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Quarterly Banking Profile: Second Quarter 2021

The Importance of Technology Investments for Community Bank Lending and Deposit Taking During the Pandemic

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(202) 898-6993

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FDIC-insured institutions reported aggregate net income of $70.4 billion in second quarter 2021, an increase of $51.9 billion (281 percent) from the same quarter a year ago, driven by a $73 billion (117.3 percent) decline in provision expense. Two-thirds of all banks (66.4 percent) reported year-over-year improvement in quarterly net income. The share of profitable institutions increased slightly, up 1.4 percent year over year to 95.8 percent. However, net income declined $6.4 billion (8.3 percent) from first quarter 2021, driven by an increase in provision expense from first quarter 2021 (up $3.7 billion to negative $10.8 billion). The aggregate return on average assets ratio of 1.24 percent rose 89 basis points from a year ago but fell 14 basis points from first quarter 2021. *See page 1*

Community Bank Performance

Community banks—which represent 91 percent of insured institutions—reported year-over-year quarterly net income growth of $1.9 billion (28.7 percent) in second quarter 2021, despite a narrower net interest margin. Nearly two-thirds of all community banks (65 percent) reported higher net income from the year-ago quarter. The pretax return on assets ratio of 1.54 percent rose 20 basis points from a year ago but fell 4 basis points from first quarter 2021. *See page 15.*

Insurance Fund Indicators

The Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) balance totaled $120.5 billion at the end of second quarter 2021, an increase of $1.2 billion from the previous quarter. Assessment income, interest earned on investments, and negative provisions for insurance losses were the largest sources of the increase, offset partially by operating expenses and unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities. The DIF reserve ratio was 1.27 percent at June 30, 2021, up 2 basis points from March 31, 2021, and down 3 basis points from June 30, 2020. *See page 23.*

Featured Article:

The Importance of Technology Investments for Community Bank Lending and Deposit Taking During the Pandemic

Community banks that invested more in technology generally reported faster loan and deposit growth in 2020 than did banks with less technology investment. Moreover, the differences in loan and deposit growth associated with technology investment were greater in 2020 than the differences reported prior to the pandemic. Faster loan growth for community banks with greater technology investment largely stemmed from participation in the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP). These community banks, on average, originated a greater share of PPP loans regardless of the loan size, origination date, or borrower distance from the nearest bank branch. Meanwhile, the larger increases in deposit growth of community banks that invested more in technology were due to increases in deposit balances of existing customers rather than from new depositors. *See page 31.*

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INSURED INSTITUTION PERFORMANCE

Quarterly Net Income Continued to Increase Year Over Year, Driven by a Second Consecutive Quarter of Negative Provision Expense

Net Interest Margin Contracted Further to a New Record Low

Quarterly Loan Balances Grew for the First Time Since Second Quarter 2020

Asset Quality Continued to Improve

Quarterly Net Income Continued to Increase Year Over Year, Driven by a Second Consecutive Quarter of Negative Provision Expense

Net income totaled $70.4 billion in second quarter 2021, an increase of $51.9 billion (281 percent) from the same quarter a year ago, driven by a $73 billion (117.3 percent) decline in provision expense. Two-thirds of all banks (66.4 percent) reported year-over-year improvement in quarterly net income. The share of profitable institutions increased slightly, up 1.4 percent year over year to 95.8 percent. However, net income declined $6.4 billion (8.3 percent) from first quarter 2021, driven by an increase in provision expense from first quarter 2021 (up $3.7 billion to negative $10.8 billion). The aggregate return on average assets ratio of 1.24 percent rose 89 basis points from a year ago but fell 14 basis points from first quarter 2021.

Net Interest Margin Contracted Further to a New Record Low

The average net interest margin contracted 31 basis points from a year ago to 2.50 percent—the lowest level on record. The contraction is due to the year-over-year reduction in earning asset yields (down 53 basis points to 2.68 percent) outpacing the decline in average funding costs (down 22 basis points to 0.18 percent). Both ratios declined from first quarter 2021 to record lows. Aggregate net interest income declined $2.2 billion (1.7 percent) from second quarter 2020. Reductions in net interest income at the largest institutions drove the aggregate decline in net interest income, as more than three-fifths of all banks (64.1 percent) reported higher net interest income compared with a year ago.

Noninterest Income Continued to Increase Despite Lower Trading Revenue

Noninterest income increased (up $5 billion, or 7.1 percent) from second quarter 2020 due to improvement in several categories. During the year ending second quarter 2021, "all other noninterest income" rose $7.9 billion (27.5 percent), offsetting both a $5.9 billion (42.1 percent) decline in trading revenue and a reduction in net gains on loan sales of $1.5 billion (19.7 percent).[1] Increased income from service charges on deposit accounts (up $1.5 billion, or 21.5 percent) and fiduciary activities (up $1.2 billion, or 13.1 percent) from second quarter 2020 also supported the year-over-year improvement in noninterest income. More than two-thirds of all institutions (69.6 percent) reported higher noninterest income compared with the year-ago quarter.

[1] All other noninterest income includes, but is not limited to, bankcard and credit card interchange fees, income and fees from wire transfers, and income and fees from automated teller machines.

Chart 1

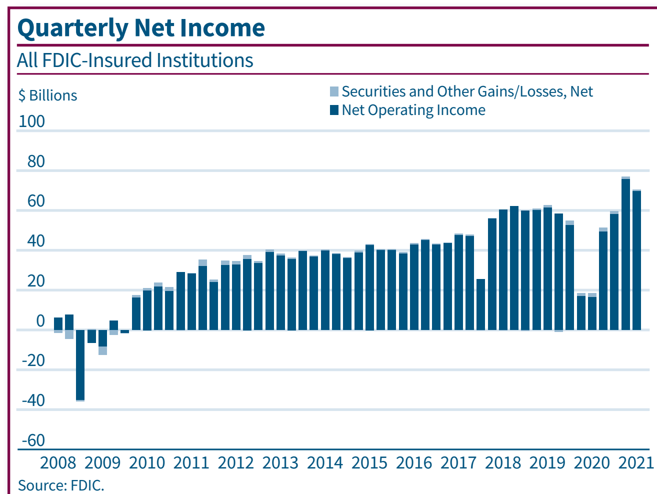
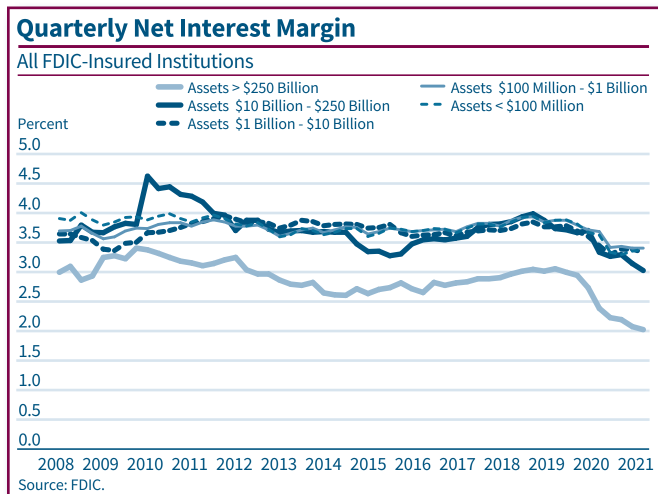


Chart 2



Noninterest Expense Relative to Average Assets Declined to a Record Low

Noninterest expense rose $3.7 billion (3 percent) year over year, led by an increase in salary and benefit expense and "all other noninterest expense." Nearly three-fourths of all banks (74.5 percent) reported higher noninterest expense year over year. Higher average assets per employee (up $0.9 million) also increased from a year ago to $11.1 million. However, noninterest expense as a percentage of average assets continued to decline, reaching a record low of 2.23 percent, down 14 basis points from the year-ago quarter.

Net Operating Revenue to Average Assets Continued to Decline

Net operating revenue (net interest income plus noninterest income) increased $2.8 billion (1.4 percent) from the year-ago quarter as improvement in noninterest income offset the decline in net interest income. However, growth in average assets and declining net interest income contributed to a 29 basis point decline in the ratio of quarterly net operating revenue to average assets. The ratio stood at 3.62 percent for the quarter—the lowest level since third quarter 1984.

Provision Expense Was Negative for the Second Consecutive Quarter

Provisions for credit losses (provisions) increased $3.7 billion from first quarter 2021 but declined $73 billion (117.3 percent) from the year-ago quarter to negative $10.8 billion.[2] More than three-fifths of all institutions (63.3 percent) reported lower provisions compared with the year-ago quarter. Nearly 14 percent of institutions reported an increase in provisions during the same period, while the remaining institutions reported no material change.

The net number of banks that have adopted current expected credit loss (CECL) accounting fell by 1 to 319 from first quarter 2021.[3] CECL adopters reported aggregate negative provisions of $10.7 billion in second quarter, an increase of $4.3 billion from the previous quarter and a reduction of $67.6 billion from one year ago. Provisions for banks that have not adopted CECL accounting totaled negative $128.1 million (a reduction of $530.6 million from a quarter ago and $5.2 billion from one year ago).

Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses to Total Loans Remained Higher Than Pre-Pandemic Level

The allowance for loan and lease losses (ALLL) as a percentage of total loans and leases declined 41 basis points to 1.80 percent from the year-ago quarter due to negative provisions, but ALLL remains higher than the level of 1.18 percent reported in fourth quarter 2019. Similarly, the ALLL as a percentage of loans that are 90 days or more past due or in nonaccrual status (coverage ratio) declined 27 percentage points from the year-ago quarter to 178 percent but continued to exceed the financial crisis average of 79.1 percent.[4] All insured institutions except the largest Quarterly Banking Profile asset size group (greater than $250 billion) reported higher aggregate coverage ratios compared with first quarter 2021.

[2] Provisions for credit losses include both losses for loans and securities for CECL adopters but only loan losses for non-adopters.

[3] Changes to the number of CECL accounting adopters may result from closures, mergers and acquisitions, or examination or audit findings.

[4] The financial crisis refers to the period between December 2007 and June 2009.

Chart 3

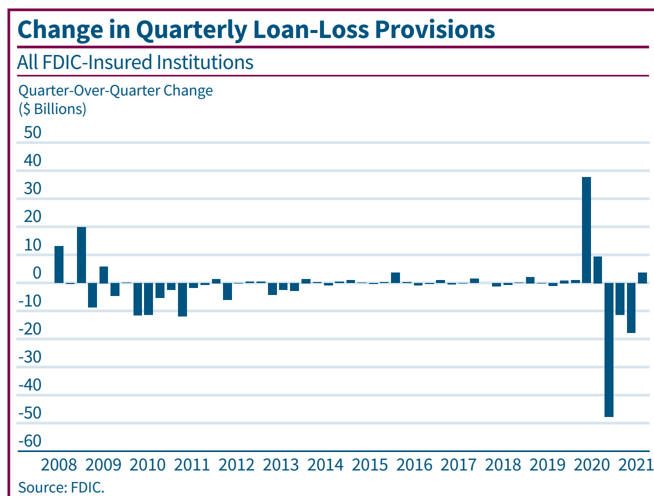
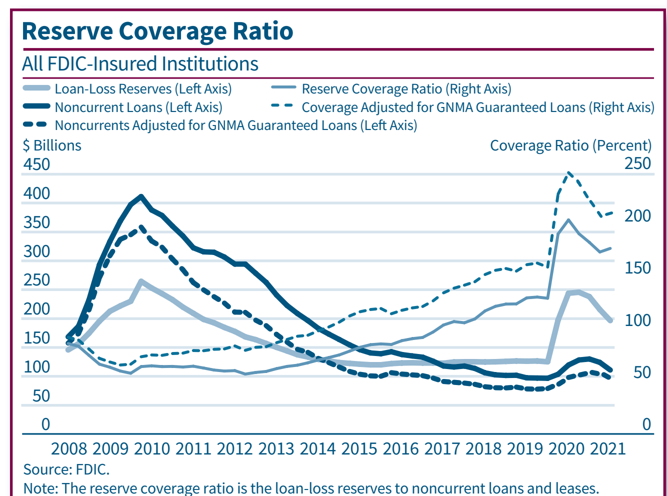


Chart 4



Noncurrent Loans Continued to Decline Quarter Over Quarter

Loans that were 90 days or more past due or in nonaccrual status (noncurrent loans) continued to decline (down $13.2 billion, or 10.8 percent) from first quarter 2021, supporting a 12 basis point reduction in the noncurrent rate to 1.01 percent. Noncurrent 1–4 family residential loans declined most among loan categories from the previous quarter (down $5.9 billion, or 10.9 percent), followed by noncurrent commercial and industrial (C&I) loans (down $3.1 billion, or 13.9 percent). Three-fifths of all banks reported a reduction in noncurrent loans compared with first quarter 2021.

The Net Charge-Off Rate Declined Further to a Record Low

Net charge-offs continued to decline for the fourth consecutive quarter (down $8.3 billion, or 53.2 percent). In second quarter, the net charge-off rate fell 30 basis points to 0.27 percent, a record low. A decline in net charge-offs of credit card loans (down $3.3 billion, or 39.8 percent) and C&I loans (down $2.9 billion, or 69.7 percent) drove three-fourths (75.5 percent) of the reduction in net charge-offs from the year-ago quarter. More than half of all banks (51.6 percent) reported a decline in net charge-offs from a year ago.

Total Assets Increased, Especially Those With Maturities of More Than Five Years

Total assets increased $224.8 billion (1 percent) from first quarter 2021 to $22.8 trillion. More than four-fifths (86.1 percent) of all banks reported an increase in assets with contractual maturities greater than five years compared with a quarter ago. Cash and balances due from depository institutions declined $108 billion (3 percent), while securities rose $248.9 billion (4.5 percent). Growth in mortgage-backed securities (up $122.7 billion, or 3.8 percent) and U.S. Treasury securities (up $91.2 billion, or 8.5 percent) continued to spur quarterly increases in total securities. Growth in held-to-maturity securities from first quarter 2021 (up $273.6 billion, or 16.8 percent) outpaced that of available-for-sale (AFS) securities (down $27.3 billion, or 0.7 percent).

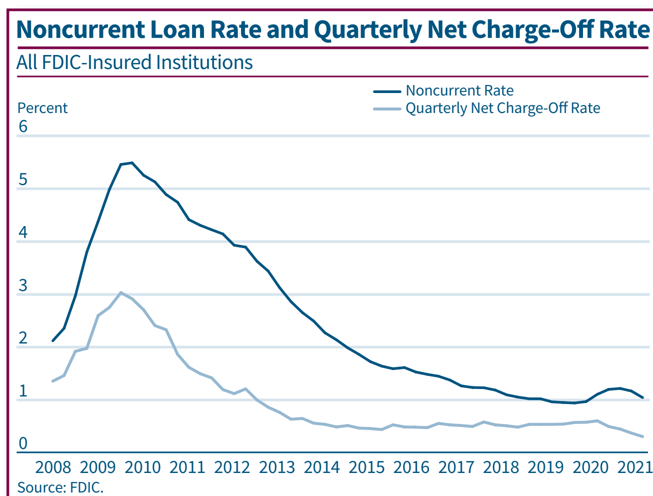
Quarterly Loan Balances Grew for the First Time Since Second Quarter 2020

Loan and lease balances increased $33.2 billion (0.3 percent) from the previous quarter, the first quarterly increase in loan balances since second quarter 2020. An increase in credit card loan balances (up $30.9 billion, or 4.1 percent) and an increase in auto loan balances (up $18.9 billion, or 3.8 percent) drove this growth. Half (50.3 percent) of all institutions reported a quarterly increase in total loans.

Compared with second quarter 2020, loan and lease balances contracted slightly (down $133.9 billion, or 1.2 percent), driven by a reduction in C&I loans (down $360.4 billion, or 13.4 percent). An increase in "all other loans" (up $182.8 billion, or 18.2 percent) mitigated the annual contraction in total loan balances.[5] Compared with the year-ago quarter, more than half (52.8 percent) of all institutions reported a decline in total loans, but more than three-quarters (76.4 percent) of all institutions reported an increase in unused commitments to lend.

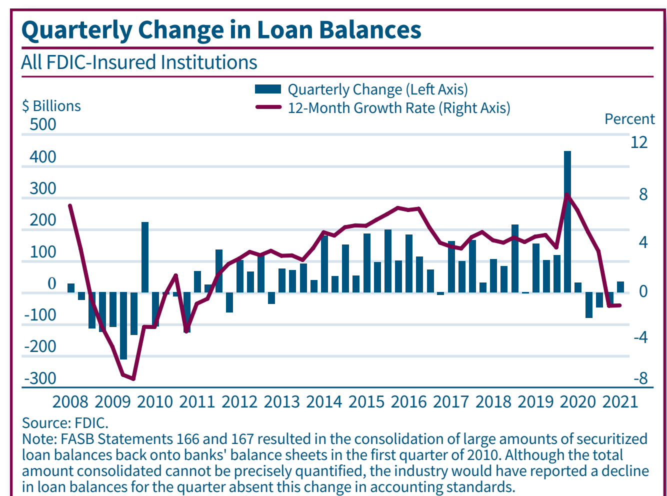
[5] "All other loans" includes, but is not limited to, loans to nondepository institutions and loans for purchasing or carrying securities.

Chart 5



Source: FDIC.

Chart 6



Source: FDIC.
Note: 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.

Deposits Continued to Grow but at a Moderated Pace in Second Quarter 2021

Deposits grew $271.9 billion (1.5 percent) in second quarter, down from the growth rate of 3.6 percent reported in first quarter 2021. The deposit growth rate in second quarter is near the long-run average growth rate of 1.2 percent.[6] Deposits above $250,000 continued to drive the quarterly increase (up $297.8 billion, or 3.1 percent) and offset a decline in deposits below $250,000 (down $53.6 billion, or 0.7 percent). Noninterest-bearing deposit growth (up $175 billion, or 3.5 percent) continued to outpace that of interest-bearing deposits (up $53.3 billion, or 0.4 percent), with more than half of banks (57.3 percent) reporting higher noninterest-bearing deposit balances compared with the previous quarter.

Equity Capital Growth Remained Strong

Equity capital rose $55.3 billion (2.5 percent) from first quarter 2021. Retained earnings contributed $33.9 billion to equity formation despite a decline in retained earnings from first quarter (down $19.1 billion, or 36 percent). Banks distributed 51.9 percent of second quarter earnings as dividends, which were up $12.7 billion (53 percent) from a quarter ago. Nearly one-third (32 percent) of banks reported higher dividends compared with the year-ago quarter. The number of institutions with capital ratios that did not meet Prompt Corrective Action requirements for the well-capitalized category increased by three to nine from first quarter 2021.[7]

Three New Banks Opened in Second Quarter 2021

The number of FDIC-insured institutions declined from 4,978 in first quarter 2021 to 4,951.[8] During second quarter 2021, three new banks opened, 28 institutions merged with other FDIC-insured institutions, two banks ceased operations, and no banks failed. The number of banks on the FDIC's "Problem Bank List" declined by four from first quarter to 51. Total assets of problem banks declined $8.4 billion (15.4 percent) from first quarter to $45.8 billion.

Author:
Erica Jill Tholmer
Senior Financial Analyst
Division of Insurance and Research

[6] The long-run average growth rate is based on the period between Q1 1984 and Q4 2012.
[7] Prompt Corrective Action categories are assigned based on reported capital ratios only and do not include the effects of regulatory downgrades.
[8] The number of insured financial institutions excludes two banks that did not file Call Reports this quarter but continue to have active banking charters.

Chart 7

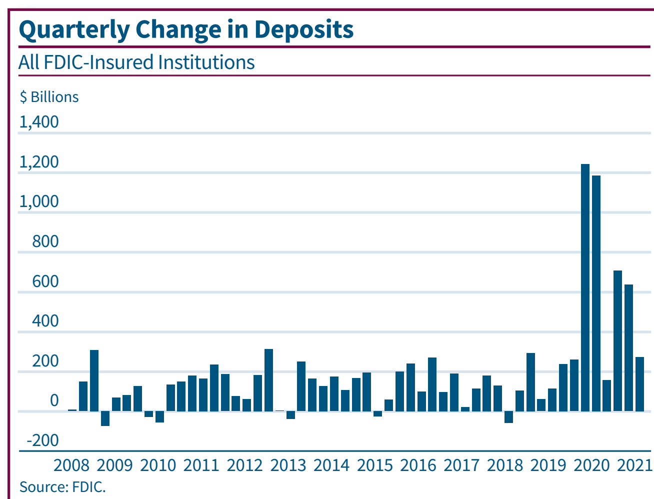


Chart 8

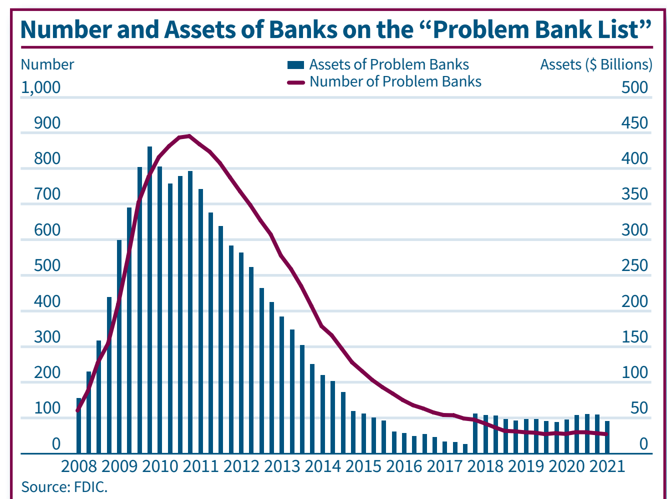


TABLE I-A. Selected Indicators, All FDIC-Insured Institutions*

	2021**	2020**	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Return on assets (%)	1.31	0.37	0.72	1.29	1.35	0.97	1.04
Return on equity (%)	13.00	3.49	6.85	11.38	11.98	8.60	9.27
Core capital (leverage) ratio (%)	8.83	8.77	8.81	9.66	9.70	9.63	9.48
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets (%)	0.51	0.59	0.61	0.55	0.60	0.73	0.86
Net charge-offs to loans (%)	0.30	0.56	0.50	0.52	0.48	0.50	0.47
Asset growth rate (%)	7.80	15.73	17.36	3.92	3.03	3.79	5.09
Net interest margin (%)	2.53	2.97	2.82	3.36	3.40	3.25	3.13
Net operating income growth (%)	332.42	-72.41	-38.77	-3.14	45.45	-3.27	4.43
Number of institutions reporting	4,951	5,066	5,002	5,177	5,406	5,670	5,913
Commercial banks	4,336	4,430	4,375	4,518	4,715	4,918	5,112
Savings institutions	615	636	627	659	691	752	801
Percentage of unprofitable institutions (%)	3.37	5.45	4.68	3.75	3.44	5.61	4.48
Number of problem institutions	51	52	56	51	60	95	123
Assets of problem institutions (in billions)	$46	$48	$56	$46	$48	$14	$28
Number of failed institutions	0	2	4	4	0	8	5

* Excludes insured branches of foreign banks (IBAs).
** Through June 30, ratios annualized where appropriate. Asset growth rates are for 12 months ending June30.

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

(dollar figures in millions)	2nd Quarter 2021	1st Quarter 2021	2nd Quarter 2020	%Change 20Q2-21Q2
Number of institutions reporting	4,951	4,978	5,066	-2.3
Total employees (full-time equivalent)	2,058,714	2,067,221	2,077,846	-0.9
CONDITION DATA				
Total assets	$22,789,003	$22,564,251	$21,139,330	7.8
Loans secured by real estate	5,109,191	5,079,254	5,110,704	0.0
1-4 Family residential mortgages	2,180,506	2,178,189	2,216,550	-1.6
Nonfarm nonresidential	1,594,933	1,575,705	1,545,465	3.2
Construction and development	393,535	388,392	380,893	3.3
Home equity lines	277,871	286,043	324,468	-14.4
Commercial & industrial loans	2,335,889	2,457,771	2,696,301	-13.4
Loans to individuals	1,757,418	1,689,879	1,704,209	3.1
Credit cards	791,990	761,103	808,171	-2.0
Farm loans	69,767	68,072	78,108	-10.7
Other loans & leases	1,588,895	1,533,095	1,406,504	13.0
Less: Unearned income	2,992	3,077	3,803	-21.3
Total loans & leases	10,858,169	10,824,995	10,992,022	-1.2
Less: Reserve for losses*	195,173	214,262	242,717	-19.6
Net loans and leases	10,662,996	10,610,734	10,749,305	-0.8
Securities**	5,728,192	5,479,335	4,515,796	26.8
Other real estate owned	4,149	4,433	5,021	-17.4
Goodwill and other intangibles	393,757	392,017	386,432	1.9
All other assets	5,999,909	6,077,732	5,482,778	9.4
Total liabilities and capital	22,789,003	22,564,251	21,139,330	7.8
Deposits	18,730,697	18,458,784	16,962,234	10.4
Domestic office deposits	17,163,933	16,935,687	15,519,843	10.6
Foreign office deposits	1,566,764	1,523,096	1,442,391	8.6
Other borrowed funds	1,018,770	1,099,727	1,302,424	-21.8
Subordinated debt	66,798	66,470	69,595	-4.0
All other liabilities	664,514	686,315	655,590	1.4
Total equity capital (includes minority interests)	2,308,224	2,252,956	2,149,488	7.4
Bank equity capital	2,305,721	2,250,482	2,146,919	7.4
Loans and leases 30-89 days past due	45,543	51,772	55,683	-18.2
Noncurrent loans and leases	109,662	122,873	118,254	-7.3
Restructured loans and leases	47,190	48,969	48,297	-2.3
Mortgage-backed securities	3,386,814	3,264,139	2,651,813	27.7
Earning assets	20,799,357	20,576,418	19,227,935	8.2
FHLB Advances	207,759	231,305	378,493	-45.1
Unused loan commitments	8,917,077	8,730,450	8,366,753	6.6
Trust assets	19,845,670	18,925,459	17,007,732	16.7
Assets securitized and sold	463,194	460,283	550,281	-15.8
Notional amount of derivatives	186,058,286	191,684,231	181,707,660	2.4

INCOME DATA	First Half 2021	First Half 2020	%Change	2nd Quarter 2021	2nd Quarter 2020	%Change 20Q2-21Q2
Total interest income	$277,110	$319,322	-13.2	$138,538	$150,182	-7.8
Total interest expense	19,361	50,916	-62.0	9,345	18,750	-50.2
Net interest income	257,749	268,406	-4.0	129,193	131,432	-1.7
Provision for credit losses***	-25,187	114,838	N/M	-10,782	62,200	N/M
Total noninterest income	152,247	137,612	10.6	75,786	70,767	7.1
Total noninterest expense	249,936	250,889	-0.4	126,051	122,341	3.0
Securities gains (losses)	2,128	4,261	-50.1	733	2,505	-70.7
Applicable income taxes	40,634	7,368	451.5	20,048	1,570	1,176.7
Extraordinary gains, net****	26	-105	N/M	26	-79	N/M
Total net income (includes minority interests)	146,768	37,079	295.8	70,422	18,513	280.4
Bank net income	146,655	36,992	296.5	70,376	18,469	281.0
Net charge-offs	16,415	30,173	-45.6	7,295	15,573	-53.2
Cash dividends	60,291	46,554	29.5	36,506	14,029	160.2
Retained earnings	86,364	-9,562	N/M	33,869	4,440	662.8
Net operating income	145,027	33,538	332.4	69,814	16,443	324.6

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

N/M - Not Meaningful

TABLE III-A. Second Quarter 2021, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

SECOND 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	4,951	11	5	1,130	2,586	280	32	312	509	86
Commercial banks	4,336	10	5	1,119	2,337	77	20	283	414	71
Savings institutions	615	1	0	11	249	203	12	29	95	15
Total assets (in billions)	$22,789.0	$477.8	$5,762.7	$289.1	$7,185.0	$684.9	$152.7	$64.5	$119.4	$8,052.9
Commercial banks	21,359.1	395.9	5,762.7	282.9	6,724.7	118.0	146.0	59.5	95.7	7,773.8
Savings institutions	1,429.9	81.9	0.0	6.2	460.4	566.9	6.7	5.0	23.8	279.1
Total deposits (in billions)	18,730.7	339.6	4,486.3	245.8	6,016.6	601.9	130.2	53.7	102.7	6,753.8
Commercial banks	17,538.2	278.0	4,486.3	242.3	5,654.2	101.4	124.4	50.3	83.1	6,518.1
Savings institutions	1,192.5	61.5	0.0	3.4	362.4	500.6	5.8	3.4	19.7	235.7
Bank net income (in millions)	70,376	6,995	15,788	1,025	22,669	1,393	542	281	324	21,358
Commercial banks	66,089	5,739	15,788	978	21,226	343	525	102	287	21,103
Savings institutions	4,287	1,256	0	47	1,444	1,050	18	180	37	256
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)										
Yield on earning assets	2.68	10.40	1.93	3.86	3.14	1.83	3.34	2.59	3.41	2.32
Cost of funding earning assets	0.18	0.98	0.11	0.39	0.22	0.15	0.48	0.25	0.32	0.13
Net interest margin	2.50	9.41	1.82	3.46	2.92	1.69	2.86	2.35	3.09	2.19
Noninterest income to assets	1.34	5.68	1.62	0.69	0.99	0.86	0.27	3.30	1.20	1.26
Noninterest expense to assets	2.23	8.00	2.03	2.27	2.20	1.47	0.97	3.31	2.82	2.11
Credit loss provision to assets**	-0.19	-0.92	-0.22	0.06	-0.12	-0.01	0.18	0.04	0.05	-0.22
Net operating income to assets	1.23	5.75	1.10	1.41	1.25	0.80	1.43	1.72	1.09	1.06
Pretax return on assets	1.60	7.55	1.43	1.62	1.61	1.08	1.91	2.20	1.24	1.38
Return on assets	1.24	5.76	1.10	1.43	1.27	0.82	1.43	1.77	1.09	1.07
Return on equity	12.37	42.93	12.31	12.99	11.68	9.41	16.24	12.69	9.77	10.75
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.27	2.37	0.40	0.06	0.12	0.01	0.22	0.11	0.03	0.21
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	-154.12	-50.59	-206.49	167.99	-158.39	-466.09	37.25	129.07	267.86	-236.92
Efficiency ratio	61.01	54.34	62.38	57.22	59.42	58.63	31.78	59.88	68.54	64.18
% of unprofitable institutions	4.16	0.00	0.00	3.36	2.55	9.64	3.13	13.46	5.70	3.49
% of institutions with earnings gains	66.39	100.00	80.00	61.68	73.90	51.79	75.00	44.55	58.55	67.44
Structural Changes										
New reporters	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	28	0	0	5	22	0	0	0	1	0
Failed institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRIOR SECOND QUARTERS (The way it was...)										
Return on assets (%) 2020	0.36	0.11	0.28	1.41	0.50	1.16	0.51	3.00	1.29	0.14
2018	1.37	2.73	1.23	1.34	1.28	1.07	1.20	3.75	1.14	1.45
2016	1.06	2.27	0.96	1.23	1.06	0.94	0.96	2.51	0.94	1.01
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2020	0.57	4.26	0.79	0.19	0.28	0.02	0.34	0.36	0.07	0.50
2018	0.48	4.02	0.50	0.19	0.16	0.01	1.14	0.05	0.09	0.36
2016	0.45	3.28	0.55	0.16	0.22	0.06	0.64	0.27	0.16	0.40

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

** For institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-13, the numerator represents provisions for credit losses on a consolidated basis; for institutions that have not adopted ASU 2016-13, the numerator represents the provision for loan and lease losses.

TABLE III-A. Second Quarter 2021, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

SECOND 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	4,951	871	3,103	817	147	13	586	565	1,059	1,276	1,095	370
Commercial banks	4,336	761	2,754	678	131	12	306	514	915	1,236	1,027	338
Savings institutions	615	110	349	139	16	1	280	51	144	40	68	32
Total assets (in billions)	$22,789.0	$53.0	$1,117.8	$2,151.8	$6,742.7	$12,723.8	$4,216.6	$4,652.2	$5,473.4	$4,174.8	$1,887.2	$2,384.7
Commercial banks	21,359.1	46.7	980.7	1,794.2	6,171.9	12,365.7	3,783.0	4,512.2	5,380.0	4,134.4	1,310.3	2,239.1
Savings institutions	1,429.9	6.3	137.1	357.6	570.9	358.1	433.6	140.0	93.4	40.4	576.9	145.6
Total deposits (in billions)	18,730.7	44.4	953.4	1,800.4	5,603.7	10,328.8	3,495.1	3,892.6	4,289.5	3,422.2	1,621.6	2,009.7
Commercial banks	17,538.2	39.6	841.4	1,507.7	5,148.1	10,001.4	3,148.8	3,775.8	4,220.5	3,389.4	1,110.4	1,893.4
Savings institutions	1,192.5	4.9	112.0	292.7	455.6	327.4	346.3	116.9	69.0	32.8	511.2	116.3
Bank net income (in millions)	70,376	143	3,656	7,307	24,857	34,412	11,877	13,706	16,791	12,056	5,501	10,444
Commercial banks	66,089	131	3,146	6,354	22,618	33,839	10,735	13,569	16,257	11,961	4,573	8,994
Savings institutions	4,287	13	509	952	2,239	573	1,142	137	534	96	928	1,451
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)												
Yield on earning assets	2.68	3.75	3.74	3.61	3.26	2.11	2.63	2.67	2.25	2.67	2.91	3.59
Cost of funding earning assets	0.18	0.39	0.36	0.30	0.25	0.10	0.21	0.15	0.13	0.18	0.19	0.30
Net interest margin	2.50	3.36	3.38	3.31	3.00	2.00	2.42	2.52	2.12	2.49	2.72	3.30
Noninterest income to assets	1.34	1.59	1.32	1.17	1.29	1.39	1.19	1.15	1.67	1.22	0.92	1.72
Noninterest expense to assets	2.23	3.39	2.89	2.60	2.34	2.04	2.05	2.21	2.21	2.18	2.15	2.74
Credit loss provision to assets**	-0.19	0.07	0.07	-0.01	-0.18	-0.25	-0.11	-0.27	-0.21	-0.20	-0.10	-0.19
Net operating income to assets	1.23	1.09	1.30	1.34	1.47	1.08	1.13	1.17	1.23	1.15	1.15	1.75
Pretax return on assets	1.60	1.24	1.55	1.72	1.93	1.40	1.46	1.51	1.60	1.50	1.44	2.30
Return on assets	1.24	1.09	1.32	1.37	1.49	1.09	1.14	1.18	1.23	1.16	1.17	1.77
Return on equity	12.37	8.17	12.14	12.62	13.95	11.44	11.01	11.18	13.06	11.82	11.74	17.18
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.27	0.07	0.06	0.14	0.35	0.27	0.25	0.32	0.20	0.34	0.08	0.36
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	-154.12	187.45	207.42	-13.37	-90.85	-252.89	-86.48	-169.89	-291.56	-135.53	-241.15	-88.13
Efficiency ratio	61.01	71.94	64.23	60.38	56.94	63.42	59.99	63.74	61.12	62.34	61.56	56.29
% of unprofitable institutions	4.16	13.55	2.45	1.22	1.36	0.00	4.44	6.73	3.97	3.37	3.65	4.59
% of institutions with earnings gains	66.39	53.04	65.61	78.58	92.52	84.62	73.21	72.04	62.98	61.13	67.21	72.43
Structural Changes												
New reporters	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	28	6	19	2	1	0	2	2	7	7	10	0
Failed institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRIOR SECOND QUARTERS (The way it was...)												
Return on assets (%) 2020	0.36	0.98	1.29	1.09	0.38	0.14	0.13	0.32	0.51	-0.09	0.86	0.96
2018	1.37	1.08	1.27	1.29	1.47	1.34	1.20	1.50	1.30	1.27	1.42	1.76
2016	1.06	0.92	1.10	1.06	1.13	1.02	0.90	0.96	1.01	1.13	1.10	1.54
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2020	0.57	0.17	0.13	0.23	0.74	0.60	0.54	0.61	0.45	0.63	0.45	0.73
2018	0.48	0.11	0.11	0.27	0.69	0.43	0.60	0.54	0.25	0.49	0.21	0.70
2016	0.45	0.19	0.12	0.21	0.62	0.46	0.46	0.53	0.27	0.52	0.31	0.54

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

** For institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-13, the numerator represents provisions for credit losses on a consolidated basis; for institutions that have not adopted ASU 2016-13, the numerator represents the provision for loan and lease losses.

TABLE IV-A. First Half 2021, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

		Asset Concentration Groups*								
FIRST HALF (The way it is...)	**All Insured Institutions**	**Credit Card Banks**	**International Banks**	**Agricultural Banks**	**Commercial Lenders**	**Mortgage Lenders**	**Consumer Lenders**	**Other Specialized <$1 Billion**	**All Other <$1 Billion**	**All Other >$1 Billion**
Number of institutions reporting	4,951	11	5	1,130	2,586	280	32	312	509	86
Commercial banks	4,336	10	5	1,119	2,337	77	20	283	414	71
Savings institutions	615	1	0	11	249	203	12	29	95	15
Total assets (in billions)	$22,789.0	$477.8	$5,762.7	$289.1	$7,185.0	$684.9	$152.7	$64.5	$119.4	$8,052.9
Commercial banks	21,359.1	395.9	5,762.7	282.9	6,724.7	118.0	146.0	59.5	95.7	7,773.8
Savings institutions	1,429.9	81.9	0.0	6.2	460.4	566.9	6.7	5.0	23.8	279.1
Total deposits (in billions)	18,730.7	339.6	4,486.3	245.8	6,016.6	601.9	130.2	53.7	102.7	6,753.8
Commercial banks	17,538.2	278.0	4,486.3	242.3	5,654.2	101.4	124.4	50.3	83.1	6,518.1
Savings institutions	1,192.5	61.5	0.0	3.4	362.4	500.6	5.8	3.4	19.7	235.7
Bank net income (in millions)	146,655	14,072	35,175	2,036	45,895	2,942	1,563	562	647	43,765
Commercial banks	138,385	11,969	35,175	1,943	43,078	721	1,530	224	568	43,177
Savings institutions	8,270	2,103	0	92	2,816	2,221	33	338	78	588
Performance Ratios (%)										
Yield on earning assets	2.72	10.58	1.97	3.85	3.17	1.84	3.34	2.65	3.44	2.35
Cost of funding earning assets	0.19	1.02	0.11	0.42	0.23	0.16	0.51	0.26	0.34	0.14
Net interest margin	2.53	9.55	1.85	3.43	2.94	1.68	2.83	2.39	3.10	2.21
Noninterest income to assets	1.36	5.17	1.69	0.70	1.01	0.95	0.81	3.24	1.27	1.26
Noninterest expense to assets	2.23	7.54	2.07	2.26	2.20	1.49	0.96	3.30	2.89	2.12
Credit loss provision to assets**	-0.23	-0.83	-0.34	0.06	-0.12	-0.02	-0.18	0.05	0.05	-0.23
Net operating income to assets	1.30	5.76	1.23	1.42	1.29	0.85	2.08	1.71	1.09	1.09
Pretax return on assets	1.67	7.54	1.61	1.64	1.65	1.14	2.80	2.22	1.27	1.40
Return on assets	1.31	5.77	1.24	1.44	1.31	0.88	2.09	1.80	1.11	1.11
Return on equity	13.00	43.86	13.87	12.95	11.92	10.16	23.38	12.62	9.79	11.09
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.30	2.49	0.47	0.04	0.12	0.02	0.25	0.08	0.03	0.25
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	-149.45	-42.67	-227.67	237.29	-143.40	-359.49	-67.19	235.43	307.17	-198.63
Efficiency ratio	60.46	52.55	61.63	57.21	58.83	57.60	26.92	59.95	68.97	64.24
% of unprofitable institutions	3.37	0.00	0.00	2.30	2.17	8.57	3.13	11.54	4.32	2.33
% of institutions with earnings gains	75.44	100.00	60.00	70.88	84.92	61.43	84.38	42.31	63.85	79.07
Condition Ratios (%)										
Earning assets to total assets	91.27	94.85	88.67	93.94	91.96	97.50	97.61	93.86	93.94	91.49
Loss allowance to:										
Loans and leases	1.80	8.14	2.07	1.47	1.38	0.73	1.39	1.59	1.29	1.61
Noncurrent loans and leases	177.98	1,001.19	224.71	166.18	138.82	94.10	526.21	176.99	162.73	140.69
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets	0.51	0.65	0.31	0.58	0.66	0.22	0.20	0.29	0.49	0.53
Equity capital ratio	10.12	13.59	9.01	11.09	10.97	9.08	8.90	13.96	11.22	9.97
Core capital (leverage) ratio	8.83	14.25	7.93	10.48	9.43	8.69	9.30	13.22	10.90	8.48
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio***	14.21	17.60	15.21	15.08	12.92	24.68	20.39	31.36	18.26	13.90
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio***	14.30	17.76	15.28	15.08	12.99	24.68	20.49	31.36	18.27	14.02
Total risk-based capital ratio***	15.72	19.55	16.70	16.21	14.34	25.11	20.95	32.28	19.35	15.57
Net loans and leases to deposits	56.93	103.42	39.34	68.74	74.36	30.94	87.25	32.36	61.07	52.18
Net loans to total assets	46.79	73.50	30.62	58.44	62.26	27.19	74.39	26.94	52.54	43.77
Domestic deposits to total assets	75.32	68.80	54.33	85.02	83.54	87.72	85.26	83.26	86.01	81.57
Structural Changes										
New reporters	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	53	0	0	12	36	1	0	1	2	1
Failed institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRIOR FIRST HALVES (The way it was...)										
Number of institutions 2020	5,066	11	5	1,198	2,790	296	39	217	442	68
2018	5,542	12	5	1,383	2,894	406	71	246	474	51
2016	6,058	13	4	1,466	3,029	491	63	324	605	63
Total assets (in billions) 2020	$21,139.3	$504.9	$5,241.4	$280.1	$7,467.5	$610.4	$129.4	$38.1	$86.0	$6,781.6
2018	17,532.9	626.4	4,222.2	283.8	6,167.6	356.4	216.8	39.7	80.4	5,539.6
2016	16,534.0	502.0	3,966.6	270.7	5,986.3	396.2	200.9	56.4	104.1	5,050.8
Return on assets (%) 2020	0.37	0.11	0.36	1.34	0.35	1.06	1.29	2.98	1.10	0.28
2018	1.33	2.71	1.22	1.32	1.24	1.08	1.31	3.63	1.07	1.35
2016	1.02	2.31	0.90	1.22	1.01	0.95	1.00	2.50	0.93	0.97
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2020	0.56	4.30	0.77	0.14	0.26	0.02	0.41	0.34	0.07	0.49
2018	0.49	4.02	0.53	0.13	0.17	0.02	0.97	0.11	0.13	0.37
2016	0.45	3.27	0.57	0.13	0.22	0.06	0.65	0.17	0.15	0.40
Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (%) 2020	0.59	1.10	0.37	0.88	0.66	0.24	0.38	0.37	0.64	0.68
2018	0.65	1.05	0.43	0.88	0.65	1.61	0.47	0.44	0.76	0.71
2016	0.91	0.87	0.66	0.78	0.93	1.80	0.86	0.61	1.02	1.04
Equity capital ratio (%) 2020	10.16	11.48	8.99	11.46	11.15	8.61	9.58	16.40	12.36	9.90
2018	11.30	15.29	10.02	11.31	11.91	11.23	10.35	16.62	11.86	11.12
2016	11.27	14.81	9.95	11.58	11.88	11.59	10.24	15.48	11.98	11.18

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

TABLE IV-A. First Half 2021, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

FIRST HALF (The way it is...)	All Insured Institutions	Asset Size Distribution: Less Than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	$10 Billion to $250 Billion	Greater Than $250 Billion	Geographic Regions*: New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Number of institutions reporting	4,951	871	3,103	817	147	13	586	565	1,059	1,276	1,095	370
Commercial banks	4,336	761	2,754	678	131	12	306	514	915	1,236	1,027	338
Savings institutions	615	110	349	139	16	1	280	51	144	40	68	32
Total assets (in billions)	$22,789.0	$53.0	$1,117.8	$2,151.8	$6,742.7	$12,723.8	$4,216.6	$4,652.2	$5,473.4	$4,174.8	$1,887.2	$2,384.7
Commercial banks	21,359.1	46.7	980.7	1,794.2	6,171.9	12,365.7	3,783.0	4,512.2	5,380.0	4,134.4	1,310.3	2,239.1
Savings institutions	1,429.9	6.3	137.1	357.6	570.9	358.1	433.6	140.0	93.4	40.4	576.9	145.6
Total deposits (in billions)	18,730.7	44.4	953.4	1,800.4	5,603.7	10,328.8	3,495.1	3,892.6	4,289.5	3,422.2	1,621.6	2,009.7
Commercial banks	17,538.2	39.6	841.4	1,507.7	5,148.1	10,001.4	3,148.8	3,775.8	4,220.5	3,389.4	1,110.4	1,893.4
Savings institutions	1,192.5	4.9	112.0	292.7	455.6	327.4	346.3	116.9	69.0	32.8	511.2	116.3
Bank net income (in millions)	146,655	283	7,320	15,237	50,619	73,197	23,948	28,670	35,914	25,936	10,991	21,196
Commercial banks	138,385	257	6,290	13,243	46,556	72,039	21,723	28,279	34,821	25,716	9,144	18,701
Savings institutions	8,270	26	1,030	1,993	4,063	1,158	2,224	391	1,093	220	1,847	2,495
Performance Ratios (%)												
Yield on earning assets	2.72	3.76	3.77	3.67	3.30	2.14	2.67	2.70	2.28	2.70	2.94	3.65
Cost of funding earning assets	0.19	0.41	0.39	0.32	0.26	0.11	0.23	0.16	0.12	0.19	0.20	0.32
Net interest margin	2.53	3.35	3.38	3.34	3.04	2.03	2.44	2.54	2.16	2.52	2.74	3.33
Noninterest income to assets	1.36	1.61	1.36	1.25	1.29	1.41	1.20	1.17	1.72	1.25	0.97	1.72
Noninterest expense to assets	2.23	3.43	2.91	2.59	2.33	2.06	2.08	2.18	2.24	2.21	2.18	2.68
Credit loss provision to assets**	-0.23	0.06	0.08	0.01	-0.20	-0.30	-0.13	-0.28	-0.31	-0.25	-0.07	-0.17
Net operating income to assets	1.30	1.08	1.32	1.42	1.52	1.16	1.15	1.24	1.34	1.23	1.17	1.79
Pretax return on assets	1.67	1.23	1.58	1.82	1.99	1.49	1.49	1.58	1.74	1.58	1.45	2.38
Return on assets	1.31	1.09	1.34	1.45	1.54	1.17	1.17	1.25	1.34	1.25	1.19	1.82
Return on equity	13.00	8.07	12.23	13.30	14.35	12.26	11.19	11.75	14.11	12.79	11.87	17.66
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.30	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.37	0.33	0.30	0.34	0.24	0.38	0.11	0.39
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	-149.45	171.24	276.36	16.67	-85.58	-238.65	-84.85	-165.02	-319.69	-125.94	-132.45	-66.16
Efficiency ratio	60.46	72.73	63.99	58.62	56.34	63.12	60.25	62.30	60.88	62.16	61.06	54.86
% of unprofitable institutions	3.37	11.25	2.03	0.49	1.36	0.00	4.10	6.73	3.40	1.96	2.83	3.51
% of institutions with earnings gains	75.44	59.59	75.09	90.58	92.52	76.92	83.45	75.93	73.28	74.45	71.96	81.89
Condition Ratios (%)												
Earning assets to total assets	91.27	92.56	93.94	93.53	92.59	89.94	90.94	90.98	90.29	90.50	93.77	94.05
Loss allowance to:												
Loans and leases	1.80	1.46	1.36	1.42	1.94	1.85	1.70	1.85	1.66	2.01	1.34	2.07
Noncurrent loans and leases	177.98	135.56	194.67	190.22	170.48	180.92	171.41	189.20	179.34	184.72	74.64	330.35
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets	0.51	0.66	0.50	0.55	0.68	0.40	0.50	0.48	0.43	0.52	0.89	0.41
Equity capital ratio	10.12	13.42	10.93	10.94	10.72	9.57	10.35	10.61	9.59	9.82	10.22	10.39
Core capital (leverage) ratio	8.83	13.04	10.61	10.20	9.50	8.07	9.05	8.50	8.38	8.90	8.93	9.86
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio***	14.21	23.54	16.12	14.62	14.06	14.09	14.19	13.75	14.44	13.68	15.18	14.88
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio***	14.30	23.54	16.15	14.64	14.27	14.12	14.26	13.85	14.50	13.77	15.28	15.07
Total risk-based capital ratio***	15.72	24.59	17.28	15.76	15.59	15.68	15.64	15.11	15.85	15.71	16.40	16.30
Net loans and leases to deposits	56.93	60.83	70.41	75.84	69.30	45.66	57.94	55.06	53.93	55.02	54.29	70.55
Net loans to total assets	46.79	51.05	60.06	63.45	57.59	37.06	48.03	46.07	42.27	45.10	46.65	59.46
Domestic deposits to total assets	75.32	83.91	85.29	83.57	81.13	69.93	77.55	81.04	69.11	65.65	85.89	83.02
Structural Changes												
New reporters	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1
Institutions absorbed by mergers	53	14	34	4	1	0	7	5	10	15	14	2
Failed institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRIOR FIRST HALVES (The way it was...)												
Number of institutions 2020	5,066	1,010	3,153	755	135	13	607	576	1,085	1,306	1,121	371
2018	5,542	1,372	3,399	637	125	9	675	645	1,195	1,412	1,205	410
2016	6,058	1,637	3,690	619	102	10	739	743	1,305	1,519	1,292	460
Total assets (in billions) 2020	$21,139.3	$60.6	$1,096.0	$2,024.4	$6,097.9	$11,860.4	$3,870.1	$4,363.0	$4,957.6	$4,123.9	$1,684.2	$2,140.6
2018	17,532.9	81.8	1,112.2	1,706.7	5,951.5	8,680.7	3,276.4	3,614.2	3,957.2	3,626.7	1,114.0	1,944.4
2016	16,534.0	96.7	1,173.6	1,724.1	4,897.6	8,642.0	3,127.7	3,467.9	3,692.0	3,604.1	976.1	1,666.2
Return on assets (%) 2020	0.37	0.93	1.18	0.94	0.12	0.33	0.34	0.18	0.50	0.20	0.82	0.51
2018	1.33	1.02	1.23	1.28	1.42	1.29	1.17	1.41	1.29	1.22	1.38	1.70
2016	1.02	0.92	1.07	1.05	1.08	0.97	0.85	0.92	0.97	1.08	1.07	1.44
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2020	0.56	0.15	0.12	0.22	0.75	0.57	0.52	0.62	0.44	0.58	0.38	0.77
2018	0.49	0.15	0.10	0.22	0.71	0.44	0.61	0.55	0.25	0.51	0.21	0.72
2016	0.45	0.15	0.11	0.20	0.62	0.47	0.47	0.53	0.27	0.53	0.31	0.53
Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (%) 2020	0.59	0.91	0.69	0.66	0.74	0.50	0.56	0.52	0.52	0.74	0.79	0.55
2018	0.65	0.99	0.80	0.69	0.63	0.63	0.61	0.72	0.60	0.74	0.76	0.46
2016	0.91	1.17	1.05	0.89	0.83	0.94	0.73	1.08	0.85	1.10	1.05	0.55
Equity capital ratio (%) 2020	10.16	13.59	11.19	10.82	10.88	9.56	10.61	10.64	9.62	9.57	10.41	10.49
2018	11.30	13.35	11.32	11.74	12.14	10.61	12.49	12.08	10.49	10.26	11.55	11.26
2016	11.27	12.97	11.47	11.78	12.21	10.60	12.01	12.37	10.31	10.15	11.21	12.22

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

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

		Asset Concentration Groups*								
June 30, 2021	**All Insured Institutions**	**Credit Card Banks**	**International Banks**	**Agricultural Banks**	**Commercial Lenders**	**Mortgage Lenders**	**Consumer Lenders**	**Other Specialized <$1 Billion**	**All Other <$1 Billion**	**All Other >$1 Billion**
Percent of Loans 30-89 Days Past Due										
All loans secured by real estate	0.42	0.25	0.35	0.40	0.30	0.27	0.11	0.62	0.57	0.70
Construction and development	0.28	0.00	0.08	0.63	0.30	0.68	0.14	0.86	0.42	0.18
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.20	0.00	0.33	0.25	0.18	0.24	0.09	0.42	0.47	0.20
Multifamily residential real estate	0.17	0.00	0.05	0.13	0.20	0.16	0.00	0.26	0.15	0.19
Home equity loans	0.36	0.00	0.44	0.37	0.29	0.23	0.18	0.46	0.43	0.45
Other 1-4 family residential	0.68	0.26	0.45	0.57	0.51	0.27	0.12	0.81	0.68	1.01
Commercial and industrial loans	0.24	0.30	0.51	0.55	0.18	0.16	0.02	0.45	0.46	0.20
Loans to individuals	0.82	0.85	0.63	0.68	0.60	0.19	0.68	0.91	0.78	1.03
Credit card loans	0.73	0.85	0.58	0.63	0.97	0.76	0.55	1.95	0.57	0.70
Other loans to individuals	0.91	0.79	0.78	0.69	0.58	0.17	0.68	0.86	0.78	1.17
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.24	0.17	0.33	0.50	0.24	0.03	0.01	0.75	0.51	0.16
Total loans and leases	0.42	0.79	0.43	0.45	0.28	0.25	0.47	0.63	0.57	0.55
Percent of Loans Noncurrent**										
All real estate loans	1.45	0.71	1.64	0.89	1.21	0.85	0.26	1.05	0.83	2.00
Construction and development	0.60	2.36	2.10	0.57	0.42	1.17	0.41	0.87	0.37	0.91
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.89	0.00	1.08	0.79	0.82	0.62	0.59	1.05	1.01	1.13
Multifamily residential real estate	0.28	0.00	0.31	0.35	0.25	0.78	0.33	0.17	0.44	0.34
Home equity loans	2.13	0.00	5.62	0.25	1.29	0.58	0.45	0.29	0.52	2.57
Other 1-4 family residential	2.22	0.69	1.92	0.64	2.42	0.88	0.23	1.02	0.81	2.50
Commercial and industrial loans	0.82	0.26	1.06	0.91	0.77	0.62	0.21	0.55	0.78	0.81
Loans to individuals	0.63	0.88	0.58	0.36	0.42	0.09	0.29	0.42	0.39	0.67
Credit card loans	0.81	0.92	0.70	0.26	0.97	0.51	0.43	0.71	0.25	0.79
Other loans to individuals	0.48	0.30	0.27	0.38	0.39	0.07	0.29	0.40	0.39	0.62
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.32	0.00	0.29	0.94	0.41	0.31	0.04	0.58	0.96	0.26
Total loans and leases	1.01	0.81	0.92	0.89	0.99	0.78	0.26	0.90	0.79	1.15
Percent of Loans Charged-Off (net, YTD)										
All real estate loans	0.01	0.04	-0.06	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	-0.03	0.01	-0.01
Construction and development	0.02	0.62	0.00	0.02	0.02	-0.02	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.01
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.06	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.01	0.05	-0.07	0.01	0.03
Multifamily residential real estate	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.26	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02
Home equity loans	-0.17	0.00	-0.54	0.00	-0.06	-0.05	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.22
Other 1-4 family residential	-0.02	0.03	-0.06	0.02	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.01
Commercial and industrial loans	0.24	0.94	0.34	0.07	0.24	0.01	0.33	-0.18	0.10	0.16
Loans to individuals	1.46	2.68	2.03	0.21	0.59	0.32	0.33	0.79	0.14	1.05
Credit card loans	2.73	2.76	2.66	0.76	3.29	2.35	1.25	0.39	1.32	2.73
Other loans to individuals	0.39	1.41	0.31	0.14	0.41	0.25	0.33	0.81	0.13	0.36
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.10	0.00	0.06	0.04	0.11	0.04	0.00	1.24	0.04	0.12
Total loans and leases	0.30	2.49	0.47	0.04	0.12	0.02	0.25	0.08	0.03	0.25
Loans Outstanding (in billions)										
All real estate loans	$5,109.2	$2.1	$564.0	$105.3	$2,760.9	$161.3	$25.8	$12.6	$49.1	$1,428.0
Construction and development	393.5	0.0	17.8	6.4	285.6	4.8	0.2	1.1	3.5	74.0
Nonfarm nonresidential	1,594.9	0.0	59.9	27.9	1,158.1	13.4	1.5	4.1	11.0	319.1
Multifamily residential real estate	490.5	0.0	83.6	3.7	321.4	3.8	0.4	0.4	1.5	75.8
Home equity loans	277.9	0.0	27.6	1.6	145.1	7.1	0.2	0.3	1.6	94.4
Other 1-4 family residential	2,180.5	2.0	320.0	24.1	800.9	131.5	23.5	5.7	27.9	844.9
Commercial and industrial loans	2,335.9	37.8	351.0	25.0	1,134.3	8.5	8.8	2.7	6.7	761.0
Loans to individuals	1,757.4	341.9	360.8	5.9	278.1	11.4	75.7	1.5	5.2	677.0
Credit card loans	792.0	320.4	261.3	0.7	17.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	191.5
Other loans to individuals	965.4	21.5	99.5	5.3	260.8	11.1	75.3	1.4	5.1	485.5
All other loans and leases (including farm)	1,658.7	0.6	526.3	35.3	365.4	6.5	4.9	0.9	2.6	716.1
Total loans and leases (plus unearned income)	10,861.2	382.3	1,802.1	171.5	4,538.8	187.7	115.2	17.7	63.6	3,582.3
Memo: Other Real Estate Owned (in millions)										
All other real estate owned	4,149.2	7.3	251.2	162.3	2,574.5	48.6	2.9	28.2	81.0	993.4
Construction and development	801.4	0.2	1.0	23.6	679.4	10.8	1.7	10.1	19.7	55.0
Nonfarm nonresidential	2,302.2	7.0	88.0	61.6	1,450.2	13.3	0.2	11.8	32.1	638.0
Multifamily residential real estate	61.3	0.0	1.0	1.3	56.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6
1-4 family residential	848.4	0.1	126.2	28.2	340.7	23.9	0.9	5.8	24.8	297.9
Farmland	100.3	0.0	0.0	47.7	47.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.3	1.2

* 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*					
June 30, 2021	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	0.42	0.81	0.34	0.23	0.33	0.64	0.33	0.43	0.40	0.72	0.40	0.22
Construction and development	0.28	0.66	0.41	0.31	0.29	0.16	0.45	0.27	0.20	0.19	0.24	0.32
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.20	0.63	0.23	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.18	0.21	0.17	0.18	0.22
Multifamily residential real estate	0.17	0.93	0.17	0.15	0.20	0.12	0.21	0.09	0.07	0.31	0.15	0.20
Home equity loans	0.36	0.32	0.34	0.22	0.31	0.45	0.28	0.42	0.37	0.53	0.33	0.15
Other 1-4 family residential	0.68	1.06	0.47	0.31	0.50	0.95	0.46	0.68	0.61	1.25	0.79	0.21
Commercial and industrial loans	0.24	0.73	0.31	0.24	0.17	0.29	0.13	0.23	0.30	0.32	0.27	0.21
Loans to individuals	0.82	0.98	1.20	0.99	0.72	0.89	0.69	1.21	0.53	0.77	0.61	0.87
Credit card loans	0.73	0.88	1.60	2.08	0.76	0.63	0.81	0.85	0.51	0.68	0.38	0.82
Other loans to individuals	0.91	0.98	1.17	0.61	0.68	1.13	0.61	1.49	0.55	0.92	0.68	0.91
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.24	0.43	0.46	0.21	0.20	0.25	0.06	0.17	0.31	0.32	0.22	0.28
Total loans and leases	0.42	0.76	0.38	0.27	0.36	0.52	0.31	0.49	0.38	0.56	0.37	0.38
Percent of Loans Noncurrent**												
All real estate loans	1.45	1.08	0.72	0.75	1.68	1.81	1.38	1.48	1.48	1.54	2.46	0.56
Construction and development	0.60	0.65	0.59	0.46	0.40	1.14	1.14	0.40	0.98	0.29	0.27	0.38
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.89	1.17	0.73	0.75	0.94	1.08	1.24	0.76	1.00	1.02	0.57	0.65
Multifamily residential real estate	0.28	0.67	0.26	0.26	0.23	0.39	0.31	0.57	0.30	0.18	0.18	0.14
Home equity loans	2.13	0.69	0.66	0.55	1.28	3.43	2.00	1.60	2.61	3.58	1.00	0.91
Other 1-4 family residential	2.22	1.00	0.72	1.01	3.08	2.18	1.90	2.27	1.90	2.05	6.46	0.59
Commercial and industrial loans	0.82	1.20	0.59	0.85	0.78	0.85	0.77	0.78	0.72	1.07	0.79	0.78
Loans to individuals	0.63	0.61	0.47	0.69	0.63	0.63	0.67	0.75	0.36	0.69	0.52	0.69
Credit card loans	0.81	0.57	1.28	1.75	0.87	0.73	0.99	0.88	0.58	0.83	0.86	0.80
Other loans to individuals	0.48	0.61	0.42	0.33	0.43	0.54	0.47	0.65	0.20	0.45	0.42	0.61
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.32	1.14	0.89	0.35	0.40	0.26	0.16	0.18	0.33	0.44	0.31	0.52
Total loans and leases	1.01	1.08	0.70	0.75	1.14	1.02	0.99	0.98	0.93	1.09	1.80	0.63
Percent of Loans Charged-Off (net, YTD)												
All real estate loans	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.04	-0.03	0.04	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.01
Construction and development	0.02	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.05	0.01	0.09	0.05	0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.05
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.11	0.02	0.10	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.06
Multifamily residential real estate	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.04	-0.01	0.00
Home equity loans	-0.17	-0.02	0.00	-0.02	-0.07	-0.30	-0.08	-0.16	-0.20	-0.30	-0.14	-0.08
Other 1-4 family residential	-0.02	0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.03	-0.01	-0.01	-0.04	-0.03	0.00	0.00
Commercial and industrial loans	0.24	0.17	0.11	0.16	0.30	0.22	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.22	0.20
Loans to individuals	1.46	0.22	0.54	1.62	1.44	1.49	1.53	1.35	1.18	2.10	0.69	1.42
Credit card loans	2.73	2.76	3.66	5.11	2.64	2.68	3.00	2.71	2.49	2.89	1.76	2.69
Other loans to individuals	0.39	0.19	0.32	0.37	0.42	0.36	0.54	0.26	0.14	0.76	0.34	0.43
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.09	0.14	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.24
Total loans and leases	0.30	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.37	0.33	0.30	0.34	0.24	0.38	0.11	0.39
Loans Outstanding (in billions)												
All real estate loans	$5,109.2	$18.2	$501.5	$964.0	$1,891.7	$1,733.8	$1,069.7	$909.8	$1,031.2	$844.1	$569.1	$685.3
Construction and development	393.5	1.0	47.0	96.3	164.3	85.0	78.5	64.8	65.4	54.7	83.1	47.0
Nonfarm nonresidential	1,594.9	3.8	191.6	418.3	648.9	332.4	363.8	307.2	243.6	204.2	236.5	239.6
Multifamily residential real estate	490.5	0.4	28.7	106.3	218.5	136.5	168.8	44.4	121.4	44.7	27.1	84.1
Home equity loans	277.9	0.3	14.8	34.5	103.3	125.0	62.6	64.8	68.6	39.8	18.0	24.0
Other 1-4 family residential	2,180.5	8.8	170.7	277.3	740.7	982.9	390.9	415.4	507.9	401.0	185.1	280.1
Commercial and industrial loans	2,335.9	4.0	113.1	268.1	857.2	1,093.5	420.1	540.8	529.3	392.0	185.0	268.7
Loans to individuals	1,757.4	1.7	26.8	80.5	756.1	892.4	311.5	412.0	353.4	279.4	66.6	334.5
Credit card loans	792.0	0.0	1.7	20.7	342.6	427.0	122.3	179.4	152.6	177.8	15.9	144.1
Other loans to individuals	965.4	1.7	25.1	59.8	413.5	465.4	189.3	232.7	200.8	101.6	50.6	190.5
All other loans and leases (including farm)	1,658.7	3.6	39.8	73.3	456.8	1,085.2	260.1	321.5	438.8	406.3	72.2	159.8
Total loans and leases (plus unearned income)	10,861.2	27.4	681.2	1,385.9	3,961.8	4,804.8	2,061.4	2,184.1	2,352.7	1,921.8	892.9	1,448.2
Memo: Other Real Estate Owned (in millions)												
All other real estate owned	4,149.2	54.0	823.6	1,355.2	875.0	1,041.4	522.2	993.1	677.7	534.4	803.8	618.0
Construction and development	801.4	8.9	326.6	236.1	197.8	32.0	89.8	187.4	84.9	128.1	262.2	49.1
Nonfarm nonresidential	2,302.2	19.1	287.6	942.1	391.4	662.0	201.2	607.2	325.7	254.0	404.3	509.9
Multifamily residential real estate	61.3	6.4	30.6	15.1	7.4	1.8	8.0	19.7	8.2	5.7	12.9	6.7
1-4 family residential	848.4	17.1	125.0	124.3	271.4	310.6	223.1	166.5	221.7	98.6	97.1	41.5
Farmland	100.3	2.4	53.9	36.9	7.0	0.0	0.1	12.4	11.6	38.0	27.3	10.9

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

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

(dollar figures in millions; notional amounts unless otherwise indicated)	2nd Quarter 2021	1st Quarter 2021	4th Quarter 2020	3rd Quarter 2020	2nd Quarter 2020	% Change 20Q2-21Q2	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	1,373	1,388	1,388	1,374	1,381	-0.6	28	662	534	136	13
Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives	$21,044,777	$20,832,558	$20,149,449	$19,491,668	$19,425,459	8.3	$1,933	$311,562	$1,562,783	$6,444,725	$12,723,774
Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives	17,273,924	17,013,783	16,393,959	15,709,088	15,570,184	10.9	1,599	264,276	1,308,436	5,370,840	10,328,773
Total derivatives	186,058,286	191,684,231	165,711,793	181,124,686	181,707,660	2.4	253	21,941	205,856	4,588,195	181,242,041
Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure											
Interest rate	133,334,821	137,477,448	116,058,430	129,835,475	132,119,135	0.9	252	21,568	197,956	2,698,316	130,416,728
Foreign exchange*	43,728,636	45,257,498	41,448,704	42,148,550	41,266,839	6.0	0	0	3,507	1,659,012	42,066,117
Equity	4,254,960	4,004,712	3,774,715	4,022,629	3,574,339	19.0	0	21	34	78,161	4,176,744
Commodity & other (excluding credit derivatives)	1,631,946	1,582,254	1,394,504	1,536,154	1,491,420	9.4	0	0	68	98,104	1,533,774
Credit	3,106,414	3,361,030	3,034,285	3,580,623	3,254,590	-4.6	0	25	3,111	54,600	3,048,678
Total	186,056,777	191,682,942	165,710,638	181,123,431	181,706,323	2.4	252	21,614	204,676	4,588,195	181,242,041
Derivative Contracts by Transaction Type											
Swaps	106,971,001	107,719,719	96,423,495	99,580,043	101,734,113	5.1	2	2,347	122,014	2,368,077	104,478,561
Futures & forwards	37,583,984	40,934,399	32,350,455	39,822,587	41,019,662	-8.4	0	4,163	21,481	1,781,514	35,776,825
Purchased options	17,945,500	18,603,556	16,098,917	17,889,179	16,881,937	6.3	0	270	15,145	152,474	17,777,611
Written options	17,894,265	18,371,380	15,891,741	17,706,928	16,682,488	7.3	1	3,894	16,809	154,158	17,719,402
Total	180,394,750	185,629,054	160,764,608	174,998,738	176,318,200	2.3	3	10,674	175,450	4,456,224	175,752,399
Fair Value of Derivative Contracts											
Interest rate contracts	63,859	69,365	70,648	73,198	60,216	6.0	0	20	229	10,737	52,872
Foreign exchange contracts	10,331	13,849	-11,466	-7,256	-19,636	N/M	0	0	3	947	9,382
Equity contracts	-13,321	-6,866	-7,165	-700	-1,171	1,037.6	0	6	2	-984	-12,345
Commodity & other (excluding credit derivatives)	6,125	3,967	-452	-1,087	-3,800	N/M	0	0	0	207	5,918
Credit derivatives as guarantor**	16,825	16,748	14,331	3,830	-3,347	N/M	0	0	15	-110	16,920
Credit derivatives as beneficiary**	-21,074	-18,373	-18,166	-7,167	553	N/M	0	0	-15	-176	-20,883
Derivative Contracts by Maturity* **											
Interest rate contracts < 1 year	71,258,970	76,501,727	62,457,197	76,385,765	80,160,078	-11.1	1	4,701	26,405	1,274,896	69,952,968
1-5 years	45,947,274	44,407,789	39,201,919	39,963,944	41,098,879	11.8	7	1,996	45,368	812,193	45,087,709
> 5 years	22,279,960	22,231,036	20,844,428	20,500,301	19,986,413	11.5	0	2,973	82,791	469,000	21,725,196
Foreign exchange and gold contracts < 1 year	30,839,509	32,130,016	29,434,113	29,396,427	29,049,567	6.2	0	0	2,672	1,512,885	29,323,952
1-5 years	4,557,853	4,336,231	4,404,492	4,299,182	4,238,687	7.5	0	0	347	100,156	4,457,350
> 5 years	2,502,654	2,405,347	2,402,103	2,299,468	2,179,498	14.8	0	0	10	16,293	2,486,351
Equity contracts < 1 year	3,806,830	3,504,313	3,287,136	3,210,066	2,850,740	33.5	0	7	5	33,646	3,773,172
1-5 years	957,152	870,551	770,821	882,054	825,667	15.9	0	14	4	40,352	916,782
> 5 years	153,371	124,452	138,573	133,921	128,679	19.2	0	0	4	2,586	150,780
Commodity & other contracts (including credit derivatives, excluding gold contracts) < 1 year	2,234,059	2,149,899	1,820,961	1,926,264	1,860,285	20.1	0	10	68	37,625	2,196,356
1-5 years	2,137,329	2,050,971	2,023,406	2,249,588	2,163,848	-1.2	0	11	813	39,847	2,096,658
> 5 years	215,834	435,795	215,486	433,136	227,777	-5.2	0	69	1,515	7,330	206,920
Risk-Based Capital: Credit Equivalent Amount											
Total current exposure to tier 1 capital (%)	24.8	25.6	30.2	29.9	31.9		0.4	0.3	1.9	5.4	40.5
Total potential future exposure to tier 1 capital (%)	34.9	34.0	31.0	32.5	29.8		0.0	0.2	1.1	4.9	58.7
Total exposure (credit equivalent amount) to tier 1 capital (%)	59.7	59.6	61.2	62.4	61.8		0.4	0.5	3.0	10.3	99.2
Credit losses on derivatives****	21.5	6.8	137.3	130.7	124.8	-82.8	0.0	5.1	-0.1	6.0	10.6
HELD FOR TRADING											
Number of institutions reporting derivatives	190	188	187	185	185	2.7	0	21	88	70	11
Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives	16,326,433	16,185,202	15,885,372	15,380,670	15,391,035	6.1	0	10,152	331,938	4,034,178	11,950,165
Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives	13,321,986	13,124,988	12,847,286	12,338,386	12,272,454	8.6	0	8,669	277,438	3,396,712	9,639,166
Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure											
Interest rate	129,126,796	133,860,018	112,807,097	126,595,325	129,050,986	0.1	0	514	43,737	1,409,088	127,673,456
Foreign exchange	40,661,753	42,039,817	39,084,210	39,147,645	38,663,882	5.2	0	0	3,176	1,544,177	39,114,400
Equity	4,225,427	3,976,351	3,746,888	3,997,150	3,549,571	19.0	0	0	3	68,061	4,157,363
Commodity & other	1,594,653	1,544,723	1,358,385	1,501,890	1,458,446	9.3	0	0	19	94,866	1,499,767
Total	175,608,628	181,420,909	156,996,580	171,242,010	172,722,886	1.7	0	514	46,936	3,116,192	172,444,987
Trading Revenues: Cash & Derivative Instruments											
Interest rate**	3,373	-29	3,625	2,826	4,638	-27.3	0	0	5	-20	3,389
Foreign exchange**	1,546	6,343	18	1,942	3,841	-59.8	0	0	6	226	1,314
Equity**	2,384	2,388	2,480	750	3,139	-24.1	0	0	16	-1	2,369
Commodity & other (including credit derivatives)**	767	1,772	191	1,380	2,036	-62.3	0	0	0	87	679
Total trading revenues**	8,070	10,474	6,314	6,898	13,653	-40.9	0	0	27	293	7,750
Share of Revenue											
Trading revenues to gross revenues (%)**	5.9	7.5	4.6	4.9	9.2		0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	7.7
Trading revenues to net operating revenues (%)**	18.1	21.0	16.8	22.0	302.5		0.0	0.0	2.7	2.8	23.5
HELD FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN TRADING											
Number of institutions reporting derivatives	609	615	623	620	626	-2.7	2	147	323	124	13
Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives	20,003,432	19,837,879	19,263,989	18,645,439	18,558,616	7.8	111	75,405	1,144,952	6,059,191	12,723,774
Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives	16,400,333	16,179,892	15,655,539	15,010,871	14,856,297	10.4	92	63,447	954,373	5,053,648	10,328,773
Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure											
Interest rate	4,170,881	3,573,201	3,192,677	3,162,582	3,010,232	38.6	3	10,139	128,238	1,289,228	2,743,272
Foreign exchange	548,414	569,053	511,407	534,403	527,340	4.0	0	0	196	37,465	510,753
Equity	29,534	28,361	27,826	25,479	24,768	19.2	0	21	31	10,100	19,381
Commodity & other	37,294	37,531	36,119	34,264	32,974	13.1	0	0	49	3,238	34,006
Total notional amount	4,786,122	4,208,145	3,768,028	3,756,727	3,595,314	33.1	3	10,160	128,514	1,340,032	3,307,413

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.

**** Credit losses on derivatives is applicable to all banks filing the FFIEC 031 report form and banks filing the FFIEC 041 report form that have $300 million or more in total assets, but is not applicaable to banks filing the FFIEC 051 form.

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

(dollar figures in millions)	2nd Quarter 2021	1st Quarter 2021	4th Quarter 2020	3rd Quarter 2020	2nd Quarter 2020	% Change 20Q2-21Q2	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	60	59	57	58	61	-1.6	0	6	11	35	8
Outstanding Principal Balance by Asset Type											
1-4 family residential loans	$356,054	$358,230	$382,125	$406,116	$449,854	-20.9	$0	$5,469	$13,862	$103,179	$233,545
Home equity loans	7	7	8	8	9	-22.2	0	0	0	7	0
Credit card receivables	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto loans	316	392	289	579	980	-67.8	0	0	0	316	0
Other consumer loans	1,388	1,469	1,569	1,669	1,512	-8.2	0	0	0	716	672
Commercial and industrial loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	95,055	91,085	87,334	88,993	90,064	5.5	0	0	7,661	5,596	81,798
Total securitized and sold	377,736	383,561	363,080	390,560	434,330	-13.0	0	0	0	61,721	316,015
Maximum Credit Exposure by Asset Type											
1-4 family residential loans	964	1,057	1,210	1,403	1,522	-36.7	0	0	51	541	372
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
Auto loans	26	26	26	38	48	-45.8	0	0	0	26	0
Other consumer loans	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
All other loans, leases, and other assets	2,301	2,274	2,029	2,010	2,205	4.4	0	0	63	116	2,122
Total credit exposure	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Total unused liquidity commitments provided to institution's own securitizations	67	76	71	71	32	109.4	0	0	0	0	67
Securitized Loans, Leases, and Other Assets 30-89 Days Past Due (%)											
1-4 family residential loans	1.9	2.0	2.7	3.0	5.9		0.0	1.6	0.1	1.2	2.3
Home equity loans	1.9	6.3	5.3	7.2	8.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0
Credit card receivables	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Auto loans	2.0	1.9	4.2	3.1	2.6		0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
Other consumer loans	2.4	2.9	3.1	2.3	3.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.5
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	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.5	4.7		0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.5
Total loans, leases, and other assets	1.7	1.8	2.5	3.1	6.5		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.8
Securitized Loans, Leases, and Other Assets 90 Days or More Past Due (%)											
1-4 family residential loans	2.4	2.7	3.0	2.9	4.6		0.0	1.2	0.2	3.6	2.0
Home equity loans	27.3	24.5	28.9	27.8	28.9		0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	0.0
Credit card receivables	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Auto loans	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.9		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Other consumer loans	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.2	3.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.6
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	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.9	0.4		0.0	0.0	1.5	0.3	2.1
Total loans, leases, and other assets	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.8	4.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.0
Securitized Loans, Leases, and Other Assets Charged-off (net, YTD, annualized, %)											
1-4 family residential loans	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Home equity loans	1.7	1.8	11.9	10.2	8.4		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0
Credit card receivables	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Auto loans	0.0	0.1	3.6	2.0	1.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other consumer loans	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.4		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
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	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Total loans, leases, and other assets	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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	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
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	345	340	343	347	345	0.0	3	110	154	69	9
Outstanding Principal Balance by Asset Type											
1-4 family residential loans	37,950	36,084	35,364	31,869	28,990	30.9	14	6,283	17,855	12,479	1,320
All other loans, leases, and other assets	135,583	135,492	131,293	128,103	126,493	7.2	0	12	342	36,897	98,331
Total sold and not securitized	173,533	171,577	166,657	159,972	155,483	11.6	14	6,295	18,197	49,377	99,651
Maximum Credit Exposure by Asset Type											
1-4 family residential loans	14,644	13,149	13,564	12,870	10,753	36.2	1	762	6,784	6,443	654
All other loans, leases, and other assets	39,279	39,242	37,880	36,997	36,423	7.8	0	12	51	11,710	27,507
Total credit exposure	53,923	52,391	51,444	49,867	47,176	14.3	1	774	6,835	18,153	28,161
Support for Securitization Facilities Sponsored by Other Institutions											
Number of institutions reporting securitization facilities sponsored by others	37	38	37	37	35	5.7	1	10	14	8	4
Total credit exposure	22,536	23,478	23,986	24,893	26,480	-14.9	0	0	0	1,559	20,977
Total unused liquidity commitments	408	415	418	412	413	-1.2	0	0	0	295	113
Other											
Assets serviced for others**	5,704,566	5,624,357	5,781,994	5,804,674	5,912,001	-3.5	2,717	161,475	392,024	1,288,833	3,859,518
Asset-backed commercial paper conduits											
Credit exposure to conduits sponsored by institutions and others	20,683	18,417	19,694	17,209	17,348	19.2	0	0	0	0	20,683
Unused liquidity commitments to conduits sponsored by institutions and others	54,035	56,072	56,904	59,373	59,835	-9.7	0	0	0	501	53,534
Net servicing income (for the quarter)	204	3,435	1,029	1,364	-246	-182.9	7	269	218	167	-456
Net securitization income (for the quarter)	142	106	77	92	39	264.1	0	4	1	73	63
Total credit exposure to Tier 1 capital (%)***	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8		0.0	0.1	0.4	2.4	5.1

* 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 2020 *Community Banking Study.* When comparing community bank performance across quarters, prior-quarter dollar amounts are based on community banks designated as such in the current quarter, adjusted for mergers. In contrast, prior-quarter ratios are based on community banks designated during the previous quarter.

Quarterly Net Income for Community Banks Continued to Increase Year Over Year, Driven by Lower Provision Expense and Higher Net Interest Income

Net Interest Margin Contracted Further

Loan and Lease Balances Declined From the Previous Quarter, Primarily Due to Payoff and Forgiveness of Paycheck Protection Program Loans

Asset Quality Improved

Quarterly Net Income for Community Banks Continued to Increase Year Over Year, Driven by Lower Provision Expense and Higher Net Interest Income

Community banks reported year-over-year quarterly net income growth of $1.9 billion (28.7 percent) in second quarter 2021, despite a narrower net interest margin (NIM). Provision expense (provisions) decreased $2.3 billion (98.1 percent) from second quarter 2020 but remained positive at $46.1 million. In comparison, noncommunity banks had provisions of negative $10.8 billion. Net interest income increased $1.4 billion (7.2 percent) from second quarter 2020 primarily because of lower interest expense and higher commercial and industrial (C&I) loan interest income, partially from the recognition of loan fees earned through the payoff and forgiveness of Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loans. Nearly two-thirds of the 4,490 FDIC-insured community banks (65 percent) reported higher net income from the year-ago quarter. The pretax return on assets ratio of 1.54 percent rose 20 basis points from a year ago but fell 4 basis points from first quarter 2021.

Net Interest Margin Contracted Further

The quarterly NIM narrowed 26 basis points from the year-ago quarter to 3.25 percent, despite an increase in net interest income of $1.4 billion (7.2 percent). Earning asset growth (up $232.4 billion, or 10.2 percent) outpaced net interest income growth, causing the contraction in NIM. The decline in average yields on earning assets also outpaced the decline in average funding costs. The average yield on earning assets fell 57 basis points to 3.57 percent, and the average funding cost fell 31 basis points to 0.32 percent—both record lows.

Chart 1

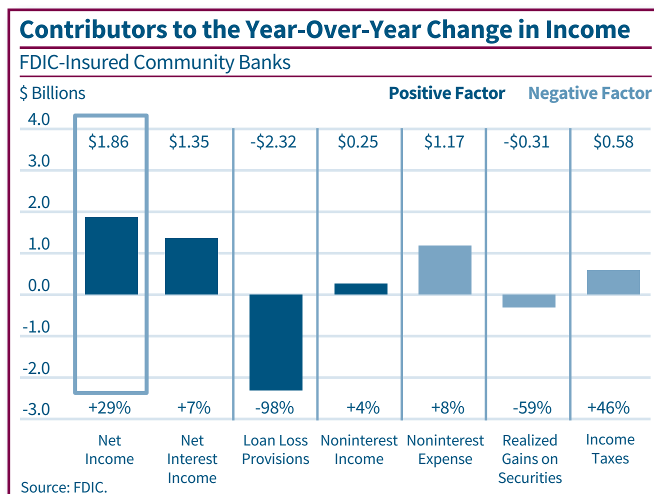
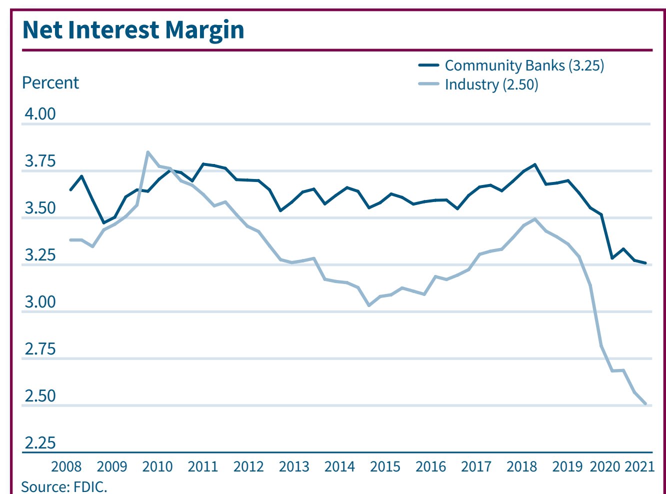


Chart 2



Noninterest Income Increased From Second Quarter 2020

Noninterest income increased $251.9 million (4.3 percent) from a year ago. Increases in "all other noninterest income" and service charges on deposit accounts offset a decline in gains on loan sales.[1] During the year ending second quarter 2021, all other noninterest income rose $203.6 million (9.3 percent), and higher revenue from service charges on deposit accounts (up $134.8 million, or 23.5 percent) offset a reduction in net gains on loan sales of $322.3 million (14.5 percent). The increase in net interest income and noninterest income contributed to growth in quarterly net operating revenue, which rose $1.6 billion (up 6.5 percent) from the year-ago quarter.

Noninterest Expense Increased From the Year-Ago Quarter

An increase in salary and benefits expense of $688.2 million (7.8 percent) drove the growth in noninterest expense (up $1.2 billion, or 7.8 percent) year over year. Average assets per employee increased 8.4 percent to $6.8 million from the year-ago quarter. Noninterest expense as a percentage of average assets declined 18 basis points from the year-ago quarter to 2.45 percent, a near historic low.

Net Operating Revenue to Average Assets Continued to Decline

Net operating revenue (net interest income plus noninterest income) increased $1.6 billion (6.5 percent) from the year-ago quarter as net interest income and noninterest income improved. Growth in net operating revenue was outpaced by the growth in average assets, contributing to a 33 basis point decline in the ratio of net operating revenue to average assets. The ratio stood at 3.97 percent for the quarter—the lowest level since first quarter 2009.

Provision Expense as a Percent of Net Operating Revenue Declined to a Record Low

Provisions declined $345.1 million (88.2 percent) from the previous quarter and $2.3 billion (98.1 percent) from the year-ago quarter to $46.1 million. Provisions measured 0.18 percent of net operating revenue, a record low. Less than one-sixth of community banks (14.9 percent) reported higher provisions compared with the year-ago quarter.[2]

Eighty-eight community banks had adopted current expected credit loss (CECL) accounting as of second quarter. Community bank CECL adopters reported negative provisions of $208.3 million in second quarter, a reduction of $130.7 million from the previous quarter and a reduction of $746.4 million from one year ago. Provisions for community banks that had not adopted CECL accounting totaled $254.5 million, a reduction of $214.4 million from a quarter ago and $1.6 billion from one year ago.

Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses Remains High

The allowance for loan and lease losses as a percentage of total loans and leases increased 9 basis points from the year-ago quarter to 1.31 percent despite nominal provisions. The allowance for loan and lease losses as a percentage of loans that are 90 days or more past due or in nonaccrual status (coverage ratio) increased 39.8 percentage points from the year-ago quarter to 191.7 percent, a record high, due to declines in noncurrent loans. This ratio is well above the financial crisis average of 64.5 percent.[3] The coverage ratio for community banks is 15.4 percentage points above the coverage ratio for noncommunity banks.

[1] All other noninterest income includes, but is not limited to, bankcard and credit card interchange fees, income and fees from wire transfers, and income and fees from automated teller machines.

[2] Provisions for credit losses include both losses for loans and securities for CECL adopters but only loan losses for non-adopters.

[3] The financial crisis refers to the period between December 2007 and June 2009.

Chart 3

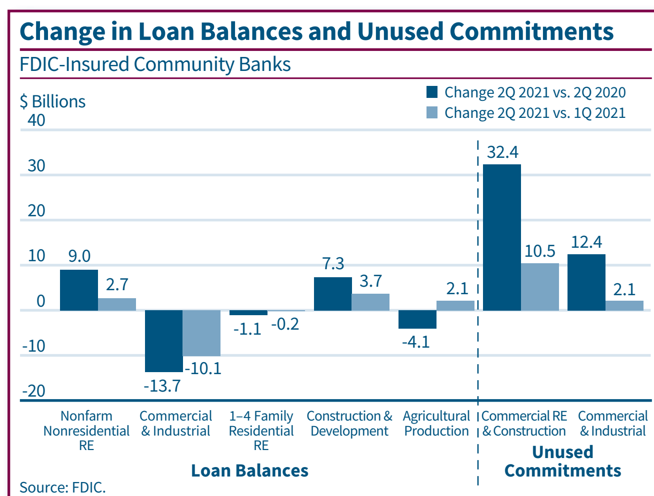
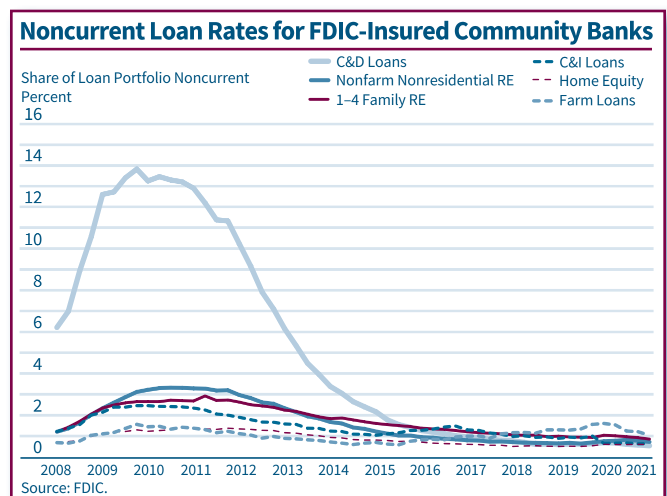


Chart 4



The Noncurrent Rate Declined From First Quarter 2021

Loans and leases that were 90 days or more past due or in nonaccrual status (noncurrent loans and leases) declined $894.6 million (7.1 percent) to $11.6 billion from first quarter 2021. Noncurrent 1–4 family residential loans declined most among loan categories from the previous quarter (down $281.1 million, or 8.1 percent). The noncurrent rate for total loans and leases improved 5 basis points to 0.68 percent from the previous quarter. The noncurrent rate did not materially increase in any loan portfolio.

Net Charge-Offs Declined Broadly

Declines in net charge-off balances across most loan portfolios contributed to a reduction in the net charge-off rate for total loans. The net charge-off rate for community banks declined 8 basis points from the year-ago quarter to 0.05 percent. The net charge-off rate for consumer loans declined the most among major loan categories, down 51 basis points to 0.36 percent.

Total Assets Increased From the Previous Quarter

Total assets increased $44.1 billion (1.7 percent) from the previous quarter, driven by increased securities holdings. Securities grew $46.6 billion (9.6 percent) quarter over quarter, supported by a $46 billion increase in deposits. Cash and balances due from depository institutions and securities represent almost one-third (31.7 percent) of total assets.

Loan and Lease Balances Declined From the Previous Quarter but Grew During the Past Year

Community banks reported a decline in loan and lease balances (0.5 percent) between first quarter 2021 and second quarter 2021. A decrease in C&I loan balances (down $33.8 billion, or 10.1 percent) drove the trend, led by a $38.3 billion decline in PPP loan balances. More than two-thirds of community banks (68.5 percent) reported a decrease in C&I loans in second quarter 2021 from first quarter 2021. Growth in commercial real estate (CRE) portfolios (up $21.5 billion, or 2.9 percent) offset some of the decline in C&I loans. An increase in CRE loan commitments (up $10.9 billion, or 10.5 percent) drove the quarter-over-quarter growth in unused commitments.

Loan and lease balances grew $5.7 billion (0.3 percent) during the year ending second quarter 2021. Strong growth in CRE portfolios (up $61.7 billion, or 8.9 percent) offset declines in C&I loans, agricultural production loans, and 1–4 family mortgage loans during the year. C&I loans declined (down $47.6 billion, or 13.7 percent) reflecting, in part, the payoff and forgiveness of PPP loans. Agricultural production loans (down $5.7 billion, or 11.2 percent) and 1–4 family loans (down $4 billion, or 1.1 percent) also declined year over year. Small loans to businesses declined 8 percent to $343.5 billion from the year-ago quarter, reflecting, in part, the payoff and forgiveness of PPP loans. C&I loans to small businesses led the decline (down $26.9 billion, or 15 percent) followed by agricultural production loans to small farm businesses (down $3.2 billion, or 11.9 percent).

Deposits Continued to Grow in Second Quarter 2021

Deposits at community banks increased $46 billion (2.1 percent) in second quarter. Two-thirds of community banks (66.1 percent) reported an increase in deposits during the second quarter. Growth in deposits of more than $250,000 (up $47.8 billion, or 4.7 percent) offset a small decline in deposits under $250,000 (down $1.2 billion, or 0.1 percent). Brokered deposits declined $3.8 billion (6.7 percent) during the quarter. Average funding costs fell 31 basis points to 0.32 percent, a record low for community banks.

Capital Levels Remained Strong

Equity capital grew $8.3 billion (3 percent) during the quarter, driven by retained earnings of $5.3 billion. However, the leverage capital ratio declined 13 basis points to 10.14 percent as growth in average assets outpaced tier 1 capital formation. The average tier 1 risk-based capital ratio among noncommunity bank leverage ratio (CBLR) filers was 14.71 percent in second quarter 2021, up 7 basis points from the prior quarter. The average CBLR for the 1,789 banks that elected to use the CBLR framework was 11 percent.

Two New Community Banks Opened in Second Quarter 2021

The number of community banks declined to 4,490, down 38 from the previous quarter.[4] Two new community banks opened, 12 banks transitioned from community to noncommunity banks, one bank transitioned from noncommunity bank to community bank, two banks self-liquidated, and 27 community banks merged during the quarter.

Author:
James K. Presley-Nelson
Senior Financial Analyst
Division of Insurance and Research

[4] The number of community bank reporters excludes two banks that did not file Call Reports this quarter but continue to have active banking charters.

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

	2021*	2020*	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Return on assets (%)	1.28	1.00	1.09	1.19	1.19	0.96	0.99
Return on equity (%)	12.03	8.74	9.72	10.24	10.57	8.65	8.81
Core capital (leverage) ratio (%)	10.14	10.48	10.32	11.15	11.09	10.80	10.69
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets (%)	0.50	0.65	0.59	0.65	0.70	0.78	0.94
Net charge-offs to loans (%)	0.05	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.16	0.16
Asset growth rate (%)	9.15	8.30	14.06	-1.26	2.20	1.12	3.05
Net interest margin (%)	3.26	3.50	3.39	3.66	3.72	3.62	3.57
Net operating income growth (%)	46.97	-14.13	0.02	-4.16	27.90	0.19	2.46
Number of institutions reporting	4,490	4,621	4,557	4,748	4,979	5,227	5,461
Percentage of unprofitable institutions (%)	3.47	5.11	4.52	3.98	3.64	5.72	4.67

* Through June 30, ratios annualized where appropriate. Asset growth rates are for 12 months ending June 30.

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

(dollar figures in millions)	2nd Quarter 2021	1st Quarter 2021	2nd Quarter 2020	%Change 20Q2-21Q2
Number of institutions reporting	4,490	4,528	4,621	-2.8
Total employees (full-time equivalent)	392,145	390,288	389,579	0.7
CONDITION DATA				
Total assets	$2,671,932	$2,636,504	$2,447,866	9.2
Loans secured by real estate	1,240,837	1,222,558	1,197,326	3.6
1-4 Family residential mortgages	378,973	381,088	388,165	-2.4
Nonfarm nonresidential	511,727	499,383	474,462	7.9
Construction and development	119,961	115,970	113,961	5.3
Home equity lines	40,654	40,854	43,434	-6.4
Commercial & industrial loans	300,544	335,061	346,924	-13.4
Loans to individuals	66,780	64,520	62,283	7.2
Credit cards	1,970	1,880	1,846	6.7
Farm loans	45,733	44,694	52,411	-12.7
Other loans & leases	47,012	47,784	38,545	22.0
Less: Unearned income	1,317	1,354	1,380	-4.5
Total loans & leases	1,699,589	1,713,264	1,696,108	0.2
Less: Reserve for losses*	22,324	22,609	20,719	7.7
Net loans and leases	1,677,265	1,690,655	1,675,389	0.1
Securities**	531,293	486,615	395,245	34.4
Other real estate owned	1,559	1,709	2,234	-30.2
Goodwill and other intangibles	18,078	17,980	17,907	1.0
All other assets	443,737	439,544	357,090	24.3
Total liabilities and capital	2,671,932	2,636,504	2,447,866	9.2
Deposits	2,269,413	2,230,974	2,016,192	12.6
Domestic office deposits	2,266,700	2,228,676	2,013,804	12.6
Foreign office deposits	2,712	2,298	2,387	13.6
Brokered deposits	52,664	56,464	64,189	-18.0
Estimated insured deposits	1,545,878	1,542,121	1,439,720	7.4
Other borrowed funds	94,415	104,654	139,237	-32.2
Subordinated debt	338	343	237	42.6
All other liabilities	23,769	23,853	25,121	-5.4
Total equity capital (includes minority interests)	283,996	276,679	267,079	6.3
Bank equity capital	283,872	276,555	266,970	6.3
Loans and leases 30-89 days past due	5,291	6,695	6,919	-23.5
Noncurrent loans and leases	11,643	12,590	13,644	-14.7
Restructured loans and leases	5,112	5,284	5,413	-5.6
Mortgage-backed securities	241,255	222,763	185,919	29.8
Earning assets	2,508,125	2,474,385	2,288,646	9.6
FHLB Advances	57,845	63,414	89,028	-35.0
Unused loan commitments	384,670	369,822	323,912	18.8
Trust assets	342,175	300,529	279,747	22.3
Assets securitized and sold	24,145	23,129	20,355	18.6
Notional amount of derivatives	145,295	162,066	170,779	-14.9

INCOME DATA	First Half 2021	First Half 2020	%Change	2nd Quarter 2021	2nd Quarter 2020	%Change 20Q2-21Q2
Total interest income	$44,082	$44,745	-1.5	$22,210	$22,470	-1.2
Total interest expense	4,260	7,718	-44.8	2,015	3,437	-41.4
Net interest income	39,822	37,027	7.5	20,195	19,033	6.1
Provision for credit losses***	437	4,203	-89.6	46	2,403	-98.1
Total noninterest income	12,569	10,646	18.1	6,062	5,978	1.4
Total noninterest expense	32,148	30,348	5.9	16,217	15,307	5.9
Securities gains (losses)	556	342	62.7	213	530	-59.8
Applicable income taxes	3,661	2,109	73.6	1,862	1,282	45.3
Extraordinary gains, net****	1	1	N/M	1	0	N/M
Total net income (includes minority interests)	16,703	11,356	47.1	8,346	6,550	27.4
Bank net income	16,680	11,338	47.1	8,335	6,538	27.5
Net charge-offs	408	952	-57.2	223	520	-57.1
Cash dividends	6,118	5,621	8.8	3,057	2,448	24.9
Retained earnings	10,562	5,717	84.7	5,279	4,090	29.1
Net operating income	16,238	11,048	47.0	8,171	6,110	33.7

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

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)	2nd Quarter 2021	1st Quarter 2021	2nd Quarter 2020	%Change 20Q2-21Q2
Number of institutions reporting	4,490	4,488	4,483	0.2
Total employees (full-time equivalent)	392,145	388,766	383,872	2.2
CONDITION DATA				
Total assets	$2,671,932	$2,627,843	$2,432,978	9.8
Loans secured by real estate	1,240,837	1,219,048	1,185,984	4.6
1-4 Family residential mortgages	378,973	379,710	383,006	-1.1
Nonfarm nonresidential	511,727	498,308	469,403	9.0
Construction and development	119,961	115,716	111,760	7.3
Home equity lines	40,654	40,676	43,187	-5.9
Commercial & industrial loans	300,544	334,373	348,192	-13.7
Loans to individuals	66,780	64,241	62,986	6.0
Credit cards	1,970	1,878	1,885	4.5
Farm loans	45,733	44,416	51,485	-11.2
Other loans & leases	47,012	47,684	46,626	0.8
Less: Unearned income	1,317	1,356	1,358	-3.0
Total loans & leases	1,699,589	1,708,406	1,693,917	0.3
Less: Reserve for losses*	22,324	22,525	20,694	7.9
Net loans and leases	1,677,265	1,685,881	1,673,223	0.2
Securities**	531,293	484,683	388,485	36.8
Other real estate owned	1,559	1,701	2,208	-29.4
Goodwill and other intangibles	18,078	17,888	17,196	5.1
All other assets	443,737	437,690	351,866	26.1
Total liabilities and capital	2,671,932	2,627,843	2,432,978	9.8
Deposits	2,269,413	2,223,424	1,999,483	13.5
Domestic office deposits	2,266,700	2,221,126	1,997,096	13.5
Foreign office deposits	2,712	2,298	2,387	13.6
Brokered deposits	52,664	56,467	63,812	-17.5
Estimated insured deposits	1,545,878	1,536,002	1,422,772	8.7
Other borrowed funds	94,415	104,561	143,804	-34.3
Subordinated debt	338	343	346	-2.3
All other liabilities	23,769	23,803	25,098	-5.3
Total equity capital (includes minority interests)	283,996	275,712	264,247	7.5
Bank equity capital	283,872	275,587	264,143	7.5
Loans and leases 30-89 days past due	5,291	6,666	6,871	-23.0
Noncurrent loans and leases	11,643	12,538	13,333	-12.7
Restructured loans and leases	5,112	5,257	5,525	-7.5
Mortgage-backed securities	241,255	221,995	182,462	32.2
Earning assets	2,508,125	2,466,297	2,275,736	10.2
FHLB Advances	57,845	63,418	89,419	-35.3
Unused loan commitments	384,670	368,677	323,765	18.8
Trust assets	342,175	299,560	274,830	24.5
Assets securitized and sold	24,145	23,024	20,410	18.3
Notional amount of derivatives	145,295	162,013	170,304	-14.7

INCOME DATA	First Half 2021	First Half 2020	%Change	2nd Quarter 2021	2nd Quarter 2020	%Change 20Q2-21Q2
Total interest income	$44,082	$44,294	-0.5	$22,210	$22,270	-0.3
Total interest expense	4,260	7,686	-44.6	2,015	3,426	-41.2
Net interest income	39,822	36,608	8.8	20,195	18,844	7.2
Provision for credit losses***	437	4,150	-89.5	46	2,365	-98.1
Total noninterest income	12,569	10,298	22.0	6,062	5,810	4.3
Total noninterest expense	32,148	29,808	7.8	16,217	15,046	7.8
Securities gains (losses)	556	327	N/M	213	525	N/M
Applicable income taxes	3,661	2,091	75.0	1,862	1,279	45.6
Extraordinary gains, net****	1	1	N/M	1	0	N/M
Total net income (includes minority interests)	16,703	11,185	49.3	8,346	6,489	28.6
Bank net income	16,680	11,169	49.3	8,335	6,478	28.7
Net charge-offs	408	943	-56.8	223	513	-56.5
Cash dividends	6,118	5,539	10.5	3,057	2,456	24.4
Retained earnings	10,562	5,630	87.6	5,279	4,022	31.2
Net operating income	16,238	10,889	49.1	8,171	6,052	35.0

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

N/M - Not Meaningful

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

Second Quarter 2021 (dollar figures in millions)		Geographic Regions*					
	All Community Banks	**New York**	**Atlanta**	**Chicago**	**Kansas City**	**Dallas**	**San Francisco**
Number of institutions reporting	4,490	497	510	982	1,217	1,005	279
Total employees (full-time equivalent)	392,145	80,479	43,255	80,476	71,162	82,854	33,919
CONDITION DATA							
Total assets	$2,671,932	$683,119	$288,397	$480,345	$452,982	$495,055	$272,034
Loans secured by real estate	1,240,837	363,392	131,896	213,792	194,142	216,552	121,063
1-4 Family residential mortgages	378,973	131,569	37,380	63,538	54,743	66,059	25,685
Nonfarm nonresidential	511,727	139,376	62,824	85,031	69,105	93,323	62,068
Construction and development	119,961	26,768	15,280	18,086	18,339	30,641	10,846
Home equity lines	40,654	12,021	5,527	8,855	4,545	4,364	5,342
Commercial & industrial loans	300,544	75,343	31,223	54,298	51,421	54,323	33,936
Loans to individuals	66,780	18,502	6,320	11,746	11,641	12,537	6,036
Credit cards	1,970	382	100	207	699	193	389
Farm loans	45,733	551	1,337	7,288	25,695	8,126	2,736
Other loans & leases	47,012	13,760	2,843	11,234	6,946	7,042	5,187
Less: Unearned income	1,317	224	214	150	173	296	260
Total loans & leases	1,699,589	471,323	173,405	298,207	289,672	298,283	168,698
Less: Reserve for losses**	22,324	5,496	2,277	3,970	4,146	4,025	2,410
Net loans and leases	1,677,265	465,828	171,128	294,237	285,526	294,259	166,288
Securities***	531,293	113,841	58,500	103,517	95,079	107,154	53,201
Other real estate owned	1,559	245	243	290	316	388	77
Goodwill and other intangibles	18,078	5,222	1,318	3,494	2,814	2,881	2,349
All other assets	443,737	97,983	57,208	78,806	69,246	90,374	50,119
Total liabilities and capital	2,671,932	683,119	288,397	480,345	452,982	495,055	272,034
Deposits	2,269,413	571,669	248,787	405,191	385,297	426,398	232,070
Domestic office deposits	2,266,700	571,049	248,777	404,859	385,297	426,398	230,320
Foreign office deposits	2,712	620	10	332	0	0	1,750
Brokered deposits	52,664	20,619	3,257	7,955	9,981	6,555	4,297
Estimated insured deposits	1,545,878	384,010	163,415	295,420	282,828	285,289	134,917
Other borrowed funds	94,415	29,647	7,689	19,723	16,442	12,316	8,598
Subordinated debt	338	240	7	34	6	40	11
All other liabilities	23,769	8,416	2,173	3,808	3,111	3,564	2,697
Total equity capital (includes minority interests)	283,996	73,146	29,742	51,589	48,125	52,738	28,657
Bank equity capital	283,872	73,126	29,739	51,511	48,124	52,716	28,656
Loans and leases 30-89 days past due	5,291	1,337	530	850	953	1,336	284
Noncurrent loans and leases	11,643	3,655	1,043	2,097	1,776	2,269	804
Restructured loans and leases	5,112	1,727	423	1,107	809	641	404
Mortgage-backed securities	241,255	63,084	26,907	42,393	36,009	41,738	31,124
Earning assets	2,508,125	643,323	269,931	450,078	426,023	463,477	255,293
FHLB Advances	57,845	18,055	5,010	13,400	10,783	7,012	3,584
Unused loan commitments	384,670	103,883	34,504	68,595	72,995	62,002	42,691
Trust assets	342,175	77,111	11,110	68,085	118,990	44,270	22,609
Assets securitized and sold	24,145	9,797	111	4,794	4,177	4,911	354
Notional amount of derivatives	145,295	60,375	11,612	23,653	26,335	13,537	9,784
INCOME DATA							
Total interest income	$22,210	$5,413	$2,357	$3,883	$3,998	$4,347	$2,213
Total interest expense	2,015	569	186	359	392	377	131
Net interest income	20,195	4,843	2,171	3,523	3,607	3,970	2,081
Provision for credit losses****	46	-66	16	14	57	80	-54
Total noninterest income	6,062	1,247	617	1,518	1,073	1,095	512
Total noninterest expense	16,217	3,801	1,800	3,060	2,805	3,155	1,596
Securities gains (losses)	213	139	19	13	14	23	5
Applicable income taxes	1,862	605	188	353	243	223	249
Extraordinary gains, net*****	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total net income (includes minority interests)	8,346	1,891	803	1,627	1,589	1,628	808
Bank net income	8,335	1,889	802	1,625	1,589	1,622	808
Net charge-offs	223	77	19	16	57	41	14
Cash dividends	3,057	451	134	731	796	647	297
Retained earnings	5,279	1,438	668	893	793	975	512
Net operating income	8,171	1,779	787	1,616	1,576	1,608	804

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

Table IV-B. Second Quarter 2021, FDIC-Insured Community Banks

	All Community Banks		Second Quarter 2021, Geographic Regions*					
Performance ratios (annualized, %)	2nd Quarter 2021	1st Quarter 2021	New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Yield on earning assets	3.57	3.64	3.40	3.54	3.47	3.77	3.79	3.50
Cost of funding earning assets	0.32	0.37	0.36	0.28	0.32	0.37	0.33	0.21
Net interest margin	3.25	3.26	3.04	3.26	3.15	3.40	3.46	3.29
Noninterest income to assets	0.92	1.01	0.74	0.87	1.27	0.95	0.89	0.76
Noninterest expense to assets	2.45	2.48	2.25	2.53	2.56	2.48	2.57	2.37
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.01	0.06	-0.04	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.07	-0.08
Net operating income to assets	1.23	1.26	1.05	1.11	1.35	1.40	1.31	1.20
Pretax return on assets	1.54	1.58	1.48	1.39	1.66	1.62	1.51	1.57
Return on assets	1.26	1.30	1.12	1.13	1.36	1.41	1.32	1.20
Return on equity	11.92	12.16	10.49	11.01	12.79	13.37	12.50	11.46
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.08	0.06	0.03
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	20.67	211.80	-86.38	83.60	85.41	101.40	195.18	-391.34
Efficiency ratio	61.40	60.66	62.05	64.07	60.32	59.50	62.06	61.29
Net interest income to operating revenue	76.91	75.12	79.52	77.88	69.89	77.06	78.38	80.26
% of unprofitable institutions	4.25	4.00	4.83	6.67	3.97	3.37	3.78	5.38
% of institutions with earnings gains	64.81	73.79	71.03	71.57	61.51	60.15	65.97	69.18

Table V-B. First Half 2021, FDIC-Insured Community Banks

	All Community Banks		First Half 2021, Geographic Regions*					
Performance ratios (%)	First Half 2021	First Half 2020	New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Yield on earning assets	3.61	4.23	3.45	3.59	3.52	3.79	3.83	3.54
Cost of funding earning assets	0.35	0.73	0.39	0.31	0.34	0.39	0.35	0.22
Net interest margin	3.26	3.50	3.06	3.28	3.17	3.40	3.48	3.32
Noninterest income to assets	0.97	0.94	0.75	0.89	1.36	1.02	0.95	0.82
Noninterest expense to assets	2.47	2.68	2.28	2.53	2.60	2.50	2.59	2.39
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.03	0.37	-0.01	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.08	-0.03
Net operating income to assets	1.25	0.97	1.03	1.12	1.38	1.43	1.34	1.22
Pretax return on assets	1.56	1.19	1.46	1.41	1.71	1.67	1.55	1.58
Return on assets	1.28	1.00	1.11	1.15	1.41	1.45	1.36	1.22
Return on equity	12.03	8.74	10.32	11.03	13.10	13.63	12.70	11.52
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.05	0.12	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.04
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	107.18	441.22	-24.28	211.23	335.49	169.53	274.98	-111.65
Efficiency ratio	61.01	63.07	62.61	63.60	59.56	58.88	61.40	60.44
Net interest income to operating revenue	76.01	77.67	79.24	77.59	68.61	75.70	77.41	79.17
% of unprofitable institutions	3.47	5.11	4.63	6.67	3.36	1.97	2.99	4.30
% of institutions with earnings gains	74.57	51.20	83.50	75.69	72.20	73.87	71.14	80.29

* See Table V-A for explanation.

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

June 30, 2021	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	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.30	0.29	0.38	0.13
Construction and development	0.34	0.44	0.27	0.26	0.31	0.41	0.17
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.19	0.19	0.16	0.23	0.19	0.22	0.10
Multifamily residential real estate	0.26	0.40	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.19	0.05
Home equity loans	0.27	0.26	0.29	0.28	0.32	0.36	0.11
Other 1-4 family residential	0.40	0.30	0.49	0.46	0.37	0.57	0.20
Commercial and industrial loans	0.26	0.16	0.29	0.24	0.30	0.38	0.21
Loans to individuals	0.98	0.90	0.92	0.46	0.74	1.98	0.66
Credit card loans	1.57	1.45	1.07	0.68	2.57	0.93	0.82
Other loans to individuals	0.96	0.89	0.92	0.45	0.62	2.00	0.64
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.31	0.07	0.19	0.17	0.48	0.43	0.27
Total loans and leases	0.31	0.28	0.31	0.28	0.33	0.45	0.17
Percent of Loans Noncurrent							
All loans secured by real estate	0.72	0.85	0.62	0.77	0.60	0.74	0.47
Construction and development	0.52	0.80	0.42	0.54	0.44	0.39	0.44
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.71	0.88	0.55	0.88	0.61	0.68	0.39
Multifamily residential real estate	0.29	0.34	0.41	0.26	0.30	0.22	0.17
Home equity loans	0.57	0.62	0.44	0.44	0.32	0.37	1.22
Other 1-4 family residential	0.84	1.03	0.82	0.80	0.46	0.93	0.52
Commercial and industrial loans	0.63	0.68	0.56	0.62	0.51	0.80	0.48
Loans to individuals	0.45	0.31	0.40	0.25	0.30	1.09	0.28
Credit card loans	0.68	1.06	0.61	0.22	0.83	0.48	0.38
Other loans to individuals	0.44	0.29	0.39	0.25	0.27	1.10	0.28
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.62	0.08	0.46	0.43	0.95	0.66	0.73
Total loans and leases	0.68	0.78	0.60	0.70	0.61	0.76	0.48
Percent of Loans Charged-Off (net, YTD)							
All loans secured by real estate	0.01	0.03	-0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01	-0.01
Construction and development	-0.01	0.01	-0.05	-0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.06
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.00
Multifamily residential real estate	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00
Home equity loans	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	-0.04	0.05	-0.01
Other 1-4 family residential	0.00	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01
Commercial and industrial loans	0.09	0.13	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.12	0.06
Loans to individuals	0.46	0.61	0.47	0.13	0.55	0.39	0.58
Credit card loans	4.03	4.22	0.67	1.17	7.52	1.30	1.80
Other loans to individuals	0.35	0.53	0.46	0.11	0.13	0.37	0.50
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.10	0.05	0.22	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.24
Total loans and leases	0.05	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.04
Loans Outstanding (in billions)							
All loans secured by real estate	$1,240.8	$363.4	$131.9	$213.8	$194.1	$216.6	$121.1
Construction and development	120.0	26.8	15.3	18.1	18.3	30.6	10.8
Nonfarm nonresidential	511.7	139.4	62.8	85.0	69.1	93.3	62.1
Multifamily residential real estate	113.4	51.4	6.5	20.8	13.2	8.5	13.1
Home equity loans	40.7	12.0	5.5	8.9	4.5	4.4	5.3
Other 1-4 family residential	379.0	131.6	37.4	63.5	54.7	66.1	25.7
Commercial and industrial loans	300.5	75.3	31.2	54.3	51.4	54.3	33.9
Loans to individuals	66.8	18.5	6.3	11.7	11.6	12.5	6.0
Credit card loans	2.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.4
Other loans to individuals	64.8	18.1	6.2	11.5	10.9	12.3	5.6
All other loans and leases (including farm)	92.7	14.3	4.2	18.5	32.6	15.2	7.9
Total loans and leases	1,700.9	471.5	173.6	298.4	289.8	298.6	169.0
Memo: Unfunded Commitments (in millions)							
Total Unfunded Commitments	384,670	103,883	34,504	68,595	72,995	62,002	42,691
Construction and development: 1-4 family residential	36,283	6,682	5,372	4,263	5,781	10,836	3,349
Construction and development: CRE and other	76,915	22,568	7,978	12,532	11,741	15,106	6,990
Commercial and industrial	123,783	34,649	9,622	25,106	21,615	18,486	14,305

* See Table V-A for explanation.

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

INSURANCE FUND INDICATORS

Deposit Insurance Fund Increases by $1.2 Billion

Insured Deposits Shrink Slightly in the Second Quarter

DIF Reserve Ratio Rises 2 Basis Points to 1.27 Percent

During the second quarter, the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) balance increased by $1.2 billion to $120.5 billion. Assessment income of $1.6 billion, interest earned on investments of $251 million, and negative provisions for insurance losses of $42 million were the largest sources of the increase. Operating expenses of $466 million and unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities of $233 million partially offset the increase in the fund balance. No insured institutions failed in the second quarter.

The deposit insurance assessment base—average consolidated total assets minus average tangible equity—increased by 2.5 percent in the second quarter and by 8.5 percent over 12 months.[1,2] Total estimated insured deposits decreased by 0.2 percent in the second quarter and increased by 7.3 percent ($649 million) year over year. The increase in the DIF, combined with the slight decrease in insured deposits, resulted in the DIF reserve ratio rising by 2 basis points to 1.27 percent at June 30, 2021. This is the first quarterly increase in the DIF reserve ratio since the third quarter of 2019 when the reserve ratio stood at 1.41 percent. The June 30, 2021, reserve ratio was 3 basis points lower than the previous year; the 12-month decline in the reserve ratio was entirely the result of extraordinary insured deposit growth.

The Dodd-Frank Act, enacted on July 21, 2010, contained several provisions to strengthen the DIF. Among other things, it: (1) raised the minimum reserve ratio for the DIF to 1.35 percent (from the former minimum of 1.15 percent); (2) required that the reserve ratio reach 1.35 percent by September 30, 2020. Once the reserve ratio reaches 1.35 percent, the September 30, 2020, deadline in the Dodd-Frank Act will have been met and will no longer apply. If the reserve ratio later falls below 1.35 percent, even if that occurs before September 30, 2020, the FDIC will have a minimum of eight years to return the reserve ratio to 1.35 percent, reducing the likelihood of a large increase in assessment rates. The reserve ratio exceeded the 1.35 percent minimum imposed by the Dodd-Frank Act on September 30, 2018, when the reserve ratio was 1.36 percent. The reserve ratio continued to exceed the 1.35 percent minimum for all subsequent quarters until June 30, 2020, when, due to extraordinary insured deposit growth, the reserve ratio dropped 8 basis points to 1.30 percent. Since the reserve ratio fell below its statutorily required minimum of 1.35 percent on June 30, 2020, the FDIC Board adopted a new Fund Restoration Plan in September 2020.

Author:
Kevin Brown
Senior Financial Analyst
Division of Insurance and Research

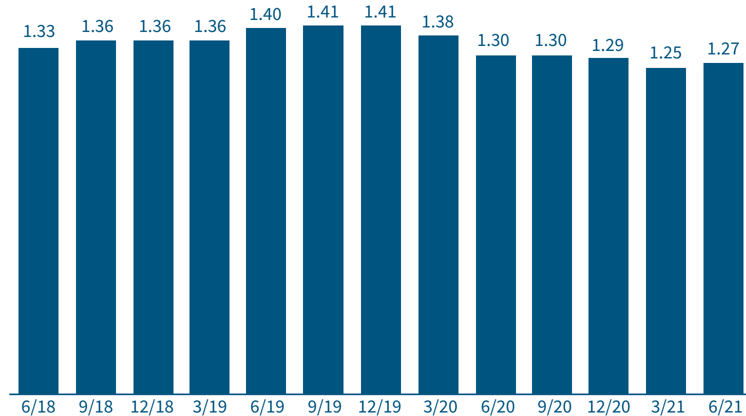
[1] There are additional adjustments to the assessment base for banker’s banks and custodial banks.
[2] Figures for estimated insured deposits and the assessment base include insured branches of foreign banks, in addition to insured commercial banks and savings institutions.

Table I-C. Insurance Fund Balances and Selected Indicators

(dollar figures in millions)	Deposit Insurance Fund*												
	2nd Quarter 2021	1st Quarter 2021	4th Quarter 2020	3rd Quarter 2020	2nd Quarter 2020	1st Quarter 2020	4th Quarter 2019	3rd Quarter 2019	2nd Quarter 2019	1st Quarter 2019	4th Quarter 2018	3rd Quarter 2018	2nd Quarter 2018
Beginning Fund Balance	$119,362	$117,897	$116,434	$114,651	$113,206	$110,347	$108,940	$107,446	$104,870	$102,609	$100,204	$97,588	$95,072
Changes in Fund Balance:													
Assessments earned	1,589	1,862	1,884	2,047	1,790	1,372	1,272	1,111	1,187	1,369	1,351	2,728	2,598
Interest earned on investment securities	251	284	330	392	454	507	531	544	535	507	481	433	381
Realized gain on sale of investments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operating expenses	466	454	470	451	465	460	460	443	459	434	453	434	445
Provision for insurance losses	-42	-57	-48	-74	-47	12	-88	-192	-610	-396	-236	-121	-141
All other income, net of expenses	2	1	9	5	2	2	21	4	9	2	2	2	3
Unrealized gain/(loss) on available-for-sale securities**	-233	-285	-338	-284	-383	1,450	-45	86	694	421	788	-234	-162
Total fund balance change	1,185	1,465	1,463	1,783	1,445	2,859	1,407	1,494	2,576	2,261	2,405	2,616	2,516
Ending Fund Balance	120,547	119,362	117,897	116,434	114,651	113,206	110,347	108,940	107,446	104,870	102,609	100,204	97,588
Percent change from four quarters earlier	5.14	5.44	6.84	6.88	6.71	7.95	7.54	8.72	10.10	10.31	10.63	10.72	11.42
Reserve Ratio (%)	1.27	1.25	1.29	1.30	1.30	1.38	1.41	1.41	1.40	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.33
Estimated Insured Deposits	9,490,281	9,513,932	9,123,046	8,927,668	8,841,566	8,181,859	7,828,160	7,744,543	7,695,116	7,699,009	7,525,204	7,378,900	7,357,163
Percent change from four quarters earlier	7.34	16.28	16.54	15.28	14.90	6.27	4.03	4.96	4.59	4.94	5.14	3.89	4.39
Domestic Deposits	17,203,254	16,980,214	16,339,032	15,716,702	15,563,637	14,351,881	13,262,843	13,020,253	12,788,773	12,725,363	12,659,406	12,367,954	12,280,904
Percent change from four quarters earlier	10.53	18.31	23.19	20.71	21.70	12.78	4.77	5.27	4.14	3.41	4.37	3.36	3.83
Assessment Base* **	19,688,529	19,214,767	18,805,803	18,464,915	18,153,227	16,483,536	16,156,600	15,904,422	15,683,980	15,561,770	15,452,126	15,229,424	15,113,551
Percent change from four quarters earlier	8.46	16.57	16.40	16.10	15.74	5.92	4.56	4.43	3.77	3.27	3.01	2.67	2.79
Number of Institutions Reporting	4,960	4,987	5,011	5,042	5,075	5,125	5,186	5,267	5,312	5,371	5,415	5,486	5,551

DIF Reserve Ratios

Percent of Insured Deposits



Deposit Insurance Fund Balance and Insured Deposits ($ Millions)

	DIF Balance	DIF-Insured Deposits
6/18	$97,588	$7,357,163
9/18	100,204	7,378,900
12/18	102,609	7,525,204
3/19	104,870	7,699,009
6/19	107,446	7,695,116
9/19	108,940	7,744,543
12/19	110,347	7,828,160
3/20	113,206	8,181,859
6/20	114,651	8,841,566
9/20	116,434	8,927,668
12/20	117,897	9,123,046
3/21	119,362	9,513,932
6/21	120,547	9,490,281

Table II-C. Problem Institutions and Failed Institutions

(dollar figures in millions)	2021****	2020****	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Problem Institutions								
Number of institutions	51	52	56	51	60	95	123	183
Total assets	$45,823	$48,127	$55,830	$46,190	$48,481	$13,939	$27,624	$46,780
Failed Institutions								
Number of institutions	0	2	4	4	0	8	5	8
Total assets*****	$0	$253	$455	$209	$0	$5,082	$277	$6,706

* Quarterly financial statement results are unaudited.
** Includes unrealized postretirement benefit gain (loss).
*** Average consolidated total assets minus tangible equity, with adjustments for banker's banks and custodial banks.
**** Through June 30.
***** 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) June 30, 2021	Number of Institutions	Total Assets	Domestic Deposits*	Est. Insured Deposits
Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions				
FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks	4,336	$21,359,063	$15,971,759	$8,533,097
FDIC-Supervised	2,887	3,677,448	3,052,833	1,838,464
OCC-Supervised	755	14,241,986	10,322,634	5,483,216
Federal Reserve-Supervised	694	3,439,629	2,596,292	1,211,417
FDIC-Insured Savings Institutions	615	1,429,940	1,192,174	925,379
OCC-Supervised	272	611,072	491,797	405,032
FDIC-Supervised	307	396,109	315,598	236,868
Federal Reserve-Supervised	36	422,759	384,779	283,479
Total Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions	4,951	22,789,003	17,163,933	9,458,476
Other FDIC-Insured Institutions				
U.S. Branches of Foreign Banks	9	88,358	39,320	31,805
Total FDIC-Insured Institutions	4,960	22,877,361	17,203,254	9,490,281

* Excludes $1.6 trillion in foreign office deposits, which are not FDIC insured.

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

Quarter Ending March 31, 2021 *(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	2,926	58.7	$4,833.8	25.16
3.01 - 6.00	1,448	29.0	12,154.0	63.25
6.01 - 10.00	508	10.2	2,072.6	10.79
10.01 - 15.00	39	0.8	108.2	0.56
15.01 - 20.00	63	1.3	45.9	0.24
20.01 - 25.00	3	0.1	0.2	0.00
> 25.00	0	0.0	0.0	0.00

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

Notes to Users

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

Tables I-A through VIII-A.

The information presented in Tables I-A through 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: https://www.fdic.gov/resources/community-banking/cbi-study.html.

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]

Tables I-C through IV-C.

A separate set of tables (Tables I-C through IV-C) provides comparative quarterly data related to the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF), problem institutions, failed institutions, estimated FDIC-

[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.

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

COMPUTATION METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

ACCOUNTING CHANGES

Financial accounting pronouncements by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) can result in changes in an individual bank's accounting policies and in the Call Reports they submit. Such accounting changes can affect the aggregate amounts presented in the QBP for the current period and the period-to-period comparability of such financial data.

The current quarter's Financial Institution Letter (FIL) and related Call Report supplemental instructions can provide additional explanation to the QBP reader beyond any material accounting changes discussed in the QBP analysis.

https://www.fdic.gov/news/financial-institution-letters/2021/fil21049.html

https://www.fdic.gov/regulations/resources/call/call.html

Further information on changes in financial statement presentation, income recognition and disclosure is available from the FASB. http://www.fasb.org/jsp/FASB/Page/LandingPage&cid=1175805317350.

DEFINITIONS (in alphabetical order)

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

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

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

Assessment rate schedule – Initial base assessment rates for small institutions are based on a combination of financial ratios and CAMELS component ratings. Initial rates for large 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. Beginning March 2020, this ratio does not include institutions that have a Community Bank Leverage Ratio election in effect at the report date.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Derivatives transaction types:

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

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

Swaps – obligations between two parties to exchange a series of cash flows at periodic intervals (settlement dates), for a specified period. The cash flows of a swap are either fixed, or determined for each settlement date by multiplying the quantity

(notional principal) of the underlying variable or index by specified reference rates or prices. Except for currency swaps, the notional principal is used to calculate each payment but is not exchanged.

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

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

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

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

Estimated insured deposits – in general, insured deposits are total domestic deposits minus estimated uninsured deposits. Beginning March 31, 2008, for institutions that file Call Reports, insured deposits are total assessable deposits minus estimated uninsured deposits. Beginning September 30, 2009, insured deposits include deposits in accounts of $100,000 to $250,000 that are covered by a temporary increase in the FDIC's standard maximum deposit insurance amount (SMDIA). The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act enacted on July 21, 2010, made permanent the standard maximum deposit insurance amount (SMDIA) of $250,000. Also, the Dodd-Frank Act amended the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to include 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 filed a *Thrift Financial Report* (TFR), the valuation allowance subtracted also includes allowances for other repossessed assets. Also, for TFR filers the components of other real estate owned are reported gross of valuation allowances. (TFR filers began filing Call Reports effective with the quarter ending March 31, 2012.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Risk-weighted assets – assets adjusted for risk-based capital definitions which include on-balance-sheet as well as off-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" (reported at amortized cost (book value)), securities designated as "available-for-sale" (reported at fair (market) value), and equity securities with readily determinable fair values not held for trading.

Securities gains (losses) – realized gains (losses) on held-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 (https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/small-business-programs/small-business-lending-fund).

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE IMPORTANCE OF TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS FOR COMMUNITY BANK LENDING AND DEPOSIT TAKING DURING THE PANDEMIC

For many community banks and their customers, the pandemic was a crash course in the use of technology in all facets of banking. At the onset of the pandemic, many community banks turned to technology to provide financial services in the face of temporary branch closures and stay-at-home orders.[1] As restrictions eased, banks continued to use technology for customers and employees who wished to limit physical contact and for whom digital banking had become part of the new normal.

Given the important role of technology during the pandemic, this article examines whether community banks that invested more in technology before 2020 differed from banks that invested less in technology in their core functions of lending and deposit taking.

Based on data from Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income (Call Reports) and other available sources, community banks differed in their technology adoption and spending (hereafter referred to as technology investment) in the years leading up to the pandemic. Community banks with greater technology investment reported larger increases in loan growth in 2020, driven primarily by participation in the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP). These community banks originated a greater share of PPP loans on average to borrowers regardless of the loan size, when the loan was made, or the distance of the borrower from the nearest bank branch. Those banks also reported larger increases in deposit growth in 2020 than did banks with less technology investment. Generally the recent deposit growth at those institutions was due to increases in deposit balances of existing customers rather than from new depositors.

Data on Technology Investment Are Limited and Must Be Estimated

Comprehensive data that directly measure technology investment are not available for all financial institutions, including many community banks. Banks do not report such data on the Call Report, and information available through other regulatory filings is often not comparable for, or is not required of, many entities.

However, available data can approximate technology investment in the absence of more refined measures. This article uses three sources of data—the Call Report, the Conference of State Bank Supervisor's (CSBS) National Survey of Community Banks, and the Aberdeen Technology Data Cloud—to estimate technology adoption and spending by community banks before the pandemic.

FDIC-insured institutions must report components of noninterest expense, including data processing expenses exceeding certain thresholds, on the Call Report.[2] While not all institutions met the required reporting thresholds for data processing expenses, many did, and many banks reported these expenses despite not meeting the reporting threshold. A total of 3,424 community banks (76 percent of established community banks) that were active as of December 31, 2020, reported their data processing expenses for the fourth quarter of each year from 2016 to 2019.[3] For these banks, average annual growth in data processing expenses from 2017 to 2019 was calculated as a measure of technology spending before the pandemic.[4]

[1] This article uses the definition of "community bank" in the Notes to Users of the FDIC's *Quarterly Banking Profile*. That definition uses criteria outlined in the FDIC's *2020 Community Banking Study* to identify community banks. The *2020 Community Banking Study* is available at https://www.fdic.gov/resources/community-banking/report/2020/2020-cbi-study-full.pdf.

[2] Selected items that exceed $100,000 and 7 percent of other noninterest expense must be reported on Schedule RI-E of the Call Report. Before 2018, the reporting threshold was $100,000 and 3 percent of other noninterest expense. There was no noticeable change in the percentage of institutions that reported data processing expenses before and after the reporting change. The analysis included in this article also did not significantly vary when this measure was limited to expenses reported in 2018 and 2019.

[3] Established community banks are community banks that have been federally insured for at least five years—those that have been federally insured since December 31, 2015, or earlier.

[4] On the Call Report, expenses are reported as the cumulative amount spent during the calendar year (year-to-date). Average annual growth is calculated using fourth quarter data because it is the period for which a bank is most likely to exceed the required reporting threshold.

In their annual national survey of community banks, CSBS asked if a bank offered a specific product or service. A total of 717 community banks that were active as of December 31, 2020, participated in one or both of the surveys conducted in 2019 and 2020. The number of technology-enabled products or services that a bank offered from among seven included in the survey was calculated as a measure of technology adoption.[5] While this broad measure does not account for differences between the products and services, including the level of adoption among banks, quality, or use by customers, it should provide an estimation of a bank's level of technology adoption.[6]

Finally, Aberdeen, now Spiceworks Ziff Davis, provided estimates of the number of personal computers (PCs), number of employees, and annual information technology (IT) spending, specified to the branch level.[7] For community banks where sufficient information was identifiable and available, branch data were aggregated and extrapolated to the institution level, resulting in data for 3,652 community banks (81 percent of established community banks) that were active as of December 31, 2020.[8] The average number of PCs per employee was calculated as a proxy measure of technology adoption. Annual IT spending as a share of total assets from 2017 to 2019 was calculated as a proxy measure of technology spending.

Not surprisingly, the four measures—IT spending to assets, number of PCs per employee, annual growth in data processing expenses, and number of adopted technologies—were positively correlated with each other. These correlations, however, were relatively weak, suggesting that the four measures captured different components of technology investment, as intended. For example, number of PCs per employee and number of adopted technologies were, arguably, proxies for different components of a community bank's adoption of technology. The number of PCs per employee targeted hardware, while the number of adopted technologies targeted the specific products and services included in the CSBS survey, the adoption of which was more likely driven by software. In the case of IT spending to assets and annual growth in data processing expenses, both were intended to proxy for technology spending; however, data processing expenses included only services performed for the bank by others, while IT spending also included in-house costs, such as IT staff.

Community Banks Differed in Their Technology Investment Before the Pandemic

Based on the measures above, community banks differed in their technology investment before the pandemic. As indicated by the dotted blue bars at the top of each panel in Chart 1, community banks above the 25th and below the 75th percentiles for each technology investment measure spent between 0.45 percent and 0.83 percent of their assets on IT, had between 1.42 and 1.67 PCs per employee, and grew their data processing expenses between 1.9 percent and 15.1 percent, on average, from 2017 to 2019.

While the differences in technology investment may appear small in some cases, they are meaningful. For example, a difference of 0.38 percent in IT spending as a share of assets translates to roughly $820,000 in annual IT spending for a bank with $216 million in assets—the median size of an established community bank at the end of 2019, just before the start of the pandemic. For the median community bank, that difference of $820,000 equaled roughly 8 percent of total revenues in 2019.

[5] For institutions that participated in both surveys, only the response from 2020 was used, as that response most likely reflects the status of the bank at the onset of the pandemic. The seven technology-enabled products or services included in the surveys were online loan applications, online loan closure, automated loan underwriting, remote deposit capture, electronic bill payment, mobile banking, and interactive teller machines.

[6] For more information on the adoption rate of each technology-enabled product and service and the distribution of adopted technologies, in total, among community banks, see Chart 6.1 and Table 6.1.1 of the FDIC *2020 Community Banking Study* at https://www.fdic.gov/resources/community-banking/report/2020/2020-cbi-study-full.pdf.

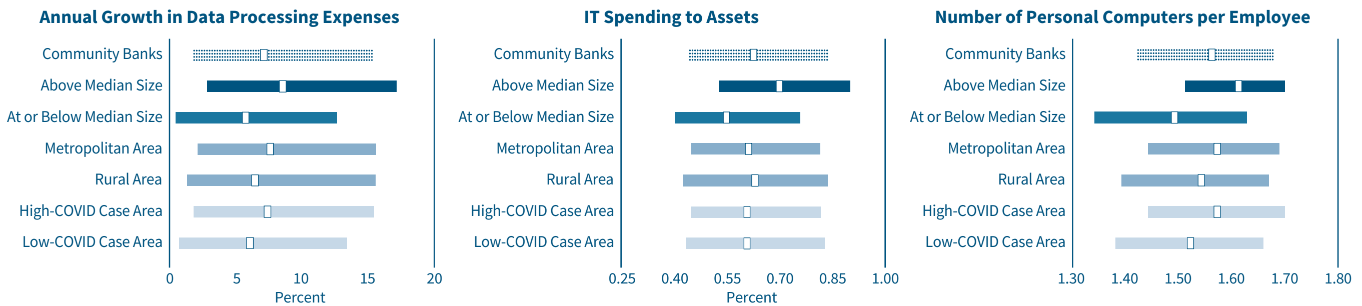
[7] Aberdeen uses web mining of businesses and employee profiles to collect data and redistributes the data for marketing purposes.

[8] The Aberdeen data did not include FDIC certificate numbers. Instead, company name, street address, zip code, and website URL from the Aberdeen data were matched with similar information from FDIC Summary of Deposits data. Only community banks with matched data for more than half of its branches in at least two years from 2017 to 2019 were included.

Chart 1

Larger Community Banks Invested More in Technology, While Differences in Location Were Less Important

Average Technology Investment From 2017 to 2019, Interquartile Ranges



Sources: FDIC, Aberdeen Data Technology Cloud, and Johns Hopkins University.
Note: Shaded bars indicate the interquartile range (25th to 75th percentile). Unshaded areas in the middle of each bar indicate the median. Median size is based on total assets at the end of 2019. Banks in high-COVID case areas were those that had at least half of their branches in a county with cumulative reported cases per 100,000 residents in the upper quartile (75th percentile or greater) as of June 30, 2020. Banks in low-COVID case areas were those that had at least half of their branches in a county with cumulative reported cases per 100,000 residents in the lower quartile (25th percentile or lower) as of June 30, 2020.

Established community banks that were larger—above the median asset size of $216 million at the end of 2019—invested more in technology before the pandemic. As shown by the dark blue bars in Chart 1, on average from 2017 to 2019, larger community banks reported faster annual growth in data processing expenses, spent more on IT relative to their assets, and had a greater number of PCs per employee than did smaller community banks at the 25th and 75th percentiles and at the median. Similarly, 56 percent of community banks above the median asset size offered at least four of the seven technology-enabled products and services included in the CSBS survey, compared with 24 percent of community banks at or below the median. Greater technology investment, based on the four technology spending and adoption measures, by larger banks is consistent with the finding in the *2020 FDIC Community Bank Study* that community bank size was the strongest indicator of technology adoption as of 2019.[9]

Technology investment also appeared to vary by a community bank's location, although results were mixed. Before the pandemic, community banks with a main office in a metropolitan area (urban community banks) generally reported faster growth in data processing expenses and had a higher number of PCs per employee than did banks with a main office in a rural area (rural community banks). This is shown by the medium blue bars in Chart 1. However, the median for IT spending as a share of assets was lower among urban community banks than among rural community banks. Similar patterns were found for community banks that operated at least half of their branches in areas with relatively high or low COVID case rates (light blue bars in Chart 1), using data from Johns Hopkins University.[10] While differences in technology investment based on location were not as large as those based on asset size, they are nonetheless important to consider when evaluating any differences in community bank lending and deposit taking during the pandemic.

Previous Technology Investment May Have Affected Lending and Deposit Taking During the Pandemic

During the pandemic, differences in previous technology investment may have affected community bank core functions of lending and deposit taking. For community bank staff and customers already familiar with different technologies because of previous investments by their institution, temporary branch closures and the required shift to digital banking may have been less disruptive to ongoing banking activities. Compared with banks that invested less in technology before 2020, these banks may have been

[9] FDIC, "Technology in Community Banks," *2020 FDIC Community Banking Study,* pp. 6-1 to 6-20, https://www.fdic.gov/resources/community-banking/report/2020/2020-cbi-study-full.pdf.

[10] High-COVID case areas are counties with cumulative cases per 100,000 residents at or above the 75th percentile. Low-COVID case areas are counties with cumulative cases per 100,000 residents at or below the 25th percentile. Both measures are as of June 30, 2020.

better-positioned to grow their deposits and mitigate reductions in loan growth associated with the pandemic.

The following sections study the potential impact of previous technology investment by comparing loan growth, including PPP lending, and deposit growth before and during the pandemic, using the measures described above.

Community Banks With Greater Technology Investment Before the Pandemic Reported Stronger Loan Growth in 2020

Technology investment may have affected community bank lending during the pandemic in several ways. Banks with greater technology investment may have been better equipped to accept and process online loan applications and the required supporting documentation, mitigating the effect of branch closures and customers' desire to limit in-person interaction. Community banks with greater technology offerings may have also been more likely to attract customers from nonbanks that curtailed their lending at the start of the pandemic, particularly nonbanks with a large online presence.[11]

As shown in Chart 2, community banks with greater previous investment in technology (indicated by the dark blue and dotted blue bars) reported stronger loan growth across all four technology measures in 2020 compared with banks with less investment (light blue and dark red bars). This correlation alone, however, is not enough to establish whether any link between technology investment and lending growth *strengthened*, as anticipated, during the pandemic. It could be that banks with greater technology investment already had stronger loan growth before the pandemic, which continued in 2020. Among community banks in the highest quartiles for number of PCs per employee and average growth in data processing expenses, the medians for average quarterly loan growth from 2017 to 2019 were noticeably higher than the medians for banks in the lowest quartiles.

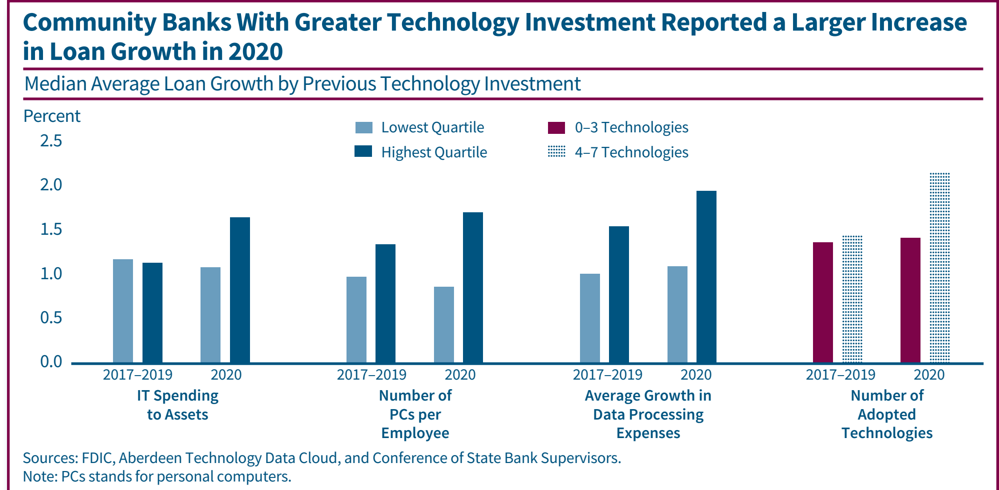
However, Chart 2 also shows that, across all four technology measures, differences in median loan growth between community banks with greater and less investment in technology *grew* in 2020, relative to the three years before the pandemic. Compared with community banks in the lowest quartile, community banks in the highest quartile reported median average loan growth in 2020 that was

- 0.56 percentage points higher for IT spending to total assets (compared with 0.04 percentage points lower from 2017 to 2019)
- 0.84 percentage points higher for the number of PCs per employee (compared with 0.37 percentage points higher from 2017 to 2019)
- 0.85 percentage points higher for annual growth in data processing expenses (compared with 0.54 percentage points higher from 2017 to 2019)

Community banks that adopted four or more of the technologies included in the CSBS survey reported a median quarterly loan growth that was, on average, 0.74 percentage points higher in 2020 than banks that adopted three or fewer technologies (compared with 0.08 percentage points higher from 2017 to 2019). Averaged across the four measures, the difference in the medians for average quarterly loan growth was three times higher in 2020 than the difference in the medians from 2017 to 2019 (0.75 percentage points versus 0.24 percentage points), in favor of community banks with greater previous investment in technology. Given that loans constitute about two-thirds of a community bank's assets, a half of a percentage point difference in quarterly loan growth would have equaled nearly $3 million in loans for the median-size community bank in 2020.

[11] Analysis by Standard & Poor's, for example, found that origination volume among the major digital lenders for consumers, small and medium businesses, and students fell 36 percent in the first three quarters of 2020, relative to the previous year. See Nimayi Dixit, "U.S. Digital Lender Originations Expected to Rebound Strongly After Painful 2020," *S&P Global Market Intelligence,* February 1, 2021, https://www.spglobal.com/marketintelligence/en/news-insights/research/us-digital-lender-originations-expected-to-rebound-strongly-after-painful-2020.

Chart 2



Community Banks With Greater Technology Investment Reported a Larger Increase in Loan Growth in 2020

Median Average Loan Growth by Previous Technology Investment

Sources: FDIC, Aberdeen Technology Data Cloud, and Conference of State Bank Supervisors.
Note: PCs stands for personal computers.

It remains possible that factors other than technology investment may have caused or influenced differences in loan growth in 2020. For example, larger community banks and those in metropolitan areas that tended to invest more in technology may have been more resilient to the effects of the pandemic due to their larger and more geographically diverse customer bases. The widened gap in loan growth shown in Chart 2 may not have resulted from a difference in previous technology investment but instead from bank size and location.

Similar trends in lending growth were found among different subsets of community banks based on size and location. Differences in the median for average loan growth by technology investment widened in 2020 for community banks that were above and below the median asset size before the pandemic, for urban and rural community banks, and for community banks in areas with higher and lower COVID case rates. In each case, the gap in the median for average loan growth widened in favor of community banks that invested more in technology before the pandemic. These findings lend support to the argument that previous technology spending and adoption helped banks better serve their customers during the pandemic.

The PPP Drove Differences in Loan Growth in 2020

Community banks held just over $150 billion in PPP loans at the end of third quarter 2020 following the conclusion of the second round of the program on August 8.[12] This amount represented nearly one-third of PPP loan balances reported by FDIC-insured institutions, despite community banks holding only slightly more than 10 percent of banking industry assets.[13]

Lending associated with the PPP also appears to be the main reason that the difference in loan growth on the basis of technology investment grew in 2020, relative to the years immediately preceding the pandemic. Excluding PPP loans, the differences in the medians for average loan growth narrowed for all of the technology investment measures, with the average difference across the measures falling from 0.75 percentage points to 0.28 percentage points, or roughly equal to the difference reported before the pandemic.

[12] This article focuses on PPP loan data at the end of the third quarter, as these data include all loans made in the first and second rounds of the program and were not affected by loan forgiveness, which had not yet begun.

[13] For further analysis of contributions of community banks to the PPP and how factors such as location, specialty, and size affected participation, using data from the Call Report as of June 30, 2020, see Margaret Hanrahan and Angela Hinton, "The Importance of Community Banks in Paycheck Protection Program Lending," *FDIC Quarterly* 14, no. 4. (2020): 31–36, https://www.fdic.gov/analysis/quarterly-banking-profile/fdic-quarterly/2020-vol14-4/fdic-v14n4-3q2020.pdf.

Given that PPP lending widened the gap in loan growth during 2020 in favor of community banks with greater technology investment, it is not a surprise that these banks also held more PPP loans than did banks with less technology investment. As shown in Table 1, for each technology investment measure, a larger share of community banks among those with greater investment before the pandemic reported a nonzero PPP loan balance on their third quarter 2020 Call Report compared with banks with less investment. Averaged across the four measures, the share of community banks that held PPP loans at the end of third quarter 2020 was 10.4 percentage points higher for banks with greater previous technology investment than for banks with less technology investment. Among those banks with a nonzero PPP loan balance, banks that invested more in technology also had a median share of PPP loans to assets that was more than 2 percentage points higher than those that invested less.[14] For the median-size community bank, this difference equaled roughly $4.5 million in PPP lending. The association between greater technology investment before the pandemic and a higher share of PPP loans was not solely driven by larger community banks. Table 1 also shows that all but one of the technology measures—annual growth in

Table 1

Community Banks That Invested More in Technology Held More PPP Loans

PPP Loan Balances by Previous Technology Investment, Third Quarter 2020

	Percentage of Community Banks With Nonzero PPP Loan Balances at the End of Third Quarter 2020		Median PPP Loan Balance as a Percentage of Assets	
	All	Below Median Asset Size	All	Below Median Asset Size
Annual IT Spending to Assets				
Lowest Quartile	72.1	63.1	2.3	1.2
Middle Quartiles	86.6	79.6	4.1	2.6
Highest Quartile	90.7	81.9	5.1	3.2
Number of PCs per Employee				
Lowest Quartile	76.2	71.8	2.7	2.0
Middle Quartiles	86.3	77.1	4.3	2.4
Highest Quartile	87.7	78.2	4.7	2.7
Annual Growth in Data Processing Expenses				
Lowest Quartile	84.6	78.0	3.9	2.6
Middle Quartiles	85.9	77.2	4.5	2.9
Highest Quartile	87.3	76.5	5.1	2.7
Number of Technologies Adopted				
0–3 Technologies	87.5	82.9	4.0	2.9
4–7 Technologies	96.1	90.8	6.4	5.3
Average of All Technology Measures				
Less Technology Investment	80.1	74.0	3.2	2.2
Greater Technology Investment	90.5	81.9	5.3	3.5
All Community Banks	84.4	76.1	4.0	2.4

Sources: FDIC, Aberdeen Technology Data Cloud, and Conference of State Bank Supervisors.

Note: PPP = Paycheck Protection Program. Given the strong association between asset size and technology investment, quartiles for each technology investment measure were recalculated for community banks below the median asset size.

[14] Total assets held by community banks grew 14.2 percent in 2020, compared with 1.2 percent in 2017, 2.2 percent in 2018, and –1.2 percent in 2019. This article measured PPP lending as a share of assets using total assets reported by the bank at the end of 2019, rather than third quarter 2020 when PPP lending was reported. This approach prevents other effects that technology investment may have had on asset growth in 2020, unrelated to participation in the PPP, from influencing the measure.

data processing expenses—were positively related to PPP lending among community banks at or below the median asset size. Averaged across the four technology measures, greater technology investment among these smaller banks was associated with an 8 percentage point increase in the share of banks holding PPP loans as well as a 1.3 percentage point increase in PPP loans as a share of assets relative to those with less technology investment.

Beyond the reasons previously discussed, other reasons unique to the PPP and the environment in which it was implemented could explain why technology investment may have facilitated faster loan growth. Some possible explanations include limited funding, strong demand, and a restricted ability and limited desire for borrowers and lenders to use nondigital processes.

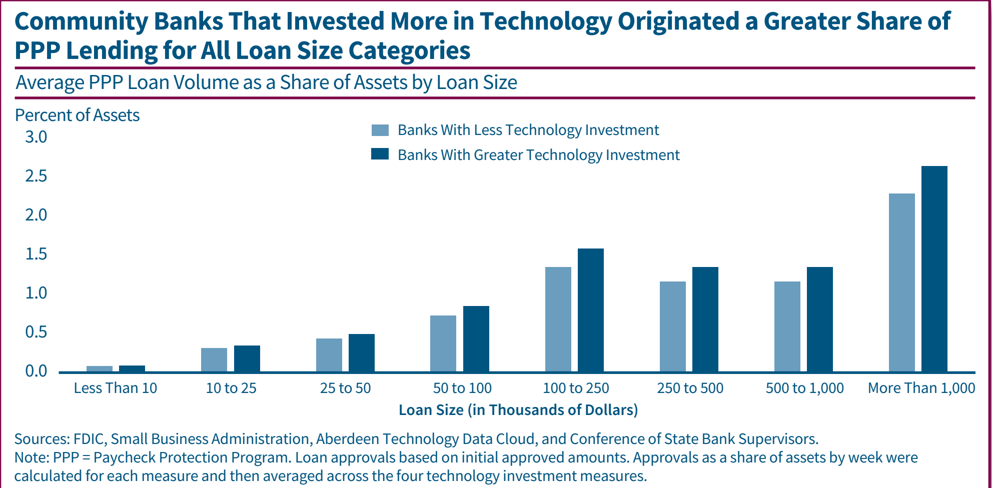
Some, but Not All, of the Difference in PPP Lending by Technology Investment Stemmed From Larger Loans

At the aggregate level, measuring PPP lending based on PPP loans as a share of assets does not fully address whether a community bank served more or different PPP borrowers during the pandemic. A smaller loan, for example, had less impact on lending as a share of assets than a larger loan, despite affecting the same number of borrowers. Applied to the findings above, it could be that community banks with greater previous investment in technology reported a greater share of PPP loans because they made larger loans, and not because they served more borrowers.

Based on total PPP loan volume and number of PPP loans as reported on the third quarter 2020 Call Report, the median for average PPP loan size among community banks with greater technology investment was, on average across the four measures, about $13,500 greater than the median for banks with less technology investment. This difference at least partly explains the higher share of PPP lending for banks with greater technology investment.

Further analysis of loan size is not possible using Call Report data; however, the Small Business Administration (SBA) released individual loan-level data, which included approved loan amounts and identifying lender information.[15] Chart 3 uses that data to compare PPP lending by previous technology investment, broken down by loan size. The largest difference in the average share of PPP loans (by volume) to assets was for PPP loans with an initial approved amount of more than $1 million. For loans of this size, community

Chart 3



Sources: FDIC, Small Business Administration, Aberdeen Technology Data Cloud, and Conference of State Bank Supervisors.
Note: PPP = Paycheck Protection Program. Loan approvals based on initial approved amounts. Approvals as a share of assets by week were calculated for each measure and then averaged across the four technology investment measures.

[15] Several versions of PPP data have been released by the SBA since the program's inception. This analysis uses data downloaded from the SBA website as of February 2021. The SBA data did not include FDIC certificate numbers. Matching techniques were used to link individual loans to FDIC-insured institutions, when applicable. See https://data.sba.gov/dataset/ppp-foia.

banks with greater technology investment (indicated by the dark blue bars in Chart 3) originated a volume that was 0.35 percentage points higher, as a share of assets, than banks with less investment. This finding is consistent with the argument that community banks with greater previous investment in technology made larger loans. However, Chart 3 also shows that community banks with greater technology investment originated a greater share of PPP loans in smaller size categories than did banks with less investment. This suggests that banks with greater technology investment made a larger share of loans of all sizes through the PPP, and that the association between greater technology investment and a higher share of PPP lending did not stem solely from larger loans.

Community Banks With Greater Previous Investment in Technology Also Approved More PPP Loans Across Time and Distance

Beyond loan size, community banks with greater investment in technology before the pandemic may have been able to originate more PPP loans than did banks with less investment because their speed of approval was faster or because they had easier access to borrowers outside of their local geographic market and vice versa. Previous technology investment may have accelerated the loan approval process to the extent that it allowed lenders to accept applications and the required supporting documentation online and automated the submission process. On the other hand, the impact of technology investment may have been reduced by the unique nature of the PPP, last-minute changes to SBA policy, and reports of difficulties connecting with E-Tran, the SBA's loan servicing portal.

Speed of approval may have been particularly important for PPP borrowers, given that funding for the program, while unprecedented in size, was ultimately limited by borrower demand. The first round of funding—$342 billion—was exhausted within two weeks. The second round of funding—$317 billion—remained available for almost 15 weeks (see box below). The PPP's limited funding and time frame arguably gave an advantage to financial institutions with a faster approval process.

As indicated by the sizes of the dark blue and light blue bars in Chart 4, the gap in PPP loan volume as a share of assets was largest during the early weeks of the program, with community banks that invested more in technology before the pandemic approving a larger share of loans than did banks with less investment. While this does not necessarily indicate a difference in approval times, the largest difference in the share of PPP loans by volume in favor of banks with greater technology investment occurred during the first week of the program. During that week, PPP loans as a share of assets was 25 percent higher for those banks with higher technology investment than for banks with less technology investment. This difference was larger than in any other week during which more than 1 percent of loans were approved, and provides some evidence that banks with greater previous investment in technology were faster out of the gate in approving PPP loans.

The Paycheck Protection Program in 2020

In the first months of the pandemic, Congress provided $659 billion to the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) to guarantee loans to small businesses to pay up to 24 weeks of eligible employee salaries, payroll costs, and benefits, as well as other qualified expenses such as mortgage interest, rent, and utilities, and to pay banks for the forgiven loans and accrued interest. Lenders received an origination fee of 1 to 5 percent, depending upon the size of the loan.

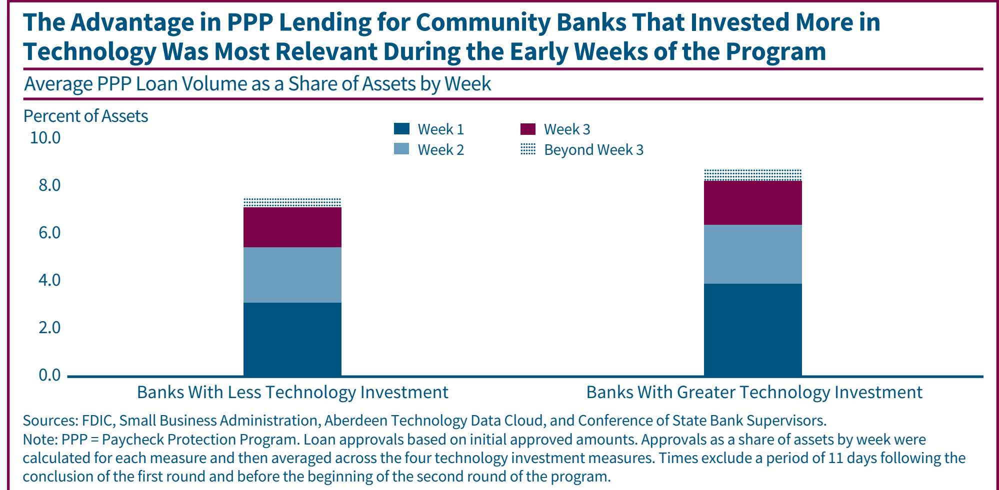
Applications for the first round of funding were accepted from April 3, 2020, through April 16, 2020, and for the second round of funding from April 27, 2020, through August 8, 2020. During both rounds, more than 5.2 million loans were approved for a total of $525 billion.[a]

[a] SBA, "PPP Report: Approvals Through 08/08/2020," (August 2020).

Chart 4

The Advantage in PPP Lending for Community Banks That Invested More in Technology Was Most Relevant During the Early Weeks of the Program

Average PPP Loan Volume as a Share of Assets by Week



Sources: FDIC, Small Business Administration, Aberdeen Technology Data Cloud, and Conference of State Bank Supervisors.
Note: PPP = Paycheck Protection Program. Loan approvals based on initial approved amounts. Approvals as a share of assets by week were calculated for each measure and then averaged across the four technology investment measures. Times exclude a period of 11 days following the conclusion of the first round and before the beginning of the second round of the program.

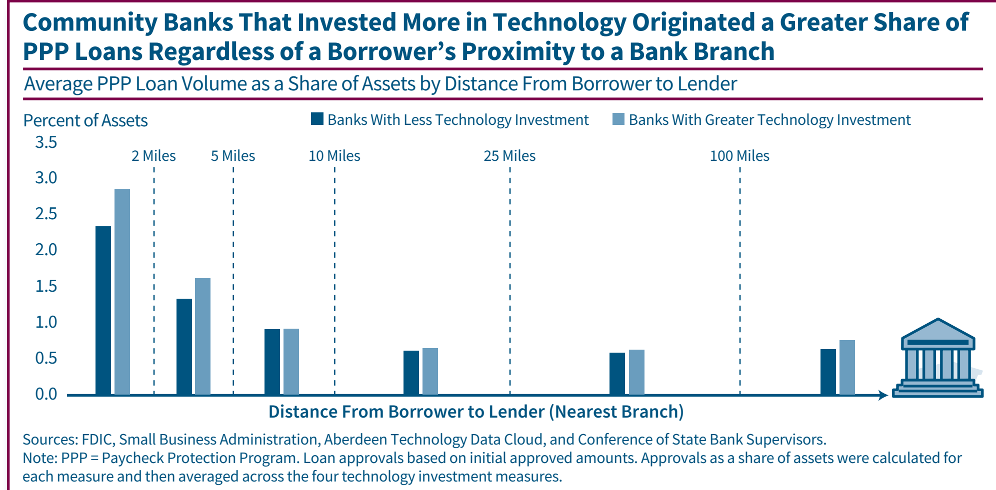
The difference in PPP lending in favor of community banks with greater technology investment was not limited to the early weeks of the program, however. Throughout all but one week of the program, community banks with greater technology investment originated more PPP loans when measured as a share of their assets than did community banks with less investment. Similar to the findings for loan size, speed of approval was not likely the only reason why community banks with greater technology investment originated a greater share of PPP lending.

Another way in which technology may have aided community banks is through easier access to PPP borrowers outside of their geographic market. Some community banks, regardless of previous technology investment, may have viewed the PPP as a low-risk opportunity to test and develop new lending relationships outside of their market area, given that the loans were fully guaranteed by the SBA. Greater previous investment in technology, however, may have helped these banks better reach and target new customers—for example, through social media as well as marketing using data and machine learning. Technology-enabled services, such as online loan applications and servicing portals and chatbots, may have also allowed customers that were located far from a branch to more easily apply for a loan and navigate the loan process.

The same SBA data used to analyze the size and timing of PPP loans also included data on borrowers, which was used to approximate the distance between PPP borrowers and their lenders.[16] As shown in Figure 1, the share of PPP loans originated by community banks for borrowers located more than 100 miles from a bank branch was higher for banks with greater technology investment than for those with less technology investment, as expected. However, the largest difference in PPP lending on the basis of technology investment was for "local" PPP loans—loans made to borrowers located within five miles of a bank branch. Community banks with greater technology investment approved local PPP loans totaling 4.5 percent of their assets, on average, compared with an average of 3.7 percent for banks with less technology investment. For a community bank with the median asset size of $216 million, this difference of 0.8 percent of assets equaled about $1.7 million in PPP loans.

[16] Data on the latitude and longitude of PPP borrowers were obtained from Geocodio and are available at https://www.geocod.io/geocoded-ppp-loan-data/. These data were used to calculate the distance from each borrower to the nearest branch of the community bank lender, using the latitude and longitude of bank branches from FDIC Summary of Deposits data.

Figure 1



Community Banks That Invested More in Technology Originated a Greater Share of PPP Loans Regardless of a Borrower's Proximity to a Bank Branch

Average PPP Loan Volume as a Share of Assets by Distance From Borrower to Lender

Sources: FDIC, Small Business Administration, Aberdeen Technology Data Cloud, and Conference of State Bank Supervisors.
Note: PPP = Paycheck Protection Program. Loan approvals based on initial approved amounts. Approvals as a share of assets were calculated for each measure and then averaged across the four technology investment measures.

Generally, community banks made most of their PPP loans to borrowers within five miles of their branch network consistent with research indicating that local bank relationships strongly predicted PPP credit.[17] Table 2 examines how technology may have differently affected community banks that entered the pandemic with relatively larger shares of commercial and industrial (C&I) loans—a likely indicator of strong existing relationships with local businesses. For banks with C&I loans at or above the 75th percentile (highest quartile) for all established community banks at the end of 2019, the difference in local PPP loans to assets on the basis of technology investment was 1.1 percentage points. For banks with C&I loans at or below the 25th percentile (lowest quartile), the difference was 0.6 percentage points. The larger difference in local PPP lending by technology investment among banks with larger shares of C&I loans leading into the pandemic suggests that greater previous investment in technology may have contributed to additional PPP lending, in part, by facilitating loans to existing borrowers.

Overall, several factors likely drove the relationship between PPP lending and technology investment before the pandemic in favor of community banks with greater investment. Community banks with greater technology investment made larger PPP loans, but also made more PPP loans of all sizes, during all stages of the program, and both inside and outside of their local geographic market.

Table 2

The Advantage in PPP Lending Associated With Greater Investment in Technology Was Higher for Community Banks With More Business Loans

	Previous Technology Investment	
C&I Loans to Assets	Banks With Less Investment	Banks With Greater Investment
Banks in Lowest Quartile	3.3 %	3.9 %
Banks in Highest Quartile	4.4 %	5.5 %
All Community Banks	3.7 %	4.5 %

Sources: FDIC, Small Business Administration, Aberdeen Technology Data Cloud, and Conference of State Bank Supervisors.

Note: PPP = Paycheck Protection Program. C&I = Commercial and Industrial. Local PPP loans defined as PPP loans made to borrowers located within five miles of a lending bank branch. C&I loans to assets based on amounts reported at the end of 2019, before the onset of the pandemic. Loan approvals based on initial approved amounts. Approvals as a share of assets were calculated for each measure and averaged across the four technology investment measures.

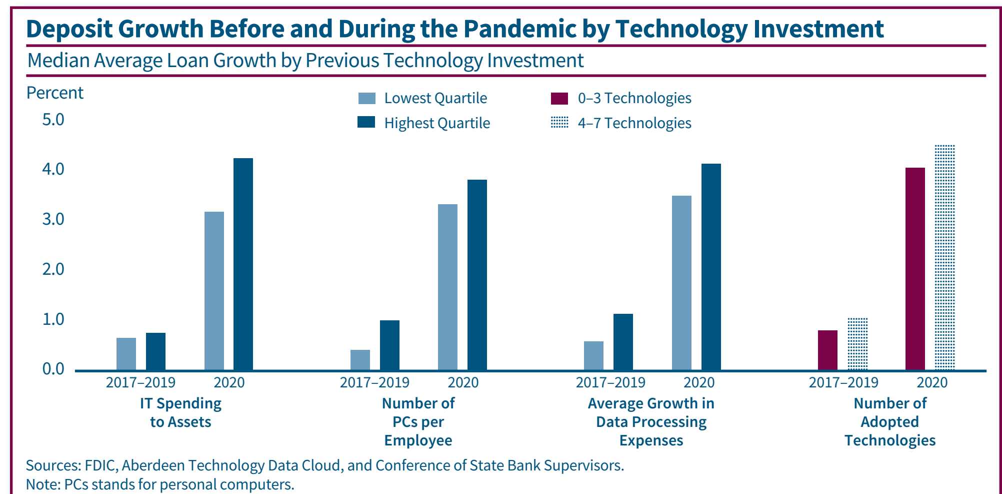
[17] Lei Li and Philip Strahan, "Who Supplies PPP Loans (And Does it Matter)? Banks, Relationships, and the COVID Crisis," (Working Paper, no. 28286, National Bureau of Economic Research, December 2020), https://www.nber.org/papers/w28286.

Community Banks With Greater Technology Investment Before the Pandemic Reported Larger Deposit Growth in 2020

Bank deposits increased significantly at the onset of the pandemic, growing 17.8 percent over the first three quarters of 2020. Among community banks, deposits grew 11.4 percent. This growth likely stemmed from multiple factors such as lower consumption and higher savings by consumers, credit line drawdowns, expansionary monetary policy, and increased spending by the federal government, including direct payments to individuals. The PPP also likely influenced deposit growth to the extent that borrowers (and others for whom the loan proceeds were intended, including employees) directed loan funds into deposit accounts.

Previous investment in technology might have affected deposit growth during the pandemic to the extent that it facilitated remote deposit capture, remote payments, and other functionality that enabled customers to conduct deposit transactions at a time when face-to-face interactions were more difficult or not possible. If technology investment attracted more PPP borrowers, as previously indicated, faster deposit growth may also have resulted from those borrowers depositing the proceeds of the loan into the same institution.

Chart 5



As shown by the differences between the light blue and dark blue bars and the difference between the dark red and dotted blue bars in Chart 5, during the three years before the pandemic, greater technology investment was associated with higher average deposit growth across all four measures. The differences ranged in magnitude from 0.11 percentage points (for IT spending to assets) to 0.60 percentage points (for number of PCs per employee), with an average of 0.38 percentage points across the four measures. In 2020, differences in the median for average deposit growth widened for three out of the four technology investment measures. Averaged across the measures, community banks with greater previous investment in technology reported a median average deposit growth that was 0.66 percentage points higher than the median for banks with less previous investment.

The larger difference in deposit growth by previous technology investment for 2020 likely stemmed from higher average account sizes rather than an increase in the number of accounts. Median growth in the number of nonretirement deposit accounts was, on average, 31 basis points higher for community banks with greater technology investment than for banks with less technology investment, from 2017 to 2019. During 2020, the difference declined to 23 basis points, indicating that the increased difference in deposit growth on the basis of technology investment reported during the pandemic was not likely caused by an increased inflow of depositors.

Technology Will Continue to Be Important to Community Banks Beyond the Pandemic

This article provides compelling evidence that community banks with more technology investment before the pandemic were better able to serve their customers as a lender and deposit-taker amid the challenges of the pandemic. Further data and research are needed to better understand the ways that technology may have assisted banks during the pandemic, and whether the advantage in loan and deposit growth enjoyed by community banks that invested more in technology during 2020 will become part of the new normal. Differences in loan growth and potentially deposit growth can be sustained if new relationships created through the PPP lead to non-PPP lending and deposits after the pandemic. Given the rising use of digital banking channels before and during the pandemic, it appears likely that an effective approach to technology and technology investment will continue to be important for community banks in the future.

Author:
Daniel Hoople
Financial Economist
Division of Insurance and Research