Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations
Third Quarter 2013

Federal Reserve Bank of New York
Research and Statistics Group

This report presents consolidated financial statistics for the U.S. commercial banking industry, including both bank holding companies (BHCs) and banks. Statistics are based on quarterly regulatory filings.[1] Statistics are inclusive of BHCs' nonbank subsidiaries. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with > $500bn in total assets as of 2013:Q3[2], and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Banking industry capital, as measured by the ratio of tier 1 common equity to risk-weighted assets, increased from 11.64% in 2013:Q2 to 11.85% in 2013:Q3. The leverage ratio, defined as the ratio of tier 1 risk-based capital to average total assets over the quarter, also increased.

- Annualized return on assets (ROA) for the industry decreased from 0.92% to 0.78%. Return on equity (ROE) also fell from 8.8% to 7.3%. ROA and ROE decreased for the largest BHCs (> $500bn in assets), but increased for the remainder of the industry.

- The efficiency ratio, defined as the ratio of noninterest expense to net operating revenue, increased significantly for the largest BHCs, reflecting higher litigation expenses in 2013:Q3.

- Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans decreased in 2013:Q3, from 3.2% to 2.9%. This ratio has now declined for 15 consecutive quarters. The non-performing loan ratio remained more than twice as high for the largest BHCs than for the remainder of the banking industry. Loan loss provisions and net charge-offs as a percentage of total loans also decreased this quarter. The industry net charge-off ratio reached its lowest value since 2007:Q2, while the loan loss provision ratio reached its lowest value since at least 1990.

- Year-over-year loan growth for the industry was positive at 1.5%. Year-over-year asset growth was negative for the industry (-2.5%), reflecting the exit of MetLife from the universe of BHC filers after 2012:Q3. Industry year-over-year asset growth is calculated to be 2.4% if Metlife is excluded from the historical sample.

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[1] Industry statistics are calculated by summing consolidated financial data across all reporting U.S. parent BHCs (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 do not include savings bank holding companies, branches and agencies of foreign banks, or nonbanks that are not held by a U.S. BHC.
[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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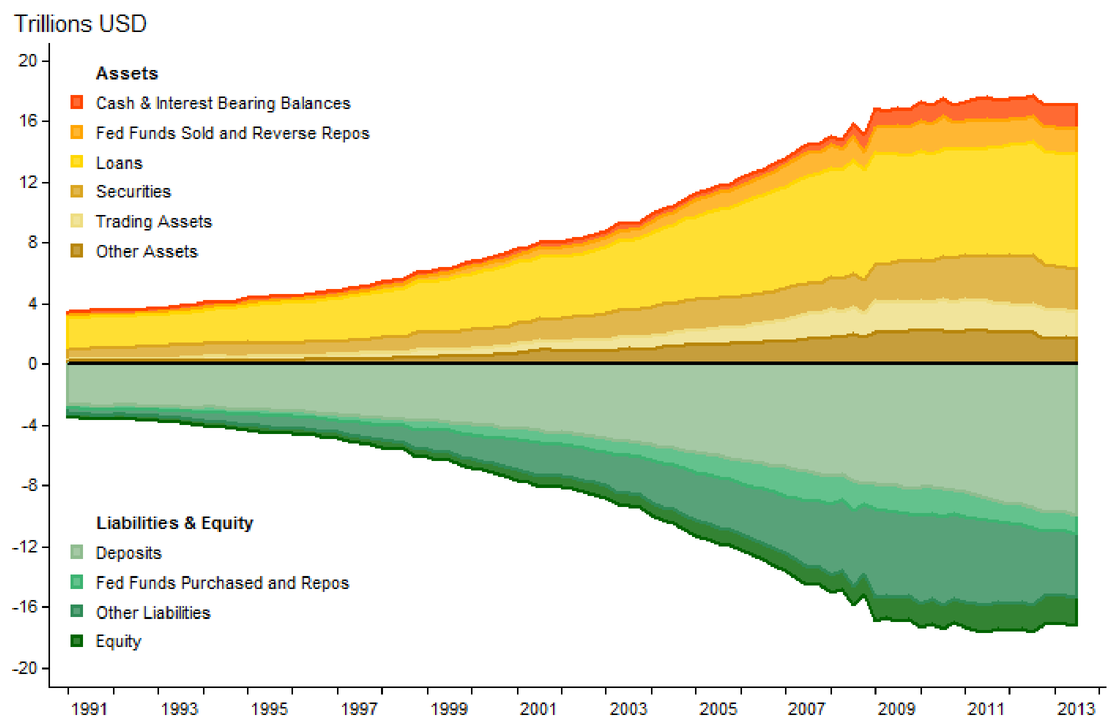
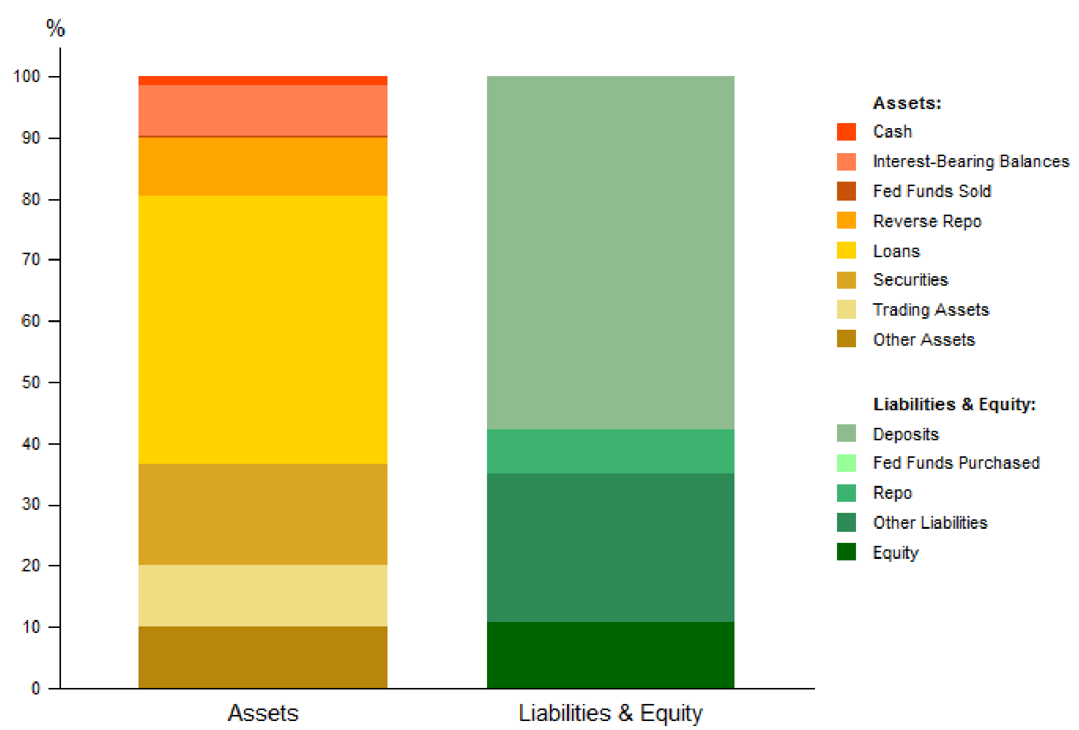
1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

Balance Sheet Composition

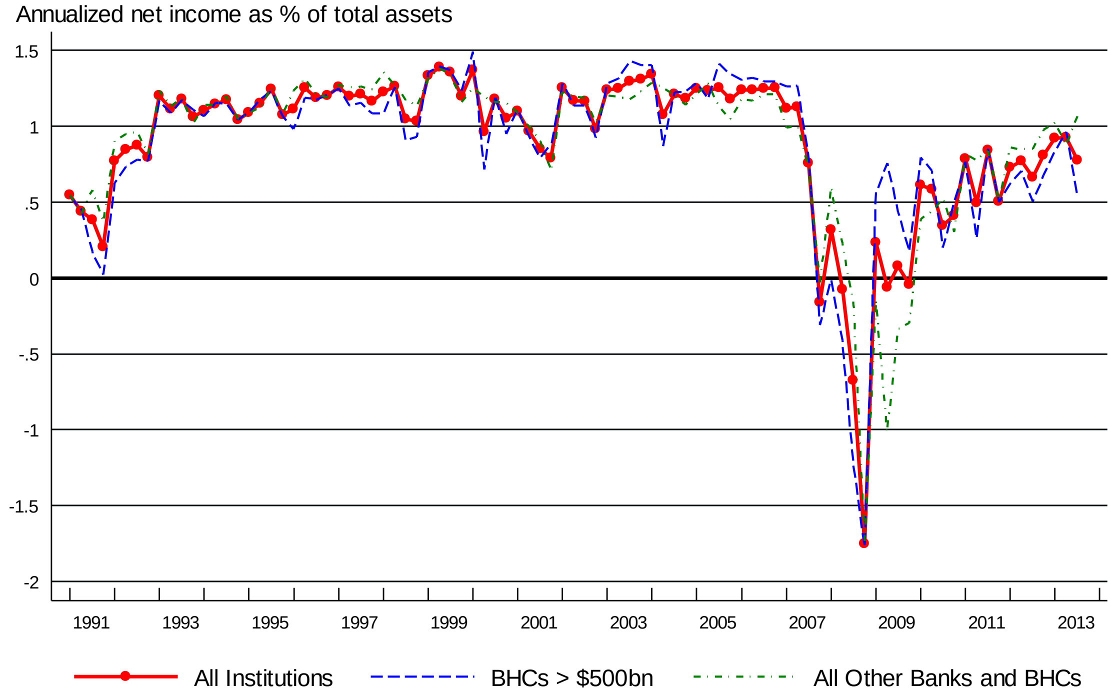


Balance Sheet Percentages

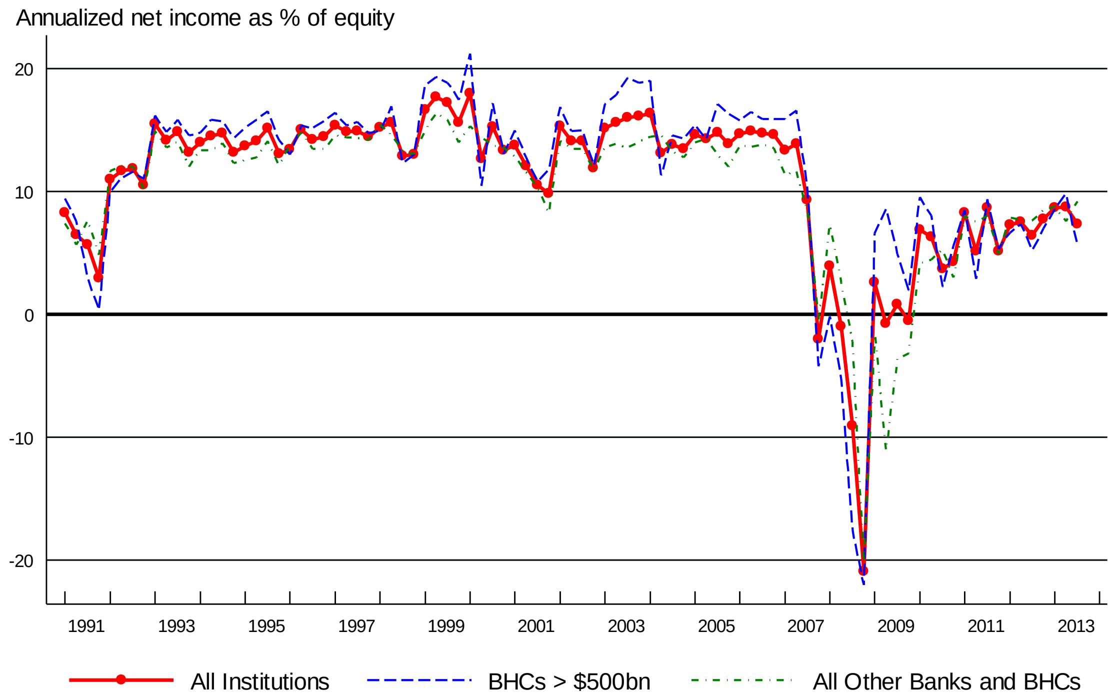


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

Return on Assets

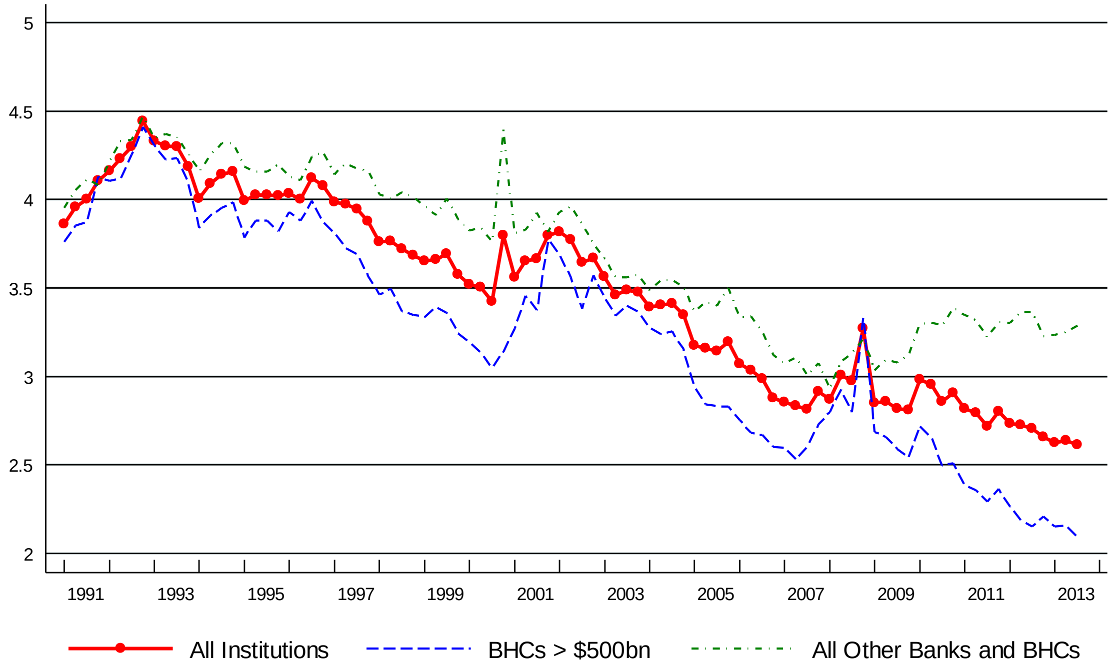


Return on Equity



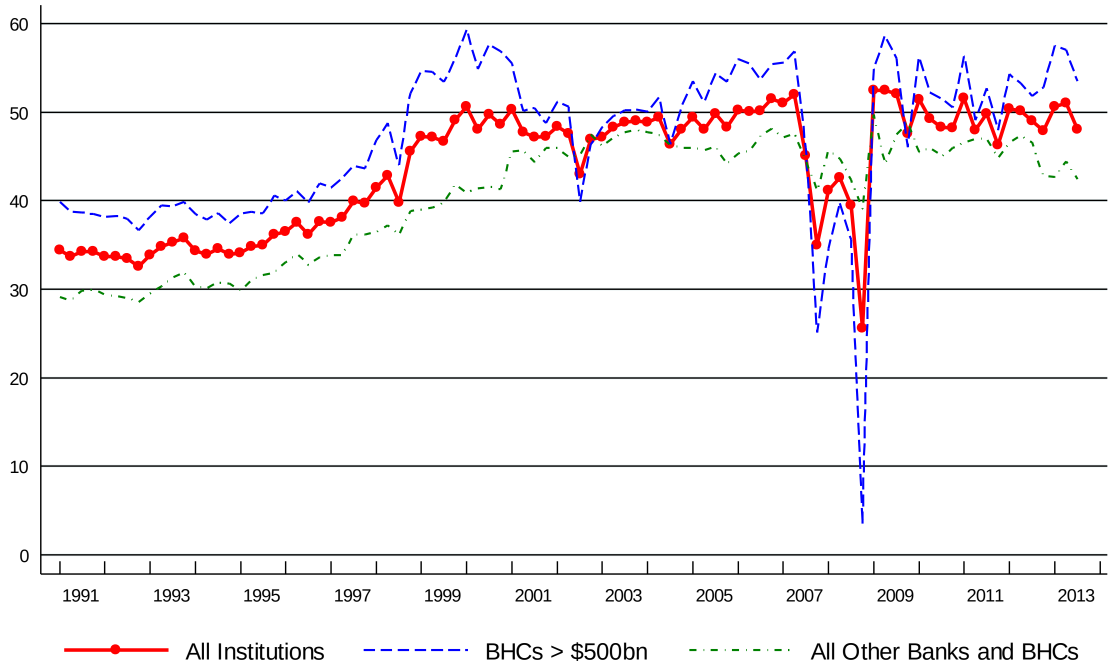
Net Interest Margin

Annualized net interest income as % of interest-earning assets



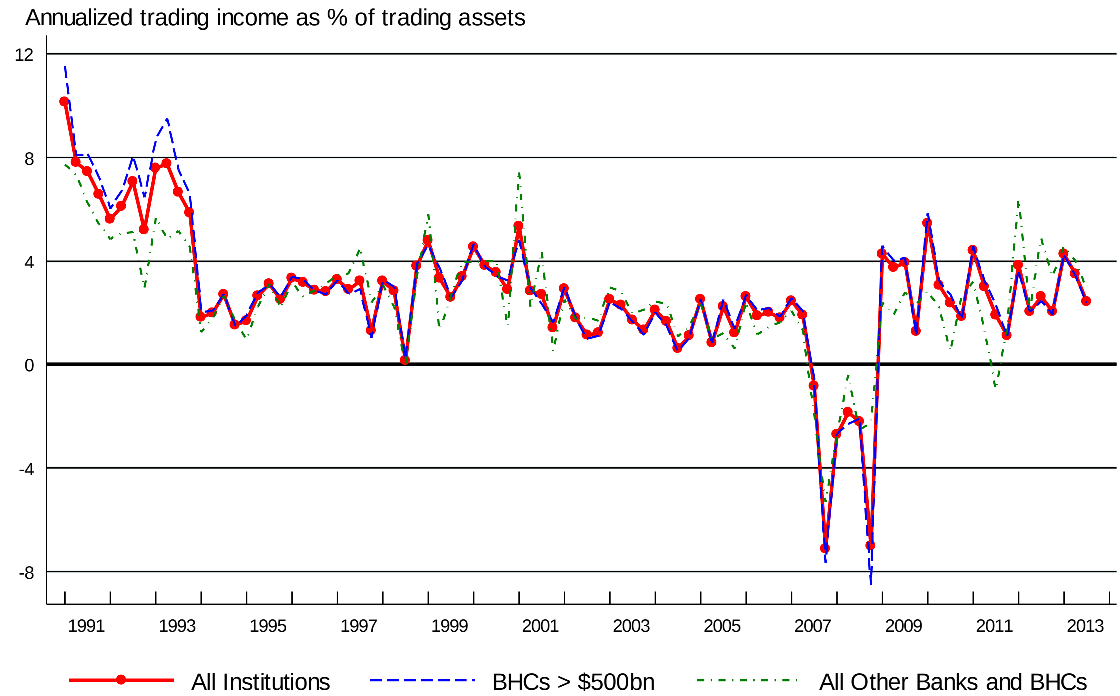
Noninterest Income Share

Noninterest income as % of net operating revenue

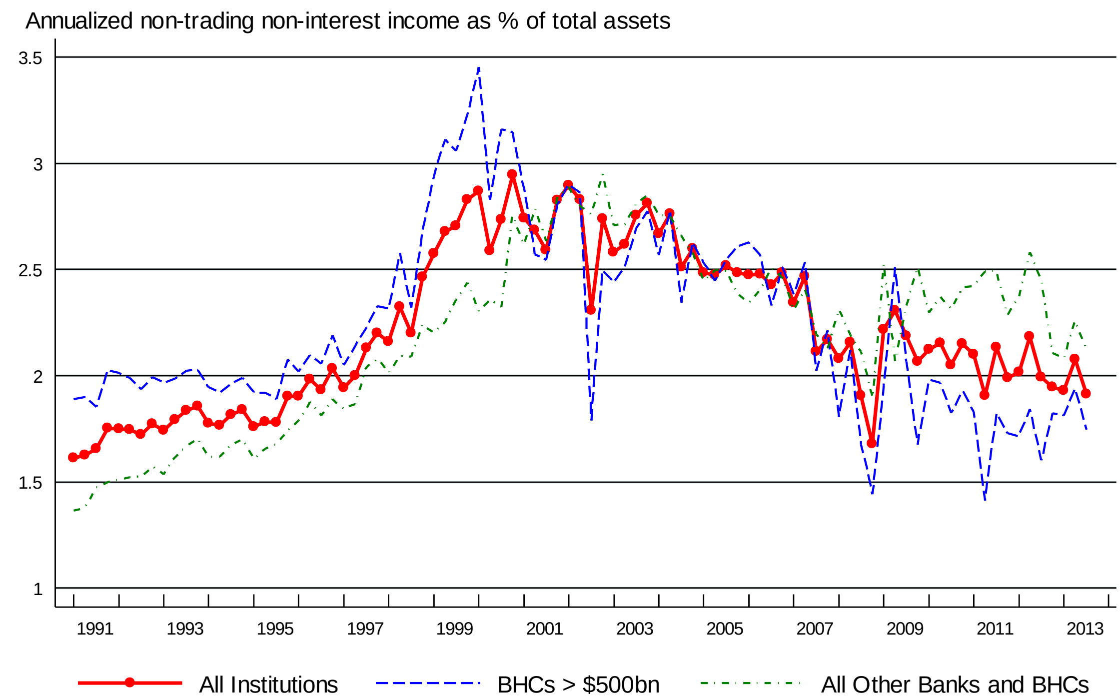


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

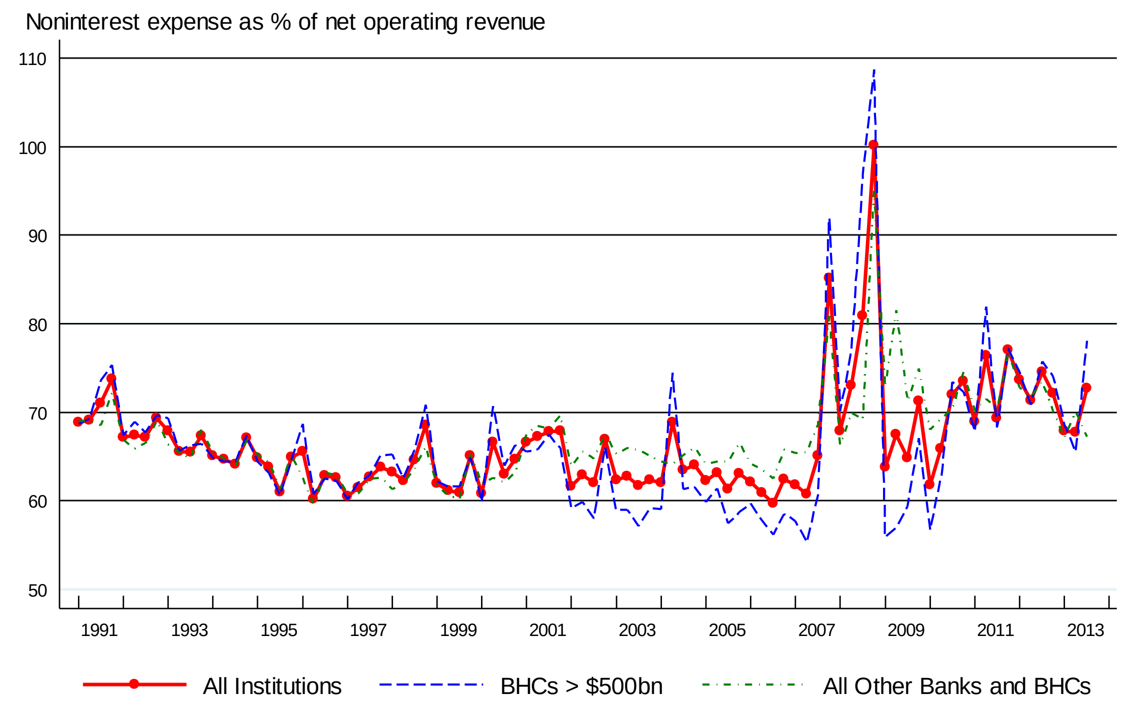
Return on Trading Assets



Non-Trading Non-Interest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio

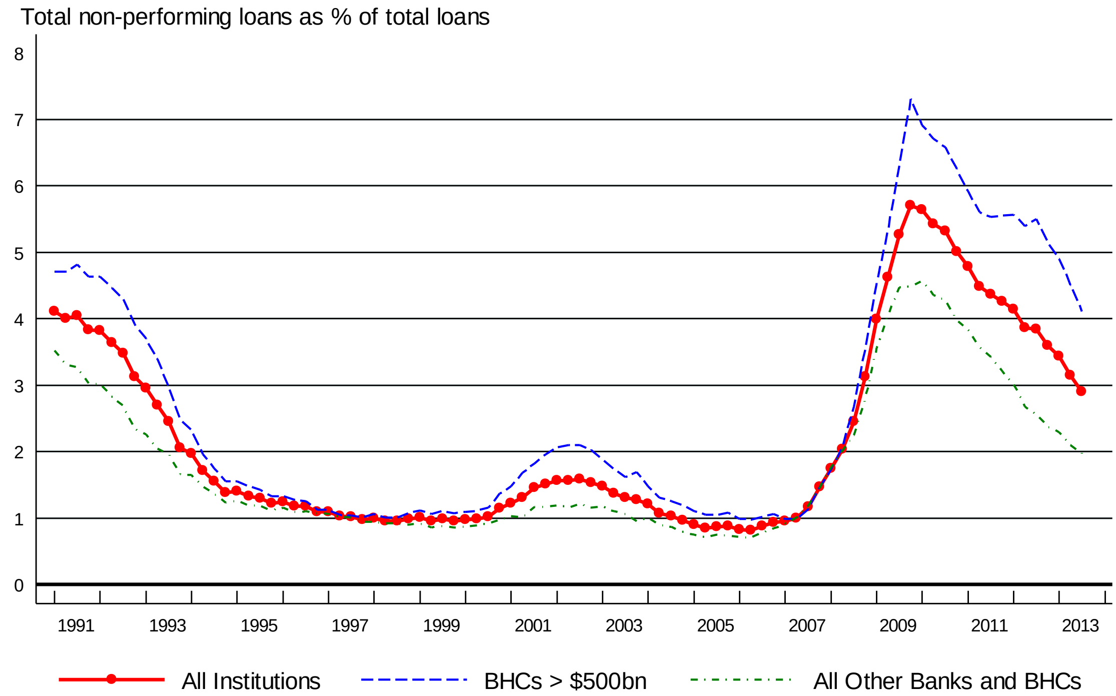


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

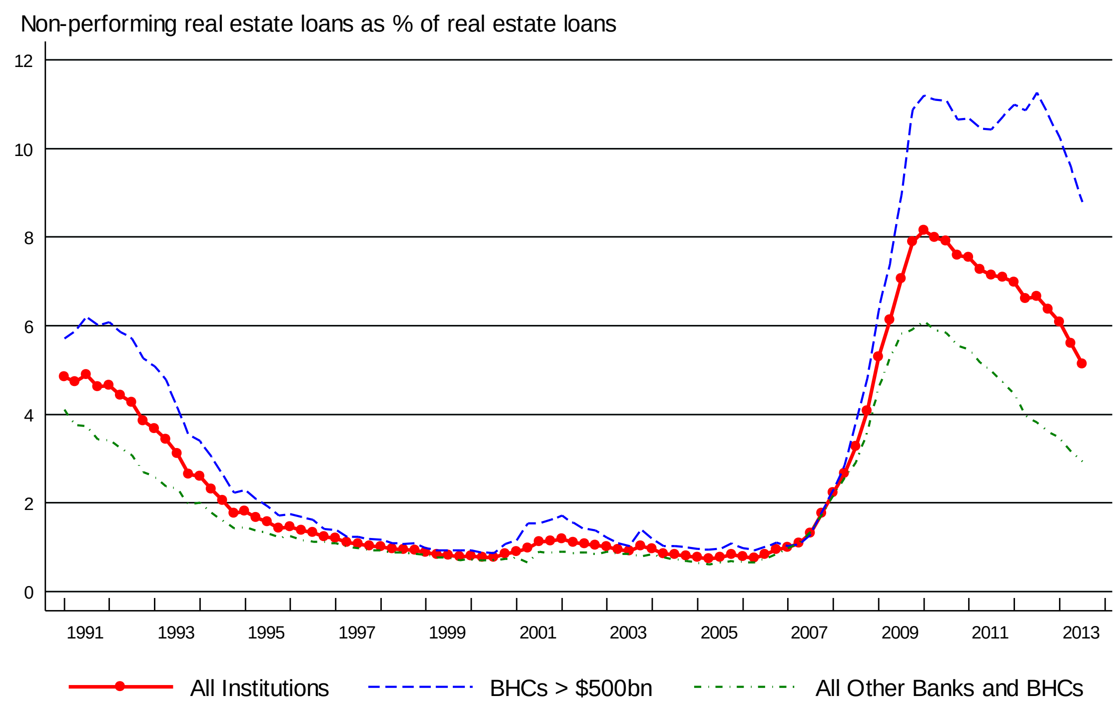
3. Asset Quality

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

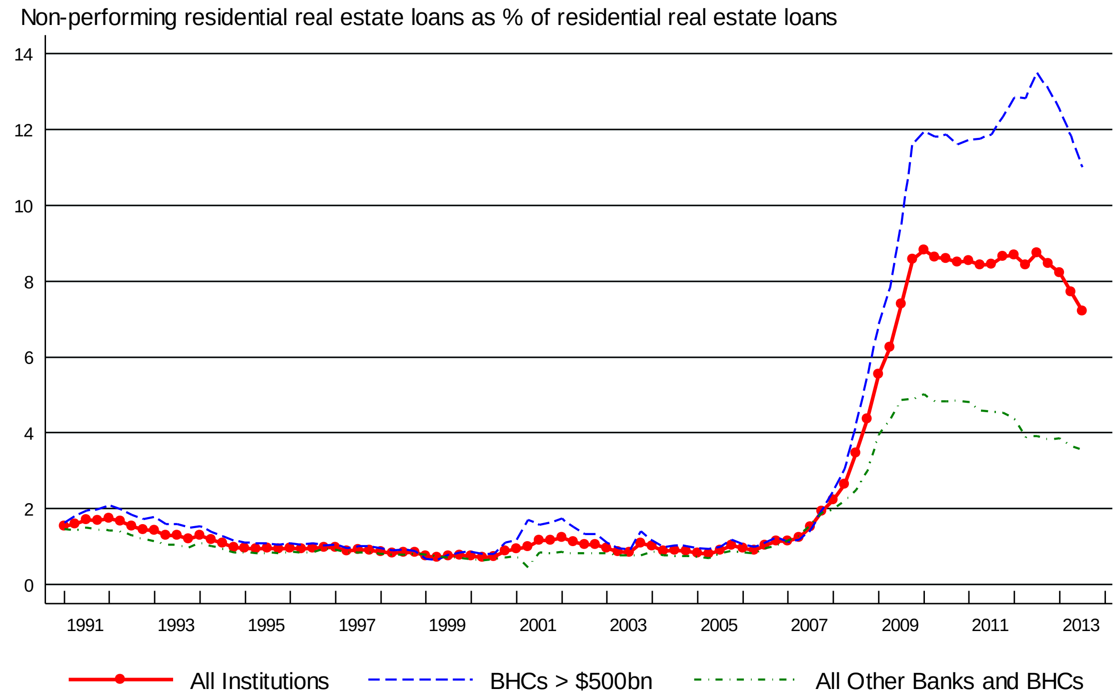
Non-performing Loans



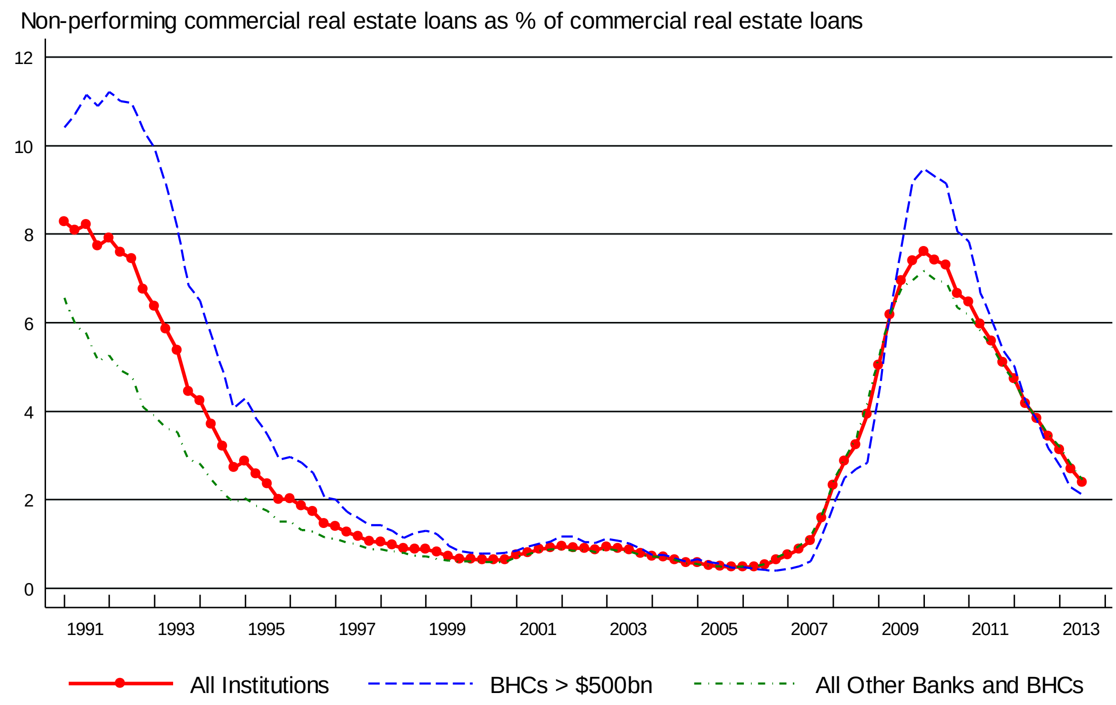
Non-performing Real Estate Loans



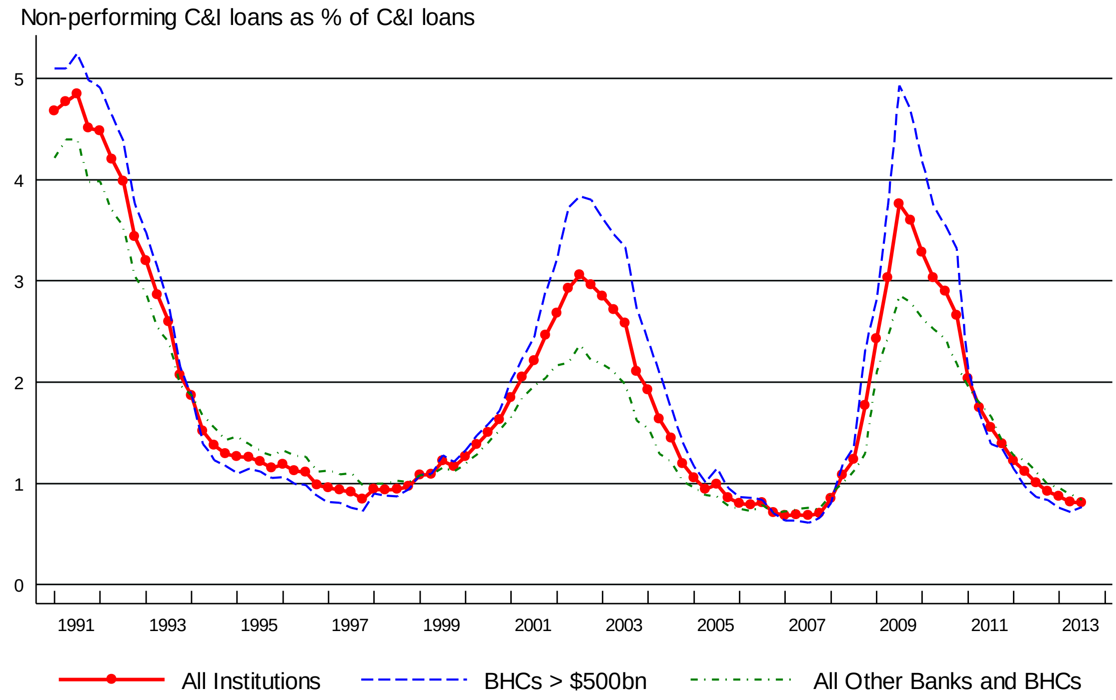
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



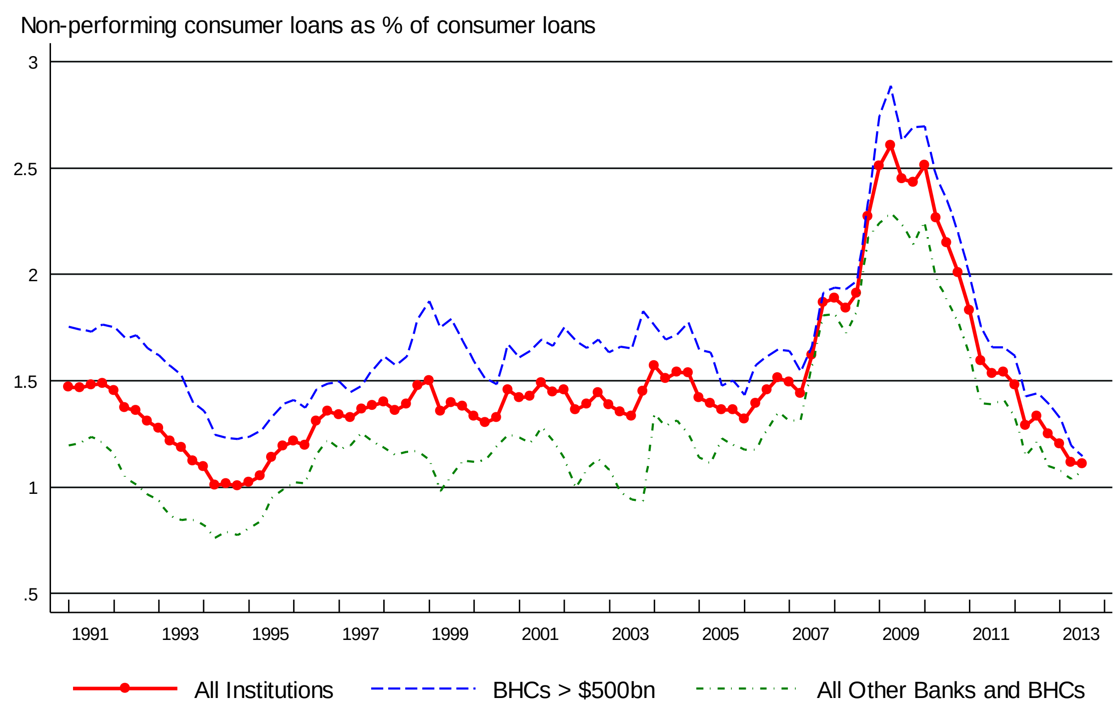
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



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

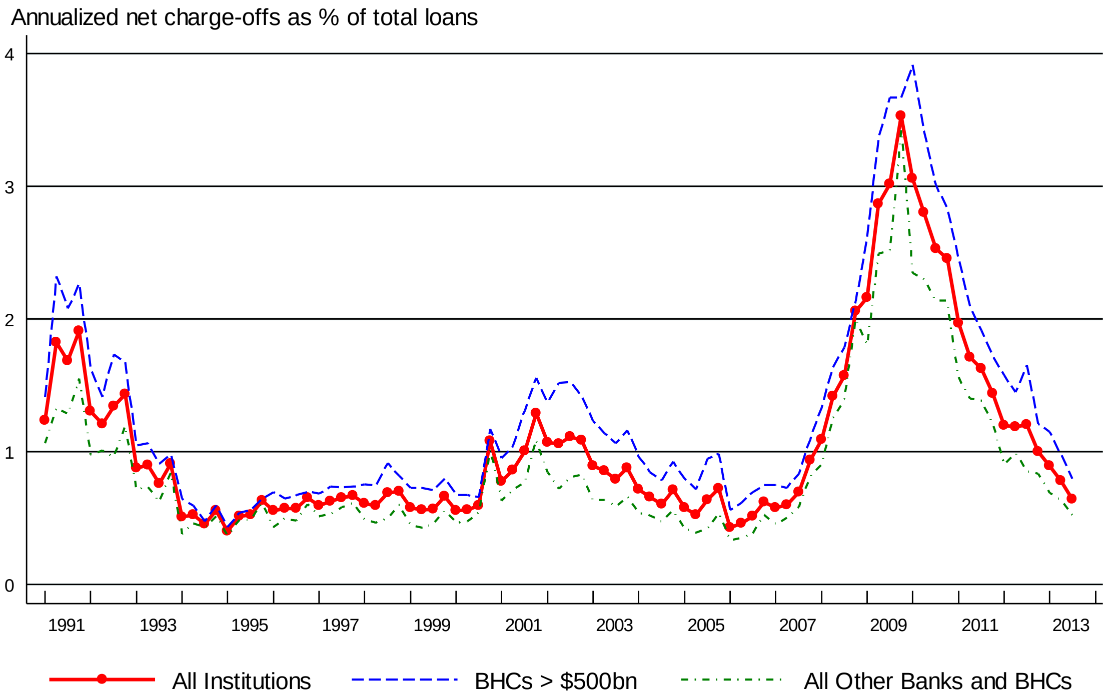


Non-performing Consumer Loans

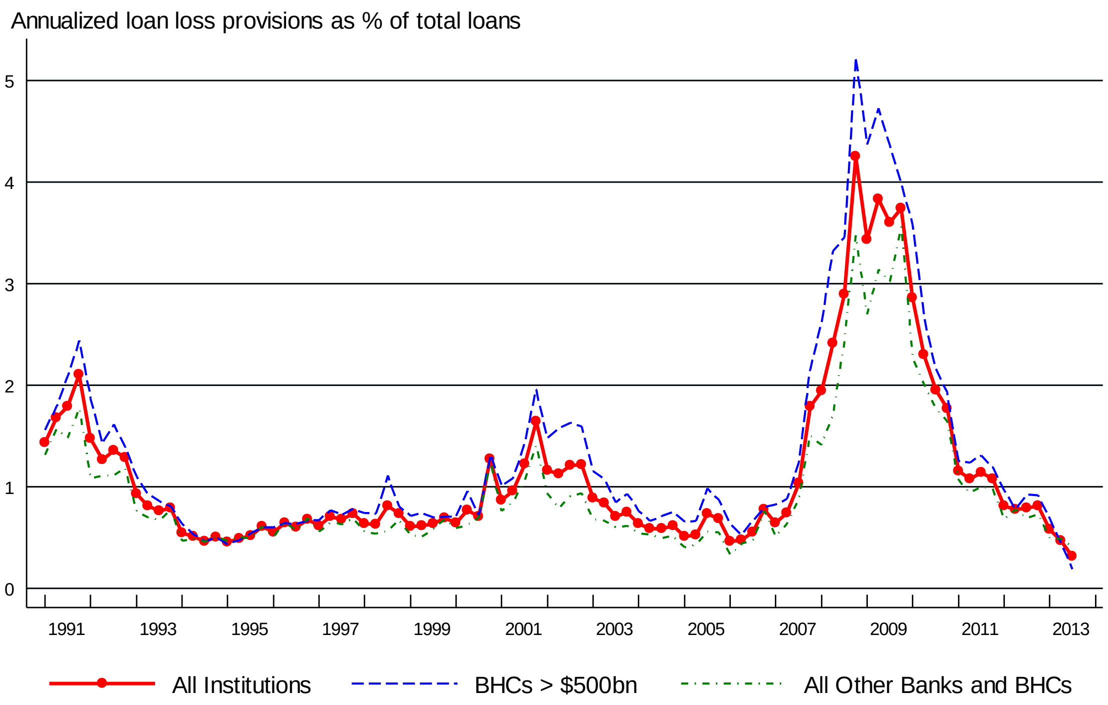


Note: Consumer loans are defined as the sum of credit card loans, other revolving credit plans, automobile loans, and other consumer loans.

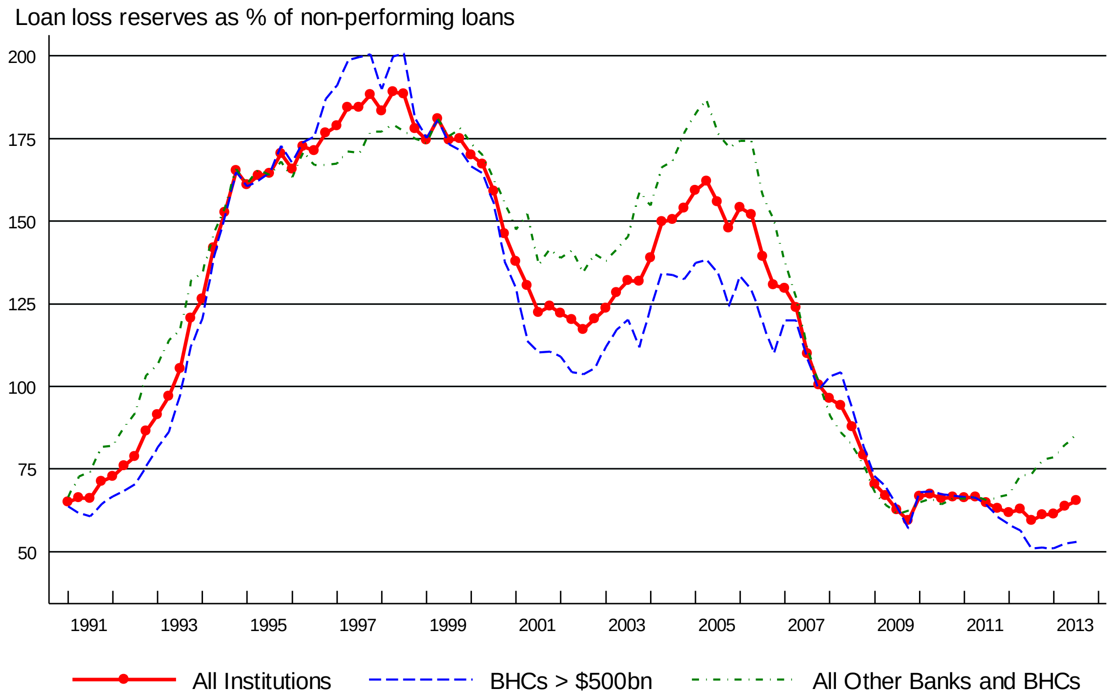
Net Charge-offs



Loan Loss Provisions

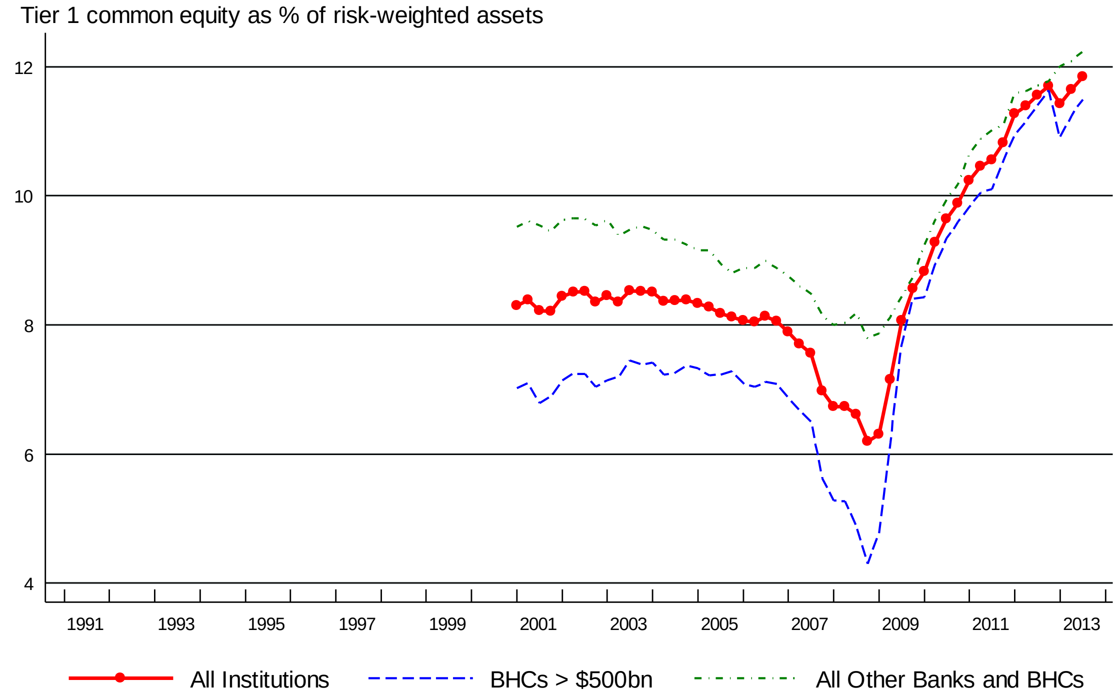


Loan Loss Reserves



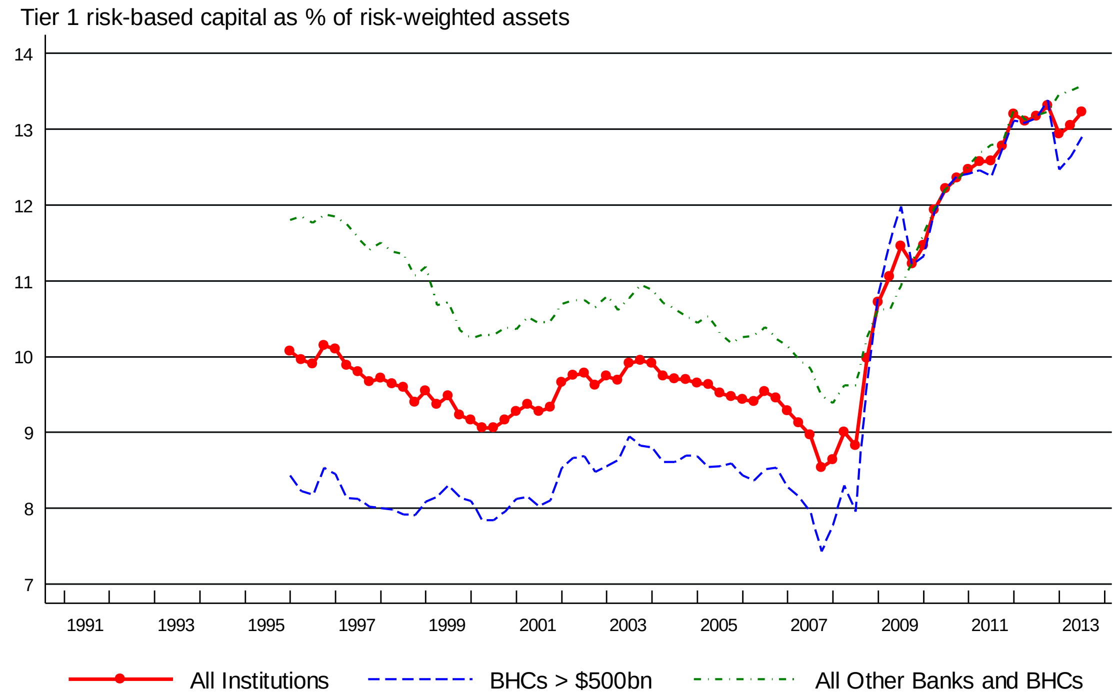
4. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



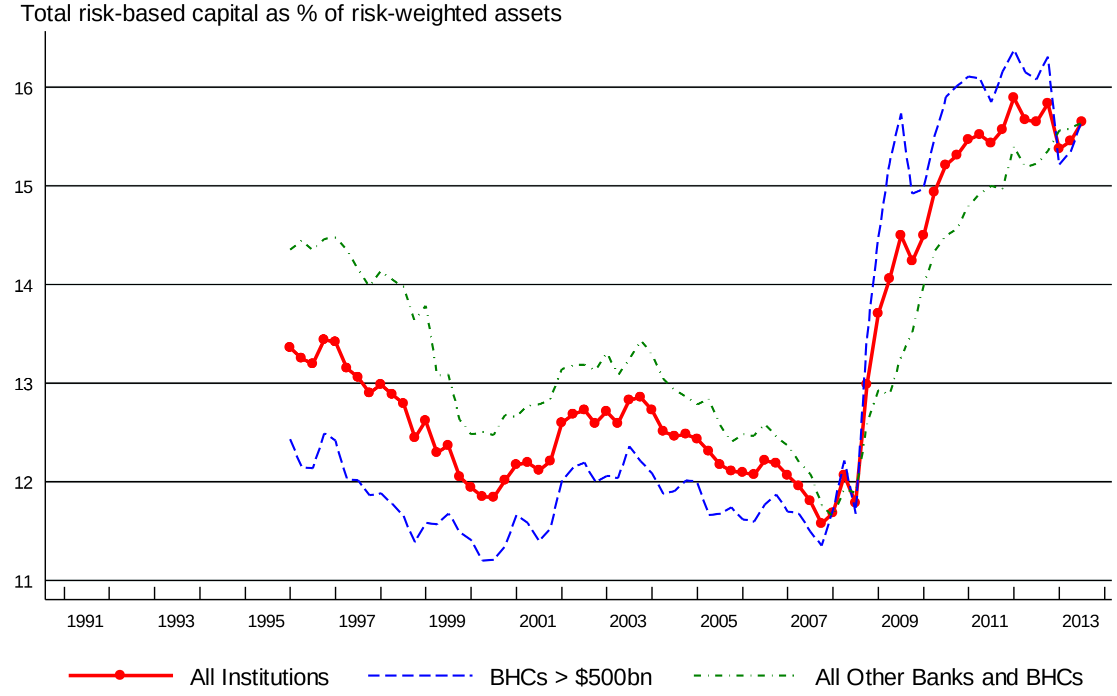
Notes: See data notes for the definition of tier 1 common equity. This chart begins in 2001q1 because data for tier 1 common equity are not available prior to this date

Tier 1 Capital Ratio



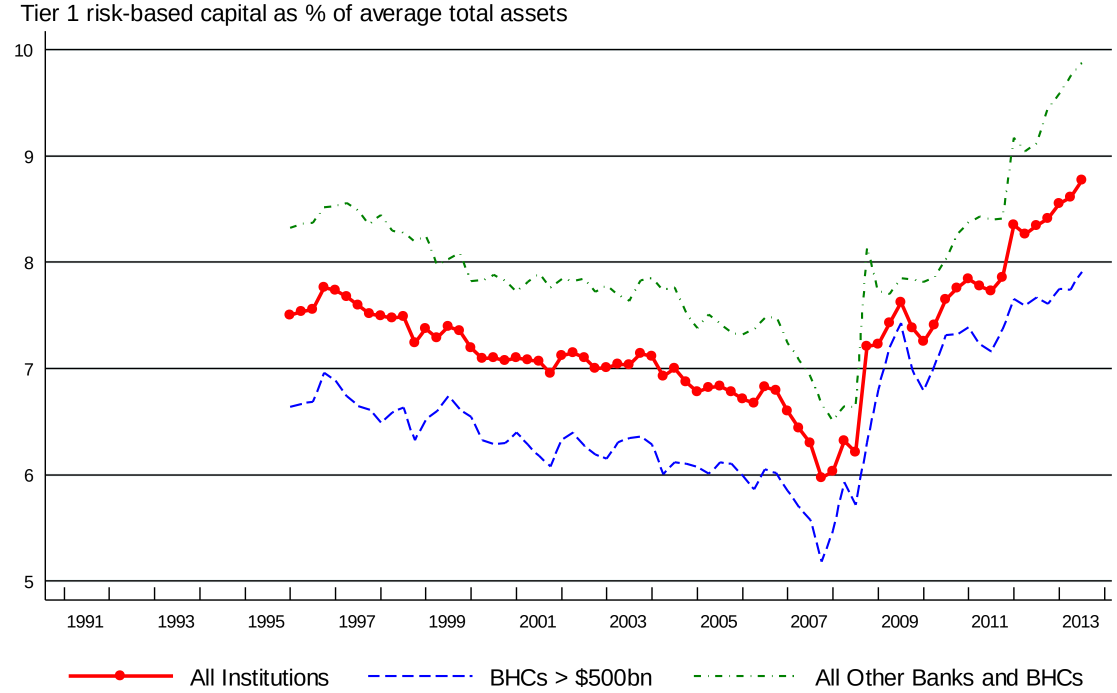
Total Capital Ratio

Total risk-based capital as % of risk-weighted assets



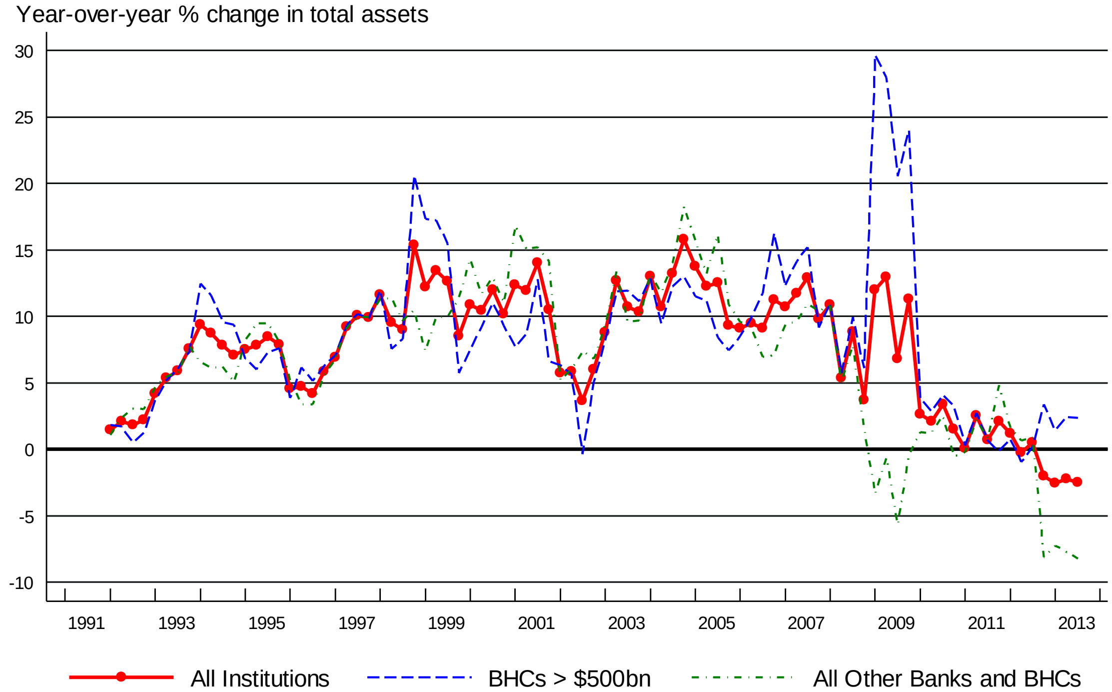
Leverage Ratio

Tier 1 risk-based capital as % of average total assets

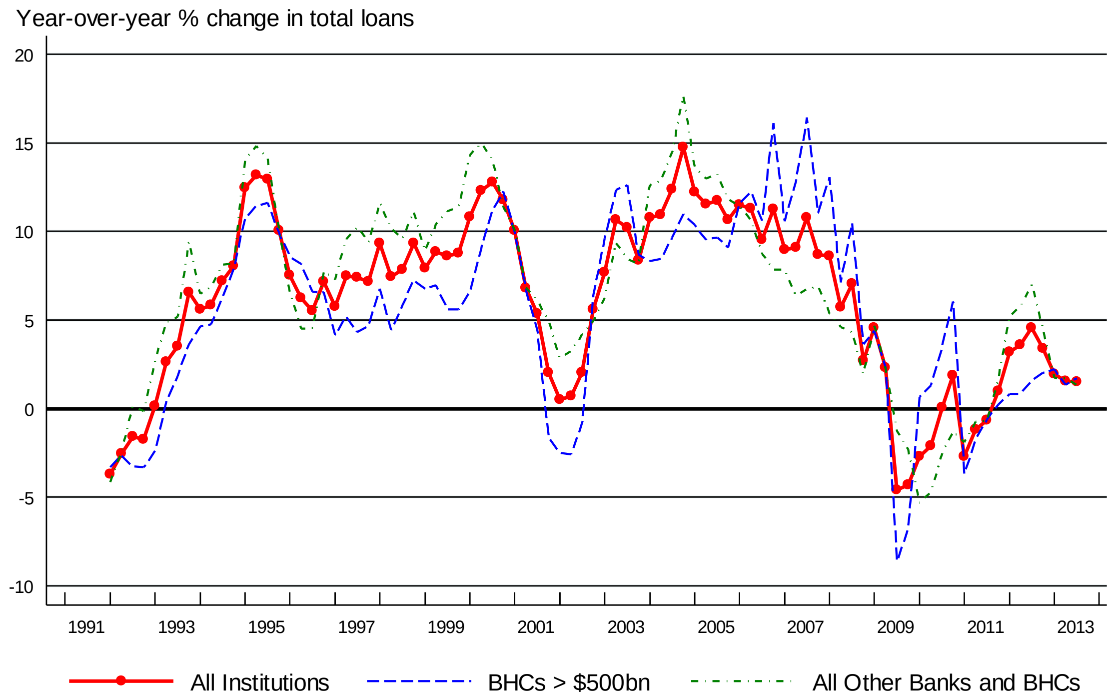


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms, and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. This particularly affects the year-over-year growth rate for assets between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4, due to the entry of several new firms in 2009:Q1. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details.

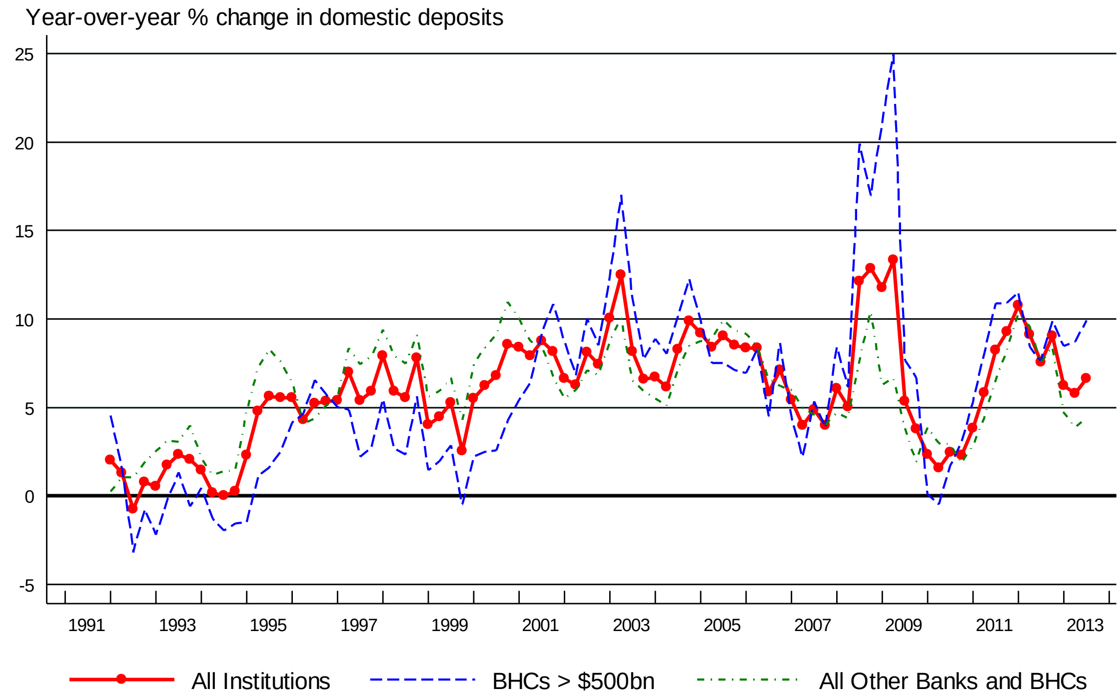
Asset Growth Rates



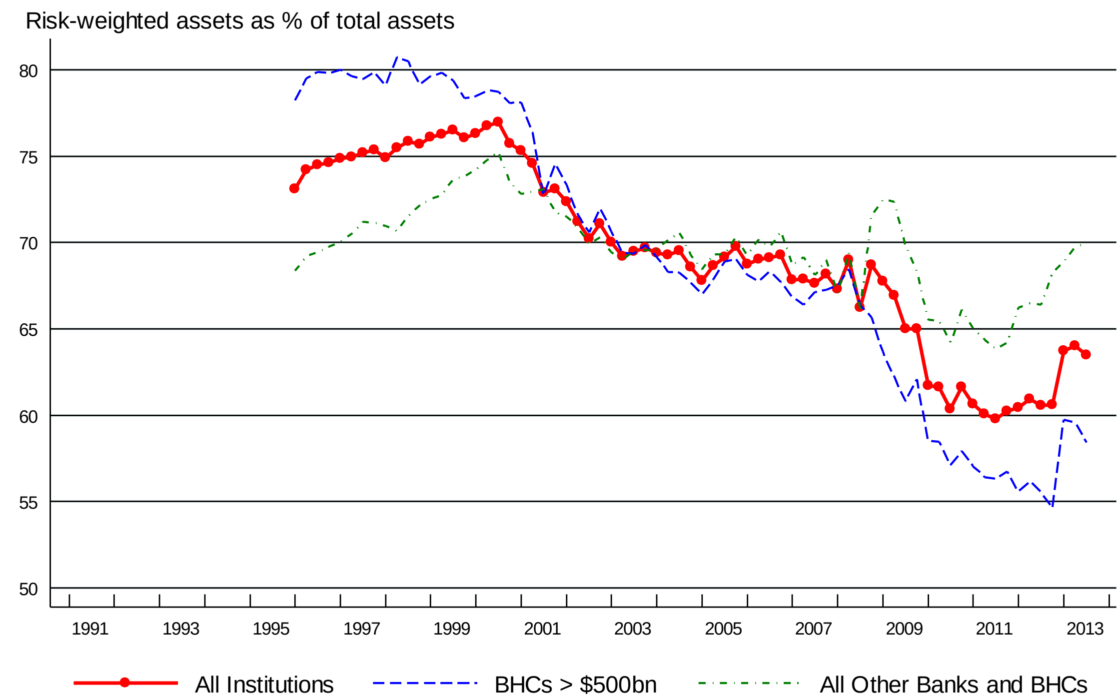
Loan Growth Rates



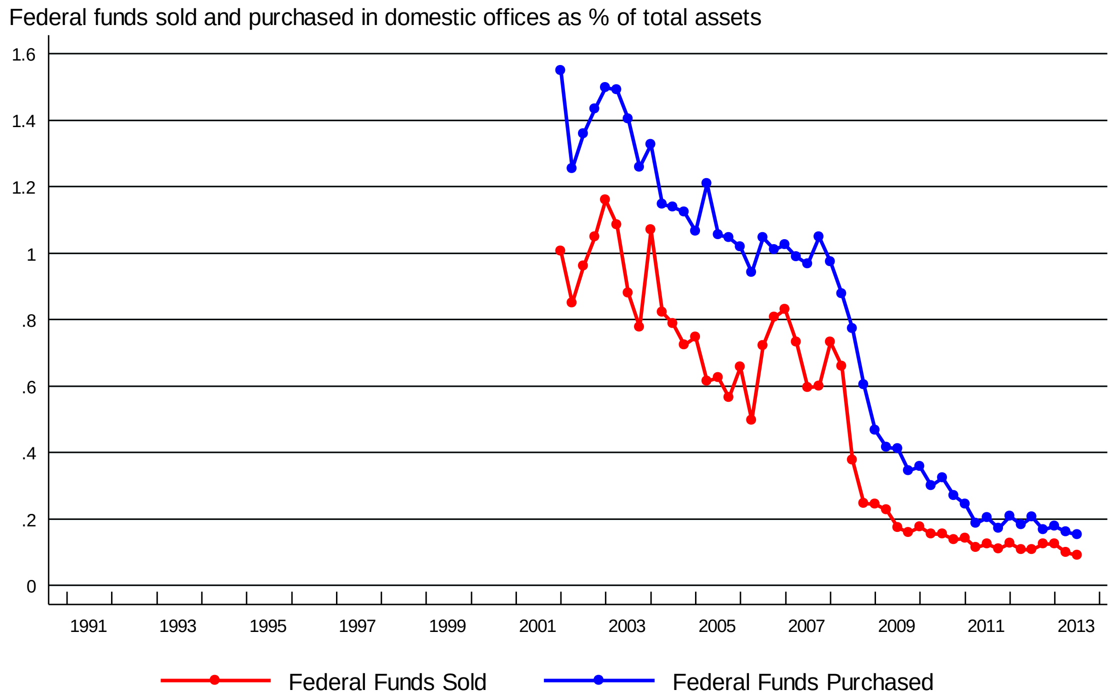
Domestic Deposit Growth Rates



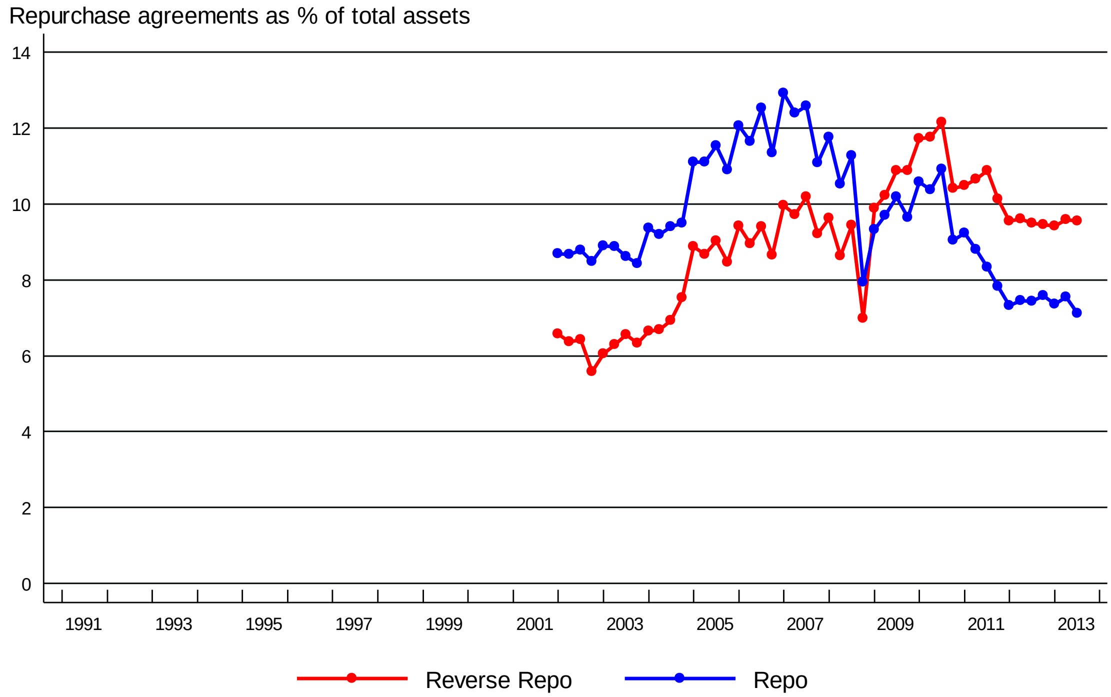
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased



Repurchase Agreements



Note: These charts begin in 2002q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

5. Consolidated Financial Statistics for the Fifty Largest BHCs

Rank	Name of Institution	Total Assets (Bil USD)	Quarterly Net Income (Mil USD)	Bank Profitability		Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)		
				Annualized Return on Assets	Annualized Return on Equity	Tier 1 Common Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio
1	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	2,463.3	-380.0	-0.06	-0.74	10.52	11.74	14.28
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2,128.7	2,497.0	0.47	4.30	11.08	12.33	15.36
3	CITIGROUP	1,899.5	3,227.0	0.68	6.43	12.68	13.64	16.68
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1,488.1	5,578.0	1.50	13.35	10.60	12.11	15.09
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	923.4	1,517.0	0.66	7.82	14.15	16.27	19.37
6	MORGAN STANLEY	832.2	906.0	0.44	5.56	12.63	15.27	16.09
7	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	372.0	980.0	1.05	10.61	14.15	15.80	16.81
8	U S BC	360.7	1,468.0	1.63	14.63	9.30	11.16	13.26
9	HSBC NORTH AMER HOLD	309.3	136.1	0.18	1.72	14.73	17.13	26.48
10	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	308.9	1,036.6	1.34	10.08	10.33	12.25	15.64
11	CAPITAL ONE FC	290.2	1,116.4	1.54	10.70	12.74	13.13	15.28
12	T D BANK US HOLD CO	231.7	192.7	0.33	3.20	7.04	7.42	8.65
13	STATE STREET CORP	216.8	539.5	1.00	10.56	15.52	17.31	19.81
14	BB&T CORP	181.1	304.4	0.67	5.52	9.40	11.28	13.92
15	SUNTRUST BK	172.0	189.4	0.44	3.62	9.94	10.97	13.04
16	ALLY FNCL	150.6	91.0	0.24	1.91	7.92	15.37	16.40
17	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	150.2	1,366.0	3.64	28.43	12.79	12.80	14.71
18	FIFTH THIRD BC	125.7	420.9	1.34	11.50	9.88	11.14	14.35
19	RBS CITIZENS FNCL GRP	120.7	143.1	0.47	2.95	13.94	13.95	16.26
20	REGIONS FC	116.9	293.3	1.00	7.57	10.99	11.47	14.52
21	BMO FNCL CORP	113.1	207.3	0.73	6.09	10.84	10.84	15.20
22	UNIONBANCAL CORP	105.5	200.0	0.76	6.37	11.10	11.17	13.11
23	NORTHERN TR CORP	96.0	206.5	0.86	10.56	13.12	13.59	14.86
24	KEYCORP	91.0	271.8	1.19	10.65	11.17	11.92	14.37
25	M&T BK CORP	84.4	294.5	1.40	10.69	9.08	11.88	15.07
26	BANCWEST CORP	81.7	162.5	0.80	5.56	10.68	10.86	12.13
27	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	77.1	76.7	0.40	2.27	13.69	14.35	16.49
28	DISCOVER FS	75.5	593.1	3.14	22.38	14.72	15.58	17.90
29	BBVA COMPASS BSHRS	70.1	110.6	0.63	3.89	11.59	11.83	14.10
30	DEUTSCHE BK TR CORP	66.1	81.0	0.49	4.74	17.15	17.15	17.62
31	COMERICA	64.7	147.1	0.91	8.44	10.72	10.72	13.42
32	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	56.6	178.5	1.26	11.98	10.85	12.36	14.67
33	ZIONS BC	55.2	111.5	0.81	7.04	10.47	13.10	14.82
34	UTRECHT-AMERICA HOLDS	52.3	32.5	0.25	19.94	-0.87	2.96	3.41
35	CIT GROUP	46.2	199.6	1.73	9.03	16.72	16.72	17.42
36	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	45.8	114.2	1.00	8.02	11.80	13.05	13.80
37	FIRST NIAGARA FNCL GROUP	37.4	79.1	0.85	6.41	7.72	9.45	11.40
38	POPULAR	36.1	229.0	2.54	20.85	14.21	18.54	19.82
39	CITY NAT CORP	29.1	63.6	0.88	9.84	8.82	9.69	12.67
40	BOK FC	27.2	75.7	1.11	10.13	13.33	13.52	15.36
41	SYNOVUS FC	26.2	45.7	0.70	6.23	9.93	10.55	13.04
42	EAST W BC	24.5	73.2	1.19	12.66	11.77	12.37	13.95
43	FIRST HORIZON NAT CORP	24.2	-105.9	-1.75	-19.82	10.19	13.26	15.59
44	FIRSTMERIT CORP	24.1	40.7	0.67	6.13	10.21	11.27	13.72
45	SVB FNCL GRP	23.8	67.6	1.14	13.91	12.62	12.95	14.16
46	ASSOCIATED BANC-CORP	23.7	45.7	0.77	6.36	11.64	12.02	13.44
47	CULLEN/FROST BKR	23.6	60.4	1.03	9.74	12.53	14.53	15.68
48	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	23.2	117.5	2.03	12.83	18.84	18.90	19.76
49	COMMERCE BSHRS	22.5	68.2	1.21	12.53	13.65	13.65	14.89
50	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	21.5	41.0	0.76	8.27	14.36	15.04	16.54
TOTALS*	TOP 50	14,390.0	25,511.4	0.71	6.80	11.40	12.80	15.47
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	17,225.7	33,382.2	0.78	7.35	11.85	13.22	15.65

*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 bank holding companies (BHCs), including foreign-held BHCs, as well as commercial banks owned by BHCs that are too small to file Y-9C reports (the current reporting threshold is $500m of total assets), and unaffiliated (stand-alone) commercial banks. We identify "top-tier" BHCs (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 banks whose high holder does not submit a FR Y-9C report.

Separate statistics are also reported for the subset of BHCs with greater than $500 billion in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry. In 2013:Q3, there were 6 BHCs that exceed this threshold: JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. For consistency, time-series graphs for the "> $500bn" group represent available historical values for this same subset of firms. Statistics for this subset of firms are 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 series. Finally, the "all other banks and BHCs" quarterly series is constructed by subtracting the "BHCs > $500bn" series from the "all institutions" series.

The charts and tables presented in this report are grouped into the following five categories: composition of banking industry assets and liabilities, earnings and pre-provision net revenue, asset quality, capital adequacy and asset growth, and consolidated financial statistics for the fifty largest BHCs. Definitions of each plotted variable are presented on each chart.

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 revision, 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. 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.

- For the same reason, only 4 of the 6 BHCs in the BHCs > $500bn group (described in the methodology section on the previous page) exist in the data for the entire sample period (1991:Q1 to 2013:Q3). These 4 BHCs are JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Wells Fargo, and Citigroup. Goldman Sachs and Morgan Stanley entered 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 drop the firm’s quarter of entry observation from the sample. This adjusted data is used to calculate all ratios in this report that are based on flow variables. However, to retain as much of the data as possible, unadjusted data is used to calculate ratios based only on stock variables, since stock variables do not need to be quarterized.

- 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 $500m in total assets). The effect of this exclusion on industry statistics is expected to be minor, however, since small BHCs generally do not have large nonbank subsidiaries.

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. 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. This accounting change was likely a major factor influencing year-over-year growth rates of loans and total assets during this period, potentially causing these growth rates to appear larger than they would have otherwise been.