits and 18.3 percent of offices as of June 30, 2012, up from 32.1 percent and 18.1 percent in 2011.

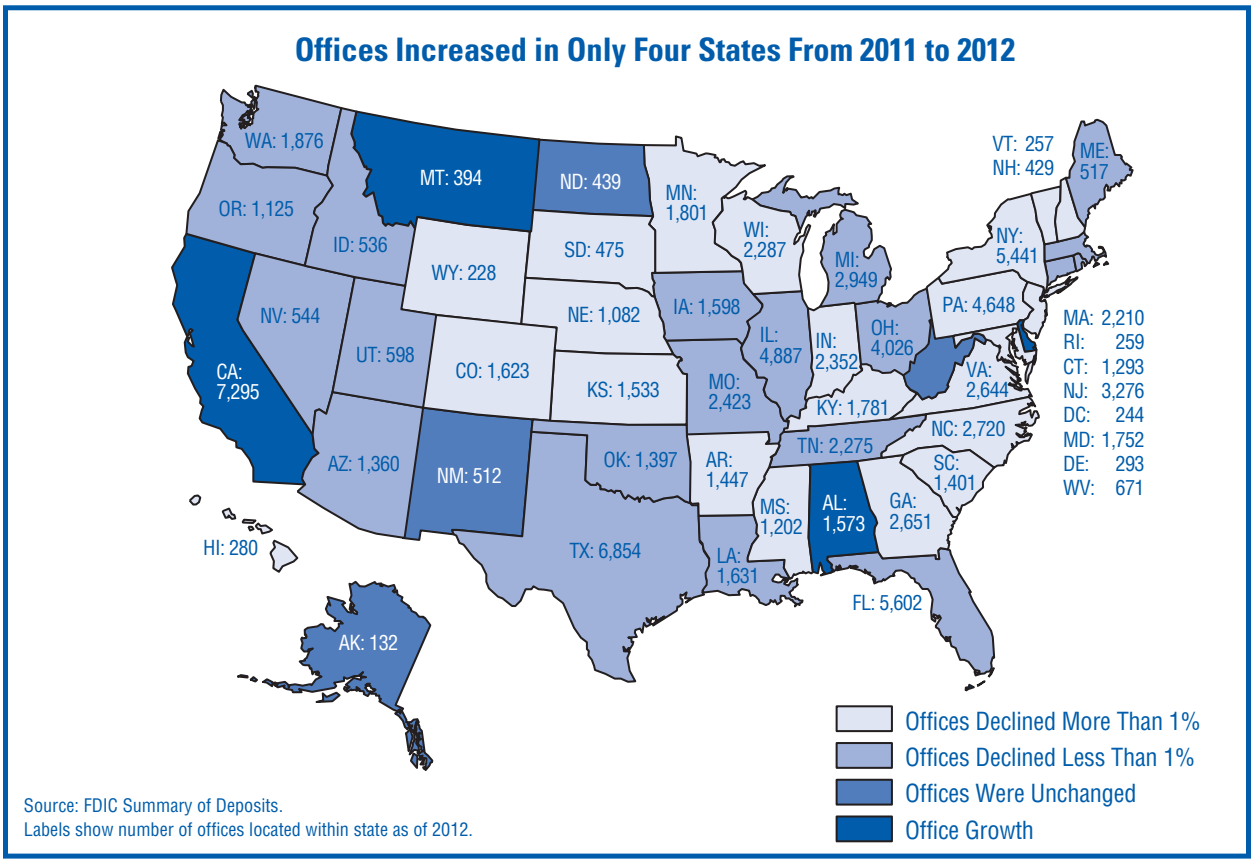
The Number of "Highly Concentrated" Markets in the 25 Largest Metropolitan Areas Increased

By law, bank regulatory agencies and the Department of Justice must consider market concentration in their analysis of proposed mergers and acquisitions. The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) is a commonly used measure of market concentration.[7] The HHI measures increases in market concentration as banking organizations increase their deposit market share in a particular trade area. As of June 30, 2012, 20 of the 25 largest metropolitan areas were "moderately concentrated" or "highly concentrated," the same number as in 2011. However, seven of the 25 largest metropolitan areas had an HHI in the "highly concentrated" range, three higher than in the previous year (see Table 5). The Portland, Houston, and Phoenix metropolitan

[6] Bank of New York Mellon reported operations in 26 states in 2012, compared with eight states in 2011 as a result of a subsidiary institution that added 33 new offices in 2012. Although these offices are designated as "deposit-taking" within SOD, none of the offices held any deposits at June 30, 2012.

[7] Under Department of Justice (DOJ) guidelines, markets with an HHI of less than 1,000 are considered "unconcentrated," those with an HHI between 1,000 and 1,800 are considered "moderately concentrated," and those with an HHI greater than 1,800 are considered "highly concentrated." For more details, see the joint Federal Trade Commission and DOJ website on "Horizontal Merger Guidelines" at http://www.usdoj.gov/atr/public/guidelines/horiz_book/hmg1.html.

Map 1



Source: FDIC Summary of Deposits.
Labels show number of offices located within state as of 2012.

Table 4

The Same Number of Banking Organizations Operate in 15 or More States as Last Year

Name of Company	Number of States With Deposit Offices	Reported Number of Deposit Offices	Domestic Deposits ($ billions)	Share of Total Domestic Deposits (%)	Share of Total Domestic Offices (%)
Wells Fargo & Company	40	6,316	$891.4	10.0%	6.6%
Bank of America Corporation	35	5,660	1,129.3	12.7%	5.9%
U.S. Bancorp	28	3,134	220.7	2.5%	3.3%
Bank of New York Mellon Corporation	26	56	128.0	1.4%	0.1%
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	24	5,575	865.0	9.7%	5.8%
PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.	20	3,012	203.4	2.3%	3.1%
BNP Paribas	20	702	55.4	0.6%	0.7%
First Citizens Bancshares, Inc.	18	412	17.8	0.2%	0.4%
Northern Trust Corporation	18	76	35.5	0.4%	0.1%
Citigroup Inc.	18	1,064	387.5	4.4%	1.1%
Dickinson Financial Corporation II	17	167	1.6	0.0%	0.2%
Woodforest Financial Group Employee Stock Ownership Plan	17	768	3.2	0.0%	0.8%
Toronto-Dominion Bank	16	1,309	170.1	1.9%	1.4%
Regions Financial Corporation	16	1,720	95.5	1.1%	1.8%
Beal Bank USA	15	18	3.2	0.0%	0.0%
KeyCorp	15	1,067	61.7	0.7%	1.1%

Source: FDIC Summary of Deposits and OTS Branch Office Survey.
Note: Deposit-taking offices only. See SOD instructions for definition of deposit offices.

Table 5

Seven of the Largest Metropolitan Areas Are Characterized as "Highly Concentrated" Markets According to the Department of Justice's Herfindahl-Hirschman Index Measurement (Top 25 metropolitan areas by population as of June 30, 2012)

Metropolitan Area	Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	Population Estimate (millions)	5-Year Compound Growth Rate in Offices	5-Year Compound Growth Rate in Deposits
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	4,616	2.2	1.4	11.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	3,271	3.4	-0.8	20.1
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	2,852	4.4	0.9	10.8
Pittsburgh, PA	2,433	2.4	-0.1	8.7
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	1,977	2.3	1.3	9.9
Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, AZ	1,848	4.3	1.5	2.1
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	1,824	6.2	1.0	11.4
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	1,487	6.7	-0.1	0.6
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	1,451	19.1	0.5	8.2
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	1,441	4.3	-1.3	1.9
Baltimore-Towson, MD	1,415	2.7	-0.9	6.3
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	1,408	5.4	-1.0	1.3
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	1,352	6.0	-0.7	11.4
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	1,289	3.2	1.1	5.1
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO	1,268	2.6	0.2	5.6
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	1,261	2.2	1.3	2.9
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	1,243	3.5	0.4	2.1
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	1,238	4.6	0.7	9.5
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	1,051	4.4	1.0	-1.3
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	1,002	2.9	-0.6	4.2
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	956	5.8	0.9	4.2
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	887	13.1	0.7	2.6
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI	832	9.6	-0.4	3.1
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	775	5.7	0.9	2.4
St. Louis, MO-IL	738	2.8	0.7	9.5

Source: FDIC Summary of Deposits and OTS Branch Office Survey and Moody's Economy.com.

Note: The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI), a commonly accepted measure of market concentration, is calculated by squaring the market share of each firm competing in the market and then summing the resulting numbers. Markets in which the HHI is between 1,000 and 1,800 points are considered to be "moderately concentrated," and those in which the HHI is in excess of 1,800 points are considered to be "highly concentrated." For more information, please refer to the joint U.S. Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission website at http://www.usdoj.gov/atr/public/testimony/hhi.htm. Population estimates for 2011 are from Moody's Economy.com.

areas each increased from "moderately concentrated" in 2011 to "highly concentrated" in 2012.

HHI increased in 18 of the largest 25 metropolitan areas in 2012 and declined in seven metropolitan areas. Minneapolis, Portland, and San Francisco experienced the greatest increase in HHI while Pittsburgh experienced the greatest decline. The HHI score for the San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX, metropolitan area is the highest of any of the top 25 metropolitan areas in 2012, and increased from 4,483 in the previous year to 4,616. The high HHI score reflects the volume of deposits reported by USAA Federal Savings Bank, an institution that has a nationwide remote banking business model but assigns its deposits to its brick-and-mortar headquarters office within the area. The Minneapolis area increased to second on the list in 2012. The HHI score for this area increased primarily as a result of Wells Fargo increasing its market share within the area. Because of changes in population, the Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL, metropolitan area was added to the list in 2012 while the Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA, metropolitan area was dropped.

Large institutions continue to exert significant market power in many of the largest 25 metropolitan areas. In 15 of the 25 largest metropolitan areas, at least one organization reported holding at least one-fourth of total area deposits in 2012, the same number as in 2011. In the Phoenix, Minneapolis, and Houston

metropolitan areas, two separate organizations reported holding more than 25 percent of total area deposits. Additionally, Bank of America, Wells Fargo, or JPMorgan Chase was the primary driver of market concentration in nine of the 25 largest metropolitan areas in 2012, accounting for more than 50 percent of the total HHI score in the area. The total HHI score was considered "highly concentrated" in six of the metropolitan areas where one organization accounted for the more than half of the HHI score.

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