INSURED INSTITUTION PERFORMANCE

Quarterly Net Income Is 12.7 Percent Higher Than a Year Earlier

Community Bank Net Income Rises 10.4 Percent From a Year Ago

Annual Loan Growth Rate Slows to 4 Percent, on Par With Nominal GDP Growth

“Problem Bank List” Falls to Nine-Year Low

First Quarter Net Income of $44 Billion Is 12.7 Percent Higher Than a Year Ago

Higher net operating revenue helped lift quarterly earnings of FDIC-insured institutions to $44 billion in the first quarter of 2017. First quarter net income was $5 billion (12.7 percent) higher than the year-earlier total. More than 57 percent of all banks reported year-over-year increases in quarterly earnings, while only 4.1 percent reported negative net income for the quarter. In the first quarter of 2016, 5.1 percent of banks were unprofitable. The average return on assets (ROA) rose to 1.04 percent, from 0.97 percent a year ago.

Banks Post 6.3 Percent Year-Over-Year Growth in Net Operating Revenue

Net operating revenue—the sum of net interest income and total noninterest income—totaled $183.6 billion, an increase of $10.9 billion (6.3 percent) from a year ago. More than two out of three banks—69.7 percent—reported year-over-year growth in net operating revenue. Noninterest income increased $2.1 billion (3.4 percent) over first quarter 2016, as trading income rose by $1.5 billion (26 percent), and servicing income increased by $1.9 billion (220.6 percent). Net interest income was $8.8 billion (7.8 percent) higher, as average interest-bearing assets rose 4.9 percent, and the average net interest margin (NIM) improved to 3.19 percent from 3.10 percent a year ago. Much of the NIM improvement occurred at large banks, as higher short-term interest rates lifted average asset yields. Smaller banks, which have a larger share of their assets in longer-term investments, did not see their NIMs benefit from the rise in short-term rates. More than half of all banks—53.7 percent—reported lower NIMs than a year ago.

Noninterest expenses were $4.5 billion (4.3 percent) higher than a year ago. Salary and employee benefits costs rose $3.3 billion (6.6 percent), as FDIC-insured institutions reported 41,469 more employees than a year ago, a 2 percent increase. Expenses for premises and fixed assets increased by $435 million (3.9 percent) compared to first quarter 2016.

Provisions Register First Decline in Almost Three Years

Banks set aside $12 billion in provisions for loan losses in the first quarter, a decline of $541 million (4.3 percent) from a year earlier. This is the first time in the past 11 quarters that loss provisions have fallen. A slightly larger proportion of banks reported higher provision expenses—34.8 percent—compared to the 31.5 percent who had lower quarterly provisions.

Chart 1

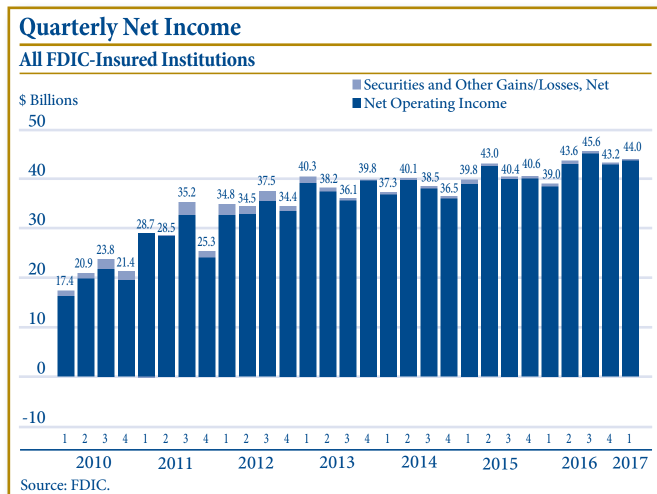
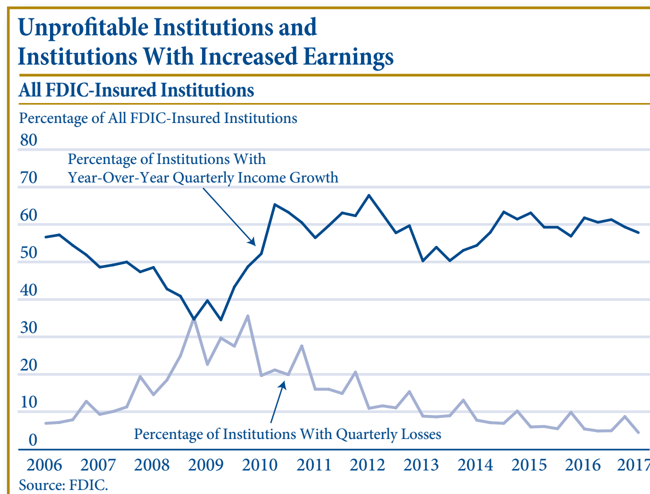


Chart 2



Banks Report Higher Charge-Offs on Loans to Individuals

During the first quarter, banks charged-off $11.5 billion in loans, an increase of $1.4 billion (13.4 percent) over the total for first quarter 2016. This is the sixth consecutive quarter that charge-offs have posted a year-over-year increase. Most of the increase consisted of higher losses on loans to individuals. Net charge-offs of credit card balances were up $1.3 billion (22.1 percent), while auto loan charge-offs increased $199 million (27.7 percent), and charge-offs of other loans to individuals rose by $474 million (66.4 percent). In contrast, charge-offs on loans to commercial and industrial (C&I) borrowers were $291 million (15.7 percent) lower than a year ago, while residential mortgage charge-offs were $221 million (52.5 percent) lower. The average net charge-off rate in the first quarter was 0.49 percent, compared to 0.46 percent a year earlier.

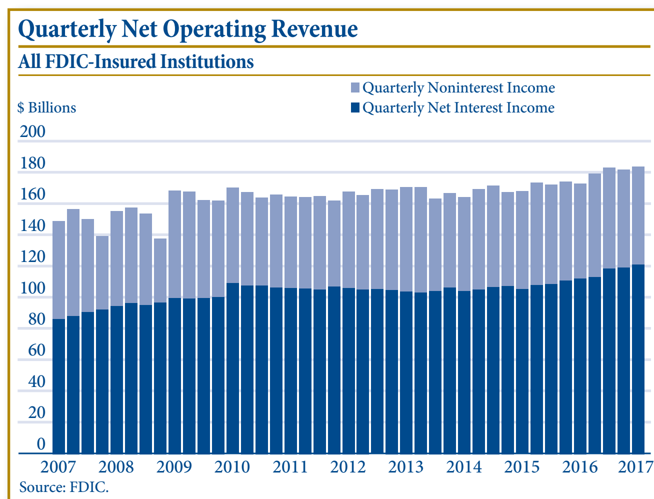
Noncurrent Loan Balances Continue to Decline

The amount of loans and leases that were noncurrent—90 days or more past due or in nonaccrual status—fell for the 27th time in the last 28 quarters. In the first three months of 2017, noncurrent loan balances declined by $7 billion (5.3 percent). All major loan categories saw noncurrent balances fall during the quarter. Noncurrent residential mortgage loans declined by $5.3 billion (8.2 percent), while noncurrent C&I loans fell by $1.2 billion (4.6 percent). The average noncurrent loan rate improved from 1.42 percent at year-end 2016 to 1.34 percent at the end of March. This is the lowest average noncurrent rate for the industry since third quarter 2007.

Coverage Ratio Nears 100 Percent

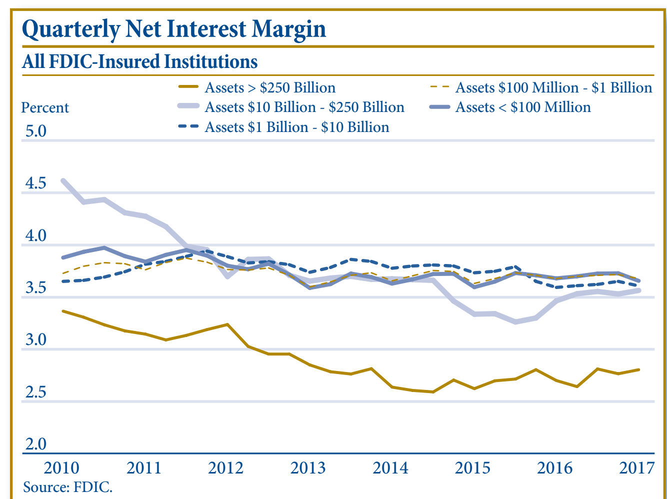
The industry's reserves for loan losses were essentially unchanged in the first quarter. Industry reserves stood at $121.8 billion at the end of the quarter, only $99 million (0.1 percent) higher than the total at year-end 2016. Banks with assets greater than $1 billion, which together account for more than 96 percent of total industry reserves, increased their reserves for credit card losses by $1.1 billion (3.7 percent) during the quarter, while reducing their reserves for residential real estate losses by $646 million (3.7 percent), and lowering their reserves for commercial loan losses by $559 million (1.6 percent). As a result of the decline in noncurrent loan balances during the quarter, the industry's coverage ratio of reserves to noncurrent loans improved from 92.2 percent to 97.5 percent. This is the highest level for the coverage ratio since the end of third quarter 2007.

Chart 3



Source: FDIC.

Chart 4



Source: FDIC.

Equity Capital Posts Relatively Strong Increase

Equity capital increased by $28.6 billion (1.5 percent) during the quarter. Retained earnings contributed $16.7 billion to equity growth in the quarter. This is $1.6 billion (8.9 percent) less than a year ago, as first quarter dividends were $6.6 billion (31.7 percent) higher. Accumulated other comprehensive income posted a $3.3 billion improvement, as a slight decline in long-term interest rates caused a reduction in unrealized losses in securities portfolios.

Banks Increase Balances at Federal Reserve Banks

Total assets increased by $186.1 billion (1.1 percent) during the quarter. Banks increased their balances at Federal Reserve banks by $187.4 billion (17 percent), while assets in trading accounts rose by $27 billion (4.9 percent). Securities portfolios increased by $24.5 billion (0.7 percent), as securities in held-to-maturity accounts rose by $52.6 billion (5.9 percent), and securities in available-for-sale accounts declined by 28.1 billion (1.1 percent). Balances due from banks in foreign countries declined by $30.3 billion (8 percent).

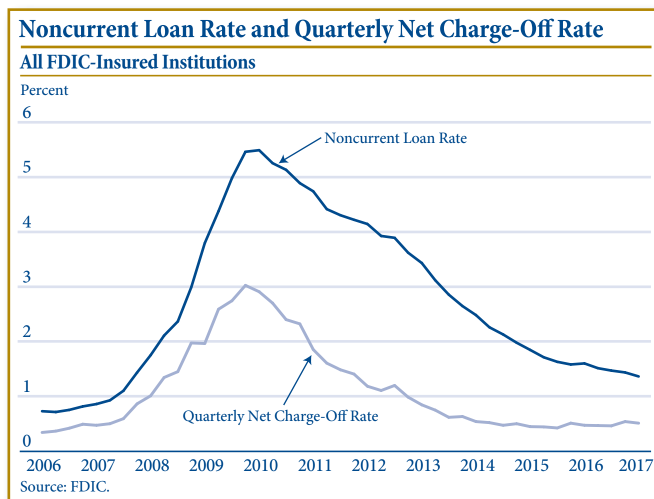
Pace of Loan Growth Slows

Total loans and leases declined by $8.1 billion (0.1 percent) during the three months ended March 31. This is the first quarterly decline in loan balances since first quarter 2013. Credit card loans posted a seasonal decline of $43.7 billion (5.5 percent), as cardholders paid down outstanding balances. Residential mortgage loans fell by $10.2 billion (0.5 percent), reflecting increased loan sales activity. C&I loans increased by $25.6 billion (1.3 percent), while real estate loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties rose by $22.5 billion (1.7 percent). Unused loan commitments increased by $119.3 billion (1.7 percent) during the quarter. The slowing in loan growth that began in the second half of last year continued through the first quarter. The 12-month loan growth rate slowed to 4 percent, down from 5.3 percent in calendar year 2016. While all major loan categories saw balances rise over the past 12 months, annual growth rates are now lower than they were in the previous quarter and a year ago. The rate of loan growth remains above the nominal GDP growth rate.

Retail Deposits Provide Most of the Growth in Funding

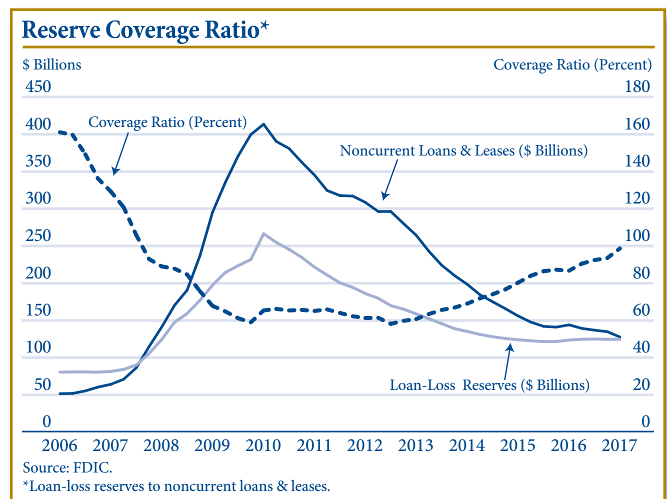
Buoyed by growth in consumer accounts, total deposits increased by $189.1 billion (1.5 percent) during the quarter. Deposits in domestic offices of FDIC-insured institutions rose by $165.5 billion (1.4 percent), while deposits in foreign offices were up $23.6 billion (1.9 percent). Domestic deposit balances in consumer accounts increased by $181 billion (4.3 percent). During the quarter, banks reduced their nondeposit liabilities by $30.7 billion (1.5 percent), as Federal Home Loan Bank advances declined by $40.8 billion (7.2 percent), and trading liabilities fell by $8.4 billion (3.4 percent).

Chart 5



Source: FDIC.

Chart 6



Source: FDIC.
*Loan-loss reserves to noncurrent loans & leases.

Two New Charters Added in the First Quarter

The number of FDIC-insured commercial banks and savings institutions declined from 5,913 to 5,856 during the first quarter. In the first three months of 2017, mergers absorbed 54 insured institutions, while 3 banks failed. Two new charters were added during the quarter, the first new charters since third quarter 2015. Banks reported 2,081,422 full-time equivalent employees in the first quarter, an increase of 28,444 from fourth quarter 2016, and 41,469 (2 percent) more than a year ago. The number of insured institutions on the FDIC's Problem Bank List fell from 123 to 112 during the first quarter. This is the smallest number since first quarter 2008. Total assets of "Problem" banks declined from $27.6 billion to $23.4 billion.

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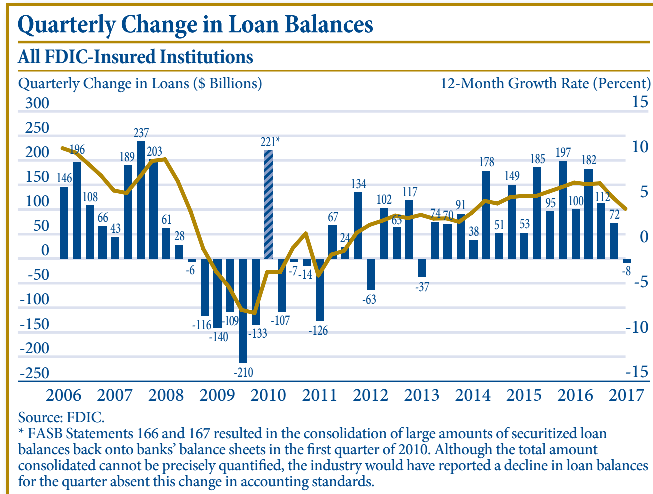
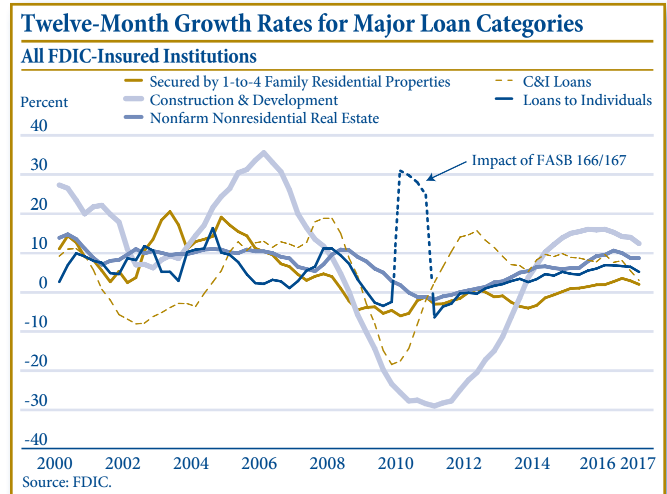
Chart 7



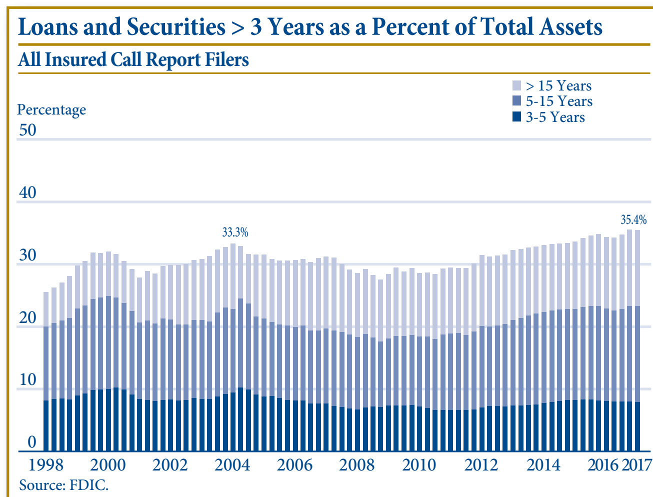
Source: FDIC.
* FASB Statements 166 and 167 resulted in the consolidation of large amounts of securitized loan balances back onto banks' balance sheets in the first quarter of 2010. Although the total amount consolidated cannot be precisely quantified, the industry would have reported a decline in loan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

Chart 8



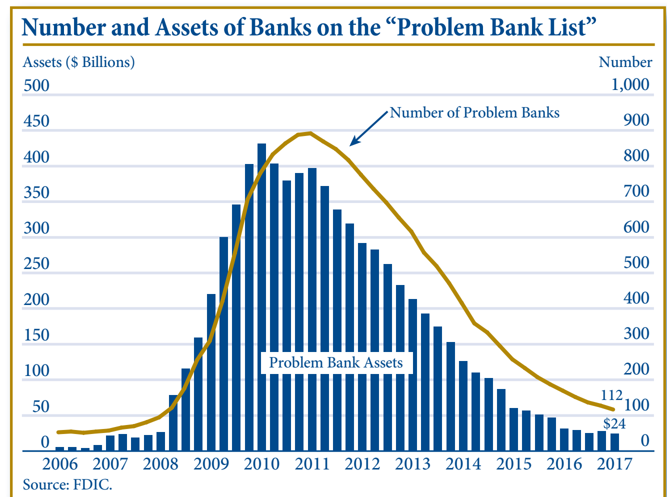
Source: FDIC.

Chart 9



Source: FDIC.

Chart 10



Source: FDIC.

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

	2017**	2016**	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Return on assets (%)	1.04	0.97	1.04	1.04	1.01	1.07	1.00
Return on equity (%)	9.37	8.61	9.29	9.29	9.01	9.54	8.90
Core capital (leverage) ratio (%)	9.57	9.61	9.48	9.59	9.44	9.40	9.15
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets (%)	0.81	0.96	0.86	0.97	1.20	1.63	2.20
Net charge-offs to loans (%)	0.49	0.46	0.47	0.44	0.49	0.69	1.10
Asset growth rate (%)	4.13	3.27	5.09	2.66	5.59	1.94	4.02
Net interest margin (%)	3.19	3.10	3.13	3.07	3.14	3.26	3.42
Net operating income growth (%)	13.69	-1.46	4.66	7.07	-0.73	12.82	17.76
Number of institutions reporting	5,856	6,122	5,913	6,182	6,509	6,812	7,083
Commercial banks	5,060	5,289	5,112	5,338	5,607	5,847	6,072
Savings institutions	796	833	801	844	902	965	1,011
Percentage of unprofitable institutions (%)	4.15	5.11	4.36	4.79	6.27	8.16	11.00
Number of problem institutions	112	165	123	183	291	467	651
Assets of problem institutions (in billions)	$24	$31	$28	$47	$87	$153	$233
Number of failed institutions	3	1	5	8	18	24	51
Number of assisted institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Excludes insured branches of foreign banks (IBAs).
** Through March 31, ratios annualized where appropriate. Asset growth rates are for 12 months ending March 31.

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

(dollar figures in millions)	1st Quarter 2017	4th Quarter 2016	1st Quarter 2016	%Change 16Q1-17Q1
Number of institutions reporting	5,856	5,913	6,122	-4.3
Total employees (full-time equivalent)	2,081,422	2,052,978	2,039,953	2.0
CONDITION DATA				
Total assets	$16,965,782	$16,779,669	$16,293,213	4.1
Loans secured by real estate	4,626,225	4,603,235	4,419,553	4.7
1-4 Family residential mortgages	1,984,788	1,995,023	1,918,198	3.5
Nonfarm nonresidential	1,346,589	1,324,054	1,251,625	7.6
Construction and development	319,160	312,998	284,876	12.0
Home equity lines	429,993	434,130	457,506	-6.0
Commercial & industrial loans	1,960,683	1,935,062	1,910,171	2.6
Loans to individuals	1,545,184	1,589,465	1,474,247	4.8
Credit cards	756,135	799,842	723,659	4.5
Farm loans	75,182	79,904	77,187	-2.6
Other loans & leases	1,091,936	1,099,795	1,060,008	3.0
Less: Unearned income	2,032	2,173	2,109	-3.6
Total loans & leases	9,297,177	9,305,287	8,939,057	4.0
Less: Reserve for losses	121,776	121,677	120,690	0.9
Net loans and leases	9,175,401	9,183,610	8,818,366	4.0
Securities	3,583,986	3,559,474	3,384,636	5.9
Other real estate owned	10,365	10,934	14,049	-26.2
Goodwill and other intangibles	370,337	369,230	359,027	3.2
All other assets	3,825,694	3,656,420	3,717,134	2.9
Total liabilities and capital	16,965,782	16,779,669	16,293,213	4.1
Deposits	13,083,796	12,894,716	12,429,480	5.3
Domestic office deposits	11,812,750	11,647,272	11,106,435	6.4
Foreign office deposits	1,271,046	1,247,444	1,323,045	-3.9
Other borrowed funds	1,416,072	1,413,305	1,379,951	2.6
Subordinated debt	79,764	83,904	91,743	-13.1
All other liabilities	489,237	518,523	552,006	-11.4
Total equity capital (includes minority interests)	1,896,913	1,869,221	1,840,032	3.1
Bank equity capital	1,891,686	1,863,056	1,833,632	3.2
Loans and leases 30-89 days past due	60,469	65,678	58,702	3.0
Noncurrent loans and leases	124,956	131,995	141,227	-11.5
Restructured loans and leases	64,064	65,503	71,083	-9.9
Mortgage-backed securities	2,034,470	2,004,983	1,895,559	7.3
Earning assets	15,325,907	15,103,324	14,641,461	4.7
FHLB Advances	522,490	563,263	481,204	8.6
Unused loan commitments	7,321,205	7,201,894	7,035,911	4.1
Trust assets	18,210,179	17,663,905	16,672,022	9.2
Assets securitized and sold	731,213	737,169	803,118	-9.0
Notional amount of derivatives	180,509,183	166,795,905	195,508,112	-7.7

INCOME DATA	Full Year 2016	Full Year 2015	%Change	1st Quarter 2017	1st Quarter 2016	%Change 16Q1-17Q1
Total interest income	$515,794	$478,506	7.8	$136,611	$125,246	9.1
Total interest expense	54,389	46,875	16.0	15,528	12,945	20.0
Net interest income	461,405	431,631	6.9	121,083	112,301	7.8
Provision for loan and lease losses	48,078	37,139	29.5	12,013	12,553	-4.3
Total noninterest income	252,612	253,311	-0.3	62,502	60,429	3.4
Total noninterest expense	422,189	417,025	1.2	109,223	104,690	4.3
Securities gains (losses)	3,790	3,635	4.2	550	940	-41.5
Applicable income taxes	76,047	70,534	7.8	18,834	17,330	8.7
Extraordinary gains, net*	-323	-11	N/M	-3	-9	N/M
Total net income (includes minority interests)	171,171	163,868	4.5	44,062	39,087	12.7
Bank net income	170,831	163,382	4.6	43,971	39,010	12.7
Net charge-offs	42,410	37,283	13.8	11,491	10,135	13.4
Cash dividends	102,759	104,529	-1.7	27,311	20,730	31.8
Retained earnings	68,071	58,853	15.7	16,660	18,281	-8.9
Net operating income	168,832	161,311	4.7	43,691	38,430	13.7

* See Notes to Users for explanation.

N/M - Not Meaningful

TABLE III-A. First Quarter 2017, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

FIRST QUARTER (The way it is...)	All Insured Institutions	Asset Concentration Groups*								
		Credit Card Banks	International Banks	Agricultural Banks	Commercial Lenders	Mortgage Lenders	Consumer Lenders	Other Specialized <$1 Billion	All Other <$1 Billion	All Other >$1 Billion
Number of institutions reporting	5,856	13	4	1,397	2,988	454	61	310	563	66
Commercial banks	5,060	12	4	1,380	2,681	111	44	279	492	57
Savings institutions	796	1	0	17	307	343	17	31	71	9
Total assets (in billions)	$16,965.8	$506.1	$4,001.2	$269.8	$5,731.6	$339.4	$258.2	$52.2	$102.7	$5,704.5
Commercial banks	15,789.5	434.2	4,001.2	264.3	5,257.6	86.0	156.0	47.6	88.2	5,454.3
Savings institutions	1,176.3	71.9	0.0	5.5	474.0	253.3	102.2	4.6	14.5	250.1
Total deposits (in billions)	13,083.8	272.2	2,885.7	224.7	4,541.0	268.8	217.2	42.9	87.1	4,544.1
Commercial banks	12,151.1	217.4	2,885.7	221.6	4,189.5	73.7	129.9	39.7	75.2	4,318.4
Savings institutions	932.7	54.8	0.0	3.1	351.6	195.1	87.2	3.2	11.9	225.7
Bank net income (in millions)	43,971	2,655	9,356	798	14,046	758	692	327	232	15,108
Commercial banks	40,771	2,324	9,356	767	12,740	286	499	154	210	14,436
Savings institutions	3,200	331	0	31	1,305	472	193	173	22	672
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)										
Yield on earning assets	3.59	12.19	2.84	4.09	3.77	3.38	3.86	2.99	3.83	3.12
Cost of funding earning assets	0.41	1.34	0.41	0.48	0.42	0.50	0.37	0.31	0.40	0.31
Net interest margin	3.19	10.85	2.42	3.61	3.35	2.88	3.50	2.68	3.44	2.81
Noninterest income to assets	1.48	2.33	1.84	0.63	1.24	1.11	1.01	6.68	0.90	1.45
Noninterest expense to assets	2.59	5.18	2.45	2.51	2.75	2.53	2.24	5.75	2.91	2.28
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.28	3.85	0.20	0.11	0.16	0.02	0.47	0.05	0.07	0.17
Net operating income to assets	1.04	2.07	0.94	1.18	0.98	0.86	1.08	2.50	0.90	1.05
Pretax return on assets	1.49	3.24	1.32	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.71	3.37	1.11	1.55
Return on assets	1.04	2.07	0.94	1.19	0.99	0.91	1.08	2.52	0.91	1.06
Return on equity	9.37	13.64	9.39	10.56	8.32	8.28	10.67	17.02	7.92	9.87
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.49	3.93	0.66	0.09	0.20	0.09	0.65	0.12	0.13	0.38
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	104.54	123.61	81.75	183.46	114.35	26.79	102.57	132.82	103.47	89.61
Efficiency ratio	58.77	41.51	61.32	62.44	63.51	65.40	49.96	62.83	71.08	56.25
% of unprofitable institutions	4.15	0.00	0.00	2.65	3.65	8.37	11.48	7.74	4.97	0.00
% of institutions with earnings gains	57.34	38.46	100.00	46.89	63.76	54.41	50.82	45.81	56.66	75.76
Condition Ratios (%)										
Earning assets to total assets	90.33	91.83	87.55	93.43	91.05	94.89	97.62	91.82	92.83	90.63
Loss allowance to:										
Loans and leases	1.31	4.25	1.45	1.45	1.11	0.83	0.99	1.57	1.29	1.16
Noncurrent loans and leases	97.46	292.73	98.81	134.17	109.60	27.81	108.17	114.74	112.39	69.72
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets	0.81	1.14	0.56	0.83	0.82	1.92	0.68	0.56	0.90	0.86
Equity capital ratio	11.15	15.53	10.03	11.31	11.91	10.88	10.14	14.78	11.53	10.80
Core capital (leverage) ratio	9.57	12.74	8.83	11.01	10.18	10.88	10.26	14.36	11.56	8.93
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	13.05	12.42	13.50	14.74	12.44	21.21	18.34	31.36	19.81	12.69
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	13.14	12.54	13.56	14.76	12.54	21.26	18.56	31.37	19.83	12.79
Total risk-based capital ratio	14.54	14.75	14.73	15.89	13.90	22.17	19.43	32.26	20.96	14.34
Net loans and leases to deposits	70.13	139.25	49.52	78.61	86.70	76.90	82.44	33.51	65.22	61.54
Net loans to total assets	54.08	74.91	35.71	65.48	68.69	60.90	69.33	27.49	55.31	49.03
Domestic deposits to total assets	69.63	53.57	48.50	83.29	78.95	79.18	84.09	82.05	84.80	74.25
Structural Changes										
New reporters	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	54	0	0	9	39	3	0	1	2	0
Failed institutions	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
PRIOR FIRST QUARTERS (The way it was...)										
Number of institutions 2016	6,122	14	5	1,459	3,045	502	60	336	635	66
2014	6,730	16	4	1,480	3,324	563	54	444	783	62
2012	7,308	18	5	1,492	3,679	717	52	427	851	67
Total assets (in billions) 2016	$16,293.2	$540.1	$4,014.9	$275.5	$5,741.8	$404.6	$193.1	$60.1	$112.5	$4,950.7
2014	14,909.9	592.3	3,723.9	244.9	4,977.3	575.5	164.1	70.2	141.2	4,420.5
2012	13,925.4	559.2	3,660.4	212.6	4,068.3	825.1	98.5	67.6	152.6	4,281.2
Return on assets (%) 2016	0.97	2.75	0.83	1.21	0.90	0.97	1.08	2.35	0.89	0.92
2014	1.01	3.48	0.77	1.11	0.95	0.84	1.02	1.85	0.82	0.94
2012	1.00	3.33	0.80	1.27	0.84	0.82	1.78	1.71	0.99	1.01
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2016	0.46	3.07	0.57	0.10	0.20	0.06	0.68	0.07	0.16	0.42
2014	0.52	3.03	0.72	0.07	0.27	0.24	0.72	0.11	0.17	0.34
2012	1.16	4.04	1.48	0.17	0.77	0.96	1.55	0.26	0.33	0.99
Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (%) 2016	0.96	0.88	0.69	0.75	0.99	1.84	0.90	0.62	1.10	1.10
2014	1.51	0.87	0.98	0.96	1.57	1.78	1.15	0.87	1.57	1.99
2012	2.53	1.29	1.55	1.40	2.89	2.38	1.17	1.16	1.72	3.36
Equity capital ratio (%) 2016	11.25	14.83	9.89	11.57	11.82	11.37	10.02	14.65	11.90	11.28
2014	11.22	14.75	9.34	11.06	11.92	11.69	9.64	13.54	11.56	11.49
2012	11.26	15.16	9.13	11.28	11.66	10.65	9.56	13.79	11.23	12.32

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

TABLE III-A. First Quarter 2017, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

FIRST QUARTER (The way it is...)	All Insured Institutions	Asset Size Distribution: Less Than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	$10 Billion to $250 Billion	Greater Than $250 Billion	Geographic Regions*: New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Number of institutions reporting	5,856	1,501	3,605	632	109	9	719	708	1,253	1,471	1,264	441
Commercial banks	5,060	1,318	3,123	517	93	9	372	640	1,047	1,416	1,182	403
Savings institutions	796	183	482	115	16	0	347	68	206	55	82	38
Total assets (in billions)	$16,965.8	$88.9	$1,166.3	$1,763.6	$5,363.5	$8,583.5	$3,114.5	$3,539.0	$3,839.3	$3,679.2	$1,032.2	$1,761.6
Commercial banks	15,789.5	78.6	988.5	1,441.1	4,697.7	8,583.5	2,672.9	3,449.1	3,728.4	3,618.0	900.6	1,420.5
Savings institutions	1,176.3	10.3	177.7	322.4	665.8	0.0	441.7	89.8	110.9	61.2	131.6	341.2
Total deposits (in billions)	13,083.8	74.8	977.0	1,412.1	4,137.3	6,482.7	2,346.4	2,795.9	2,867.4	2,793.1	853.7	1,427.2
Commercial banks	12,151.1	66.8	835.6	1,164.4	3,601.6	6,482.7	2,014.3	2,722.8	2,789.2	2,744.1	745.2	1,135.5
Savings institutions	932.7	8.0	141.4	247.6	535.7	0.0	332.2	73.1	78.2	49.0	108.5	291.7
Bank net income (in millions)	43,971	202	3,041	4,833	14,129	21,767	7,119	8,716	9,354	9,827	2,960	5,996
Commercial banks	40,771	173	2,618	4,060	12,153	21,767	6,286	8,544	9,053	9,644	2,596	4,648
Savings institutions	3,200	28	423	773	1,976	0	832	172	302	182	364	1,348
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)												
Yield on earning assets	3.59	4.08	4.13	4.04	4.02	3.14	3.68	3.75	2.87	3.70	3.96	4.22
Cost of funding earning assets	0.41	0.44	0.46	0.45	0.47	0.35	0.52	0.34	0.33	0.48	0.34	0.41
Net interest margin	3.19	3.64	3.66	3.59	3.55	2.79	3.16	3.41	2.55	3.22	3.61	3.81
Noninterest income to assets	1.48	1.20	1.12	1.19	1.47	1.60	1.32	1.39	1.82	1.32	1.32	1.66
Noninterest expense to assets	2.59	3.40	3.10	2.76	2.66	2.43	2.54	2.65	2.60	2.45	2.95	2.65
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.28	0.11	0.11	0.20	0.49	0.20	0.32	0.36	0.15	0.25	0.19	0.50
Net operating income to assets	1.04	0.91	1.04	1.10	1.06	1.01	0.91	0.98	0.98	1.06	1.15	1.37
Pretax return on assets	1.49	1.06	1.33	1.56	1.55	1.46	1.30	1.43	1.36	1.54	1.52	2.09
Return on assets	1.04	0.91	1.05	1.11	1.06	1.02	0.92	0.99	0.98	1.08	1.16	1.37
Return on equity	9.37	7.11	9.41	9.58	8.81	9.76	7.52	8.23	9.53	10.88	10.59	11.52
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.49	0.13	0.10	0.20	0.71	0.49	0.52	0.58	0.34	0.51	0.26	0.67
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	104.54	145.60	161.55	143.87	115.10	85.30	111.75	107.02	85.38	92.87	110.37	123.10
Efficiency ratio	58.77	74.42	68.29	60.66	55.88	58.81	60.26	59.18	62.89	56.92	62.73	50.00
% of unprofitable institutions	4.15	9.39	2.69	0.79	0.00	0.00	5.56	5.08	4.87	3.26	3.09	4.31
% of institutions with earnings gains	57.34	47.63	58.03	72.94	74.31	100.00	64.12	65.11	56.66	49.56	55.14	68.03
Condition Ratios (%)												
Earning assets to total assets	90.33	92.38	93.06	92.36	91.25	88.95	89.80	89.50	89.96	89.71	92.22	93.97
Loss allowance to:												
Loans and leases	1.31	1.45	1.29	1.18	1.38	1.29	1.26	1.36	1.22	1.35	1.27	1.39
Noncurrent loans and leases	97.46	112.75	132.39	121.71	117.14	77.91	112.85	88.44	89.25	82.06	97.72	179.26
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets	0.81	1.09	0.93	0.81	0.75	0.82	0.69	0.97	0.73	0.92	0.99	0.51
Equity capital ratio	11.15	12.86	11.20	11.59	12.08	10.45	12.29	12.04	10.30	9.90	10.94	11.94
Core capital (leverage) ratio	9.57	12.76	11.05	10.48	10.32	8.68	10.12	9.53	9.16	8.79	10.00	10.96
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	13.05	20.51	15.39	13.64	13.22	12.40	13.14	12.76	13.16	12.05	13.25	15.29
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	13.14	20.56	15.43	13.66	13.39	12.45	13.25	12.86	13.21	12.10	13.35	15.44
Total risk-based capital ratio	14.54	21.64	16.53	14.68	14.93	13.87	14.68	14.31	14.43	13.80	14.46	16.54
Net loans and leases to deposits	70.13	68.62	79.27	85.68	76.25	61.47	73.37	72.08	64.93	67.18	75.93	73.72
Net loans to total assets	54.08	57.71	66.41	68.60	58.82	46.43	55.27	56.94	48.49	51.00	62.80	59.73
Domestic deposits to total assets	69.63	84.11	83.76	79.79	73.56	63.01	68.42	76.39	65.75	59.31	82.64	80.55
Structural Changes												
New reporters	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Institutions absorbed by mergers	54	13	36	5	0	0	5	7	17	14	8	3
Failed institutions	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
PRIOR FIRST QUARTERS (The way it was...)												
Number of institutions 2016	6,122	1,663	3,734	616	100	9	752	753	1,325	1,528	1,299	465
2014	6,730	2,005	4,054	564	99	8	831	852	1,457	1,641	1,414	535
2012	7,308	2,368	4,276	557	101	6	906	945	1,544	1,767	1,533	613
Total assets (in billions) 2016	$16,293.2	$97.8	$1,179.8	$1,723.1	$5,013.9	$8,278.6	$3,084.7	$3,417.7	$3,624.0	$3,543.5	$962.2	$1,661.2
2014	14,909.9	118.1	1,246.8	1,493.7	4,651.8	7,399.5	2,963.3	3,032.9	3,416.9	3,247.0	883.0	1,366.9
2012	13,925.4	137.4	1,283.6	1,419.8	4,681.3	6,403.4	2,823.3	2,918.0	3,207.9	2,967.7	831.1	1,177.5
Return on assets (%) 2016	0.97	0.92	1.03	1.05	1.01	0.92	0.80	0.88	0.93	1.04	1.05	1.33
2014	1.01	0.80	0.90	1.01	1.17	0.92	1.02	0.88	0.80	1.14	1.08	1.42
2012	1.00	0.74	0.83	1.06	1.09	0.97	0.97	0.83	0.87	1.08	1.13	1.60
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2016	0.46	0.12	0.10	0.19	0.62	0.49	0.49	0.54	0.26	0.55	0.30	0.52
2014	0.52	0.19	0.18	0.25	0.77	0.49	0.75	0.47	0.38	0.61	0.21	0.50
2012	1.16	0.38	0.58	0.78	1.39	1.25	1.32	1.28	0.90	1.44	0.57	0.89
Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (%) 2016	0.96	1.22	1.10	0.93	0.81	1.04	0.77	1.13	0.93	1.15	1.10	0.56
2014	1.51	1.71	1.74	1.75	0.98	1.75	1.08	2.05	1.35	1.86	1.46	0.85
2012	2.53	2.26	2.88	3.06	1.67	2.98	1.70	3.74	2.28	2.70	2.44	1.85
Equity capital ratio (%) 2016	11.25	12.86	11.34	11.72	12.04	10.65	12.00	12.35	10.32	10.14	11.10	12.12
2014	11.22	11.85	10.90	11.89	12.64	10.23	12.04	12.32	9.78	10.43	10.95	12.61
2012	11.26	11.74	10.67	11.74	12.58	10.30	12.57	12.01	8.80	11.14	10.90	13.60

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

TABLE IV-A. Full Year 2016, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

FULL YEAR (The way it is…)		All Insured Institutions	Asset Concentration Groups*								
			Credit Card Banks	International Banks	Agricultural Banks	Commercial Lenders	Mortgage Lenders	Consumer Lenders	Other Specialized <$1 Billion	All Other <$1 Billion	All Other >$1 Billion
Number of institutions reporting		5,913	13	5	1,429	3,026	461	65	300	549	65
Commercial banks		5,112	12	5	1,411	2,717	110	50	272	478	57
Savings institutions		801	1	0	18	309	351	15	28	71	8
Total assets (in billions)		$16,779.7	$519.0	$4,052.7	$284.9	$5,628.9	$330.8	$256.0	$51.0	$97.5	$5,558.8
Commercial banks		15,627.8	447.2	4,052.7	279.3	5,157.7	89.4	156.5	46.5	83.4	5,315.1
Savings institutions		1,151.9	71.8	0.0	5.6	471.2	241.4	99.5	4.6	14.2	243.7
Total deposits (in billions)		12,894.7	277.9	2,932.9	235.8	4,434.6	262.8	215.3	41.1	82.6	4,411.6
Commercial banks		11,982.5	223.2	2,932.9	232.5	4,084.5	76.7	132.2	38.0	71.0	4,191.3
Savings institutions		912.2	54.7	0.0	3.3	350.1	186.1	83.1	3.1	11.6	220.3
Bank net income (in millions)		170,831	11,419	37,737	3,361	52,788	3,185	2,329	1,441	891	57,680
Commercial banks		157,004	9,655	37,737	3,249	46,329	1,308	1,564	657	804	55,701
Savings institutions		13,827	1,764	0	111	6,459	1,877	765	785	87	1,978
Performance Ratios (%)											
Yield on earning assets		3.50	11.54	2.72	4.16	3.71	3.33	3.76	3.07	3.83	3.05
Cost of funding earning assets		0.37	1.17	0.36	0.47	0.40	0.49	0.36	0.32	0.41	0.26
Net interest margin		3.13	10.36	2.36	3.68	3.31	2.84	3.40	2.75	3.42	2.80
Noninterest income to assets		1.54	2.63	1.79	0.68	1.33	1.21	1.11	7.13	1.03	1.51
Noninterest expense to assets		2.57	5.46	2.36	2.54	2.77	2.51	2.43	5.82	3.03	2.25
Loan and lease loss provision to assets		0.29	3.17	0.19	0.16	0.19	-0.04	0.47	0.05	0.09	0.23
Net operating income to assets		1.03	2.28	0.93	1.18	0.96	0.96	0.96	2.79	0.89	1.05
Pretax return on assets		1.51	3.52	1.31	1.43	1.39	1.47	1.52	3.85	1.12	1.57
Return on assets		1.04	2.28	0.93	1.21	0.97	0.99	0.96	2.85	0.93	1.06
Return on equity		9.29	15.35	9.43	10.45	8.12	8.63	9.46	18.35	7.91	9.60
Net charge-offs to loans and leases		0.47	3.34	0.55	0.15	0.22	0.07	0.56	0.22	0.17	0.41
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs		113.36	122.14	96.14	159.62	123.25	-95.55	118.40	80.73	95.09	109.47
Efficiency ratio		58.27	44.24	60.75	61.40	62.96	63.99	53.04	60.18	71.92	54.82
% of unprofitable institutions		4.36	0.00	0.00	1.96	4.40	7.81	10.77	7.00	5.83	1.54
% of institutions with earnings gains		64.96	46.15	80.00	58.99	70.39	60.95	64.62	56.00	57.92	75.38
Condition Ratios (%)											
Earning assets to total assets		90.01	91.48	87.42	92.85	90.83	94.66	97.34	91.93	92.52	90.11
Loss allowance to:											
Loans and leases		1.31	3.84	1.46	1.39	1.11	0.86	0.97	1.53	1.30	1.18
Noncurrent loans and leases		92.18	270.75	92.71	143.56	105.09	29.02	103.30	104.97	108.73	65.88
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets		0.86	1.14	0.61	0.77	0.87	1.97	0.70	0.63	0.94	0.96
Equity capital ratio		11.10	14.85	9.97	11.30	11.81	11.29	10.04	15.23	11.42	10.85
Core capital (leverage) ratio		9.48	12.63	8.67	10.85	10.11	11.15	10.24	14.85	11.39	8.88
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio		12.87	11.85	13.40	14.43	12.32	21.83	18.14	32.64	19.46	12.40
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio		12.96	11.97	13.43	14.45	12.43	21.88	18.33	32.65	19.49	12.50
Total risk-based capital ratio		14.34	14.14	14.54	15.55	13.79	22.80	19.22	33.52	20.61	14.06
Net loans and leases to deposits		71.22	144.60	49.59	80.07	87.61	78.78	82.81	34.34	65.22	63.47
Net loans to total assets		54.73	77.44	35.89	66.26	69.02	62.59	69.65	27.66	55.25	50.37
Domestic deposits to total assets		69.41	52.83	48.14	82.76	78.48	79.43	84.11	80.53	84.71	74.96
Structural Changes											
New reporters		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers		251	0	0	39	185	8	1	4	13	1
Failed institutions		5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0
PRIOR FULL YEARS (The way it was…)											
Number of institutions	2015	6,182	14	4	1,479	3,089	500	65	332	632	67
	2013	6,812	16	4	1,532	3,378	588	55	405	772	62
	2011	7,357	18	4	1,545	3,769	732	59	377	790	63
Total assets (in billions)	2015	$15,967.6	$549.1	$3,774.6	$277.6	$5,892.1	$385.4	$187.3	$57.5	$113.8	$4,730.3
	2013	14,730.8	590.9	3,700.2	261.6	4,921.1	486.9	162.5	62.8	137.6	4,407.1
	2011	13,891.3	538.7	3,456.4	215.7	4,086.1	825.4	97.2	56.1	138.6	4,477.2
Return on assets (%)	2015	1.04	2.84	0.87	0.96	0.95	0.83	1.04	2.68	0.91	1.12
	2013	1.07	3.35	0.86	1.15	0.91	0.98	1.15	1.93	0.85	1.11
	2011	0.88	3.49	0.74	1.11	0.63	0.56	1.68	1.92	0.92	0.89
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%)	2015	0.44	2.79	0.59	0.10	0.20	0.13	0.62	0.20	0.20	0.41
	2013	0.69	3.20	0.97	0.14	0.43	0.37	0.80	0.48	0.33	0.49
	2011	1.55	5.26	1.97	0.40	1.18	0.90	1.87	0.56	0.54	1.25
Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (%)	2015	0.97	0.90	0.71	0.68	0.93	1.92	0.97	0.61	1.19	1.16
	2013	1.63	0.93	1.07	0.95	1.65	2.14	1.23	0.84	1.44	2.18
	2011	2.61	1.41	1.61	1.46	3.05	2.61	1.28	1.11	1.69	3.25
Equity capital ratio (%)	2015	11.24	14.29	10.13	11.32	11.76	11.37	10.12	15.02	11.80	11.08
	2013	11.15	14.73	9.27	10.97	11.79	11.62	9.51	13.50	11.34	11.52
	2011	11.16	15.11	8.89	11.22	11.69	10.39	9.82	14.51	11.45	12.08

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

TABLE IV-A. Full Year 2016, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

FULL YEAR (The way it is...)	All Insured Institutions	Asset Size Distribution: Less Than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	$10 Billion to $250 Billion	Greater Than $250 Billion	Geographic Regions*: New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Number of institutions reporting	5,913	1,541	3,637	621	105	9	724	720	1,271	1,485	1,268	445
Commercial banks	5,112	1,354	3,154	506	89	9	374	651	1,063	1,431	1,186	407
Savings institutions	801	187	483	115	16	0	350	69	208	54	82	38
Total assets (in billions)	$16,779.7	$91.5	$1,173.9	$1,761.7	$5,305.7	$8,446.8	$3,096.5	$3,507.3	$3,784.3	$3,633.8	$1,010.7	$1,747.0
Commercial banks	15,627.8	80.9	996.9	1,444.3	4,658.9	8,446.8	2,658.1	3,424.1	3,672.2	3,574.2	885.4	1,413.7
Savings institutions	1,151.9	10.6	177.0	317.5	646.9	0.0	438.4	83.2	112.1	59.6	125.3	333.2
Total deposits (in billions)	12,894.7	76.8	979.9	1,401.2	4,072.7	6,364.1	2,324.1	2,762.2	2,820.6	2,742.2	834.2	1,411.4
Commercial banks	11,982.5	68.6	839.4	1,159.2	3,551.2	6,364.1	1,995.1	2,695.2	2,741.5	2,694.0	731.7	1,125.0
Savings institutions	912.2	8.2	140.5	242.0	521.5	0.0	329.0	67.1	79.1	48.2	102.5	286.4
Bank net income (in millions)	170,831	812	12,330	17,027	54,861	85,801	26,566	35,152	36,764	38,977	9,970	23,402
Commercial banks	157,004	699	10,487	14,455	45,561	85,801	23,491	34,431	35,424	38,497	8,527	16,634
Savings institutions	13,827	113	1,842	2,572	9,300	0	3,075	721	1,340	480	1,443	6,768
Performance Ratios (%)												
Yield on earning assets	3.50	4.12	4.14	4.04	3.88	3.05	3.54	3.63	2.79	3.65	3.97	4.10
Cost of funding earning assets	0.37	0.44	0.46	0.43	0.43	0.30	0.46	0.31	0.30	0.42	0.32	0.40
Net interest margin	3.13	3.68	3.68	3.61	3.45	2.74	3.07	3.32	2.49	3.24	3.65	3.70
Noninterest income to assets	1.54	1.21	1.20	1.22	1.58	1.63	1.33	1.45	1.85	1.35	1.41	1.91
Noninterest expense to assets	2.57	3.47	3.17	2.86	2.68	2.36	2.54	2.57	2.54	2.42	3.11	2.75
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.29	0.13	0.13	0.25	0.45	0.23	0.32	0.36	0.14	0.29	0.28	0.47
Net operating income to assets	1.03	0.87	1.05	1.00	1.06	1.02	0.86	1.01	0.99	1.06	1.01	1.40
Pretax return on assets	1.51	1.04	1.35	1.47	1.59	1.49	1.23	1.50	1.40	1.57	1.39	2.18
Return on assets	1.04	0.90	1.08	1.02	1.07	1.03	0.87	1.02	1.00	1.09	1.02	1.40
Return on equity	9.29	6.95	9.52	8.68	8.90	9.70	7.22	8.33	9.66	10.82	9.22	11.69
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.47	0.20	0.14	0.25	0.64	0.47	0.52	0.54	0.27	0.53	0.31	0.58
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	113.36	106.52	138.47	143.41	118.72	101.73	113.28	113.23	101.54	103.00	141.89	131.99
Efficiency ratio	58.27	75.30	68.40	61.74	56.00	57.33	61.13	57.53	62.00	55.82	64.33	50.28
% of unprofitable institutions	4.36	9.28	2.89	1.45	0.95	0.00	5.52	7.08	5.27	2.49	3.55	4.04
% of institutions with earnings gains	64.96	55.48	66.24	79.39	75.24	55.56	69.06	67.08	64.99	61.35	64.04	69.44
Condition Ratios (%)												
Earning assets to total assets	90.01	92.09	92.85	92.19	90.96	88.54	89.57	89.02	89.51	89.55	91.88	93.74
Loss allowance to:												
Loans and leases	1.31	1.42	1.30	1.18	1.36	1.31	1.25	1.35	1.25	1.35	1.28	1.36
Noncurrent loans and leases	92.18	112.36	132.89	119.52	110.99	72.99	109.16	83.10	85.26	76.28	93.75	172.76
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets	0.86	1.10	0.95	0.84	0.78	0.90	0.70	1.03	0.79	1.00	1.06	0.53
Equity capital ratio	11.10	12.71	11.15	11.55	11.87	10.50	12.11	12.05	10.32	9.87	10.92	11.79
Core capital (leverage) ratio	9.48	12.62	10.98	10.44	10.17	8.62	9.95	9.52	9.03	8.74	9.95	10.90
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	12.87	20.15	15.32	13.46	12.97	12.25	12.97	12.58	12.97	11.90	13.09	15.03
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	12.96	20.19	15.36	13.48	13.15	12.29	13.12	12.68	13.03	11.91	13.19	15.20
Total risk-based capital ratio	14.34	21.27	16.47	14.49	14.72	13.68	14.55	14.14	14.20	13.57	14.31	16.36
Net loans and leases to deposits	71.22	69.65	79.85	87.12	77.02	62.70	73.97	73.24	65.68	68.82	77.56	74.72
Net loans to total assets	54.73	58.48	66.66	69.29	59.12	47.24	55.52	57.68	48.95	51.93	64.01	60.37
Domestic deposits to total assets	69.41	83.98	83.46	79.25	73.14	62.91	68.10	76.15	65.71	59.10	82.46	80.16
Structural Changes												
New reporters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	251	89	135	25	2	0	33	38	62	53	42	23
Failed institutions	5	4	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0
PRIOR FULL YEARS (The way it was...)												
Number of institutions 2015	6,182	1,688	3,792	595	99	8	762	762	1,337	1,543	1,307	471
2013	6,812	2,056	4,090	559	100	7	840	869	1,470	1,659	1,431	543
2011	7,357	2,415	4,284	551	100	7	915	957	1,552	1,773	1,542	618
Total assets (in billions) 2015	$15,967.6	$99.2	$1,199.9	$1,682.4	$5,163.6	$7,822.6	$3,074.1	$3,372.6	$3,503.7	$3,444.0	$943.1	$1,630.3
2013	14,730.8	119.7	1,246.1	1,468.5	4,821.1	7,075.3	2,927.2	2,998.8	3,376.9	3,222.9	869.9	1,335.1
2011	13,891.3	138.7	1,279.9	1,410.9	4,490.8	6,571.0	2,864.6	2,942.8	3,184.5	2,918.2	812.9	1,168.4
Return on assets (%) 2015	1.04	0.84	1.06	1.10	1.02	1.05	0.87	1.03	0.96	1.16	1.09	1.31
2013	1.07	0.70	0.91	1.16	1.06	1.08	0.87	0.98	0.95	1.24	1.09	1.55
2011	0.88	0.52	0.56	0.79	1.04	0.85	1.01	0.52	0.78	0.95	0.94	1.47
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2015	0.44	0.19	0.16	0.21	0.56	0.48	0.48	0.50	0.27	0.52	0.24	0.52
2013	0.69	0.35	0.36	0.41	0.90	0.68	0.92	0.66	0.49	0.87	0.32	0.57
2011	1.55	0.62	0.90	1.18	1.91	1.56	1.86	1.66	1.19	1.85	0.89	1.15
Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (%) 2015	0.97	1.25	1.12	0.93	0.75	1.09	0.75	1.15	0.94	1.19	1.04	0.53
2013	1.63	1.75	1.81	1.89	0.99	1.97	1.12	2.23	1.47	1.99	1.58	0.91
2011	2.61	2.34	3.01	3.13	1.88	2.92	1.78	3.84	2.31	2.76	2.60	1.97
Equity capital ratio (%) 2015	11.24	12.55	11.25	11.69	12.02	10.60	11.78	12.22	10.50	10.22	11.04	12.03
2013	11.15	11.68	10.78	11.79	12.32	10.28	12.02	12.19	9.66	10.42	10.87	12.65
2011	11.16	11.83	10.65	11.73	12.62	10.13	12.26	11.98	8.68	11.12	10.92	13.48

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

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

March 31, 2017	All Insured Institutions	Asset Concentration Groups*								
		Credit Card Banks	International Banks	Agricultural Banks	Commercial Lenders	Mortgage Lenders	Consumer Lenders	Other Specialized <$1 Billion	All Other <$1 Billion	All Other >$1 Billion
Percent of Loans 30-89 Days Past Due										
All loans secured by real estate	0.68	0.20	0.91	0.87	0.46	0.94	0.35	1.37	1.24	0.95
Construction and development	0.35	0.00	0.80	0.88	0.33	0.47	1.61	0.74	1.22	0.18
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.27	0.00	0.32	0.74	0.26	0.33	0.57	1.04	0.94	0.22
Multifamily residential real estate	0.13	0.00	0.09	0.19	0.13	0.29	0.12	2.54	1.04	0.11
Home equity loans	0.63	0.79	1.04	0.40	0.45	0.60	0.33	0.44	0.60	0.72
Other 1-4 family residential	1.14	0.22	1.26	1.05	0.88	1.06	0.33	1.77	1.46	1.44
Commercial and industrial loans	0.34	0.97	0.31	0.98	0.30	0.54	0.24	1.16	1.15	0.37
Loans to individuals	1.25	1.41	1.09	1.27	1.10	0.95	0.68	1.43	1.56	1.45
Credit card loans	1.23	1.41	1.05	0.96	0.95	0.98	0.68	0.96	2.65	1.14
Other loans to individuals	1.28	1.29	1.15	1.29	1.12	0.95	0.68	1.47	1.53	1.61
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.32	1.14	0.42	1.32	0.19	0.17	0.04	0.48	0.56	0.26
Total loans and leases	0.65	1.39	0.70	0.92	0.44	0.88	0.51	1.10	1.04	0.78
Percent of Loans Noncurrent**										
All real estate loans	1.82	0.61	2.62	1.00	1.03	3.25	1.41	1.53	1.25	2.96
Construction and development	0.67	0.00	0.41	0.74	0.67	0.68	5.24	2.12	0.91	0.68
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.67	0.00	0.64	0.94	0.67	1.21	3.68	1.37	1.42	0.54
Multifamily residential real estate	0.17	0.00	0.07	0.39	0.18	0.48	0.72	0.52	1.58	0.13
Home equity loans	2.49	0.00	4.14	0.42	1.31	1.64	1.95	0.70	0.55	3.50
Other 1-4 family residential	3.03	0.69	3.63	0.89	1.77	3.76	1.13	1.69	1.27	4.28
Commercial and industrial loans	1.21	0.90	1.23	1.52	1.26	0.83	0.57	1.49	1.11	1.12
Loans to individuals	0.91	1.47	0.99	0.56	0.73	0.45	0.59	0.79	0.68	0.62
Credit card loans	1.32	1.52	1.14	0.35	0.98	0.85	1.34	0.63	1.07	1.15
Other loans to individuals	0.52	0.66	0.71	0.57	0.70	0.41	0.41	0.80	0.67	0.34
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.24	0.19	0.16	1.14	0.35	0.25	1.78	0.58	0.57	0.12
Total loans and leases	1.34	1.45	1.46	1.08	1.01	2.98	0.91	1.37	1.15	1.67
Percent of Loans Charged-Off (net, YTD)										
All real estate loans	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.04
Construction and development	-0.05	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-0.05	0.09	-0.36	0.35	-0.03	-0.09
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.03	0.54	-0.02	0.08	0.01	0.00
Multifamily residential real estate	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.01	-0.03
Home equity loans	0.21	-1.11	0.38	0.17	0.14	-0.08	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.25
Other 1-4 family residential	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.03
Commercial and industrial loans	0.32	2.82	0.20	0.26	0.37	0.28	0.85	-0.04	0.37	0.24
Loans to individuals	2.34	3.97	3.19	0.38	1.07	1.12	1.02	0.41	0.48	1.70
Credit card loans	3.63	4.07	3.33	2.17	3.15	3.66	2.79	0.93	1.11	3.17
Other loans to individuals	1.07	1.97	2.92	0.23	0.76	0.85	0.59	0.36	0.47	0.88
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.10	0.33	0.02	0.04	0.15	0.18	0.07	0.50	0.14	0.12
Total loans and leases	0.49	3.93	0.66	0.09	0.20	0.09	0.65	0.12	0.13	0.38
Loans Outstanding (in billions)										
All real estate loans	$4,626.2	$0.3	$544.4	$111.6	$2,441.6	$188.4	$56.5	$10.0	$44.8	$1,228.5
Construction and development	319.2	0.0	14.1	6.4	231.4	5.3	0.3	0.8	2.7	58.1
Nonfarm nonresidential	1,346.6	0.0	44.8	29.9	964.5	16.5	3.8	3.4	10.5	273.2
Multifamily residential real estate	390.4	0.0	72.1	3.6	254.5	4.5	0.7	0.3	1.3	53.3
Home equity loans	430.0	0.0	59.7	2.1	198.1	10.7	4.7	0.3	1.8	152.6
Other 1-4 family residential	1,984.8	0.2	307.7	27.4	750.5	150.8	46.8	4.6	24.9	672.0
Commercial and industrial loans	1,960.7	15.2	312.9	20.7	933.0	5.5	8.8	1.9	4.6	658.2
Loans to individuals	1,545.2	380.2	262.9	6.1	308.4	4.6	105.4	1.8	4.5	471.1
Credit card loans	756.1	361.4	170.3	0.5	38.2	0.4	20.2	0.1	0.1	164.8
Other loans to individuals	789.0	18.9	92.6	5.7	270.2	4.2	85.2	1.7	4.4	306.4
All other loans and leases (including farm)	1,167.1	0.2	330.2	41.0	299.2	10.0	10.2	0.9	3.7	471.8
Total loans and leases (plus unearned income)	9,299.2	395.9	1,450.4	179.4	3,982.2	208.5	180.9	14.6	57.6	2,829.7
Memo: Other Real Estate Owned (in millions)										
All other real estate owned	10,364.9	0.1	601.0	314.9	6,743.2	273.0	99.0	93.3	261.5	1,979.0
Construction and development	3,204.9	0.0	3.0	92.2	2,636.1	62.0	9.5	38.5	86.8	276.9
Nonfarm nonresidential	2,685.7	0.0	50.0	101.0	2,058.7	31.2	16.3	27.4	77.9	323.3
Multifamily residential real estate	181.6	0.0	10.0	17.0	138.5	6.1	0.0	2.9	5.0	2.1
1-4 family residential	3,621.6	0.1	398.0	61.0	1,728.8	146.9	56.7	23.7	83.1	1,123.2
Farmland	148.6	0.0	0.0	43.6	85.8	1.6	0.0	0.6	8.6	8.4
GNMA properties	501.3	0.0	121.0	0.2	95.3	25.2	16.5	0.2	0.1	242.9

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

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

		Asset Size Distribution					Geographic Regions*					
March 31, 2017	**All Insured Institutions**	**Less Than $100 Million**	**$100 Million to $1 Billion**	**$1 Billion to $10 Billion**	**$10 Billion to $250 Billion**	**Greater Than $250 Billion**	**New York**	**Atlanta**	**Chicago**	**Kansas City**	**Dallas**	**San Francisco**
Percent of Loans 30-89 Days Past Due												
All loans secured by real estate	0.68	1.29	0.65	0.37	0.55	0.96	0.51	0.79	0.70	0.96	0.68	0.29
Construction and development	0.35	0.99	0.61	0.29	0.31	0.25	0.34	0.32	0.38	0.32	0.41	0.29
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.27	1.01	0.43	0.24	0.27	0.17	0.39	0.22	0.30	0.21	0.31	0.18
Multifamily residential real estate	0.13	0.69	0.30	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.07	0.17	0.15	0.23	0.08
Home equity loans	0.63	0.66	0.44	0.35	0.49	0.81	0.44	0.77	0.71	0.70	0.46	0.26
Other 1-4 family residential	1.14	1.58	0.94	0.62	0.93	1.48	0.83	1.34	1.02	1.58	1.42	0.45
Commercial and industrial loans	0.34	1.37	0.66	0.45	0.26	0.34	0.28	0.36	0.32	0.35	0.47	0.33
Loans to individuals	1.25	1.68	1.25	1.22	1.17	1.34	1.04	1.72	0.98	1.21	0.89	1.21
Credit card loans	1.23	4.51	1.87	1.67	1.33	1.08	1.04	1.40	1.03	1.11	0.68	1.73
Other loans to individuals	1.28	1.62	1.20	1.06	0.97	1.57	1.04	2.04	0.97	1.34	0.98	0.79
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.32	1.20	0.90	0.41	0.19	0.33	0.11	0.18	0.41	0.47	0.35	0.33
Total loans and leases	0.65	1.17	0.59	0.44	0.59	0.77	0.53	0.78	0.59	0.78	0.60	0.50
Percent of Loans Noncurrent**												
All real estate loans	1.82	1.32	0.95	0.85	1.40	3.05	1.36	2.37	2.06	2.55	1.21	0.57
Construction and development	0.67	1.21	1.19	0.72	0.37	0.64	0.66	1.20	0.52	0.46	0.57	0.52
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.67	1.48	0.88	0.66	0.65	0.52	0.79	0.64	0.76	0.61	0.70	0.46
Multifamily residential real estate	0.17	0.56	0.52	0.20	0.09	0.12	0.14	0.21	0.15	0.23	0.43	0.09
Home equity loans	2.49	0.72	0.57	0.68	1.38	3.84	2.39	3.15	2.37	2.81	1.21	0.59
Other 1-4 family residential	3.03	1.38	1.04	1.36	2.44	4.44	2.17	3.71	3.20	4.21	2.34	0.71
Commercial and industrial loans	1.21	1.72	1.25	1.65	1.26	1.07	1.02	1.12	0.95	1.42	2.10	1.23
Loans to individuals	0.91	0.91	0.78	0.79	1.07	0.78	0.97	1.02	0.68	0.87	0.91	0.93
Credit card loans	1.32	2.74	1.55	1.67	1.46	1.13	1.17	1.42	1.12	1.18	1.37	1.76
Other loans to individuals	0.52	0.87	0.73	0.49	0.57	0.47	0.66	0.64	0.52	0.43	0.71	0.27
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.24	0.94	0.84	0.72	0.30	0.13	0.27	0.15	0.16	0.30	0.39	0.41
Total loans and leases	1.34	1.29	0.98	0.97	1.18	1.66	1.12	1.54	1.37	1.65	1.30	0.77
Percent of Loans Charged-Off (net, YTD)												
All real estate loans	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.01	-0.01
Construction and development	-0.05	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.07	-0.09	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.13	-0.01	-0.11
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.02	-0.05	0.01	0.02	0.07	-0.03	0.05	0.06	0.03	-0.03	0.01	0.01
Multifamily residential real estate	-0.01	-0.03	0.02	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-0.01	-0.01
Home equity loans	0.21	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.14	0.29	0.19	0.26	0.24	0.21	0.04	0.00
Other 1-4 family residential	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.00
Commercial and industrial loans	0.32	0.24	0.28	0.31	0.44	0.24	0.22	0.35	0.20	0.31	0.50	0.55
Loans to individuals	2.34	0.84	0.88	1.89	2.54	2.26	2.27	2.38	2.22	2.52	1.56	2.43
Credit card loans	3.63	18.65	6.28	4.75	3.87	3.23	3.11	4.00	3.33	3.45	2.78	4.59
Other loans to individuals	1.07	0.51	0.50	0.85	0.75	1.40	0.86	0.78	1.81	1.23	1.00	0.62
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.10	0.06	0.21	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.14	0.10	0.08	0.14	0.05
Total loans and leases	0.49	0.13	0.10	0.20	0.71	0.49	0.52	0.58	0.34	0.51	0.26	0.67
Loans Outstanding (in billions)												
All real estate loans	$4,626.2	$35.7	$606.8	$891.9	$1,440.6	$1,651.3	$939.4	$917.6	$963.2	$864.9	$419.6	$521.4
Construction and development	319.2	2.0	55.9	84.0	105.9	71.4	57.1	60.3	54.9	50.3	63.3	33.2
Nonfarm nonresidential	1,346.6	9.0	231.8	364.4	449.0	292.4	304.0	275.6	209.6	192.3	172.4	192.6
Multifamily residential real estate	390.4	1.0	33.3	94.6	143.9	117.5	140.6	44.0	103.0	33.4	17.9	51.5
Home equity loans	430.0	0.9	24.6	46.9	142.7	214.9	82.4	110.8	107.1	81.3	19.9	28.5
Other 1-4 family residential	1,984.8	16.2	212.5	280.8	583.3	892.0	351.2	415.0	465.9	419.4	129.3	204.0
Commercial and industrial loans	1,960.7	6.1	98.7	187.9	717.0	950.9	296.0	490.7	426.7	395.9	129.0	222.4
Loans to individuals	1,545.2	3.4	31.6	82.9	714.8	712.4	330.7	382.0	219.7	311.7	62.2	238.9
Credit card loans	756.1	0.1	2.0	21.5	402.5	330.1	205.6	186.9	57.8	180.4	19.3	106.1
Other loans to individuals	789.0	3.3	29.6	61.4	312.3	382.3	125.1	195.1	161.9	131.3	42.9	132.8
All other loans and leases (including farm)	1,167.1	6.9	47.9	62.0	327.1	723.2	177.8	252.9	275.5	330.3	46.0	84.8
Total loans and leases (plus unearned income)	9,299.2	52.1	785.0	1,224.8	3,199.6	4,037.8	1,743.9	2,043.1	1,885.1	1,902.8	656.8	1,067.5
Memo: Other Real Estate Owned (in millions)												
All other real estate owned	10,364.9	296.9	3,152.1	2,338.5	2,273.0	2,304.3	1,833.3	2,428.8	1,951.6	1,849.5	1,617.1	684.6
Construction and development	3,204.9	84.2	1,450.6	920.2	449.0	300.9	310.2	890.2	417.4	643.7	698.9	244.4
Nonfarm nonresidential	2,685.7	96.5	994.2	727.3	574.2	293.5	480.4	535.5	520.0	378.6	553.7	217.6
Multifamily residential real estate	181.6	13.8	65.1	55.9	20.7	26.0	39.9	33.7	31.8	42.7	17.6	15.8
1-4 family residential	3,621.6	85.5	564.7	566.2	1,068.1	1,337.1	915.9	857.9	807.8	557.3	298.9	183.7
Farmland	148.6	16.7	75.0	44.7	8.1	4.1	8.5	36.9	24.5	27.0	40.4	11.4
GNMA properties	501.3	0.2	2.5	24.1	152.9	321.7	78.4	74.6	150.0	179.2	7.6	11.5

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

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

(dollar figures in millions; notional amounts unless otherwise indicated)	1st Quarter 2017	4th Quarter 2016	3rd Quarter 2016	2nd Quarter 2016	1st Quarter 2016	% Change 16Q1-17Q1	Asset Size Distribution: Less Than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	$10 Billion to $250 Billion	Greater Than $250 Billion
ALL DERIVATIVE HOLDERS											
Number of institutions reporting derivatives	1,418	1,425	1,441	1,446	1,429	-0.8	58	826	424	101	9
Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives	$15,362,217	$15,183,863	$15,189,007	$15,033,250	$14,766,710	4.0	$4,332	$352,576	$1,323,761	$5,098,034	$8,583,515
Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives	11,768,696	11,589,570	11,513,889	11,313,864	11,189,572	5.2	3,631	293,122	1,062,767	3,926,463	6,482,713
Total derivatives	180,509,183	166,795,905	179,902,250	192,350,483	195,508,112	-7.7	225	25,942	119,695	46,445,639	133,917,682
Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure											
Interest rate	132,702,864	124,479,961	132,992,944	143,794,696	147,217,558	-9.9	206	25,786	115,281	38,794,347	93,767,243
Foreign exchange*	38,313,517	33,277,647	36,299,774	37,701,788	37,129,026	3.2	0	1	3,334	7,081,614	31,228,569
Equity	2,839,056	2,487,752	2,734,807	2,672,364	2,533,921	12.0	0	0	167	165,730	2,673,160
Commodity & other (excluding credit derivatives)	1,349,981	1,257,180	1,312,260	1,328,302	1,209,774	11.6	0	1	28	85,167	1,264,785
Credit	5,303,594	5,293,365	6,562,465	6,853,333	7,417,833	-28.5	0	1	885	318,782	4,983,926
Total	180,495,880	166,795,905	179,902,250	192,350,483	195,508,112	-7.7	93	12,824	119,642	46,445,639	133,917,682
Derivative Contracts by Transaction Type											
Swaps	99,182,539	96,383,751	103,013,911	111,900,682	114,814,113	-13.6	19	6,196	80,421	25,495,034	73,600,869
Futures & forwards	39,858,095	34,192,699	36,958,352	38,790,403	37,151,052	7.3	17	3,273	19,270	8,615,182	31,220,353
Purchased options	16,947,409	14,799,704	15,466,148	16,277,239	16,857,276	0.5	0	319	4,190	5,863,363	11,079,536
Written options	17,051,369	14,586,156	15,459,962	16,012,000	16,706,694	2.1	56	3,035	14,742	5,930,275	11,103,260
Total	173,039,411	159,962,310	170,898,372	182,980,323	185,529,134	-6.7	93	12,823	118,623	45,903,855	127,004,018
Fair Value of Derivative Contracts											
Interest rate contracts	65,735	62,630	77,292	75,051	75,481	-12.9	0	81	230	33,118	32,305
Foreign exchange contracts	1,613	10,779	13,372	11,369	-11,530	N/M	0	0	11	2,833	-1,231
Equity contracts	-4,921	-2,181	1,643	6,637	5,035	N/M	0	0	0	-12	-4,909
Commodity & other (excluding credit derivatives)	118	622	-2,185	-3,151	-4,310	N/M	0	0	0	-201	318
Credit derivatives as guarantor**	24,958	16,617	17,871	1,037	2,901	760.3	0	-1	-1	436	24,524
Credit derivatives as beneficiary**	-24,932	-15,028	-17,575	-167	-966	N/M	0	0	-29	-130	-24,773
Derivative Contracts by Maturity* **											
Interest rate contracts < 1 year	61,926,338	55,052,877	58,874,863	66,424,468	65,650,625	-5.7	34	5,680	19,604	12,197,014	49,704,006
1-5 years	46,450,806	43,262,497	45,382,723	47,001,897	50,714,212	-8.4	25	2,023	30,579	12,133,656	34,284,523
> 5 years	29,972,991	29,761,959	32,522,164	33,930,510	34,845,968	-14.0	23	6,076	46,396	8,898,588	21,021,908
Foreign exchange and gold contracts < 1 year	27,320,413	23,910,532	25,797,765	26,622,784	26,231,748	4.2	0	0	1,971	4,864,826	22,453,616
1-5 years	4,772,297	4,453,265	4,096,173	4,112,254	4,081,595	16.9	0	0	587	900,678	3,871,032
> 5 years	2,429,320	2,420,119	1,901,381	2,150,431	1,819,360	33.5	0	0	82	664,278	1,764,961
Equity contracts < 1 year	2,202,638	1,847,254	1,954,392	1,907,096	1,841,069	19.6	0	0	15	49,180	2,153,444
1-5 years	762,751	680,094	821,844	709,947	674,710	13.0	0	0	63	43,536	719,152
> 5 years	84,970	122,956	129,226	134,063	129,076	-34.2	0	0	0	15,406	69,564
Commodity & other contracts (including credit derivatives, excluding gold contracts) < 1 year	2,722,501	2,681,842	2,826,215	3,032,137	2,813,615	-3.2	0	4	46	92,030	2,630,421
1-5 years	3,054,143	3,198,687	4,009,130	4,354,280	4,800,922	-36.4	0	5	157	161,837	2,892,144
> 5 years	487,184	339,228	540,260	368,331	619,196	-21.3	0	16	237	34,922	452,010
Risk-Based Capital: Credit Equivalent Amount											
Total current exposure to tier 1 capital (%)	25.7	29.2	35.2	37.2	34.5		0.0	0.4	0.6	15.7	38.5
Total potential future exposure to tier 1 capital (%)	46.6	44.0	41.0	43.5	47.5		0.1	0.3	0.7	22.2	74.5
Total exposure (credit equivalent amount) to tier 1 capital (%)	72.3	73.2	76.2	80.7	82.0		0.1	0.7	1.3	37.9	112.9
Credit losses on derivatives******	1.2	30.3	38.1	31.9	13.3	-91.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0
HELD FOR TRADING											
Number of institutions reporting derivatives	201	260	251	257	252	-20.2	3	44	91	55	8
Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives	12,124,340	12,093,950	12,138,739	11,985,163	11,719,834	3.5	248	21,235	329,567	3,463,883	8,309,408
Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives	9,265,768	9,222,752	9,188,820	8,976,508	8,831,048	4.9	213	17,747	261,671	2,736,768	6,249,369
Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure											
Interest rate	130,188,927	121,957,335	130,490,614	141,316,485	144,689,181	-10.0	5	642	35,043	38,258,164	91,895,073
Foreign exchange	35,648,870	31,228,297	33,353,870	34,671,042	34,029,316	4.8	0	0	2,786	6,823,412	28,822,671
Equity	2,823,564	2,472,540	2,718,187	2,656,373	2,510,439	12.5	0	0	0	153,501	2,670,063
Commodity & other	1,321,931	1,255,198	1,310,469	1,326,621	1,208,052	9.4	0	1	14	58,040	1,263,877
Total	169,983,292	156,913,371	167,873,141	179,970,521	182,436,988	-6.8	5	643	37,843	45,293,117	124,651,684
Trading Revenues: Cash & Derivative Instruments											
Interest rate**	3,906	-1,376	2,962	1,906	3,072	27.1	0	0	24	1,123	2,759
Foreign exchange**	1,684	5,941	2,294	3,736	1,407	19.7	0	0	3	-137	1,818
Equity**	922	574	728	972	670	37.6	0	0	6	10	907
Commodity & other (including credit derivatives)**	546	844	437	420	455	20.0	0	0	1	-120	665
Total trading revenues**	7,059	5,984	6,421	7,034	5,604	26.0	0	0	34	876	6,149
Share of Revenue											
Trading revenues to gross revenues (%)**	5.4	4.6	4.9	5.5	4.6		0.0	0.0	0.9	2.5	6.7
Trading revenues to net operating revenues (%)**	24.0	19.9	20.7	24.7	22.6		0.0	0.0	4.2	11.6	29.2
HELD FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN TRADING											
Number of institutions reporting derivatives	830	1,295	1,320	1,325	1,302	-36.3	15	325	385	96	9
Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives	14,907,649	14,886,289	14,893,525	14,754,766	14,523,713	2.6	1,143	154,668	1,231,829	4,936,495	8,583,515
Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives	11,394,815	11,348,196	11,271,425	11,087,225	10,994,562	3.6	947	128,565	988,292	3,794,298	6,482,713
Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure											
Interest rate	2,500,806	2,522,626	2,502,329	2,478,211	2,528,378	-1.1	88	12,179	80,186	536,183	1,872,170
Foreign exchange	511,772	509,119	504,491	513,919	538,565	-5.0	0	0	414	35,199	476,159
Equity	15,492	15,211	16,620	15,991	23,483	-34.0	0	0	167	12,228	3,097
Commodity & other	28,049	1,982	1,791	1,681	1,722	1,528.9	0	0	15	27,127	908
Total notional amount	3,056,119	3,048,938	3,025,231	3,009,802	3,092,147	-1.2	88	12,180	80,781	610,738	2,352,333

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

* 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.

**** The reporting of 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 applicable to banks filing the FFIEC 051 form.

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

(dollar figures in millions)	1st Quarter 2017	4th Quarter 2016	3rd Quarter 2016	2nd Quarter 2016	1st Quarter 2016	% Change 16Q1-17Q1	Asset Size Distribution: Less Than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	$10 Billion to $250 Billion	Greater Than $250 Billion
Assets Securitized and Sold with Servicing Retained or with Recourse or Other Seller-Provided Credit Enhancements											
Number of institutions reporting securitization activities	66	75	74	74	73	-9.6	0	6	19	34	7
Outstanding Principal Balance by Asset Type											
1-4 family residential loans	$634,357	$643,700	$668,378	$687,192	$704,679	-10.0	$0	$1,658	$13,347	$86,820	$532,533
Home equity loans	24	25	27	29	29	-17.2	0	0	0	24	0
Credit card receivables	16,406	12,879	13,491	13,485	13,400	22.4	0	0	0	16,357	49
Auto loans	12,158	11,543	11,024	8,935	5,604	117.0	0	0	2,200	9,959	0
Other consumer loans	3,955	4,576	4,732	4,907	5,092	-22.3	0	0	0	2,261	1,694
Commercial and industrial loans	312	276	161	164	200	56.0	0	0	0	0	312
All other loans, leases, and other assets	56,771	64,170	64,843	70,678	74,114	-23.4	0	0	8,674	1,462	46,635
Total securitized and sold	723,984	737,169	762,656	785,391	803,118	-9.9	0	1,658	24,220	116,883	581,222
Maximum Credit Exposure by Asset Type											
1-4 family residential loans	1,906	2,056	2,114	2,080	2,162	-11.8	0	17	0	1,281	608
Home equity loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Credit card receivables	1,443	1,162	1,209	1,207	1,152	25.3	0	0	0	1,443	0
Auto loans	125	428	436	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	125	0
Other consumer loans	100	97	96	91	86	16.3	0	0	0	0	100
Commercial and industrial loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	875	1,142	838	971	898	-2.6	0	0	51	0	824
Total credit exposure	4,448	4,884	4,693	4,349	4,298	3.5	0	17	51	2,849	1,532
Total unused liquidity commitments provided to institution's own securitizations	142	175	140	138	73	94.5	0	0	0	22	120
Securitized Loans, Leases, and Other Assets 30-89 Days Past Due (%)											
1-4 family residential loans	3.0	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.1		0.0	1.2	1.1	2.6	3.1
Home equity loans	5.6	6.9	5.5	8.6	6.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0
Credit card receivables	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.0
Auto loans	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2		0.0	0.0	2.6	0.9	0.0
Other consumer loans	4.0	4.6	4.5	3.8	3.8		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	6.8
Commercial and industrial loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1
Total loans, leases, and other assets	2.7	3.7	3.3	3.3	2.8		0.0	1.2	0.9	2.1	2.9
Securitized Loans, Leases, and Other Assets 90 Days or More Past Due (%)											
1-4 family residential loans	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6		0.0	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.4
Home equity loans	47.8	47.1	47.4	45.5	47.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	47.8	0.0
Credit card receivables	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.0
Auto loans	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3		0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0
Other consumer loans	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.9		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	8.3
Commercial and industrial loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4		0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.9
Total loans, leases, and other assets	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6		0.0	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.5
Securitized Loans, Leases, and Other Assets Charged-off (net, YTD, annualized, %)											
1-4 family residential loans	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Home equity loans	2.6	6.9	3.6	2.2	1.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0
Credit card receivables	0.4	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.0
Auto loans	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0
Other consumer loans	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6
Commercial and industrial loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Total loans, leases, and other assets	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Seller's Interests in Institution's Own Securitizations – Carried as Loans											
Home equity loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Credit card receivables	8,080	13,335	11,355	11,954	12,811	-36.9	0	0	0	8,080	0
Commercial and industrial loans	365	327	216	219	268	36.2	0	0	0	0	365
Seller's Interests in Institution's Own Securitizations – Carried as Securities											
Home equity loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Credit card receivables	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial and industrial loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Assets Sold with Recourse and Not Securitized											
Number of institutions reporting asset sales	574	1,066	1,079	1,089	1,092	-47.4	30	299	188	49	8
Outstanding Principal Balance by Asset Type											
1-4 family residential loans	25,872	38,320	37,792	36,609	36,852	-29.8	250	7,285	8,921	4,759	4,658
Home equity, credit card receivables, auto, and other consumer loans	564	580	626	634	684	-17.5	0	1	27	23	512
Commercial and industrial loans	230	364	339	340	271	-15.1	0	13	40	154	23
All other loans, leases, and other assets	93,140	89,265	84,258	80,687	79,266	17.5	0	17	151	28,749	64,223
Total sold and not securitized	119,806	128,528	123,015	118,270	117,073	2.3	250	7,316	9,139	33,685	69,416
Maximum Credit Exposure by Asset Type											
1-4 family residential loans	7,610	10,883	11,033	10,863	9,529	-20.1	13	831	3,140	2,439	1,186
Home equity, credit card receivables, auto, and other consumer loans	153	147	148	134	161	-5.0	0	1	26	2	123
Commercial and industrial loans	175	308	183	186	181	-3.3	0	13	8	154	0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	25,918	25,036	23,286	22,193	21,684	19.5	0	17	41	8,391	17,470
Total credit exposure	33,856	36,374	34,651	33,376	31,555	7.3	13	863	3,216	10,986	18,779
Support for Securitization Facilities Sponsored by Other Institutions											
Number of institutions reporting securitization facilities sponsored by others	64	104	104	109	110	-41.8	1	23	21	13	6
Total credit exposure	35,130	35,264	40,190	42,341	41,082	-14.5	0	40	214	2,205	32,671
Total unused liquidity commitments	1,118	1,131	1,411	2,853	1,387	-19.4	0	13	0	491	614
Other											
Assets serviced for others**	5,923,340	5,981,964	5,962,395	5,996,359	6,012,968	-1.5	4,704	212,847	309,802	1,279,879	4,116,107
Asset-backed commercial paper conduits											
Credit exposure to conduits sponsored by institutions and others	17,521	21,720	23,084	21,665	18,378	-4.7	0	0	0	0	17,521
Unused liquidity commitments to conduits sponsored by institutions and others	25,784	21,832	24,417	24,287	26,866	-4.0	0	0	6	1,910	23,868
Net servicing income (for the quarter)	2,827	5,039	2,647	1,174	882	220.5	8	268	202	1,090	1,259
Net securitization income (for the quarter)	365	228	287	181	203	79.8	0	7	9	297	52
Total credit exposure to Tier 1 capital (%)***	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.1		0.1	0.7	1.9	3.0	7.3

* Does not include banks filing the FFIEC 051 report form, which was introduced in first quarter 2017.
** The amount of financial assets serviced for others, other than closed-end 1-4 family residential mortgages, is reported when these assets are greater than $10 million.
*** Total credit exposure includes the sum of the three line items titled "Total credit exposure" reported above.

COMMUNITY BANK PERFORMANCE

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

Community Bank Net Income Rises 10.4 Percent From a Year Ago

Net Interest Income and Noninterest Income Increase

Net Interest Margin of 3.54 Percent Down Slightly From a Year Ago

Loan Balances Increase 7.7 Percent Over the Past 12 Months

Asset Quality Improves, Except for Commercial and Industrial Loans

Net Income Improves at More Than Half of Community Banks From a Year Ago

Net income for the 5,401 community banks in first quarter 2017 totaled $5.6 billion, an increase of $522.9 million (10.4 percent) from the first quarter of 2016. Higher net interest income and noninterest income drove the increase in quarterly net income, but were offset in part by higher loan-loss provisions and noninterest expense. More than half of community banks (56 percent) reported higher net income compared to a year ago. The pretax return on assets increased to 1.33 percent, up 14 basis points from the previous quarter and 6 basis points from the year before. Three community banks failed during the quarter, and one de novo community bank was added.

Net Interest Income Increases 7.1 Percent From the Previous Year

Net interest income of $18.1 billion rose by $1.2 billion (7.1 percent) from a year ago. More than two out of three community banks (69 percent) reported higher net interest income from a year ago. The year-over-year increase can be attributed to non 1-to-4 family real estate loans (up $761.8 million, or 10 percent).[1] The average net interest margin (NIM) declined slightly from 3.56 percent in first quarter 2016 to 3.54 percent, as asset yields remained flat and funding costs increased 2 basis points. NIM at community banks was 41 basis points higher than noncommunity banks and 35 basis points above the industry overall. However, the difference is the smallest since the second quarter of 2013.

[1] Non 1-to-4 family real estate loans include construction and development, farmland, multifamily, and nonfarm nonresidential loans.

Chart 1

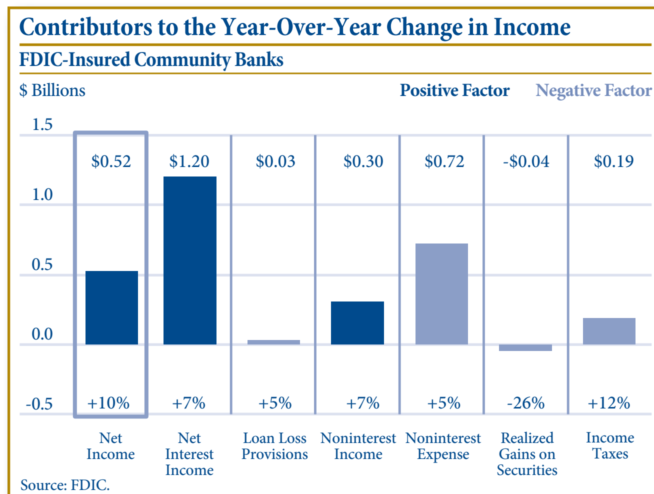
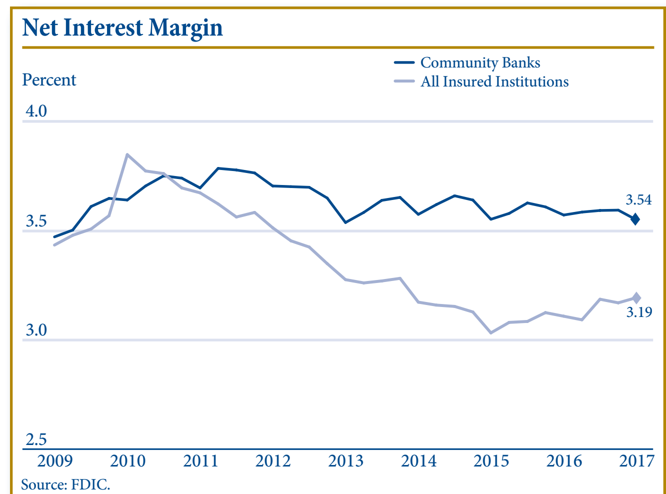


Chart 2



Noninterest Income Grows 6.8 Percent Year Over Year to $4.8 Billion

Noninterest income of $4.8 billion was $304.3 million (6.8 percent) higher than a year ago and almost twice the growth rate of noncommunity banks (3.7 percent). A majority of community banks (57 percent) reported higher noninterest income compared to a year earlier. Improvement in noninterest income was led by higher other noninterest income (up $157.5 million, or 9 percent) and servicing fees (up $88.1 million, or 50.6 percent).[2]

Noninterest Expense Up 5 Percent From a Year Ago

Community banks reported noninterest expense of $15.1 billion in the first quarter, a $721.9 million (5 percent) increase from a year earlier. The annual increase in noninterest expense was led by higher salary and employee benefits (up $537.3 million, or 6.6 percent). Full-time equivalent employees totaled 428,632 in the first quarter, up 10,841 (2.6 percent) from the first quarter of 2016. Average assets per employee of $5.2 million in the first quarter were up 5.6 percent from a year ago.

Loan Balances Rise at Community Banks in the First Quarter

Loan balances totaled $1.5 trillion in the first quarter, up $16.7 billion (1.1 percent) from the fourth quarter of 2016. At March 31, loan balances represented 69.1 percent of total assets, the highest proportion for a first quarter since 2009. In contrast to community banks, loan balances declined for noncommunity banks (down $24.7 billion, or 0.3 percent). More than half (57 percent) of community banks increased their loan balances from the previous quarter. The quarterly increase was led by nonfarm nonresidential loans (up $10.4 billion, or 2.4 percent), multifamily residential loans (up $3.6 billion, or 3.3 percent), commercial and industrial loans (up $2.1 billion, or 1.1 percent), construction and development loans (up $1.7 billion, or 1.7 percent), and 1-to-4 family residential mortgages (up $1.6 billion, or 0.4 percent).

[2] Other noninterest income includes items that are greater than $100,000 and exceed 3 percent of all other noninterest income reported. They include income and fees from printing and sale of checks, earnings on increase in value of cash surrender value of life insurance, income and fees from automated teller machines, rent and other income from other real estate owned, safe deposit box rent, net change in the fair values of financial instruments accounted for under a fair value option, bank card and credit card interchange fees, gains on bargain purchases, and other miscellaneous items.

Chart 3

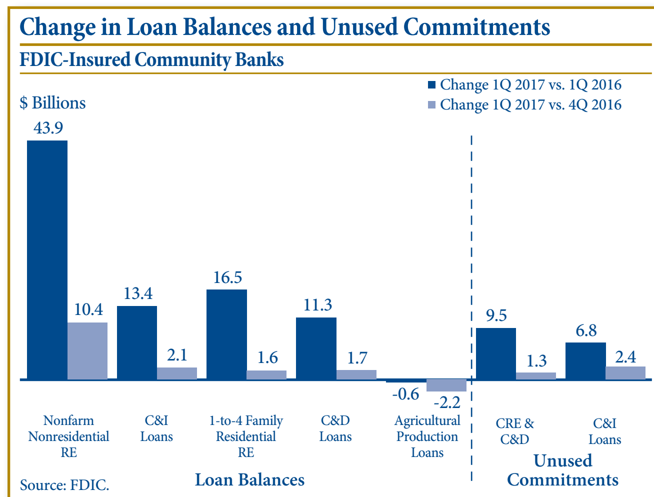
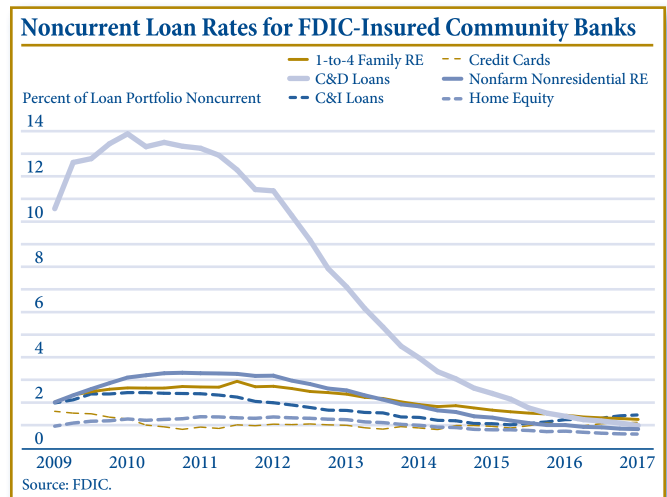


Chart 4



Annual Loan Growth Rate at Community Banks Outpaces Noncommunity Banks

Loan balances rose by $109.9 billion (7.7 percent) over the past 12 months, more than twice the 3.3 percent growth at noncommunity banks. Just over 75 percent of community banks increased their loan balances from a year ago. The 12-month increase was driven by nonfarm nonresidential loans (up $43.9 billion, or 10.8 percent), 1-to-4 family residential mortgages (up $16.5 billion, or 4.3 percent), multifamily residential loans (up $14.2 billion, or 14.5 percent), commercial and industrial loans (up $13.4 billion, or 7.1 percent), and construction and development loans (up $11.3 billion, or 12.4 percent). Unused loan commitments of $292.7 billion in the first quarter grew by $24.2 billion (9 percent) from the year before. Unused commercial real estate loan commitments—including construction and development—increased by $9.5 billion (12.6 percent) from a year ago.

Noncurrent Loan Balances Decline Slightly

Just over half of community banks (52 percent) reported a decline in noncurrent loan balances from the previous quarter. In aggregate, noncurrent loan balances fell by $37.5 million (0.2 percent) during the quarter. The noncurrent rate decline by 1 basis point during the quarter to 1 percent, and was 41 basis points below the noncommunity bank noncurrent rate. Among community banks, all major loan categories except for commercial and industrial loans saw an improvement in their noncurrent rate from the previous quarter. The noncurrent rate for commercial and industrial loans increased 4 basis points to 1.46 percent, which marks a seventh consecutive quarterly increase. The largest quarterly improvement in the noncurrent rate was in construction and development loans (down 10 basis points) and 1-to-4 family residential mortgages (down 5 basis points).

Net Charge-Off Rate Remains Unchanged

Community banks reported a net charge-off rate of 0.10 percent in the first quarter, unchanged from a year ago. The net charge-off rate for noncommunity banks increased to 0.57 percent, up 5 basis points from a year before. For community banks, all major loan categories except commercial and industrial loans (up 3 basis points) had a lower net charge-off rate compared to first quarter 2016. The net charge-off rate for construction and development loans was negative 0.01 percent, as recoveries surpassed charge-offs.

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

	2017*	2016*	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Return on assets (%)	1.01	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.93	0.90	0.83
Return on equity (%)	9.17	8.75	8.82	8.85	8.45	8.27	7.68
Core capital (leverage) ratio (%)	10.74	10.69	10.69	10.67	10.57	10.43	10.18
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets (%)	0.91	1.06	0.94	1.07	1.34	1.73	2.27
Net charge-offs to loans (%)	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.21	0.32	0.58
Asset growth rate (%)	4.11	2.76	2.97	2.71	2.21	0.39	2.25
Net interest margin (%)	3.54	3.56	3.57	3.57	3.61	3.59	3.67
Net operating income growth (%)	9.26	6.41	2.61	9.53	4.81	14.64	56.17
Number of institutions reporting	5,401	5,664	5,461	5,735	6,037	6,307	6,542
Percentage of unprofitable institutions (%)	4.39	5.24	4.52	5.00	6.44	8.40	11.14

* Through March 31, ratios annualized where appropriate. Asset growth rates for 12 months ending March 31.

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

(dollar figures in millions)	1st Quarter 2017	4th Quarter 2016	1st Quarter 2016	%Change 16Q1-17Q1
Number of institutions reporting	5,401	5,461	5,664	-4.6
Total employees (full-time equivalent)	428,632	431,061	434,792	-1.4
CONDITION DATA				
Total assets	$2,215,310	$2,182,989	$2,127,790	4.1
Loans secured by real estate	1,179,782	1,160,737	1,101,921	7.1
1-4 Family residential mortgages	394,869	389,854	375,940	5.0
Nonfarm nonresidential	451,673	445,398	421,286	7.2
Construction and development	102,461	101,901	95,194	7.6
Home equity lines	50,029	50,722	49,937	0.2
Commercial & industrial loans	203,832	203,301	196,717	3.6
Loans to individuals	60,630	60,901	59,511	1.9
Credit cards	2,110	2,215	2,080	1.4
Farm loans	48,363	50,719	49,451	-2.2
Other loans & leases	38,194	39,695	37,216	2.6
Less: Unearned income	665	659	629	5.7
Total loans & leases	1,530,135	1,514,694	1,444,187	6.0
Less: Reserve for losses	18,839	18,674	18,577	1.4
Net loans and leases	1,511,297	1,496,020	1,425,610	6.0
Securities	432,396	422,963	434,583	-0.5
Other real estate owned	4,780	5,054	6,259	-23.6
Goodwill and other intangibles	14,719	14,407	13,949	5.5
All other assets	252,119	244,545	247,388	1.9
Total liabilities and capital	2,215,310	2,182,989	2,127,790	4.1
Deposits	1,823,130	1,793,676	1,748,381	4.3
Domestic office deposits	1,822,679	1,793,198	1,747,961	4.3
Foreign office deposits	451	478	420	7.6
Brokered deposits	84,575	81,073	72,914	16.0
Estimated insured deposits	1,352,875	1,329,595	1,319,792	2.5
Other borrowed funds	129,363	131,765	123,674	4.6
Subordinated debt	767	806	580	32.1
All other liabilities	16,303	16,057	16,300	0.0
Total equity capital (includes minority interests)	245,746	240,686	238,854	2.9
Bank equity capital	245,621	240,589	238,756	2.9
Loans and leases 30-89 days past due	8,071	8,663	9,045	-10.8
Noncurrent loans and leases	15,286	15,307	16,099	-5.0
Restructured loans and leases	7,836	8,291	8,922	-12.2
Mortgage-backed securities	186,599	181,024	185,183	0.8
Earning assets	2,064,416	2,029,755	1,979,488	4.3
FHLB Advances	102,163	104,002	95,125	7.4
Unused loan commitments	292,722	284,766	277,765	5.4
Trust assets	262,935	294,134	258,348	1.8
Assets securitized and sold	21,418	14,704	16,316	31.3
Notional amount of derivatives	69,503	59,739	61,967	12.2

INCOME DATA	Full Year 2016	Full Year 2015	%Change	1st Quarter 2017	1st Quarter 2016	%Change 16Q1-17Q1
Total interest income	$79,194	$76,402	3.7	$20,534	$19,721	4.1
Total interest expense	9,133	8,652	5.6	2,433	2,244	8.4
Net interest income	70,061	67,750	3.4	18,101	17,477	3.6
Provision for loan and lease losses	3,247	2,558	26.9	657	643	2.2
Total noninterest income	19,946	19,528	2.1	4,804	4,696	2.3
Total noninterest expense	59,985	59,373	1.0	15,086	14,986	0.7
Securities gains (losses)	637	520	22.5	129	180	-28.3
Applicable income taxes	6,570	5,633	16.6	1,722	1,564	10.1
Extraordinary gains, net*	-9	6	N/M	7	2	251.8
Total net income (includes minority interests)	20,834	20,239	2.9	5,576	5,161	8.0
Bank net income	20,811	20,212	3.0	5,572	5,157	8.0
Net charge-offs	2,234	2,055	8.7	385	356	8.0
Cash dividends	10,212	10,094	1.2	2,586	2,540	1.8
Retained earnings	10,600	10,119	4.8	2,986	2,617	14.1
Net operating income	20,338	19,822	2.6	5,482	5,017	9.3

* See Notes to Users for explanation.

N/M - Not Meaningful

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

(dollar figures in millions)	1st Quarter 2017	4th Quarter 2016	1st Quarter 2016	%Change 16Q1-17Q1
Number of institutions reporting	5,401	5,400	5,400	0.0
Total employees (full-time equivalent)	428,632	428,150	417,791	2.6
CONDITION DATA				
Total assets	$2,215,310	$2,182,246	$2,091,073	5.9
Loans secured by real estate	1,179,782	1,161,625	1,087,208	8.5
1-4 Family residential mortgages	394,869	393,237	378,411	4.3
Nonfarm nonresidential	451,673	441,260	407,816	10.8
Construction and development	102,461	100,730	91,179	12.4
Home equity lines	50,029	50,248	48,082	4.0
Commercial & industrial loans	203,832	201,685	190,398	7.1
Loans to individuals	60,630	60,719	57,475	5.5
Credit cards	2,110	2,211	2,061	2.4
Farm loans	48,363	50,596	48,997	-1.3
Other loans & leases	38,194	39,465	36,778	3.8
Less: Unearned income	665	653	640	4.0
Total loans & leases	1,530,135	1,513,437	1,420,217	7.7
Less: Reserve for losses	18,839	18,606	18,211	3.4
Net loans and leases	1,511,297	1,494,831	1,402,005	7.8
Securities	432,396	424,224	427,962	1.0
Other real estate owned	4,780	5,006	6,057	-21.1
Goodwill and other intangibles	14,719	14,504	13,469	9.3
All other assets	252,119	243,680	241,579	4.4
Total liabilities and capital	2,215,310	2,182,246	2,091,073	5.9
Deposits	1,823,130	1,789,494	1,713,887	6.4
Domestic office deposits	1,822,679	1,789,031	1,713,481	6.4
Foreign office deposits	451	463	407	10.9
Brokered deposits	84,575	80,981	71,464	18.3
Estimated insured deposits	1,352,875	1,327,981	1,294,749	4.5
Other borrowed funds	129,363	135,005	125,978	2.7
Subordinated debt	767	797	522	47.1
All other liabilities	16,303	16,095	15,978	2.0
Total equity capital (includes minority interests)	245,746	240,855	234,708	4.7
Bank equity capital	245,621	240,770	234,610	4.7
Loans and leases 30-89 days past due	8,071	8,687	8,982	-10.1
Noncurrent loans and leases	15,286	15,323	15,877	-3.7
Restructured loans and leases	7,836	8,297	8,746	-10.4
Mortgage-backed securities	186,599	183,117	183,193	1.9
Earning assets	2,064,416	2,029,122	1,946,626	6.1
FHLB Advances	102,163	106,043	96,530	5.8
Unused loan commitments	292,722	283,022	268,511	9.0
Trust assets	262,935	293,299	244,350	7.6
Assets securitized and sold	21,418	14,704	13,497	58.7
Notional amount of derivatives	69,503	59,228	58,203	19.4

INCOME DATA	Full Year 2016	Full Year 2015	%Change	1st Quarter 2017	1st Quarter 2016	%Change 16Q1-17Q1
Total interest income	$78,895	$73,073	8.0	$20,534	$19,105	7.5
Total interest expense	9,173	8,401	9.2	2,433	2,205	10.3
Net interest income	69,722	64,672	7.8	18,101	16,901	7.1
Provision for loan and lease losses	3,212	2,475	29.8	657	624	5.2
Total noninterest income	19,809	18,400	7.7	4,804	4,499	6.8
Total noninterest expense	59,612	56,182	6.1	15,086	14,364	5.0
Securities gains (losses)	634	505	25.6	129	174	-25.7
Applicable income taxes	6,549	5,523	18.6	1,722	1,534	12.2
Extraordinary gains, net*	-9	5	N/M	7	2	252.5
Total net income (includes minority interests)	20,783	19,403	7.1	5,576	5,053	10.3
Bank net income	20,760	19,377	7.1	5,572	5,049	10.4
Net charge-offs	2,214	1,922	15.2	385	337	14.2
Cash dividends	10,159	9,729	4.4	2,586	2,473	4.6
Retained earnings	10,601	9,648	9.9	2,986	2,576	15.9
Net operating income	20,290	18,999	6.8	5,482	4,913	11.6

* See Notes to Users for explanation.

N/M - Not Meaningful

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

First Quarter 2017 (dollar figures in millions)	All Community Banks	Geographic Regions*					
		New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Number of institutions reporting	5,401	629	647	1,183	1,413	1,183	346
Total employees (full-time equivalent)	428,632	87,504	51,938	88,963	70,677	93,245	36,305
CONDITION DATA							
Total assets	$2,215,310	$605,657	$246,212	$394,542	$338,874	$425,695	$204,330
Loans secured by real estate	1,179,782	372,156	136,715	202,142	159,487	202,379	106,903
1-4 Family residential mortgages	394,869	138,798	43,588	71,388	49,742	64,227	27,127
Nonfarm nonresidential	451,673	129,889	59,587	74,001	53,064	83,712	51,420
Construction and development	102,461	21,337	15,581	13,785	13,666	29,201	8,890
Home equity lines	50,029	16,957	7,507	11,137	4,868	4,637	4,922
Commercial & industrial loans	203,832	51,287	18,831	37,891	33,571	42,826	19,425
Loans to individuals	60,630	13,707	6,415	12,044	10,009	13,372	5,083
Credit cards	2,110	435	125	410	540	295	305
Farm loans	48,363	575	1,227	7,819	26,950	9,093	2,700
Other loans & leases	38,194	12,191	3,045	6,619	5,640	7,216	3,483
Less: Unearned income	665	167	113	58	70	128	129
Total loans & leases	1,530,135	449,749	166,121	266,457	235,585	274,758	137,465
Less: Reserve for losses	18,839	4,587	1,993	3,306	3,213	3,892	1,847
Net loans and leases	1,511,297	445,162	164,128	263,151	232,372	270,866	135,618
Securities	432,396	101,298	46,189	83,066	66,855	95,668	39,321
Other real estate owned	4,780	763	1,158	864	731	992	272
Goodwill and other intangibles	14,719	5,078	1,278	2,545	1,863	2,688	1,267
All other assets	252,119	53,356	33,459	44,917	37,053	55,481	27,852
Total liabilities and capital	2,215,310	605,657	246,212	394,542	338,874	425,695	204,330
Deposits	1,823,130	479,175	205,653	327,176	281,324	359,539	170,263
Domestic office deposits	1,822,679	478,769	205,653	327,159	281,324	359,539	170,235
Foreign office deposits	451	406	0	18	0	0	28
Brokered deposits	84,575	27,461	7,656	14,595	12,891	12,596	9,376
Estimated insured deposits	1,352,875	344,174	153,090	260,497	221,096	257,277	116,741
Other borrowed funds	129,363	51,624	11,781	20,719	18,248	17,472	9,519
Subordinated debt	767	662	6	46	22	15	15
All other liabilities	16,303	5,922	1,664	2,669	1,840	2,628	1,581
Total equity capital (includes minority interests)	245,746	68,275	27,108	43,932	37,440	46,041	22,952
Bank equity capital	245,621	68,202	27,095	43,914	37,439	46,020	22,951
Loans and leases 30-89 days past due	8,071	2,122	914	1,350	1,431	1,818	435
Noncurrent loans and leases	15,286	5,041	1,603	2,522	1,915	3,365	840
Restructured loans and leases	7,836	2,343	1,026	1,858	1,024	1,021	564
Mortgage-backed securities	186,599	57,320	20,007	31,781	21,728	36,219	19,544
Earning assets	2,064,416	567,336	227,480	366,947	316,501	394,578	191,573
FHLB Advances	102,163	43,776	9,474	15,518	13,187	13,704	6,504
Unused loan commitments	292,722	76,390	30,730	53,548	48,632	53,391	30,031
Trust assets	262,935	48,912	9,887	69,306	79,841	44,689	10,300
Assets securitized and sold	21,418	6,577	84	7,939	1,916	713	4,189
Notional amount of derivatives	69,503	25,505	7,355	11,366	12,862	8,005	4,411
INCOME DATA							
Total interest income	$20,534	$5,385	$2,320	$3,573	$3,197	$4,105	$1,954
Total interest expense	2,433	802	258	406	384	415	168
Net interest income	18,101	4,583	2,062	3,167	2,813	3,690	1,786
Provision for loan and lease losses	657	183	59	85	113	170	47
Total noninterest income	4,804	932	542	1,163	705	1,001	460
Total noninterest expense	15,086	3,656	1,814	2,904	2,288	3,040	1,384
Securities gains (losses)	129	93	6	8	8	9	5
Applicable income taxes	1,722	531	200	318	187	232	253
Extraordinary gains, net**	7	-1	0	0	0	0	8
Total net income (includes minority interests)	5,576	1,237	538	1,030	939	1,258	575
Bank net income	5,572	1,235	537	1,029	939	1,258	575
Net charge-offs	385	103	40	54	61	112	15
Cash dividends	2,586	232	250	629	688	507	280
Retained earnings	2,986	1,003	286	399	251	751	295
Net operating income	5,482	1,178	533	1,024	933	1,250	564

* See Table V-A for explanations.
** See Notes to Users for explanation.

Table IV-B. First Quarter 2017, FDIC-Insured Community Banks

Performance ratios (annualized, %)	All Community Banks		First Quarter 2017, Geographic Regions*					
	1st Quarter 2017	4th Quarter 2016	New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Yield on earning assets	4.02	4.06	3.84	4.13	3.92	4.07	4.21	4.12
Cost of funding earning assets	0.48	0.47	0.57	0.46	0.45	0.49	0.43	0.35
Net interest margin	3.54	3.59	3.26	3.67	3.48	3.58	3.79	3.76
Noninterest income to assets	0.87	0.95	0.62	0.89	1.19	0.84	0.95	0.91
Noninterest expense to assets	2.75	2.89	2.44	2.98	2.96	2.71	2.89	2.73
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.12	0.21	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.13	0.16	0.09
Net operating income to assets	1.00	0.88	0.79	0.88	1.04	1.11	1.19	1.11
Pretax return on assets	1.33	1.19	1.18	1.21	1.37	1.33	1.42	1.63
Return on assets	1.01	0.88	0.82	0.88	1.05	1.11	1.20	1.13
Return on equity	9.17	7.88	7.33	8.00	9.47	10.10	11.08	10.12
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.10	0.22	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.16	0.04
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	170.62	140.01	177.67	147.71	156.83	184.64	151.36	322.12
Efficiency ratio	65.55	66.49	65.97	69.28	66.75	64.63	64.57	61.35
Net interest income to operating revenue	79.03	77.82	83.10	79.19	73.14	79.95	78.66	79.51
% of unprofitable institutions	4.39	8.72	6.20	5.56	5.07	3.33	3.21	4.91
% of institutions with earnings gains	56.21	57.70	63.59	63.68	55.62	48.69	54.18	68.50

Table V-B. Full Year 2016, FDIC-Insured Community Banks

Performance ratios (%)	All Community Banks		Full Year 2016, Geographic Regions*					
	Full Year 2016	Full Year 2015	New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Yield on earning assets	4.04	4.03	3.85	4.16	3.92	4.10	4.24	4.13
Cost of funding earning assets	0.47	0.46	0.57	0.46	0.44	0.48	0.40	0.34
Net interest margin	3.57	3.57	3.28	3.70	3.49	3.62	3.84	3.79
Noninterest income to assets	0.95	0.95	0.67	0.92	1.30	0.93	0.94	1.11
Noninterest expense to assets	2.85	2.90	2.51	3.08	3.05	2.79	2.99	2.89
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.15	0.13	0.16	0.12	0.10	0.15	0.26	0.08
Net operating income to assets	0.96	0.97	0.75	0.85	1.08	1.13	0.98	1.19
Pretax return on assets	1.30	1.26	1.11	1.17	1.40	1.39	1.26	1.71
Return on assets	0.99	0.99	0.77	0.88	1.10	1.16	1.00	1.21
Return on equity	8.82	8.85	6.87	7.83	9.78	10.35	9.05	10.62
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.20	0.06
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	145.36	124.53	122.31	120.68	105.55	157.47	196.90	204.44
Efficiency ratio	66.12	67.64	66.04	70.71	66.94	64.41	66.33	61.79
Net interest income to operating revenue	77.84	77.63	82.02	78.67	71.35	78.43	79.14	76.21
% of unprofitable institutions	4.52	5.00	6.01	7.73	5.50	2.45	3.61	3.99
% of institutions with earnings gains	64.46	62.98	69.15	66.67	64.17	61.32	63.81	67.81

* See Table V-A for explanations.

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

March 31, 2017	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	0.54	0.47	0.61	0.60	0.58	0.69	0.30
Construction and development	0.48	0.33	0.40	0.52	0.58	0.58	0.46
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.36	0.33	0.36	0.43	0.36	0.43	0.19
Multifamily residential real estate	0.17	0.13	0.11	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.03
Home equity loans	0.39	0.47	0.40	0.38	0.30	0.44	0.20
Other 1-4 family residential	0.85	0.75	1.09	0.89	0.66	1.13	0.49
Commercial and industrial loans	0.52	0.42	0.60	0.38	0.61	0.69	0.50
Loans to individuals	1.39	1.84	1.39	0.80	0.96	1.97	0.87
Credit card loans	1.88	1.97	1.13	1.08	3.43	1.10	1.15
Other loans to individuals	1.37	1.83	1.39	0.79	0.82	1.99	0.85
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.73	0.29	0.37	0.51	1.05	0.72	0.69
Total loans and leases	0.53	0.47	0.55	0.51	0.61	0.66	0.32
Percent of Loans Noncurrent**							
All loans secured by real estate	0.94	1.06	1.01	1.01	0.78	0.93	0.57
Construction and development	0.99	0.94	1.58	0.88	0.94	0.83	0.89
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.83	0.94	0.80	0.96	0.82	0.83	0.39
Multifamily residential real estate	0.24	0.13	0.58	0.47	0.28	0.50	0.11
Home equity loans	0.62	0.78	0.49	0.62	0.30	0.59	0.56
Other 1-4 family residential	1.25	1.60	1.17	1.24	0.67	1.16	0.90
Commercial and industrial loans	1.46	1.55	0.84	0.93	1.02	2.68	0.89
Loans to individuals	0.73	0.59	0.76	0.39	0.48	1.52	0.33
Credit card loans	1.12	1.24	0.52	0.82	1.75	0.84	0.77
Other loans to individuals	0.72	0.57	0.76	0.37	0.41	1.54	0.30
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.88	1.63	0.48	0.53	0.85	0.85	0.70
Total loans and leases	1.00	1.12	0.96	0.95	0.81	1.22	0.61
Percent of Loans Charged-Off (net, YTD)							
All loans secured by real estate	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.02	-0.02
Construction and development	-0.01	0.02	0.01	-0.01	-0.08	0.00	-0.01
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.02	0.02	-0.01	0.06	0.01	0.02	-0.03
Multifamily residential real estate	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	-0.02	0.01	-0.01
Home equity loans	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.00	0.00
Other 1-4 family residential	0.05	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.04	-0.01
Commercial and industrial loans	0.25	0.26	0.29	0.06	0.15	0.54	0.15
Loans to individuals	0.92	0.82	0.94	0.62	1.27	1.08	0.71
Credit card loans	6.53	3.32	1.32	3.59	17.52	1.62	2.48
Other loans to individuals	0.71	0.74	0.93	0.51	0.33	1.07	0.59
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.17	0.17	0.29	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.23
Total loans and leases	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.16	0.04
Loans Outstanding (in billions)							
All loans secured by real estate	$1,179.8	$372.2	$136.7	$202.1	$159.5	$202.4	$106.9
Construction and development	102.5	21.3	15.6	13.8	13.7	29.2	8.9
Nonfarm nonresidential	451.7	129.9	59.6	74.0	53.1	83.7	51.4
Multifamily residential real estate	112.5	63.0	6.2	15.7	8.7	7.8	11.2
Home equity loans	50.0	17.0	7.5	11.1	4.9	4.6	4.9
Other 1-4 family residential	394.9	138.8	43.6	71.4	49.7	64.2	27.1
Commercial and industrial loans	203.8	51.3	18.8	37.9	33.6	42.8	19.4
Loans to individuals	60.6	13.7	6.4	12.0	10.0	13.4	5.1
Credit card loans	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
Other loans to individuals	58.5	13.3	6.3	11.6	9.5	13.1	4.8
All other loans and leases (including farm)	86.6	12.8	4.3	14.4	32.6	16.3	6.2
Total loans and leases	1,530.8	449.9	166.2	266.5	235.7	274.9	137.6
Memo: Unfunded Commitments (in millions)							
Total Unfunded Commitments	292,722	76,390	30,730	53,548	48,632	53,391	30,031
Construction and development: 1-4 family residential	23,810	4,804	4,262	2,622	2,839	6,681	2,602
Construction and development: CRE and other	59,316	18,371	7,072	9,108	6,818	13,131	4,815
Commercial and industrial	93,788	24,113	8,628	18,719	15,295	16,933	10,100

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

Insurance Fund Indicators

Deposit Insurance Fund Increases by $1.8 Billion

Estimated Insured Deposits Grow by 2.3 Percent

DIF Reserve Ratio Is Unchanged at 1.20 Percent

Three Insured Institutions Fail

The Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) balance increased by $1.8 billion, to $84.9 billion, during the first quarter. Assessment income of $2.7 billion, which includes temporary assessment surcharges on large banks, drove the fund balance increase. Interest on investments of $227 million also added to the fund balance. A provision for insurance losses of $765 million and operating expenses of $442 million partially offset the rise in the fund balance. Three insured institutions failed in the first quarter, with combined assets of $554 million.

The deposit insurance assessment base—average consolidated total assets minus average tangible equity—increased by 0.4 percent in the first quarter and by 4.2 percent over 12 months.[1,2] Total estimated insured deposits increased by 2.3 percent in the first quarter of 2017 and by 6.2 percent year-over-year. The DIF's reserve ratio (the fund balance as a percent of estimated insured deposits) was 1.20 percent on March 31, 2017, unchanged from year-end 2016 due in part to strong first quarter growth in estimated insured deposits. The reserve ratio increased by seven basis points from one year earlier.

By law, the reserve ratio must reach a minimum of 1.35 percent by September 30, 2020. The law also requires that, in setting assessments, the FDIC offset the effect of the increase in the reserve ratio from 1.15 percent to 1.35 percent on banks with less than $10 billion in assets. To satisfy these requirements, large banks are subject to a temporary surcharge of 4.5 basis points of their assessment base, after making certain adjustments.[3,4] Surcharges began in the third quarter of 2016 and will continue through the quarter in which the reserve ratio first meets or exceeds 1.35 percent. If, however, the reserve ratio has not reached 1.35 percent by the end of 2018, large banks will pay a shortfall assessment in early 2019 to close the gap.

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

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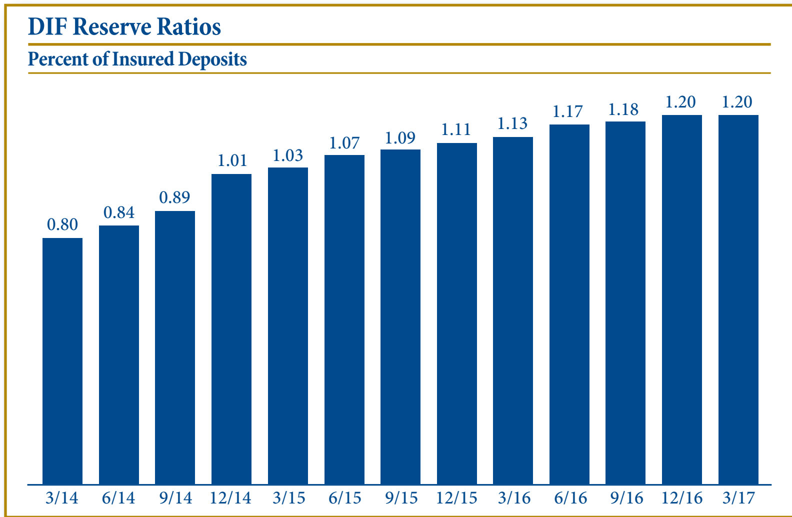
[1] There are additional adjustments to the assessment base for banker's banks and custodial banks.
[2] Figures for estimated insured deposits and the assessment base include insured branches of foreign banks, in addition to insured commercial banks and savings institutions.
[3] Large banks are generally those with assets of $10 billion or more.
[4] The assessment base for the surcharge is a large bank's regular assessment base reduced by $10 billion (and subject to additional adjustment for affiliated banks).

Table I-C. Insurance Fund Balances and Selected Indicators

(dollar figures in millions)	Deposit Insurance Fund*												
	1st Quarter 2017	4th Quarter 2016	3rd Quarter 2016	2nd Quarter 2016	1st Quarter 2016	4th Quarter 2015	3rd Quarter 2015	2nd Quarter 2015	1st Quarter 2015	4th Quarter 2014	3rd Quarter 2014	2nd Quarter 2014	1st Quarter 2014
Beginning Fund Balance	$83,162	$80,704	$77,910	$75,120	$72,600	$70,115	$67,589	$65,296	$62,780	$54,320	$51,059	$48,893	$47,191
Changes in Fund Balance:													
Assessments earned	2,737	2,688	2,643	2,328	2,328	2,160	2,170	2,328	2,189	2,030	2,009	2,224	2,393
Interest earned on investment securities	227	189	171	164	147	128	122	113	60	70	80	87	45
Realized gain on sale of investments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operating expenses	442	437	422	441	415	447	410	434	396	408	406	428	422
Provision for insurance losses	765	-332	-566	-627	-43	-930	-578	-317	-426	-6,787	-1,663	-204	348
All other income, net of expenses	2	3	3	2	5	12	2	3	6	-43	6	6	9
Unrealized gain/(loss) on available-for-sale securities	7	-317	-167	110	412	-298	64	-34	231	24	-91	73	25
Total fund balance change	1,766	2,458	2,794	2,790	2,520	2,485	2,526	2,293	2,516	8,460	3,261	2,166	1,702
Ending Fund Balance	84,928	83,162	80,704	77,910	75,120	72,600	70,115	67,589	65,296	62,780	54,320	51,059	48,893
Percent change from four quarters earlier	13.06	14.55	15.10	15.27	15.05	15.64	29.08	32.37	33.55	33.03	33.27	34.82	36.79
Reserve Ratio (%)	1.20	1.20	1.18	1.17	1.13	1.11	1.09	1.07	1.03	1.01	0.89	0.84	0.80
Estimated Insured Deposits	7,078,271	6,915,975	6,819,441	6,677,268	6,665,204	6,523,457	6,409,819	6,336,949	6,336,642	6,197,131	6,127,968	6,098,178	6,109,175
Percent change from four quarters earlier	6.20	6.02	6.39	5.37	5.19	5.27	4.60	3.92	3.72	3.32	2.82	2.56	1.91
Domestic Deposits	11,856,680	11,691,723	11,505,080	11,240,160	11,154,724	10,950,122	10,695,506	10,629,335	10,616,458	10,408,187	10,213,199	10,099,415	9,962,543
Percent change from four quarters earlier	6.29	6.77	7.57	5.75	5.07	5.21	4.72	5.25	6.56	5.93	6.04	7.16	5.37
Assessment Base**	14,619,827	14,560,423	14,380,957	14,230,008	14,028,390	13,860,386	13,688,382	13,621,148	13,546,526	13,360,634	13,127,930	12,916,389	12,810,148
Percent change from four quarters earlier	4.22	5.05	5.06	4.47	3.56	3.74	4.27	5.46	5.75	4.72	4.73	3.31	2.97
Number of Institutions Reporting	5,865	5,922	5,989	6,067	6,131	6,191	6,279	6,357	6,428	6,518	6,598	6,665	6,739



Deposit Insurance Fund Balance and Insured Deposits ($ Millions)

	DIF Balance	DIF-Insured Deposits
3/14	$48,893	$6,109,175
6/14	51,059	6,098,178
9/14	54,320	6,127,968
12/14	62,780	6,197,131
3/15	65,296	6,336,642
6/15	67,589	6,336,949
9/15	70,115	6,409,819
12/15	72,600	6,523,457
3/16	75,120	6,665,204
6/16	77,910	6,677,268
9/16	80,704	6,819,441
12/16	83,162	6,915,975
3/17	84,928	7,078,271

Table II-C. Problem Institutions and Failed Institutions

(dollar figures in millions)	2017***	2016***	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Problem Institutions								
Number of institutions	112	165	123	183	291	467	651	813
Total assets	$23,675	$30,870	$27,624	$46,780	$86,712	$152,687	$232,701	$319,432
Failed Institutions								
Number of institutions	3	1	5	8	18	24	51	92
Total assets****	$554	$67	$277	$6,706	$2,914	$6,044	$11,617	$34,923

* Quarterly financial statement results are unaudited.
** Average consolidated total assets minus tangible equity, with adjustments for banker's banks and custodial banks.
*** Through March 31.
**** Total assets are based on final Call Reports submitted by failed institutions.

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

(dollar figures in millions) March 31, 2017	Number of Institutions	Total Assets	Domestic Deposits*	Est. Insured Deposits
Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions				
FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks	5,060	$15,789,511	$10,880,126	$6,292,940
FDIC-Supervised	3,356	2,439,641	1,943,665	1,352,660
OCC-Supervised	914	10,794,285	7,152,111	3,963,604
Federal Reserve-Supervised	790	2,555,585	1,784,351	976,676
FDIC-Insured Savings Institutions	796	1,176,272	932,624	748,104
OCC-Supervised	370	763,645	619,248	501,950
FDIC-Supervised	388	386,527	292,701	229,752
Federal Reserve-Supervised	38	26,100	20,675	16,403
Total Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions	5,856	16,965,782	11,812,750	7,041,045
Other FDIC-Insured Institutions				
U.S. Branches of Foreign Banks	9	93,347	43,930	37,227
Total FDIC-Insured Institutions	5,865	17,059,130	11,856,680	7,078,271

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

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

Quarter Ending December 31, 2016 *(dollar figures in billions)*

Annual Rate in Basis Points*	Number of Institutions	Percent of Total Institutions	Amount of Assessment Base**	Percent of Total Assessment Base
1.50 - 3.00	3,411	57.60	$2,426.0	16.66
3.01 - 6.00	1,657	27.98	11,143.3	76.53
6.01 - 10.00	631	10.66	749.6	5.15
10.01 - 15.00	84	1.42	133.6	0.92
15.01 - 20.00	112	1.89	95.3	0.65
20.01 - 25.00	14	0.24	5.5	0.04
>25.00	13	0.22	7.2	0.05

* 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.

Notes to Users

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

Tables I-A through VIII-A.

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

Tables I-B through VI-B.

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

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

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

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

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

The fourth step includes organizations that operate within a limited geographic scope. This limitation of scope is used as a proxy measure for a bank's relationship approach to banking. Banks that operate within a limited market area have more ease in managing relationships at a personal level. Under this step, four criteria are applied to each banking organization. They include both a minimum and maximum number of total banking offices, a maximum level of deposits for any one office, and location-based criteria. The limits on the number of and deposits per office are 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 ≥ 10% of total assets

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

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

Include: All remaining banking organizations with:

— Total assets < indexed size threshold[2]

— Total assets ≥ indexed size threshold, where:

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

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

[2] Asset size threshold indexed to equal $250 million in 1985 and $1.39 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.

Tables I-C through IV-C.

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

DATA SOURCES

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

COMPUTATION METHODOLOGY

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

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

ACCOUNTING CHANGES

Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments Related to a Business Combination

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

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

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

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

Debt Issuance Costs

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

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

Extraordinary Items

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Private Company Accounting Alternatives

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

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

Accounting by Private Companies for Goodwill

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

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

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

Definitions of Private Company and Public Business Entity

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

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

Reporting Certain Government-Guaranteed Mortgage Loans Upon Foreclosure

In August 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-14, "Classification of Certain Government-Guaranteed Mortgage Loans Upon Foreclosure," to address diversity in practice for how government-guaranteed mortgage loans are recorded upon foreclosure. The ASU updates guidance contained in ASC Subtopic 310-40, Receivables—Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors (formerly FASB Statement No. 15, "Accounting by Debtors and Creditors for Troubled Debt Restructurings," as amended),

because U.S. GAAP previously did not provide specific guidance on how to categorize or measure foreclosed mortgage loans that are government guaranteed. The ASU clarifies the conditions under which a creditor must derecognize a government-guaranteed mortgage loan and recognize a separate "other receivable" upon foreclosure (that is, when a creditor receives physical possession of real estate property collateralizing a mortgage loan in accordance with the guidance in ASC Subtopic 310-40).

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

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

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

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

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

Reclassification of Residential Real Estate Collateralized Consumer Mortgage Loans Upon Foreclosure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Total Base Assessment Rates*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Derivatives transaction types:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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