Quarterly Banking Profile Second Quarter 2012

INSURED INSTITUTION PERFORMANCE

- ***Second Quarter Net Income Totals $34.5 Billion, as Earnings Continue to Rise***
- ***Improving Asset Quality Remains Key to Higher Profits***
- ***Loan Balances Increase by $102 Billion***
- ***"Problem List" Shrinks for Fifth Consecutive Quarter***

Earnings Improvement Trend Reaches Three-Year Mark

The benefits of reduced expenses for loan losses outweighed the drag from declining net interest margins, as insured institutions posted a 12th consecutive year-over-year increase in quarterly net income. Banks earned $34.5 billion in the quarter, a $5.9 billion (20.7 percent) increase compared with second quarter 2011. Almost two out of every three banks (62.7 percent) reported higher earnings than a year ago. Only 10.9 percent were unprofitable, down from 15.7 percent in second quarter 2011. The average return on assets (ROA) rose to 0.99 percent from 0.85 percent a year earlier. This is the third-highest quarterly ROA for the industry since second quarter 2007.

Banks Reduce Loan-Loss Provisions to Five-Year Low

Banks set aside $14.2 billion in provisions for loan losses in the second quarter. This amount represents a $5 billion (26.2 percent) decline from second quarter 2011, and is the smallest quarterly total in five years. The reduction in provision expenses helped offset a $287 million (0.3 percent) decline in net interest income, as the industry's average net interest margin fell to a three-year low. The average net interest margin was 3.46 percent, compared with 3.61 percent a year earlier, because average asset yields declined faster than average funding costs. Noninterest income made a positive contribution to the increase in earnings, rising by $1.6 billion (2.8 percent) from second quarter 2011. Gains on loan sales and on fair values of financial instruments contributed to the rise in noninterest income, while a $4.7 billion decline in trading income limited the year-over-year improvement. Net operating revenue (the sum of net interest income and total noninterest income) was only $1.3 billion (0.8 percent) higher than in second quarter 2011. Realized gains on securities and other assets were $1.7 billion (208.2 percent) higher than a year ago. A few large banks accounted for most of the dollar amounts of the decline in trading results, increased gains on loan sales and higher realized gains on securities.

Chart 1

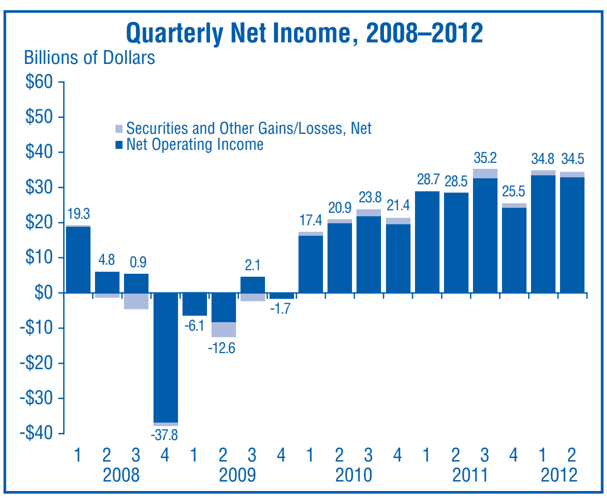
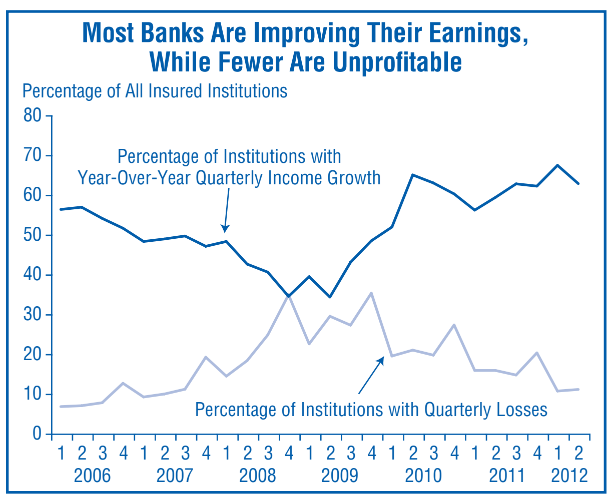


Chart 2



Net Charge-Offs Decline Across All Loan Categories

Net charge-offs totaled $20.5 billion in the second quarter, an $8.4 billion (29.1 percent) reduction from second quarter 2011. This is the eighth consecutive quarter that charge-offs have declined from year-earlier levels and represents the lowest quarterly charge-off total since first quarter 2008. The year-over-year improvement was led by a $2.2 billion (24.6 percent) decline in credit card charge-offs, a $1.5 billion (25.2 percent) decline in charge-offs of residential mortgage loans, and a $1.2 billion (51.5 percent) drop in real estate construction loan charge-offs. All major loan categories posted lower charge-offs compared with a year ago. Half of all insured institutions (50.6 percent) reported year-over-year declines in charge-offs.

Noncurrent Loan Balances Continue to Fall

Noncurrent loan balances (loans 90 days or more past due or in nonaccrual status) declined for a ninth consecutive quarter, falling by $12.9 billion (4.2 percent). Noncurrent levels fell in all major loan categories. The largest declines occurred in real estate construction and development loans, where noncurrent balances fell by $5.1 billion (17.8 percent), and in real estate loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties, where noncurrents declined by $3.6 billion (9.2 percent). Well over half of all institutions (58 percent) reported reductions in noncurrent balances during the quarter.

Reserve Drawdowns at Large Banks Surpass Reserve Buildups at Smaller Institutions

Reserves for loan losses fell by $6.7 billion (3.6 percent) during the quarter, as the $14.2 billion in loss provisions that banks added to reserves were less than the $20.5 billion in net charge-offs that were taken out. More banks (54.4 percent) reported reserve increases than reported reductions (38.2 percent), but the reductions were concentrated among larger institutions, and added up to more than the additions. Eight of the 10 largest banks (and 34 of the 50 largest) reduced their reserves in the second quarter. Reserve balances have fallen for nine consecutive quarters, and are $86.7 billion (32.9 percent) below the peak level reached at the end of first quarter 2010. Even with the reduction in reserves, the larger drop in noncurrent loan balances during the quarter meant that the industry's "coverage ratio" of reserves to noncurrent loans inched up from 60 percent to 60.4 percent between March 31 and June 30.

Chart 3

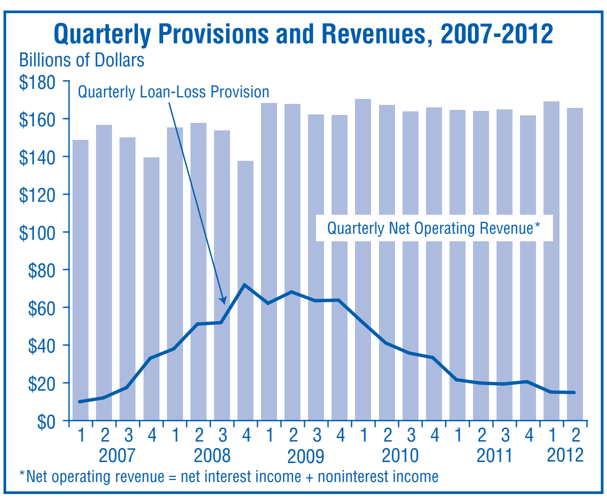
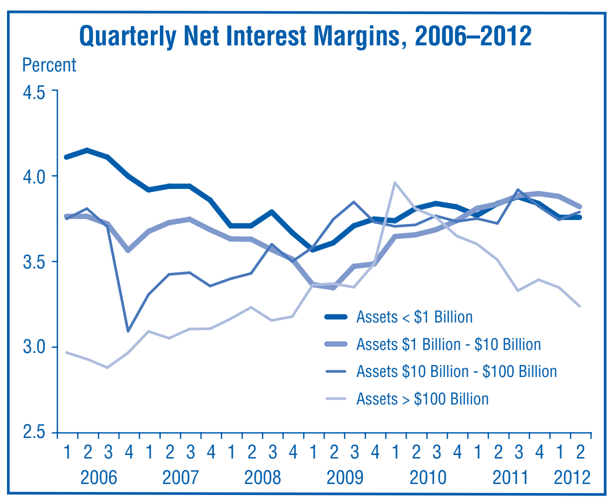


Chart 4



Retained Earnings Provide a Boost to Capital

Insured institutions continued to build their capital in the second quarter. Total equity capital increased by $20.3 billion (1.3 percent), with retained earnings contributing $14.9 billion to capital growth. This is the second-highest quarterly total for retained earnings since third quarter 2006. Dividends were $763 million (3.8 percent) lower than in second quarter 2011. Tier 1 regulatory capital rose by $14 billion (1.1 percent), but total risk-based capital was basically unchanged (up $524 million, or 0.04 percent), due to the decline in reserves, declines in deferred tax assets, and declines in intangible assets. At midyear, almost 97 percent of all insured institutions, representing more than 99 percent of insured institution assets, met or exceeded the requirements for "well-capitalized" institutions as defined for Prompt Corrective Action purposes.

Loans Increase for Fourth Time in Last Five Quarters

Total assets increased by $105.3 billion (0.8 percent), as loan balances rose for the fourth time in the last five quarters. Total loans and leases grew by $102 billion (1.4 percent), with loans to commercial and industrial (C&I) borrowers increasing by $48.9 billion (3.6 percent), residential mortgage loans rising by $16.6 billion (0.9 percent), and credit card balances growing by $14.7 billion (2.3 percent). Balances of real estate construction and development loans fell for a 17th consecutive quarter, declining by $10.9 billion (4.8 percent), while home equity lines of credit declined for the 13th quarter in a row, falling by $10.2 billion (1.7 percent). Loans to small businesses and farms posted a $1.5 billion (0.2 percent) increase, driven primarily by seasonal demand for agricultural credit. More than 60 percent of institutions reported growth in total loan balances during the quarter. Banks reduced their mortgage-backed securities holdings by $33.1 billion (1.9 percent), and increased their holdings of U.S. Treasury securities by $20.1 billion (12 percent).

Nondeposit Liabilities Increase

Deposits increased by $61.6 billion (0.6 percent) during the quarter. Deposits in domestic offices rose by $88.1 billion (1.0 percent), while foreign office deposits fell by $26.5 billion (1.8 percent). Much of the growth in domestic deposits ($71.7 billion) consisted of noninterest-bearing transaction accounts with balances greater than $250,000 that are temporarily fully covered by the FDIC. The portion of these deposits that is above the $250,000 basic coverage limit increased by $65.7 billion (5.0 percent). In addition to the increase in large-denomination domestic deposits, insured institutions increased their nondeposit liabilities for the first time in seven quarters. Securities sold under repurchase agreements increased by $28 billion (6.7 percent), and Federal Home Loan Bank advances rose by $19.8 billion (6.5 percent).

Chart 5

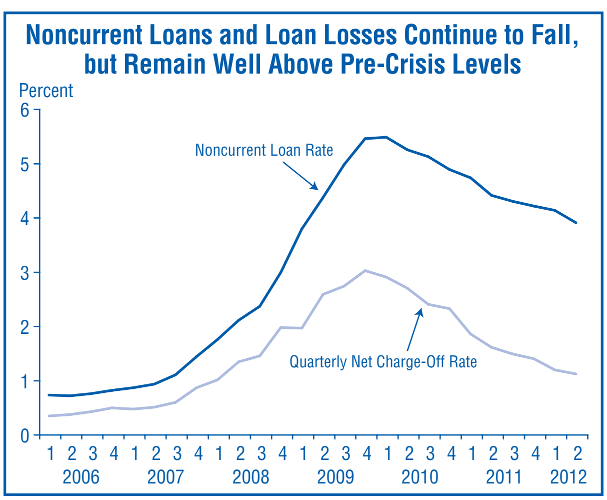
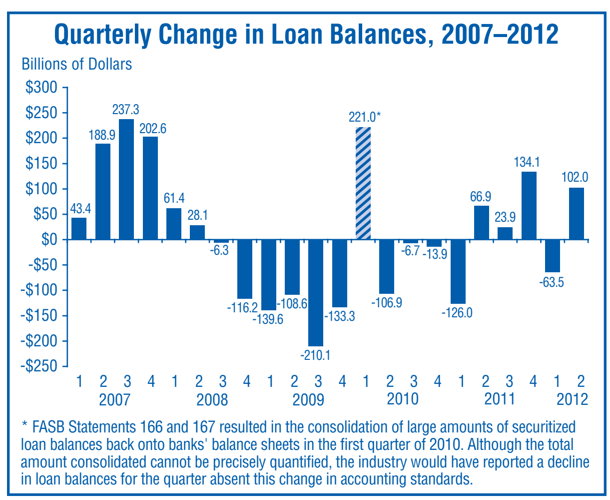


Chart 6



More Than a Year Since Last New Charter

During the second quarter, the number of insured institutions reporting financial results declined from 7,308 to 7,246. Forty-five institutions were merged into other institutions, and 15 institutions failed. No new charters were added during the quarter. This is the fourth quarter in a row in which no new charters have been added. It has been more than six quarters since the last time a new charter was created other than to absorb a failing bank. The number of full-time equivalent employees at FDIC-insured institutions increased from 2,102,280 to 2,108,200. The number of institutions on the FDIC's "Problem List" fell for a fifth consecutive quarter, from 772 to 732. Total assets of "problem" institutions declined from $291 billion to $282 billion.

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Chart 7

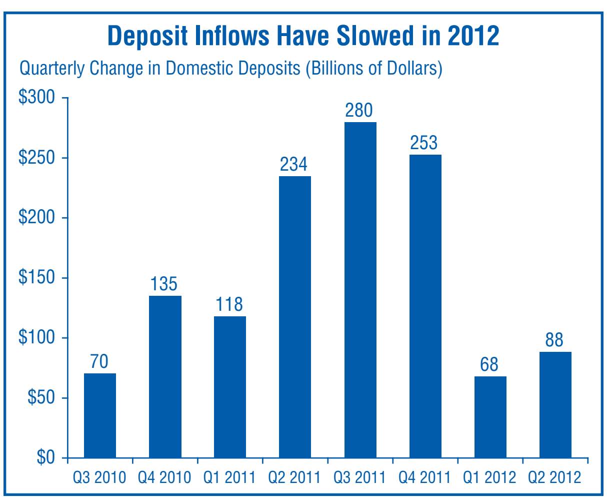

Chart 8

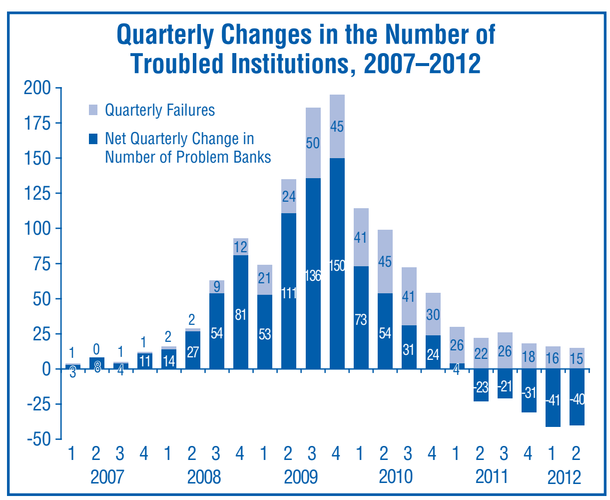

TABLE I-A. Selected Indicators, All FDIC-Insured Institutions*

	2012**	2011**	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Return on assets (%)	0.99	0.85	0.88	0.65	-0.07	0.03	0.81
Return on equity (%)	8.84	7.60	7.80	5.85	-0.72	0.35	7.75
Core capital (leverage) ratio (%)	9.25	9.20	9.07	8.89	8.60	7.47	7.97
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets (%)	2.40	2.76	2.60	3.11	3.37	1.91	0.95
Net charge-offs to loans (%)	1.13	1.71	1.55	2.55	2.52	1.29	0.59
Asset growth rate (%)	3.15	3.05	4.30	1.77	-5.45	6.19	9.88
Net interest margin (%)	3.49	3.64	3.60	3.76	3.49	3.16	3.29
Net operating income growth (%)	15.60	56.10	43.81	1601.58	-155.72	-90.71	-27.59
Number of institutions reporting	7,246	7,513	7,357	7,658	8,012	8,305	8,534
Commercial banks	6,222	6,413	6,291	6,530	6,840	7,087	7,284
Savings institutions	1,024	1,100	1,066	1,128	1,172	1,218	1,250
Percentage of unprofitable institutions (%)	10.59	16.08	16.11	22.11	30.84	24.89	12.10
Number of problem institutions	732	865	813	884	702	252	76
Assets of problem institutions (in billions)	$282	$372	$319	$390	$403	$159	$22
Number of failed institutions	31	48	92	157	140	25	3
Number of assisted institutions	0	0	0	0	8	5	0

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

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

(dollar figures in millions)	2nd Quarter 2012	1st Quarter 2012	2nd Quarter 2011	%Change 11Q2-12Q2
Number of institutions reporting	7,246	7,308	7,513	-3.6
Total employees (full-time equivalent)	2,108,200	2,102,280	2,106,615	0.1
CONDITION DATA				
Total assets	$14,031,008	$13,925,678	$13,602,560	3.1
Loans secured by real estate	4,086,561	4,086,298	4,125,336	-0.9
1-4 Family residential mortgages	1,875,341	1,858,774	1,831,108	2.4
Nonfarm nonresidential	1,058,389	1,057,027	1,060,233	-0.2
Construction and development	217,392	228,319	274,392	-20.8
Home equity lines	580,219	590,368	615,270	-5.7
Commercial & industrial loans	1,423,101	1,374,171	1,236,824	15.1
Loans to individuals	1,282,013	1,266,272	1,288,194	-0.5
Credit cards	664,260	649,564	668,340	-0.6
Farm loans	64,008	58,270	57,668	11.0
Other loans & leases	659,185	627,911	610,588	8.0
Less: Unearned income	2,038	2,100	2,311	-11.8
Total loans & leases	7,512,830	7,410,823	7,316,299	2.7
Less: Reserve for losses	176,494	183,159	207,714	-15.0
Net loans and leases	7,336,336	7,227,664	7,108,585	3.2
Securities	2,937,424	2,930,574	2,721,869	7.9
Other real estate owned	41,788	44,803	51,284	-18.5
Goodwill and other intangibles	366,741	371,412	388,396	-5.6
All other assets	3,348,719	3,351,225	3,332,427	0.5
Total liabilities and capital	14,031,008	13,925,678	13,602,560	3.1
Deposits	10,322,526	10,260,938	9,765,598	5.7
Domestic office deposits	8,913,721	8,825,629	8,225,633	8.4
Foreign office deposits	1,408,805	1,435,309	1,539,965	-8.5
Other borrowed funds	1,389,986	1,381,659	1,602,751	-13.3
Subordinated debt	116,634	129,351	138,874	-16.0
All other liabilities	594,562	566,745	540,699	10.0
Total equity capital (includes minority interests)	1,607,300	1,586,985	1,554,638	3.4
Bank equity capital	1,588,980	1,568,659	1,535,726	3.5
Loans and leases 30-89 days past due	83,762	89,822	102,694	-18.4
Noncurrent loans and leases	292,186	305,044	321,178	-9.0
Restructured loans and leases	106,757	123,892	119,711	-10.8
Mortgage-backed securities	1,713,754	1,746,866	1,546,189	10.8
Earning assets	12,271,841	12,182,048	11,819,115	3.8
FHLB Advances	325,638	305,826	341,208	-4.6
Unused loan commitments	5,865,751	5,845,833	5,767,176	1.7
Trust assets	16,896,009	17,080,584	16,926,443	-0.2
Assets securitized and sold***	986,273	973,032	970,638	1.6
Notional amount of derivatives***	224,998,167	230,364,892	251,133,282	-10.4

INCOME DATA	First Half 2012	First Half 2011	%Change	2nd Quarter 2012	2nd Quarter 2011	%Change 11Q2-12Q2
Total interest income	$247,050	$257,495	-4.1	$122,682	$128,468	-4.5
Total interest expense	34,853	45,610	-23.6	17,055	22,554	-24.4
Net interest income	212,197	211,885	0.2	105,626	105,913	-0.3
Provision for loan and lease losses	28,481	40,031	-28.9	14,169	19,196	-26.2
Total noninterest income	122,123	116,531	4.8	59,817	58,208	2.8
Total noninterest expense	209,753	205,385	2.1	103,364	103,662	-0.3
Securities gains (losses)	4,429	706	527.3	2,555	829	208.2
Applicable income taxes	30,818	26,271	17.3	15,679	13,509	16.1
Extraordinary gains, net	-12	237	N/M	-126	132	N/M
Total net income (includes minority interests)	69,684	57,673	20.8	34,661	28,716	20.7
Bank net income	69,305	57,331	20.9	34,452	28,534	20.7
Net charge-offs	42,203	62,252	-32.2	20,462	28,851	-29.1
Cash dividends	40,651	35,419	14.8	19,552	20,314	-3.8
Retained earnings	28,655	21,912	30.8	14,901	8,219	81.3
Net operating income	66,417	57,454	15.6	32,895	28,423	15.7

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

TABLE III-A. Second Quarter 2012, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

		Asset Concentration Groups*								
SECOND QUARTER (The way it is...)	**All Insured Institutions**	**Credit Card Banks**	**International Banks**	**Agricultural Banks**	**Commercial Lenders**	**Mortgage Lenders**	**Consumer Lenders**	**Other Specialized <$1 Billion**	**All Other <$1 Billion**	**All Other >$1 Billion**
Number of institutions reporting	7,246	18	5	1,542	3,636	712	51	402	815	65
Commercial banks	6,222	14	5	1,521	3,288	216	38	370	716	54
Savings institutions	1,024	4	0	21	348	496	13	32	99	11
Total assets (in billions)	$14,031.0	$567.2	$3,710.9	$220.4	$4,160.2	$825.3	$97.1	$64.5	$144.3	$4,241.1
Commercial banks	12,889.8	502.8	3,710.9	215.5	3,827.8	266.2	38.7	58.3	119.4	4,150.2
Savings institutions	1,141.2	64.4	0.0	4.9	332.5	559.0	58.5	6.2	24.9	90.8
Total deposits (in billions)	10,322.5	314.5	2,556.6	182.3	3,232.8	636.9	83.4	51.7	121.1	3,143.2
Commercial banks	9,446.8	273.8	2,556.6	179.5	2,984.9	198.9	31.2	47.5	101.0	3,073.5
Savings institutions	875.7	40.7	0.0	2.9	247.9	438.0	52.2	4.2	20.1	69.7
Bank net income (in millions)	34,452	4,183	6,506	704	10,008	1,751	441	180	327	10,351
Commercial banks	31,560	3,294	6,506	670	9,327	817	244	174	304	10,223
Savings institutions	2,893	890	0	33	681	934	197	6	22	128
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)										
Yield on earning assets	4.01	10.81	3.20	4.50	4.35	3.53	5.11	3.37	4.32	3.45
Cost of funding earning assets	0.56	0.90	0.55	0.73	0.61	0.76	0.71	0.63	0.74	0.39
Net interest margin	3.46	9.90	2.65	3.77	3.74	2.77	4.40	2.74	3.58	3.06
Noninterest income to assets	1.71	4.33	1.50	0.64	1.20	0.76	2.64	3.71	1.18	2.26
Noninterest expense to assets	2.96	6.21	2.71	2.52	2.98	1.86	2.89	4.41	3.19	2.93
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.41	2.44	0.21	0.16	0.37	0.31	1.17	0.10	0.25	0.37
Net operating income to assets	0.94	3.00	0.62	1.22	0.92	0.81	1.81	1.09	0.84	0.96
Pretax return on assets	1.43	4.68	0.96	1.50	1.24	1.25	2.82	1.69	1.10	1.61
Return on assets	0.99	2.97	0.71	1.28	0.96	0.85	1.81	1.08	0.91	0.98
Return on equity	8.73	19.86	7.77	11.23	8.13	7.98	18.90	7.65	7.94	7.97
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	1.10	4.05	1.37	0.21	0.76	0.64	1.52	0.54	0.43	0.92
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	69.25	74.45	43.61	121.91	73.97	89.37	108.64	69.70	108.78	75.42
Efficiency ratio	61.29	44.78	70.95	60.83	64.93	54.54	41.47	70.76	71.21	58.58
% of unprofitable institutions	10.92	5.56	0.00	4.28	14.52	10.96	5.88	9.95	8.34	10.77
% of institutions with earnings gains	62.66	44.44	60.00	62.06	67.77	53.37	56.86	49.00	56.93	58.46
Structural Changes										
New reporters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	45	0	0	5	37	2	0	0	0	1
Failed institutions	15	0	0	0	12	1	0	0	2	0
PRIOR SECOND QUARTERS (The way it was...)										
Return on assets (%) 2011	0.85	3.96	0.46	1.12	0.71	0.55	1.67	1.94	0.80	0.80
2009	-0.38	-7.92	-0.54	0.78	-0.20	0.56	0.64	1.28	0.70	0.30
2007	1.22	3.34	0.99	1.26	1.18	0.91	3.04	2.31	1.10	1.26
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2011	1.59	5.58	1.43	0.37	1.27	1.03	1.79	0.41	0.48	1.24
2009	2.56	10.78	3.07	0.61	2.07	1.27	2.80	0.71	0.51	2.31
2007	0.49	3.89	0.60	0.15	0.28	0.25	1.85	0.25	0.18	0.32

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

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

TABLE III-A. Second Quarter 2012, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

		Asset Size Distribution				Geographic Regions*					
SECOND QUARTER (The way it is...)	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
Number of institutions reporting	7,246	2,342	4,244	553	107	898	929	1,540	1,754	1,524	601
Commercial banks	6,222	2,085	3,614	435	88	479	831	1,277	1,668	1,420	547
Savings institutions	1,024	257	630	118	19	419	98	263	86	104	54
Total assets (in billions)	$14,031.0	$135.4	$1,274.7	$1,425.9	$11,195.0	$2,877.3	$2,934.8	$3,193.2	$3,000.2	$831.6	$1,194.0
Commercial banks	12,889.8	121.0	1,057.1	1,132.0	10,579.8	2,317.0	2,838.8	3,073.8	2,939.5	734.7	986.0
Savings institutions	1,141.2	14.4	217.7	293.9	615.2	560.3	96.0	119.4	60.7	96.9	208.0
Total deposits (in billions)	10,322.5	114.9	1,062.1	1,106.2	8,039.4	2,089.6	2,181.4	2,239.4	2,250.9	681.8	879.4
Commercial banks	9,446.8	103.2	888.5	882.0	7,573.1	1,663.1	2,110.7	2,149.1	2,202.1	601.7	720.1
Savings institutions	875.7	11.7	173.6	224.2	466.3	426.5	70.7	90.3	48.8	80.1	159.3
Bank net income (in millions)	34,452	235	2,581	5,141	26,496	6,089	5,278	7,116	7,614	2,164	6,191
Commercial banks	31,560	230	2,283	4,514	24,533	5,312	5,150	6,779	7,498	1,825	4,996
Savings institutions	2,893	5	299	627	1,963	777	128	338	117	339	1,195
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)											
Yield on earning assets	4.01	4.49	4.53	4.52	3.88	4.33	3.72	3.29	4.40	4.28	4.70
Cost of funding earning assets	0.56	0.73	0.79	0.71	0.51	0.63	0.46	0.50	0.62	0.54	0.62
Net interest margin	3.46	3.76	3.75	3.81	3.37	3.69	3.26	2.79	3.79	3.74	4.08
Noninterest income to assets	1.71	0.95	1.07	1.78	1.79	1.44	1.90	1.62	1.66	1.29	2.58
Noninterest expense to assets	2.96	3.40	3.18	3.10	2.91	2.96	3.13	2.82	2.91	3.16	2.88
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.41	0.22	0.37	0.39	0.41	0.47	0.52	0.14	0.53	0.25	0.49
Net operating income to assets	0.94	0.62	0.74	1.41	0.91	0.82	0.68	0.78	1.02	0.99	2.07
Pretax return on assets	1.43	0.83	1.04	1.80	1.44	1.31	1.11	1.21	1.51	1.35	3.01
Return on assets	0.99	0.69	0.81	1.44	0.95	0.85	0.72	0.89	1.02	1.04	2.09
Return on equity	8.73	5.83	7.49	12.24	8.43	6.86	5.96	9.99	9.21	9.50	15.25
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	1.10	0.43	0.65	0.76	1.22	1.34	1.11	0.84	1.34	0.56	0.93
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	69.25	92.11	90.60	83.03	66.21	65.57	84.00	36.67	72.74	74.64	86.64
Efficiency ratio	61.29	77.58	70.26	58.52	60.52	61.35	65.67	69.15	57.20	66.80	44.89
% of unprofitable institutions	10.92	14.86	9.43	7.05	3.74	11.02	20.67	10.19	7.64	7.48	15.81
% of institutions with earnings gains	62.66	57.05	64.84	68.35	69.16	56.01	64.05	62.01	63.97	62.99	67.39
Structural Changes											
New reporters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	45	14	28	3	0	5	10	2	10	6	12
Failed institutions	15	5	10	0	0	3	7	1	1	2	1
PRIOR SECOND QUARTERS (The way it was...)											
Return on assets (%) 2011	0.85	0.53	0.53	0.93	0.88	1.20	0.44	0.71	1.23	0.87	0.83
2009	-0.38	0.03	-0.17	-0.83	-0.34	-1.91	-0.04	0.18	0.74	0.21	-0.71
2007	1.22	0.85	1.14	1.11	1.25	1.05	1.25	1.05	1.54	1.15	1.41
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2011	1.59	0.63	0.91	1.22	1.76	1.81	1.69	1.30	1.84	0.96	1.53
2009	2.56	0.91	1.14	2.23	2.89	2.91	2.26	2.40	2.56	1.32	3.39
2007	0.49	0.14	0.18	0.33	0.57	0.84	0.26	0.37	0.63	0.23	0.59

* See Table V-A (page 11) for explanations.
Note: Blue font identifies data that are also presented in the prior quarters data at bottom of table.

TABLE IV-A. First Half 2012, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

		Asset Concentration Groups*								
FIRST HALF (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	7,246	18	5	1,542	3,636	712	51	402	815	65
Commercial banks	6,222	14	5	1,521	3,288	216	38	370	716	54
Savings institutions	1,024	4	0	21	348	496	13	32	99	11
Total assets (in billions)	$14,031.0	$567.2	$3,710.9	$220.4	$4,160.2	$825.3	$97.1	$64.5	$144.3	$4,241.1
Commercial banks	12,889.8	502.8	3,710.9	215.5	3,827.8	266.2	38.7	58.3	119.4	4,150.2
Savings institutions	1,141.2	64.4	0.0	4.9	332.5	559.0	58.5	6.2	24.9	90.8
Total deposits (in billions)	10,322.5	314.5	2,556.6	182.3	3,232.8	636.9	83.4	51.7	121.1	3,143.2
Commercial banks	9,446.8	273.8	2,556.6	179.5	2,984.9	198.9	31.2	47.5	101.0	3,073.5
Savings institutions	875.7	40.7	0.0	2.9	247.9	438.0	52.2	4.2	20.1	69.7
Bank net income (in millions)	69,305	8,893	13,861	1,394	18,712	3,426	870	395	664	21,090
Commercial banks	63,604	7,123	13,861	1,332	17,419	1,636	468	361	604	20,799
Savings institutions	5,702	1,769	0	62	1,294	1,790	402	35	60	290
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)										
Yield on earning assets	4.06	10.86	3.26	4.52	4.38	3.53	5.21	3.46	4.37	3.51
Cost of funding earning assets	0.57	0.92	0.56	0.76	0.64	0.76	0.74	0.65	0.77	0.40
Net interest margin	3.49	9.93	2.70	3.76	3.75	2.77	4.47	2.80	3.60	3.10
Noninterest income to assets	1.75	3.96	1.77	0.63	1.20	0.79	2.36	3.65	1.19	2.20
Noninterest expense to assets	3.01	5.93	2.88	2.51	3.01	1.87	2.84	4.24	3.20	2.96
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.41	2.12	0.23	0.15	0.37	0.34	1.06	0.11	0.24	0.39
Net operating income to assets	0.95	3.16	0.70	1.22	0.87	0.80	1.81	1.26	0.86	0.95
Pretax return on assets	1.44	4.94	1.02	1.50	1.21	1.24	2.78	1.76	1.13	1.57
Return on assets	0.99	3.14	0.75	1.28	0.91	0.84	1.81	1.18	0.93	1.00
Return on equity	8.84	20.83	8.34	11.23	7.68	7.90	18.91	8.41	8.12	8.17
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	1.13	4.09	1.43	0.19	0.76	0.79	1.54	0.37	0.38	0.96
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	67.48	63.76	47.69	128.71	74.89	77.19	96.46	108.31	114.50	75.76
Efficiency ratio	61.60	43.96	69.73	60.83	65.46	54.44	41.90	68.26	71.03	59.66
% of unprofitable institutions	10.59	0.00	0.00	3.70	14.19	11.52	5.88	9.70	7.85	9.23
% of institutions with earnings gains	67.87	66.67	60.00	69.97	71.84	57.02	58.82	56.22	62.09	67.69
Condition Ratios (%)										
Earning assets to total assets	87.46	91.17	84.96	92.18	89.14	94.31	96.49	91.68	91.76	85.51
Loss allowance to:										
Loans and leases	2.35	4.33	3.34	1.59	1.92	1.33	2.00	2.16	1.61	2.20
Noncurrent loans and leases	60.40	314.56	83.93	103.76	63.79	37.24	108.06	78.06	75.32	38.11
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets	2.40	1.12	1.47	1.32	2.61	2.31	1.34	1.20	1.66	3.31
Equity capital ratio	11.32	14.76	9.04	11.50	11.91	10.75	9.69	14.67	11.51	12.38
Core capital (leverage) ratio	9.25	12.92	7.37	10.27	10.09	9.99	9.48	13.08	10.76	9.23
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	13.21	13.95	12.04	14.89	13.16	20.73	13.38	30.03	18.57	12.59
Total risk-based capital ratio	15.27	16.33	14.37	16.03	14.91	21.72	14.49	31.15	19.72	14.98
Net loans and leases to deposits	71.07	140.51	48.40	72.36	83.93	70.35	80.79	35.03	63.67	70.02
Net loans to total assets	52.29	77.92	33.35	59.85	65.22	54.29	69.39	28.07	53.45	51.90
Domestic deposits to total assets	63.53	50.74	38.35	82.71	76.94	77.08	85.87	79.24	83.94	69.03
Structural Changes										
New reporters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	72	0	1	9	55	5	0	0	1	1
Failed institutions	31	0	0	0	26	3	0	0	2	0
PRIOR FIRST HALVES (The way it was...)										
Number of institutions 2011	7,513	20	4	1,544	3,953	716	72	347	794	63
2009	8,195	24	5	1,551	4,637	808	80	294	743	53
2007	8,614	26	4	1,645	4,731	805	118	377	851	57
Total assets (in billions) 2011	$13,602.6	$656.0	$3,328.1	$204.2	$4,132.2	$773.8	$97.7	$50.0	$129.1	$4,231.4
2009	13,279.7	464.5	3,204.0	170.1	5,947.0	933.4	84.0	36.0	101.7	2,338.9
2007	12,261.4	395.0	2,544.3	155.6	4,789.0	1,551.0	117.7	42.4	113.1	2,553.3
Return on assets (%) 2011	0.85	3.81	0.53	1.09	0.66	0.49	1.60	1.65	0.80	0.84
2009	-0.26	-9.56	0.05	0.88	-0.18	0.57	0.28	0.73	0.79	0.46
2007	1.21	3.58	0.96	1.22	1.15	0.91	2.54	2.23	1.07	1.27
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2011	1.71	6.12	1.69	0.33	1.29	1.01	1.86	0.57	0.45	1.32
2009	2.25	9.57	2.73	0.47	1.76	1.13	2.71	0.81	0.42	2.04
2007	0.47	3.84	0.58	0.15	0.25	0.24	1.86	0.23	0.16	0.31
Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (%) 2011	2.76	1.51	1.76	1.62	3.38	2.72	1.00	1.01	1.88	3.27
2009	2.78	2.56	2.25	1.45	3.36	2.96	1.14	0.72	1.30	2.23
2007	0.62	1.28	0.41	0.81	0.70	0.81	0.63	0.23	0.60	0.46
Equity capital ratio (%) 2011	11.29	17.21	8.28	11.26	11.86	10.56	9.93	15.65	11.51	12.29
2009	10.42	21.20	8.42	11.08	10.54	9.47	9.95	16.59	11.36	10.91
2007	10.43	23.96	7.64	11.13	10.68	10.22	13.73	20.98	11.10	10.39

* See Table V-A (page 10) for explanations.
Note: Blue font identifies data that are also presented in the prior quarters data at bottom of table.

TABLE IV-A. First Half 2012, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

FIRST HALF (The way it is...)	All Insured Institutions	Asset Size Distribution: Less than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	Greater than $10 Billion	Geographic Regions*: New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Number of institutions reporting	7,246	2,342	4,244	553	107	898	929	1,540	1,754	1,524	601
Commercial banks	6,222	2,085	3,614	435	88	479	831	1,277	1,668	1,420	547
Savings institutions	1,024	257	630	118	19	419	98	263	86	104	54
Total assets (in billions)	$14,031.0	$135.4	$1,274.7	$1,425.9	$11,195.0	$2,877.3	$2,934.8	$3,193.2	$3,000.2	$831.6	$1,194.0
Commercial banks	12,889.8	121.0	1,057.1	1,132.0	10,579.8	2,317.0	2,838.8	3,073.8	2,939.5	734.7	986.0
Savings institutions	1,141.2	14.4	217.7	293.9	615.2	560.3	96.0	119.4	60.7	96.9	208.0
Total deposits (in billions)	10,322.5	114.9	1,062.1	1,106.2	8,039.4	2,089.6	2,181.4	2,239.4	2,250.9	681.8	879.4
Commercial banks	9,446.8	103.2	888.5	882.0	7,573.1	1,663.1	2,110.7	2,149.1	2,202.1	601.7	720.1
Savings institutions	875.7	11.7	173.6	224.2	466.3	426.5	70.7	90.3	48.8	80.1	159.3
Bank net income (in millions)	69,305	487	5,205	8,904	54,710	12,939	11,370	14,038	15,595	4,475	10,888
Commercial banks	63,604	475	4,605	7,550	50,974	11,434	11,106	13,477	15,318	3,783	8,486
Savings institutions	5,702	12	600	1,355	3,736	1,505	265	561	277	692	2,402
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)											
Yield on earning assets	4.06	4.52	4.57	4.57	3.92	4.33	3.79	3.35	4.45	4.31	4.73
Cost of funding earning assets	0.57	0.76	0.82	0.74	0.52	0.65	0.48	0.51	0.63	0.56	0.64
Net interest margin	3.49	3.76	3.75	3.83	3.40	3.69	3.32	2.83	3.82	3.75	4.10
Noninterest income to assets	1.75	0.94	1.05	1.55	1.87	1.47	1.85	1.86	1.75	1.34	2.19
Noninterest expense to assets	3.01	3.37	3.16	3.09	2.98	2.93	3.15	3.05	2.96	3.14	2.83
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.41	0.21	0.36	0.40	0.42	0.44	0.49	0.18	0.56	0.26	0.47
Net operating income to assets	0.95	0.65	0.76	1.20	0.95	0.88	0.71	0.79	1.07	1.04	1.81
Pretax return on assets	1.44	0.85	1.05	1.62	1.46	1.38	1.16	1.19	1.53	1.41	2.72
Return on assets	0.99	0.71	0.82	1.25	0.99	0.91	0.78	0.88	1.05	1.09	1.85
Return on equity	8.84	6.08	7.61	10.71	8.76	7.33	6.45	9.95	9.48	9.91	13.55
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	1.13	0.39	0.61	0.76	1.27	1.35	1.19	0.87	1.39	0.56	0.91
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	67.48	96.08	94.00	82.61	64.17	61.31	73.98	45.32	74.06	76.82	83.72
Efficiency ratio	61.60	77.05	69.93	60.71	60.66	60.45	66.20	70.03	56.63	65.46	46.85
% of unprofitable institutions	10.59	14.22	9.26	6.87	2.80	10.13	20.13	10.45	7.24	6.82	16.14
% of institutions with earnings gains	67.87	62.04	70.45	72.15	71.03	60.36	67.81	67.34	70.64	68.44	71.05
Condition Ratios (%)											
Earning assets to total assets	87.46	91.08	91.82	90.78	86.50	87.90	86.07	86.26	86.80	91.12	92.15
Loss allowance to:											
Loans and leases	2.35	1.80	1.84	1.95	2.49	2.12	2.58	2.45	2.69	1.81	1.76
Noncurrent loans and leases	60.40	77.86	65.46	56.47	60.31	82.09	44.12	60.08	64.72	67.17	81.05
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets	2.40	2.21	2.72	2.86	2.30	1.54	3.62	2.19	2.56	2.32	1.65
Equity capital ratio	11.32	11.98	10.90	11.93	11.29	12.34	12.21	9.02	11.04	11.03	13.78
Core capital (leverage) ratio	9.25	11.25	10.24	10.55	8.94	9.87	9.07	7.42	9.26	9.88	12.64
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	13.21	18.41	15.42	15.63	12.60	14.43	13.03	10.82	12.83	14.53	16.93
Total risk-based capital ratio	15.27	19.54	16.63	16.89	14.87	16.07	15.55	13.49	14.66	16.05	18.29
Net loans and leases to deposits	71.07	66.17	73.82	79.15	69.67	71.36	72.79	64.49	70.51	73.33	82.57
Net loans to total assets	52.29	56.13	61.50	61.40	50.03	51.83	54.11	45.23	52.90	60.13	60.81
Domestic deposits to total assets	63.53	84.83	83.25	77.11	59.30	64.36	70.64	57.48	53.77	81.67	72.12
Structural Changes											
New reporters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	72	26	38	6	2	13	14	4	15	12	14
Failed institutions	31	10	20	1	0	4	13	6	3	4	1
PRIOR FIRST HALVES (The way it was...)											
Number of institutions 2011	7,513	2,550	4,296	561	106	932	990	1,575	1,804	1,570	642
2009	8,195	3,013	4,484	582	116	996	1,164	1,685	1,914	1,680	756
2007	8,614	3,582	4,371	538	123	1,070	1,216	1,806	2,000	1,750	772
Total assets (in billions) 2011	$13,602.6	$146.0	$1,272.9	$1,422.1	$10,761.6	$2,769.3	$2,916.0	$3,119.5	$1,672.3	$788.5	$2,337.0
2009	13,279.7	165.4	1,347.9	1,500.8	10,265.6	2,437.9	3,493.7	3,124.6	1,063.0	777.4	2,383.0
2007	12,261.4	189.8	1,295.4	1,410.7	9,365.4	2,261.8	3,004.5	2,830.9	910.0	674.4	2,579.7
Return on assets (%) 2011	0.85	0.53	0.54	0.82	0.90	1.12	0.53	0.69	1.21	0.90	0.90
2009	-0.26	0.15	0.06	-0.50	-0.28	-1.86	0.15	0.15	0.65	-0.25	-0.17
2007	1.21	0.85	1.11	1.13	1.24	1.09	1.23	1.06	1.64	1.13	1.30
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2011	1.71	0.54	0.84	1.29	1.92	2.05	1.75	1.36	1.93	0.89	1.74
2009	2.25	0.76	0.95	1.81	2.57	2.56	1.97	2.01	2.35	1.13	3.03
2007	0.47	0.14	0.16	0.29	0.56	0.82	0.24	0.34	0.63	0.21	0.58
Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (%) 2011	2.76	2.40	3.34	3.36	2.61	1.87	3.82	2.56	3.82	2.92	1.92
2009	2.78	2.04	2.94	3.44	2.67	1.83	3.08	2.87	3.12	2.44	3.13
2007	0.62	0.81	0.75	0.67	0.59	0.60	0.42	0.63	1.10	0.66	0.68
Equity capital ratio (%) 2011	11.29	11.84	10.58	11.87	11.29	12.80	12.05	8.49	11.79	11.02	12.02
2009	10.42	12.44	9.92	10.60	10.42	11.79	10.97	8.55	10.79	9.96	10.63
2007	10.43	13.42	10.48	11.28	10.24	12.48	9.83	9.01	10.00	10.57	11.01

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

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

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

June 30, 2012	All Insured Institutions	Asset Concentration Groups* Credit Card Banks	International Banks	Agricultural Banks	Commercial Lenders	Mortgage Lenders	Consumer Lenders	Other Specialized <$1 Billion	All Other <$1 Billion	All Other >$1 Billion
Percent of Loans 30-89 Days Past Due										
All loans secured by real estate	1.43	0.98	2.03	0.81	1.01	1.21	0.85	1.48	1.51	1.91
Construction and development	1.15	0.00	1.28	1.06	1.28	1.16	0.54	1.06	1.23	0.78
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.67	0.00	0.33	0.73	0.68	0.66	1.21	1.18	1.27	0.66
Multifamily residential real estate	0.43	0.00	0.09	0.52	0.49	0.60	1.22	1.10	1.08	0.49
Home equity loans	0.91	2.60	1.31	0.59	0.73	0.64	0.67	0.68	0.65	0.92
Other 1-4 family residential	2.21	0.71	3.15	1.51	1.57	1.34	1.02	1.99	1.79	2.92
Commercial and industrial loans	0.35	1.06	0.33	1.08	0.41	0.74	0.99	1.11	1.17	0.20
Loans to individuals	1.48	1.30	1.74	1.52	1.45	1.04	1.51	1.98	1.80	1.52
Credit card loans	1.36	1.29	1.59	1.17	1.40	1.08	0.71	1.51	0.59	1.38
Other loans to individuals	1.61	1.63	2.00	1.55	1.45	1.03	1.89	2.00	1.83	1.56
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.20	0.02	0.15	0.36	0.27	0.10	1.40	0.56	0.56	0.16
Total loans and leases	1.11	1.28	1.22	0.77	0.87	1.16	1.35	1.44	1.44	1.31
Percent of Loans Noncurrent**										
All real estate loans	6.32	4.12	8.87	1.98	4.01	3.83	2.10	3.35	2.46	10.09
Construction and development	10.81	0.00	5.41	6.86	10.77	10.48	5.09	11.06	8.54	12.18
Nonfarm nonresidential	3.34	0.00	2.06	2.82	3.26	3.87	2.91	3.64	2.60	3.79
Multifamily residential real estate	2.03	0.00	0.99	3.10	2.18	2.20	2.16	1.52	2.68	2.42
Home equity loans	2.62	3.91	4.33	1.02	1.35	1.74	2.34	0.82	0.90	3.03
Other 1-4 family residential	9.40	5.60	14.44	1.52	4.54	3.95	1.60	2.07	2.01	15.34
Commercial and industrial loans	1.09	1.41	1.05	1.92	1.26	1.56	0.77	1.38	1.91	0.81
Loans to individuals	1.20	1.38	1.37	0.54	1.19	0.80	1.81	1.05	0.64	0.78
Credit card loans	1.39	1.37	1.51	0.27	1.44	1.10	0.80	1.14	0.35	1.39
Other loans to individuals	1.00	1.59	1.15	0.56	1.17	0.75	2.30	1.05	0.65	0.63
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.45	0.03	0.40	0.45	0.61	0.16	0.75	2.13	0.74	0.39
Total loans and leases	3.89	1.38	3.97	1.53	3.00	3.57	1.84	2.76	2.13	5.78
Percent of Loans Charged-off (net, YTD)										
All real estate loans	1.02	3.02	1.49	0.19	0.85	0.79	1.44	0.25	0.34	1.23
Construction and development	2.01	0.00	1.81	0.91	2.32	1.62	0.59	0.98	1.05	1.40
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.56	0.00	0.26	0.24	0.59	0.97	0.18	0.25	0.35	0.49
Multifamily residential real estate	0.39	0.00	0.25	0.27	0.49	0.21	0.00	0.68	0.72	0.24
Home equity loans	1.84	2.89	2.06	0.39	1.12	2.15	1.94	0.54	0.29	2.28
Other 1-4 family residential	1.02	4.18	1.88	0.21	0.80	0.64	1.04	0.11	0.28	1.14
Commercial and industrial loans	0.57	4.23	0.37	0.37	0.55	0.69	5.17	0.27	0.70	0.40
Loans to individuals	2.63	4.11	3.70	0.33	0.92	1.23	1.41	0.50	0.49	1.25
Credit card loans	4.17	4.14	4.94	0.55	4.42	3.80	2.70	2.48	1.08	2.89
Other loans to individuals	0.96	3.47	1.56	0.30	0.65	0.81	0.78	0.37	0.47	0.82
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.17	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.25	0.23	2.10	1.88	0.00	0.21
Total loans and leases	1.13	4.09	1.43	0.19	0.76	0.79	1.53	0.37	0.38	0.96
Loans Outstanding (in billions)										
All real estate loans	$4,086.6	$0.1	$491.0	$78.1	$1,798.5	$415.0	$14.8	$13.0	$59.0	$1,217.1
Construction and development	217.4	0.0	6.9	3.7	144.4	7.1	0.3	1.0	3.2	50.8
Nonfarm nonresidential	1,058.4	0.0	35.4	22.1	721.1	29.9	0.6	4.6	15.4	229.2
Multifamily residential real estate	224.5	0.0	38.8	1.9	133.7	11.2	0.1	0.3	1.6	37.0
Home equity loans	580.2	0.0	102.9	1.6	186.9	32.6	7.3	0.5	2.5	245.9
Other 1-4 family residential	1,875.3	0.0	253.4	20.5	578.2	332.8	6.4	5.9	32.2	645.9
Commercial and industrial loans	1,423.1	36.7	263.1	17.0	607.8	11.4	2.0	2.3	7.2	475.5
Loans to individuals	1,282.0	422.1	254.0	6.4	198.6	14.8	51.9	2.2	6.8	325.2
Credit card loans	664.3	402.6	160.6	0.5	14.4	2.3	16.9	0.1	0.2	66.6
Other loans to individuals	617.8	19.5	93.5	5.8	184.2	12.5	35.0	2.0	6.6	258.7
All other loans and leases (including farm)	723.2	3.1	272.5	32.7	162.5	13.0	0.3	1.0	5.4	232.7
Total loans and leases (plus unearned income)	7,514.9	462.0	1,280.6	134.1	2,767.4	454.2	69.1	18.5	78.4	2,250.6
Memo: Other Real Estate Owned (in millions)										
All other real estate owned	41,788.4	0.1	2,508.1	813.7	24,945.2	2,715.8	33.9	247.3	698.1	9,826.3
Construction and development	14,273.2	0.0	79.8	295.5	11,244.7	512.3	6.2	107.0	203.3	1,824.5
Nonfarm nonresidential	10,093.9	0.0	54.6	299.6	7,460.3	378.2	6.6	77.9	219.1	1,597.7
Multifamily residential real estate	1,241.0	0.0	5.0	28.0	848.1	61.2	1.0	5.0	11.3	281.4
1-4 family residential	9,530.2	0.1	859.7	143.8	4,472.9	1,102.7	19.2	54.0	239.4	2,638.4
Farmland	416.8	0.0	0.0	45.8	321.6	3.5	0.8	3.4	23.1	18.6
GNMA properties	6,095.4	0.0	1,412.0	1.1	558.9	657.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	3,463.7

*** 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

June 30, 2012	All Insured Institutions	Asset Size Distribution: Less than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	Greater than $10 Billion	Geographic Regions*: New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Percent of Loans 30-89 Days Past Due											
All loans secured by real estate	1.43	1.49	1.06	0.94	1.62	1.07	1.61	1.29	2.07	1.19	0.90
Construction and development	1.15	1.45	1.26	1.17	1.08	1.46	1.10	1.24	0.74	0.97	1.65
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.67	1.27	0.86	0.64	0.59	0.66	0.75	0.72	0.66	0.73	0.48
Multifamily residential real estate	0.43	0.82	0.76	0.43	0.35	0.41	0.62	0.37	0.47	0.64	0.32
Home equity loans	0.91	0.93	0.72	0.66	0.94	0.64	1.11	1.05	0.88	0.69	0.38
Other 1-4 family residential	2.21	1.98	1.40	1.44	2.46	1.48	2.31	1.91	3.53	1.83	1.41
Commercial and industrial loans	0.35	1.31	0.88	0.55	0.28	0.46	0.23	0.42	0.28	0.55	0.37
Loans to individuals	1.48	1.99	1.56	1.44	1.48	1.34	1.93	1.52	1.58	0.99	1.08
Credit card loans	1.36	1.48	1.89	1.58	1.35	1.23	1.79	1.12	1.61	0.71	1.06
Other loans to individuals	1.61	1.99	1.53	1.38	1.63	1.67	2.01	1.65	1.53	1.14	1.10
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.20	0.44	0.37	0.22	0.18	0.15	0.07	0.28	0.15	0.29	0.57
Total loans and leases	1.11	1.37	1.02	0.88	1.16	0.98	1.25	1.00	1.38	1.00	0.82
Percent of Loans Noncurrent**											
All real estate loans	6.32	2.76	3.21	4.29	7.55	3.80	9.49	6.82	7.30	3.61	3.22
Construction and development	10.81	8.27	9.77	11.11	11.23	12.09	13.46	10.54	9.92	6.45	10.63
Nonfarm nonresidential	3.34	3.37	3.01	3.44	3.43	3.12	3.90	3.64	3.39	2.84	2.74
Multifamily residential real estate	2.03	2.97	2.56	2.52	1.73	1.32	3.06	2.29	1.86	3.34	1.86
Home equity loans	2.62	1.16	1.36	1.41	2.82	1.25	3.07	3.06	3.23	1.60	0.92
Other 1-4 family residential	9.40	2.33	2.49	4.80	11.32	4.41	14.23	10.83	11.41	4.05	3.62
Commercial and industrial loans	1.09	2.17	1.93	1.71	0.93	1.36	0.95	1.19	0.97	1.15	1.01
Loans to individuals	1.20	0.82	0.91	0.74	1.24	1.28	1.24	1.07	1.27	0.56	1.19
Credit card loans	1.39	0.63	1.30	1.32	1.39	1.36	1.37	1.50	1.54	0.74	1.26
Other loans to individuals	1.00	0.82	0.88	0.52	1.05	1.03	1.16	0.93	0.89	0.47	1.13
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.45	0.59	0.69	0.67	0.41	0.22	0.32	0.24	0.76	0.79	0.75
Total loans and leases	3.89	2.31	2.81	3.45	4.13	2.58	5.84	4.07	4.15	2.70	2.17
Percent of Loans Charged-off (net, YTD)											
All real estate loans	1.02	0.38	0.57	0.72	1.20	0.58	1.46	1.03	1.30	0.55	0.62
Construction and development	2.01	1.32	1.76	2.29	2.02	1.88	2.81	2.06	1.78	0.98	1.96
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.56	0.40	0.47	0.57	0.60	0.50	0.83	0.73	0.34	0.34	0.43
Multifamily residential real estate	0.39	0.43	0.56	0.46	0.33	0.39	0.57	0.41	0.40	0.52	0.14
Home equity loans	1.84	0.65	0.55	0.88	2.02	0.74	2.59	1.56	2.46	1.24	0.67
Other 1-4 family residential	1.02	0.34	0.47	0.57	1.19	0.49	1.25	1.01	1.56	0.54	0.72
Commercial and industrial loans	0.57	0.59	0.86	0.69	0.53	0.88	0.50	0.49	0.48	0.43	0.73
Loans to individuals	2.63	0.45	0.89	1.60	2.75	3.67	1.58	1.53	3.52	1.12	1.87
Credit card loans	4.17	1.27	4.60	3.69	4.18	4.44	2.93	3.80	4.99	2.41	3.39
Other loans to individuals	0.96	0.44	0.61	0.78	1.00	1.42	0.81	0.77	1.45	0.46	0.52
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.17	0.00	0.27	0.31	0.15	0.14	0.24	0.12	0.18	0.27	0.17
Total loans and leases	1.13	0.39	0.61	0.76	1.27	1.35	1.19	0.87	1.39	0.56	0.91
Loans Outstanding (in billions)											
All real estate loans	$4,086.6	$53.7	$619.5	$642.5	$2,770.9	$828.5	$935.0	$794.9	$813.0	$334.9	$380.4
Construction and development	217.4	3.1	52.0	51.9	110.3	37.6	57.7	35.9	32.7	36.5	16.9
Nonfarm nonresidential	1,058.4	15.6	248.2	261.3	533.3	237.9	216.3	190.2	161.1	122.3	130.5
Multifamily residential real estate	224.5	1.6	30.9	48.8	143.3	71.2	28.4	63.6	22.2	9.9	29.2
Home equity loans	580.2	1.6	31.3	46.6	500.7	93.8	157.1	143.6	128.8	20.7	36.2
Other 1-4 family residential	1,875.3	23.7	221.2	219.8	1,410.6	380.9	466.8	345.4	390.0	133.1	159.2
Commercial and industrial loans	1,423.1	9.7	103.4	144.2	1,165.9	213.5	322.9	298.5	330.4	100.5	157.3
Loans to individuals	1,282.0	5.0	35.9	66.4	1,174.8	366.2	234.1	185.0	280.2	47.2	169.4
Credit card loans	664.3	0.1	2.5	18.4	643.3	270.9	88.9	45.3	162.9	16.0	80.4
Other loans to individuals	617.8	5.0	33.4	48.0	531.4	95.3	145.2	139.7	117.3	31.2	89.0
All other loans and leases (including farm)	723.2	9.1	40.4	40.5	633.2	115.8	138.0	202.2	207.7	26.9	32.6
Total loans and leases (plus unearned income)	7,514.9	77.4	799.1	893.6	5,744.7	1,524.0	1,630.0	1,480.6	1,631.3	509.4	739.6
Memo: Other Real Estate Owned (in millions)											
All other real estate owned	41,788.4	1,181.8	12,012.0	9,826.4	18,768.2	4,800.5	10,724.6	9,080.0	8,188.0	5,450.8	3,544.6
Construction and development	14,273.2	400.1	5,442.8	4,676.3	3,754.0	1,218.2	4,219.9	1,979.4	2,706.1	2,624.5	1,525.2
Nonfarm nonresidential	10,093.9	378.3	3,761.4	2,844.5	3,109.8	1,334.5	2,175.3	1,943.6	1,916.4	1,573.8	1,150.3
Multifamily residential real estate	1,241.0	61.9	360.1	303.9	515.2	185.7	281.9	299.1	192.4	162.6	119.3
1-4 family residential	9,530.2	312.4	2,244.6	1,746.2	5,227.1	1,599.2	2,554.9	2,092.2	1,645.2	944.0	694.7
Farmland	416.8	27.5	199.6	141.1	48.6	34.7	87.9	87.6	69.9	96.0	40.8
GNMA properties	6,095.4	1.6	3.5	114.6	5,975.7	390.1	1,404.7	2,678.1	1,559.0	49.9	13.6

*** 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)	2nd Quarter 2012	1st Quarter 2012	4th Quarter 2011	3rd Quarter 2011	2nd Quarter 2011	%Change 11Q2-12Q2	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	1,323	1,288	1,190	1,188	1,165	13.6	91	799	341	92
Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives	$12,210,213	$12,088,779	$11,467,639	$11,351,495	$11,166,018	9.4	$6,630	$323,067	$998,807	$10,881,708
Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives	8,883,116	8,805,683	8,298,390	8,106,781	7,895,134	12.5	5,600	265,707	782,998	7,828,811
Total derivatives	224,998,167	230,364,892	231,879,988	250,460,992	251,133,282	-10.4	326	27,624	93,845	224,876,374
Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure										
Interest rate	178,805,823	183,730,134	187,530,951	202,128,411	204,508,865	-12.6	322	26,894	86,664	178,691,944
Foreign exchange*	29,089,927	29,211,390	26,500,008	29,283,191	28,389,032	2.5	0	432	6,065	29,083,430
Equity	1,984,983	1,898,562	1,588,737	1,786,008	1,654,652	20.0	3	69	673	1,984,239
Commodity & other (excluding credit derivatives)	1,493,094	1,473,732	1,501,077	1,602,067	1,351,825	10.5	1	17	329	1,492,747
Credit	13,624,340	14,051,075	14,759,214	15,661,315	15,228,907	-10.5	0	212	114	13,624,014
Total	224,998,167	230,364,892	231,879,988	250,460,992	251,133,282	-10.4	326	27,624	93,845	224,876,374
Derivative Contracts by Transaction Type										
Swaps	134,469,546	138,658,393	146,265,646	156,143,298	156,064,620	-13.8	29	6,505	46,159	134,416,853
Futures & forwards	40,602,824	40,479,930	37,252,578	39,794,853	40,973,198	-0.9	113	10,091	25,414	40,567,206
Purchased options	16,897,203	17,548,670	16,524,639	18,511,697	18,861,506	-10.4	32	643	4,920	16,891,608
Written options	16,710,512	17,103,027	16,014,682	17,862,163	18,099,390	-7.7	151	9,969	16,680	16,683,712
Total	208,680,085	213,790,021	216,057,545	232,312,010	233,998,715	-10.8	326	27,207	93,172	208,559,379
Fair Value of Derivative Contracts										
Interest rate contracts	92,781	93,550	89,141	92,984	88,672	4.6	1	30	154	92,596
Foreign exchange contracts	-3,883	-3,875	25,705	33,038	15,548	N/M	0	0	8	-3,892
Equity contracts	3,406	-380	1,657	6,441	299	1,039.1	0	1	12	3,393
Commodity & other (excluding credit derivatives)	-1,719	-2,004	-1,559	773	148	N/M	0	0	2	-1,722
Credit derivatives as guarantor	-179,121	-127,599	-289,532	-370,779	-67,253	N/M	0	-1	2	-179,122
Credit derivatives as beneficiary	185,112	131,291	303,241	387,580	75,397	145.5	0	-1	-3	185,116
Derivative Contracts by Maturity**										
Interest rate contracts < 1 year	82,505,329	85,881,609	87,811,894	95,374,598	94,640,370	-12.8	92	10,124	23,285	82,471,828
1-5 years	30,337,222	31,691,226	32,750,418	34,134,320	35,300,646	-14.1	35	2,967	24,379	30,309,842
> 5 years	21,795,561	22,691,140	24,167,662	24,968,981	25,211,181	-13.5	38	3,120	16,631	21,775,772
Foreign exchange contracts < 1 year	18,604,099	18,849,154	17,593,968	19,276,990	17,878,072	4.1	0	228	4,208	18,599,664
1-5 years	2,926,354	3,017,933	3,060,132	2,961,939	3,151,169	-7.1	0	0	190	2,926,164
> 5 years	1,422,938	1,349,611	1,475,128	1,446,010	1,501,429	-5.2	0	0	376	1,422,562
Equity contracts < 1 year	597,782	539,407	426,621	375,359	358,257	66.9	0	7	87	597,687
1-5 years	262,864	241,998	210,410	241,995	226,000	16.3	0	16	147	262,702
> 5 years	81,390	88,815	93,653	97,743	93,112	-12.6	0	1	15	81,374
Commodity & other contracts < 1 year	442,492	481,515	375,875	434,161	438,496	0.9	0	0	91	442,400
1-5 years	205,411	203,940	241,723	266,044	237,875	-13.6	0	5	97	205,309
> 5 years	24,628	20,361	46,181	29,127	30,222	-18.5	0	0	0	24,628
Risk-Based Capital: Credit Equivalent Amount										
Total current exposure to tier 1 capital (%)	38.9	36.3	44.5	52.5	38.3		0.1	0.7	1.4	44.3
Total potential future exposure to tier 1 capital (%)	66.1	71.9	79.3	82.8	87.3		0.1	0.2	0.4	75.5
Total exposure (credit equivalent amount) to tier 1 capital (%)	105.1	108.2	123.8	135.3	125.7		0.2	0.9	1.7	119.8
Credit losses on derivatives***	130.8	76.3	1832.5	1763.8	1672.9	-92.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	129.9
HELD FOR TRADING										
Number of institutions reporting derivatives	233	209	199	193	197	18.3	11	92	70	60
Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives	9,805,274	9,691,098	9,516,217	9,461,453	9,307,611	5.3	752	40,484	259,045	9,504,993
Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives	7,119,133	7,068,635	6,917,213	6,771,052	6,604,240	7.8	634	33,172	202,195	6,883,132
Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure										
Interest rate	174,788,650	179,735,905	183,607,223	198,005,763	200,467,447	-12.8	42	2,799	16,179	174,769,630
Foreign exchange	25,617,541	25,879,318	24,779,179	26,435,948	26,123,843	-1.9	0	0	2,720	25,614,821
Equity	1,971,135	1,884,958	1,581,757	1,779,267	1,648,685	19.6	0	0	41	1,971,093
Commodity & other	1,476,700	1,460,464	1,476,234	1,581,316	1,331,805	10.9	1	7	60	1,476,631
Total	203,854,025	208,960,646	211,444,393	227,802,295	229,571,781	-11.2	43	2,806	19,000	203,832,176
Trading Revenues: Cash & Derivative Instruments										
Interest rate	2,734	5,630	252	2,083	3,606	-24.2	0	-1	18	2,717
Foreign exchange	2,131	1,504	2,229	2,632	497	328.8	0	0	-3	2,134
Equity	1,010	257	-111	1,443	812	24.4	0	0	2	1,008
Commodity & other (including credit derivatives)	-3,885	-1,032	160	2,323	1,712	N/M	0	0	-1	-3,884
Total trading revenues	1,990	6,358	2,529	8,480	6,627	-70.0	0	-1	16	1,975
Share of Revenue										
Trading revenues to gross revenues (%)	1.7	5.2	2.2	7.2	5.6		0.0	-0.2	0.5	1.8
Trading revenues to net operating revenues (%)	10.5	30.3	17.4	40.6	41.2		0.0	-1.2	2.9	10.8
HELD FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN TRADING										
Number of institutions reporting derivatives	1,183	1,169	1,074	1,080	1,056	12.0	80	718	301	84
Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives	11,788,104	11,775,167	11,167,075	11,130,959	10,827,824	8.9	5,878	287,815	885,817	10,608,595
Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives	8,545,471	8,563,169	8,065,789	7,938,138	7,727,004	10.6	4,966	236,476	693,327	7,610,702
Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure										
Interest rate	4,017,174	3,994,228	3,923,729	4,122,648	4,041,418	-0.6	280	24,095	70,486	3,922,314
Foreign exchange	778,644	808,276	657,600	359,576	359,529	116.6	0	228	2,787	775,629
Equity	13,849	13,603	6,980	6,741	5,967	132.1	3	69	631	13,146
Commodity & other	16,394	13,268	24,842	20,751	20,020	-18.1	0	10	268	16,115
Total notional amount	4,826,060	4,829,375	4,613,151	4,509,715	4,426,934	9.0	282	24,402	74,172	4,727,204

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)	2nd Quarter 2012	1st Quarter 2012	4th Quarter 2011	3rd Quarter 2011	2nd Quarter 2011	% Change 11Q2-12Q2	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	178	177	140	138	135	31.9	23	91	30	34
Outstanding Principal Balance by Asset Type										
1-4 family residential loans	$750,719	$741,880	$730,853	$749,803	$758,015	-1.0	$188	$3,198	$9,449	$737,885
Home equity loans	52	54	0	0	1,028	-94.9	0	1	0	51
Credit card receivables	16,988	18,691	11,818	10,561	10,902	55.8	0	585	0	16,403
Auto loans	4,520	2,822	946	1,034	228	1,882.5	0	0	13	4,507
Other consumer loans	4,826	4,748	4,862	4,979	4,667	3.4	0	0	0	4,826
Commercial and industrial loans	66	67	63	70	72	-8.3	3	18	31	15
All other loans, leases, and other assets	209,102	204,771	196,124	198,826	195,725	6.8	2	2,886	5,233	200,981
Total securitized and sold	986,273	973,032	944,666	965,273	970,638	1.6	192	6,688	14,726	964,667
Maximum Credit Exposure by Asset Type										
1-4 family residential loans	3,692	3,797	3,895	4,116	4,321	-14.6	1	83	50	3,558
Home equity loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Credit card receivables	611	617	550	561	531	15.1	0	197	0	414
Auto loans	1	1	2	3	56	-98.2	0	0	1	0
Other consumer loans	209	205	208	216	202	3.5	0	0	0	209
Commercial and industrial loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	2,302	3,015	1,309	697	476	383.6	0	4	0	2,298
Total credit exposure	6,816	7,636	5,964	5,592	5,584	22.1	1	284	51	6,479
Total unused liquidity commitments provided to institution's own securitizations	127	121	121	129	124	2.4	0	6	0	121
Securitized Loans, Leases, and Other Assets 30-89 Days Past Due (%)										
1-4 family residential loans	3.7	3.4	4.0	4.2	4.0		0.0	0.7	6.5	3.7
Home equity loans	13.3	11.7	0.0	0.0	1.5		0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6
Credit card receivables	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.6		0.0	1.6	0.0	0.8
Auto loans	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.9		0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4
Other consumer loans	4.6	5.1	5.6	4.4	4.5		0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6
Commercial and industrial loans	3.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	1.3	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.9		0.0	0.4	0.3	1.4
Total loans, leases, and other assets	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.3		0.0	0.6	4.3	3.2
Securitized Loans, Leases, and Other Assets 90 Days or More Past Due (%)										
1-4 family residential loans	5.5	5.6	6.4	6.4	6.9		0.1	0.6	2.9	5.5
Home equity loans	26.1	25.8	0.0	0.0	3.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7
Credit card receivables	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7		0.0	1.6	0.0	0.2
Auto loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2		0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other consumer loans	5.0	5.5	6.2	4.6	4.7		0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Commercial and industrial loans	3.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	6.9	7.1	7.5	6.6	6.2		0.0	0.0	1.2	7.1
Total loans, leases, and other assets	5.6	5.8	6.6	6.4	6.7		0.1	0.4	2.3	5.7
Securitized Loans, Leases, and Other Assets Charged-off (net, YTD, annualized, %)										
1-4 family residential loans	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.6		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Home equity loans	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.6		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Credit card receivables	1.5	4.9	5.3	4.7	3.3		0.0	3.1	0.0	1.5
Auto loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1		0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0
Other consumer loans	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.6		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
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	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total loans, leases, and other assets	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.5		0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6
Seller's Interests in Institution's Own Securitizations - Carried as Loans										
Home equity loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Credit card receivables	14,964	13,100	9,052	9,252	9,115	64.2	0	72	0	14,892
Commercial and industrial loans	12	9	3	2	2	500.0	3	10	0	0
Seller's Interests in Institution's Own Securitizations - Carried as Securities										
Home equity loans	0	0	0	0	447	-100.0	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	994	980	878	861	864	15.0	169	631	148	46
Outstanding Principal Balance by Asset Type										
1-4 family residential loans	57,553	55,131	52,708	52,348	55,181	4.3	1,279	13,967	10,511	31,797
Home equity, credit card receivables, auto, and other consumer loans	883	895	913	1,296	1,360	-35.1	0	2	22	859
Commercial and industrial loans	56	58	56	70	147	-61.9	0	41	2	13
All other loans, leases, and other assets	62,899	63,221	53,528	55,111	54,922	14.5	1	31	424	62,444
Total sold and not securitized	121,391	119,305	107,205	108,825	111,609	8.8	1,280	14,040	10,958	95,114
Maximum Credit Exposure by Asset Type										
1-4 family residential loans	16,945	14,469	13,367	12,706	13,295	27.5	139	3,039	6,503	7,264
Home equity, credit card receivables, auto, and other consumer loans	168	170	176	188	192	-12.5	0	2	4	162
Commercial and industrial loans	38	41	39	53	127	-70.1	0	31	2	5
All other loans, leases, and other assets	14,277	14,320	13,962	13,789	13,513	5.7	0	28	37	14,212
Total credit exposure	31,428	29,000	27,544	26,735	27,127	15.9	139	3,100	6,545	21,644
Support for Securitization Facilities Sponsored by Other Institutions										
Number of institutions reporting securitization facilities sponsored by others	176	176	164	158	159	10.7	19	100	37	20
Total credit exposure	62,952	70,542	62,015	44,284	38,052	65.4	13	3,119	538	59,282
Total unused liquidity commitments	1,275	621	567	593	632	101.7	0	0	0	1,275
Other										
Assets serviced for others*	5,611,091	5,793,238	5,471,052	5,637,377	5,755,719	-2.5	4,899	115,566	263,555	5,227,071
Asset-backed commercial paper conduits										
Credit exposure to conduits sponsored by institutions and others	12,801	11,429	11,672	11,484	10,109	26.6	5	1	39	12,756
Unused liquidity commitments to conduits sponsored by institutions and others	73,694	76,121	81,848	71,757	70,504	4.5	0	0	908	72,786
Net servicing income (for the quarter)	2,408	4,464	3,313	-1,649	2,446	-1.6	40	133	121	2,114
Net securitization income (for the quarter)	243	276	237	179	138	76.1	0	17	11	215
Total credit exposure to Tier 1 capital (%)**	8.1	8.7	7.8	6.3	5.9		1.0	5.0	4.8	9.2

* 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.

INSURANCE FUND INDICATORS

- ***The DIF Reserve Ratio Rises 10 Basis Points to 0.32 Percent***
- ***Fees Earned from Debt Guarantees Under the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program Add $4 Billion to the DIF***
- ***$1.4 Trillion Temporarily Insured in Noninterest-Bearing Transaction Accounts***
- ***15 Institutions Fail During the Second Quarter***

Total assets of the nation's 7,246 FDIC-insured commercial banks and savings institutions increased by 0.8 percent ($105.3 billion) in the second quarter of 2012. Total deposits increased by 0.6 percent ($61.6 billion), domestic office deposits increased by 1.0 percent ($88.1 billion), and foreign office deposits decreased by 1.8 percent ($26.5 billion). Domestic noninterest-bearing deposits increased by 2.9 percent ($65.6 billion), while domestic interest-bearing deposits rose 0.3 percent ($22.5 billion). For the 12 months ending June 30, 2012, total domestic deposits grew by 8.4 percent ($688.1 billion), with domestic noninterest-bearing deposits rising by 20.2 percent ($387.2 billion) and domestic interest-bearing deposits increasing by 4.8 percent ($300.9 billion).

At the end of the second quarter, domestic deposits funded 63.5 percent of industry assets. Insured institutions held $1.6 trillion in domestic noninterest-bearing transaction accounts larger than $250,000 at June 30. Of this total, $1.4 trillion exceeded the basic coverage limit of $250,000 per account, but is temporarily fully insured through December 31, 2012.[1] Balances exceeding the $250,000 limit in noninterest-bearing transaction accounts increased by 5.0 percent ($65.7 billion) during the second quarter and by 32.1 percent ($335.8 billion) over the past four quarters. Table 1 on page 16 provides the distribution of large noninterest-bearing transaction accounts by institution asset size.

Total estimated insured deposits increased by 0.7 percent in the second quarter and by 8.4 percent over the past 12 months.[2] The large 12-month increase was primarily attributable to the growth in noninterest-bearing transaction account balances that are fully insured through December 31, 2012. For institutions in existence at the start and the end of the second quarter, insured deposits increased at 3,137 institutions (43 percent), decreased at 4,076 institutions (56 percent), and remained unchanged at 32 institutions.

During the second quarter the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) increased by $7.4 billion to $22.7 billion (unaudited). Fees from the debt guarantees under the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program added $4.0 billion to the DIF balance during the quarter, and assessment income added $2.9 billion. Interest earnings, combined with a negative provision for insurance losses, and other net revenue increased the fund by another $947 million. Operating expenses combined with unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities reduced the fund by $515 million.

The DIF reserve ratio rose to 0.32 percent at June 30, 2012, from 0.22 percent at March 31, 2012, and 0.06 percent at June 30, 2011. Fifteen FDIC-insured institutions with combined assets of $2.7 billion failed during the second quarter of 2012. For these failures, losses to the DIF are estimated at $520 million.

Effective April 1, 2011, the deposit insurance assessment base changed to average consolidated total assets minus average tangible equity.[3] 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.[4] Table 2 on page 16 shows the distribution of the assessment base as of June 30, 2012, by institution asset size.

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

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

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

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

Table 1

Insured Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions as of June 30, 2012 Distribution of Noninterest-Bearing Domestic Deposits by Asset Size							
			Dodd-Frank Domestic Noninterest-Bearing Transaction Accounts Larger than $250,000				
Asset Size	**Number of Institutions**	**Total Assets ($ Bil.)**	**Total ($ Bil.)**	**Amount Above the $250,000 Coverage Limit ($ Bil.)**	**Average Account Size ($000)**	**Average Number of Accounts per Institution**	**Other Noninterest-Bearing Deposits* ($ Bil.)**
Less than $1 Billion	6,586	$1,410.2	$73.1	$47.5	$714	16	$122.7
$1 - $10 Billion	553	1,425.9	105.8	77.8	947	202	92.0
$10 - $50 Billion	71	1,399.1	128.6	106.5	1,460	1,240	69.4
$50 - $100 Billion	17	1,295.8	124.4	108.4	1,939	3,775	48.4
Over $100 Billion	19	8,500.1	1,144.5	1,041.9	2,788	21,602	390.6
Total	7,246	14,031.0	1,576.3	1,382.1	2,029	107	723.3
March 31, 2012	7,308	13,925.7	1,504.6	1,316.4	1,999	103	729.3
December 31, 2011	7,357	13,892.2	1,585.3	1,402.2	2,164	100	680.2
September 30, 2011	7,437	13,811.9	1,392.9	1,216.0	1,969	95	700.5
June 30, 2011	7,513	13,602.6	1,213.7	1,046.3	1,812	89	698.7
March 31, 2011	7,574	13,414.3	1,052.9	893.4	1,650	84	694.2
December 31, 2010	7,658	13,318.9	1,015.7	858.9	1,619	82	673.8

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

Table 2

Distribution of the Assessment Base for FDIC-Insured Institutions* by Asset Size Data as of June 30, 2012				
Asset Size	**Number of Institutions**	**Percent of Total Institutions**	**Assessment Base** ($ Bil.)**	**Percent of Base**
Less than $1 Billion	6,586	90.9%	$1,259	10.4%
$1 - $10 Billion	553	7.6%	1,274	10.5%
$10 - $50 Billion	71	1.0%	1,217	10.0%
$50 - $100 Billion	17	0.2%	1,106	9.1%
Over $100 Billion	19	0.3%	7,271	60.0%
Total	7,246	100.0%	12,127	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 Designated Reserve Ratio (DRR) using both estimated insured deposits and the new assessment base. As of June 30, 2012, the DIF reserve ratio would have been 0.19 percent using the new assessment base (compared to 0.32 percent based on estimated insured deposits). The 2 percent DRR based on estimated insured deposits would have been 1.2 percent using the new assessment base.

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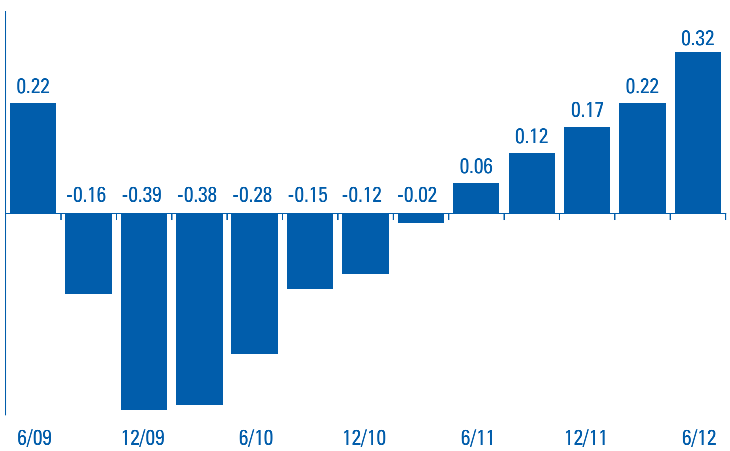
Table I-B. Insurance Fund Balances and Selected Indicators

	Deposit Insurance Fund*												
(dollar figures in millions)	2nd Quarter 2012	1st Quarter 2012	4th Quarter 2011	3rd Quarter 2011	2nd Quarter 2011	1st Quarter 2011	4th Quarter 2010	3rd Quarter 2010	2nd Quarter 2010	1st Quarter 2010	4th Quarter 2009	3rd Quarter 2009	2nd Quarter 2009
Beginning Fund Balance	$15,292	$11,827	$7,813	$3,916	-$1,023	-$7,352	-$8,009	-$15,247	-$20,717	-$20,862	-$8,243	$10,368	$13,007
Changes in Fund Balance:													
Assessments earned	2,933	3,694	3,209	3,642	3,163	3,484	3,498	3,592	3,242	3,278	3,042	2,965	9,095
Interest earned on investment securities	81	20	33	30	37	28	39	40	64	62	76	176	240
Realized gain on sale of investments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	732	521
Operating expenses	407	460	334	433	463	395	452	414	382	345	379	328	298
Provision for insurance losses	-807	12	1,533	-763	-2,095	-3,089	2,446	-3,763	-2,552	3,021	17,766	21,694	11,615
All other income, net of expenses	4,095	63	2,599	83	80	66	48	94	55	22	2,721	308	375
Unrealized gain/(loss) on available-for-sale securities	-108	160	40	-188	27	57	-30	163	-61	149	-313	-770	-957
Total fund balance change	7,401	3,465	4,014	3,897	4,939	6,329	657	7,238	5,470	145	-12,619	-18,611	-2,639
Ending Fund Balance	22,693	15,292	11,827	7,813	3,916	-1,023	-7,352	-8,009	-15,247	-20,717	-20,862	-8,243	10,368
Percent change from four quarters earlier	479.49	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	-77.07
Reserve Ratio (%)	0.32	0.22	0.17	0.12	0.06	-0.02	-0.12	-0.15	-0.28	-0.38	-0.39	-0.16	0.22
Estimated Insured Deposits**	7,085,977	7,033,288	6,980,704	6,765,799	6,534,110	6,386,189	6,307,864	5,421,425	5,437,417	5,472,402	5,407,773	5,315,927	4,817,789
Percent change from four quarters earlier	8.45	10.13	10.67	24.80	20.17	16.70	16.64	1.98	12.86	13.26	13.83	16.96	7.83
Domestic Deposits	8,937,716	8,848,655	8,782,125	8,526,664	8,244,868	8,006,891	7,887,734	7,753,409	7,681,284	7,702,451	7,705,353	7,561,334	7,561,996
Percent change from four quarters earlier	8.40	10.51	11.34	9.97	7.34	3.95	2.37	2.54	1.58	2.06	2.66	4.58	7.47
Number of institutions reporting	7,255	7,317	7,366	7,446	7,522	7,583	7,667	7,770	7,839	7,943	8,021	8,108	8,204

DIF Reserve Ratios

Percent of Insured Deposits



Deposit Insurance Fund Balance and Insured Deposits

($ Millions)

	DIF Balance	DIF-Insured Deposits
6/09	$10,368	$4,817,789
9/09	-8,243	5,315,927
12/09	-20,862	5,407,773
3/10	-20,717	5,472,402
6/10	-15,247	5,437,417
9/10	-8,009	5,421,425
12/10	-7,352	6,307,864
3/11	-1,023	6,386,189
6/11	3,916	6,534,110
9/11	7,813	6,765,799
12/11	11,827	6,980,704
3/12	15,292	7,033,288
6/12	22,693	7,085,977

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

(dollar figures in millions)	2012***	2011***	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Problem Institutions							
Number of institutions	732	865	813	884	702	252	76
Total assets	$282,432	$372,090	$319,432	$390,017	$402,782	$159,405	$22,189
Failed Institutions							
Number of institutions	31	48	92	157	140	25	3
Total assets	$7,482	$19,232	$34,923	$92,085	$169,709	$371,945	$2,615
Assisted Institutions****							
Number of institutions	0	0	0	0	8	5	0
Total assets	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,917,482	$1,306,042	$0

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

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

*** Through June 30.

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

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

(dollar figures in millions)

June 30, 2012	Number of Institutions	Total Assets	Domestic Deposits*	Est. Insured Deposits
Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions				
FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks	6,222	$12,889,818	$8,038,177	$6,281,771
FDIC-Supervised	4,101	2,051,237	1,575,560	1,273,207
OCC-Supervised	1,285	8,932,795	5,242,326	4,071,517
Federal Reserve-Supervised	836	1,905,785	1,220,292	937,048
FDIC-Insured Savings Institutions	1,024	1,141,190	875,544	781,974
OCC-Supervised Savings Institutions	574	803,219	620,056	556,157
FDIC-Supervised Savings Institutions	450	337,971	255,488	225,817
Total Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions	7,246	14,031,008	8,913,721	7,063,746
Other FDIC-Insured Institutions				
U.S. Branches of Foreign Banks	9	86,725	23,995	22,231
Total FDIC-Insured Institutions	7,255	14,117,733	8,937,716	7,085,977

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

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

Quarter Ending March 31, 2012 *(dollar figures in billions)*

Annual Rate in Basis Points	Number of Institutions	Percent of Total Institutions	Amount of Assessment Base*	Percent of Total Assessment Base
2.50-5.00	1,229	16.80	$897	7.42
5.01-7.50	2,246	30.70	1,899	15.71
7.51-10.00	1,854	25.34	3,677	30.41
10.01-15.00	1,141	15.59	4,931	40.78
15.01-20.00	71	0.97	255	2.11
20.01-25.00	596	8.15	233	1.93
25.01-30.00	17	0.23	105	0.87
30.01-35.00	148	2.02	64	0.53
greater than 35.00	15	0.21	29	0.24

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

Notes to Users

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

Tables I-A through VIII-A.

The information presented in Tables I-A through V-A of the *FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile* is aggregated for all FDIC-insured institutions, both commercial banks and savings institutions. Tables VI-A (Derivatives) and VII-A (Servicing, Securitization, and Asset Sales Activities) aggregate information only for insured commercial banks and state-chartered savings banks that file quarterly *Call Reports*. Table VIII-A (Trust Services) aggregates Trust asset and income information collected annually from all FDIC-insured institutions. Some tables are arrayed by groups of FDIC-insured institutions based on predominant types of asset concentration, while other tables aggregate institutions by asset size and geographic region. Quarterly and full-year data are provided for selected indicators, including aggregate condition and income data, performance ratios, condition ratios, and structural changes, as well as past due, noncurrent, and charge-off information for loans outstanding and other assets.

Tables I-B through IV-B.

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

DATA SOURCES

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

COMPUTATION METHODOLOGY

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

All asset and liability figures used in calculating performance ratios represent average amounts for the period (beginning-of-period amount plus end-of-period amount plus any interim periods, divided by the total number of periods). For "pooling-of-interest" mergers, the assets of the acquired institution(s) are included in average assets since the year-to-date income includes the results of all merged institutions. No adjustments are made for "purchase accounting" mergers. Growth rates represent the percentage change over a 12-month period in totals for institutions in the base period to totals for institutions in the current period.

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

ACCOUNTING CHANGES

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 is permitted. Under ASU 2011-08, an institution has the option of first assessing qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test described in ASC Topic 350. If, after considering all relevant events and circumstances, an institution determines it is unlikely (that is, a likelihood of 50 percent or less) that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount (including goodwill), then the institution does not need to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test. If the institution instead concludes that the opposite is true (that is, it is likely that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount), then it is required to perform the first step and, if necessary, the second step of the two-step goodwill impairment test. Under ASU 2011-08, an institution may choose to bypass the qualitative assessment for any reporting unit in any period and proceed directly to performing the first step of the two-step goodwill impairment test.

Extended Net Operating Loss Carryback Period – The Worker, Homeownership, and Business Assistance Act of 2009, which was enacted on November 6, 2009, permits banks and other businesses, excluding those banking organizations that received capital from the U.S. Treasury under the Troubled Asset Relief Program, to elect a net operating loss carryback period of three, four, or five years instead of the usual carryback period of two years for any one tax year ending after

December 31, 2007, and beginning before January 1, 2010. For calendar-year banks, this extended carryback period applies to either the 2008 or 2009 tax year. The amount of the net operating loss that can be carried back to the fifth carryback year is limited to 50 percent of the available taxable income for that fifth year, but this limit does not apply to other carryback years.

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

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

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

The TDR accounting and reporting standards are set forth in ASC Subtopic 310-40, Receivables – Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors (formerly FASB Statement No. 15, "Accounting by Debtors and Creditors for Troubled Debt Restructurings," as amended). This guidance specifies that a restructuring of a debt constitutes a TDR if, at the date of restructuring, the creditor for economic or legal reasons related to a debtor's financial difficulties grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider.

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

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

Accounting for Loan Participations – Amended ASC Topic 860 (formerly FAS 166) modified the criteria that must be met in order for a transfer of a portion of a financial asset, such as a loan participation, to qualify for sale accounting. These changes apply to transfers of loan participations on or after the effective date of amended ASC Topic 860 (January 1, 2010, for banks with calendar year fiscal year), including advances under lines of credit that are transferred on or after the effective date of amended ASC Topic 860 even if the line of credit agreements were entered into before this effective date. Therefore, banks with a calendar-year fiscal year must account for transfers of loan participations on or after January 1, 2010, in accordance with amended ASC Topic 860. In general, loan participations transferred before the effective date of amended ASC Topic 860 are not affected by this new accounting standard.

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

Other-Than-Temporary Impairment – When the fair value of an investment in an individual available-for-sale or held-to-maturity security is less than its cost basis, the impairment is either temporary or other-than-temporary. The amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to credit loss must be recognized in earnings, but the amount of total impairment related to other factors must be recognized in other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes. To determine whether the impairment is other-than-temporary, an institution must apply the applicable accounting guidance – refer to previously published *Quarterly Banking Profile* notes: http://www2.fdic.gov/qbp/2011mar/qbpnot.html.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Accounting Standards Codification – refer to previously published *Quarterly Banking Profile* notes: http://www2.fdic.gov/qbp/2011sep/qbpnot.html.

DEFINITIONS (in alphabetical order)

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

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

Assessment base – effective April 1, 2011, the deposit insurance assessment base has changed to "average consolidated total assets minus average tangible equity" with an additional adjustment to the assessment base for banker's banks and custodial banks, as permitted under Dodd-Frank. Previously the assessment base was "assessable deposits" and consisted of DIF deposits (deposits insured by the FDIC Deposit Insurance Fund) in banks' domestic offices with certain adjustments.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Derivatives transaction types:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Risk-based capital groups – definition:

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

* As a percentage of risk-weighted assets.

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

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

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

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

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

Effective April 1, 2011, the three possible adjustments to an institution's initial base assessment rate are as follows: (1) Unsecured Debt Adjustment: An institution's rate may decrease by up to 5 basis points for unsecured debt. The unsecured debt adjustment cannot exceed the lesser of 5 basis points or 50 percent of an institution's initial base assessment rate (IBAR). Thus, for example, an institution with an IBAR of 5 basis points would have a maximum unsecured debt adjustment of 2.5 basis points and could not have a total base assessment rate lower than 2.5 basis points. (2) Depository Institution Debt Adjustment: For institutions that hold long-term unsecured debt issued by another insured depository institution, a 50 basis point charge is applied to the amount of such debt held in excess of 3 percent of an institution's Tier 1 capital. (3) Brokered Deposit Adjustment: Rates for small institutions that are not in Risk Category I and for large institutions that are not well capitalized or do not have a composite CAMELS rating of 1 or 2 may increase (not to exceed 10 basis points) if their brokered deposits exceed 10 percent of domestic deposits. After applying all possible adjustments (excluding the Depository Institution Debt Adjustment), minimum and maximum total base assessment rates for each risk category are as follows:

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

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

Beginning in 2007, each institution is assigned a risk-based rate for a quarterly assessment period near the end of the quarter following the assessment period. Payment is generally due on the 30th day of the last month of the quarter following the assessment period. Supervisory rating changes are effective for assessment purposes as of the examination transmittal date.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Small Business Lending Fund – The Small Business Lending Fund (SBLF) was enacted into law in September 2010 as part of the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 to encourage lending to small businesses by providing capital to qualified community institutions with assets of less than $10 billion. The SBLF Program, which is administered by the U.S. Treasury Department, provided funding to 332 institutions for more than $4 billion by September 27, 2011, the statutory end of the program (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.