

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations

First Quarter 2019

Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Research and Statistics Group

This report presents consolidated financial statistics for the U.S. commercial banking industry, including bank holding companies (BHCs) and banks. Statistics are based on quarterly regulatory filings and are inclusive of BHC nonbank subsidiaries¹. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >\$500bn in total assets as of the current quarter², for BHCs with \$50bn-500bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Return on equity and return on assets were almost unchanged, and stand at 10.71% and 1.19% respectively as of 2019:Q1.
- Net interest margin, defined as net interest income as a percentage of interest earning assets, slightly decreased from last quarter. The current net interest margin of 2.74% is close to its post-crisis (2009:Q1 – 2019:Q1) average of 2.69%.
- The noninterest income ratio, measured as noninterest income as a percentage of total assets, increased from 1.96% in 2018:Q4 to 2.08% in 2019:Q1 and is now only slightly below its post-crisis average.
- Asset growth remained flat at 2.2% for 2019:Q1. Loan growth decreased to 2.9% in 2019:Q1 from 3.5% in 2018:Q4, and domestic deposit growth decreased from 3.9% to 2.8%.
- Measures of industry capitalization remain high by historical standards. Common equity tier 1 capital as a percentage of risk-weighted assets stands at 12.38%, well above its pre-crisis (2001:Q1 – 2007:Q3) average of 8.25%.

¹ Industry statistics are calculated by summing consolidated financial data across all reporting U.S. parent BHCs and intermediate holding companies (IHCs) (from the FR Y-9C report), plus values for “standalone” banks not controlled by a BHC, or whose parent BHC does not report on a consolidated basis (from the FFIEC 031/041 reports). The data exclude savings bank holding companies, branches and agencies of foreign banks, or nonbanks not held by a U.S. BHC or IHC.

² Six BHCs exceed this \$500bn size threshold: J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley.

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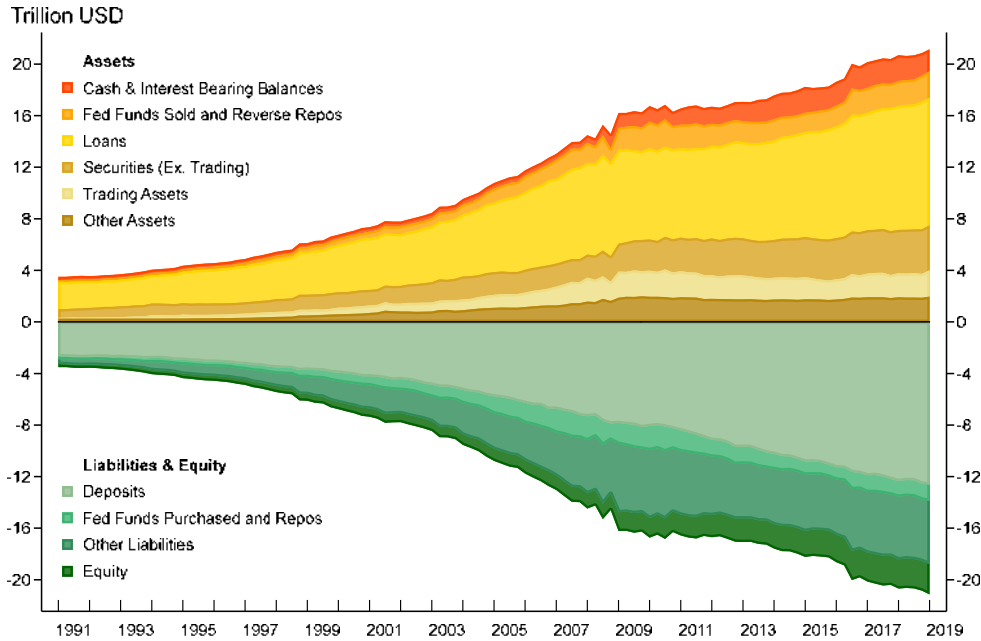
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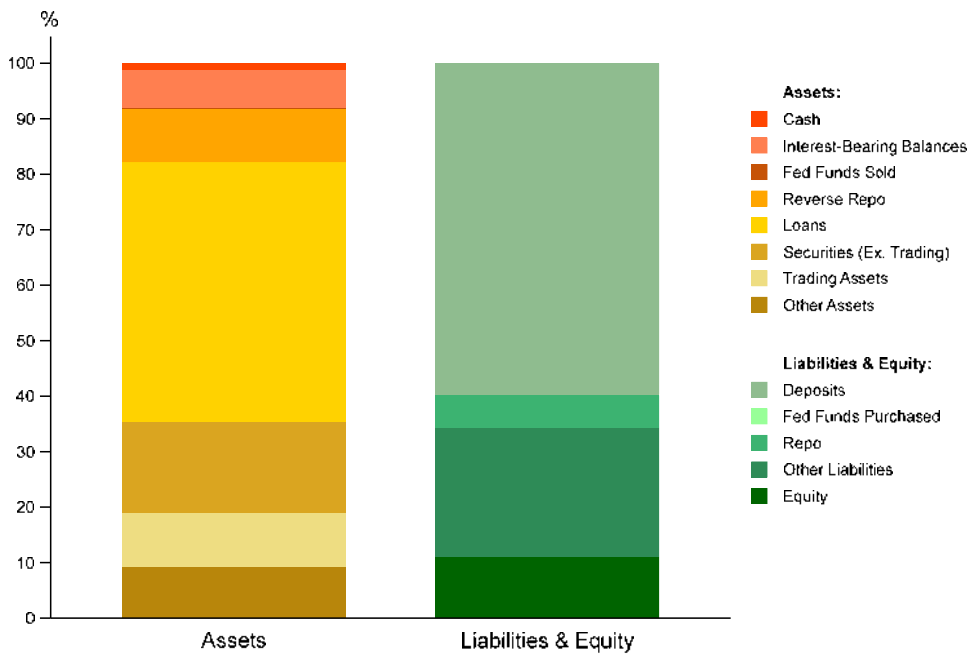
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

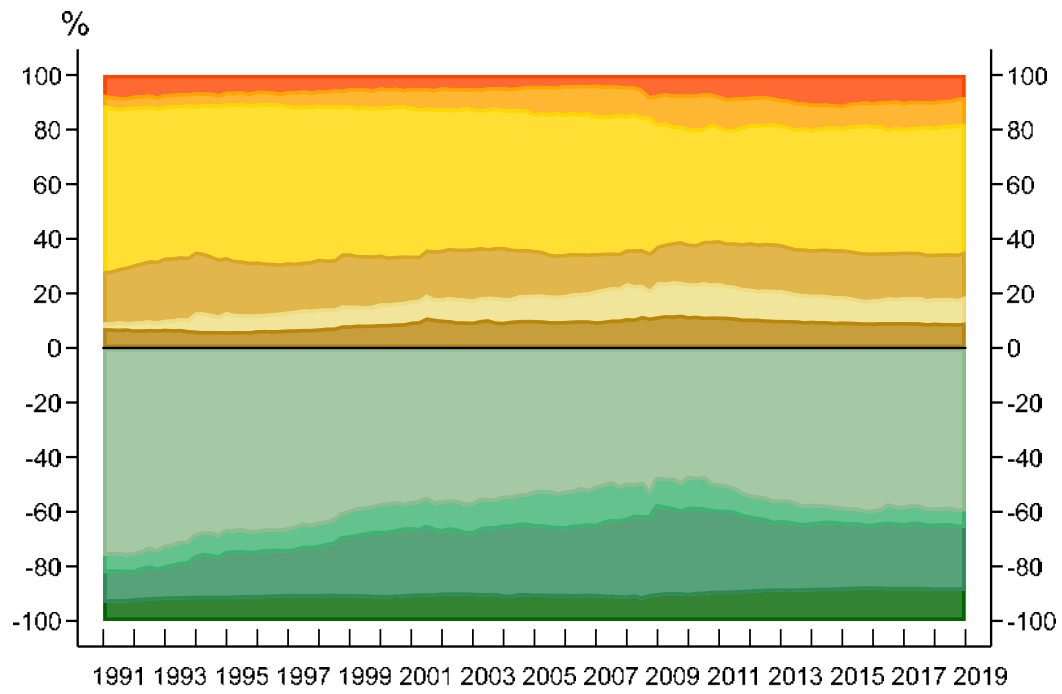
Balance Sheet Composition



Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



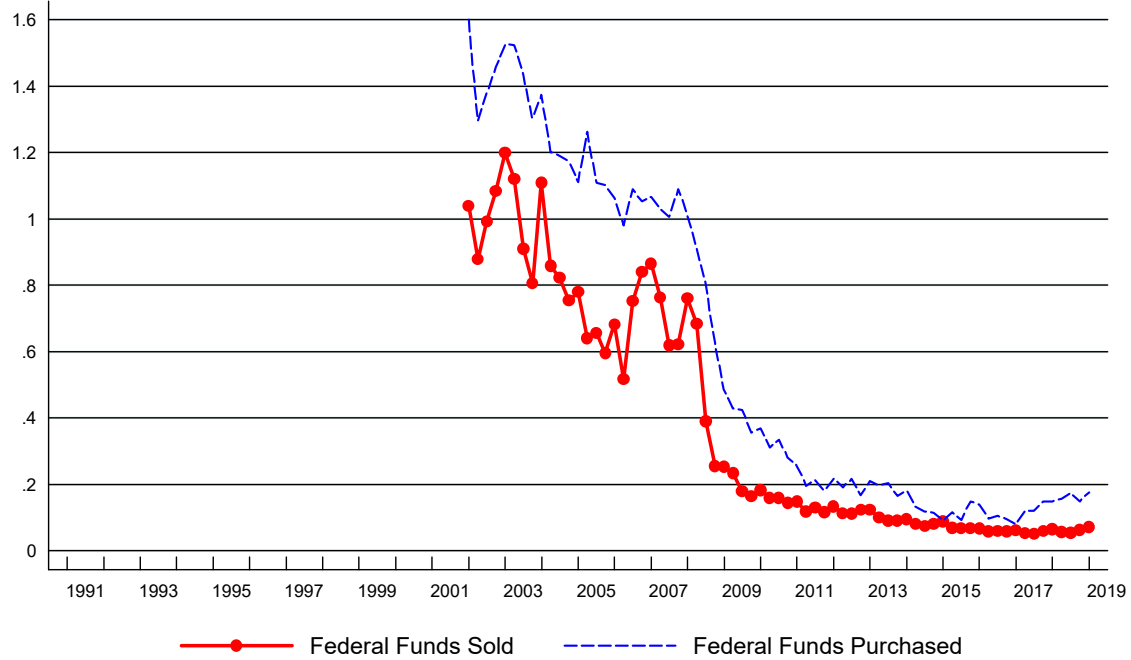
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



- | Assets | Liabilities & Equity |
|--|---|
| ■ Cash & Interest Bearing Balances | ■ Deposits |
| ■ Fed Funds Sold and Reverse Repos | ■ Fed Funds Purchased and Repos |
| ■ Loans | ■ Other Liabilities |
| ■ Securities (Ex. Trading) | ■ Equity |
| ■ Trading Assets | |
| ■ Other Assets | |

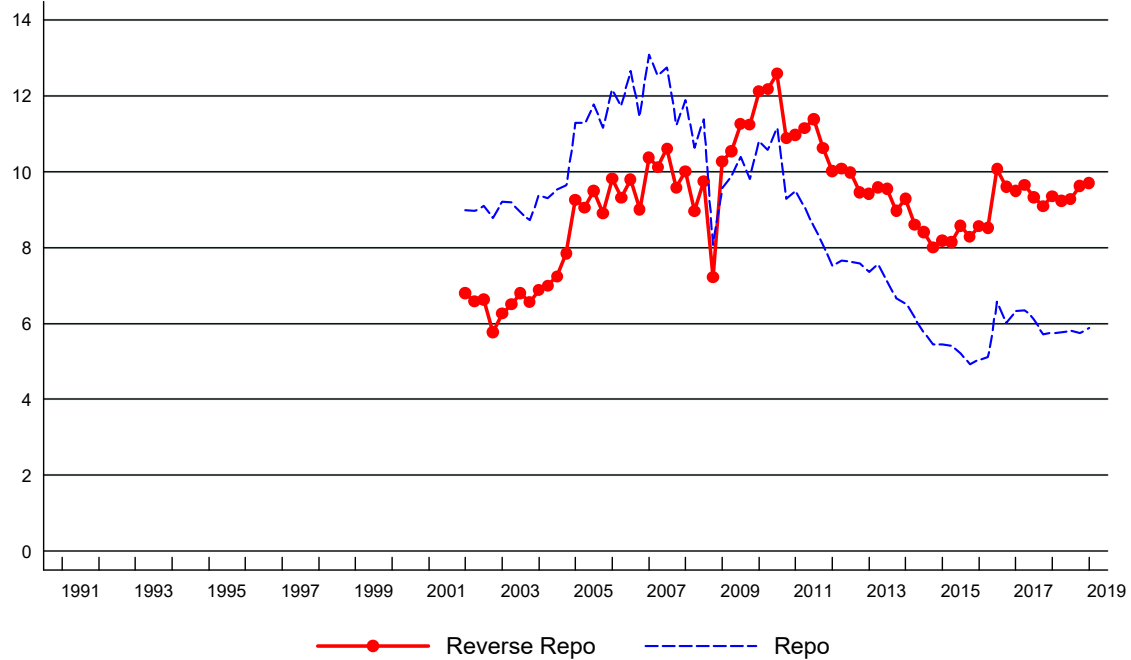
Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

Federal funds sold and purchased in domestic offices as % of total assets



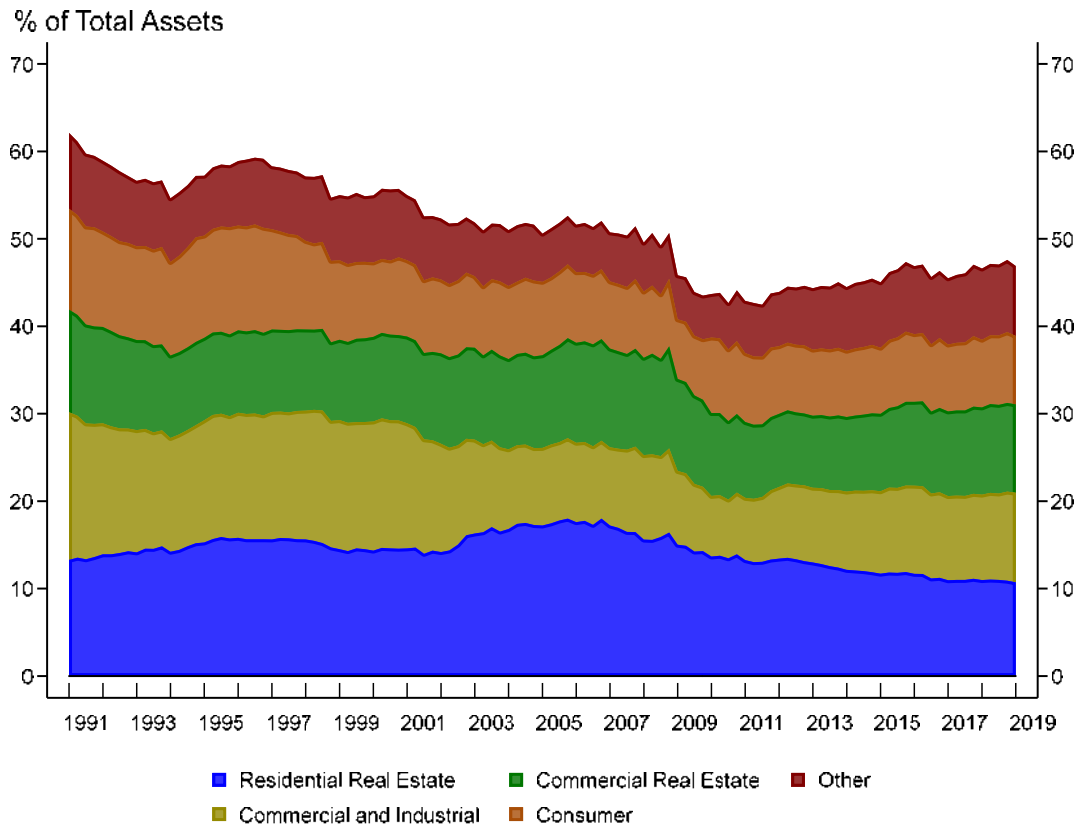
Repurchase Agreements

Repurchase agreements as % of total assets

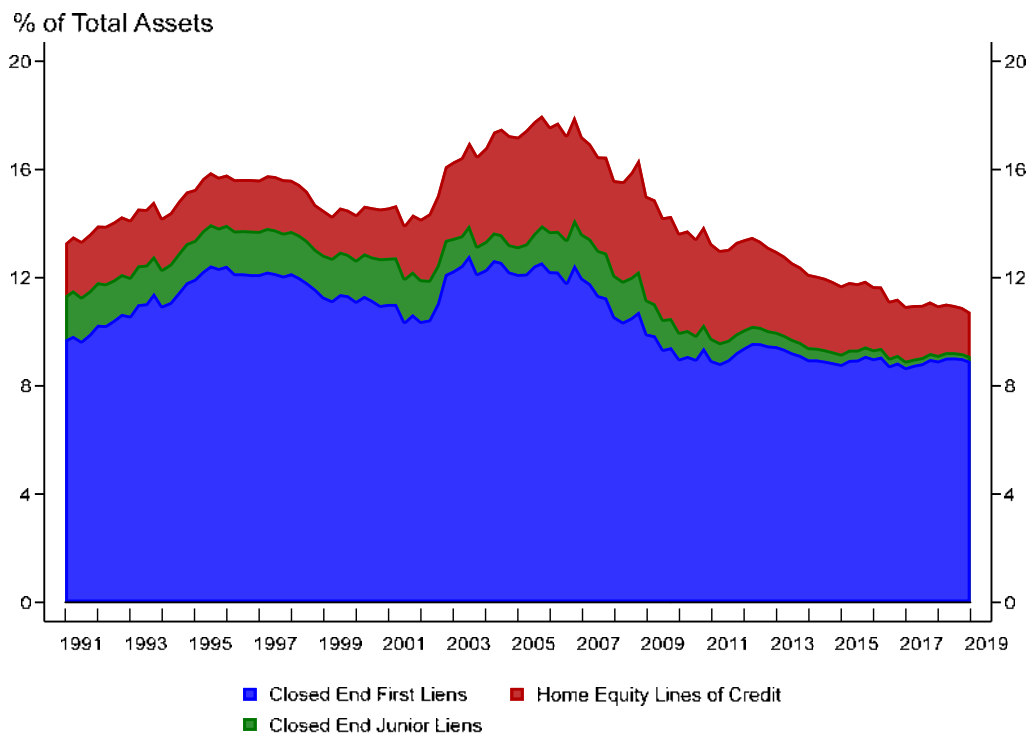


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

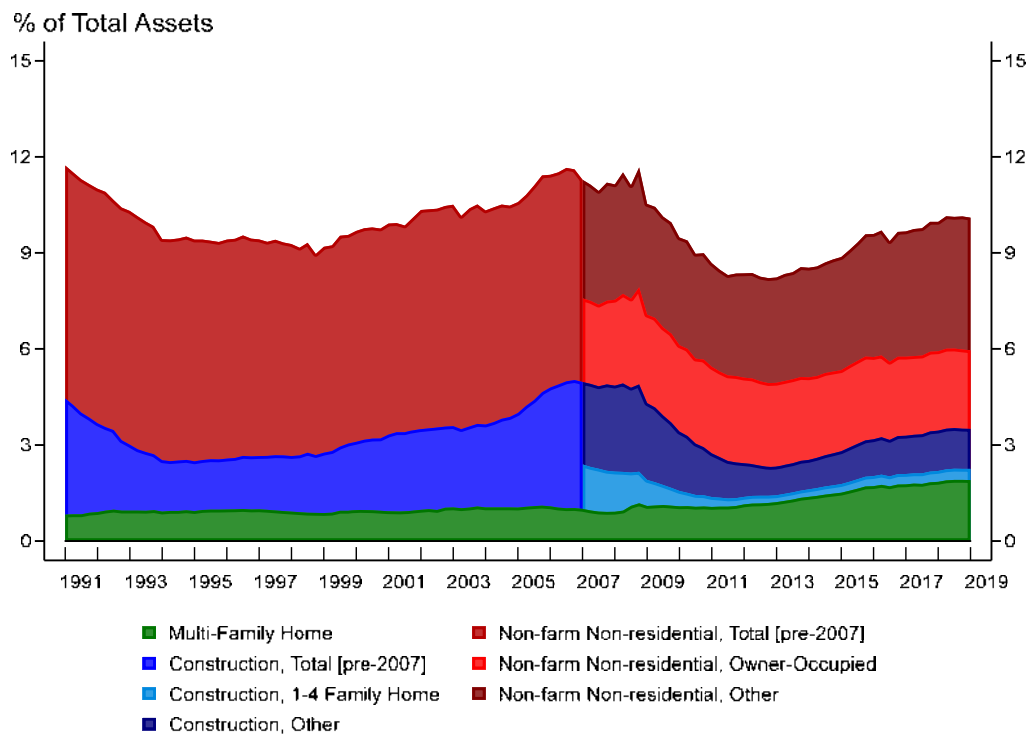
Loans



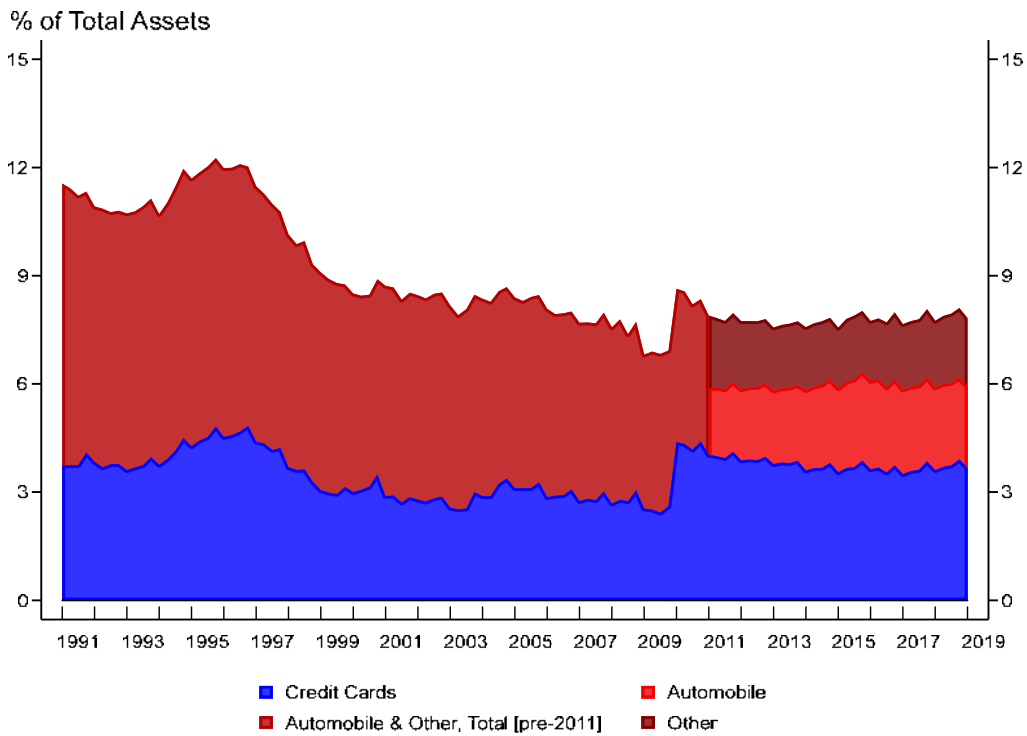
Residential Real Estate Loans



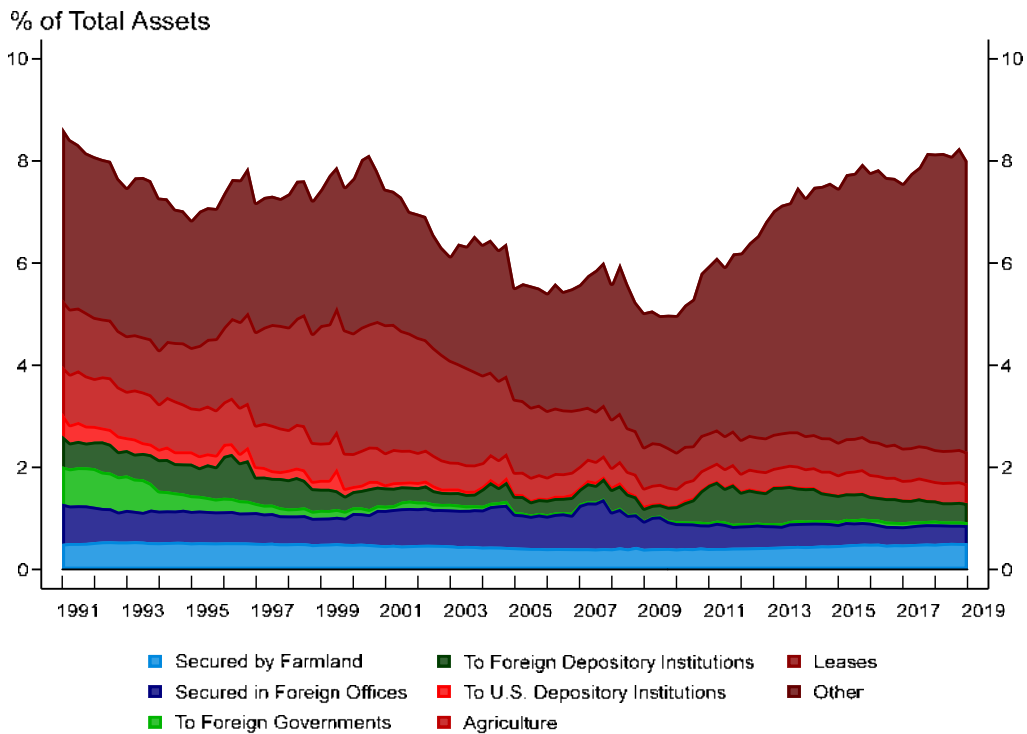
Commercial Real Estate Loans



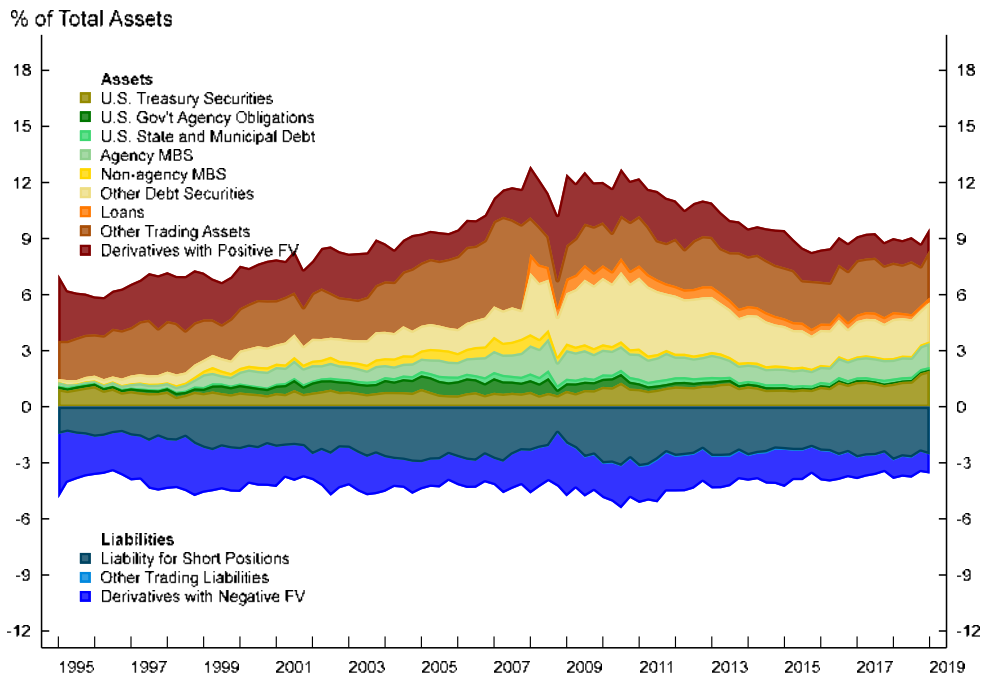
Consumer Loans



Other Loans

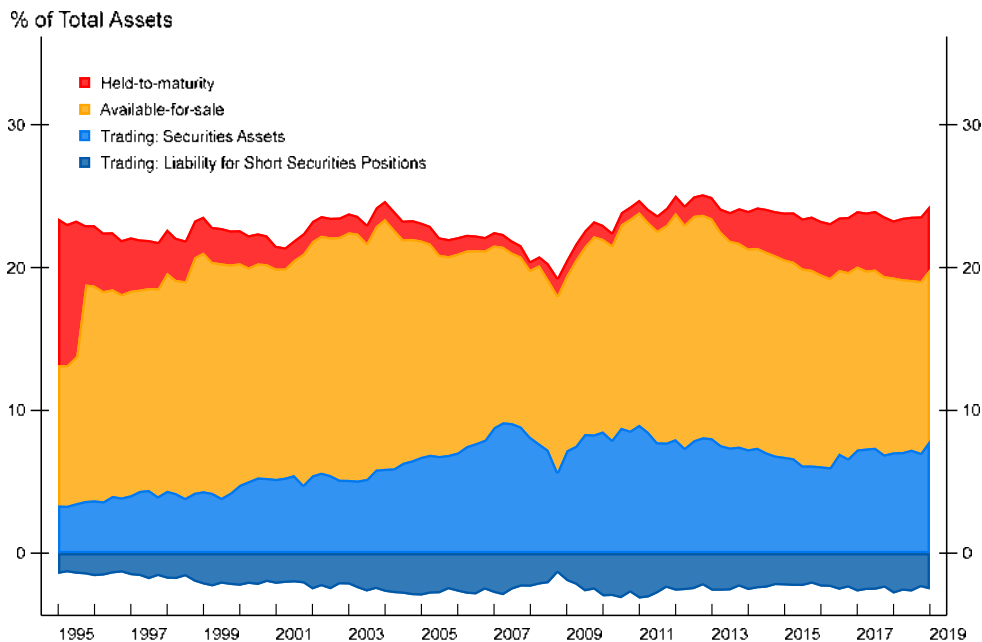


Trading Assets and Liabilities



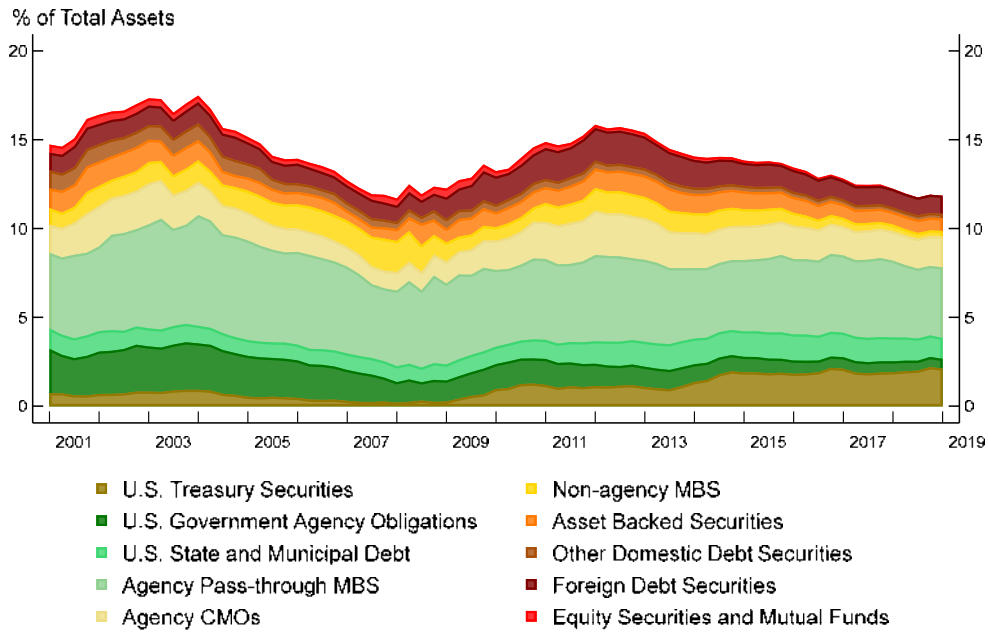
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of \$10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and \$2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

Securities Portfolios

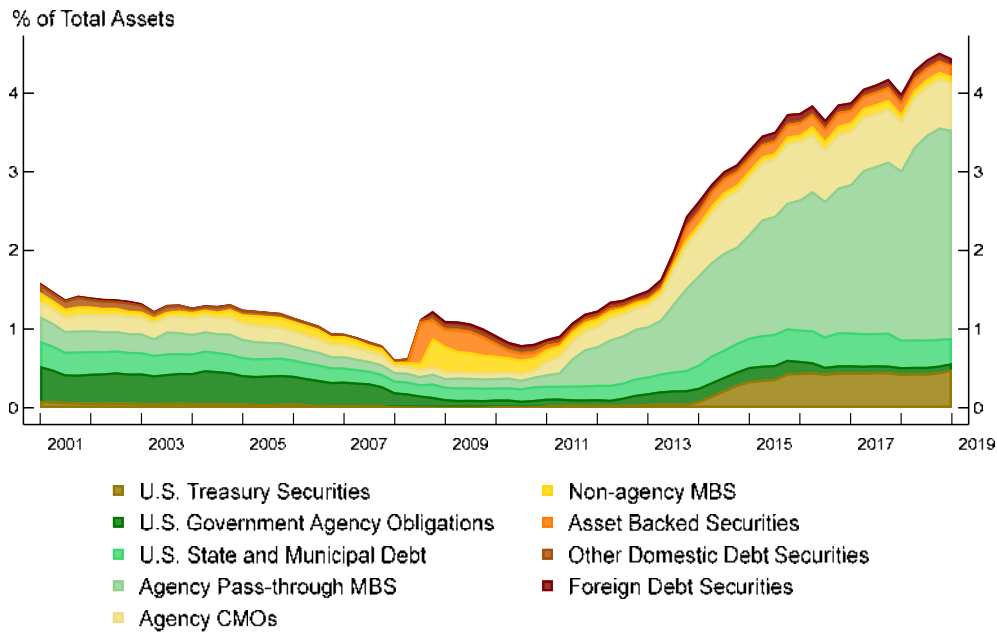


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities



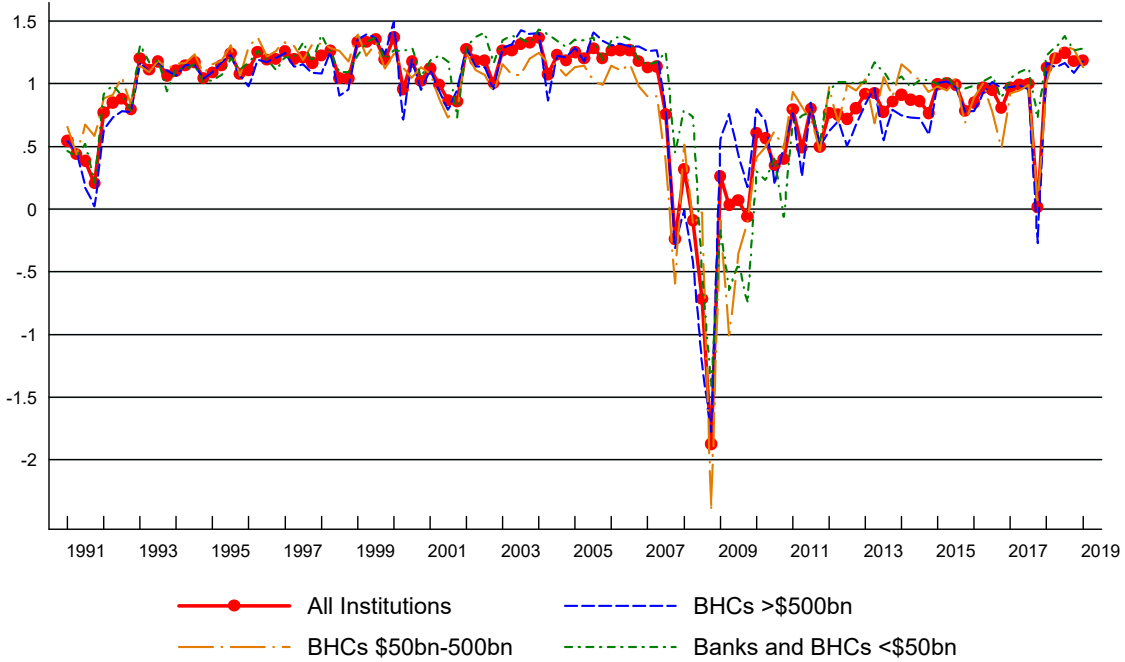
Held-to-Maturity Securities



2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

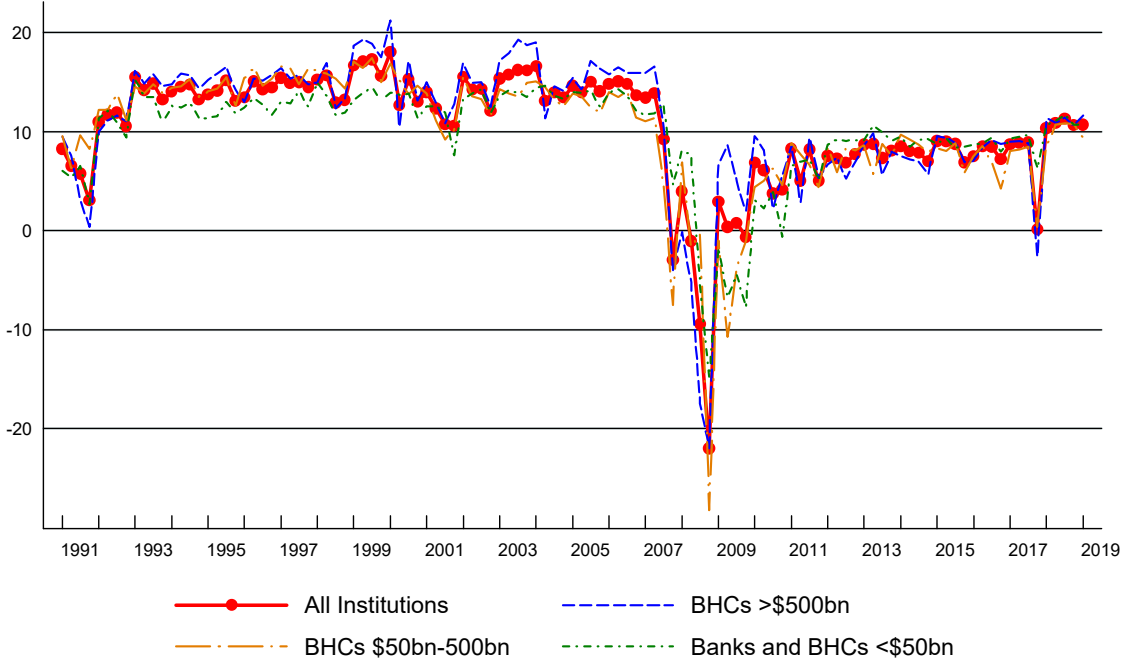
Return on Assets

Annualized net income as % of total assets



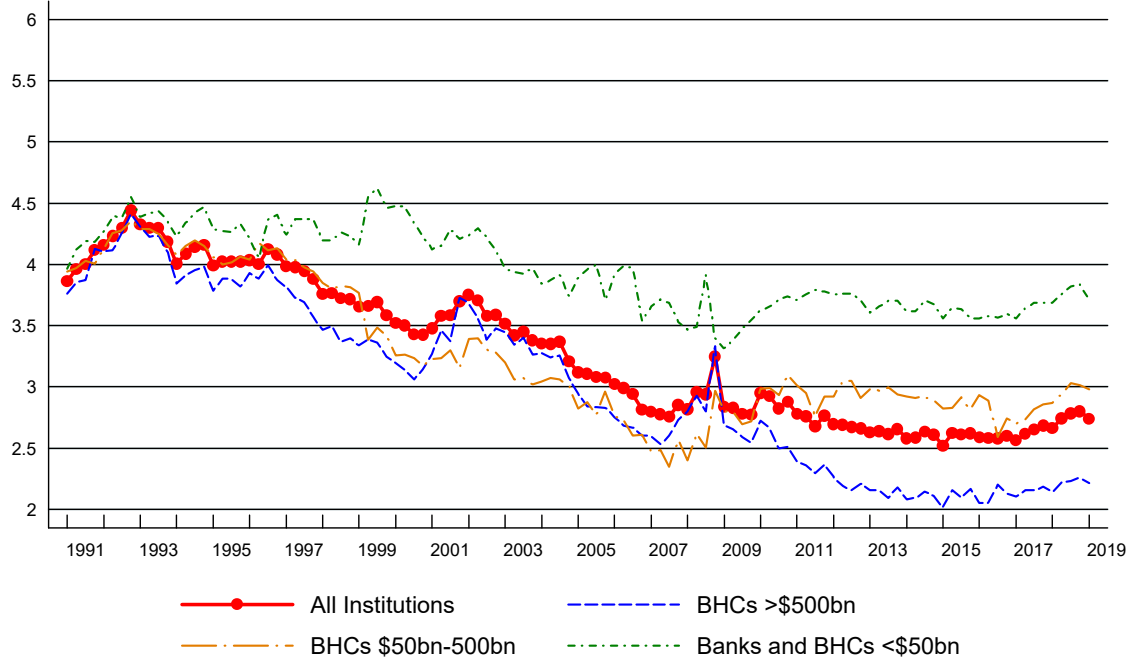
Return on Equity

Annualized net income as % of equity



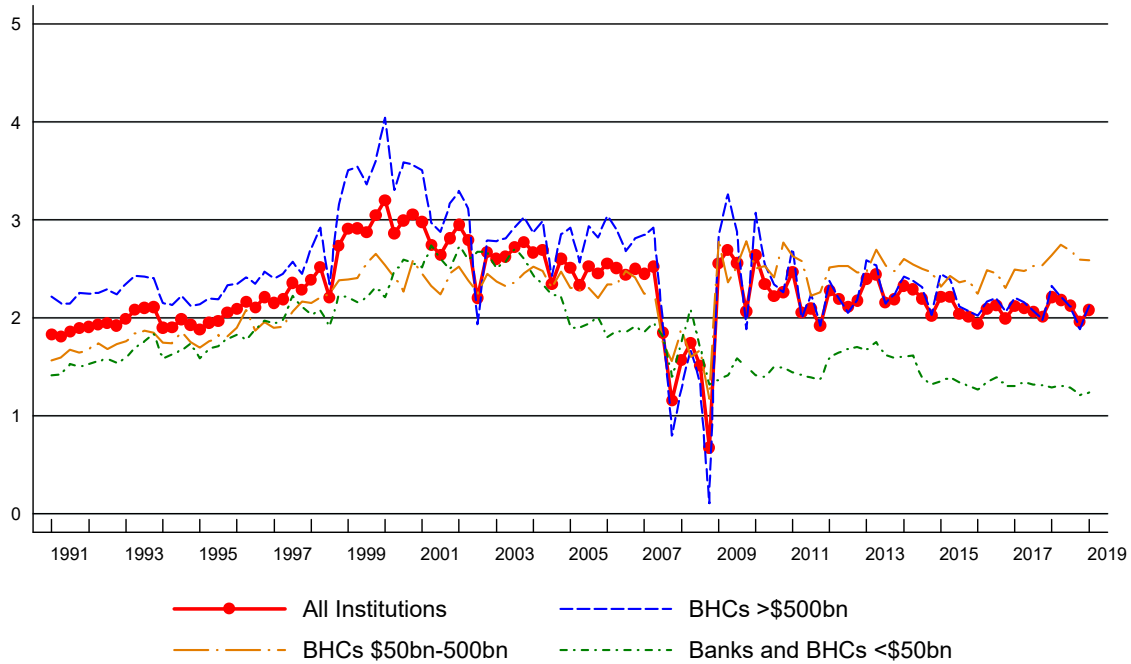
Net Interest Margin

Annualized net interest income as % of interest-earning assets

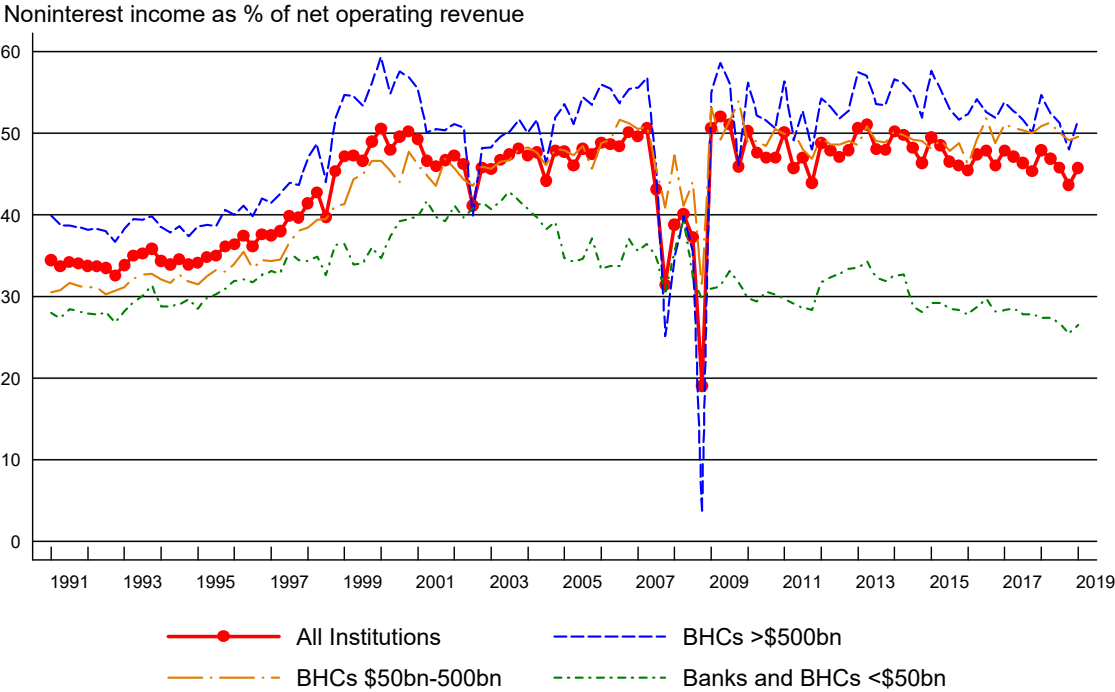


Noninterest Income Ratio

Annualized noninterest income as % of total assets



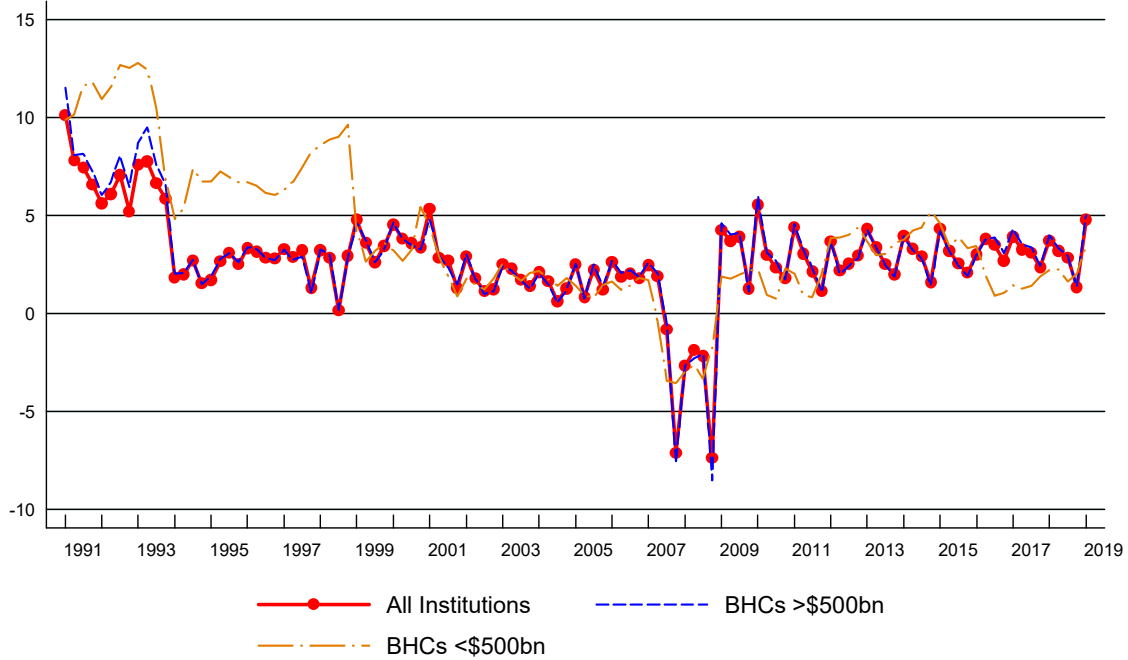
Noninterest Income Share



Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

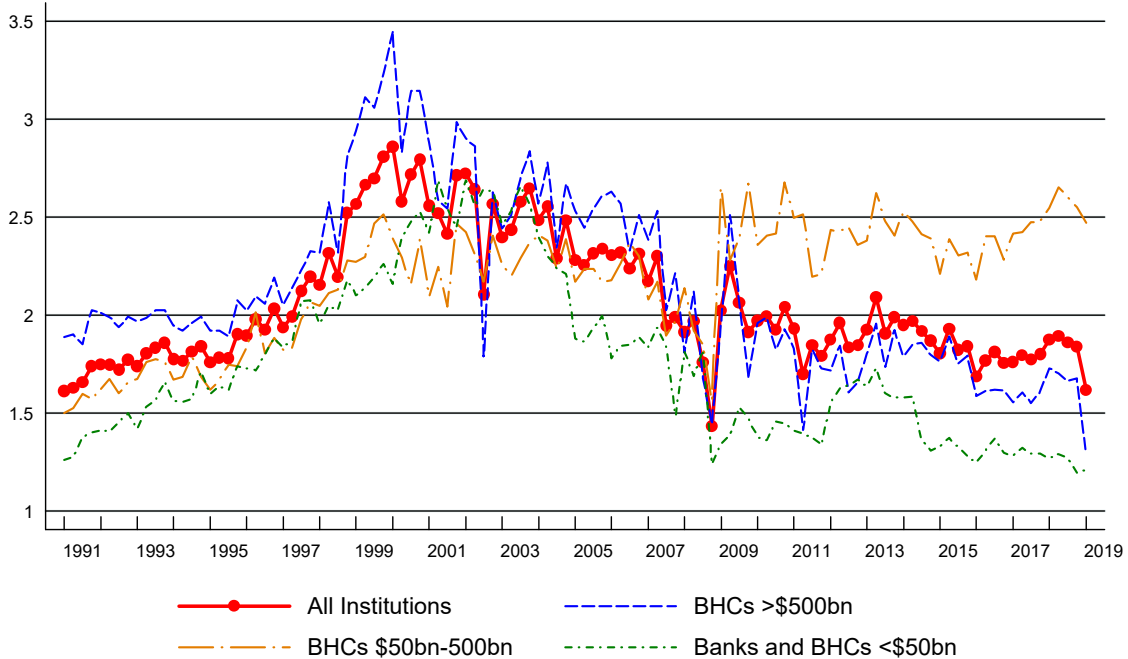
Return on Trading Assets

Annualized trading income as % of trading assets



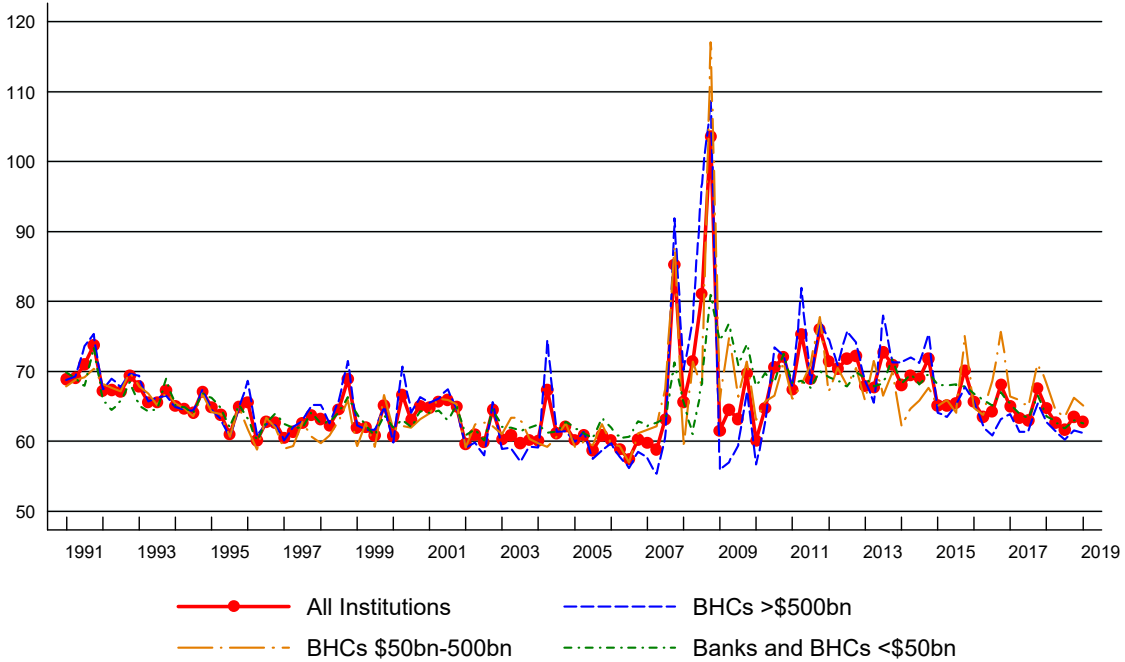
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio

Annualized non-trading noninterest income as % of total assets



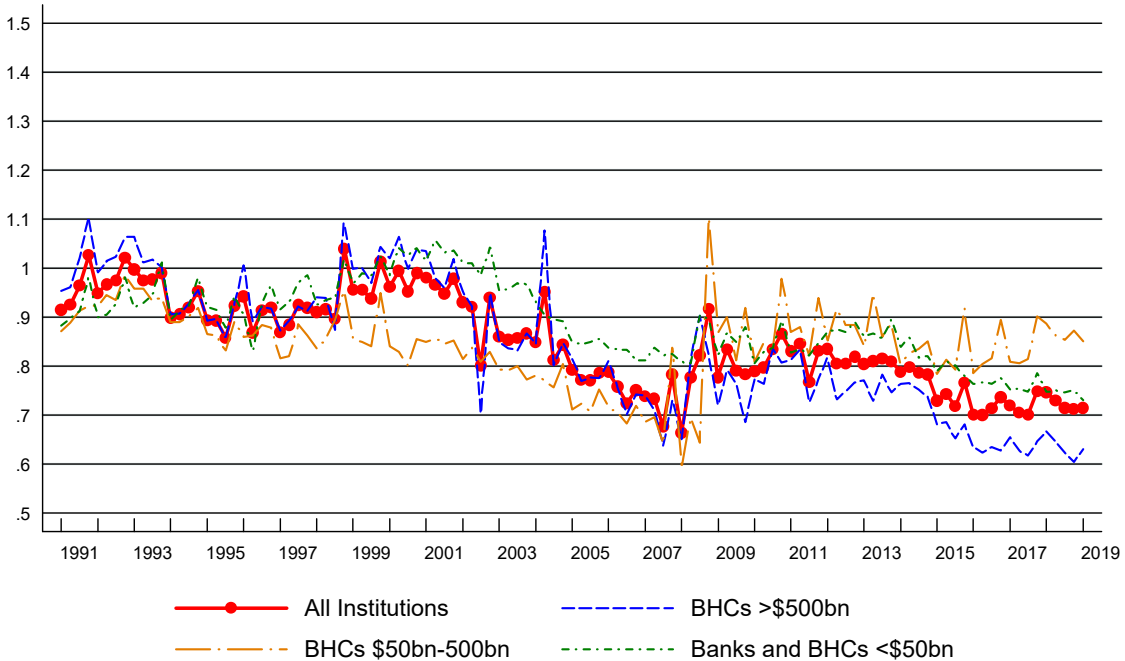
Efficiency Ratio

Noninterest expense as % of net operating revenue



Noninterest Expense Ratio

Noninterest expense as % of total assets



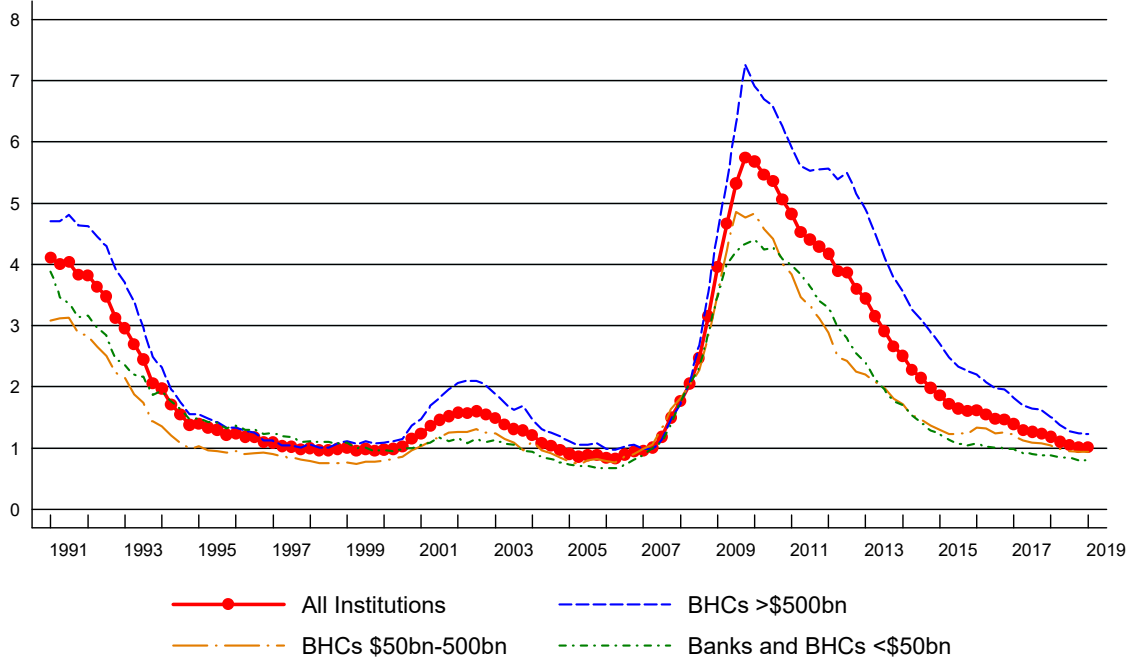
Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

3. Loan Performance

Note: Non-performing loans include loans that are (1) 90 days or more past due and still accruing or (2) non-accrual.

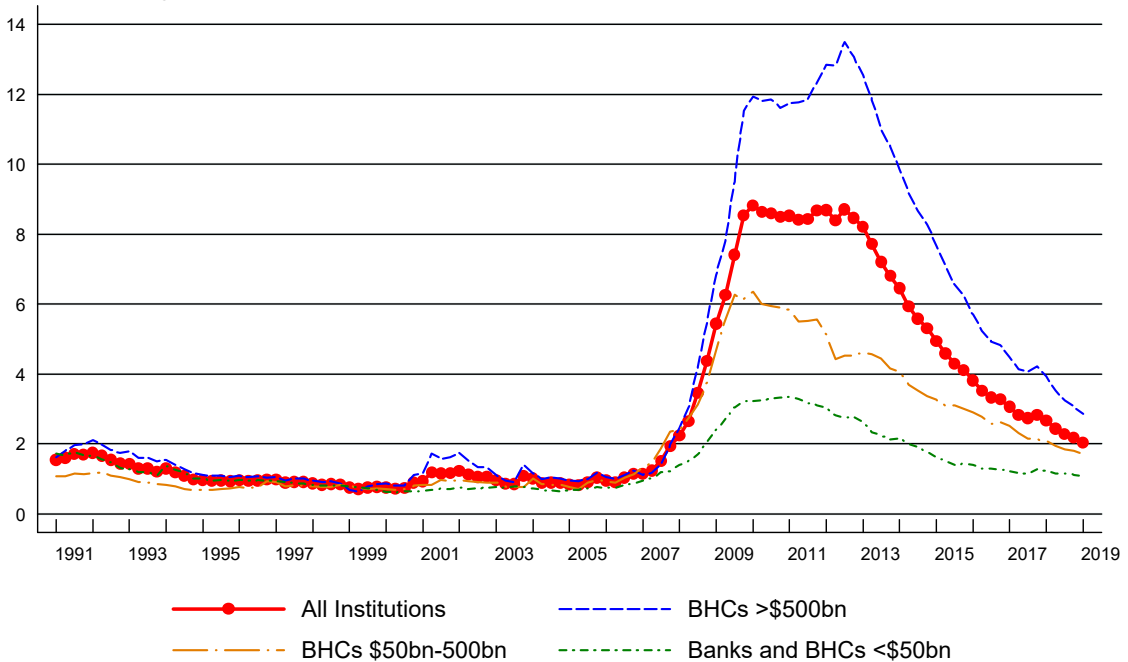
Non-performing Loans

Total non-performing loans as % of total loans



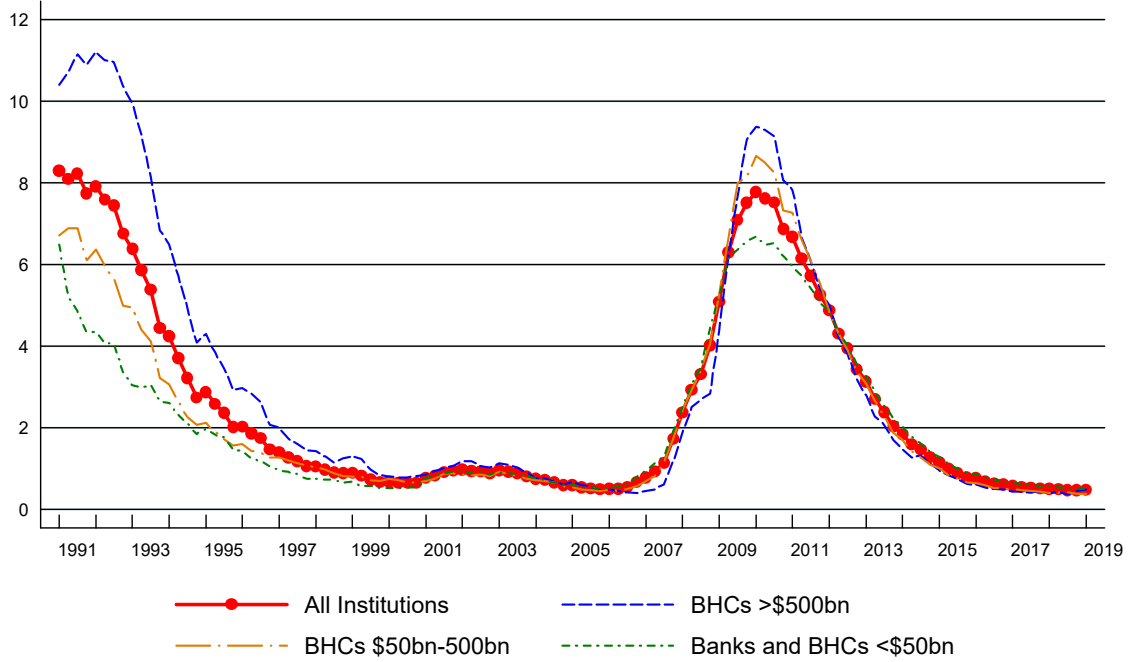
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans

Non-performing residential real estate loans as % of residential real estate loans



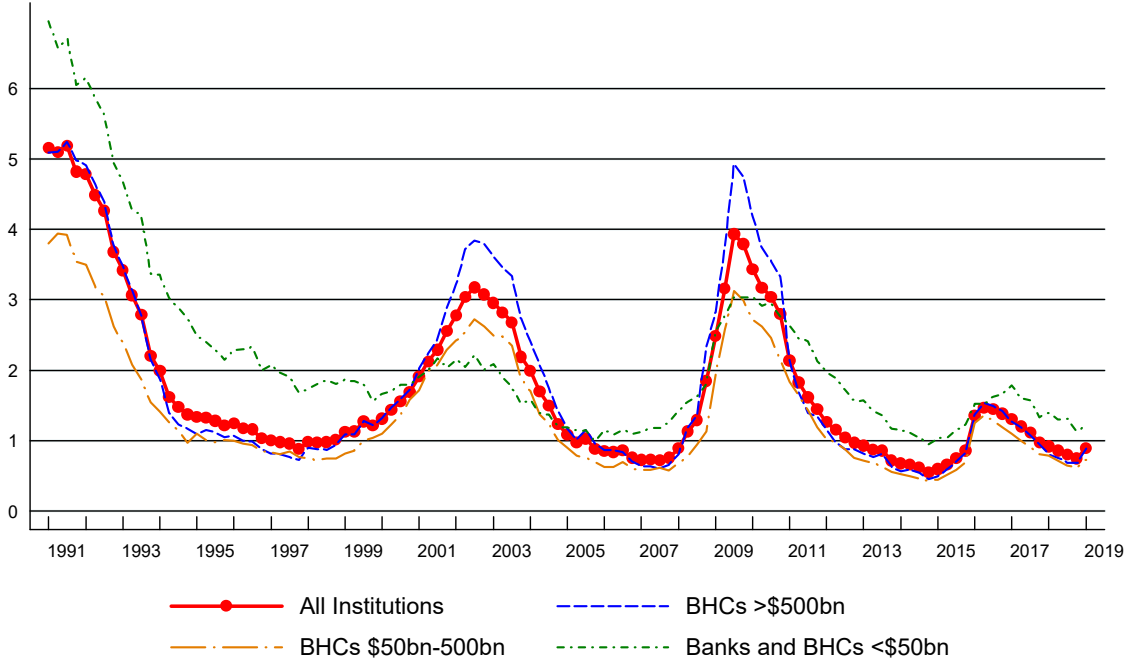
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans

Non-performing commercial real estate loans as % of commercial real estate loans



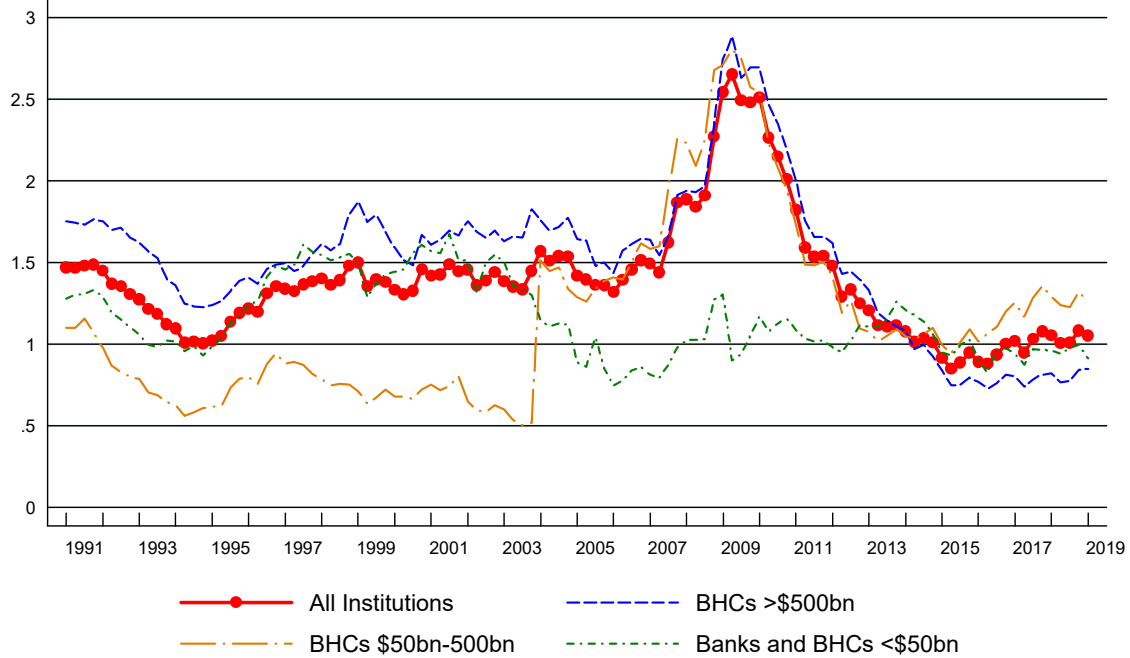
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans

Non-performing C&I loans as % of C&I loans



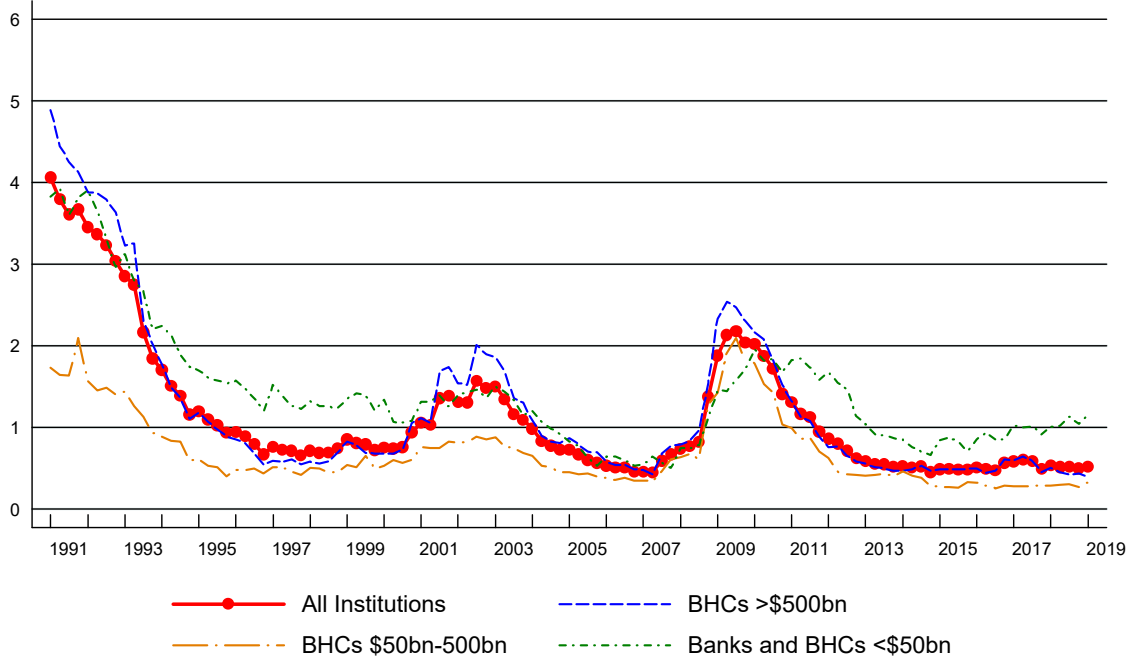
Non-performing Consumer Loans

Non-performing consumer loans as % of consumer loans



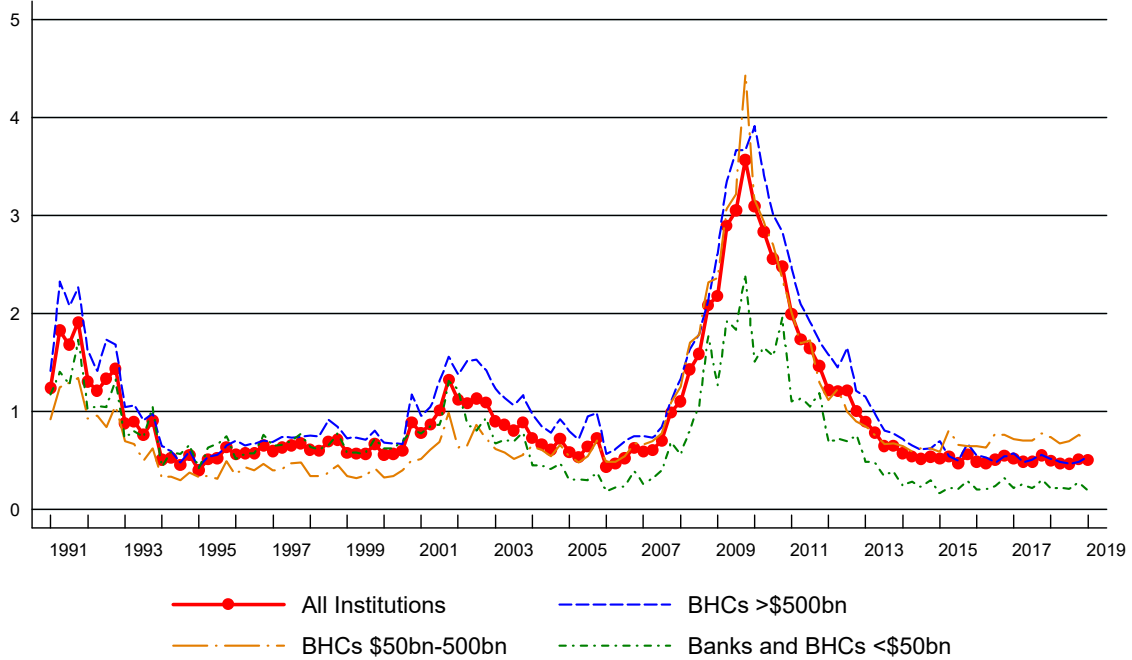
Non-performing Other Loans

Non-performing other loans as % of other loans



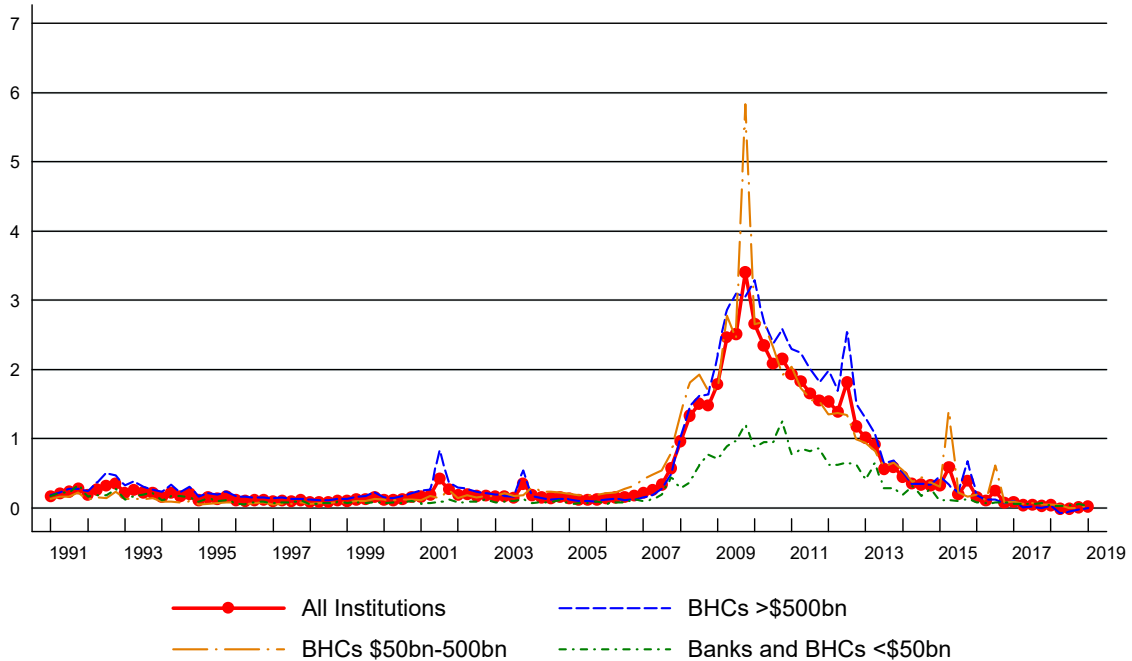
Net Charge-offs

Annualized net charge-offs as % of total loans



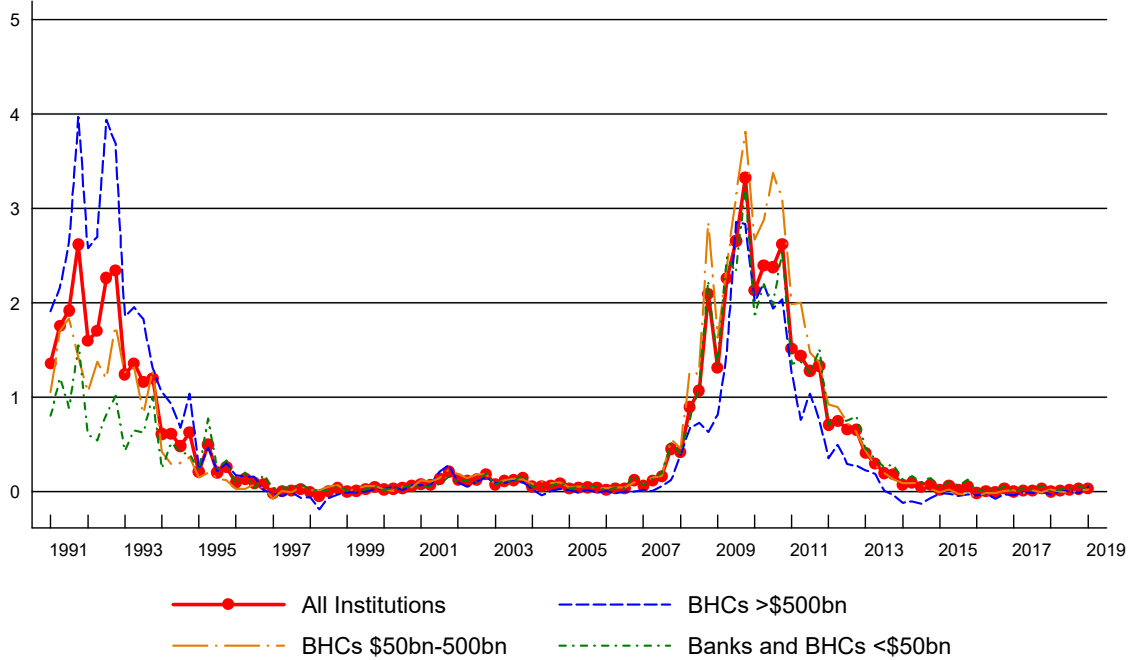
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans

Annualized net charge-offs on residential real estate loans as % of residential real estate loans



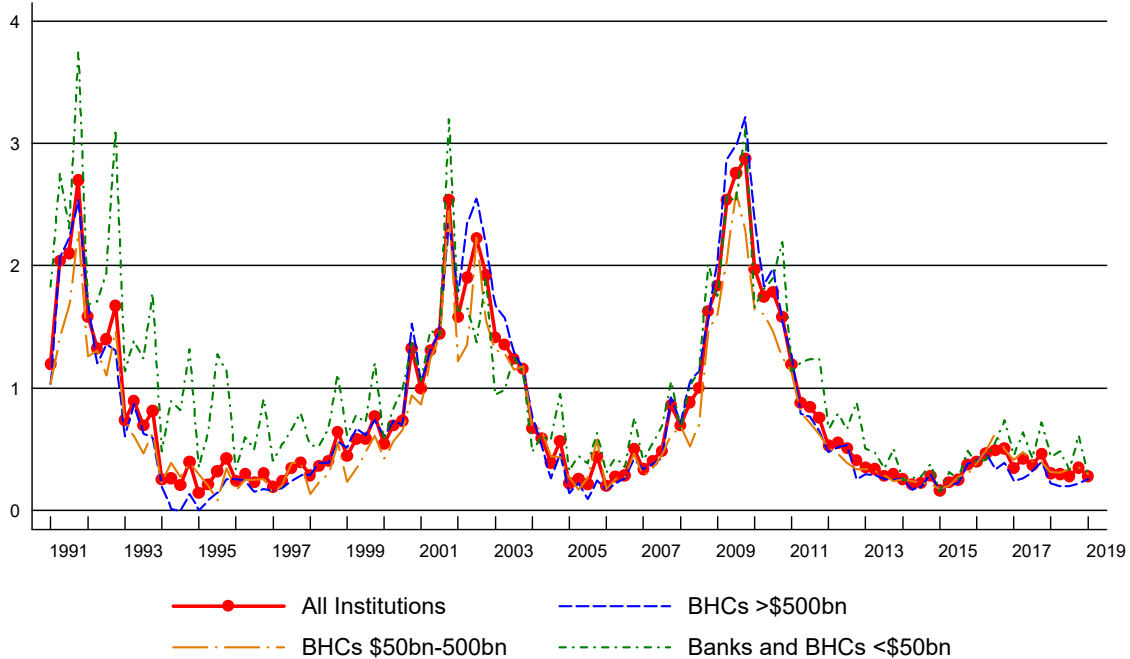
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans

Annualized net charge-offs on commercial real estate loans as % of commercial real estate loans



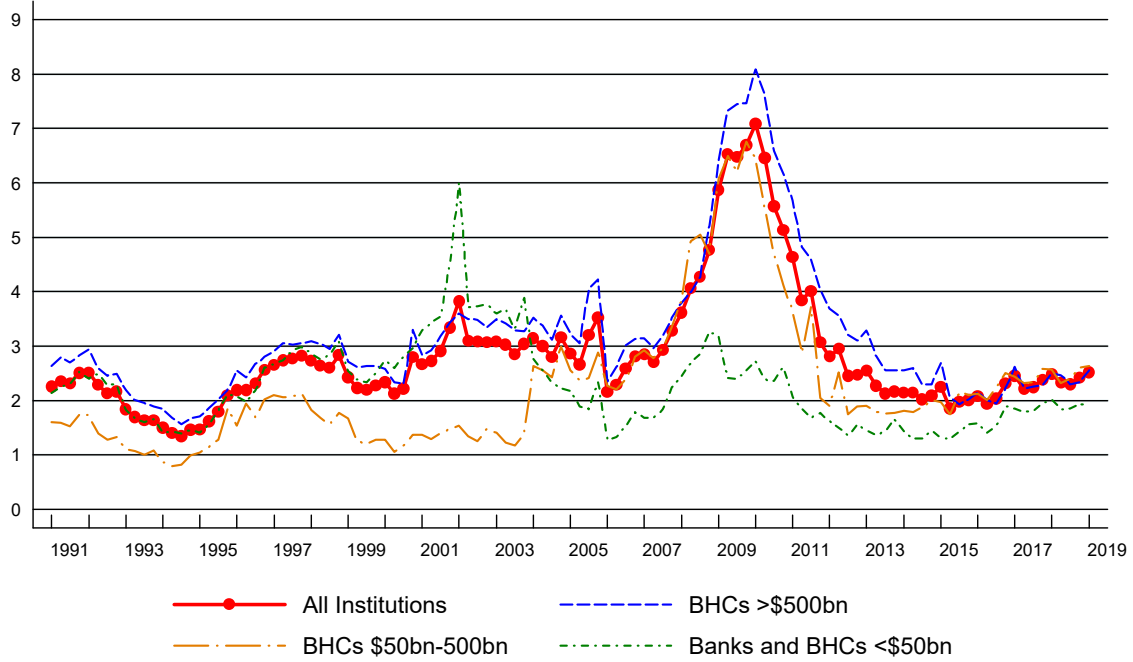
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans

Annualized net charge-offs on C&I loans as % of C&I loans



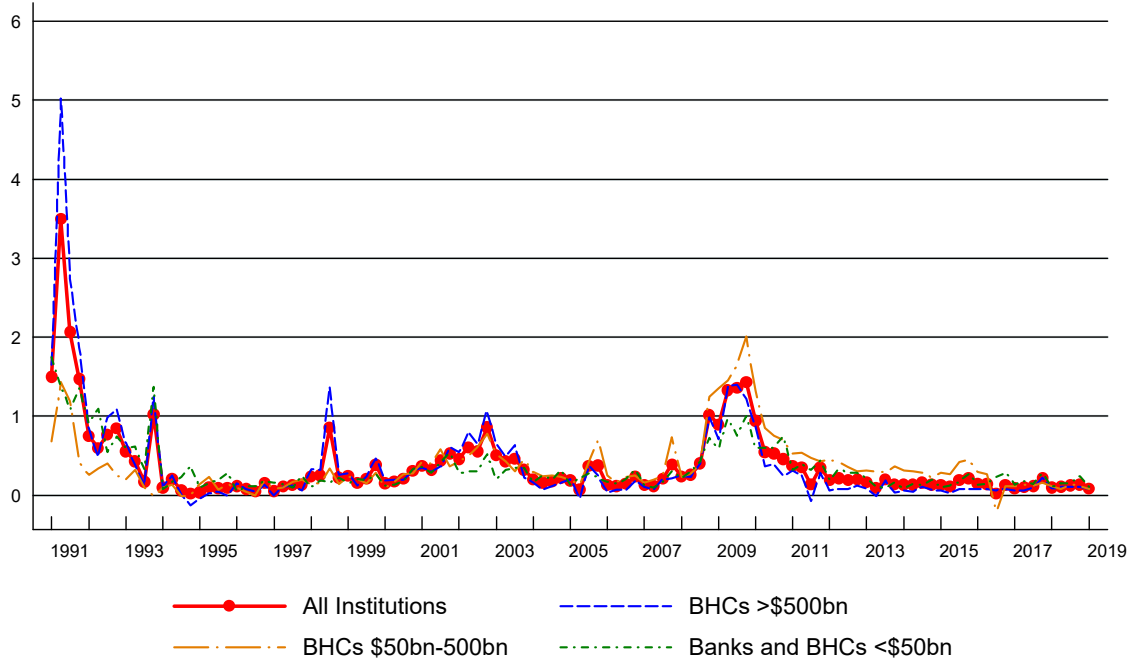
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans

Annualized net charge-offs on consumer loans as % of consumer loans



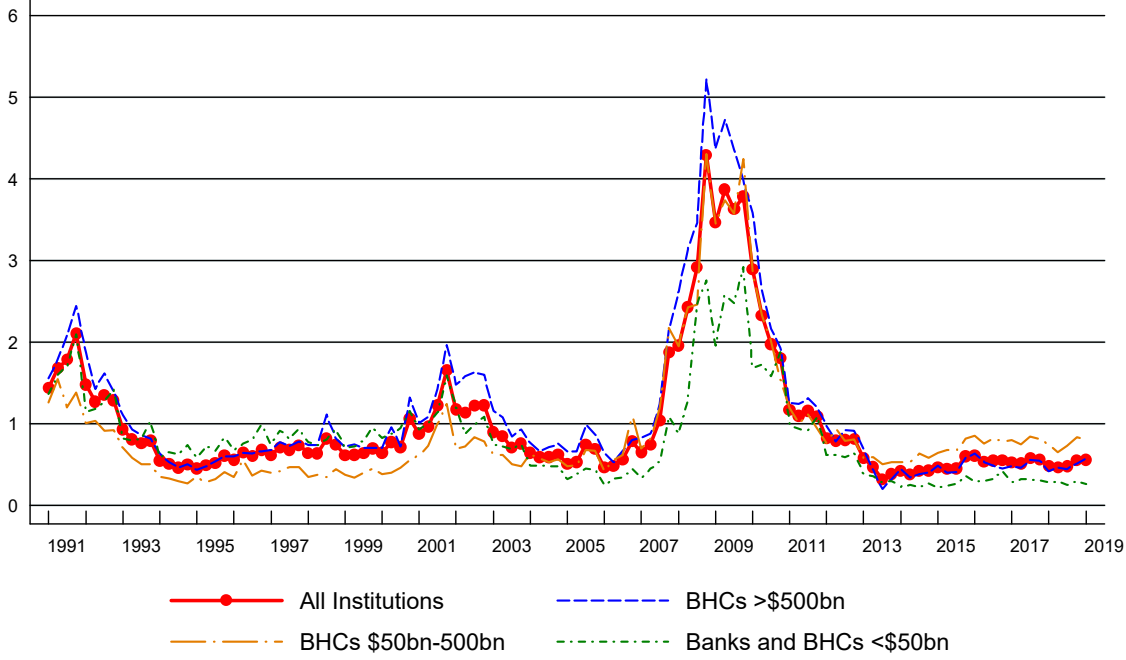
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans

Annualized net charge-offs on other loans as % of other loans



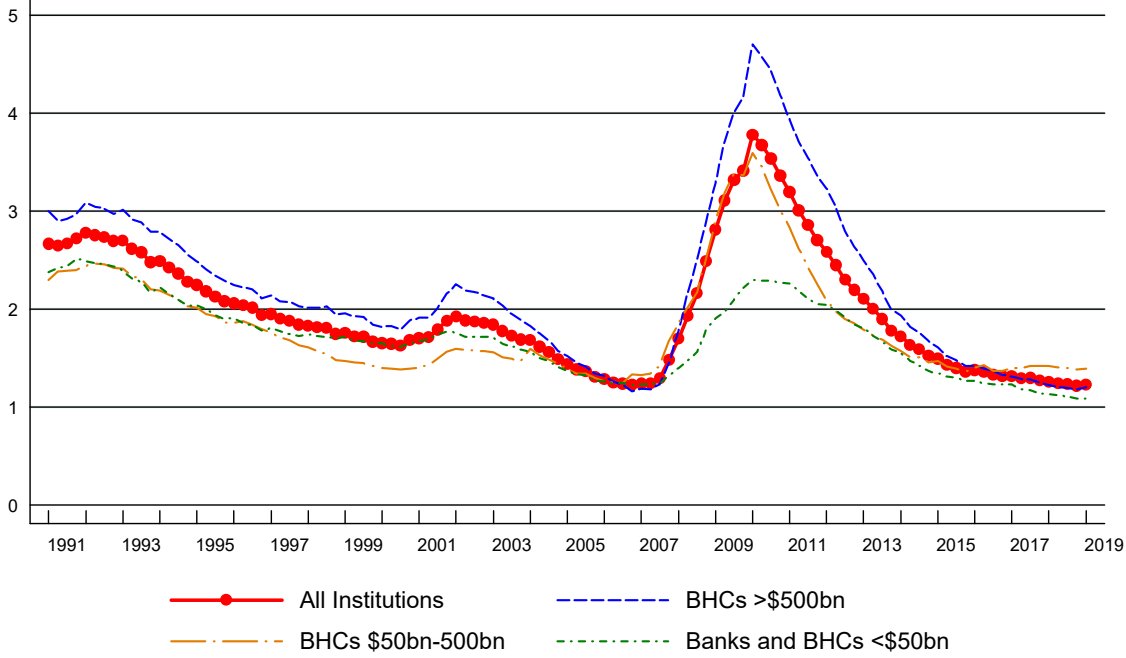
Loan Loss Provisions

Annualized loan loss provisions as % of total loans

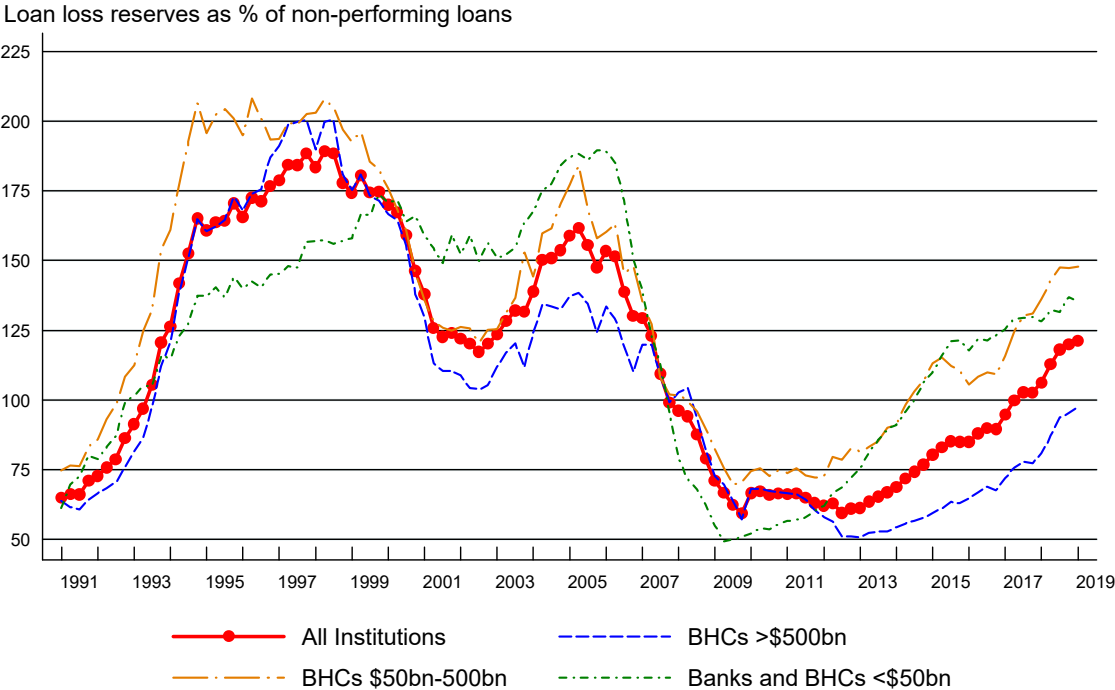


Loan Loss Reserves

Loan Loss Reserves as % of total loans



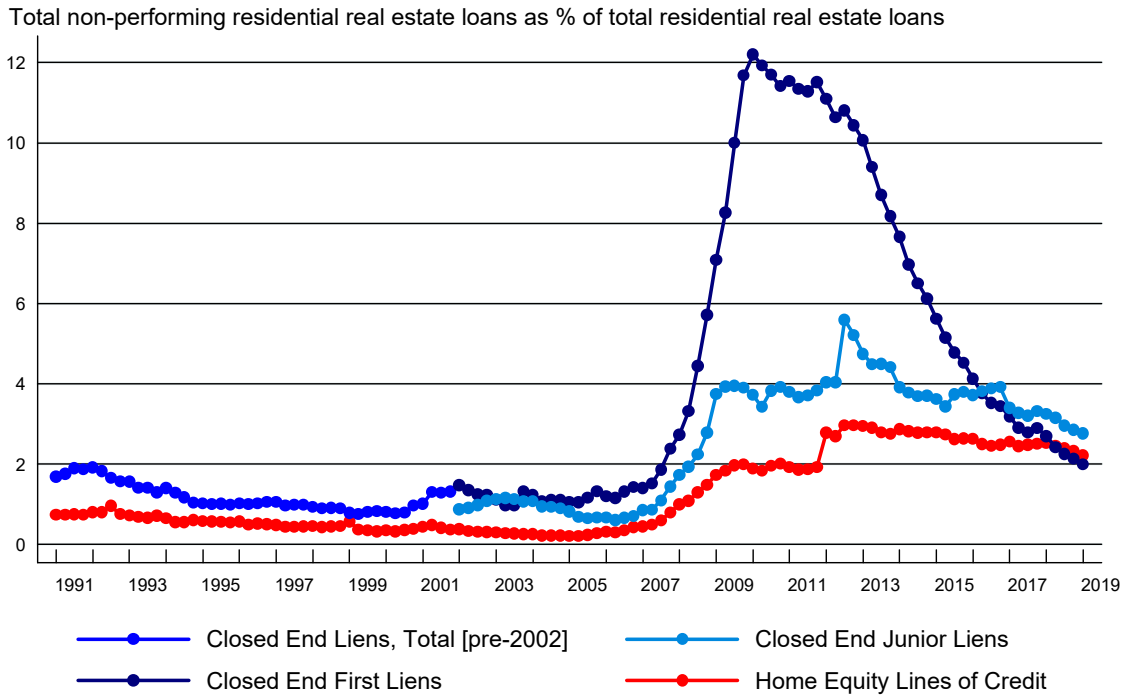
Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans



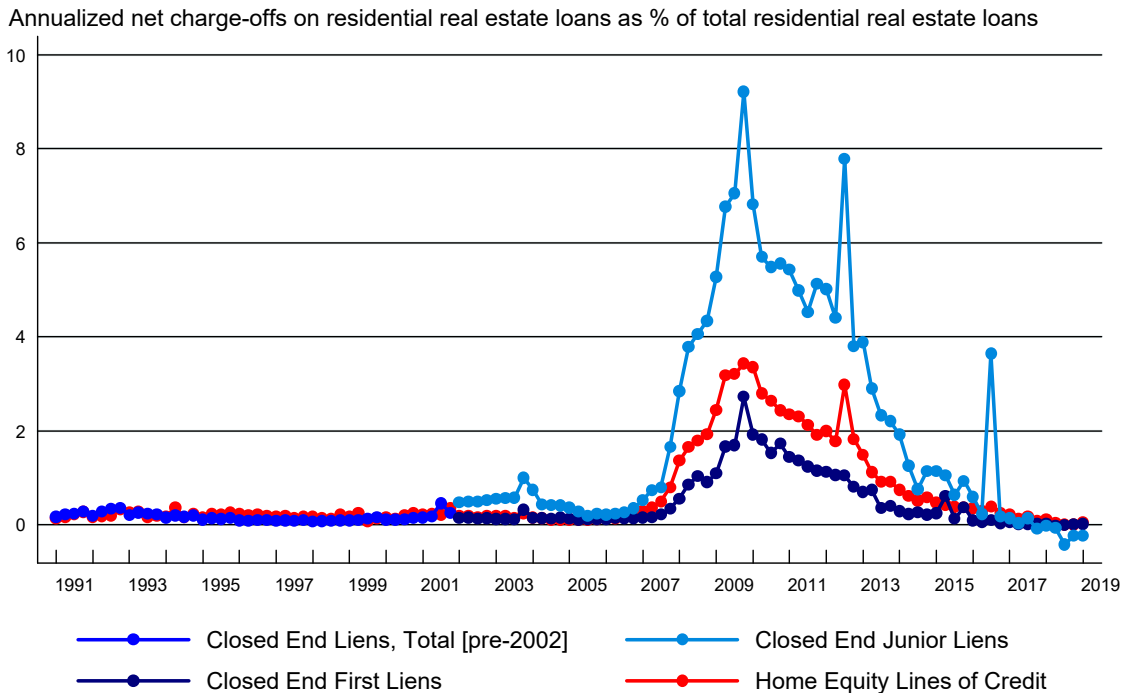
4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

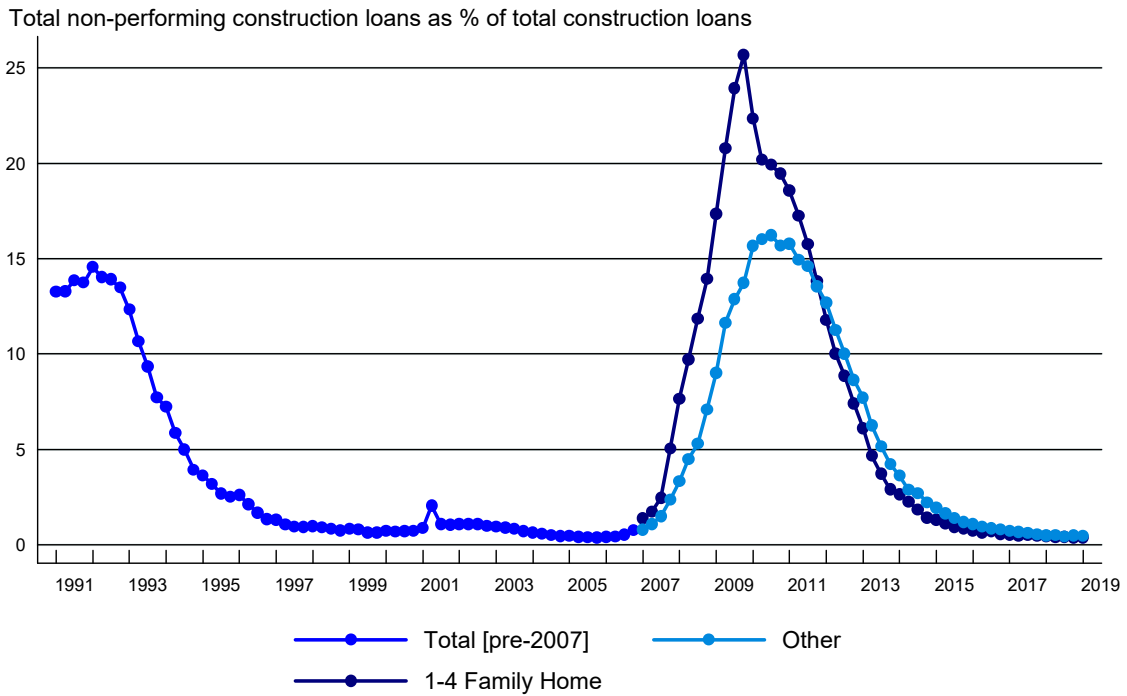


Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

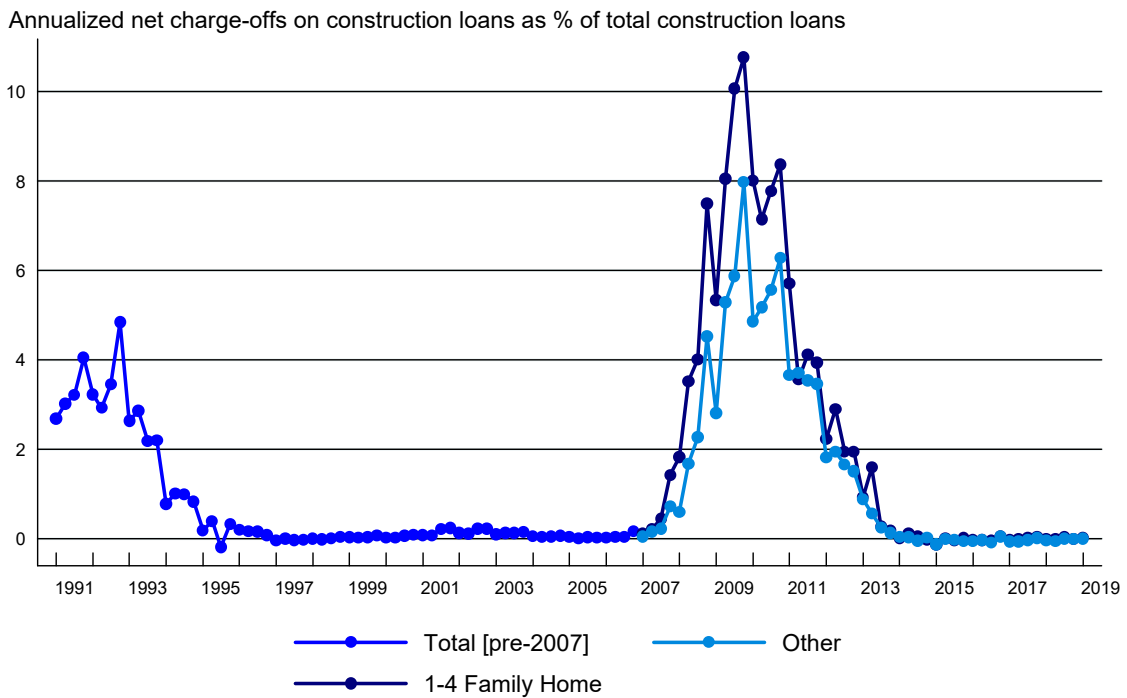


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail

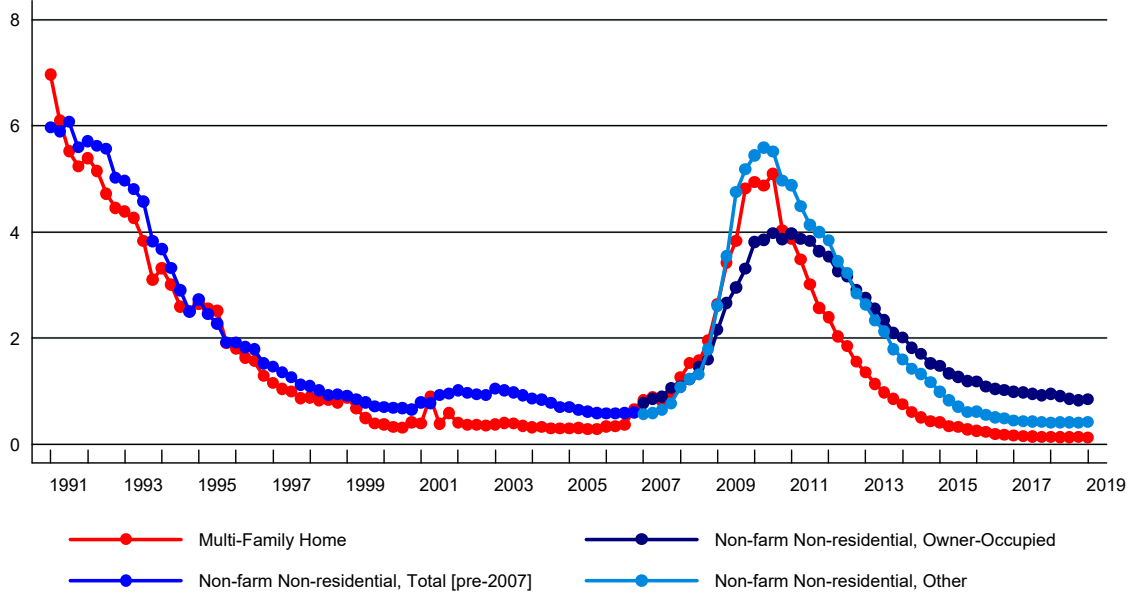


Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



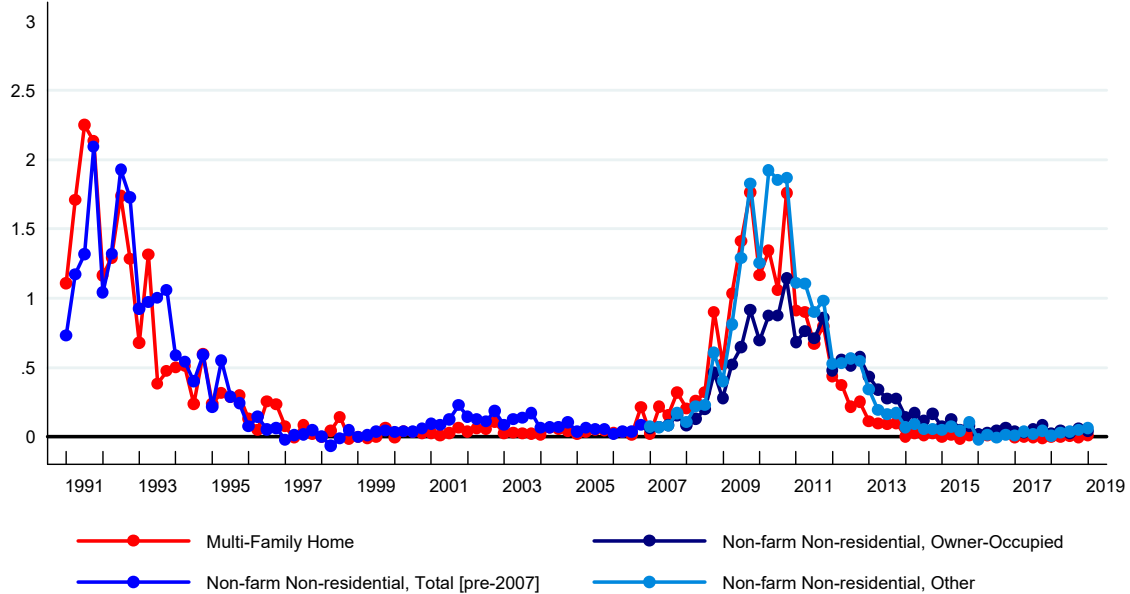
Non-performing Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

Total non-performing non-farm, other domestic real estate loans as % of total non-farm, other domestic real estate loans



Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

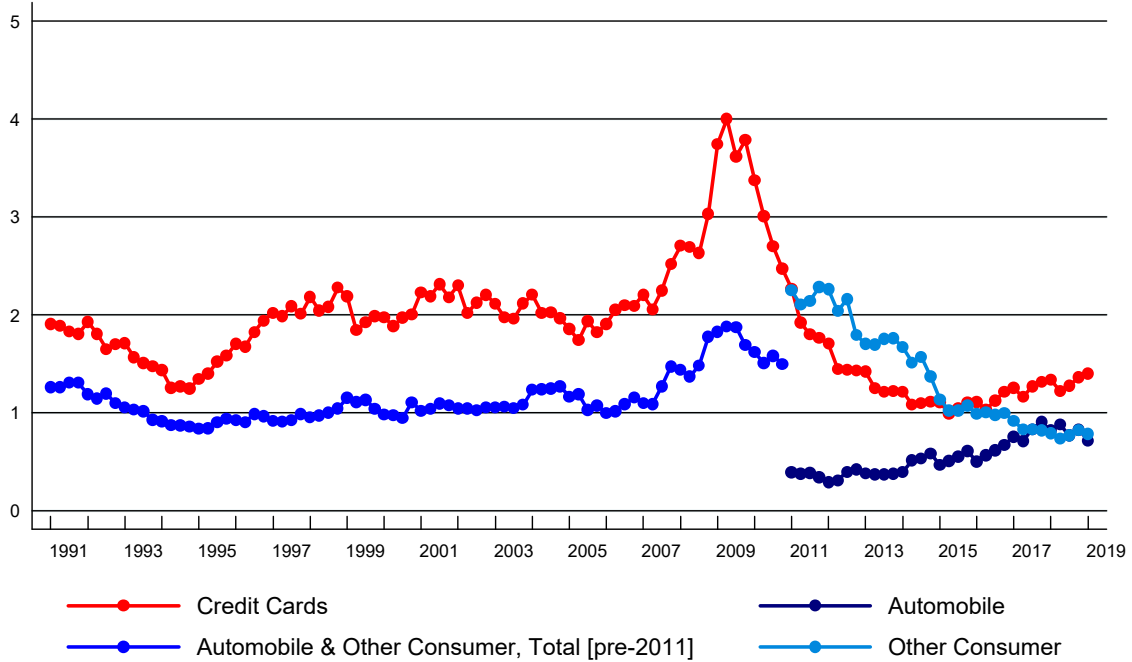
Annualized net charge-offs on non-farm, other domestic real estate loans as % of total non-farm, other domestic real estate loans



C. Consumer Loans

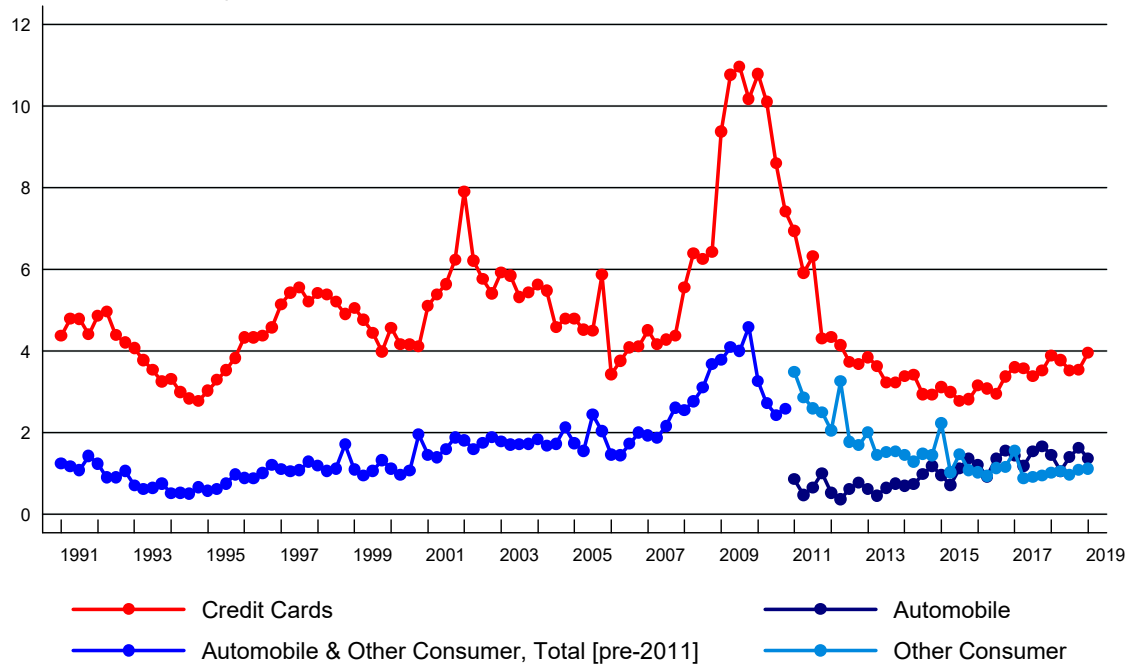
Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

Total non-performing consumer loans as % of total consumer loans



Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

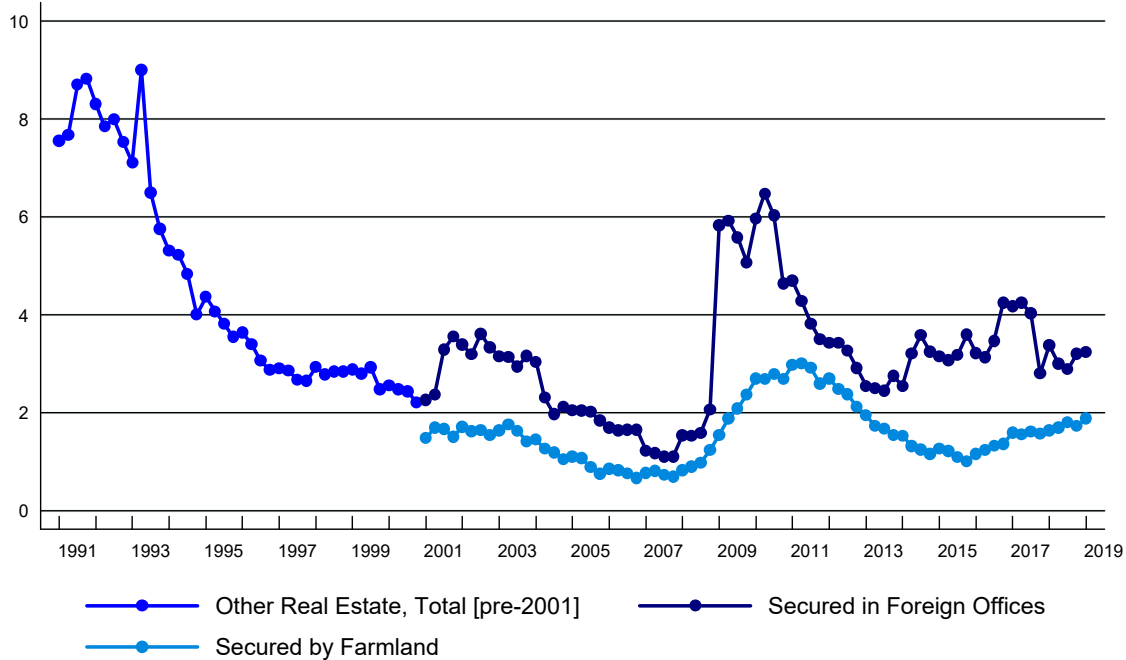
Annualized net charge-offs on consumer loans as % of total consumer loans



D. All Other Loans

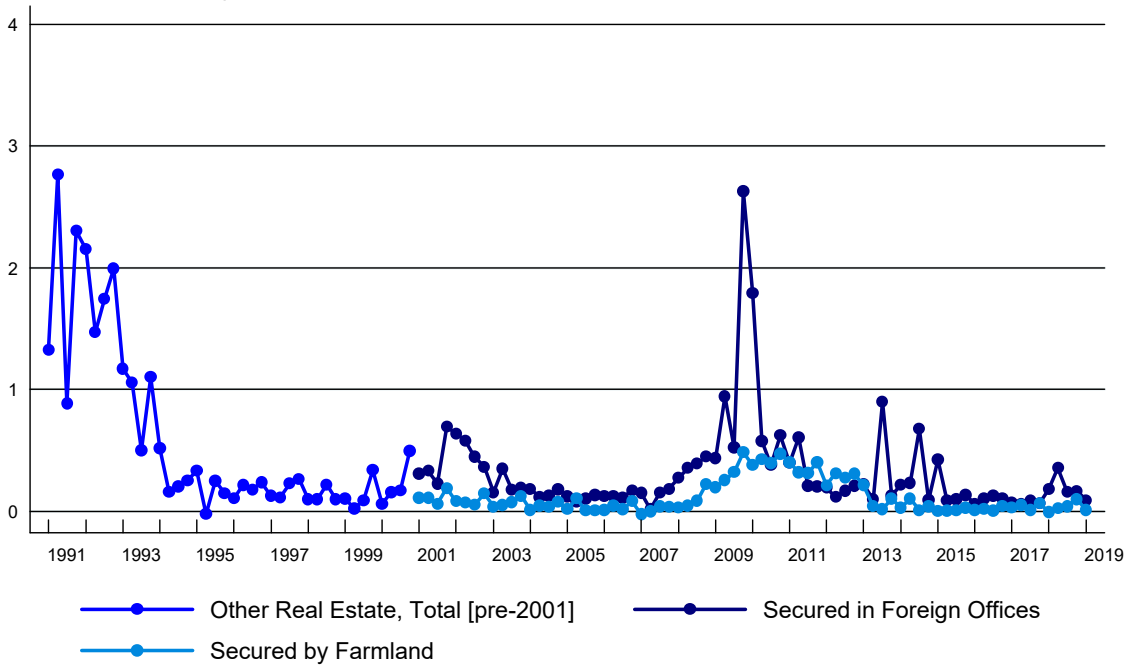
Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

Total non-performing other real estate loans as % of total other real estate loans

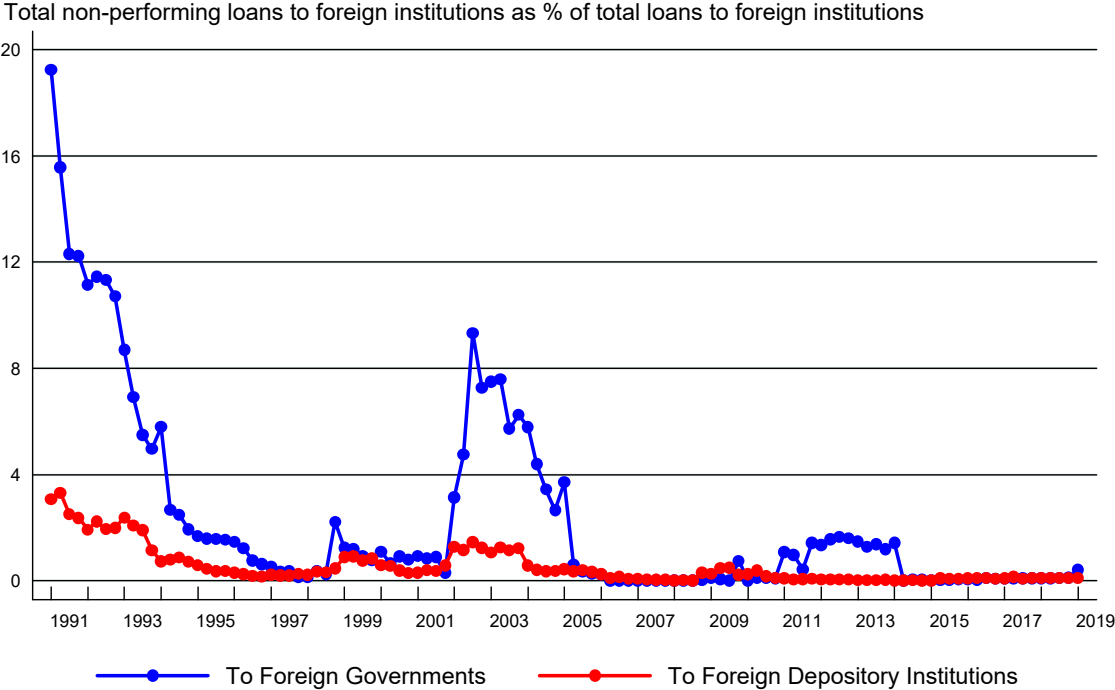


Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

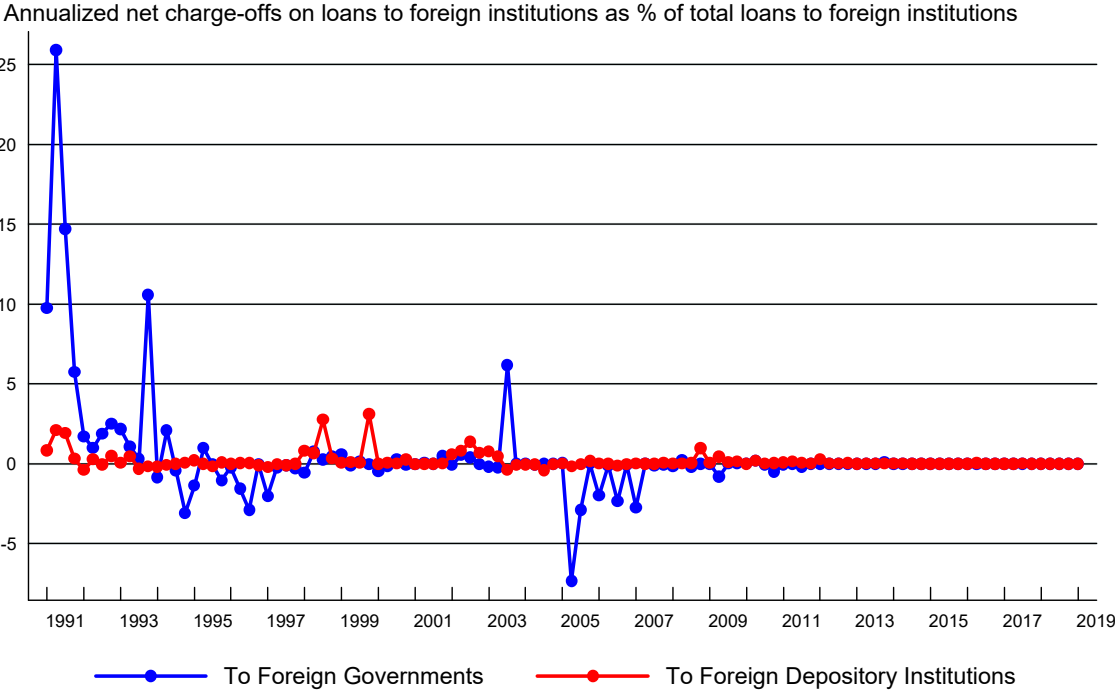
Annualized net charge-offs on other real estate loans as % of total other real estate loans



Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions

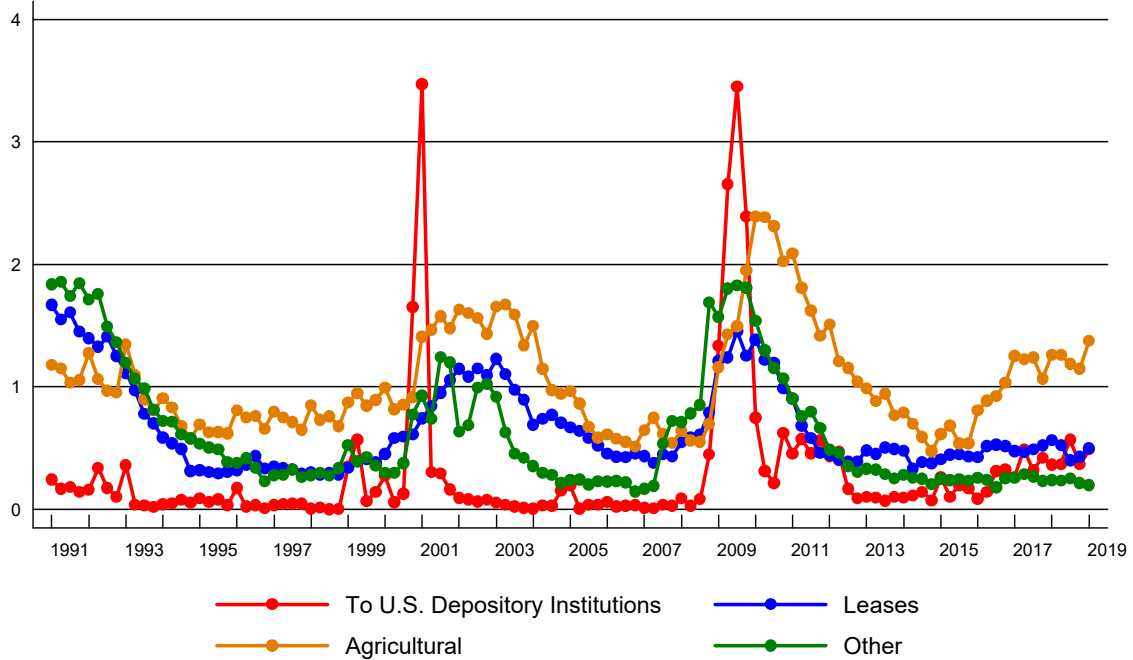


Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions



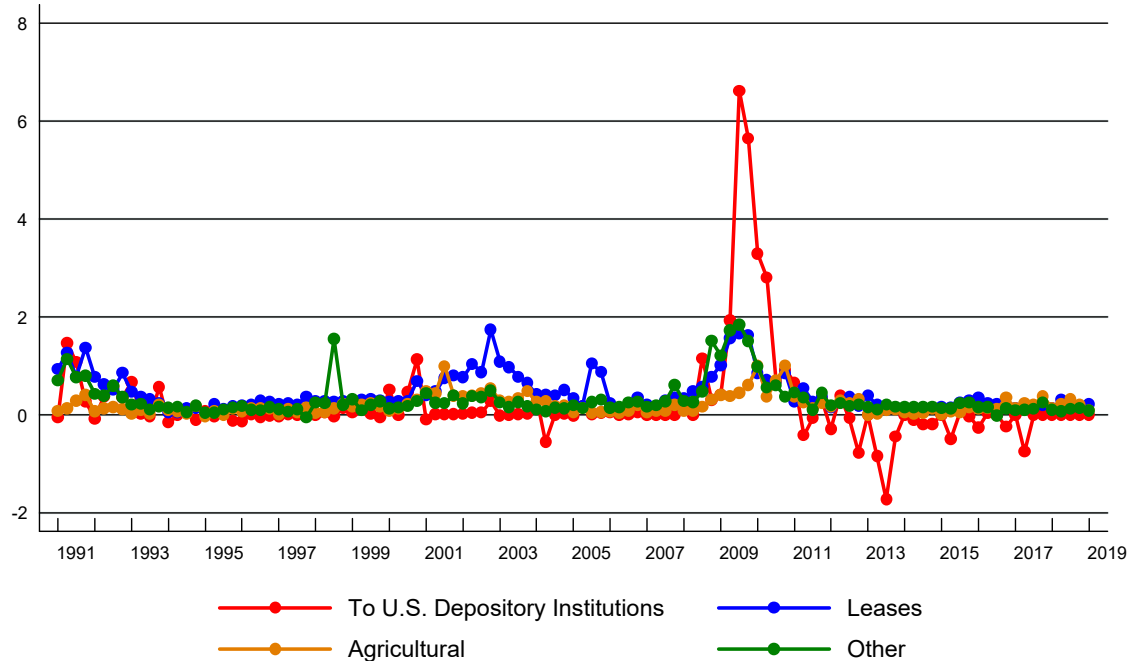
Non-performing Other Loans, Detail

Total non-performing other loans as % of total other loans



Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail

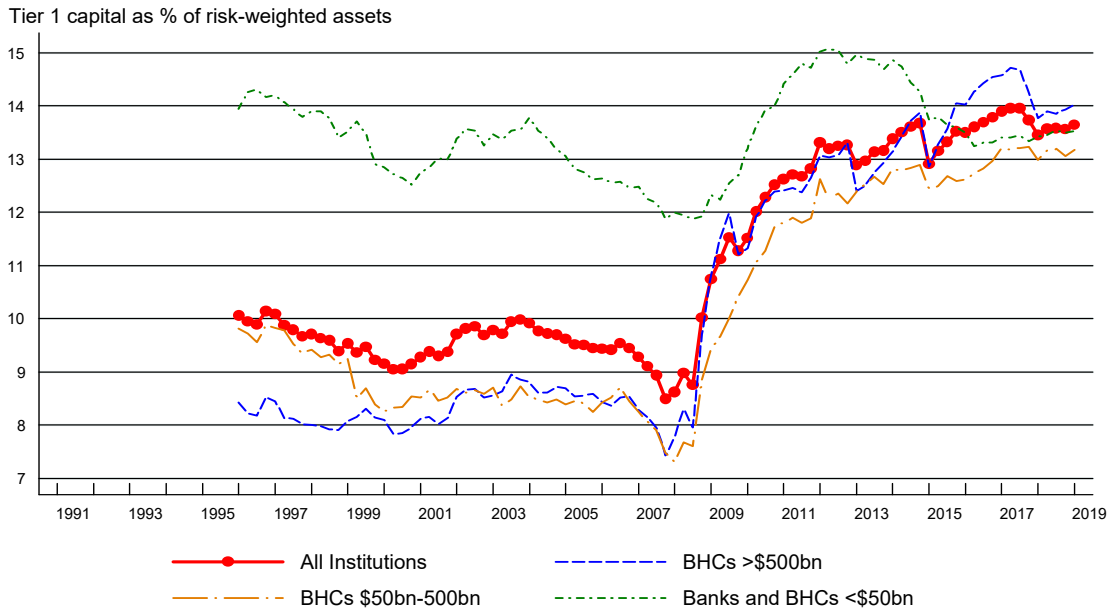
Annualized net charge-offs on other real estate loans as % of total other real estate loans



5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

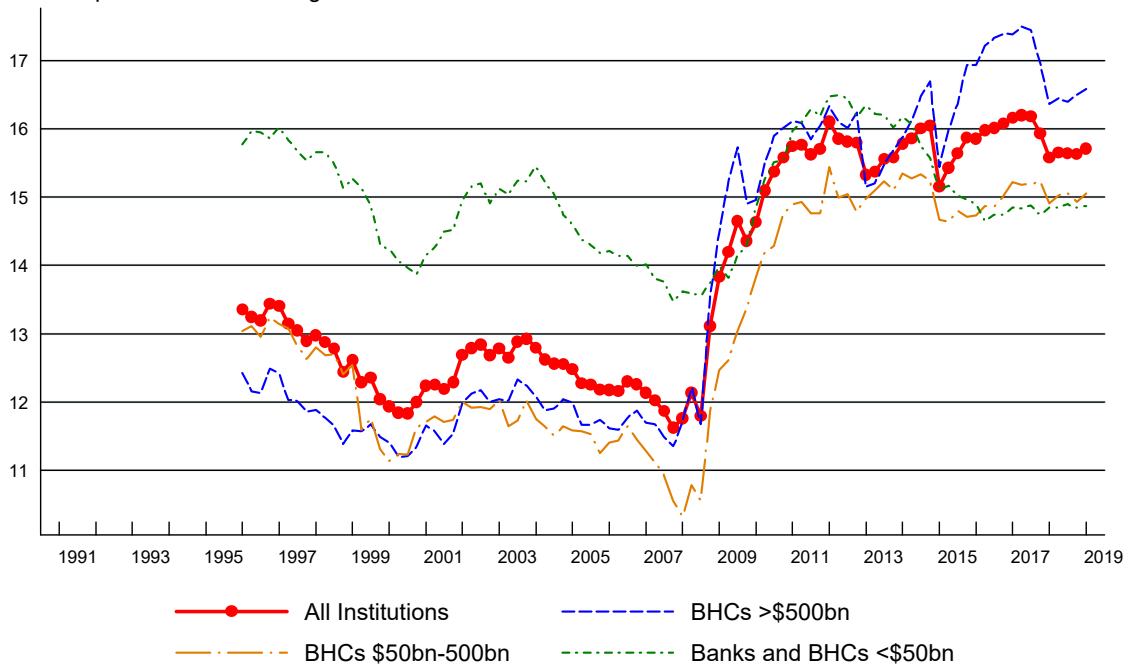
Note: CET1, tier 1 and total capital is reported instead of the components of tier 1 common equity and tier 1 and total risk-based capital by advanced approaches firms starting in 2014:Q1, and by all other firms starting in 2015:Q1, causing series breaks in some capital ratios in those quarters. Changes in the measurement of RWA starting in 2013:Q1 and 2015:Q1 also affect measurement of risk-weighted capital ratios and the ratio of RWA to total assets starting in those quarters. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details. See data notes for definition of tier 1 common equity.

Tier 1 Capital Ratio



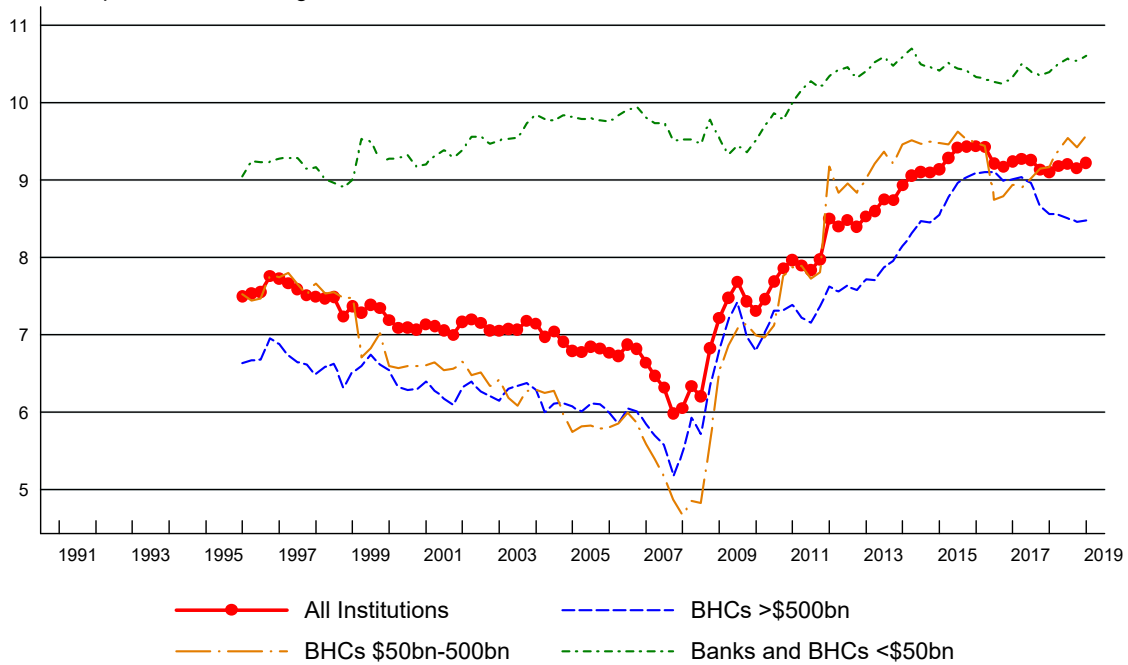
Total Capital Ratio

Total capital as % of risk-weighted assets



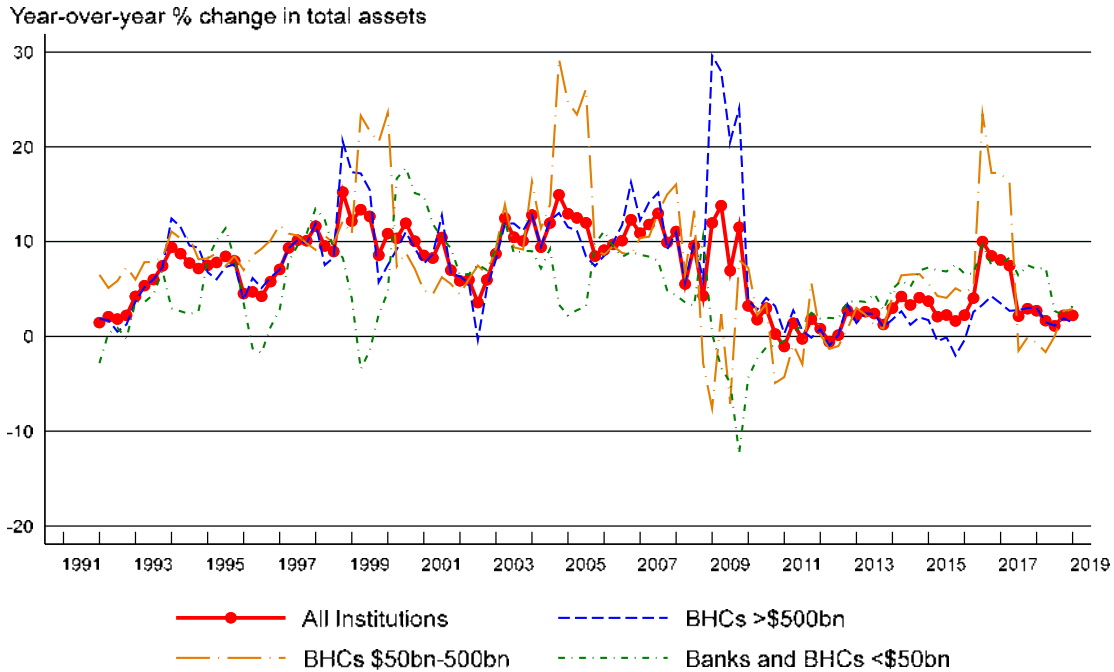
Leverage Ratio

Tier 1 capital as % of average total assets

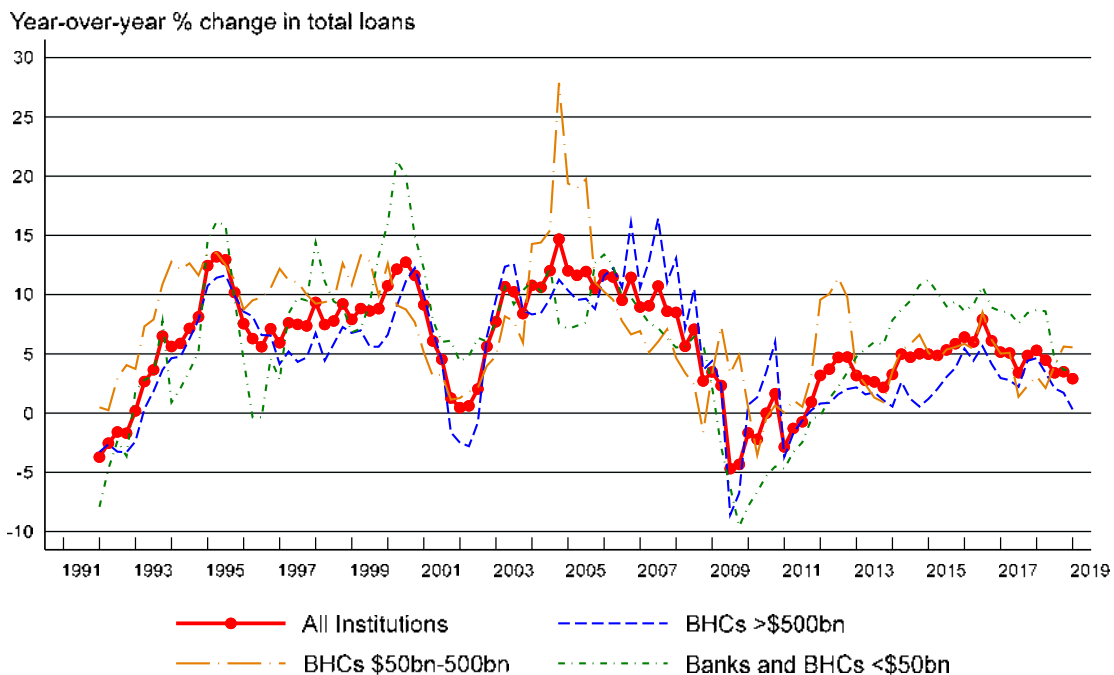


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms in 2009:Q1, and between 2016:Q3 and 2017:Q2 due to the introduction of several IHCs in 2016:Q3. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details.

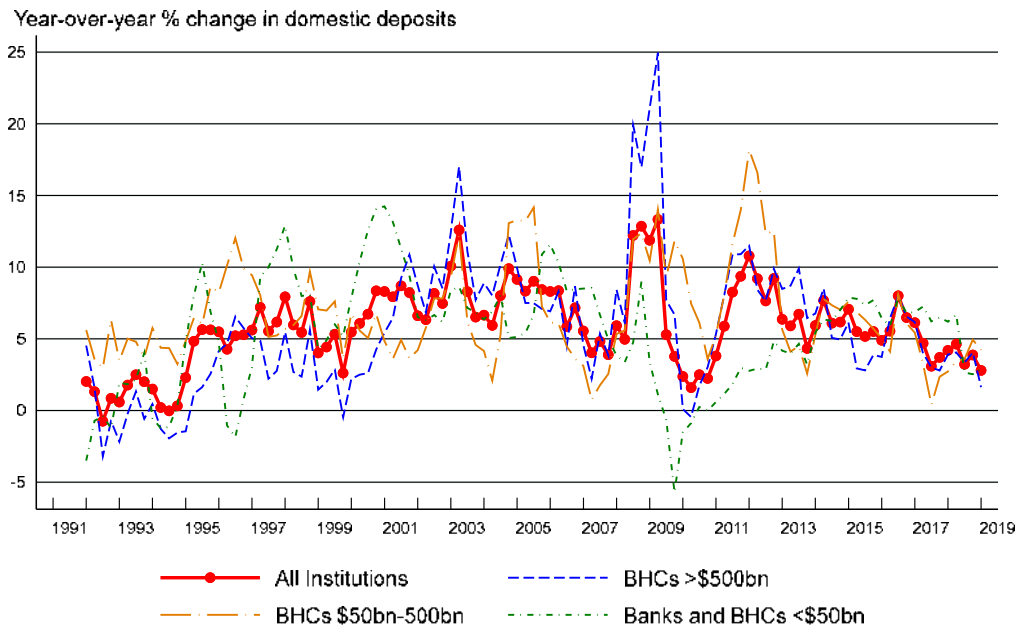
Asset Growth Rate



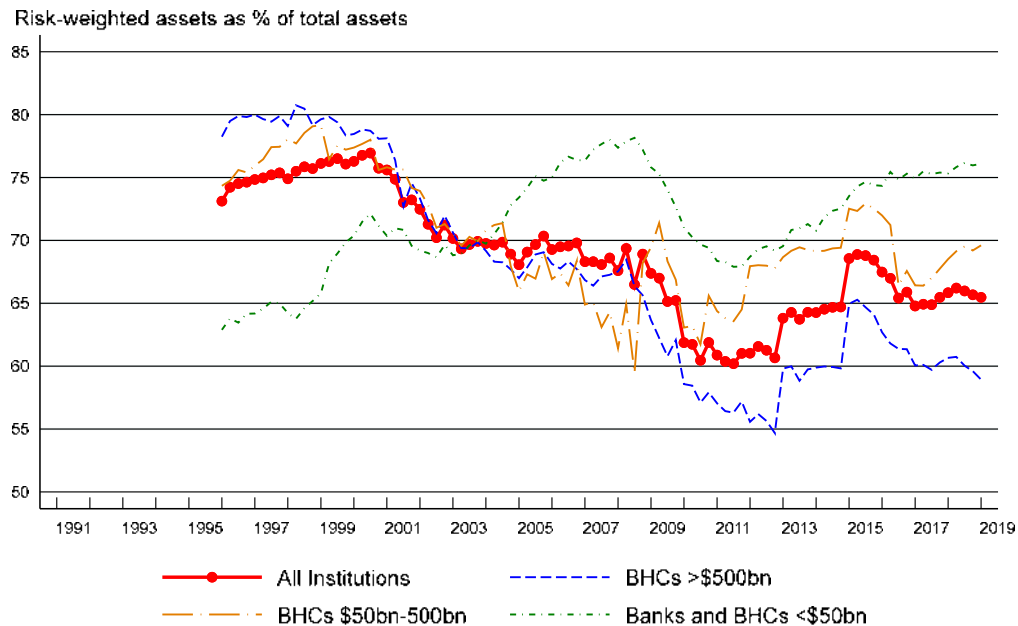
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate



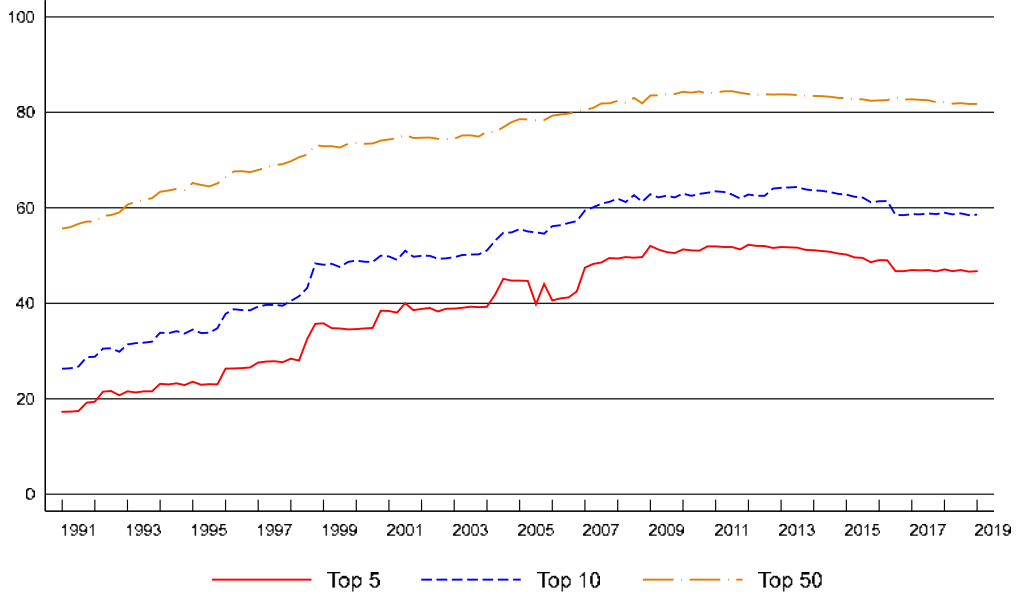
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



Note: Chart starts in 1996:Q1 because data for risk-weighted assets are not reported prior to that date. Values of the ratio are affected by changes in the definition of risk weighted assets over time, particularly in 2013:Q1 and 2015:Q1. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details.

Industry Concentration

Assets of the 5, 10, and 50 largest firms as % of total industry assets



Financial Statistics for Large BHCs and Banks
2019Q1

Rank	Name of Institution	Total Assets (Bil USD)	Quarterly Net Income (Mil USD)	Profitability		Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)		
				Annualized Return on Assets	Annualized Return on Equity	CET1 Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio
1	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	2,737.2	9,179.0	1.34	14.13	12.06	13.78	15.65
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2,377.4	7,311.0	1.23	10.95	11.63	13.13	15.38
3	CITIGROUP	1,958.4	4,710.0	0.96	9.60	11.91	13.47	16.67
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1,887.8	5,860.0	1.24	11.85	11.92	13.64	16.74
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	925.4	2,251.0	0.97	9.97	13.72	15.68	18.41
6	MORGAN STANLEY	876.0	2,429.0	1.11	12.04	16.74	19.00	21.56
7	U S BC	475.8	1,699.0	1.43	13.05	9.30	10.86	12.80
8	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	392.9	1,261.0	1.28	10.39	9.77	10.94	13.00
9	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	384.1	996.2	1.04	7.77	16.61	16.61	17.67
10	CAPITAL ONE FC	373.2	1,411.6	1.51	10.56	11.88	13.38	15.80
11	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	346.2	946.0	1.09	9.18	12.02	14.32	15.31
12	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	279.3	75.9	0.11	1.31	12.89	14.48	18.40
13	STATE STREET CORP	228.3	508.0	0.89	8.12	11.48	15.04	15.88
14	BB&T CORP	227.7	792.0	1.39	10.28	10.30	11.96	14.25
15	SUNTRUST BK	220.7	579.6	1.05	9.38	9.08	10.15	11.85
16	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	197.2	1,550.0	3.14	27.91	10.81	11.78	13.40
17	ALLY FNCL	180.1	374.0	0.83	10.92	9.33	10.99	12.54
18	MUFG AMERS HOLDS CORP	170.7	184.4	0.43	4.37	13.95	13.95	14.60
19	FIFTH THIRD BC	167.9	775.0	1.85	15.78	9.60	10.67	13.68
20	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	161.7	439.3	1.09	8.16	10.52	11.35	13.41
21	BMO FNCL CORP	157.0	293.5	0.75	6.52	11.11	11.64	13.94
22	BARCLAYS US LLC	155.7	351.0	0.90	8.36	15.07	18.06	21.48
23	KEYCORP	142.0	407.7	1.15	10.24	9.81	10.94	12.98
24	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	140.4	224.9	0.64	3.25	21.75	25.62	26.91
25	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	139.0	167.0	0.48	3.10	15.37	16.65	18.14
26	DB USA CORP	133.1	254.0	0.76	7.51	24.87	36.25	36.28
27	REGIONS FC	129.1	394.0	1.22	10.16	9.81	10.58	12.35
28	CREDIT SUISSE HOLD USA	125.6	-53.5	-0.17	-0.88	24.77	25.50	25.57
29	RBC US GRP HOLDS LLC	123.9	301.7	0.97	7.39	17.86	17.86	18.50
30	NORTHERN TR CORP	121.9	347.1	1.14	13.08	13.04	14.32	16.27
31	BNP PARIBAS USA	120.5	61.1	0.20	1.30	16.11	16.12	18.27
32	M&T BK CORP	120.0	482.7	1.61	12.39	10.03	11.28	13.56
33	DISCOVER FS	110.7	726.1	2.62	25.80	11.45	12.07	13.85
34	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	108.2	357.7	1.32	12.51	9.84	11.25	13.11
35	FIRST REPUBLIC BK	101.8	226.6	0.89	10.02	10.54	11.82	13.50
36	BBVA COMPASS BSHRS	93.8	140.4	0.60	4.10	12.34	12.67	14.87
37	COMERICA	70.8	339.0	1.92	18.30	10.78	10.78	12.80
38	ZIONS BC NA	69.2	212.6	1.23	11.21	11.26	12.30	13.48
39	SVB FNCL GRP	60.3	288.7	1.92	21.62	12.90	13.05	13.94
40	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	52.1	97.6	0.75	5.89	10.27	11.65	13.83
41	CIT GROUP	50.8	118.9	0.94	8.05	11.96	12.69	14.81
42	POPULAR	48.7	168.0	1.38	12.35	16.39	16.39	19.00
43	SIGNATURE BK	48.6	144.1	1.19	12.66	11.97	11.97	13.24
44	PEOPLES UNITED FNCL INC	48.1	114.6	0.95	6.93	10.17	10.84	12.44
45	SYNOVUS FC	46.6	120.2	1.03	10.46	9.52	10.01	12.06
46	CIBC BC USA	42.5	169.6	1.60	8.34	13.45	13.45	14.17
47	EAST WEST BC	42.1	164.0	1.56	14.29	12.40	12.40	13.85
48	FIRST HORIZON NAT CORP	41.1	100.6	0.98	8.84	9.62	10.65	11.78
49	BOK FC	40.0	110.6	1.11	9.78	10.71	10.71	12.24
50	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	40.0	20.0	0.20	1.94	18.37	18.37	18.53
TOTALS**	TOP 50 (BHCS AND BANKS)	17,291.4	50,182.6	1.16	10.70	12.15	13.65	15.91
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	21,148.1	62,711.7	1.19	10.71	12.38	13.64	15.71

* There are three non-BHCs in the Top 50: First Republic Bank, Zions Bancorporation National Association, and Signature Bank. The Top 50 excludes non-typical institutions (see Data Note 2).

** For the industry net income and capital adequacy ratios, we sum the numerator and denominator across individual firms and then compute ratios.

Notes and Caveats

Methodology

The data used to construct the statistics in this report are drawn from the quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements for Bank Holding Companies (FR Y-9C), and Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income for commercial banks (FFIEC 031 and 041). Reported statistics are defined in a time-consistent way across reporting form vintages.

To calculate the “all institutions” quarterly series, we aggregate the data for top-tier holding companies, including US bank holding companies (BHCs), Intermediate Holding Company (IHC) subsidiaries of foreign banking organizations,³ commercial banks owned by BHCs that are too small to file Y-9C reports (the current reporting threshold is \$3bn of total assets)⁴, and unaffiliated (stand-alone) commercial banks not owned by a BHC. We identify “top-tier” BHCs or IHCs (i.e. the U.S. parent entity) via the National Information Center (NIC, <http://www.ffiec.gov/nicpubweb/nicweb/nichome.aspx>), which provides data on firm attributes and structure. We identify commercial banks that are standalone firms or are owned by small BHCs by identifying all US commercial banks whose high holder does not submit a FR Y-9C report.

Separate statistics are also reported in the Quarterly Trends report for the subset of BHCs with greater than \$500 billion in total assets as of the current quarter, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs⁵ with \$50 - \$500 billion in total assets in the current quarter, and for the remainder of the industry. For consistency, time-series graphs for the “>\$500bn” and “\$50-\$500bn” groups are in general prepared on a pro forma (merger-adjusted) basis; specifically, on the basis that all BHCs acquired by each of these firms over the sample period with US regulatory filings are part of the consolidated BHC from the start of the historical time period. Data values of acquired BHCs are then summed with acquirer data in the period before the acquisition. Merger events are identified using the NIC transformations table maintained by the Federal Reserve Board of Governors. After constructing the pro forma series for each firm, we aggregate the data to create the “BHCs >\$500bn” and the “BHCs \$50-\$500bn” series. Finally, the “all other

³ The term “foreign-banking organization” generally refers to a foreign bank that (1) operates a branch, agency, or commercial lending company subsidiary in the United States; (2) controls a bank in the United States; or (3) controls an Edge corporation acquired after March 5, 1987. The term also includes any company of which such a foreign bank is a subsidiary. See 12 C.F.R. § 211.11(o).

⁴ The asset size threshold was increased from \$1bn to \$3bn effective September 2018 (2018Q3). Because we include both banks and BHCs in our aggregate calculations, this did not affect our report in a significant way.

banks and BHCs” quarterly series is constructed by subtracting the “BHCs > \$500bn” and “BHCs \$50-\$500bn” series from the “all institutions” series.

Caveats and Limitations

Statistics in this report are presented “as is,” based on calculations conducted by Federal Reserve Bank of New York research staff. While significant efforts have been made to ensure accuracy, the statistics presented here may be subject to future revisions, for example because of changes or improvements in the “pro forma” methodology used to calculate statistics for industry subgroups.

We highlight a number of important limitations of the statistics presented here:

- Statistics exclude financial firms that are not either commercial banks or part of a commercial bank holding company or IHC. This creates discontinuities in the time-series graphs when nonbanking firms are acquired or sold by banks or BHCs, or when firms switch to or from a bank or BHC charter. For example, in 2009:Q1, Goldman Sachs, Morgan Stanley, Ally Financial, and American Express each began filing a FR Y-9C due to the conversion of each of these firms to a commercial banking holding company charter. This largely accounts for the sharp 13% increase in total measured industry assets in 2009:Q1, and a corresponding discontinuous upward shift in the industry asset growth rate during 2009. Similarly, four large IHCs enter the data sample in 2016:Q3 (Credit Suisse Holdings, Deutsche Bank USA, UBS Americas, and Barclays US) and other firms consolidate nonbanking assets under their designated IHC over the course of 2016. This causes industry assets to rise by approximately 4% in 2016:Q3, and has smaller effects on industry assets in earlier quarters.
- For the same reason, only 4 of the 6 BHCs in the BHCs > \$500bn group exist in the data for the entire sample period from 1991:Q1 onwards: JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Wells Fargo, and Citigroup. Goldman Sachs and Morgan Stanley enter the sample in 2009:Q1.
- Flow variables in bank and BHC regulatory filings are reported on a year-to-date basis. Quarterly flow variables are derived by “quarterizing” the data, that is, by subtracting the variable at time t-1 from the variable at time t for Q2, Q3, and Q4 of each calendar year. This quarterization procedure can create discontinuities when a bank or BHC enters the sample any time other than in Q1. To account for this, we average the value of flow variables for mid-year entrants using up to four subsequent consecutive quarters of data to generate a usable data point for the quarter of entry. If an institution is in the sample for only one quarter, we drop the flow variables from the firm’s quarter of entry from the sample.
- Due to data limitations, industry statistics exclude nonbank subsidiaries of small BHCs that do not file a FR Y-9C (currently the FR Y-9C is filed only by firms with

\$3bn in total assets, although this reporting threshold has changed over time). The effect of this exclusion on industry statistics is expected to be minor, however, since small BHCs generally do not have large nonbank subsidiaries.

- As part of the transition to the Basel III capital framework, during 2014, advanced approaches holding companies commenced filing Part 1.B of schedule HC-R of the Y-9C, and no longer filed Part 1.A of this schedule. (Part 1.A of schedule HC-R was still filed by non-advanced-approaches firms). One consequence of this reporting change was that advanced approaches firms no longer reported the components used to calculate tier 1 common equity, and instead reported common equity tier 1 (CET1). The change in reporting also affected other capitalization measures such as tier 1 capital. This report presents capital ratios that combine the capital reported by firms in Part 1.A and Part 1.B during 2014. It does not attempt to adjust measured capital ratios to account for the methodological differences between these two measures. Beginning in 2015:Q1, all remaining firms began reporting regulatory capital under the Basel III framework. Consequently, Part 1.A of the schedule HC-R has now been retired, and Part 1.B of this schedule has been renamed as Part 1.

In addition, in 2015:Q1 firms commenced reporting risk weighted assets according to Basel III definitions rather than Basel I definitions.

The relevant figures presented in this report represent a combination of Basel I and Basel III capital and risk weighted asset measures, depending on which measure is available for each firm at each point in time. No attempt is made to adjust these measures for comparability. As a result, these series are subject to structural breaks due to the changes in reporting definitions described above. This for example accounts for the sharp increase in the ratio of risk weighted assets to total assets observed in 2015:Q1.

- The implementation of the Basel II.5 US market risk rule in 2013:Q1 affects the measurement of risk-weighted assets beginning in that quarter.

Data Notes

1. The definition of tier 1 common equity for BHCs used for this report is: tier 1 common equity = tier 1 capital – perpetual preferred stock and related surplus + nonqualifying perpetual preferred stock – qualifying Class A noncontrolling (minority) interests in consolidated subsidiaries – qualifying restricted core capital elements (other than cumulative perpetual preferred stock) – qualifying mandatory convertible preferred securities of internationally active bank holding companies. The definition of tier 1 common equity for banks is: tier 1 common equity = tier 1 capital – perpetual preferred stock and related surplus +

nonqualifying perpetual preferred stock – qualifying noncontrolling (minority) interests in consolidated subsidiaries.

2. Some FR Y-9C and call report filers deemed to be non-typical of the US commercial banking industry are excluded from the historical data sample used to construct the Quarterly Trends report, including ICE Trust U.S. LLC, The Depository Trust Company, UBS Bank USA, Taunus Corporation, John Hancock and MetLife Inc.
3. In the first quarter of 2010, banking organizations were required to transfer certain off-balance sheet items onto their balance sheets under FASB 166 and 167. These guidelines substantially affected loan balances, as large amounts of securitized loans were transferred onto bank balance sheets for accounting purposes. This accounting change caused an increase in year-over-year growth rates of loans and total assets during this period.

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations

Second Quarter 2019

Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Research and Statistics Group

This report presents consolidated financial statistics for the U.S. commercial banking industry, including bank holding companies (BHCs) and banks. Statistics are based on quarterly regulatory filings and are inclusive of BHC nonbank subsidiaries¹. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >\$500bn in total assets as of the current quarter², for BHCs with \$50bn-500bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Return on equity and return on assets both inched up, increasing from 10.71% and 1.19% in 2019:Q1 to 10.78% and 1.20% in 2019:Q2, respectively.
- Net interest margin, defined as net interest income as a percentage of interest earning assets, saw little change from last quarter. The current net interest margin of 2.72% is slightly above its post-crisis (2009:Q1 – 2019:Q2) average of 2.69% and slightly below the net interest margin of 2.74% in 2019:Q1.
- Noninterest income ratio, measured as noninterest income as a percentage of total assets, increased slightly from 2.08% in 2019:Q1 to 2.10% in 2019:Q2 and is slightly below its post-crisis average of 2.19.
- Asset growth increased from 2.49% in 2019:Q1 to 3.99% in 2019:Q2. Loan growth also increased from 3.33% to 3.91%, and domestic deposit growth increased from 3.21% to 4.16%.
- Measures of industry capitalization remain high by historical standards. Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital as a percentage of risk-weighted assets (RWA) stands at 12.41%, well above its pre-crisis (2001:Q1 – 2007:Q3) average of 8.25%.

¹ Industry statistics are calculated by summing consolidated financial data across all reporting U.S. parent BHCs and intermediate holding companies (IHCs) (from the FR Y-9C report), plus values for “standalone” banks not controlled by a BHC, or whose parent BHC does not report on a consolidated basis (from the FFIEC 031/041 reports). The data exclude savings bank holding companies, branches and agencies of foreign banks, or nonbanks not held by a U.S. BHC or IHC.

² Six BHCs exceed this \$500bn size threshold: J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley.

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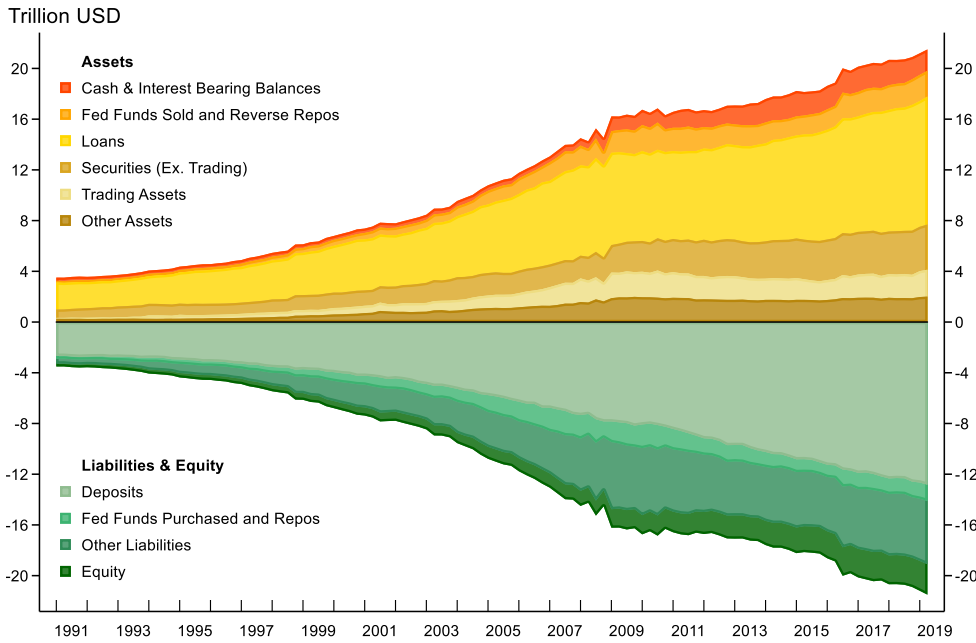
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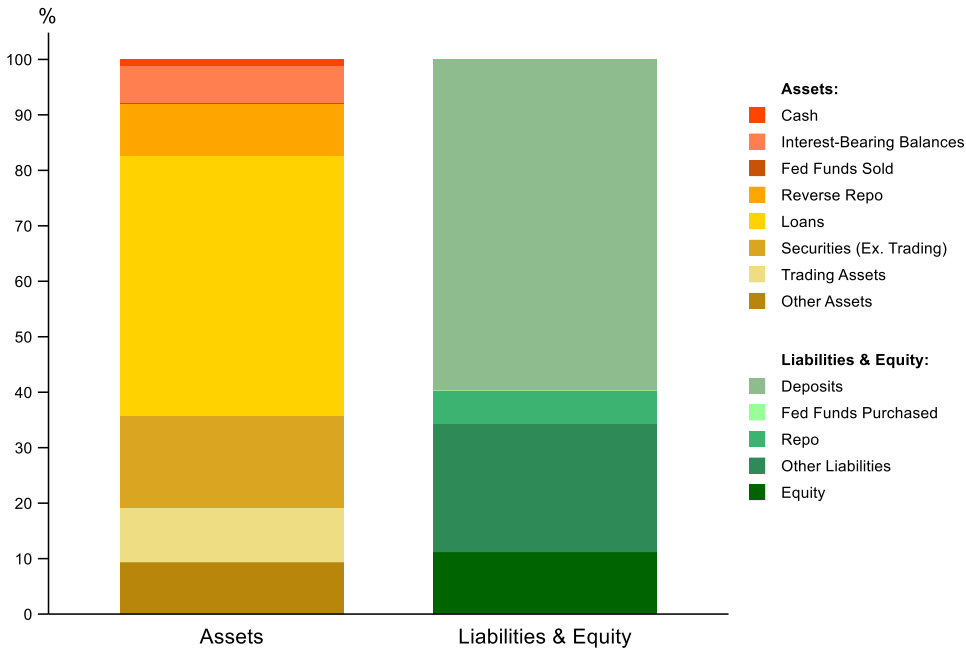
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

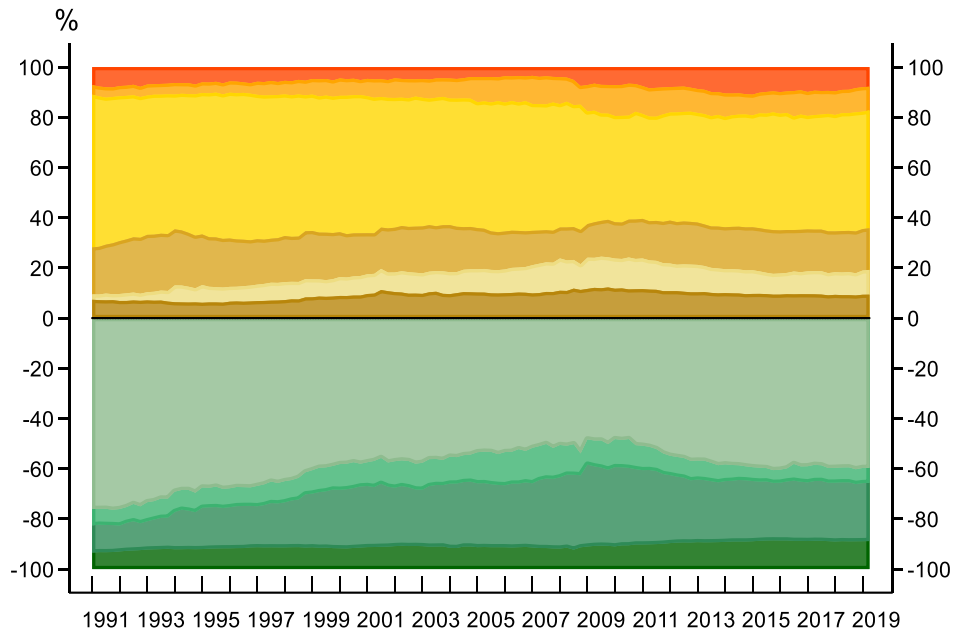
Balance Sheet Composition



Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



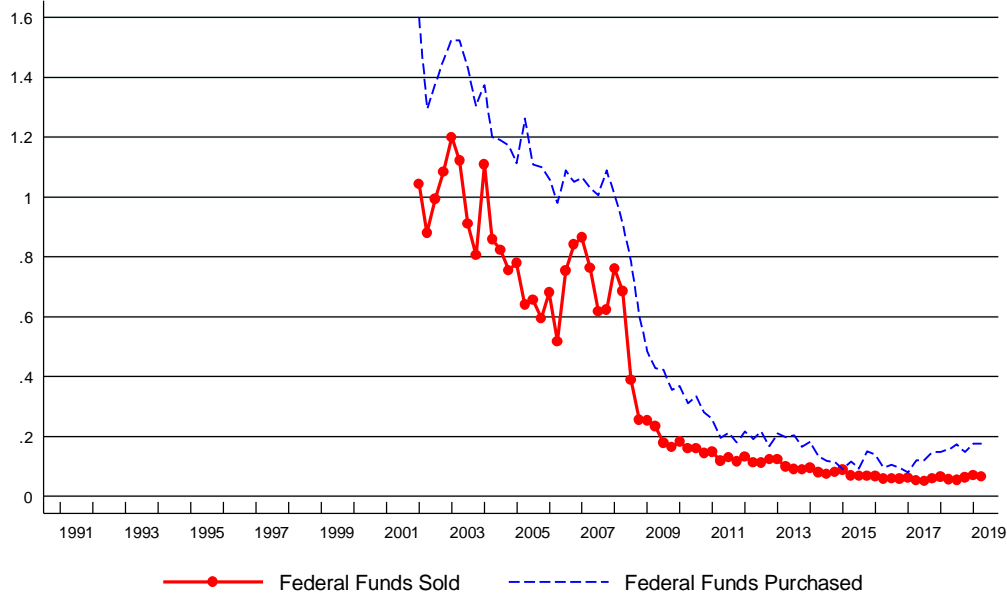
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



- | Assets | Liabilities & Equity |
|--|--|
| ■ Cash & Interest Bearing Balances | ■ Deposits |
| ■ Fed Funds Sold and Reverse Repos | ■ Fed Funds Purchased and Repos |
| ■ Loans | ■ Other Liabilities |
| ■ Securities (Ex. Trading) | ■ Equity |
| ■ Trading Assets | |
| ■ Other Assets | |

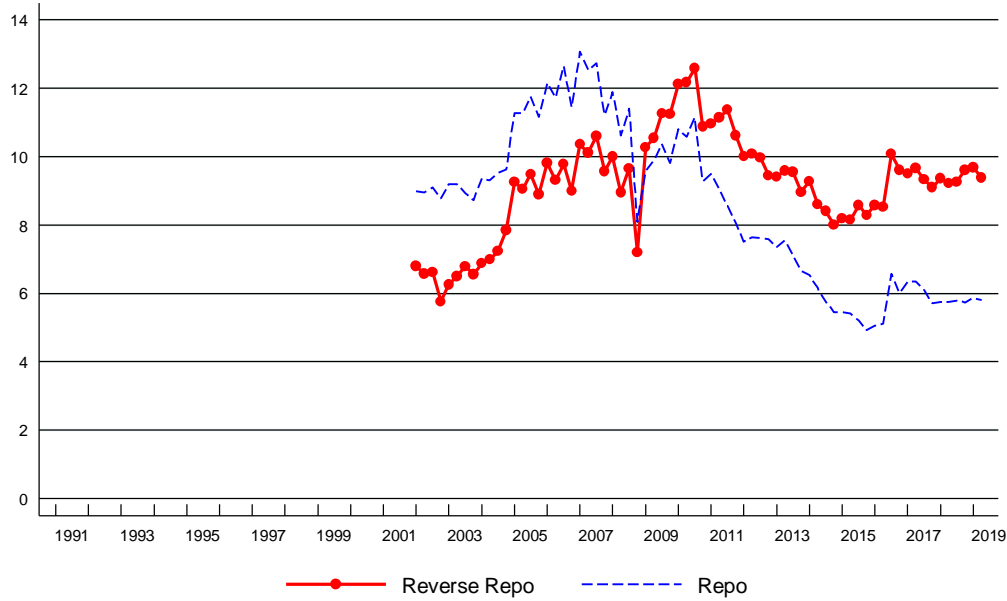
Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

Federal funds sold and purchased in domestic offices as % of total assets



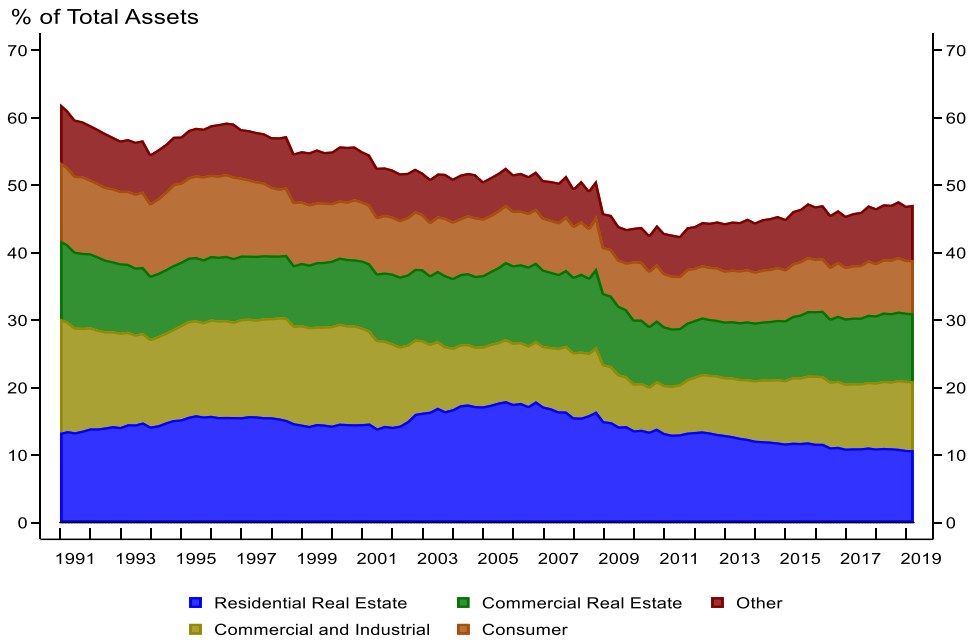
Repurchase Agreements

Repurchase agreements as % of total assets

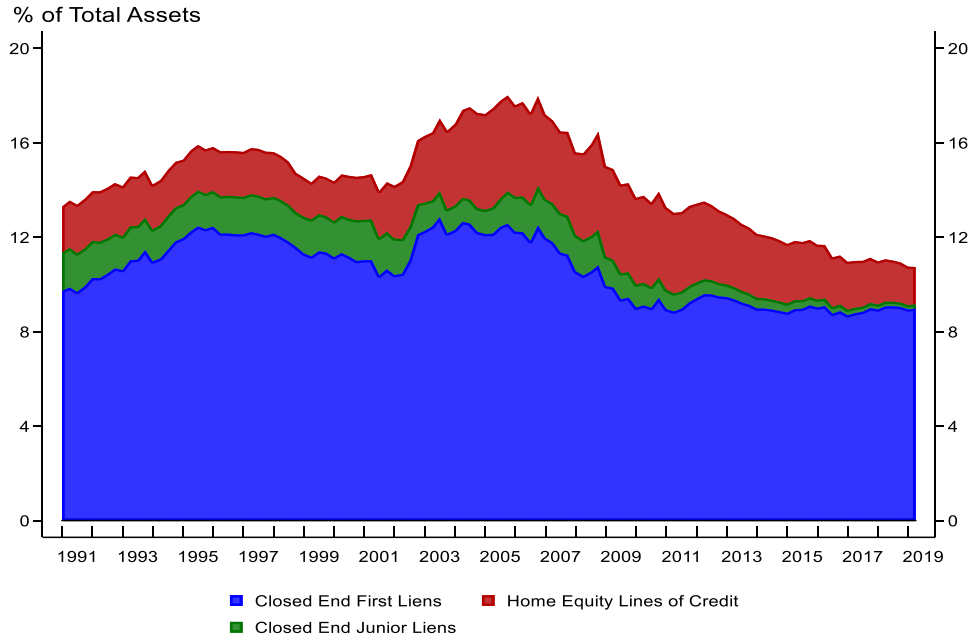


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

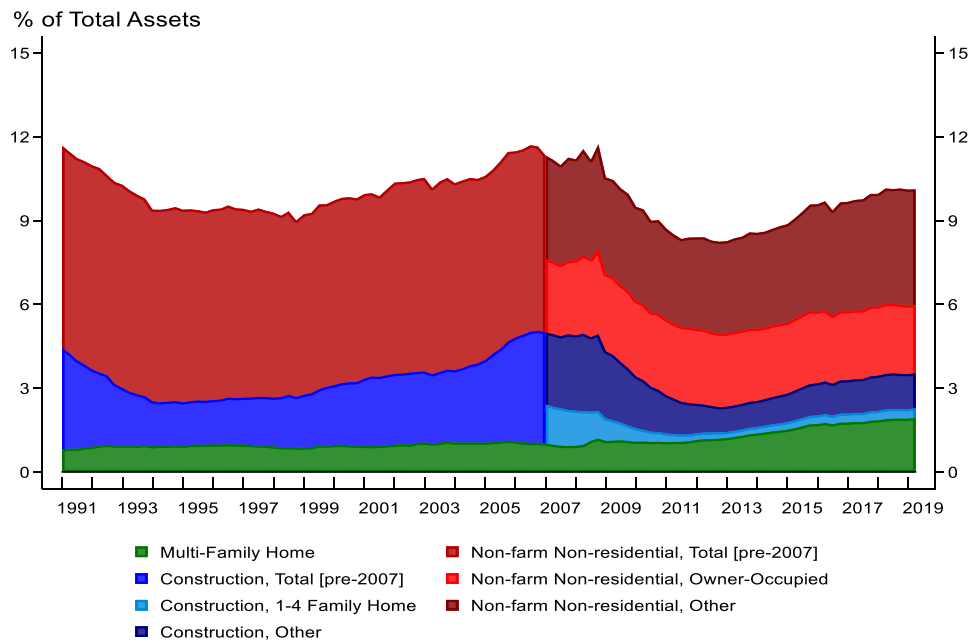
Loans



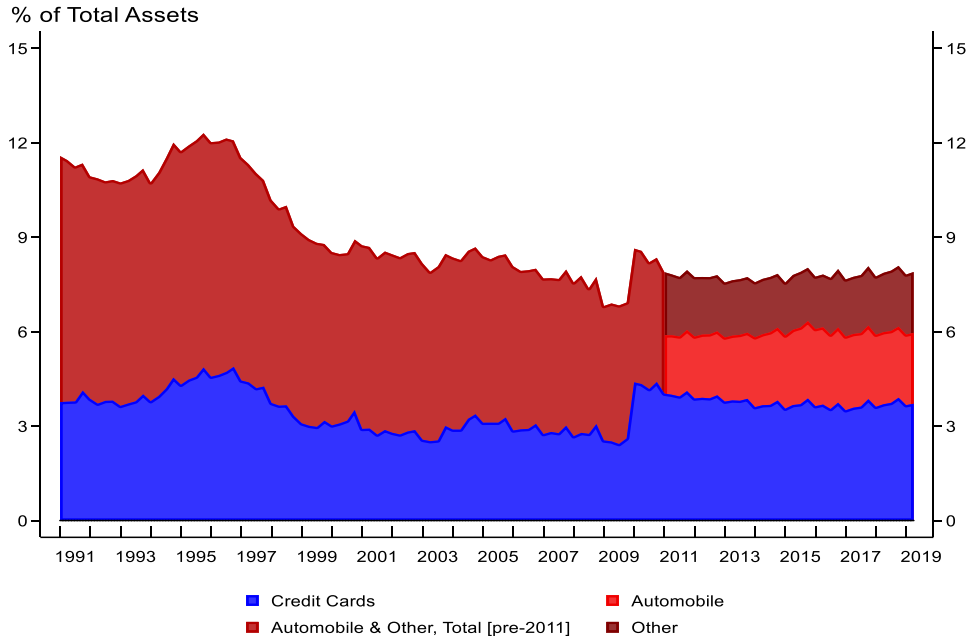
Residential Real Estate Loans



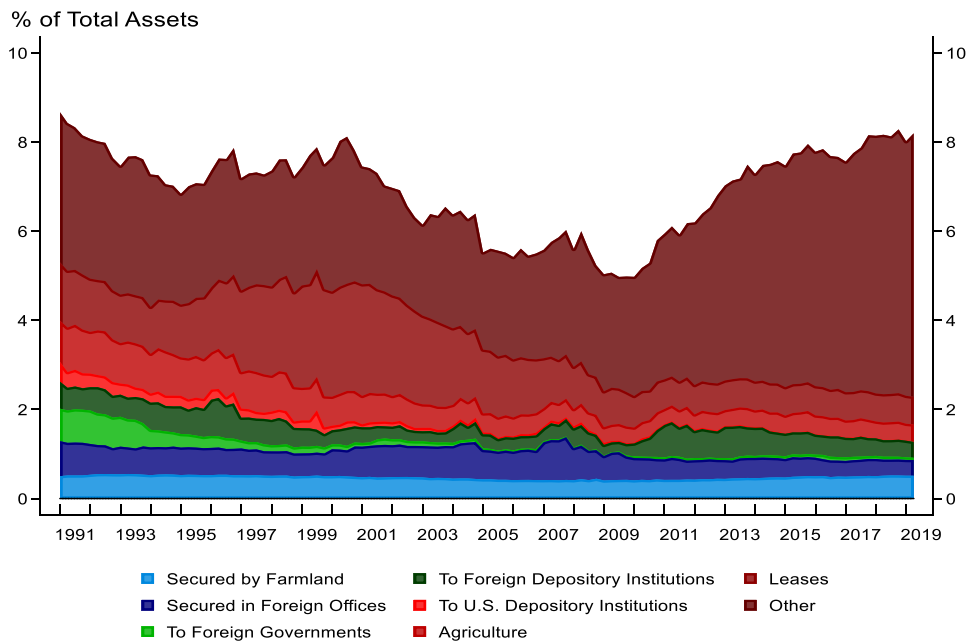
Commercial Real Estate Loans



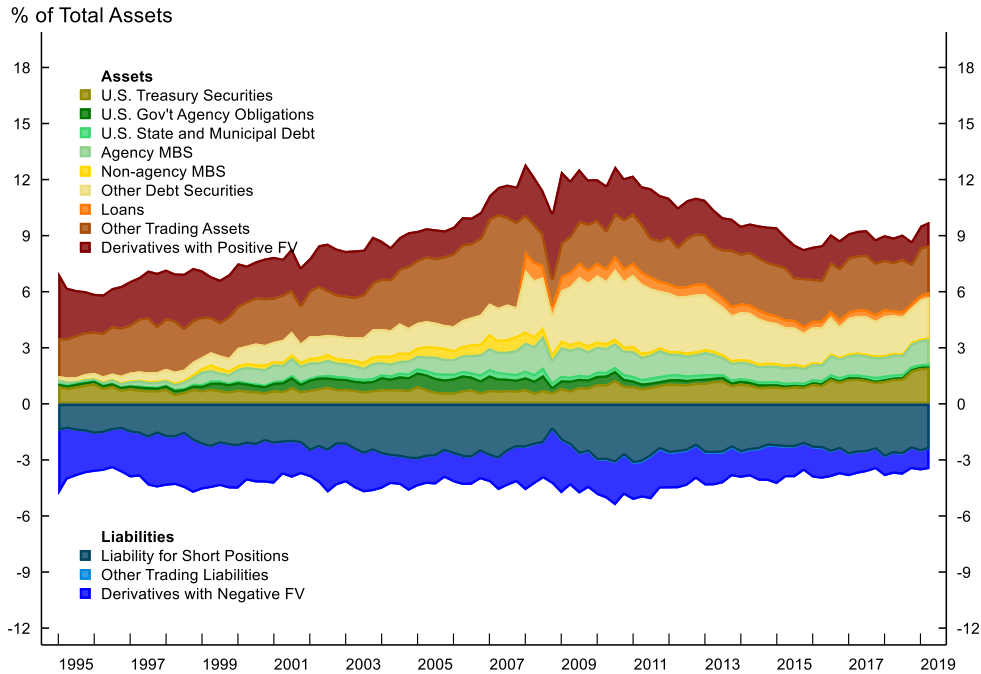
Consumer Loans



Other Loans

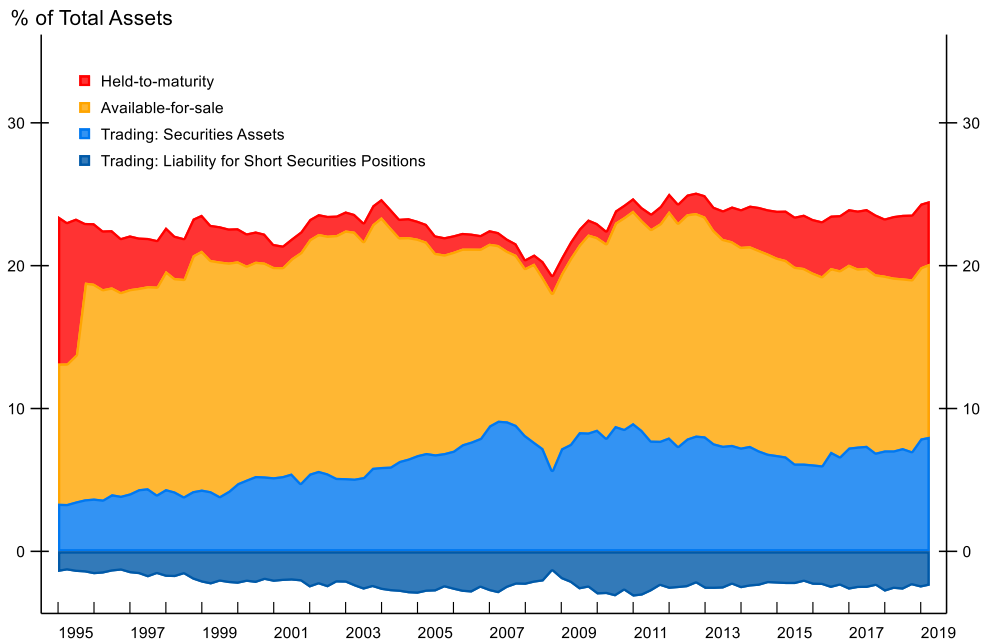


Trading Assets and Liabilities



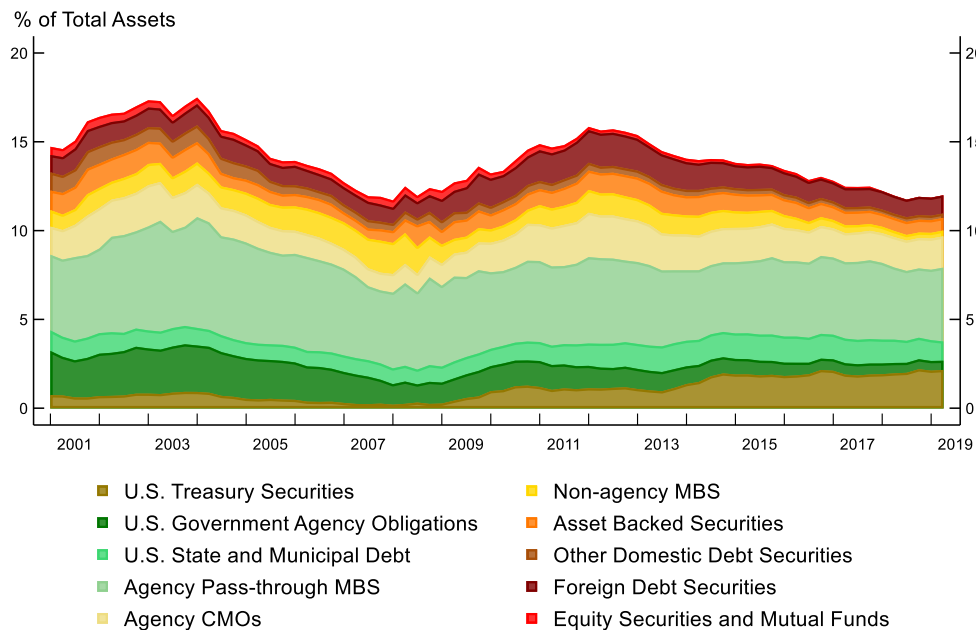
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of \$10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and \$2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

Securities Portfolios

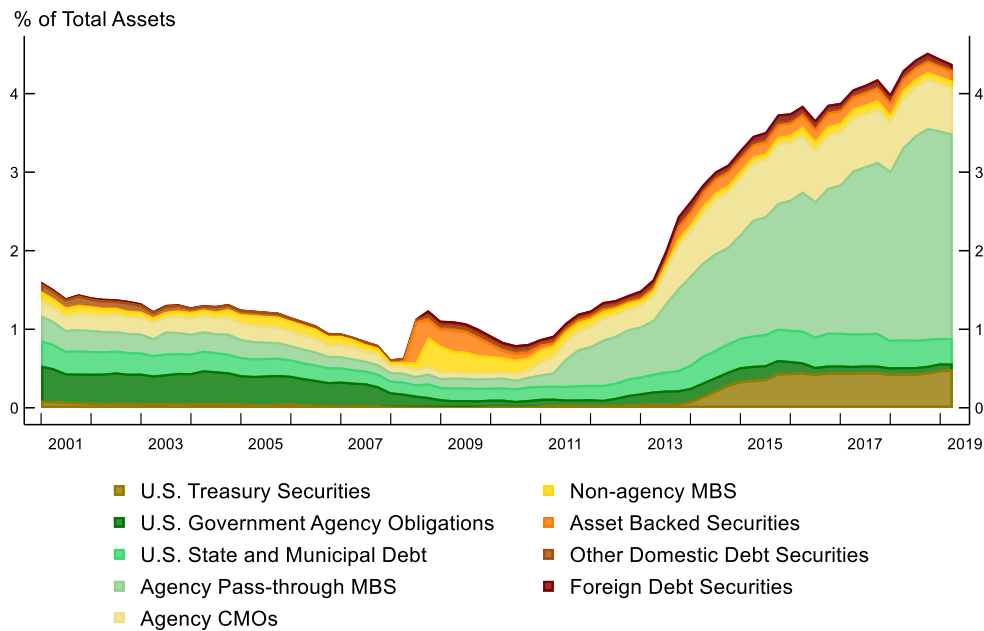


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities



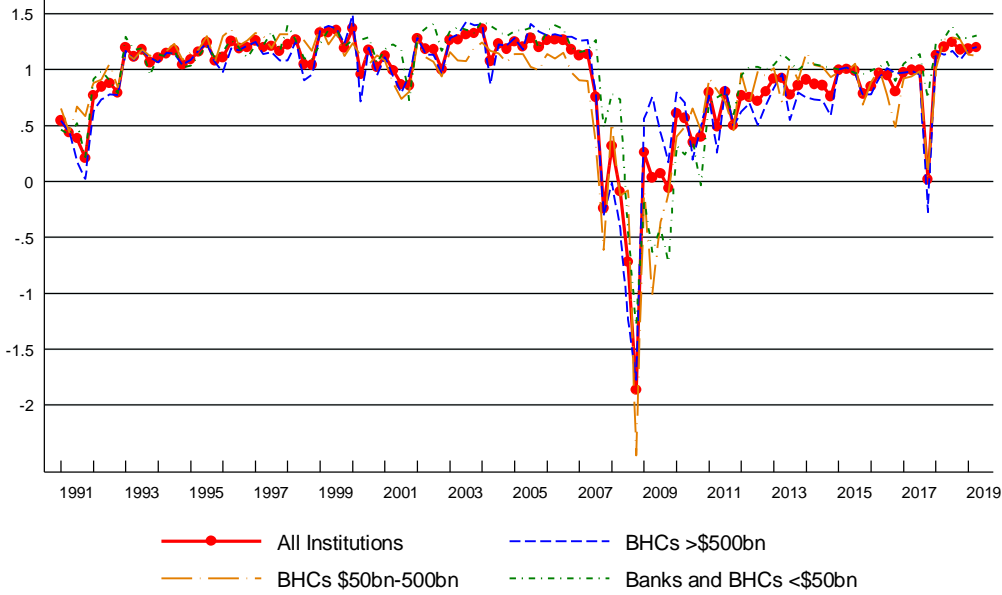
Held-to-Maturity Securities



2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

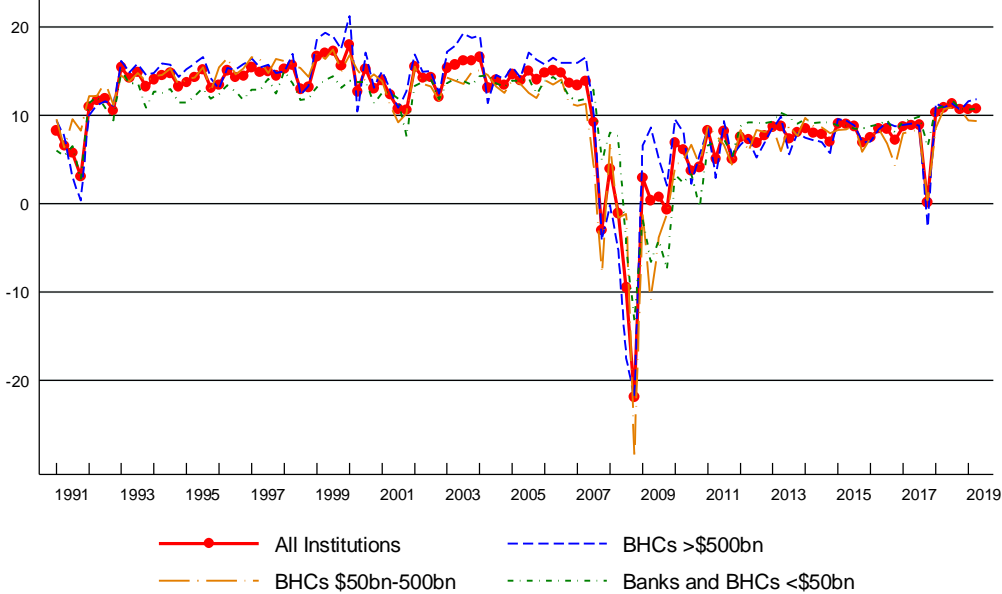
Return on Assets

Annualized net income as % of total assets



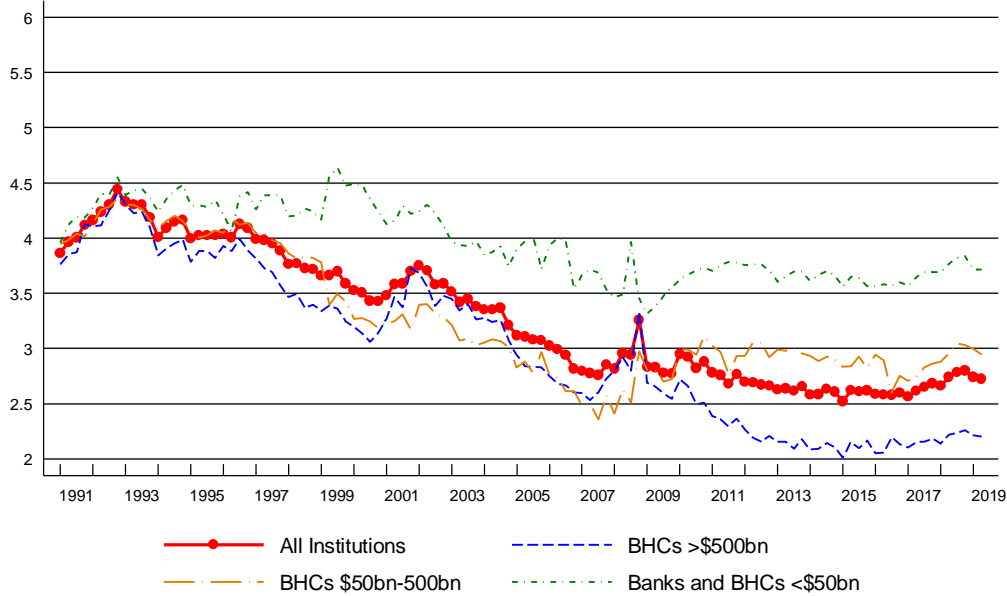
Return on Equity

Annualized net income as % of equity



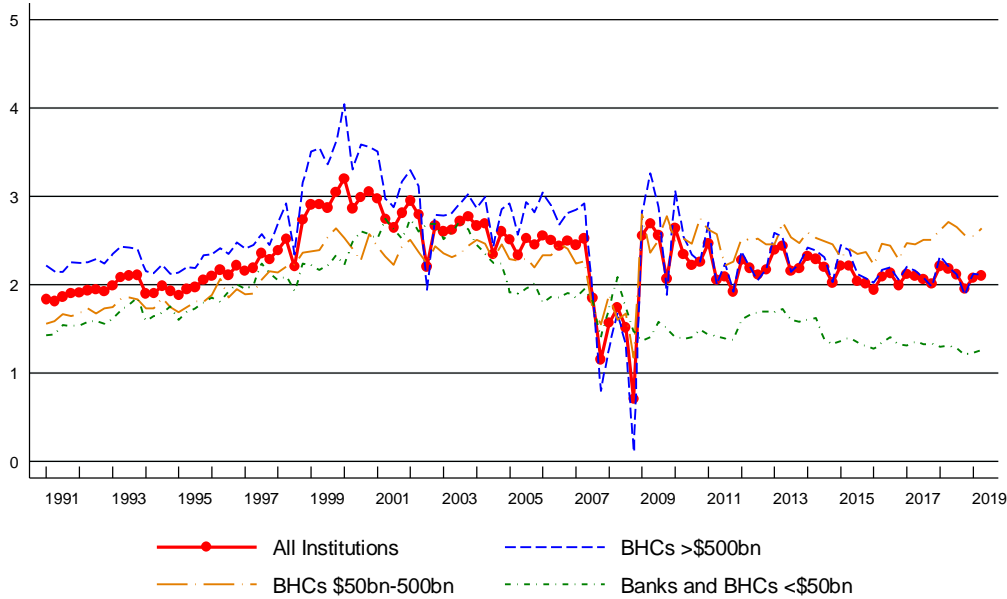
Net Interest Margin

Annualized net interest income as % of interest-earning assets



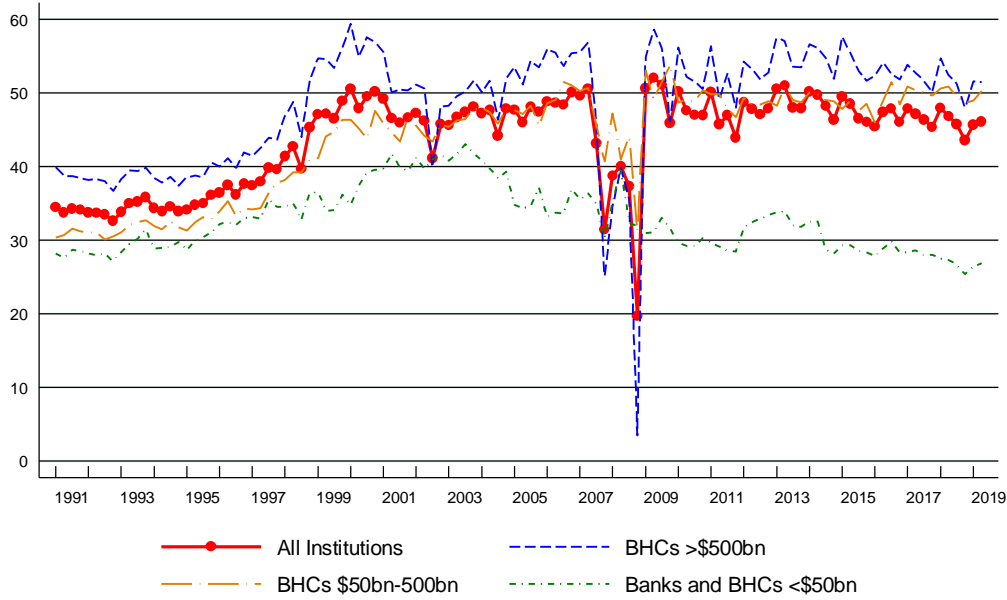
Noninterest Income Ratio

Annualized noninterest income as % of total assets



Noninterest Income Share

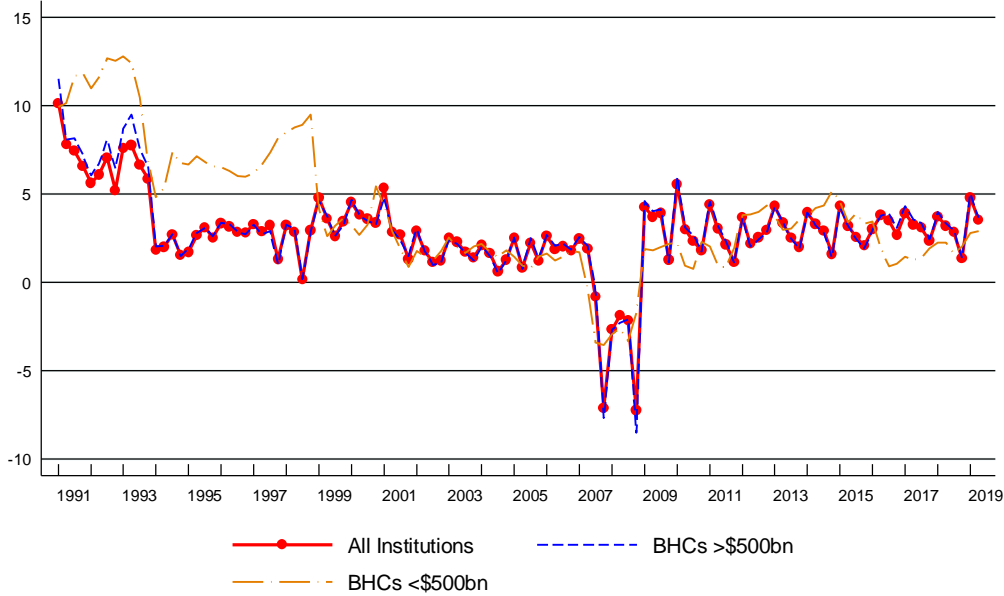
Noninterest income as % of net operating revenue



Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

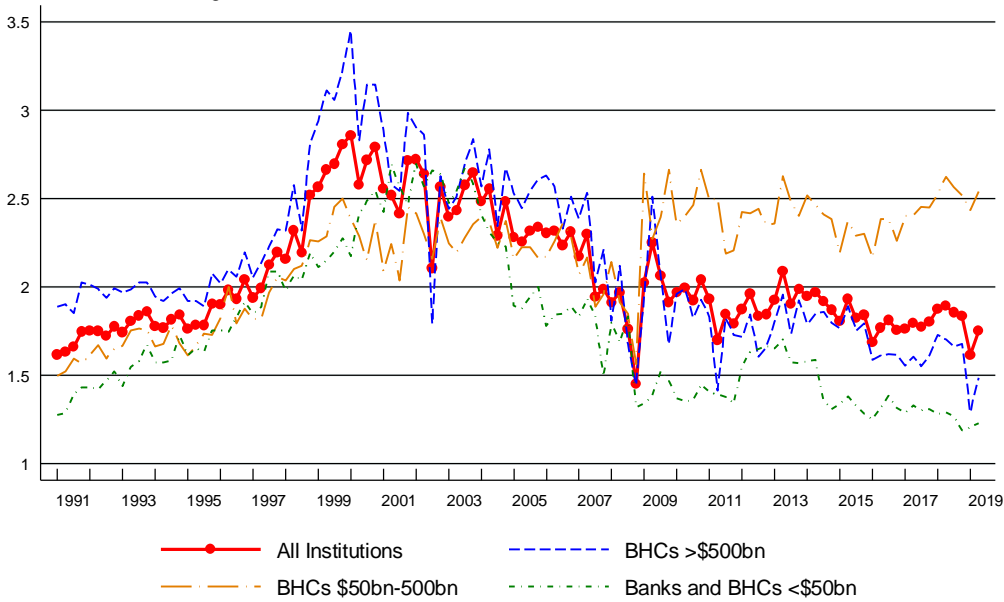
Return on Trading Assets

Annualized trading income as % of trading assets



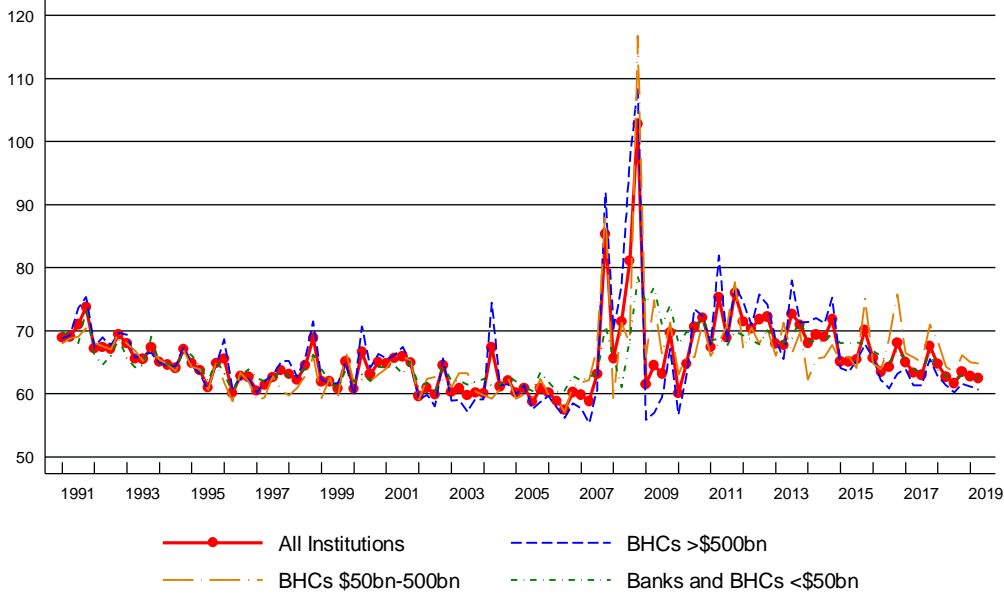
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio

Annualized non-trading noninterest income as % of total assets



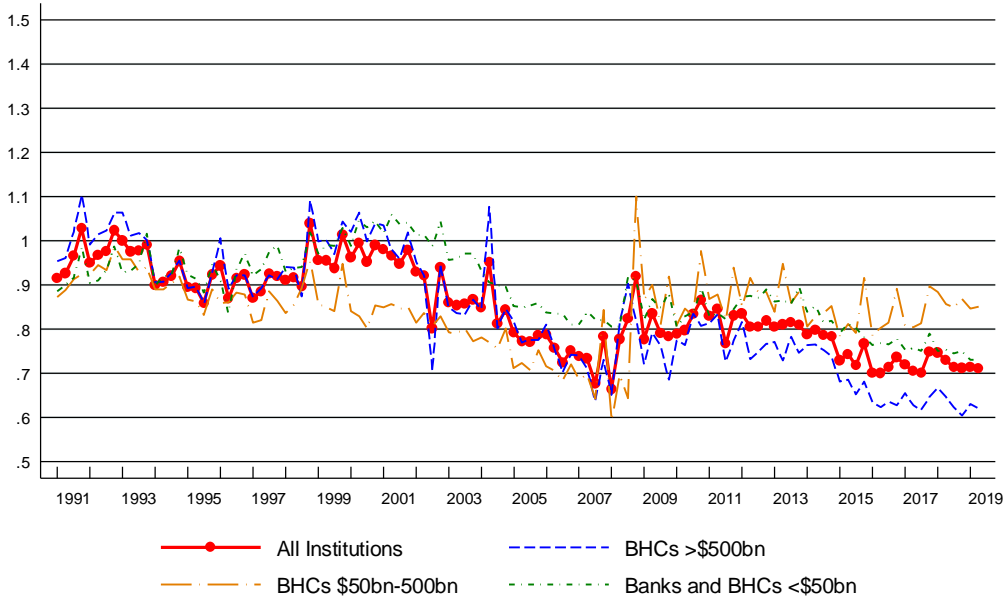
Efficiency Ratio

Noninterest expense as % of net operating revenue



Noninterest Expense Ratio

Noninterest expense as % of total assets



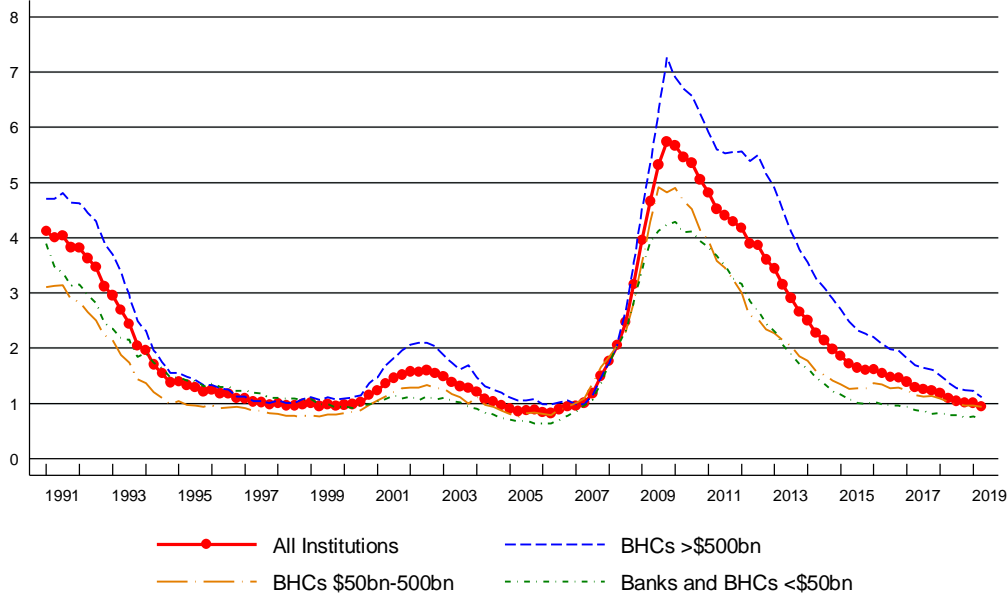
Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

3. Loan Performance

Note: Non-performing loans include loans that are (1) 90 days or more past due and still accruing or (2) non-accrual.

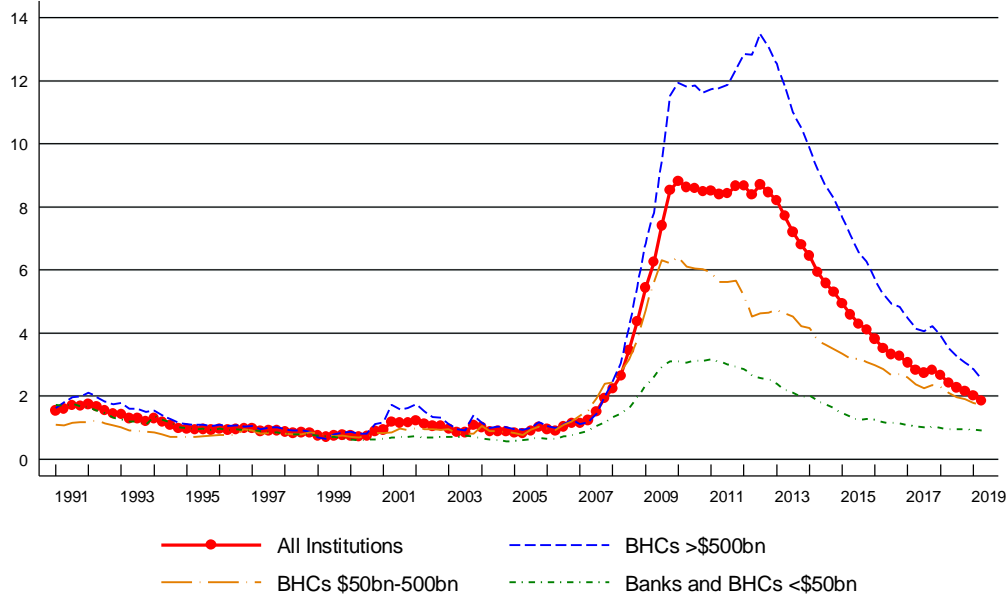
Non-performing Loans

Total non-performing loans as % of total loans



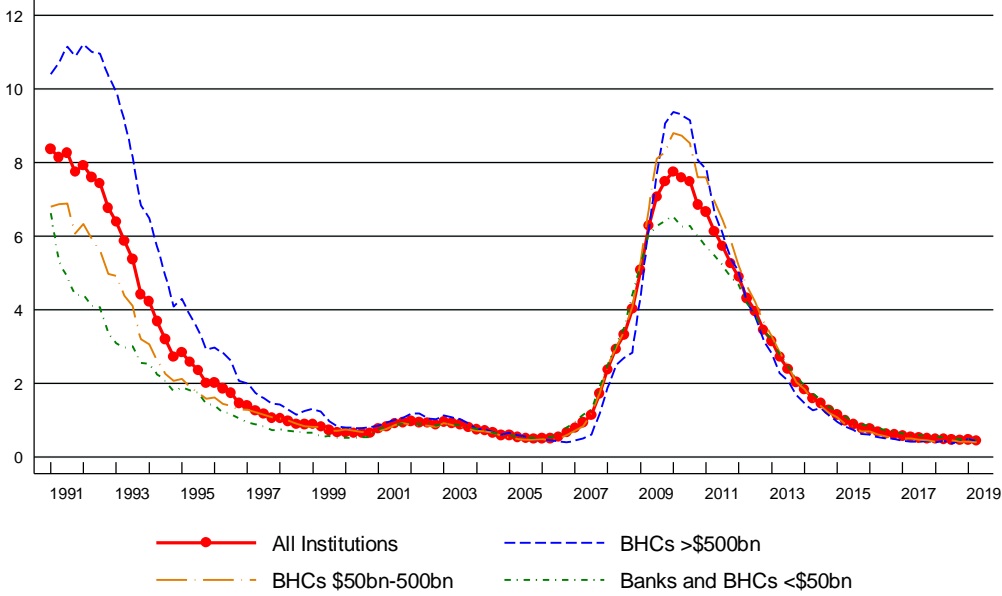
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans

Non-performing residential real estate loans as % of residential real estate loans



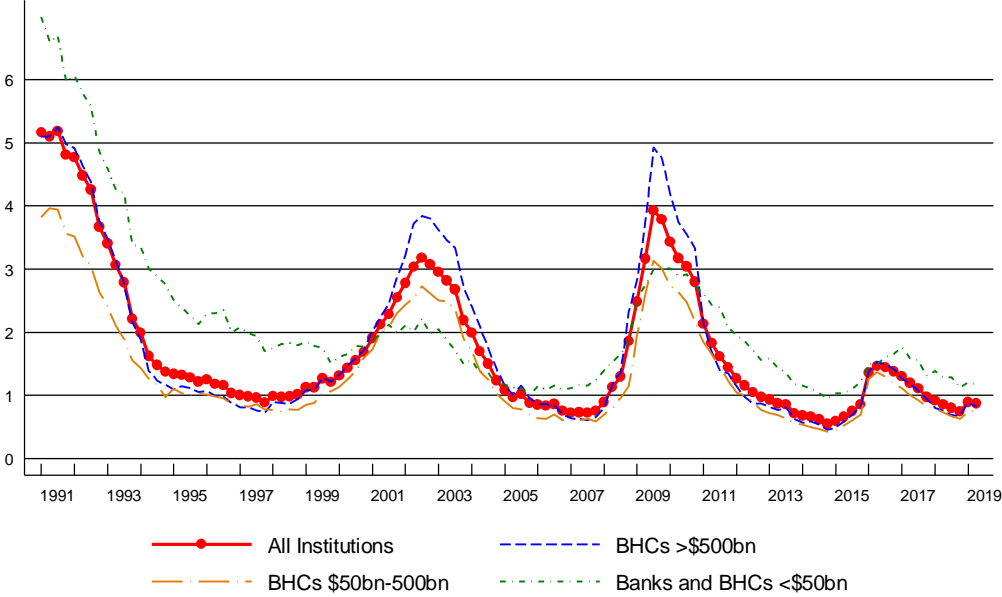
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans

Non-performing commercial real estate loans as % of commercial real estate loans



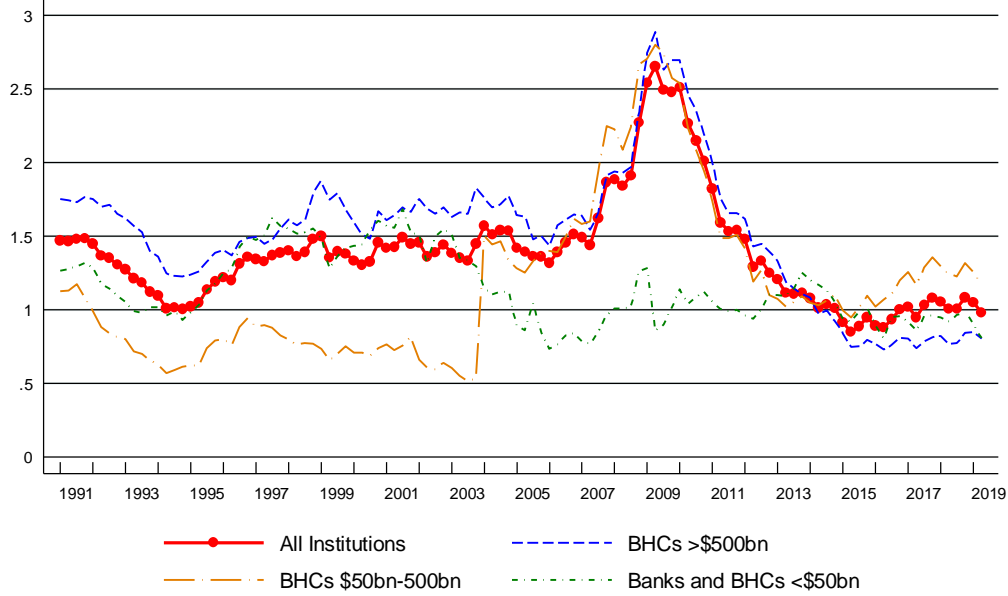
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans

Non-performing C&I loans as % of C&I loans



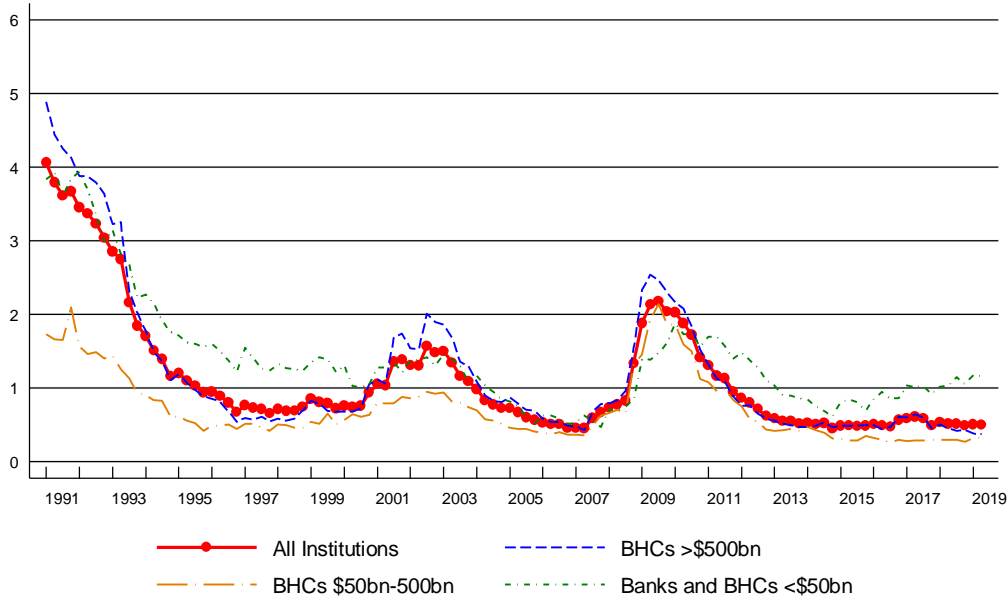
Non-performing Consumer Loans

Non-performing consumer loans as % of consumer loans



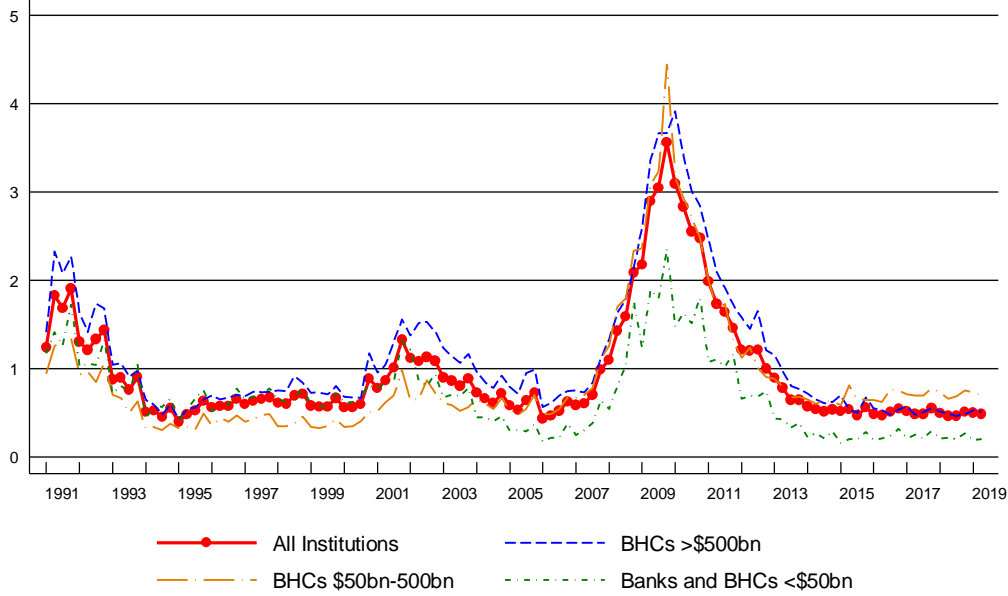
Non-performing Other Loans

Non-performing other loans as % of other loans



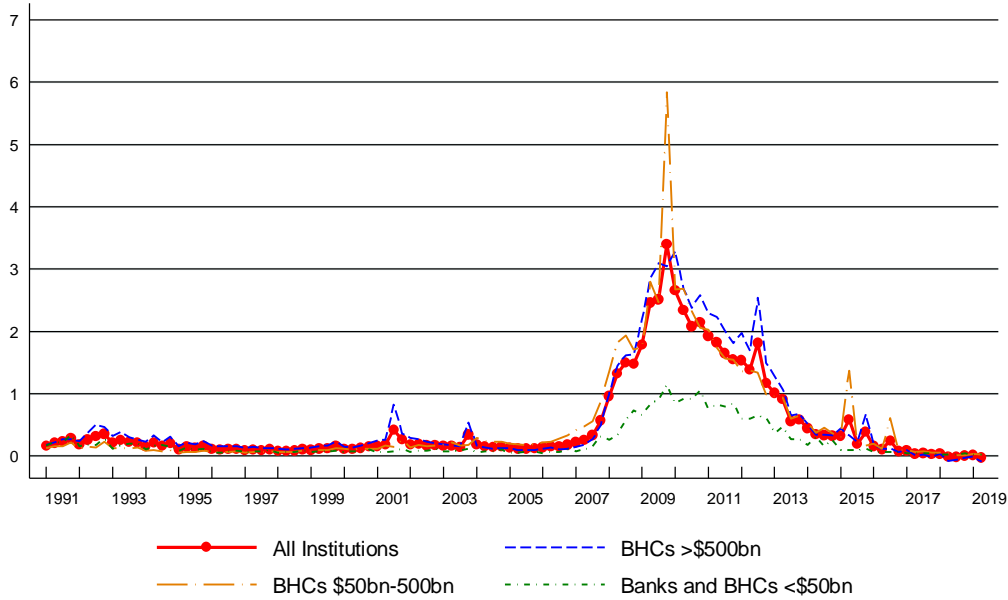
Net Charge-offs

Annualized net charge-offs as % of total loans



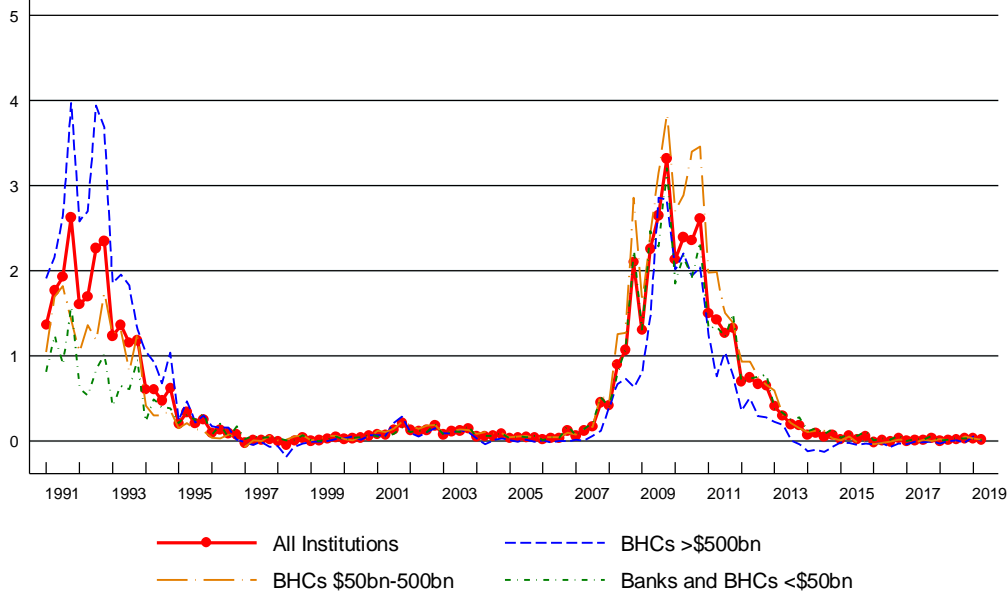
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans

Annualized net charge-offs on residential real estate loans as % of residential real estate loans



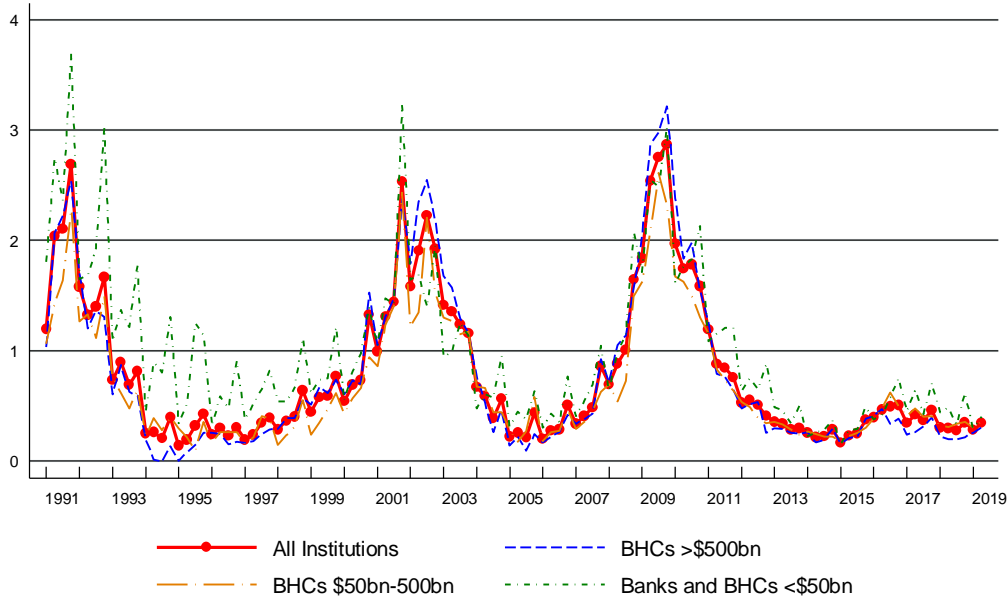
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans

Annualized net charge-offs on commercial real estate loans as % of commercial real estate loans



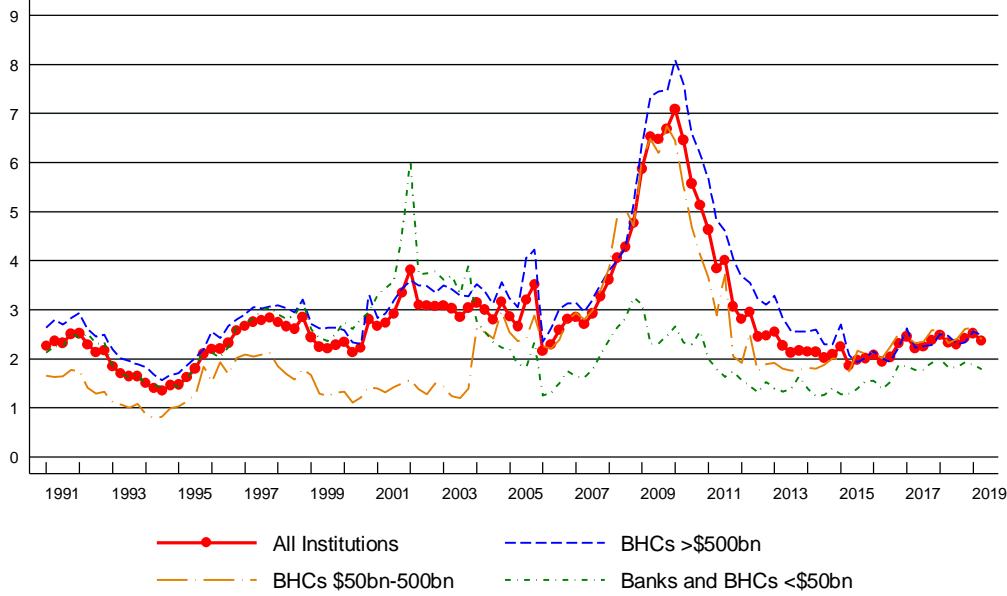
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans

Annualized net charge-offs on C&I loans as % of C&I loans



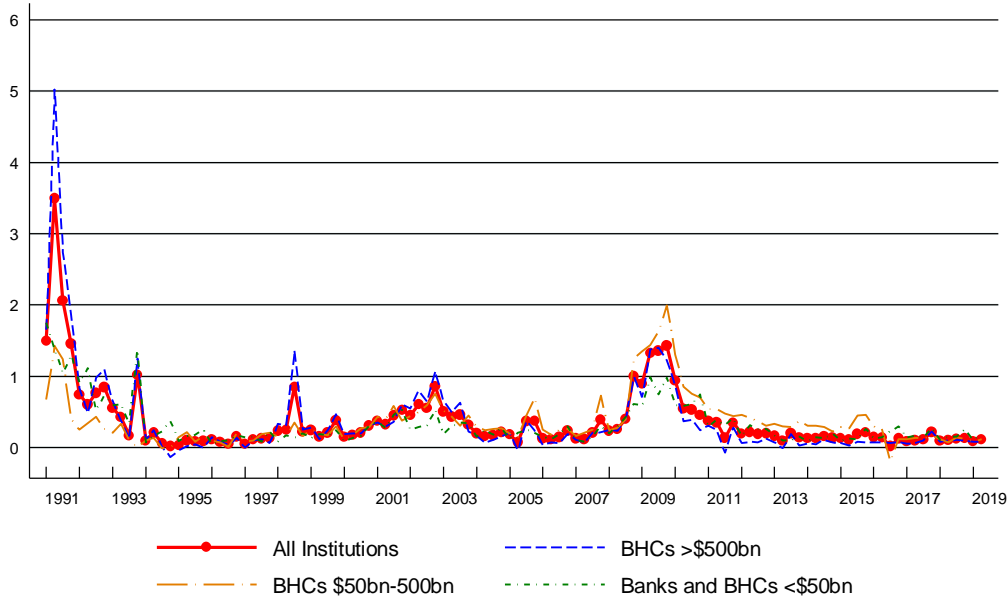
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans

Annualized net charge-offs on consumer loans as % of consumer loans



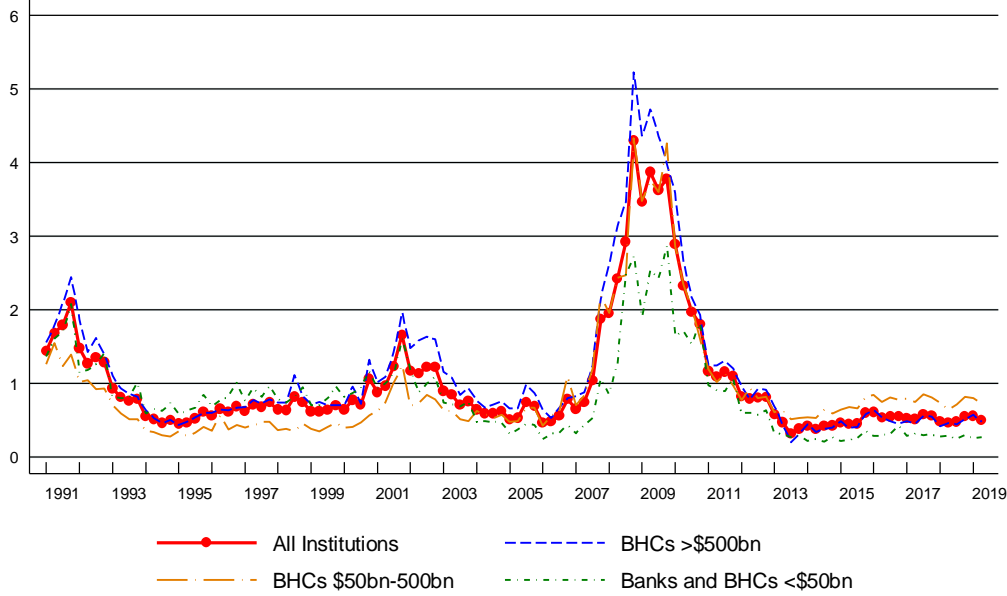
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans

Annualized net charge-offs on other loans as % of other loans



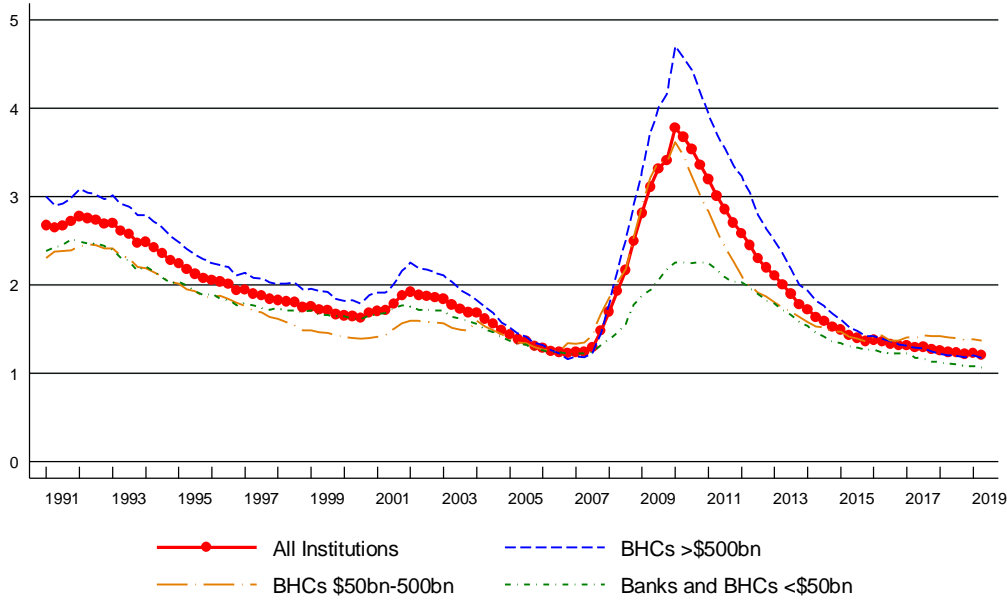
Loan Loss Provisions

Annualized loan loss provisions as % of total loans



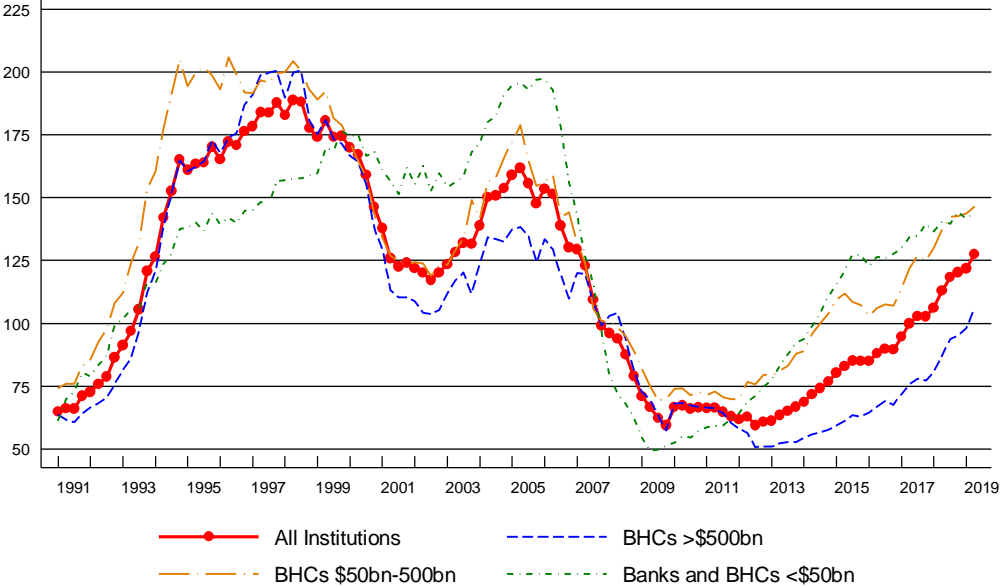
Loan Loss Reserves

Loan Loss Reserves as % of total loans



Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans

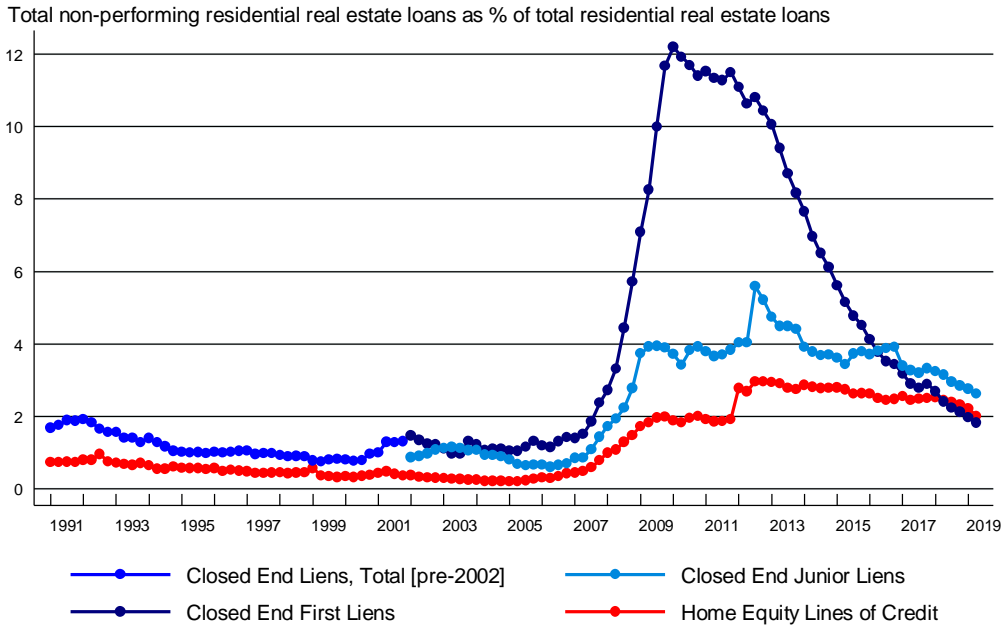
Loan loss reserves as % of non-performing loans



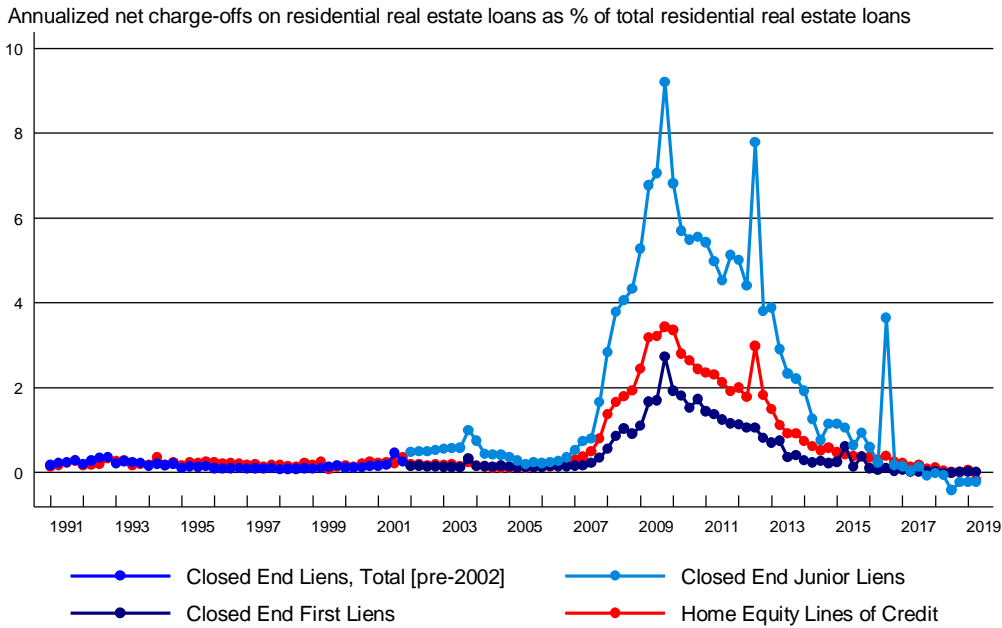
4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail



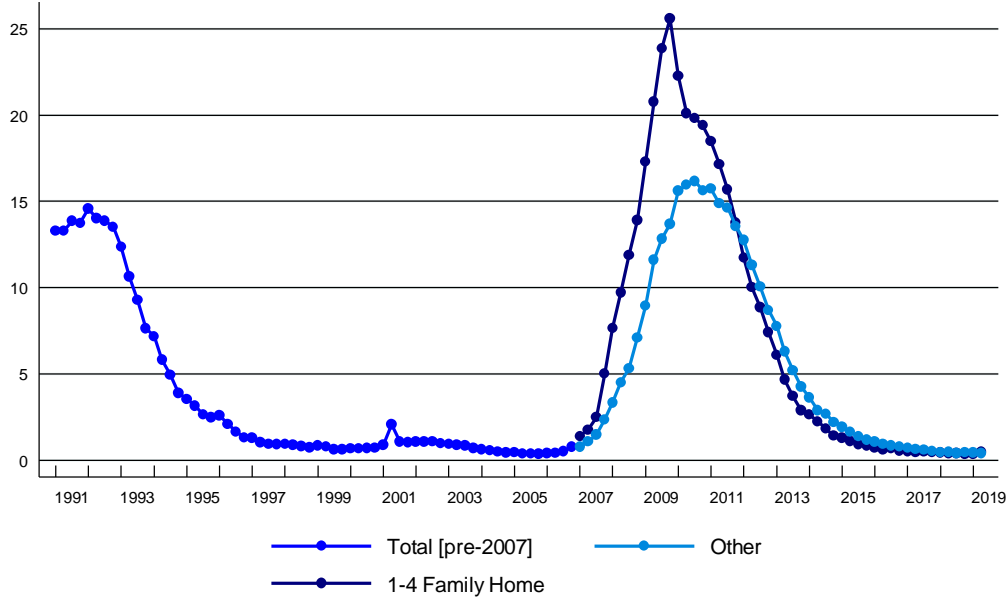
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail



B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

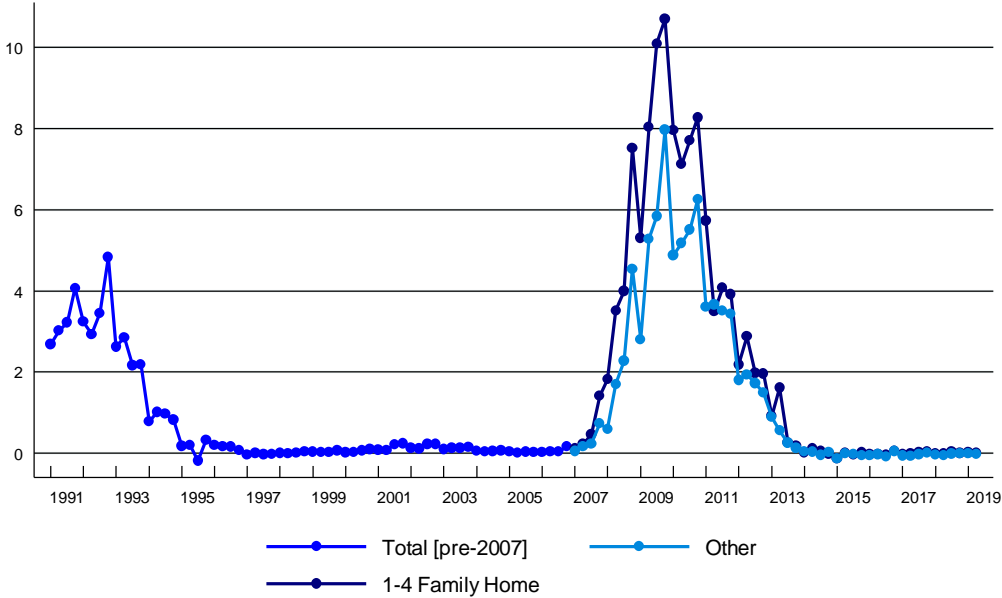
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail

Total non-performing construction loans as % of total construction loans



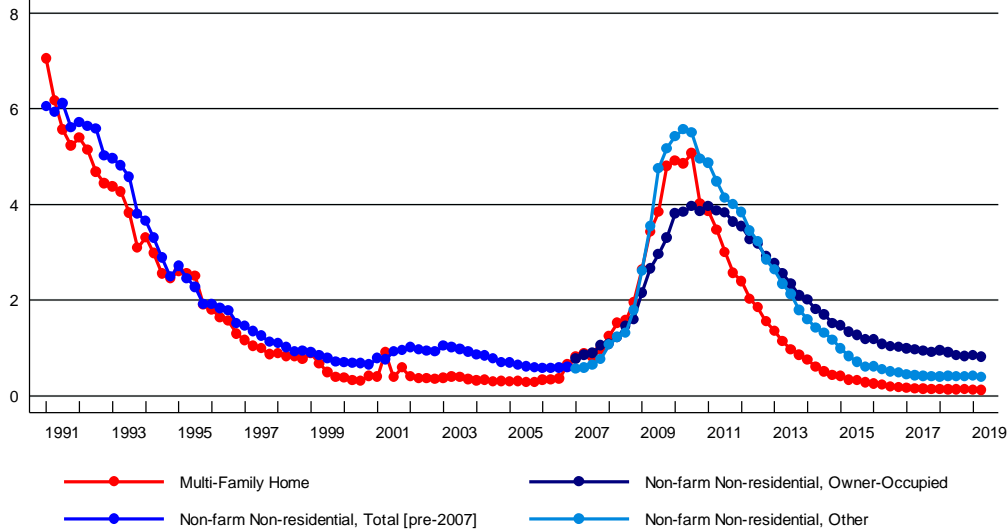
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail

Annualized net charge-offs on construction loans as % of total construction loans



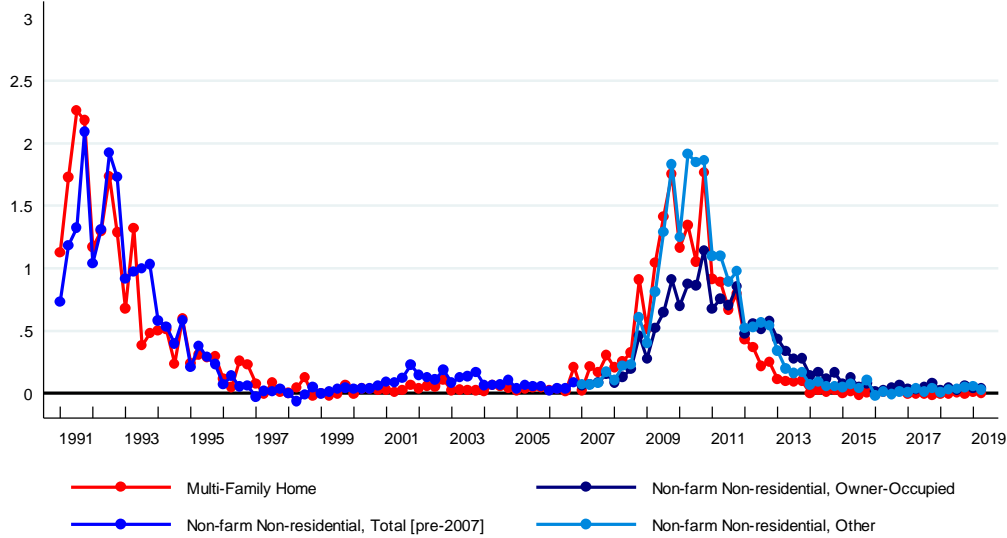
Non-performing Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

Total non-performing non-farm, other domestic real estate loans as % of total non-farm, other domestic real estate loans



Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

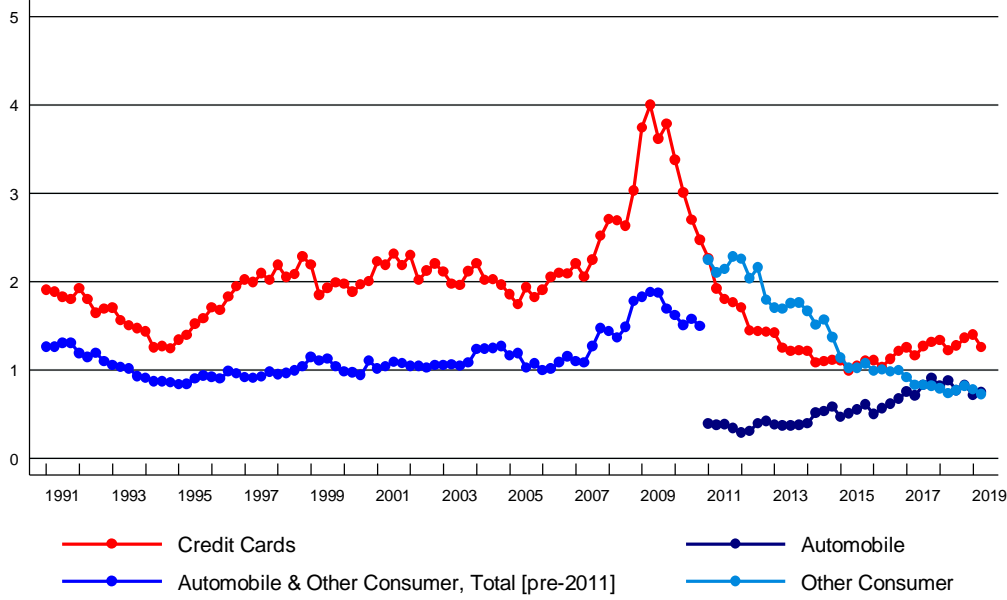
Annualized net charge-offs on non-farm, other domestic real estate loans as % of total non-farm, other domestic real estate loans



C. Consumer Loans

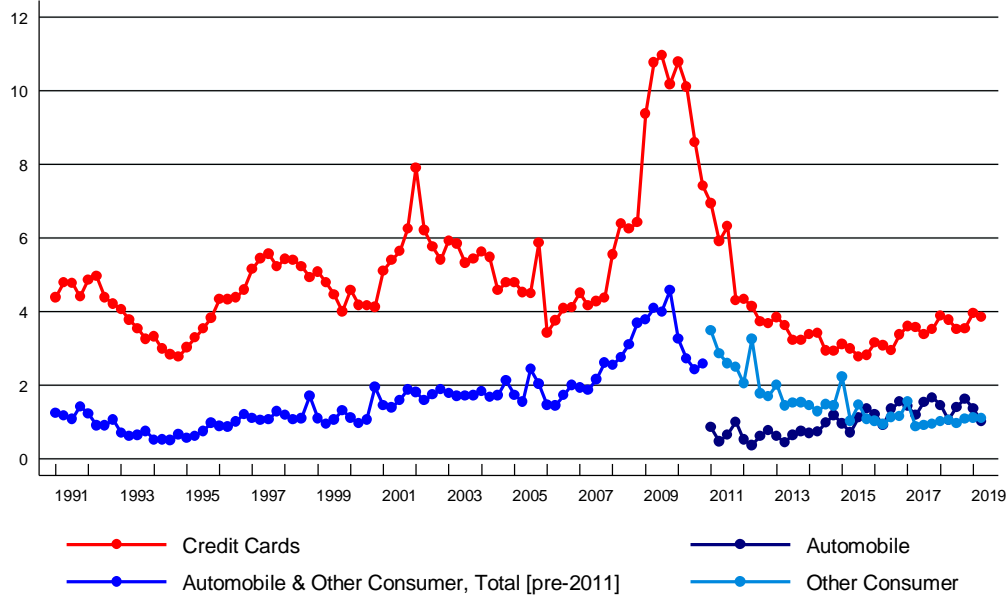
Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

Total non-performing consumer loans as % of total consumer loans



Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

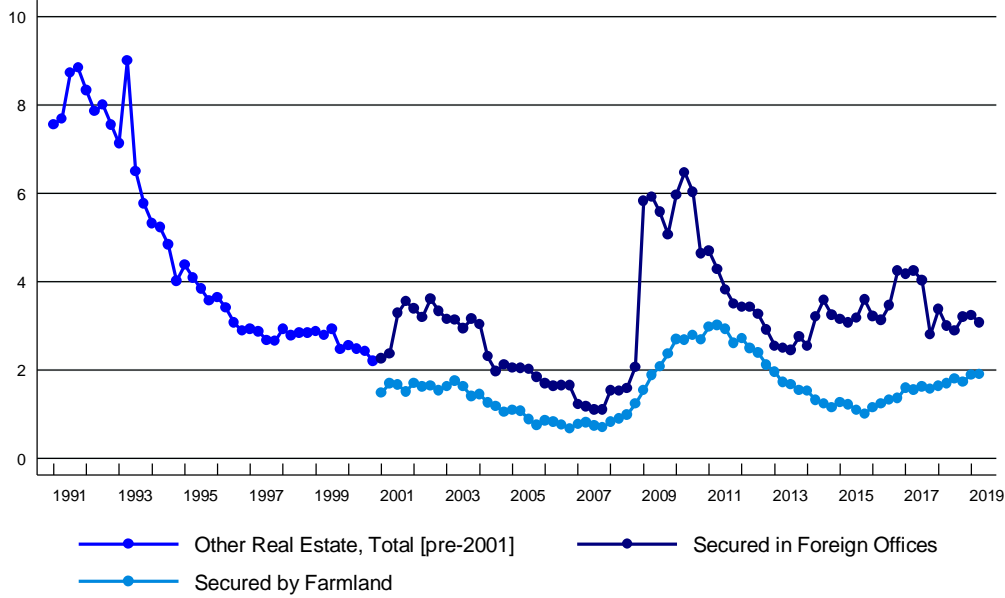
Annualized net charge-offs on consumer loans as % of total consumer loans



D. All Other Loans

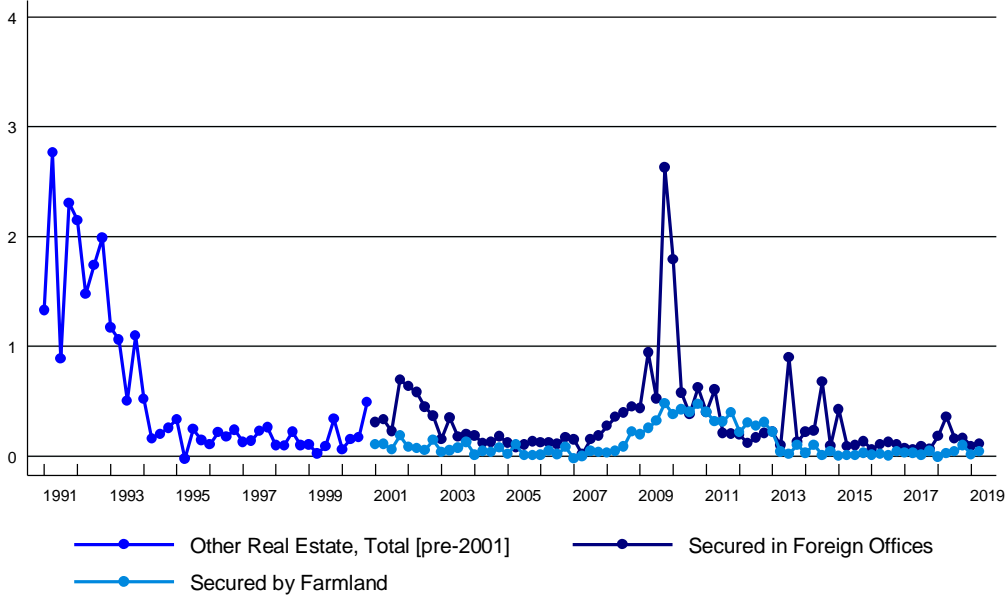
Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

Total non-performing other real estate loans as % of total other real estate loans



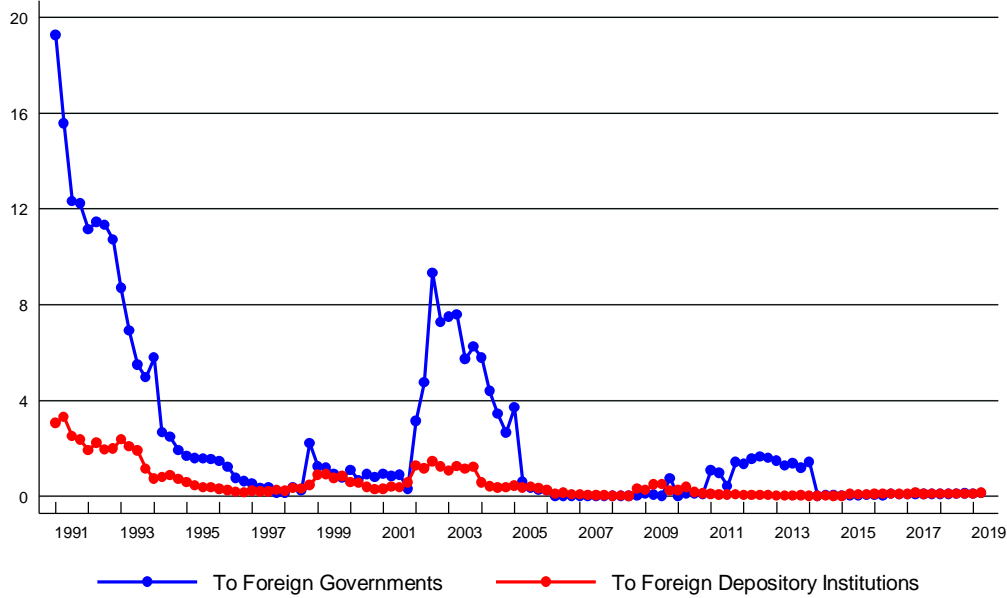
Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

Annualized net charge-offs on other real estate loans as % of total other real estate loans



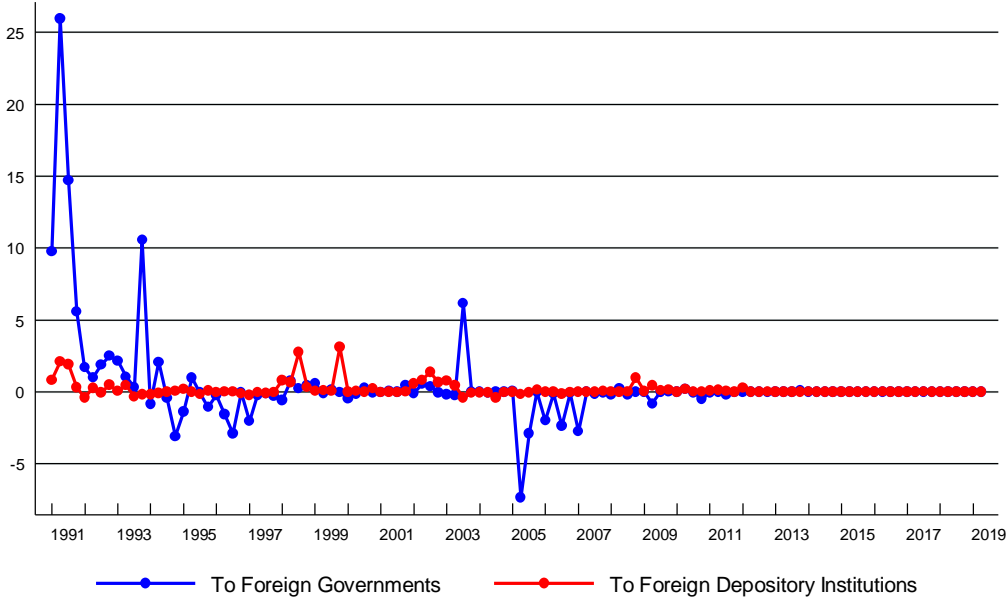
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions

Total non-performing loans to foreign institutions as % of total loans to foreign institutions



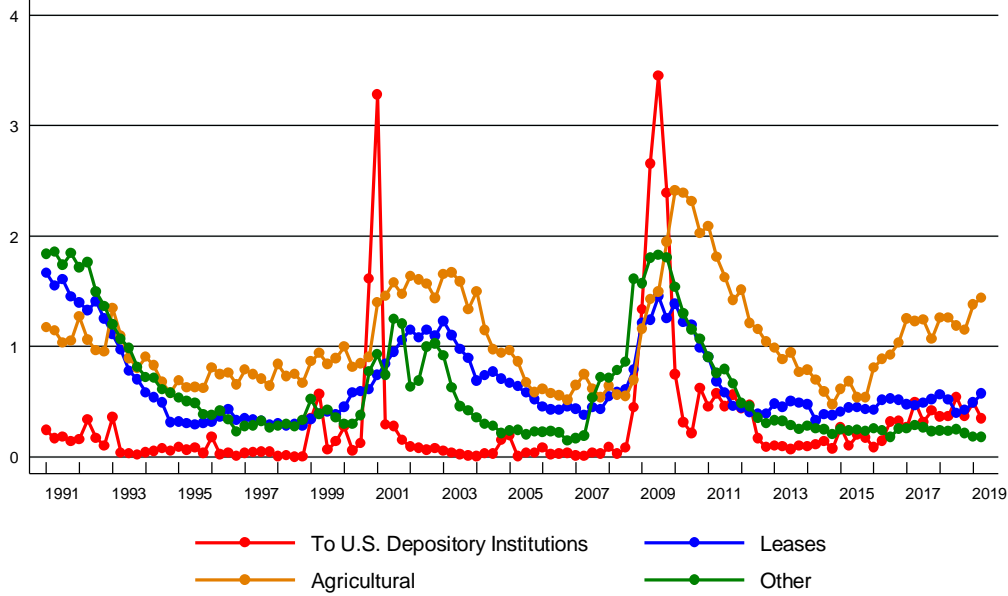
Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions

Annualized net charge-offs on loans to foreign institutions as % of total loans to foreign institutions



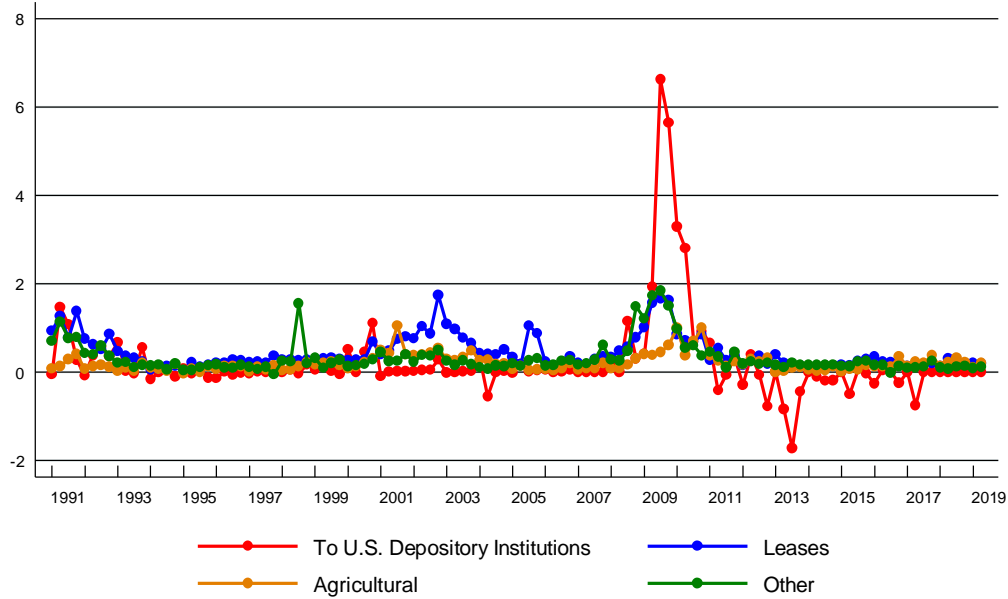
Non-performing Other Loans, Detail

Total non-performing other loans as % of total other loans



Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail

Annualized net charge-offs on other real estate loans as % of total other real estate loans

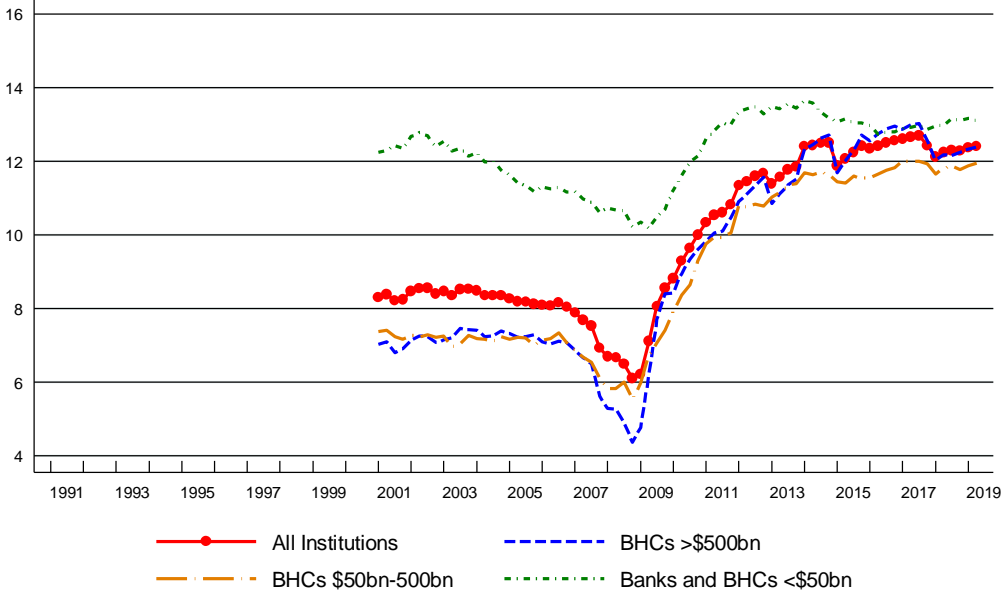


5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

Note: CET1, tier 1 and total capital is reported instead of the components of tier 1 common equity and tier 1 and total risk-based capital by advanced approaches firms starting in 2014:Q1, and by all other firms starting in 2015:Q1, causing series breaks in some capital ratios in those quarters. Changes in the measurement of RWA starting in 2013:Q1 and 2015:Q1 also affect measurement of risk-weighted capital ratios and the ratio of RWA to total assets starting in those quarters. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details. See data notes for definition of tier 1 common equity.

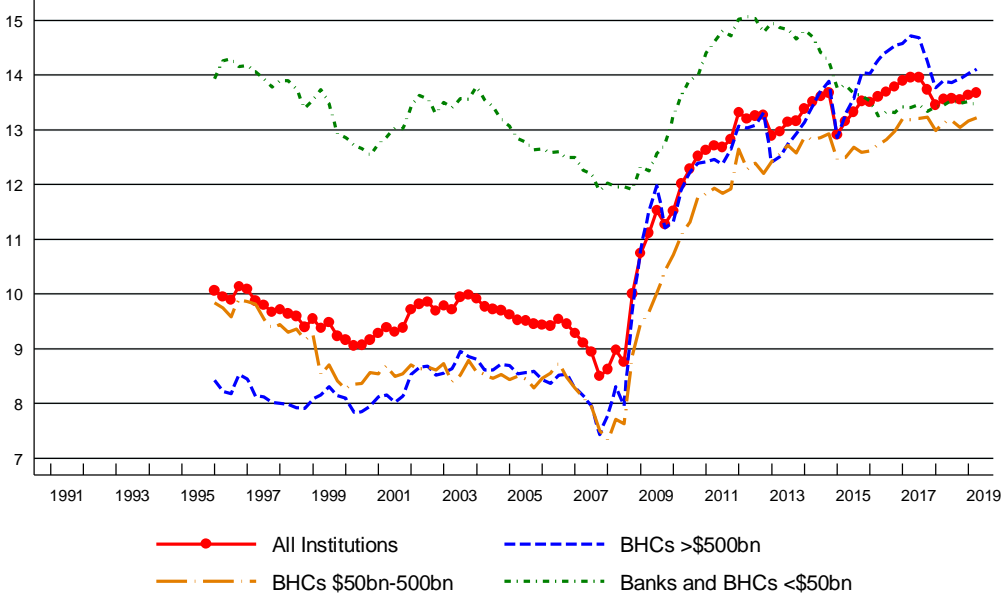
CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio

CET1 and Tier 1 common equity as % of risk-weighted assets



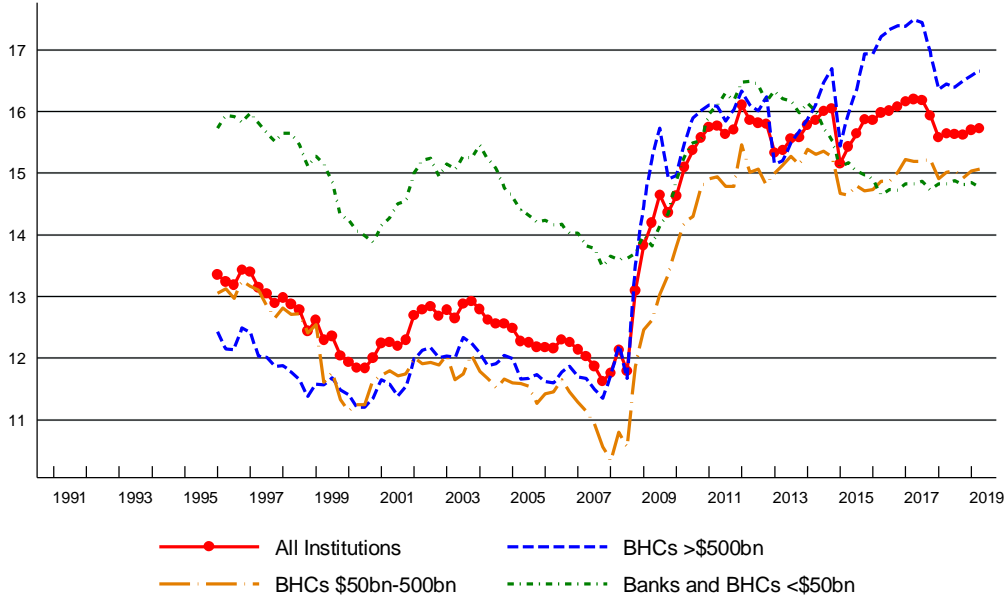
Tier 1 Capital Ratio

Tier 1 capital as % of risk-weighted assets



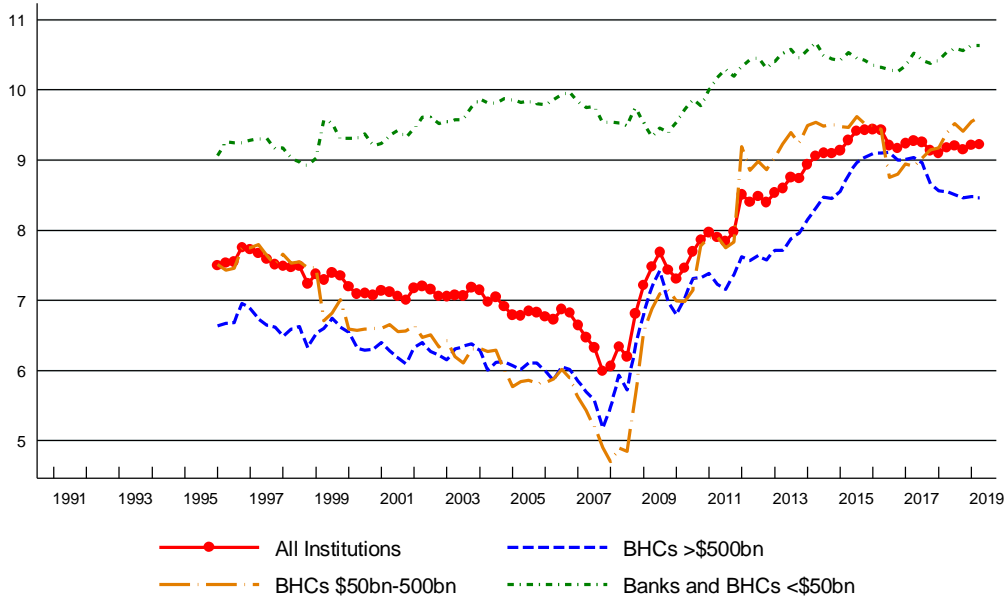
Total Capital Ratio

Total capital as % of risk-weighted assets



Leverage Ratio

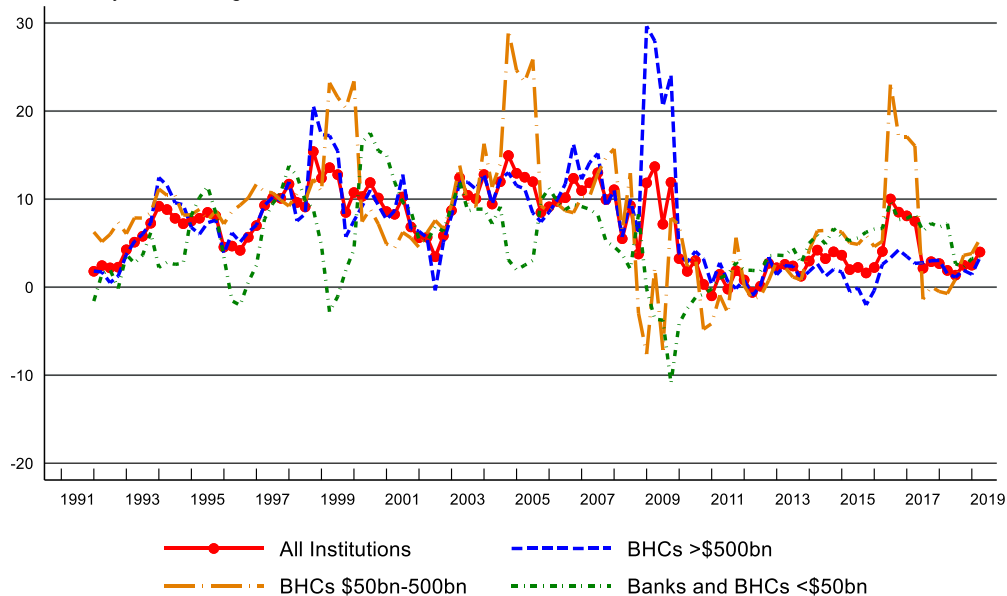
Tier 1 capital as % of average total assets



Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms in 2009:Q1, and between 2016:Q3 and 2017:Q2 due to the introduction of several IHCs in 2016:Q3. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details.

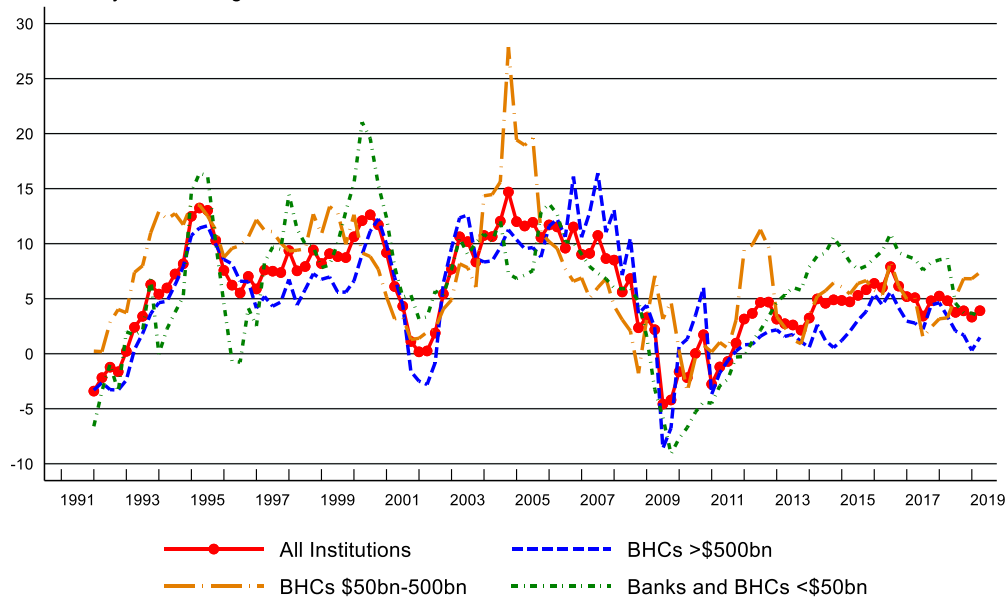
Asset Growth Rate

Year-over-year % change in total assets

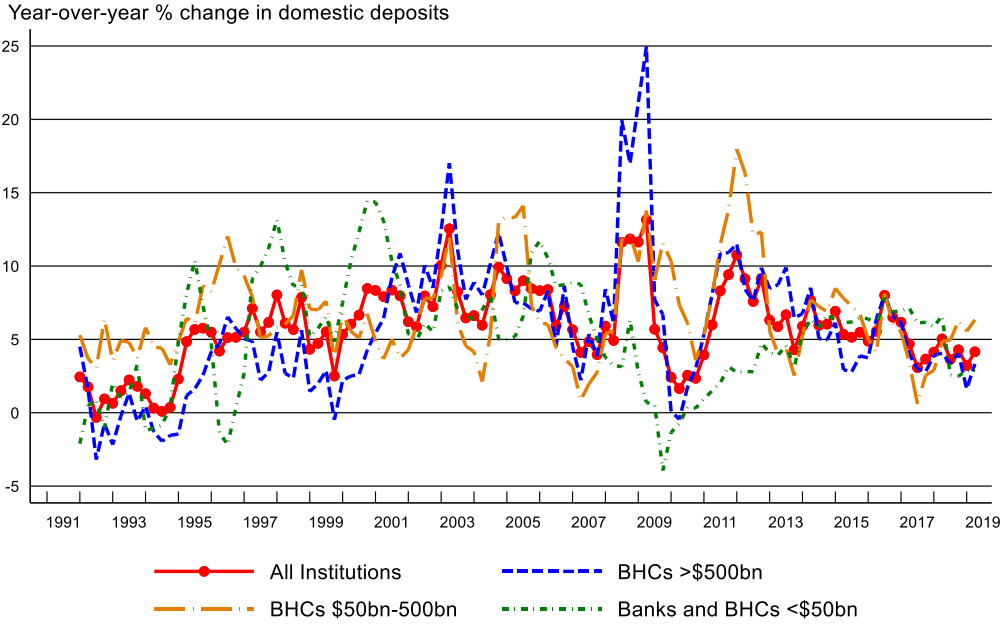


Loan Growth Rate

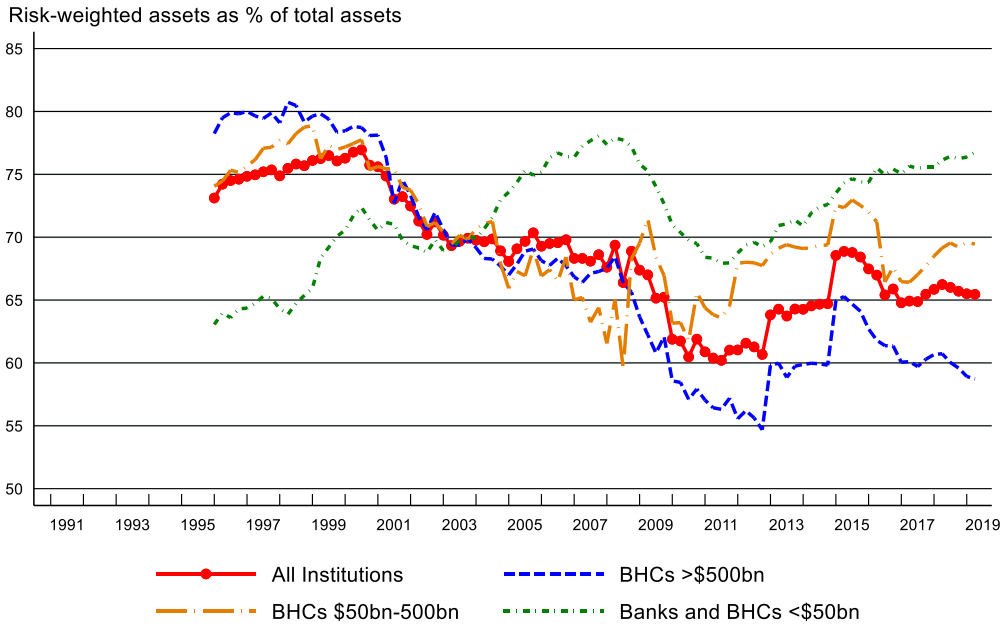
Year-over-year % change in total loans



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate



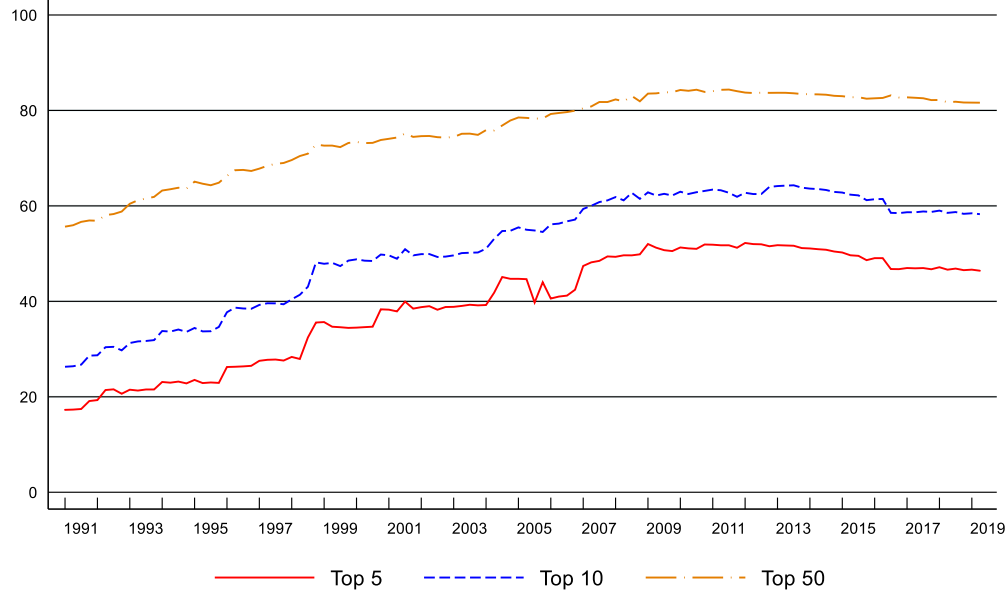
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



Note: Chart starts in 1996:Q1 because data for risk-weighted assets are not reported prior to that date. Values of the ratio are affected by changes in the definition of risk weighted assets over time, particularly in 2013:Q1 and 2015:Q1. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details.

Industry Concentration

Assets of the 5, 10, and 50 largest firms as % of total industry assets



Financial Statistics for Large BHCs and Banks
2019Q2

Rank	Name of Institution	Total Assets (Bil USD)	Quarterly Net Income (Mil USD)	Profitability		Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)		
				Annualized Return on Assets	Annualized Return on Equity	CET1 Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio
1	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	2,727.4	9,652.0	1.42	14.67	12.24	13.97	15.82
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2,396.5	7,348.0	1.23	10.83	11.69	13.33	15.61
3	CITIGROUP	1,988.2	4,799.0	0.97	9.73	11.89	13.43	16.65
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1,923.4	6,206.0	1.29	12.47	11.97	13.69	16.75
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	944.9	2,421.0	1.02	10.65	13.80	15.76	18.50
6	MORGAN STANLEY	892.0	2,201.0	0.99	10.77	16.35	18.58	21.03
7	U S BC	481.7	1,821.0	1.51	13.77	9.50	11.04	12.96
8	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	405.9	1,362.1	1.34	11.04	9.73	10.86	12.84
9	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	387.7	993.4	1.03	7.55	16.61	16.61	17.65
10	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	381.2	1,017.0	1.07	9.79	12.42	14.75	15.75
11	CAPITAL ONE FC	373.6	1,625.4	1.74	11.66	12.34	13.82	16.23
12	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	296.7	153.3	0.21	2.60	13.25	14.84	18.75
13	STATE STREET CORP	241.5	587.0	0.97	9.22	11.43	14.84	15.48
14	BB&T CORP	230.9	886.0	1.54	11.18	10.36	11.99	14.23
15	SUNTRUST BK	222.5	688.2	1.24	10.69	9.19	10.24	11.93
16	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	197.6	1,762.0	3.57	30.53	11.02	11.97	13.58
17	ALLY FNCL	180.4	582.0	1.29	16.26	9.52	11.19	12.73
18	MUFG AMERS HOLDS CORP	172.0	198.9	0.46	4.61	13.82	13.82	14.49
19	FIFTH THIRD BC	168.8	452.7	1.07	8.84	9.57	10.62	13.53
20	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	163.3	453.1	1.11	8.23	10.53	11.35	13.38
21	BMO FNCL CORP	160.2	311.8	0.78	6.73	11.18	11.70	13.98
22	BARCLAYS US LLC	154.3	404.0	1.05	9.47	15.38	18.34	21.73
23	KEYCORP	145.1	424.9	1.17	10.01	9.57	11.01	13.03
24	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	143.9	295.6	0.82	5.38	15.04	16.27	17.75
25	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	135.5	249.8	0.74	3.50	23.94	27.93	29.27
26	BNP PARIBAS USA	129.4	169.1	0.52	3.53	16.29	16.31	18.43
27	CREDIT SUISSE HOLD USA	128.6	-172.0	-0.54	-2.88	24.15	24.83	24.92
28	REGIONS FC	127.9	390.0	1.22	9.39	9.87	11.11	12.88
29	NORTHERN TR CORP	126.6	389.3	1.23	14.41	13.20	14.46	16.39
30	RBC US GRP HOLDS LLC	125.6	291.0	0.93	6.97	17.63	17.63	18.27
31	M&T BK CORP	121.6	473.3	1.56	12.06	9.84	11.06	13.33
32	DB USA CORP	119.8	-789.0	-2.64	-23.34	23.52	34.21	34.24
33	DISCOVER FS	110.7	753.3	2.72	26.22	11.43	12.04	13.73
34	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	108.2	364.6	1.35	12.50	9.88	11.28	13.13
35	FIRST REPUBLIC BK*	105.7	222.6	0.84	9.66	10.19	11.39	13.02
36	BBVA USA BSHRS	92.2	159.6	0.69	4.61	12.57	12.91	15.08
37	COMERICA	72.6	298.0	1.64	16.28	10.18	10.18	12.17
38	ZIONS BC NA*	70.1	198.7	1.13	10.46	10.79	11.81	12.98
39	SVB FNCL GRP	63.8	318.0	1.99	22.90	12.92	13.08	13.97
40	CITY NB	55.1	166.4	1.21	13.38	10.75	10.75	13.02
41	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	52.8	97.2	0.74	5.83	10.02	11.36	13.46
42	PEOPLES UNITED FNCL INC	51.6	133.2	1.03	7.56	10.06	10.69	12.02
43	POPULAR	50.6	171.0	1.35	11.96	16.80	16.80	19.39
44	CIT GROUP	50.6	137.6	1.09	9.31	11.57	12.28	14.34
45	SIGNATURE BK*	48.9	147.9	1.21	12.69	11.61	11.61	12.84
46	SYNOVUS FC	47.3	156.2	1.32	13.14	9.61	10.09	12.11
47	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	46.9	67.0	0.57	6.41	17.03	17.03	17.09
48	CIBC BC USA	43.8	106.6	0.97	5.15	13.21	13.21	14.02
49	EAST WEST BC	42.9	150.4	1.40	12.70	12.46	12.46	13.90
50	FIRST HORIZON NAT CORP	42.2	110.9	1.05	9.58	9.25	10.24	11.34
TOTALS** TOP 50 (BHCS AND BANKS)		17,550.7	51,406.0	1.17	10.78	12.20	13.71	15.96
TOTALS** ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)		21,499.8	64,433.6	1.20	10.78	12.41	13.67	15.72

* There are three non-BHCs in the Top 50: First Republic Bank, Zions Bancorporation National Association, and Signature Bank. The Top 50 excludes non-typical institutions (see Data Note 2).

** For the industry net income and capital adequacy ratios, we sum the numerator and denominator across individual firms and then compute ratios.

Notes and Caveats

Methodology

The data used to construct the statistics in this report are drawn from the quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements for Bank Holding Companies (FR Y-9C), and Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income for commercial banks (FFIEC 031 and 041). Reported statistics are defined in a time-consistent way across reporting form vintages.

To calculate the “all institutions” quarterly series, we aggregate the data for top-tier holding companies, including US bank holding companies (BHCs), Intermediate Holding Company (IHC) subsidiaries of foreign banking organizations,³ commercial banks owned by BHCs that are too small to file Y-9C reports (the current reporting threshold is \$3bn of total assets)⁴, and unaffiliated (stand-alone) commercial banks not owned by a BHC. We identify “top-tier” BHCs or IHCs (i.e. the U.S. parent entity) via the National Information Center (NIC, <http://www.ffiec.gov/nicpubweb/nicweb/nichome.aspx>), which provides data on firm attributes and structure. We identify commercial banks that are standalone firms or are owned by small BHCs by identifying all US commercial banks whose high holder does not submit a FR Y-9C report.

Separate statistics are also reported in the Quarterly Trends report for the subset of BHCs with greater than \$500 billion in total assets as of the current quarter, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs⁵ with \$50 - \$500 billion in total assets in the current quarter, and for the remainder of the industry. For consistency, time-series graphs for the “>\$500bn” and “\$50-\$500bn” groups are in general prepared on a pro forma (merger-adjusted) basis; specifically, on the basis that all BHCs acquired by each of these firms over the sample period with US regulatory filings are part of the consolidated BHC from the start of the historical time period. Data values of acquired BHCs are then summed with acquirer data in the period before the acquisition. Merger events are identified using the NIC transformations table maintained by the Federal Reserve Board of Governors. After constructing the pro forma series for each firm, we aggregate the data to create the “BHCs >\$500bn” and the “BHCs \$50-\$500bn” series. Finally, the “all other banks and BHCs” quarterly series is constructed by subtracting the “BHCs > \$500bn” and “BHCs \$50-\$500bn” series from the “all institutions” series.

Caveats and Limitations

Statistics in this report are presented “as is,” based on calculations conducted by Federal Reserve Bank of New York research staff. While significant efforts have been made to ensure accuracy, the

³ The term “foreign-banking organization” generally refers to a foreign bank that (1) operates a branch, agency, or commercial lending company subsidiary in the United States; (2) controls a bank in the United States; or (3) controls an Edge corporation acquired after March 5, 1987. The term also includes any company of which such a foreign bank is a subsidiary. See 12 C.F.R. § 211.11(o).

⁴ The asset size threshold was increased from \$1bn to \$3bn effective September 2018 (2018Q3). Because we include both banks and BHCs in our aggregate calculations, this did not affect our report in a significant way.

statistics presented here may be subject to future revisions, for example because of changes or improvements in the “pro forma” methodology used to calculate statistics for industry subgroups.

We highlight a number of important limitations of the statistics presented here:

- Statistics exclude financial firms that are not either commercial banks or part of a commercial bank holding company or IHC. This creates discontinuities in the time-series graphs when nonbanking firms are acquired or sold by banks or BHCs, or when firms switch to or from a bank or BHC charter. For example, in 2009:Q1, Goldman Sachs, Morgan Stanley, Ally Financial, and American Express each began filing a FR Y-9C due to the conversion of each of these firms to a commercial banking holding company charter. This largely accounts for the sharp 13% increase in total measured industry assets in 2009:Q1, and a corresponding discontinuous upward shift in the industry asset growth rate during 2009. Similarly, four large IHCs enter the data sample in 2016:Q3 (Credit Suisse Holdings, Deutsche Bank USA, UBS Americas, and Barclays US) and other firms consolidate nonbanking assets under their designated IHC over the course of 2016. This causes industry assets to rise by approximately 4% in 2016:Q3, and has smaller effects on industry assets in earlier quarters.
- For the same reason, only 4 of the 6 BHCs in the BHCs > \$500bn group exist in the data for the entire sample period from 1991:Q1 onwards: JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Wells Fargo, and Citigroup. Goldman Sachs and Morgan Stanley enter the sample in 2009:Q1.
- Flow variables in bank and BHC regulatory filings are reported on a year-to-date basis. Quarterly flow variables are derived by “quarterizing” the data, that is, by subtracting the variable at time t-1 from the variable at time t for Q2, Q3, and Q4 of each calendar year. This quarterization procedure can create discontinuities when a bank or BHC enters the sample any time other than in Q1. To account for this, we average the value of flow variables for mid-year entrants using up to four subsequent consecutive quarters of data to generate a usable data point for the quarter of entry. If an institution is in the sample for only one quarter, we drop the flow variables from the firm’s quarter of entry from the sample.
- Due to data limitations, industry statistics exclude nonbank subsidiaries of small BHCs that do not file a FR Y-9C (currently the FR Y-9C is filed only by firms with \$3bn in total assets, although this reporting threshold has changed over time). The effect of this exclusion on industry statistics is expected to be minor, however, since small BHCs generally do not have large nonbank subsidiaries.
- As part of the transition to the Basel III capital framework, during 2014, advanced approaches holding companies commenced filing Part 1.B of schedule HC-R of the Y-9C, and no longer filed Part 1.A of this schedule. (Part 1.A of schedule HC-R was still filed by non-advanced-approaches firms). One consequence of this reporting change was that advanced approaches firms no longer reported the components used to calculate tier 1 common equity, and instead reported common equity tier 1 (CET1). The change in reporting also affected other

capitalization measures such as tier 1 capital. This report presents capital ratios that combine the capital reported by firms in Part 1.A and Part 1.B during 2014. It does not attempt to adjust measured capital ratios to account for the methodological differences between these two measures. Beginning in 2015:Q1, all remaining firms began reporting regulatory capital under the Basel III framework. Consequently, Part 1.A of the schedule HC-R has now been retired, and Part 1.B of this schedule has been renamed as Part 1.

In addition, in 2015:Q1 firms commenced reporting risk weighted assets according to Basel III definitions rather than Basel I definitions.

The relevant figures presented in this report represent a combination of Basel I and Basel III capital and risk weighted asset measures, depending on which measure is available for each firm at each point in time. No attempt is made to adjust these measures for comparability. As a result, these series are subject to structural breaks due to the changes in reporting definitions described above. This for example accounts for the sharp increase in the ratio of risk weighted assets to total assets observed in 2015:Q1.

- The implementation of the Basel II.5 US market risk rule in 2013:Q1 affects the measurement of risk-weighted assets beginning in that quarter.

Data Notes

1. The definition of tier 1 common equity for BHCs used for this report is: tier 1 common equity = tier 1 capital – perpetual preferred stock and related surplus + nonqualifying perpetual preferred stock – qualifying Class A noncontrolling (minority) interests in consolidated subsidiaries – qualifying restricted core capital elements (other than cumulative perpetual preferred stock) – qualifying mandatory convertible preferred securities of internationally active bank holding companies. The definition of tier 1 common equity for banks is: tier 1 common equity = tier 1 capital – perpetual preferred stock and related surplus + nonqualifying perpetual preferred stock – qualifying noncontrolling (minority) interests in consolidated subsidiaries.
2. Some FR Y-9C and call report filers deemed to be non-typical of the US commercial banking industry are excluded from the historical data sample used to construct the Quarterly Trends report, including ICE Trust U.S. LLC, The Depository Trust Company, UBS Bank USA, Taunus Corporation, John Hancock and MetLife Inc.
3. In the first quarter of 2010, banking organizations were required to transfer certain off-balance sheet items onto their balance sheets under FASB 166 and 167. These guidelines substantially affected loan balances, as large amounts of securitized loans were transferred onto bank balance sheets for accounting purposes. This accounting change caused an increase in year-over-year growth rates of loans and total assets during this period.

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations

Third Quarter 2019

Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Research and Statistics Group

This report presents consolidated financial statistics for the U.S. commercial banking industry, including bank holding companies (BHCs) and banks. Statistics are based on quarterly regulatory filings and are inclusive of BHC nonbank subsidiaries¹. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >\$500bn in total assets as of the current quarter², for BHCs with \$50bn-500bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Return on equity and return on assets both decreased, dropping from 10.77% and 1.20% in 2019:Q2 to 9.92% and 1.09% in 2019:Q3, respectively.
- Net interest margin, defined as net interest income as a percentage of interest earning assets, fell slightly from last quarter, decreasing from 2.72% to 2.67%. The current net interest margin of 2.67% is slightly below its post-crisis (2009:Q1 – 2019:Q3) average of 2.69%.
- Noninterest income ratio, measured as noninterest income as a percentage of total assets, saw little change from last quarter with a value of 2.10% in both 2019:Q2 and 2019:Q3, which is slightly below its post-crisis average of 2.19%.
- Asset growth climbed from 4.00% in 2019:Q2 to 5.14% in 2019:Q3. Loan growth also increased from 3.92% to 4.53%, and domestic deposit growth increased from 4.16% to 6.19%.
- Measures of industry capitalization remain high by historical standards. Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital as a percentage of risk-weighted assets (RWA) stands at 12.32%, well above its pre-crisis (2001:Q1 – 2007:Q3) average of 8.25%.

¹ Industry statistics are calculated by summing consolidated financial data across all reporting U.S. parent BHCs and intermediate holding companies (IHCs) (from the FR Y-9C report), plus values for “standalone” banks not controlled by a BHC, or whose parent BHC does not report on a consolidated basis (from the FFIEC 031/041 reports). The data exclude savings bank holding companies, branches and agencies of foreign banks, or nonbanks not held by a U.S. BHC or IHC.

² Six BHCs exceed this \$500bn size threshold: J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley.

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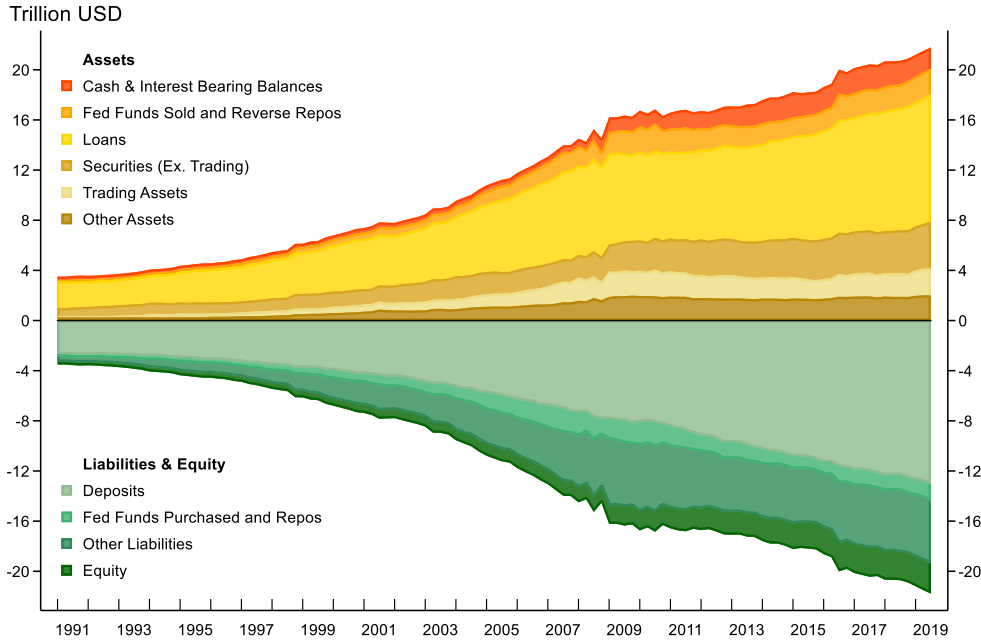
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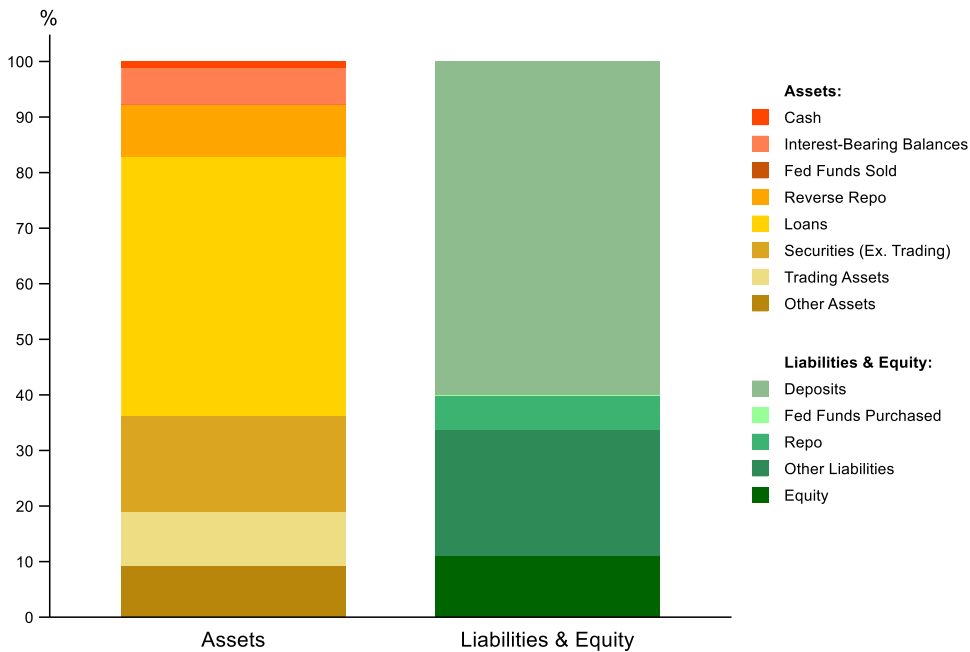
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

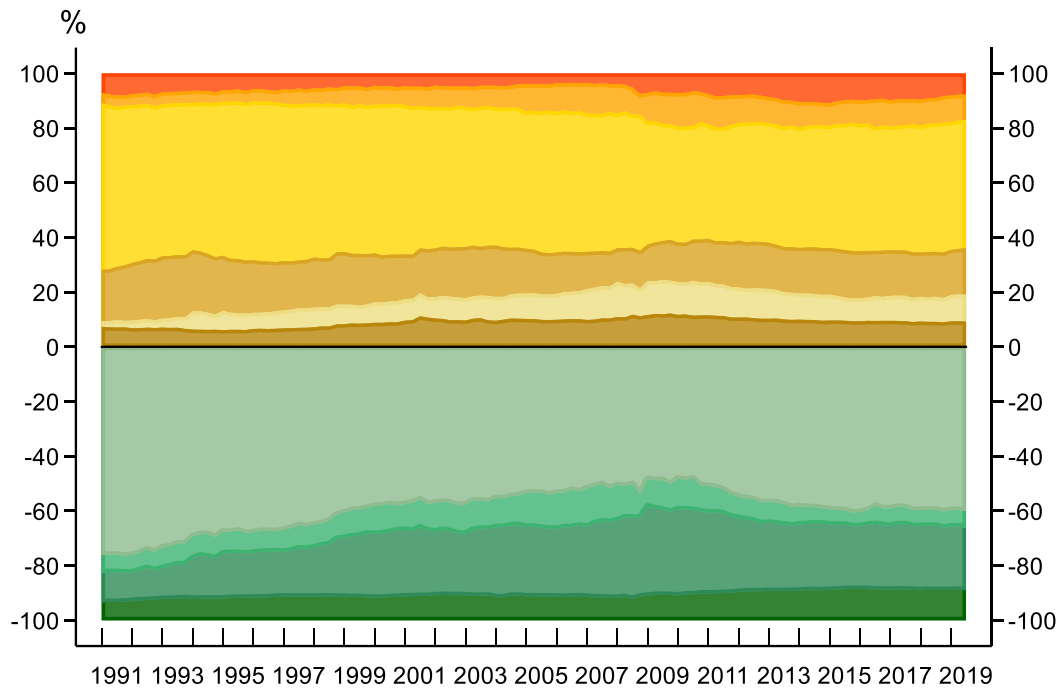
Balance Sheet Composition



Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



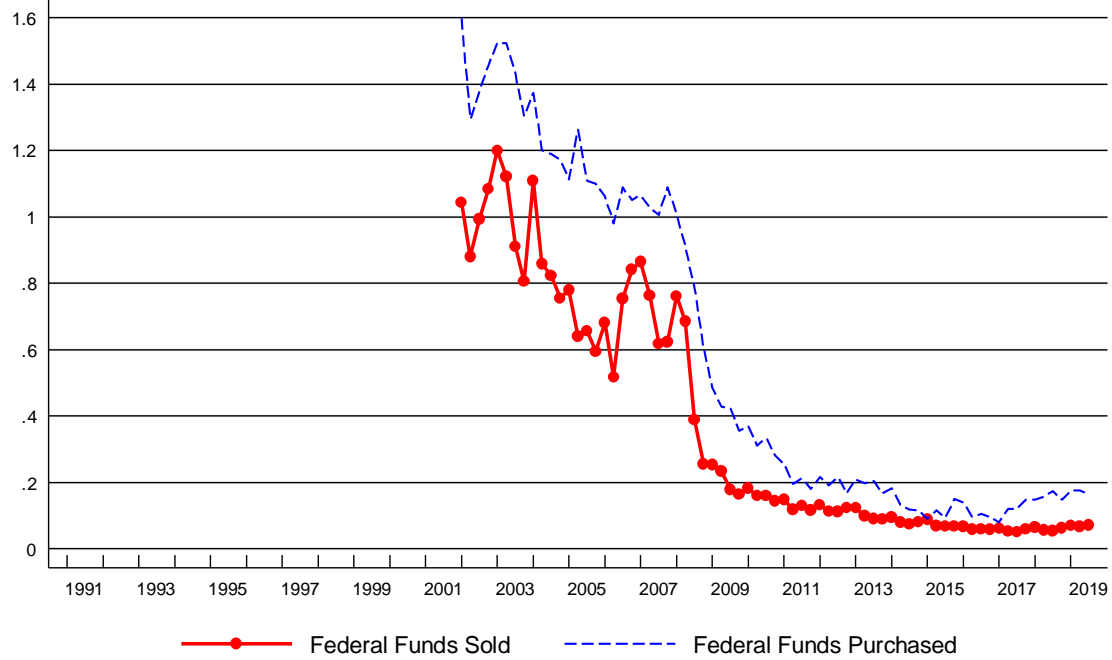
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



- | Assets | Liabilities & Equity |
|--|--|
| ■ Cash & Interest Bearing Balances | ■ Deposits |
| ■ Fed Funds Sold and Reverse Repos | ■ Fed Funds Purchased and Repos |
| ■ Loans | ■ Other Liabilities |
| ■ Securities (Ex. Trading) | ■ Equity |
| ■ Trading Assets | |
| ■ Other Assets | |

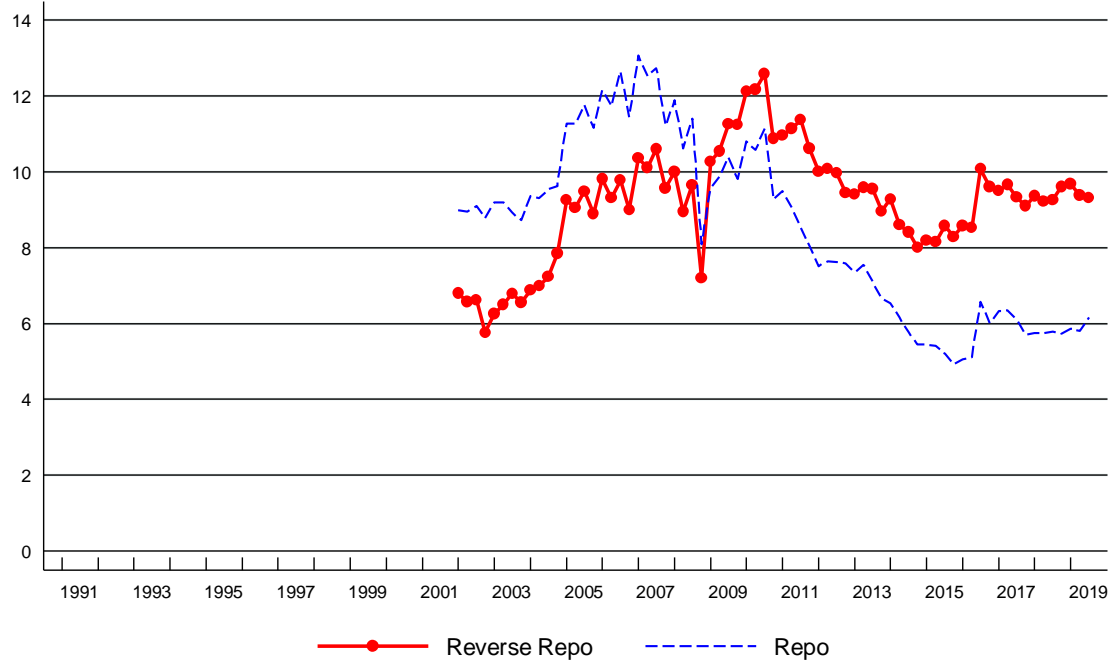
Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

Federal funds sold and purchased in domestic offices as % of total assets



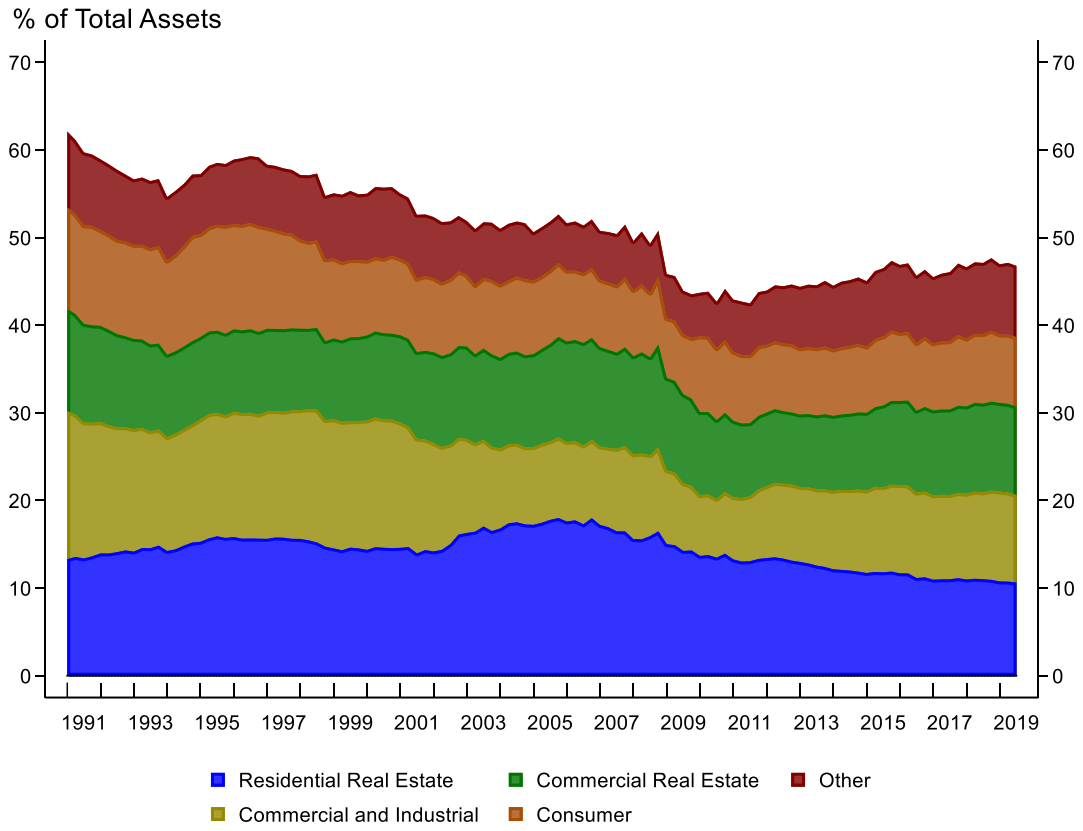
Repurchase Agreements

Repurchase agreements as % of total assets

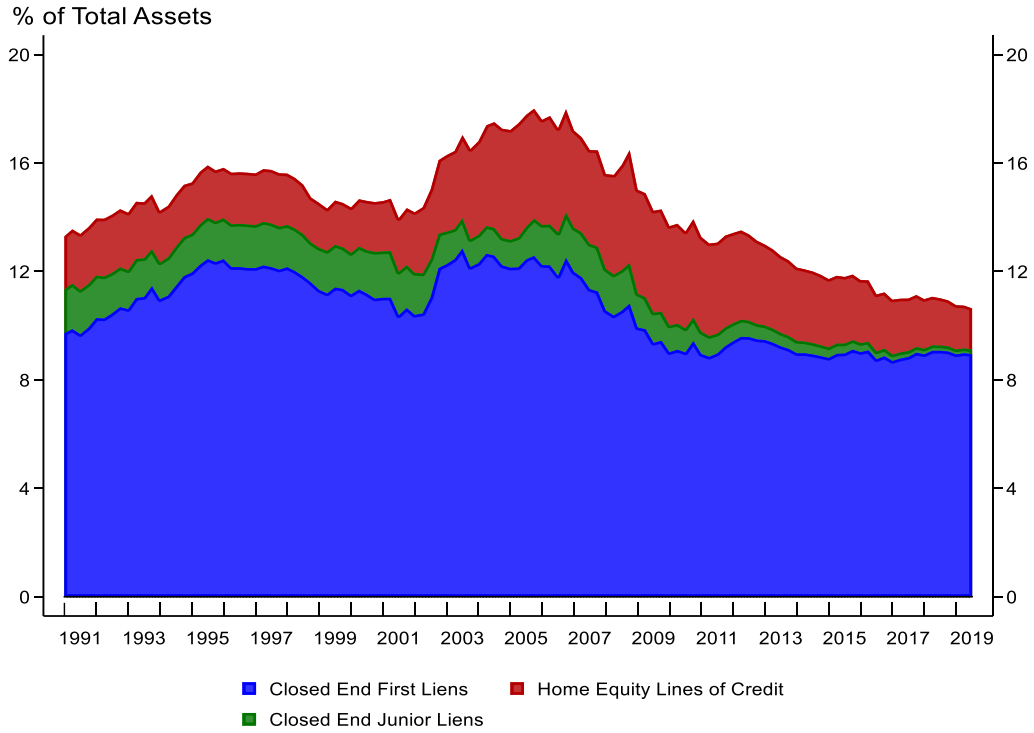


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

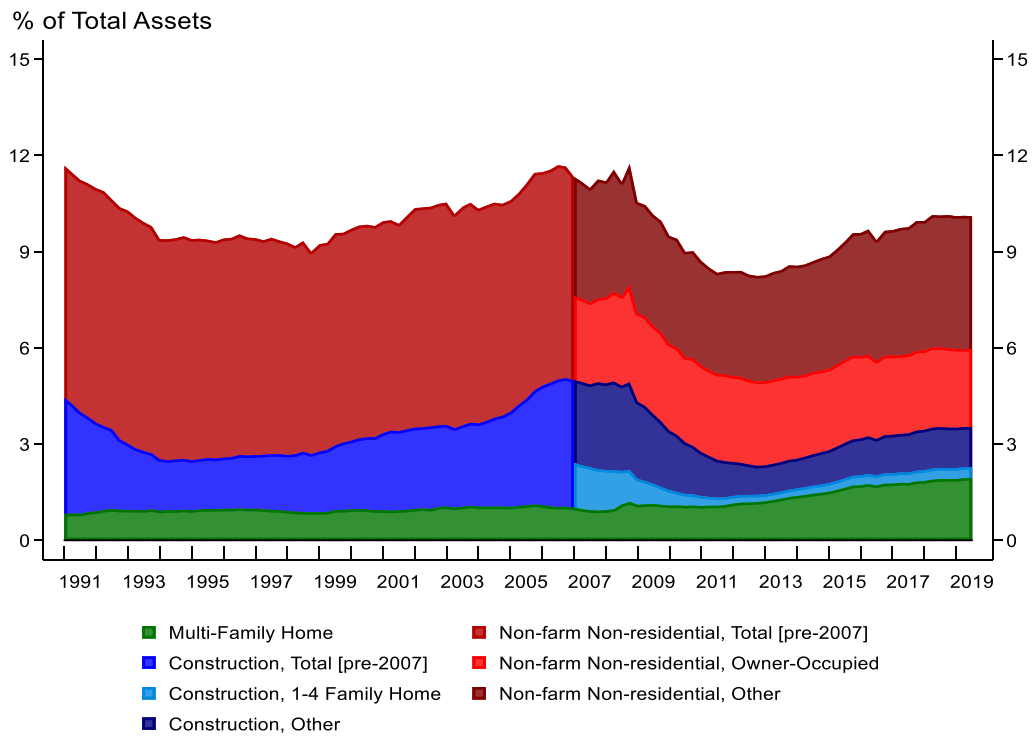
Loans



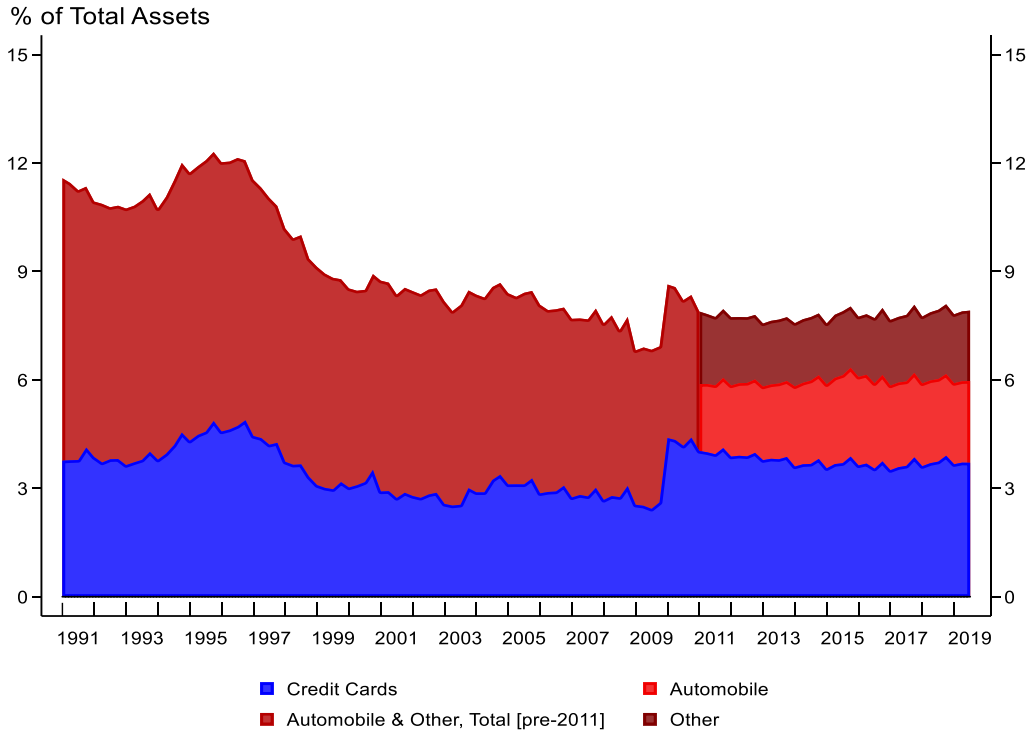
Residential Real Estate Loans



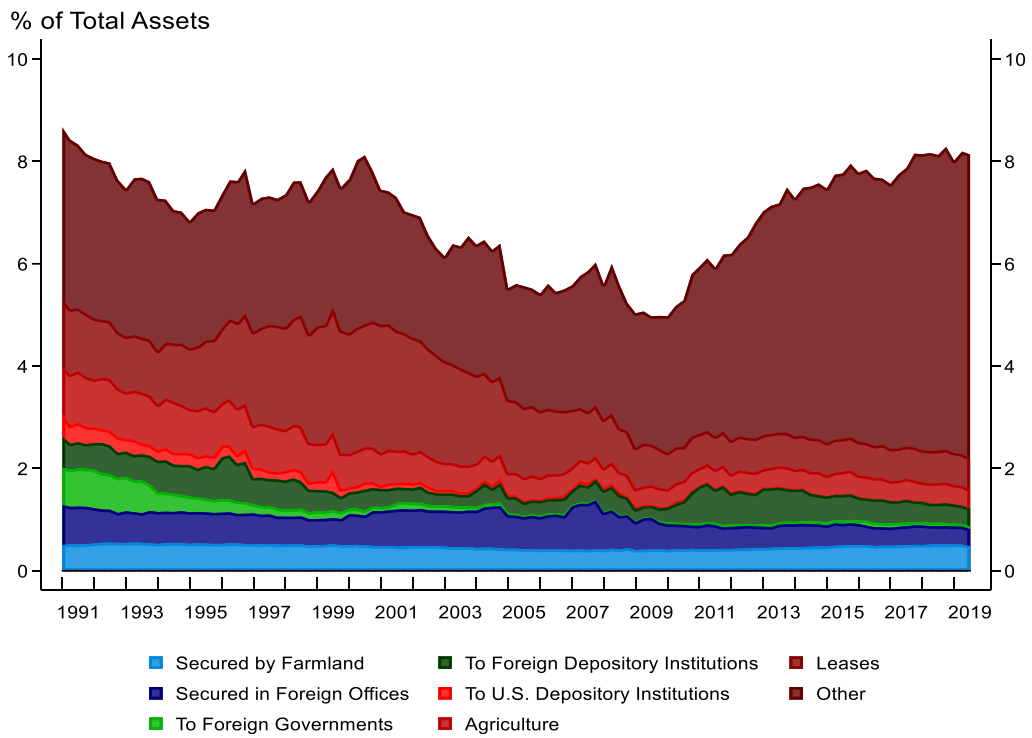
Commercial Real Estate Loans



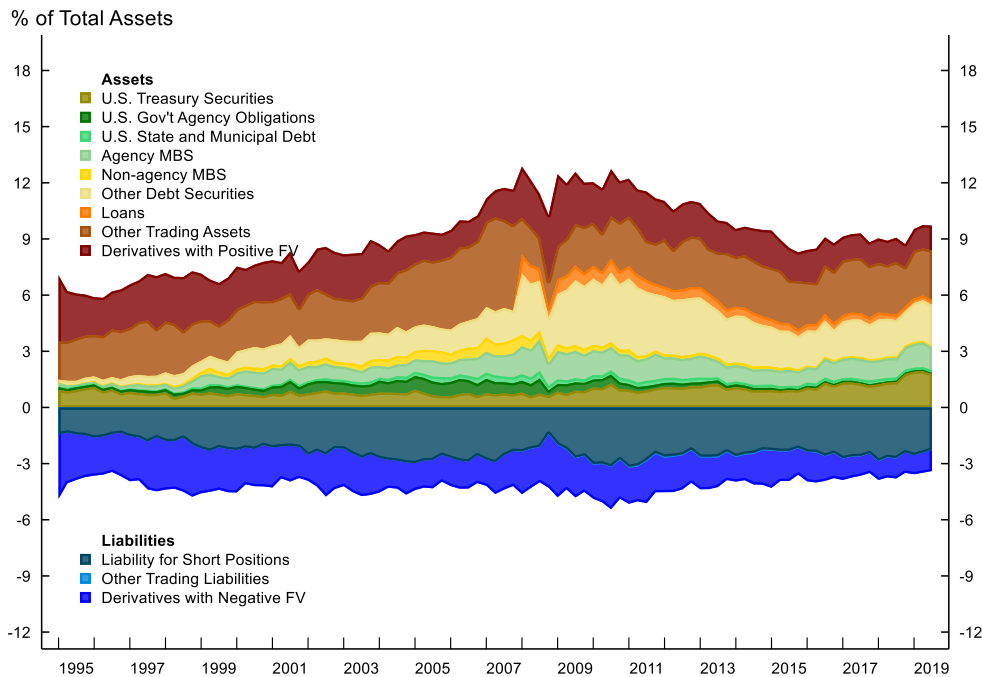
Consumer Loans



Other Loans

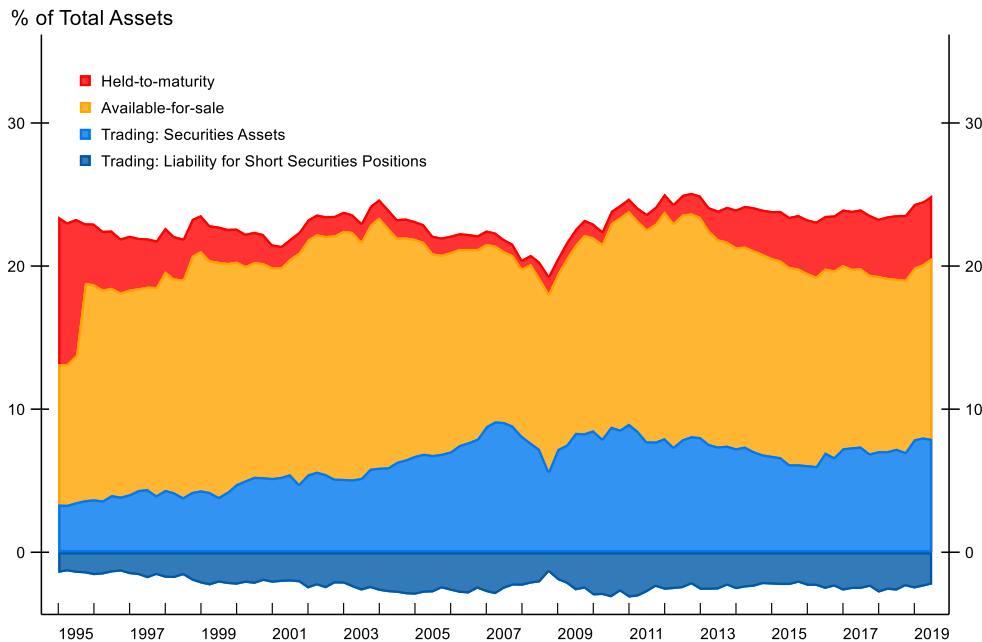


Trading Assets and Liabilities



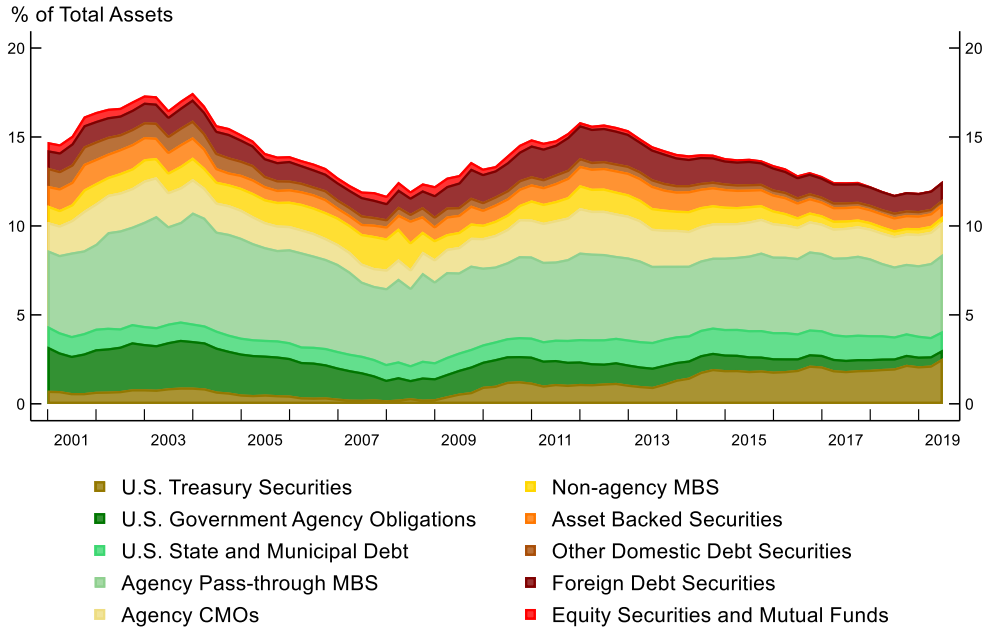
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of \$10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and \$2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

Securities Portfolios

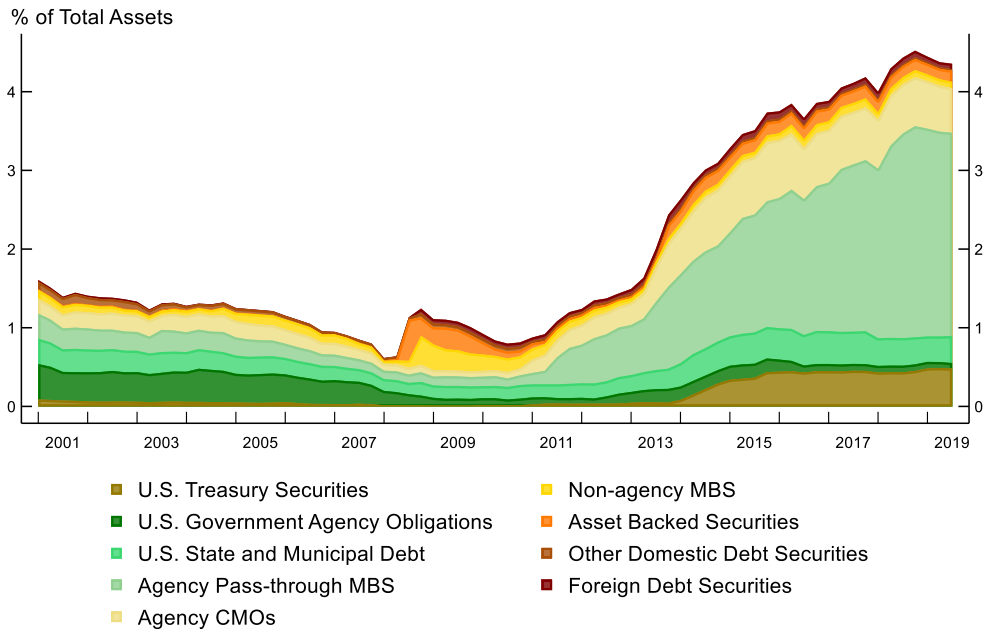


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities

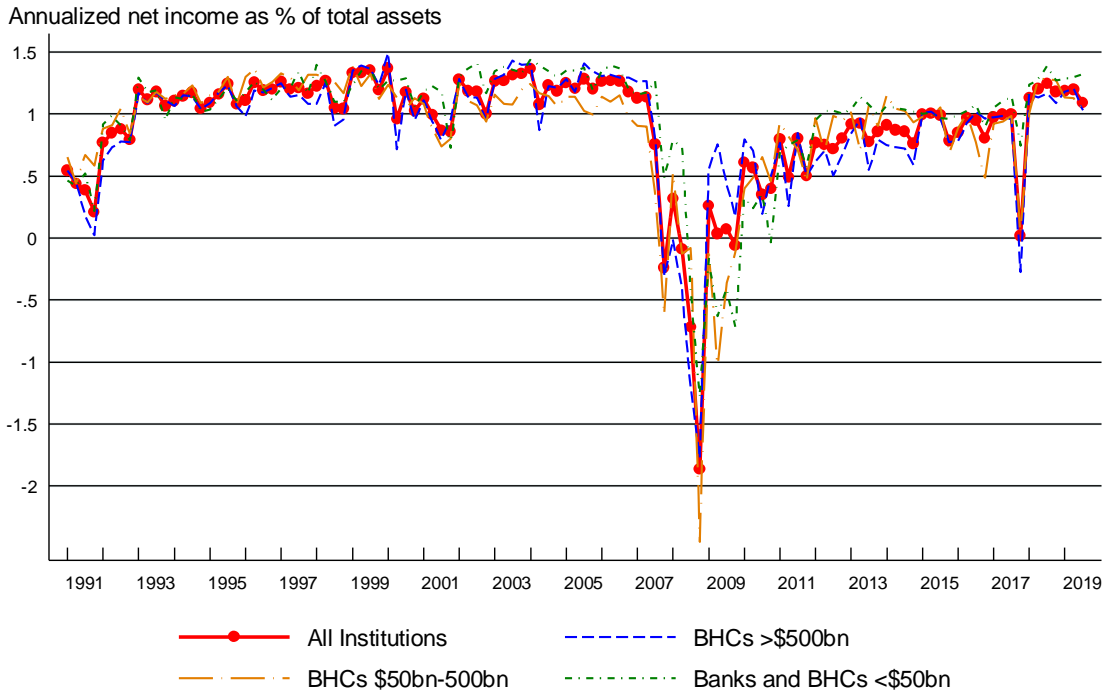


Held-to-Maturity Securities

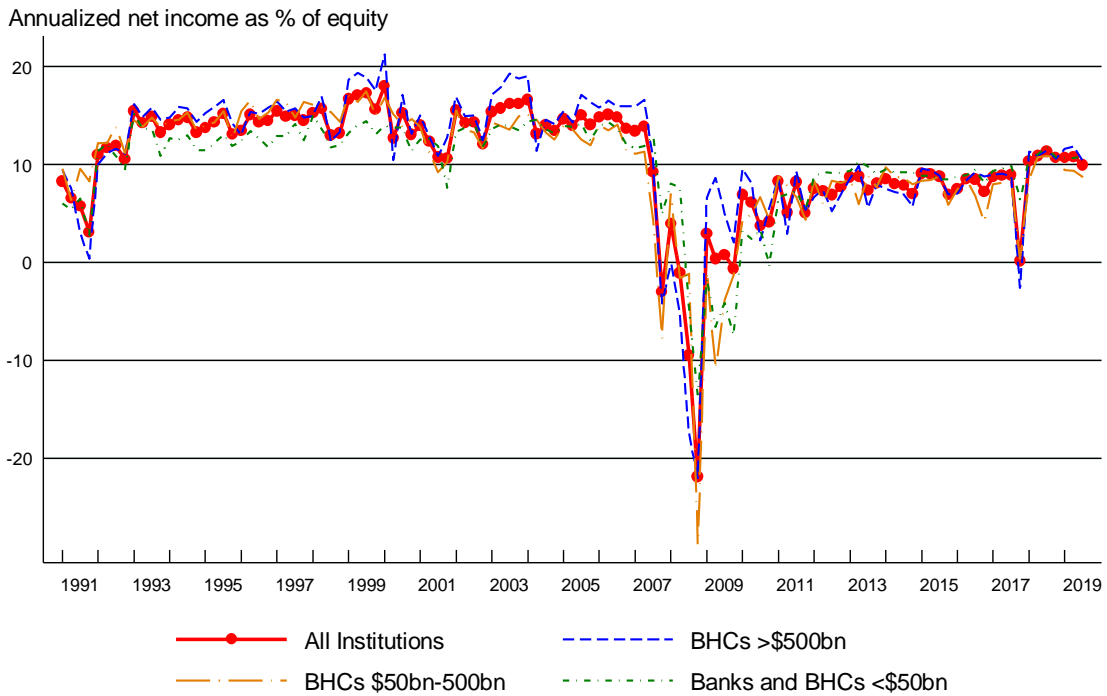


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

Return on Assets

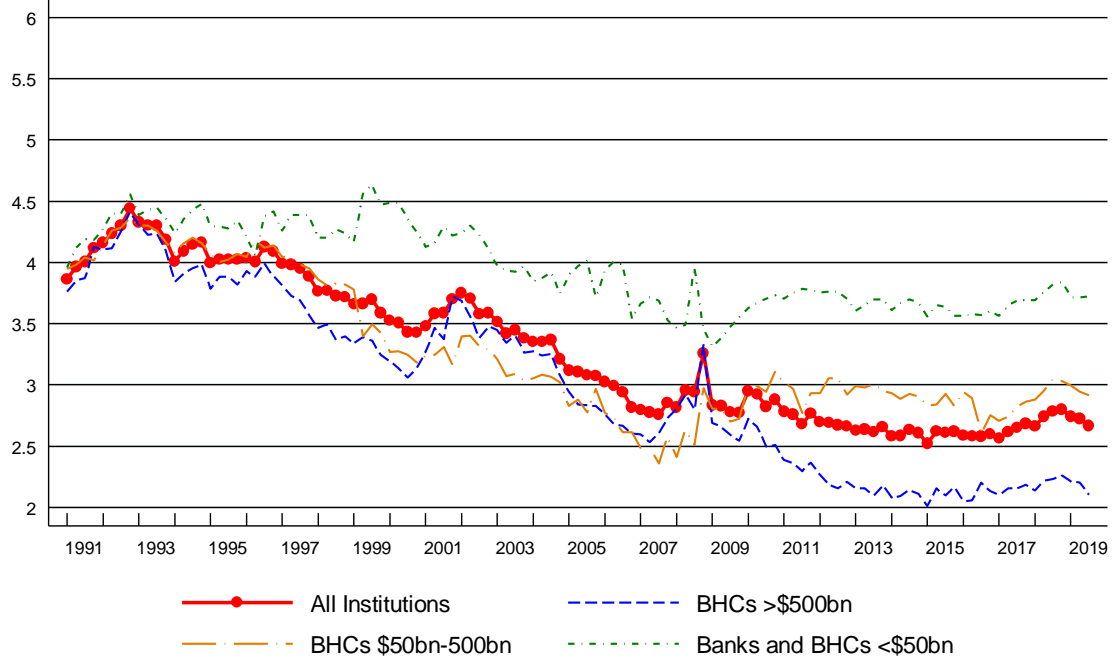


Return on Equity



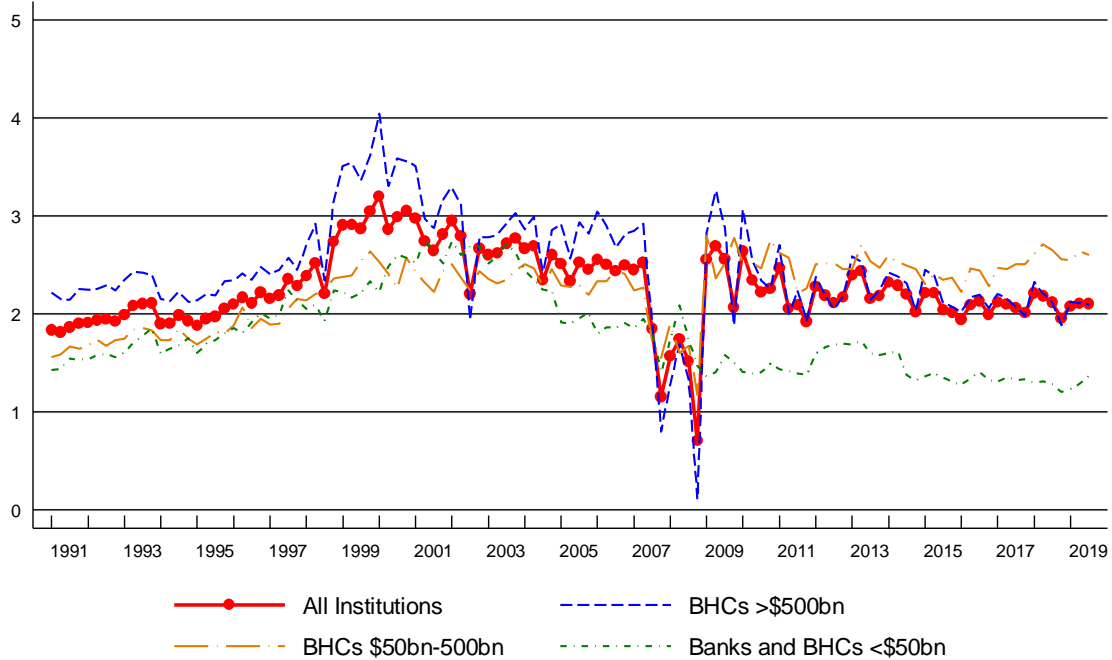
Net Interest Margin

Annualized net interest income as % of interest-earning assets

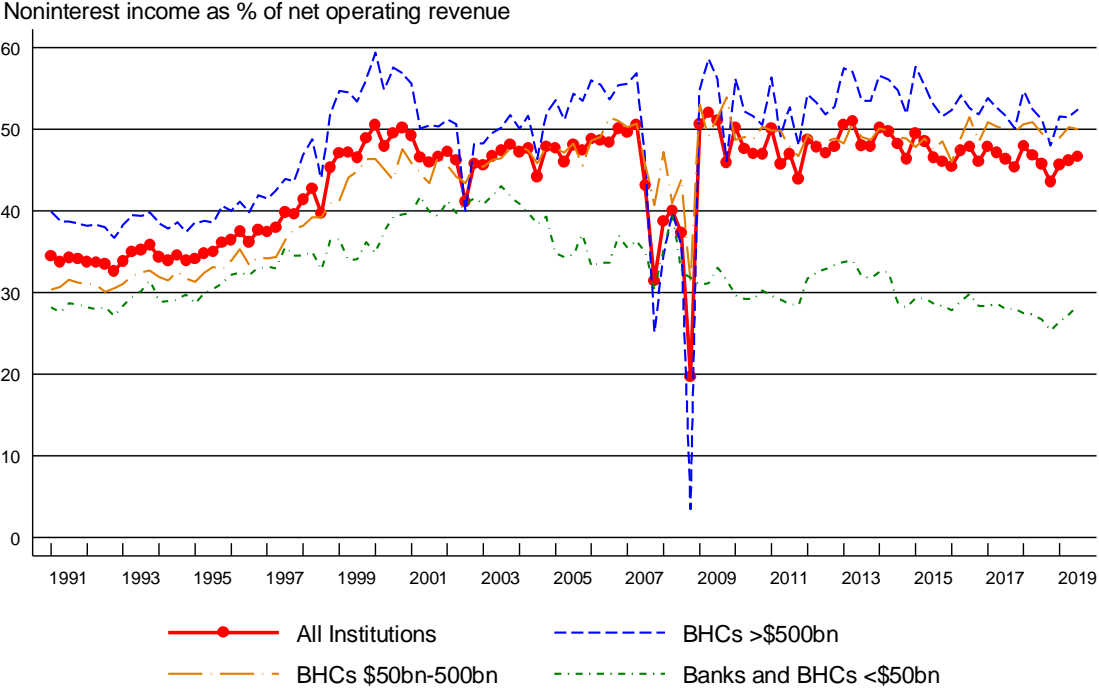


Noninterest Income Ratio

Annualized noninterest income as % of total assets



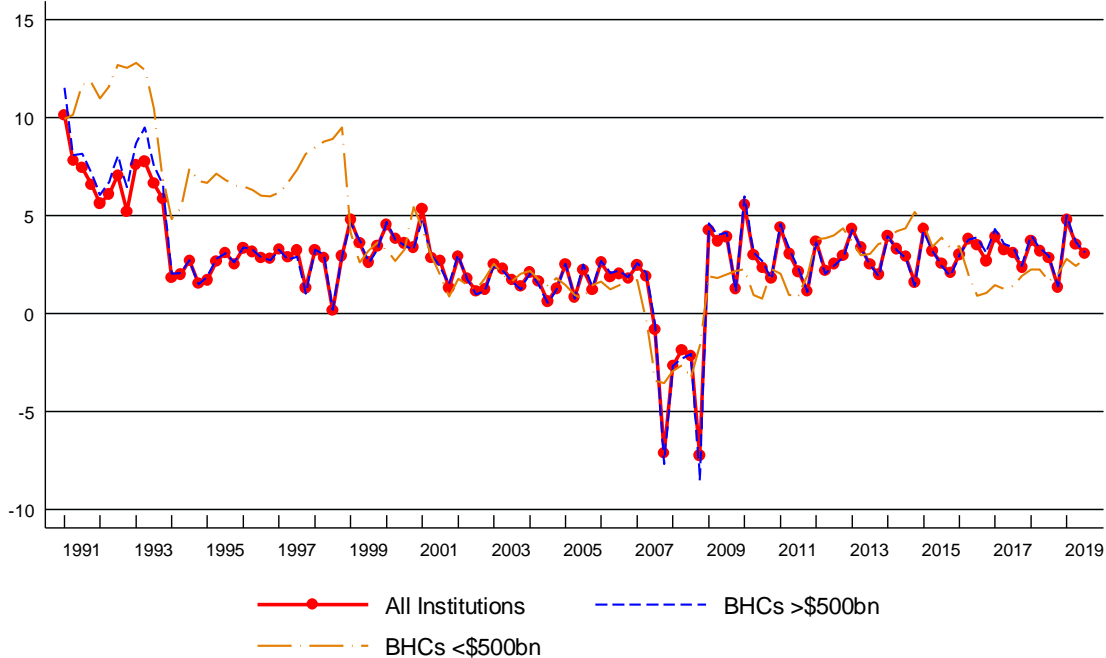
Noninterest Income Share



Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

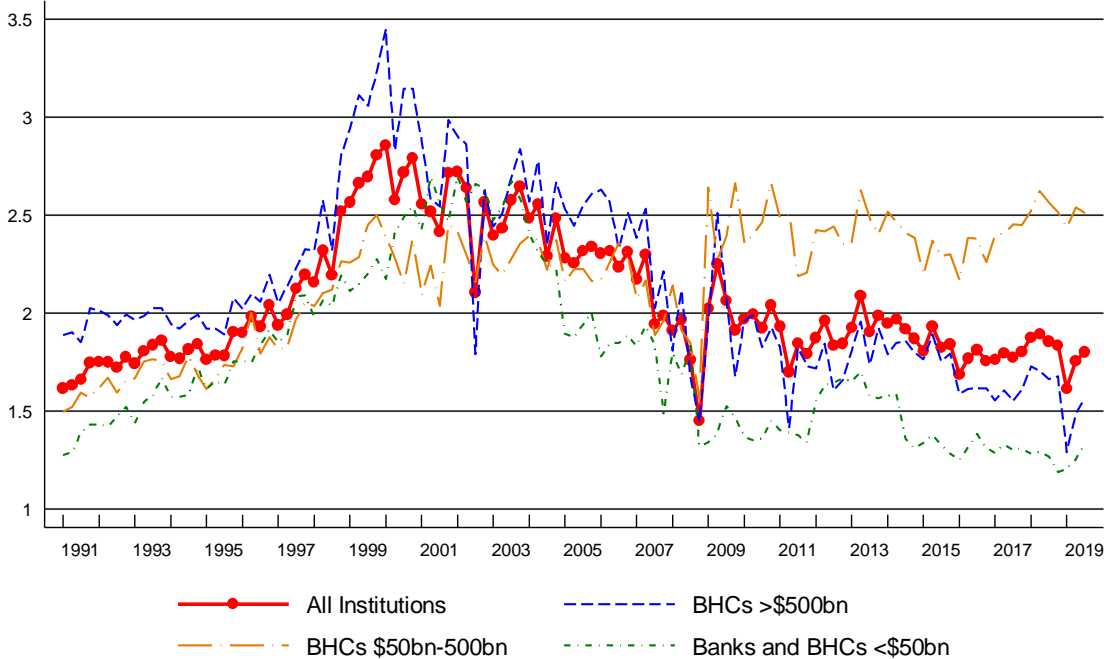
Return on Trading Assets

Annualized trading income as % of trading assets



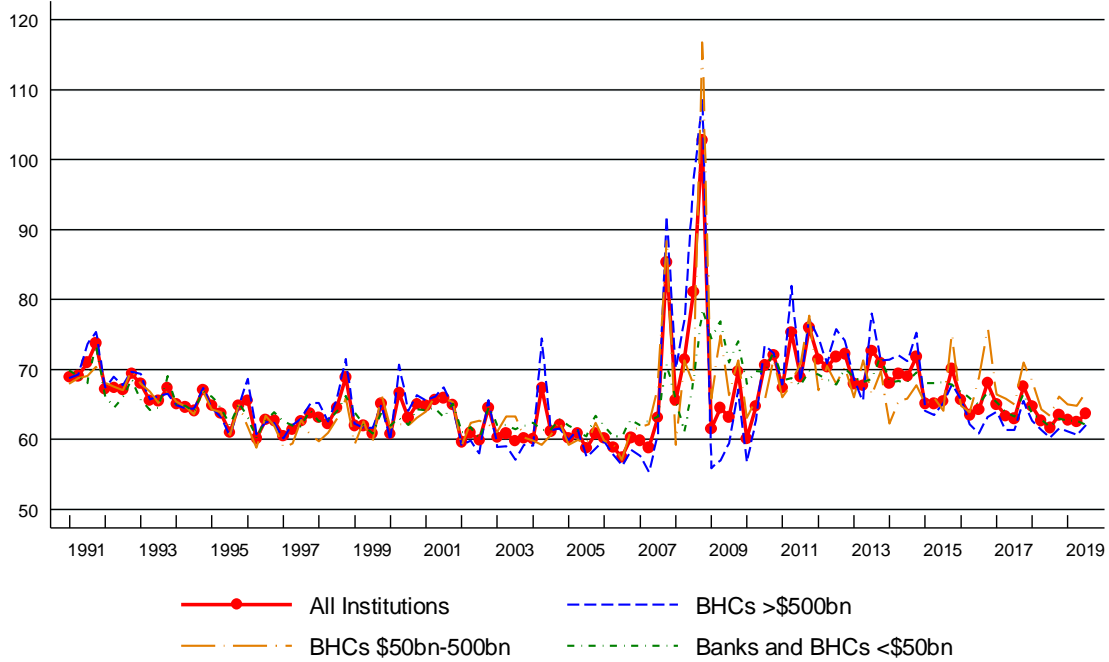
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio

Annualized non-trading noninterest income as % of total assets



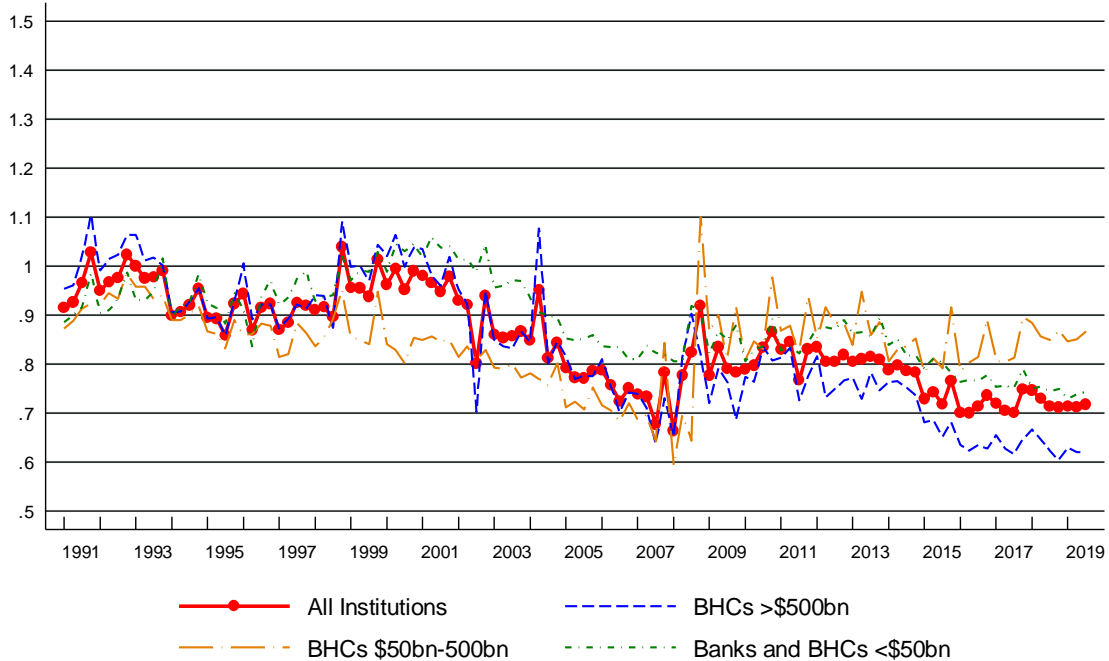
Efficiency Ratio

Noninterest expense as % of net operating revenue



Noninterest Expense Ratio

Noninterest expense as % of total assets



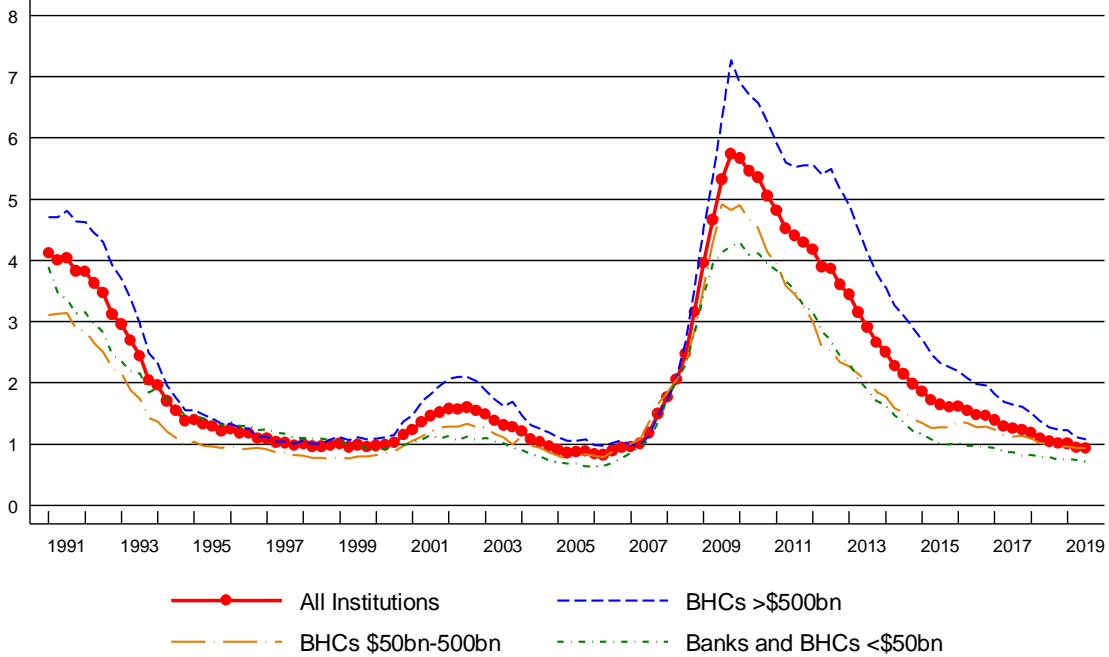
Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

3. Loan Performance

Note: Non-performing loans include loans that are (1) 90 days or more past due and still accruing or (2) non-accrual.

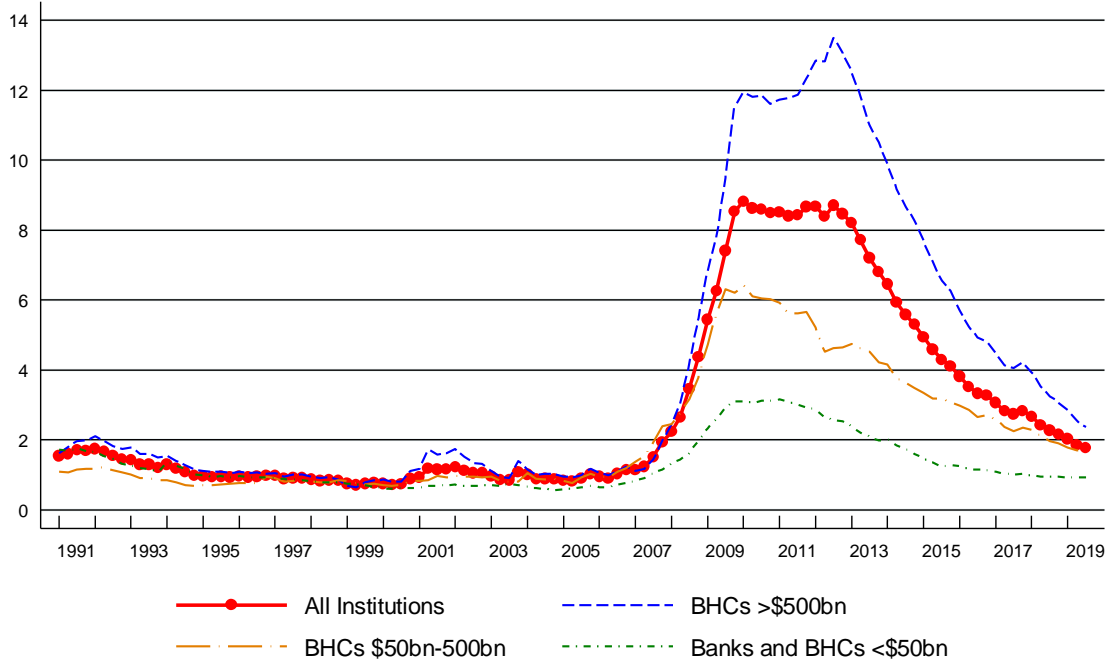
Non-performing Loans

Total non-performing loans as % of total loans



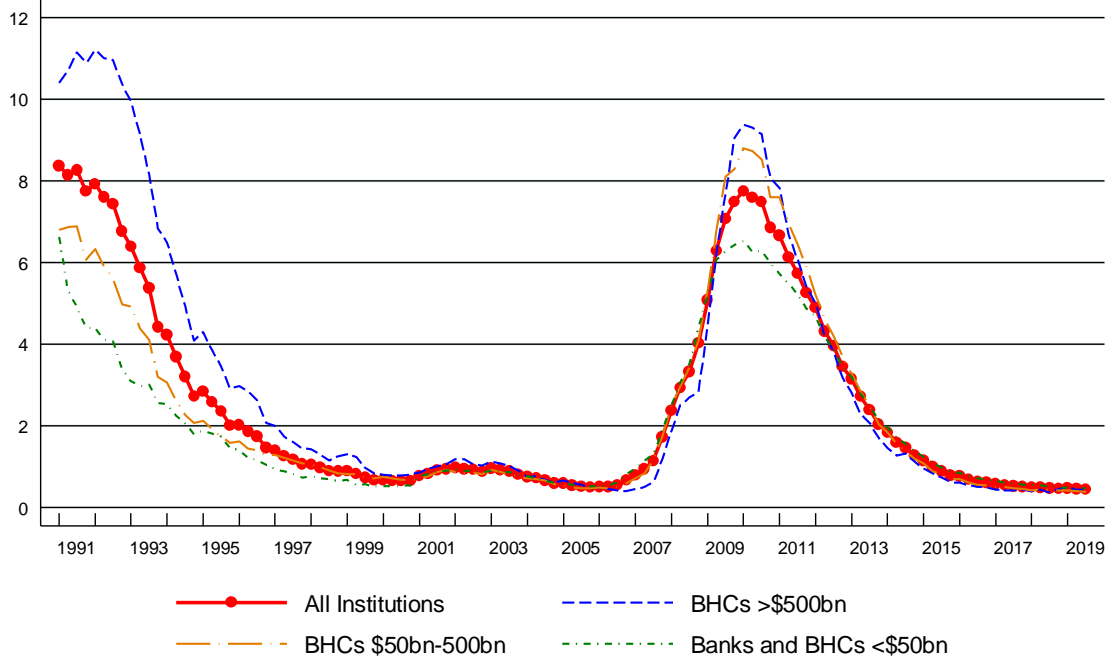
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans

Non-performing residential real estate loans as % of residential real estate loans



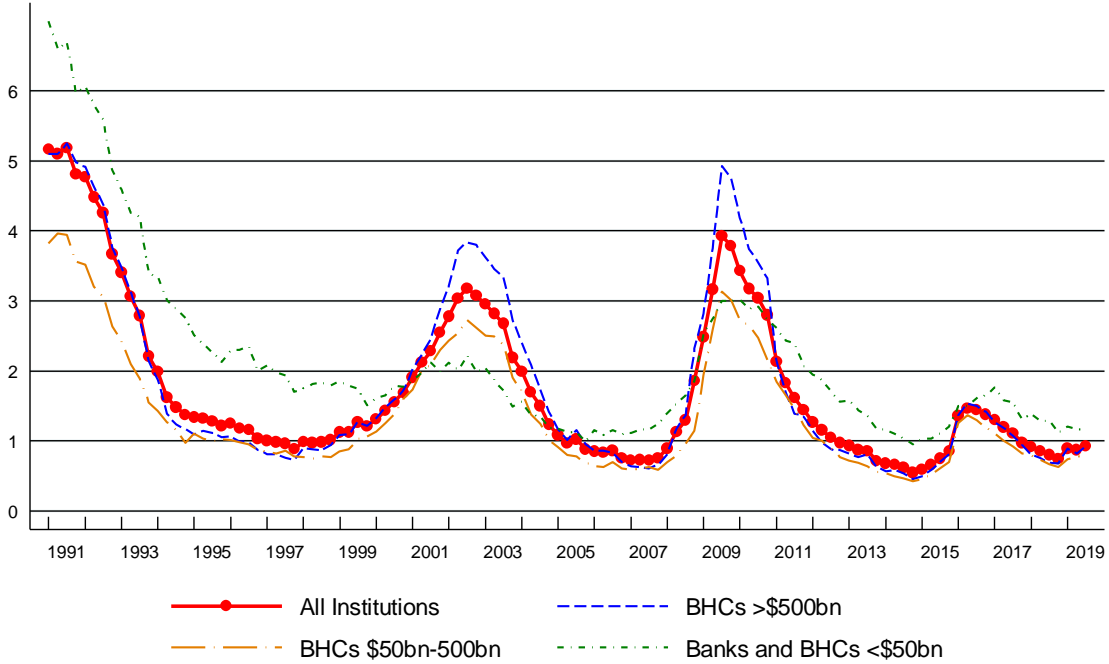
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans

Non-performing commercial real estate loans as % of commercial real estate loans



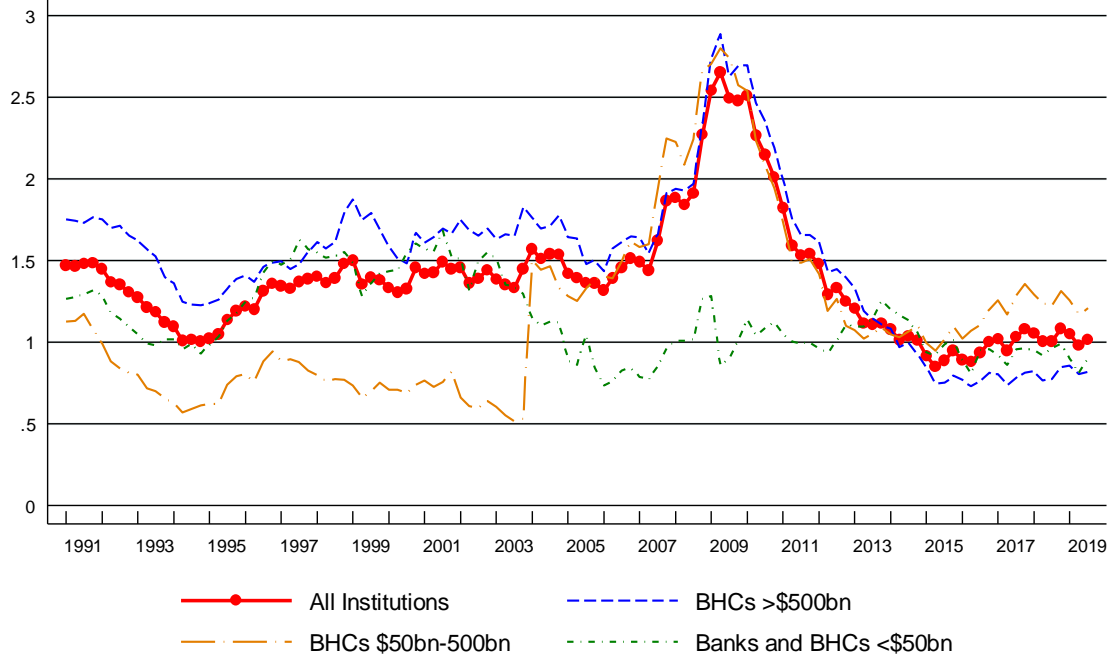
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans

Non-performing C&I loans as % of C&I loans



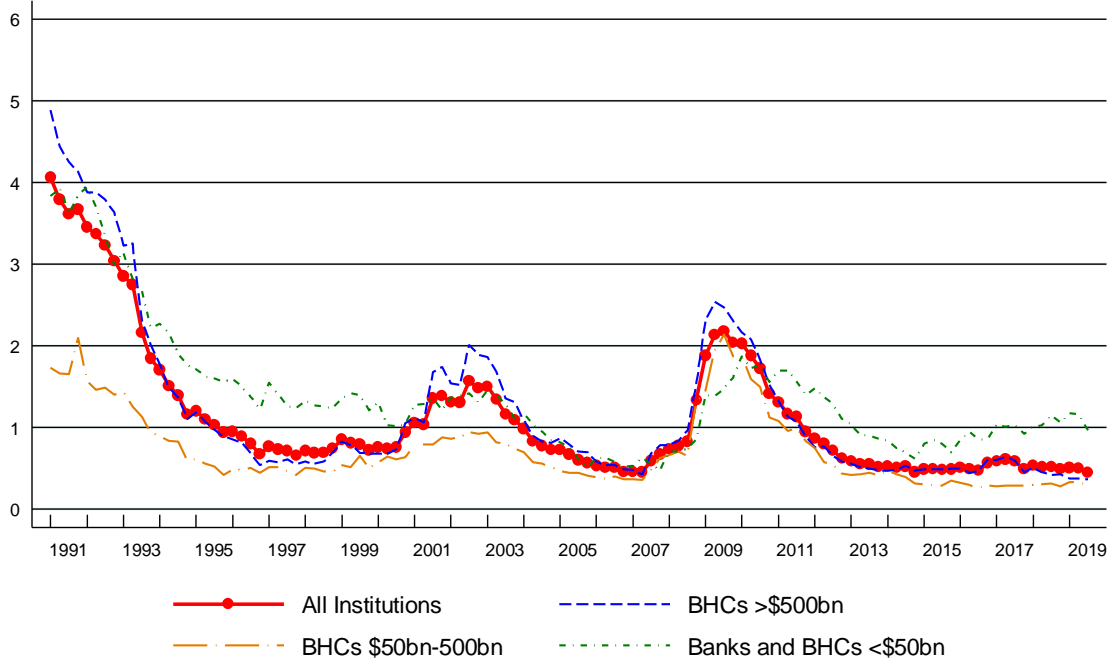
Non-performing Consumer Loans

Non-performing consumer loans as % of consumer loans



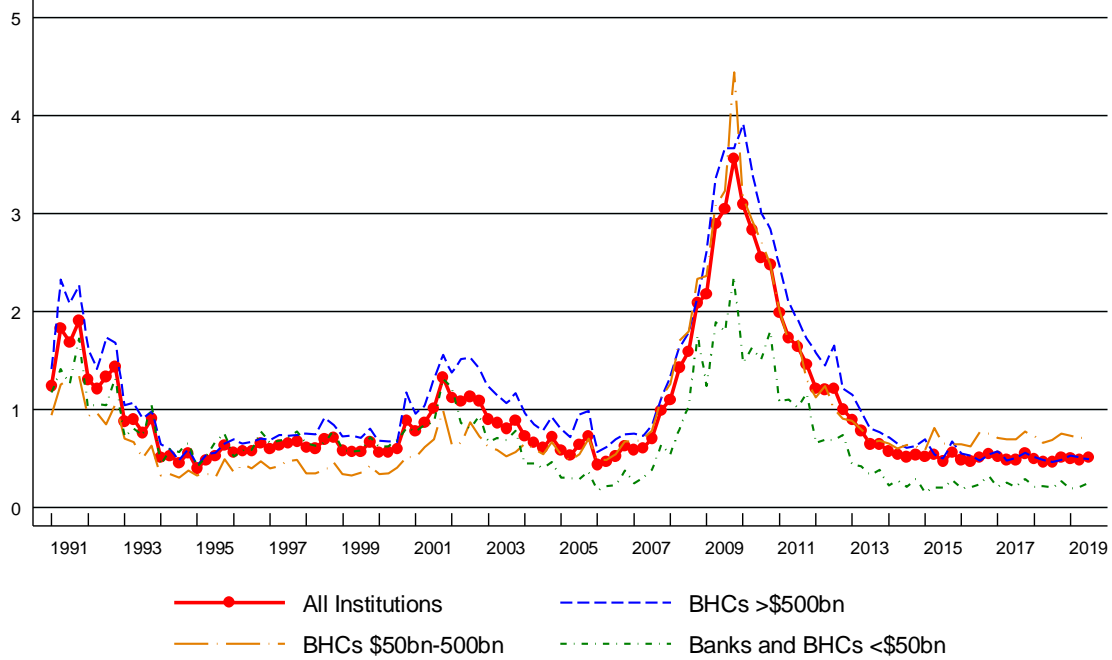
Non-performing Other Loans

Non-performing other loans as % of other loans



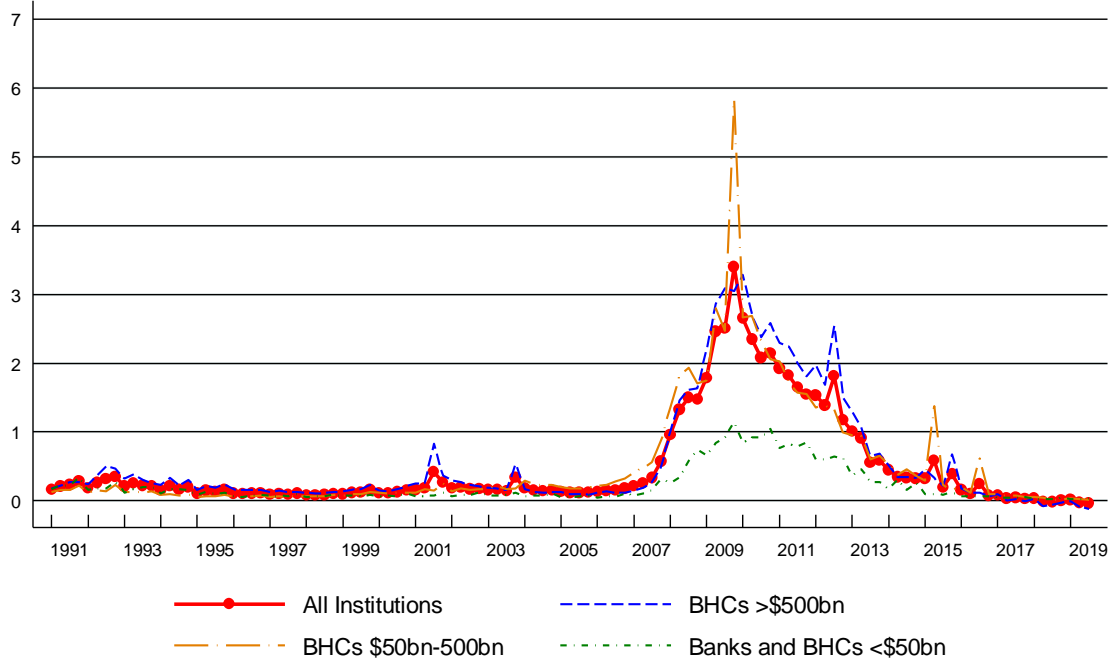
Net Charge-offs

Annualized net charge-offs as % of total loans



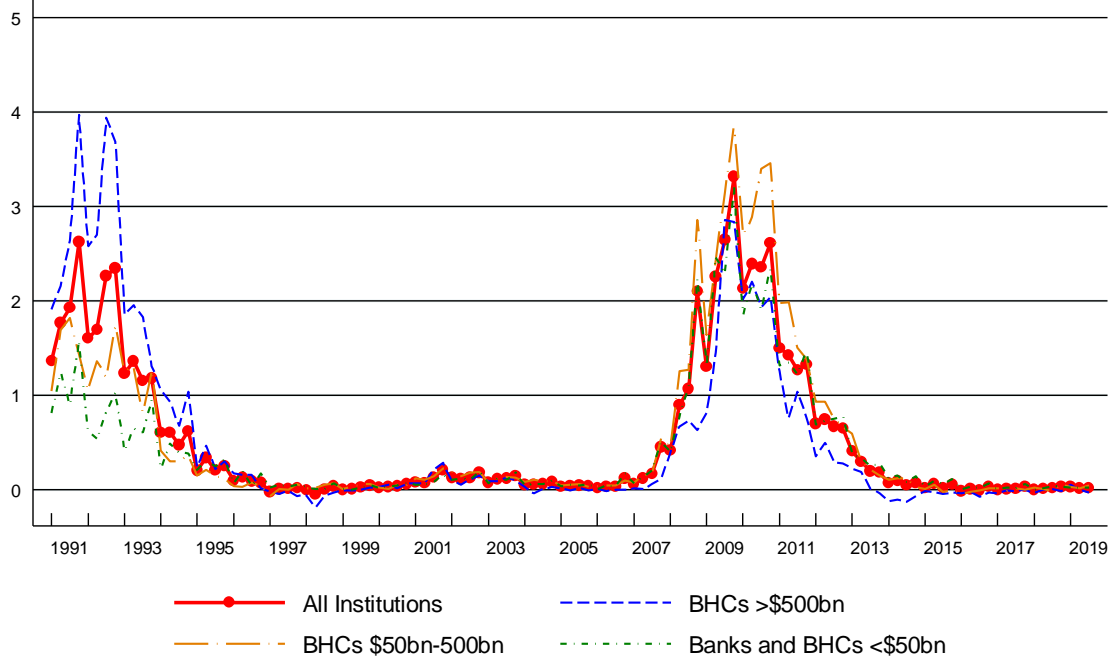
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans

Annualized net charge-offs on residential real estate loans as % of residential real estate loans



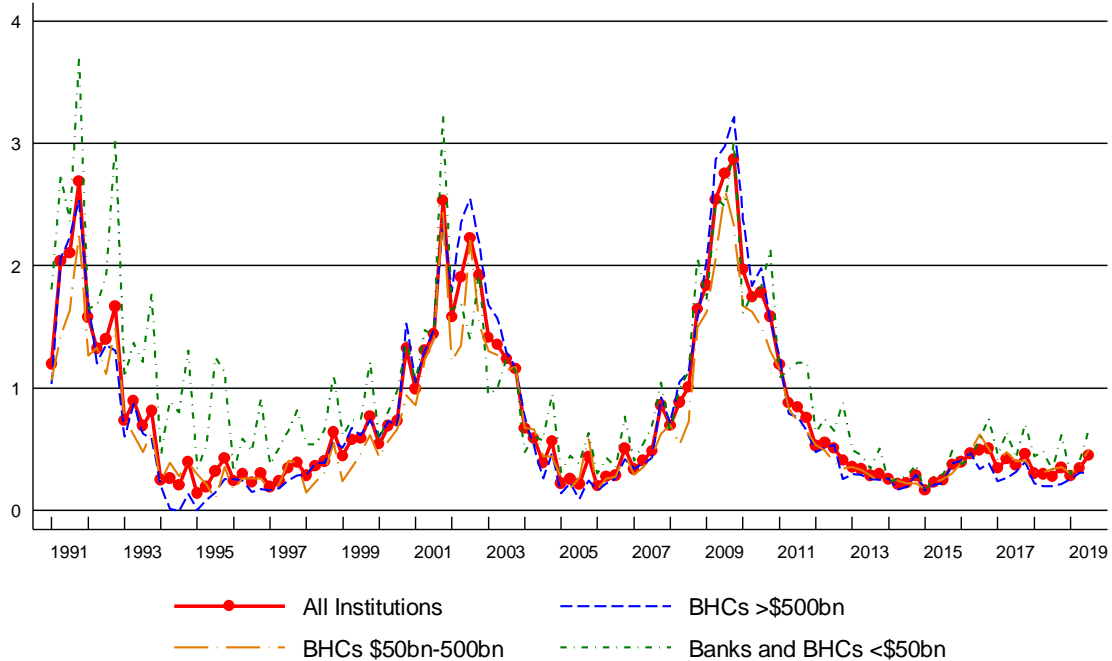
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans

Annualized net charge-offs on commercial real estate loans as % of commercial real estate loans



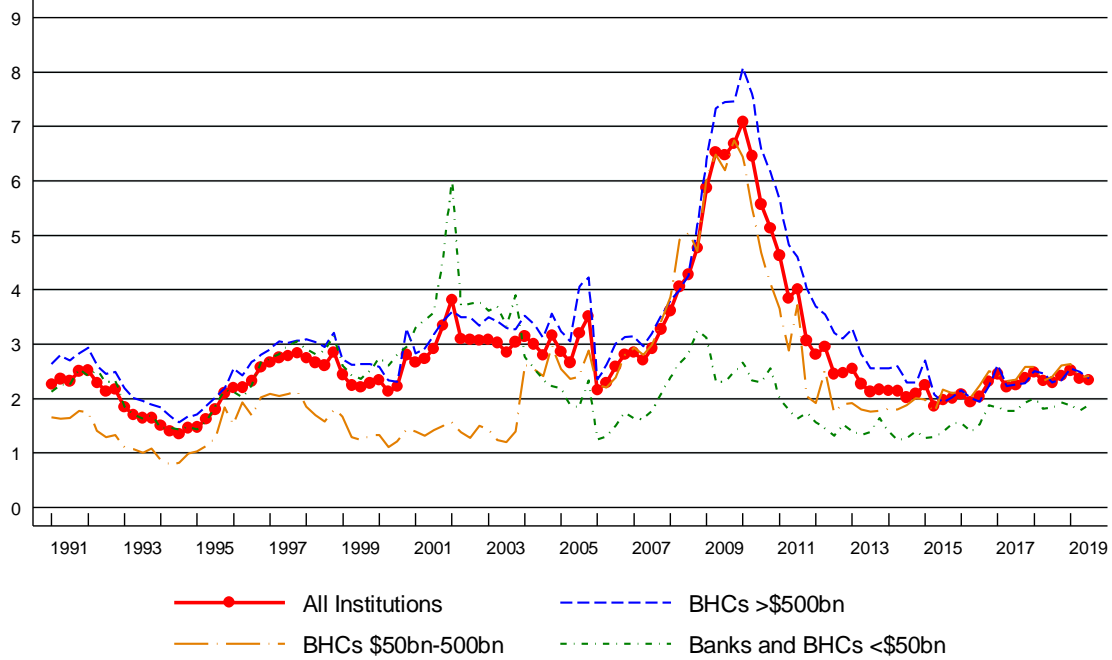
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans

Annualized net charge-offs on C&I loans as % of C&I loans



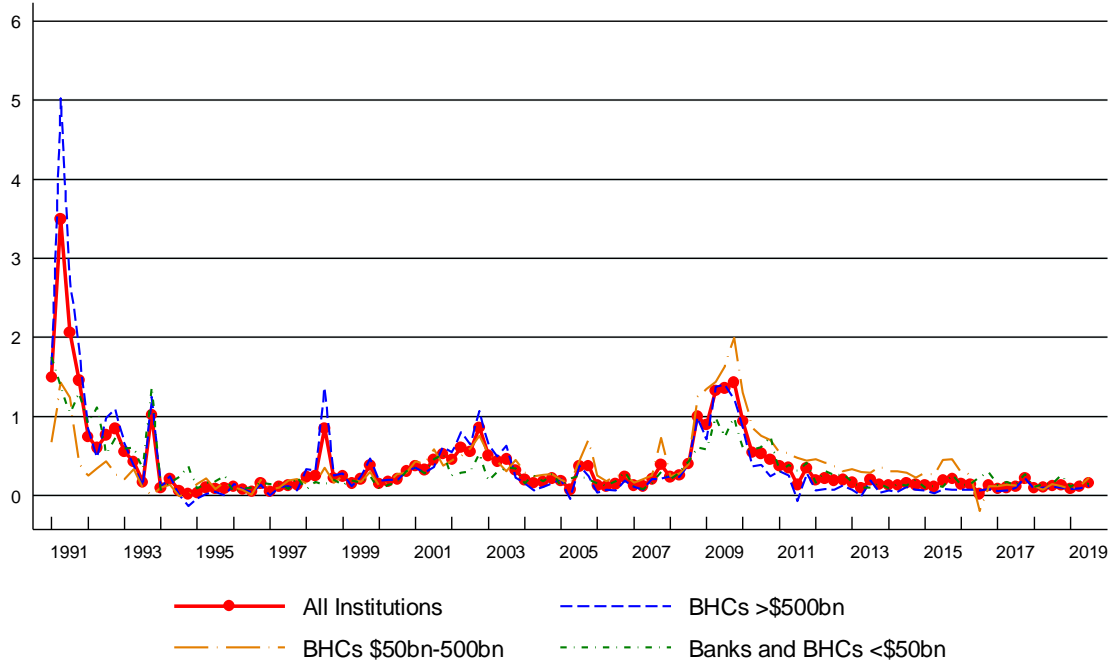
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans

Annualized net charge-offs on consumer loans as % of consumer loans

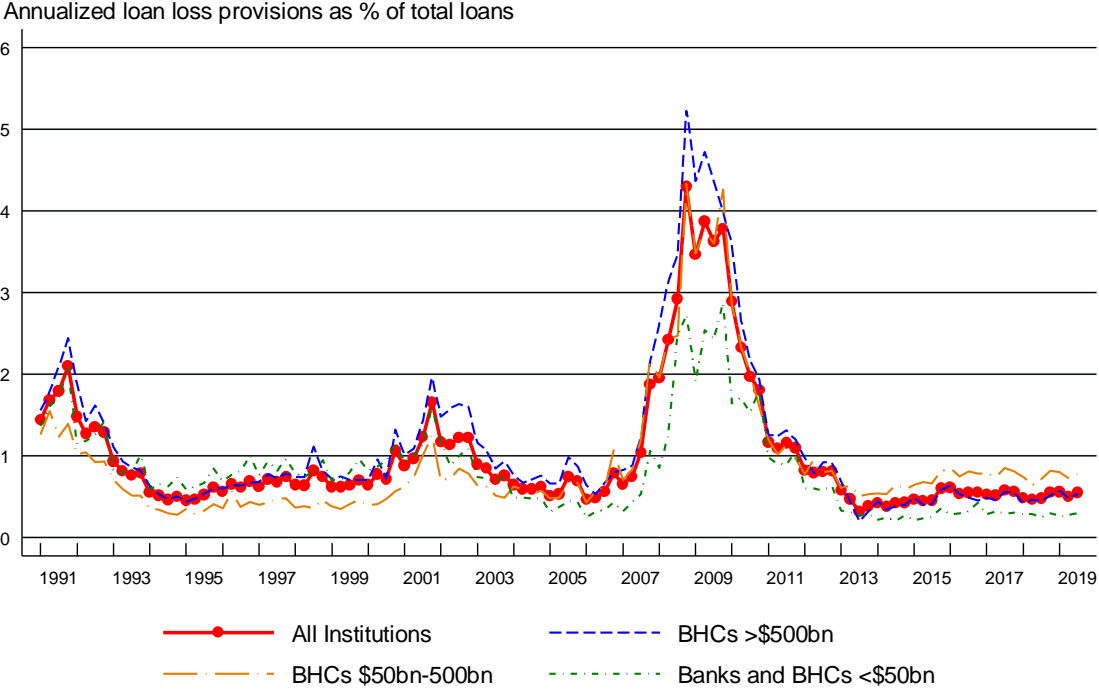


Net Charge-offs on Other Loans

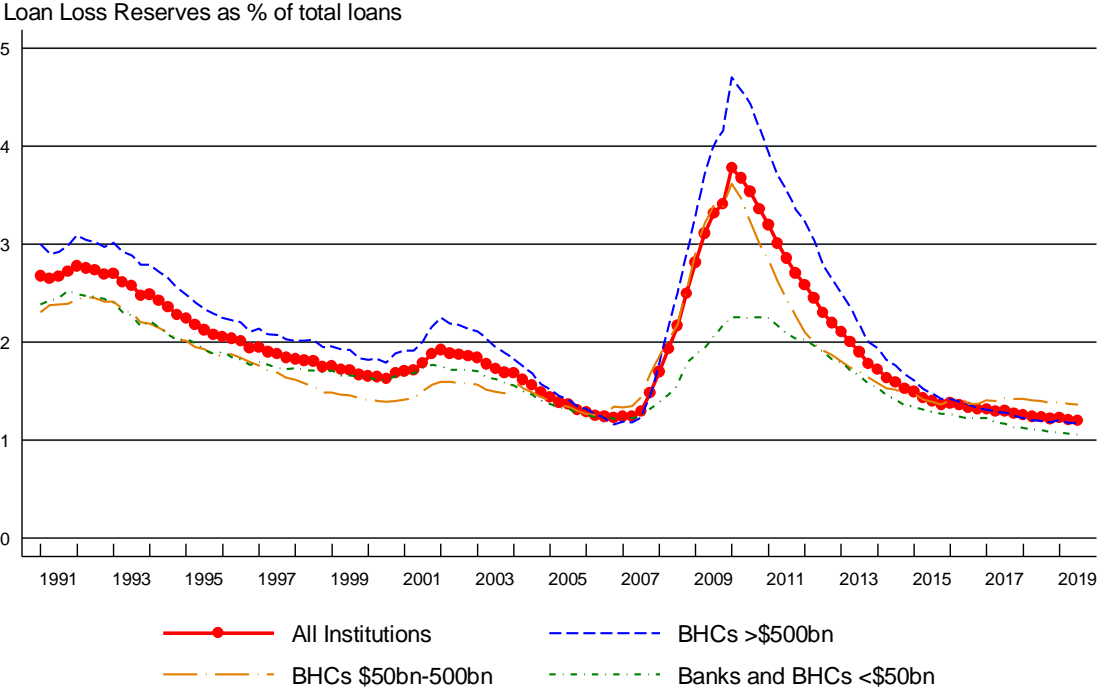
Annualized net charge-offs on other loans as % of other loans



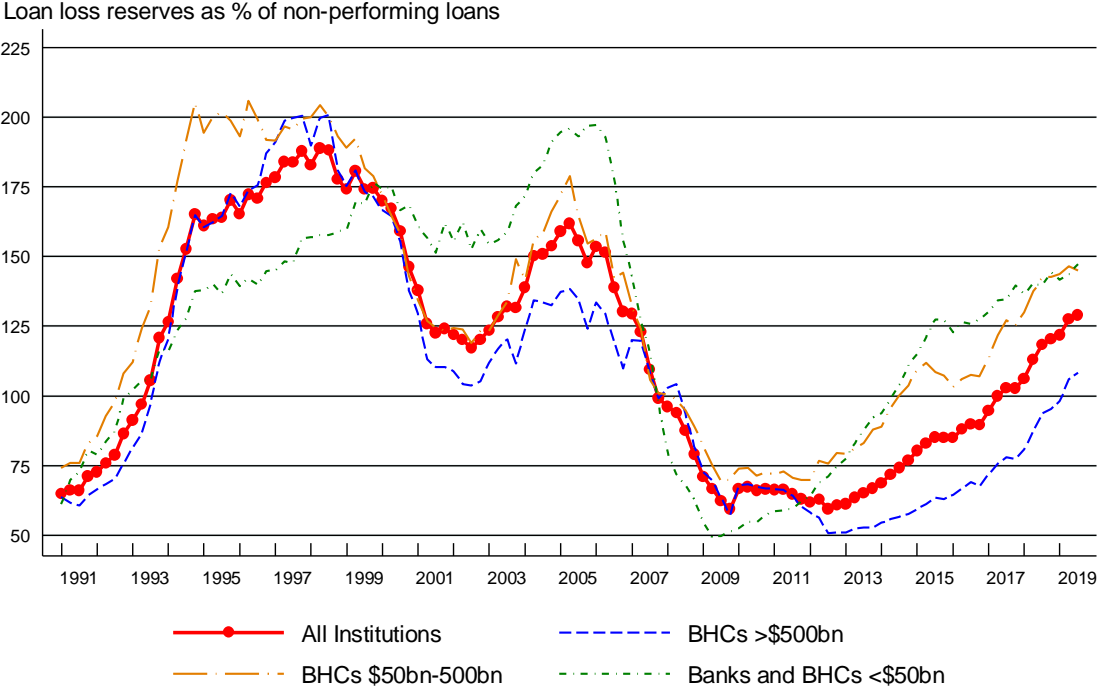
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans

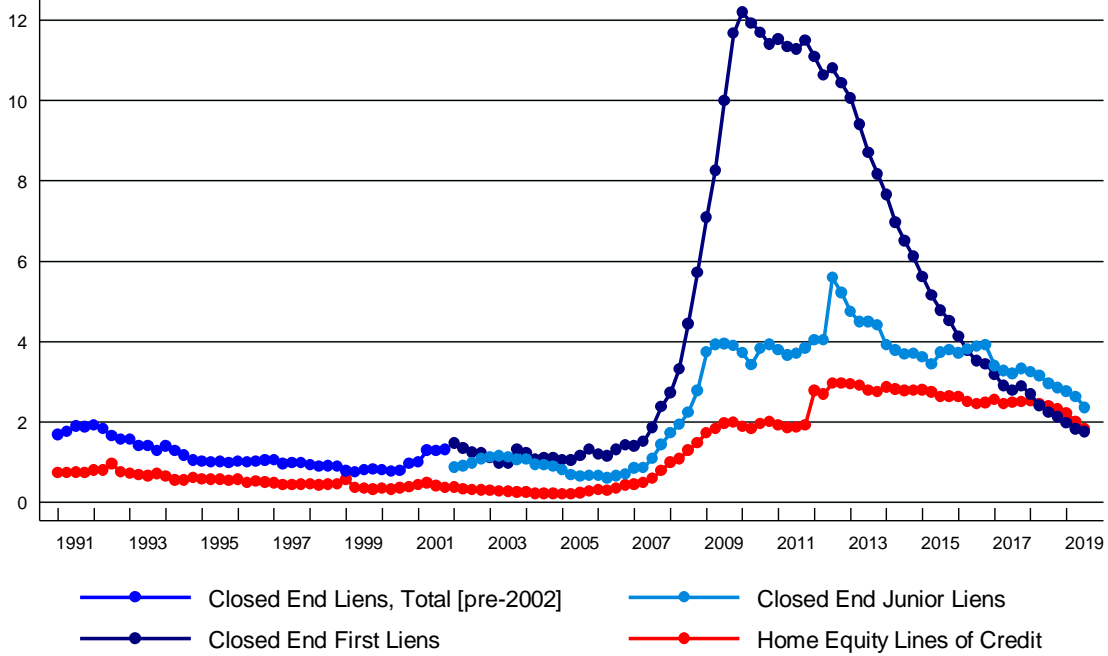


4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

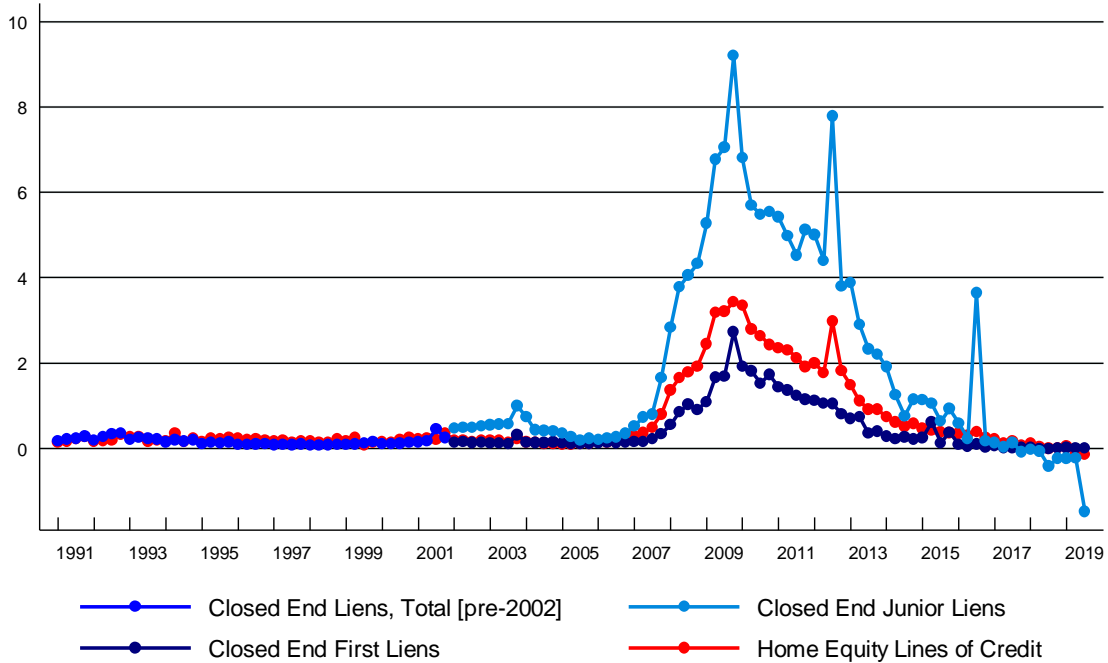
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

Total non-performing residential real estate loans as % of total residential real estate loans



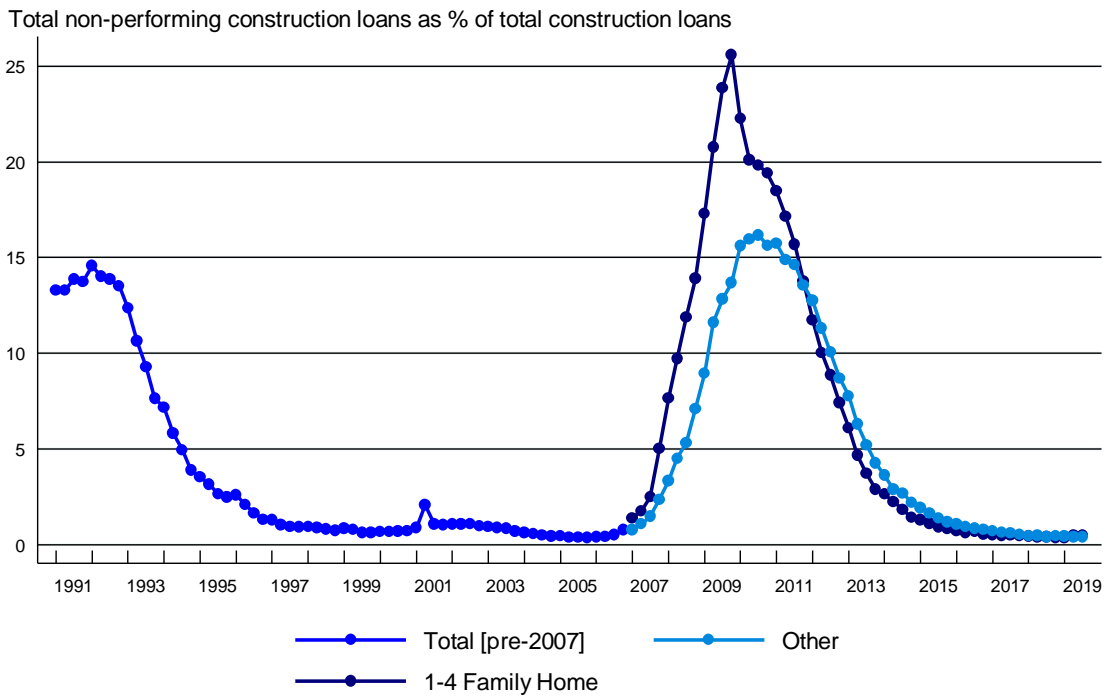
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

Annualized net charge-offs on residential real estate loans as % of total residential real estate loans

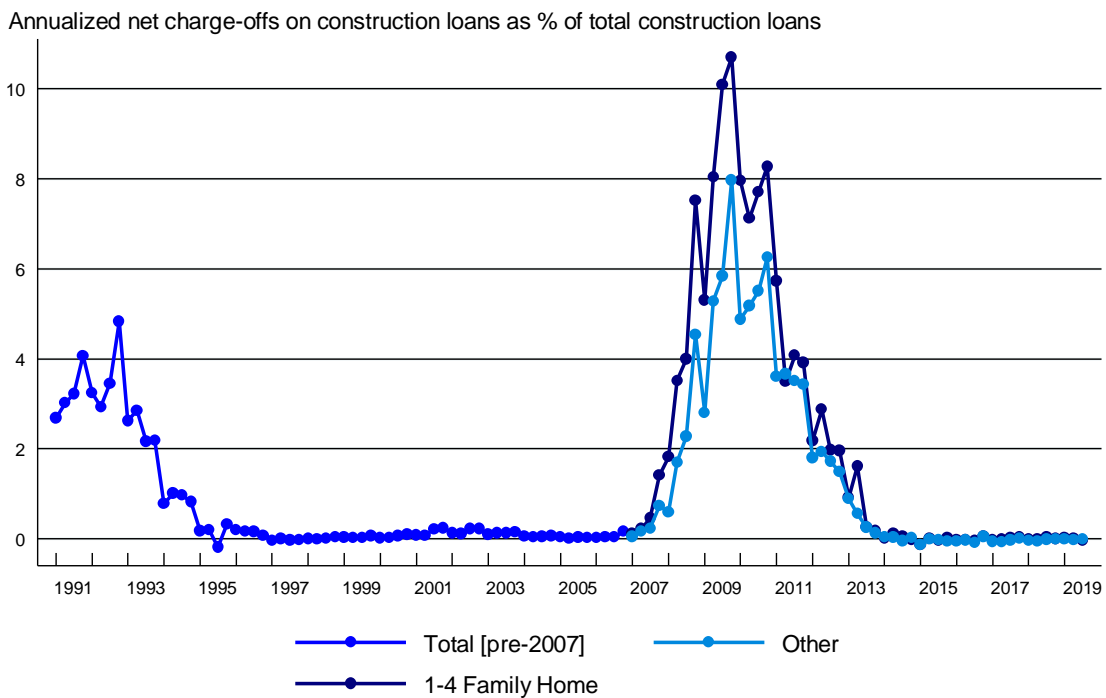


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail

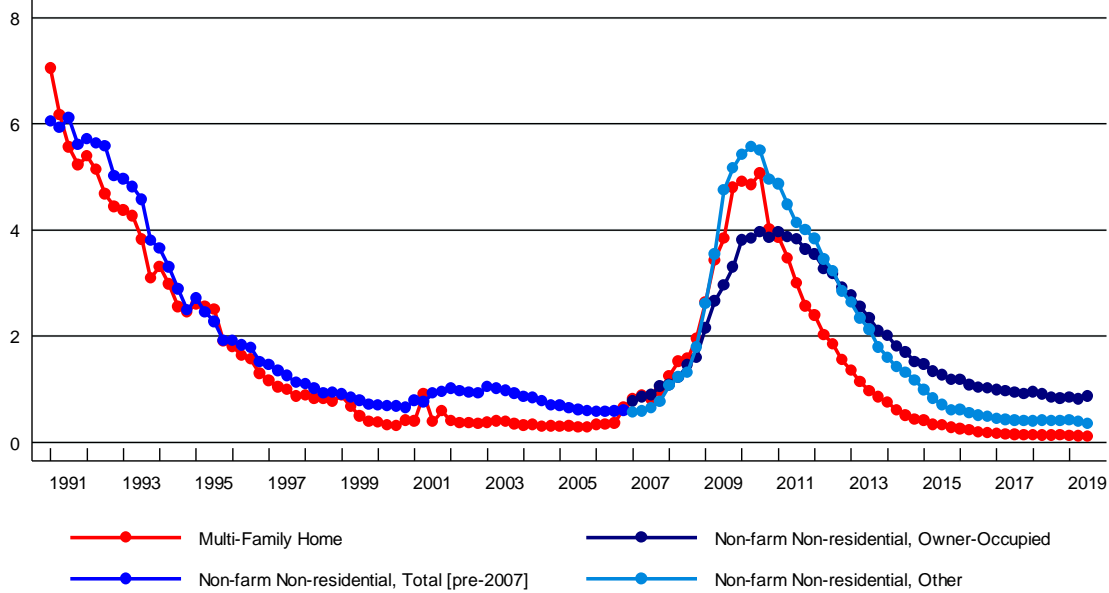


Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



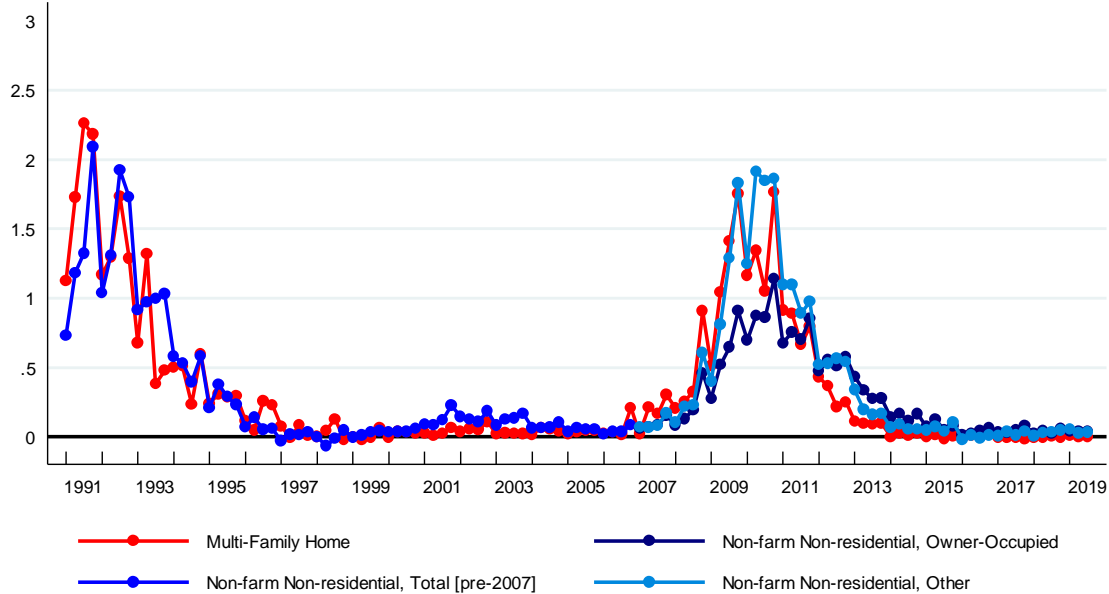
Non-performing Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

Total non-performing non-farm, other domestic real estate loans as % of total non-farm, other domestic real estate loans



Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

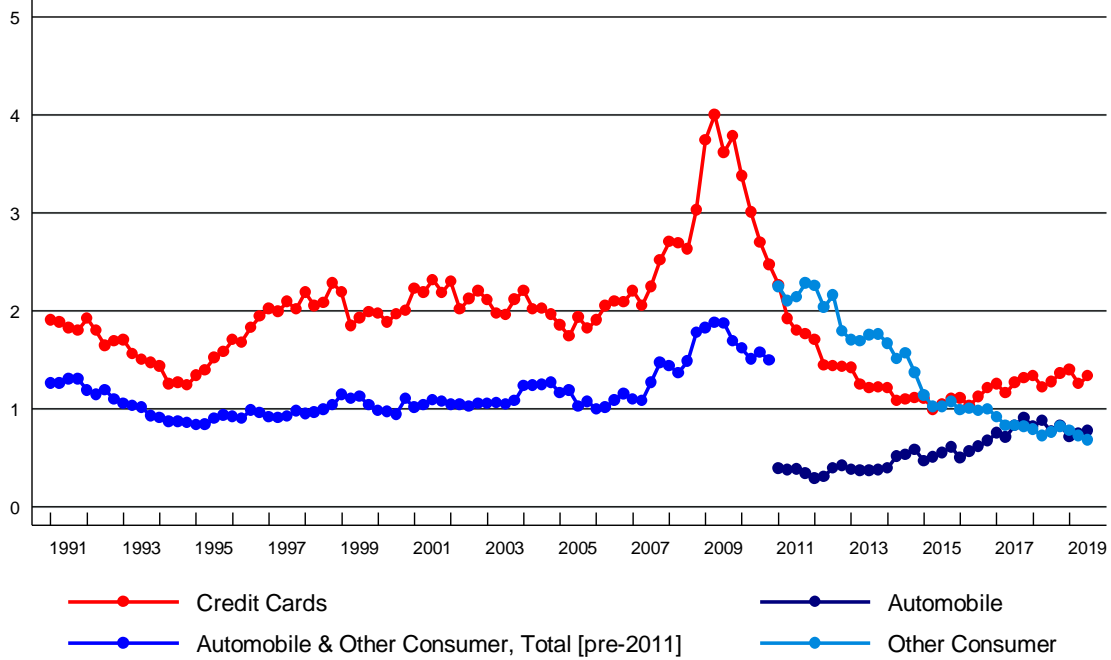
Annualized net charge-offs on non-farm, other domestic real estate loans as % of total non-farm, other domestic real estate loans



C. Consumer Loans

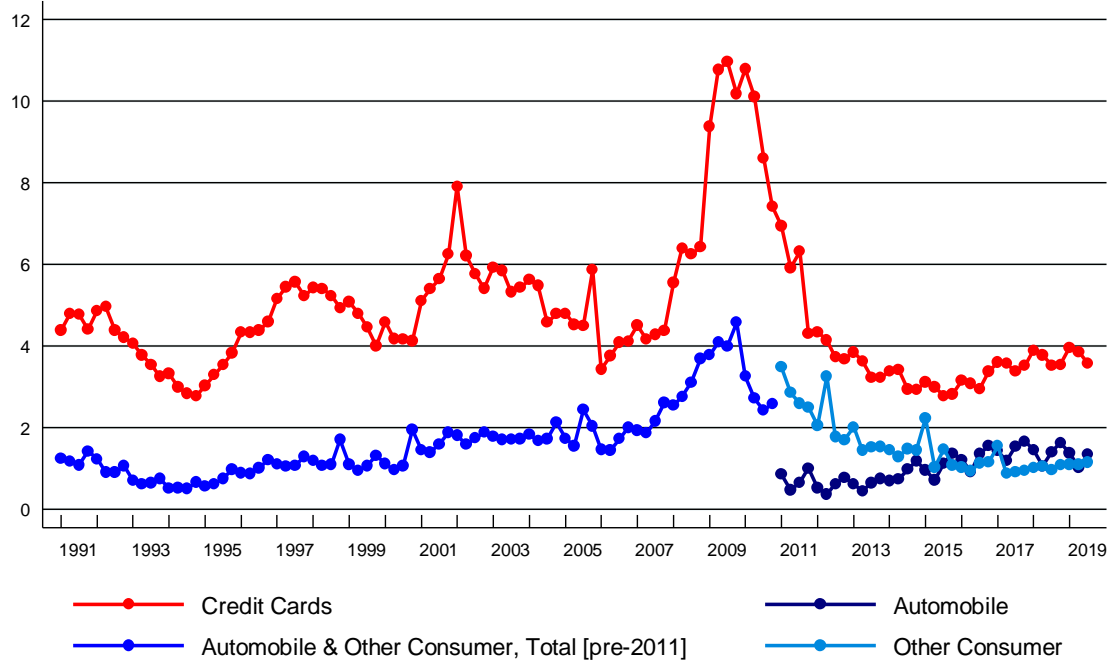
Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

Total non-performing consumer loans as % of total consumer loans



Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

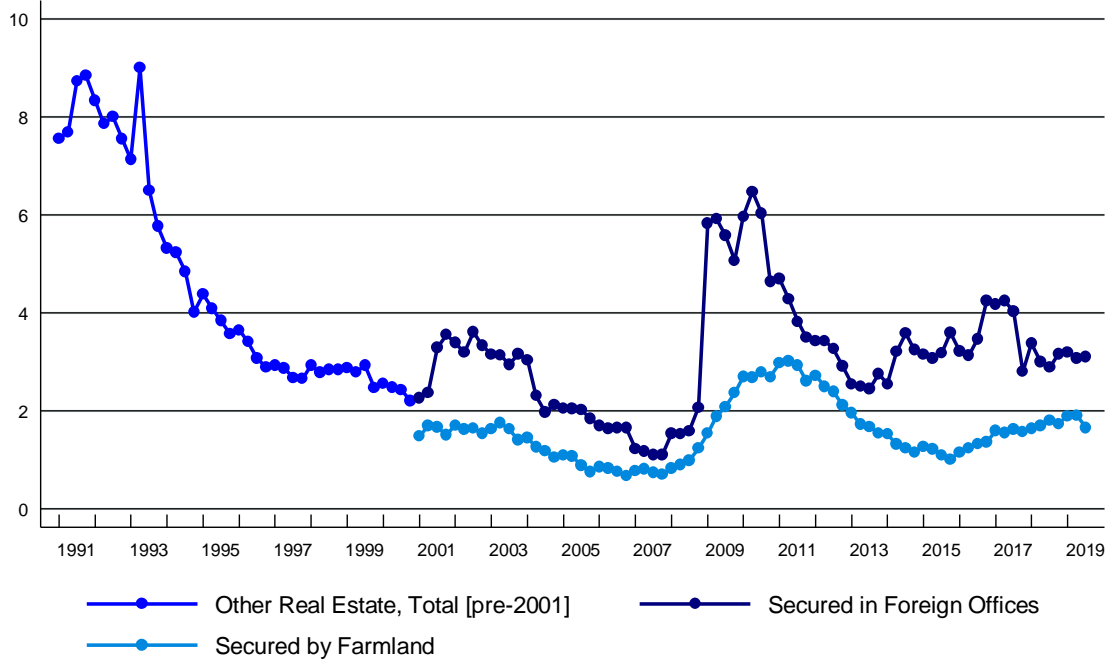
Annualized net charge-offs on consumer loans as % of total consumer loans



D. All Other Loans

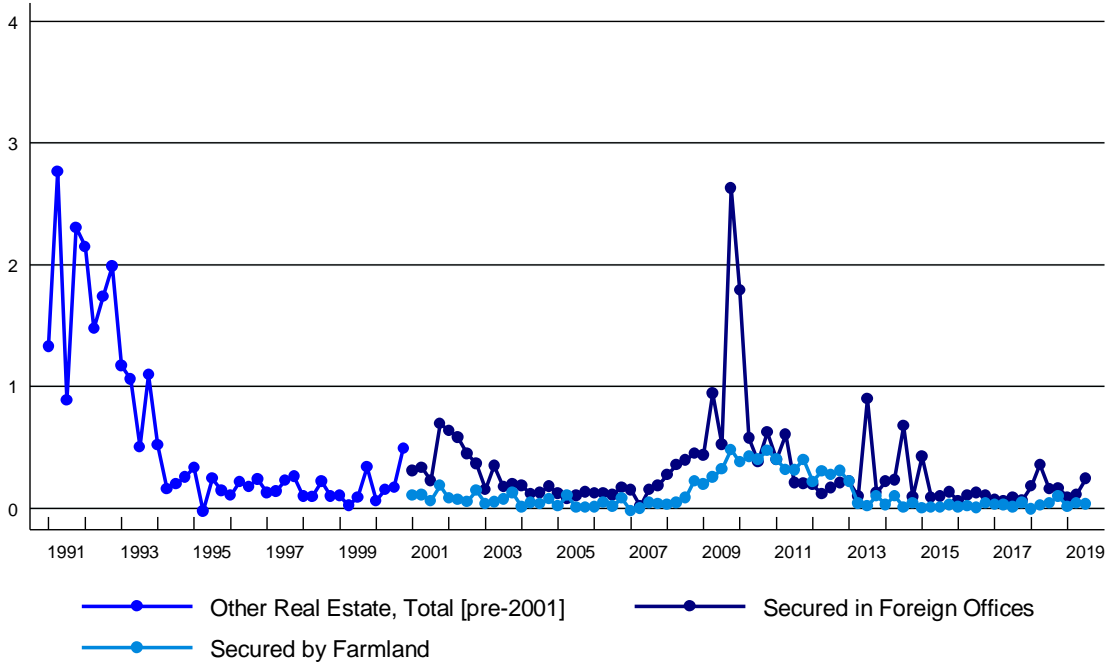
Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

Total non-performing other real estate loans as % of total other real estate loans



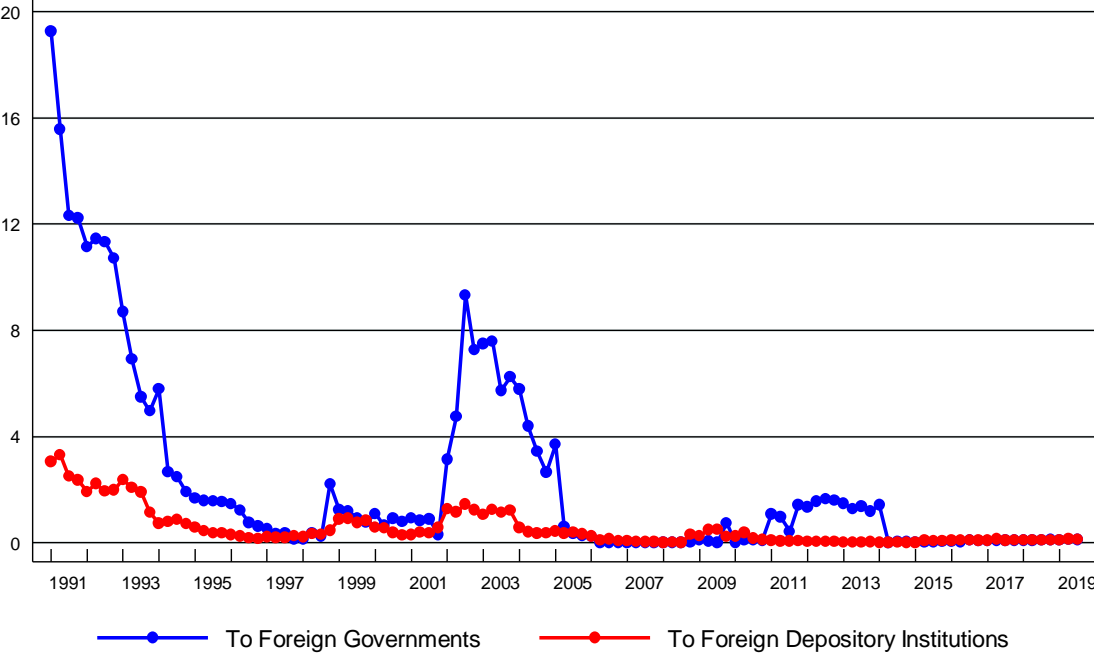
Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

Annualized net charge-offs on other real estate loans as % of total other real estate loans



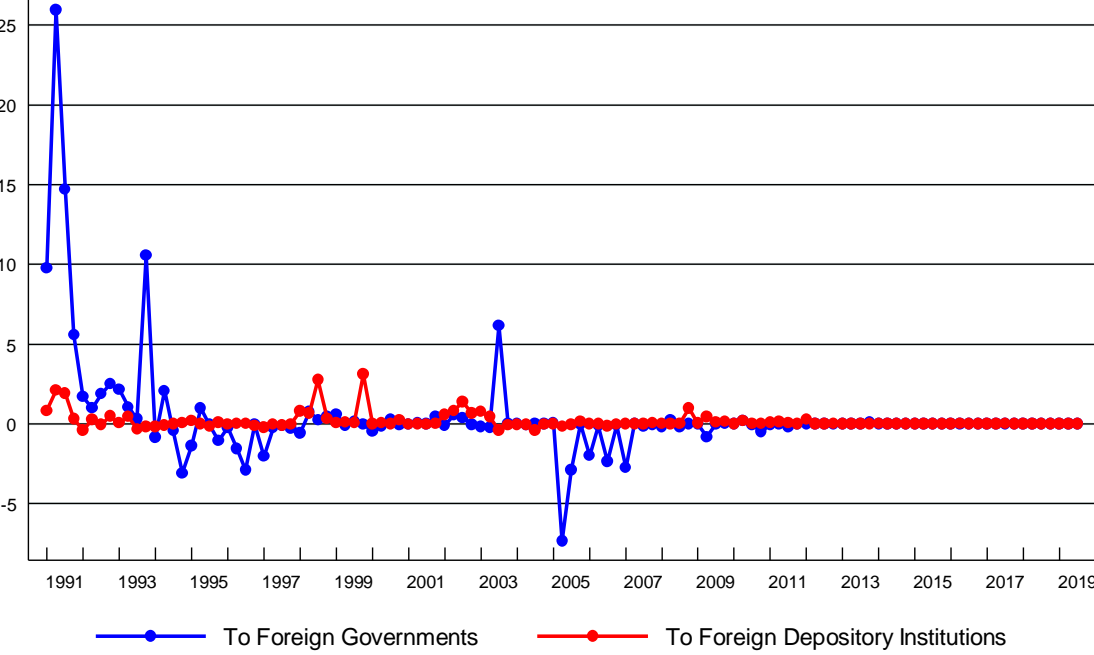
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions

Total non-performing loans to foreign institutions as % of total loans to foreign institutions



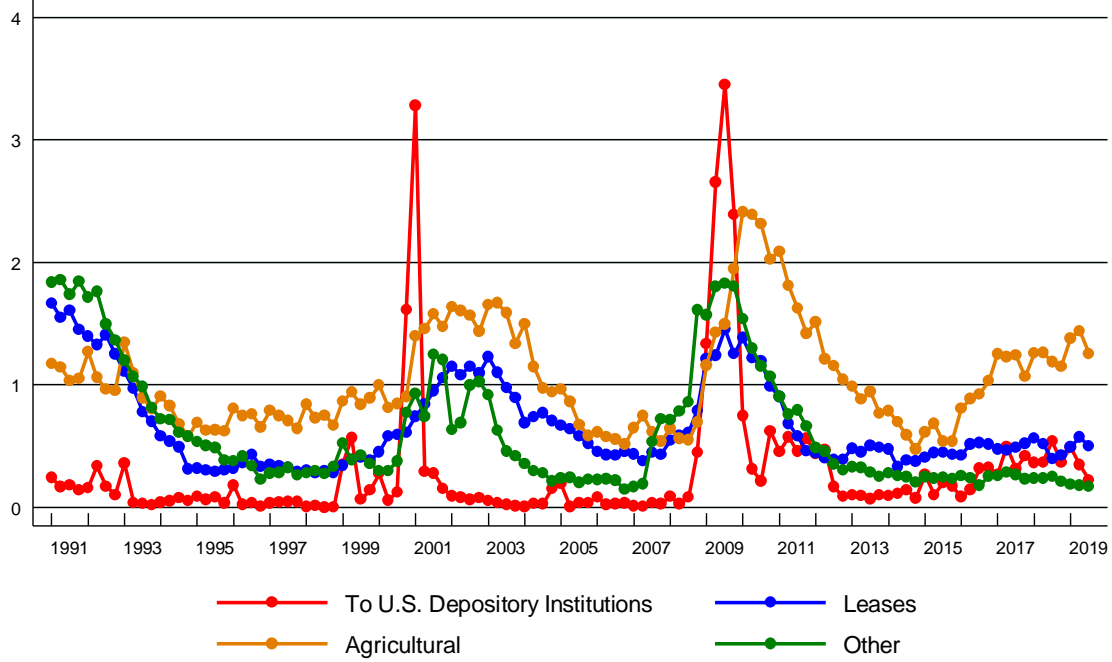
Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions

Annualized net charge-offs on loans to foreign institutions as % of total loans to foreign institutions



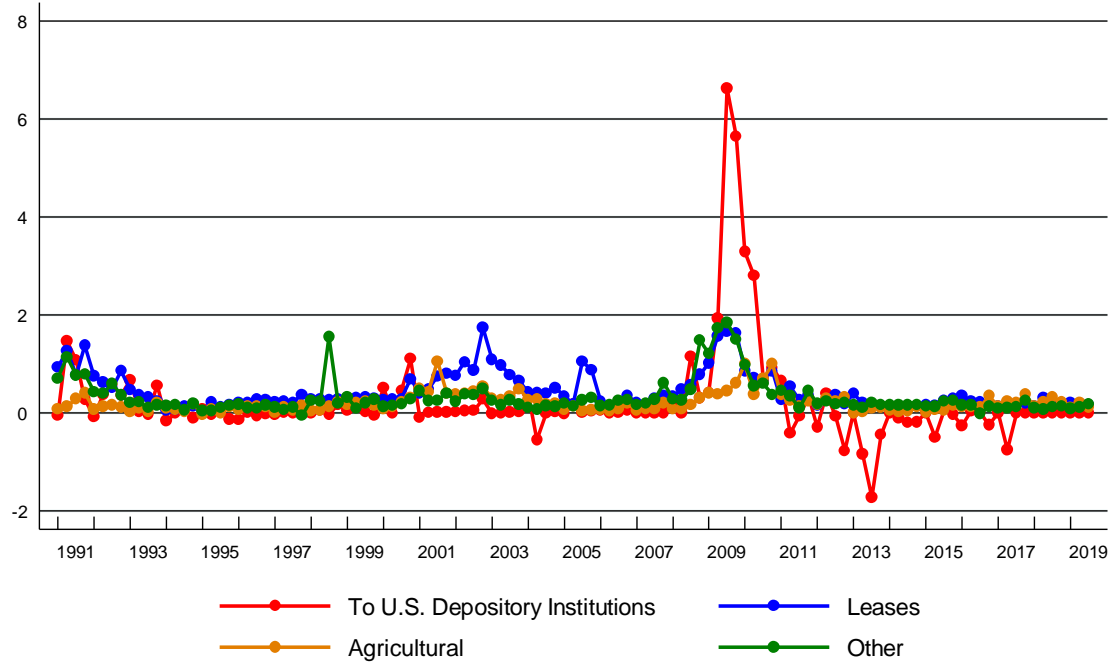
Non-performing Other Loans, Detail

Total non-performing other loans as % of total other loans



Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail

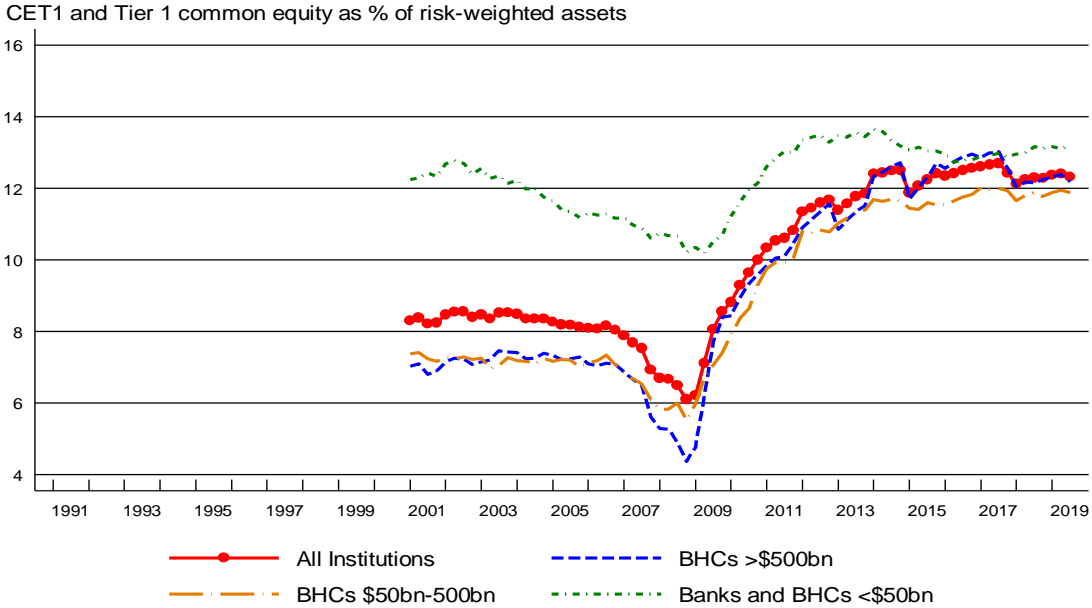
Annualized net charge-offs on other real estate loans as % of total other real estate loans



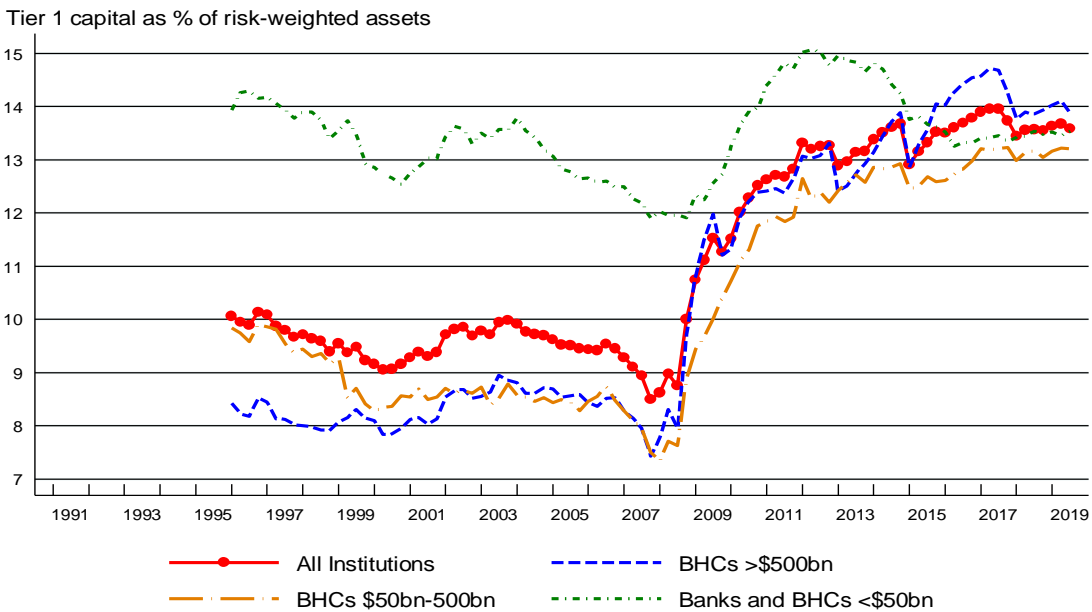
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

Note: CET1, tier 1 and total capital is reported instead of the components of tier 1 common equity and tier 1 and total risk-based capital by advanced approaches firms starting in 2014:Q1, and by all other firms starting in 2015:Q1, causing series breaks in some capital ratios in those quarters. Changes in the measurement of RWA starting in 2013:Q1 and 2015:Q1 also affect measurement of risk-weighted capital ratios and the ratio of RWA to total assets starting in those quarters. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details. See data notes for definition of tier 1 common equity.

CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio

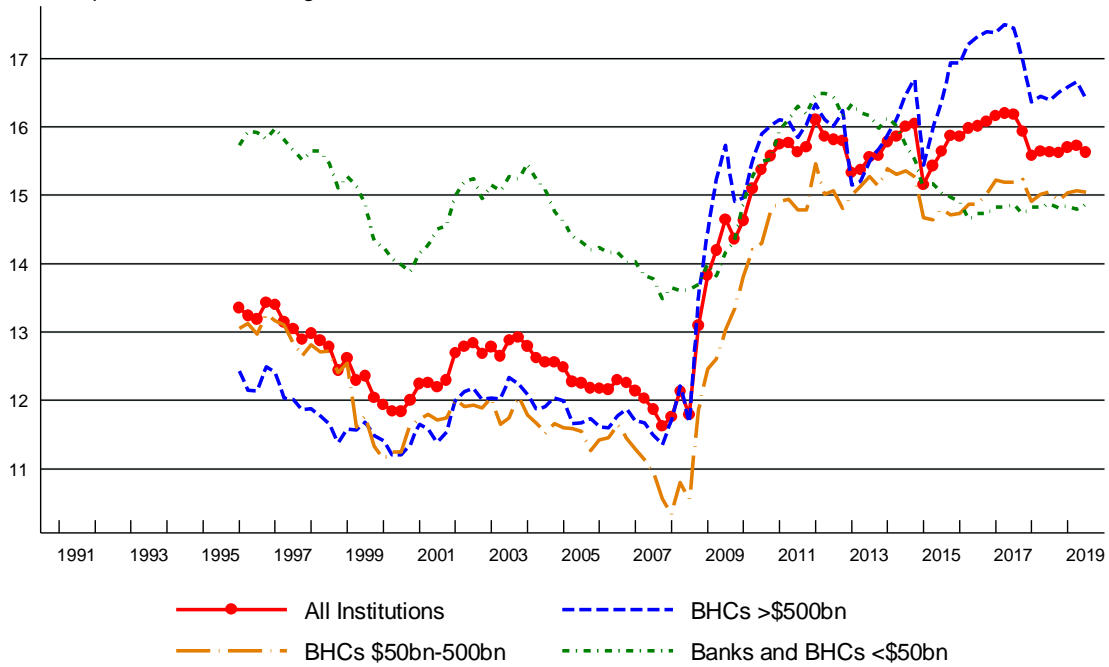


Tier 1 Capital Ratio



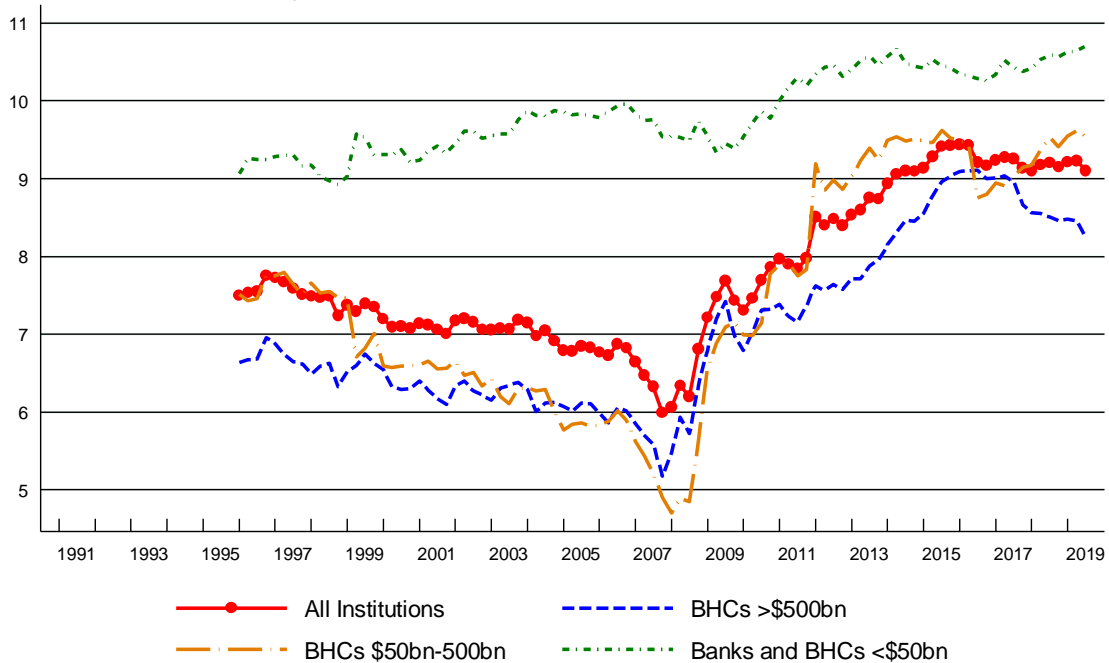
Total Capital Ratio

Total capital as % of risk-weighted assets



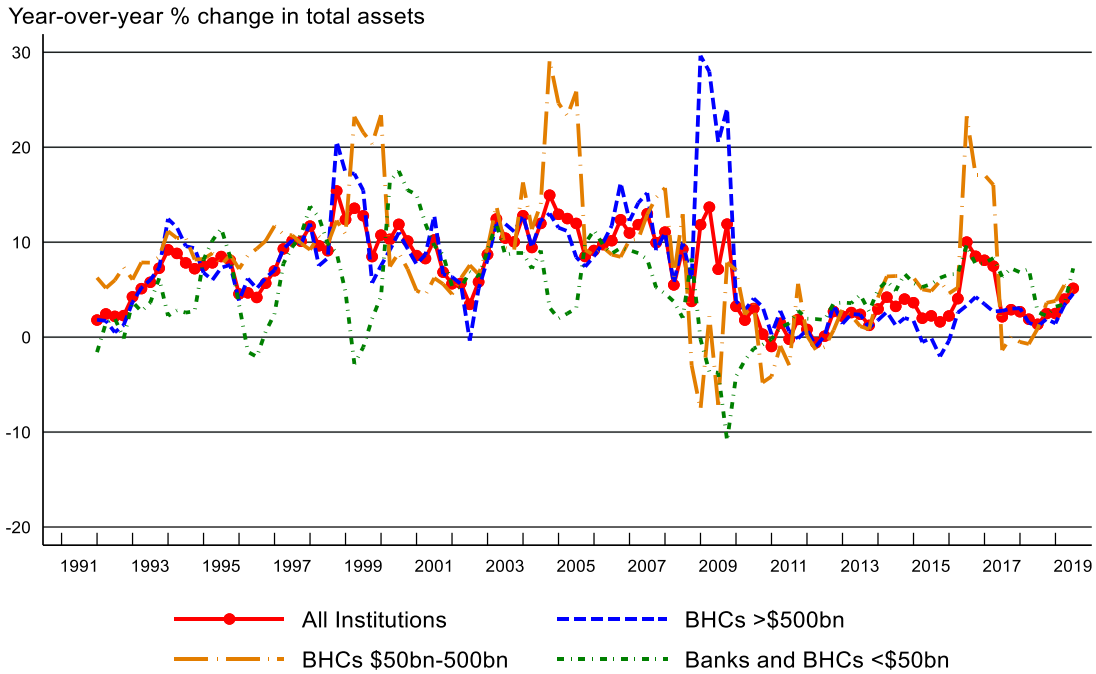
Leverage Ratio

Tier 1 capital as % of average total assets

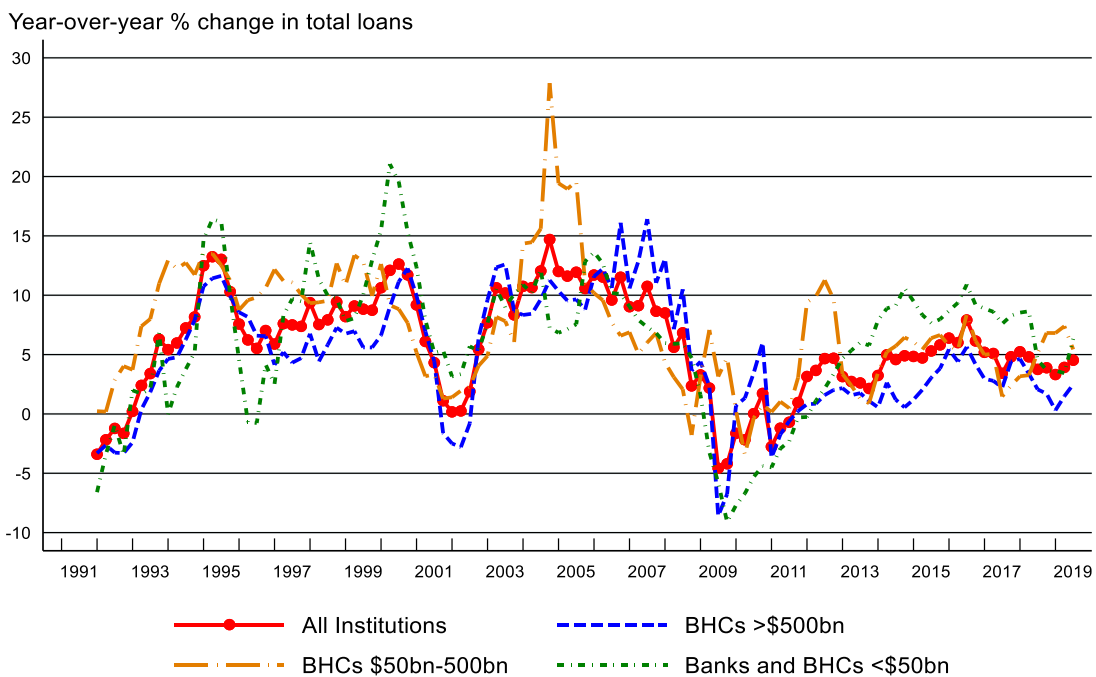


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms in 2009:Q1, and between 2016:Q3 and 2017:Q2 due to the introduction of several IHCs in 2016:Q3. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details.

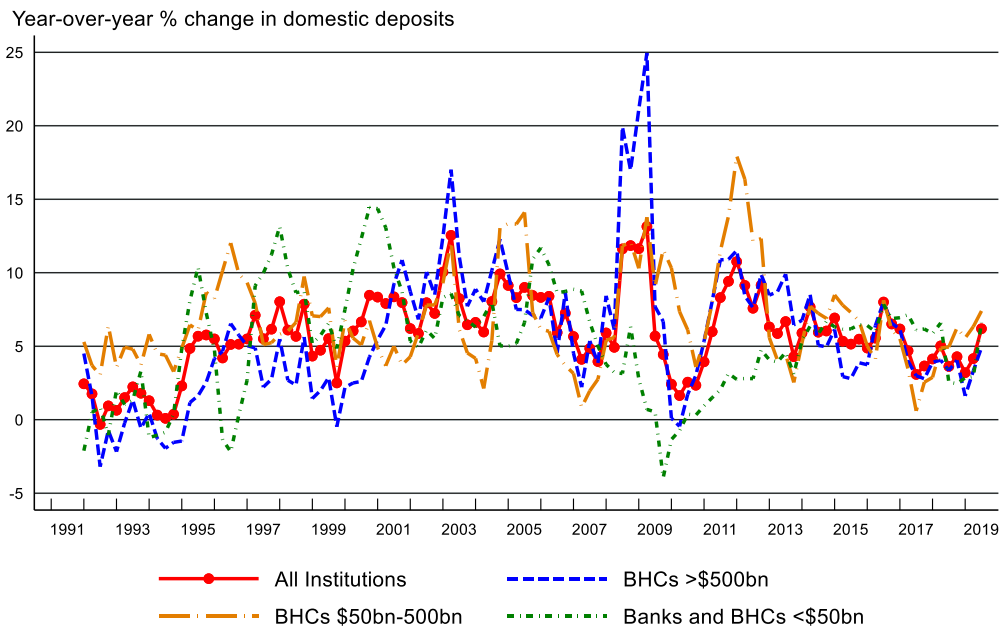
Asset Growth Rate



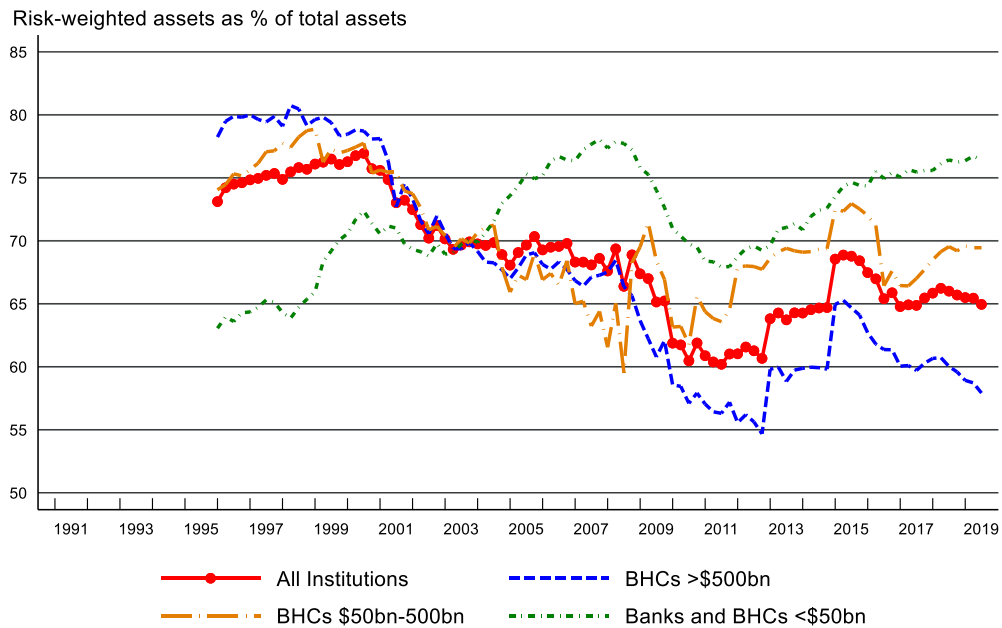
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate



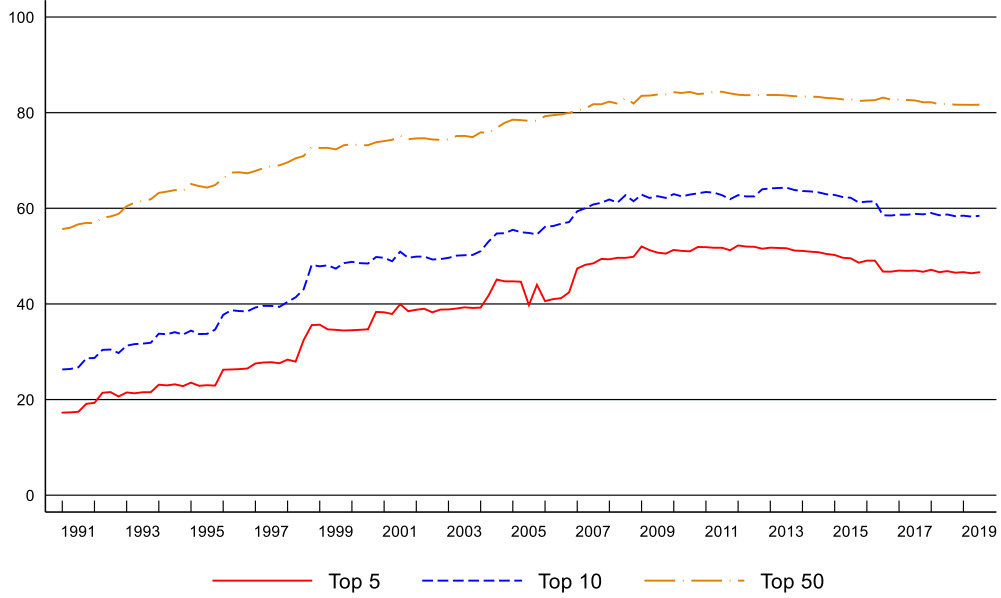
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



Note: Chart starts in 1996:Q1 because data for risk-weighted assets are not reported prior to that date. Values of the ratio are affected by changes in the definition of risk weighted assets over time, particularly in 2013:Q1 and 2015:Q1. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details.

Industry Concentration

Assets of the 5, 10, and 50 largest firms as % of total industry assets



Financial Statistics for Large BHCs and Banks
2019Q3

Rank	Name of Institution	Total Assets (Bil USD)	Quarterly Net Income (Mil USD)	Profitability		Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)		
				Annualized Return on Assets	Annualized Return on Equity	CET1 Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio
1	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	2,764.7	9,080.0	1.31	13.74	12.32	14.06	15.94
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2,426.3	5,777.0	0.95	8.61	11.40	12.94	15.19
3	CITIGROUP	2,014.8	4,913.0	0.98	10.01	11.58	13.20	16.40
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1,944.0	4,610.0	0.95	9.54	11.61	13.23	16.25
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	1,007.3	1,877.0	0.75	8.16	13.59	15.50	18.22
6	MORGAN STANLEY	902.6	2,173.0	0.96	10.55	16.30	18.47	20.93
7	U S BC	487.7	1,908.0	1.56	14.26	9.64	11.18	13.23
8	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	409.0	1,379.2	1.35	11.16	9.62	10.75	12.68
9	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	393.6	973.7	0.99	7.39	16.36	16.36	17.42
10	CAPITAL ONE FC	378.8	1,332.6	1.41	9.15	12.48	14.43	16.83
11	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	373.3	1,038.0	1.11	10.10	12.26	14.61	15.60
12	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	271.0	-322.0	-0.48	-6.00	12.08	13.70	17.54
13	STATE STREET CORP	244.6	583.0	0.95	9.25	11.25	14.64	15.28
14	BB&T CORP	236.8	825.0	1.39	10.24	10.62	12.25	14.75
15	SUNTRUST BK	227.6	622.9	1.09	9.44	9.33	10.38	12.06
16	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	194.2	1,754.0	3.61	30.48	11.04	12.00	13.61
17	ALLY FNCL	181.5	381.0	0.84	10.55	9.56	11.22	12.76
18	MUFG AMERS HOLDS CORP	173.2	-1,372.4	-3.17	-34.22	13.81	13.81	14.48
19	FIFTH THIRD BC	171.1	549.4	1.28	10.27	9.56	10.81	13.68
20	BMO FNCL CORP	168.8	307.4	0.73	6.50	11.25	11.76	13.97
21	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	165.0	448.8	1.09	8.21	10.29	11.09	13.01
22	BARCLAYS US LLC	160.7	339.0	0.84	8.04	15.75	18.79	22.27
23	KEYCORP	147.3	416.4	1.13	9.73	9.47	10.90	12.89
24	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	147.2	203.6	0.55	3.67	15.01	16.19	17.66
25	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	137.9	183.1	0.53	2.57	22.42	28.18	29.54
26	BNP PARIBAS USA	136.1	134.4	0.40	2.85	15.92	15.94	18.07
27	REGIONS FC	128.4	409.0	1.27	9.87	9.58	10.82	12.59
28	RBC US GRP HOLDS LLC	127.0	286.7	0.90	6.75	17.92	17.92	18.55
29	M&T BK CORP	125.5	480.1	1.53	12.17	9.81	11.04	13.30
30	NORTHERN TR CORP	124.4	384.6	1.24	14.23	12.90	14.13	16.00
31	CREDIT SUISSE HOLD USA	118.5	144.8	0.49	2.40	23.57	24.28	24.37
32	DB USA CORP	116.8	404.0	1.38	11.92	24.35	35.44	35.47
33	FIRST REPUBLIC BK	111.0	234.8	0.85	9.96	9.91	11.05	12.61
34	DISCOVER FS	110.8	769.3	2.78	26.26	11.41	12.01	13.70
35	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	108.7	372.2	1.37	12.50	10.02	11.41	13.29
36	BBVA USA BSHRS	92.9	182.4	0.79	5.19	12.89	13.24	15.39
37	COMERICA	73.1	292.0	1.60	16.22	9.96	9.96	11.95
38	ZIONS BC NA	70.4	221.2	1.26	11.79	10.43	11.43	12.60
39	SVB FNCL GRP	68.5	267.3	1.56	18.15	12.71	12.86	13.70
40	CITY NB	58.2	174.5	1.20	13.56	10.50	10.50	12.58
41	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	52.5	99.0	0.75	5.92	10.15	11.49	13.61
42	POPULAR	52.5	165.0	1.26	11.17	17.46	17.46	20.05
43	PEOPLES UNITED FNCL INC	52.1	135.1	1.04	7.58	10.07	10.69	12.00
44	CIT GROUP	51.4	142.8	1.11	9.47	11.59	12.28	14.28
45	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	50.0	78.0	0.62	7.33	17.04	17.04	17.05
46	SIGNATURE BK	49.4	148.7	1.20	12.55	11.95	11.95	13.20
47	SYNOVUS FC	47.7	135.7	1.14	11.15	8.96	10.27	12.30
48	TCF FC	45.7	50.5	0.44	3.56	10.88	11.40	12.63
49	CIBC BC USA	45.1	121.2	1.07	5.77	12.98	12.98	13.79
50	FIRST HORIZON NAT CORP	43.7	111.1	1.02	9.45	9.01	9.97	11.01
TOTALS**	TOP 50 (BHCS AND BANKS)	17,789.3	45,925.4	1.03	9.64	12.05	13.57	15.80
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	21,782.1	59,411.7	1.09	9.92	12.32	13.58	15.63

* There are three non-BHCs in the Top 50: First Republic Bank, Zions Bancorporation National Association, and Signature Bank. The Top 50 excludes non-typical institutions (see Data Note 2).

** For the industry net income and capital adequacy ratios, we sum the numerator and denominator across individual firms and then compute ratios.

Notes and Caveats

Methodology

The data used to construct the statistics in this report are drawn from the quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements for Bank Holding Companies (FR Y-9C), and Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income for commercial banks (FFIEC 031 and 041). Reported statistics are defined in a time-consistent way across reporting form vintages.

To calculate the “all institutions” quarterly series, we aggregate the data for top-tier holding companies, including US bank holding companies (BHCs), Intermediate Holding Company (IHC) subsidiaries of foreign banking organizations,³ commercial banks owned by BHCs that are too small to file Y-9C reports (the current reporting threshold is \$3bn of total assets)⁴, and unaffiliated (stand-alone) commercial banks not owned by a BHC. We identify “top-tier” BHCs or IHCs (i.e. the U.S. parent entity) via the National Information Center (NIC, <http://www.ffiec.gov/nicpubweb/nicweb/nichome.aspx>), which provides data on firm attributes and structure. We identify commercial banks that are standalone firms or are owned by small BHCs by identifying all US commercial banks whose high holder does not submit a FR Y-9C report.

Separate statistics are also reported in the Quarterly Trends report for the subset of BHCs with greater than \$500 billion in total assets as of the current quarter, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs⁵ with \$50 - \$500 billion in total assets in the current quarter, and for the remainder of the industry. For consistency, time-series graphs for the “>\$500bn” and “\$50-\$500bn” groups are in general prepared on a pro forma (merger-adjusted) basis; specifically, on the basis that all BHCs acquired by each of these firms over the sample period with US regulatory filings are part of the consolidated BHC from the start of the historical time period. Data values of acquired BHCs are then summed with acquirer data in the period before the acquisition. Merger events are identified using the NIC transformations table maintained by the Federal Reserve Board of Governors. After constructing the pro forma series for each firm, we aggregate the data to create the “BHCs >\$500bn” and the “BHCs \$50-\$500bn” series. Finally, the “all other banks and BHCs” quarterly series is constructed by subtracting the “BHCs > \$500bn” and “BHCs \$50-\$500bn” series from the “all institutions” series.

³ The term “foreign-banking organization” generally refers to a foreign bank that (1) operates a branch, agency, or commercial lending company subsidiary in the United States; (2) controls a bank in the United States; or (3) controls an Edge corporation acquired after March 5, 1987. The term also includes any company of which such a foreign bank is a subsidiary. See 12 C.F.R. § 211.11(o).

⁴ The asset size threshold was increased from \$1bn to \$3bn effective September 2018 (2018Q3). Because we include both banks and BHCs in our aggregate calculations, this did not affect our report in a significant way.

Caveats and Limitations

Statistics in this report are presented “as is,” based on calculations conducted by Federal Reserve Bank of New York research staff. While significant efforts have been made to ensure accuracy, the statistics presented here may be subject to future revisions, for example because of changes or improvements in the “pro forma” methodology used to calculate statistics for industry subgroups.

We highlight a number of important limitations of the statistics presented here:

- Statistics exclude financial firms that are not either commercial banks or part of a commercial bank holding company or IHC. This creates discontinuities in the time-series graphs when nonbanking firms are acquired or sold by banks or BHCs, or when firms switch to or from a bank or BHC charter. For example, in 2009:Q1, Goldman Sachs, Morgan Stanley, Ally Financial, and American Express each began filing a FR Y-9C due to the conversion of each of these firms to a commercial banking holding company charter. This largely accounts for the sharp 13% increase in total measured industry assets in 2009:Q1, and a corresponding discontinuous upward shift in the industry asset growth rate during 2009. Similarly, four large IHCs enter the data sample in 2016:Q3 (Credit Suisse Holdings, Deutsche Bank USA, UBS Americas, and Barclays US) and other firms consolidate nonbanking assets under their designated IHC over the course of 2016. This causes industry assets to rise by approximately 4% in 2016:Q3, and has smaller effects on industry assets in earlier quarters.
- For the same reason, only 4 of the 6 BHCs in the BHCs > \$500bn group exist in the data for the entire sample period from 1991:Q1 onwards: JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Wells Fargo, and Citigroup. Goldman Sachs and Morgan Stanley enter the sample in 2009:Q1.
- Flow variables in bank and BHC regulatory filings are reported on a year-to-date basis. Quarterly flow variables are derived by “quarterizing” the data, that is, by subtracting the variable at time $t-1$ from the variable at time t for Q2, Q3, and Q4 of each calendar year. This quarterization procedure can create discontinuities when a bank or BHC enters the sample any time other than in Q1. To account for this, we average the value of flow variables for mid-year entrants using up to four subsequent consecutive quarters of data to generate a usable data point for the quarter of entry. If an institution is in the sample for only one quarter, we drop the flow variables from the firm’s quarter of entry from the sample.
- Due to data limitations, industry statistics exclude nonbank subsidiaries of small BHCs that do not file a FR Y-9C (currently the FR Y-9C is filed only by firms with \$3bn in total assets, although this reporting threshold has changed over time).

The effect of this exclusion on industry statistics is expected to be minor, however, since small BHCs generally do not have large nonbank subsidiaries.

- As part of the transition to the Basel III capital framework, during 2014, advanced approaches holding companies commenced filing Part 1.B of schedule HC-R of the Y-9C, and no longer filed Part 1.A of this schedule. (Part 1.A of schedule HC-R was still filed by non-advanced-approaches firms). One consequence of this reporting change was that advanced approaches firms no longer reported the components used to calculate tier 1 common equity, and instead reported common equity tier 1 (CET1). The change in reporting also affected other capitalization measures such as tier 1 capital. This report presents capital ratios that combine the capital reported by firms in Part 1.A and Part 1.B during 2014. It does not attempt to adjust measured capital ratios to account for the methodological differences between these two measures. Beginning in 2015:Q1, all remaining firms began reporting regulatory capital under the Basel III framework. Consequently, Part 1.A of the schedule HC-R has now been retired, and Part 1.B of this schedule has been renamed as Part 1.

In addition, in 2015:Q1 firms commenced reporting risk weighted assets according to Basel III definitions rather than Basel I definitions.

The relevant figures presented in this report represent a combination of Basel I and Basel III capital and risk weighted asset measures, depending on which measure is available for each firm at each point in time. No attempt is made to adjust these measures for comparability. As a result, these series are subject to structural breaks due to the changes in reporting definitions described above. This for example accounts for the sharp increase in the ratio of risk weighted assets to total assets observed in 2015:Q1.

- The implementation of the Basel II.5 US market risk rule in 2013:Q1 affects the measurement of risk-weighted assets beginning in that quarter.

Data Notes

1. The definition of tier 1 common equity for BHCs used for this report is: tier 1 common equity = tier 1 capital – perpetual preferred stock and related surplus + nonqualifying perpetual preferred stock – qualifying Class A noncontrolling (minority) interests in consolidated subsidiaries – qualifying restricted core capital elements (other than cumulative perpetual preferred stock) – qualifying mandatory convertible preferred securities of internationally active bank holding companies. The definition of tier 1 common equity for banks is: tier 1 common equity = tier 1 capital – perpetual preferred stock and related surplus + nonqualifying perpetual preferred stock – qualifying noncontrolling (minority) interests in consolidated subsidiaries.

2. Some FR Y-9C and call report filers deemed to be non-typical of the US commercial banking industry are excluded from the historical data sample used to construct the Quarterly Trends report, including ICE Trust U.S. LLC, The Depository Trust Company, UBS Bank USA, Taunus Corporation, John Hancock and MetLife Inc.

3. In the first quarter of 2010, banking organizations were required to transfer certain off-balance sheet items onto their balance sheets under FASB 166 and 167. These guidelines substantially affected loan balances, as large amounts of securitized loans were transferred onto bank balance sheets for accounting purposes. This accounting change caused an increase in year-over-year growth rates of loans and total assets during this period.

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations

Fourth Quarter 2019

Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Research and Statistics Group

This report presents consolidated financial statistics for the U.S. commercial banking industry, including bank holding companies (BHCs) and banks. Statistics are based on quarterly regulatory filings and are inclusive of BHC nonbank subsidiaries¹. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >\$500bn in total assets as of the current quarter², for BHCs with \$50bn-500bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Return on equity and return on assets both decreased, dropping from 10.21% and 1.12% in 2019:Q3 to 9.54% and 1.05% in 2019:Q4, respectively.
- Net interest margin, defined as net interest income as a percentage of interest earning assets, saw little change from last quarter, increasing slightly from 2.67% to 2.68%. The current net interest margin of 2.68% is below its post-crisis (2009:Q1 – 2019:Q4) average of 2.69%.
- Noninterest income ratio, measured as noninterest income as a percentage of total assets, fell from last quarter with a value of 2.11% in 2019:Q3 and of 2.09% in 2019:Q4. The 2019Q4 noninterest income ratio is below its post-crisis average of 2.20%.
- Asset growth dropped from 5.19% in 2019:Q3 to 3.97% in 2019:Q4. Loan growth also decreased from 4.59% to 4.16%, and domestic deposit growth fell from 6.28% to 5.78%.
- Measures of industry capitalization remain high by historical standards. Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital as a percentage of risk-weighted assets (RWA) stands at 12.24%, well above its pre-crisis (2001:Q1 – 2007:Q3) average of 8.25%.

¹ Industry statistics are calculated by summing consolidated financial data across all reporting U.S. parent BHCs and intermediate holding companies (IHCs) (from the FR Y-9C report), plus values for “standalone” banks not controlled by a BHC, or whose parent BHC does not report on a consolidated basis (from the FFIEC 031/041 reports). The data exclude savings bank holding companies, branches and agencies of foreign banks, or nonbanks not held by a U.S. BHC or IHC.

² Six BHCs exceed this \$500bn size threshold: J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley.

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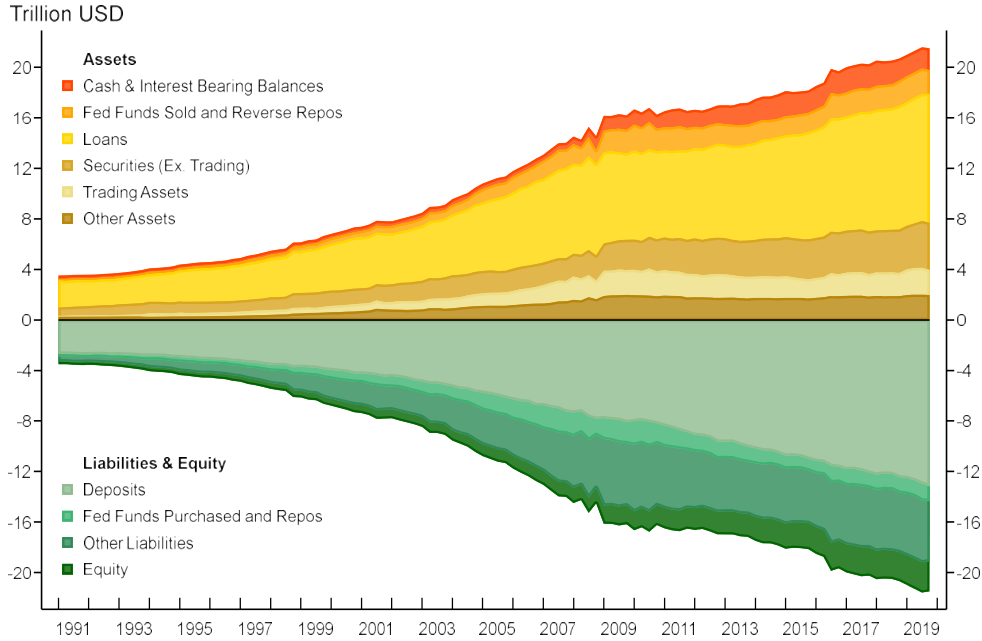
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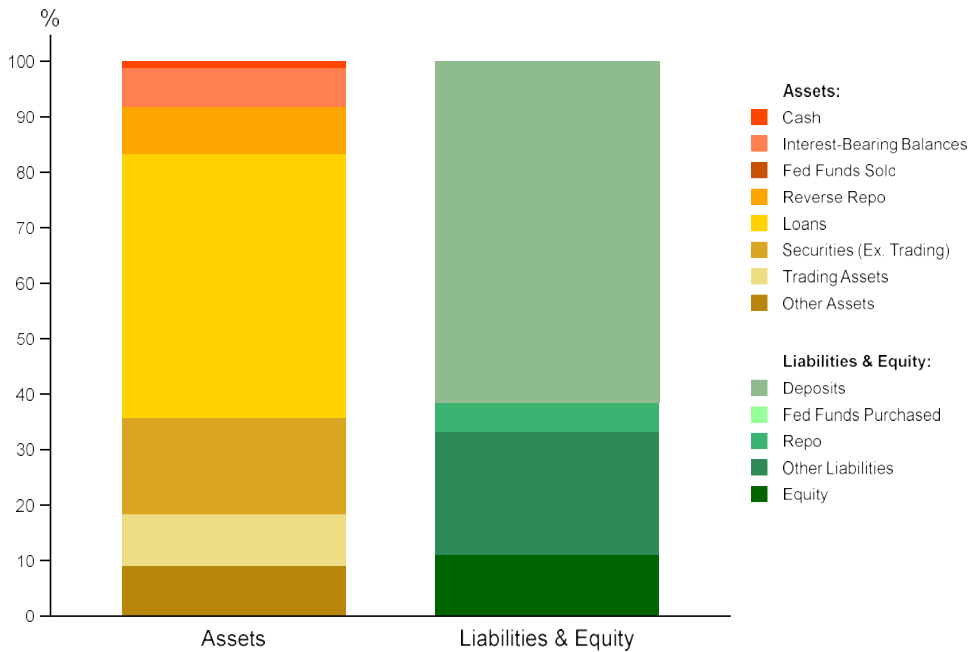
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

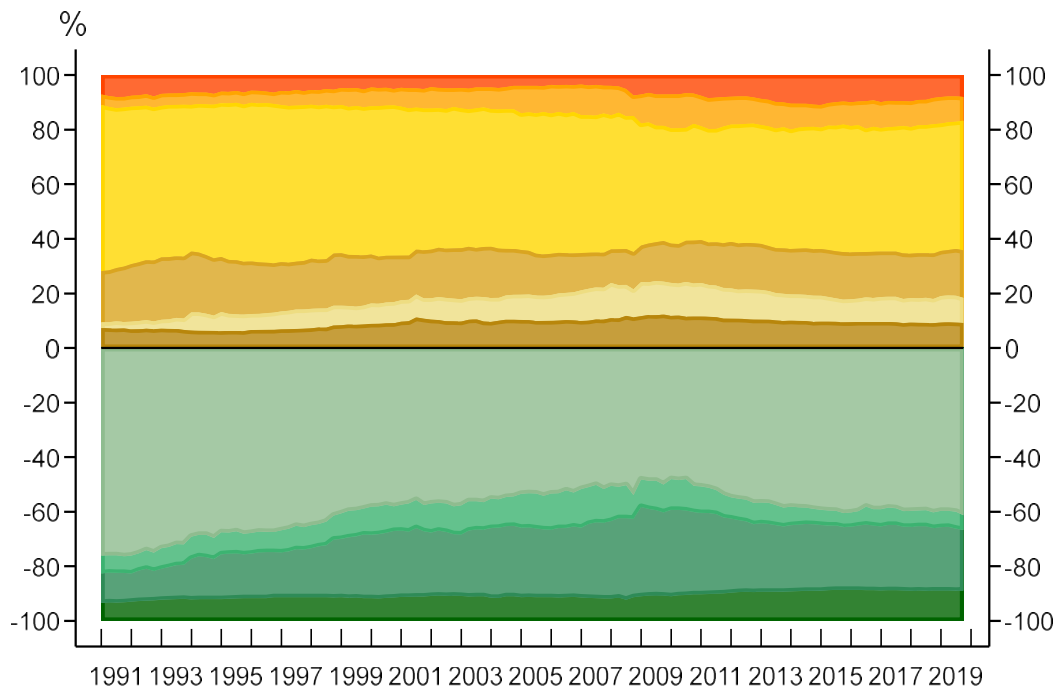
Balance Sheet Composition



Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



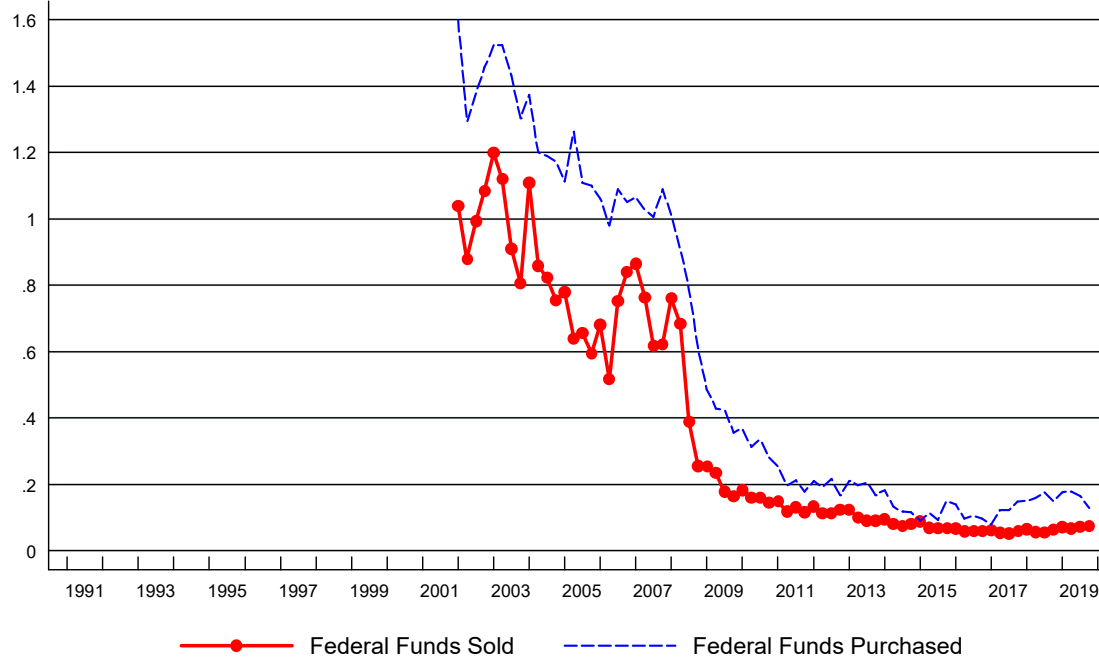
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



- | Assets | Liabilities & Equity |
|--|---|
| ■ Cash & Interest Bearing Balances | ■ Deposits |
| ■ Fed Funds Sold and Reverse Repos | ■ Fed Funds Purchased and Repos |
| ■ Loans | ■ Other Liabilities |
| ■ Securities (Ex. Trading) | ■ Equity |
| ■ Trading Assets | |
| ■ Other Assets | |

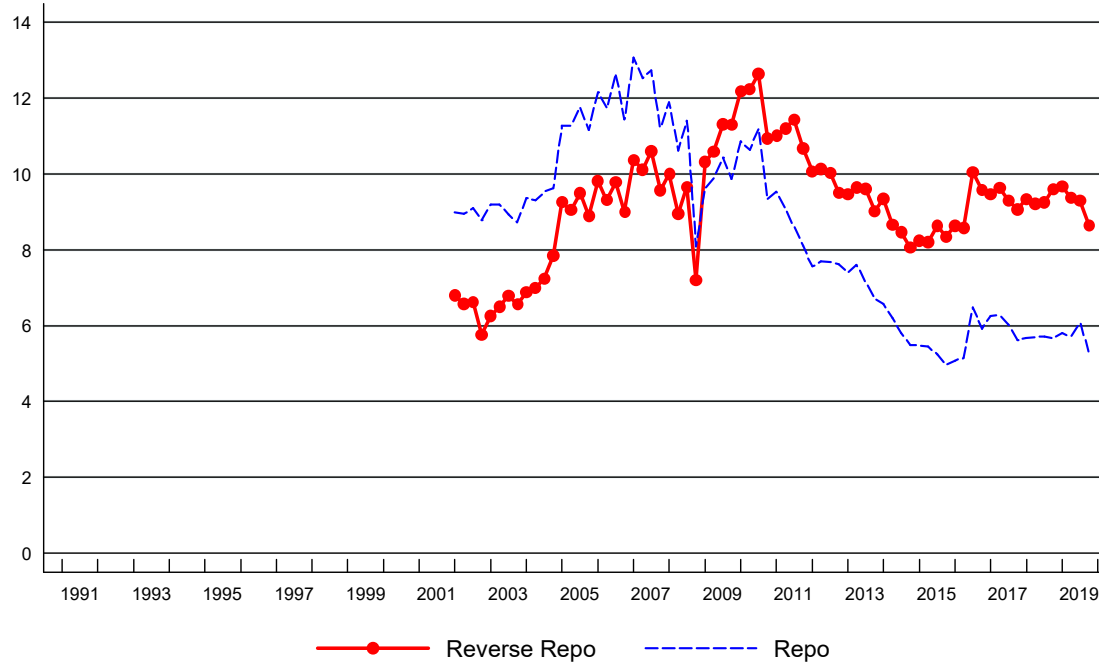
Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

Federal funds sold and purchased in domestic offices as % of total assets



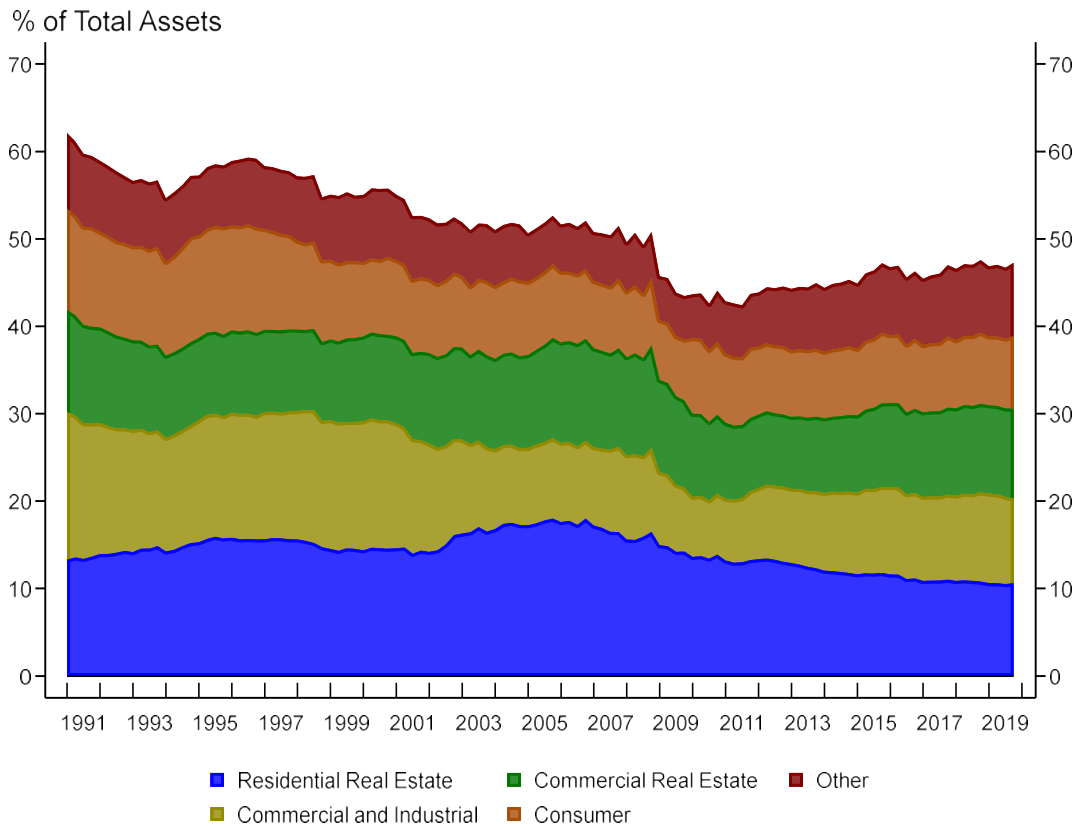
Repurchase Agreements

Repurchase agreements as % of total assets

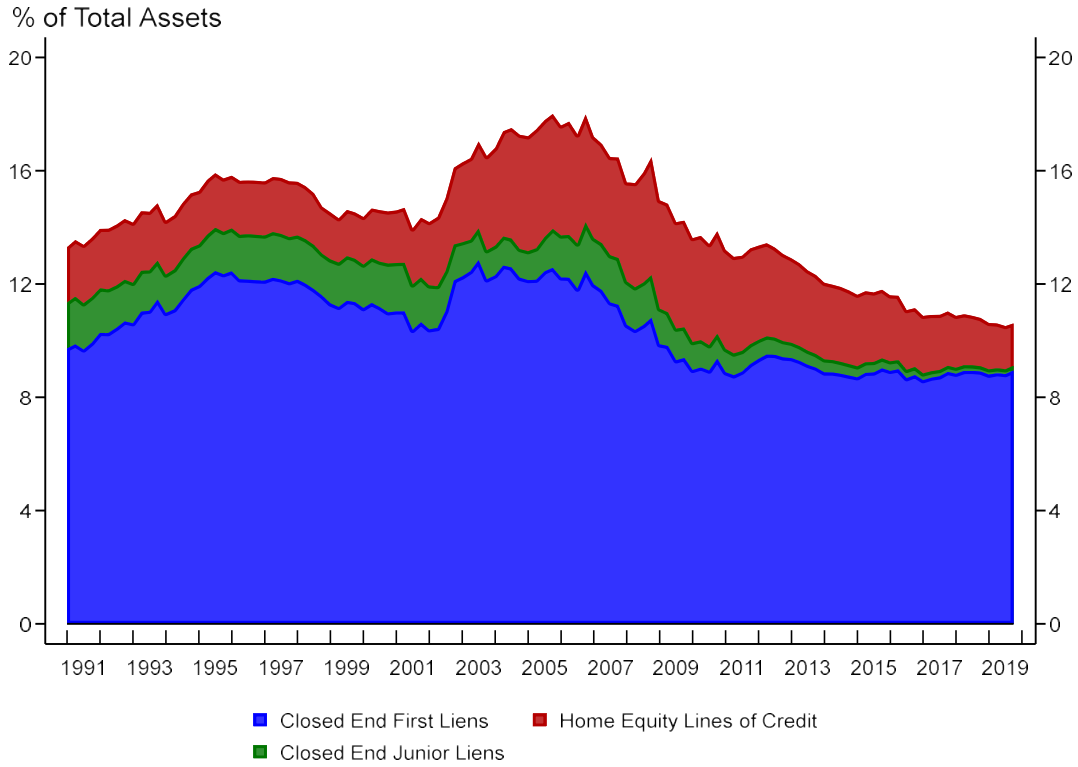


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

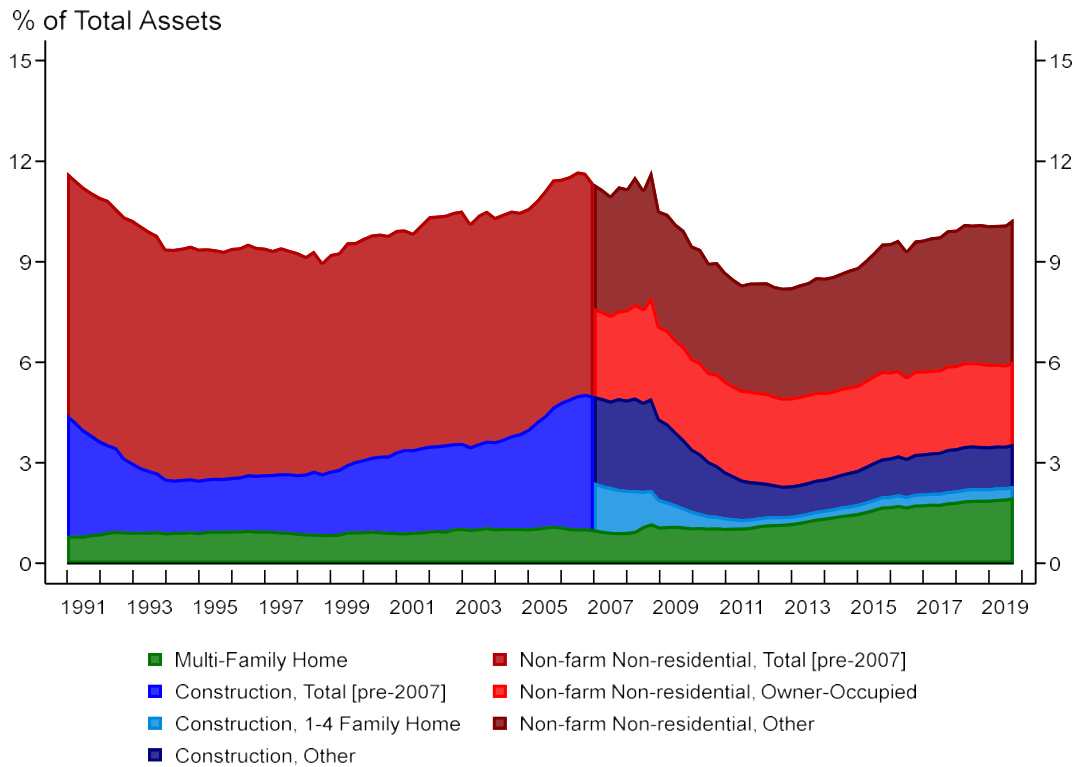
Loans



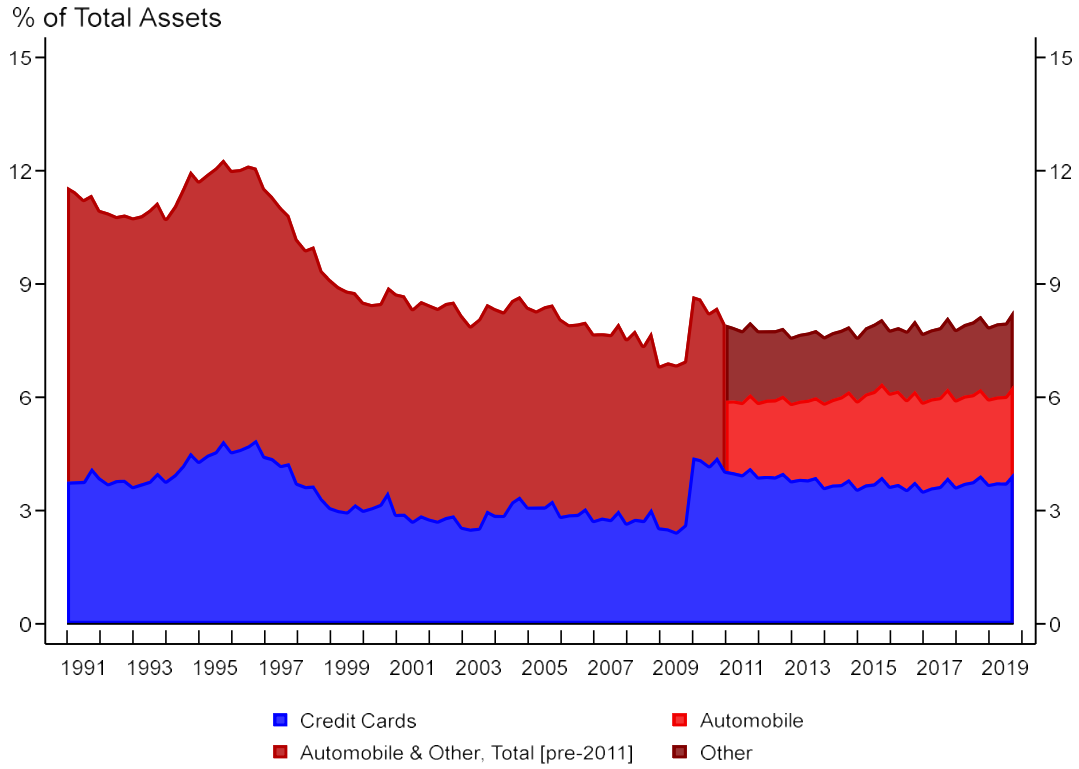
Residential Real Estate Loans



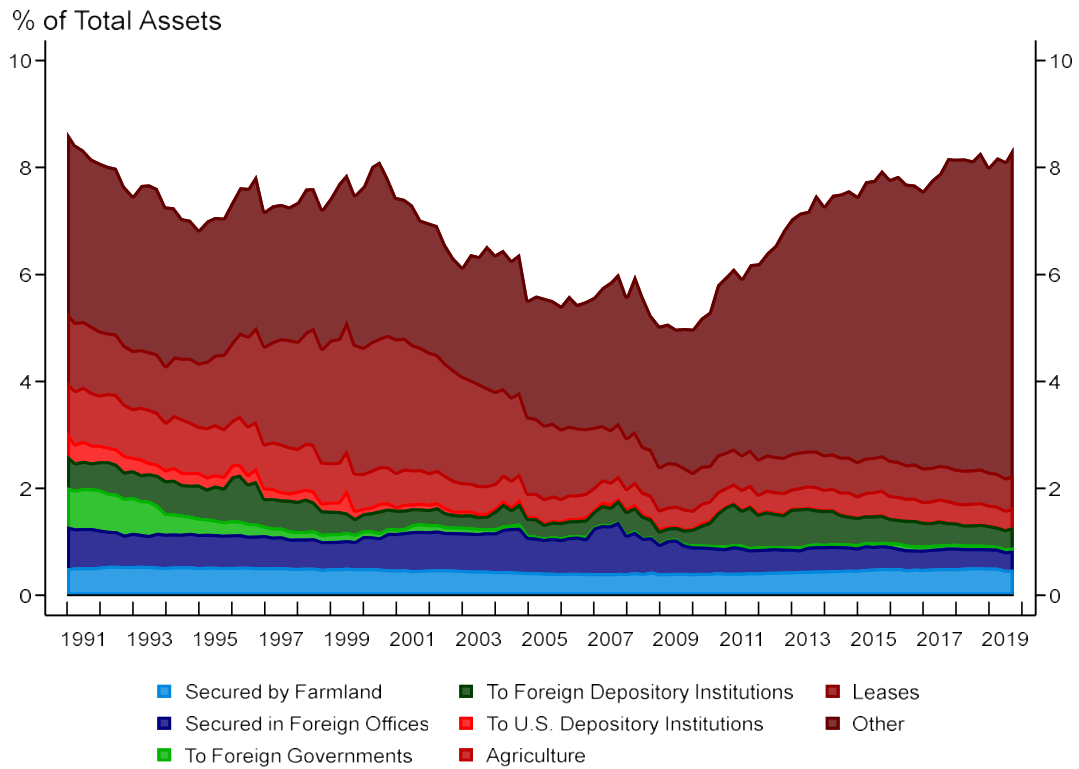
Commercial Real Estate Loans



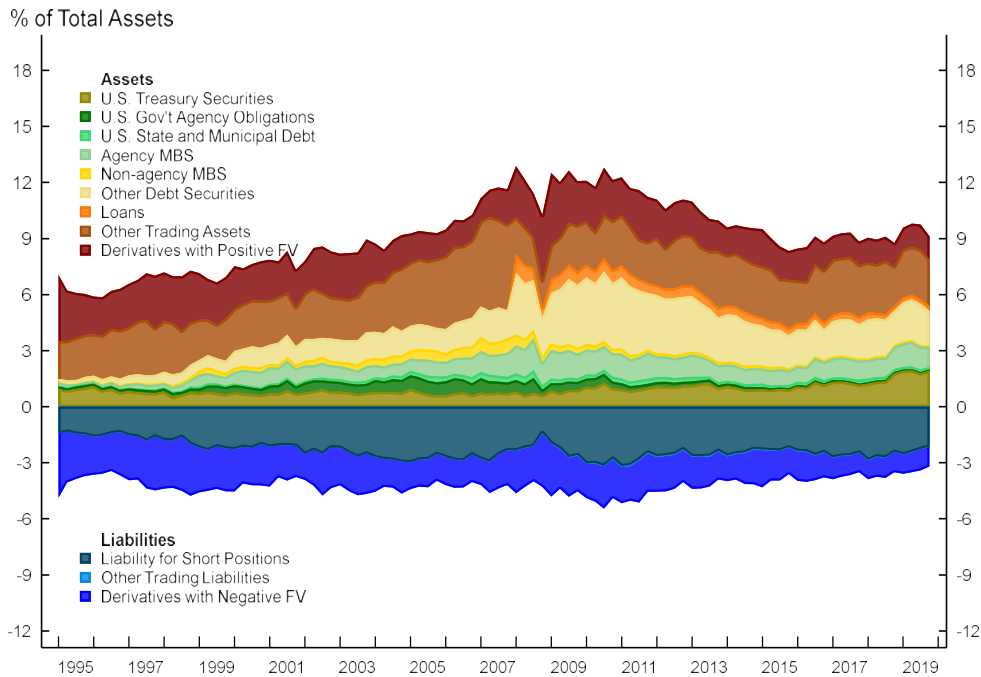
Consumer Loans



Other Loans

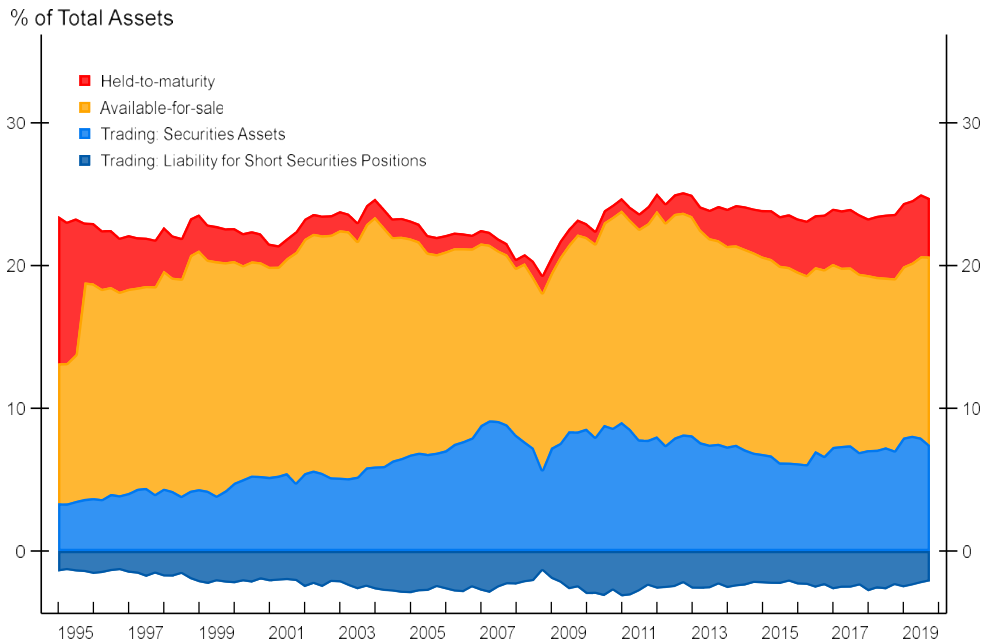


Trading Assets and Liabilities



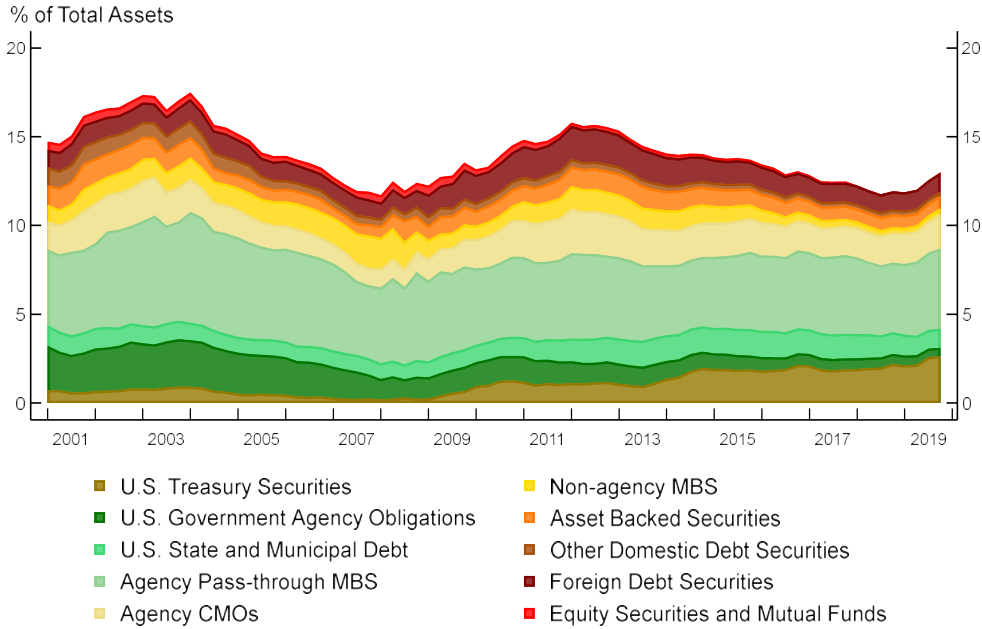
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of \$10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and \$2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

Securities Portfolios

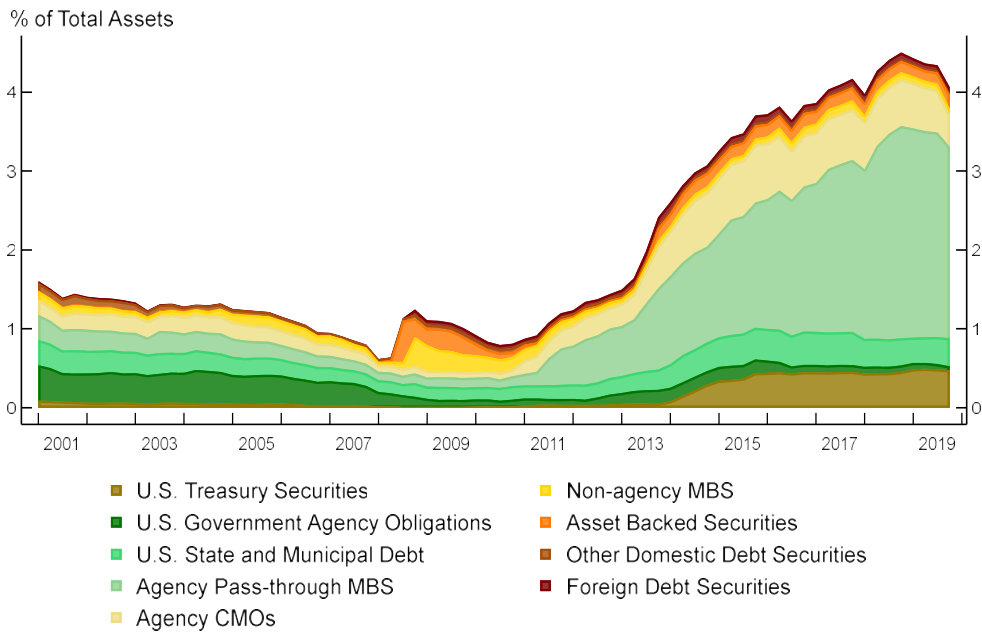


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities

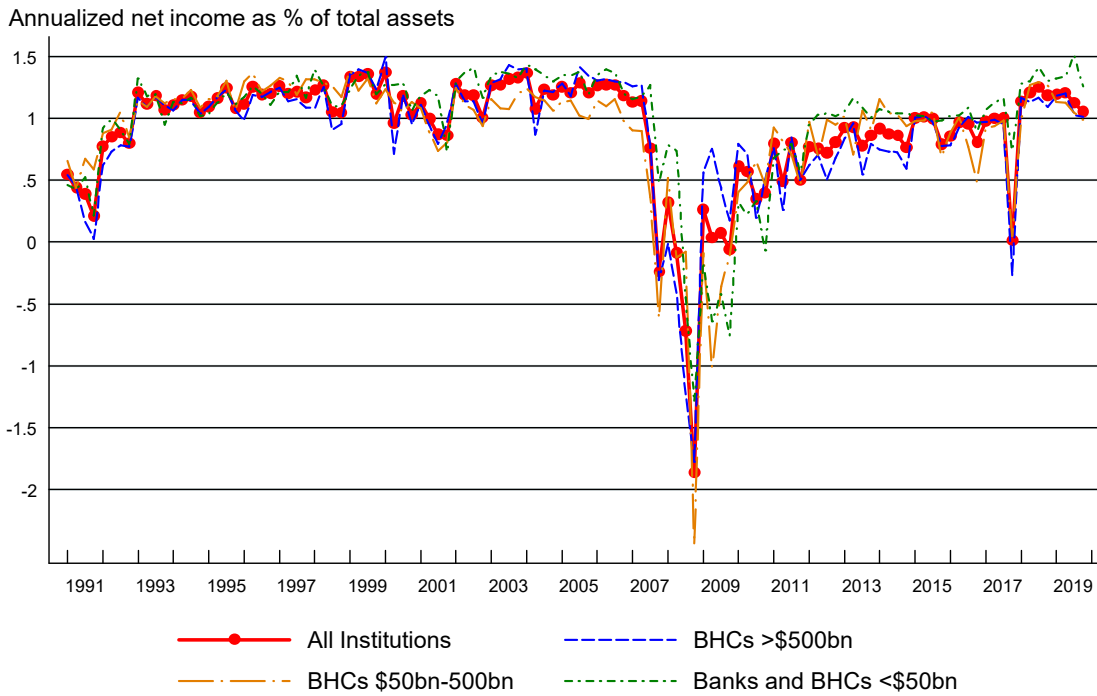


Held-to-Maturity Securities

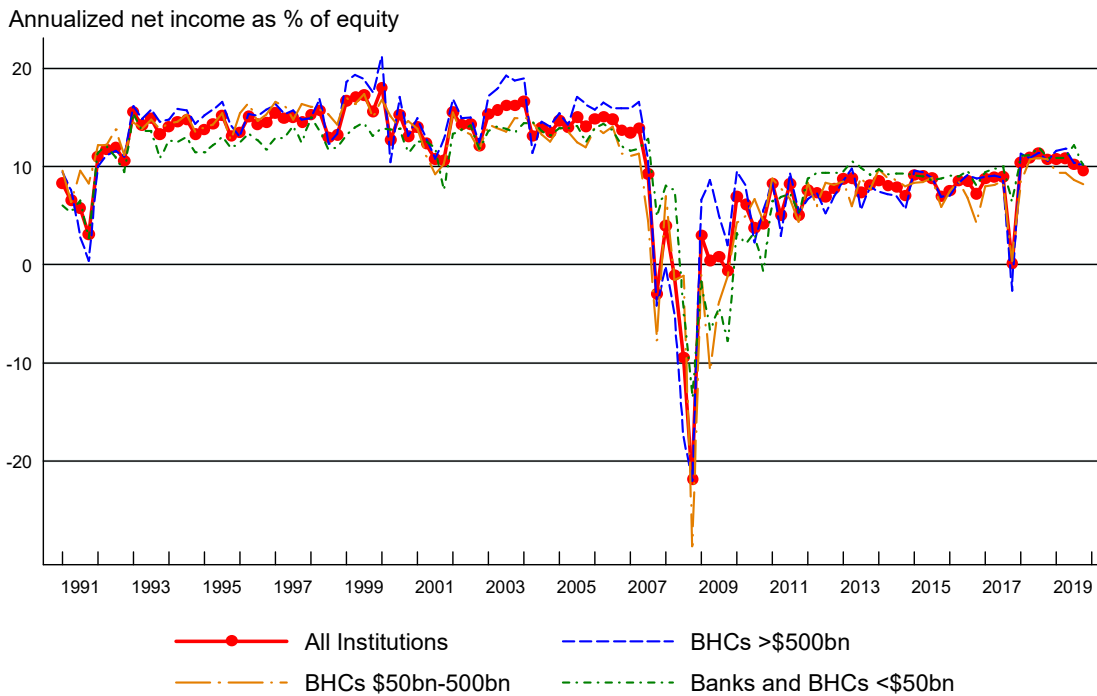


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

Return on Assets

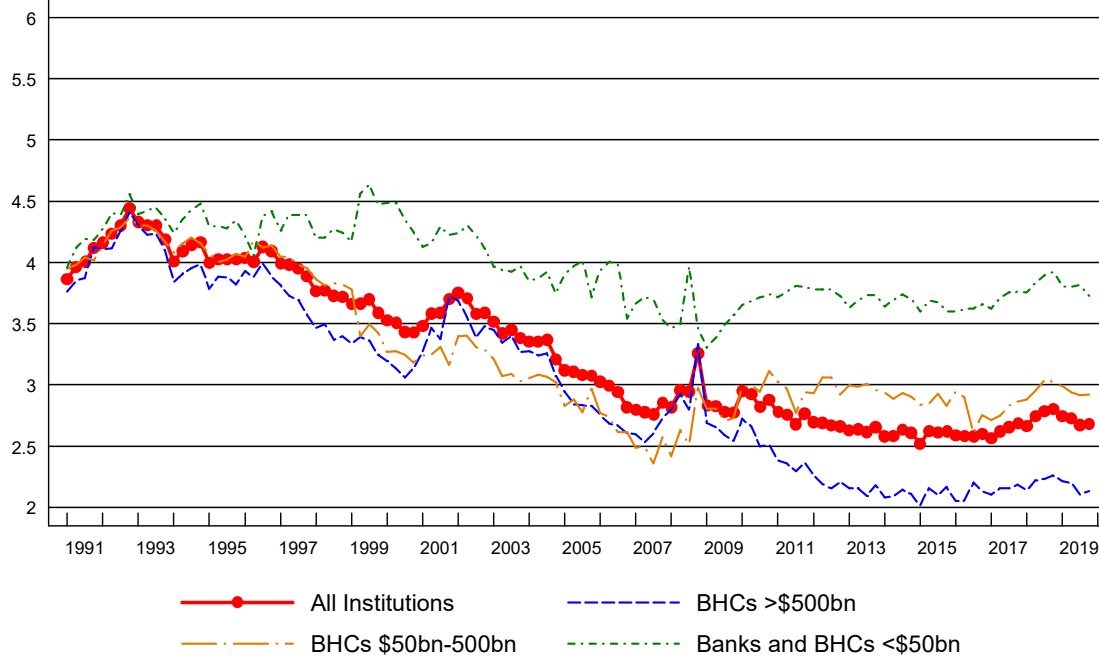


Return on Equity



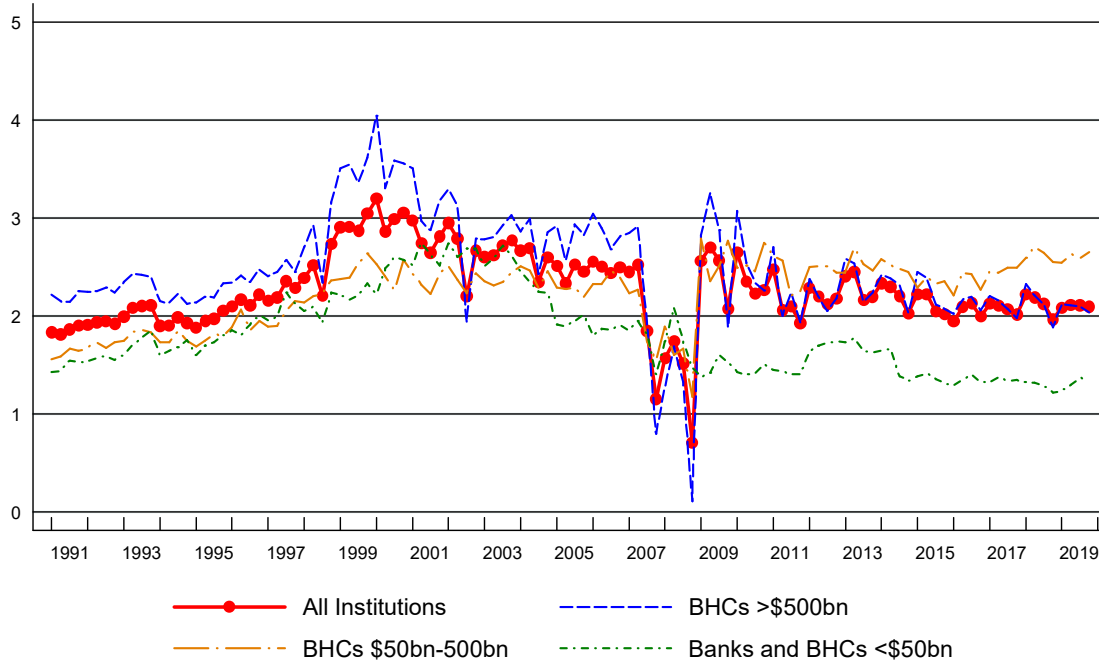
Net Interest Margin

Annualized net interest income as % of interest-earning assets

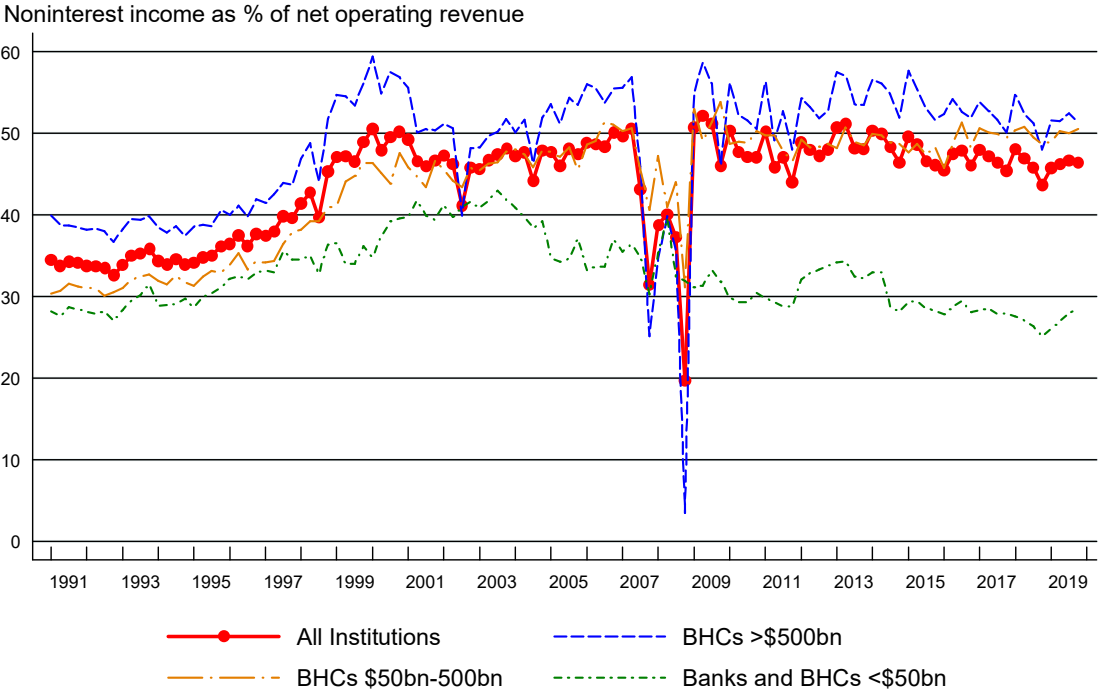


Noninterest Income Ratio

Annualized noninterest income as % of total assets



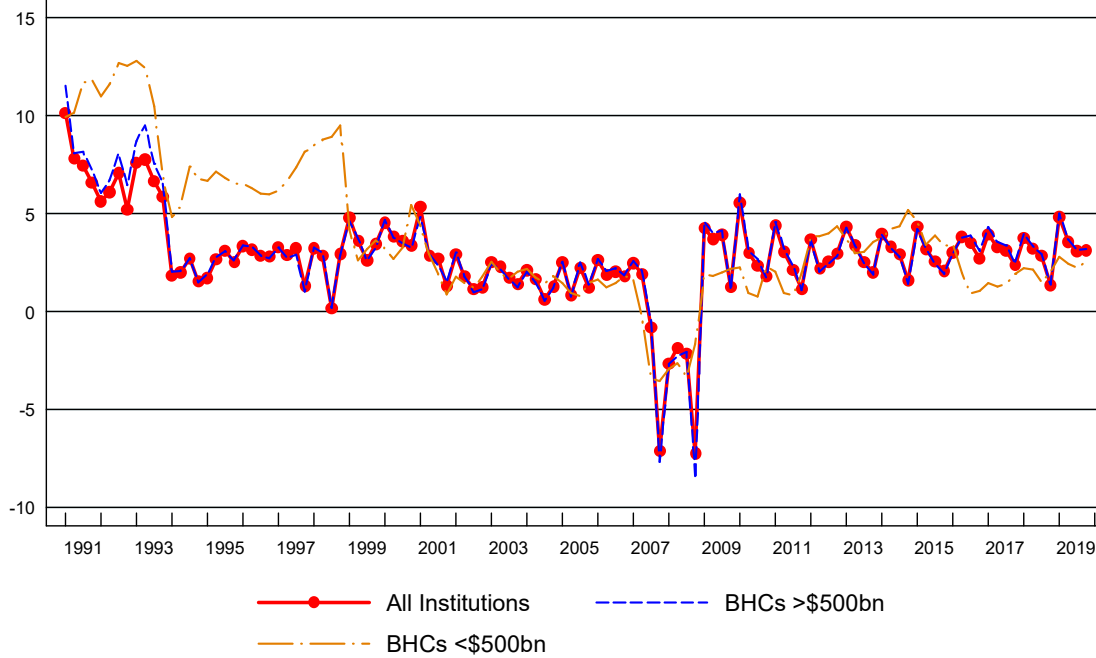
Noninterest Income Share



Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

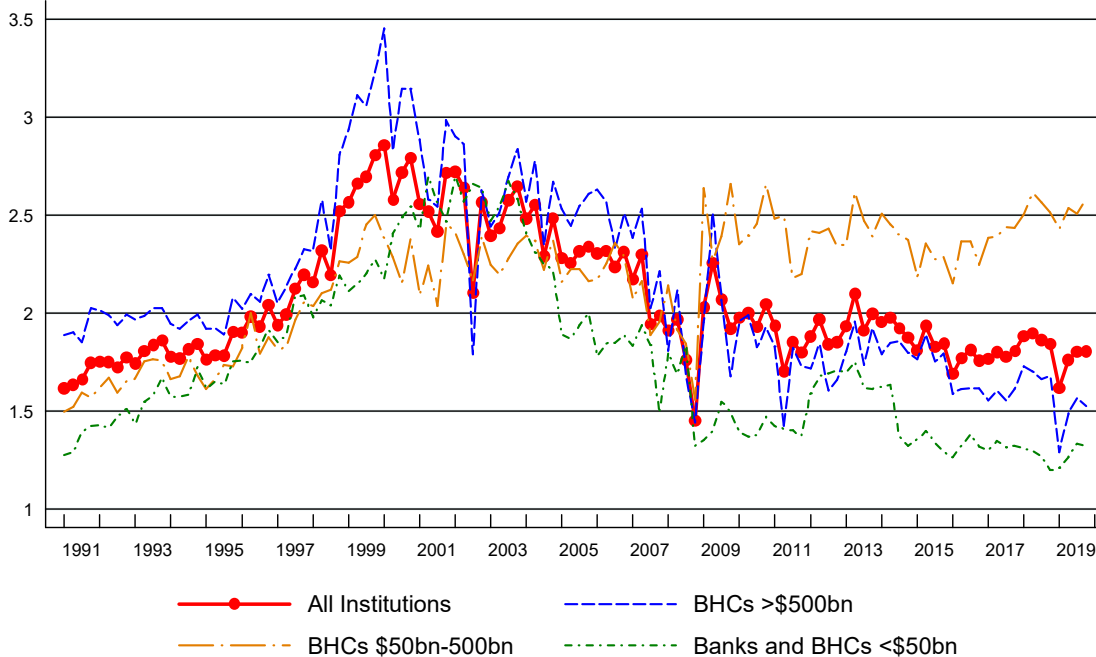
Return on Trading Assets

Annualized trading income as % of trading assets



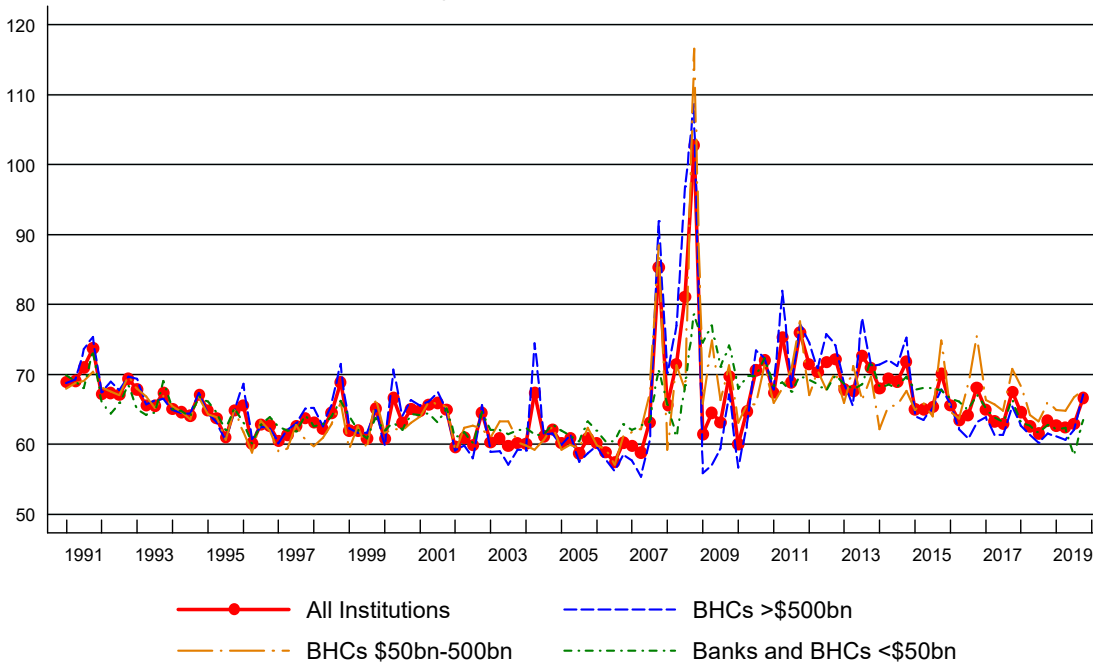
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio

Annualized non-trading noninterest income as % of total assets



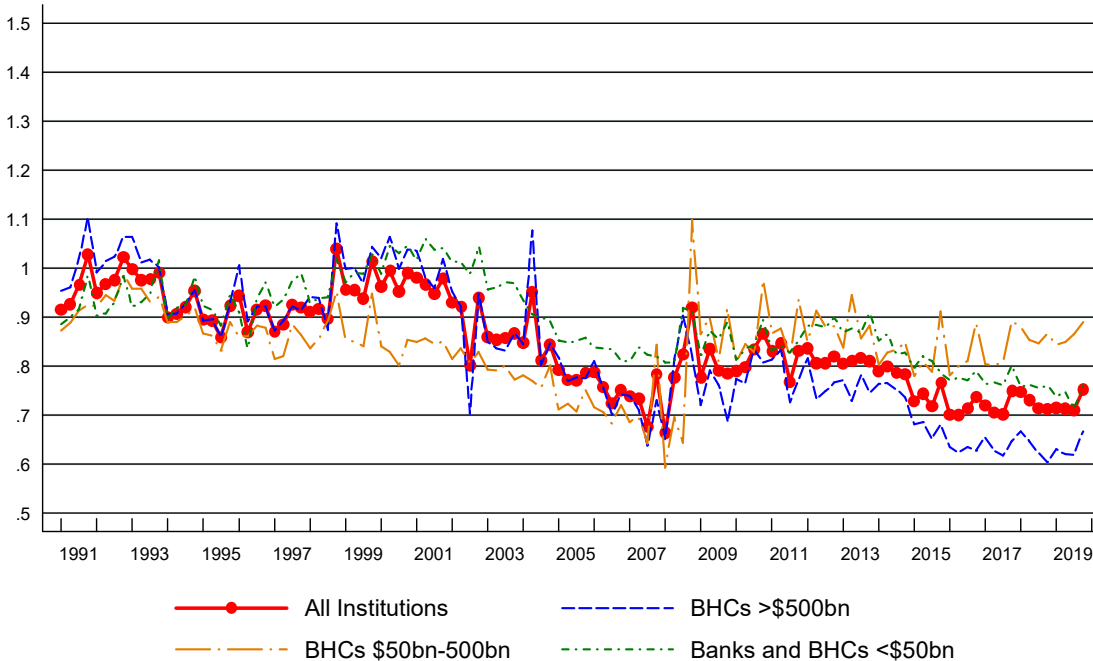
Efficiency Ratio

Noninterest expense as % of net operating revenue



Noninterest Expense Ratio

Noninterest expense as % of total assets

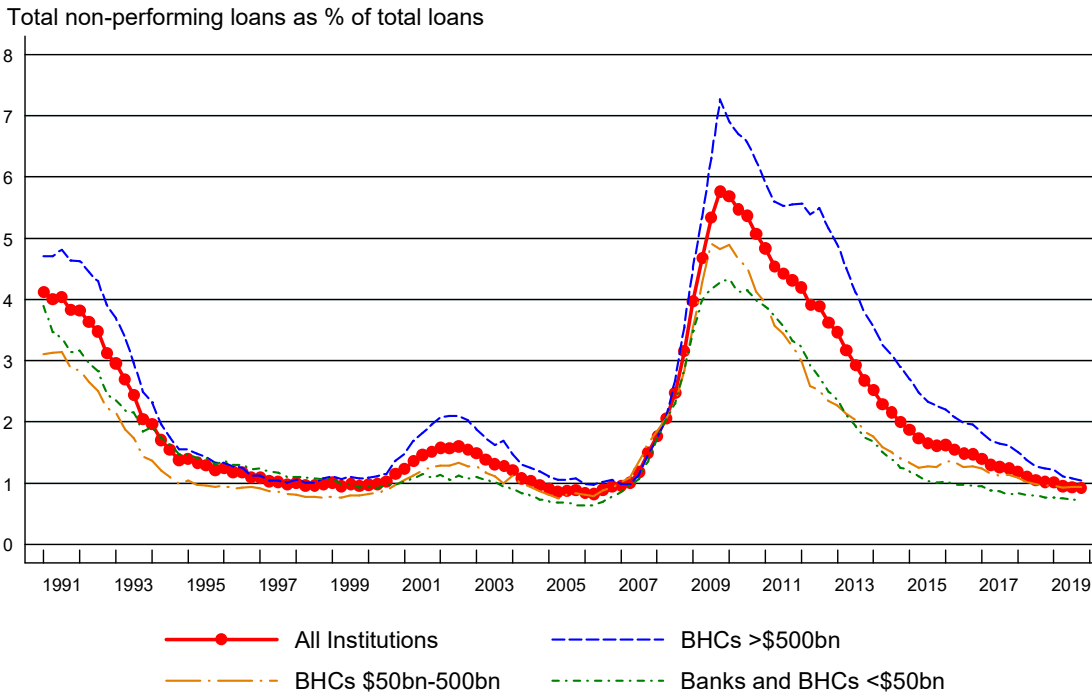


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

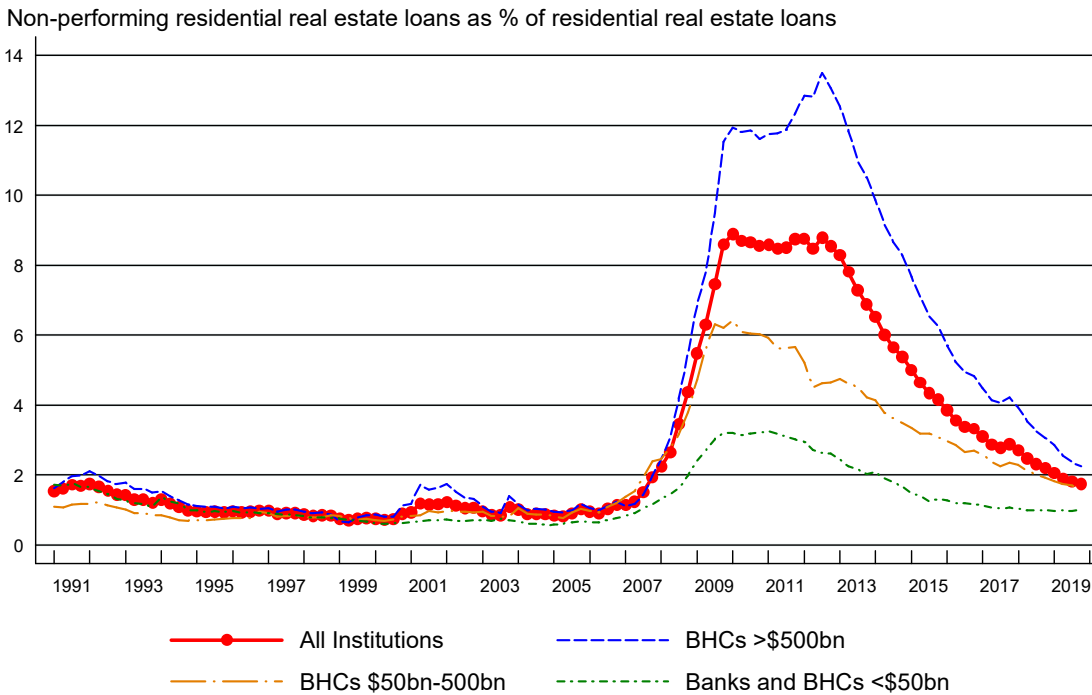
3. Loan Performance

Note: Non-performing loans include loans that are (1) 90 days or more past due and still accruing or (2) non-accrual.

Non-performing Loans

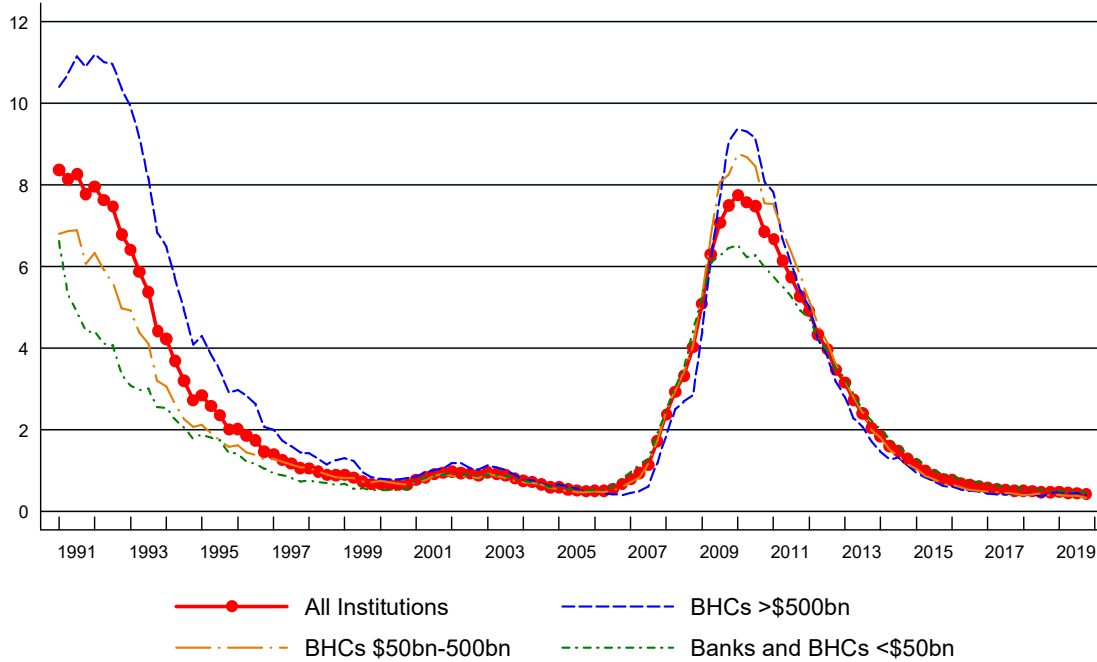


Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



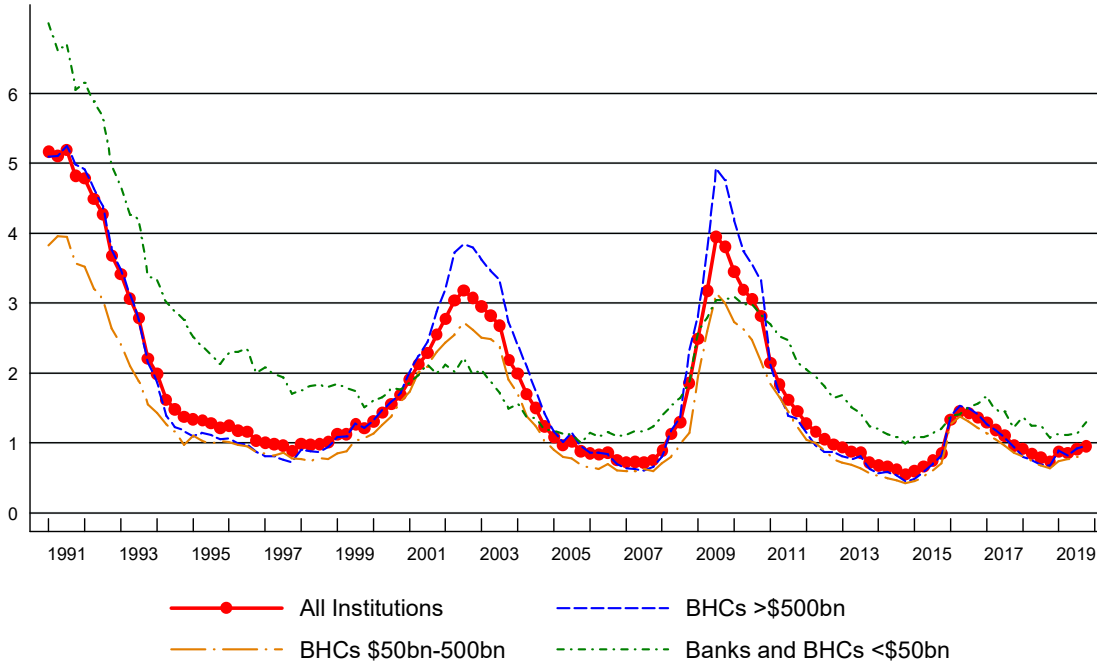
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans

Non-performing commercial real estate loans as % of commercial real estate loans



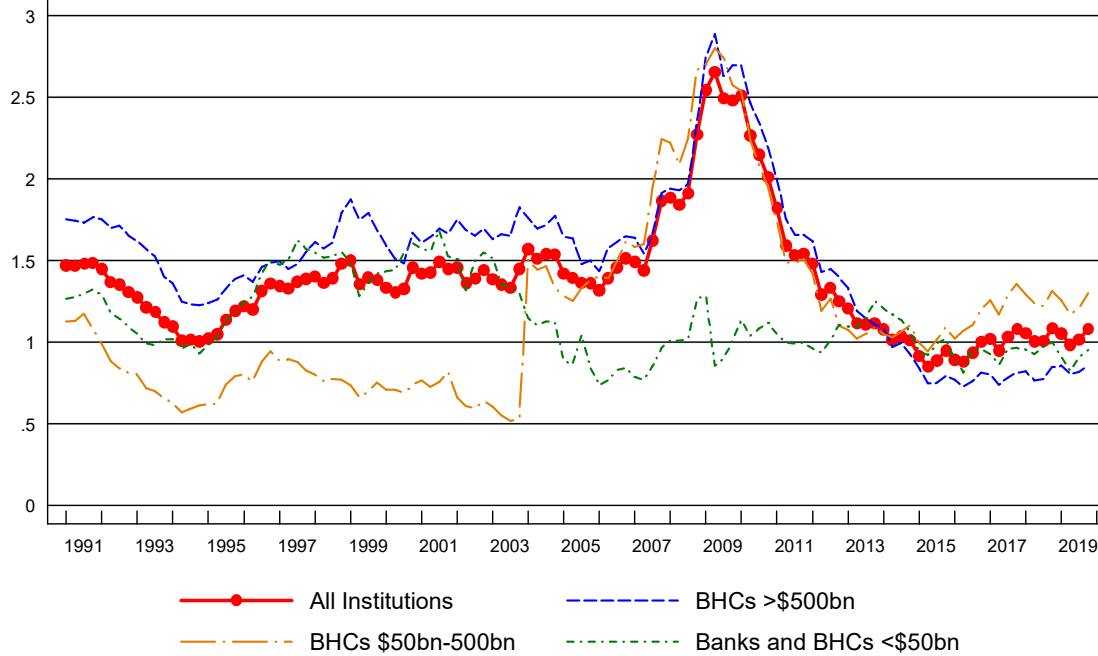
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans

Non-performing C&I loans as % of C&I loans



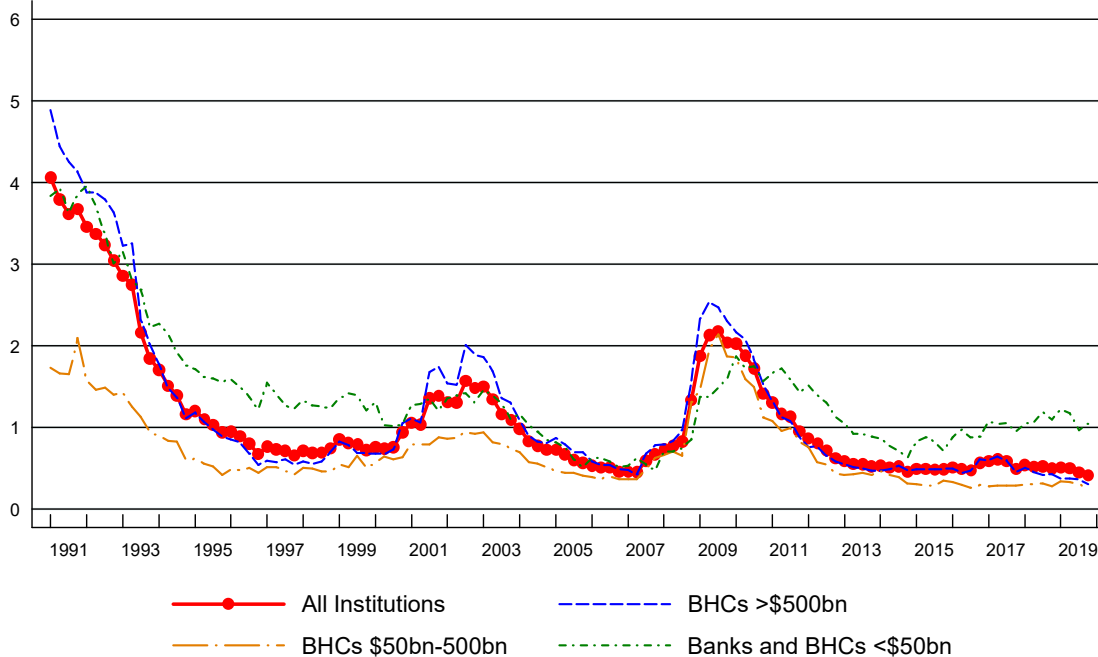
Non-performing Consumer Loans

Non-performing consumer loans as % of consumer loans



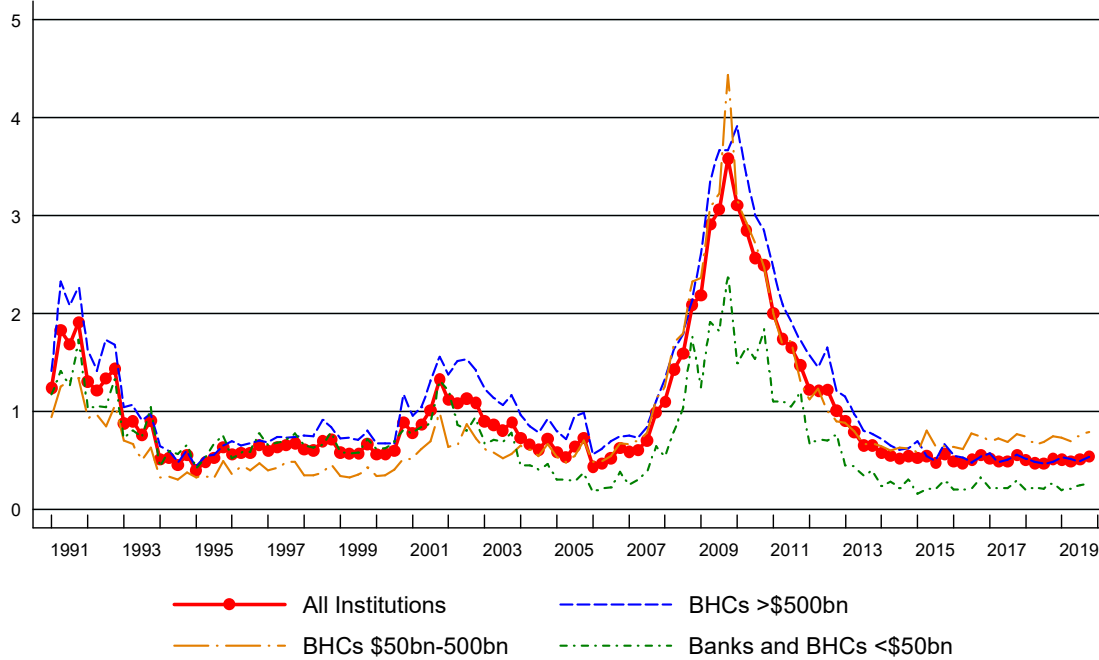
Non-performing Other Loans

Non-performing other loans as % of other loans



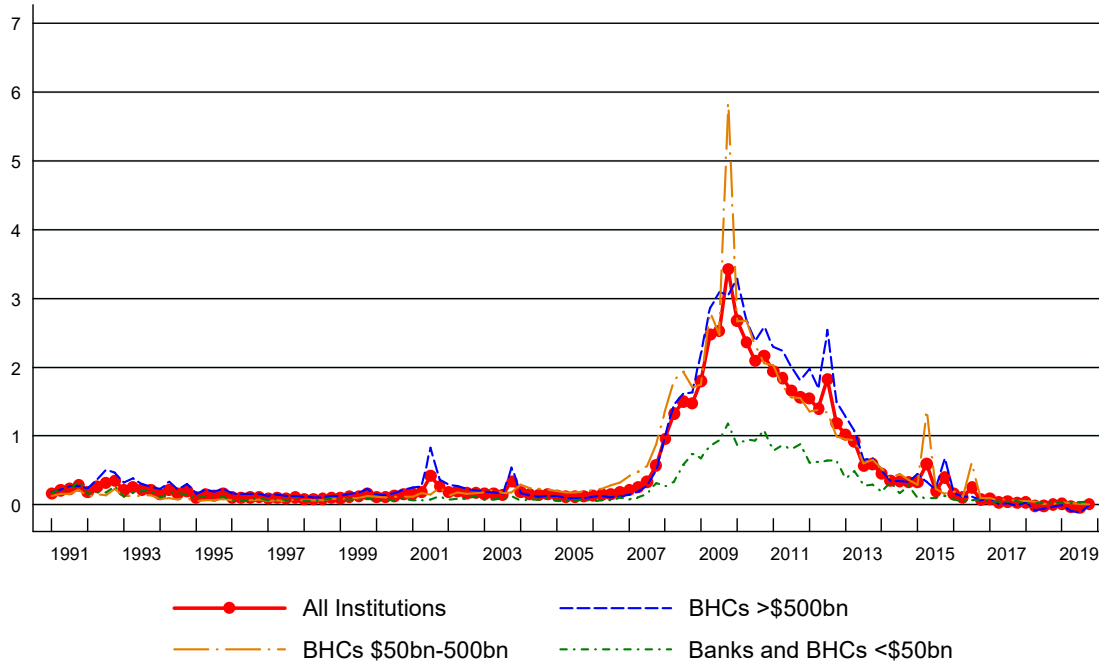
Net Charge-offs

Annualized net charge-offs as % of total loans



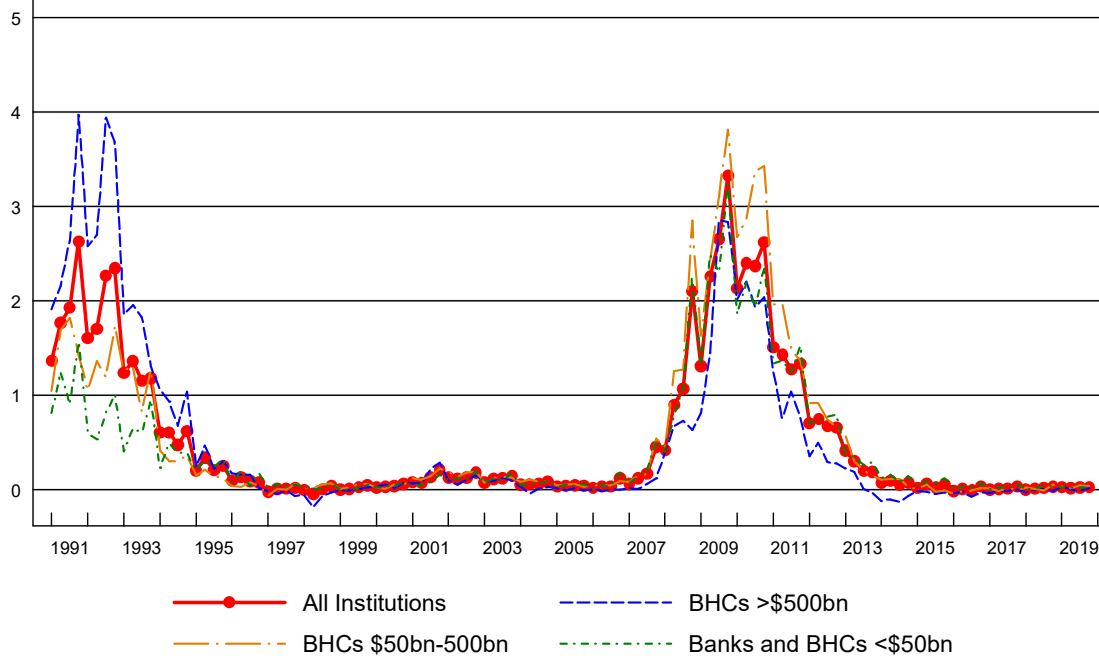
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans

Annualized net charge-offs on residential real estate loans as % of residential real estate loans



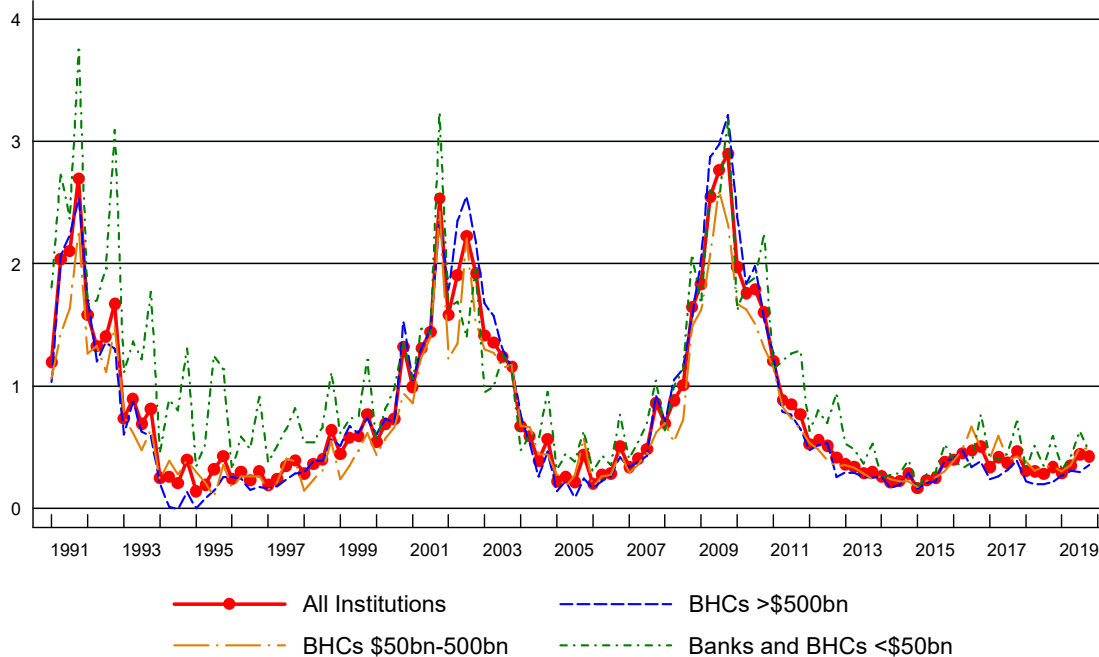
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans

Annualized net charge-offs on commercial real estate loans as % of commercial real estate loans



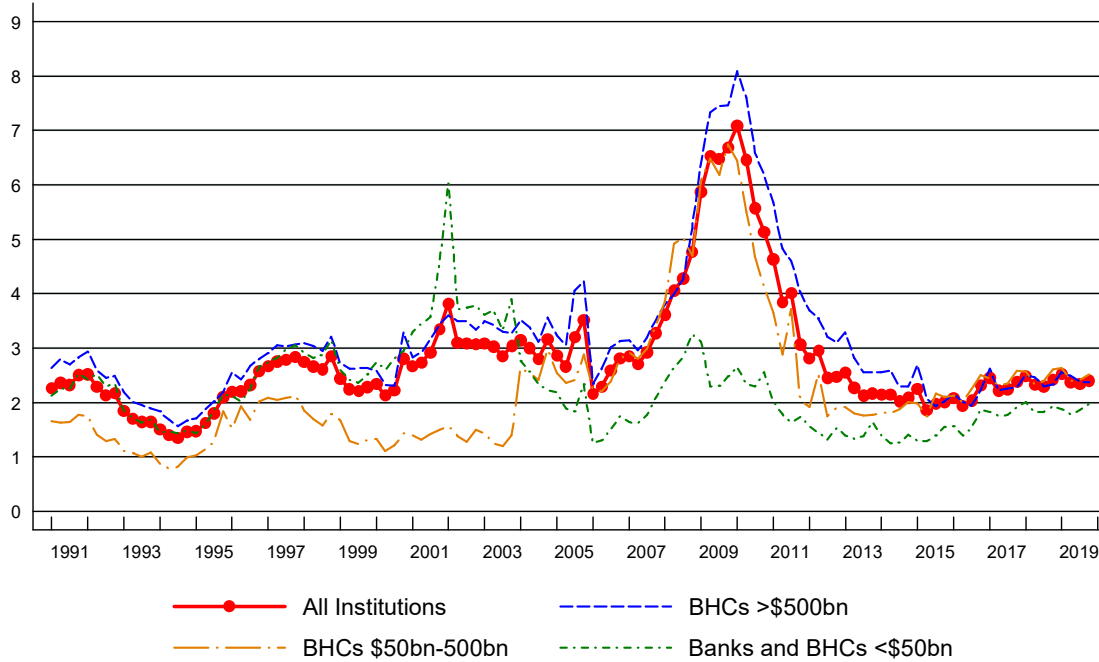
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans

Annualized net charge-offs on C&I loans as % of C&I loans



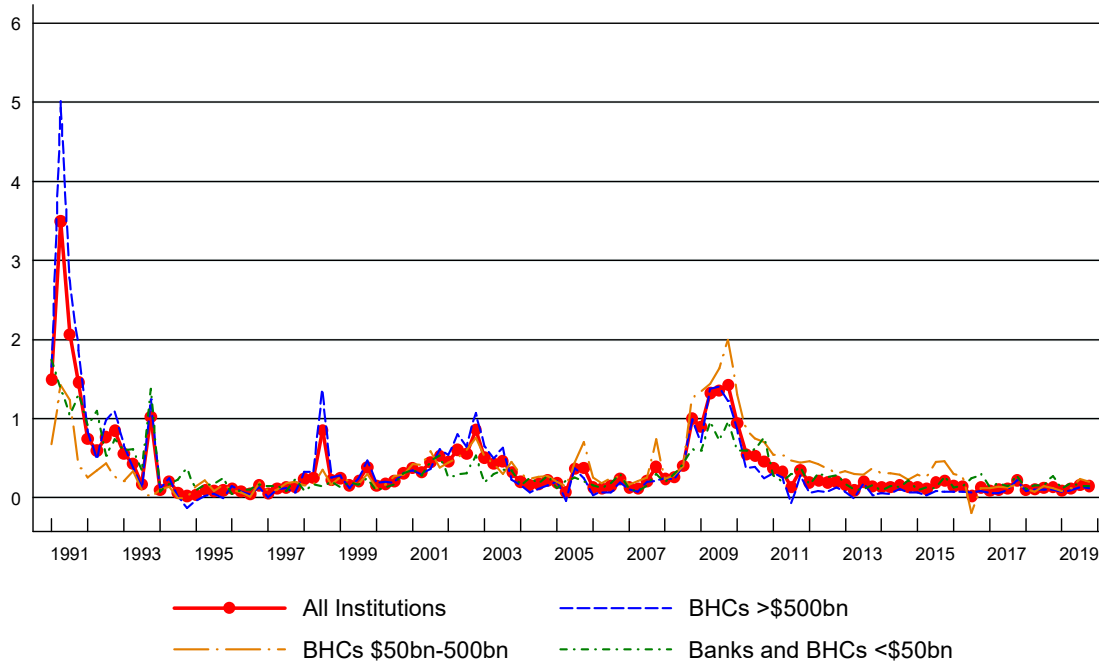
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans

Annualized net charge-offs on consumer loans as % of consumer loans



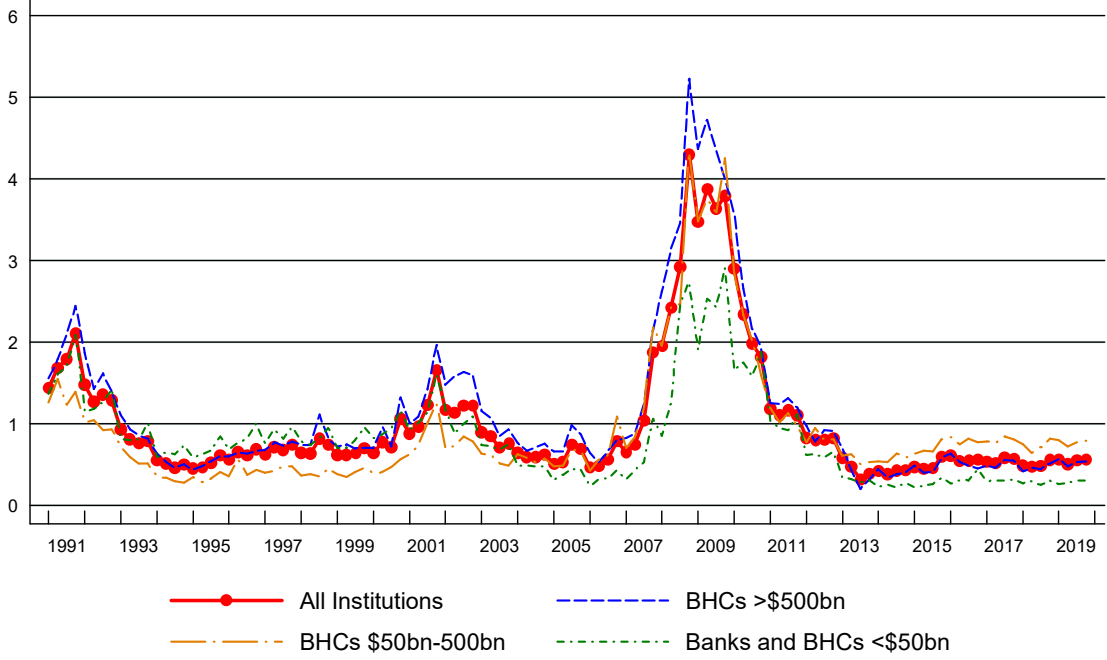
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans

Annualized net charge-offs on other loans as % of other loans



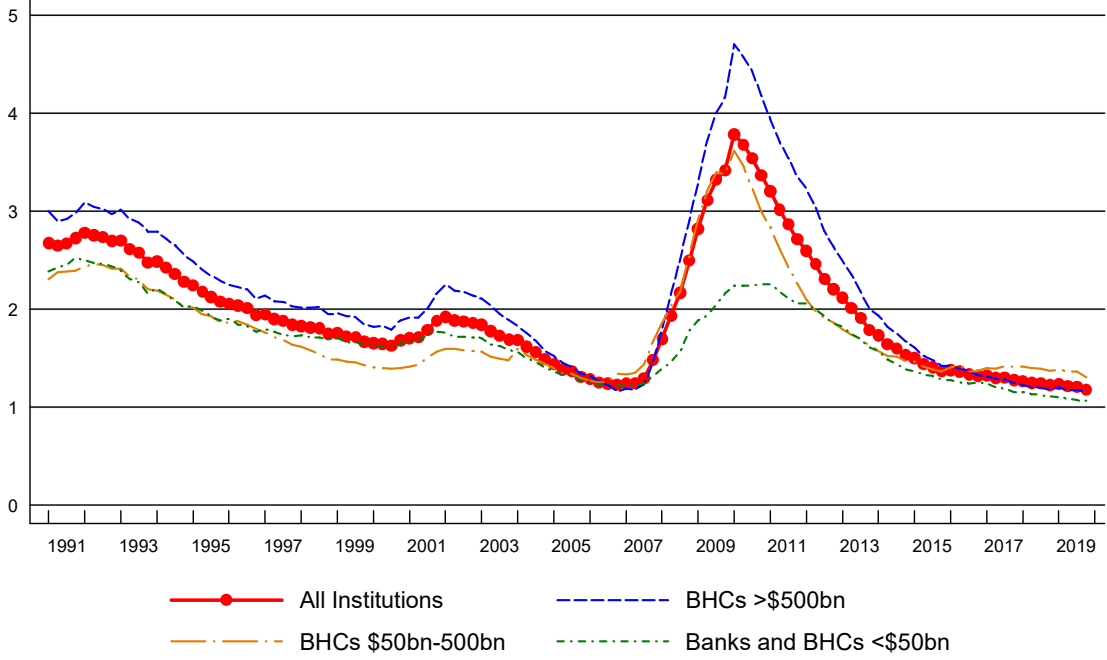
Loan Loss Provisions

Annualized loan loss provisions as % of total loans

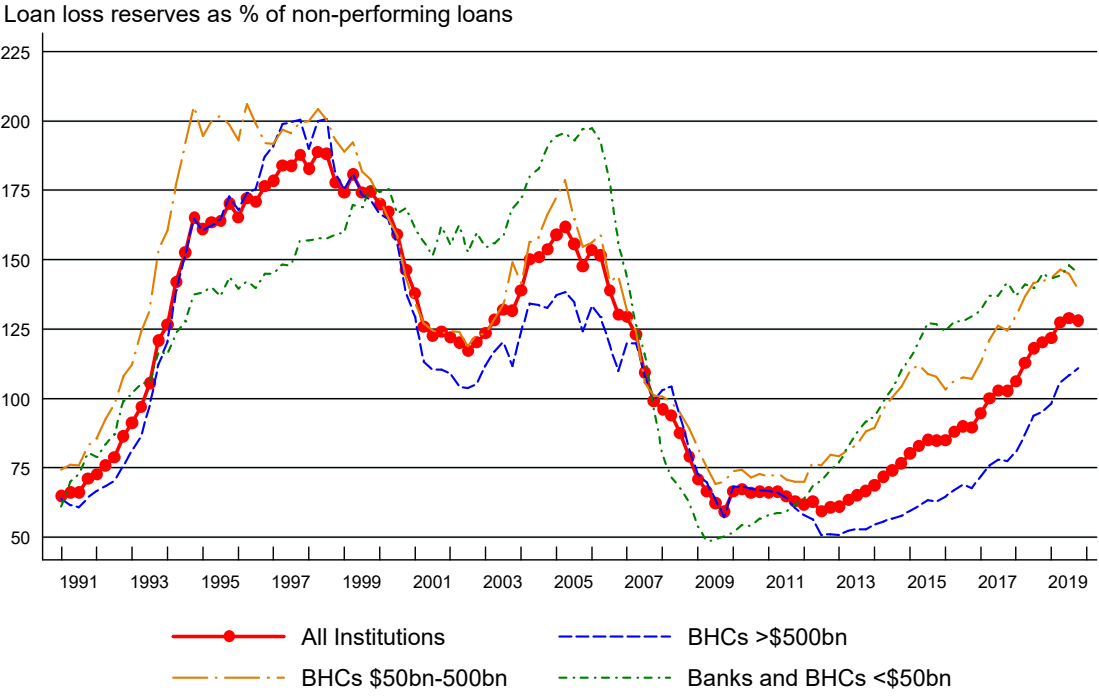


Loan Loss Reserves

Loan Loss Reserves as % of total loans



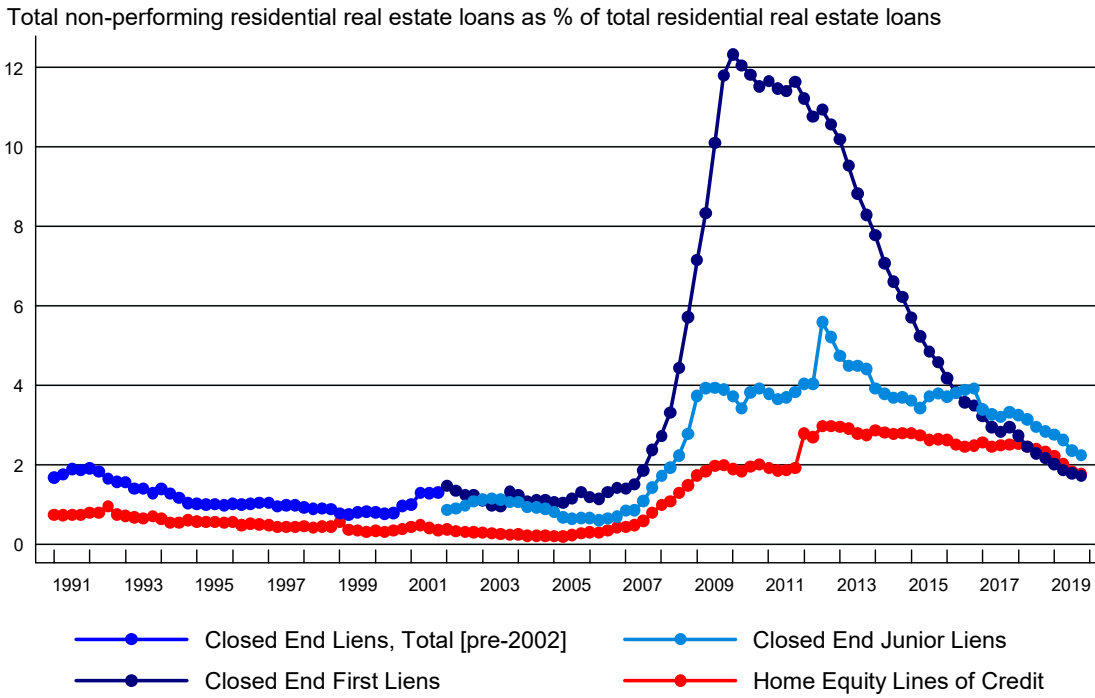
Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans



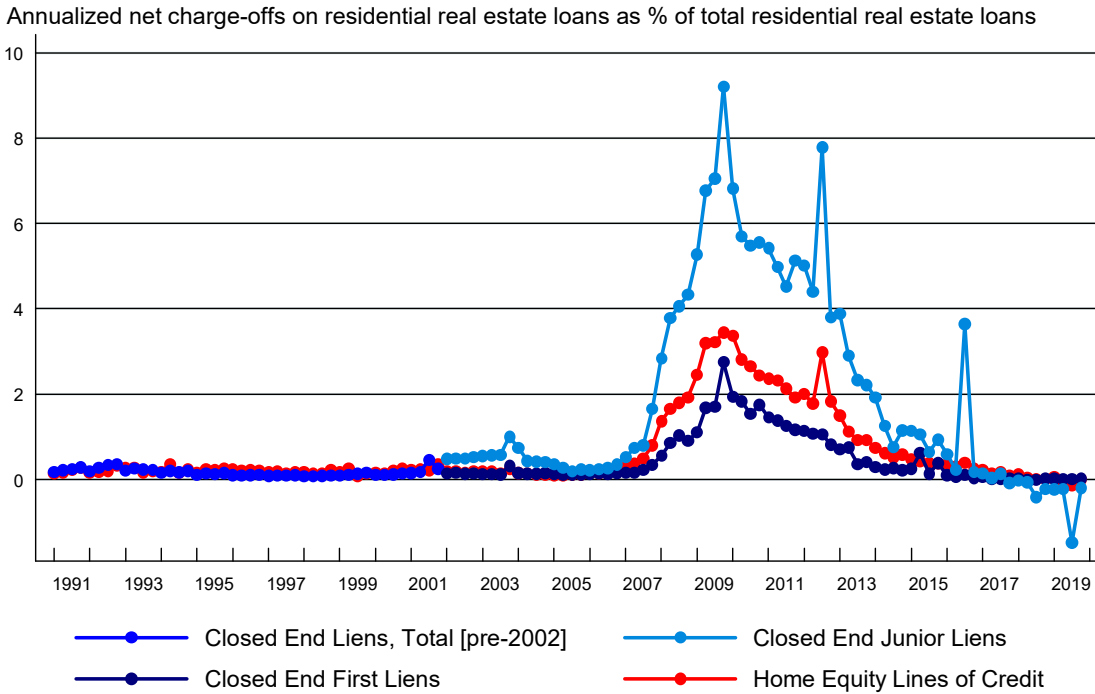
4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

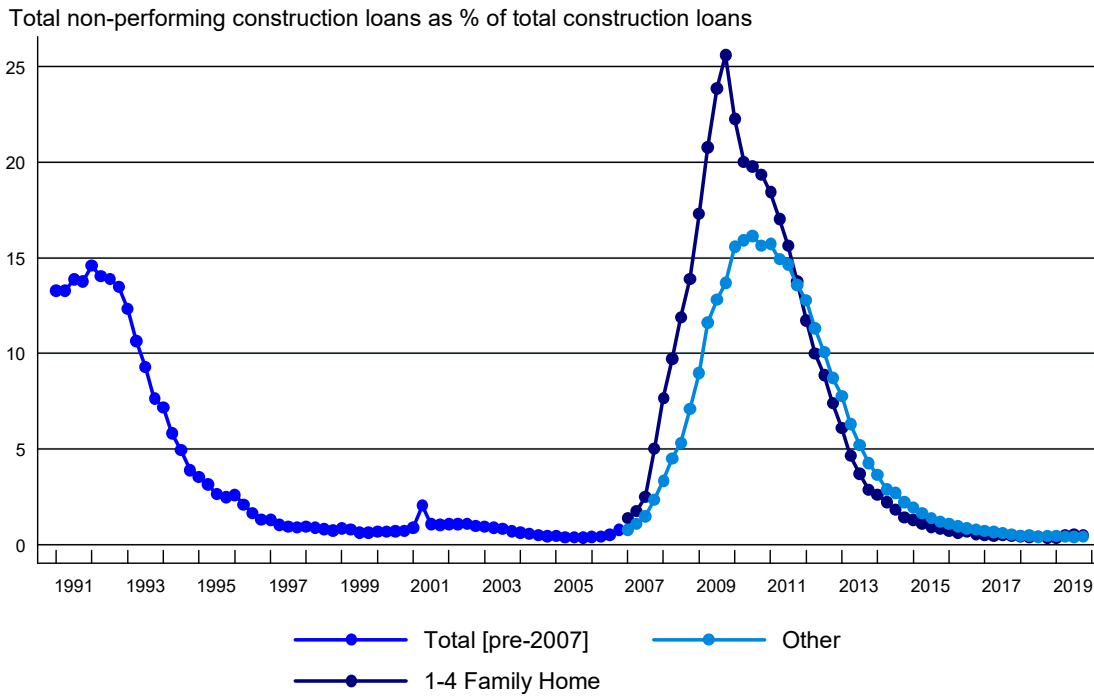


Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

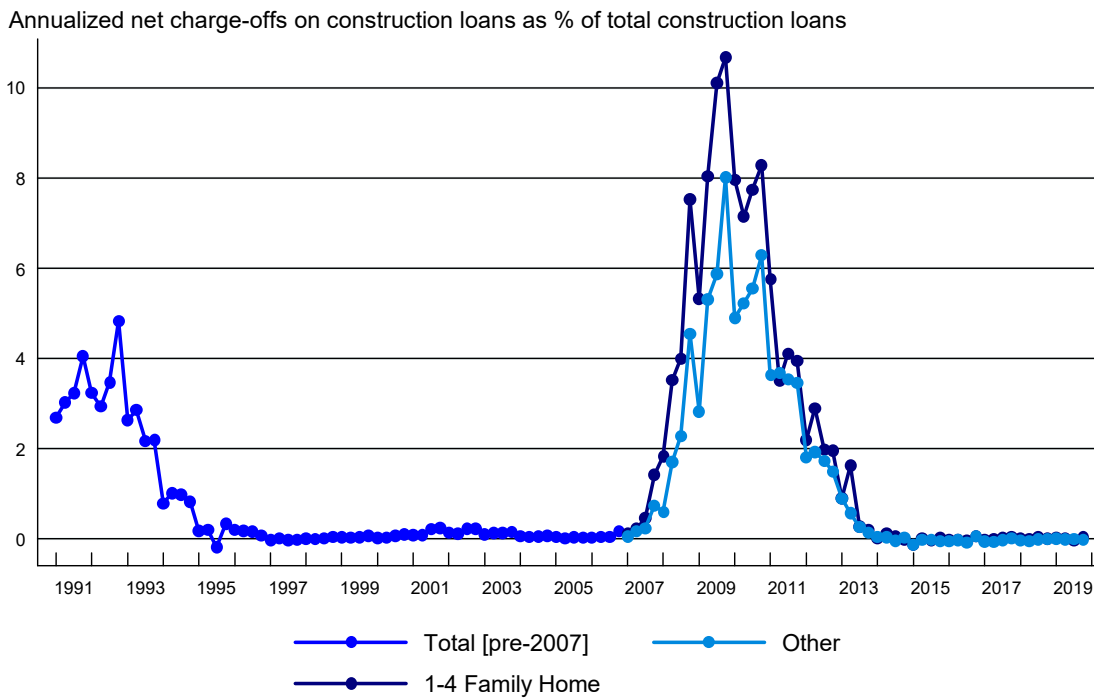


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail

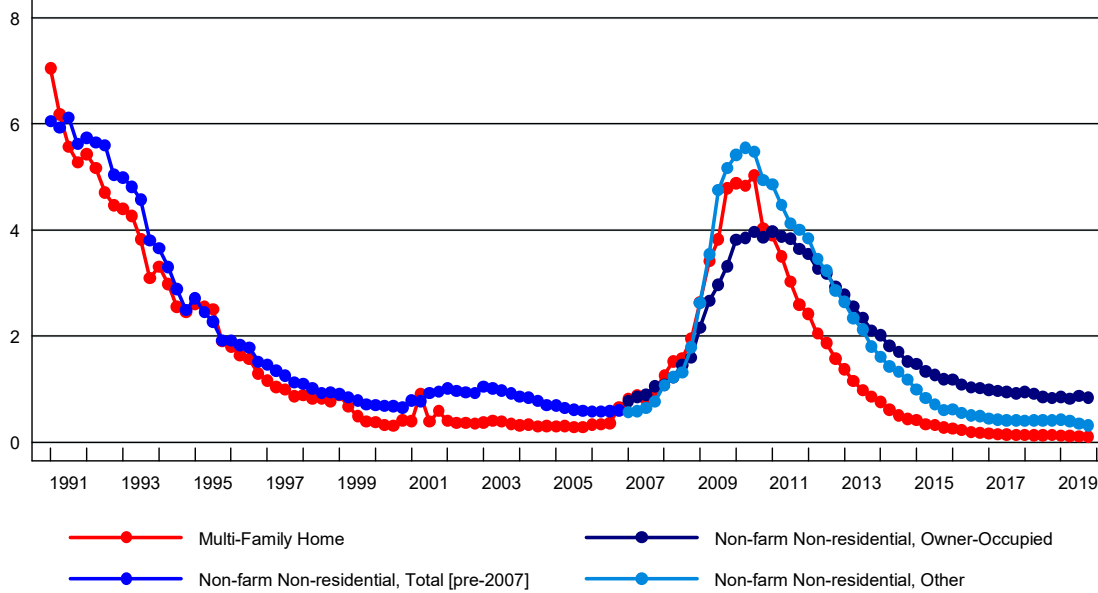


Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



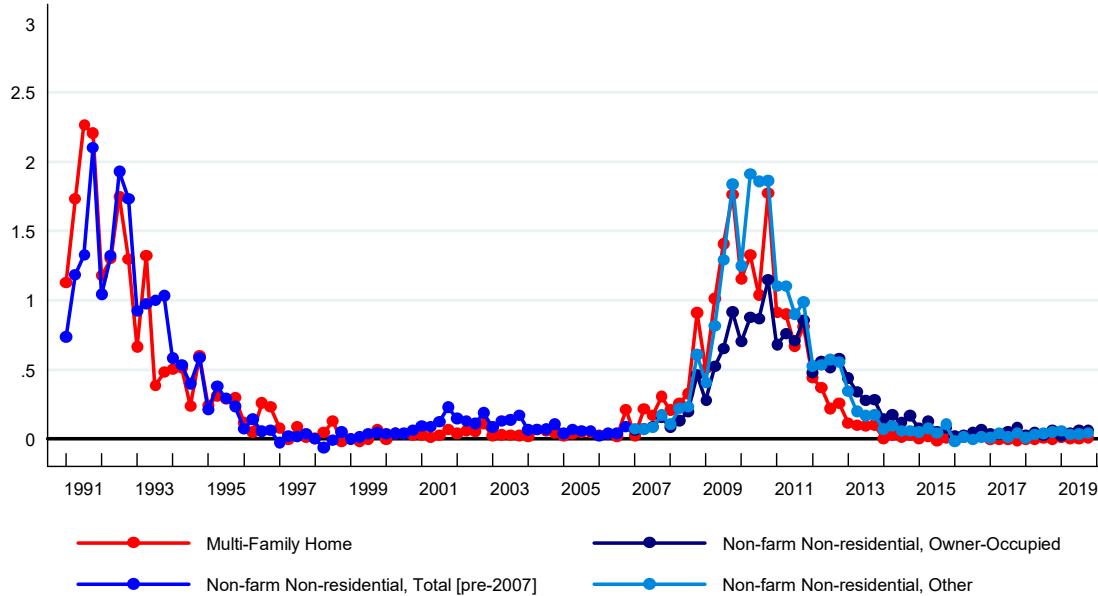
Non-performing Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

Total non-performing non-farm, other domestic real estate loans as % of total non-farm, other domestic real estate loans



Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

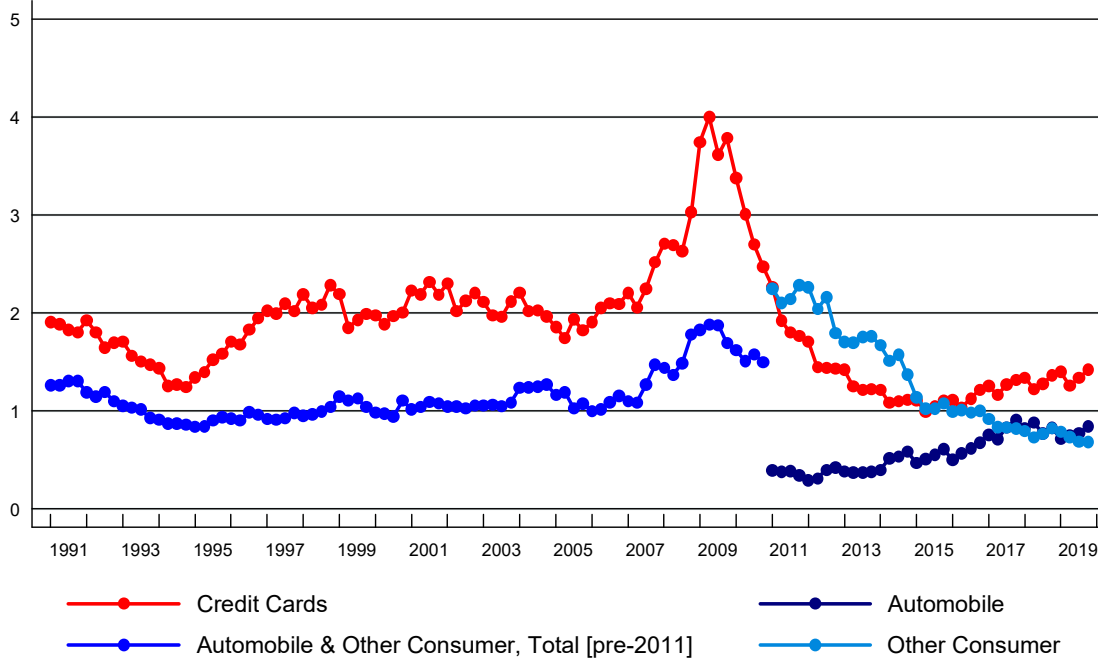
Annualized net charge-offs on non-farm, other domestic real estate loans as % of total non-farm, other domestic real estate loans



C. Consumer Loans

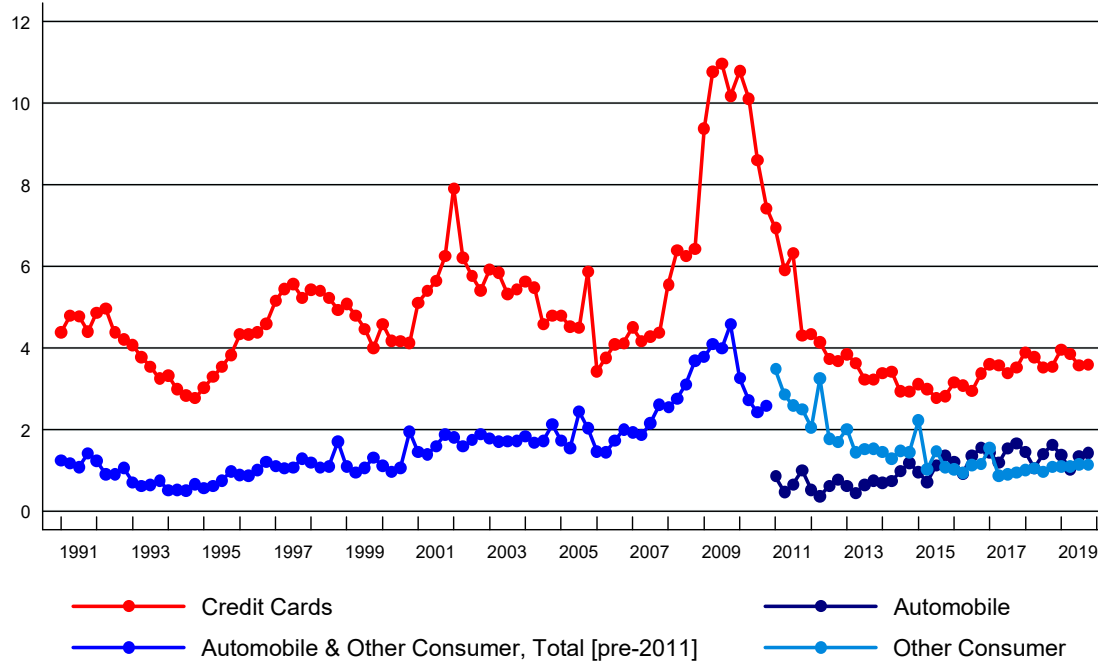
Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

Total non-performing consumer loans as % of total consumer loans



Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

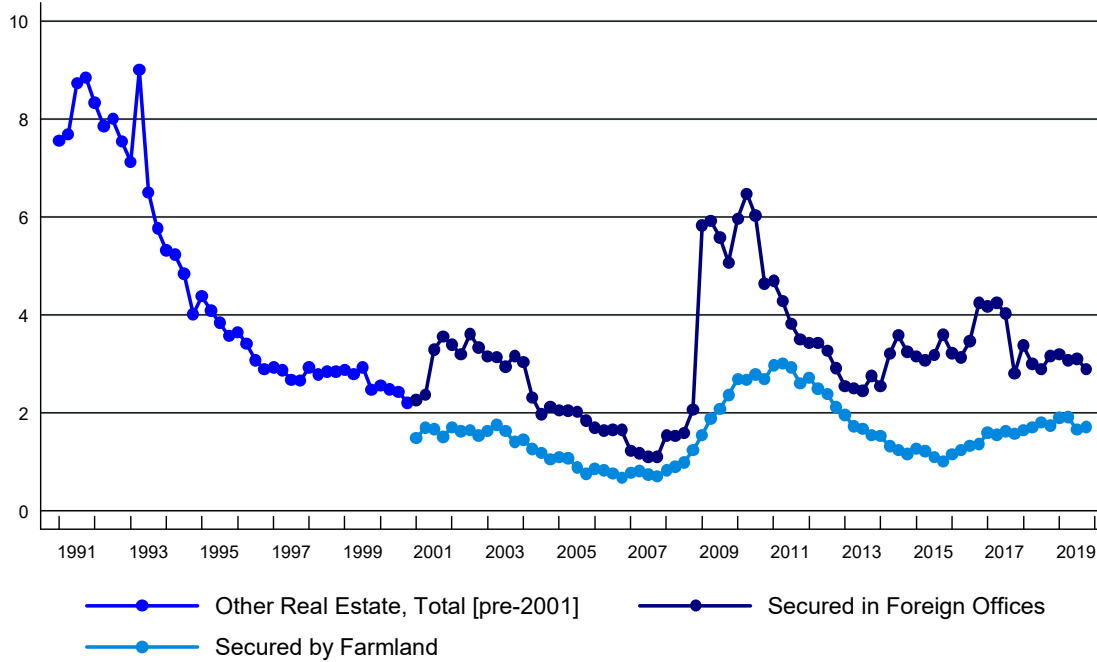
Annualized net charge-offs on consumer loans as % of total consumer loans



D. All Other Loans

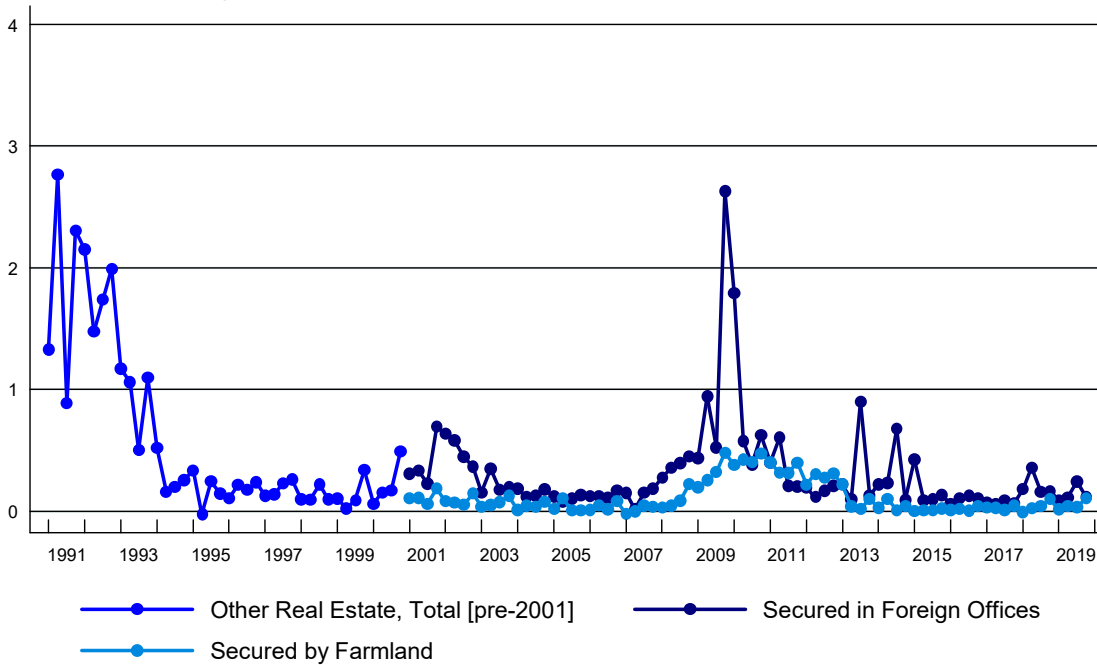
Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

Total non-performing other real estate loans as % of total other real estate loans



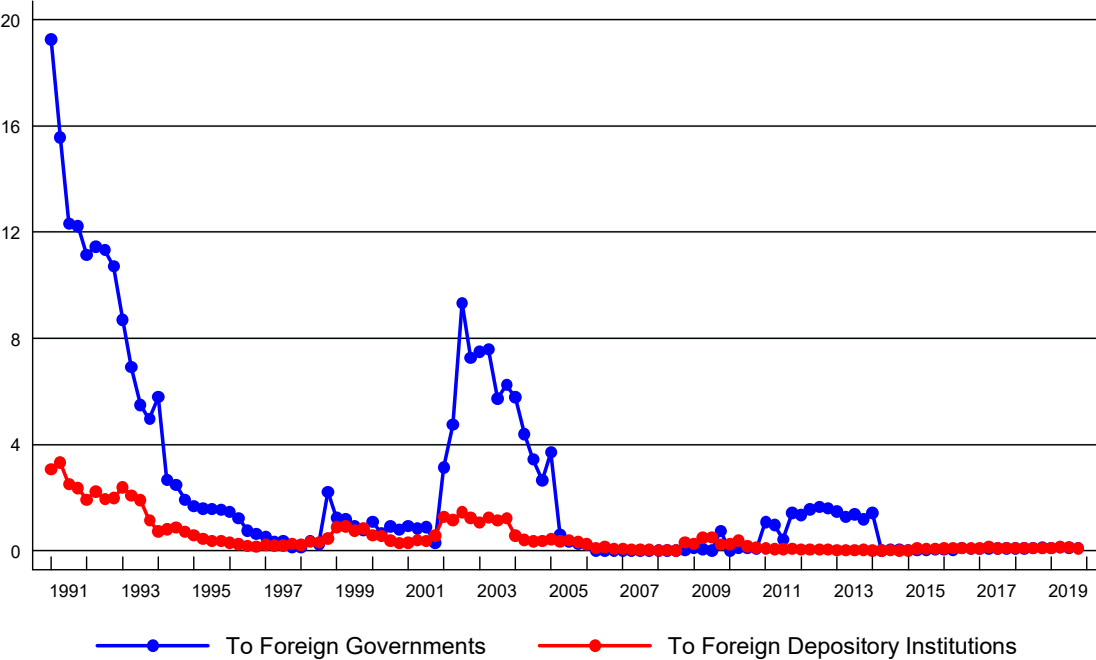
Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

Annualized net charge-offs on other real estate loans as % of total other real estate loans



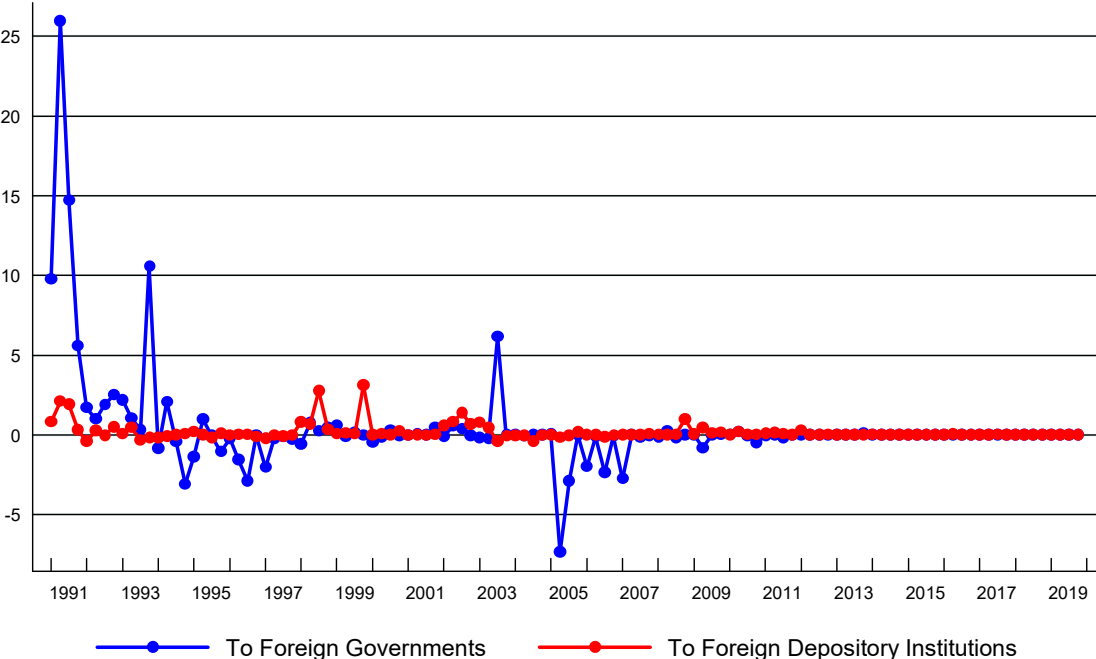
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions

Total non-performing loans to foreign institutions as % of total loans to foreign institutions



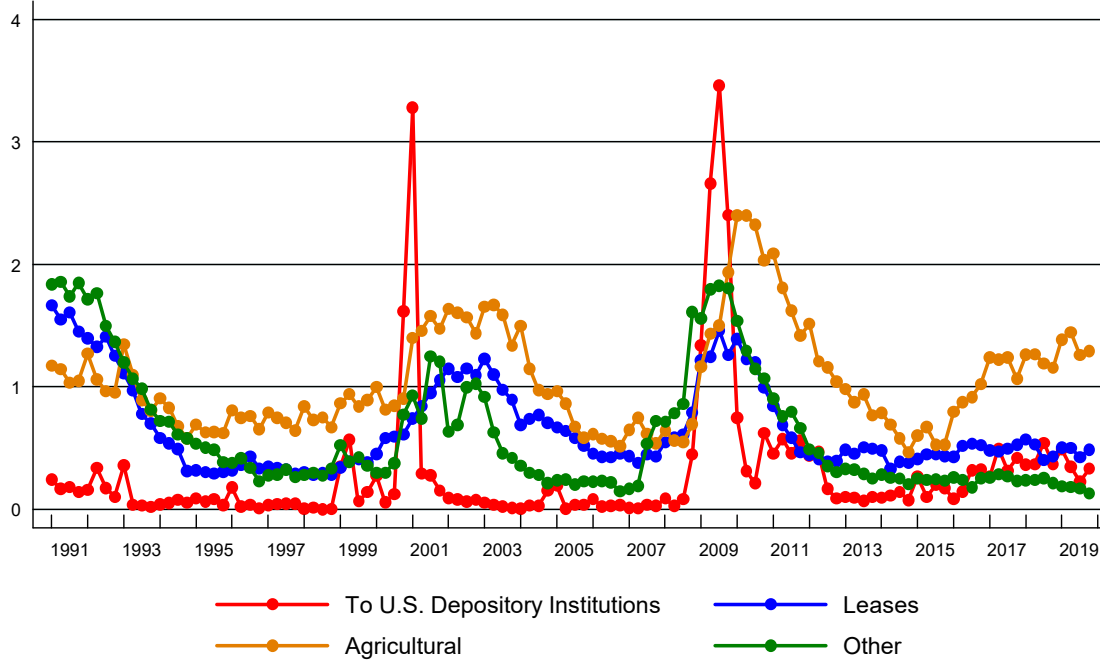
Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions

Annualized net charge-offs on loans to foreign institutions as % of total loans to foreign institutions



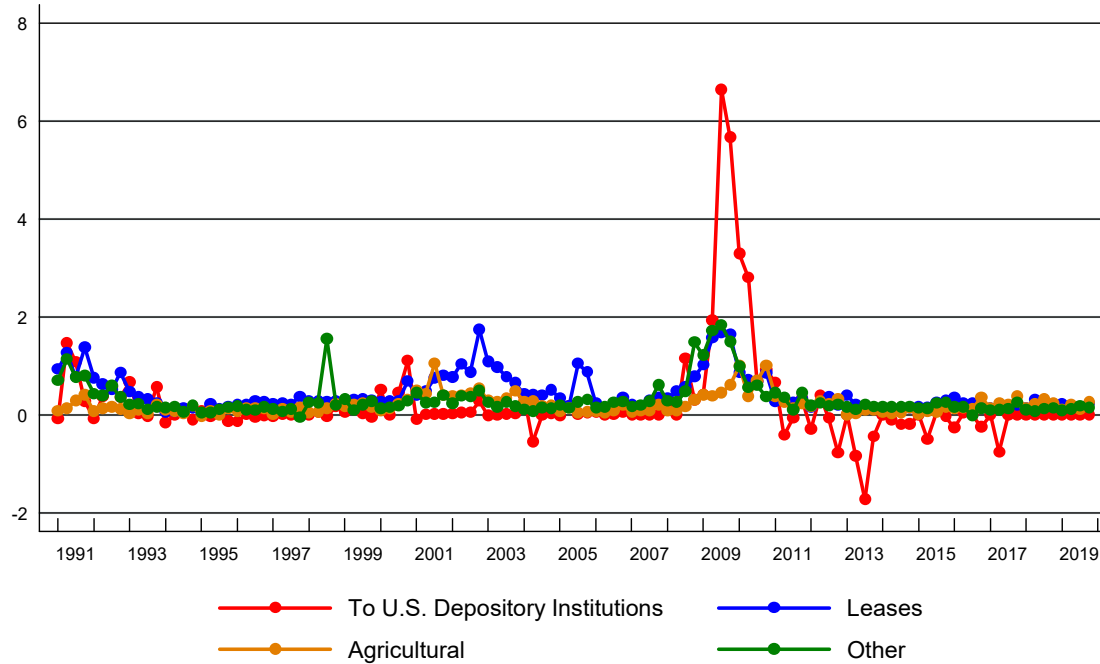
Non-performing Other Loans, Detail

Total non-performing other loans as % of total other loans



Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail

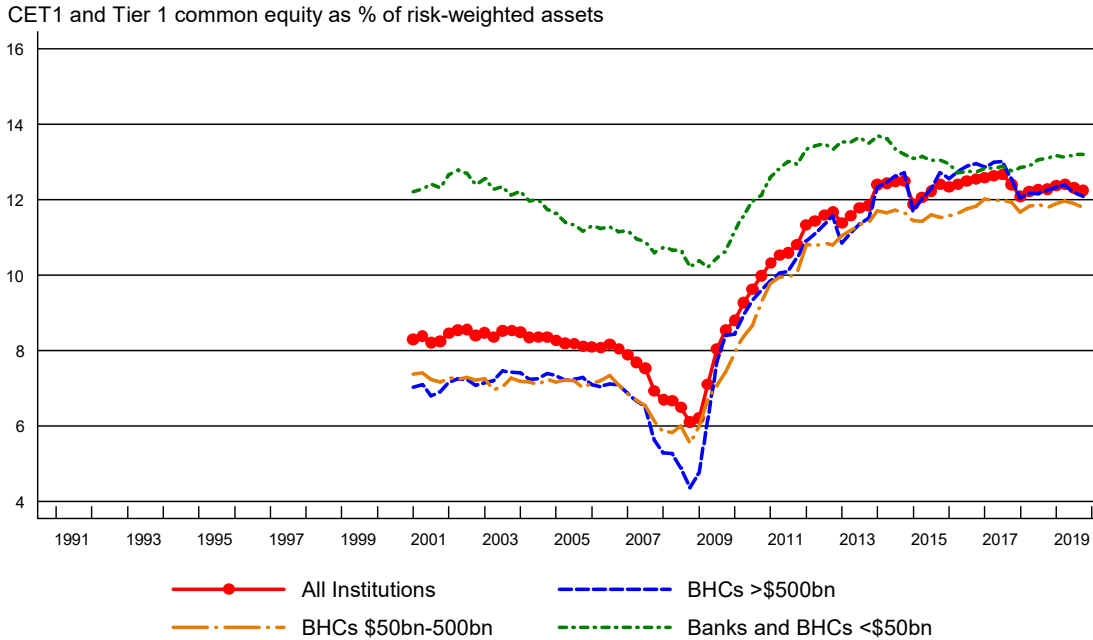
Annualized net charge-offs on other real estate loans as % of total other real estate loans



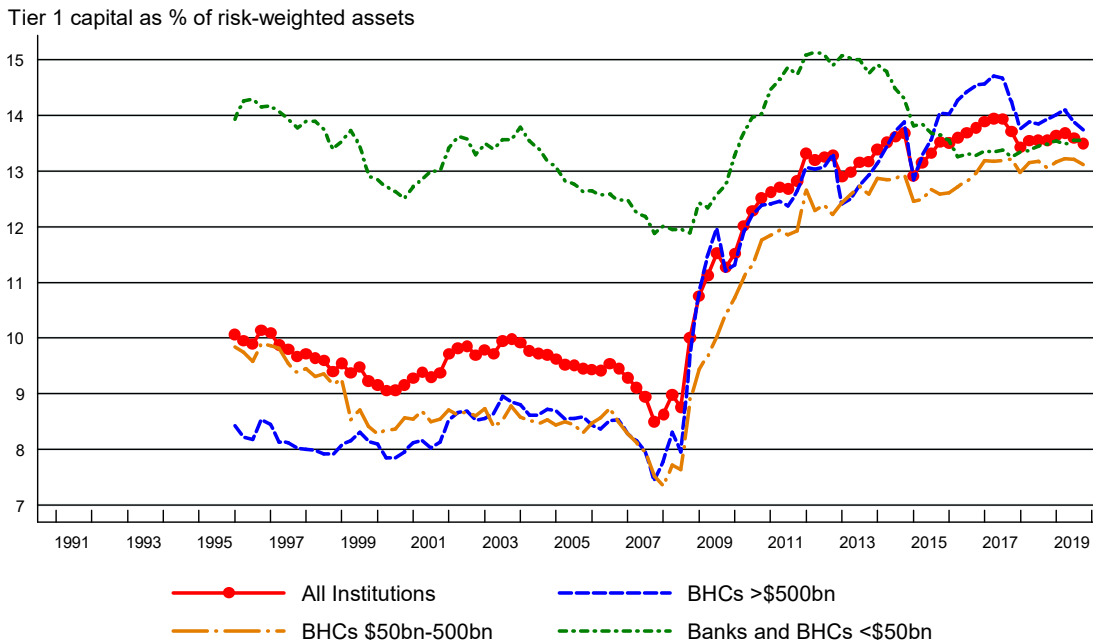
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

Note: CET1, tier 1 and total capital is reported instead of the components of tier 1 common equity and tier 1 and total risk-based capital by advanced approaches firms starting in 2014:Q1, and by all other firms starting in 2015:Q1, causing series breaks in some capital ratios in those quarters. Changes in the measurement of RWA starting in 2013:Q1 and 2015:Q1 also affect measurement of risk-weighted capital ratios and the ratio of RWA to total assets starting in those quarters. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details. See data notes for definition of tier 1 common equity.

CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio

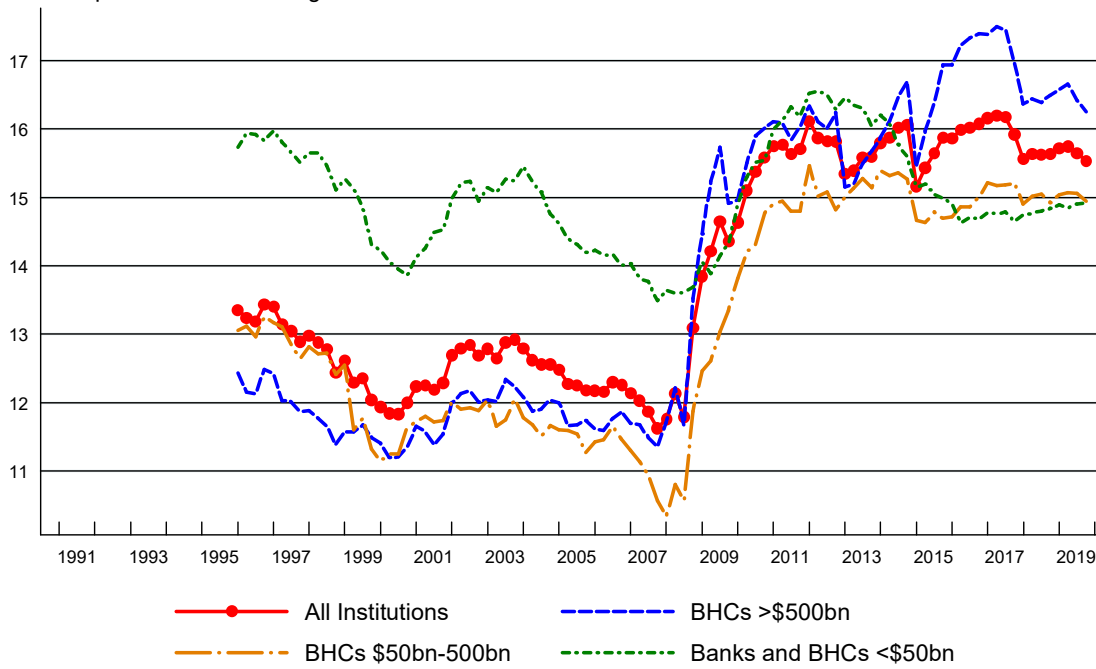


Tier 1 Capital Ratio



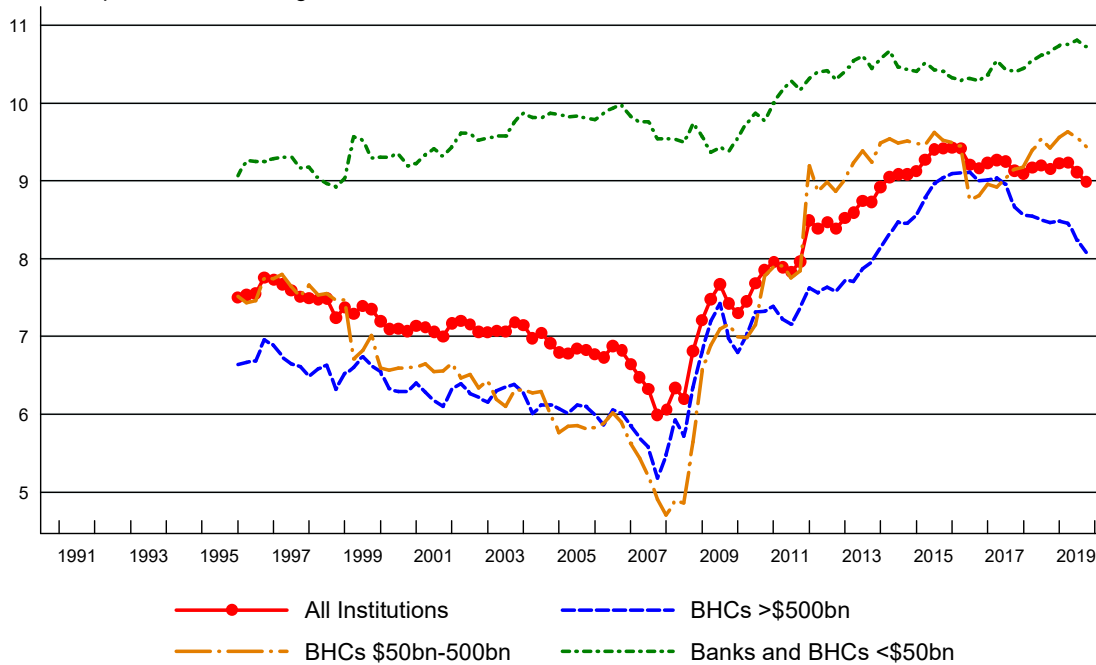
Total Capital Ratio

Total capital as % of risk-weighted assets



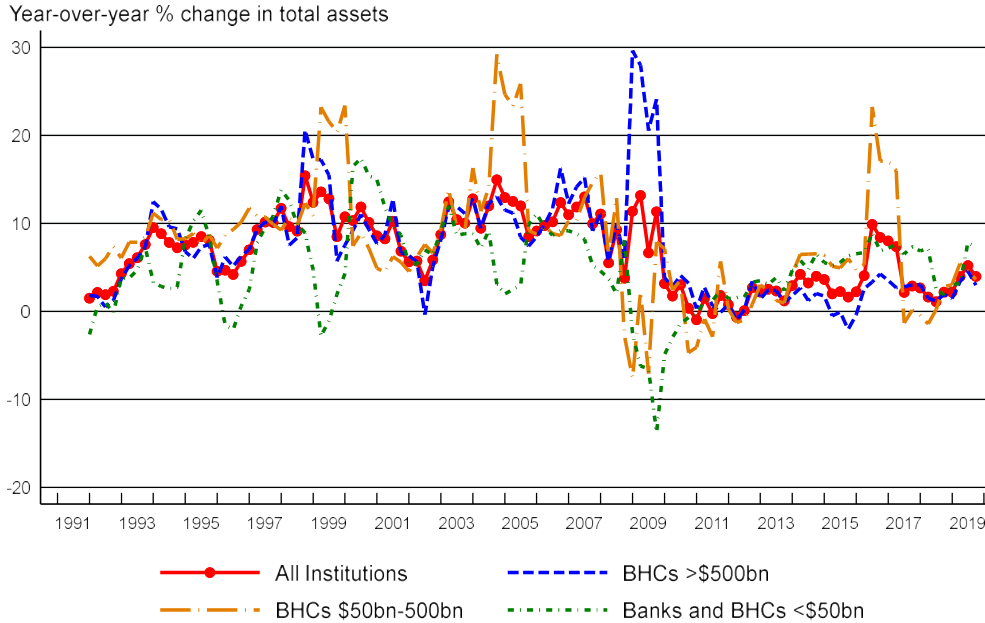
Leverage Ratio

Tier 1 capital as % of average total assets

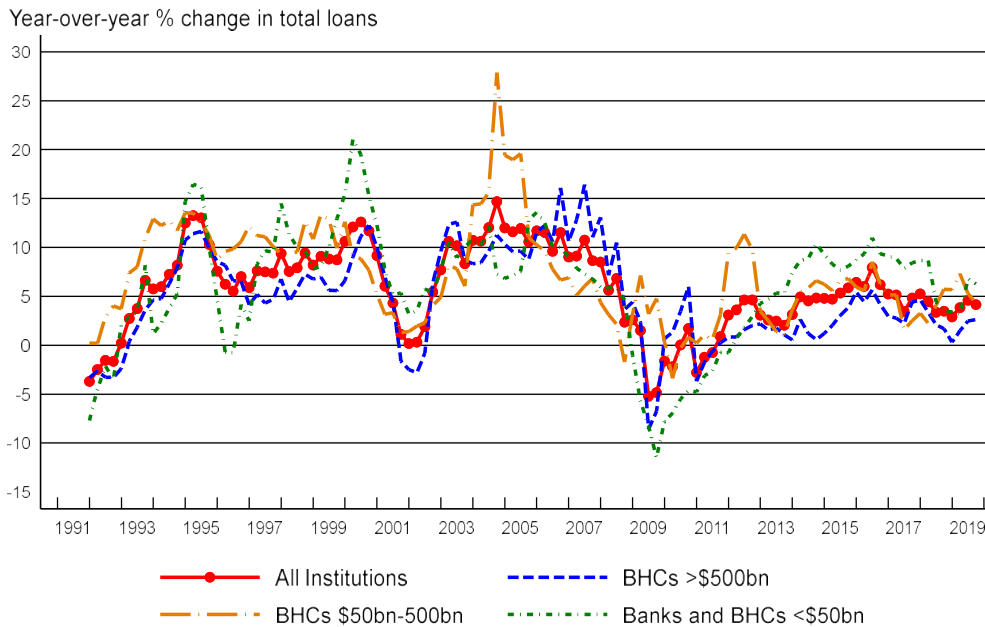


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms in 2009:Q1, and between 2016:Q3 and 2017:Q2 due to the introduction of several IHCs in 2016:Q3. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details.

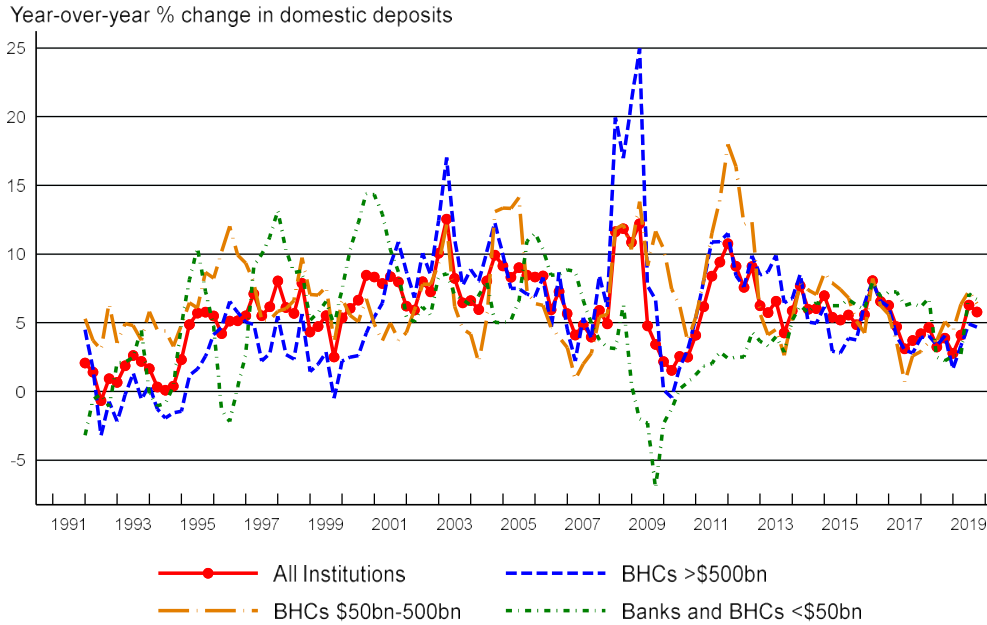
Asset Growth Rate



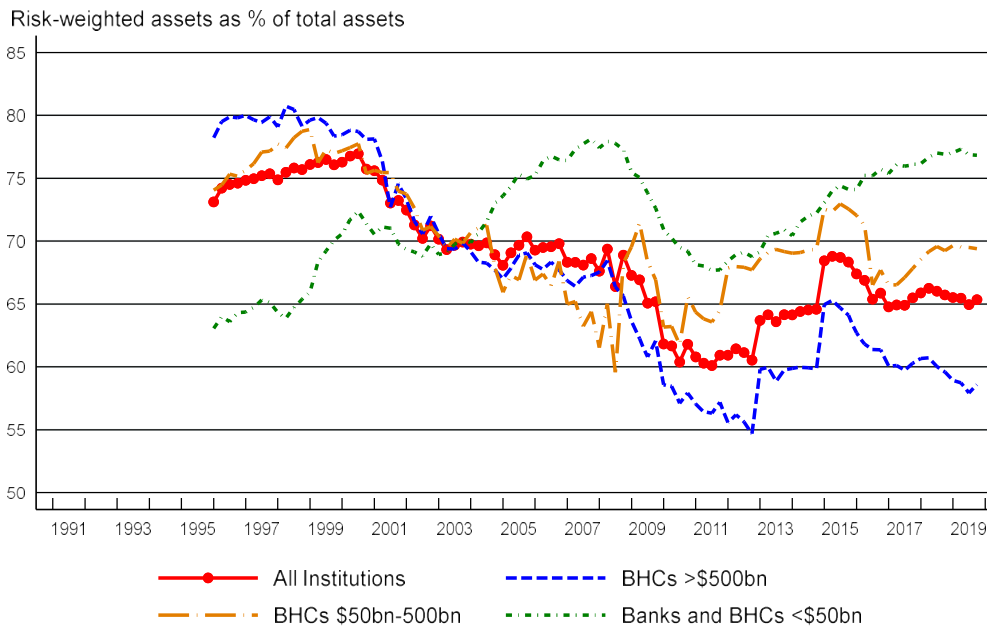
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate



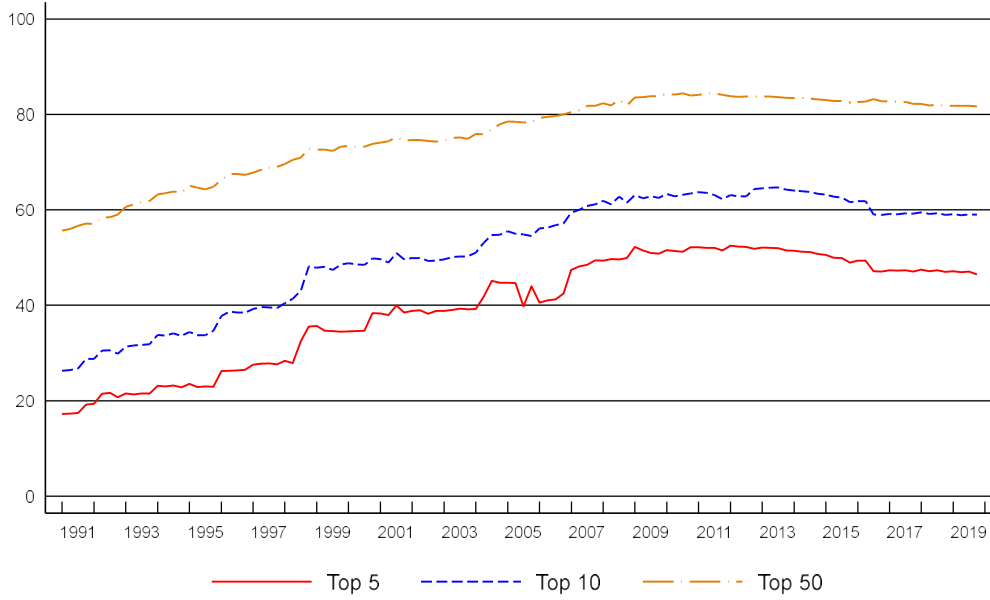
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



Note: Chart starts in 1996:Q1 because data for risk-weighted assets are not reported prior to that date. Values of the ratio are affected by changes in the definition of risk weighted assets over time, particularly in 2013:Q1 and 2015:Q1. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details.

Industry Concentration

Assets of the 5, 10, and 50 largest firms as % of total industry assets



Financial Statistics for Large BHCs and Banks
2019Q4

Rank	Name of Institution	Total Assets (Bil USD)	Quarterly Net Income (Mil USD)	Profitability		Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)		
				Annualized Return on Assets	Annualized Return on Equity	CET1 Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio
1	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	2,687.4	8,520.0	1.27	13.04	12.39	14.15	16.00
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2,434.1	6,994.0	1.15	10.56	11.17	12.62	14.81
3	CITIGROUP	1,951.2	4,979.0	1.02	10.31	11.81	13.36	16.60
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1,927.6	2,873.0	0.60	6.14	11.14	12.76	15.75
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	993.0	1,917.0	0.77	8.49	13.28	15.16	17.81
6	MORGAN STANLEY	895.4	2,239.0	1.00	10.98	16.43	18.63	20.98
7	U S BC	495.4	1,486.0	1.20	11.46	9.13	10.66	12.71
8	TRUIST FC	473.1	1,069.3	0.90	6.44	9.48	10.83	12.63
9	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	410.4	1,366.6	1.33	11.08	9.53	10.65	12.71
10	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	408.6	900.3	0.88	6.79	16.20	16.20	17.27
11	CAPITAL ONE FC	390.4	1,176.7	1.21	8.11	12.19	13.74	16.08
12	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	381.5	1,440.0	1.51	13.89	12.47	14.79	15.77
13	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	249.1	118.1	0.19	2.21	13.02	14.76	18.36
14	STATE STREET CORP	245.6	704.0	1.15	11.46	11.88	14.73	15.87
15	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	198.3	1,692.0	3.41	29.34	10.71	11.65	13.18
16	ALLY FNCL	180.6	378.0	0.84	10.49	9.54	11.22	12.76
17	BMO FNCL CORP	172.9	185.9	0.43	3.93	11.34	11.84	14.11
18	FIFTH THIRD BC	169.4	734.6	1.73	13.86	9.75	10.99	13.84
19	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	166.1	449.4	1.08	8.10	10.01	11.11	12.97
20	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	149.5	87.0	0.23	1.58	14.63	15.80	17.23
21	BARCLAYS US LLC	149.4	67.0	0.18	1.58	16.29	19.41	22.95
22	KEYCORP	145.6	467.9	1.29	10.99	9.44	10.86	12.79
23	RBC US GRP HOLDS LLC	139.6	322.3	0.92	7.59	17.20	17.20	17.83
24	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	139.3	72.1	0.21	1.02	22.09	27.72	29.05
25	NORTHERN TR CORP	136.8	371.2	1.09	13.39	12.70	14.48	16.35
26	REGIONS FC	126.6	389.0	1.23	9.55	9.68	10.91	12.68
27	BNP PARIBAS USA	125.3	65.3	0.21	1.42	15.83	15.84	18.03
28	M&T BK CORP	119.9	493.1	1.65	12.55	9.73	10.94	13.05
29	FIRST REPUBLIC BK	116.3	246.3	0.85	10.00	9.86	11.21	12.73
30	CREDIT SUISSE HOLD USA	114.8	-138.4	-0.48	-2.39	24.77	25.53	25.64
31	DISCOVER FS	114.0	708.6	2.49	23.90	11.23	11.80	13.49
32	DB USA CORP	109.4	-489.0	-1.79	-14.05	26.19	37.66	37.69
33	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	109.0	316.5	1.16	10.73	9.88	11.26	13.04
34	BBVA USA BSHRS	93.6	-331.4	-1.42	-9.92	12.49	12.83	14.98
35	COMERICA	73.5	269.0	1.46	14.69	10.13	10.13	12.13
36	SVB FNCL GRP	71.4	262.9	1.47	16.25	12.58	13.43	14.23
37	ZIONS BC NA	69.2	183.5	1.06	9.98	10.21	11.22	13.23
38	PEOPLES UNITED FNCL INC	58.6	137.5	0.94	6.92	10.18	10.72	12.02
39	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	53.6	101.2	0.75	6.03	9.91	11.22	13.27
40	POPULAR	52.1	167.0	1.28	11.10	17.76	17.76	20.31
41	CIT GROUP	50.8	130.5	1.03	8.24	12.03	13.19	15.43
42	SIGNATURE BK	50.6	148.2	1.17	12.43	11.62	11.62	13.32
43	SYNOVUS FC	48.2	151.7	1.26	12.28	8.95	10.23	12.25
44	CIBC BC USA	47.2	83.2	0.71	3.95	12.84	12.84	13.65
45	TCF FC	46.7	112.4	0.96	7.88	10.99	11.49	12.70
46	EAST WEST BC	44.2	188.2	1.70	15.00	12.94	12.94	14.41
47	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	43.9	73.0	0.66	6.74	18.23	18.23	18.23
48	FIRST HORIZON NAT CORP	43.3	118.4	1.09	9.90	9.20	10.15	11.22
49	BOK FC	42.3	110.4	1.04	9.09	11.39	11.39	12.94
50	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	40.2	267.7	2.67	15.65	24.75	24.75	25.68
TOTALS**	TOP 50 (BHCS AND BANKS)	17,554.9	44,375.1	1.01	9.40	11.97	13.47	15.69
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	21,492.6	56,509.9	1.05	9.54	12.24	13.50	15.53

* There are three non-BHCs in the Top 50: First Republic Bank, Zions Bancorporation National Association, and Signature Bank. The Top 50 excludes non-typical institutions (see Data Note 2).

** For the industry net income and capital adequacy ratios, we sum the numerator and denominator across individual firms and then compute ratios.

Notes and Caveats

Methodology

The data used to construct the statistics in this report are drawn from the quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements for Bank Holding Companies (FR Y-9C), and Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income for commercial banks (FFIEC 031 and 041). Reported statistics are defined in a time-consistent way across reporting form vintages.

To calculate the “all institutions” quarterly series, we aggregate the data for top-tier holding companies, including US bank holding companies (BHCs), Intermediate Holding Company (IHC) subsidiaries of foreign banking organizations,³ commercial banks owned by BHCs that are too small to file Y-9C reports (the current reporting threshold is \$3bn of total assets)⁴, and unaffiliated (stand-alone) commercial banks not owned by a BHC. We identify “top-tier” BHCs or IHCs (i.e. the U.S. parent entity) via the National Information Center (NIC, <http://www.ffiec.gov/nicpubweb/nicweb/nichome.aspx>), which provides data on firm attributes and structure. We identify commercial banks that are standalone firms or are owned by small BHCs by identifying all US commercial banks whose high holder does not submit a FR Y-9C report.

Separate statistics are also reported in the Quarterly Trends report for the subset of BHCs with greater than \$500 billion in total assets as of the current quarter, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs⁵ with \$50 - \$500 billion in total assets in the current quarter, and for the remainder of the industry. For consistency, time-series graphs for the “>\$500bn” and “\$50-\$500bn” groups are in general prepared on a pro forma (merger-adjusted) basis; specifically, on the basis that all BHCs acquired by each of these firms over the sample period with US regulatory filings are part of the consolidated BHC from the start of the historical time period. Data values of acquired BHCs are then summed with acquirer data in the period before the acquisition. Merger events are identified using the NIC transformations table maintained by the Federal Reserve Board of Governors. After constructing the pro forma series for each firm, we aggregate the data to create the “BHCs >\$500bn” and the “BHCs \$50-\$500bn” series. Finally, the “all other banks and BHCs” quarterly series is constructed by subtracting the “BHCs > \$500bn” and “BHCs \$50-\$500bn” series from the “all institutions” series.

³ The term “foreign-banking organization” generally refers to a foreign bank that (1) operates a branch, agency, or commercial lending company subsidiary in the United States; (2) controls a bank in the United States; or (3) controls an Edge corporation acquired after March 5, 1987. The term also includes any company of which such a foreign bank is a subsidiary. See 12 C.F.R. § 211.11(o).

⁴ The asset size threshold was increased from \$1bn to \$3bn effective September 2018 (2018Q3). Because we include both banks and BHCs in our aggregate calculations, this did not affect our report in a significant way.

Caveats and Limitations

Statistics in this report are presented “as is,” based on calculations conducted by Federal Reserve Bank of New York research staff. While significant efforts have been made to ensure accuracy, the statistics presented here may be subject to future revisions, for example because of changes or improvements in the “pro forma” methodology used to calculate statistics for industry subgroups.

We highlight a number of important limitations of the statistics presented here:

- Statistics exclude financial firms that are not either commercial banks or part of a commercial bank holding company or IHC. This creates discontinuities in the time-series graphs when nonbanking firms are acquired or sold by banks or BHCs, or when firms switch to or from a bank or BHC charter. For example, in 2009:Q1, Goldman Sachs, Morgan Stanley, Ally Financial, and American Express each began filing a FR Y-9C due to the conversion of each of these firms to a commercial banking holding company charter. This largely accounts for the sharp 13% increase in total measured industry assets in 2009:Q1, and a corresponding discontinuous upward shift in the industry asset growth rate during 2009. Similarly, four large IHCs enter the data sample in 2016:Q3 (Credit Suisse Holdings, Deutsche Bank USA, UBS Americas, and Barclays US) and other firms consolidate nonbanking assets under their designated IHC over the course of 2016. This causes industry assets to rise by approximately 4% in 2016:Q3, and has smaller effects on industry assets in earlier quarters.
- For the same reason, only 4 of the 6 BHCs in the BHCs > \$500bn group exist in the data for the entire sample period from 1991:Q1 onwards: JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Wells Fargo, and Citigroup. Goldman Sachs and Morgan Stanley enter the sample in 2009:Q1.
- Flow variables in bank and BHC regulatory filings are reported on a year-to-date basis. Quarterly flow variables are derived by “quarterizing” the data, that is, by subtracting the variable at time t-1 from the variable at time t for Q2, Q3, and Q4 of each calendar year. This quarterization procedure can create discontinuities when a bank or BHC enters the sample any time other than in Q1. To account for this, we average the value of flow variables for mid-year entrants using up to four subsequent consecutive quarters of data to generate a usable data point for the quarter of entry. If an institution is in the sample for only one quarter, we drop the flow variables from the firm’s quarter of entry from the sample.
- Due to data limitations, industry statistics exclude nonbank subsidiaries of small BHCs that do not file a FR Y-9C (currently the FR Y-9C is filed only by firms with \$3bn in total assets, although this reporting threshold has changed over time).

The effect of this exclusion on industry statistics is expected to be minor, however, since small BHCs generally do not have large nonbank subsidiaries.

- As part of the transition to the Basel III capital framework, during 2014, advanced approaches holding companies commenced filing Part 1.B of schedule HC-R of the Y-9C, and no longer filed Part 1.A of this schedule. (Part 1.A of schedule HC-R was still filed by non-advanced-approaches firms). One consequence of this reporting change was that advanced approaches firms no longer reported the components used to calculate tier 1 common equity, and instead reported common equity tier 1 (CET1). The change in reporting also affected other capitalization measures such as tier 1 capital. This report presents capital ratios that combine the capital reported by firms in Part 1.A and Part 1.B during 2014. It does not attempt to adjust measured capital ratios to account for the methodological differences between these two measures. Beginning in 2015:Q1, all remaining firms began reporting regulatory capital under the Basel III framework. Consequently, Part 1.A of the schedule HC-R has now been retired, and Part 1.B of this schedule has been renamed as Part 1.

In addition, in 2015:Q1 firms commenced reporting risk weighted assets according to Basel III definitions rather than Basel I definitions.

The relevant figures presented in this report represent a combination of Basel I and Basel III capital and risk weighted asset measures, depending on which measure is available for each firm at each point in time. No attempt is made to adjust these measures for comparability. As a result, these series are subject to structural breaks due to the changes in reporting definitions described above. This for example accounts for the sharp increase in the ratio of risk weighted assets to total assets observed in 2015:Q1.

- The implementation of the Basel II.5 US market risk rule in 2013:Q1 affects the measurement of risk-weighted assets beginning in that quarter.

Data Notes

1. The definition of tier 1 common equity for BHCs used for this report is: tier 1 common equity = tier 1 capital – perpetual preferred stock and related surplus + nonqualifying perpetual preferred stock – qualifying Class A noncontrolling (minority) interests in consolidated subsidiaries – qualifying restricted core capital elements (other than cumulative perpetual preferred stock) – qualifying mandatory convertible preferred securities of internationally active bank holding companies. The definition of tier 1 common equity for banks is: tier 1 common equity = tier 1 capital – perpetual preferred stock and related surplus + nonqualifying perpetual preferred stock – qualifying noncontrolling (minority) interests in consolidated subsidiaries.

2. Some FR Y-9C and call report filers deemed to be non-typical of the US commercial banking industry are excluded from the historical data sample used to construct the Quarterly Trends report, including ICE Trust U.S. LLC, The Depository Trust Company, UBS Bank USA, Taunus Corporation, John Hancock and MetLife Inc.

3. In the first quarter of 2010, banking organizations were required to transfer certain off-balance sheet items onto their balance sheets under FASB 166 and 167. These guidelines substantially affected loan balances, as large amounts of securitized loans were transferred onto bank balance sheets for accounting purposes. This accounting change caused an increase in year-over-year growth rates of loans and total assets during this period.