Insured Institution Performance

Fourth Quarter Net Income of $40.8 Billion Is 11.9 Percent Higher Than a Year Ago

Lower Litigation Expenses Boost Year-Over-Year Earnings Growth

Quarterly Loan Losses Post First Year-Over-Year Increase in 22 Quarters

Full-Year Earnings of $163.7 Billion Are 7.5 Percent Above 2014 Results

Total Loan and Lease Balances Rose 6.4 Percent in 2015

Number of Banks on 'Problem List' Falls Below 200

Earnings and Profitability Register Year-Over-Year Improvement

Declines in expenses for litigation at a few large banks combined with moderate revenue growth to lift fourth-quarter net income at FDIC-insured institutions to $40.8 billion, an increase of $4.4 billion (11.9 percent) compared with fourth quarter 2014. The improving trend in earnings was widespread. More than half of all banks, or 56.6 percent, reported year-over-year increases in quarterly net income. Meanwhile, the percentage of banks reporting negative quarterly net income fell to 9.1 percent, from 9.9 percent in the year-ago year. The average return on assets (ROA) rose to 1.03 percent from 0.95 percent in fourth quarter 2014.

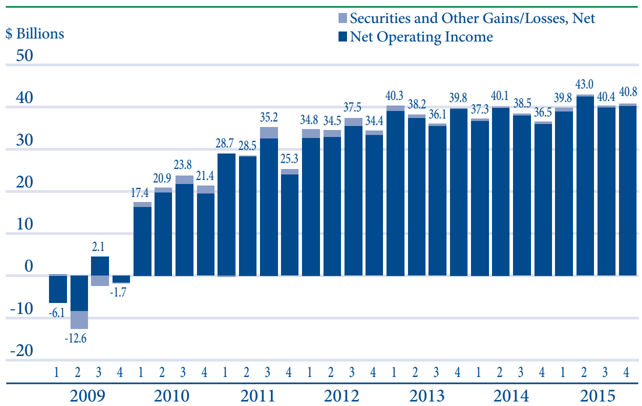
Margins Improve at Large Banks

Net operating revenue—the sum of net interest income and total noninterest income—totaled $174.3 billion in the fourth quarter, up $6.8 billion (4.1 percent) from a year earlier. More than two-thirds of all banks, or 68 percent, reported year-over-year growth in revenues. Noninterest income was $3 billion (5 percent) higher, as servicing income rose by $2.1 billion (178 percent), and gains on asset sales were $984 million (32 percent) higher. Net interest income increased by $3.9 billion (3.6 percent) compared with fourth quarter 2014. The average net interest margin (NIM) was 3.13 percent, slightly higher than the 3.12 percent average the year before. This is the first time in five years that the average quarterly NIM has not been lower than the year earlier. Most of the margin improvement occurred at larger banks, whose asset portfolios were better-positioned to benefit from the increase in short-term interest rates late in the quarter. Only 45 percent of all banks reported year-over-year NIM improvement.

Chart 1

Quarterly Net Income

All FDIC-Insured Institutions

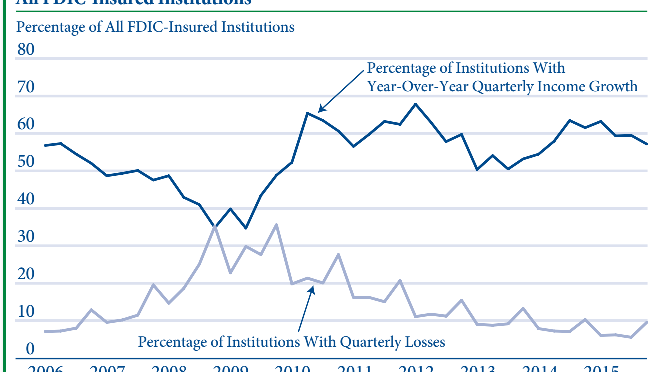


Source: FDIC.

Chart 2

Unprofitable Institutions and Institutions With Increased Earnings

All FDIC-Insured Institutions



Source: FDIC.

Litigation Expenses Fall 80 Percent

Total noninterest expenses were $2.7 billion (2.5 percent) lower than in the year-ago quarter. Itemized litigation expenses at a few of the largest banks totaled $616 million, a decline of $2.4 billion (80 percent) from fourth quarter 2014. Salary and employee benefit expenses were $1.2 billion (2.5 percent) higher, while expenses for premises and other fixed assets rose $313 million (2.7 percent).

Loss Provisions Rise to Three-Year High

Provisions for loan and lease losses increased year over year for a sixth consecutive quarter, rising by $3.8 billion (45.5 percent). The $12 billion in provisions that banks set aside in the fourth quarter is the largest quarterly total in three years. About 37 percent of banks reported higher quarterly provisions, while a similar proportion reported reductions in their loss provisions.

Full-Year Revenues Post Modest Growth

Full-year earnings totaled $163.7 billion, an increase of $11.4 billion (7.5 percent) over the total for 2014. The average ROA in 2015 was 1.04 percent, up from 1.01 percent in 2014. Almost two out of every three banks, or 63.6 percent, reported higher net income in 2015. Only 4.6 percent of banks reported negative net income for the year, down from 6.3 percent in 2014. Net operating revenue increased $14.9 billion (2.2 percent) in 2015, as net interest income rose by $9.4 billion (2.2 percent) and noninterest income increased by $5.5 billion (2.2 percent). Total noninterest expenses were $5.5 billion (1.3 percent) lower than in 2014, as a few large banks reported $6.6 billion (67.6 percent) less in itemized litigation expenses in 2015. Full-year loan-loss provisions registered an increase for the first time in six years, rising by $7.2 billion (24.1 percent). Full-year net charge-offs were $2.4 billion (6.1 percent) lower than in 2014.

Charge-Offs Rise in C&I, Consumer Portfolios

Net charge-offs totaled $10.6 billion in the fourth quarter, an increase of $690 million (7 percent) from a year earlier. This is the first year-over-year increase in quarterly charge-offs in 22 quarters. Net charge-offs of loans to commercial and industrial (C&I) borrowers rose by $512 million (43.4 percent), as lower oil prices adversely affected some energy sector borrowers. Credit card charge-offs were $292 million (5.6 percent) higher, an increase largely in line with the growth in total credit card balances. Net charge-offs of auto loans increased by $105 million (15.9 percent). All other major loan categories had lower charge-offs than a year ago. The average net charge-off rate in the fourth quarter was 0.49 percent, almost unchanged from the 0.48 percent average in fourth quarter 2014.

Chart 3

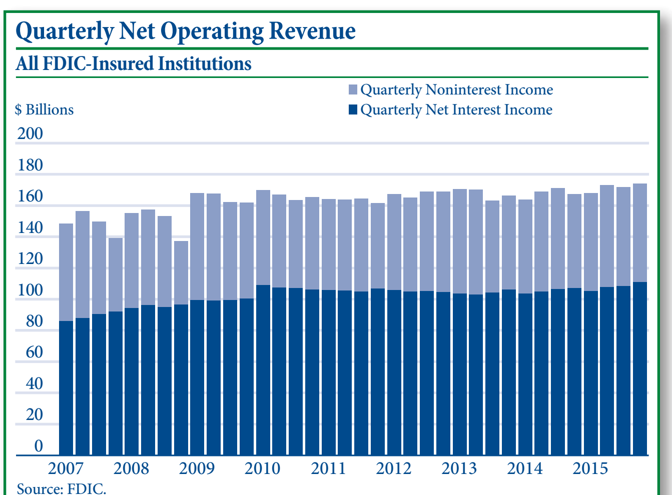
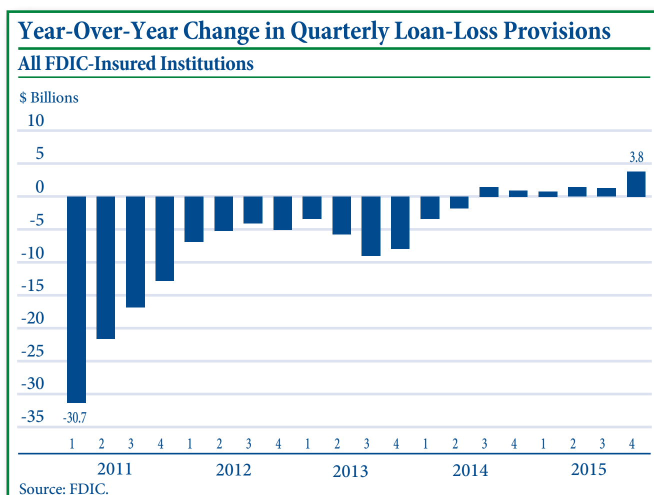


Chart 4



Provisions Exceed Charge-Offs for First Time in Six Years

Banks barely reduced their reserves for loan losses during the fourth quarter, as quarterly loan-loss provisions exceeded quarterly net charge-offs for the first time in six years. Loan-loss reserves declined by $586,000 (0.0005 percent) during the three months ended December 31. The average "coverage ratio" of reserves to noncurrent loans improved for a 13th consecutive quarter as a result of the decline in noncurrent loan balances. The coverage ratio improved from 85.2 percent to 86 percent during the quarter. This is the highest level for the ratio since mid-year 2008. Banks with assets greater than $1 billion break out their loan-loss reserves for major loan categories. These institutions, which account for almost 90 percent of total industry reserves, increased their reserves for non-real estate commercial loan losses by $2.3 billion (7.9 percent) during the quarter, and increased their reserves for credit card losses by $460 million (1.7 percent). They reduced their reserves for all other loan and lease losses by $2.3 billion (4.7 percent).

Lower Securities Values Limit Growth in Equity

Equity capital registered a modest $4.4 million (0.2 percent) increase in the fourth quarter. Retained earnings contributed $13.5 billion to equity growth, matching the contribution of a year earlier, as banks increased their fourth-quarter dividends by $4.4 billion (19 percent). Accumulated other comprehensive income, which is included in equity capital, declined by $13.5 billion during the quarter, as higher interest rates caused a decline in unrealized securities gains. At the end of 2015, 98.9 percent of all insured institutions, representing 99.8 percent of total industry assets, met or exceeded the requirements for the highest regulatory capital category as defined for Prompt Corrective Action purposes.

Pace of Loan Growth Accelerates

Total assets increased by $167.8 billion (1.1 percent) during the quarter. Total loans and leases rose by $197.3 billion (2.3 percent), as credit card balances had a largely seasonal $41.7 billion (5.8 percent) increase, C&I loans increased by $39.6 billion (2.2 percent), and nonfarm nonresidential real estate loans rose by $31.6 billion (2.6 percent). In addition, loans to nondepository financial institutions increased $17.1 billion (6.5 percent), and multifamily residential real estate loans rose by $15 billion (4.6 percent). Loans to small businesses and farms increased $7.1 billion (1.1 percent). Investment securities holdings grew by $49.6 billion (1.5 percent). Banks reduced their balances with Federal Reserve banks by $42 billion (3.4 percent), with most of the decline occurring at a few of the largest banks. Assets in trading accounts fell by $22.1 billion (3.8 percent).

Chart 5

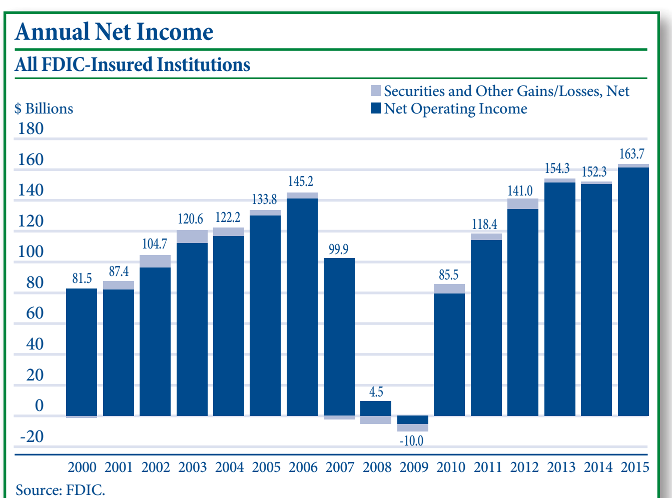
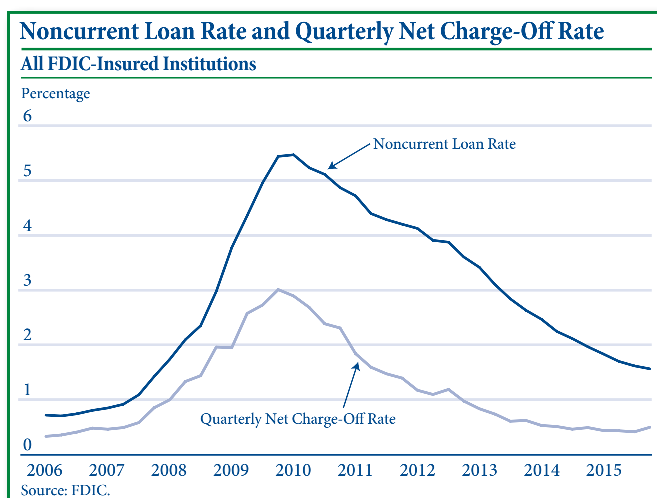


Chart 6



Deposits Continue to Fund Asset Growth

Total deposits increased by $199.4 billion (1.7 percent) during the fourth quarter, as deposits in domestic offices rose by $255.9 billion (2.4 percent), and foreign office deposits declined by $56.5 billion (4.2 percent). Interest-bearing domestic deposits were up $215.1 billion (2.8 percent), while noninterest-bearing deposits rose by $40.7 billion (1.4 percent). Banks reduced their nondeposit liabilities by $35.9 billion (1.8 percent) during the quarter.

'Problem List' Falls Below 200 Institutions

The number of FDIC-insured commercial banks and savings institutions reporting quarterly financial results declined from 6,270 to 6,182 in the fourth quarter. Mergers absorbed 81 institutions in the three months ended December 31, while two insured institutions failed. No new charters were added in the fourth quarter. Banks reported 2,033,758 full-time equivalent employees in the quarter, down from 2,038,490 in the third quarter and 2,047,945 a year ago. The number of insured institutions on the FDIC's "Problem List" declined from 203 to 183 during the quarter, and total assets of problem institutions fell from $51.1 billion to $46.8 billion. For all of 2015, there were 305 mergers of insured institutions, one new charter was added, and eight banks failed.

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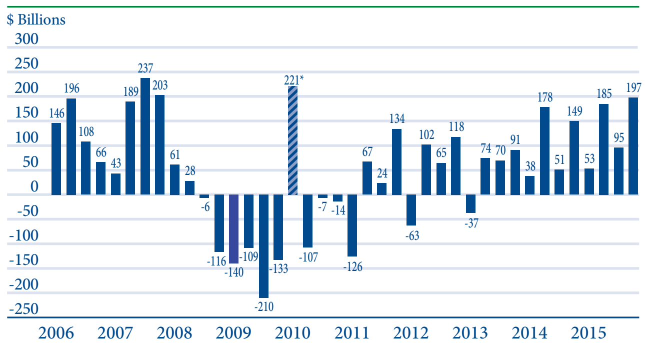
Chart 7

Quarterly Change in Loan Balances

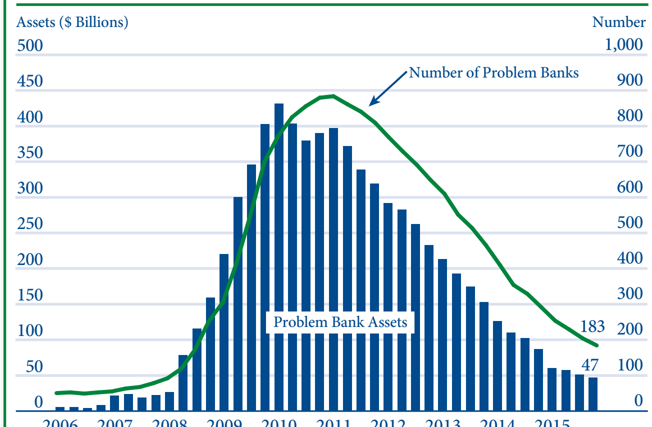
All FDIC-Insured Institutions



Source: FDIC.
* FASB Statements 166 and 167 resulted in the consolidation of large amounts of securitized loan balances back onto banks' balance sheets in the first quarter of 2010. Although the total amount consolidated cannot be precisely quantified, the industry would have reported a decline in loan balances for the quarter absent this change in accounting standards.

Chart 8

Number and Assets of Banks on the "Problem List"



Source: FDIC.

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

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Return on assets (%)	1.04	1.01	1.07	1.00	0.88	0.65	-0.08
Return on equity (%)	9.31	9.01	9.54	8.90	7.79	5.85	-0.73
Core capital (leverage) ratio (%)	9.59	9.44	9.40	9.15	9.07	8.89	8.60
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets (%)	0.96	1.20	1.63	2.20	2.61	3.11	3.37
Net charge-offs to loans (%)	0.44	0.49	0.69	1.10	1.55	2.55	2.52
Asset growth rate (%)	2.66	5.59	1.94	4.02	4.30	1.77	-5.45
Net interest margin (%)	3.07	3.14	3.26	3.42	3.60	3.76	3.49
Net operating income growth (%)	7.26	-0.72	12.82	17.76	43.60	1,594.34	-155.98
Number of institutions reporting	6,182	6,509	6,812	7,083	7,357	7,658	8,012
Commercial banks	5,338	5,607	5,847	6,072	6,275	6,519	6,829
Savings institutions	844	902	965	1,011	1,082	1,139	1,183
Percentage of unprofitable institutions (%)	4.61	6.27	8.16	11.00	16.23	22.15	30.84
Number of problem institutions	183	291	467	651	813	884	702
Assets of problem institutions (in billions)	$47	$87	$153	$233	$319	$390	$403
Number of failed institutions	8	18	24	51	92	157	140
Number of assisted institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	8

* 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 2015	3rd Quarter 2015	4th Quarter 2014	%Change 14Q4-15Q4
Number of institutions reporting	6,182	6,270	6,509	-5.0
Total employees (full-time equivalent)	2,033,758	2,038,490	2,047,945	-0.7
CONDITION DATA				
Total assets	$15,967,923	$15,800,124	$15,553,756	2.7
Loans secured by real estate	4,375,085	4,306,629	4,170,731	4.9
1-4 Family residential mortgages	1,904,478	1,887,018	1,842,122	3.4
Nonfarm nonresidential	1,231,207	1,199,604	1,150,164	7.0
Construction and development	274,924	266,093	238,385	15.3
Home equity lines	465,108	471,540	492,324	-5.5
Commercial & industrial loans	1,841,654	1,802,086	1,714,800	7.4
Loans to individuals	1,497,960	1,453,720	1,418,259	5.6
Credit cards	756,465	714,790	718,469	5.3
Farm loans	81,485	79,161	78,006	4.5
Other loans & leases	1,045,463	1,002,646	929,695	12.5
Less: Unearned income	2,079	1,942	1,993	4.3
Total loans & leases	8,839,568	8,642,299	8,309,498	6.4
Less: Reserve for losses	118,555	118,556	122,623	-3.3
Net loans and leases	8,721,013	8,523,743	8,186,876	6.5
Securities	3,353,552	3,303,909	3,218,960	4.2
Other real estate owned	14,703	16,116	21,980	-33.1
Goodwill and other intangibles	360,503	356,954	360,175	0.1
All other assets	3,518,151	3,599,401	3,765,765	-6.6
Total liabilities and capital	15,967,923	15,800,124	15,553,756	2.7
Deposits	12,189,838	11,990,430	11,764,005	3.6
Domestic office deposits	10,904,965	10,649,097	10,368,059	5.2
Foreign office deposits	1,284,872	1,341,332	1,395,946	-8.0
Other borrowed funds	1,385,683	1,382,905	1,387,789	-0.2
Subordinated debt	91,597	92,163	98,083	-6.6
All other liabilities	499,426	537,540	562,941	-11.3
Total equity capital (includes minority interests)	1,801,379	1,797,086	1,740,935	3.5
Bank equity capital	1,794,800	1,790,366	1,733,559	3.5
Loans and leases 30-89 days past due	64,315	61,160	69,976	-8.1
Noncurrent loans and leases	137,833	139,164	162,649	-15.3
Restructured loans and leases	72,167	74,146	84,032	-14.1
Mortgage-backed securities	1,871,656	1,818,692	1,728,605	8.3
Earning assets	14,365,703	14,169,619	13,882,581	3.5
FHLB Advances	495,001	455,475	464,279	6.6
Unused loan commitments	6,915,503	6,803,001	6,478,315	6.7
Trust assets	17,303,920	16,865,323	18,336,059	-5.6
Assets securitized and sold	821,619	846,620	972,452	-15.5
Notional amount of derivatives	182,006,726	194,569,167	221,964,337	-18.0

INCOME DATA	Full Year 2015	Full Year 2014	%Change	4th Quarter 2015	4th Quarter 2014	%Change 14Q4-15Q4
Total interest income	$478,539	$469,781	1.9	$123,730	$119,032	4.0
Total interest expense	46,469	47,128	-1.4	12,398	11,551	7.3
Net interest income	432,069	422,653	2.2	111,333	107,481	3.6
Provision for loan and lease losses	36,972	29,798	24.1	12,039	8,275	45.5
Total noninterest income	253,387	247,855	2.2	62,994	60,003	5.0
Total noninterest expense	417,296	422,787	-1.3	105,782	108,500	-2.5
Securities gains (losses)	3,636	3,202	13.5	852	862	-1.2
Applicable income taxes	70,652	68,177	3.6	16,394	14,937	9.8
Extraordinary gains, net	-10	-55	81.5	-36	9	N/M
Total net income (includes minority interests)	164,162	152,893	7.4	40,926	36,644	11.7
Bank net income	163,675	152,263	7.5	40,848	36,496	11.9
Net charge-offs	37,128	39,557	-6.1	10,607	9,917	7.0
Cash dividends	104,520	90,196	15.9	27,315	22,960	19.0
Retained earnings	59,155	62,067	-4.7	13,532	13,535	0.0
Net operating income	161,602	150,668	7.3	40,338	36,003	12.0

N/M - Not Meaningful

TABLE III-A. Full Year 2015, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

			Asset Concentration Groups*								
FULL YEAR (The way it is...)		**All Insured Institutions**	**Credit Card Banks**	**International Banks**	**Agricultural Banks**	**Commercial Lenders**	**Mortgage Lenders**	**Consumer Lenders**	**Other Specialized <$1 Billion**	**All Other <$1 Billion**	**All Other >$1 Billion**
Number of institutions reporting		6,182	14	4	1,479	3,091	501	65	332	629	67
Commercial banks		5,338	12	4	1,461	2,780	120	49	298	556	58
Savings institutions		844	2	0	18	311	381	16	34	73	9
Total assets (in billions)		$15,967.9	$549.1	$3,774.6	$277.6	$5,893.0	$385.7	$187.3	$57.5	$112.8	$4,730.3
Commercial banks		14,893.4	433.4	3,774.6	272.4	5,496.5	144.5	94.9	51.3	97.6	4,528.2
Savings institutions		1,074.5	115.7	0.0	5.2	396.5	241.3	92.4	6.1	15.2	202.1
Total deposits (in billions)		12,189.8	321.8	2,697.2	230.4	4,582.5	305.8	157.5	46.0	94.8	3,753.8
Commercial banks		11,349.4	235.6	2,697.2	227.2	4,293.3	120.4	79.9	41.8	82.4	3,571.5
Savings institutions		840.5	86.2	0.0	3.2	289.1	185.4	77.6	4.2	12.4	182.3
Bank net income (in millions)		163,675	14,490	33,961	2,628	53,774	3,116	1,881	1,523	1,012	51,290
Commercial banks		152,133	10,535	33,961	2,523	50,900	1,694	1,144	684	922	49,770
Savings institutions		11,543	3,955	0	105	2,874	1,422	737	839	90	1,520
Performance Ratios (%)											
Yield on earning assets		3.40	10.50	2.58	4.10	3.57	3.24	4.07	3.03	3.87	3.00
Cost of funding earning assets		0.33	0.93	0.30	0.45	0.39	0.50	0.44	0.34	0.42	0.18
Net interest margin		3.07	9.57	2.28	3.64	3.19	2.74	3.63	2.69	3.45	2.81
Noninterest income to assets		1.62	4.47	1.81	0.66	1.26	0.86	1.36	6.92	0.99	1.65
Noninterest expense to assets		2.66	6.44	2.43	2.77	2.70	2.24	2.71	5.60	3.05	2.38
Loan and lease loss provision to assets		0.24	2.46	0.17	0.11	0.14	0.02	0.51	0.03	0.07	0.18
Net operating income to assets		1.03	2.84	0.86	0.95	0.94	0.80	1.04	2.64	0.88	1.09
Pretax return on assets		1.49	4.42	1.21	1.18	1.32	1.22	1.65	3.79	1.10	1.65
Return on assets		1.04	2.84	0.87	0.97	0.95	0.83	1.04	2.68	0.91	1.12
Return on equity		9.31	19.11	8.93	8.44	8.02	7.22	10.30	17.85	7.63	9.90
Net charge-offs to loans and leases		0.44	2.79	0.59	0.10	0.19	0.13	0.62	0.20	0.20	0.41
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs		99.58	113.69	83.18	178.05	110.35	22.98	112.79	60.32	68.48	88.88
Efficiency ratio		59.91	47.61	63.33	62.29	64.33	64.80	54.78	59.45	72.55	55.67
% of unprofitable institutions		4.61	0.00	0.00	2.03	4.79	8.78	6.15	7.83	4.93	2.99
% of institutions with earnings gains		63.60	57.14	100.00	62.75	68.42	54.09	66.15	47.29	57.55	65.67
Condition Ratios (%)											
Earning assets to total assets		89.97	92.50	87.49	92.81	90.51	94.66	97.20	91.71	92.49	90.06
Loss allowance to:											
Loans and leases		1.34	3.20	1.59	1.38	1.17	0.96	1.14	1.68	1.38	1.20
Noncurrent loans and leases		86.01	274.03	87.52	172.13	104.03	36.46	89.69	114.86	95.15	55.14
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets		0.96	0.90	0.70	0.68	0.93	1.92	0.97	0.61	1.19	1.16
Equity capital ratio		11.24	14.29	10.13	11.32	11.77	11.36	10.12	15.02	11.78	11.08
Core capital (leverage) ratio		9.59	12.30	8.82	10.66	10.06	11.28	10.28	14.35	11.53	8.98
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio		12.67	11.87	13.11	14.33	12.17	21.83	13.67	32.11	19.77	12.20
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio		12.76	11.98	13.14	14.34	12.35	21.88	13.88	32.12	19.81	12.21
Total risk-based capital ratio		14.21	14.20	14.48	15.44	13.84	22.72	14.68	33.04	20.94	13.67
Net loans and leases to deposits		71.54	127.74	50.27	78.65	86.27	78.85	85.76	33.83	64.93	63.04
Net loans to total assets		54.62	74.87	35.92	65.27	67.08	62.52	72.10	27.09	54.60	50.03
Domestic deposits to total assets		68.29	57.73	46.52	82.99	76.75	79.27	84.06	80.1	84.08	73.45
Structural Changes											
New reporters		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers		305	0	1	48	219	12	2	1	15	7
Failed institutions		8	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0
PRIOR FULL YEARS (The way it was...)											
Number of institutions	2014	6,509	15	3	1,515	3,222	553	52	374	708	67
	2012	7,083	19	5	1,537	3,499	659	51	414	826	73
	2010	7,658	22	4	1,559	4,085	718	72	314	815	69
Total assets (in billions)	2014	$15,553.8	$484.2	$3,735.6	$273.5	$4,878.5	$439.6	$175.9	$61.9	$129.1	$5,375.5
	2012	14,450.4	600.7	3,808.4	239.8	4,338.9	628.3	101.6	64.9	145.8	4,522.0
	2010	13,318.9	705.4	3,038.1	199.8	4,094.5	789.0	114.3	42.9	132.3	4,202.6
Return on assets (%)	2014	1.01	3.22	0.72	1.17	0.94	0.96	1.05	2.20	0.86	1.06
	2012	1.00	3.13	0.80	1.27	0.89	0.87	1.46	1.23	0.86	1.00
	2010	0.65	1.82	0.72	0.98	0.20	0.68	1.28	1.48	0.70	0.80
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%)	2014	0.49	2.81	0.73	0.13	0.24	0.21	0.62	0.34	0.25	0.41
	2012	1.10	3.69	1.41	0.24	0.74	0.82	1.31	0.45	0.45	0.94
	2010	2.55	10.83	2.29	0.59	1.90	1.14	2.37	0.64	0.56	1.87
Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (%)	2014	1.20	0.88	0.85	0.83	1.17	2.19	1.19	0.73	1.39	1.43
	2012	2.20	1.11	1.39	1.11	2.21	2.70	0.88	1.04	1.67	3.06
	2010	3.11	1.90	2.38	1.62	3.71	2.88	1.22	0.81	1.67	3.49
Equity capital ratio (%)	2014	11.15	15.13	9.45	11.42	11.97	12.07	9.88	14.78	11.81	11.11
	2012	11.17	14.67	8.93	11.14	11.93	11.09	9.57	14.27	11.47	11.85
	2010	11.15	14.96	8.93	10.86	11.40	10.05	11.00	16.31	11.01	12.04

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

TABLE III-A. Full Year 2015, 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		6,182	1,688	3,792	595	107	762	762	1,337	1,543	1,307	471
Commercial banks		5,338	1,483	3,279	485	91	394	689	1,117	1,482	1,226	430
Savings institutions		844	205	513	110	16	368	73	220	61	81	41
Total assets (in billions)		$15,967.9	$99.2	$1,199.9	$1,682.6	$12,986.3	$3,074.2	$3,372.6	$3,503.7	$3,444.0	$943.2	$1,630.2
Commercial banks		14,893.4	87.6	1,014.8	1,391.1	12,400.0	2,655.0	3,293.4	3,392.0	3,389.1	832.0	1,332.0
Savings institutions		1,074.5	11.6	185.1	291.5	586.2	419.2	79.2	111.7	54.9	111.2	298.3
Total deposits (in billions)		12,189.8	83.4	997.4	1,331.0	9,778.0	2,305.4	2,635.1	2,559.6	2,609.1	779.0	1,301.5
Commercial banks		11,349.4	74.3	851.0	1,111.3	9,312.7	1,994.0	2,571.8	2,479.4	2,565.1	687.8	1,051.4
Savings institutions		840.5	9.1	146.4	219.7	465.3	311.4	63.3	80.3	44.1	91.2	250.2
Bank net income (in millions)		163,675	831	12,481	17,715	132,647	25,923	33,897	34,194	39,619	10,008	20,034
Commercial banks		152,133	749	10,569	15,288	125,527	23,599	33,506	32,735	39,217	8,718	14,358
Savings institutions		11,543	83	1,912	2,427	7,120	2,324	392	1,459	402	1,290	5,677
Performance Ratios (%)												
Yield on earning assets		3.40	4.08	4.13	4.00	3.25	3.41	3.57	2.65	3.61	3.94	3.98
Cost of funding earning assets		0.33	0.44	0.46	0.40	0.31	0.42	0.28	0.26	0.35	0.31	0.41
Net interest margin		3.07	3.64	3.67	3.60	2.94	2.99	3.29	2.40	3.26	3.63	3.57
Noninterest income to assets		1.62	1.14	1.19	1.21	1.71	1.44	1.53	1.87	1.46	1.38	2.04
Noninterest expense to assets		2.66	3.44	3.18	2.87	2.58	2.61	2.71	2.60	2.48	3.10	2.93
Loan and lease loss provision to assets		0.24	0.11	0.11	0.18	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.10	0.24	0.19	0.39
Net operating income to assets		1.03	0.82	1.05	1.09	1.02	0.86	1.00	0.96	1.14	1.09	1.31
Pretax return on assets		1.49	0.97	1.34	1.50	1.51	1.22	1.49	1.33	1.68	1.43	2.06
Return on assets		1.04	0.84	1.07	1.11	1.04	0.87	1.03	0.96	1.16	1.10	1.31
Return on equity		9.31	6.76	9.49	9.37	9.30	7.38	8.33	9.47	11.31	9.94	10.65
Net charge-offs to loans and leases		0.44	0.19	0.15	0.20	0.51	0.48	0.49	0.27	0.52	0.22	0.52
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs		99.58	100.50	106.06	134.66	97.07	110.13	96.43	76.65	88.19	135.11	122.40
Efficiency ratio		59.91	76.24	68.89	62.62	58.56	62.70	60.14	64.37	55.36	65.36	53.01
% of unprofitable institutions		4.61	9.48	3.06	1.01	2.80	6.30	8.40	5.01	2.46	3.14	5.73
% of institutions with earnings gains		63.60	56.46	65.06	74.96	61.68	61.42	64.17	64.92	64.74	59.98	68.79
Condition Ratios (%)												
Earning assets to total assets		89.97	91.72	92.75	92.16	89.41	89.67	89.09	89.10	89.79	91.91	93.45
Loss allowance to:												
Loans and leases		1.34	1.46	1.34	1.20	1.36	1.26	1.37	1.37	1.42	1.27	1.28
Noncurrent loans and leases		86.01	108.40	121.88	114.61	80.14	101.32	78.25	80.35	69.46	100.20	168.60
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets		0.96	1.25	1.11	0.92	0.95	0.75	1.15	0.94	1.18	1.03	0.53
Equity capital ratio		11.24	12.56	11.25	11.70	11.17	11.78	12.22	10.50	10.22	11.06	12.04
Core capital (leverage) ratio		9.59	12.30	10.93	10.48	9.33	9.77	9.61	9.19	9.01	9.97	11.11
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio		12.67	19.81	15.38	13.52	12.27	12.63	12.38	12.72	11.85	13.13	14.78
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio		12.76	19.85	15.44	13.57	12.37	12.81	12.48	12.77	11.85	13.25	14.94
Total risk-based capital ratio		14.21	20.93	16.56	14.59	13.91	14.32	13.99	13.86	13.78	14.39	16.05
Net loans and leases to deposits		71.54	68.66	78.79	86.33	68.82	71.67	74.39	67.28	69.05	76.65	75.88
Net loans to total assets		54.62	57.73	65.49	68.29	51.82	53.75	58.13	49.15	52.31	63.30	60.58
Domestic deposits to total assets		68.29	84.08	83.12	78.83	65.44	66.69	75.45	63.8	58.29	82.46	79.11
Structural Changes												
New reporters		1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers		305	101	172	26	6	39	32	62	58	74	40
Failed institutions		8	5	2	1	0	1	3	2	0	1	1
PRIOR FULL YEARS (The way it was...)												
Number of institutions	2014	6,509	1,871	3,957	574	107	807	812	1,406	1,599	1,372	513
	2012	7,083	2,204	4,217	555	107	873	904	1,515	1,716	1,490	585
	2010	7,658	2,625	4,367	559	107	949	1,022	1,602	1,825	1,601	659
Total assets (in billions)	2014	$15,553.8	$109.7	$1,232.1	$1,576.4	$12,635.5	$2,956.4	$3,217.9	$3,595.8	$3,404.0	$904.4	$1,475.2
	2012	14,450.4	128.1	1,275.0	1,454.7	11,592.6	2,896.1	3,056.1	3,298.1	3,068.7	870.4	1,261.0
	2010	13,318.9	148.6	1,291.7	1,429.6	10,449.0	2,694.8	2,929.7	2,950.1	1,686.6	789.0	2,268.8
Return on assets (%)	2014	1.01	0.79	1.00	1.09	1.00	0.83	1.00	0.88	1.07	1.14	1.49
	2012	1.00	0.68	0.80	1.13	1.01	0.96	0.77	0.90	1.10	1.01	1.72
	2010	0.65	0.27	0.26	0.18	0.76	0.76	0.34	0.60	0.84	0.68	0.81
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%)	2014	0.49	0.23	0.23	0.27	0.56	0.55	0.54	0.36	0.60	0.23	0.47
	2012	1.10	0.43	0.64	0.73	1.22	1.24	1.19	0.85	1.37	0.56	0.84
	2010	2.55	0.80	1.12	1.80	2.93	3.57	2.43	2.03	2.88	1.27	2.29
Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (%)	2014	1.20	1.45	1.38	1.41	1.15	0.89	1.55	1.11	1.46	1.18	0.65
	2012	2.20	2.10	2.37	2.46	2.15	1.46	3.23	2.00	2.45	2.05	1.38
	2010	3.11	2.39	3.44	3.57	3.01	2.14	3.93	2.98	4.24	3.17	2.51
Equity capital ratio (%)	2014	11.15	12.28	11.20	11.90	11.04	11.81	12.45	9.80	10.20	11.06	12.47
	2012	11.17	12.00	10.90	11.77	11.11	12.18	12.03	9.10	10.86	10.70	13.24
	2010	11.15	11.70	10.15	11.18	11.26	12.58	11.59	8.71	11.33	10.54	12.11

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

TABLE IV-A. Fourth Quarter 2015, 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	6,182	14	4	1,479	3,091	501	65	332	629	67
Commercial banks	5,338	12	4	1,461	2,780	120	49	298	556	58
Savings institutions	844	2	0	18	311	381	16	34	73	9
Total assets (in billions)	$15,967.9	$549.1	$3,774.6	$277.6	$5,893.0	$385.7	$187.3	$57.5	$112.8	$4,730.3
Commercial banks	14,893.4	433.4	3,774.6	272.4	5,496.5	144.5	94.9	51.3	97.6	4,528.2
Savings institutions	1,074.5	115.7	0.0	5.2	396.5	241.3	92.4	6.1	15.2	202.1
Total deposits (in billions)	12,189.8	321.8	2,697.2	230.4	4,582.5	305.8	157.5	46.0	94.8	3,753.8
Commercial banks	11,349.4	235.6	2,697.2	227.2	4,293.3	120.4	79.9	41.8	82.4	3,571.5
Savings institutions	840.5	86.2	0.0	3.2	289.1	185.4	77.6	4.2	12.4	182.3
Bank net income (in millions)	40,848	3,557	7,829	774	13,226	845	384	486	606	13,140
Commercial banks	38,142	2,423	7,829	749	12,939	441	297	182	584	12,698
Savings institutions	2,706	1,134	0	25	287	405	87	305	22	441
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)										
Yield on earning assets	3.48	10.70	2.72	4.16	3.61	3.28	4.12	3.01	3.86	3.00
Cost of funding earning assets	0.35	0.96	0.32	0.46	0.43	0.47	0.44	0.34	0.41	0.17
Net interest margin	3.13	9.74	2.40	3.70	3.17	2.81	3.69	2.67	3.45	2.83
Noninterest income to assets	1.59	4.47	1.74	0.67	1.26	0.94	1.42	8.47	0.96	1.59
Noninterest expense to assets	2.67	6.60	2.44	2.66	2.71	2.28	2.97	6.00	2.18	2.34
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.30	2.75	0.27	0.13	0.19	0.03	0.66	0.03	0.06	0.22
Net operating income to assets	1.02	2.66	0.82	1.11	0.90	0.87	0.83	3.37	2.15	1.09
Pretax return on assets	1.44	4.12	1.13	1.34	1.23	1.31	1.34	4.94	1.94	1.63
Return on assets	1.03	2.66	0.82	1.13	0.91	0.89	0.83	3.41	2.17	1.12
Return on equity	9.13	18.30	8.18	9.87	7.68	7.79	8.16	22.47	18.13	10.03
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.49	3.01	0.68	0.16	0.22	0.10	0.70	0.32	0.22	0.44
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	113.50	118.28	109.18	122.69	129.43	55.92	129.05	38.54	49.16	99.03
Efficiency ratio	59.85	48.33	62.98	64.12	64.88	62.93	57.69	54.77	52.14	55.51
% of unprofitable institutions	9.09	0.00	0.00	7.64	7.57	14.97	12.31	15.36	12.40	4.48
% of institutions with earnings gains	56.55	57.14	100.00	55.85	59.53	49.90	55.38	49.70	52.15	58.21
Structural Changes										
New reporters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	81	0	0	17	53	6	0	0	1	4
Failed institutions	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
PRIOR FOURTH QUARTERS (The way it was…)										
Return on assets (%) 2014	0.95	3.08	0.46	1.09	0.98	0.91	0.93	2.48	0.79	1.05
2012	0.96	3.08	0.70	1.13	0.88	0.85	1.16	1.02	0.79	0.99
2010	0.64	2.78	0.60	0.84	0.08	0.60	1.46	1.20	0.62	0.84
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2014	0.48	2.74	0.73	0.20	0.25	0.12	0.64	0.50	0.32	0.38
2012	0.97	3.36	1.04	0.35	0.72	0.60	1.50	0.65	0.47	0.85
2010	2.30	7.68	2.25	0.74	2.02	1.06	2.33	0.75	0.75	1.60

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

TABLE IV-A. Fourth Quarter 2015, 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	6,182	1,688	3,792	595	107	762	762	1,337	1,543	1,307	471
Commercial banks	5,338	1,483	3,279	485	91	394	689	1,117	1,482	1,226	430
Savings institutions	844	205	513	110	16	368	73	220	61	81	41
Total assets (in billions)	$15,967.9	$99.2	$1,199.9	$1,682.6	$12,986.3	$3,074.2	$3,372.6	$3,503.7	$3,444.0	$943.2	$1,630.2
Commercial banks	14,893.4	87.6	1,014.8	1,391.1	12,400.0	2,655.0	3,293.4	3,392.0	3,389.1	832.0	1,332.0
Savings institutions	1,074.5	11.6	185.1	291.5	586.2	419.2	79.2	111.7	54.9	111.2	298.3
Total deposits (in billions)	12,189.8	83.4	997.4	1,331.0	9,778.0	2,305.4	2,635.1	2,559.6	2,609.1	779.0	1,301.5
Commercial banks	11,349.4	74.3	851.0	1,111.3	9,312.7	1,994.0	2,571.8	2,479.4	2,565.1	687.8	1,051.4
Savings institutions	840.5	9.1	146.4	219.7	465.3	311.4	63.3	80.3	44.1	91.2	250.2
Bank net income (in millions)	40,848	192	3,596	4,339	32,721	5,837	8,538	8,947	9,375	2,367	5,784
Commercial banks	38,142	161	3,035	3,791	31,154	5,676	8,365	8,589	9,268	2,143	4,101
Savings institutions	2,706	31	560	548	1,567	161	173	359	107	224	1,683
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)											
Yield on earning assets	3.48	4.14	4.15	4.04	3.33	3.48	3.62	2.79	3.63	3.97	4.01
Cost of funding earning assets	0.35	0.43	0.46	0.40	0.33	0.51	0.28	0.27	0.35	0.31	0.38
Net interest margin	3.13	3.71	3.70	3.64	3.00	2.96	3.35	2.52	3.28	3.66	3.63
Noninterest income to assets	1.59	1.22	1.24	1.19	1.67	1.39	1.47	1.90	1.39	1.35	2.09
Noninterest expense to assets	2.67	3.62	3.15	2.89	2.59	2.66	2.69	2.63	2.49	3.15	2.84
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.30	0.17	0.13	0.25	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.12	0.32	0.28	0.51
Net operating income to assets	1.02	0.76	1.19	1.04	1.00	0.77	0.99	1.01	1.07	1.01	1.44
Pretax return on assets	1.44	0.86	1.41	1.42	1.46	1.03	1.46	1.41	1.55	1.28	2.15
Return on assets	1.03	0.78	1.21	1.05	1.01	0.77	1.02	1.02	1.09	1.02	1.45
Return on equity	9.13	6.15	10.70	8.89	9.05	6.49	8.28	9.77	10.63	9.13	11.92
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.49	0.29	0.21	0.26	0.56	0.53	0.54	0.27	0.59	0.28	0.62
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	113.50	98.64	89.47	137.68	112.72	121.53	108.25	90.63	103.39	158.85	134.17
Efficiency ratio	59.85	78.10	67.26	62.73	58.59	64.83	59.47	62.91	56.26	66.45	51.25
% of unprofitable institutions	9.09	18.31	6.30	1.85	2.80	10.76	14.17	8.75	7.52	7.73	8.07
% of institutions with earnings gains	56.55	51.66	56.91	67.90	57.94	56.69	57.74	56.77	55.15	56.01	59.87
Structural Changes											
New reporters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	81	23	46	9	3	17	7	13	16	14	14
Failed institutions	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
PRIOR FOURTH QUARTERS (The way it was...)											
Return on assets (%) 2014	0.95	0.67	1.01	1.08	0.93	0.79	1.01	0.84	0.86	1.11	1.46
2012	0.96	0.51	0.70	1.00	0.99	0.92	0.82	0.88	1.01	0.91	1.55
2010	0.64	-0.15	-0.09	-0.07	0.84	0.87	0.26	0.51	0.98	0.51	0.82
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2014	0.48	0.29	0.32	0.25	0.54	0.51	0.50	0.38	0.61	0.28	0.44
2012	0.97	0.54	0.74	0.72	1.04	1.09	1.17	0.65	1.17	0.61	0.71
2010	2.30	1.09	1.43	2.03	2.50	2.97	2.18	1.97	2.53	1.44	2.13

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

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

December 31, 2015	All Insured Institutions	Asset Concentration Groups* Credit Card Banks	International Banks	Agricultural Banks	Commercial Lenders	Mortgage Lenders	Consumer Lenders	Other Specialized <$1 Billion	All Other <$1 Billion	All Other >$1 Billion
Percent of Loans 30-89 Days Past Due										
All loans secured by real estate	0.84	0.18	1.19	0.66	0.56	0.84	0.68	1.38	1.29	1.32
Construction and development	0.41	0.00	1.43	0.73	0.35	0.55	0.55	1.00	1.08	0.37
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.30	0.00	0.25	0.51	0.28	0.27	1.16	0.81	0.89	0.27
Multifamily residential real estate	0.13	0.00	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.22	2.26	0.21	0.79	0.09
Home equity loans	0.67	0.00	1.05	0.43	0.50	0.69	0.47	0.52	0.61	0.75
Other 1-4 family residential	1.47	0.19	1.72	1.24	1.07	0.94	0.67	2.05	1.66	2.12
Commercial and industrial loans	0.25	0.82	0.21	0.87	0.24	0.52	0.07	1.42	0.96	0.22
Loans to individuals	1.34	1.26	1.31	1.50	1.18	0.95	0.81	2.17	2.17	1.65
Credit card loans	1.17	1.25	1.13	1.16	1.14	2.67	0.73	2.30	1.23	1.06
Other loans to individuals	1.51	1.29	1.62	1.52	1.19	0.85	0.84	2.15	2.19	2.01
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.24	0.42	0.33	0.46	0.24	0.19	0.17	0.85	0.44	0.15
Total loans and leases	0.73	1.22	0.81	0.67	0.51	0.80	0.72	1.44	1.28	0.94
Percent of Loans Noncurrent**										
All real estate loans	2.48	0.55	3.79	0.90	1.43	2.89	3.36	1.66	1.64	4.36
Construction and development	1.12	0.00	0.70	1.12	1.13	1.35	7.46	2.51	1.85	0.99
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.86	0.00	0.71	1.12	0.81	1.46	7.77	1.74	1.87	0.86
Multifamily residential real estate	0.28	0.00	0.18	0.69	0.29	0.49	1.25	0.91	0.92	0.23
Home equity loans	2.67	0.00	4.42	0.63	1.37	2.02	2.54	0.82	0.58	3.83
Other 1-4 family residential	4.22	0.59	5.51	1.02	2.54	3.23	3.07	1.58	1.70	6.65
Commercial and industrial loans	0.78	0.69	0.77	1.14	0.80	0.82	0.22	1.27	1.30	0.72
Loans to individuals	0.85	1.21	1.02	0.56	0.71	0.42	0.57	0.88	0.77	0.59
Credit card loans	1.15	1.24	1.08	0.31	1.07	1.38	1.16	1.14	0.38	1.01
Other loans to individuals	0.54	0.59	0.91	0.58	0.65	0.36	0.40	0.84	0.79	0.34
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.21	0.11	0.18	0.44	0.25	0.12	3.07	0.41	0.41	0.13
Total loans and leases	1.56	1.17	1.81	0.80	1.12	2.64	1.27	1.46	1.45	2.18
Percent of Loans Charged-Off (net, YTD)										
All real estate loans	0.13	0.19	0.24	0.03	0.09	0.10	0.23	0.08	0.13	0.17
Construction and development	-0.05	0.00	-0.03	-0.18	-0.06	0.03	0.36	-0.08	0.13	-0.03
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.59	0.06	0.16	0.04
Multifamily residential real estate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.77	0.19	0.10	-0.02
Home equity loans	0.39	0.00	0.43	0.09	0.25	0.25	0.52	0.11	0.08	0.57
Other 1-4 family residential	0.15	0.20	0.29	0.08	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.13
Commercial and industrial loans	0.26	2.03	0.26	0.28	0.22	0.22	0.06	0.31	0.30	0.22
Loans to individuals	1.80	2.87	2.29	0.40	0.87	1.04	0.82	0.61	0.54	1.52
Credit card loans	2.92	2.94	3.09	1.12	3.33	5.73	2.22	1.50	0.93	2.70
Other loans to individuals	0.69	1.41	0.97	0.35	0.52	0.52	0.42	0.45	0.53	0.81
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.12	0.04	0.11	0.12	0.17	0.10	0.02	0.69	0.44	0.08
Total loans and leases	0.44	2.79	0.59	0.10	0.19	0.13	0.62	0.20	0.20	0.41
Loans Outstanding (in billions)										
All real estate loans	$4,375.1	$0.2	$517.4	$110.3	$2,396.6	$219.3	$29.7	$11.4	$47.6	$1,042.6
Construction and development	274.9	0.0	9.0	6.4	207.7	5.0	0.4	0.8	2.9	42.8
Nonfarm nonresidential	1,231.2	0.0	37.3	30.0	896.5	18.2	2.1	3.9	11.4	231.7
Multifamily residential real estate	344.1	0.0	62.4	3.5	231.3	6.4	0.3	0.3	1.3	38.6
Home equity loans	465.1	0.0	67.8	2.4	219.3	10.9	5.7	0.4	2.0	156.6
Other 1-4 family residential	1,904.5	0.2	289.8	27.8	803.2	178.1	21.0	5.4	26.4	552.6
Commercial and industrial loans	1,841.7	34.7	284.9	21.7	965.6	6.6	7.3	1.9	5.4	513.7
Loans to individuals	1,498.0	389.6	250.7	6.6	318.8	6.2	93.7	1.6	5.2	425.6
Credit card loans	756.5	372.8	158.3	0.5	41.5	0.4	20.6	0.2	0.1	162.0
Other loans to individuals	741.5	16.7	92.4	6.1	277.3	5.8	73.1	1.4	5.1	263.6
All other loans and leases (including farm)	1,126.9	0.3	325.4	45.2	320.0	11.5	6.0	0.9	4.3	413.4
Total loans and leases (plus unearned income)	8,841.6	424.7	1,378.3	183.8	4,001.1	243.5	136.7	15.8	62.5	2,395.2
Memo: Other Real Estate Owned (in millions)										
All other real estate owned	14,703.4	0.1	801.3	398.2	9,573.5	909.6	89.2	116.2	433.8	2,381.6
Construction and development	4,544.9	0.0	2.3	150.4	3,670.8	104.3	9.0	49.3	156.9	402.0
Nonfarm nonresidential	3,511.3	0.0	54.0	124.3	2,695.3	44.0	20.1	34.1	126.0	413.5
Multifamily residential real estate	244.9	0.0	2.0	15.1	203.1	6.4	0.9	1.9	7.4	7.9
1-4 family residential	4,664.3	0.1	379.0	78.4	2,682.5	218.9	54.3	25.9	134.8	1,090.3
Farmland	226.2	0.0	0.0	30.0	172.7	1.4	0.0	4.7	8.5	8.8
GNMA properties	1,488.8	0.0	343.0	0.0	148.9	534.6	4.9	0.2	0.1	457.0

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

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

		Asset Size Distribution				Geographic Regions*					
December 31, 2015	All Insured Institutions	Less Than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	Greater Than $10 Billion	New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Percent of Loans 30-89 Days Past Due											
All loans secured by real estate	0.84	1.25	0.68	0.44	0.99	0.61	1.05	0.89	1.12	0.80	0.35
Construction and development	0.41	0.81	0.49	0.31	0.42	0.50	0.38	0.49	0.36	0.37	0.34
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.30	0.95	0.44	0.26	0.25	0.39	0.27	0.32	0.24	0.35	0.17
Multifamily residential real estate	0.13	0.37	0.30	0.14	0.10	0.15	0.09	0.16	0.06	0.20	0.08
Home equity loans	0.67	0.65	0.49	0.45	0.71	0.47	0.80	0.77	0.71	0.51	0.32
Other 1-4 family residential	1.47	1.81	1.12	0.78	1.66	1.00	1.82	1.41	1.91	1.68	0.60
Commercial and industrial loans	0.25	1.14	0.58	0.35	0.22	0.25	0.20	0.29	0.25	0.36	0.25
Loans to individuals	1.34	1.94	1.64	1.34	1.33	1.08	1.81	1.22	1.31	1.08	1.13
Credit card loans	1.17	3.99	1.89	1.50	1.16	0.94	1.32	0.95	1.19	0.72	1.46
Other loans to individuals	1.51	1.91	1.62	1.28	1.52	1.33	2.35	1.31	1.47	1.26	0.82
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.24	0.48	0.40	0.30	0.23	0.19	0.15	0.51	0.12	0.35	0.18
Total loans and leases	0.73	1.18	0.69	0.48	0.77	0.59	0.88	0.74	0.81	0.70	0.49
Percent of Loans Noncurrent**											
All real estate loans	2.48	1.45	1.16	1.08	3.18	1.71	3.09	2.84	3.66	1.49	0.76
Construction and development	1.12	1.55	1.72	1.18	0.84	1.32	1.76	0.93	0.73	0.84	0.89
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.86	1.74	1.10	0.83	0.77	1.01	0.81	0.98	0.85	0.79	0.61
Multifamily residential real estate	0.28	0.47	0.72	0.29	0.21	0.24	0.23	0.33	0.29	0.65	0.19
Home equity loans	2.67	0.65	0.66	0.77	3.05	2.58	3.17	2.61	3.00	1.51	0.74
Other 1-4 family residential	4.22	1.60	1.31	1.65	5.21	2.63	5.02	4.56	6.25	2.81	0.99
Commercial and industrial loans	0.78	1.91	1.17	1.14	0.70	0.69	0.68	0.63	0.89	1.22	0.89
Loans to individuals	0.85	0.84	0.78	0.65	0.86	0.89	0.92	0.76	0.83	0.73	0.81
Credit card loans	1.15	1.64	1.48	1.33	1.14	0.99	1.23	0.97	1.13	1.16	1.37
Other loans to individuals	0.54	0.83	0.73	0.43	0.55	0.71	0.57	0.69	0.44	0.52	0.28
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.21	0.54	0.40	0.93	0.15	0.42	0.12	0.15	0.17	0.24	0.28
Total loans and leases	1.56	1.34	1.10	1.05	1.70	1.24	1.75	1.70	2.04	1.27	0.76
Percent of Loans Charged-Off (net, YTD)											
All real estate loans	0.13	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.15	0.11	0.18	0.11	0.17	0.05	0.08
Construction and development	-0.05	0.04	0.08	-0.03	-0.11	0.03	0.08	-0.10	-0.22	-0.03	-0.16
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.07	0.17	0.08	0.13	0.04	0.11	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.19
Multifamily residential real estate	0.00	0.17	0.04	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	-0.03	0.03	-0.02
Home equity loans	0.39	0.10	0.11	0.15	0.44	0.25	0.56	0.34	0.49	0.24	0.04
Other 1-4 family residential	0.15	0.11	0.12	0.08	0.17	0.12	0.18	0.13	0.23	0.07	0.03
Commercial and industrial loans	0.26	0.48	0.32	0.25	0.26	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.30	0.30	0.41
Loans to individuals	1.80	0.62	0.76	1.32	1.86	1.94	1.86	1.10	2.25	1.22	1.71
Credit card loans	2.92	7.86	4.35	3.26	2.91	2.61	2.90	2.82	3.20	2.14	3.30
Other loans to individuals	0.69	0.52	0.48	0.70	0.70	0.77	0.75	0.53	1.02	0.77	0.32
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.12	0.00	0.18	0.14	0.12	0.21	0.06	0.14	0.08	0.16	0.14
Total loans and leases	0.44	0.19	0.15	0.20	0.51	0.48	0.49	0.27	0.52	0.22	0.52
Loans Outstanding (in billions)											
All real estate loans	$4,375.1	$39.7	$611.7	$838.5	$2,885.2	$892.5	$905.6	$887.1	$844.5	$376.0	$469.5
Construction and development	274.9	2.4	54.8	77.3	140.5	49.6	56.8	44.5	42.3	54.2	27.5
Nonfarm nonresidential	1,231.2	10.2	233.6	338.3	649.1	281.3	259.4	188.9	176.2	150.0	175.4
Multifamily residential real estate	344.1	1.1	32.6	80.6	229.8	124.2	42.4	89.2	31.0	14.6	42.6
Home equity loans	465.1	1.0	26.4	49.4	388.3	88.4	121.6	116.3	91.0	19.3	28.4
Other 1-4 family residential	1,904.5	18.1	218.7	272.4	1,395.3	344.6	412.4	425.5	414.4	122.8	184.7
Commercial and industrial loans	1,841.7	6.9	101.9	185.0	1,547.8	282.9	462.6	384.7	366.4	123.4	221.6
Loans to individuals	1,498.0	3.7	32.4	79.2	1,382.7	318.5	373.9	213.7	303.1	59.9	228.9
Credit card loans	756.5	0.1	2.1	19.6	734.7	204.2	196.2	54.8	170.9	19.7	110.7
Other loans to individuals	741.5	3.6	30.4	59.6	647.9	114.3	177.7	158.9	132.1	40.2	118.3
All other loans and leases (including farm)	1,126.9	7.9	50.9	60.9	1,007.3	179.9	245.8	260.7	314.0	45.7	80.9
Total loans and leases (plus unearned income)	8,841.6	58.1	796.9	1,163.6	6,823.0	1,673.8	1,987.8	1,746.2	1,828.0	605.0	1,000.9
Memo: Other Real Estate Owned (in millions)											
All other real estate owned	14,703.4	457.0	4,530.6	3,236.1	6,479.6	2,194.0	3,881.9	2,990.8	2,673.2	2,000.3	963.1
Construction and development	4,544.9	158.6	2,099.1	1,335.6	951.6	418.7	1,306.5	662.5	926.2	880.0	351.0
Nonfarm nonresidential	3,511.3	146.9	1,397.0	972.4	995.0	569.9	749.5	759.0	570.1	599.1	263.6
Multifamily residential real estate	244.9	20.9	108.4	66.3	49.2	76.5	35.5	49.0	37.2	29.2	17.5
1-4 family residential	4,664.3	120.3	825.1	777.7	2,941.2	1,068.8	1,166.0	1,063.1	649.0	417.5	299.9
Farmland	226.2	10.0	99.8	66.8	49.6	19.9	42.1	64.0	21.4	62.0	16.8
GNMA properties	1,488.8	0.3	1.2	17.4	1,469.9	40.1	582.4	393.2	446.3	12.6	14.3

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

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

(dollar figures in millions; notional amounts unless otherwise indicated)	4th Quarter 2015	3rd Quarter 2015	2nd Quarter 2015	1st Quarter 2015	4th Quarter 2014	% Change 14Q4-15Q4	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	1,412	1,417	1,430	1,433	1,400	0.9	72	828	412	100
Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives	$14,421,666	$14,229,626	$14,196,821	$14,161,278	$13,921,803	3.6	$5,356	$353,066	$1,286,071	$12,777,173
Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives	10,937,463	10,734,003	10,705,267	10,664,869	10,461,458	4.6	4,451	291,323	1,022,400	9,619,289
Total derivatives	182,006,726	194,569,167	201,012,315	205,908,260	221,964,337	-18.0	390	19,829	101,513	181,884,993
Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure										
Interest rate	138,401,691	147,846,270	153,754,328	157,727,980	174,010,311	-20.5	390	19,811	94,376	138,287,113
Foreign exchange*	33,133,160	34,636,874	34,969,999	35,563,105	34,745,833	-4.6	0	0	6,150	33,127,010
Equity	2,377,623	2,495,086	2,363,902	2,359,532	2,536,871	-6.3	0	3	329	2,377,291
Commodity & other (excluding credit derivatives)	1,107,759	1,393,268	1,436,368	1,241,100	1,222,255	-9.4	0	8	62	1,107,689
Credit	6,986,493	8,197,668	8,487,718	9,016,543	9,449,068	-26.1	0	8	596	6,985,890
Total	182,006,726	194,569,167	201,012,315	205,908,260	221,964,337	-18.0	390	19,829	101,513	181,884,993
Derivative Contracts by Transaction Type										
Swaps	107,392,568	112,697,599	117,508,993	117,711,339	135,169,550	-20.5	51	7,588	65,742	107,319,187
Futures & forwards	35,684,933	38,988,133	40,359,824	44,545,061	43,379,813	-17.7	93	6,244	17,326	35,661,270
Purchased options	15,479,866	16,414,299	15,936,785	16,070,702	16,388,881	-5.5	15	731	5,524	15,473,596
Written options	15,429,332	15,808,764	15,628,831	15,784,250	16,014,343	-3.7	231	5,258	12,255	15,411,588
Total	173,986,699	183,908,794	189,434,433	194,111,351	210,952,587	-17.5	390	19,822	100,846	173,865,640
Fair Value of Derivative Contracts										
Interest rate contracts	67,225	76,691	71,659	68,541	60,023	12.0	1	34	-128	67,319
Foreign exchange contracts	-12,485	-15,284	-19,614	-10,042	-4,845	N/M	0	0	19	-12,504
Equity contracts	5,318	7,880	2,695	335	3,769	41.1	0	0	0	5,318
Commodity & other (excluding credit derivatives)	-3,571	-6,952	-3,488	-5,755	-3,376	N/M	0	0	1	-3,571
Credit derivatives as guarantor	-2,697	1,891	35,840	54,676	47,533	N/M	0	-1	-2	-2,694
Credit derivatives as beneficiary	7,076	2,441	-34,672	-53,203	-36,630	N/M	0	0	-25	7,101
Derivative Contracts by Maturity**										
Interest rate contracts < 1 year	55,066,011	62,274,115	63,464,834	71,679,267	71,808,688	-23.3	61	6,030	16,211	55,043,709
1-5 years	49,407,094	55,134,193	54,758,916	54,898,649	33,727,025	46.5	23	2,802	27,010	49,377,259
> 5 years	32,980,155	36,553,737	35,837,389	35,099,036	22,213,590	48.5	38	4,901	34,279	32,940,938
Foreign exchange and gold contracts < 1 year	24,129,434	25,206,272	25,081,829	25,513,647	22,145,398	9.0	0	0	4,126	24,125,308
1-5 years	3,986,440	3,672,989	3,859,497	3,917,108	2,586,643	54.1	0	0	290	3,986,151
> 5 years	1,647,799	1,500,445	1,612,940	1,612,457	969,047	70.0	0	0	0	1,647,799
Equity contracts < 1 year	1,734,984	1,604,394	1,567,482	1,595,472	996,137	74.2	0	1	40	1,734,944
1-5 years	627,574	670,068	579,705	555,013	351,854	78.4	0	0	82	627,491
> 5 years	130,188	183,539	162,800	169,232	100,903	29.0	0	0	34	130,155
Commodity & other contracts (including credit derivatives, excluding gold contracts) < 1 year	2,651,133	2,567,847	2,358,927	2,192,083	1,298,825	104.1	0	9	47	2,651,078
1-5 years	4,694,153	5,812,508	5,329,031	5,718,321	3,623,142	29.6	0	5	61	4,694,087
> 5 years	405,131	756,438	428,122	598,660	289,055	40.2	0	0	114	405,017
Risk-Based Capital: Credit Equivalent Amount										
Total current exposure to tier 1 capital (%)	30.1	34.3	31.6	39.8	28.8		0.2	0.3	0.6	34.2
Total potential future exposure to tier 1 capital (%)	48.3	50.3	54.9	50.3	48.6		0.1	0.3	0.6	55.1
Total exposure (credit equivalent amount) to tier 1 capital (%)	78.4	84.6	86.4	90.0	77.4		0.3	0.6	1.2	89.3
Credit losses on derivatives***	78.0	72.0	61.0	69.0	91.0	-14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.0
HELD FOR TRADING										
Number of institutions reporting derivatives	247	247	249	249	247	0.0	9	89	87	62
Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives	11,455,841	11,384,421	11,367,405	11,440,608	11,274,446	1.6	604	39,591	301,791	11,113,855
Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives	8,656,201	8,553,870	8,547,594	8,584,534	8,457,075	2.4	491	32,769	236,928	8,386,013
Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure										
Interest rate	136,068,160	145,317,808	150,988,370	154,706,677	170,761,929	-20.3	51	1,681	23,441	136,042,987
Foreign exchange	31,665,951	31,764,784	31,318,657	32,197,481	32,536,107	-2.7	0	0	4,852	31,661,099
Equity	2,352,971	2,472,541	2,344,517	2,340,858	2,519,511	-6.6	0	0	0	2,352,971
Commodity & other	1,105,989	1,390,888	1,433,959	1,234,659	1,216,652	-9.1	0	0	21	1,105,968
Total	171,193,072	180,946,021	186,085,503	190,479,675	207,034,199	-17.3	51	1,682	28,314	171,163,025
Trading Revenues: Cash & Derivative Instruments										
Interest rate	155	2,581	3,404	957	658	-76.4	0	0	17	137
Foreign exchange	3,401	1,931	854	4,702	2,902	17.2	0	0	6	3,395
Equity	741	50	584	791	643	15.2	0	0	1	740
Commodity & other (including credit derivatives)	-25	758	660	1,211	255	N/M	0	0	-1	-25
Total trading revenues	4,271	5,319	5,502	7,662	4,458	-4.2	0	0	23	4,248
Share of Revenue										
Trading revenues to gross revenues (%)	3.5	4.4	4.5	6.4	3.8		0.0	0.0	0.7	3.6
Trading revenues to net operating revenues (%)	15.7	19.9	19.0	29.4	19.6		0.0	0.3	3.0	16.1
HELD FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN TRADING										
Number of institutions reporting derivatives	1,299	1,304	1,310	1,308	1,277	1.7	64	759	379	97
Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives	14,205,743	13,958,937	13,894,497	13,845,428	13,613,653	4.3	4,840	324,368	1,197,743	12,678,792
Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives	10,765,169	10,517,185	10,463,786	10,412,082	10,218,508	5.3	4,037	267,309	952,161	9,541,661
Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure										
Interest rate	2,333,530	2,528,462	2,765,957	3,021,304	3,248,382	-28.2	339	18,129	70,936	2,244,126
Foreign exchange	433,675	409,385	561,179	585,259	647,043	-33.0	0	0	1,226	432,449
Equity	24,652	22,545	19,385	18,674	17,361	42.0	0	3	329	24,319
Commodity & other	1,770	2,381	2,409	6,441	5,602	-68.4	0	8	42	1,720
Total notional amount	2,793,627	2,962,773	3,348,931	3,631,677	3,918,388	-28.7	339	18,140	72,533	2,702,615

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 2015	3rd Quarter 2015	2nd Quarter 2015	1st Quarter 2015	4th Quarter 2014	% Change 14Q4-15Q4	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	74	73	72	71	78	-5.1	0	20	16	38
Outstanding Principal Balance by Asset Type										
1-4 family residential loans	$715,914	$734,519	$749,911	$818,351	$847,508	-15.5	$0	$2,032	$12,832	$701,050
Home equity loans	30	31	33	35	36	-16.7	0	0	0	30
Credit card receivables	13,502	14,187	17,766	17,817	18,499	-27.0	0	0	0	13,502
Auto loans	6,095	6,221	5,660	3,740	3,951	54.3	0	0	2,165	3,930
Other consumer loans	6,219	5,370	6,534	5,966	6,191	0.5	0	935	0	5,284
Commercial and industrial loans	15	14	14	13	11	36.4	0	8	7	1
All other loans, leases, and other assets	79,844	86,277	89,384	94,400	96,257	-17.1	0	99	8,316	71,429
Total securitized and sold	821,619	846,620	869,302	940,322	972,452	-15.5	0	3,073	23,320	795,226
Maximum Credit Exposure by Asset Type										
1-4 family residential loans	2,840	2,933	3,101	3,117	2,918	-2.7	0	4	0	2,835
Home equity loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Credit card receivables	1,108	1,187	1,470	1,531	1,529	-27.5	0	0	0	1,108
Auto loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Other consumer loans	89	89	187	211	194	-54.1	0	0	0	89
Commercial and industrial loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	990	1,319	1,084	1,405	1,369	-27.7	0	0	0	990
Total credit exposure	5,026	5,528	5,842	6,264	6,011	-16.4	0	4	0	5,022
Total unused liquidity commitments provided to institution's own securitizations	36	37	38	0	17	111.8	0	0	0	36
Securitized Loans, Leases, and Other Assets 30-89 Days Past Due (%)										
1-4 family residential loans	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.9		0.0	1.8	1.6	3.9
Home equity loans	5.4	5.9	5.3	5.2	7.5		0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4
Credit card receivables	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Auto loans	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9		0.0	0.0	1.8	1.3
Other consumer loans	3.3	3.8	4.0	4.6	4.9		0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9
Commercial and industrial loans	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3		0.0	1.1	0.1	0.6
Total loans, leases, and other assets	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.5		0.0	1.2	1.1	3.6
Securitized Loans, Leases, and Other Assets 90 Days or More Past Due (%)										
1-4 family residential loans	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2		0.0	1.5	0.6	2.1
Home equity loans	47.8	47.4	46.5	44.7	43.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	47.8
Credit card receivables	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Auto loans	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Other consumer loans	3.4	3.9	4.3	5.1	5.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9
Commercial and industrial loans	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.8	2.4		0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	3.3		0.0	8.7	0.5	1.2
Total loans, leases, and other assets	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3		0.0	1.3	0.5	2.0
Securitized Loans, Leases, and Other Assets Charged-off (net, YTD, annualized, %)										
1-4 family residential loans	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4		0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4
Home equity loans	5.2	3.2	1.8	0.7	1.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2
Credit card receivables	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.4	1.7		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Auto loans	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2		0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3
Other consumer loans	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.8		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
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	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.9		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Total loans, leases, and other assets	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4		0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4
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	15,059	13,248	10,380	9,983	12,247	23.0	0	0	0	15,059
Commercial and industrial loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	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	1,084	1,099	1,107	1,097	1,103	-1.7	123	726	184	51
Outstanding Principal Balance by Asset Type										
1-4 family residential loans	38,492	39,013	38,992	38,856	40,547	-5.1	1,511	15,239	9,792	11,951
Home equity, credit card receivables, auto, and other consumer loans	716	721	750	694	712	0.6	0	7	55	653
Commercial and industrial loans	215	217	80	83	91	136.3	0	15	69	130
All other loans, leases, and other assets	73,491	72,204	74,994	71,382	69,560	5.7	0	126	1,179	72,187
Total sold and not securitized	112,915	112,155	114,816	111,015	110,909	1.8	1,511	15,387	11,095	84,921
Maximum Credit Exposure by Asset Type										
1-4 family residential loans	9,936	10,495	10,436	10,061	9,737	2.0	113	2,682	3,410	3,731
Home equity, credit card receivables, auto, and other consumer loans	167	140	144	137	137	21.9	0	7	31	129
Commercial and industrial loans	152	154	16	19	27	463.0	0	15	6	130
All other loans, leases, and other assets	20,130	19,659	19,656	18,624	17,954	12.1	0	13	69	20,047
Total credit exposure	30,385	30,448	30,252	28,841	27,855	9.1	113	2,718	3,516	24,038
Support for Securitization Facilities Sponsored by Other Institutions										
Number of institutions reporting securitization facilities sponsored by others	111	110	110	117	125	-11.2	8	60	24	19
Total credit exposure	41,500	42,211	44,649	44,981	44,248	-6.2	8	148	336	41,008
Total unused liquidity commitments	834	884	2,005	887	1,150	-27.5	0	9	0	825
Other										
Assets serviced for others*	0	0	0	0	4,360,879	-100.0	0	0	0	0
Asset-backed commercial paper conduits										
Credit exposure to conduits sponsored by institutions and others	13,980	12,020	12,284	11,736	11,981	16.7	4	1	0	13,975
Unused liquidity commitments to conduits sponsored by institutions and others	29,257	27,631	27,902	28,878	28,924	1.2	0	0	7	29,251
Net servicing income (for the quarter)	3,328	1,040	4,546	1,600	1,197	178.0	7	275	178	2,868
Net securitization income (for the quarter)	250	348	325	298	340	-26.5	0	6	2	242
Total credit exposure to Tier 1 capital (%)**	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5		1.0	2.2	2.3	6.0

* 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 Dec 31 2015	Dec 31 2014	Dec 31 2013	Dec 31 2012	% Change 2014-2015	Asset Size Distribution Less Than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	Greater Than $10 Billion
Number of institutions reporting	6,182	6,509	6,812	7,083	-5.0	1,688	3,792	595	107
Number of institutions with fiduciary powers	1,857	1,923	1,991	2,035	-3.4	246	1,188	346	77
Commercial banks	1,721	1,779	1,842	1,886	-3.3	230	1,119	301	71
Savings institutions	136	144	149	149	-5.6	16	69	45	6
Number of institutions exercising fiduciary powers	1,379	1,435	1,474	1,509	-3.9	149	870	290	70
Commercial banks	1,271	1,318	1,354	1,390	-3.6	134	818	254	65
Savings institutions	108	117	120	119	-7.7	15	52	36	5
Number of institutions reporting fiduciary activity	1,297	1,357	1,397	1,425	-4.4	137	815	277	68
Commercial banks	1,196	1,247	1,285	1,315	-4.1	122	767	244	63
Savings institutions	101	110	112	110	-8.2	15	48	33	5
Fiduciary and related assets - managed assets									
Personal trust and agency accounts	643,537	689,134	671,350	620,385	-6.6	15,455	58,284	71,908	497,890
Noninterest-bearing deposits	10,584	8,693	7,903	6,887	21.8	36	706	133	9,709
Interest-bearing deposits	80,025	79,637	97,316	73,891	0.5	278	5,026	11,405	63,317
U.S. Treasury and U.S. Government agency obligations	83,335	101,002	127,030	127,196	-17.5	2,290	3,178	13,259	64,609
State, county and municipal obligations	194,886	180,284	176,967	188,940	8.1	6,514	7,569	29,206	151,597
Money market mutual funds	105,703	101,985	109,585	123,648	3.6	3,040	6,705	13,443	82,516
Other short-term obligations	162,046	189,900	210,851	216,496	-14.7	10	75	6,334	155,627
Other notes and bonds	174,151	198,701	224,723	249,129	-12.4	8,127	5,213	13,563	147,248
Common and preferred stocks	2,669,521	2,914,743	2,700,364	2,285,750	-8.4	38,473	110,267	174,036	2,346,745
Real estate mortgages	1,956	1,987	1,936	1,979	-1.6	338	235	270	1,113
Real estate	50,916	43,805	47,344	47,776	16.2	1,043	7,292	10,421	32,159
Miscellaneous assets	118,189	124,309	101,488	130,326	-4.9	1,265	13,333	9,204	94,387
Employee benefit and retirement-related trust and agency accounts:									
Employee benefit - defined contribution	342,058	361,774	403,358	391,320	-5.4	1,043	6,356	12,251	322,408
Employee benefit - defined benefit	551,428	612,253	582,751	536,981	-9.9	2,196	3,714	19,241	526,276
Other employee benefit and retirement-related accounts	290,678	310,073	276,834	232,270	-6.3	3,829	27,295	40,109	219,446
Corporate trust and agency accounts	19,437	20,957	22,832	26,349	-7.3	1	387	4,440	14,608
Investment management and investment advisory agency accounts	1,433,304	1,559,780	1,299,675	1,205,400	-8.1	36,562	55,281	109,565	1,231,896
Other fiduciary accounts	370,871	391,075	548,705	439,314	-5.2	2,328	8,281	23,759	336,502
Total managed fiduciary accounts:									
Assets	3,651,314	3,945,046	3,805,506	3,452,017	-7.4	61,414	159,599	281,274	3,149,026
Number of accounts	1,693,534	1,635,991	1,557,905	1,432,470	3.5	86,753	267,617	309,791	1,029,373
Fiduciary and related assets - nonmanaged assets									
Personal trust and agency accounts	276,105	289,312	277,995	263,735	-4.6	11,033	21,203	24,226	219,642
Employee benefit and retirement-related trust and agency accounts:									
Employee benefit - defined contribution	2,030,732	2,208,911	3,122,507	2,572,659	-8.1	89,717	23,501	60,675	1,856,839
Employee benefit - defined benefit	4,248,691	4,208,533	3,983,936	3,488,956	1.0	14,304	24,350	16,194	4,193,843
Other employee benefit and retirement-related accounts	1,342,944	1,612,404	2,631,474	2,297,113	-16.7	1,914	26,127	13,630	1,301,274
Corporate trust and agency accounts	2,657,559	2,568,742	2,472,022	2,620,041	3.5	13	19,756	354,465	2,283,326
Other fiduciary accounts	3,096,575	3,503,111	3,353,848	2,826,277	-11.6	3,351	26,426	26,533	3,040,265
Total nonmanaged fiduciary accounts:									
Assets	13,652,607	14,391,012	15,841,782	14,068,782	-5.1	120,332	141,363	495,723	12,895,189
Number of accounts	3,807,727	3,846,801	14,378,658	14,124,737	-1.0	364,916	472,192	153,882	2,816,737
Custody and safekeeping accounts:									
Assets	81,189,312	83,499,124	80,166,742	74,238,399	-2.8	127,225	1,179,734	746,068	79,136,285
Number of accounts	8,338,035	9,368,259	9,477,615	10,381,687	-11.0	754,983	5,210,115	469,716	1,903,221
Fiduciary and related services income									
Personal trust and agency accounts	4,705	4,873	4,655	4,417	-3.4	122	251	544	3,788
Retirement-related trust and agency accounts:									
Employee benefit - defined contribution	1,199	1,190	1,281	1,202	0.8	17	40	203	939
Employee benefit - defined benefit	1,412	1,381	1,336	1,283	2.2	8	19	39	1,346
Other employee benefit and retirement-related accounts	1,529	1,498	1,350	1,194	2.1	42	258	232	997
Corporate trust and agency accounts	1,469	1,371	1,317	1,305	7.1	0	36	262	1,171
Investment management agency accounts	7,452	6,988	6,125	5,400	6.6	175	404	854	6,018
Other fiduciary accounts	699	827	816	847	-15.5	2	21	7	668
Custody and safekeeping accounts	13,317	13,091	12,494	11,559	1.7	13	383	482	12,440
Other fiduciary and related services income	970	1,157	1,451	1,386	-16.2	5	115	137	713
Total gross fiduciary and related services income	32,886	32,515	30,992	28,766	1.1	387	1,610	2,769	28,119
Less: Expenses	31,273	30,825	29,519	28,035	1.5	266	1,174	2,238	27,595
Less: Net losses from fiduciary and related services	367	220	245	274	66.8	2	1	18	346
Plus: Intracompany income credits for fiduciary and related services	4,942	5,406	5,507	6,001	-8.6	0	14	228	4,699
Net fiduciary and related services income	6,052	6,732	6,565	6,272	-10.1	117	366	732	4,838
Collective investment funds and common trust funds (market value)									
Domestic equity funds	558,174	615,200	373,714	299,291	-9.3	6,654	770	11,492	539,259
International/global equity funds	188,975	193,624	186,382	147,535	-2.4	1,310	5,896	2,905	178,864
Stock/bond blend funds	137,836	143,065	125,635	114,754	-3.7	1,393	1,154	1,173	134,116
Taxable bond funds	146,148	154,239	145,958	183,240	-5.2	903	2,508	1,972	140,765
Municipal bond funds	3,925	4,374	4,263	5,649	-10.3	42	289	132	3,462
Short-term investments/money market funds	145,387	178,284	178,395	163,709	-18.5	1,869	0	101	143,417
Specialty/other funds	52,694	47,543	77,419	80,365	10.8	251	305	5,735	46,403
Total collective investment funds	1,233,139	1,336,330	1,091,766	994,544	-7.7	12,421	10,922	23,511	1,186,286

Community Bank Performance

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

Earnings Rise 4 Percent to $5.1 Billion From Fourth Quarter 2014

Net Operating Revenue Increases, Outpacing Growth at Noncommunity Banks

Community Banks Benefit From Strong Balance Sheet Growth

Noncurrent Rate Declines for 23 Consecutive Quarters

Full-Year Earnings Grow From Higher Net Operating Revenue

Earnings Improve for More Than Half (57 Percent) of Community Banks

Community banks reported earnings of $5.1 billion during fourth quarter 2015, up $198.7 million (4 percent) from the year-earlier quarter. Earnings improved on higher net interest income and noninterest income, but were offset in part by higher loan-loss provisions and noninterest expense. For the 5,735 community banks in fourth quarter 2015, close to 57 percent reported an improvement in earnings from the year before. The pretax return on assets (ROA) was 1.23 percent, down 8 basis points from the previous quarter, but 6 basis points above fourth quarter 2014. Unprofitable community banks totaled 9.6 percent during the latest quarter—down from 10.2 percent a year earlier—the lowest fourth-quarter rate since 1996. There were 77 fewer community banks at the end of the quarter, with two bank failures.

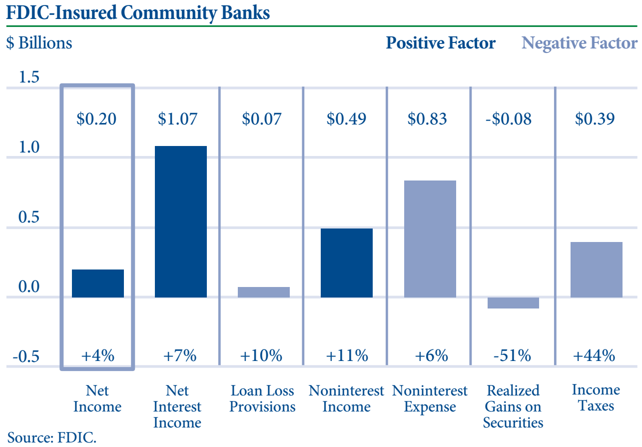
Net Interest Margin Falls While Net Interest Income Increases Almost 7 Percent

Net operating revenue of $22.6 billion increased $1.6 billion (7.4 percent) from 12 months ago, led by higher net interest income (up $1.1 billion, or 6.5 percent) and noninterest income (up $489.5 million, or 10.8 percent). With nearly 70 percent of community banks increasing net interest income from the year earlier, the annual rate at community banks surpassed that of noncommunity banks (4.3 percent). Higher interest income in other real estate loans (up $620 million, or 8.5 percent) lifted net interest income from fourth quarter 2014.[1] Average

[1] Other real estate loans include construction and development, farmland, multifamily, and nonfarm nonresidential.

Chart 1

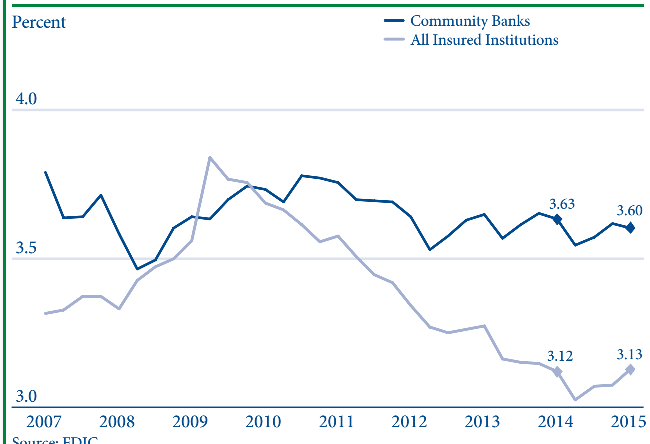
Contributors to the Year-Over-Year Change in Income



Source: FDIC.

Chart 2

Net Interest Margin



Source: FDIC.

net interest margin (NIM) of 3.6 percent was down 3 basis points from the year before, as average asset yields fell more rapidly than the average funding costs. Community banks posted NIM 55 basis points above the average for noncommuntiy banks (3.05 percent). Long-term assets represented 33.7 percent of total assets for community banks during the fourth quarter, down from 34 percent in the previous year.[2] For the past five of six consecutive quarters, community banks decreased their share of long-term assets. However, the share of long-term assets at community banks exceeded the 25.5 percent held by noncommunity banks.

Noninterest Expense Increases From Fourth Quarter 2014

Noninterest expense totaled $15.5 billion for the latest quarter, up $829 million (5.7 percent) from 12 months earlier. Almost two out of every three community banks (64 percent) increased noninterest expense from fourth quarter 2014. While noninterest expense increased at community banks, it declined for noncommunity banks (down $2.4 billion, or 2.6 percent). The 12-month increase in noninterest expense for community banks was led by higher salary and employee benefits (up $571.5 million, or 7.2 percent). Full-time employees at community banks increased 11,958 (2.8 percent) from the year before, while declining 3,976 (0.2 percent) for noncommunity banks. Average assets per employee at community banks totaled $4.8 million in the latest quarter, up from $4.7 the year before.

Full-Year Earnings Rise 9.7 Percent to $20.4 Billion

Full-year 2015 earnings of $20.4 billion, increased $1.8 billion (9.7 percent) from 2014. Increased revenues from net interest income (up $3.9 billion, or 6.2 percent) and noninterest income (up $2.3 billion, or 13.3 percent) were offset in part by higher loan-loss provisions (up $42.8 million, or 1.8 percent) and noninterest expense (up $3.4 billion, or 6.1 percent). Almost two out of every three community banks (63 percent) reported higher earnings from 2014. Pretax ROA totaled 1.27 percent for 2015, an improvement over 1.19 percent in 2014. Annual pretax ROA was above 1 percent for the past four consecutive years.

[2] Long-term assets are loans and debt securities with remaining maturities or repricing intervals of over five years.

Chart 3

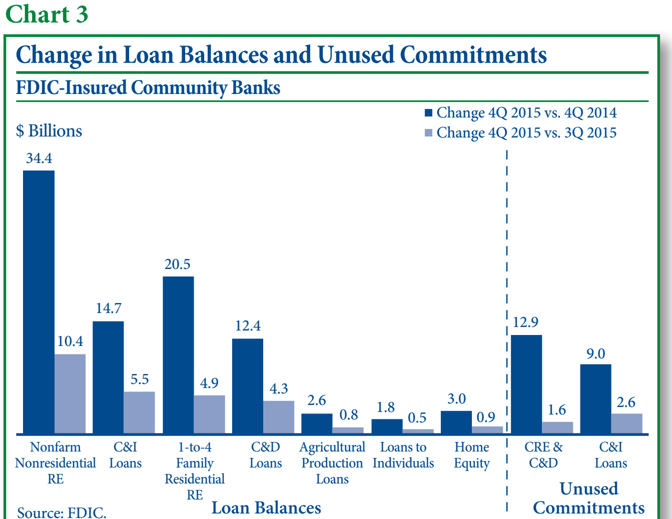
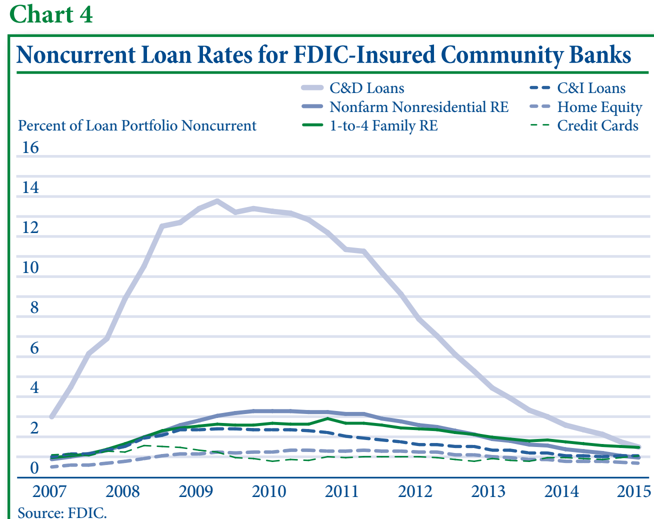


Chart 4



Loan Balances at Community Banks Continue to Increase

Loans and leases represented 67.8 percent of total assets at community banks during fourth quarter 2015, the highest since fourth quarter 2009. Total assets of $2.1 trillion increased $39.8 billion (1.9 percent) from the third quarter, while loan and lease balances grew $34.4 billion (2.5 percent). Close to 70 percent of community banks increased their loan and lease balances from third quarter 2015. The quarterly increase in loan and lease balances was led by nonfarm nonresidential loans (up $10.4 billion, or 2.6 percent), commercial and industrial loans (up $5.5 billion, or 2.9 percent), 1-to-4 family residential mortgages (up $4.9 billion, or 1.3 percent), multifamily residential mortgages (up $4.8 billion, or 5.5 percent), and construction and development loans (up $4.3 billion, or 4.8 percent). The annual growth rate in loan and lease balances (8.6 percent) was driven by nonfarm nonresidential loans (up $34.4 billion, or 8.9 percent) and 1-to-4 family residential mortgages (up $20.5 billion, or 5.8 percent). Unused loan commitments of $271 billion increased $13.2 billion (5.1 percent) from the year before, with unused commercial real estate loan commitments—including construction and development—growing $12.9 billion (20.3 percent).

Small Loans to Businesses Increase Quarterly and Annually

With more than half (56 percent) of community banks increasing their small loans to businesses from third quarter 2015, small loans to business rose $2.3 billion (0.8 percent) to $299.7 billion.[3] The quarterly increase in small business loans at community banks was led by commercial and industrial loans (up 1.1 billion, or 1.2 percent) and nonfarm nonresidential loans (up $876.6 million, or 0.6 percent). The 12-month increase in small loans to businesses at community banks (up $8.7 billion, or 3 percent) exceeded that of noncommunity banks (up $6.1 billion, or 1.6 percent). The year-over-year increase at community banks was driven by commercial and industrial loans (up $3.5 billion, or 3.9 percent), and nonfarm nonresidential loans (up $3.1 billion, or 2.2 percent). Meanwhile, nonfarm nonresidential loans at noncommunity banks declined (down $6.8 billion, or 4.7 percent). [4] Community banks continued to hold 44 percent of all small loans to businesses.

Asset Quality for Commercial and Industrial Loans Declines Modestly

Noncurrent loan and lease balances totaled $15.8 billion in fourth quarter, down $2.4 billion (13.3 percent) from the year before. More than half (57 percent) of community banks reduced their noncurrent loan and lease balances from fourth quarter 2014. The noncurrent rate was 1.1 percent during fourth quarter 2015, the lowest since third quarter 2007. The rate remained down 7 basis points from the previous quarter, and 26 basis points from a year-earlier quarter. The noncurrent rate for community banks was 55 basis points below that at noncommunity banks (1.65 percent). All major loan categories at community banks, except for commercial and industrial loans, had lower noncurrent rates from the previous quarter and the year before. The noncurrent rate for commercial and industrial loans (1.1 percent) increased for a second consecutive quarter, after improving for 21 consecutive quarters. The quarterly net charge-off rate (0.19 percent) increased (up 5 basis points) from third quarter 2015, led by higher quarterly net charge-off rates among all major loan categories. Commercial and industrial loans posted the largest quarterly increase (up 14 basis points). The quarterly net charge-off rate for community banks was down 7 basis points from the previous year.

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[3] Small loans to businesses consist of loans to commercial borrowers up to $1 million and farm loans up to $500,000.
[4] Nonfarm nonresidential loans up to $1 million accounted for 37 percent of all small loans to businesses held by noncommunity banks during the fourth quarter 2015.

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

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Return on assets (%)	1.00	0.93	0.90	0.83	0.55	0.21	-0.15
Return on equity (%)	8.92	8.46	8.28	7.68	5.19	2.07	-1.45
Core capital (leverage) ratio (%)	10.67	10.57	10.43	10.18	9.98	9.57	9.30
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets (%)	1.06	1.34	1.73	2.26	2.84	3.25	3.27
Net charge-offs to loans (%)	0.14	0.21	0.32	0.58	0.87	1.11	1.26
Asset growth rate (%)	2.72	2.31	0.33	2.25	1.60	-2.45	3.92
Net interest margin (%)	3.57	3.61	3.59	3.67	3.74	3.71	3.56
Net operating income growth (%)	10.34	4.90	14.61	56.25	207.82	206.20	-157.14
Number of institutions reporting	5,735	6,037	6,306	6,541	6,798	7,014	7,252
Percentage of unprofitable institutions (%)	4.81	6.44	8.40	11.15	16.34	22.16	29.73

* Excludes insured branches of foreign banks (IBAs).

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

(dollar figures in millions)	4th Quarter 2015	3rd Quarter 2015	4th Quarter 2014	%Change 14Q4-15Q4
Number of institutions reporting	5,735	5,812	6,037	-5.0
Total employees (full-time equivalent)	437,873	439,199	442,277	-1.0
CONDITION DATA				
Total assets	$2,120,123	$2,095,671	$2,064,065	2.7
Loans secured by real estate	1,094,593	1,076,084	1,039,774	5.3
1-4 Family residential mortgages	376,496	373,820	364,954	3.2
Nonfarm nonresidential	418,590	412,054	400,378	4.5
Construction and development	93,634	90,294	85,125	10.0
Home equity lines	50,632	50,093	50,063	1.1
Commercial & industrial loans	196,423	192,948	190,456	3.1
Loans to individuals	59,991	59,918	59,007	1.7
Credit cards	2,172	2,191	1,828	18.8
Farm loans	51,316	50,563	48,574	5.6
Other loans & leases	36,460	35,491	31,147	17.1
Less: Unearned income	637	589	590	8.0
Total loans & leases	1,438,146	1,414,414	1,368,368	5.1
Less: Reserve for losses	18,513	18,658	18,994	-2.5
Net loans and leases	1,419,633	1,395,755	1,349,374	5.2
Securities	438,355	438,108	448,665	-2.3
Other real estate owned	6,581	7,235	8,749	-24.8
Goodwill and other intangibles	13,826	13,736	12,597	9.8
All other assets	241,728	240,837	244,681	-1.2
Total liabilities and capital	2,120,123	2,095,671	2,064,065	2.7
Deposits	1,736,305	1,717,378	1,693,727	2.5
Domestic office deposits	1,735,905	1,716,992	1,693,497	2.5
Foreign office deposits	400	385	230	73.8
Brokered deposits	71,376	69,905	60,879	17.2
Estimated insured deposits	1,313,767	1,306,039	1,305,418	0.6
Other borrowed funds	131,753	125,040	125,290	5.2
Subordinated debt	479	455	497	-3.7
All other liabilities	15,704	16,802	15,702	0.0
Total equity capital (includes minority interests)	235,882	235,996	228,849	3.1
Bank equity capital	235,772	235,877	228,718	3.1
Loans and leases 30-89 days past due	8,980	8,206	9,501	-5.5
Noncurrent loans and leases	15,780	16,528	18,660	-15.4
Restructured loans and leases	9,422	9,689	10,789	-12.7
Mortgage-backed securities	185,267	184,584	195,099	-5.0
Earning assets	1,968,433	1,945,760	1,911,262	3.0
FHLB Advances	100,874	93,859	92,924	8.6
Unused loan commitments	271,012	286,493	250,134	8.3
Trust assets	294,226	242,405	286,100	2.8
Assets securitized and sold	16,746	15,972	15,959	4.9
Notional amount of derivatives	51,852	53,222	43,740	18.5

INCOME DATA	Full Year 2015	Full Year 2014	%Change	4th Quarter 2015	4th Quarter 2014	%Change 14Q4-15Q4
Total interest income	$76,442	$75,692	1.0	$19,754	$19,439	1.6
Total interest expense	8,657	9,101	-4.9	2,217	2,270	-2.3
Net interest income	67,785	66,591	1.8	17,537	17,169	2.1
Provision for loan and lease losses	2,424	2,566	-5.5	760	697	9.1
Total noninterest income	19,544	17,680	10.5	5,024	4,622	8.7
Total noninterest expense	59,330	58,523	1.4	15,451	15,301	1.0
Securities gains (losses)	521	561	-7.1	77	168	-54.3
Applicable income taxes	5,701	5,186	9.9	1,279	1,212	5.5
Extraordinary gains, net	8	2	244.1	6	1	N/M
Total net income (includes minority interests)	20,403	18,559	9.9	5,154	4,749	8.5
Bank net income	20,376	18,535	9.9	5,149	4,741	8.6
Net charge-offs	1,950	2,757	-29.3	674	881	-23.5
Cash dividends	10,129	9,251	9.5	3,308	3,040	8.8
Retained earnings	10,247	9,284	10.4	1,841	1,701	8.2
Net operating income	19,983	18,111	10.3	5,082	4,611	10.2

N/M - Not Meaningful

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

(dollar figures in millions)	4th Quarter 2015	3rd Quarter 2015	4th Quarter 2014	%Change 14Q4-15Q4
Number of institutions reporting	5,735	5,735	5,734	0.0
Total employees (full-time equivalent)	437,873	435,110	425,915	2.8
CONDITION DATA				
Total assets	$2,120,123	$2,080,371	$2,003,739	5.8
Loans secured by real estate	1,094,593	1,068,062	1,005,210	8.9
1-4 Family residential mortgages	376,496	371,553	356,010	5.8
Nonfarm nonresidential	418,590	408,171	384,216	8.9
Construction and development	93,634	89,349	81,192	15.3
Home equity lines	50,632	49,683	47,635	6.3
Commercial & industrial loans	196,423	190,952	181,725	8.1
Loans to individuals	59,991	59,457	58,152	3.2
Credit cards	2,172	2,187	2,267	-4.2
Farm loans	51,316	50,526	48,691	5.4
Other loans & leases	36,460	35,314	31,214	16.8
Less: Unearned income	637	583	569	11.9
Total loans & leases	1,438,146	1,403,728	1,324,422	8.6
Less: Reserve for losses	18,513	18,547	18,472	0.2
Net loans and leases	1,419,633	1,385,181	1,305,949	8.7
Securities	438,355	435,702	438,882	-0.1
Other real estate owned	6,581	7,153	8,484	-22.4
Goodwill and other intangibles	13,826	13,636	12,051	14.7
All other assets	241,728	238,700	238,372	1.4
Total liabilities and capital	2,120,123	2,080,371	2,003,739	5.8
Deposits	1,736,305	1,704,578	1,644,287	5.6
Domestic office deposits	1,735,905	1,704,193	1,643,882	5.6
Foreign office deposits	400	385	405	-1.2
Brokered deposits	71,376	69,345	60,459	18.1
Estimated insured deposits	1,313,767	1,296,974	1,268,964	3.5
Other borrowed funds	131,753	124,164	121,213	8.7
Subordinated debt	479	455	442	8.3
All other liabilities	15,704	16,657	15,102	4.0
Total equity capital (includes minority interests)	235,882	234,516	222,695	5.9
Bank equity capital	235,772	234,393	222,572	5.9
Loans and leases 30-89 days past due	8,980	8,156	9,428	-4.8
Noncurrent loans and leases	15,780	16,409	18,209	-13.3
Restructured loans and leases	9,422	9,644	10,721	-12.1
Mortgage-backed securities	185,267	183,165	190,018	-2.5
Earning assets	1,968,433	1,931,586	1,855,450	6.1
FHLB Advances	100,874	93,105	89,279	13.0
Unused loan commitments	271,012	284,192	257,787	5.1
Trust assets	294,226	242,669	283,152	3.9
Assets securitized and sold	16,746	15,972	13,950	20.0
Notional amount of derivatives	51,852	52,459	40,218	28.9

INCOME DATA	Full Year 2015	Full Year 2014	%Change	4th Quarter 2015	4th Quarter 2014	%Change 14Q4-15Q4
Total interest income	$76,442	$72,532	5.4	$19,754	$18,638	6.0
Total interest expense	8,657	8,696	-0.4	2,217	2,174	2.0
Net interest income	67,785	63,836	6.2	17,537	16,464	6.5
Provision for loan and lease losses	2,424	2,381	1.8	760	689	10.3
Total noninterest income	19,544	17,245	13.3	5,024	4,535	10.8
Total noninterest expense	59,330	55,942	6.1	15,451	14,622	5.7
Securities gains (losses)	521	541	-3.8	77	158	-51.1
Applicable income taxes	5,701	4,698	21.4	1,279	887	44.1
Extraordinary gains, net	8	1	453.6	6	0	N/M
Total net income (includes minority interests)	20,403	18,603	9.7	5,154	4,958	4.0
Bank net income	20,376	18,579	9.7	5,149	4,951	4.0
Net charge-offs	1,950	2,606	-25.2	674	865	-22.0
Cash dividends	10,129	9,069	11.7	3,308	2,947	12.3
Retained earnings	10,247	9,510	7.8	1,841	2,004	-8.1
Net operating income	19,983	18,174	10.0	5,082	4,831	5.2

N/M - Not Meaningful

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

Fourth Quarter 2015 (dollar figures in millions)	All Community Banks	Geographic Regions* New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Number of institutions reporting	5,735	668	702	1,270	1,485	1,232	378
Total employees (full-time equivalent)	437,873	87,100	55,141	92,562	71,063	95,379	36,628
CONDITION DATA							
Total assets	$2,120,123	$553,225	$245,919	$391,664	$331,614	$408,828	$188,874
Loans secured by real estate	1,094,593	329,089	135,272	197,525	149,996	187,779	94,931
1-4 Family residential mortgages	376,496	127,125	44,132	71,414	48,754	62,090	22,980
Nonfarm nonresidential	418,590	116,265	57,762	71,877	49,481	75,880	47,325
Construction and development	93,634	18,205	15,412	12,628	12,314	27,022	8,053
Home equity lines	50,632	17,115	7,617	11,732	4,675	4,387	5,106
Commercial & industrial loans	196,423	48,184	18,990	36,623	32,074	42,033	18,519
Loans to individuals	59,991	12,722	6,674	12,046	9,871	13,599	5,079
Credit cards	2,172	465	132	442	498	314	321
Farm loans	51,316	517	1,167	8,280	29,016	9,676	2,660
Other loans & leases	36,460	11,347	2,760	6,261	5,472	7,347	3,274
Less: Unearned income	637	164	135	63	42	123	110
Total loans & leases	1,438,146	401,694	164,728	260,672	226,388	260,311	124,352
Less: Reserve for losses	18,513	4,543	2,175	3,513	3,061	3,426	1,795
Net loans and leases	1,419,633	397,152	162,553	257,159	223,327	256,886	122,557
Securities	438,355	99,387	48,837	85,079	69,357	97,185	38,510
Other real estate owned	6,581	981	1,677	1,328	971	1,236	387
Goodwill and other intangibles	13,826	4,538	1,170	2,224	1,764	2,643	1,487
All other assets	241,728	51,167	31,681	45,874	36,195	50,878	25,933
Total liabilities and capital	2,120,123	553,225	245,919	391,664	331,614	408,828	188,874
Deposits	1,736,305	435,775	203,956	323,773	272,352	343,372	157,077
Domestic office deposits	1,735,905	435,424	203,948	323,755	272,352	343,372	157,053
Foreign office deposits	400	351	8	18	0	0	24
Brokered deposits	71,376	25,022	7,040	12,139	10,672	10,130	6,372
Estimated insured deposits	1,313,767	321,297	155,762	259,513	214,642	253,030	109,524
Other borrowed funds	131,753	50,281	12,901	21,067	20,961	18,334	8,209
Subordinated debt	479	312	20	75	15	6	51
All other liabilities	15,704	5,349	1,658	2,895	1,836	2,358	1,609
Total equity capital (includes minority interests)	235,882	61,508	27,385	43,854	36,449	44,758	21,928
Bank equity capital	235,772	61,455	27,374	43,827	36,448	44,741	21,927
Loans and leases 30-89 days past due	8,980	2,498	1,239	1,560	1,194	2,041	448
Noncurrent loans and leases	15,780	5,531	2,178	2,965	1,617	2,590	898
Restructured loans and leases	9,422	2,567	1,412	2,495	1,095	1,094	758
Mortgage-backed securities	185,267	55,149	20,827	32,872	22,189	35,738	18,491
Earning assets	1,968,433	516,895	226,421	363,078	308,255	377,705	176,079
FHLB Advances	100,874	41,457	10,342	14,792	14,913	14,359	5,012
Unused loan commitments	271,012	70,006	29,390	50,492	45,206	48,549	27,369
Trust assets	294,226	62,945	12,954	78,413	79,557	47,965	12,391
Assets securitized and sold	16,746	4,197	526	6,008	810	622	4,582
Notional amount of derivatives	51,852	18,920	6,006	8,737	6,989	7,164	4,035
INCOME DATA							
Total interest income	$19,754	$4,950	$2,364	$3,557	$3,130	$3,984	$1,769
Total interest expense	2,217	714	266	391	355	362	130
Net interest income	17,537	4,236	2,098	3,167	2,776	3,622	1,639
Provision for loan and lease losses	760	280	66	65	109	205	35
Total noninterest income	5,024	942	546	1,278	730	931	597
Total noninterest expense	15,451	3,629	1,963	3,013	2,350	3,091	1,405
Securities gains (losses)	77	27	9	12	10	13	6
Applicable income taxes	1,279	335	151	259	168	138	227
Extraordinary gains, net	6	2	2	2	0	0	0
Total net income (includes minority interests)	5,154	963	476	1,121	888	1,132	575
Bank net income	5,149	961	475	1,120	888	1,131	575
Net charge-offs	674	164	100	132	102	155	22
Cash dividends	3,308	418	263	805	609	826	388
Retained earnings	1,841	543	212	315	279	305	187
Net operating income	5,082	938	466	1,109	879	1,119	571

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

Table IV-B. Fourth Quarter 2015, FDIC-Insured Community Banks

Performance ratios (annualized, %)	All Community Banks 4th Quarter 2015	All Community Banks 3rd Quarter 2015	Fourth Quarter 2015, Geographic Regions* New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Yield on earning assets	4.06	4.08	3.88	4.22	3.95	4.10	4.26	4.07
Cost of funding earning assets	0.46	0.46	0.56	0.47	0.43	0.46	0.39	0.30
Net interest margin	3.60	3.62	3.32	3.75	3.52	3.64	3.87	3.77
Noninterest income to assets	0.96	0.95	0.69	0.90	1.32	0.89	0.92	1.28
Noninterest expense to assets	2.95	2.91	2.66	3.23	3.10	2.86	3.06	3.01
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.15	0.11	0.20	0.11	0.07	0.13	0.20	0.07
Net operating income to assets	0.97	0.99	0.69	0.77	1.14	1.07	1.11	1.22
Pretax return on assets	1.23	1.31	0.95	1.03	1.42	1.29	1.25	1.72
Return on assets	0.98	1.00	0.70	0.78	1.15	1.08	1.12	1.23
Return on equity	8.78	8.92	6.29	6.96	10.25	9.78	10.16	10.54
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.19	0.14	0.17	0.25	0.20	0.18	0.24	0.07
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	112.75	116.78	170.76	66.55	49.31	107.56	132.22	156.16
Efficiency ratio	67.95	67.26	68.98	73.84	67.49	66.57	67.54	62.49
Net interest income to operating revenue	77.73	77.89	81.81	79.35	71.25	79.17	79.55	73.30
% of unprofitable institutions	9.57	5.33	11.53	15.24	8.90	7.74	8.12	9.79
% of institutions with earnings gains	56.51	58.38	56.59	57.41	56.61	55.56	56.66	57.67

Table V-B. Full Year 2015, FDIC-Insured Community Banks

Performance ratios (%)	All Community Banks Full Year 2015	All Community Banks Full Year 2014	Full Year 2015, Geographic Regions* New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Yield on earning assets	4.03	4.10	3.87	4.15	3.94	4.05	4.23	4.05
Cost of funding earning assets	0.46	0.49	0.56	0.48	0.44	0.46	0.39	0.30
Net interest margin	3.57	3.61	3.31	3.67	3.51	3.59	3.84	3.74
Noninterest income to assets	0.96	0.89	0.70	0.92	1.30	0.91	0.93	1.17
Noninterest expense to assets	2.90	2.93	2.62	3.15	3.08	2.77	3.00	3.02
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.12	0.13	0.17	0.09	0.07	0.11	0.15	0.05
Net operating income to assets	0.98	0.91	0.69	0.80	1.11	1.14	1.14	1.12
Pretax return on assets	1.27	1.19	1.04	1.07	1.42	1.38	1.34	1.60
Return on assets	1.00	0.93	0.72	0.82	1.12	1.16	1.15	1.13
Return on equity	8.92	8.46	6.43	7.32	10.01	10.56	10.57	9.55
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.14	0.21	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.11	0.16	0.03
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	124.29	93.08	150.48	82.37	65.53	153.62	145.56	227.61
Efficiency ratio	67.56	69.11	68.57	73.13	67.39	64.93	66.80	64.60
Net interest income to operating revenue	77.62	79.02	81.58	78.52	71.43	78.60	79.27	74.79
% of unprofitable institutions	4.81	6.44	6.89	9.12	5.12	2.42	3.33	6.35
% of institutions with earnings gains	63.40	63.62	61.53	63.39	64.80	64.58	60.06	68.25

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

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

December 31, 2015	All Community Banks	Geographic Regions*					
		New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Percent of Loans 30-89 Days Past Due							
All loans secured by real estate	0.60	0.56	0.74	0.64	0.51	0.73	0.31
Construction and development	0.42	0.42	0.51	0.31	0.36	0.47	0.31
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.38	0.38	0.43	0.38	0.38	0.45	0.20
Multifamily residential real estate	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.23	0.12	0.21	0.08
Home equity loans	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.48	0.27	0.62	0.26
Other 1-4 family residential	1.03	0.90	1.36	1.12	0.81	1.28	0.63
Commercial and industrial loans	0.50	0.51	0.56	0.35	0.58	0.57	0.44
Loans to individuals	1.83	2.86	1.90	1.09	1.11	2.36	0.93
Credit card loans	2.01	2.27	1.27	2.10	3.22	0.98	0.93
Other loans to individuals	1.83	2.88	1.91	1.06	0.99	2.40	0.93
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.40	0.31	0.23	0.26	0.39	0.64	0.37
Total loans and leases	0.62	0.62	0.75	0.60	0.53	0.78	0.36
Percent of Loans Noncurrent**							
All loans secured by real estate	1.14	1.35	1.41	1.27	0.75	0.98	0.70
Construction and development	1.52	1.66	2.76	1.57	1.32	0.89	1.16
Nonfarm nonresidential	1.00	1.12	1.16	1.18	0.88	0.88	0.57
Multifamily residential real estate	0.40	0.22	0.85	0.75	0.43	0.77	0.12
Home equity loans	0.73	0.86	0.66	0.79	0.39	0.56	0.67
Other 1-4 family residential	1.49	1.97	1.42	1.57	0.78	1.21	0.97
Commercial and industrial loans	1.10	1.20	0.99	0.94	1.00	1.31	0.95
Loans to individuals	0.69	0.77	1.04	0.49	0.46	0.90	0.36
Credit card loans	1.10	1.35	0.47	1.16	1.40	0.74	0.81
Other loans to individuals	0.67	0.75	1.05	0.46	0.42	0.90	0.33
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.81	3.35	0.48	0.38	0.37	0.44	0.60
Total loans and leases	1.10	1.38	1.32	1.14	0.71	1.00	0.72
Percent of Loans Charged-Off (net, YTD)							
All loans secured by real estate	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.04	0.06	-0.04
Construction and development	0.05	0.17	0.18	0.03	-0.15	0.04	-0.06
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.08	0.15	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.05	-0.05
Multifamily residential real estate	0.03	0.02	0.08	0.06	0.01	0.07	0.00
Home equity loans	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.19	0.07	0.05	0.00
Other 1-4 family residential	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.18	0.08	0.09	-0.02
Commercial and industrial loans	0.26	0.24	0.30	0.28	0.21	0.37	0.10
Loans to individuals	0.80	0.97	0.80	0.59	0.77	0.87	0.69
Credit card loans	4.35	3.96	1.65	3.57	10.24	1.46	1.92
Other loans to individuals	0.66	0.86	0.79	0.47	0.29	0.86	0.59
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.15	0.16	0.24	0.15	0.08	0.20	0.40
Total loans and leases	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.11	0.16	0.03
Loans Outstanding (in billions)							
All loans secured by real estate	$1,094.6	$329.1	$135.3	$197.5	$150.0	$187.8	$94.9
Construction and development	93.6	18.2	15.4	12.6	12.3	27.0	8.1
Nonfarm nonresidential	418.6	116.3	57.8	71.9	49.5	75.9	47.3
Multifamily residential real estate	92.0	48.4	6.2	14.7	7.6	6.6	8.4
Home equity loans	50.6	17.1	7.6	11.7	4.7	4.4	5.1
Other 1-4 family residential	376.5	127.1	44.1	71.4	48.8	62.1	23.0
Commercial and industrial loans	196.4	48.2	19.0	36.6	32.1	42.0	18.5
Loans to individuals	60.0	12.7	6.7	12.0	9.9	13.6	5.1
Credit card loans	2.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
Other loans to individuals	57.8	12.3	6.5	11.6	9.4	13.3	4.8
All other loans and leases (including farm)	87.8	11.9	3.9	14.5	34.5	17.0	5.9
Total loans and leases	1,438.8	401.9	164.9	260.7	226.4	260.4	124.5
Memo: Unfunded Commitments (in millions)							
Total Unfunded Commitments	271,012	70,006	29,390	50,492	45,206	48,549	27,369
Construction and development: 1-4 family residential	21,987	4,720	3,755	2,467	2,617	6,149	2,279
Construction and development: CRE and other	53,064	15,959	7,333	7,739	5,914	11,959	4,160
Commercial and industrial	90,942	22,310	8,430	19,199	15,213	16,182	9,608

* See Table V-A (page 11) for explanations.
** Noncurrent loan rates represent the percentage of loans in each category that are past due 90 days or more or that are in nonaccrual status.

Insurance Fund Indicators

DIF Reserve Ratio Rises 2 Basis Points to 1.11 Percent

Insured Deposits Increase by 1.8 Percent

Two Institutions Failed During Fourth Quarter

Total assets of the 6,182 FDIC-insured institutions increased by 1.1 percent ($167.8 billion) during the fourth quarter of 2015. Total deposits increased by 1.7 percent ($199.4 billion), domestic office deposits increased by 2.4 percent ($255.9 billion), and foreign office deposits decreased by 4.2 percent ($56.5 billion). Domestic interest-bearing deposits increased by 2.8 percent ($215.1 billion), and noninterest-bearing deposits increased by 1.4 percent ($40.7 billion). For the 12 months ending December 31, total domestic deposits grew by 5.2 percent ($536.9 billion), with interest-bearing deposits and noninterest-bearing deposits each increasing by 5.2 percent ($388.8 billion and $148.1 billion, respectively).[1] Other borrowed money increased by 5.1 percent, securities sold under agreements to repurchase declined by 16.4 percent, and foreign office deposits declined by 8 percent over the same 12-month period.[2]

Total estimated insured deposits increased by 1.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 2015.[3] For institutions existing at the start and the end of the most recent quarter, insured deposits increased during the quarter at 4,311 institutions (70 percent), decreased at 1,846 institutions (30 percent), and remained unchanged at only 32 institutions. Estimated insured deposits increased by 5.3 percent over the 12 months ending December 31, 2015.

The DIF increased by $2.5 billion during the fourth quarter of 2015 to $72.6 billion (unaudited). Assessment income of $2.2 billion and a negative provision for insurance losses of $930 million were the main drivers behind the fund balance increase. Interest on investments and other miscellaneous income added another $140 million to the fund. Fourth quarter operating expenses and unrealized losses on available for sale securities reduced the fund balance by $745 million. For all of 2015, eight insured institutions failed, with combined assets of $6.7 billion, at a current estimated cost to the DIF of $0.8 billion. The DIF's reserve ratio was 1.11 percent on December 31, up from 1.09 percent at September 30, 2015, and 1.01 percent four quarters ago. In 2011, as part of the FDIC's long-term fund management plan, the FDIC Board of Directors adopted a lower rate schedule for regular risk-based assessments that will go into effect the quarter after the DIF reserve ratio first meets or exceeds 1.15 percent.[4]

Effective April 1, 2011, the deposit insurance assessment base changed to average consolidated total assets minus average tangible equity.[5] Revisions to insurance assessment rates and risk-based pricing rules for large banks (banks with assets greater than $10 billion) also became effective on that date.[6] Table 1 shows the distribution of the assessment base as of December 31, by institution asset size category.

[1] Throughout the insurance fund discussion, FDIC-insured institutions include insured commercial banks and savings associations and, except where noted, exclude insured branches of foreign banks.

[2] Other borrowed money includes FHLB advances, term federal funds, mortgage indebtedness, and other borrowings.

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

[4] Adoption of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Restoration Plan, 75 Fed. Reg. 66293 (Oct. 27, 2010).

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

[6] The Fourth Quarter 2010 *Quarterly Banking Profile* includes a more detailed explanation of these changes.

Table 1

Distribution of the Assessment Base for FDIC-Insured Institutions* by Asset Size Data as of December 31, 2015

Asset Size	Number of Institutions	Percent of Total Institutions	Assessment Base** ($ Bil.)	Percent of Base
Less Than $1 Billion	5,480	88.6	$1,144.3	8.3
$1 - $10 Billion	595	9.6	1,485.9	10.8
$10 - $50 Billion	67	1.1	1,348.2	9.8
$50 - $100 Billion	14	0.2	861.2	6.2
Over $100 Billion	26	0.4	8,939.7	64.9
Total	6,182	100.0	13,779.4	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.

Dodd-Frank requires that, for at least five years, the FDIC must make available to the public the reserve ratio and the DRR using both estimated insured deposits and the new assessment base as the denominator. As of December 31, 2015, the FDIC reserve ratio would have been 0.53 percent using the new assessment base (compared to 1.11 percent using estimated insured deposits), and the 2 percent DRR using estimated insured deposits would have been 0.95 percent using the new assessment base.

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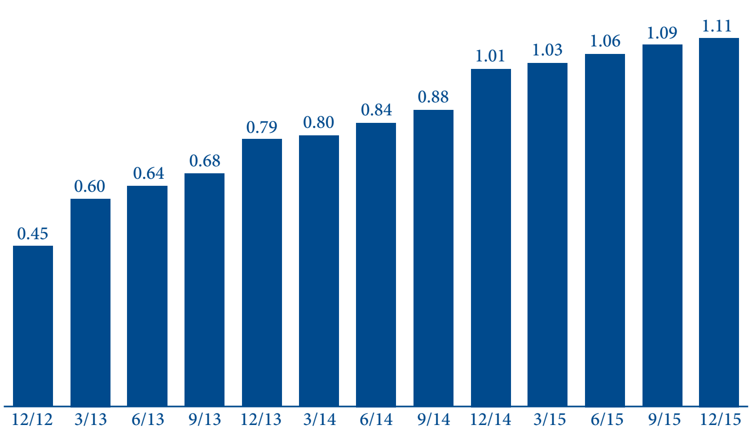
Table I-C. Insurance Fund Balances and Selected Indicators

	Deposit Insurance Fund*												
(dollar figures in millions)	4th Quarter 2015	3rd Quarter 2015	2nd Quarter 2015	1st Quarter 2015	4th Quarter 2014	3rd Quarter 2014	2nd Quarter 2014	1st Quarter 2014	4th Quarter 2013	3rd Quarter 2013	2nd Quarter 2013	1st Quarter 2013	4th Quarter 2012
Beginning Fund Balance	$70,115	$67,589	$65,296	$62,780	$54,320	$51,059	$48,893	$47,191	$40,758	$37,871	$35,742	$32,958	$25,224
Changes in Fund Balance:													
Assessments earned	2,160	2,170	2,328	2,189	2,030	2,009	2,224	2,393	2,224	2,339	2,526	2,645	2,937
Interest earned on investment securities	128	122	113	60	70	80	87	45	23	34	54	-9	66
Realized gain on sale of investments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	156	0	0	0
Operating expenses	447	410	434	396	408	406	428	422	436	298	439	436	469
Provision for insurance losses	-930	-578	-317	-426	-6,787	-1,663	-204	348	-4,588	-539	-33	-499	-3,344
All other income, net of expenses	12	2	3	6	-43	6	6	9	9	46	51	55	1,878
Unrealized gain/(loss) on available-for-sale securities	-298	64	-34	231	24	-91	73	25	-277	71	-96	30	-22
Total fund balance change	2,485	2,526	2,293	2,516	8,460	3,261	2,166	1,702	6,433	2,887	2,129	2,784	7,734
Ending Fund Balance	72,600	70,115	67,589	65,296	62,780	54,320	51,059	48,893	47,191	40,758	37,871	35,742	32,958
Percent change from four quarters earlier	15.64	29.08	32.37	33.55	33.03	33.27	34.82	36.79	43.19	61.58	66.88	133.73	178.67
Reserve Ratio (%)	1.11	1.09	1.06	1.03	1.01	0.88	0.84	0.80	0.79	0.68	0.64	0.60	0.45
Estimated Insured Deposits**	6,539,610	6,421,682	6,350,089	6,352,398	6,211,181	6,141,721	6,109,657	6,120,755	6,010,810	5,967,515	5,951,080	5,999,571	7,405,000
Percent change from four quarters earlier	5.29	4.56	3.94	3.78	3.33	2.92	2.66	2.02	-18.83	-17.67	-15.96	-14.67	6.19
Domestic Deposits	10,949,935	10,695,505	10,629,336	10,616,459	10,408,189	10,213,201	10,099,416	9,962,545	9,825,480	9,631,665	9,424,637	9,454,796	9,474,721
Percent change from four quarters earlier	5.21	4.72	5.25	6.56	5.93	6.04	7.16	5.37	3.70	6.02	5.45	6.85	7.88
Assessment Base***	13,828,256	13,670,904	13,604,119	13,526,103	13,337,796	13,107,188	12,905,380	12,796,637	12,743,536	12,527,706	12,485,932	12,433,502	12,435,091
Percent change from four quarters earlier	3.68	4.30	5.41	5.70	4.66	4.63	3.36	2.92	2.48	2.05	2.68	1.28	2.27
Number of Institutions Reporting	6,191	6,279	6,357	6,428	6,518	6,598	6,665	6,739	6,821	6,900	6,949	7,028	7,092

DIF Reserve Ratios

Percent of Insured Deposits



Deposit Insurance Fund Balance and Insured Deposits ($ Millions)

	DIF Balance	DIF-Insured Deposits
12/12	$32,958	$7,405,000
3/13	35,742	5,999,571
6/13	37,871	5,951,080
9/13	40,758	5,967,515
12/13	47,191	6,010,810
3/14	48,893	6,120,755
6/14	51,059	6,109,657
9/14	54,320	6,141,721
12/14	62,780	6,211,181
3/15	65,296	6,352,398
6/15	67,589	6,350,089
9/15	70,115	6,421,682
12/15	72,600	6,539,610

Table II-C. Problem Institutions and Failed Institutions

(dollar figures in millions)	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Problem Institutions						
Number of institutions	183	291	467	651	813	884
Total assets	$46,780	$86,712	$152,687	$232,701	$319,432	$390,017
Failed Institutions						
Number of institutions	8	18	24	51	92	157
Total assets****	$6,706	$2,914	$6,044	$11,617	$34,923	$92,085

* Quarterly financial statement results are unaudited.
** 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 provided unlimited coverage for noninterest-bearing transaction accounts for two years beginning December 31, 2010, and ending December 31, 2012.
*** Average consolidated total assets minus tangible equity, with adjustments for banker's banks and custodial banks.
**** Total assets are based on final Call Reports submitted by failed institutions.

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

(dollar figures in millions) December 31, 2015	Number of Institutions	Total Assets	Domestic Deposits*	Est. Insured Deposits
Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions				
FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks	5,338	$14,893,442	$10,064,574	$5,827,890
FDIC-Supervised	3,544	2,411,332	1,884,665	1,354,176
OCC-Supervised	992	10,149,584	6,602,529	3,651,081
Federal Reserve-Supervised	802	2,332,525	1,577,380	822,633
FDIC-Insured Savings Institutions	844	1,074,481	840,391	682,939
OCC-Supervised Savings Institutions	404	679,488	545,274	447,700
FDIC-Supervised Savings Institutions	403	371,096	276,469	220,041
Federal Reserve-Supervised	37	23,897	18,648	15,198
Total Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions	6,182	15,967,923	10,904,965	6,510,828
Other FDIC-Insured Institutions				
U.S. Branches of Foreign Banks	9	105,646	44,970	28,782
Total FDIC-Insured Institutions	6,191	16,073,568	10,949,935	6,539,610

* Excludes $1.4 trillion in foreign office deposits, which are not FDIC insured.

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

Quarter Ending September 30, 2015 *(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	1,624	25.86	$1,945.9	14.23
5.01-7.50	3,101	49.39	10,235.3	74.87
7.51-10.00	949	15.11	1,012.6	7.41
10.01-15.00	383	6.10	404.0	2.96
15.01-20.00	18	0.29	21.8	0.16
20.01-25.00	169	2.69	43.6	0.32
25.01-30.00	1	0.02	0.2	0.00
30.01-35.00	34	0.54	7.5	0.05
greater than 35.00	0	0.00	0.0	0.00

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

Notes to Users

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

Tables I-A through VIII-A.

The information presented in Tables I-A through 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 VI-B.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Summary of FDIC Research Definition of Community Banking Organizations

Community banks are designated at the level of the banking.

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

Exclude: Any organization with:

— No loans or no core deposits

— Foreign Assets ≥ 10% of total assets

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

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

Include: All remaining banking organizations with:

— Total assets < indexed size threshold[2]

— Total assets ≥ indexed size threshold, where:

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

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

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

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

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

Tables I-C through IV-C.

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

DATA SOURCES

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

COMPUTATION METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

ACCOUNTING CHANGES

Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments Related to a Business Combination

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

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

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

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

Debt Issuance Costs

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

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

Extraordinary Items

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

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

After an institution adopts ASU 2015-01, any event or transaction that would have met the criteria for extraordinary classification before the adoption of the ASU should be reported in "Other noninterest income," or "Other noninterest expense," as appropriate, unless the event or transaction would otherwise be reportable in the income statement. In addition, consistent with ASU 2015-01, the agencies plan to remove reference to the term "extraordinary items" from the Call Report income statement.

For additional information, institutions should refer to ASU 2015-01, which is available at http://www.fasb.org/jsp/FASB/Page/SectionPage&cid=1176156316498.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Private Company Accounting Alternatives

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

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

Accounting by Private Companies for Goodwill

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

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

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

Definitions of Private Company and Public Business Entity

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

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

Reporting Certain Government-Guaranteed Mortgage Loans Upon Foreclosure

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reclassification of Residential Real Estate Collateralized Consumer Mortgage Loans Upon Foreclosure

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

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

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

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

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

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

True-Up Liability Under an FDIC Loss-Sharing Agreement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS (in alphabetical order)

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

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

Assessment base – effective April 1, 2011, the deposit insurance assessment base 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 are classified in a bank's balance sheet as "Other liabilities."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Derivatives transaction types:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Risk-based capital groups – definitions:

Capital Ratios Used to Determine Capital Evaluations for Assessment Purposes, Effective January 1, 2015*

Capital Evaluations	Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio	Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio	Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Leverage Ratio
Well Capitalized	≥10%	≥8%	≥6.5%	≥5%
Adequately Capitalized**	≥8%	≥6%	≥4.5%	≥4%
Under-capitalized	Does not qualify as either Well Capitalized or Adequately Capitalized			

* Effective January 1, 2018, the supplemental leverage ratio will be added to capital evaluations for deposit insurance assessment purposes.

**An institution is Adequately Capitalized if it is not Well Capitalized, but satisfies each of the listed capital ratio standards for Adequately Capitalized.

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) were 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. For regulatory capital purposes, an institution may assign a zero-percent risk weight to the amount of its prepaid deposit assessment asset. As required by the FDIC's regulation establishing the prepaid deposit insurance assessment program, this program ended with the final application of prepaid assessments to the quarterly deposit insurance assessments payable March 29, 2013. The FDIC issued refunds of any unused prepaid deposit insurance assessments on June 28, 2013.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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