## QUARTERLY BANKING PROFILE Second Quarter 2020

## INSURED INSTITUTION PERFORMANCE

## Aggregate Quarterly Net Income Declines Due to Continued Economic Uncertainty

## Net Interest Margin Compresses at Record Rate

## Deposits Expand by More Than \$1 Trillion for the Second Consecutive Quarter

## Asset Quality Metrics Show Slight Decline <br> Industry Reports Strong Capital and Liquidity in Second Quarter 2020

Quarterly Net Income Declines \$43.7 Billion (70 Percent) From 12 Months Ago

Quarterly net income for the 5,066 FDIC-insured commercial banks and savings institutions totaled $\$ 18.8$ billion during second quarter 2020, a decline of $\$ 43.7$ billion ( 70 percent) from a year ago. The decline in net income reflects a continuation of uncertain economic activity, which drove an increase in provision expenses. Slightly less than half (47.5 percent) of all banks reported lower net income compared to a year ago. ${ }^{1}$ The average return on assets ratio was 0.36 percent for the current quarter, down 102 basis points from a year ago.

Noninterest Income Increases Nearly 7 Percent From a Year Ago

With almost half ( 47.8 percent) of all banks increasing their noninterest income from a year ago, the aggregate noninterest income for the banking industry rose by $\$ 4.6$ billion ( 6.9 percent) to $\$ 70.8$ billion. The annual increase in noninterest income was attributable to higher trading revenue, which rose by $\$ 6.7$ billion ( 80.2 percent), and net gains on loan sales, which increased by $\$ 4.1$ billion ( 110.8 percent).
${ }^{1}$ Industry participation counts consist of institutions existing in both reporting periods.

Chart 1


## Chart 2



## Noninterest Expense Increases 6.2 Percent From Second Quarter 2019

Noninterest expense rose to $\$ 122.3$ billion in the second quarter, up $\$ 7.2$ billion ( 6.2 percent) from a year ago. More than half ( 58.6 percent) of all banks reported year-over-year increases in noninterest expense. The annual increase in noninterest expense was attributable to higher salary and employee benefits (up $\$ 2.7$ billion, or 4.8 percent) and goodwill impairment charges (up $\$ 2.5$ billion). The average assets per employee increased from $\$ 8.8$ million in second quarter 2019 to $\$ 10.2$ million in second quarter 2020. Noninterest expense as a percent of average assets declined by 16 basis points from a year ago to 2.37 percent, the lowest level ever reported in the QBP.

## Provisions for Credit Losses Rise From 12 Months Ago

The continuation of weak economic activity and the recent implementation of the current expected credit losses (CECL) accounting methodology resulted in provisions for credit losses to increase by $\$ 49.1$ billion ( 382.2 percent) or from $\$ 12.8$ billion in second quarter 2019 to $\$ 61.9$ billion this quarter. Quarter over quarter, provisions for credit losses rose by $\$ 9.2$ billion ( 17.4 percent). During the second quarter, 253 banks used the CECL accounting standard. CECL adopters reported $\$ 56.3$ billion in provisions for credit losses in second quarter, up 419.2 percent from a year ago, and non-CECL adopters reported $\$ 5.6$ billion, up 207.3 percent. Almost two out of every three banks ( 61.2 percent) reported yearly increases in provision for credit losses.

## Average Net Charge-Off Rate Increases by 7 Basis Points From a Year Ago

The average net charge-off rate increased by 7 basis points from a year ago to 0.57 percent. Net charge-offs increased by $\$ 2.8$ billion ( 22.2 percent) from a year ago, the largest percentage increase since first quarter 2010. The annual increase in total net chargeoffs was attributable to the commercial and industrial (C\&I) loan portfolio, in which charge-offs increased by $\$ 2.4$ billion ( 128.5 percent). The C\&I net charge-off rate rose by 31 basis points from a year ago to 0.64 percent, but remains well below the post-crisis high of 2.72 percent reported in fourth quarter 2009.

Chart 3


## Chart 4



## Noncurrent Loan Rate Increases to 1.08 Percent

The average noncurrent rate increased by 15 basis points from the previous quarter to 1.08 percent. Noncurrent loan balances ( 90 days or more past due or in nonaccrual status) totaled $\$ 118.3$ billion in the second quarter, an increase of $\$ 15.9$ billion ( 15.5 percent) from the previous quarter. Less than half ( 41.6 percent) of all banks reported quarterly increases in noncurrent loan balances. The increase in noncurrent loan balances was led by 1-4 family residential mortgage loans (up \$7.6 billion, or 19.5 percent) and C\&I loan portfolio (up $\$ 6.1$ billion, or 29 percent). The rise in noncurrent loan balances for $1-4$ family residential mortgage loans reflects Ginnie Mae (GNMA) loans, which are guaranteed by the U.S. government, that have been brought back on banks' books. The noncurrent rate for 1-4 family residential mortgage loans increased by 33 basis points to 2.09 percent, and for C\&I the noncurrent rate rose by 18 basis points to 1.01 percent.

Total Assets Expand 4.4 Percent From the Previous Quarter

The banking industry reported total assets of \$21.1 trillion in the second quarter, an increase of $\$ 884.6$ billion ( 4.4 percent) from first quarter 2020. Cash and balances due from depository institutions increased by $\$ 478$ billion (19.9 percent) to $\$ 2.9$ trillion or 13.7 percent of total assets. Banks increased their securities holdings by \$307.2 billion ( 7.3 percent), the largest quarterly dollar increase ever reported in the QBP. Most of this growth was attributable to U.S. Treasury securities, which rose by $\$ 173$ billion ( 26.3 percent), and mortgagebacked securities, which increased by $\$ 105.4$ billion ( 4.1 percent).

## Loan Balances Increase Modestly From the Previous Quarter, Driven by Paycheck Protection Program Lending

Total loan and lease balances increased by $\$ 33.9$ billion ( 0.3 percent) from the previous quarter, led by C\&I loan portfolio, which rose by $\$ 146.5$ billion ( 5.8 percent). The rise in C\&I loan portfolio was attributable to the implementation of the Small Business Administra-tion-guaranteed Paycheck Protection Program (PPP), with $\$ 482.2$ billion in PPP loans on banks' balance sheets at the end of the quarter. The increase in total loan and lease balances was partially offset by consumer loans, which includes credit cards (down $\$ 67.1$ billion, or 3.8 percent).

## Chart 5



## Chart 6



## Deposits Expand by More Than \$1 Trillion for Second Consecutive Quarter

Total deposit balances increased by $\$ 1.2$ trillion ( 7.5 percent) from the previous quarter. Noninterest-bearing account balances rose by $\$ 637$ billion ( 17.7 percent) and interestbearing account balances rose by $\$ 575.3$ billion ( 5.4 percent). Nondeposit liabilities declined by $\$ 330.9$ billion ( 14 percent) from the previous quarter. ${ }^{2}$ The decline in nondeposit liabilities was attributable to lower Federal Home Loan Bank advances, which fell by $\$ 234.1$ billion (38.2 percent). Over the past 12 months, total deposits rose by $\$ 2.9$ trillion (20.8 percent), led by the increase of $\$ 2.4$ trillion in the last two quarters.

## Equity Capital Rises From the Previous Quarter

Equity capital totaled \$2.1 trillion in the second quarter, an increase of $\$ 31.9$ billion (1.5 percent) from the previous quarter. Retained earnings contributed $\$ 4.8$ billion to equity formation in the second quarter, as net income of $\$ 18.8$ billion exceeded declared dividends of $\$ 14$ billion. Nine insured institutions with $\$ 1.4$ billion in total assets were below the requirements for the well-capitalized category as defined for Prompt Corrective Action purposes.

One New Bank Opens in Second Quarter 2020

The number of FDIC-insured commercial banks and savings institutions reporting declined from 5,116 to 5,066 during second quarter 2020. One new bank was added, 47 institutions were absorbed by mergers, and one bank failed. Additionally, three institutions, who did not report this quarter, sold a majority of their assets and are in process of ceasing operations. The number of institutions on the FDIC's "Problem Bank List" declined from 54 in first quarter 2020 to 52, falling to near historic lows. Total assets of problem banks increased from $\$ 44.5$ billion to $\$ 48.1$ billion.

Author:
Benjamin Tikvina
Senior Financial Analyst
Division of Insurance and Research
${ }^{2}$ Nondeposit liabilities include Federal funds purchased, repurchase agreements, Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) advances, and secured and unsecured borrowings.

Chart 7


Chart 8


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

${ }^{*}$ 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 2020 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { 1st Quarter } \\ 2020 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { 2nd Quarter } \\ 2019 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { \%Change } \\ \text { 19Q2-20Q2 } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of institutions reporting |  |  | 5,066 |  | 5,116 | 5,303 | -4.5 |
| Total employees (full-time equivalent) |  |  | 2,077,840 |  | 2,069,356 | 2,069,198 | 0.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total assets |  |  | \$21,138,019 |  | \$20,253,453 | \$18,265,883 | 15.7 |
| Loans secured by real estate |  |  | 5,110,664 |  | 5,083,925 | 4,964,073 | 3.0 |
| 1-4 Family residential mortgages |  |  | 2,216,401 |  | 2,206,885 | 2,160,493 | 2.6 |
| Nonfarm nonresidential |  |  | 1,545,780 |  | 1,534,695 | 1,473,660 | 4.9 |
| Construction and development |  |  | 380,614 |  | 369,754 | 357,291 | 6.5 |
| Home equity lines |  |  | 324,470 |  | 338,273 | 358,471 | -9.5 |
| Commercial \& industrial loans |  |  | 2,689,138 |  | 2,542,592 | 2,215,932 | 21.4 |
| Loans to individuals |  |  | 1,704,192 |  | 1,771,332 | 1,747,850 | -2.5 |
| Credit cards |  |  | 808,171 |  | 872,980 | 881,143 | -8.3 |
| Farm loans |  |  | 78,086 |  | 75,223 | 81,607 | -4.3 |
| Other loans \& leases |  |  | 1,416,732 |  | 1,490,327 | 1,292,727 | 9.6 |
| Less: Unearned income |  |  | 3,800 |  | 2,300 | 2,347 | 61.9 |
| Total loans \& leases |  |  | 10,995,012 |  | 10,961,100 | 10,299,843 | 6.7 |
| Less: Reserve for losses* |  |  | 242,787 |  | 196,810 | 124,904 | 94.4 |
| Net loans and leases |  |  | 10,752,225 |  | 10,764,289 | 10,174,939 | 5.7 |
| Securities** |  |  | 4,515,734 |  | 4,208,512 | 3,779,177 | 19.5 |
| Other real estate owned |  |  | 5,022 |  | 5,588 | 6,365 | -21.1 |
| Goodwill and other intangibles |  |  | 386,566 |  | 391,789 | 397,156 | -2.7 |
| All other assets |  |  | 5,478,473 |  | 4,883,274 | 3,908,245 | 40.2 |
| Total liabilities and capital |  |  | 21,138,019 |  | 20,253,453 | 18,265,883 | 15.7 |
| Deposits |  |  | 16,960,609 |  | 15,777,037 | 14,039,671 | 20.8 |
| Domestic office deposits |  |  | 15,518,218 |  | 14,305,863 | 12,747,614 | 21.7 |
| Foreign office deposits |  |  | 1,442,391 |  | 1,471,174 | 1,292,057 | 11.6 |
| Other borrowed funds |  |  | 1,301,278 |  | 1,560,246 | 1,496,909 | -13.1 |
| Subordinated debt |  |  | 69,595 |  | 69,459 | 68,946 | 0.9 |
| All other liabilities |  |  | 657,032 |  | 729,117 | 562,668 | 16.8 |
| Total equity capital (includes minority interests) |  |  | 2,149,505 |  | 2,117,592 | 2,097,689 | 2.5 |
| Bank equity capital |  |  | 2,146,940 |  | 2,115,028 | 2,094,577 | 2.5 |
| Loans and leases 30-89 days past due |  |  | 56,011 |  | 72,326 | 60,740 | -7.8 |
| Noncurrent loans and leases |  |  | 118,288 |  | 102,393 | 95,886 | 23.4 |
| Restructured loans and leases |  |  | 48,287 |  | 46,827 | 52,880 | -8.7 |
| Mortgage-backed securities |  |  | 2,651,816 |  | 2,546,453 | 2,282,677 | 16.2 |
| Earning assets |  |  | 19,230,654 |  | 18,236,014 | 16,485,457 | 16.7 |
| FHLB Advances |  |  | 378,614 |  | 612,677 | 537,285 | -29.5 |
| Unused loan commitments |  |  | 8,366,915 |  | 8,033,264 | 8,049,052 | 3.9 |
| Trust assets |  |  | 17,008,602 |  | 20,003,220 | 20,615,094 | -17.5 |
| Assets securitized and sold |  |  | 548,477 |  | 550,223 | 550,767 | -0.4 |
| Notional amount of derivatives |  |  | 181,706,384 |  | 199,743,579 | 207,258,184 | -12.3 |
| INCOME DATA | First Half 2020 | First Half 2019 |  | \%Change | 2nd Quarter 2020 | 2nd Quarter 2019 | \%Change 19Q2-20 Q2 |
| Total interest income | \$319,342 | \$359,684 |  | -11.2 | \$150,202 | \$180,647 | -16.9 |
| Total interest expense | 50,916 | 81,654 |  | -37.6 | 18,750 | 41,635 | -55.0 |
| Net interest income | 268,427 | 278,031 |  | -3.5 | 131,452 | 139,012 | -5.4 |
| Provision for credit losses*** | 114,591 | 26,717 |  | 328.9 | 61,918 | 12,841 | 382.2 |
| Total noninterest income | 137,642 | 131,612 |  | 4.6 | 70,797 | 66,229 | 6.9 |
| Total noninterest expense | 250,824 | 230,138 |  | 9.0 | 122,279 | 115,095 | 6.2 |
| Securities gains (losses) | 4,257 | 1,994 |  | 113.5 | 2,501 | 1,121 | 123.2 |
| Applicable income taxes | 7,439 | 31,607 |  | -76.5 | 1,646 | 16,020 | -89.7 |
| Extraordinary gains, net**** | -105 | 168 |  | N/M | -79 | 176 | N/M |
| Total net income (includes minority interests) | 37,367 | 123,343 |  | -69.7 | 18,828 | 62,582 | -69.9 |
| Bank net income | 37,279 | 123,214 |  | -69.7 | 18,784 | 62,517 | -70.0 |
| Net charge-offs | 30,244 | 25,512 |  | 18.6 | 15,613 | 12,780 | 22.2 |
| Cash dividends | 46,553 | 87,236 |  | -46.6 | 14,029 | 48,645 | -71.2 |
| Retained earnings | -9,274 | 35,978 |  | N/M | 4,755 | 13,872 | -65.7 |
| Net operating income | 33,839 | 121,567 |  | -72.2 | 16,771 | 61,501 | -72.7 |

[^0]
## 2020 •Volume 14 • Number 3

## TABLE III-A. Second Quarter 2020, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

| SECOND QUARTER <br> (The way it is...) |  | All Insured Institutions | Asset Concentration Groups* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Credit Card Banks | International Banks | Agricultural Banks | Commercial Lenders | Mortgage Lenders | Consumer Lenders | Other Specialized <\$1 Billion | All Other <\$1 Billion | All Other >\$1 Billion |
| Number of institutions reporting |  |  | 5,066 | 11 | 5 | 1,199 | 2,789 | 296 | 39 | 217 | 442 | 68 |
| Commercial banks |  | 4,430 | 10 | 5 | 1,188 | 2,515 | 74 | 28 | 197 | 361 | 52 |
| Savings institutions |  | 636 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 274 | 222 | 11 | 20 | 81 | 16 |
| Total assets (in billions) |  | \$21,138.0 | \$504.9 | \$5,240.3 | \$280.1 | \$7,467.3 | \$610.3 | \$129.4 | \$38.1 | \$86.0 | \$6,781.6 |
| Commercial banks |  | 19,840.8 | 419.7 | 5,240.3 | 274.4 | 7,020.1 | 94.3 | 126.6 | 35.3 | 67.6 | 6,562.6 |
| Savings institutions |  | 1,297.2 | 85.3 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 447.2 | 516.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 18.3 | 219.0 |
| Total deposits (in billions) |  | 16,960.6 | 360.6 | 3,935.9 | 231.7 | 6,048.5 | 531.8 | 108.6 | 30.0 | 72.4 | 5,641.0 |
| Commercial banks |  | 15,906.4 | 293.7 | 3,935.9 | 228.9 | 5,707.2 | 80.7 | 106.2 | 28.3 | 57.6 | 5,467.8 |
| Savings institutions |  | 1,054.2 | 66.9 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 341.3 | 451.1 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 14.8 | 173.2 |
| Bank net income (in millions) |  | 18,784 | 143 | 3,965 | 958 | 9,009 | 1,744 | 166 | 276 | 268 | 2,255 |
| Commercial banks |  | 16,226 | 61 | 3,965 | 936 | 8,112 | 515 | 162 | 103 | 226 | 2,146 |
| Savings institutions |  | 2,558 | 82 | 0 | 22 | 897 | 1,230 | 3 | 174 | 42 | 108 |
| Performance Ratios (annualized, \%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yield on earning assets |  | 3.21 | 10.77 | 2.47 | 4.43 | 3.65 | 2.31 | 3.82 | 2.91 | 4.00 | 2.71 |
| Cost of funding earning assets |  | 0.40 | 1.58 | 0.24 | 0.71 | 0.48 | 0.28 | 0.85 | 0.41 | 0.56 | 0.33 |
| Net interest margin |  | 2.81 | 9.19 | 2.23 | 3.72 | 3.17 | 2.04 | 2.97 | 2.50 | 3.44 | 2.38 |
| Noninterest income to assets |  | 1.37 | 3.87 | 1.83 | 0.73 | 1.04 | 1.10 | 0.17 | 5.55 | 1.28 | 1.23 |
| Noninterest expense to assets |  | 2.37 | 5.80 | 2.12 | 2.41 | 2.52 | 1.55 | 1.16 | 4.37 | 2.95 | 2.21 |
| Credit loss provision to assets** |  | 1.20 | 6.84 | 1.34 | 0.27 | 0.85 | 0.09 | 1.24 | 0.09 | 0.17 | 1.20 |
| Net operating income to assets |  | 0.32 | 0.11 | 0.27 | 1.36 | 0.45 | 1.13 | 0.49 | 2.76 | 1.21 | 0.11 |
| Pretax return on assets |  | 0.40 | -0.01 | 0.37 | 1.60 | 0.63 | 1.51 | 0.68 | 3.71 | 1.48 | 0.01 |
| Return on assets |  | 0.36 | 0.11 | 0.30 | 1.43 | 0.50 | 1.17 | 0.51 | 3.01 | 1.30 | 0.14 |
| Return on equity |  | 3.53 | 0.98 | 3.41 | 12.22 | 4.38 | 13.79 | 5.38 | 18.11 | 10.30 | 1.34 |
| Net charge-offs to loans and leases |  | 0.57 | 4.26 | 0.80 | 0.19 | 0.28 | 0.02 | 0.34 | 0.36 | 0.07 | 0.50 |
| Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs |  | 395.38 | 206.52 | 493.83 | 217.05 | 428.12 | 2,043.66 | 523.09 | 92.32 | 409.37 | 472.22 |
| Efficiency ratio |  | 58.69 | 45.47 | 55.47 | 56.74 | 59.77 | 49.91 | 37.94 | 55.38 | 65.60 | 65.04 |
| \% of unprofitable institutions |  | 5.39 | 45.45 | 0.00 | 2.59 | 5.45 | 9.12 | 17.95 | 11.98 | 4.07 | 10.29 |
| \% of institutions with earnings gains |  | 52.27 | 18.18 | 20.00 | 55.55 | 54.25 | 41.89 | 43.59 | 35.94 | 50.23 | 36.76 |
| Structural Changes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New reporters |  | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Institutions absorbed by mergers |  | 47 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 38 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Failed institutions |  | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PRIOR SECOND QUARTERS (The way it was...) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Return on assets (\%) | 2019 | 1.38 | 3.21 | 1.24 | 1.33 | 1.25 | 1.09 | 1.44 | 3.04 | 1.44 | 1.46 |
|  | 2017 | 1.13 | 2.05 | 0.95 | 1.22 | 1.08 | 0.92 | 1.13 | 2.97 | 0.91 | 1.24 |
|  | 2015 | 1.09 | 2.89 | 0.94 | 1.21 | 0.96 | 0.92 | 1.21 | 0.34 | 1.02 | 1.17 |
| Net charge-offs to loans \& leases (\%) | 2019 | 0.50 | 4.33 | 0.73 | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.02 | 0.79 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.35 |
|  | 2017 | 0.48 | 4.07 | 0.51 | 0.21 | 0.22 | 0.00 | 0.59 | 0.19 | 0.14 | 0.39 |
|  | 2015 | 0.42 | 2.80 | 0.57 | 0.12 | 0.17 | 0.13 | 0.58 | 0.20 | 0.19 | 0.39 |

* See Table V-A (page 10) for explanations.
** For institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-13, the numerator represents provisions for credit losses on a consolidated basis; for institutions that have not adopted ASU 2016-13, the numerator represents the provision for loan and lease losses.

TABLE III-A. Second Quarter 2020, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

| SECOND QUARTER <br> (The way it is...) |  | All Insured Institutions | Asset Size Distribution |  |  |  |  | Geographic Regions* |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Less Than } \\ \$ 100 \\ \text { Million } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 100 \\ \text { Million to } \\ \text { \$1 Billion } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1 \text { Billion to } \\ \$ 10 \text { Billion } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 10 \text { Billion } \\ \text { to } \$ 250 \\ \text { Billion } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Greater Than $\$ 250$ Billion | New York | Atlanta | Chicago | Kansas <br> City | Dallas | $\begin{array}{r} \text { San } \\ \text { Francisco } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Number of institutions reporting |  |  | 5,066 | 1,010 | 3,153 | 755 | 135 | 13 | 607 | 576 | 1,085 | 1,306 | 1,121 | 371 |
| Commercial banks |  | 4,430 | 890 | 2,784 | 625 | 119 | 12 | 320 | 523 | 935 | 1,265 | 1,050 | 337 |
| Savings institutions |  | 636 | 120 | 369 | 130 | 16 | 1 | 287 | 53 | 150 | 41 | 71 | 34 |
| Total assets (in billions) |  | \$21,138.0 | \$60.6 | \$1,096.1 | \$2,024.2 | \$6,097.9 | \$11,859.2 | \$3,870.0 | \$4,363.0 | \$4,956.3 | \$4,123.9 | \$1,684.2 | \$2,140.6 |
| Commercial banks |  | 19,840.8 | 53.7 | 953.8 | 1,689.3 | 5,577.2 | 11,566.8 | 3,465.1 | 4,251.4 | 4,847.2 | 4,088.6 | 1,192.9 | 1,995.7 |
| Savings institutions |  | 1,297.2 | 6.9 | 142.3 | 334.8 | 520.7 | 292.4 | 404.9 | 111.6 | 109.2 | 35.3 | 491.3 | 144.9 |
| Total deposits (in billions) |  | 16,960.6 | 50.0 | 910.0 | 1,639.2 | 4,922.6 | 9,438.8 | 3,114.1 | 3,597.9 | 3,771.4 | 3,317.0 | 1,417.0 | 1,743.2 |
| Commercial banks |  | 15,906.4 | 44.8 | 796.7 | 1,377.3 | 4,516.6 | 9,171.1 | 2,803.6 | 3,509.1 | 3,693.7 | 3,289.4 | 985.1 | 1,625.6 |
| Savings institutions |  | 1,054.2 | 5.2 | 113.3 | 261.9 | 406.1 | 267.7 | 310.4 | 88.9 | 77.7 | 27.7 | 431.9 | 117.6 |
| Bank net income (in millions) |  | 18,784 | 144 | 3,396 | 5,244 | 5,647 | 4,352 | 1,211 | 3,404 | 6,222 | -582 | 3,498 | 5,032 |
| Commercial banks |  | 16,226 | 136 | 2,924 | 4,397 | 5,059 | 3,710 | 452 | 3,242 | 5,747 | -707 | 2,703 | 4,790 |
| Savings institutions |  | 2,558 | 9 | 472 | 847 | 589 | 642 | 760 | 162 | 475 | 125 | 795 | 242 |
| Performance Ratios (annualized, \%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yield on earning assets |  | 3.21 | 4.26 | 4.33 | 4.02 | 3.86 | 2.62 | 3.08 | 3.24 | 2.76 | 3.19 | 3.48 | 4.20 |
| Cost of funding earning assets |  | 0.40 | 0.66 | 0.67 | 0.60 | 0.55 | 0.26 | 0.49 | 0.36 | 0.27 | 0.39 | 0.38 | 0.67 |
| Net interest margin |  | 2.81 | 3.60 | 3.67 | 3.42 | 3.31 | 2.36 | 2.60 | 2.88 | 2.50 | 2.80 | 3.10 | 3.54 |
| Noninterest income to assets |  | 1.37 | 1.36 | 1.30 | 1.28 | 1.27 | 1.44 | 1.16 | 1.23 | 1.93 | 1.05 | 1.11 | 1.56 |
| Noninterest expense to assets |  | 2.37 | 3.46 | 2.98 | 2.65 | 2.52 | 2.18 | 2.37 | 2.31 | 2.34 | 2.37 | 2.36 | 2.54 |
| Credit loss provision to assets** |  | 1.20 | 0.17 | 0.31 | 0.57 | 1.33 | 1.32 | 1.00 | 1.21 | 1.19 | 1.62 | 0.64 | 1.14 |
| Net operating income to assets |  | 0.32 | 0.94 | 1.24 | 1.00 | 0.35 | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.27 | 0.50 | -0.12 | 0.82 | 0.91 |
| Pretax return on assets |  | 0.40 | 1.11 | 1.52 | 1.36 | 0.50 | 0.08 | 0.17 | 0.36 | 0.64 | -0.33 | 1.02 | 1.26 |
| Return on assets |  | 0.36 | 0.99 | 1.30 | 1.09 | 0.38 | 0.15 | 0.13 | 0.32 | 0.51 | -0.06 | 0.87 | 0.96 |
| Return on equity |  | 3.53 | 7.13 | 11.29 | 9.74 | 3.43 | 1.55 | 1.19 | 2.94 | 5.29 | -0.59 | 8.12 | 9.09 |
| Net charge-offs to loans and leases |  | 0.57 | 0.17 | 0.12 | 0.23 | 0.74 | 0.60 | 0.54 | 0.61 | 0.45 | 0.64 | 0.45 | 0.73 |
| Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs |  | 395.38 | 171.54 | 374.76 | 347.80 | 280.35 | 507.53 | 350.07 | 360.76 | 561.85 | 497.28 | 268.88 | 237.78 |
| Efficiency ratio |  | 58.69 | 73.62 | 62.76 | 58.52 | 53.98 | 61.06 | 59.71 | 59.63 | 55.92 | 65.57 | 58.55 | 51.55 |
| \% of unprofitable institutions |  | 5.39 | 10.79 | 3.52 | 3.71 | 15.56 | 30.77 | 9.39 | 8.51 | 4.98 | 2.53 | 4.55 | 7.82 |
| \% of institutions with earnings gains |  | 52.27 | 47.03 | 56.61 | 48.21 | 17.04 | 7.69 | 41.52 | 42.88 | 55.67 | 62.79 | 48.97 | 47.44 |
| Structural Changes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New reporters |  | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institutions absorbed by mergers |  | 47 | 11 | 29 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 3 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 2 |
| Failed institutions |  | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PRIOR SECOND QUARTERS (The way it was...) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Return on assets (\%) | 2019 | 1.38 | 0.95 | 1.35 | 1.27 | 1.43 | 1.37 | 1.15 | 1.44 | 1.34 | 1.34 | 1.38 | 1.75 |
|  | 2017 | 1.13 | 0.94 | 1.12 | 1.26 | 1.14 | 1.10 | 0.95 | 1.20 | 1.04 | 1.07 | 1.28 | 1.54 |
|  | 2015 | 1.09 | 0.95 | 0.97 | 1.31 | 1.04 | 1.10 | 0.96 | 1.10 | 0.96 | 1.23 | 1.15 | 1.29 |
| Net charge-offs to loans \& leases (\%) | 2019 | 0.50 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.21 | 0.66 | 0.51 | 0.45 | 0.54 | 0.41 | 0.53 | 0.22 | 0.77 |
|  | 2017 | 0.48 | 0.21 | 0.12 | 0.22 | 0.72 | 0.44 | 0.60 | 0.57 | 0.24 | 0.48 | 0.26 | 0.66 |
|  | 2015 | 0.42 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.21 | 0.55 | 0.45 | 0.49 | 0.47 | 0.25 | 0.50 | 0.21 | 0.49 |

* See Table V-A (page 11) for explanations.
${ }^{* *}$ For institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-13, the numerator represents provisions for credit losses on a consolidated basis; for institutions that have not adopted ASU 2016-13, the numerator represents the provision for loan and lease losses.


## 2020 •Volume 14•Number 3

TABLE IV-A. First Half 2020, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

| FIRST HALF <br> (The way it is...) |  | All Insured Institutions | Asset Concentration Groups* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Credit Card Banks | International Banks | Agricultural Banks | Commercial Lenders | Mortgage Lenders | Consumer Lenders | Other Specialized <\$1 Billion | All Other <\$1 Billion | All Other >\$1 Billion |
| Number of institutions reporting |  |  | 5,066 | 11 | 5 | 1,199 | 2,789 | 296 | 39 | 217 | 442 | 68 |
| Commercial banks |  | 4,430 | 10 | 5 | 1,188 | 2,515 | 74 | 28 | 197 | 361 | 52 |
| Savings institutions |  | 636 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 274 | 222 | 11 | 20 | 81 | 16 |
| Total assets (in billions) |  | \$21,138.0 | \$504.9 | \$5,240.3 | \$280.1 | \$7,467.3 | \$610.3 | \$129.4 | \$38.1 | \$86.0 | \$6,781.6 |
| Commercial banks |  | 19,840.8 | 419.7 | 5,240.3 | 274.4 | 7,020.1 | 94.3 | 126.6 | 35.3 | 67.6 | 6,562.6 |
| Savings institutions |  | 1,297.2 | 85.3 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 447.2 | 516.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 18.3 | 219.0 |
| Total deposits (in billions) |  | 16,960.6 | 360.6 | 3,935.9 | 231.7 | 6,048.5 | 531.8 | 108.6 | 30.0 | 72.4 | 5,641.0 |
| Commercial banks |  | 15,906.4 | 293.7 | 3,935.9 | 228.9 | 5,707.2 | 80.7 | 106.2 | 28.3 | 57.6 | 5,467.8 |
| Savings institutions |  | 1,054.2 | 66.9 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 341.3 | 451.1 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 14.8 | 173.2 |
| Bank net income (in millions) |  | 37,279 | 279 | 9,316 | 1,781 | 12,127 | 2,988 | 818 | 537 | 447 | 8,984 |
| Commercial banks |  | 32,954 | -136 | 9,316 | 1,726 | 10,738 | 752 | 814 | 213 | 396 | 9,135 |
| Savings institutions |  | 4,325 | 415 | 0 | 55 | 1,389 | 2,237 | 4 | 324 | 51 | -151 |
| Performance Ratios (annualized, \%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yield on earning assets |  | 3.53 | 11.69 | 2.85 | 4.47 | 3.85 | 2.54 | 4.22 | 3.12 | 4.09 | 3.06 |
| Cost of funding earning assets |  | 0.56 | 1.78 | 0.44 | 0.79 | 0.62 | 0.35 | 1.03 | 0.48 | 0.61 | 0.49 |
| Net interest margin |  | 2.97 | 9.91 | 2.40 | 3.68 | 3.24 | 2.18 | 3.19 | 2.64 | 3.48 | 2.56 |
| Noninterest income to assets |  | 1.38 | 4.17 | 1.82 | 0.67 | 1.01 | 0.97 | 0.60 | 5.87 | 1.09 | 1.27 |
| Noninterest expense to assets |  | 2.51 | 6.34 | 2.27 | 2.44 | 2.70 | 1.62 | 0.96 | 4.62 | 2.99 | 2.28 |
| Credit loss provision to assets** |  | 1.15 | 7.29 | 1.24 | 0.21 | 0.82 | 0.11 | 1.02 | 0.10 | 0.14 | 1.09 |
| Net operating income to assets |  | 0.34 | 0.11 | 0.34 | 1.29 | 0.31 | 1.06 | 1.28 | 2.92 | 1.08 | 0.24 |
| Pretax return on assets |  | 0.45 | 0.01 | 0.46 | 1.52 | 0.47 | 1.37 | 1.75 | 3.67 | 1.25 | 0.27 |
| Return on assets |  | 0.37 | 0.11 | 0.37 | 1.35 | 0.35 | 1.06 | 1.29 | 2.99 | 1.11 | 0.28 |
| Return on equity |  | 3.52 | 0.93 | 4.03 | 11.49 | 2.96 | 12.39 | 13.04 | 17.75 | 8.67 | 2.68 |
| Net charge-offs to loans and leases |  | 0.56 | 4.30 | 0.78 | 0.14 | 0.26 | 0.02 | 0.41 | 0.34 | 0.07 | 0.49 |
| Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs |  | 377.17 | 212.35 | 450.85 | 224.51 | 453.48 | 2,150.40 | 345.35 | 111.23 | 343.22 | 433.97 |
| Efficiency ratio |  | 58.59 | 46.02 | 57.42 | 59.03 | 60.61 | 52.09 | 25.88 | 55.35 | 68.65 | 61.93 |
| \% of unprofitable institutions |  | 5.37 | 45.45 | 0.00 | 2.34 | 5.41 | 10.14 | 17.95 | 10.14 | 4.98 | 10.29 |
| \% of institutions with earnings gains |  | 49.59 | 9.09 | 20.00 | 55.38 | 49.80 | 38.51 | 46.15 | 35.48 | 50.68 | 35.29 |
| Condition Ratios (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Earning assets to total assets |  | 90.98 | 95.15 | 88.72 | 93.81 | 91.23 | 97.51 | 97.38 | 93.28 | 93.48 | 91.26 |
| Loss allowance to: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans and leases |  | 2.21 | 10.19 | 3.26 | 1.40 | 1.46 | 0.66 | 2.54 | 1.47 | 1.21 | 2.03 |
| Noncurrent loans and leases |  | 205.25 | 689.57 | 320.83 | 117.79 | 163.83 | 80.19 | 479.24 | 129.12 | 128.79 | 148.19 |
| Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets |  | 0.59 | 1.10 | 0.37 | 0.88 | 0.66 | 0.24 | 0.38 | 0.37 | 0.65 | 0.68 |
| Equity capital ratio |  | 10.16 | 11.48 | 8.99 | 11.46 | 11.15 | 8.62 | 9.58 | 16.40 | 12.36 | 9.90 |
| Core capital (leverage) ratio |  | 8.77 | 12.45 | 7.93 | 10.96 | 9.32 | 7.86 | 9.85 | 15.40 | 12.04 | 8.42 |
| Common equity tier 1 capital ratio*** |  | 13.40 | 16.69 | 14.62 | 14.27 | 12.03 | 20.55 | 20.64 | 35.80 | 19.73 | 13.41 |
| Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio*** |  | 13.49 | 16.86 | 14.69 | 14.27 | 12.11 | 20.55 | 20.76 | 35.80 | 19.74 | 13.49 |
| Total risk-based capital ratio*** |  | 15.01 | 18.77 | 16.10 | 15.42 | 13.61 | 20.98 | 21.58 | 36.57 | 20.82 | 15.17 |
| Net loans and leases to deposits |  | 63.40 | 93.75 | 42.50 | 79.03 | 83.29 | 31.45 | 83.11 | 32.84 | 65.90 | 56.83 |
| Net loans to total assets |  | 50.87 | 66.96 | 31.92 | 65.38 | 67.46 | 27.41 | 69.73 | 25.83 | 55.51 | 47.27 |
| Domestic deposits to total assets |  | 73.41 | 68.10 | 51.91 | 82.72 | 80.52 | 86.96 | 83.88 | 78.66 | 84.23 | 80.63 |
| Structural Changes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New reporters |  | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Institutions absorbed by mergers |  | 104 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 82 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Failed institutions |  | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PRIOR FIRST HALVES (The way it was...) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of institutions | 2019 | 5,303 | 11 | 5 | 1,329 | 2,803 | 389 | 70 | 220 | 426 | 50 |
|  | 2017 | 5,787 | 12 | 5 | 1,418 | 2,958 | 454 | 60 | 276 | 546 | 58 |
|  | 2015 | 6,348 | 14 | 4 | 1,484 | 3,146 | 545 | 55 | 353 | 681 | 66 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total assets (in billions) | 2019 | \$18,265.9 | \$521.0 | \$4,488.8 | \$291.1 | \$6,584.0 | \$356.9 | \$222.4 | \$37.7 | \$75.6 | \$5,688.4 |
|  | 2017 | 17,069.5 | 505.5 | 4,194.3 | 280.9 | 5,911.7 | 359.5 | 261.7 | 48.0 | 97.0 | 5,410.9 |
|  | 2015 | 15,753.6 | 510.3 | 3,747.4 | 258.3 | 5,194.6 | 445.4 | 178.4 | 60.6 | 122.6 | 5,236.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Return on assets (\%) | 2019 | 1.36 | 3.21 | 1.25 | 1.33 | 1.24 | 1.15 | 1.38 | 3.07 | 1.43 | 1.43 |
|  | 2017 | 1.09 | 2.05 | 0.95 | 1.20 | 1.03 | 0.90 | 1.10 | 2.83 | 0.92 | 1.16 |
|  | 2015 | 1.06 | 2.95 | 0.92 | 1.19 | 0.93 | 0.86 | 1.15 | 1.12 | 0.99 | 1.11 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net charge-offs to loans \& leases (\%) | 2019 | 0.50 | 4.32 | 0.72 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.02 | 0.79 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.37 |
|  | 2017 | 0.49 | 3.97 | 0.58 | 0.15 | 0.21 | 0.05 | 0.62 | 0.15 | 0.13 | 0.40 |
|  | 2015 | 0.43 | 2.78 | 0.59 | 0.07 | 0.16 | 0.14 | 0.59 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.40 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noncurrent assets plus |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OREO to assets (\%) | 2019 | 0.57 | 1.20 | 0.37 | 0.92 | 0.61 | 1.23 | 0.46 | 0.43 | 0.67 | 0.56 |
|  | 2017 | 0.75 | 1.06 | 0.50 | 0.84 | 0.76 | 1.63 | 0.62 | 0.50 | 0.92 | 0.83 |
|  | 2015 | 1.04 | 0.74 | 0.76 | 0.80 | 0.96 | 1.94 | 1.03 | 0.69 | 1.27 | 1.28 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equity capital ratio (\%) | 2019 | 11.47 | 12.32 | 10.46 | 11.94 | 12.18 | 11.06 | 10.93 | 17.57 | 13.09 | 11.32 |
|  | 2017 | 11.32 | 15.91 | 9.90 | 11.47 | 12.04 | 11.13 | 10.28 | 15.28 | 11.88 | 11.23 |
|  | 2015 | 11.23 | 14.83 | 9.78 | 11.40 | 11.96 | 11.51 | 10.26 | 15.12 | 11.71 | 11.13 |

* See Table V-A (page 10) for explanations.
** For institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-13, the numerator represents provisions for credit losses on a consolidated basis; for institutions that have not adopted ASU 2016-13, the numerator represents the provision for loan and lease losses.
*** Beginning March 2020, does not include institutions that have a Community Bank Leverage Ratio election in effect at the report date.

QUARTERLY BANKING PROFILE
TABLE IV-A. First Half 2020, All FDIC-Insured Institutions


[^1]| June 30, 2020 | All Insured Institutions | Asset Size Distribution |  |  |  |  | Geographic Regions* |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Less Than } \\ \$ 100 \\ \text { Million } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 100 \\ \text { Million to } \\ \text { \$1 Billion } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | \$1 Billion to \$10 Billion | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 10 \text { Billion } \\ \text { to } \$ 250 \\ \text { Billion } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Greater Than $\$ 250$ Billion | New York | Atlanta | Chicago | Kansas City | Dallas | $\begin{array}{r} \text { San } \\ \text { Francisco } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Percent of Loans 30-89 Days Past Due |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All loans secured by real estate | 0.53 | 0.91 | 0.48 | 0.38 | 0.52 | 0.62 | 0.49 | 0.53 | 0.44 | 0.73 | 0.63 | 0.34 |
| Construction and development | 0.41 | 0.74 | 0.46 | 0.43 | 0.40 | 0.35 | 0.64 | 0.35 | 0.28 | 0.40 | 0.36 | 0.37 |
| Nonfarm nonresidential | 0.30 | 0.75 | 0.36 | 0.29 | 0.26 | 0.33 | 0.34 | 0.19 | 0.30 | 0.42 | 0.26 | 0.30 |
| Multifamily residential real estate | 0.16 | 0.62 | 0.25 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.19 | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.47 | 0.09 | 0.07 |
| Home equity loans | 0.51 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.34 | 0.49 | 0.57 | 0.52 | 0.46 | 0.52 | 0.63 | 0.39 | 0.40 |
| Other 1-4 family residential | 0.79 | 1.10 | 0.61 | 0.55 | 0.88 | 0.83 | 0.73 | 0.83 | 0.60 | 1.01 | 1.36 | 0.43 |
| Commercial and industrial loans | 0.27 | 0.81 | 0.31 | 0.28 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 0.22 | 0.21 | 0.28 | 0.30 | 0.26 | 0.40 |
| Loans to individuals | 1.02 | 1.20 | 1.10 | 0.95 | 0.99 | 1.04 | 0.93 | 1.32 | 0.65 | 1.03 | 0.57 | 1.18 |
| Credit card loans | 1.00 | 1.12 | 1.43 | 2.10 | 1.09 | 0.91 | 1.09 | 1.12 | 0.80 | 0.97 | 0.42 | 1.11 |
| Other loans to individuals | 1.03 | 1.20 | 1.08 | 0.73 | 0.90 | 1.18 | 0.81 | 1.50 | 0.51 | 1.12 | 0.63 | 1.25 |
| All other loans and leases (including farm) | 0.30 | 0.73 | 0.64 | 0.38 | 0.22 | 0.31 | 0.11 | 0.20 | 0.34 | 0.51 | 0.20 | 0.23 |
| Total loans and leases | 0.51 | 0.89 | 0.48 | 0.39 | 0.51 | 0.54 | 0.45 | 0.54 | 0.41 | 0.63 | 0.50 | 0.53 |
| Percent of Loans Noncurrent** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All real estate loans | 1.37 | 1.36 | 0.90 | 0.86 | 1.39 | 1.76 | 1.20 | 1.24 | 1.34 | 2.06 | 1.78 | 0.59 |
| Construction and development | 0.55 | 0.74 | 0.78 | 0.55 | 0.40 | 0.68 | 1.09 | 0.43 | 0.55 | 0.33 | 0.32 | 0.51 |
| Nonfarm nonresidential | 0.78 | 1.39 | 0.85 | 0.83 | 0.68 | 0.86 | 0.77 | 0.62 | 0.93 | 0.96 | 0.66 | 0.83 |
| Multifamily residential real estate | 0.19 | 0.59 | 0.40 | 0.20 | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.46 | 0.17 | 0.12 | 0.16 | 0.09 |
| Home equity loans | 1.89 | 0.70 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 1.27 | 2.80 | 1.95 | 1.35 | 2.18 | 2.98 | 1.04 | 0.79 |
| Other 1-4 family residential | 2.09 | 1.18 | 0.88 | 1.13 | 2.57 | 2.26 | 1.88 | 1.83 | 1.76 | 3.03 | 4.25 | 0.49 |
| Commercial and industrial loans | 1.01 | 1.16 | 0.59 | 0.97 | 1.02 | 1.06 | 0.89 | 0.83 | 0.99 | 1.30 | 0.94 | 1.20 |
| Loans to individuals | 0.90 | 0.74 | 0.71 | 0.72 | 1.04 | 0.81 | 1.01 | 0.93 | 0.60 | 0.94 | 0.62 | 1.10 |
| Credit card loans | 1.35 | 0.58 | 1.84 | 2.74 | 1.57 | 1.14 | 1.58 | 1.43 | 1.00 | 1.27 | 1.20 | 1.55 |
| Other loans to individuals | 0.50 | 0.74 | 0.63 | 0.32 | 0.54 | 0.48 | 0.60 | 0.48 | 0.25 | 0.41 | 0.42 | 0.74 |
| All other loans and leases (including farm) | 0.38 | 1.44 | 1.14 | 0.51 | 0.37 | 0.34 | 0.37 | 0.16 | 0.41 | 0.51 | 0.34 | 0.47 |
| Total loans and leases | 1.08 | 1.30 | 0.85 | 0.86 | 1.13 | 1.13 | 1.01 | 0.93 | 1.00 | 1.43 | 1.37 | 0.82 |
| Percent of Loans Charged-Off (net, YTD) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All real estate loans | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.00 |
| Construction and development | 0.01 | -0.01 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.00 | -0.03 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.02 | -0.07 | 0.02 | 0.07 |
| Nonfarm nonresidential | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.01 |
| Multifamily residential real estate | 0.00 | 0.01 | -0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | -0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.01 |
| Home equity loans | -0.02 | 0.16 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.01 | -0.05 | 0.01 | -0.04 | 0.03 | -0.07 | -0.03 | -0.02 |
| Other 1-4 family residential | -0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.00 | -0.02 | 0.01 | 0.00 | -0.05 | 0.00 | 0.01 | -0.01 |
| Commercial and industrial loans | 0.56 | 0.46 | 0.24 | 0.35 | 0.77 | 0.49 | 0.40 | 0.52 | 0.55 | 0.49 | 1.13 | 0.70 |
| Loans to individuals | 2.43 | 0.43 | 1.12 | 2.13 | 2.74 | 2.25 | 2.59 | 2.39 | 1.90 | 2.90 | 1.41 | 2.68 |
| Credit card loans | 4.01 | 4.06 | 6.51 | 8.02 | 4.46 | 3.54 | 4.29 | 3.98 | 3.37 | 4.05 | 3.07 | 4.62 |
| Other loans to individuals | 0.90 | 0.40 | 0.73 | 0.87 | 0.98 | 0.84 | 1.26 | 0.85 | 0.46 | 0.96 | 0.81 | 1.01 |
| All other loans and leases (including farm) | 0.16 | 0.21 | 0.16 | 0.41 | 0.10 | 0.17 | 0.22 | 0.19 | 0.13 | 0.19 | 0.12 | 0.07 |
| Total loans and leases | 0.56 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.22 | 0.75 | 0.57 | 0.52 | 0.62 | 0.44 | 0.59 | 0.38 | 0.77 |
| Loans Outstanding (in billions) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All real estate loans | \$5,110.7 | \$22.3 | \$519.7 | \$946.9 | \$1,788.7 | \$1,833.1 | \$1,058.9 | \$966.3 | \$994.4 | \$904.0 | \$538.9 | \$648.2 |
| Construction and development | 380.6 | 1.3 | 48.3 | 97.5 | 152.4 | 81.2 | 73.5 | 64.0 | 63.3 | 53.2 | 83.1 | 43.5 |
| Nonfarm nonresidential | 1,545.8 | 4.7 | 193.6 | 396.0 | 605.9 | 345.6 | 354.8 | 304.8 | 228.3 | 207.6 | 221.4 | 228.9 |
| Multifamily residential real estate | 474.0 | 0.5 | 28.2 | 101.5 | 205.0 | 138.9 | 163.9 | 47.1 | 118.5 | 42.0 | 25.2 | 77.4 |
| Home equity loans | 324.5 | 0.5 | 17.1 | 37.3 | 114.9 | 154.6 | 68.0 | 78.7 | 79.1 | 53.8 | 19.7 | 25.2 |
| Other 1-4 family residential | 2,216.4 | 10.7 | 182.4 | 285.0 | 694.4 | 1,043.9 | 393.9 | 457.9 | 481.0 | 450.4 | 170.4 | 262.8 |
| Commercial and industrial loans | 2,689.1 | 5.4 | 141.1 | 324.0 | 931.4 | 1,287.3 | 463.4 | 636.0 | 601.9 | 476.3 | 214.5 | 297.0 |
| Loans to individuals | 1,704.2 | 2.1 | 27.2 | 69.2 | 729.5 | 876.2 | 297.5 | 405.3 | 327.4 | 297.1 | 68.8 | 308.2 |
| Credit card loans | 808.2 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 11.5 | 354.8 | 440.1 | 125.3 | 191.2 | 154.5 | 182.2 | 17.5 | 137.5 |
| Other loans to individuals | 896.0 | 2.1 | 25.4 | 57.7 | 374.7 | 436.1 | 172.2 | 214.1 | 172.9 | 114.9 | 51.3 | 170.6 |
| All other loans and leases (including farm) | 1,494.8 | 4.9 | 45.5 | 76.1 | 397.1 | 971.2 | 234.9 | 301.6 | 371.2 | 383.0 | 71.6 | 132.5 |
| Total loans and leases (plus unearned income) | 10,998.8 | 34.8 | 733.4 | 1,416.1 | 3,846.6 | 4,967.9 | 2,054.6 | 2,309.2 | 2,294.9 | 2,060.4 | 893.8 | 1,385.9 |
| Memo: Other Real Estate Owned (in millions) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All other real estate owned | 5,021.5 | 98.0 | 1,309.8 | 1,187.0 | 1,407.8 | 1,019.0 | 875.2 | 1,093.6 | 1,047.9 | 758.8 | 990.2 | 255.9 |
| Construction and development | 1,197.3 | 15.9 | 507.6 | 371.3 | 238.5 | 63.9 | 150.5 | 341.3 | 147.8 | 172.7 | 309.3 | 75.7 |
| Nonfarm nonresidential | 1,810.1 | 33.9 | 434.4 | 523.7 | 588.3 | 229.7 | 261.9 | 345.9 | 418.0 | 263.1 | 435.5 | 85.6 |
| Multifamily residential real estate | 77.1 | 5.0 | 39.5 | 21.0 | 10.0 | 1.5 | 9.1 | 20.8 | 10.4 | 12.4 | 14.4 | 10.0 |
| 1-4 family residential | 1,732.5 | 34.5 | 236.4 | 212.3 | 556.5 | 692.8 | 450.7 | 372.5 | 428.3 | 233.6 | 177.9 | 69.6 |
| Farmland | 173.6 | 8.7 | 91.8 | 58.5 | 14.4 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 13.2 | 18.4 | 71.1 | 53.0 | 15.0 |

## * 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.

## 2020 •Volume 14 • Number 3

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

| (dollar figures in millions; notional amounts unless otherwise indicated) | 2nd <br> Quarter <br> 2020 | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \text { st } \\ \text { Quarter } \\ 2020 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 4th } \\ \text { Quarter } \\ 2019 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 3rd } \\ \text { Quarter } \\ 2019 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 2nd } \\ \text { Quarter } \\ 2019 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \% \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { 19Q2- } \\ \text { 20Q2 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Asset Size Distribution |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Less } \\ \text { Than } \\ \$ 100 \\ \text { Million } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 100 \\ \text { Million } \\ \text { to } \$ 1 \\ \text { Billion } \end{array}$ | \$1 Billion to $\$ 10$ Billion | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 10 \\ \text { Billion } \\ \text { to } \$ 250 \\ \text { Billion } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Greater } \\ \text { Than } \\ \$ 250 \\ \text { Billion } \end{array}$ |
| ALL DERIVATIVE HOLDERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of institutions reporting derivatives | 1,379 | 1,361 | 1,328 | 1,340 | 1,344 | 2.6 | 33 | 700 | 509 | 124 | 13 |
| Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives | \$19,420,950 | \$18,647,372 | \$17,062,953 | \$16,899,831 | \$16,695,840 | 16.3 | \$2,387 | \$320,417 | \$1,513,733 | \$5,725,202 | \$11,859,212 |
| Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives | 15,565,889 | 14,473,395 | 13,260,629 | 13,006,277 | 12,779,364 | 21.8 | 1,935 | 263,769 | 1,225,544 | 4,635,813 | 9,438,829 |
| Total derivatives | 181,706,384 | 199,743,579 | 173,052,331 | 203,562,352 | 207,258,184 | -12.3 | 554 | 40,537 | 233,343 | 6,162,706 | 175,269,243 |
| Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interestrate | 132,102,397 | 146,069,414 | 125,078,757 | 147,186,848 | 151,863,633 | -13.0 | 554 | 40,010 | 225,375 | 4,181,040 | 127,655,418 |
| Foreign exchange* | 41,266,832 | 44,381,157 | 38,736,894 | 46,694,639 | 46,115,633 | -10.5 | 0 | 0 | 4,716 | 1,672,834 | 39,589,282 |
| Equity | 3,574,339 | 3,661,579 | 3,796,106 | 3,835,456 | 3,722,531 | -4.0 | 0 | 18 | 55 | 95,914 | 3,478,352 |
| Commodity \& other (excluding credit derivatives) | 1,506,889 | 1,643,731 | 1,495,227 | 1,662,059 | 1,482,094 | 1.7 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 81,600 | 1,425,267 |
| Credit | 3,254,590 | 3,986,479 | 3,944,681 | 4,182,691 | 4,073,984 | -20.1 | 0 | 29 | 2,319 | 131,318 | 3,120,925 |
| Total | 181,705,047 | 199,742,360 | 173,051,665 | 203,561,693 | 207,257,875 | -12.3 | 554 | 40,057 | 232,487 | 6,162,706 | 175,269,243 |
| Derivative Contracts by Transaction Type |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swaps | 101,734,113 | 110,598,852 | 96,614,183 | 108,935,550 | 110,905,216 | -8.3 | 2 | 2,190 | 123,543 | 3,713,570 | 97,894,808 |
| Futures \& forwards | 41,018,378 | 46,803,939 | 34,786,564 | 47,061,050 | 46,208,809 | -11.2 | 1 | 4,289 | 36,097 | 1,672,247 | 39,305,744 |
| Purchased options | 16,881,937 | 18,151,997 | 18,118,533 | 20,733,104 | 21,891,612 | -22.9 | 1 | 337 | 14,138 | 275,760 | 16,591,701 |
| Written options | 16,682,515 | 17,959,294 | 17,998,526 | 20,343,921 | 21,794,096 | -23.5 | 4 | 3,444 | 28,357 | 263,530 | 16,387,181 |
| Total | 176,316,944 | 193,514,081 | 167,517,806 | 197,073,626 | 200,799,733 | -12.2 | 8 | 10,259 | 202,135 | 5,925,107 | 170,179,434 |
| Fair Value of Derivative Contracts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest rate contracts | 60,214 | 48,270 | 49,831 | 53,929 | 55,924 | 7.7 | 0 | 61 | -615 | 18,878 | 41,890 |
| Foreign exchange contracts | -19,636 | -16,009 | -7,869 | 2,817 | -2,565 | N/M | 0 | 0 | 17 | 1,342 | -20,995 |
| Equity contracts | -1,171 | 9,837 | -1,203 | 1,597 | -1,110 | N/M | 0 | -1 | 1 | -28 | -1,143 |
| Commodity \& other (excluding credit derivatives) | -3,801 | 9,802 | -1,310 | -4,100 | -2,161 | N/M | 0 | 0 | 0 | -127 | -3,674 |
| Credit derivatives as guarantor** | -2,237 | -24,127 | 25,920 | 20,454 | 18,529 | N/M | 0 | 0 | 23 | -725 | -1,535 |
| Credit derivatives as beneficiary** | -557 | 26,454 | -26,965 | -22,966 | -21,734 | N/M | 0 | 0 | -27 | 343 | -873 |
| Derivative Contracts by Maturity*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interestrate contracts <1 year | 80,157,645 | 92,837,733 | 79,135,461 | 88,724,450 | 90,569,966 | -11.5 | 24 | 6,514 | 47,849 | 1,627,577 | 78,475,681 |
| 1-5years | 41,098,658 | 43,088,492 | 35,856,425 | 37,506,842 | 39,191,526 | 4.9 | 5 | 1,596 | 45,898 | 1,424,595 | 39,626,564 |
| $>5$ years | 19,986,251 | 20,987,178 | 24,264,386 | 24,491,078 | 24,215,323 | -17.5 | 3 | 3,187 | 83,838 | 820,457 | 19,078,766 |
| Foreign exchange and gold contracts $<1$ year | 29,049,559 | 31,570,063 | 28,241,089 | 33,602,158 | 32,804,737 | -11.4 | 0 | 0 | 3,243 | 1,401,868 | 27,644,448 |
| 1-5years | 4,238,687 | 4,127,647 | 4,052,351 | 4,279,836 | 4,340,277 | -2.3 | 0 | 0 | 551 | 151,256 | 4,086,879 |
| >5years | 2,179,498 | 2,152,437 | 2,146,242 | 2,148,934 | 2,170,971 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 47,704 | 2,131,782 |
| Equity contracts <1 year | 2,850,740 | 2,959,453 | 3,083,994 | 2,687,265 | 2,725,454 | 4.6 | 0 | 6 | 20 | 51,499 | 2,799,215 |
| 1-5years | 825,667 | 779,791 | 844,052 | 994,632 | 972,497 | -15.1 | 0 | 12 | 4 | 35,353 | 790,298 |
| >5years | 128,679 | 124,492 | 136,149 | 147,521 | 149,222 | -13.8 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 8,736 | 119,938 |
| Commodity \& other contracts (including credit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| derivatives, excluding gold contracts) <1 year | 1,860,285 | 2,040,847 | 2,094,288 | 1,960,750 | 2,008,663 | -7.4 | 0 | 13 | 39 | 39,908 | 1,820,324 |
| 1-5years | 2,163,848 | 2,612,164 | 2,785,983 | 2,819,249 | 2,803,027 | -22.8 | 0 | 1 | 581 | 63,750 | 2,099,516 |
| >5years | 227,777 | 449,878 | 260,844 | 430,569 | 260,548 | -12.6 | 0 | 80 | 1,114 | 7,358 | 219,225 |
| Risk-Based Capital: Credit Equivalent Amount |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total current exposure to tier 1 capital (\%) | 31.9 | 37.9 | 23.7 | 27.4 | 23.9 |  | 1.7 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 8.6 | 50.5 |
| Total potential future exposure to tier 1 capital (\%) | 29.6 | 29.6 | 34.5 | 35.0 | 36.6 |  | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 6.5 | 47.9 |
| Total exposure (credit equivalent amount) to tier 1 capital (\%) | 61.5 | 67.6 | 58.2 | 62.4 | 60.5 |  | 1.7 | 1.0 | 4.6 | 15.1 | 98.4 |
| Credit losses on derivatives**** | 124.6 | 82.7 | 20.0 | 21.6 | 26.3 | 373.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 14.5 | 108.7 |
| HELD FOR TRADING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of institutions reporting derivatives | 186 | 182 | 174 | 175 | 189 | -1.6 | 0 | 21 | 86 | 68 | 11 |
| Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives | 15,394,407 | 14,841,552 | 13,426,816 | 13,313,319 | 13,222,401 | 16.4 | 0 | 10,568 | 331,246 | 3,869,740 | 11,182,854 |
| Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives | 12,274,431 | 11,424,297 | 10,356,388 | 10,147,948 | 10,023,986 | 22.5 | 0 | 8,845 | 267,822 | 3,158,530 | 8,839,234 |
| Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interestrate | 129,035,486 | 143,093,184 | 122,492,314 | 144,532,347 | 149,515,929 | -13.7 | 0 | 524 | 44,625 | 3,451,364 | 125,538,974 |
| Foreign exchange | 38,663,882 | 41,651,419 | 36,707,246 | 43,930,653 | 43,278,150 | -10.7 | 0 | 0 | 4,034 | 1,539,992 | 37,119,855 |
| Equity | 3,549,571 | 3,639,261 | 3,777,097 | 3,817,653 | 3,704,416 | -4.2 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 85,642 | 3,463,910 |
| Commodity \& other | 1,473,915 | 1,611,455 | 1,464,169 | 1,631,150 | 1,451,571 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 79,481 | 1,394,418 |
| Total | 172,722,855 | 189,995,319 | 164,440,827 | 193,911,802 | 197,950,066 | -12.7 | 0 | 524 | 48,695 | 5,156,479 | 167,517,157 |
| Trading Revenues: Cash \& Derivative Instruments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interestrate** | 4,647 | 4,947 | 4,476 | 1,526 | 2,730 | 70.2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 379 | 4,260 |
| Foreign exchange** | 3,841 | 2,167 | 662 | 2,718 | 2,900 | 32.4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 3,823 |
| Equity** | 4,148 | -1,040 | 1,427 | 1,805 | 2,464 | 68.3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 4,103 |
| Commodity \& other (including credit derivatives)** | 2,036 | 612 | 634 | 1,152 | -14 | N/M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 314 | 1,721 |
| Total trading revenues** | 14,671 | 6,686 | 7,199 | 7,201 | 8,080 | 81.6 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 748 | 13,907 |
| Share of Revenue |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trading revenues to gross revenues (\%)** | 9.9 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.8 |  | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 13 |
| Trading revenues to net operating revenues (\%)** | 305.8 | 60.1 | 21.2 | 18.6 | 19.0 |  | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 38.9 | 607.6 |
| HELD FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN TRADING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of institutions reporting derivatives | 625 | 616 | 641 | 662 | 720 | -13.2 | 2 | 160 | 335 | 115 | 13 |
| Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives | 18,555,410 | 17,928,535 | 16,491,529 | 16,313,116 | 16,228,439 | 14.3 | 150 | 78,997 | 1,178,026 | 5,439,025 | 11,859,212 |
| Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives | 14,853,065 | 13,891,758 | 12,797,489 | 12,531,710 | 12,402,599 | 19.8 | 125 | 64,576 | 951,935 | 4,397,600 | 9,438,829 |
| Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest rate | 3,009,014 | 2,934,180 | 2,564,078 | 2,633,532 | 2,335,655 | 28.8 | 8 | 9,717 | 153,169 | 729,676 | 2,116,445 |
| Foreign exchange | 527,333 | 529,987 | 462,834 | 479,579 | 465,373 | 13.3 | 0 | 0 | 230 | 26,561 | 500,543 |
| Equity | 24,768 | 22,318 | 19,009 | 17,803 | 18,116 | 36.7 | 0 | 18 | 36 | 10,273 | 14,442 |
| Commodity \& other | 32,974 | 32,277 | 31,059 | 30,910 | 30,523 | 8.0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2,119 | 30,848 |
| Total notional amount | 3,594,089 | 3,518,762 | 3,076,980 | 3,161,823 | 2,849,667 | 26.1 | 8 | 9,735 | 153,441 | 768,628 | 2,662,277 |

## All line items are reported on a quarterly basis

*Includes 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
** Does not include banks filing the FFIEC 051 report form, which was introduced in first quarter 2017.
*** Derivative contracts subject to the risk-based capital requirements for derivatives.
**** Credit losses on derivatives is applicable to all banks filing the FFIEC 031 report form and banks filing the FFIEC 041 report form that have $\$ 300$ million or more in total assets, but is not applicaable to banks filing the FFIEC 051 form.

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


[^2][^3]*** Total credit exposure includes the sum of the three line items titled "Total credit exposure" reported above.

## COMMUNITY BANK PERFORMANCE

Community banks are identified based on criteria defined in the FDIC's 2012 Community Banking Study. When comparing community bank performance across quarters, prior-quarter dollar amounts are based on community banks designated as such in the current quarter, adjusted for mergers. In contrast, prior-quarter performance ratios are based on community banks designated during the previous quarter.

## Net Income for Community Banks Increases 3.2 Percent Year Over Year

## Provision Expenses Increase Reflecting the Continued Economic Uncertainty

Paycheck Protection Program Lending Drives Loan Growth of 13.5 Percent From the Year-Ago Quarter

## Asset Quality Declines Modestly

## Net Income Increases 3.2 Percent Despite Rise in Provision Expenses

Community banks maintained profitability amid the economic recession in second quarter 2020. Despite a nearly threefold increase in provision expenses (up 273.2 percent) and continued net interest margin (NIM) compression, community banks reported net income growth of 3.2 percent from second quarter 2019. Gains from the sale of loans and securities increased from a year ago and drove the aggregate profitability. More than half of all community banks ( 53.8 percent) reported higher annual earnings as net income grew $\$ 202.5$ million to $\$ 6.63$ billion year over year.
Net income growth lifted the pretax return on average assets (ROA) ratio 33 basis points from the previous quarter to 1.36 percent-1.1 percentage points higher than that of noncommunity banks. The gap between community and noncommunity bank ROA ratios is the widest the industry has seen since fourth quarter 2010.
Provisions for loan and lease losses (provisions) climbed \$1.8 billion year over year to $\$ 2.4$ billion as community banks bolstered reserves for loan and lease losses (reserves) to help absorb estimated credit losses. Nearly three out of five community banks (59.6 percent) reported an increase in provision expenses during the year ending second quarter 2020. Provisions reported by community banks that did not adopt the Current Expected Credit Losses (CECL) accounting methodology totaled $\$ 2$ billion, up 257.1 percent from the year-ago quarter. Provisions made by the 53 community banks that adopted CECL totaled $\$ 372.2$ million, up 351.7 percent from a year ago. ${ }^{1}$
${ }^{1}$ The number of community bank CECL adopters this quarter was up by 12 (one CECL adopter from first quarter did not report this quarter), raising the net number of community bank CECL adopters from 42 in first quarter to 53 in second quarter.

Chart 1


## Chart 2



Total reserves increased to $\$ 20.8$ billion (up $\$ 3.5$ billion, or 20.4 percent) compared with the same quarter one year ago. More than three-quarters ( 76.5 percent) of community banks reported higher reserve balances during the quarter. As reserve growth outpaced that of noncurrent loans, the year-over-year reserve coverage ratio increased from 148.14 percent to 151.91 percent-a peak since year-end 2006.
The quarterly NIM contracted 17 basis points year over year to 3.51 percent (compared with contraction of 58 basis points for the industry). NIM contraction was caused by asset yields declining at a faster rate than funding costs, along with substantial growth in low-yield assets.

## Net Operating Revenue Rises Because of Elevated Noninterest Income

Net operating revenue increased by $\$ 2.5$ billion ( 11.2 percent) year over year to $\$ 25.2$ billion primarily due to increases in both net interest income and noninterest income. Net interest income rose $\$ 1$ billion (up 5.7 percent) to $\$ 19.1$ billion during the year ending second quarter as commercial and industrial (C\&I) loan income increased and interest expense declined.
Higher gains on the sale of loans (up $\$ 1.4$ billion, or 142.2 percent) and securities (up $\$ 299.8$ million, or 130.7 percent) lifted noninterest income by $\$ 1.5$ billion to $\$ 6$ billion from the year-ago quarter. This growth supported an increase in the ratio of noninterest income as a percentage of average assets to 1.03 percent-the highest level since second quarter 2013. C\&I loan income increased by $\$ 892$ million (up 29.3 percent) compared with the same period one year ago. PPP lending activity contributed significantly to this growth, with more than four out of five community banks (82 percent) participating in the PPP program during second quarter 2020.
Total interest expense declined $\$ 1.2$ billion ( 26.3 percent) to $\$ 3.5$ billion year over year. Lower interest expense on domestic deposits (down $\$ 1.1$ billion, or 26.3 percent) drove this decline.

## Noninterest Expense Grows Along With Payroll Expenses and Average Assets

Noninterest expense rose $\$ 762.2$ million ( 5.2 percent) to $\$ 15.4$ billion compared with second quarter 2019. Nearly three out of five community banks ( 58.7 percent) reported higher noninterest expenses compared with the same period last year. Payroll expenses rose to $\$ 625.1$ million ( 7.4 percent) from a year ago, but payroll expense as a percentage of average assets remained relatively stable.

## Paycheck Protection Program Participation Drives Aggregate Loan Growth

Total loans and leases grew 13.5 percent to $\$ 1.7$ trillion year over year. PPP lending activity, reported primarily as a component of the C\&I portfolio, drove this increase. Annual loan growth was concentrated in the following categories: C\&I loans (up $\$ 143$ billion, or 69.6 percent), nonfarm nonresidential loans (up \$31.6 billion, or 7.1 percent), and $1-4$ family residential real estate loans (up $\$ 10.4$ billion, or 2.7 percent). More than four out of five community banks ( 83 percent) reported an increase in loan and lease balances year over year.

Chart 3


## Chart 4

Noncurrent Loan Rates for FDIC-Insured Community Banks


Community banks continued to originate small loans to businesses, which increased to $\$ 375$ billion (up $\$ 91.2$ billion, or 32 percent) during the year. Most of this growth ( 98.4 percent) was driven by PPP lending activity in the C\&I portfolio. The number of PPP loans held by community banks was 1.4 million for a total of $\$ 148$ billion or 8.7 percent of total loans. Community banks hold 30.8 percent of total outstanding banking industry PPP loans, above their 12 percent share of banking industry assets.
Total loans and leases rose $\$ 147.7$ billion (up 9.5 percent) from the previous quarter. This growth was primarily driven by increases in C\&I loans (up $\$ 134.2$ billion, or 62.2 percent).

## Noncurrent Loan Balances Rise

Noncurrent loan balances grew $\$ 1.8$ billion ( 15 percent) to $\$ 13.7$ billion from the year-ago quarter, lifting the noncurrent rate for total loans and leases 4 basis points to 0.80 percent. The farm loan portfolio suffered the most deterioration year over year. The noncurrent rate for agricultural production loans rose 28 basis points to 1.22 percent, and the noncurrent rate for farmland loans rose 31 basis points to 1.84 percent-a peak since third quarter 2011. The noncurrent rate for nonfarm nonresidential loans increased 10 basis points from second quarter 2019 to 0.74 percent. The noncurrent rate for construction and development loans also rose during the same period increasing 9 basis points to 0.67 percent. However, this ratio remains below the fourth quarter 2010 peak of 3.30 percent.

Net Charge-Off Rates Remain Stable

Net charge-offs increased $\$ 107.6$ million (25.9 percent) year over year and $\$ 89.1$ million (20.6 percent) from the previous quarter. The net charge-off rate for total loans remained relatively stable year over year and quarter over quarter. The increase in the net charge-off rate for C\&I loans was the highest among major loan categories, up 8 basis points year over year and 7 basis points quarter over quarter to 0.34 percent.

## Shift in Deposit Mix and Declining Rates Push Funding Costs Downward

Total deposits increased 11.4 percent to $\$ 2$ trillion since first quarter 2020 and 16.5 percent since the same period one year ago. Most of this growth was in noninterest-bearing deposits, supporting a lower-cost deposit mix and a decline in domestic deposit expense of 26.3 percent year over year. Domestic interest-bearing deposits increased $\$ 88.1$ billion ( 6.2 percent), while domestic noninterest-bearing deposits increased $\$ 118.6$ billion (30.4 percent) from the previous quarter. The percentage of time deposits to total assets declined 3.4 percentage points to 19.5 percent compared with the same period last yearfurther supporting a reduction in funding costs.

## Community Bank Leverage Ratio Remains Strong

Equity capital grew $\$ 8.8$ billion (3.4 percent) during the quarter. However, the leverage capital ratio declined 64 basis points to 10.49 percent as growth in average assets outpaced tier 1 capital formation. Total assets at community banks grew $\$ 342.6$ billion (up 16.2 percent) year over year, driven by growth in total loans and leases, cash and due from balances (up $\$ 99.4$ billion, or 73.6 percent), and securities (up $\$ 26.7$ billion, or 7.2 percent). The tier 1 risk-based capital ratio for noncommunity bank leverage ratio (CBLR) filers was 14.31 percent, up 13 basis points from the previous quarter. The average CBLR for the 1,803 banks that made this election was 11.44 percent, well above the minimum requirement of 8 percent, which was reduced from 9 percent as a temporary relief measure under Section 4012 of the CARES Act. ${ }^{2}$

## One New Community Bank Opens in Second Quarter 2020

The number of community banks declined to 4,624, down 57 from the previous quarter. Quarterly changes include one new community bank, five banks transitioning from noncommunity to community banks, 17 banks transitioning from community to noncommunity banks, 40 community bank mergers or consolidations, five community bank selfliquidations, and one community bank failure.

## Author:

## Erica Jill Tholmer

Senior Financial Analyst
Division of Insurance and Research

[^4]TABLE II-B. Aggregate Condition and Income Data, FDIC-Insured Community Banks
Prior Periods Adjusted for Mergers


[^5]N/M - Not Meaningful

| Performance ratios (annualized, \%) | All Community Banks |  | Second Quarter 2020, Geographic Regions* |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { 2nd Quarter } \\ 2020 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 1st Quarter } \\ 2020 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | New York | Atlanta | Chicago | Kansas City | Dallas | San Francisco |
| Yield on earning assets | 4.14 | 4.39 | 3.85 | 4.16 | 4.05 | 4.47 | 4.41 | 4.00 |
| Cost of funding earning assets | 0.63 | 0.85 | 0.72 | 0.59 | 0.62 | 0.67 | 0.61 | 0.45 |
| Net interest margin | 3.51 | 3.55 | 3.12 | 3.57 | 3.43 | 3.80 | 3.80 | 3.55 |
| Noninterest income to assets | 1.03 | 0.83 | 0.73 | 0.96 | 1.49 | 1.20 | 1.03 | 0.80 |
| Noninterest expense to assets | 2.63 | 2.75 | 2.40 | 2.74 | 2.76 | 2.69 | 2.78 | 2.49 |
| Loan and lease loss provision to assets | 0.41 | 0.33 | 0.41 | 0.49 | 0.34 | 0.37 | 0.44 | 0.51 |
| Net operating income to assets | 1.06 | 0.89 | 0.65 | 0.85 | 1.32 | 1.48 | 1.19 | 0.89 |
| Pretax return on assets | 1.36 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.10 | 1.64 | 1.73 | 1.42 | 1.18 |
| Return on assets | 1.13 | 0.87 | 0.80 | 0.91 | 1.36 | 1.52 | 1.25 | 0.94 |
| Return on equity | 10.06 | 7.43 | 7.10 | 8.15 | 11.98 | 13.51 | 11.04 | 8.27 |
| Net charge-offs to loans and leases | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.18 |
| Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs | 461.54 | 397.40 | 681.30 | 1109.31 | 414.99 | 348.62 | 339.94 | 409.16 |
| Efficiency ratio | 60.33 | 66.12 | 64.26 | 63.06 | 58.44 | 56.17 | 60.61 | 60.22 |
| Net interest income to operating revenue | 76.00 | 79.88 | 79.99 | 77.55 | 68.28 | 74.76 | 77.50 | 80.44 |
| \% of unprofitable institutions | 4.97 | 6.86 | 8.53 | 7.65 | 4.65 | 2.39 | 4.54 | 7.72 |
| \% of institutions with earnings gains | 53.96 | 45.08 | 44.19 | 45.12 | 57.07 | 63.53 | 49.32 | 51.58 |

Table V-B. First Half 2020, FDIC-Insured Community Banks

| Performance ratios (\%) | All Community Banks |  | First Half 2020, Geographic Regions* |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First Half 2020 | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { First Half } \\ 2019 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | New York | Atlanta | Chicago | Kansas City | Dallas | San Francisco |
| Yield on earning assets | 4.23 | 4.62 | 3.99 | 4.25 | 4.14 | 4.47 | 4.47 | 4.14 |
| Cost of funding earning assets | 0.73 | 0.94 | 0.84 | 0.68 | 0.70 | 0.77 | 0.70 | 0.53 |
| Net interest margin | 3.50 | 3.67 | 3.15 | 3.57 | 3.44 | 3.70 | 3.77 | 3.61 |
| Noninterest income to assets | 0.94 | 0.80 | 0.69 | 0.88 | 1.31 | 1.09 | 0.95 | 0.73 |
| Noninterest expense to assets | 2.67 | 2.71 | 2.44 | 2.80 | 2.80 | 2.72 | 2.82 | 2.54 |
| Loan and lease loss provision to assets | 0.37 | 0.12 | 0.42 | 0.39 | 0.29 | 0.33 | 0.35 | 0.47 |
| Net operating income to assets | 0.98 | 1.16 | 0.61 | 0.82 | 1.17 | 1.32 | 1.12 | 0.87 |
| Pretax return on assets | 1.19 | 1.45 | 0.73 | 1.06 | 1.46 | 1.55 | 1.33 | 1.13 |
| Return on assets | 1.00 | 1.20 | 0.58 | 0.87 | 1.22 | 1.35 | 1.18 | 0.91 |
| Return on equity | 8.78 | 10.41 | 5.07 | 7.69 | 10.59 | 11.91 | 10.28 | 7.77 |
| Net charge-offs to loans and leases | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.14 | 0.18 | 0.15 |
| Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs | 441.64 | 169.28 | 638.37 | 764.42 | 409.68 | 338.68 | 305.13 | 451.34 |
| Efficiency ratio | 62.99 | 63.66 | 66.38 | 65.97 | 61.64 | 59.26 | 63.18 | 61.71 |
| Net interest income to operating revenue | 77.61 | 81.03 | 81.10 | 79.09 | 71.06 | 75.95 | 78.68 | 82.23 |
| \% of unprofitable institutions | 5.02 | 3.88 | 11.05 | 7.65 | 4.85 | 1.84 | 4.05 | 7.37 |
| \% of institutions with earnings gains | 51.64 | 62.36 | 33.91 | 45.32 | 57.67 | 61.53 | 48.36 | 42.46 |

[^6]
## 2020 •Volume 14 • Number 3

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

| June 30, 2020 | All Community Banks | Geographic Regions* |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | New York | Atlanta | Chicago | Kansas City | Dallas | San Francisco |
| Percent of Loans 30-89 Days Past Due |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All loans secured by real estate | 0.41 | 0.36 | 0.40 | 0.42 | 0.50 | 0.49 | 0.28 |
| Construction and development | 0.43 | 0.28 | 0.36 | 0.41 | 0.57 | 0.44 | 0.62 |
| Nonfarm nonresidential | 0.30 | 0.34 | 0.21 | 0.30 | 0.34 | 0.31 | 0.20 |
| Multifamily residential real estate | 0.18 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.16 | 0.29 | 0.23 | 0.06 |
| Home equity loans | 0.38 | 0.44 | 0.31 | 0.39 | 0.29 | 0.49 | 0.25 |
| Other 1-4 family residential | 0.57 | 0.45 | 0.73 | 0.60 | 0.62 | 0.74 | 0.39 |
| Commercial and industrial loans | 0.28 | 0.23 | 0.28 | 0.22 | 0.33 | 0.35 | 0.26 |
| Loans to individuals | 1.01 | 1.25 | 0.89 | 0.52 | 0.73 | 1.69 | 0.65 |
| Credit card loans | 1.32 | 1.64 | 1.13 | 0.59 | 2.00 | 0.79 | 0.83 |
| Other loans to individuals | 1.00 | 1.24 | 0.88 | 0.52 | 0.66 | 1.71 | 0.64 |
| All other loans and leases (including farm) | 0.61 | 0.28 | 0.36 | 0.58 | 0.75 | 0.62 | 0.58 |
| Total loans and leases | 0.42 | 0.37 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.50 | 0.52 | 0.30 |
| Percent of Loans Noncurrent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All loans secured by real estate | 0.85 | 0.88 | 0.80 | 0.93 | 0.83 | 0.98 | 0.50 |
| Construction and development | 0.67 | 0.74 | 0.58 | 0.74 | 0.70 | 0.54 | 0.84 |
| Nonfarm nonresidential | 0.74 | 0.83 | 0.68 | 0.89 | 0.67 | 0.79 | 0.35 |
| Multifamily residential real estate | 0.28 | 0.24 | 0.38 | 0.47 | 0.22 | 0.25 | 0.20 |
| Home equity loans | 0.59 | 0.68 | 0.50 | 0.53 | 0.37 | 0.50 | 0.80 |
| Other 1-4 family residential | 1.03 | 1.17 | 1.04 | 1.01 | 0.62 | 1.28 | 0.51 |
| Commercial and industrial loans | 0.63 | 0.61 | 0.51 | 0.68 | 0.57 | 0.81 | 0.53 |
| Loans to individuals | 0.52 | 0.42 | 0.59 | 0.31 | 0.34 | 1.03 | 0.45 |
| Credit card loans | 1.01 | 1.54 | 0.72 | 0.56 | 1.17 | 0.79 | 0.73 |
| Other loans to individuals | 0.50 | 0.39 | 0.59 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 1.04 | 0.43 |
| All other loans and leases (including farm) | 1.01 | 0.37 | 0.69 | 0.88 | 1.23 | 1.13 | 0.99 |
| Total loans and leases | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.73 | 0.84 | 0.81 | 0.95 | 0.53 |
| Percent of Loans Charged-Off (net, YTD) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All loans secured by real estate | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.01 |
| Construction and development | 0.03 | 0.03 | -0.01 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.10 |
| Nonfarm nonresidential | 0.05 | 0.06 | -0.01 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.06 | 0.01 |
| Multifamily residential real estate | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.02 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| Home equity loans | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.07 | -0.02 |
| Other 1-4 family residential | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.00 |
| Commercial and industrial loans | 0.29 | 0.18 | 0.26 | 0.25 | 0.20 | 0.50 | 0.44 |
| Loans to individuals | 0.91 | 0.90 | 0.83 | 0.35 | 1.18 | 1.06 | 1.31 |
| Credit card loans | 6.30 | 4.76 | 1.52 | 2.06 | 14.54 | 1.64 | 2.64 |
| Other loans to individuals | 0.74 | 0.80 | 0.82 | 0.32 | 0.46 | 1.04 | 1.22 |
| All other loans and leases (including farm) | 0.19 | 0.15 | 0.26 | 0.22 | 0.16 | 0.25 | 0.22 |
| Total loans and leases | 0.12 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.14 | 0.18 | 0.15 |
| Loans Outstanding (in billions) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All loans secured by real estate | \$1,202.4 | \$351.9 | \$126.4 | \$210.3 | \$186.3 | \$210.2 | \$117.4 |
| Construction and development | 114.5 | 26.0 | 14.2 | 17.4 | 16.8 | 29.9 | 10.2 |
| Nonfarm nonresidential | 476.8 | 129.2 | 57.3 | 81.2 | 64.1 | 86.9 | 58.1 |
| Multifamily residential real estate | 101.1 | 45.6 | 6.1 | 17.9 | 11.5 | 7.8 | 12.2 |
| Home equity loans | 43.6 | 13.5 | 5.9 | 9.0 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 5.7 |
| Other 1-4 family residential | 389.8 | 135.3 | 38.4 | 67.3 | 54.8 | 66.9 | 27.1 |
| Commercial and industrial loans | 348.8 | 77.7 | 37.5 | 65.0 | 62.5 | 64.5 | 41.5 |
| Loans to individuals | 62.8 | 15.3 | 5.8 | 12.3 | 11.2 | 12.2 | 6.0 |
| Credit card loans | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Other loans to individuals | 61.0 | 14.9 | 5.7 | 12.1 | 10.7 | 11.9 | 5.6 |
| All other loans and leases (including farm) | 91.1 | 9.6 | 4.9 | 15.4 | 37.2 | 16.1 | 7.9 |
| Total loans and leases | 1,705.1 | 454.5 | 174.4 | 303.0 | 297.3 | 303.0 | 172.8 |
| Memo: Unfunded Commitments (in millions) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Unfunded Commitments | 326,164 | 85,179 | 28,592 | 59,029 | 60,662 | 54,179 | 38,523 |
| Construction and development: 1-4 family residential | 24,459 | 4,583 | 3,498 | 2,878 | 3,679 | 7,196 | 2,626 |
| Construction and development: CRE and other | 63,117 | 19,166 | 6,298 | 9,792 | 8,873 | 12,488 | 6,501 |
| Commercial and industrial | 111,855 | 28,379 | 8,287 | 23,693 | 20,392 | 18,144 | 12,961 |

* See Table V-A for explanation.

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

## INSURANCE FUND INDICATORS

## Insured Deposits Grow at Fastest Pace on Record

## DIF Reserve Ratio Falls 9 Basis Points, Ends Second Quarter at 1.30 Percent

## Rule Adopted to Mitigate Impact on Assessments for Institutions That Participate in Paycheck Protection Program

## One Institution Fails During the Second Quarter

During the second quarter, the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) balance increased by
$\$ 1.4$ billion to $\$ 114.7$ billion. Assessment income of $\$ 1.8$ billion, interest earned on investments of $\$ 454$ million, and a negative provision for insurance losses of $\$ 47$ million were the largest contributors to the increase, offset partially by operating expenses of $\$ 465$ million and unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities of $\$ 383$ million. One institution with assets of $\$ 152$ million failed during the second quarter of 2020 with an estimated cost to the DIF of \$47 million.
The deposit insurance assessment base-average consolidated total assets minus average tangible equity-increased by 10.1 percent in the second quarter and by 15.7 percent over 12 months. ${ }^{1}$
Total estimated insured deposits increased by 8.2 percent ( $\$ 673.1$ billion) in the quarter and by 14.9 percent year over year. ${ }^{2}$ Excluding the quarters when deposit insurance coverage limits were increased in $2009^{3}$ and 2010,4 this was the largest one-quarter increase in estimated insured deposits since quarterly reporting was adopted in 1991. Ninety-four percent of institutions reporting as of June 30, 2020, and March 31, 2020, increased insured deposits. This was the largest share of institutions reporting insured deposit increases on record; fourth quarter 1998 had the second largest share with 88 percent of institutions reporting increased insured deposits. 5
The extraordinary growth in insured deposits more than offset the quarterly increase in the DIF. Solely as a result of the extraordinary insured deposit growth, the DIF reserve ratio dropped 9 basis points to 1.30 percent at June 30,2020 . This was the largest quarterly decline for the DIF reserve ratio since the fourth quarter of 2009. Since the DIF reserve ratio fell below the statutory minimum of 1.35 percent at June 30,2020 , the FDIC is required to establish and implement a restoration plan to restore the reserve ratio to the minimum level within eight years beginning upon the implementation of the plan (or such longer period as the Corporation may determine to be necessary due to extraordinary circumstances). ${ }^{6}$
In June 2020 the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation adopted a final rule that mitigates the deposit insurance assessment effects of participating in the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) established by the Small Business Administration (SBA), and the Paycheck Protection Program Liquidity Facility (PPPLF) and Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (MMLF) established by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. ${ }^{7}$ The final rule removes the effect of participation in the PPP and borrowings under the PPPLF on various risk measures used to calculate an insured depository institution's assessment rate; removes the effect of participation in the PPP and MMLF program on certain adjustments to an insured depository institution's assessment rate; provides an offset to an insured depository institution's assessment for the increase to its assessment base attributable to participation in the PPP and MMLF; and removes the effect of participation in the PPP and MMLF when classifying insured depository institutions as small, large, or highly complex for assessment purposes. The final rule is effective June 26, 2020, and will apply as of April 1, 2020.

## Author:

## Kevin Brown

Senior Financial Analyst
Division of Insurance and Research

[^7]2020 •Volume 14 • Number 3

Table I-C. Insurance Fund Balances and Selected Indicators

|  | Deposit Insurance Fund* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (dollar figures in millions) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 2nd } \\ \text { Quarter } \\ 2020 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 1st } \\ \text { Quarter } \\ 2020 \end{array}$ | Quarter 2019 | Quarter 2019 | Quarter 2019 | Quarter 2019 | Quarter 2018 | Quarter 2018 | Quarter 2018 | Quarter <br> 2018 | Quarter 2017 | Quarter 2017 | 2nd <br> Quarter <br> 2017 |
| Beginning Fund Balance | \$113,206 | \$110,347 | \$108,940 | \$107,446 | \$104,870 | \$102,609 | \$100,204 | \$97,588 | \$95,072 | \$92,747 | \$90,506 | \$87,588 | \$84,928 |
| Changes in Fund Balance: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assessments earned | 1,790 | 1,372 | 1,272 | 1,111 | 1,187 | 1,369 | 1,351 | 2,728 | 2,598 | 2,850 | 2,656 | 2,568 | 2,634 |
| Interest earned on investment securities | 454 | 507 | 531 | 544 | 535 | 507 | 481 | 433 | 381 | 338 | 305 | 274 | 251 |
| Realized gain on sale of investments | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Operating expenses | 465 | 460 | 460 | 443 | 459 | 434 | 453 | 434 | 445 | 433 | 443 | 404 | 450 |
| Provision for insurance losses | -47 | 12 | -88 | -192 | -610 | -396 | -236 | -121 | -141 | -65 | -203 | -512 | -233 |
| All other income, net of expenses | 2 | 2 | 21 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Unrealized gain/(loss) on available-for-sale securities** | -383 | 1,450 | -45 | 86 | 694 | 421 | 788 | -234 | -162 | -496 | -481 | -33 | -12 |
| Total fund balance change | 1,445 | 2,859 | 1,407 | 1,494 | 2,576 | 2,261 | 2,405 | 2,616 | 2,516 | 2,325 | 2,242 | 2,918 | 2,660 |
| Ending Fund Balance | 114,651 | 113,206 | 110,347 | 108,940 | 107,446 | 104,870 | 102,609 | 100,204 | 97,588 | 95,072 | 92,747 | 90,506 | 87,588 |
| Percent change from four quarters earlier | 6.71 | 7.95 | 7.54 | 8.72 | 10.10 | 10.31 | 10.63 | 10.72 | 11.42 | 11.95 | 11.53 | 12.14 | 12.42 |
| Reserve Ratio (\%) | 1.30 | 1.39 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.40 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.33 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.27 | 1.24 |
| Estimated Insured Deposits | 8,837,335 | 8,164,237 | 7,815,172 | 7,735,964 | 7,689,094 | 7,694,319 | 7,522,518 | 7,375,962 | 7,354,111 | 7,333,318 | 7,154,403 | 7,099,459 | 7,047,638 |
| Percent change from four quarters earlier | 14.93 | 6.11 | 3.89 | 4.88 | 4.56 | 4.92 | 5.15 | 3.89 | 4.35 | 3.59 | 3.45 | 4.16 | 5.62 |
| Domestic Deposits | 15,562,013 | 14,350,253 | 13,262,206 | 13,020,253 | 12,788,773 | 12,725,363 | 12,659,405 | 12,367,954 | 12,280,904 | 12,305,817 | 12,129,503 | 11,966,478 | 11,827,933 |
| Percent change from four quarters earlier | 21.68 | 12.77 | 4.76 | 5.27 | 4.14 | 3.41 | 4.37 | 3.36 | 3.83 | 3.79 | 3.73 | 3.99 | 5.20 |
| Assessment Base*** | 18,152,447 | 16,483,865 | 16,156,662 | 15,904,511 | 15,684,025 | 15,561,869 | 15,452,229 | 15,229,530 | 15,113,666 | 15,068,512 | 15,001,411 | 14,834,140 | 14,702,880 |
| Percent change from four quarters earlier | 15.74 | 5.92 | 4.56 | 4.43 | 3.77 | 3.27 | 3.01 | 2.67 | 2.79 | 3.06 | 3.01 | 3.14 | 3.60 |
| Number of Institutions Reporting | 5,075 | 5,125 | 5,186 | 5,267 | 5,312 | 5,371 | 5,415 | 5,486 | 5,551 | 5,615 | 5,679 | 5,747 | 5,796 |

## DIF Reserve Ratios

Percent of Insured Deposits


| Deposit <br> and Insurance Fund Balance <br> (\$ Millions) <br> DIF <br> Balance | DIF-Insured <br> Deposits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $6 / 17$ | $\$ 87,588$ | $\$ 7,047,638$ <br> $9 / 17$ |
| $12 / 17$ | 90,506 | $7,099,459$ |
| $3 / 18$ | 92,747 | $7,154,403$ |
| $6 / 18$ | 95,072 | $7,333,318$ |
| $9 / 18$ | 97,588 | $7,354,111$ |
| $12 / 18$ | 100,204 | $7,375,962$ |
| $3 / 19$ | 102,609 | $7,522,518$ |
| $6 / 19$ | 104,870 | $7,694,319$ |
| $9 / 19$ | 107,446 | $7,689,094$ |
| $12 / 19$ | 108,940 | $7,735,964$ |
| $3 / 20$ | 110,347 | $7,815,172$ |
| $6 / 20$ | 113,206 | $8,164,237$ |
|  | 114,651 | $8,837,335$ |

Table II-C. Problem Institutions and Failed Institutions

| (dollar figures in millions) | 2020**** | 2019**** | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Problem Institutions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of institutions | 52 | 56 | 51 | 60 | 95 | 123 | 183 | 291 |
| Total assets | \$48,127 | \$48,505 | \$46,190 | \$48,489 | \$13,939 | \$27,624 | \$46,780 | \$86,712 |
| Failed Institutions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of institutions | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 18 |
| Total assets***** | \$253 | \$37 | \$209 | \$0 | \$5,082 | \$277 | \$6,706 | \$2,914 |

[^8]QUARTERLY BANKING PROFILE

| (dollar figures in millions) June 30, 2020 | Number of Institutions | Total Assets | Domestic Deposits* | Est. Insured Deposits |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions |  |  |  |  |
| FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks | 4,430 | \$19,840,796 | \$14,464,051 | \$7,953,515 |
| FDIC-Supervised | 2,949 | 3,342,933 | 2,693,966 | 1,732,232 |
| OCC-Supervised | 779 | 13,486,591 | 9,591,964 | 5,128,394 |
| Federal Reserve-Supervised | 702 | 3,011,272 | 2,178,121 | 1,092,890 |
| FDIC-Insured Savings Institutions | 636 | 1,297,223 | 1,054,168 | 847,926 |
| OCC-Supervised | 285 | 570,090 | 447,455 | 372,426 |
| FDIC-Supervised | 315 | 380,179 | 291,342 | 227,243 |
| Federal Reserve-Supervised | 36 | 346,954 | 315,371 | 248,257 |
| Total Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions | 5,066 | 21,138,019 | 15,518,218 | 8,801,441 |
| Other FDIC-Insured Institutions |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. Branches of Foreign Banks | 9 | 96,331 | 43,795 | 35,894 |
| Total FDIC-Insured Institutions | 5,075 | 21,234,350 | 15,562,013 | 8,837,335 |

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

Table IV-C. Distribution of Institutions and Assessment Base by Assessment Rate Range
Quarter Ending March 31, 2020 (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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.50-3.00 | 3,218 | 62.79 | \$7,068.1 | 42.88 |
| 3.01-6.00 | 1,356 | 26.46 | 8,144.0 | 49.41 |
| 6.01-10.00 | 429 | 8.37 | 1,104.1 | 6.70 |
| 10.01-15.00 | 56 | 1.09 | 143.6 | 0.87 |
| 15.01-20.00 | 59 | 1.15 | 18.4 | 0.11 |
| 20.01-25.00 | 3 | 0.06 | 5.2 | 0.03 |
| > 25.00 | 4 | 0.08 | 0.4 | 0.00 |

[^9]
## Notes to Users

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

## Tables I-A through VIII-A.

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

## Tables I-B through VI-B.

The information presented in Tables I-B through VI-B is aggregated for all FDIC-insured commercial banks and savings institutions meeting the criteria for community banks that were developed for the FDIC's Community Banking Study, published in December, 2012: http://www.fdic.gov/regulations/resources/cbi/report/cbi-full.pdf.
The determination of which insured institutions are considered community banks is based on five steps.
The first step in defining a community bank is to aggregate all charter-level data reported under each holding company into a single banking organization. This aggregation applies both to balance-sheet measures and the number and location of banking offices. Under the FDIC definition, if the banking organization is designated as a community bank, every charter reporting under that organization is also considered a community bank when working with data at the charter level.
The second step is to exclude any banking organization where more than 50 percent of total assets are held in certain specialty banking charters, including: credit card specialists, consumer nonbank banks, industrial loan companies, trust companies, bankers' banks, and banks holding 10 percent or more of total assets in foreign offices.
Once the specialty organizations are removed, the third step involves including organizations that engage in basic banking activities as measured by the total loans-to-assets ratio (greater than 33 percent) and the ratio of core deposits to assets (greater than 50 percent). Core deposits are defined as non-brokered deposits in domestic offices. Analysis of the underlying data shows that these thresholds establish meaningful levels of basic lending and deposit gathering and still allow for a degree of diversity in how individual banks construct their balance sheets.
The fourth step includes organizations that operate within a limited geographic scope. This limitation of scope is used as a proxy measure for a bank's relationship approach to banking. Banks that operate within a limited market area have more ease in managing relationships at a personal level. Under this step, four criteria are applied to each banking organization. They include both a minimum and maximum number of total banking offices, a maximum level of deposits for any one office, and location-based criteria. The limits on the number of and deposits per office are adjusted upward quarterly. For banking offices, banks must have more than one office, and the maximum number of offices is 40 in 1985
and reached 87 in 2016. The maximum level of deposits for any one office is $\$ 1.25$ billion in deposits in 1985 and reached $\$ 6.97$ billion in deposits in 2016. The remaining geographic limitations are also based on maximums for the number of states (fixed at 3) and large metropolitan areas (fixed at 2) in which the organization maintains offices. Branch office data are based on the most recent data from the annual June 30 Summary of Deposits Survey that are available at the time of publication.
Finally, the definition establishes an asset-size limit, also adjusted upward quarterly and below which the limits on banking activities and geographic scope are waived. The asset-size limit is \$250 million in 1985 and reached $\$ 1.39$ billion in 2016. This final step acknowledges the fact that most of those small banks that are not excluded as specialty banks meet the requirements for banking activities and geographic limits in any event.

## Summary of FDIC Research Definition of Community Banking Organizations

Community banks are designated at the level of the banking organization.
(All charters under designated holding companies are considered community banking charters.)
Exclude: Any organization with:

- No loans or no core deposits
- Foreign Assets $\geq 10 \%$ of total assets
- More than 50\% of assets in certain specialty banks, including:
- credit card specialists
- consumer nonbank banks ${ }^{1}$
- industrial loan companies
- trust companies
- bankers' banks

Include: All remaining banking organizations with:

- Total assets < indexed size threshold ${ }^{2}$
- Total assets $\geq$ indexed size threshold, where:
- Loan to assets > 33\%
- Core deposits to assets $>50 \%$
- More than 1 office but no more than the indexed maximum number of offices. ${ }^{3}$
- Number of large MSAs with offices $\leq 2$
- Number of states with offices $\leq 3$
- No single office with deposits > indexed maximum branch deposit size. ${ }^{4}$


## Tables I-C through IV-C.

A separate set of tables (Tables I-C through IV-C) provides comparative quarterly data related to the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF), problem institutions, failed institutions, estimated FDIC-insured deposits, as well as assessment rate information. Depository insti-

[^10]tutions 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 (TFR) submitted by all FDIC-insured depository institutions. (TFR filers began filing Call Reports effective with the quarter ending March 31, 2012.) This information is stored on and retrieved from the FDIC's Research Information System (RIS) database.

## COMPUTATION METHODOLOGY

Parent institutions are required to file consolidated reports, while their subsidiary financial institutions are still required to file separate reports. Data from subsidiary institution reports are included in the Quarterly Banking Profile tables, which can lead to double-counting. No adjustments are made for any double-counting of subsidiary data. Additionally, certain adjustments are made to the OTS Thrift Financial Reports to provide closer conformance with the reporting and accounting requirements of the FFIEC Call Reports. (TFR filers began filing Call Reports effective with the quarter ending March 31, 2012.)
All condition and performance ratios represent weighted averages, which is the sum of the individual numerator values divided by the sum of individual denominator values. All asset and liability figures used in calculating performance ratios represent average amounts for the period (beginning-of-period amount plus end-of-period amount plus any interim periods, divided by the total number of periods). For "pooling-of-interest" mergers, the assets of the acquired institution(s) are included in average assets, since the year-to-date income includes the results of all merged institutions. No adjustments are made for "purchase accounting" mergers. Growth rates represent the percentage change over a 12 -month period in totals for institutions in the base period to totals for institutions in the current period. For the community bank subgroup, growth rates will reflect changes over time in the number and identities of institutions designated as community banks, as well as changes in the assets and liabilities, and income and expenses of group members. Unless indicated otherwise, growth rates are not adjusted for mergers or other changes in the composition of the community bank subgroup. When community bank growth rates are adjusted for mergers, prior period balances used in the calculations represent totals for the current group of community bank reporters, plus prior period amounts for any institutions that were subsequently merged into current community banks.
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; institutions can move their home offices between regions, savings institutions can convert to commercial banks, or commercial banks may convert to savings institutions.

## ACCOUNTING CHANGES

Financial accounting pronouncements by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) can result in changes in an individual bank's accounting policies and in the Call Reports they submit. Such accounting changes can affect the aggregate amounts presented in the QBP for the current period and the period-to-period comparability of such financial data.
The current quarter's Financial Institution Letter (FIL) and related Call Report supplemental instructions can provide additional explanation to the QBP reader beyond any material accounting changes discussed in the QBP analysis.
https://www.fdic.gov/news/financial-institution-letters//2020/ fil20069.html
https://www.fdic.gov/regulations/resources/call/call.html
Further information on changes in financial statement presentation, income recognition and disclosure is available from the FASB. http://www.fasb.org/jsp/FASB/Page/ LandingPage\&cid= 1175805317350 .

## DEFINITIONS (in alphabetical order)

All other assets - total cash, balances due from depository institutions, premises, fixed assets, direct investments in real estate, investment in unconsolidated subsidiaries, customers' liability on acceptances outstanding, assets held in trading accounts, federal funds sold, securities purchased with agreements to resell, fair market value of derivatives, prepaid deposit insurance assessments, and other assets.
All other liabilities - bank's liability on acceptances, limited-life preferred stock, allowance for estimated off-balance-sheet credit losses, fair market value of derivatives, and other liabilities.
Assessment base - effective April 1, 2011, the deposit insurance assessment base changed to "average consolidated total assets minus average tangible equity" with an additional adjustment to the assessment base for banker's banks and custodial banks, as permitted under Dodd-Frank. Previously the assessment base was "assessable deposits" and consisted of deposits in banks' domestic offices with certain adjustments.
Assessment rate schedule - Initial base assessment rates for small institutions are based on a combination of financial ratios and CAMELS component ratings. Initial rates for large institutionsgenerally those with at least $\$ 10$ billion in assets-are also based on CAMELS component ratings and certain financial measures combined into two scorecards-one for most large institutions and another for the remaining very large institutions that are structurally and operationally complex or that pose unique challenges and risks in case of failure (highly complex institutions). The FDIC may take additional information into account to make a limited adjustment to a large institution's scorecard results, which are used to determine a large institution's initial base assessment rate.
While risk categories for small institutions (except new institutions) were eliminated effective July 1,2016 , initial rates for small institutions are subject to minimums and maximums based on an institution's CAMELS composite rating. (Risk categories for large institutions were eliminated in 2011.)
The current assessment rate schedule became effective July 1, 2016. Under the current schedule, initial base assessment rates range from 3 to 30 basis points. An institution's total base assessment rate
may differ from its initial rate due to three possible adjustments: (1) Unsecured Debt Adjustment: An institution's rate may decrease by up to 5 basis points for unsecured debt. The unsecured debt adjustment cannot exceed the lesser of 5 basis points or 50 percent of an institution's initial base assessment rate (IBAR). Thus, for example, an institution with an IBAR of 3 basis points would have a maximum unsecured debt adjustment of 1.5 basis points and could not have a total base assessment rate lower than 1.5 basis points. (2) Depository Institution Debt Adjustment: For institutions that hold long-term unsecured debt issued by another insured depository institution, a 50 basis point charge is applied to the amount of such debt held in excess of 3 percent of an institution's Tier 1 capital. (3) Brokered Deposit Adjustment: Rates for large institutions that are not well capitalized or do not have a composite CAMELS rating of 1 or 2 may increase (not to exceed 10 basis points) if their brokered deposits exceed 10 percent of domestic deposits.
The assessment rate schedule effective July 1, 2016, is shown in the following table:

| Total Base Assessment Rates* |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Established Small Banks |  |  | Large and <br> Highly <br> Complex |
| Institutions* |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\mathbf{1}$ or 2 | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ or 5 |  |

Each institution is assigned a risk-based rate for a quarterly assessment period near the end of the quarter following the assessment period. Payment is generally due on the 30th day of the last month of the quarter following the assessment period. Supervisory rating changes are effective for assessment purposes as of the examination transmittal date.
Assets securitized and sold - total outstanding principal balance of assets securitized and sold with servicing retained or other seller-provided credit enhancements.
Capital Purchase Program (CPP) - as announced in October 2008 under the TARP, the Treasury Department purchase of noncumulative perpetual preferred stock and related warrants that is treated as Tier 1 capital for regulatory capital purposes is included in "Total equity capital." Such warrants to purchase common stock or noncumulative preferred stock issued by publicly-traded banks are reflected as well in "Surplus." Warrants to purchase common stock or noncumulative preferred stock of not-publicly-traded bank stock are classified in a bank's balance sheet as "Other liabilities."
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio - ratio of common equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets. Common equity Tier 1 capital includes common stock instruments and related surplus, retained earnings, accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI), and
limited amounts of common equity Tier 1 minority interest, minus applicable regulatory adjustments and deductions. Items that are fully deducted from common equity Tier 1 capital include goodwill, other intangible assets (excluding mortgage servicing assets) and certain deferred tax assets; items that are subject to limits in common equity Tier 1 capital include mortgage servicing assets, eligible deferred tax assets, and certain significant investments. Beginning March 2020, this ratio does not include institutions that have a Community Bank Leverage Ratio election in effect at the report date.
Construction and development loans - includes loans for all property types under construction, as well as loans for land acquisition and development.
Core capital - common equity capital plus noncumulative perpetual preferred stock plus minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries, less goodwill and other ineligible intangible assets. The amount of eligible intangibles (including servicing rights) included in core capital is limited in accordance with supervisory capital regulations.
Cost of funding earning assets - total interest expense paid on deposits and other borrowed money as a percentage of average earning assets.
Credit enhancements - techniques whereby a company attempts to reduce the credit risk of its obligations. Credit enhancement may be provided by a third party (external credit enhancement) or by the originator (internal credit enhancement), and more than one type of enhancement may be associated with a given issuance.
Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) - the Bank (BIF) and Savings Association (SAIF) Insurance Funds were merged in 2006 by the Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Act to form the DIF.
Derivatives notional amount - the notional, or contractual, amounts of derivatives represent the level of involvement in the types of derivatives transactions and are not a quantification of market risk or credit risk. Notional amounts represent the amounts used to calculate contractual cash flows to be exchanged.
Derivatives credit equivalent amount - the fair value of the derivative plus an additional amount for potential future credit exposure based on the notional amount, the remaining maturity and type of the contract.

## Derivatives transaction types:

Futures and forward contracts - contracts in which the buyer agrees to purchase and the seller agrees to sell, at a specified future date, a specific quantity of an underlying variable or index at a specified price or yield. These contracts exist for a variety of variables or indices, (traditional agricultural or physical commodities, as well as currencies and interest rates). Futures contracts are standardized and are traded on organized exchanges which set limits on counterparty credit exposure. Forward contracts do not have standardized terms and are traded over the counter.
Option contracts - contracts in which the buyer acquires the right to buy from or sell to another party some specified amount of an underlying variable or index at a stated price (strike price) during a period or on a specified future date, in return for compensation (such as a fee or premium). The seller is obligated to purchase or sell the variable or index at the discretion of the buyer of the contract.
Swaps - obligations between two parties to exchange a series of cash flows at periodic intervals (settlement dates), for a
specified period. The cash flows of a swap are either fixed, or determined for each settlement date by multiplying the quantity (notional principal) of the underlying variable or index by specified reference rates or prices. Except for currency swaps, the notional principal is used to calculate each payment but is not exchanged.
Derivatives underlying risk exposure - the potential exposure characterized by the level of banks' concentration in particular underlying instruments, in general. Exposure can result from market risk, credit risk, and operational risk, as well as, interest rate risk.
Domestic deposits to total assets - total domestic office deposits as a percent of total assets on a consolidated basis.
Earning assets - all loans and other investments that earn interest or dividend income.
Efficiency ratio - Noninterest expense less amortization of intangible assets as a percent of net interest income plus noninterest income. This ratio measures the proportion of net operating revenues that are absorbed by overhead expenses, so that a lower value indicates greater efficiency.
Estimated insured deposits - in general, insured deposits are total domestic deposits minus estimated uninsured deposits. Beginning March 31, 2008, for institutions that file Call Reports, insured deposits are total assessable deposits minus estimated uninsured deposits. Beginning September 30, 2009, insured deposits include deposits in accounts of $\$ 100,000$ to $\$ 250,000$ that are covered by a temporary increase in the FDIC's standard maximum deposit insurance amount (SMDIA). The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act enacted on July 21, 2010, made permanent the standard maximum deposit insurance amount (SMDIA) of \$250,000. Also, the Dodd-Frank Act amended the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to include noninterestbearing transaction accounts as a new temporary deposit insurance account category. All funds held in noninterest-bearing transaction accounts were fully insured, without limit, from December 31, 2010, through December 31, 2012.
Failed/assisted institutions - an institution fails when regulators take control of the institution, placing the assets and liabilities into a bridge bank, conservatorship, receivership, or another healthy institution. This action may require the FDIC to provide funds to cover losses. An institution is defined as "assisted" when the institution remains open and receives assistance in order to continue operating.
Fair Value - the valuation of various assets and liabilities on the balance sheet-including trading assets and liabilities, available-for-sale securities, loans held for sale, assets and liabilities accounted for under the fair value option, and foreclosed assets-involves the use of fair values. During periods of market stress, the fair values of some financial instruments and nonfinancial assets may decline.
FHLB advances - all borrowings by FDIC-insured institutions from the Federal Home Loan Bank System (FHLB), as reported by Call Report filers, and by TFR filers prior to March 31, 2012.
Goodwill and other intangibles - intangible assets include servicing rights, purchased credit card relationships, and other identifiable intangible assets. Goodwill is the excess of the purchase price over the fair market value of the net assets acquired, less subsequent impairment adjustments. Other intangible assets are recorded at fair value, less subsequent quarterly amortization and impairment adjustments.

Loans secured by real estate - includes home equity loans, junior liens secured by $1-4$ family residential properties, and all other loans secured by real estate.
Loans to individuals - includes outstanding credit card balances and other secured and unsecured consumer loans.
Long-term assets ( $\mathbf{5 +}$ 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 sellerprovided credit enhancements provided by the reporting bank to securitizations.
Mortgage-backed securities - certificates of participation in pools of residential mortgages and collateralized mortgage obligations issued or guaranteed by government-sponsored or private enterprises. Also, see "Securities," below.
Net charge-offs - total loans and leases charged off (removed from balance sheet because of uncollectability), less amounts recovered on loans and leases previously charged off.
Net interest margin - the difference between interest and dividends earned on interest-bearing assets and interest paid to depositors and other creditors, expressed as a percentage of average earning assets. No adjustments are made for interest income that is tax exempt.
Net loans to total assets - loans and lease financing receivables, net of unearned income, allowance and reserves, as a percent of total assets on a consolidated basis.
Net operating income - income excluding discretionary transactions such as gains (or losses) on the sale of investment securities and extraordinary items. Income taxes subtracted from operating income have been adjusted to exclude the portion applicable to securities gains (or losses).
Noncurrent assets - the sum of loans, leases, debt securities, and other assets that are 90 days or more past due, or in nonaccrual status.
Noncurrent loans \& leases - the sum of loans and leases 90 days or more past due, and loans and leases in nonaccrual status.
Number of institutions reporting - the number of institutions that actually filed a financial report.
New reporters - insured institutions filing quarterly financial reports for the first time.
Other borrowed funds - federal funds purchased, securities sold with agreements to repurchase, demand notes issued to the U.S. Treasury, FHLB advances, other borrowed money, mortgage indebtedness, obligations under capitalized leases and trading liabilities, less revaluation losses on assets held in trading accounts.
Other real estate owned - primarily foreclosed property. Direct and indirect investments in real estate ventures are excluded. The amount is reflected net of valuation allowances. For institutions that filed a Thrift Financial Report (TFR), the valuation allowance subtracted also includes allowances for other repossessed assets. Also, for TFR filers the components of other real estate owned are reported gross of valuation allowances. (TFR filers began filing Call Reports effective with the quarter ending March 31, 2012.)
Percent of institutions with earnings gains - the percent of institutions that increased their net income (or decreased their losses) compared to the same period a year earlier.
"Problem" institutions - federal regulators assign a composite rating to each financial institution, based upon an evaluation of financial and operational criteria. The rating is based on a scale of 1 to 5 in ascending order of supervisory concern. "Problem" institutions are those institutions with financial, operational, or managerial weaknesses that threaten their continued financial viability. Depending upon the degree of risk and supervisory concern, they are rated either a " 4 " or " 5 ." The number and assets of "problem" institutions are based on FDIC composite ratings. Prior to March 31, 2008, for institutions whose primary federal regulator was the OTS, the OTS composite rating was used.
Recourse - an arrangement in which a bank retains, in form or in substance, any credit risk directly or indirectly associated with an asset it has sold (in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles) that exceeds a pro rata share of the bank's claim on the asset. If a bank has no claim on an asset it has sold, then the retention of any credit risk is recourse.
Reserves for losses - the allowance for loan and lease losses on a consolidated basis.
Restructured loans and leases - loan and lease financing receivables with terms restructured from the original contract. Excludes restructured loans and leases that are not in compliance with the modified terms.
Retained earnings - net income less cash dividends on common and preferred stock for the reporting period.
Return on assets - bank net income (including gains or losses on securities and extraordinary items) as a percentage of average total (consolidated) assets. The basic yardstick of bank profitability.
Return on equity - bank net income (including gains or losses on securities and extraordinary items) as a percentage of average total equity capital.
Risk-weighted assets - assets adjusted for risk-based capital definitions which include on-balance-sheet as well as off-balancesheet 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-tomaturity" (reported at amortized cost (book value)), securities designated as "available-for-sale" (reported at fair (market) value), and equity securities with readily determinable fair values not held for trading.
Securities gains (losses) - realized gains (losses) on held-tomaturity and available-for-sale securities, before adjustments for income taxes. Thrift Financial Report (TFR) filers also include gains (losses) on the sales of assets held for sale. (TFR filers began filing Call Reports effective with the quarter ending March 31, 2012.)
Seller's interest in institution's own securitizations - the reporting bank's ownership interest in loans and other assets that have been securitized, except an interest that is a form of recourse or other seller-provided credit enhancement. Seller's interests differ from the securities issued to investors by the securitization structure. The principal amount of a seller's interest is generally equal to the total principal amount of the pool of assets included in the securitization structure less the principal amount of those
assets attributable to investors, i.e., in the form of securities issued to investors.
Small Business Lending Fund - The Small Business Lending Fund (SBLF) was enacted into law in September 2010 as part of the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 to encourage lending to small businesses by providing capital to qualified community institutions with assets of less than \$10 billion. The SBLF Program is administered by the U.S. Treasury Department (https:// home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/small-business-programs/ small-business-lending-fund).
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 and 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.


[^0]:    * For institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-13, this item represents the allowance for credit losses on loans and leases held for investment and allocated transfer risk.
    ${ }^{* *}$ For institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-13, securities are reported net of allowances for credit losses.
    *** For institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-13, this item represents provisions for credit losses on a consolidated basis; for institutions that have not adopted ASU 2016-13, this item represents the provision for loan and lease losses.
    **** See Notes to Users for explanation.

[^1]:    * See Table V-A (page 11) for explanations.
    ** For institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-13, the numerator represents provisions for credit losses on a consolidated basis; for institutions that have not adopted ASU 2016-13, the numerator represents the provision for loan and lease losses.
    *** Beginning March 2020, does not include institutions that have a Community Bank Leverage Ratio election in effect at the report date.

[^2]:    * Does not include banks filing the FFIEC 051 report form, which was introduced in first quarter 2017.

[^3]:    ** 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.

[^4]:    ${ }^{2}$ Section 4012 of the CARES Act temporarily reduces the CBLR for qualifying community banks that adopt the CBLR from 9 percent to 8 percent and provides a reasonable grace period if a community bank's CBLR falls below the prescribed level. The interim rule expires at the earlier of December 31,2020, or the date on which the national emergency declaration related to COVID-19 is terminated.

[^5]:    * For institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-13, this item represents the allowance for credit losses on loans and leases held for investment and allocated transfer risk.
    ** For institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-13, securities are reported net of allowances for credit losses.
    ${ }^{* * *}$ For institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-13, this item represents provisions for credit losses on a consolidated basis; for institutions that have not adopted ASU 2016-13,
    this item represents the provision for loan and lease losses.
    **** See Notes to Users for explanation.

[^6]:    * See Table V-A for explanation.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ There are additional adjustments to the assessment base for banker's banks and custodial banks.
    ${ }^{2}$ Figures for estimated insured deposits and the assessment base include insured branches of foreign banks, in addition to insured commercial banks and savings institutions.
    ${ }^{3}$ Beginning September 30, 2009, the Helping Families Save Their Homes Act of 2009 increased the permanent deposit insurance coverage limit for deposits other than retirement accounts from $\$ 100,000$ to $\$ 250,000$.
    4 The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act temporarily provided unlimited deposit insurance coverage for noninterest-bearing transaction accounts from December 31, 2010, through December 31, 2012.
    ${ }^{5}$ Excluding the third quarter of 2009 when the permanent deposit insurance coverage limit increased to $\$ 250,000$.
    ${ }^{6} 12$ U.S.C. 1817(b)(3)(E) https://www.fdic.gov/regulations/laws/rules/1000-800.html.
    ${ }^{7}$ https://www.fdic.gov/news/board/2020/2020-06-22-notational-fr.pdf.

[^8]:    * Quarterly financial statement results are unaudited.
    $* *$ Includes unrealized postretirement benefit gain (loss).
    
    **** Through June 30.
    ***** Total assets are based on final Call Reports submitted by failed institutions.

[^9]:    Assessment rates do not incorporate temporary surcharges on large banks.
    ** 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.

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ Consumer nonbank banks are financial institutions with limited charters that can make commercial loans or take deposits, but not both.
    ${ }^{2}$ Asset size threshold indexed to equal \$250 million in 1985 and \$1.39 billion in 2016.
    ${ }^{3}$ Maximum number of offices indexed to equal 40 in 1985 and 87 in 2016.
    ${ }^{4}$ Maximum branch deposit size indexed to equal $\$ 1.25$ billion in 1985 and $\$ 6.97$ billion in 2016.

