FEDERAL RESERVE BANK *of* NEW YORK | ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations

Historical reports from 2013 through 2025

These statistics, reported in the third quarter annually, present 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 subsidiaries.

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Third Quarter 2025

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$750bn[2] in total assets as of the current quarter, for BHCs with $50bn-750bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Return on equity and return on assets both increased from 10.26% and 0.97% in 2025:Q2 to 11.80% and 1.12% in 2025:Q3, respectively, reflecting increases in income from net interest income.
- Net interest margin, defined as net interest income as a percentage of interest earning assets, rose from 2.58% in 2025:Q2 to 2.68% in 2025:Q3. The current net interest margin of 2.68% is above its post-crisis (2009:Q1 – 2025:Q3) average of 2.61%.
- Noninterest income ratio, measured as noninterest income as a percentage of total assets, rose from 1.95% in 2025:Q2 to 1.99% in 2025:Q3. The current non-interest income ratio of 1.99% is below its post-crisis average of 2.11%.
- Asset growth decreased from 5.79% in 2025:Q2 to 4.94% in 2025:Q3. Loan growth increased from 4.17% to 5.34%, and the domestic deposit growth rate decreased from 4.07% to 3.75%.
- 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 13.47%, well above its pre-crisis (2001:Q1 – 2007:Q3) average of 8.26%.

[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] The threshold for the highest asset grouping was raised from $500bn to $750bn in the 2020Q1 Quarterly Trends report. Six BHCs exceed this $750bn size threshold: J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. See Data Notes on page 43 for more details.

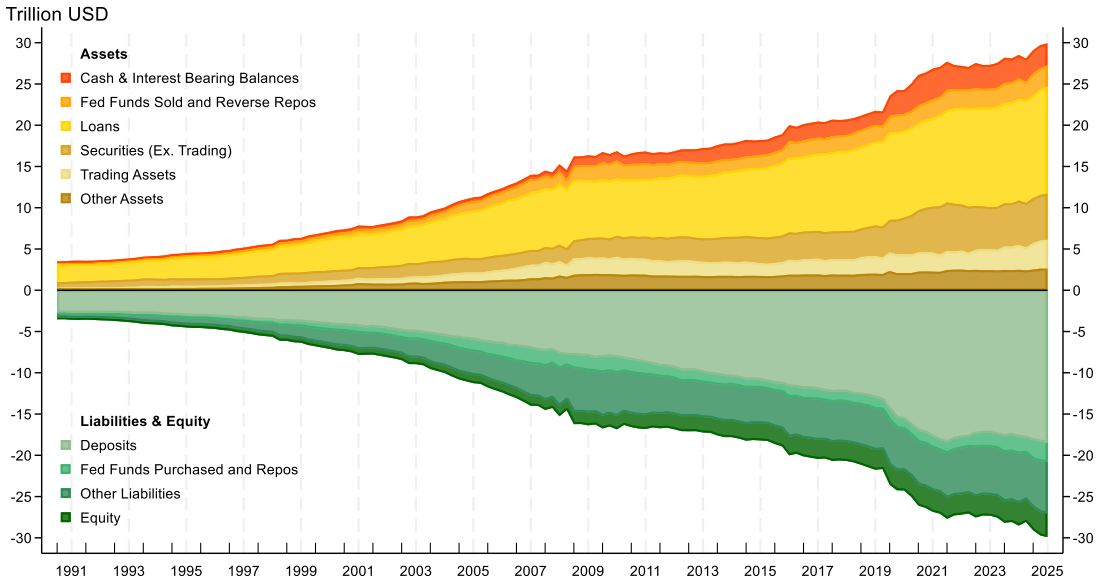
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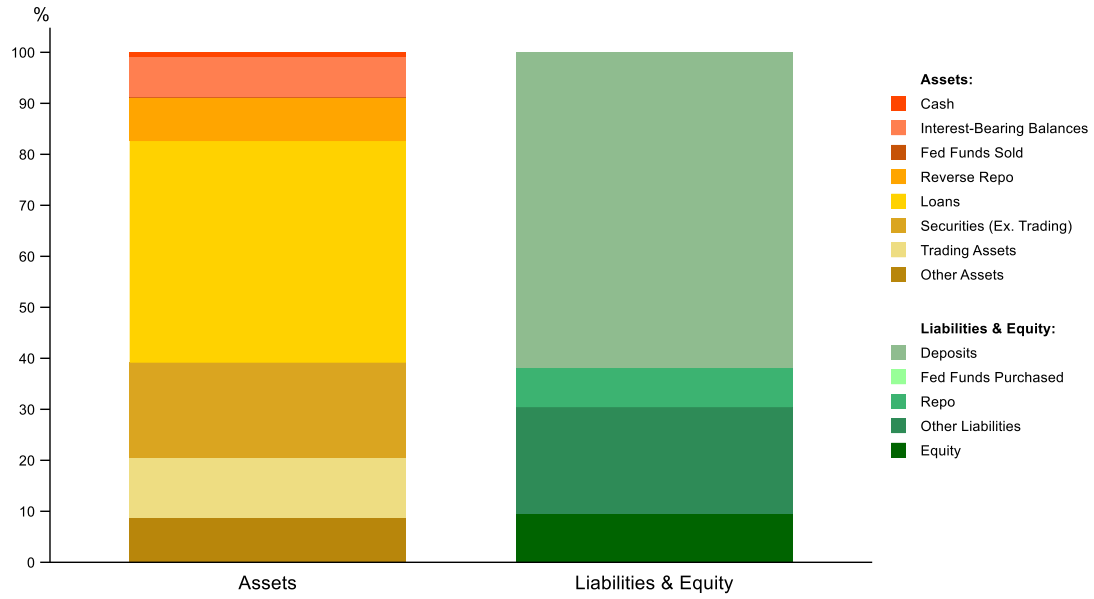
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

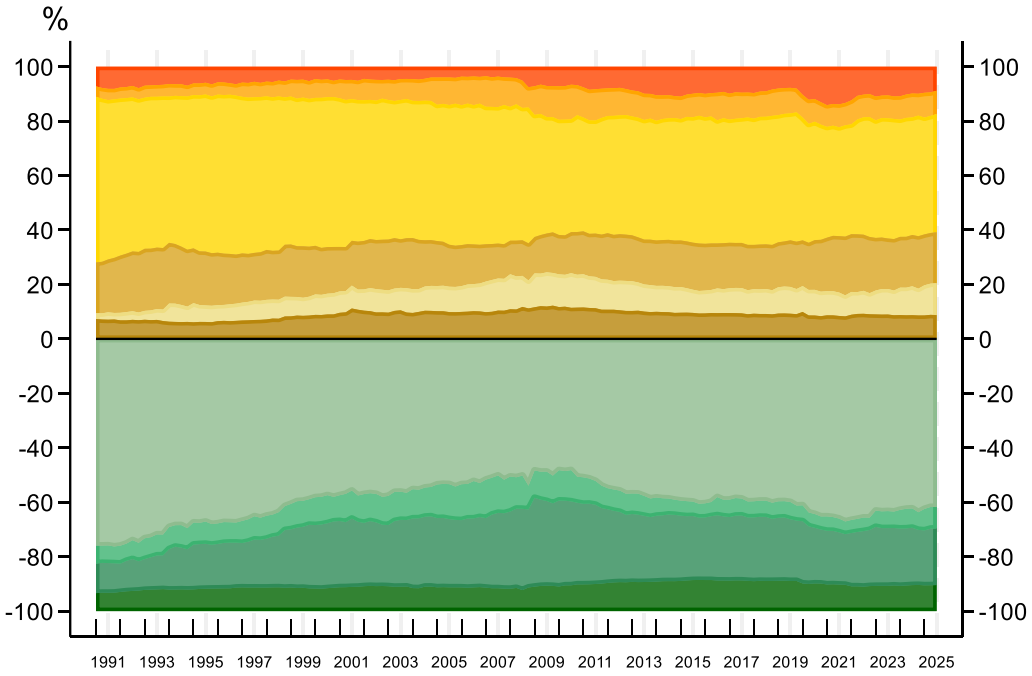
Balance Sheet Composition



Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



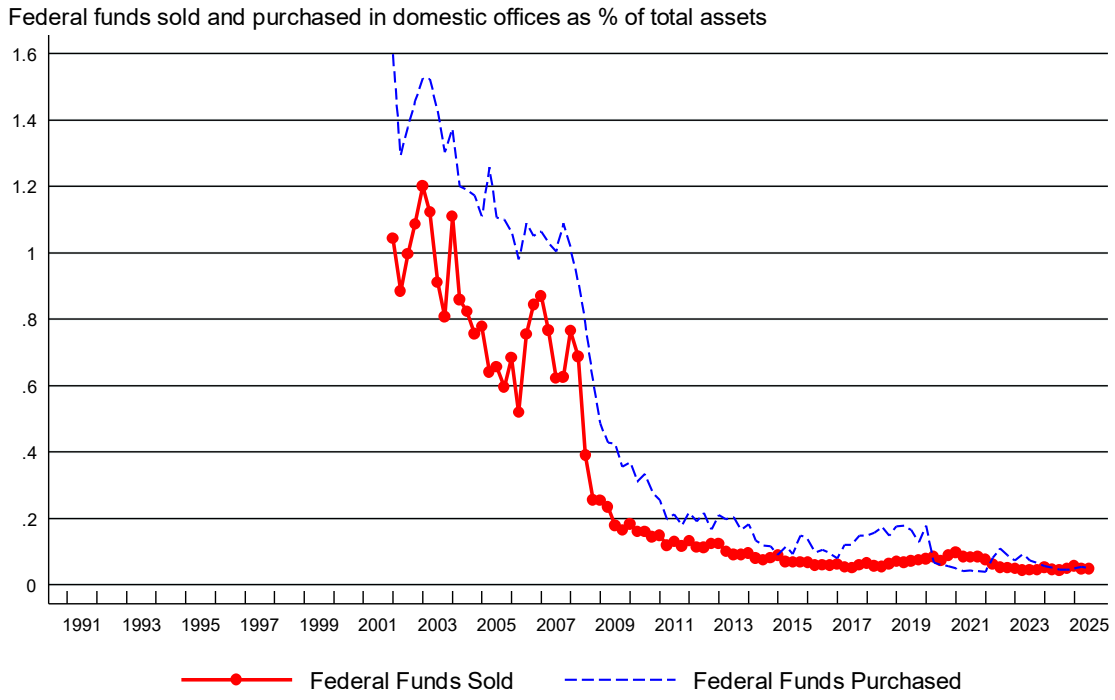
Assets

- Cash & Interest Bearing Balances
- Fed Funds Sold and Reverse Repos
- Loans
- Securities (Ex. Trading)
- Trading Assets
- Other Assets

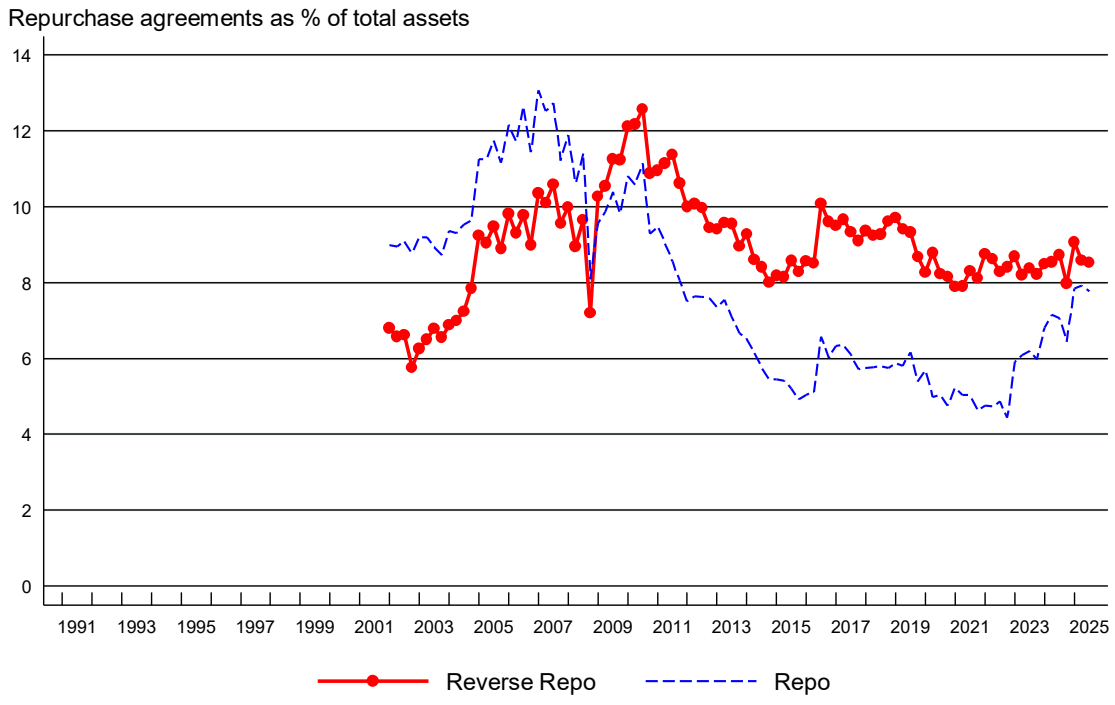
Liabilities & Equity

- Deposits
- Fed Funds Purchased and Repos
- Other Liabilities
- Equity

Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

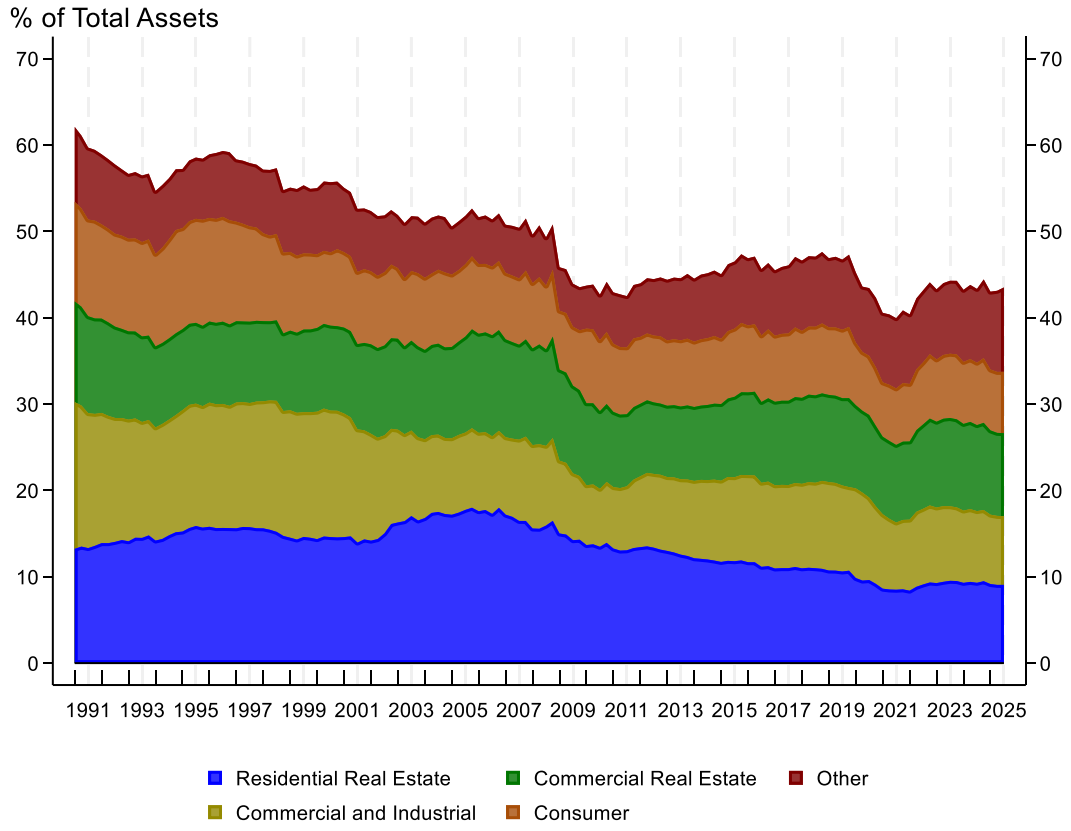


Repurchase Agreements

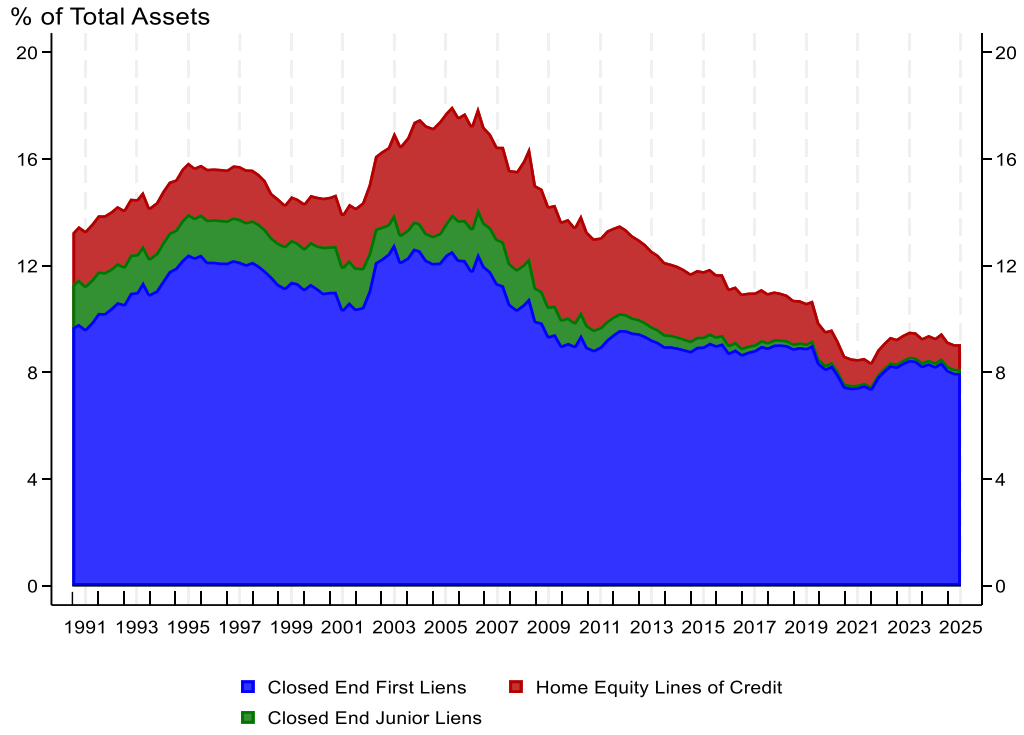


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

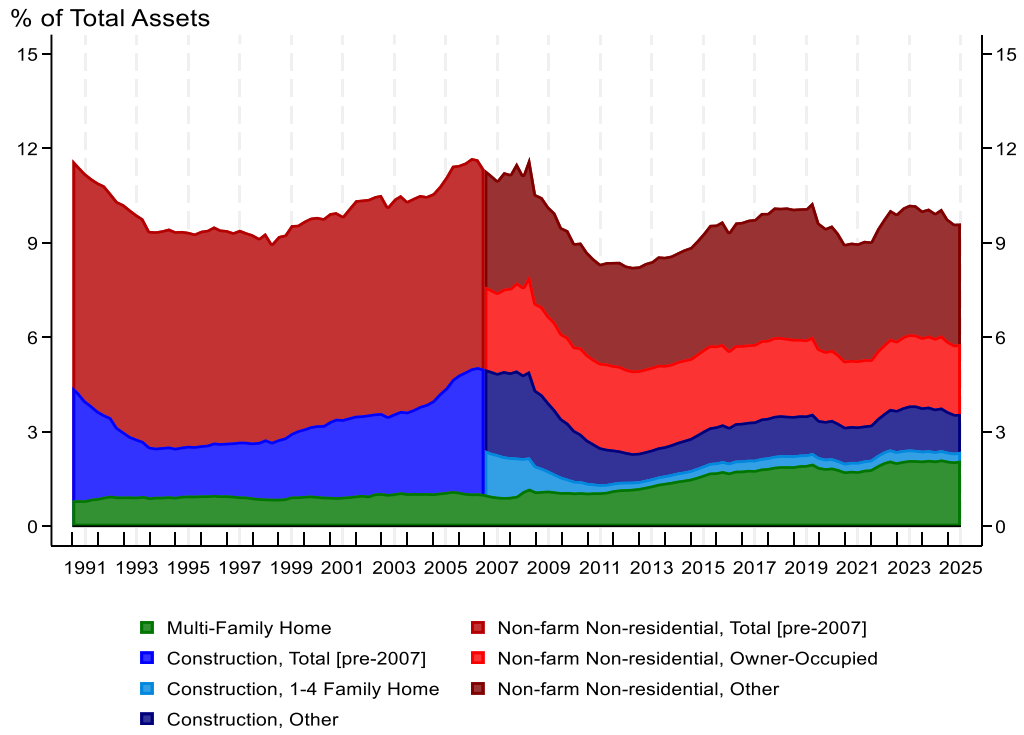
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019 2021 2023 2025
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

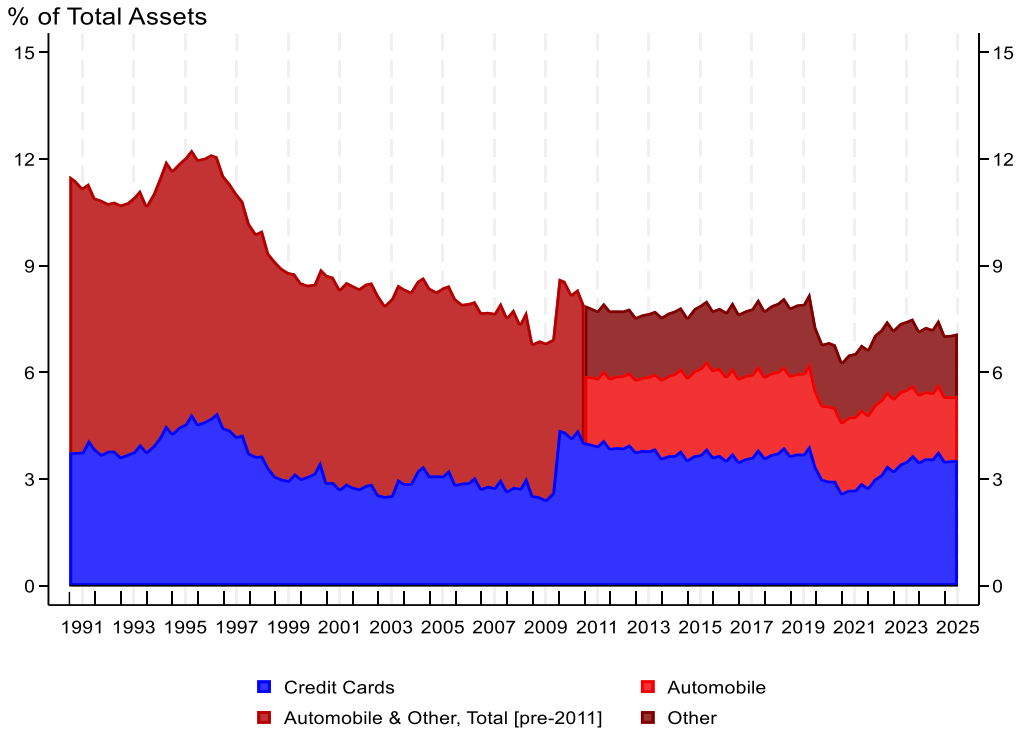
Residential Real Estate Loans



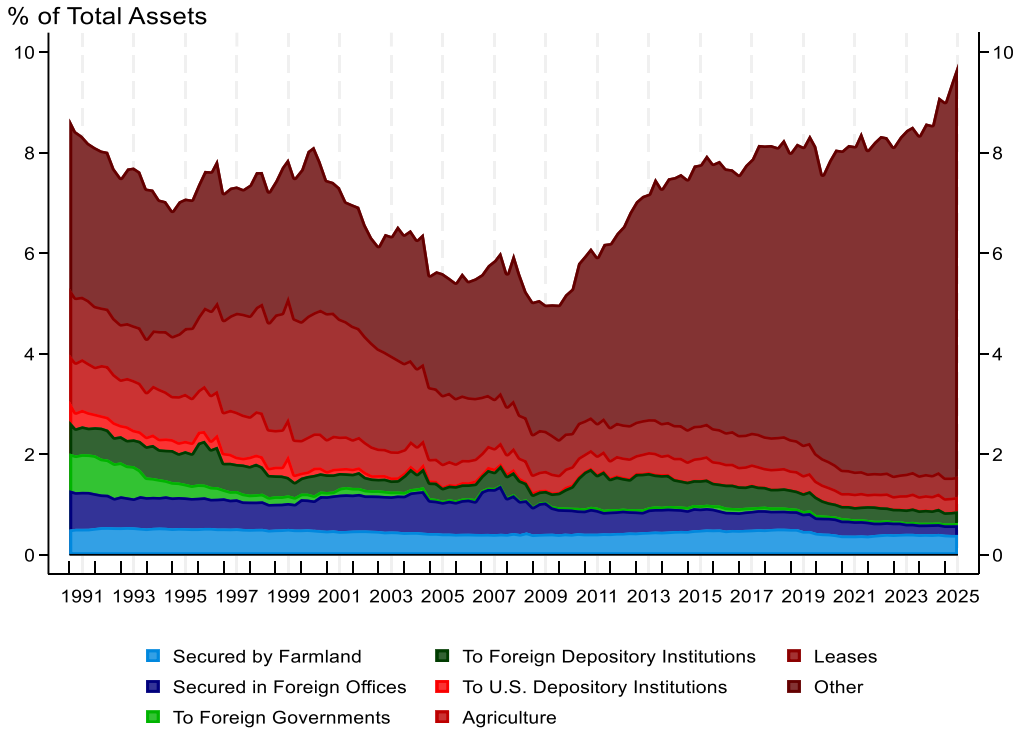
Commercial Real Estate Loans



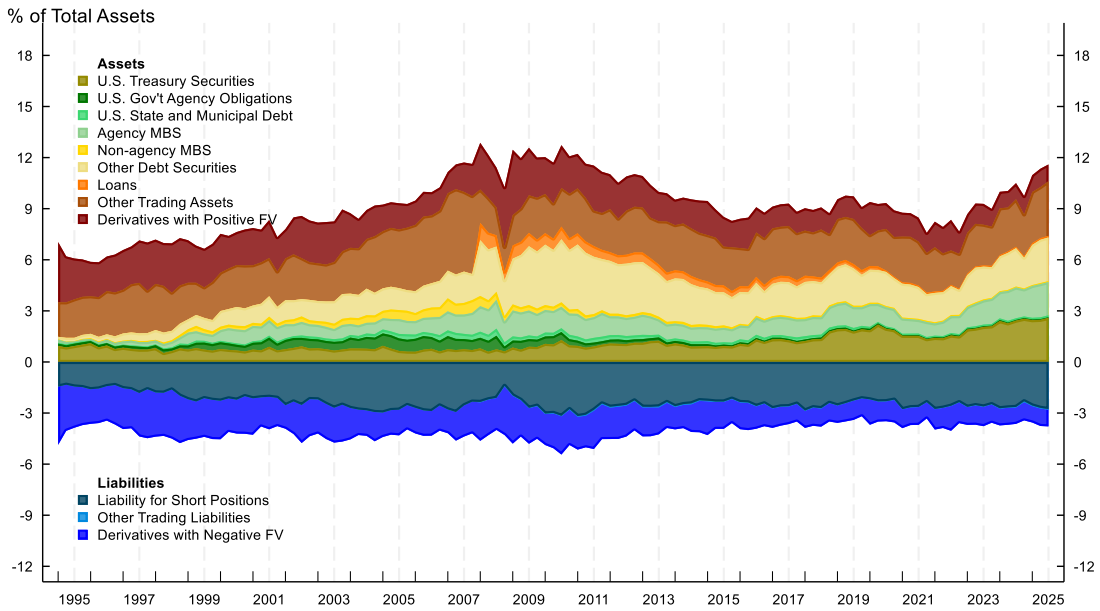
Consumer Loans



Other Loans

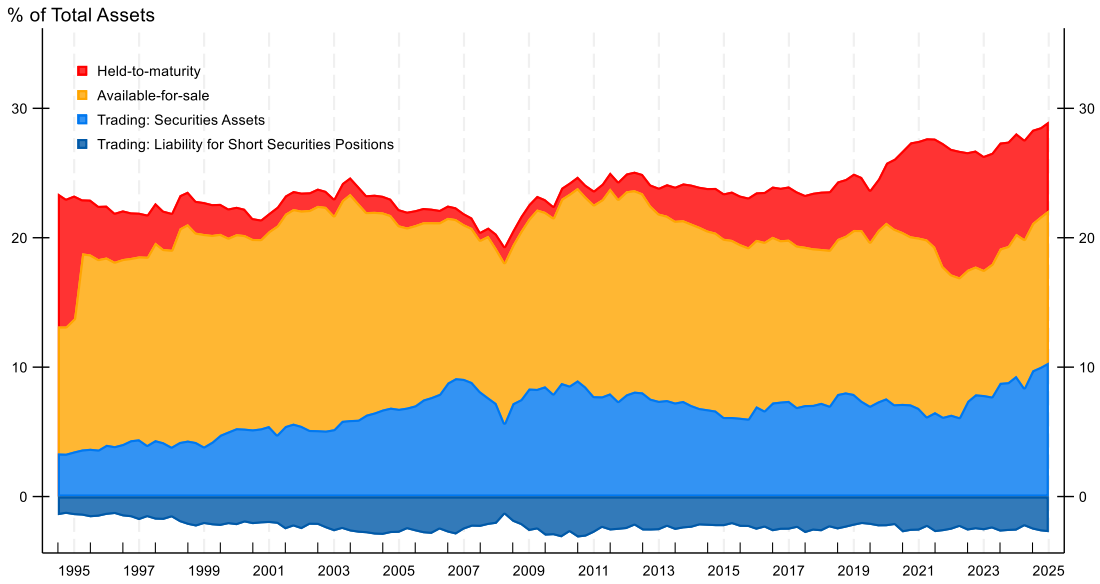


Trading Assets and Liabilities



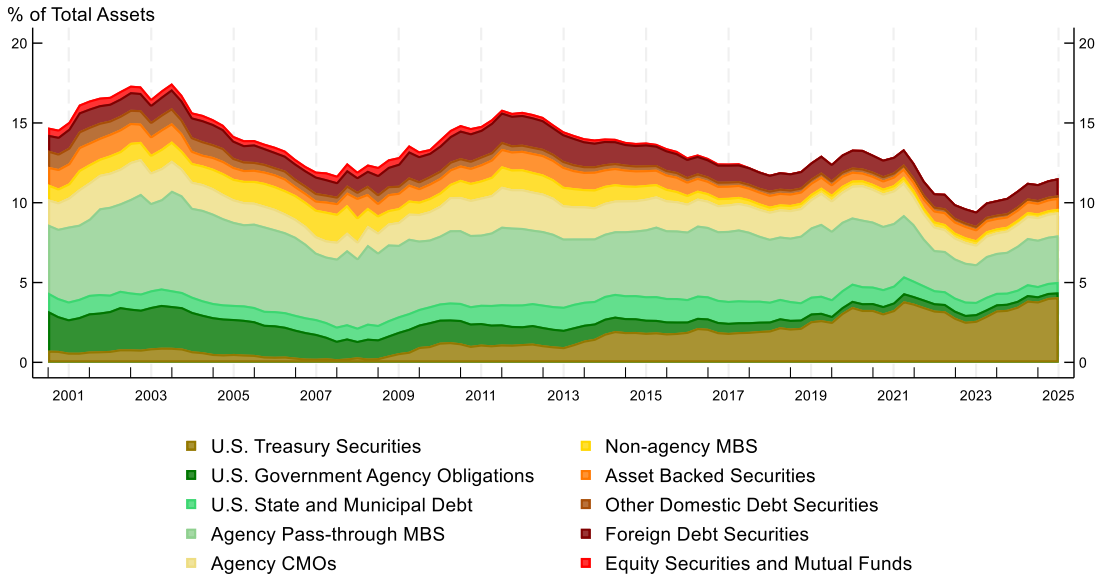
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of $10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and $2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

Securities Portfolios

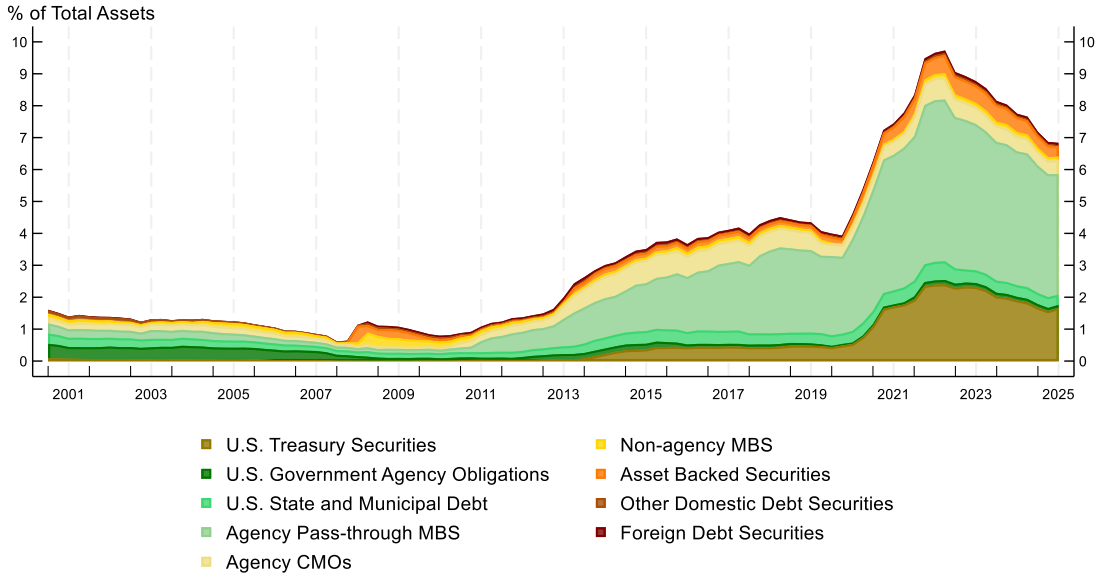


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities

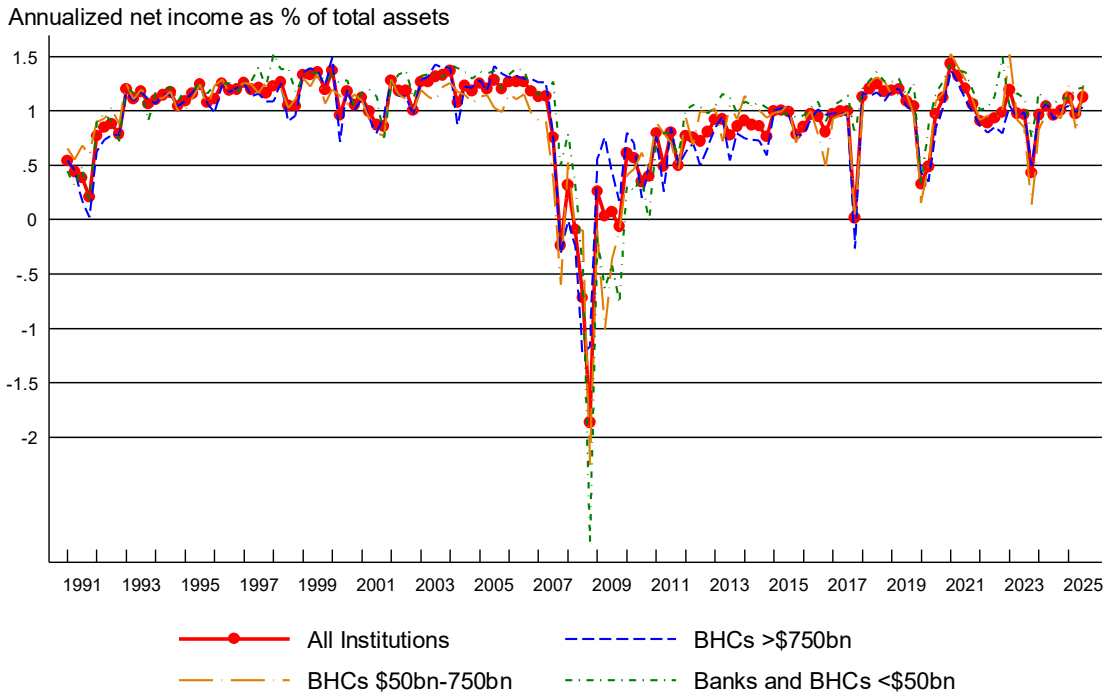


Held-to-Maturity Securities

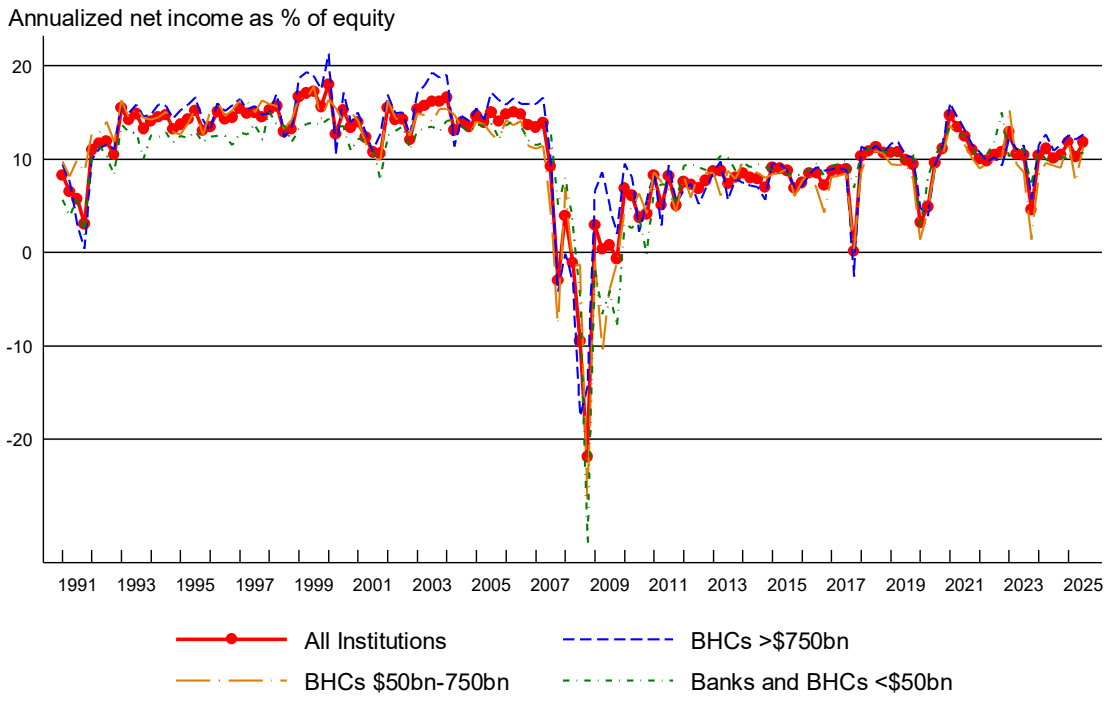


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

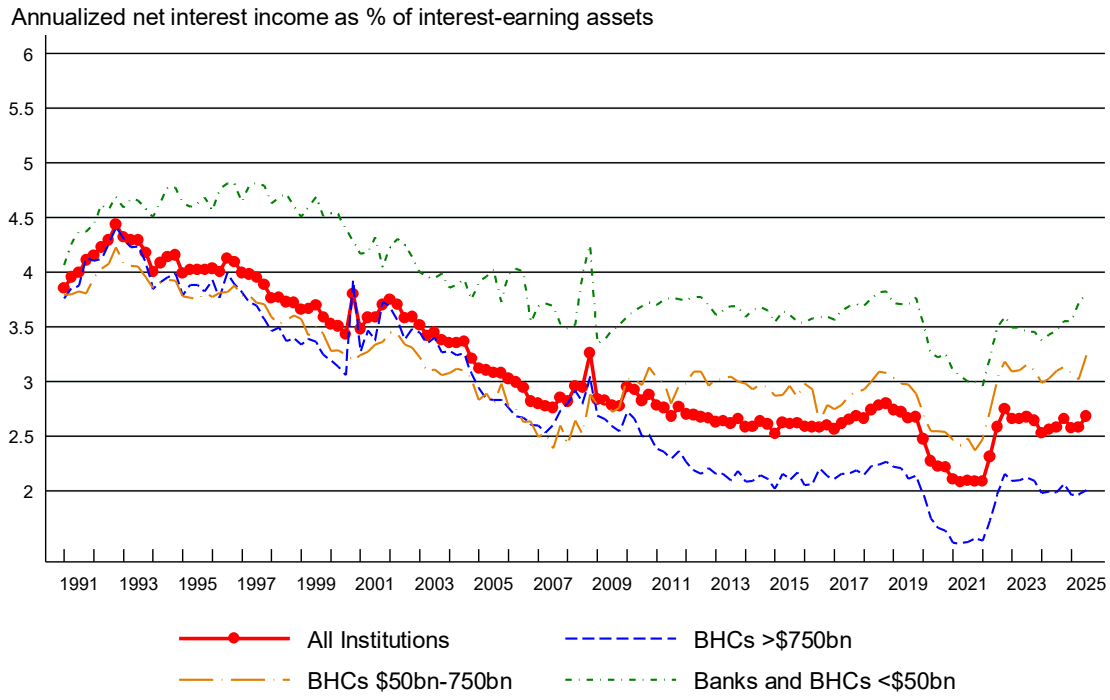
Return on Assets



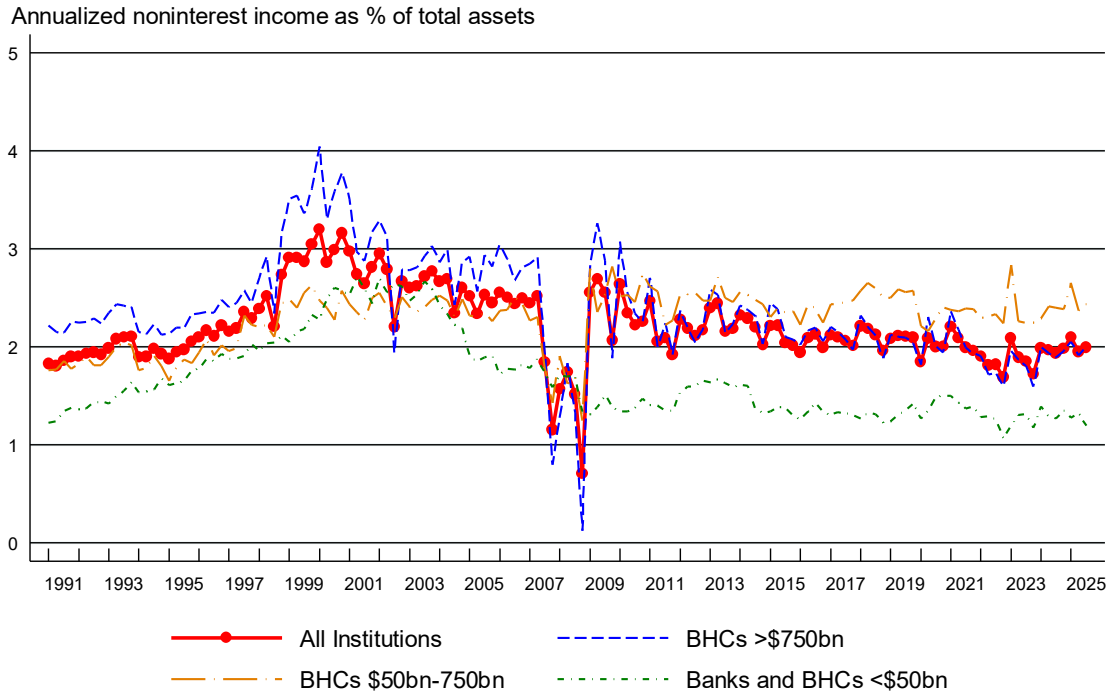
Return on Equity

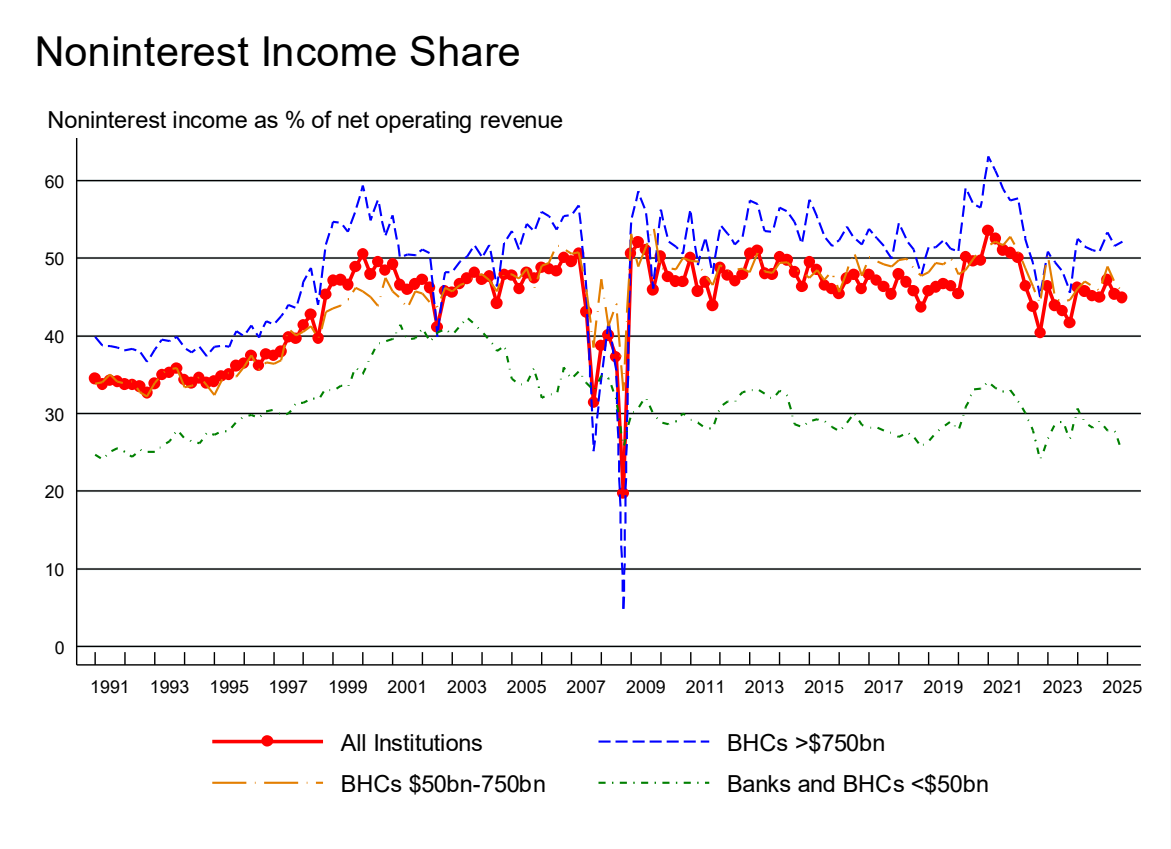


Net Interest Margin



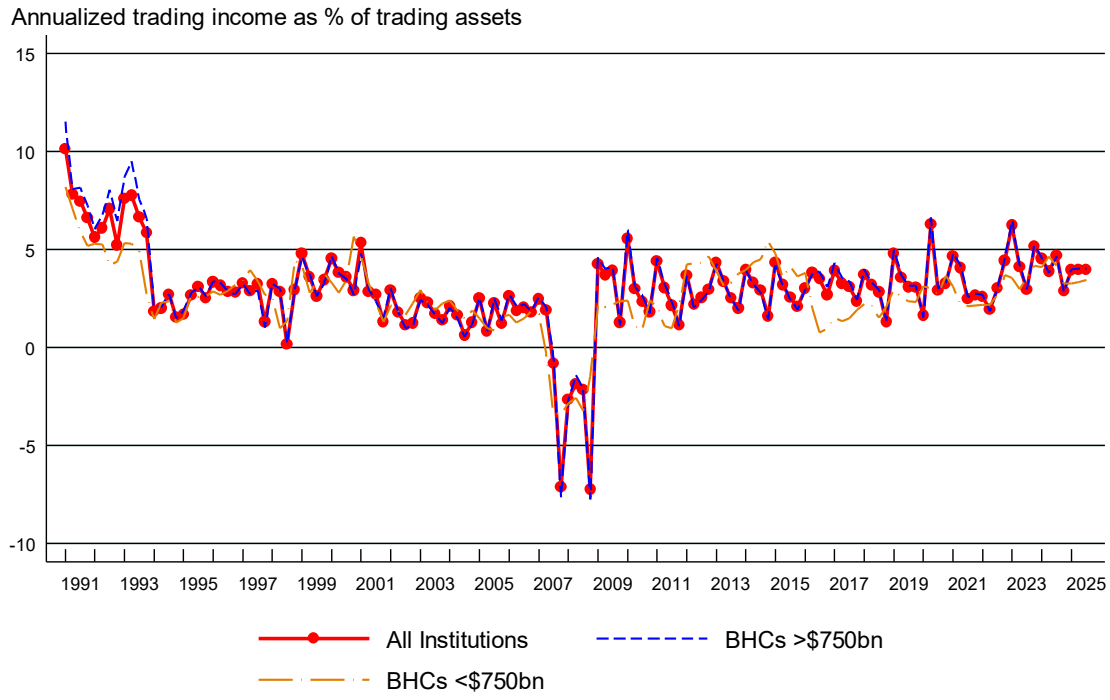
Noninterest Income Ratio



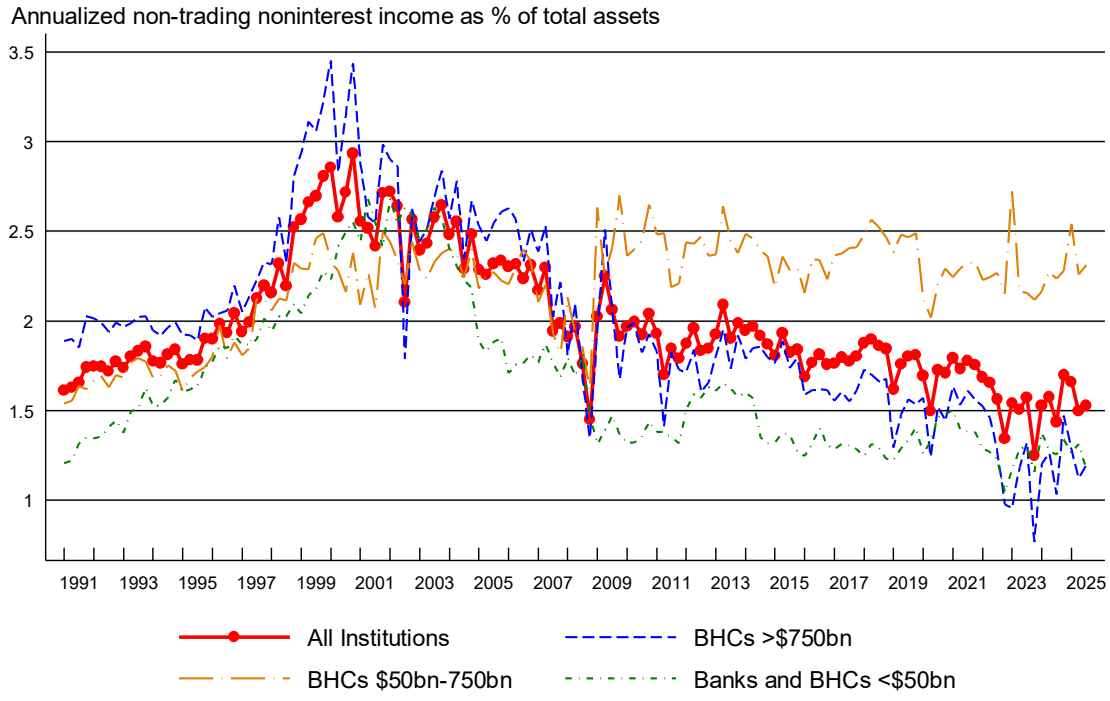


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

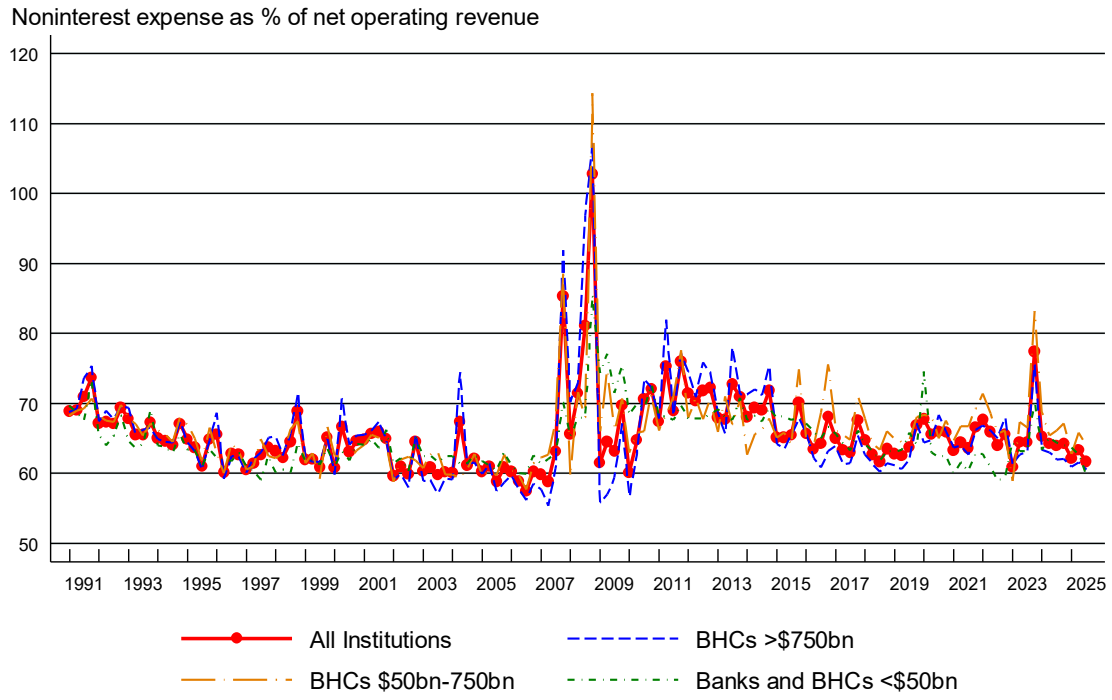
Return on Trading Assets



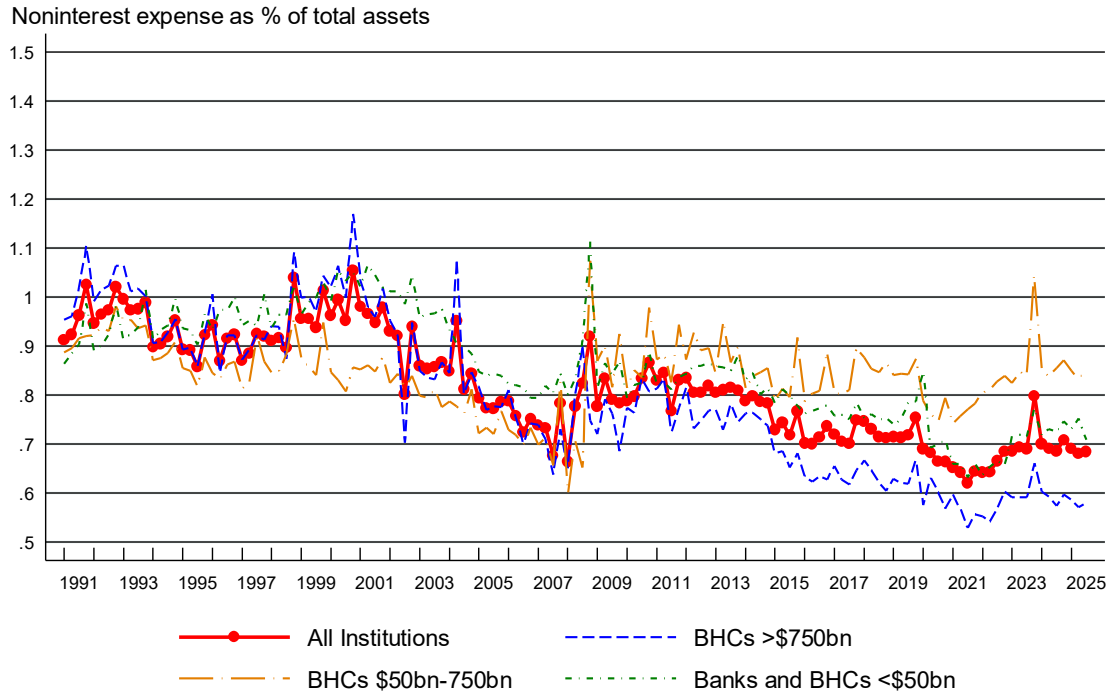
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio



Noninterest Expense Ratio

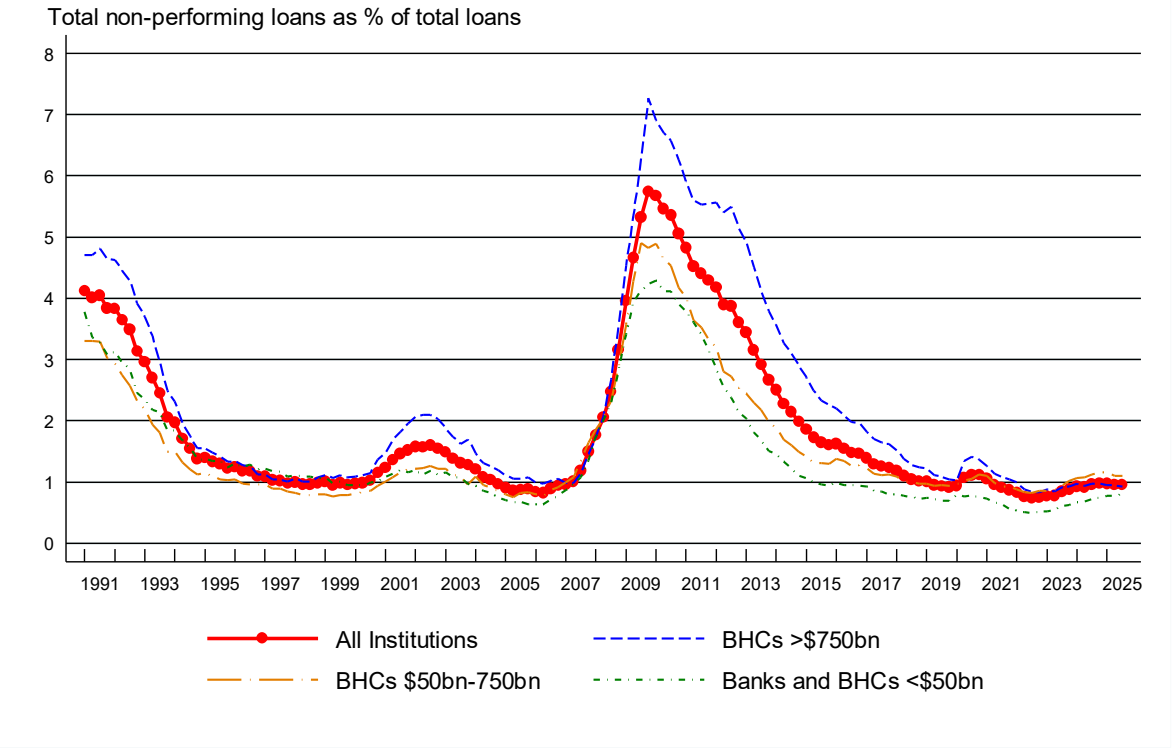


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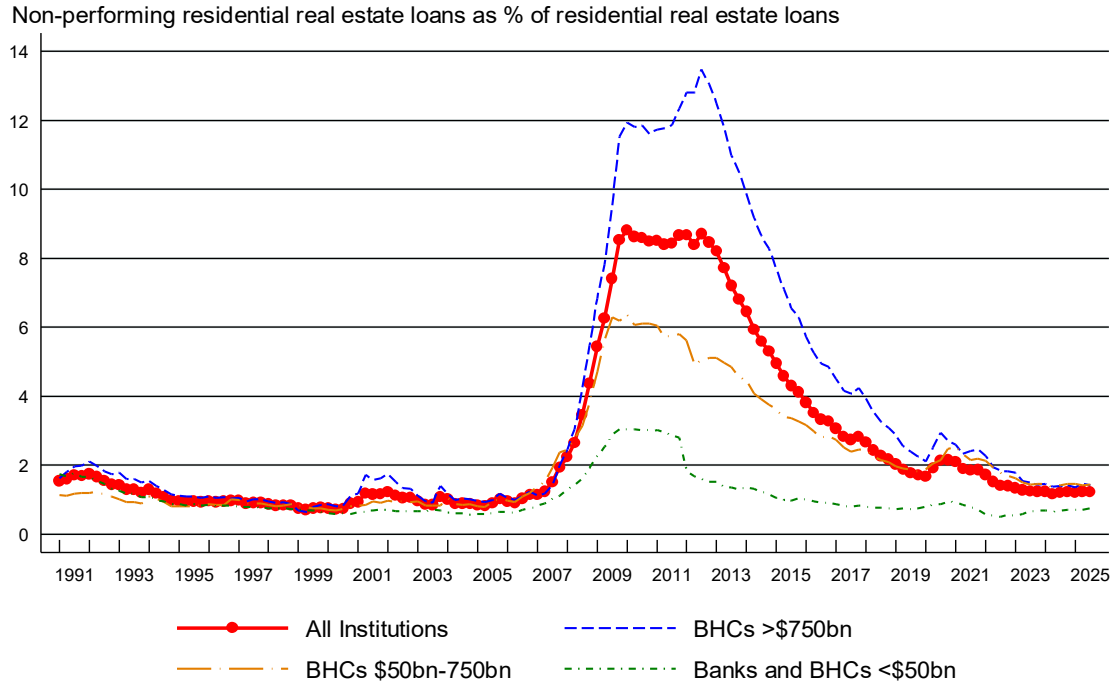
3. Loan Performance

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

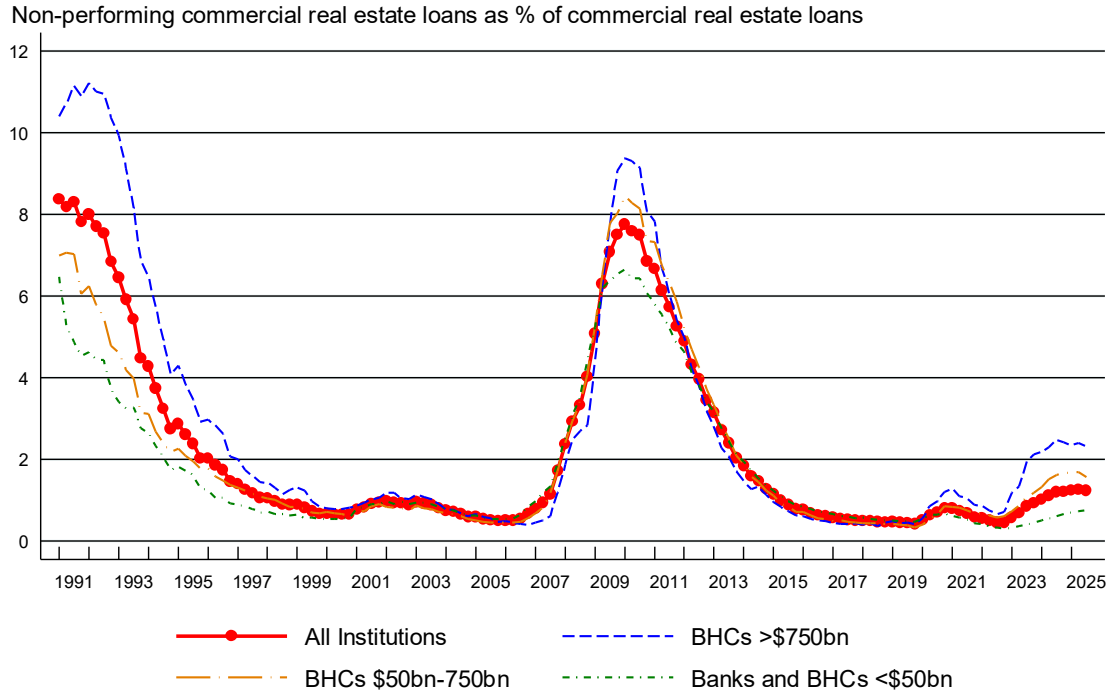
Non-performing Loans



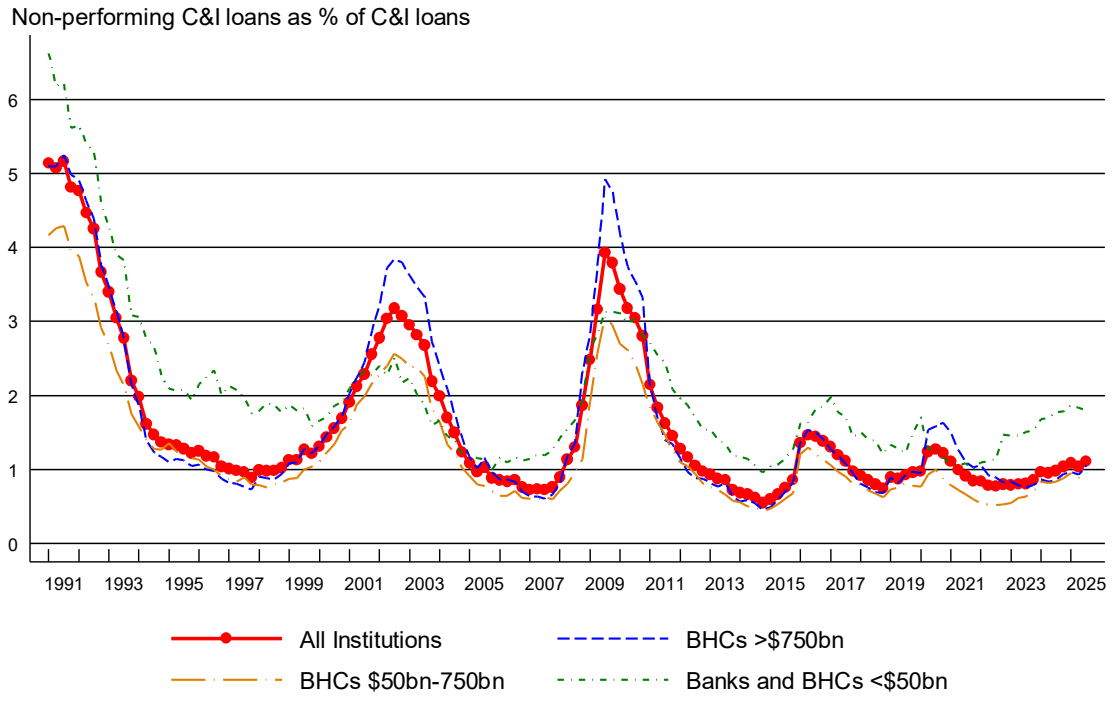
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



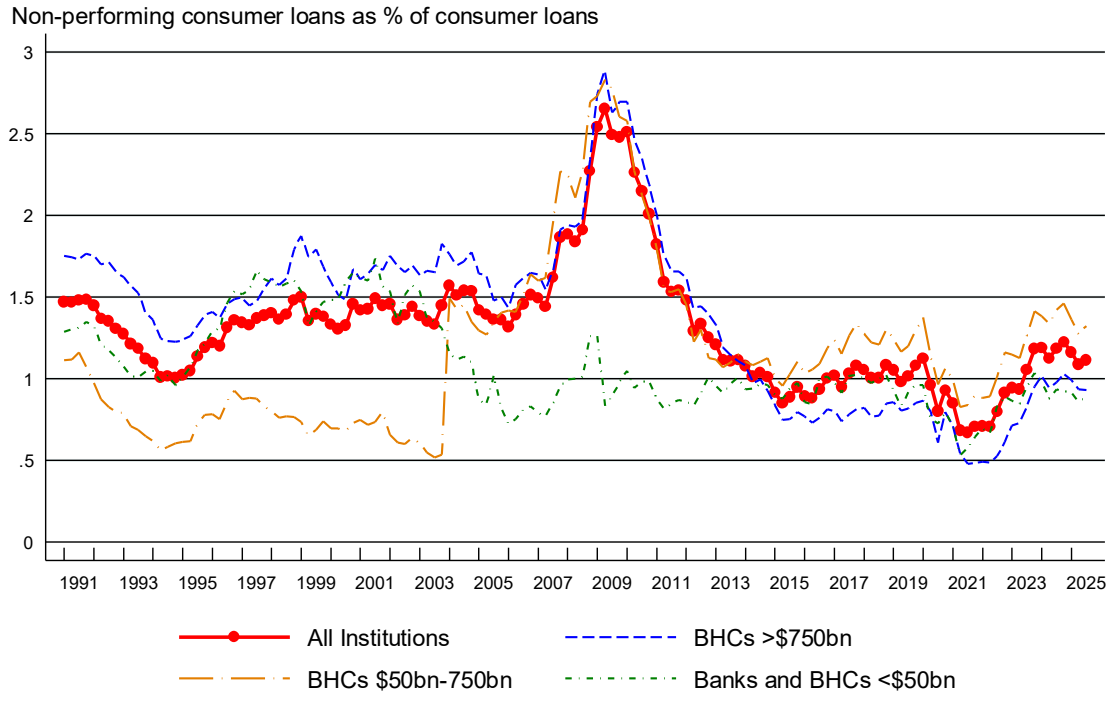
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



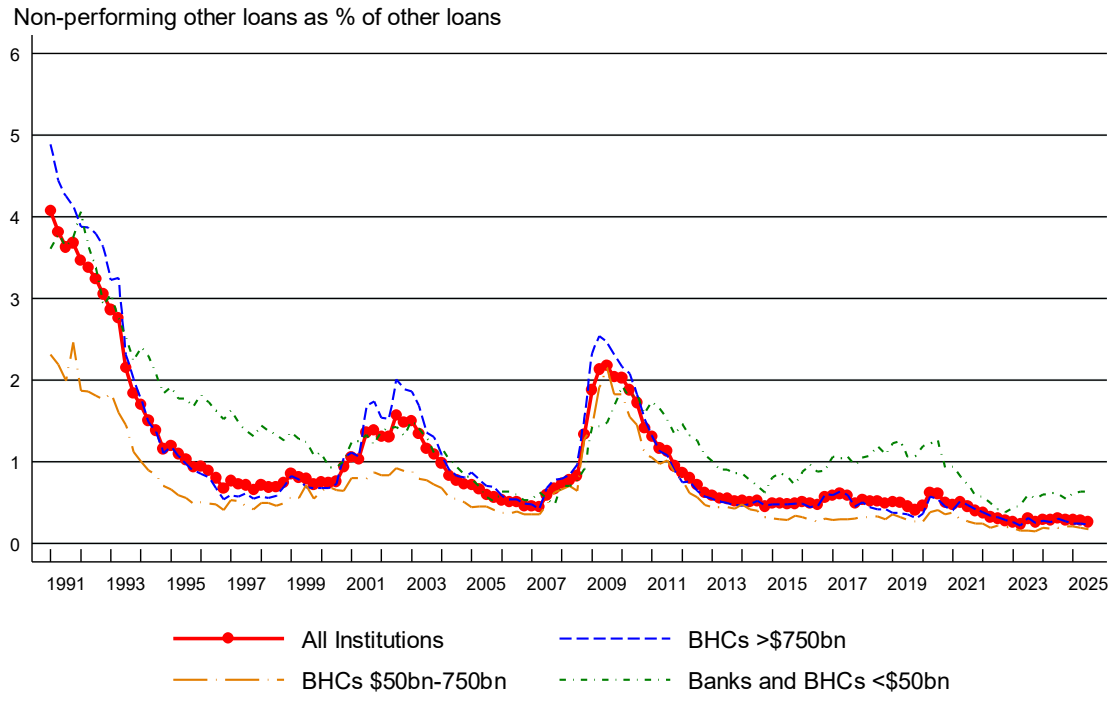
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



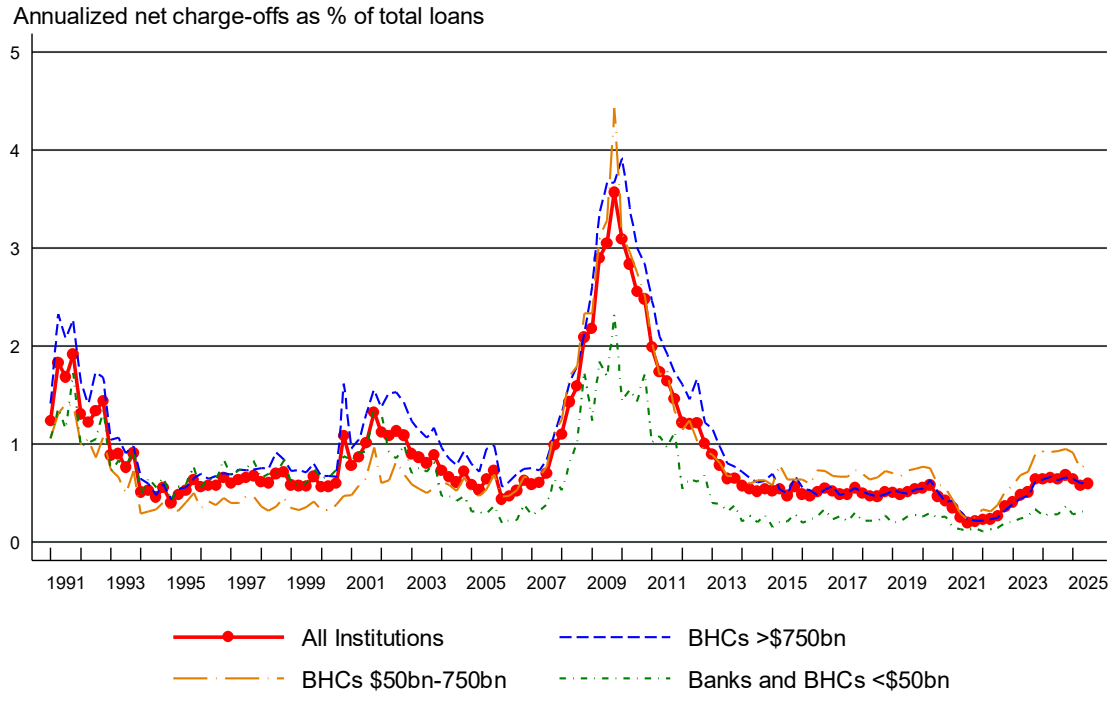
Non-performing Consumer Loans



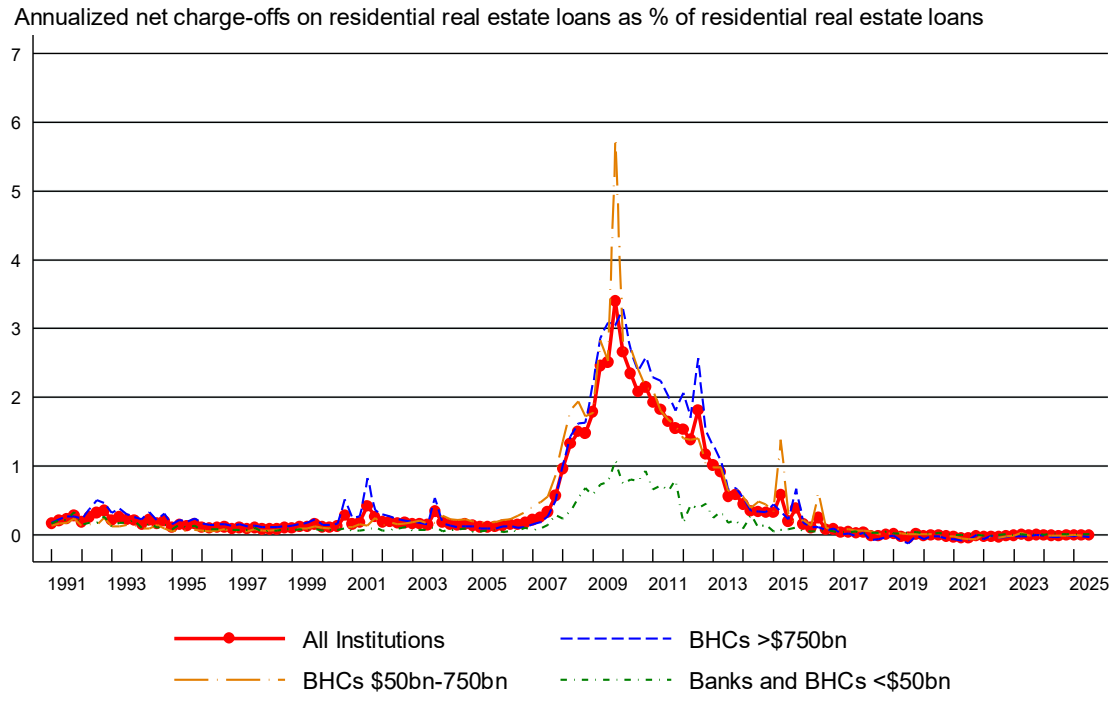
Non-performing Other Loans



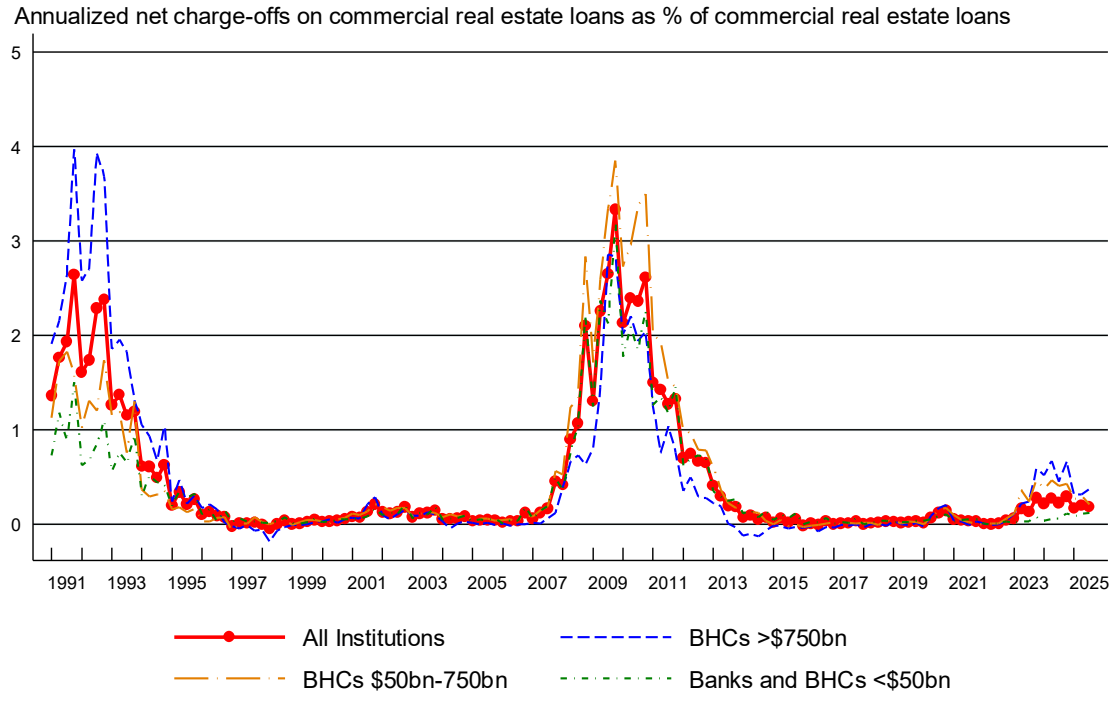
Net Charge-offs



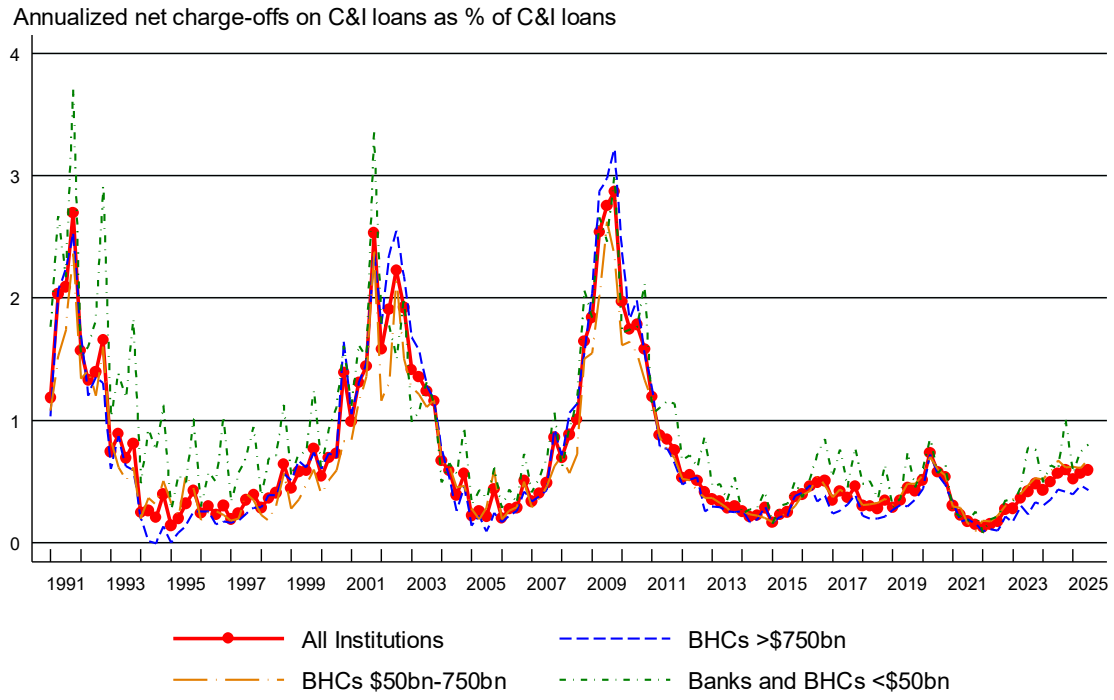
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



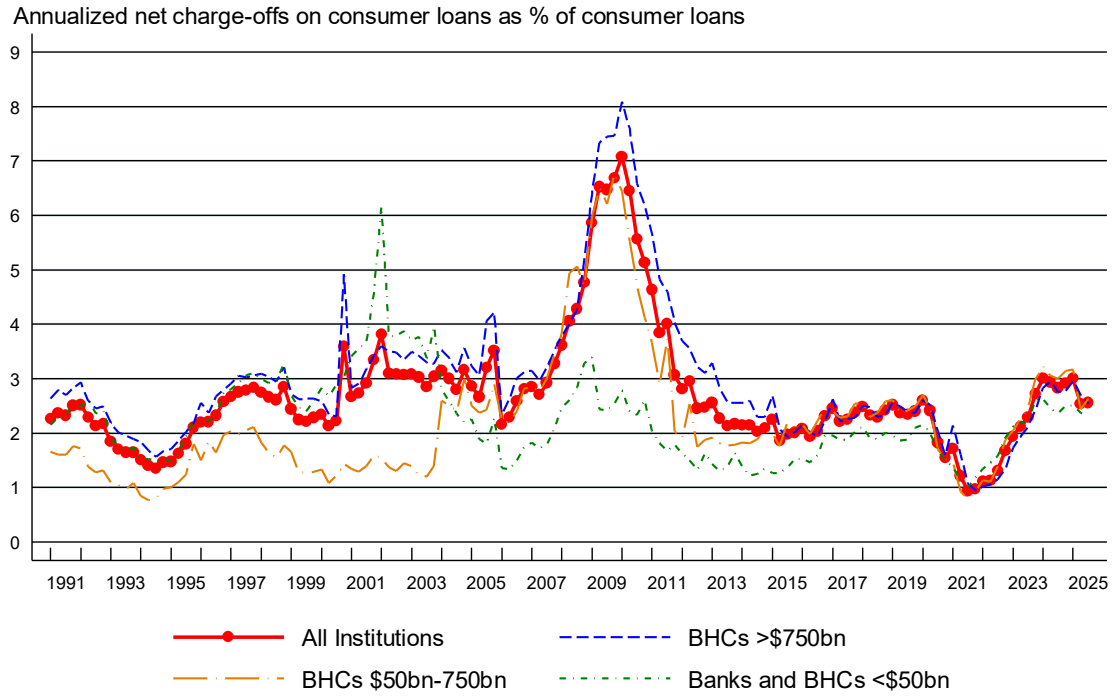
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



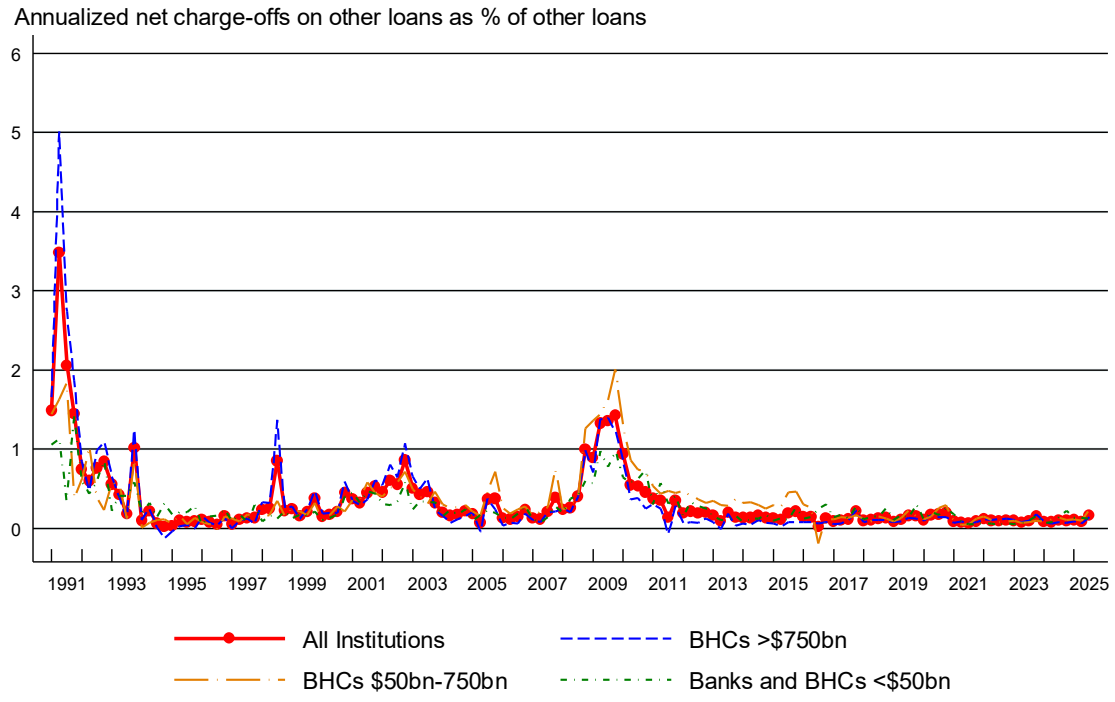
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



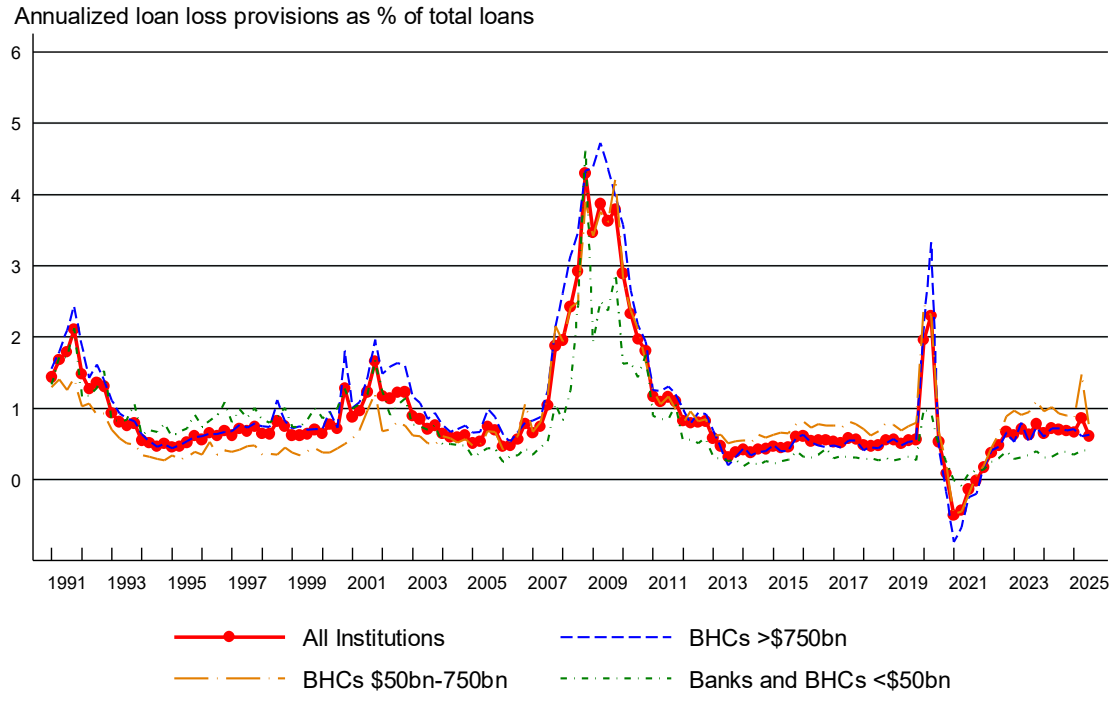
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



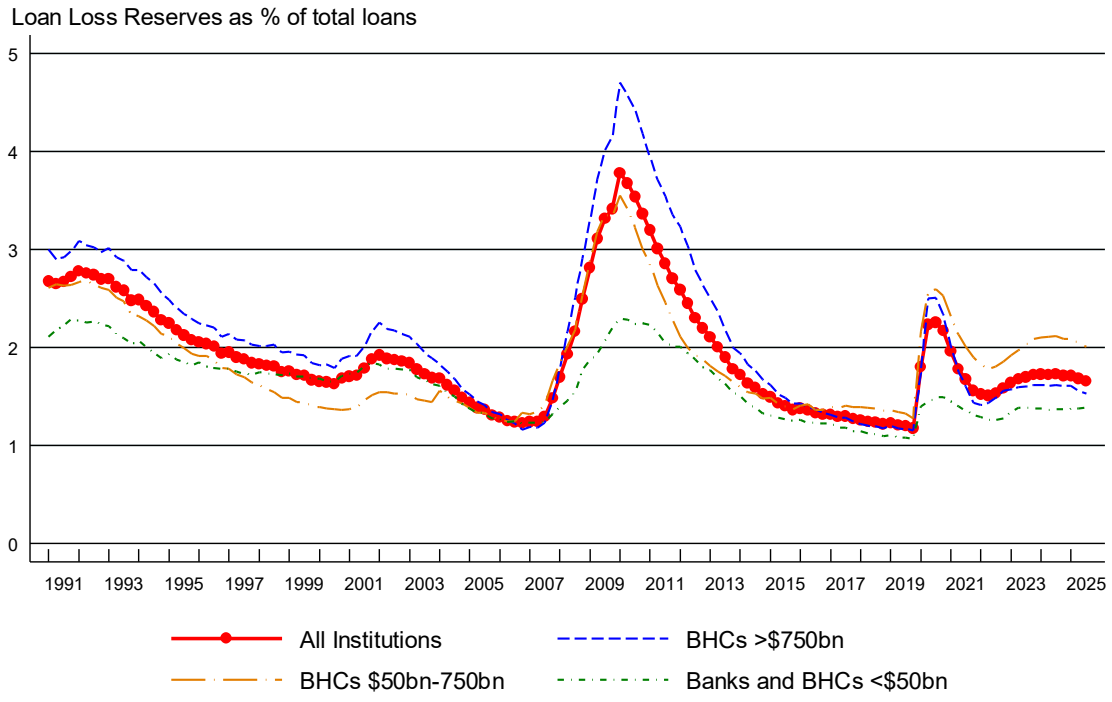
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



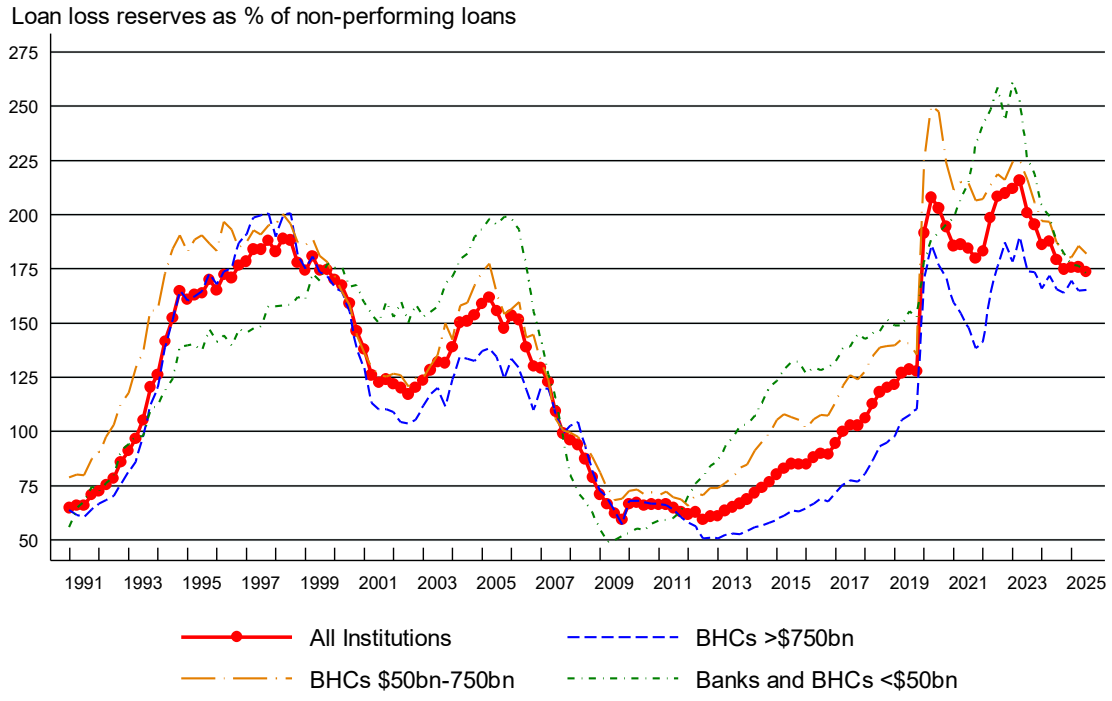
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



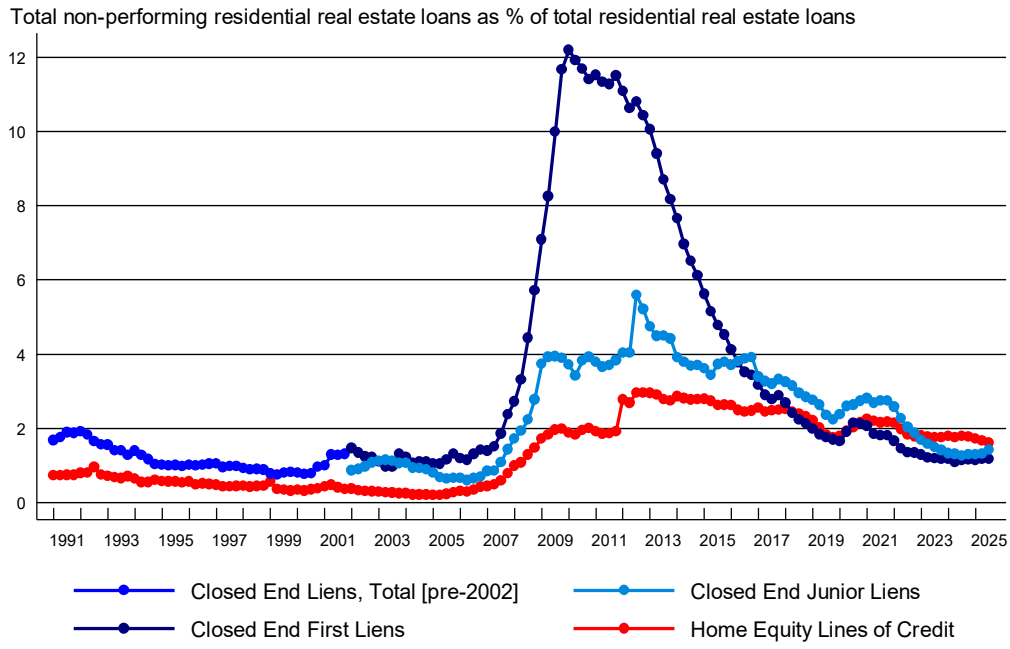
Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans



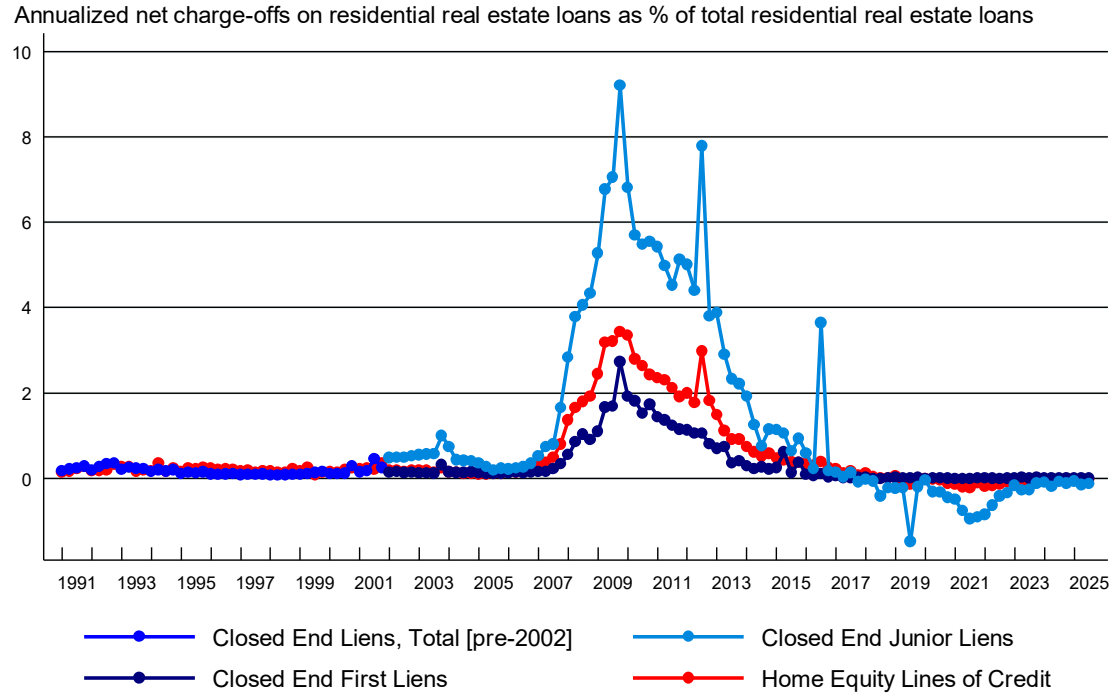
4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

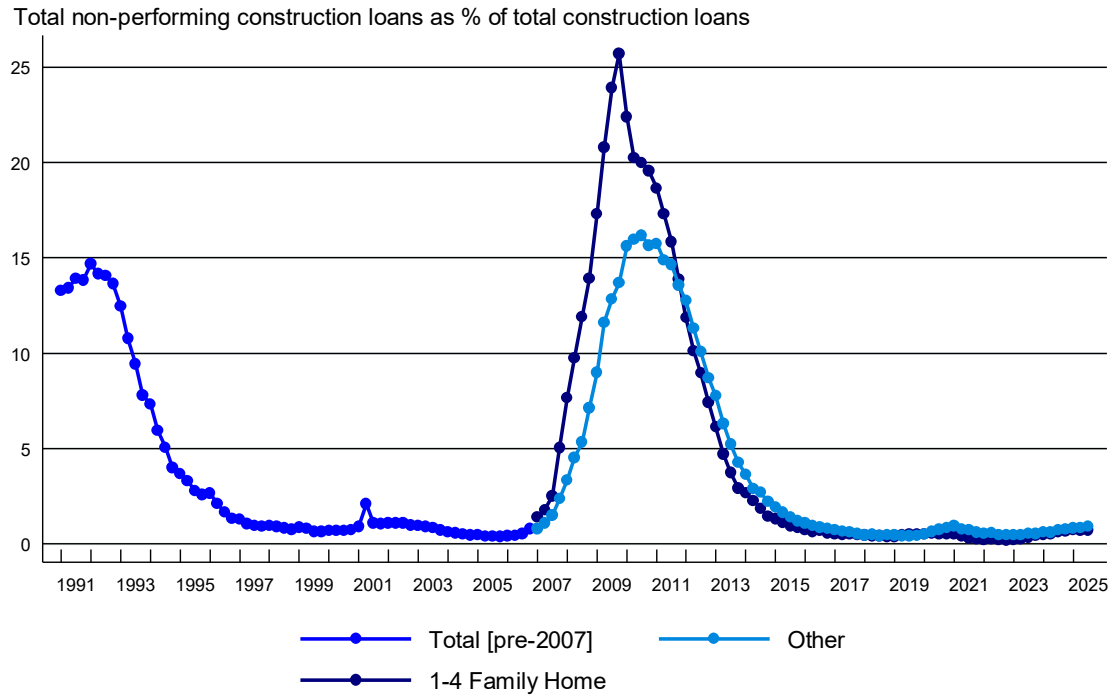


Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

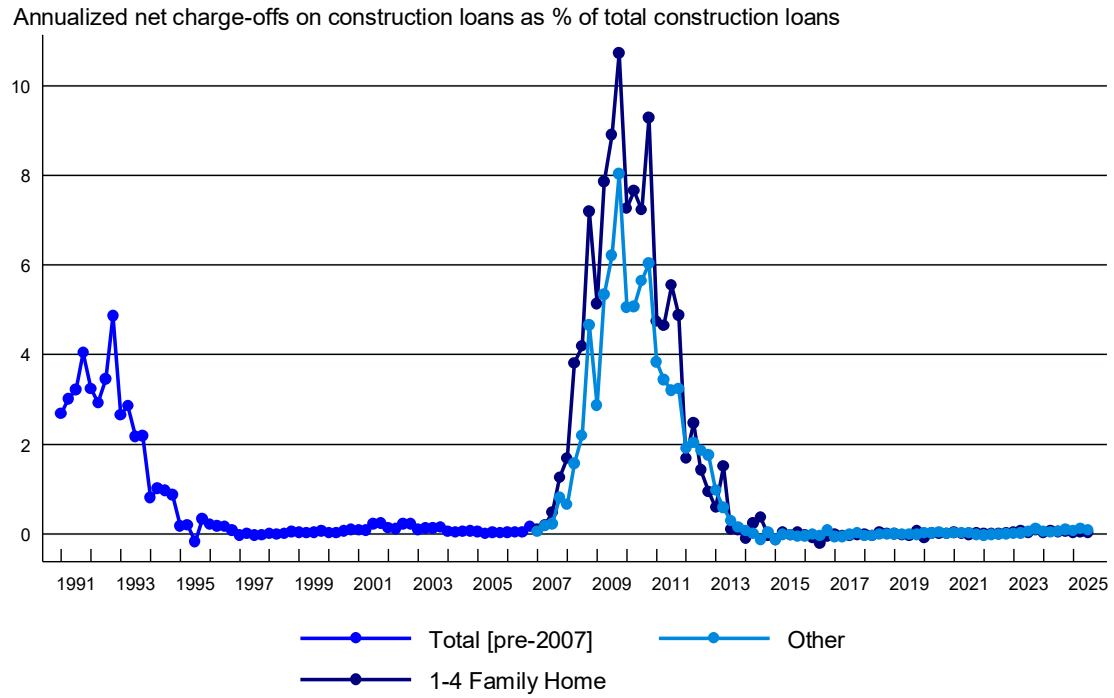


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

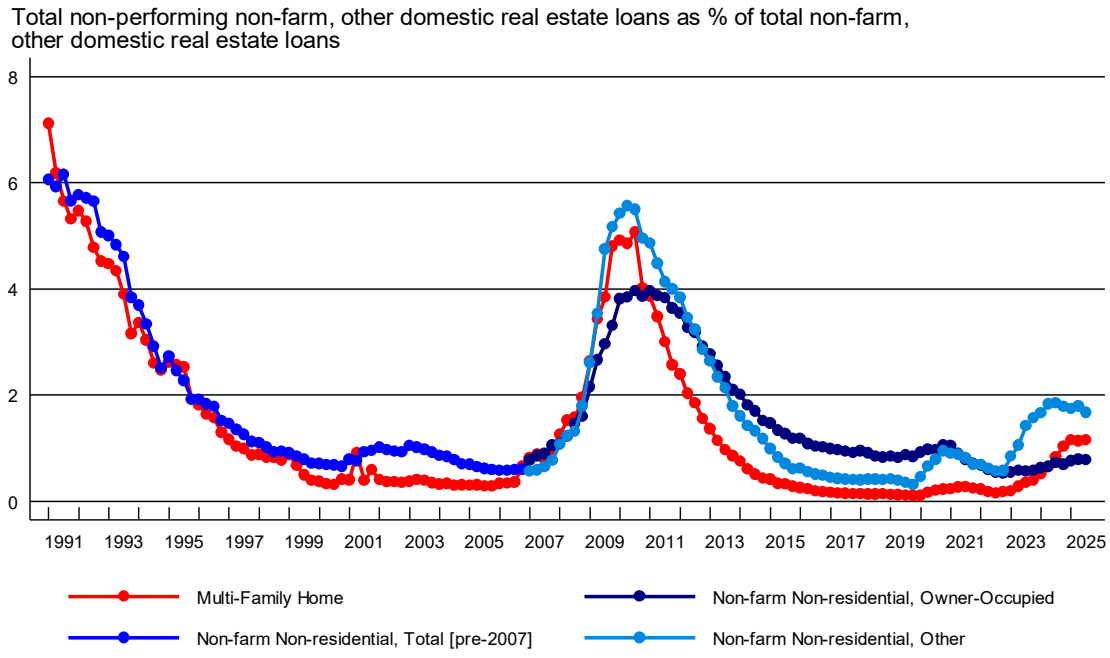
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



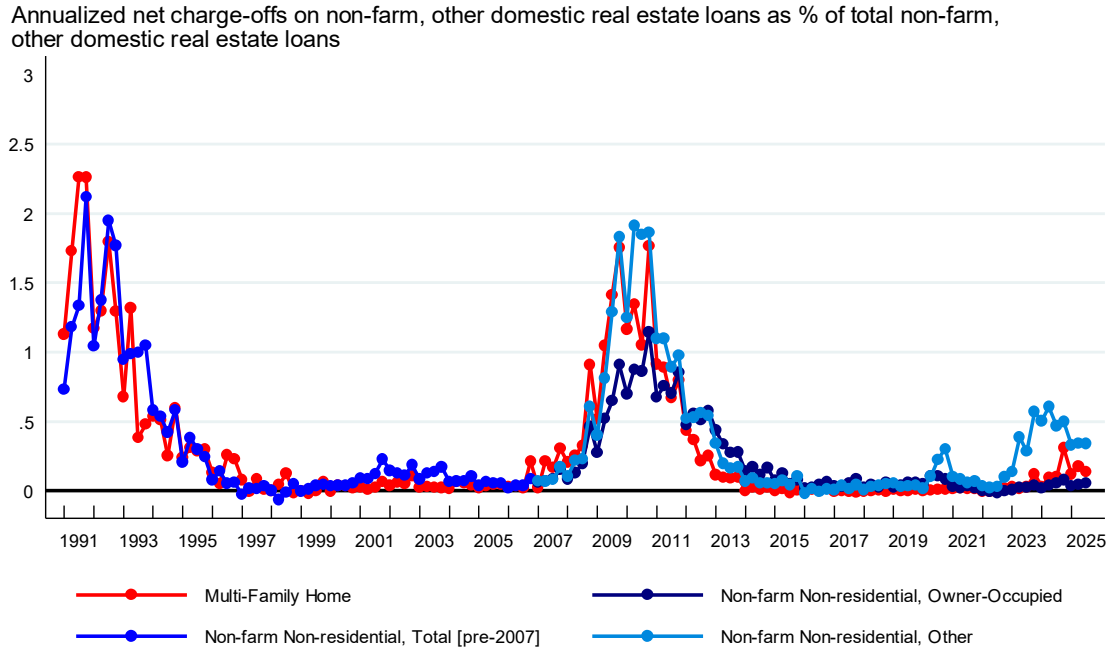
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

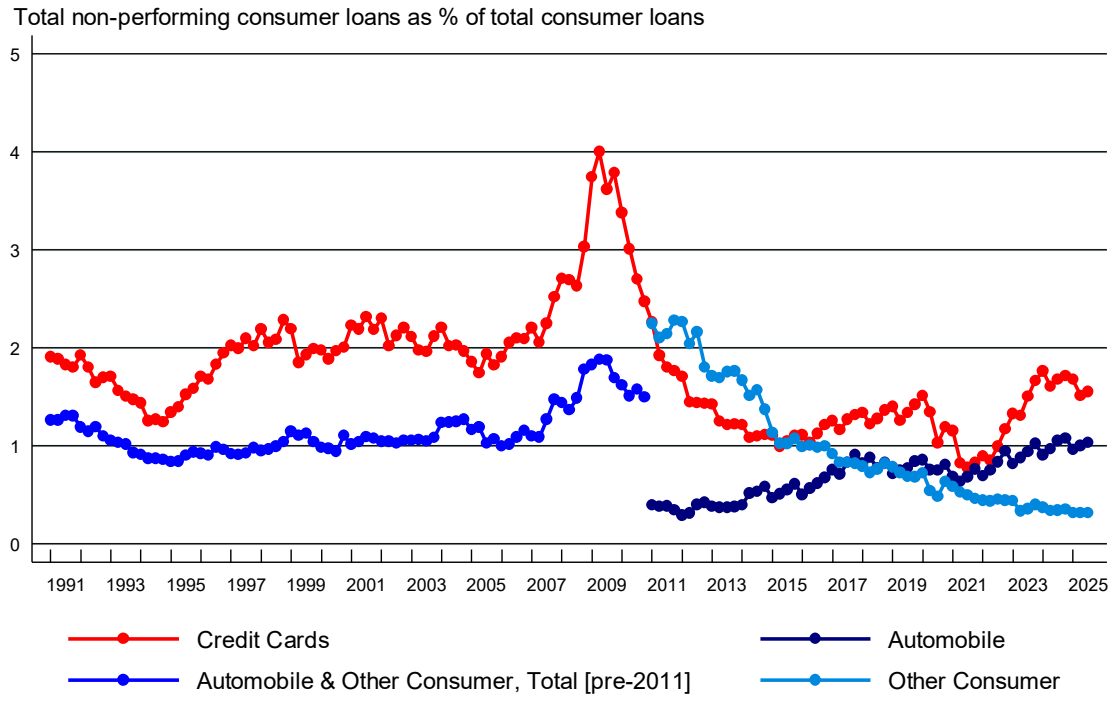


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

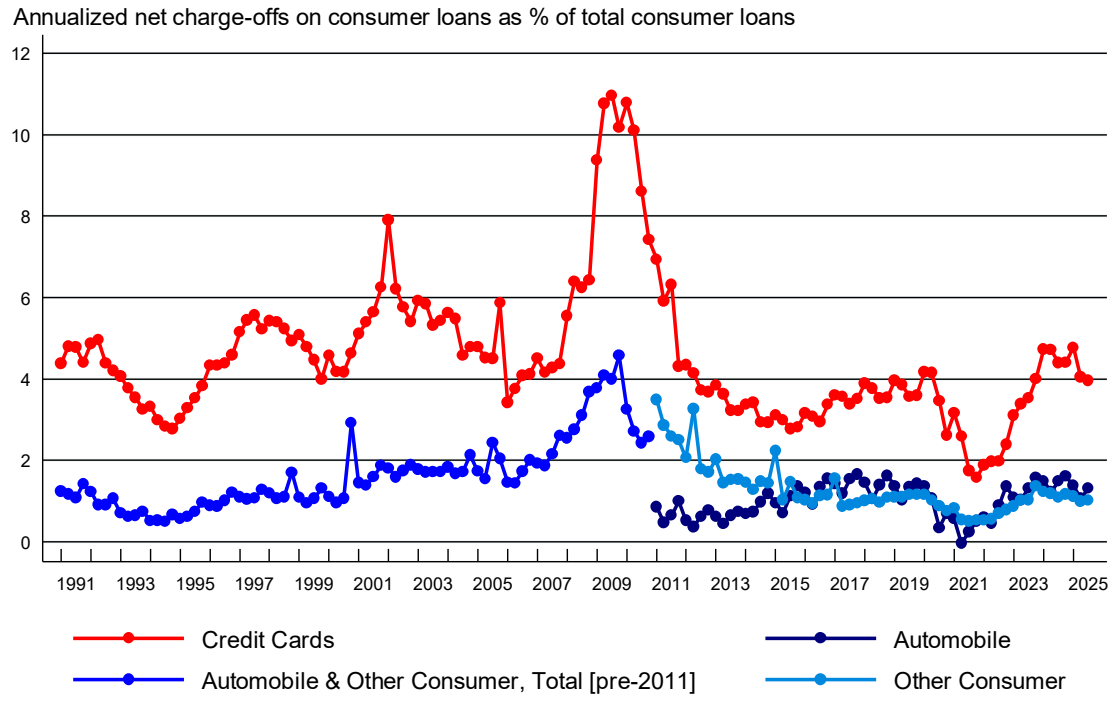


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

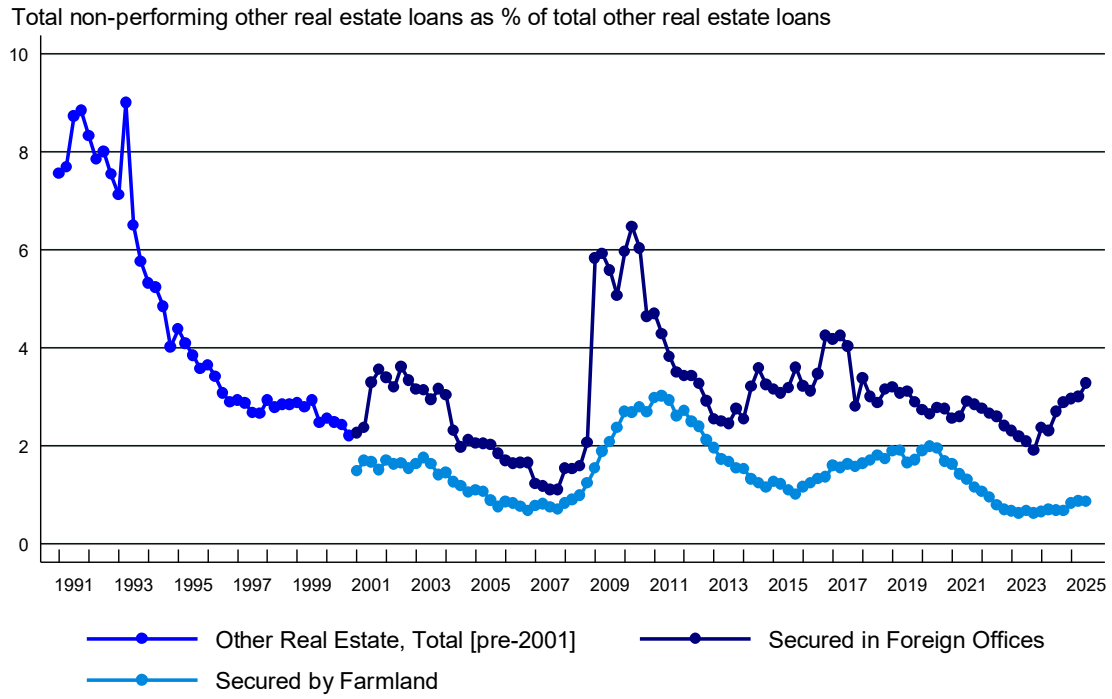


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

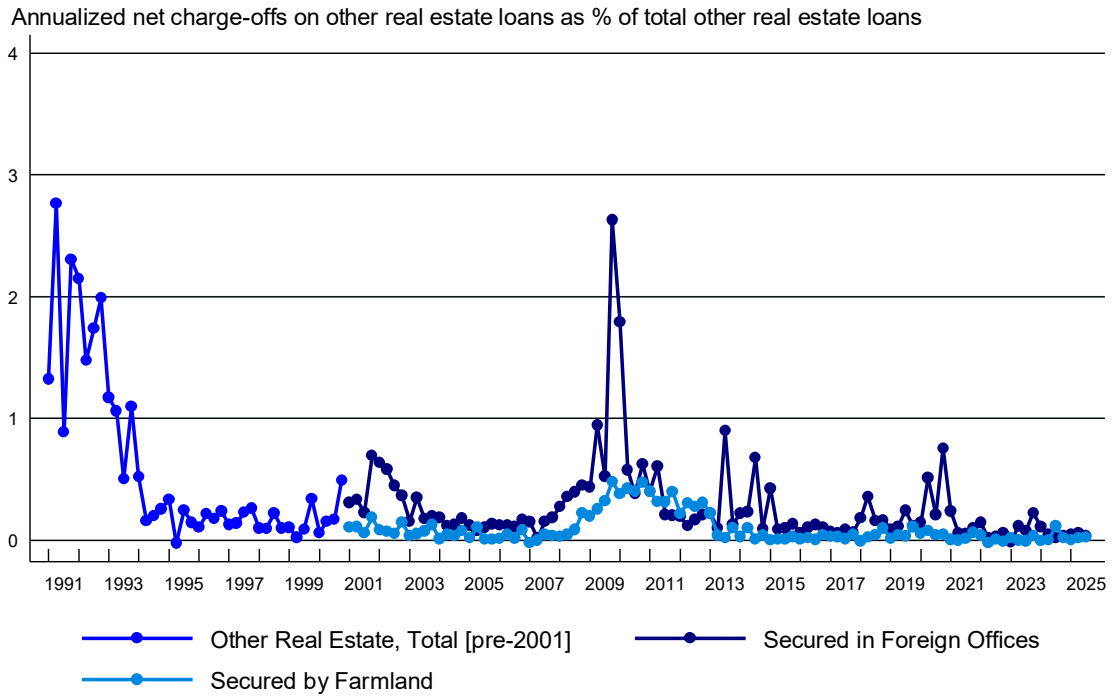


D. All Other Loans

Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

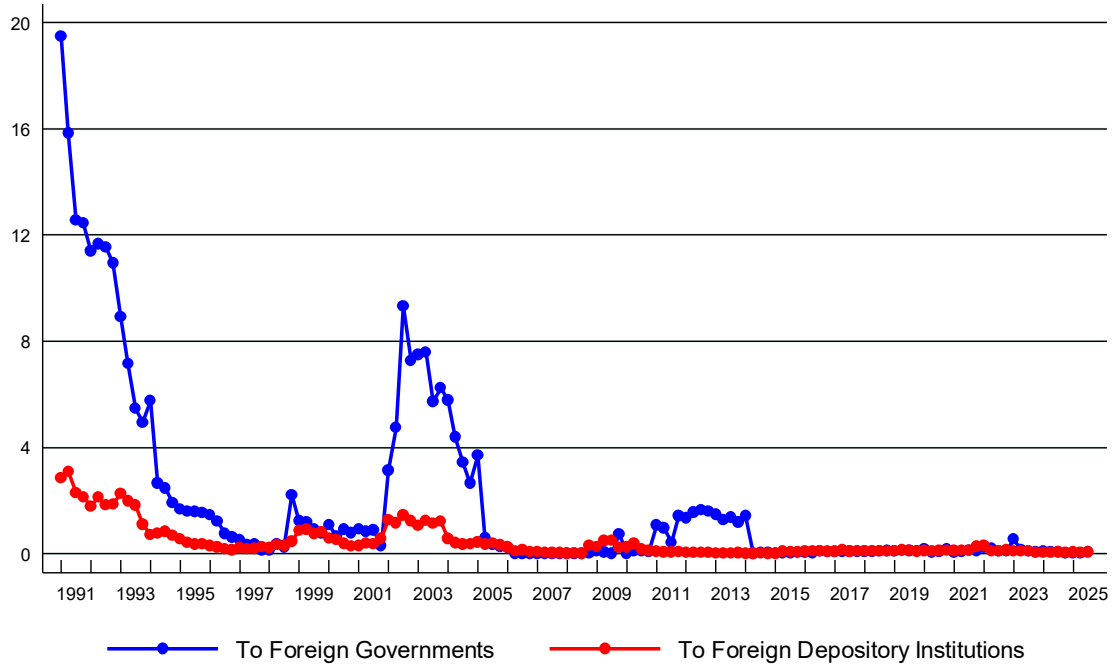


Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



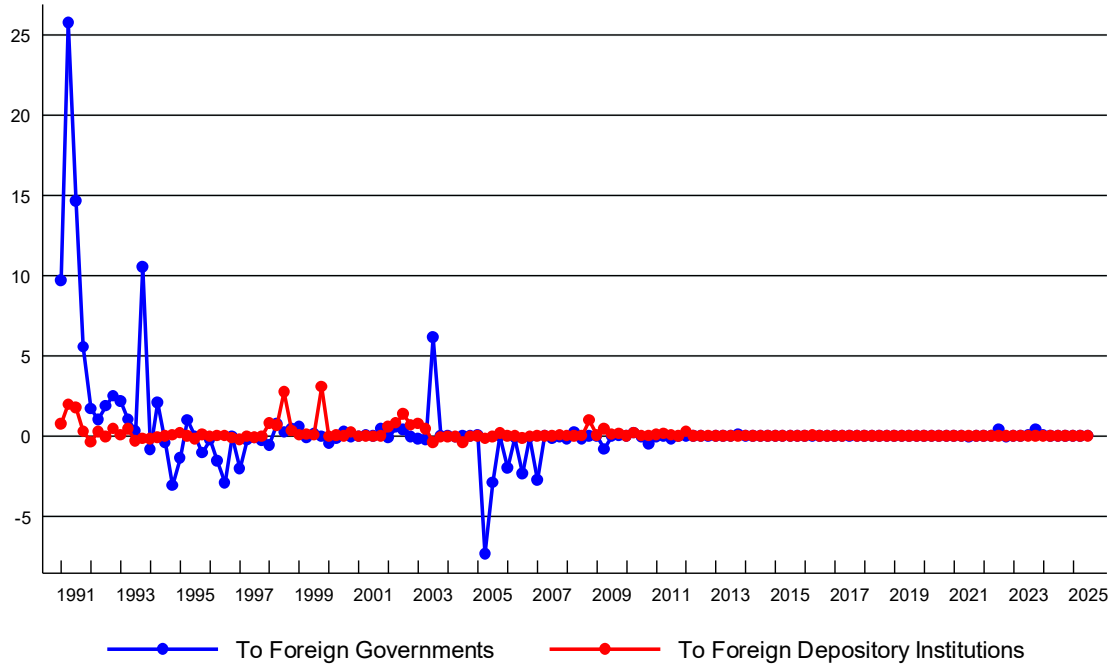
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail

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

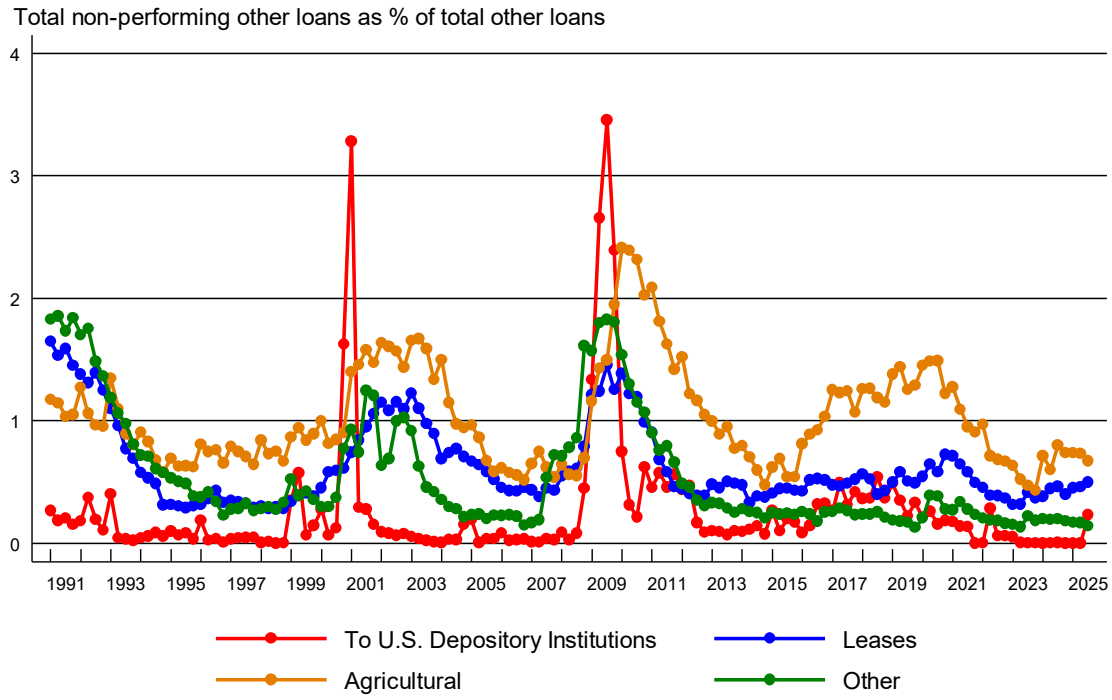


Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail

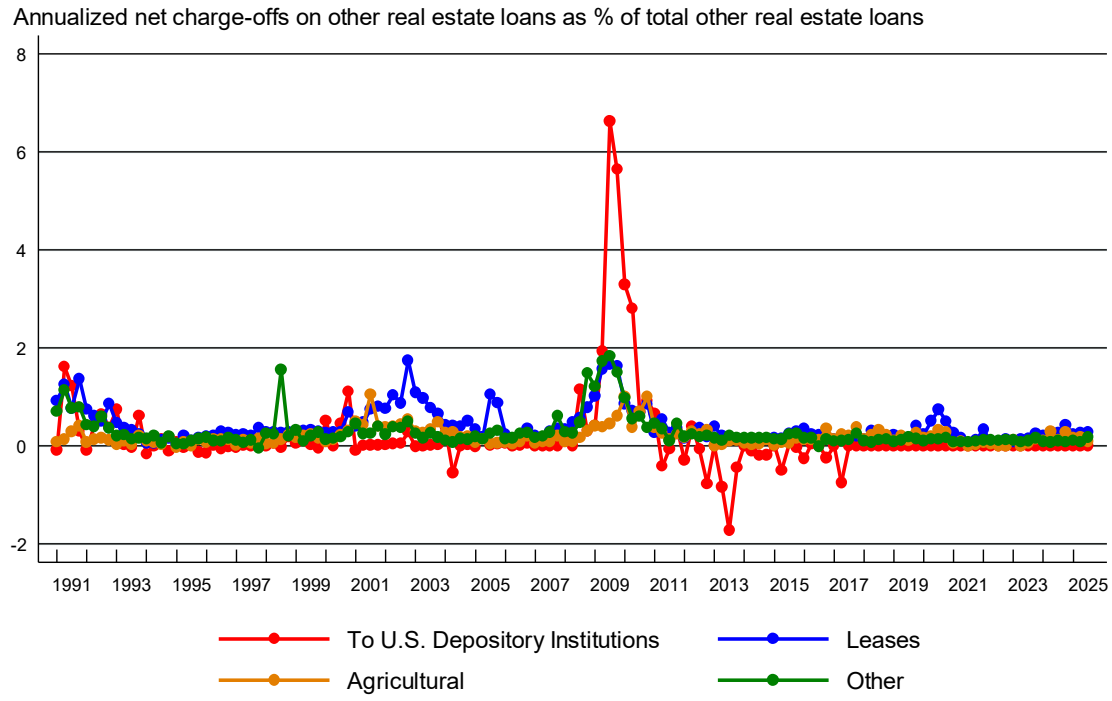
Annualized net charge-offs on loans to foreign institutions as % of total loans to foreign institutions



Non-performing Other Loans, Detail



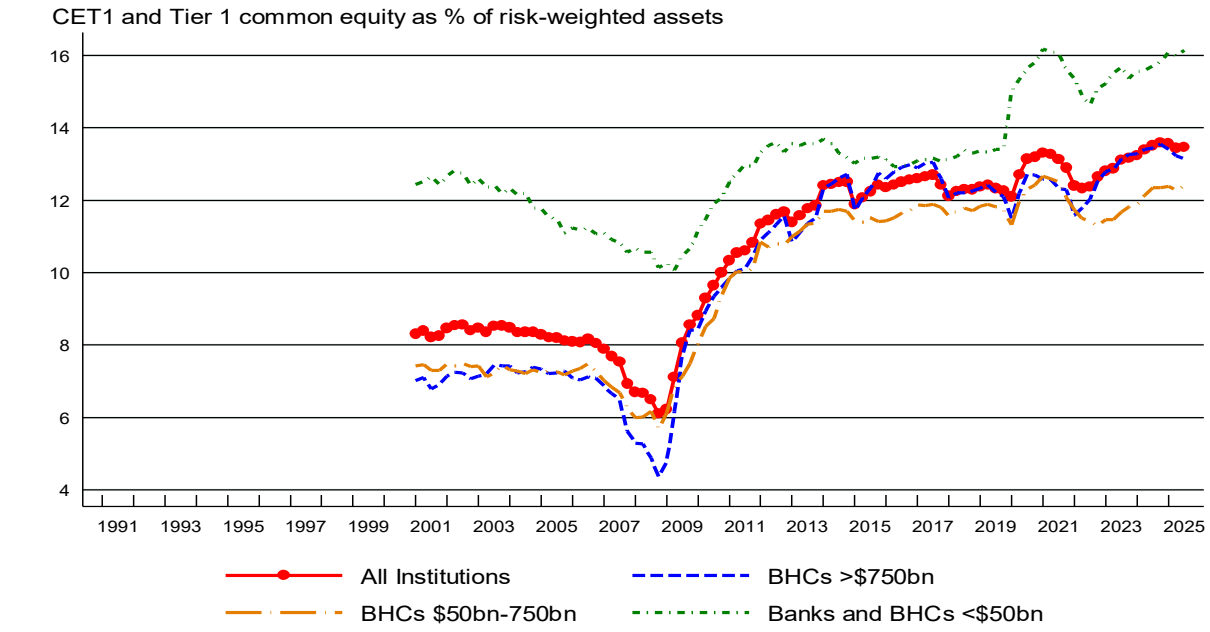
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail



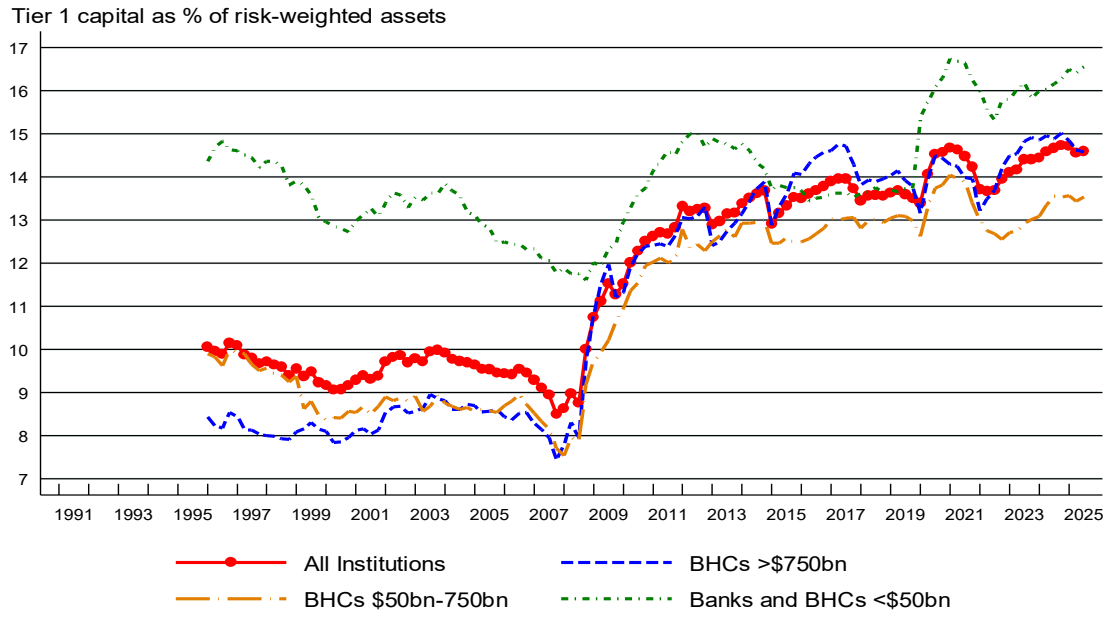
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

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.

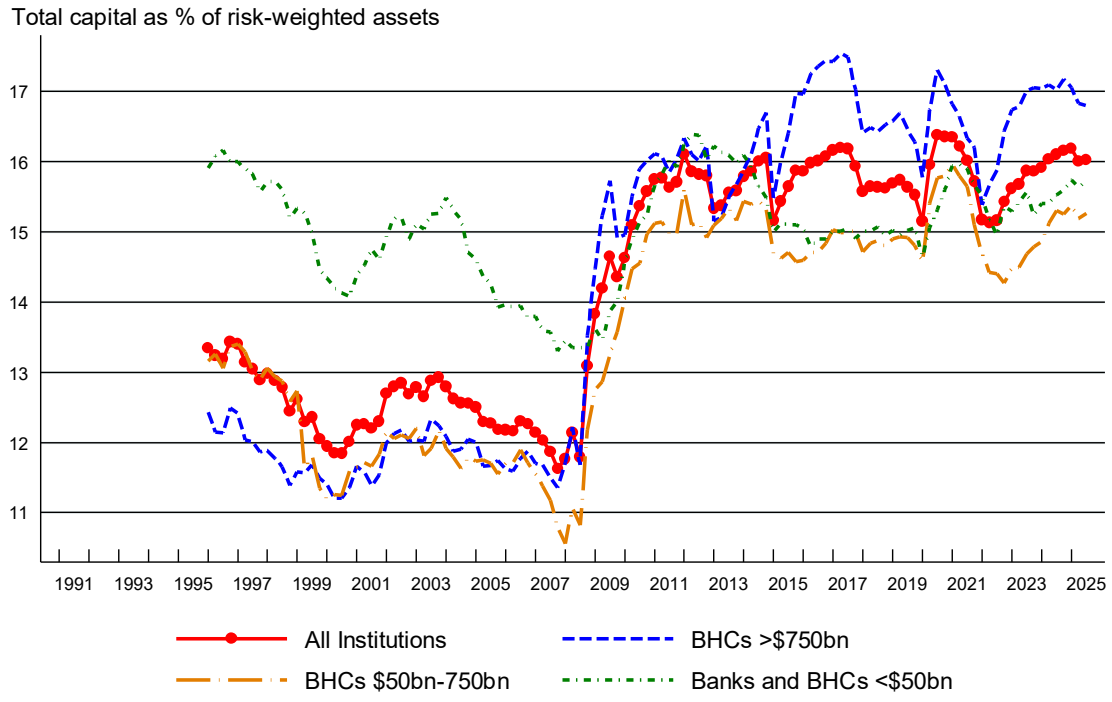
CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



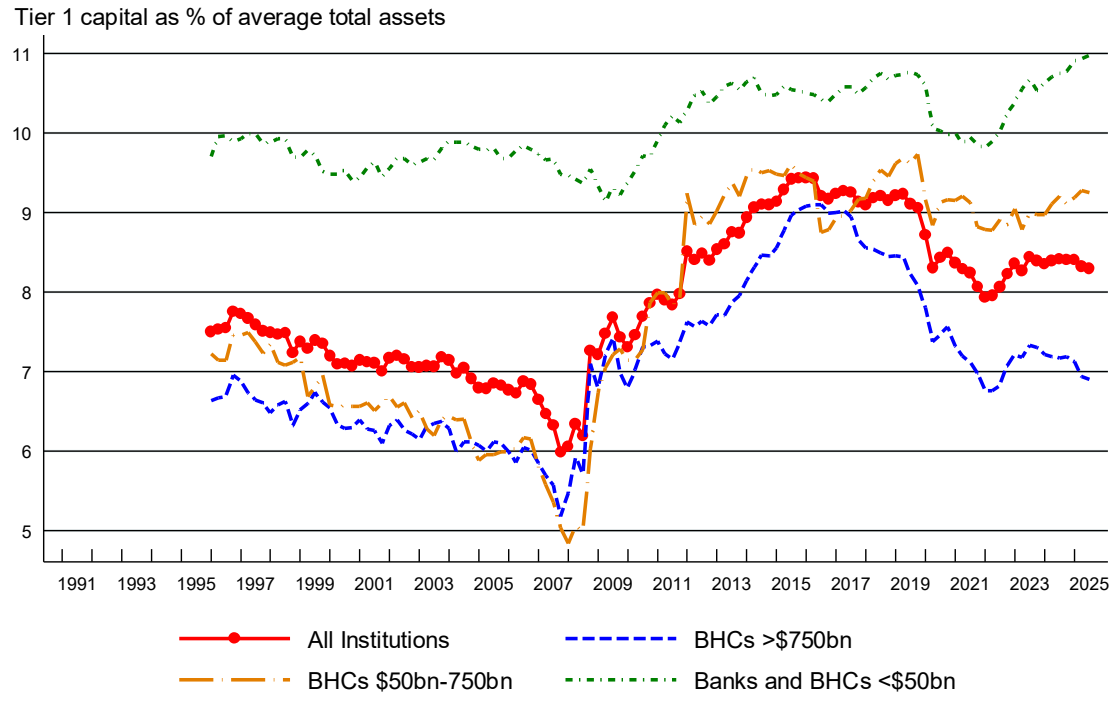
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio

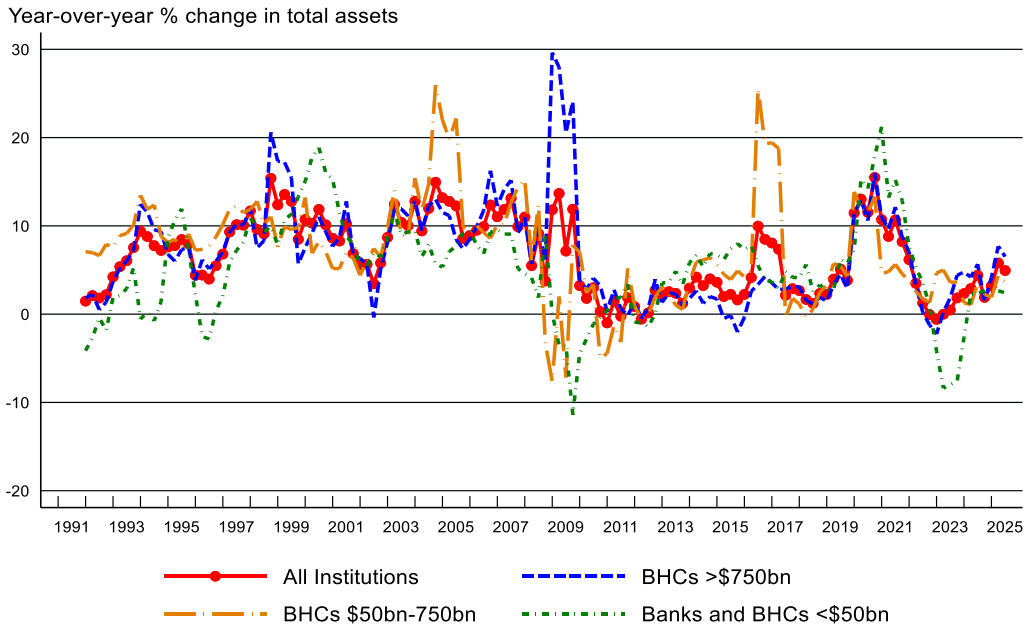


Leverage Ratio

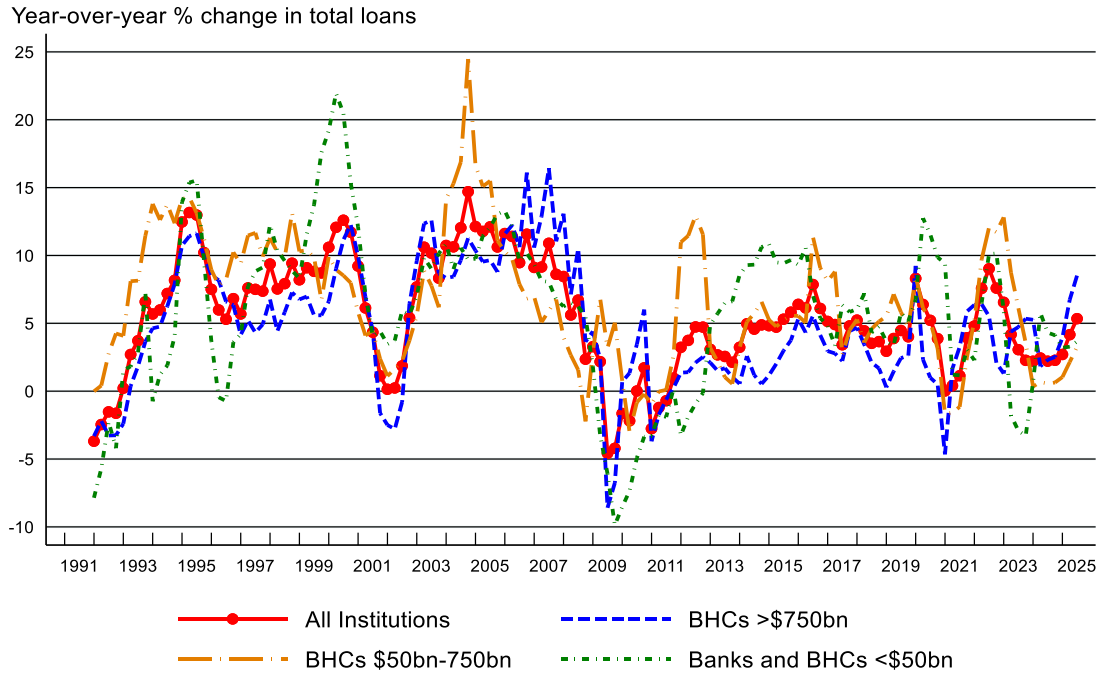


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms 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.

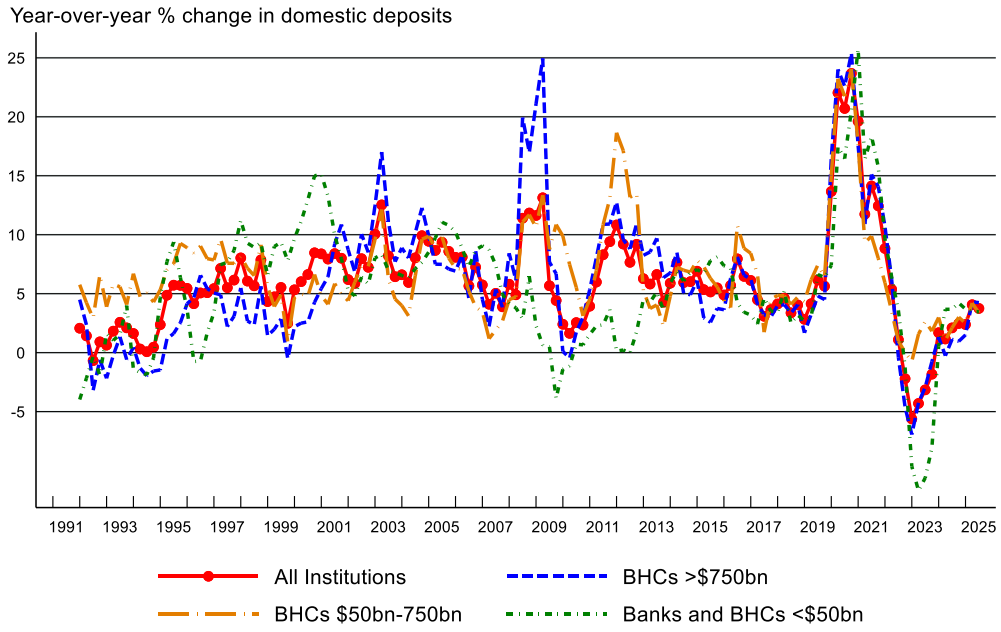
Asset Growth Rate



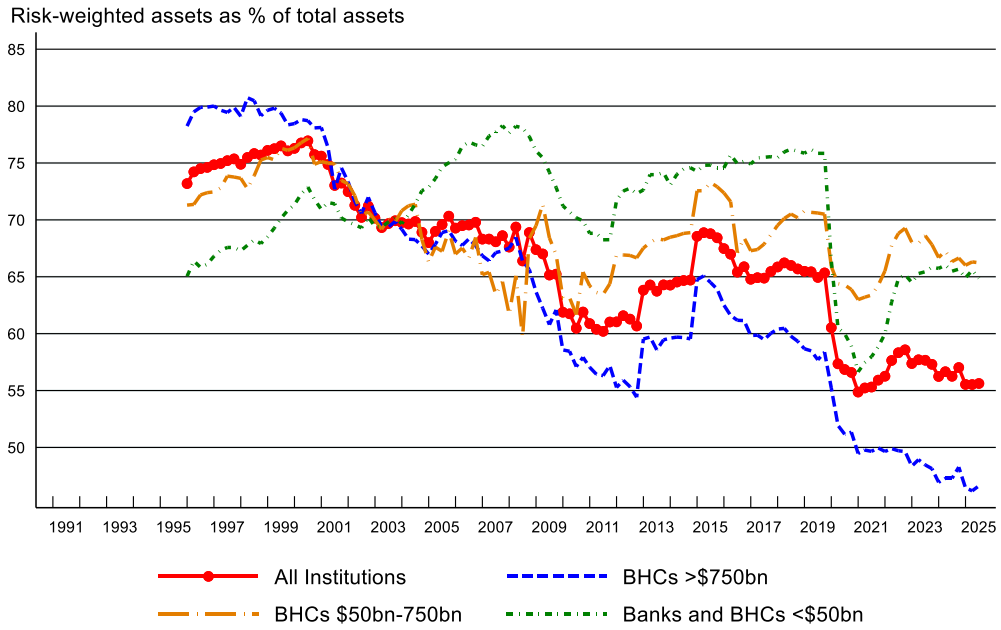
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate



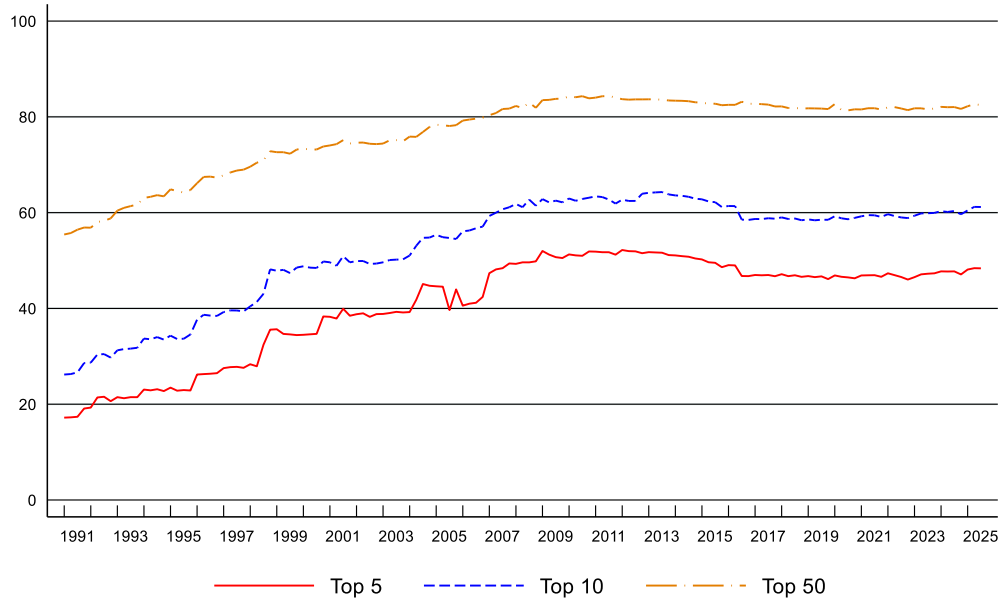
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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
2025Q3

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	4560.21	14393.00	1.26	15.98	14.84	15.84	17.73
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	3403.72	8469.00	1.00	11.14	11.59	13.07	15.05
3	CITIGROUP	2642.48	3752.00	0.57	7.05	13.27	14.97	18.03
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	2062.98	5588.00	1.08	12.34	10.99	12.30	14.79
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	1807.98	4098.00	0.91	13.18	14.34	16.38	18.35
6	MORGAN STANLEY	1364.81	4610.00	1.35	16.77	15.08	16.88	18.86
7	U S BC	695.36	2001.00	1.15	12.64	10.88	12.44	14.37
8	CAPITAL ONE FC	661.88	3191.22	1.93	11.22	14.41	15.47	17.34
9	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	568.77	1807.87	1.27	12.26	10.66	11.98	13.63
10	TRUIST FC	543.85	1452.00	1.07	8.85	10.96	12.31	14.24
11	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	519.71	831.04	0.64	6.07	16.08	16.08	17.29
12	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	455.32	1445.00	1.27	13.17	11.70	14.44	15.35
13	STATE STREET CORP	371.07	861.00	0.93	12.46	11.30	13.95	15.50
14	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	297.55	2902.00	3.90	35.81	10.46	11.11	13.07
15	BMO FNCL CORP	286.21	722.69	1.01	7.35	13.75	14.45	16.09
16	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	236.41	356.29	0.60	9.89	11.31	12.78	14.71
17	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	233.49	568.00	0.97	10.33	11.65	12.15	14.05
18	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	223.16	494.44	0.89	7.66	10.68	11.93	13.88
19	BARCLAYS US LLC	214.90	385.00	0.72	8.77	14.37	15.89	18.10
20	FIFTH THIRD BC	212.90	649.00	1.22	12.30	10.57	11.63	13.54
21	M&T BK CORP	211.28	791.62	1.50	11.02	10.99	12.49	14.35
22	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	210.23	628.93	1.20	11.31	10.60	12.42	14.66
23	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	207.89	788.07	1.52	11.17	21.06	24.53	24.78
24	RBC US GRP HOLDS LLC	193.54	782.31	1.62	11.82	17.30	17.30	18.01
25	ALLY FNCL	191.71	398.00	0.83	10.53	10.07	11.57	13.44
26	KEYCORP	187.41	489.06	1.04	9.73	11.81	13.50	15.76
27	NORTHERN TR CORP	170.26	457.59	1.08	14.13	12.44	13.36	15.09
28	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	168.11	456.37	1.09	9.63	13.16	14.97	17.07
29	REGIONS FC	159.98	569.00	1.42	11.95	10.86	11.95	13.84
30	DB USA CORP	129.98	281.00	0.86	8.53	21.58	27.22	27.28
31	FLAGSTAR FNCL	91.67	-35.93	-0.16	-1.77	12.45	13.25	15.92
32	WESTERN ALLI BC	90.97	253.37	1.11	13.70	11.29	12.42	14.24
33	ZIONS BC NA	88.53	221.45	1.00	12.90	11.27	11.36	13.70
34	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	84.62	227.00	1.07	11.40	16.43	16.44	16.47
35	FIRST HORIZON CORP	83.19	261.65	1.26	11.70	10.96	11.86	13.77
36	WEBSTER FNCL CORP	83.19	261.22	1.26	11.04	11.39	11.89	14.68
37	EAST WEST BC	79.67	368.39	1.85	17.17	14.83	14.83	16.15
38	COMERICA	77.51	176.00	0.91	9.48	11.91	12.44	14.13
39	CIBC BC USA	75.96	389.40	2.05	11.41	20.05	20.05	21.30
40	POPULAR	75.07	211.00	1.12	13.80	15.79	15.84	17.58
41	UMB FC	71.88	188.32	1.05	10.12	10.70	11.30	13.11
42	OLD NAT BC	71.21	182.57	1.03	8.79	11.02	11.49	12.78
43	BNP PARIBAS USA	70.20	119.69	0.68	7.39	17.54	17.54	17.54
44	WINTRUST FC	69.63	216.25	1.24	12.28	10.18	10.90	12.38
45	COLUMBIA BKG SYS	67.50	96.35	0.57	4.95	11.63	11.63	13.45
46	SOUTHSTATE BK CORP	66.05	246.64	1.49	10.95	11.48	11.48	13.99
47	VALLEY NAT BC	63.02	163.36	1.04	8.49	11.00	11.72	13.83
48	SMBC AMERS HOLDS	60.99	75.50	0.50	4.85	21.36	21.36	22.16
49	SYNOVUS FC	60.49	196.99	1.30	13.54	11.22	12.33	14.05
50	PINNACLE FNCL PTNR	55.96	173.14	1.24	10.10	10.83	11.30	12.94
TOTALS**	TOP 50 (BHCS AND BANKS)	24680.44	68210.84	1.11	12.09	12.80	14.12	16.12
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	29927.80	84149.99	1.12	11.80	13.46	14.60	16.03

* There is one non-BHC in the Top 50: Zions Bancorporation National Association. The Top 50 excludes non-typical institutions (see Data Note 3).

** 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 U.S. 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 U.S. 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 $750 billion in total assets as of the current quarter, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs with $50 - $750 billion in total assets in the current quarter, and for the remainder of the industry. For consistency, time-series graphs for the ">$750bn" and $50-$750bn" 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 U.S. 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 >$750bn" and the "BHCs $50-$750bn" series. Finally, the "all other banks and BHCs" quarterly series is constructed by subtracting the "BHCs > $750bn" and "BHCs $50-$750bn" 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 caveats and 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 > $750bn 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.

- 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.

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

- 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.

- In 2020:Q1, some non-advanced approaches firms began to implement a simplified capital rule to calculate CET1 in Schedule HC-R Part II. This is reflected in the calculation of aggregate CET1 and related ratios.

- Starting on January 1, 2020, 260 firms that are public companies, representing 84% of total banking assets, began to adopt the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)'s new "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This affects the calculation of loan loss provisions and loan loss reserves. The 2020 CECL adopters had the option to delay transitioning the effects of the adoption of CECL on their regulatory capital for 2 years, followed by a 3-year phase in period that is expected to be completed by the end of 2024. The remainder of all firms were obliged to adopt CECL as of January 1, 2023. The 2023 CECL adopters do not have the option of the two-year delay, but will still have the option to phase in the initial impact of CECL adoption on their regulatory capital ratios over a three-year period beginning in the quarter of CECL adoption.

- Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, allowed banks to suspend the recognition of certain loan modifications as troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) during the applicable period under the CARES Act as extended by the Consolidated Appropriations (CA) Act (i.e., between March 1, 2020, and January 1, 2022). In addition, the ASU No. 2022-02, "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures", issued by FASB in March 2022 eliminated the recognition of trouble debt restructurings for banks that have adopted the "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This was reflected in the calculation of loan loss provisions, loan loss reserves, non-performing loans, net charge-offs, and risk-weighted assets effective January 1, 2023.

- The interim final rules of March 23, 2020, and April 13, 2020, and the final rule of October 28, 2020, adopted by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (together, the agencies), allowed banking organizations to neutralize the regulatory capital effects of participating in the Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (MMLF) and the Paycheck Protection Program Liquidity Facility (PPPLF). In addition, Paycheck Protection Program loans received a zero percent risk weight under the agencies' regulatory capital rules. This may have impacted the calculation of risk-weighted assets and the leverage ratio.

- In 2023:Q4, insured depository institutions were required to report their estimated amounts for the FDIC special assessment. The special assessment is accrued as a liability (Schedule RC-G, Other Liabilities, item 1.b, "Other expenses accrued and unpaid") and an expense (Schedule RI, Income Statement, item 7.d,

"Other noninterest expense") in the quarter ending December 31, 2023. Although the FDIC will collect the special assessment over an anticipated total of eight quarterly assessment periods, beginning the first quarterly assessment period of 2024, the accrual of the full expense should not be delayed.

Data Notes

1. As of 2020Q1, the largest asset group used for statistics reported by BHC size was raised from a threshold of $500bn to $750bn to reflect the changing nature of the banking industry. The six BHCs previously reported in the >$500bn group remain the same in the new >$750bn set (J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley). In general, the subsets of BHCs with statistics reported by asset totals remain consistent throughout time in this report.

2. 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.

3. Some FR Y-9C and call report filers deemed to be non-typical of the U.S. 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, John Hancock and MetLife Inc.

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations

Second Quarter 2025

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$750bn[2] in total assets as of the current quarter, for BHCs with $50bn-750bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Return on equity and return on assets both decreased from 11.84% and 1.12% in 2025:Q1 to 10.26% and 0.97% in 2025:Q2, respectively, reflecting decreases in income from non-trading revenue and increases in loan loss provisions.
- Net interest margin, defined as net interest income as a percentage of interest earning assets, rose from 2.57% in 2025:Q1 to 2.58% in 2025:Q2. The current net interest margin of 2.58% is below its post-crisis (2009:Q1 – 2025:Q2) average of 2.60%.
- Noninterest income ratio, measured as noninterest income as a percentage of total assets, fell from 2.10% in 2025:Q1 to 1.95% in 2025:Q2. The current non-interest income ratio of 1.95% is below its post-crisis average of 2.11%.
- Asset growth increased from 3.20% in 2025:Q1 to 5.75% in 2025:Q2. Loan growth increased from 2.71% to 4.10%, and the domestic deposit growth rate increased from 2.39% to 4.01%.
- 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 13.44%, well above its pre-crisis (2001:Q1 – 2007:Q3) average of 8.26%.

[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] The threshold for the highest asset grouping was raised from $500bn to $750bn in the 2020Q1 Quarterly Trends report. Six BHCs exceed this $750bn size threshold: J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. See Data Notes on page 42 for more details.

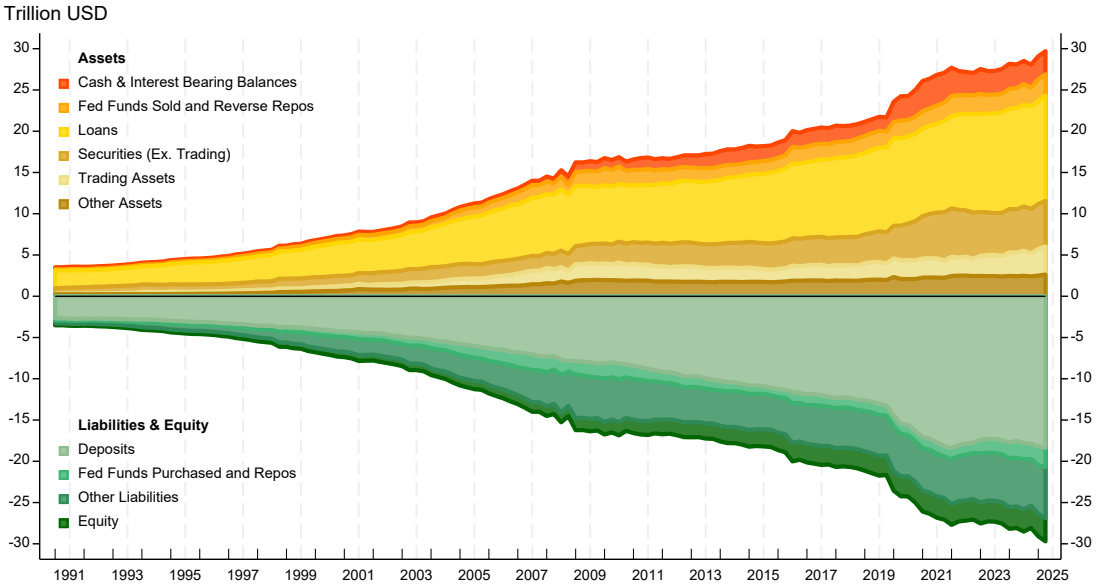
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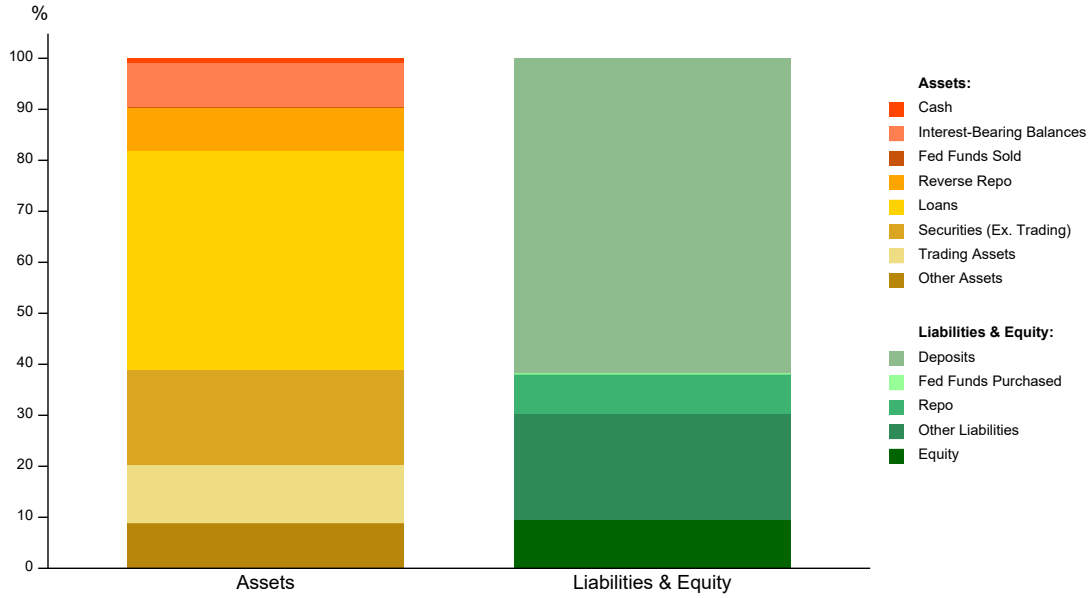
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

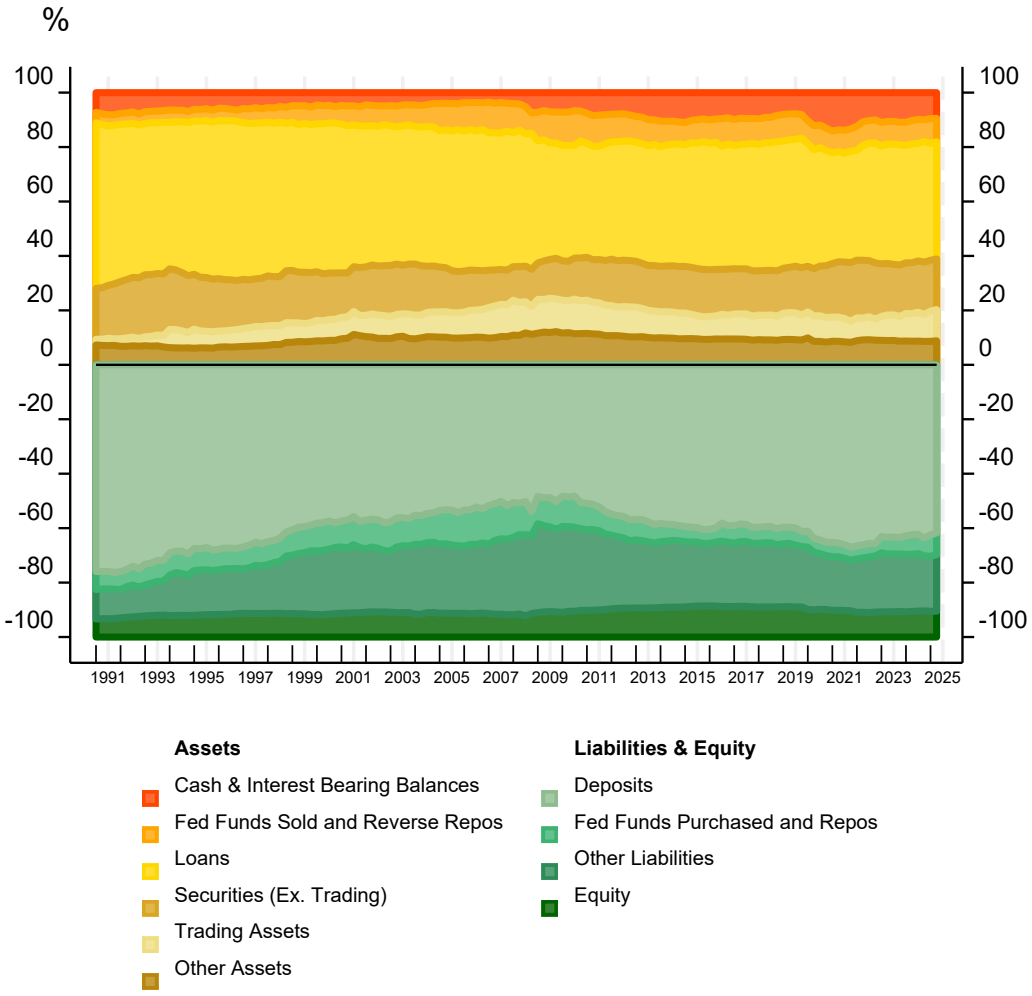
Balance Sheet Composition



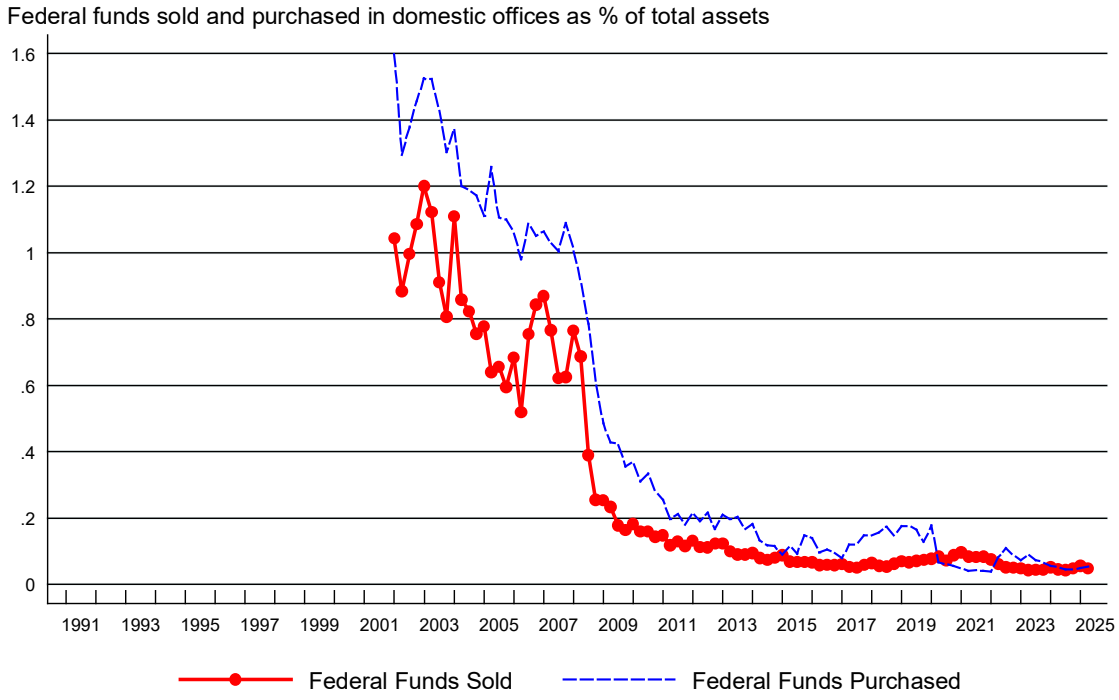
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



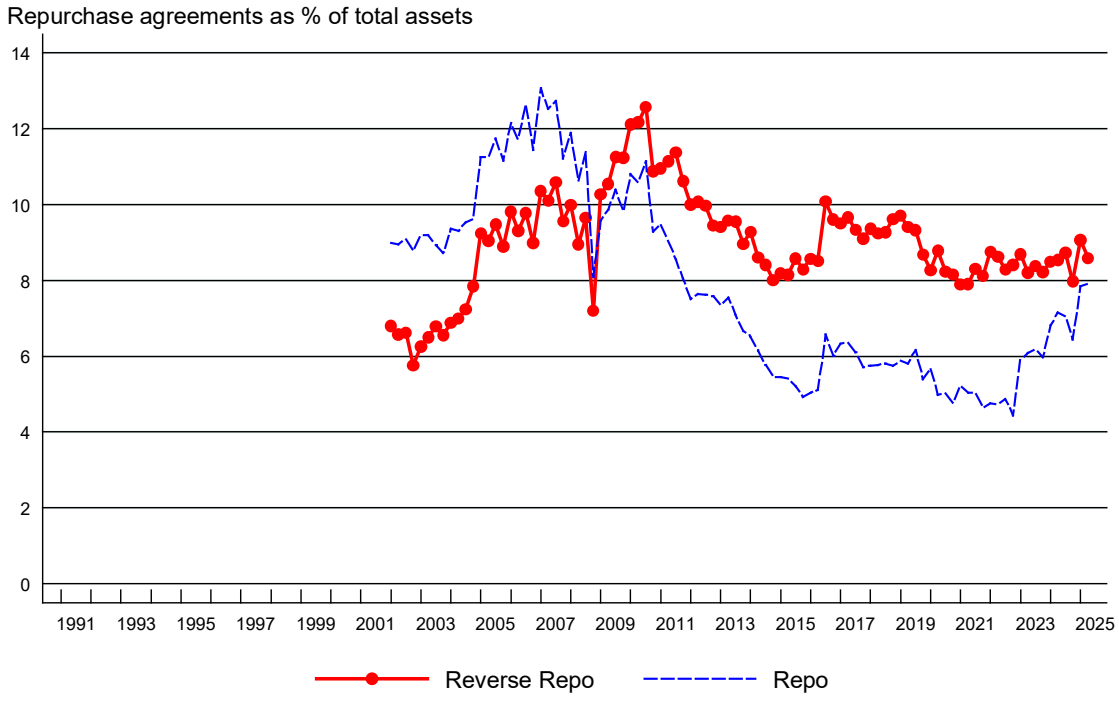
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

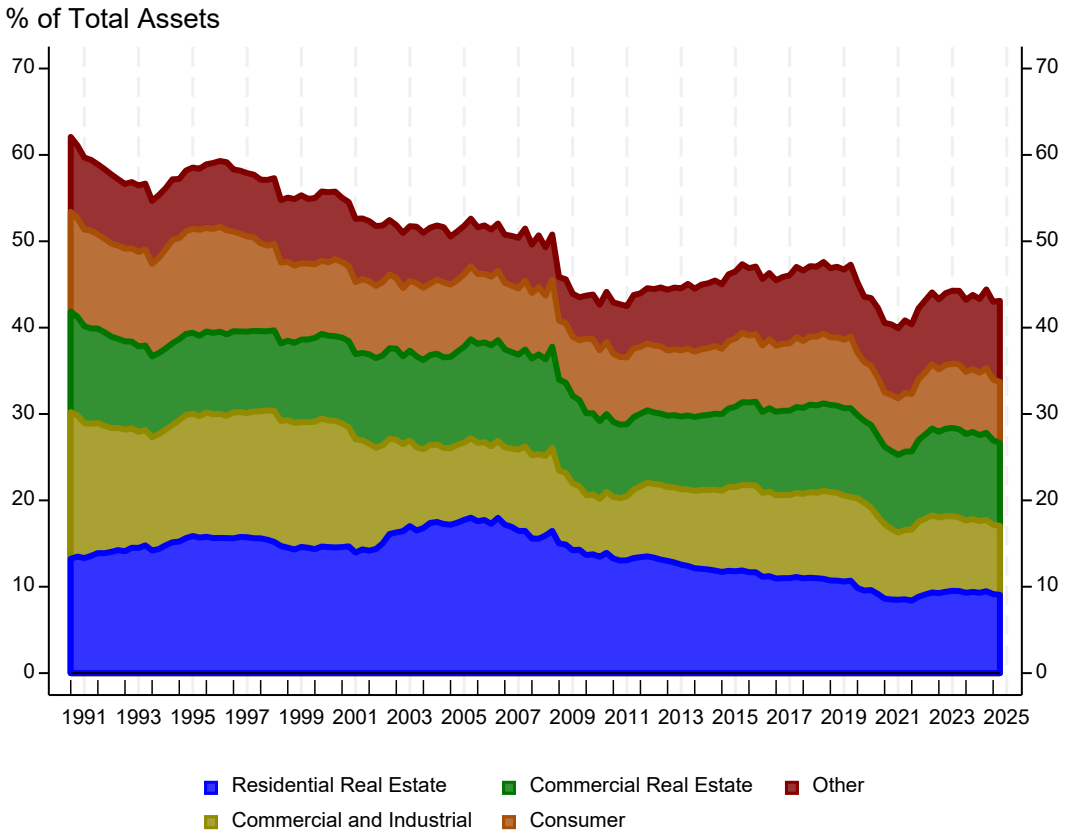


Repurchase Agreements

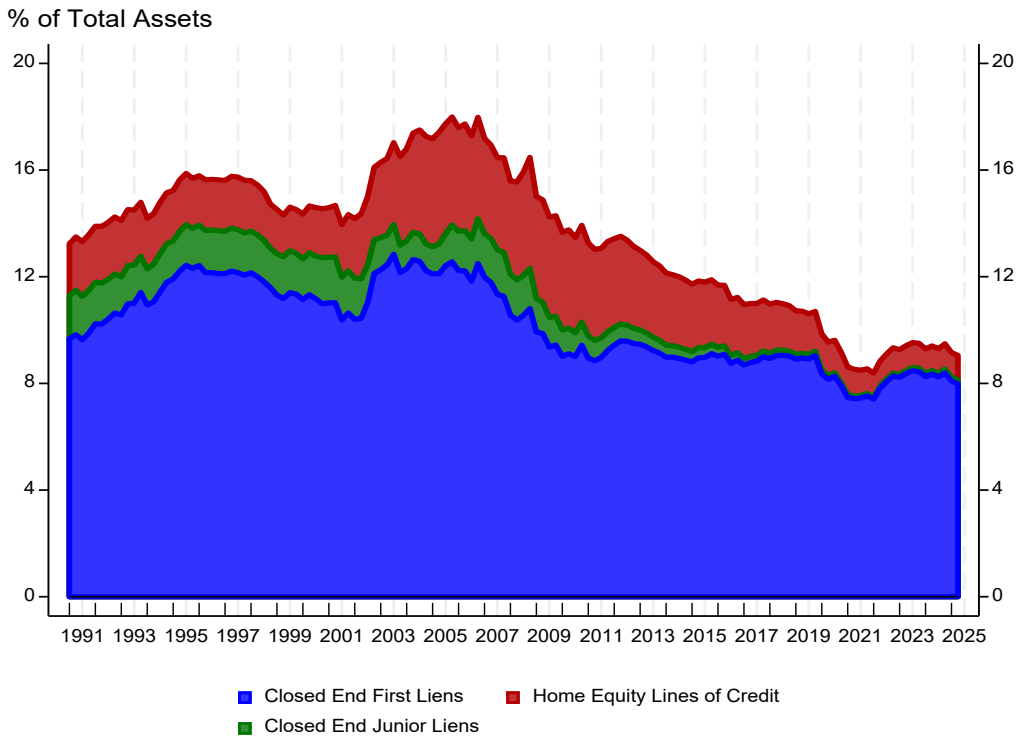


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

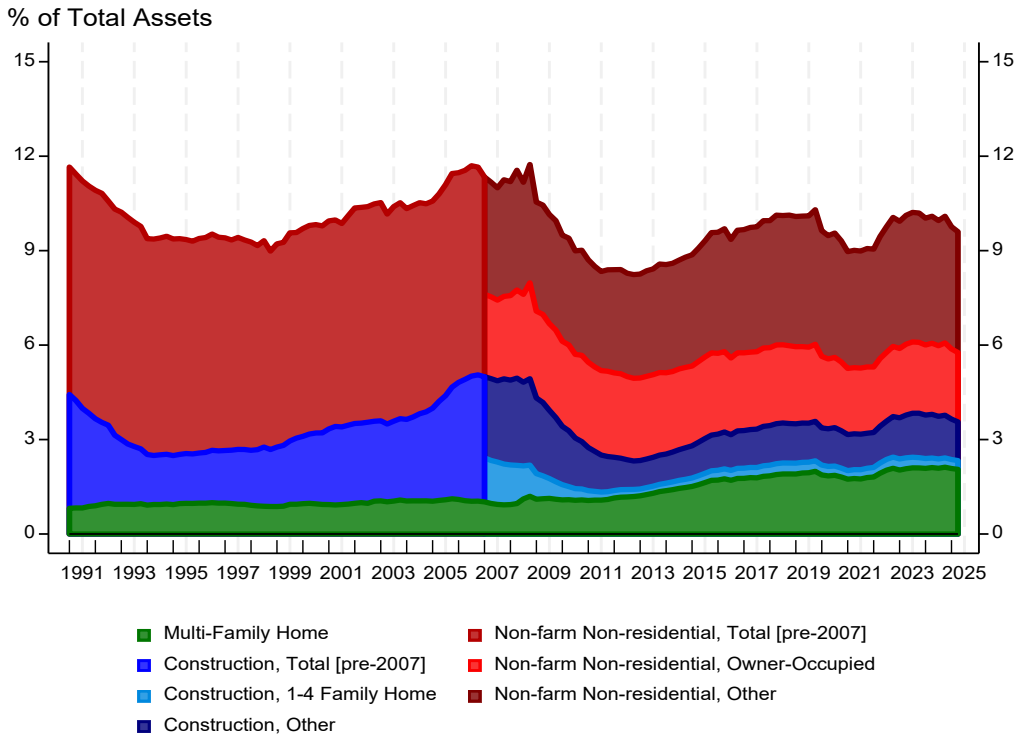
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019 2021 2023 2025
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

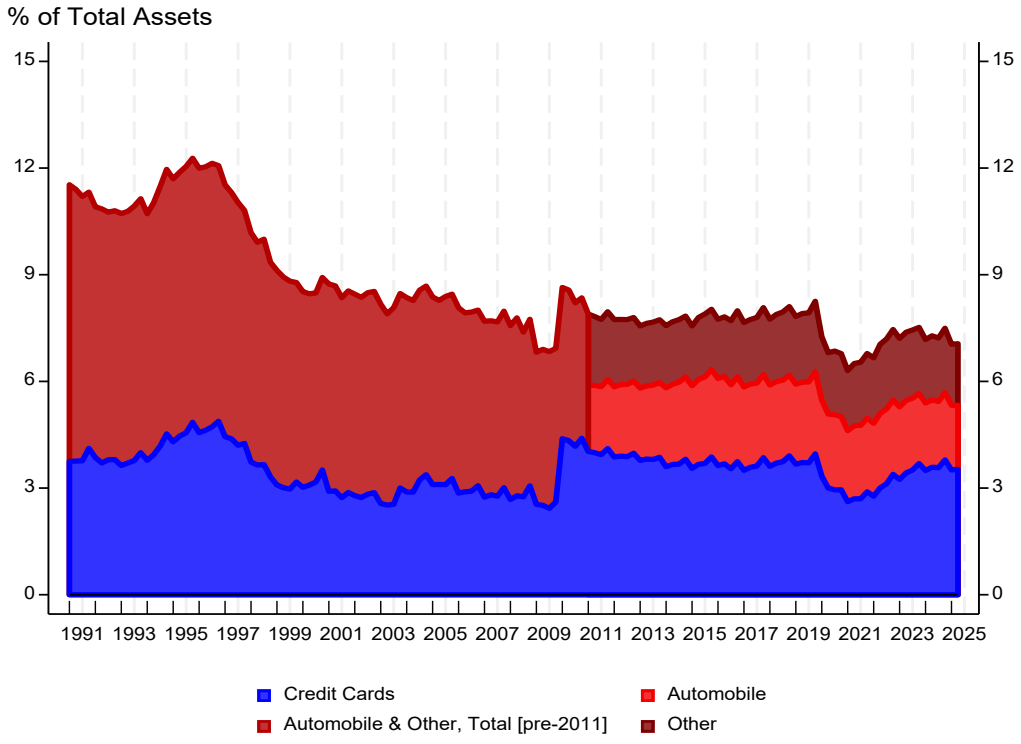
Residential Real Estate Loans



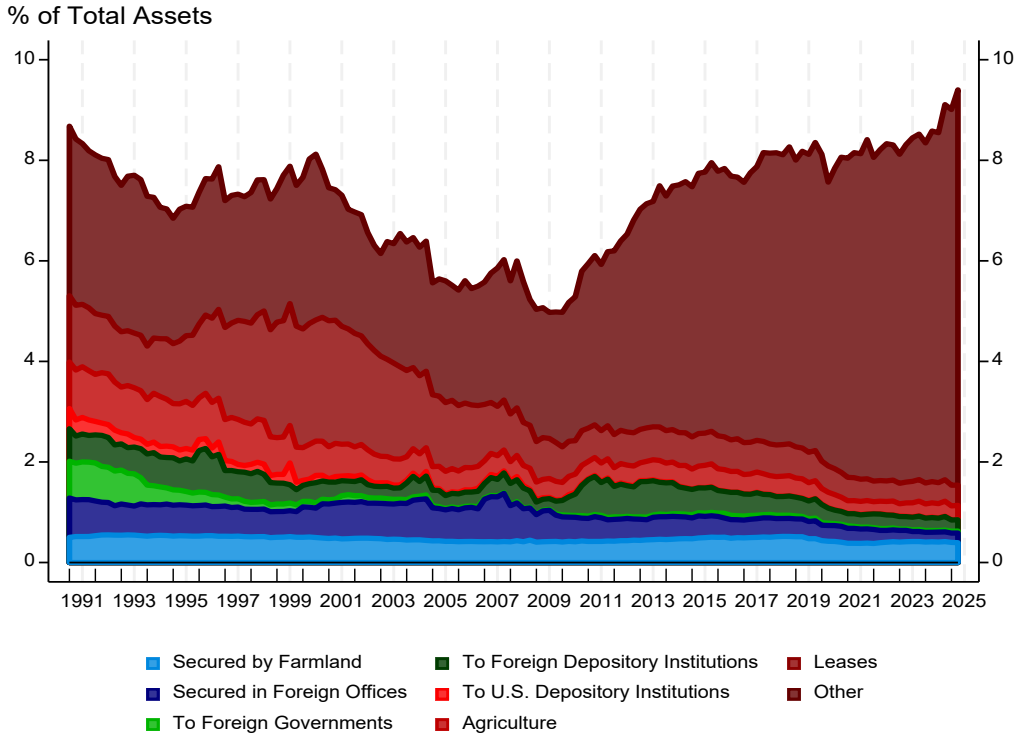
Commercial Real Estate Loans



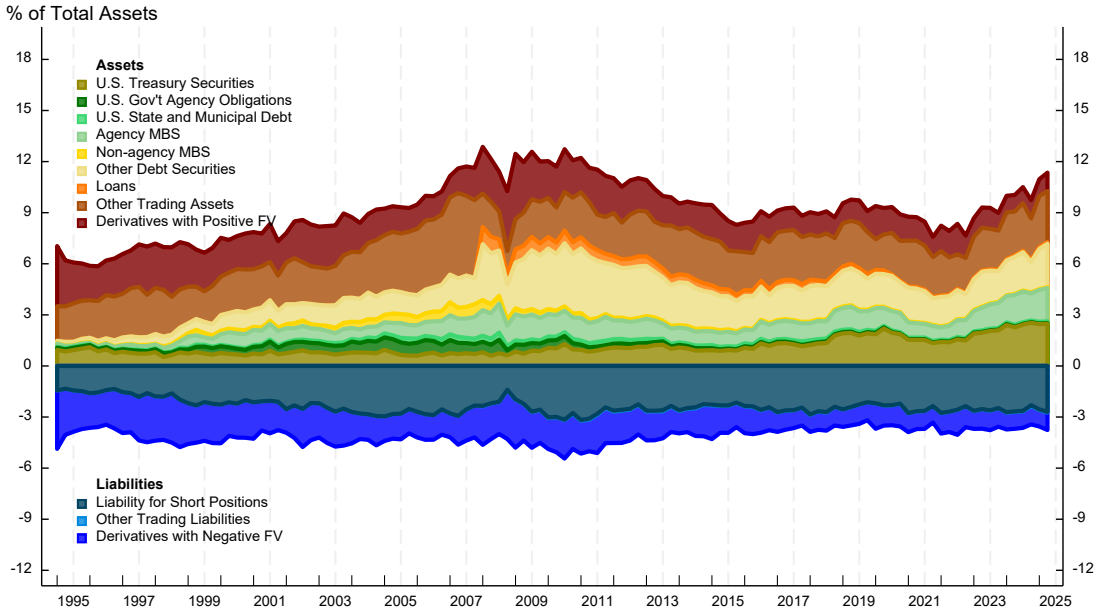
Consumer Loans



Other Loans

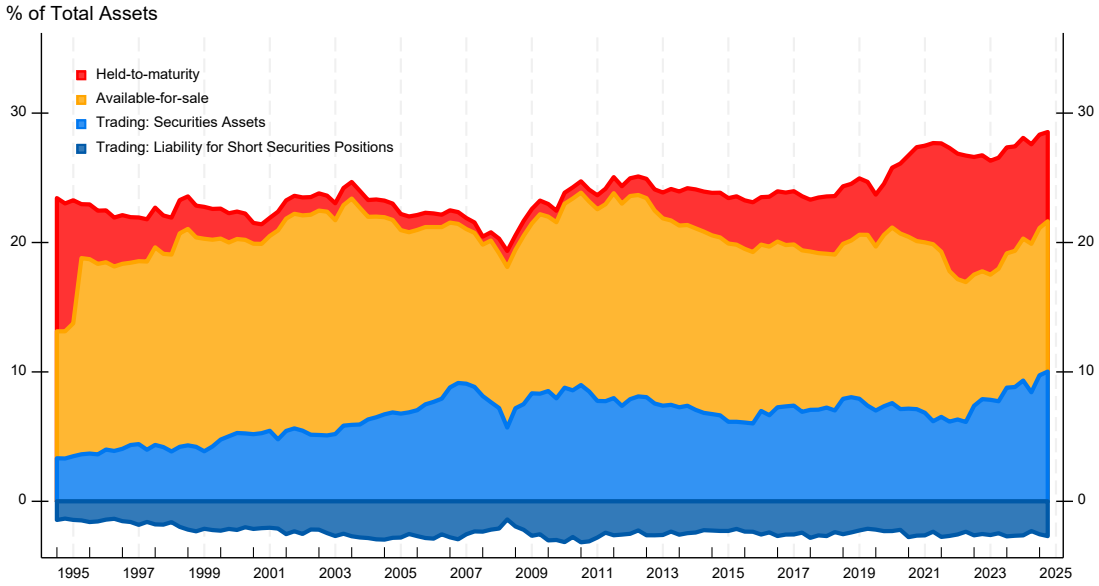


Trading Assets and Liabilities



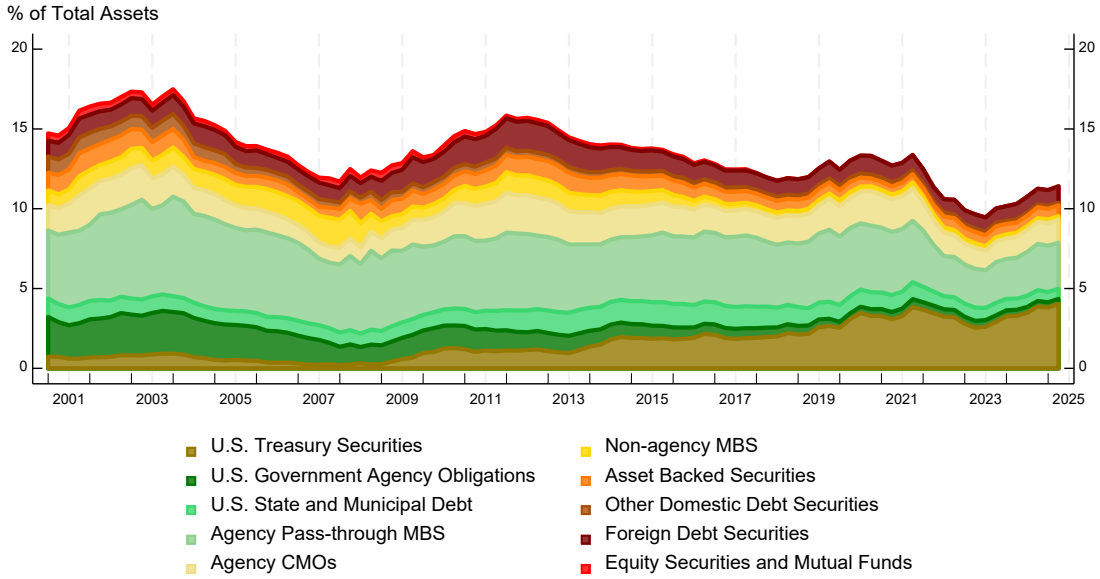
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of $10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and $2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

Securities Portfolios

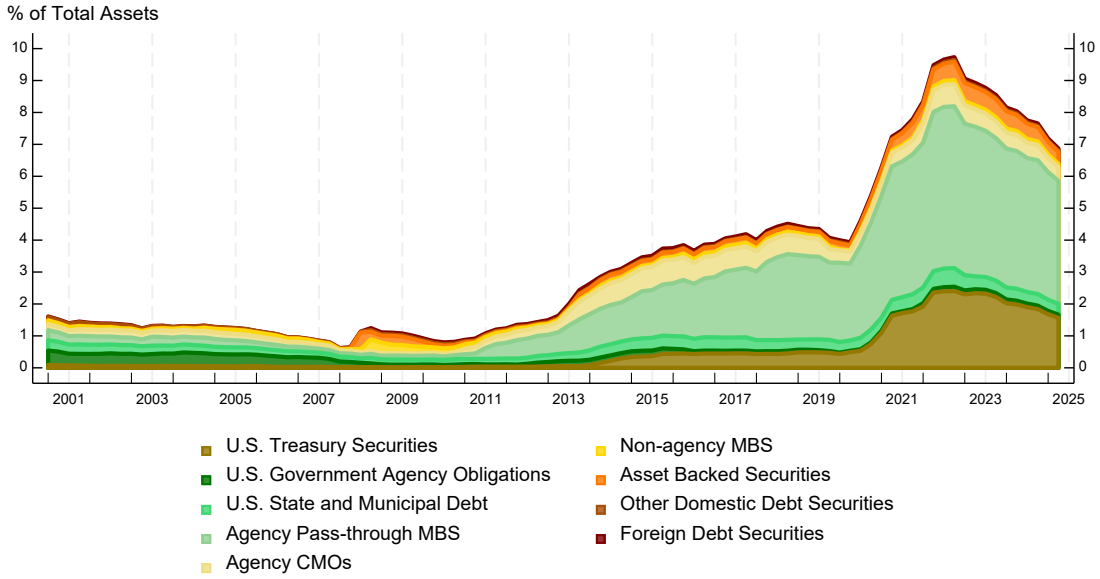


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities

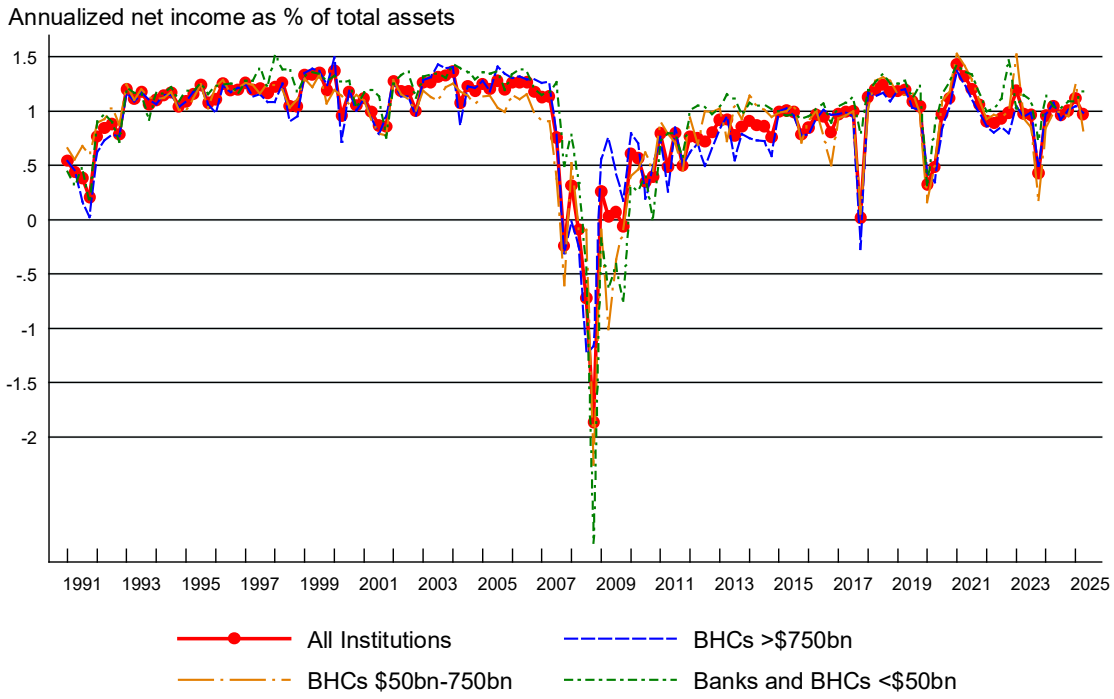


Held-to-Maturity Securities

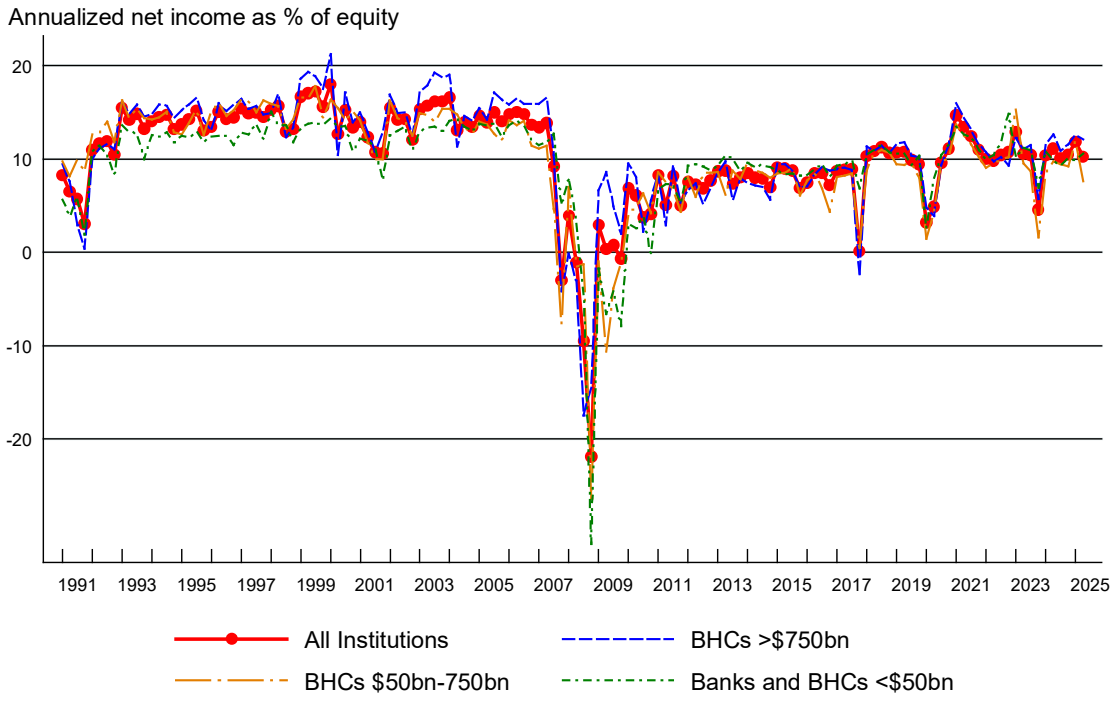


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

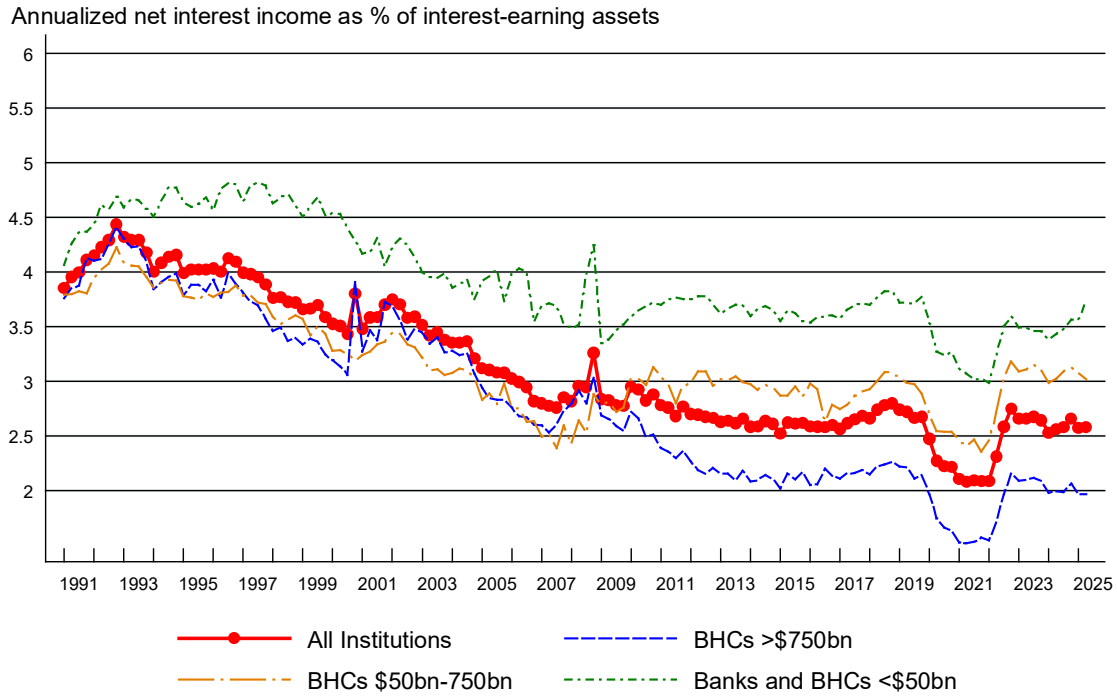
Return on Assets



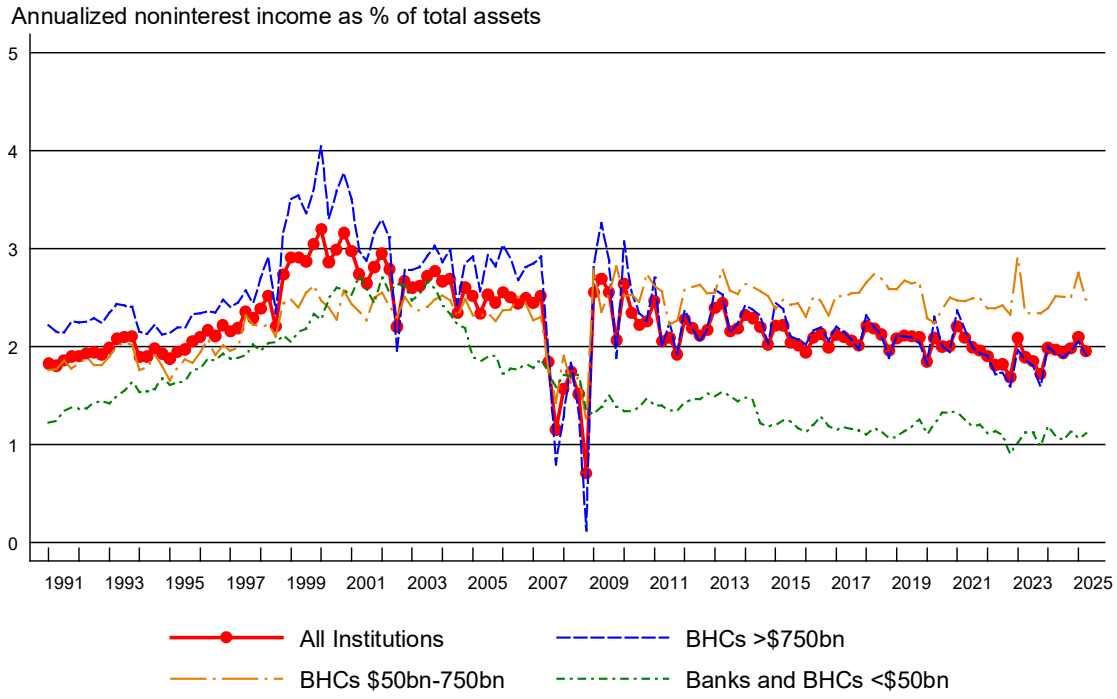
Return on Equity



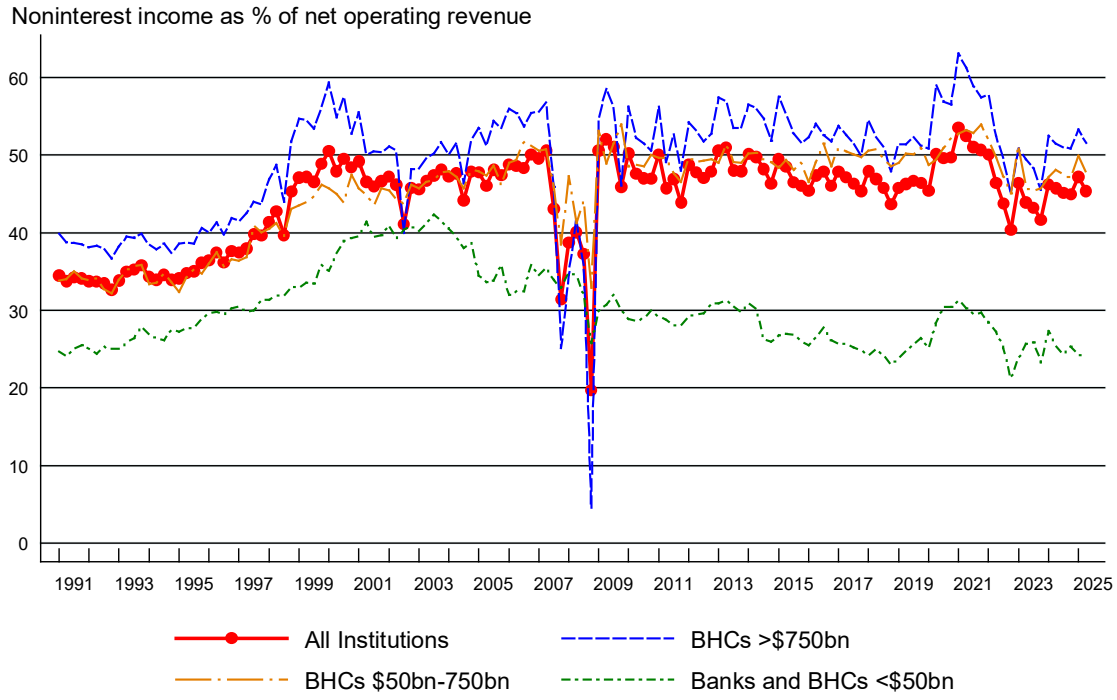
Net Interest Margin



Noninterest Income Ratio

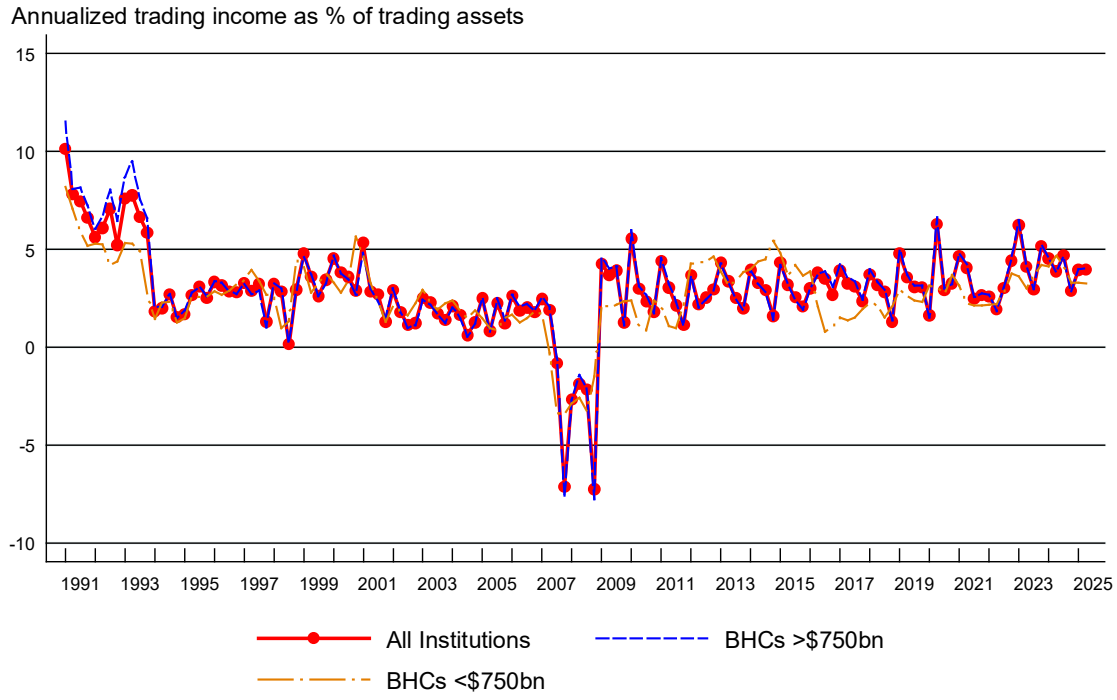


Noninterest Income Share

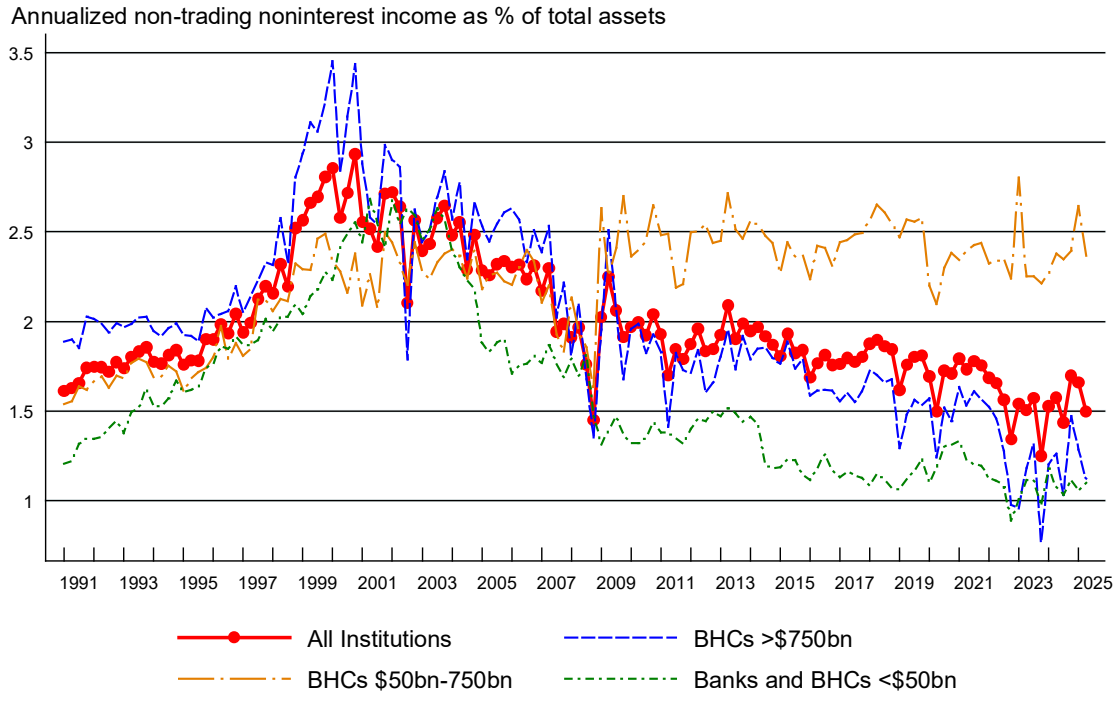


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

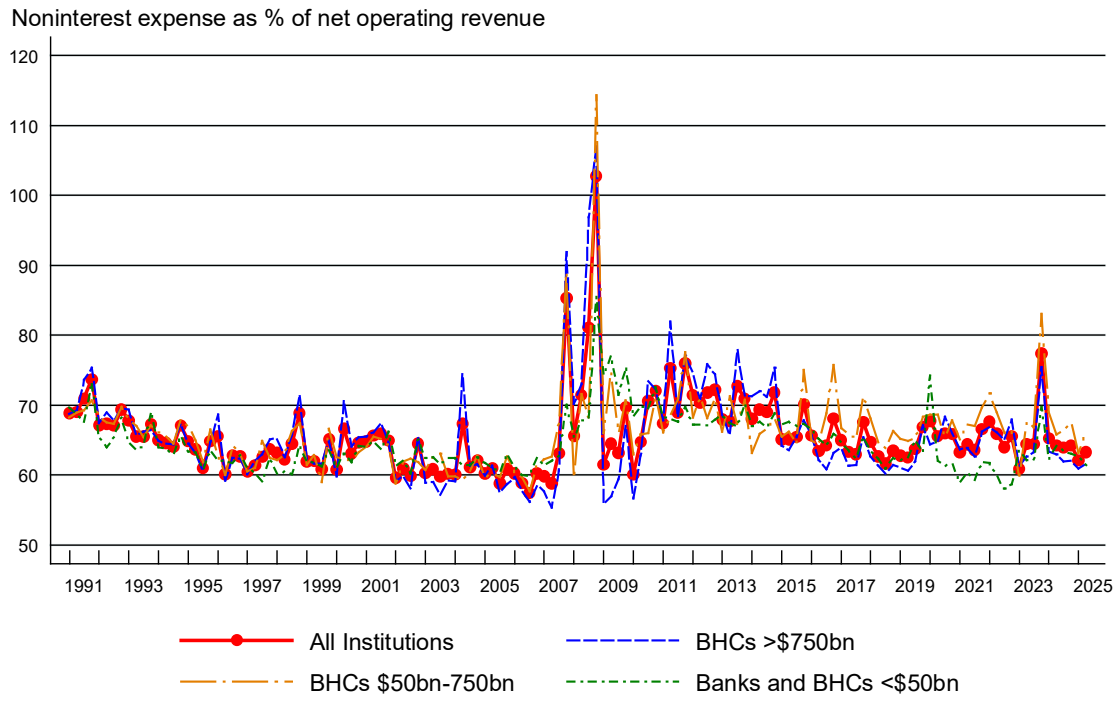
Return on Trading Assets



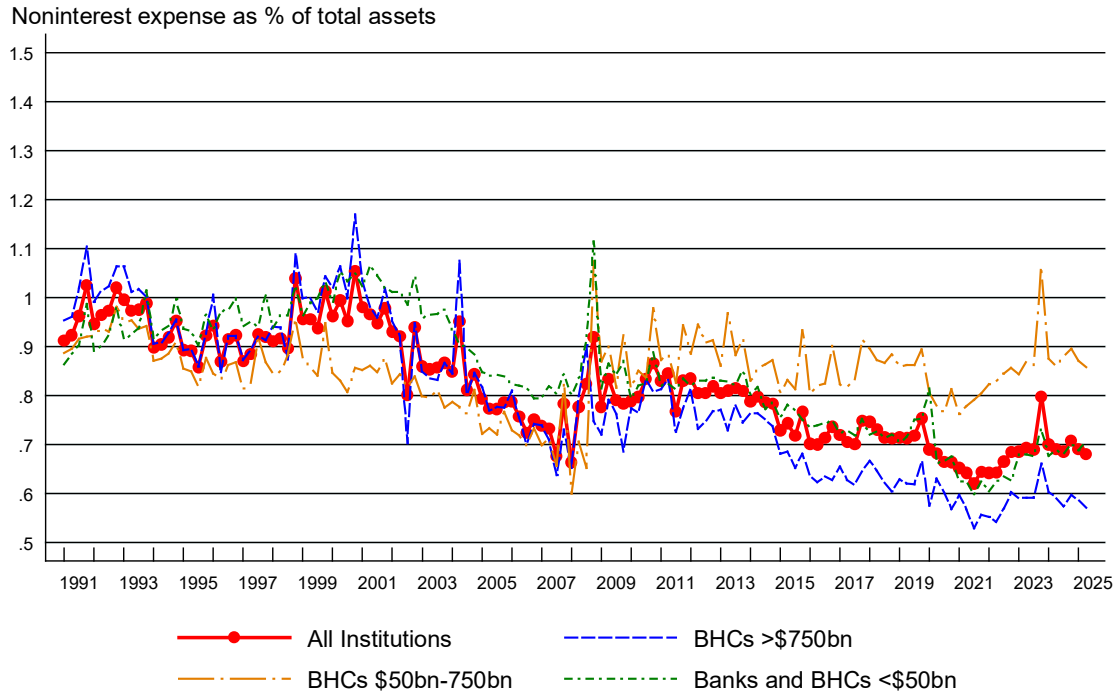
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio



Noninterest Expense Ratio

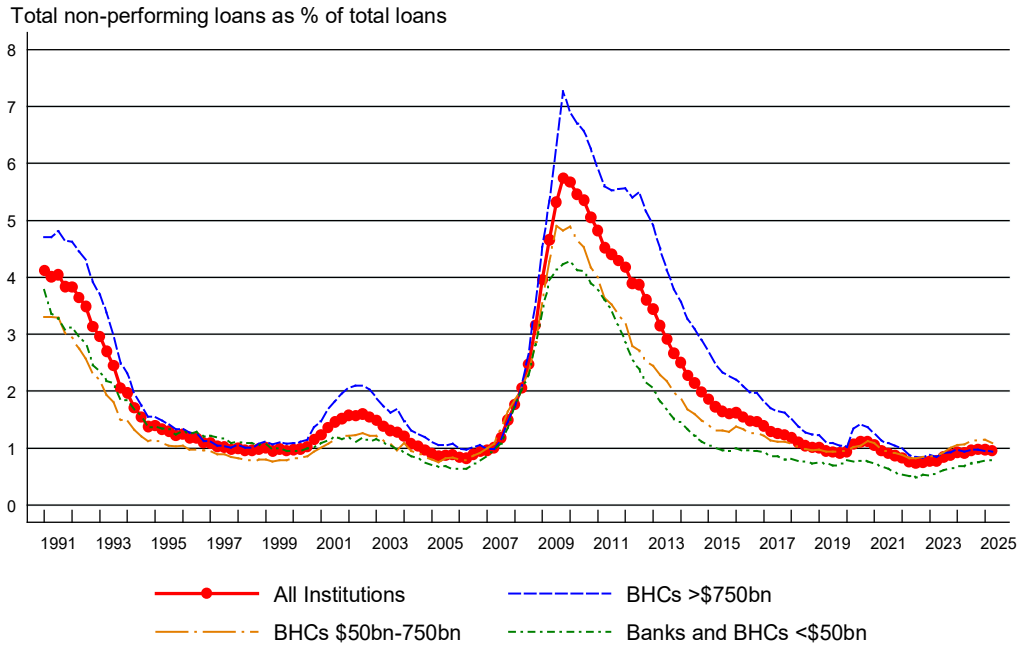


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

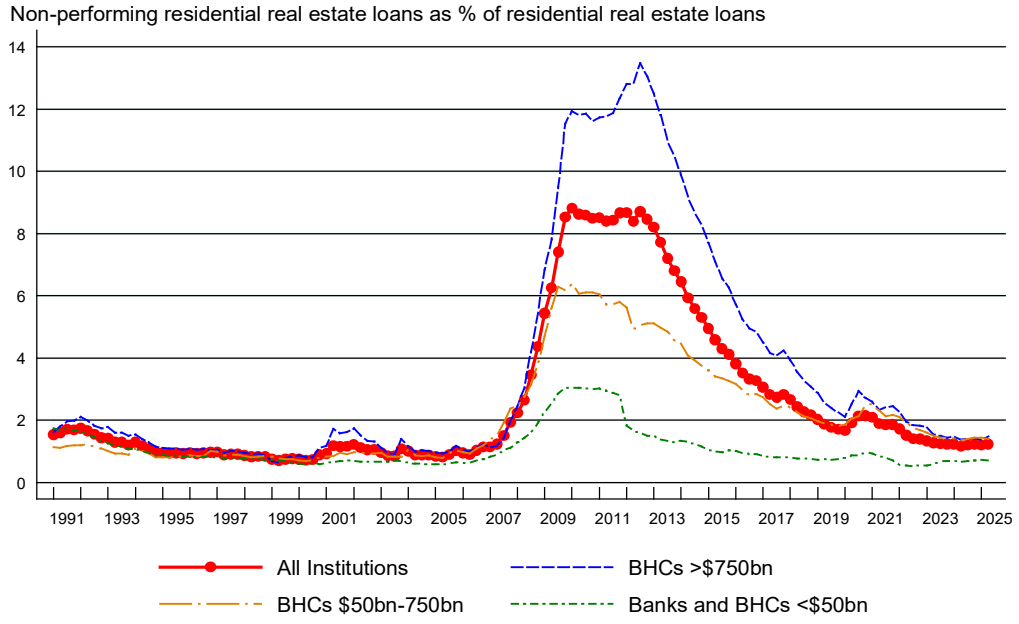
3. Loan Performance

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

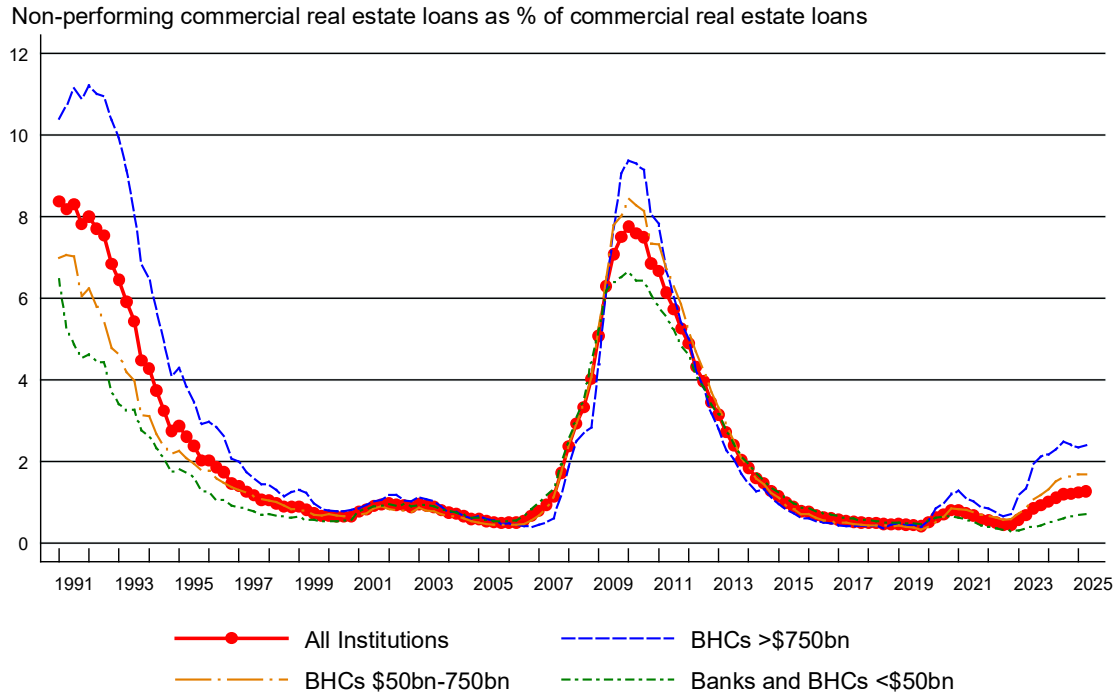
Non-performing Loans



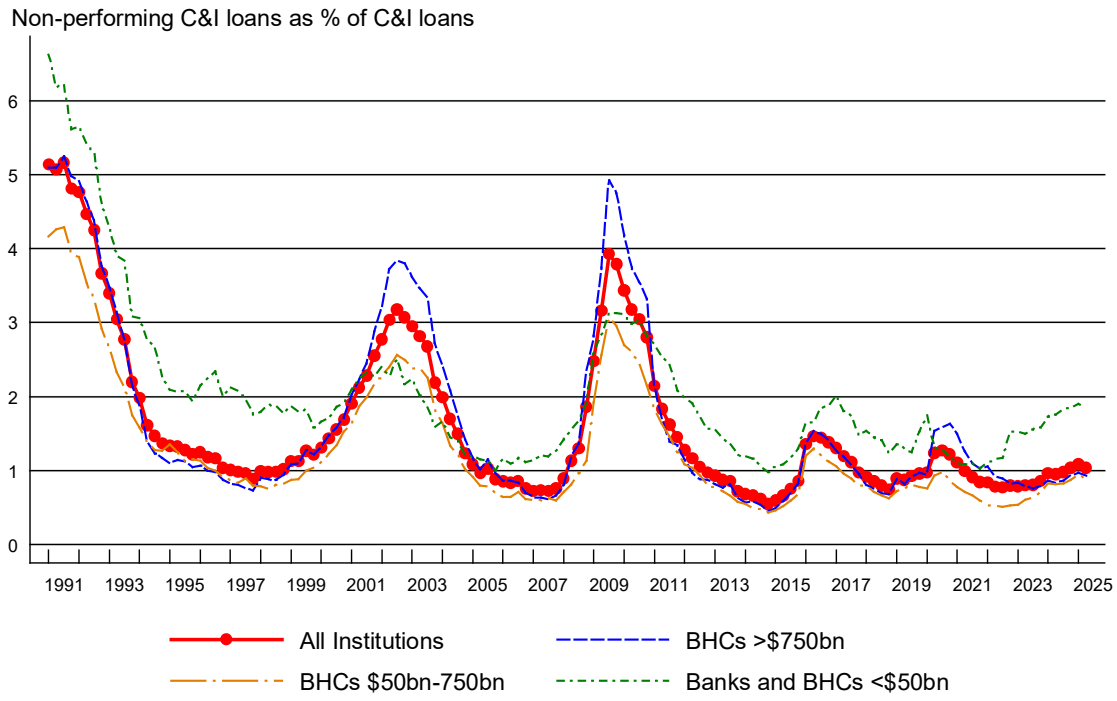
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



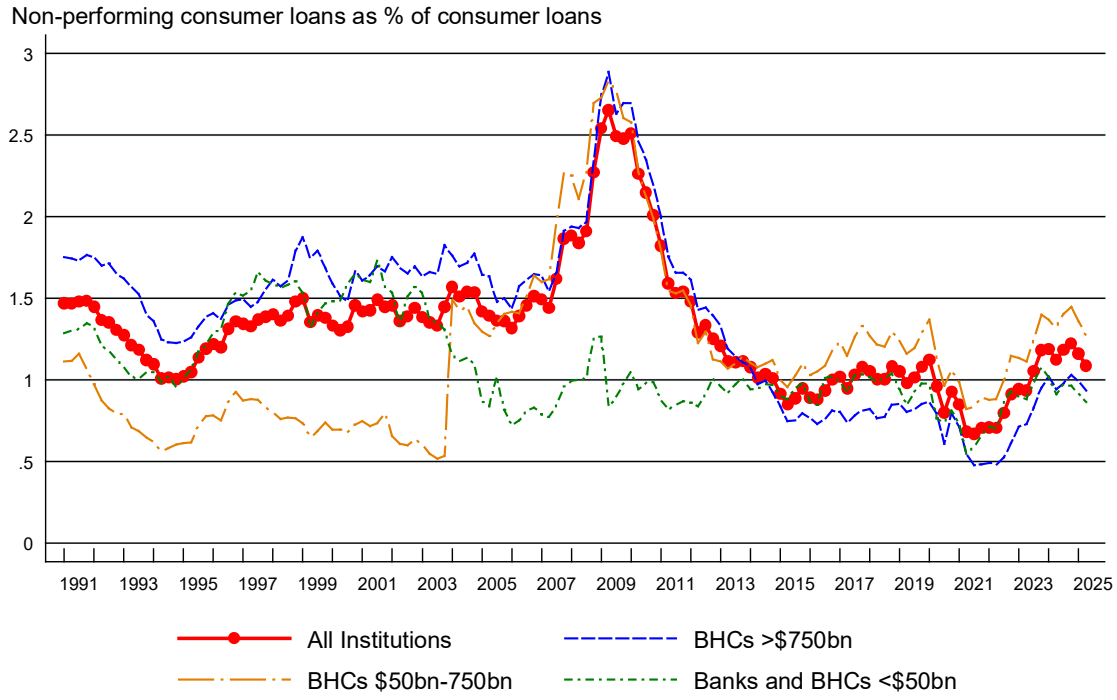
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



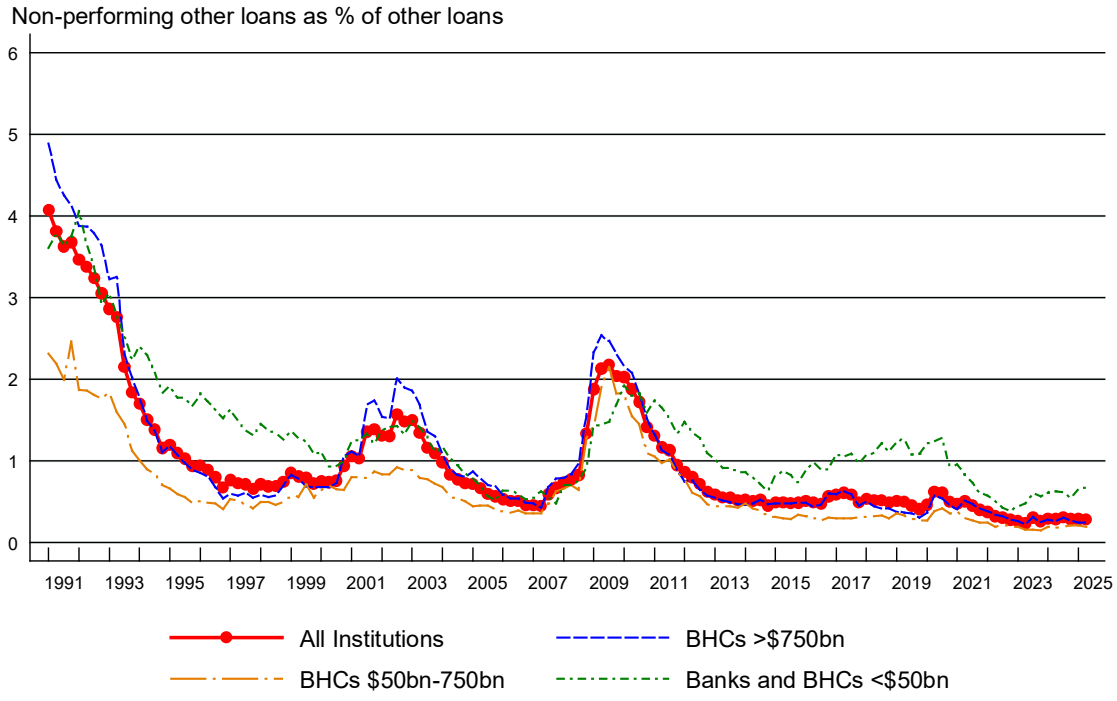
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



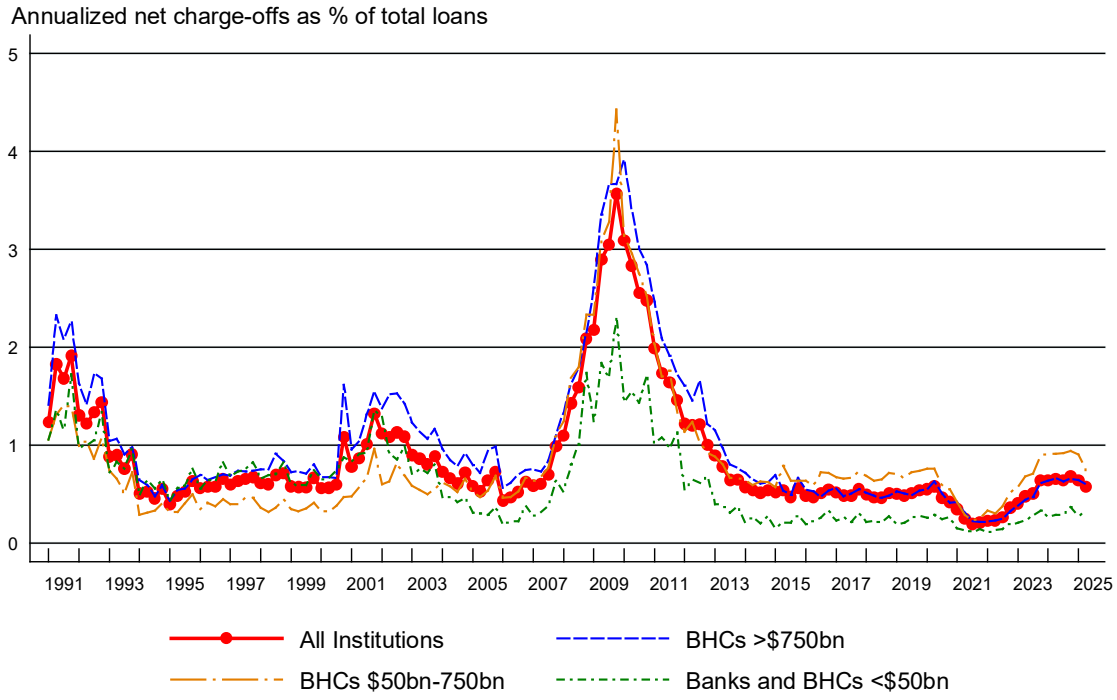
Non-performing Consumer Loans



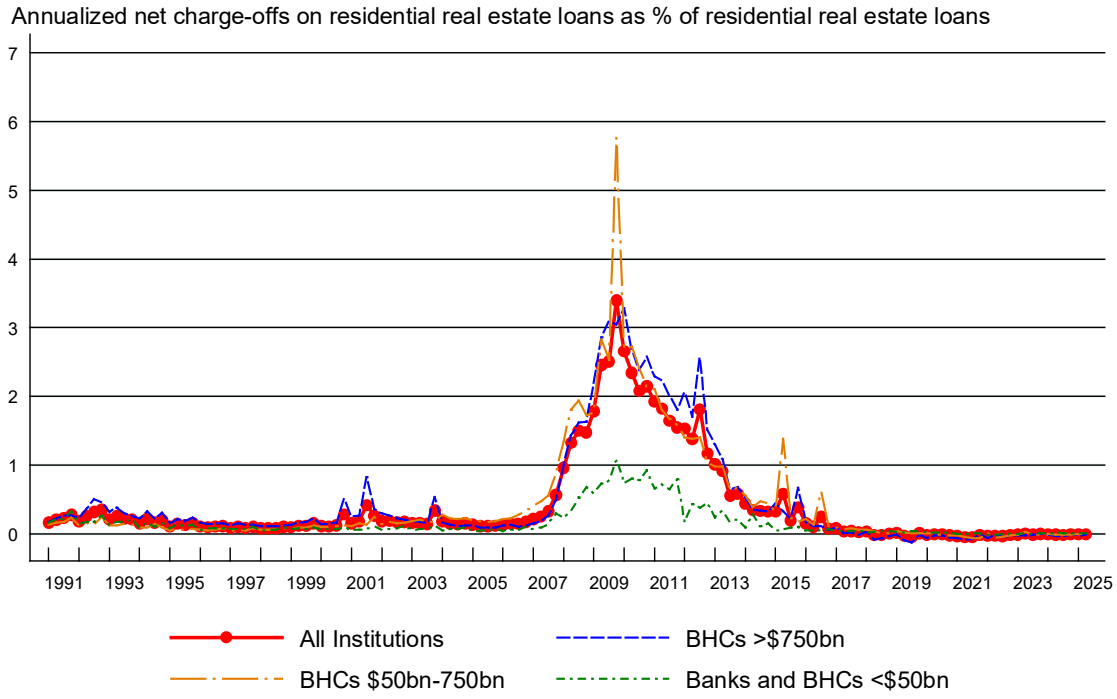
Non-performing Other Loans



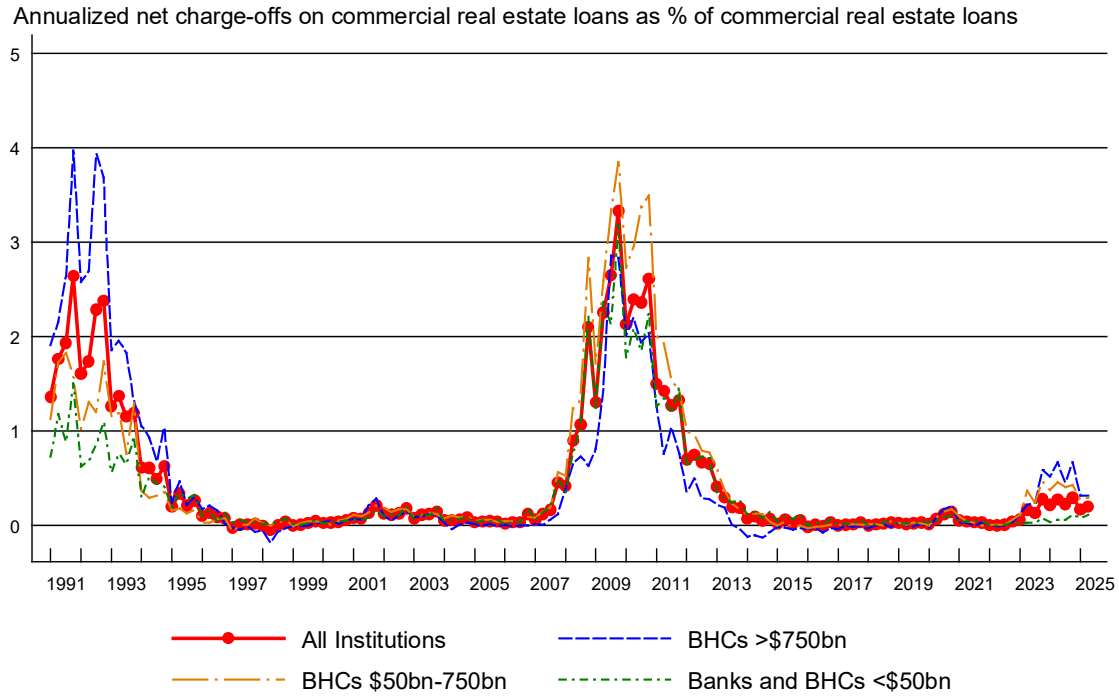
Net Charge-offs



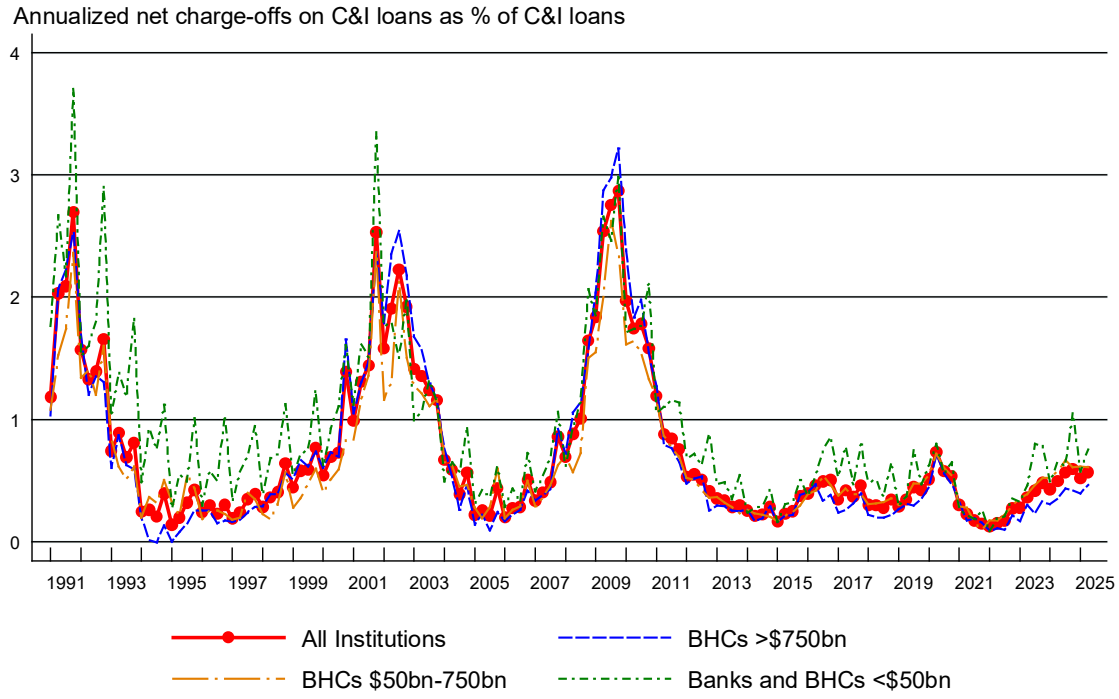
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



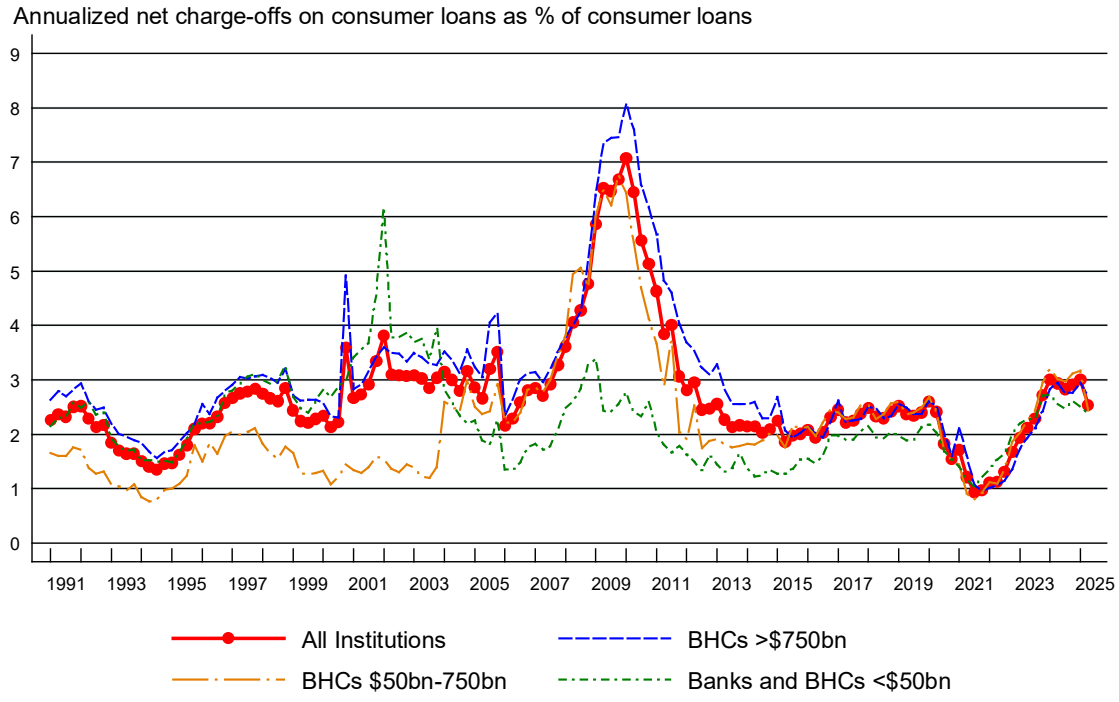
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



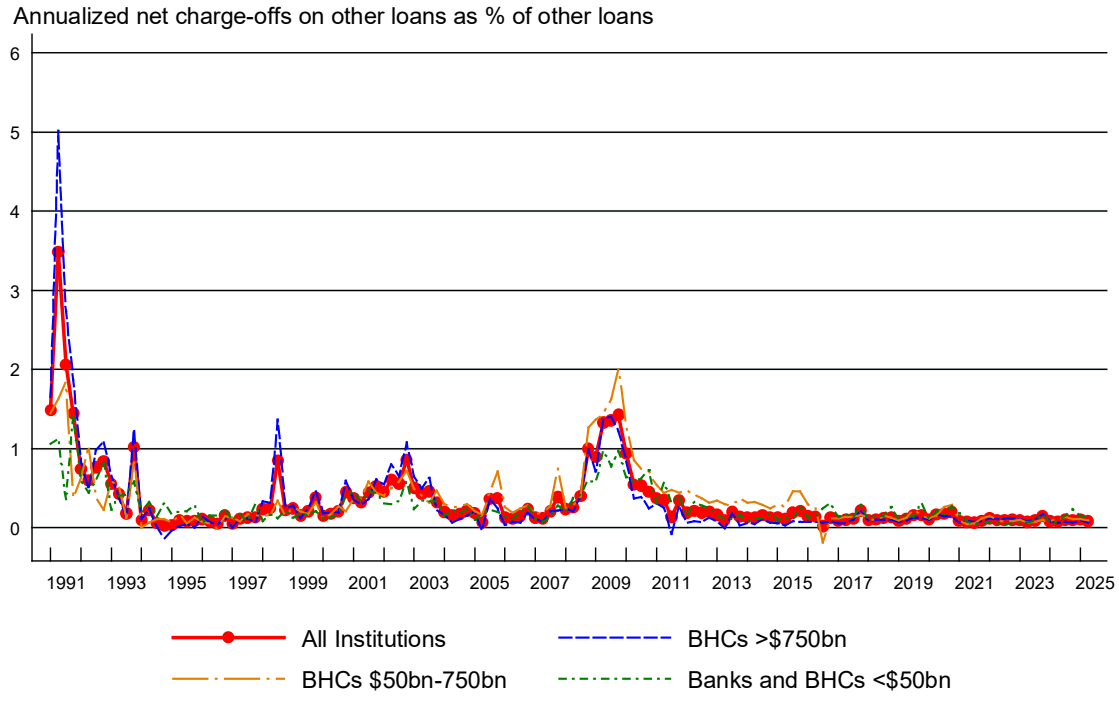
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



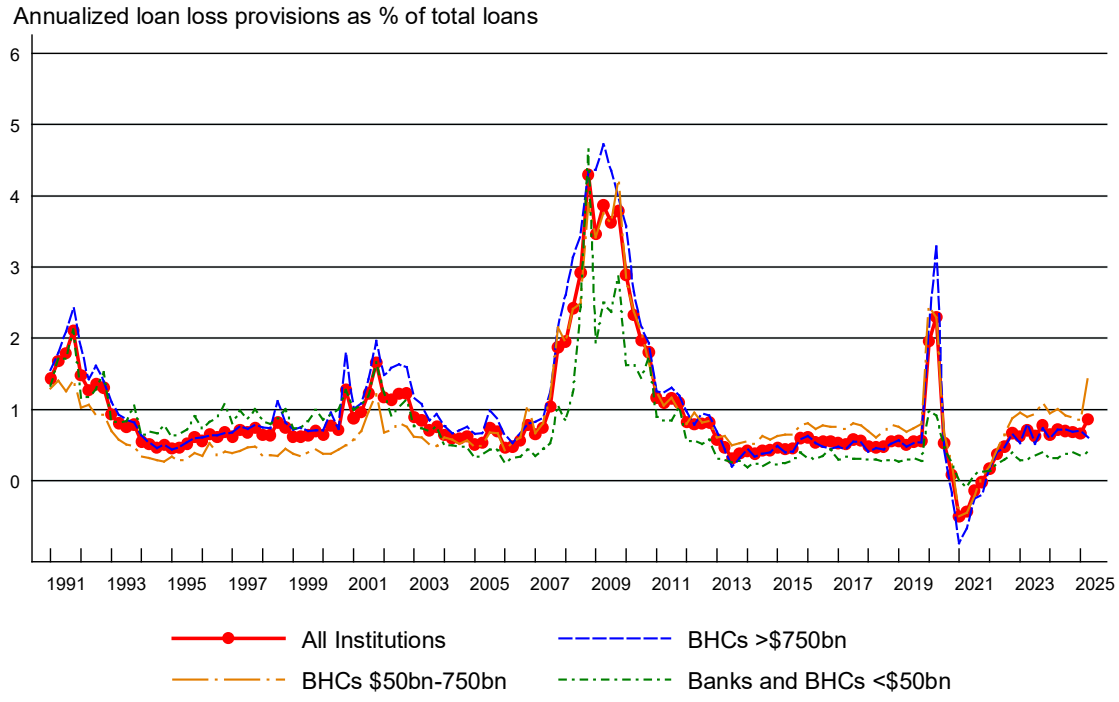
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



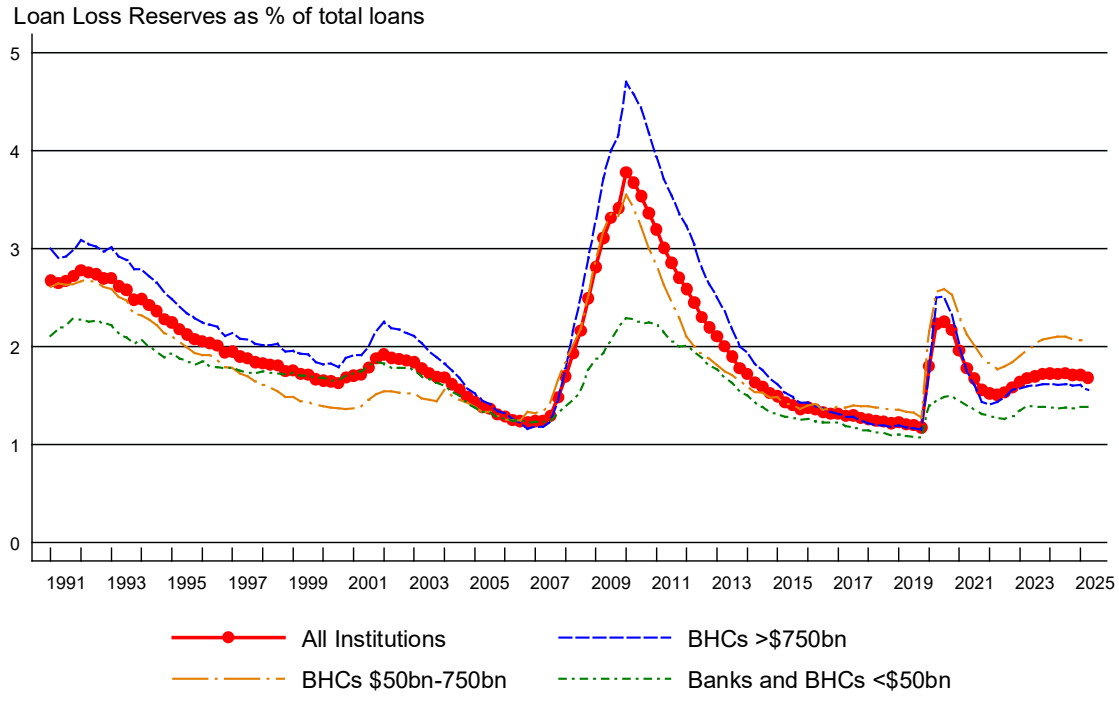
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



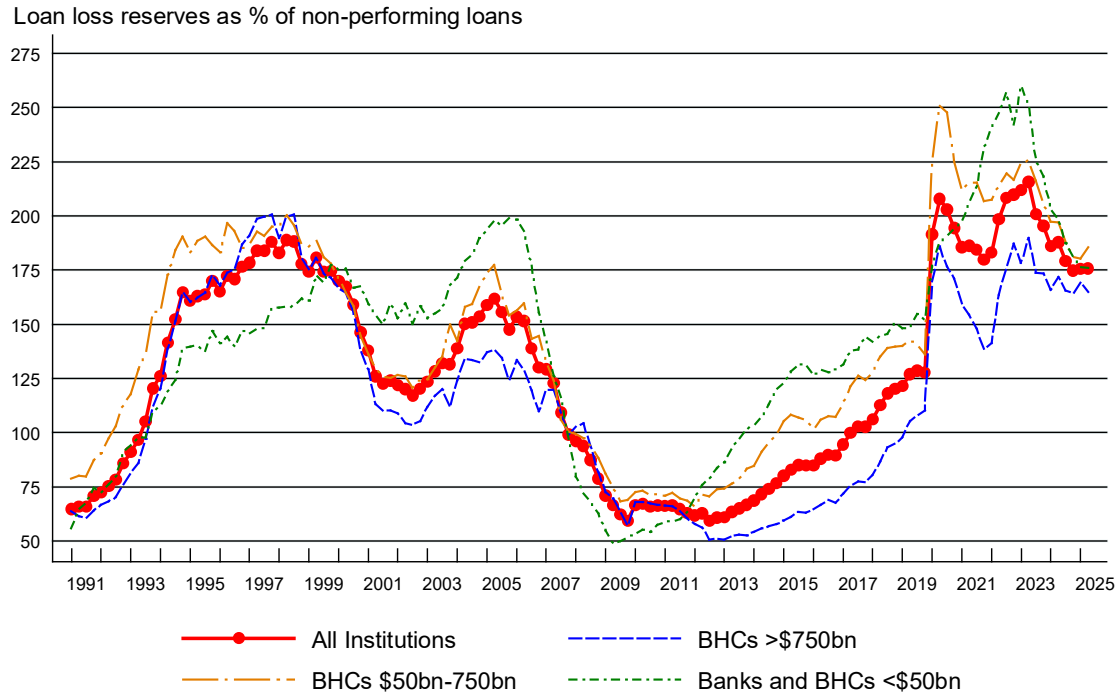
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



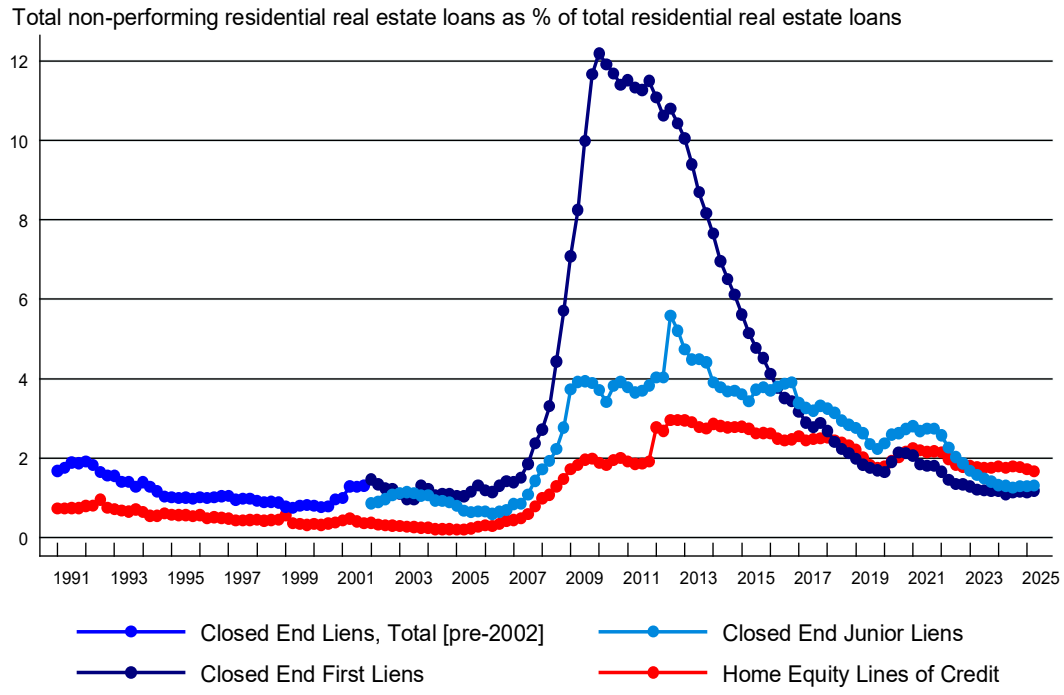
Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans



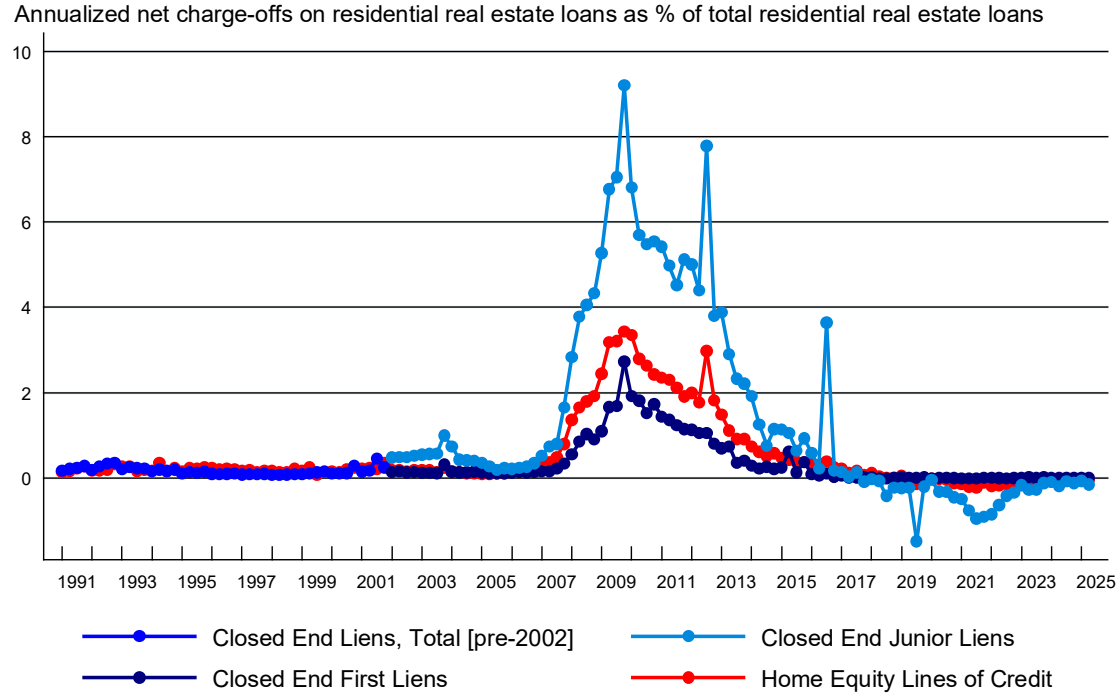
4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

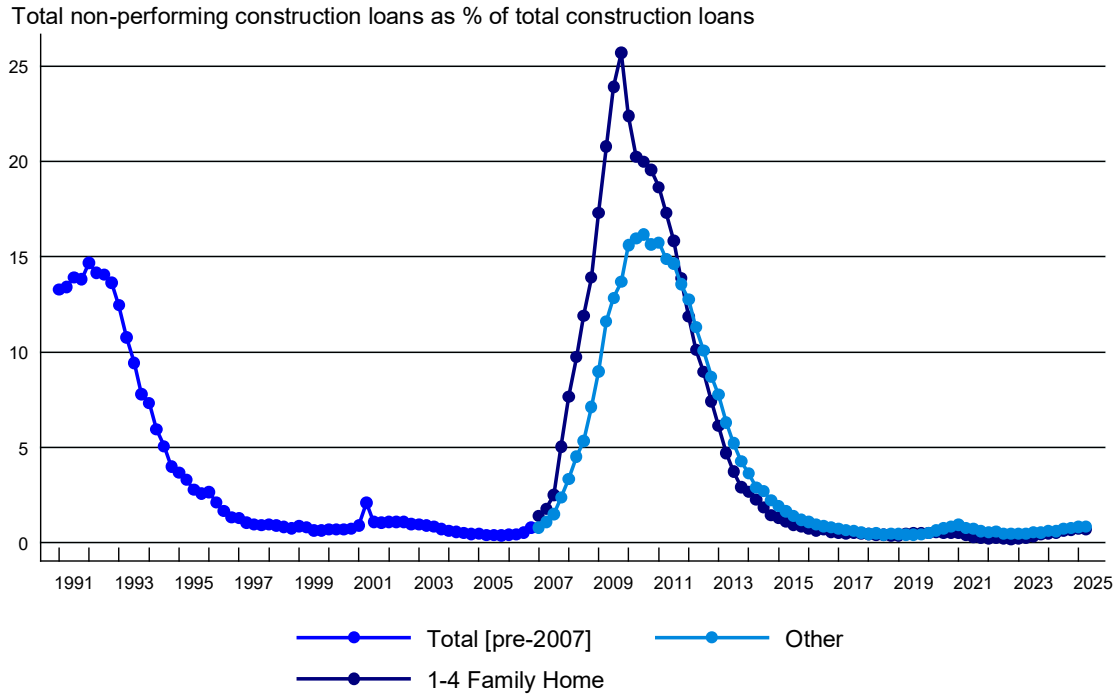


Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

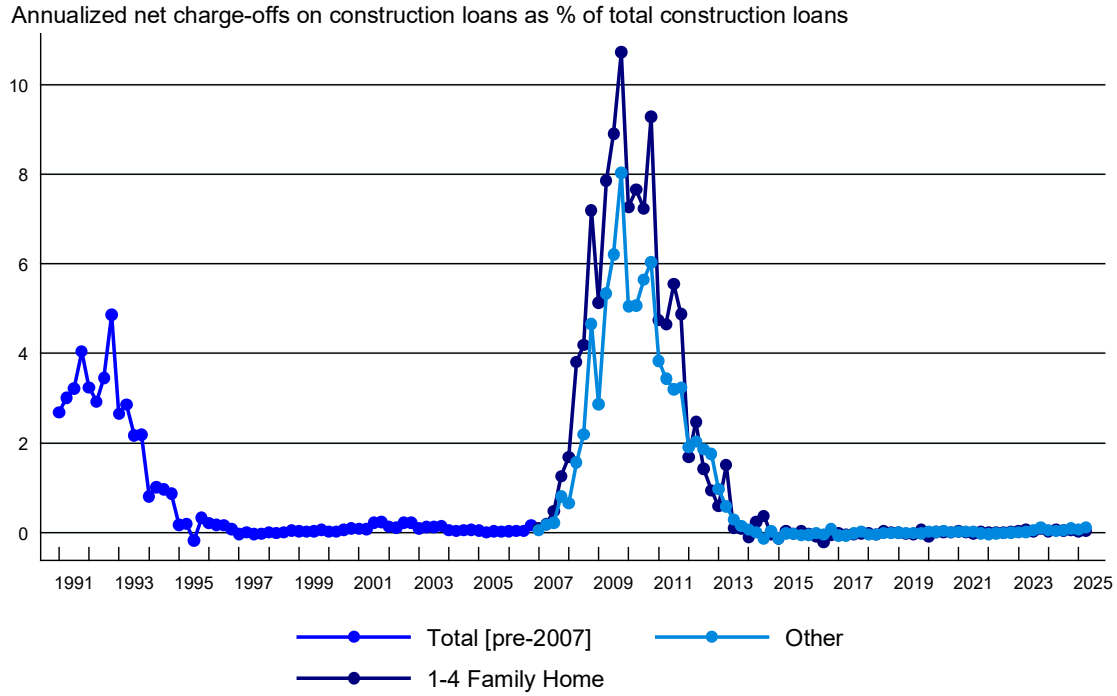


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

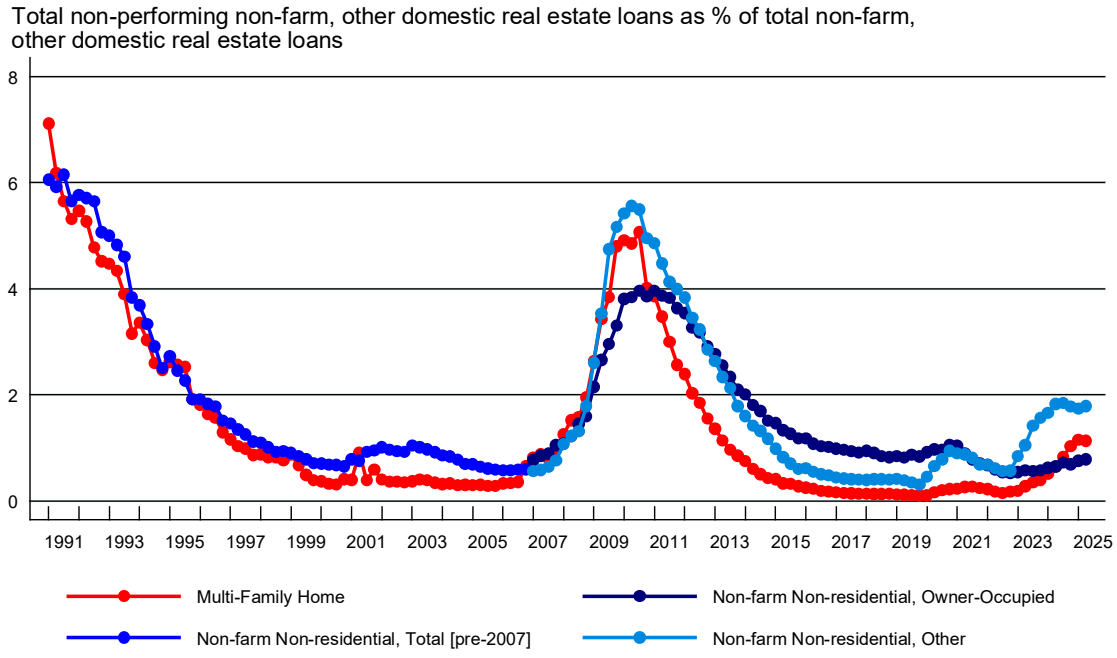
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



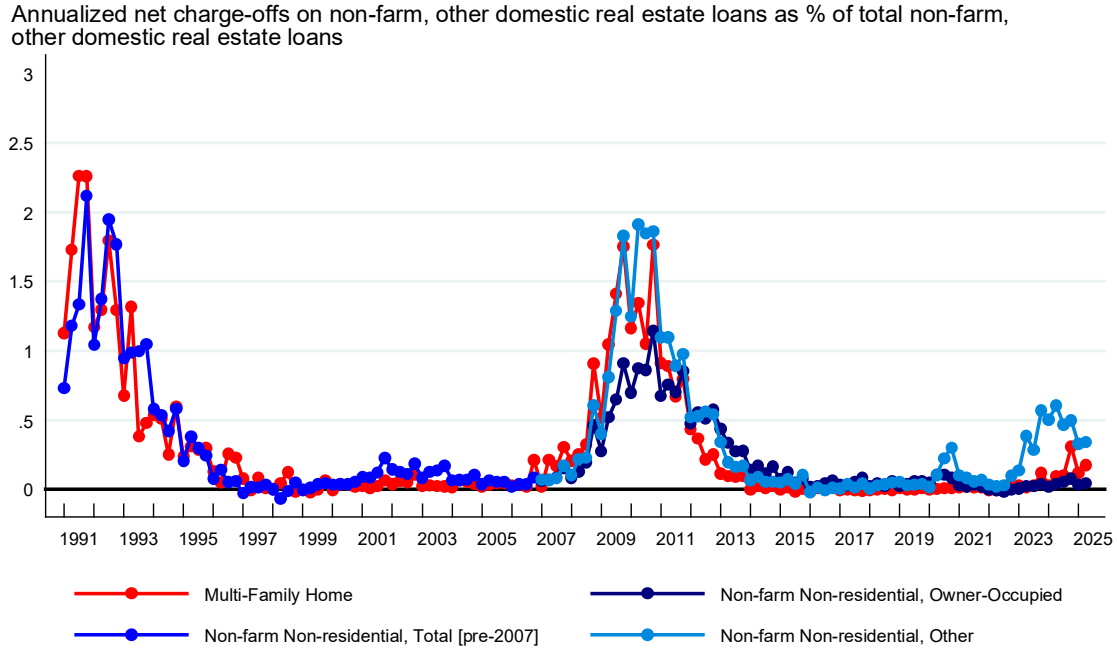
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

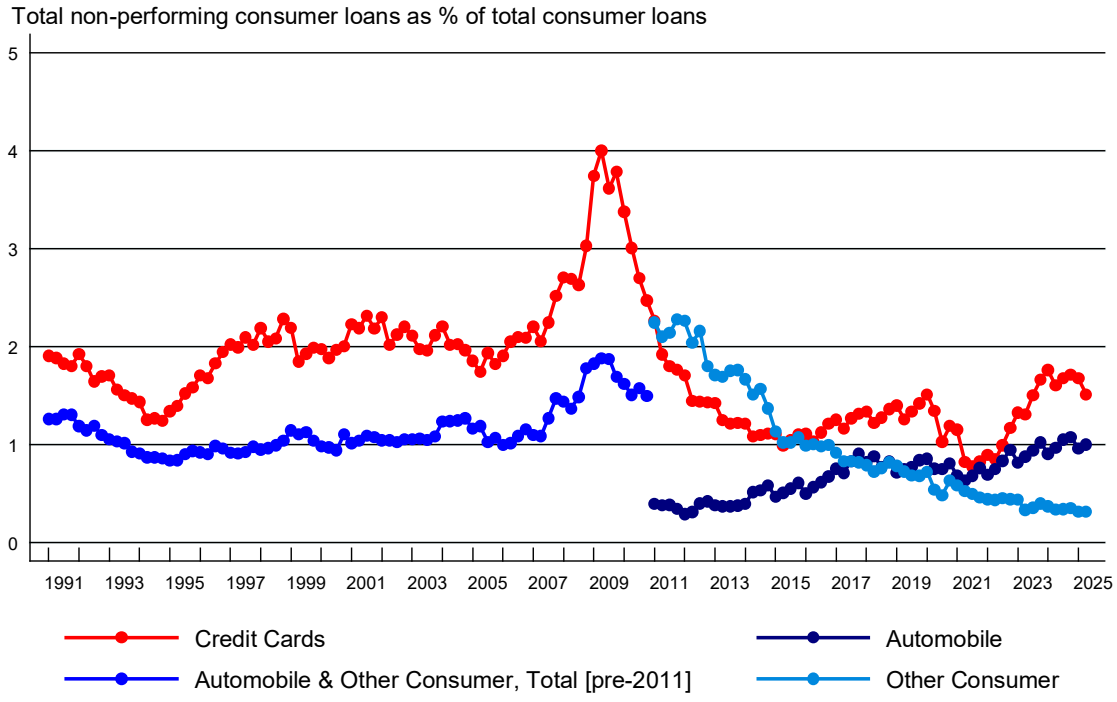


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

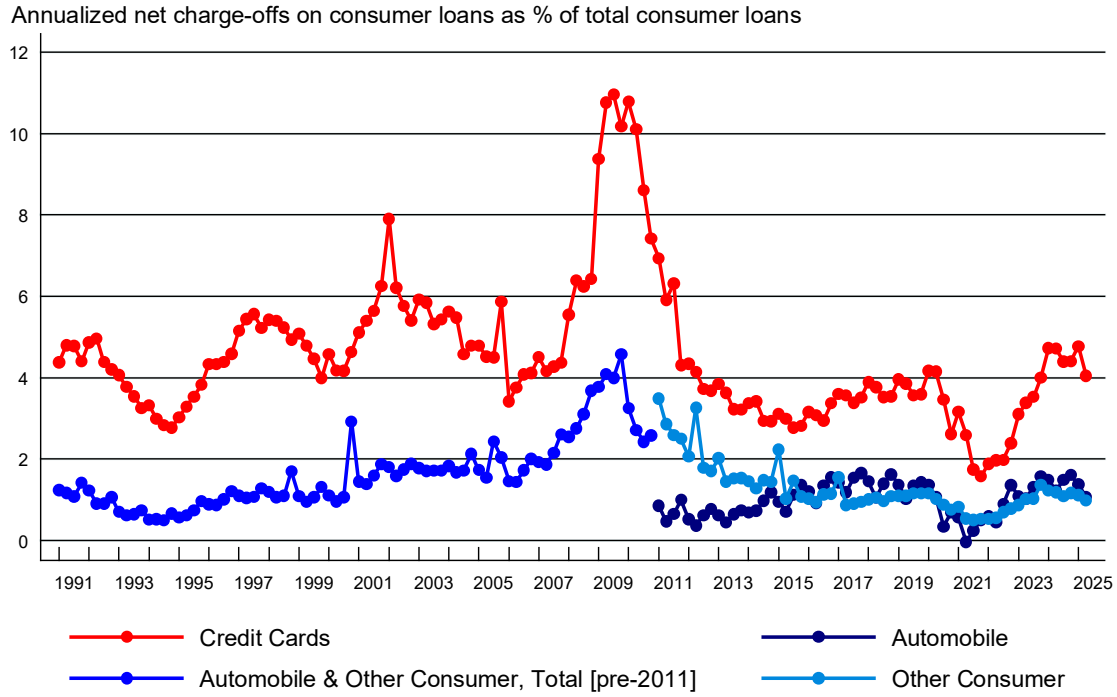


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

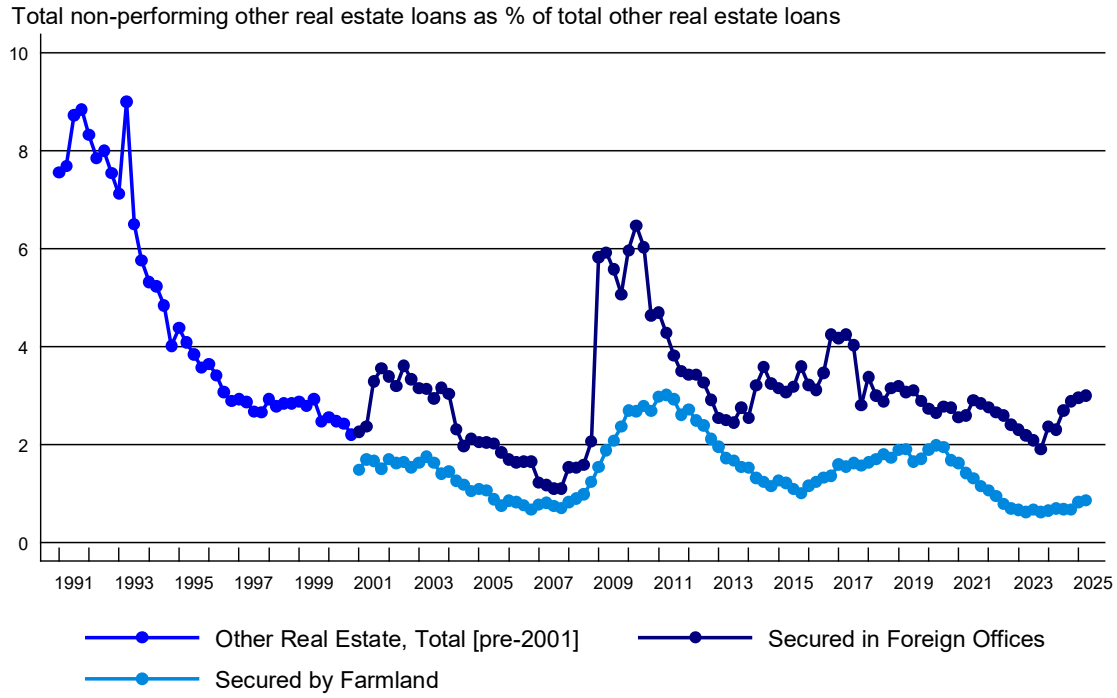


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

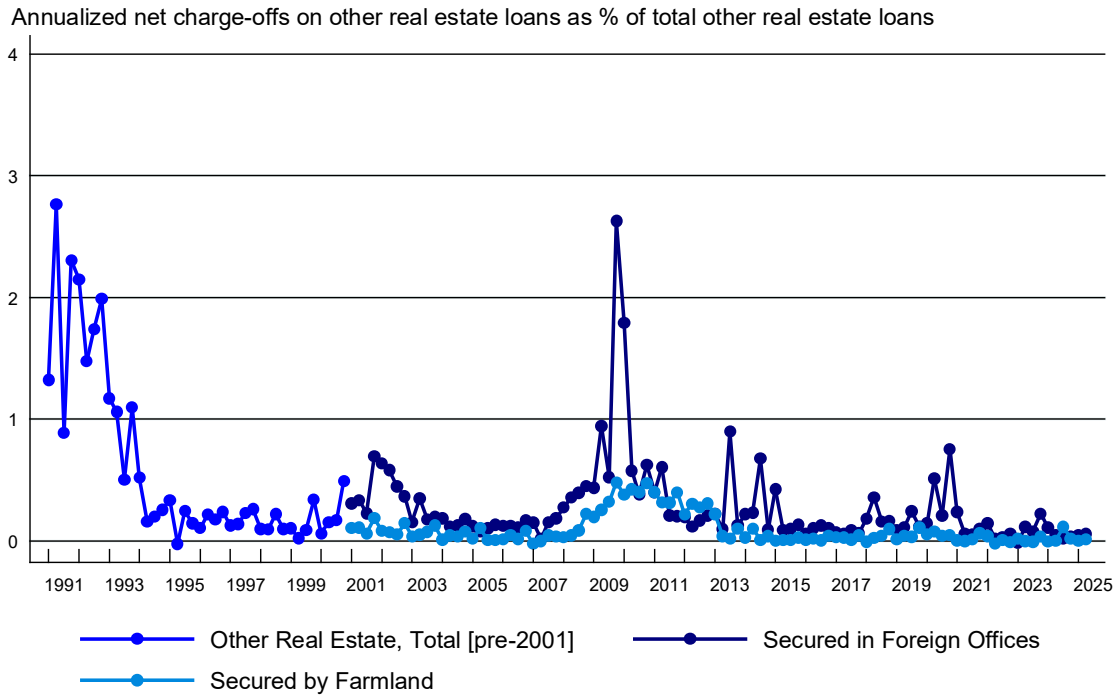


D. All Other Loans

Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

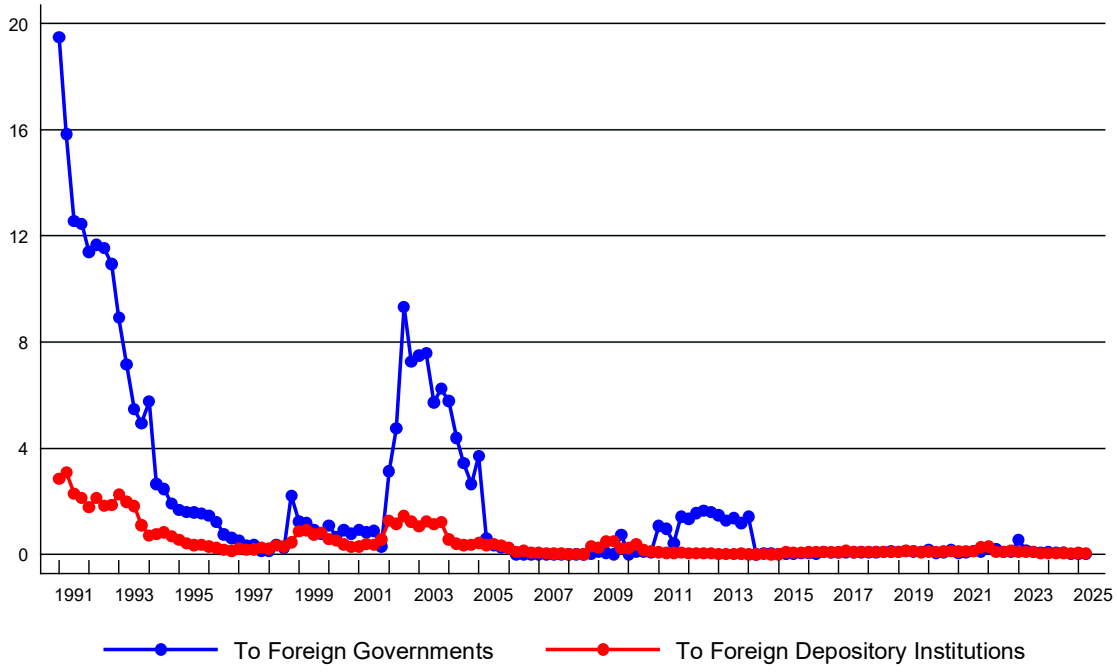


Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



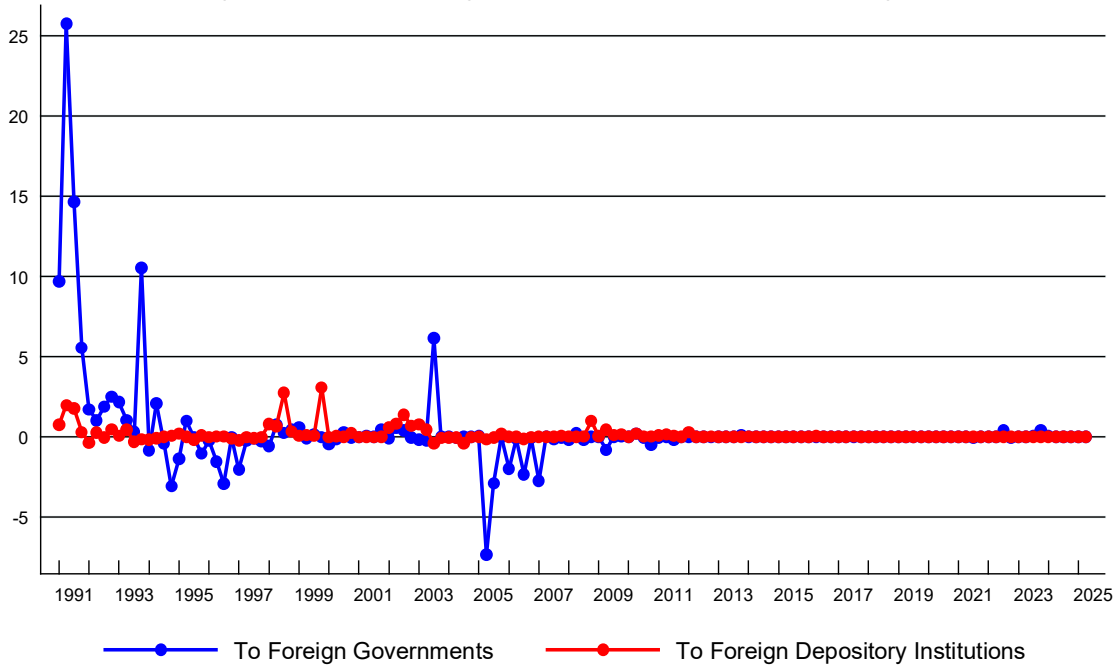
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail

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

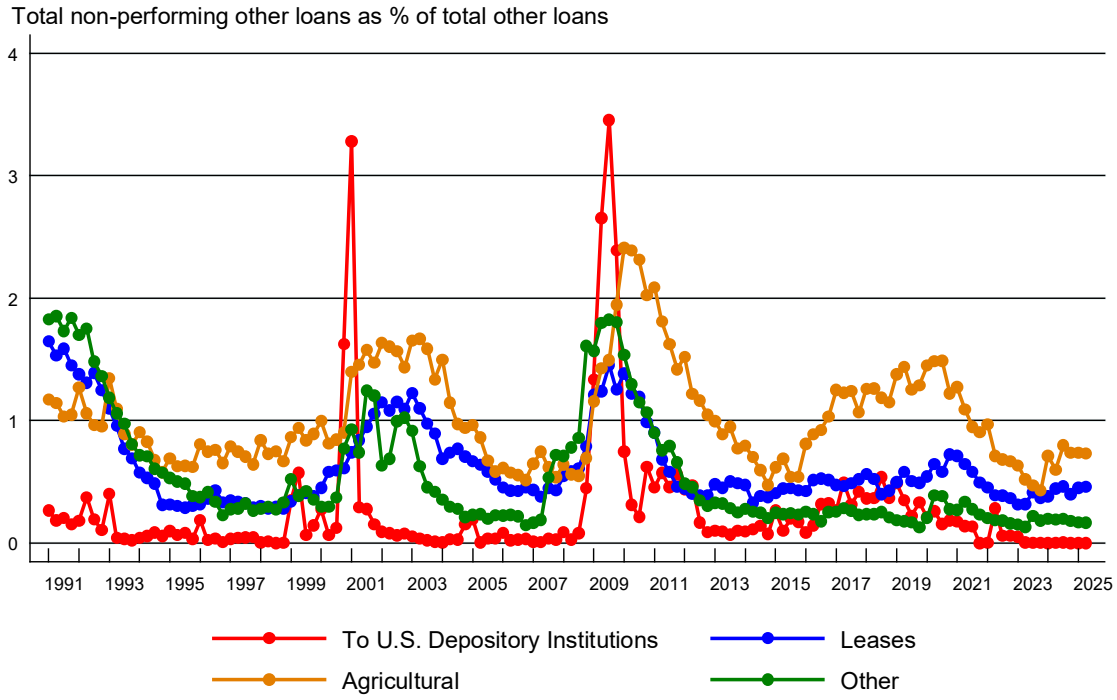


Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail

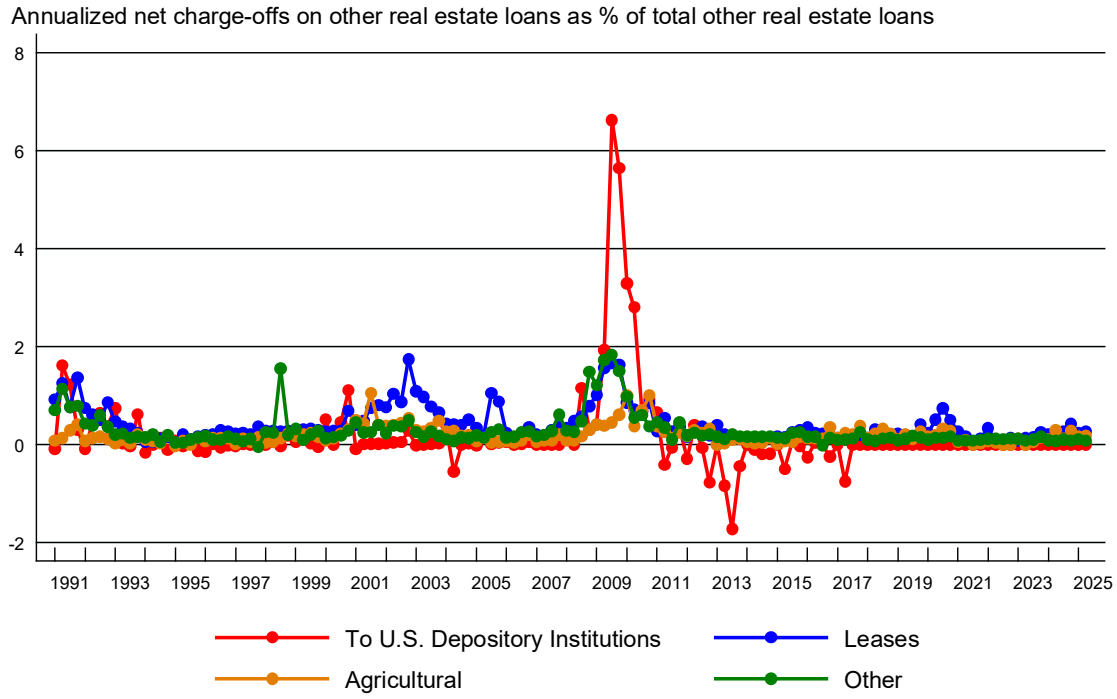
Annualized net charge-offs on loans to foreign institutions as % of total loans to foreign institutions



Non-performing Other Loans, Detail



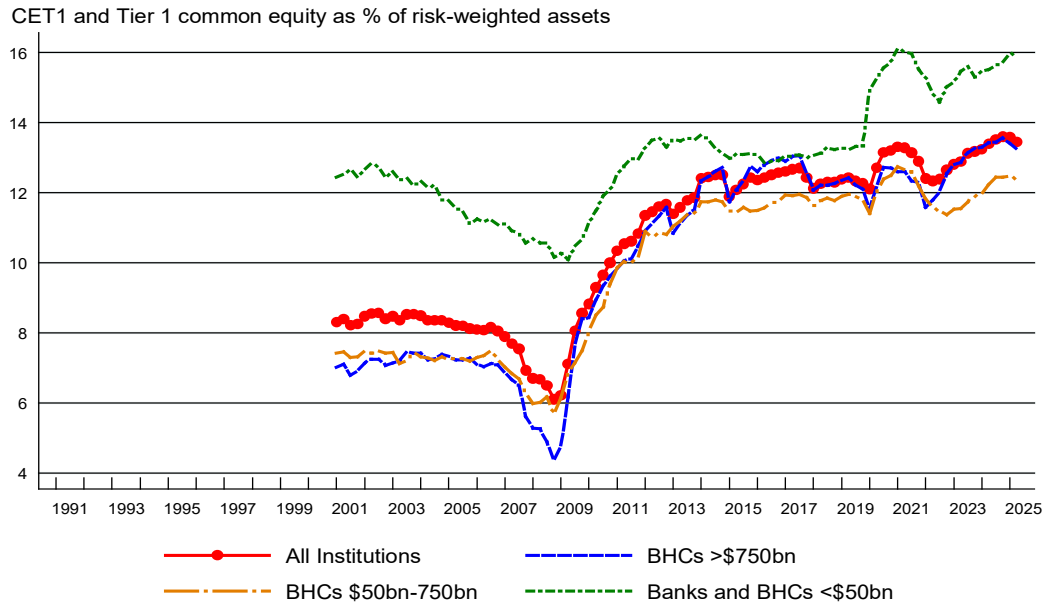
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail



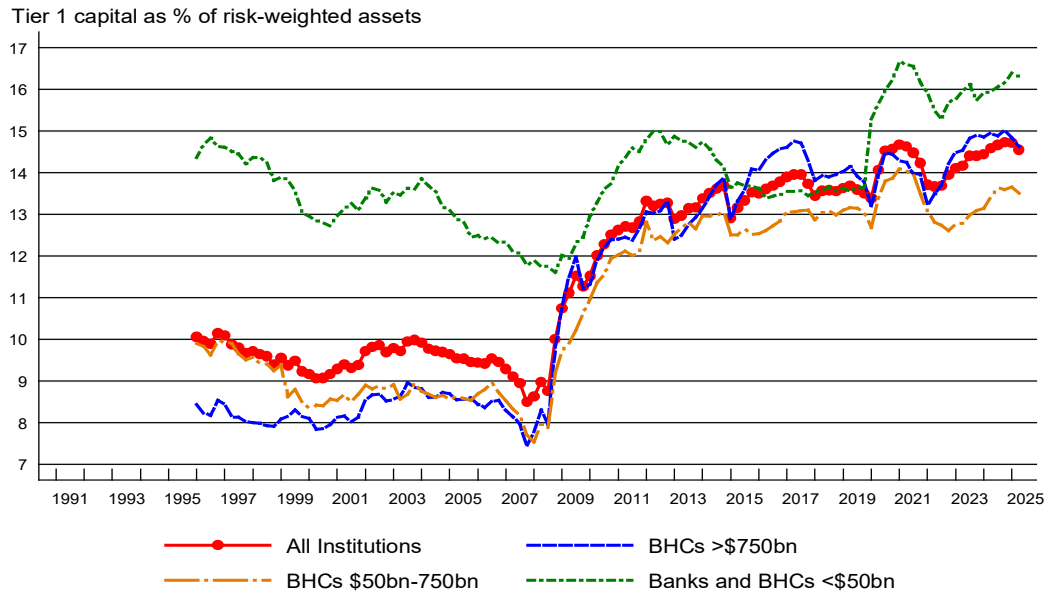
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

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.

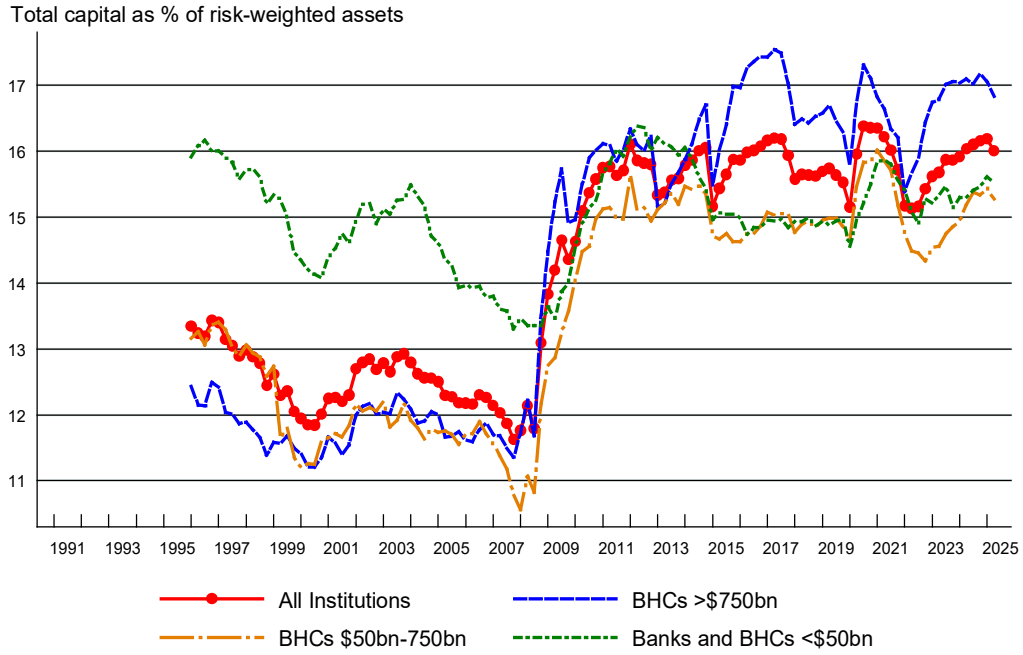
CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



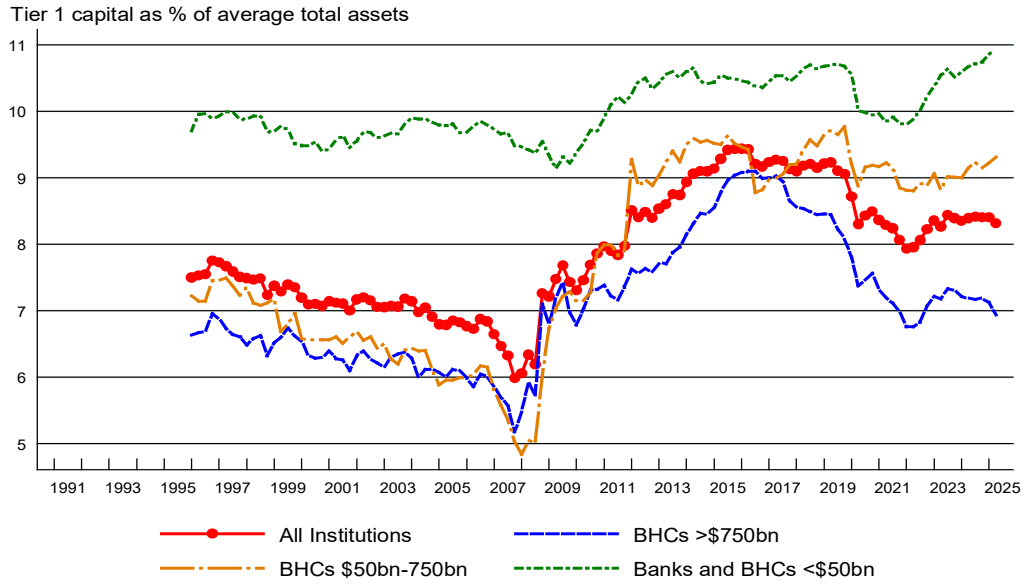
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio

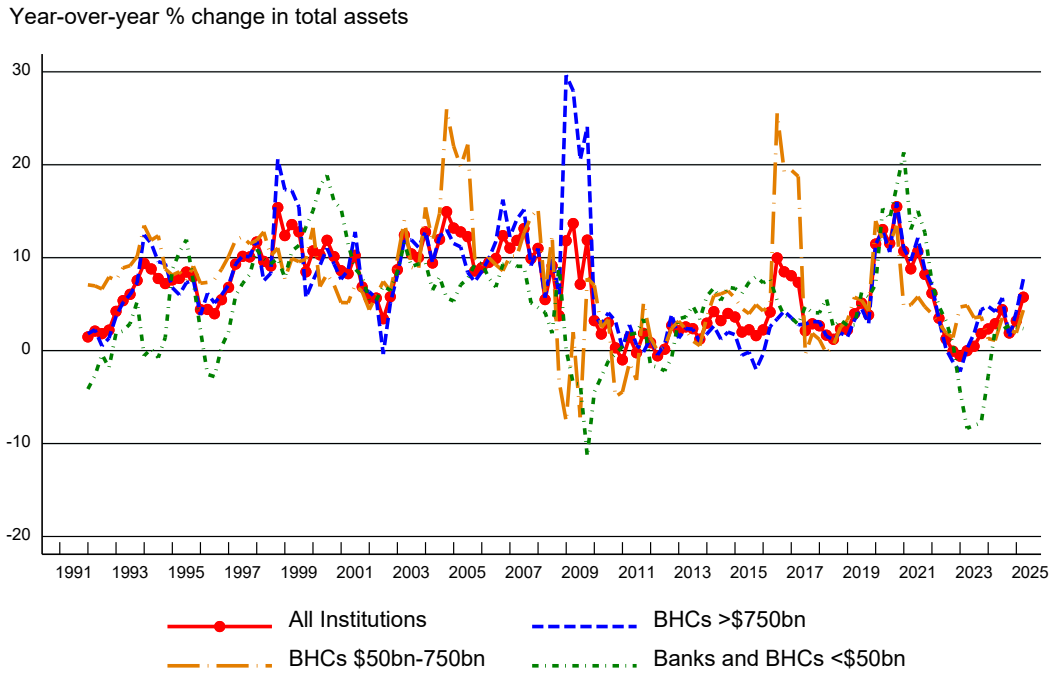


Leverage Ratio

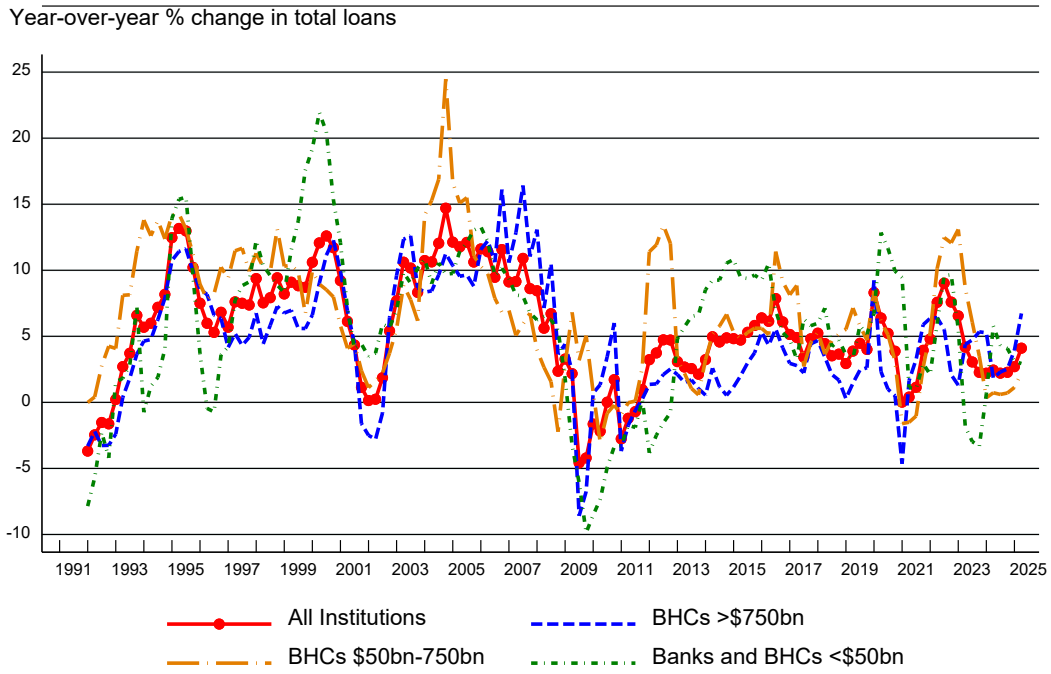


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms 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

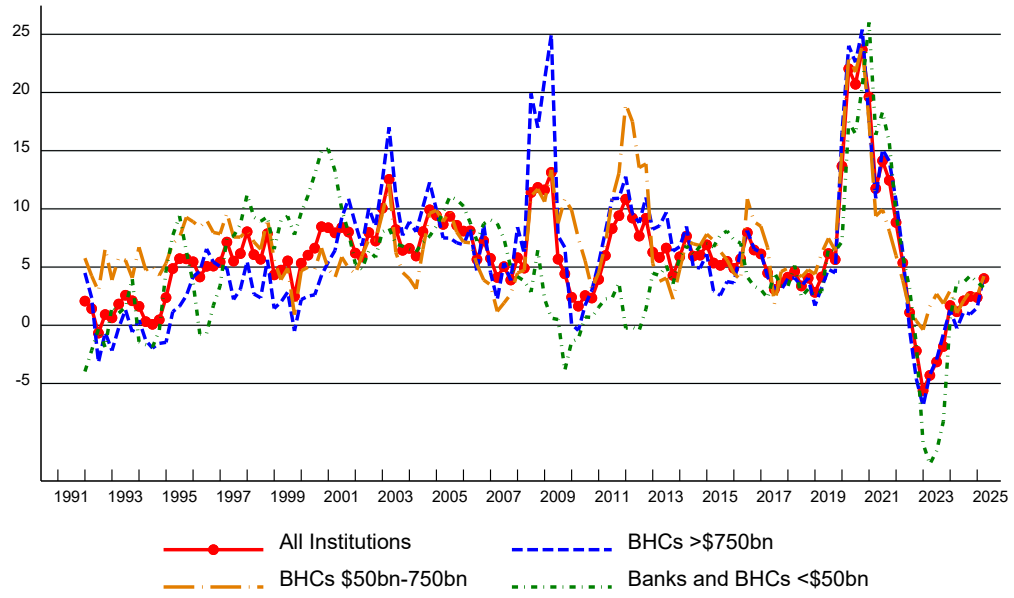


Loan Growth Rate



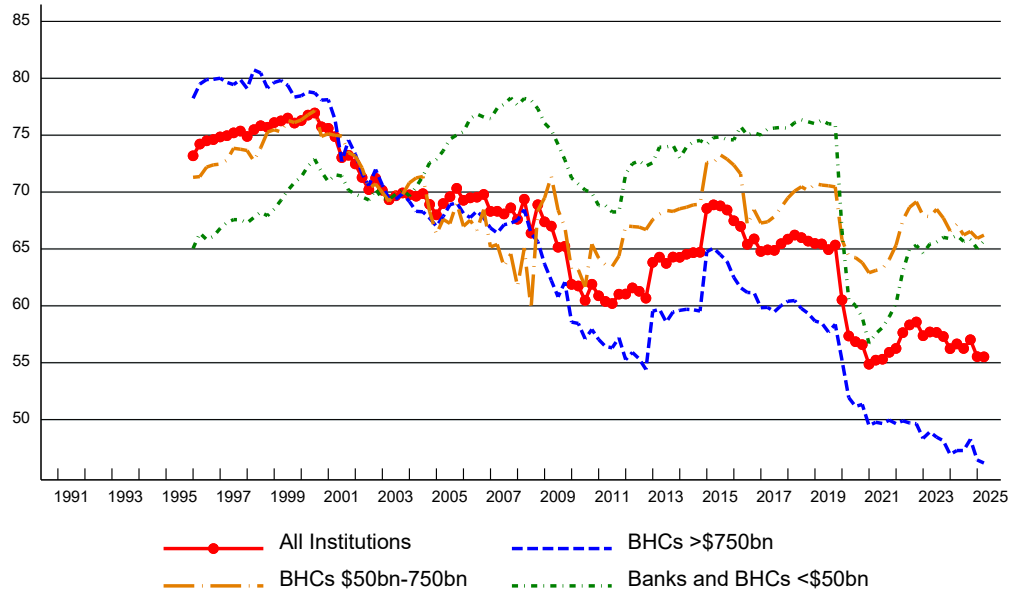
Domestic Deposit Growth Rate

Year-over-year % change in domestic deposits



Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio

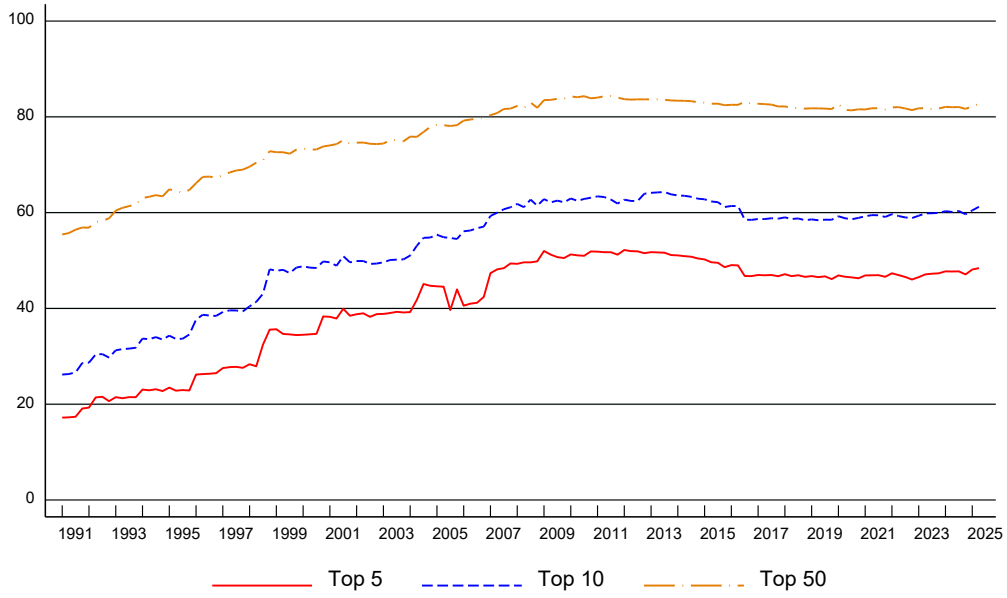
Risk-weighted assets as % of total assets



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
2025Q2

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	4552.48	14987.00	1.32	16.80	15.08	16.10	17.81
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	3441.14	7116.00	0.83	9.50	11.51	12.85	14.84
3	CITIGROUP	2622.77	4019.00	0.61	7.54	13.48	14.98	18.06
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1981.27	5494.00	1.11	12.13	11.13	12.45	15.02
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	1785.01	3723.00	0.83	12.00	14.46	16.55	18.55
6	MORGAN STANLEY	1353.87	3539.00	1.05	13.09	15.04	16.88	19.04
7	U S BC	686.37	1815.00	1.06	11.82	10.75	12.32	14.31
8	CAPITAL ONE FC	658.97	-4276.33	-2.60	-15.42	14.05	15.12	17.08
9	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	559.11	1627.55	1.16	11.30	10.52	11.85	13.56
10	TRUIST FC	543.83	1240.00	0.91	7.65	10.97	12.33	14.29
11	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	520.87	708.10	0.54	4.88	17.38	17.38	18.60
12	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	485.79	1423.00	1.17	12.95	11.47	14.50	15.51
13	STATE STREET CORP	376.72	693.00	0.74	10.15	10.74	13.33	14.83
14	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	295.56	2885.00	3.90	35.72	10.61	11.27	13.25
15	BMO FNCL CORP	295.17	654.29	0.89	6.82	13.11	13.80	15.67
16	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	242.06	225.34	0.37	6.45	11.03	12.51	14.52
17	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	229.65	576.00	1.00	10.33	12.12	12.63	14.25
18	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	218.91	435.69	0.80	6.91	10.60	11.86	13.82
19	M&T BK CORP	211.58	716.07	1.35	10.04	10.99	12.50	13.96
20	FIFTH THIRD BC	209.99	627.00	1.19	11.87	10.58	11.85	13.77
21	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	207.74	536.83	1.03	10.26	10.46	11.80	14.13
22	BARCLAYS US LLC	206.86	421.00	0.81	9.70	12.01	13.28	15.30
23	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	205.75	547.42	1.06	7.97	20.91	24.56	24.81
24	ALLY FNCL	189.47	352.00	0.74	9.68	9.89	11.38	13.25
25	KEYCORP	185.51	424.86	0.92	8.72	11.72	13.43	15.72
26	RBC US GRP HOLDS LLC	184.78	525.56	1.14	8.18	17.25	17.25	18.00
27	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	172.12	497.74	1.16	10.77	12.84	14.65	16.76
28	NORTHERN TR CORP	171.88	421.29	0.98	13.10	12.16	13.06	14.78
29	REGIONS FC	159.24	563.00	1.41	12.06	10.76	11.85	13.73
30	DB USA CORP	114.81	301.00	1.05	8.77	23.48	29.30	29.38
31	FLAGSTAR FNCL	92.24	-70.45	-0.31	-3.48	12.33	13.12	15.77
32	ZIONS BC NA	88.89	244.08	1.10	14.80	10.97	11.06	13.39
33	WESTERN ALLI BC	86.72	230.41	1.06	12.96	11.20	12.34	14.11
34	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	84.81	434.96	2.05	14.19	22.74	22.90	24.19
35	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	83.21	210.00	1.01	10.86	16.47	16.49	17.18
36	FIRST HORIZON CORP	82.09	240.38	1.17	10.73	10.99	12.00	13.95
37	WEBSTER FNCL CORP	81.91	258.85	1.26	11.09	11.35	11.86	14.05
38	COMERICA	78.19	199.00	1.02	11.60	11.99	11.99	13.79
39	EAST WEST BC	78.16	310.25	1.59	15.13	14.51	14.51	15.82
40	POPULAR	76.07	210.00	1.10	14.11	15.91	15.96	17.70
41	CIBC BC USA	74.91	406.99	2.17	12.30	19.28	19.28	20.52
42	UMB FC	71.76	217.39	1.21	11.94	10.39	11.24	13.46
43	BNP PARIBAS USA	71.63	117.04	0.65	7.36	17.98	17.98	17.98
44	OLD NAT BC	70.98	125.41	0.71	6.17	10.74	11.20	12.59
45	WINTRUST FC	68.98	195.53	1.13	10.82	10.04	11.47	12.98
46	SOUTHSTATE CORP	65.89	215.22	1.31	9.78	11.21	11.21	14.50
47	VALLEY NAT BC	62.71	133.17	0.85	7.03	10.85	11.57	13.67
48	SYNOVUS FC	61.06	217.72	1.43	15.50	10.96	12.06	13.78
49	PINNACLE FNCL PTNR	54.80	158.54	1.16	9.55	10.74	11.23	13.02
50	COLUMBIA BKG SYS	51.90	152.42	1.17	11.41	10.80	10.80	13.03
TOTALS**	TOP 50 (BHCS AND BANKS)	24556.21	57025.32	0.93	10.20	12.82	14.11	16.12
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	29700.51	72096.99	0.97	10.26	13.44	14.55	16.00

* There is one non-BHC in the Top 50: Zions Bancorporation National Association. The Top 50 excludes non-typical institutions (see Data Note 3).

** 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 U.S. 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 U.S. 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 $750 billion in total assets as of the current quarter, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs with $50 - $750 billion in total assets in the current quarter, and for the remainder of the industry. For consistency, time-series graphs for the ">$750bn" and $50-$750bn" 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 U.S. 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 >$750bn" and the "BHCs $50-$750bn" series. Finally, the "all other banks and BHCs" quarterly series is constructed by subtracting the "BHCs > $750bn" and "BHCs $50-$750bn" 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 caveats and 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, three large IHCs enter the data sample in 2016:Q3 (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 > $750bn 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.

- 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.

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

- 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.

- In 2020:Q1, some non-advanced approaches firms began to implement a simplified capital rule to calculate CET1 in Schedule HC-R Part II. This is reflected in the calculation of aggregate CET1 and related ratios.

- Starting on January 1, 2020, 260 firms that are public companies, representing 84% of total banking assets, began to adopt the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)'s new "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This affects the calculation of loan loss provisions and loan loss reserves. The 2020 CECL adopters had the option to delay transitioning the effects of the adoption of CECL on their regulatory capital for 2 years, followed by a 3-year phase in period that is expected to be completed by the end of 2024. The remainder of all firms were obliged to adopt CECL as of January 1, 2023. The 2023 CECL adopters do not have the option of the two-year delay, but will still have the option to phase in the initial impact of CECL adoption on their regulatory capital ratios over a three-year period beginning in the quarter of CECL adoption.

- Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, allowed banks to suspend the recognition of certain loan modifications as troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) during the applicable period under the CARES Act as extended by the Consolidated Appropriations (CA) Act (i.e., between March 1, 2020, and January 1, 2022). In addition, the ASU No. 2022-02, "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures", issued by FASB in March 2022 eliminated the recognition of trouble debt restructurings for banks that have adopted the "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This was reflected in the calculation of loan loss provisions, loan loss reserves, non-performing loans, net charge-offs, and risk-weighted assets effective January 1, 2023.

- The interim final rules of March 23, 2020, and April 13, 2020, and the final rule of October 28, 2020, adopted by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (together, the agencies), allowed banking organizations to neutralize the regulatory capital effects of participating in the Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (MMLF) and the Paycheck Protection Program Liquidity Facility (PPPLF). In addition, Paycheck Protection Program loans received a zero percent risk weight under the agencies' regulatory capital rules. This may have impacted the calculation of risk-weighted assets and the leverage ratio.

- In 2023:Q4, insured depository institutions were required to report their estimated amounts for the FDIC special assessment. The special assessment is accrued as a liability (Schedule RC-G, Other Liabilities, item 1.b, "Other expenses accrued and unpaid") and an expense (Schedule RI, Income Statement, item 7.d,

"Other noninterest expense") in the quarter ending December 31, 2023. Although the FDIC will collect the special assessment over an anticipated total of eight quarterly assessment periods, beginning the first quarterly assessment period of 2024, the accrual of the full expense should not be delayed.

Data Notes

1. As of 2020Q1, the largest asset group used for statistics reported by BHC size was raised from a threshold of $500bn to $750bn to reflect the changing nature of the banking industry. The six BHCs previously reported in the >$500bn group remain the same in the new >$750bn set (J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley). In general, the subsets of BHCs with statistics reported by asset totals remain consistent throughout time in this report.

2. 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.

3. Some FR Y-9C and call report filers deemed to be non-typical of the U.S. 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, John Hancock and MetLife Inc.

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations

First Quarter 2025

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$750bn[2] in total assets as of the current quarter, for BHCs with $50bn-750bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Return on equity and return on assets both increased from 10.50% and 1.01% in 2024:Q4 to 11.85% and 1.12% in 2025:Q5, respectively, reflecting increases in income from trading revenue.
- Net interest margin, defined as net interest income as a percentage of interest earning assets, rose from 2.66% in 2024:Q4 to 2.57% in 2025:Q1. The current net interest margin of 2.57% is below its post-crisis (2009:Q1 – 2025:Q1) average of 2.60%.
- Noninterest income ratio, measured as noninterest income as a percentage of total assets, rose from 1.98% in 2024:Q4 to 2.10% in 2025:Q1. The current noninterest income ratio of 2.10% is below its post-crisis average of 2.11%.
- Asset growth increased from 1.90% in 2024:Q4 to 3.20% in 2025:Q1. Loan growth increased from 2.28% to 2.71%, and the domestic deposit growth rate declined from 2.48% to 2.39%.
- 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 13.57%, well above its pre-crisis (2001:Q1 – 2007:Q3) average of 8.26%.

[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] The threshold for the highest asset grouping was raised from $500bn to $750bn in the 2020Q1 Quarterly Trends report. Six BHCs exceed this $750bn size threshold: J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. See Data Notes on page 43 for more details.

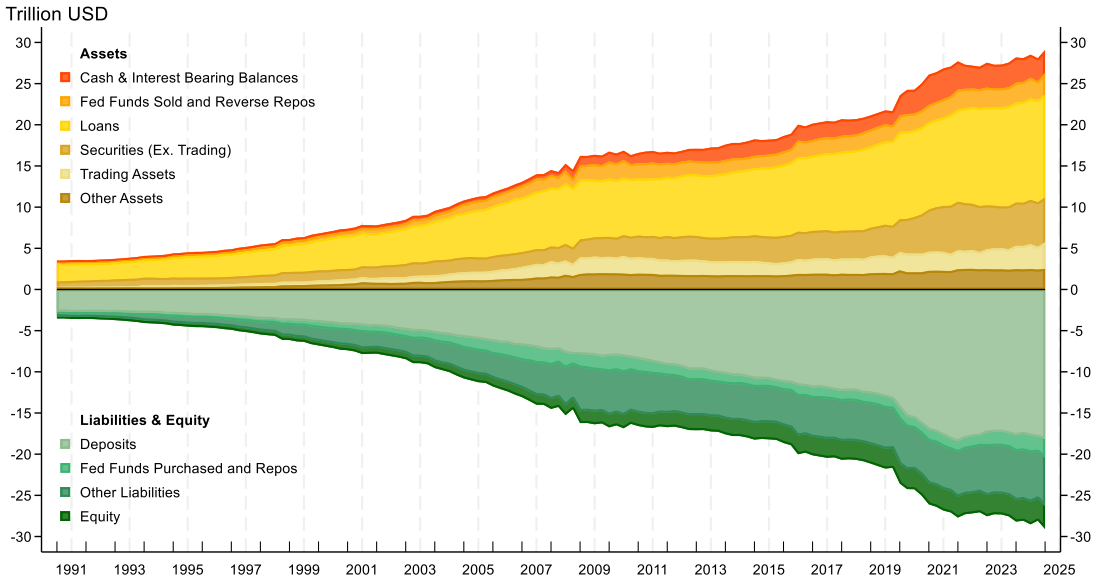
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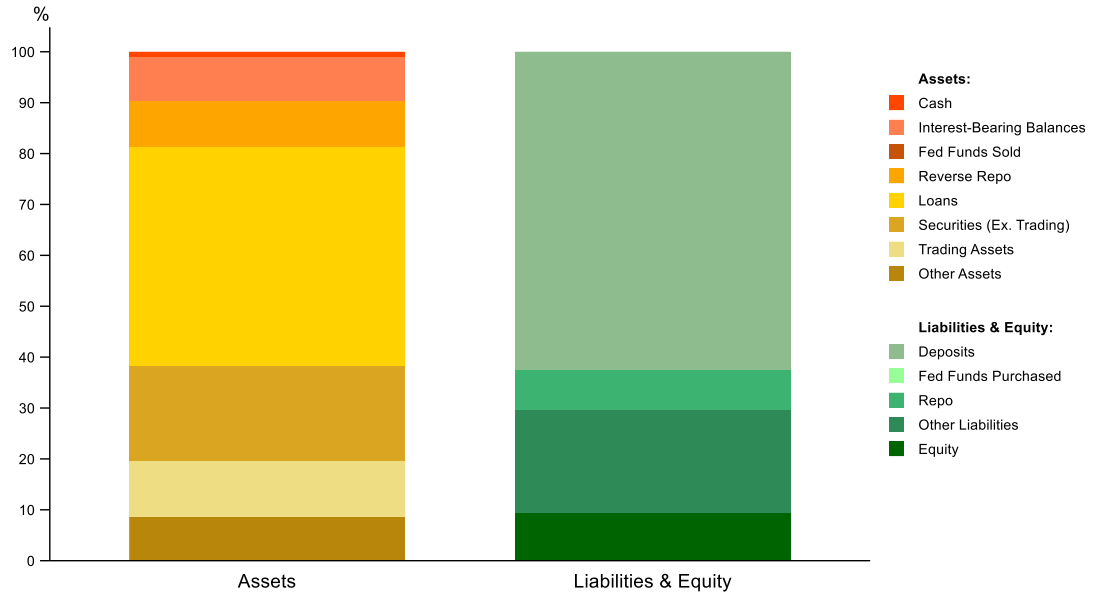
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

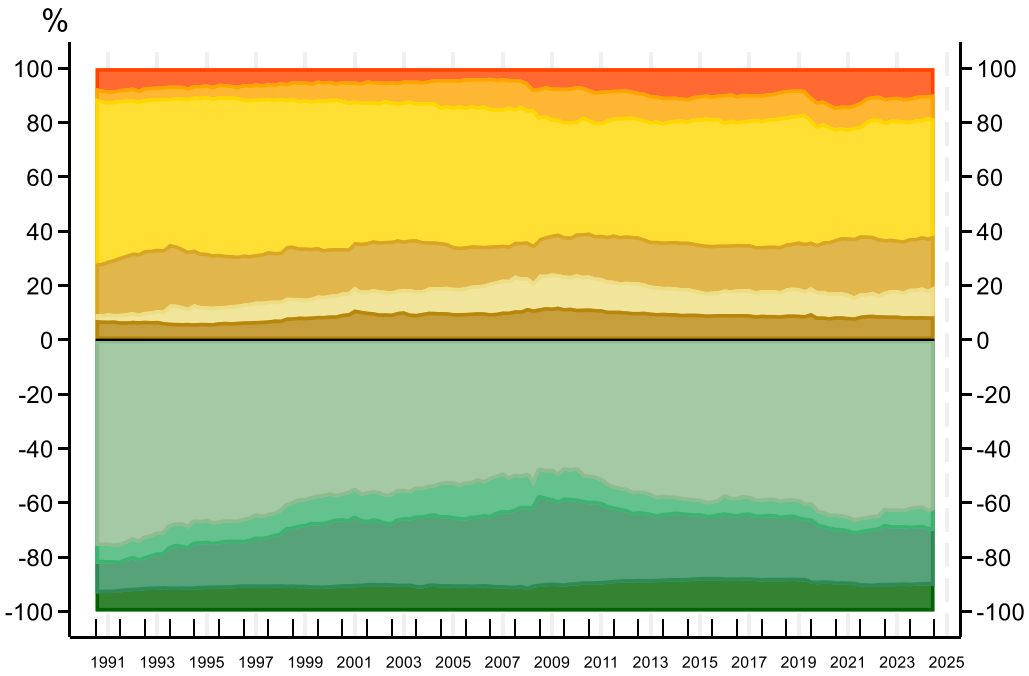
Balance Sheet Composition



Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



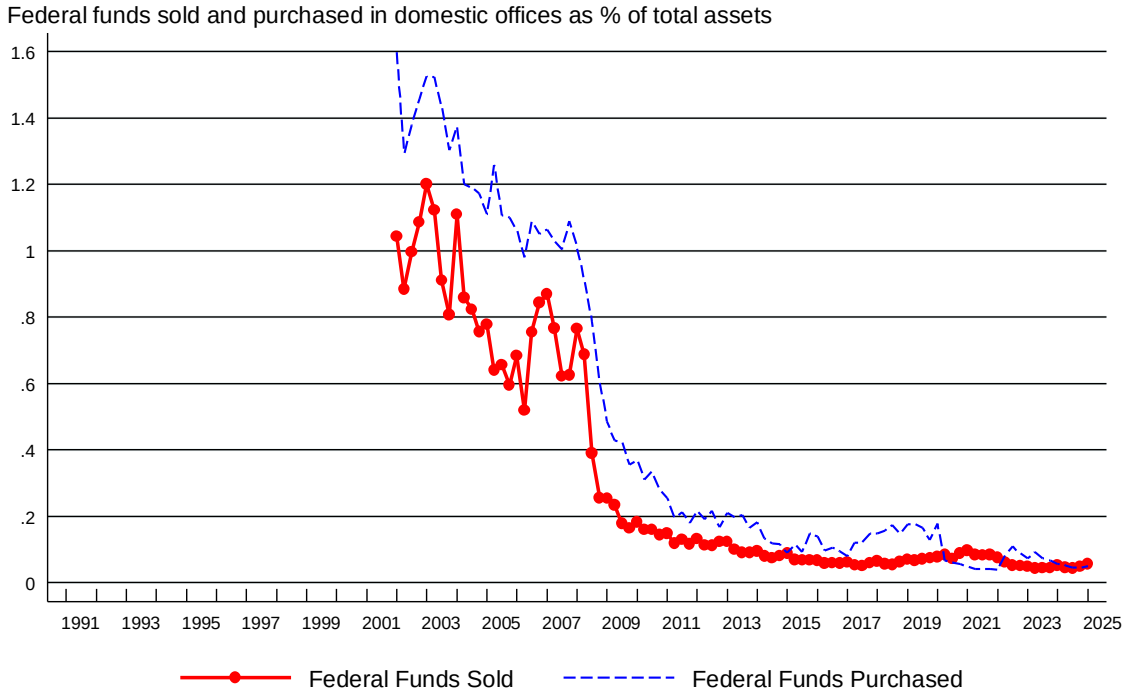
Assets

- Cash & Interest Bearing Balances
- Fed Funds Sold and Reverse Repos
- Loans
- Securities (Ex. Trading)
- Trading Assets
- Other Assets

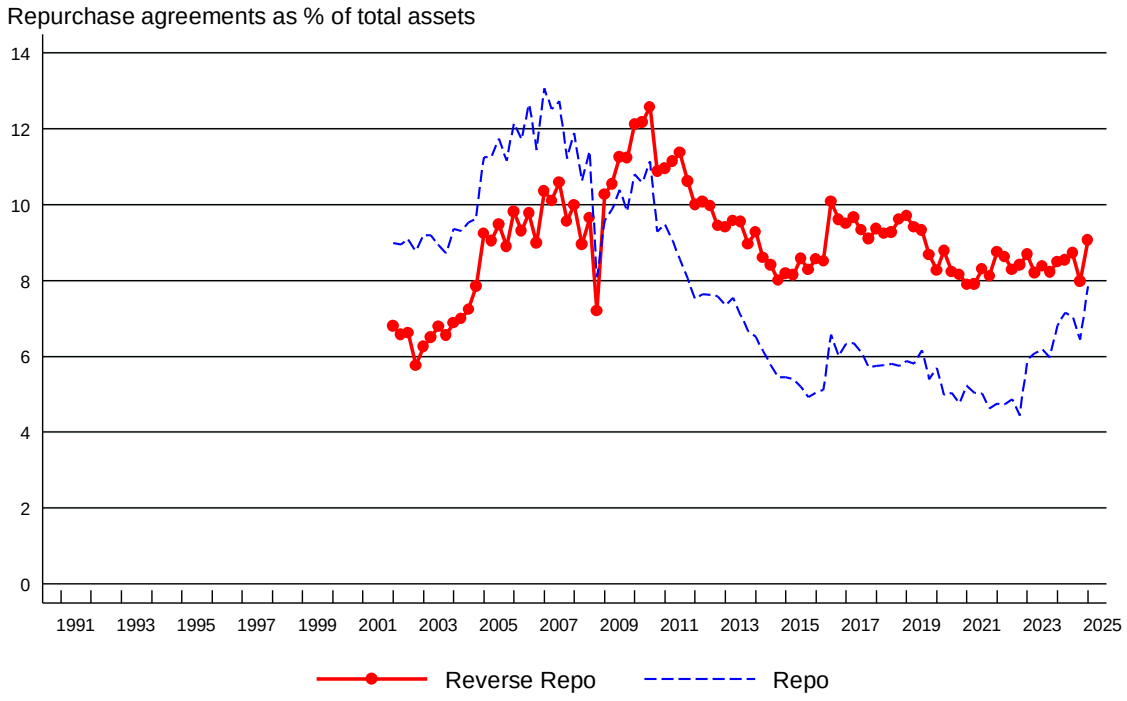
Liabilities & Equity

- Deposits
- Fed Funds Purchased and Repos
- Other Liabilities
- Equity

Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

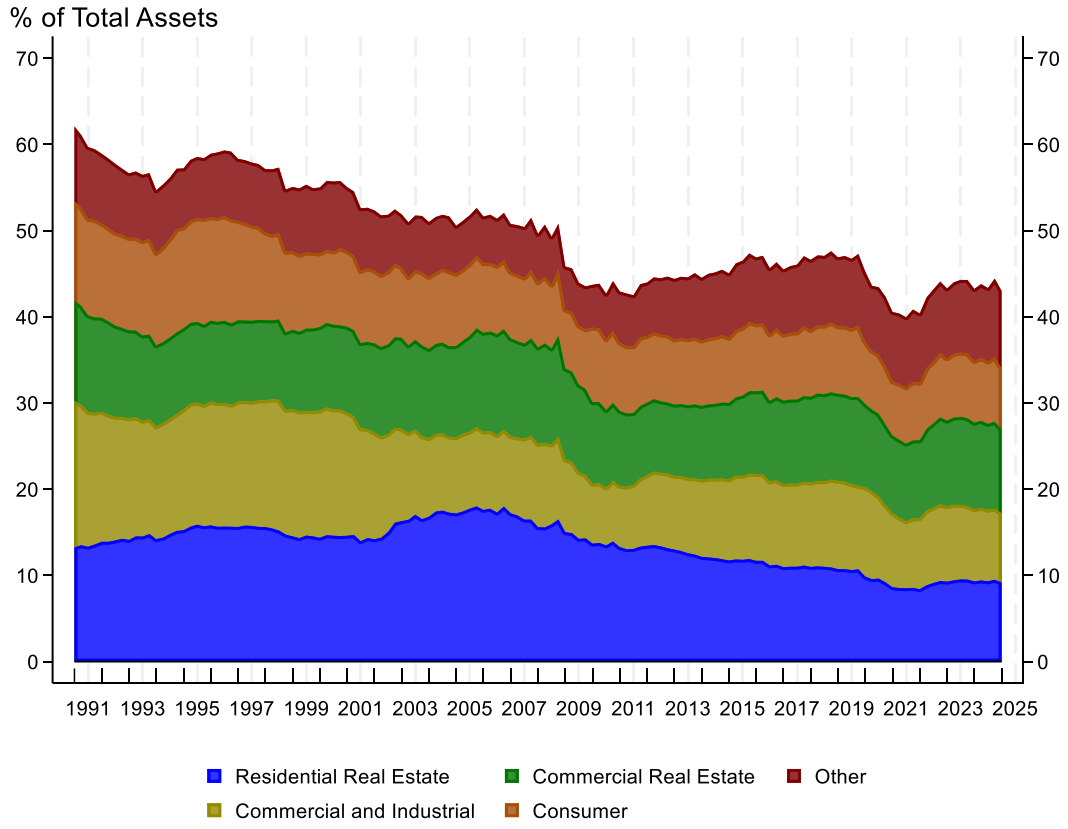


Repurchase Agreements

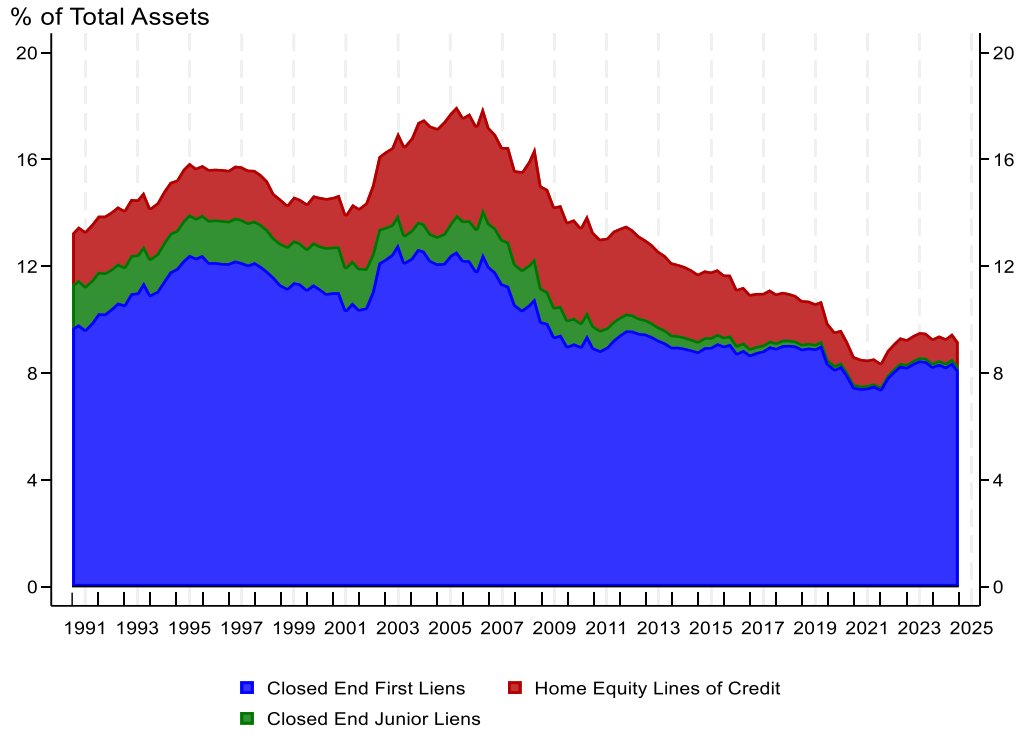


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

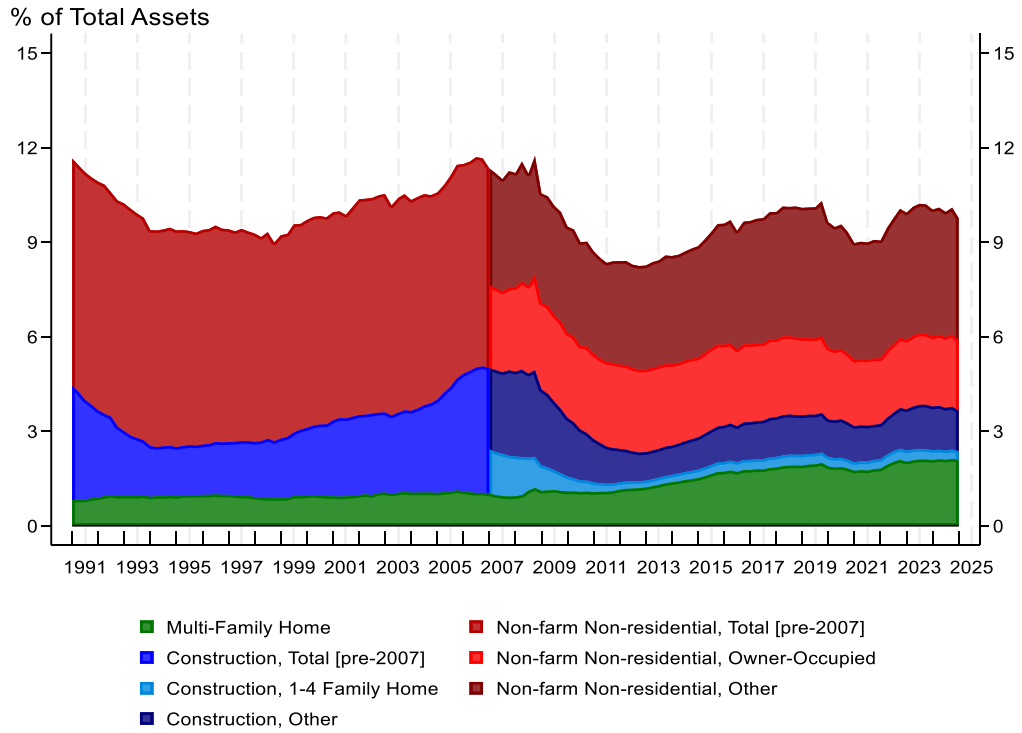
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019 2021 2023 2025
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

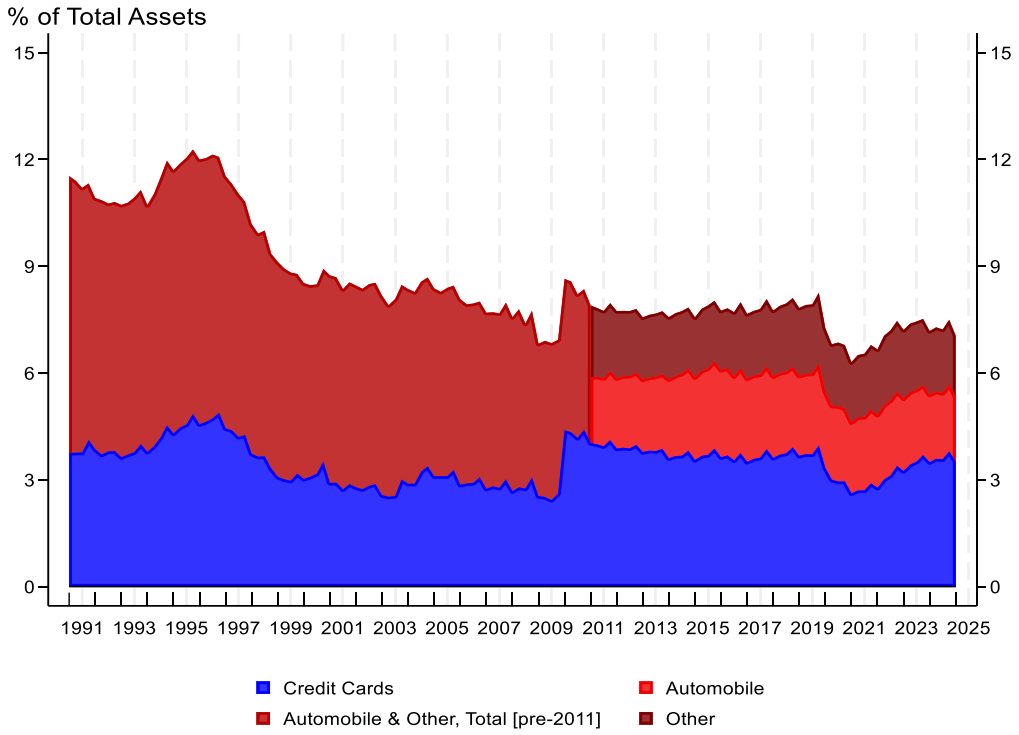
Residential Real Estate Loans



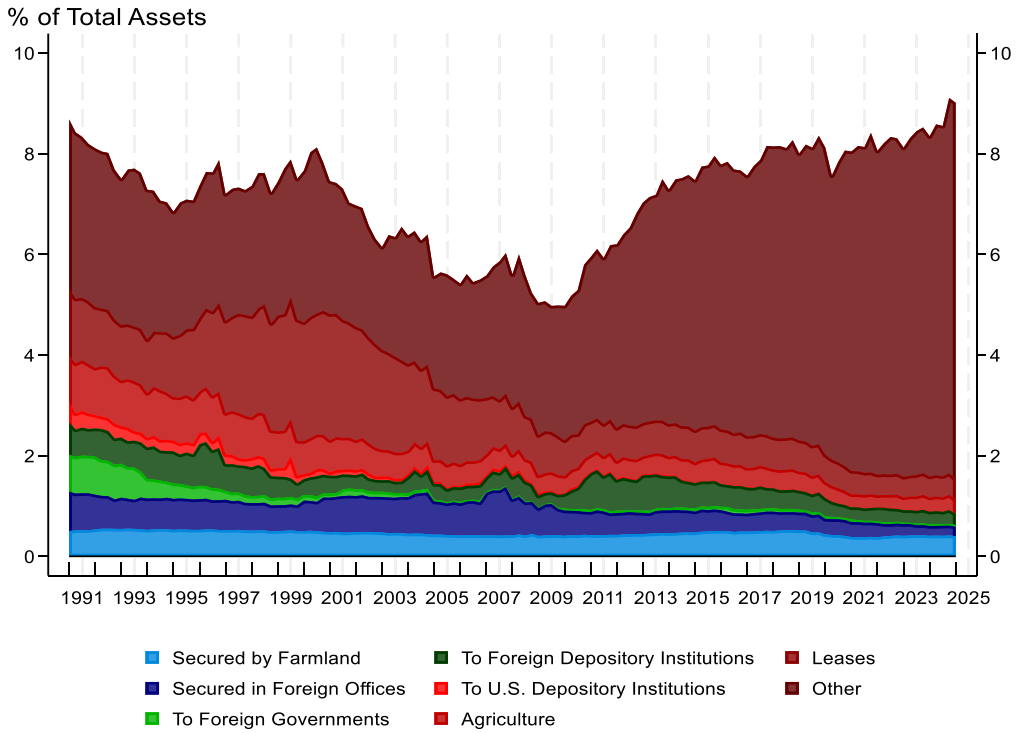
Commercial Real Estate Loans



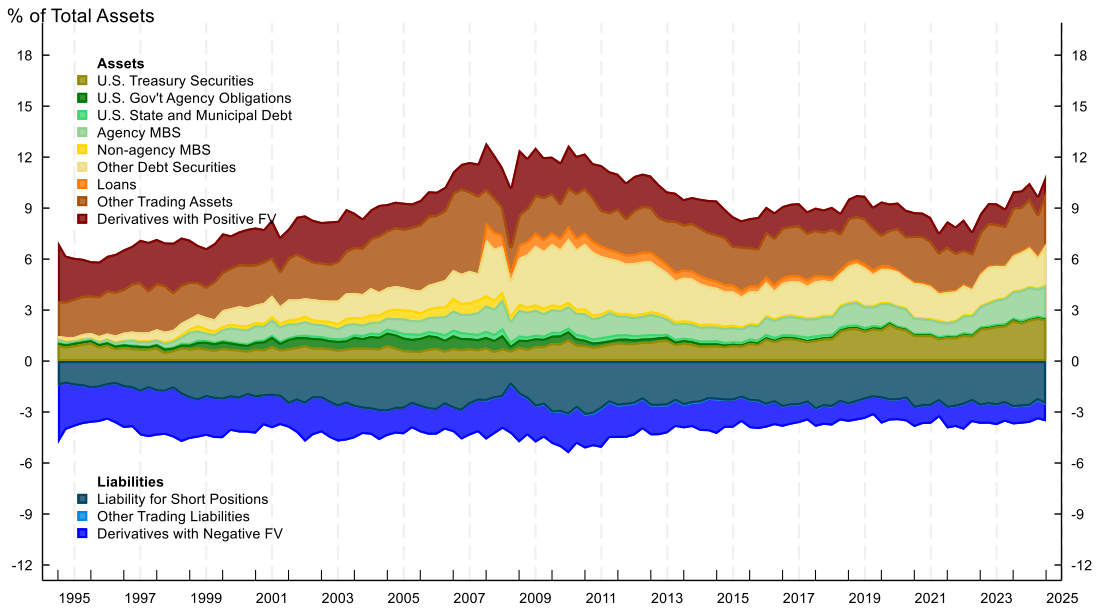
Consumer Loans



Other Loans

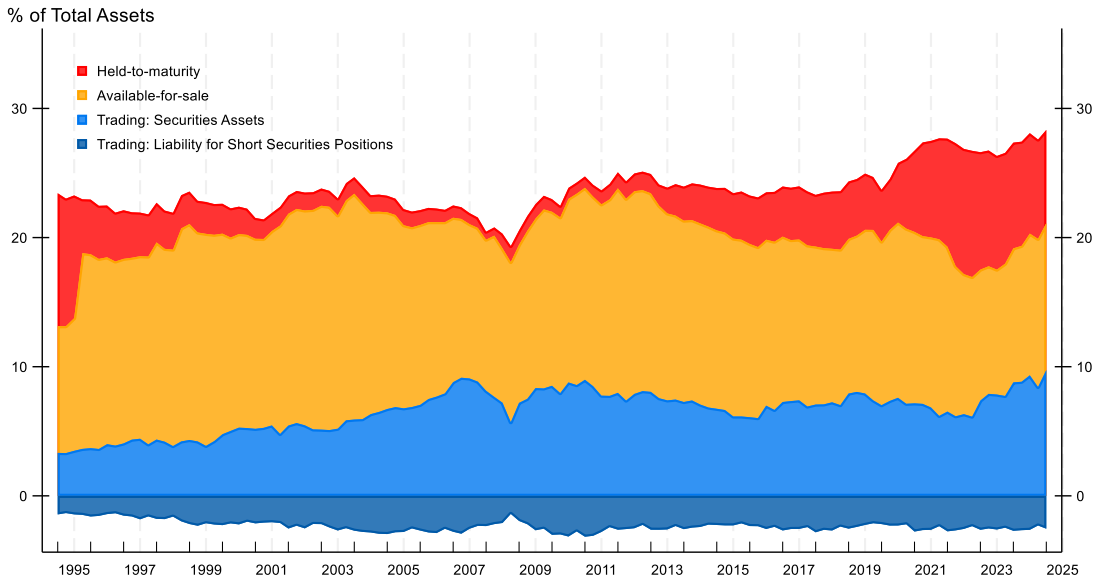


Trading Assets and Liabilities



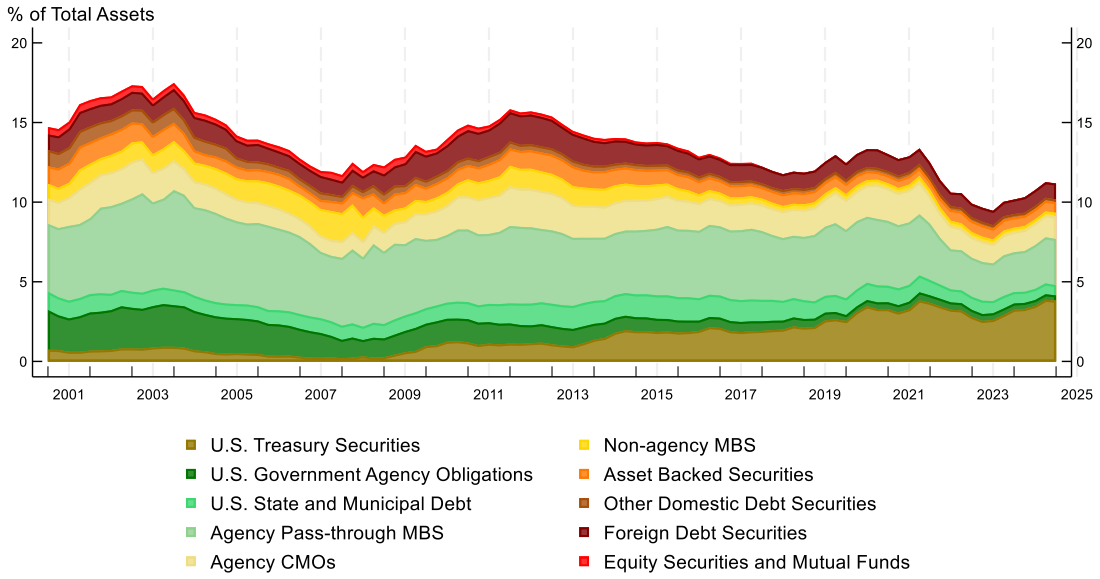
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of $10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and $2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

Securities Portfolios

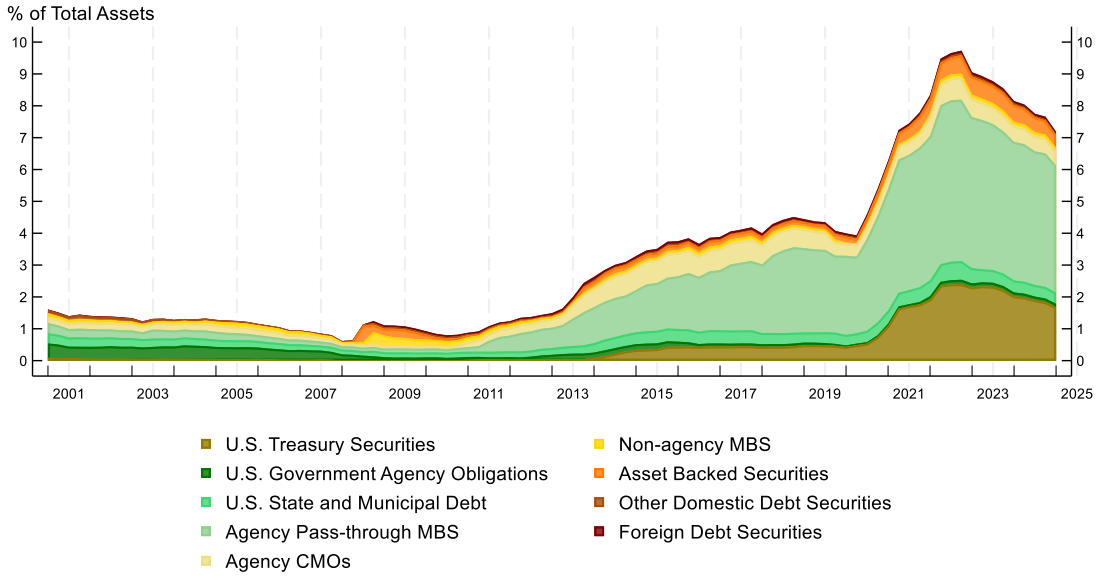


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities

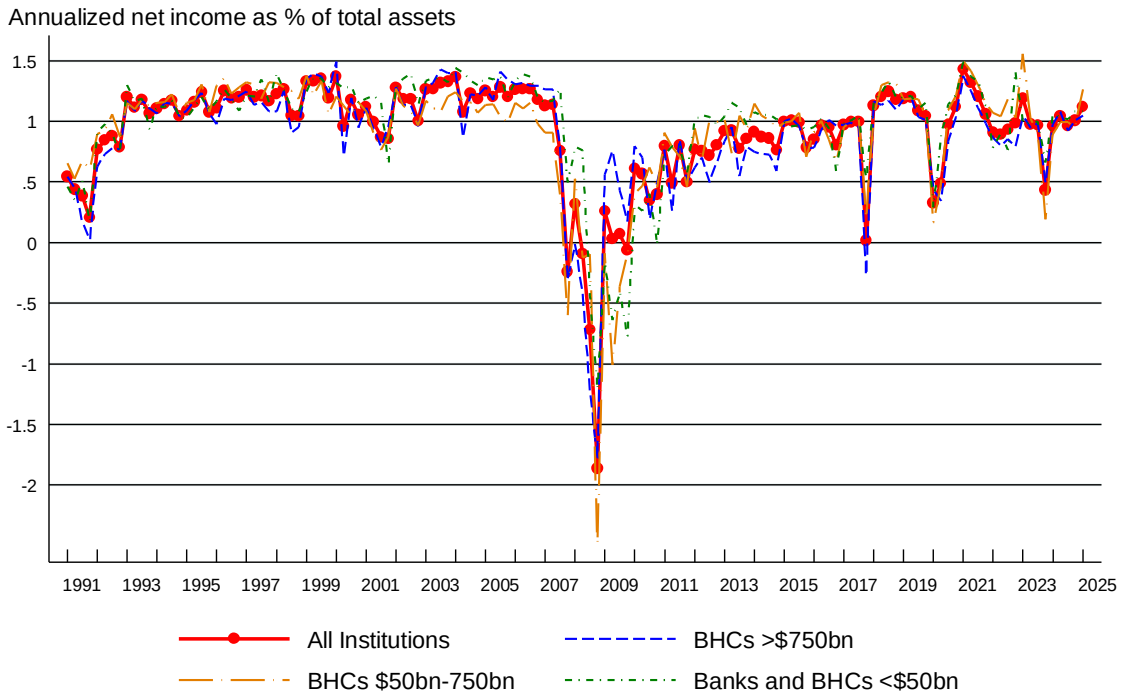


Held-to-Maturity Securities

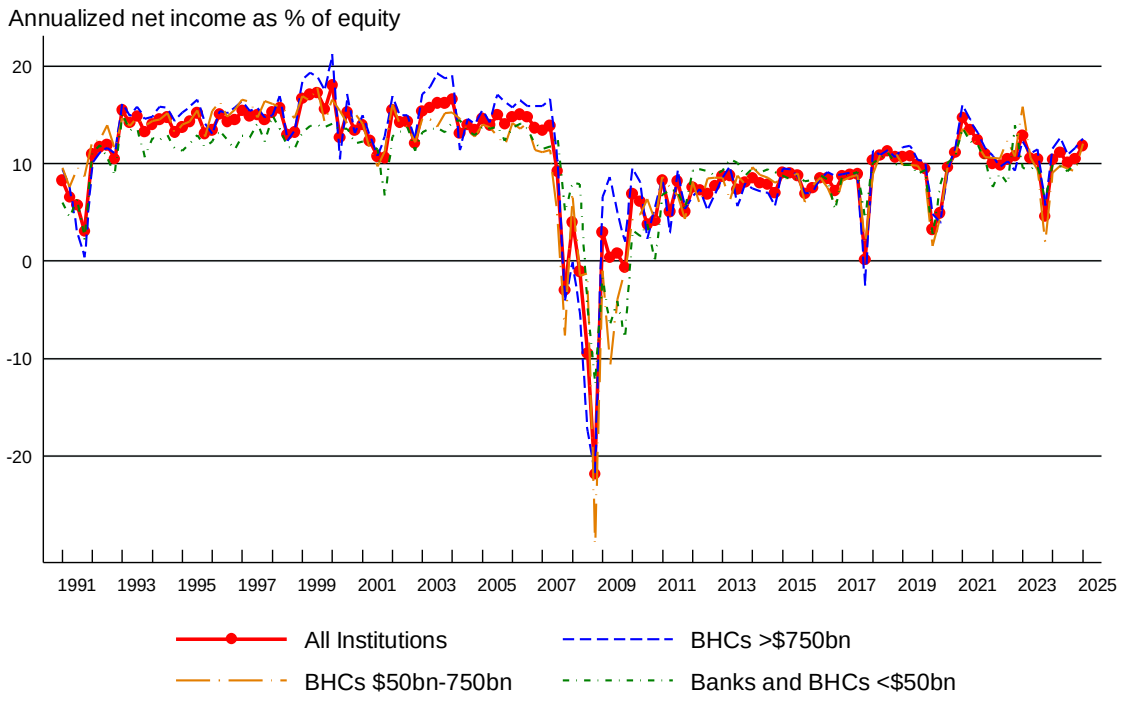


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

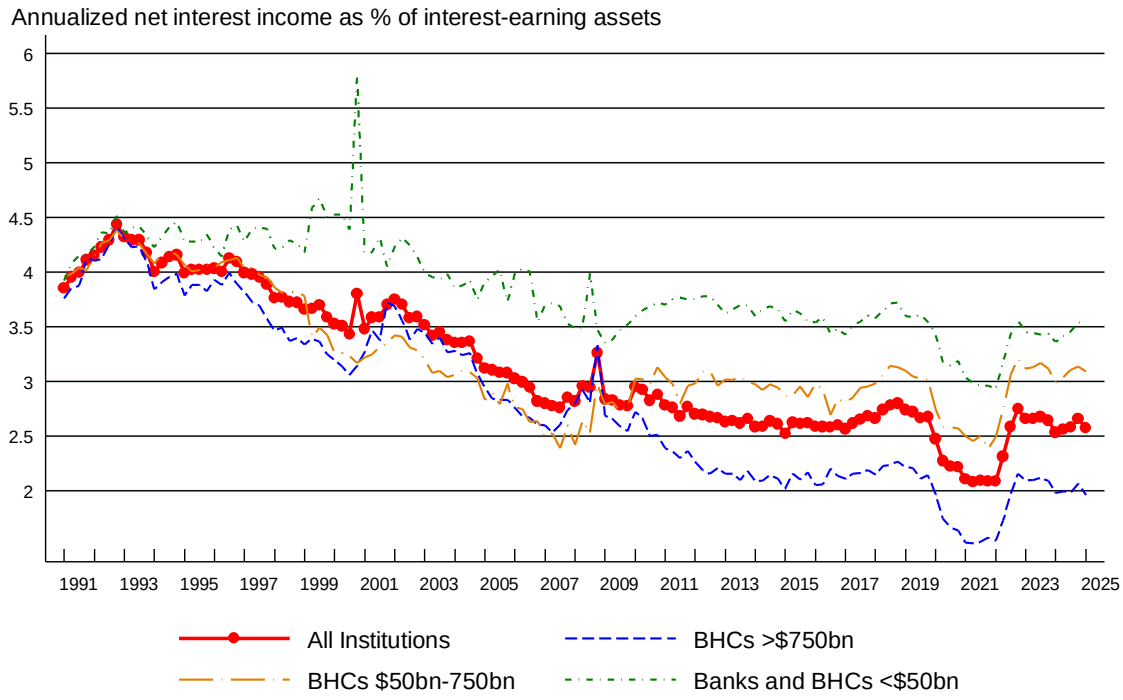
Return on Assets



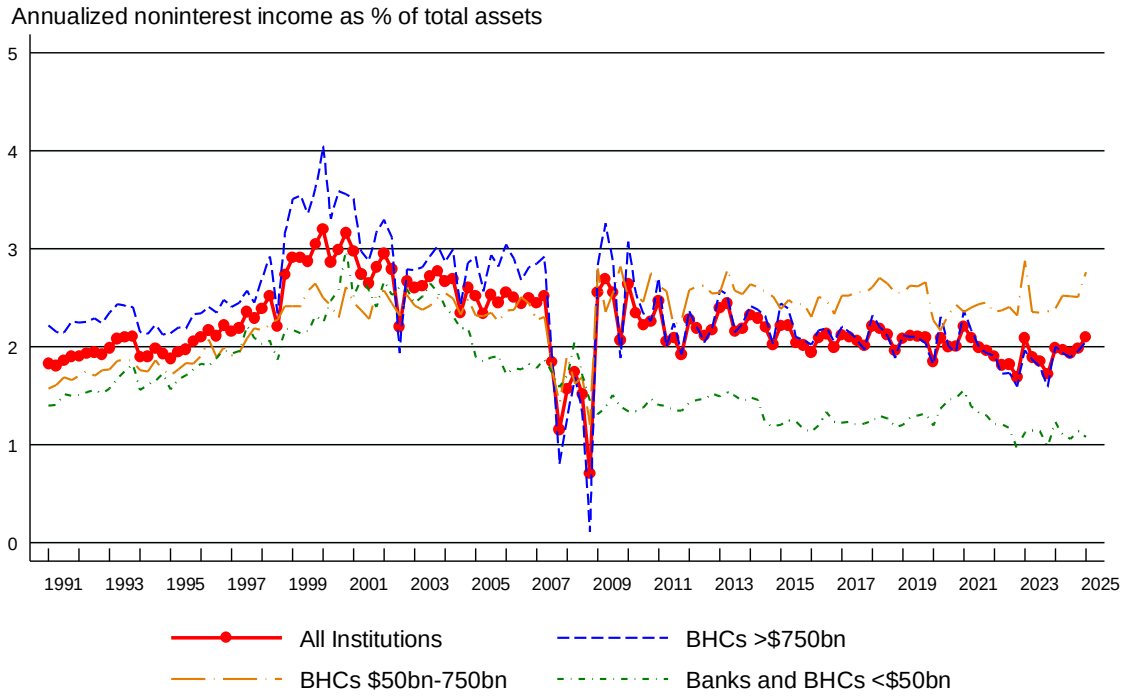
Return on Equity

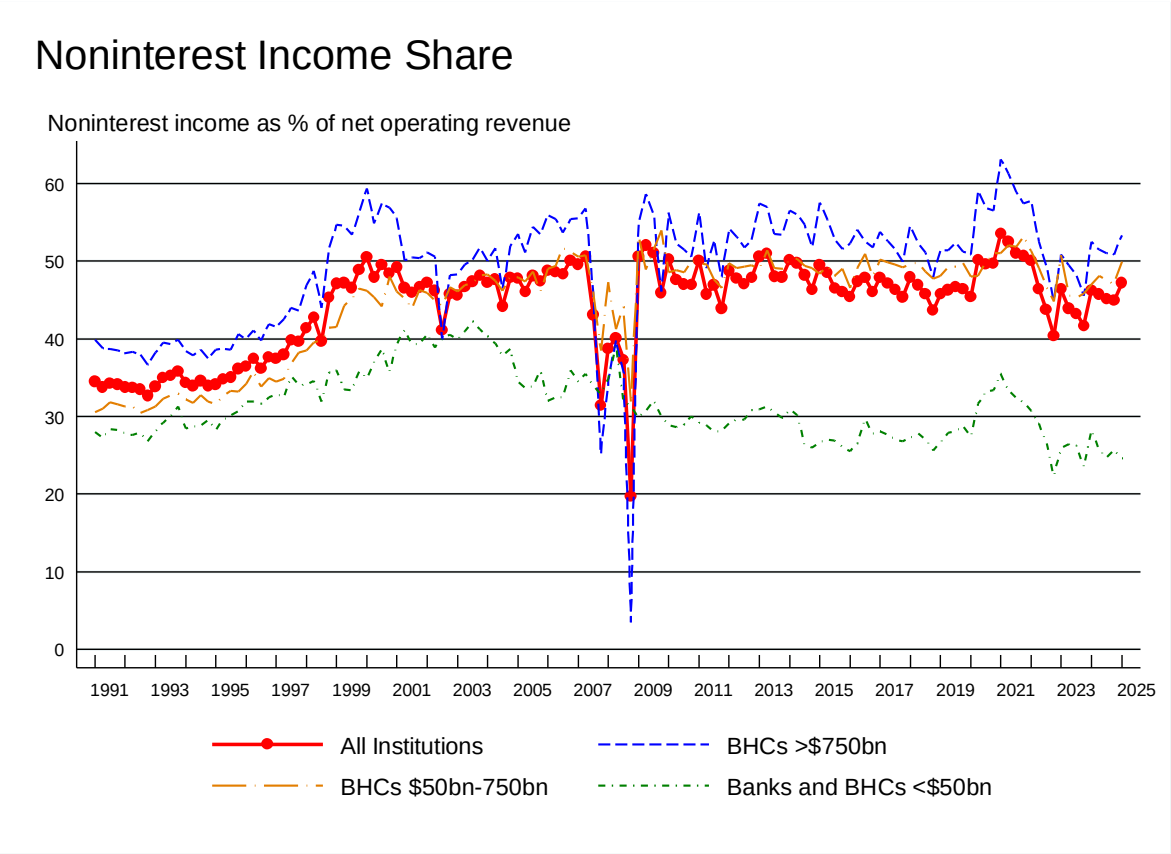


Net Interest Margin



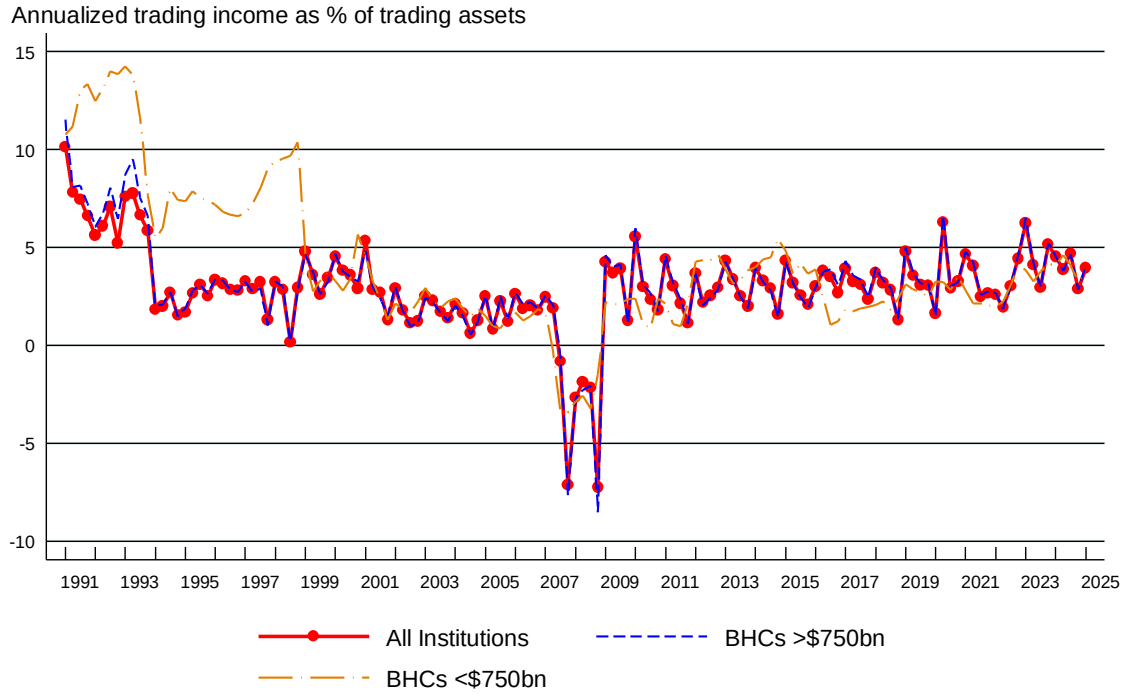
Noninterest Income Ratio



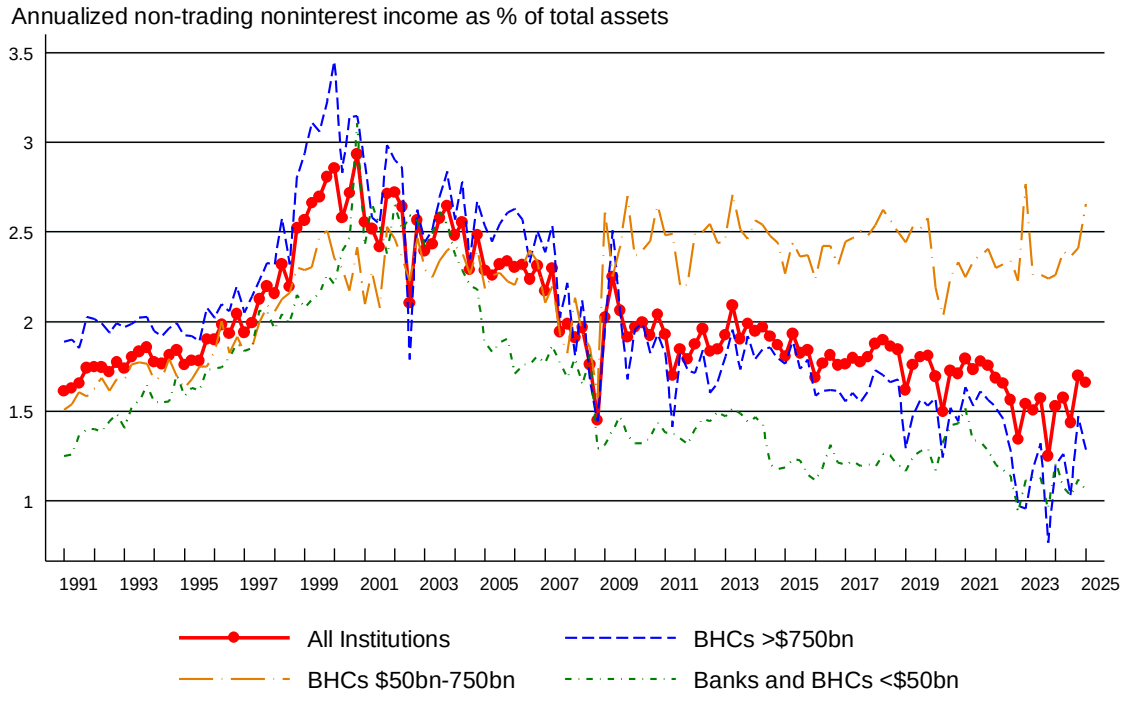


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

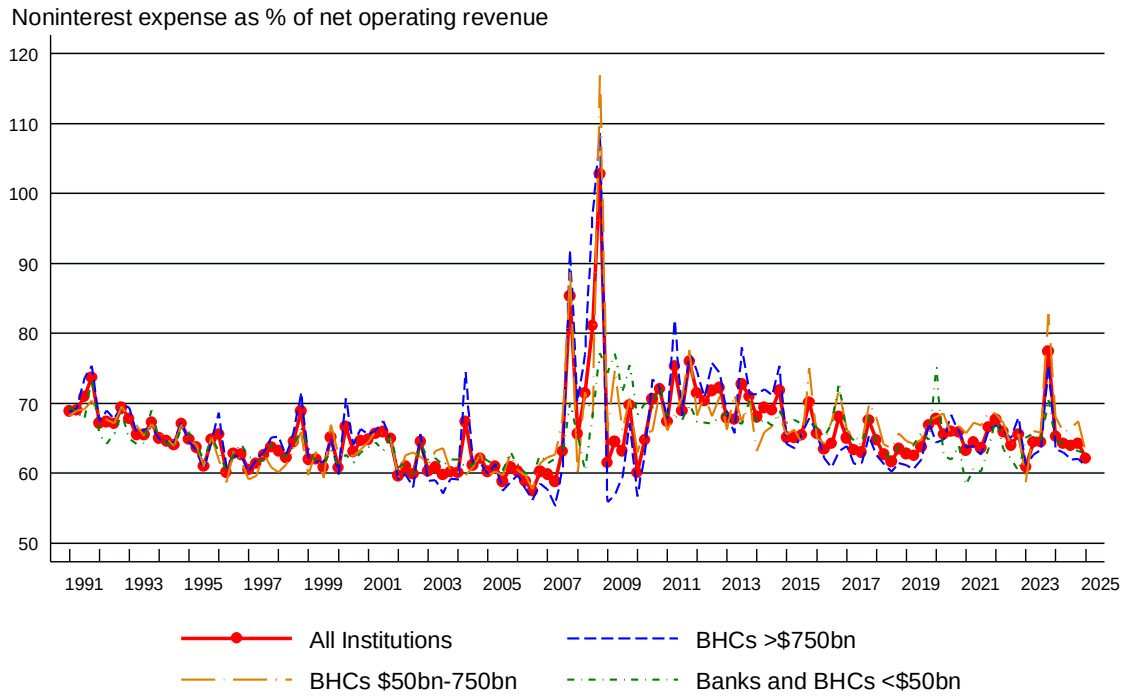
Return on Trading Assets



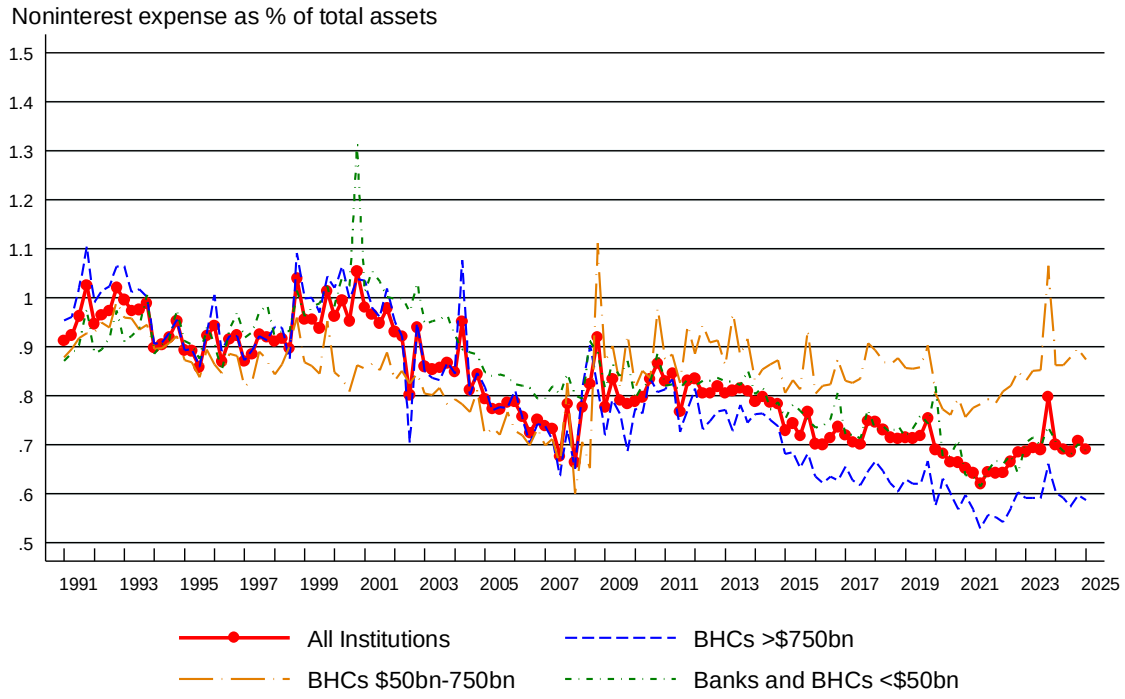
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio



Noninterest Expense Ratio

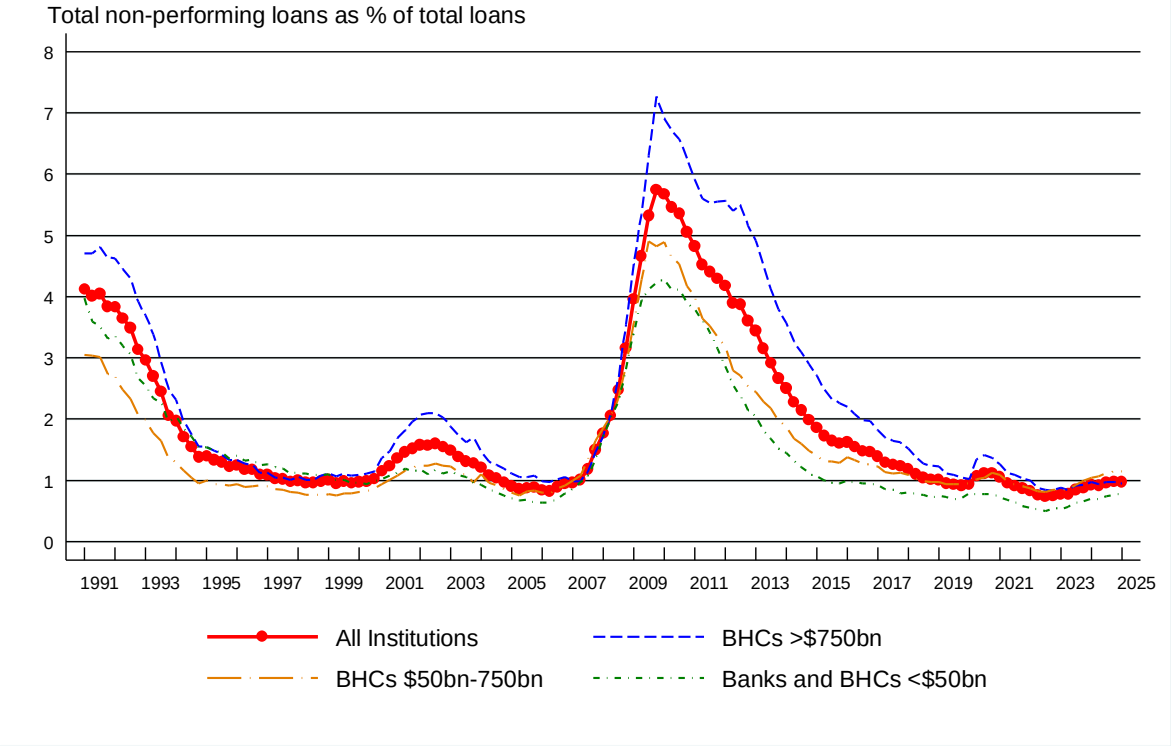


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

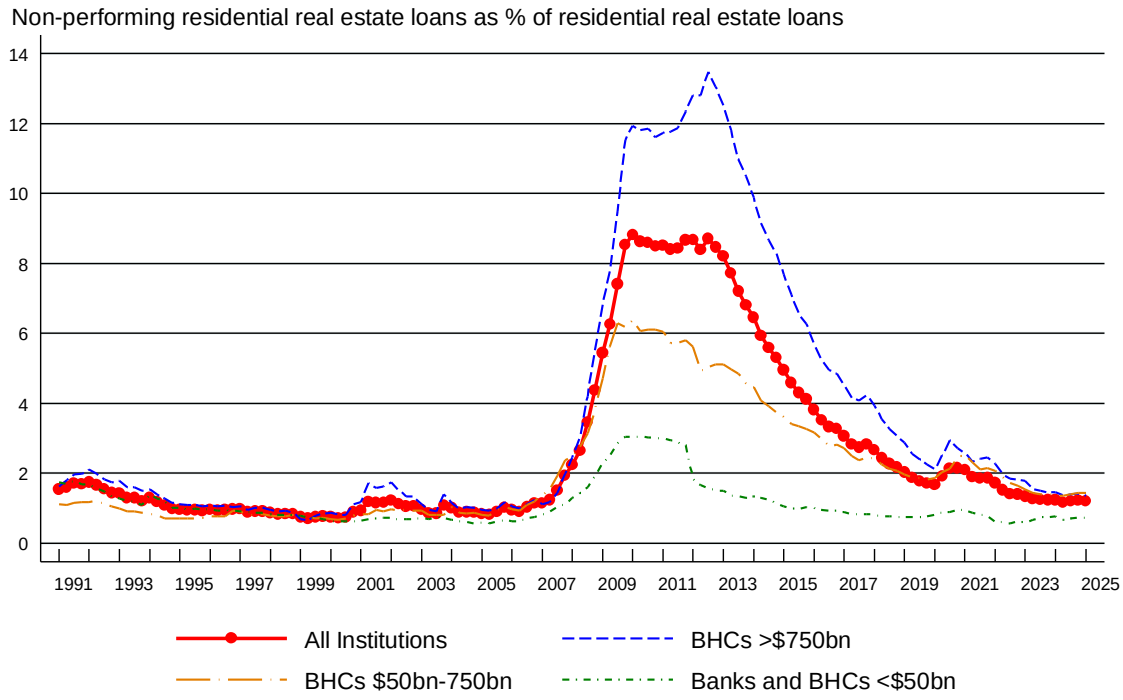
3. Loan Performance

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

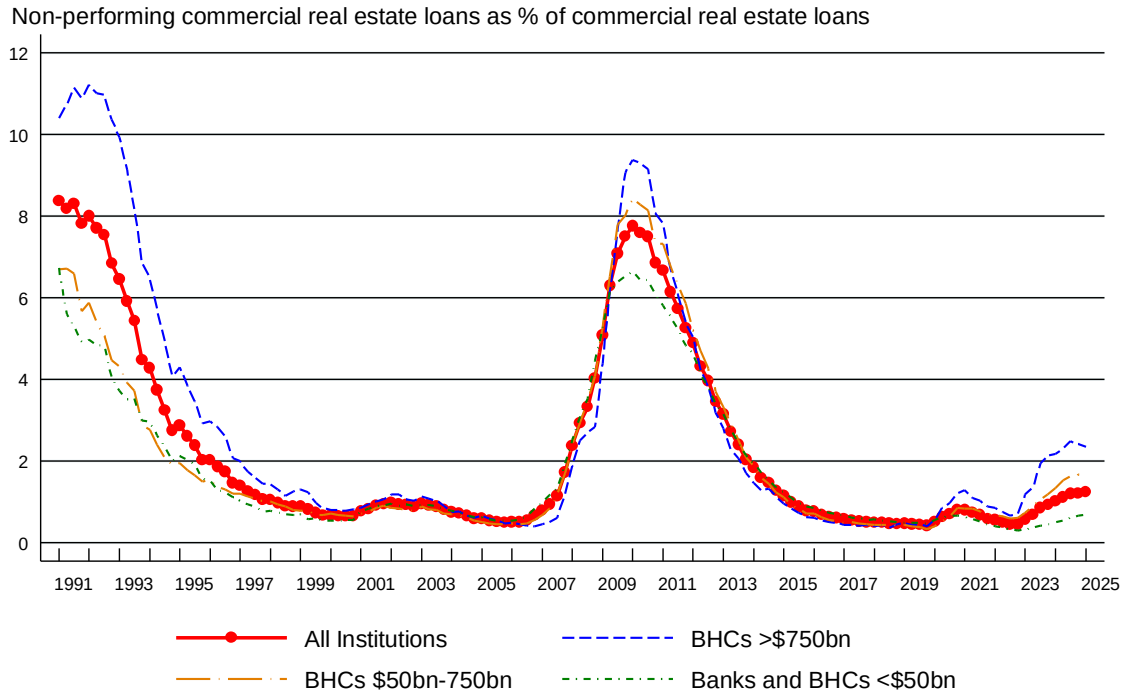
Non-performing Loans



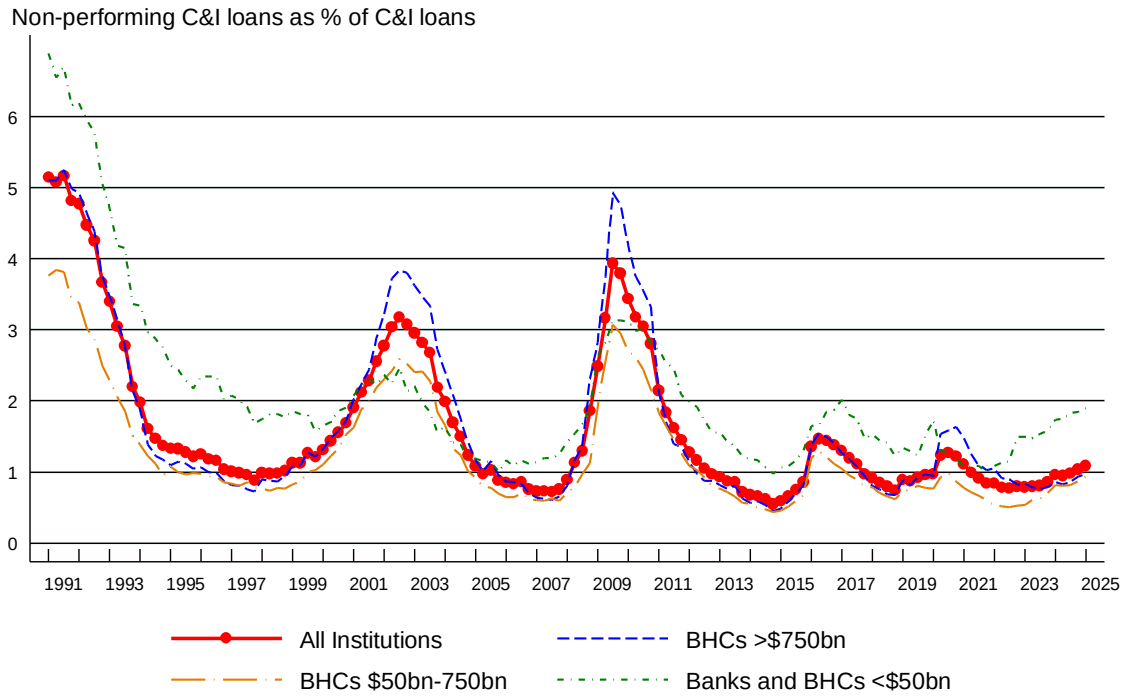
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



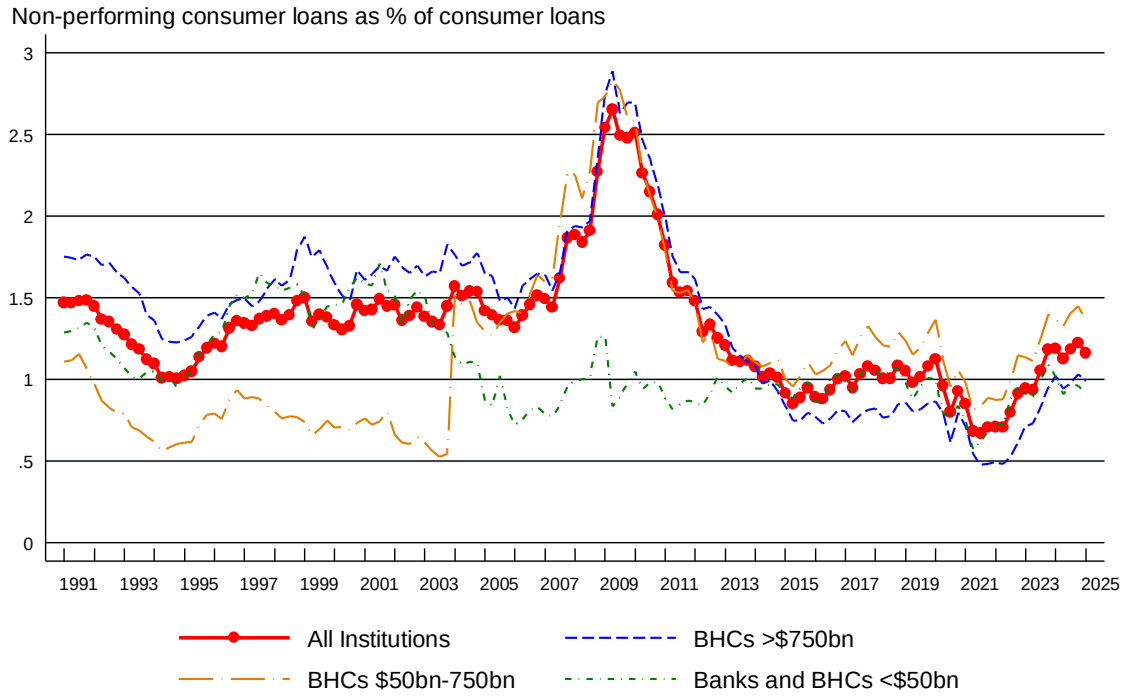
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



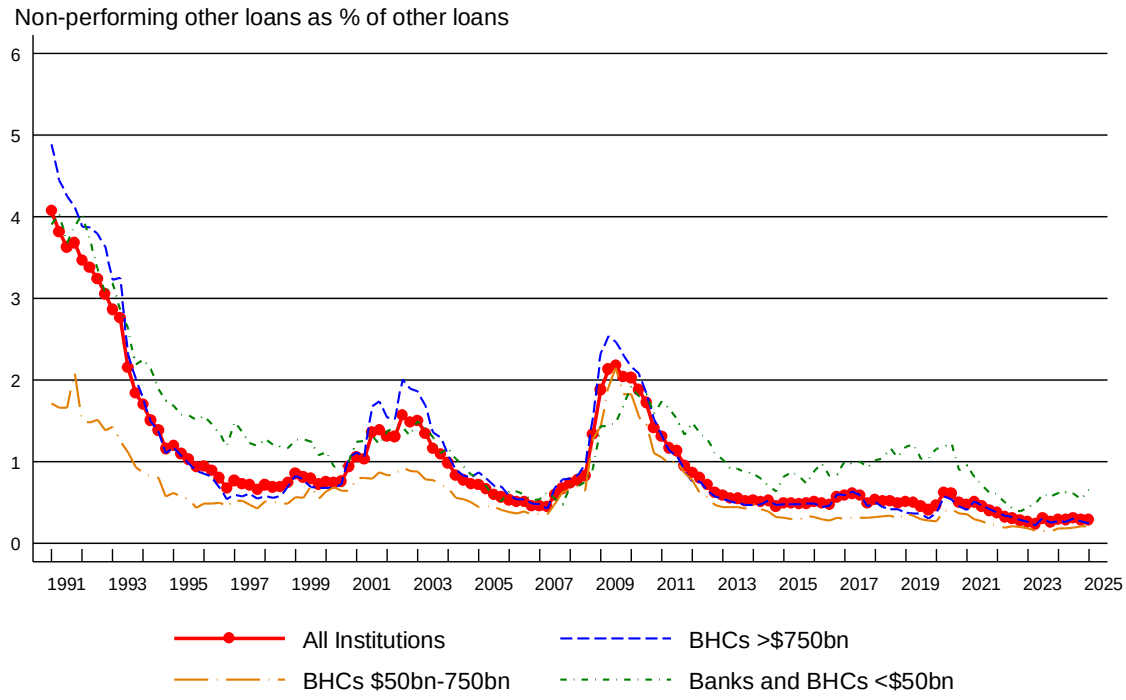
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



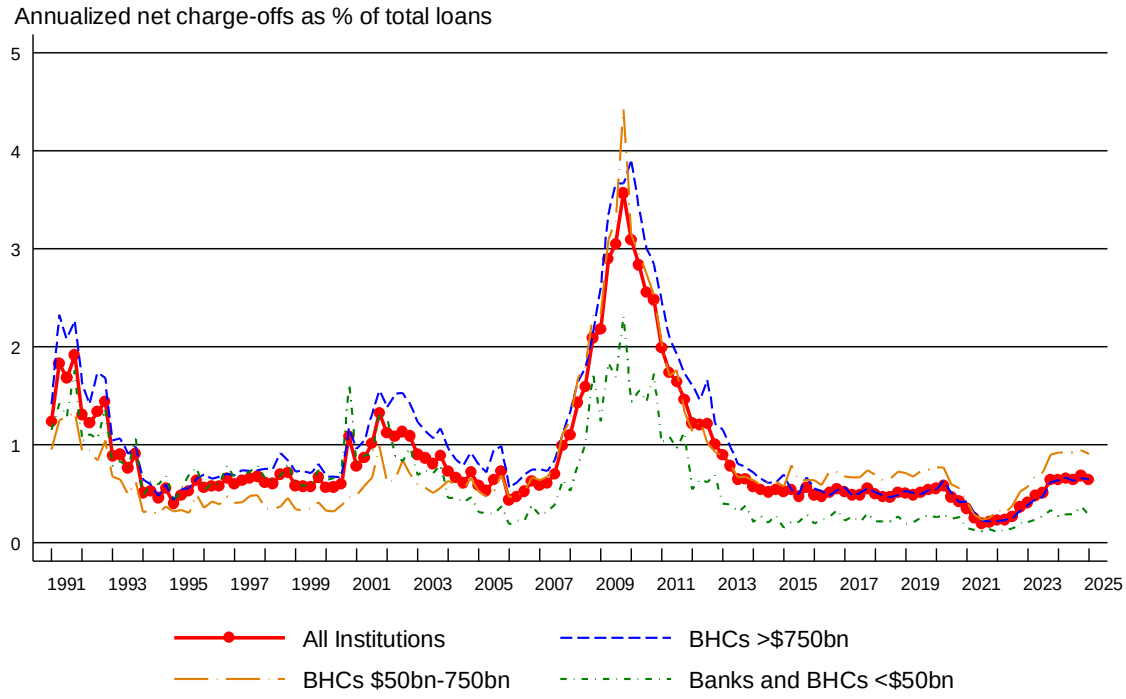
Non-performing Consumer Loans



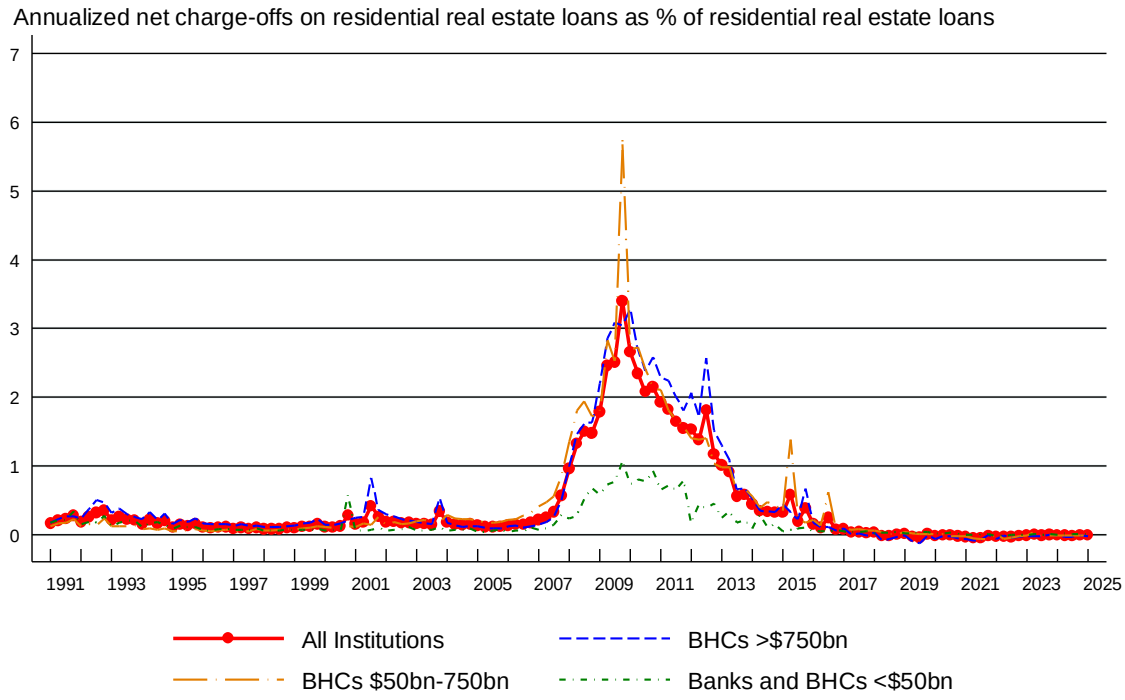
Non-performing Other Loans



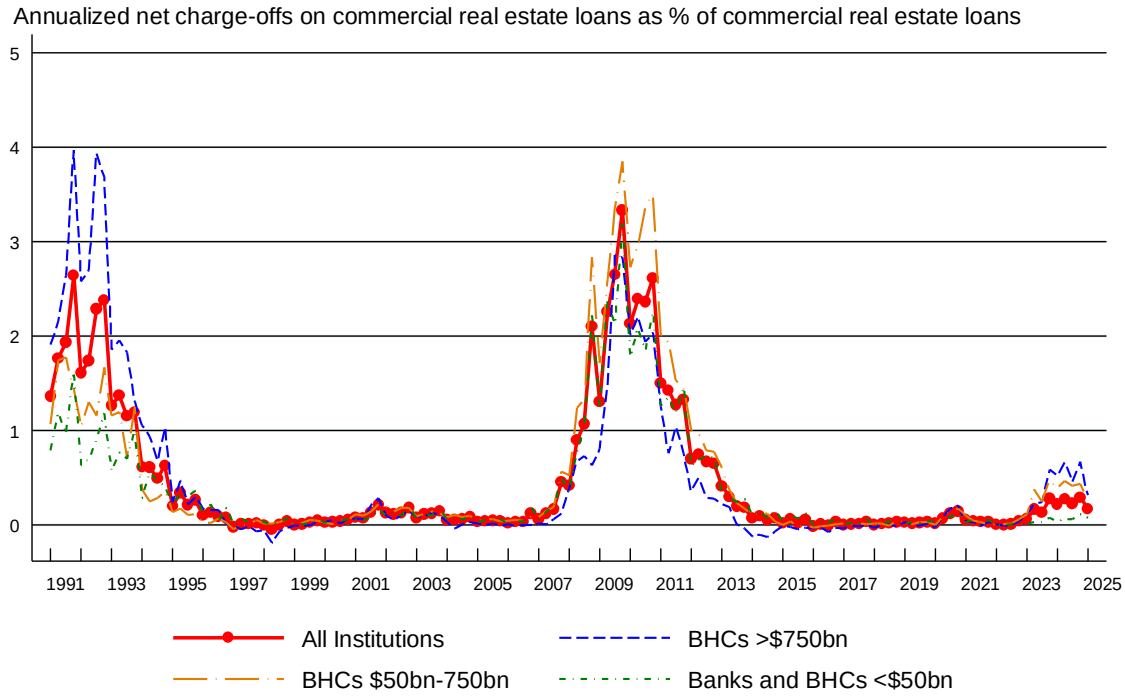
Net Charge-offs



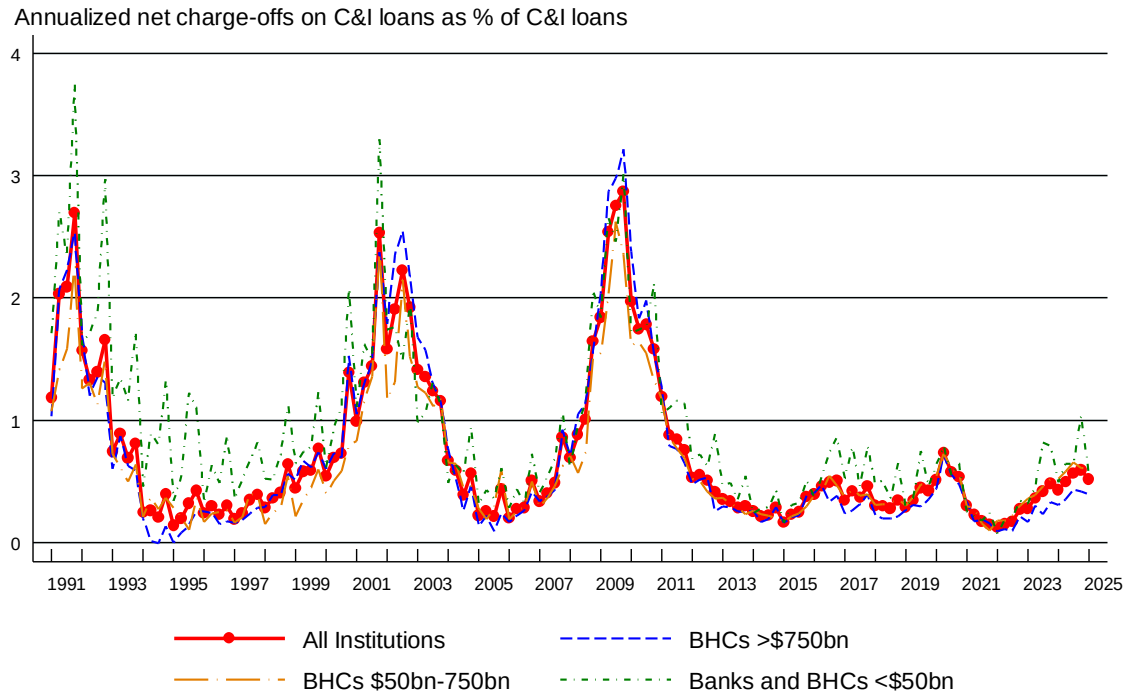
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



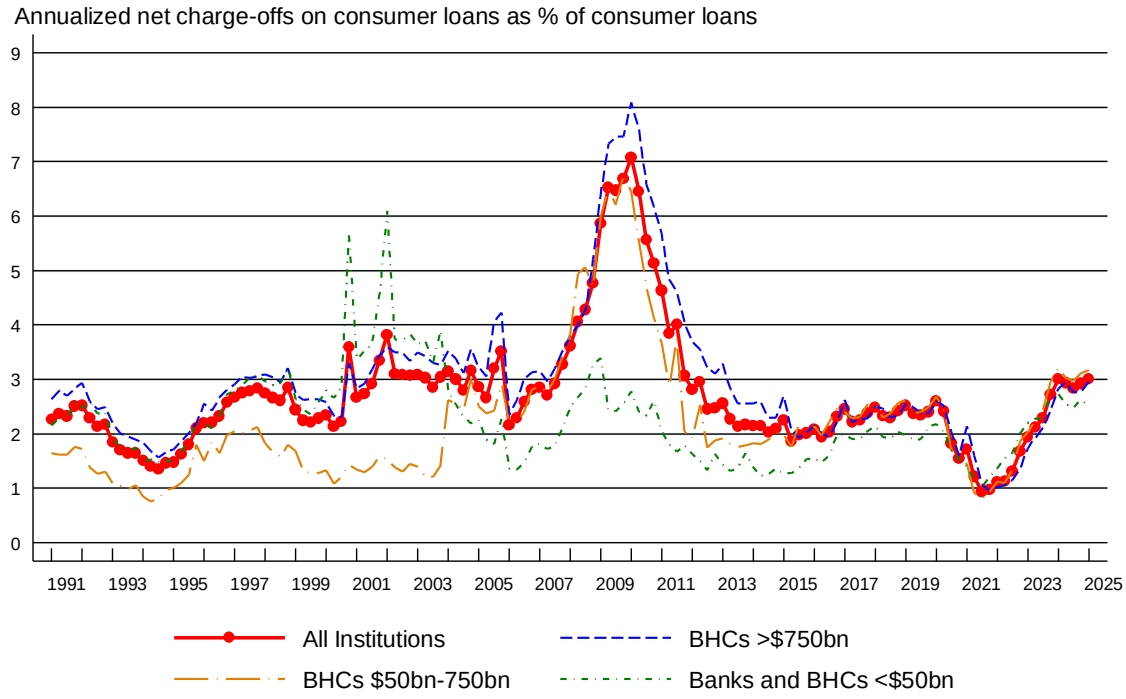
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



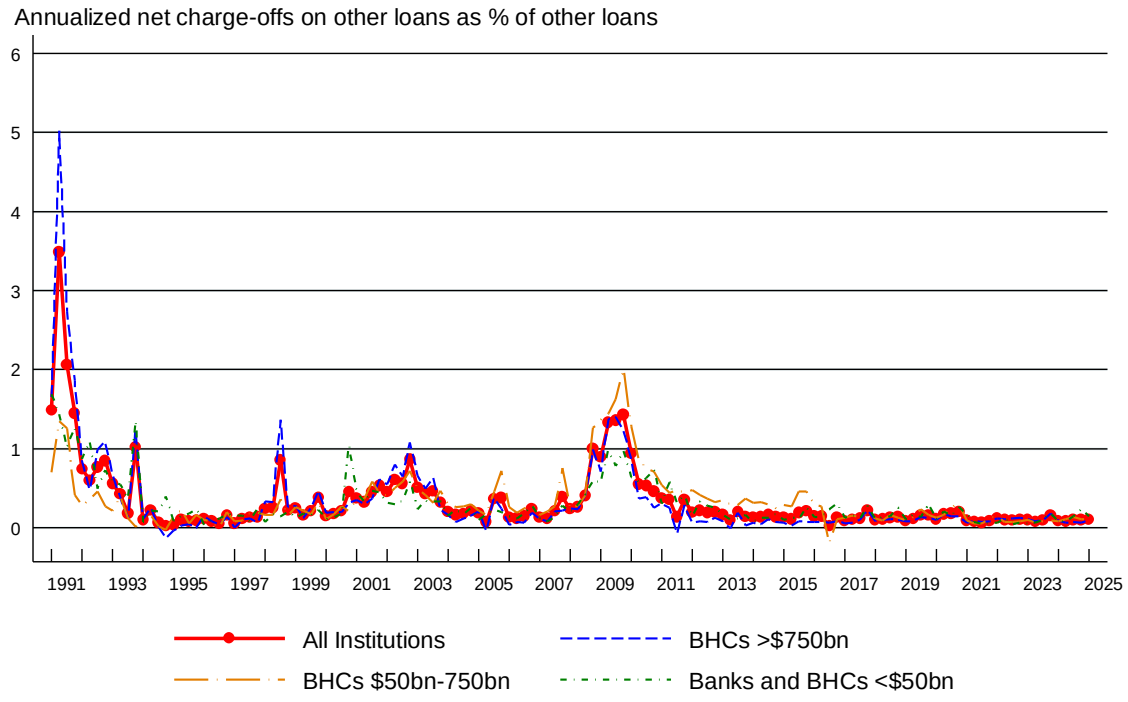
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



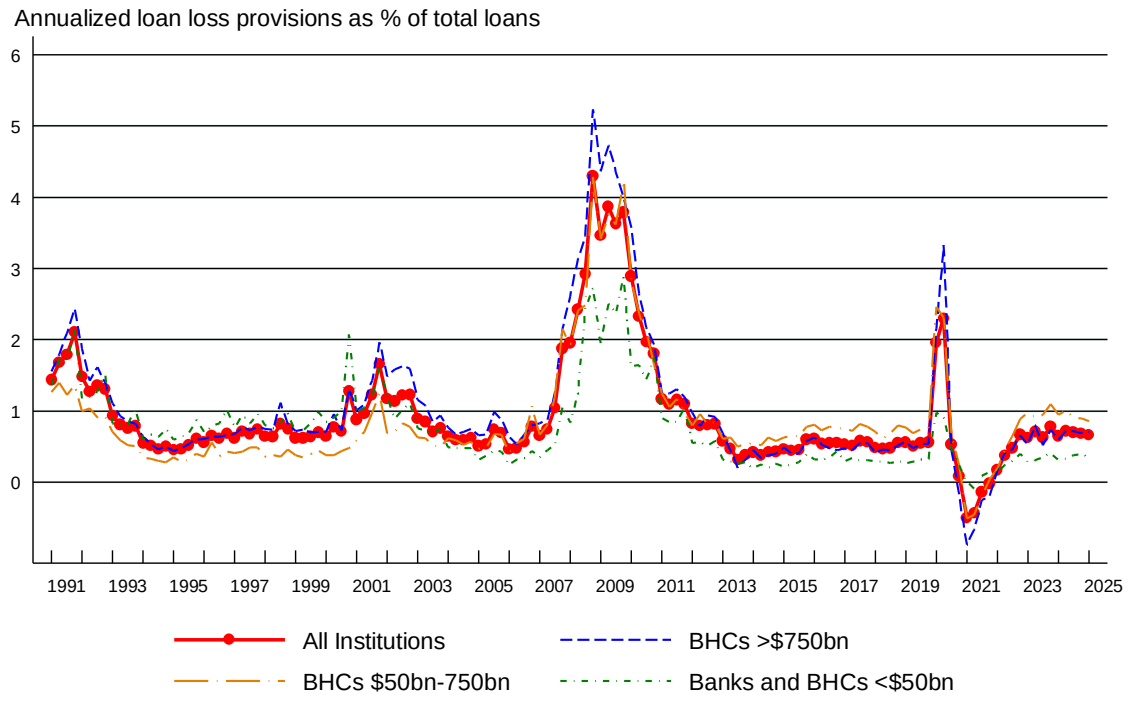
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



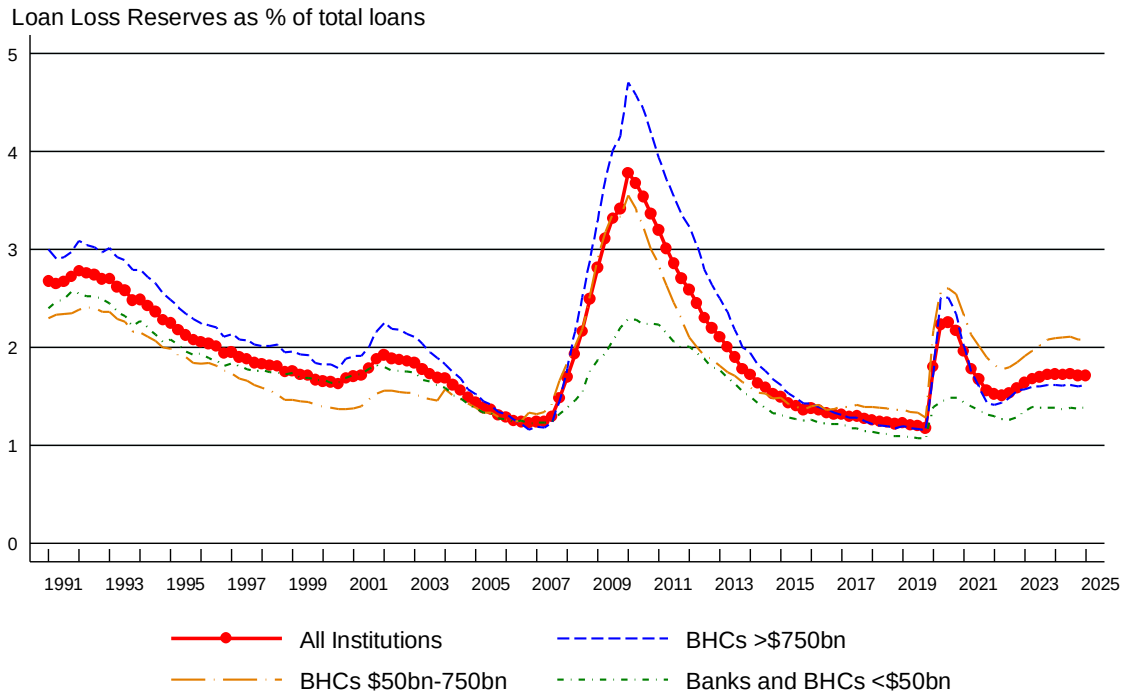
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



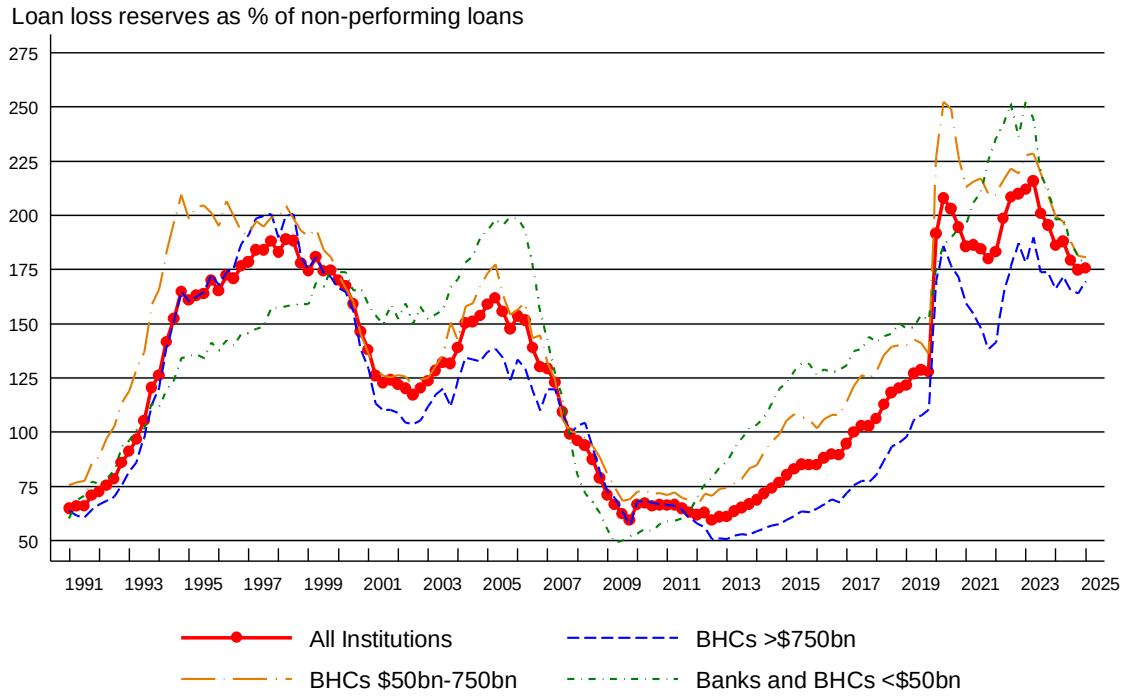
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans

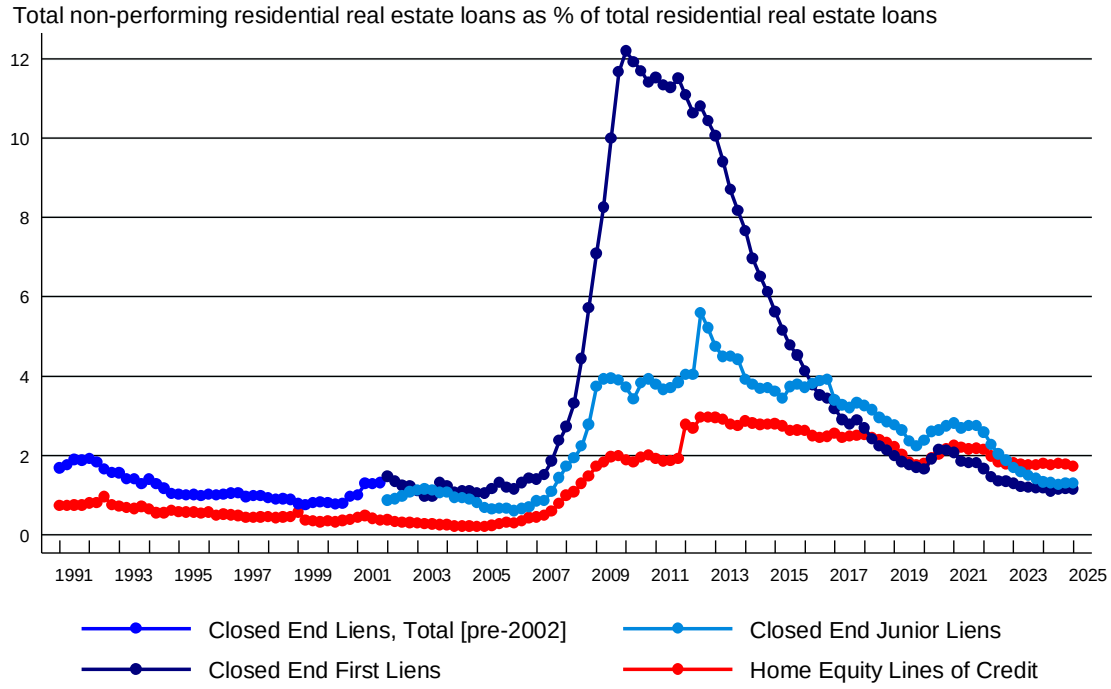


4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

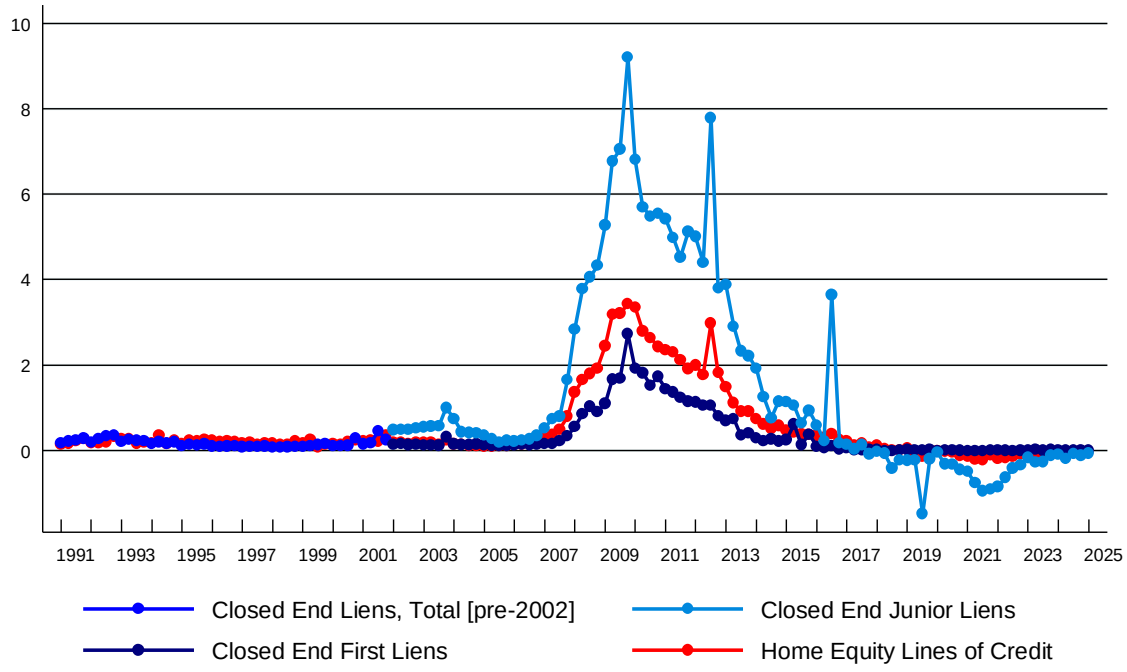
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

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



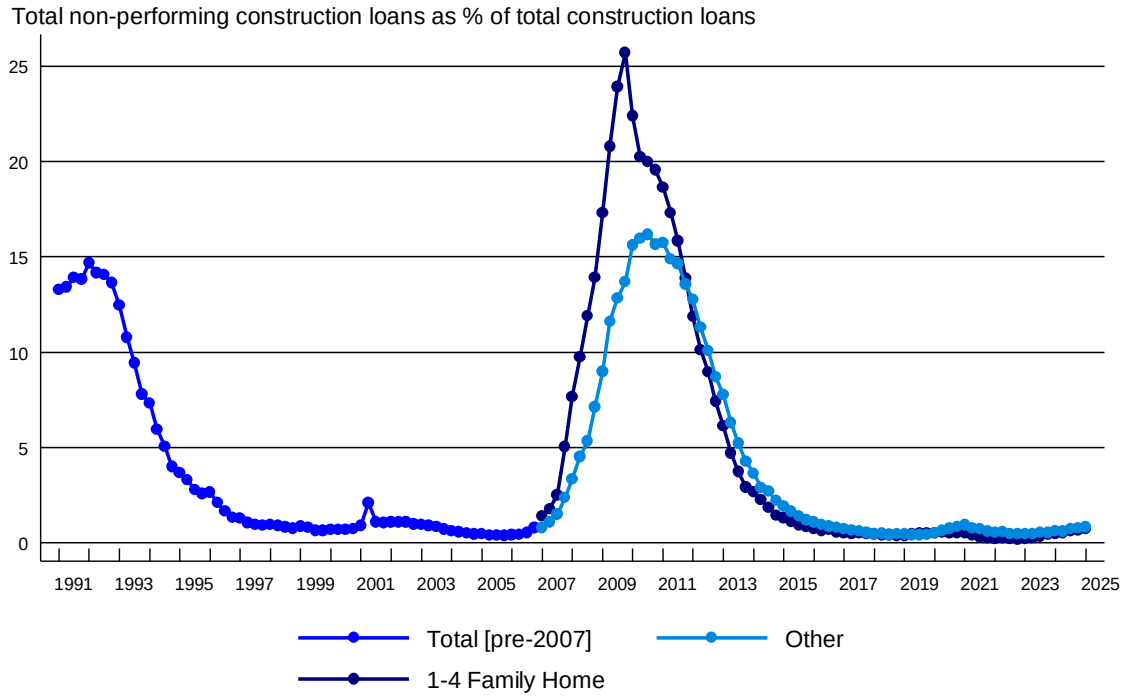
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

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

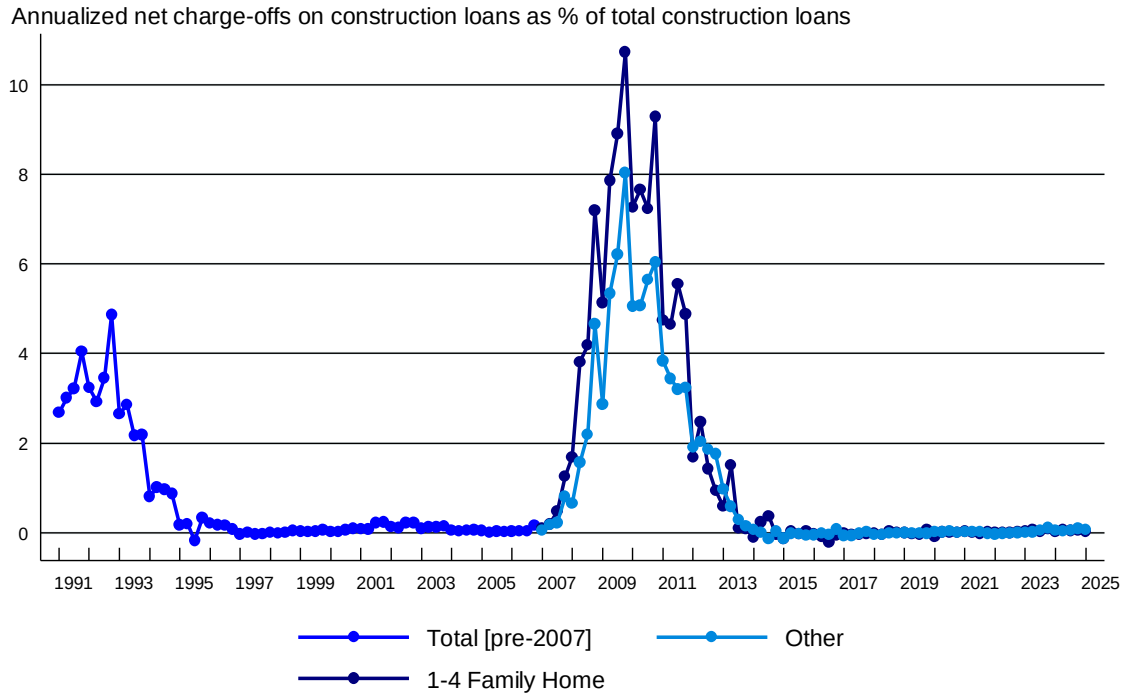


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

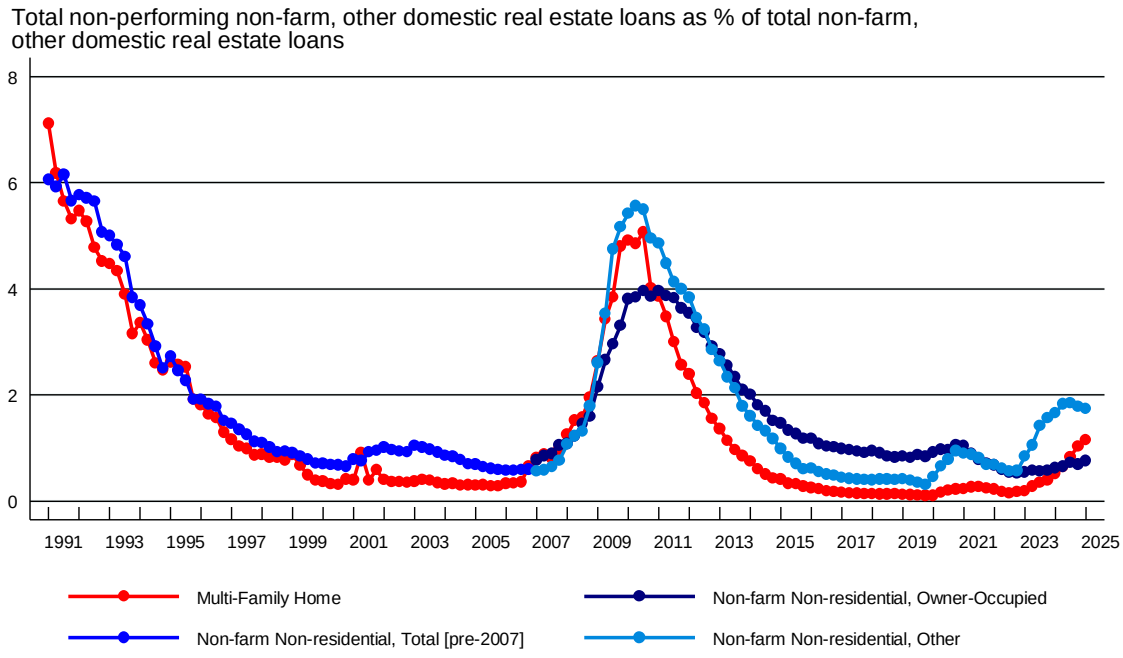
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



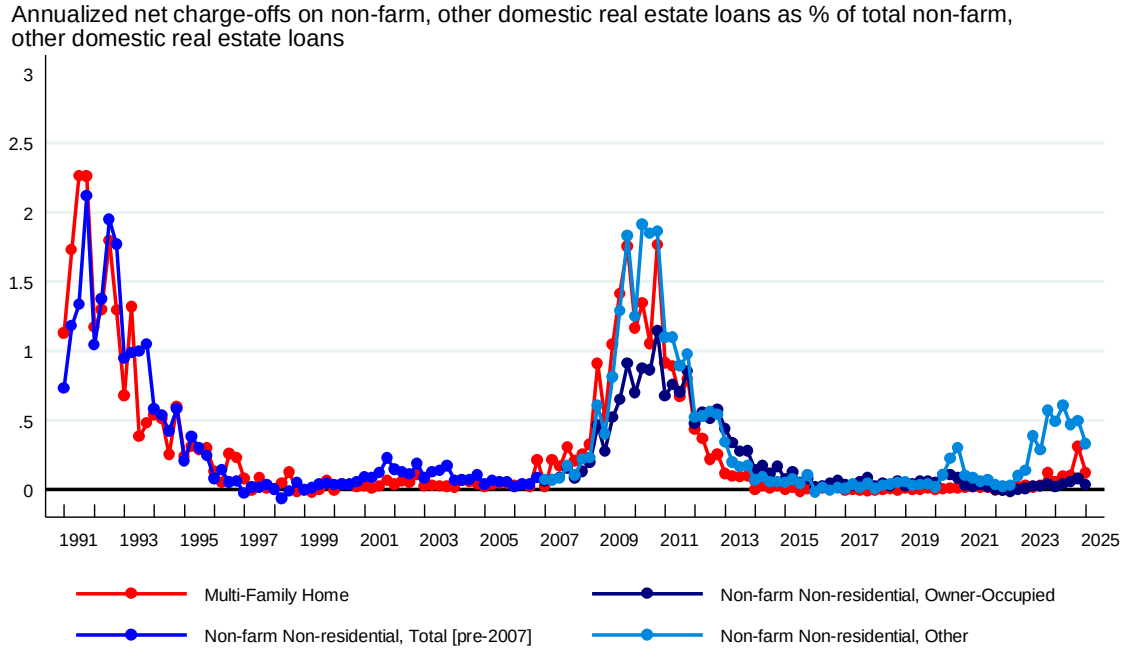
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

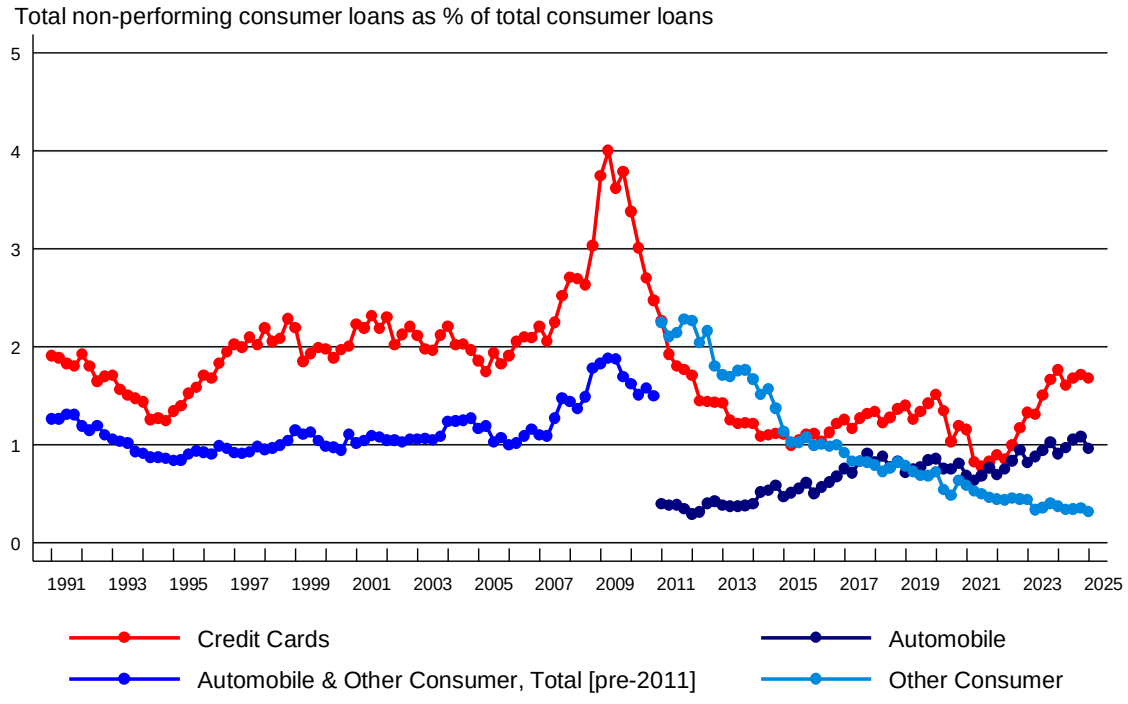


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

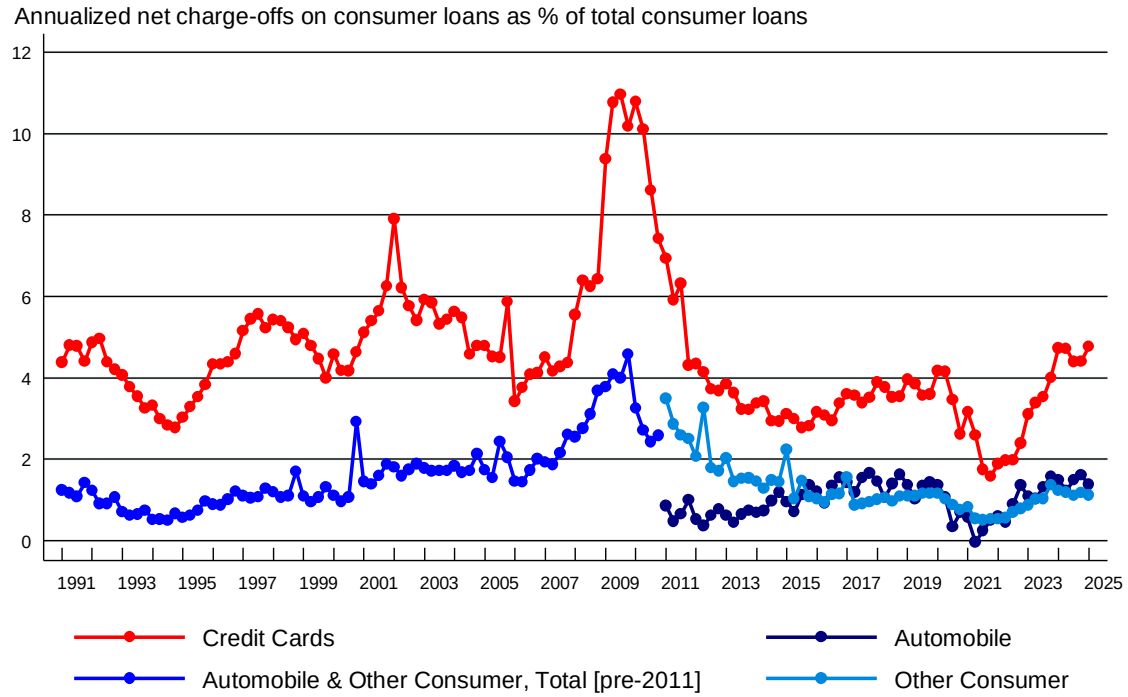


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

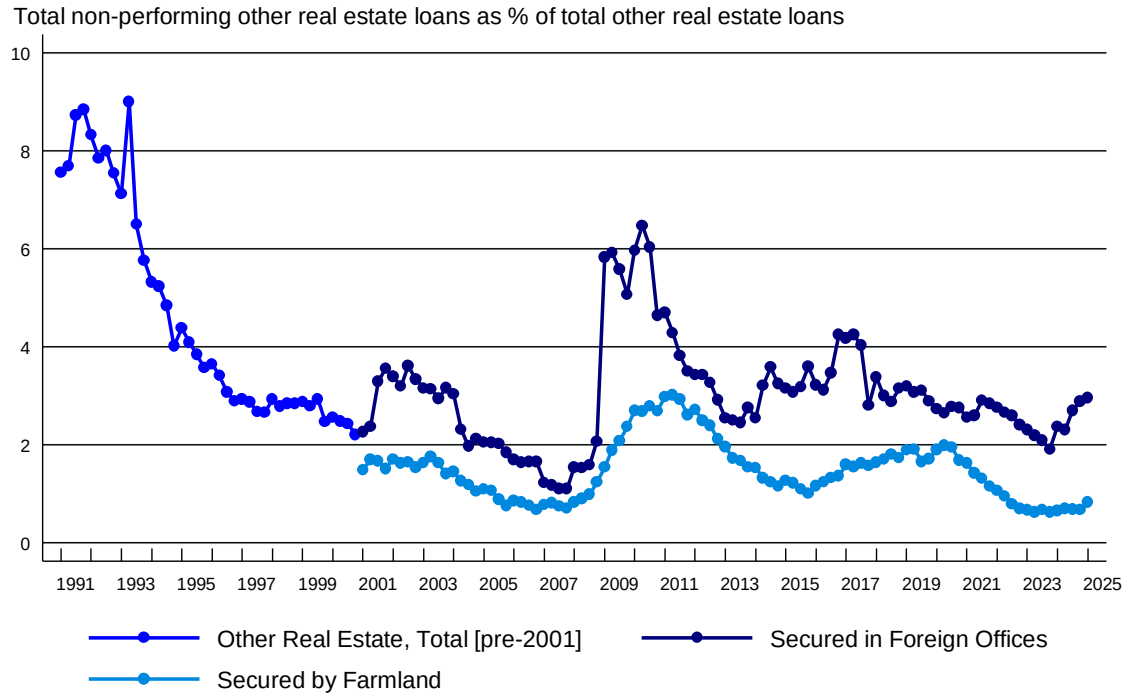


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

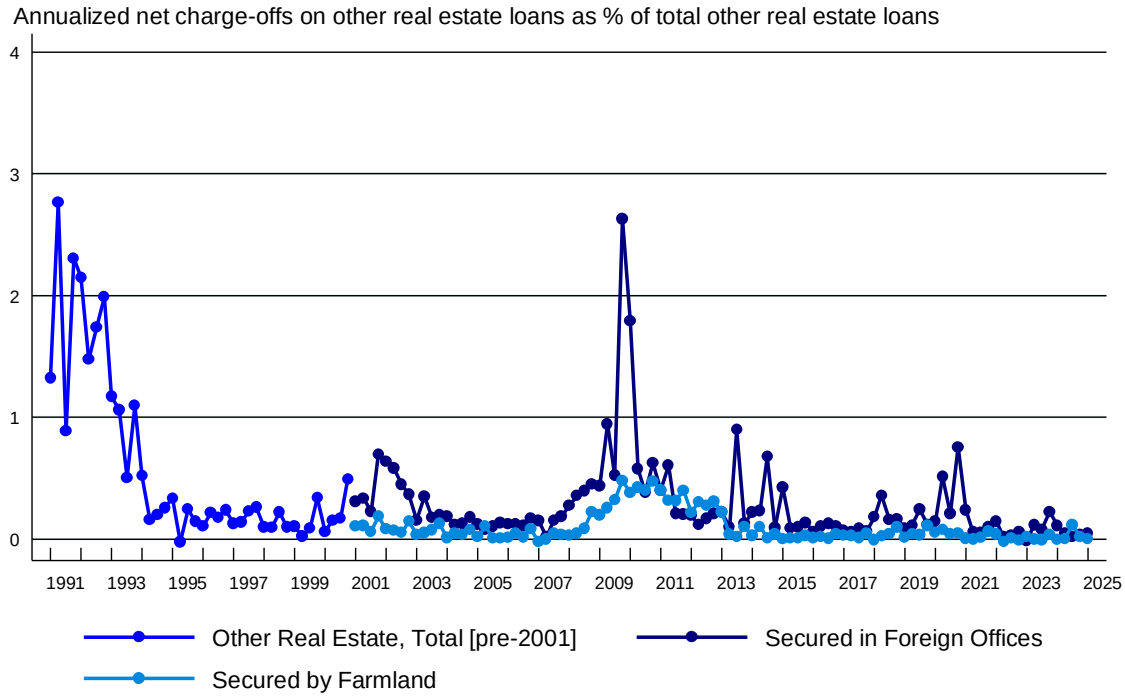


D. All Other Loans

Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

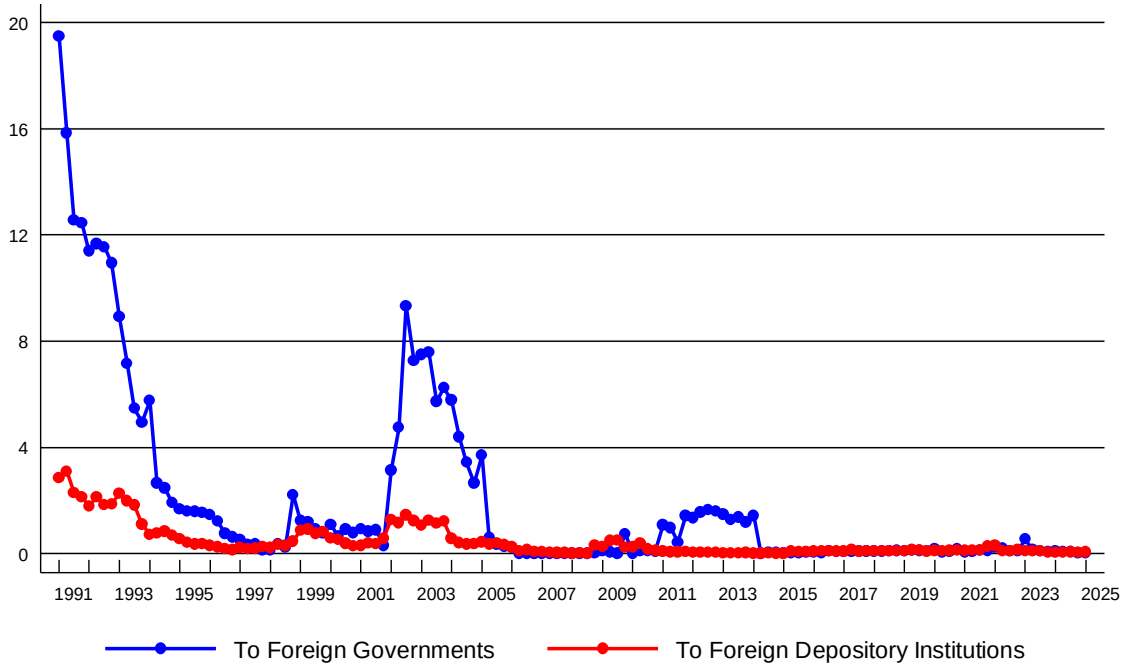


Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



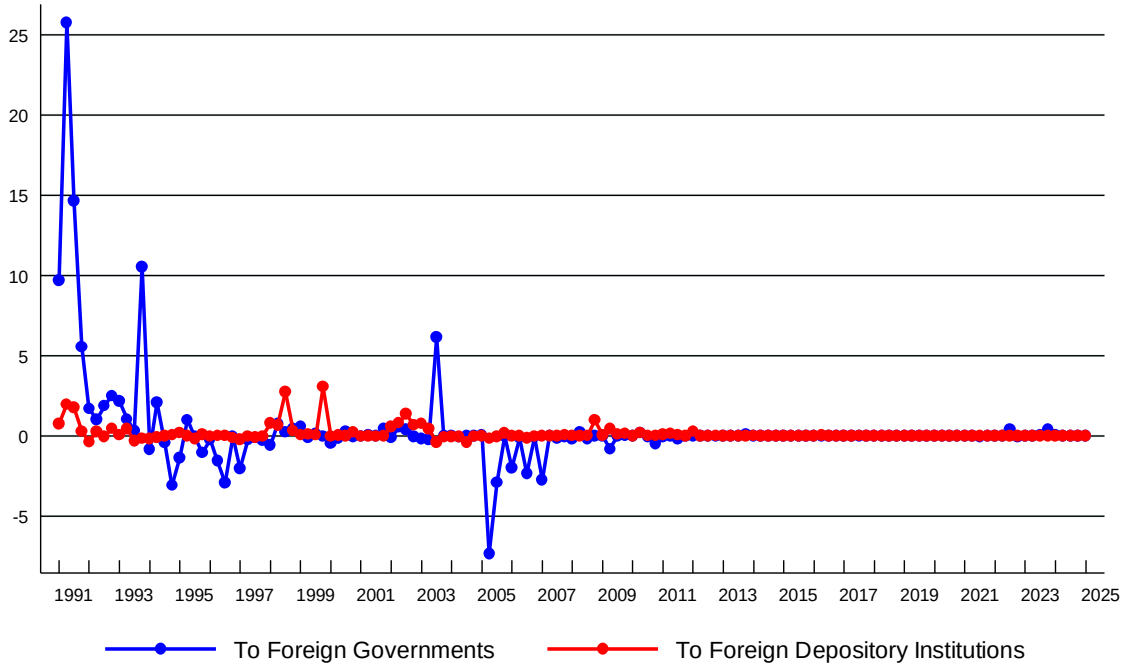
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail

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

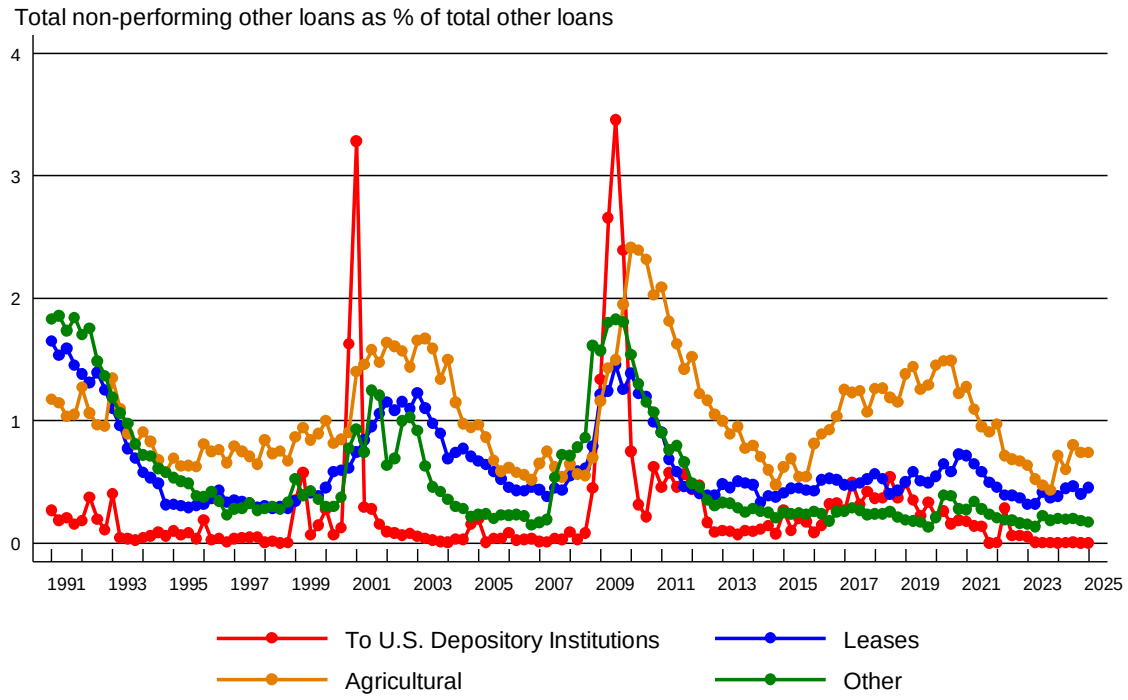


Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail

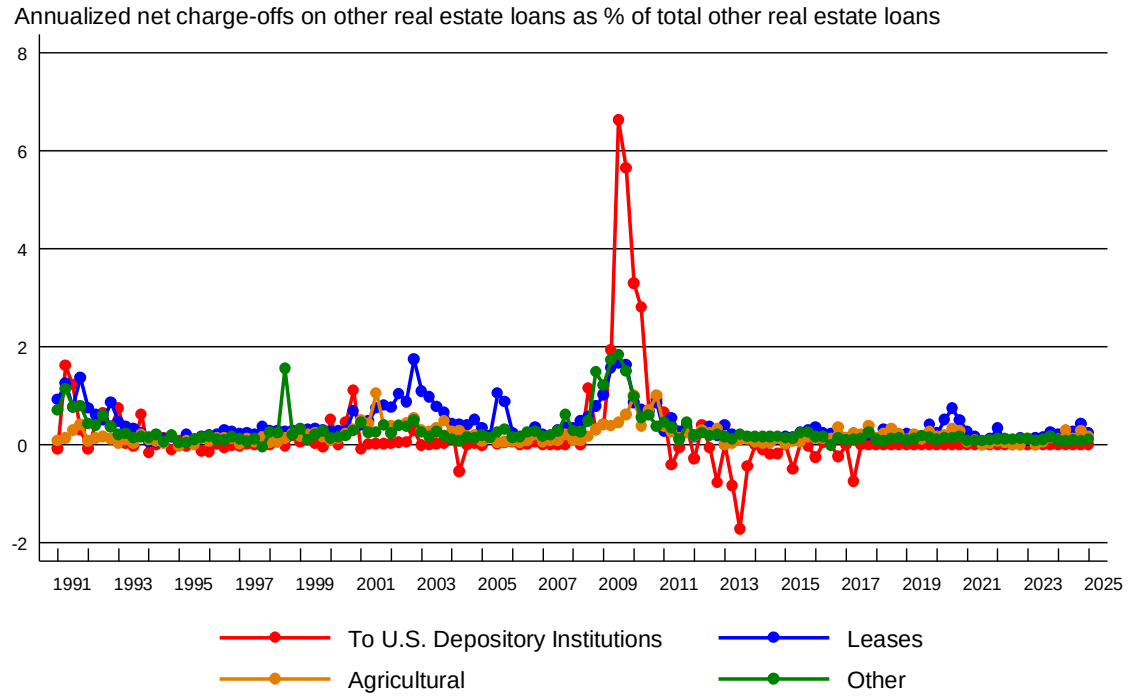
Annualized net charge-offs on loans to foreign institutions as % of total loans to foreign institutions



Non-performing Other Loans, Detail



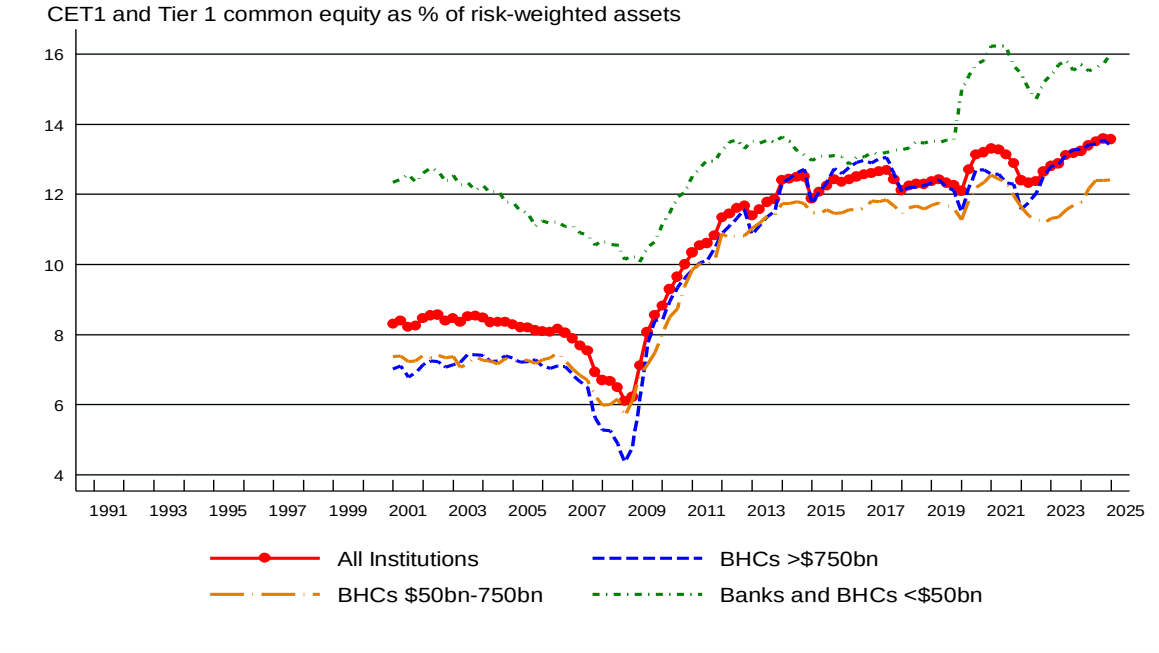
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail



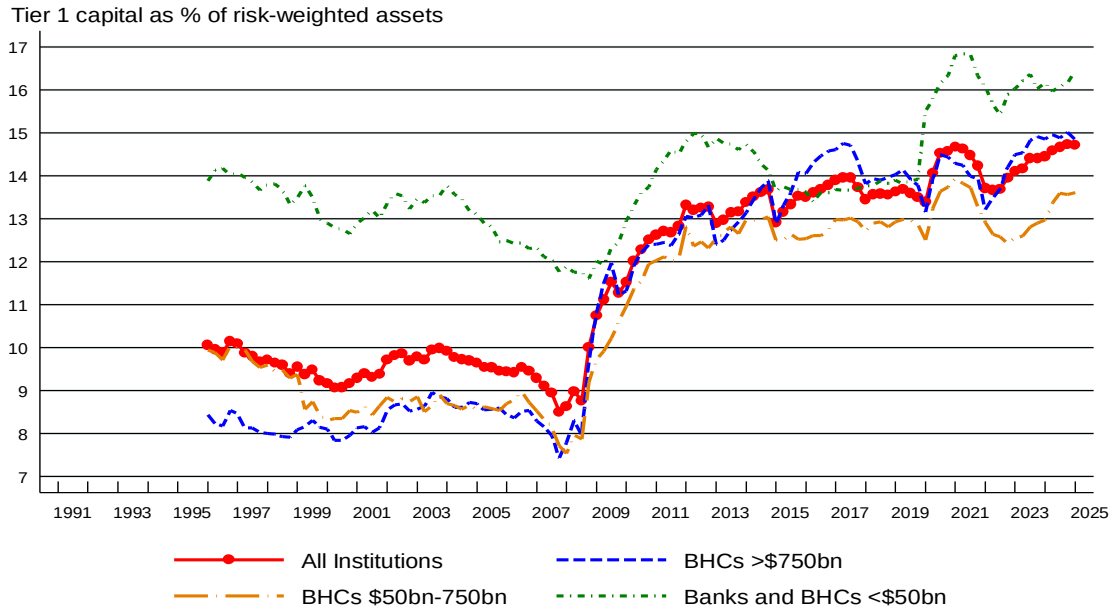
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

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.

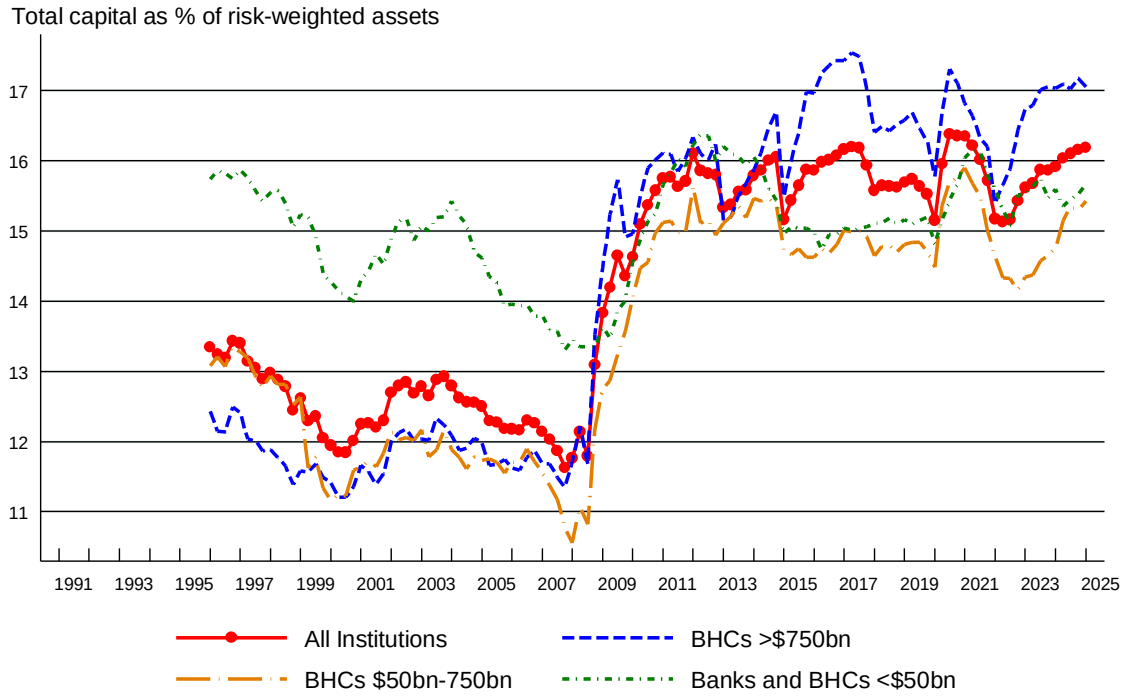
CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



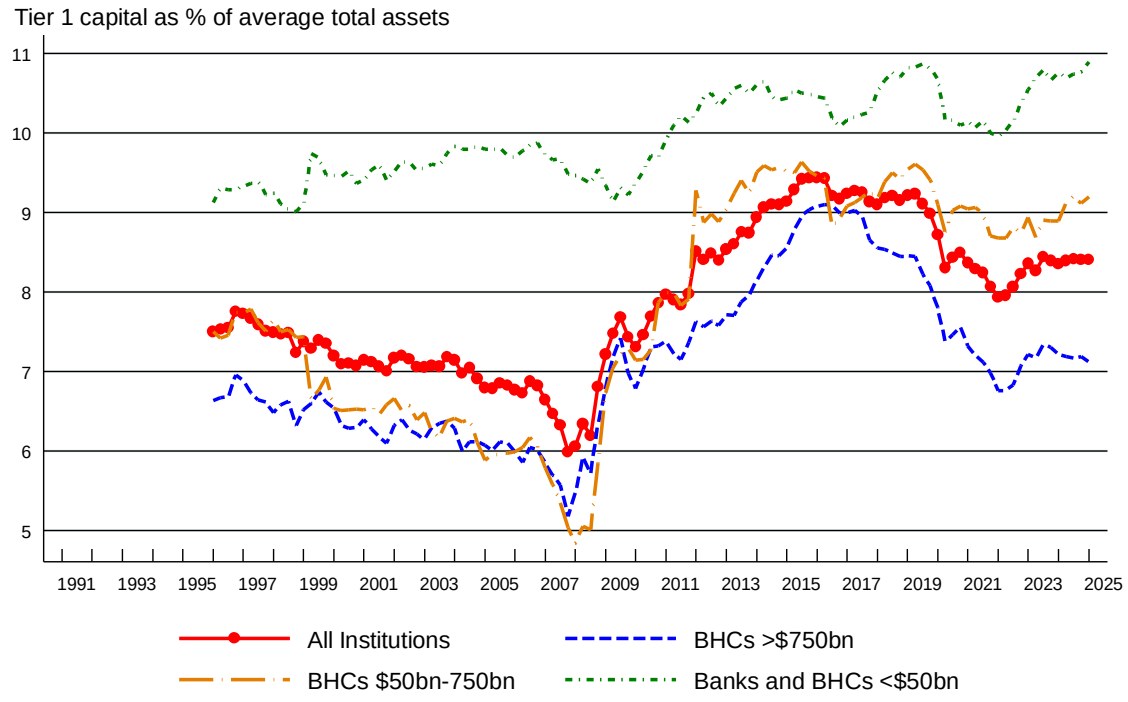
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio

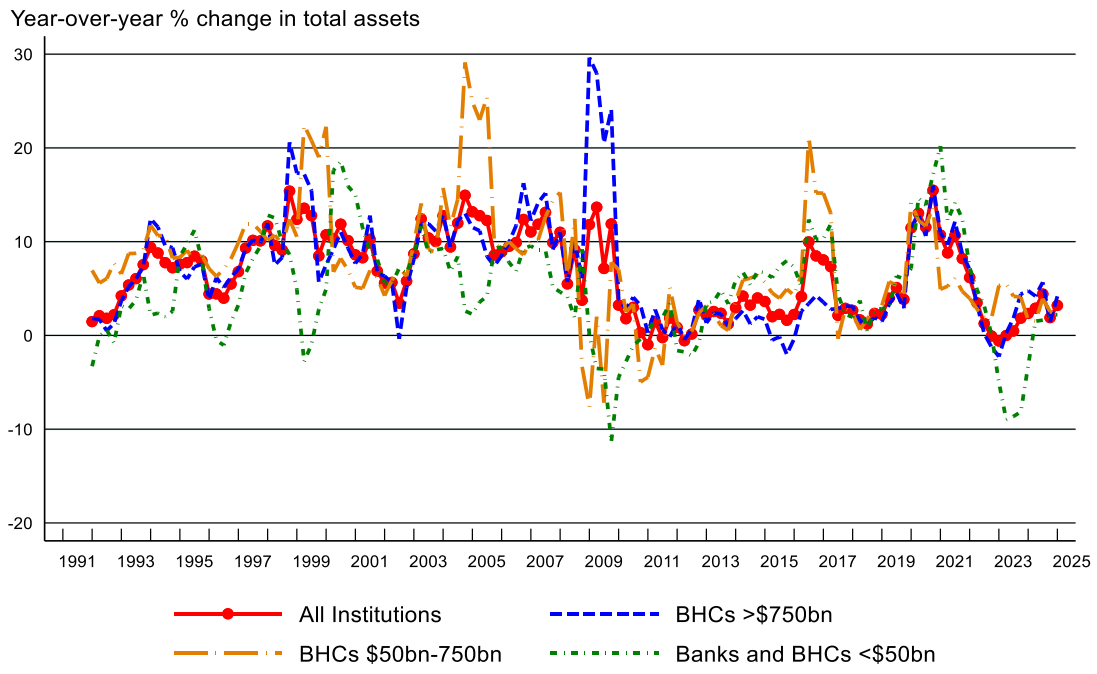


Leverage Ratio

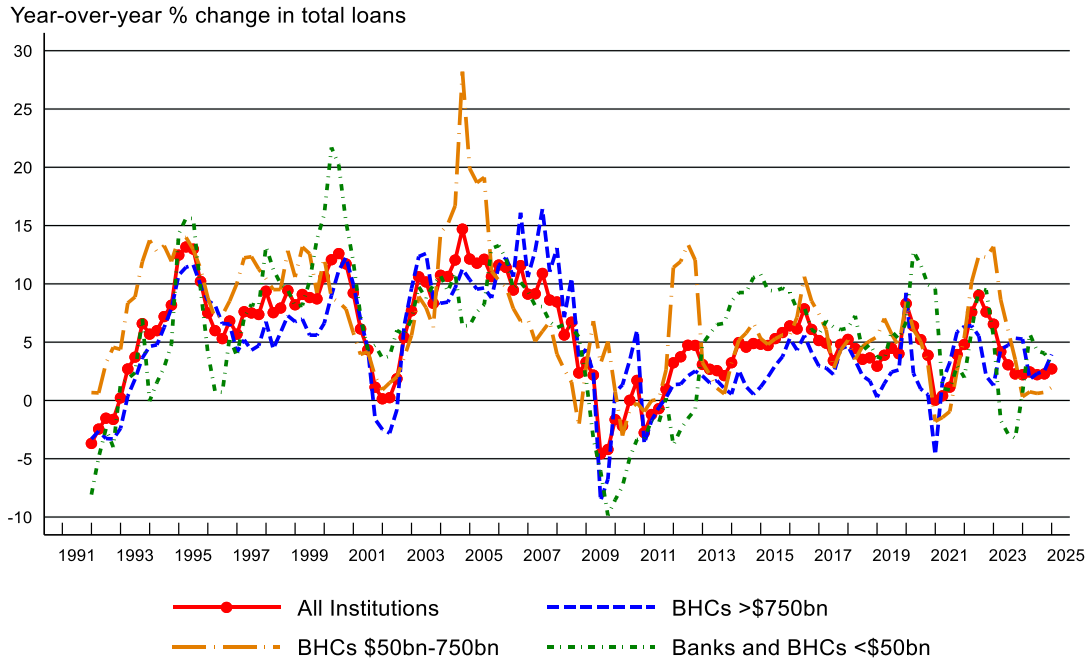


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms 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.

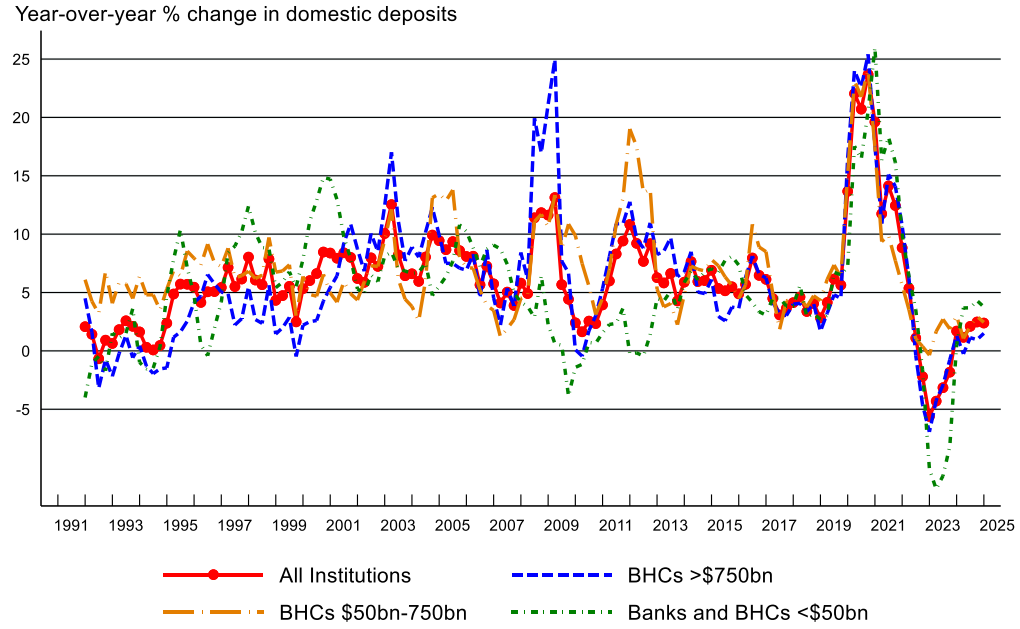
Asset Growth Rate



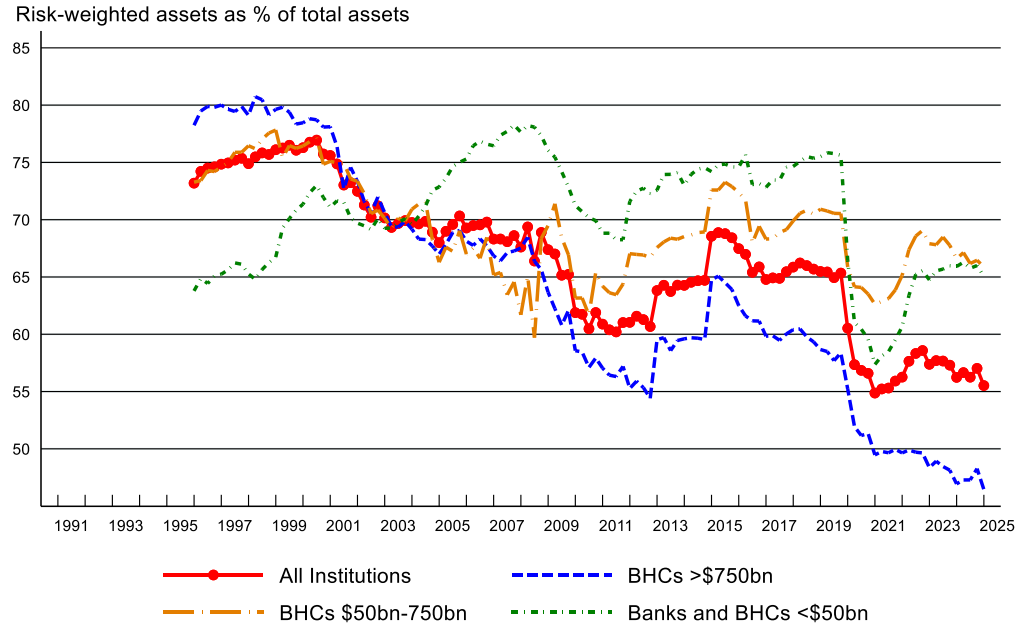
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate



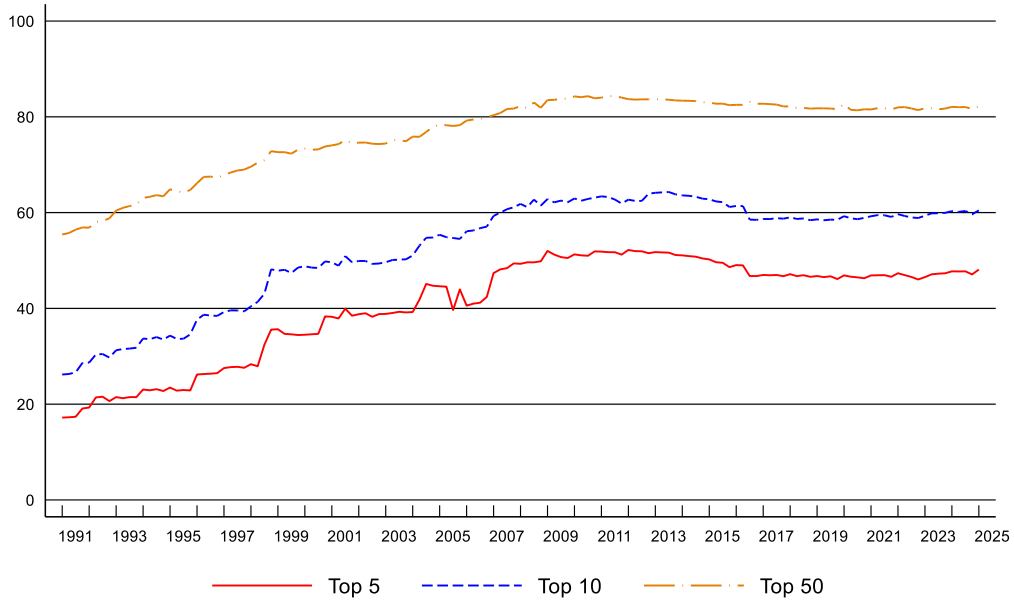
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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
2025Q1

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	4357.86	14643.00	1.34	16.67	15.42	16.48	18.21
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	3349.42	7396.00	0.88	10.01	11.76	12.96	14.99
3	CITIGROUP	2571.51	4064.00	0.63	7.65	13.41	15.10	18.06
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1950.31	4894.00	1.00	10.81	11.09	12.59	15.18
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	1766.18	4738.00	1.07	15.25	14.83	16.96	19.00
6	MORGAN STANLEY	1300.30	4315.00	1.33	16.16	15.31	17.24	19.45
7	U S BC	676.49	1709.00	1.01	11.38	10.77	12.38	14.43
8	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	554.75	1480.66	1.07	10.50	10.59	11.95	13.68
9	TRUIST FC	535.90	1261.00	0.94	7.80	11.26	12.66	14.70
10	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	523.88	6491.17	4.96	44.96	17.56	17.56	18.78
11	CAPITAL ONE FC	493.60	1403.73	1.14	8.84	13.64	14.93	17.02
12	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	440.70	1220.00	1.11	11.32	11.52	14.64	15.70
13	STATE STREET CORP	372.69	644.00	0.69	9.65	11.03	13.76	15.34
14	BMO FNCL CORP	290.98	435.74	0.60	4.65	12.60	13.28	15.14
15	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	282.24	2584.00	3.66	33.13	10.70	11.38	13.37
16	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	235.01	167.97	0.29	4.53	11.94	13.44	15.57
17	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	228.82	482.00	0.84	8.65	12.81	13.35	15.23
18	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	220.80	372.97	0.68	6.00	10.64	11.90	13.87
19	FIFTH THIRD BC	212.67	515.00	0.97	10.10	10.43	11.71	13.63
20	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	210.80	330.73	0.63	4.90	20.46	24.01	24.27
21	M&T BK CORP	210.32	584.06	1.11	8.06	11.50	13.04	14.50
22	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	209.60	526.54	1.00	10.31	10.56	11.94	14.33
23	BARCLAYS US LLC	196.02	482.00	0.98	11.21	13.27	14.70	16.90
24	ALLY FNCL	193.33	-225.00	-0.47	-6.32	9.50	10.97	12.83
25	KEYCORP	188.73	405.13	0.86	8.53	11.78	13.52	15.96
26	RBC US GRP HOLDS LLC	181.29	480.64	1.06	7.65	17.45	17.45	18.21
27	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	172.20	365.87	0.85	8.10	12.48	14.29	16.42
28	NORTHERN TR CORP	165.07	391.95	0.95	12.17	12.93	13.90	15.70
29	REGIONS FC	159.89	490.00	1.23	10.58	10.79	12.18	14.07
30	DISCOVER FS	147.91	1104.43	2.99	23.30	14.70	15.57	17.14
31	DB USA CORP	115.58	275.00	0.95	8.18	23.61	29.63	29.69
32	FLAGSTAR FNCL	97.63	-99.82	-0.41	-4.90	11.90	12.65	15.25
33	ZIONS BC NA	87.99	169.93	0.77	10.74	10.83	10.93	13.29
34	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	83.13	495.28	2.38	16.22	23.33	23.49	24.82
35	WESTERN ALLI BC	83.04	199.11	0.96	11.51	11.14	12.30	14.47
36	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	82.20	118.00	0.57	6.28	16.96	16.98	17.72
37	FIRST HORIZON CORP	81.49	218.12	1.07	9.97	10.93	11.95	14.06
38	WEBSTER FNCL CORP	80.28	226.92	1.13	9.86	11.25	11.76	13.96
39	COMERICA	77.85	172.00	0.88	9.76	12.05	12.60	14.39
40	EAST WEST BC	76.17	290.27	1.52	14.64	14.32	14.32	15.63
41	CIBC BC USA	75.11	327.12	1.74	10.22	18.78	18.78	20.02
42	POPULAR	74.04	178.00	0.96	12.28	16.11	16.17	17.92
43	UMB FC	69.35	81.33	0.47	4.82	10.11	10.35	12.54
44	BNP PARIBAS USA	68.64	104.04	0.61	6.67	19.07	19.07	19.07
45	WINTRUST FC	65.87	189.04	1.15	11.46	10.10	10.83	12.48
46	SOUTHSTATE CORP	65.14	89.08	0.55	4.13	11.03	11.03	13.72
47	VALLEY NAT BC	61.87	106.06	0.69	5.66	10.80	11.53	13.91
48	SYNOVUS FC	60.34	195.01	1.29	14.47	10.77	11.89	13.67
49	PINNACLE FNCL PTNR	54.25	140.41	1.04	8.58	10.70	11.21	13.03
50	OLD NAT BC	53.88	144.66	1.07	8.85	11.62	12.23	13.68
TOTALS**	TOP 50 (BHCS AND BANKS)	23913.13	67373.12	1.13	12.39	12.96	14.30	16.34
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	29085.39	81337.65	1.12	11.85	13.57	14.72	16.19

* There is one non-BHC in the Top 50: Zions Bancorporation National Association. The Top 50 excludes non-typical institutions (see Data Note 3).

** 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 U.S. 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 U.S. 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 $750 billion in total assets as of the current quarter, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs with $50 - $750 billion in total assets in the current quarter, and for the remainder of the industry. For consistency, time-series graphs for the ">$750bn" and $50-$750bn" 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 U.S. 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 >$750bn" and the "BHCs $50-$750bn" series. Finally, the "all other banks and BHCs" quarterly series is constructed by subtracting the "BHCs > $750bn" and "BHCs $50-$750bn" 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 caveats and 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 > $750bn 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.

- 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.

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

- 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.

- In 2020:Q1, some non-advanced approaches firms began to implement a simplified capital rule to calculate CET1 in Schedule HC-R Part II. This is reflected in the calculation of aggregate CET1 and related ratios.

- Starting on January 1, 2020, 260 firms that are public companies, representing 84% of total banking assets, began to adopt the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)'s new "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This affects the calculation of loan loss provisions and loan loss reserves. The 2020 CECL adopters had the option to delay transitioning the effects of the adoption of CECL on their regulatory capital for 2 years, followed by a 3-year phase in period that is expected to be completed by the end of 2024. The remainder of all firms were obliged to adopt CECL as of January 1, 2023. The 2023 CECL adopters do not have the option of the two-year delay, but will still have the option to phase in the initial impact of CECL adoption on their regulatory capital ratios over a three-year period beginning in the quarter of CECL adoption.

- Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, allowed banks to suspend the recognition of certain loan modifications as troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) during the applicable period under the CARES Act as extended by the Consolidated Appropriations (CA) Act (i.e., between March 1, 2020, and January 1, 2022). In addition, the ASU No. 2022-02, "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures", issued by FASB in March 2022 eliminated the recognition of trouble debt restructurings for banks that have adopted the "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This was reflected in the calculation of loan loss provisions, loan loss reserves, non-performing loans, net charge-offs, and risk-weighted assets effective January 1, 2023.

- The interim final rules of March 23, 2020, and April 13, 2020, and the final rule of October 28, 2020, adopted by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (together, the agencies), allowed banking organizations to neutralize the regulatory capital effects of participating in the Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (MMLF) and the Paycheck Protection Program Liquidity Facility (PPPLF). In addition, Paycheck Protection Program loans received a zero percent risk weight under the agencies' regulatory capital rules. This may have impacted the calculation of risk-weighted assets and the leverage ratio.

- In 2023:Q4, insured depository institutions were required to report their estimated amounts for the FDIC special assessment. The special assessment is accrued as a liability (Schedule RC-G, Other Liabilities, item 1.b, "Other expenses accrued and unpaid") and an expense (Schedule RI, Income Statement, item 7.d,

"Other noninterest expense") in the quarter ending December 31, 2023. Although the FDIC will collect the special assessment over an anticipated total of eight quarterly assessment periods, beginning the first quarterly assessment period of 2024, the accrual of the full expense should not be delayed.

Data Notes

1. As of 2020Q1, the largest asset group used for statistics reported by BHC size was raised from a threshold of $500bn to $750bn to reflect the changing nature of the banking industry. The six BHCs previously reported in the >$500bn group remain the same in the new >$750bn set (J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley). In general, the subsets of BHCs with statistics reported by asset totals remain consistent throughout time in this report.

2. 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.

3. Some FR Y-9C and call report filers deemed to be non-typical of the U.S. 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, John Hancock and MetLife Inc.

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations

Fourth Quarter 2024

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$750bn[2] in total assets as of the current quarter, for BHCs with $50bn-750bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Return on equity and return on assets both increased from 10.10% and 0.96% in 2024:Q3 to 10.51% and 1.01% in 2024:Q4, respectively, reflecting increases in net interest income and income from non-trading revenue.
- Net interest margin, defined as net interest income as a percentage of interest earning assets, rose from 2.59% in 2024:Q3 to 2.65% in 2024:Q4. The current net interest margin of 2.65% is above its post-crisis (2009:Q1 – 2024:Q4) average of 2.61%.
- Noninterest income ratio, measured as noninterest income as a percentage of total assets, rose from 1.93% in 2024:Q3 to 1.99% in 2024:Q4. The current noninterest income ratio of 1.99% is below its post-crisis average of 2.11%.
- Asset growth decreased from 4.41% in 2024:Q3 to 1.90% in 2024:Q4. Loan growth increased from 2.21% to 2.28%, and the domestic deposit growth rate rose from 2.10 % to 2.48%.
- 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 13.59%, well above its pre-crisis (2001:Q1 – 2007:Q3) average of 8.26%.

[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] The threshold for the highest asset grouping was raised from $500bn to $750bn in the 2020Q1 Quarterly Trends report. Six BHCs exceed this $750bn size threshold: J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. See Data Notes on page 43 for more details.

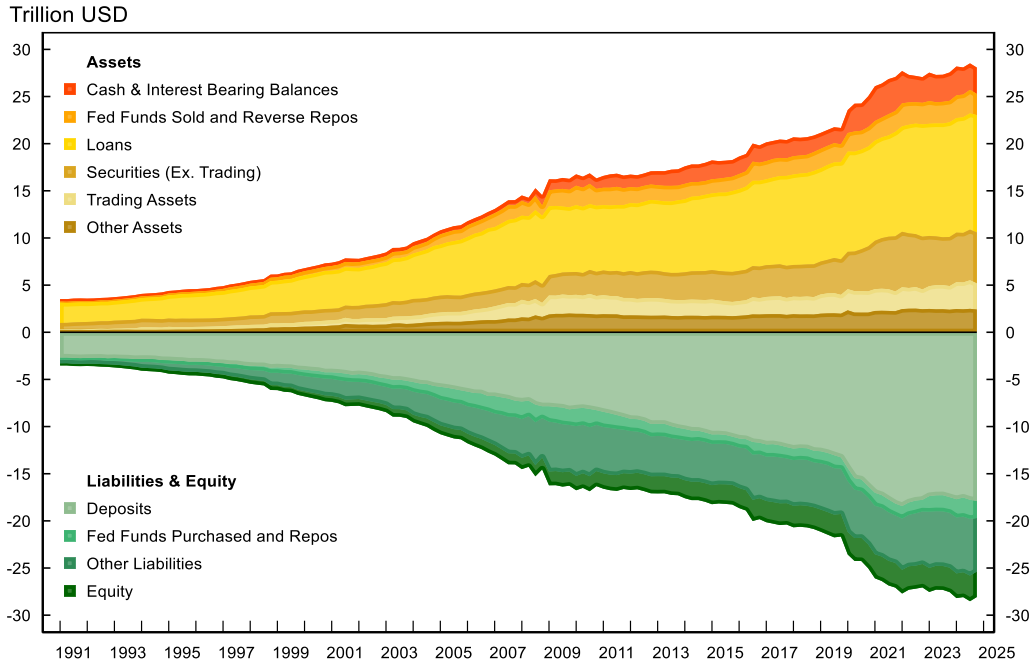
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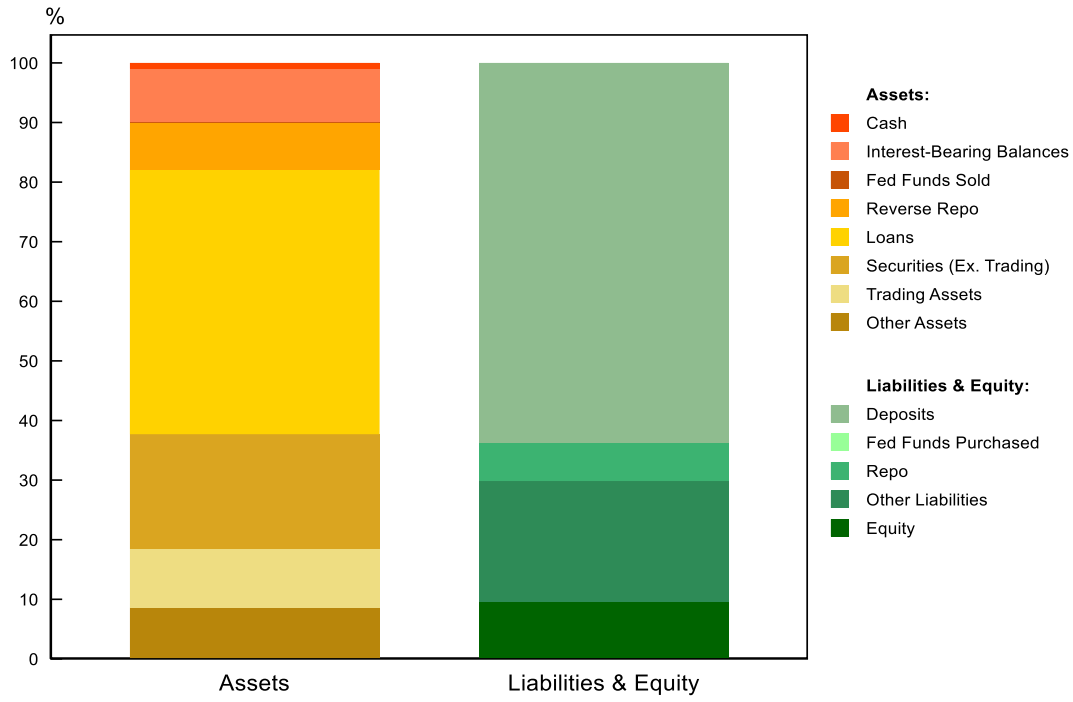
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

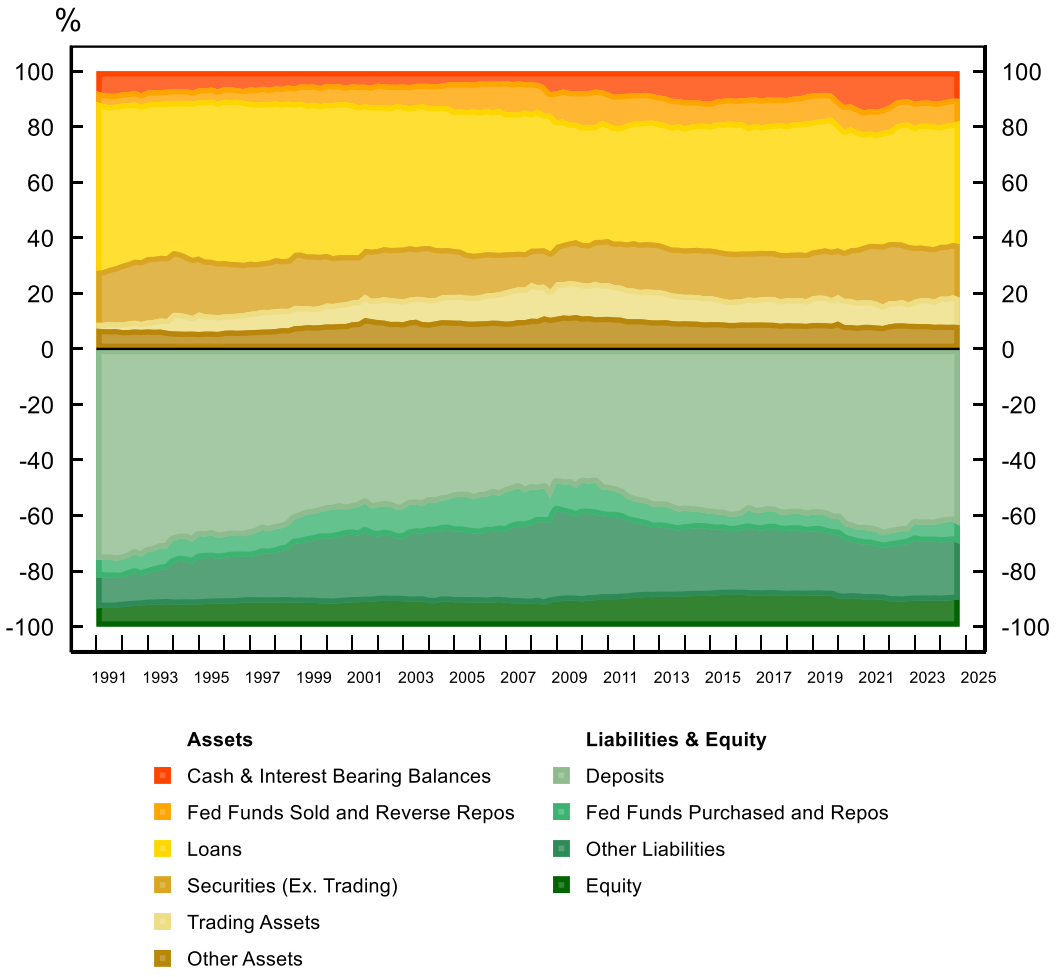
Balance Sheet Composition



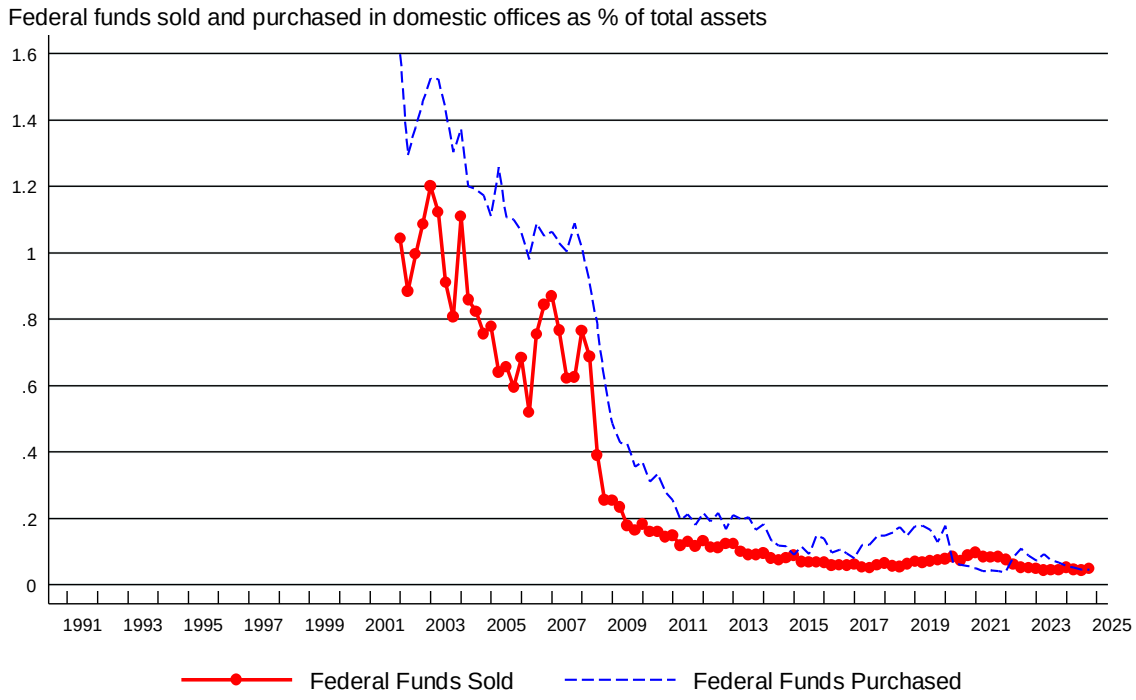
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



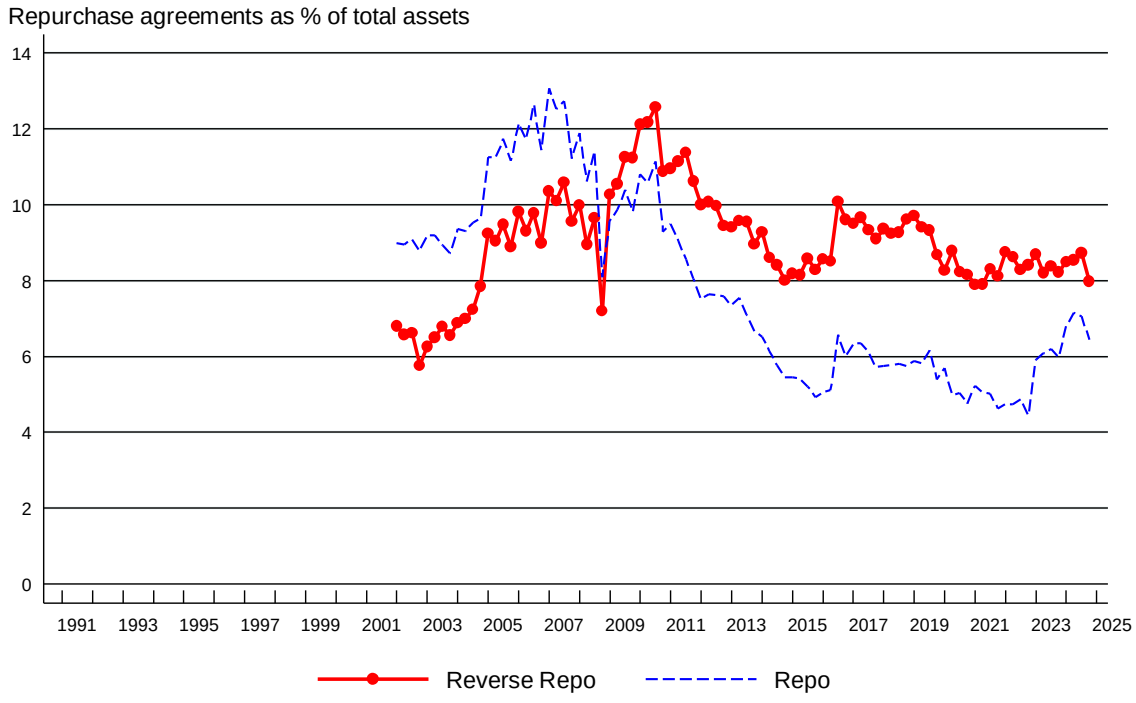
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

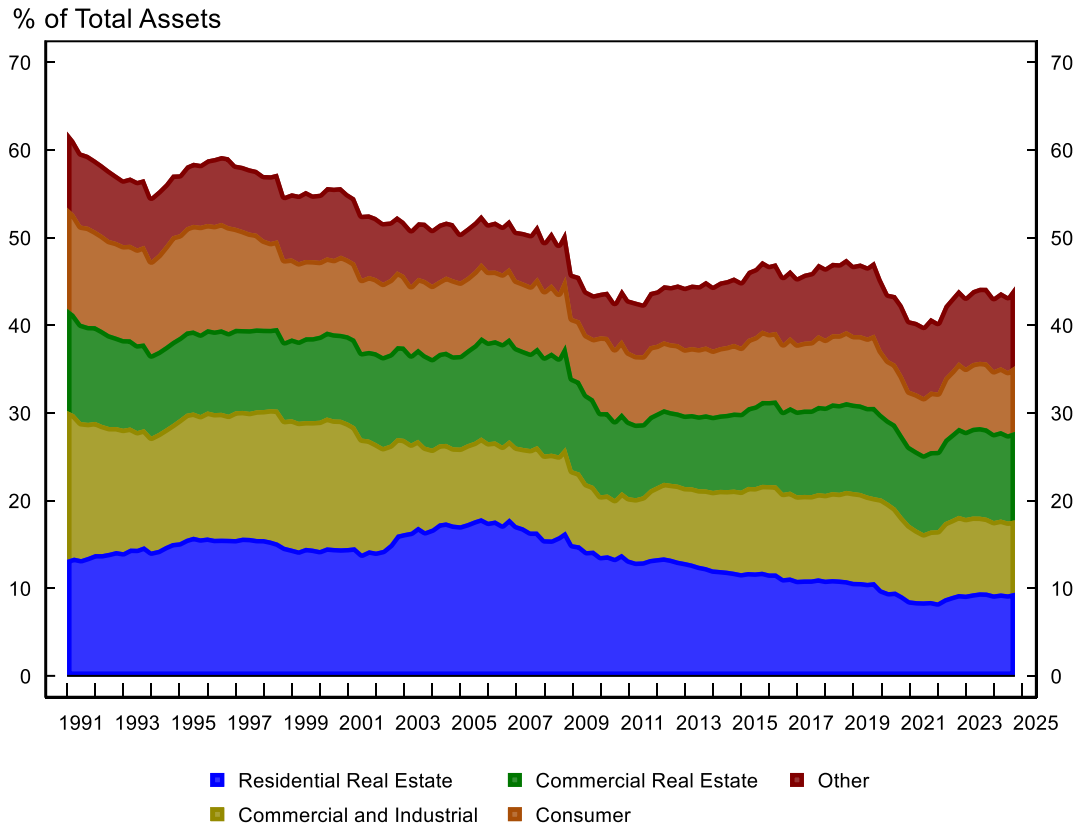


Repurchase Agreements

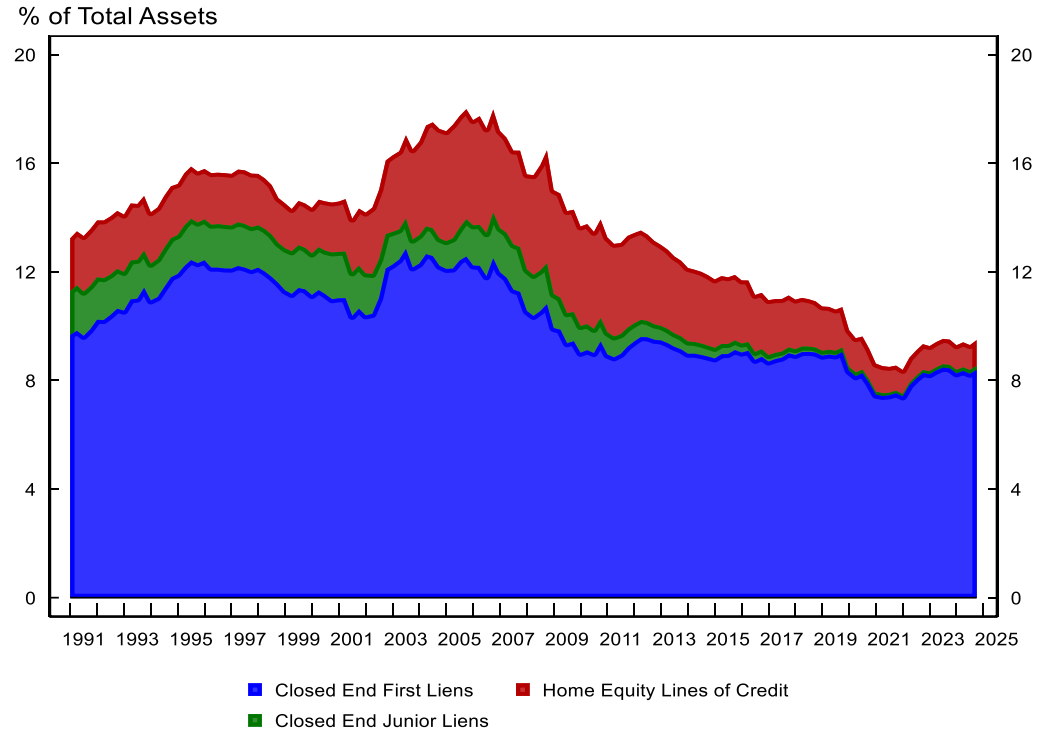


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

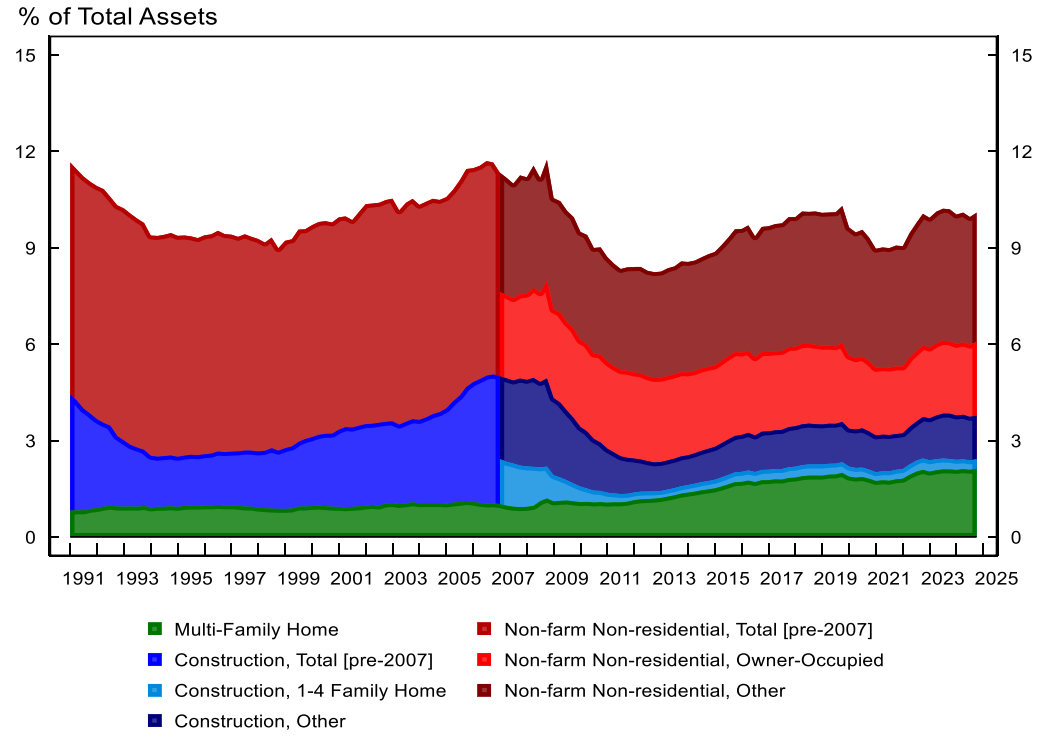
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019 2021 2023 2025
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

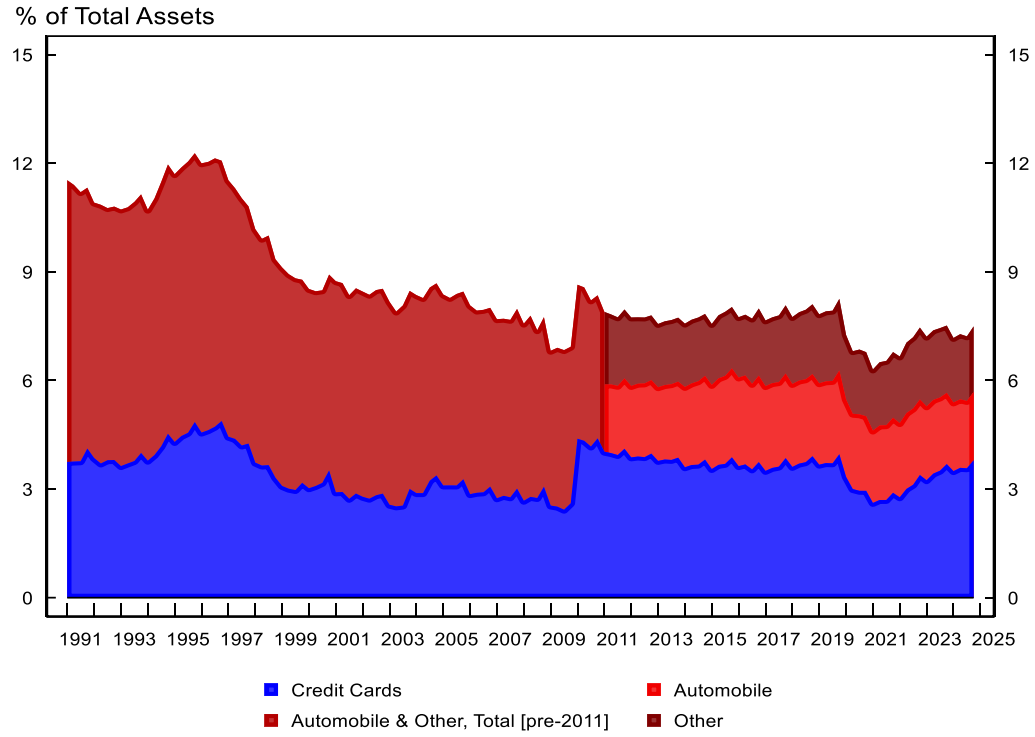
Residential Real Estate Loans



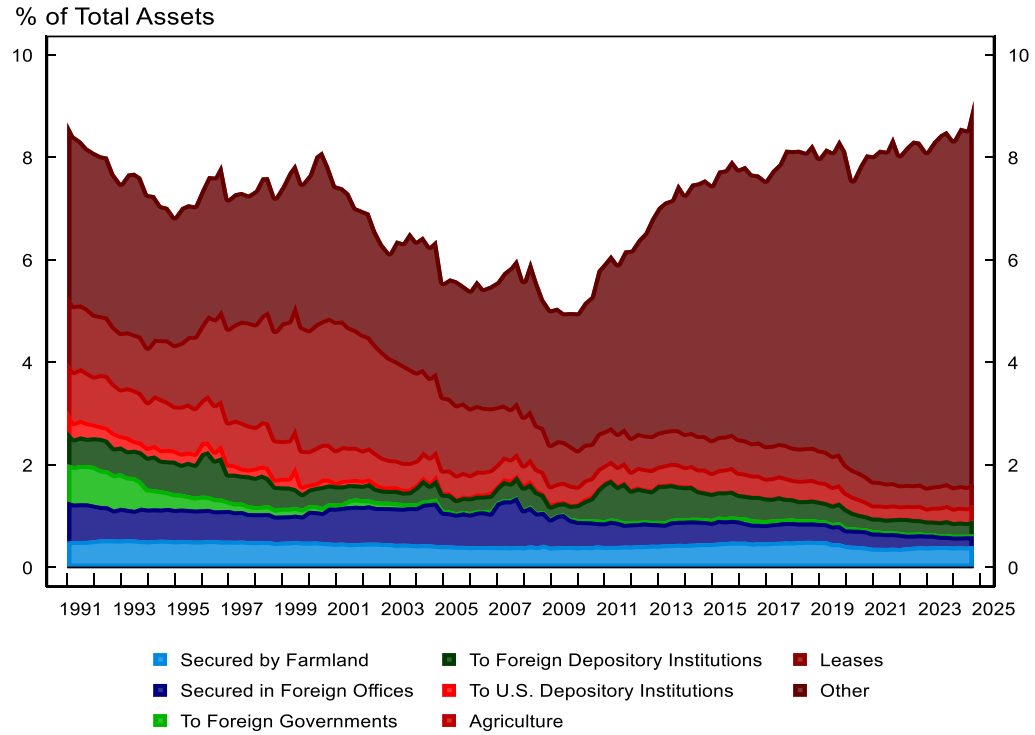
Commercial Real Estate Loans



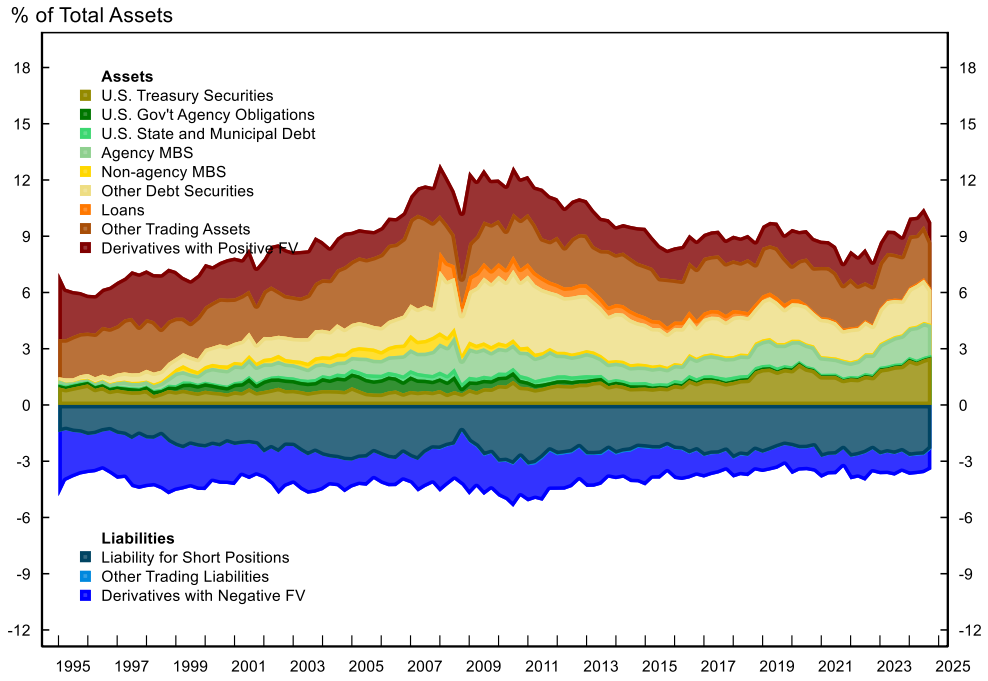
Consumer Loans



Other Loans

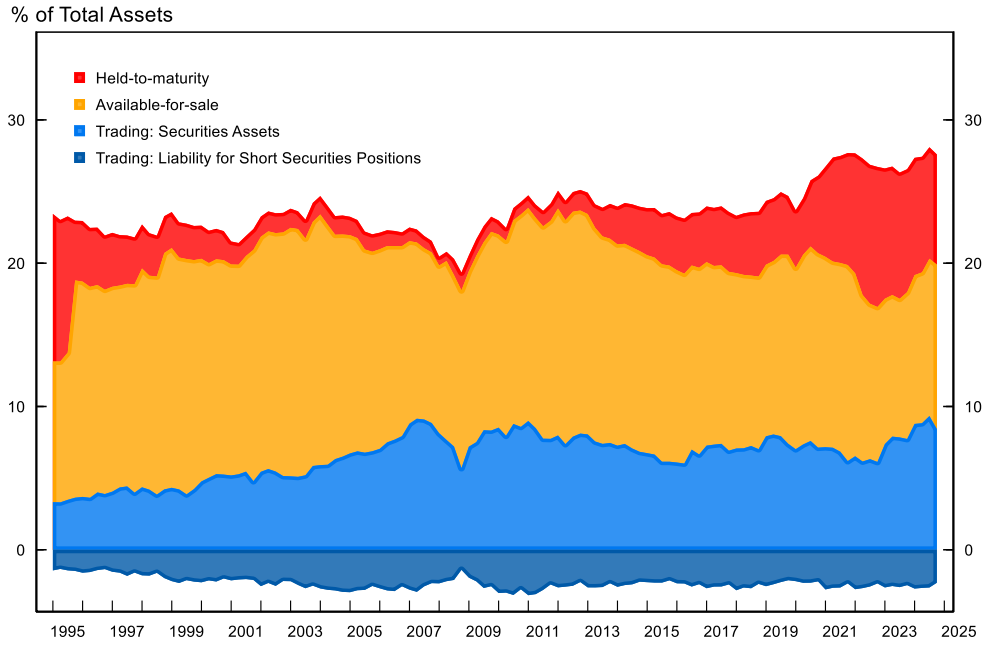


Trading Assets and Liabilities



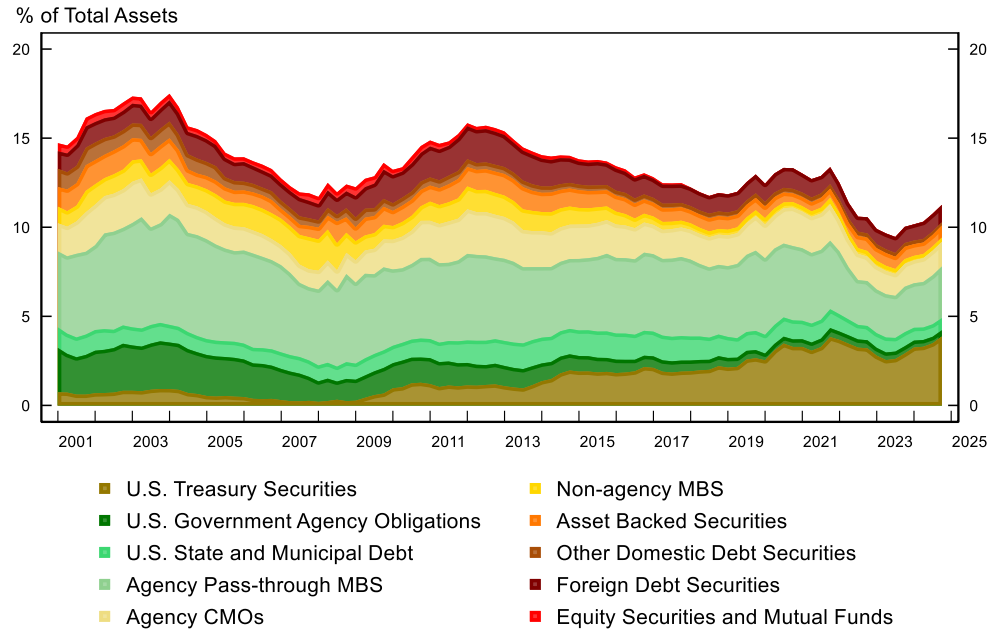
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of $10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and $2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

Securities Portfolios



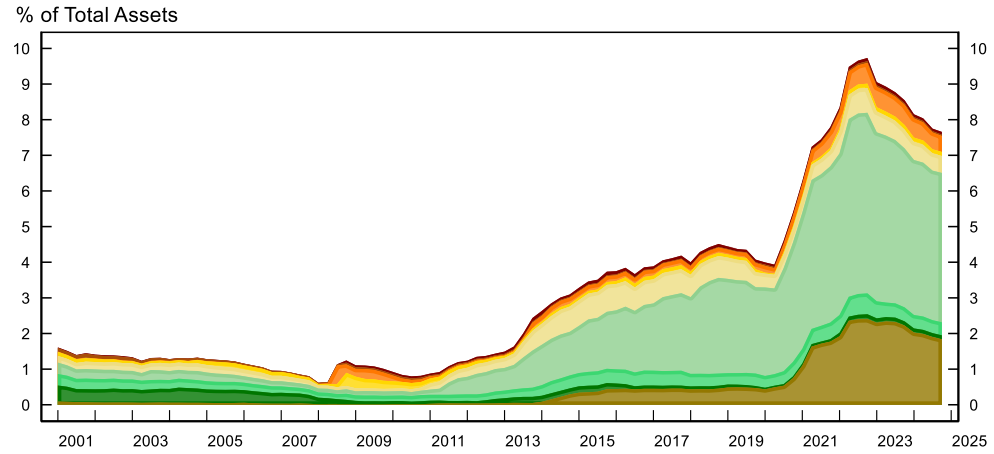
Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities



- U.S. Treasury Securities
- U.S. Government Agency Obligations
- U.S. State and Municipal Debt
- Agency Pass-through MBS
- Agency CMOs
- Non-agency MBS
- Asset Backed Securities
- Other Domestic Debt Securities
- Foreign Debt Securities
- Equity Securities and Mutual Funds

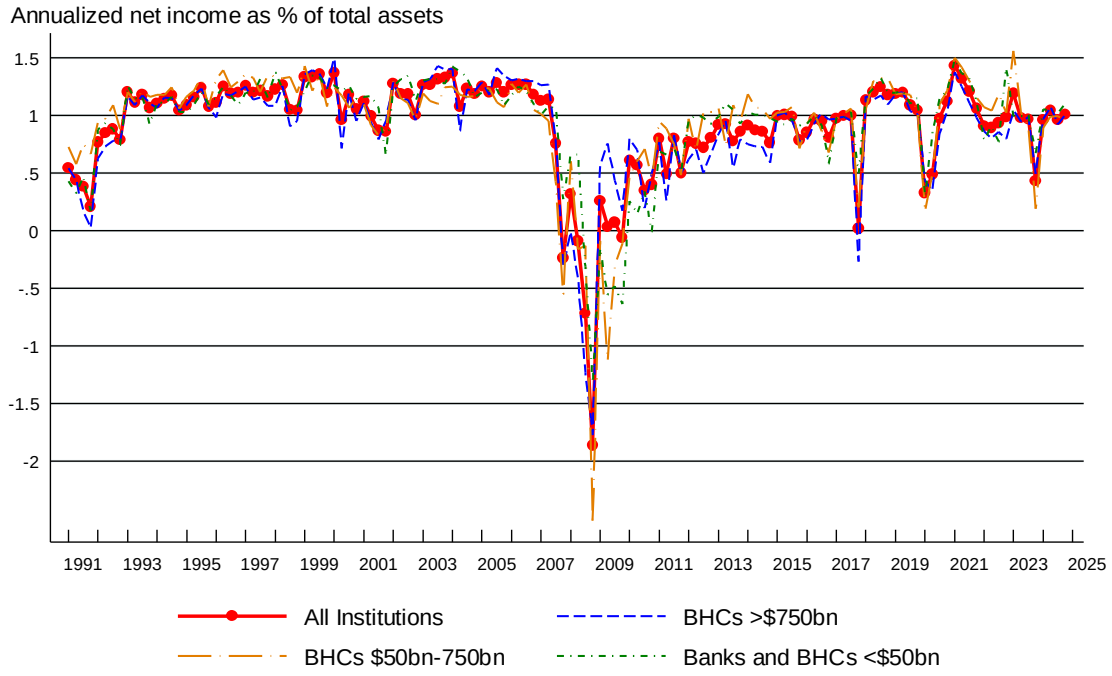
Held-to-Maturity Securities



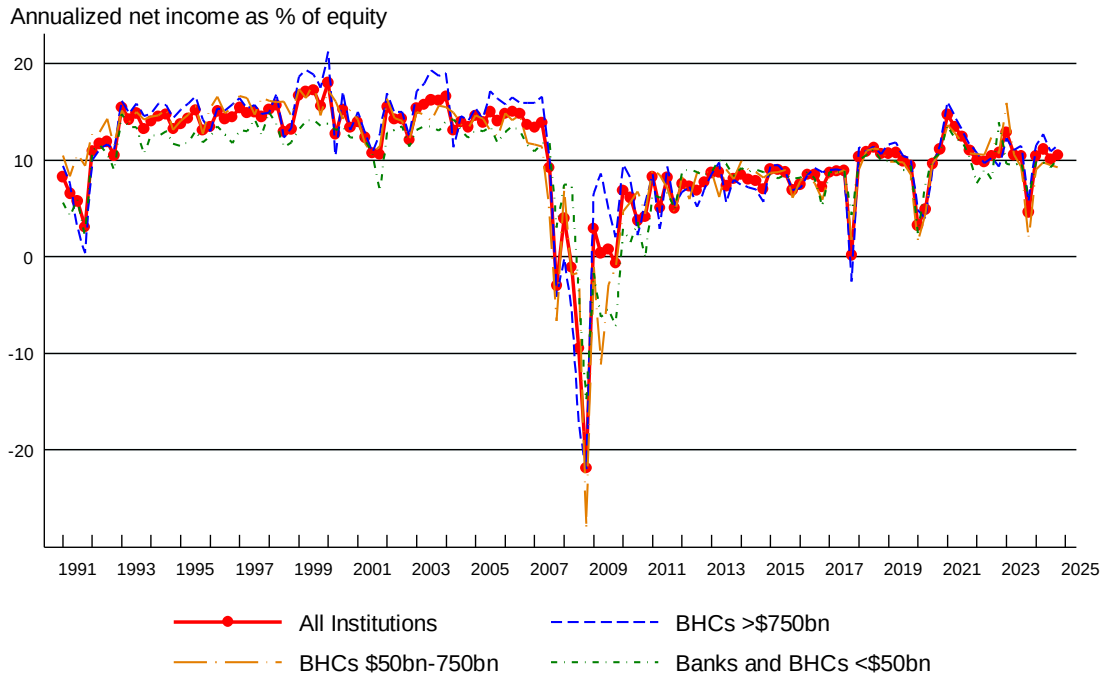
- U.S. Treasury Securities
- U.S. Government Agency Obligations
- U.S. State and Municipal Debt
- Agency Pass-through MBS
- Agency CMOs
- Non-agency MBS
- Asset Backed Securities
- Other Domestic Debt Securities
- Foreign Debt Securities

2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

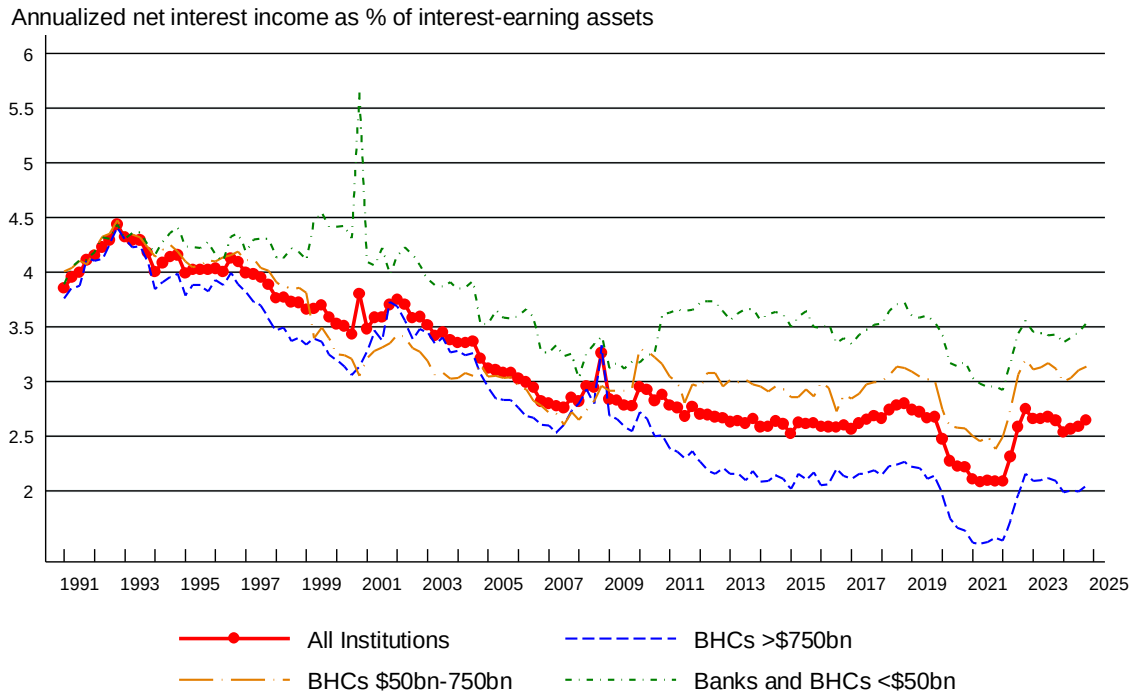
Return on Assets



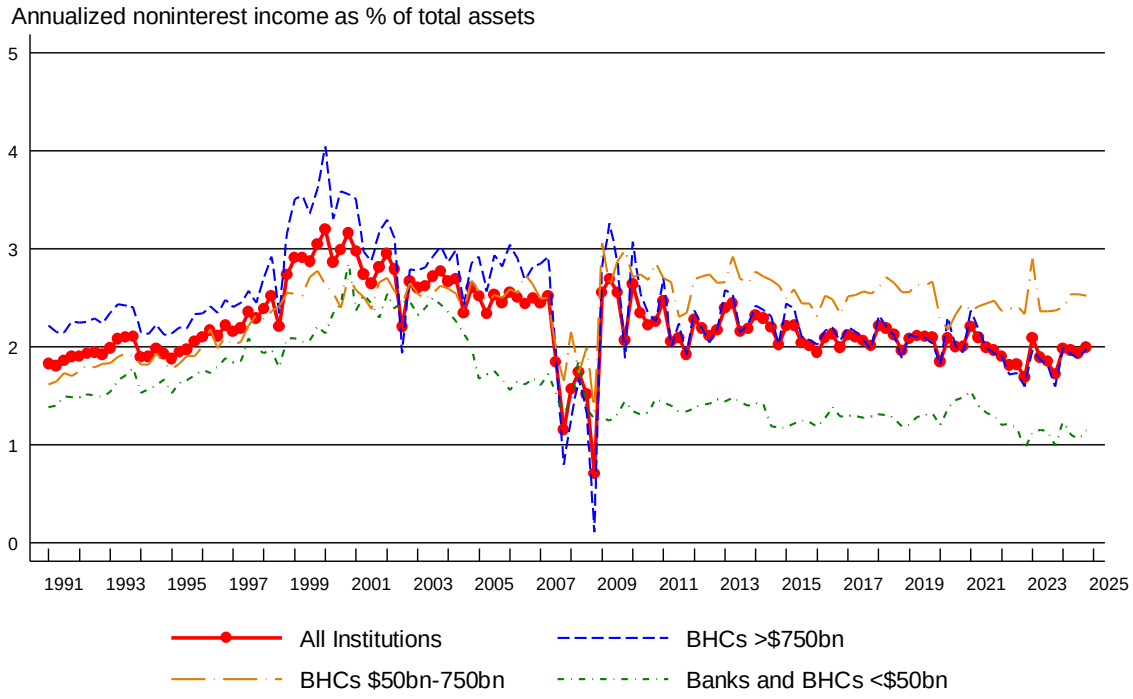
Return on Equity

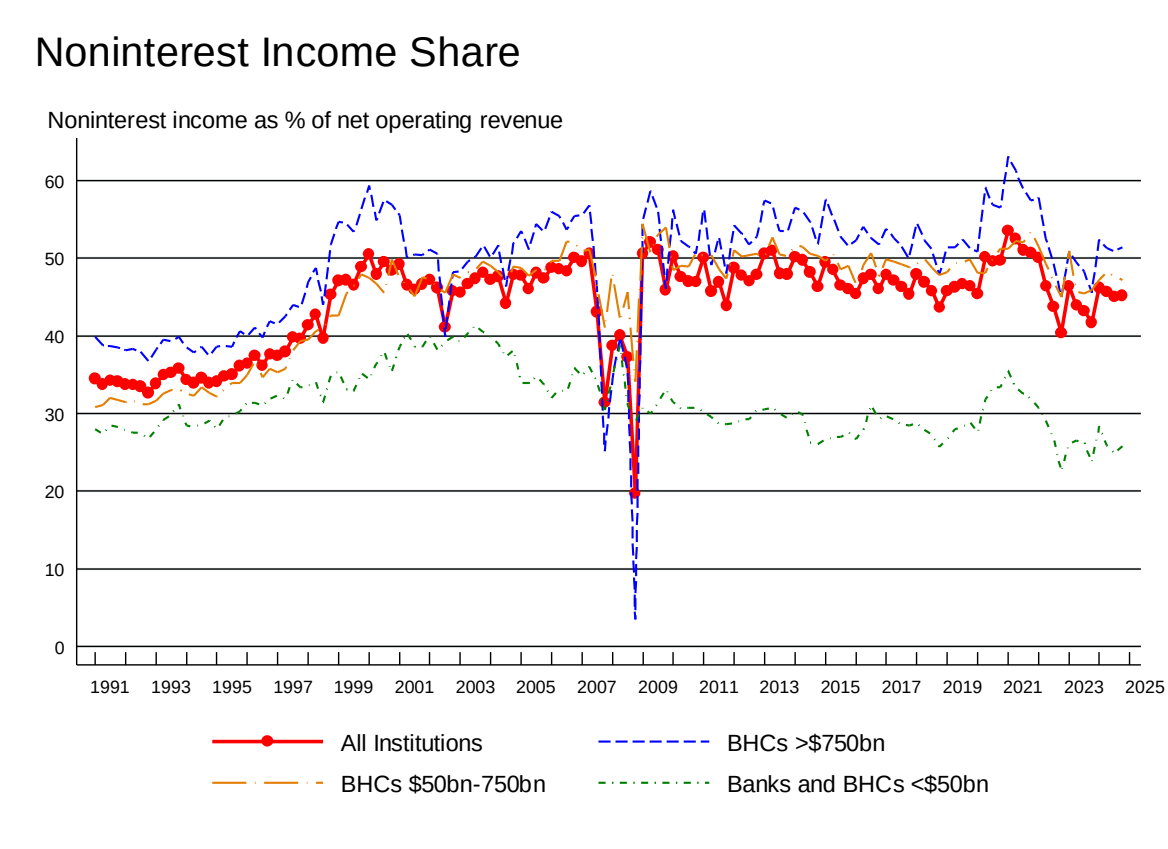


Net Interest Margin



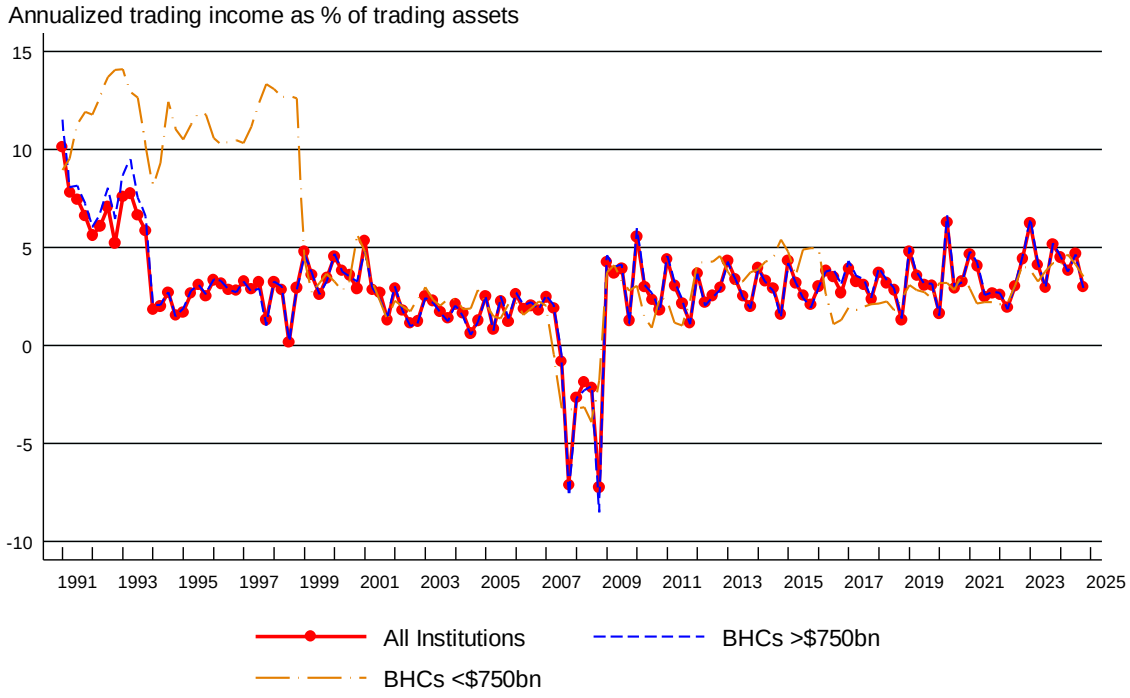
Noninterest Income Ratio



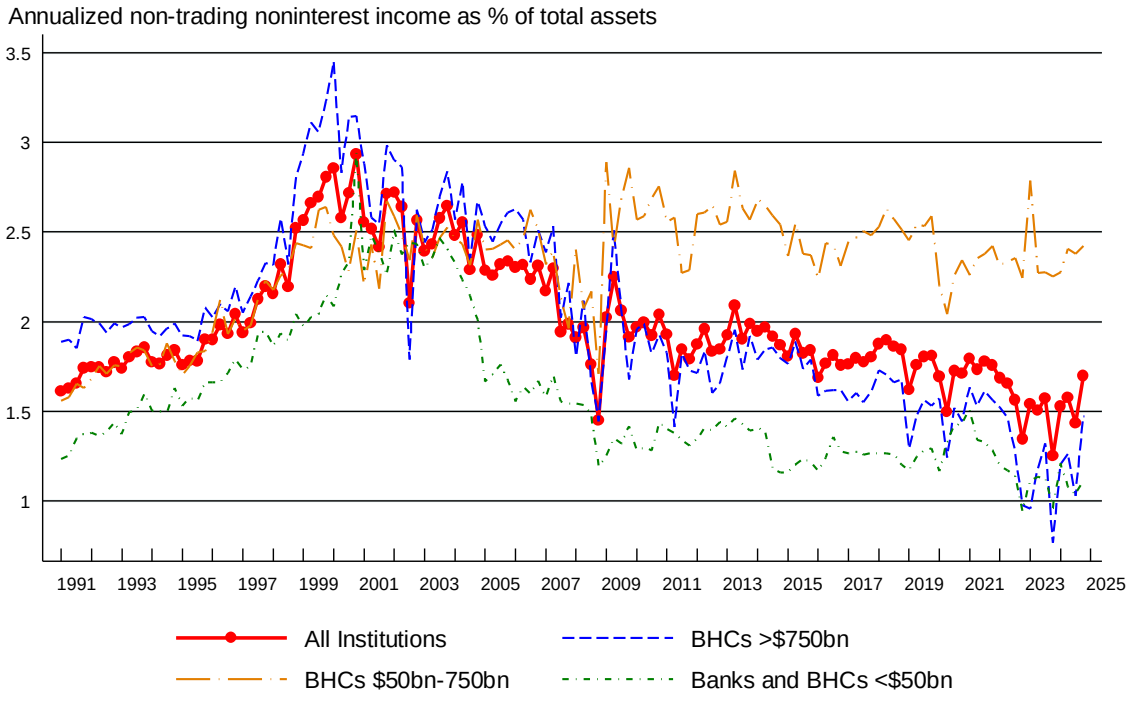


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

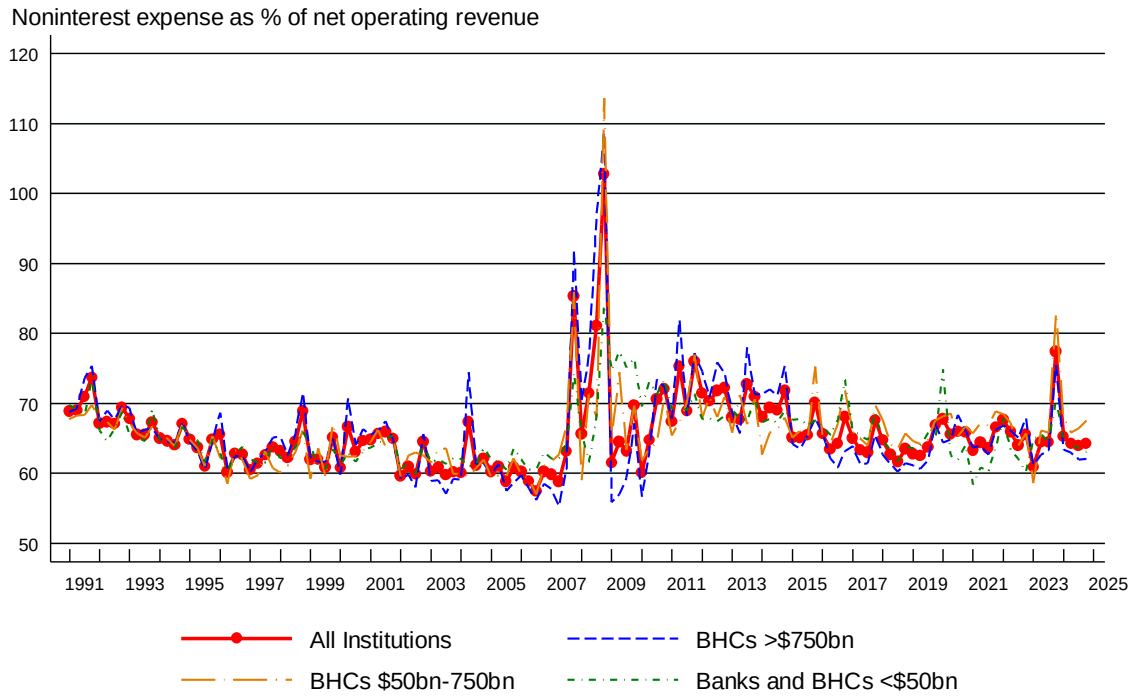
Return on Trading Assets



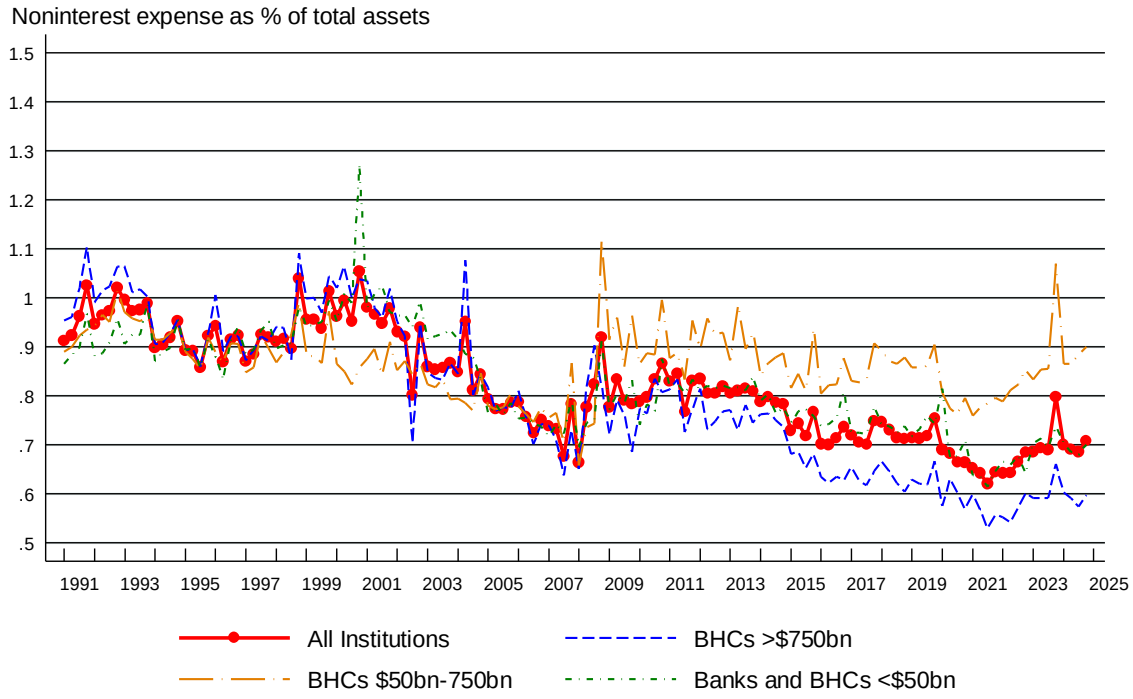
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio



Noninterest Expense Ratio

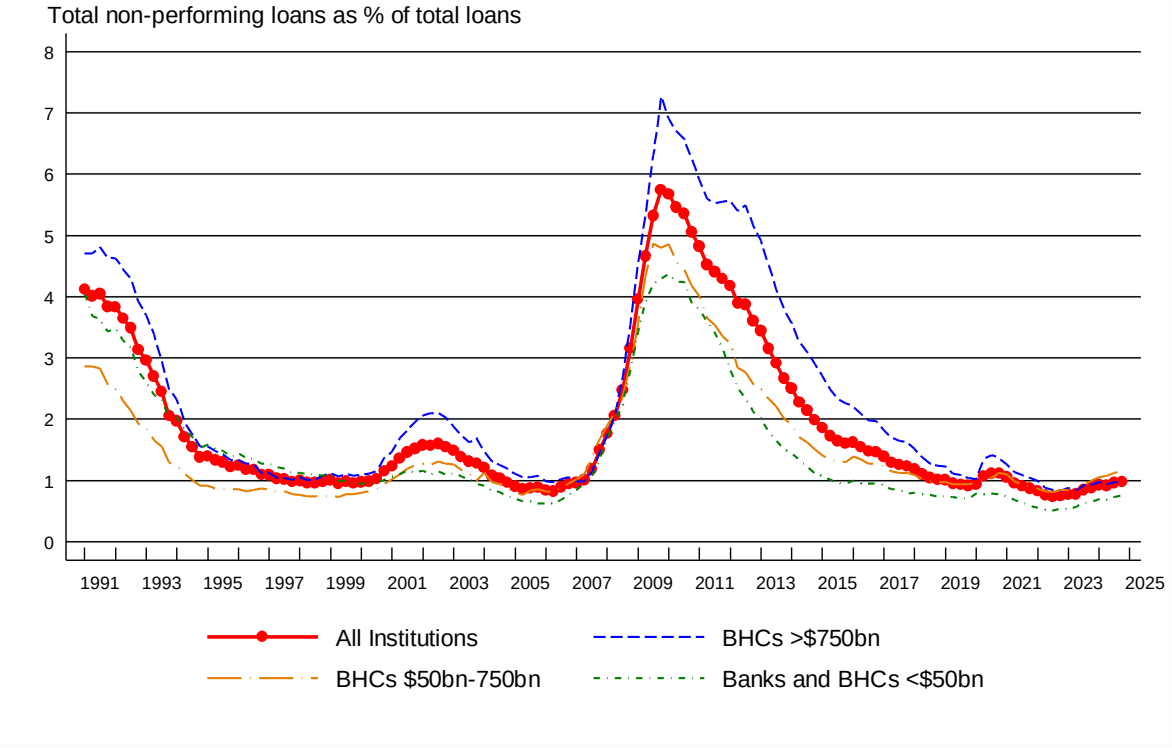


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

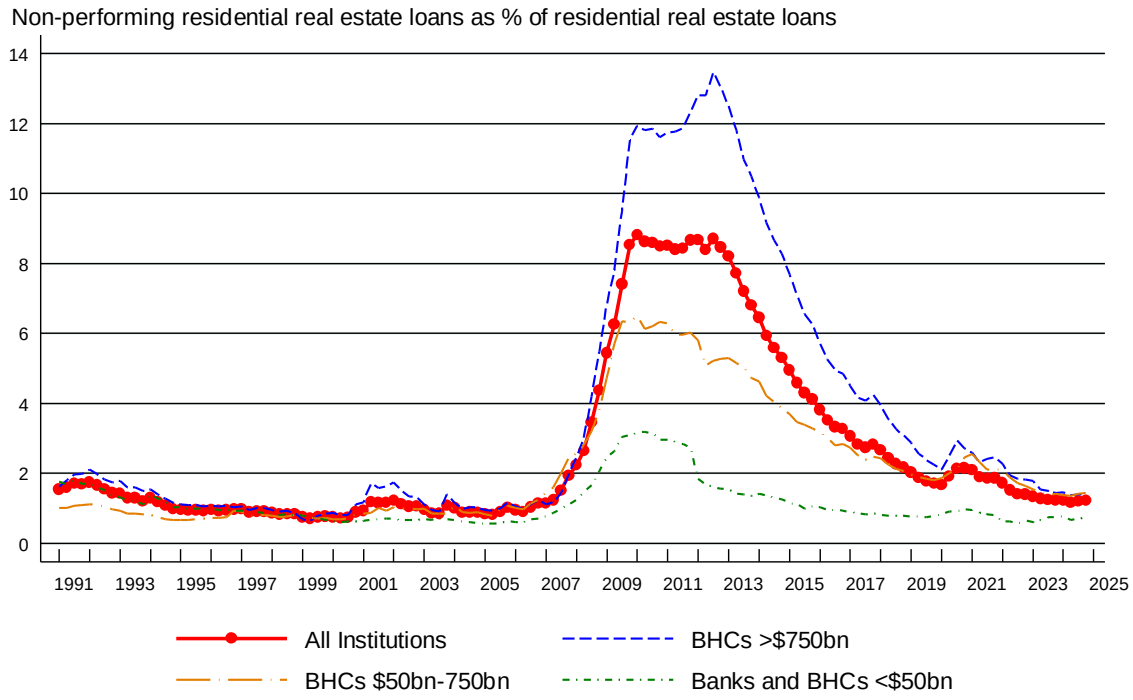
3. Loan Performance

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

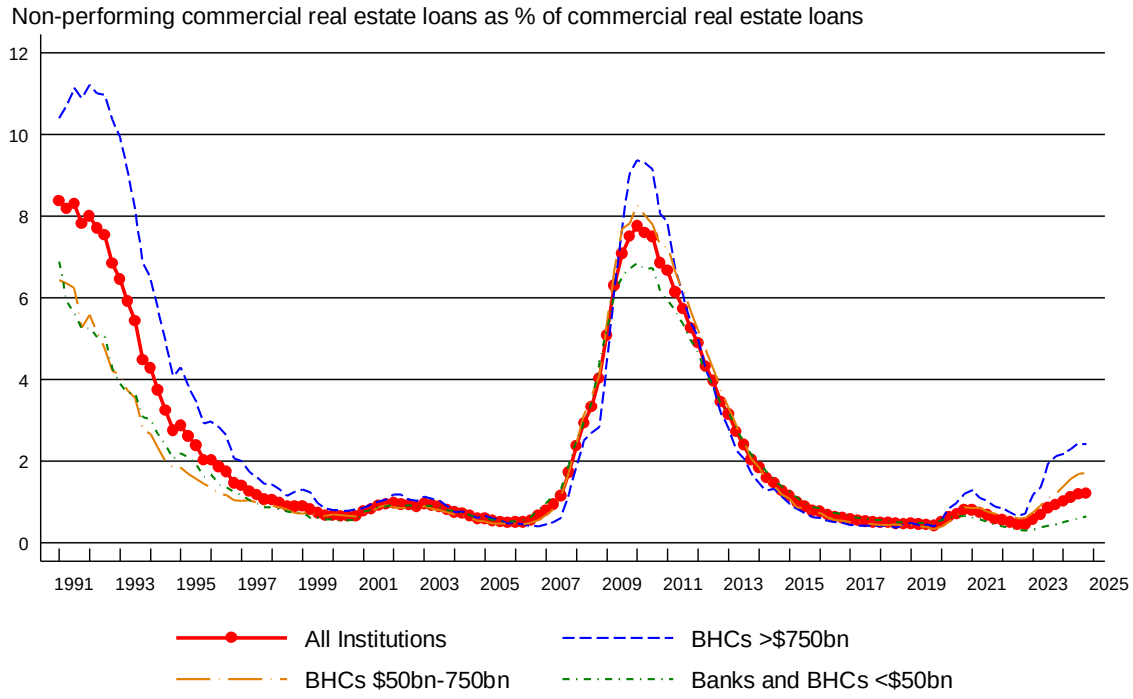
Non-performing Loans



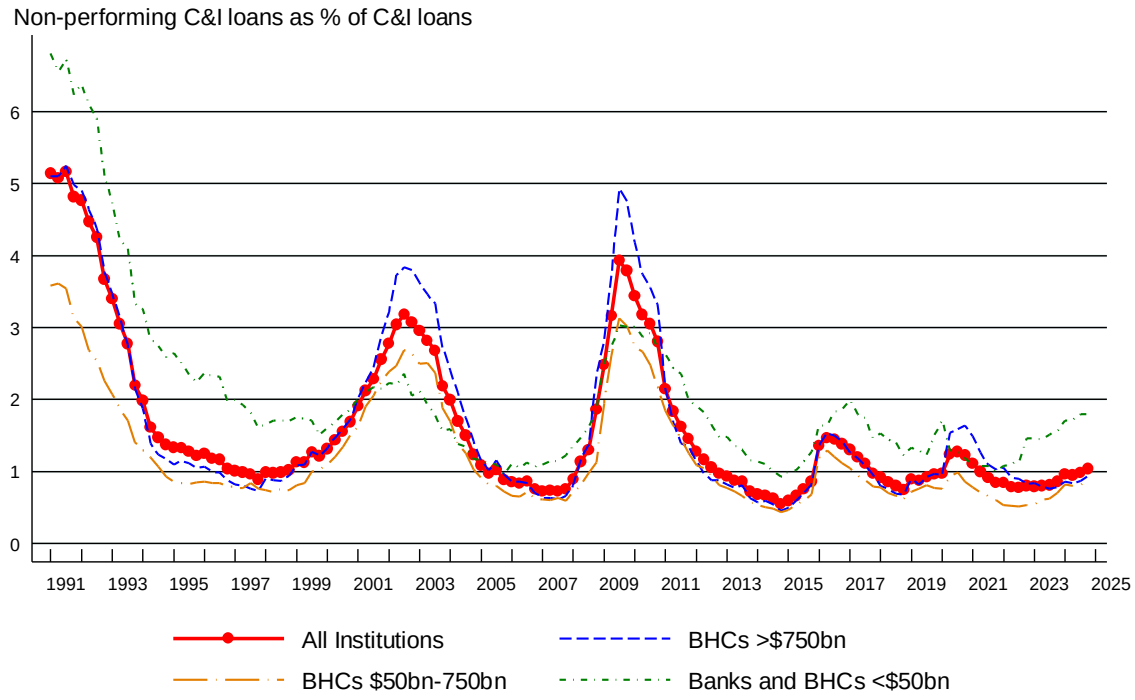
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



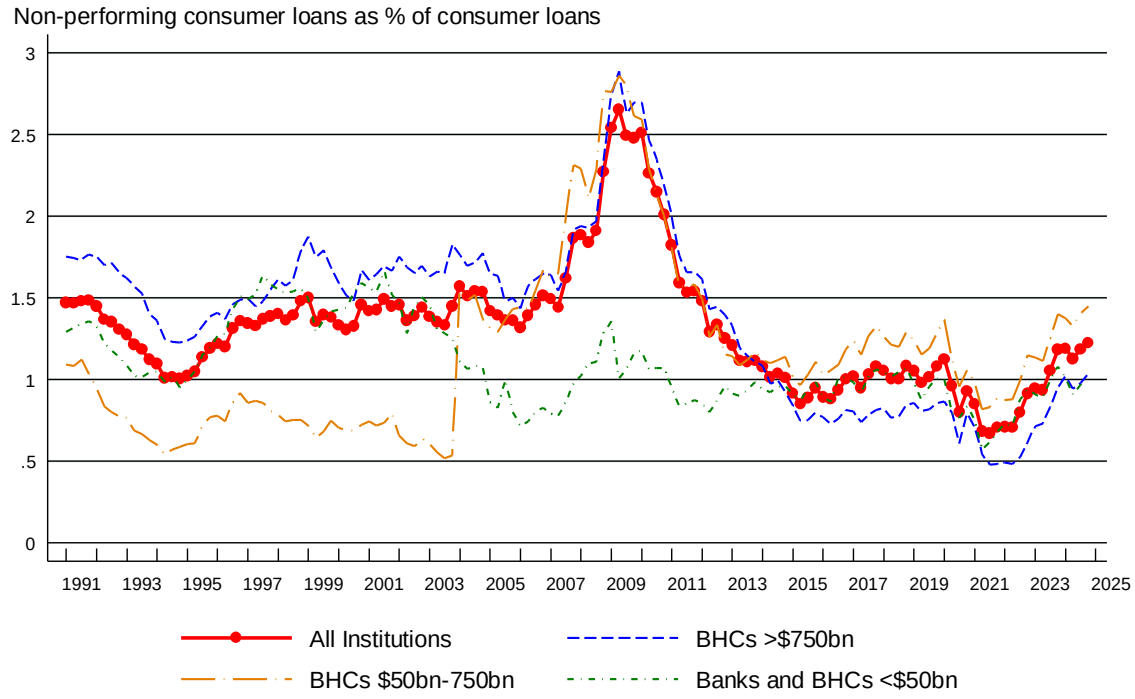
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



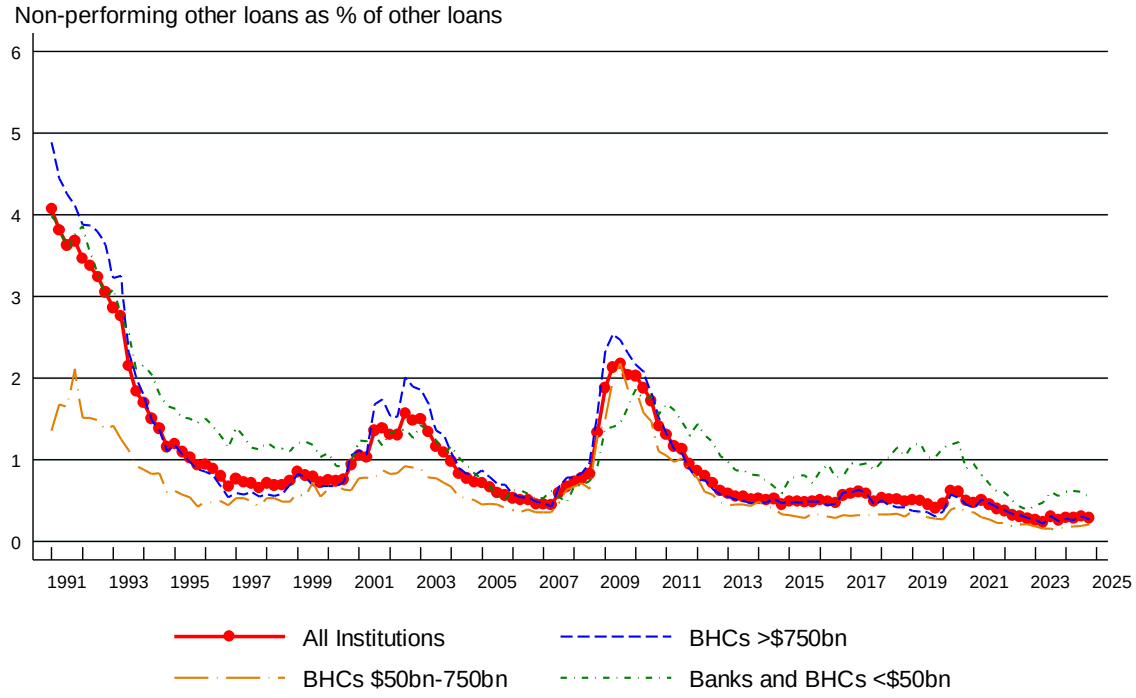
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



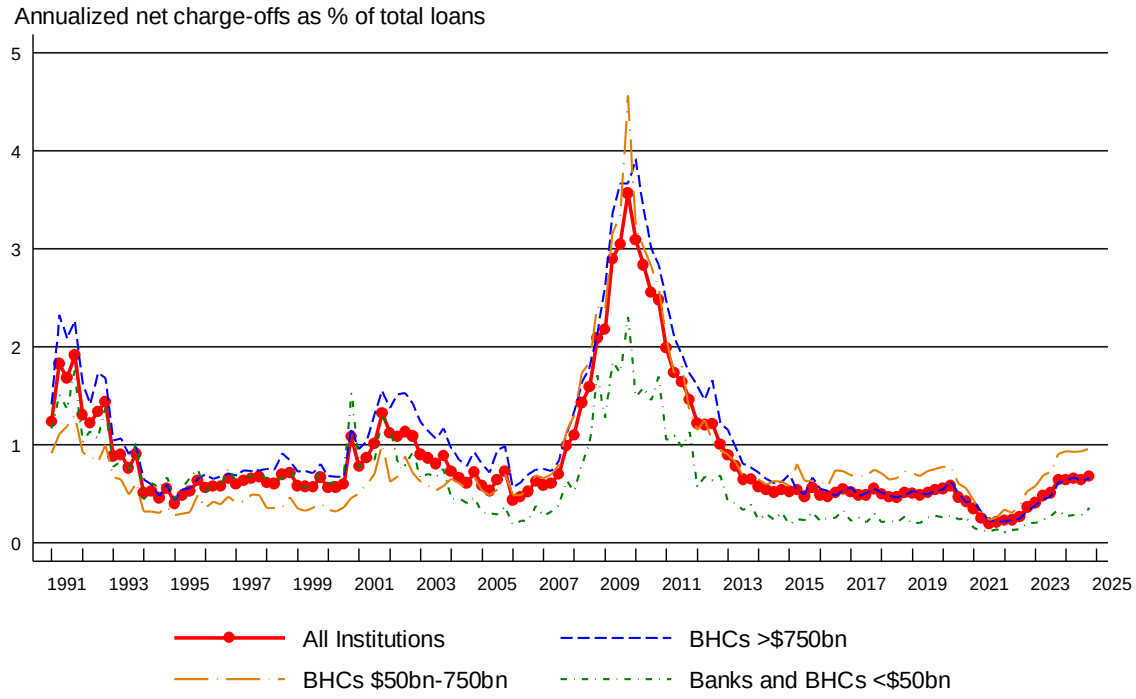
Non-performing Consumer Loans



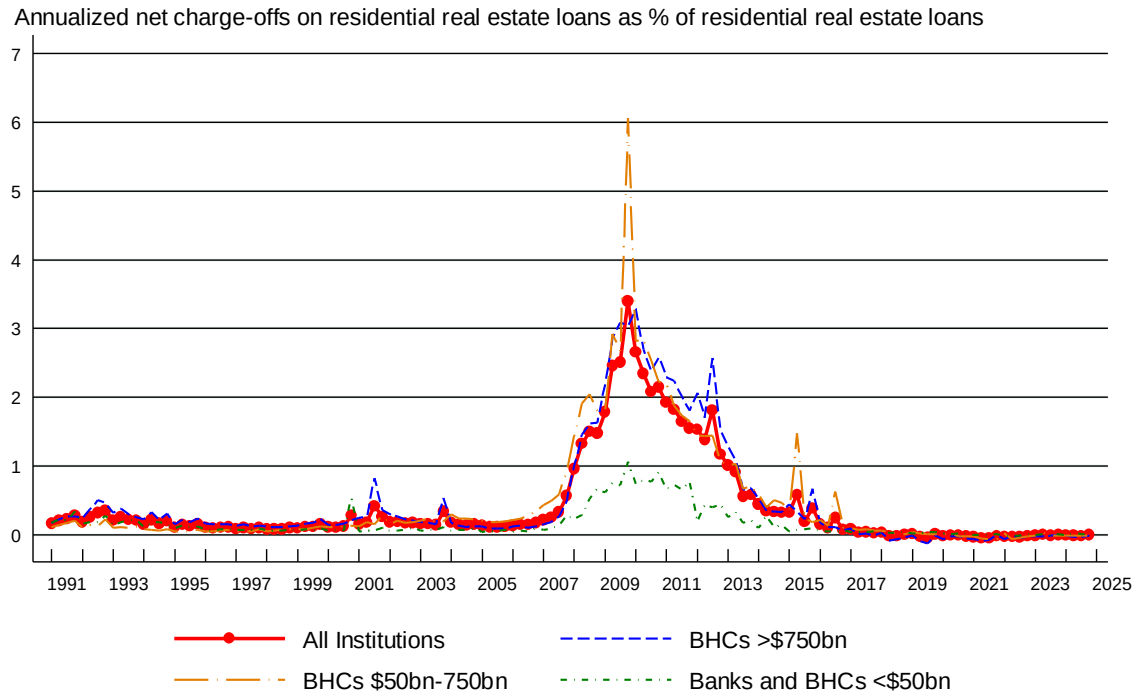
Non-performing Other Loans



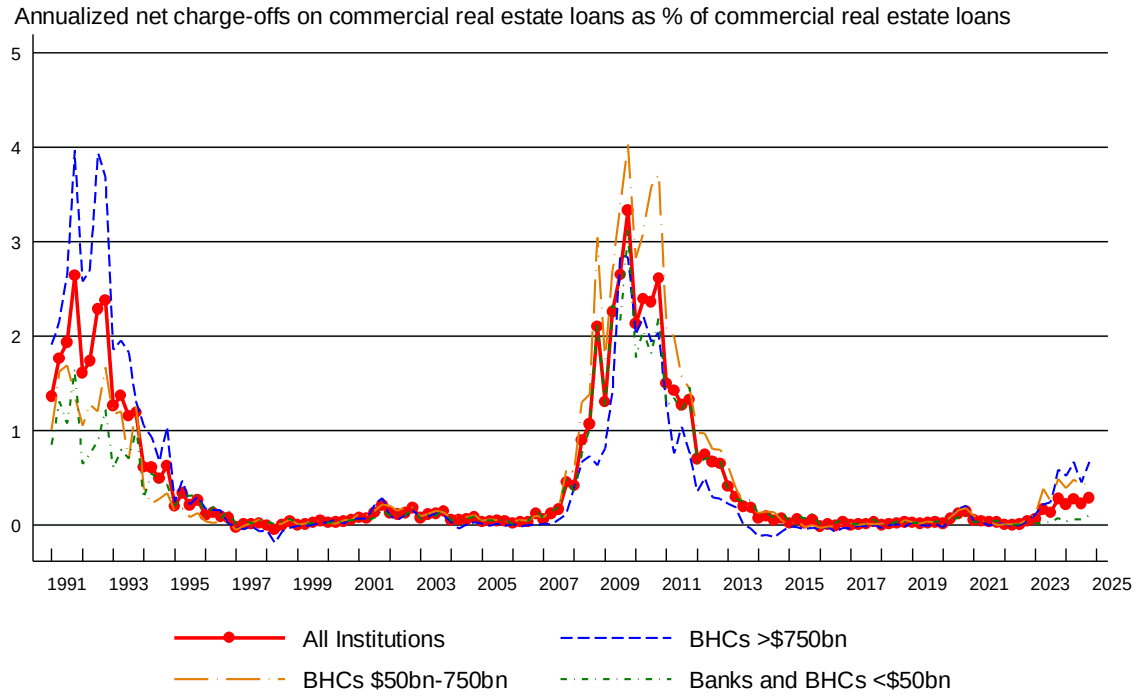
Net Charge-offs



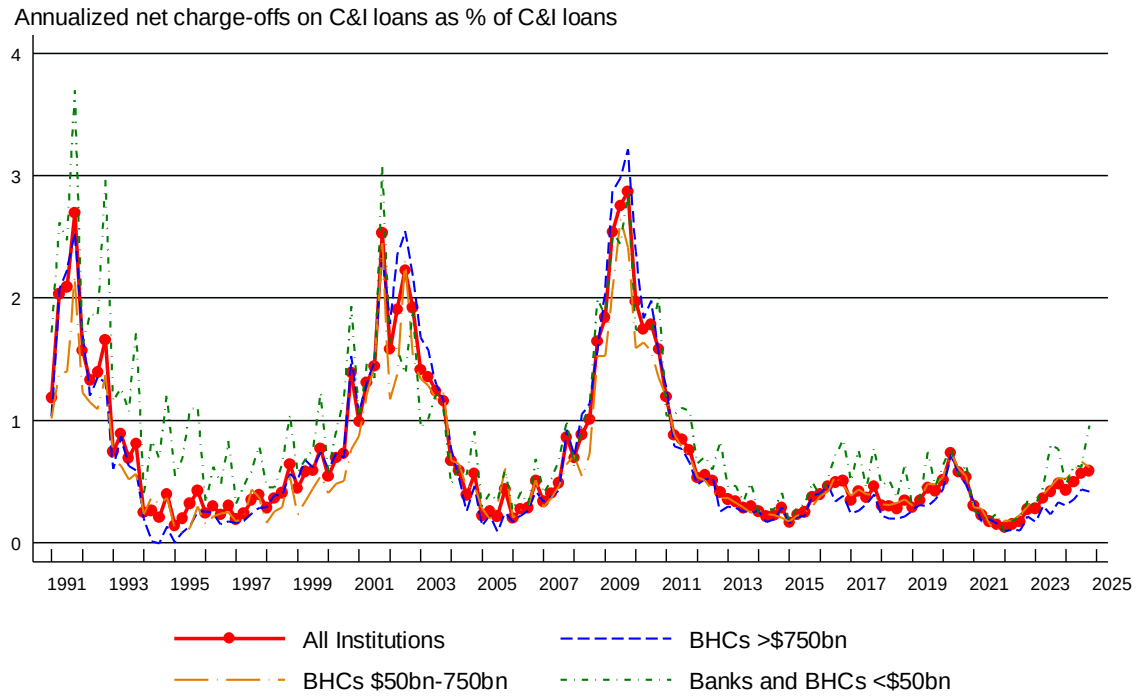
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



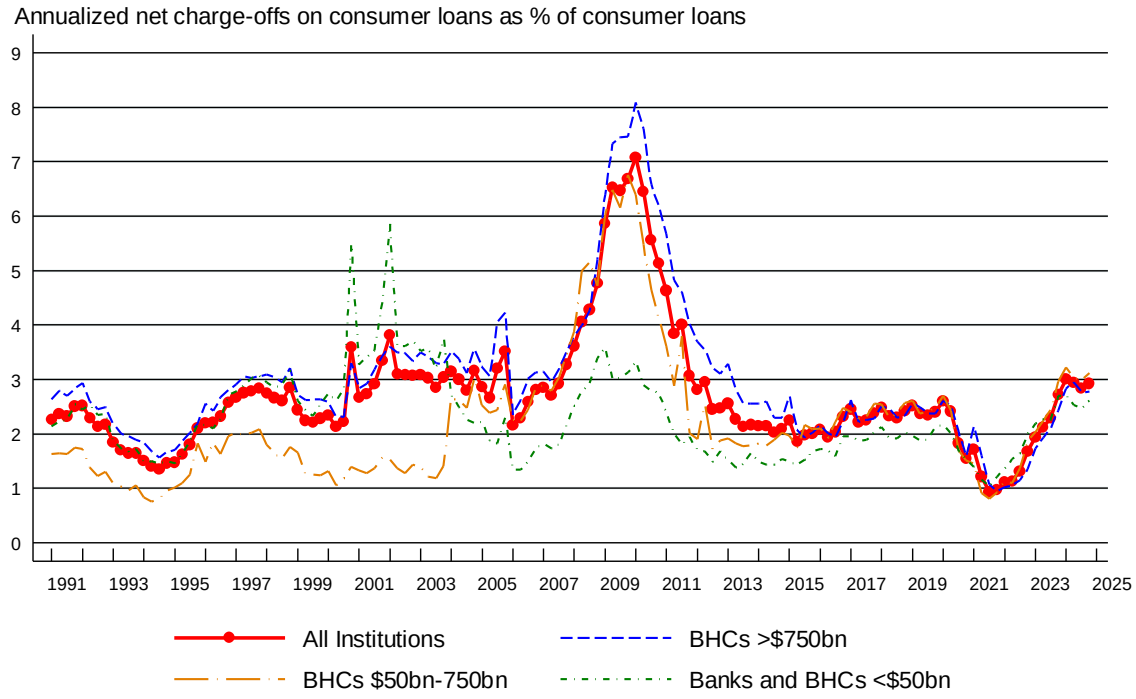
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



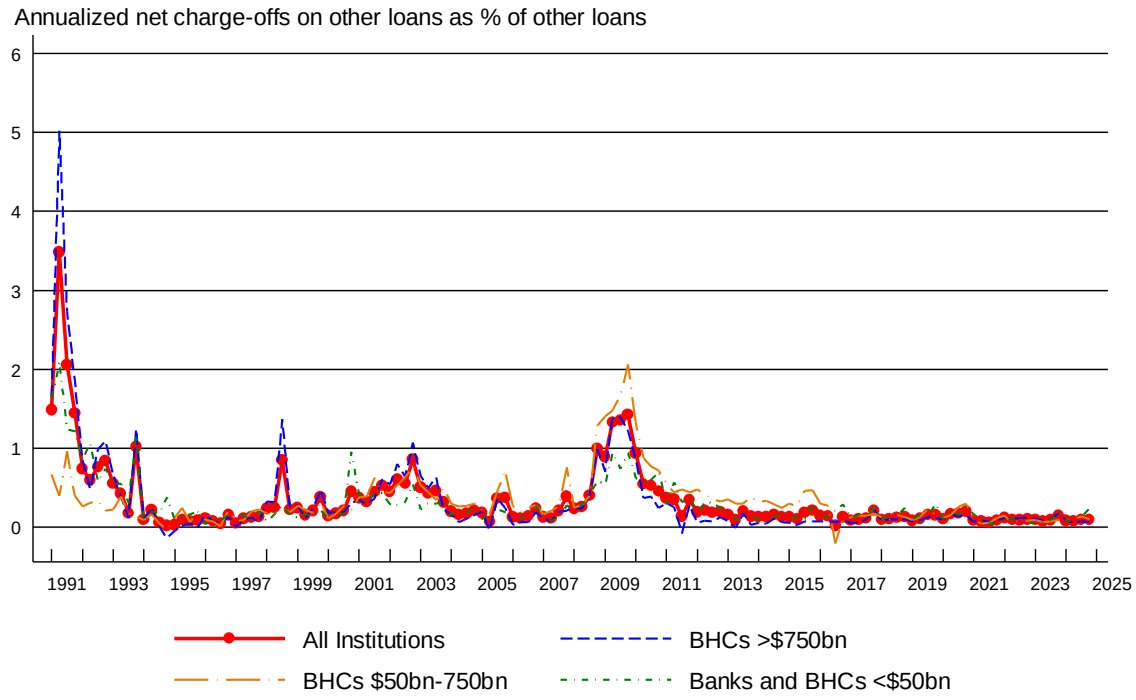
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



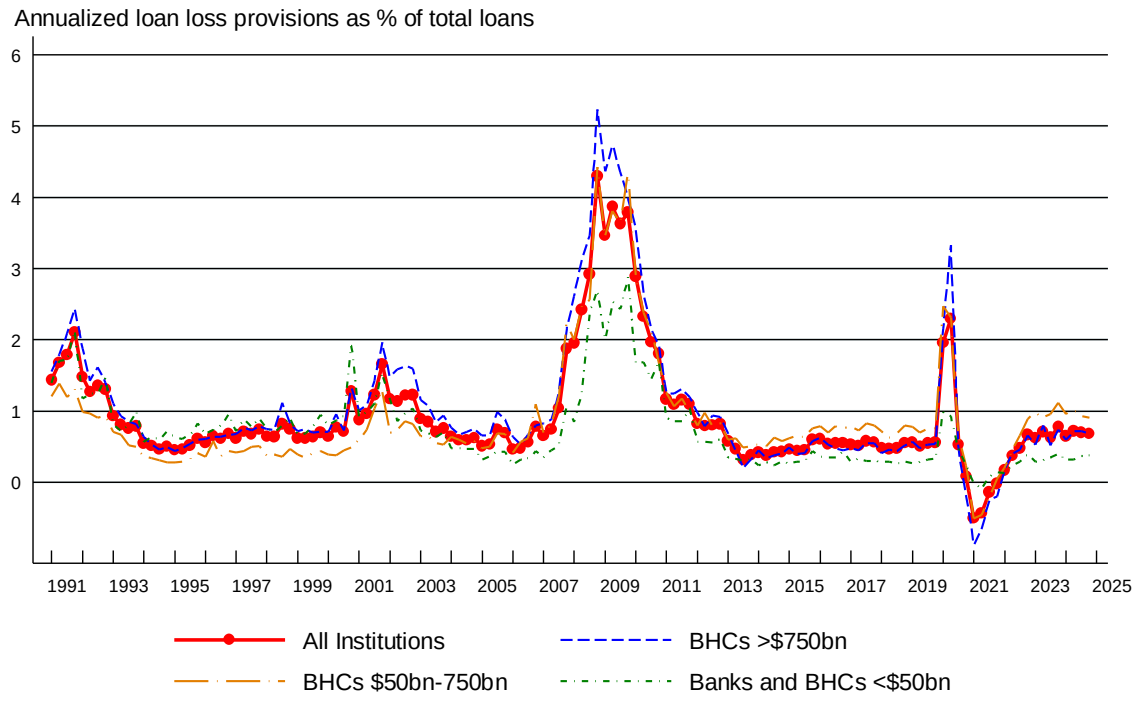
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



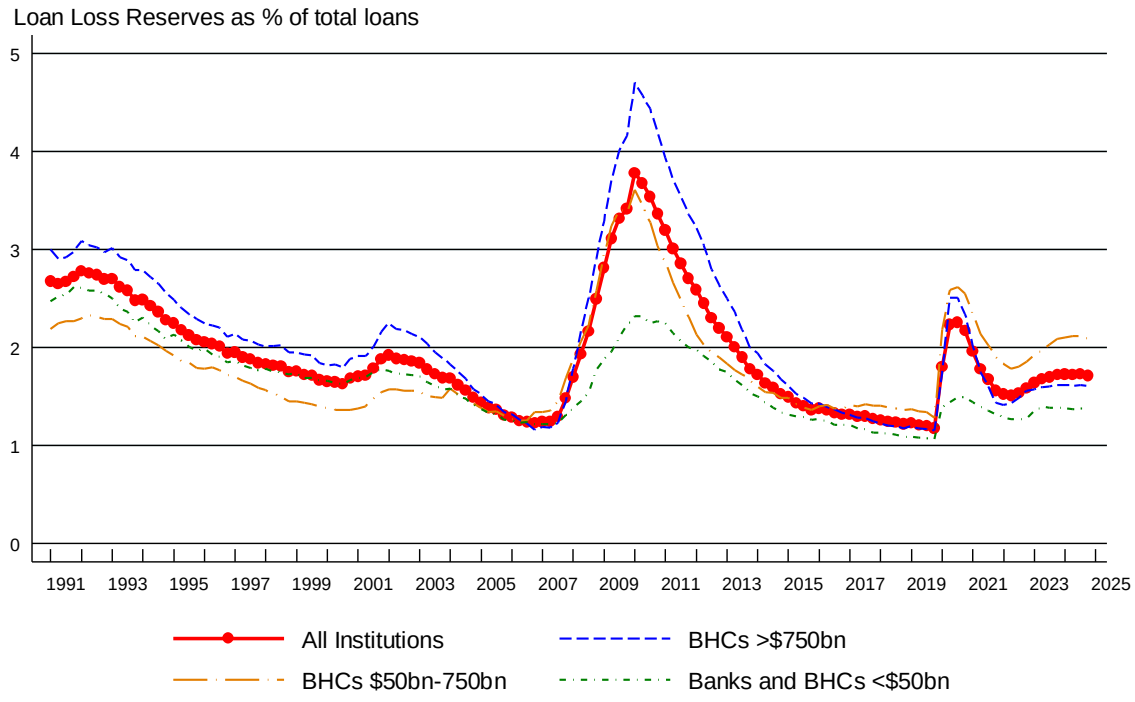
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



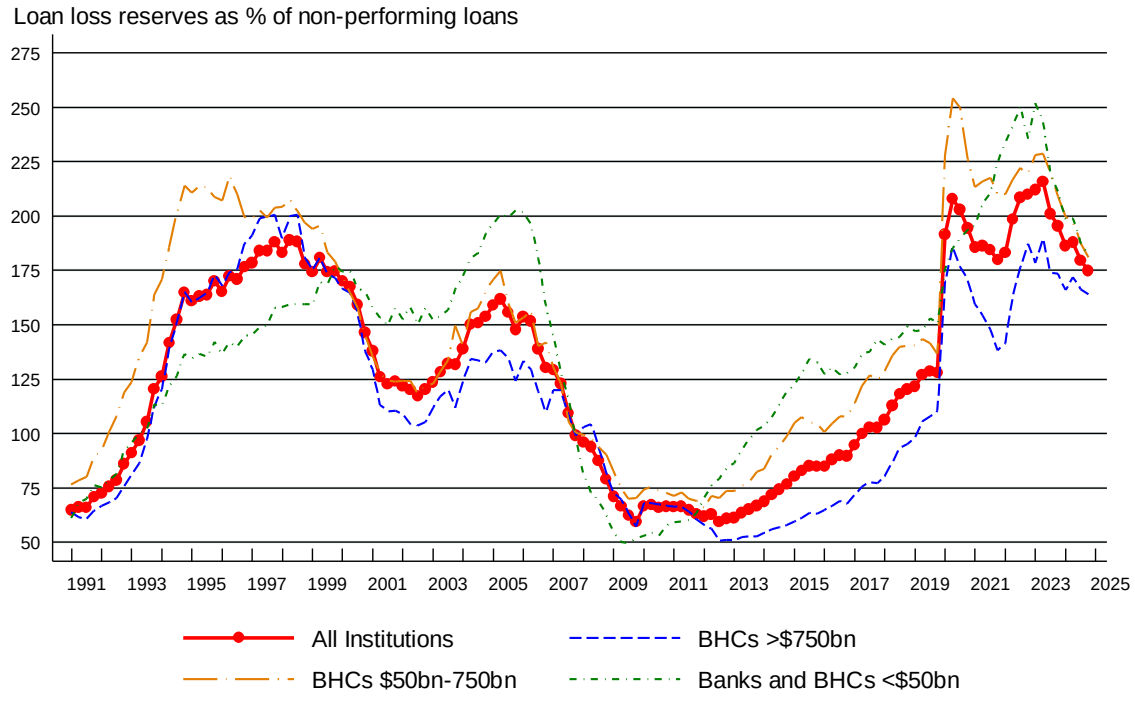
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans

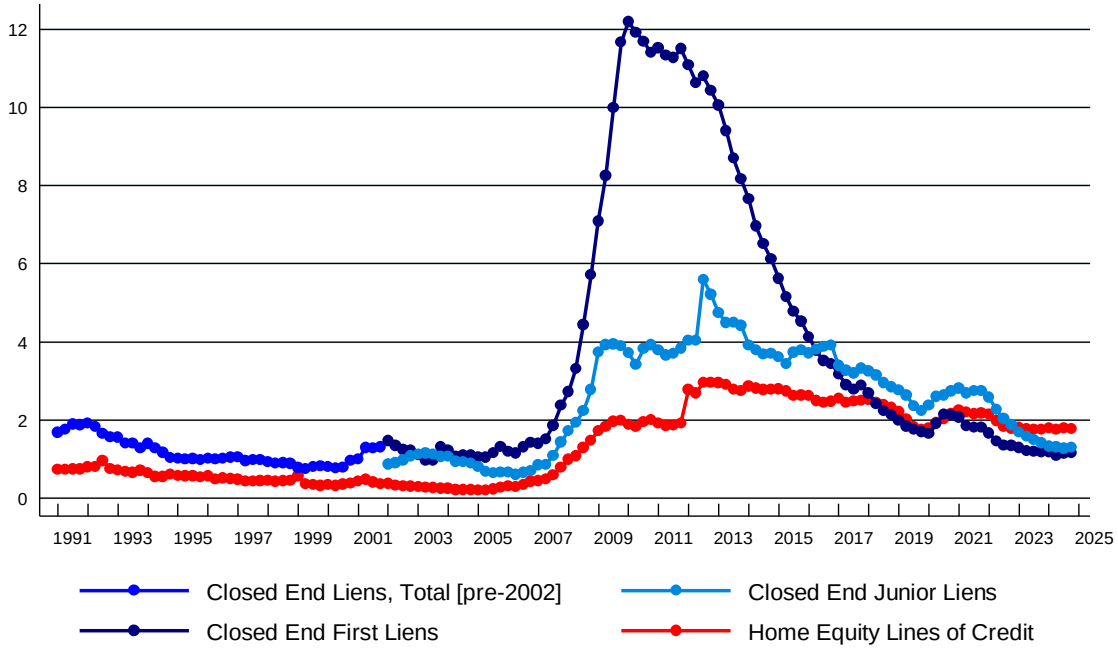


4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

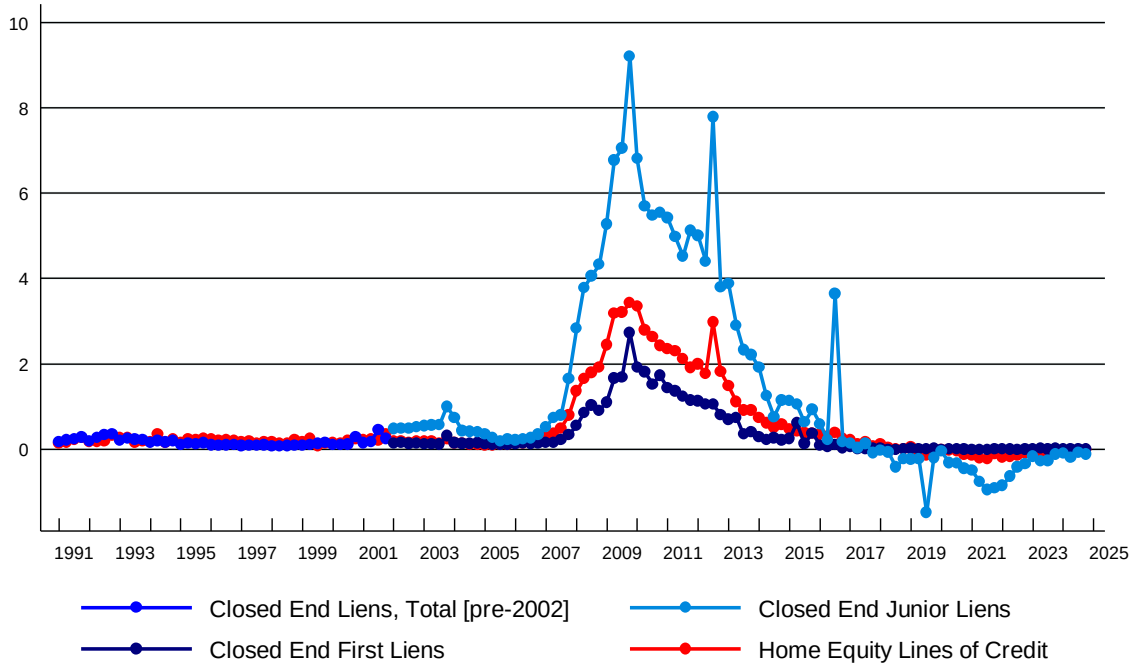
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

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



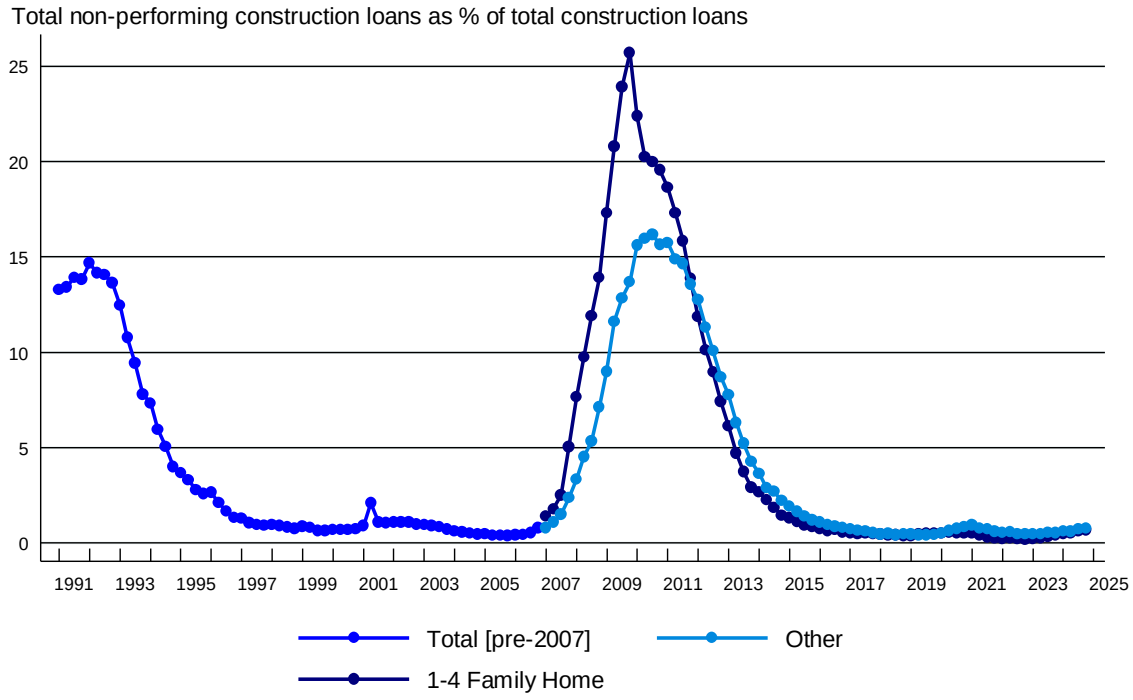
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

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

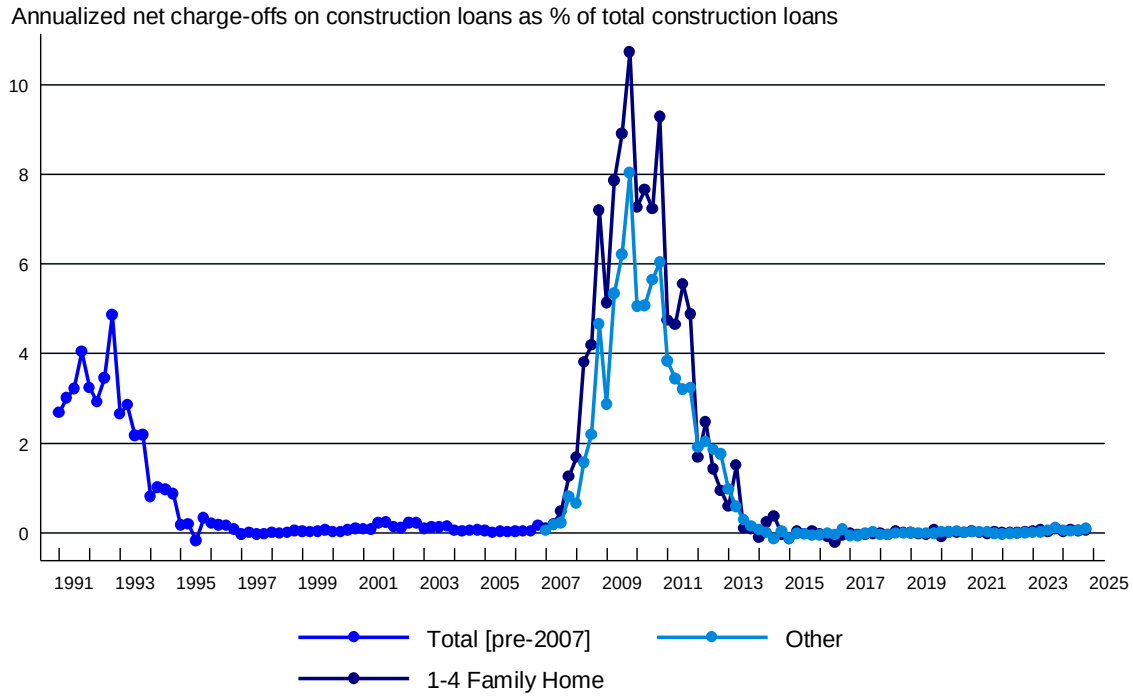


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

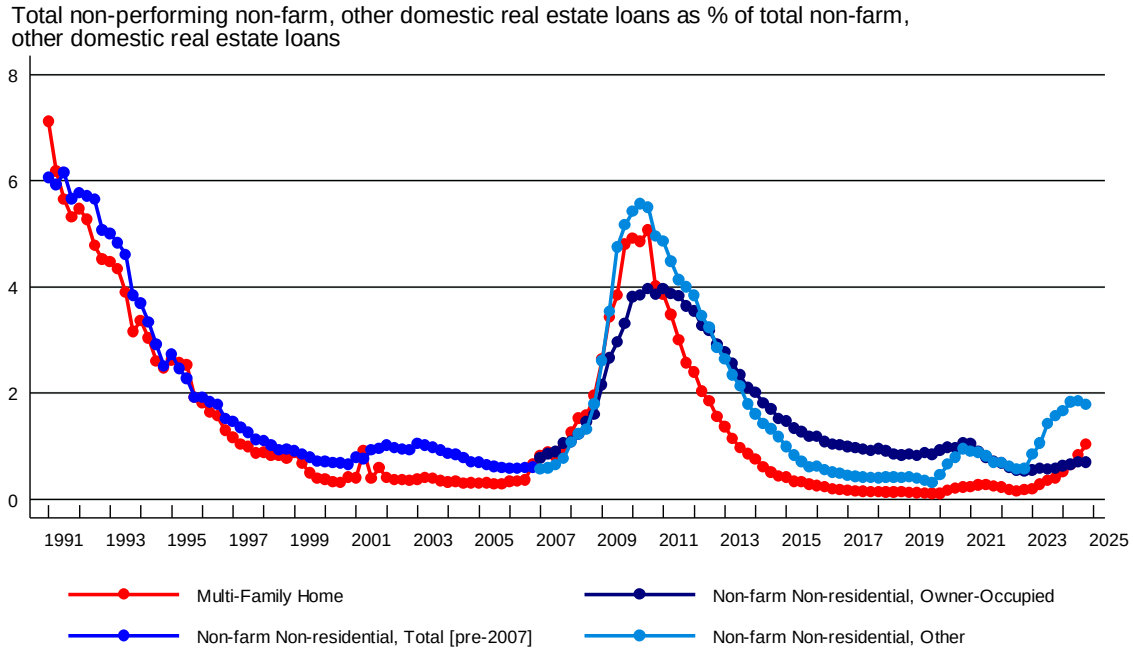
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



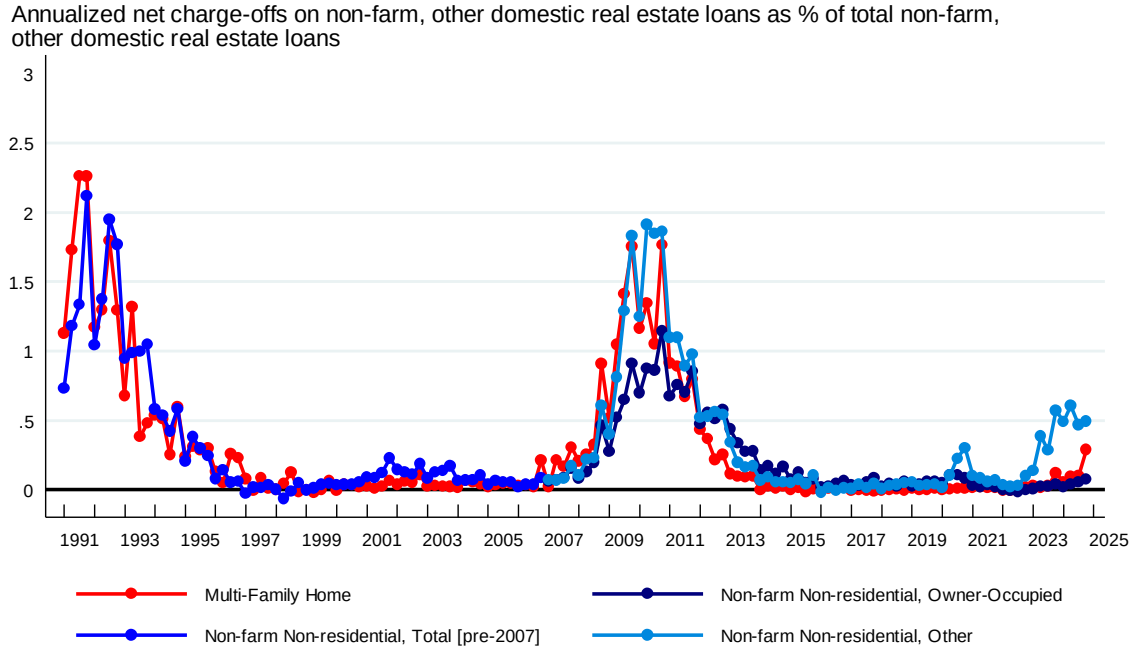
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

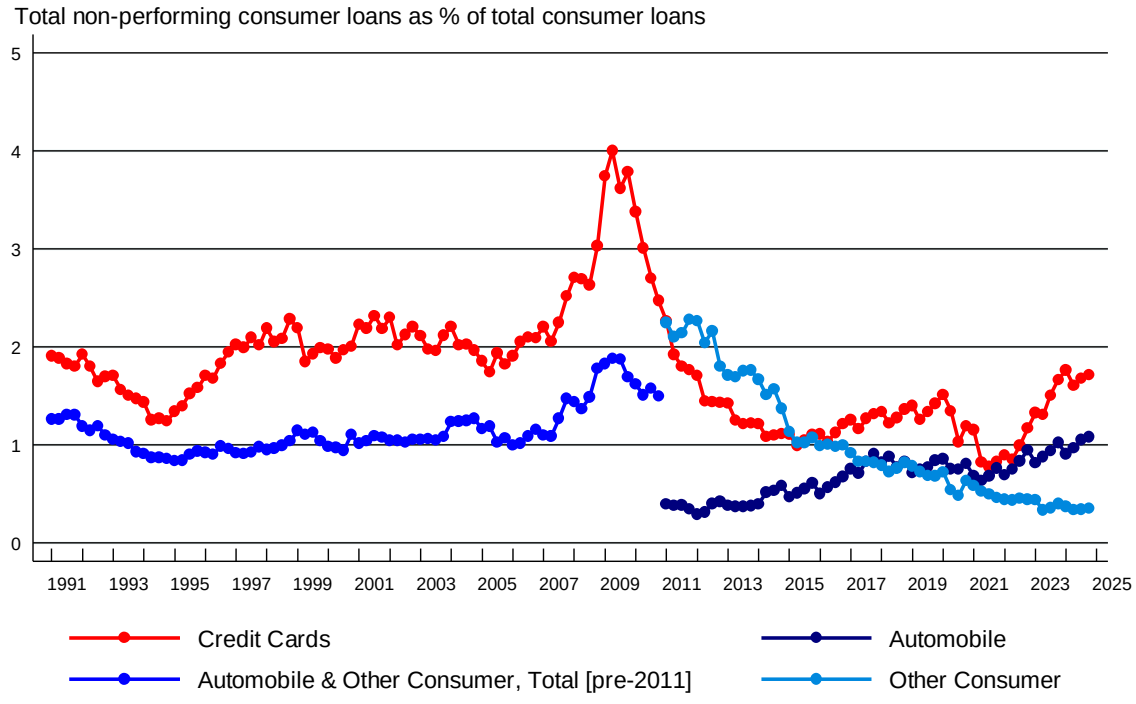


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

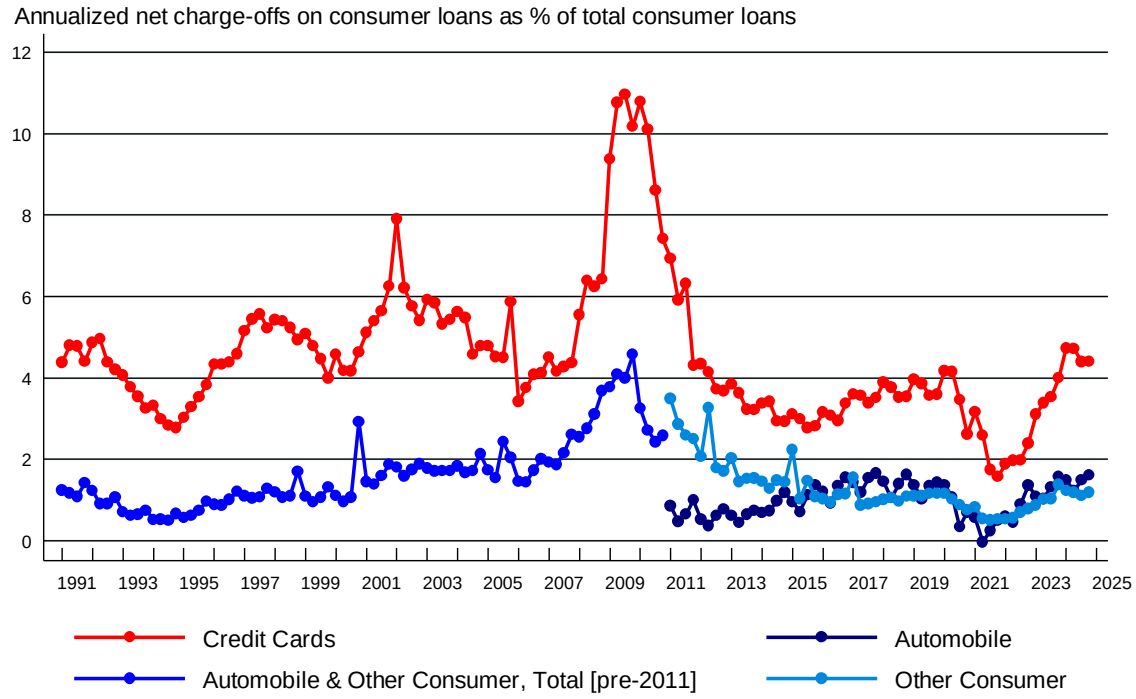


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

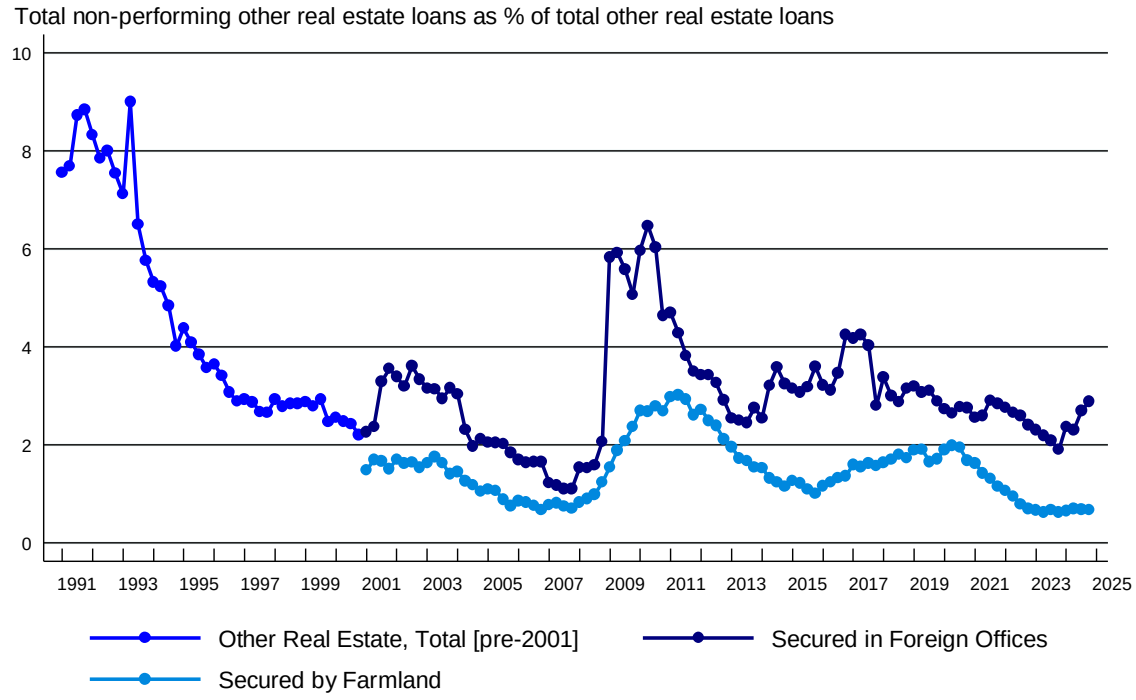


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

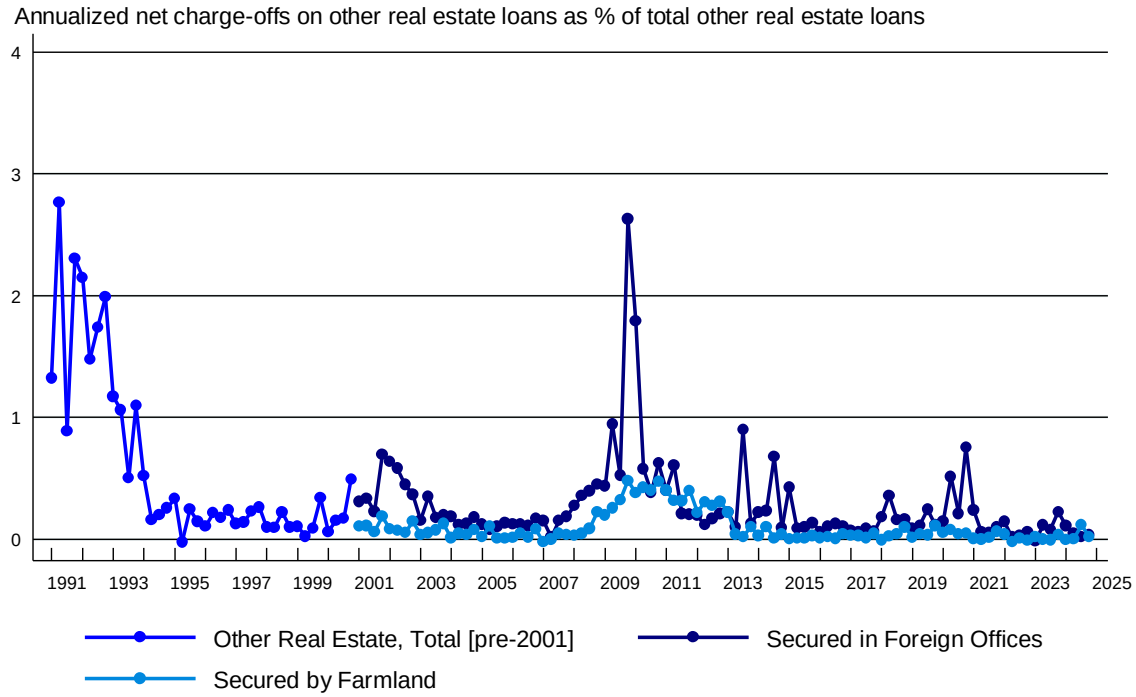


D. All Other Loans

Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

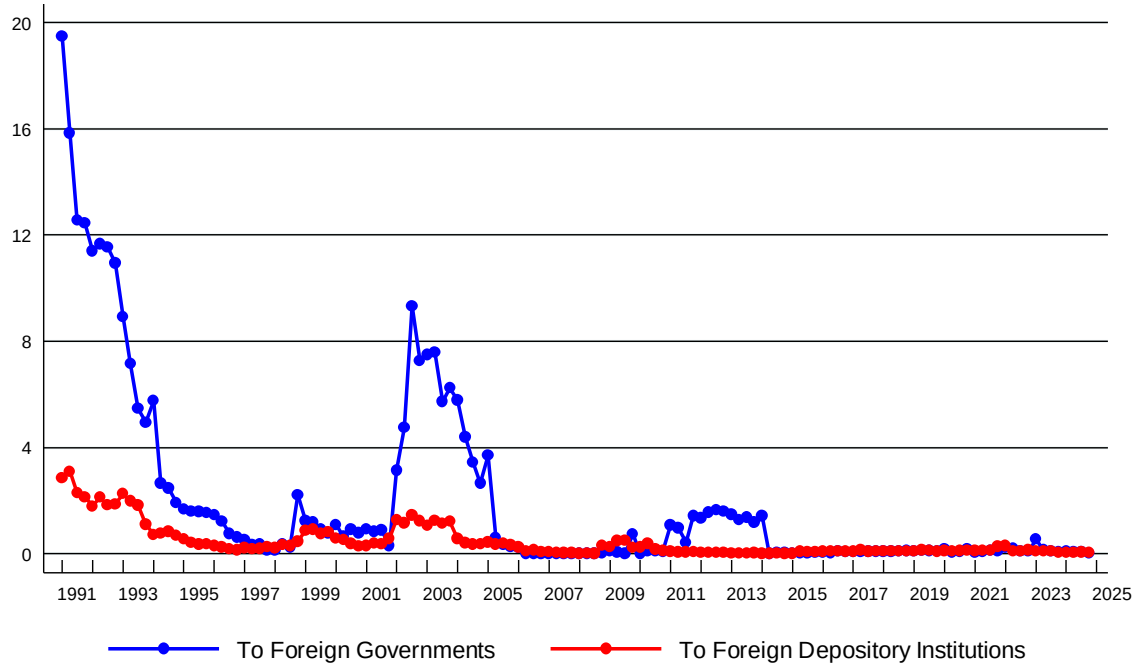


Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



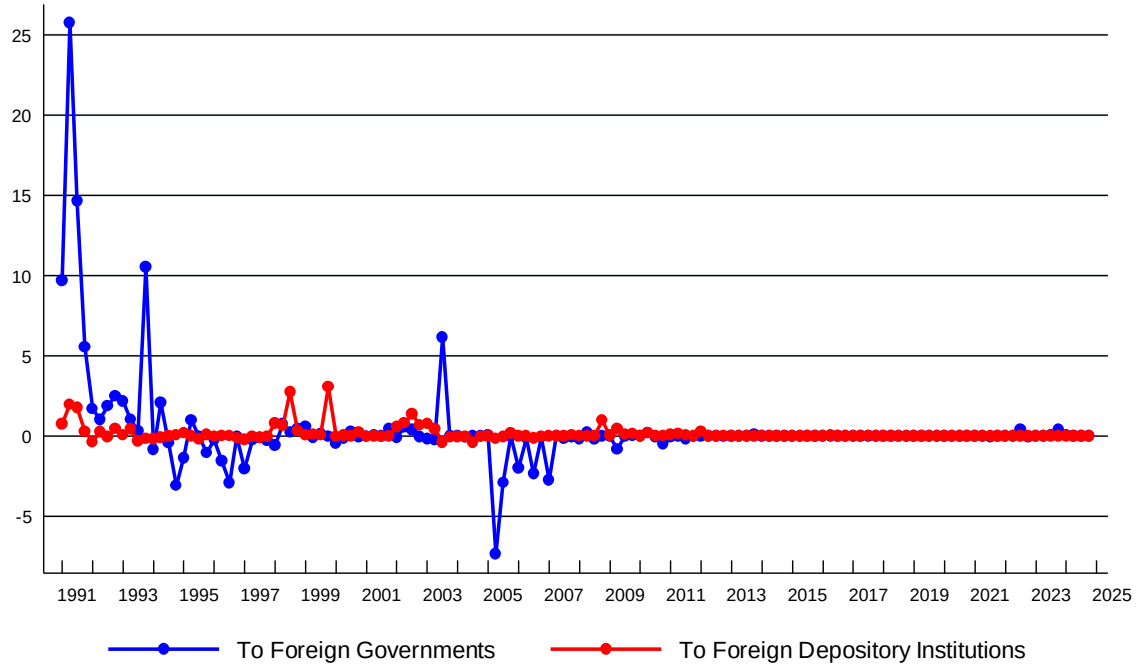
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail

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

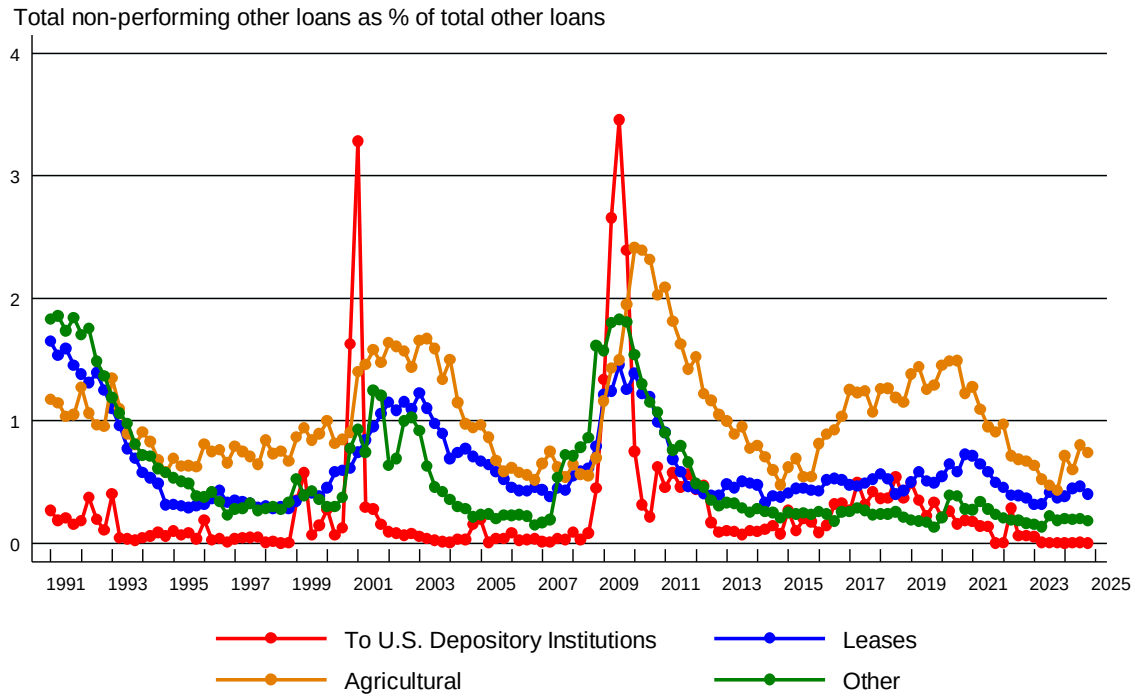


Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail

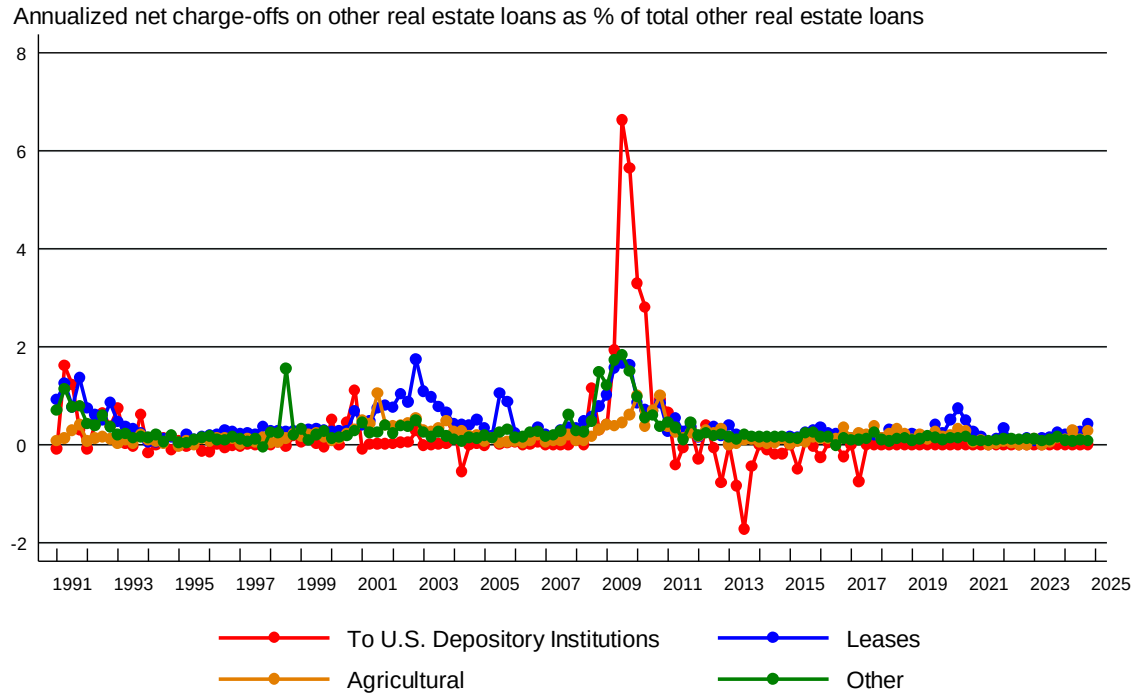
Annualized net charge-offs on loans to foreign institutions as % of total loans to foreign institutions



Non-performing Other Loans, Detail



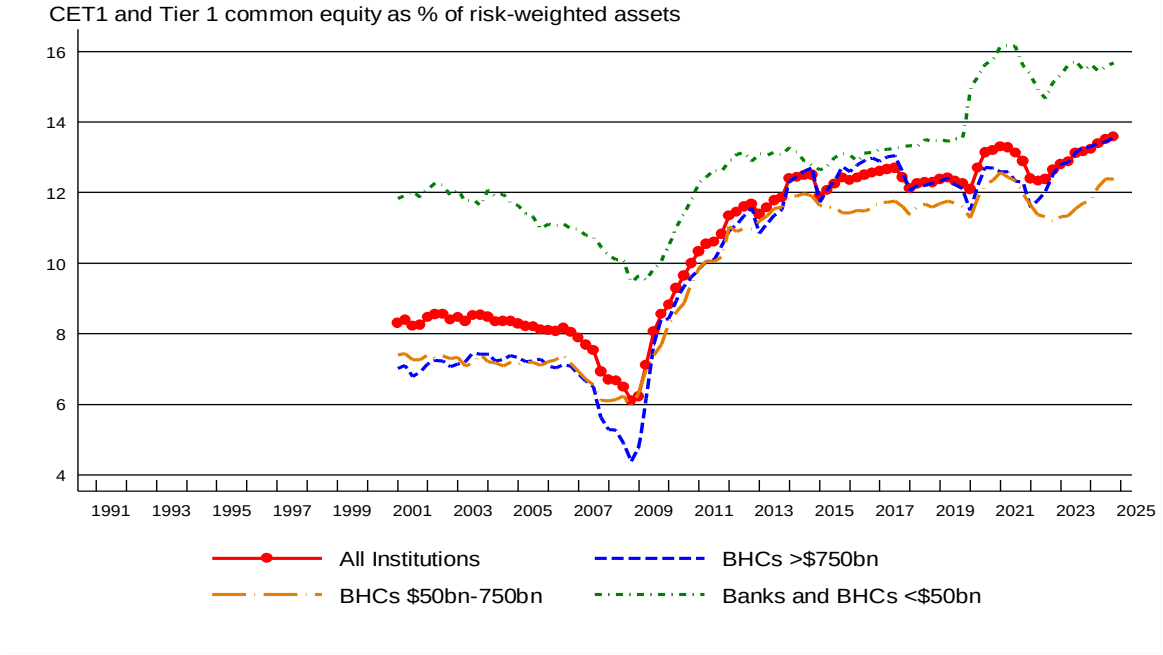
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail



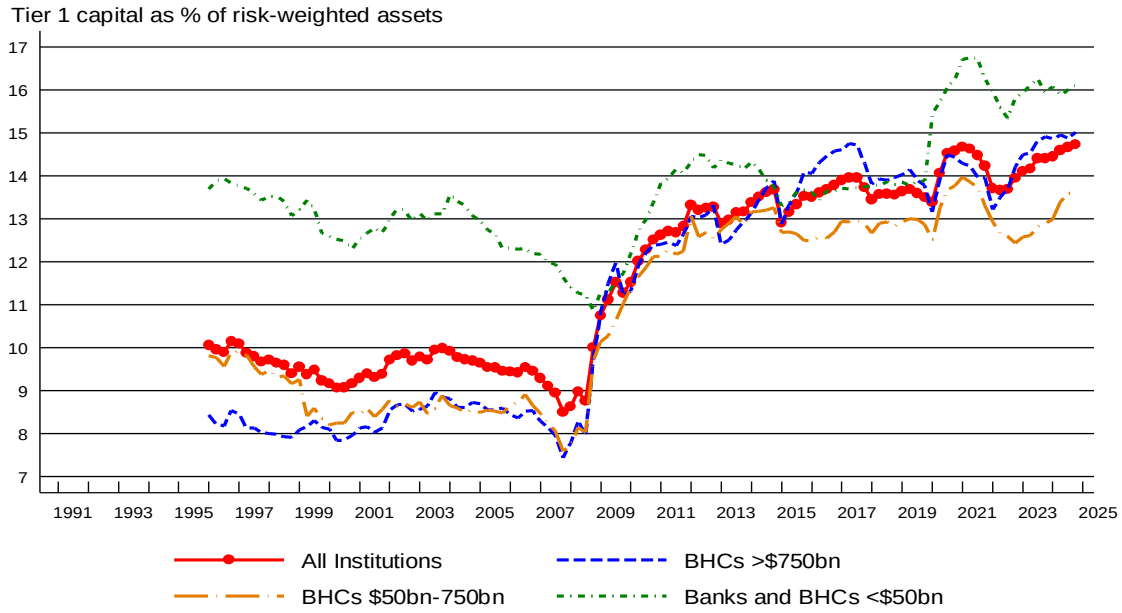
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

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.

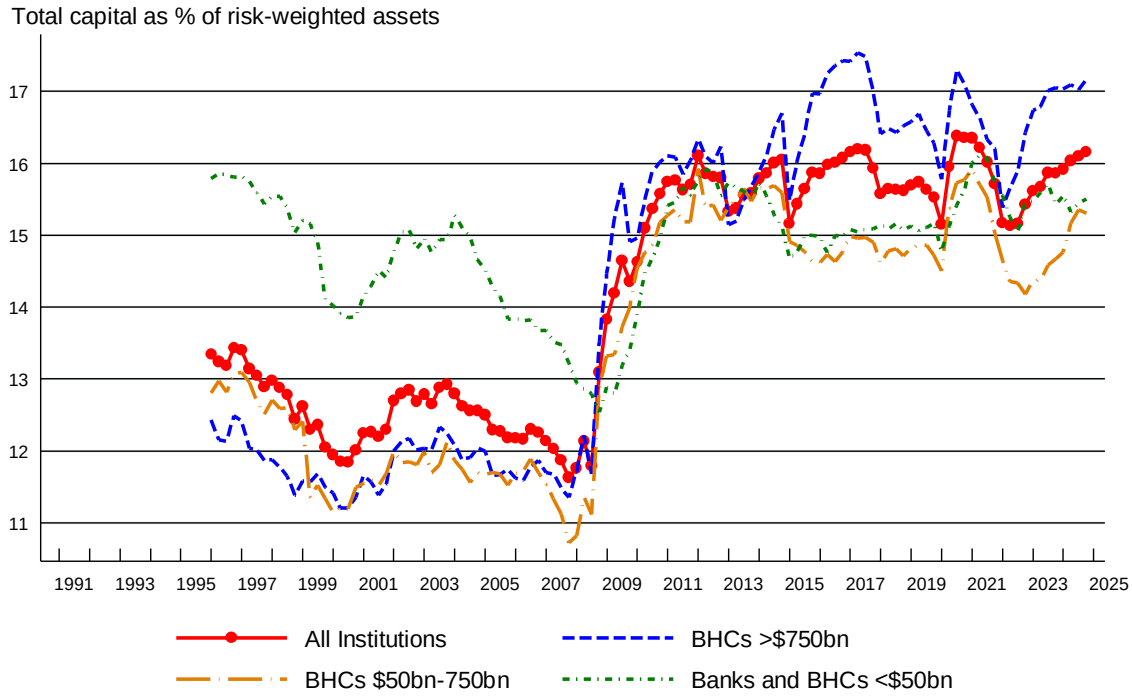
CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



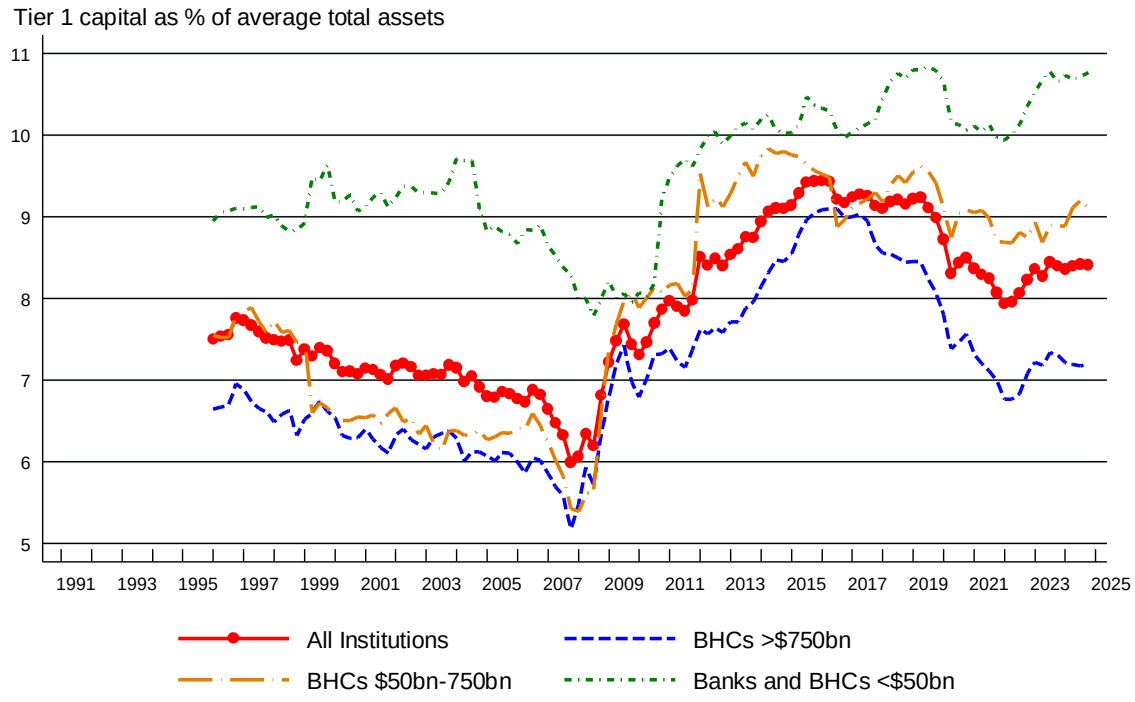
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio

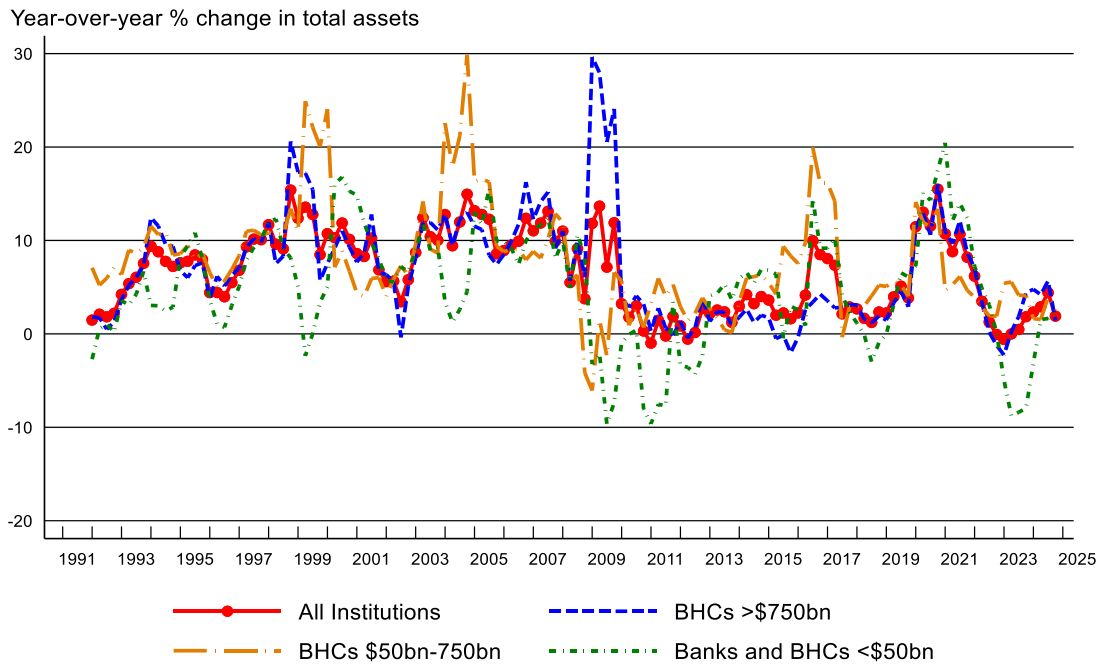


Leverage Ratio

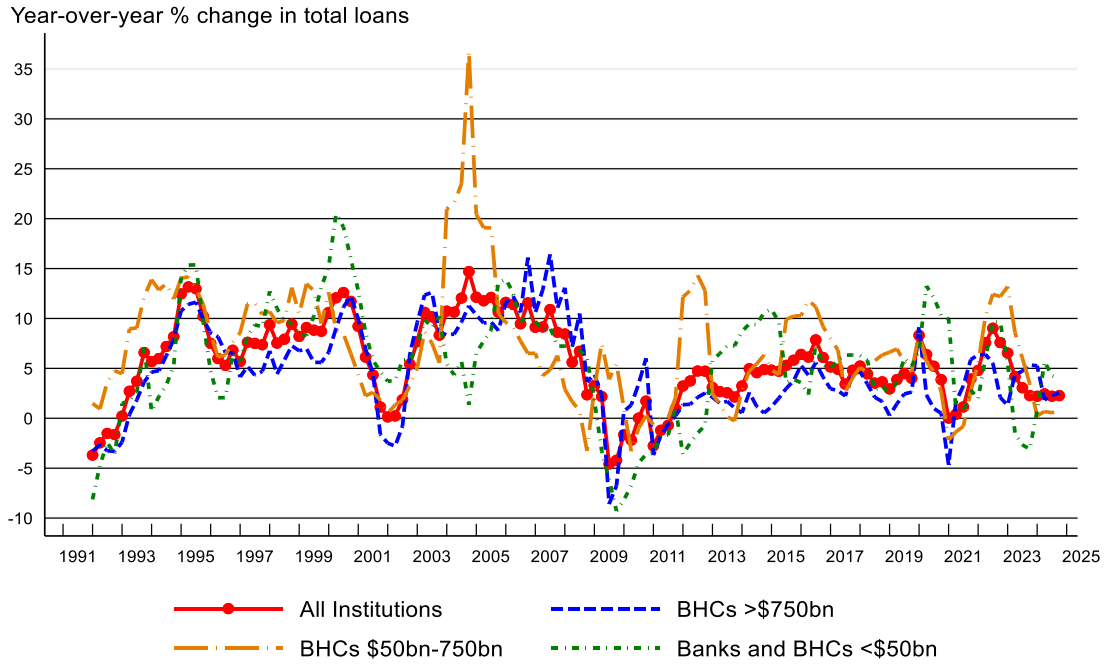


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms 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.

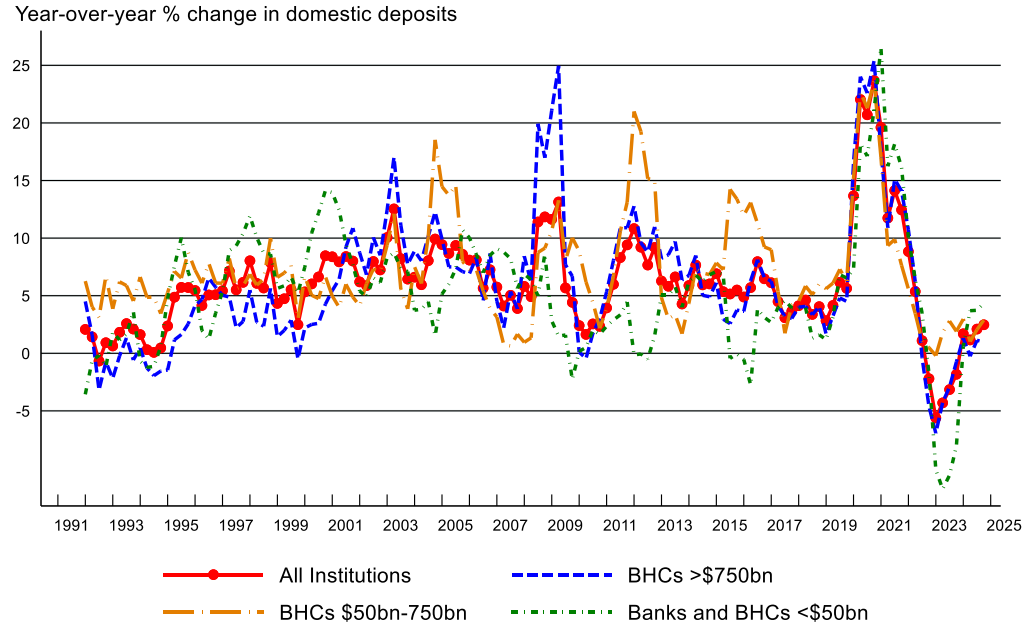
Asset Growth Rate



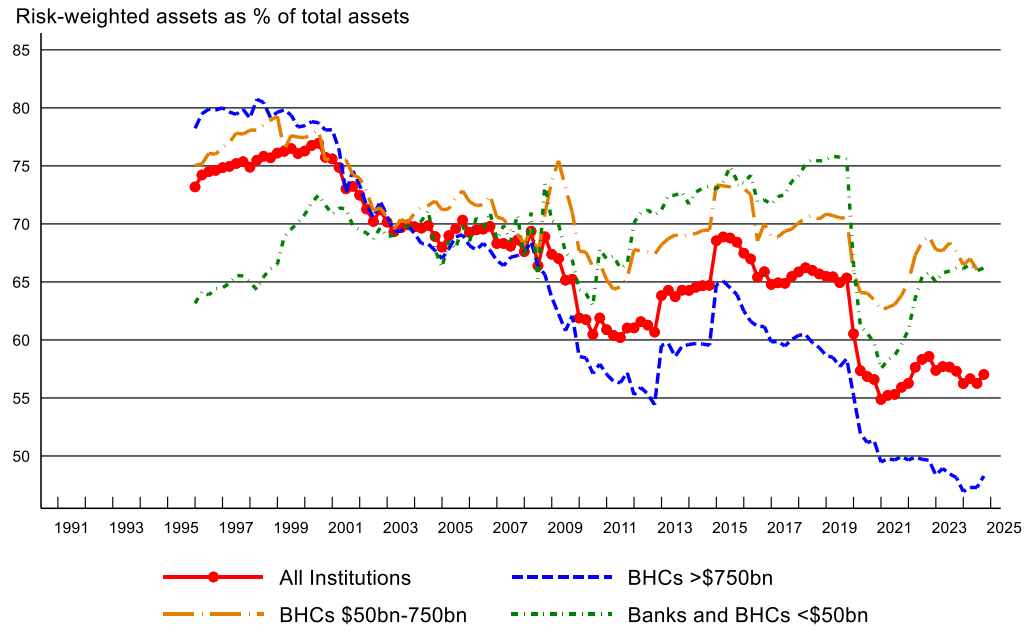
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate

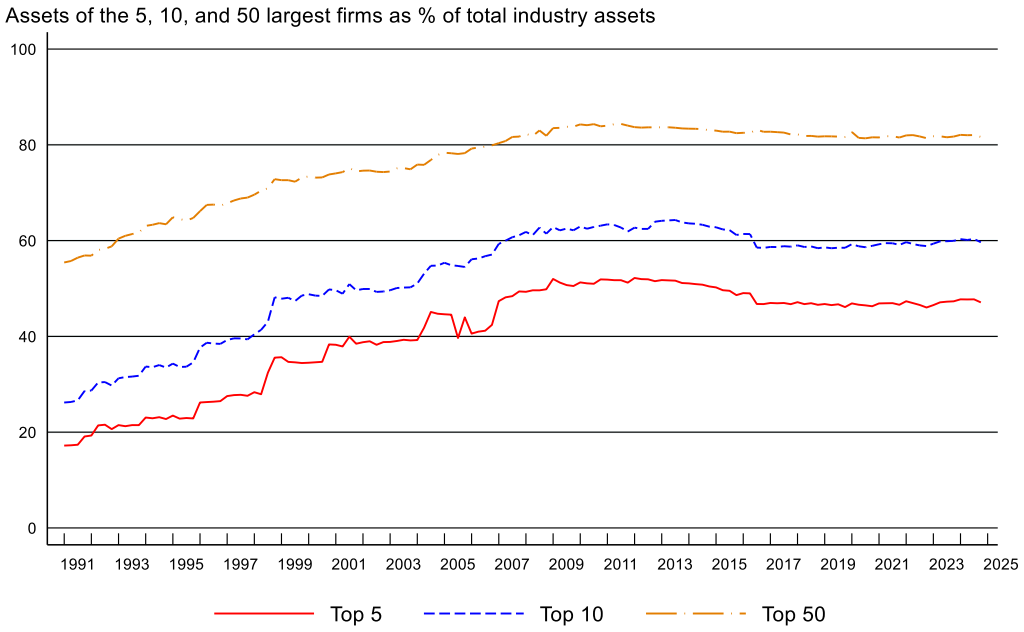


Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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



Financial Statistics for Large BHCs and Banks
2024Q4

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	4002.81	14005.00	1.40	16.25	15.68	16.78	18.53
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	3261.79	6665.00	0.82	9.02	11.86	13.18	15.06
3	CITIGROUP	2352.95	2856.00	0.49	5.48	13.63	15.31	18.06
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1929.85	5079.00	1.05	11.34	11.07	12.57	15.18
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	1675.97	4111.00	0.98	13.48	14.97	16.80	18.85
6	MORGAN STANLEY	1215.07	3714.00	1.22	14.21	15.92	17.97	20.25
7	U S BC	678.32	1663.00	0.98	11.36	10.63	12.24	14.29
8	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	560.05	1609.70	1.15	11.83	10.53	11.89	13.57
9	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	540.34	-141.09	-0.10	-0.99	16.65	16.65	17.88
10	TRUIST FC	531.18	1276.00	0.96	8.02	11.53	12.94	14.96
11	CAPITAL ONE FC	490.14	1096.41	0.89	7.22	13.47	14.76	16.39
12	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	416.06	1155.00	1.11	11.18	11.18	13.73	14.79
13	STATE STREET CORP	353.24	783.00	0.89	12.37	10.93	13.16	14.78
14	BMO FNCL CORP	292.58	646.35	0.88	7.09	12.15	12.82	14.61
15	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	271.46	2170.00	3.20	28.68	10.54	11.20	13.20
16	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	230.03	322.78	0.56	8.86	12.10	13.64	15.70
17	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	223.72	701.00	1.25	12.61	12.99	13.53	15.04
18	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	217.94	401.27	0.74	6.62	10.80	12.08	14.02
19	FIFTH THIRD BC	212.93	620.00	1.16	12.62	10.57	11.86	13.86
20	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	211.90	249.00	0.47	3.73	20.52	24.10	24.41
21	M&T BK CORP	208.10	680.82	1.31	9.38	11.68	13.21	14.73
22	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	204.23	530.14	1.04	10.74	10.53	11.92	14.32
23	ALLY FNCL	191.84	-140.00	-0.29	-4.03	9.82	11.30	13.16
24	BARCLAYS US LLC	191.49	370.00	0.77	8.49	14.06	15.53	17.32
25	KEYCORP	187.18	-243.49	-0.52	-5.36	11.92	13.69	16.15
26	RBC US GRP HOLDS LLC	168.95	547.80	1.30	8.89	17.27	17.27	18.01
27	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	165.25	126.30	0.31	2.86	12.71	14.66	16.83
28	REGIONS FC	157.46	534.00	1.36	11.95	10.80	12.17	14.06
29	NORTHERN TR CORP	155.51	455.26	1.17	14.24	12.41	13.35	15.09
30	DISCOVER FS	147.64	1290.72	3.50	28.80	14.11	14.96	16.51
31	DB USA CORP	113.57	11.00	0.04	0.33	23.71	29.88	29.93
32	FLAGSTAR FNCL	100.16	-188.04	-0.75	-9.21	11.83	12.57	15.14
33	ZIONS BC NA	88.77	215.88	0.97	14.10	10.88	10.98	13.34
34	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	82.78	194.00	0.94	10.49	18.07	18.09	18.90
35	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	82.28	599.84	2.92	20.12	23.53	23.70	25.05
36	FIRST HORIZON CORP	82.15	165.31	0.80	7.50	11.20	12.22	13.87
37	WESTERN ALLI BC	80.93	216.87	1.07	12.93	11.27	11.94	14.14
38	COMERICA	79.47	170.00	0.86	10.39	11.89	12.43	14.21
39	WEBSTER FNCL CORP	79.03	177.77	0.90	7.79	11.54	12.06	14.24
40	CIBC BC USA	77.46	315.06	1.63	10.16	17.50	17.50	18.74
41	EAST WEST BC	75.98	293.12	1.54	15.18	14.27	14.27	15.58
42	POPULAR	73.05	178.00	0.97	12.68	16.03	16.08	17.83
43	BNP PARIBAS USA	68.56	21.88	0.13	1.43	18.49	18.49	18.49
44	WINTRUST FC	64.88	185.36	1.14	11.69	9.91	10.65	12.27
45	VALLEY NAT BC	62.49	115.71	0.74	6.23	10.82	11.55	13.87
46	SYNOVUS FC	60.23	190.43	1.26	14.52	10.84	11.96	13.81
47	OLD NAT BC	53.55	153.87	1.15	9.71	11.38	11.98	13.37
48	PINNACLE FNCL PTNR	52.59	151.26	1.15	9.41	10.80	11.32	13.14
49	CULLEN/FROST BKR	52.55	154.85	1.18	15.89	13.62	14.07	15.53
50	COLUMBIA BKG SYS	51.58	143.27	1.11	11.20	10.54	10.54	12.75
TOTALS**	TOP 50 (BHCS AND BANKS)	22928.02	56599.41	0.99	10.63	13.04	14.37	16.34
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	28076.15	70694.36	1.01	10.51	13.59	14.73	16.16

* There is one non-BHC in the Top 50: Zions Bancorporation National Association. The Top 50 excludes non-typical institutions (see Data Note 3).

** 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 U.S. 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 U.S. 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 $750 billion in total assets as of the current quarter, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs with $50 - $750 billion in total assets in the current quarter, and for the remainder of the industry. For consistency, time-series graphs for the ">$750bn" and $50-$750bn" 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 U.S. 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 >$750bn" and the "BHCs $50-$750bn" series. Finally, the "all other banks and BHCs" quarterly series is constructed by subtracting the "BHCs > $750bn" and "BHCs $50-$750bn" 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 caveats and 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 > $750bn 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.

- 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.

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

- 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.

- In 2020:Q1, some non-advanced approaches firms began to implement a simplified capital rule to calculate CET1 in Schedule HC-R Part II. This is reflected in the calculation of aggregate CET1 and related ratios.

- Starting on January 1, 2020, 260 firms that are public companies, representing 84% of total banking assets, began to adopt the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)'s new "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This affects the calculation of loan loss provisions and loan loss reserves. The 2020 CECL adopters had the option to delay transitioning the effects of the adoption of CECL on their regulatory capital for 2 years, followed by a 3-year phase in period that is expected to be completed by the end of 2024. The remainder of all firms were obliged to adopt CECL as of January 1, 2023. The 2023 CECL adopters do not have the option of the two-year delay, but will still have the option to phase in the initial impact of CECL adoption on their regulatory capital ratios over a three-year period beginning in the quarter of CECL adoption.

- Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, allowed banks to suspend the recognition of certain loan modifications as troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) during the applicable period under the CARES Act as extended by the Consolidated Appropriations (CA) Act (i.e., between March 1, 2020, and January 1, 2022). In addition, the ASU No. 2022-02, "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures", issued by FASB in March 2022 eliminated the recognition of trouble debt restructurings for banks that have adopted the "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This was reflected in the calculation of loan loss provisions, loan loss reserves, non-performing loans, net charge-offs, and risk-weighted assets effective January 1, 2023.

- The interim final rules of March 23, 2020, and April 13, 2020, and the final rule of October 28, 2020, adopted by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (together, the agencies), allowed banking organizations to neutralize the regulatory capital effects of participating in the Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (MMLF) and the Paycheck Protection Program Liquidity Facility (PPPLF). In addition, Paycheck Protection Program loans received a zero percent risk weight under the agencies' regulatory capital rules. This may have impacted the calculation of risk-weighted assets and the leverage ratio.

- In 2023:Q4, insured depository institutions were required to report their estimated amounts for the FDIC special assessment. The special assessment is accrued as a liability (Schedule RC-G, Other Liabilities, item 1.b, "Other expenses accrued and unpaid") and an expense (Schedule RI, Income Statement, item 7.d,

"Other noninterest expense") in the quarter ending December 31, 2023. Although the FDIC will collect the special assessment over an anticipated total of eight quarterly assessment periods, beginning the first quarterly assessment period of 2024, the accrual of the full expense should not be delayed.

Data Notes

1. As of 2020Q1, the largest asset group used for statistics reported by BHC size was raised from a threshold of $500bn to $750bn to reflect the changing nature of the banking industry. The six BHCs previously reported in the >$500bn group remain the same in the new >$750bn set (J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley). In general, the subsets of BHCs with statistics reported by asset totals remain consistent throughout time in this report.

2. 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.

3. Some FR Y-9C and call report filers deemed to be non-typical of the U.S. 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, John Hancock and MetLife Inc.

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations

Third Quarter 2024

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$750bn[2] in total assets as of the current quarter, for BHCs with $50bn-750bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Return on equity and return on assets both decreased from 11.1% and 1.04% in 2024:Q2 to 10.1% and 0.96% in 2024:Q3, respectively, reflecting decreases in income from non-trading revenue and all other income sources. Within all other income sources, discontinued operations and net unrealized gains on equity securities decreased, correcting from last quarter's increase.

- Net interest margin, defined as net interest income as a percentage of interest earning assets, rose from 2.56% in 2024:Q2 to 2.59% in 2024:Q3. The current net interest margin of 2.59% is below its post-crisis (2009:Q1 – 2024:Q3) average of 2.60%.

- Noninterest income ratio, measured as noninterest income as a percentage of total assets, fell from 1.96% in 2024:Q2 to 1.93% in 2024:Q3. The current noninterest income ratio of 1.93% is below its post-crisis average of 2.11%.

- Asset growth rose from 2.90% in 2024:Q2 to 4.41% in 2024:Q3. Loan growth decreased from 2.45% to 2.21%, and the domestic deposit growth rate rose from 1.16% to 2.10%.

- 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 13.51%, 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] The threshold for the highest asset grouping was raised from $500bn to $750bn in the 2020Q1 Quarterly Trends report. Six BHCs exceed this $750bn size threshold: J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. See Data Notes on page 43 for more details.

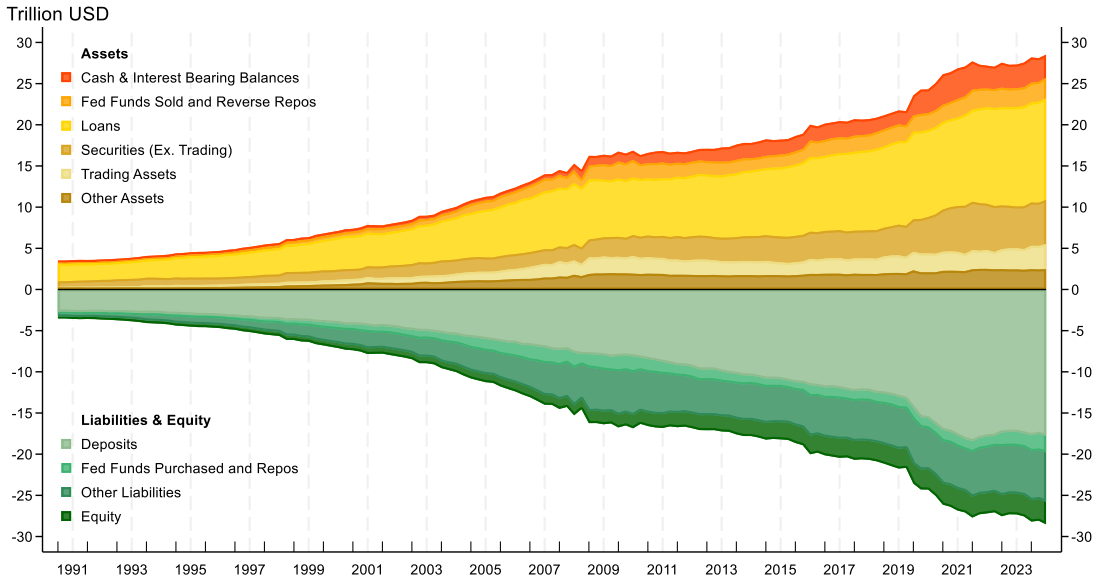
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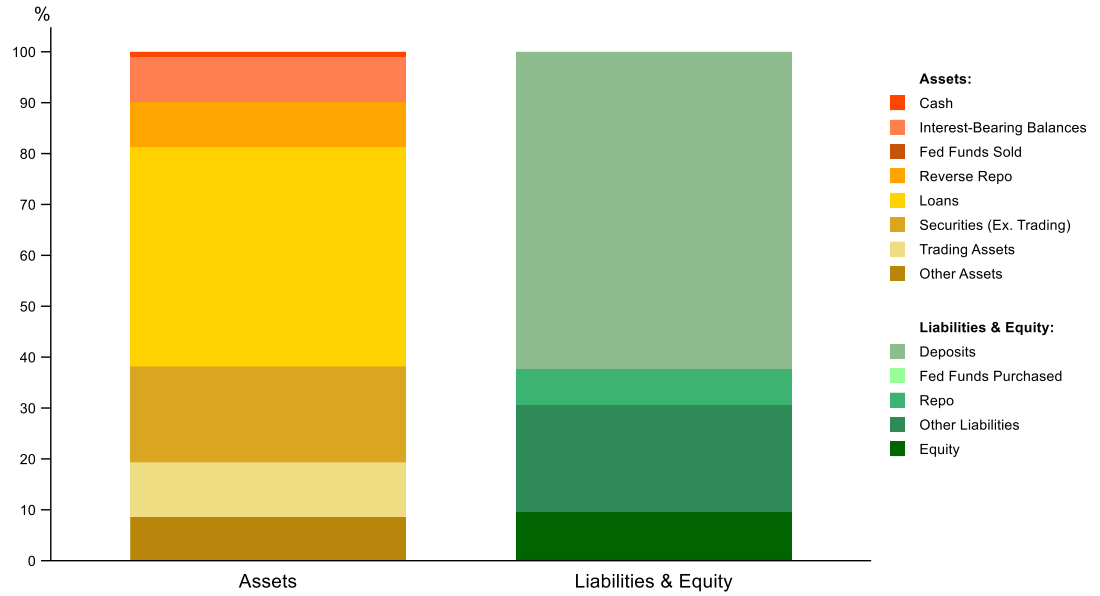
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

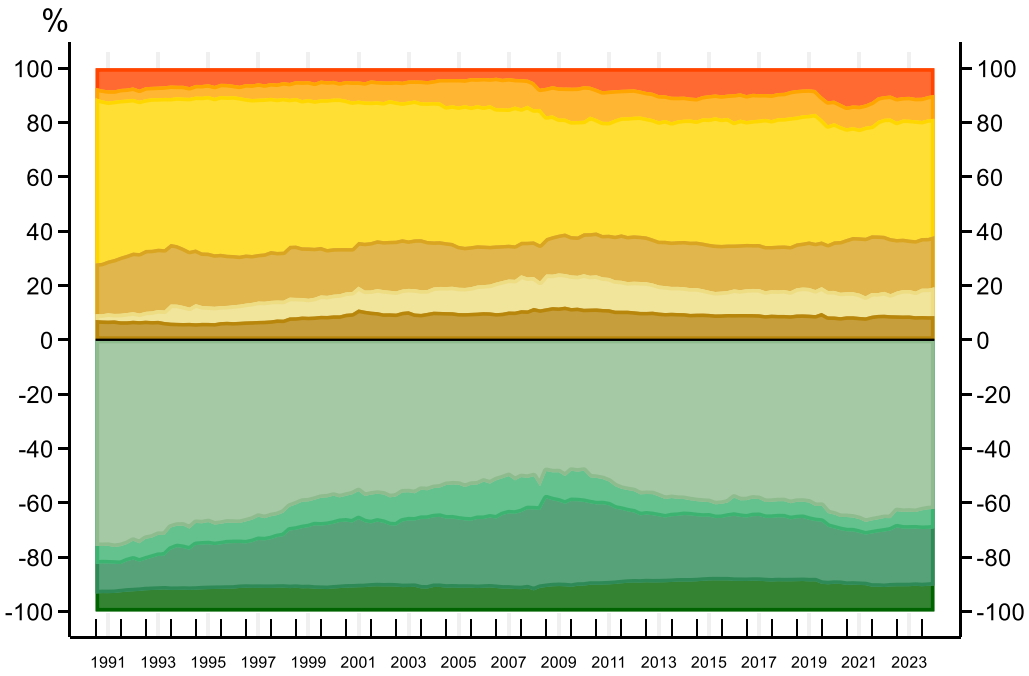
Balance Sheet Composition



Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



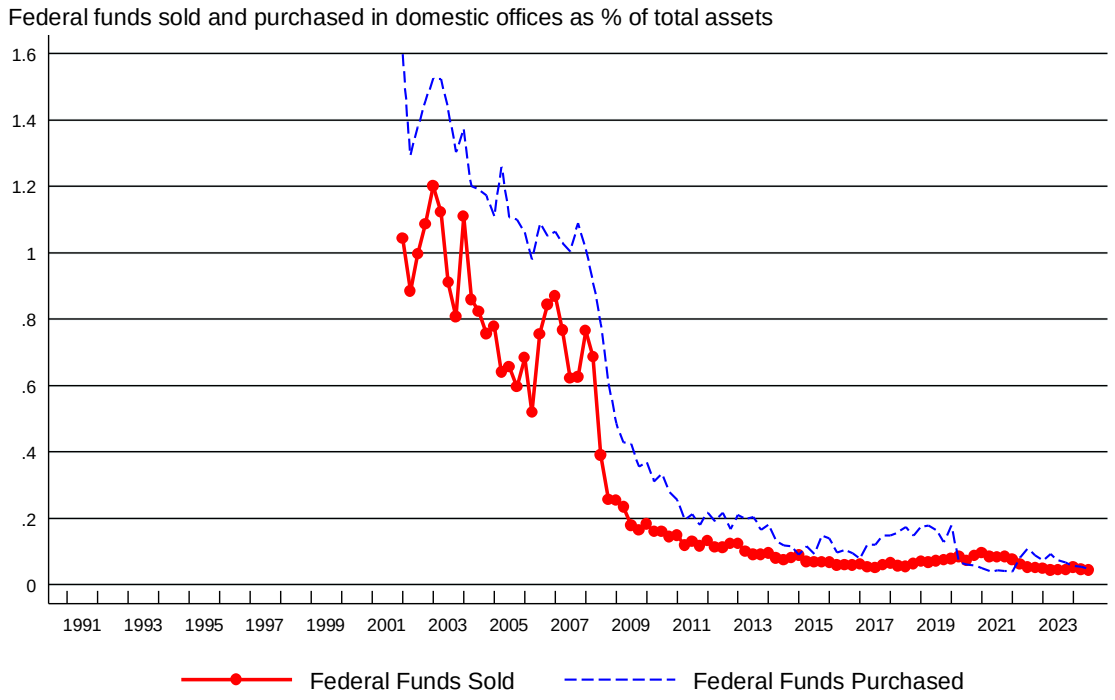
Assets

- Cash & Interest Bearing Balances
- Fed Funds Sold and Reverse Repos
- Loans
- Securities (Ex. Trading)
- Trading Assets
- Other Assets

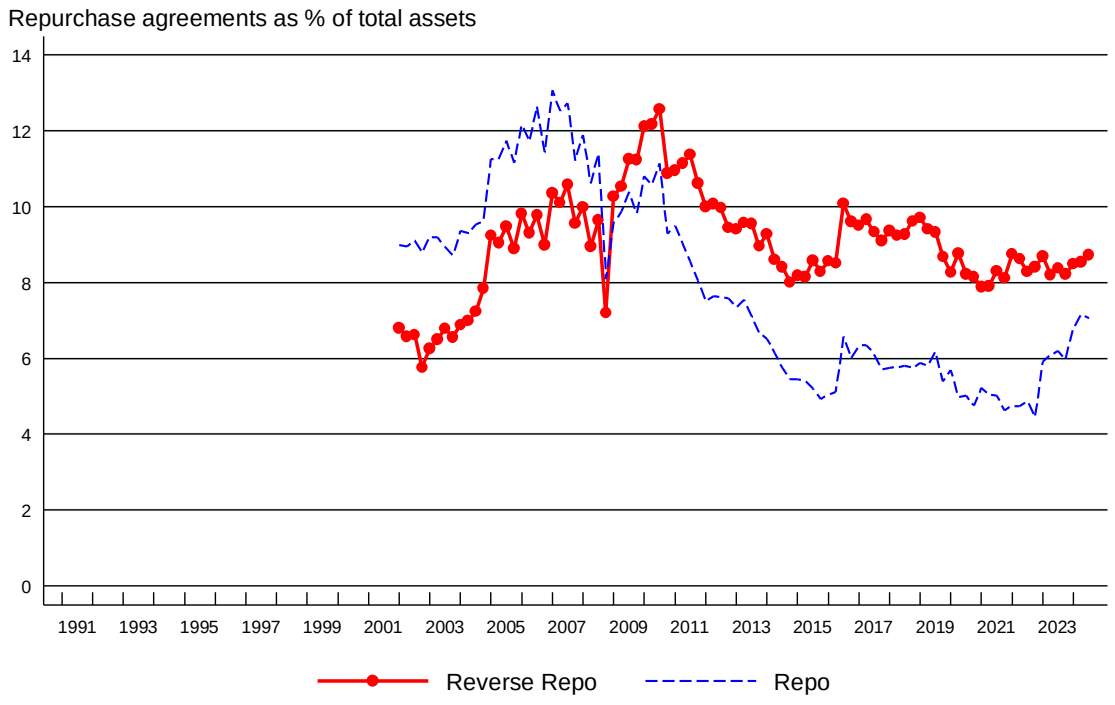
Liabilities & Equity

- Deposits
- Fed Funds Purchased and Repos
- Other Liabilities
- Equity

Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

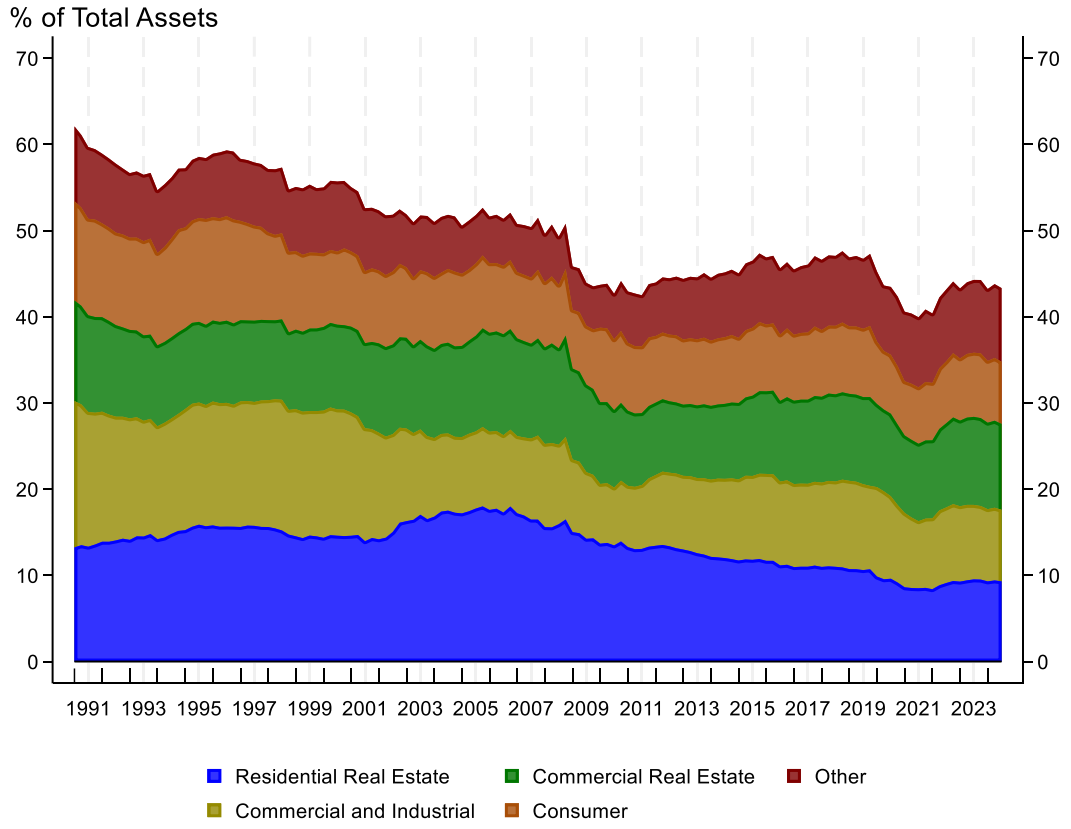


Repurchase Agreements

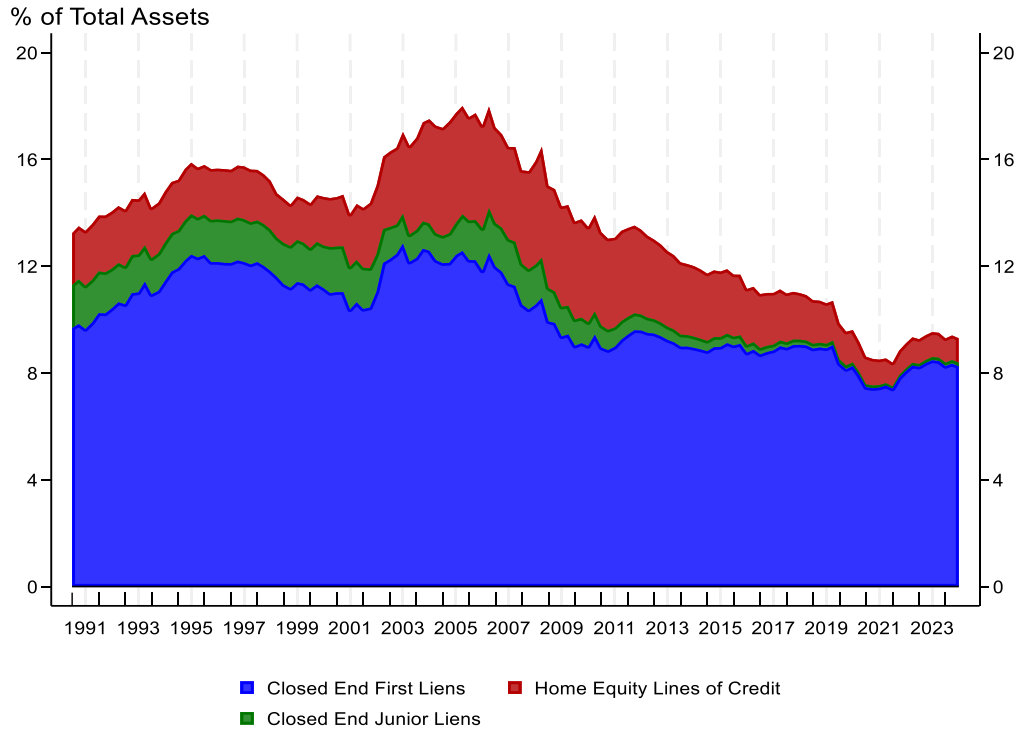


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

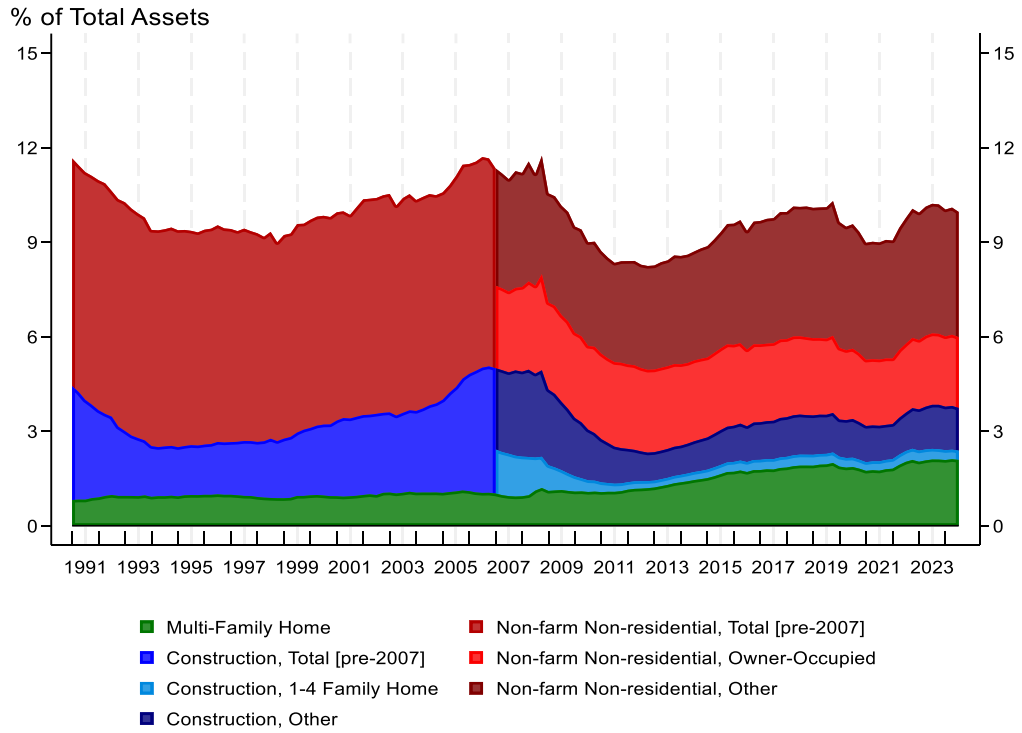
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019 2021 2023
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

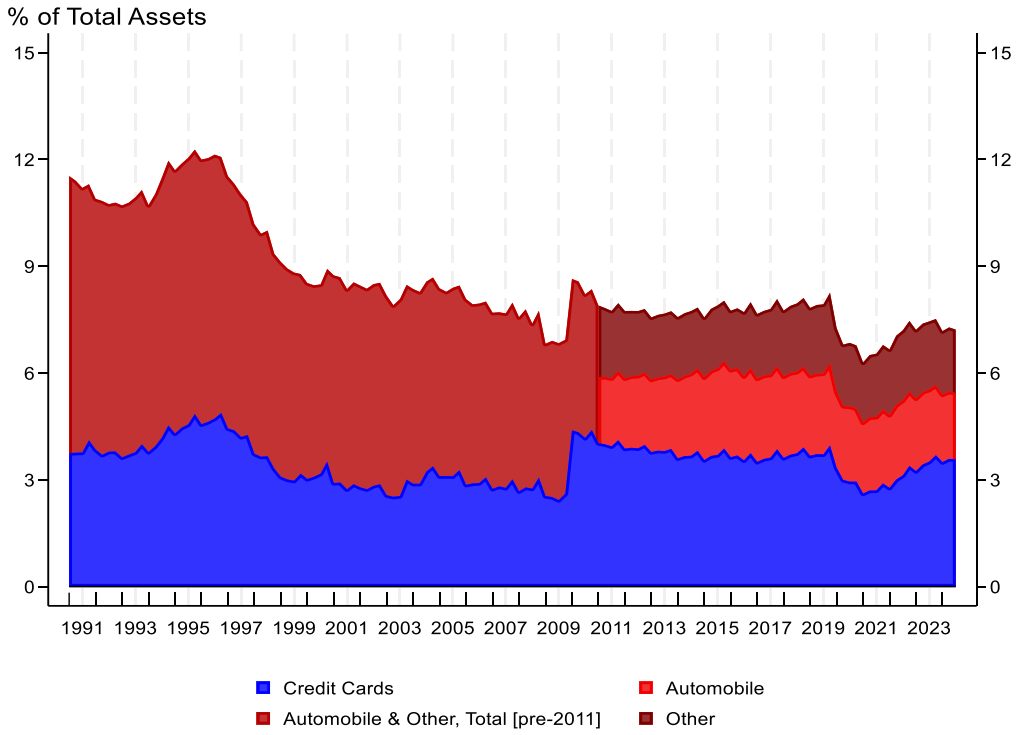
Residential Real Estate Loans



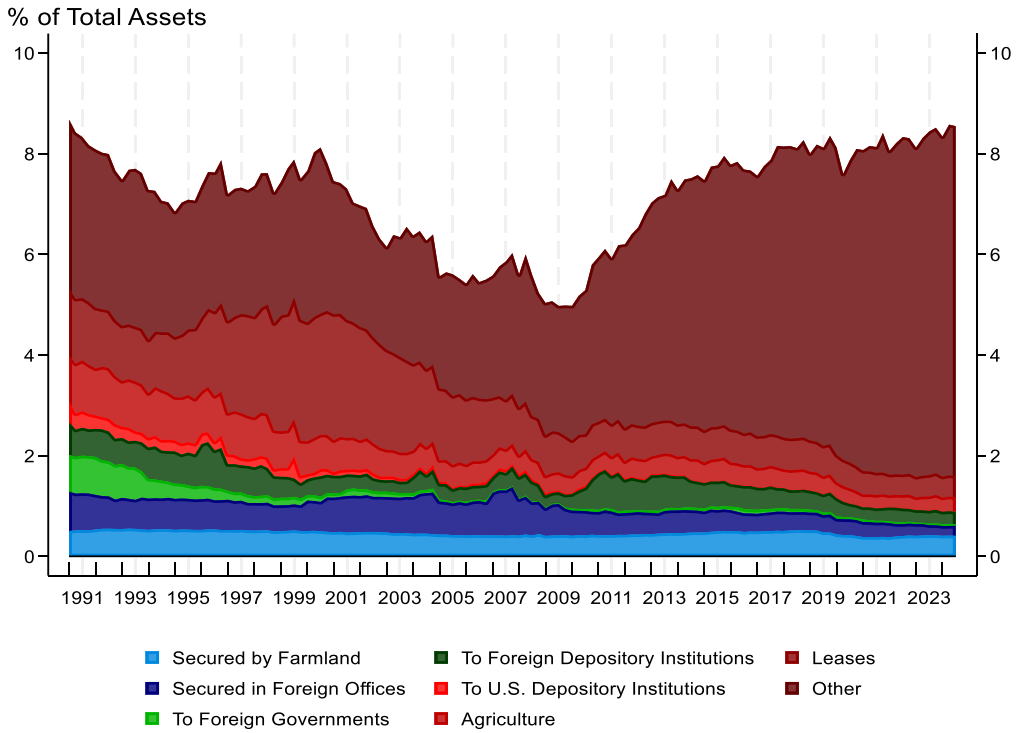
Commercial Real Estate Loans



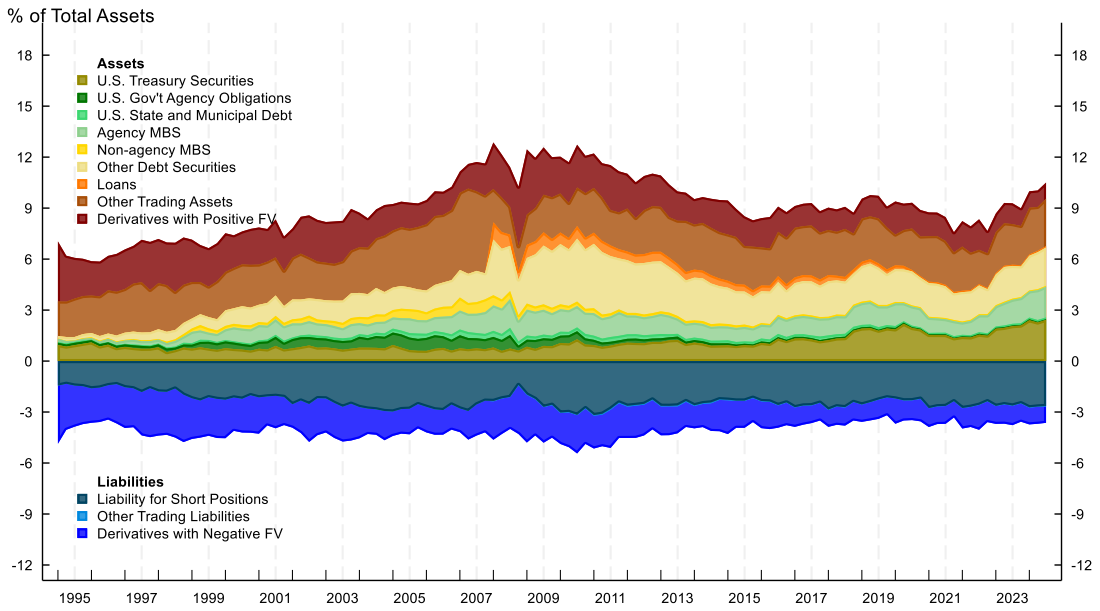
Consumer Loans



Other Loans

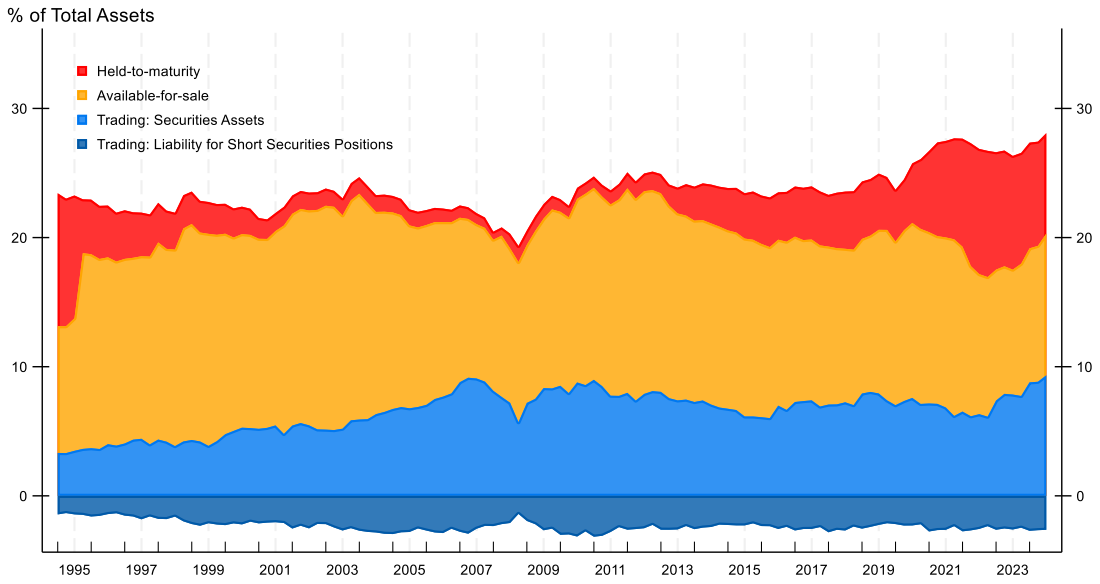


Trading Assets and Liabilities



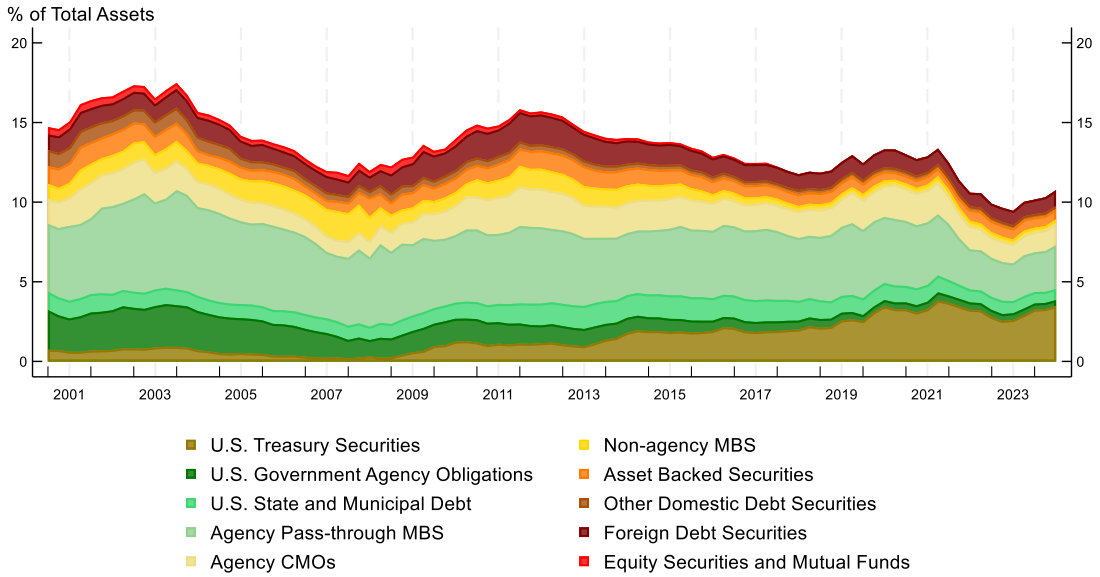
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of $10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and $2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

Securities Portfolios

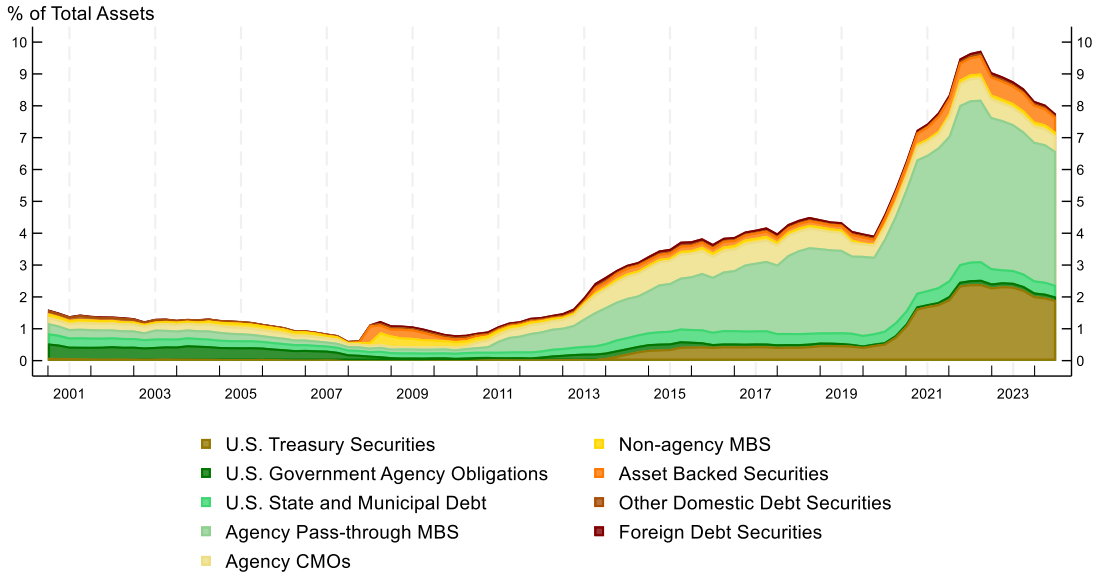


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities

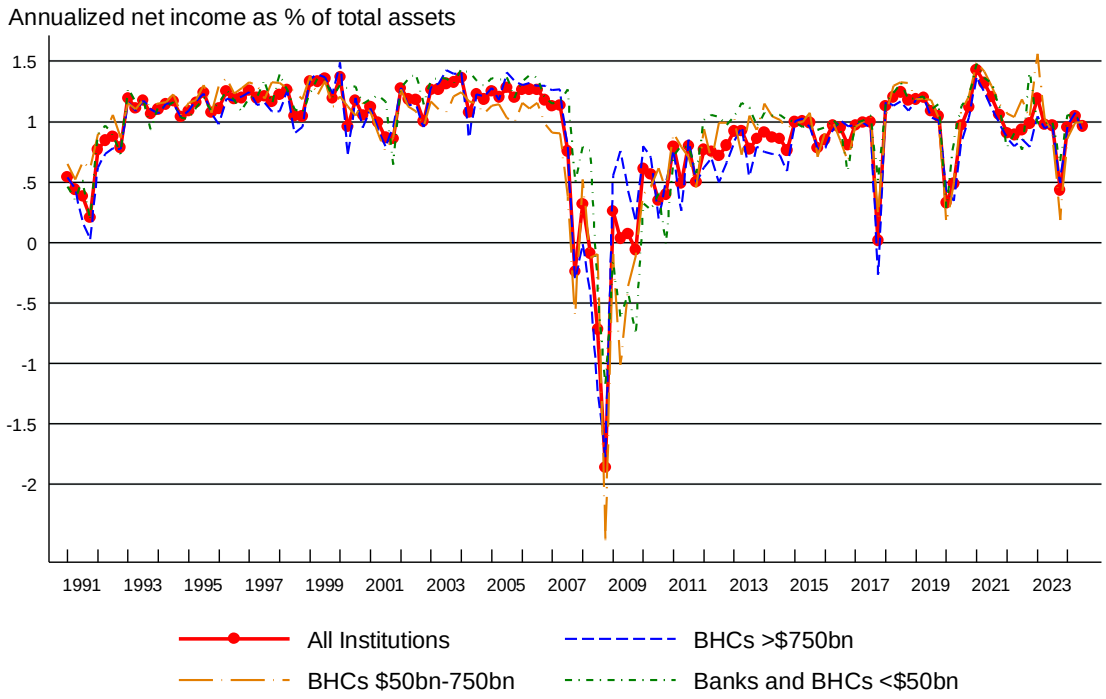


Held-to-Maturity Securities

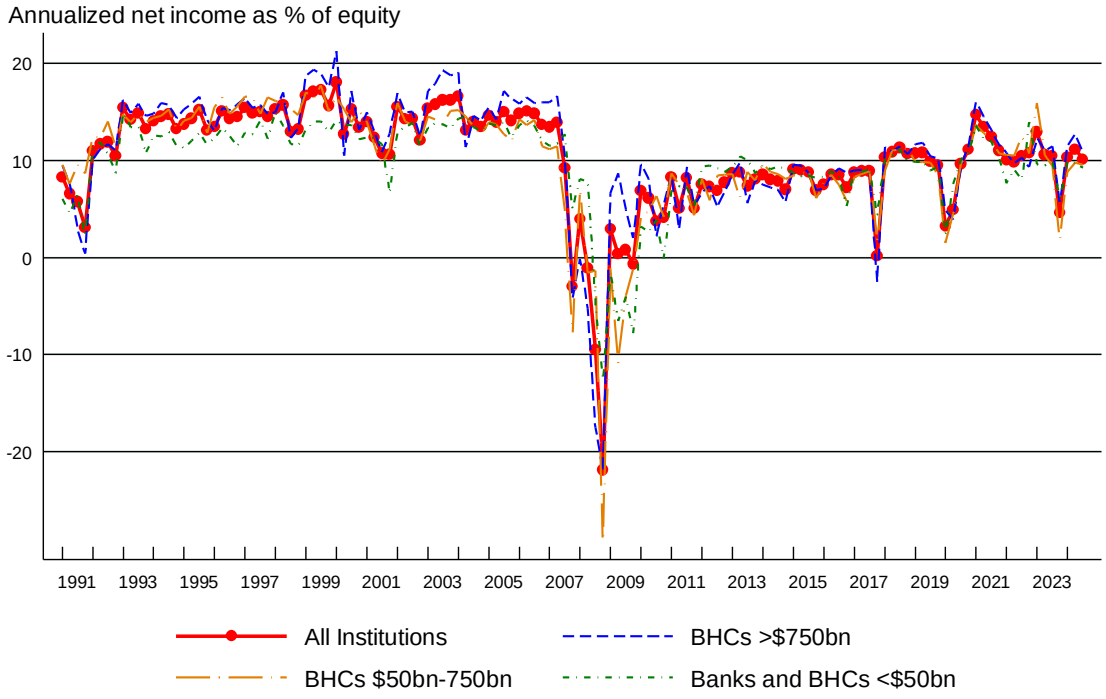


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

Return on Assets

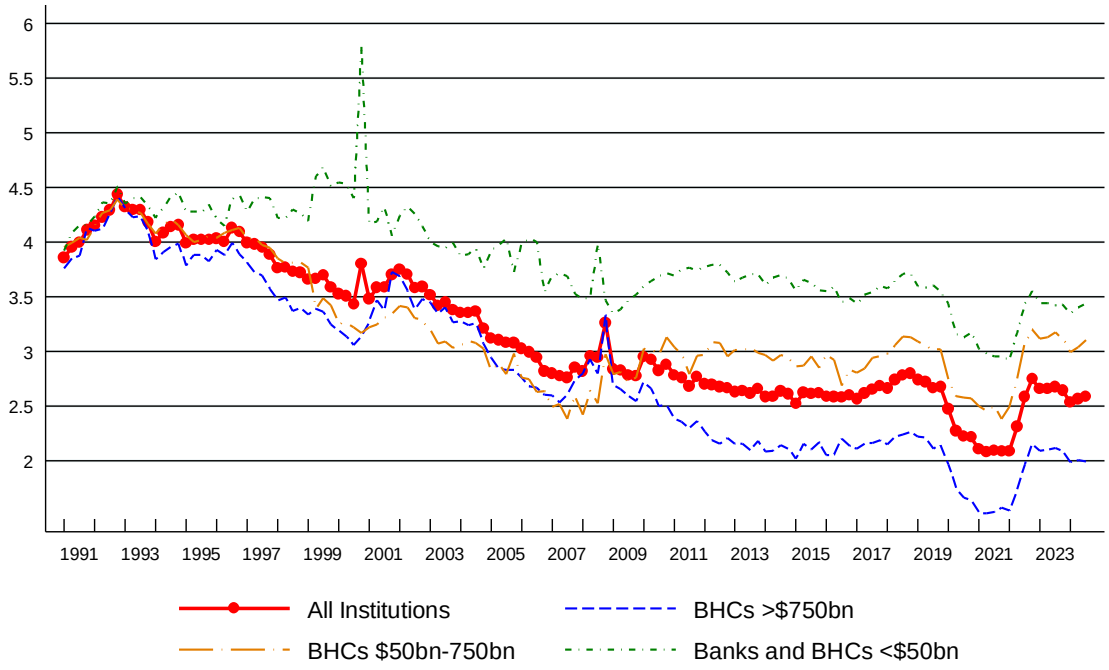


Return on Equity



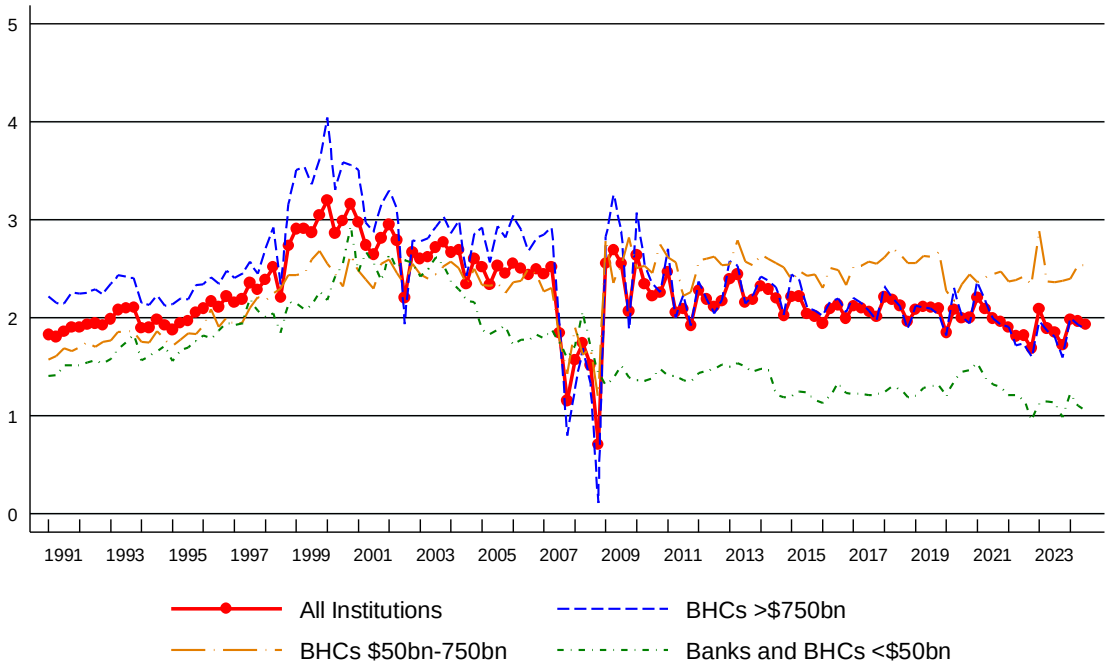
Net Interest Margin

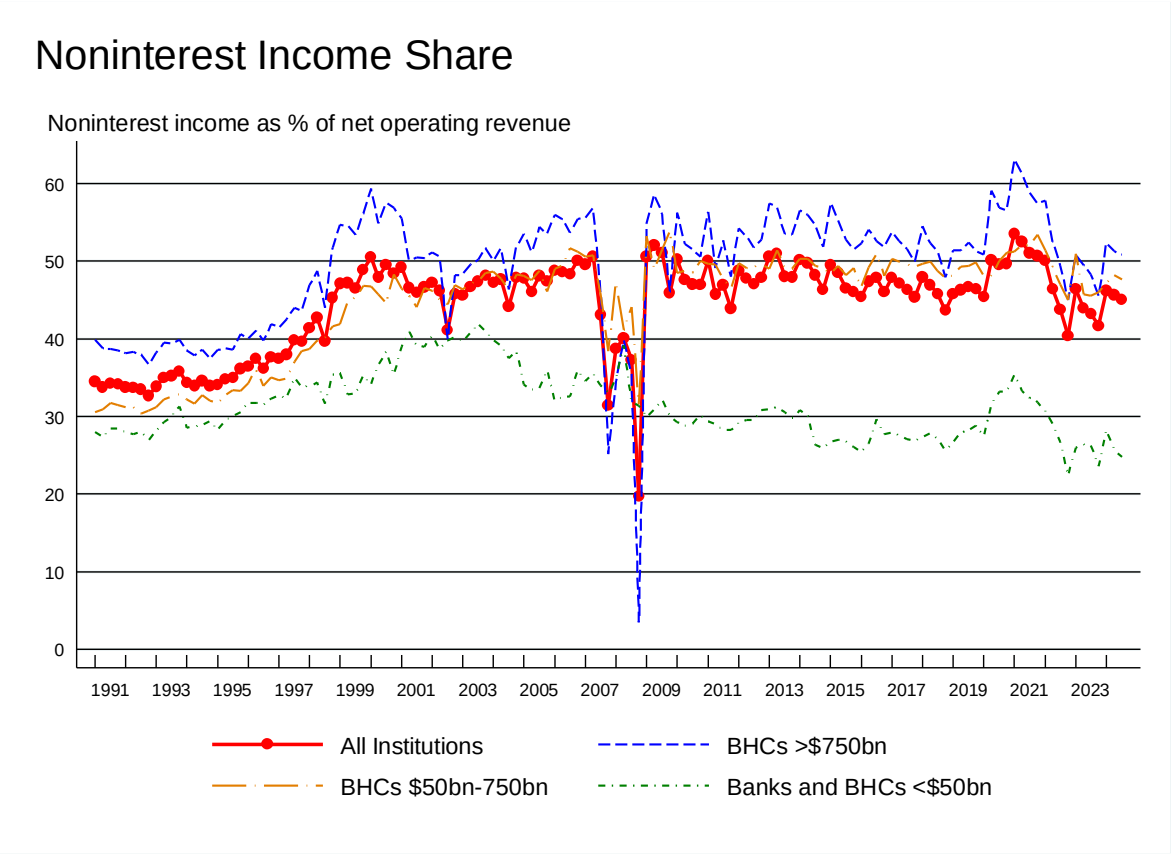
Annualized net interest income as % of interest-earning assets



Noninterest Income Ratio

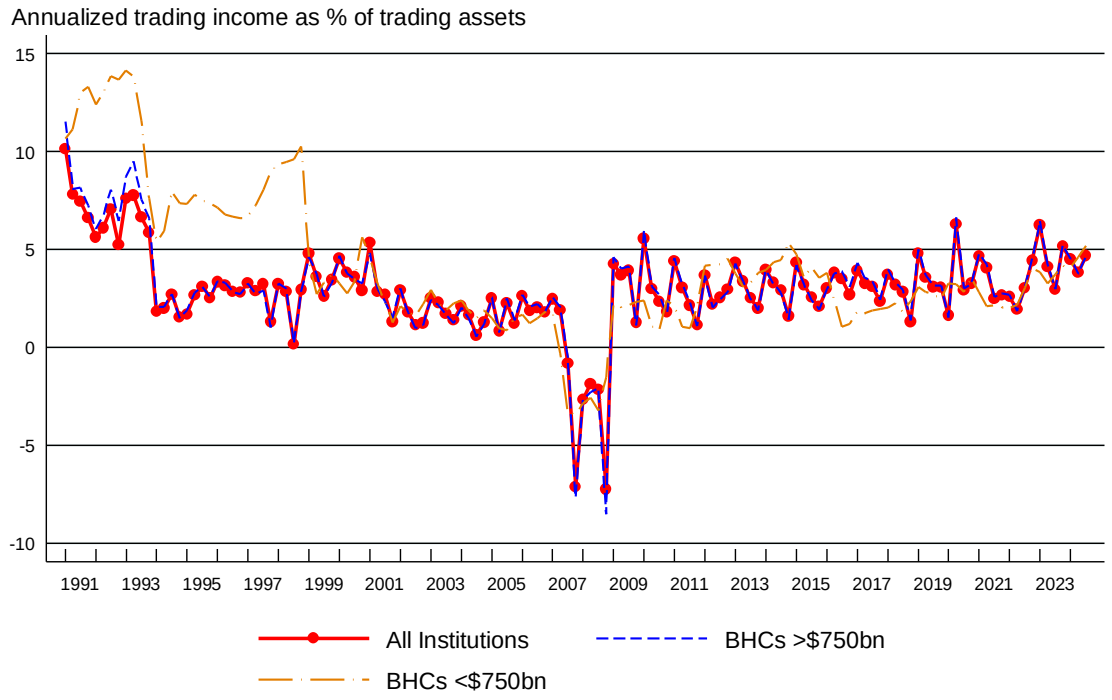
Annualized noninterest income as % of total assets



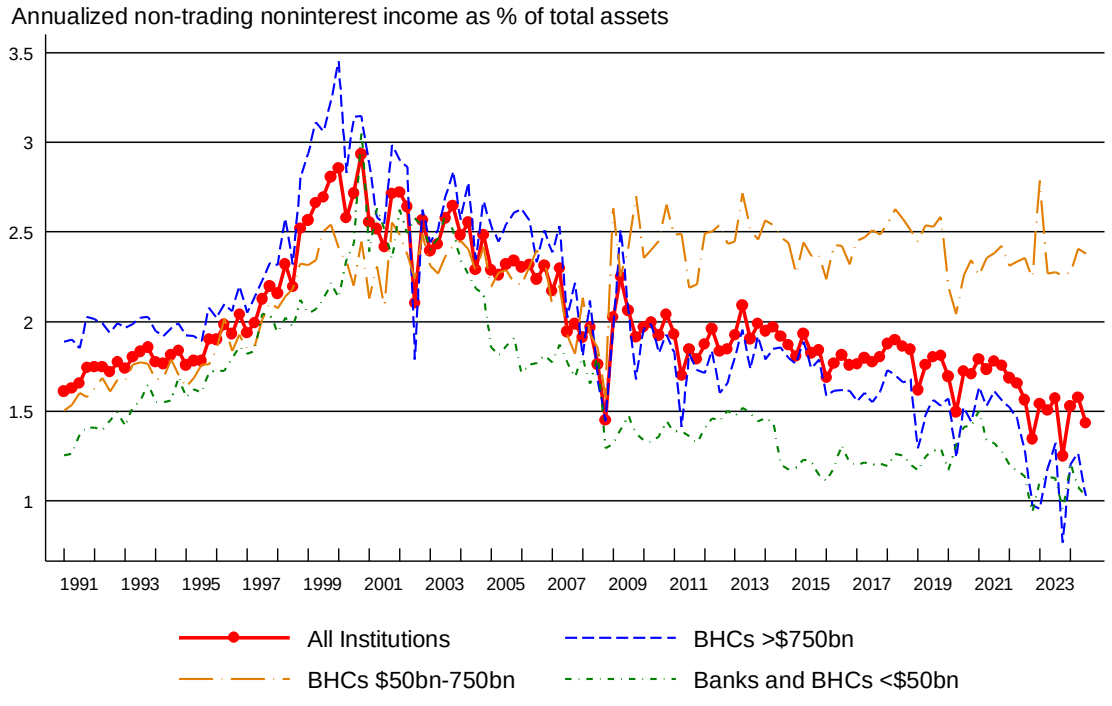


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

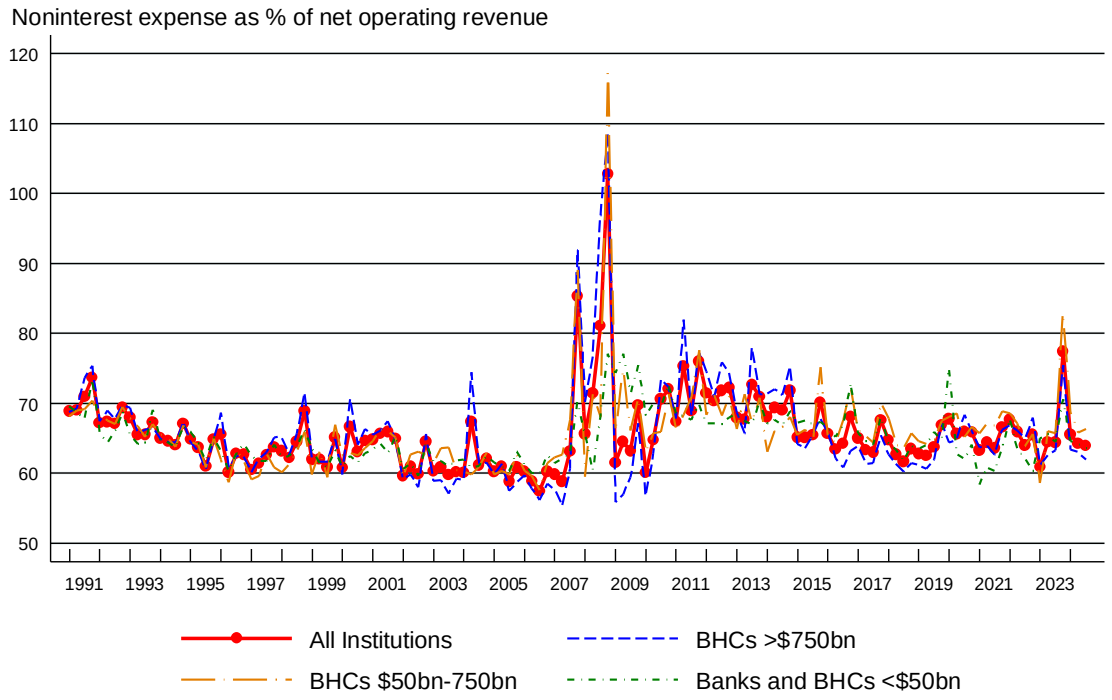
Return on Trading Assets



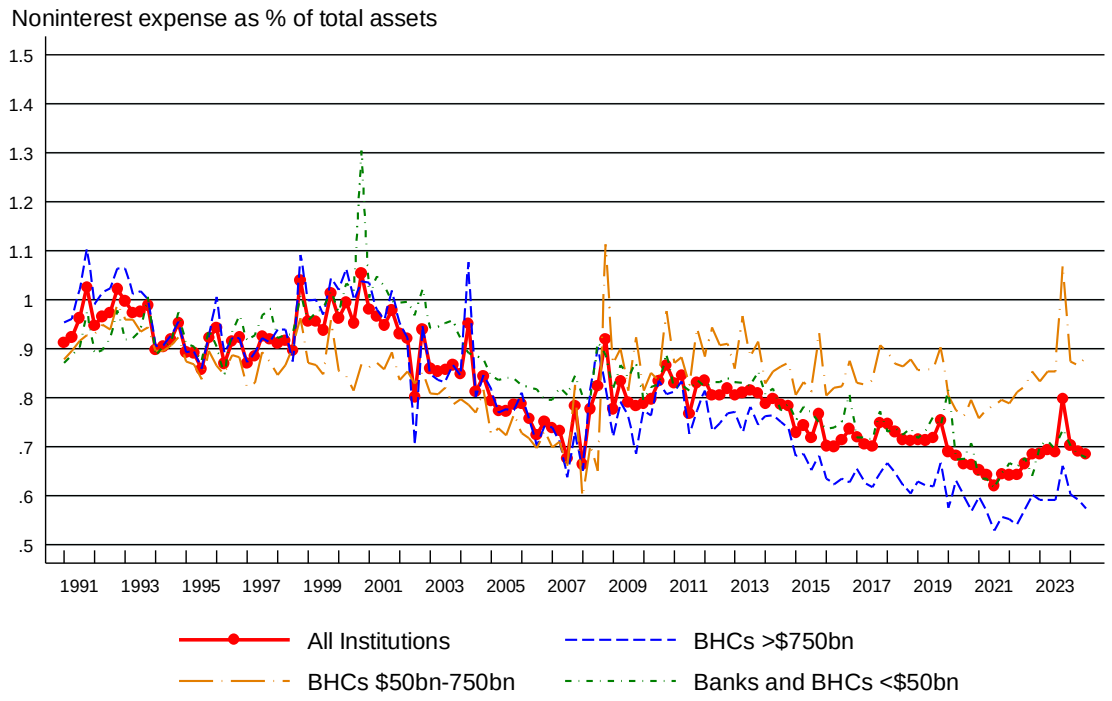
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio



Noninterest Expense Ratio

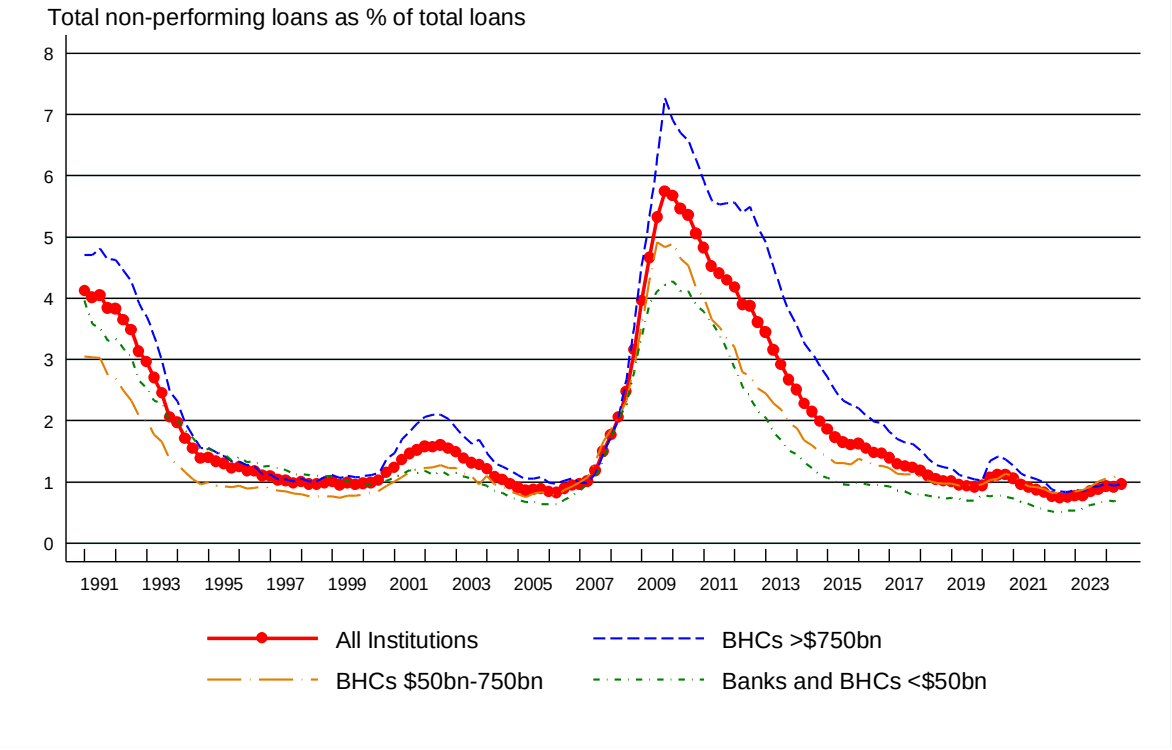


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

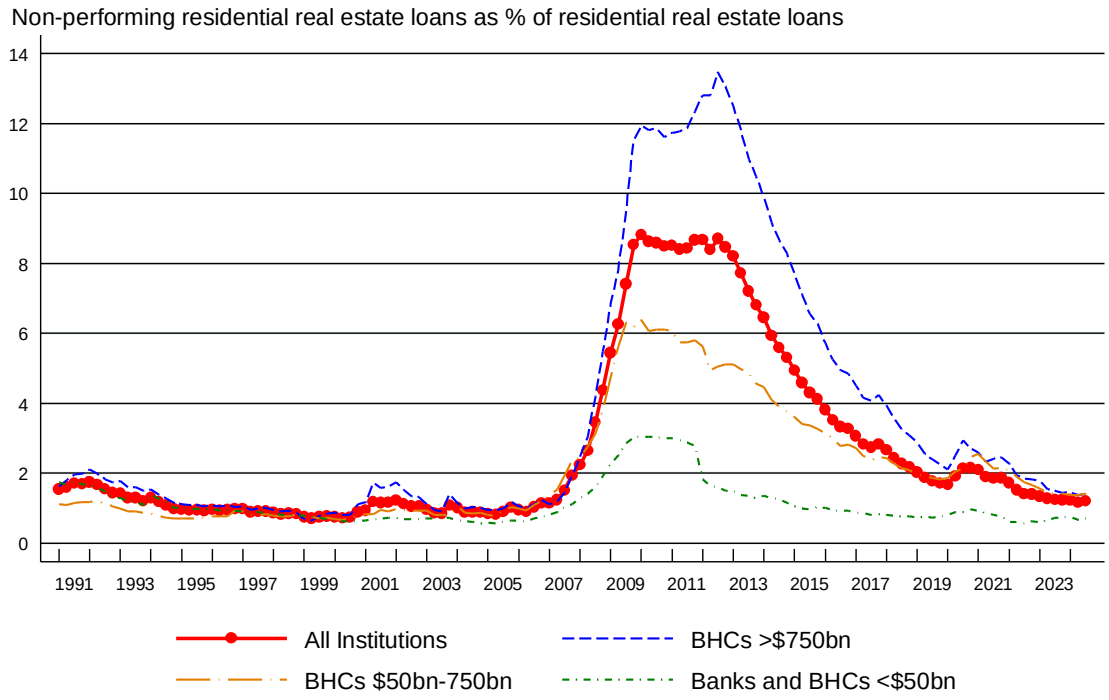
3. Loan Performance

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

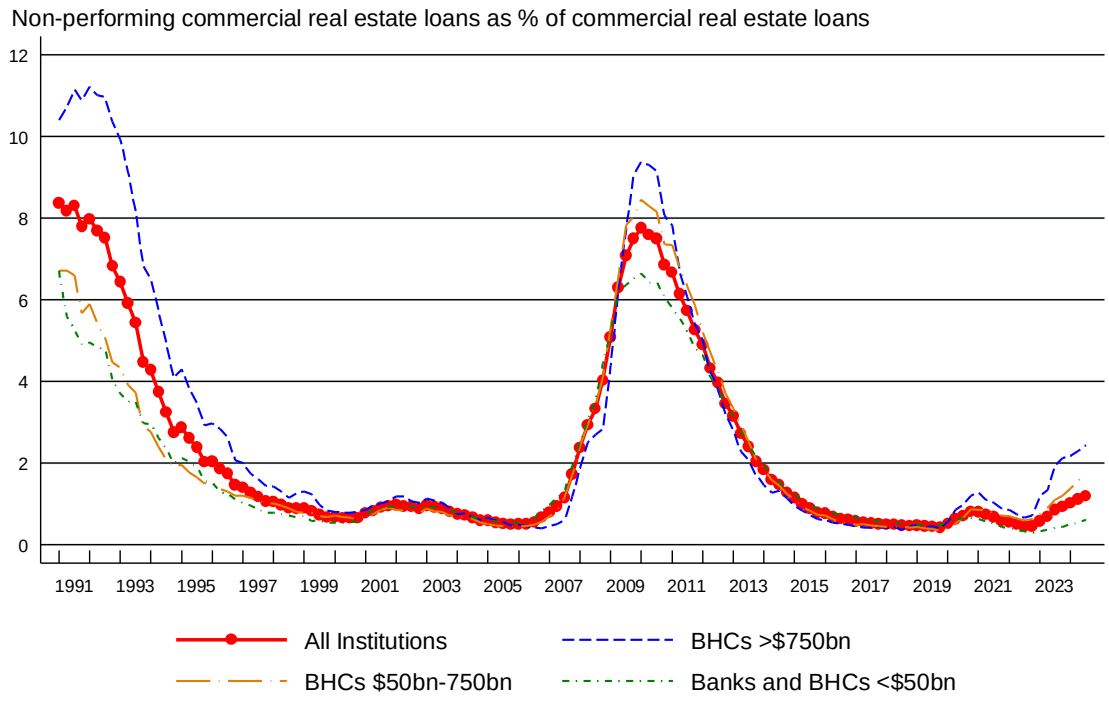
Non-performing Loans



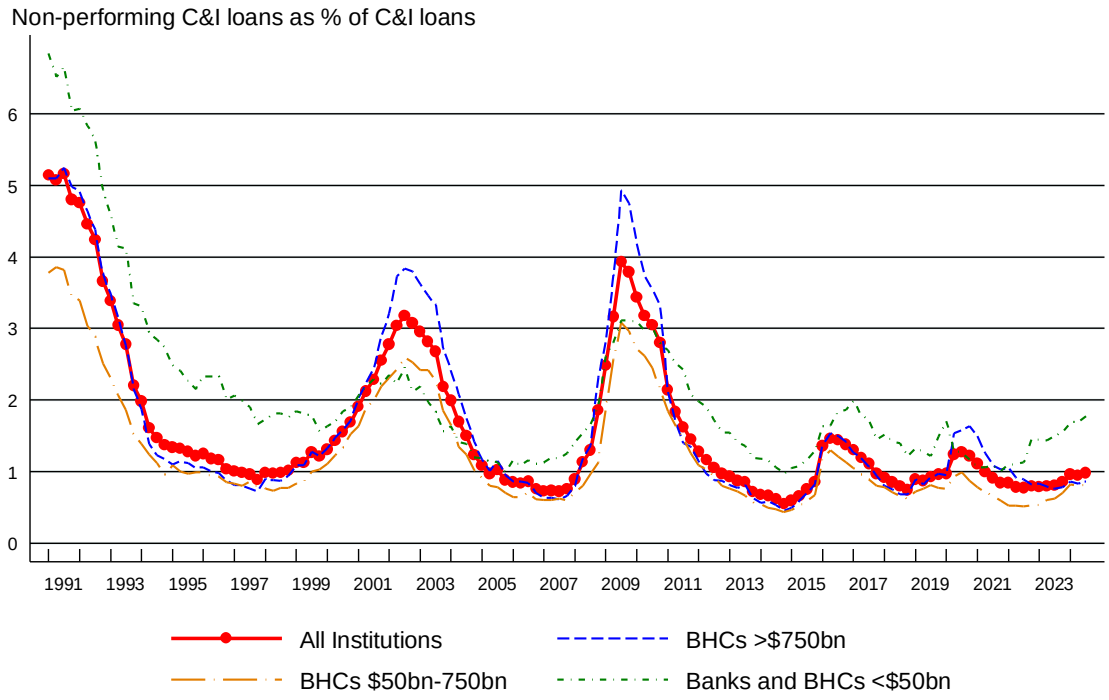
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



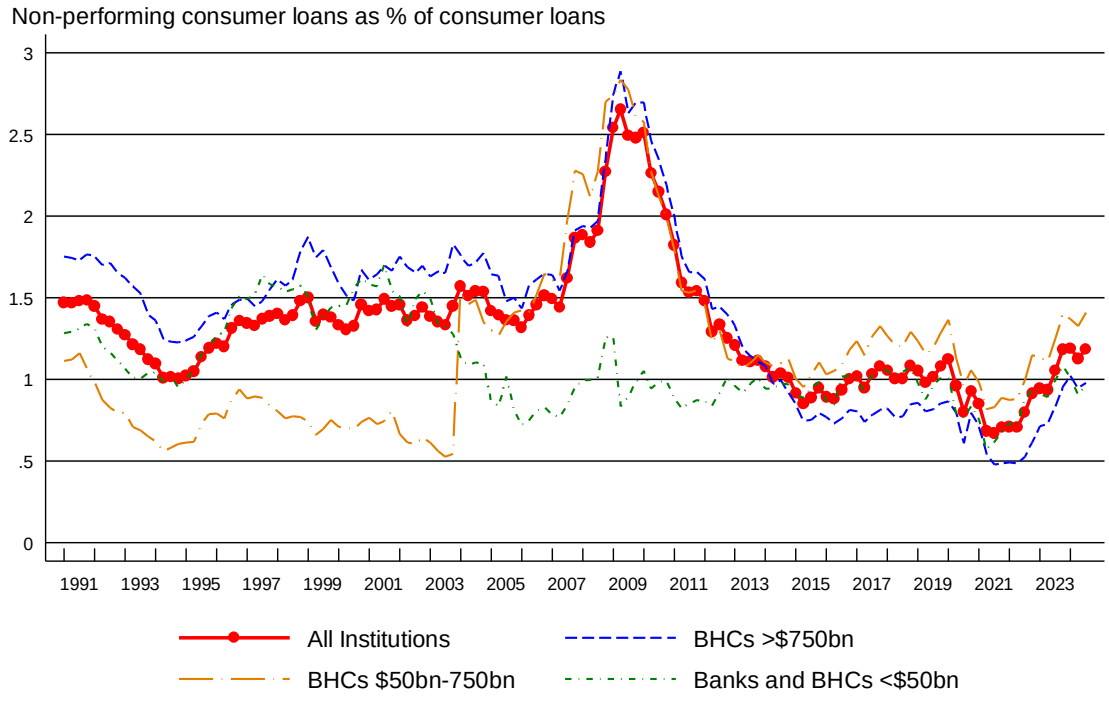
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



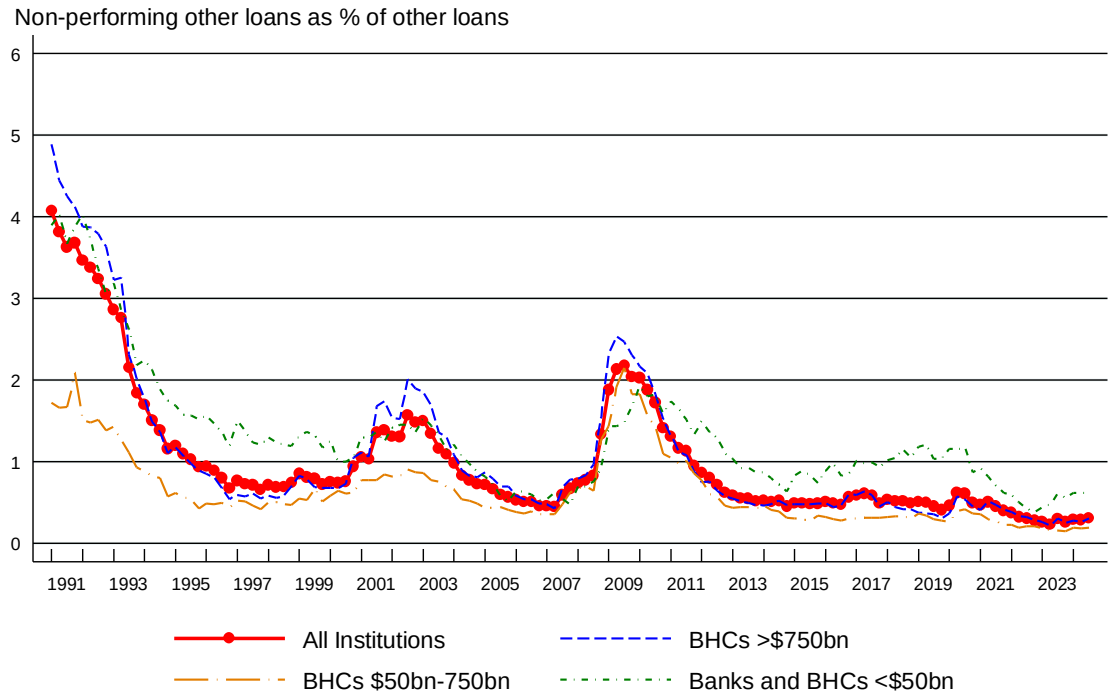
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



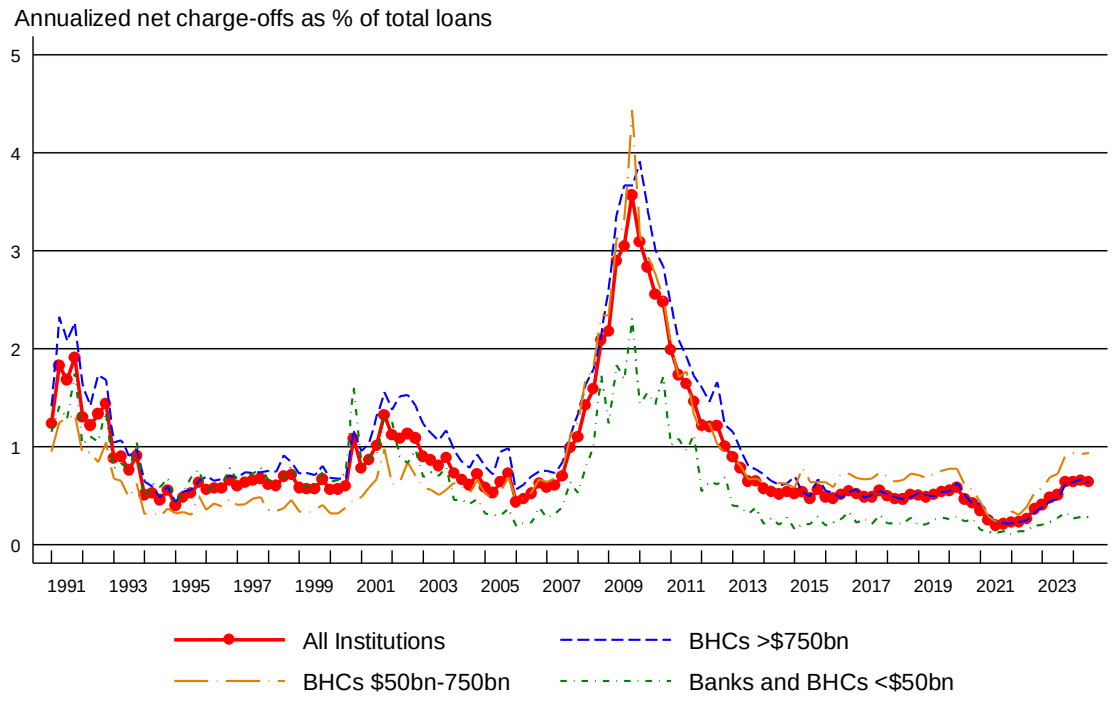
Non-performing Consumer Loans



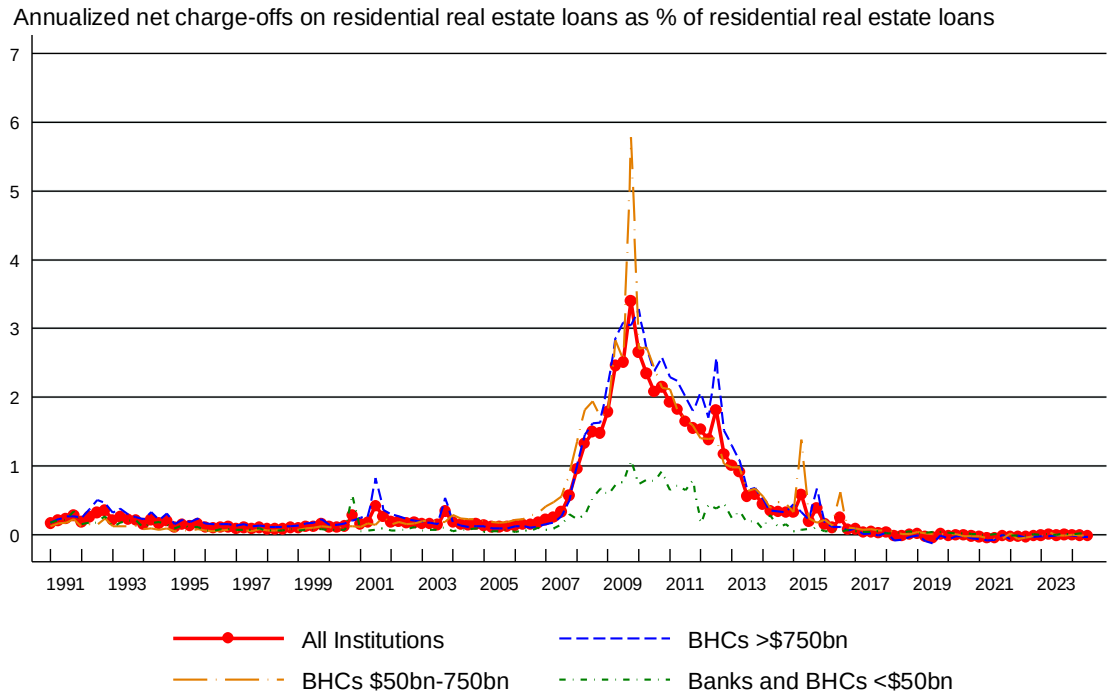
Non-performing Other Loans



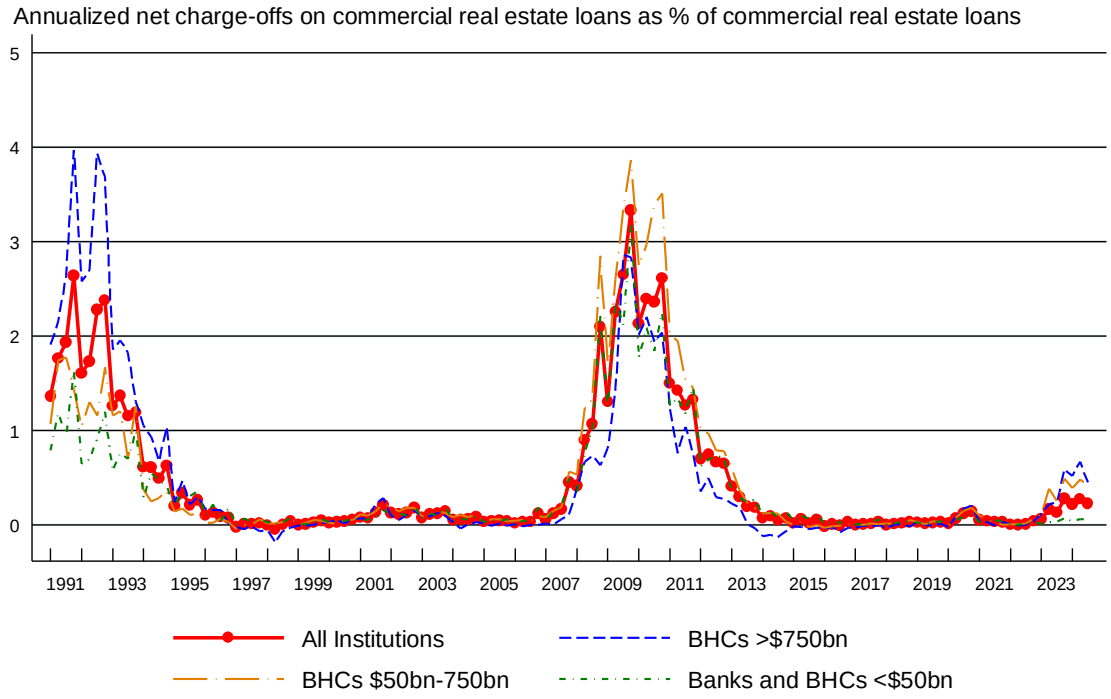
Net Charge-offs



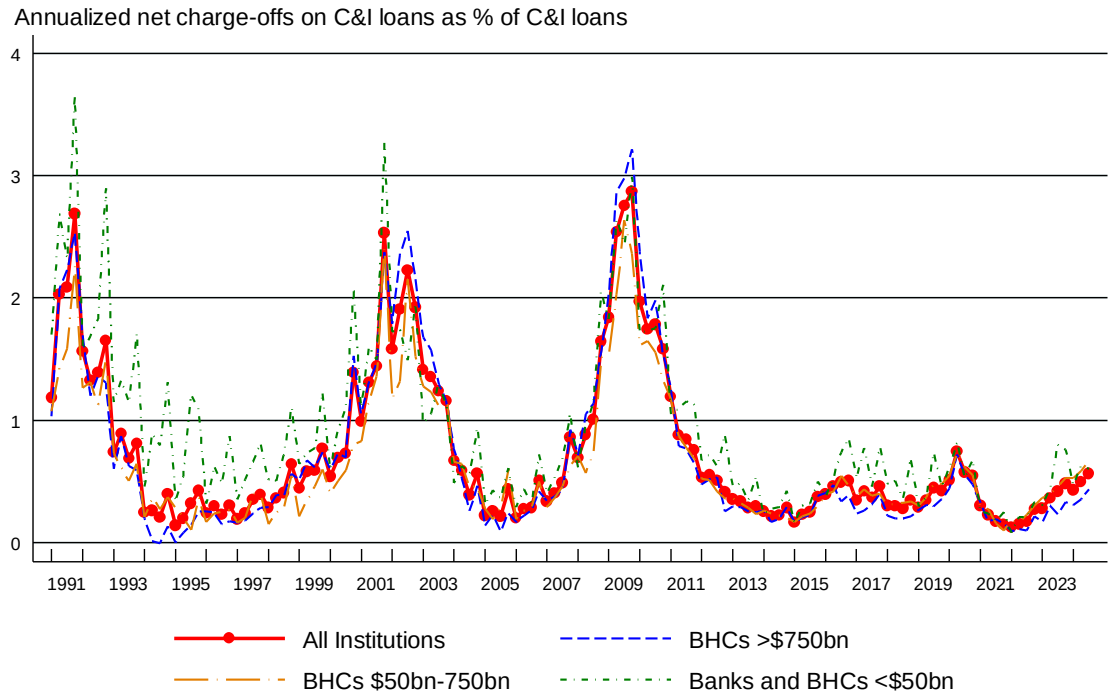
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



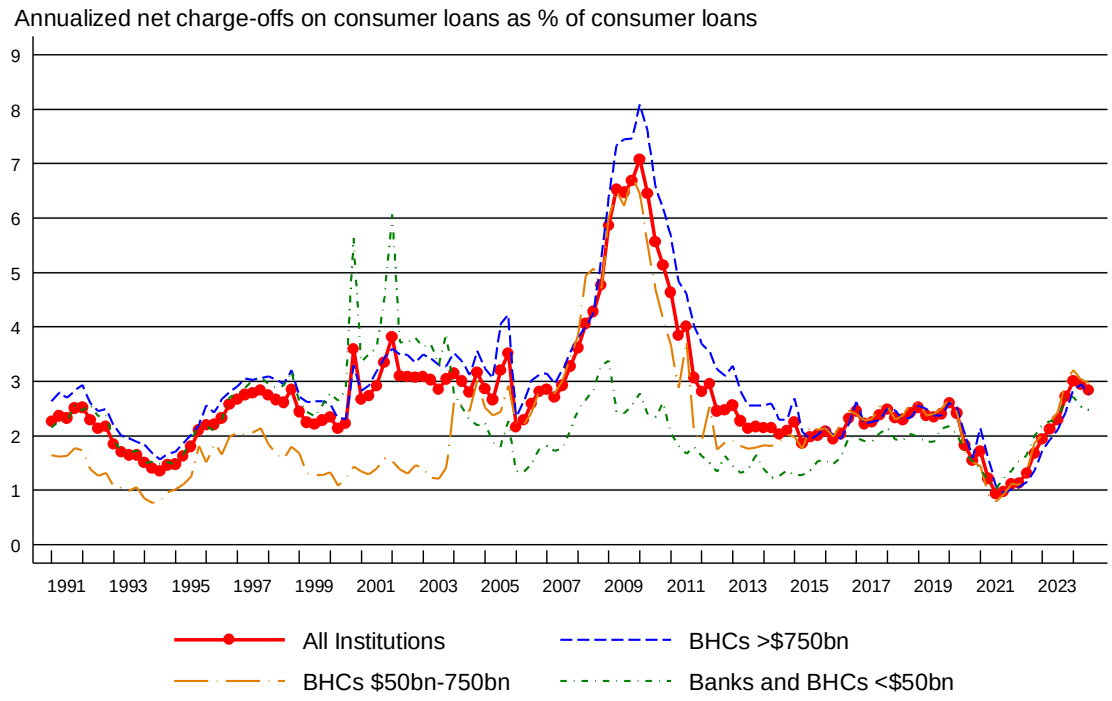
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



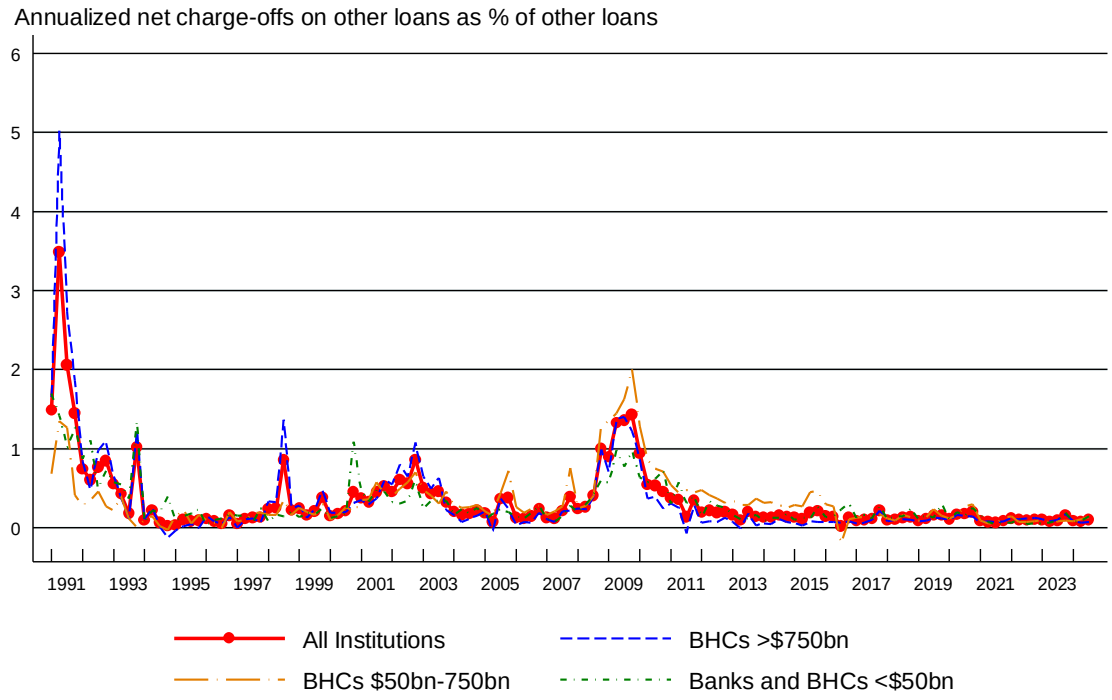
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



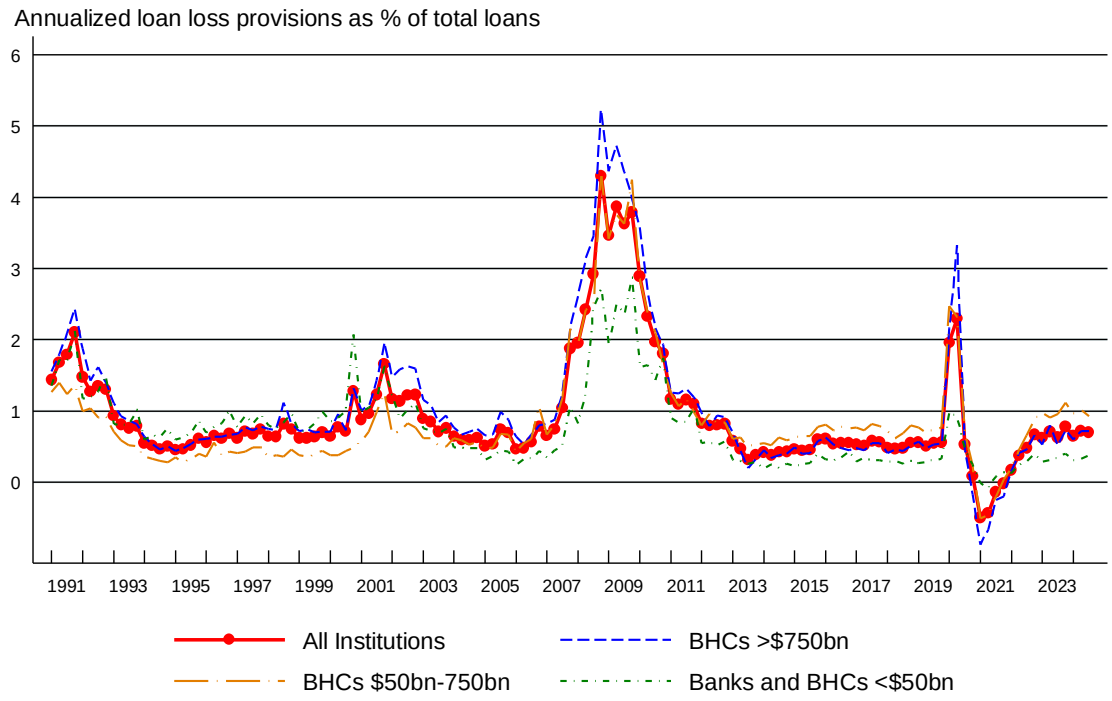
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



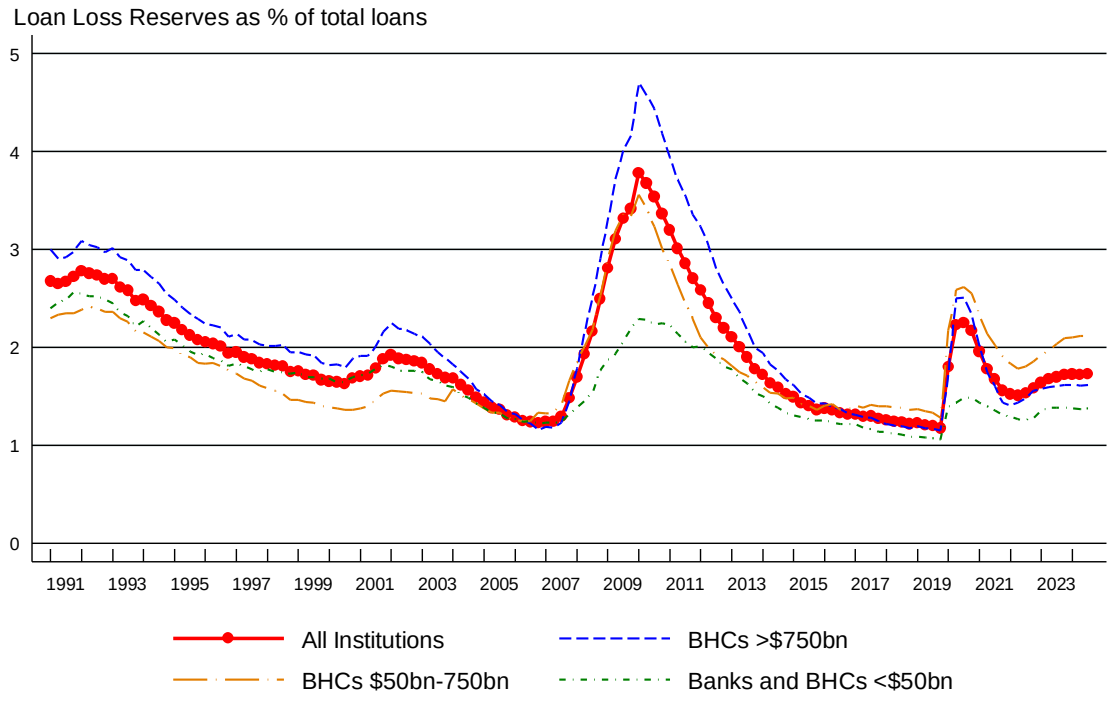
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



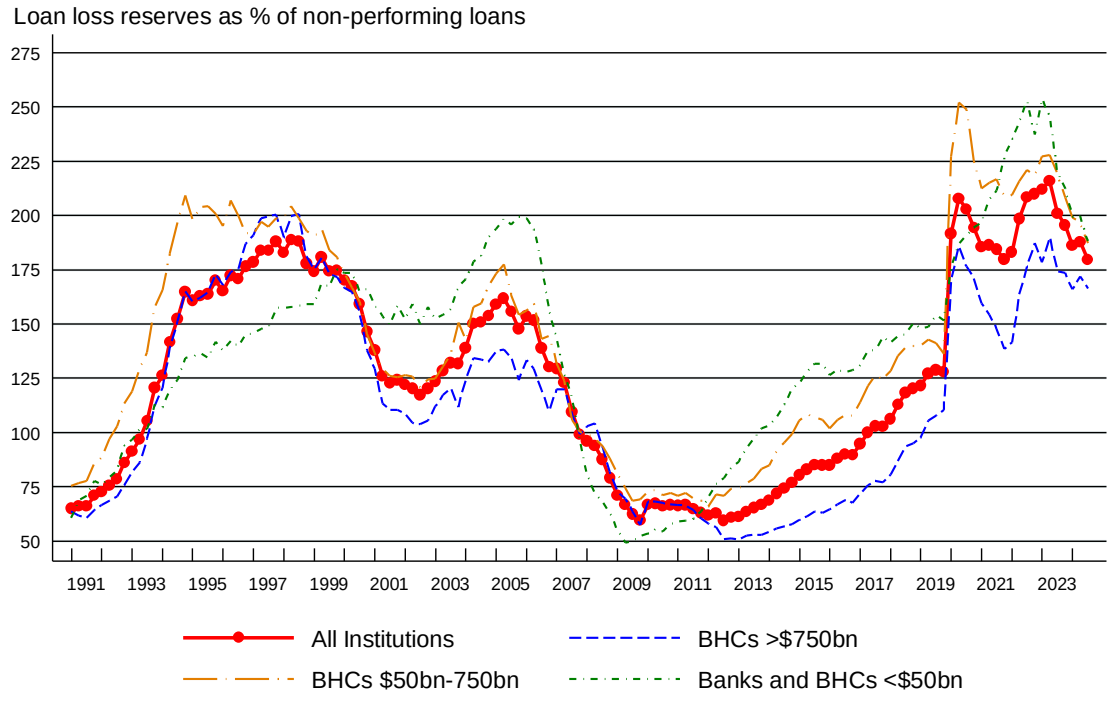
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves

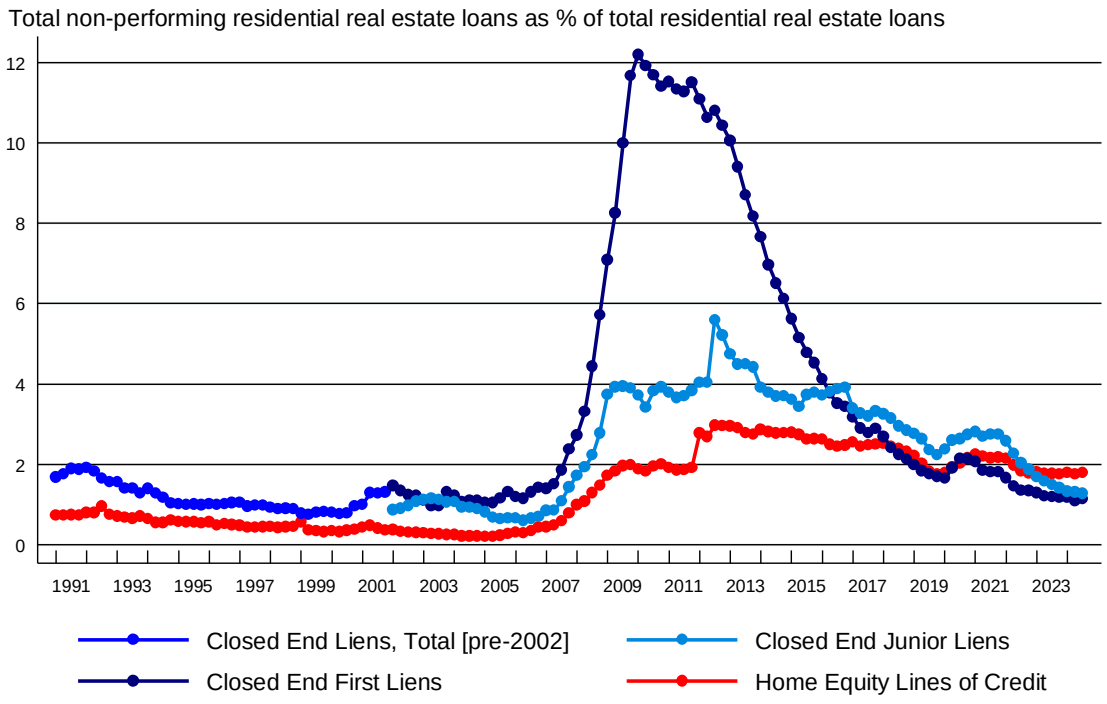


Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans

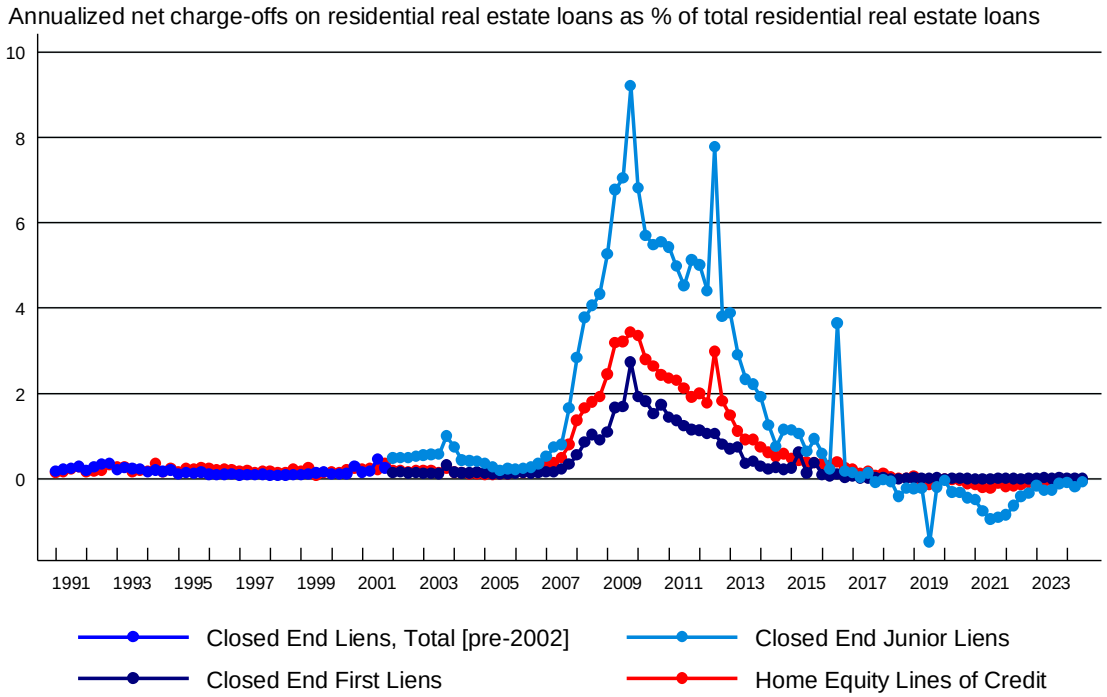


4. Loan Performance: DetailA. Residential Real Estate Loans

Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

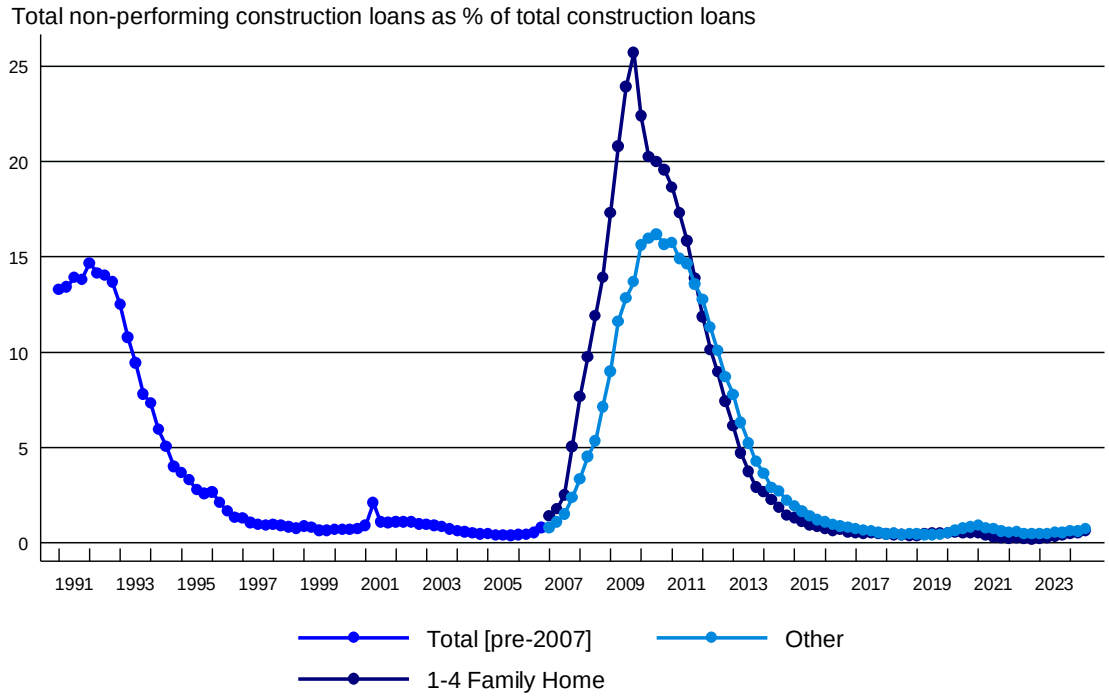


Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

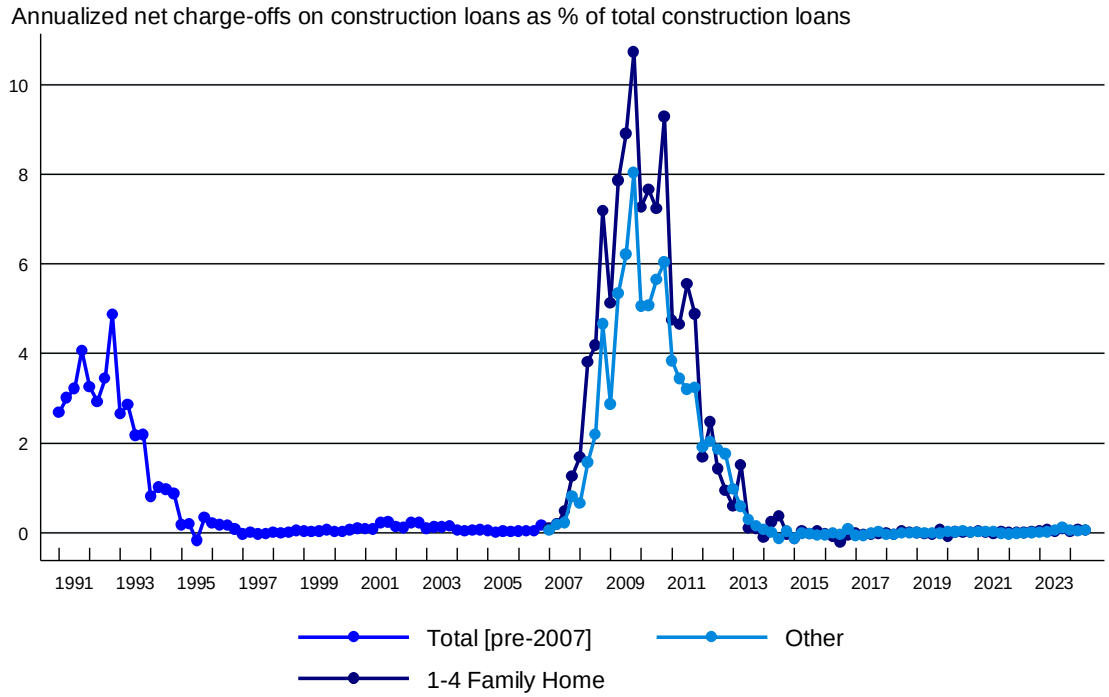


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

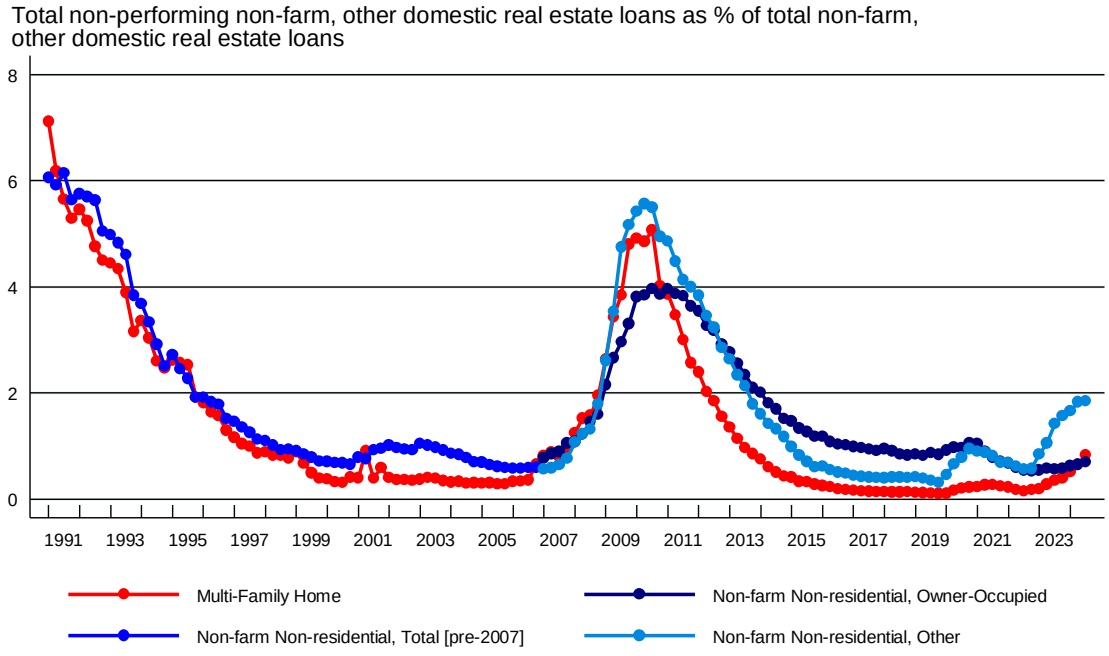
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



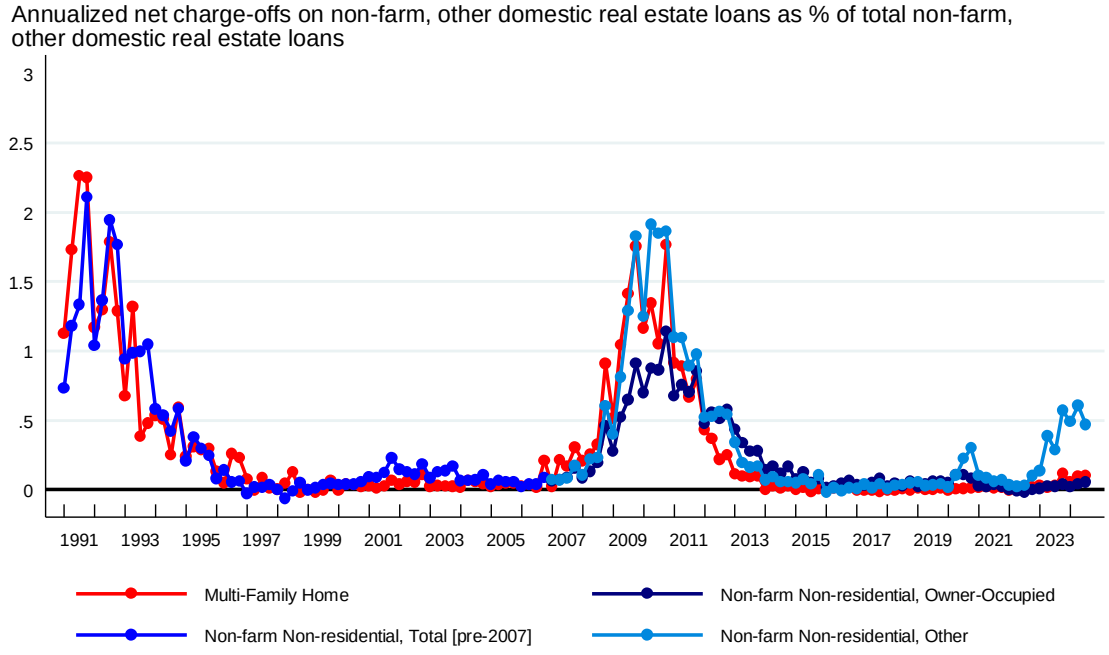
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

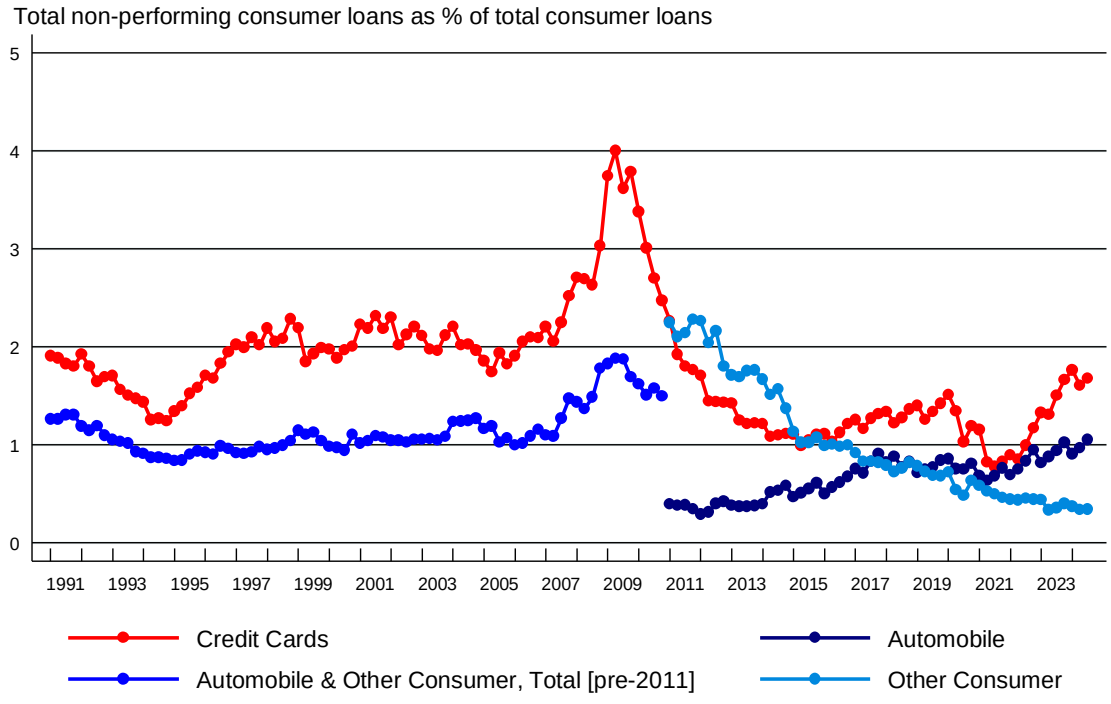


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

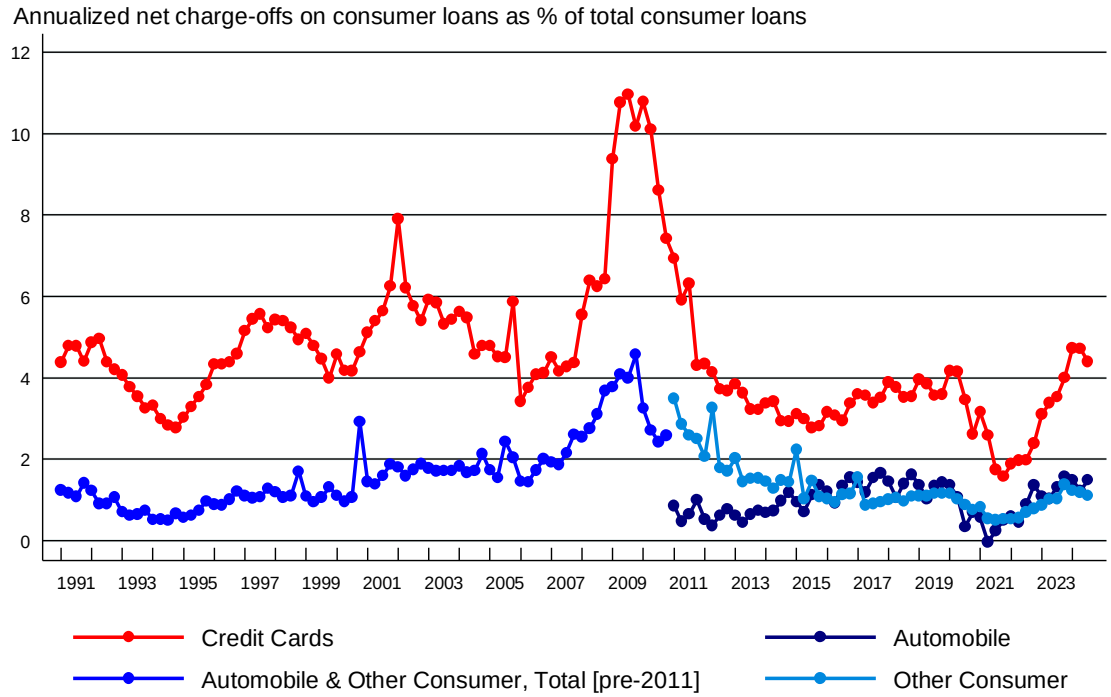


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

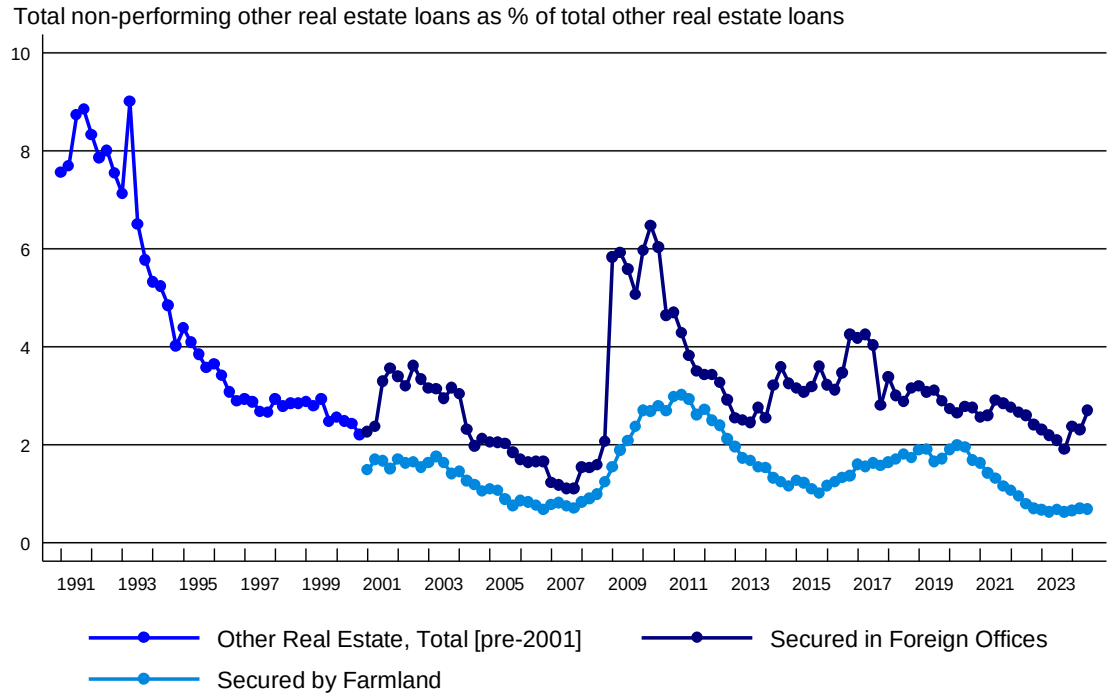


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

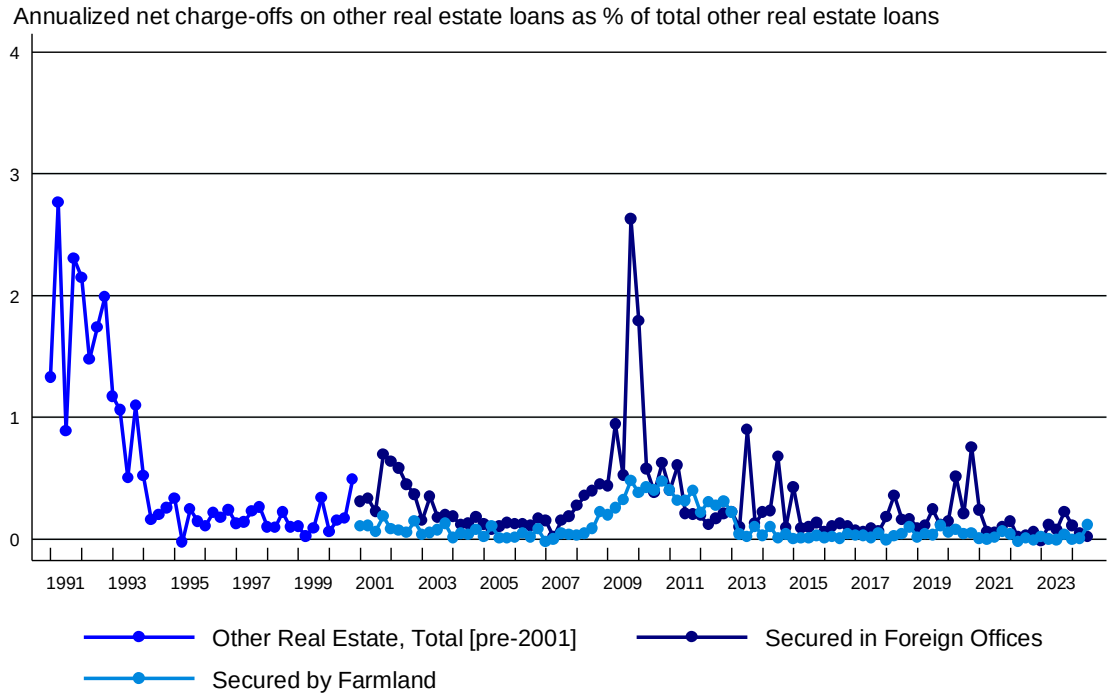


D. All Other Loans

Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

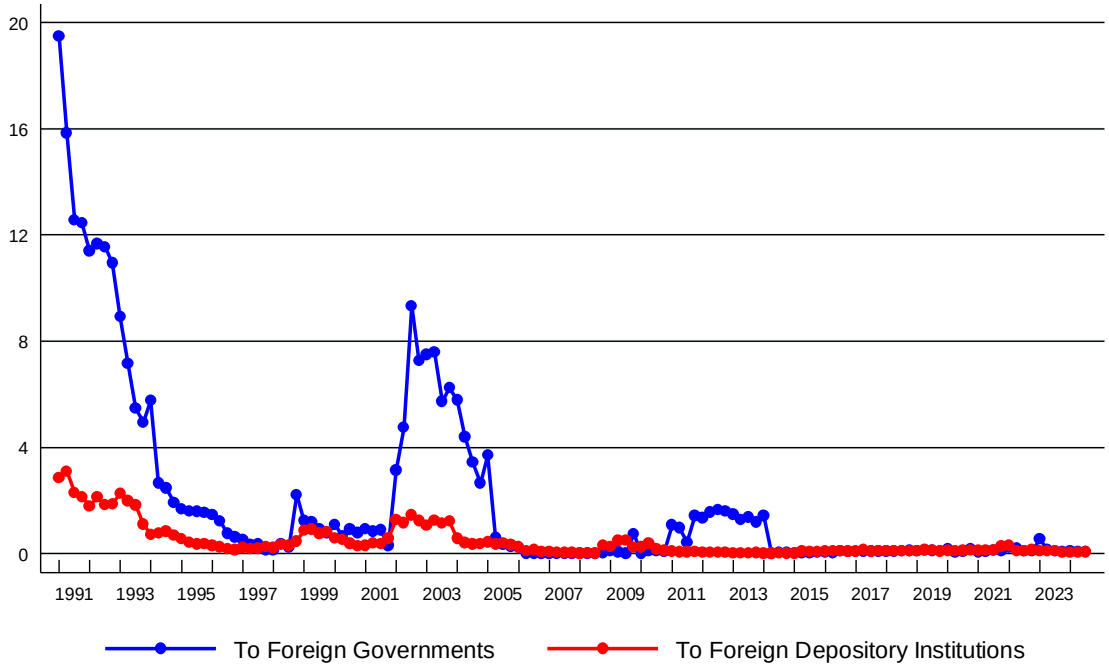


Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



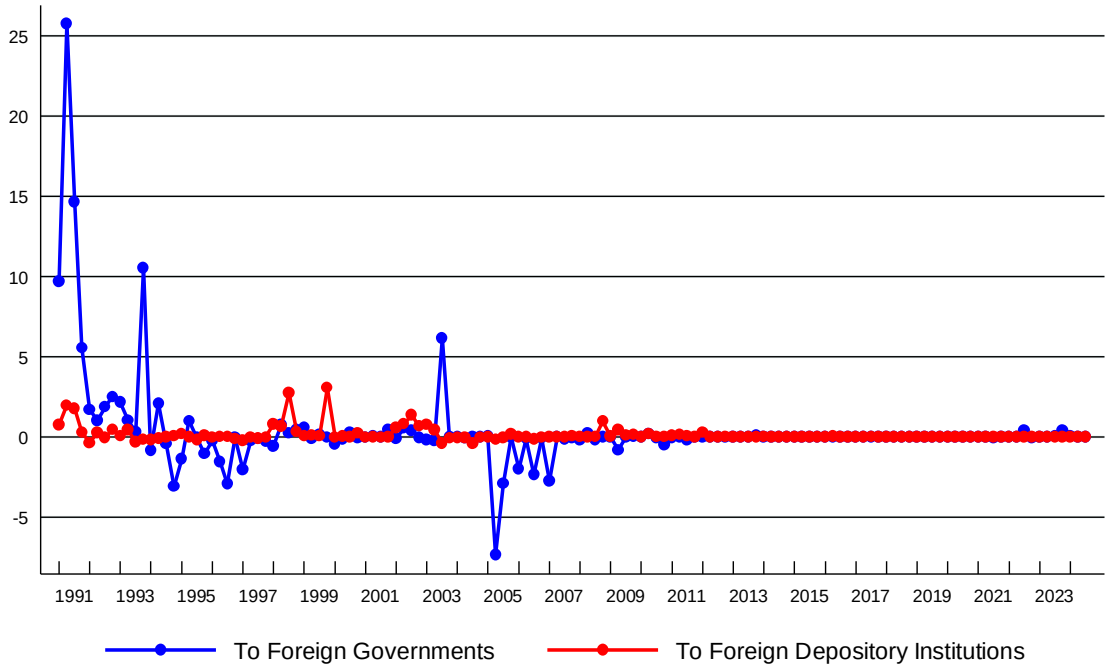
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail

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



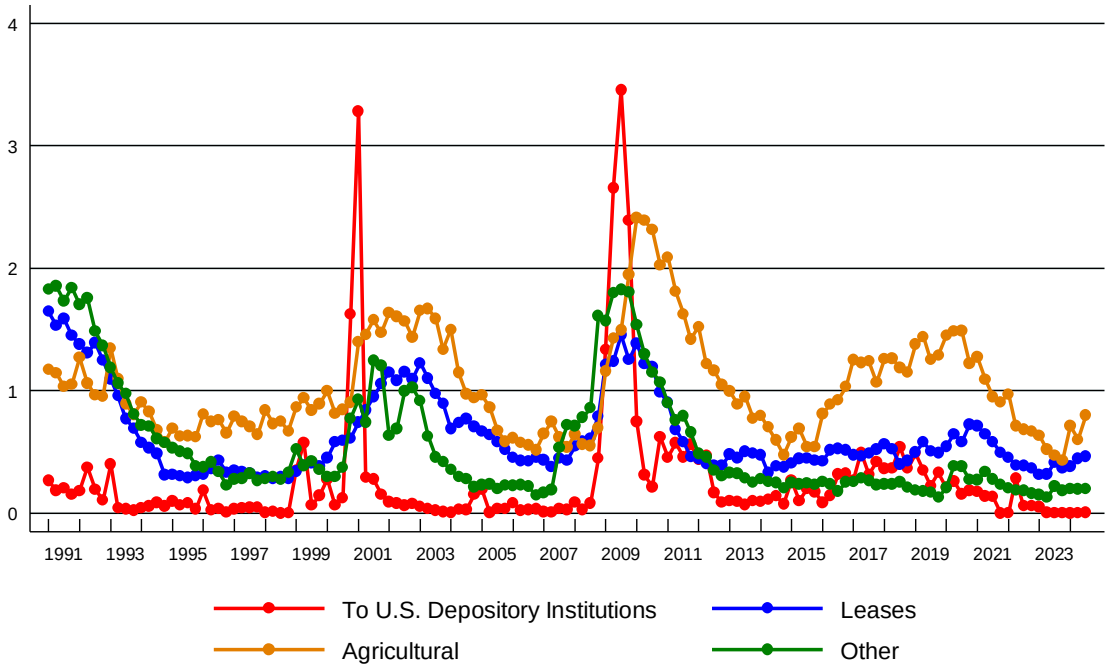
Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail

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



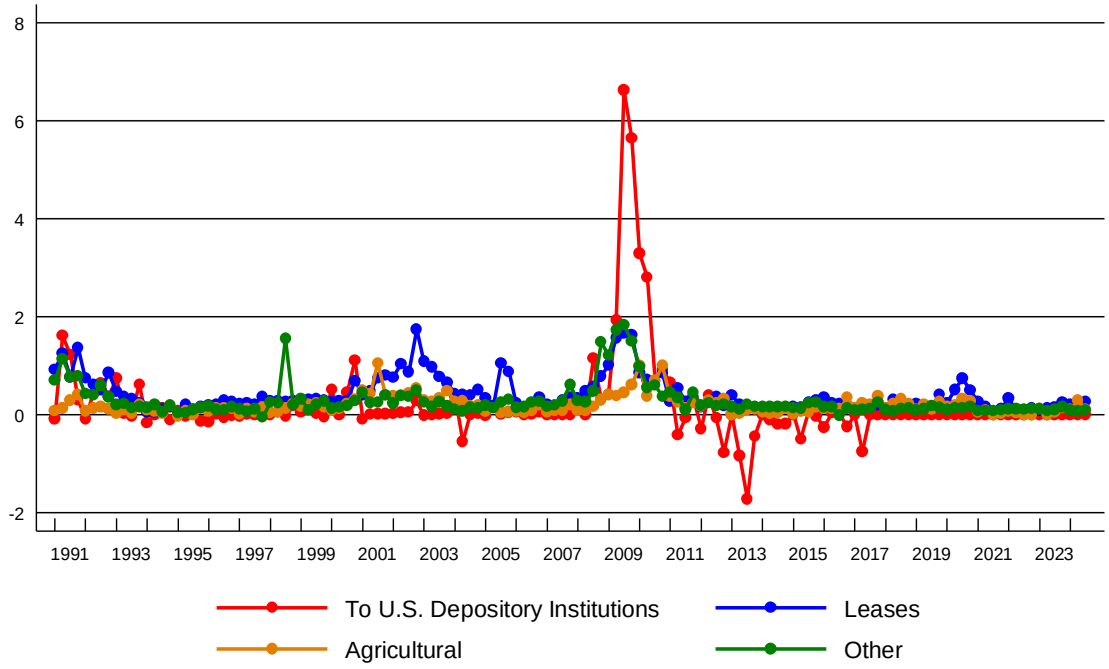
Non-performing Other Loans, Detail

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



Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail

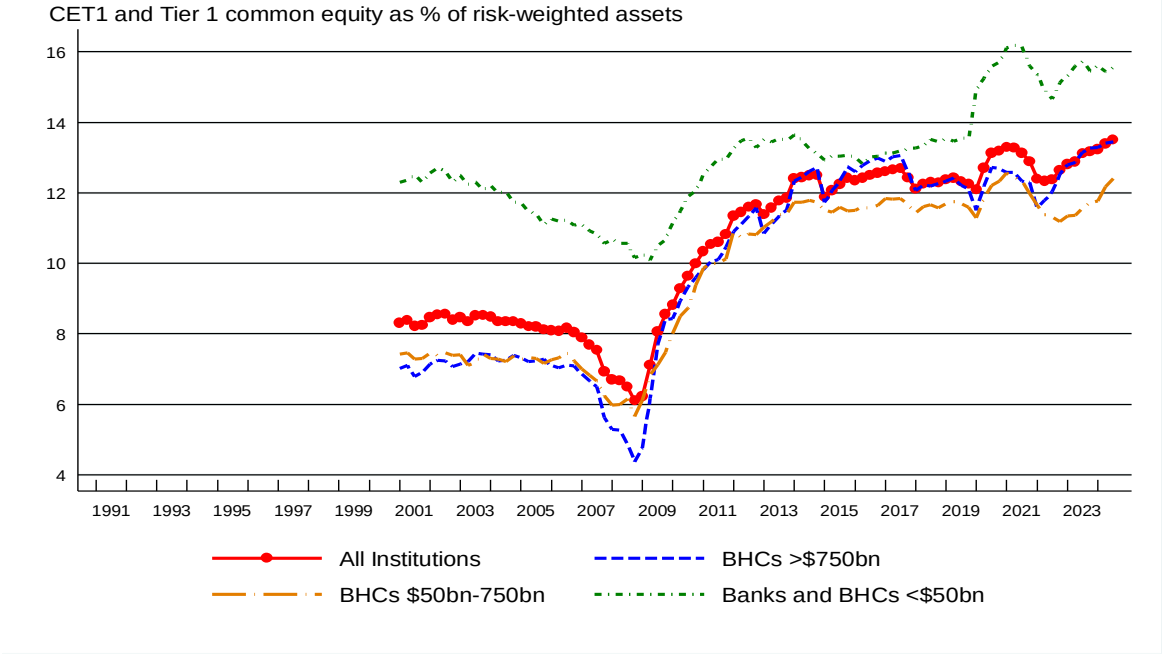
Annualized net charge-offs on other real estate loans as % of total other real estate loans



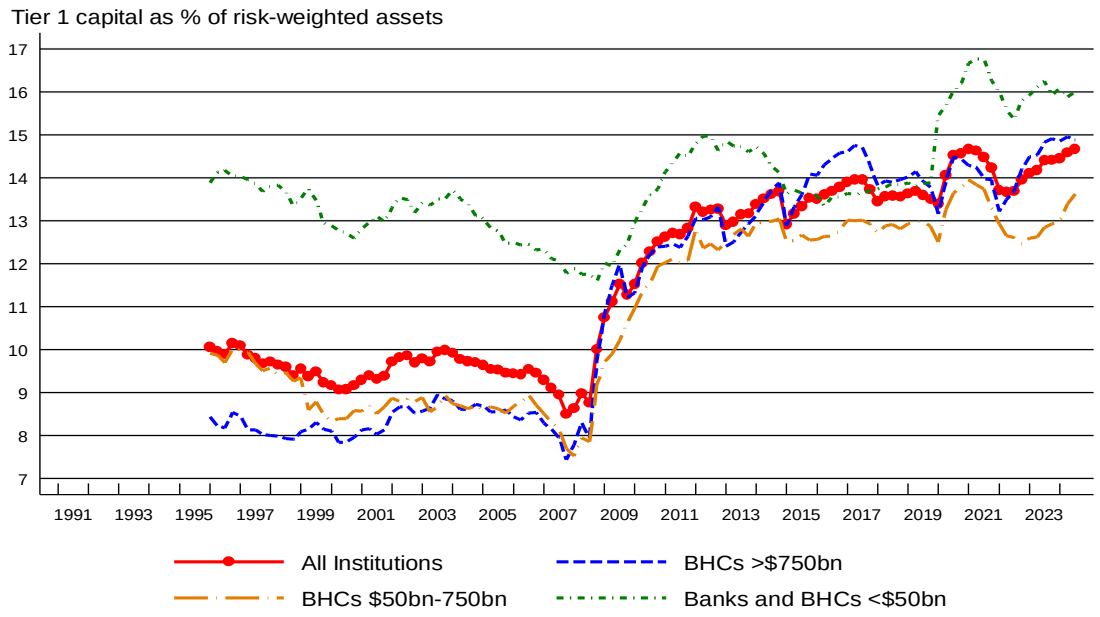
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

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.

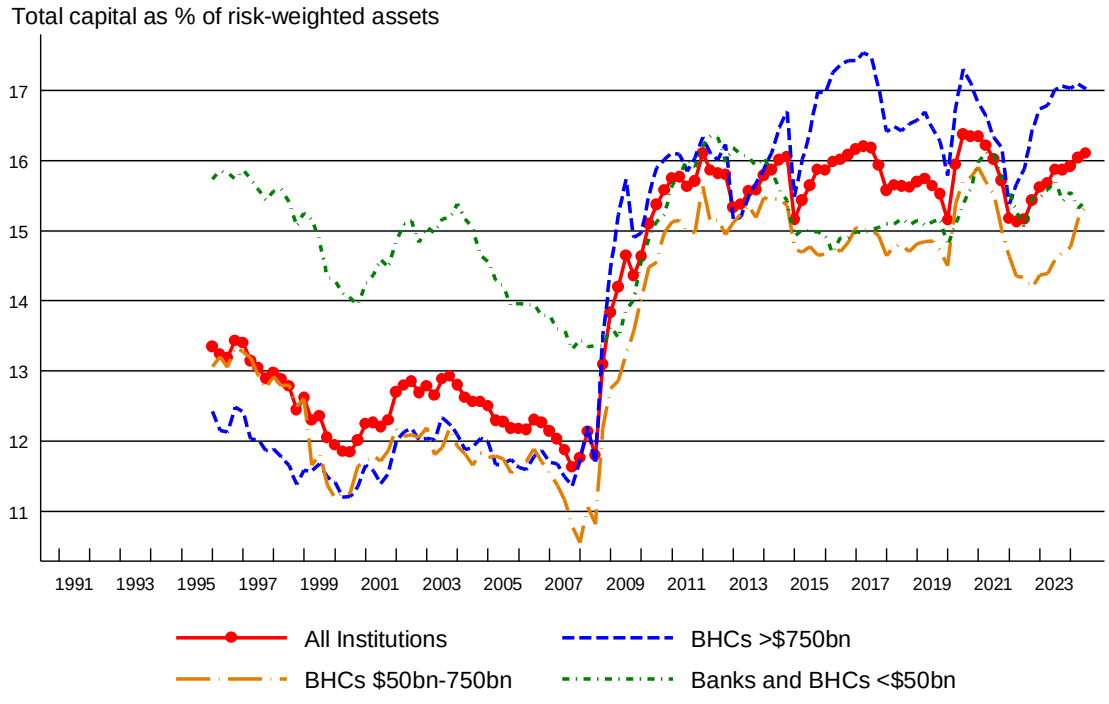
CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



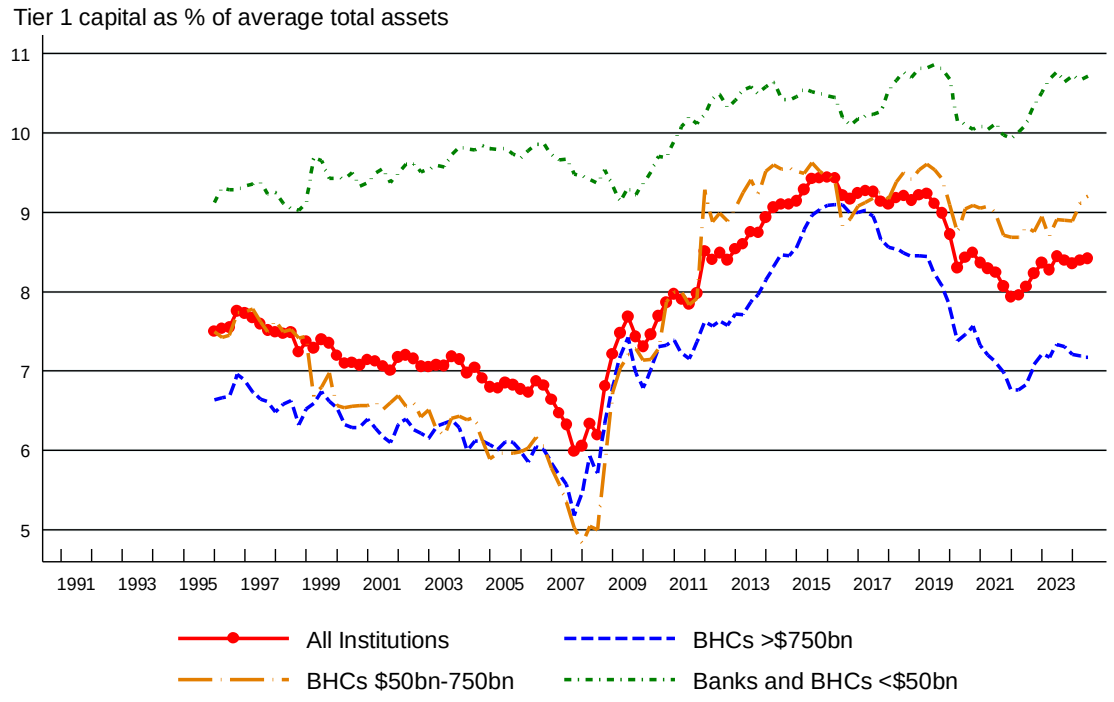
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio

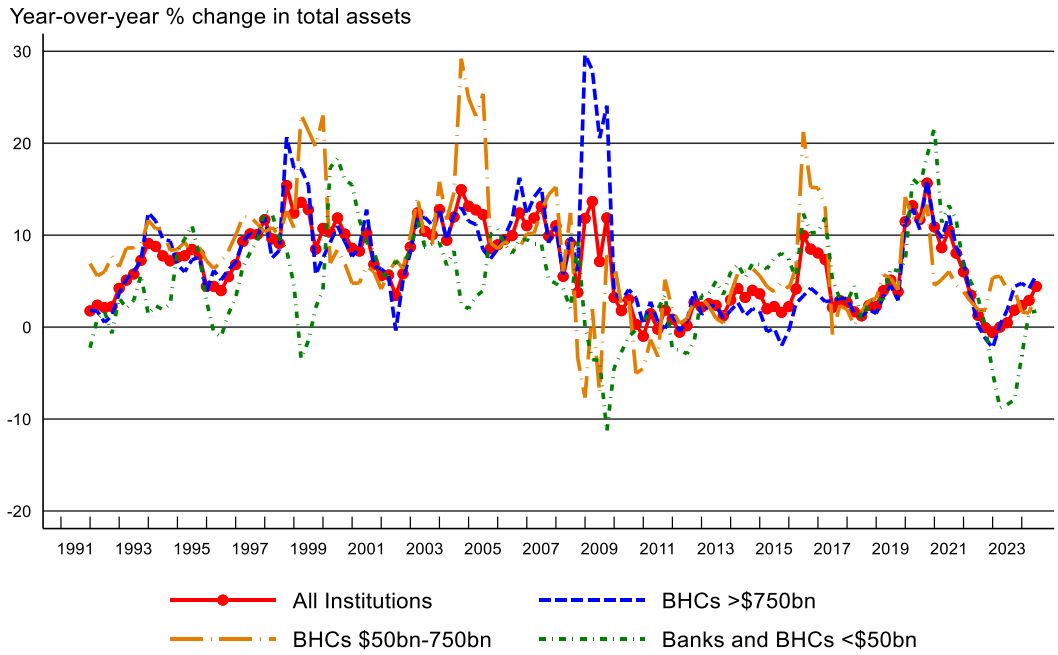


Leverage Ratio

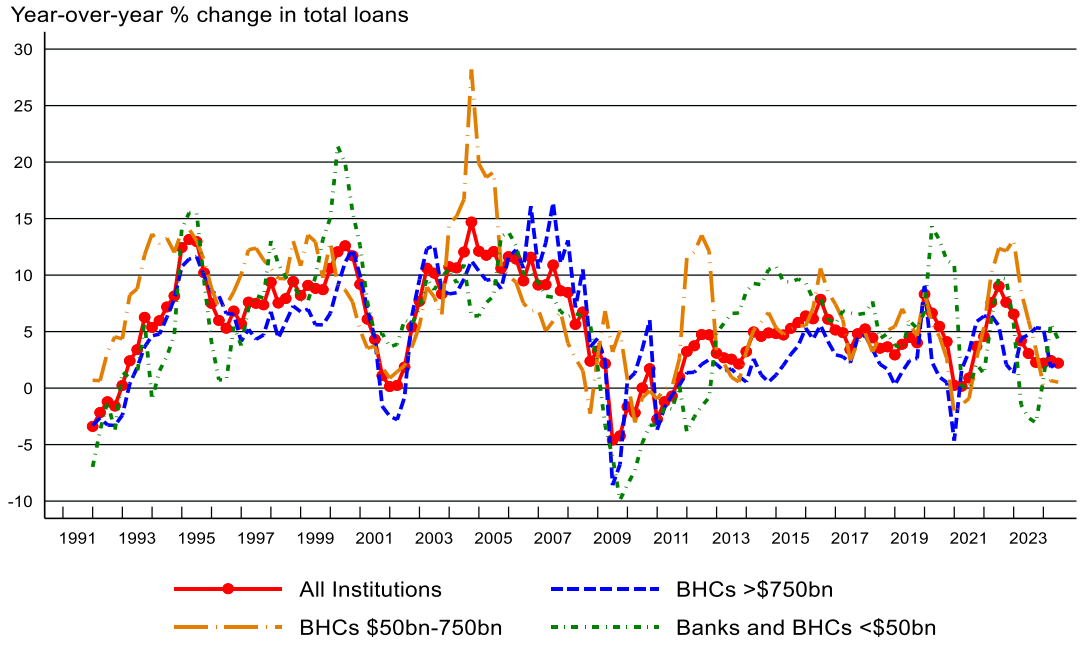


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms 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.

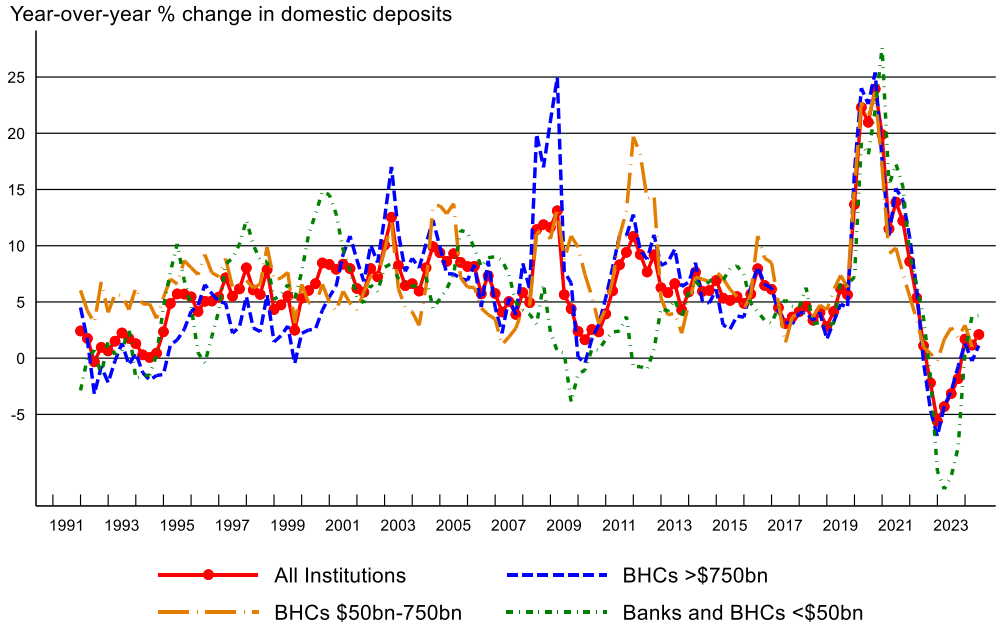
Asset Growth Rate



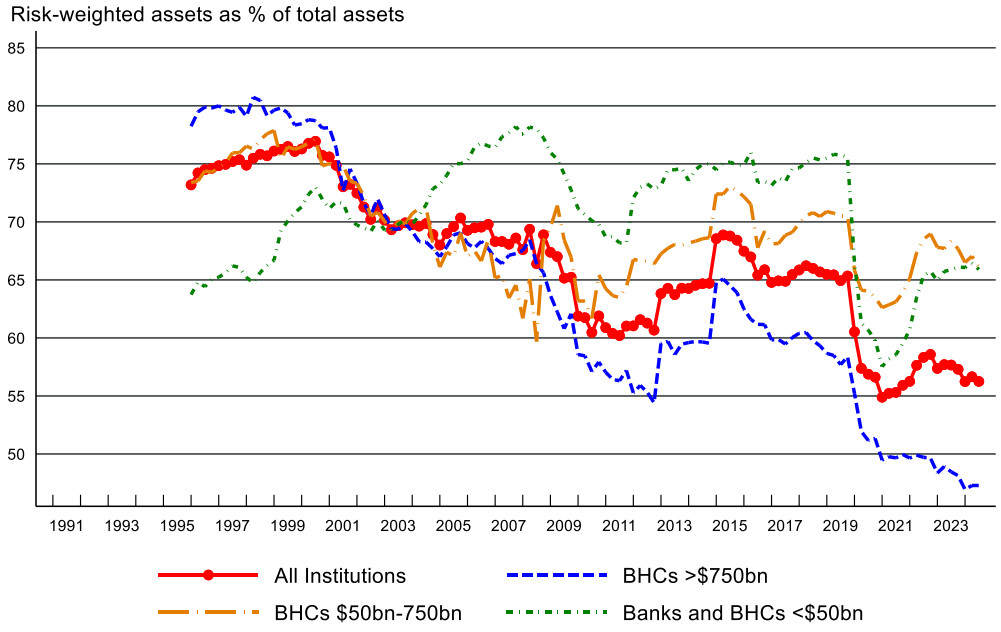
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate



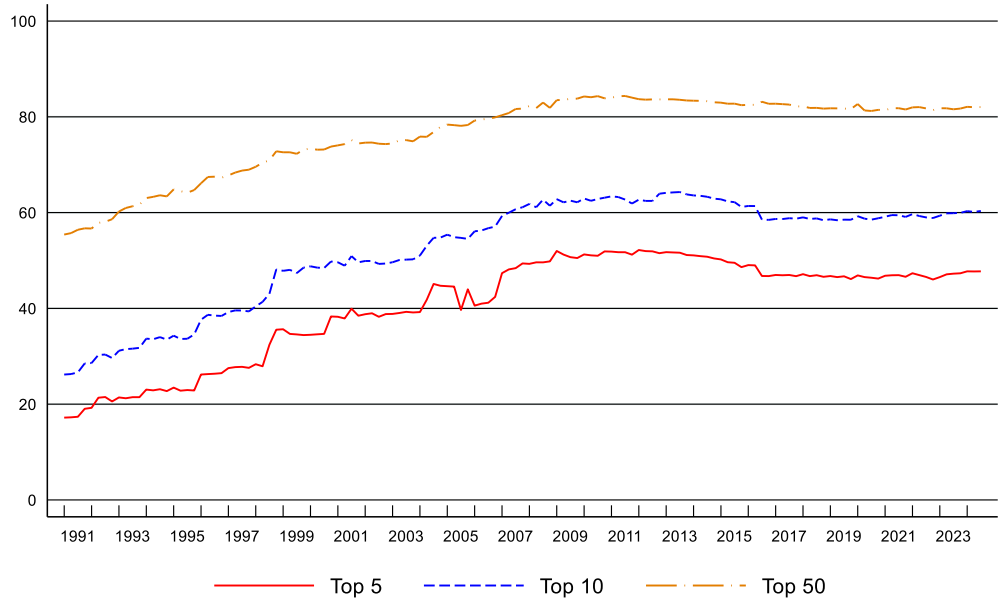
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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
2024Q3

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	4210.05	12898.00	1.23	14.92	15.31	16.40	18.21
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	3324.29	6896.00	0.83	9.30	11.83	13.20	14.94
3	CITIGROUP	2430.66	3238.00	0.53	6.19	13.71	15.24	17.90
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1922.13	5113.00	1.06	11.16	11.34	12.84	15.45
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	1728.08	2990.00	0.69	9.87	14.65	16.49	18.60
6	MORGAN STANLEY	1258.03	3188.00	1.01	12.30	15.07	17.08	19.44
7	U S BC	686.47	1714.00	1.00	11.65	10.54	12.16	14.22
8	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	565.09	1490.50	1.06	10.71	10.34	11.81	13.57
9	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	560.48	-783.03	-0.56	-5.46	16.74	16.74	17.97
10	TRUIST FC	523.43	1442.00	1.10	8.78	11.59	13.20	15.27
11	CAPITAL ONE FC	486.43	1777.27	1.46	11.30	13.57	14.88	16.61
12	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	427.46	1182.00	1.11	11.26	11.88	14.47	15.61
13	STATE STREET CORP	338.48	730.00	0.86	11.31	11.62	13.94	15.62
14	BMO FNCL CORP	297.93	1226.09	1.65	13.37	11.83	12.50	14.26
15	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	270.98	2507.00	3.70	33.76	10.72	11.40	13.42
16	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	233.75	40.41	0.07	1.11	11.61	13.11	15.10
17	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	220.57	639.00	1.16	11.20	13.24	13.78	15.36
18	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	220.31	382.50	0.69	6.14	10.64	11.90	13.86
19	FIFTH THIRD BC	214.32	573.00	1.07	11.03	10.75	12.07	14.13
20	M&T BK CORP	211.78	721.57	1.36	10.00	11.54	13.08	14.65
21	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	203.36	122.44	0.24	1.50	27.43	30.75	31.05
22	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	200.54	517.08	1.03	10.04	10.38	12.07	14.11
23	ALLY FNCL	192.98	357.00	0.74	9.70	9.79	11.24	12.90
24	BARCLAYS US LLC	192.18	439.00	0.91	10.08	13.66	15.10	16.85
25	KEYCORP	189.77	-410.26	-0.86	-9.74	10.83	12.59	15.09
26	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	168.02	193.28	0.46	4.18	12.72	14.57	16.67
27	RBC US GRP HOLDS LLC	166.96	524.51	1.26	8.73	16.85	16.85	17.62
28	REGIONS FC	157.74	490.00	1.24	10.49	10.58	11.95	13.87
29	NORTHERN TR CORP	155.75	464.98	1.19	14.59	12.64	13.60	15.57
30	DISCOVER FS	151.59	964.27	2.54	22.35	12.66	13.48	15.02
31	DB USA CORP	116.18	445.00	1.53	13.39	25.02	31.50	31.56
32	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	114.37	-279.56	-0.98	-13.05	10.76	11.42	13.92
33	ZIONS BC NA	87.03	214.73	0.99	13.45	10.71	11.36	13.21
34	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	83.11	224.00	1.08	12.41	16.46	16.48	17.24
35	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	82.99	602.58	2.90	20.65	22.59	22.76	24.11
36	FIRST HORIZON CORP	82.64	218.48	1.06	9.69	11.23	12.24	13.88
37	WESTERN ALLI BC	80.08	199.81	1.00	11.97	11.18	11.87	14.07
38	COMERICA	79.92	184.00	0.92	9.99	11.96	12.51	14.29
39	WEBSTER FNCL CORP	79.45	192.99	0.97	8.39	11.25	11.77	14.06
40	CIBC BC USA	76.19	332.18	1.74	10.95	17.33	17.33	18.58
41	EAST WEST BC	74.48	299.17	1.61	15.61	14.08	14.08	15.39
42	POPULAR	71.32	155.00	0.87	10.71	16.42	16.48	18.24
43	BNP PARIBAS USA	68.61	116.12	0.68	7.35	17.97	17.97	17.97
44	WINTRUST FC	63.79	170.00	1.07	10.63	9.84	10.60	12.25
45	VALLEY NAT BC	62.09	97.86	0.63	5.61	9.57	10.29	12.56
46	SYNOVUS FC	59.59	181.56	1.22	13.56	10.64	11.76	13.60
47	OLD NAT BC	53.60	143.80	1.07	9.03	11.00	11.60	12.94
48	COLUMBIA BKG SYS	51.91	146.18	1.13	11.09	10.32	10.32	12.54
49	CULLEN/FROST BKR	51.03	146.50	1.15	14.17	13.57	14.04	15.52
50	PINNACLE FNCL PTNR	50.70	146.69	1.16	9.25	10.85	11.38	13.24
TOTALS**	TOP 50 (BHCS AND BANKS)	23398.70	55564.68	0.95	10.33	12.98	14.32	16.29
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	28518.73	68604.36	0.96	10.11	13.51	14.67	16.10

* There is one non-BHC in the Top 50: Zions Bancorporation National Association. The Top 50 excludes non-typical institutions (see Data Note 3).

** 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 U.S. 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 U.S. 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 $750 billion in total assets as of the current quarter, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs with $50 - $750 billion in total assets in the current quarter, and for the remainder of the industry. For consistency, time-series graphs for the ">$750bn" and $50-$750bn" 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 U.S. 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 >$750bn" and the "BHCs $50-$750bn" series. Finally, the "all other banks and BHCs" quarterly series is constructed by subtracting the "BHCs > $750bn" and "BHCs $50-$750bn" 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 caveats and 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 > $750bn 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.

- 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.

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

- 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.

- In 2020:Q1, some non-advanced approaches firms began to implement a simplified capital rule to calculate CET1 in Schedule HC-R Part II. This is reflected in the calculation of aggregate CET1 and related ratios.

- Starting on January 1, 2020, 260 firms that are public companies, representing 84% of total banking assets, began to adopt the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)'s new "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This affects the calculation of loan loss provisions and loan loss reserves. The 2020 CECL adopters had the option to delay transitioning the effects of the adoption of CECL on their regulatory capital for 2 years, followed by a 3-year phase in period that is expected to be completed by the end of 2024. The remainder of all firms were obliged to adopt CECL as of January 1, 2023. The 2023 CECL adopters do not have the option of the two-year delay, but will still have the option to phase in the initial impact of CECL adoption on their regulatory capital ratios over a three-year period beginning in the quarter of CECL adoption.

- Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, allowed banks to suspend the recognition of certain loan modifications as troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) during the applicable period under the CARES Act as extended by the Consolidated Appropriations (CA) Act (i.e., between March 1, 2020, and January 1, 2022). In addition, the ASU No. 2022-02, "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures", issued by FASB in March 2022 eliminated the recognition of trouble debt restructurings for banks that have adopted the "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This was reflected in the calculation of loan loss provisions, loan loss reserves, non-performing loans, net charge-offs, and risk-weighted assets effective January 1, 2023.

- The interim final rules of March 23, 2020, and April 13, 2020, and the final rule of October 28, 2020, adopted by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (together, the agencies), allowed banking organizations to neutralize the regulatory capital effects of participating in the Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (MMLF) and the Paycheck Protection Program Liquidity Facility (PPPLF). In addition, Paycheck Protection Program loans received a zero percent risk weight under the agencies' regulatory capital rules. This may have impacted the calculation of risk-weighted assets and the leverage ratio.

- In 2023:Q4, insured depository institutions were required to report their estimated amounts for the FDIC special assessment. The special assessment is accrued as a liability (Schedule RC-G, Other Liabilities, item 1.b, "Other expenses accrued and unpaid") and an expense (Schedule RI, Income Statement, item 7.d,

"Other noninterest expense") in the quarter ending December 31, 2023. Although the FDIC will collect the special assessment over an anticipated total of eight quarterly assessment periods, beginning the first quarterly assessment period of 2024, the accrual of the full expense should not be delayed.

Data Notes

1. As of 2020Q1, the largest asset group used for statistics reported by BHC size was raised from a threshold of $500bn to $750bn to reflect the changing nature of the banking industry. The six BHCs previously reported in the >$500bn group remain the same in the new >$750bn set (J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley). In general, the subsets of BHCs with statistics reported by asset totals remain consistent throughout time in this report.

2. 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.

3. Some FR Y-9C and call report filers deemed to be non-typical of the U.S. 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, John Hancock and MetLife Inc.

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations

Second Quarter 2024

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$750bn[2] in total assets as of the current quarter, for BHCs with $50bn-750bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Return on equity and return on assets both increased from 10.3% and 0.95% in 2024:Q1 to 11.1% and 1.04% in 2024:Q2, respectively, reflecting a decrease in noninterest expenses and increase in all other income sources. Within all income sources, unrealized gains on equity securities and discontinued operations greatly increased.

- Net interest margin, defined as net interest income as a percentage of interest earning assets, rose from 2.53% in 2024:Q1 to 2.56% in 2024:Q2. The current net interest margin of 2.56% is below its post-crisis (2009:Q1 – 2024:Q2) average of 2.60%.

- Noninterest income ratio, measured as noninterest income as a percentage of total assets, fell from 1.98% in 2024:Q1 to 1.96% in 2024:Q2. The current noninterest income ratio of 1.96% is below its post-crisis average of 2.12%.

- Asset growth rose from 2.34% in 2024:Q1 to 2.90% in 2024:Q2. Loan growth increased from 2.21% to 2.45%, and the domestic deposit growth rate slowed from 1.70 % to 1.16%.

- 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 13.40%, 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] The threshold for the highest asset grouping was raised from $500bn to $750bn in the 2020Q1 Quarterly Trends report. Six BHCs exceed this $750bn size threshold: J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. See Data Notes on page 43 for more details.

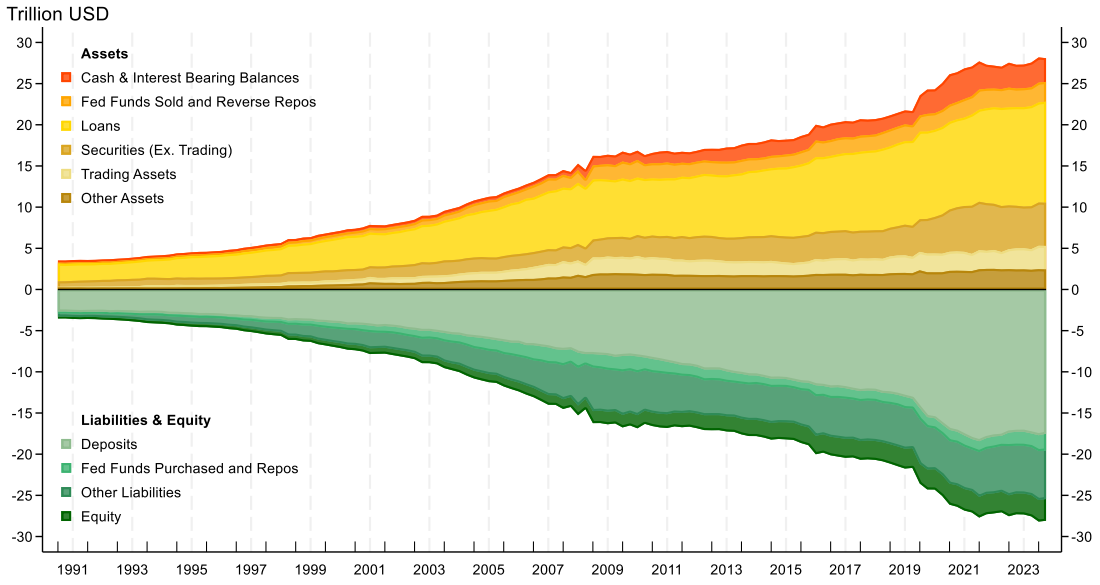
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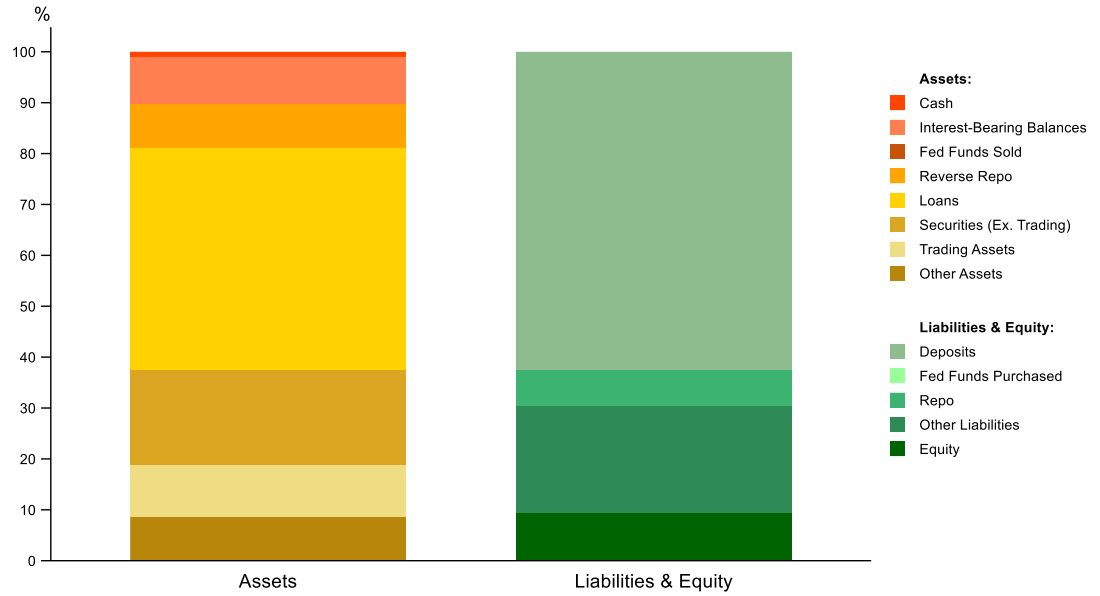
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

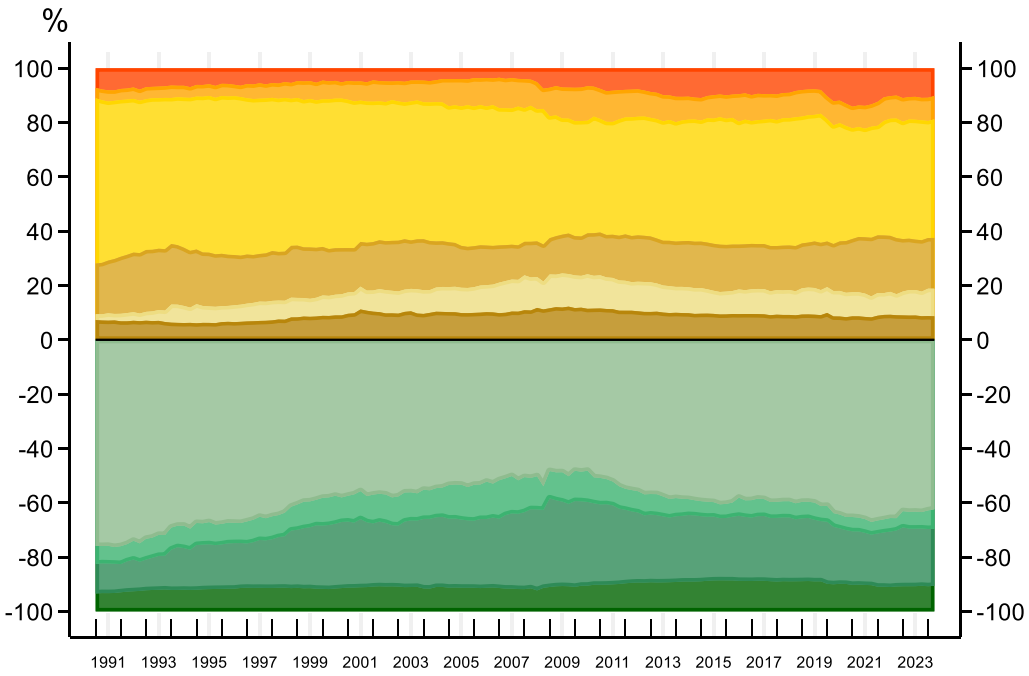
Balance Sheet Composition



Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



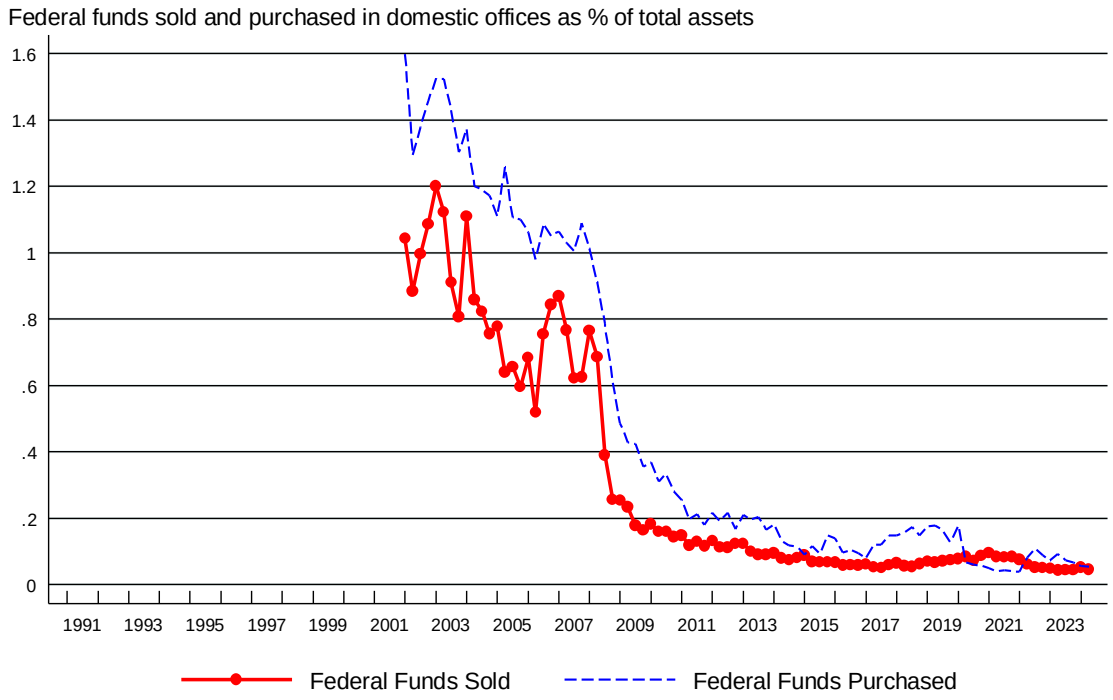
Assets

- Cash & Interest Bearing Balances
- Fed Funds Sold and Reverse Repos
- Loans
- Securities (Ex. Trading)
- Trading Assets
- Other Assets

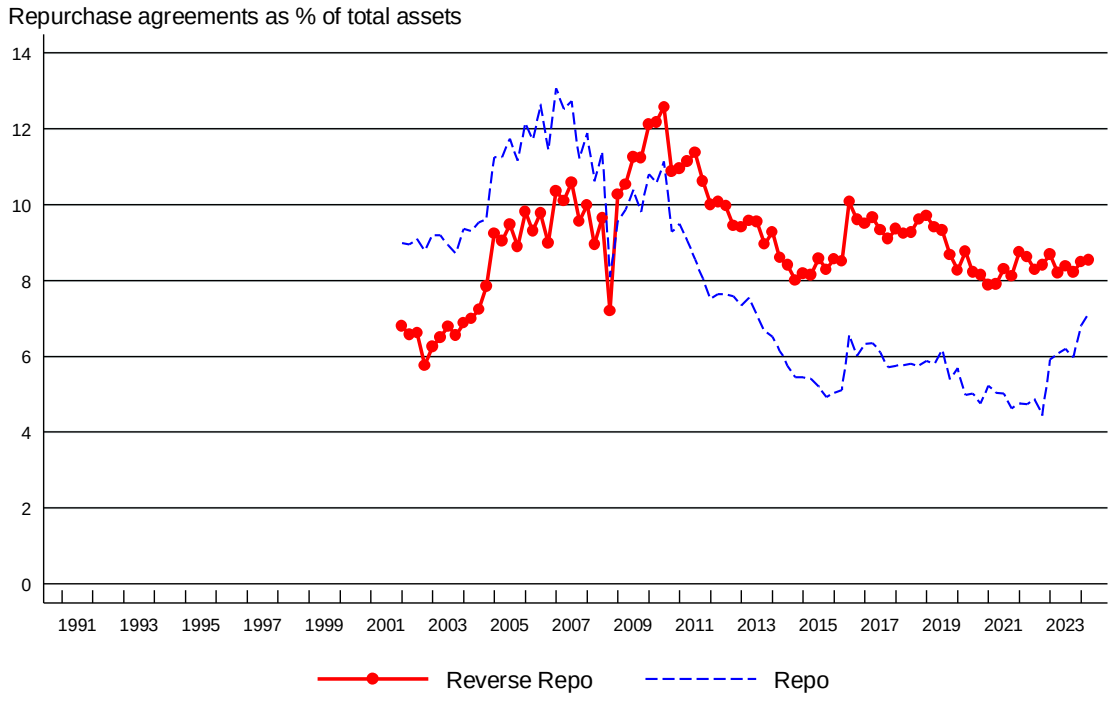
Liabilities & Equity

- Deposits
- Fed Funds Purchased and Repos
- Other Liabilities
- Equity

Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

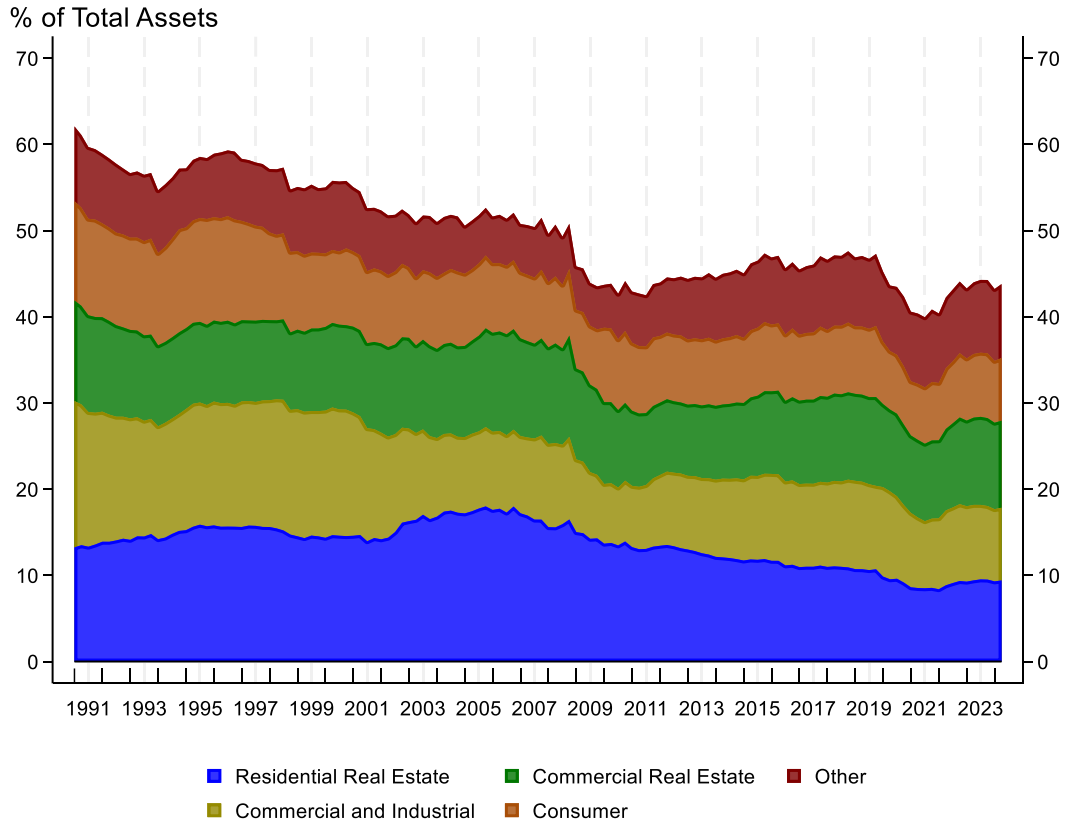


Repurchase Agreements

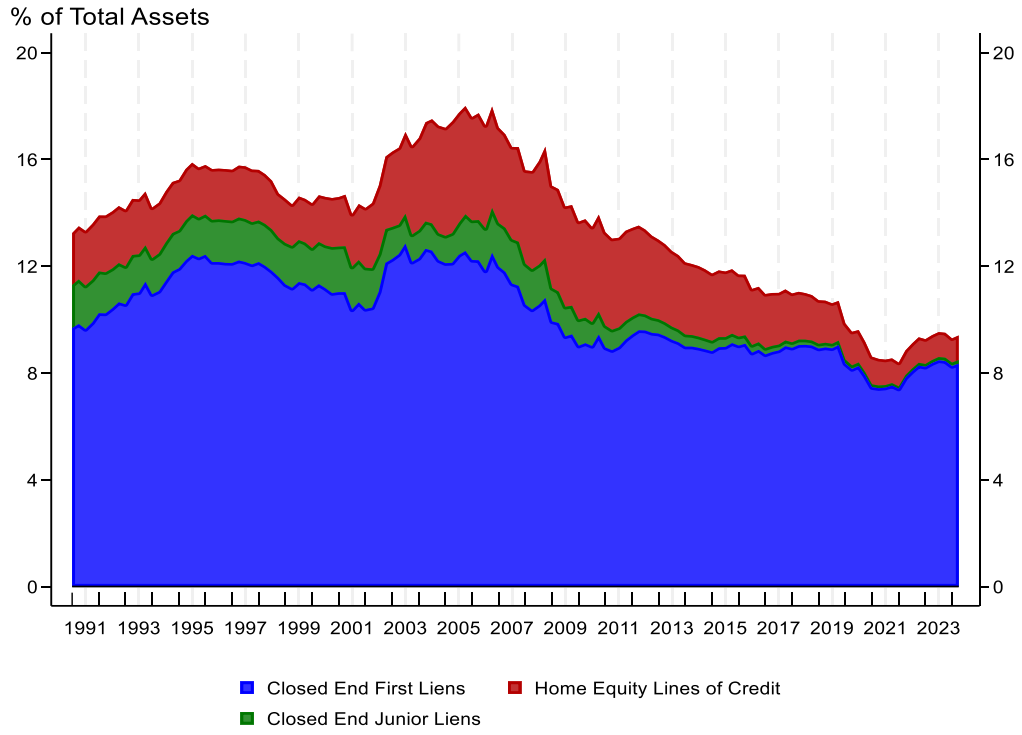


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

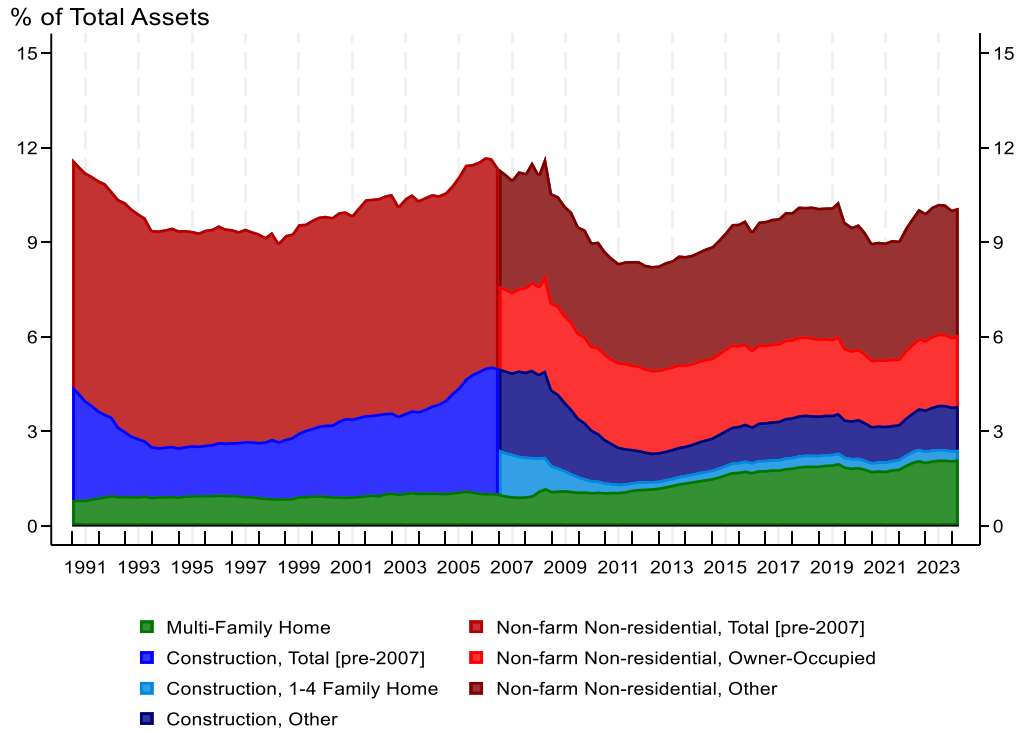
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019 2021 2023
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

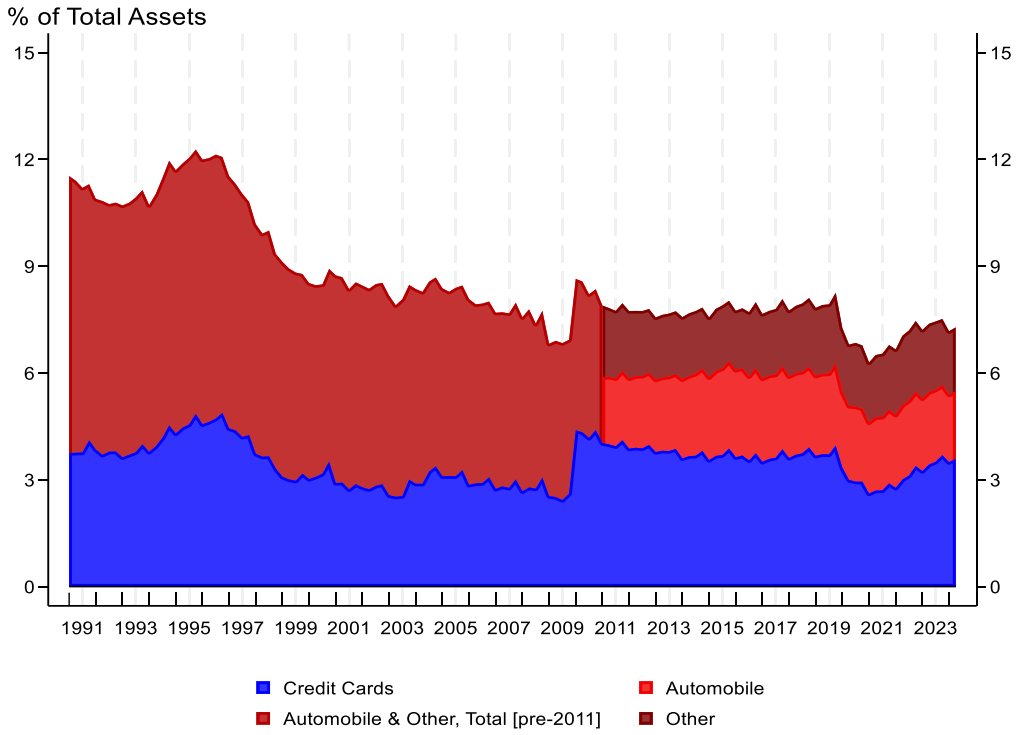
Residential Real Estate Loans



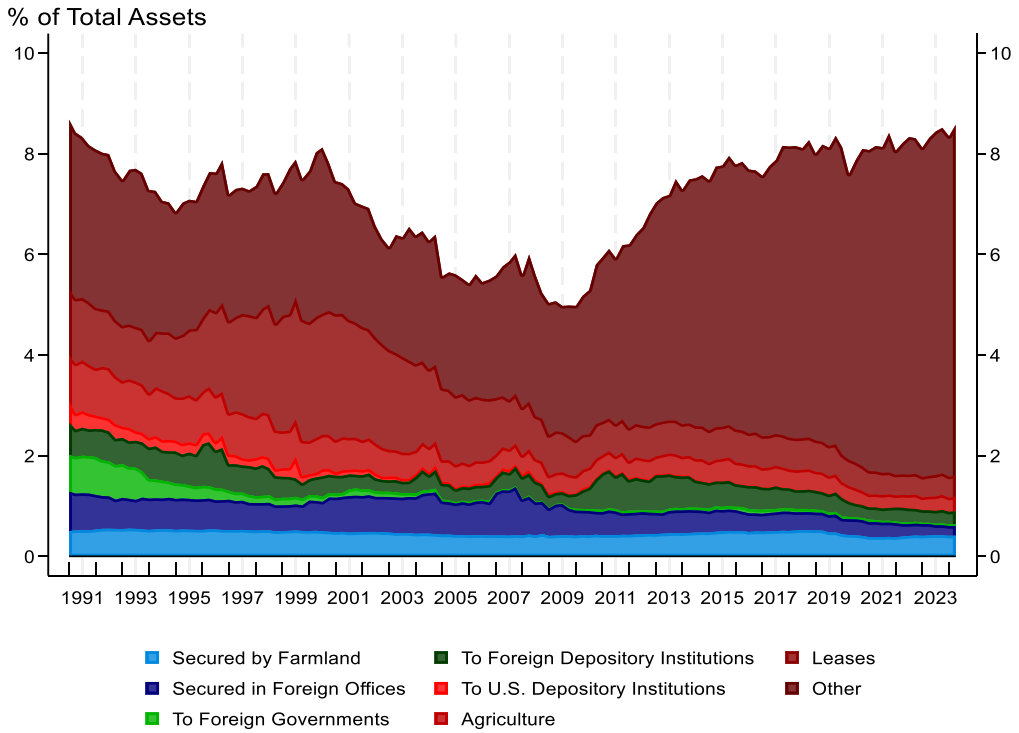
Commercial Real Estate Loans



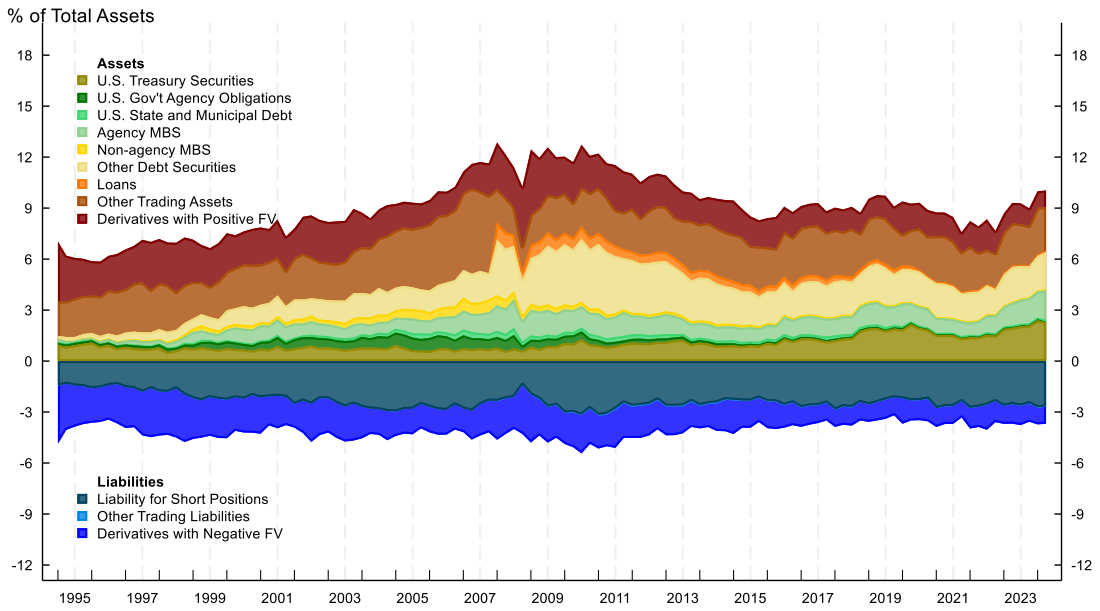
Consumer Loans



Other Loans

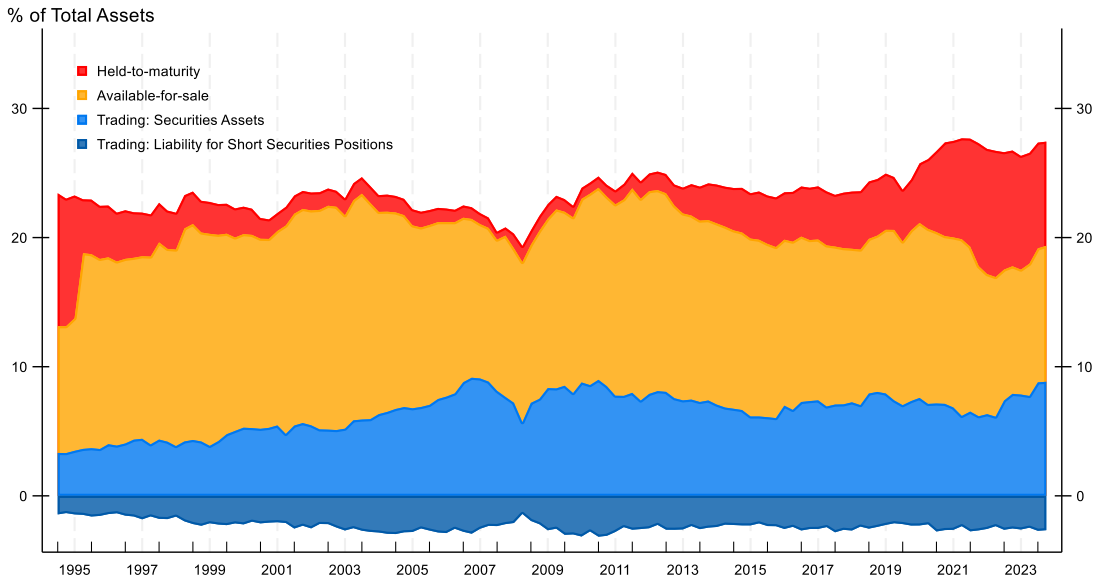


Trading Assets and Liabilities



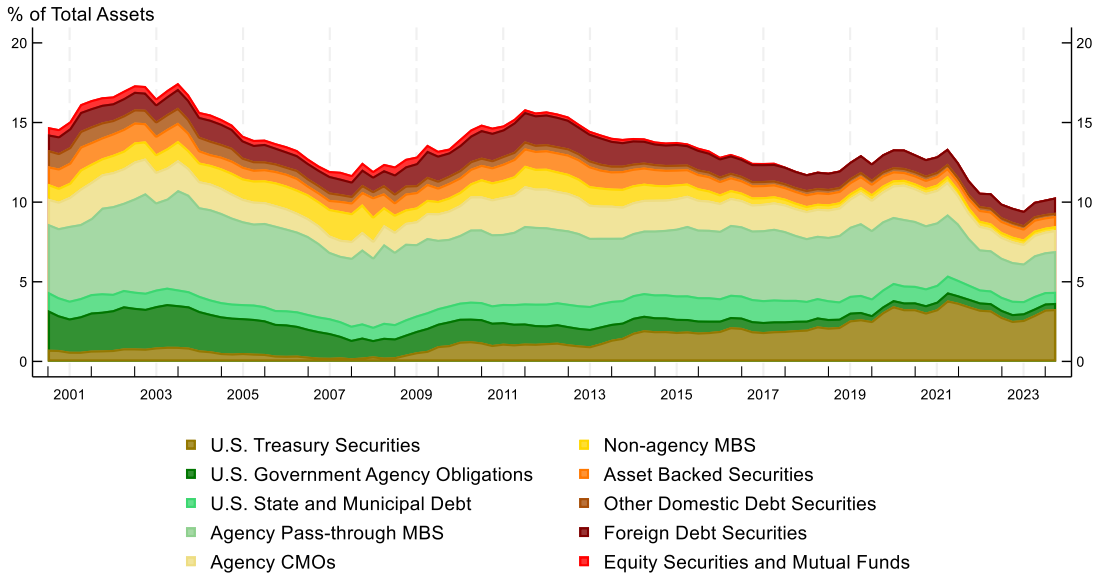
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of $10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and $2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

Securities Portfolios

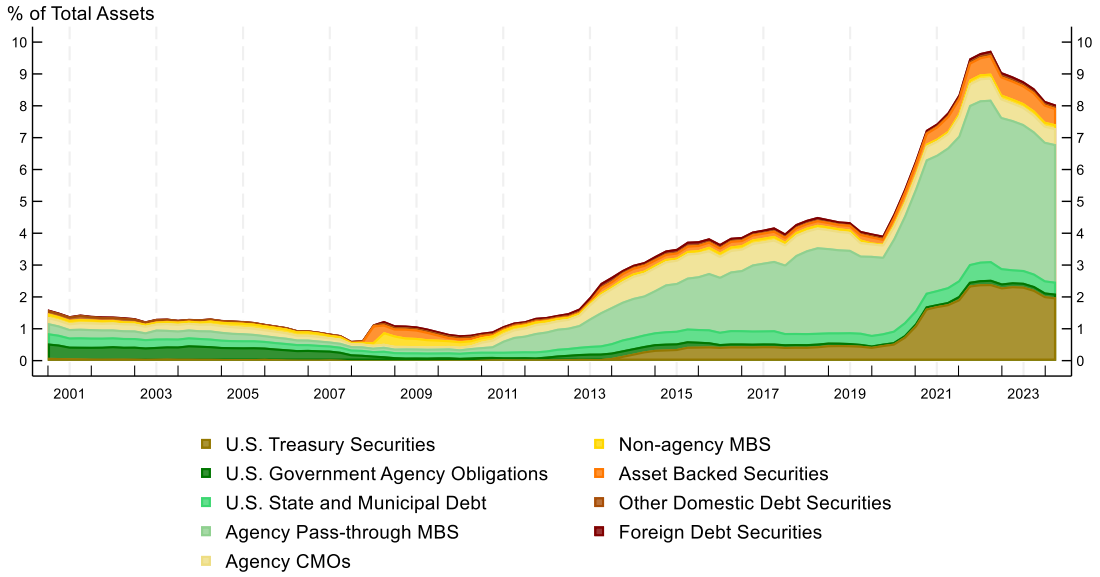


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities

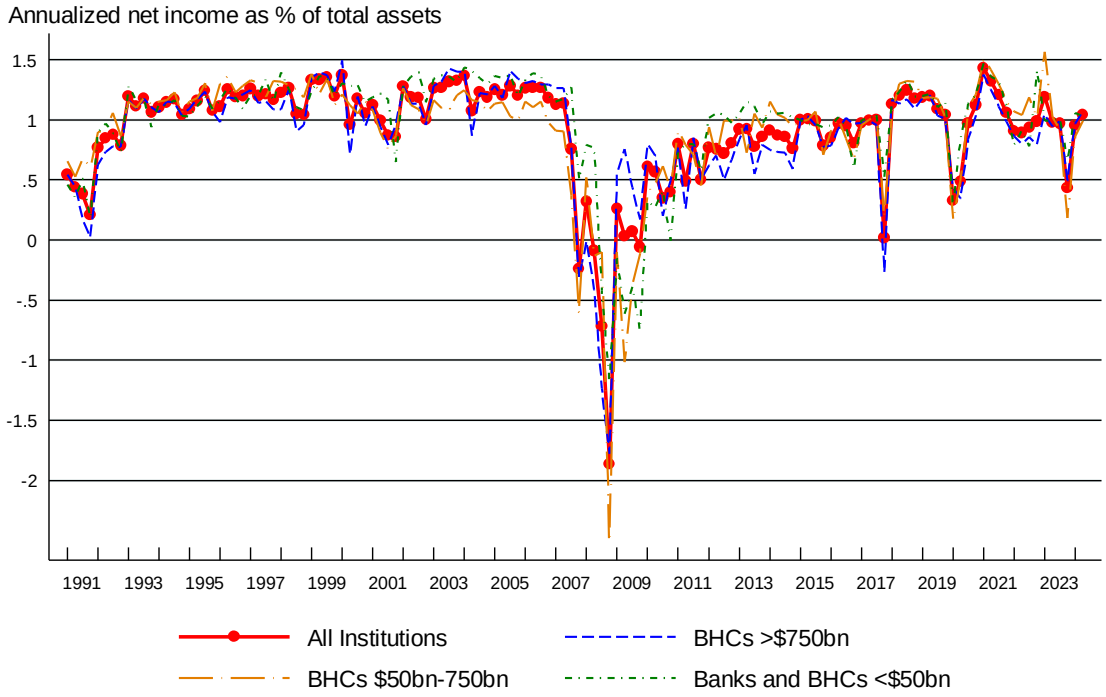


Held-to-Maturity Securities

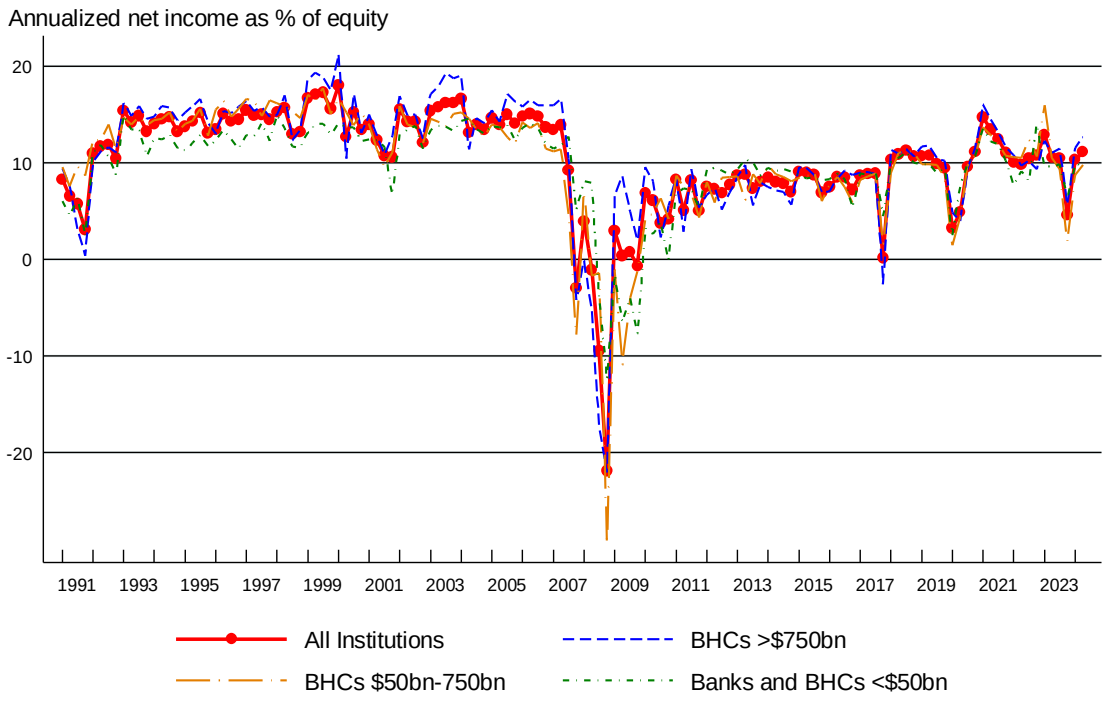


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

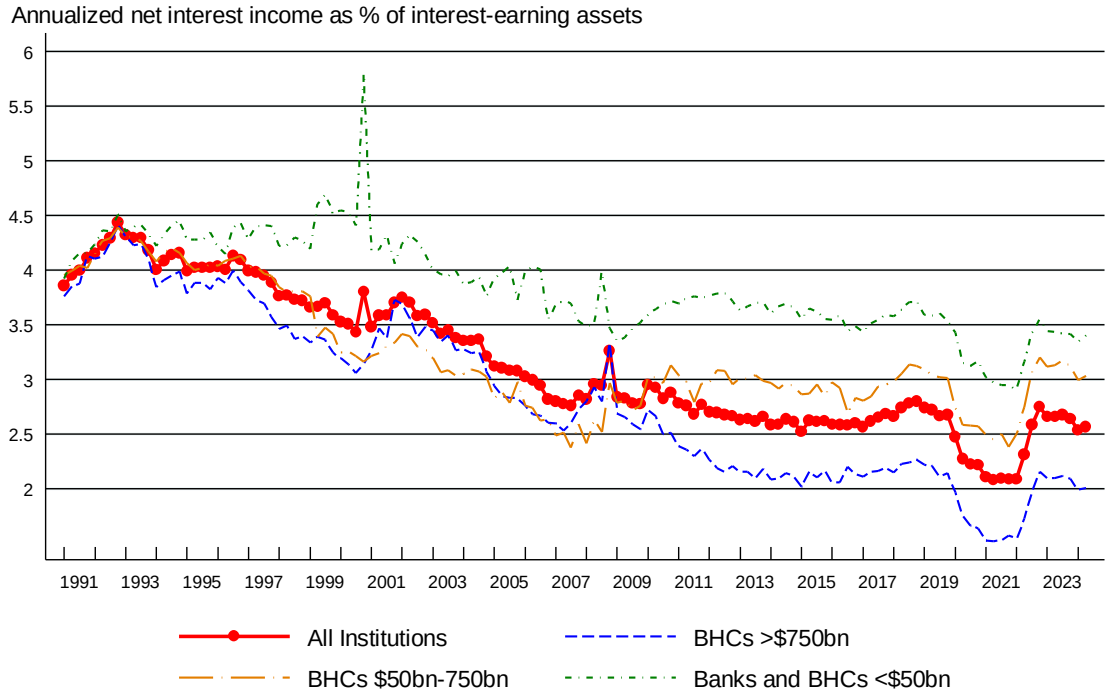
Return on Assets



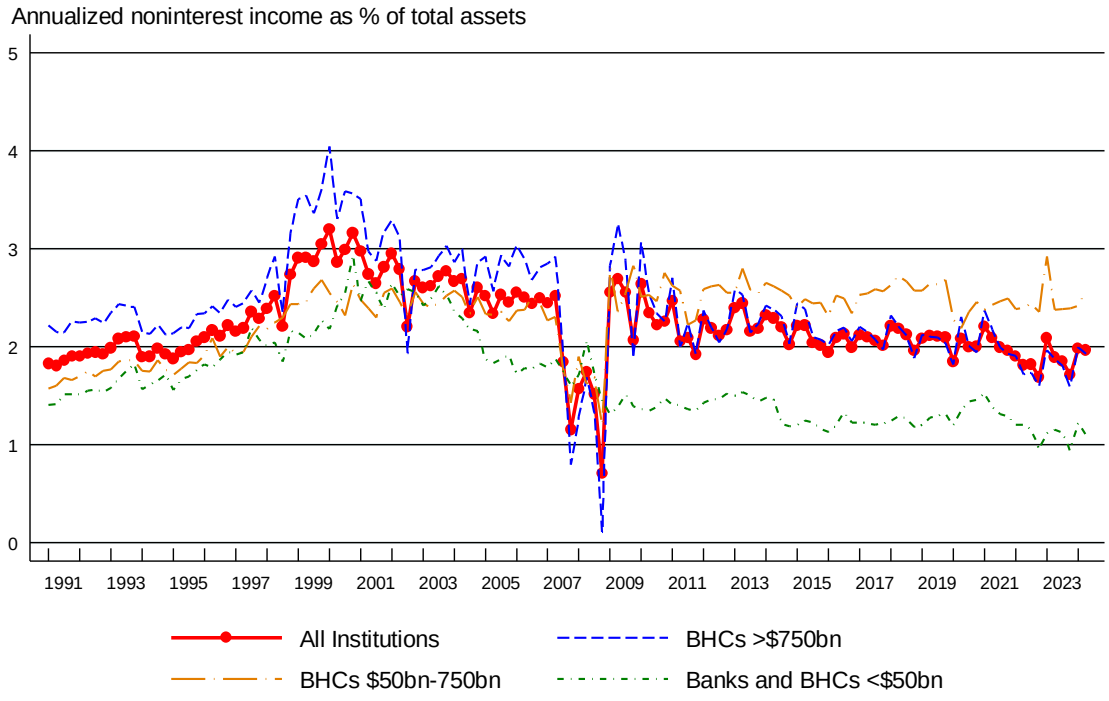
Return on Equity

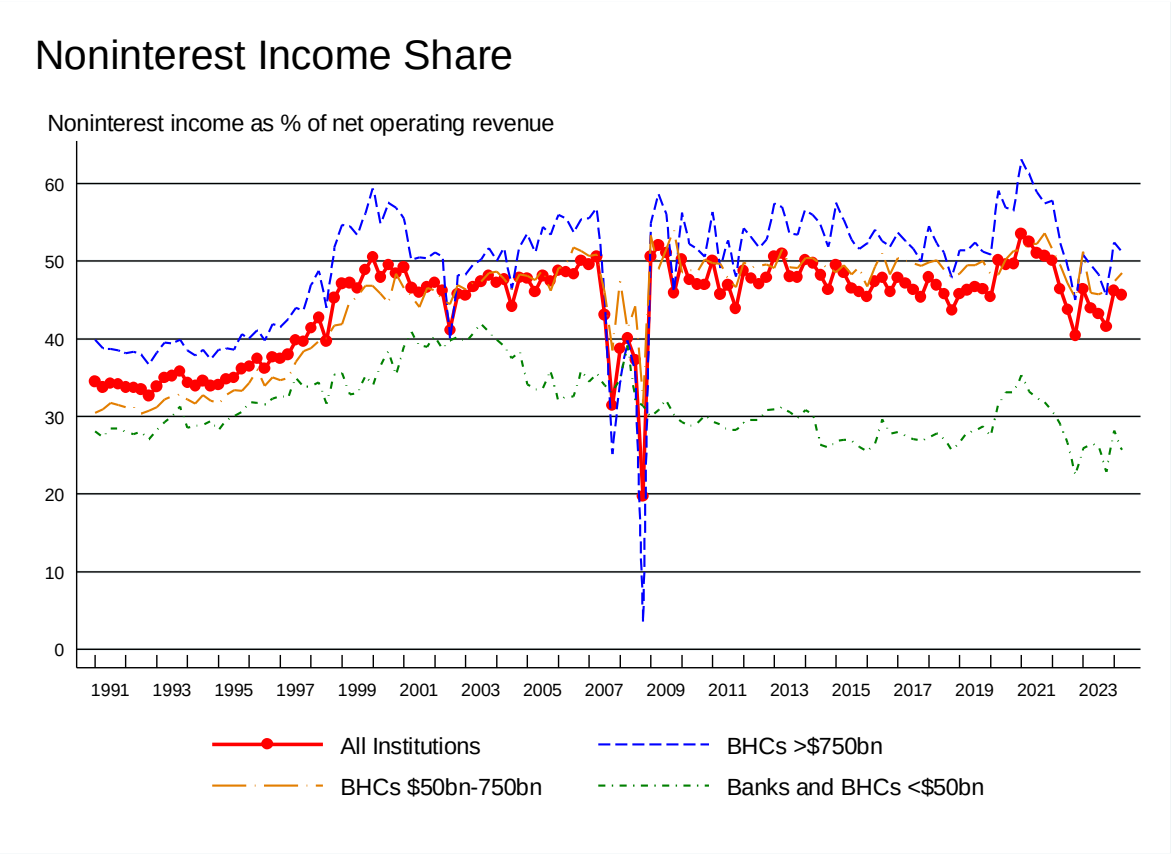


Net Interest Margin



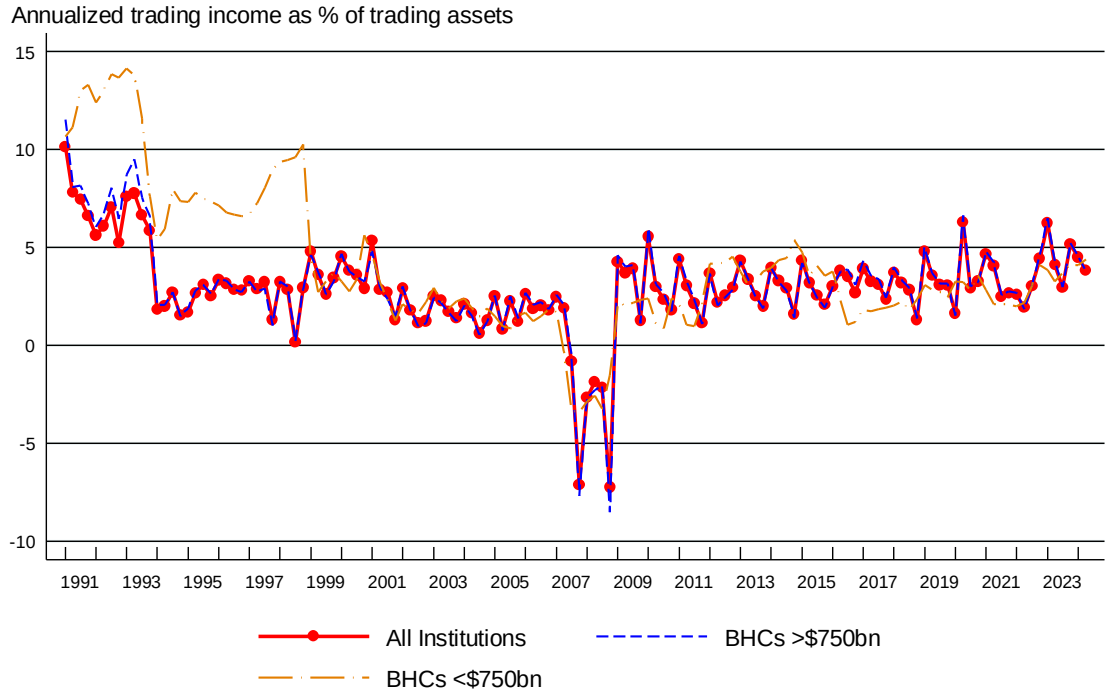
Noninterest Income Ratio



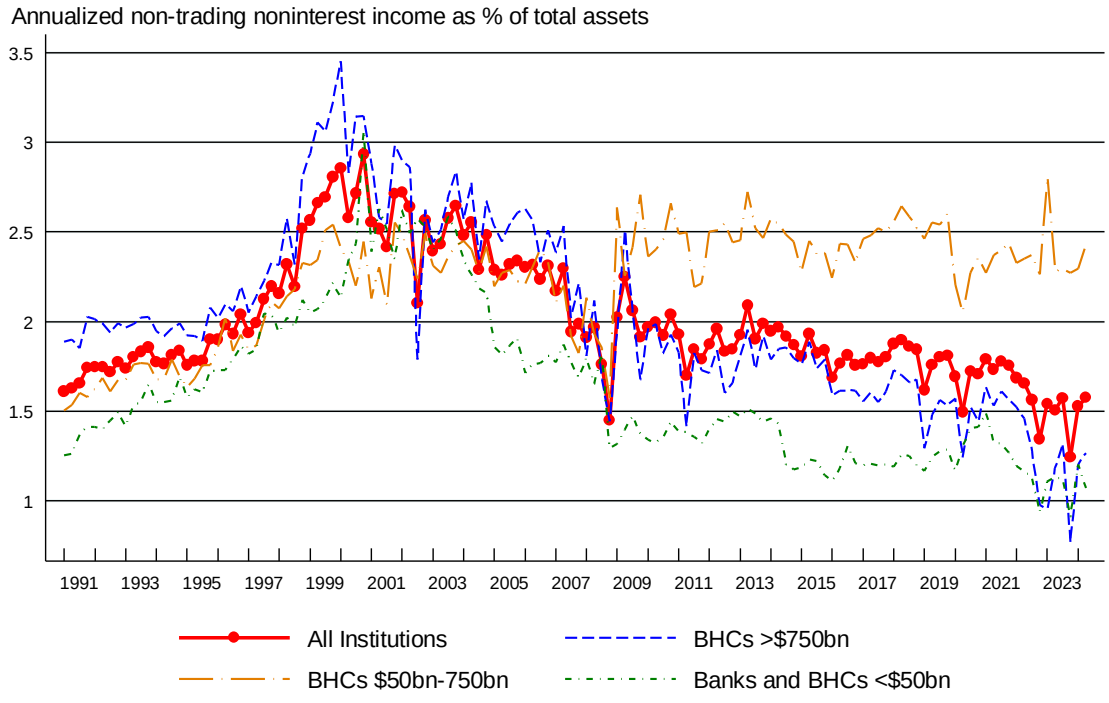


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

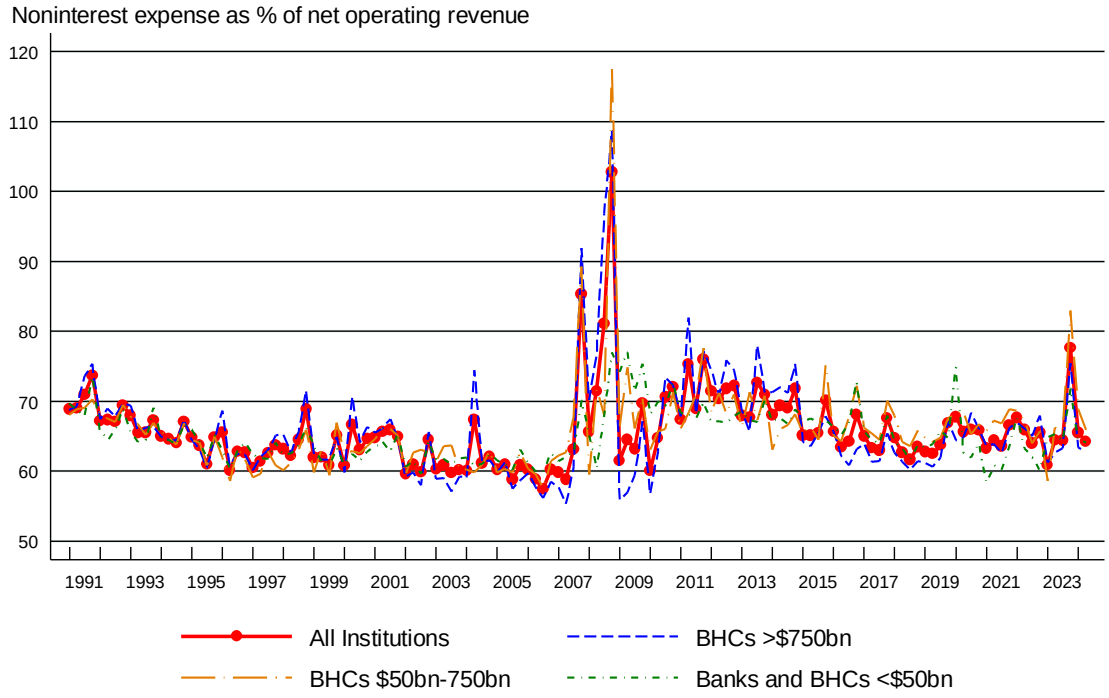
Return on Trading Assets



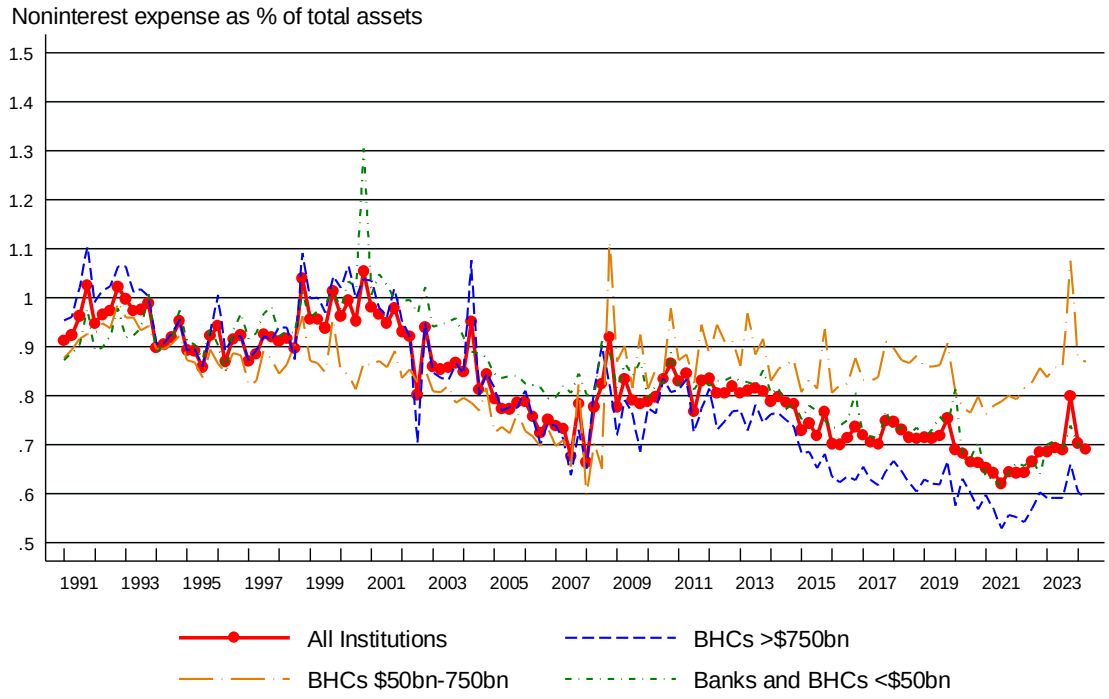
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio



Noninterest Expense Ratio

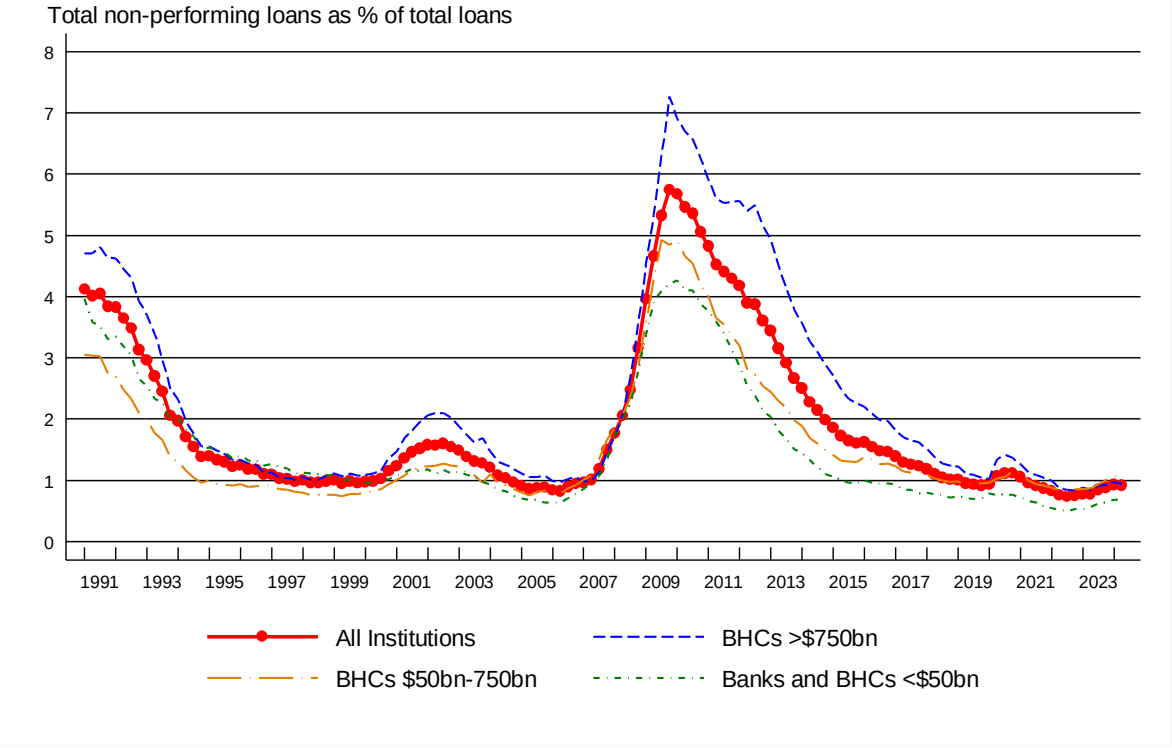


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

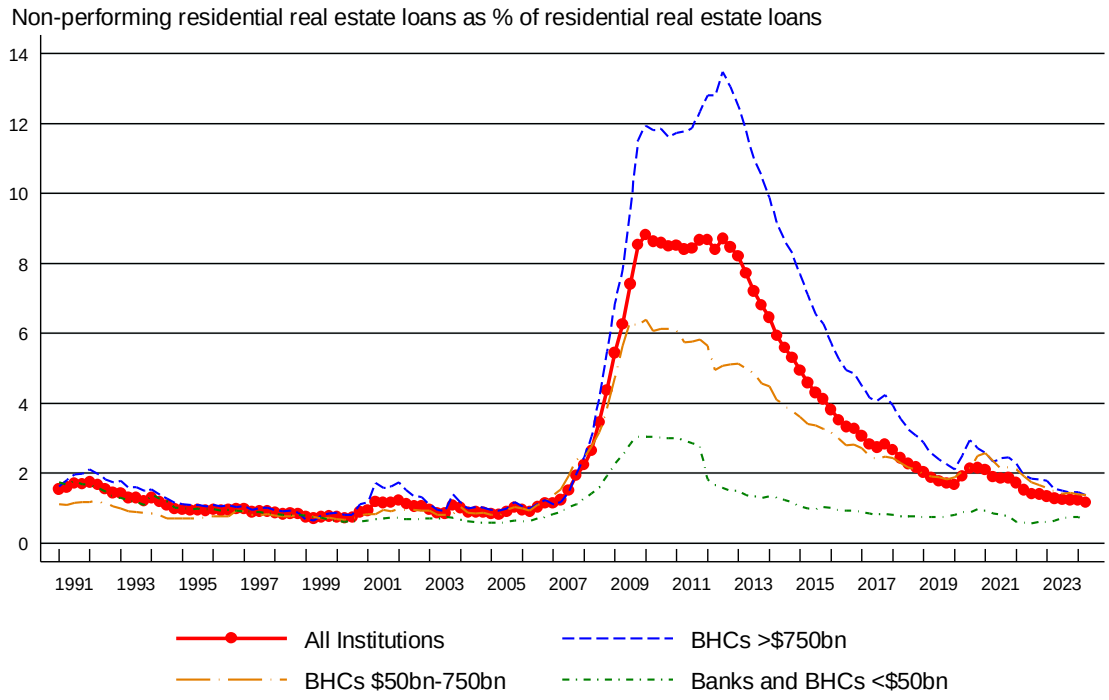
3. Loan Performance

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

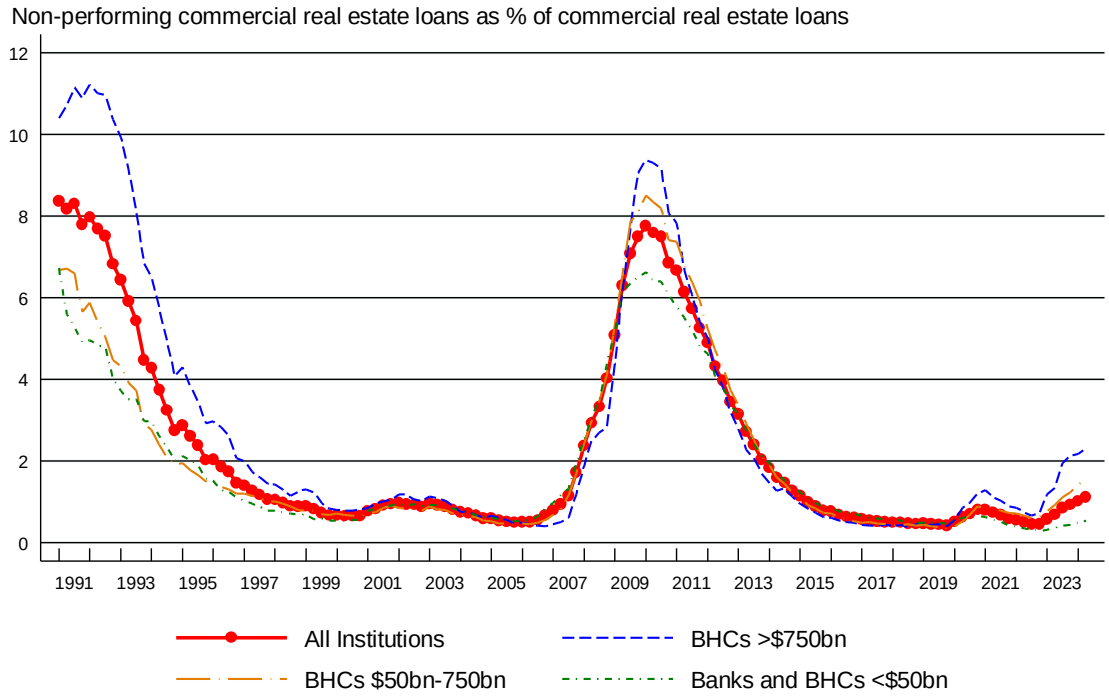
Non-performing Loans



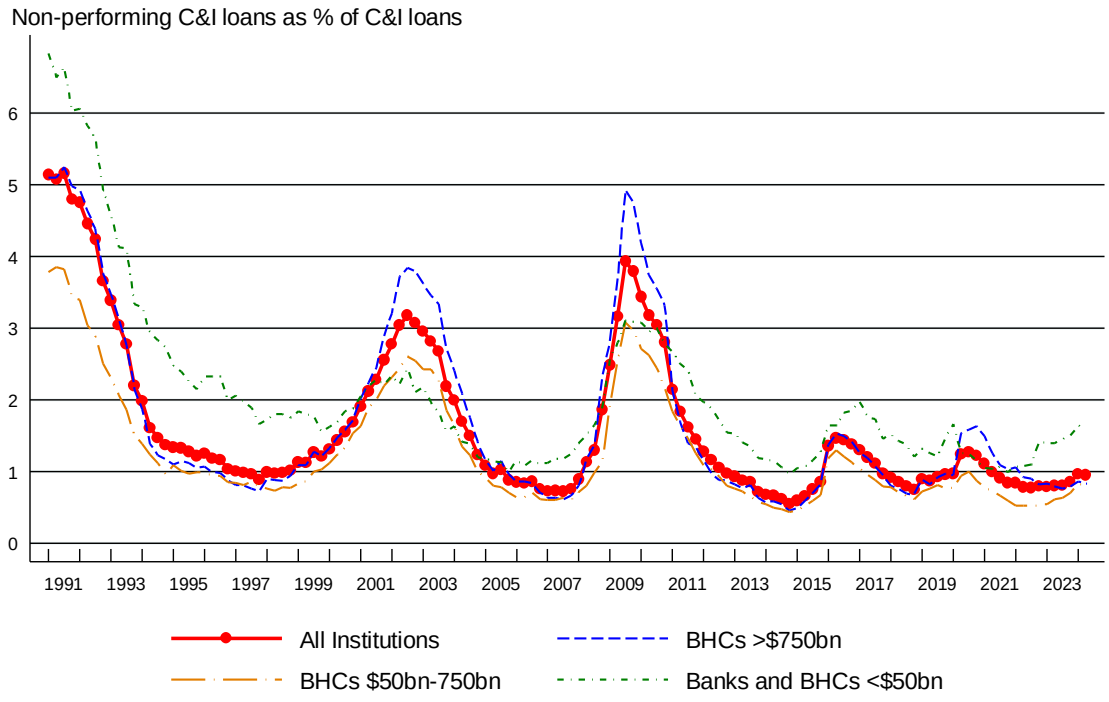
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



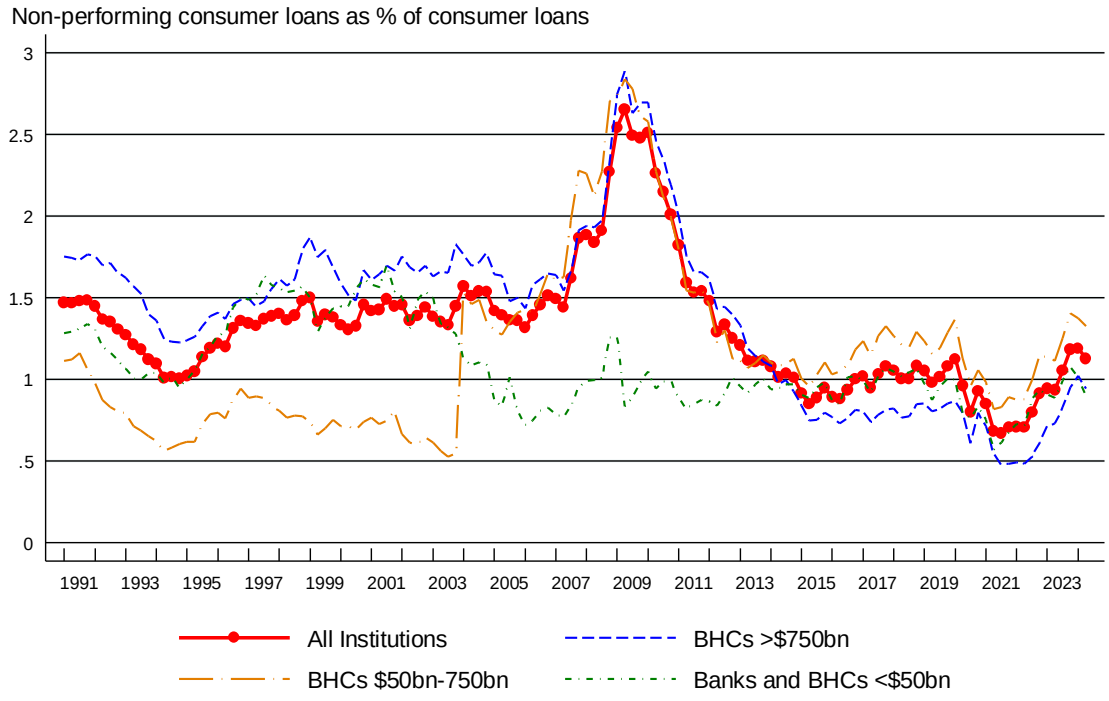
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



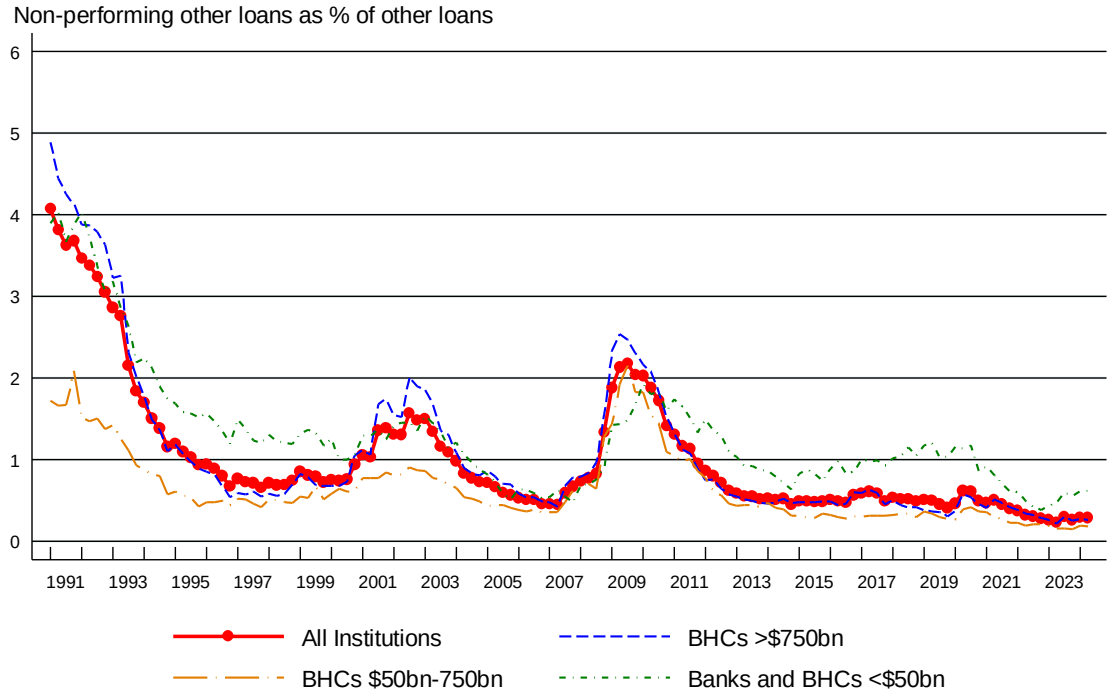
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



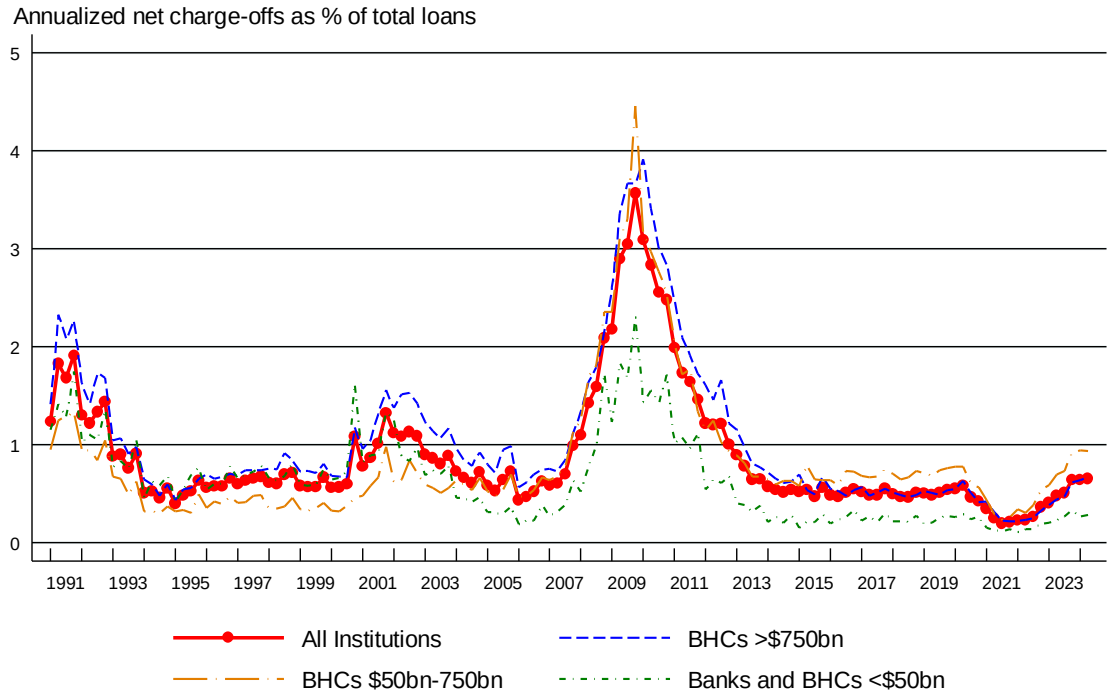
Non-performing Consumer Loans



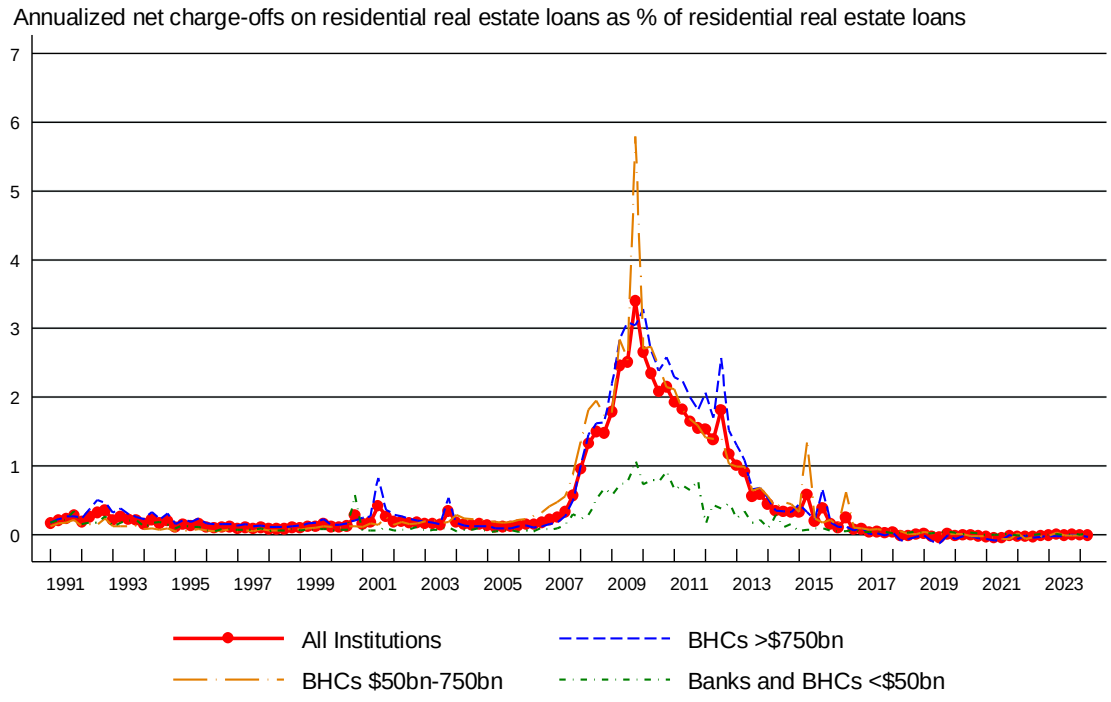
Non-performing Other Loans



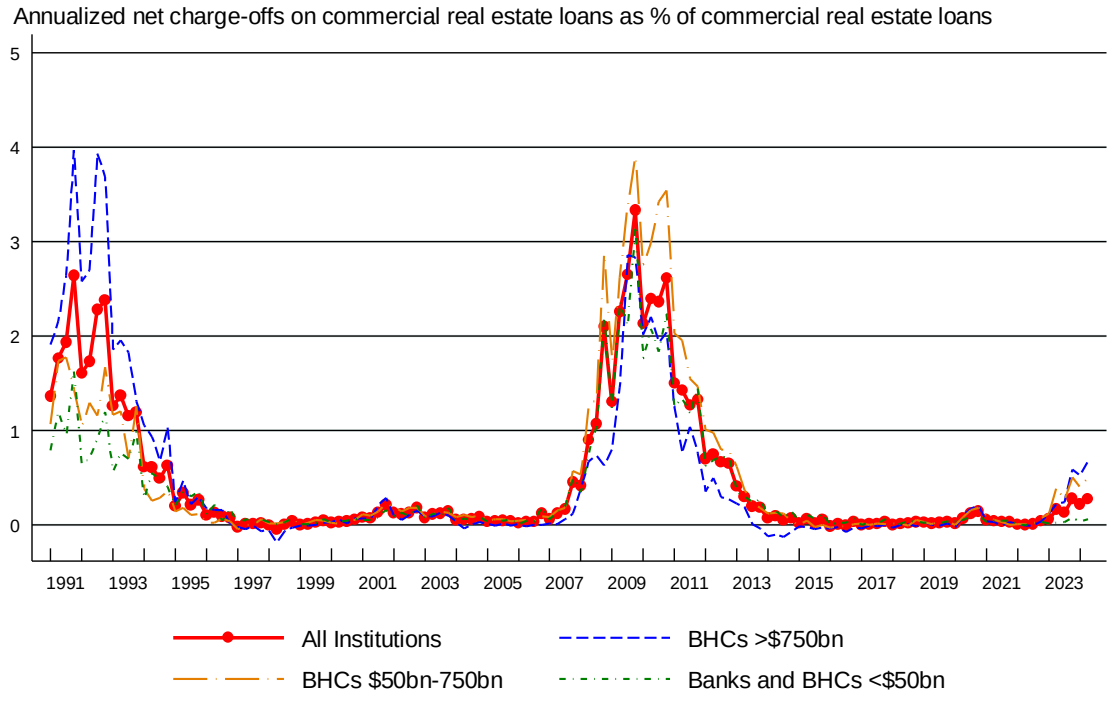
Net Charge-offs



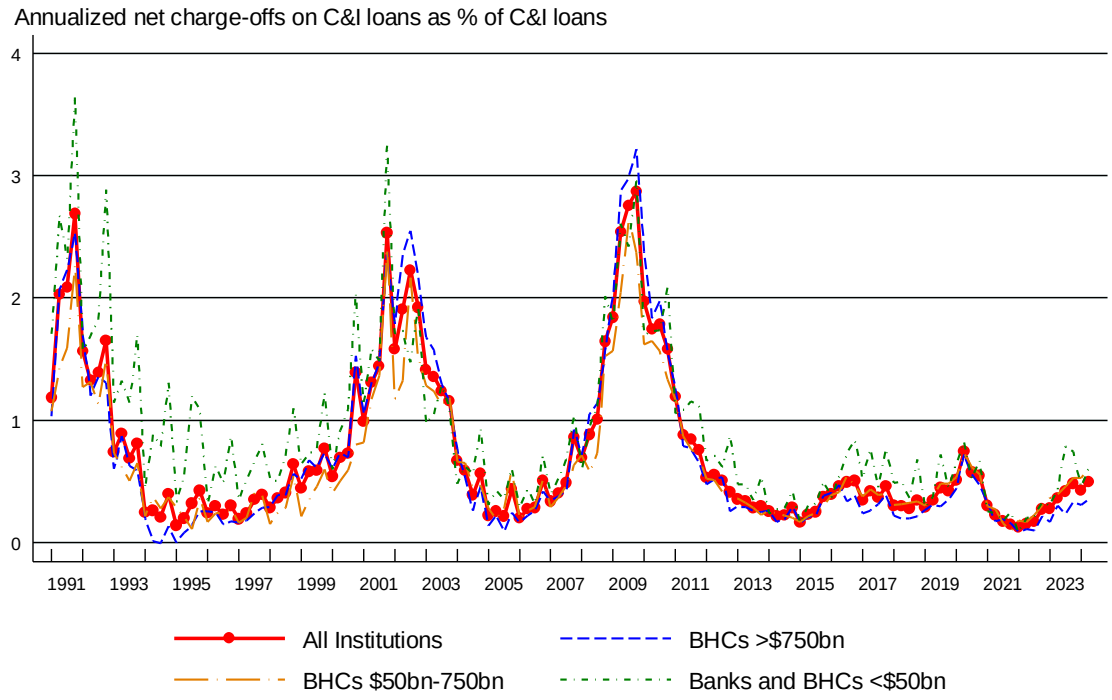
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



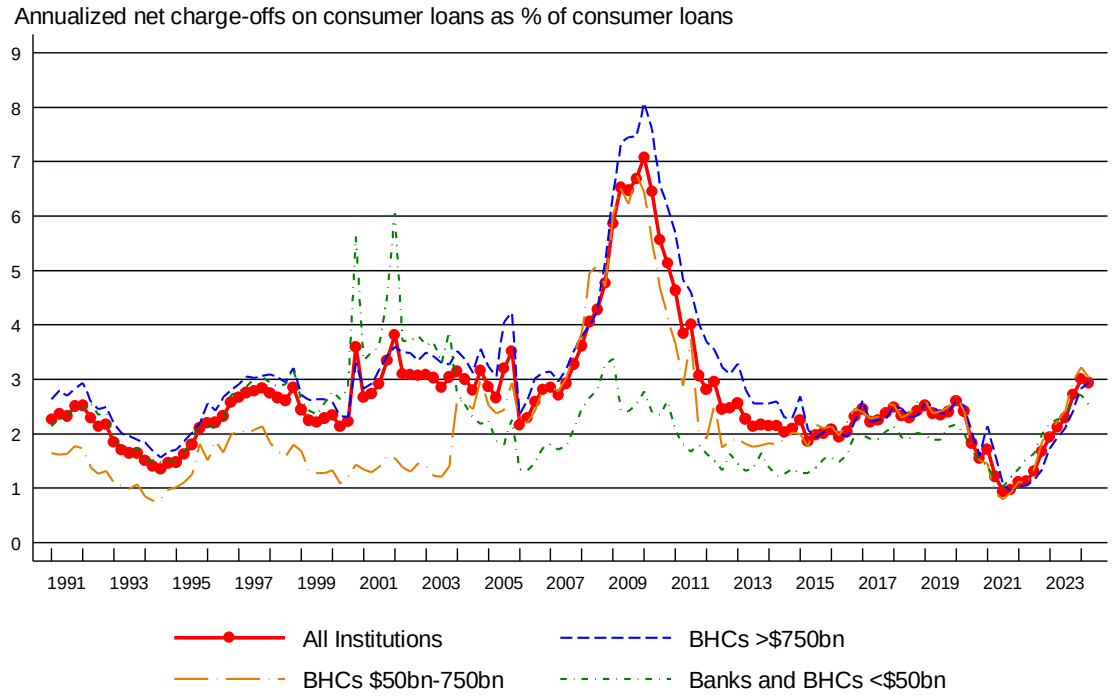
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



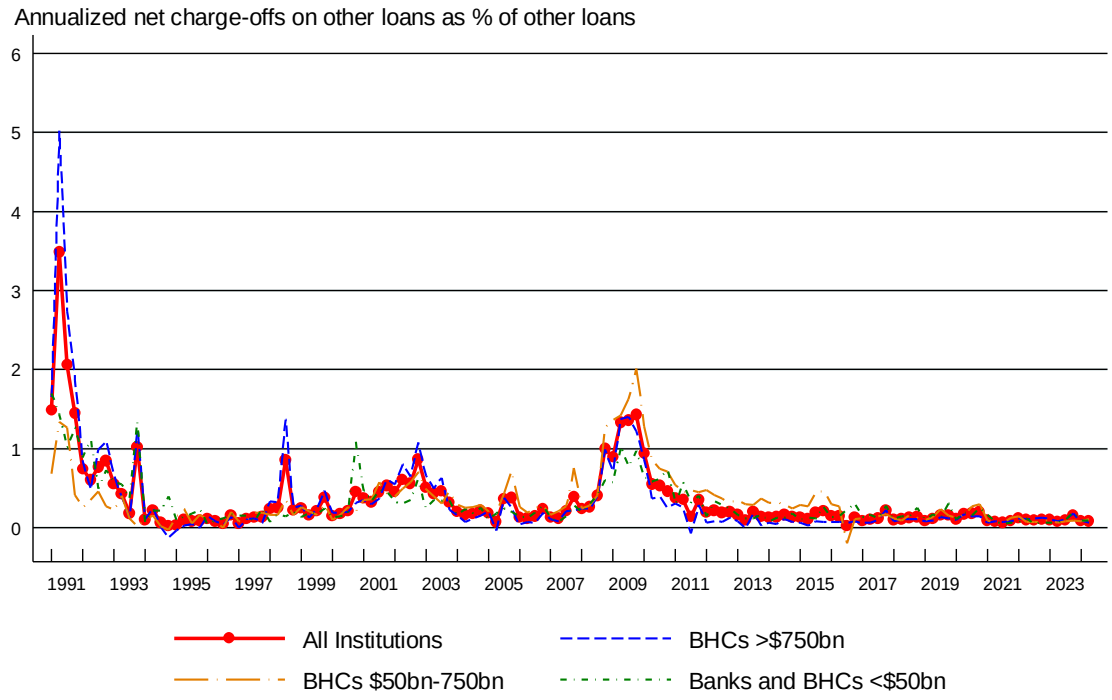
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



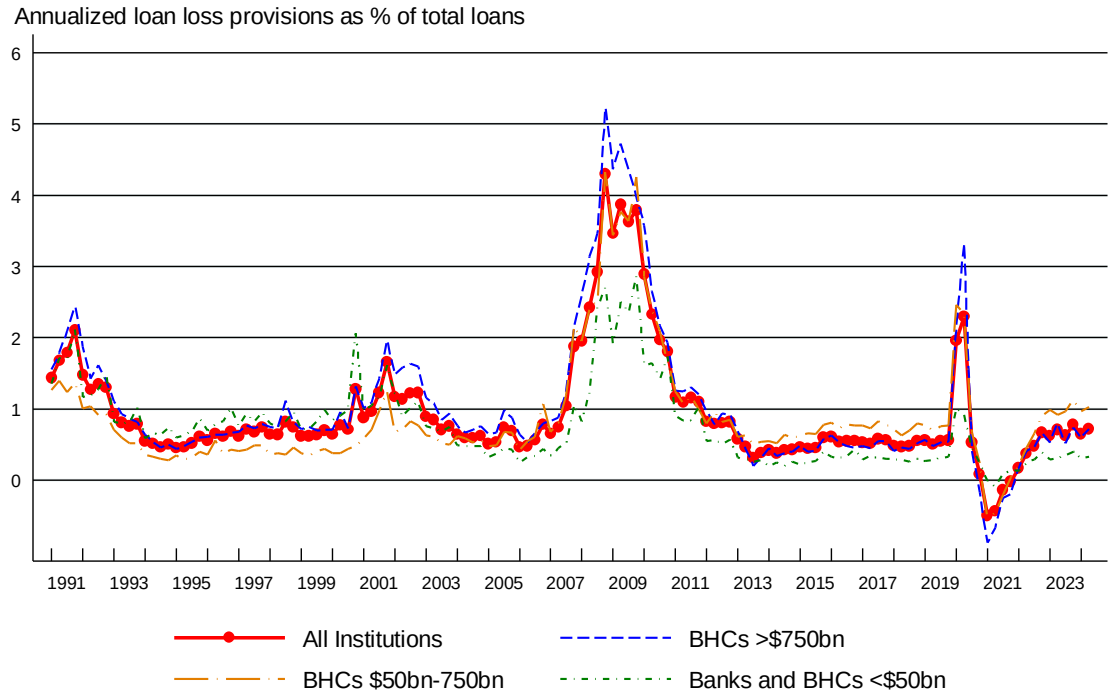
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



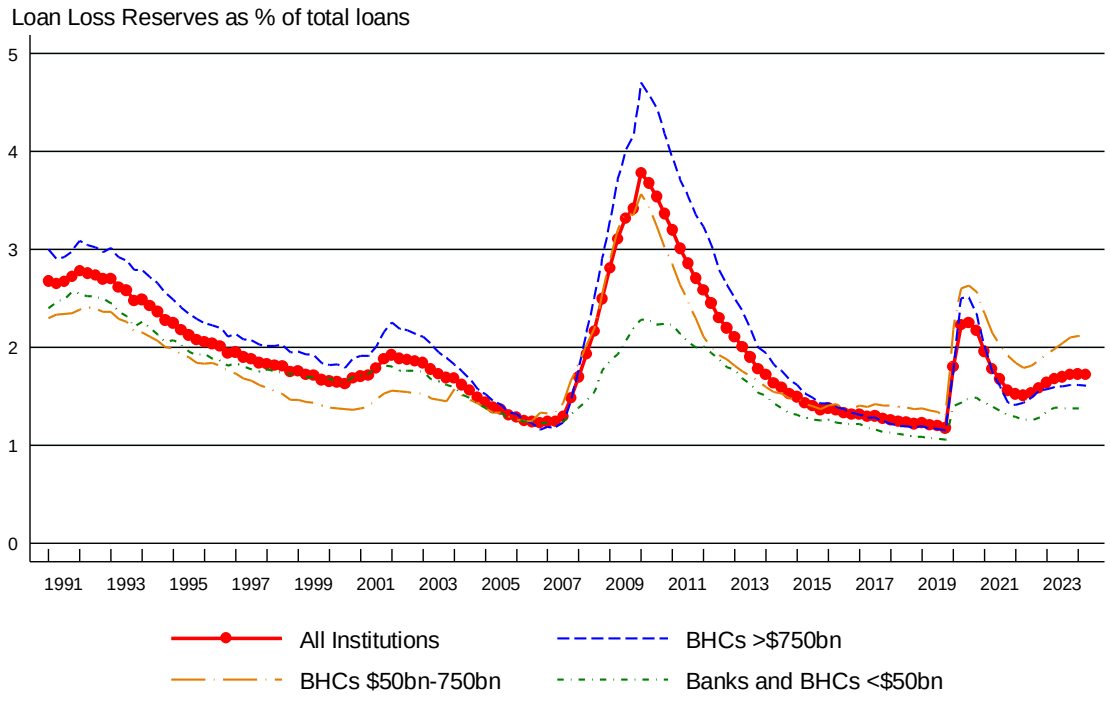
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



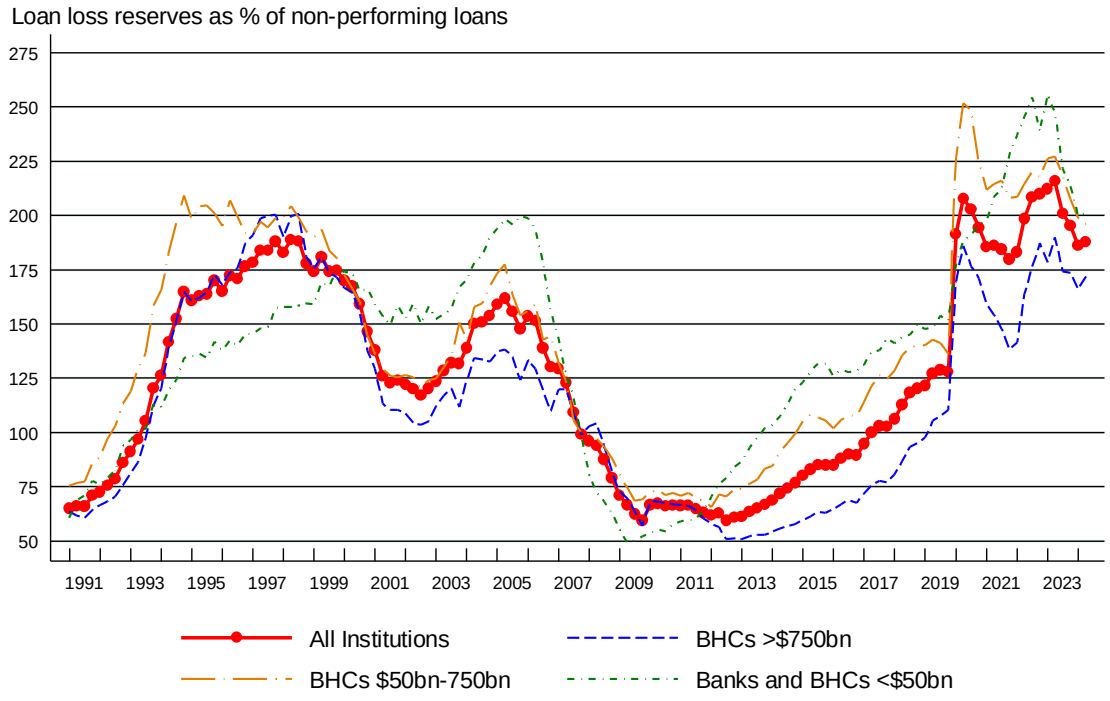
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



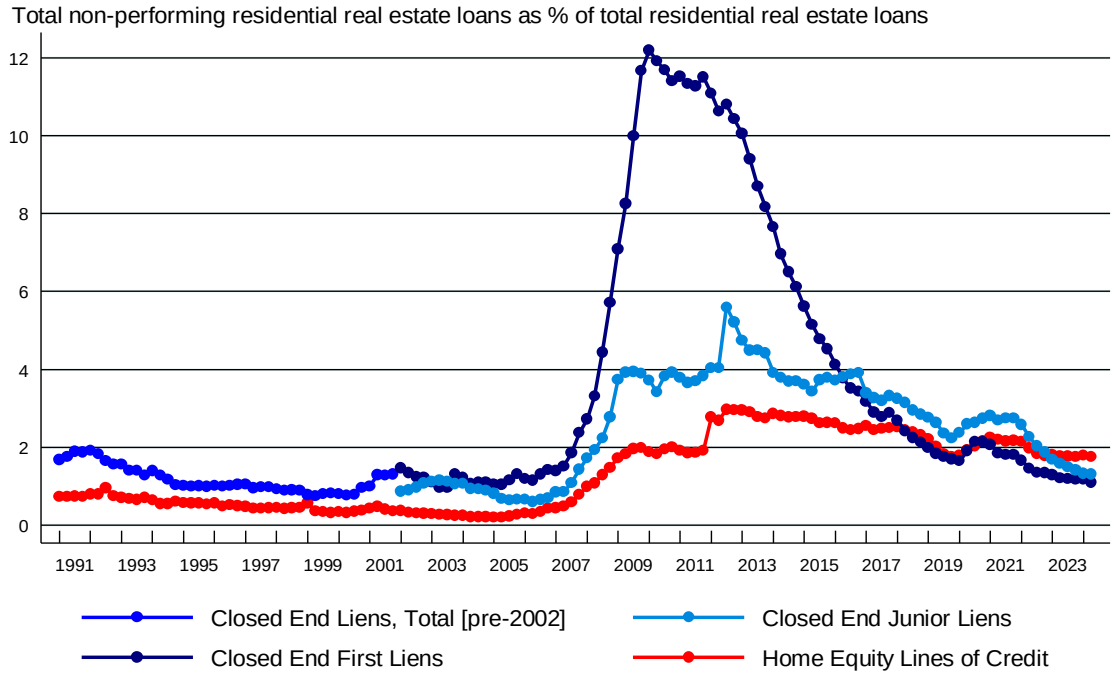
Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans



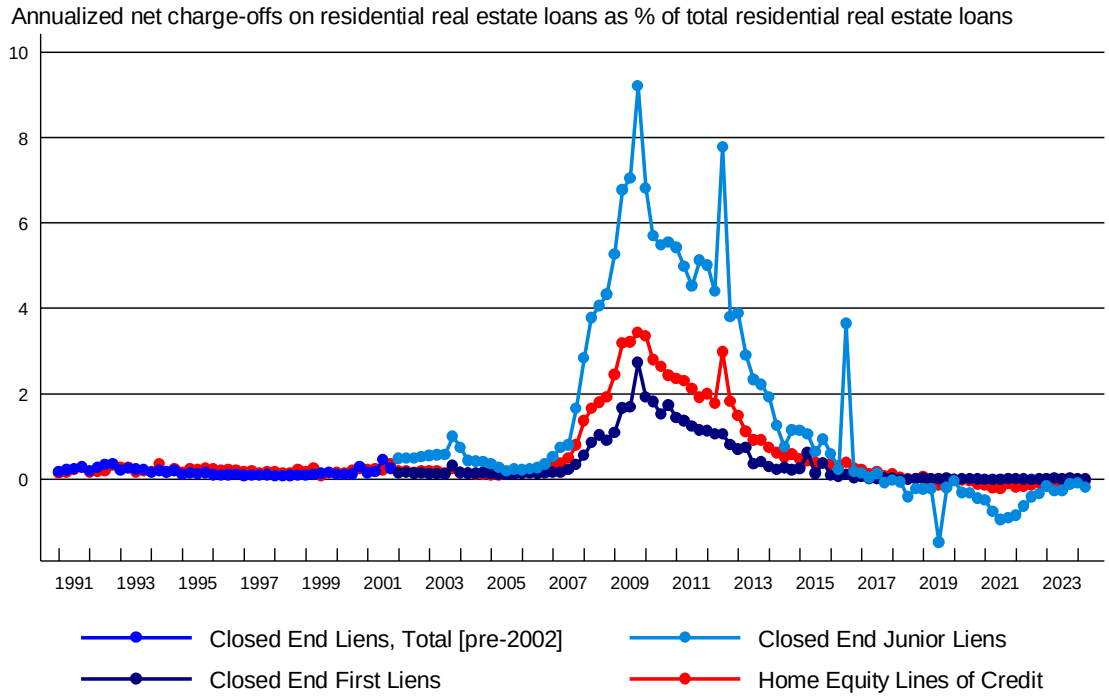
4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

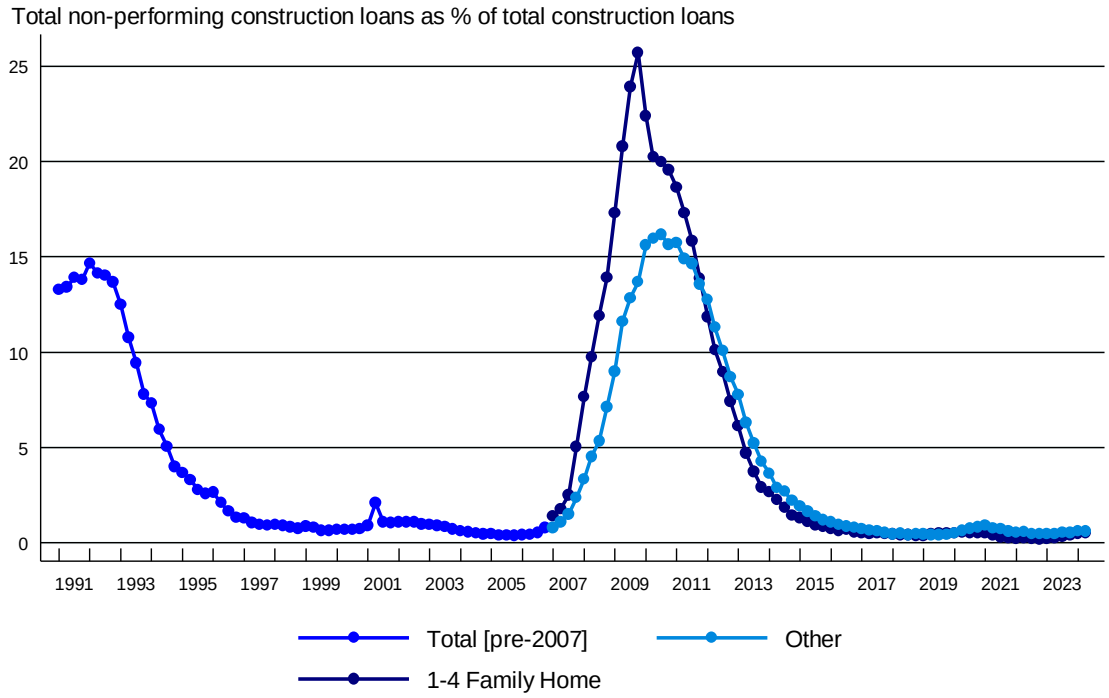


Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

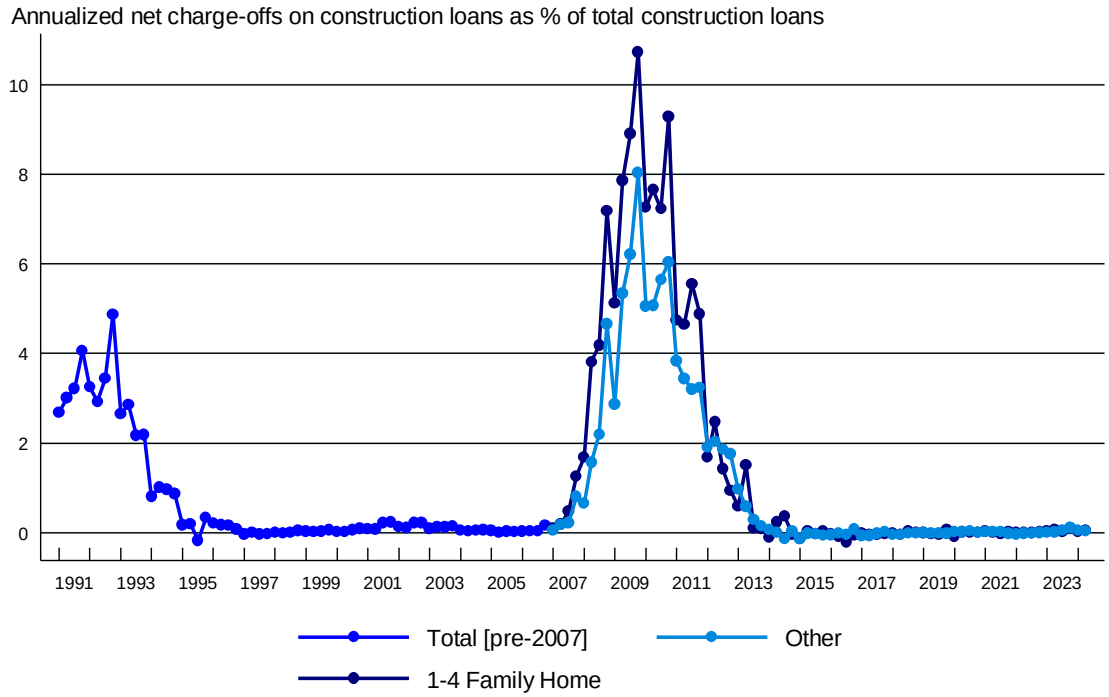


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

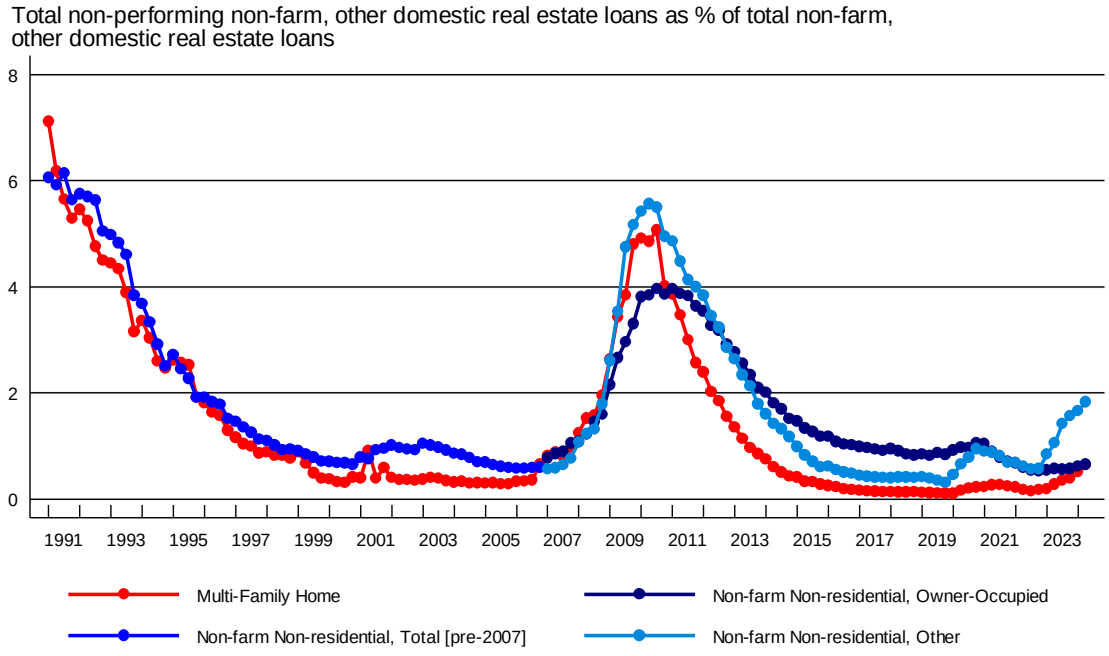
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



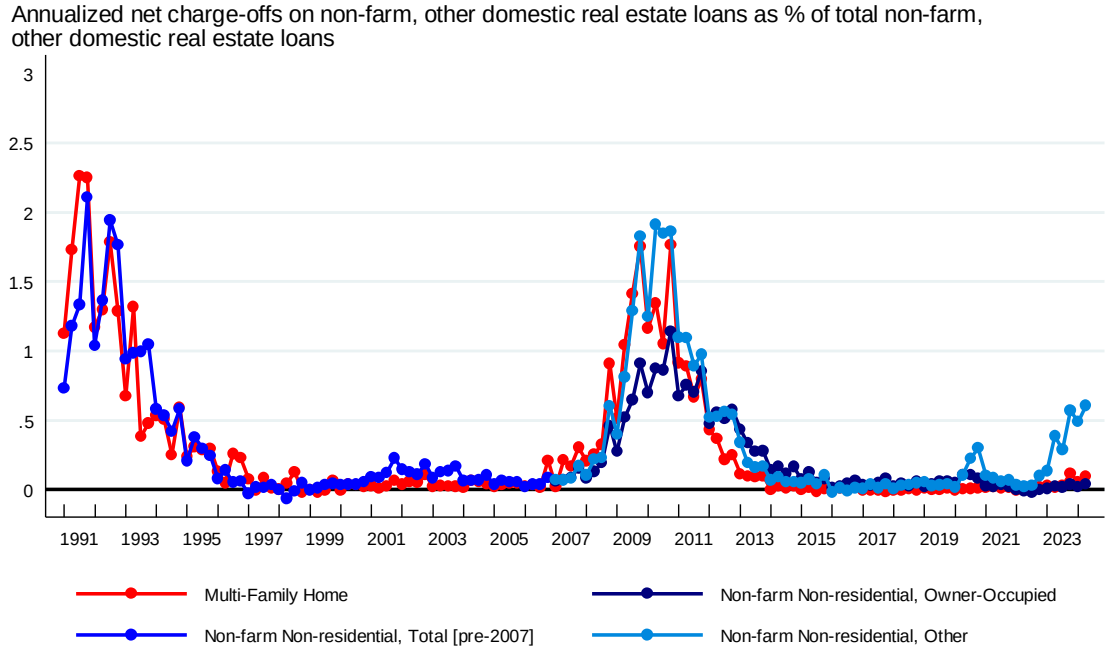
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

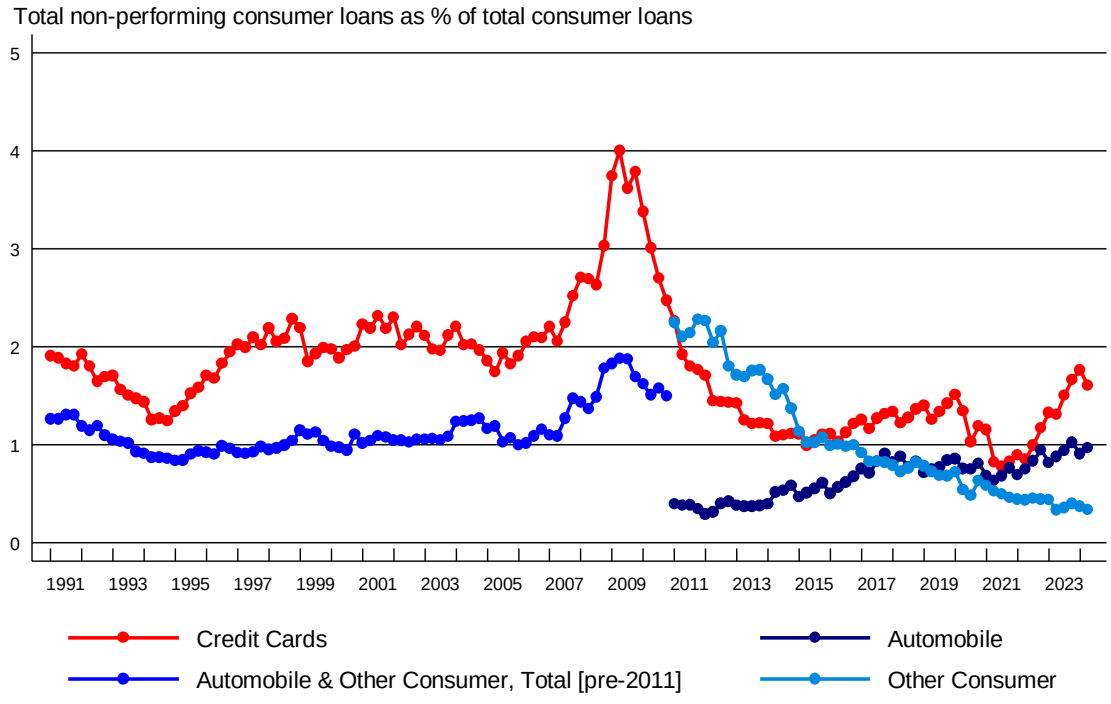


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

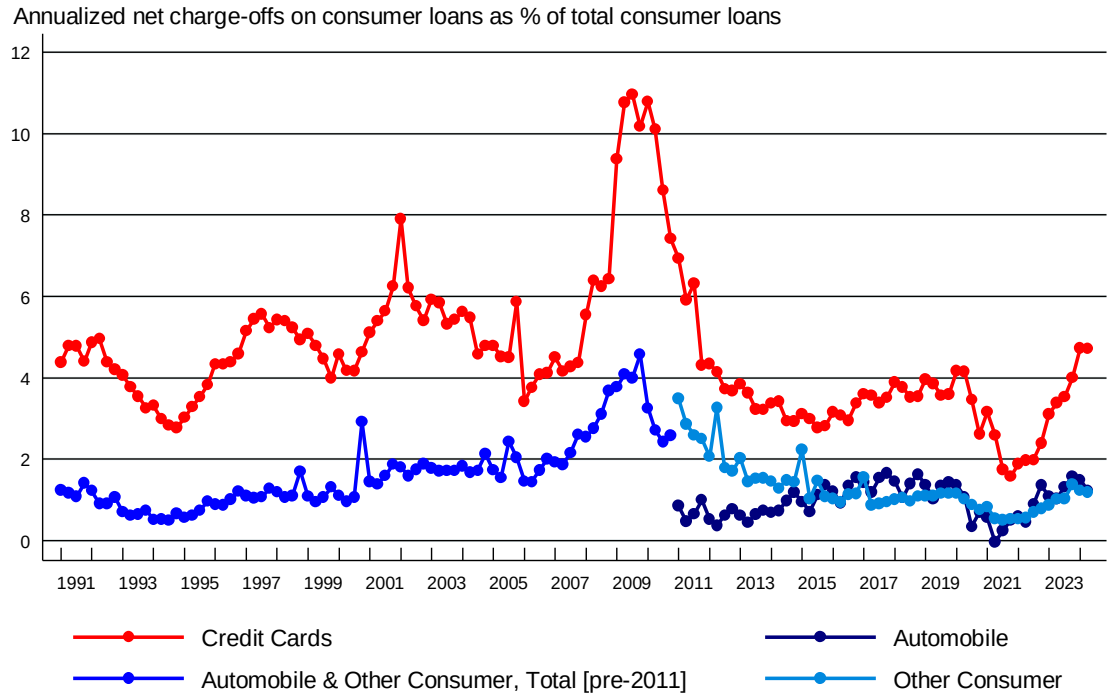


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

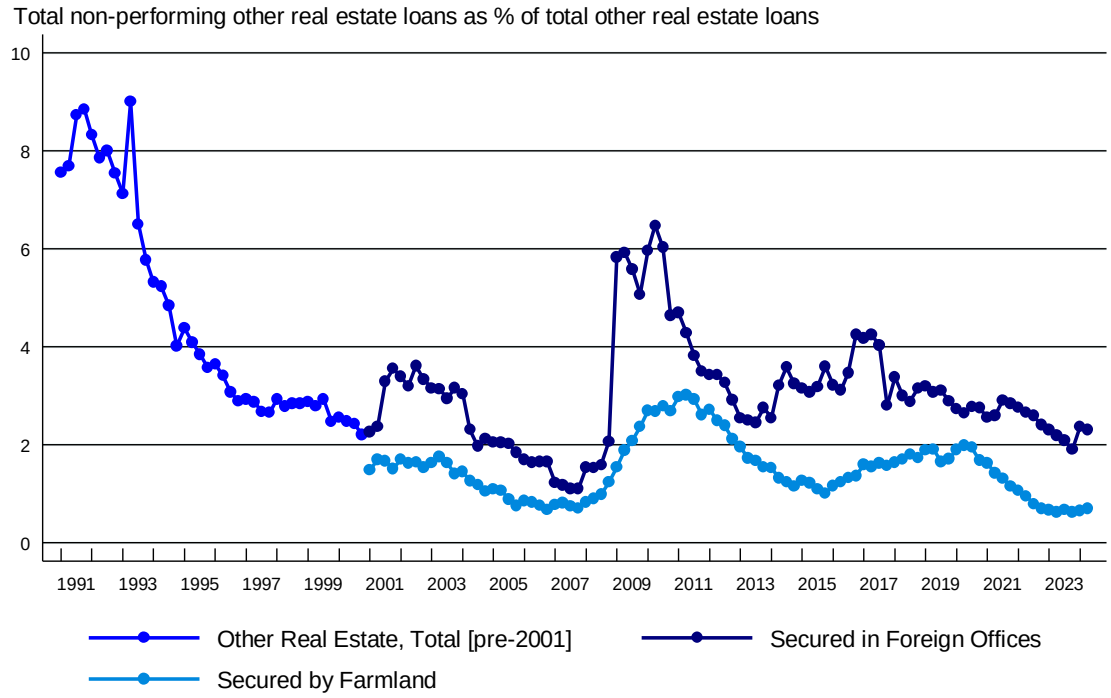


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

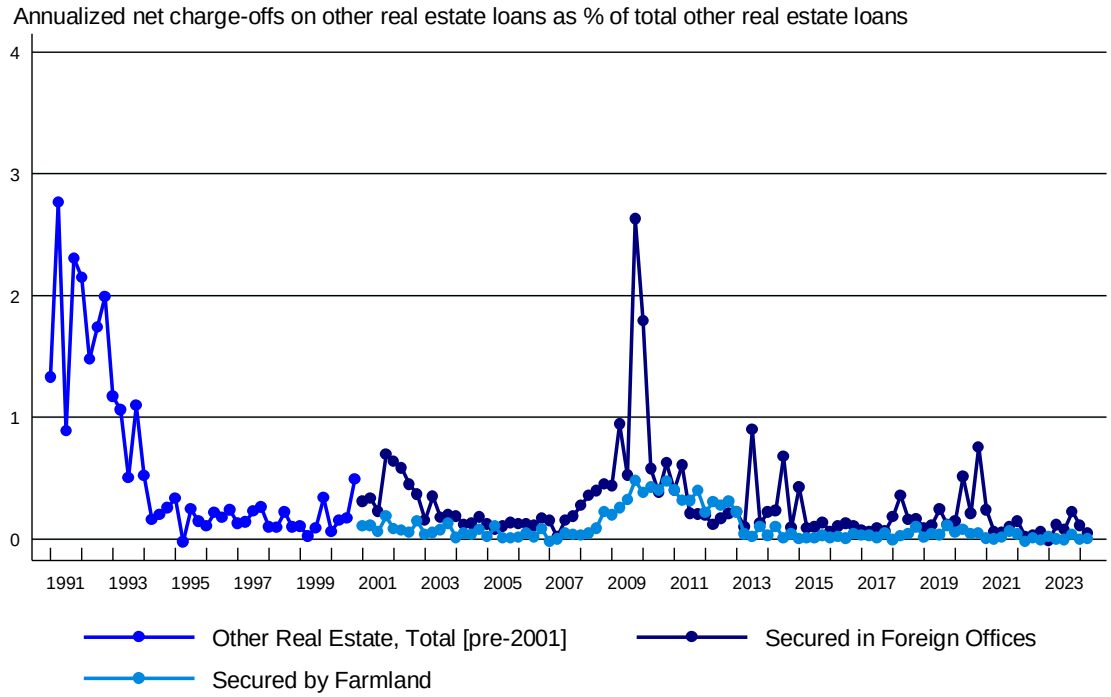


D. All Other Loans

Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

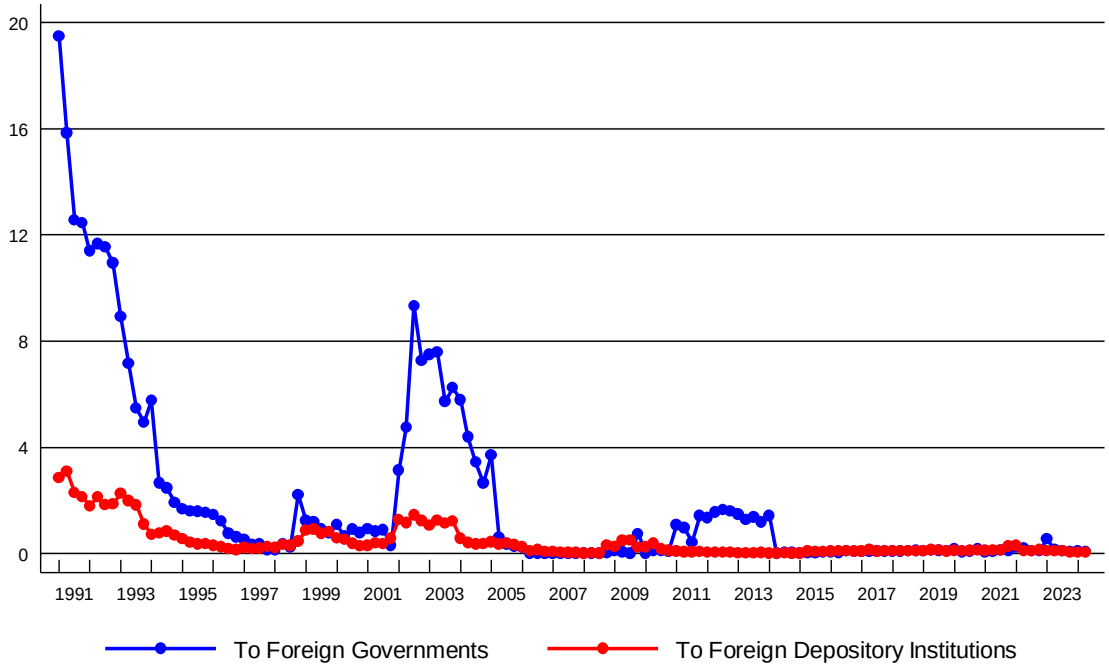


Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



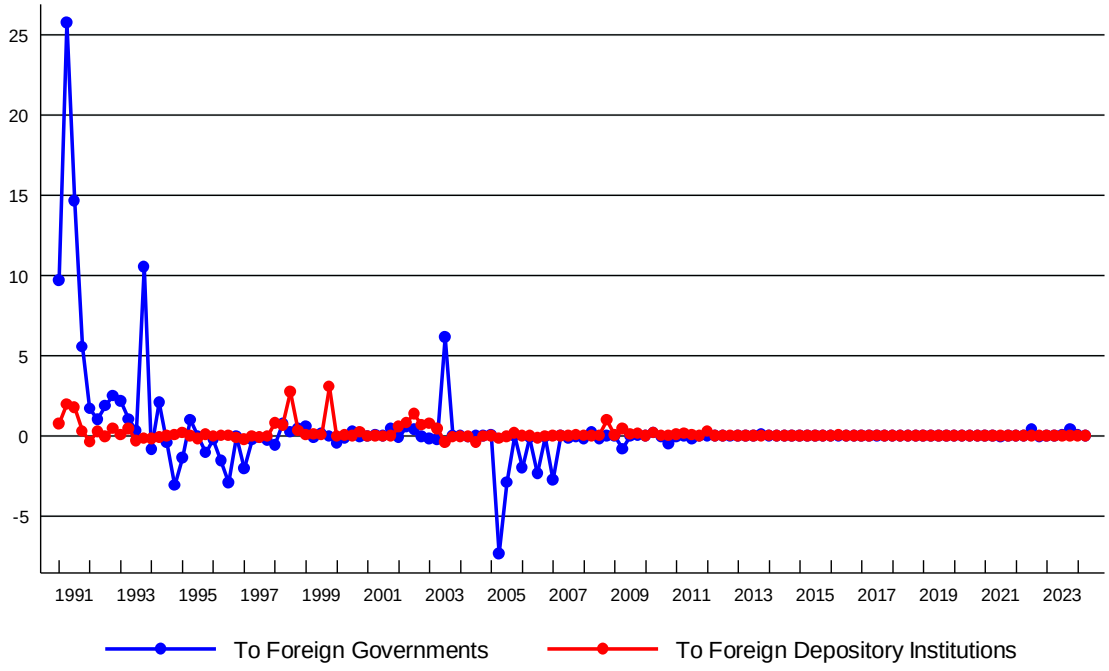
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail

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

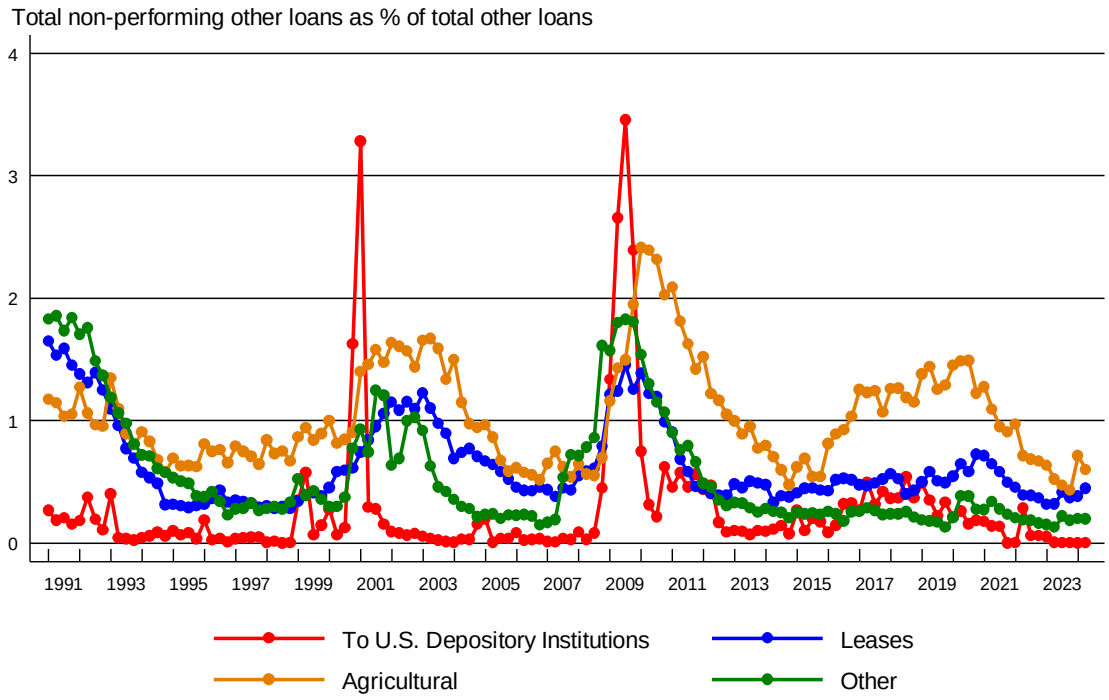


Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail

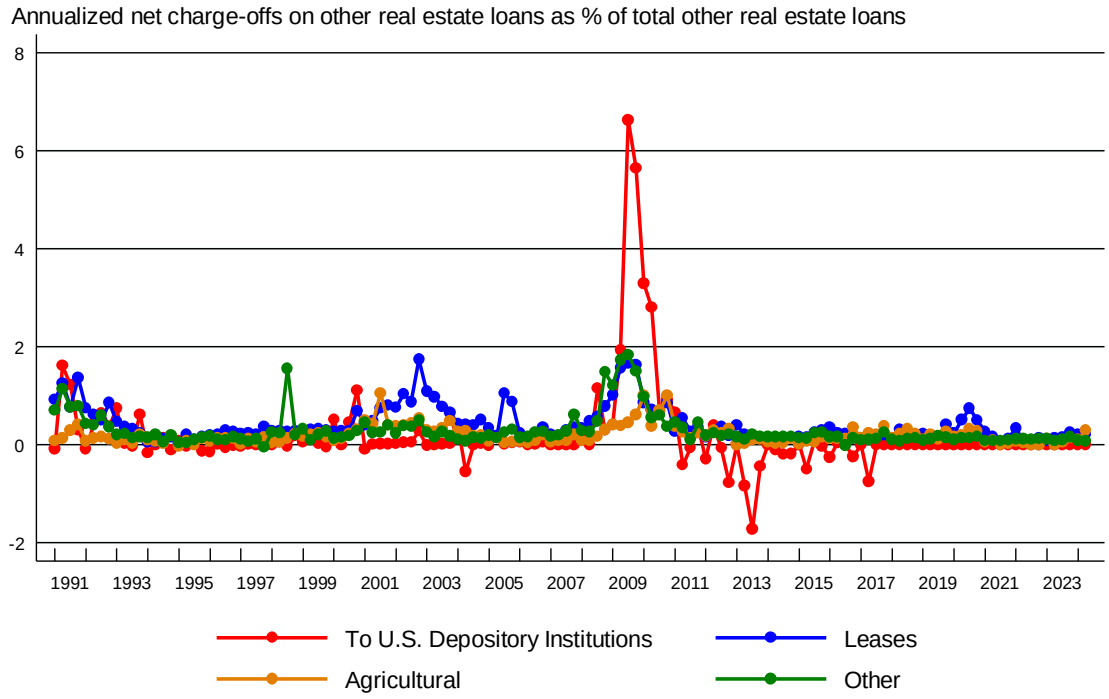
Annualized net charge-offs on loans to foreign institutions as % of total loans to foreign institutions



Non-performing Other Loans, Detail



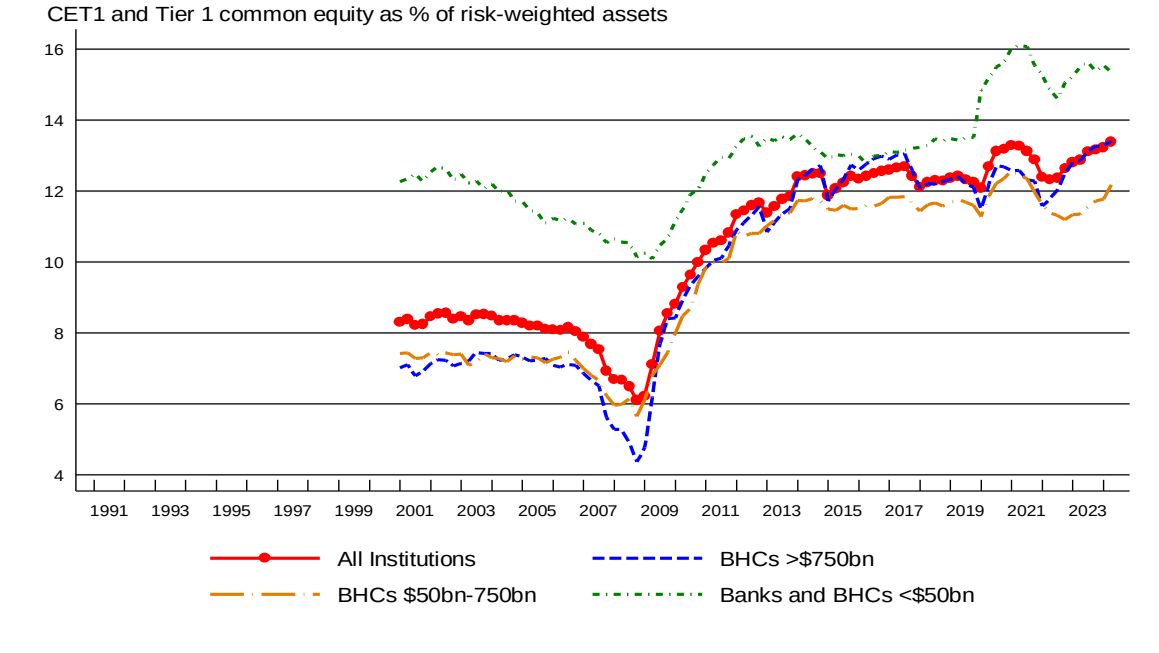
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail



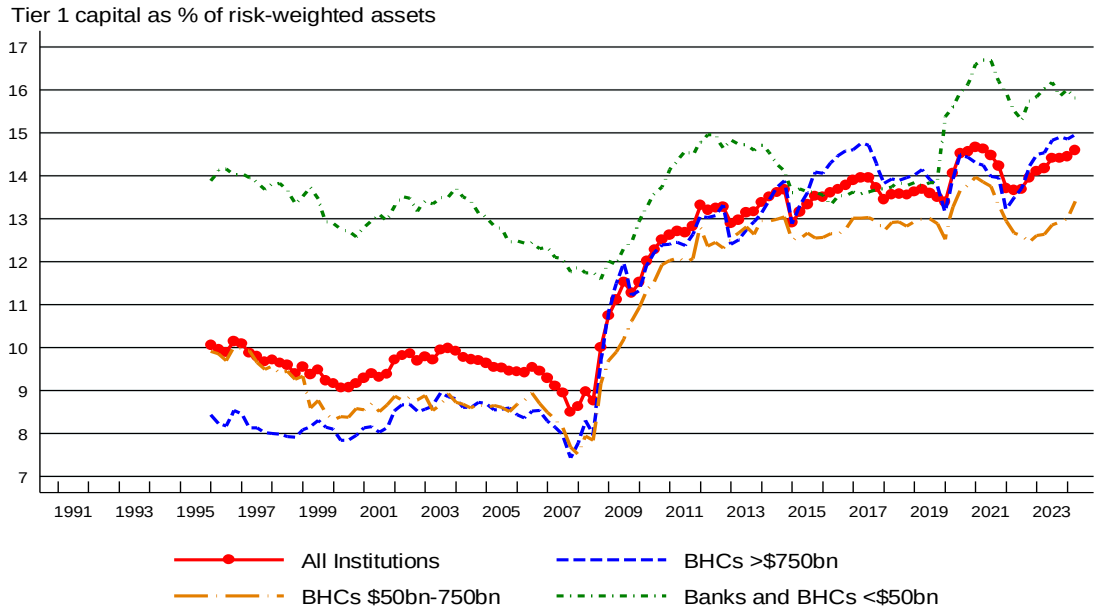
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

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.

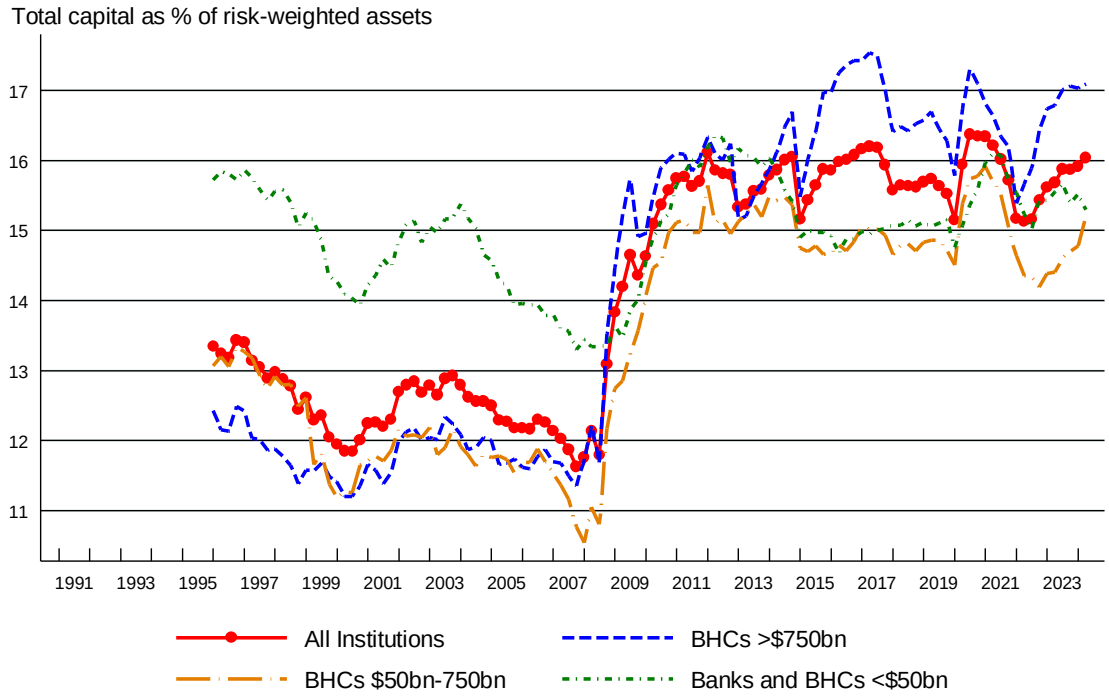
CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



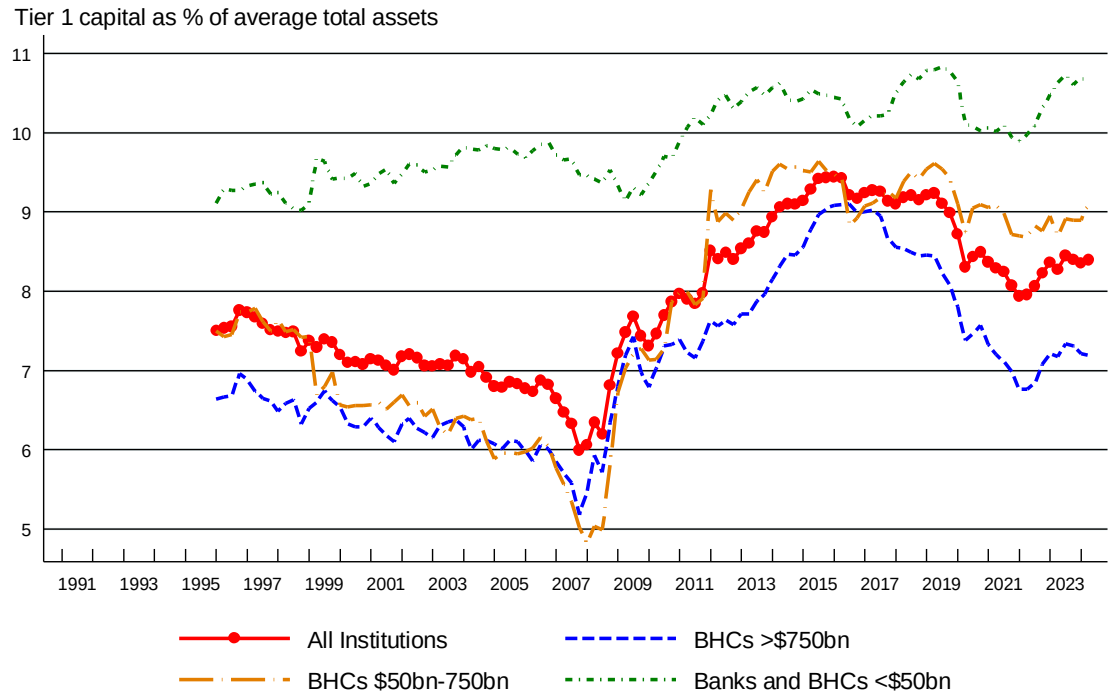
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio

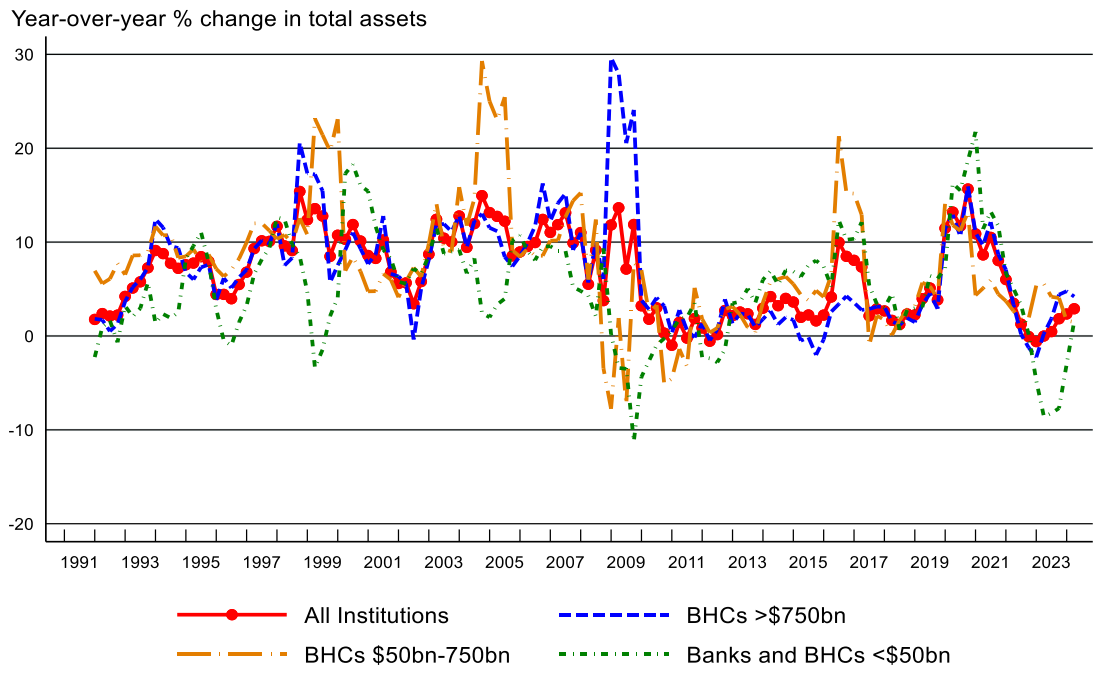


Leverage Ratio

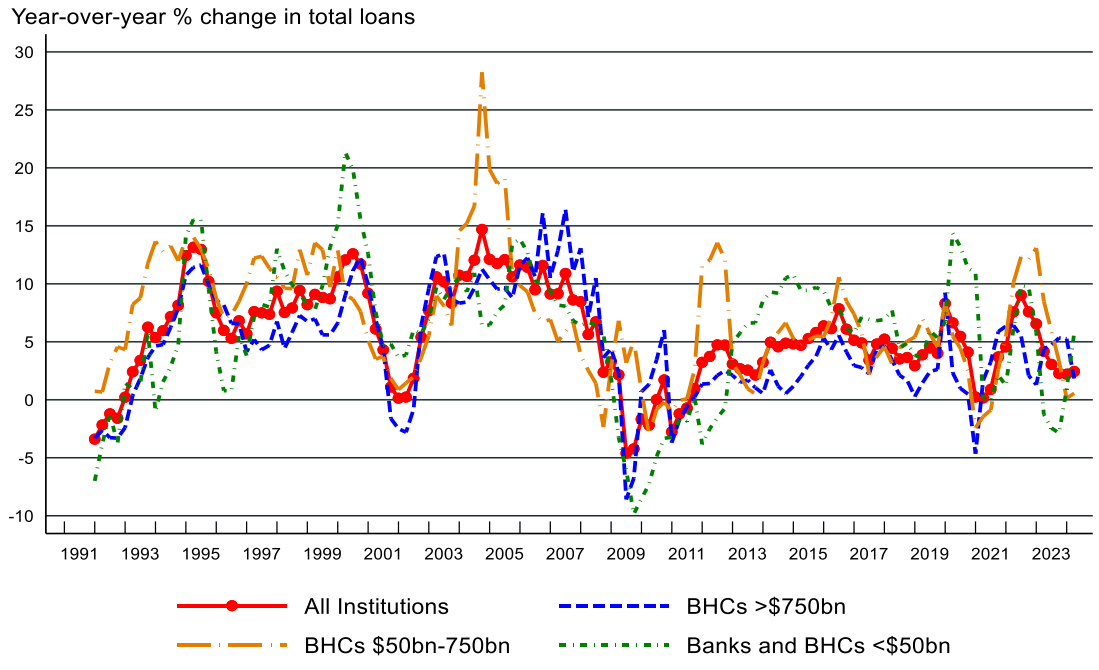


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms 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.

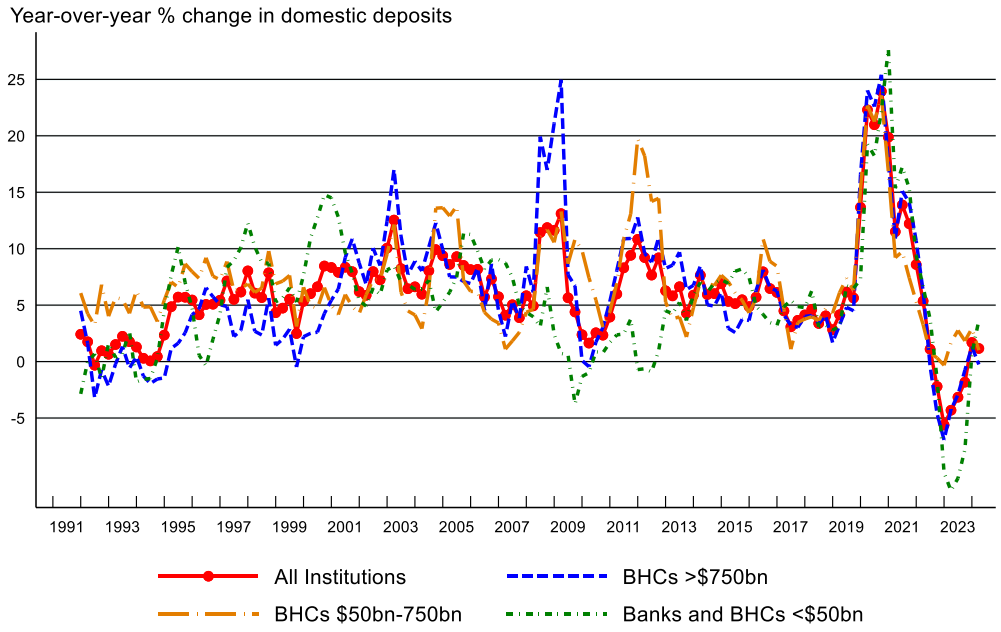
Asset Growth Rate



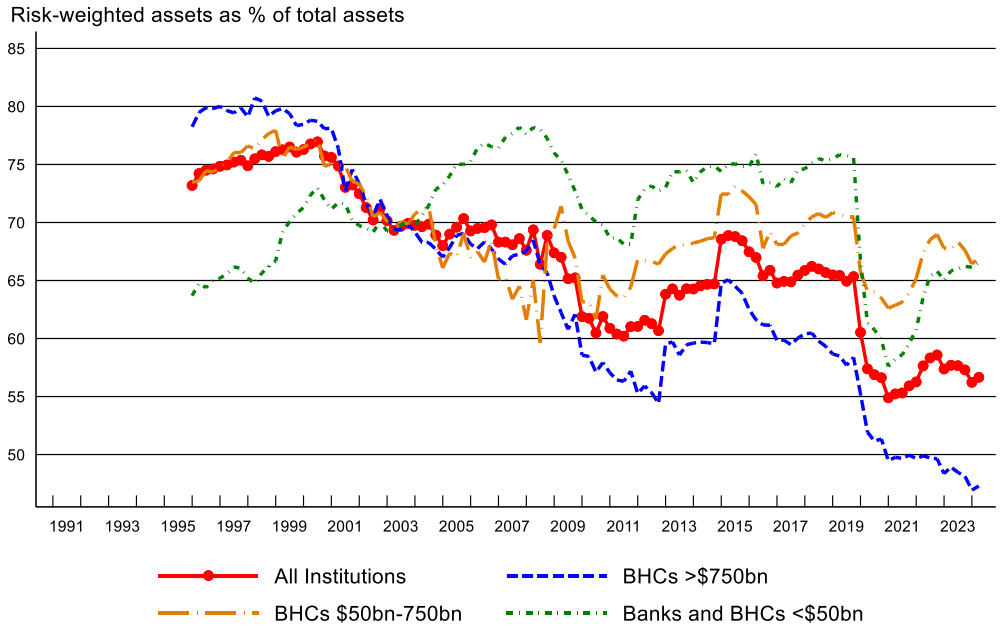
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate



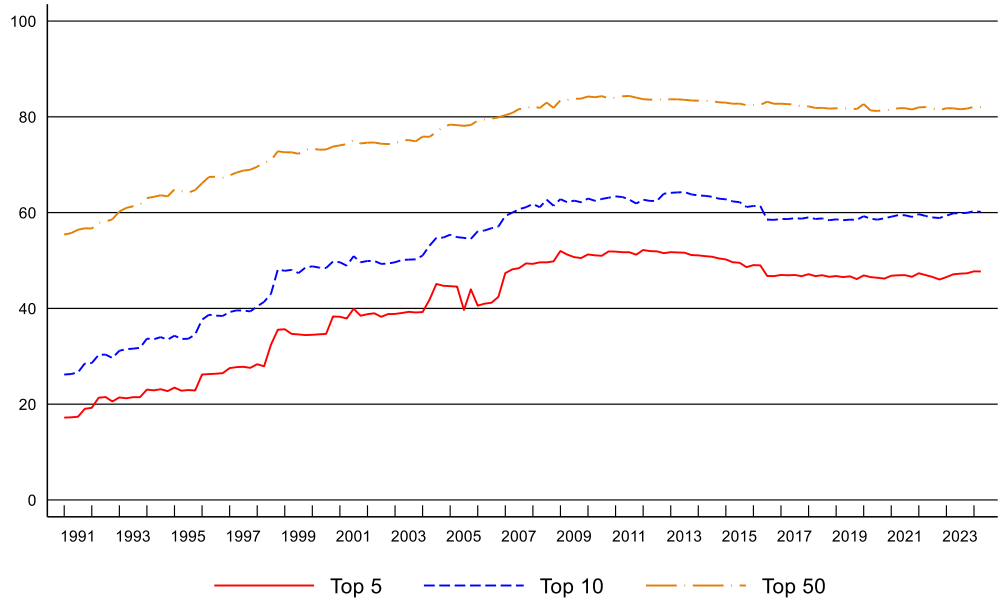
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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
2024Q2

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	4143.00	18149.00	1.75	21.32	15.33	16.66	18.48
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	3258.00	6897.00	0.85	9.39	11.92	13.52	15.13
3	CITIGROUP	2405.69	3217.00	0.53	6.18	13.59	15.30	17.98
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1940.07	4911.00	1.01	11.13	11.01	12.34	15.02
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	1653.31	3043.00	0.74	10.19	14.89	16.73	18.90
6	MORGAN STANLEY	1212.45	3076.00	1.01	12.22	15.21	17.05	19.54
7	U S BC	680.06	1603.00	0.94	11.36	10.30	11.91	14.01
8	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	556.54	1458.65	1.05	11.08	10.16	11.63	13.45
9	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	523.65	807.29	0.62	5.76	16.77	16.77	18.00
10	TRUIST FC	519.85	903.00	0.69	5.66	11.56	13.18	15.35
11	CAPITAL ONE FC	480.02	597.30	0.50	4.12	13.18	14.50	16.32
12	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	428.54	1168.00	1.09	11.44	11.38	14.02	14.95
13	STATE STREET CORP	325.60	711.00	0.87	11.49	11.19	13.26	14.95
14	BMO FNCL CORP	293.52	367.87	0.50	4.29	11.08	11.74	13.56
15	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	272.22	3015.00	4.43	40.83	10.78	11.47	13.49
16	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	229.97	124.85	0.22	3.55	11.50	12.99	14.99
17	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	220.37	391.63	0.71	6.56	10.74	11.99	13.99
18	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	219.83	707.00	1.29	12.58	13.33	13.87	15.45
19	FIFTH THIRD BC	213.26	601.00	1.13	12.50	10.62	11.93	13.95
20	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	211.34	-445.14	-0.84	-5.49	27.33	30.66	30.97
21	M&T BK CORP	208.85	654.51	1.25	9.21	11.45	13.23	14.88
22	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	196.31	473.85	0.97	9.71	10.42	12.14	14.31
23	BARCLAYS US LLC	196.08	353.00	0.72	8.11	13.45	14.83	16.56
24	ALLY FNCL	192.53	294.00	0.61	8.49	9.59	11.03	12.70
25	KEYCORP	187.47	273.27	0.58	7.39	10.47	12.20	14.67
26	RBC US GRP HOLDS LLC	167.97	511.29	1.22	8.74	16.46	16.46	17.31
27	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	167.71	414.61	0.99	9.15	12.62	14.47	16.59
28	NORTHERN TR CORP	156.80	896.07	2.29	28.32	12.60	13.57	15.53
29	REGIONS FC	154.40	501.00	1.30	11.67	10.42	11.74	13.64
30	DISCOVER FS	150.87	1530.56	4.06	38.11	11.86	12.66	14.26
31	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	119.06	-323.13	-1.09	-14.93	9.54	10.43	12.78
32	DB USA CORP	113.19	191.00	0.67	5.65	27.07	33.93	34.00
33	ZIONS BC NA	87.61	200.72	0.92	13.33	10.55	11.21	13.08
34	FIRST HORIZON CORP	82.23	198.99	0.97	9.19	11.05	12.05	13.67
35	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	81.44	148.00	0.73	8.47	15.55	15.56	16.31
36	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	80.63	491.71	2.44	17.57	22.04	22.21	23.56
37	WESTERN ALLI BC	80.58	193.66	0.96	12.23	11.01	11.70	13.93
38	COMERICA	79.79	206.00	1.03	13.37	11.55	12.08	14.02
39	WEBSTER FNCL CORP	76.84	181.63	0.95	8.25	10.59	11.09	13.28
40	POPULAR	72.85	178.00	0.98	13.25	16.48	16.54	18.30
41	EAST WEST BC	72.47	288.23	1.59	15.98	13.74	13.74	15.05
42	CIBC BC USA	70.13	201.26	1.15	6.90	16.88	16.88	18.12
43	BNP PARIBAS USA	64.40	119.99	0.75	7.74	19.27	19.27	19.27
44	VALLEY NAT BC	62.06	70.42	0.45	4.18	9.55	9.98	12.17
45	WINTRUST FC	59.78	152.39	1.02	11.01	9.52	10.31	12.05
46	SYNOVUS FC	59.61	-14.03	-0.09	-1.11	10.60	11.72	13.56
47	OLD NAT BC	53.12	121.23	0.91	7.98	10.73	11.33	12.71
48	COLUMBIA BKG SYS	52.05	120.14	0.92	9.66	9.96	9.96	12.15
49	BOK FC	50.50	163.71	1.30	12.52	12.10	12.11	13.25
50	PINNACLE FNCL PTNR	49.37	53.16	0.43	3.44	10.65	11.20	13.21
TOTALS**	TOP 50 (BHCS AND BANKS)	23033.96	60148.70	1.04	11.48	12.85	14.25	16.23
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	28084.92	73261.76	1.04	11.14	13.40	14.59	16.04

* There is one non-BHC in the Top 50: Zions Bancorporation National Association. The Top 50 excludes non-typical institutions (see Data Note 3).

** 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 U.S. 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 U.S. 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 $750 billion in total assets as of the current quarter, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs with $50 - $750 billion in total assets in the current quarter, and for the remainder of the industry. For consistency, time-series graphs for the ">$750bn" and $50-$750bn" 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 U.S. 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 >$750bn" and the "BHCs $50-$750bn" series. Finally, the "all other banks and BHCs" quarterly series is constructed by subtracting the "BHCs > $750bn" and "BHCs $50-$750bn" 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 caveats and 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 > $750bn 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.

- 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.

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

- 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.

- In 2020:Q1, some non-advanced approaches firms began to implement a simplified capital rule to calculate CET1 in Schedule HC-R Part II. This is reflected in the calculation of aggregate CET1 and related ratios.

- Starting on January 1, 2020, 260 firms that are public companies, representing 84% of total banking assets, began to adopt the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)'s new "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This affects the calculation of loan loss provisions and loan loss reserves. The 2020 CECL adopters had the option to delay transitioning the effects of the adoption of CECL on their regulatory capital for 2 years, followed by a 3-year phase in period that is expected to be completed by the end of 2024. The remainder of all firms were obliged to adopt CECL as of January 1, 2023. The 2023 CECL adopters do not have the option of the two-year delay, but will still have the option to phase in the initial impact of CECL adoption on their regulatory capital ratios over a three-year period beginning in the quarter of CECL adoption.

- Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, allowed banks to suspend the recognition of certain loan modifications as troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) during the applicable period under the CARES Act as extended by the Consolidated Appropriations (CA) Act (i.e., between March 1, 2020, and January 1, 2022). In addition, the ASU No. 2022-02, "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures", issued by FASB in March 2022 eliminated the recognition of trouble debt restructurings for banks that have adopted the "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This was reflected in the calculation of loan loss provisions, loan loss reserves, non-performing loans, net charge-offs, and risk-weighted assets effective January 1, 2023.

- The interim final rules of March 23, 2020, and April 13, 2020, and the final rule of October 28, 2020, adopted by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (together, the agencies), allowed banking organizations to neutralize the regulatory capital effects of participating in the Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (MMLF) and the Paycheck Protection Program Liquidity Facility (PPPLF). In addition, Paycheck Protection Program loans received a zero percent risk weight under the agencies' regulatory capital rules. This may have impacted the calculation of risk-weighted assets and the leverage ratio.

- In 2023:Q4, insured depository institutions were required to report their estimated amounts for the FDIC special assessment. The special assessment is accrued as a liability (Schedule RC-G, Other Liabilities, item 1.b, "Other expenses accrued and unpaid") and an expense (Schedule RI, Income Statement, item 7.d,

"Other noninterest expense") in the quarter ending December 31, 2023. Although the FDIC will collect the special assessment over an anticipated total of eight quarterly assessment periods, beginning the first quarterly assessment period of 2024, the accrual of the full expense should not be delayed.

Data Notes

1. As of 2020Q1, the largest asset group used for statistics reported by BHC size was raised from a threshold of $500bn to $750bn to reflect the changing nature of the banking industry. The six BHCs previously reported in the >$500bn group remain the same in the new >$750bn set (J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley). In general, the subsets of BHCs with statistics reported by asset totals remain consistent throughout time in this report.

2. 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.

3. Some FR Y-9C and call report filers deemed to be non-typical of the U.S. 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, John Hancock and MetLife Inc.

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations

First Quarter 2024

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$750bn[2] in total assets as of the current quarter, for BHCs with $50bn-750bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Return on equity and return on assets both increased from 4.61% and 0.43% in 2023:Q4 to 10.3% and 0.95% in 2024:Q1, respectively, reflecting a decrease in noninterest expenses and an increase in non-trading revenue. Within noninterest expenses, other noninterest expenses decreased substantially[3].

- Net interest margin, defined as net interest income as a percentage of interest earning assets, fell from 2.64% in 2023:Q4 to 2.53% in 2024:Q1. The current net interest margin of 2.53% is below its post-crisis (2009:Q1 – 2024:Q1) average of 2.61%.

- Noninterest income ratio, measured as noninterest income as a percentage of total assets, rose from 1.71% in 2023:Q4 to 1.98% in 2024:Q1. The current noninterest income ratio of 1.98% is below its post-crisis average of 2.12%.

- Asset growth rose from 1.83% in 2023:Q4 to 2.33% in 2024:Q1. Loan growth slowed from 2.27% to 2.21%, and the domestic deposit growth rate increased from -1.82% to 1.70%.

- 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 13.24%, 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] The threshold for the highest asset grouping was raised from $500bn to $750bn in the 2020Q1 Quarterly Trends report. Six BHCs exceed this $750bn size threshold: J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. See Data Notes on page 43 for more details.

[3] Other noninterest expenses include the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation’s (FDIC) special assessment to recover the losses to the Deposit Insurance Fund associated with protecting uninsured depositors following the bank closures in March 2023. See Caveats and Limitations on page 43 for more details.

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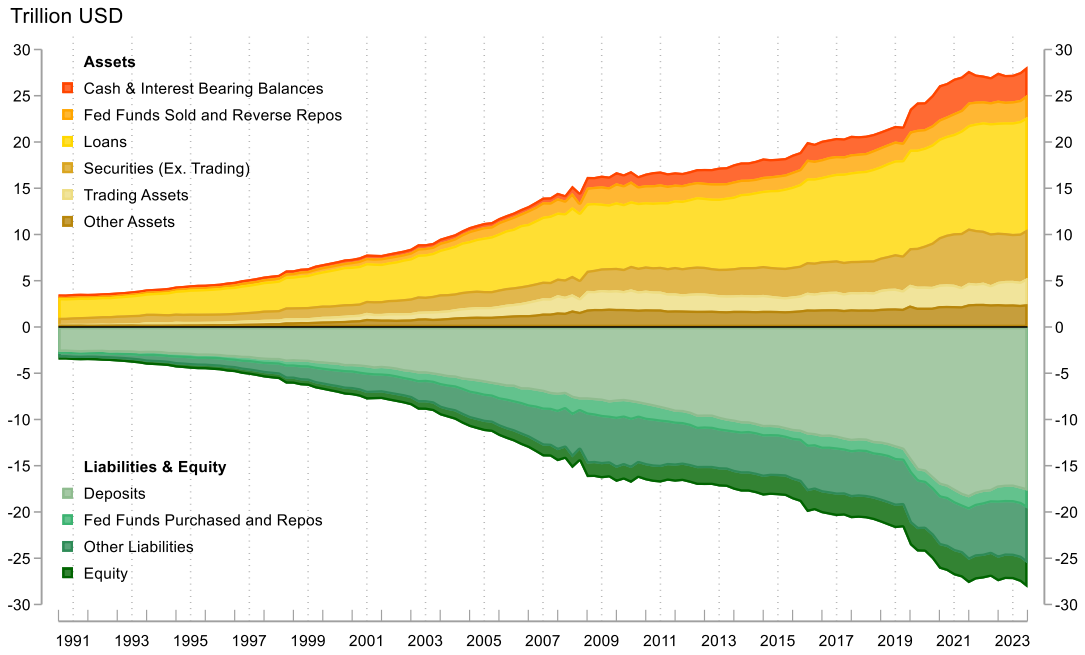
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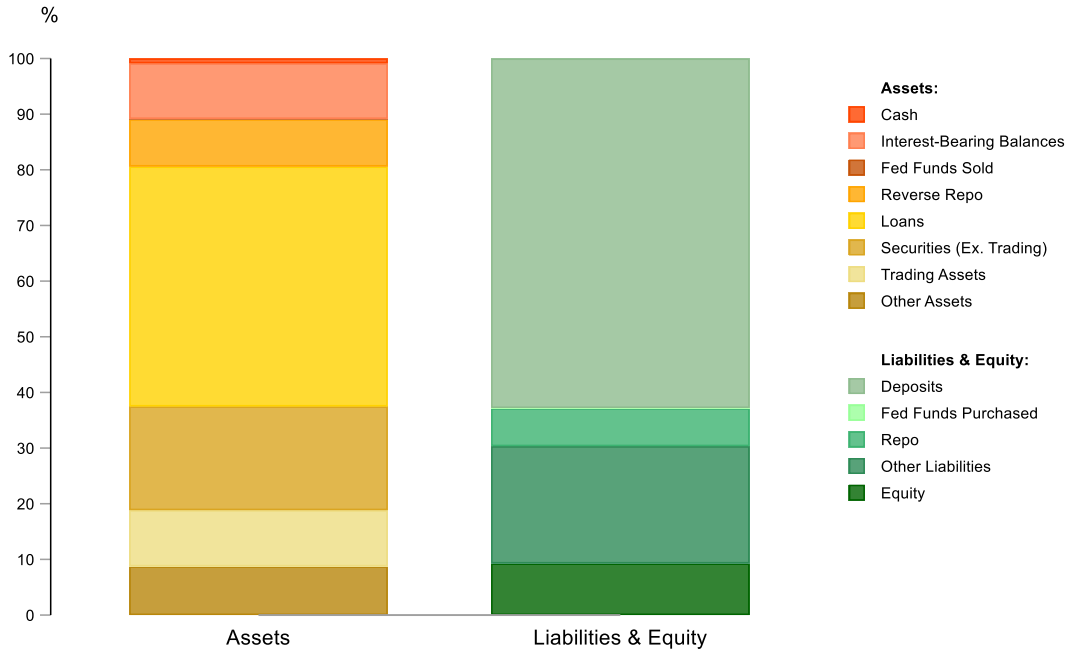
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

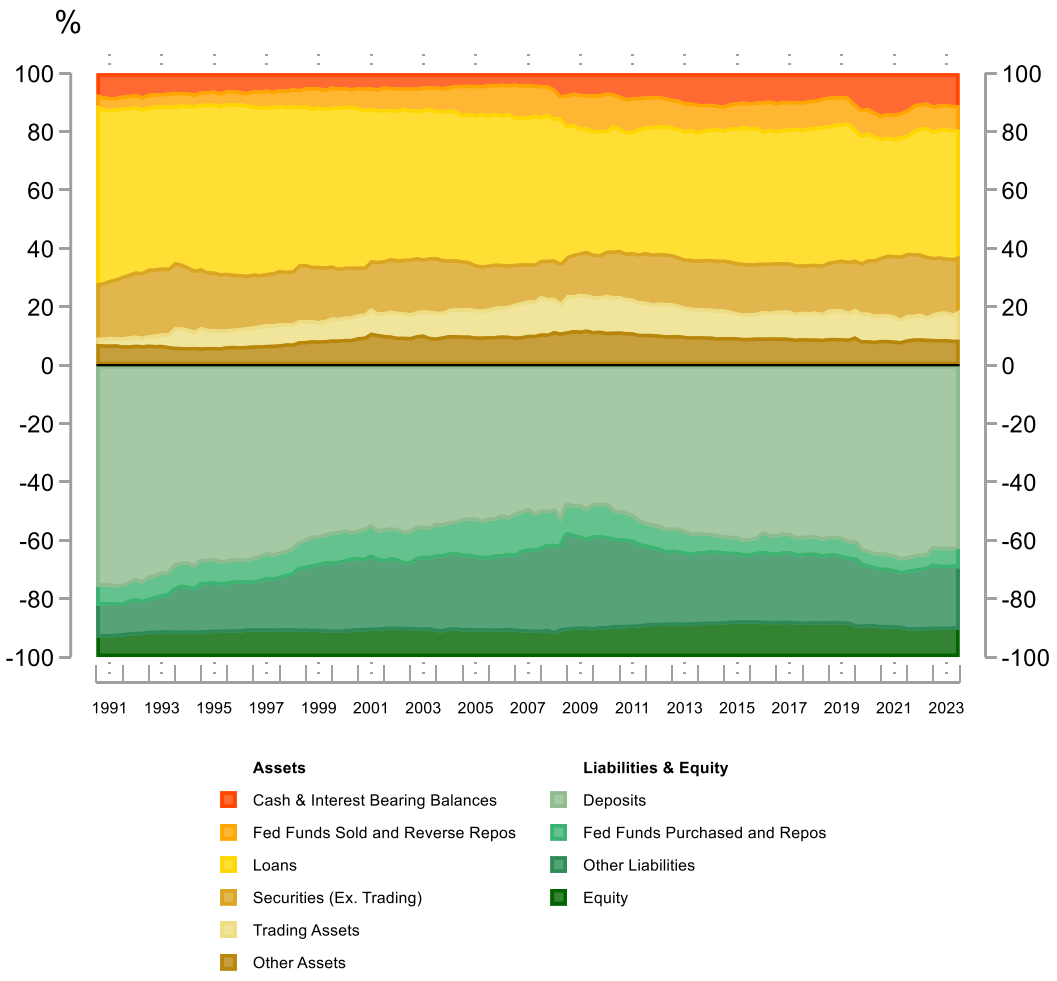
Balance Sheet Composition



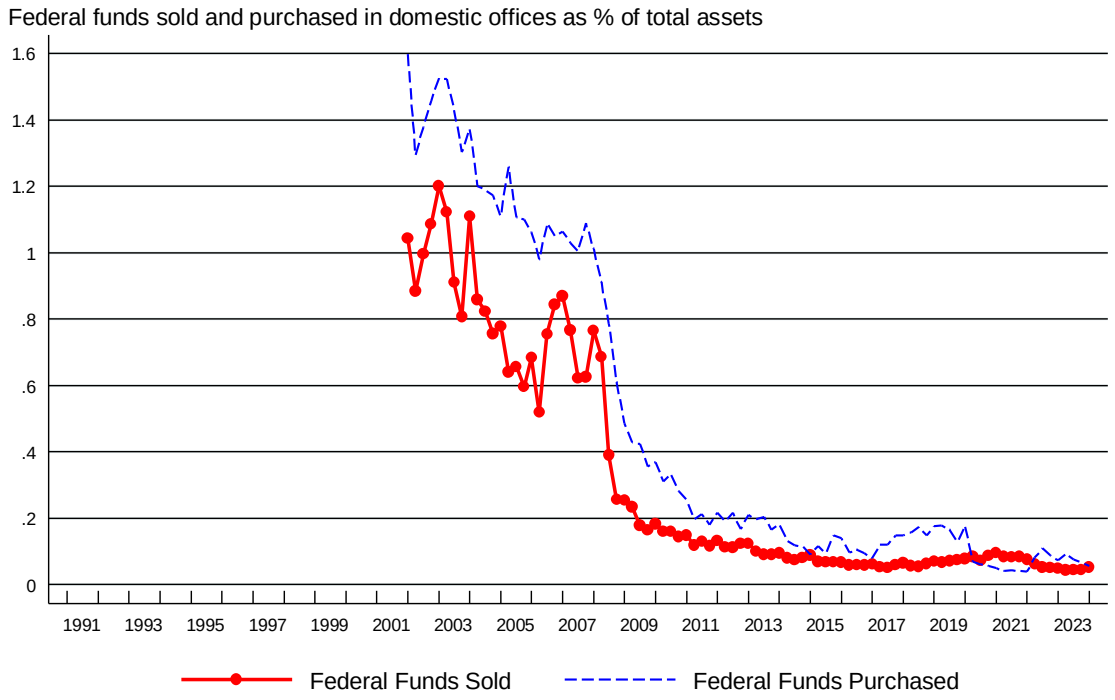
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



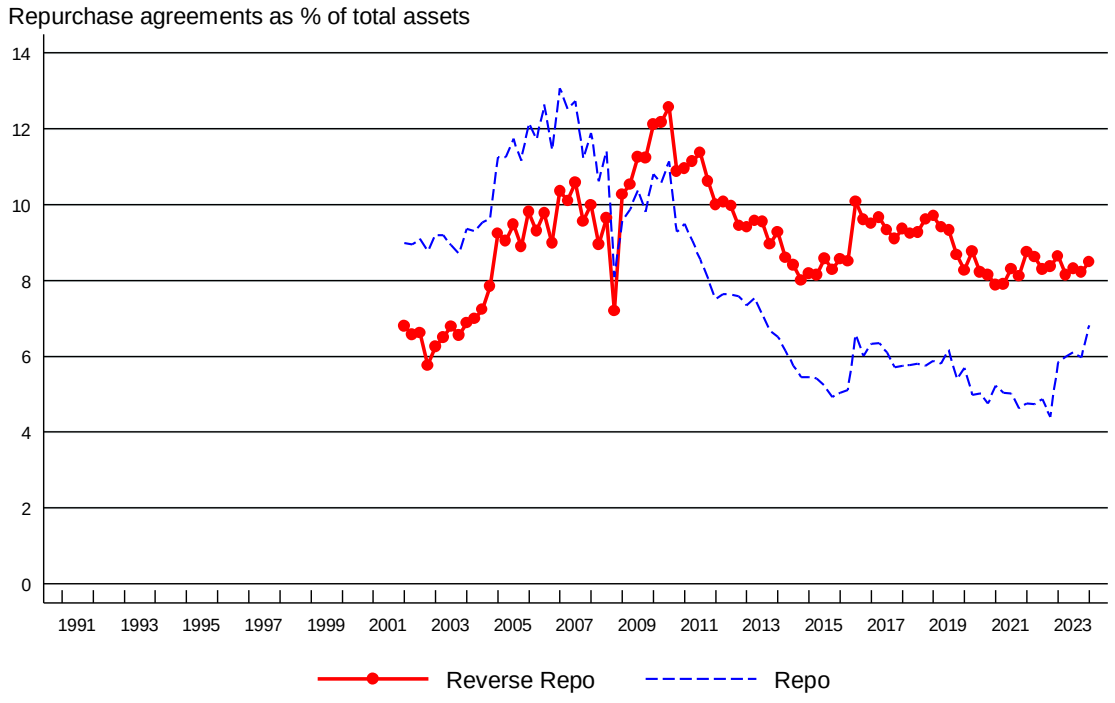
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

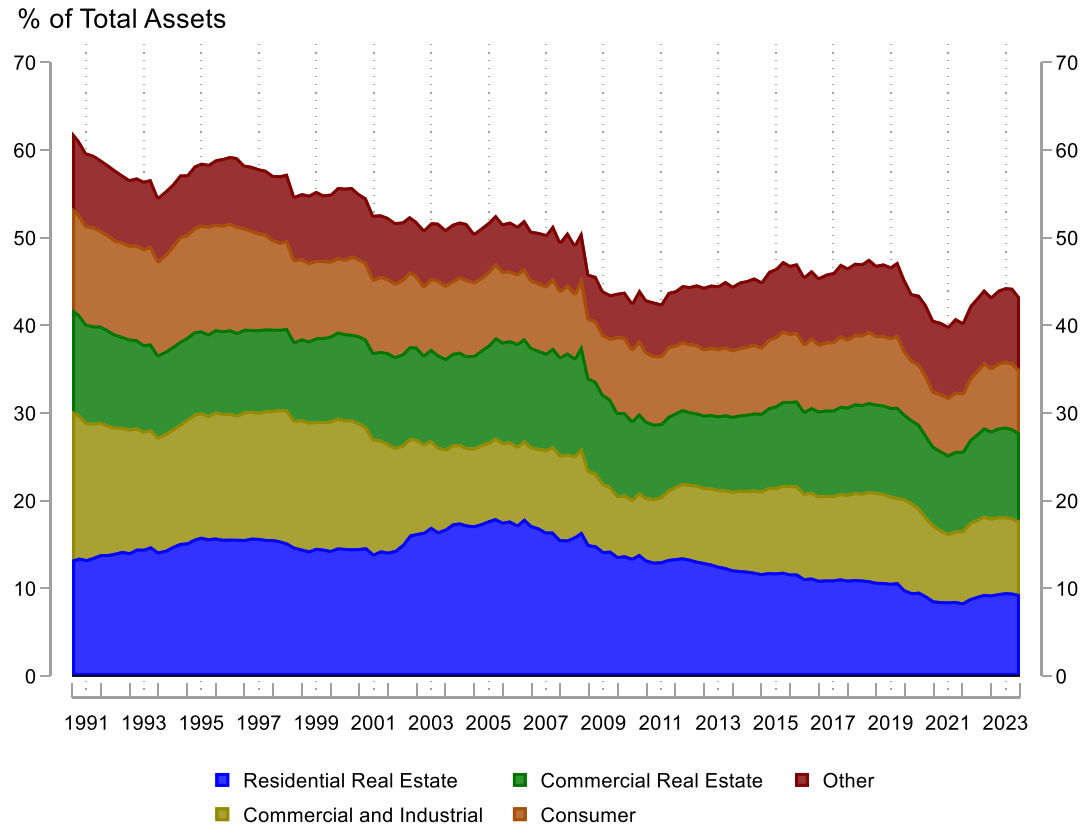


Repurchase Agreements

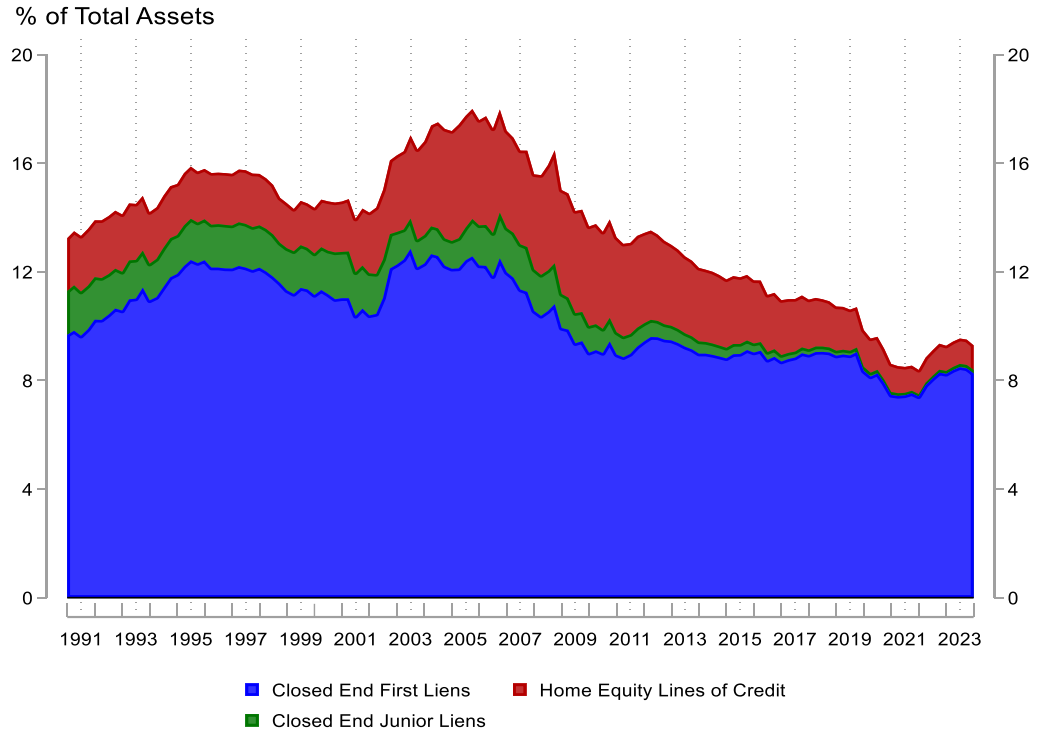


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

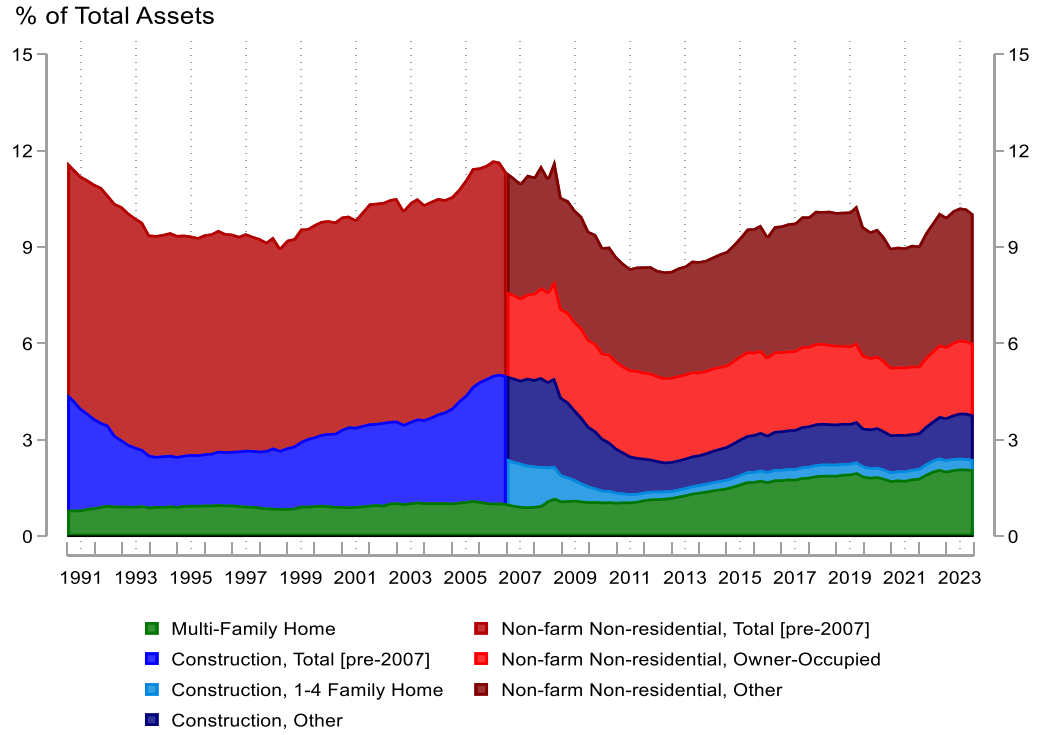
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019 2021 2023
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

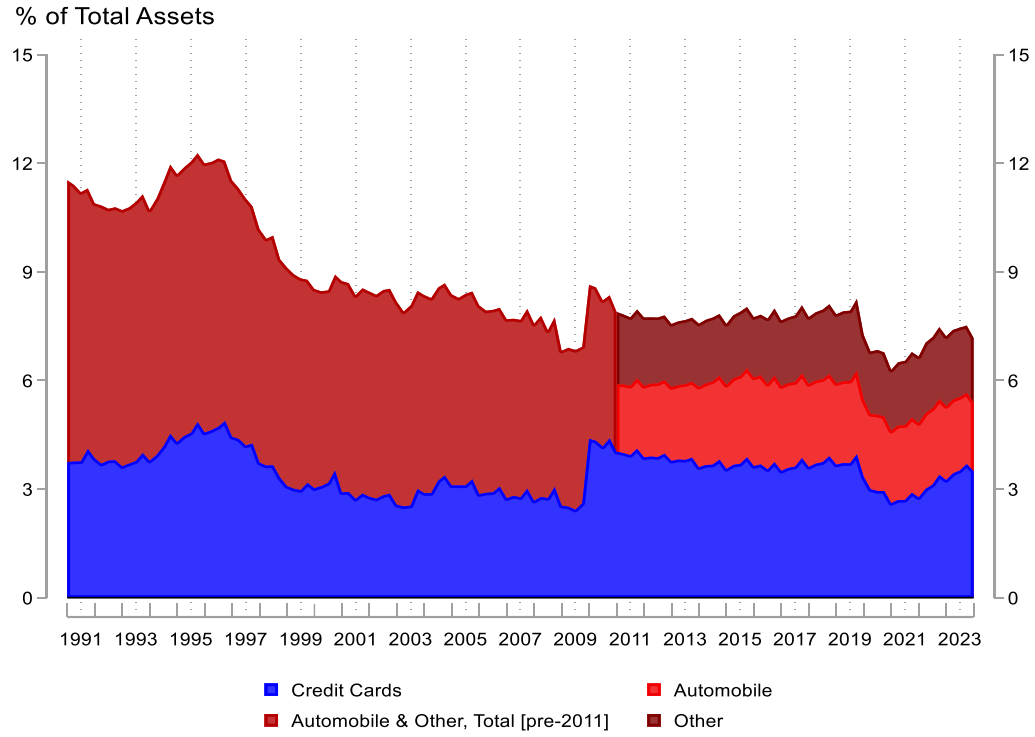
Residential Real Estate Loans



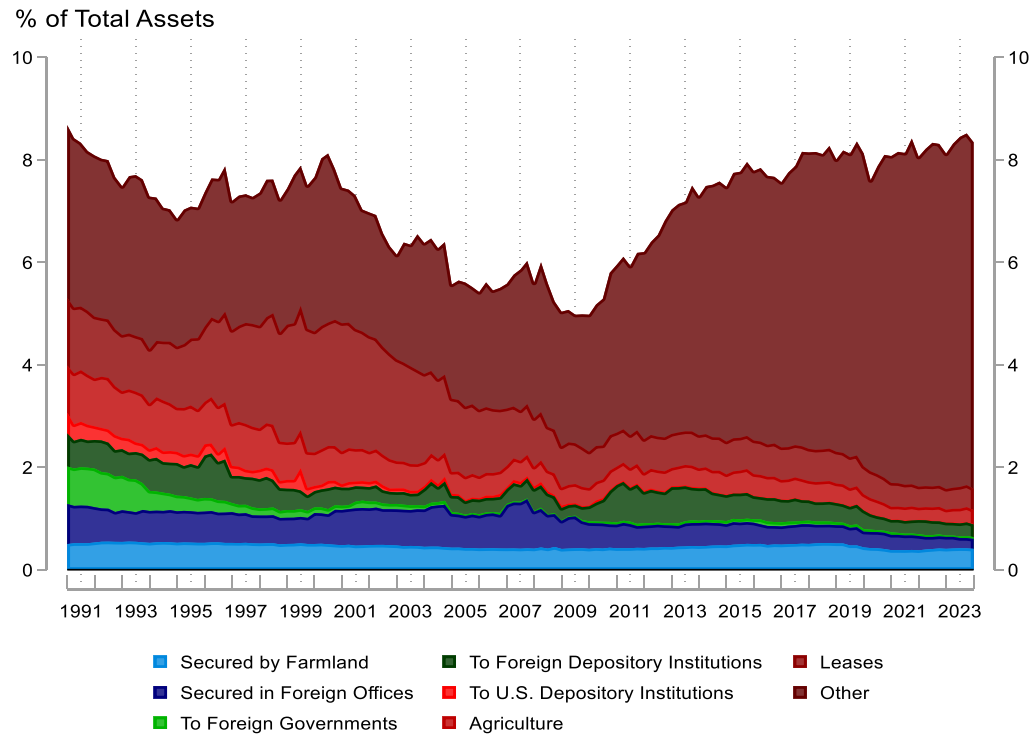
Commercial Real Estate Loans



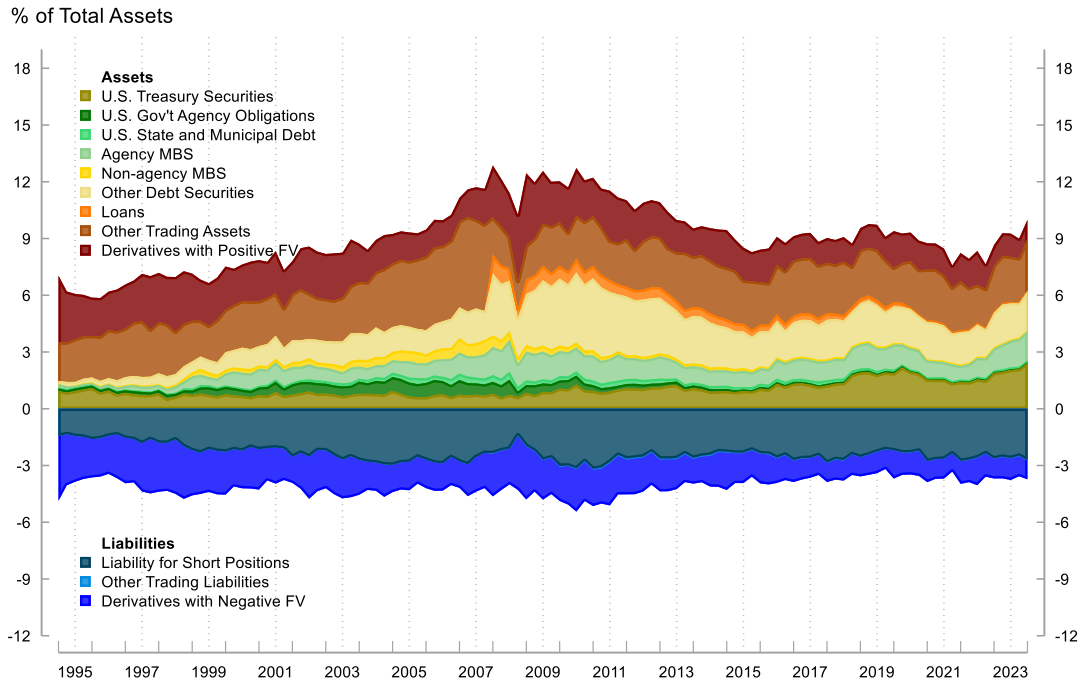
Consumer Loans



Other Loans

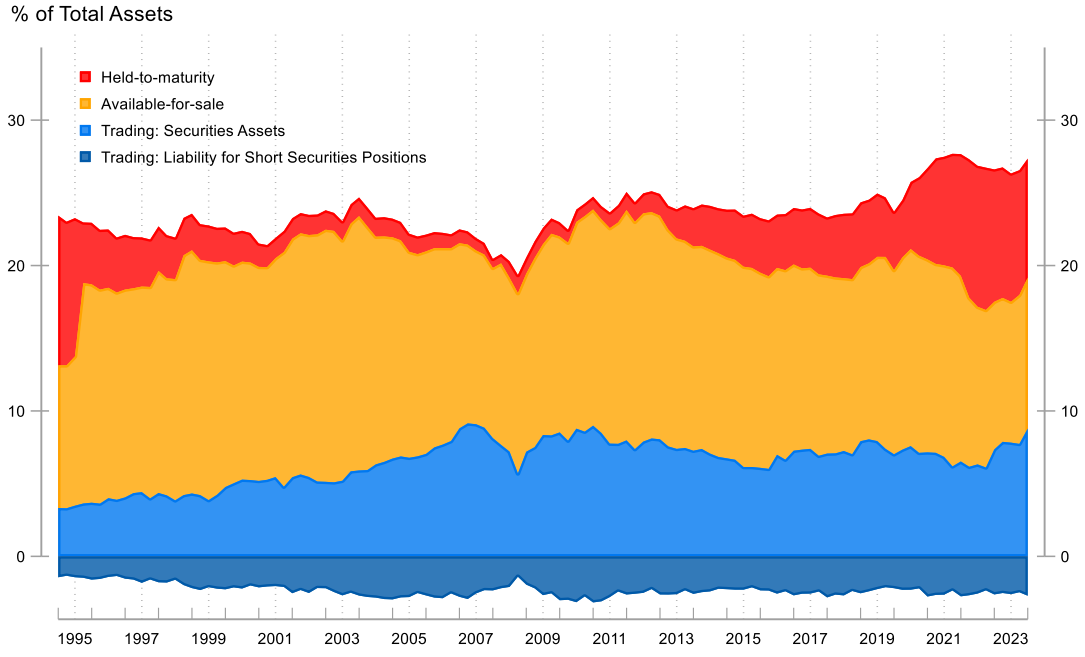


Trading Assets and Liabilities



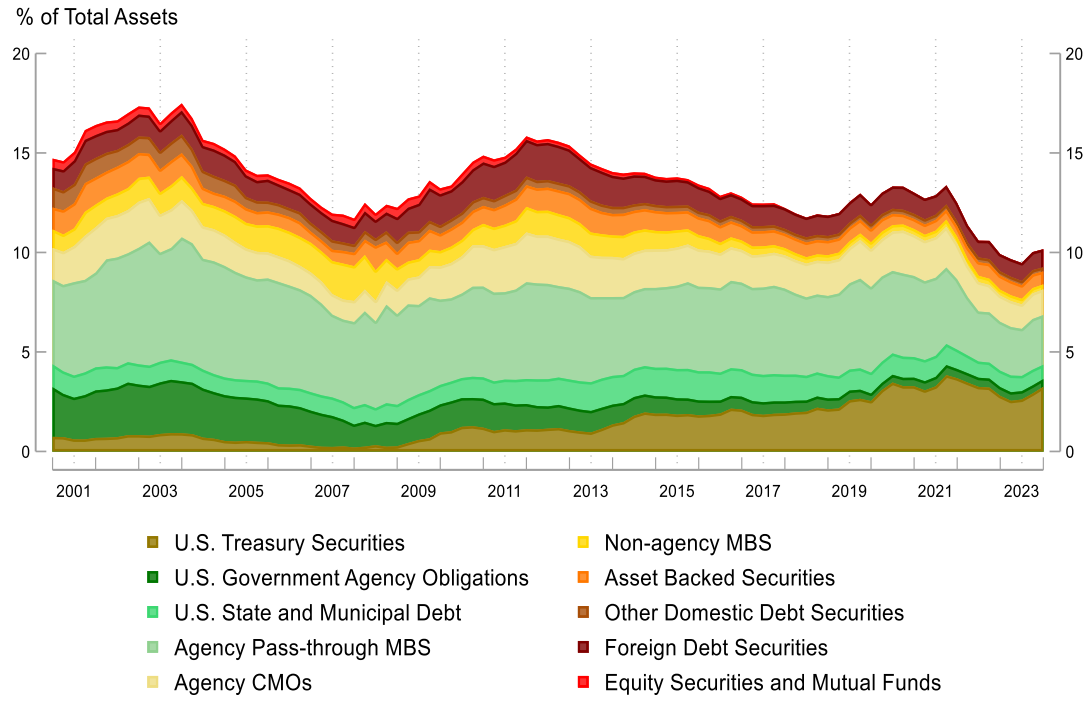
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of $10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and $2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

Securities Portfolios

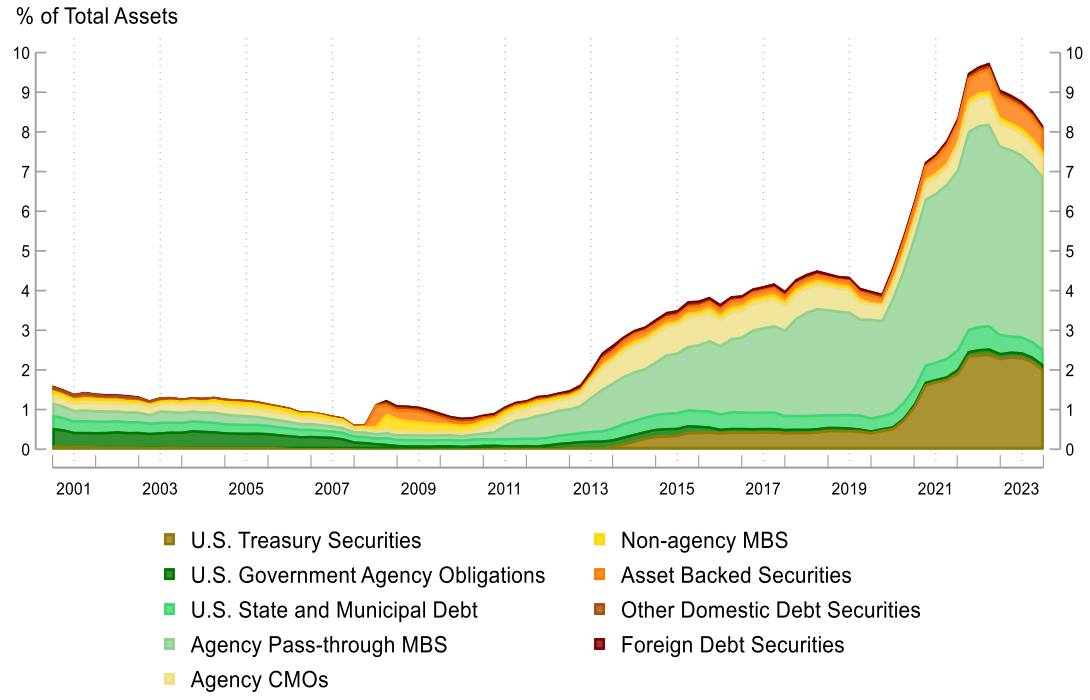


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities

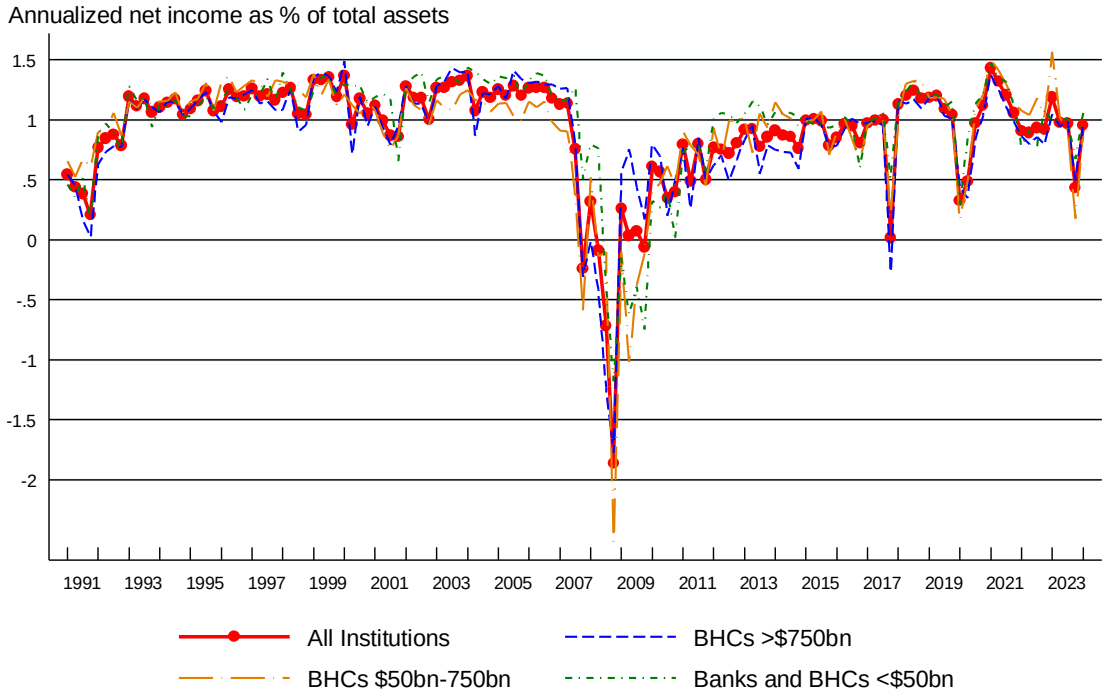


Held-to-Maturity Securities

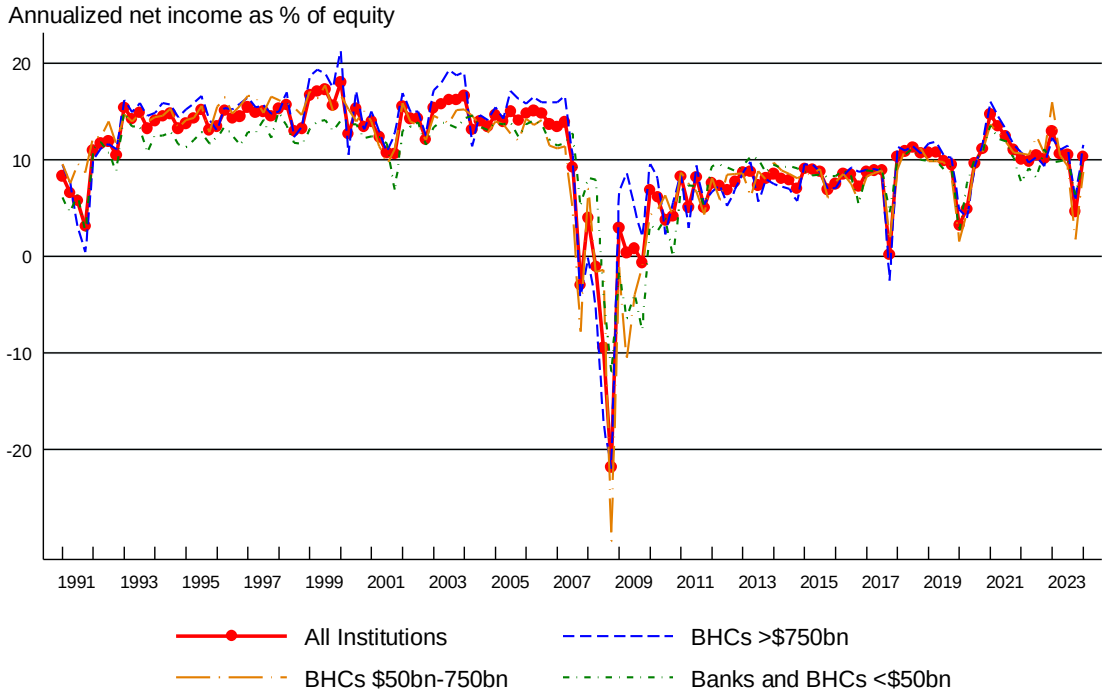


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

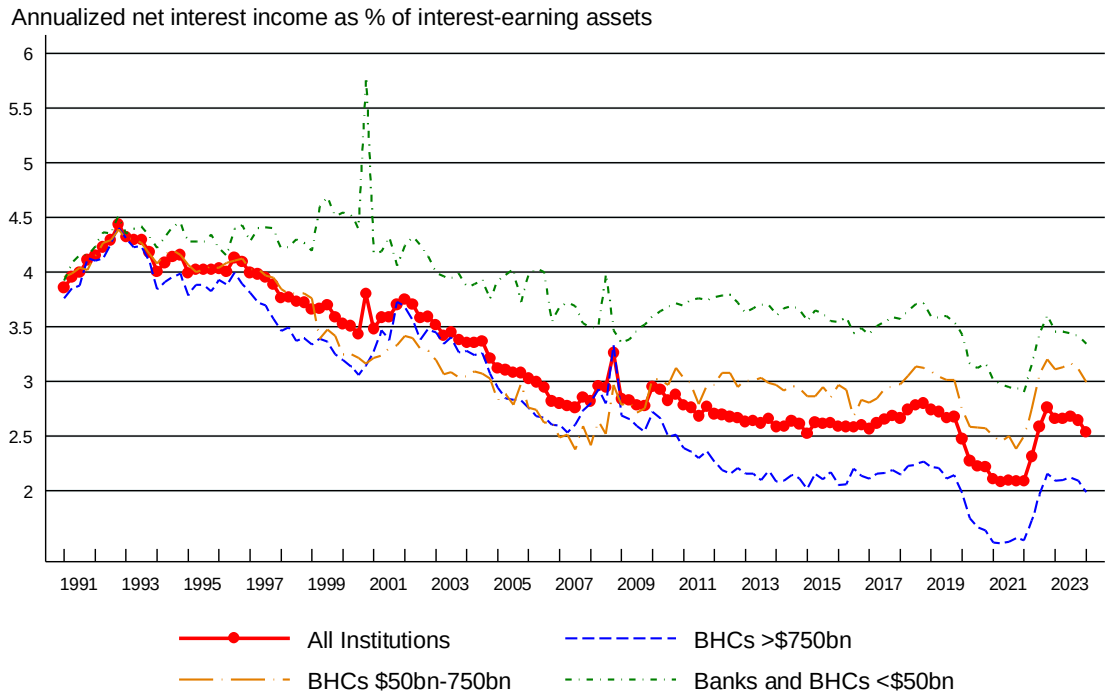
Return on Assets



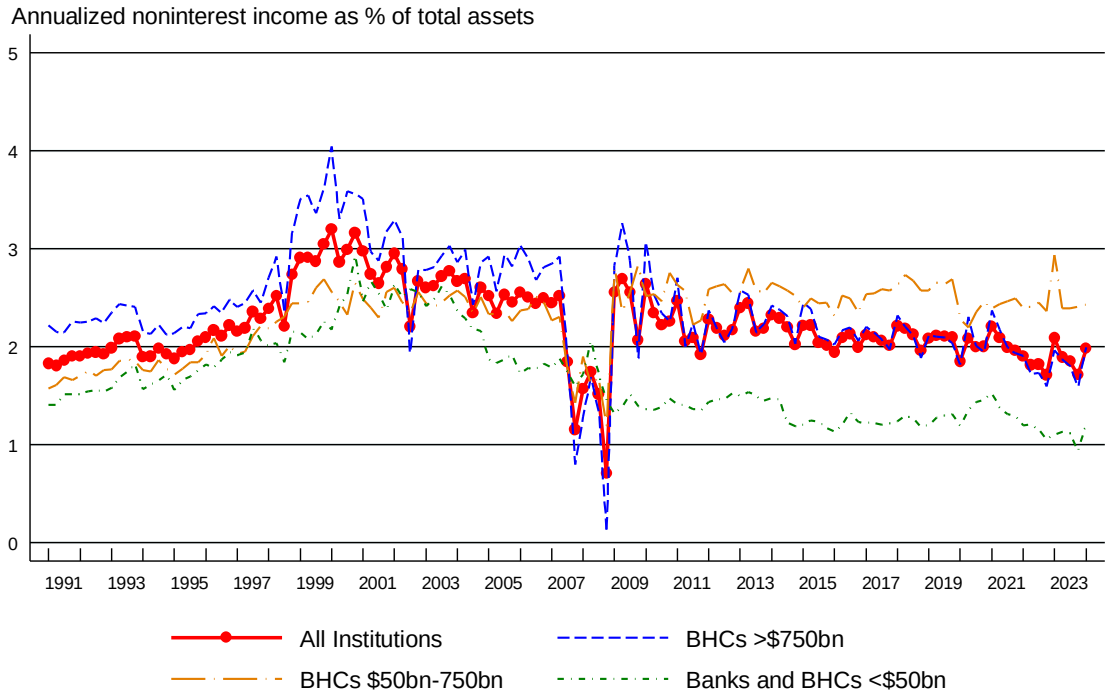
Return on Equity

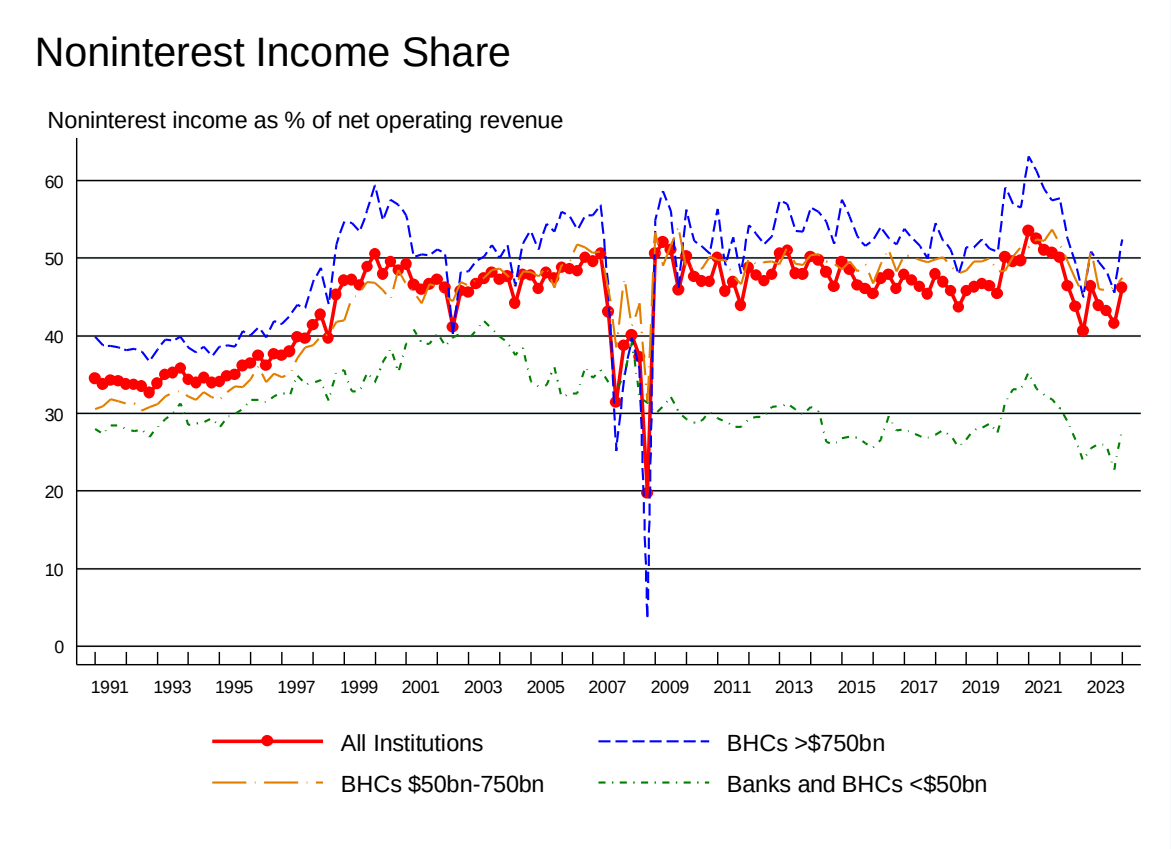


Net Interest Margin



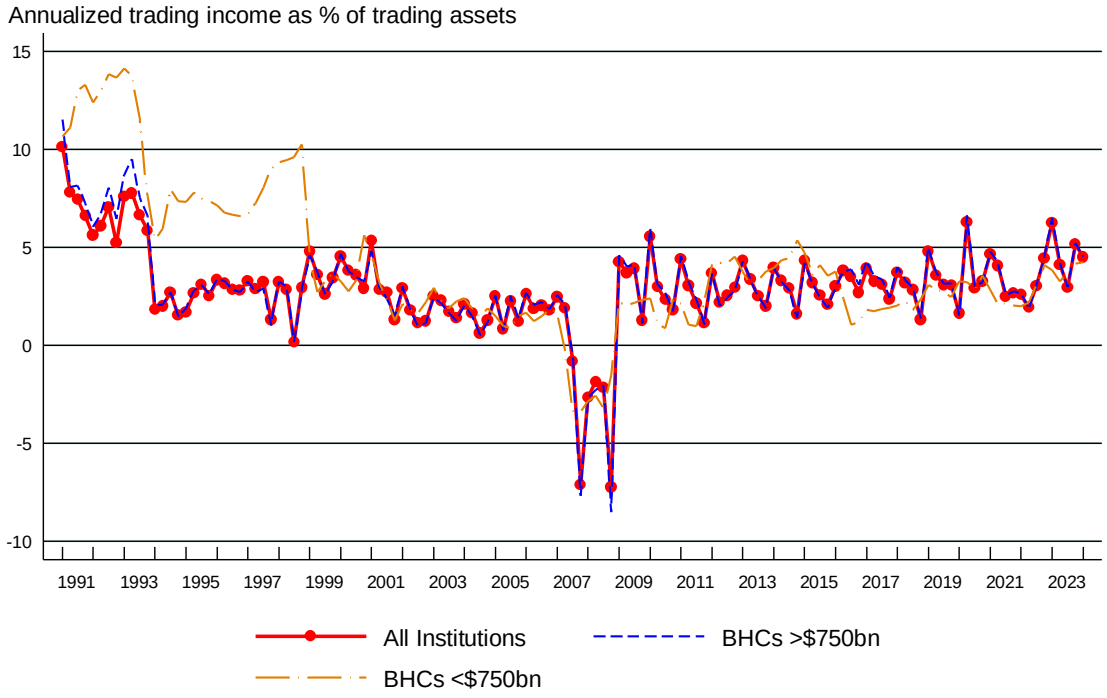
Noninterest Income Ratio



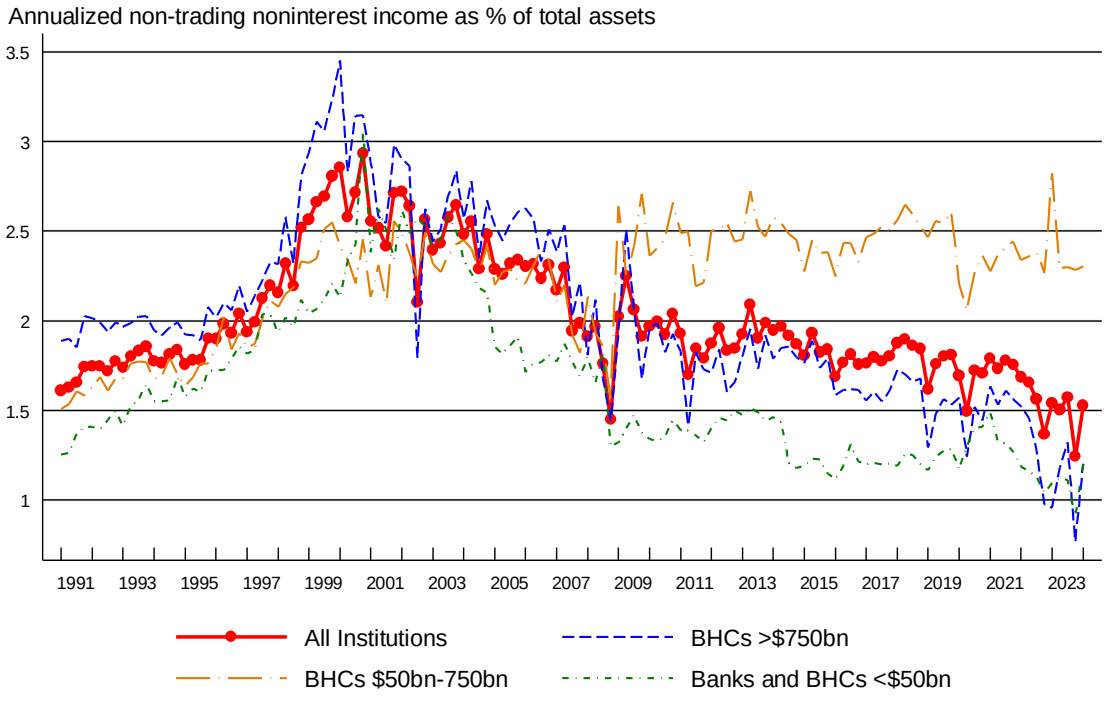


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

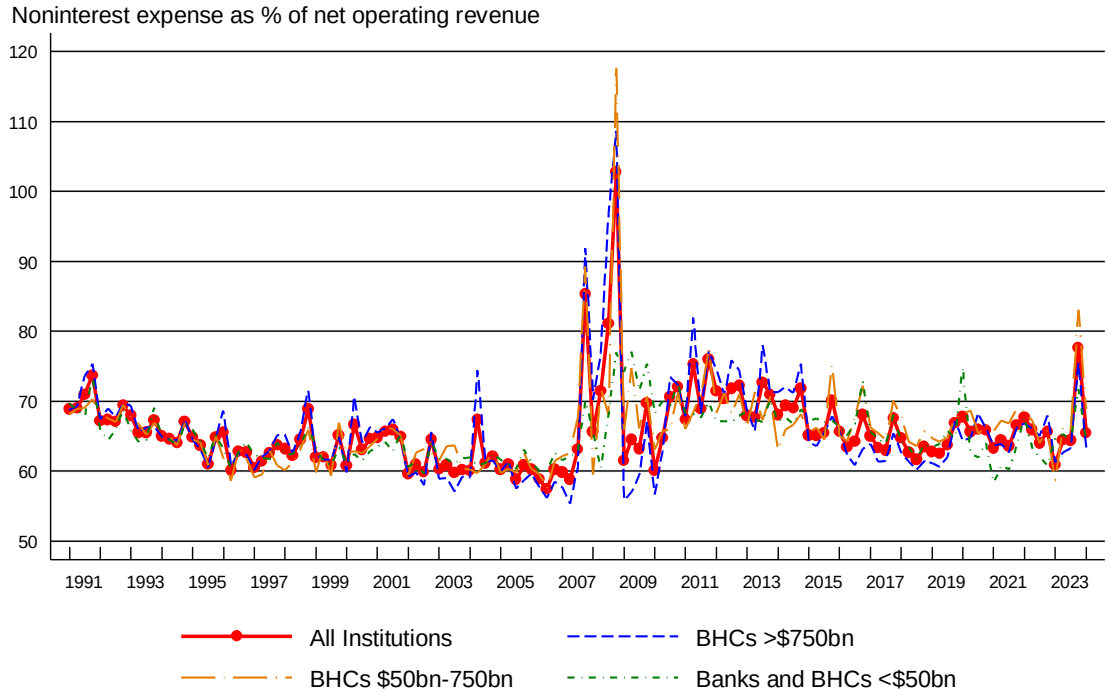
Return on Trading Assets



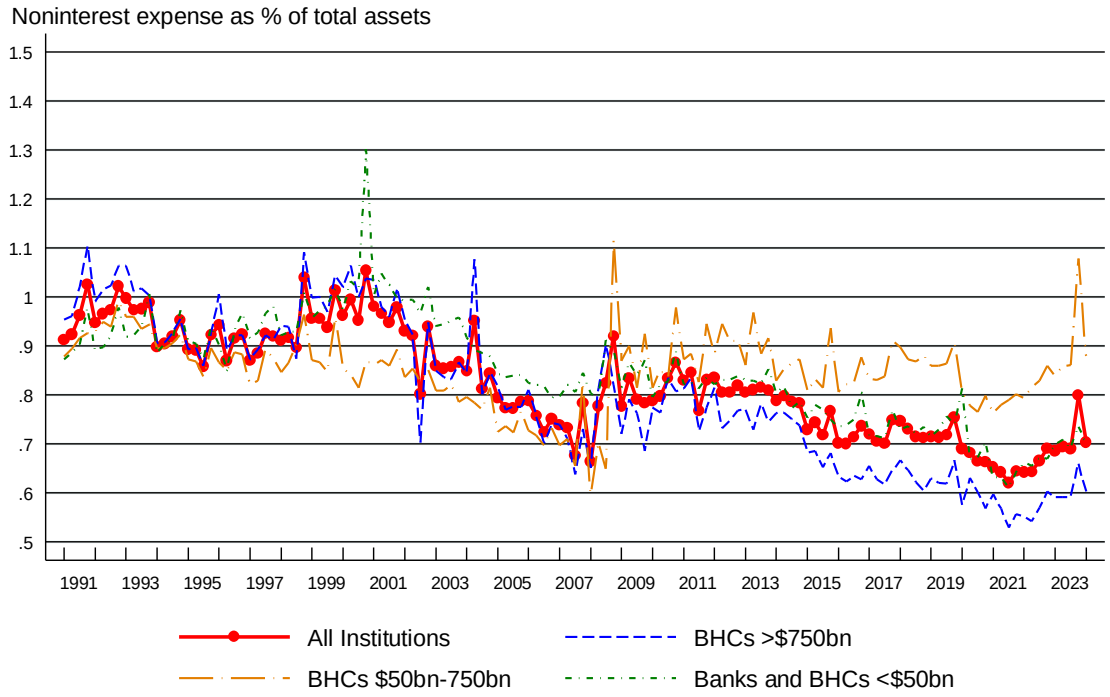
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio



Noninterest Expense Ratio

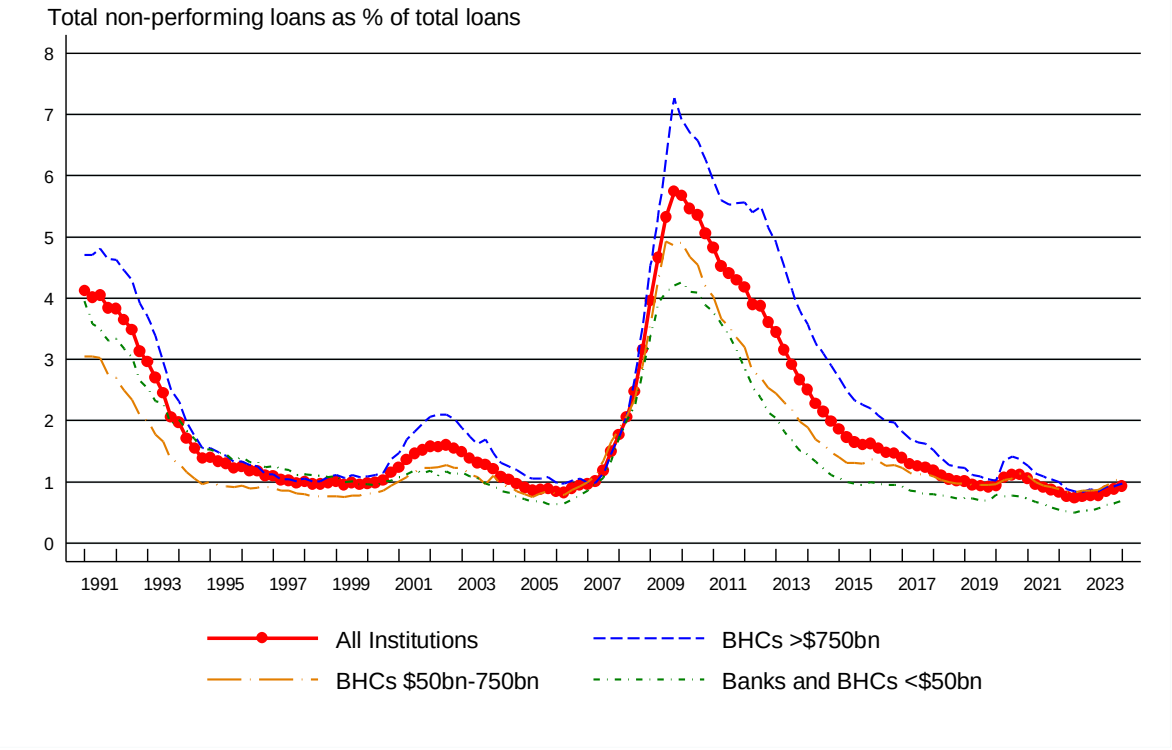


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

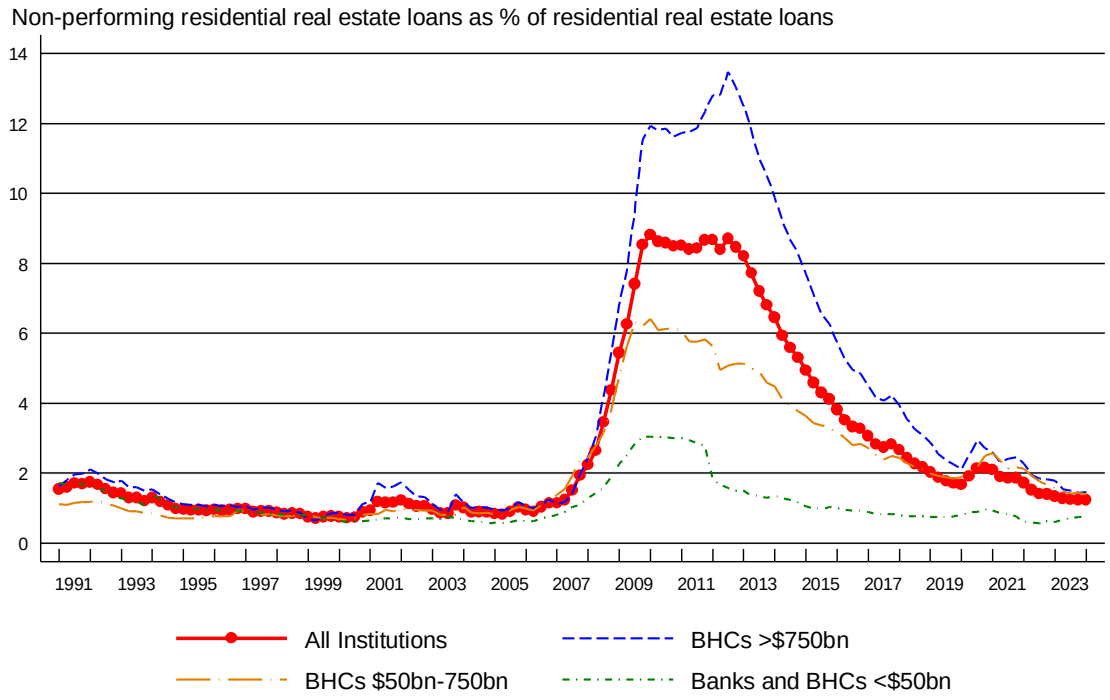
3. Loan Performance

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

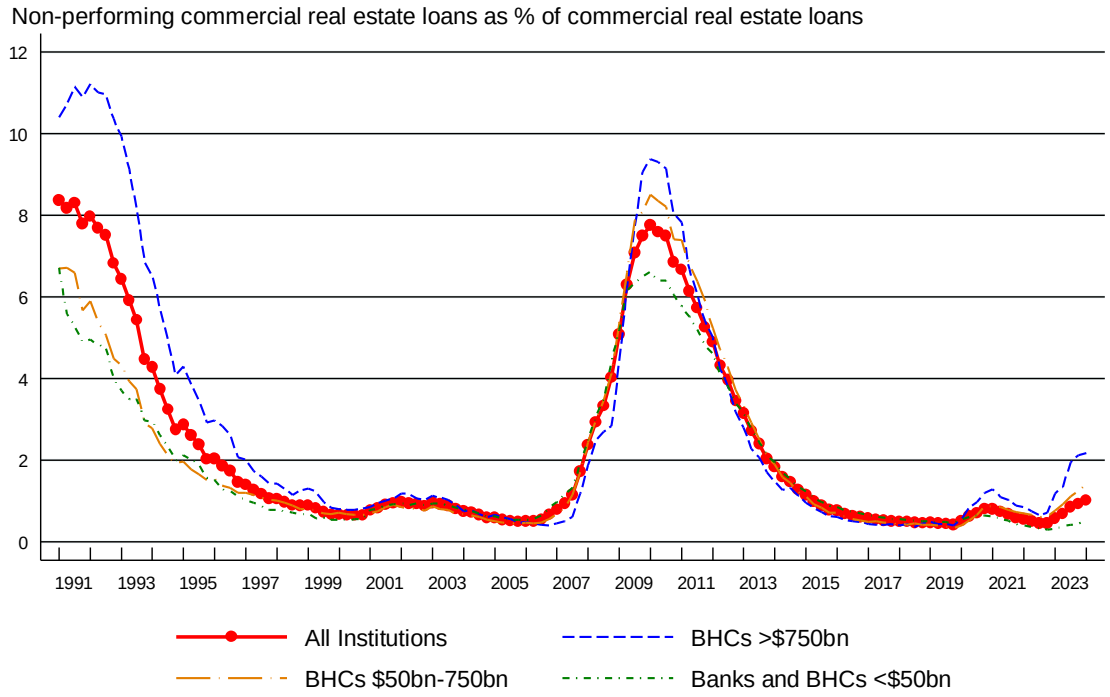
Non-performing Loans



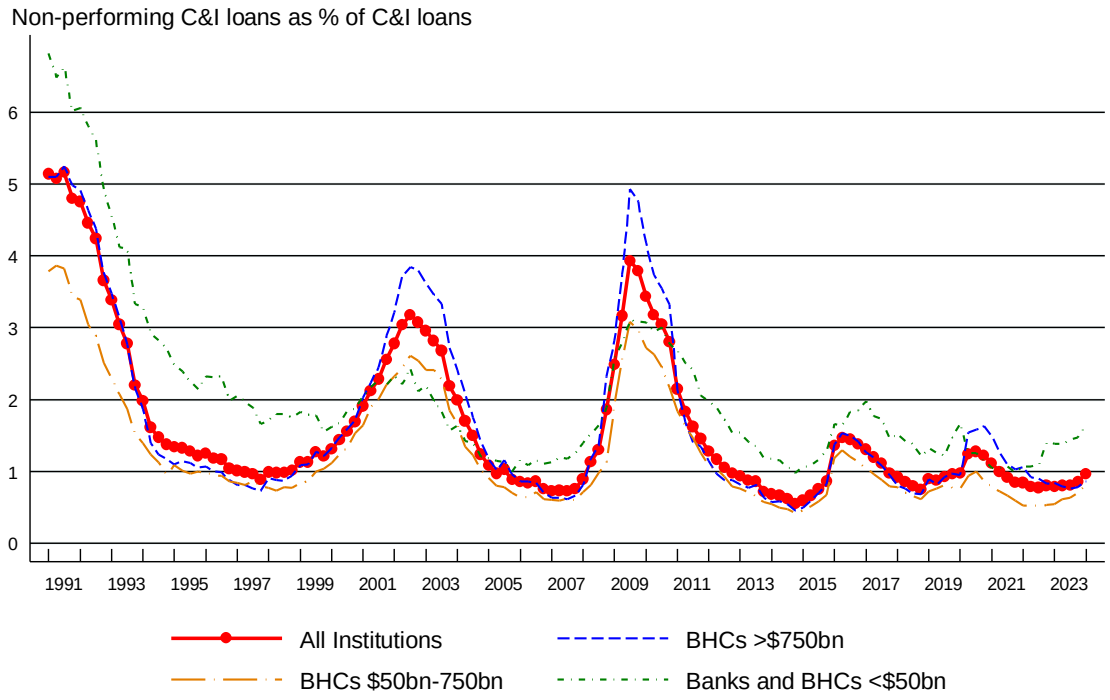
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



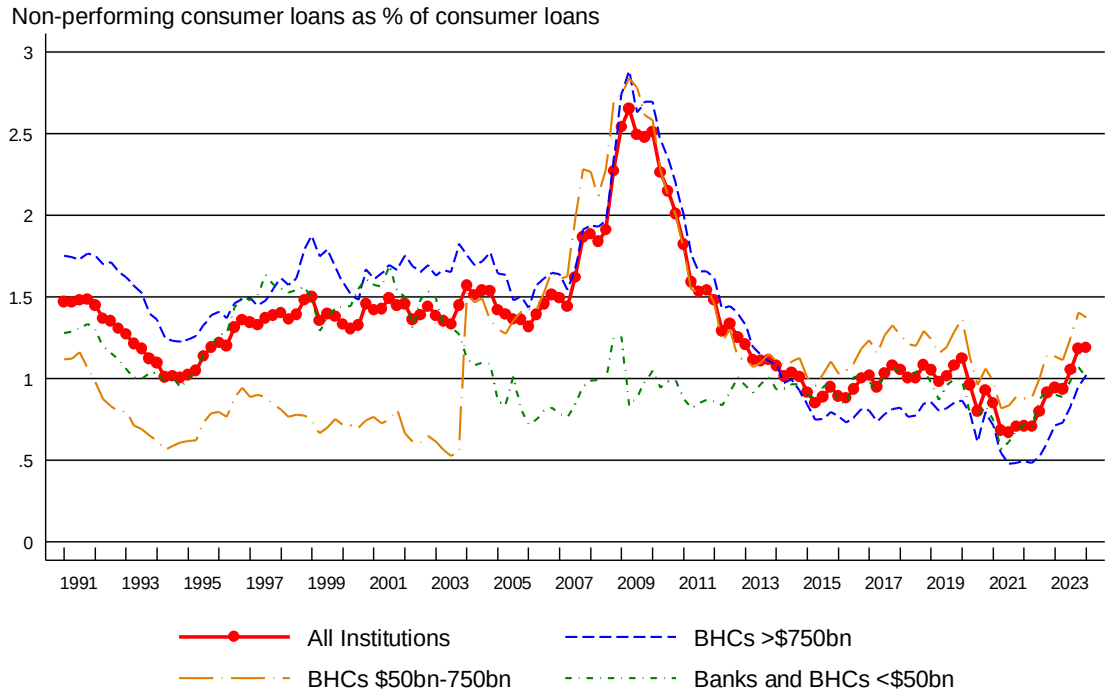
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



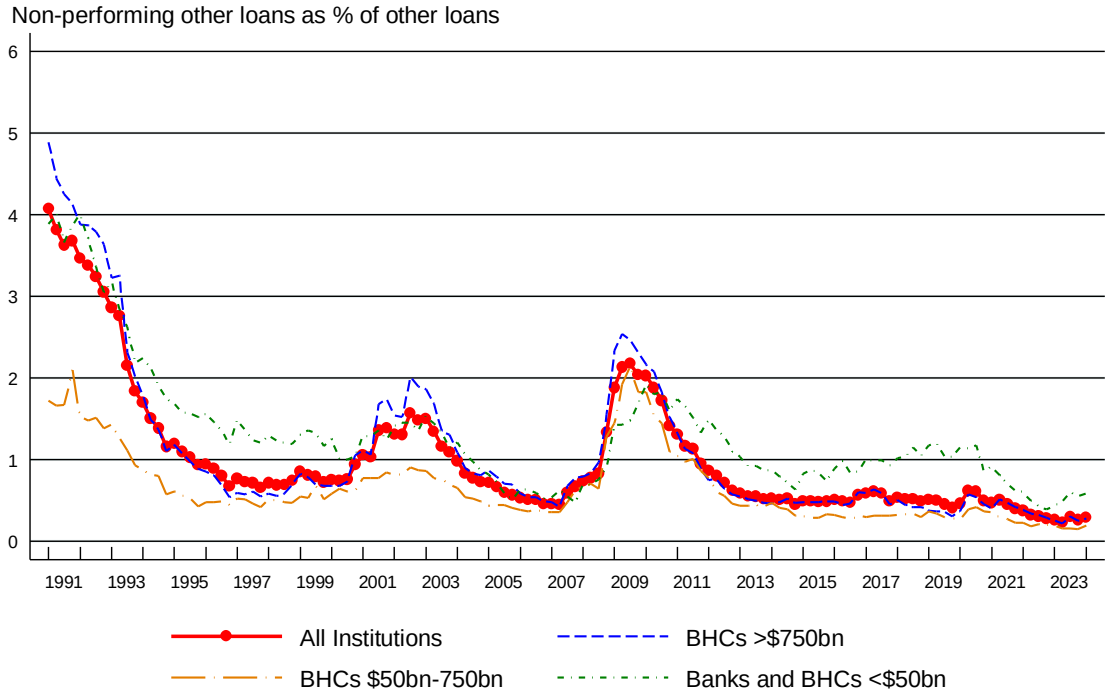
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



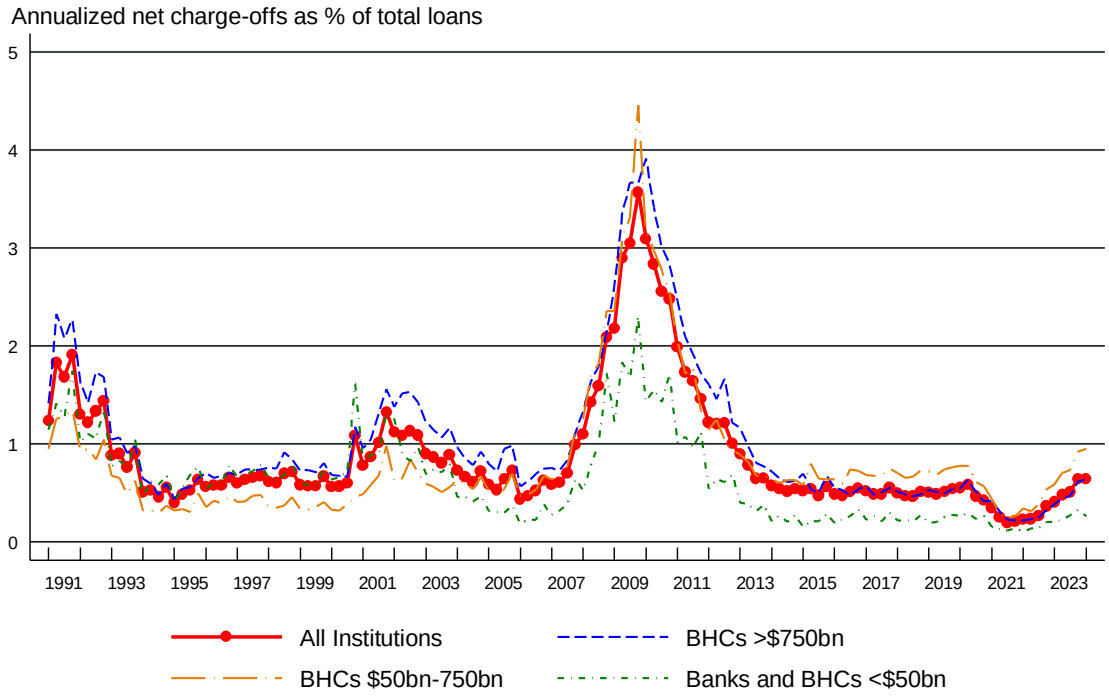
Non-performing Consumer Loans



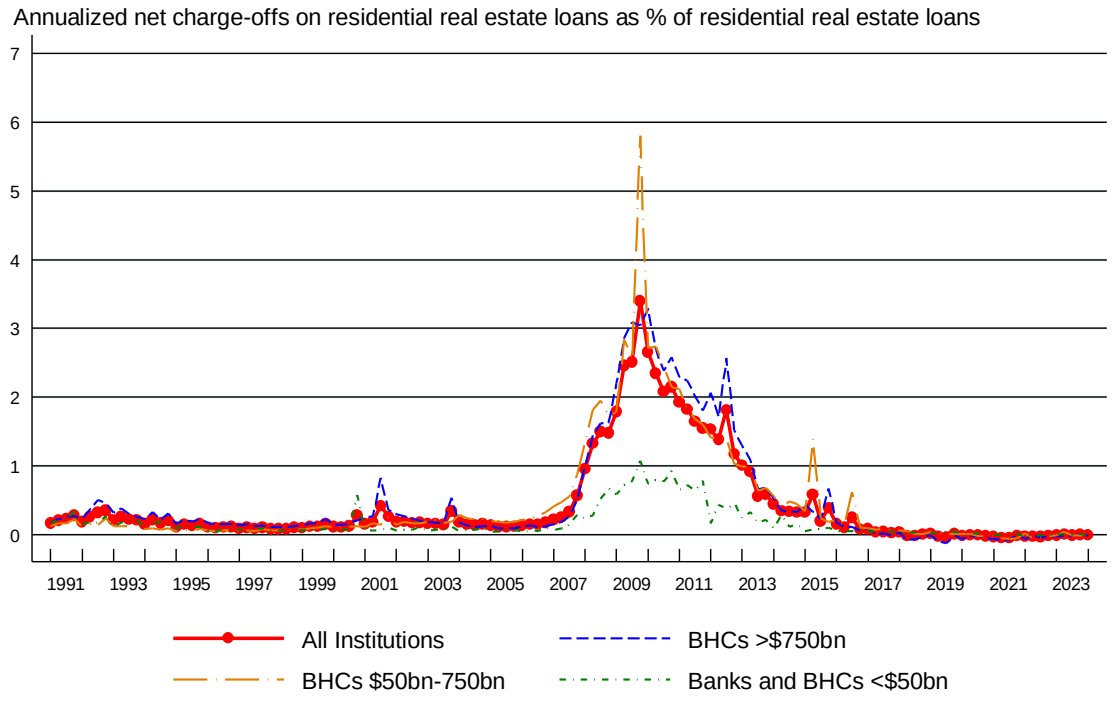
Non-performing Other Loans



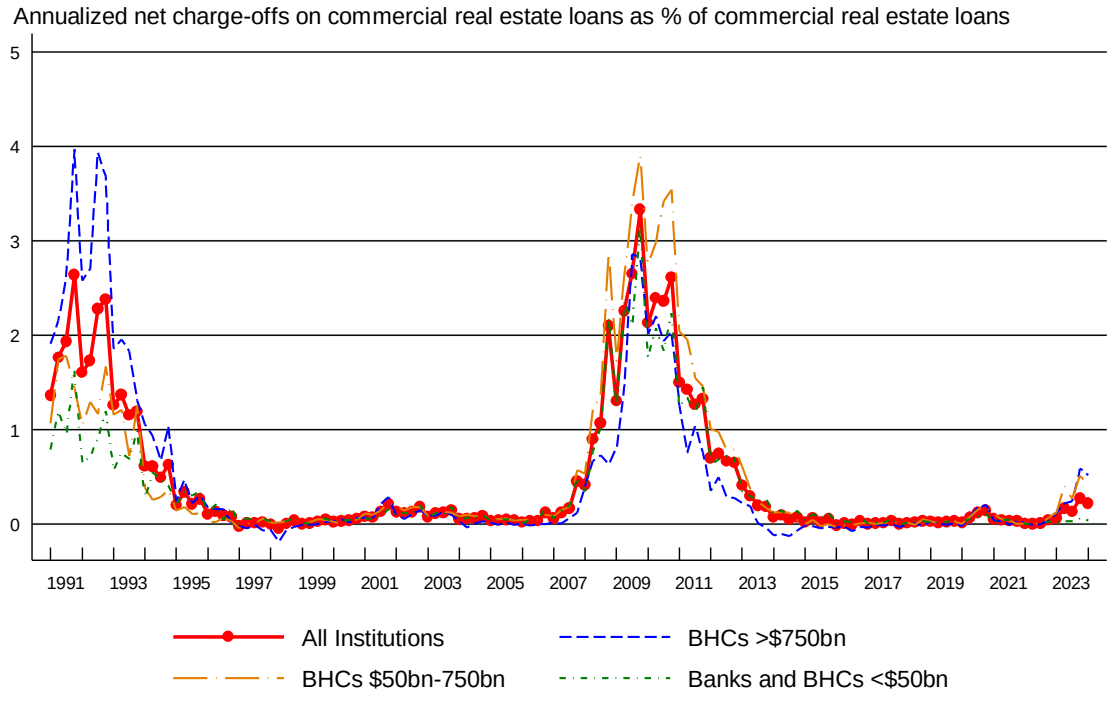
Net Charge-offs



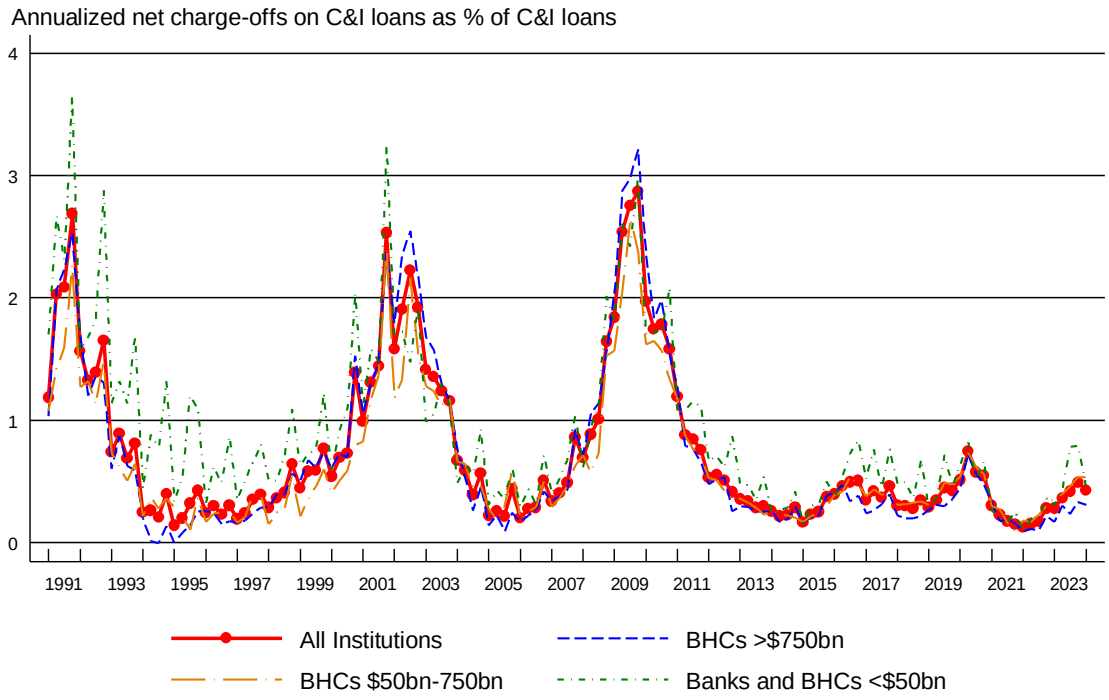
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



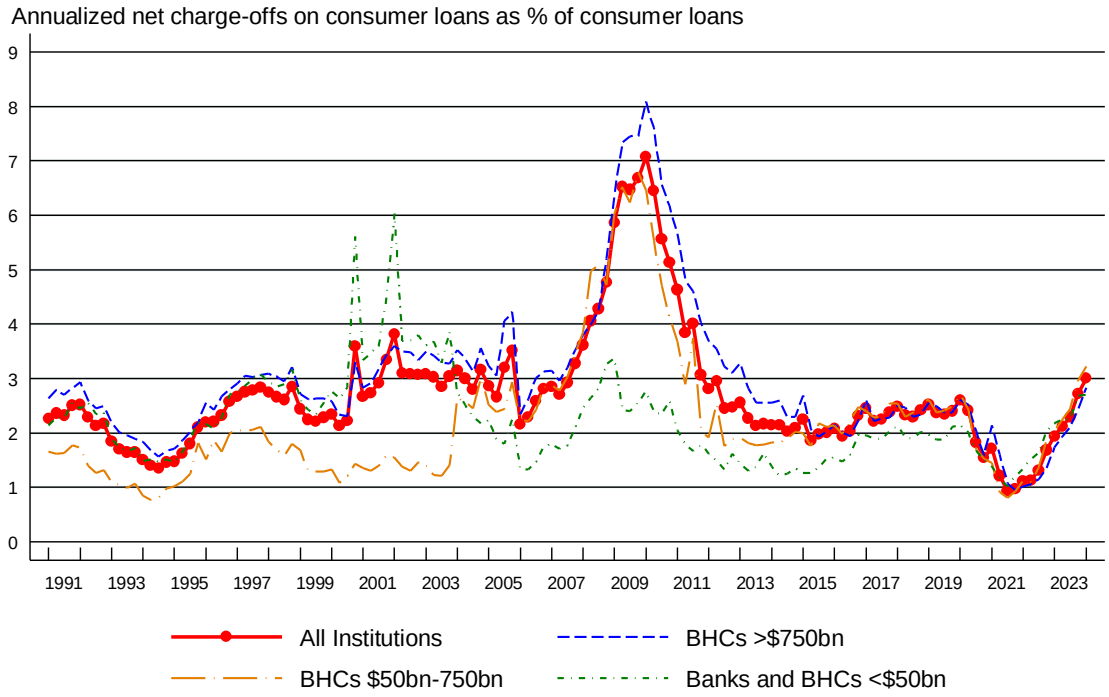
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



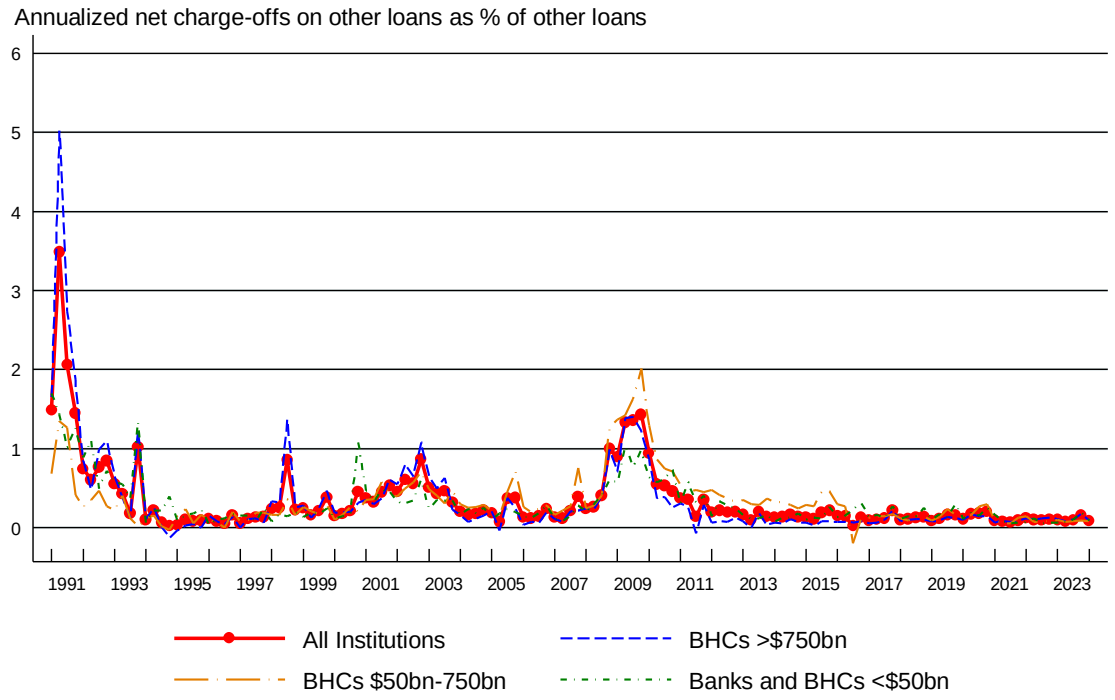
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



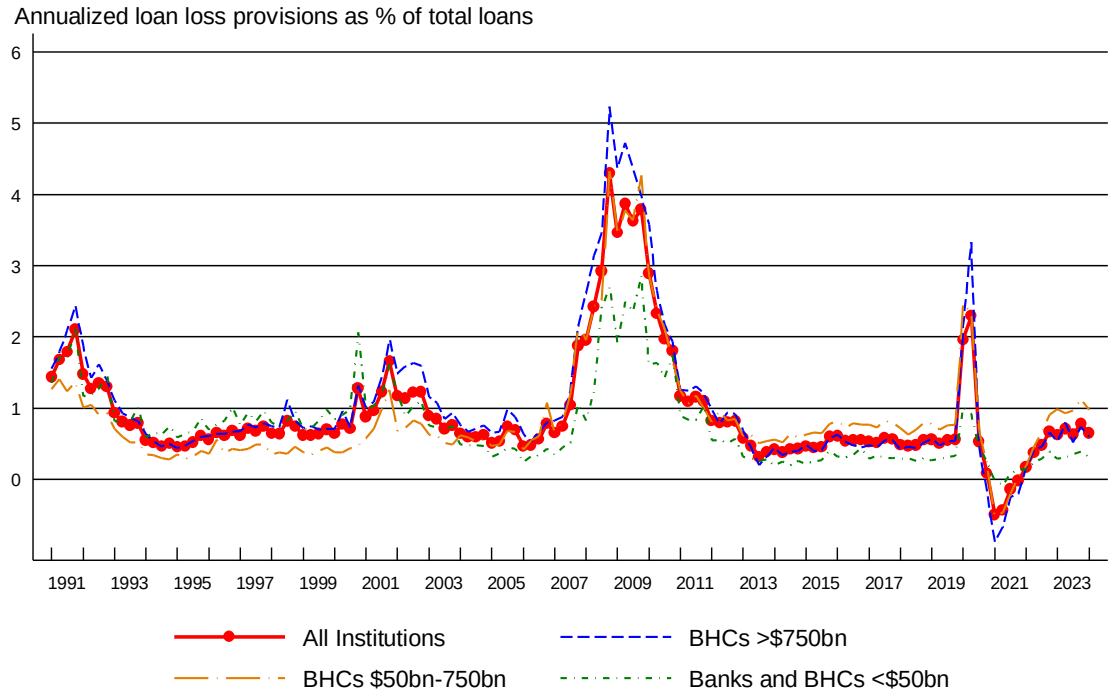
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



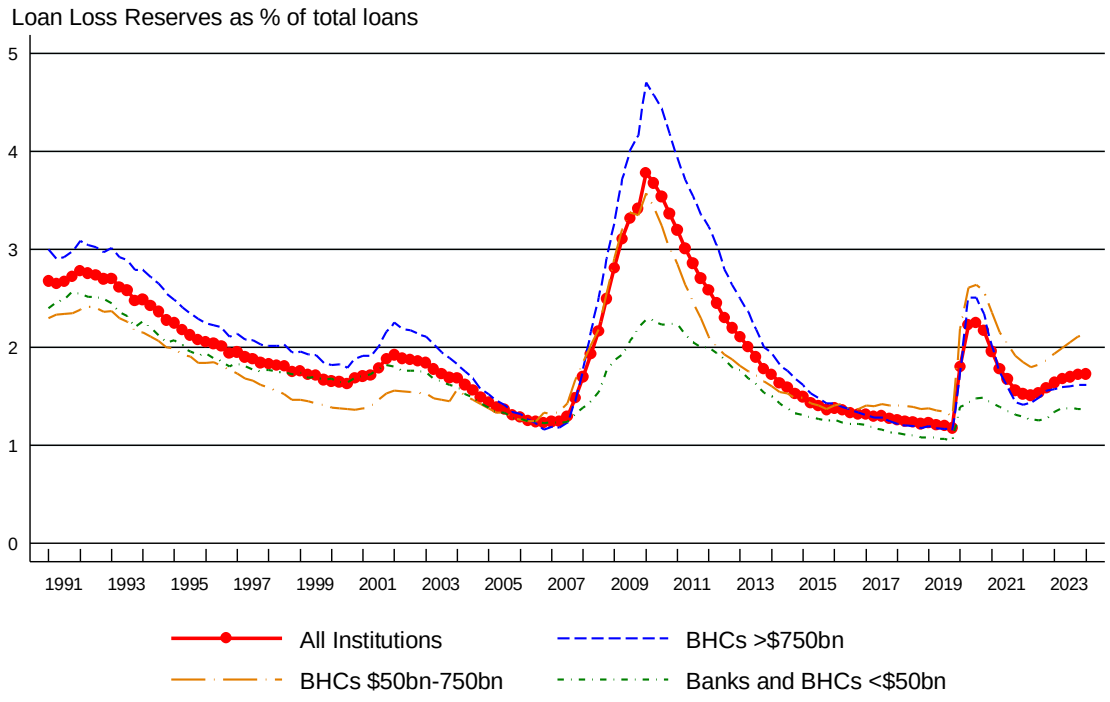
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



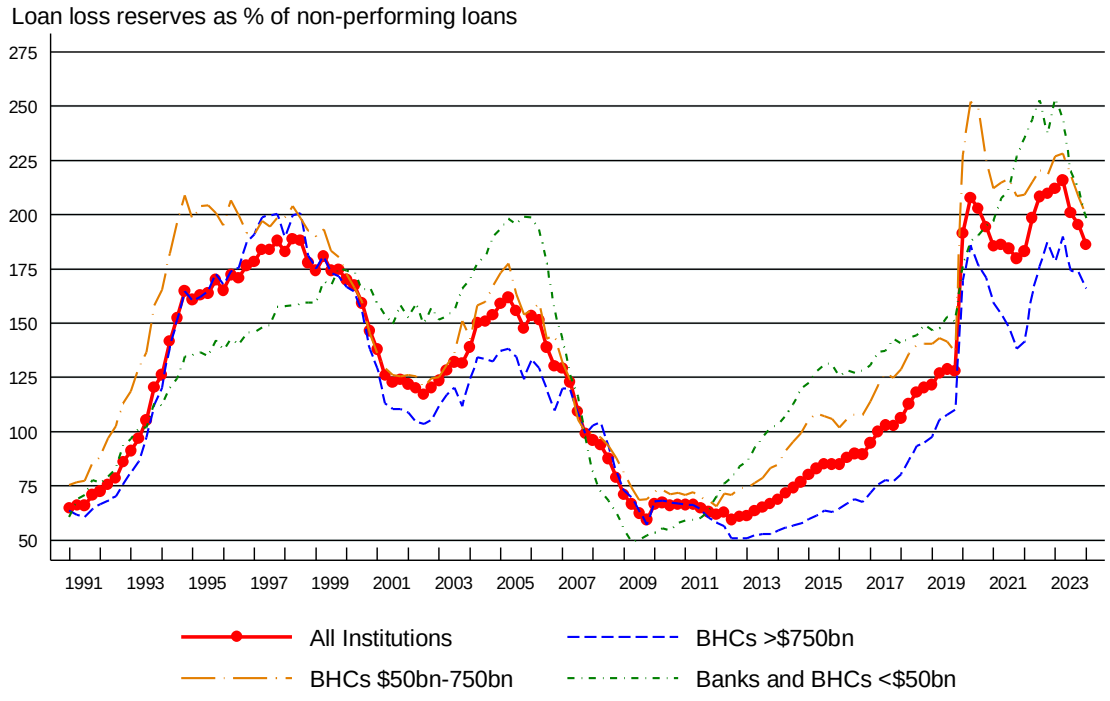
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans

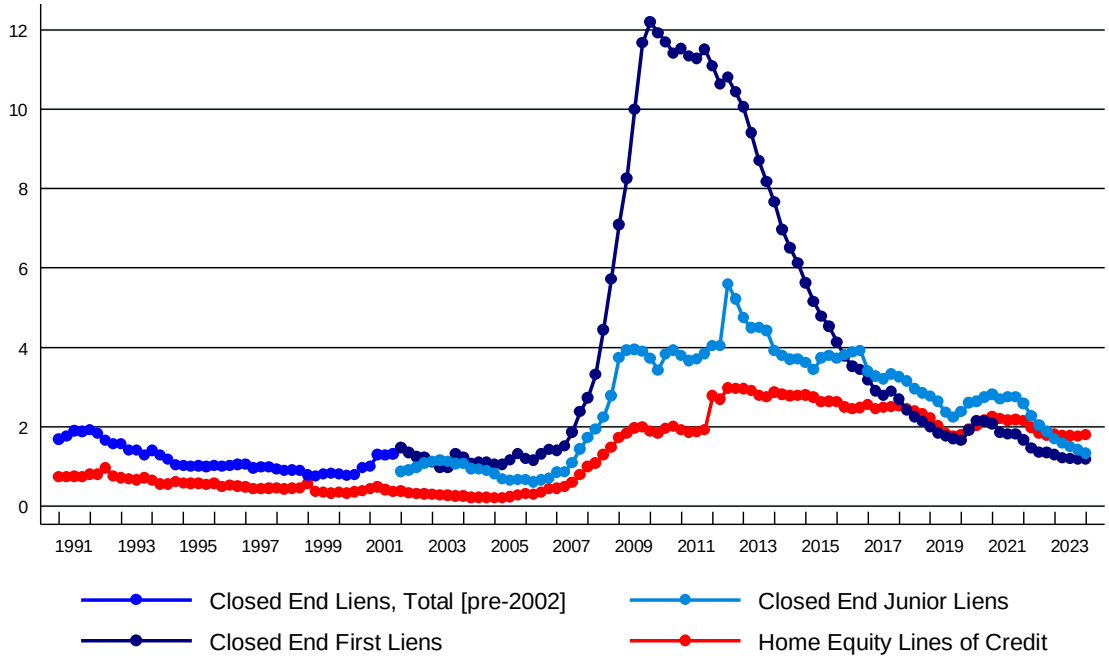


4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

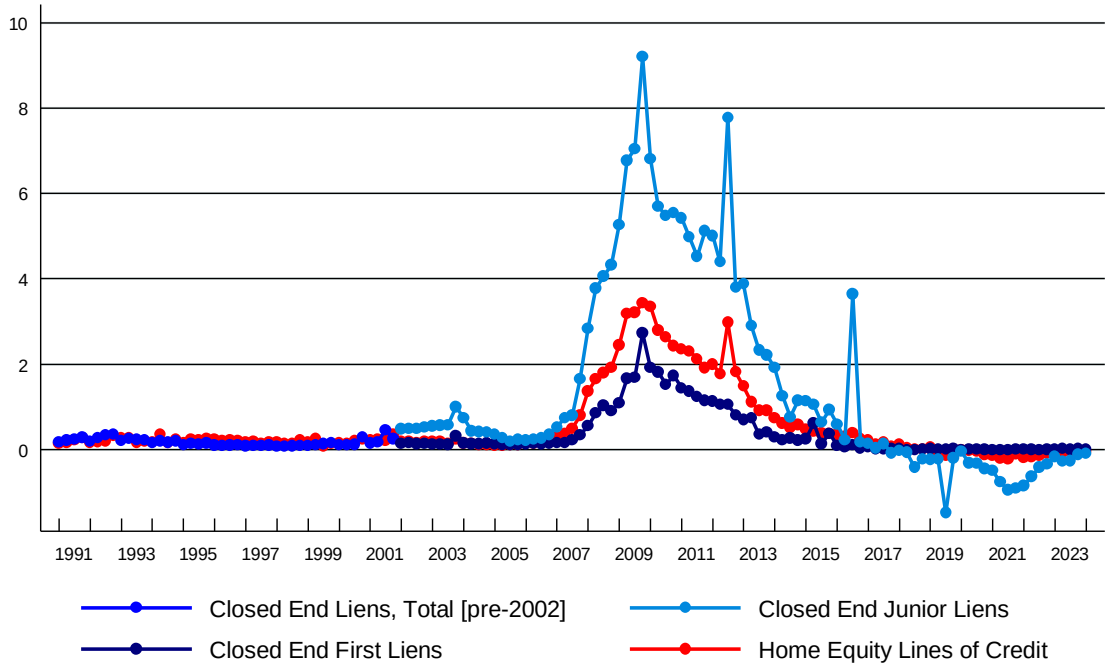
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

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



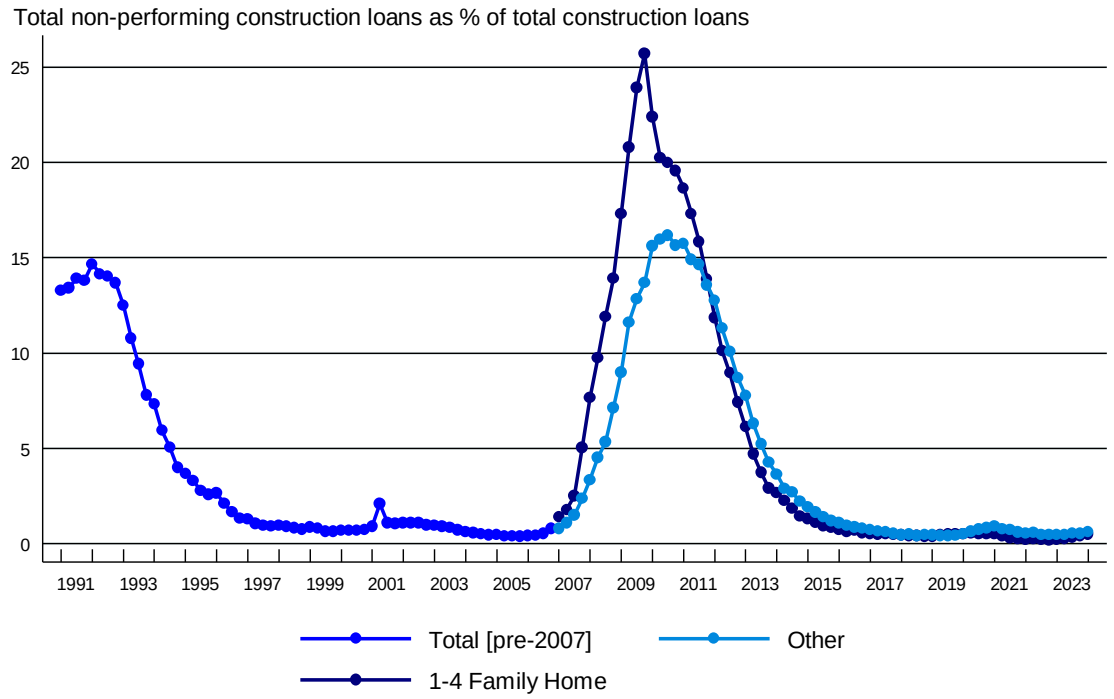
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

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

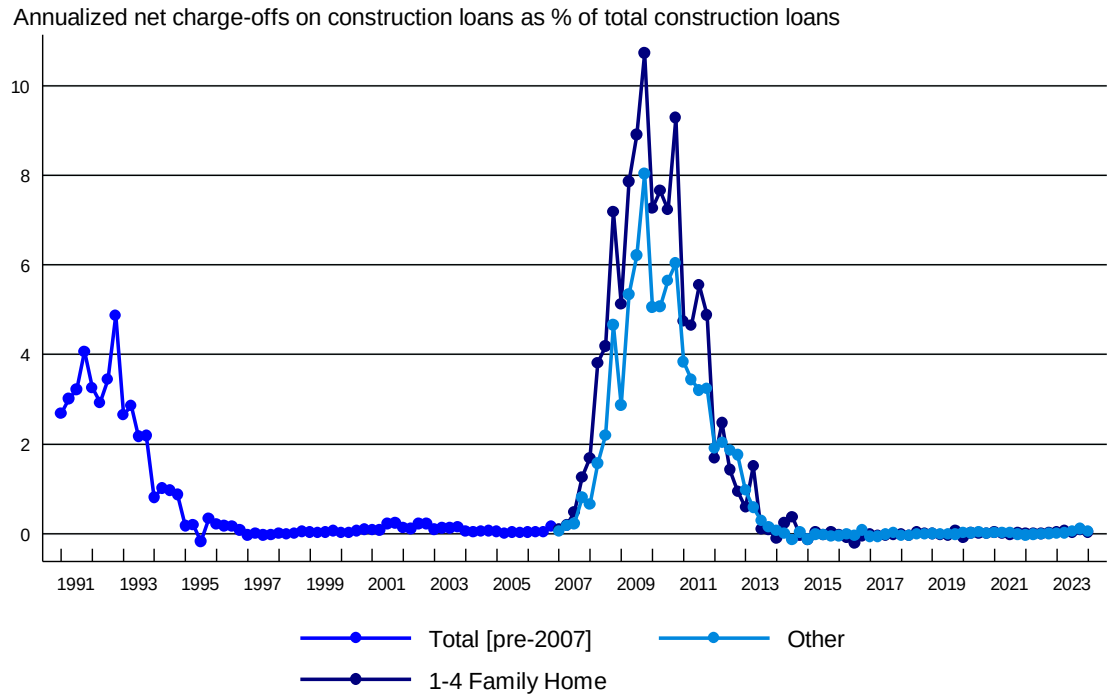


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

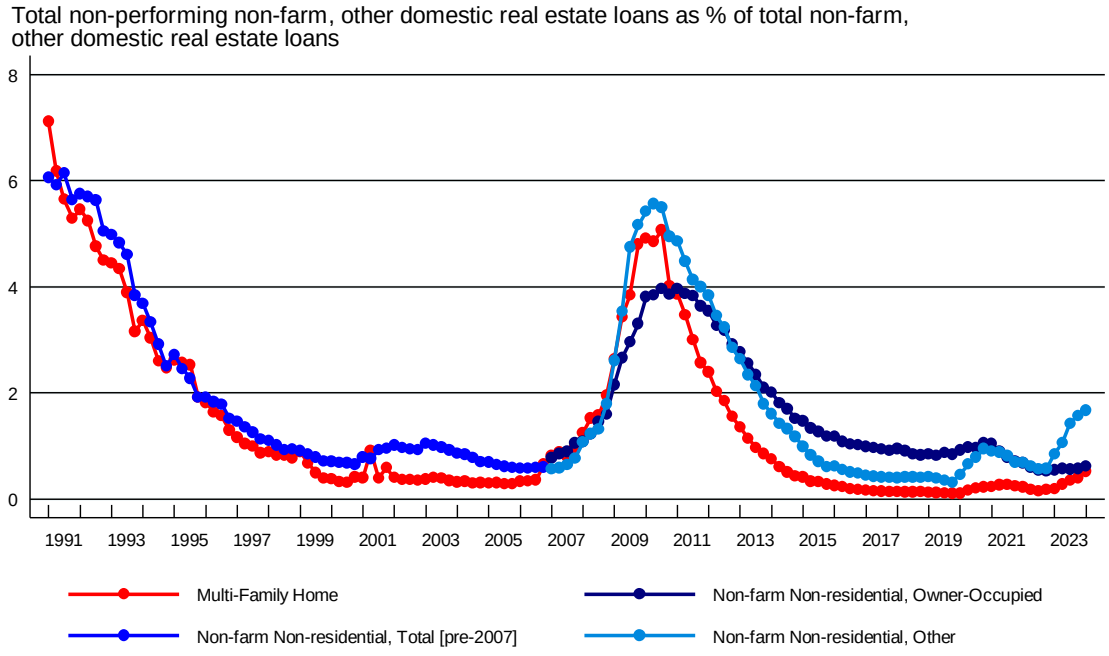
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



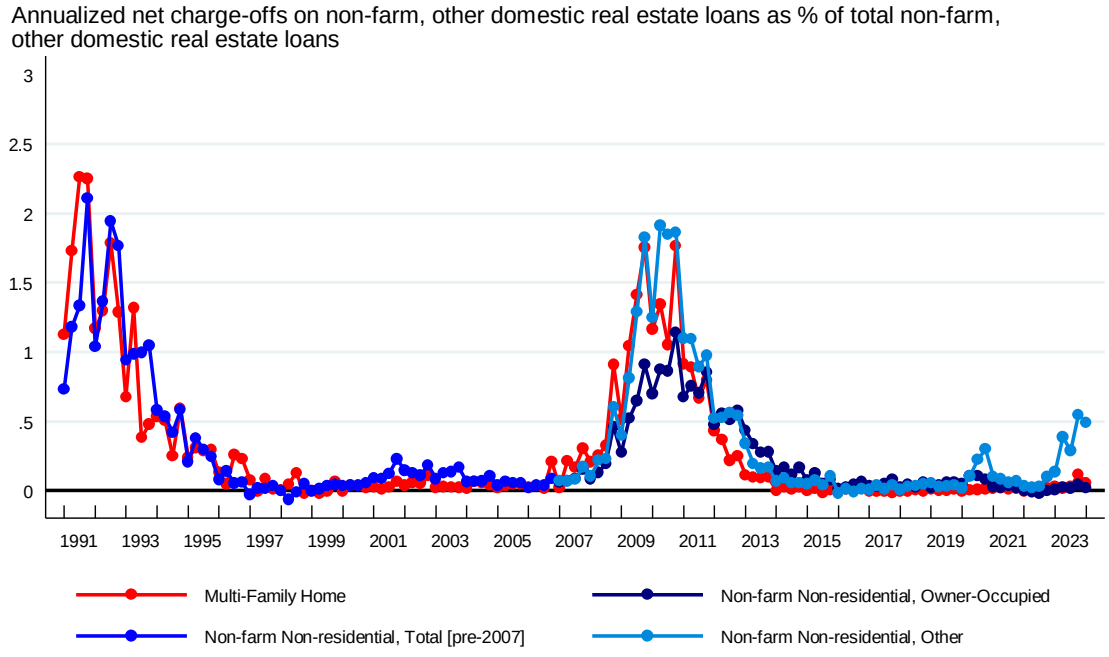
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

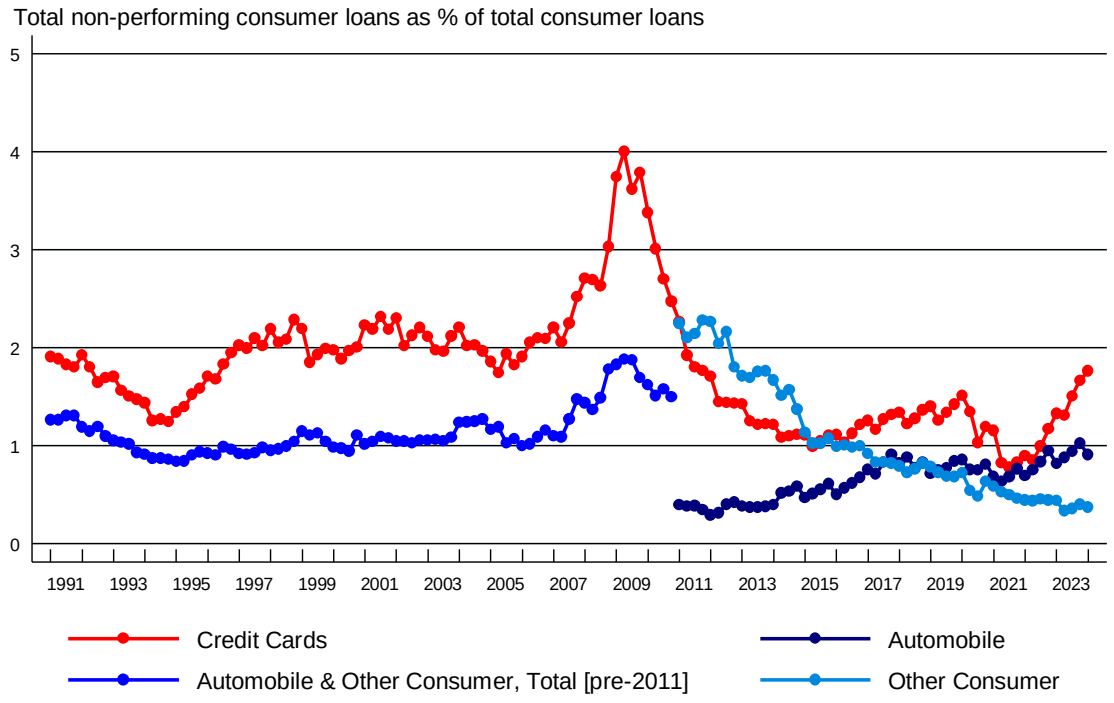


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

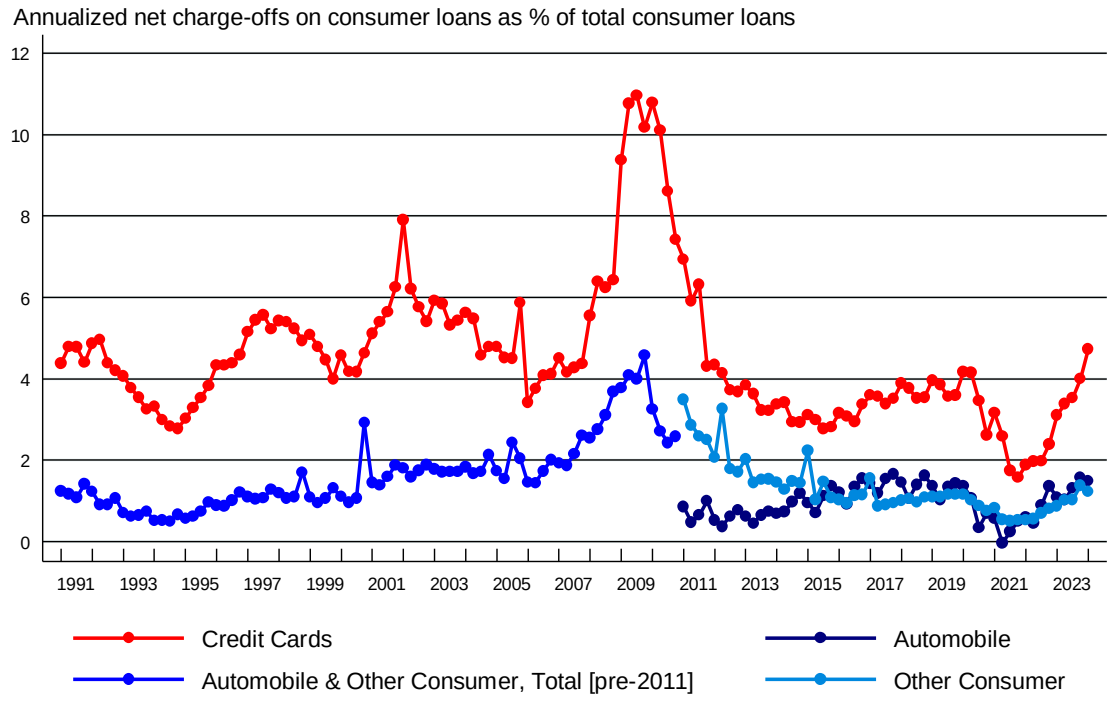


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

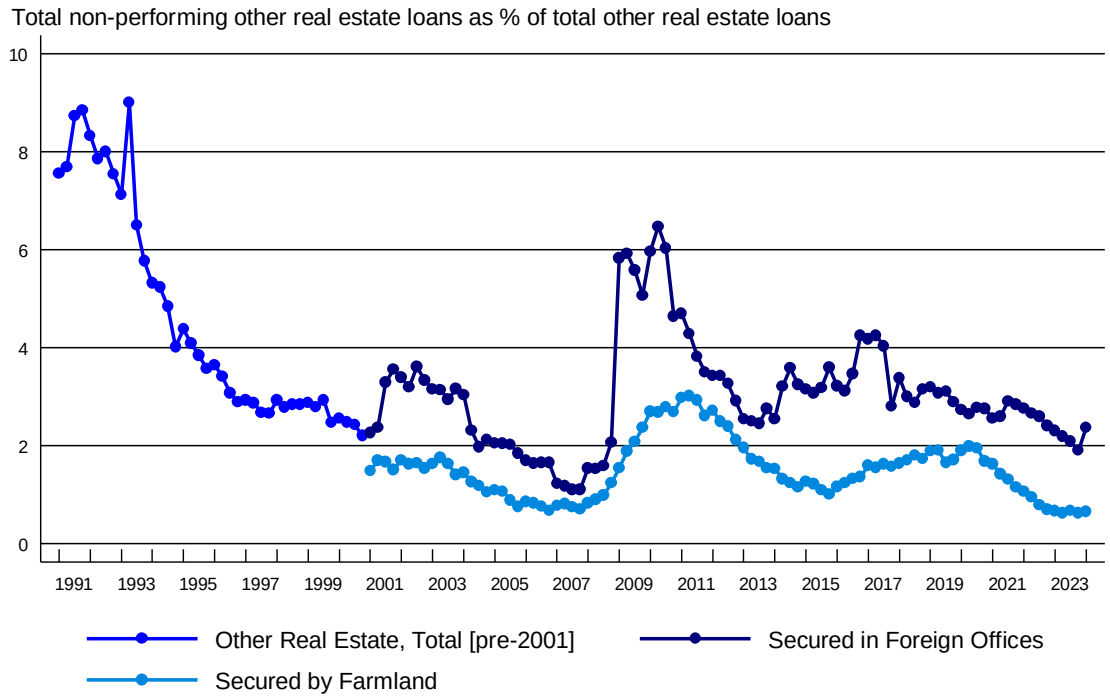


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

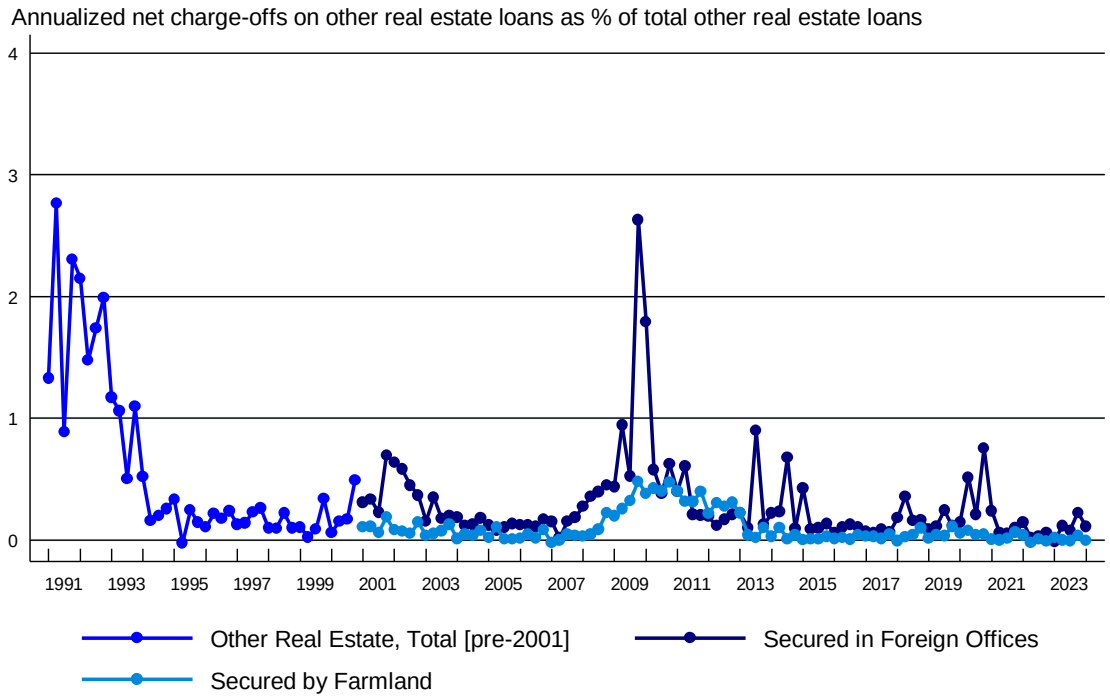


D. All Other Loans

Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

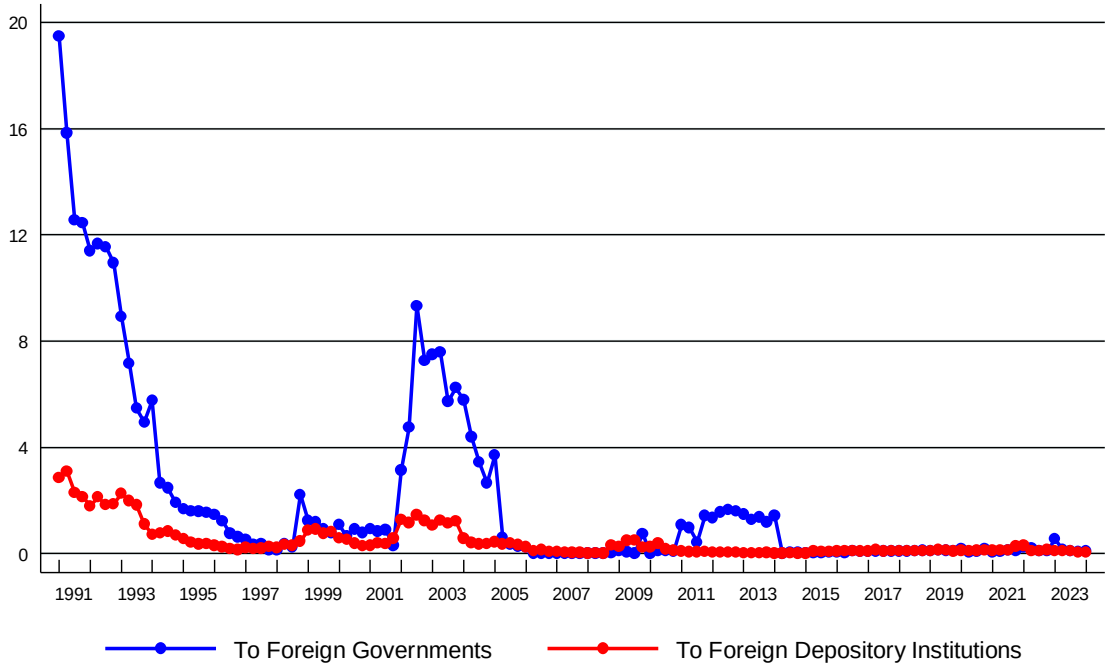


Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



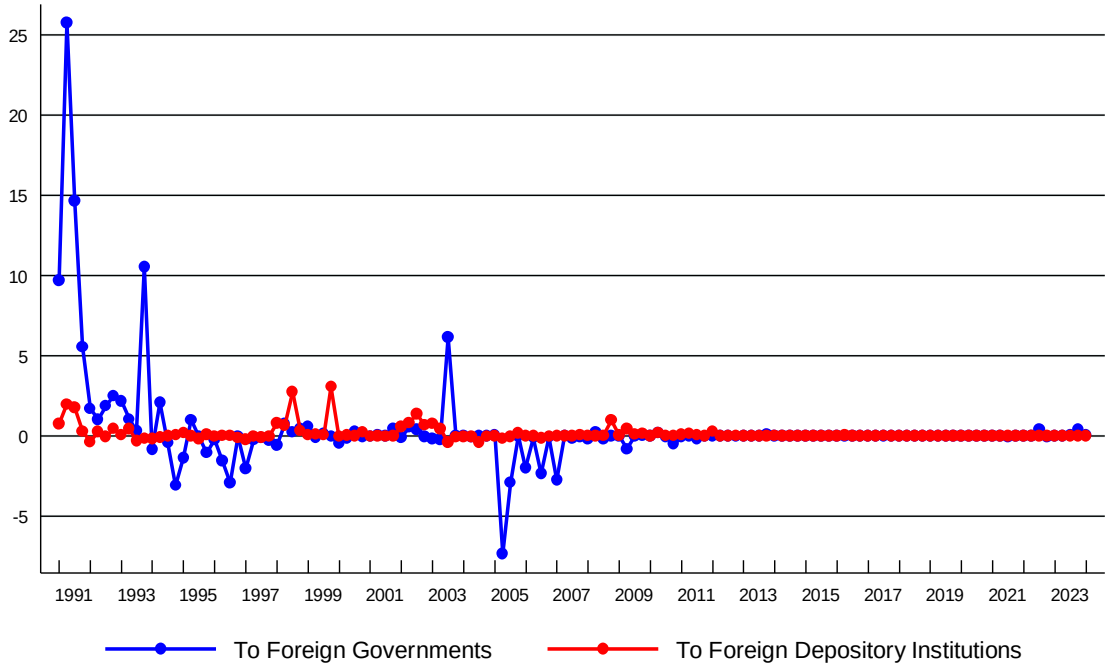
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail

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

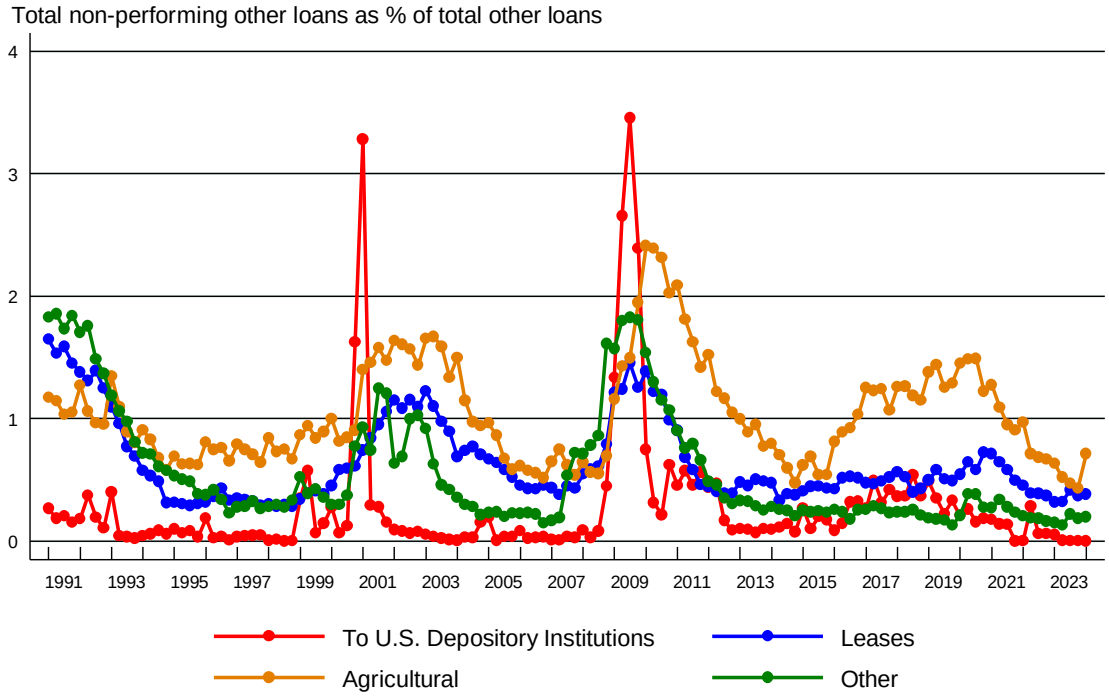


Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail

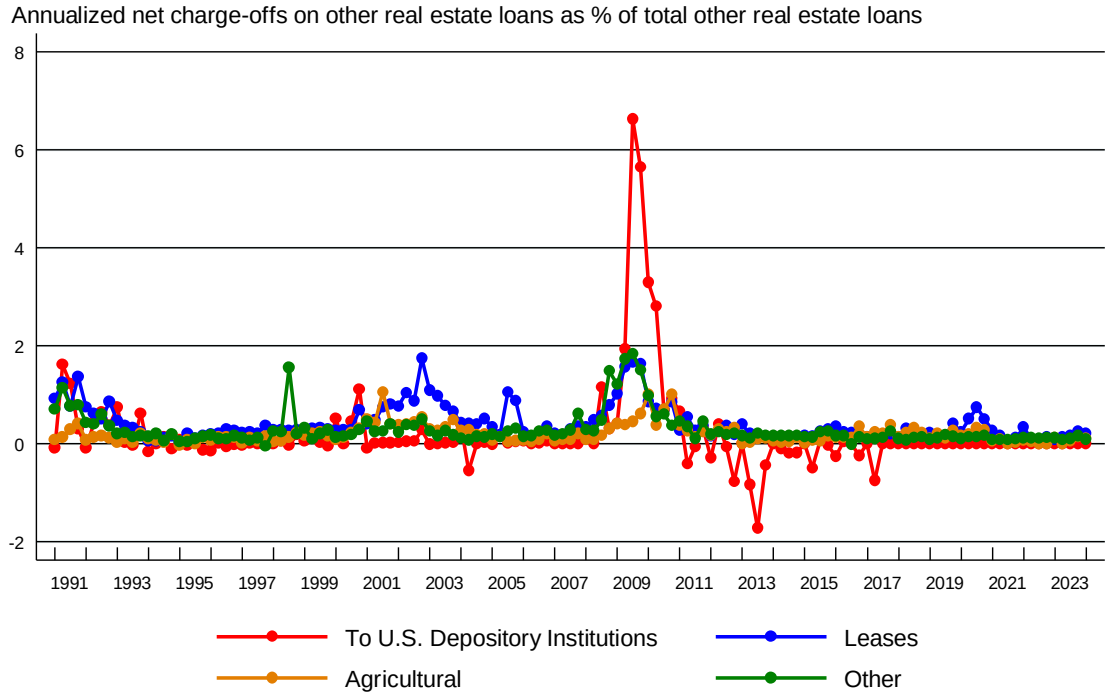
Annualized net charge-offs on loans to foreign institutions as % of total loans to foreign institutions



Non-performing Other Loans, Detail



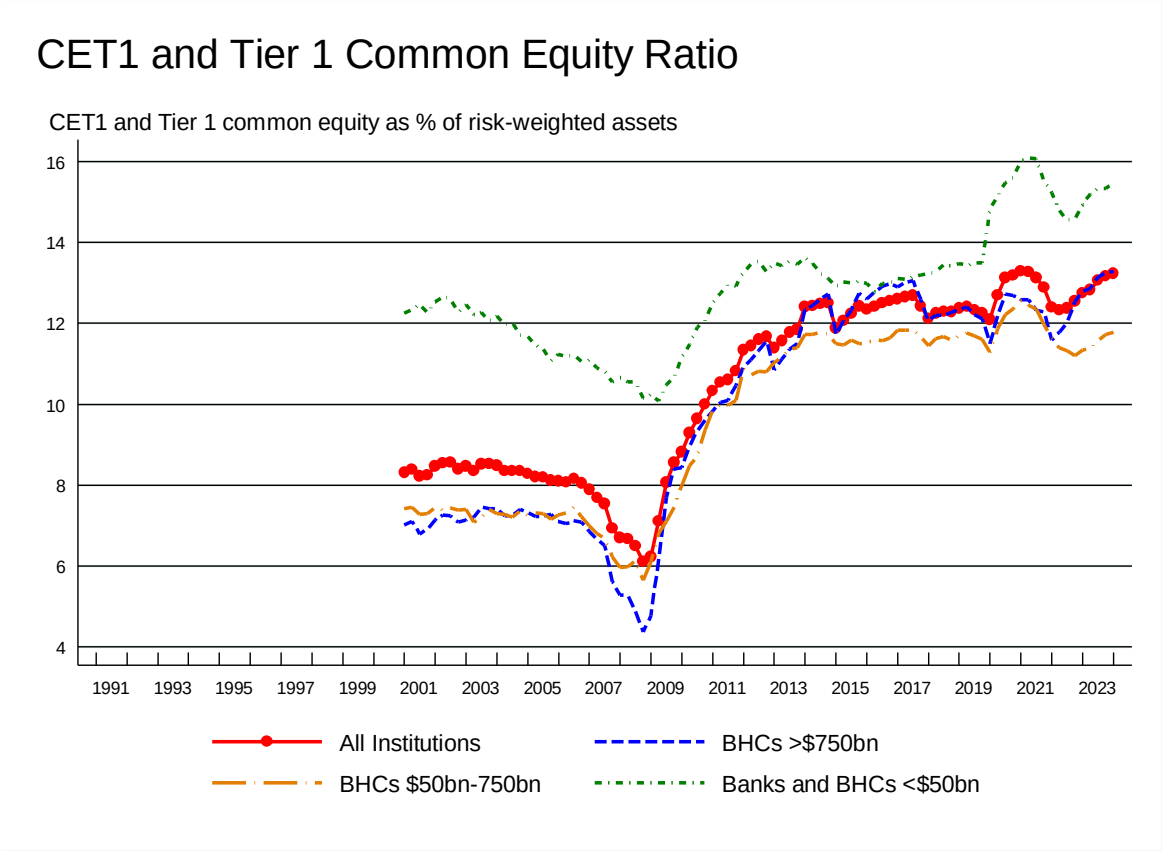
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail



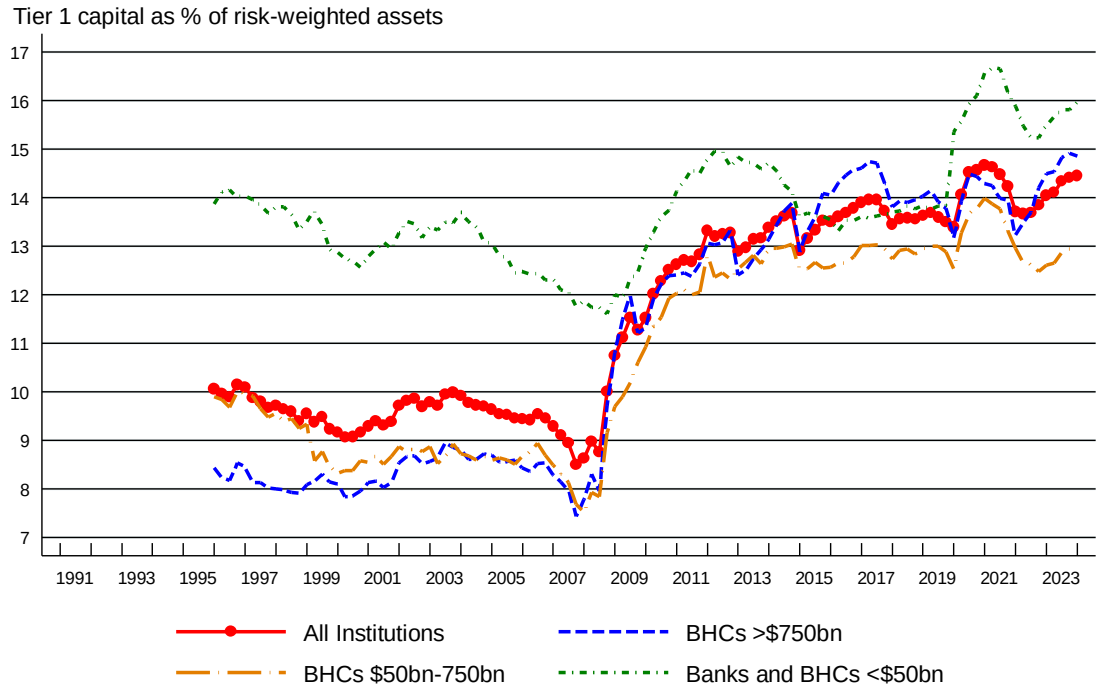
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

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.

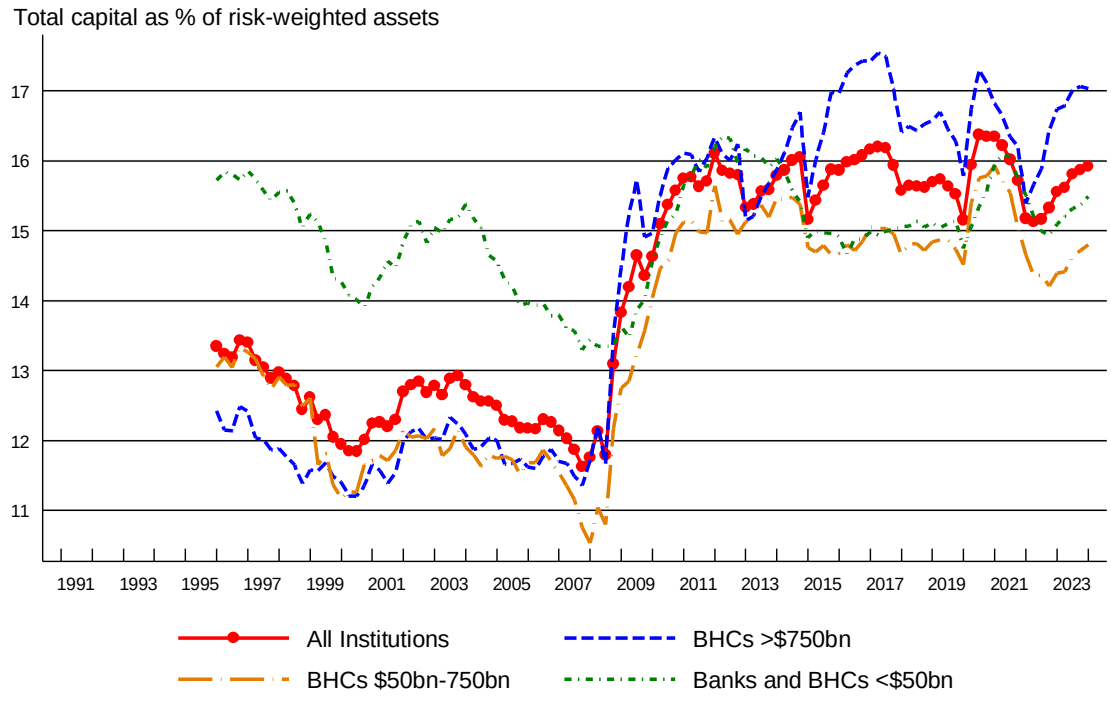
CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



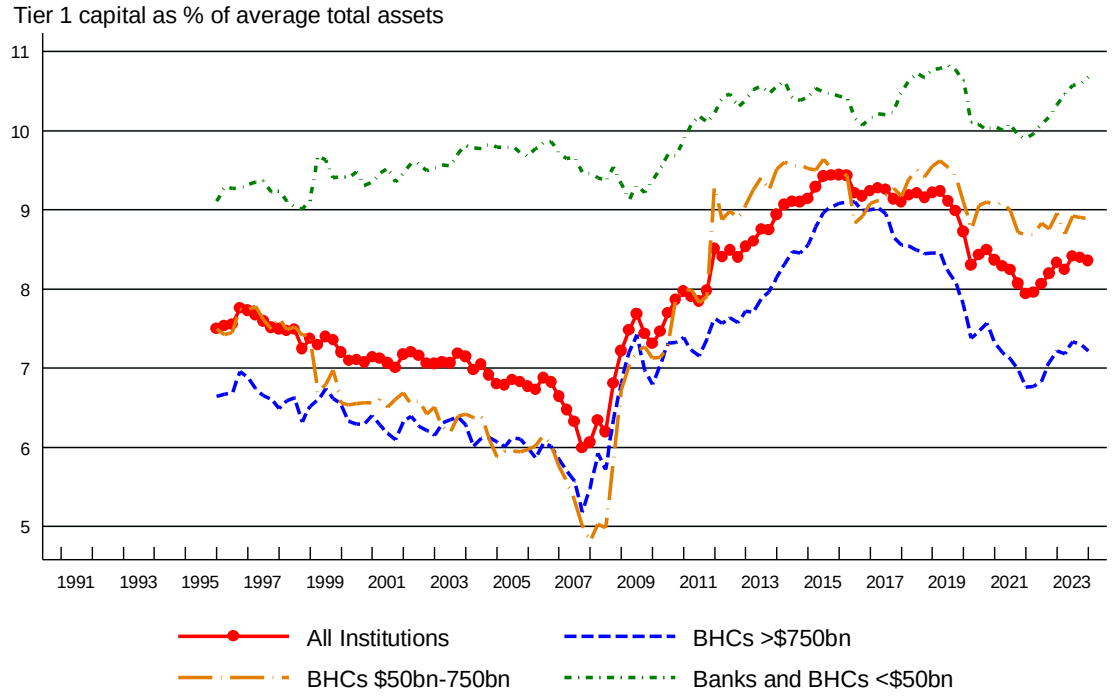
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio

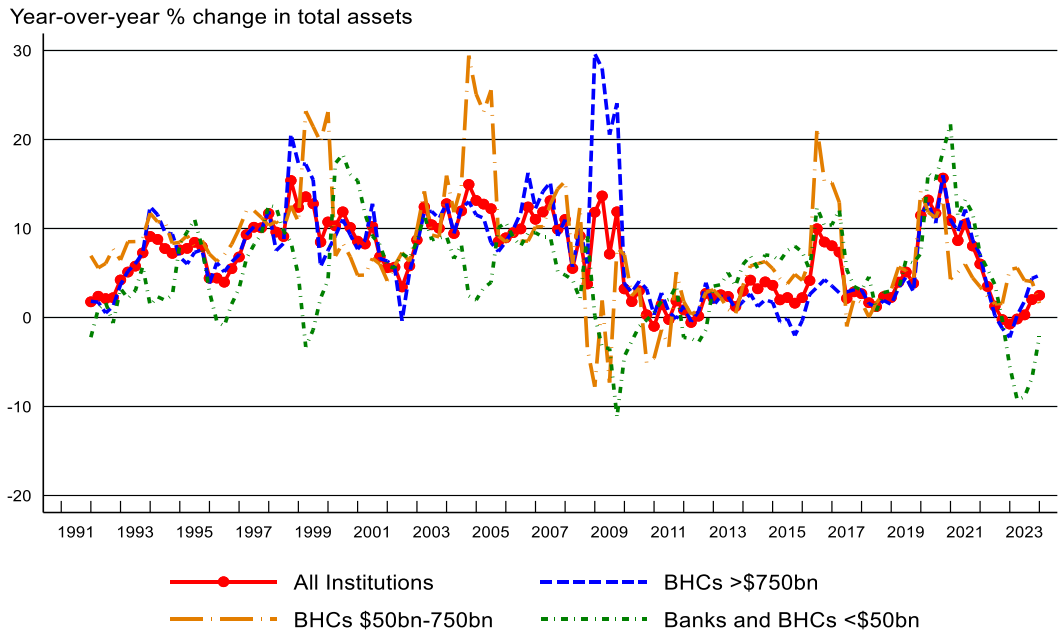


Leverage Ratio

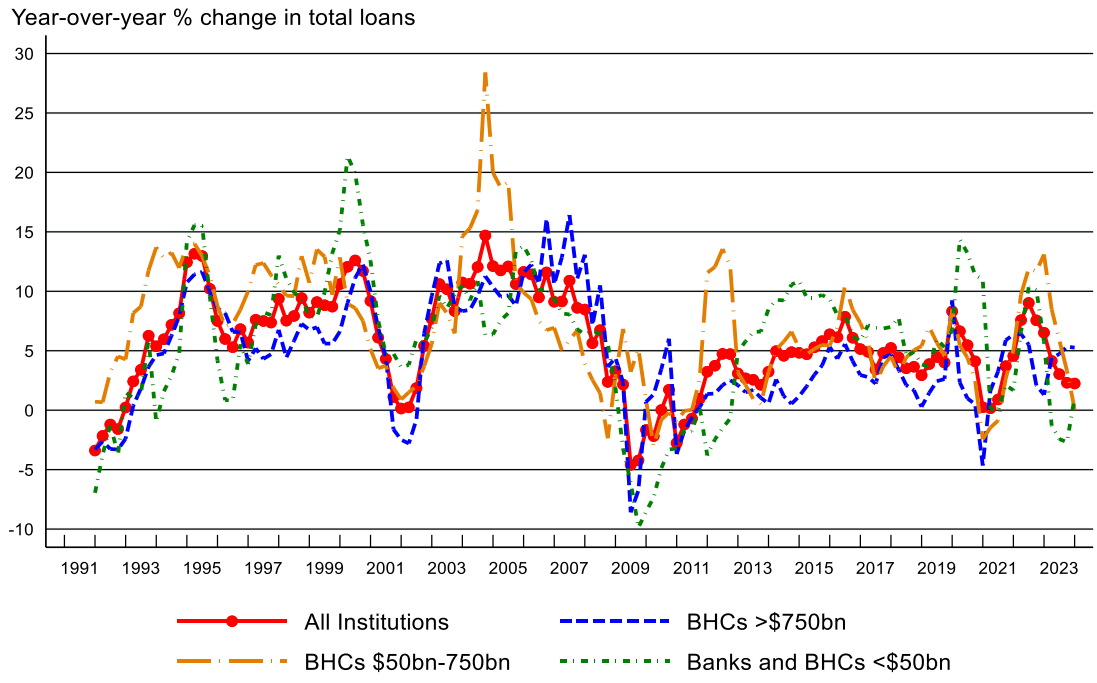


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms 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.

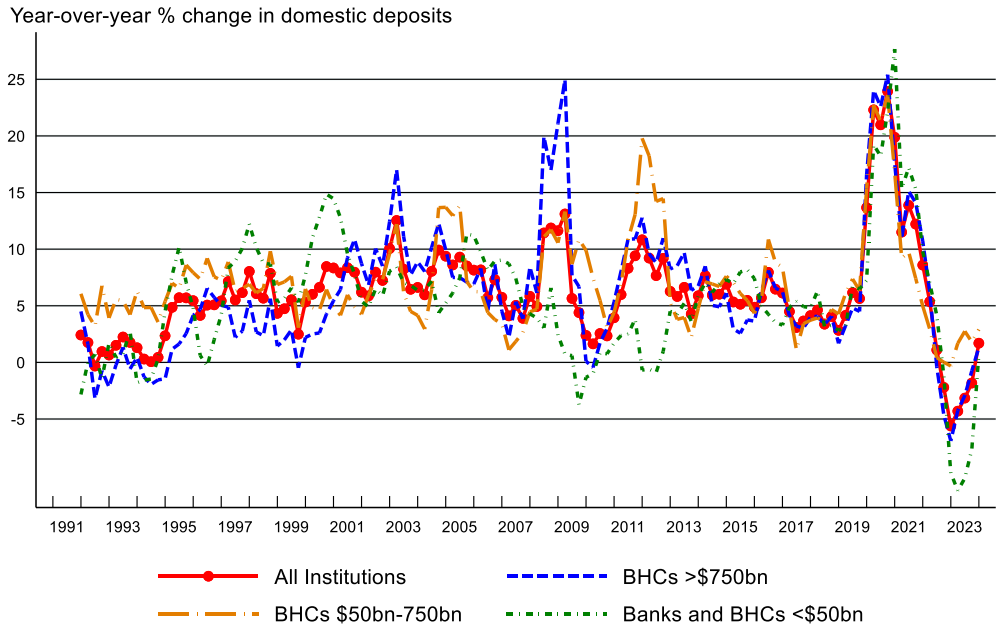
Asset Growth Rate



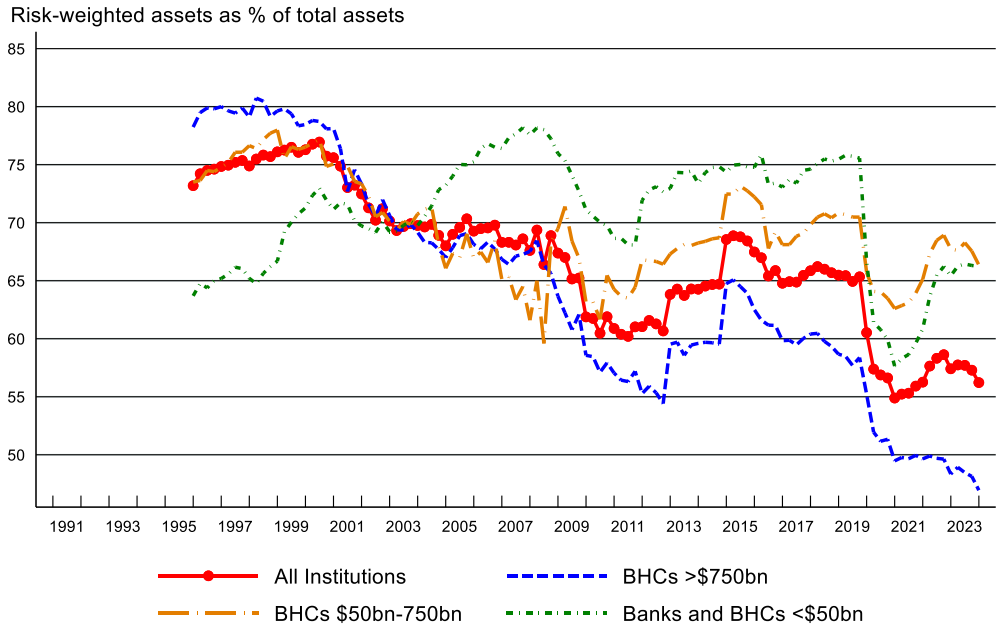
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate

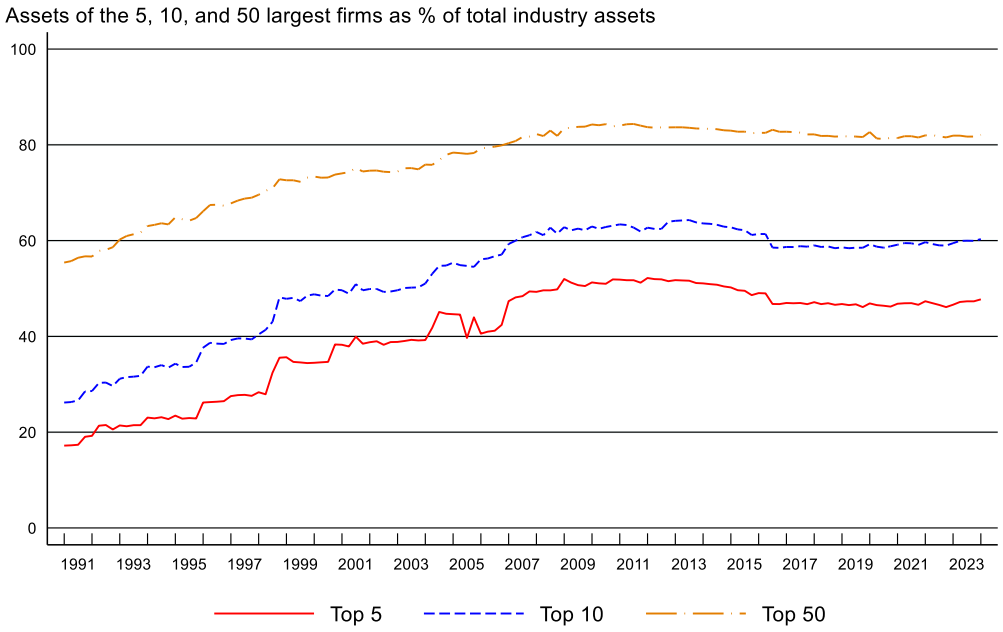


Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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



Financial Statistics for Large BHCs and Banks
2024Q1

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	4090.73	13419.00	1.31	15.94	15.04	16.40	18.23
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	3273.80	6674.00	0.82	9.09	11.86	13.57	15.23
3	CITIGROUP	2432.51	3371.00	0.55	6.53	13.45	15.11	17.84
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1959.16	4619.00	0.94	10.21	11.19	12.68	15.40
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	1698.44	4132.00	0.97	13.94	14.62	16.18	18.31
6	MORGAN STANLEY	1228.50	3412.00	1.11	13.76	15.03	16.90	19.46
7	U S BC	683.61	1319.00	0.77	9.49	9.99	11.59	13.74
8	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	566.18	1330.10	0.94	10.36	10.07	11.55	13.43
9	TRUIST FC	534.96	1197.00	0.90	8.14	10.12	11.71	13.88
10	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	530.32	278.10	0.21	2.01	16.89	16.89	18.12
11	CAPITAL ONE FC	481.72	1279.53	1.06	8.85	13.11	14.43	16.25
12	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	434.73	928.00	0.85	9.15	10.82	13.37	14.31
13	STATE STREET CORP	338.00	463.00	0.55	7.58	11.10	13.18	14.88
14	BMO FNCL CORP	295.58	725.95	0.98	8.54	10.89	11.55	13.26
15	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	269.26	2437.00	3.62	33.89	10.63	11.34	13.15
16	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	246.73	211.91	0.34	6.03	11.72	13.25	15.30
17	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	220.86	334.00	0.60	5.62	10.63	11.82	13.79
18	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	217.86	731.00	1.34	13.38	13.44	14.00	15.66
19	M&T BK CORP	215.14	531.19	0.99	7.82	11.08	12.38	14.04
20	FIFTH THIRD BC	214.51	520.00	0.97	10.94	10.47	11.77	13.81
21	BARCLAYS US LLC	198.13	462.00	0.93	10.77	13.63	15.05	16.83
22	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	194.51	21.99	0.05	0.35	18.63	22.37	22.63
23	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	193.52	418.80	0.87	8.67	10.23	11.95	14.12
24	ALLY FNCL	192.88	157.00	0.33	4.60	9.41	10.84	12.51
25	KEYCORP	187.53	219.26	0.47	6.03	10.27	11.97	14.54
26	RBC US GRP HOLDS LLC	166.73	446.84	1.07	7.82	16.08	16.08	16.91
27	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	165.77	343.21	0.83	7.69	12.53	14.40	16.52
28	NORTHERN TR CORP	156.11	214.70	0.55	7.10	11.43	12.36	14.22
29	REGIONS FC	155.23	368.00	0.95	8.64	10.32	11.64	13.55
30	DISCOVER FS	152.69	307.74	0.81	8.36	10.93	11.73	13.34
31	DB USA CORP	113.09	149.00	0.53	4.47	27.86	35.05	35.09
32	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	112.90	-327.00	-1.16	-14.56	9.45	10.73	13.09
33	ZIONS BC NA	87.06	152.94	0.70	10.49	10.36	11.01	12.90
34	FIRST HORIZON CORP	81.80	191.89	0.94	8.65	11.31	12.33	13.93
35	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	81.23	475.63	2.34	17.32	21.75	21.92	23.30
36	COMERICA	79.66	138.00	0.69	9.12	11.48	12.01	13.98
37	WESTERN ALLI BC	76.99	177.36	0.92	11.49	11.01	11.73	13.99
38	WEBSTER FNCL CORP	76.16	216.32	1.14	9.89	10.57	11.08	13.21
39	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	74.93	156.00	0.83	9.15	16.47	16.47	17.29
40	POPULAR	70.94	103.00	0.58	7.96	16.36	16.42	18.19
41	EAST WEST BC	70.88	285.08	1.61	16.24	13.53	13.53	14.84
42	CIBC BC USA	69.64	293.43	1.69	10.25	16.44	16.44	17.68
43	BNP PARIBAS USA	64.56	102.31	0.63	6.73	21.42	21.42	21.42
44	VALLEY NAT BC	61.00	96.28	0.63	5.72	9.34	9.78	11.88
45	SYNOVUS FC	59.84	124.51	0.83	9.92	10.38	11.45	13.32
46	WINTRUST FC	57.58	187.29	1.30	13.78	9.50	10.32	12.19
47	COLUMBIA BKG SYS	52.22	124.08	0.95	10.01	9.77	9.77	11.95
48	BOK FC	50.27	83.70	0.67	6.53	11.99	12.00	13.15
49	CULLEN/FROST BKR	49.56	135.69	1.10	14.92	13.41	13.89	15.35
50	OLD NAT BC	49.53	120.28	0.97	8.60	10.76	11.40	12.74
TOTALS**	TOP 50 (BHCS AND BANKS)	23135.51	53858.11	0.93	10.44	12.62	14.03	16.02
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	28183.80	67203.96	0.95	10.32	13.24	14.45	15.92

* There is one non-BHC in the Top 50: Zions Bancorporation National Association. The Top 50 excludes non-typical institutions (see Data Note 3).

** 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 U.S. bank holding companies (BHCs), Intermediate Holding Company (IHC) subsidiaries of foreign banking organizations,[4] commercial banks owned by BHCs that are too small to file Y-9C reports (the current reporting threshold is $3bn of total assets)[5], 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 U.S. 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 $750 billion in total assets as of the current quarter, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs with $50 - $750 billion in total assets in the current quarter, and for the remainder of the industry. For consistency, time-series graphs for the ">$750bn" and $50-$750bn" 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 U.S. 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 >$750bn" and the "BHCs $50-$750bn" series. Finally, the "all other banks and BHCs" quarterly series is constructed by subtracting the "BHCs > $750bn" and "BHCs $50-$750bn" series from the "all institutions" series.

[4] 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).

[5] 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 caveats and 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 > $750bn 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.

- 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.

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

- 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.

- In 2020:Q1, some non-advanced approaches firms began to implement a simplified capital rule to calculate CET1 in Schedule HC-R Part II. This is reflected in the calculation of aggregate CET1 and related ratios.

- Starting on January 1, 2020, 260 firms that are public companies, representing 84% of total banking assets, began to adopt the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)'s new "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This affects the calculation of loan loss provisions and loan loss reserves. The 2020 CECL adopters had the option to delay transitioning the effects of the adoption of CECL on their regulatory capital for 2 years, followed by a 3-year phase in period that is expected to be completed by the end of 2024. The remainder of all firms were obliged to adopt CECL as of January 1, 2023. The 2023 CECL adopters do not have the option of the two-year delay, but will still have the option to phase in the initial impact of CECL adoption on their regulatory capital ratios over a three-year period beginning in the quarter of CECL adoption.

- Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, allowed banks to suspend the recognition of certain loan modifications as troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) during the applicable period under the CARES Act as extended by the Consolidated Appropriations (CA) Act (i.e., between March 1, 2020, and January 1, 2022). In addition, the ASU No. 2022-02, "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures", issued by FASB in March 2022 eliminated the recognition of trouble debt restructurings for banks that have adopted the "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This was reflected in the calculation of loan loss provisions, loan loss reserves, non-performing loans, net charge-offs, and risk-weighted assets effective January 1, 2023.

- The interim final rules of March 23, 2020, and April 13, 2020, and the final rule of October 28, 2020, adopted by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (together, the agencies), allowed banking organizations to neutralize the regulatory capital effects of participating in the Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (MMLF) and the Paycheck Protection Program Liquidity Facility (PPPLF). In addition, Paycheck Protection Program loans received a zero percent risk weight under the agencies' regulatory capital rules. This may have impacted the calculation of risk-weighted assets and the leverage ratio.

- In 2023:Q4, insured depository institutions were required to report their estimated amounts for the FDIC special assessment. The special assessment is accrued as a liability (Schedule RC-G, Other Liabilities, item 1.b, “Other expenses accrued and unpaid”) and an expense (Schedule RI, Income Statement, item 7.d, “Other noninterest expense”) in the quarter ending December 31, 2023. Although the FDIC will collect the special assessment over an anticipated total of eight quarterly assessment periods, beginning the first quarterly assessment period of 2024, the accrual of the full expense should not be delayed.

Data Notes

1. As of 2020Q1, the largest asset group used for statistics reported by BHC size was raised from a threshold of $500bn to $750bn to reflect the changing nature of the banking industry. The six BHCs previously reported in the >$500bn group remain the same in the new >$750bn set (J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley). In general, the subsets of BHCs with statistics reported by asset totals remain consistent throughout time in this report.

2. 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.

3. Some FR Y-9C and call report filers deemed to be non-typical of the U.S. 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, John Hancock and MetLife Inc.

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations

Fourth Quarter 2023

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$750bn[2] in total assets as of the current quarter, for BHCs with $50bn-750bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Return on equity and return on assets both decreased from 10.47% and 0.97% in 2023:Q3 to 4.63% and 0.43% in 2023:Q4, respectively, reflecting an increase in noninterest expenses, a decrease in non-trading revenue, and an increase in loan loss provisions. Within noninterest expenses, other noninterest expenses increased substantially[3].

- Net interest margin, defined as net interest income as a percentage of interest earning assets, fell slightly from 2.67% in 2023:Q3 to 2.64% in 2023:Q4. The current net interest margin of 2.64% is above its post-crisis (2009:Q1 – 2023:Q4) average of 2.61%.

- Noninterest income ratio, measured as noninterest income as a percentage of total assets, fell from 1.85% in 2023:Q3 to 1.71% in 2023:Q4. The current noninterest income ratio of 1.71% is below its post-crisis average of 2.12%.

- Asset growth rose from 0.45% in 2023:Q3 to 1.81% in 2023:Q4. Loan growth slowed from 3.05% to 2.23%, and the domestic deposit growth rate increased from -3.16% to -1.85%.

- 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 13.17%, 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] The threshold for the highest asset grouping was raised from $500bn to $750bn in the 2020Q1 Quarterly Trends report. Six BHCs exceed this $750bn size threshold: J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. See Data Notes on page 43 for more details.

[3] Other noninterest expenses include the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation’s (FDIC) special assessment to recover the losses to the Deposit Insurance Fund associated with protecting uninsured depositors following the bank closures in March 2023. See Caveats and Limitations on page 43 for more details.

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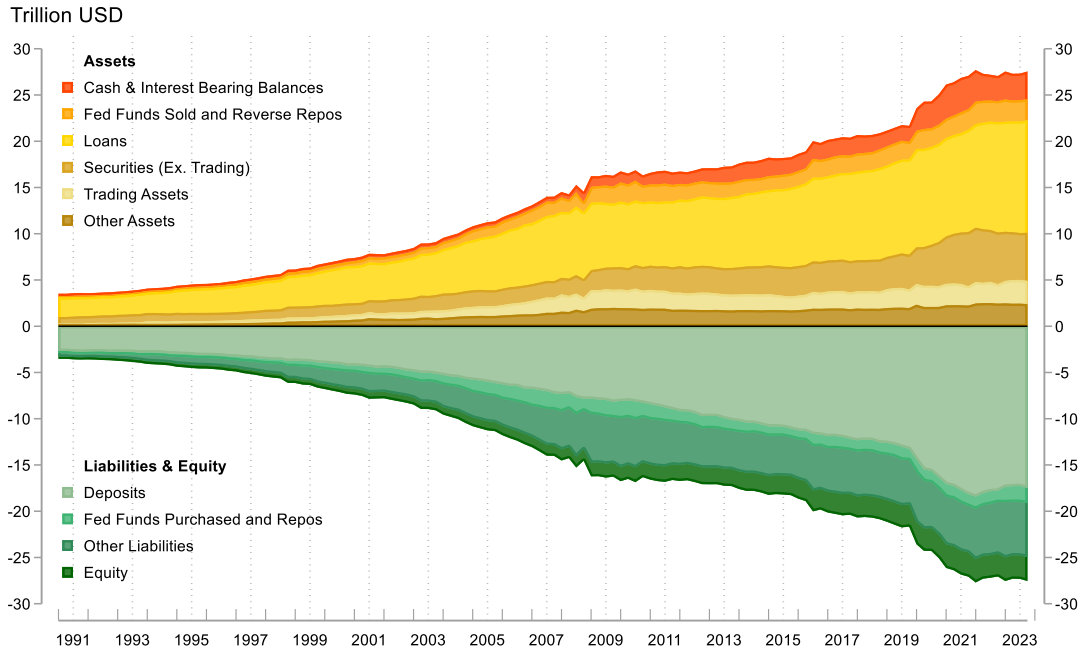
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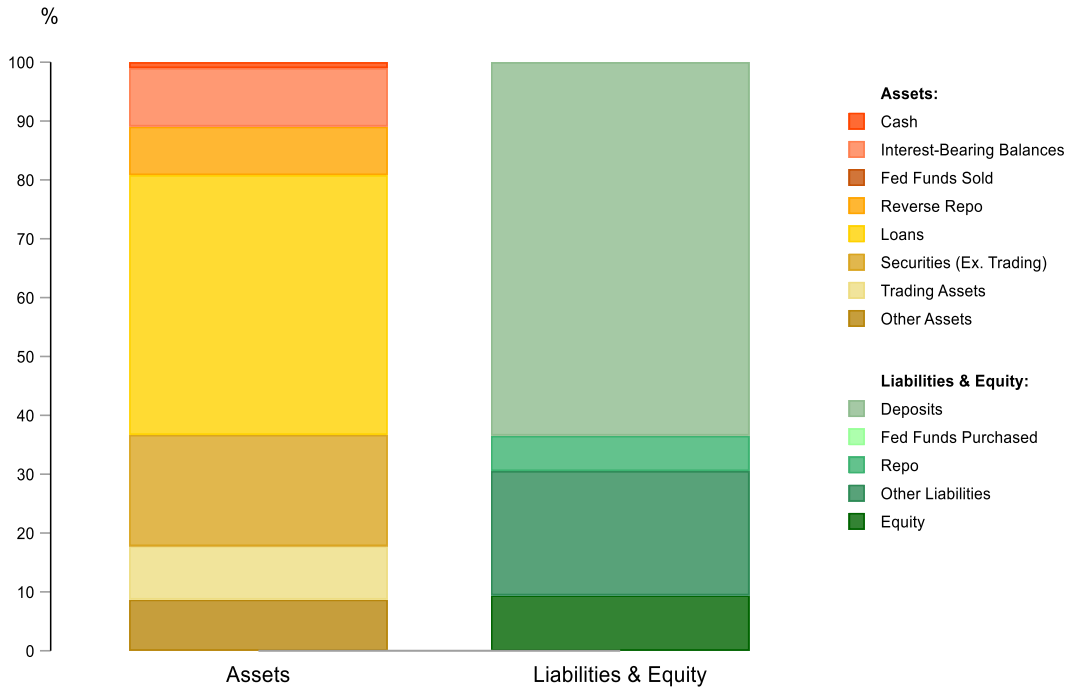
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

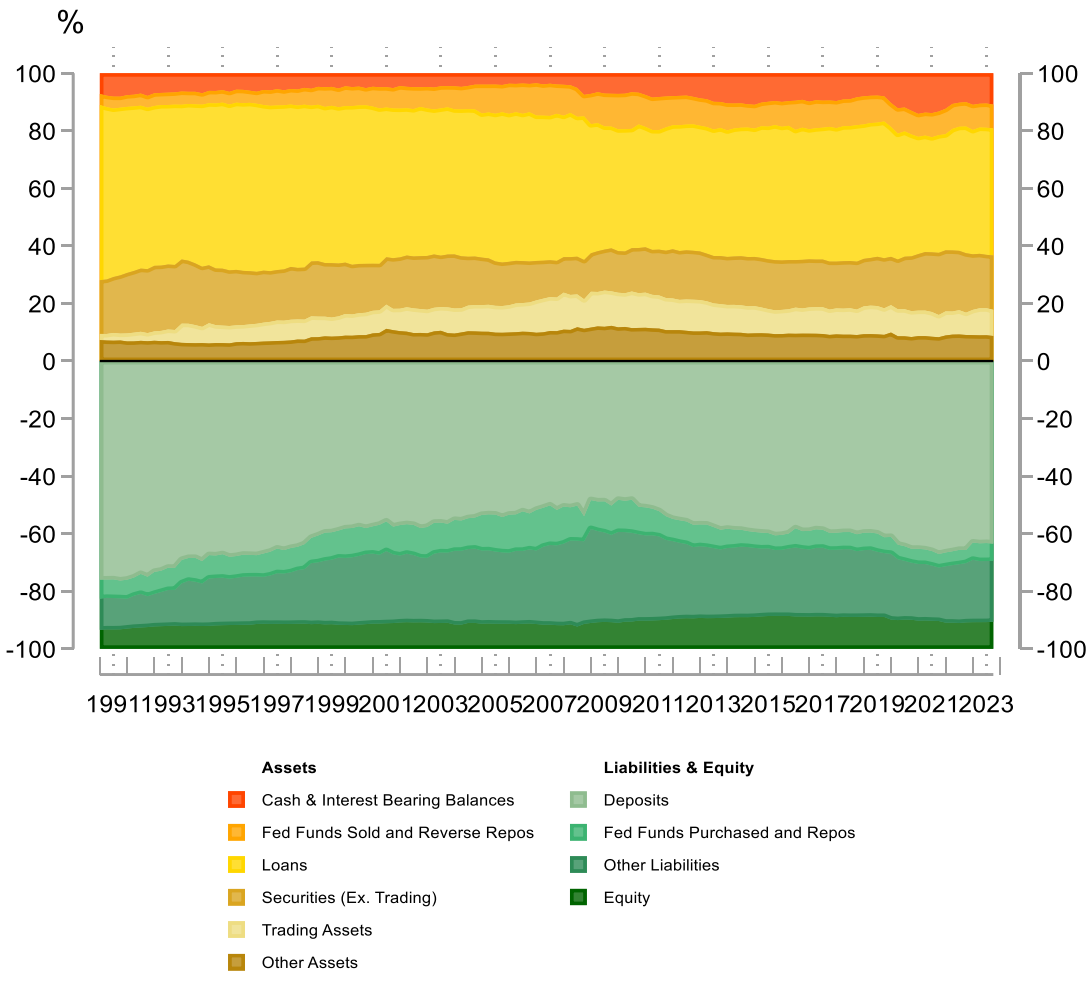
Balance Sheet Composition



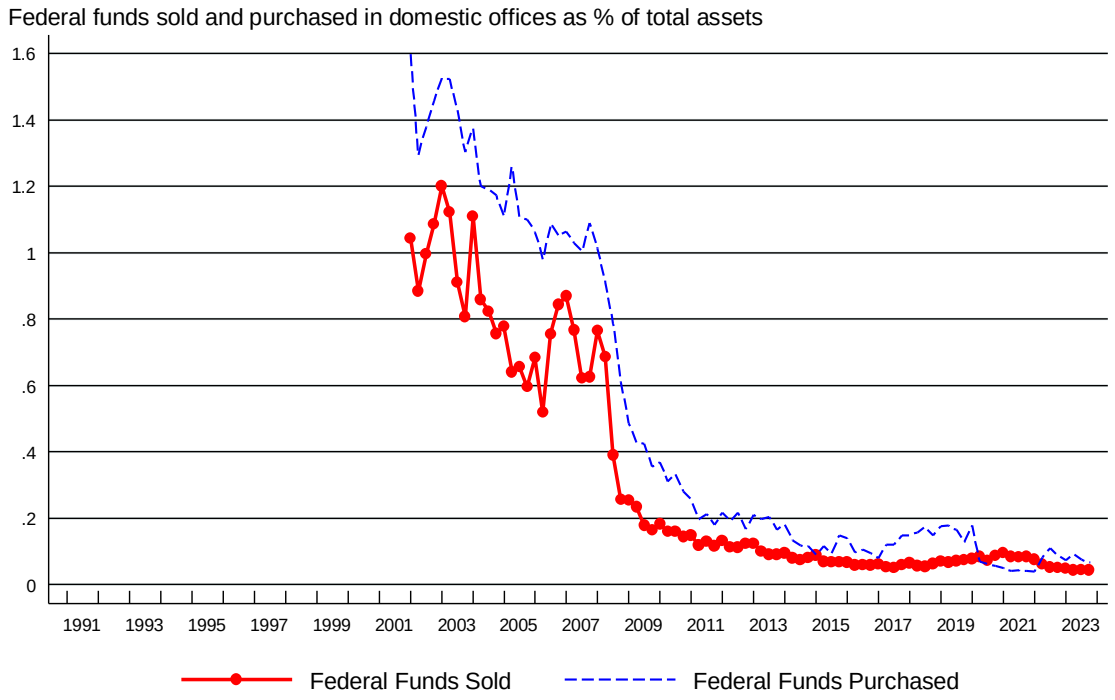
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



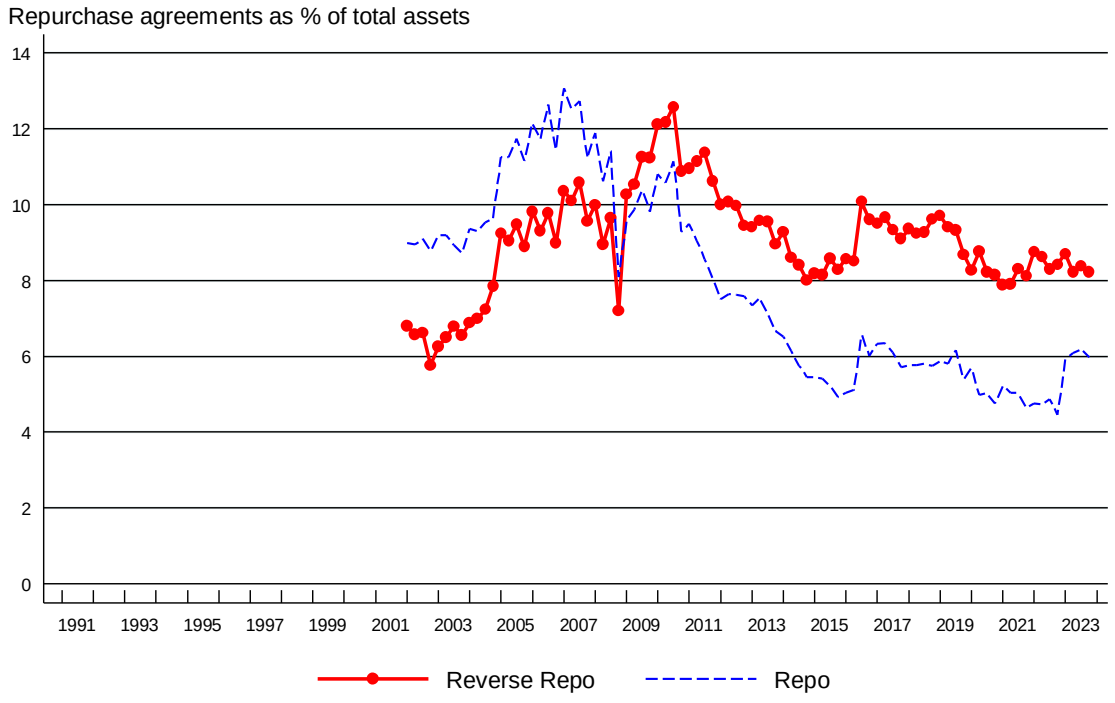
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

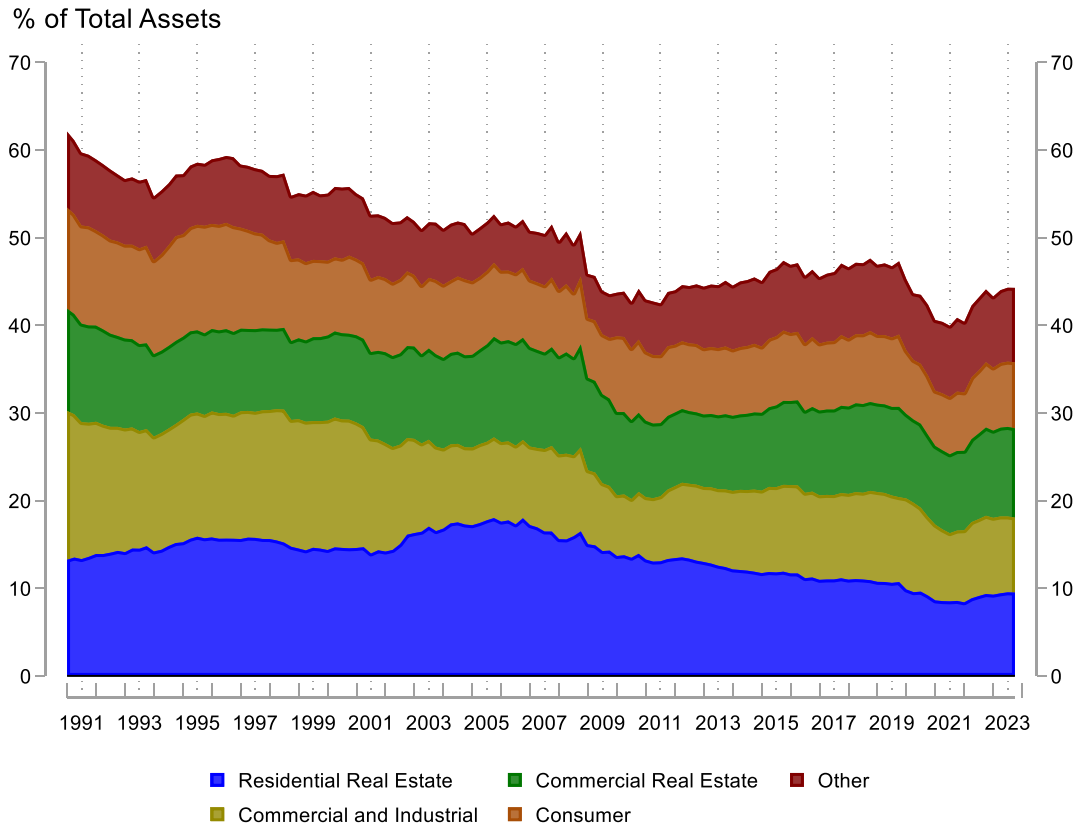


Repurchase Agreements

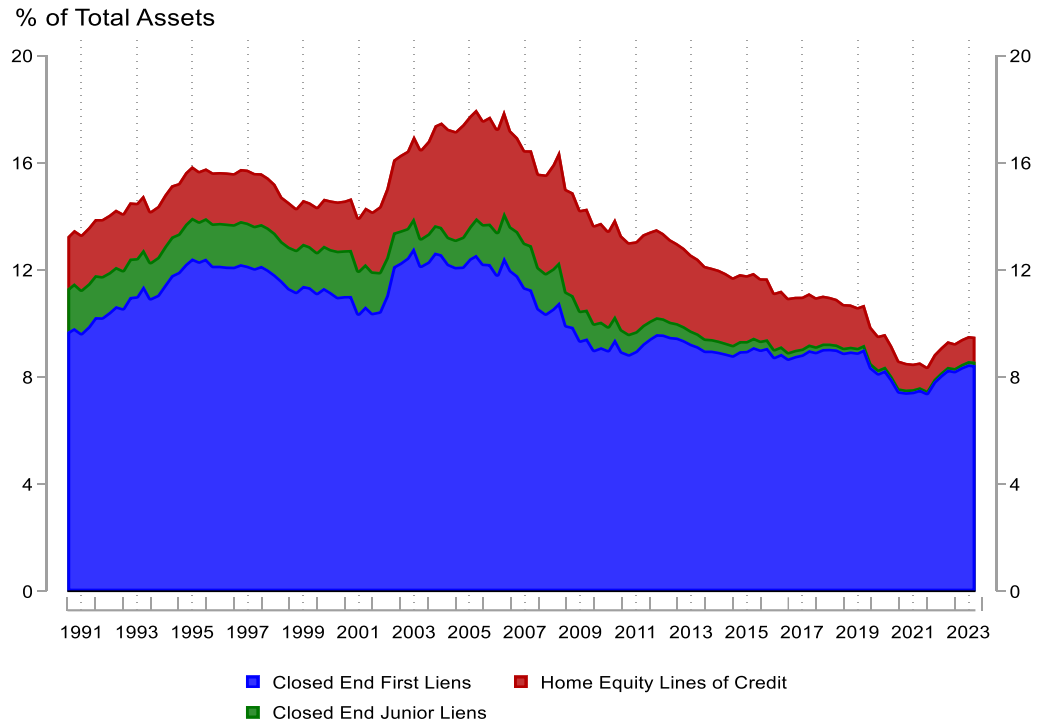


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

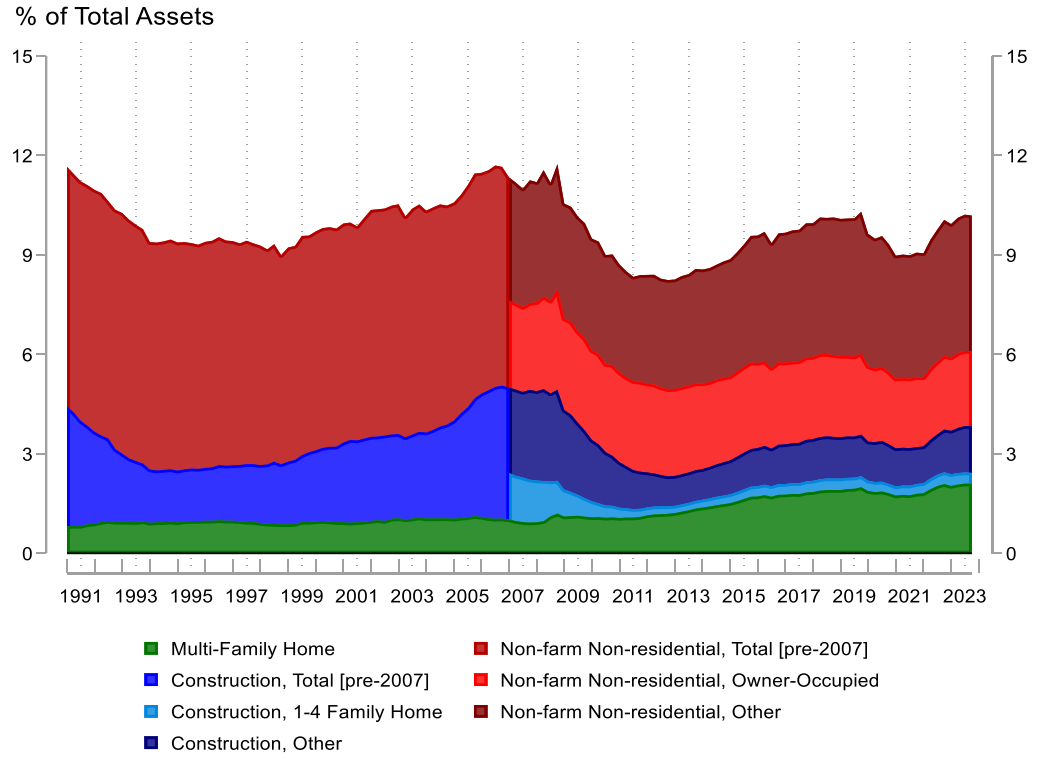
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019 2021 2023
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

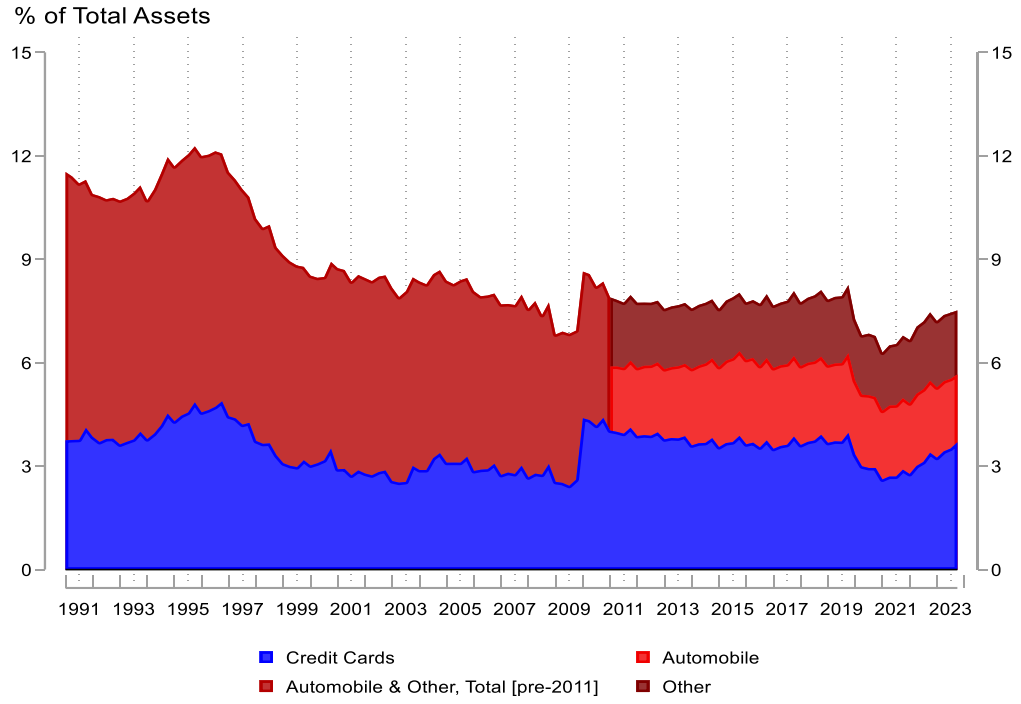
Residential Real Estate Loans



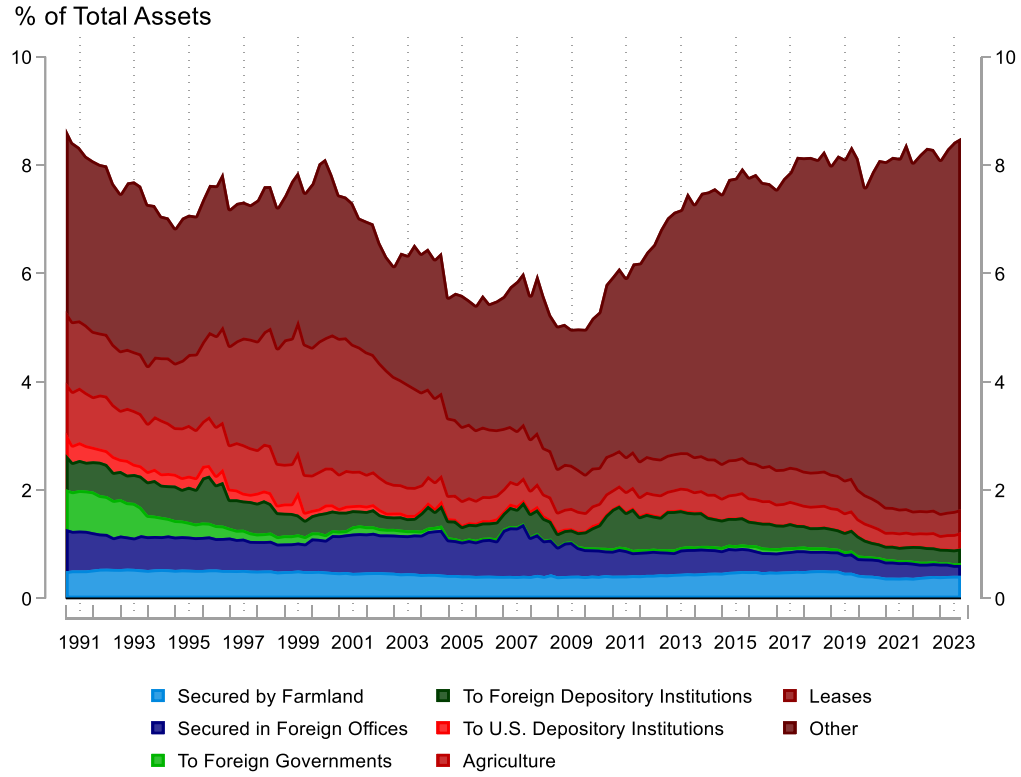
Commercial Real Estate Loans



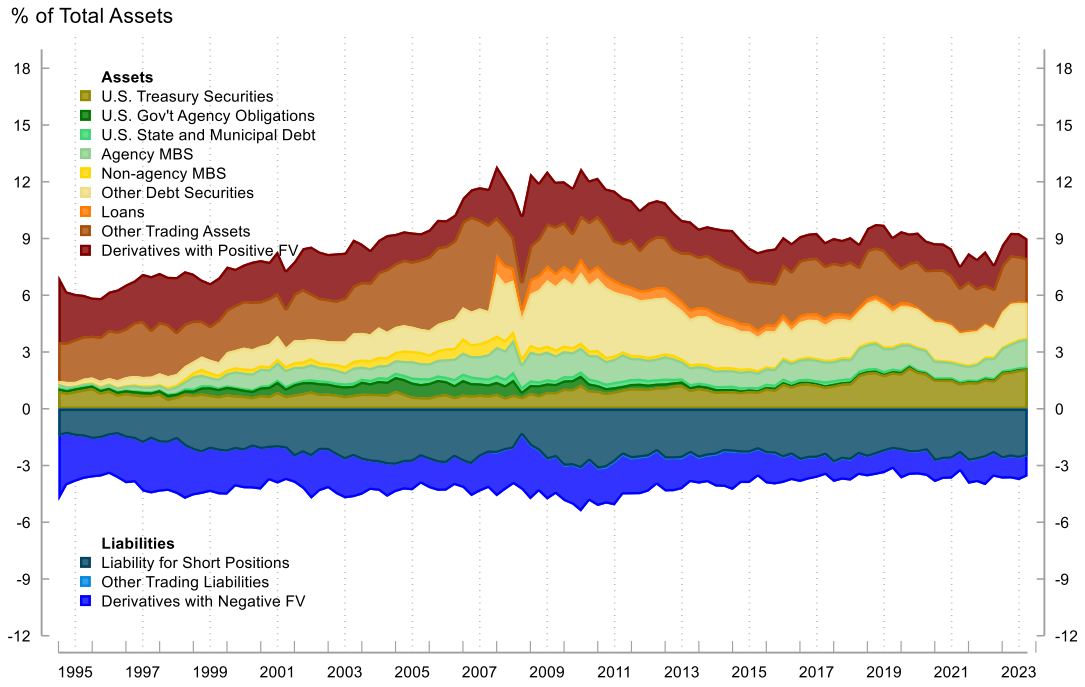
Consumer Loans



Other Loans

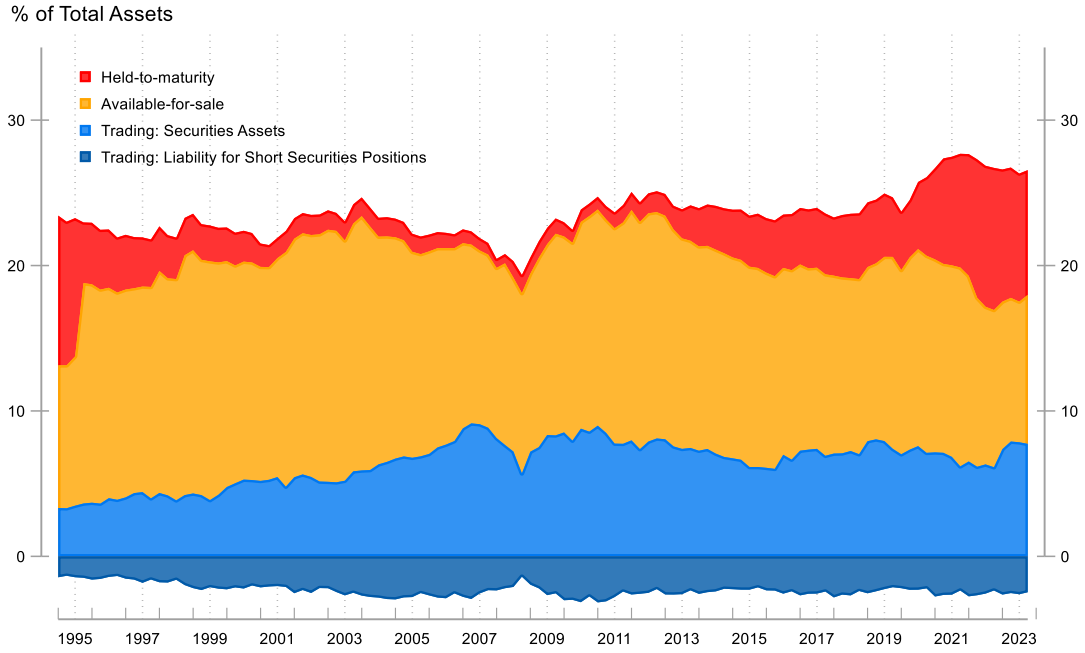


Trading Assets and Liabilities



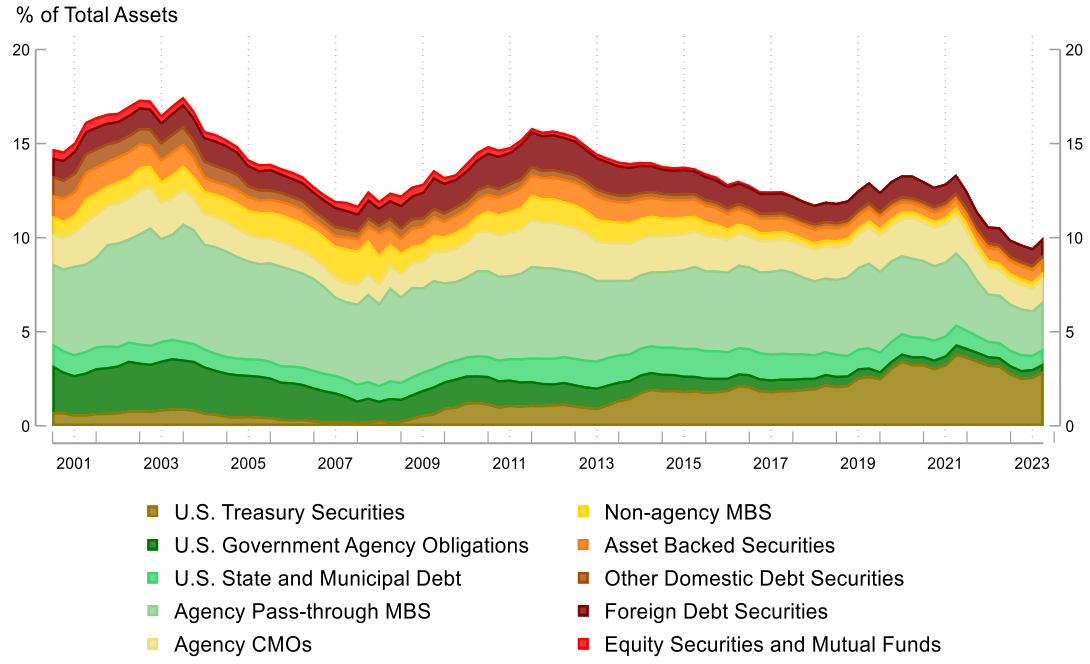
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of $10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and $2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

Securities Portfolios

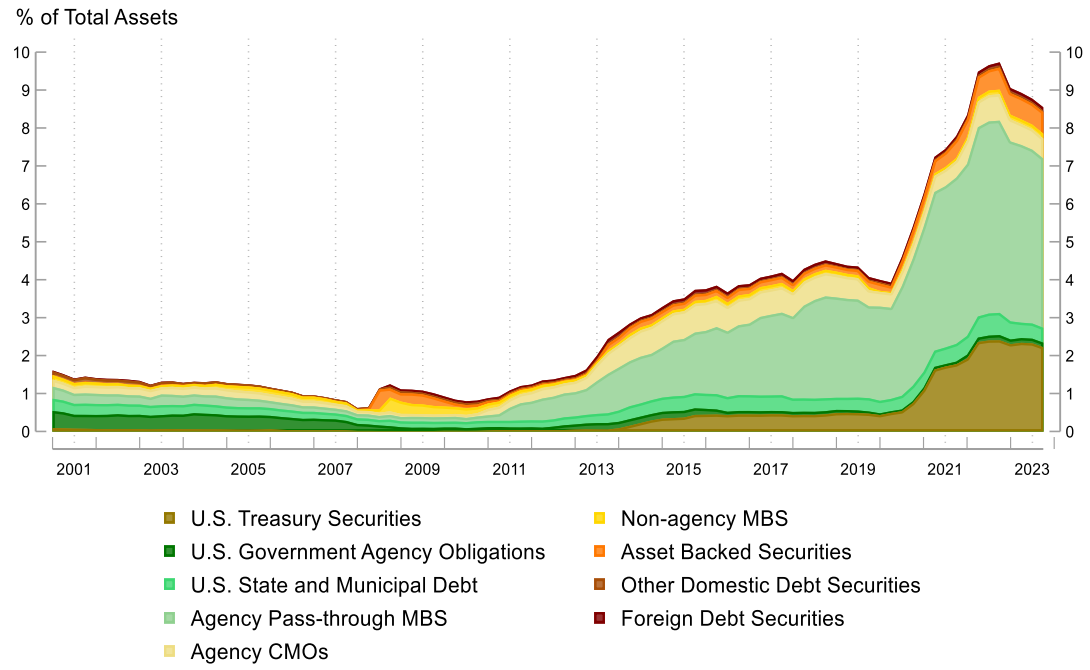


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities

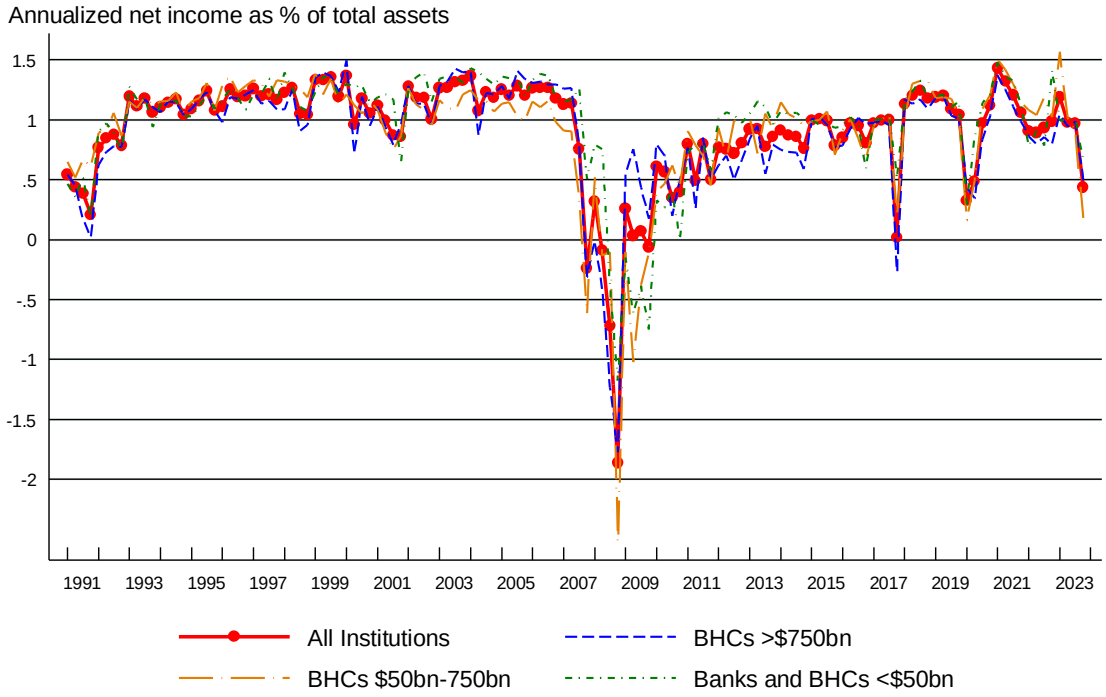


Held-to-Maturity Securities

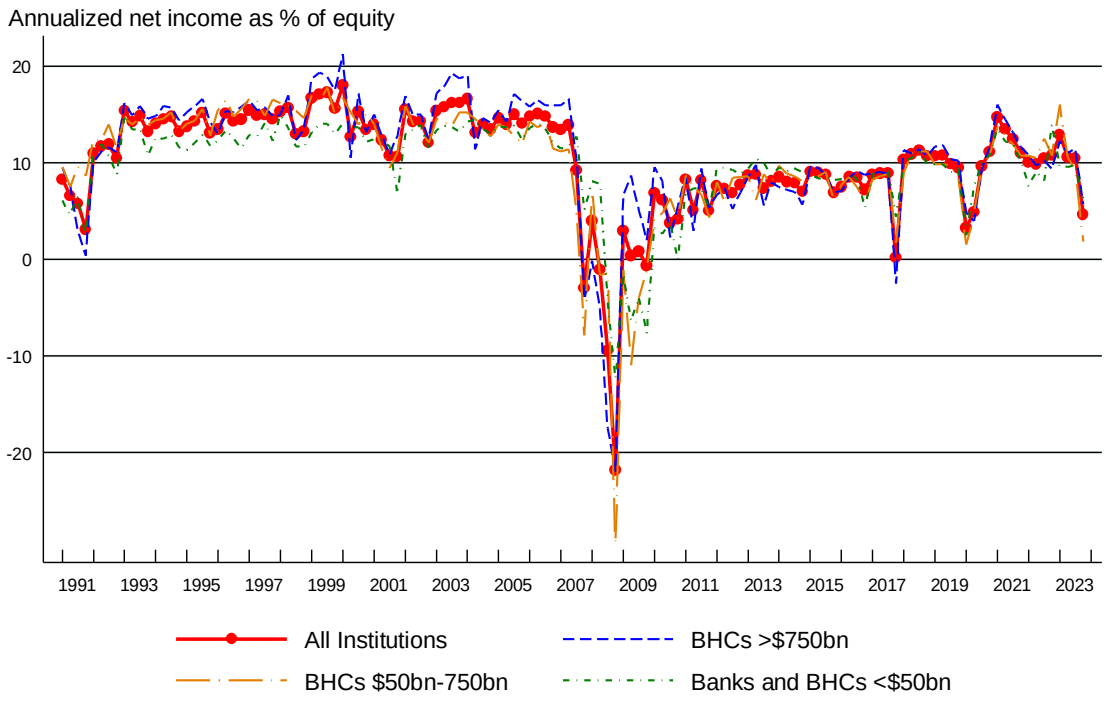


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

Return on Assets

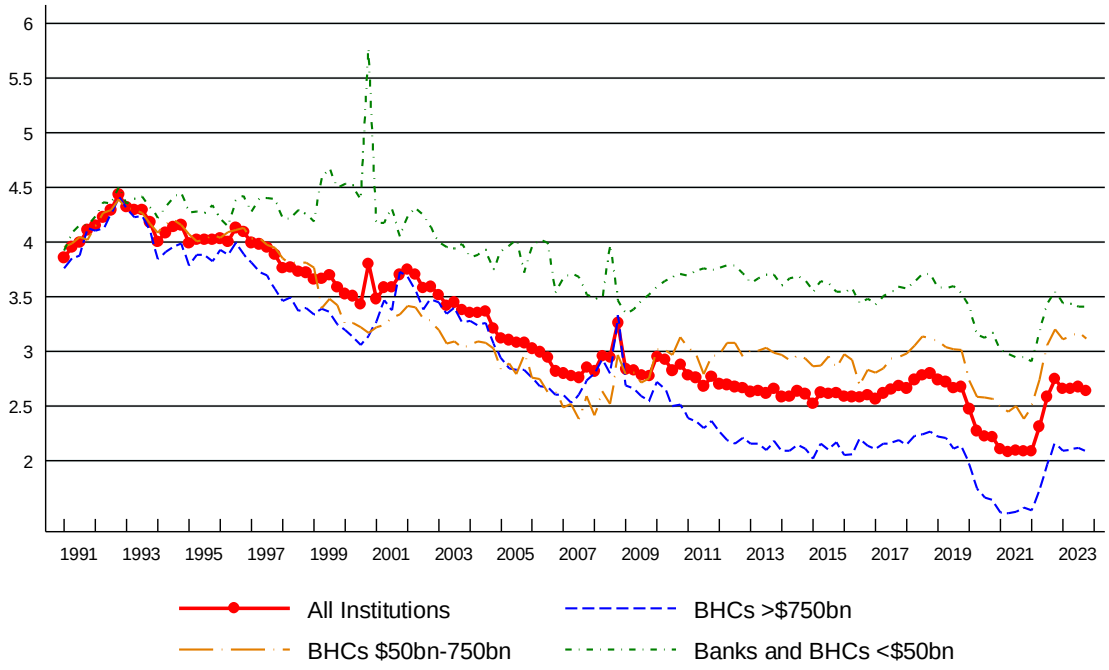


Return on Equity



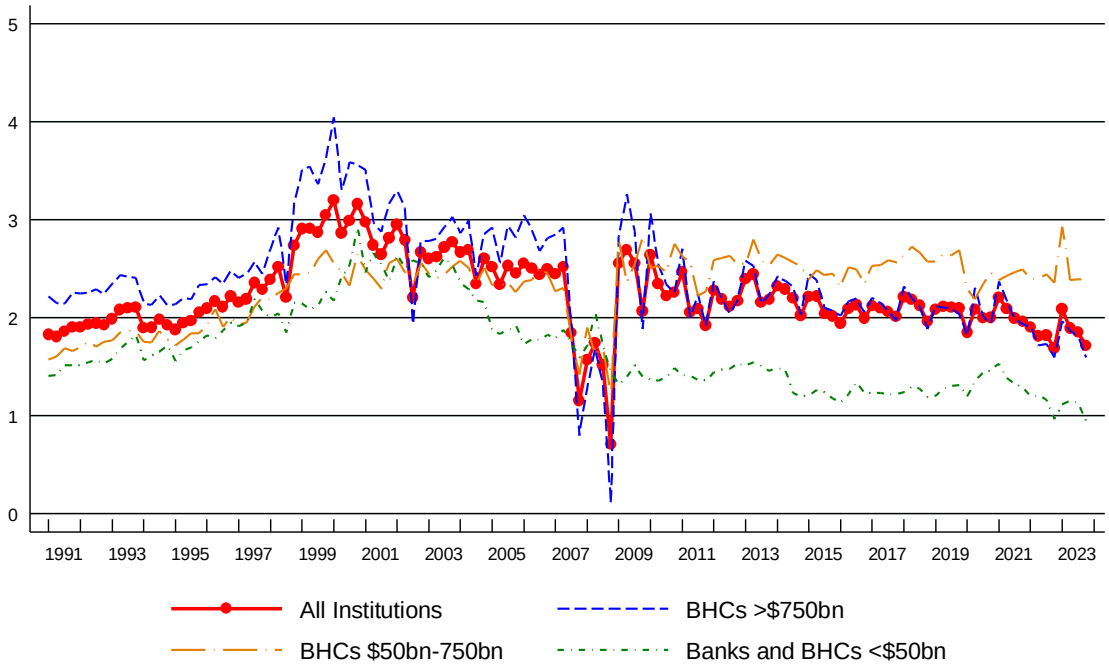
Net Interest Margin

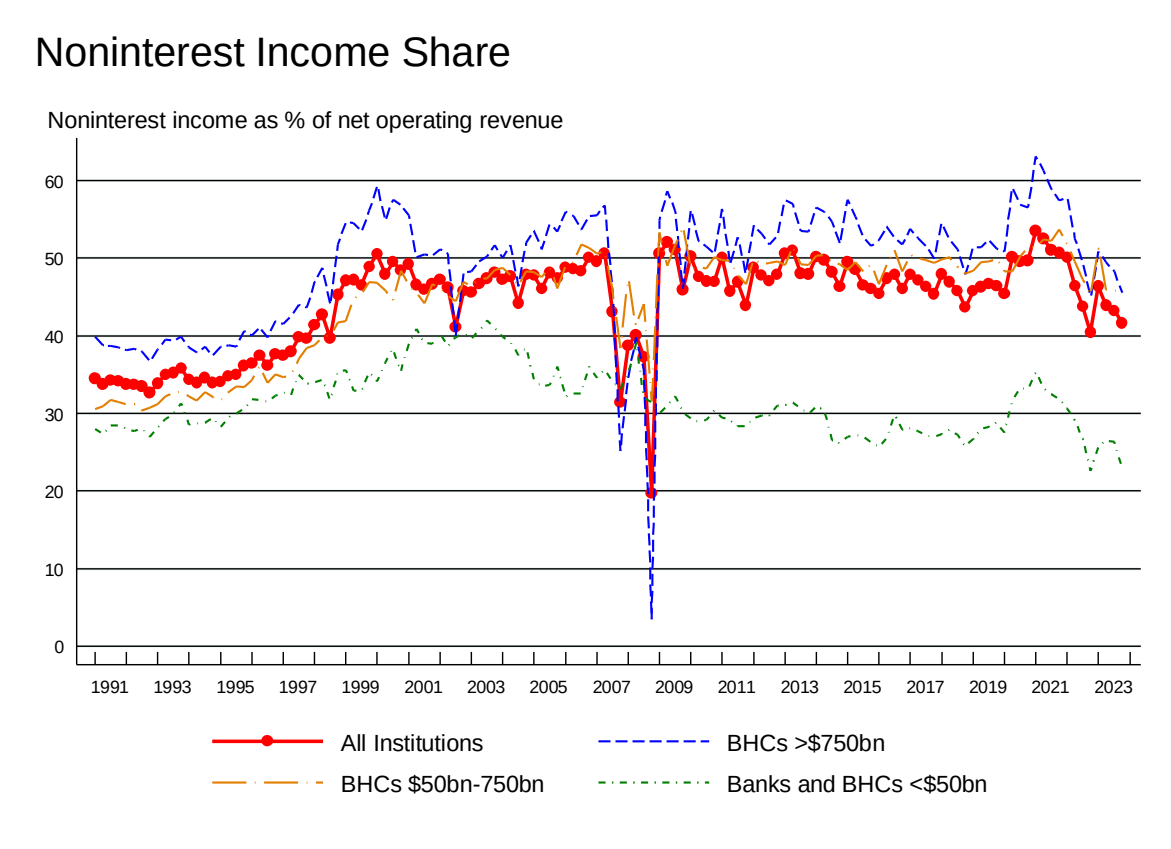
Annualized net interest income as % of interest-earning assets



Noninterest Income Ratio

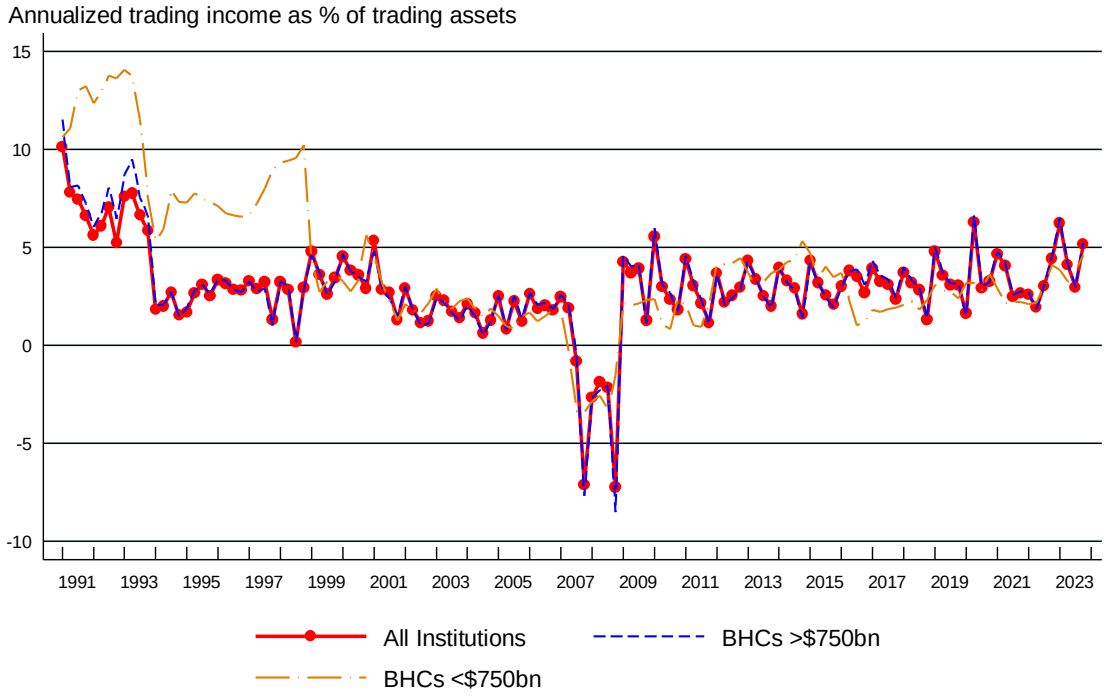
Annualized noninterest income as % of total assets



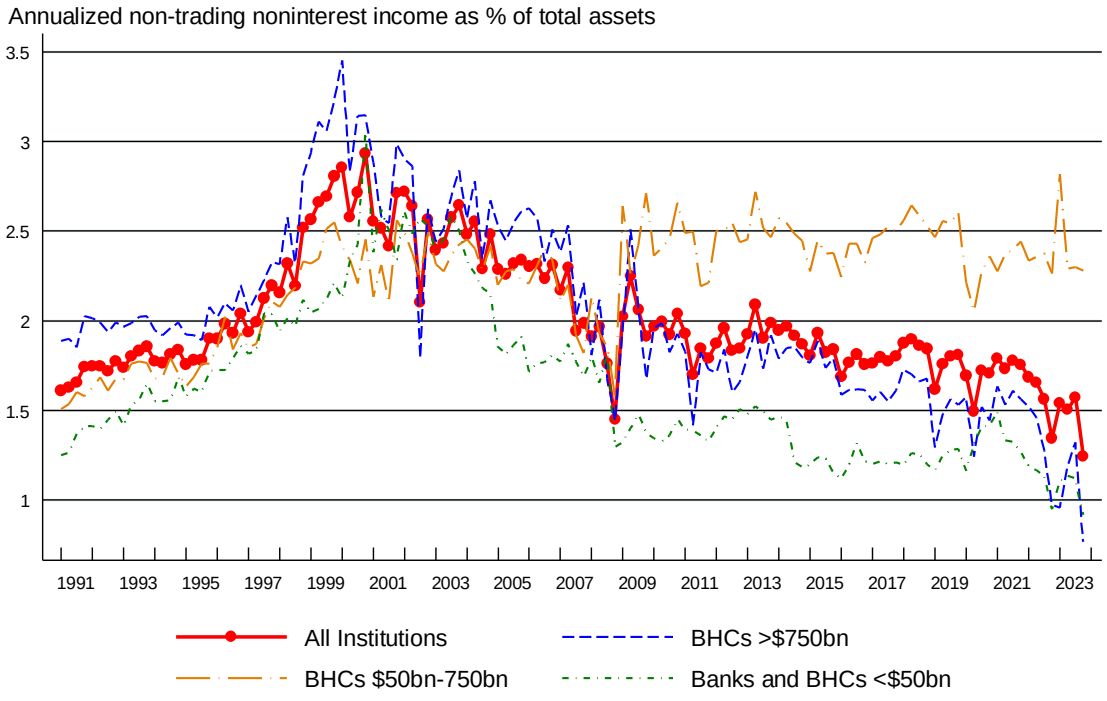


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

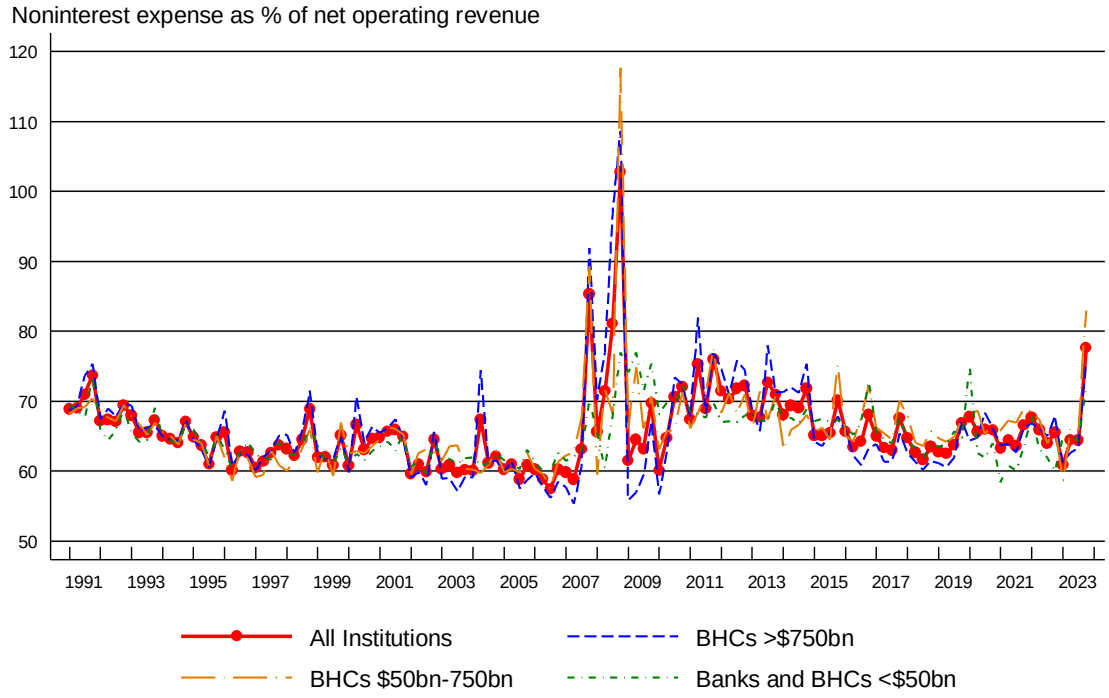
Return on Trading Assets



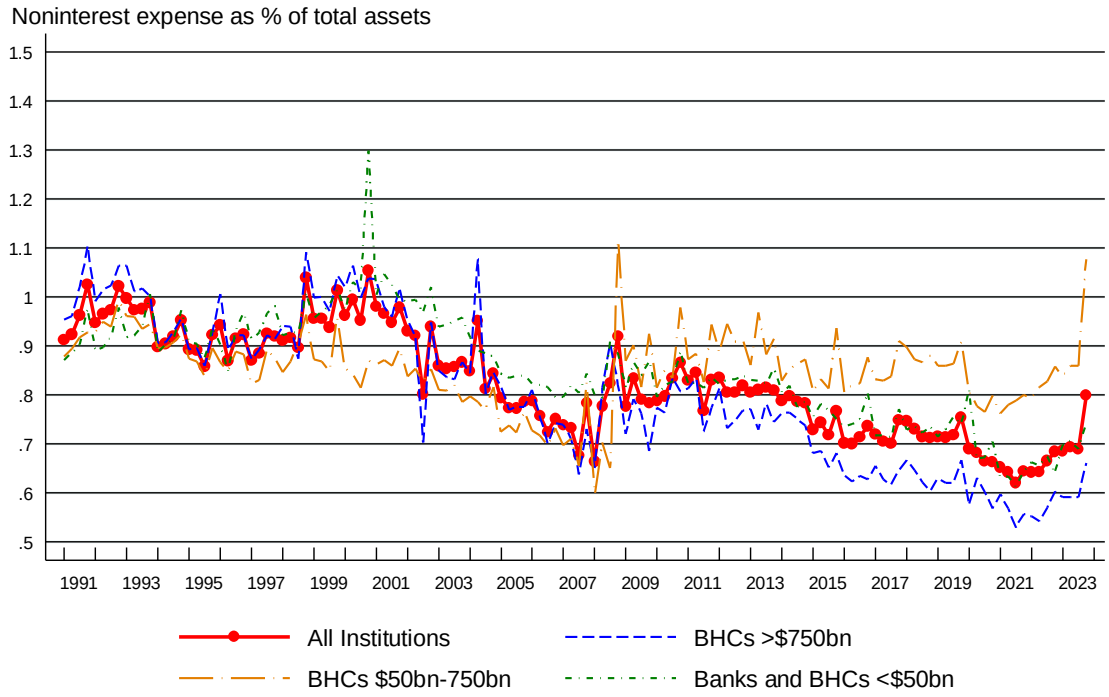
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio



Noninterest Expense Ratio

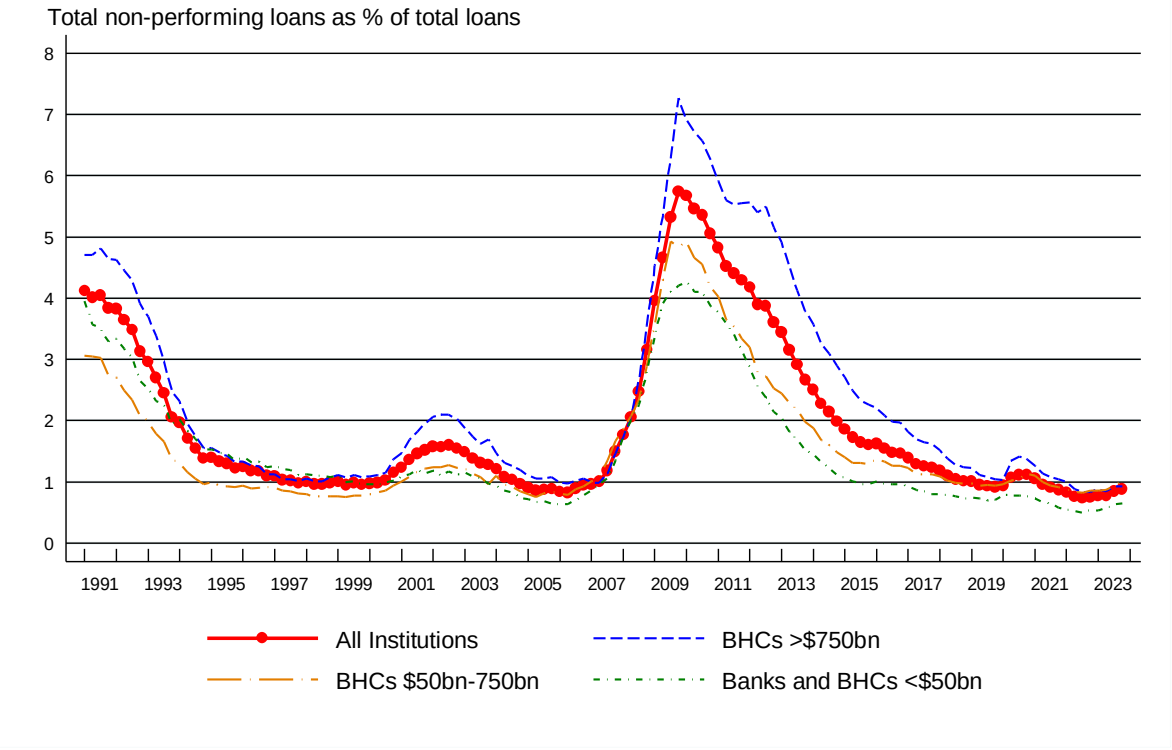


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

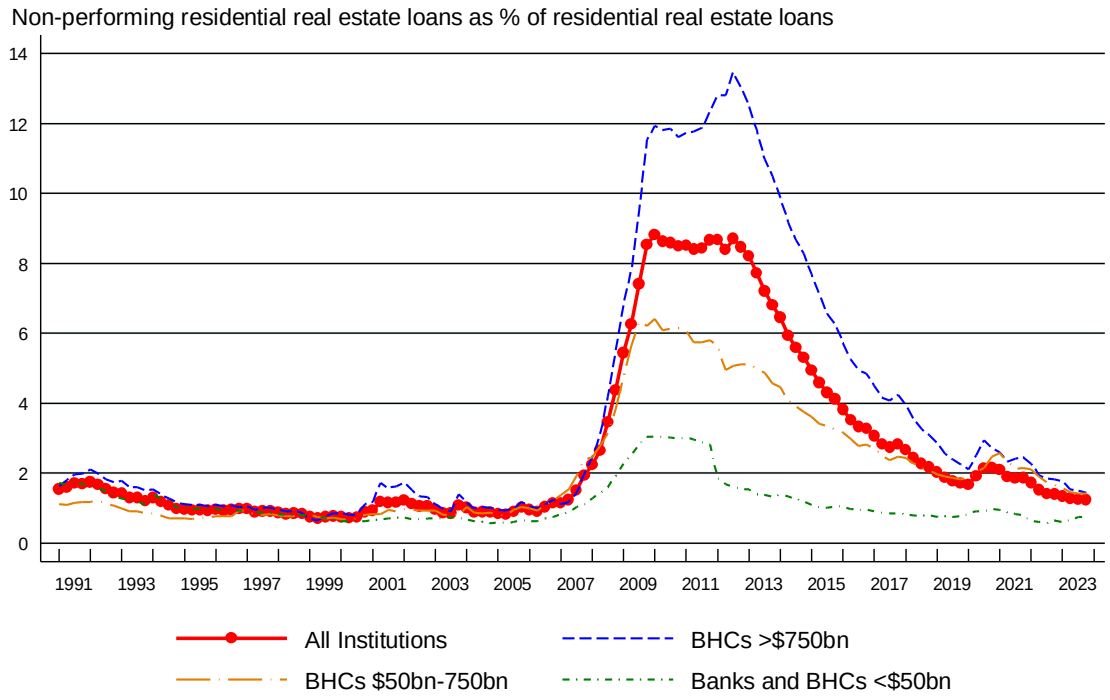
3. Loan Performance

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

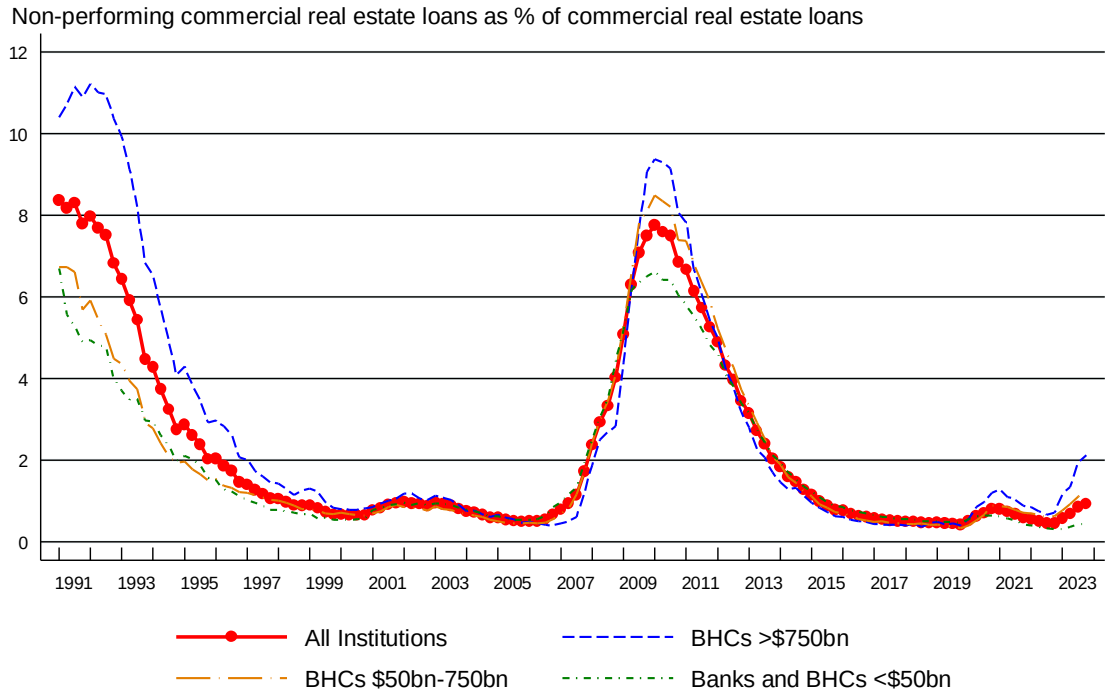
Non-performing Loans



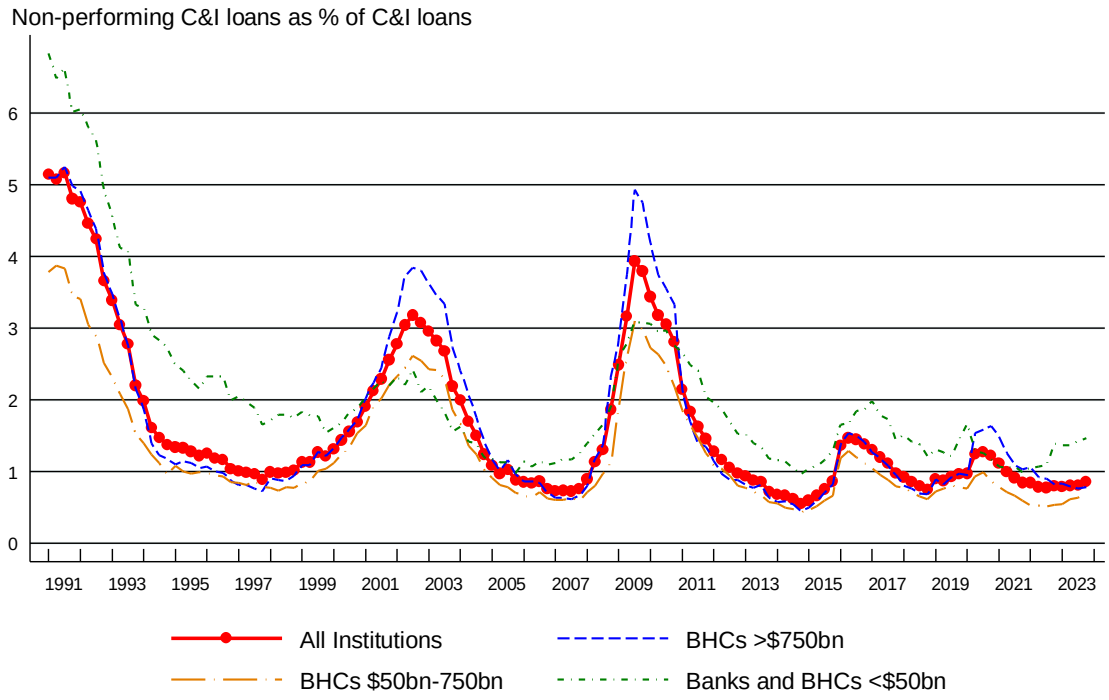
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



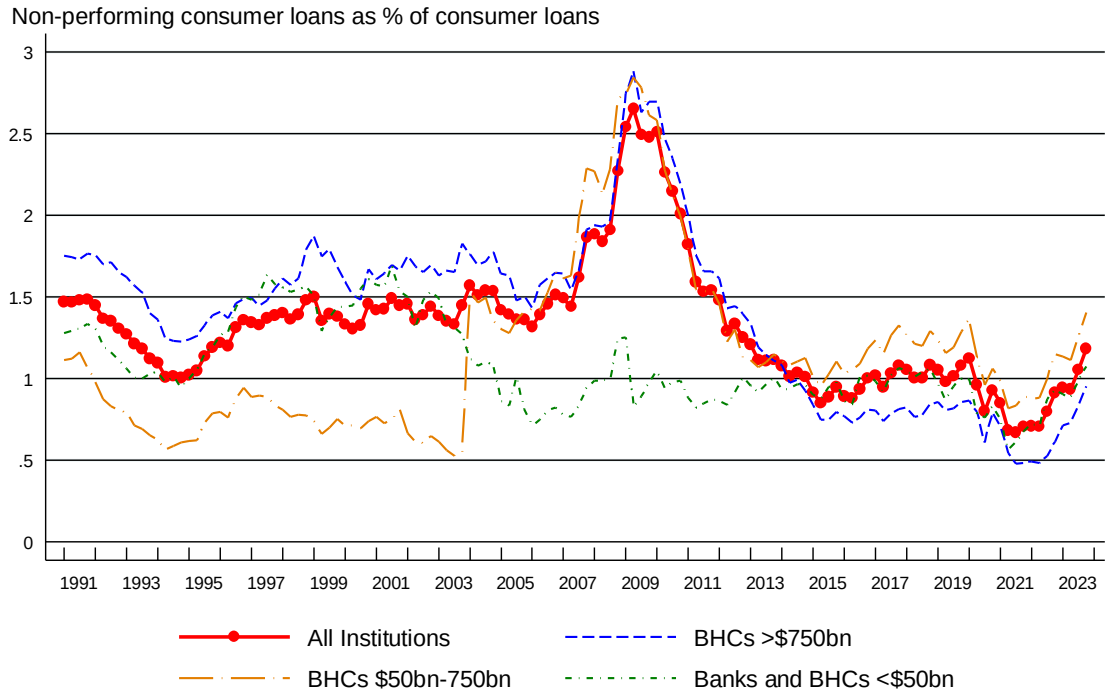
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



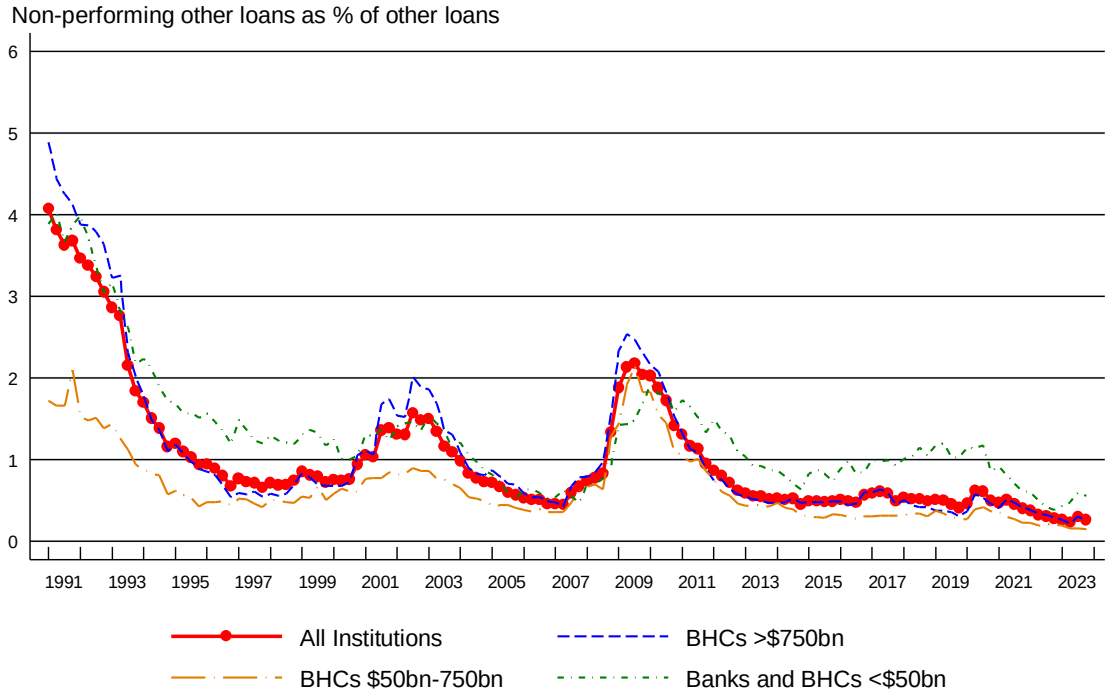
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



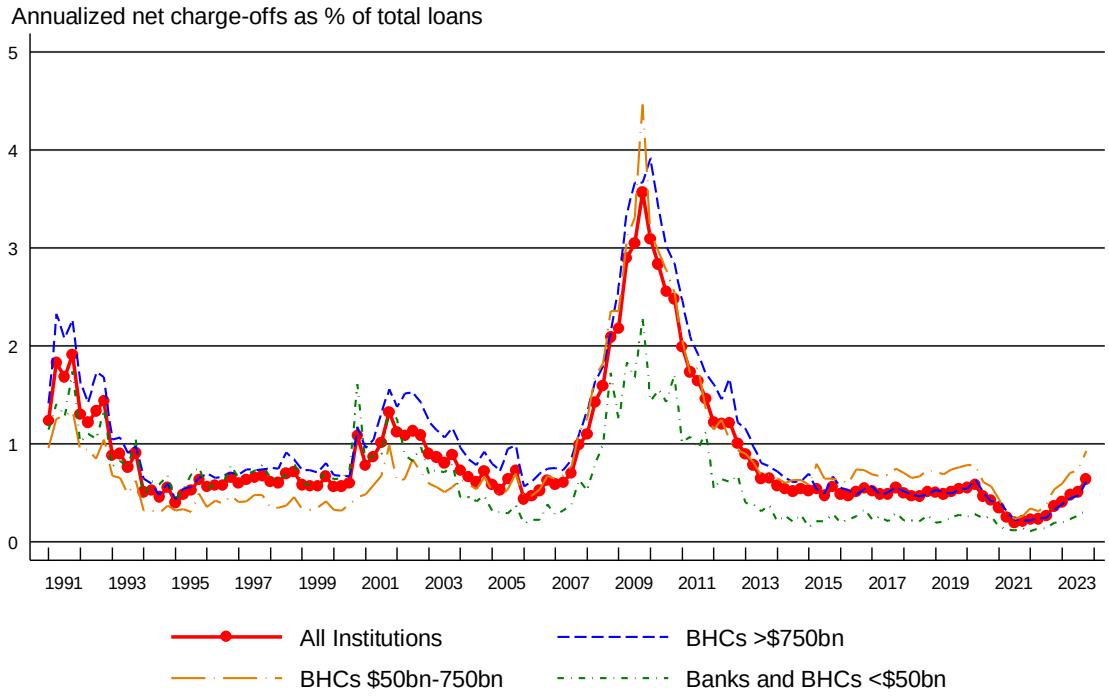
Non-performing Consumer Loans



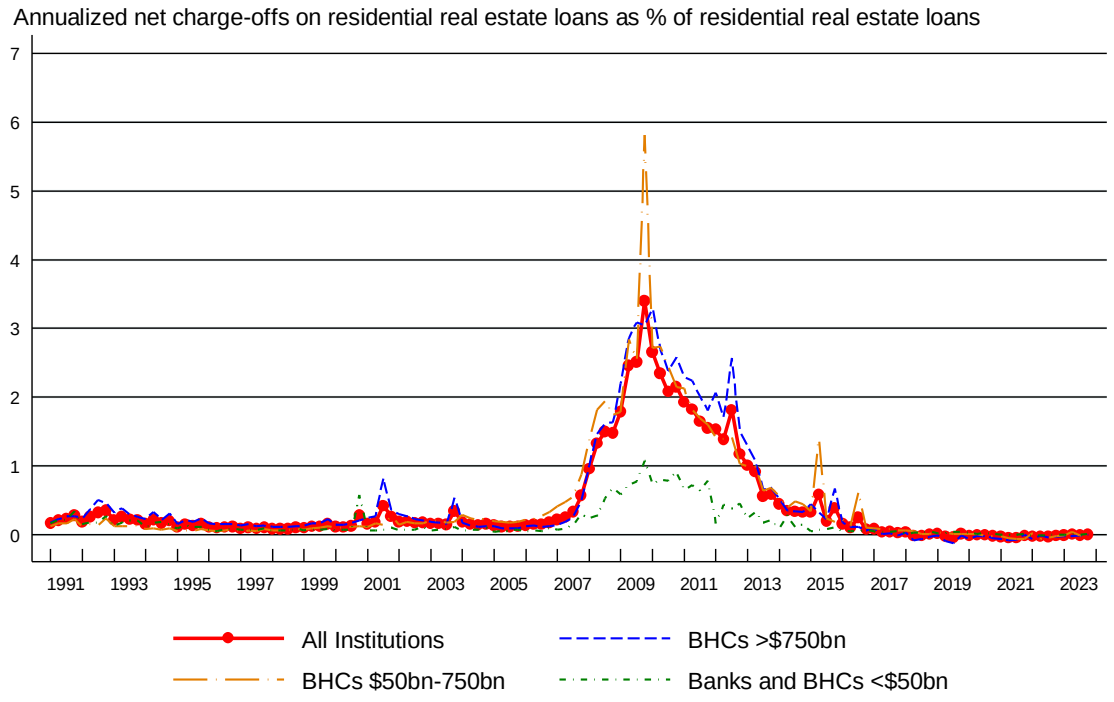
Non-performing Other Loans



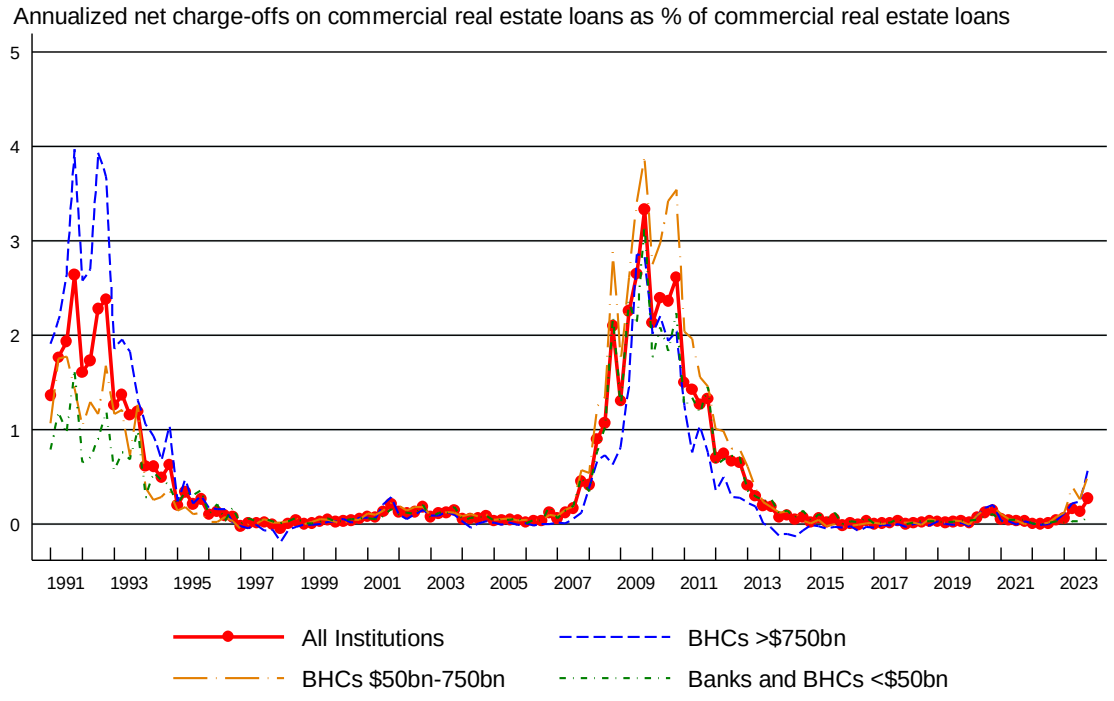
Net Charge-offs



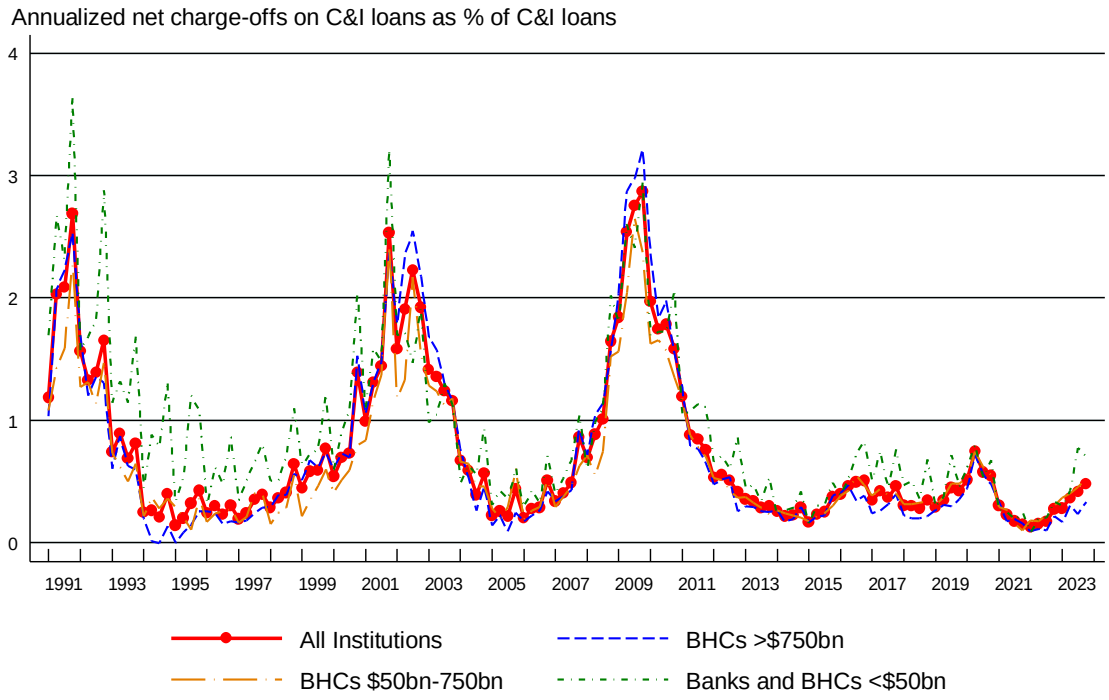
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



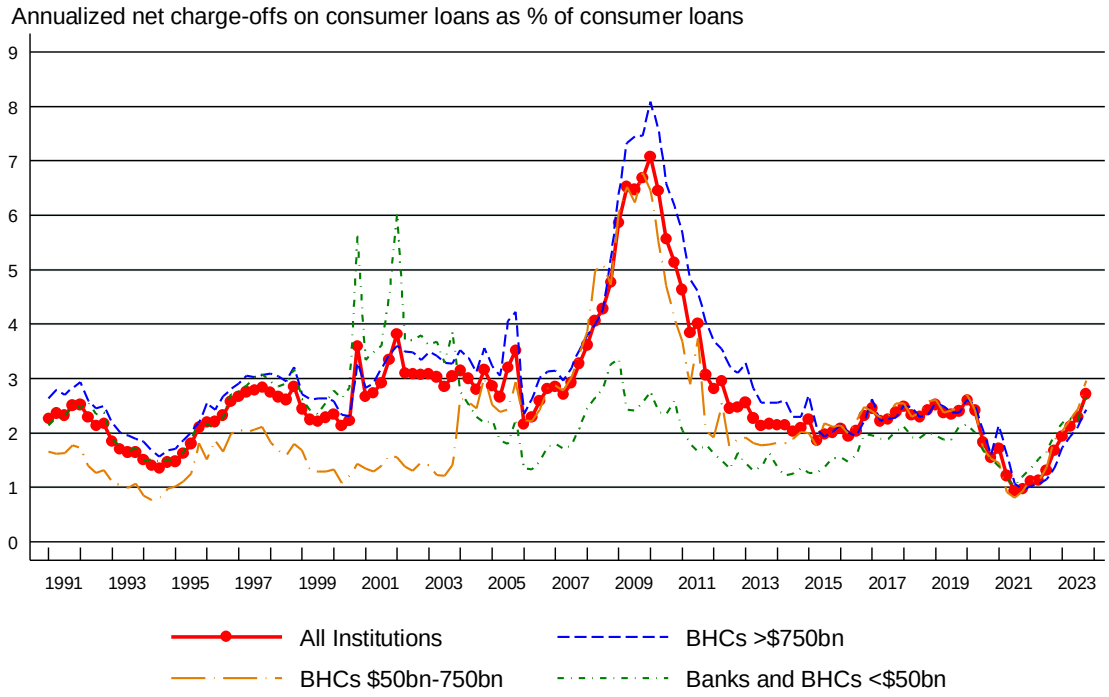
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



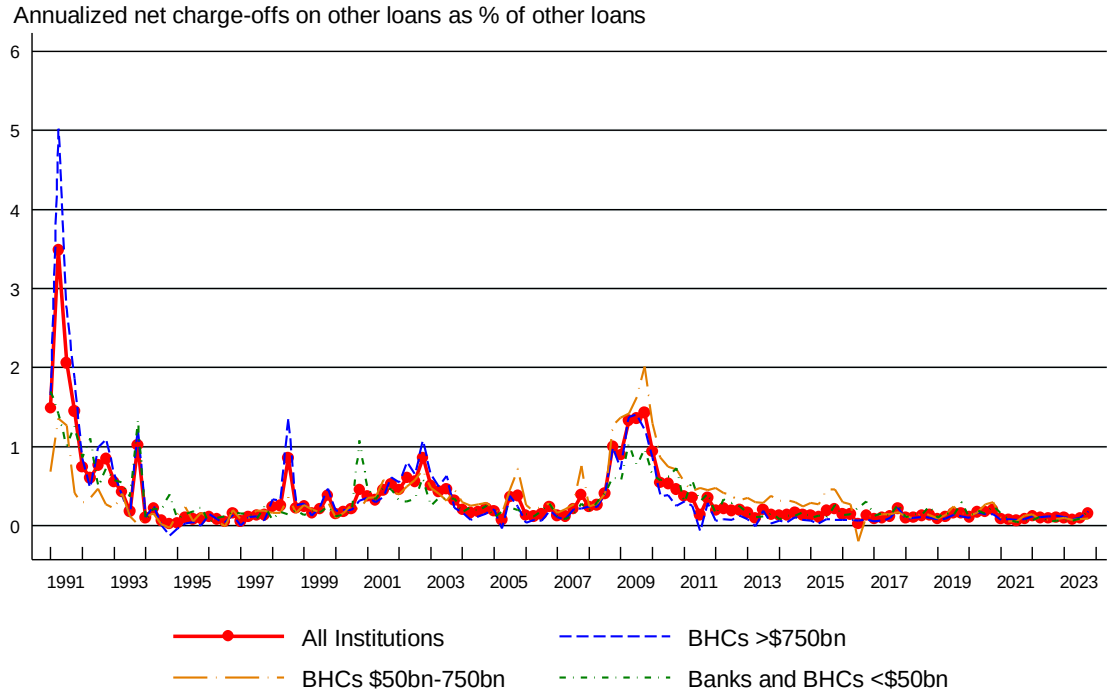
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



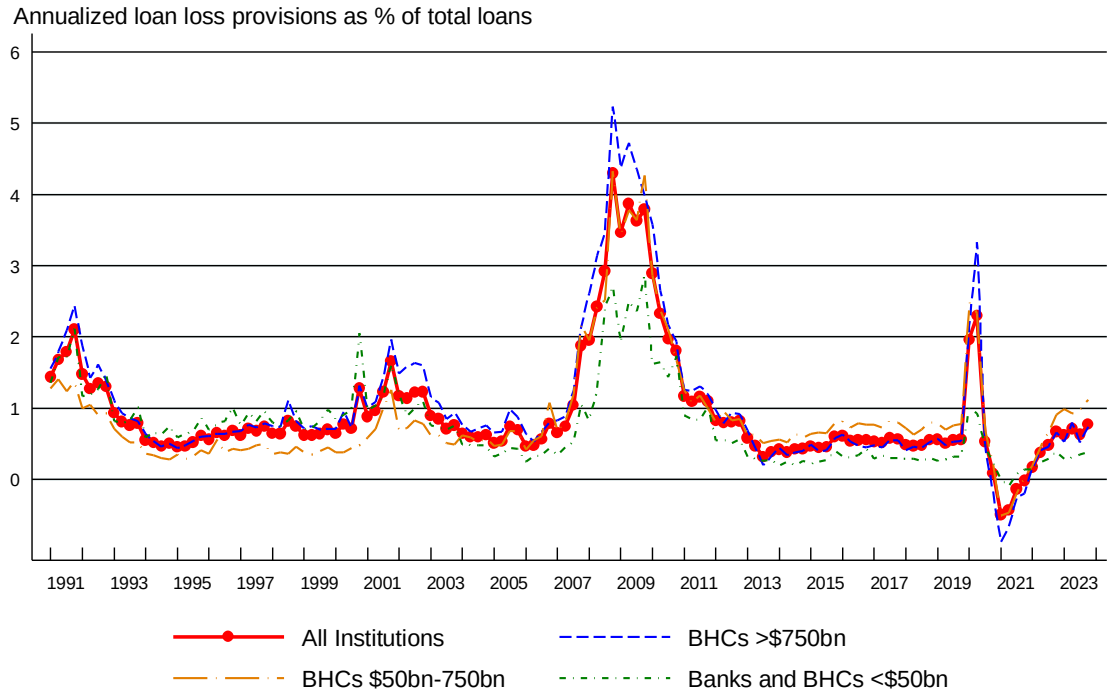
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



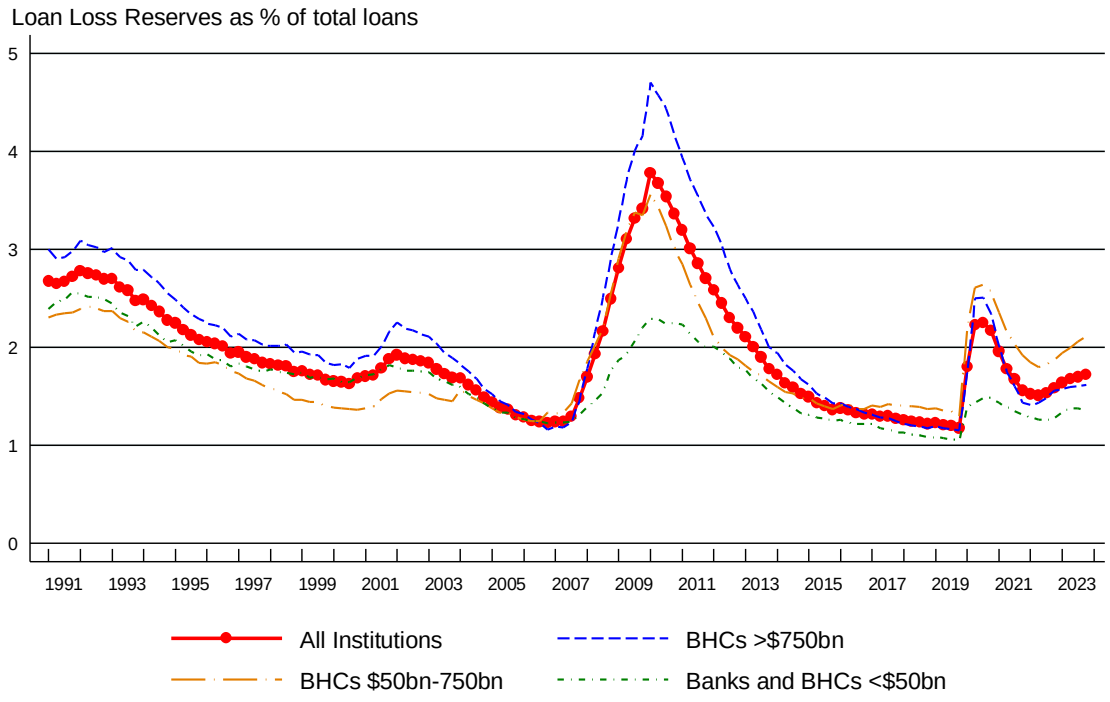
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



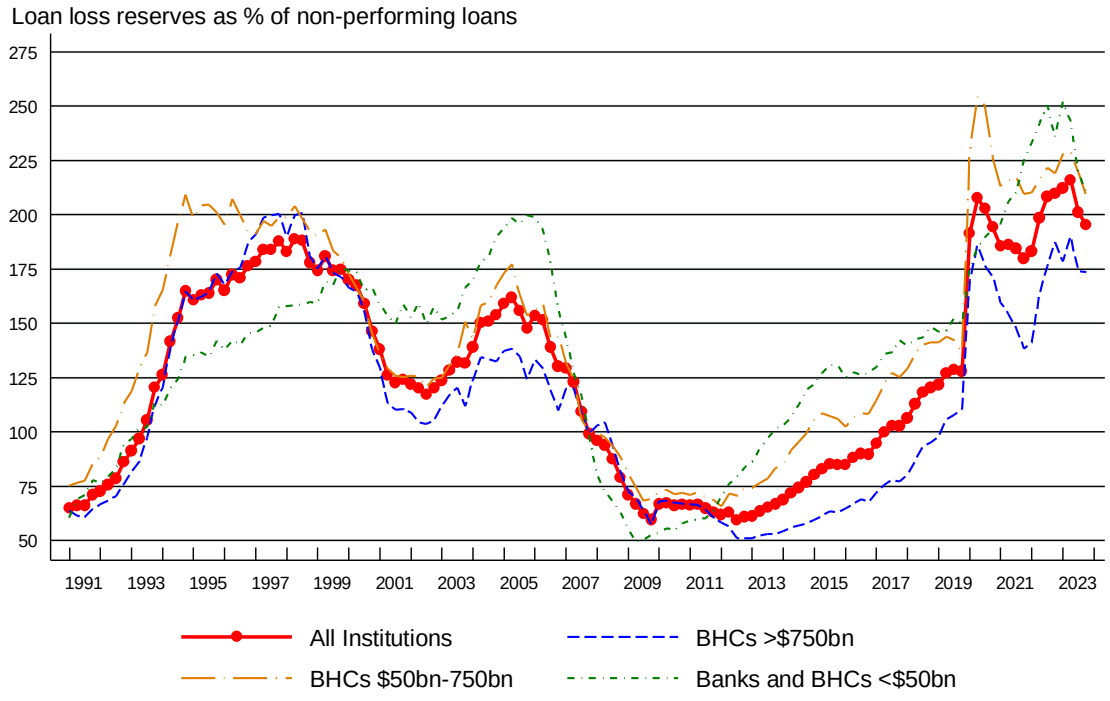
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans

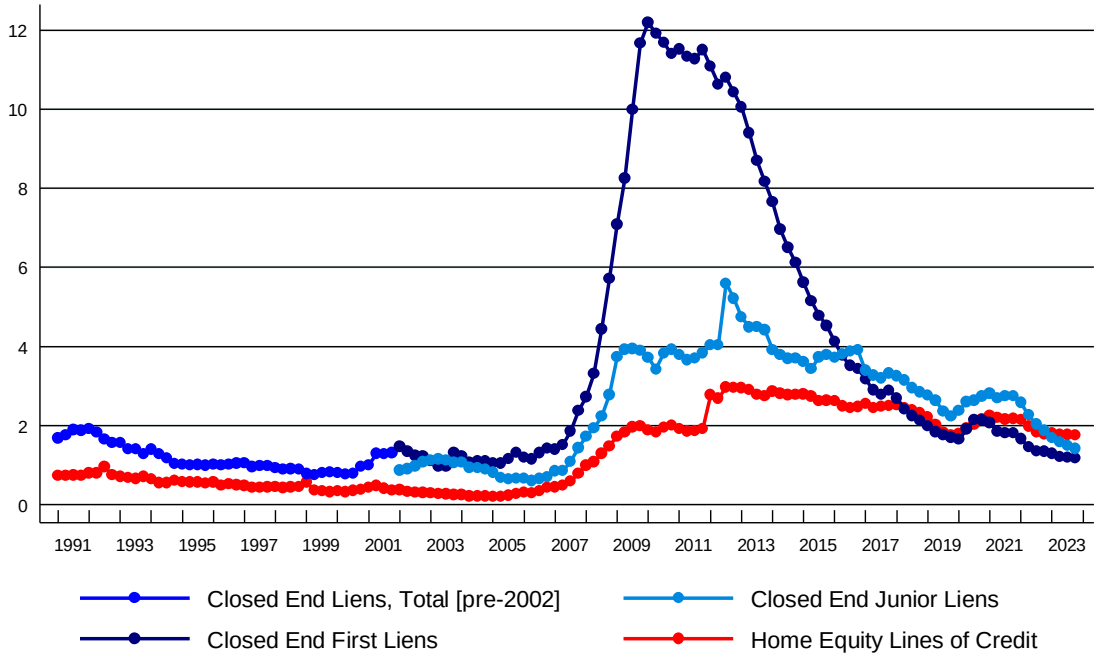


4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

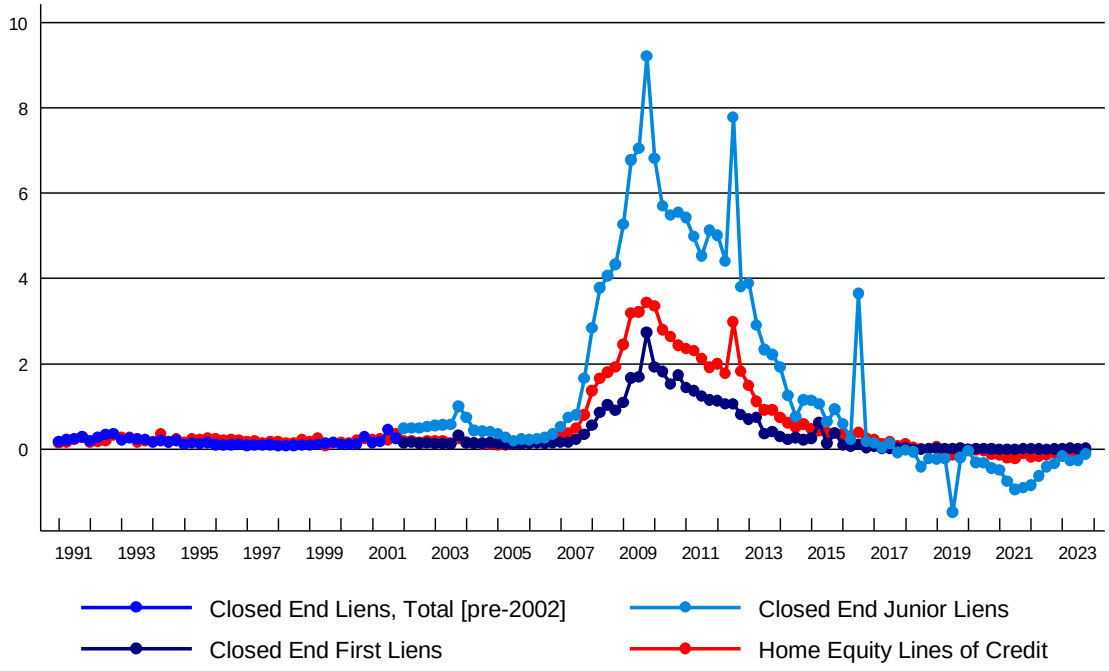
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

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



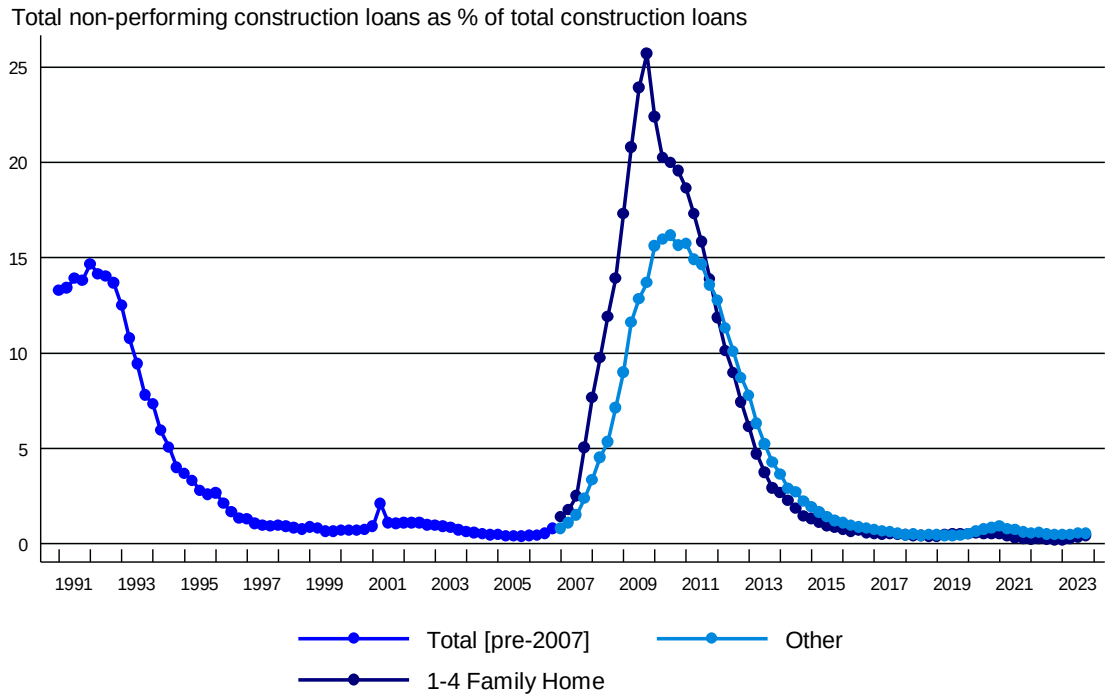
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

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

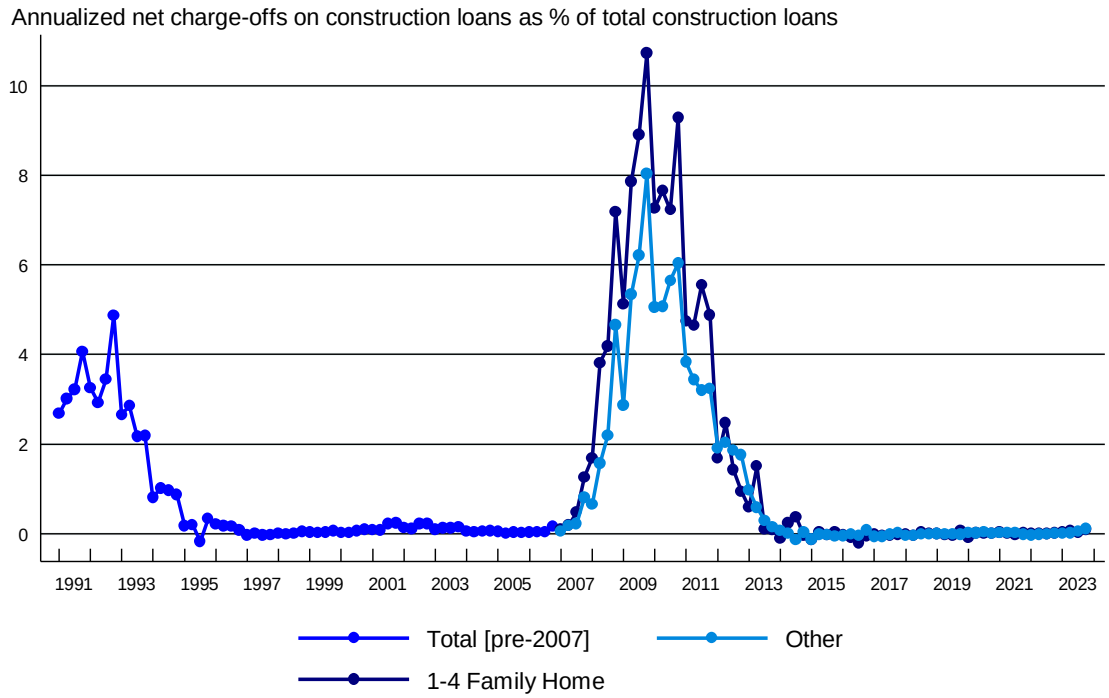


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

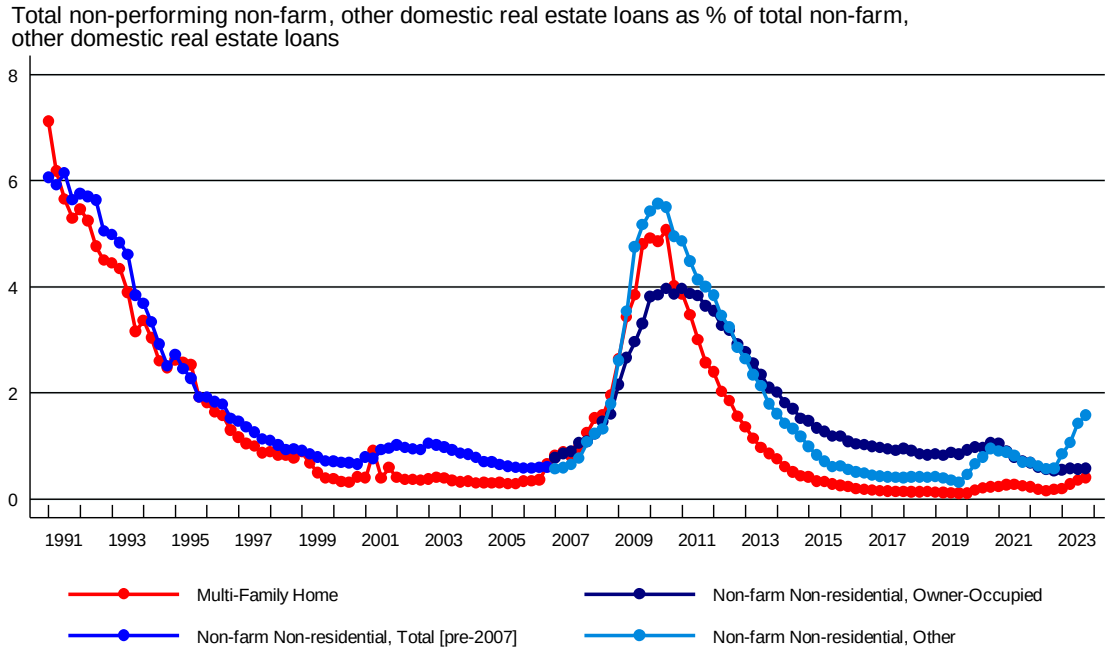
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



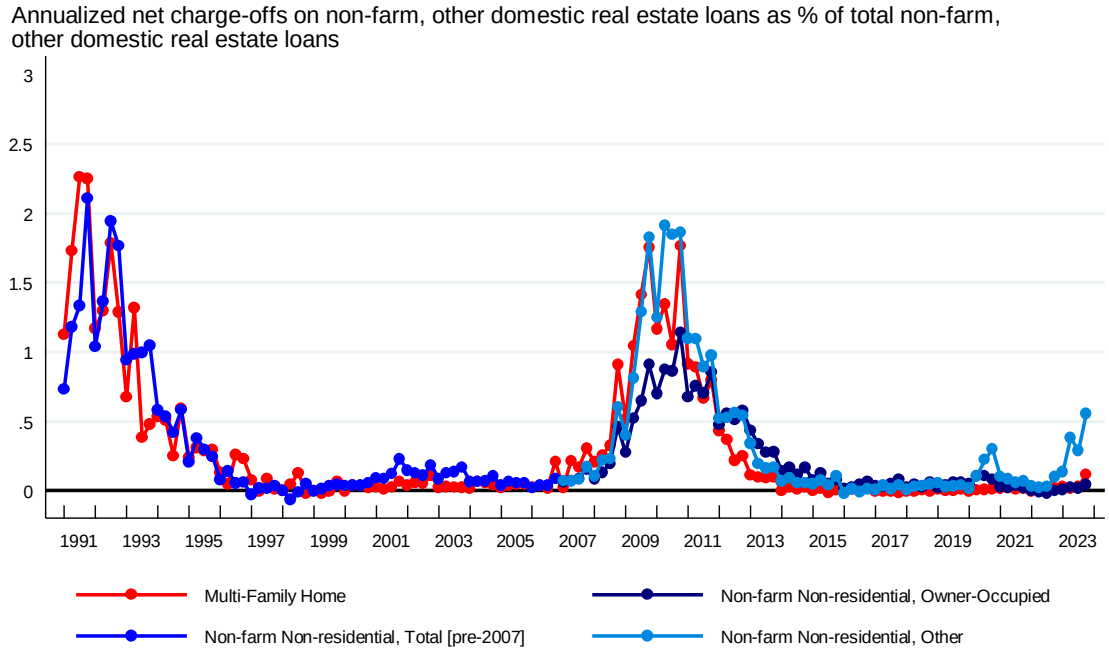
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

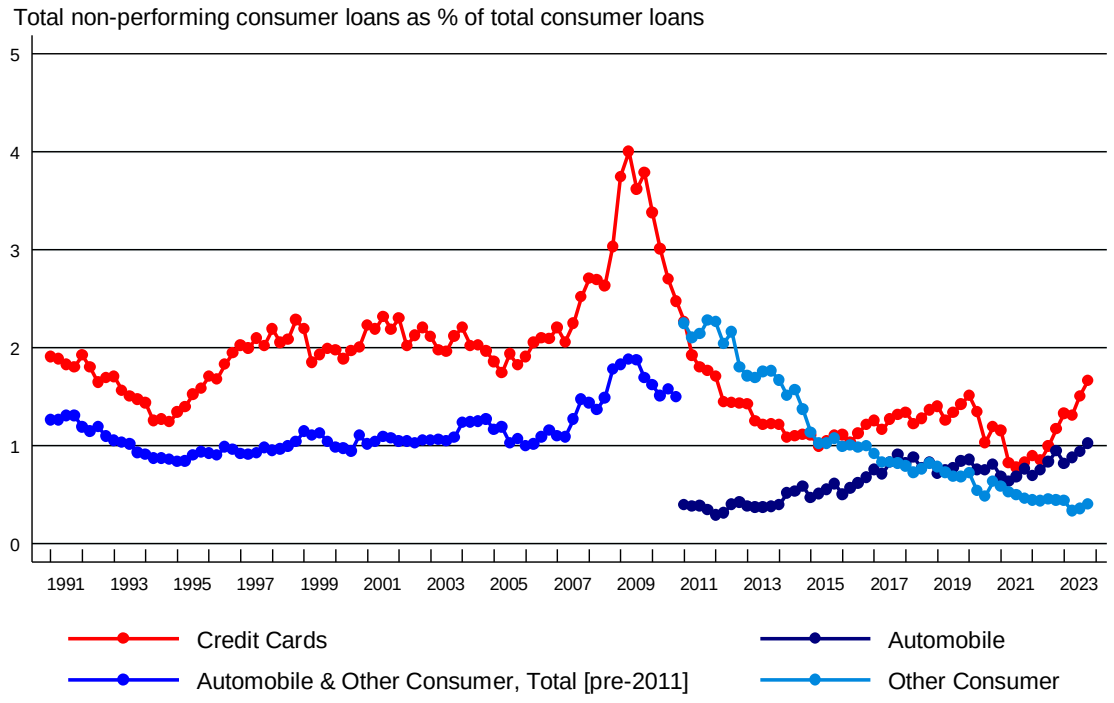


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

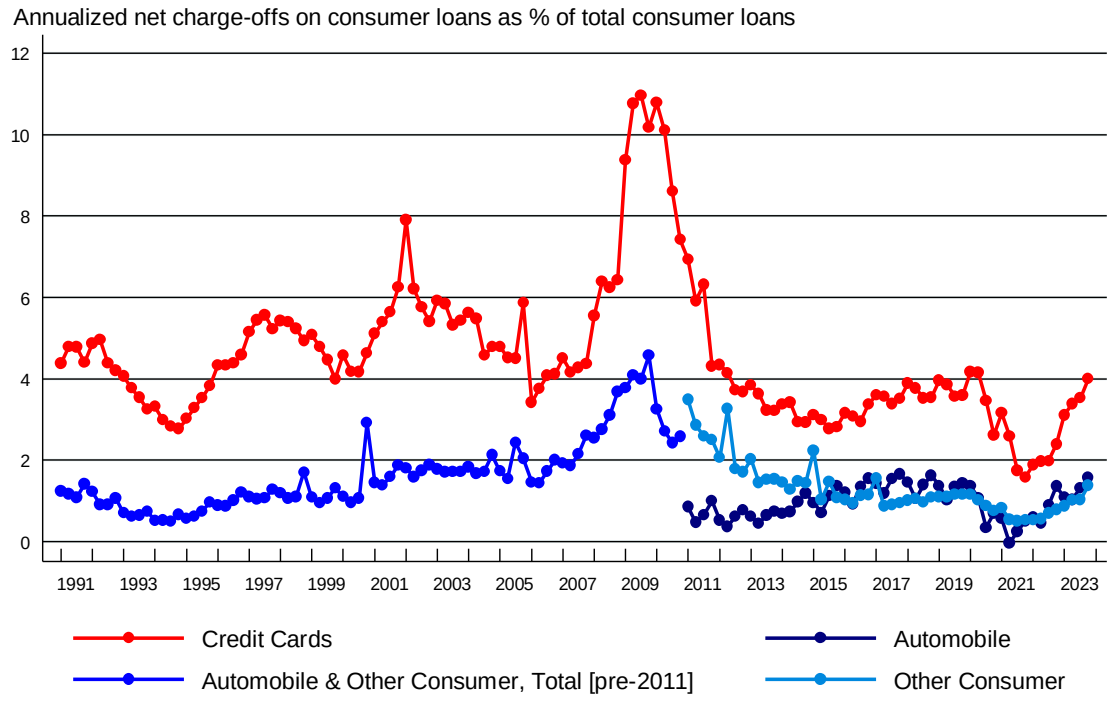


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

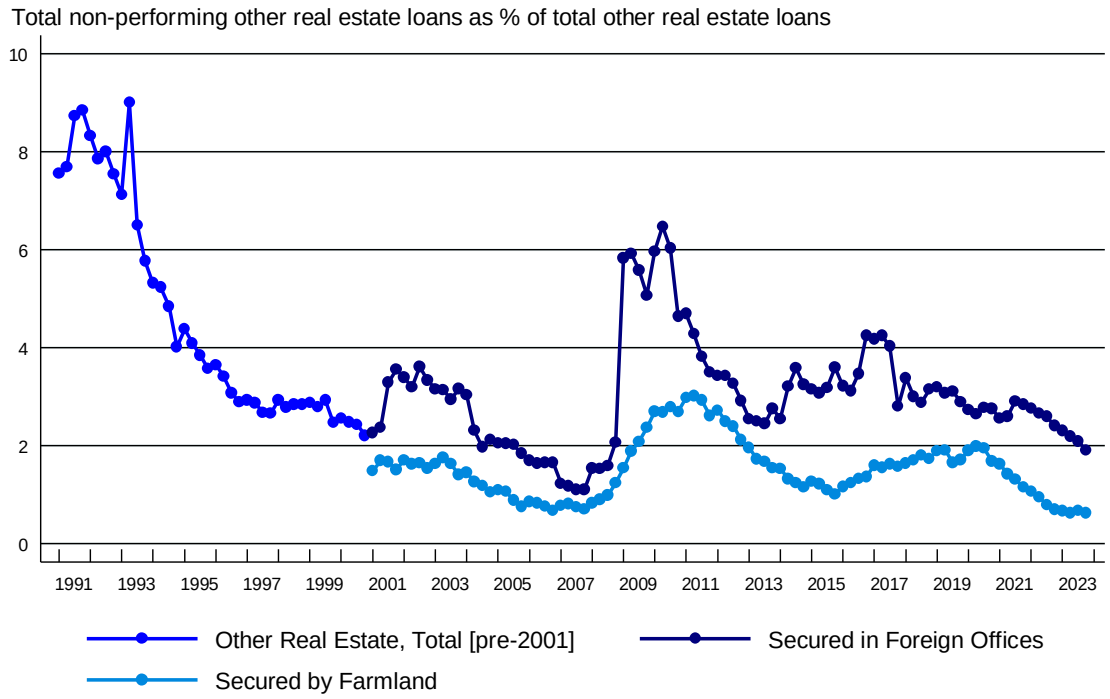


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

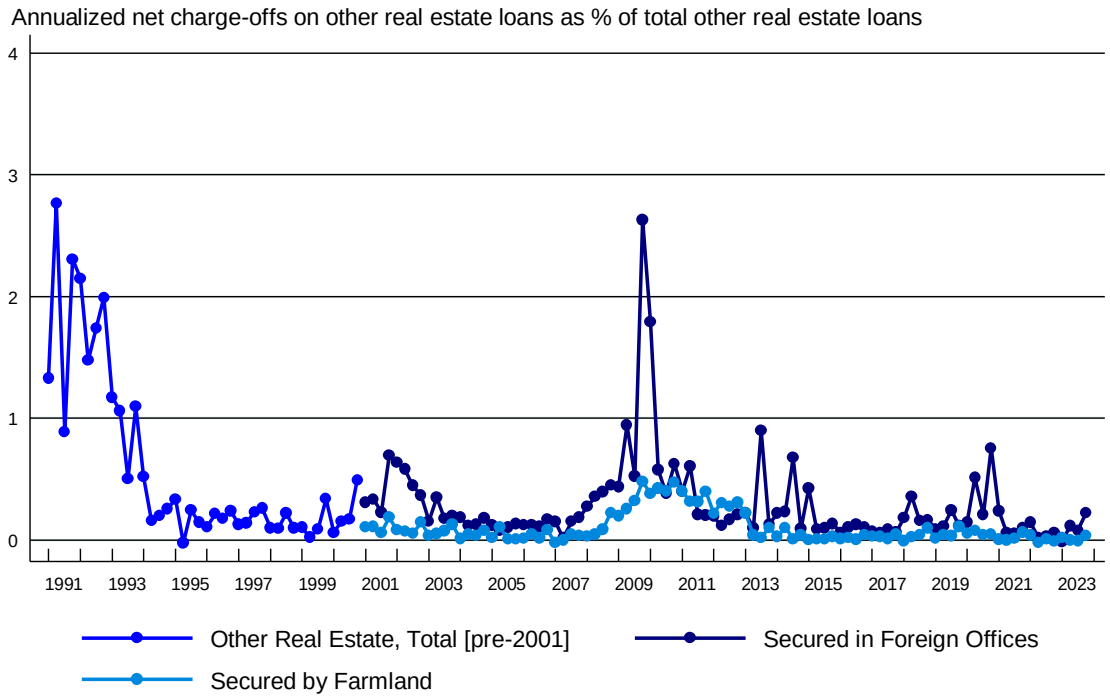


D. All Other Loans

Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

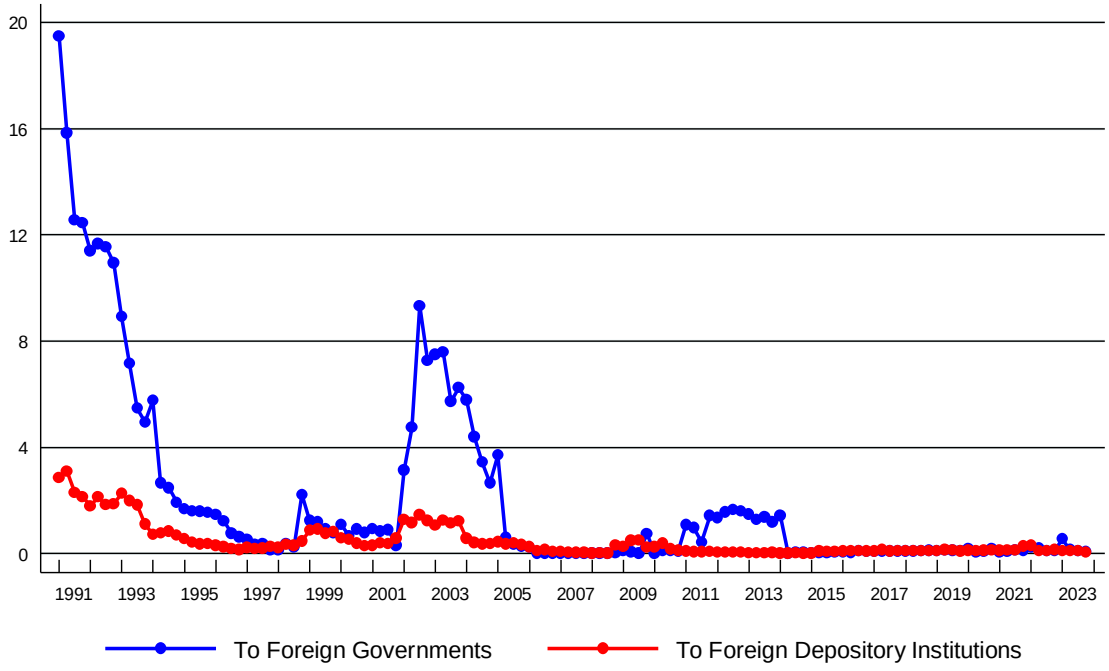


Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



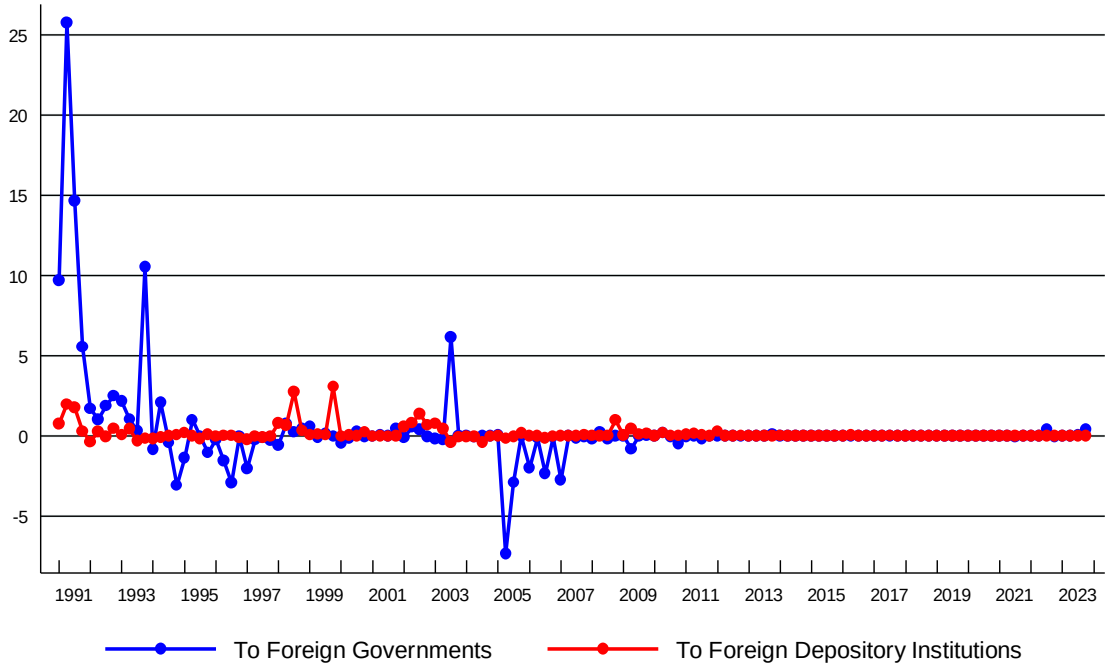
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail

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



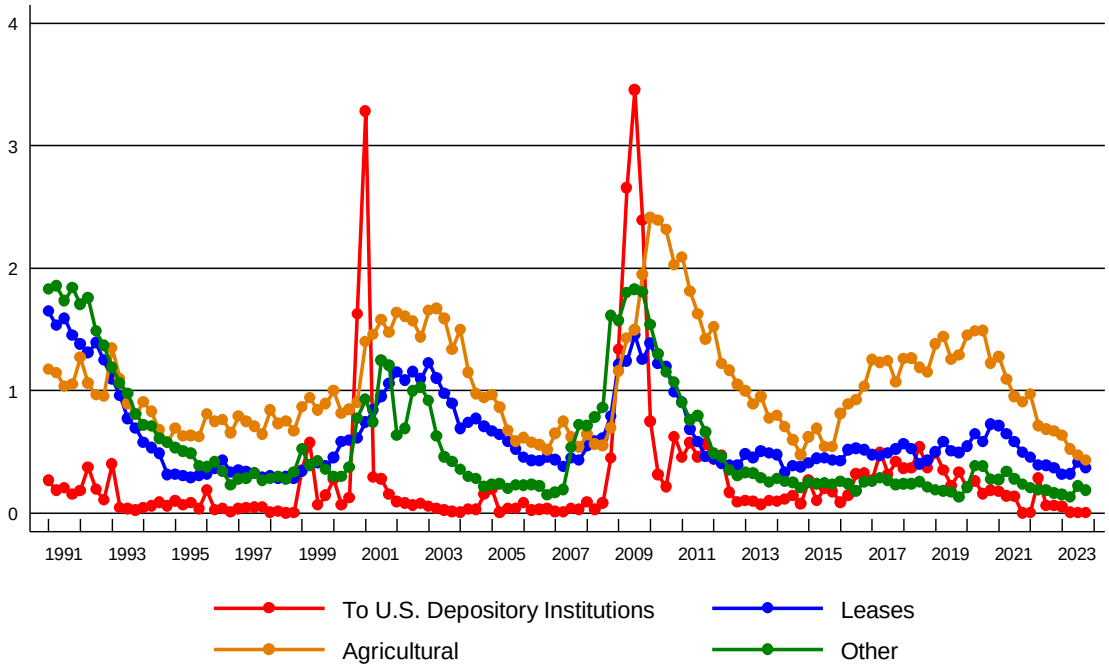
Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail

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



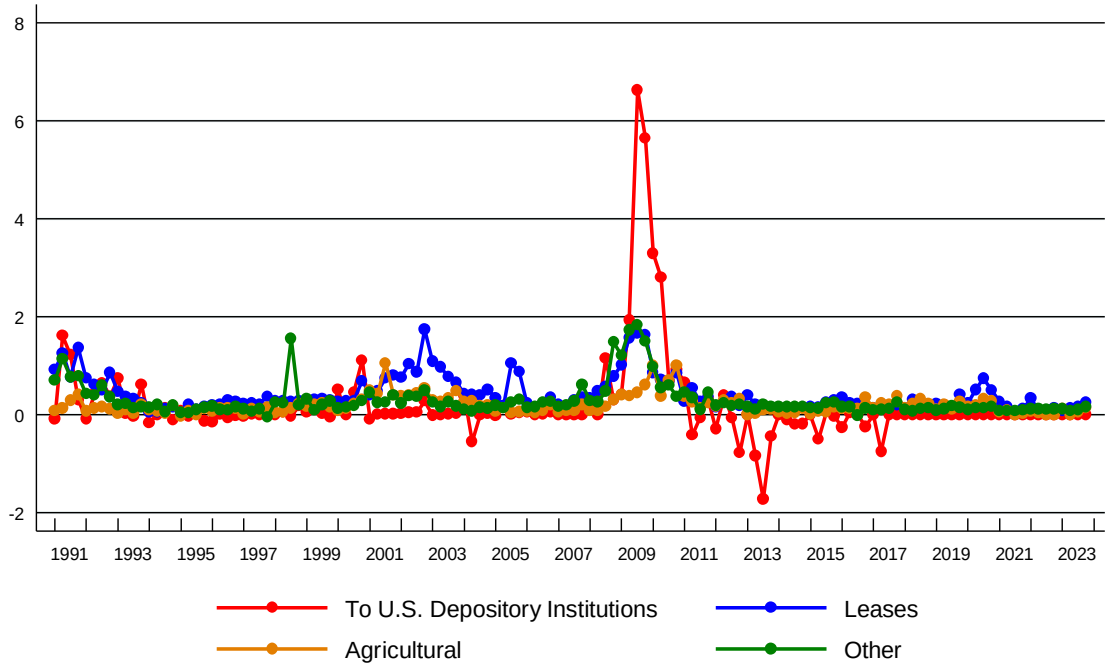
Non-performing Other Loans, Detail

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



Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail

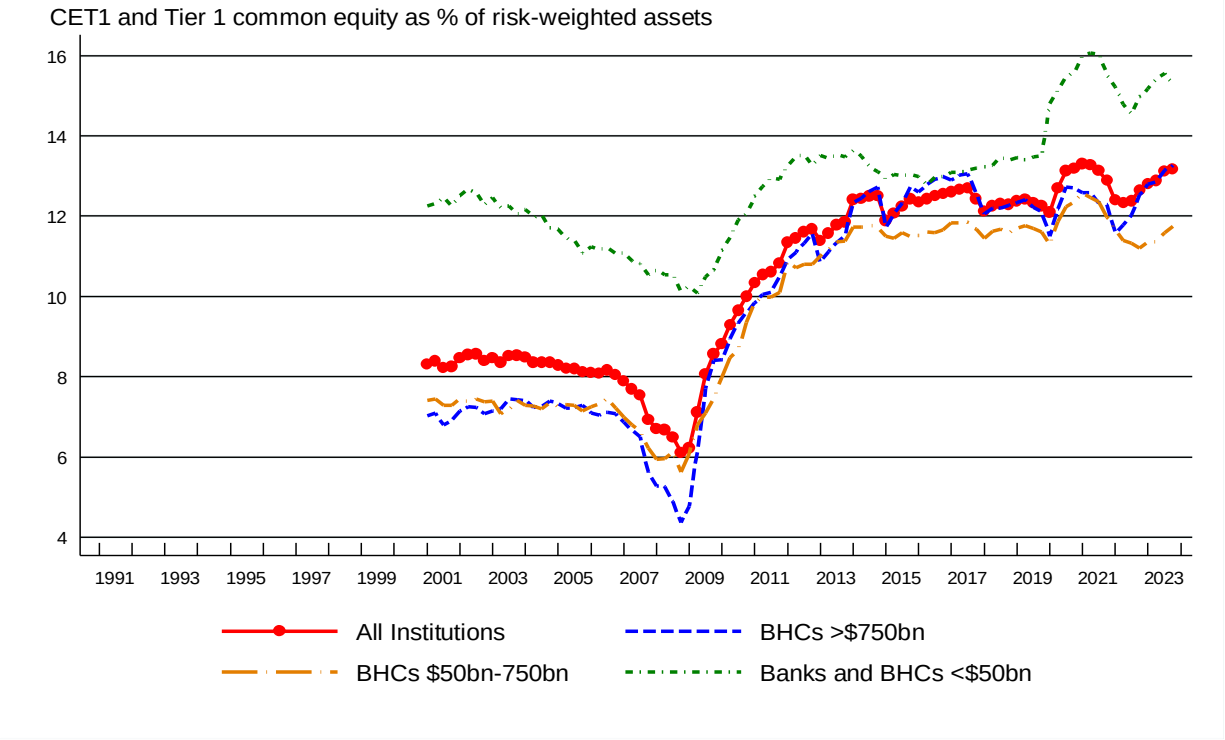
Annualized net charge-offs on other real estate loans as % of total other real estate loans



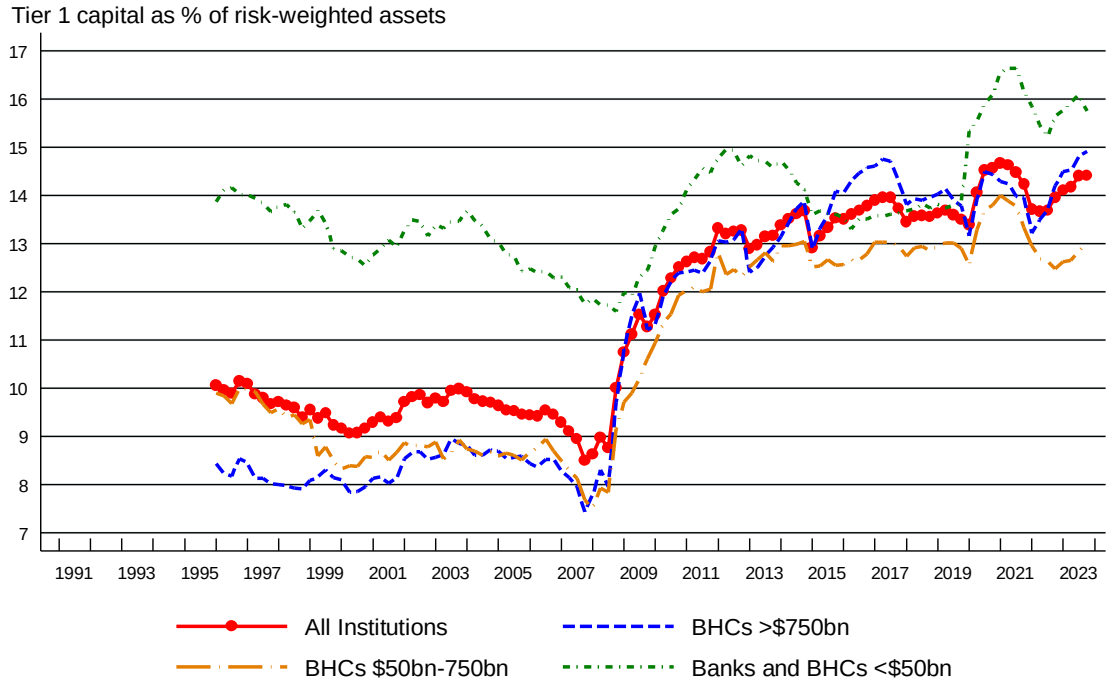
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

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.

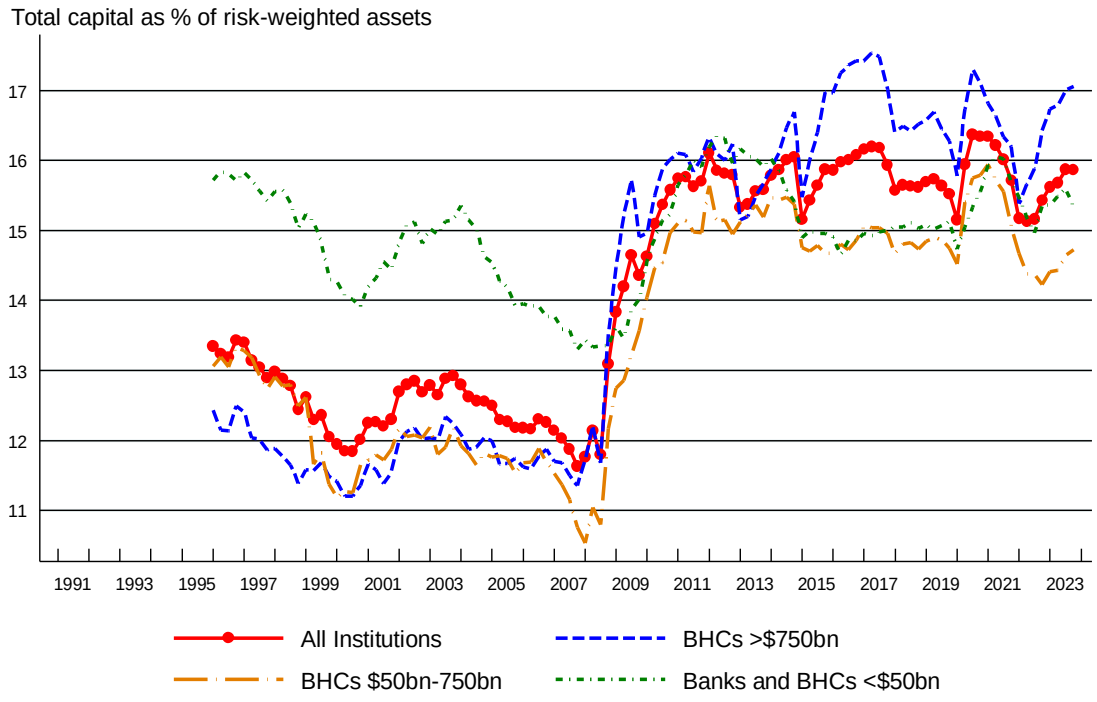
CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



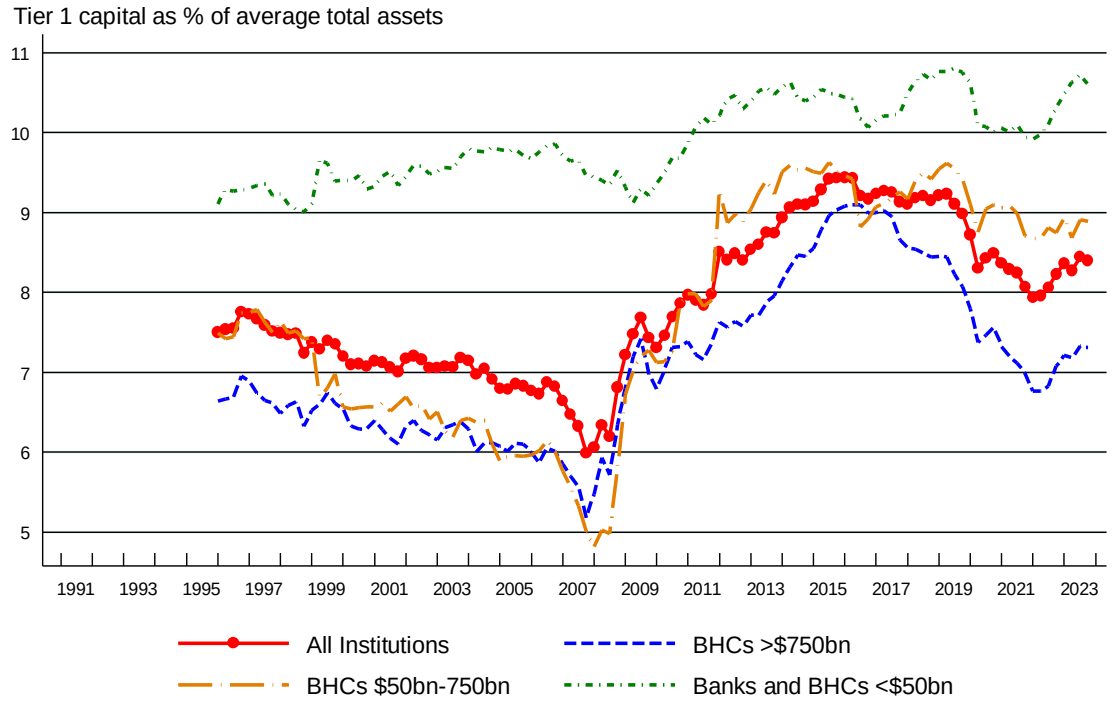
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio

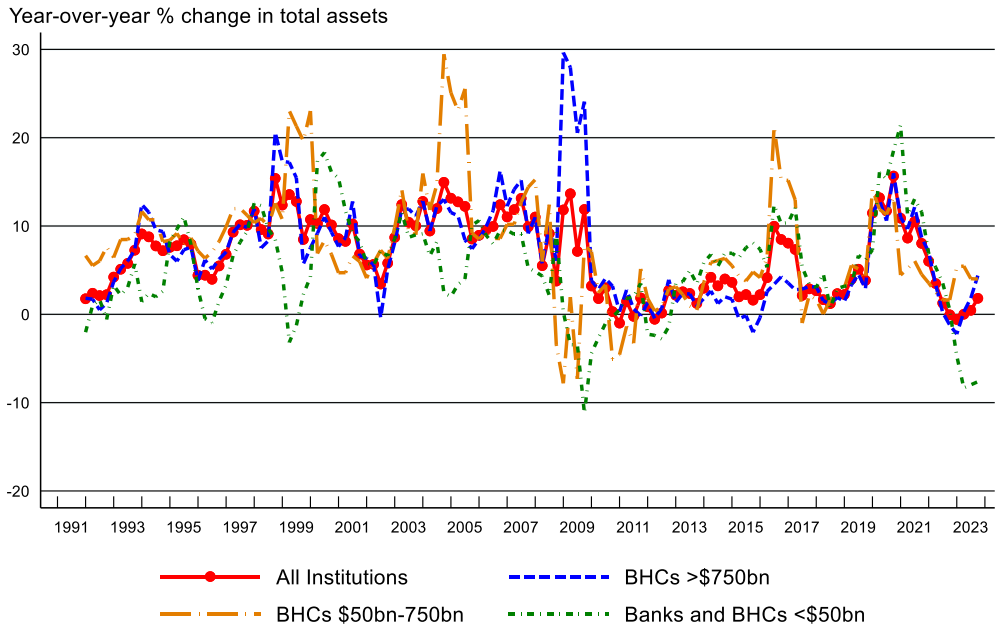


Leverage Ratio

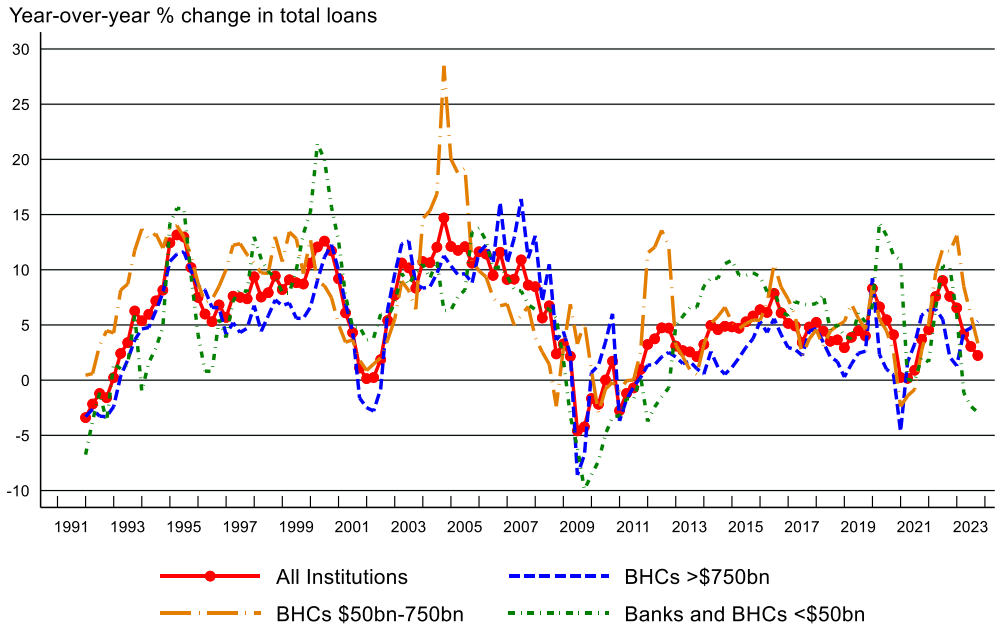


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms 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.

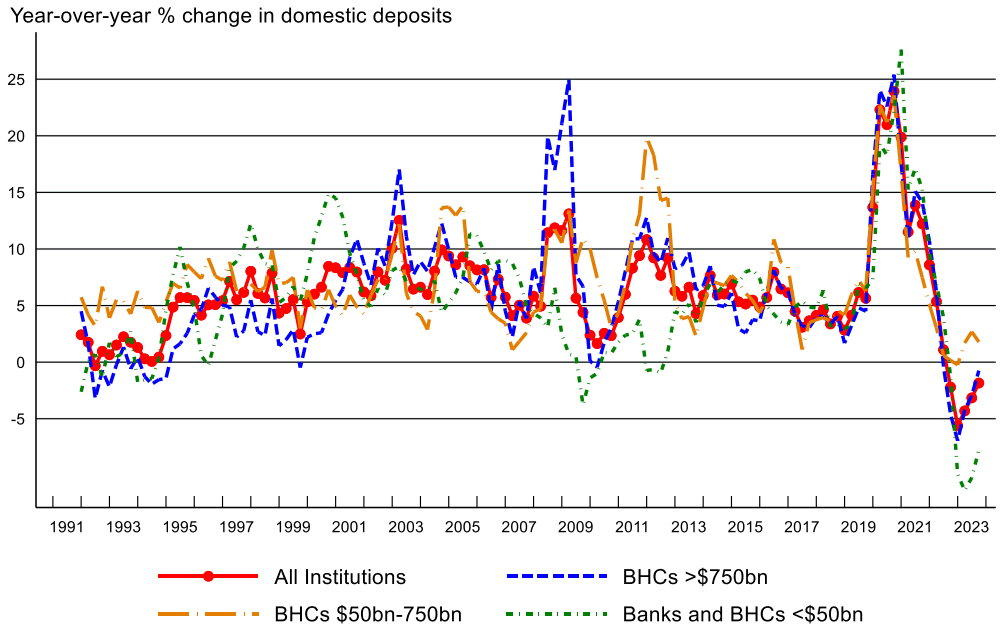
Asset Growth Rate



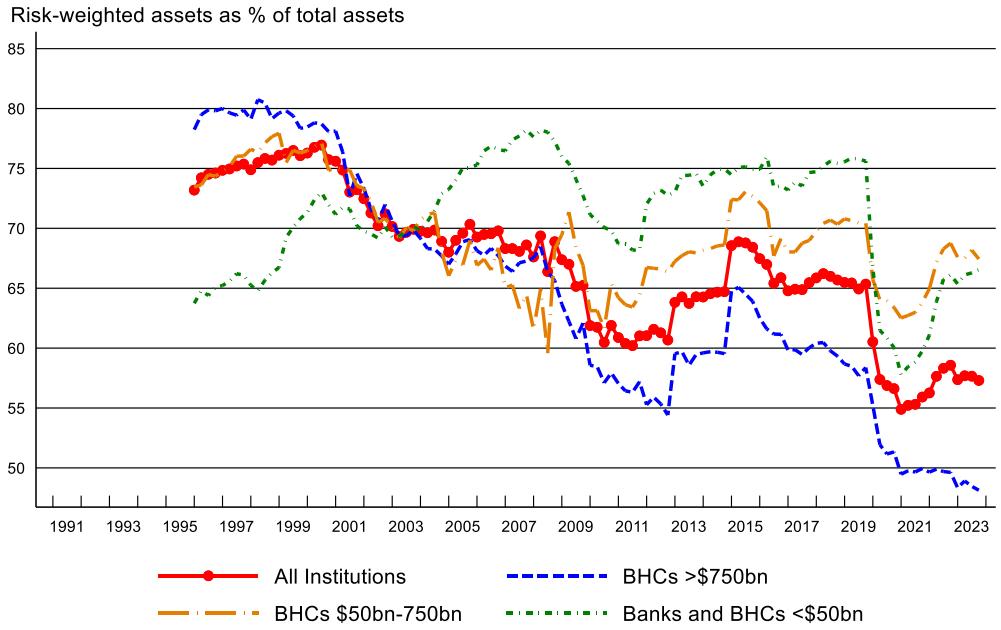
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate



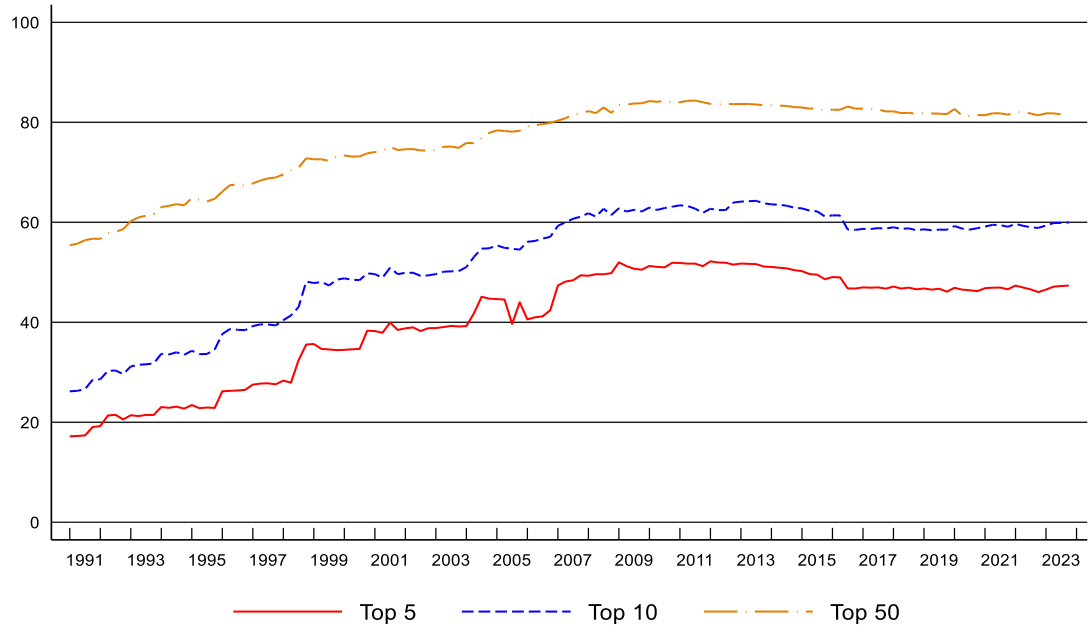
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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
2023Q4

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	3875.39	9307.00	0.96	11.35	14.99	16.59	18.45
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	3180.15	3144.00	0.40	4.31	11.81	13.52	15.22
3	CITIGROUP	2411.83	-1839.00	-0.30	-3.58	13.37	15.02	17.57
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1932.47	3446.00	0.71	7.42	11.43	12.98	15.67
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	1641.59	2008.00	0.49	6.87	14.35	15.92	18.07
6	MORGAN STANLEY	1193.69	1517.00	0.51	6.13	15.23	17.14	19.49
7	U S BC	663.49	847.00	0.51	6.13	9.91	11.51	13.66
8	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	561.60	864.82	0.62	6.77	9.89	11.36	13.18
9	TRUIST FC	535.35	-5090.00	-3.80	-34.45	10.07	11.65	13.70
10	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	523.28	562.38	0.43	4.14	17.06	17.06	18.29
11	CAPITAL ONE FC	478.46	705.10	0.59	4.86	12.90	14.21	16.01
12	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	409.98	302.00	0.29	2.95	11.99	14.76	15.75
13	STATE STREET CORP	297.26	210.00	0.28	3.53	11.61	13.38	15.19
14	BMO FNCL CORP	292.74	171.97	0.23	2.04	10.53	11.19	12.91
15	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	261.11	1933.00	2.96	27.56	10.55	11.28	13.10
16	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	222.41	188.67	0.34	3.10	10.64	11.80	13.68
17	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	219.65	-201.50	-0.37	-5.78	11.84	13.40	15.47
18	FIFTH THIRD BC	214.57	530.00	0.99	11.06	10.29	11.59	13.72
19	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	213.77	514.42	0.96	9.68	13.36	13.94	15.75
20	M&T BK CORP	208.26	482.38	0.93	7.16	10.98	12.29	13.99
21	ALLY FNCL	196.39	76.00	0.15	2.21	9.36	10.76	12.41
22	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	194.59	-63.07	-0.13	-1.01	19.26	23.15	23.42
23	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	189.37	243.46	0.51	5.03	10.25	11.98	14.17
24	KEYCORP	188.37	65.22	0.14	1.78	10.02	11.67	14.15
25	BARCLAYS US LLC	186.77	345.00	0.74	8.25	13.68	15.14	16.94
26	RBC US GRP HOLDS LLC	168.46	205.79	0.49	3.69	15.71	15.71	16.31
27	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	164.97	-57.77	-0.14	-1.32	12.37	14.32	16.41
28	REGIONS FC	152.63	391.00	1.02	8.97	10.26	11.57	13.35
29	DISCOVER FS	151.52	388.61	1.03	10.48	11.32	12.13	13.74
30	NORTHERN TR CORP	150.78	113.17	0.30	3.80	11.37	12.31	14.22
31	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	114.06	-2704.22	-9.48	-129.28	9.05	9.62	11.77
32	DB USA CORP	113.60	270.00	0.95	8.17	27.80	35.04	35.09
33	ZIONS BC NA	87.20	126.54	0.58	8.89	10.25	10.91	12.78
34	COMERICA	86.05	33.00	0.15	2.06	11.09	11.60	13.52
35	FIRST HORIZON CORP	81.66	183.07	0.90	8.14	11.40	12.42	13.96
36	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	80.13	498.16	2.49	18.47	21.44	21.61	23.02
37	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	78.25	209.00	1.07	12.52	16.93	16.93	17.82
38	WEBSTER FNCL CORP	74.95	185.39	0.99	8.53	11.11	11.62	13.72
39	CIBC BC USA	71.65	123.80	0.69	4.43	15.98	15.98	17.24
40	WESTERN ALLI BC	70.86	147.87	0.83	9.73	10.78	11.49	13.71
41	POPULAR	70.76	94.00	0.53	7.31	16.29	16.35	18.13
42	EAST WEST BC	69.61	238.95	1.37	13.75	13.31	13.31	14.76
43	BNP PARIBAS USA	61.09	131.56	0.86	8.80	19.91	19.91	19.91
44	VALLEY NAT BC	60.93	71.55	0.47	4.27	9.29	9.72	11.76
45	SYNOVUS FC	59.81	70.34	0.47	5.50	10.22	11.28	13.07
46	WINTRUST FC	56.25	123.48	0.88	9.15	9.43	10.26	12.15
47	COLUMBIA BKG SYS	52.17	93.53	0.72	7.49	9.64	9.64	11.86
48	CULLEN/FROST BKR	50.93	102.55	0.81	11.04	13.25	13.73	15.18
49	BOK FC	49.89	82.58	0.66	6.42	12.06	12.07	13.16
50	OLD NAT BC	49.09	132.48	1.08	9.53	10.70	11.35	12.64
TOTALS**	TOP 50 (BHCS AND BANKS)	22519.87	21524.28	0.38	4.20	12.58	14.02	16.00
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	27547.47	29926.68	0.43	4.63	13.17	14.41	15.87

* There is one non-BHC in the Top 50: Zions Bancorporation National Association. The Top 50 excludes non-typical institutions (see Data Note 3).

** 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,[4] commercial banks owned by BHCs that are too small to file Y-9C reports (the current reporting threshold is $3bn of total assets)[5], 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 $750 billion in total assets as of the current quarter, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs with $50 - $750 billion in total assets in the current quarter, and for the remainder of the industry. For consistency, time-series graphs for the ">$750bn" and $50-$750bn" 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 >$750bn" and the "BHCs $50-$750bn" series. Finally, the "all other banks and BHCs" quarterly series is constructed by subtracting the "BHCs > $750bn" and "BHCs $50-$750bn" series from the "all institutions" series.

[4] 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).

[5] 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 caveats and 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 > $750bn 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- In 2020:Q1, some non-advanced approaches firms began to implement a simplified capital rule to calculate CET1 in Schedule HC-R Part II. This is reflected in the calculation of aggregate CET1 and related ratios.

- Starting on January 1, 2020, 260 firms that are public companies, representing 84% of total banking assets, began to adopt the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)'s new "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This affects the calculation of loan loss provisions and loan loss reserves. The 2020 CECL adopters had the option to delay transitioning the effects of the adoption of CECL on their regulatory capital for 2 years, followed by a 3-year phase in period that is expected to be completed by the end of 2024. The remainder of all firms were obliged to adopt CECL as of January 1, 2023. The 2023 CECL adopters do not have the option of the two-year delay, but will still have the option to phase in the initial impact of CECL adoption on their regulatory capital ratios over a three-year period beginning in the quarter of CECL adoption.

- Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, allowed banks to suspend the recognition of certain loan modifications as troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) during the applicable period under the CARES Act as extended by the Consolidated Appropriations (CA) Act (i.e., between March 1, 2020, and January 1, 2022). In addition, the ASU No. 2022-02, "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures", issued by FASB in March 2022 eliminated the recognition of trouble debt restructurings for banks that have adopted the "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This was reflected in the calculation of loan loss provisions, loan loss reserves, non-performing loans, net charge-offs, and risk-weighted assets effective January 1, 2023.

- The interim final rules of March 23, 2020, and April 13, 2020, and the final rule of October 28, 2020, adopted by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (together, the agencies), allowed banking organizations to neutralize the regulatory capital effects of participating in the Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (MMLF) and the Paycheck Protection Program Liquidity Facility (PPPLF). In addition, Paycheck Protection Program loans received a zero percent risk weight under the agencies' regulatory capital rules. This may have impacted the calculation of risk-weighted assets and the leverage ratio.

- In 2023:Q4, insured depository institutions were required to report their estimated amounts for the FDIC special assessment. The special assessment is accrued as a liability (Schedule RC-G, Other Liabilities, item 1.b, “Other expenses accrued and unpaid”) and an expense (Schedule RI, Income Statement, item 7.d, “Other noninterest expense”) in the quarter ending December 31, 2023. Although the FDIC will collect the special assessment over an anticipated total of eight quarterly assessment periods, beginning the first quarterly assessment period of 2024, the accrual of the full expense should not be delayed.

Data Notes

1. As of 2020Q1, the largest asset group used for statistics reported by BHC size was raised from a threshold of $500bn to $750bn to reflect the changing nature of the banking industry. The six BHCs previously reported in the >$500bn group remain the same in the new >$750bn set (J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley). In general, the subsets of BHCs with statistics reported by asset totals remain consistent throughout time in this report.

2. 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.

3. 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, John Hancock and MetLife Inc.

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations

Third Quarter 2023

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$750bn[2] in total assets as of the current quarter, for BHCs with $50bn-750bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Return on equity and return on assets both decreased from 10.57% and 0.98% in 2023:Q2 to 10.46% and 0.97% in 2023:Q3, respectively, reflecting a decrease in trading revenues.
- Net interest margin, defined as net interest income as a percentage of interest earning assets, increased slightly from 2.66% in 2023:Q2 to 2.67% in 2023:Q3. The current net interest margin of 2.67% is above its post-crisis (2009:Q1 – 2023:Q3) average of 2.61%.
- Noninterest income ratio, measured as noninterest income as a percentage of total assets, fell from 1.89% in 2023:Q2 to 1.85% in 2023:Q3. The current noninterest income ratio of 1.85% is below its post-crisis average of 2.13%.
- Asset growth rose from 0.01% in 2023:Q2 to 0.45% in 2023:Q3. Loan growth slowed from 4.18% to 3.05%, and the domestic deposit growth rate increased from -4.31% to -3.16%.
- 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 13.12%, 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] The threshold for the highest asset grouping was raised from $500bn to $750bn in the 2020Q1 Quarterly Trends report. Six BHCs exceed this $750bn size threshold: J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. See Data Notes on page 43 for more details.

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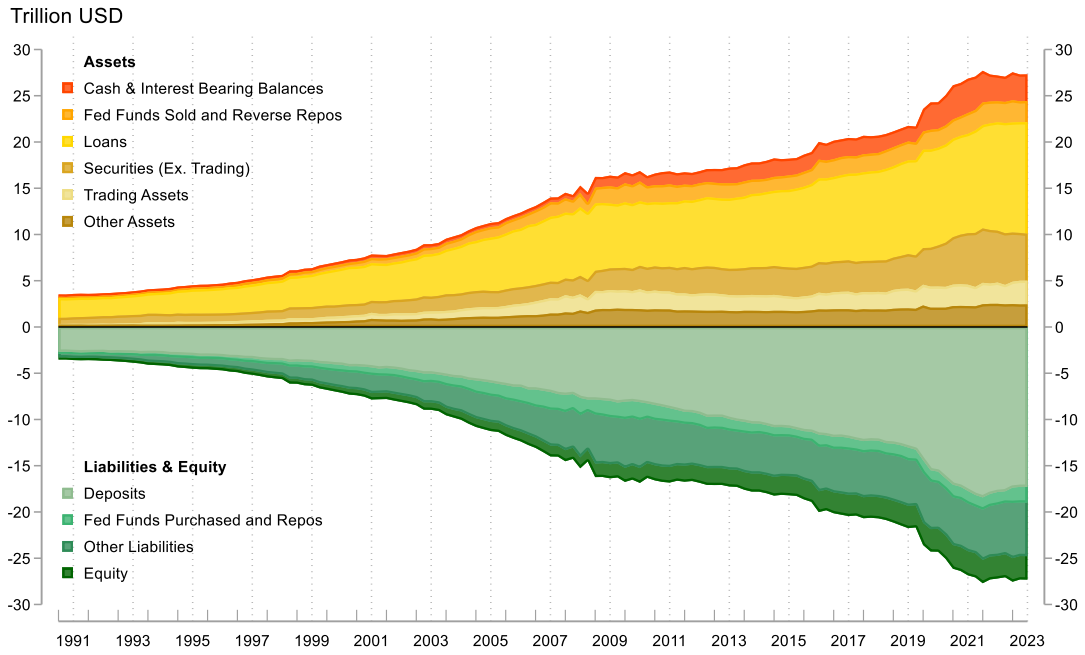
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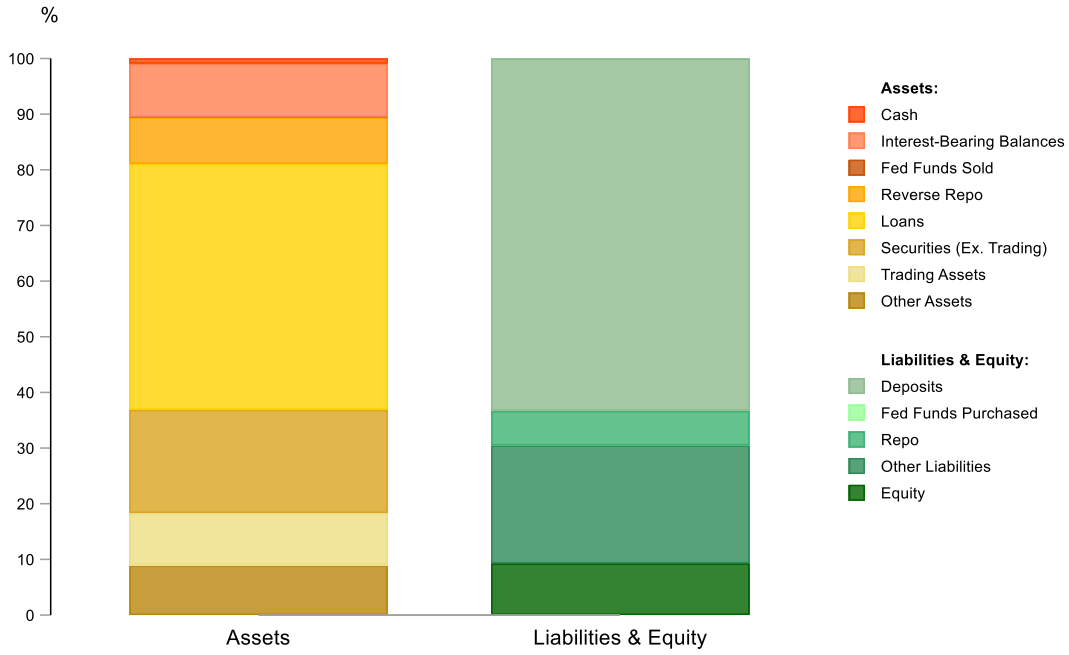
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

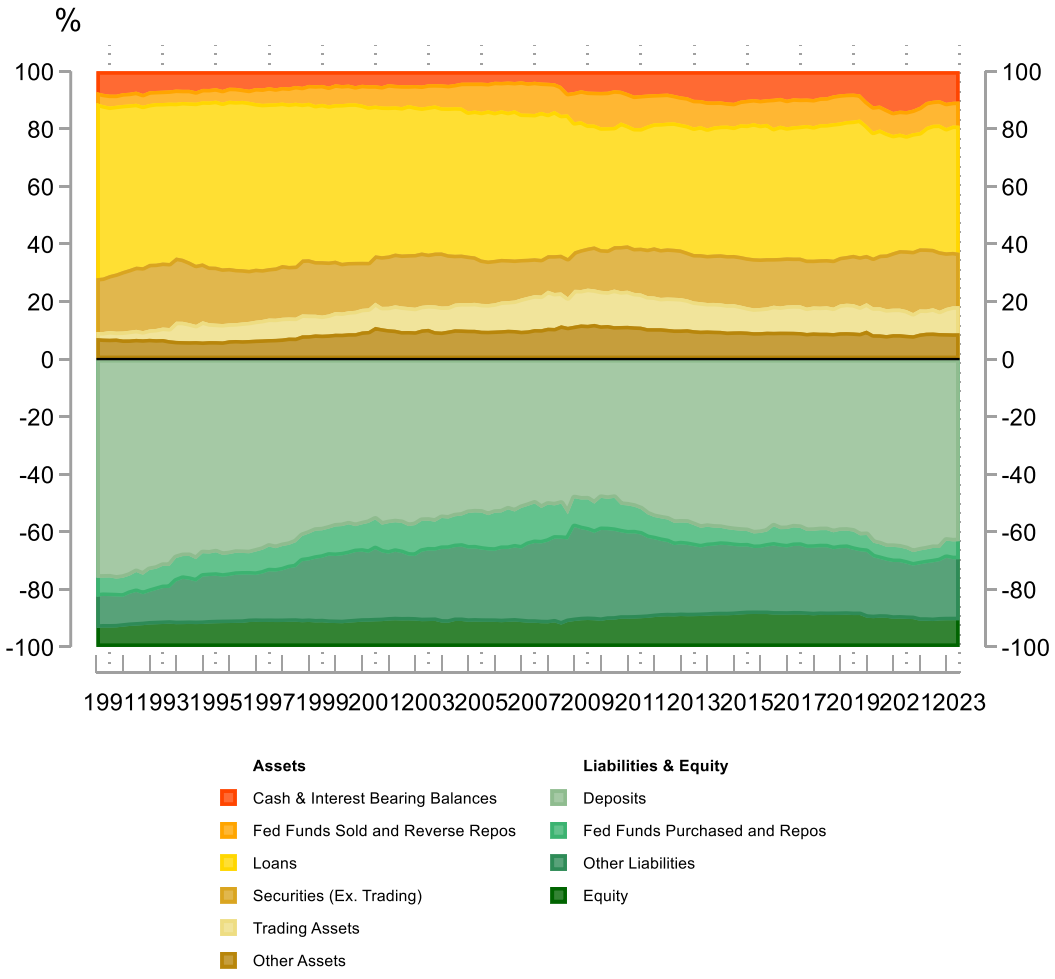
Balance Sheet Composition



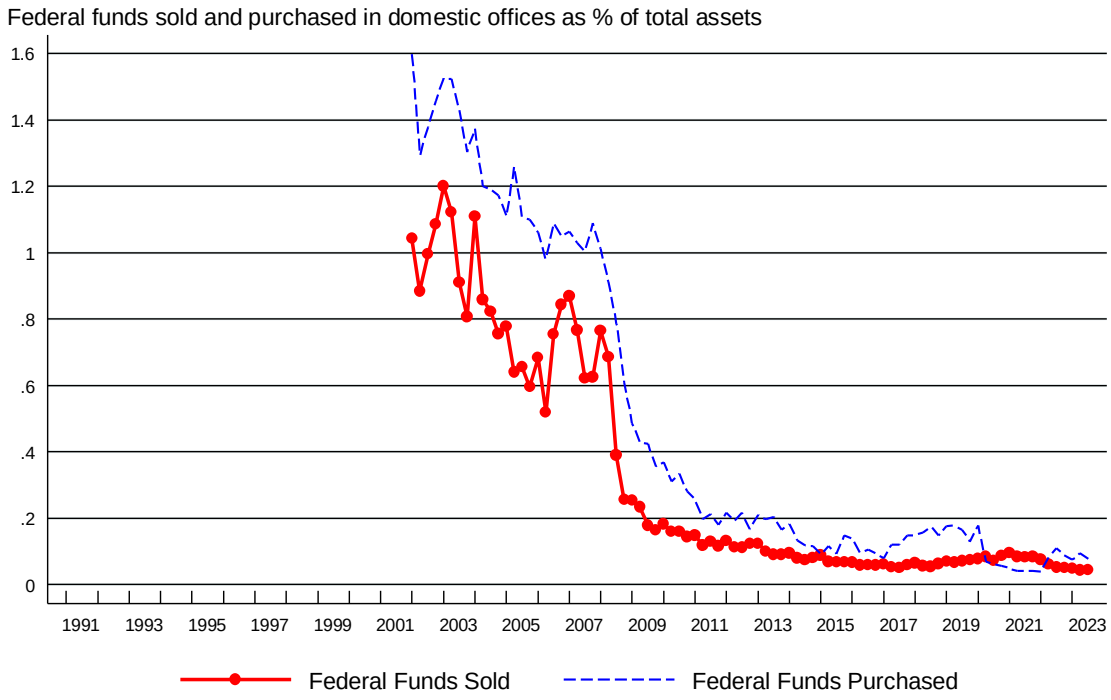
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



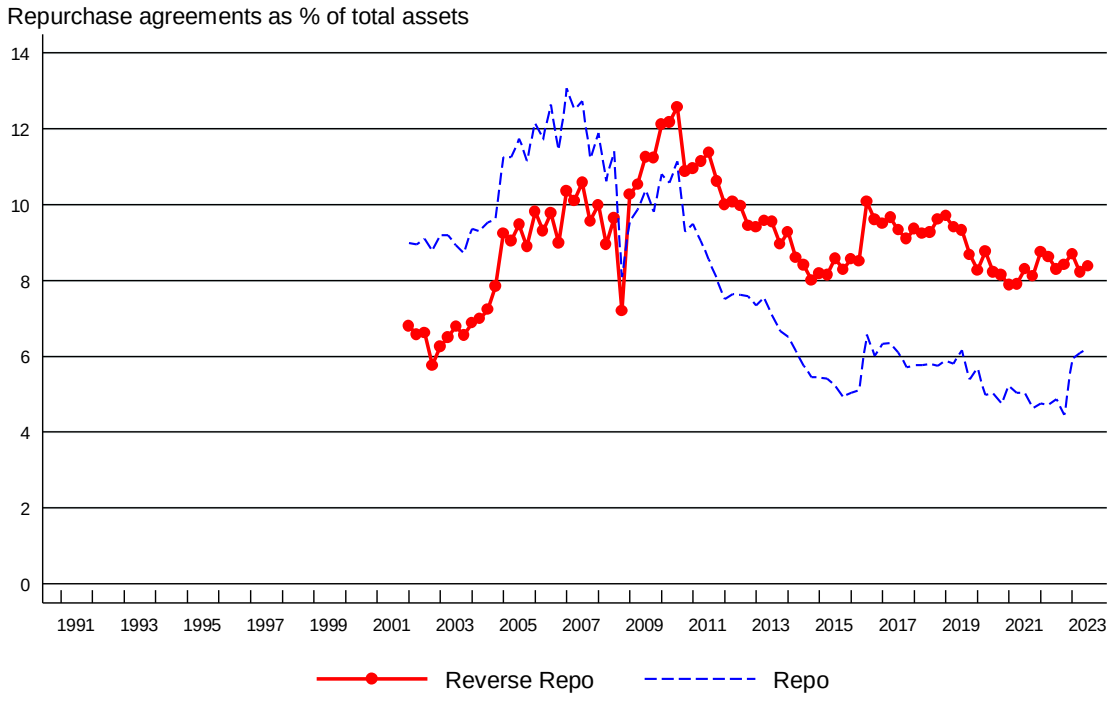
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

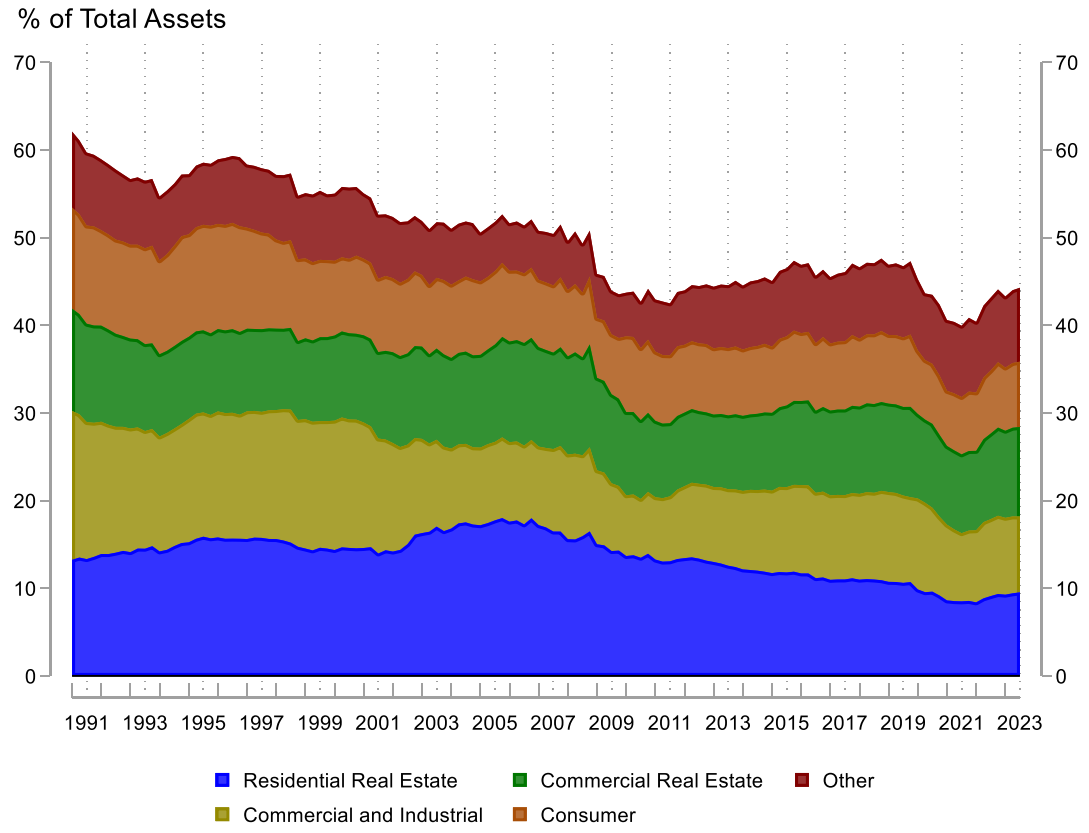


Repurchase Agreements

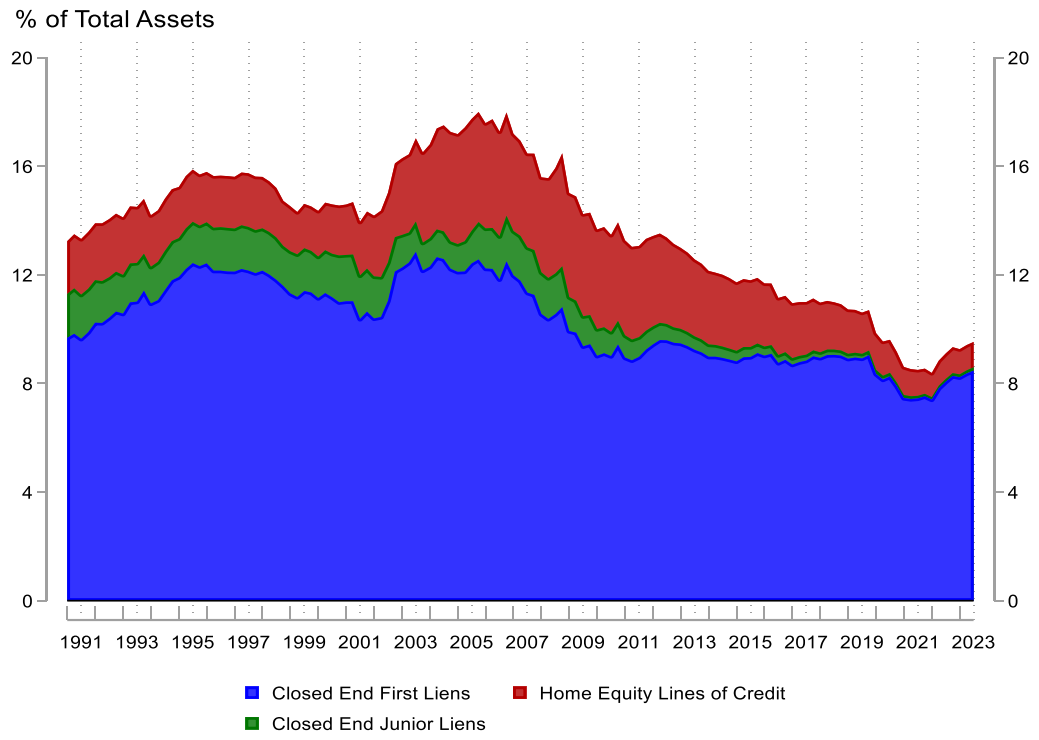


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

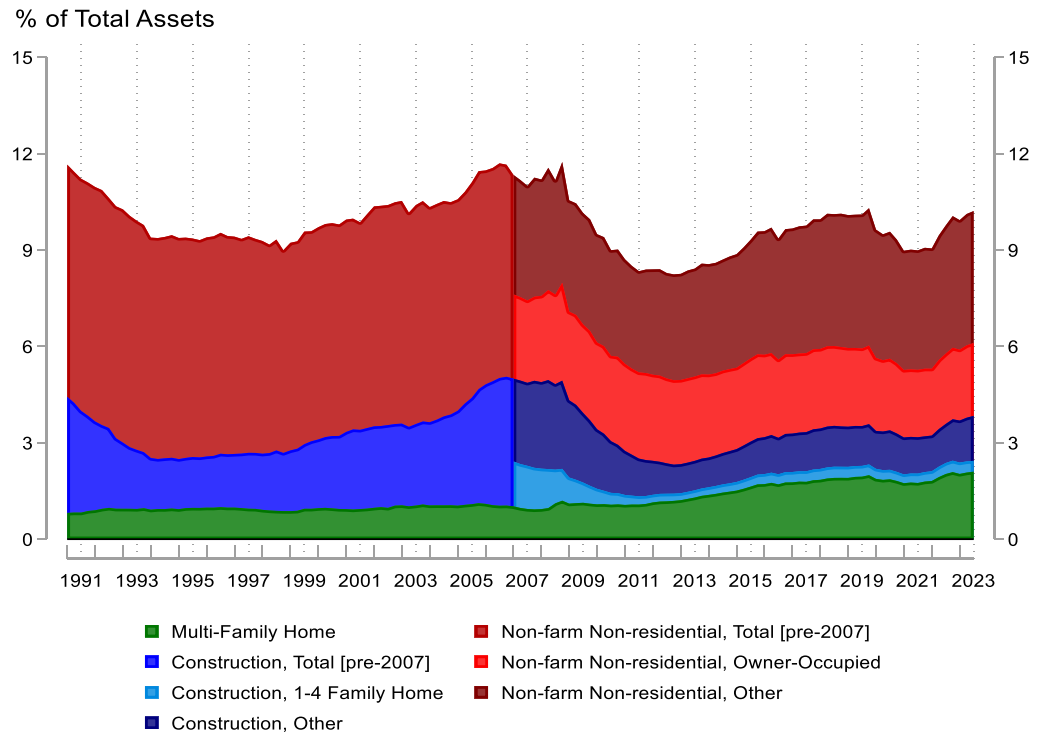
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019 2021 2023
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

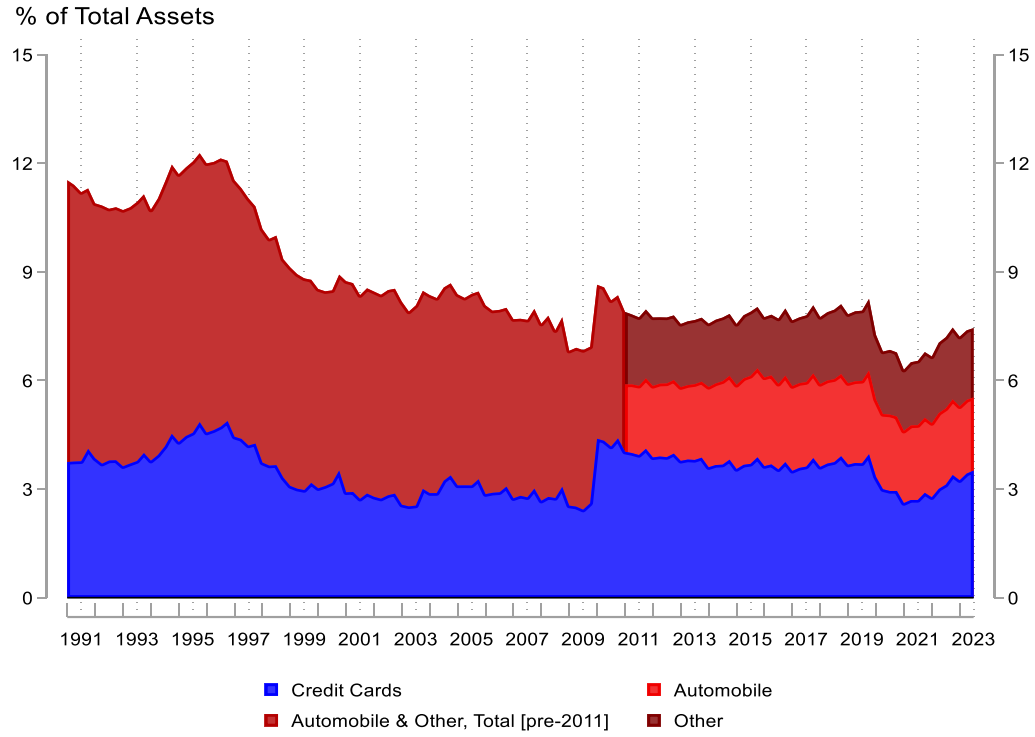
Residential Real Estate Loans



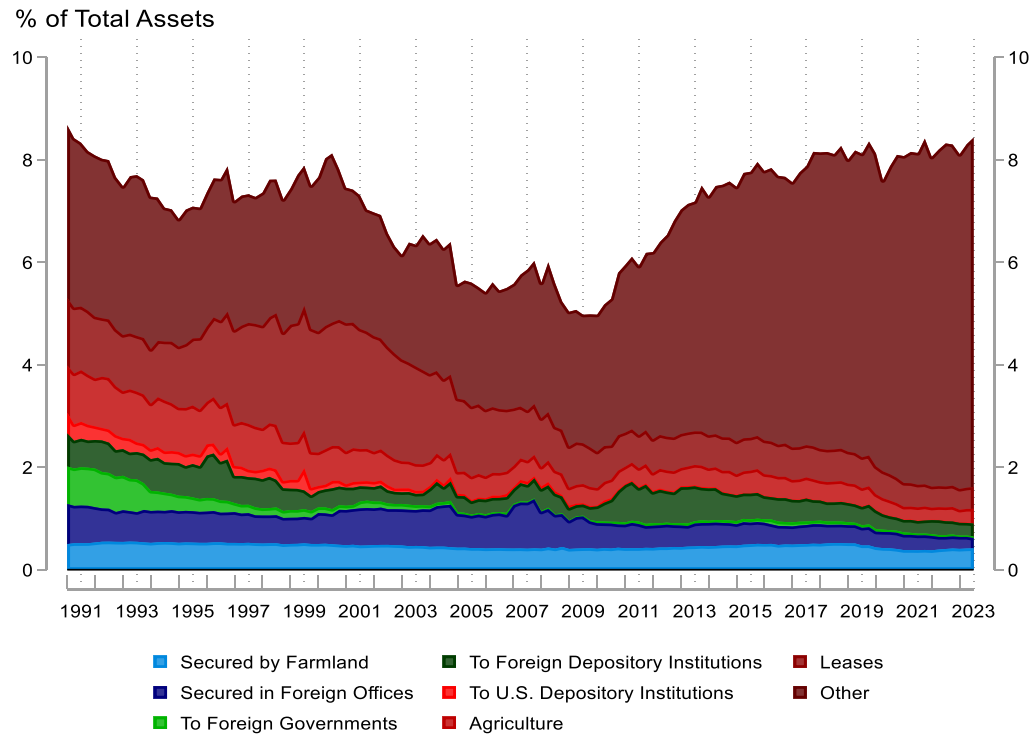
Commercial Real Estate Loans



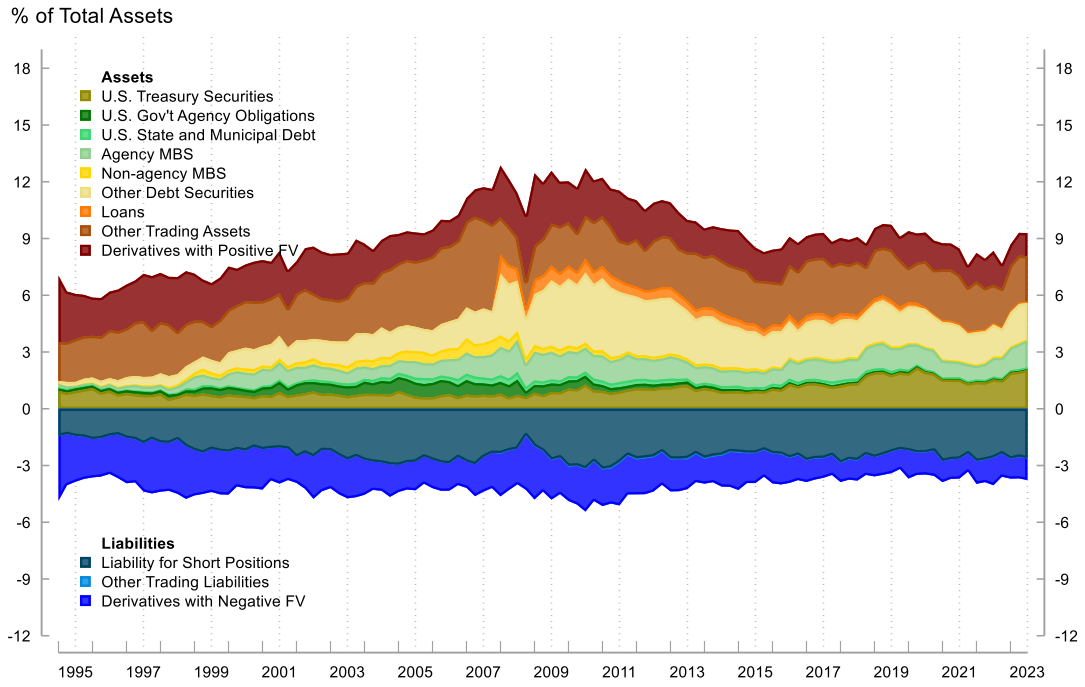
Consumer Loans



Other Loans

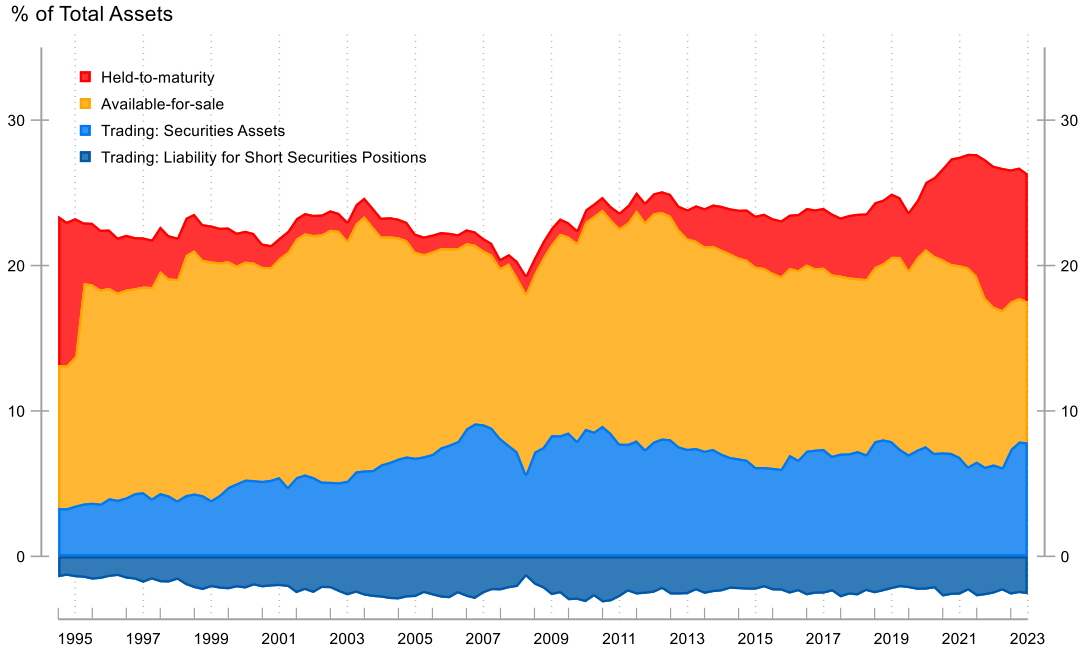


Trading Assets and Liabilities



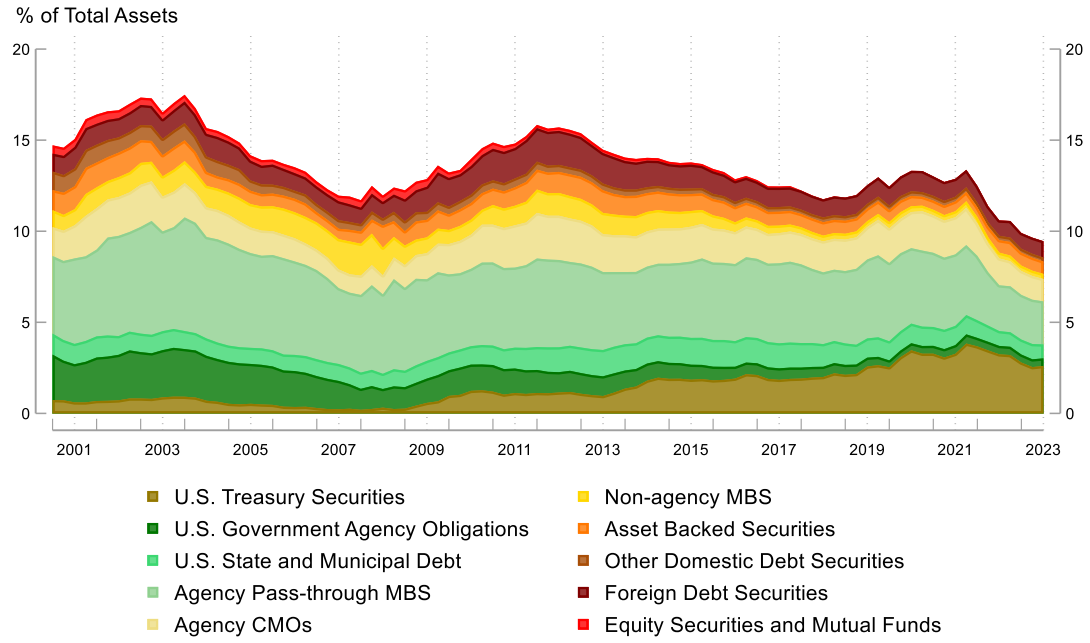
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of $10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and $2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

Securities Portfolios

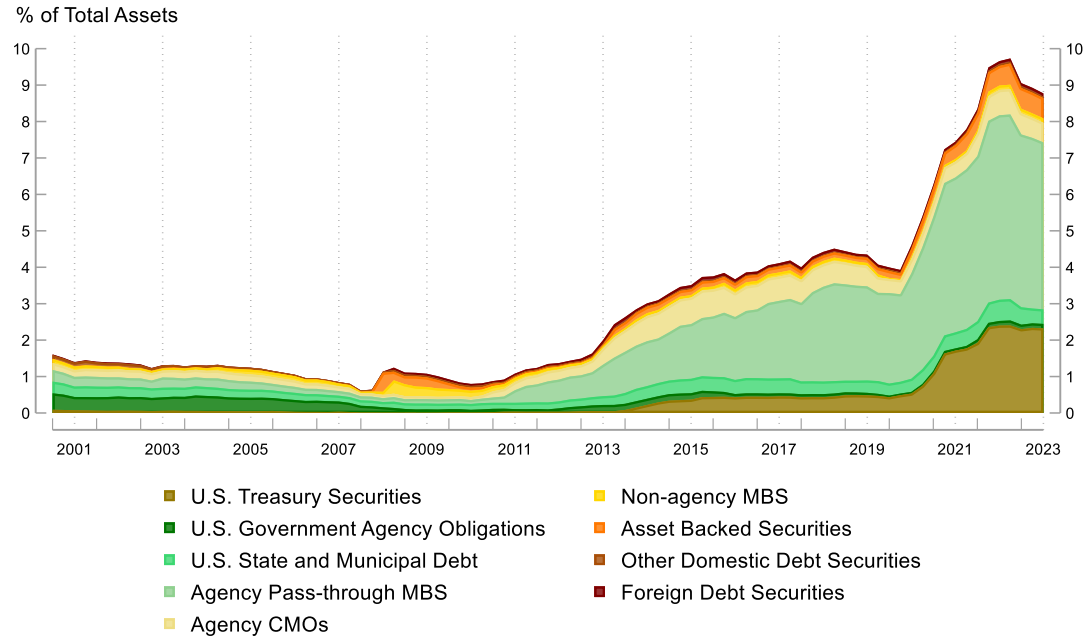


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities

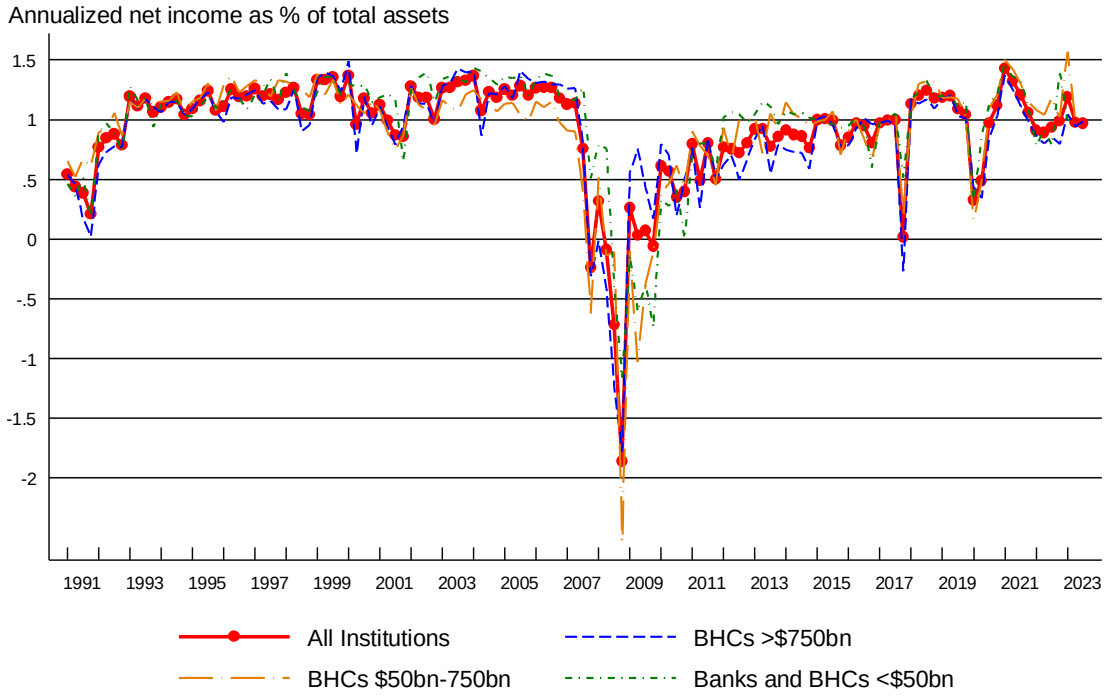


Held-to-Maturity Securities

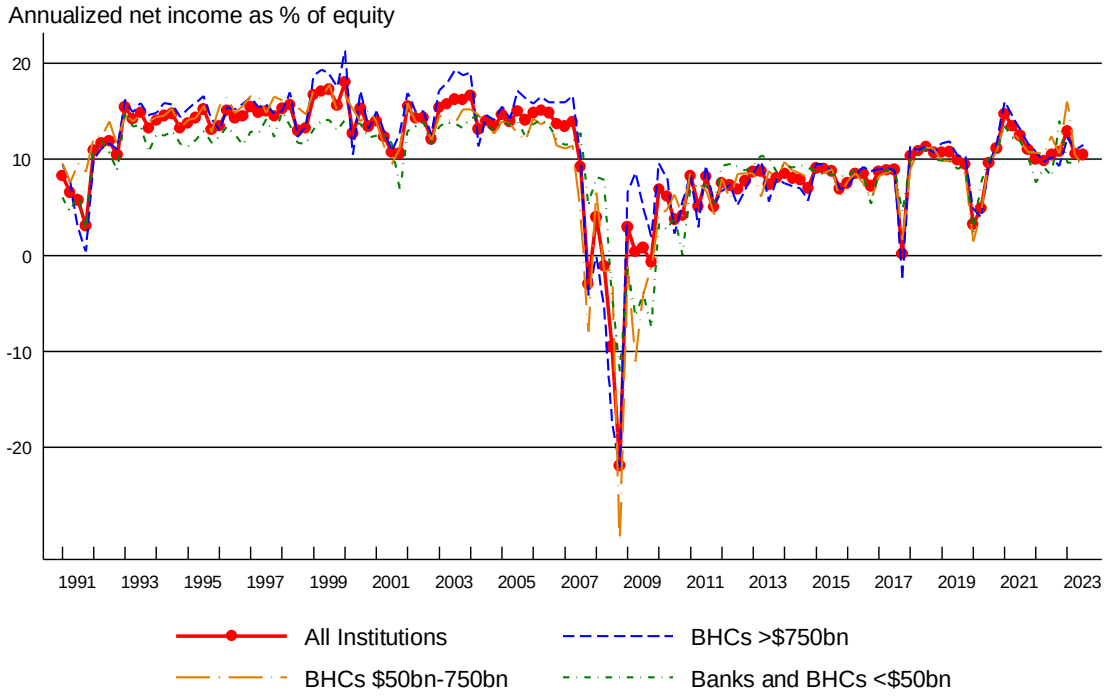


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

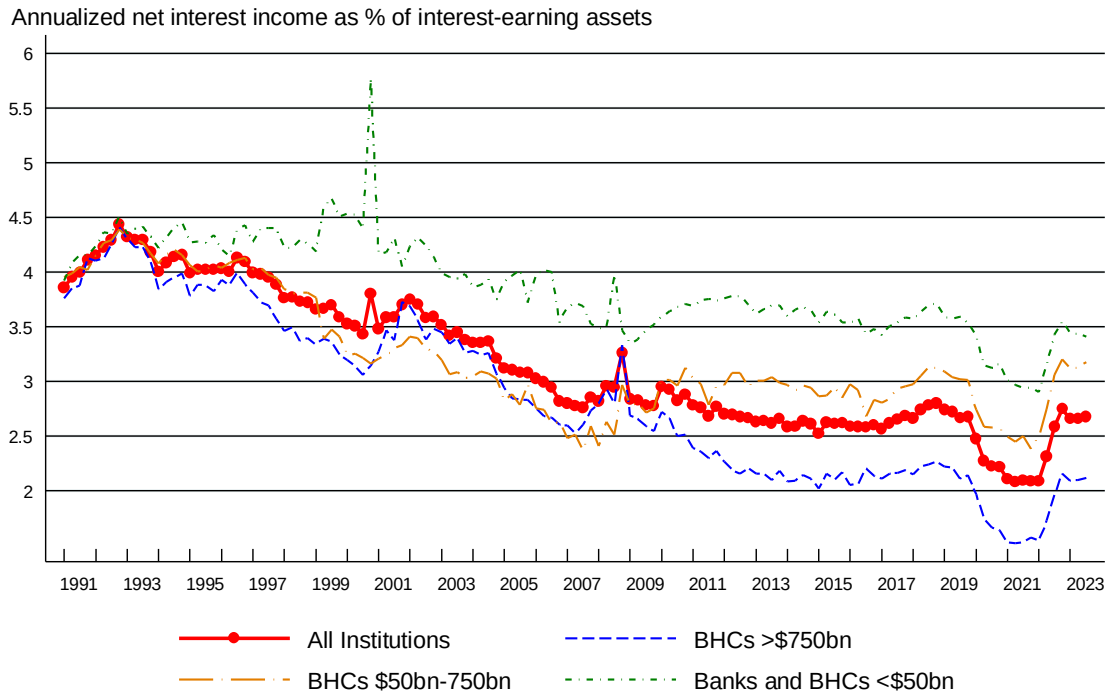
Return on Assets



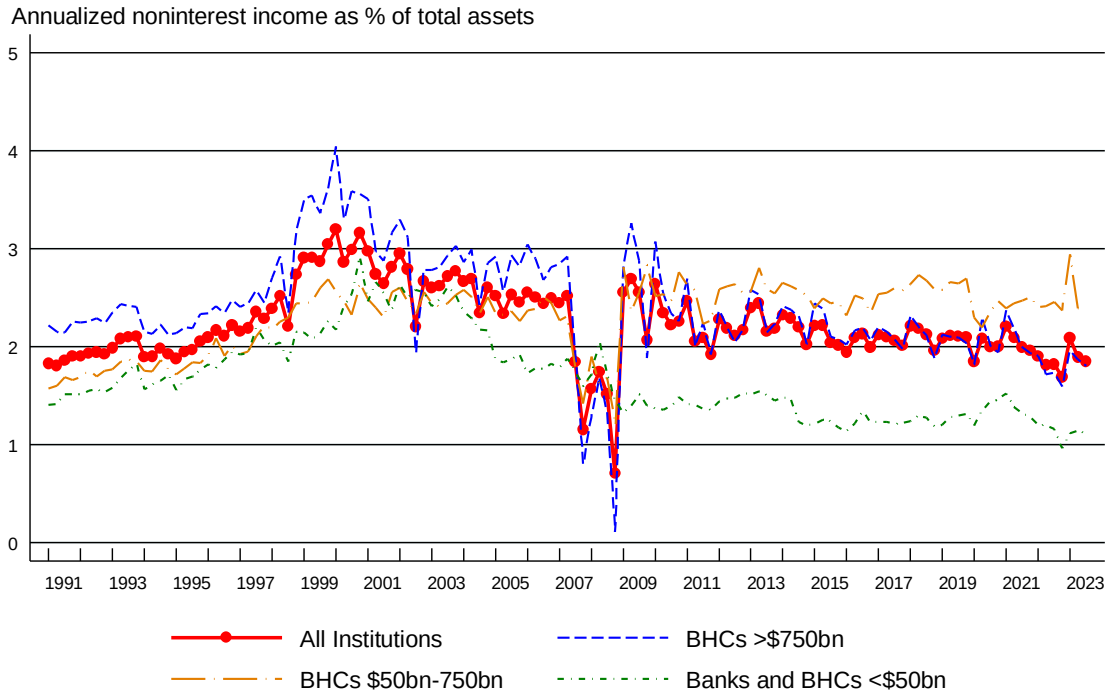
Return on Equity

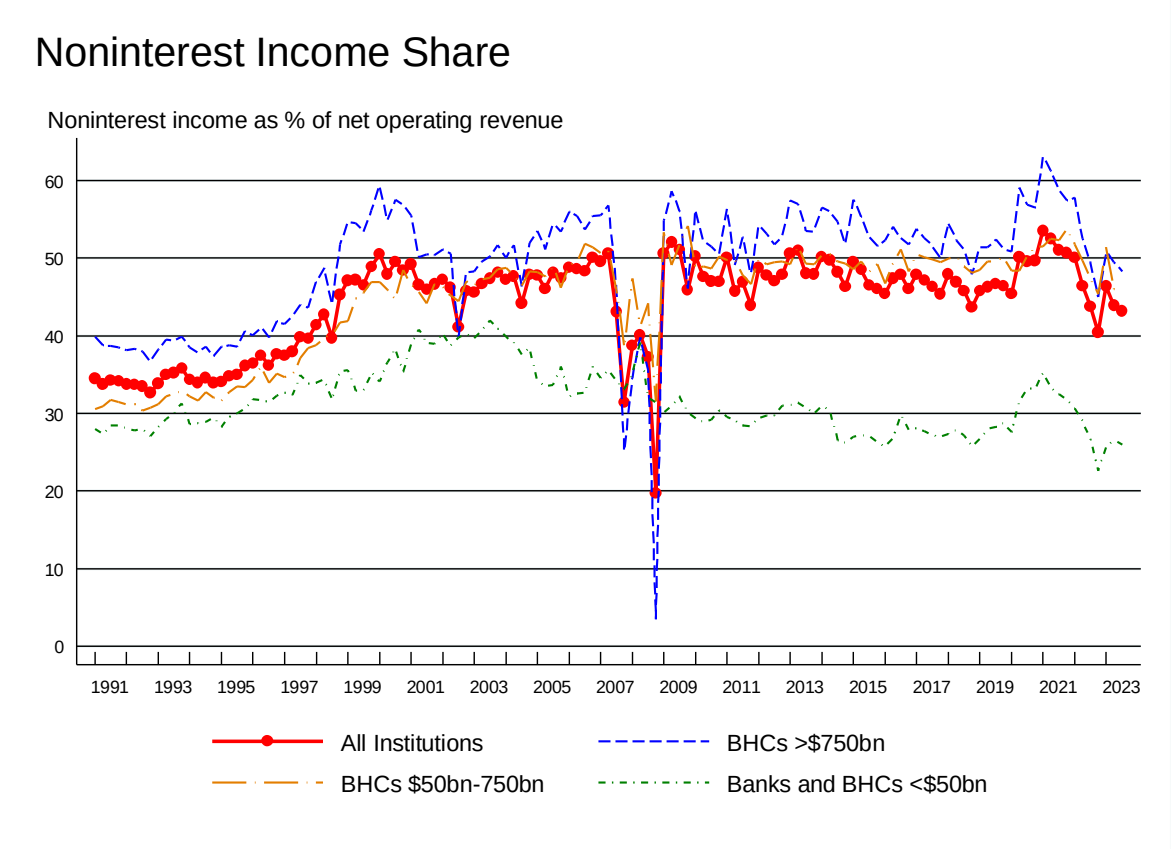


Net Interest Margin



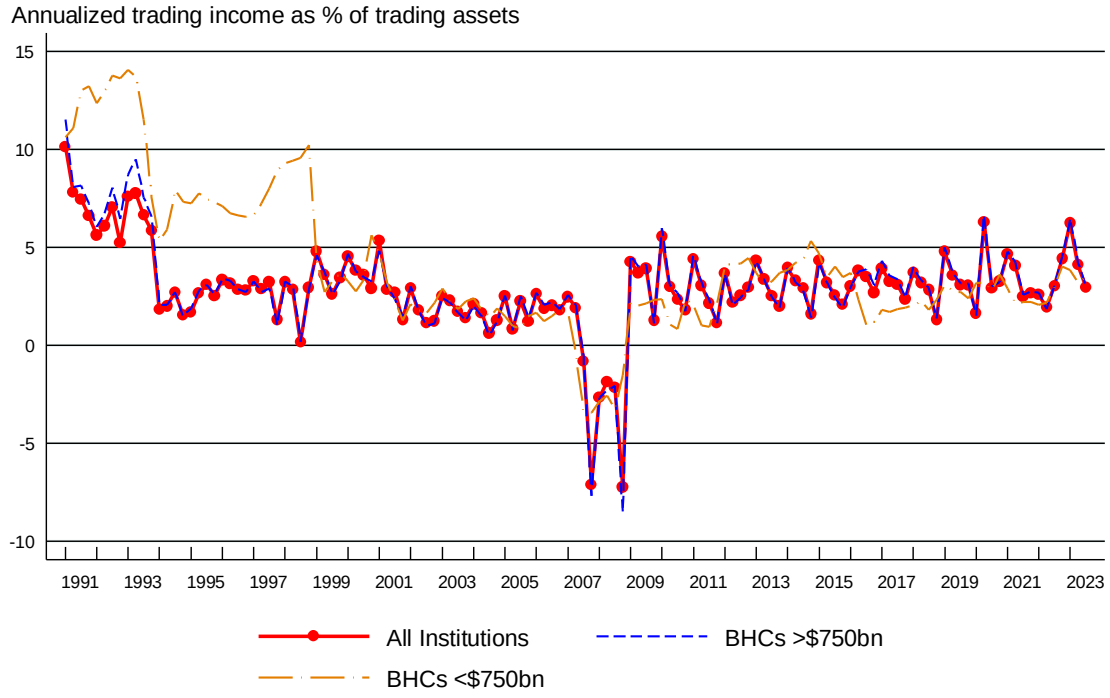
Noninterest Income Ratio



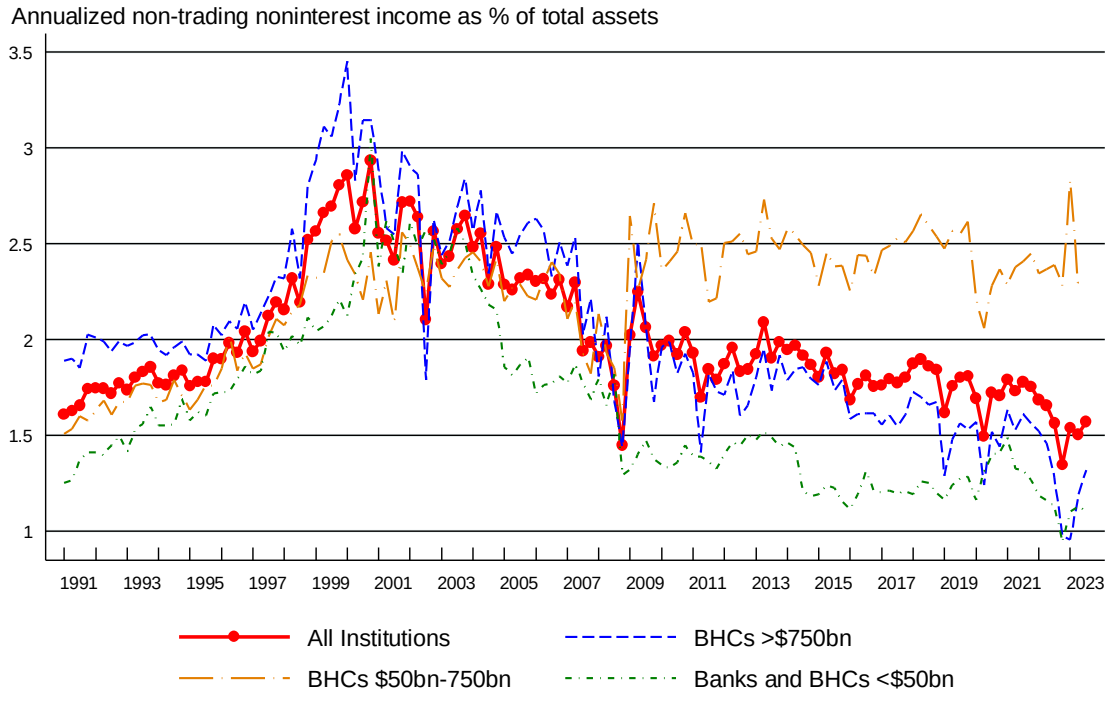


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

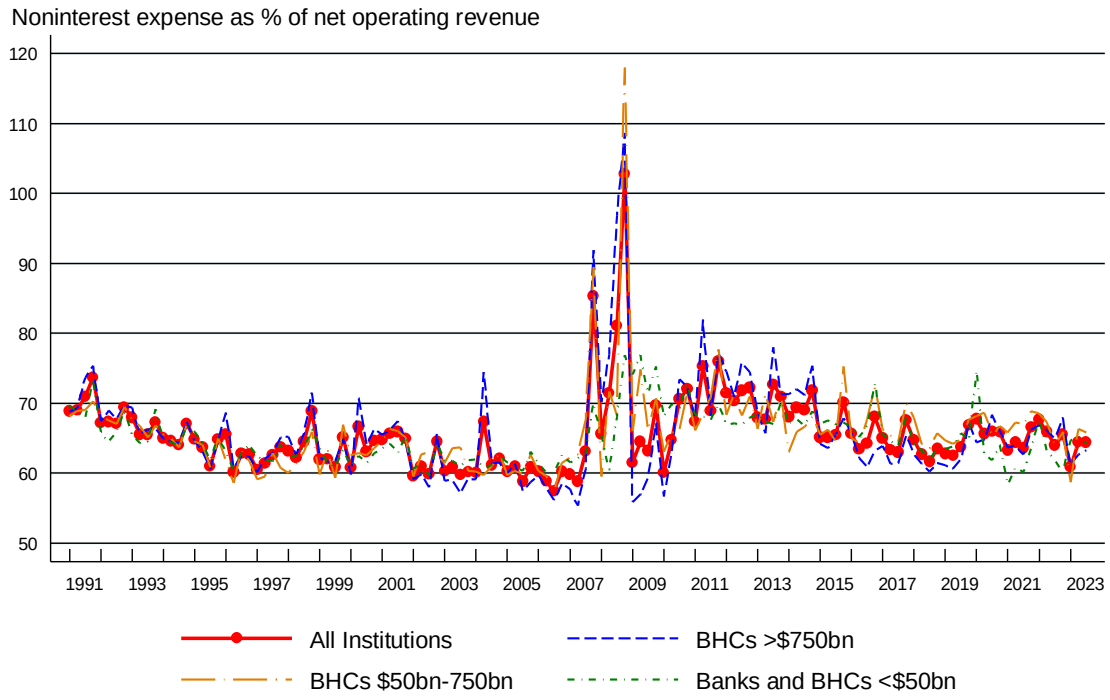
Return on Trading Assets



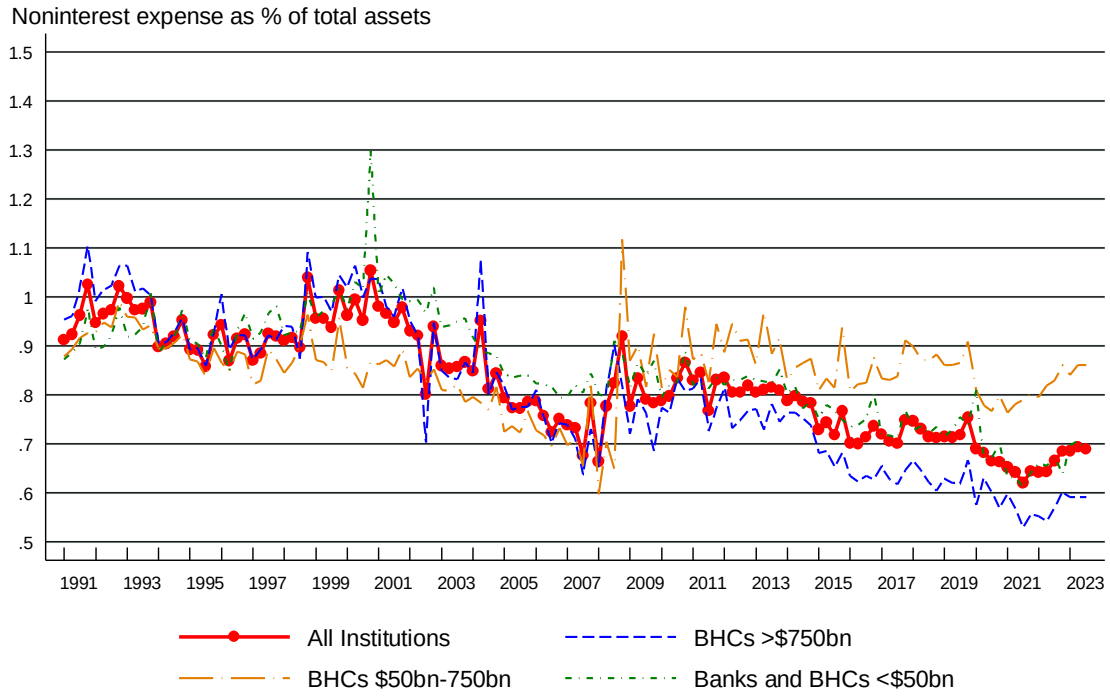
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio



Noninterest Expense Ratio

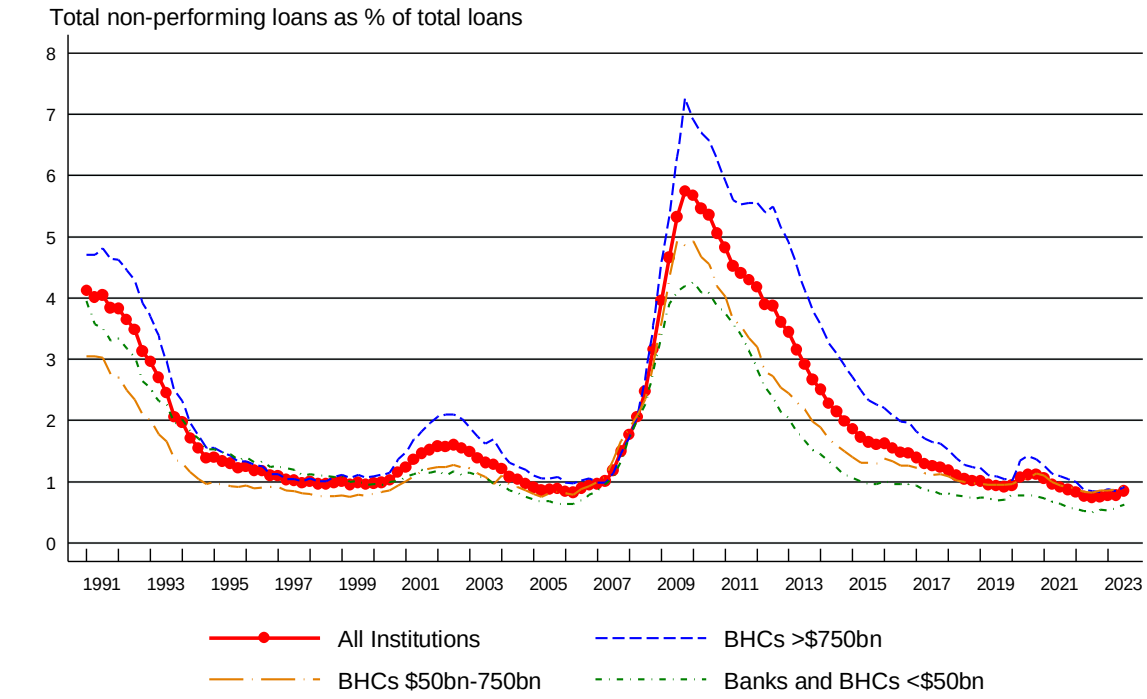


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

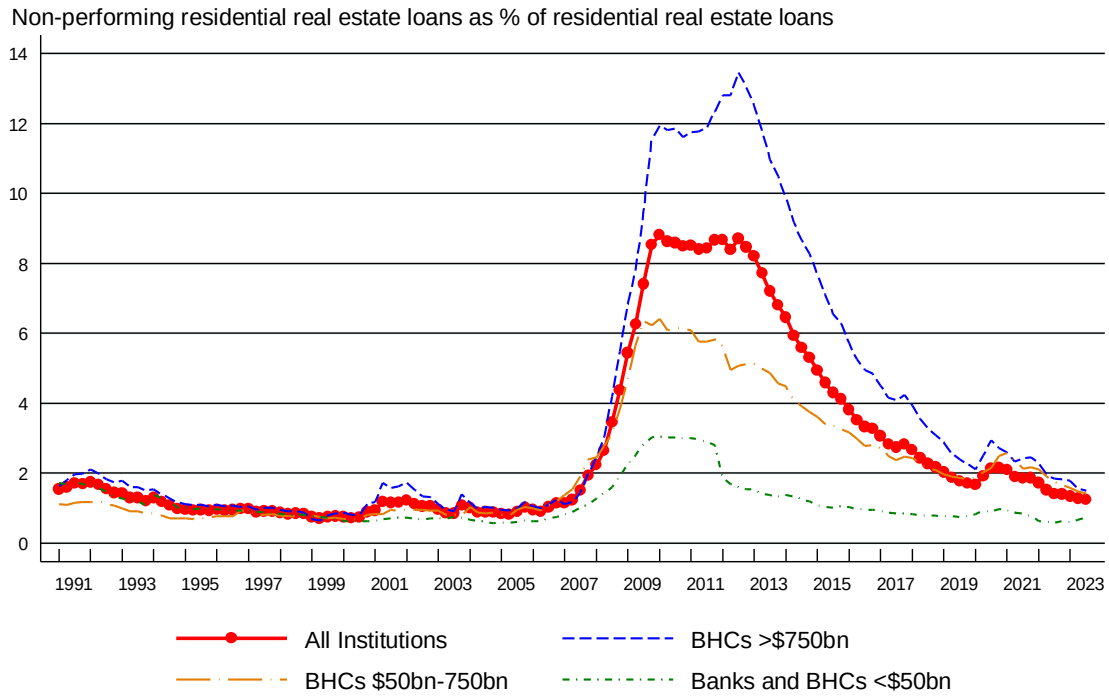
3. Loan Performance

Note: Non-performing loans include loans that are (1) 90 days or more past due and still accruing or (2) non-accrual. The adoption of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)'s new "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses may have influenced the calculation of loan loss provisions and loan loss reserves. In addition, Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, as well as the ASU No. 2022-02, "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures", issued by FASB in March 2022, may have impacted the calculation of loan loss provisions, loan loss reserves, non-performing loans, and net charge-offs. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details.

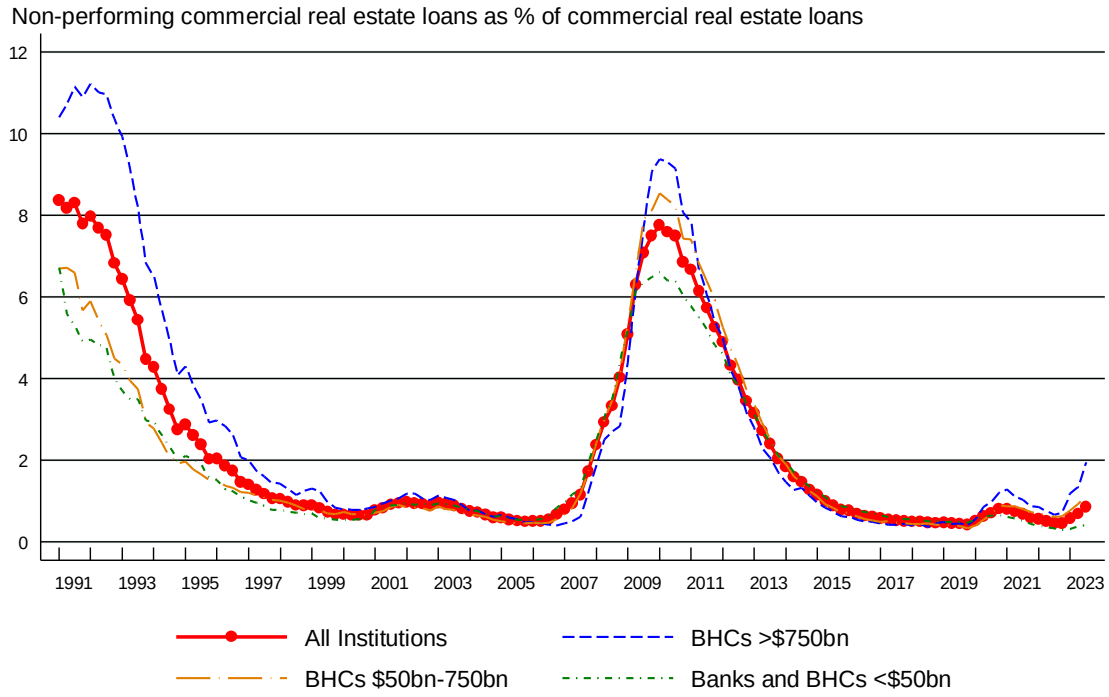
Non-performing Loans



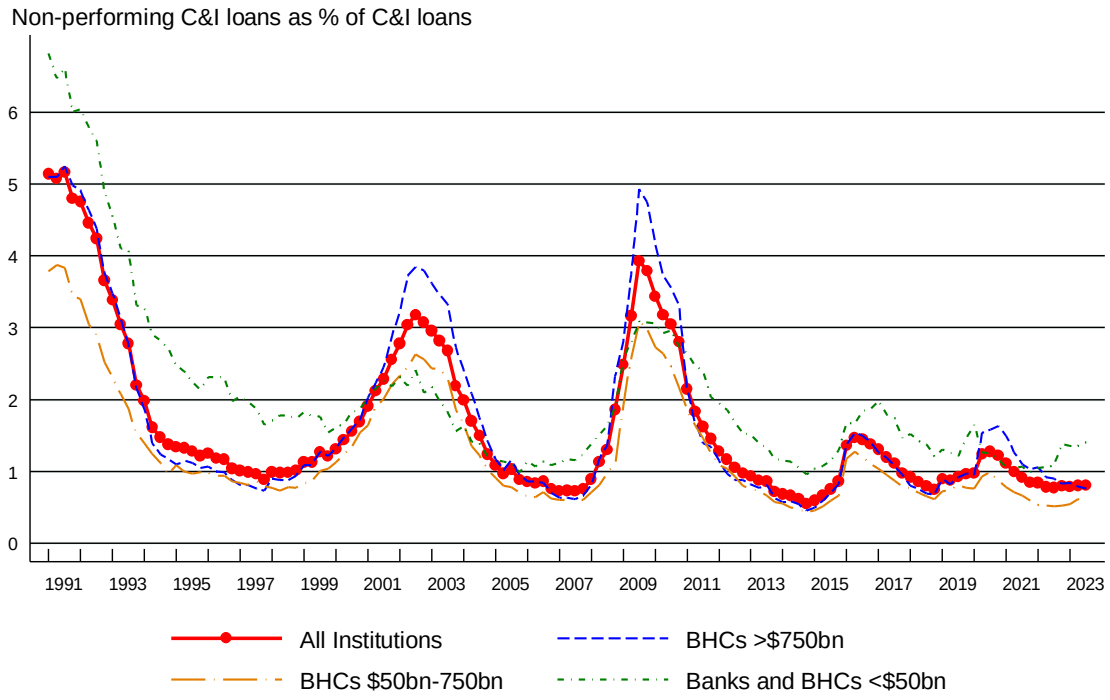
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



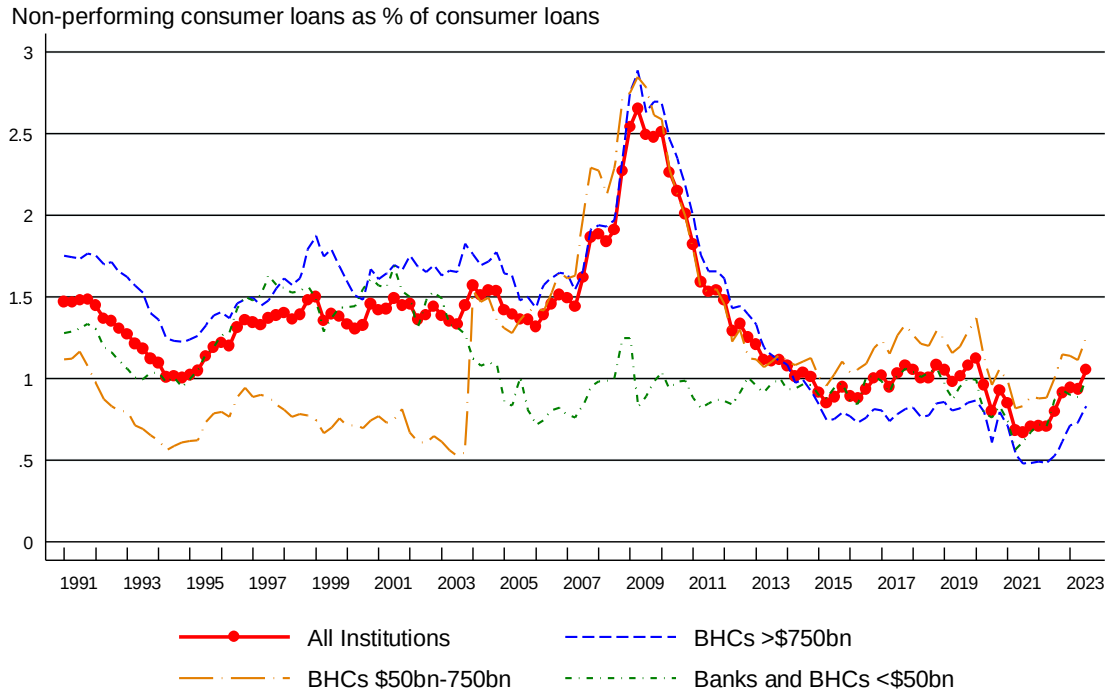
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



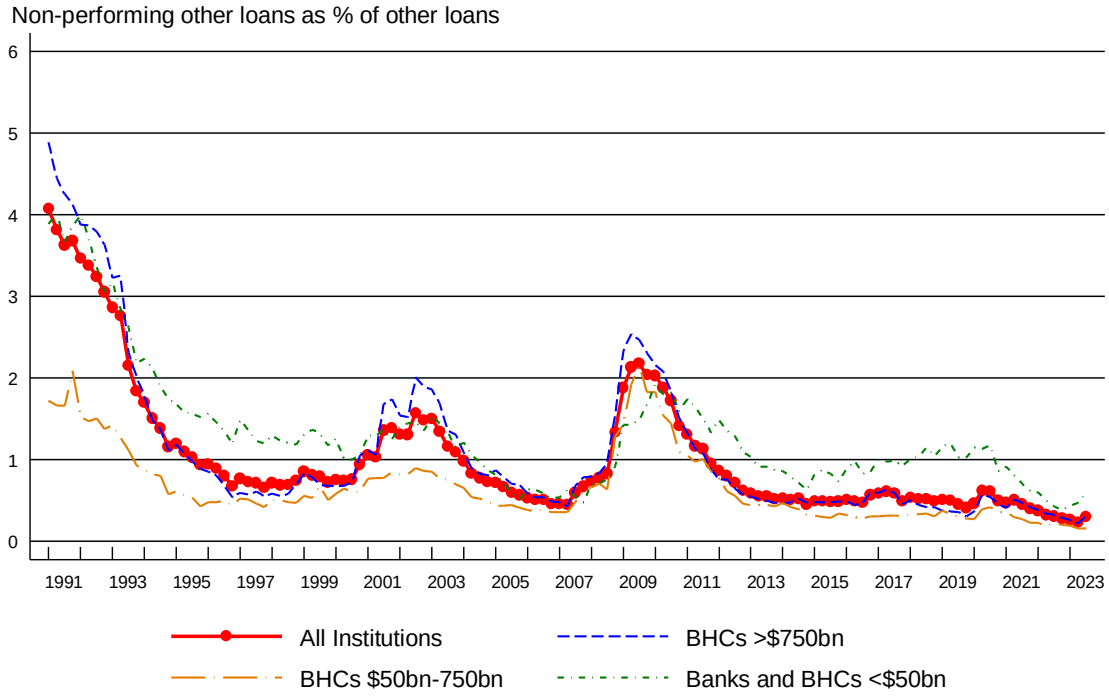
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



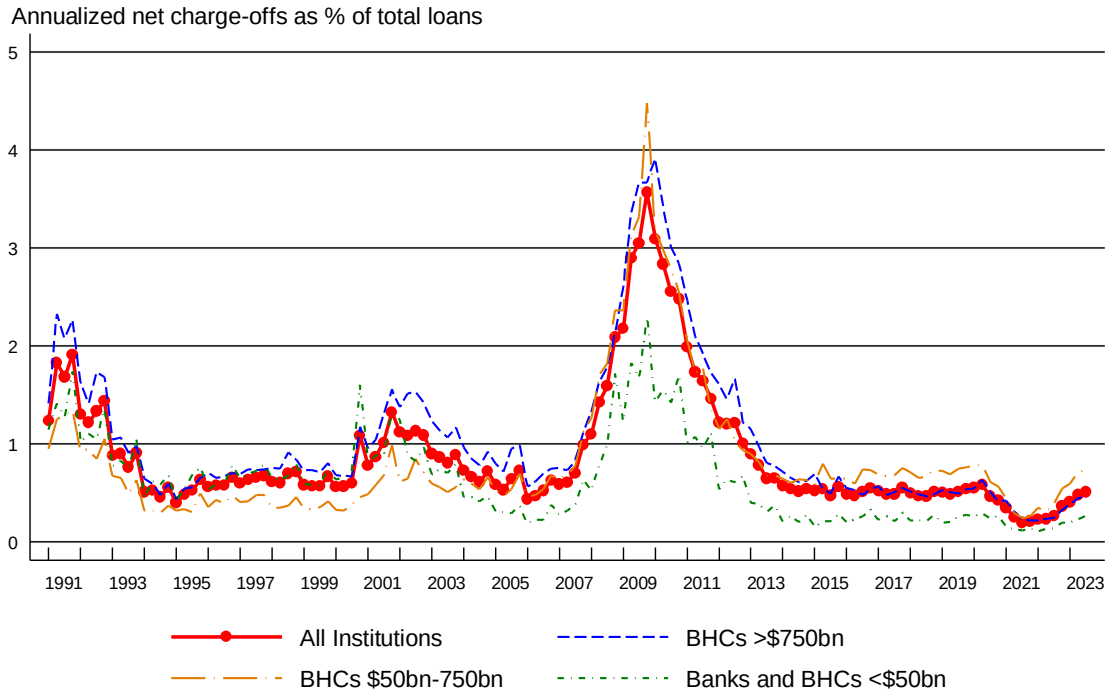
Non-performing Consumer Loans



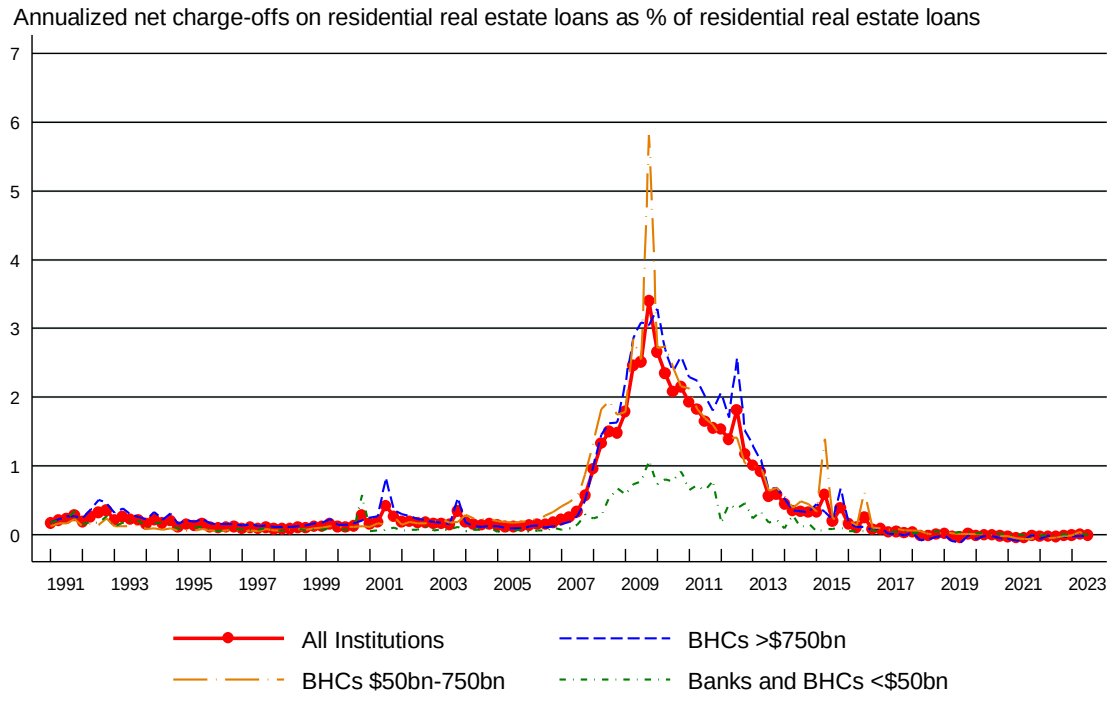
Non-performing Other Loans



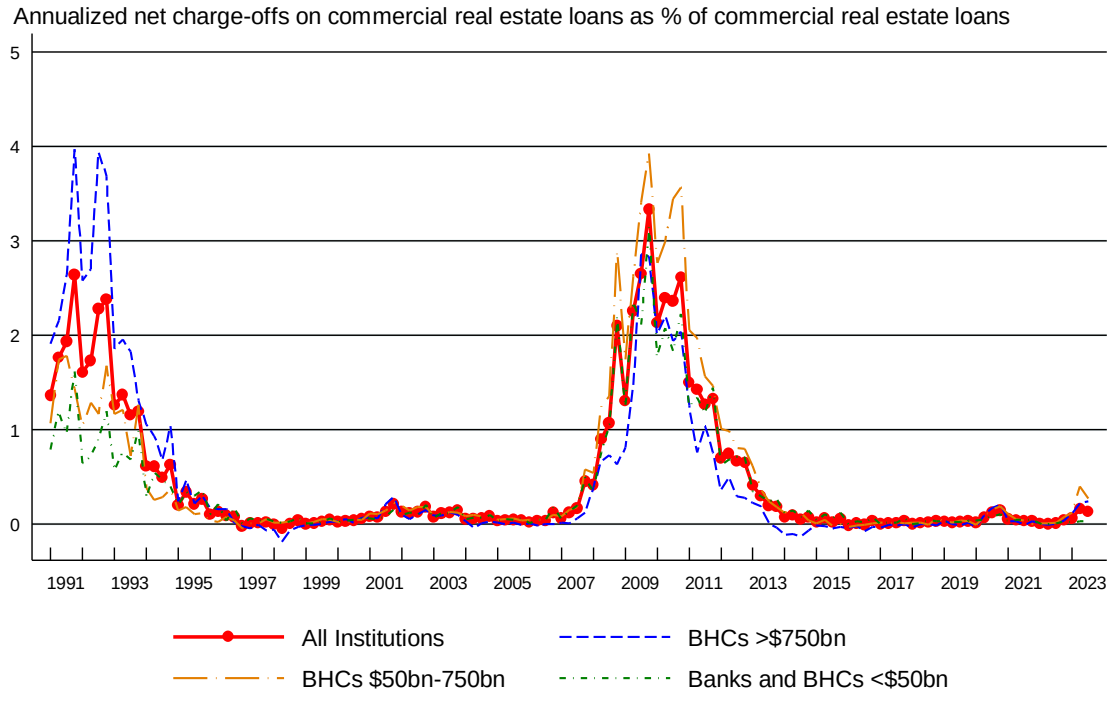
Net Charge-offs



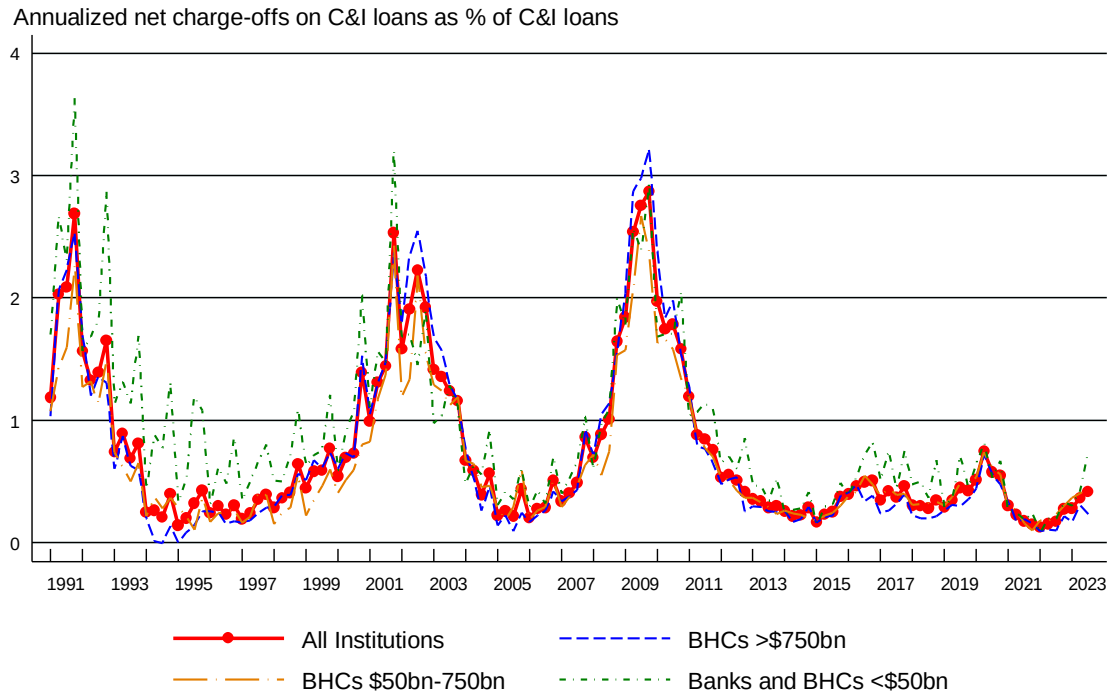
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



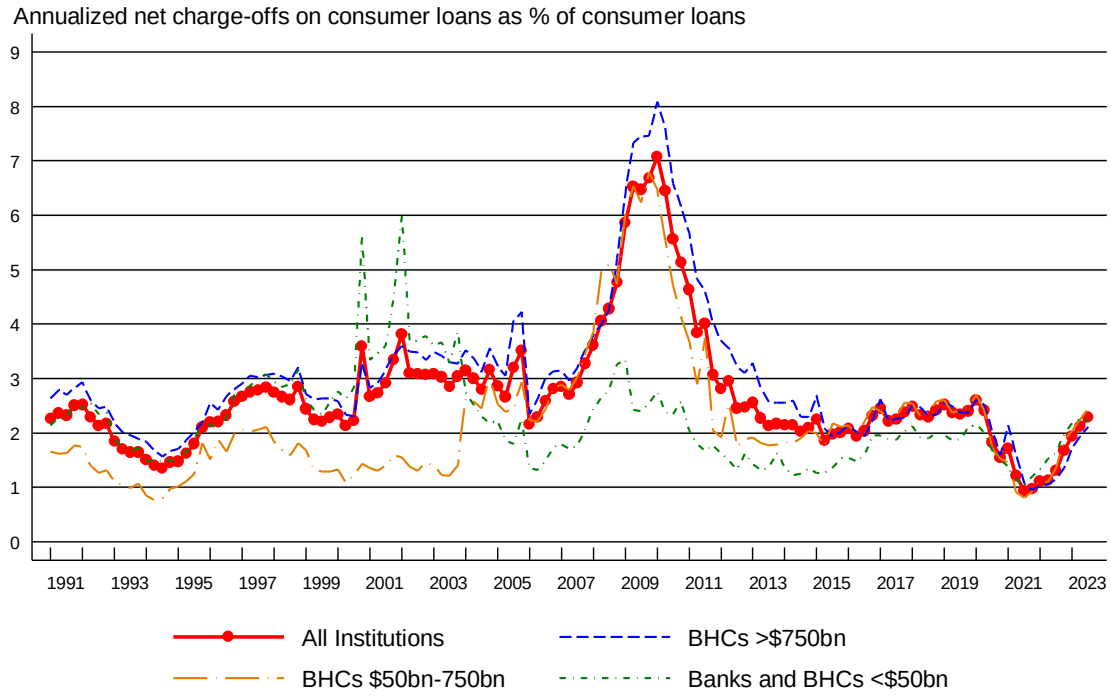
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



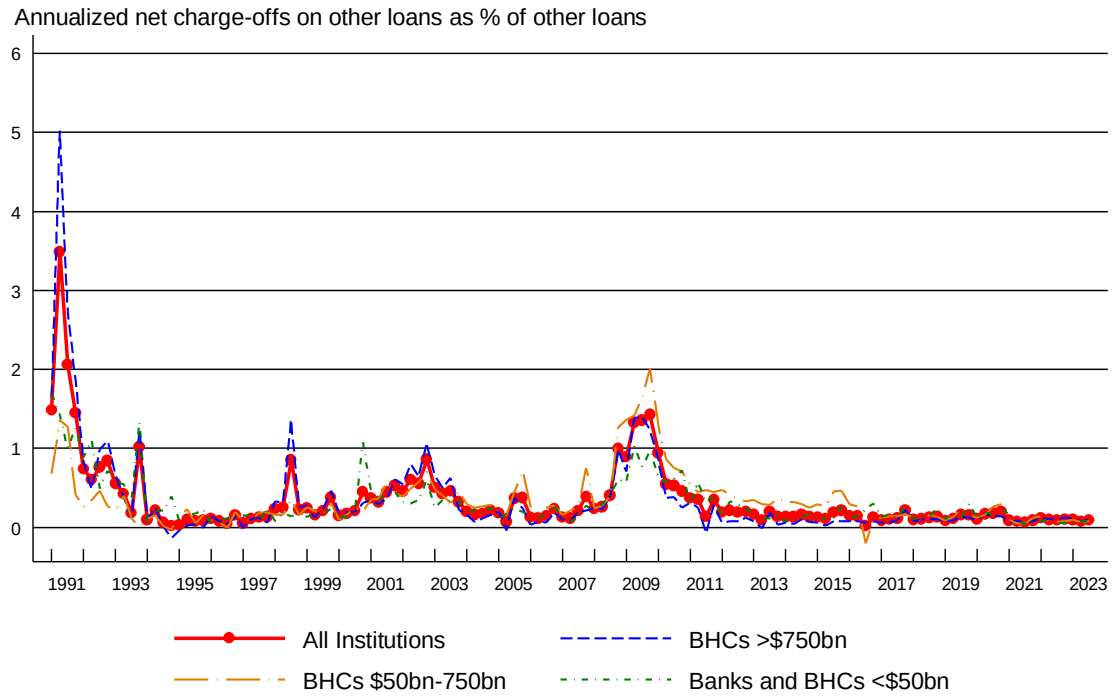
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



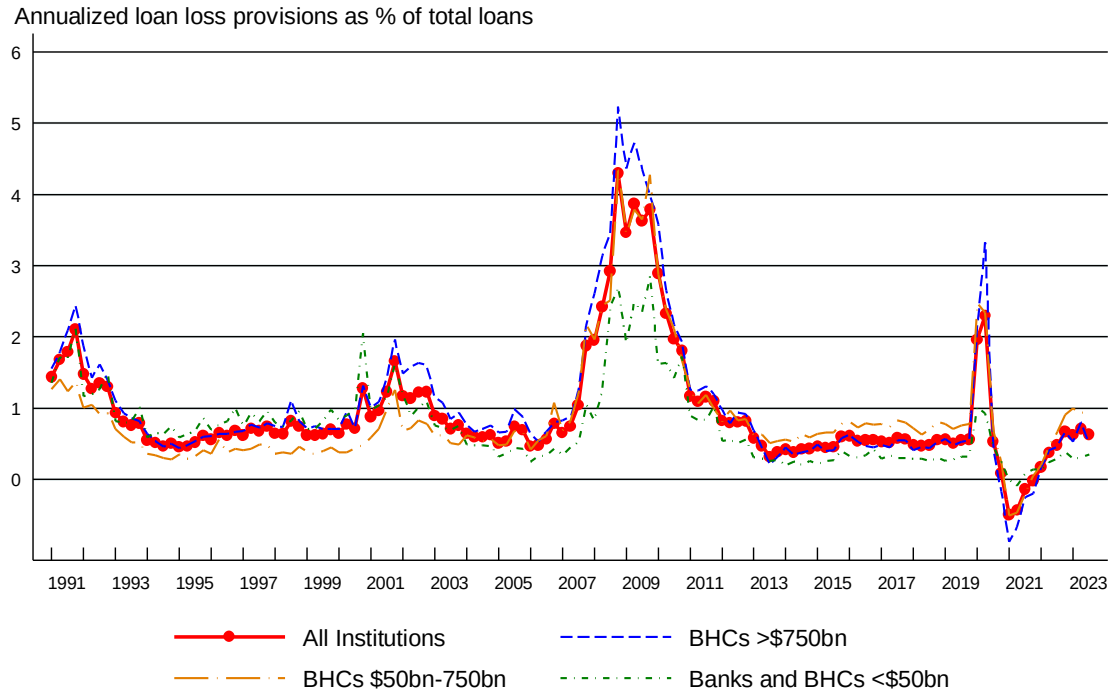
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



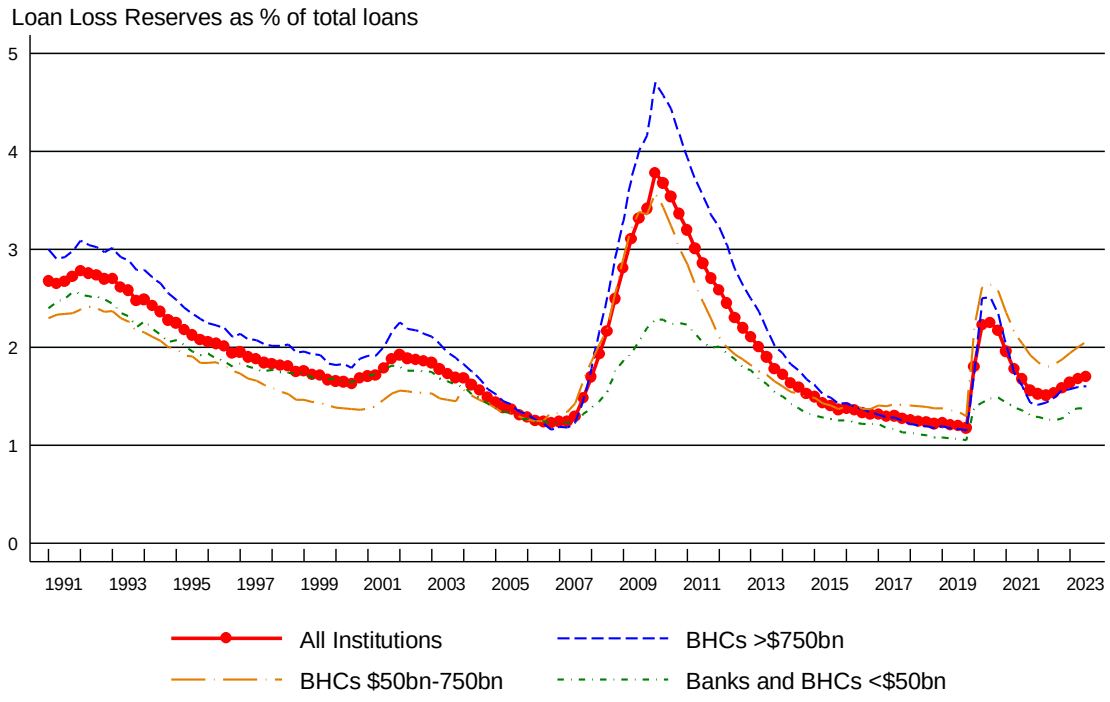
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



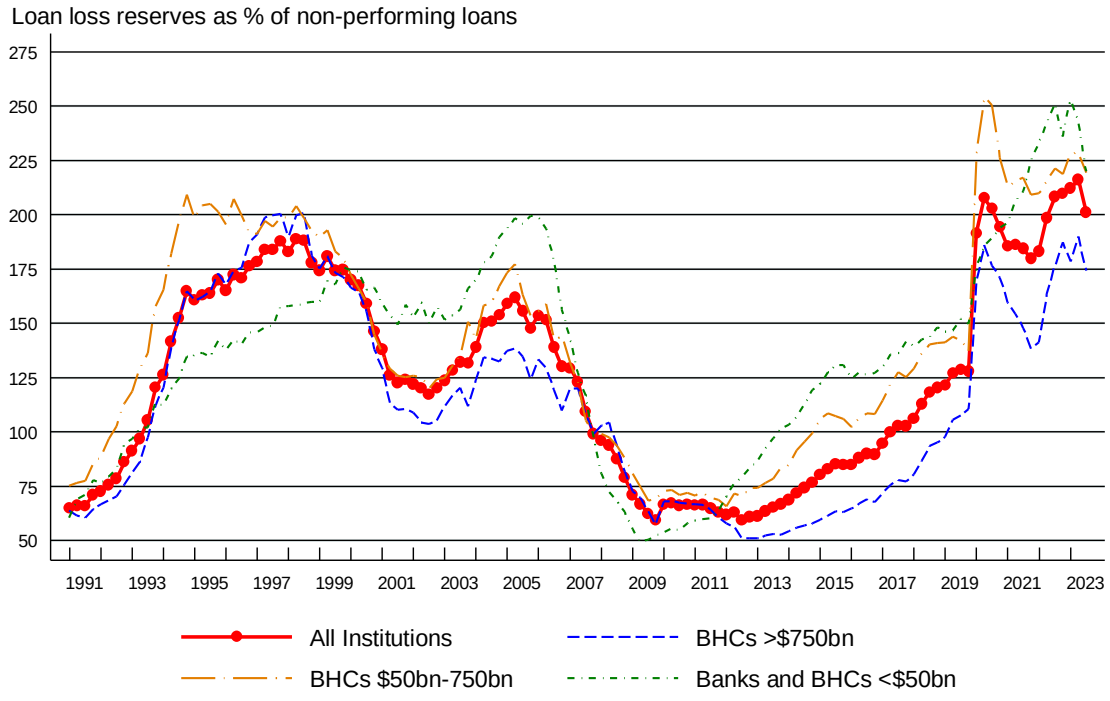
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans

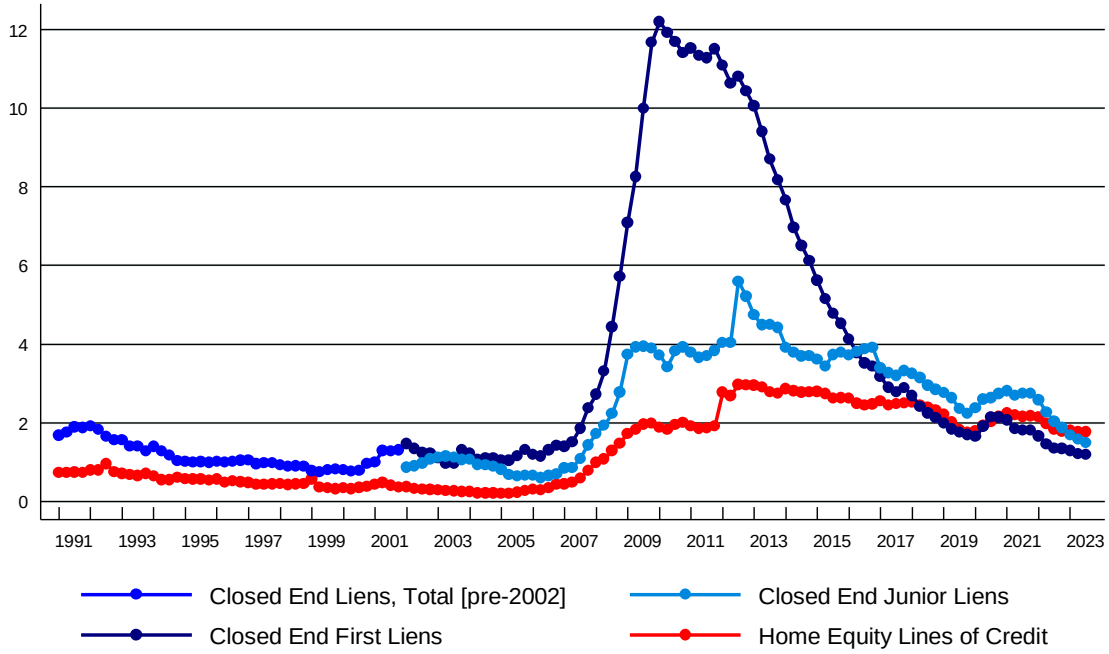


4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

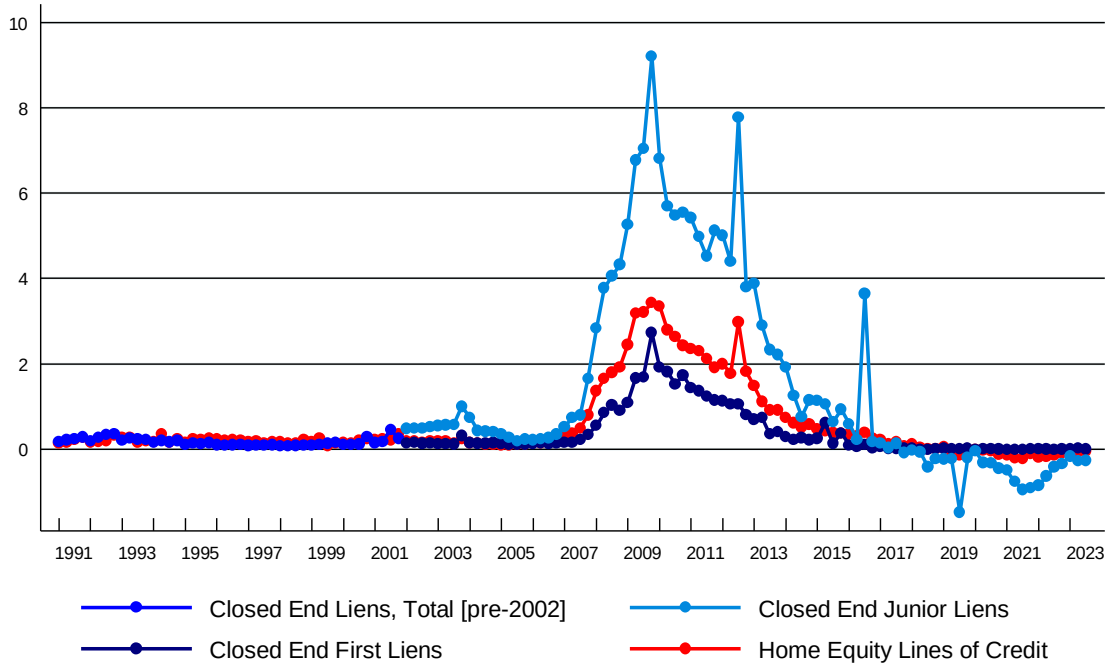
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

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



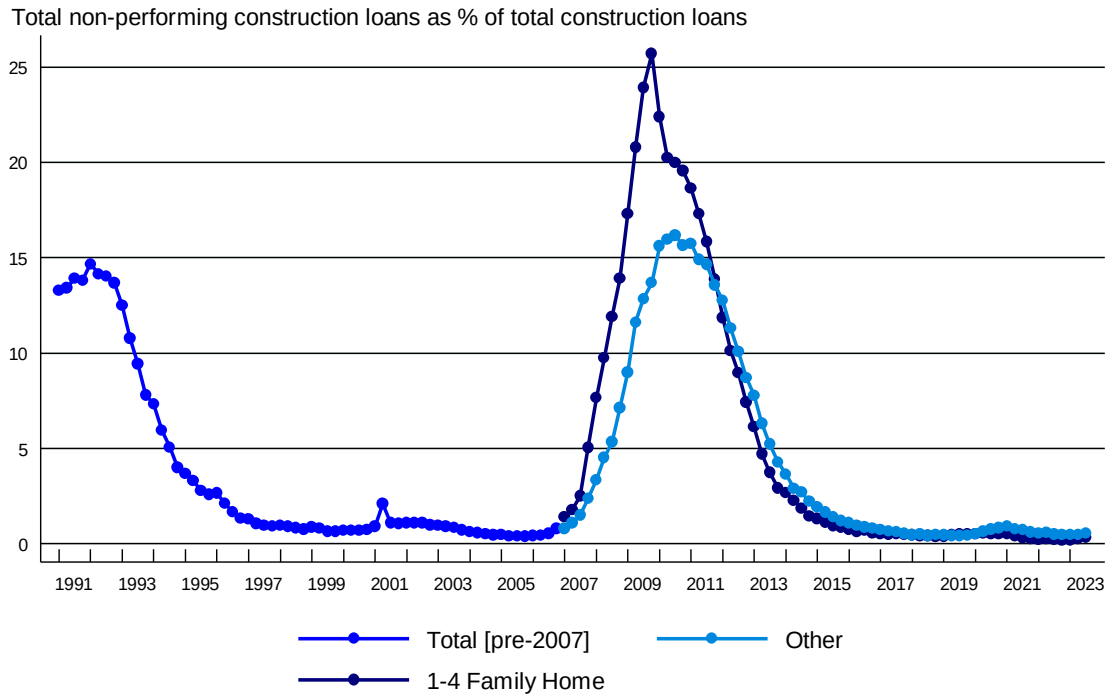
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

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

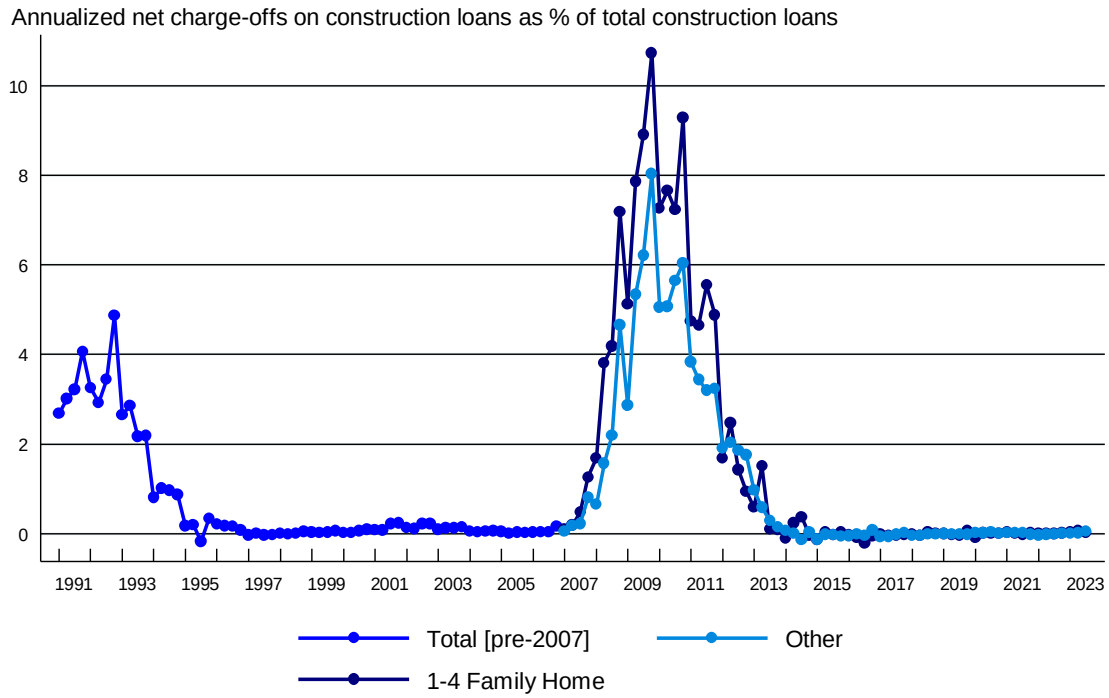


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

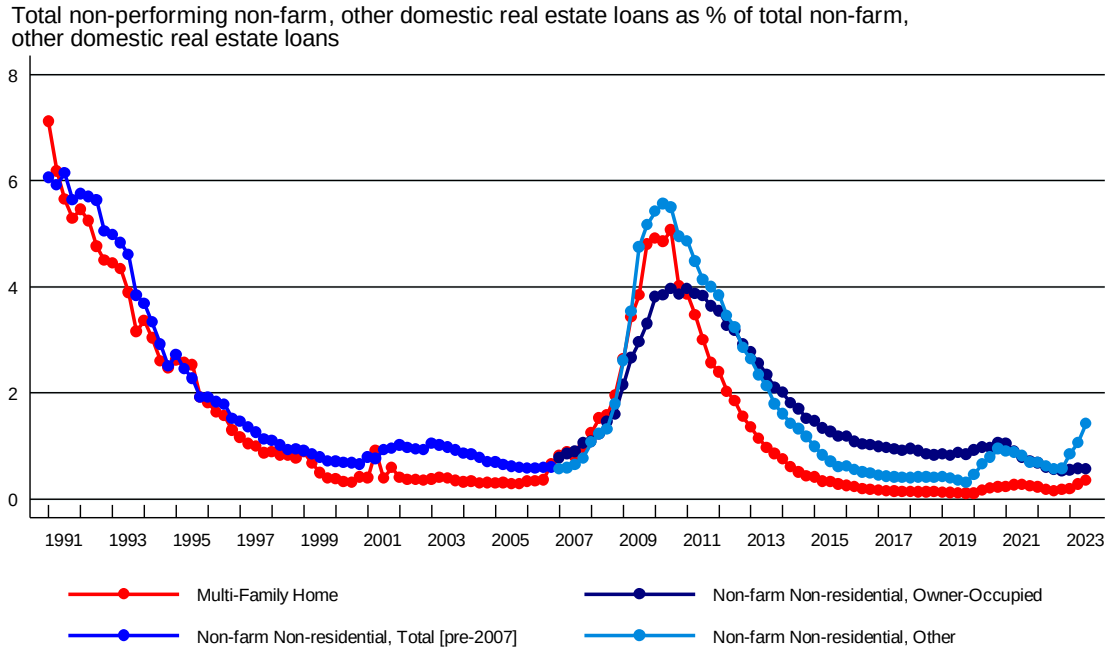
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



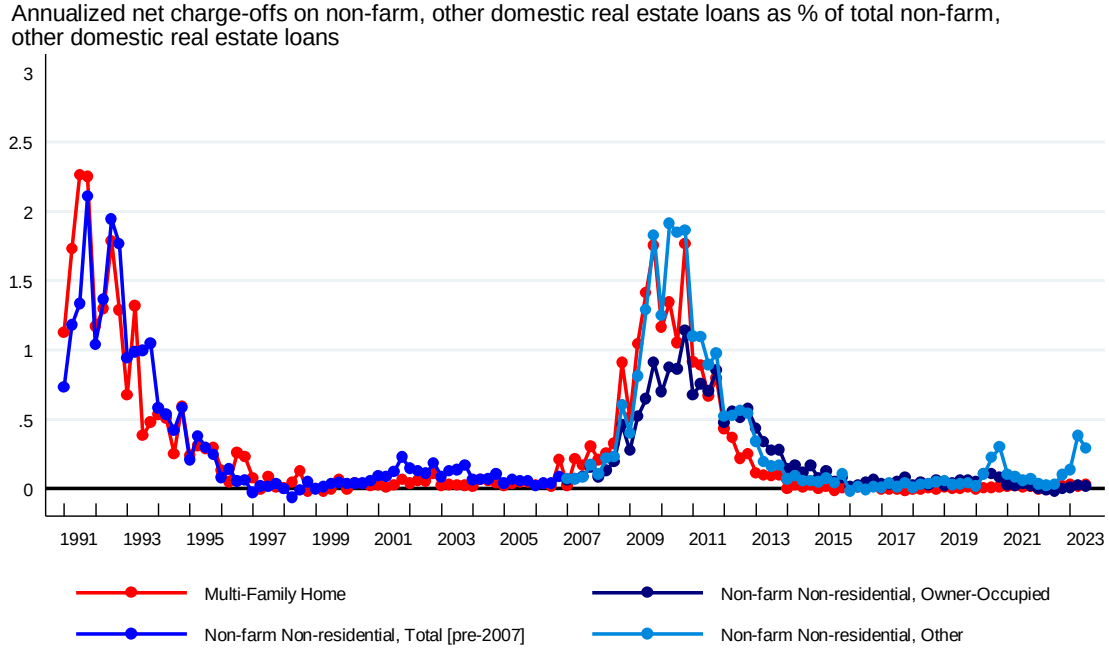
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

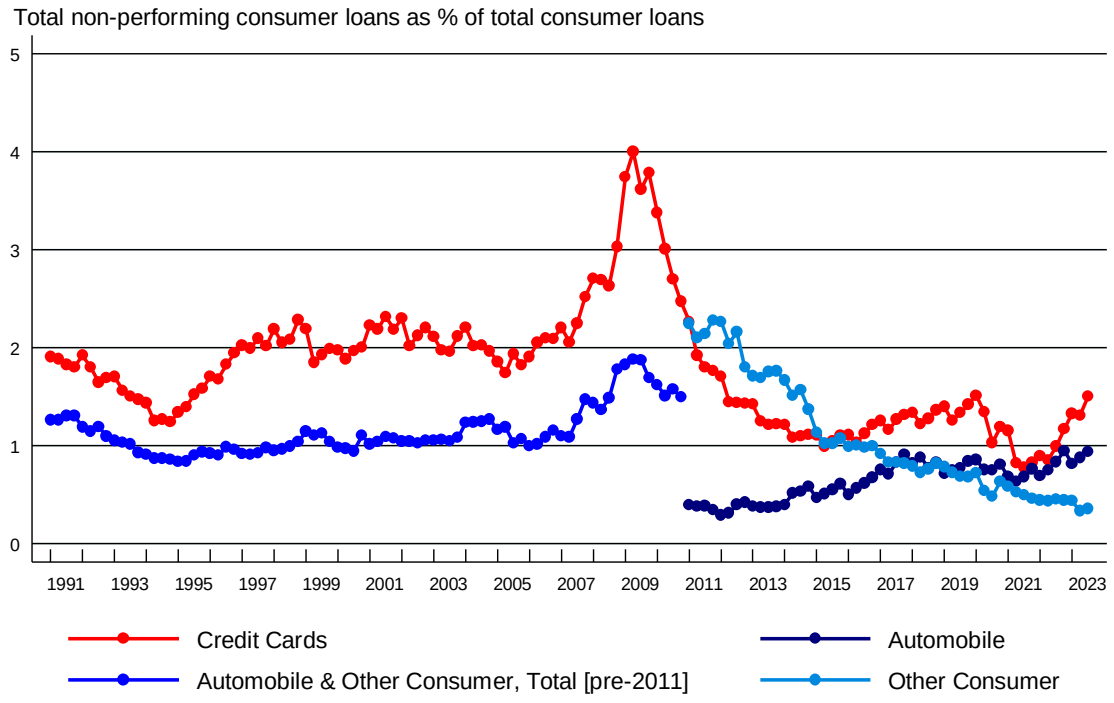


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

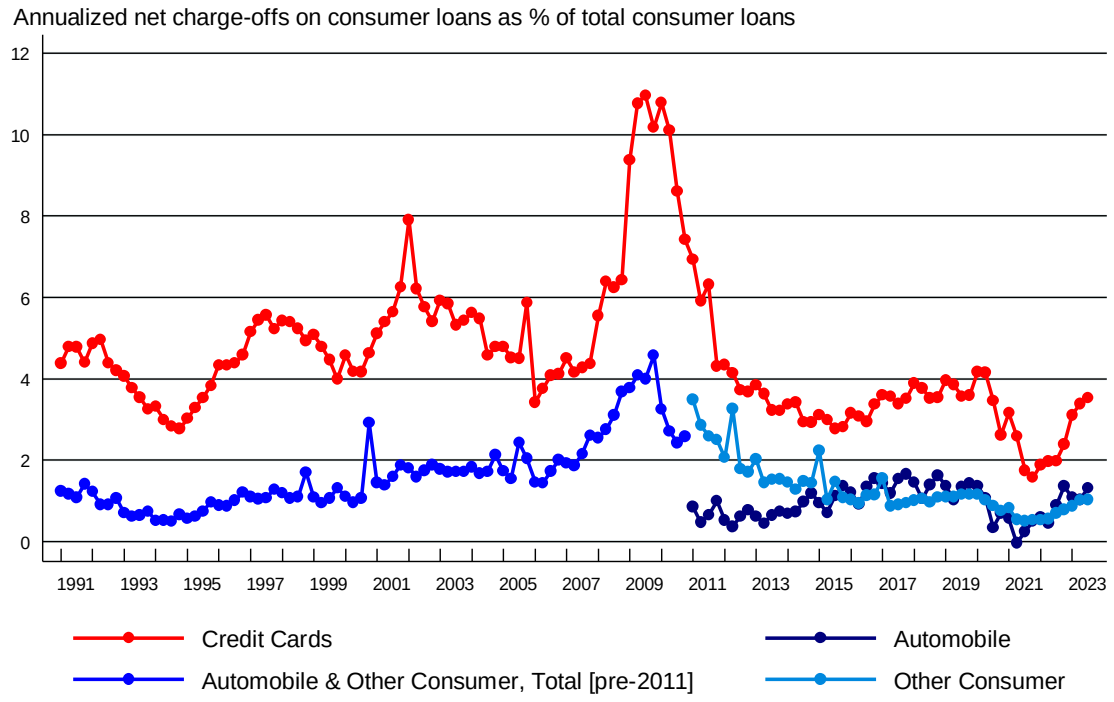


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

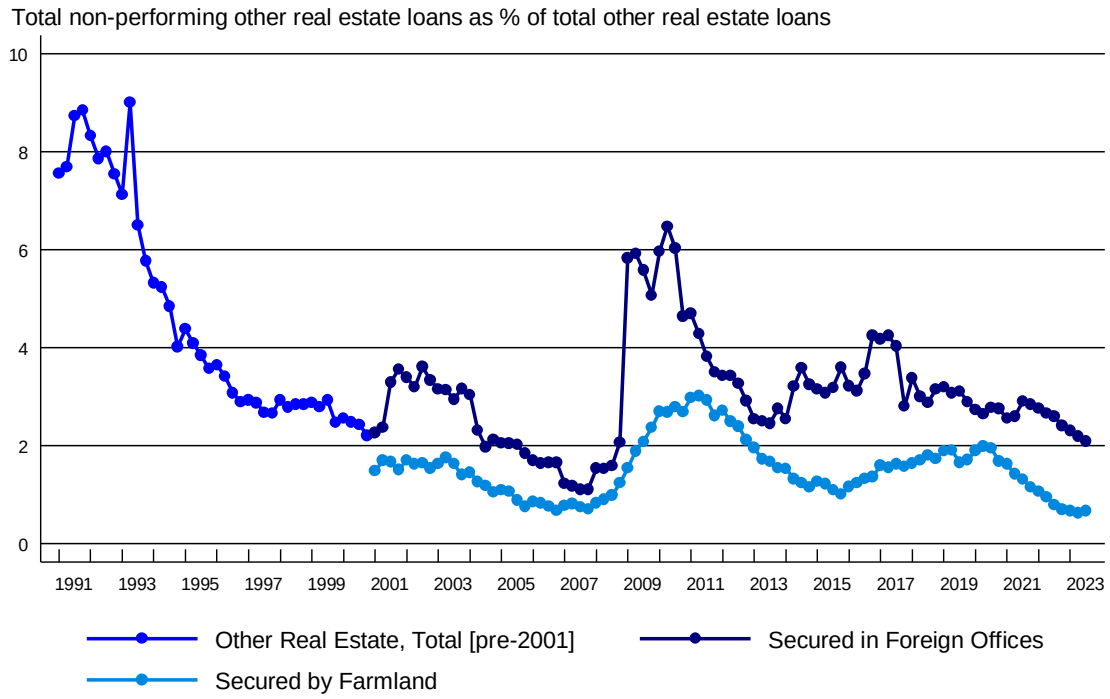


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

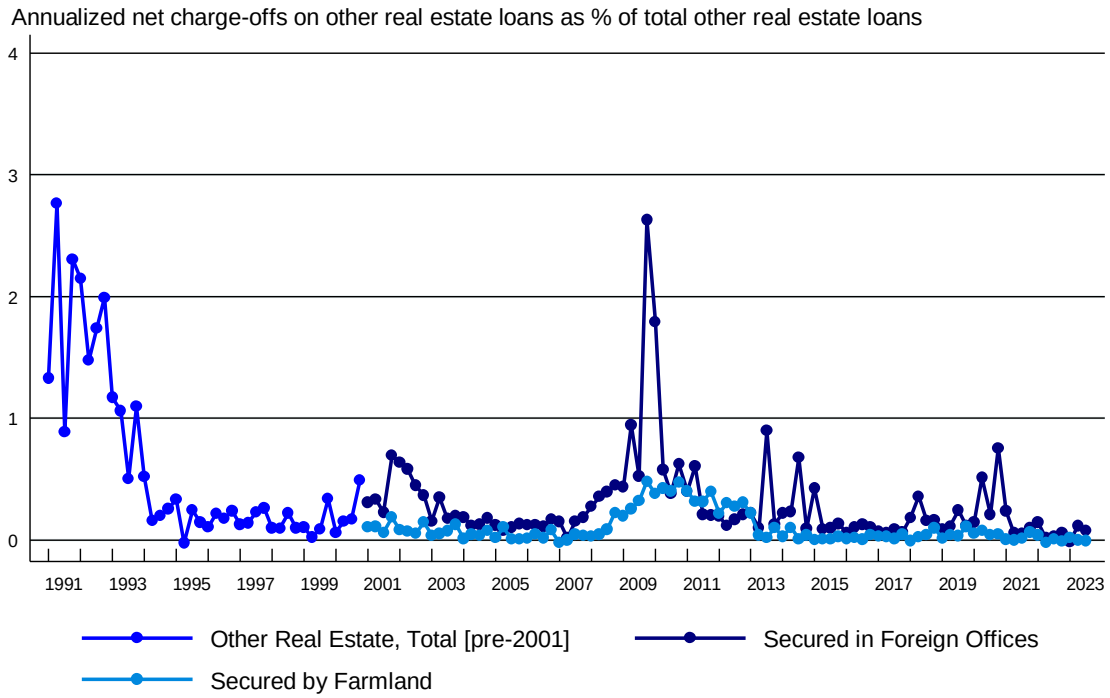


D. All Other Loans

Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

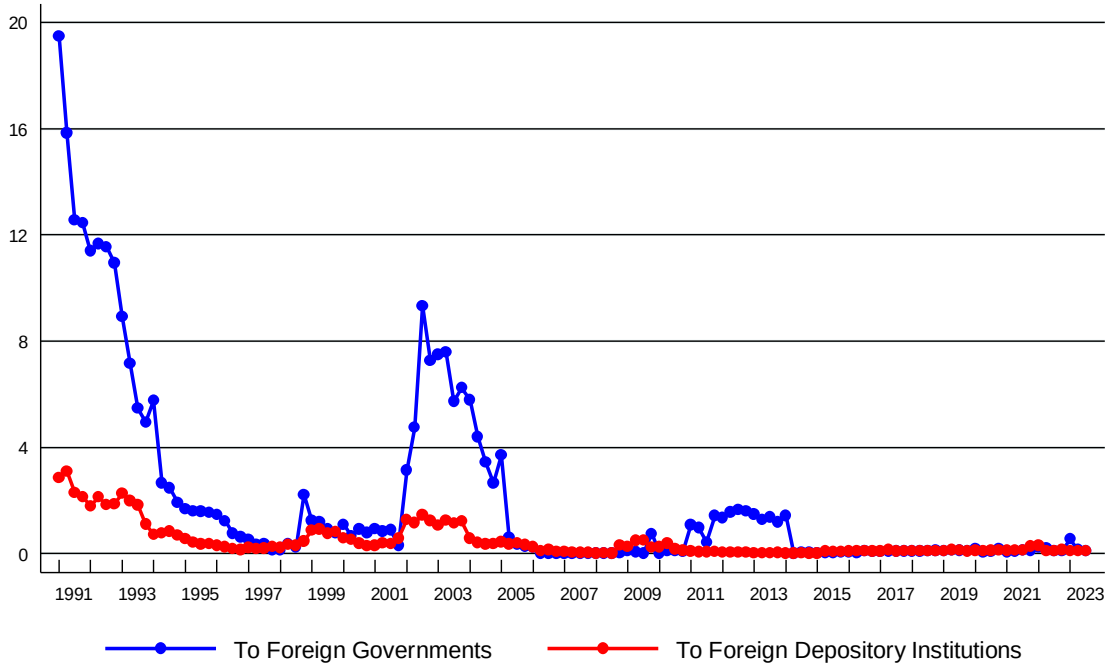


Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



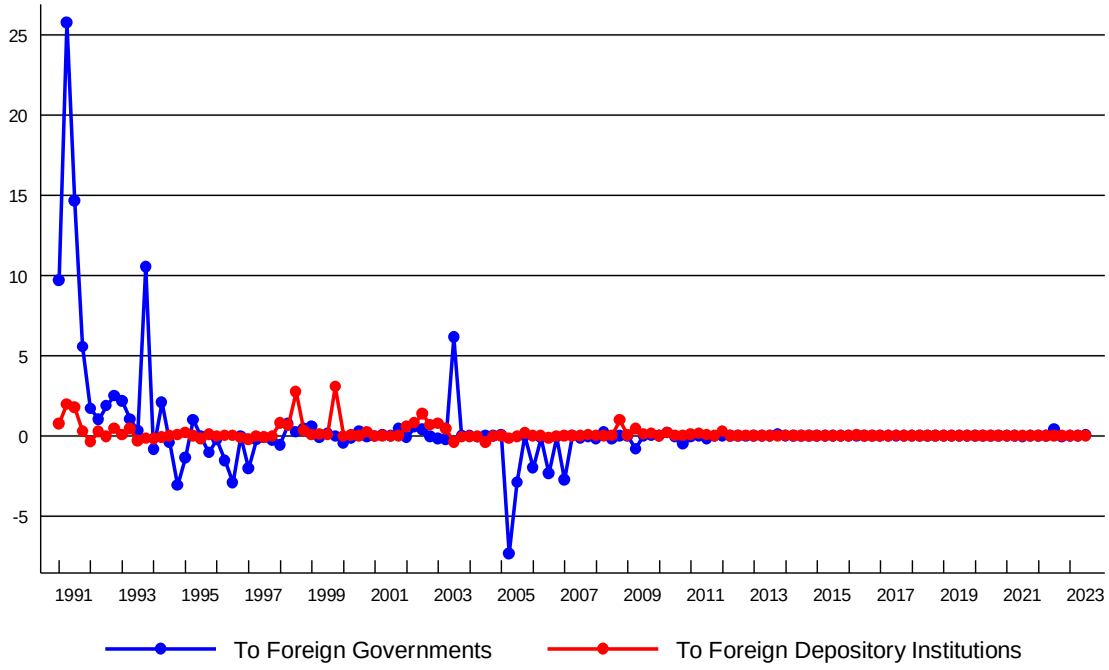
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail

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

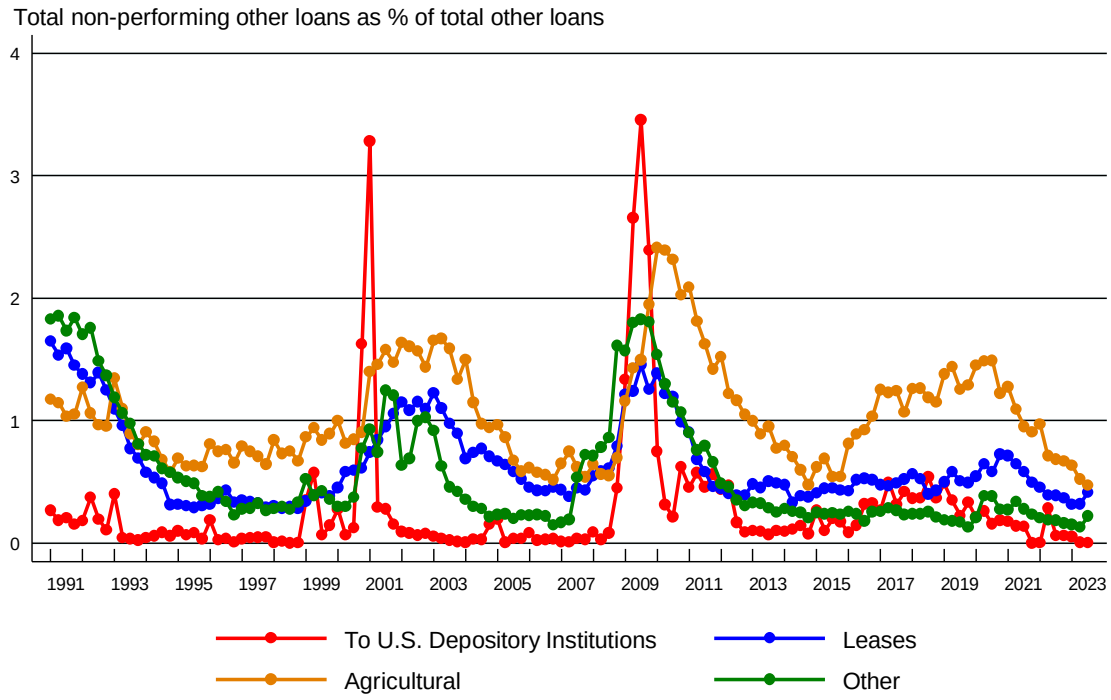


Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail

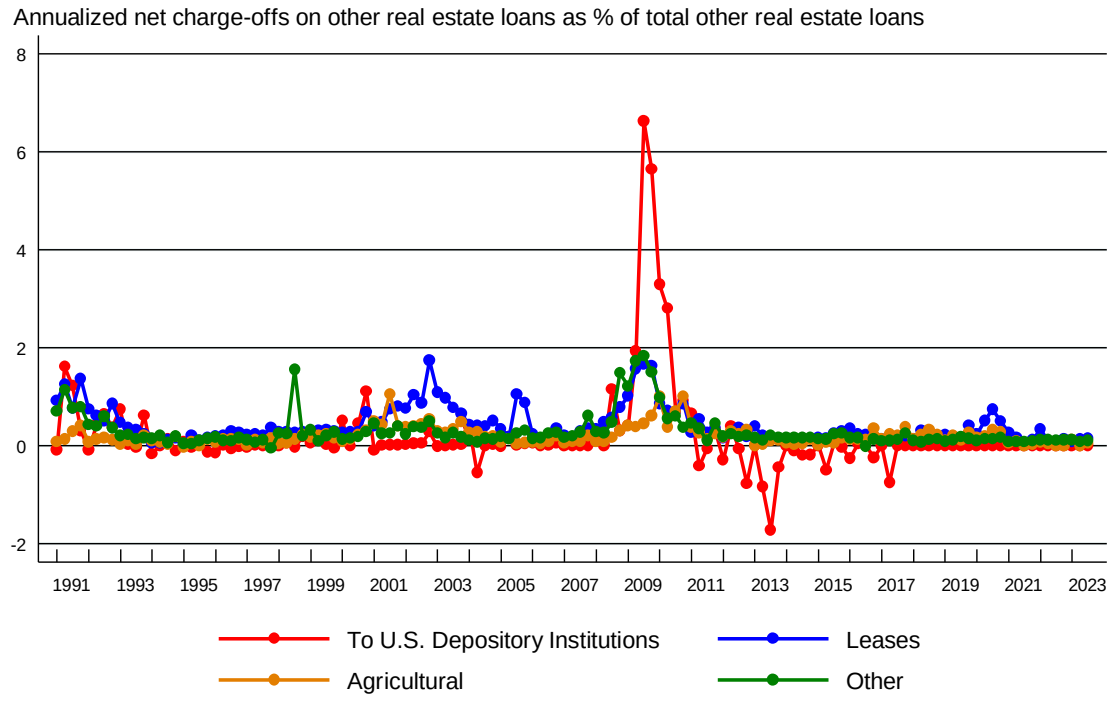
Annualized net charge-offs on loans to foreign institutions as % of total loans to foreign institutions



Non-performing Other Loans, Detail



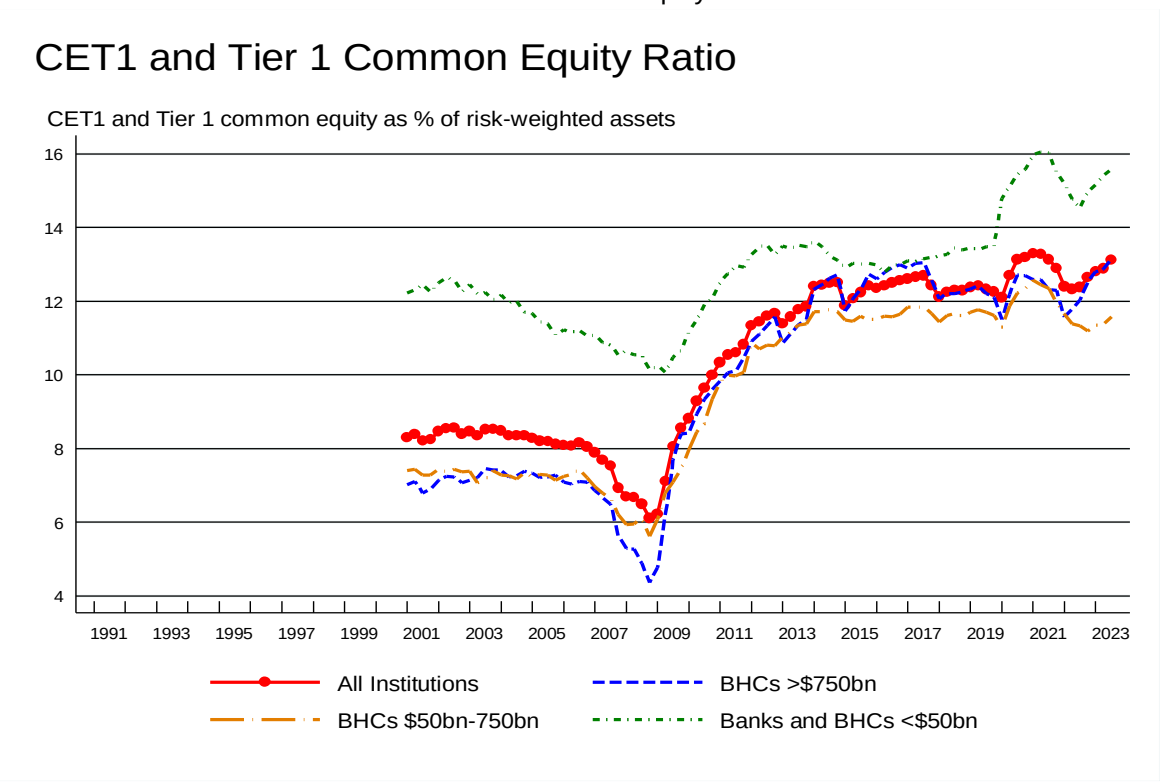
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail



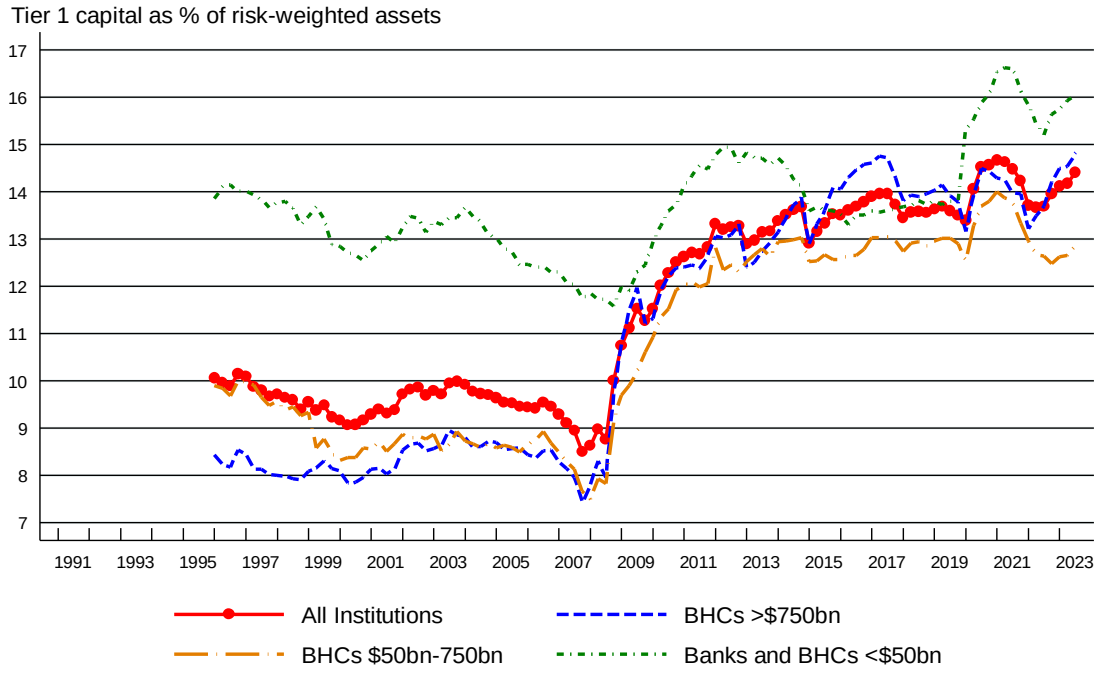
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

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.

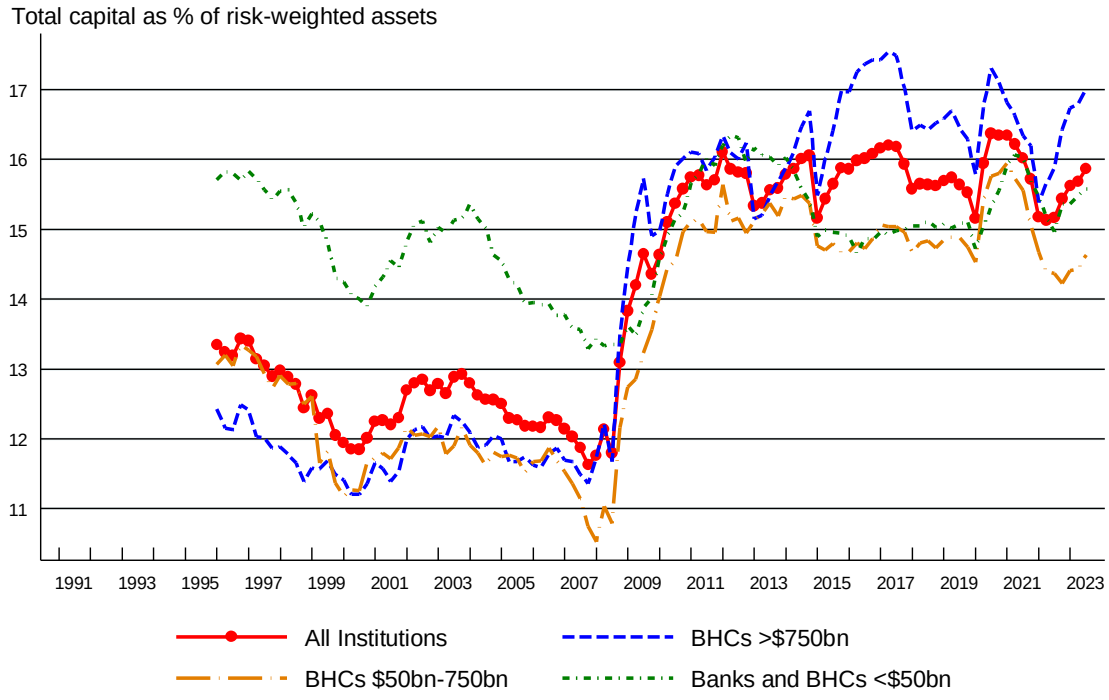
CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



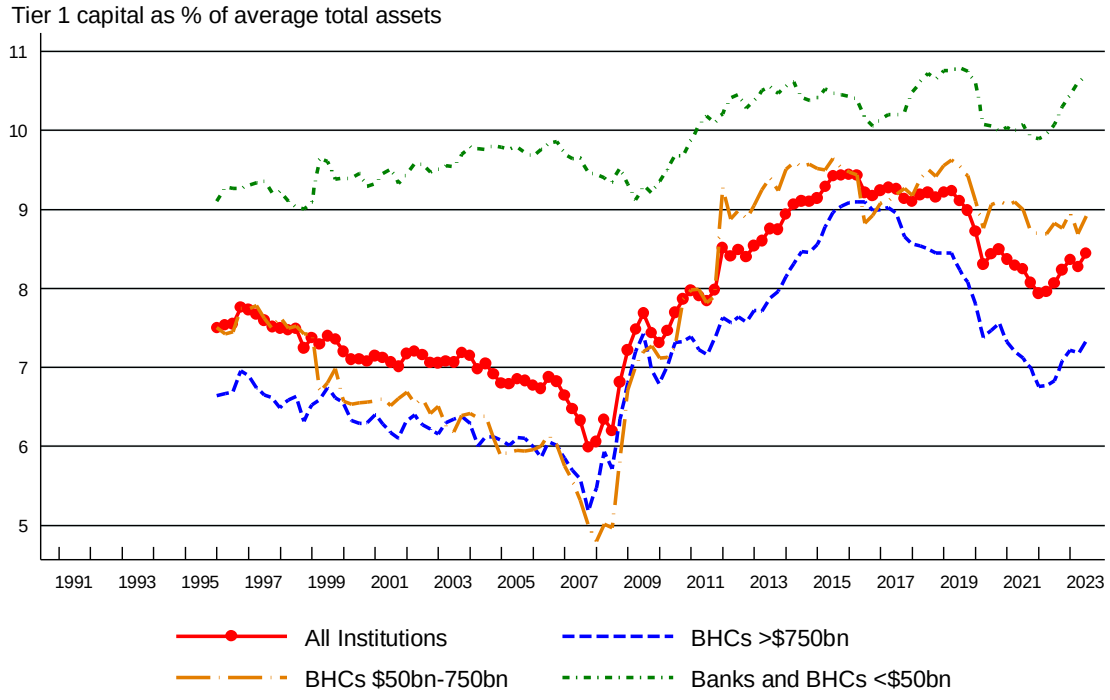
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio

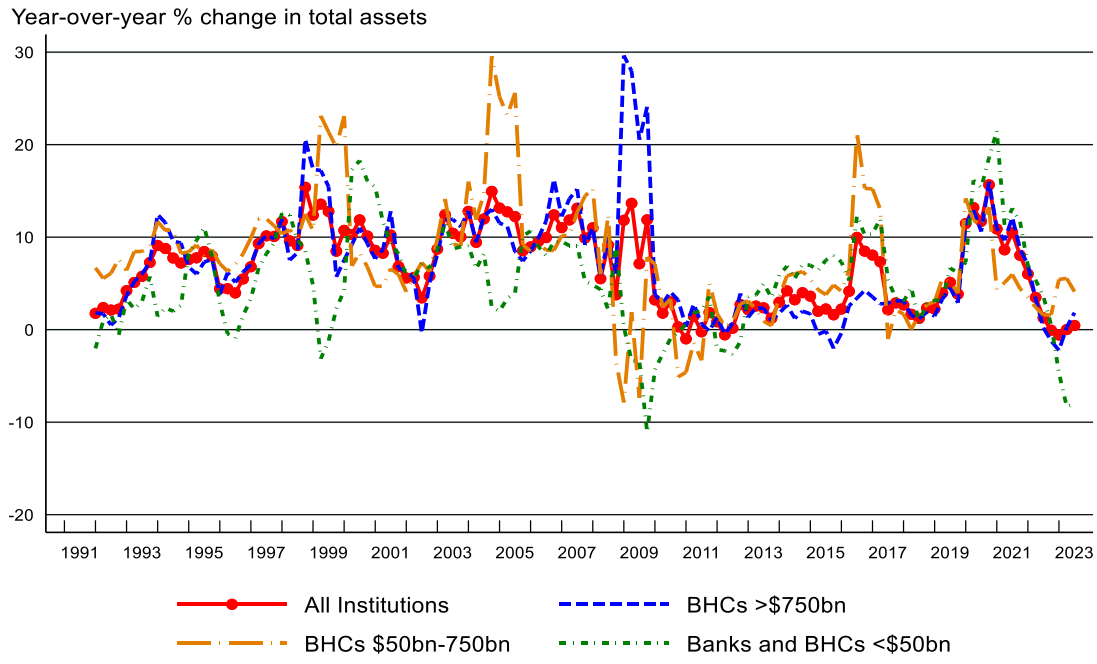


Leverage Ratio

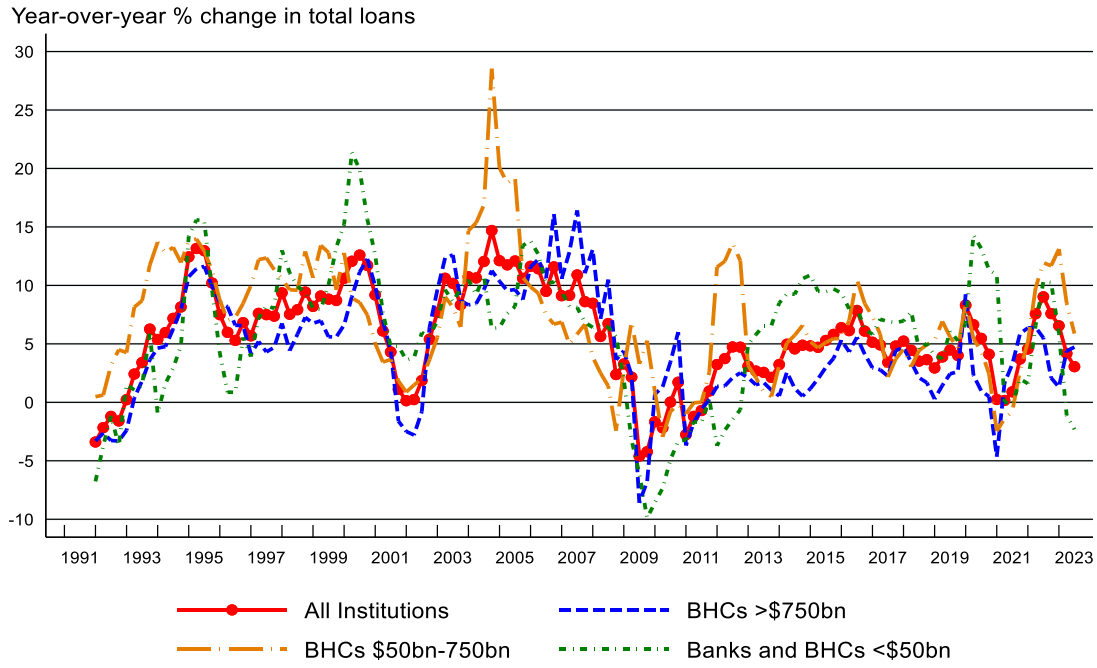


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms 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.

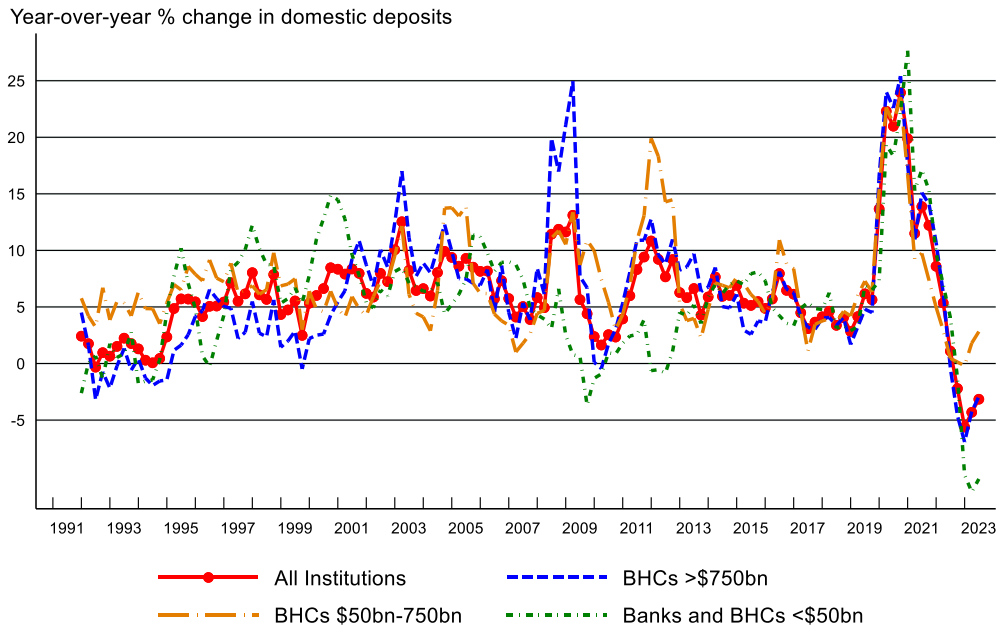
Asset Growth Rate



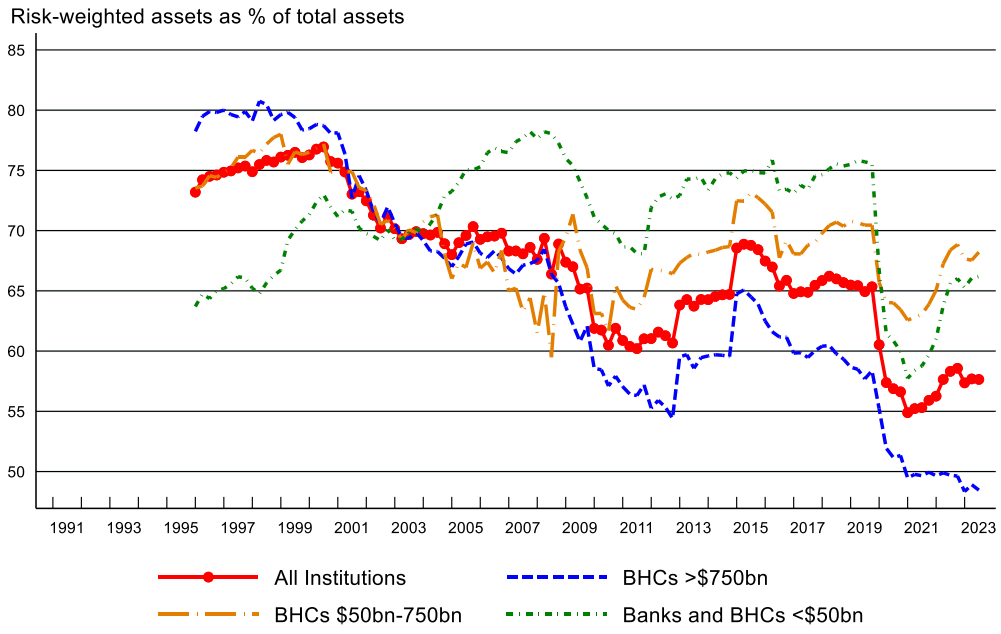
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate

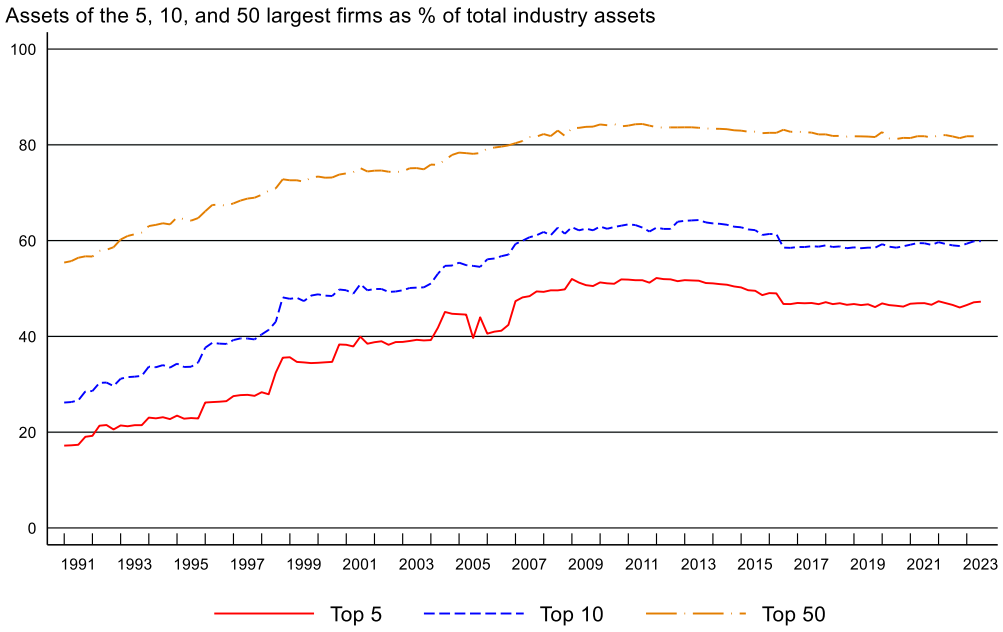


Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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



Financial Statistics for Large BHCs and Banks
2023Q3

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	3898.33	13151.00	1.35	16.57	14.29	15.87	17.78
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	3153.09	7802.00	0.99	10.87	11.90	13.64	15.38
3	CITIGROUP	2368.48	3546.00	0.60	6.77	13.59	15.40	17.93
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1909.26	5767.00	1.21	12.76	11.01	12.55	15.26
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	1577.15	2058.00	0.52	7.02	14.83	16.46	18.74
6	MORGAN STANLEY	1169.01	2408.00	0.82	9.71	15.58	17.55	19.96
7	U S BC	668.04	1523.00	0.91	11.47	9.66	11.23	13.36
8	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	557.36	1554.23	1.12	12.57	9.83	11.53	13.36
9	TRUIST FC	542.71	1177.00	0.87	7.61	9.86	11.42	13.46
10	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	511.77	948.47	0.74	7.15	17.33	17.33	18.56
11	CAPITAL ONE FC	471.43	1790.65	1.52	13.35	12.98	14.31	16.21
12	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	405.25	1038.00	1.02	10.14	11.91	15.06	16.08
13	BMO FNCL CORP	291.08	329.24	0.45	4.10	10.25	10.89	12.66
14	STATE STREET CORP	284.42	422.00	0.59	7.15	11.02	12.69	13.97
15	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	250.59	2451.00	3.91	35.88	10.72	11.48	13.39
16	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	225.64	430.91	0.76	7.53	10.41	11.55	13.42
17	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	224.50	129.94	0.23	3.79	12.08	13.82	15.93
18	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	213.77	751.90	1.41	14.75	13.24	13.83	15.64
19	FIFTH THIRD BC	212.97	660.00	1.24	15.96	9.80	11.06	13.13
20	M&T BK CORP	209.12	689.94	1.32	10.53	10.95	12.27	13.98
21	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	196.50	50.49	0.10	0.83	14.37	21.43	21.73
22	ALLY FNCL	195.70	296.00	0.60	9.23	9.31	10.71	12.49
23	KEYCORP	187.99	303.17	0.65	9.08	9.83	11.43	13.82
24	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	186.65	547.27	1.17	11.84	10.10	11.87	14.11
25	BARCLAYS US LLC	180.86	76.00	0.17	1.85	13.74	15.23	17.06
26	RBC US GRP HOLDS LLC	169.04	-1625.47	-3.85	-28.90	15.68	15.68	16.38
27	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	165.65	119.75	0.29	2.60	12.82	14.23	16.26
28	REGIONS FC	154.22	490.00	1.27	12.17	10.29	11.60	13.37
29	NORTHERN TR CORP	146.33	327.80	0.90	11.07	11.45	12.41	14.51
30	DISCOVER FS	143.43	682.62	1.90	19.18	11.61	12.45	14.08
31	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	111.23	206.56	0.74	7.52	9.59	10.17	11.97
32	DB USA CORP	110.34	75.00	0.27	2.32	26.95	34.21	34.25
33	ZIONS BC NA	87.27	174.72	0.80	13.15	10.21	10.87	12.76
34	COMERICA	85.91	251.00	1.17	20.19	10.80	11.30	13.17
35	FIRST HORIZON CORP	82.54	137.45	0.67	6.47	11.12	12.12	13.63
36	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	78.36	433.83	2.21	16.99	21.23	21.40	22.81
37	WEBSTER FNCL CORP	73.13	226.48	1.24	11.05	11.12	11.64	13.79
38	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	72.11	205.00	1.14	13.29	17.14	17.14	17.22
39	WESTERN ALLI BC	70.89	216.64	1.22	15.08	10.56	11.28	13.49
40	POPULAR	69.74	137.00	0.79	12.29	16.81	16.87	18.67
41	CIBC BC USA	69.60	197.83	1.14	7.24	15.39	15.39	16.65
42	EAST WEST BC	68.29	287.74	1.69	17.45	13.30	13.30	14.73
43	VALLEY NAT BC	61.18	141.35	0.92	8.53	9.21	9.64	11.68
44	SYNOVUS FC	59.34	97.10	0.65	8.56	10.13	11.18	13.12
45	BNP PARIBAS USA	58.63	59.88	0.41	4.10	19.61	19.61	19.61
46	WINTRUST FC	55.55	164.20	1.18	13.09	9.34	10.18	12.04
47	COLUMBIA BKG SYS	51.99	135.85	1.05	11.73	9.49	9.49	11.63
48	OLD NAT BC	49.06	147.88	1.21	11.29	10.41	11.06	12.32
49	BOK FC	48.97	134.50	1.10	11.18	12.06	12.07	13.16
50	CULLEN/FROST BKR	48.79	155.65	1.28	20.76	13.32	13.81	15.28
TOTALS**	TOP 50 (BHCS AND BANKS)	22283.25	53481.52	0.96	10.65	12.44	13.93	15.93
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	27312.58	66087.14	0.97	10.46	13.12	14.41	15.87

* There is one non-BHC in the Top 50: Zions Bancorporation National Association. The Top 50 excludes non-typical institutions (see Data Note 3).

** 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 $750 billion in total assets as of the current quarter, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs with $50 - $750 billion in total assets in the current quarter, and for the remainder of the industry. For consistency, time-series graphs for the ">$750bn" and $50-$750bn" 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 >$750bn" and the "BHCs $50-$750bn" series. Finally, the "all other banks and BHCs" quarterly series is constructed by subtracting the "BHCs > $750bn" and "BHCs $50-$750bn" 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 caveats and 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 > $750bn 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- In 2020:Q1, some non-advanced approaches firms began to implement a simplified capital rule to calculate CET1 in Schedule HC-R Part II. This is reflected in the calculation of aggregate CET1 and related ratios.

- Starting on January 1, 2020, 260 firms that are public companies, representing 84% of total banking assets, began to adopt the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)'s new "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This affects the calculation of loan loss provisions and loan loss reserves. The 2020 CECL adopters had the option to delay transitioning the effects of the adoption of CECL on their regulatory capital for 2 years, followed by a 3-year phase in period that is expected to be completed by the end of 2024. The remainder of all firms were obliged to adopt CECL as of January 1, 2023. The 2023 CECL adopters do not have the option of the two-year delay, but will still have the option to phase in the initial impact of CECL adoption on their regulatory capital ratios over a three-year period beginning in the quarter of CECL adoption.

- Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, allowed banks to suspend the recognition of certain loan modifications as troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) during the applicable period under the CARES Act as extended by the Consolidated Appropriations (CA) Act (i.e., between March 1, 2020, and January 1, 2022). In addition, the ASU No. 2022-02, "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures", issued by FASB in March 2022 eliminated the recognition of trouble debt restructurings for banks that have adopted the "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This was reflected in the calculation of loan loss provisions, loan loss reserves, non-performing loans, net charge-offs, and risk-weighted assets effective January 1, 2023.

- The interim final rules of March 23, 2020, and April 13, 2020, and the final rule of October 28, 2020, adopted by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (together, the agencies), allowed banking organizations to neutralize the regulatory capital effects of participating in the Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (MMLF) and the Paycheck Protection Program Liquidity Facility (PPPLF). In addition, Paycheck Protection Program loans received a zero percent risk weight under the agencies' regulatory capital rules. This may have impacted the calculation of risk-weighted assets and the leverage ratio.

Data Notes

1. As of 2020Q1, the largest asset group used for statistics reported by BHC size was raised from a threshold of $500bn to $750bn to reflect the changing nature of the banking industry. The six BHCs previously reported in the >$500bn group remain the same in the new >$750bn set (J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley). In general, the subsets of BHCs with statistics reported by asset totals remain consistent throughout time in this report.

2. 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.

3. 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, John Hancock and MetLife Inc.

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations

Second Quarter 2023

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$750bn[2] in total assets as of the current quarter, for BHCs with $50bn-750bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Return on equity and return on assets both decreased from 12.90% and 1.19% in 2023:Q1 to 10.71% and 0.99% in 2023:Q2, respectively, reflecting a decrease in trading revenues.
- Net interest margin, defined as net interest income as a percentage of interest earning assets, did not change from last quarter, remaining at 2.66%. The current net interest margin of 2.66% is above its post-crisis (2009:Q1 – 2023:Q2) average of 2.61%.
- Noninterest income ratio, measured as noninterest income as a percentage of total assets, fell from 2.09% in 2023:Q1 to 1.90% in 2023:Q2. The current noninterest income ratio of 1.90% is below its post-crisis average of 2.13%.
- Asset growth rose from -0.60% in 2023:Q1 to 0.00% in 2023:Q2. Loan growth slowed from 6.53% to 4.16%, and domestic deposit growth increased from -5.64% to -4.32%.
- 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 12.89%, 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] The threshold for the highest asset grouping was raised from $500bn to $750bn in the 2020Q1 Quarterly Trends report. Six BHCs exceed this $750bn size threshold: J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. See Data Notes on page 43 for more details.

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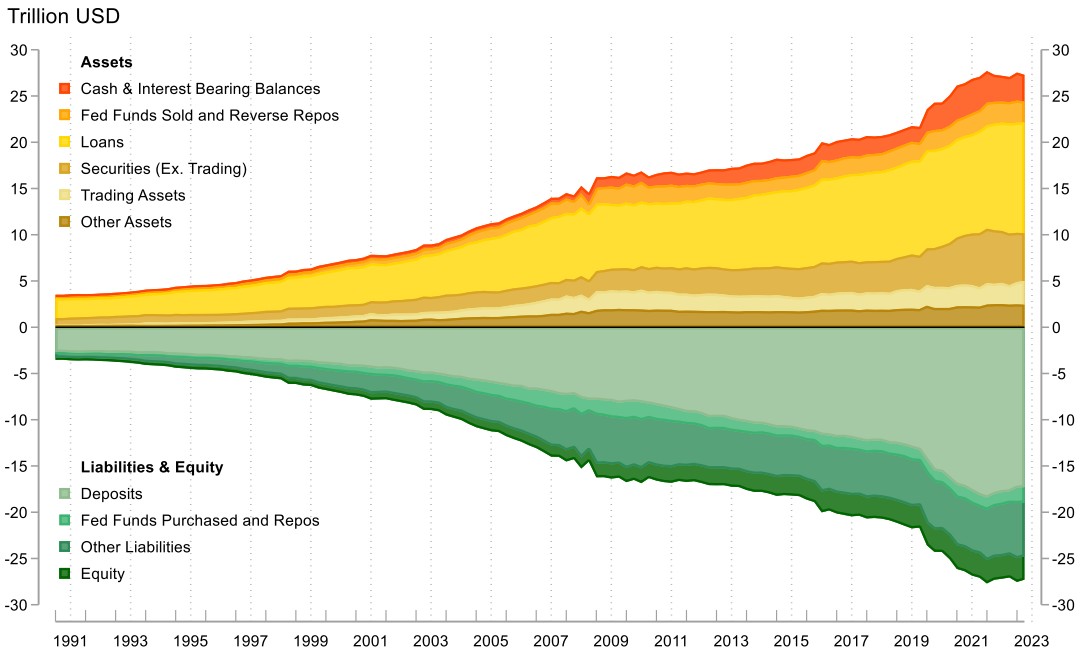
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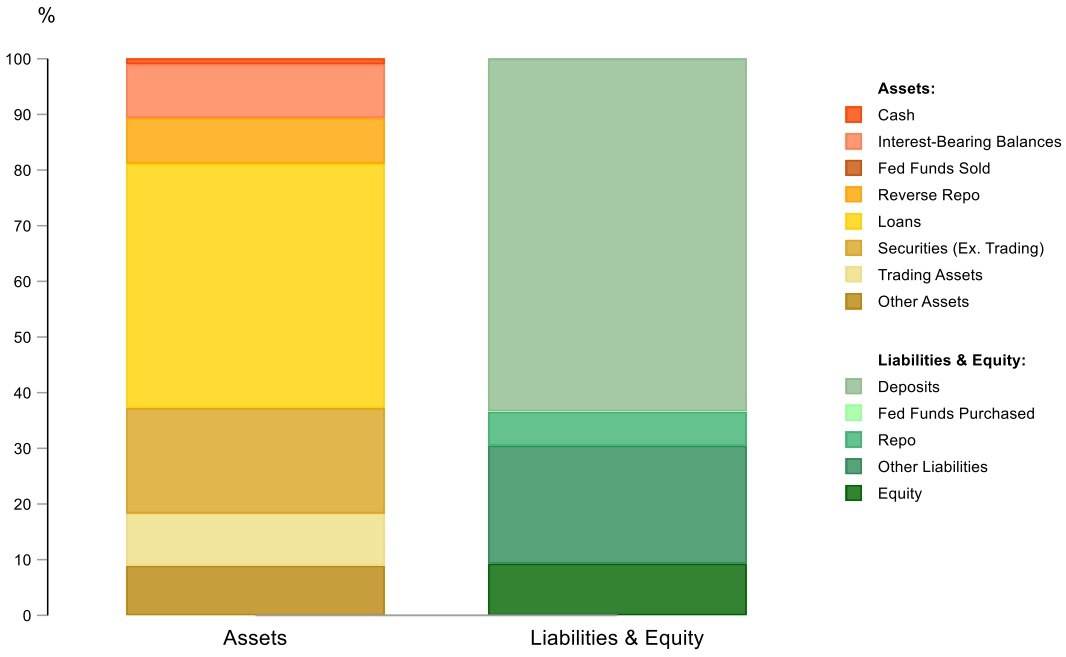
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

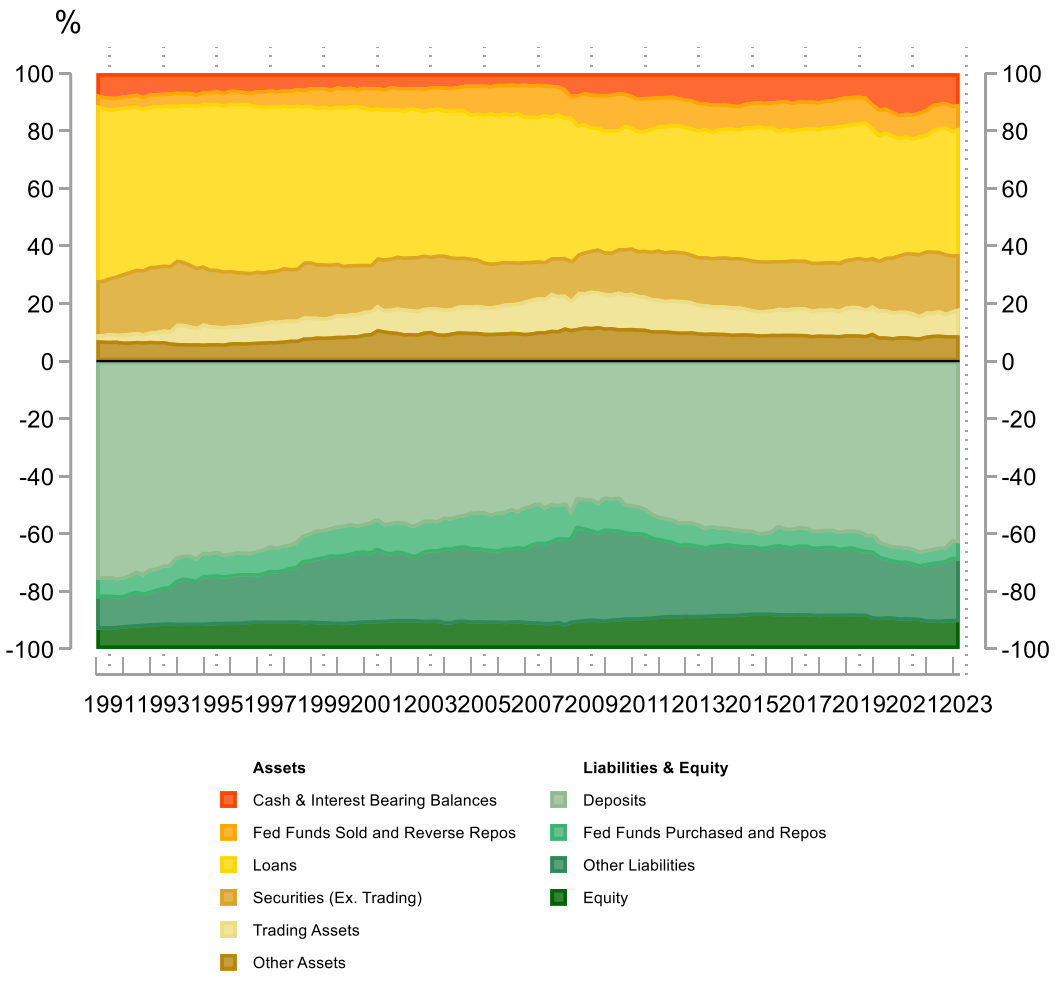
Balance Sheet Composition



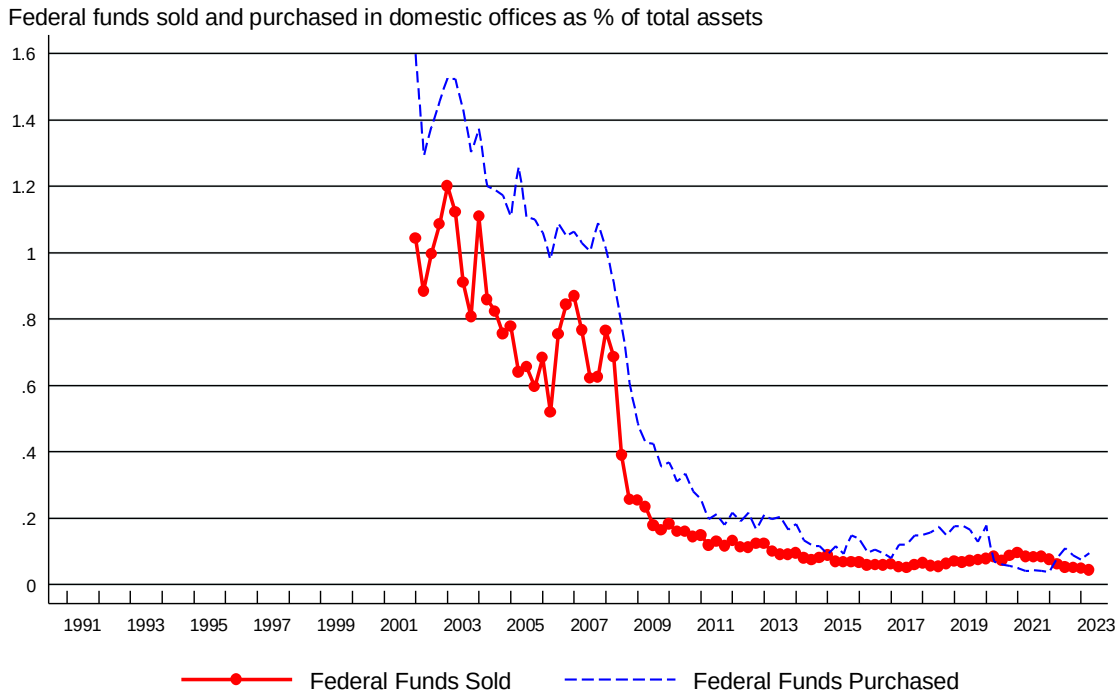
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



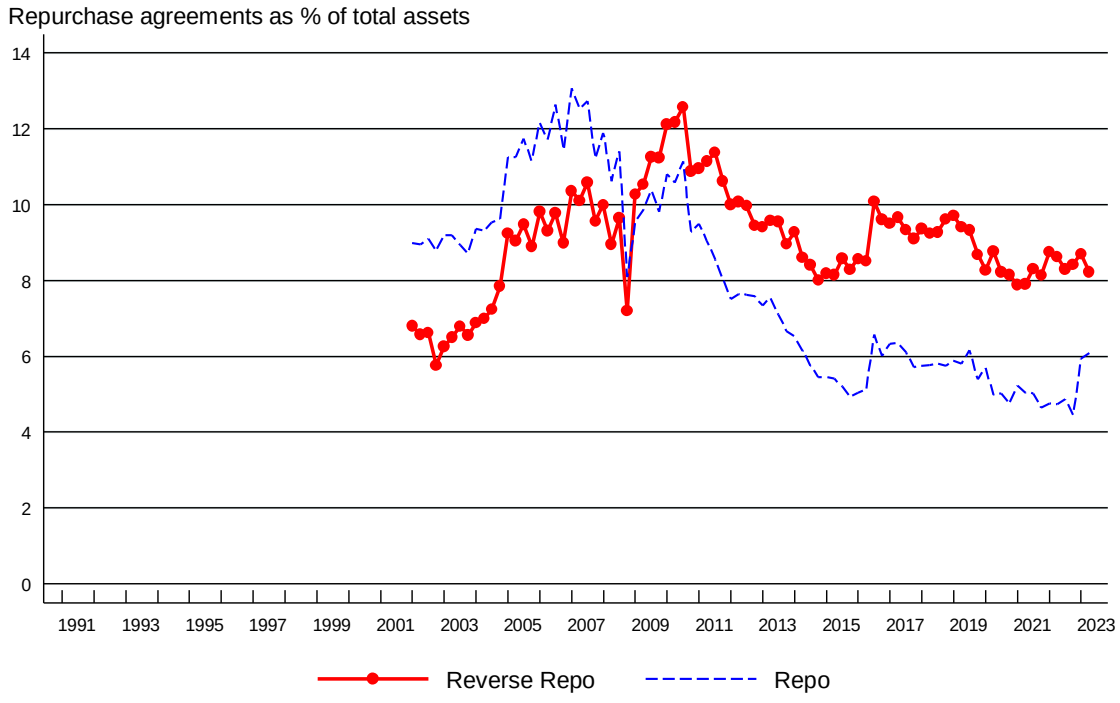
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

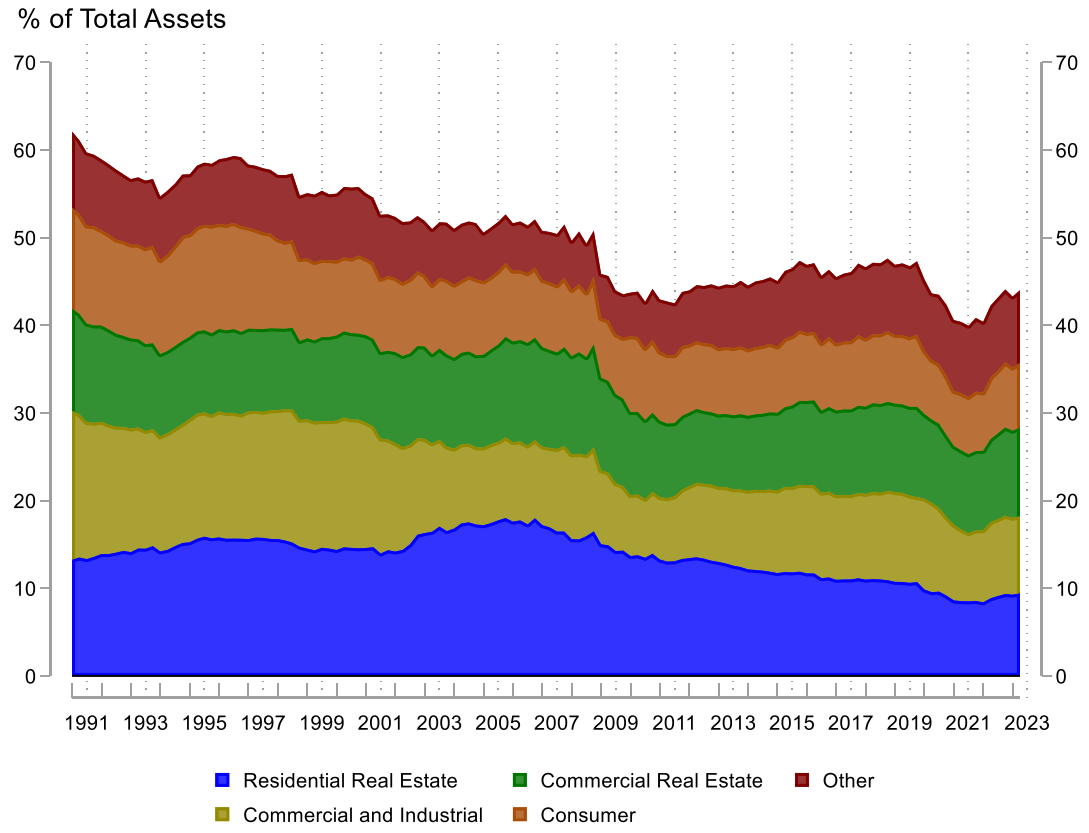


Repurchase Agreements

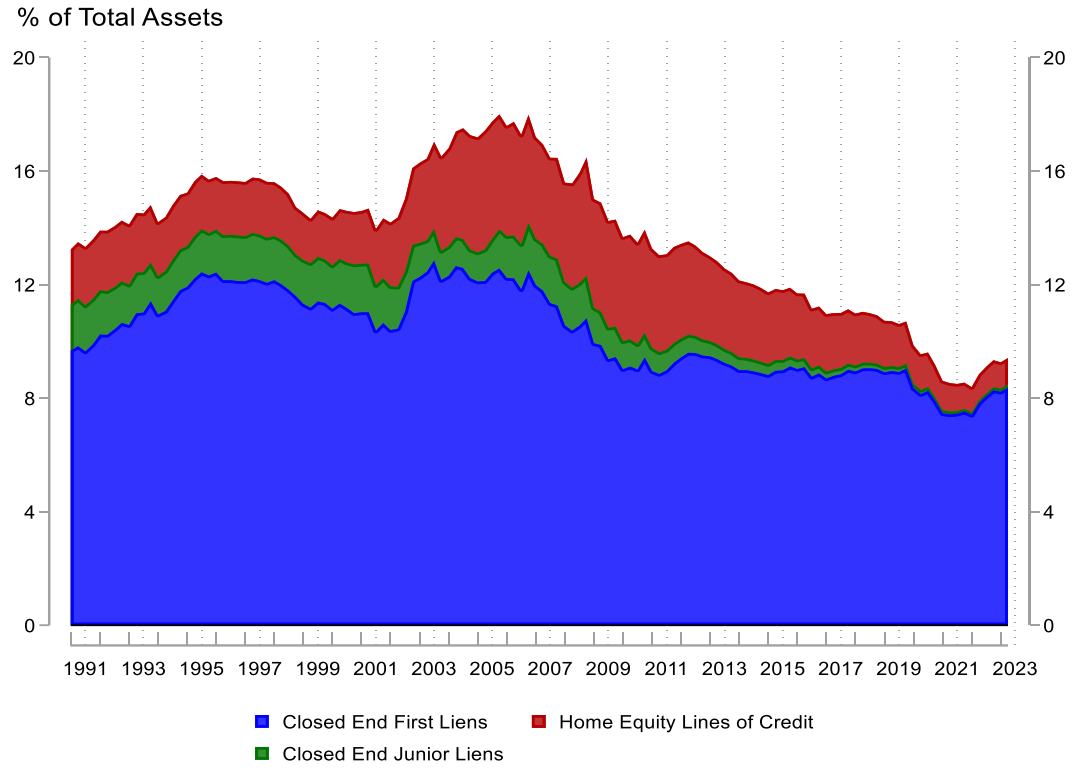


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

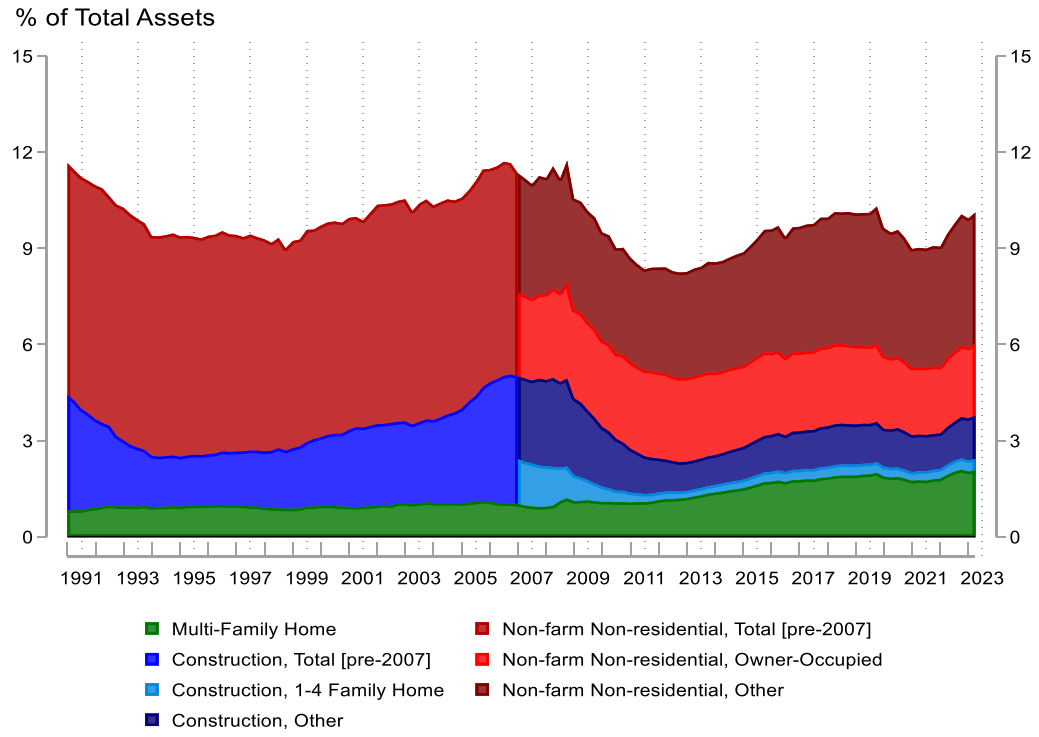
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
2013
2015
2017
2019
2021
2023
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

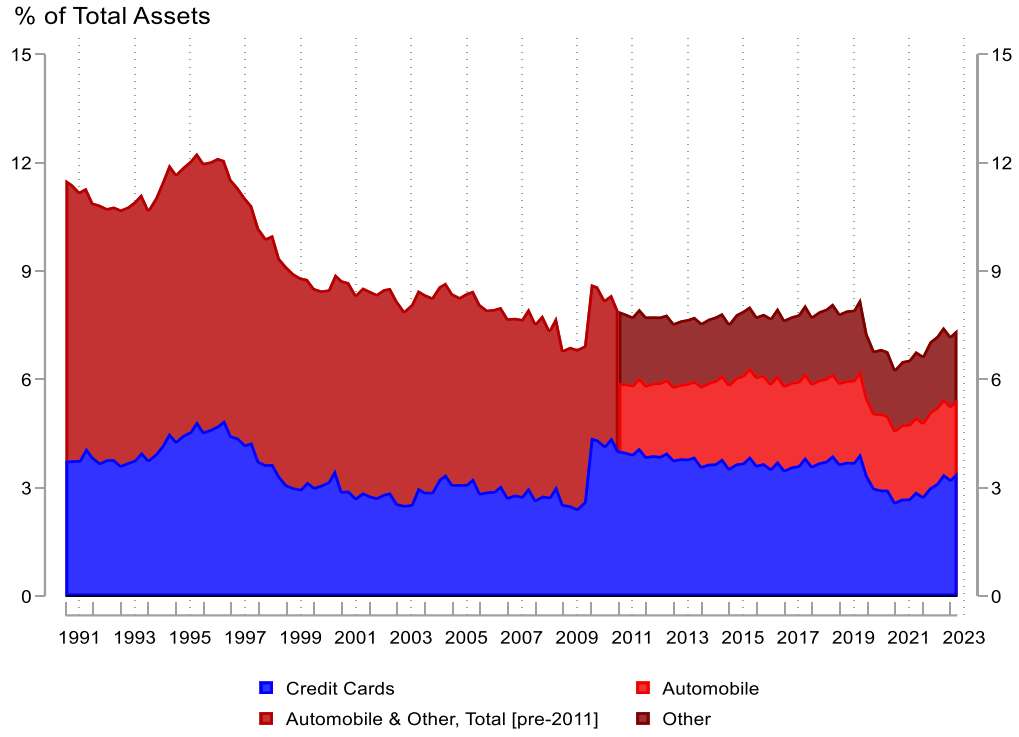
Residential Real Estate Loans



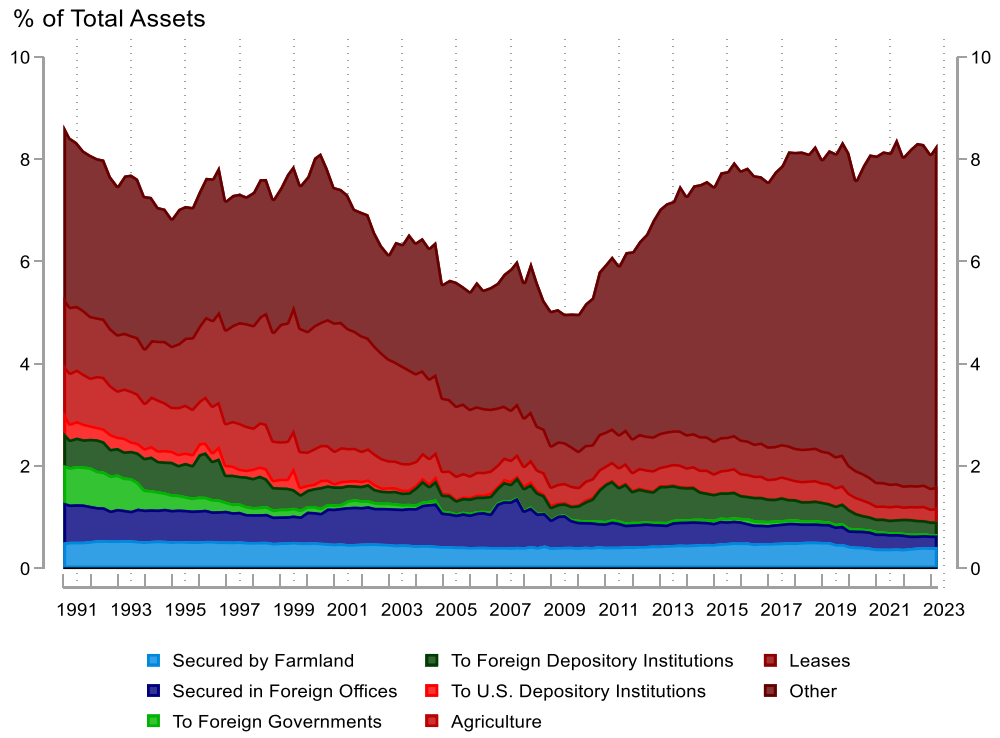
Commercial Real Estate Loans



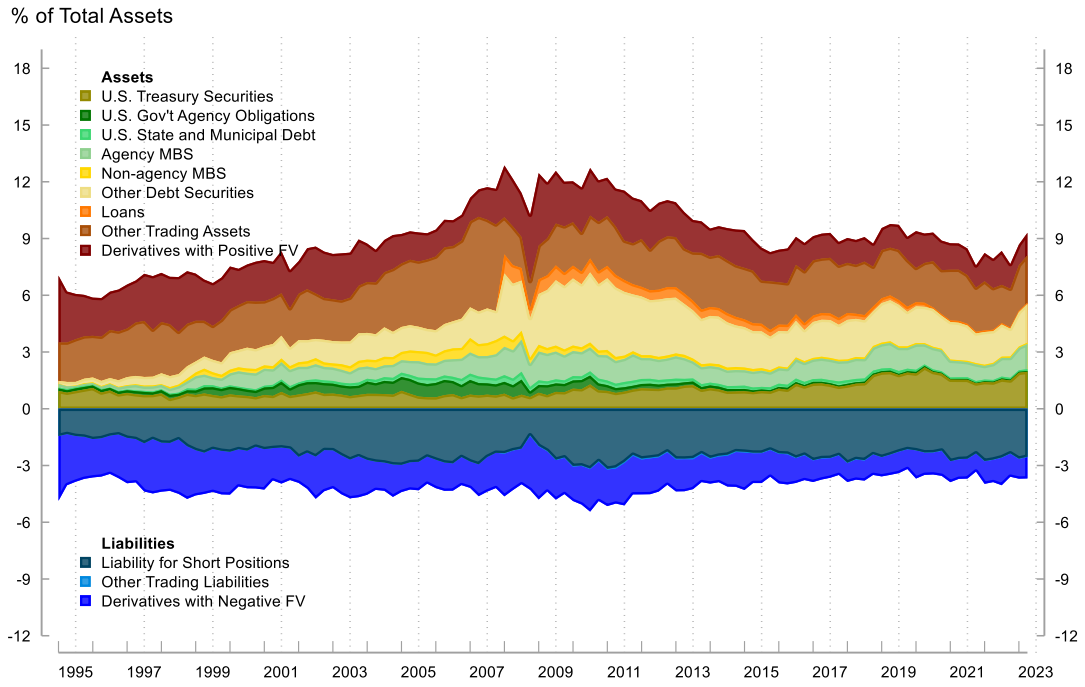
Consumer Loans



Other Loans

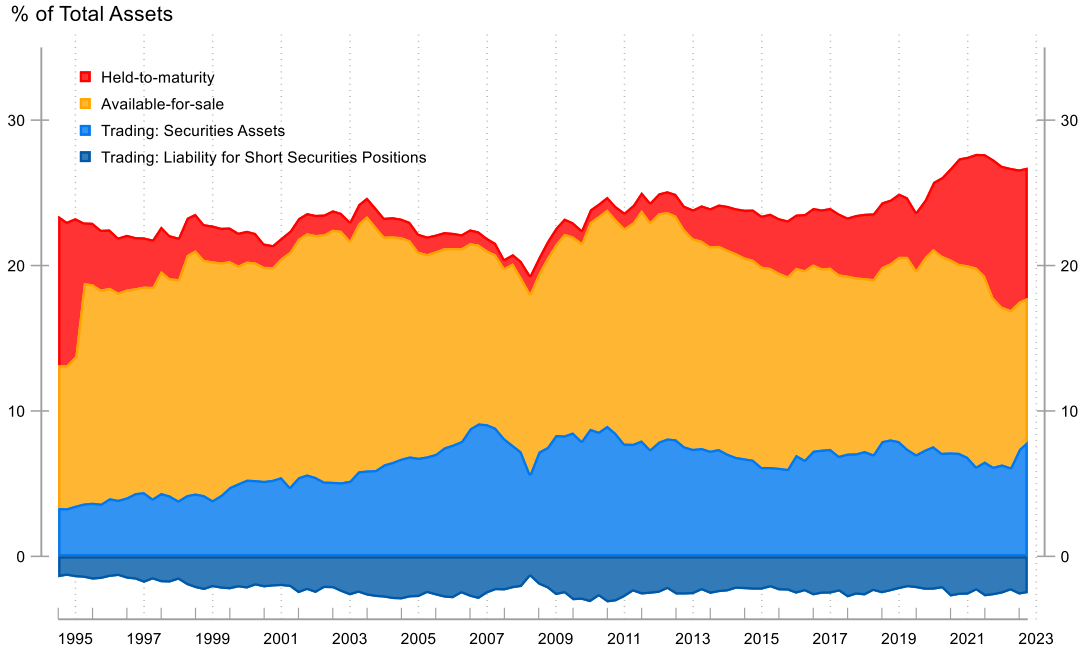


Trading Assets and Liabilities



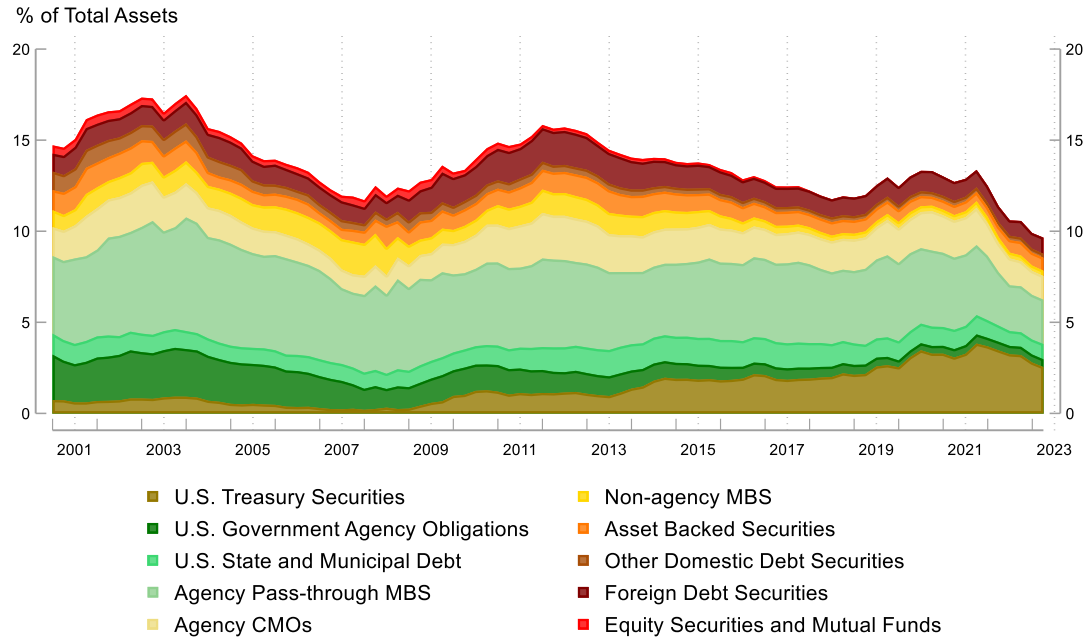
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of $10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and $2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

Securities Portfolios

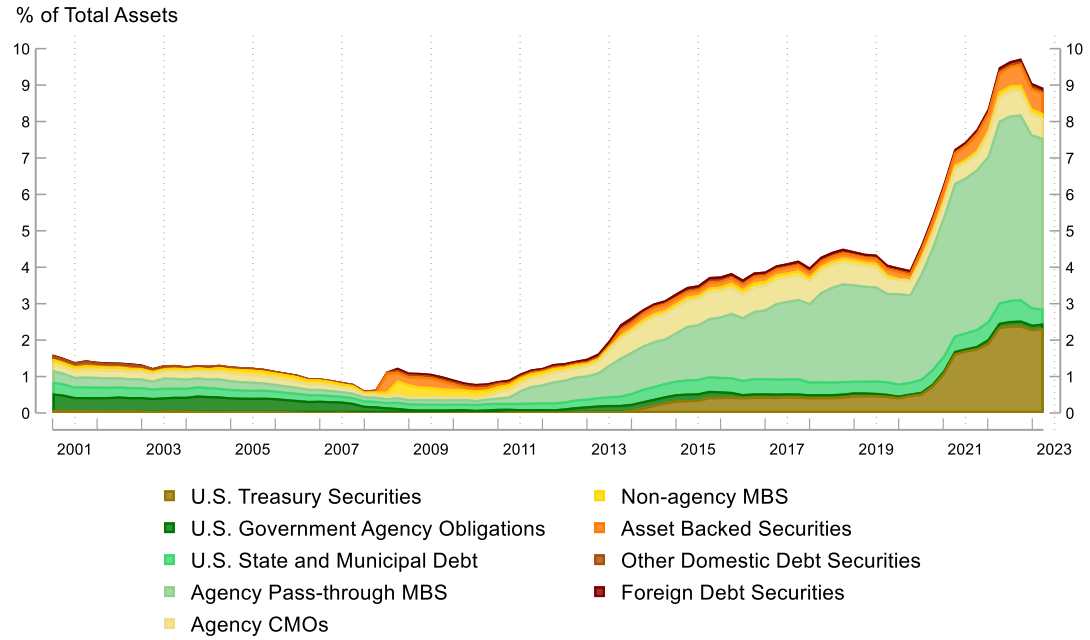


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities

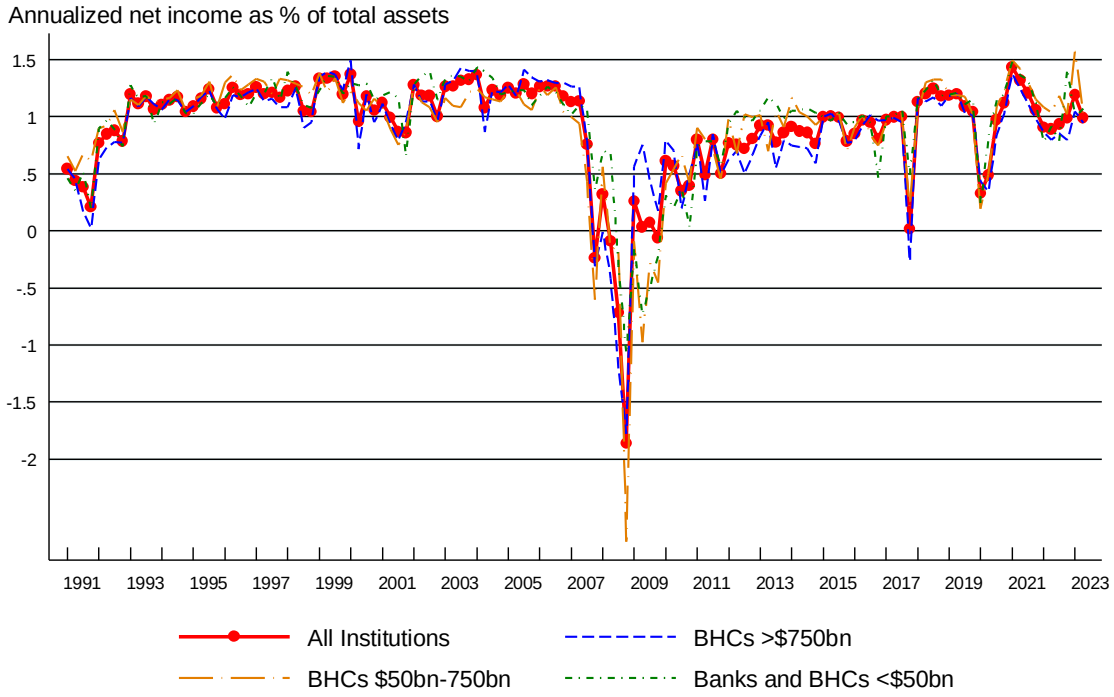


Held-to-Maturity Securities

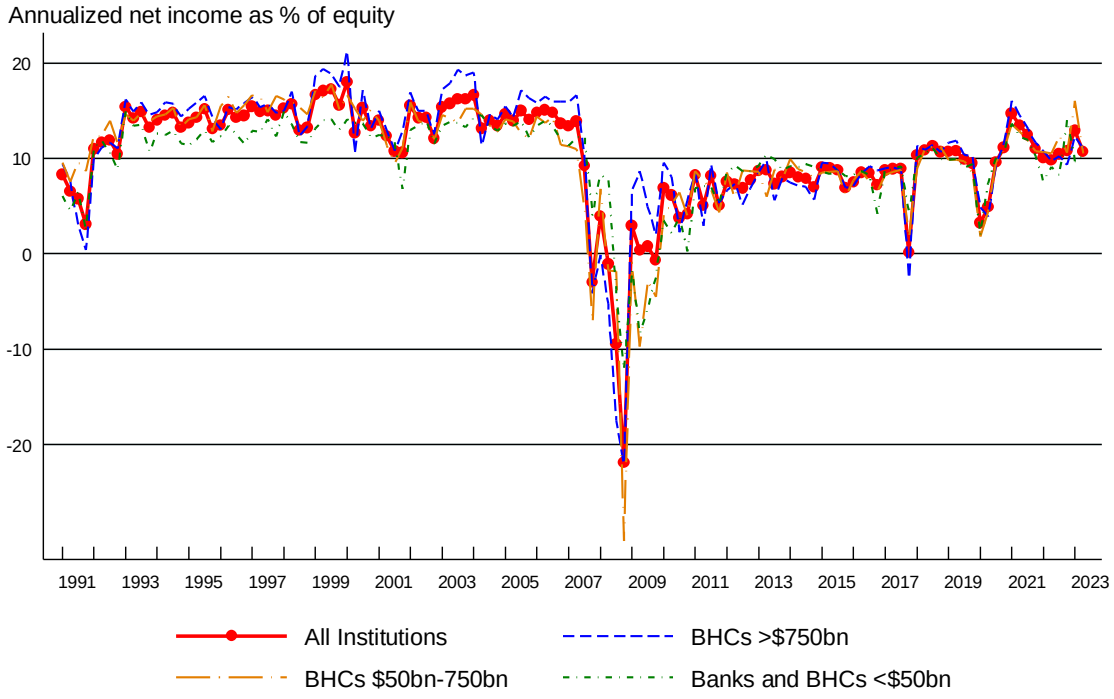


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

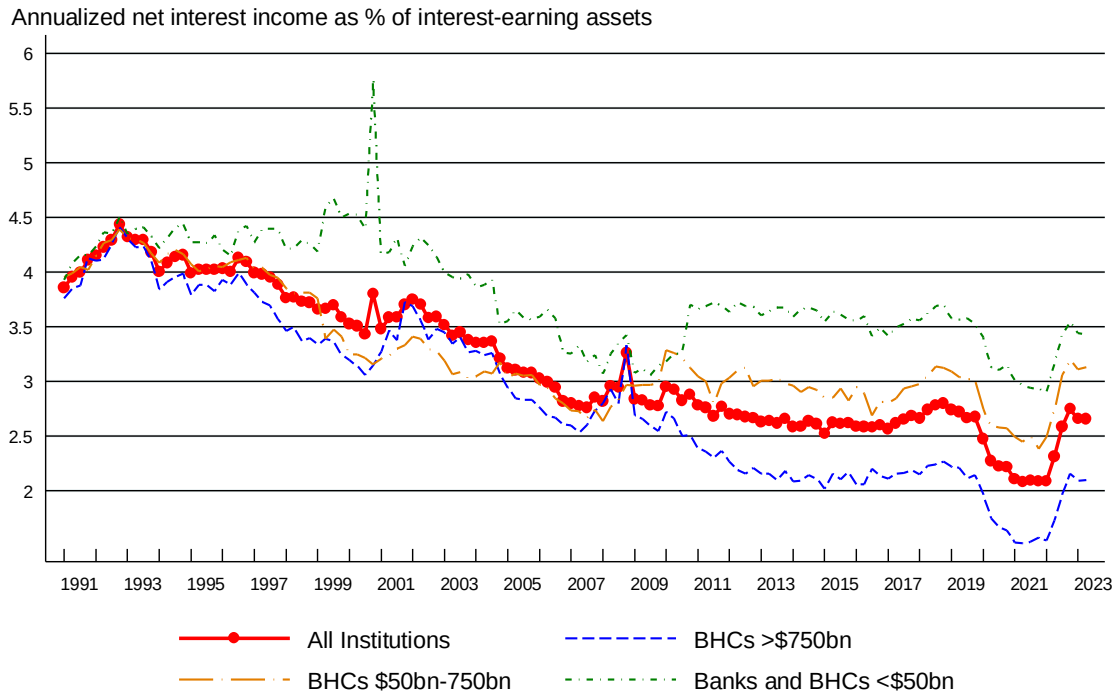
Return on Assets



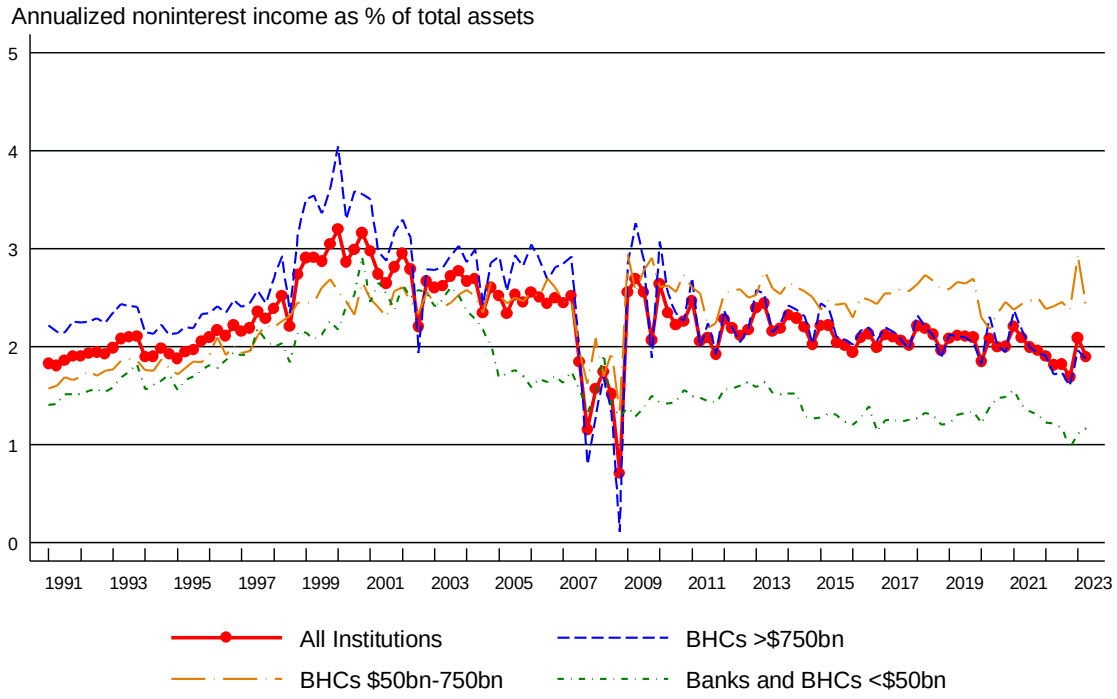
Return on Equity

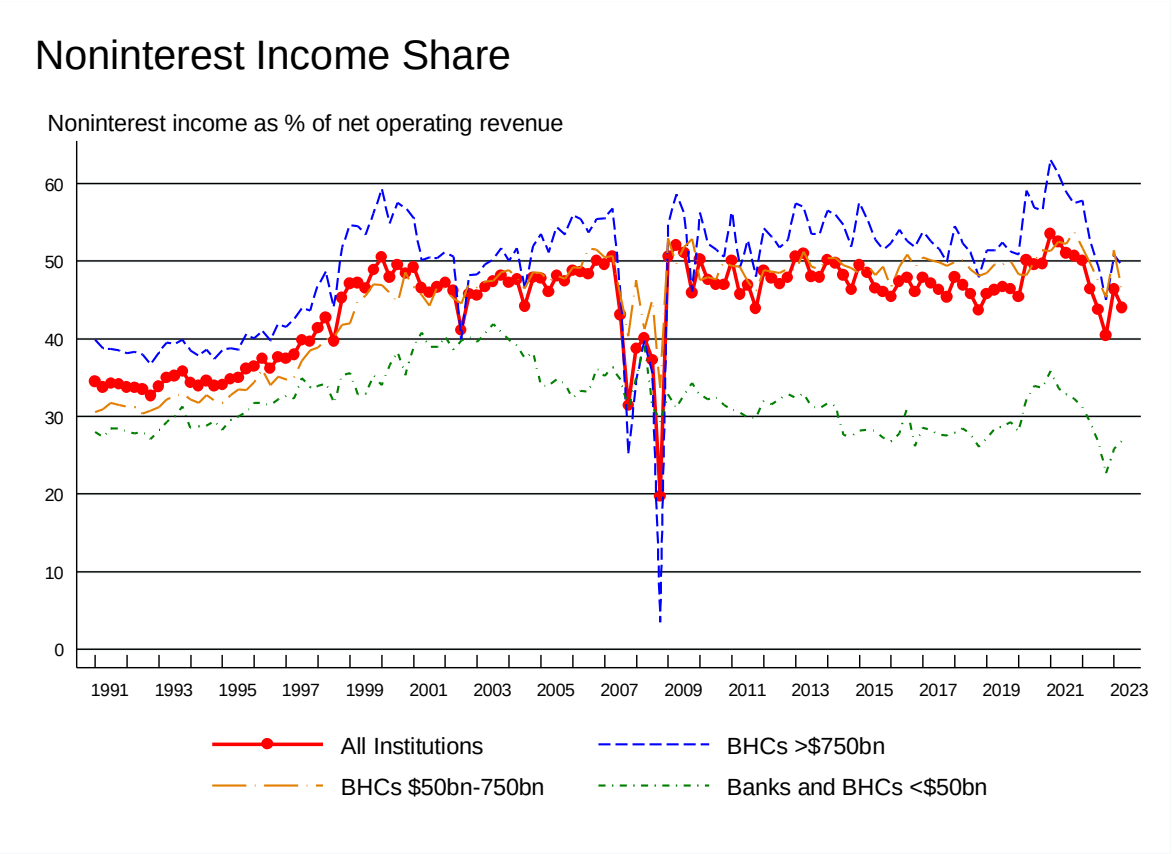


Net Interest Margin



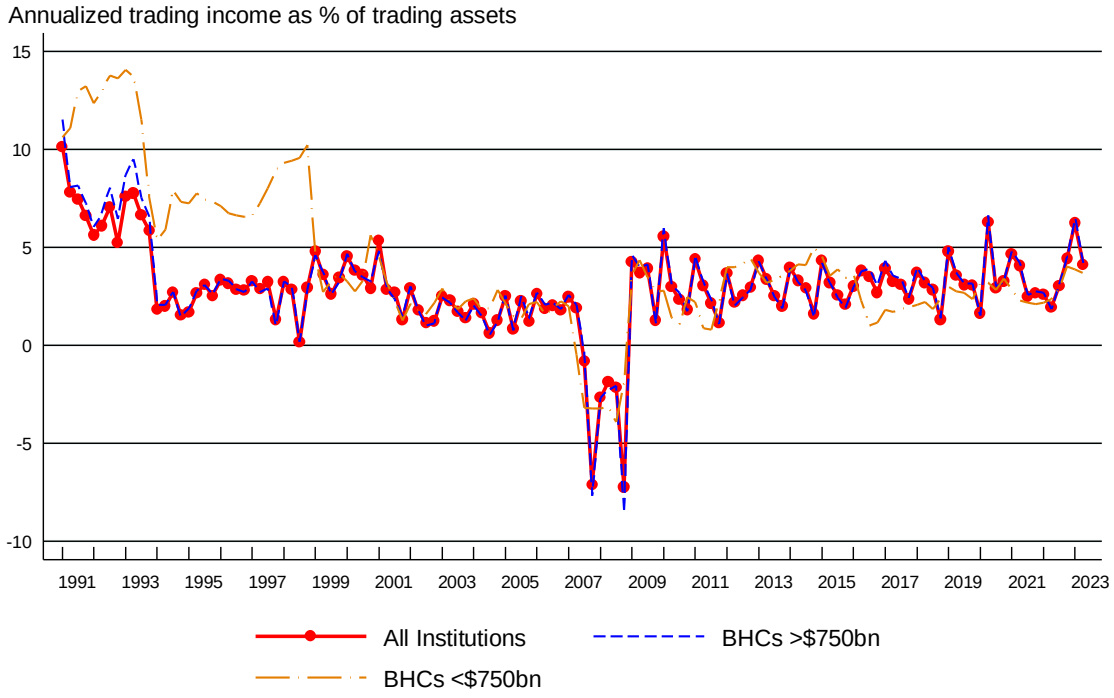
Noninterest Income Ratio



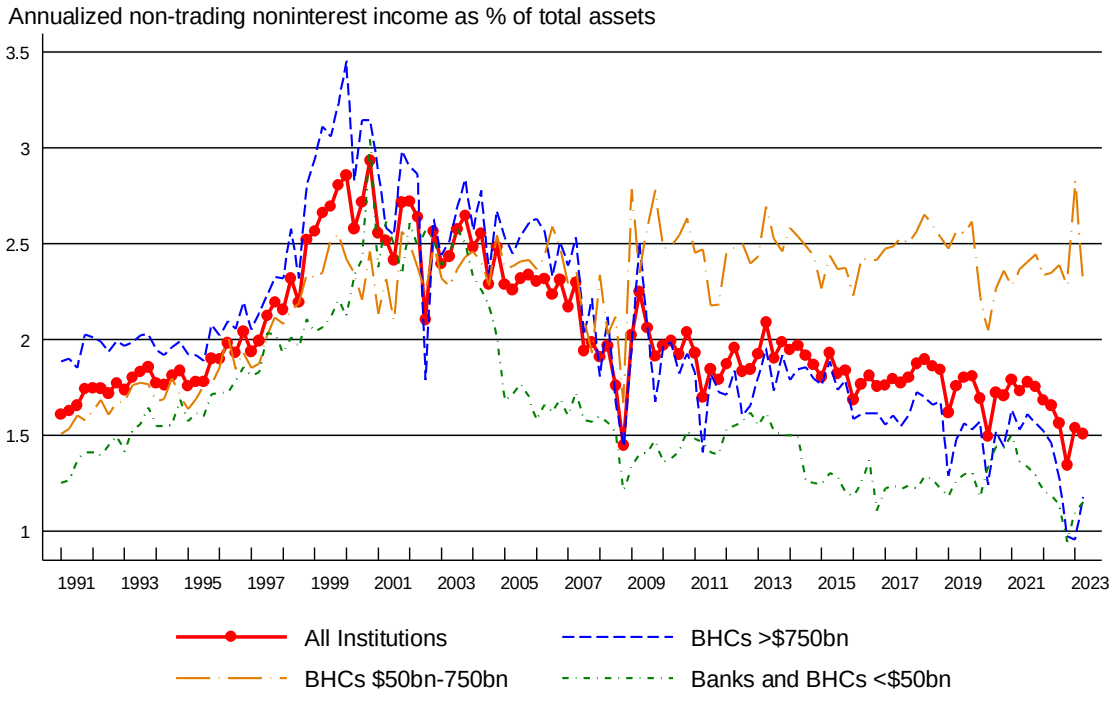


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

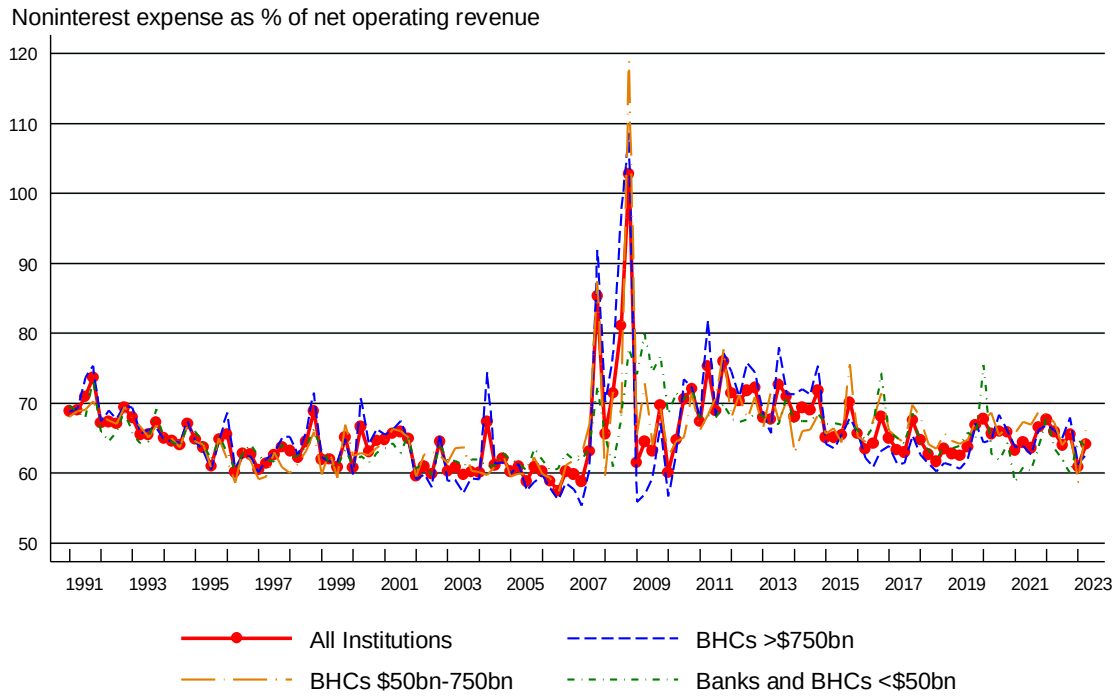
Return on Trading Assets



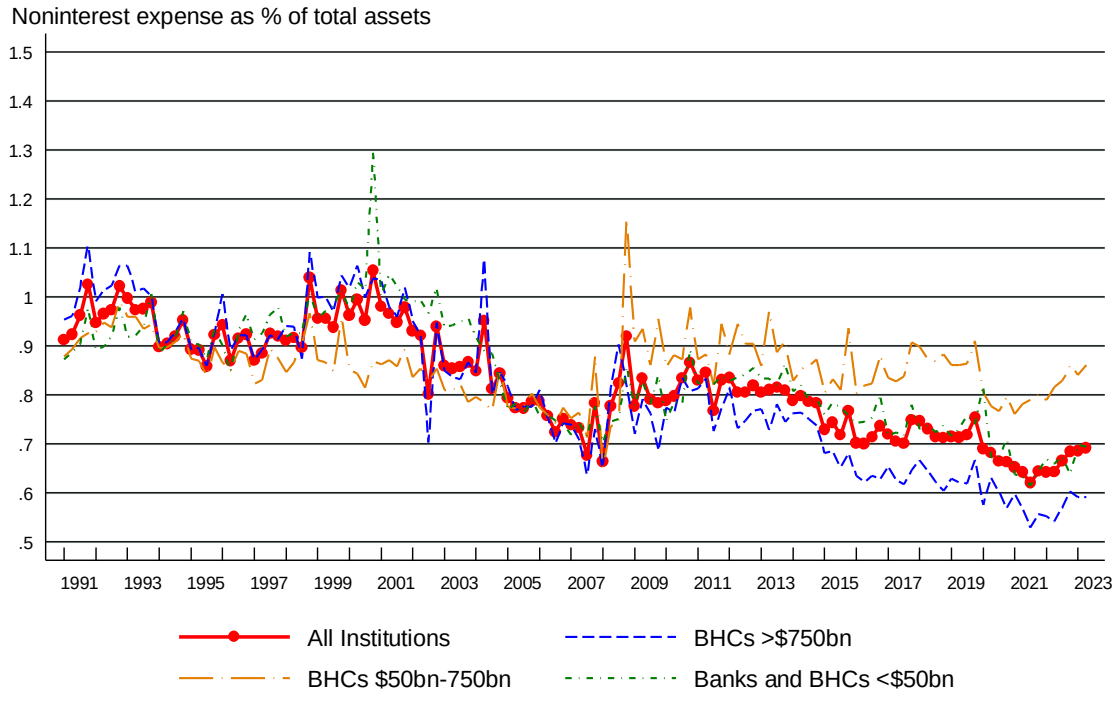
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio



Noninterest Expense Ratio

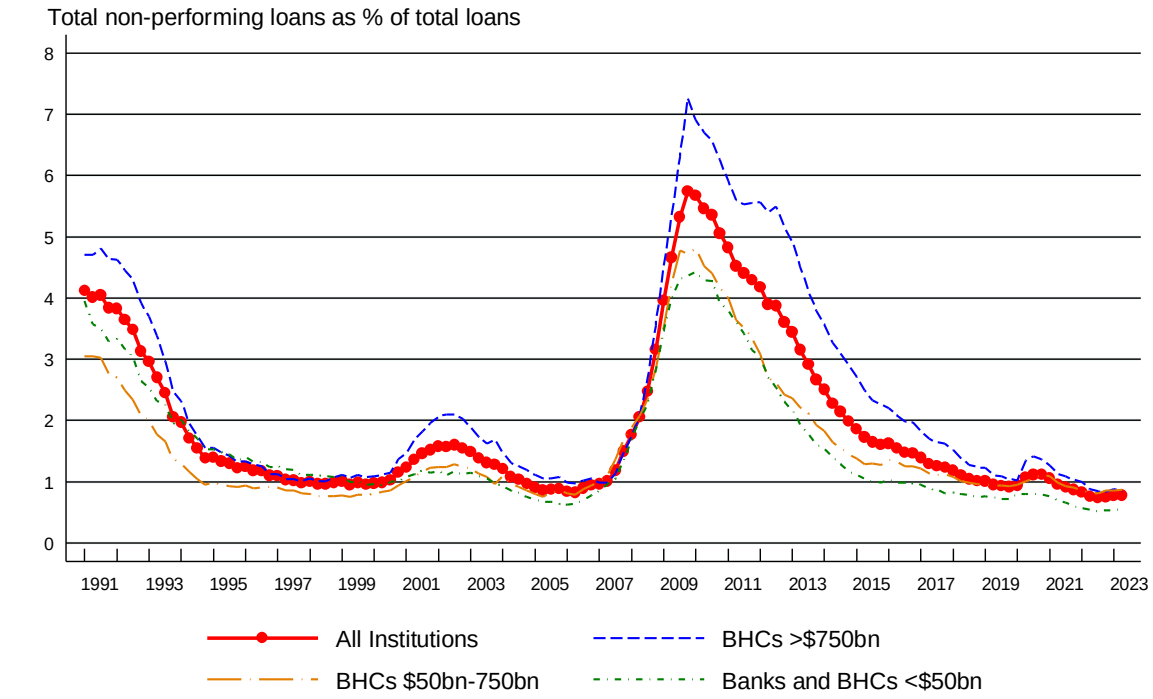


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

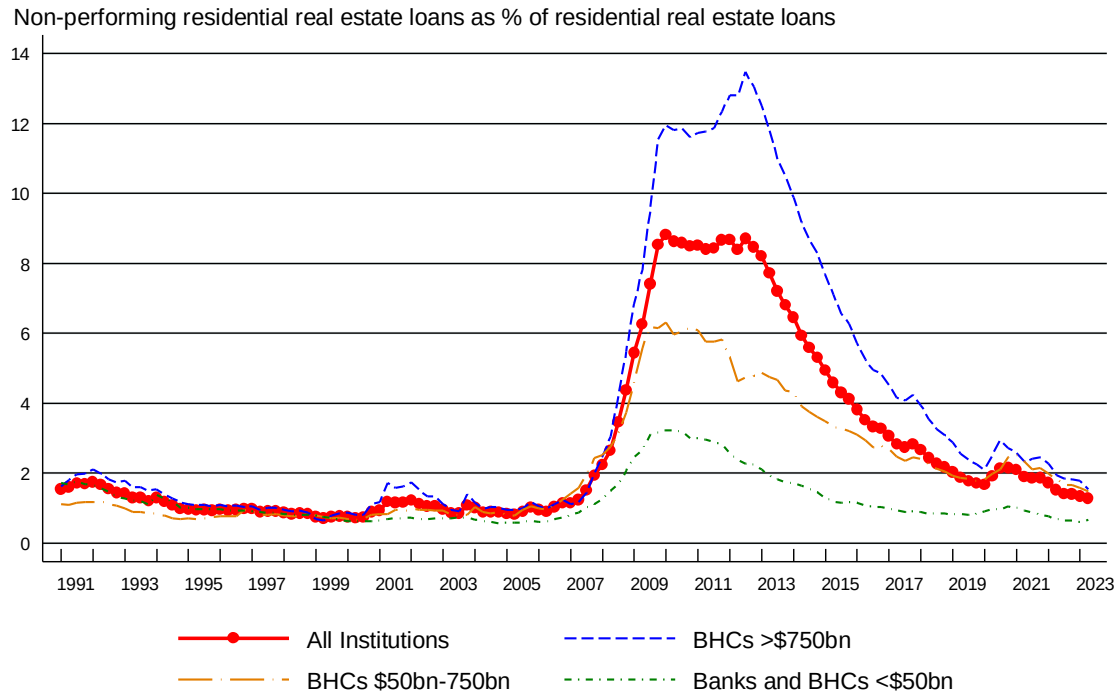
3. Loan Performance

Note: Non-performing loans include loans that are (1) 90 days or more past due and still accruing or (2) non-accrual. The adoption of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)'s new "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses may have influenced the calculation of loan loss provisions and loan loss reserves. In addition, Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, as well as the ASU No. 2022-02, "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures", issued by FASB in March 2022, may have impacted the calculation of loan loss provisions, loan loss reserves, non-performing loans, and net charge-offs. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details.

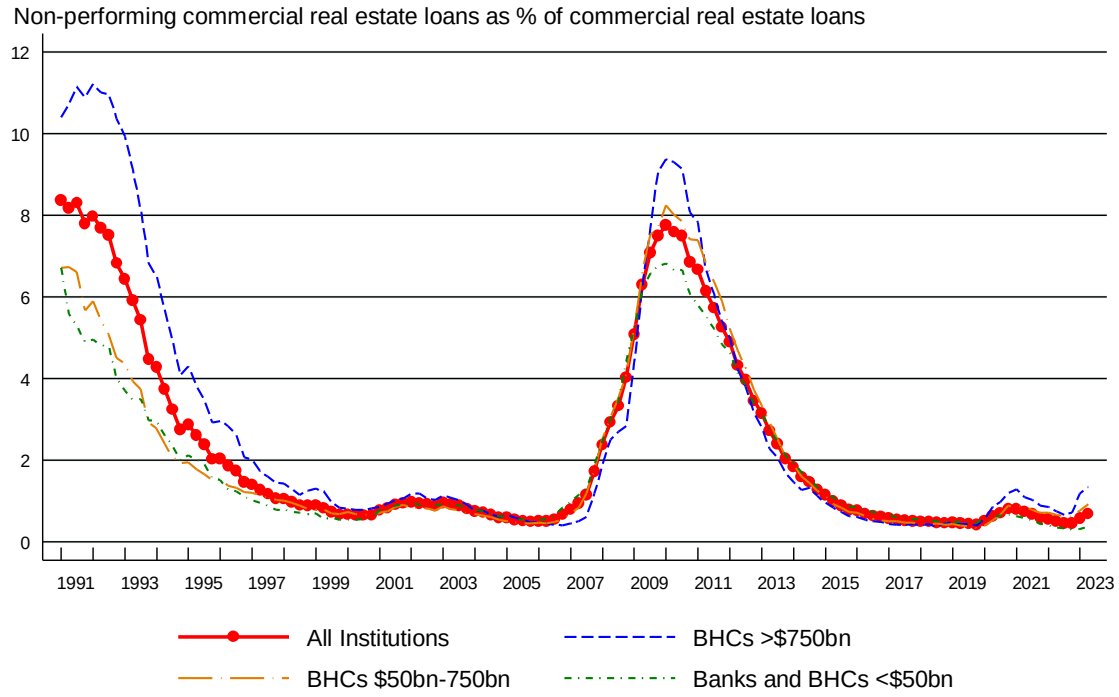
Non-performing Loans



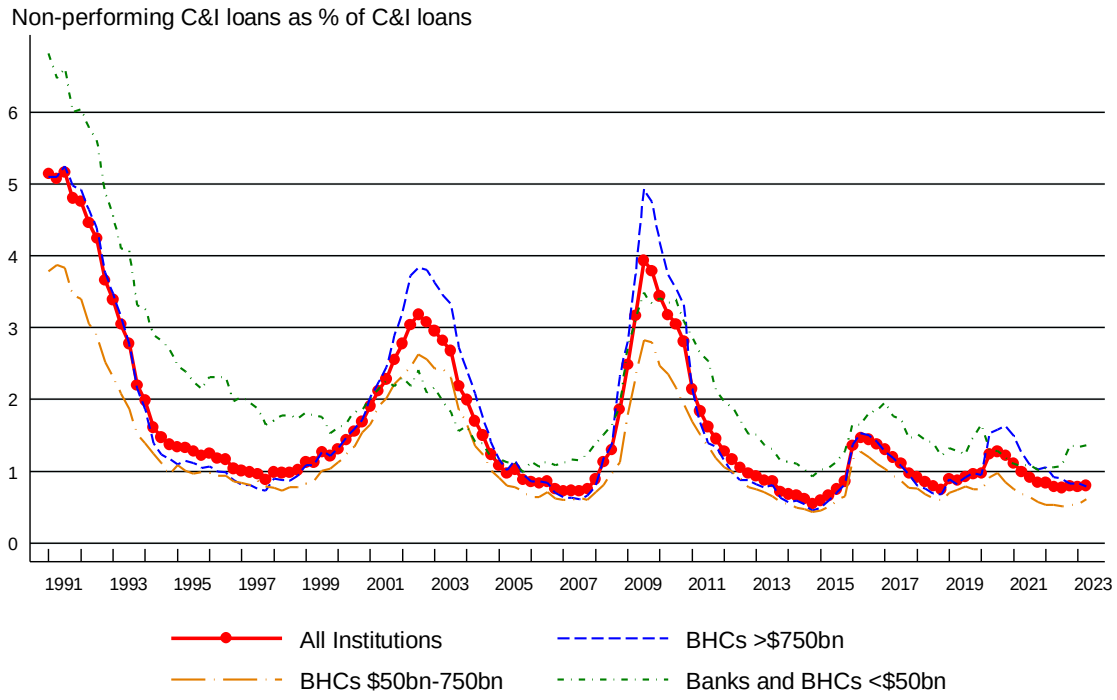
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



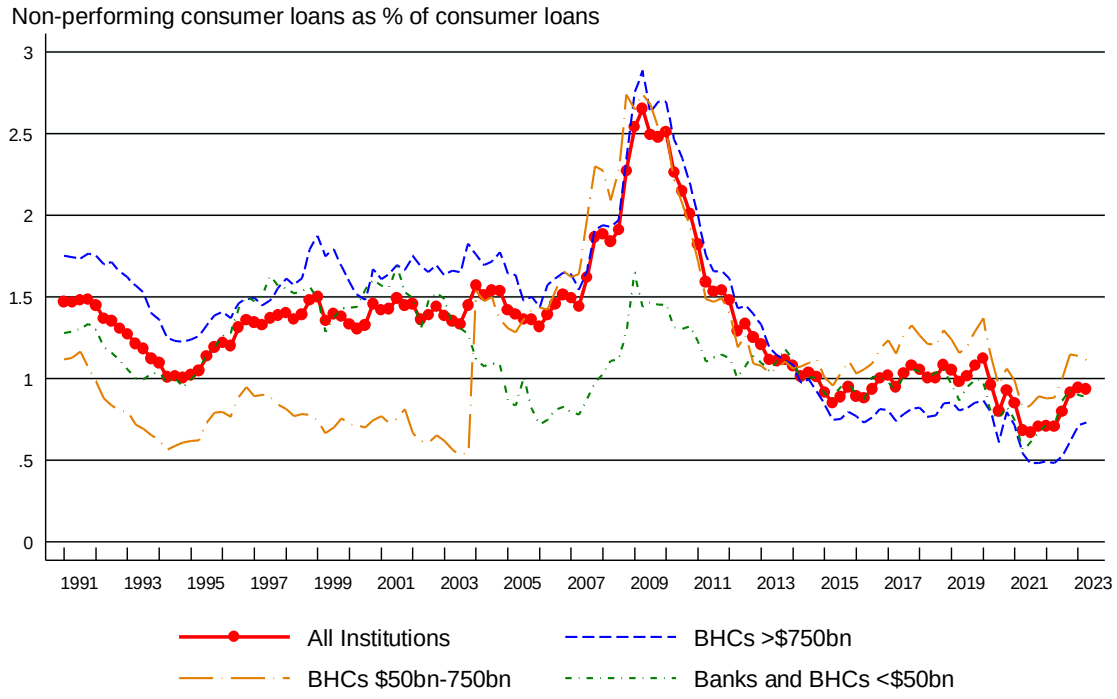
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



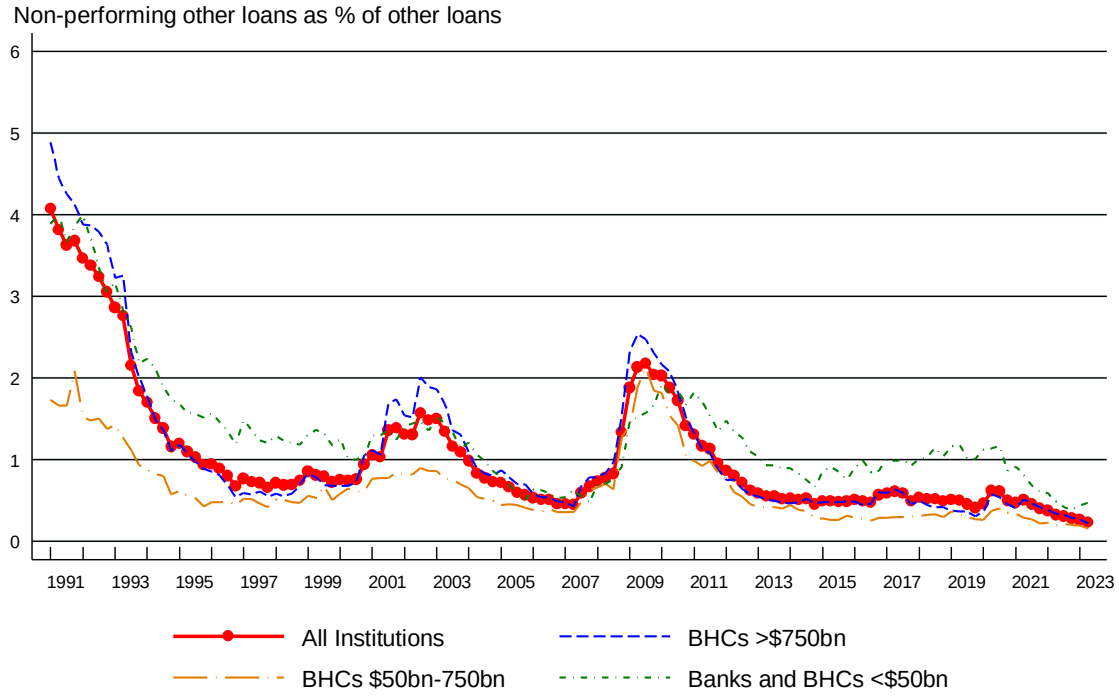
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



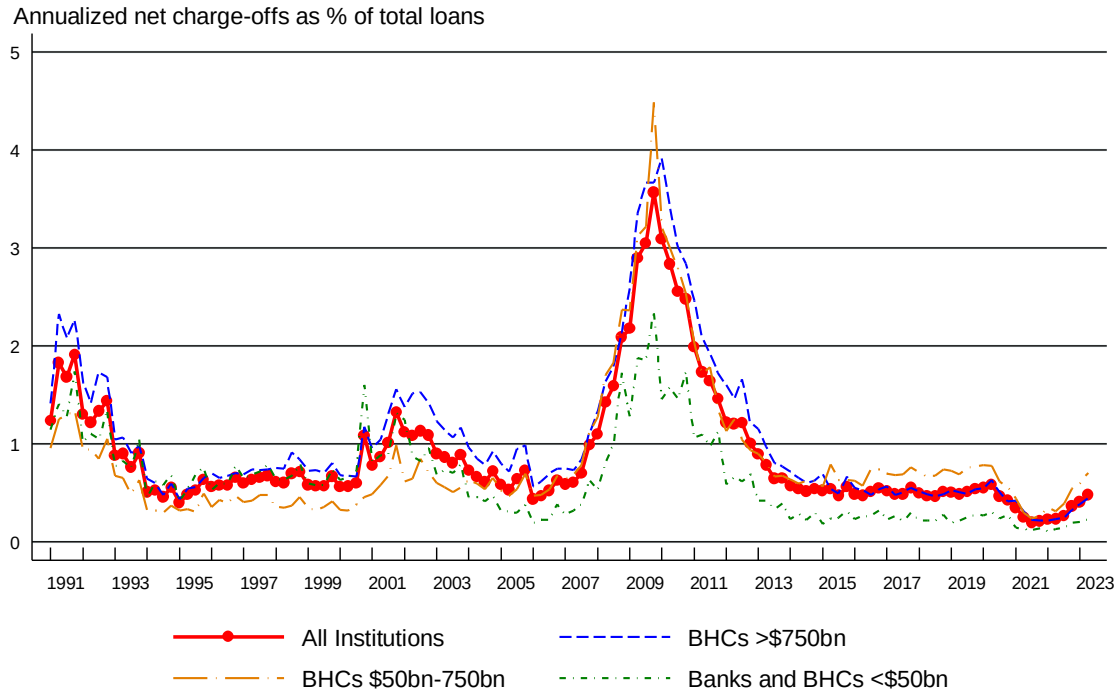
Non-performing Consumer Loans



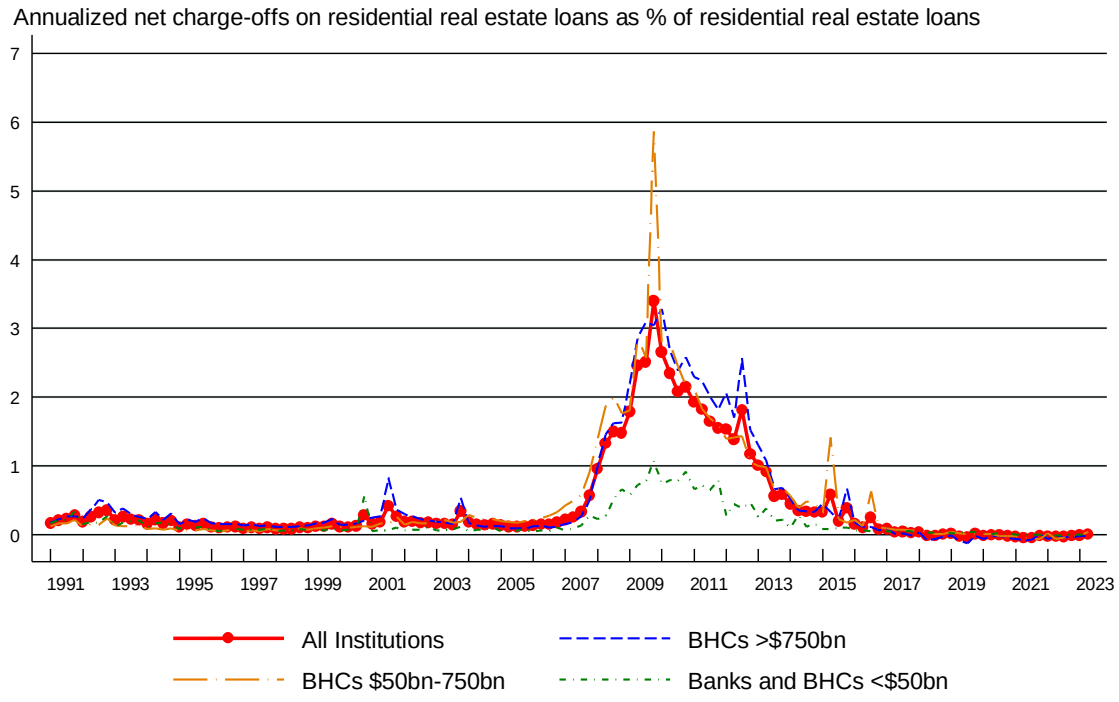
Non-performing Other Loans



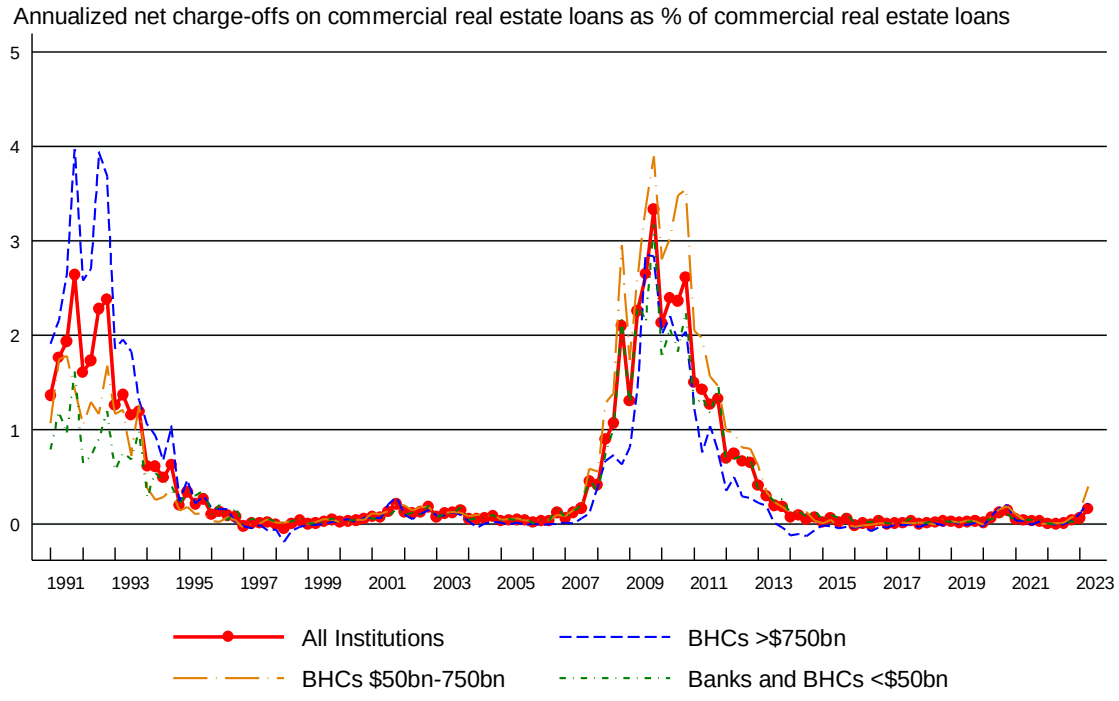
Net Charge-offs



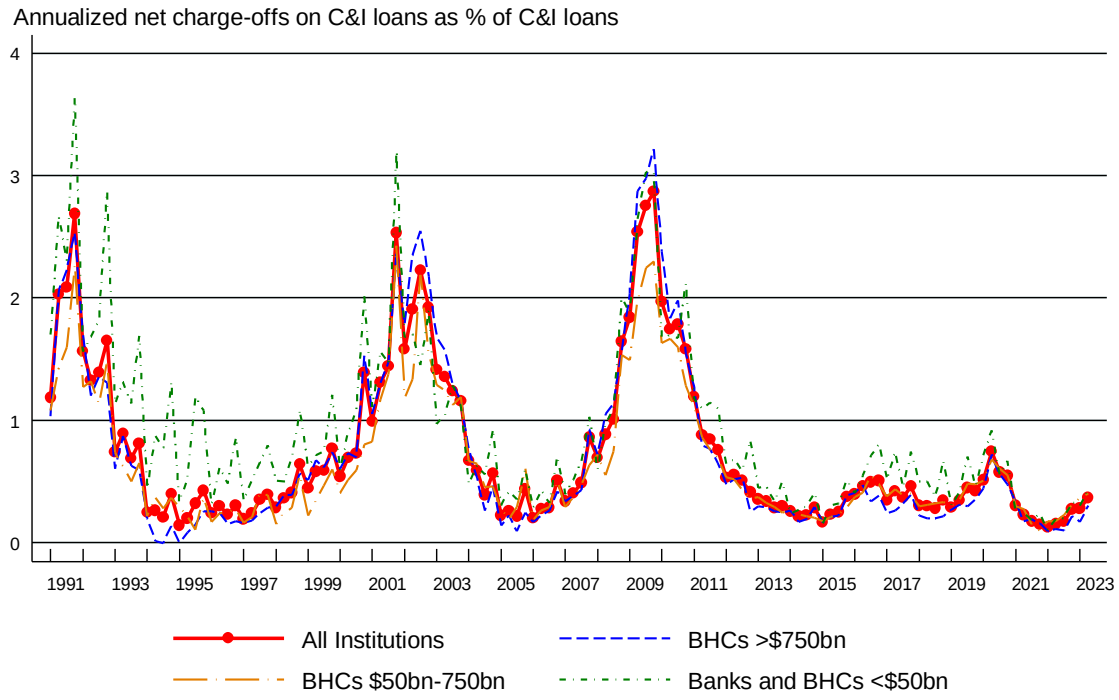
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



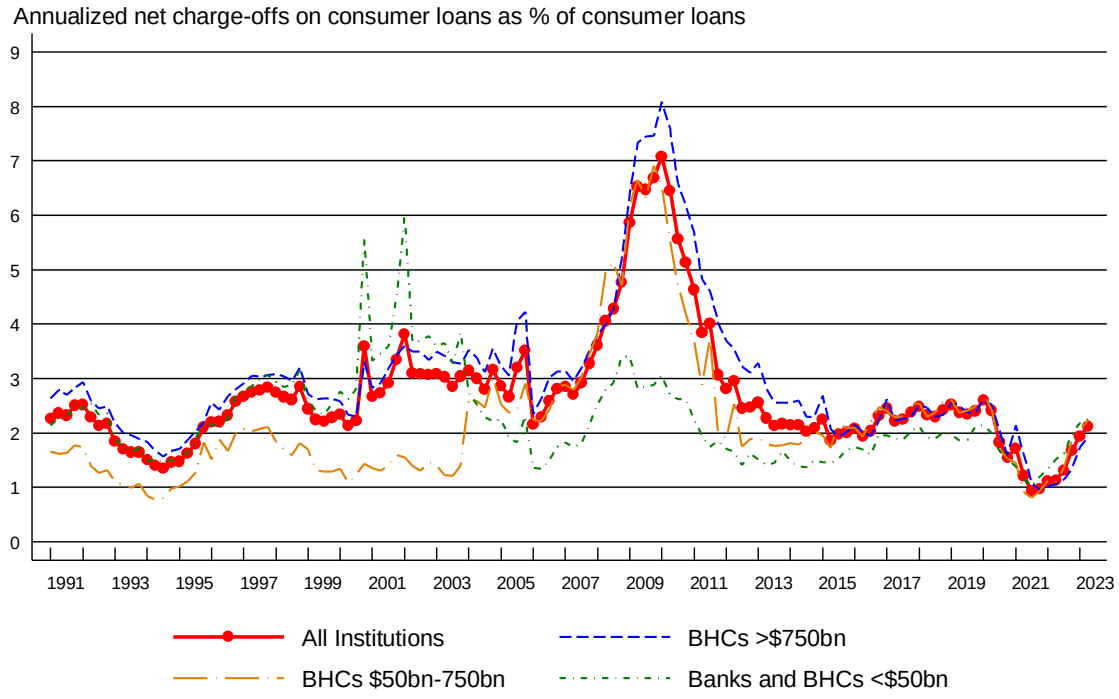
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



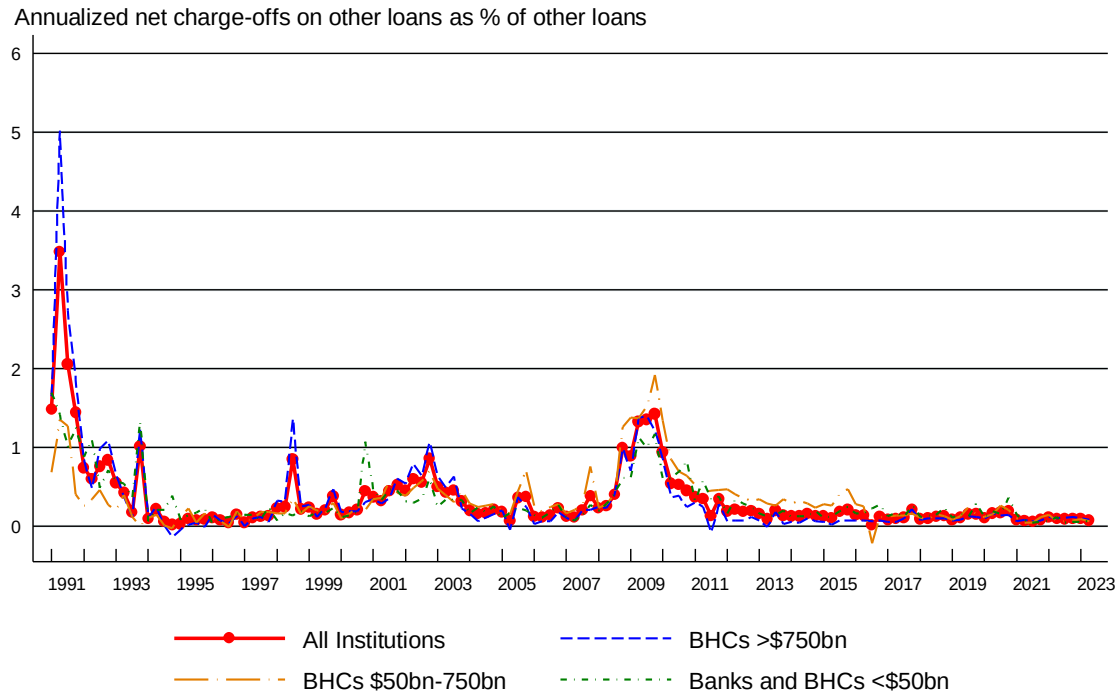
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



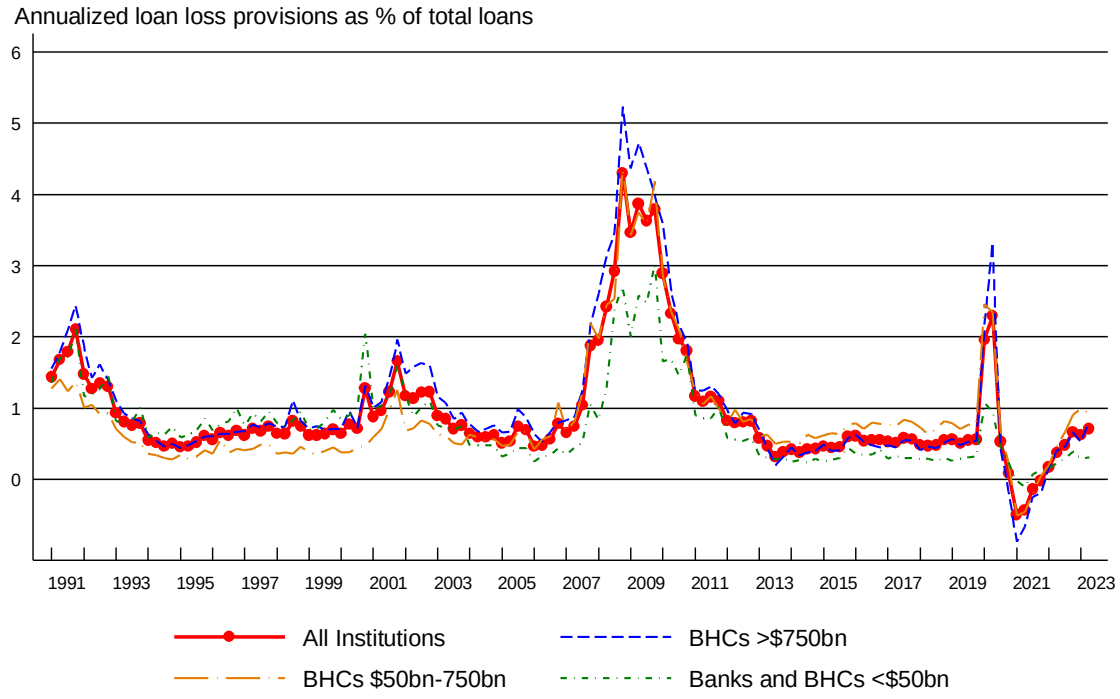
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



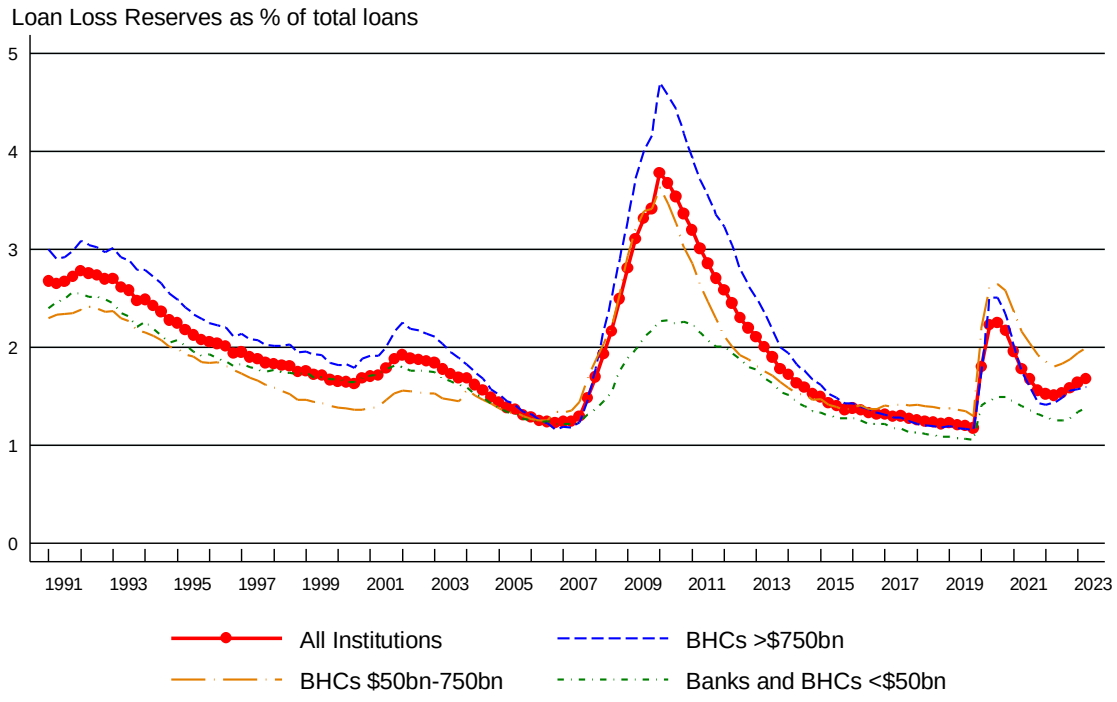
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



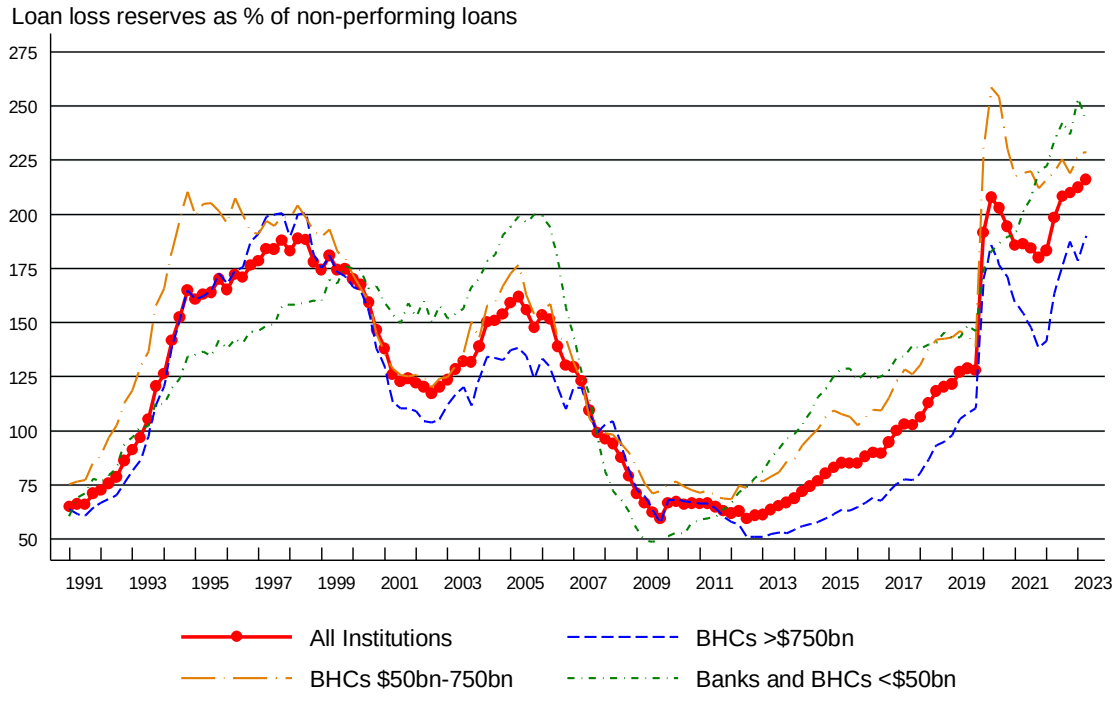
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans

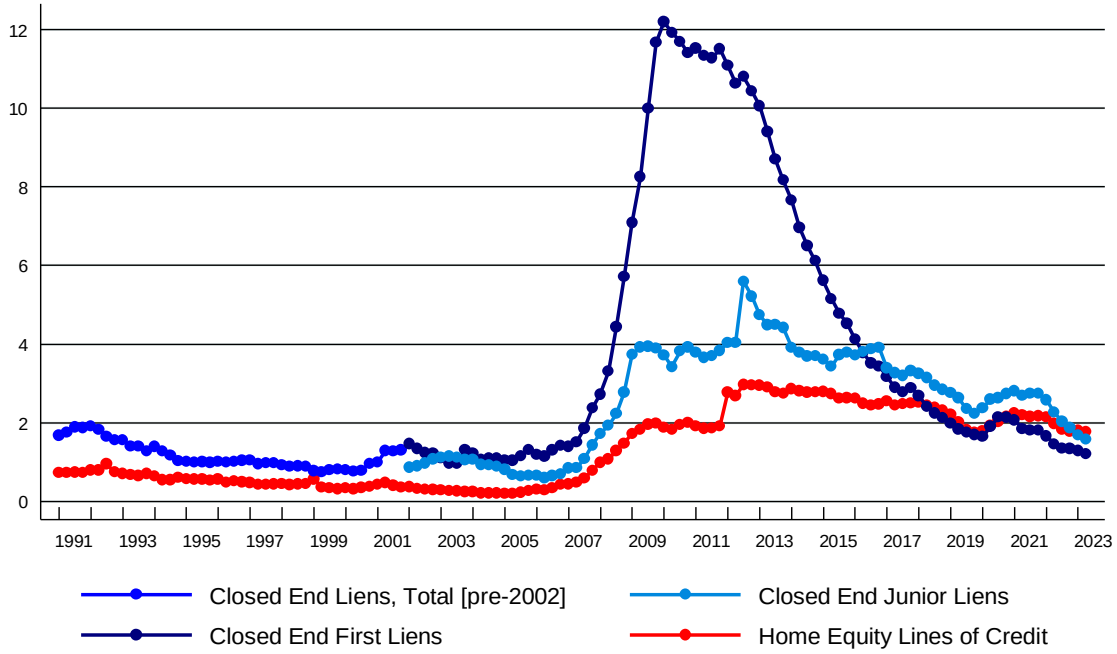


4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

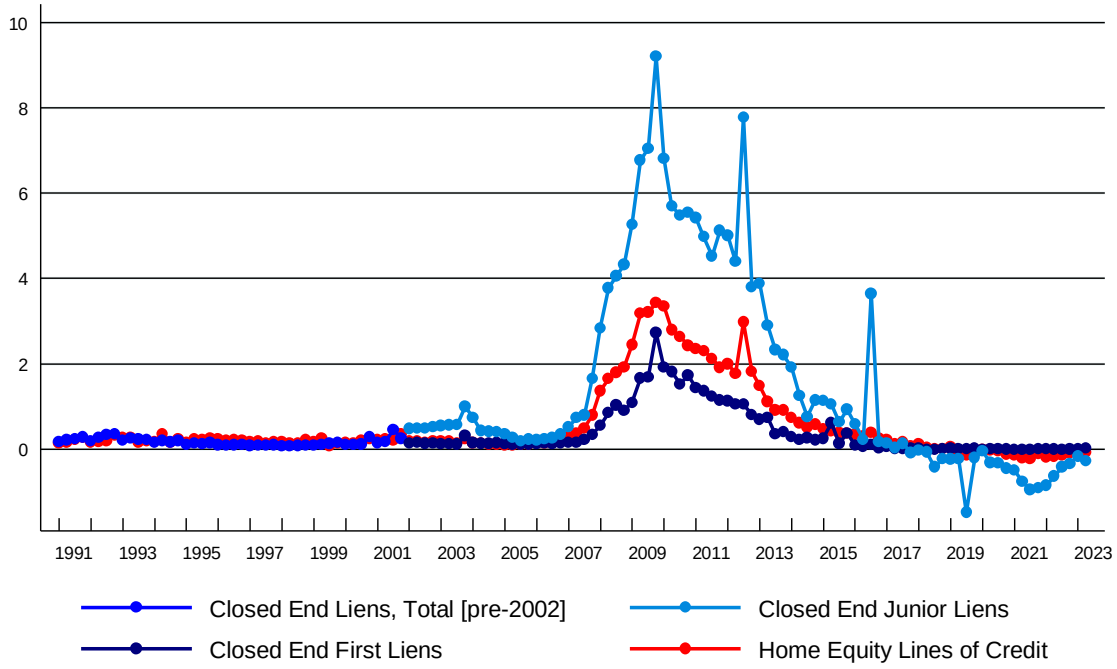
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

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



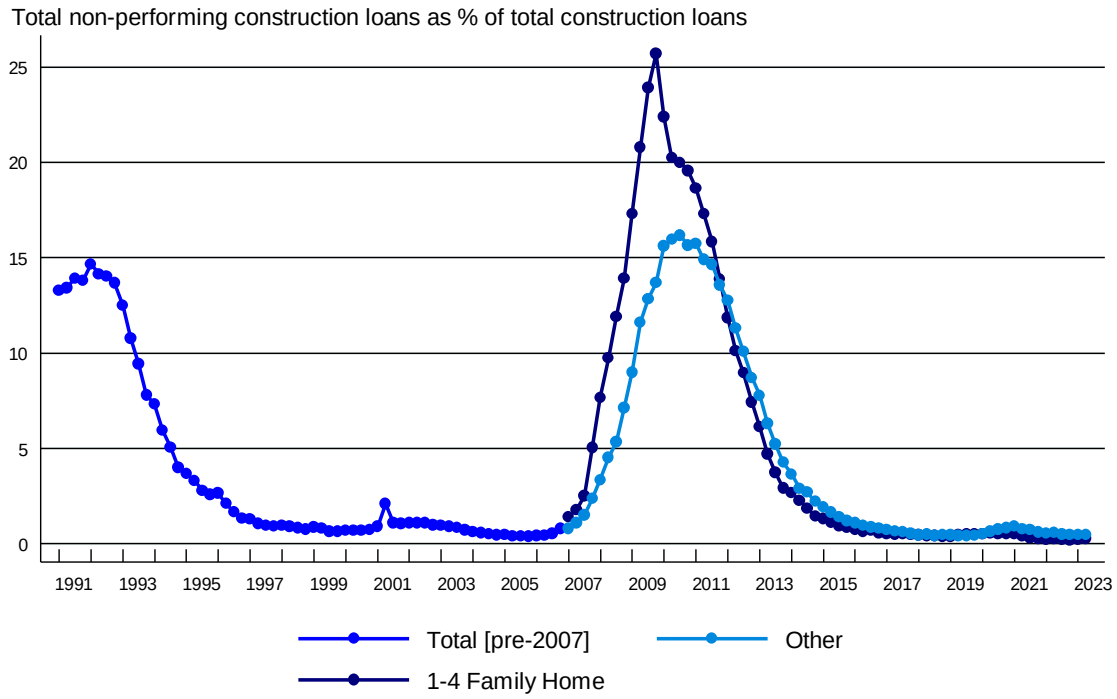
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

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

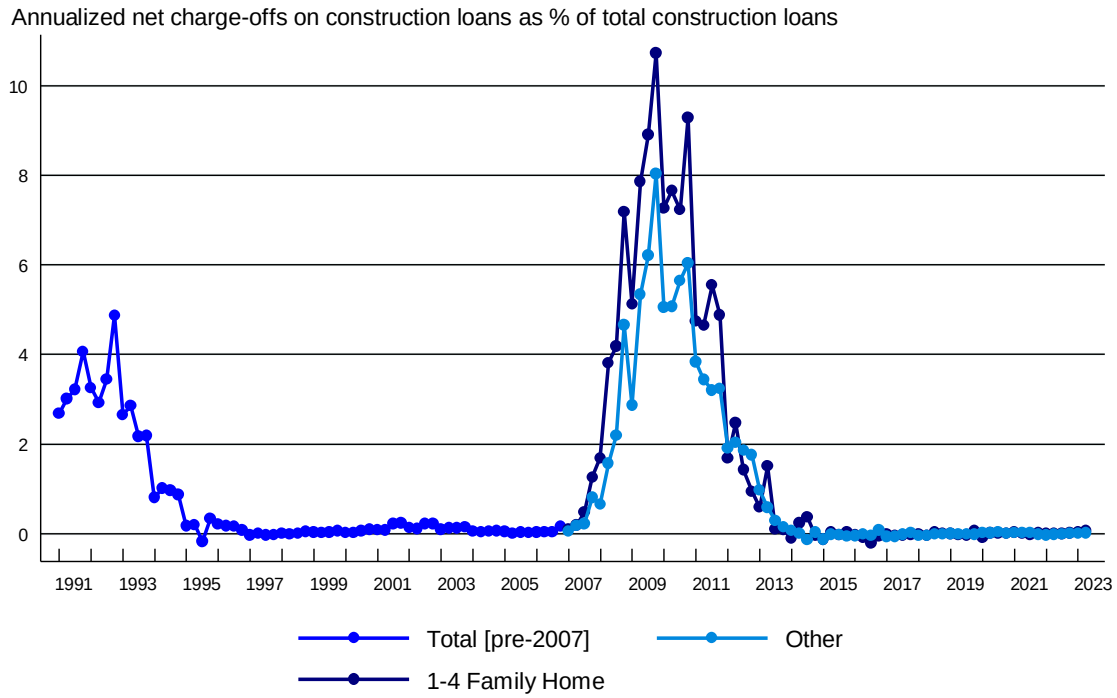


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

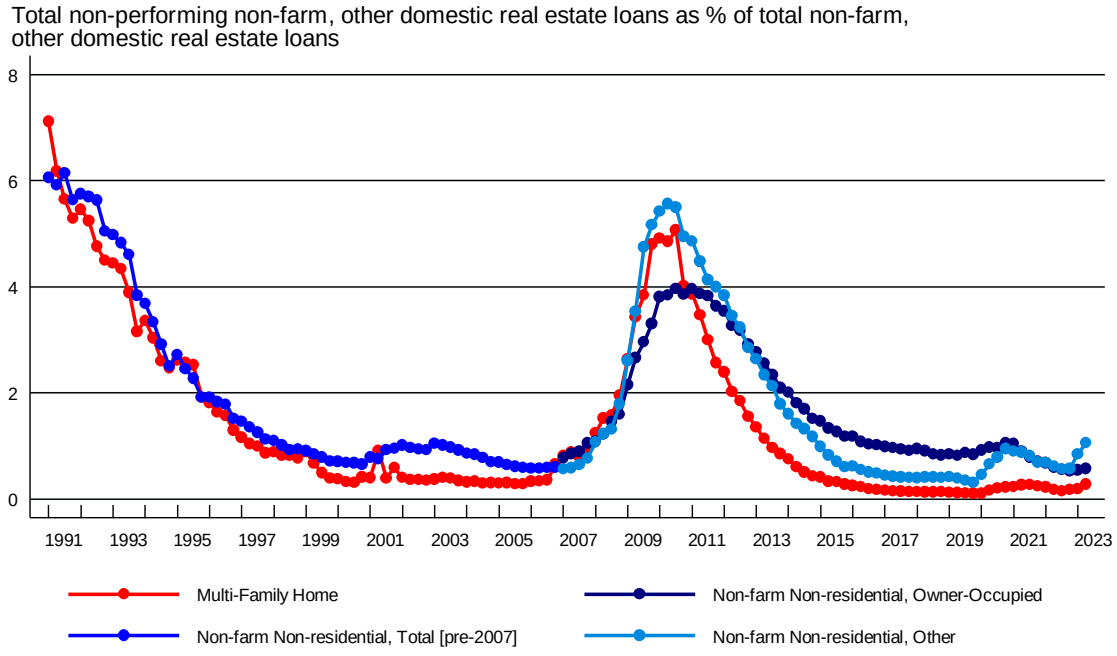
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



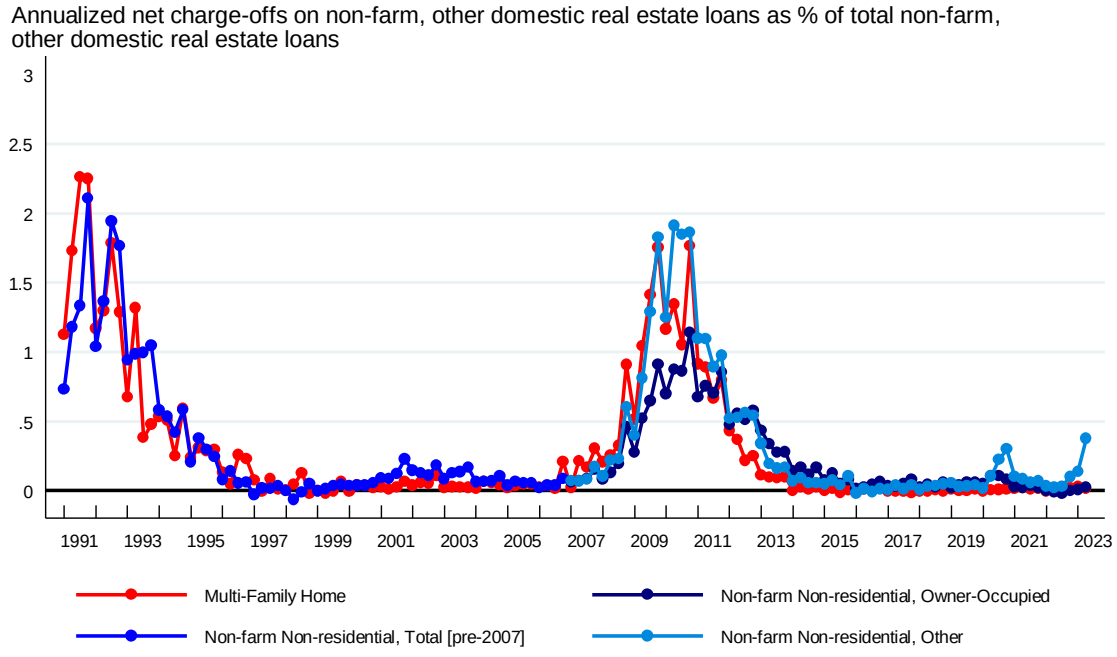
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

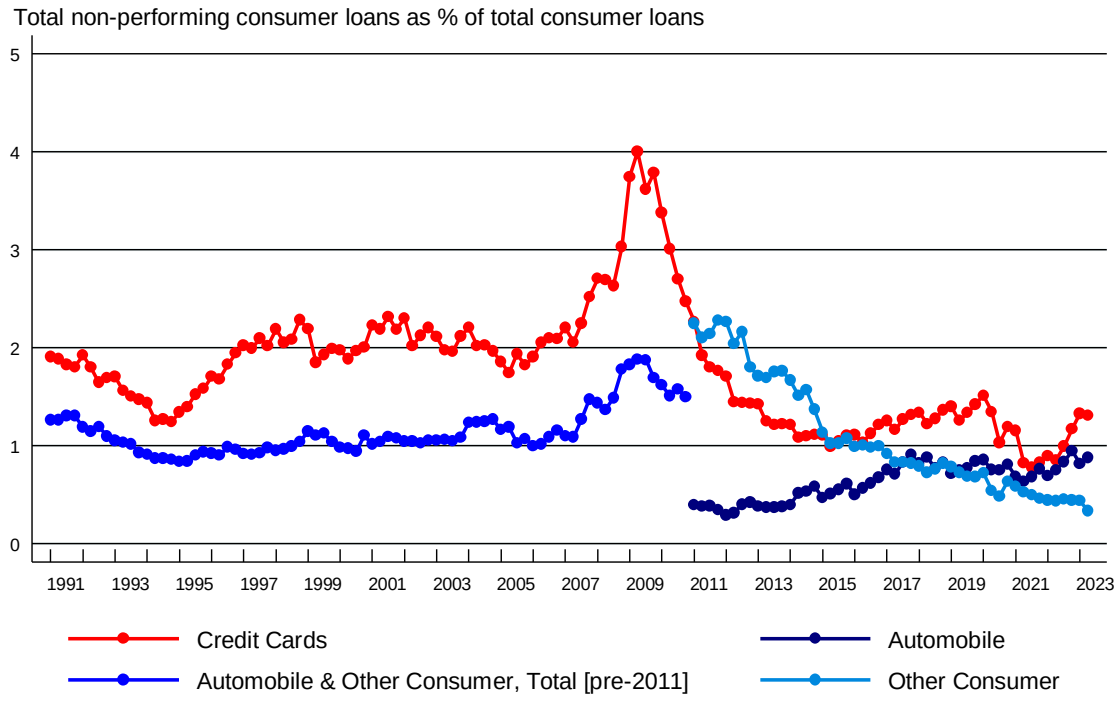


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

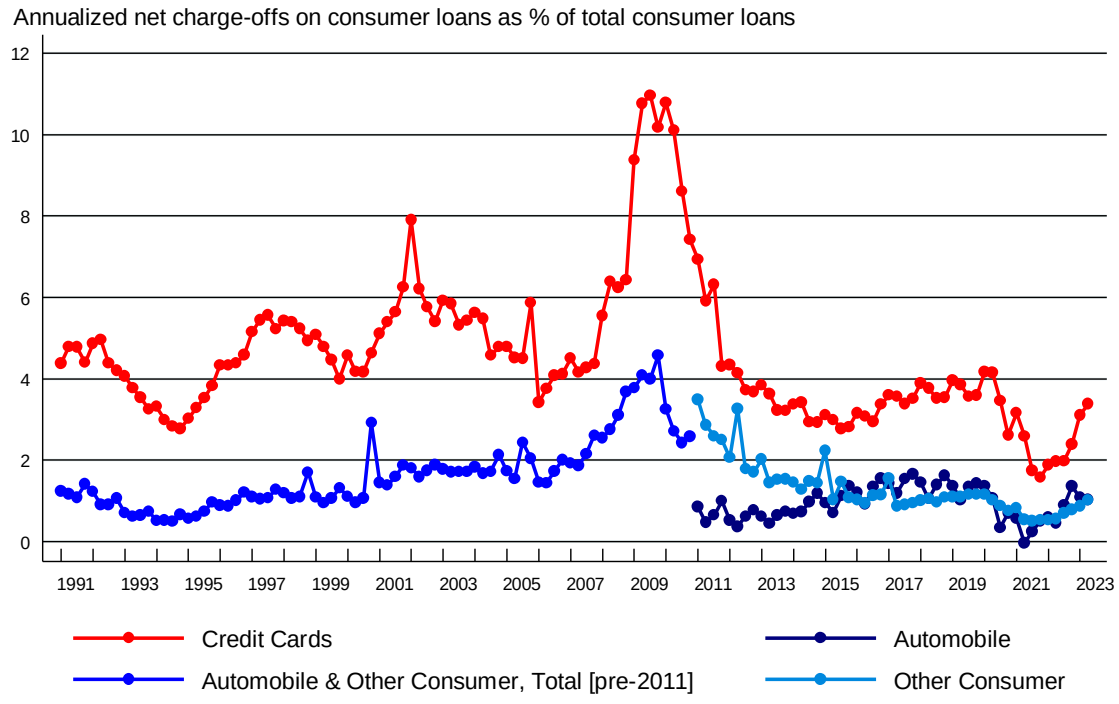


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

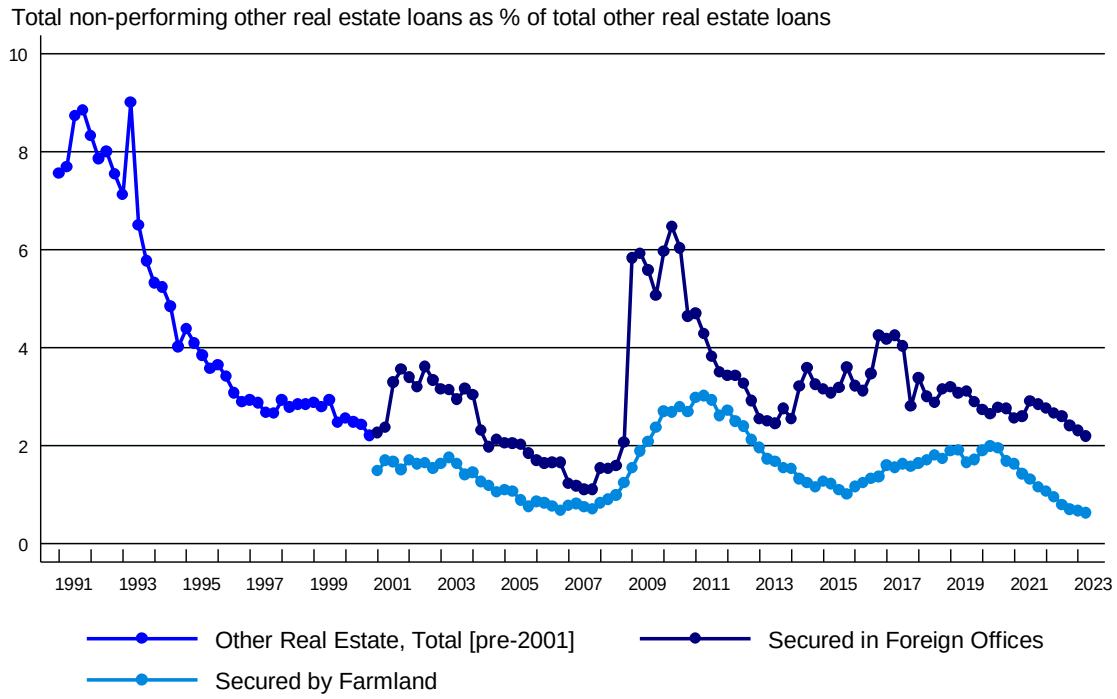


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

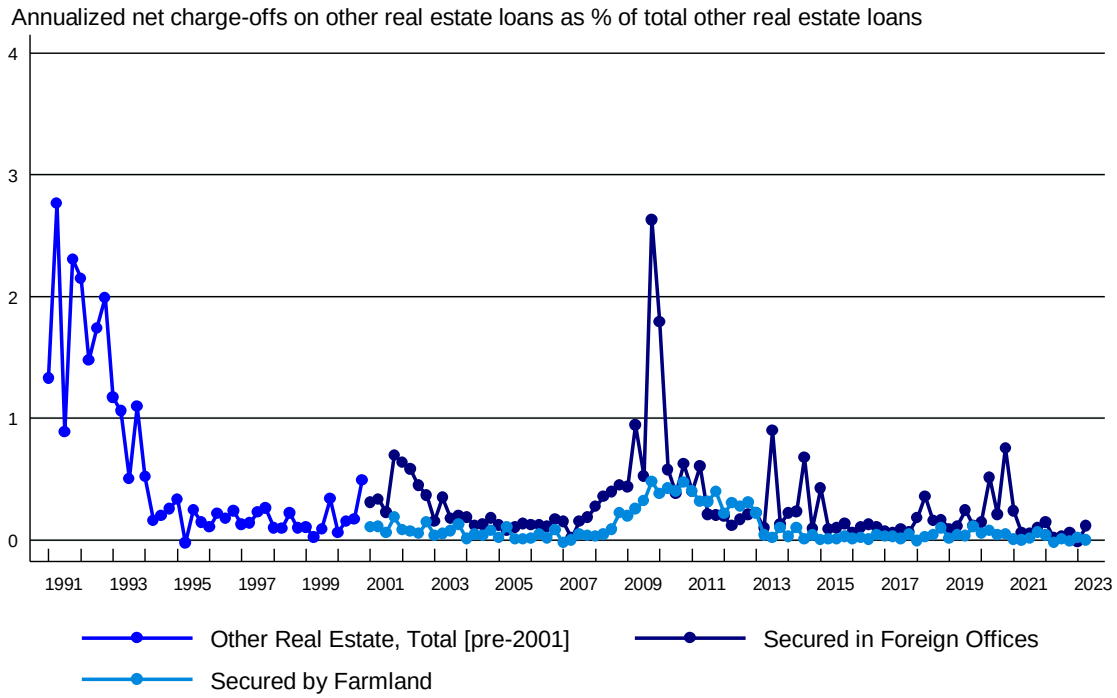


D. All Other Loans

Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

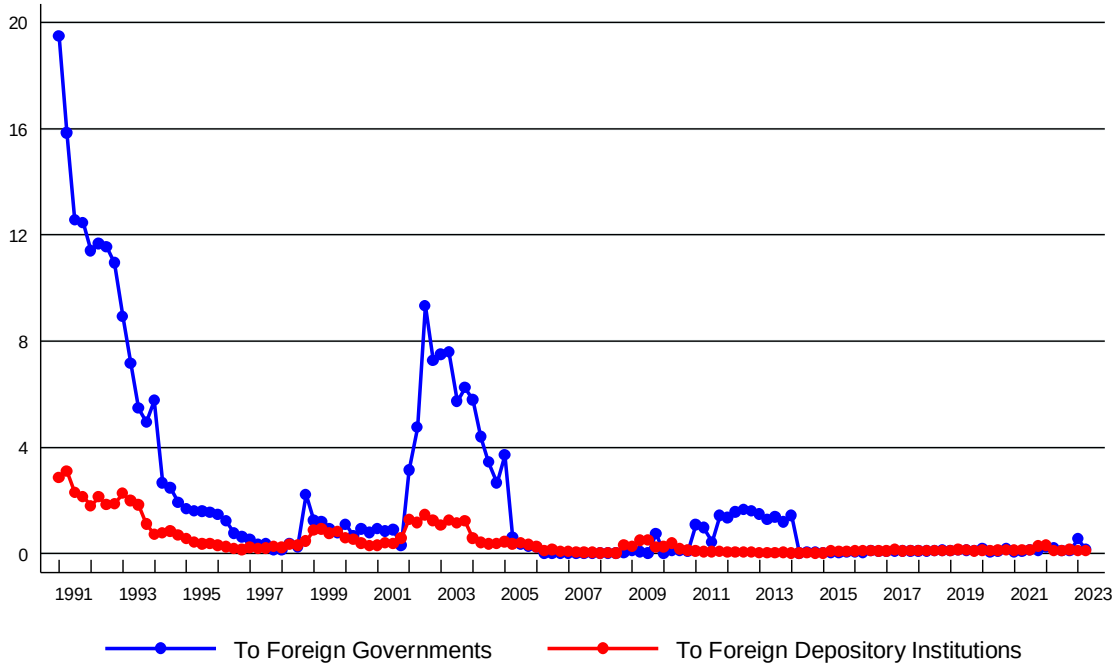


Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



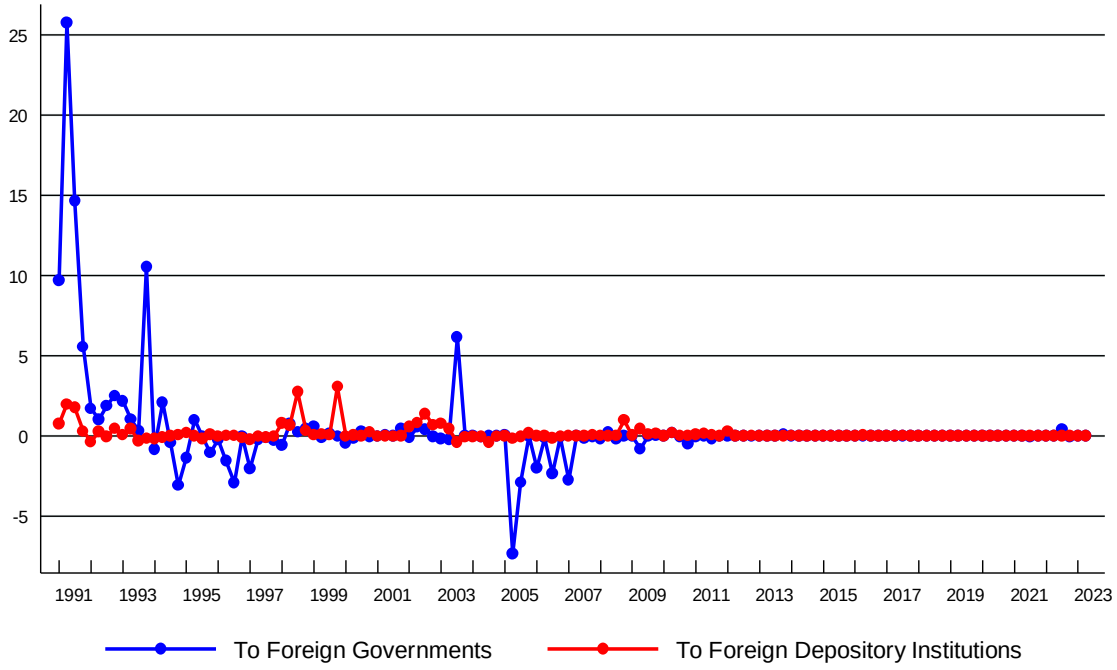
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail

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

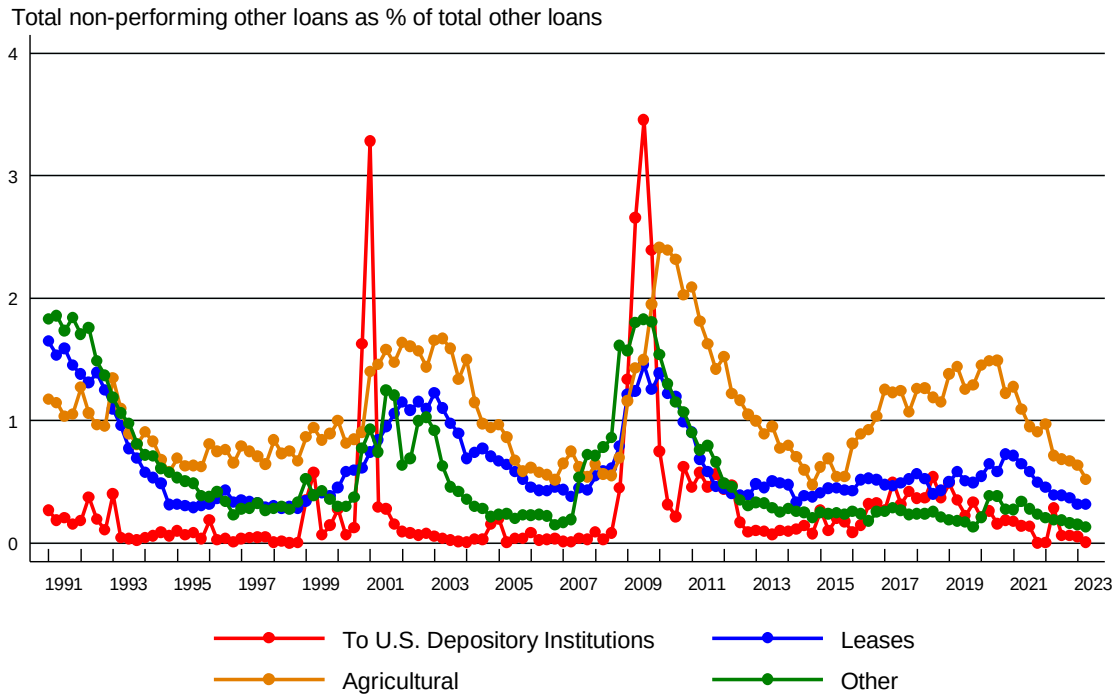


Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail

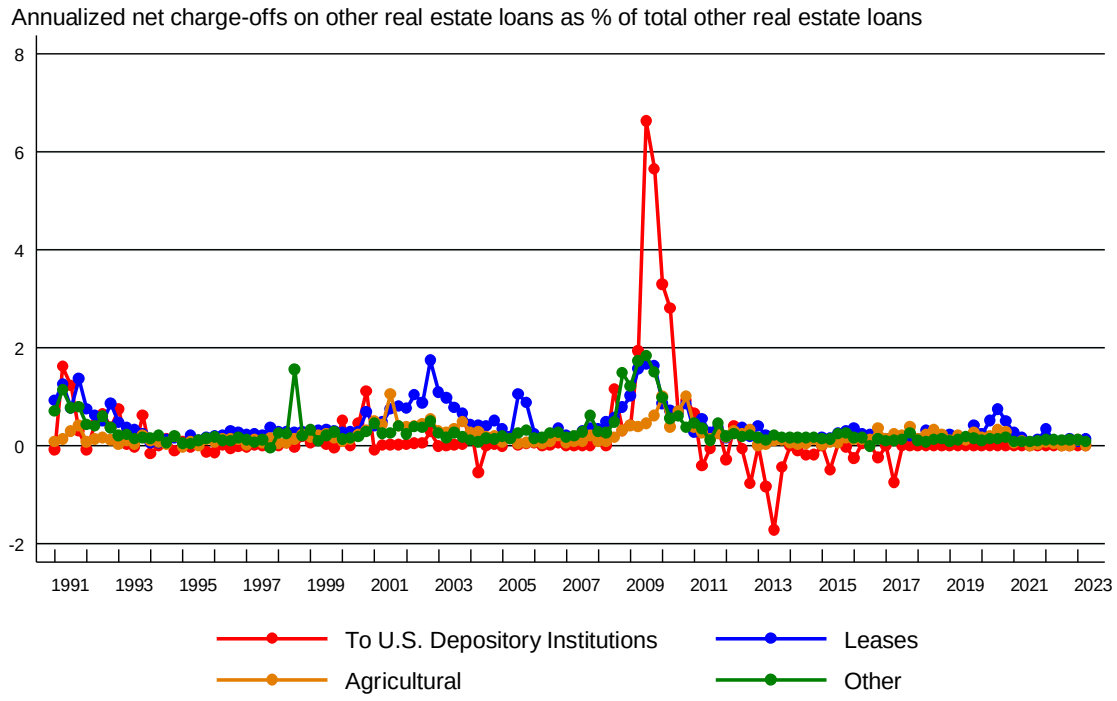
Annualized net charge-offs on loans to foreign institutions as % of total loans to foreign institutions



Non-performing Other Loans, Detail



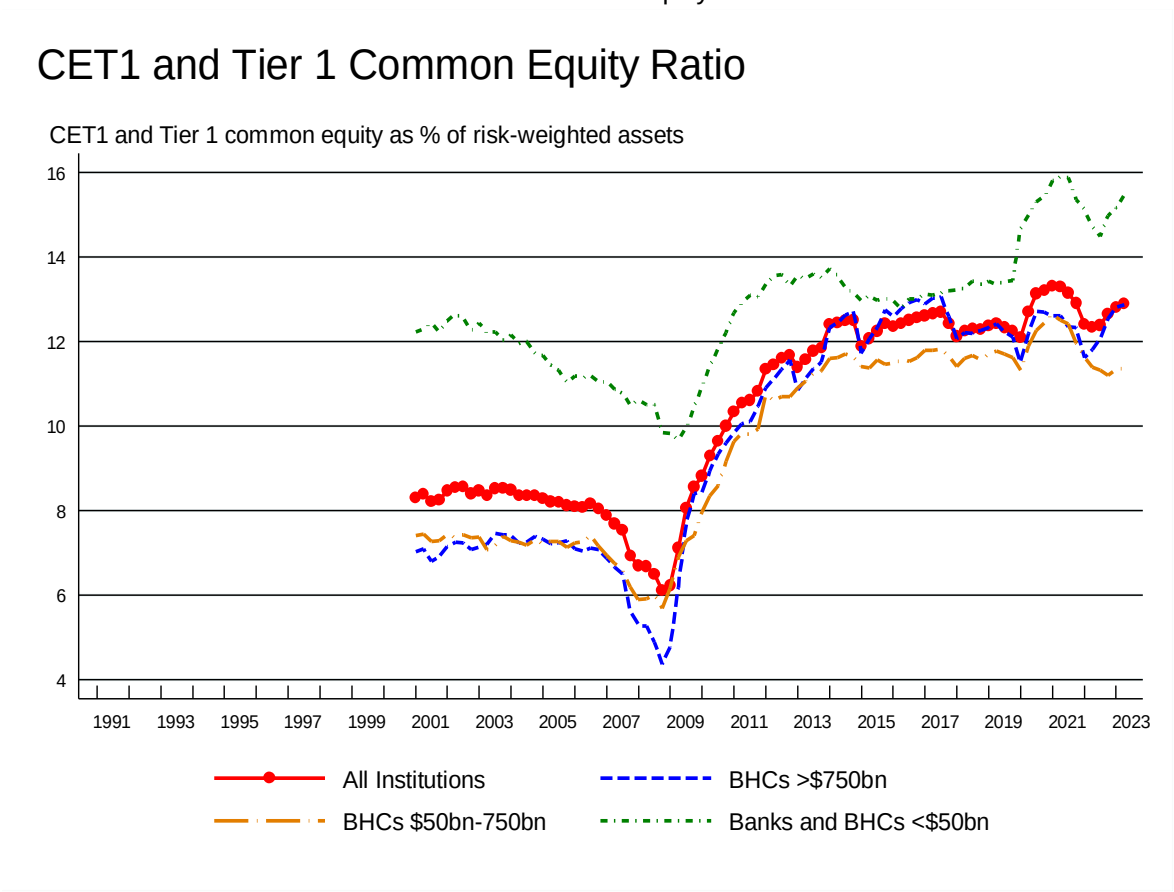
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail



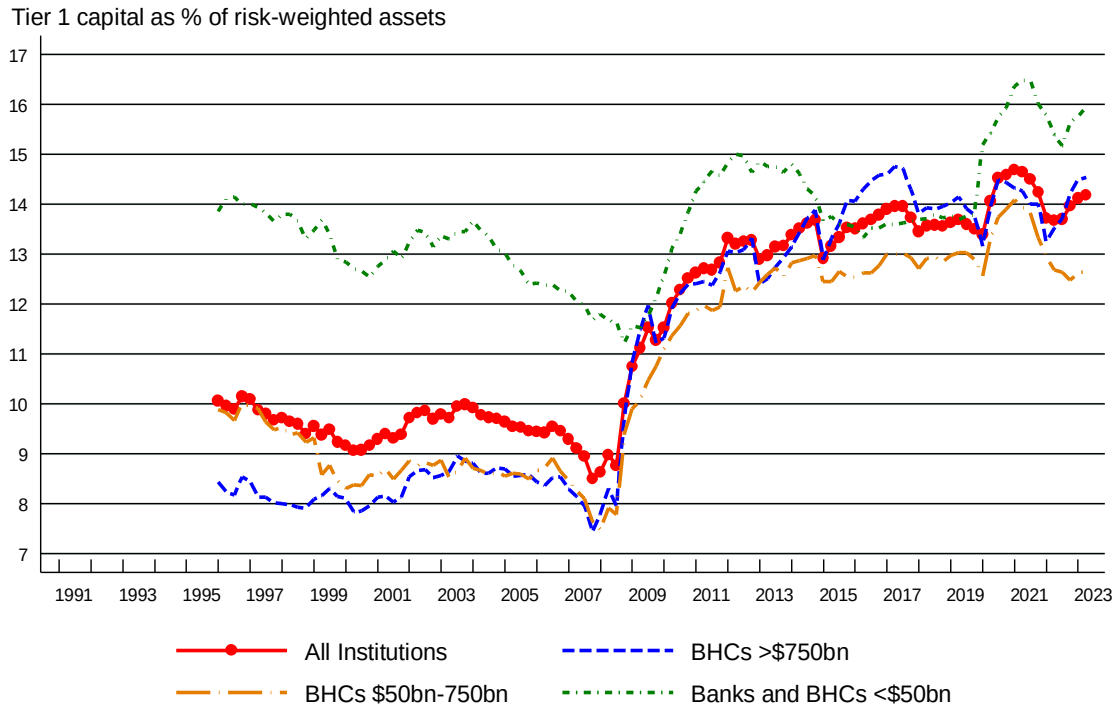
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

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.

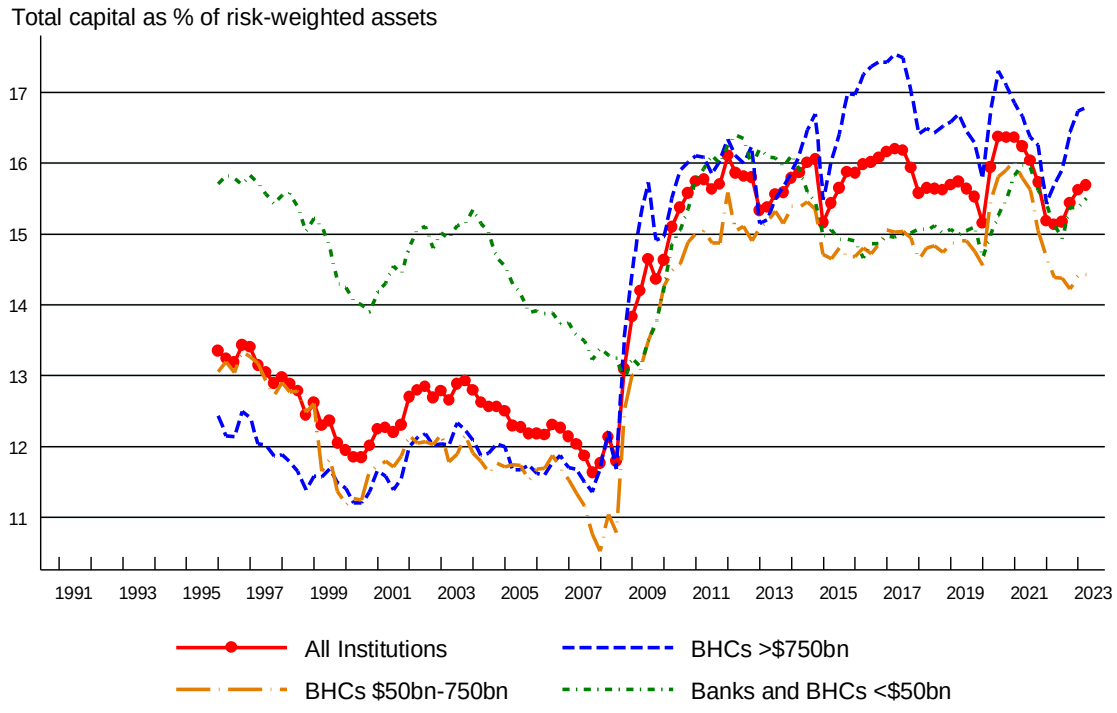
CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



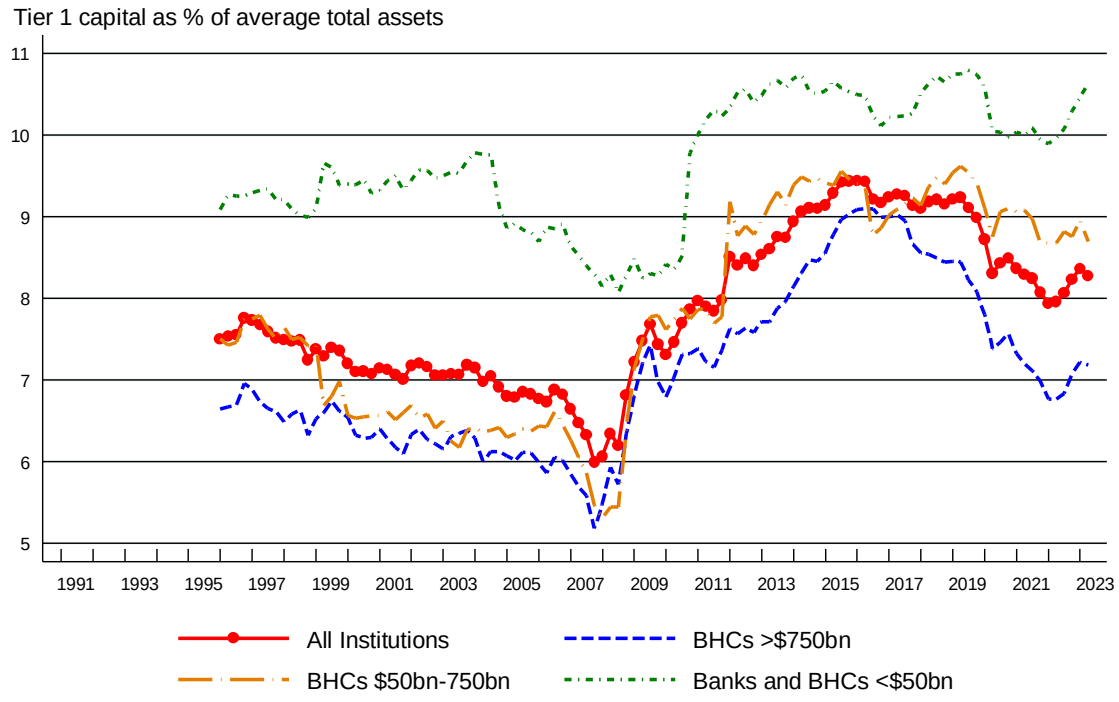
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio

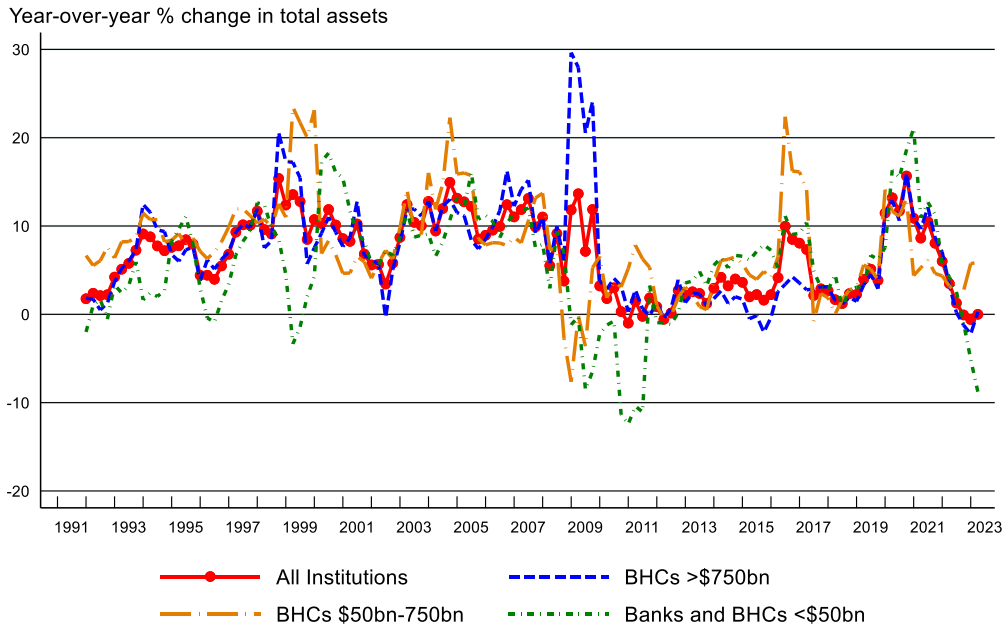


Leverage Ratio

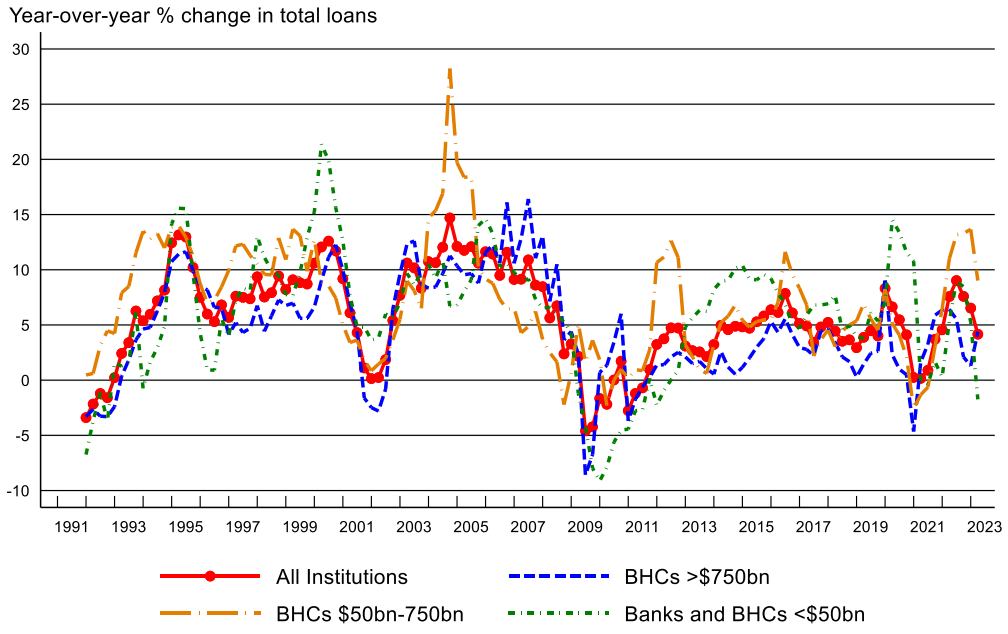


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms 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.

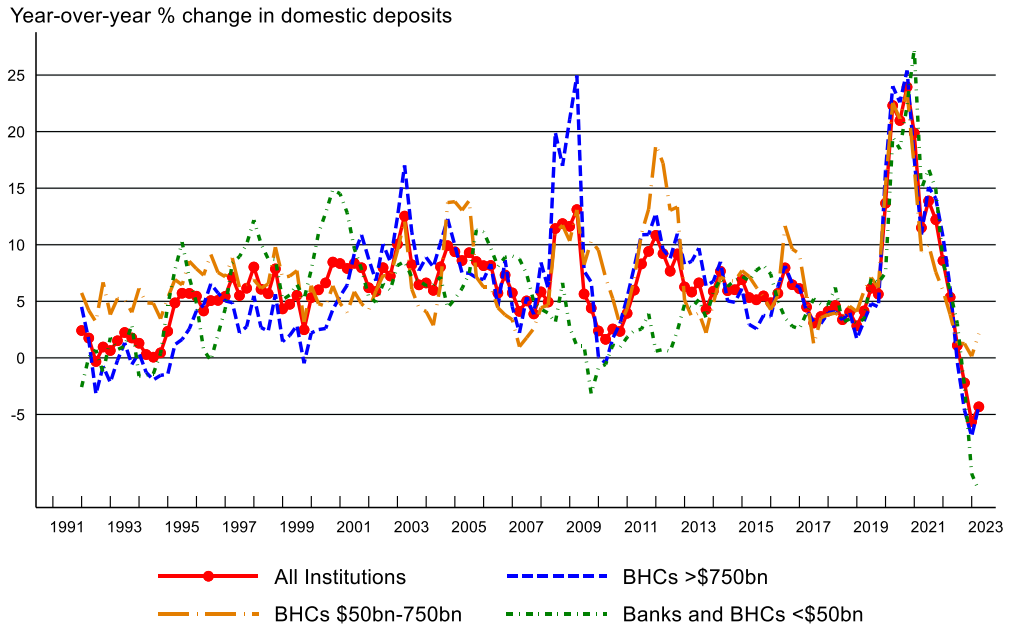
Asset Growth Rate



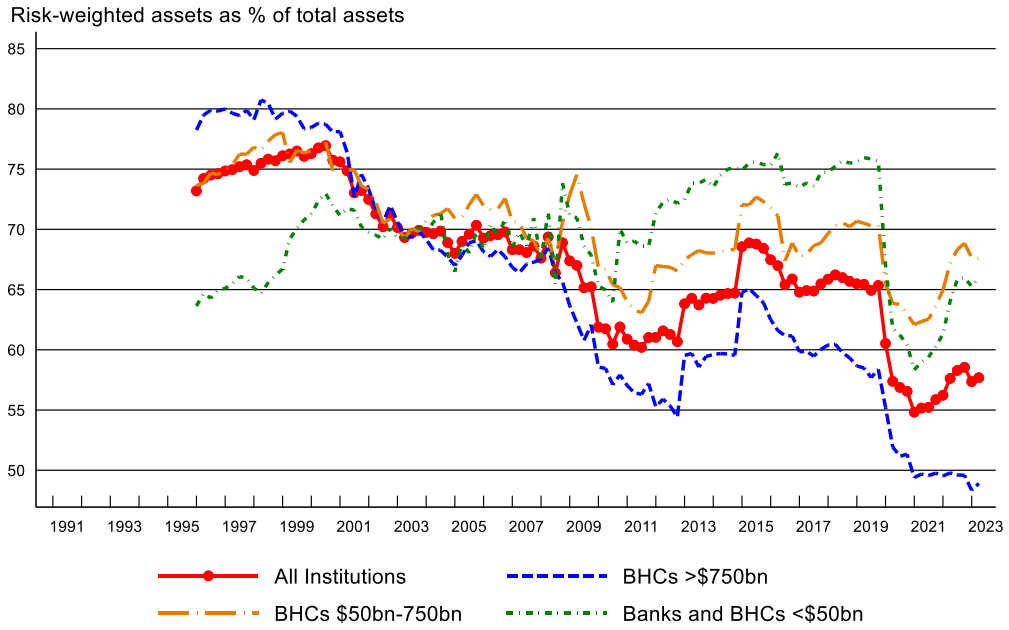
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate



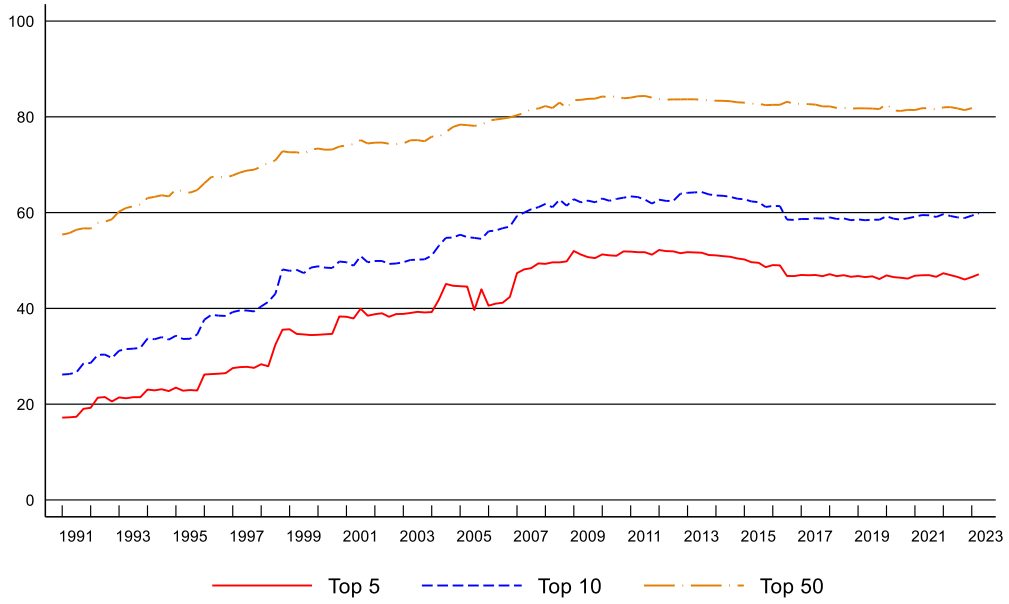
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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
2023Q2

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	3868.24	14472.00	1.50	18.52	13.82	15.38	17.30
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	3123.20	7408.00	0.95	10.46	11.60	13.33	15.13
3	CITIGROUP	2423.68	2915.00	0.48	5.59	13.37	15.24	17.93
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1876.32	4938.00	1.05	10.96	10.73	12.25	15.00
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	1571.39	1216.00	0.31	4.18	14.85	16.44	18.81
6	MORGAN STANLEY	1164.91	2182.00	0.75	8.69	15.54	17.44	19.92
7	U S BC	680.83	1361.00	0.80	10.27	9.07	10.60	12.75
8	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	558.22	1482.81	1.06	12.03	9.52	11.20	13.06
9	TRUIST FC	554.55	1309.00	0.94	8.24	9.57	11.11	13.16
10	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	516.13	847.98	0.66	6.48	17.00	17.00	18.20
11	CAPITAL ONE FC	467.80	1430.81	1.22	10.49	12.68	14.02	16.02
12	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	430.38	1067.00	0.99	10.43	11.82	14.97	15.99
13	STATE STREET CORP	294.56	763.00	1.04	12.61	11.84	13.57	14.89
14	BMO FNCL CORP	293.09	199.79	0.27	2.46	10.09	10.73	12.45
15	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	244.90	2174.00	3.55	32.57	10.62	11.39	13.06
16	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	223.66	147.54	0.26	3.96	12.77	14.48	16.70
17	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	223.47	477.15	0.85	8.09	10.27	11.39	13.26
18	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	209.52	682.00	1.30	13.80	13.38	14.00	15.84
19	M&T BK CORP	207.67	867.03	1.67	13.44	10.59	11.91	13.71
20	FIFTH THIRD BC	207.28	601.00	1.16	13.50	9.49	10.73	12.83
21	ALLY FNCL	197.24	329.00	0.67	9.73	9.29	10.72	12.50
22	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	195.83	-174.43	-0.36	-2.87	14.65	21.90	22.22
23	KEYCORP	195.21	286.63	0.59	8.28	9.28	10.80	13.08
24	BARCLAYS US LLC	190.71	73.00	0.15	1.78	12.85	14.30	16.09
25	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	188.50	559.00	1.19	11.90	9.82	11.58	13.82
26	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	170.82	574.04	1.34	12.34	12.80	14.19	16.21
27	RBC US GRP HOLDS LLC	165.94	326.97	0.79	6.55	15.43	15.43	16.12
28	NORTHERN TR CORP	156.75	331.75	0.85	11.40	11.32	12.29	14.40
29	REGIONS FC	155.88	581.00	1.49	13.97	10.07	11.38	13.14
30	DISCOVER FS	138.08	893.01	2.59	25.78	11.67	12.54	14.26
31	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	118.80	412.73	1.39	14.93	9.59	10.17	11.95
32	DB USA CORP	108.50	6.00	0.02	0.18	28.92	37.84	37.90
33	COMERICA	90.99	273.00	1.20	19.52	10.31	10.80	12.79
34	ZIONS BC NA	87.23	174.67	0.80	13.22	10.00	10.66	12.52
35	FIRST HORIZON CORP	85.07	324.54	1.53	14.98	11.08	12.09	13.58
36	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	82.31	173.00	0.84	11.60	16.69	16.69	16.76
37	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	77.63	369.34	1.90	14.85	20.38	20.55	21.96
38	WEBSTER FNCL CORP	74.04	234.97	1.27	11.35	10.65	11.16	13.25
39	POPULAR	70.84	151.00	0.85	13.23	16.87	16.93	18.74
40	EAST WEST BC	68.53	312.03	1.82	19.32	13.17	13.17	14.60
41	CIBC BC USA	68.19	215.72	1.27	8.03	14.93	14.93	16.18
42	WESTERN ALLI BC	68.16	215.70	1.27	15.18	10.12	10.83	13.02
43	VALLEY NAT BC	61.70	139.06	0.90	8.46	9.03	9.47	11.52
44	SYNOVUS FC	60.66	174.11	1.15	14.56	9.86	10.89	12.80
45	WINTRUST FC	54.29	154.75	1.14	12.28	9.25	10.11	11.98
46	COLUMBIA BKG SYS	53.59	133.38	1.00	11.05	9.22	9.22	11.31
47	BNP PARIBAS USA	52.75	53.58	0.41	3.71	22.01	22.01	22.01
48	BOK FC	49.27	151.31	1.23	12.44	12.12	12.13	13.24
49	CADENCE BK	48.84	114.03	0.93	10.17	10.10	10.53	12.70
50	CULLEN/FROST BKR	48.64	162.12	1.33	19.15	13.42	13.92	15.39
TOTALS**	TOP 50 (BHCS AND BANKS)	22324.78	54266.10	0.97	10.83	12.19	13.68	15.72
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	27293.68	67557.71	0.99	10.71	12.89	14.18	15.69

* There are two non-BHCs in the Top 50: Zions Bancorporation National Association, and Cadence Bank. The Top 50 excludes non-typical institutions (see Data Note 3).

** 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 $750 billion in total assets as of the current quarter, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs with $50 - $750 billion in total assets in the current quarter, and for the remainder of the industry. For consistency, time-series graphs for the ">$750bn" and $50-$750bn" 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 >$750bn" and the "BHCs $50-$750bn" series. Finally, the "all other banks and BHCs" quarterly series is constructed by subtracting the "BHCs > $750bn" and "BHCs $50-$750bn" 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 caveats and 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 > $750bn 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- In 2020:Q1, some non-advanced approaches firms began to implement a simplified capital rule to calculate CET1 in Schedule HC-R Part II. This is reflected in the calculation of aggregate CET1 and related ratios.

- Starting on January 1, 2020, 260 firms that are public companies, representing 84% of total banking assets, began to adopt the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)'s new "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This affects the calculation of loan loss provisions and loan loss reserves. The 2020 CECL adopters had the option to delay transitioning the effects of the adoption of CECL on their regulatory capital for 2 years, followed by a 3-year phase in period that is expected to be completed by the end of 2024. The remainder of all firms were obliged to adopt CECL as of January 1, 2023. The 2023 CECL adopters do not have the option of the two-year delay, but will still have the option to phase in the initial impact of CECL adoption on their regulatory capital ratios over a three-year period beginning in the quarter of CECL adoption.

- Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, allowed banks to suspend the recognition of certain loan modifications as troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) during the applicable period under the CARES Act as extended by the Consolidated Appropriations (CA) Act (i.e., between March 1, 2020, and January 1, 2022). In addition, the ASU No. 2022-02, "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures", issued by FASB in March 2022 eliminated the recognition of trouble debt restructurings for banks that have adopted the "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This was reflected in the calculation of loan loss provisions, loan loss reserves, non-performing loans, net charge-offs, and risk-weighted assets effective January 1, 2023.

- The interim final rules of March 23, 2020, and April 13, 2020, and the final rule of October 28, 2020, adopted by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (together, the agencies), allowed banking organizations to neutralize the regulatory capital effects of participating in the Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (MMLF) and the Paycheck Protection Program Liquidity Facility (PPPLF). In addition, Paycheck Protection Program loans received a zero percent risk weight under the agencies' regulatory capital rules. This may have impacted the calculation of risk-weighted assets and the leverage ratio.

Data Notes

1. As of 2020Q1, the largest asset group used for statistics reported by BHC size was raised from a threshold of $500bn to $750bn to reflect the changing nature of the banking industry. The six BHCs previously reported in the >$500bn group remain the same in the new >$750bn set (J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley). In general, the subsets of BHCs with statistics reported by asset totals remain consistent throughout time in this report.

2. 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.

3. 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, John Hancock and MetLife Inc.

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations

First Quarter 2023

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$750bn[2] in total assets as of the current quarter, for BHCs with $50bn-750bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Return on equity and return on assets both increased from 10.79% and 0.99% in 2022:Q4 to 12.90% and 1.19% in 2023:Q1, respectively, reflecting an increase in quarterly noninterest income and trading revenues.
- Net interest margin, defined as net interest income as a percentage of interest earning assets, decreased from 2.75% last quarter to 2.66%. The current net interest margin of 2.66% is above its post-crisis (2009:Q1 – 2023:Q1) average of 2.60%.
- Noninterest income ratio, measured as noninterest income as a percentage of total assets, rose from 1.69% in 2022:Q4 to 2.09% in 2023:Q1, reflecting the acquisition of two failed institutions. The current noninterest income ratio of 2.09% is below its post-crisis average of 2.14%.
- Asset growth remained negative, dropping from -0.07% in 2022:Q4 to -0.60% in 2023:Q1. Loan growth slowed from 7.59% to 6.52%, and domestic deposit growth decreased from -2.21% to -5.64%.
- 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 12.81%, 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] The threshold for the highest asset grouping was raised from $500bn to $750bn in the 2020Q1 Quarterly Trends report. Six BHCs exceed this $750bn size threshold: J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. See Data Notes on page 43 for more details.

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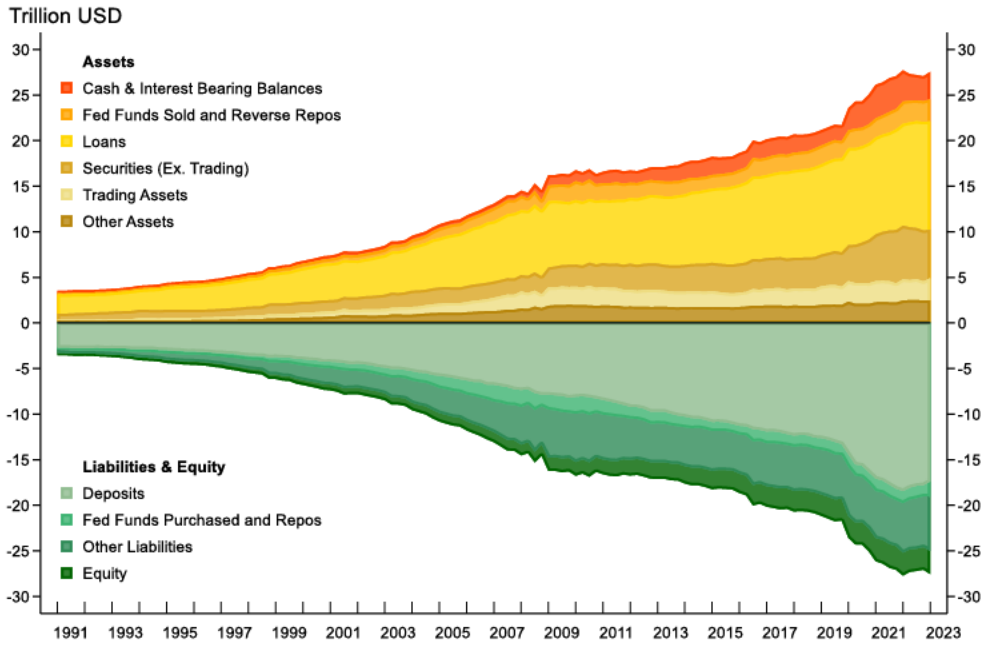
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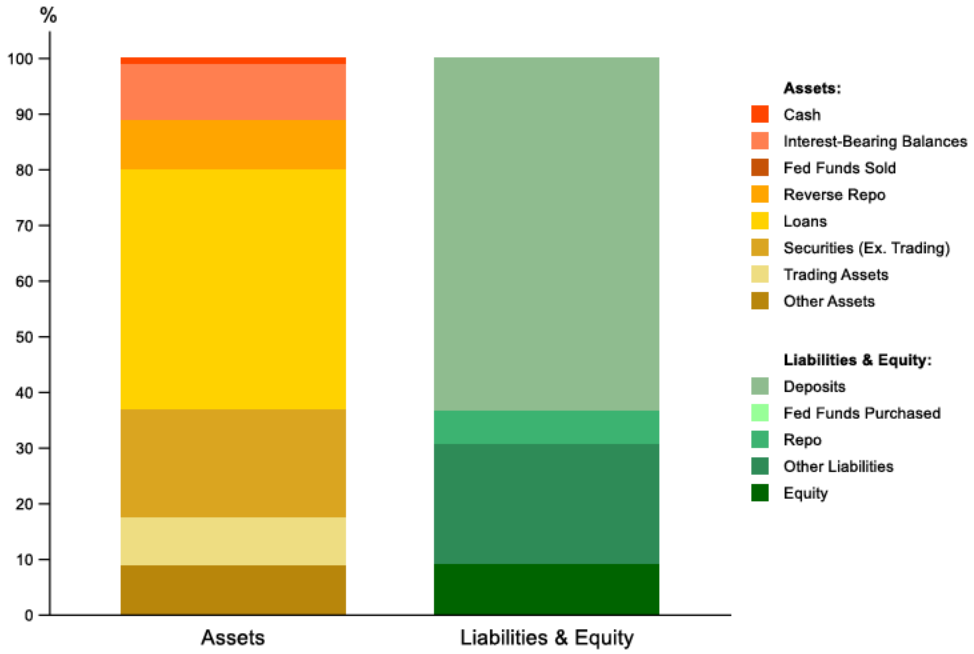
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

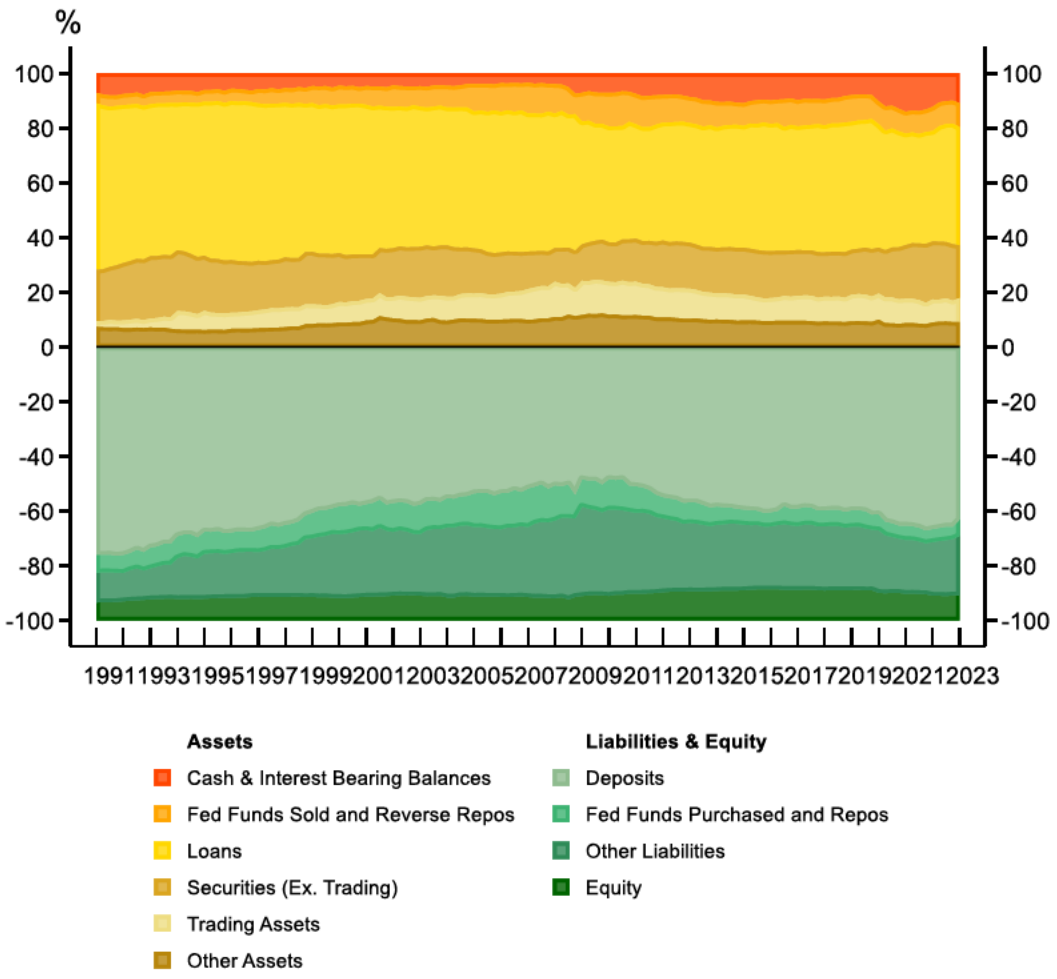
Balance Sheet Composition



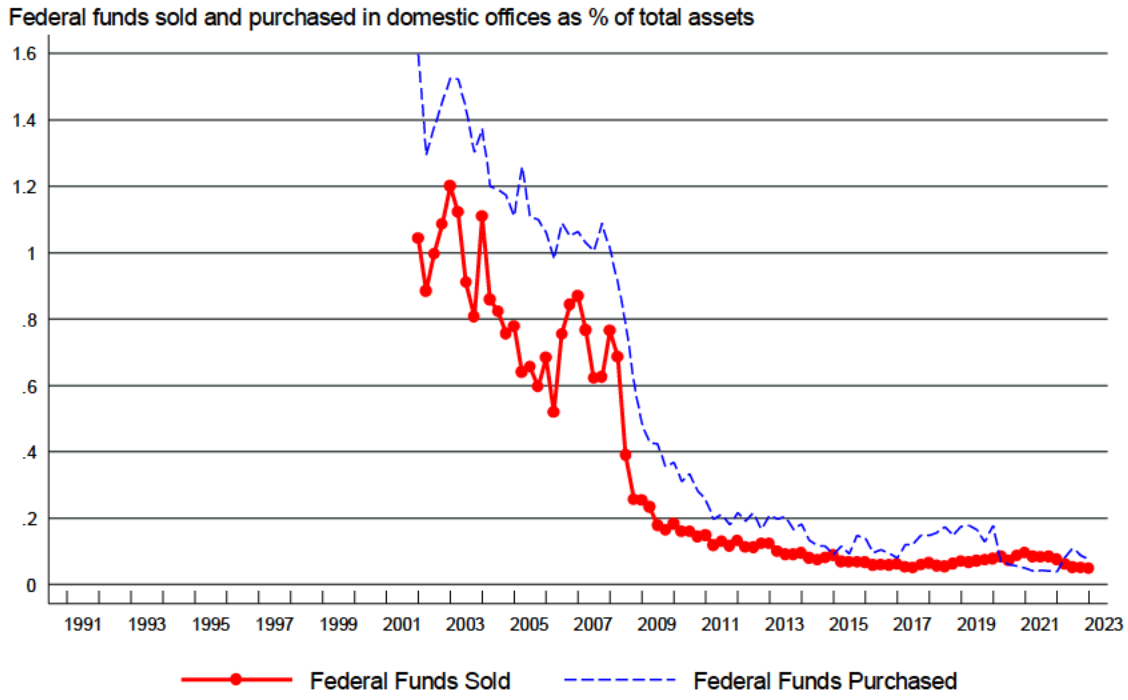
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



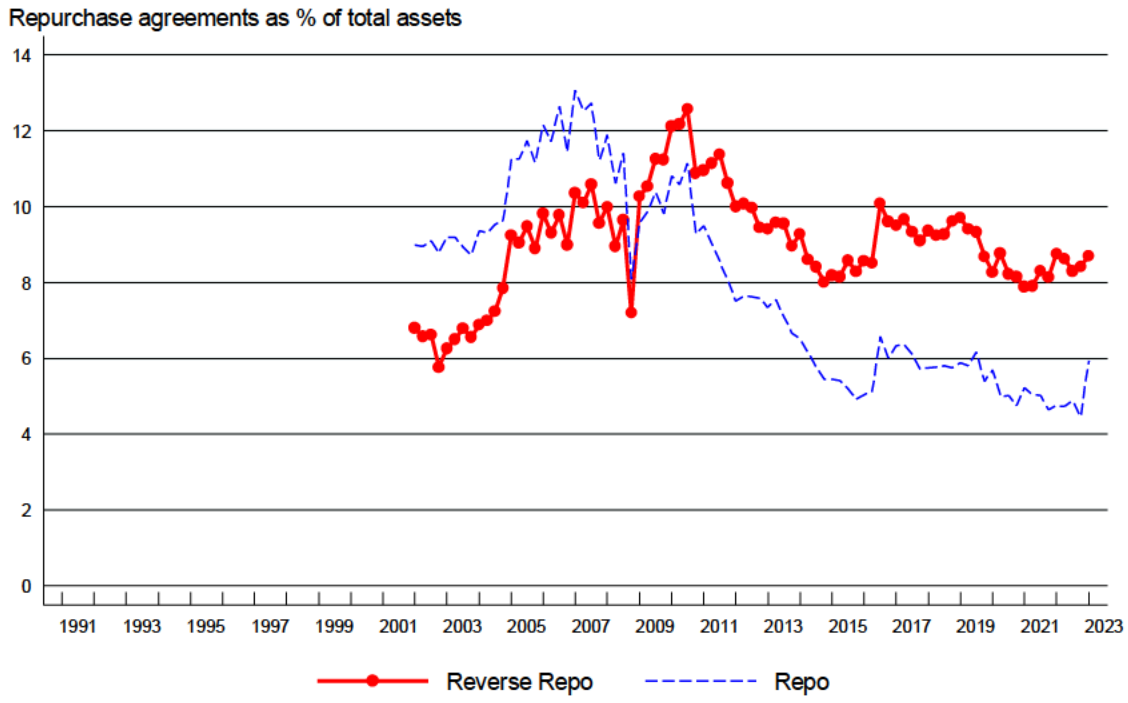
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

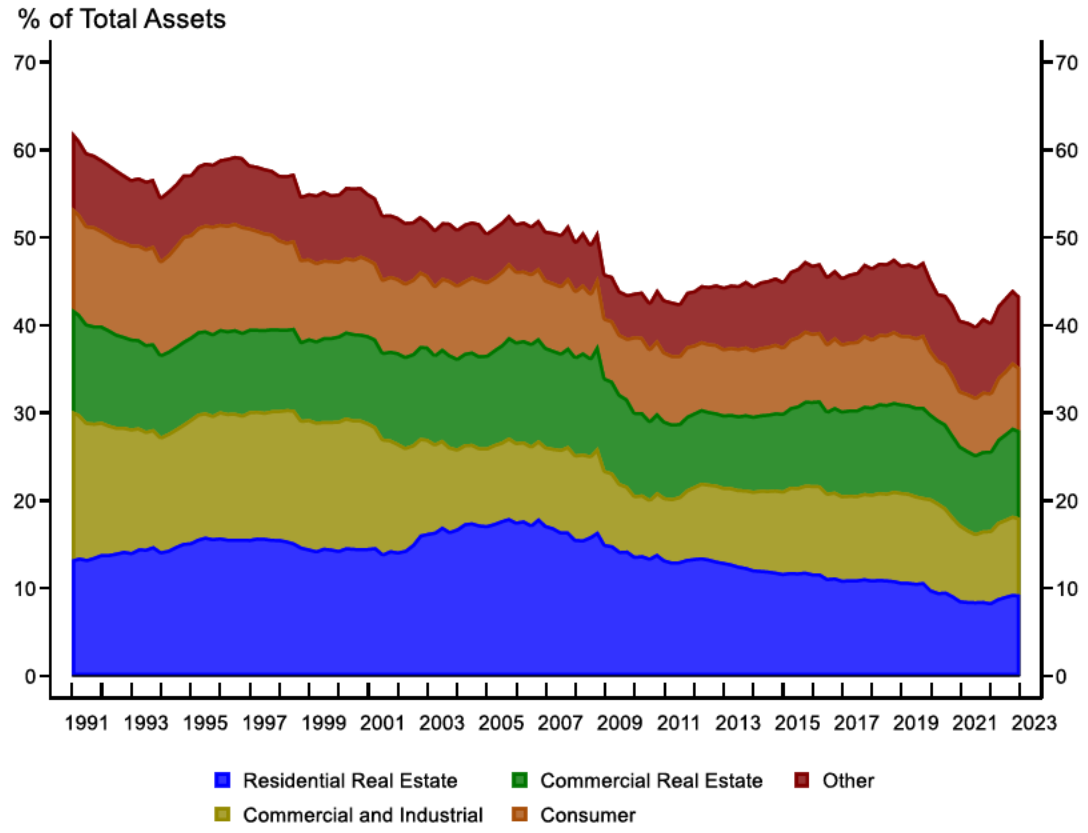


Repurchase Agreements

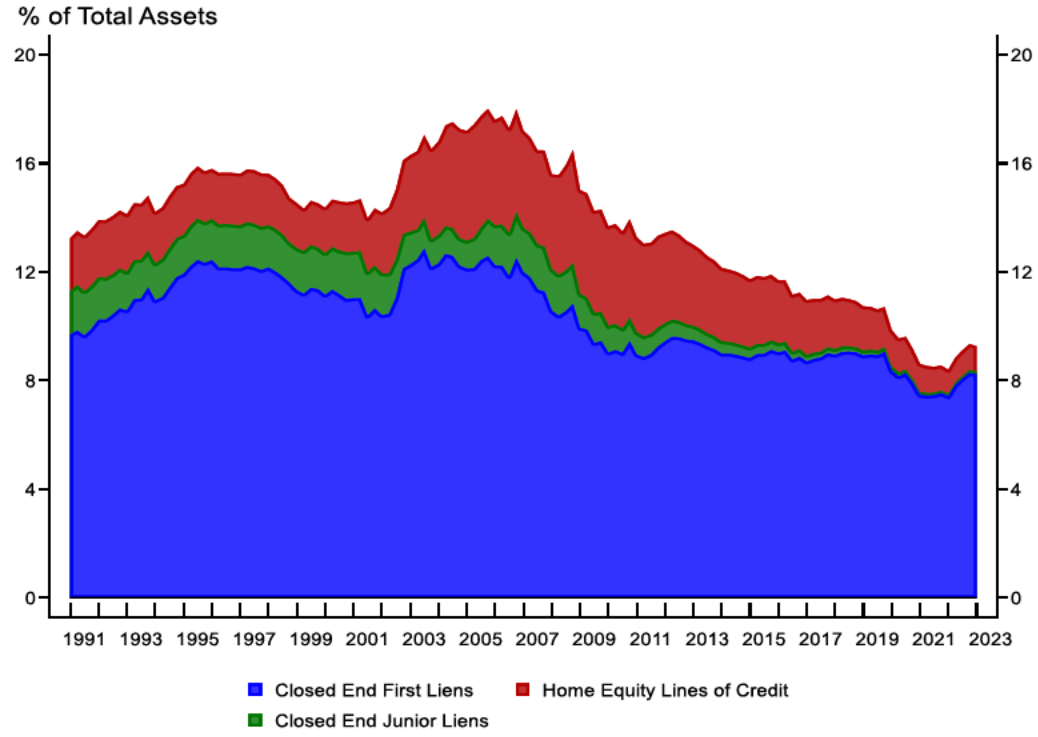


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

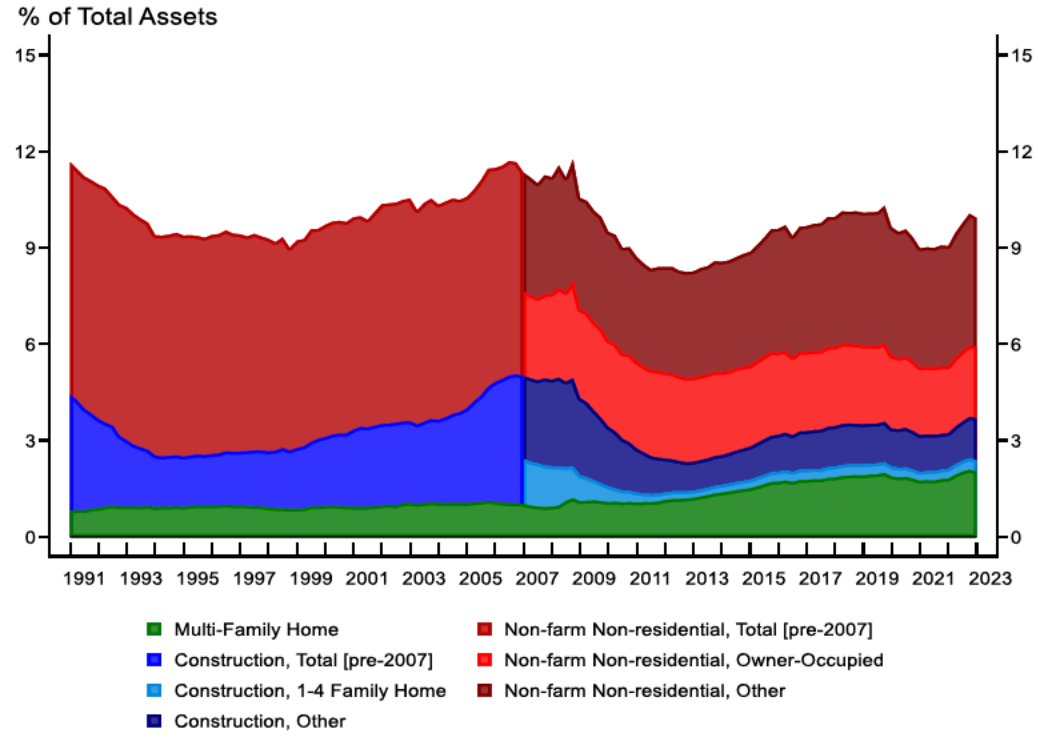
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019 2021 2023
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

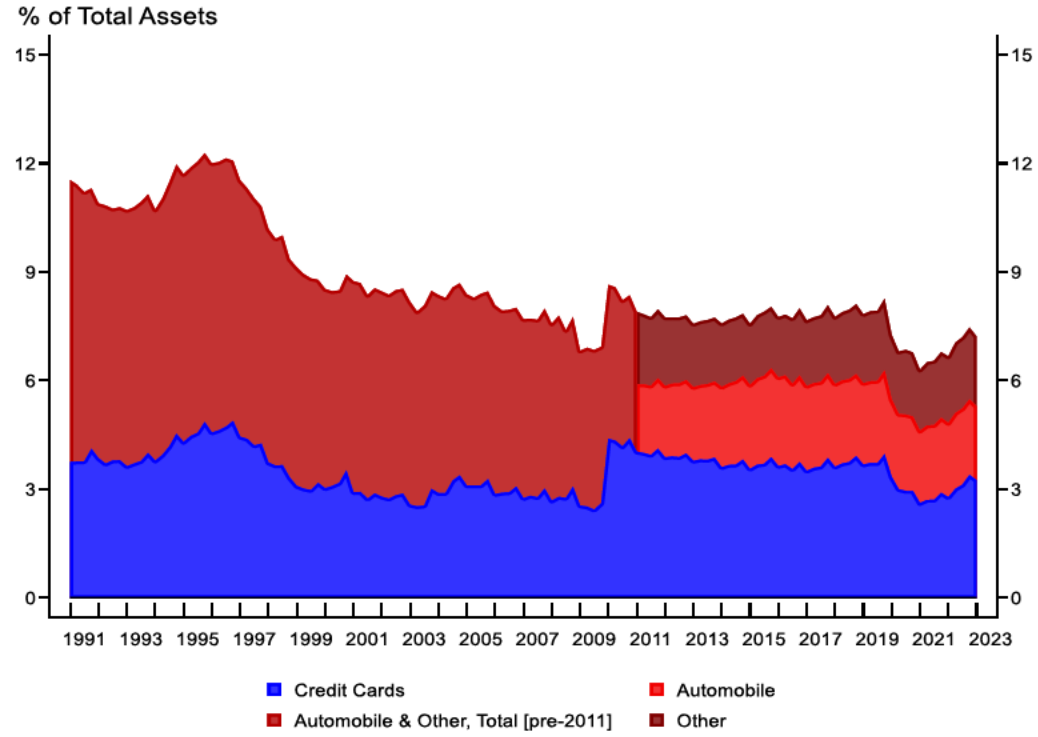
Residential Real Estate Loans



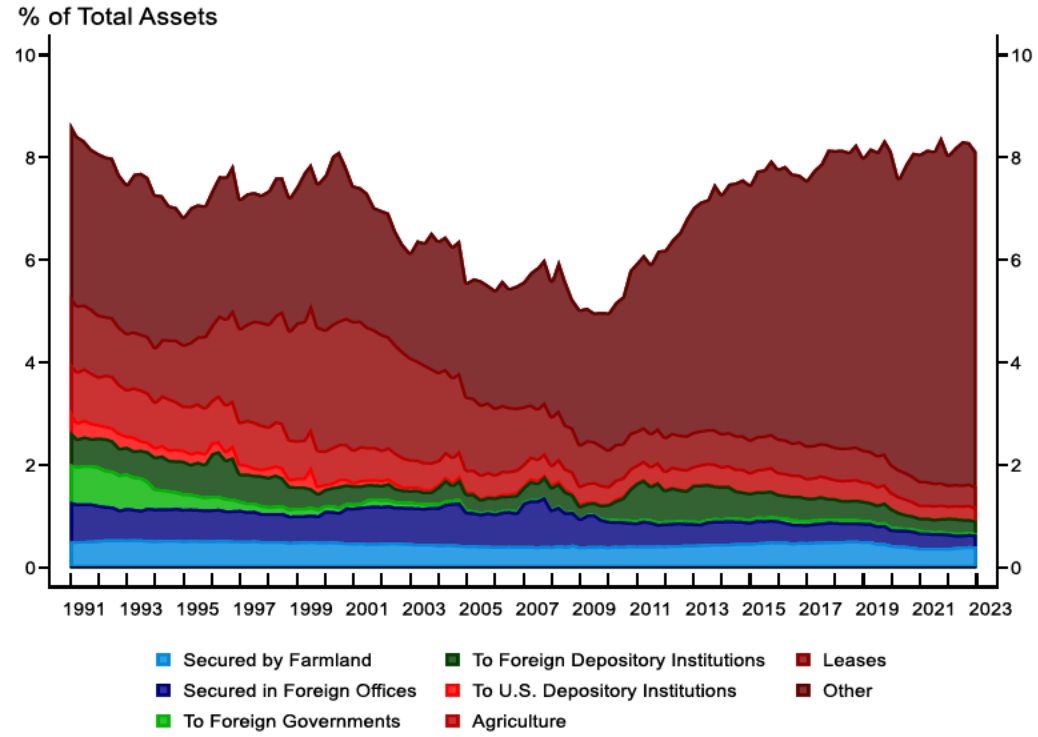
Commercial Real Estate Loans



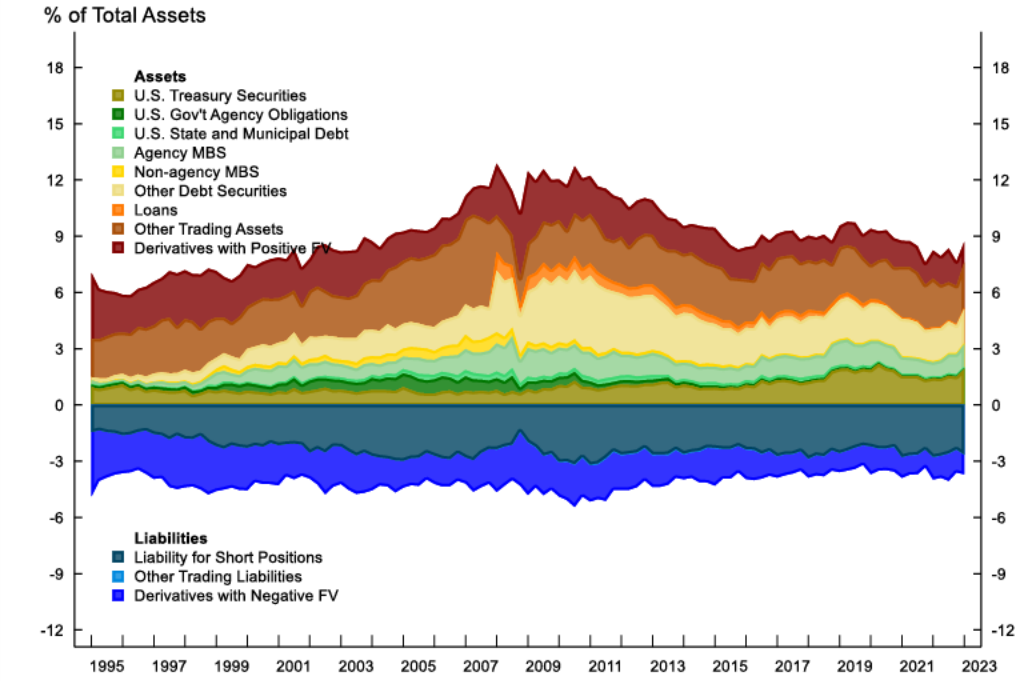
Consumer Loans



Other Loans

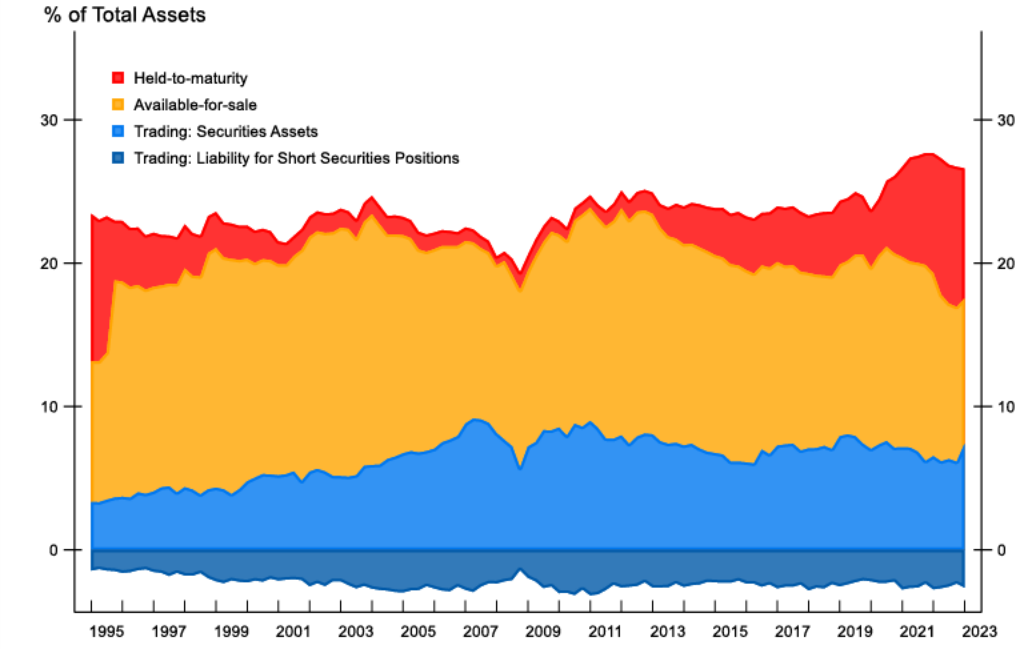


Trading Assets and Liabilities



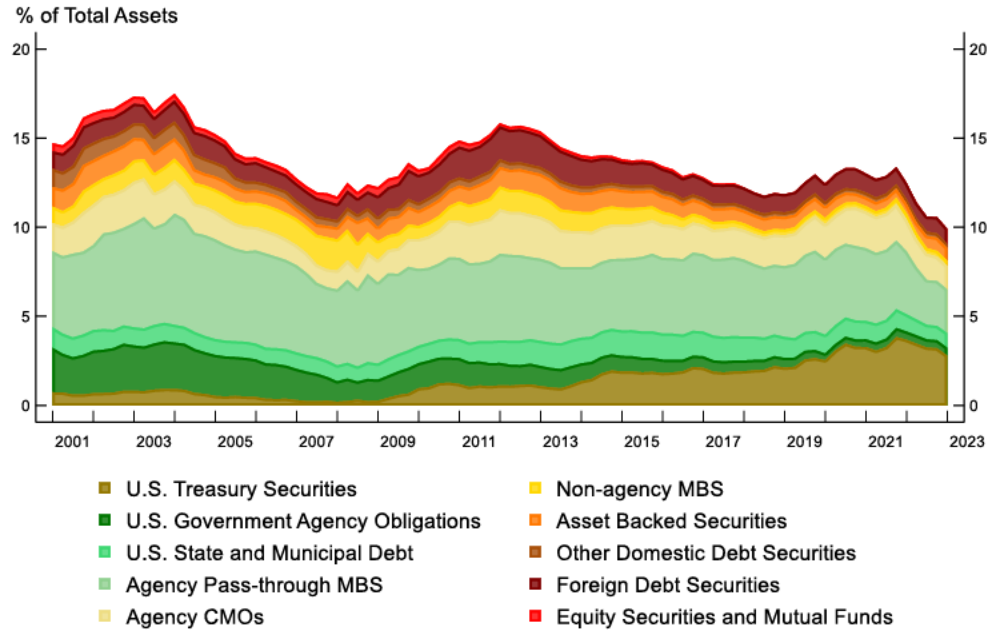
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of $10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and $2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

Securities Portfolios

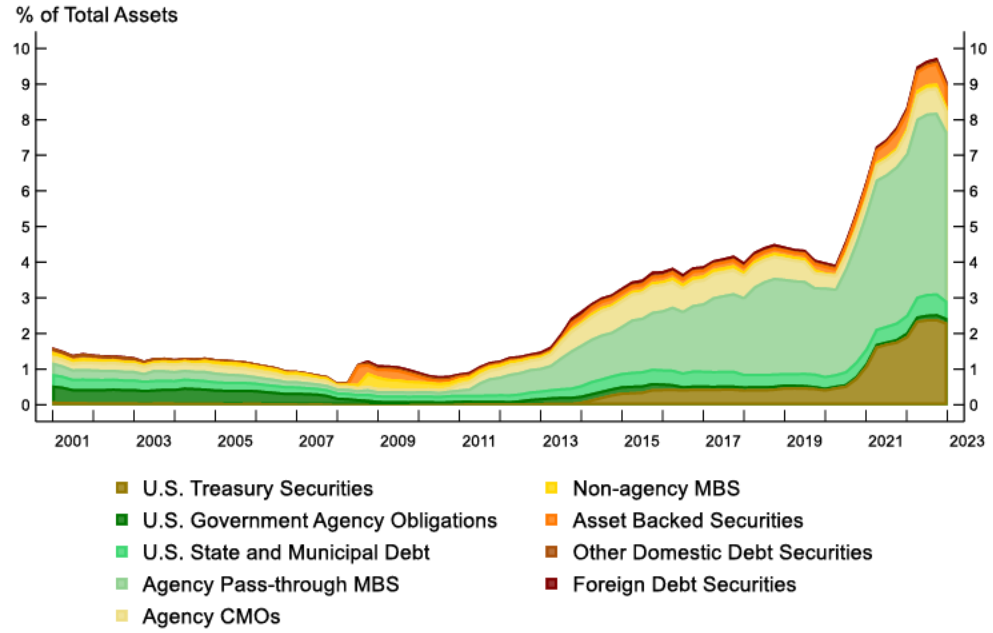


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities

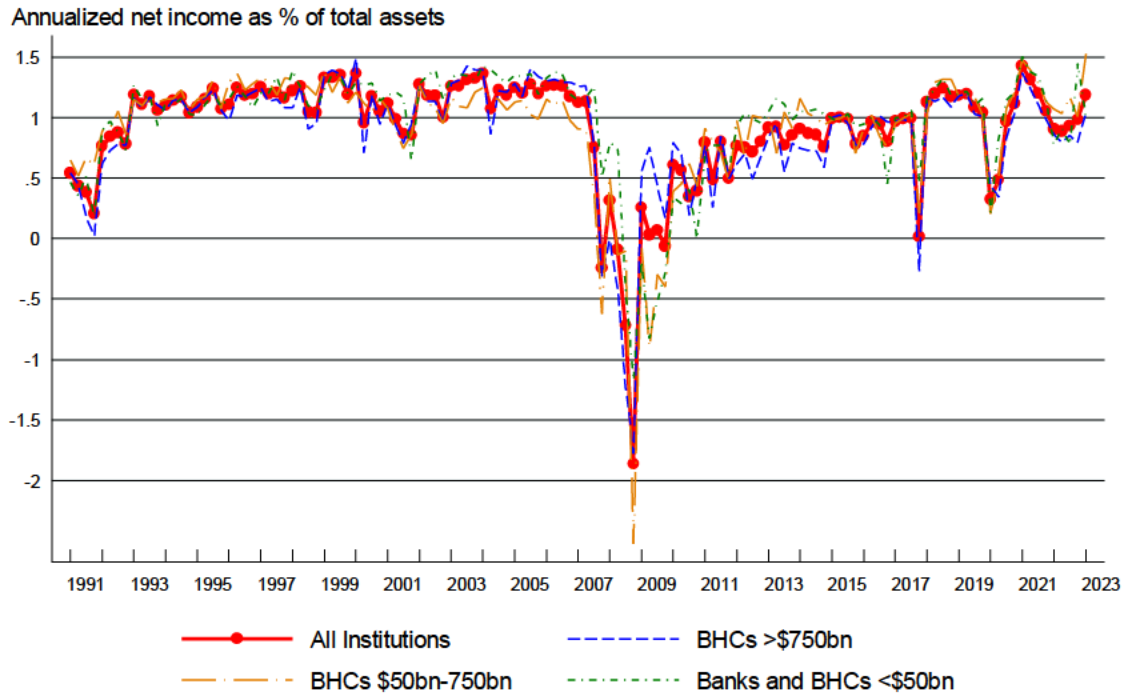


Held-to-Maturity Securities

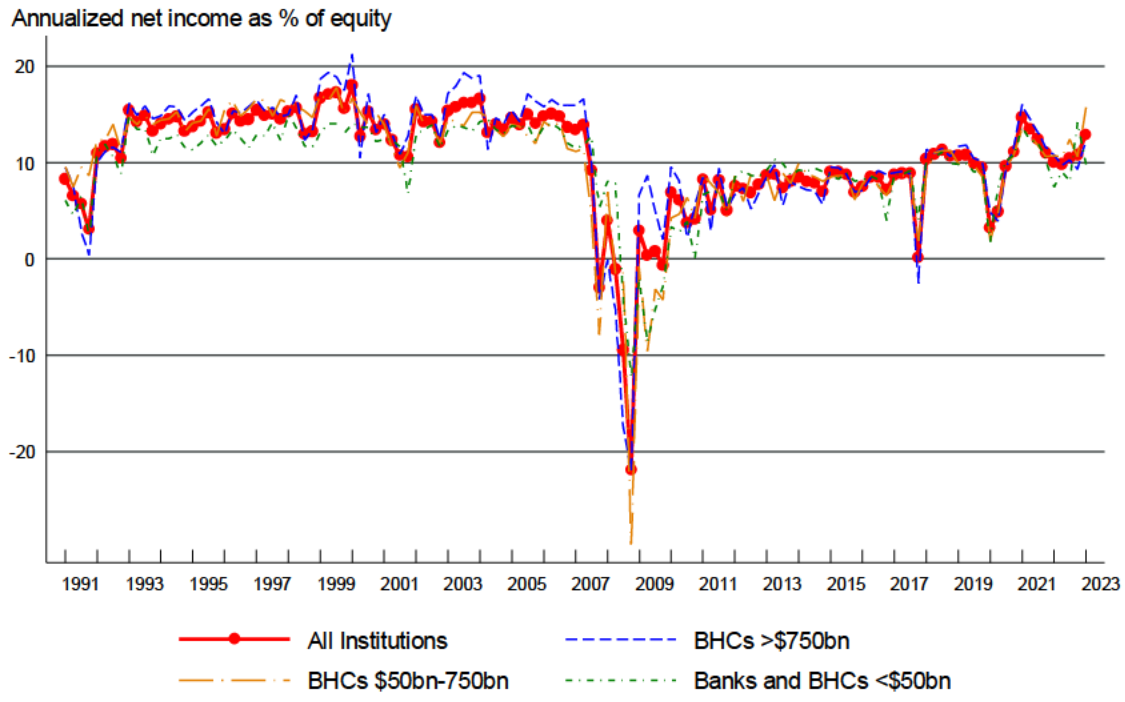


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

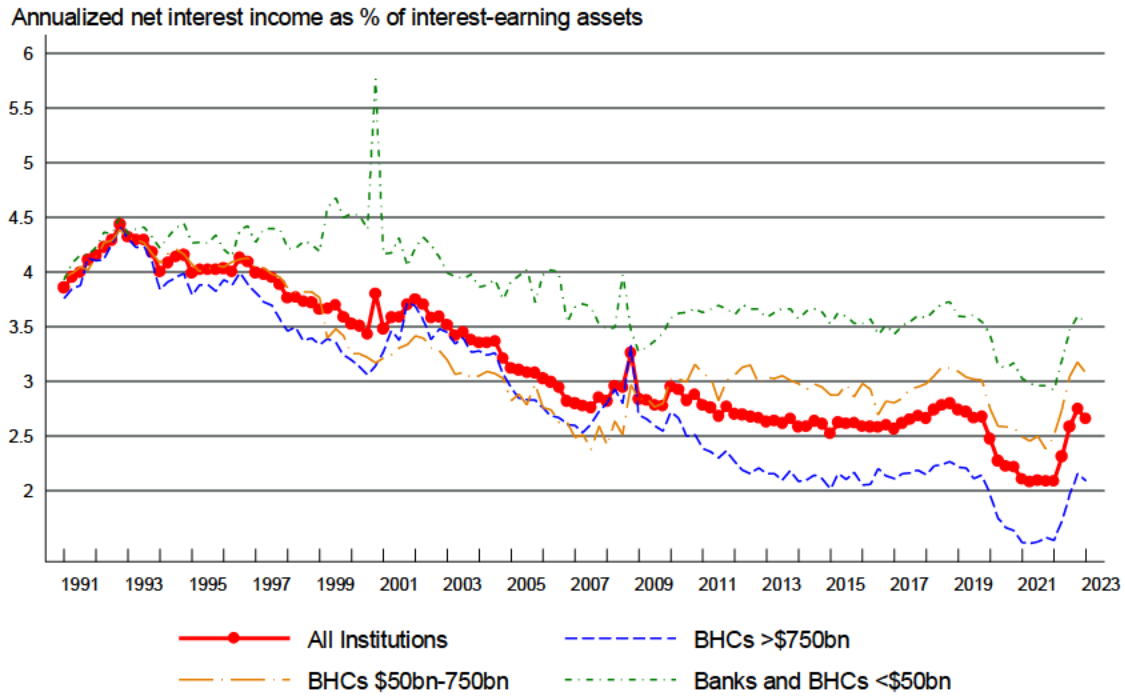
Return on Assets



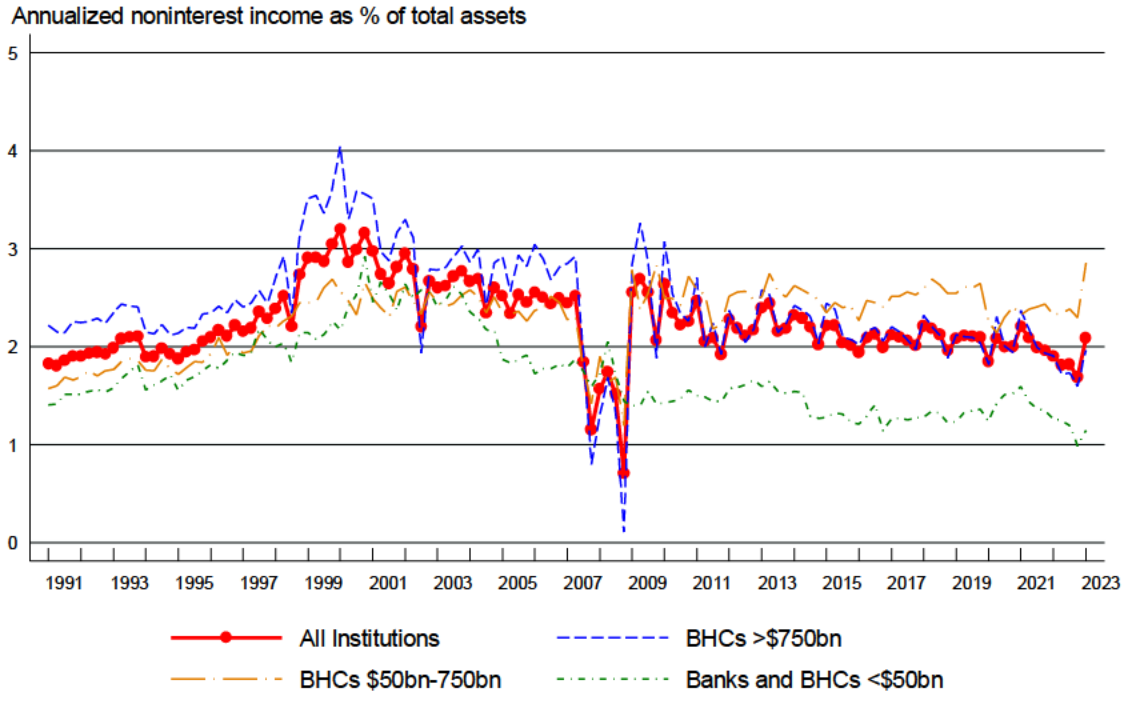
Return on Equity

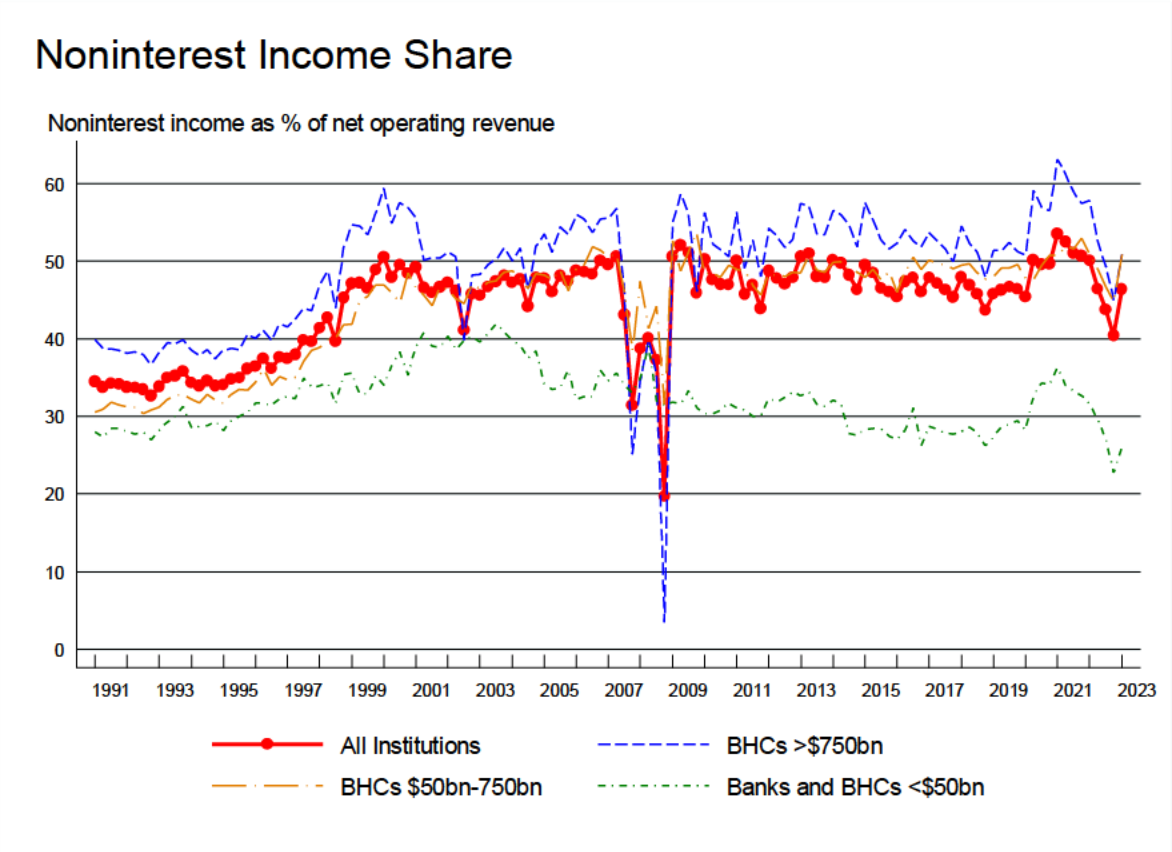


Net Interest Margin



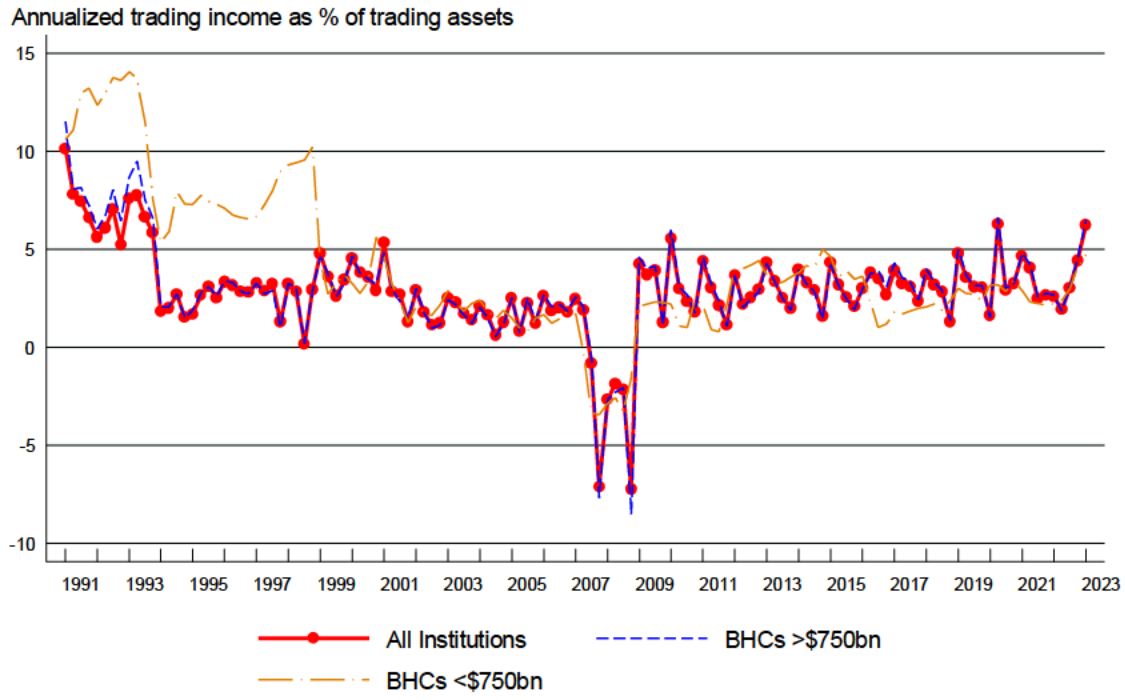
Noninterest Income Ratio



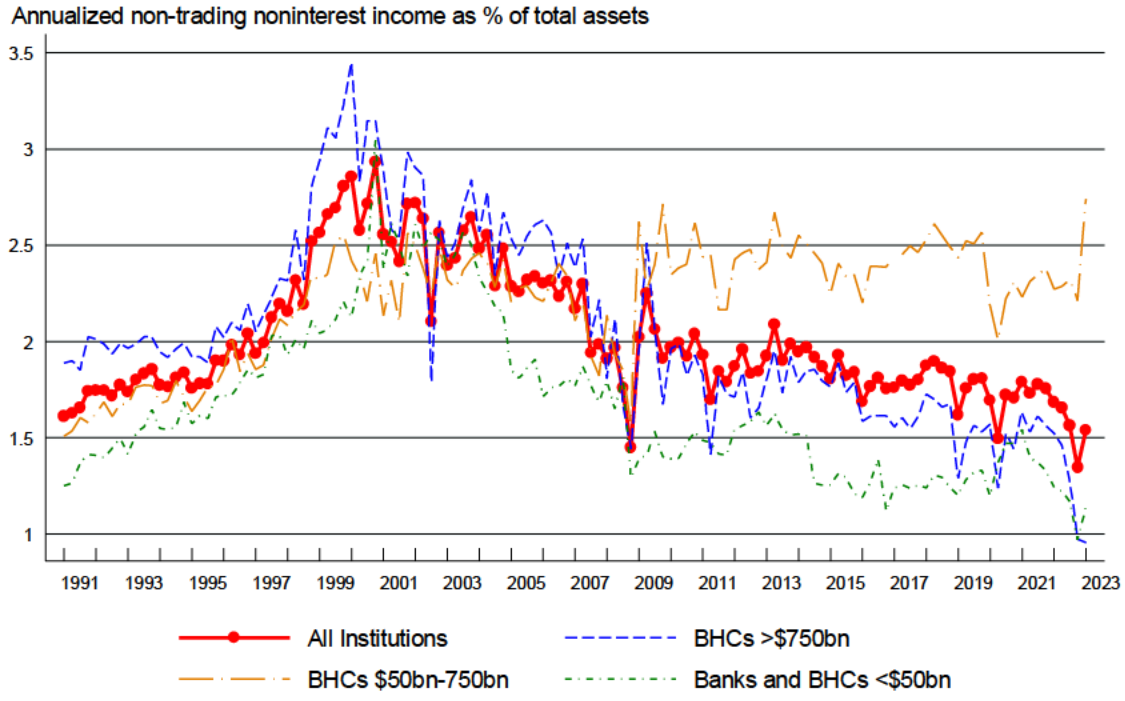


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

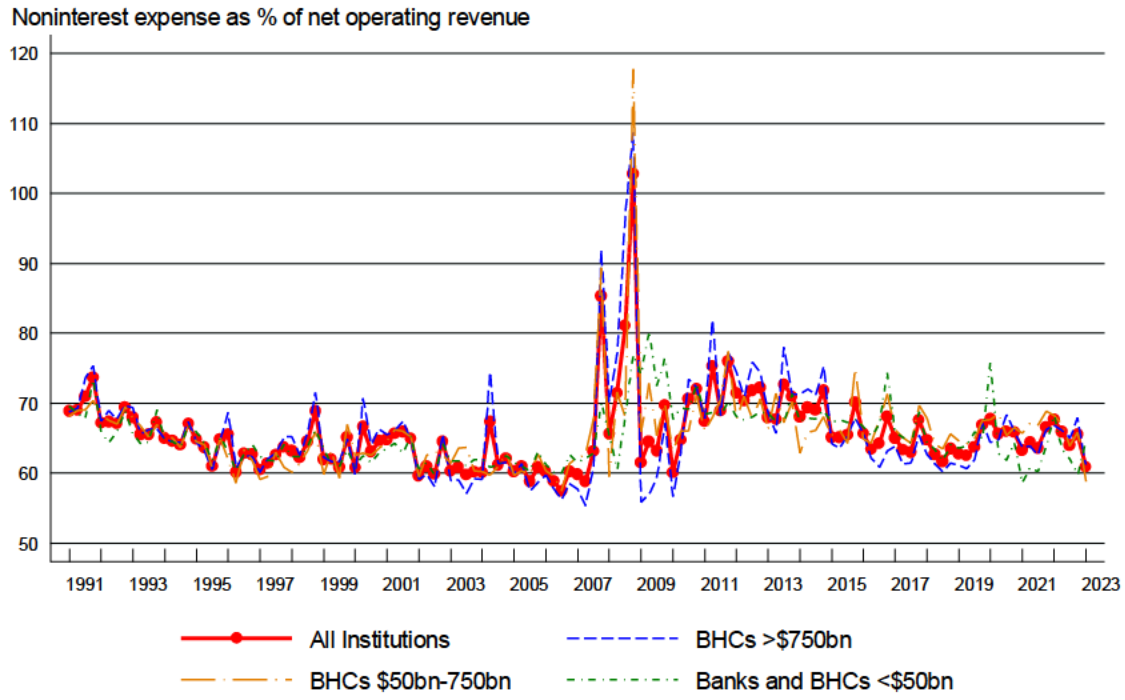
Return on Trading Assets



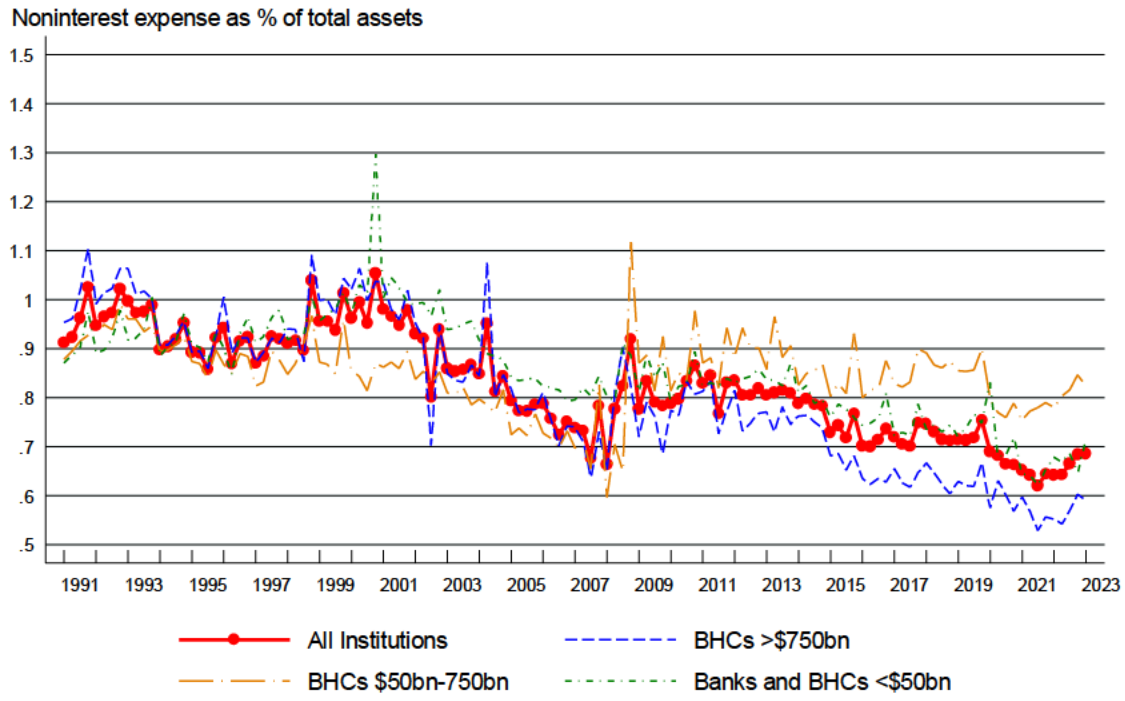
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio



Noninterest Expense Ratio

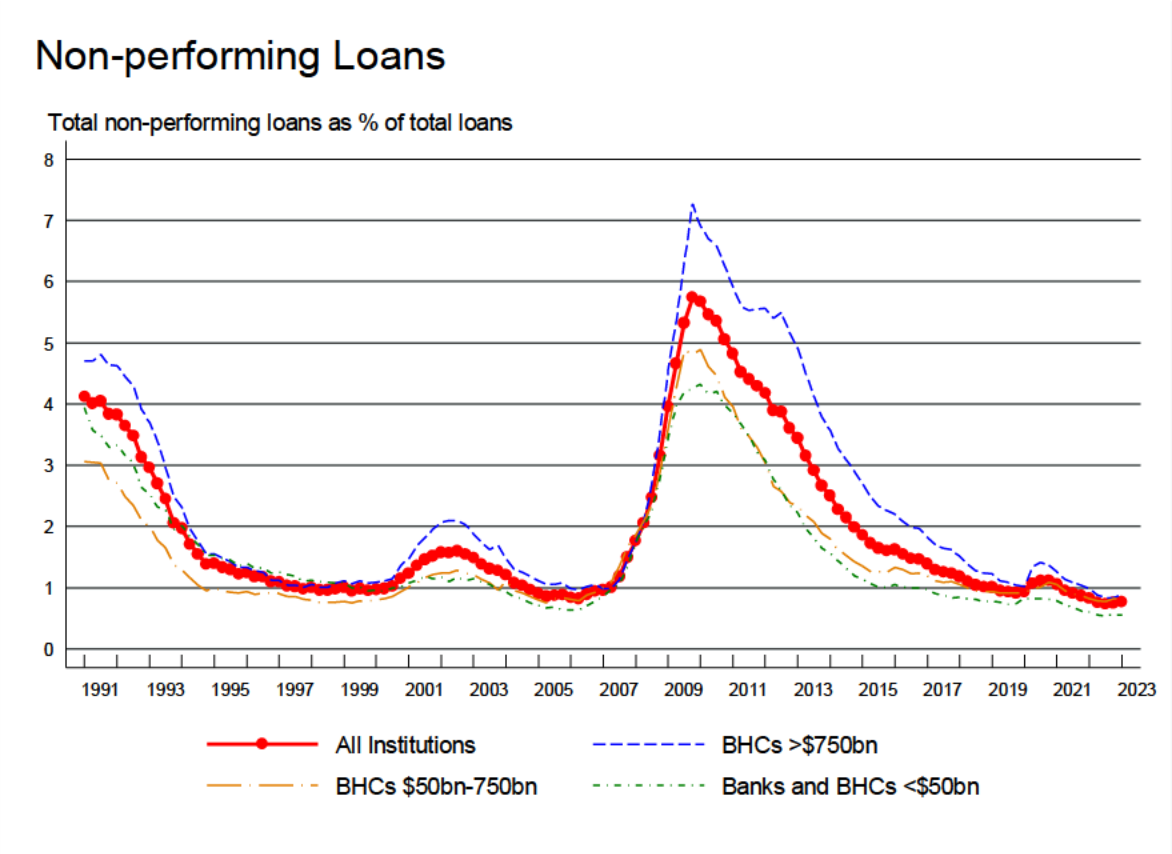


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

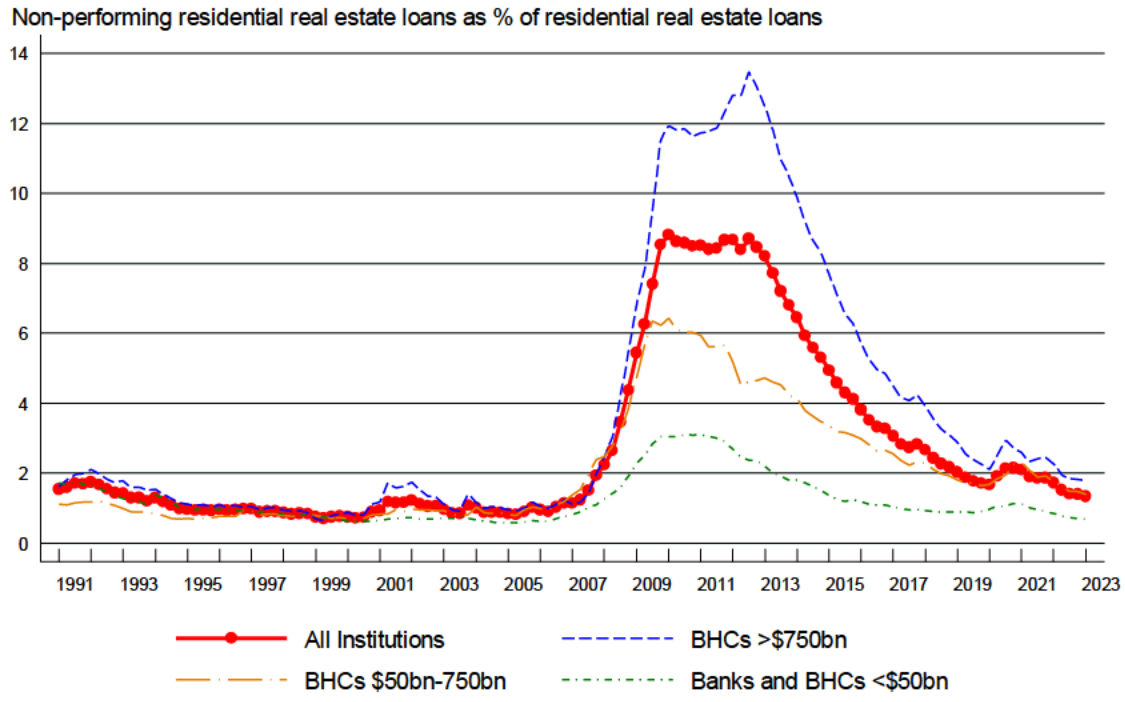
3. Loan Performance

Note: Non-performing loans include loans that are (1) 90 days or more past due and still accruing or (2) non-accrual. The adoption of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)'s new "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses may have influenced the calculation of loan loss provisions and loan loss reserves. In addition, Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, as well as the ASU No. 2022-02, "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures", issued by FASB in March 2022, may have impacted the calculation of loan loss provisions, loan loss reserves, non-performing loans, and net charge-offs. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details.

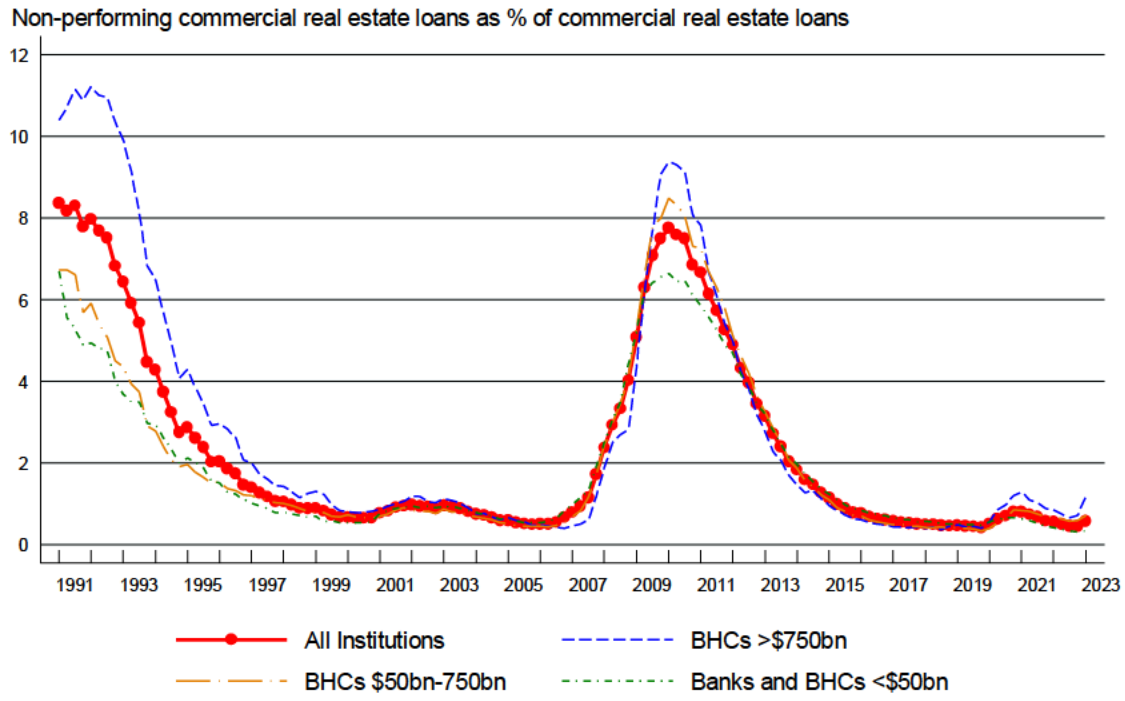
Non-performing Loans



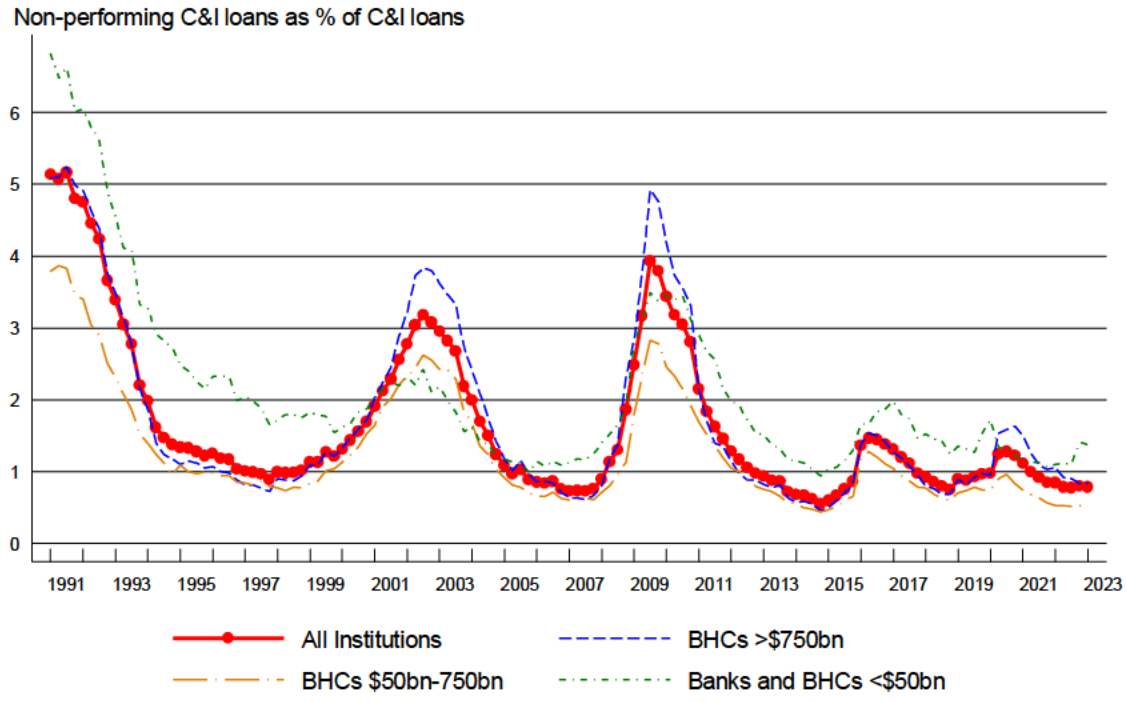
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



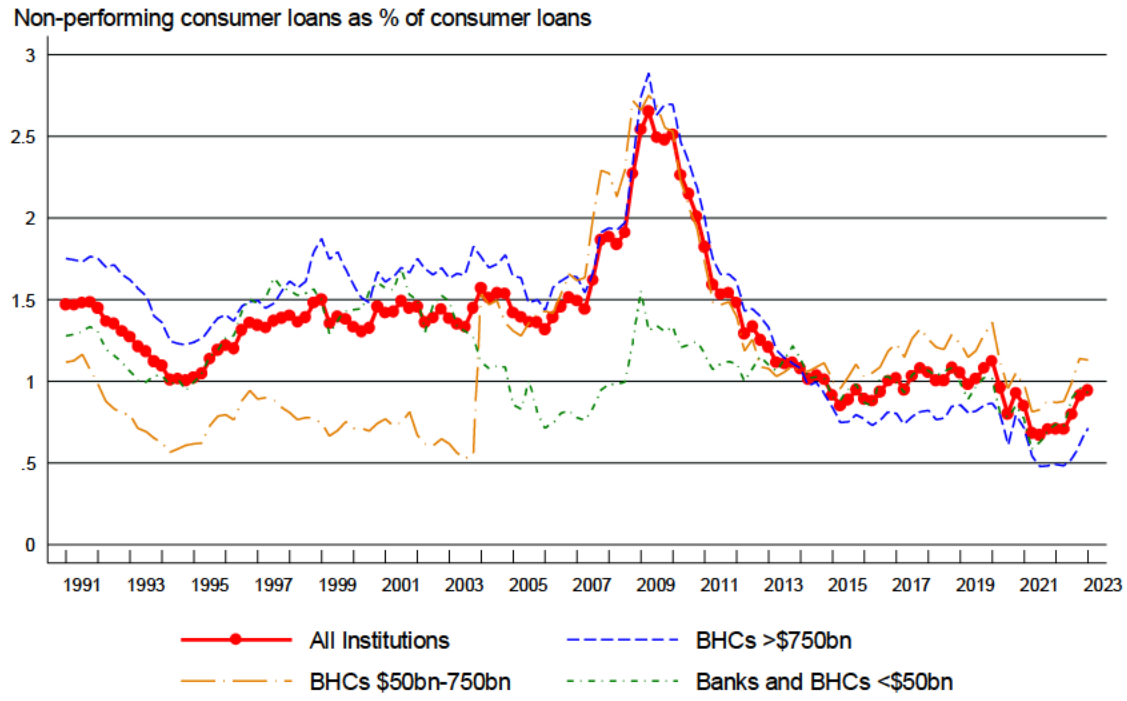
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



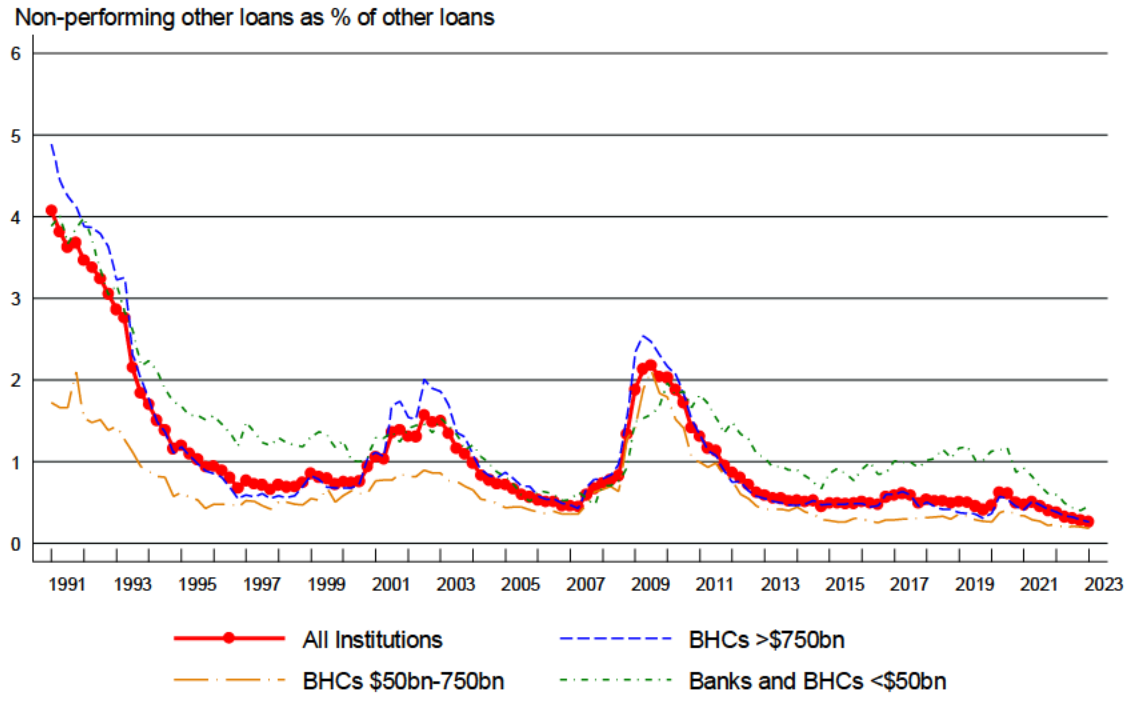
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



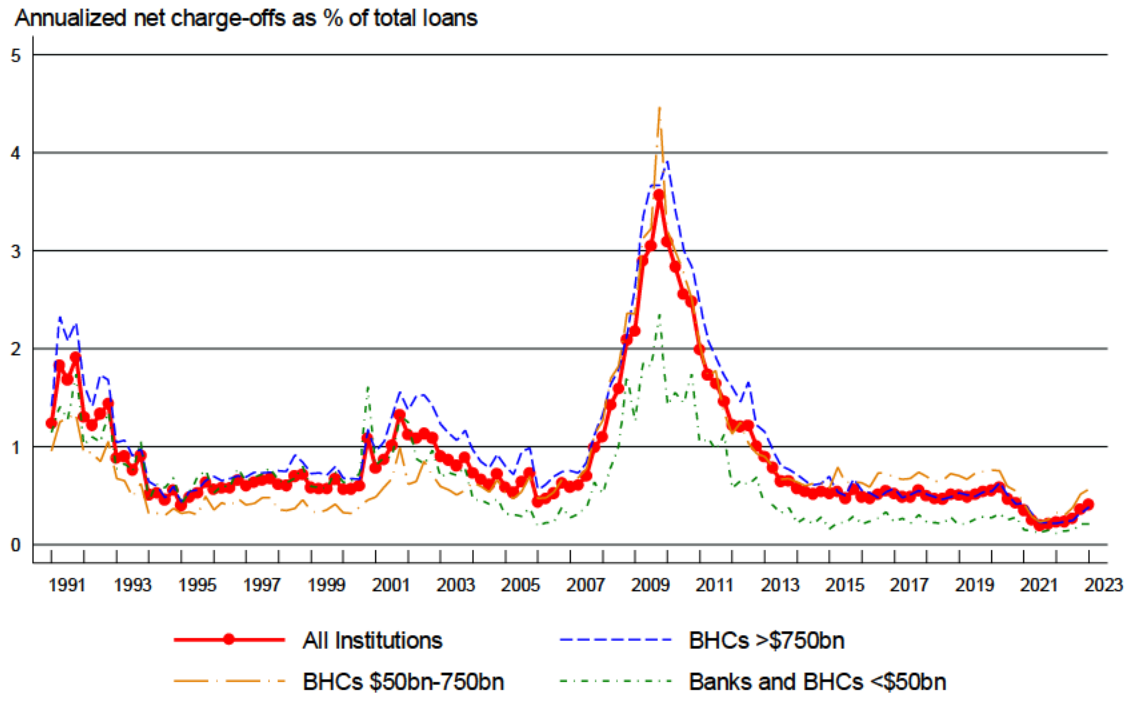
Non-performing Consumer Loans



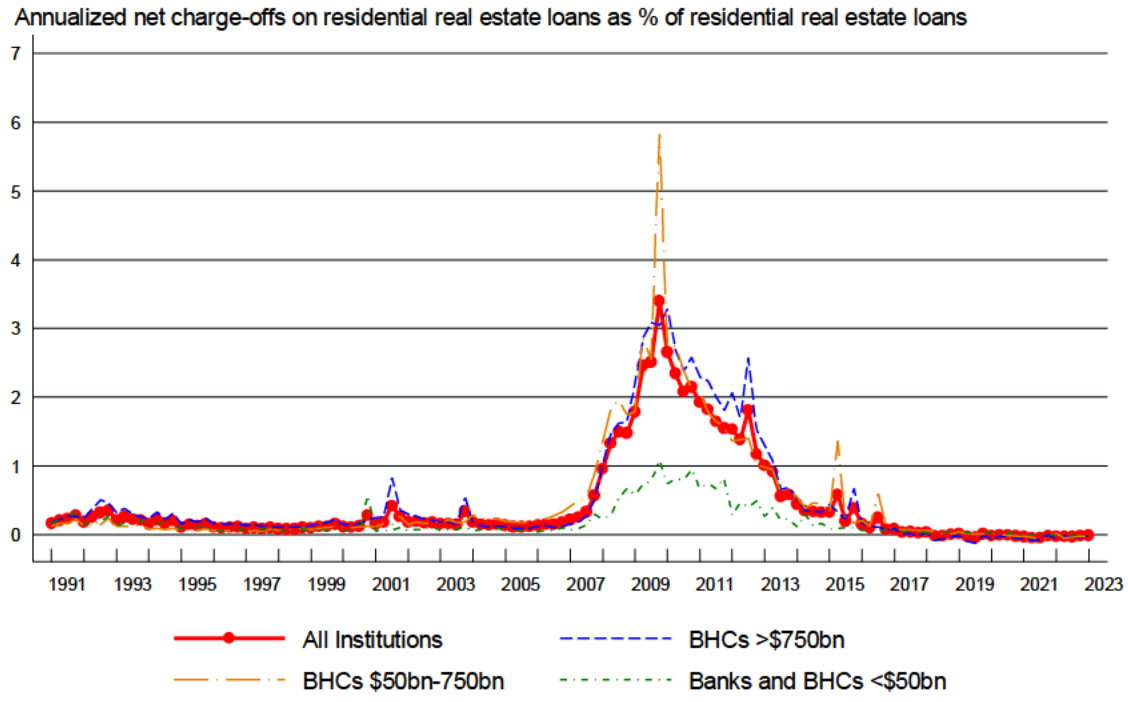
Non-performing Other Loans



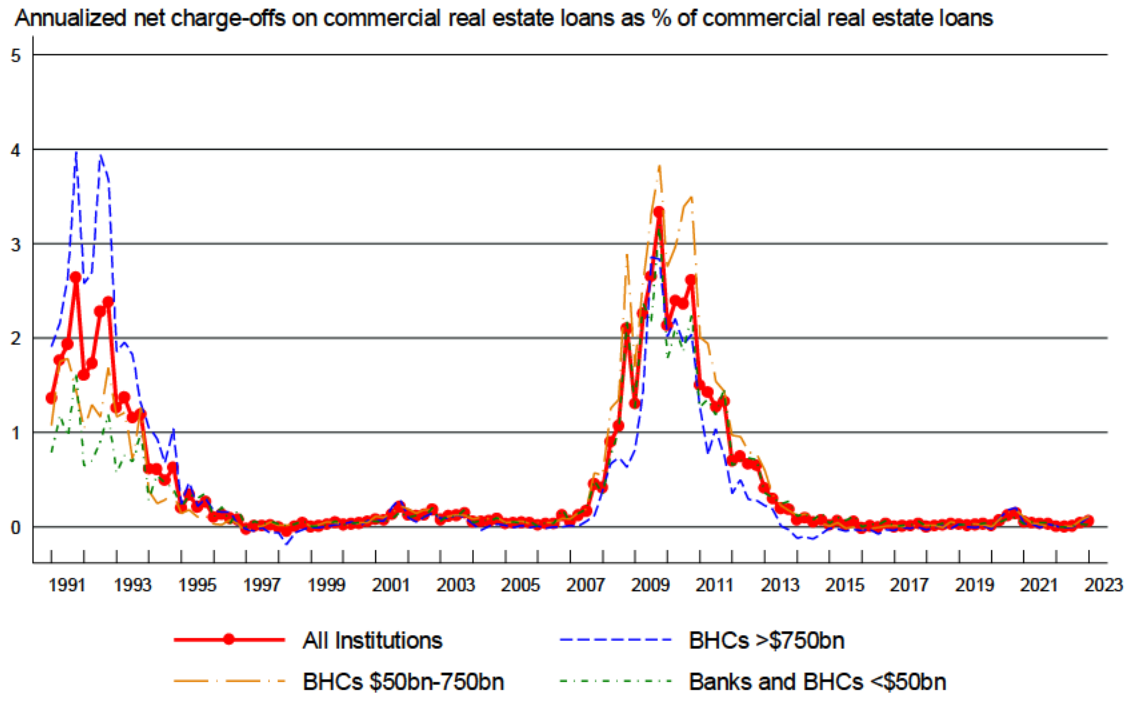
Net Charge-offs



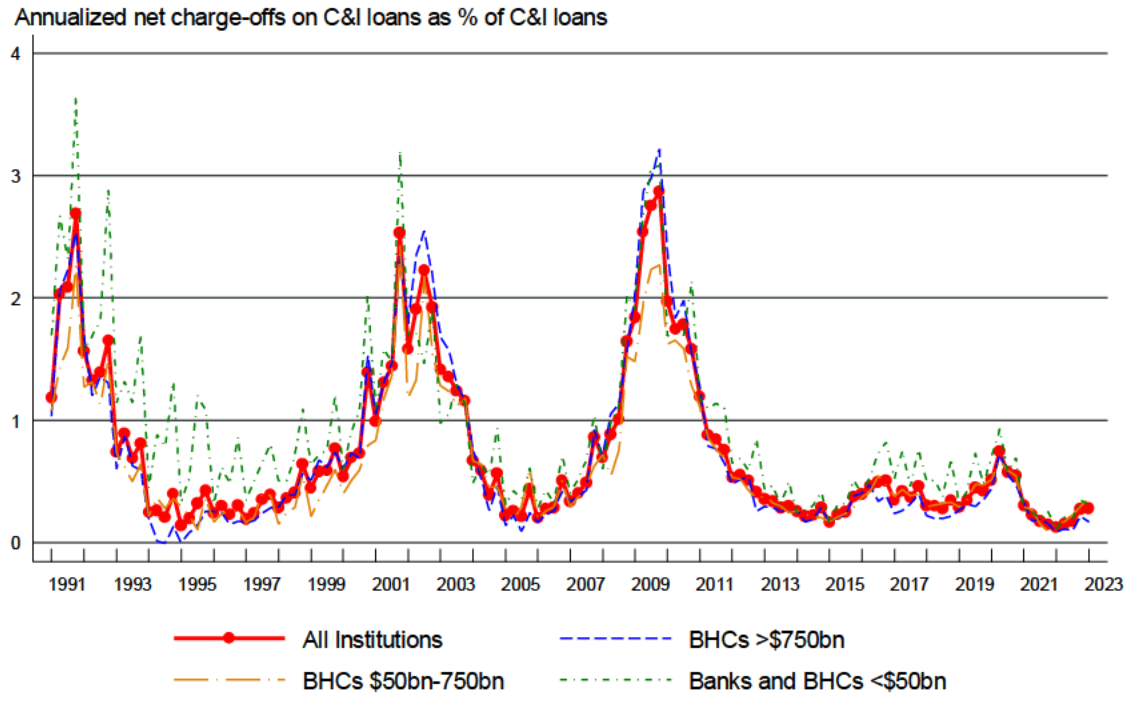
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



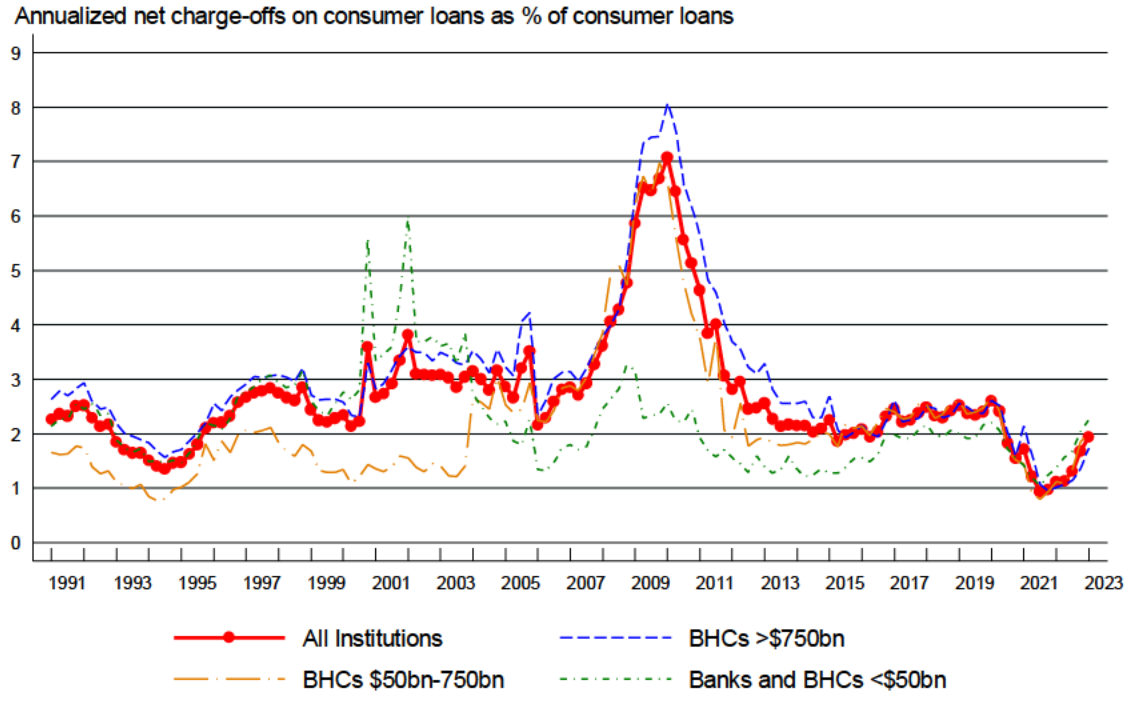
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



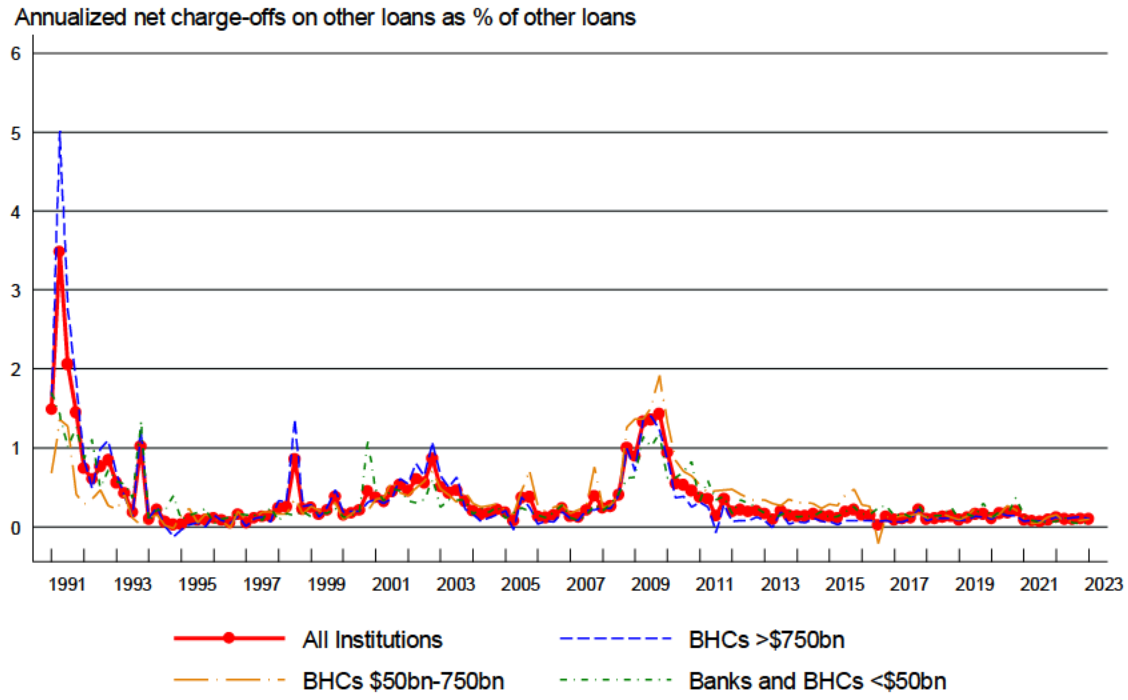
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



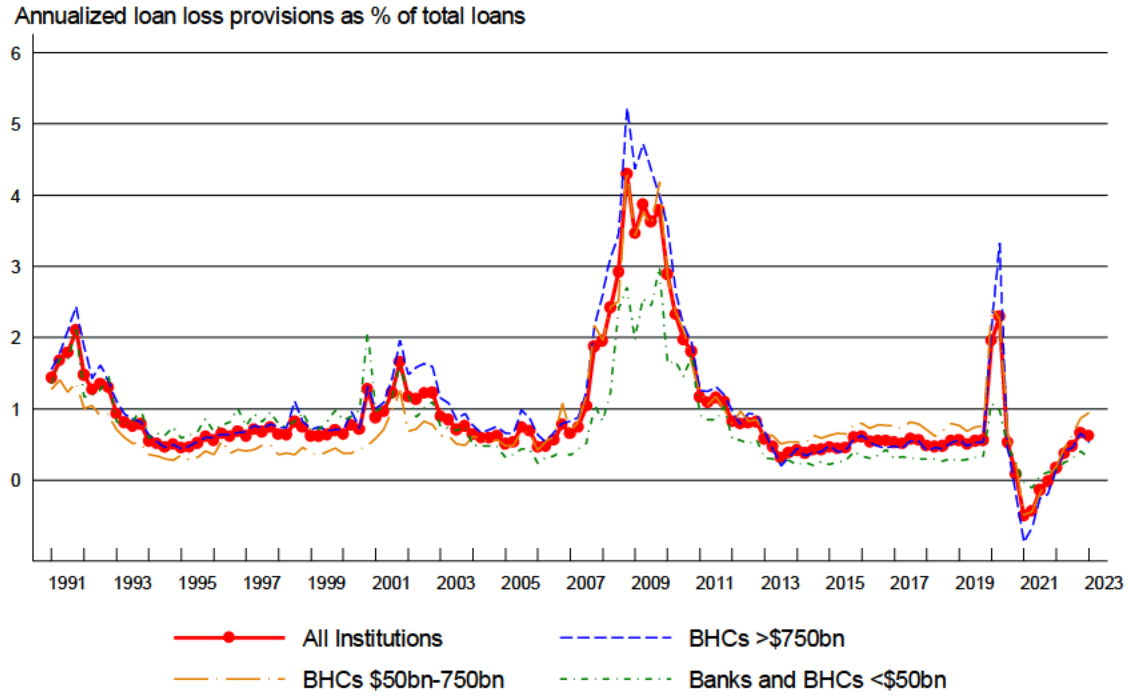
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



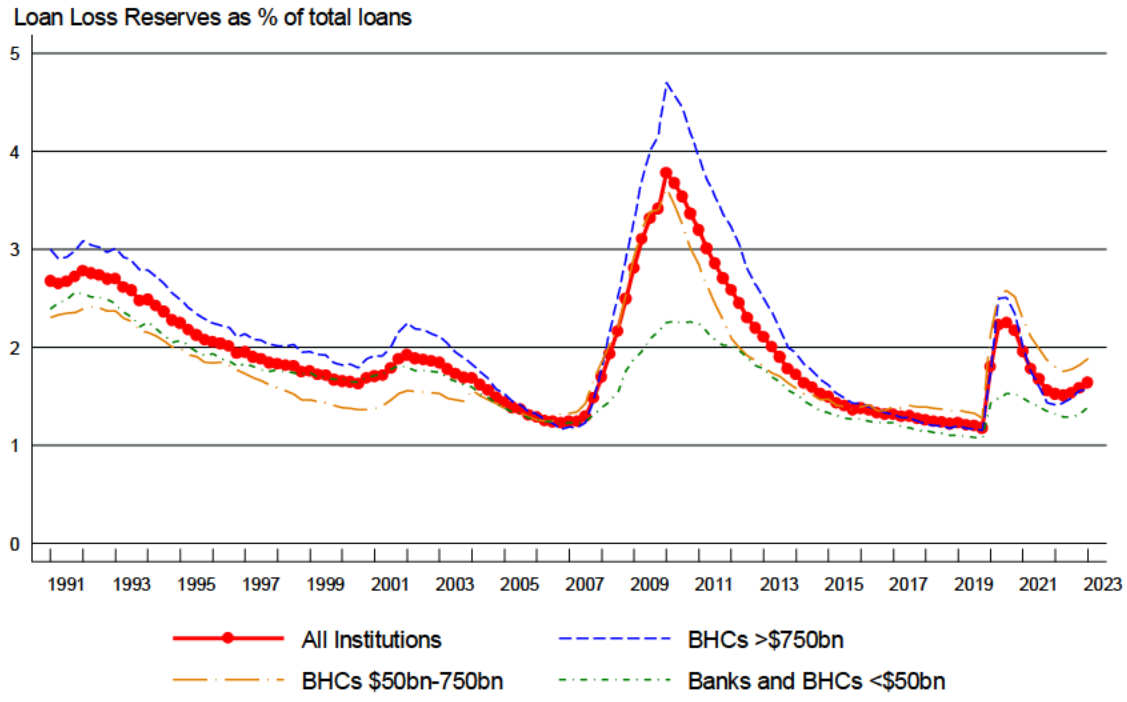
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



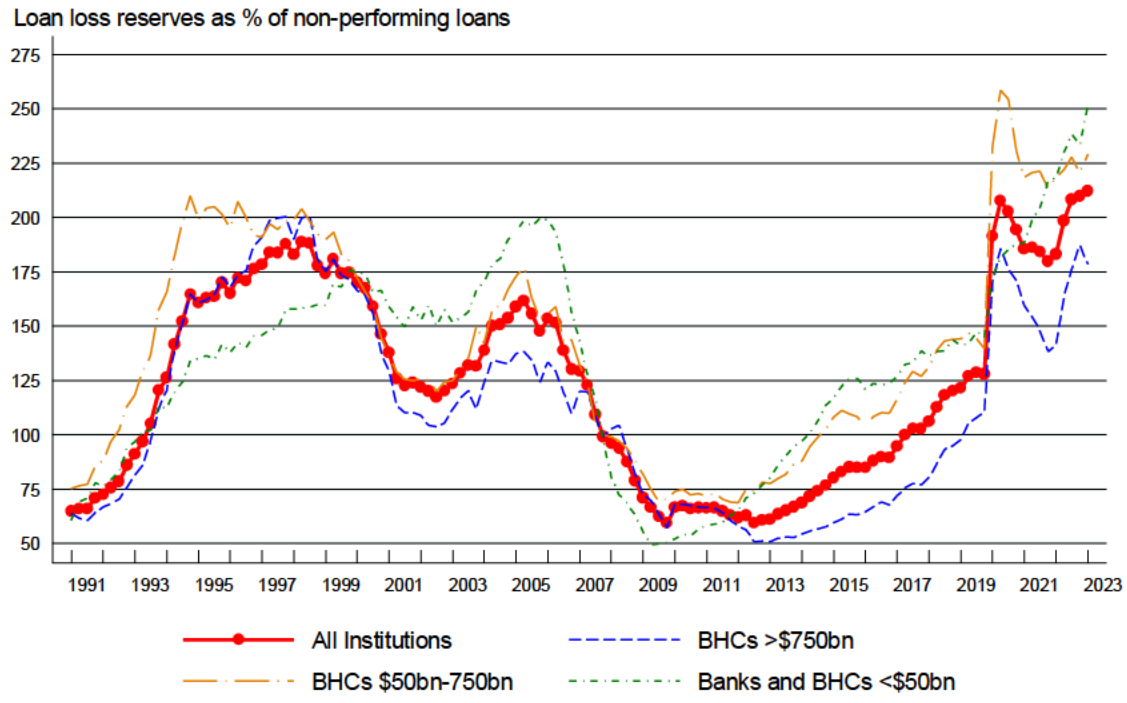
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



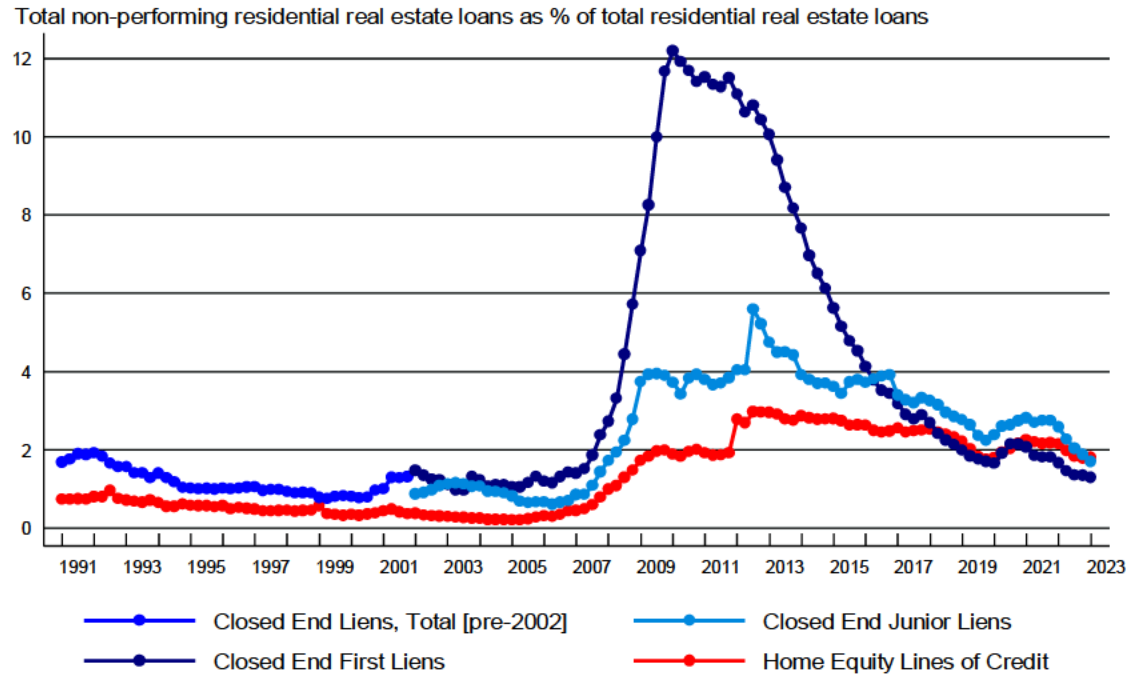
Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans



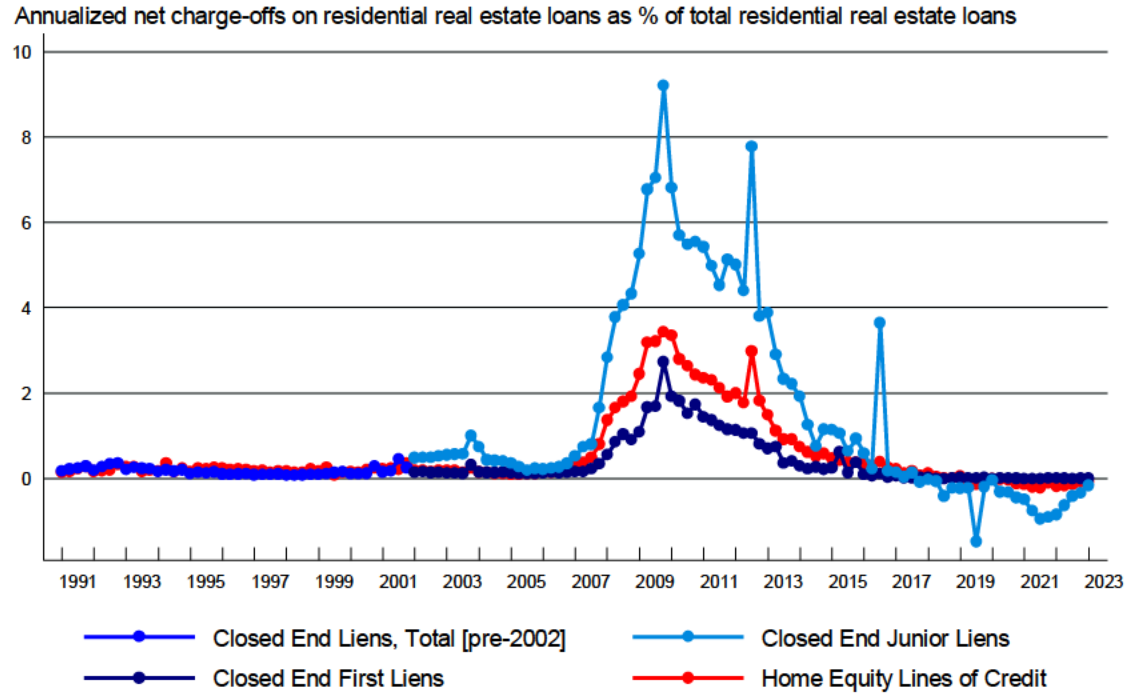
4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

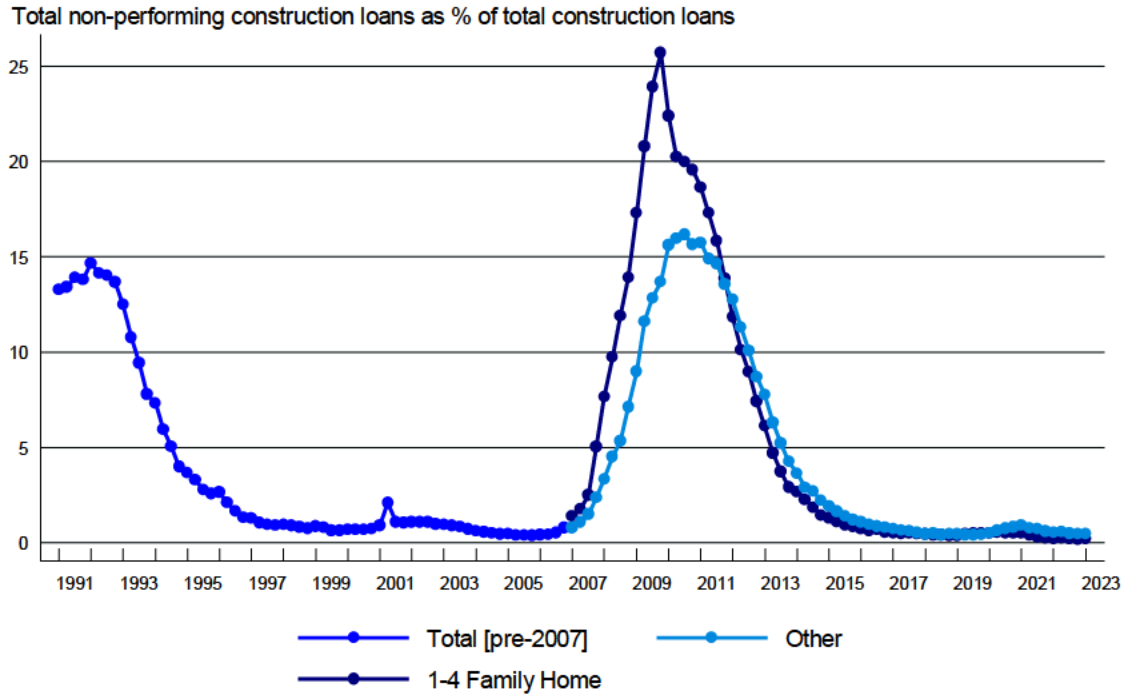


Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

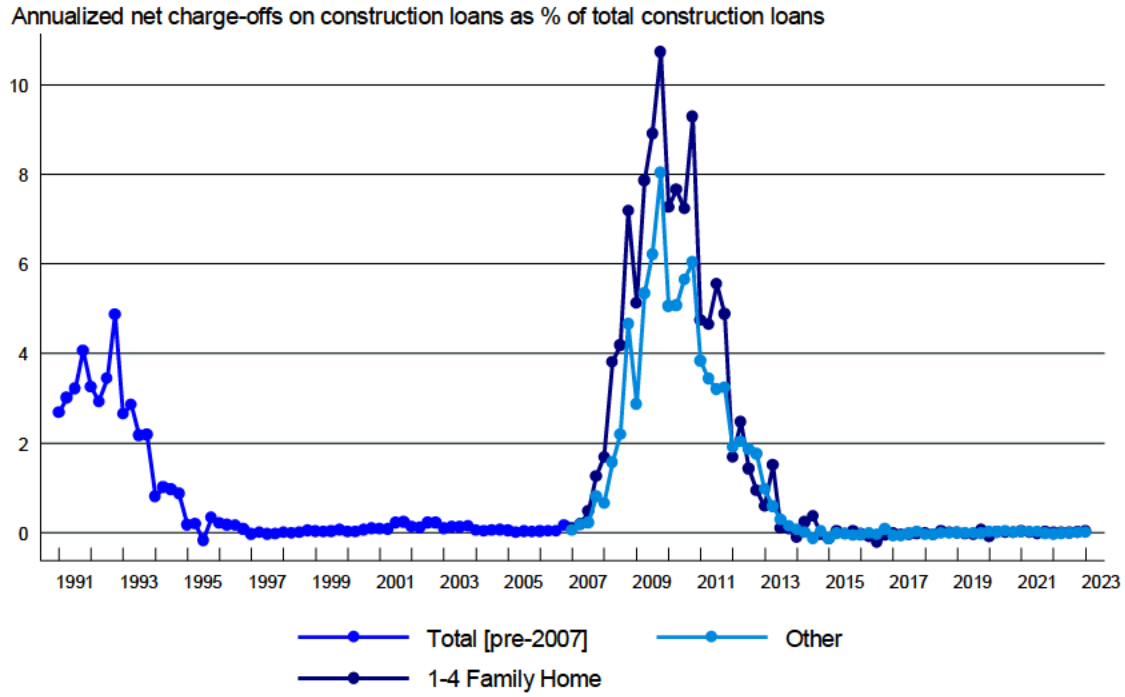


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

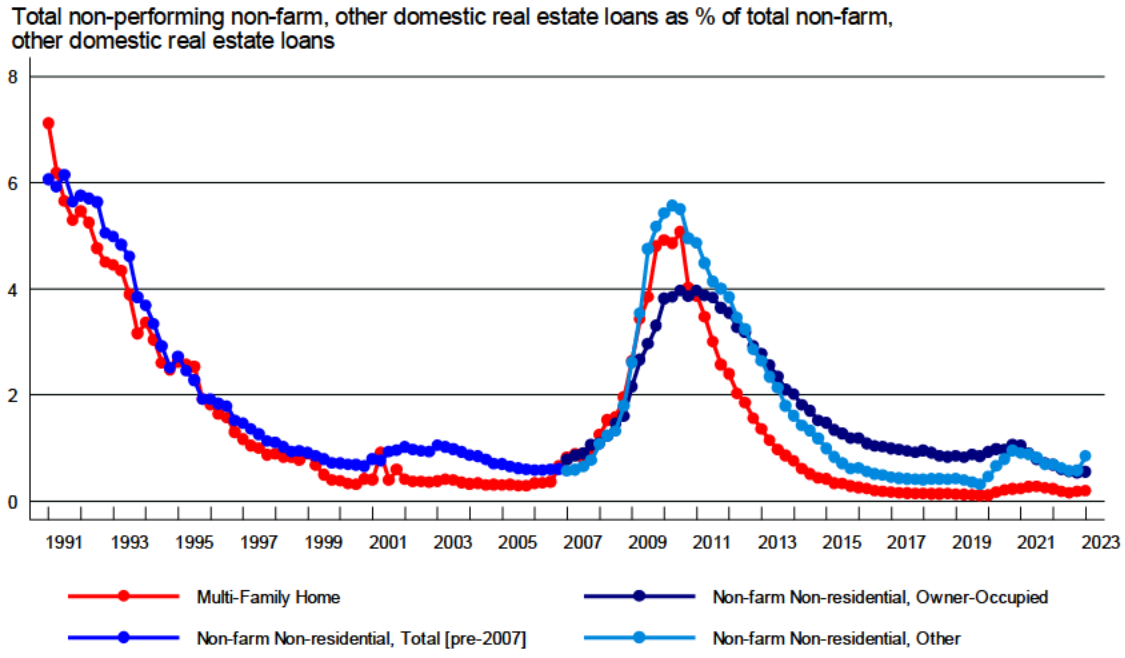
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



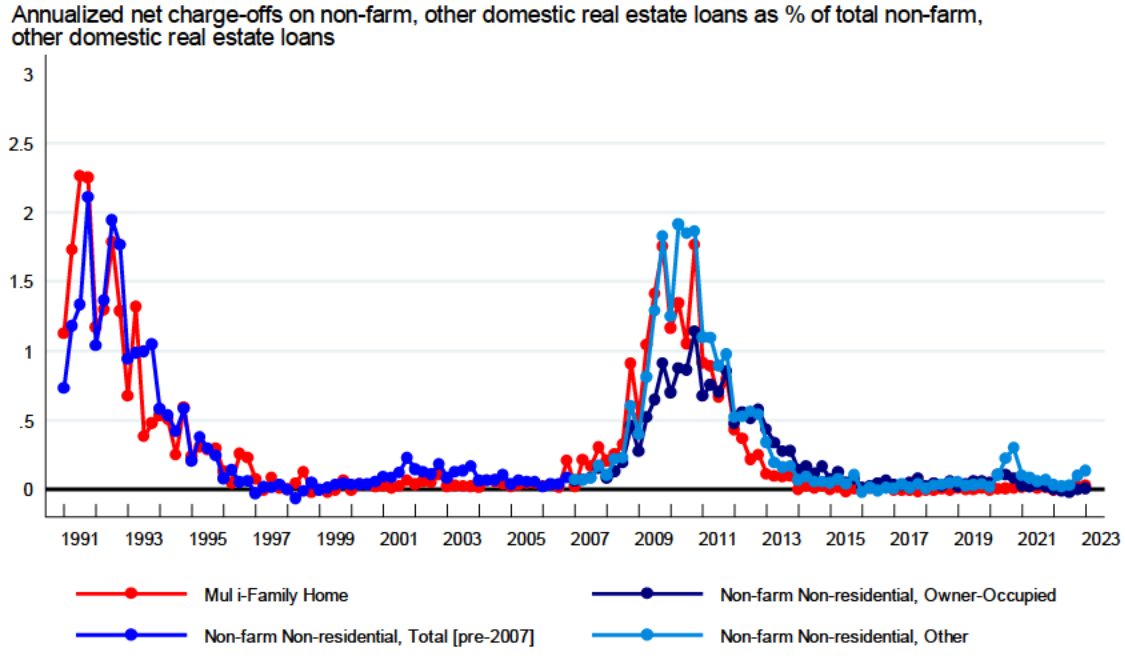
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

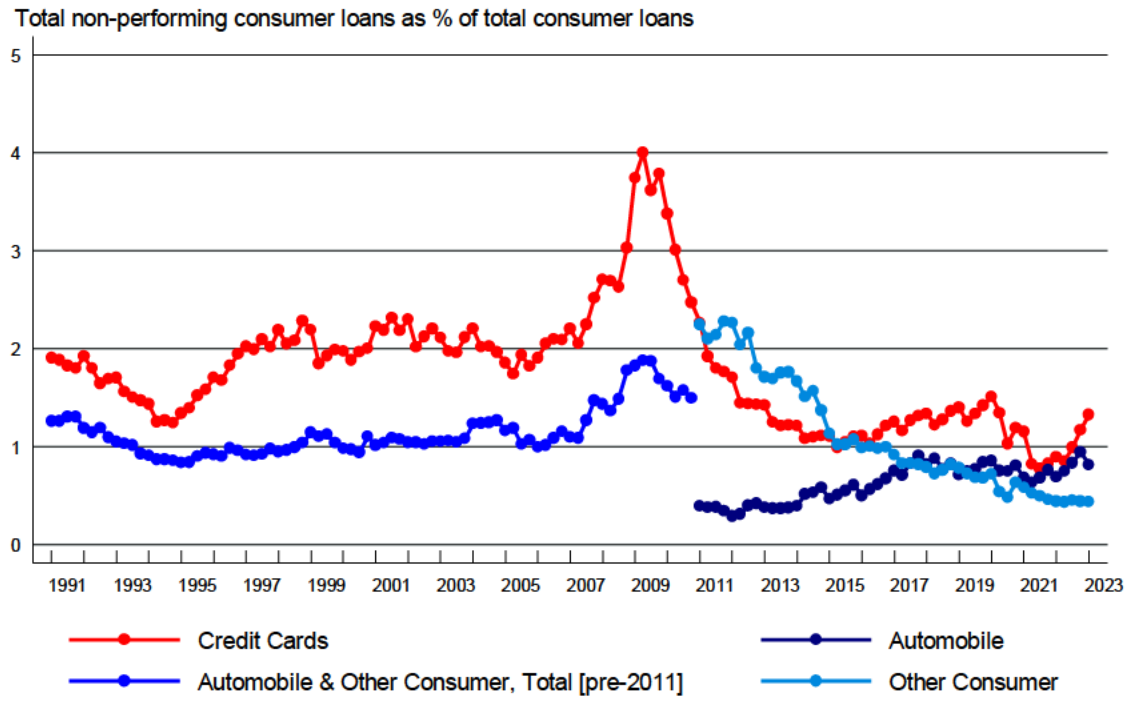


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

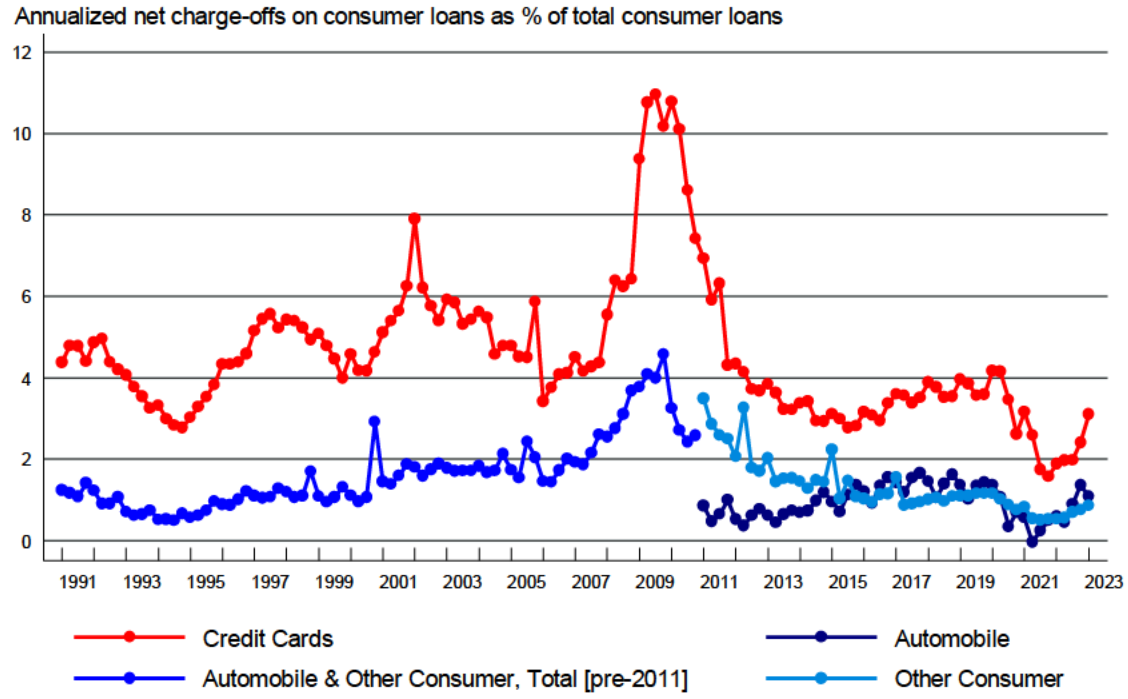


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

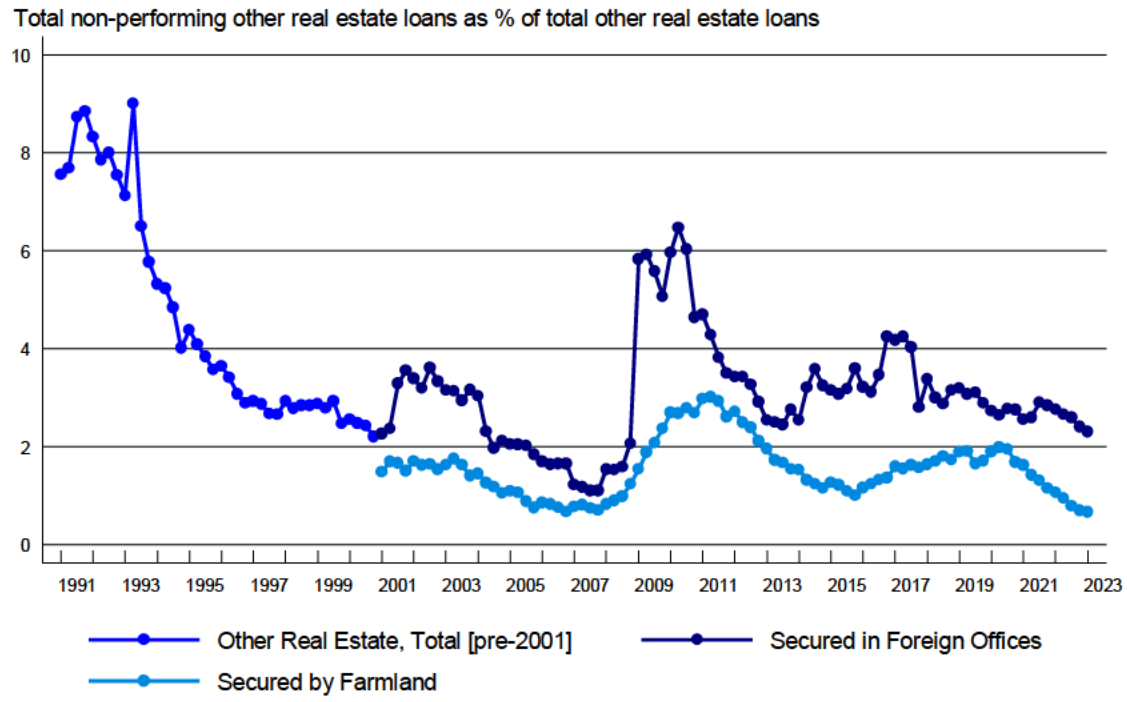


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

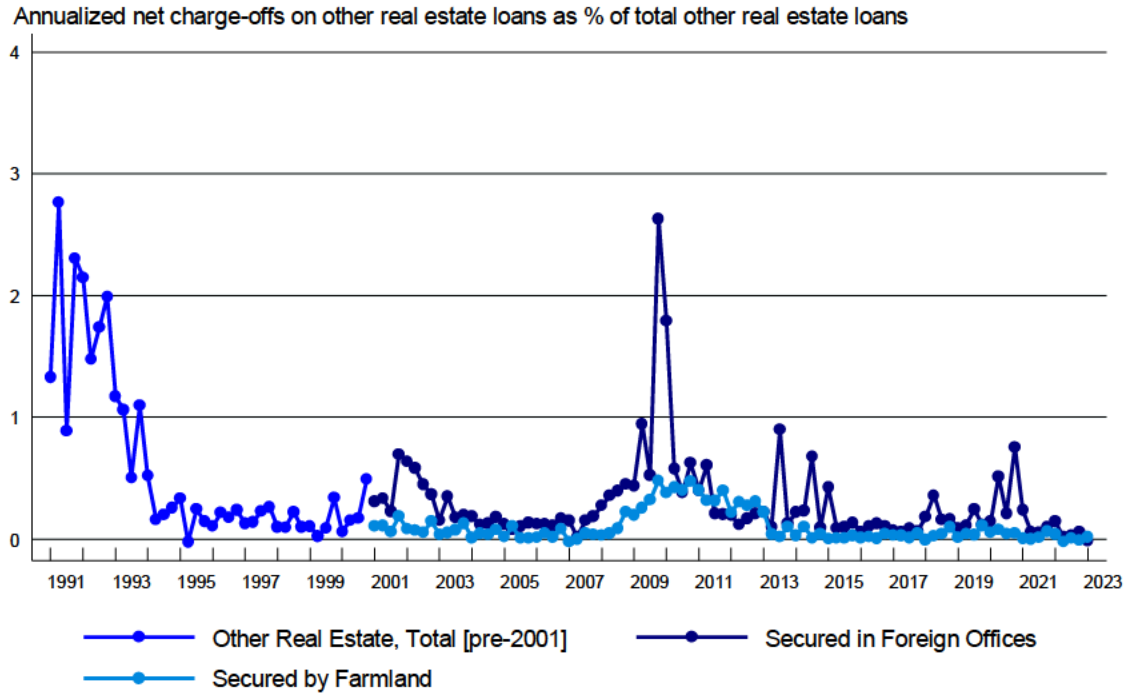


D. All Other Loans

Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

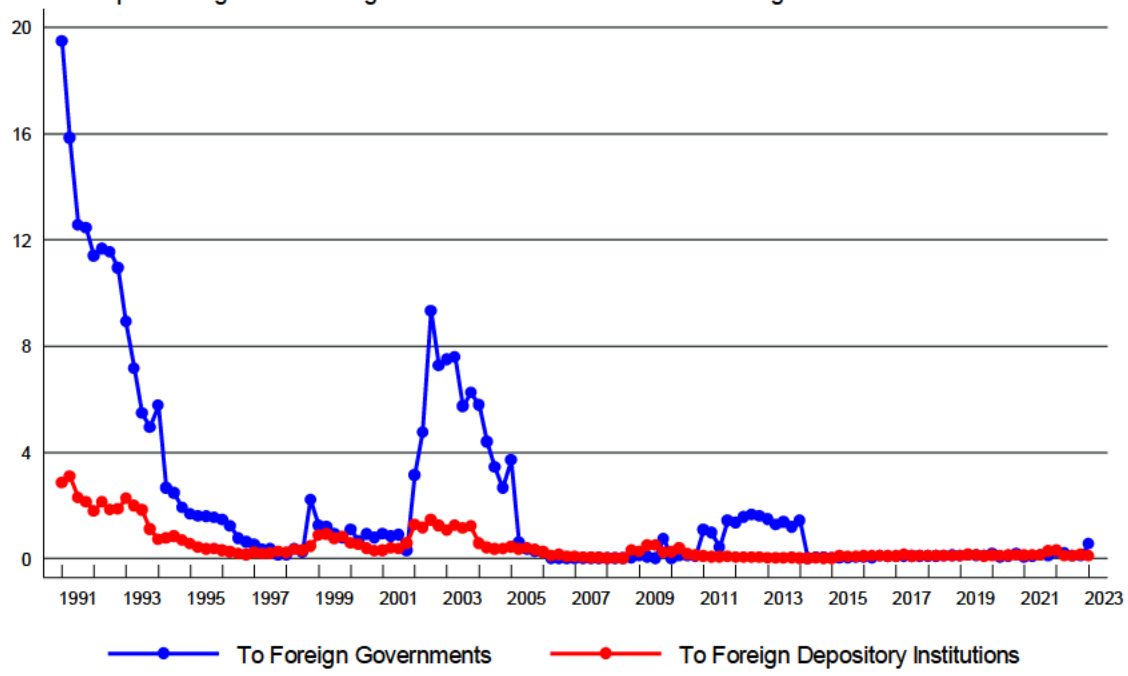


Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



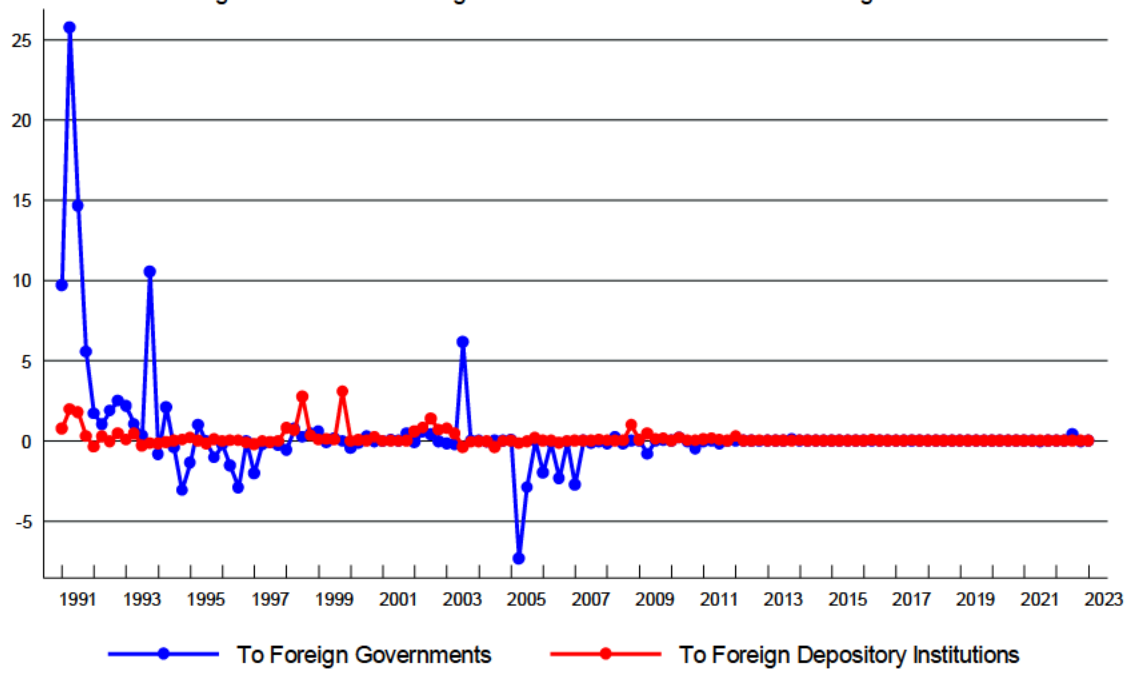
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail

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

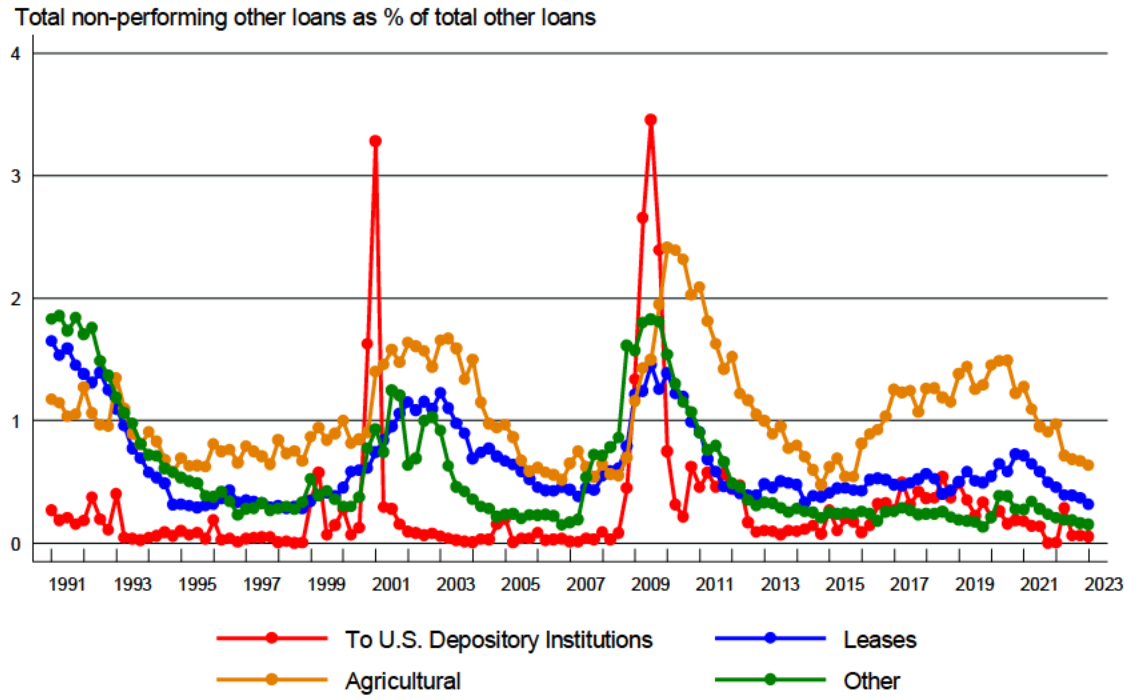


Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail

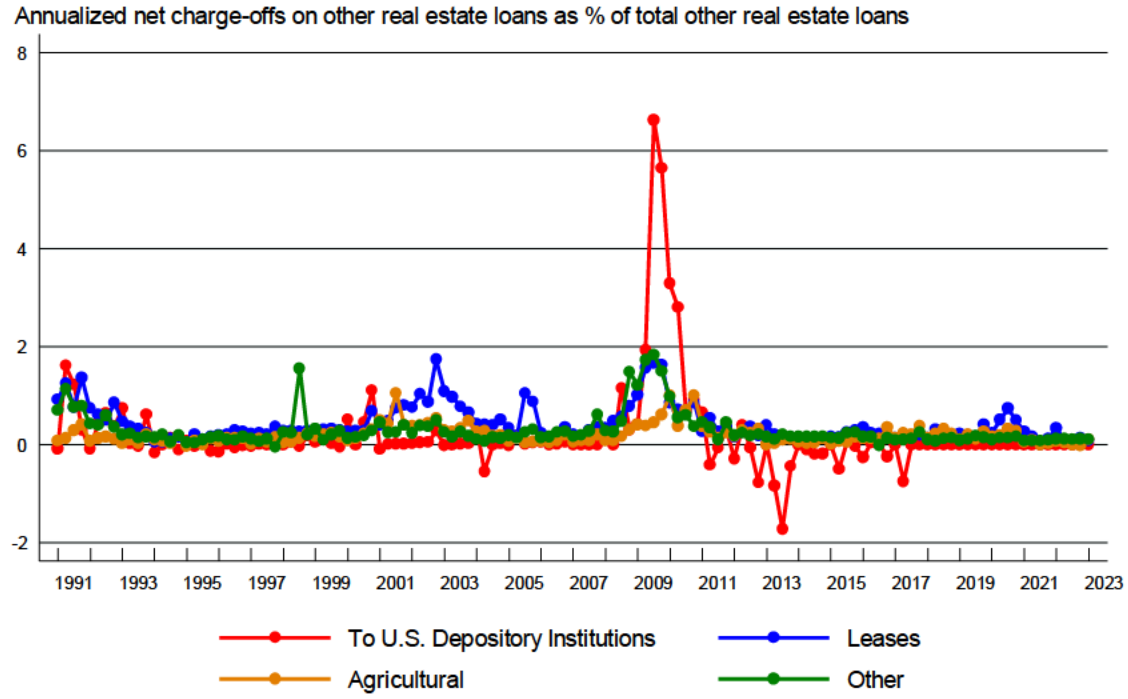
Annualized net charge-offs on loans to foreign institutions as % of total loans to foreign institutions



Non-performing Other Loans, Detail



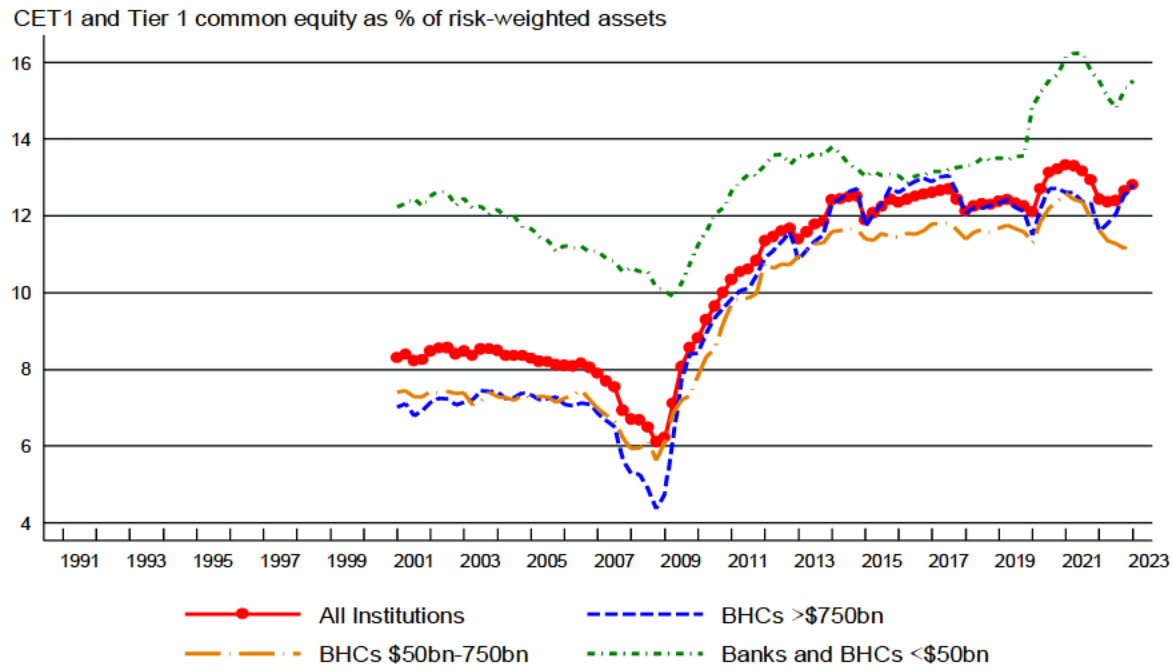
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail



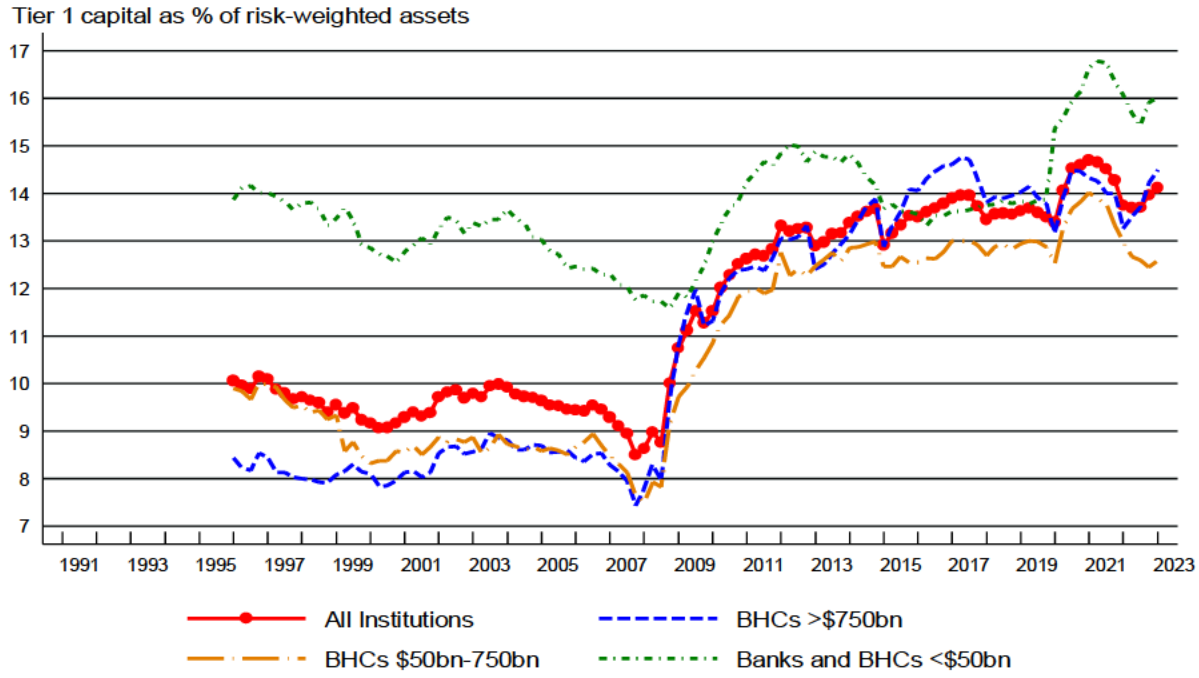
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

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.

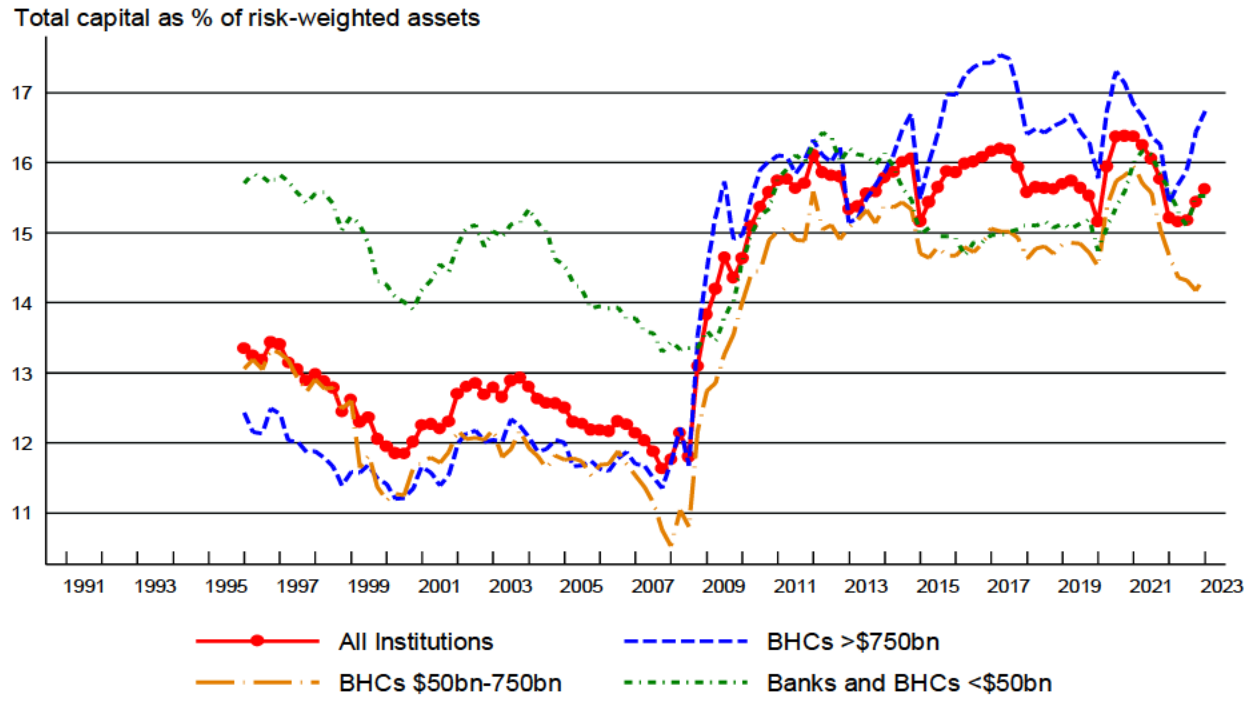
CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



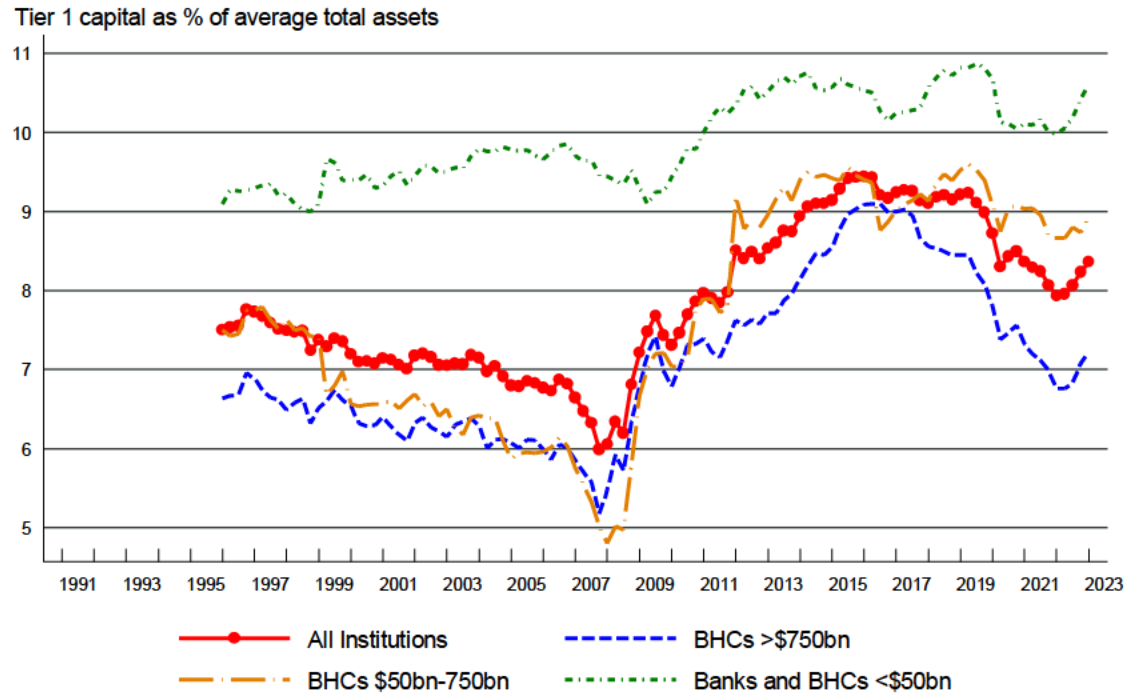
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio

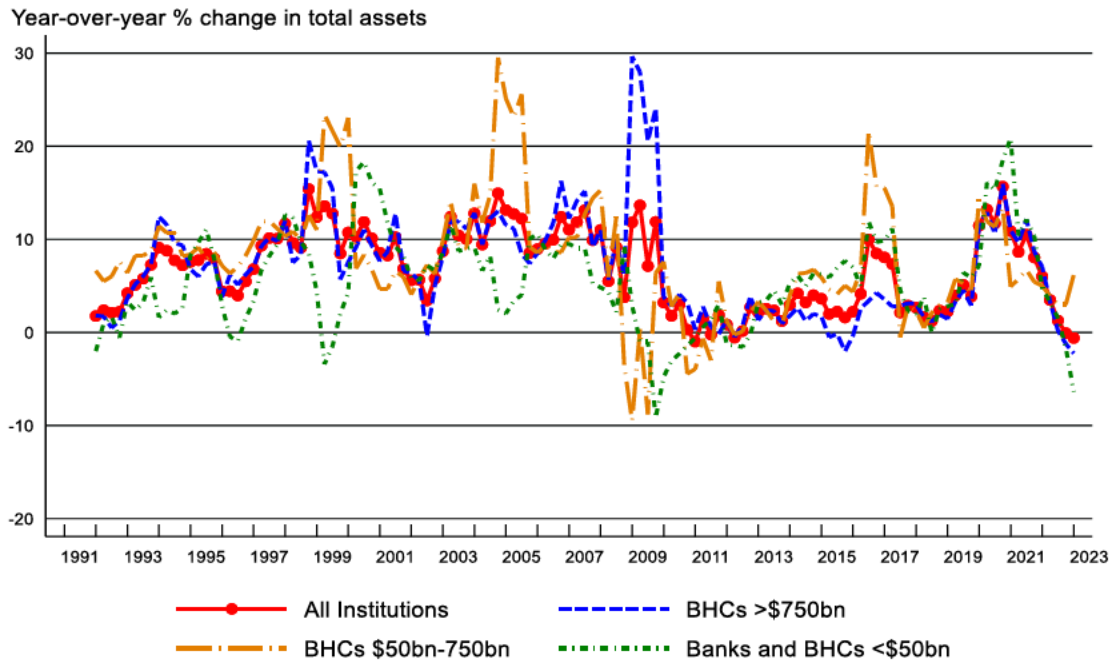


Leverage Ratio

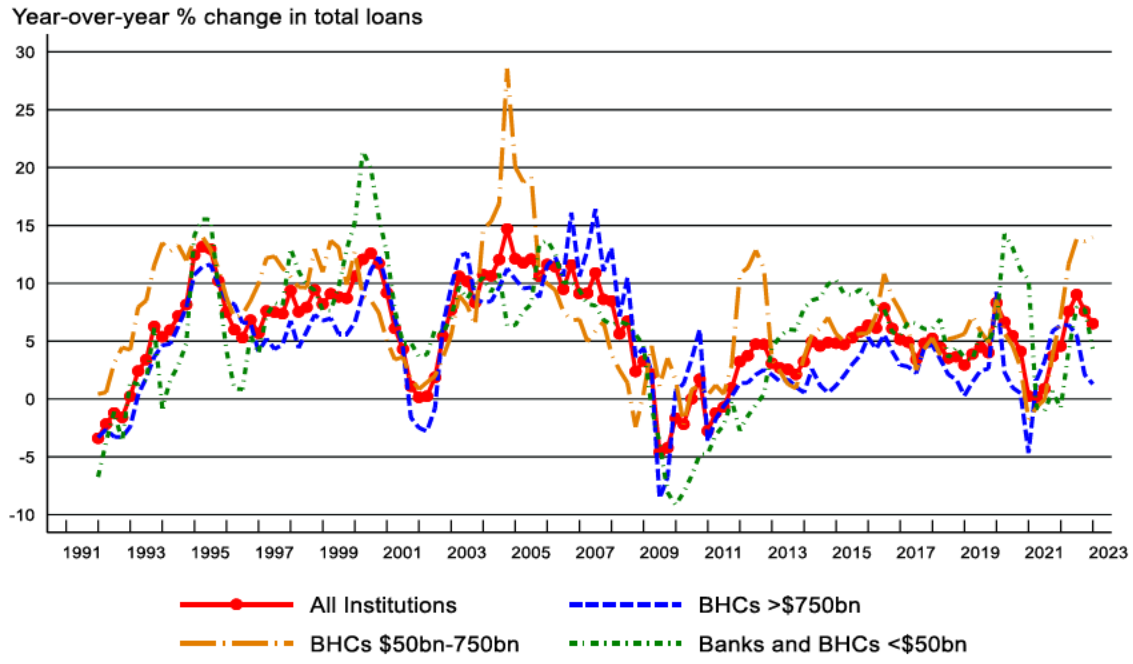


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms 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.

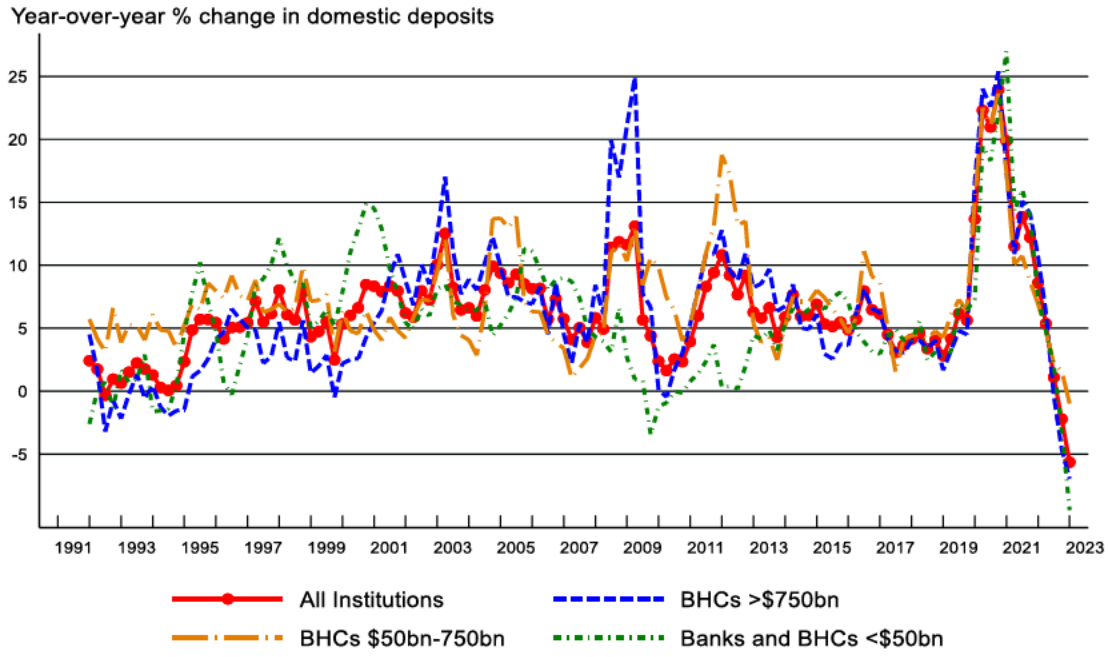
Asset Growth Rate



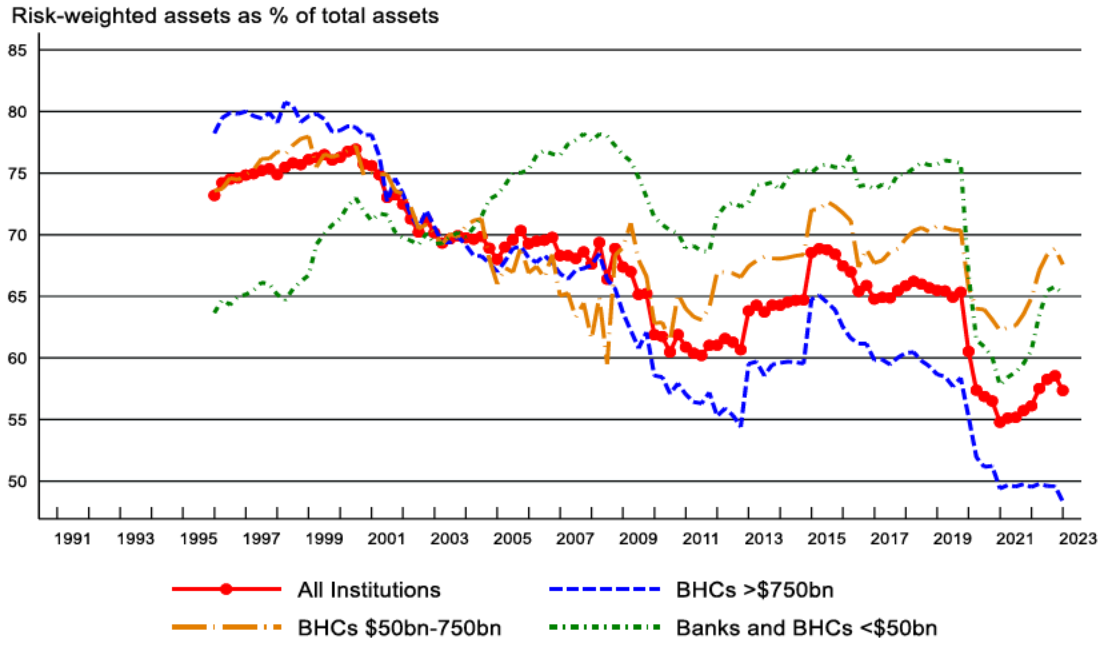
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate



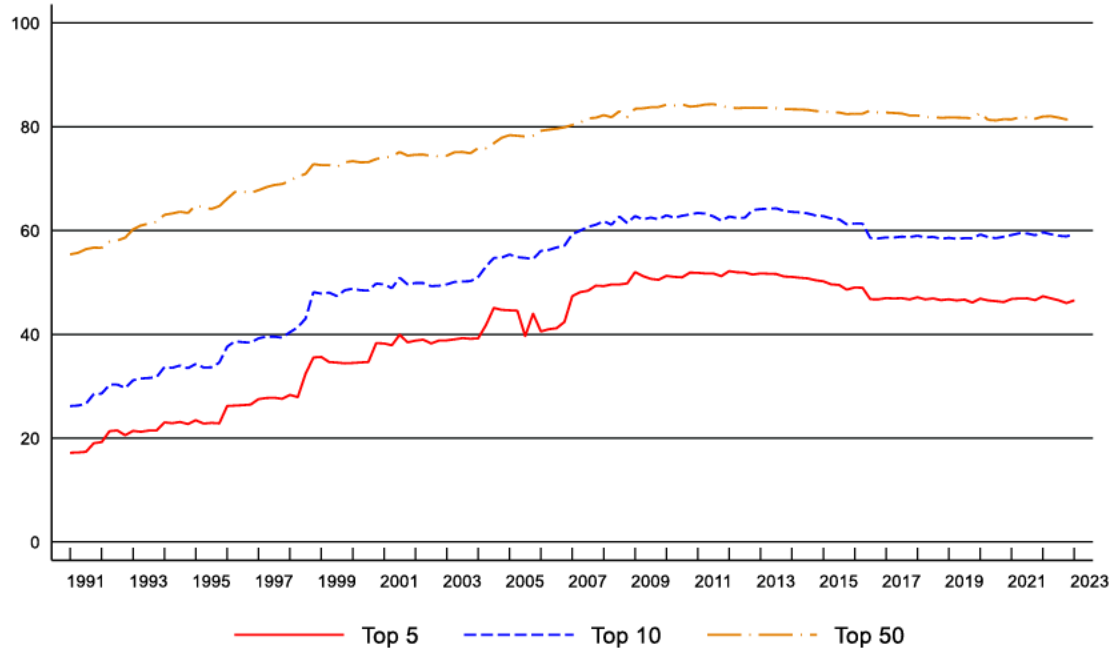
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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
2023Q1

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	3744.31	12622.00	1.35	16.66	13.79	15.41	17.39
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	3194.66	8161.00	1.02	11.65	11.37	13.12	14.97
3	CITIGROUP	2455.11	4606.00	0.75	8.85	13.44	15.31	17.79
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1886.40	4991.00	1.06	11.02	10.81	12.34	15.09
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	1538.35	3234.00	0.84	11.01	14.84	16.43	18.78
6	MORGAN STANLEY	1199.90	2980.00	0.99	11.82	15.13	16.98	19.56
7	U S BC	682.38	1698.00	1.00	12.82	8.51	9.97	12.13
8	TRUIST FC	574.35	1513.00	1.05	9.70	9.06	10.59	12.66
9	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	561.83	1676.89	1.19	13.68	9.22	10.88	12.79
10	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	514.34	851.85	0.66	6.60	16.83	16.83	18.02
11	CAPITAL ONE FC	471.66	960.02	0.81	7.03	12.53	13.90	15.90
12	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	425.11	976.00	0.92	9.61	11.36	14.43	15.42
13	BMO FNCL CORP	295.19	-456.76	-0.62	-5.56	9.88	10.52	12.09
14	STATE STREET CORP	290.82	549.00	0.76	8.87	12.14	13.85	15.17
15	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	235.84	1816.00	3.08	27.95	10.61	11.40	13.09
16	FIRST REPUBLIC BK	232.94	269.10	0.46	5.98	9.32	11.67	12.71
17	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	222.66	511.42	0.92	8.45	10.02	11.12	12.94
18	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	217.03	194.96	0.36	5.20	12.59	14.29	16.44
19	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	214.71	9517.78	17.73	198.12	12.53	13.13	14.86
20	FIFTH THIRD BC	208.66	558.00	1.07	12.15	9.28	10.53	12.64
21	M&T BK CORP	202.96	701.62	1.38	11.06	10.16	11.48	13.28
22	KEYCORP	197.62	312.63	0.63	8.73	9.07	10.57	12.82
23	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	197.39	76.76	0.16	1.24	14.71	21.80	22.10
24	ALLY FNCL	196.17	319.00	0.65	9.54	9.23	10.66	12.46
25	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	189.07	601.61	1.27	12.83	9.55	11.30	13.53
26	BARCLAYS US LLC	182.26	468.00	1.03	11.37	13.20	14.68	16.50
27	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	177.56	296.88	0.67	6.58	12.66	13.24	15.25
28	RBC US GRP HOLDS LLC	165.40	355.40	0.86	7.21	15.47	15.47	16.08
29	REGIONS FC	154.30	612.00	1.59	14.50	9.88	11.20	12.94
30	NORTHERN TR CORP	151.11	334.61	0.89	11.55	11.32	12.30	14.43
31	DISCOVER FS	133.06	975.91	2.93	27.27	12.31	13.22	14.95
32	DB USA CORP	128.01	198.00	0.62	5.79	29.03	37.98	38.03
33	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	123.71	2006.38	6.49	74.44	9.28	9.86	11.57
34	COMERICA	91.33	324.00	1.42	21.62	10.12	10.61	12.57
35	ZIONS BC NA	88.57	204.29	0.92	15.76	9.93	10.59	12.42
36	FIRST HORIZON CORP	80.73	251.49	1.25	11.70	10.36	12.11	13.61
37	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	79.18	426.45	2.15	17.07	19.87	20.13	21.42
38	WEBSTER FNCL CORP	74.84	221.00	1.18	10.66	10.42	10.93	12.99
39	BNP PARIBAS USA	72.08	1478.76	8.21	30.13	63.63	63.63	67.28
40	WESTERN ALLI BC	71.05	142.16	0.80	10.30	9.38	10.07	12.15
41	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	68.21	176.00	1.03	12.15	17.52	17.52	17.59
42	POPULAR	67.68	159.00	0.94	14.23	16.73	16.79	18.61
43	CIBC BC USA	67.44	195.01	1.16	7.37	14.58	14.58	15.84
44	EAST WEST BC	67.24	322.44	1.92	20.44	13.06	13.06	14.50
45	VALLEY NAT BC	64.31	146.55	0.91	9.00	9.02	9.46	11.58
46	SYNOVUS FC	61.84	202.16	1.31	16.95	9.77	10.81	12.72
47	COLUMBIA BKG SYS	53.99	-14.04	-0.10	-1.15	8.87	8.87	10.93
48	WINTRUST FC	52.87	180.20	1.36	14.37	9.24	10.12	12.08
49	CADENCE BK	51.69	76.63	0.59	6.83	10.12	10.55	12.79
50	CULLEN/FROST BKR	51.29	177.65	1.39	20.49	13.24	13.74	15.22
TOTALS**	TOP 50 (BHCS AND BANKS)	22529.20	69157.81	1.23	13.71	12.11	13.62	15.64
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	27538.38	81943.37	1.19	12.90	12.81	14.11	15.62

* There are three non-BHCs in the Top 50: First Republic Bank, Zions Bancorporation National Association, and Cadence Bank. The Top 50 excludes non-typical institutions (see Data Note 3).

** 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 $750 billion in total assets as of the current quarter, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs[5] with $50 - $750 billion in total assets in the current quarter, and for the remainder of the industry. For consistency, time-series graphs for the ">$750bn" and $50-$750bn" 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 >$750bn" and the "BHCs $50-$750bn" series. Finally, the "all other banks and BHCs" quarterly series is constructed by subtracting the "BHCs > $750bn" and "BHCs $50-$750bn" 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 caveats and 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 > $750bn 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- In 2020:Q1, some non-advanced approaches firms began to implement a simplified capital rule to calculate CET1 in Schedule HC-R Part II. This is reflected in the calculation of aggregate CET1 and related ratios.

- Starting on January 1, 2020, 260 firms that are public companies, representing 84% of total banking assets, began to adopt the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)'s new "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This affects the calculation of loan loss provisions and loan loss reserves. The 2020 CECL adopters had the option to delay transitioning the effects of the adoption of CECL on their regulatory capital for 2 years, followed by a 3-year phase in period that is expected to be completed by the end of 2024. The remainder of all firms were obliged to adopt CECL as of January 1, 2023. The 2023 CECL adopters do not have the option of the two-year delay, but will still have the option to phase in the initial impact of CECL adoption on their regulatory capital ratios over a three-year period beginning in the quarter of CECL adoption.

- Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, allowed banks to suspend the recognition of certain loan modifications as troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) during the applicable period under the CARES Act as extended by the Consolidated Appropriations (CA) Act (i.e., between March 1, 2020, and January 1, 2022). In addition, the ASU No. 2022-02, "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures", issued by FASB in March 2022 eliminated the recognition of trouble debt restructurings for banks that have adopted the "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This was reflected in the calculation of loan loss provisions, loan loss reserves, non-performing loans, net charge-offs, and risk-weighted assets effective January 1, 2023.

- The interim final rules of March 23, 2020, and April 13, 2020, and the final rule of October 28, 2020, adopted by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (together, the agencies), allowed banking organizations to neutralize the regulatory capital effects of participating in the Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (MMLF) and the Paycheck Protection Program Liquidity Facility (PPPLF). In addition, Paycheck Protection Program loans received a zero percent risk weight under the agencies' regulatory capital rules. This may have impacted the calculation of risk-weighted assets and the leverage ratio.

Data Notes

1. As of 2020Q1, the largest asset group used for statistics reported by BHC size was raised from a threshold of $500bn to $750bn to reflect the changing nature of the banking industry. The six BHCs previously reported in the >$500bn group remain the same in the new >$750bn set (J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley). In general, the subsets of BHCs with statistics reported by asset totals remain consistent throughout time in this report.

2. 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.

3. 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, John Hancock and MetLife Inc.

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations

Fourth Quarter 2022

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$750bn[2] in total assets as of the current quarter, for BHCs with $50bn-750bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Return on equity and return on assets both decreased from 10.45% and 0.93% in 2022:Q3 to 10.14% and 0.92% in 2022:Q4, respectively, reflecting a drop in quarterly noninterest income and an increase in loan loss provisions.
- Net interest margin, defined as net interest income as a percentage of interest earning assets, increased from 2.58% last quarter to 2.76%. The current net interest margin of 2.76% is above its post-crisis (2009:Q1 – 2022:Q4) average of 2.60%.
- Noninterest income ratio, measured as noninterest income as a percentage of total assets, declined from 1.82% in 2022:Q3 to 1.71% in 2022:Q4, which is below its post-crisis average of 2.14%.
- Asset growth turned negative, dropping from 1.28% in 2022:Q3 to -0.25% in 2022:Q4. Loan growth slowed from 9.03% to 7.56%, and domestic deposit growth decreased from 1.10% to -2.21%.
- 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 12.55%, 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] The threshold for the highest asset grouping was raised from $500bn to $750bn in the 2020Q1 Quarterly Trends report. Six BHCs exceed this $750bn size threshold: J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. See Data Notes on page 42 for more details.

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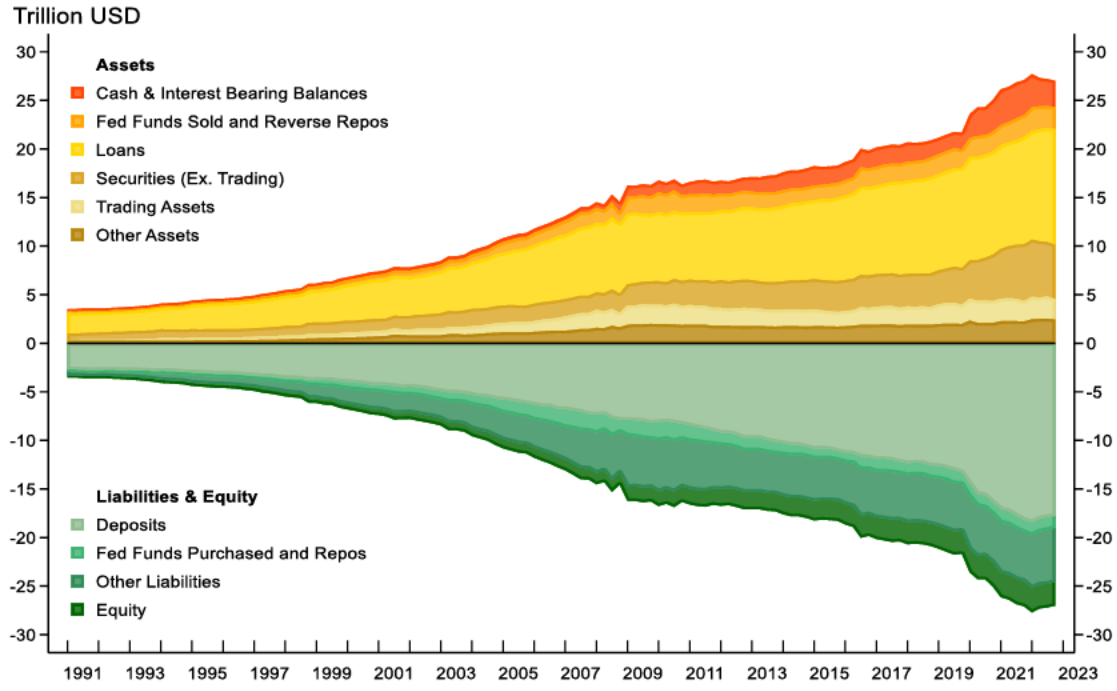
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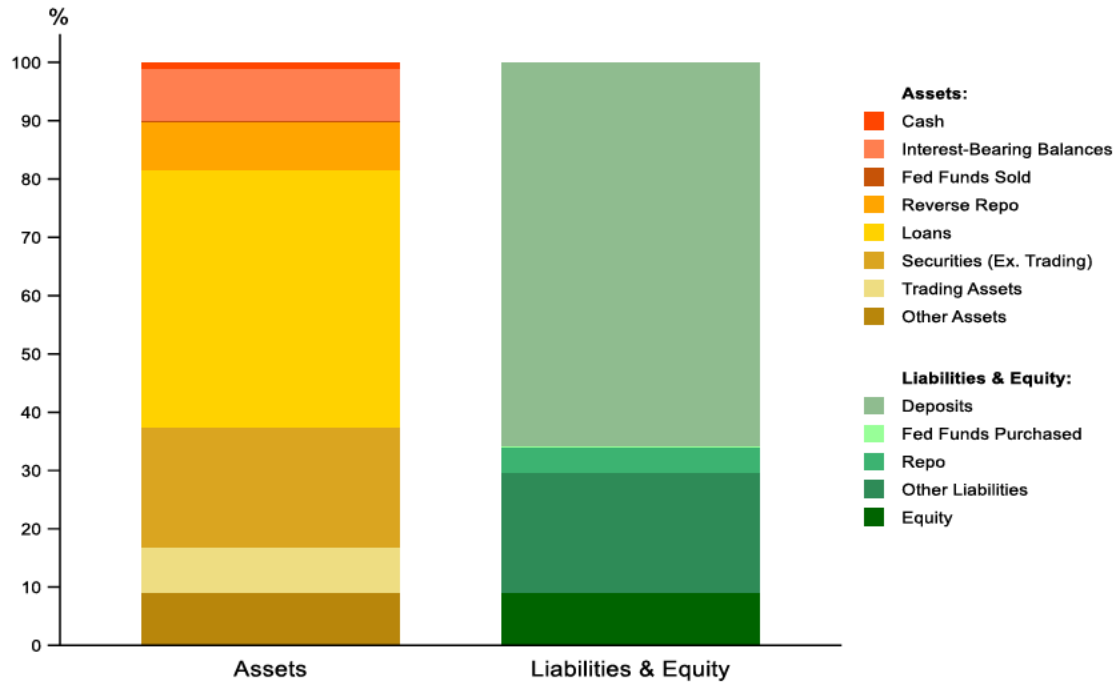
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

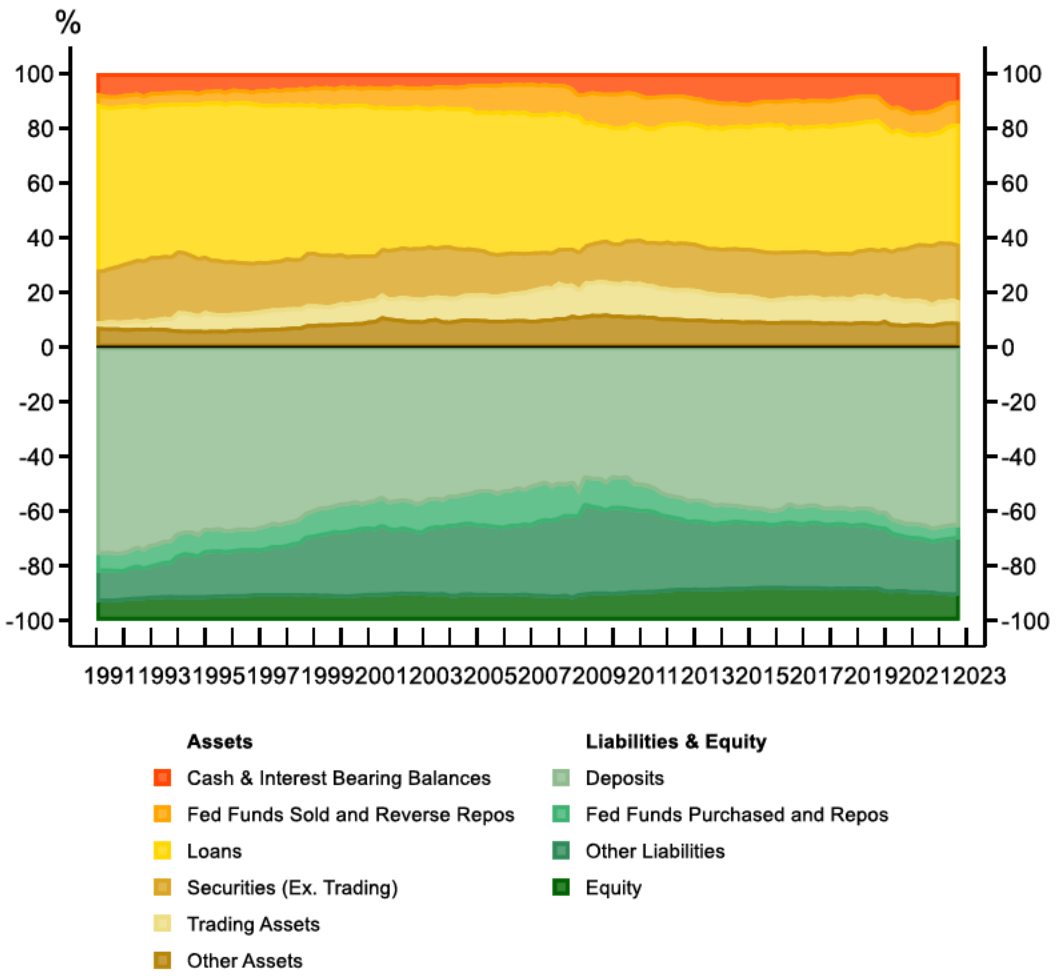
Balance Sheet Composition



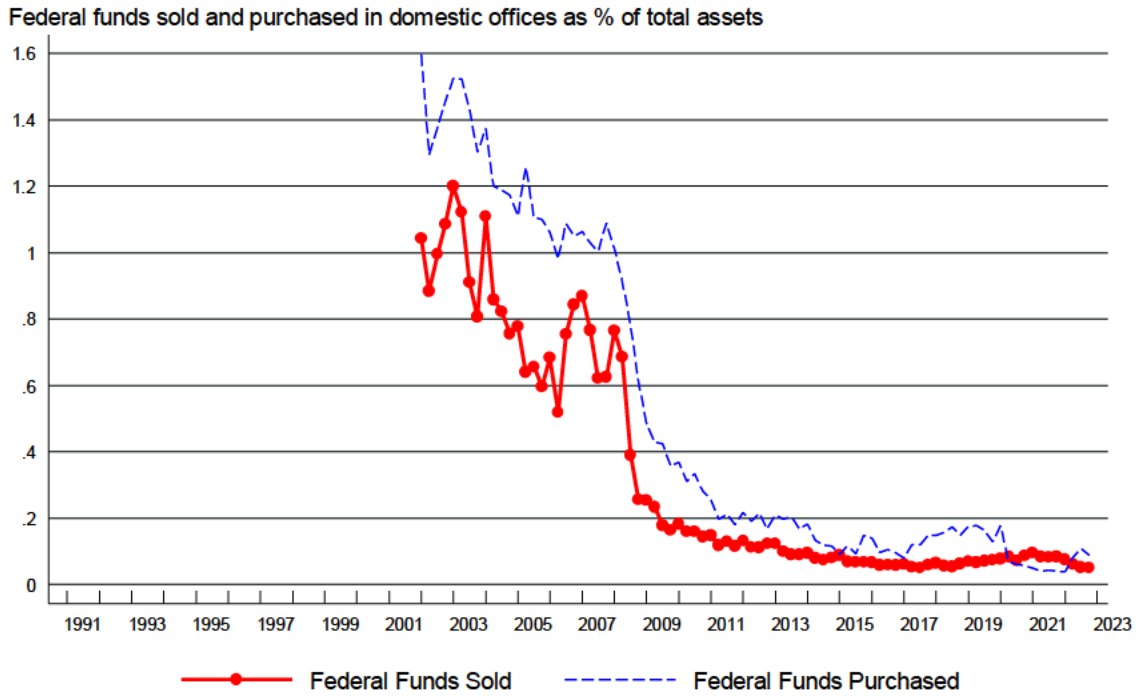
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



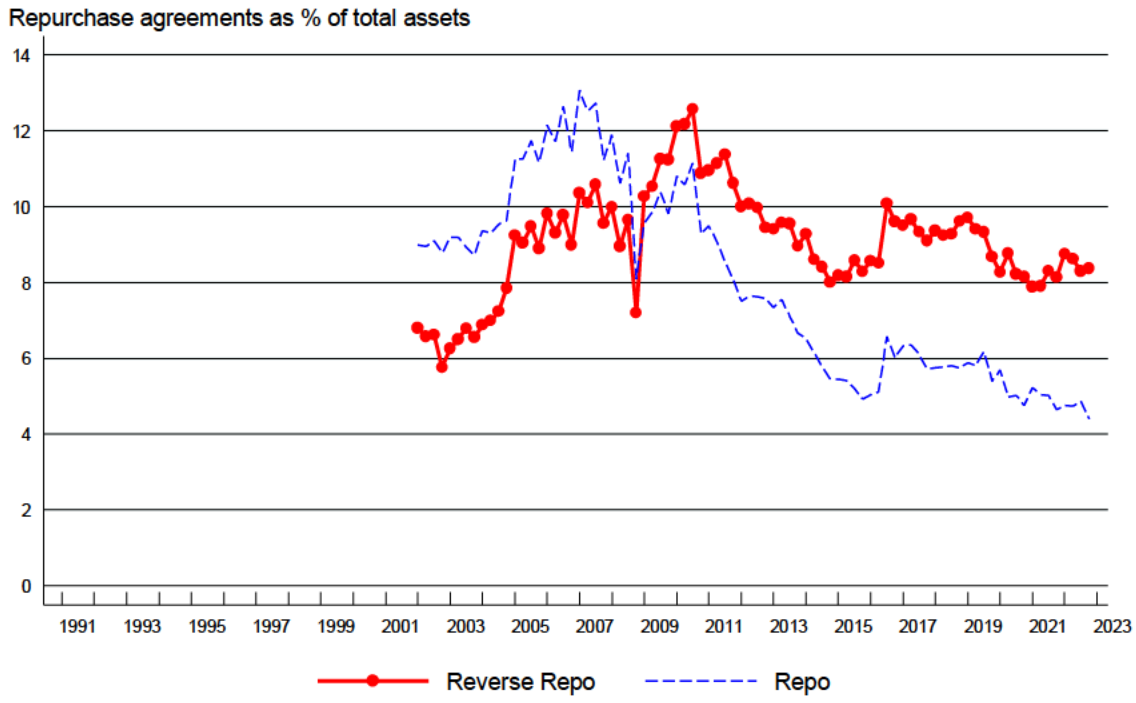
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

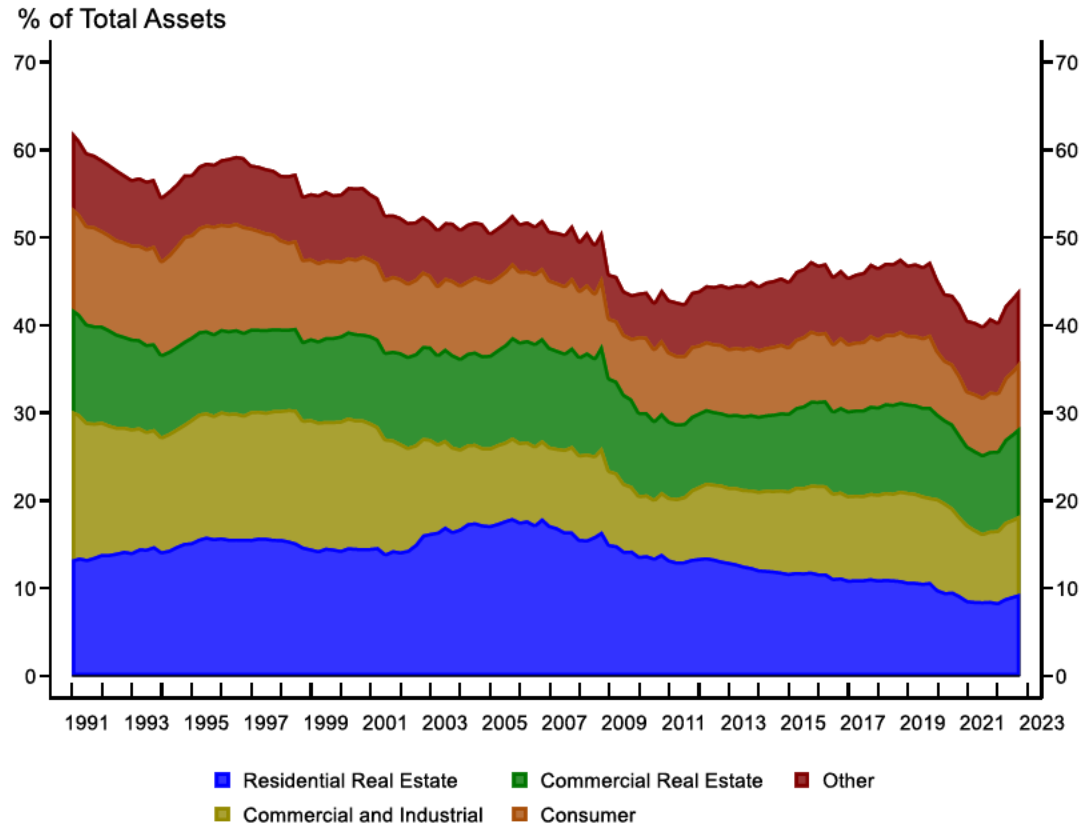


Repurchase Agreements

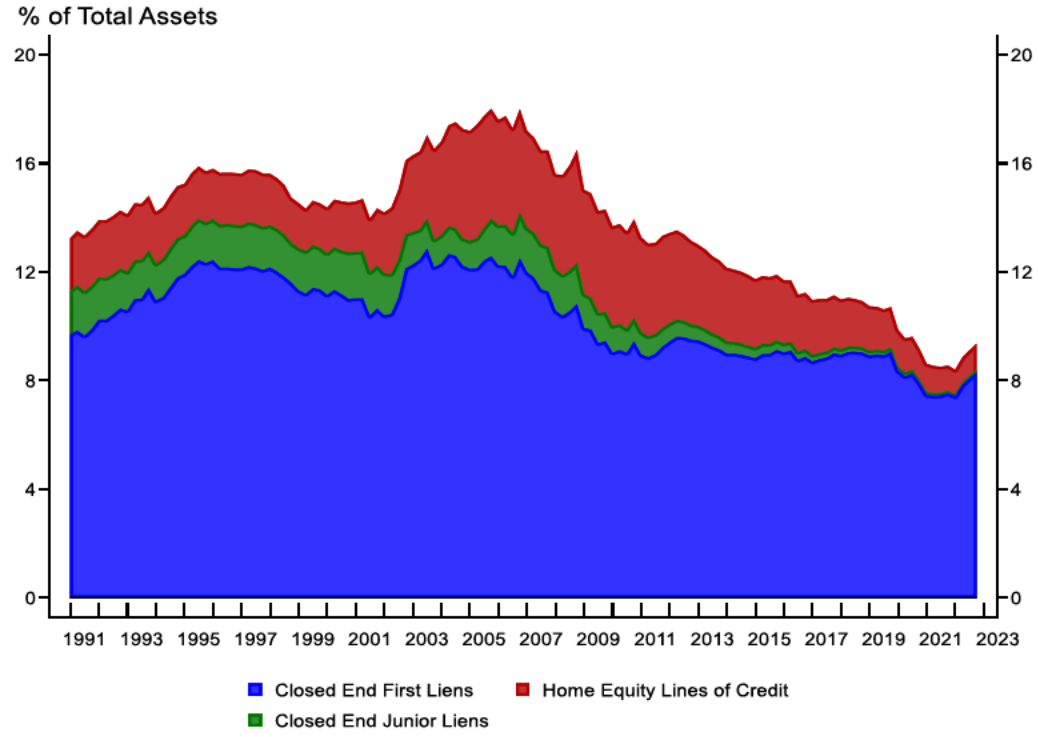


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

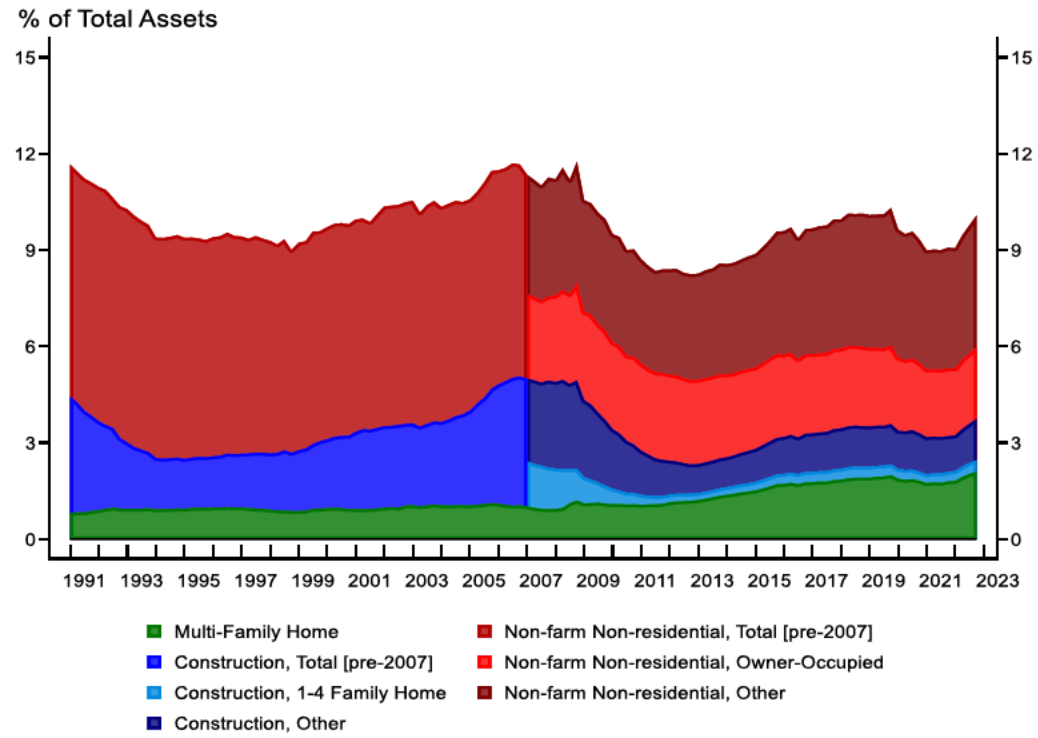
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
2013
2015
2017
2019
2021
2023
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

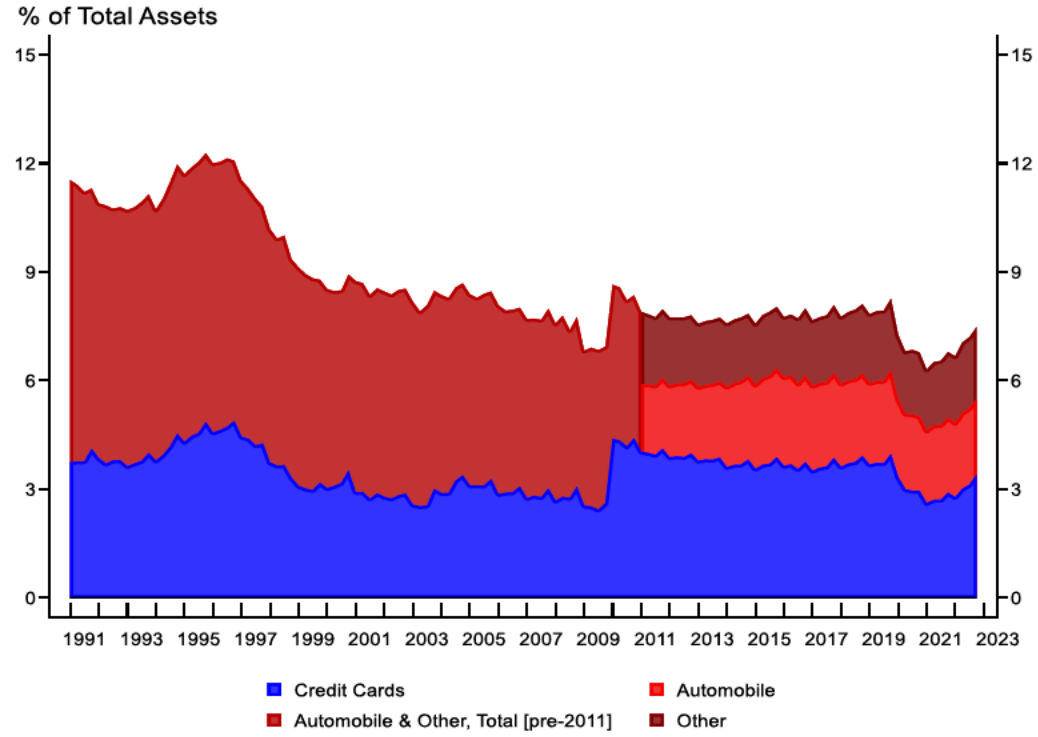
Residential Real Estate Loans



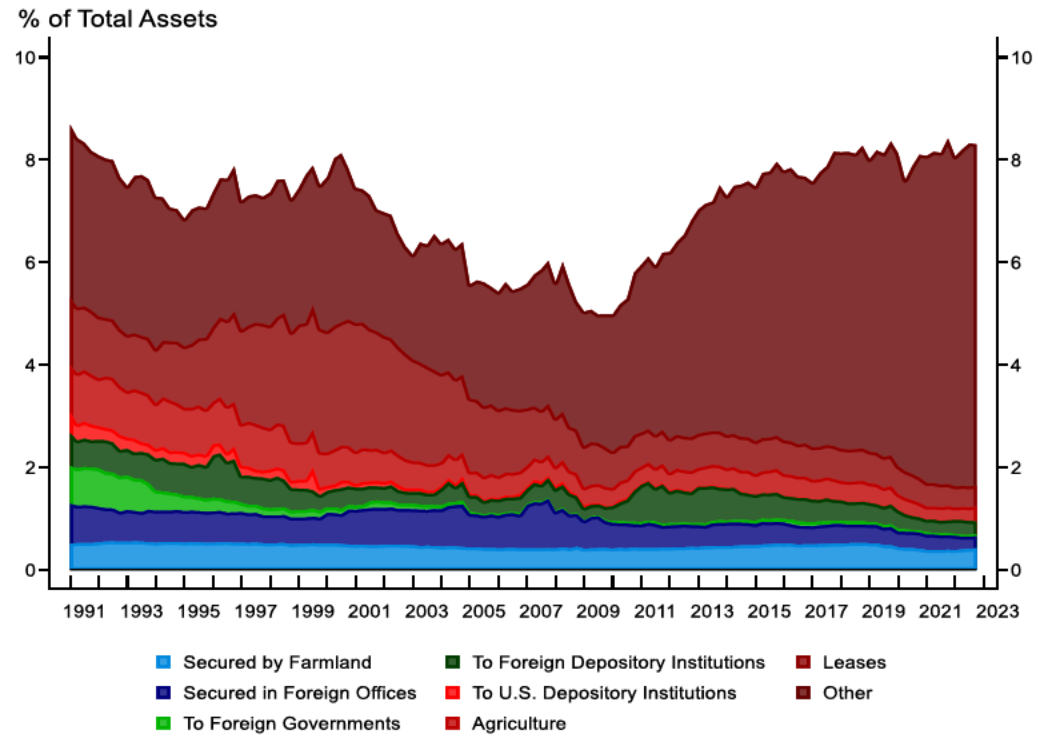
Commercial Real Estate Loans



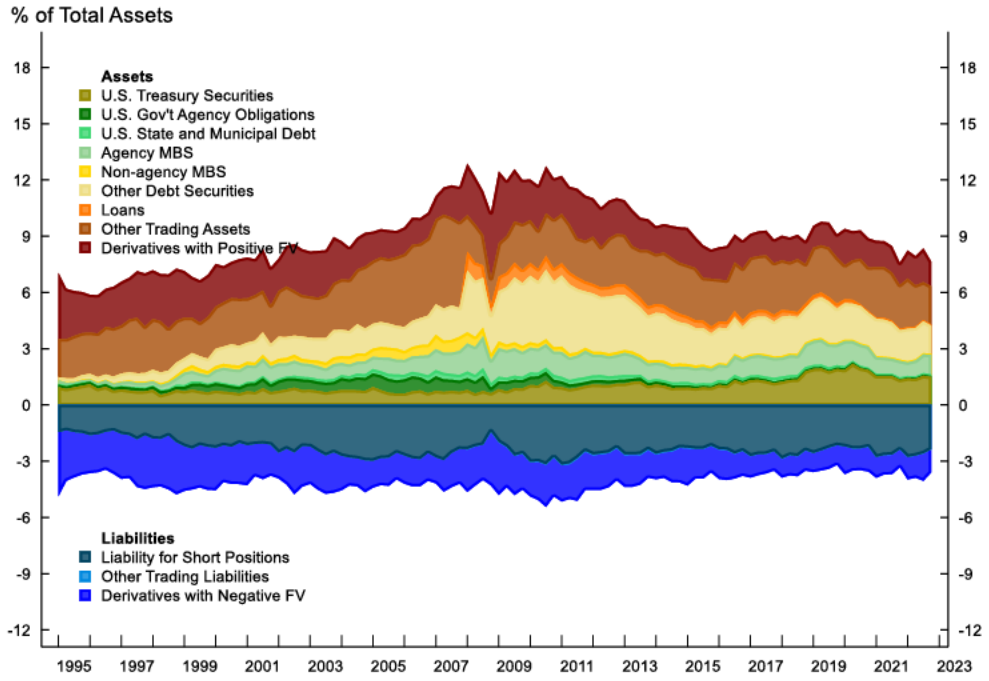
Consumer Loans



Other Loans

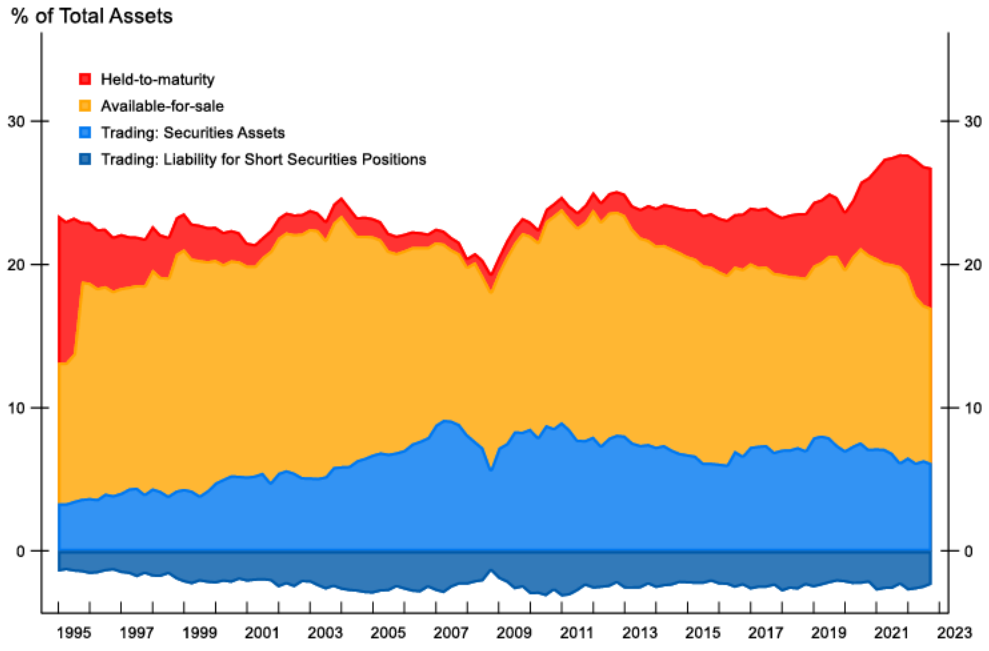


Trading Assets and Liabilities



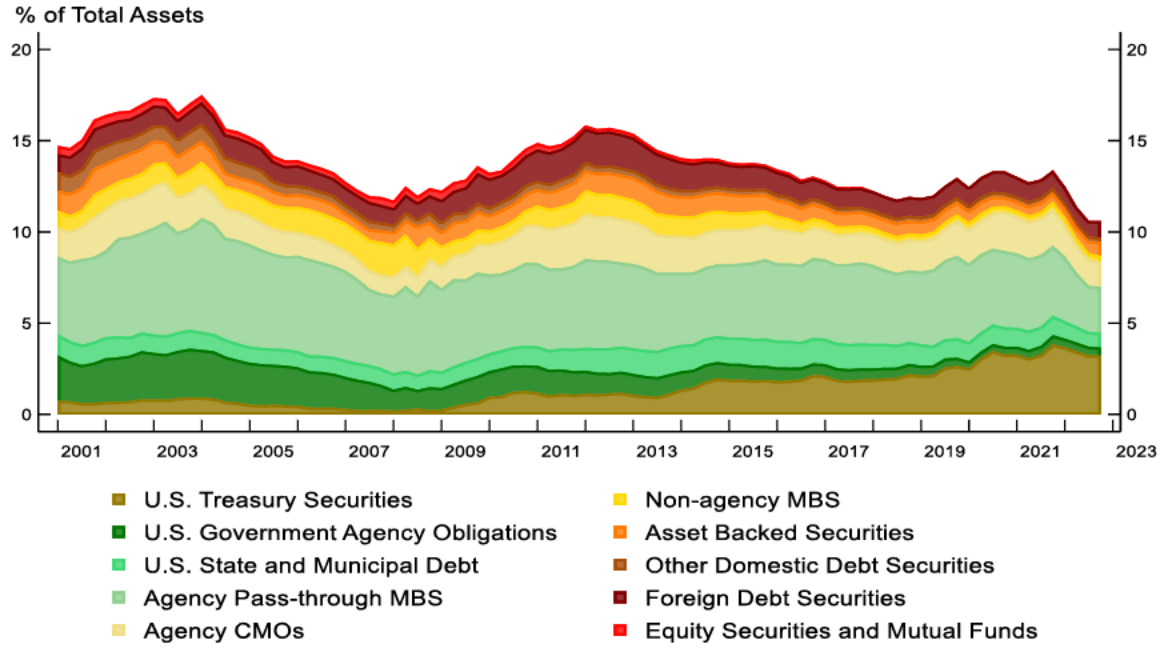
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of $10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and $2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

Securities Portfolios

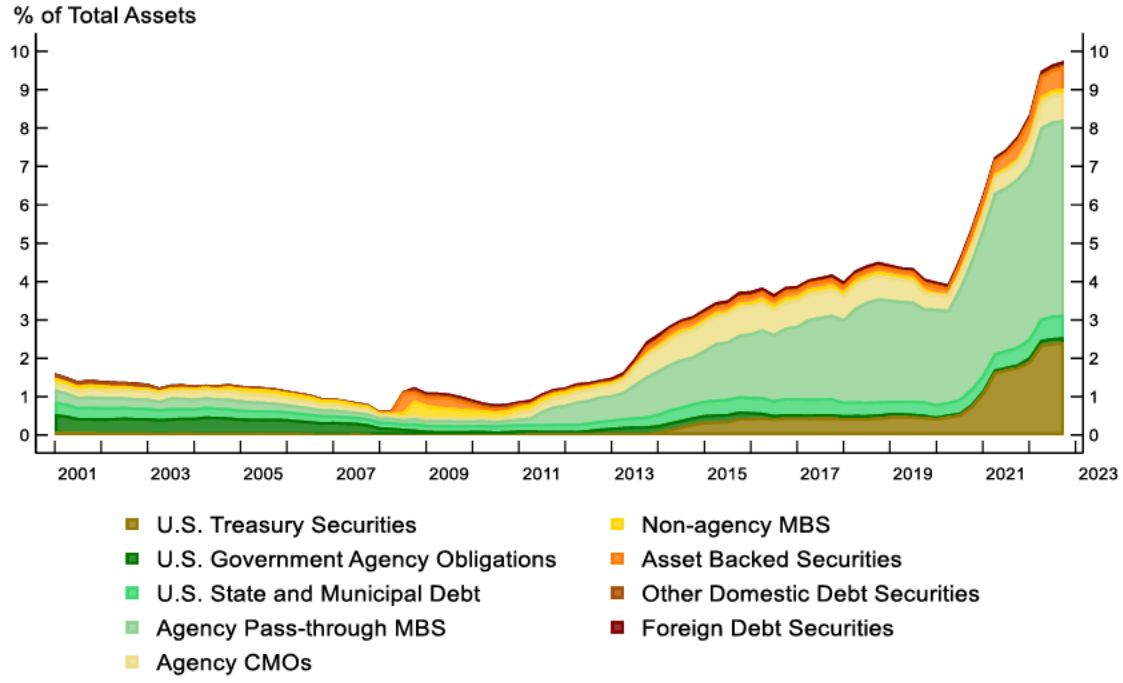


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities

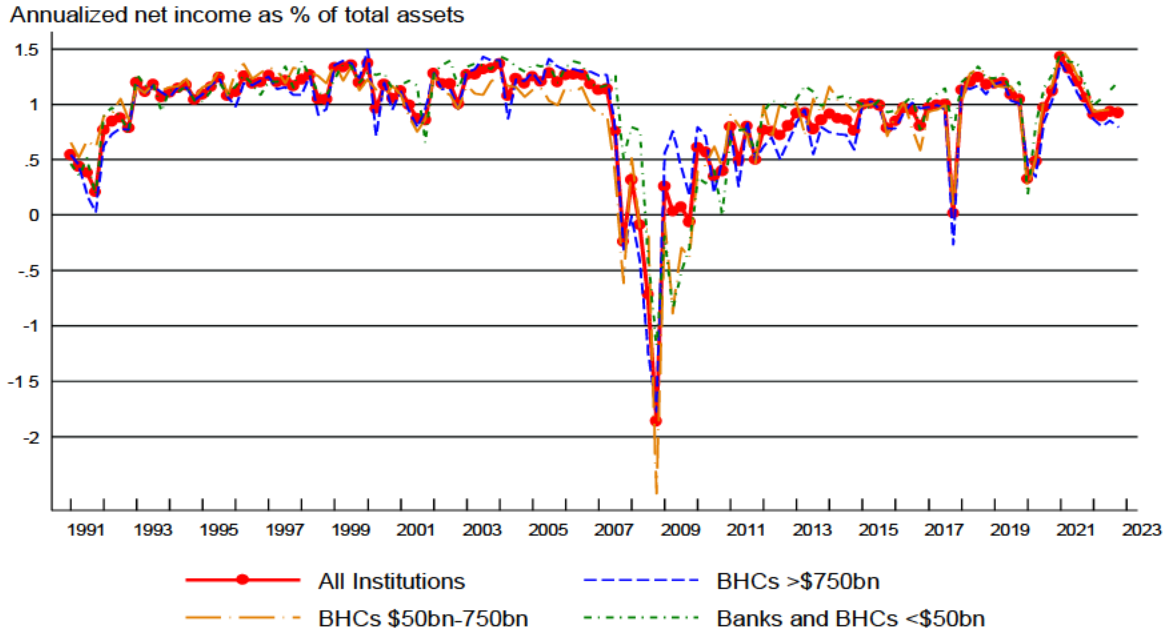


Held-to-Maturity Securities

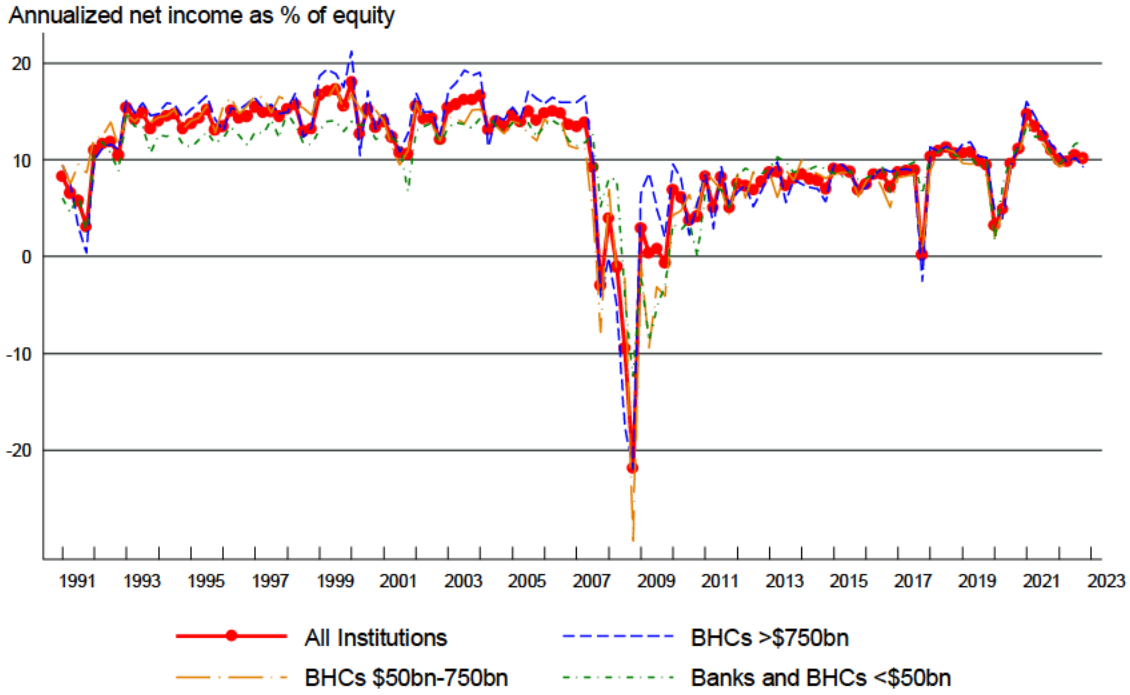


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

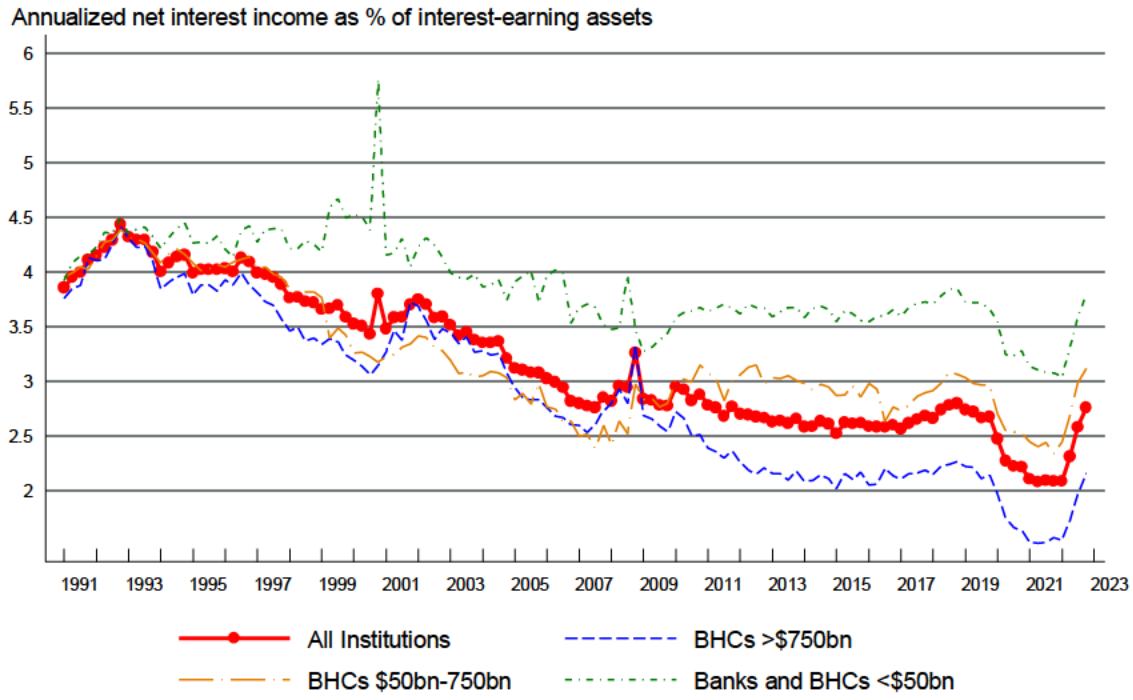
Return on Assets



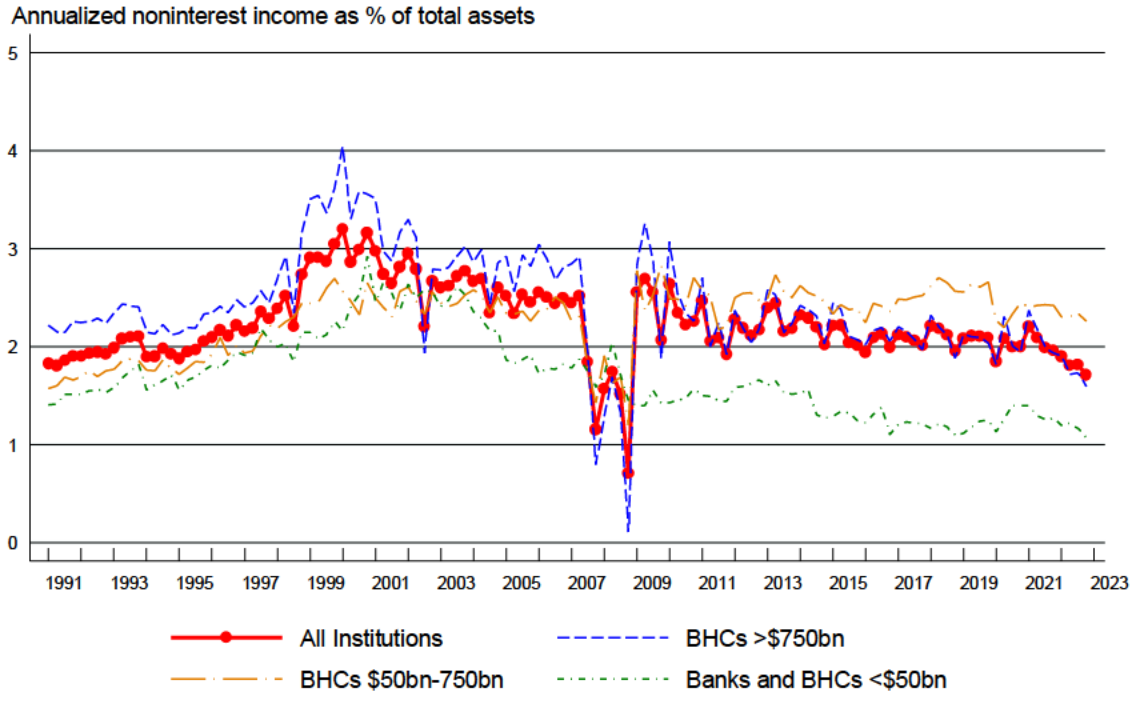
Return on Equity

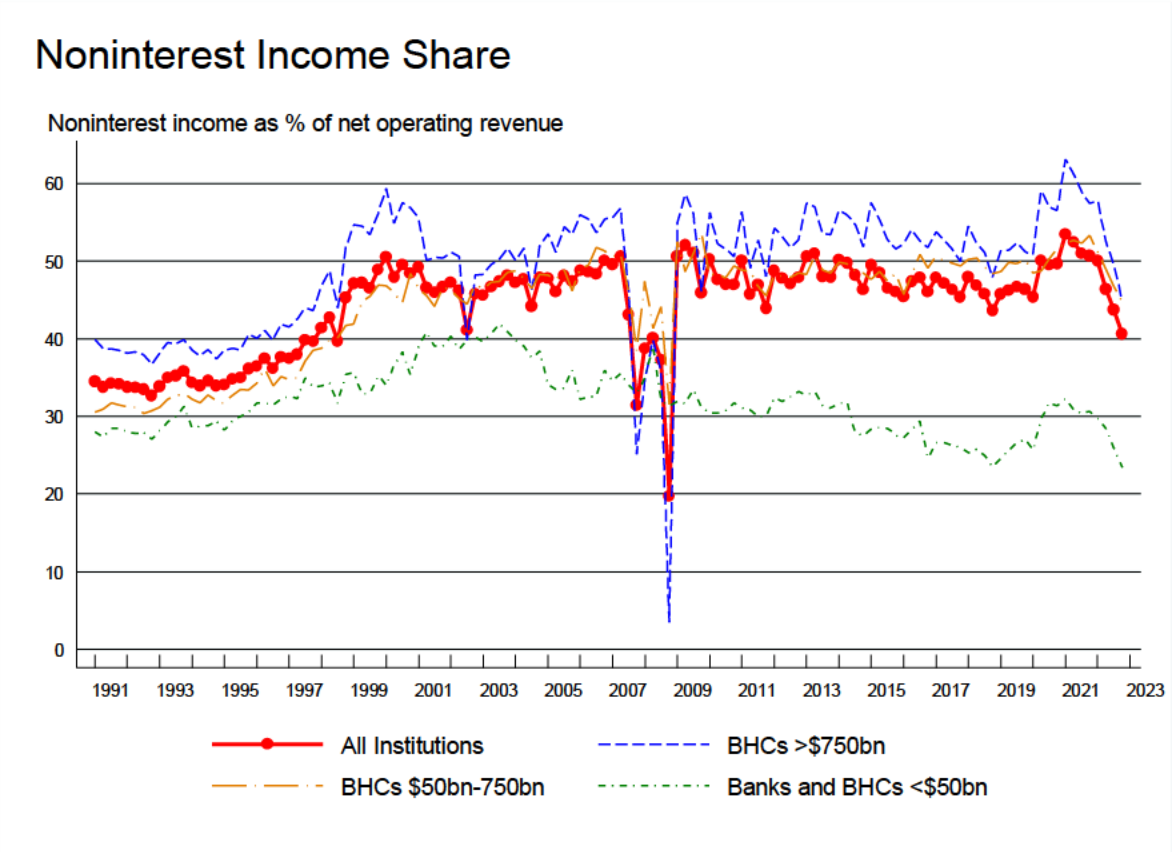


Net Interest Margin



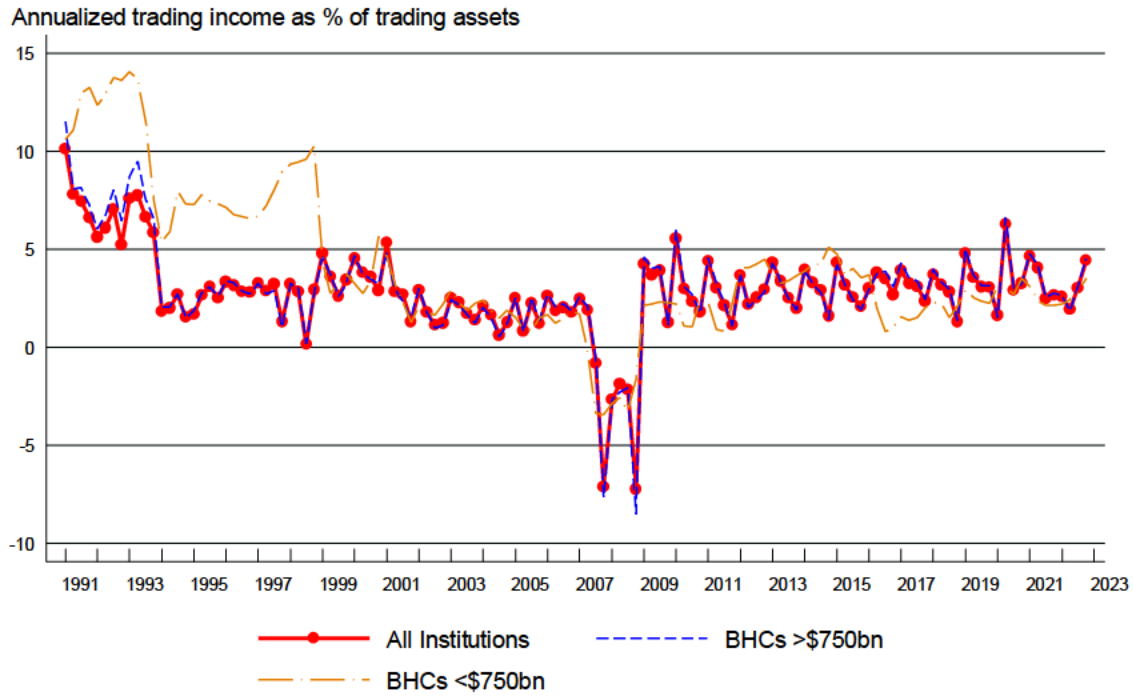
Noninterest Income Ratio



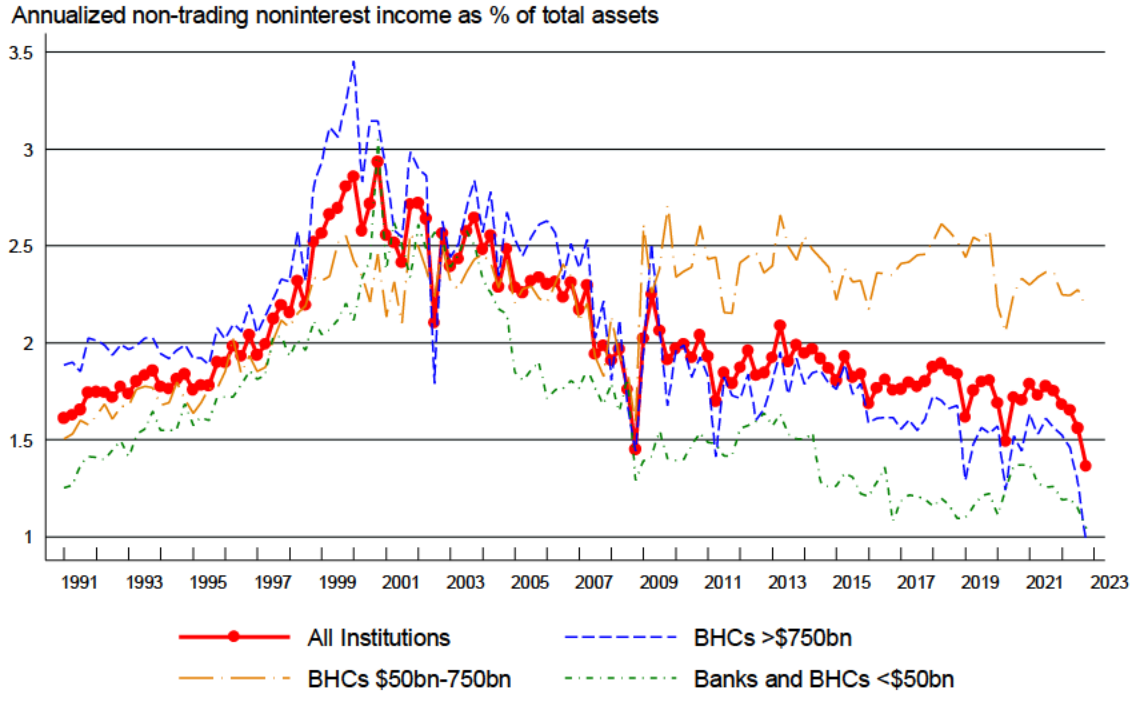


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

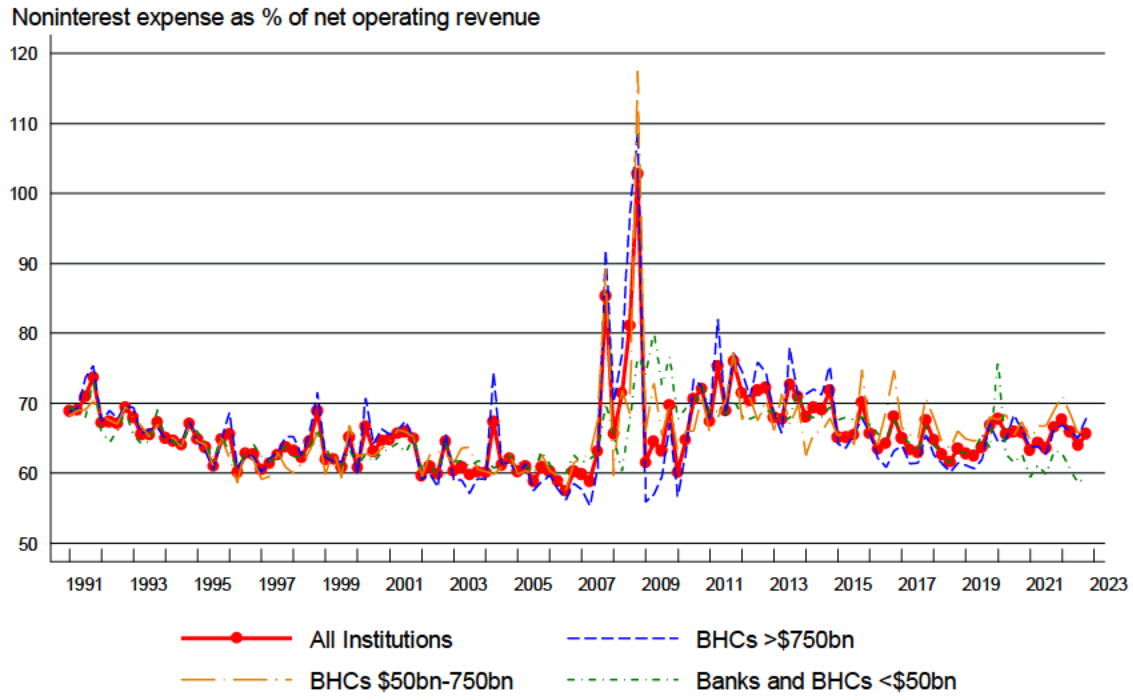
Return on Trading Assets



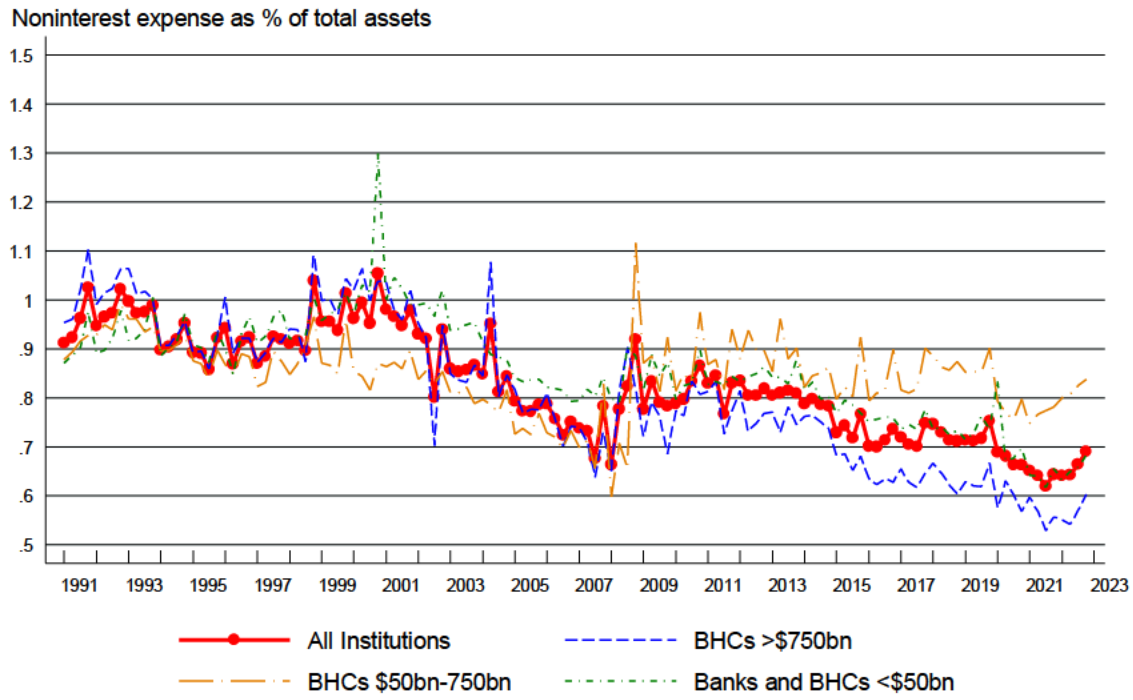
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio



Noninterest Expense Ratio

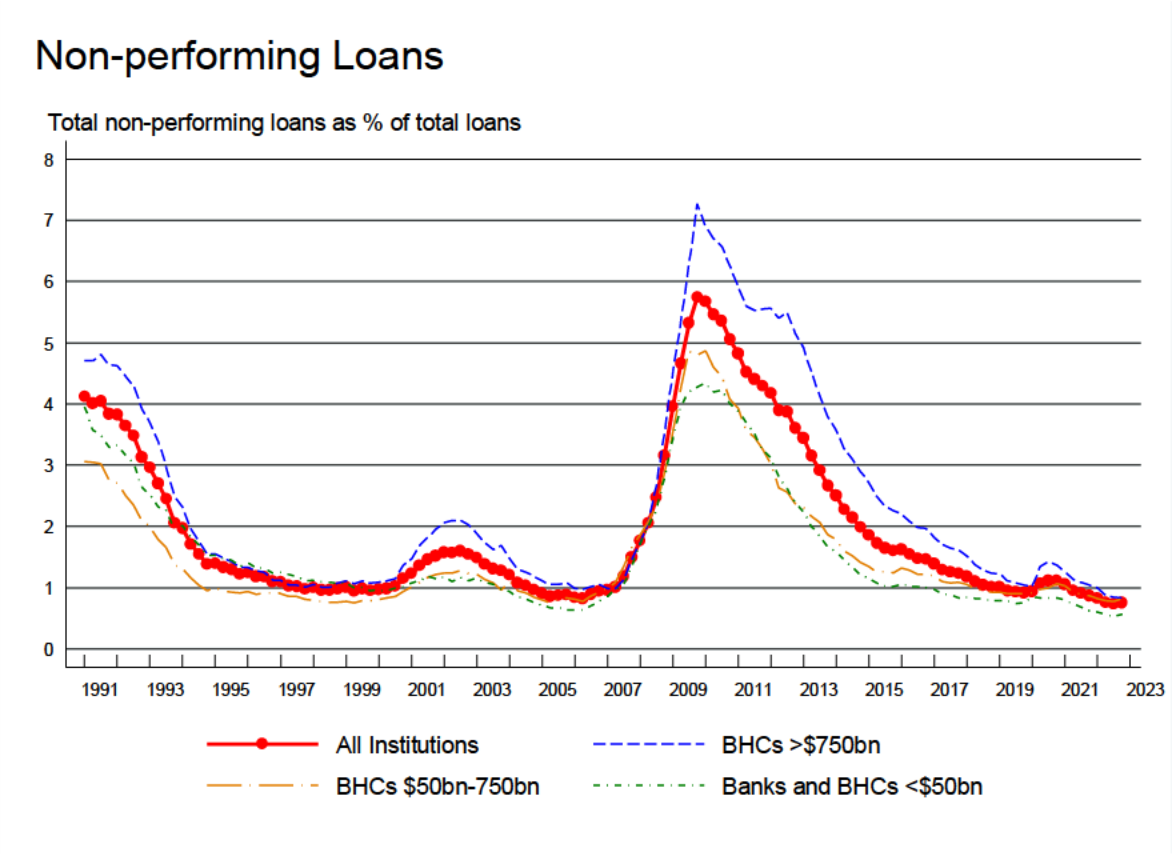


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

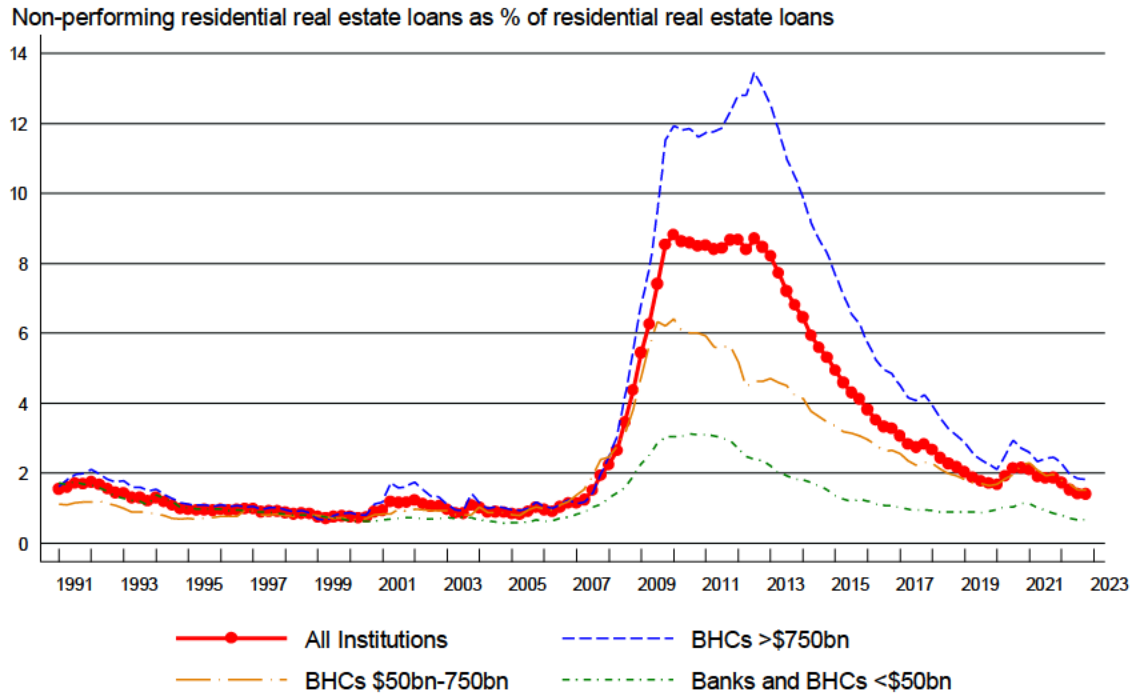
3. Loan Performance

Note: Non-performing loans include loans that are (1) 90 days or more past due and still accruing or (2) non-accrual. The adoption of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)'s new "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses may have influenced the calculation of loan loss provisions and loan loss reserves. In addition, Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, as well as the ASU No. 2022-02, "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures", issued by FASB in March 2022, may have impacted the calculation of loan loss provisions, loan loss reserves, non-performing loans, and net charge-offs. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details.

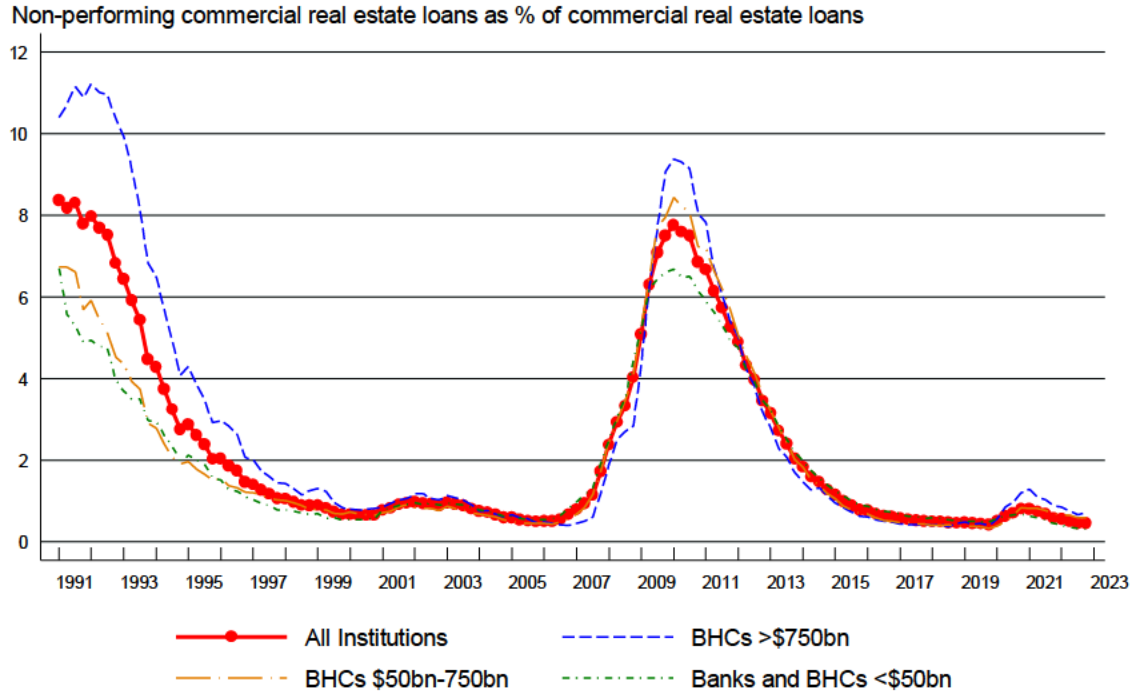
Non-performing Loans



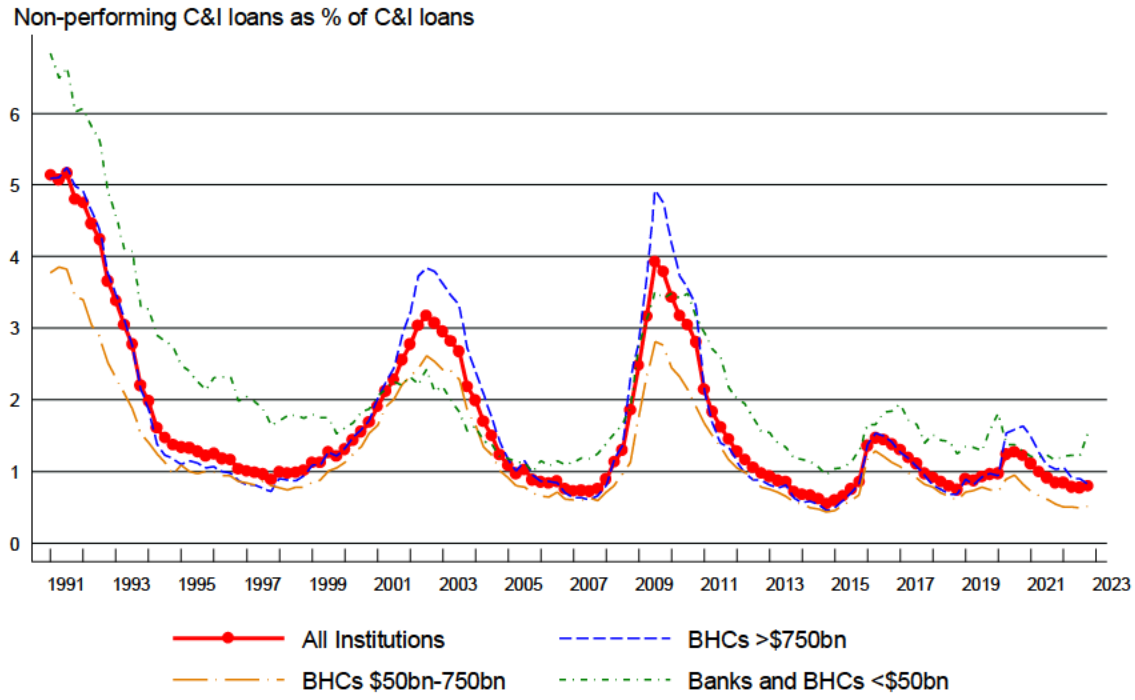
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



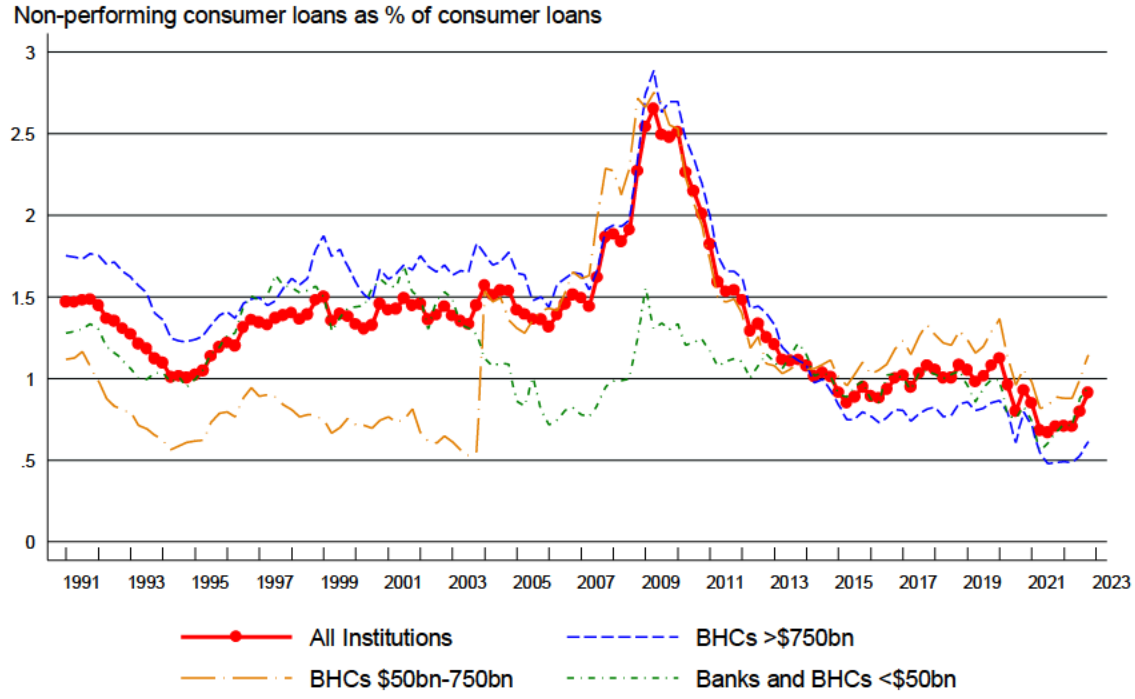
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



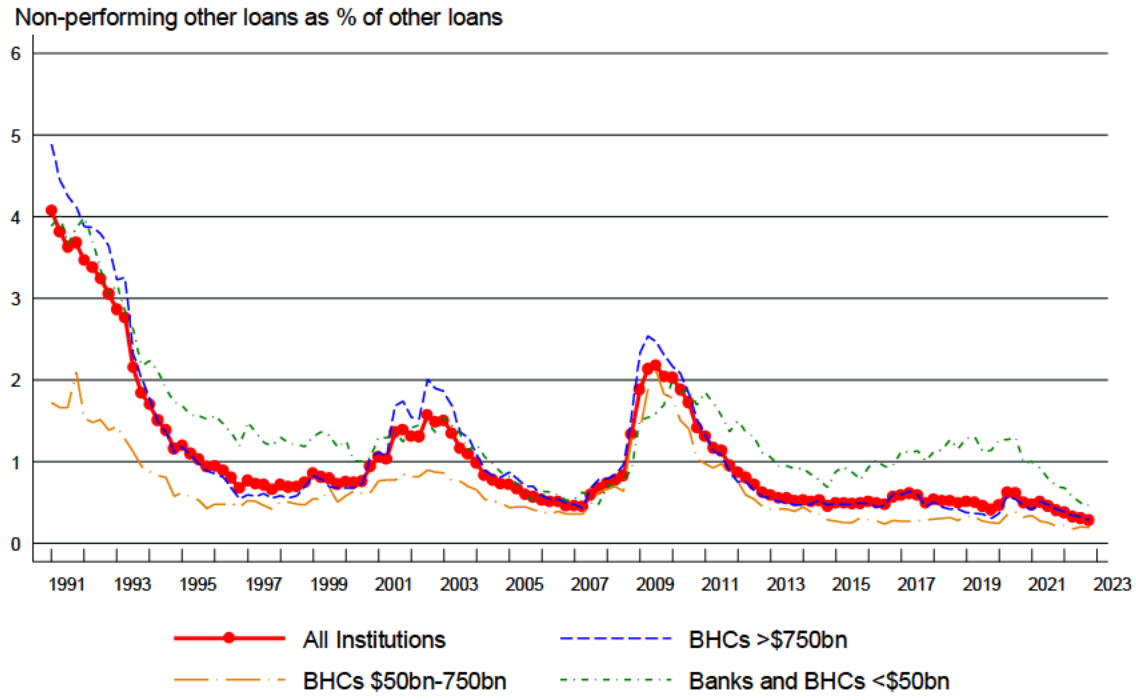
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



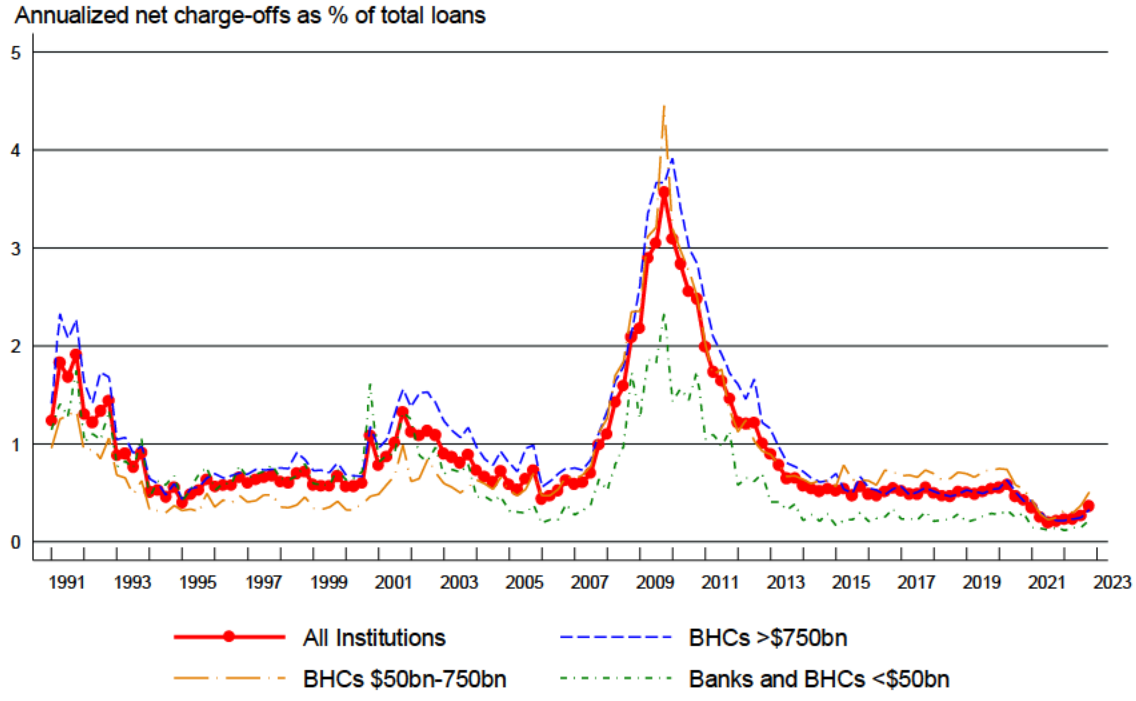
Non-performing Consumer Loans



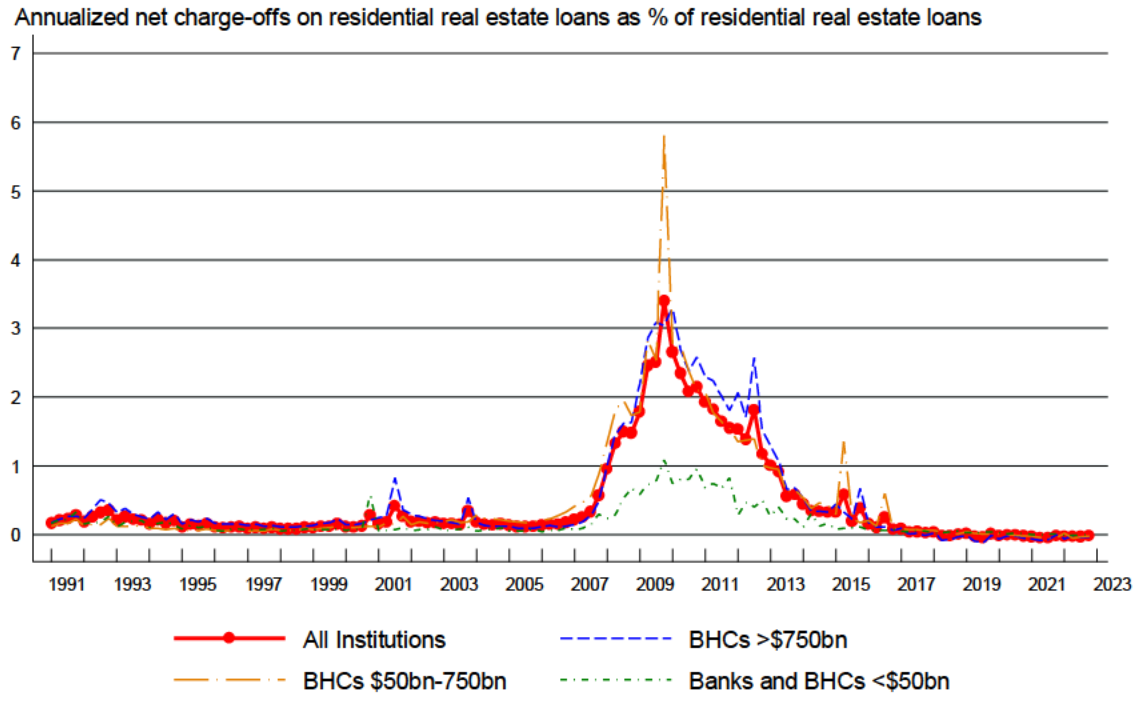
Non-performing Other Loans



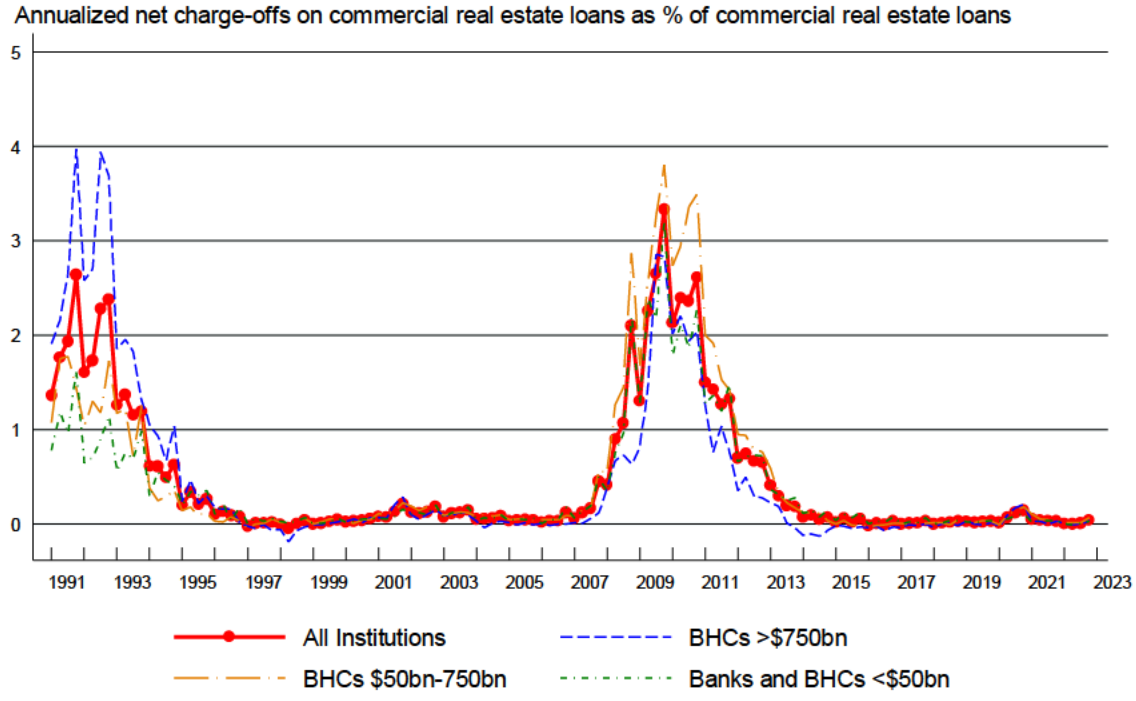
Net Charge-offs



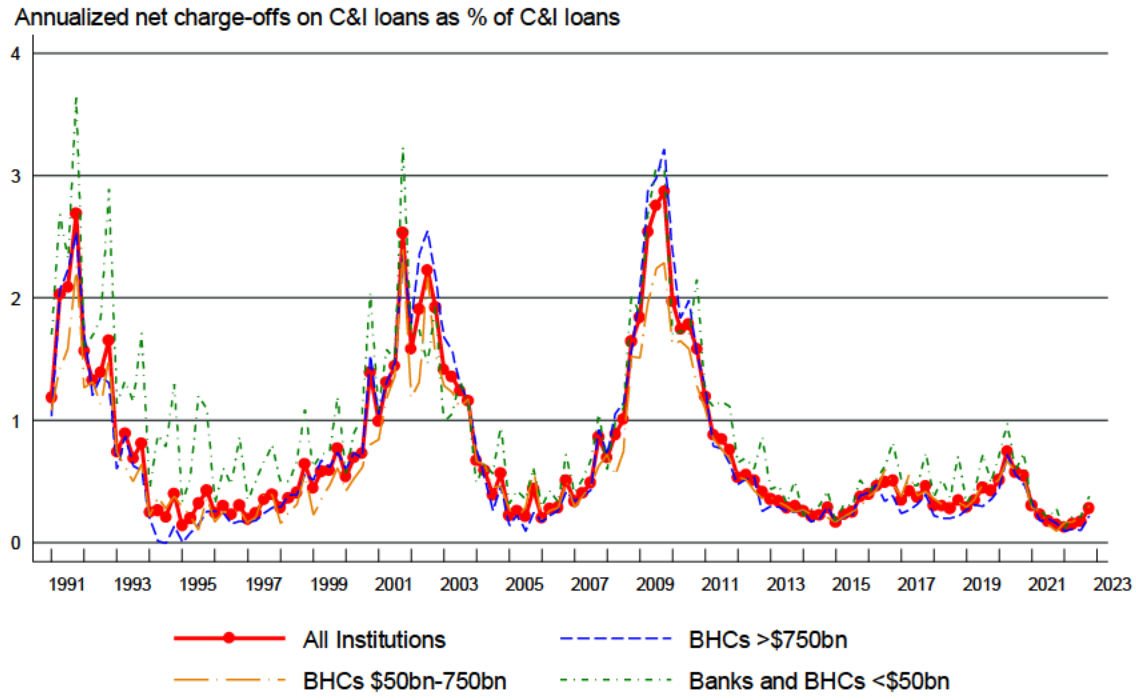
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



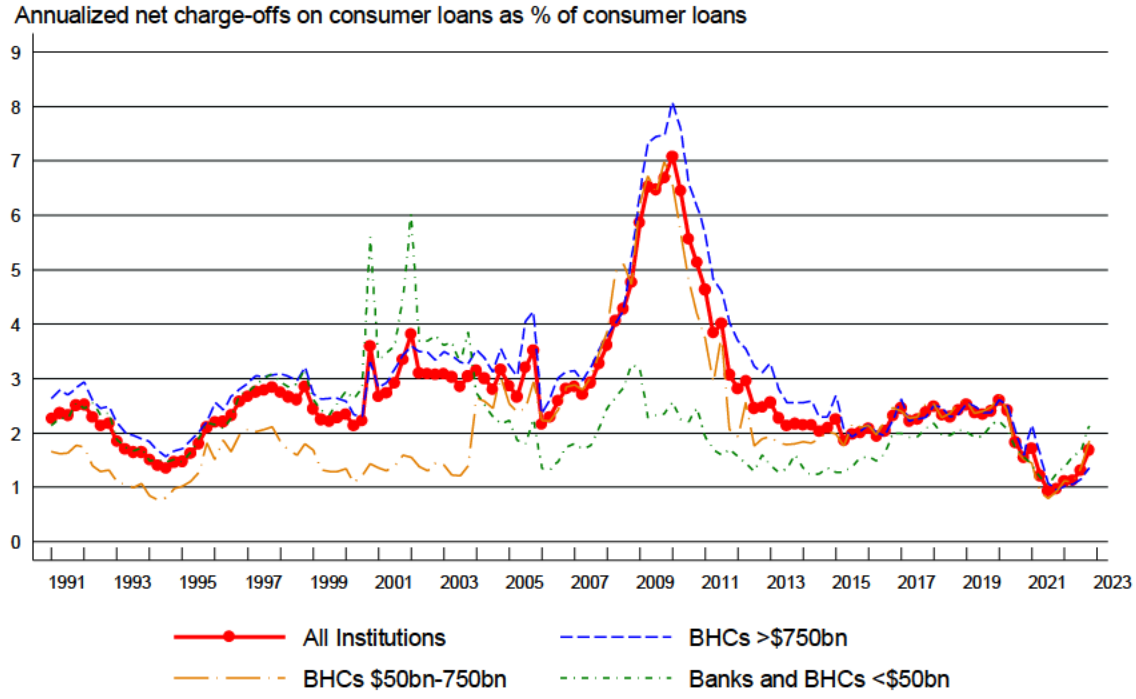
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



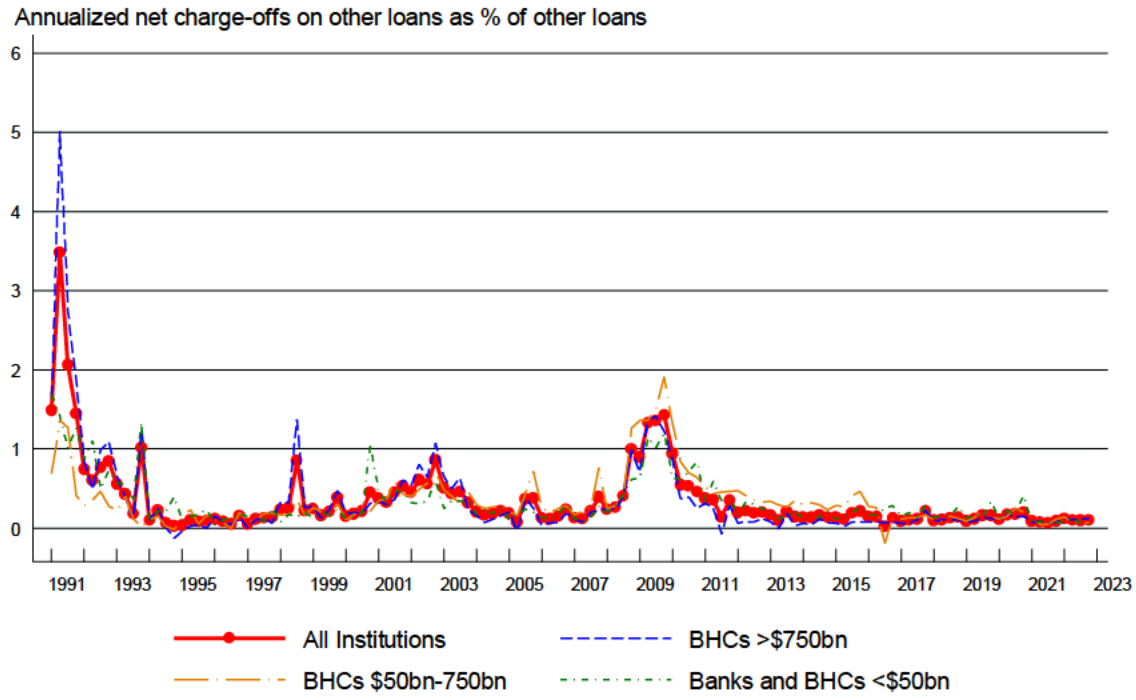
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



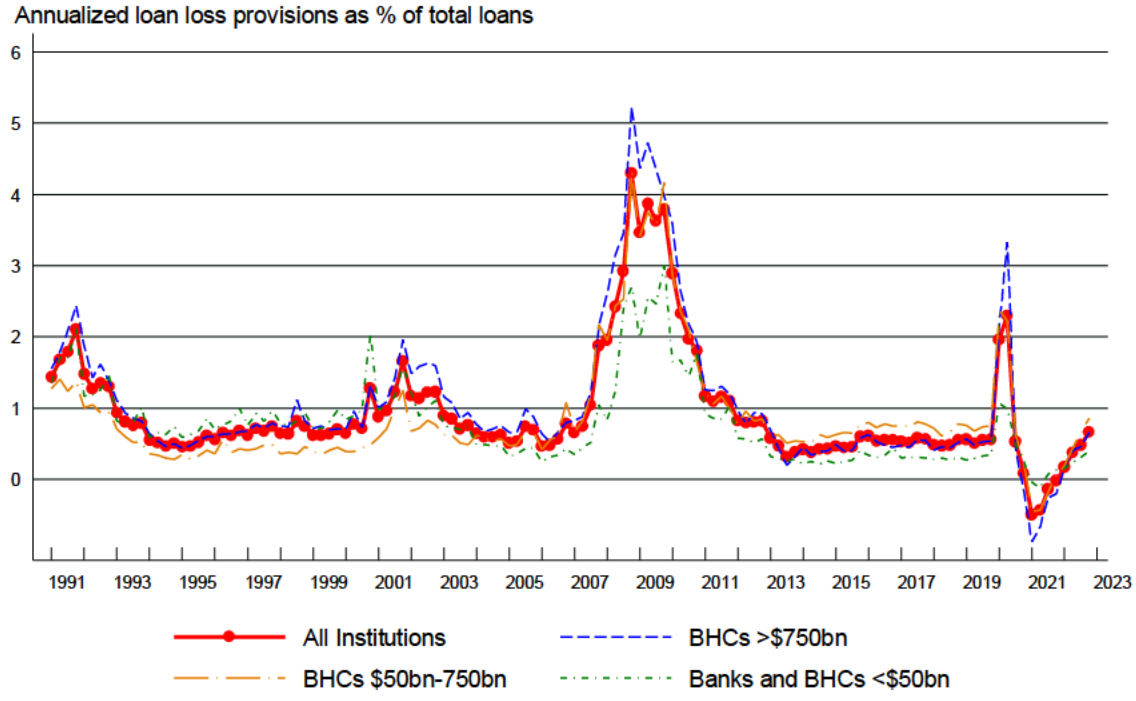
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



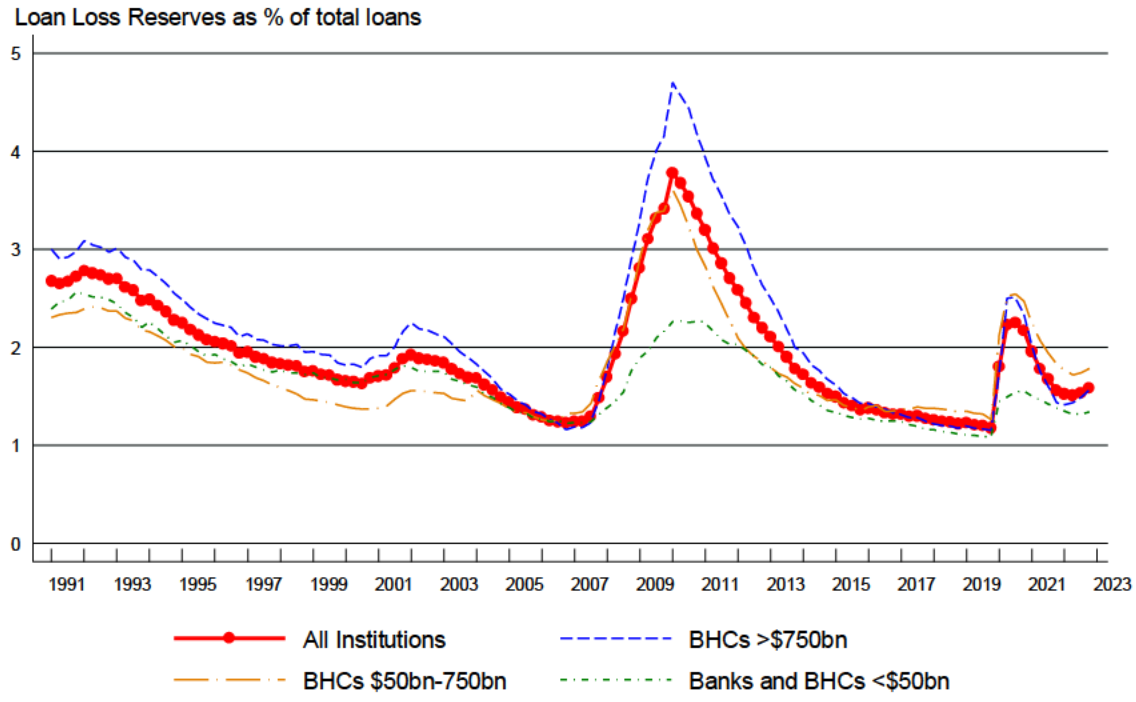
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



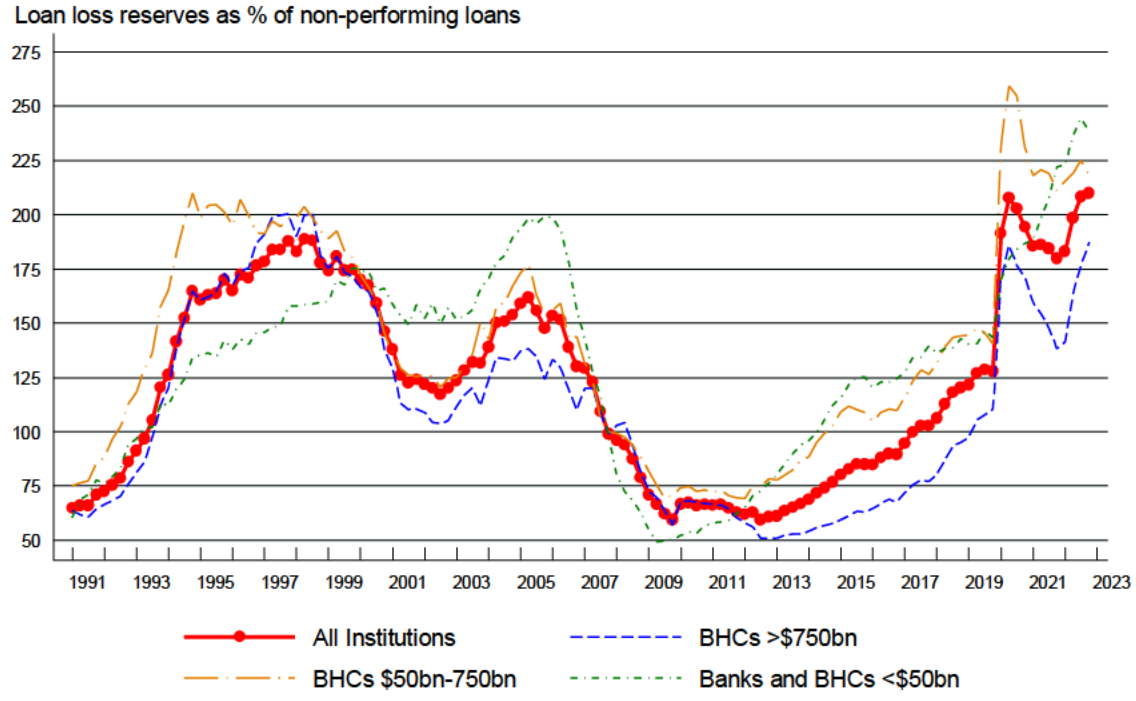
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



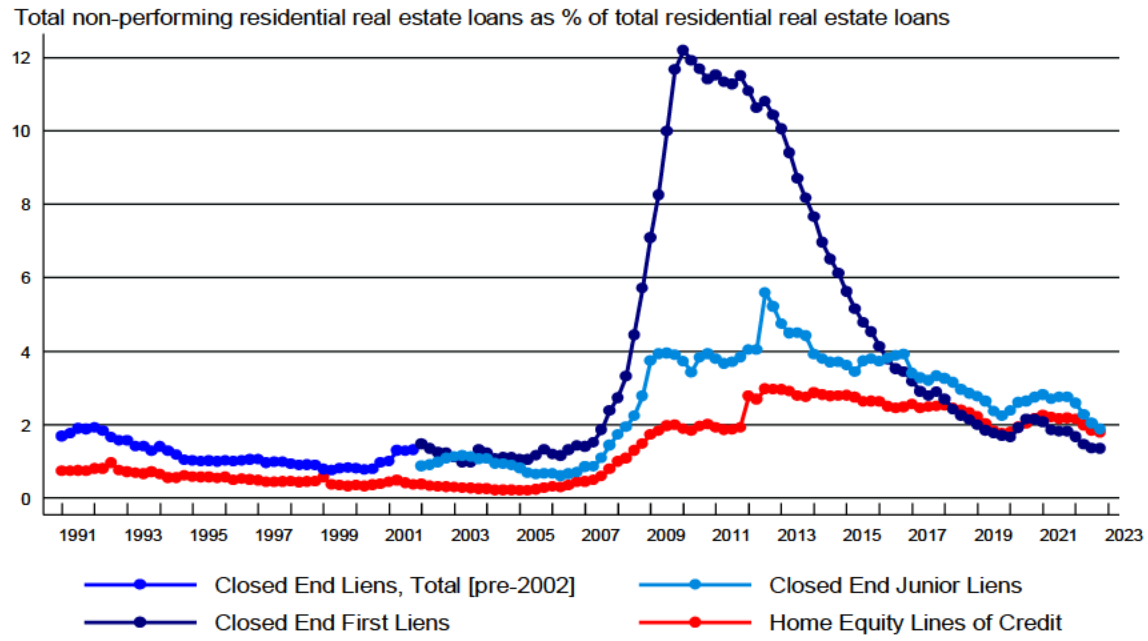
Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans



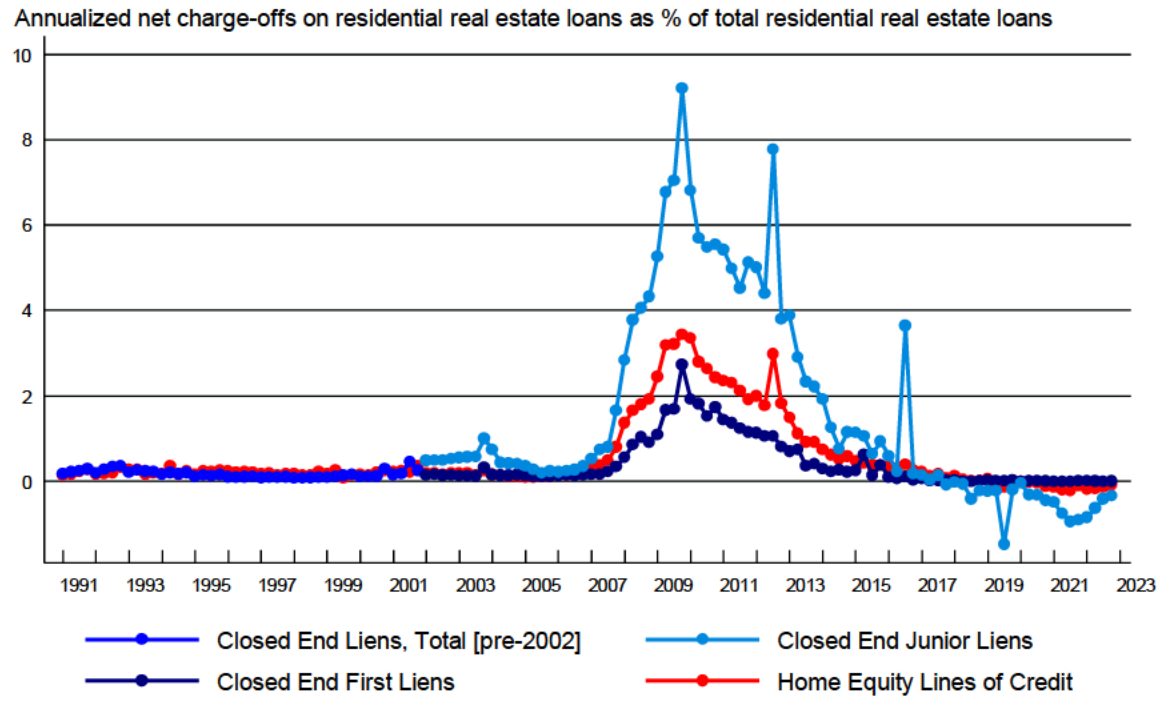
4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

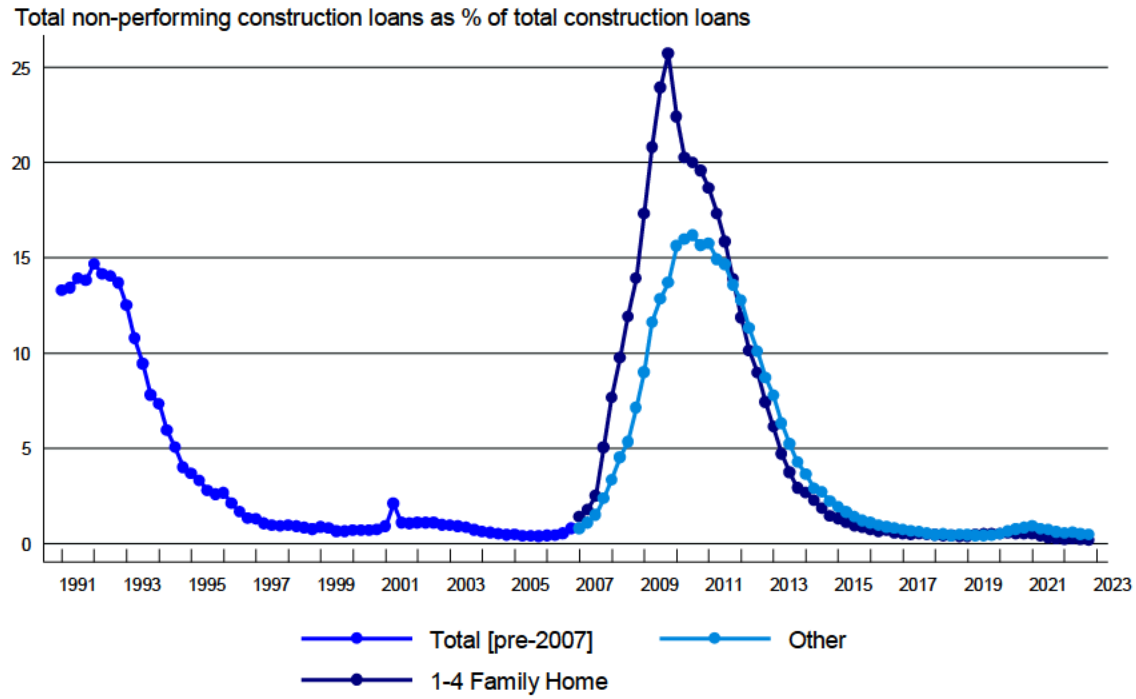


Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

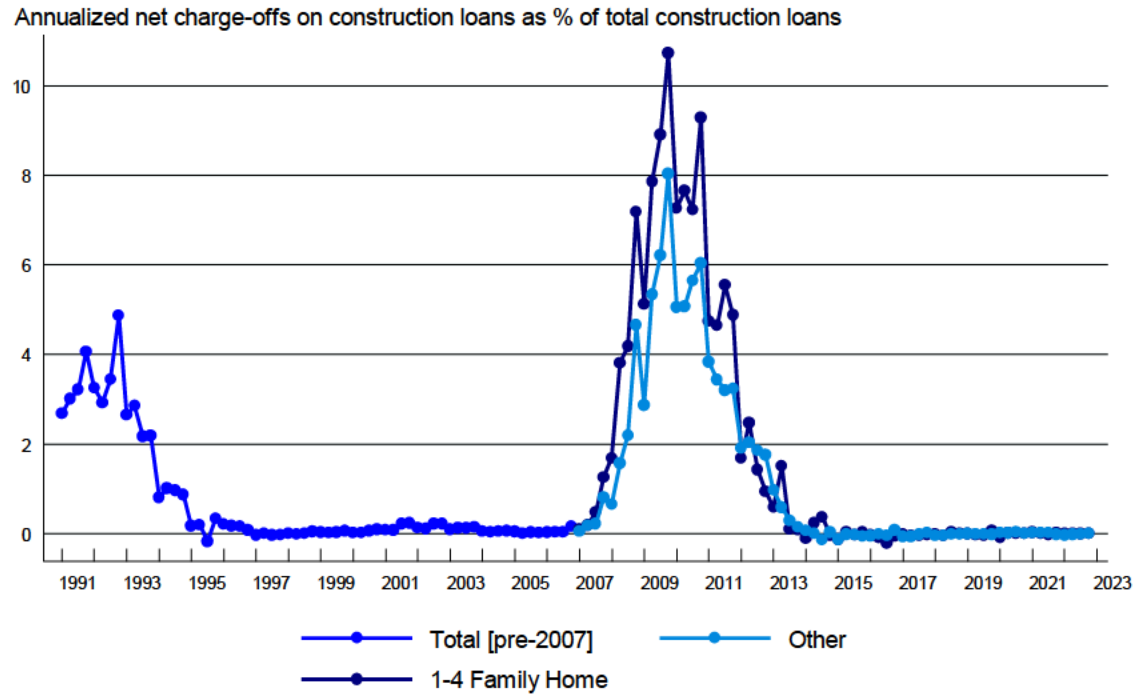


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

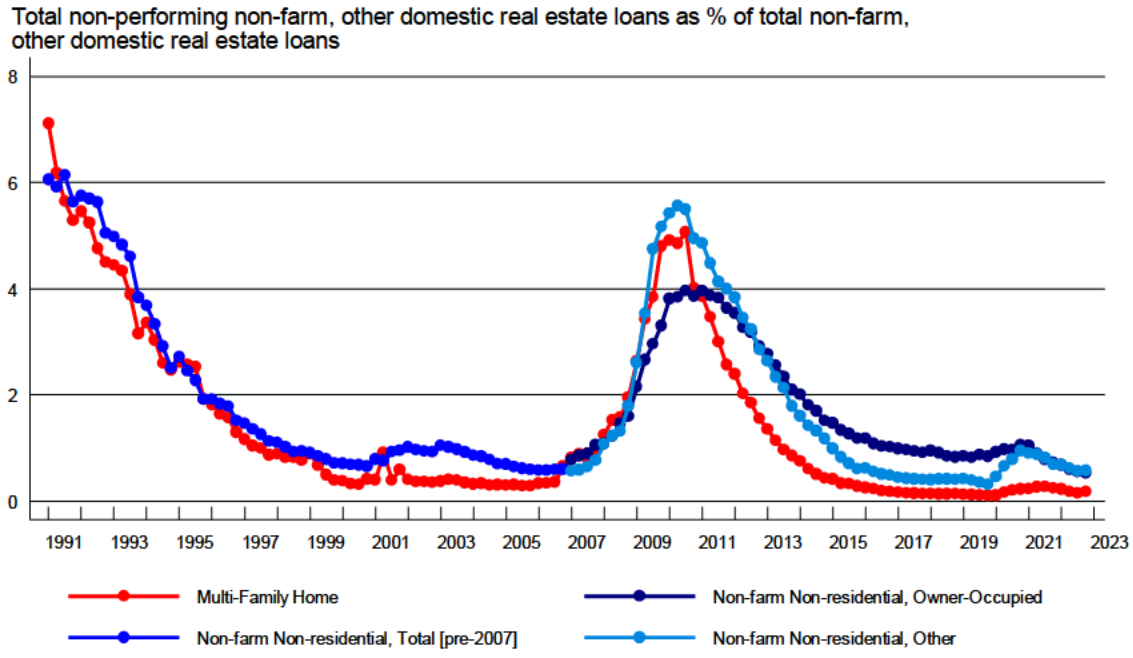
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



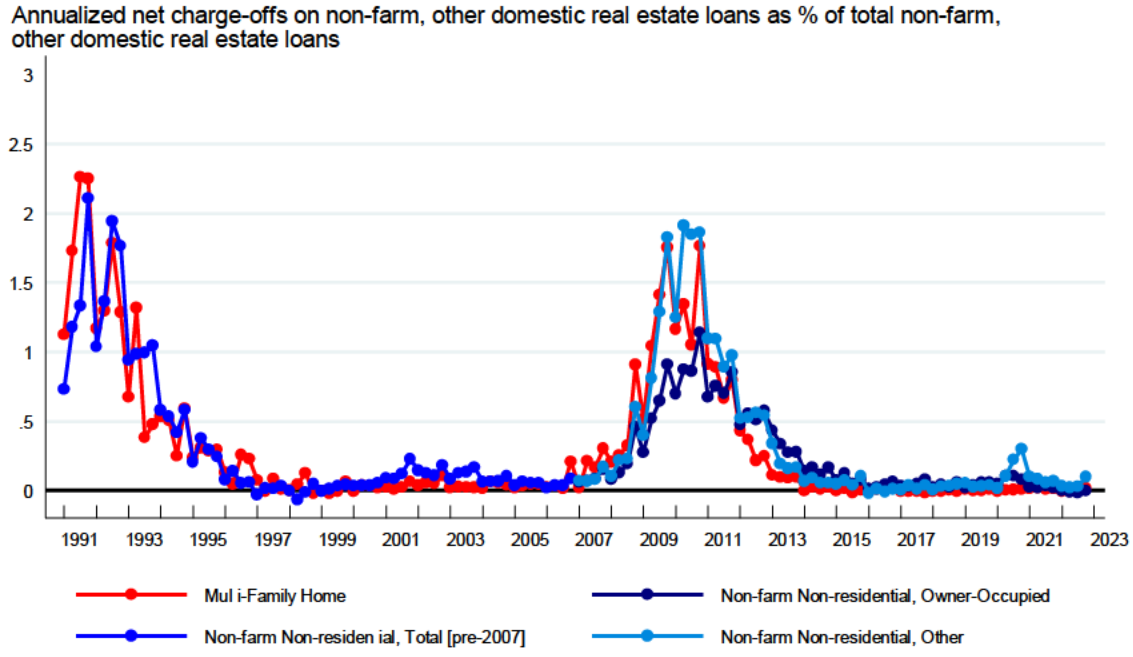
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

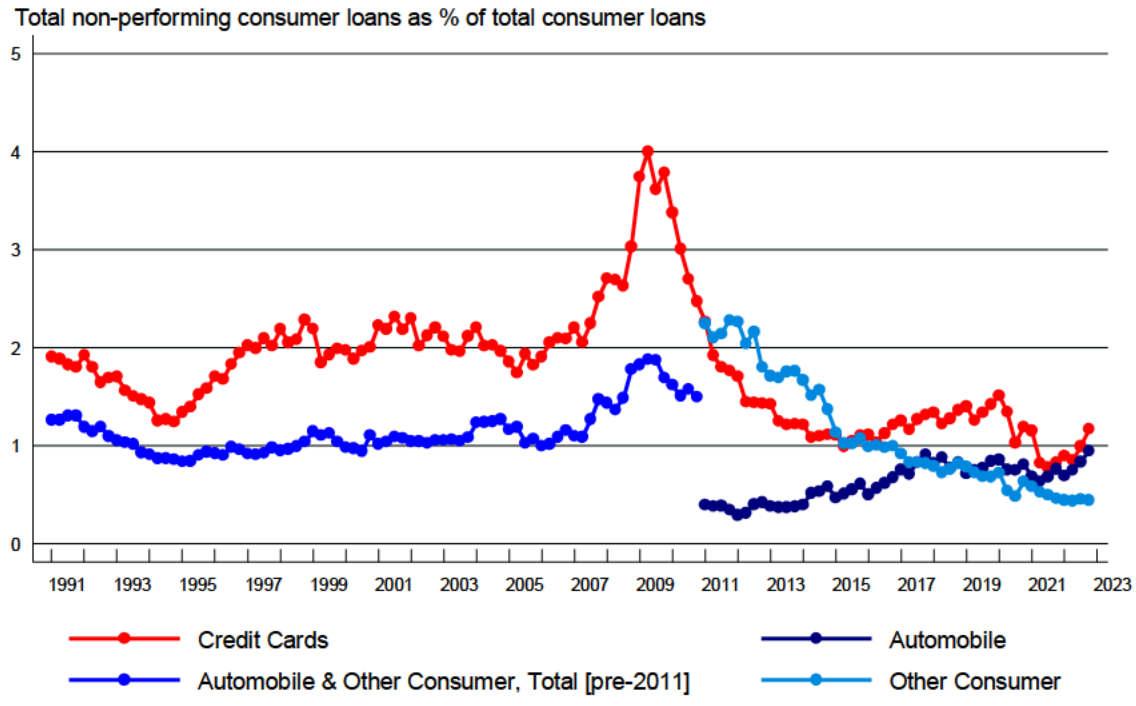


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

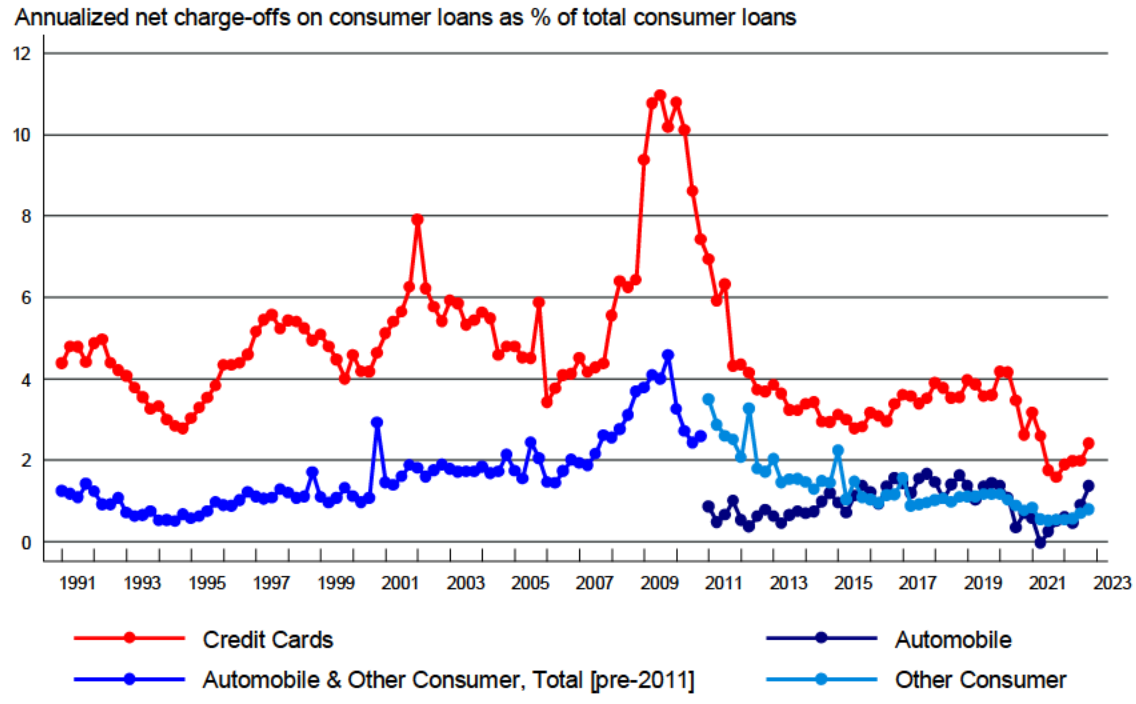


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

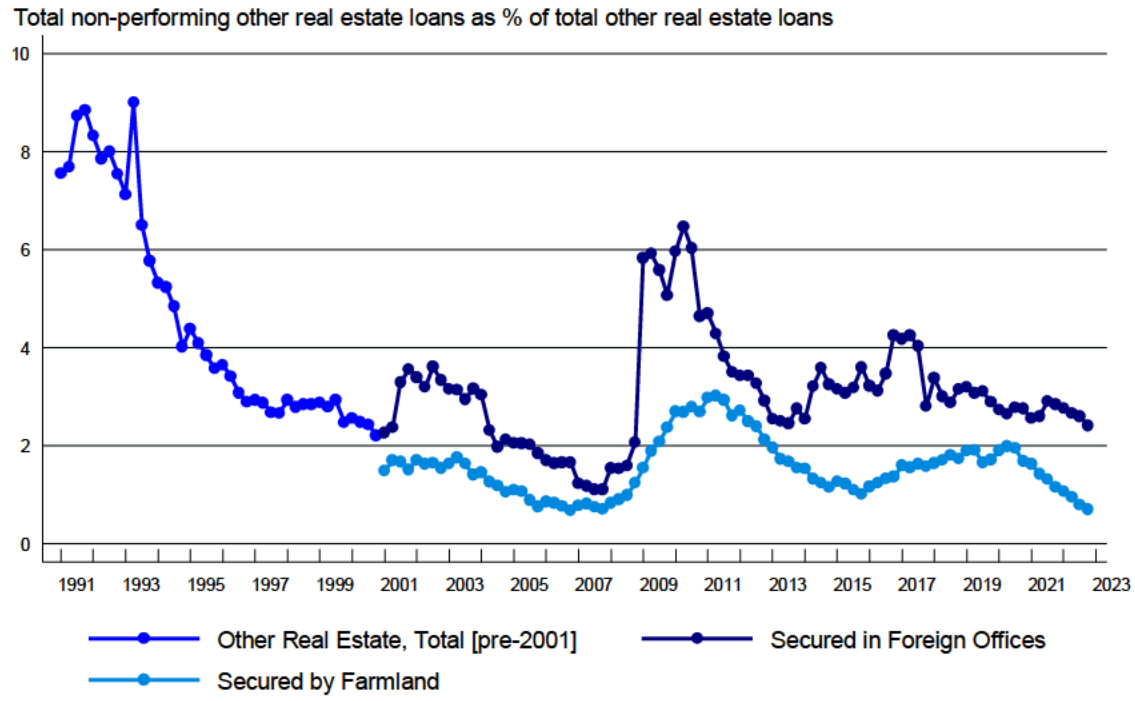


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

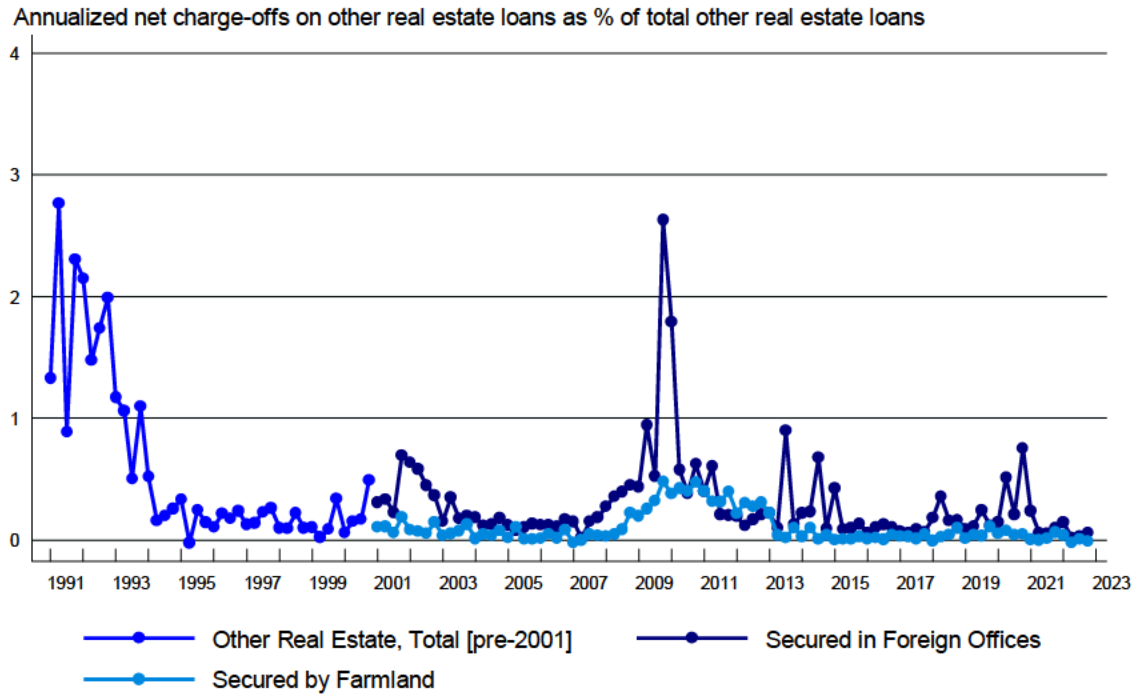


D. All Other Loans

Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

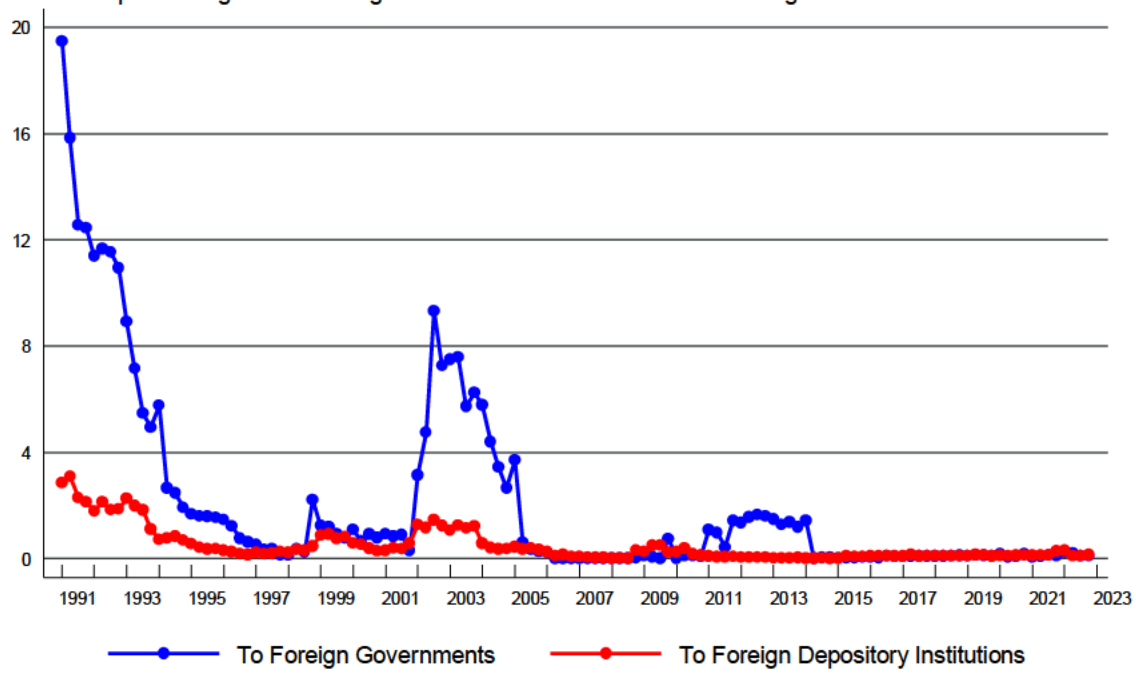


Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



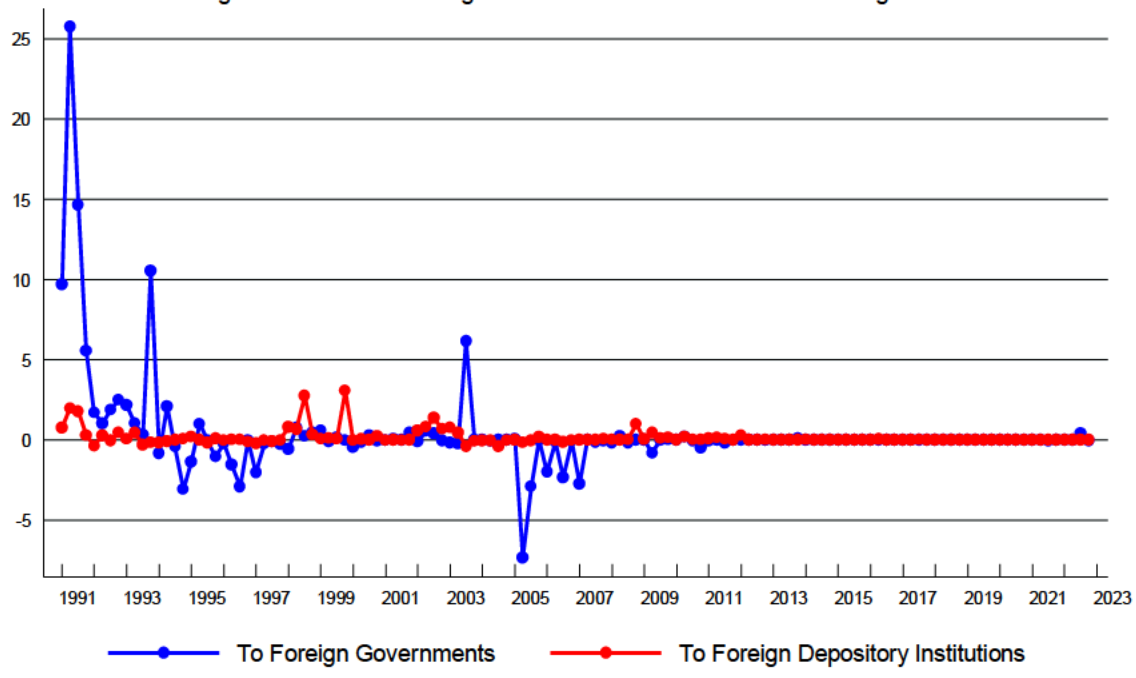
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail

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

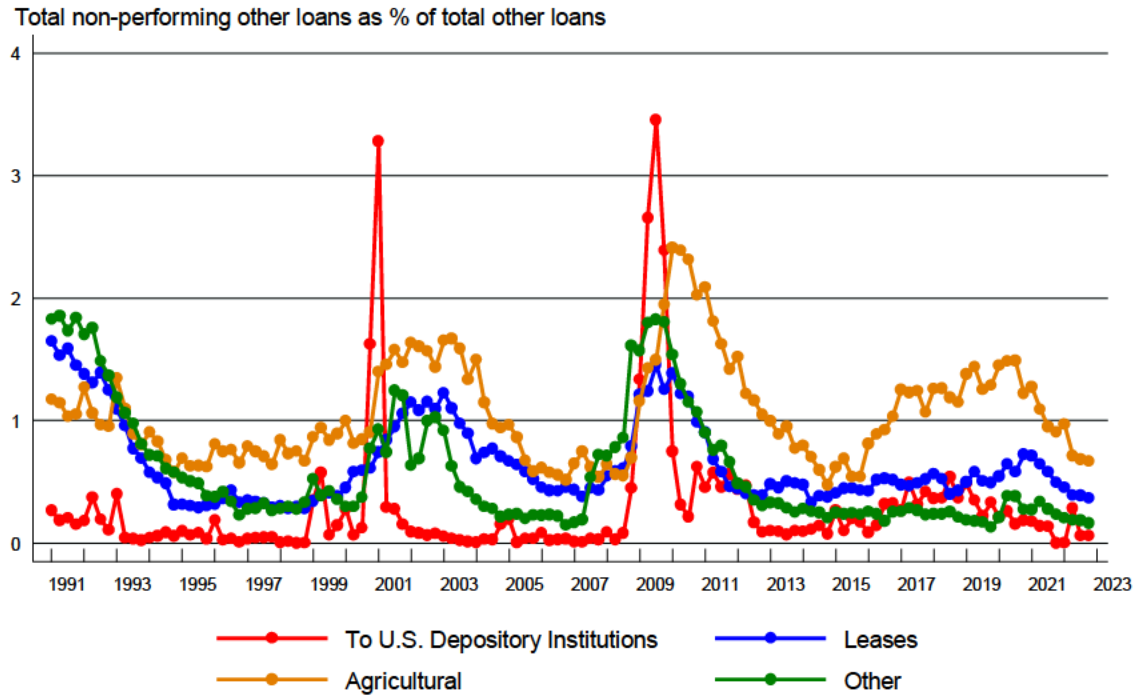


Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail

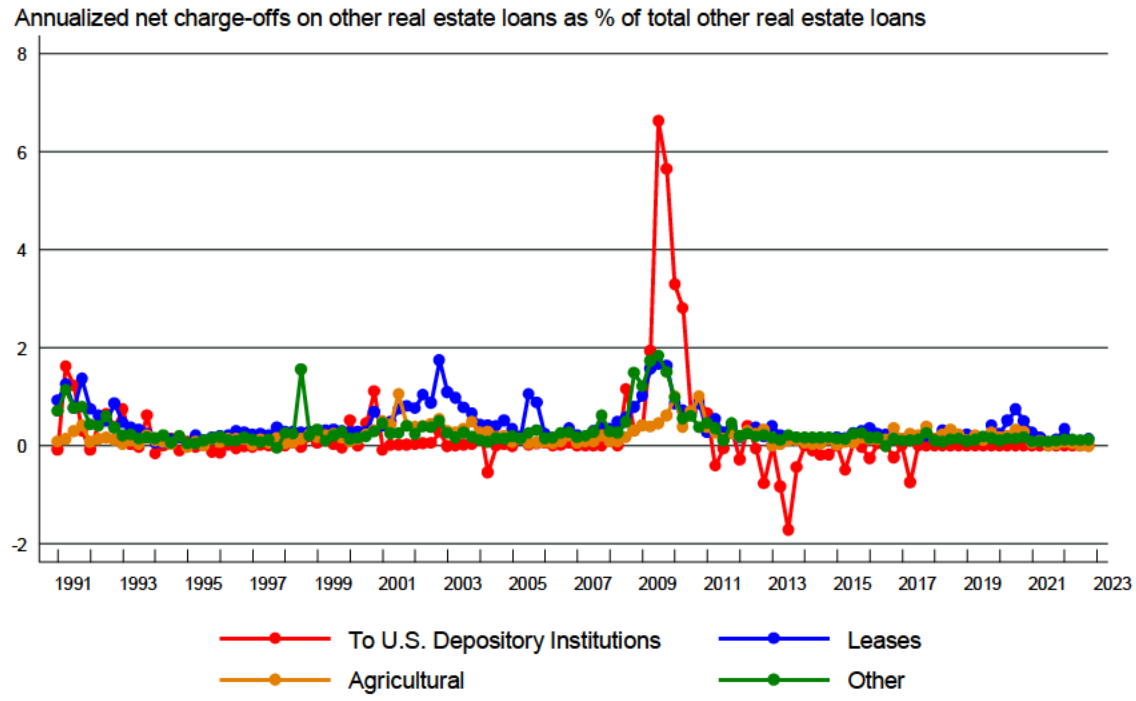
Annualized net charge-offs on loans to foreign institutions as % of total loans to foreign institutions



Non-performing Other Loans, Detail



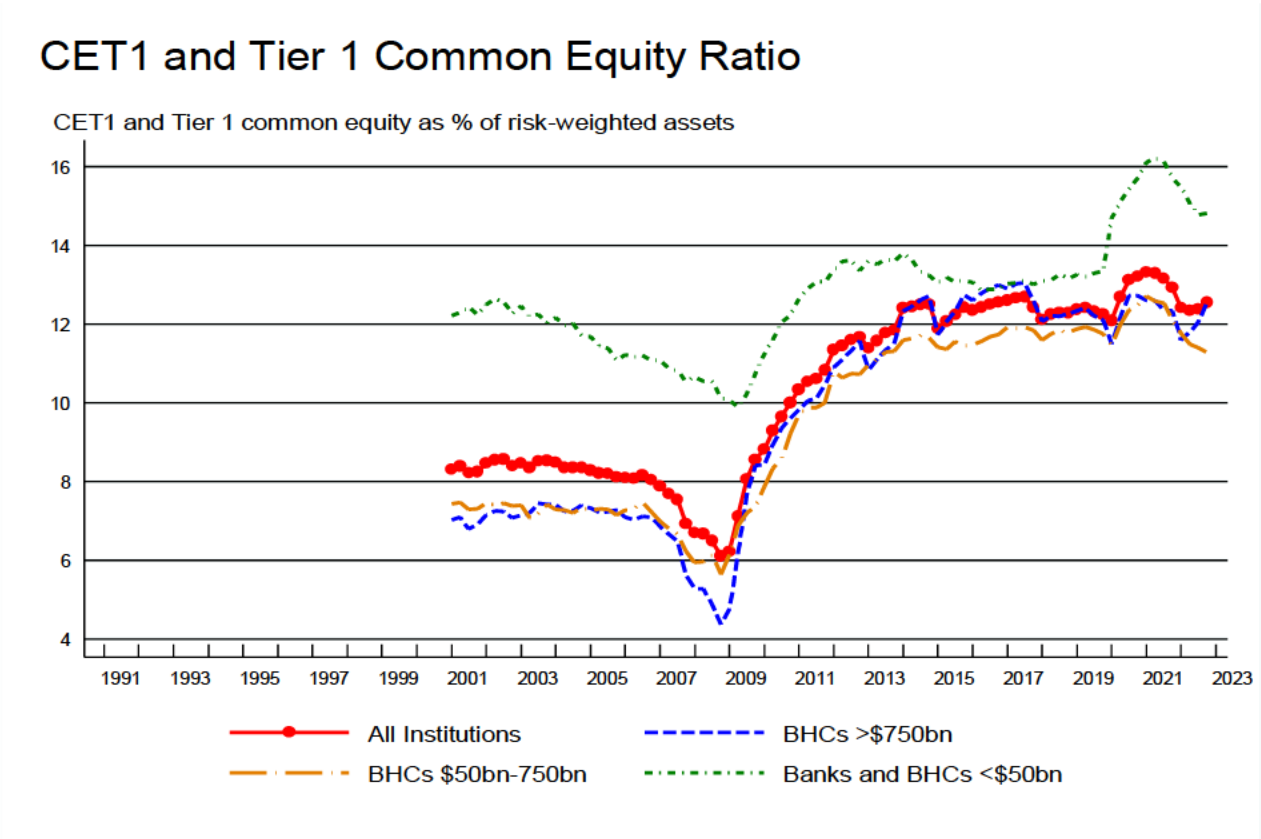
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail



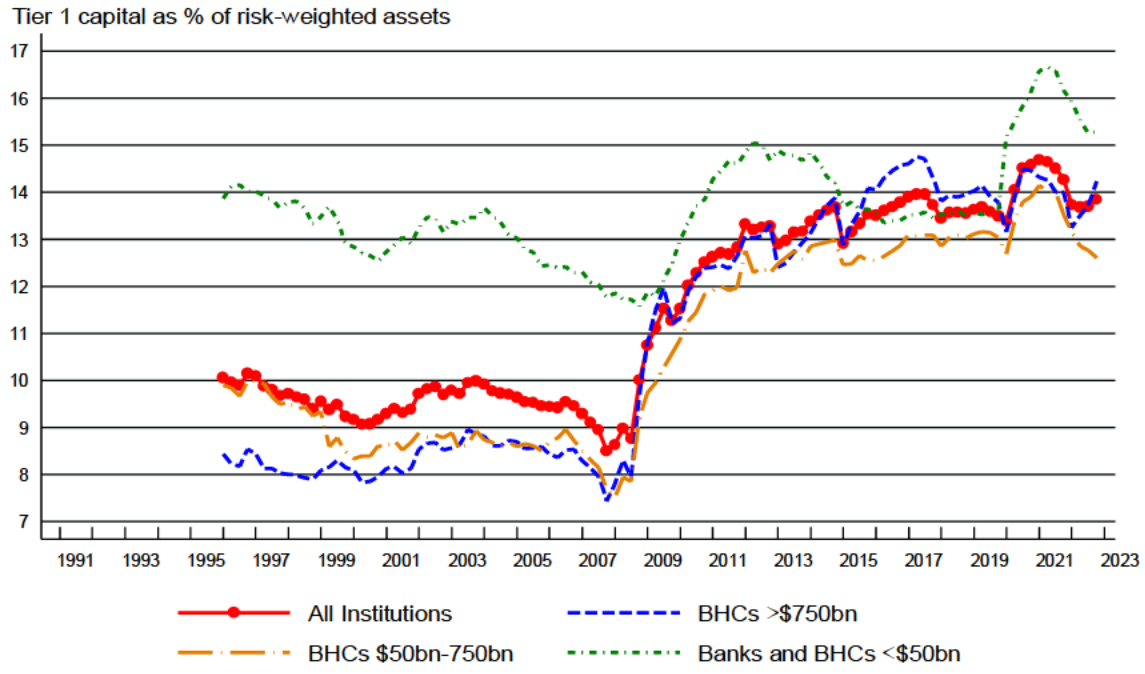
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

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. Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, as well as the ASU No. 2022-02, “Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures”, issued by FASB in March 2022, may have influenced the calculation of RWA. In addition, the interim final rules of March 23, 2020, and April 13, 2020, and the final rule of October 28, 2020, adopted by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation on the treatment of certain emergency facilities in the regulatory capital rule and the liquidity coverage ratio rule may have impacted the calculation of RWA and the leverage ratio. See “Caveats and Limitations” for details.

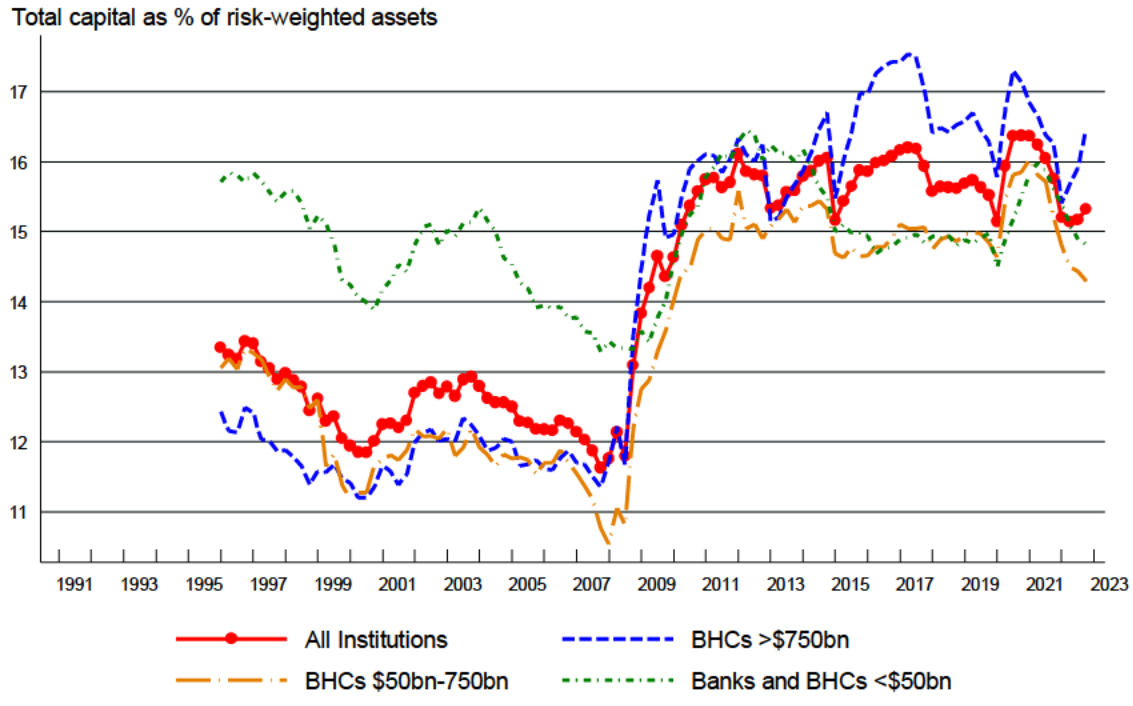
CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



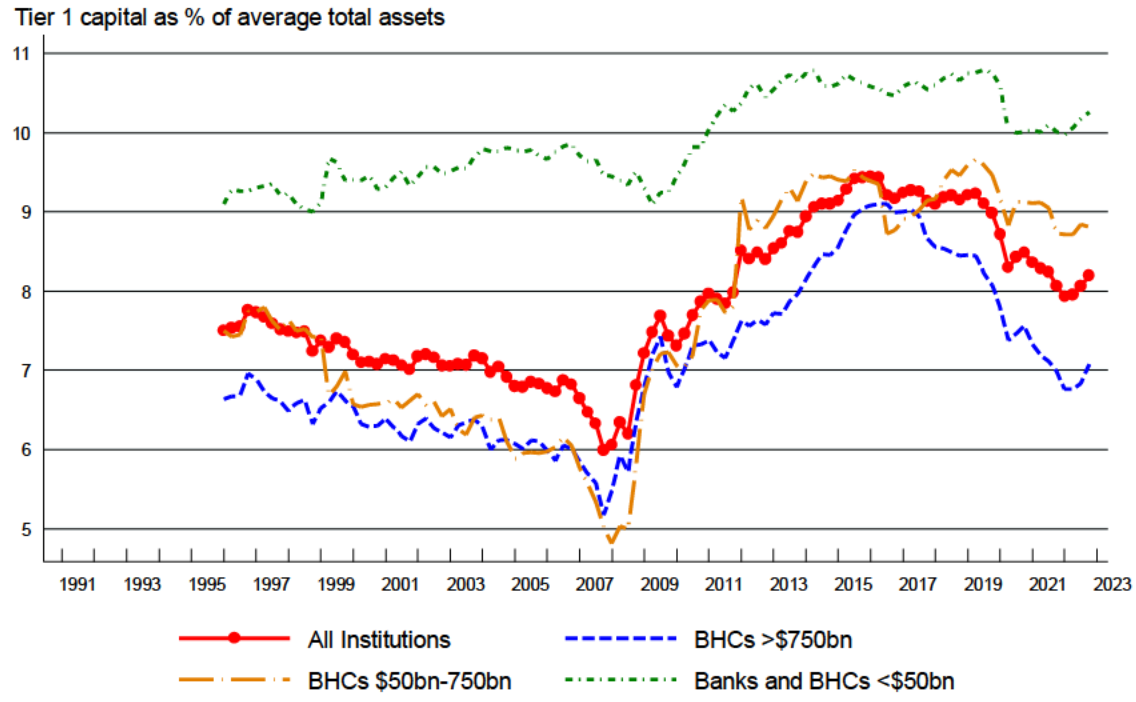
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio

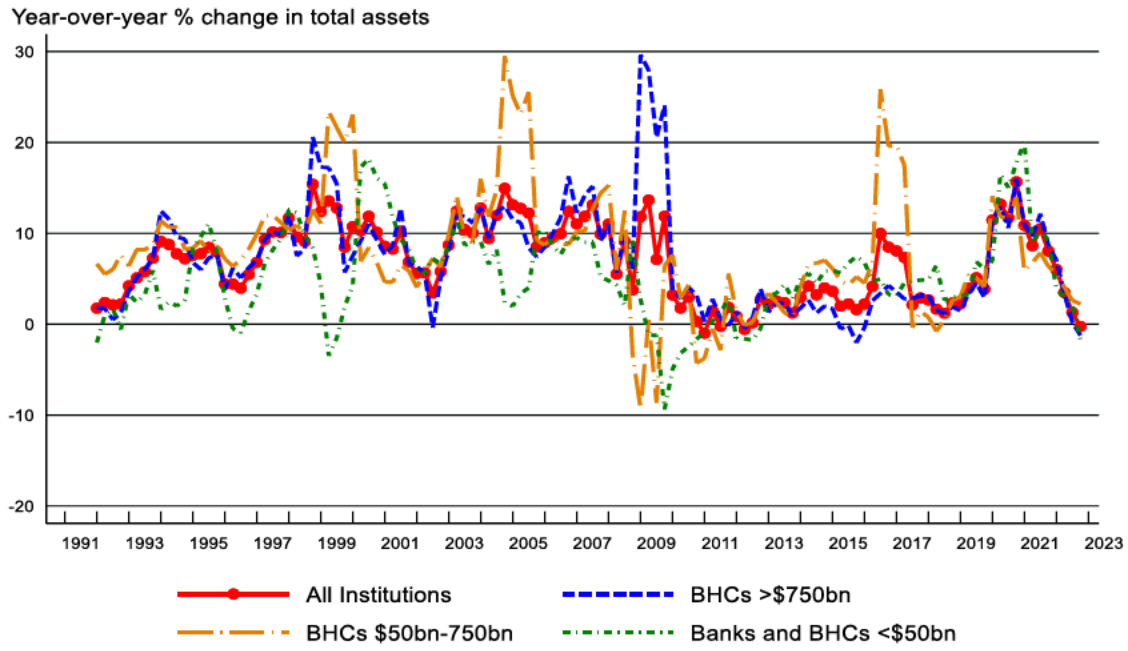


Leverage Ratio

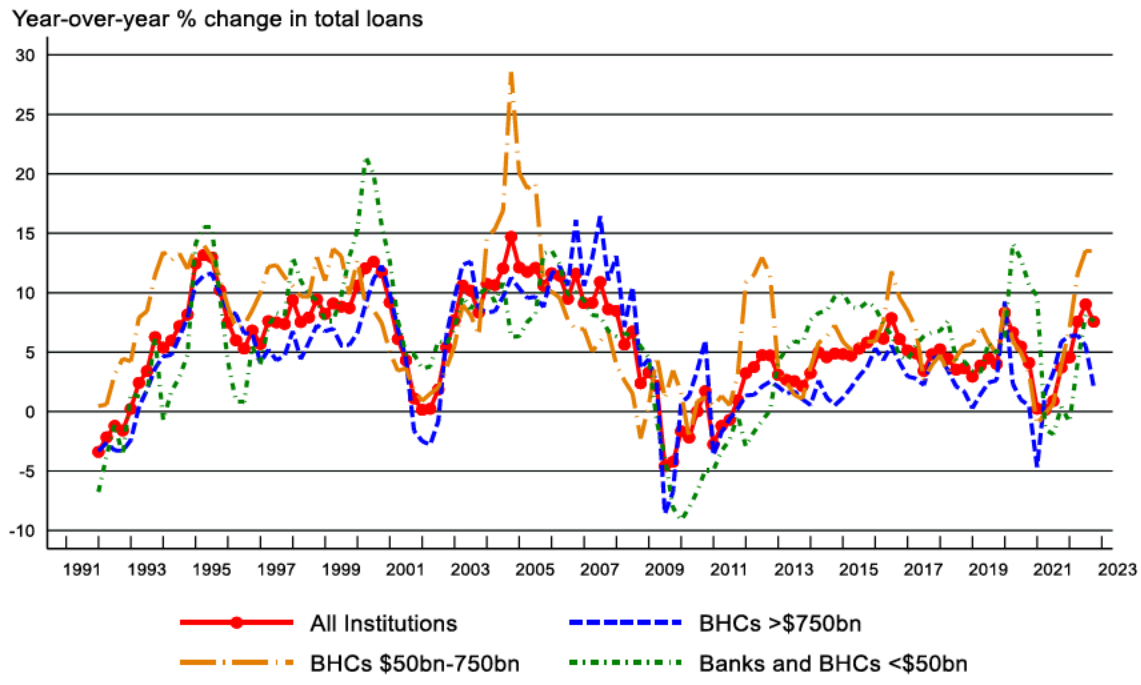


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms 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.

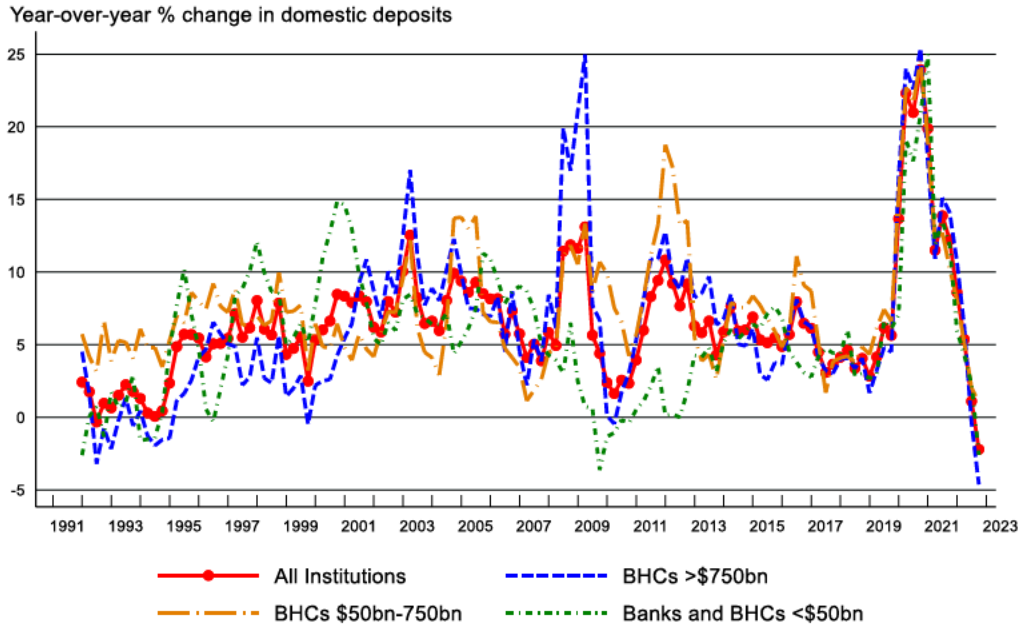
Asset Growth Rate



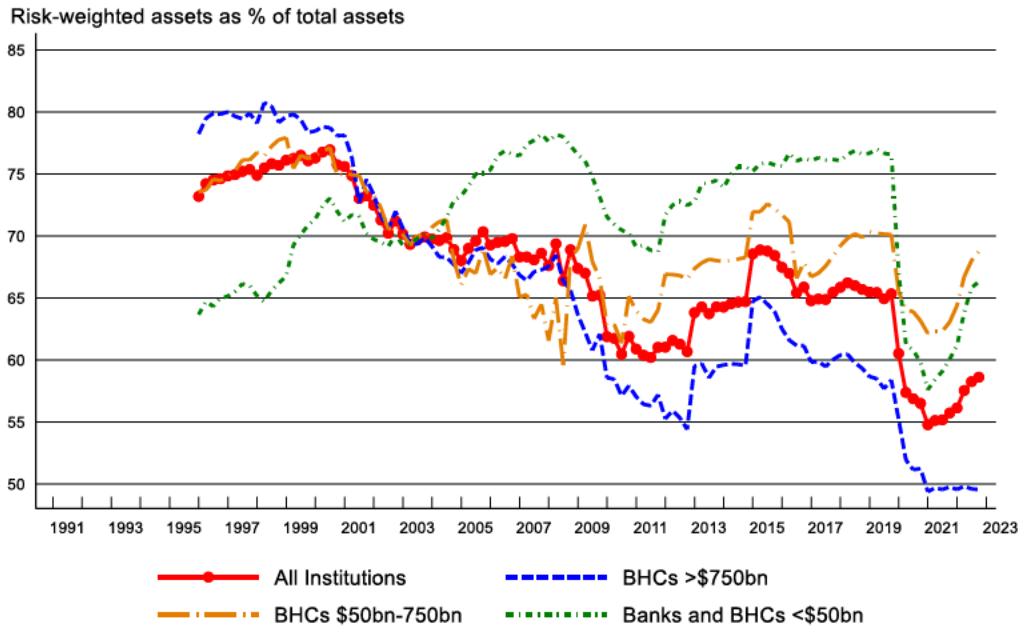
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate

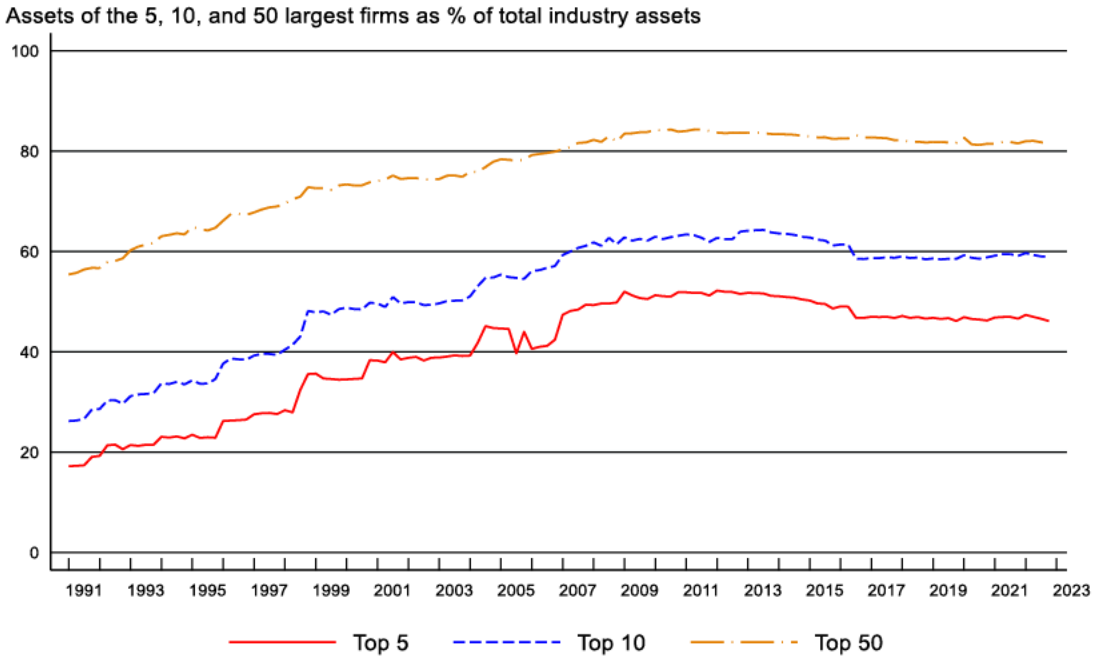


Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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



Financial Statistics for Large BHCs and Banks
2022Q4

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	3665.74	11008.00	1.20	15.06	13.24	14.85	16.80
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	3051.22	7132.00	0.93	10.44	11.22	12.99	14.88
3	CITIGROUP	2416.68	2513.00	0.42	5.00	13.03	14.80	17.28
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1881.02	2864.00	0.61	6.37	10.60	12.11	14.82
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	1441.80	1326.00	0.37	4.53	15.10	16.72	19.18
6	MORGAN STANLEY	1180.23	2236.00	0.76	8.93	15.33	17.24	19.33
7	U S BC	674.81	925.00	0.55	7.29	8.37	9.83	11.89
8	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	557.29	1529.33	1.10	13.36	9.11	10.43	12.27
9	TRUIST FC	555.26	1681.00	1.21	11.11	9.00	10.54	12.45
10	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	504.89	1284.12	1.02	10.42	17.41	17.41	18.64
11	CAPITAL ONE FC	455.25	1232.71	1.08	9.38	12.50	13.85	15.85
12	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	405.78	543.00	0.54	5.33	11.33	14.37	15.33
13	STATE STREET CORP	301.45	732.00	0.97	11.62	13.57	15.41	16.81
14	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	228.35	1572.00	2.75	25.45	10.31	11.13	12.82
15	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	227.09	652.95	1.15	11.03	10.03	11.12	12.83
16	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	212.81	40.15	0.08	1.11	12.40	14.10	16.22
17	FIRST REPUBLIC BK	212.64	386.22	0.73	8.86	9.07	11.43	12.45
18	SVB FNCL GRP	211.79	315.00	0.59	7.87	12.05	15.40	16.18
19	FIFTH THIRD BC	207.45	736.87	1.42	17.01	9.28	10.53	12.79
20	BMO FNCL CORP	205.55	-273.87	-0.53	-5.43	12.61	13.52	14.99
21	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	201.78	172.17	0.34	2.70	16.07	23.25	23.44
22	M&T BK CORP	200.73	765.37	1.53	12.09	10.44	11.79	13.60
23	ALLY FNCL	191.83	278.00	0.58	8.65	9.27	10.72	12.21
24	KEYCORP	189.92	394.76	0.83	11.74	9.10	10.60	12.79
25	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	182.91	645.62	1.41	14.57	9.36	10.90	13.08
26	BARCLAYS US LLC	173.33	191.00	0.44	4.61	12.85	14.33	16.11
27	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	168.19	122.54	0.29	2.73	13.21	13.90	15.94
28	RBC US GRP HOLDS LLC	167.97	473.82	1.13	10.15	14.97	14.97	15.57
29	REGIONS FC	155.63	685.00	1.76	17.18	9.60	10.91	12.54
30	NORTHERN TR CORP	155.04	155.66	0.40	5.53	10.83	11.80	13.90
31	BNP PARIBAS USA	143.95	281.55	0.78	6.95	15.29	15.31	17.33
32	DISCOVER FS	131.63	1033.25	3.14	28.33	13.34	14.26	15.99
33	SIGNATURE BK	110.36	300.85	1.09	15.02	10.41	11.20	12.32
34	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	109.30	256.79	0.94	10.63	10.08	11.06	13.18
35	DB USA CORP	103.13	63.00	0.24	1.87	26.14	34.39	34.44
36	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	90.14	171.39	0.76	7.77	9.06	9.78	11.66
37	ZIONS BC NA	89.54	284.08	1.27	23.22	9.65	10.31	12.03
38	COMERICA	85.65	350.00	1.63	27.02	10.00	10.50	12.45
39	FIRST HORIZON CORP	78.95	266.11	1.35	12.90	10.17	11.92	13.33
40	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	77.05	509.41	2.64	20.68	20.00	20.27	21.56
41	WEBSTER FNCL CORP	71.28	244.75	1.37	12.15	10.71	11.23	13.25
42	WESTERN ALLI BC	67.73	292.96	1.73	21.88	9.32	10.01	12.09
43	POPULAR	67.64	257.00	1.52	25.12	16.39	16.45	18.27
44	CIBC BC USA	67.00	257.09	1.53	9.96	14.33	14.33	15.58
45	EAST WEST BC	64.11	336.76	2.10	22.51	12.68	12.68	14.00
46	SYNOVUS FC	59.73	205.77	1.38	18.39	9.63	10.68	12.54
47	VALLEY NAT BC	57.46	177.59	1.24	11.10	9.01	9.46	11.63
48	CREDIT SUISSE HOLD USA	57.45	-582.21	-4.05	-17.69	27.79	28.96	29.20
49	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	57.26	169.00	1.18	12.01	19.58	19.58	19.59
50	WINTRUST FC	52.95	144.82	1.09	12.08	9.05	9.95	11.87
TOTALS**	TOP 50 (BHCS AND BANKS)	22026.72	47339.38	0.86	9.64	11.96	13.48	15.46
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	27006.97	62267.03	0.92	10.14	12.55	13.85	15.32

* 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 3).

** 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 $750 billion in total assets as of the current quarter, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs[5] with $50 - $750 billion in total assets in the current quarter, and for the remainder of the industry. For consistency, time-series graphs for the ">$750bn" and $50-$750bn" 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 >$750bn" and the "BHCs $50-$750bn" series. Finally, the "all other banks and BHCs" quarterly series is constructed by subtracting the "BHCs > $750bn" and "BHCs $50-$750bn" 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 caveats and 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 > $750bn 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- In 2020:Q1, some non-advanced approaches firms began to implement a simplified capital rule to calculate CET1 in Schedule HC-R Part II. This is reflected in the calculation of aggregate CET1 and related ratios.

- Starting on January 1, 2020, 260 firms that are public companies, representing 84% of total banking assets, began to adopt the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)'s new "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. The remainder of all firms must adopt CECL as of January 1, 2023. This affects the calculation of loan loss provisions and loan loss reserves. Firms have the option of transitioning the effects of the adoption of CECL on their regulatory capital for 2 years, followed by a 3-year phase in period.

- Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, allowed banks to suspend the recognition of certain loan modifications as troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) during the applicable period under the CARES Act as extended by the Consolidated Appropriations (CA) Act (i.e., between March 1, 2020, and January 1, 2022). In addition, the ASU No. 2022-02, "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures", issued by FASB in March 2022 eliminated the recognition of trouble debt restructurings for banks that have adopted the "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This was reflected in the calculation of loan loss provisions, loan loss reserves, non-performing loans, net charge-offs, and risk-weighted assets.

- The interim final rules of March 23, 2020, and April 13, 2020, and the final rule of October 28, 2020, adopted by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (together, the agencies), allowed banking organizations to neutralize the regulatory capital effects of participating in the Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (MMLF) and the Paycheck Protection Program Liquidity Facility (PPPLF). In addition, Paycheck Protection Program loans receive a zero percent risk weight under the agencies' regulatory capital rules. This may have impacted the calculation of risk-weighted assets and the leverage ratio.

Data Notes

1. As of 2020Q1, the largest asset group used for statistics reported by BHC size was raised from a threshold of $500bn to $750bn to reflect the changing nature

of the banking industry. The six BHCs previously reported in the >$500bn group remain the same in the new >$750bn set (J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley). In general, the subsets of BHCs with statistics reported by asset totals remain consistent throughout time in this report.

2. 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.

3. 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, John Hancock and MetLife Inc.

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations

Third Quarter 2022

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$750bn[2] in total assets as of the current quarter, for BHCs with $50bn-750bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Return on equity and return on assets both increased from 9.83% and 0.89% in 2022:Q2 to 10.43% and 0.93% in 2022:Q3, respectively, reflecting a rise in quarterly interest income.
- Net interest margin, defined as net interest income as a percentage of interest earning assets, increased from 2.31% last quarter to 2.58%. The current net interest margin of 2.58% is just below its post-crisis (2009:Q1 – 2022:Q3) average of 2.60%.
- Noninterest income ratio, measured as noninterest income as a percentage of total assets, declined from 1.81% in 2022:Q2 to 1.79% in 2022:Q3, which is below its post-crisis average of 2.15%.
- Asset growth slowed from 3.49% in 2022:Q2 to 1.19% in 2022:Q3. Loan growth rose from 7.57% to 8.99%, and domestic deposit growth decreased from 5.37% to 1.11%.
- 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 12.37%, 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] The threshold for the highest asset grouping was raised from $500bn to $750bn in the 2020Q1 Quarterly Trends report. Six BHCs exceed this $750bn size threshold: J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. See Data Notes on page 42 for more details.

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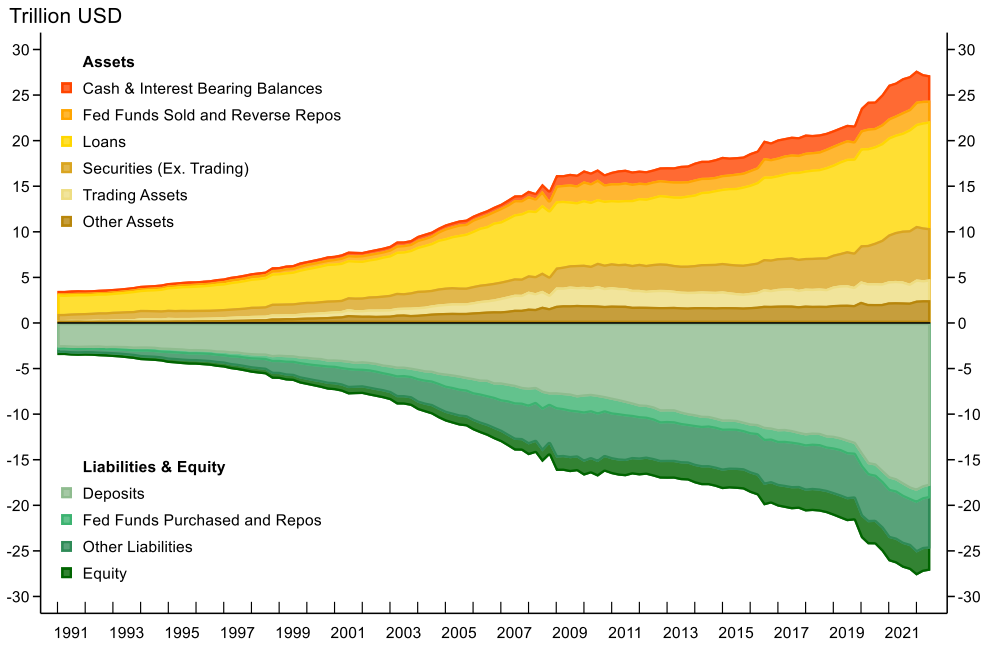
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    - Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail 29
    - Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail 29

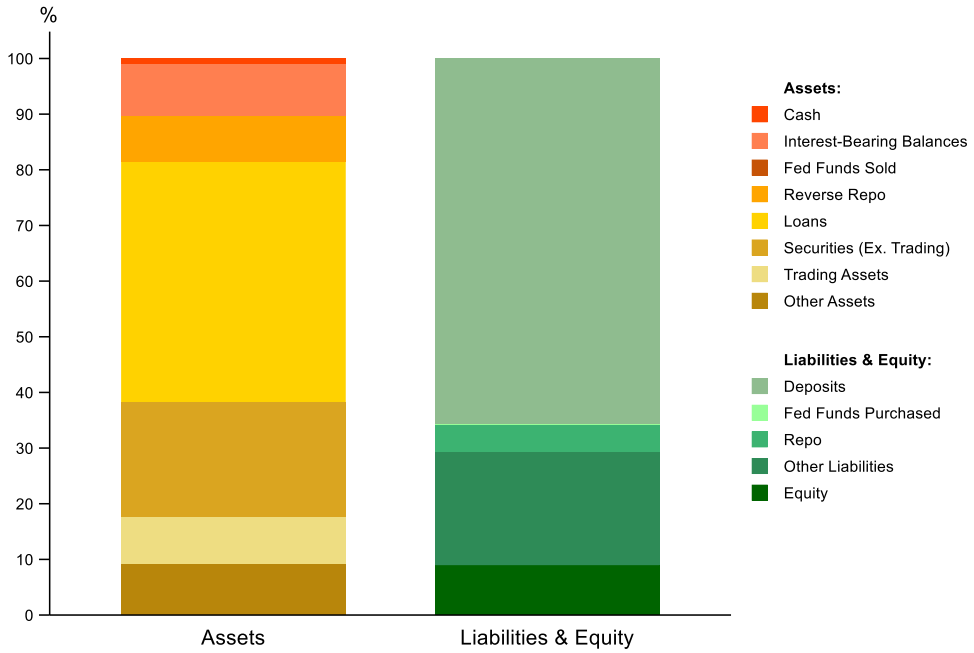
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

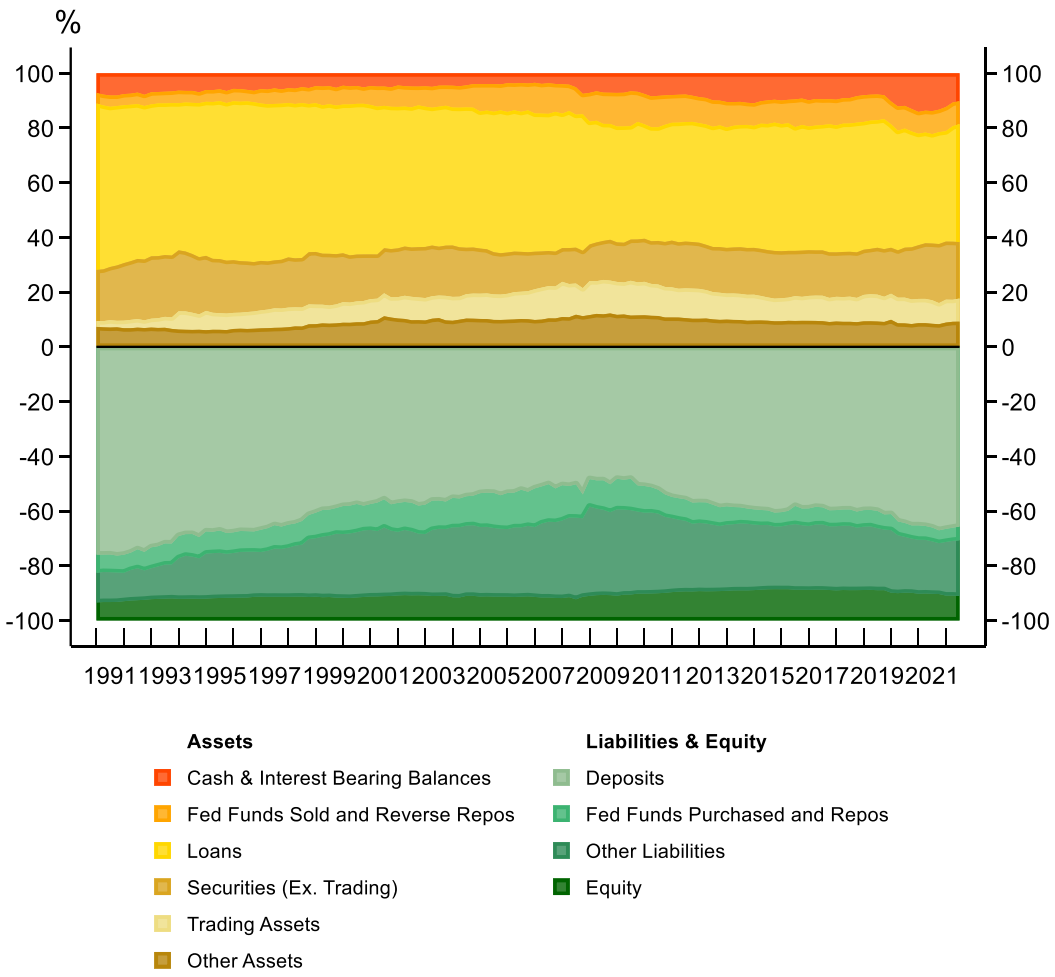
Balance Sheet Composition



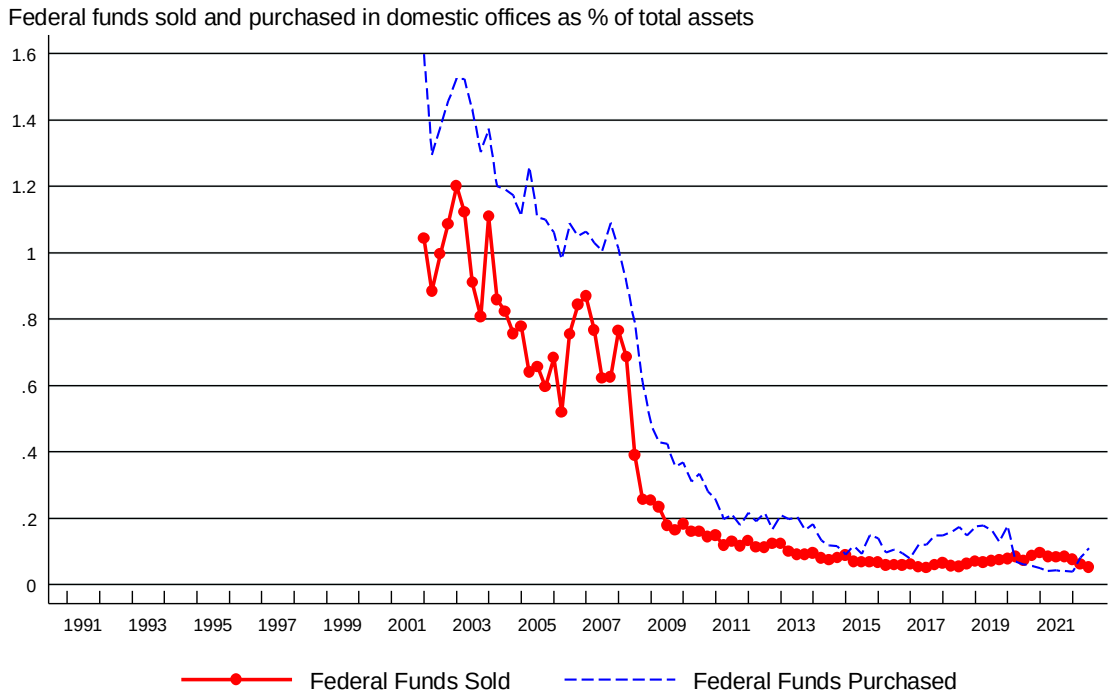
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



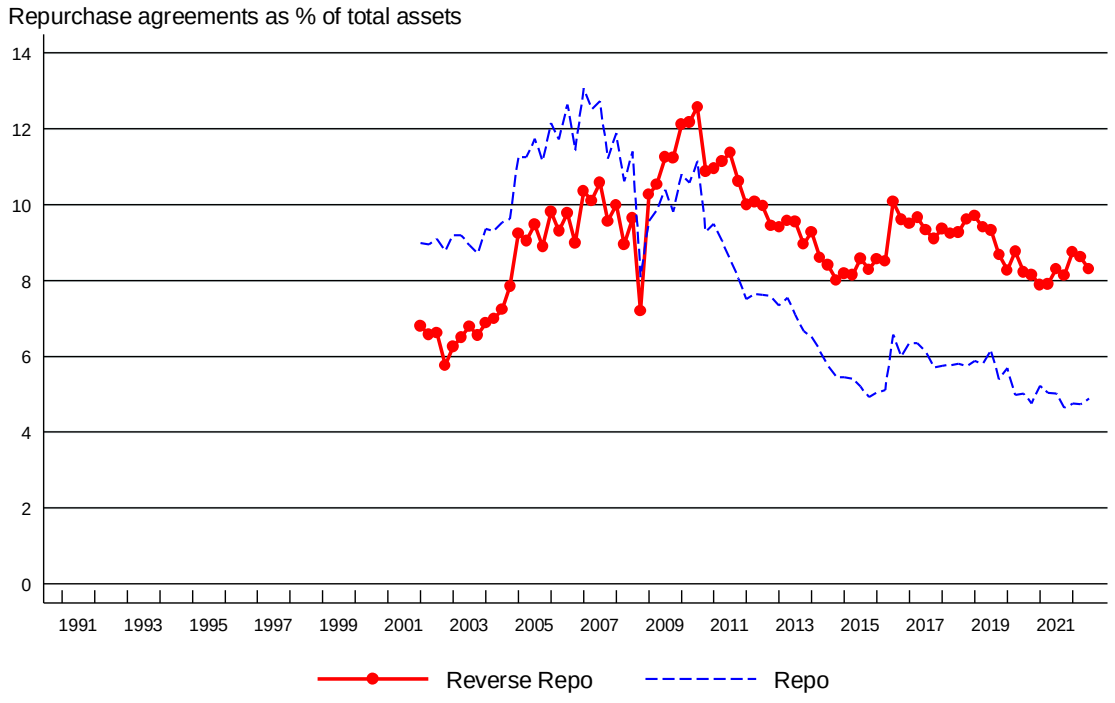
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

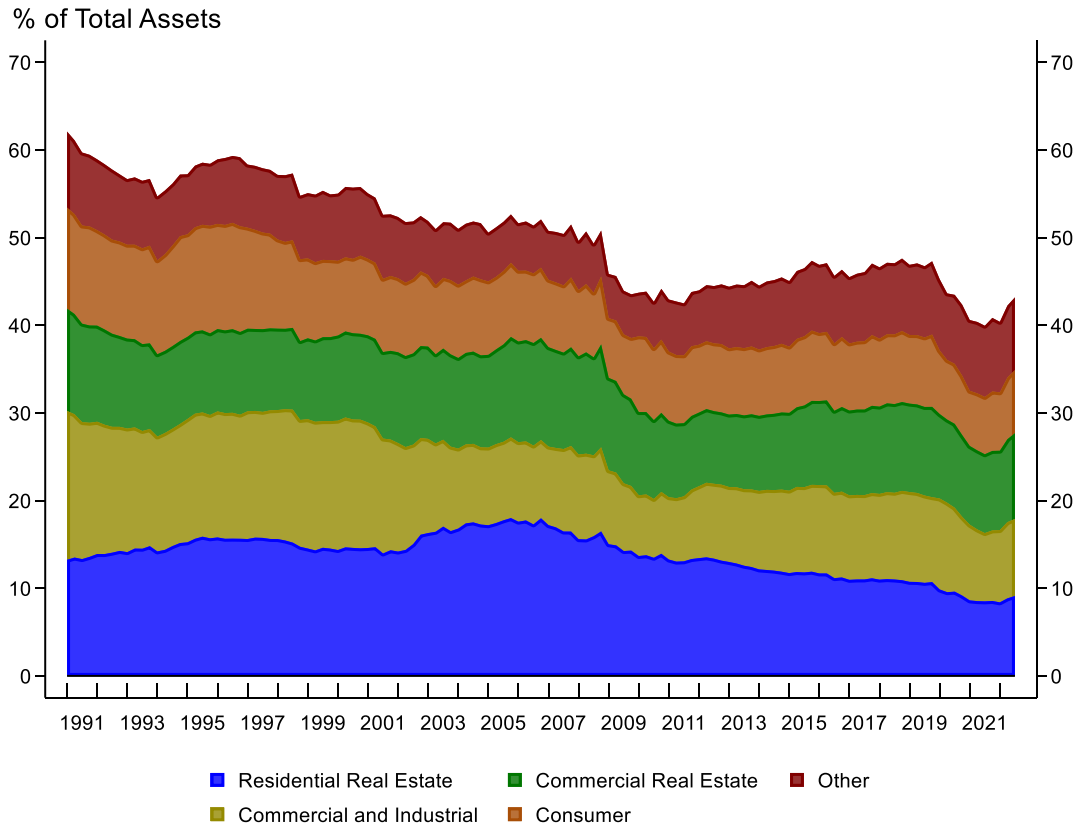


Repurchase Agreements

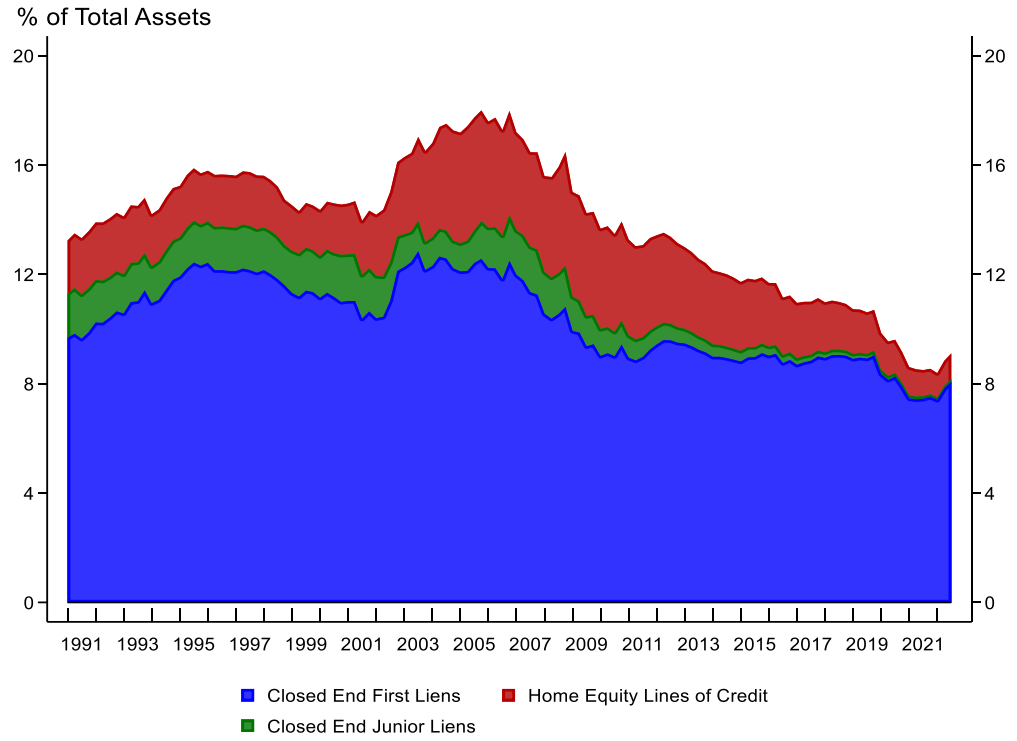


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

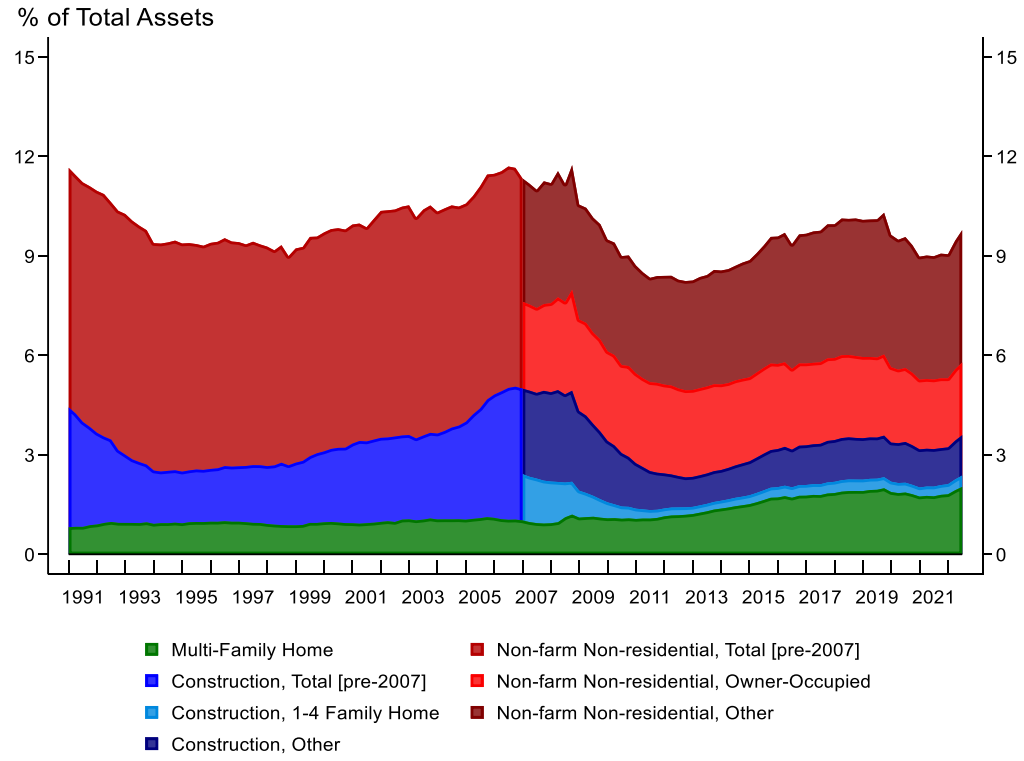
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
2013
2015
2017
2019
2021
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

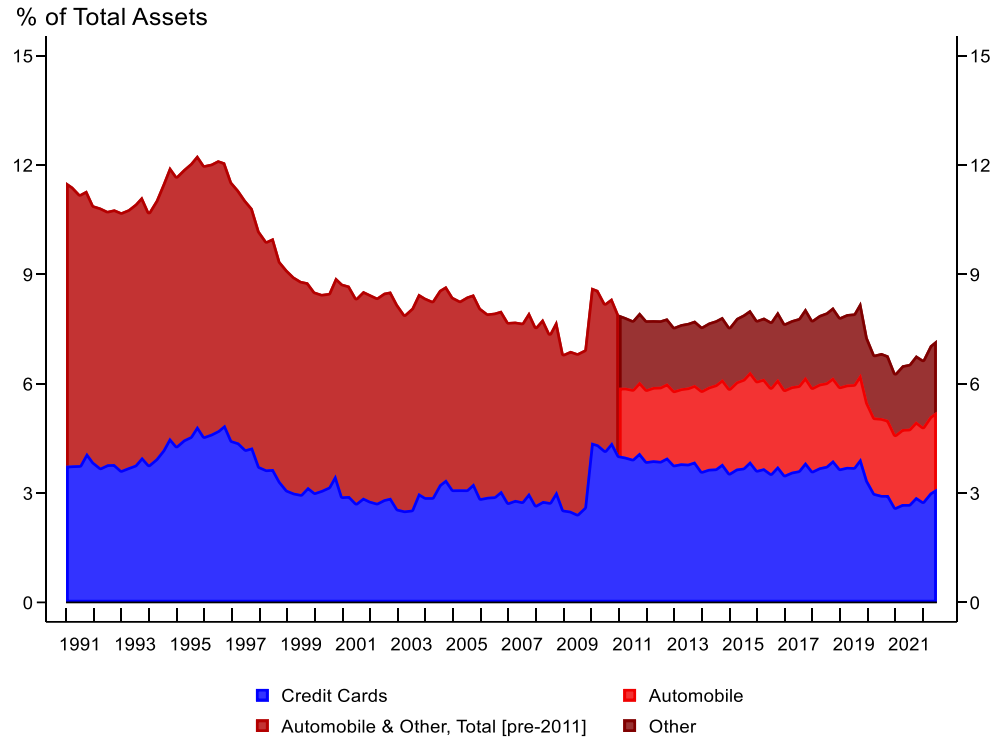
Residential Real Estate Loans



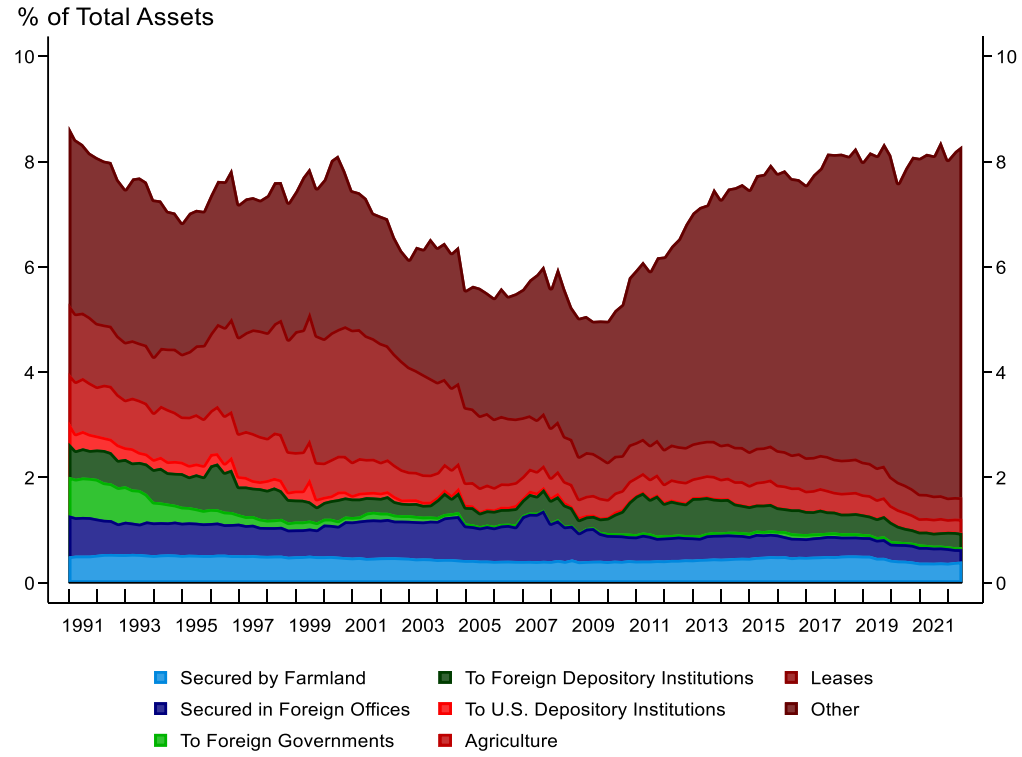
Commercial Real Estate Loans



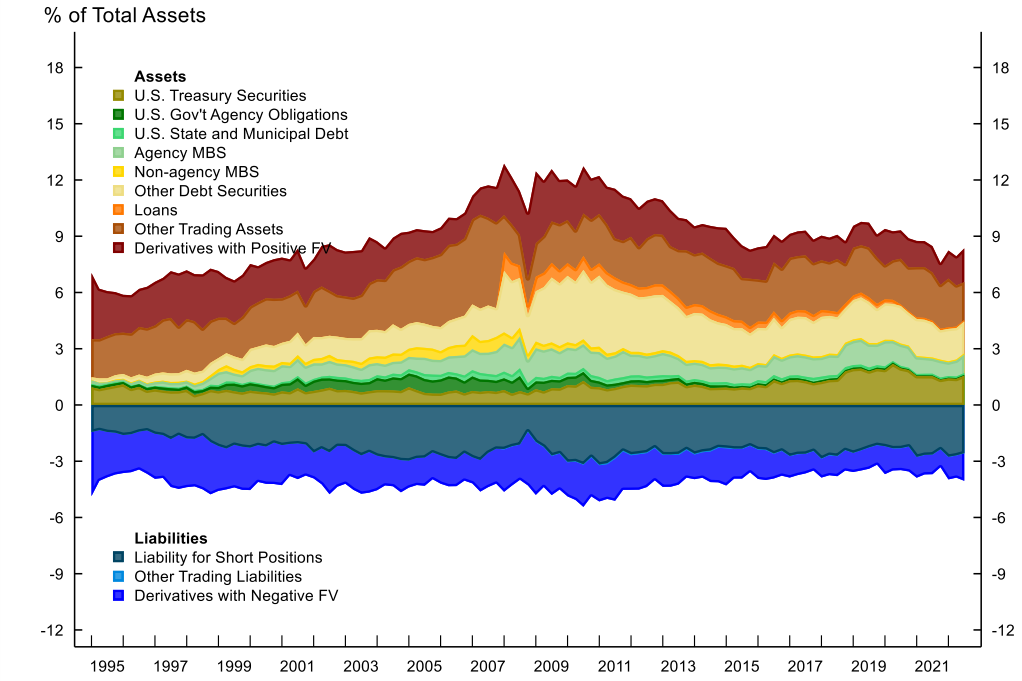
Consumer Loans



Other Loans

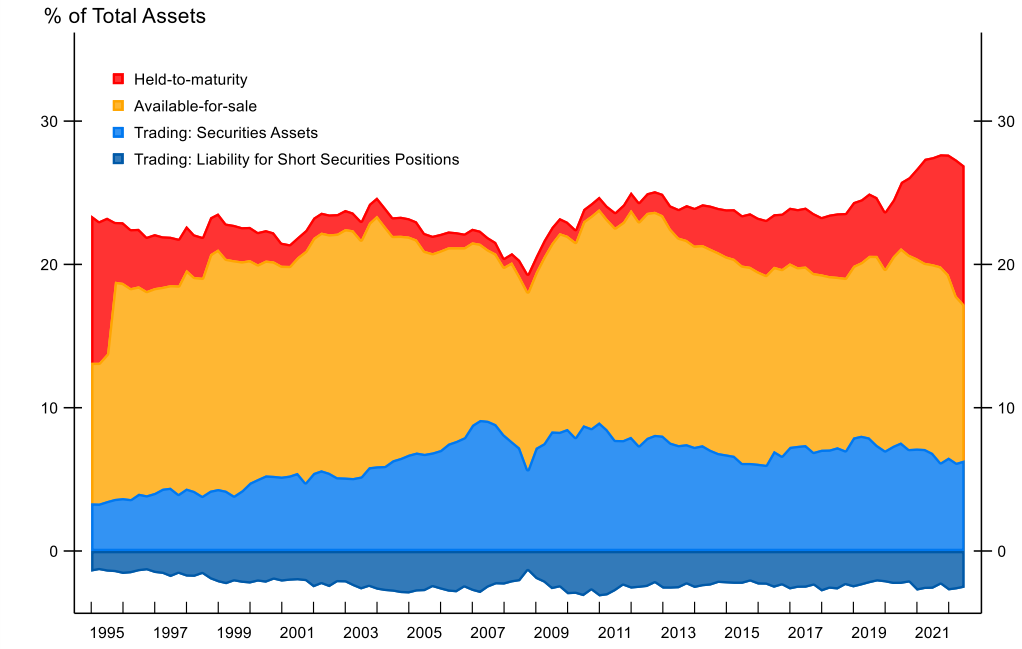


Trading Assets and Liabilities



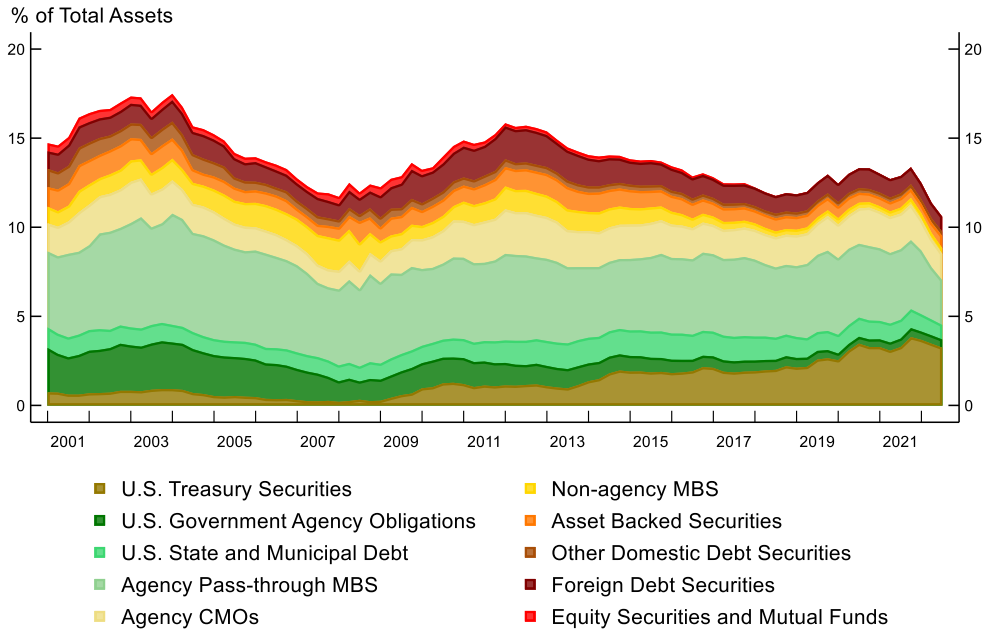
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of $10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and $2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

Securities Portfolios

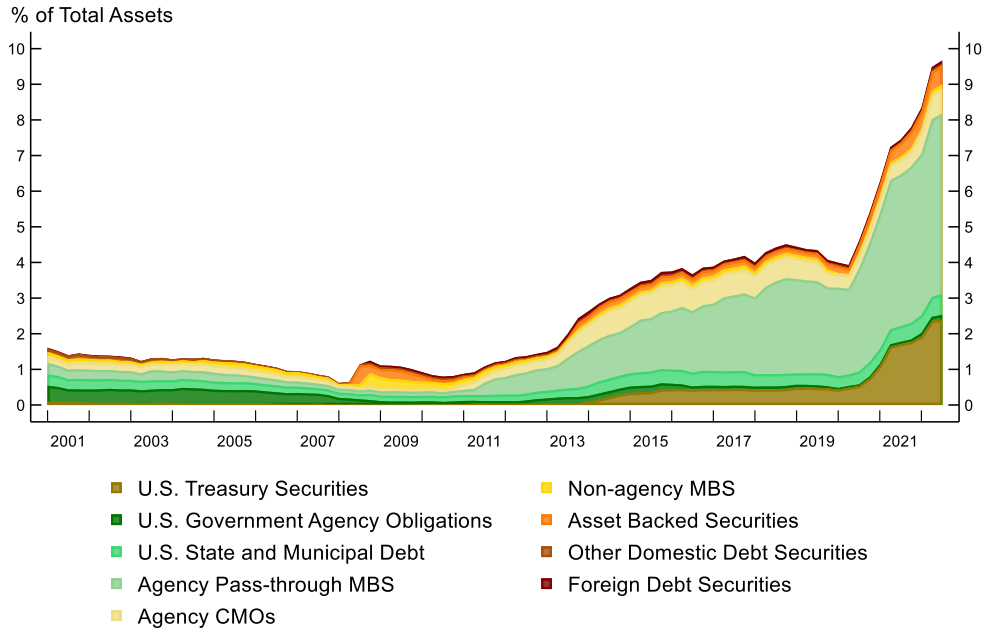


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities

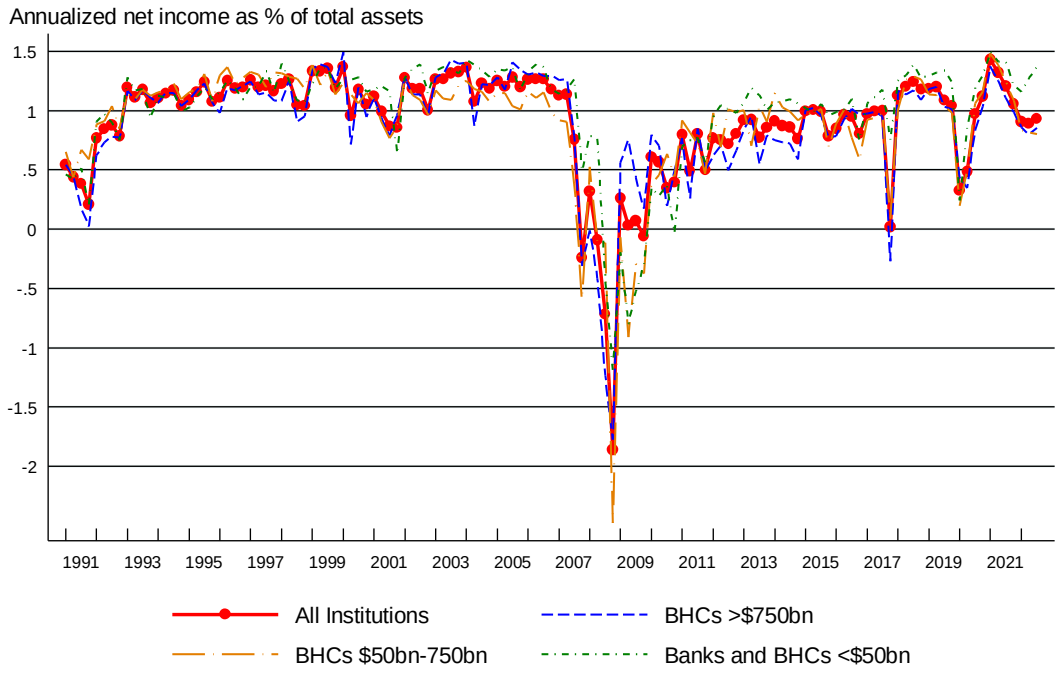


Held-to-Maturity Securities

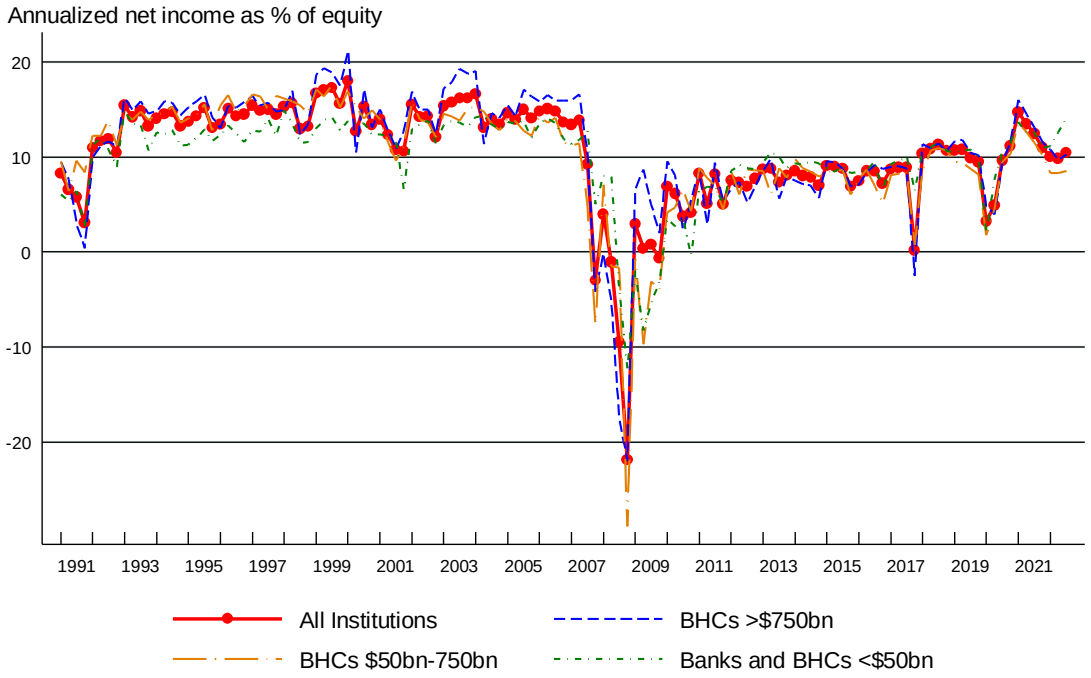


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

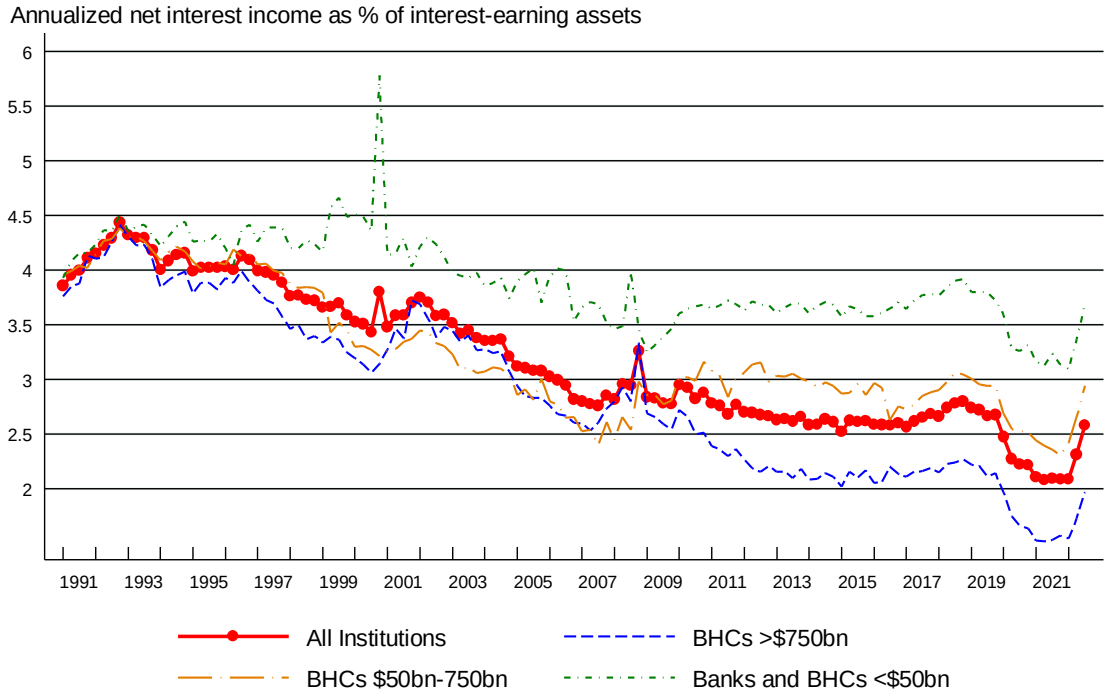
Return on Assets



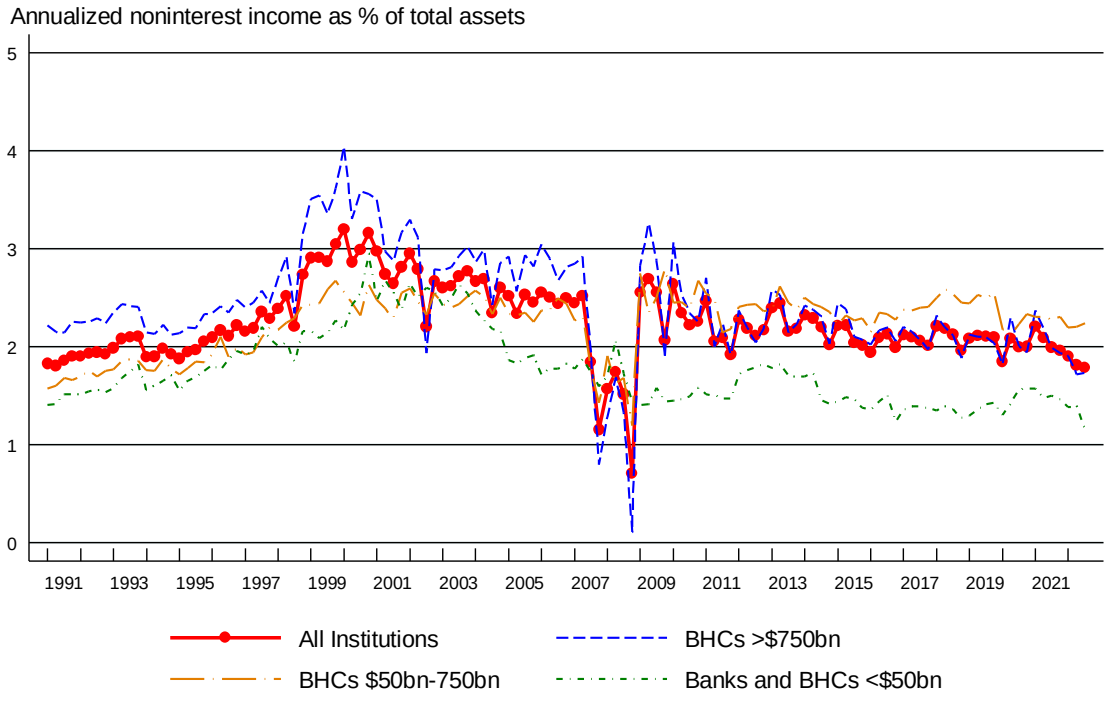
Return on Equity

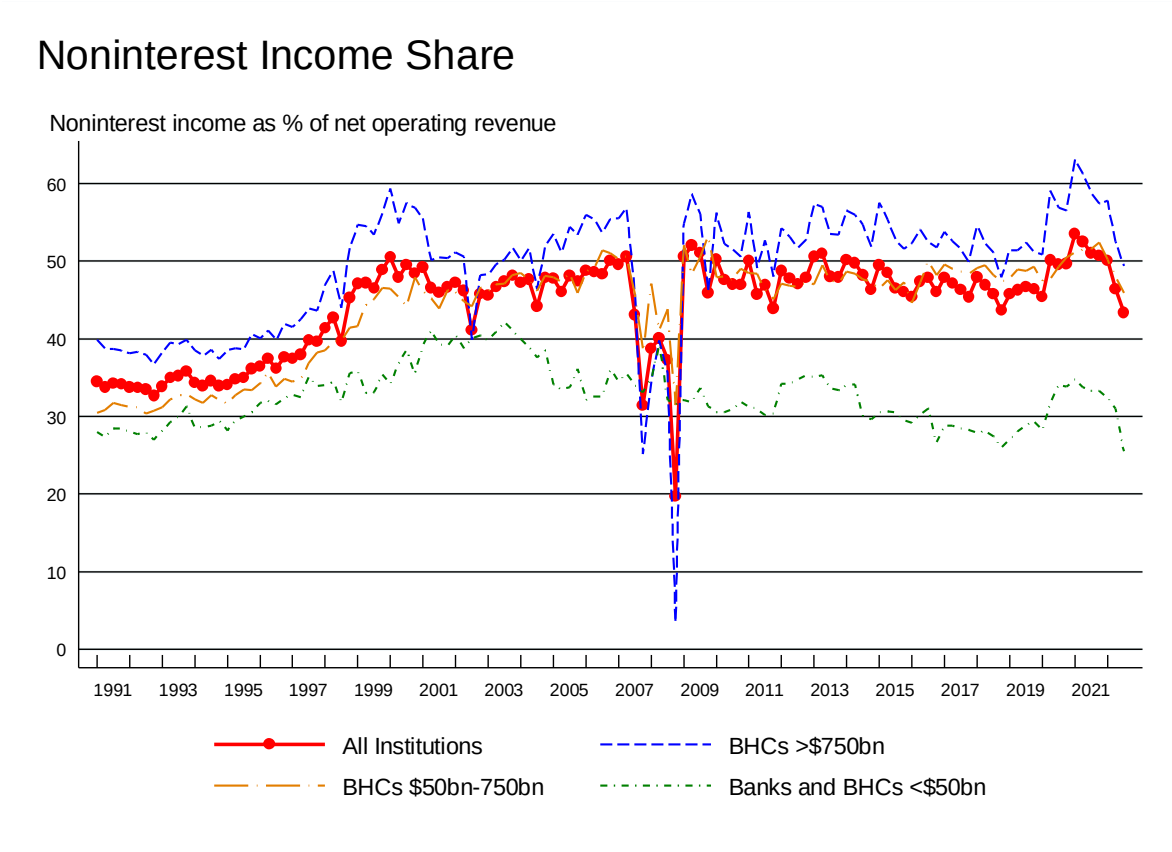


Net Interest Margin



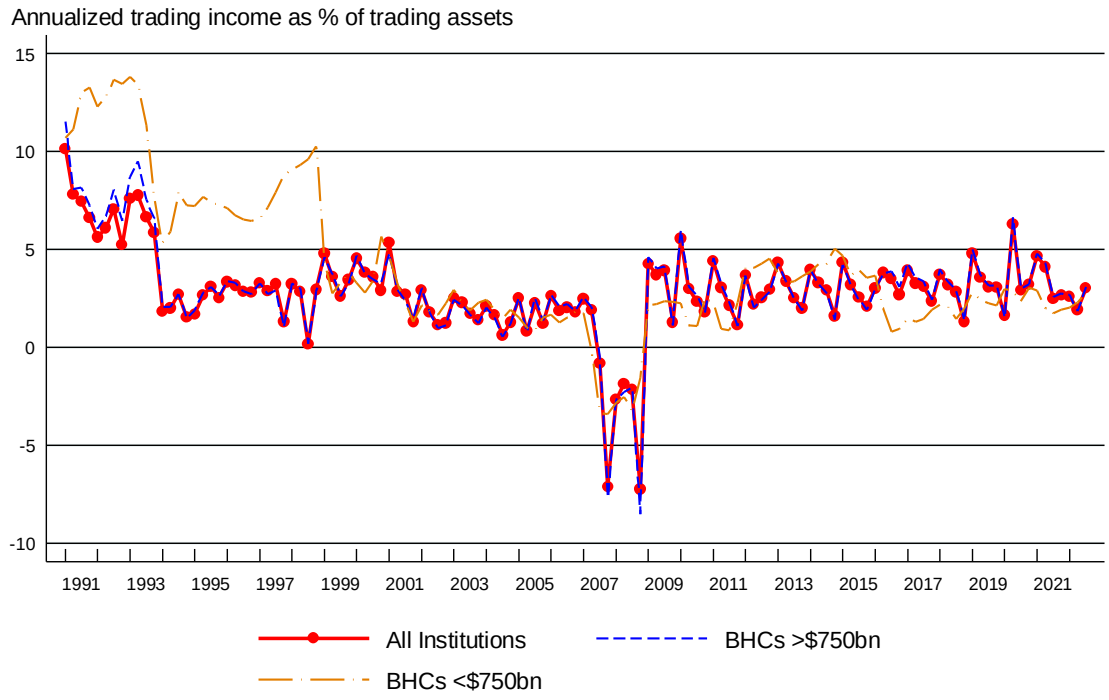
Noninterest Income Ratio



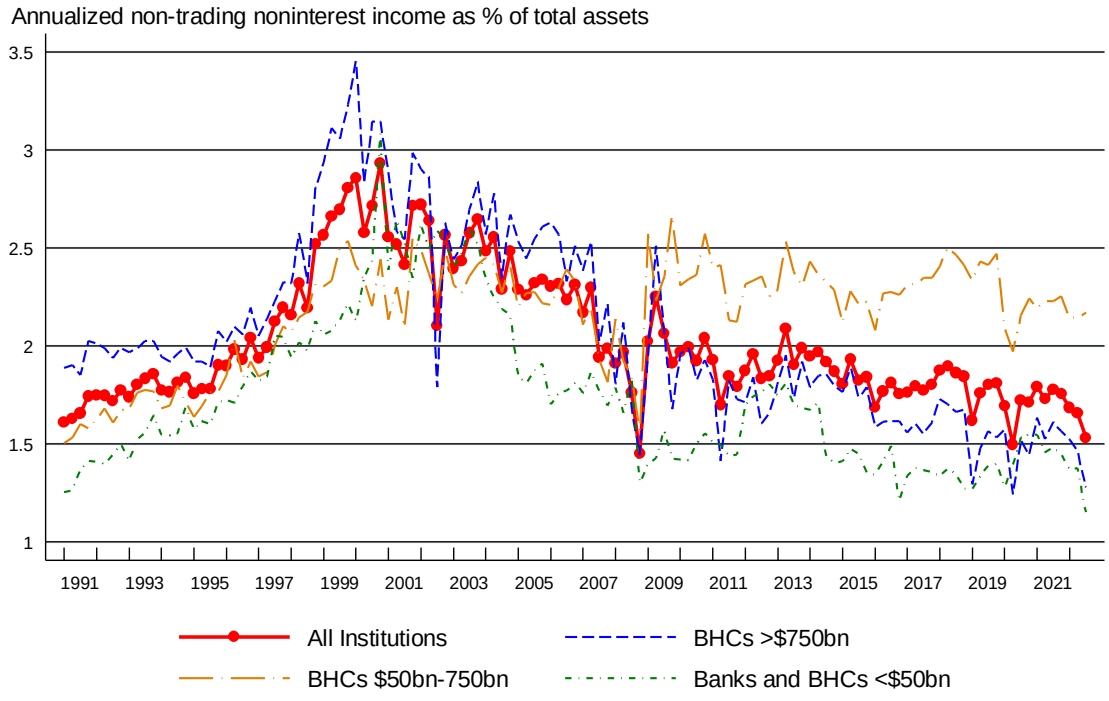


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

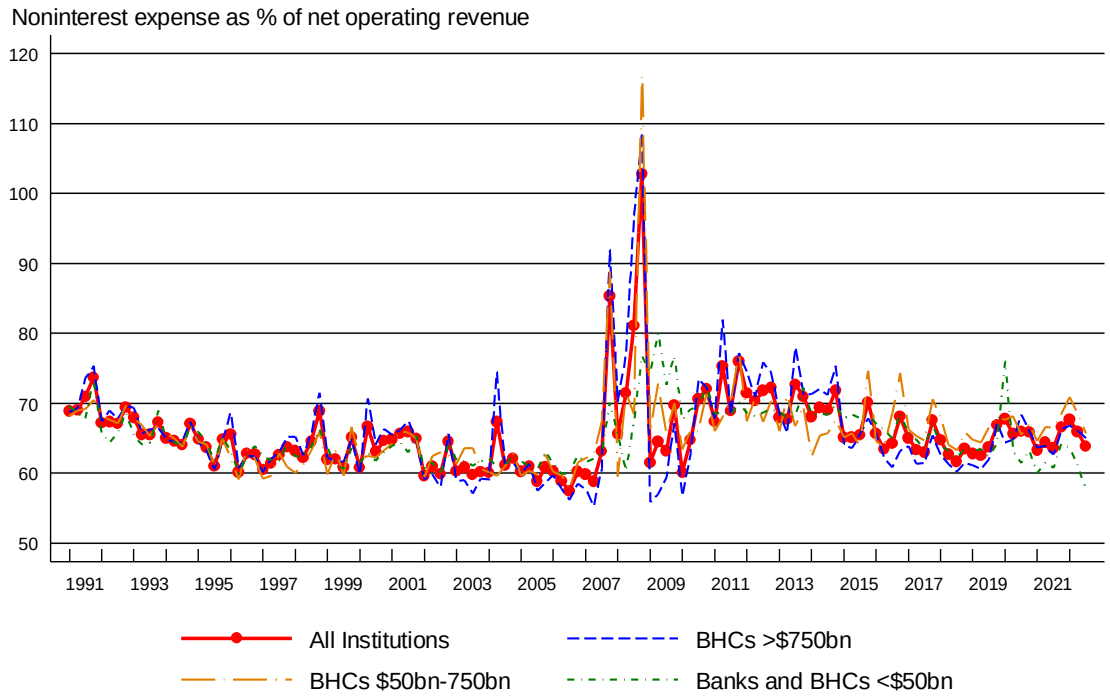
Return on Trading Assets



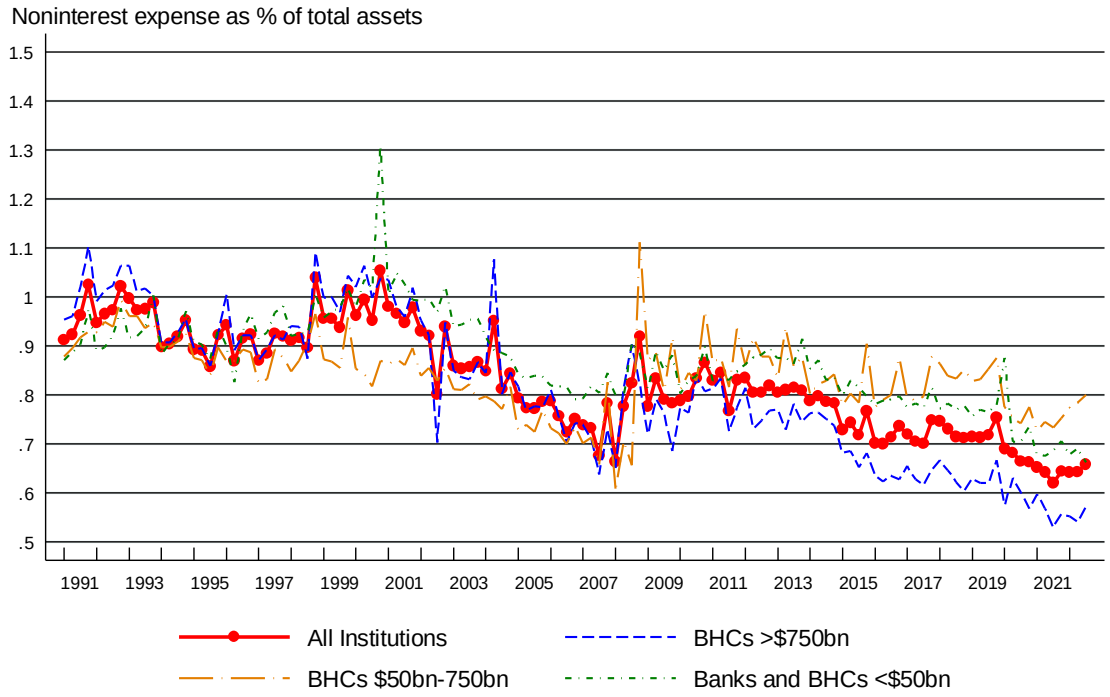
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio



Noninterest Expense Ratio

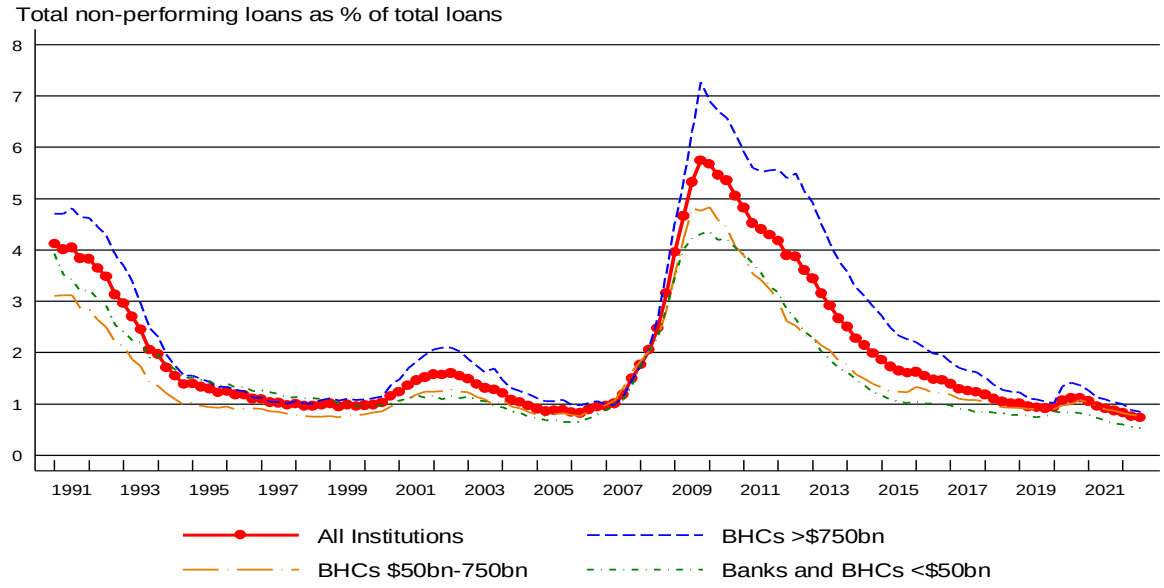


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

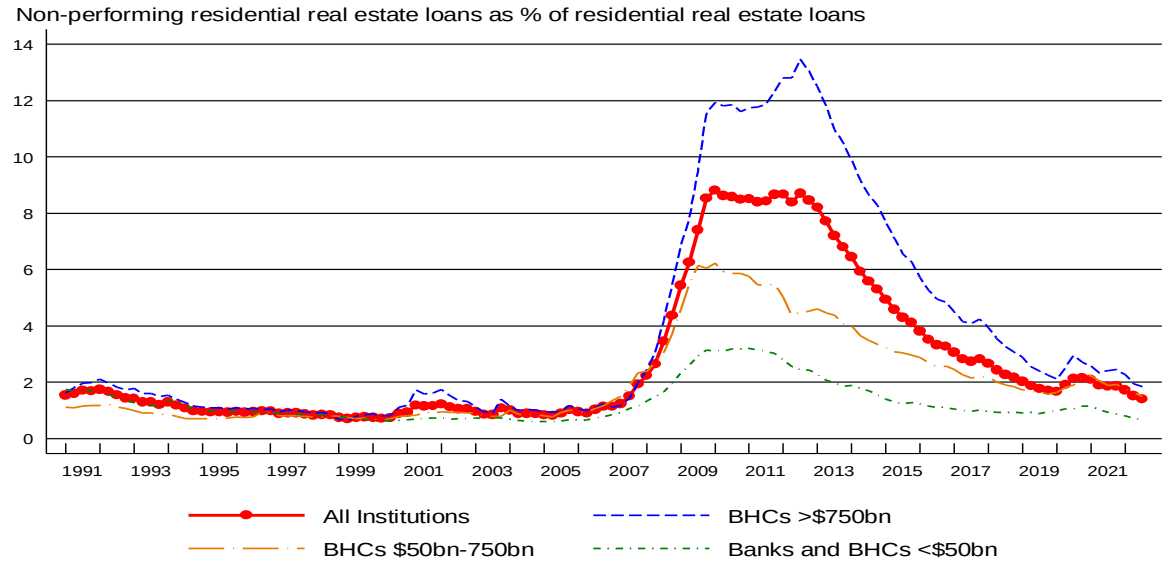
3. Loan Performance

Note: Non-performing loans include loans that are (1) 90 days or more past due and still accruing or (2) non-accrual. The adoption of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)'s new "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses may have influenced the calculation of loan loss provisions and loan loss reserves. In addition, Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, as well as the ASU No. 2022-02, "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures", issued by FASB in March 2022, may have impacted the calculation of loan loss provisions, loan loss reserves, non-performing loans and net charge-offs. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details.

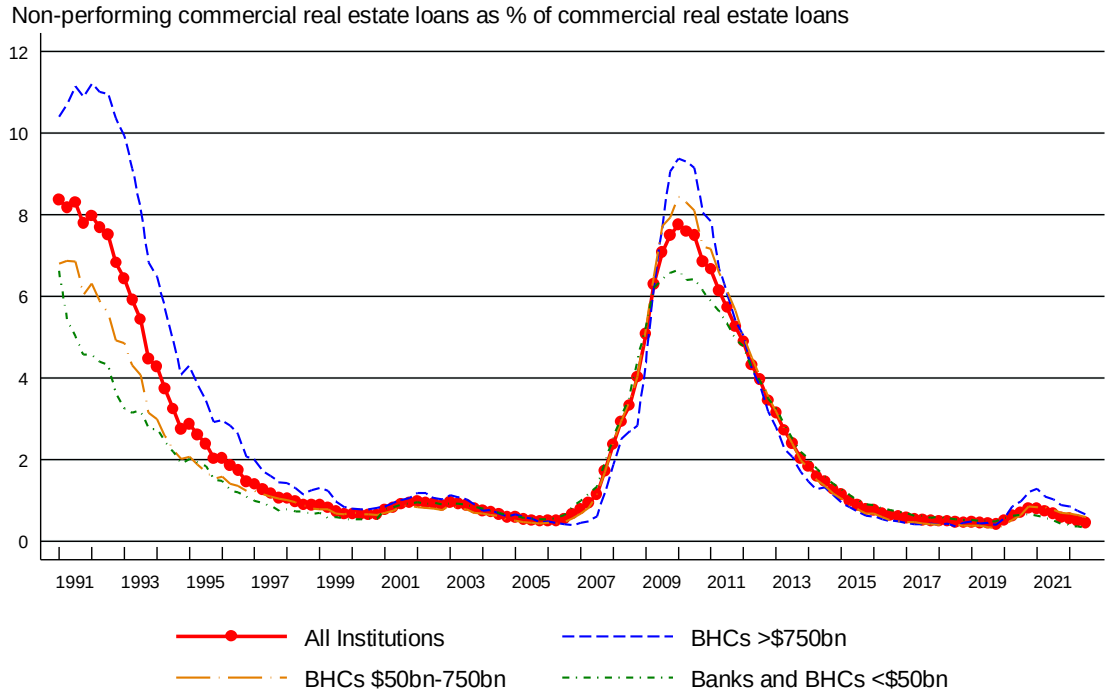
Non-performing Loans



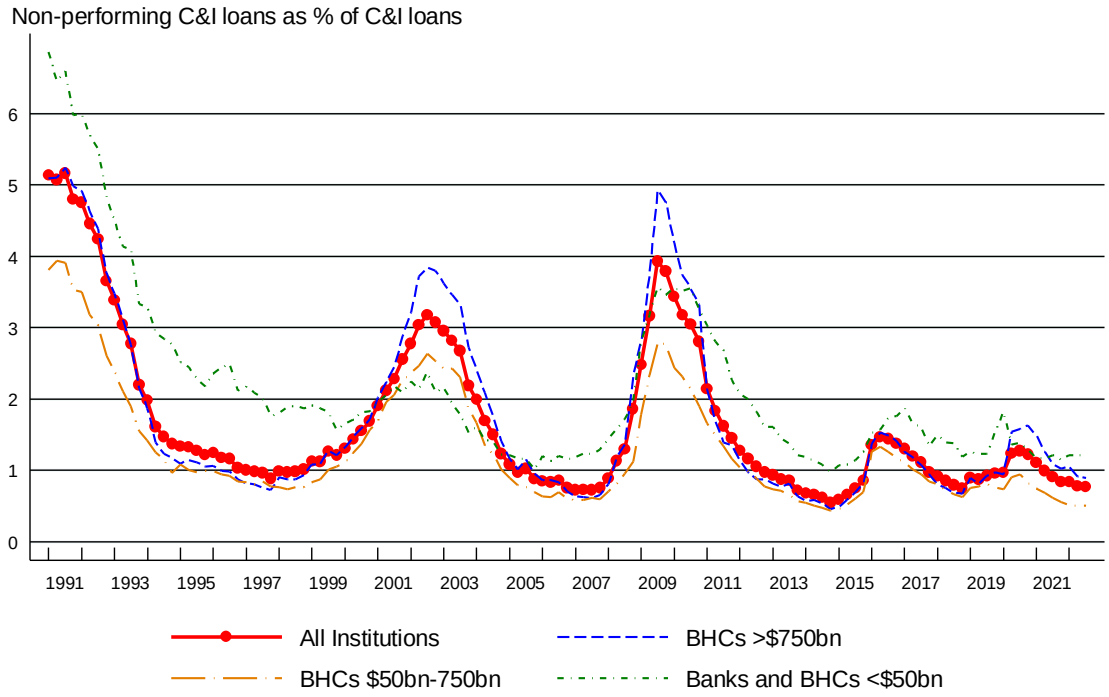
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



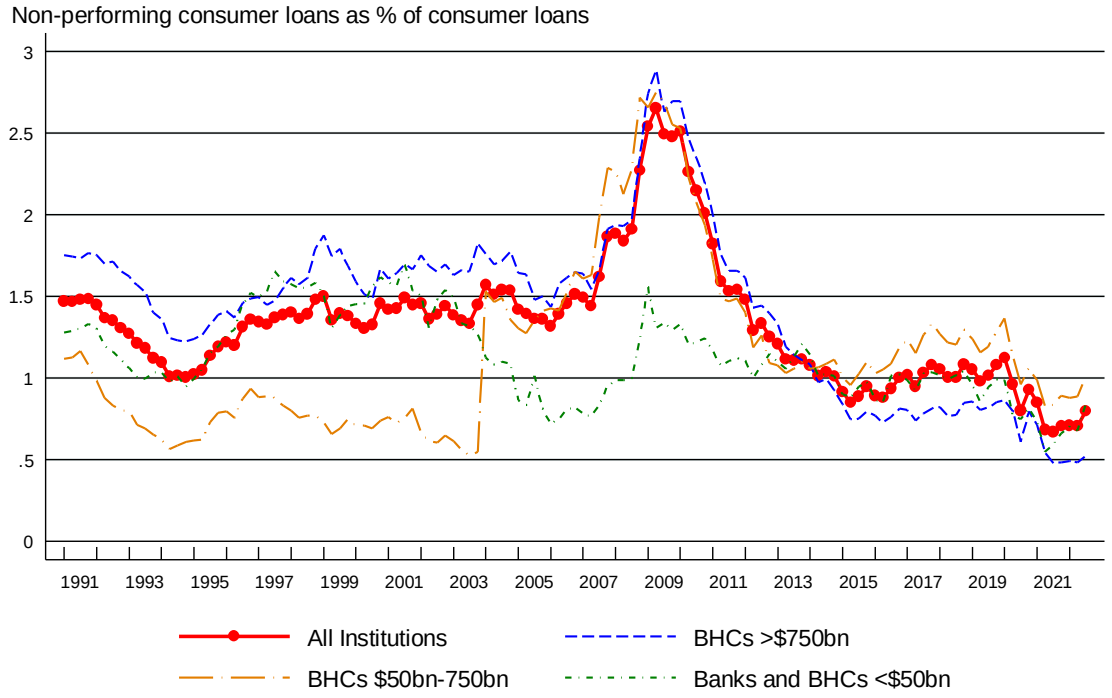
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



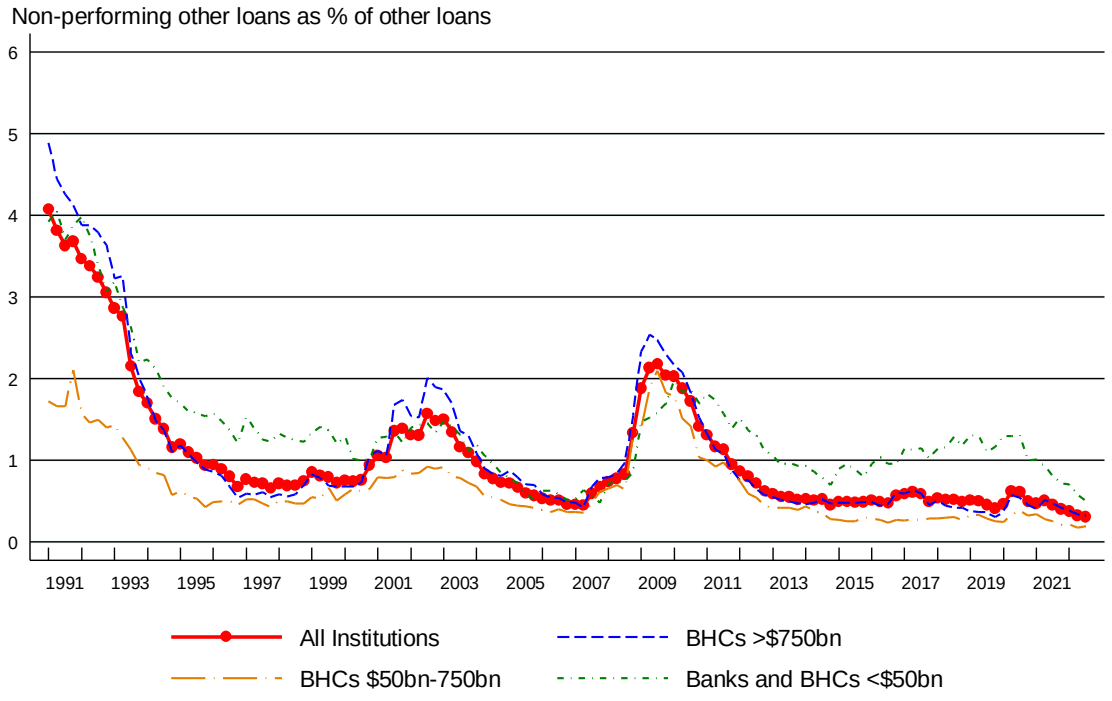
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



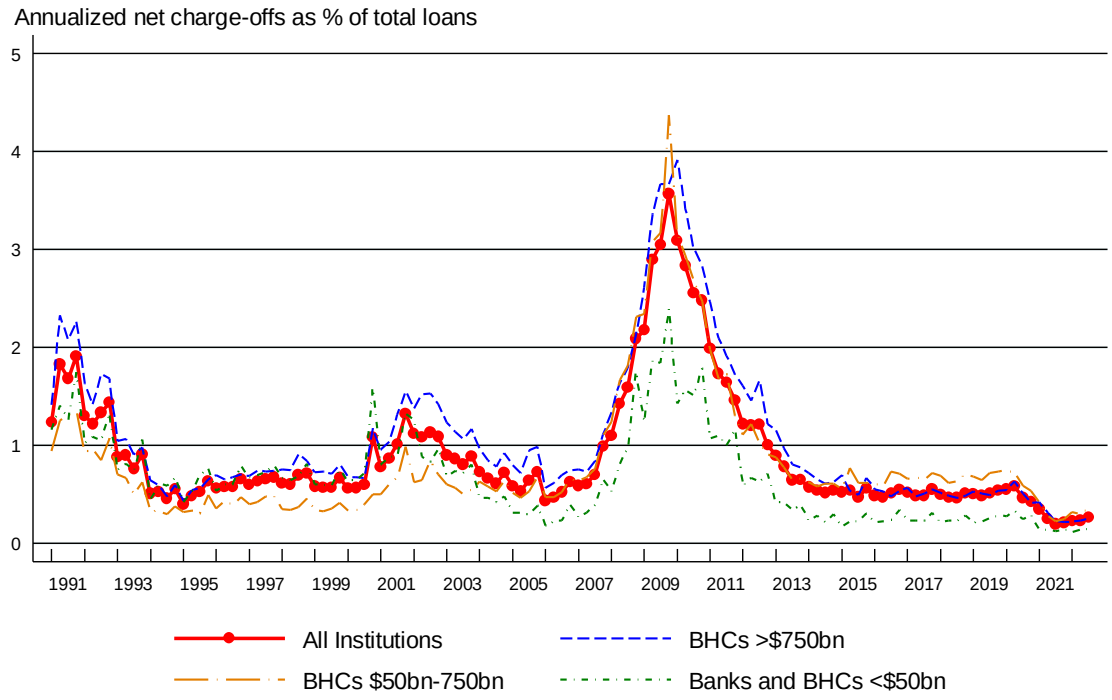
Non-performing Consumer Loans



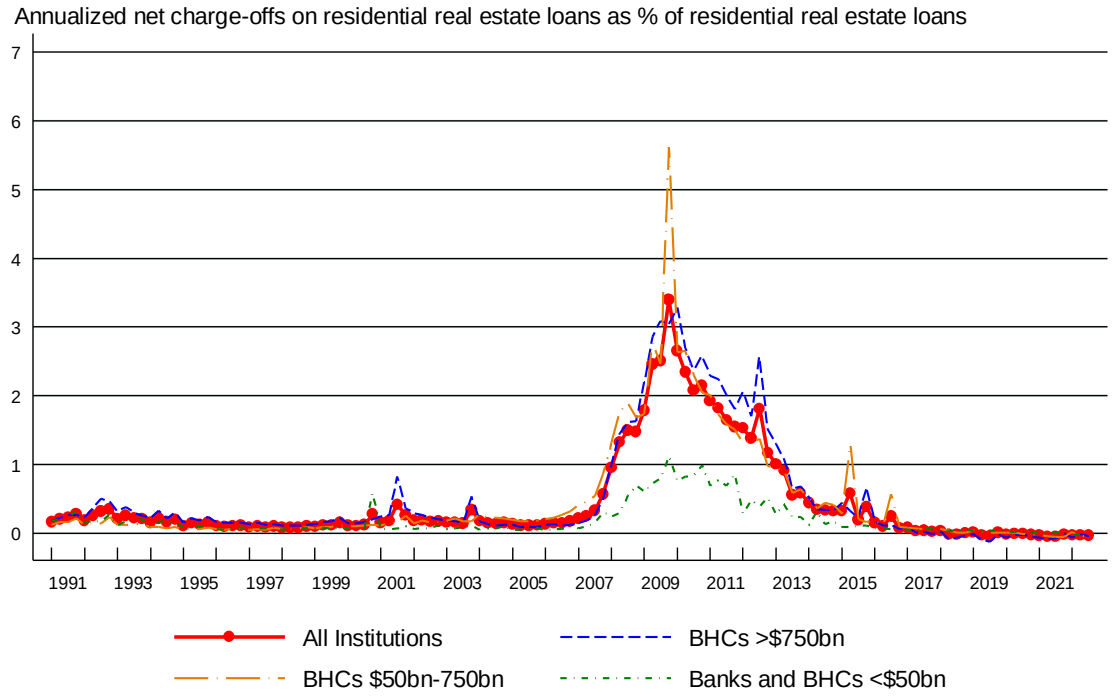
Non-performing Other Loans



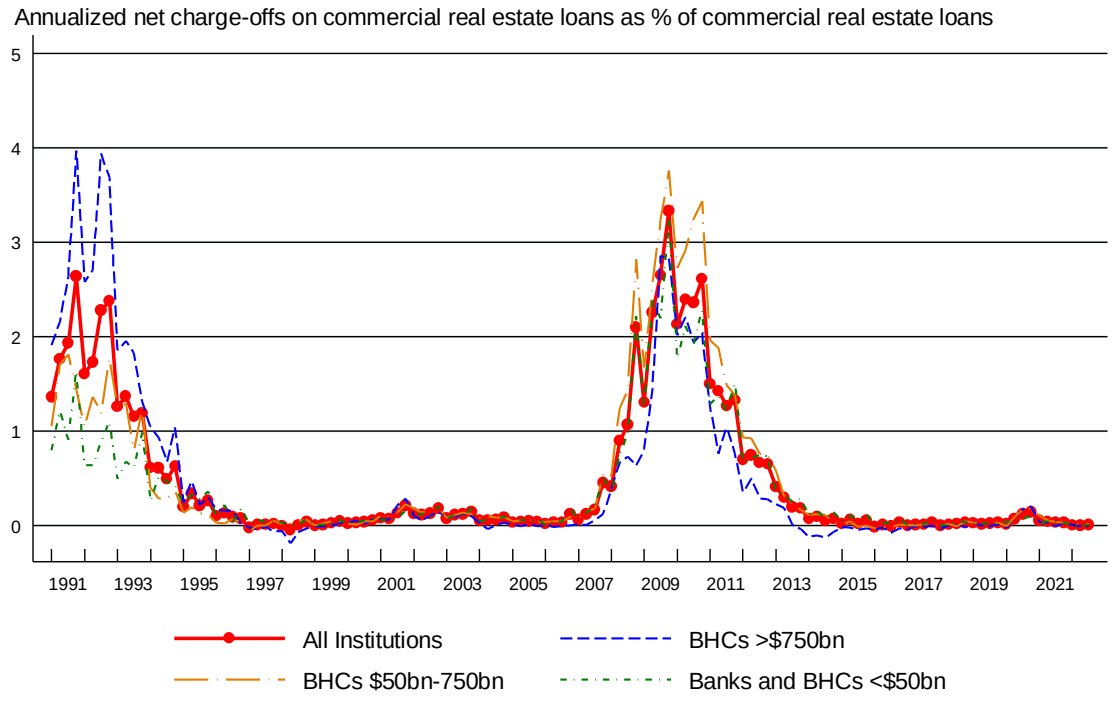
Net Charge-offs



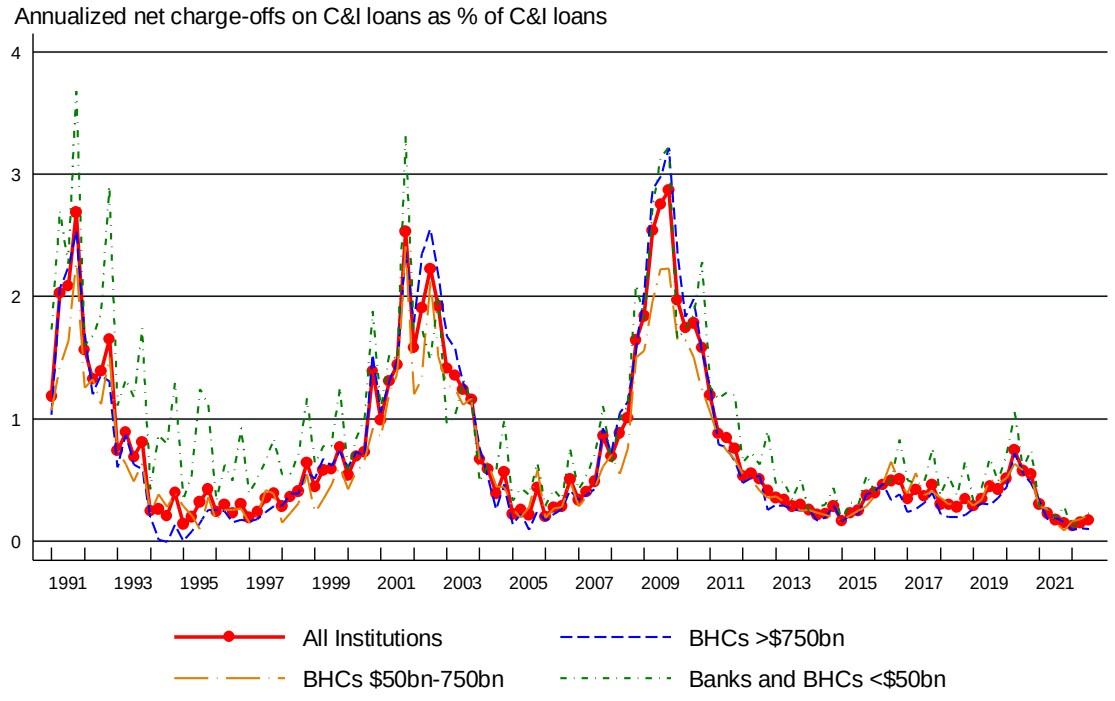
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



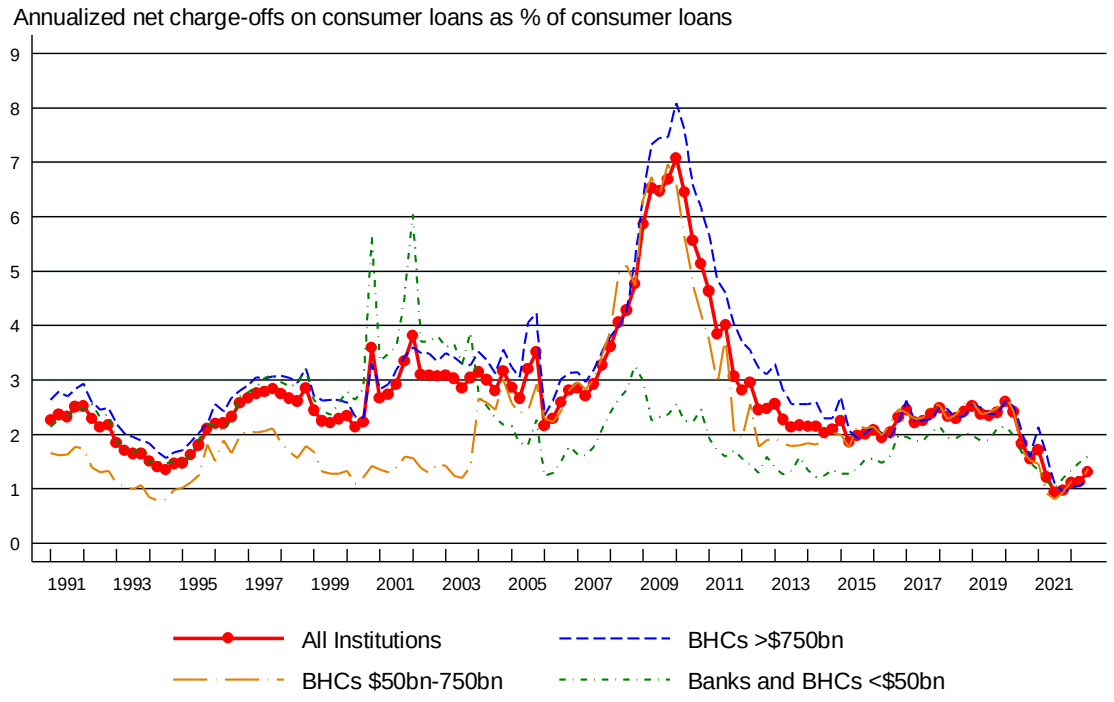
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



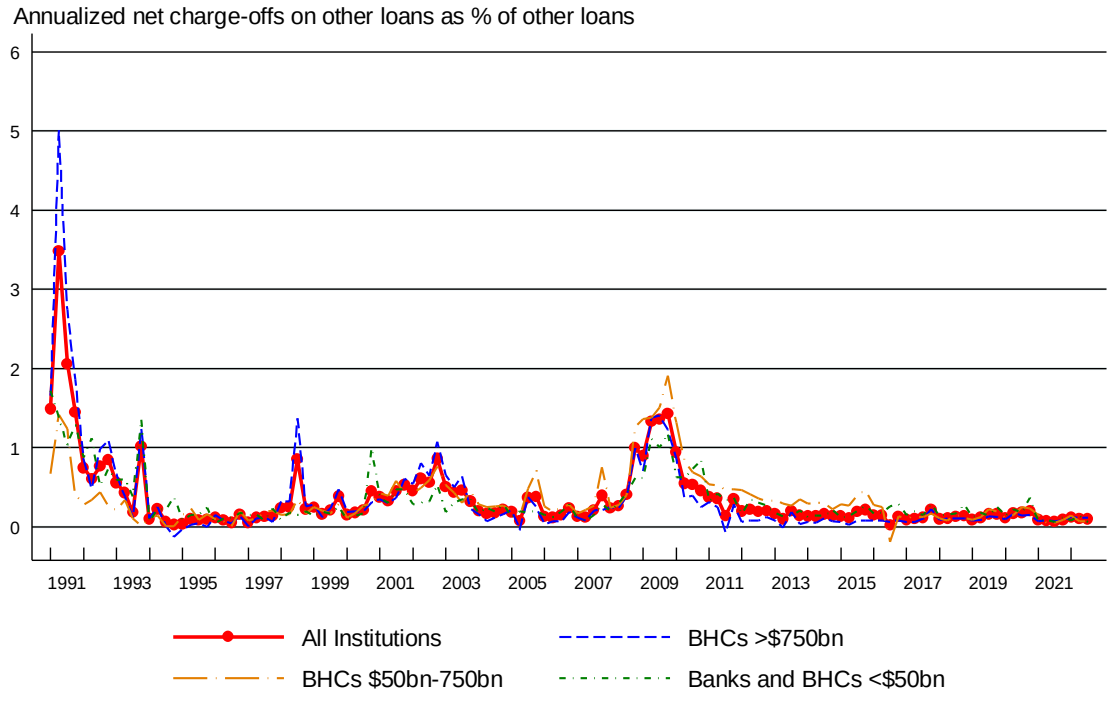
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



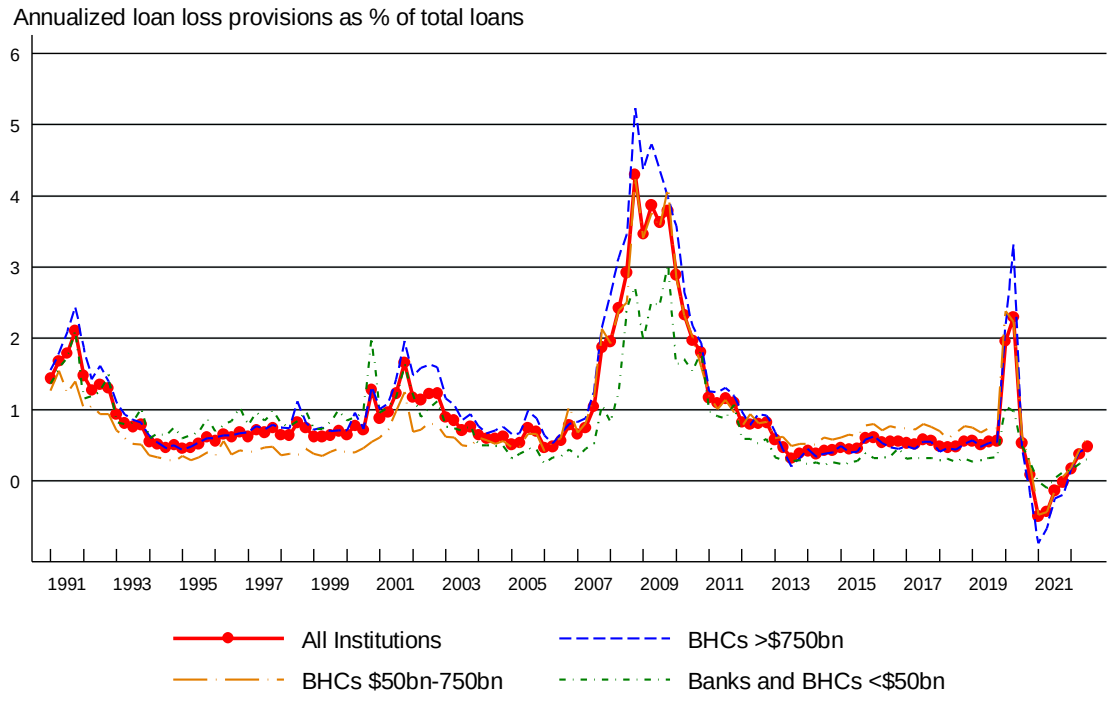
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



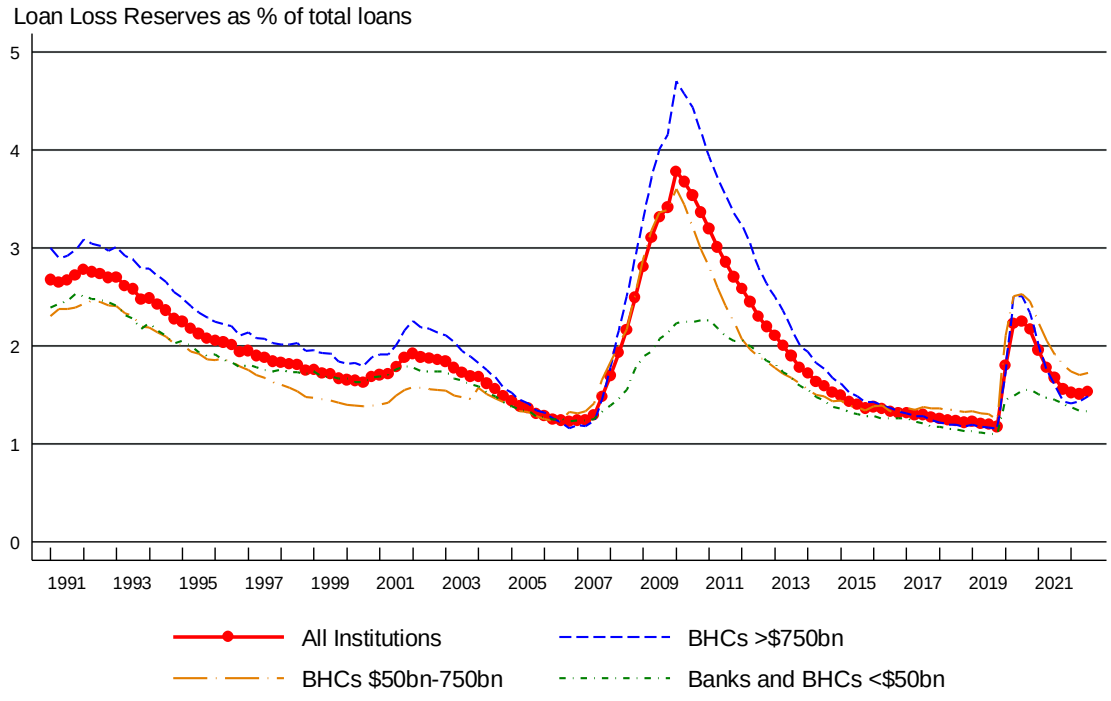
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



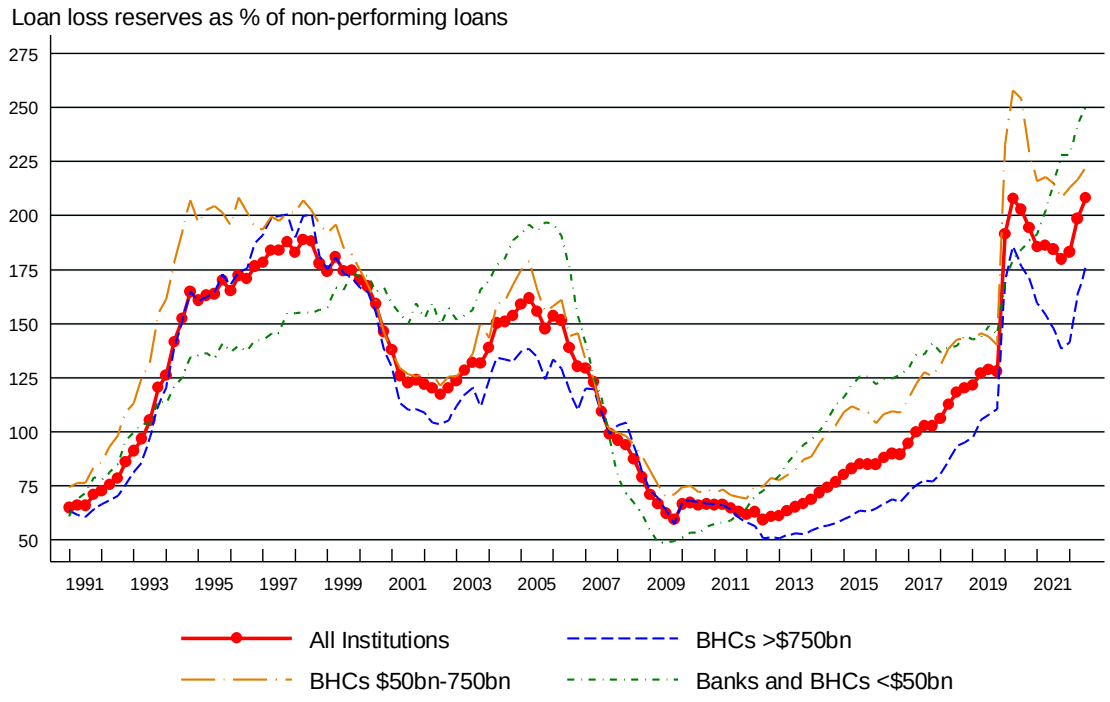
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans

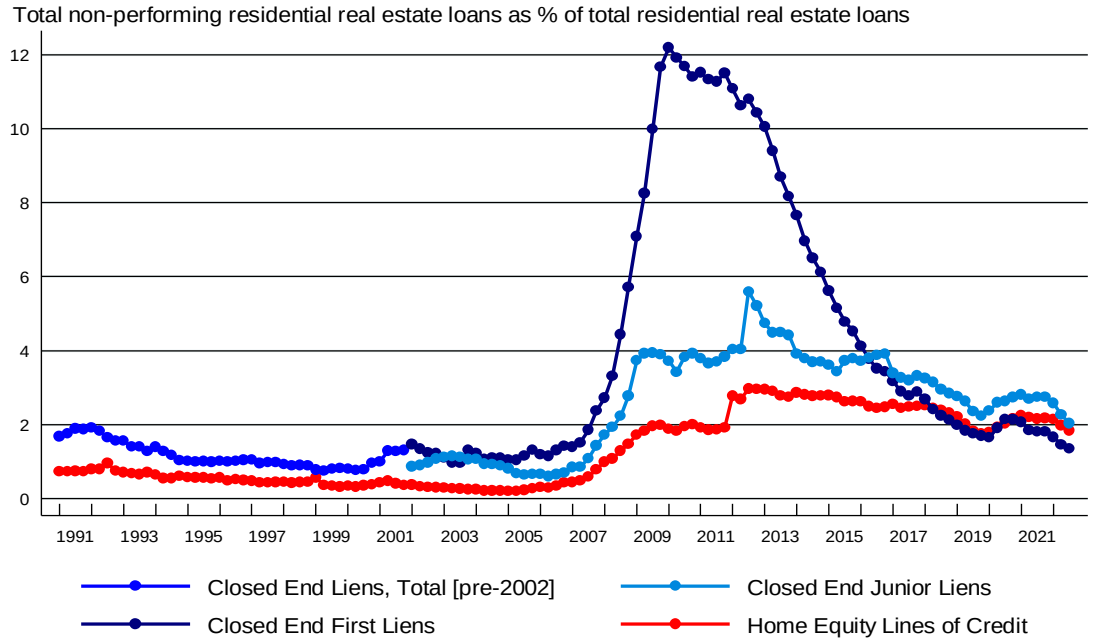


4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

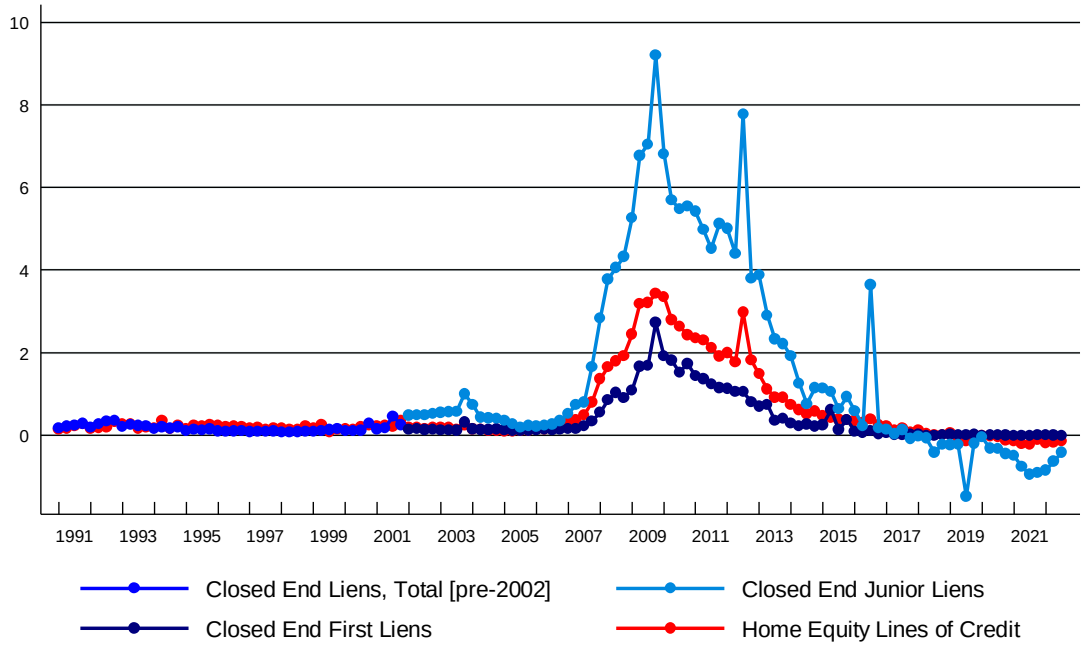
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

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



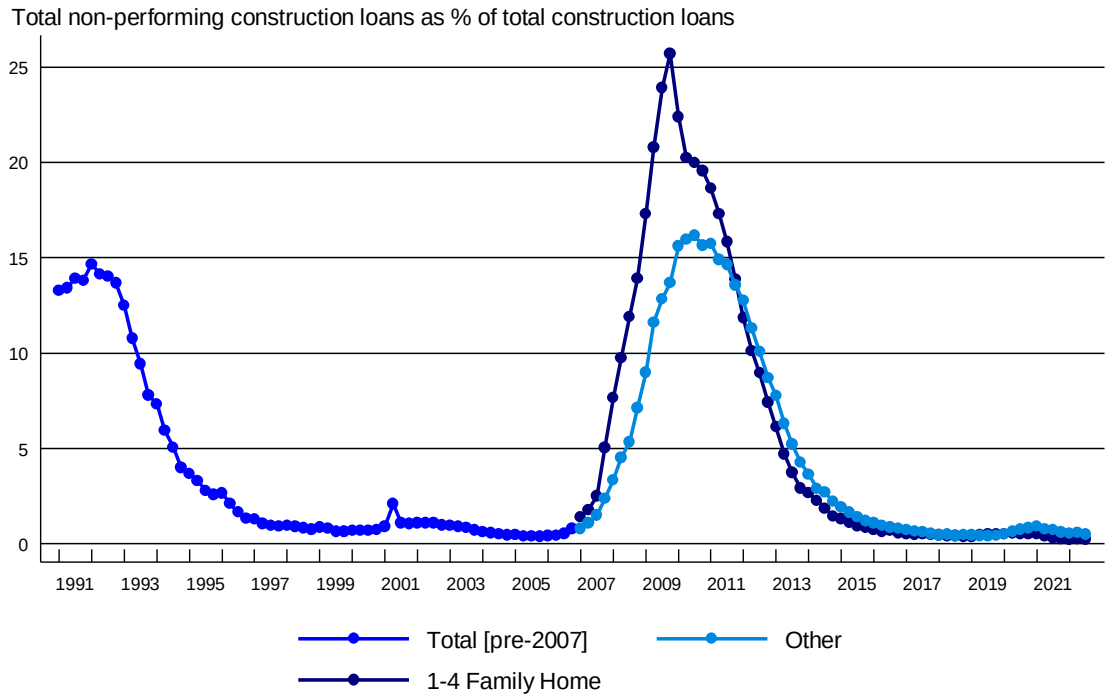
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

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

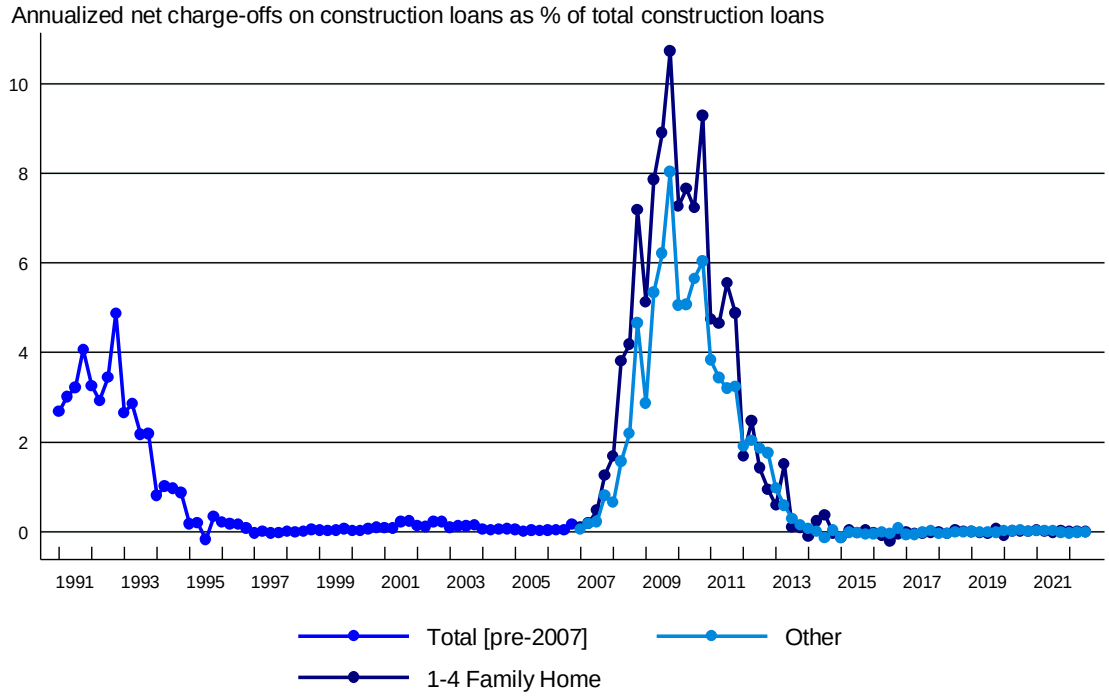


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

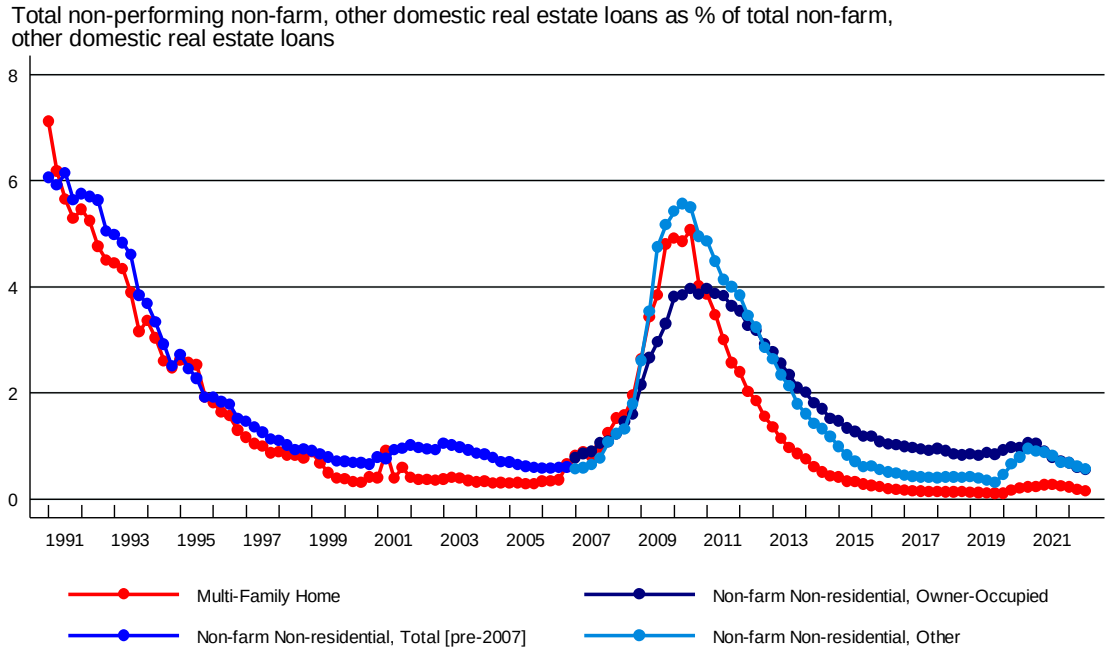
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



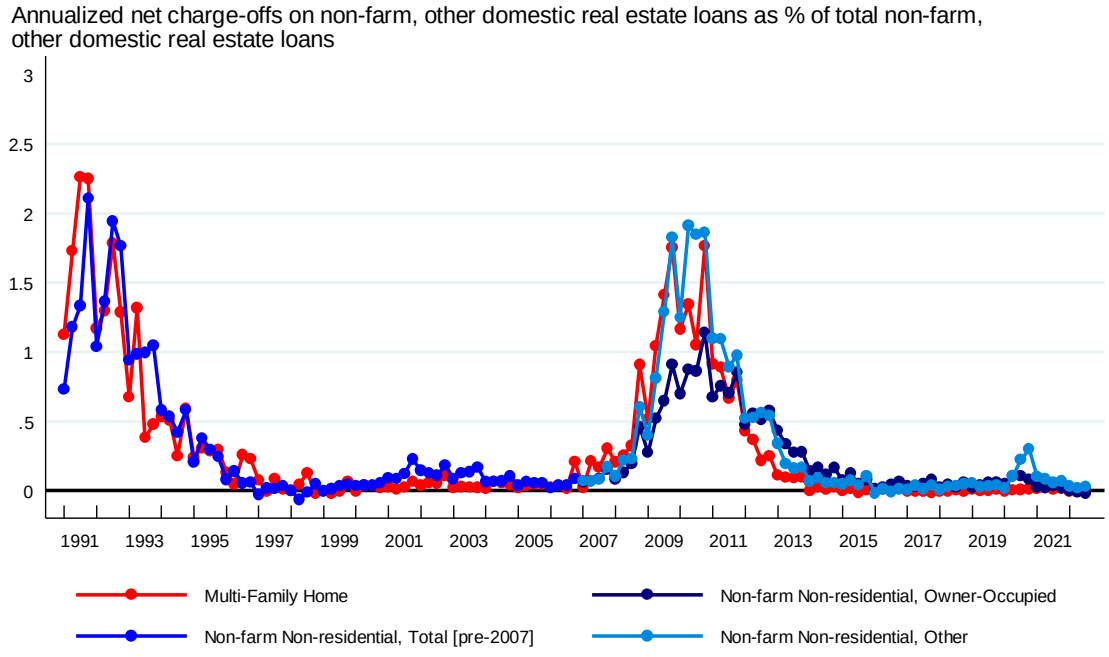
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

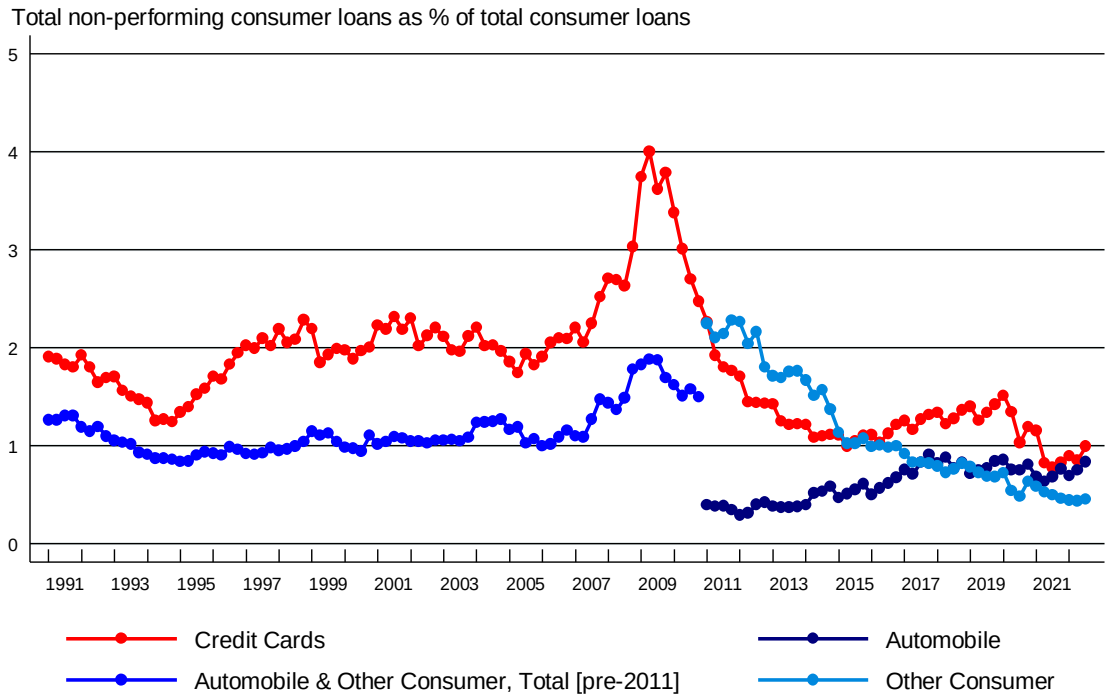


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

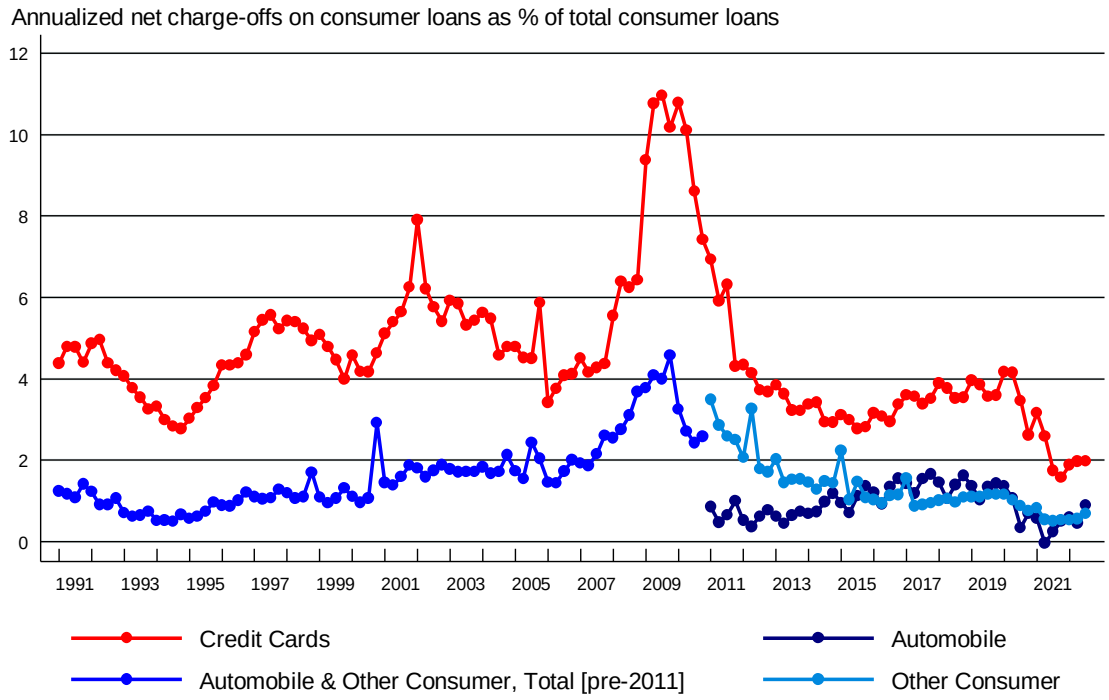


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

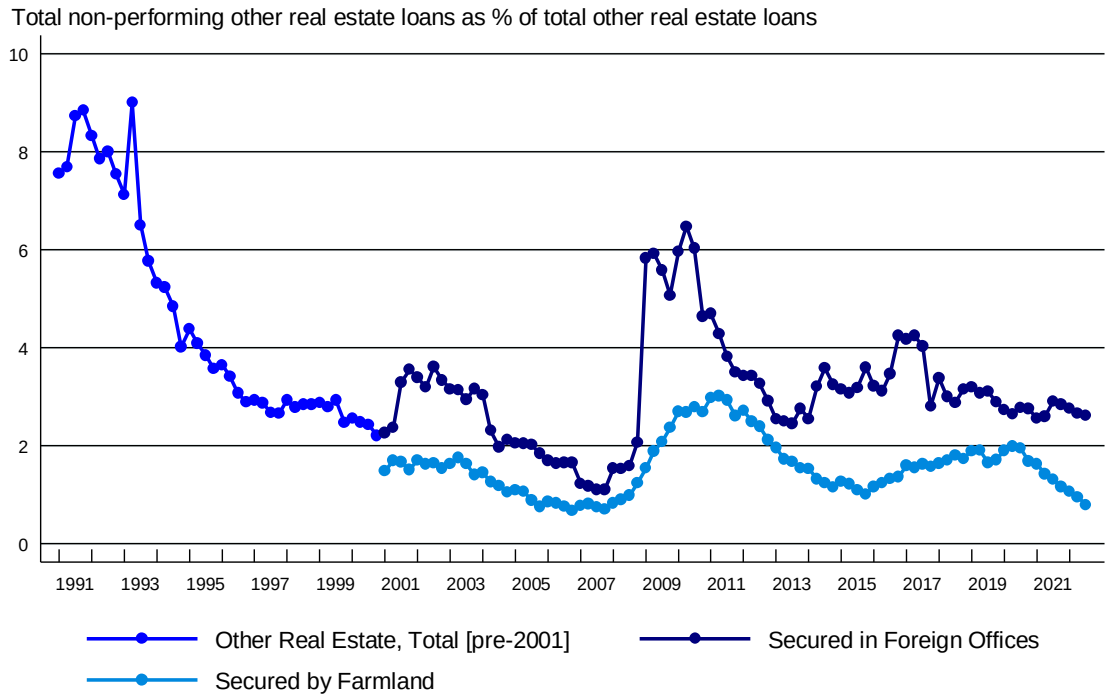


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

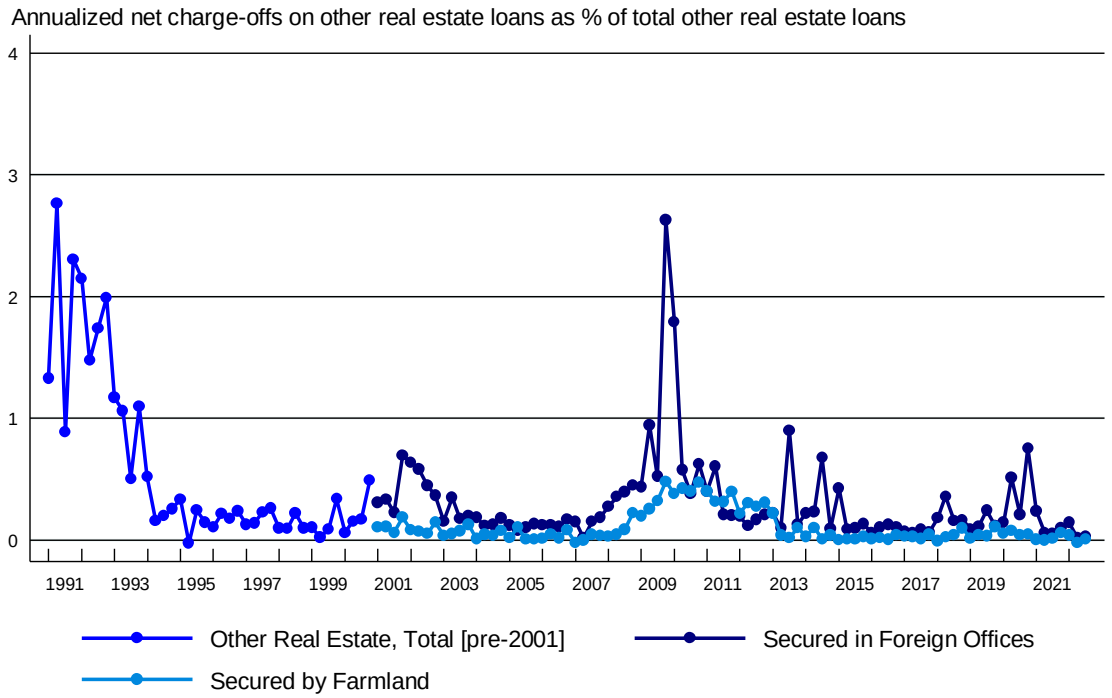


D. All Other Loans

Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

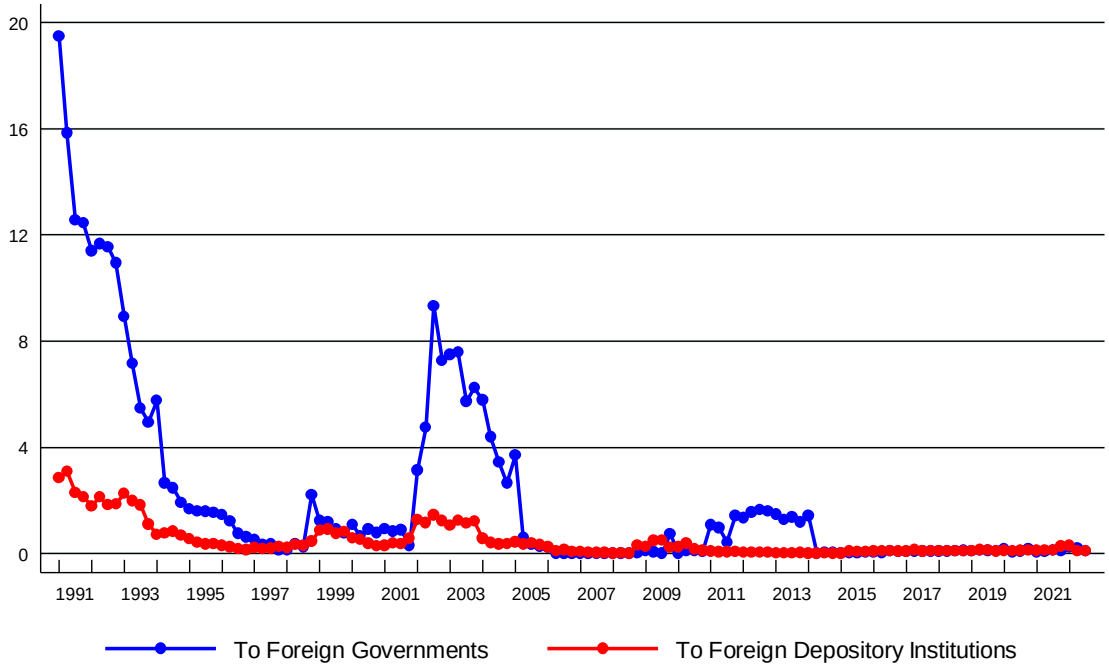


Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



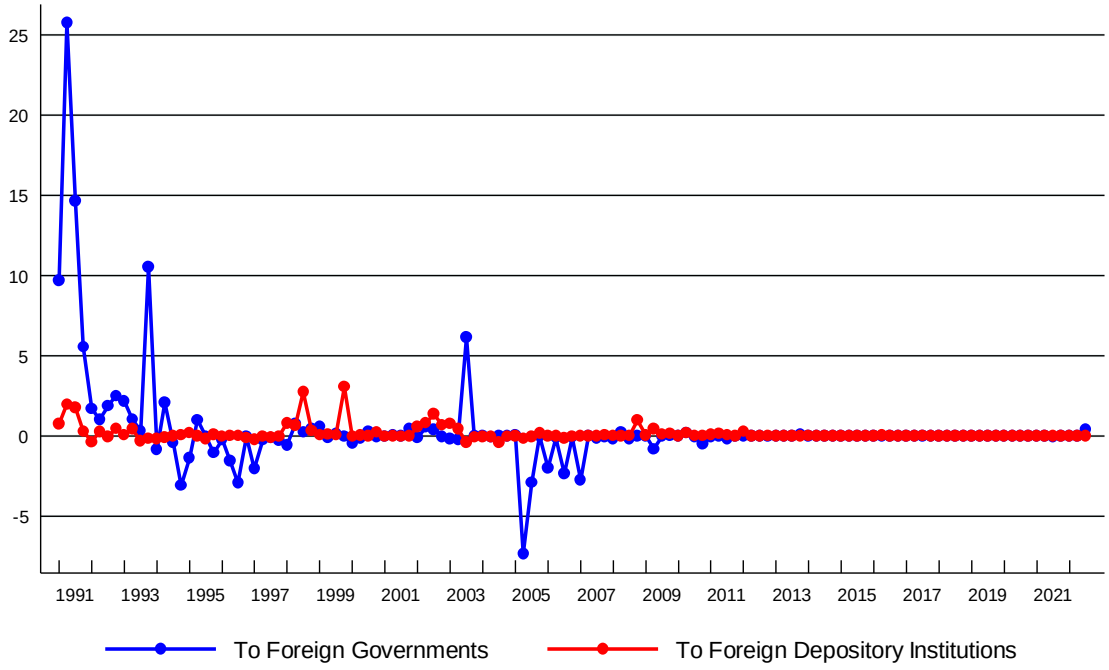
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail

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

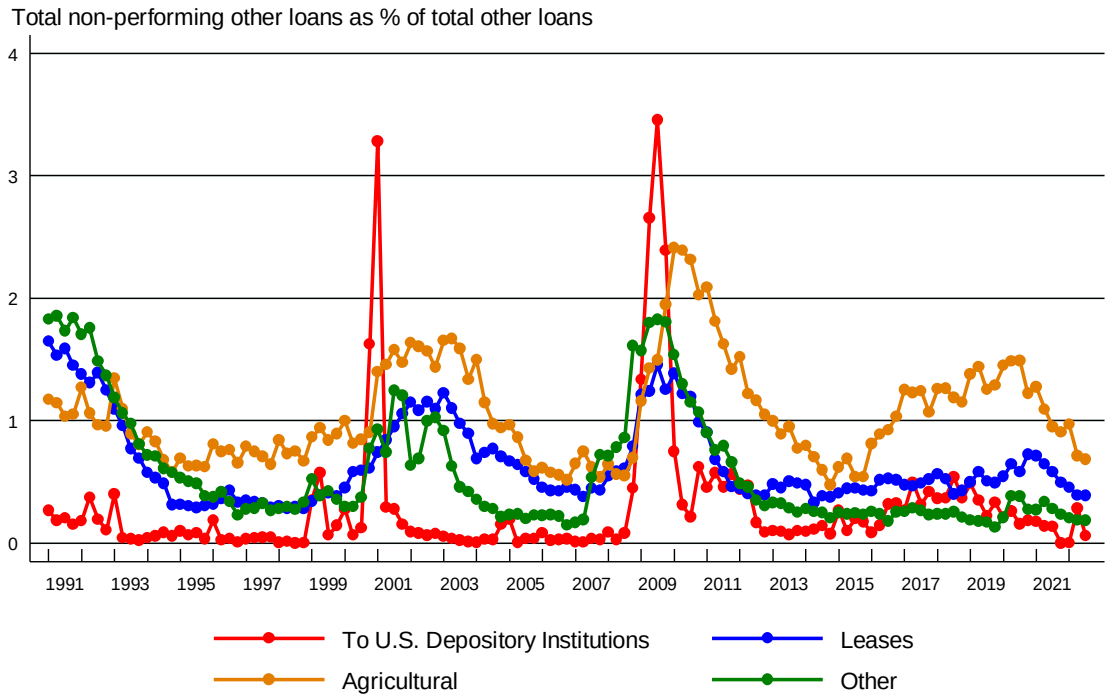


Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail

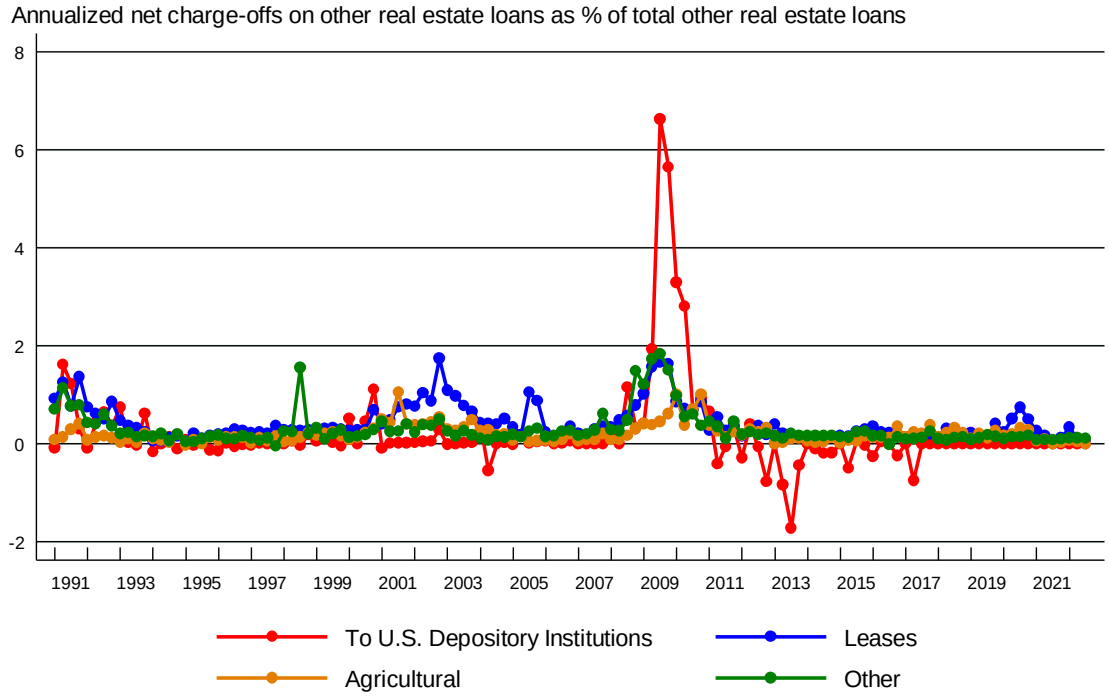
Annualized net charge-offs on loans to foreign institutions as % of total loans to foreign institutions



Non-performing Other Loans, Detail



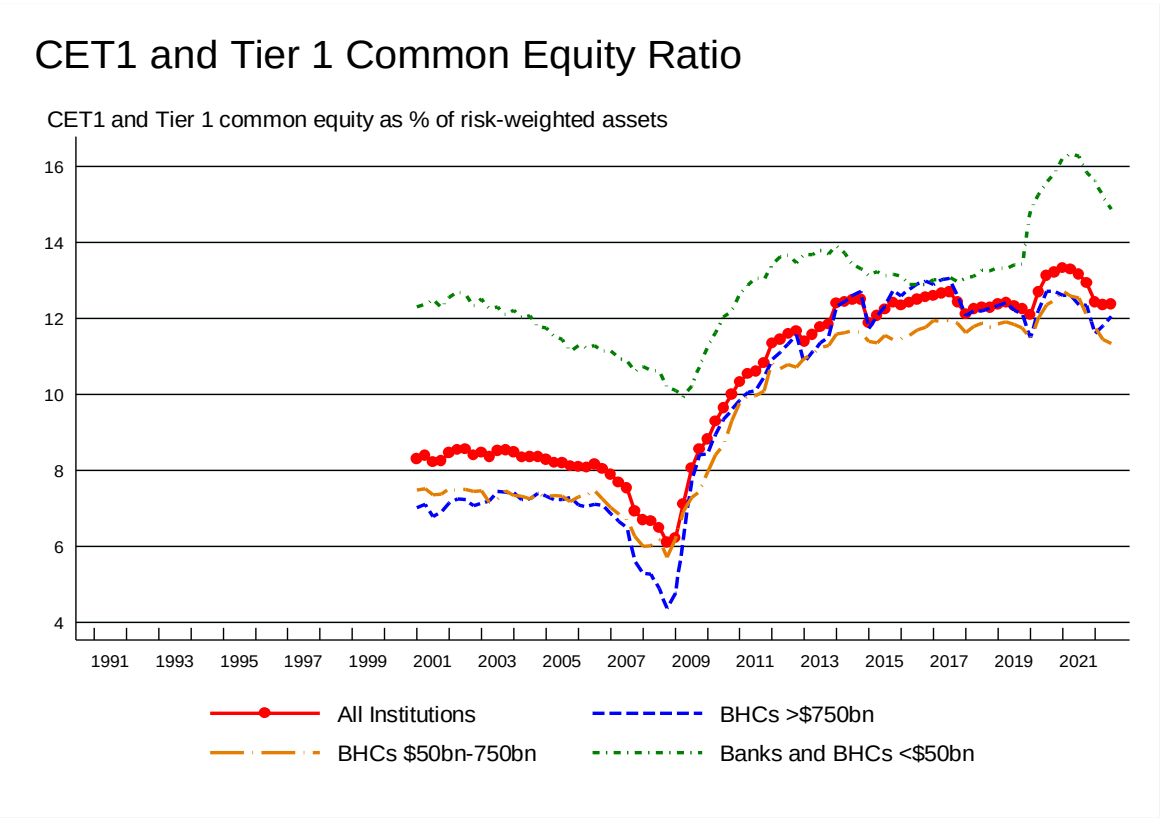
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail



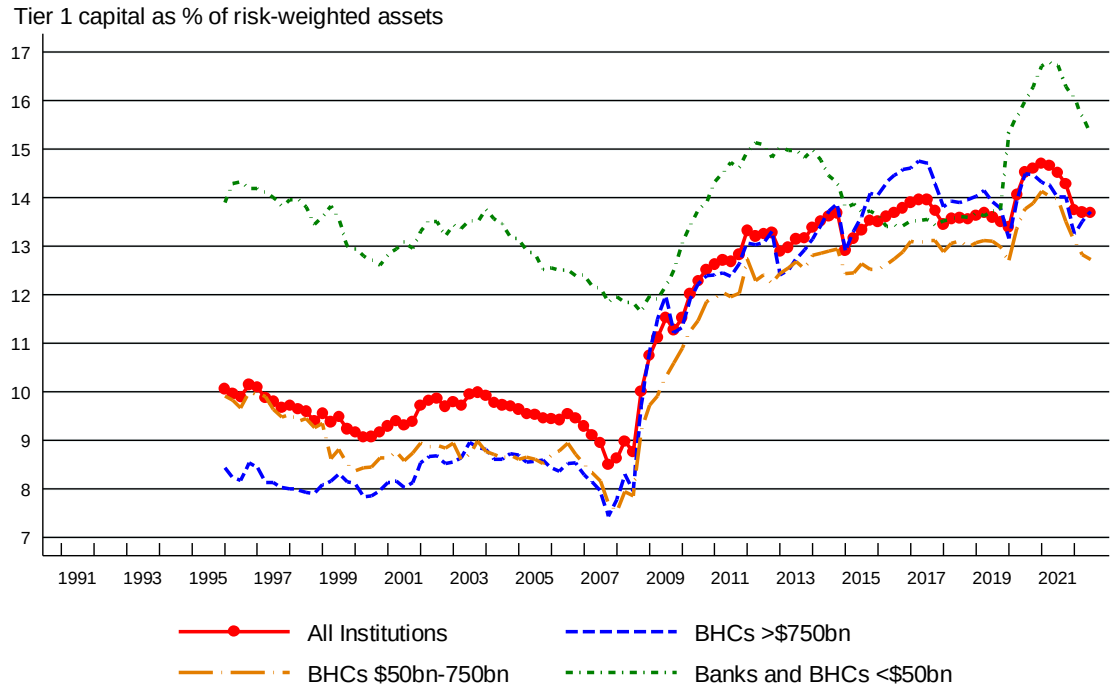
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

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. Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, as well as the ASU No. 2022-02, “Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures”, issued by FASB in March 2022, may have influenced the calculation of RWA. In addition, the interim final rules of March 23, 2020, and April 13, 2020, and the final rule of October 28, 2020, adopted by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation on the treatment of certain emergency facilities in the regulatory capital rule and the liquidity coverage ratio rule may have impacted the calculation of RWA and the leverage ratio. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details

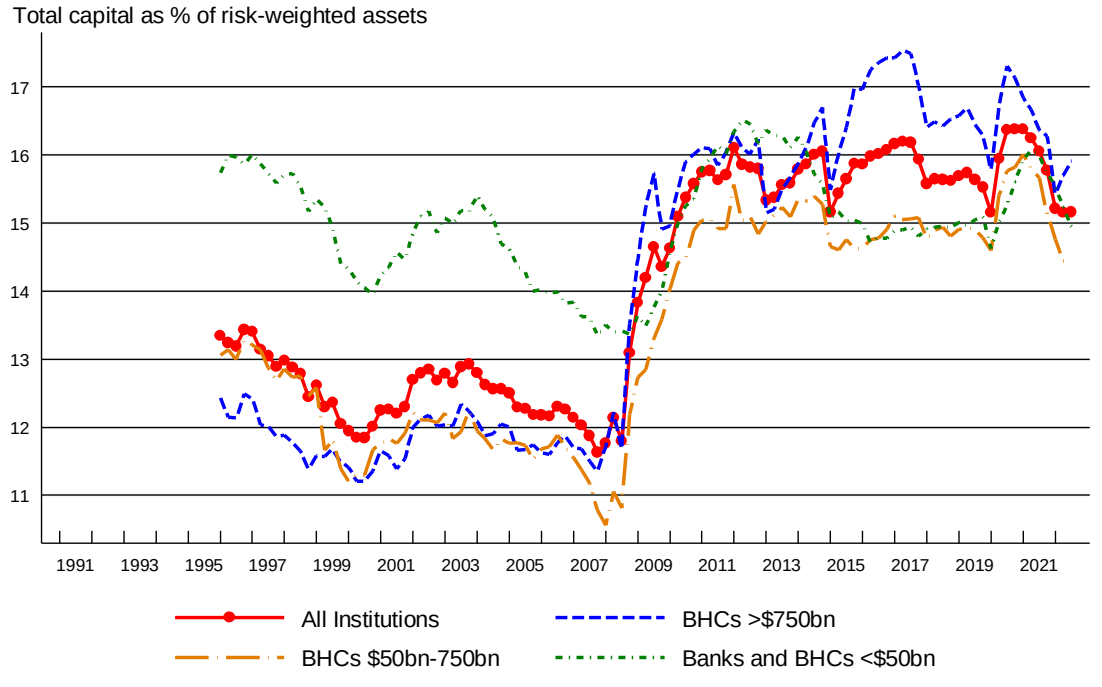
CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



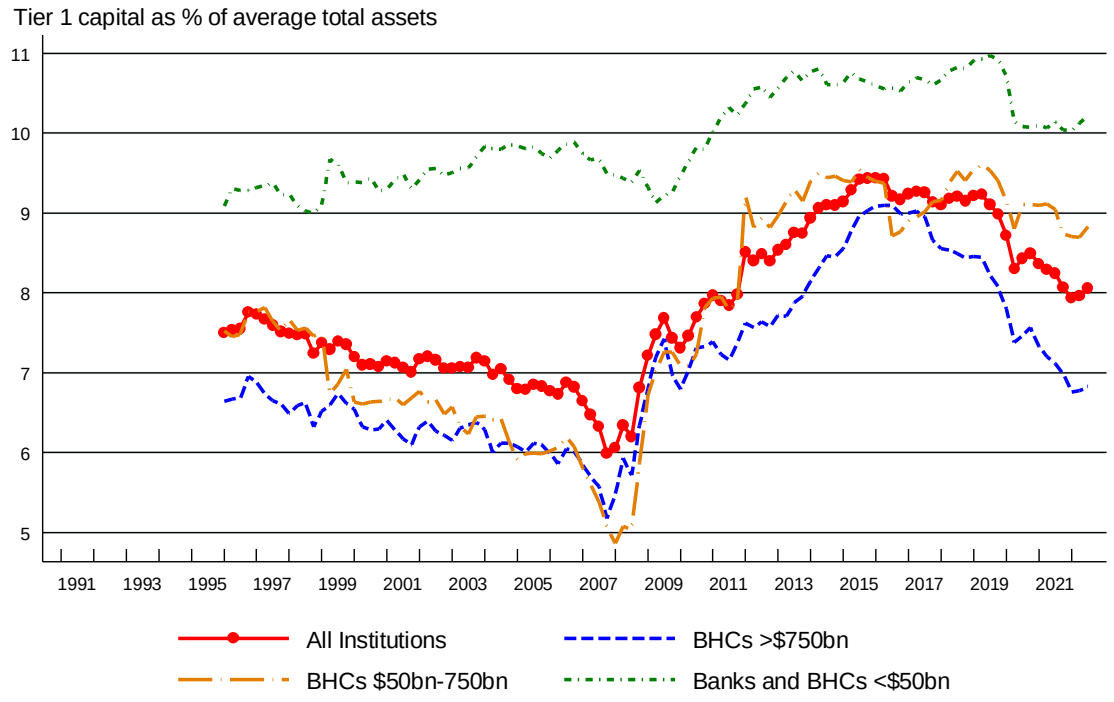
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio

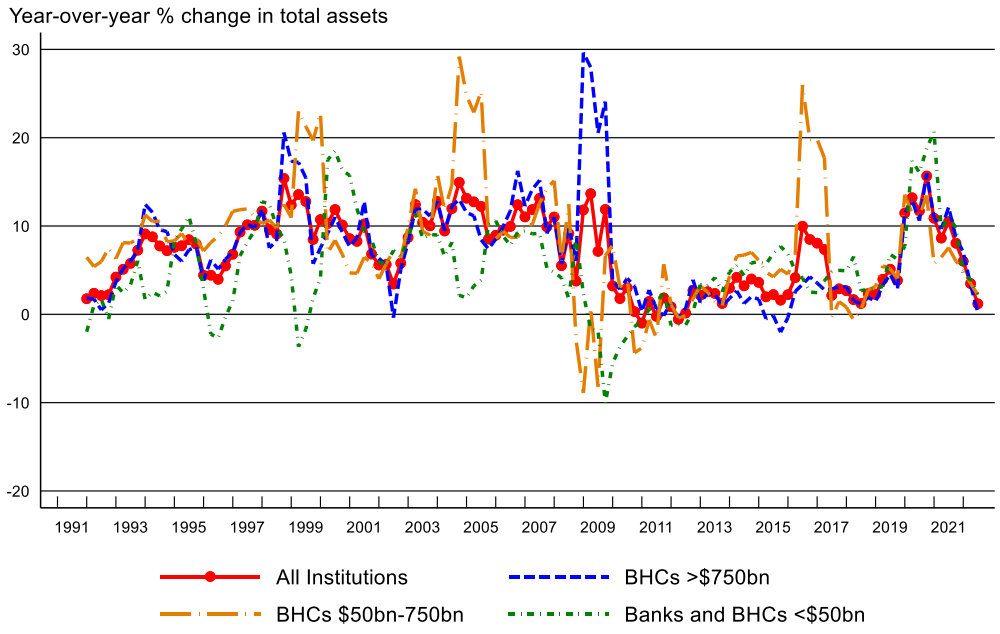


Leverage Ratio

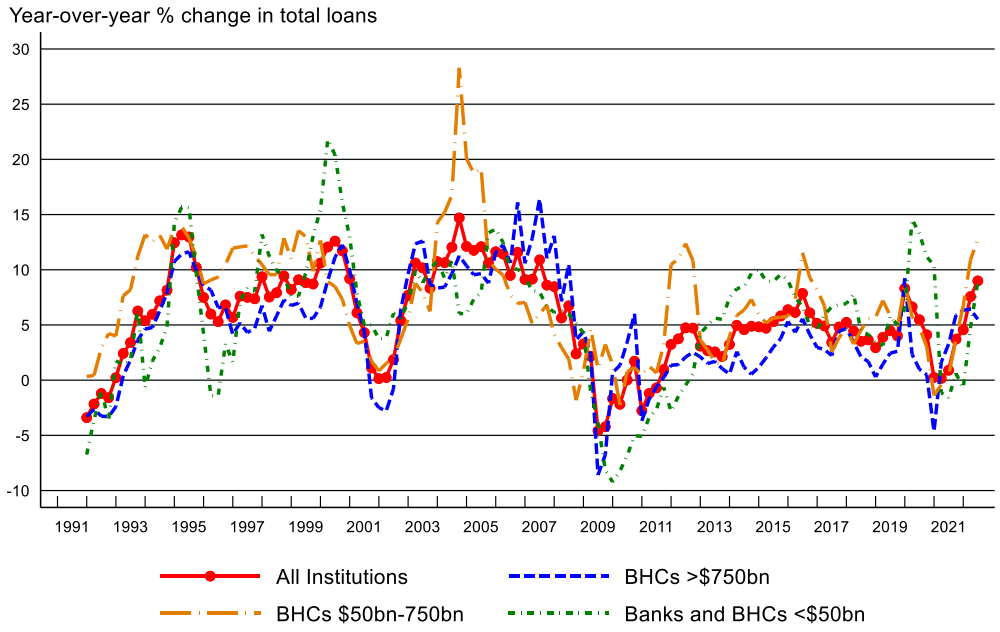


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms 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.

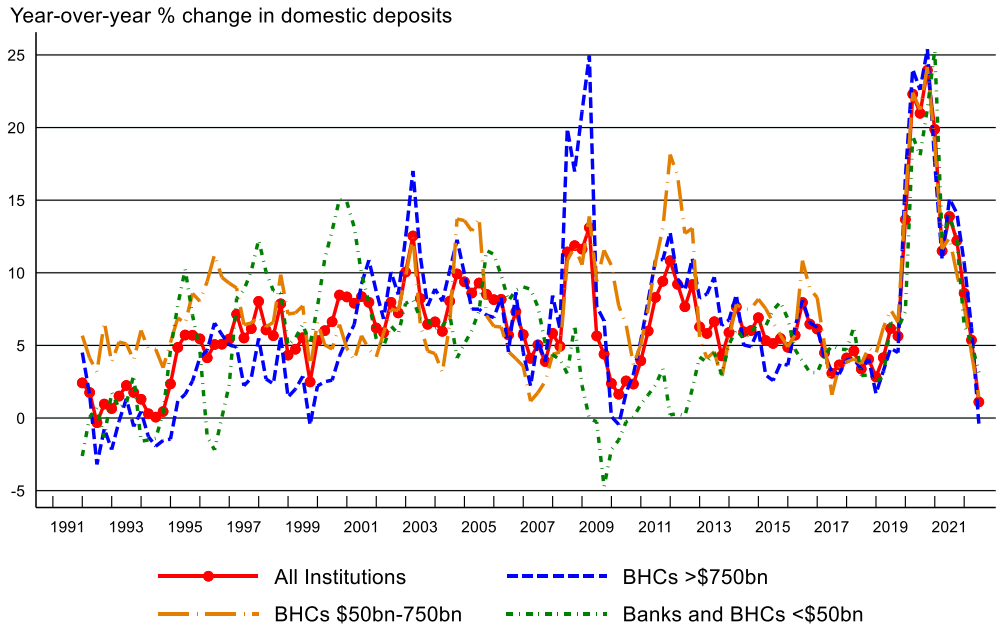
Asset Growth Rate



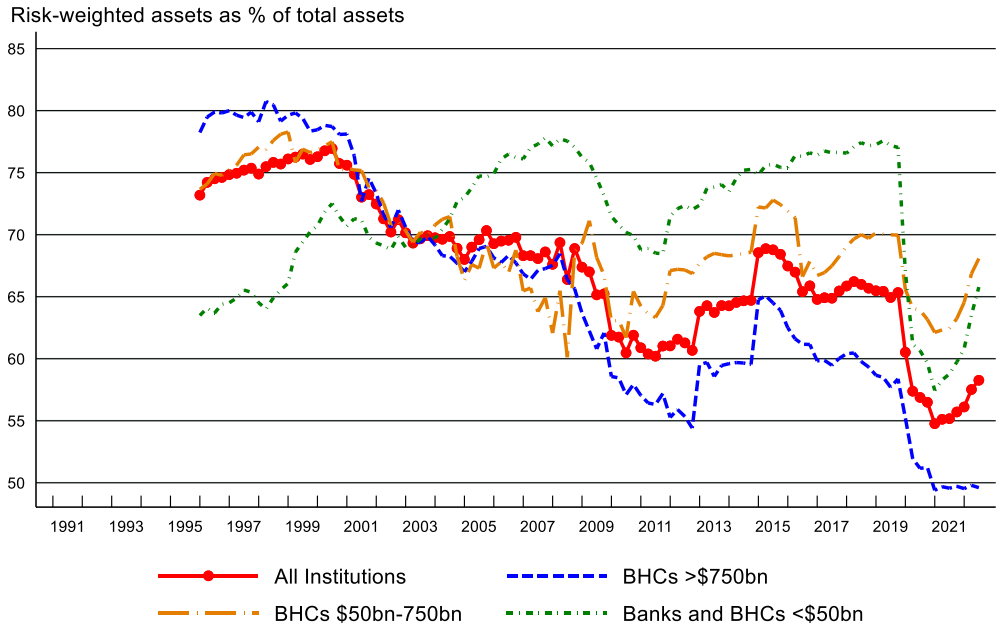
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate

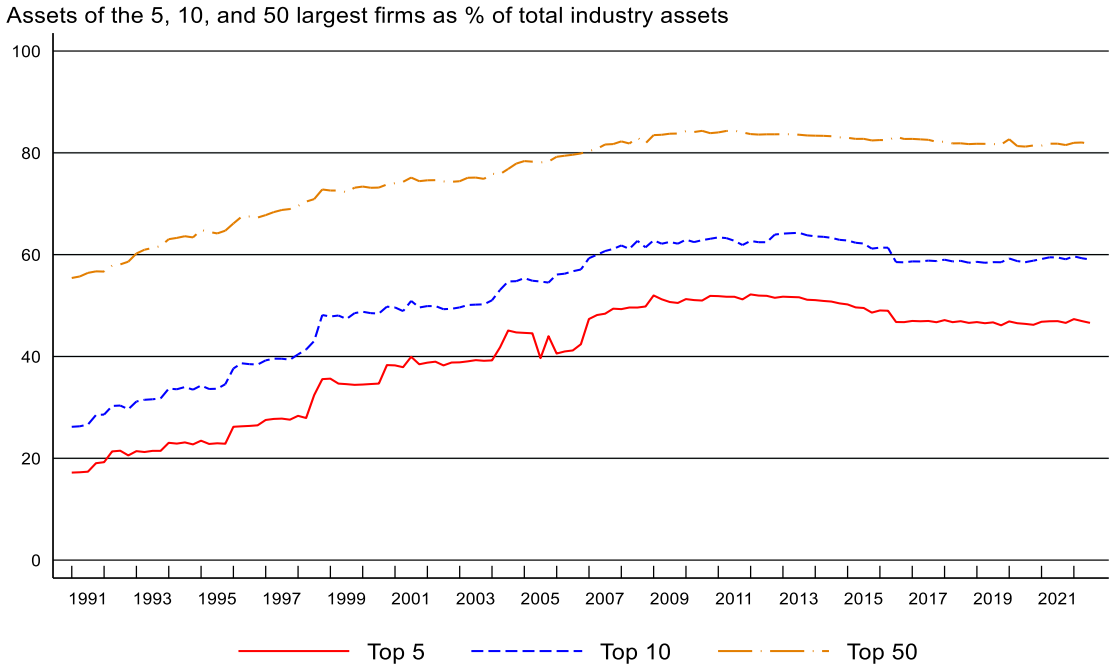


Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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



Financial Statistics for Large BHCs and Banks
2022Q3

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	3773.88	9737.00	1.03	13.52	12.49	14.08	15.97
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	3072.95	7082.00	0.92	10.51	10.98	12.80	14.71
3	CITIGROUP	2381.06	3479.00	0.58	7.01	12.29	14.01	16.48
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1877.75	3528.00	0.75	8.01	10.33	11.85	14.55
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	1555.99	3069.00	0.79	10.29	14.34	15.86	18.13
6	MORGAN STANLEY	1160.03	2632.00	0.91	10.42	14.84	16.69	18.81
7	U S BC	600.97	1812.00	1.21	15.25	9.65	11.24	13.29
8	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	559.50	1623.24	1.16	13.91	9.30	11.01	12.87
9	TRUIST FC	548.44	1633.00	1.19	10.75	9.08	10.66	12.63
10	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	513.10	2722.60	2.12	22.33	17.28	17.28	18.50
11	CAPITAL ONE FC	444.23	1693.66	1.53	13.32	12.24	13.60	15.68
12	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	427.95	388.00	0.36	3.91	9.99	12.84	13.74
13	STATE STREET CORP	303.57	691.00	0.91	10.78	13.19	14.91	16.21
14	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	231.09	108.36	0.19	2.82	13.01	14.64	17.58
15	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	225.14	635.62	1.13	10.98	9.78	10.85	12.56
16	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	214.92	1879.00	3.50	31.40	10.62	11.50	13.29
17	SVB FNCL GRP	212.87	469.00	0.88	12.10	12.13	15.58	16.26
18	FIFTH THIRD BC	205.46	652.59	1.27	15.60	9.14	10.40	12.64
19	FIRST REPUBLIC BK	205.11	445.33	0.87	10.41	9.28	11.76	12.81
20	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	201.28	253.36	0.50	3.95	17.23	22.78	22.98
21	M&T BK CORP	197.96	646.60	1.31	10.24	10.75	12.13	13.96
22	BMO FNCL CORP	195.05	360.81	0.74	7.06	13.08	14.02	15.50
23	KEYCORP	190.23	540.98	1.14	16.28	9.12	10.65	12.73
24	ALLY FNCL	188.64	299.00	0.63	9.62	9.30	10.77	12.39
25	BARCLAYS US LLC	179.48	-95.00	-0.21	-2.32	11.90	13.30	15.00
26	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	179.40	593.77	1.32	13.86	9.27	10.84	13.05
27	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	166.83	227.83	0.55	4.78	15.17	15.46	17.17
28	RBC US GRP HOLDS LLC	163.74	274.28	0.67	5.97	15.20	15.20	15.79
29	NORTHERN TR CORP	159.84	394.81	0.99	14.32	10.14	11.07	12.16
30	REGIONS FC	157.94	429.00	1.09	11.31	9.29	10.62	12.25
31	MUFG AMERS HOLDS CORP	151.87	-2469.07	-6.50	-67.13	11.90	13.77	14.09
32	BNP PARIBAS USA	143.79	186.91	0.52	4.94	14.50	14.52	16.52
33	DISCOVER FS	121.89	1005.37	3.30	28.15	13.94	14.93	16.67
34	SIGNATURE BK	114.47	358.47	1.25	18.64	10.11	10.90	11.99
35	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	109.31	314.95	1.15	12.81	10.37	11.36	13.46
36	DB USA CORP	106.55	24.00	0.09	0.71	27.96	36.79	36.83
37	ZIONS BC NA	88.47	216.90	0.98	18.48	9.61	10.28	11.95
38	COMERICA	84.34	351.00	1.66	27.70	9.93	10.45	12.41
39	FIRST HORIZON CORP	80.30	265.17	1.32	13.28	9.94	11.71	13.10
40	CREDIT SUISSE HOLD USA	79.24	-4364.67	-22.03	-126.75	24.90	25.90	26.10
41	POPULAR	70.73	423.00	2.39	46.04	16.04	16.10	17.92
42	WESTERN ALLI BC	69.16	264.03	1.53	21.03	8.67	9.35	11.41
43	WEBSTER FNCL CORP	69.05	233.97	1.36	11.96	10.81	11.36	13.39
44	CIBC BC USA	66.66	180.62	1.08	7.12	14.16	14.16	15.15
45	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	62.96	152.08	0.97	9.02	9.24	10.29	12.06
46	EAST WEST BC	62.58	295.34	1.89	20.87	12.27	12.27	13.57
47	SYNOVUS FC	58.64	203.04	1.38	19.20	9.52	10.59	12.45
48	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	58.04	110.00	0.76	8.06	18.14	18.14	18.16
49	VALLEY NAT BC	55.93	178.12	1.27	11.36	9.09	9.56	11.84
50	CULLEN/FROST BKR	52.98	169.76	1.28	24.14	12.74	13.26	14.80
TOTALS**	TOP 50 (BHCS AND BANKS)	22201.39	46304.82	0.83	9.53	11.74	13.28	15.23
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	27166.27	63230.44	0.93	10.43	12.37	13.69	15.16

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 $750 billion in total assets as of the current quarter, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs[5] with $50 - $750 billion in total assets in the current quarter, and for the remainder of the industry. For consistency, time-series graphs for the ">$750bn" and $50-$750bn" 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 >$750bn" and the "BHCs $50-$750bn" series. Finally, the "all other banks and BHCs" quarterly series is constructed by subtracting the "BHCs > $750bn" and "BHCs $50-$750bn" 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 caveats and 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 > $750bn 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.

- Starting on January 1, 2020, most firms that are public companies began to adopt the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)’s new “current expected credit losses” (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This affects the calculation of loan loss provisions and loan loss reserves. Firms also had the option of mitigating the effects of the adoption of CECL on their regulatory capital for 2 years, followed by a 3-year phase in period.

- In 2020:Q1, some non-advanced approaches firms began to implement a simplified capital rule to calculate CET1 in Schedule HC-R Part II. This is reflected in the calculation of aggregate CET1 and related ratios.

- Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, allowed banks to suspend the recognition of certain loan modifications as troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) during the applicable period under the CARES Act as extended by the Consolidated Appropriations (CA) Act (i.e., between March 1, 2020, and January 1, 2022). In addition, the ASU No. 2022-02, “Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures”, issued by FASB in March 2022 eliminated the recognition of trouble debt restructurings for banks that have adopted the “current expected credit losses” (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This was reflected in the calculation of loan loss provisions, loan loss reserves, non-performing loans, net charge-offs, and risk-weighted assets.

- The interim final rules of March 23, 2020, and April 13, 2020, and the final rule of October 28, 2020, adopted by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (together, the agencies), allowed banking organizations to neutralize the regulatory capital effects of participating in the Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (MMLF) and the Paycheck Protection Program Liquidity Facility (PPPLF). In addition, Paycheck Protection Program loans receive a zero percent risk weight under the agencies' regulatory capital rules. This may have impacted the calculation of risk-weighted assets and the leverage ratio.

Data Notes

1. As of 2020Q1, the largest asset group used for statistics reported by BHC size was raised from a threshold of $500bn to $750bn to reflect the changing nature of the banking industry. The six BHCs previously reported in the >$500bn group remain the same in the new >$750bn set (J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley). In general, the subsets of BHCs with statistics reported by asset totals remain consistent throughout time in this report.

2. 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.

3. 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, John Hancock and MetLife Inc.

4. 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 2022

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$750bn[2] in total assets as of the current quarter, for BHCs with $50bn-750bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Return on equity and return on assets both decreased from 10.02% and 0.91% in 2022:Q1 to 9.83% and 0.89% in 2022:Q2, respectively, reflecting an increase in quarterly loan loss provisions and a drop in noninterest income.
- Net interest margin, defined as net interest income as a percentage of interest earning assets, increased from 2.09% last quarter to 2.31%. The current net interest margin of 2.31% is below its post-crisis (2009:Q1 – 2022:Q2) average of 2.60%.
- Noninterest income ratio, measured as noninterest income as a percentage of total assets, declined from 1.90% in 2022:Q1 to 1.81% in 2022:Q2, which is below its post-crisis average of 2.15%.
- Asset growth slowed from 6.02% in 2022:Q1 to 3.49% in 2022:Q2. Loan growth rose from 4.56% to 7.57%, and domestic deposit growth decreased from 8.60% to 5.37%.
- 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 12.36%, 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] The threshold for the highest asset grouping was raised from $500bn to $750bn in the 2020Q1 Quarterly Trends report. Six BHCs exceed this $750bn size threshold: J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. See Data Notes on page 42 for more details.

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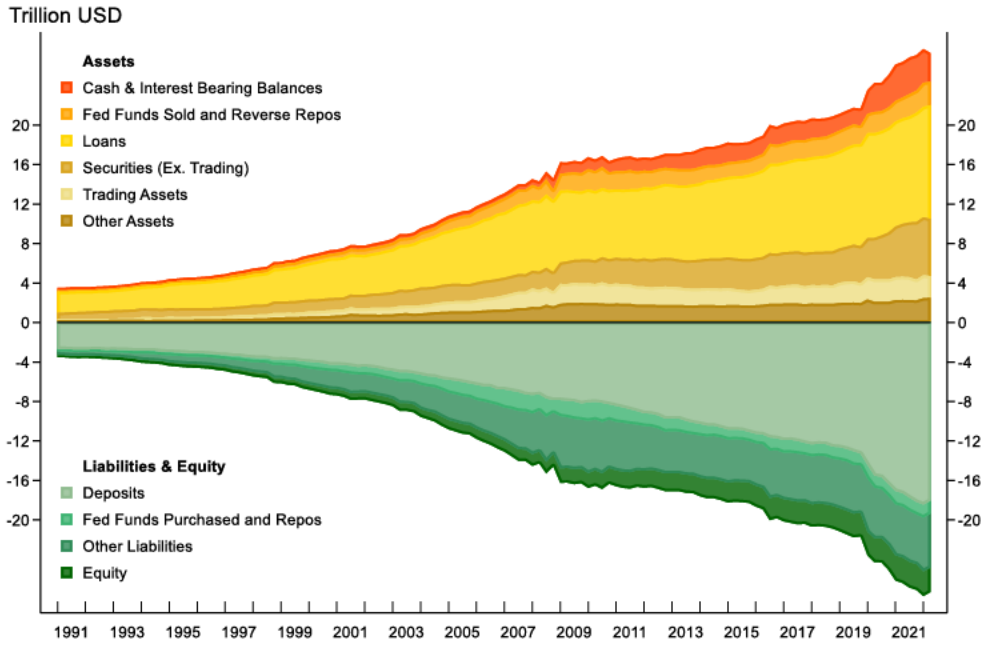
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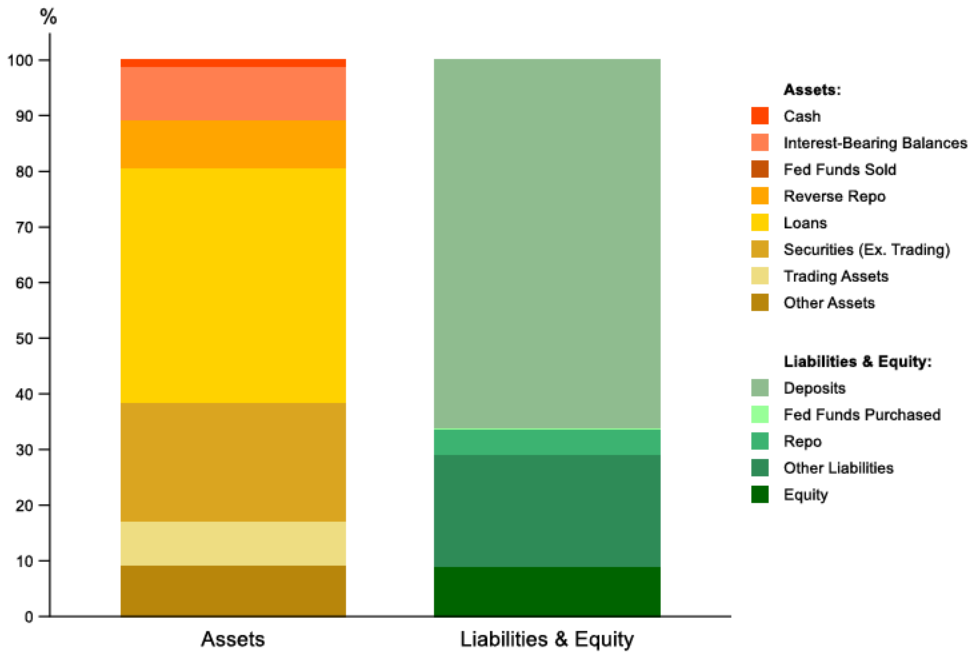
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

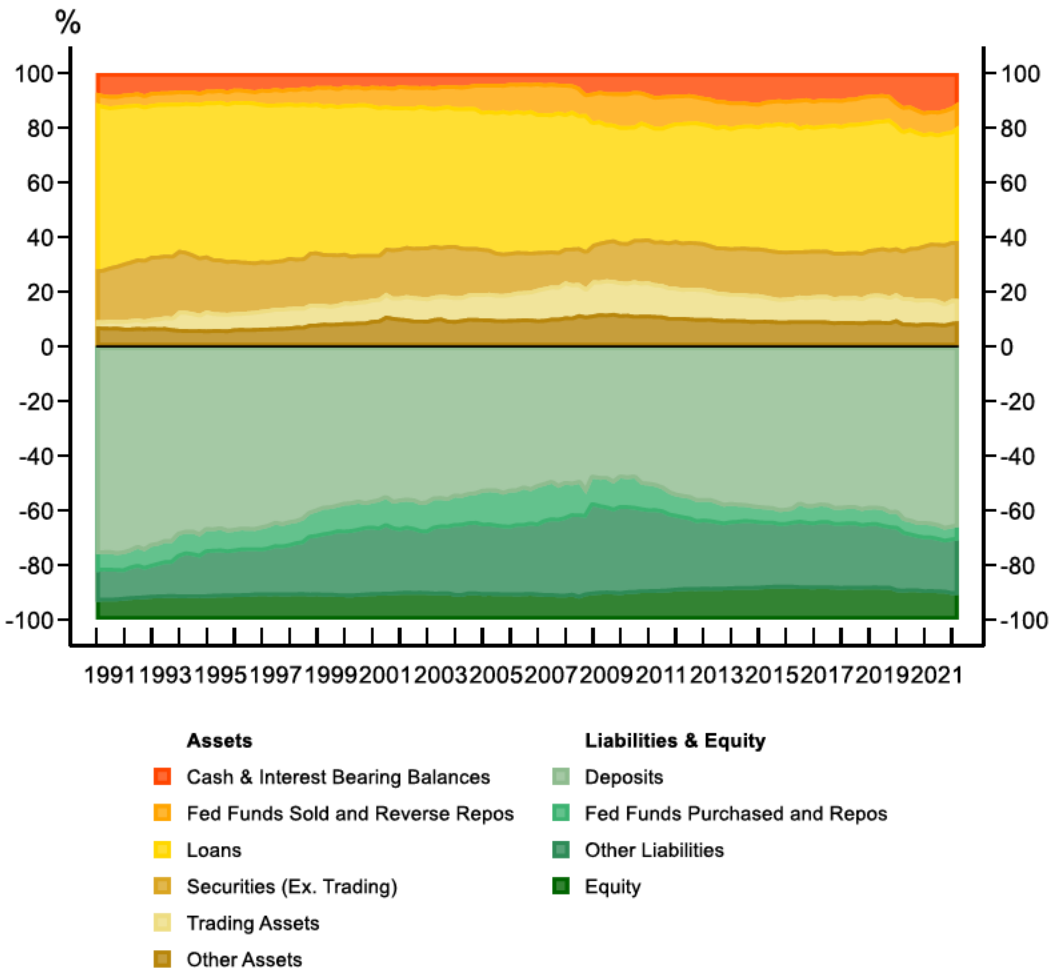
Balance Sheet Composition



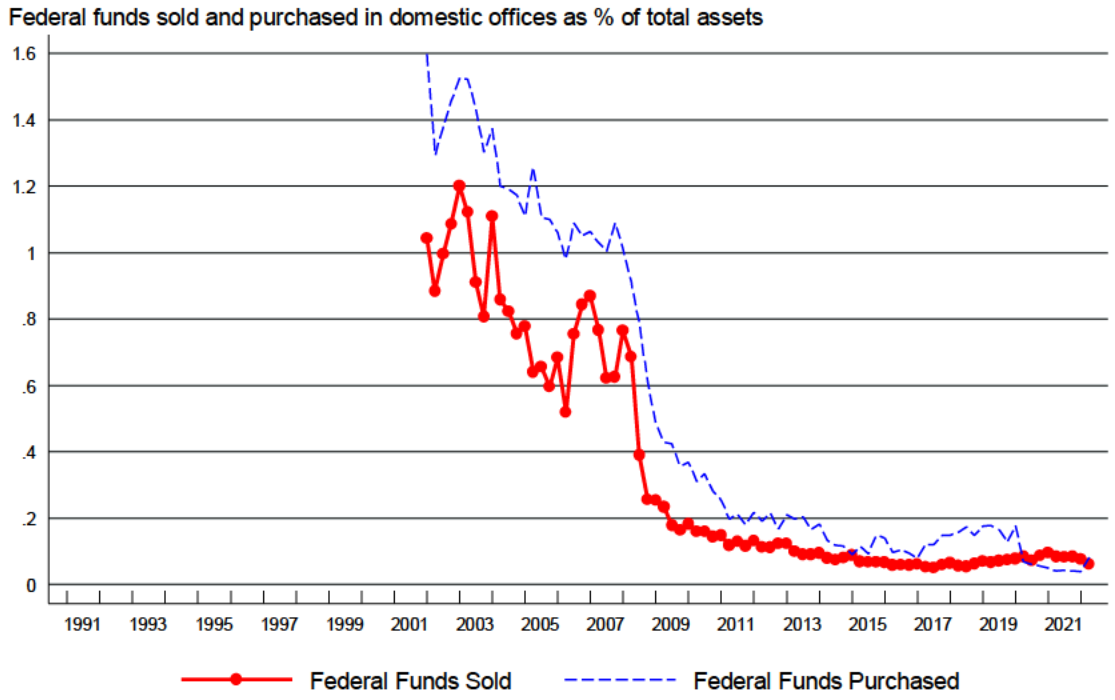
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



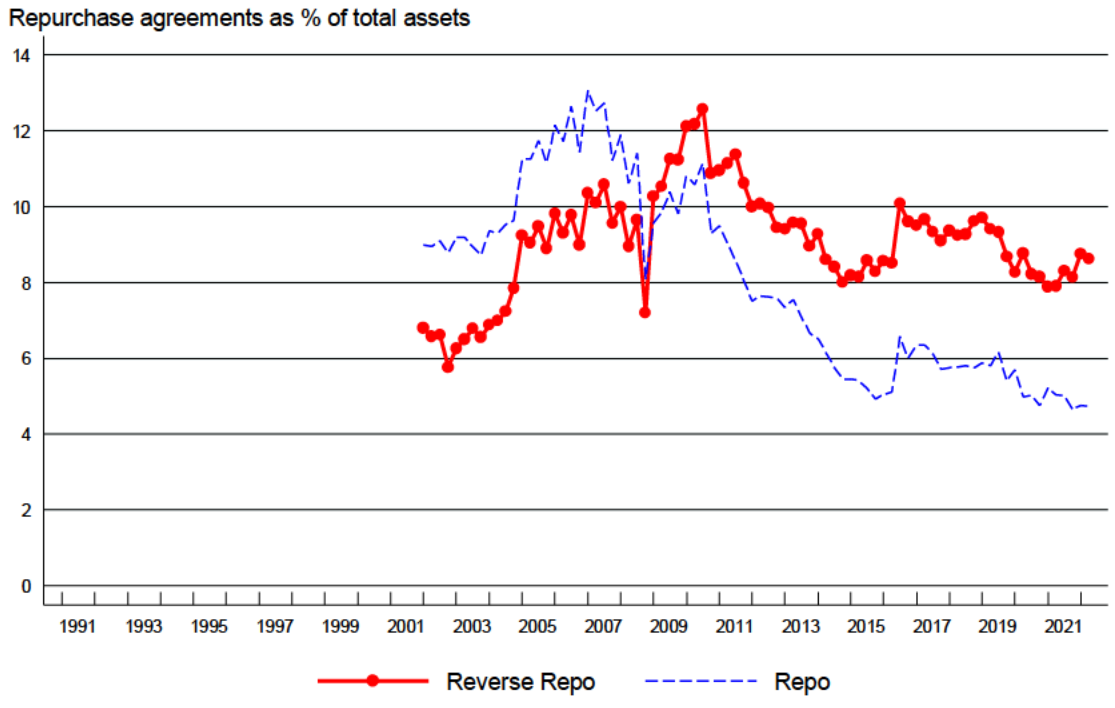
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

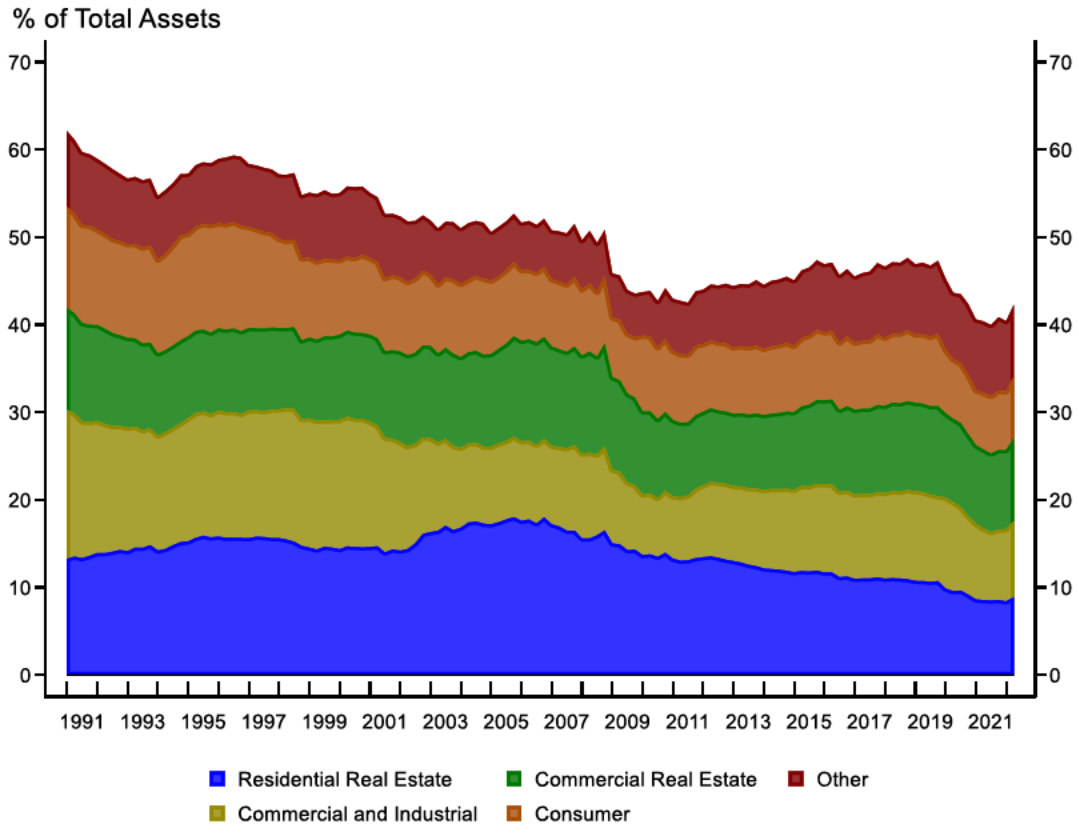


Repurchase Agreements

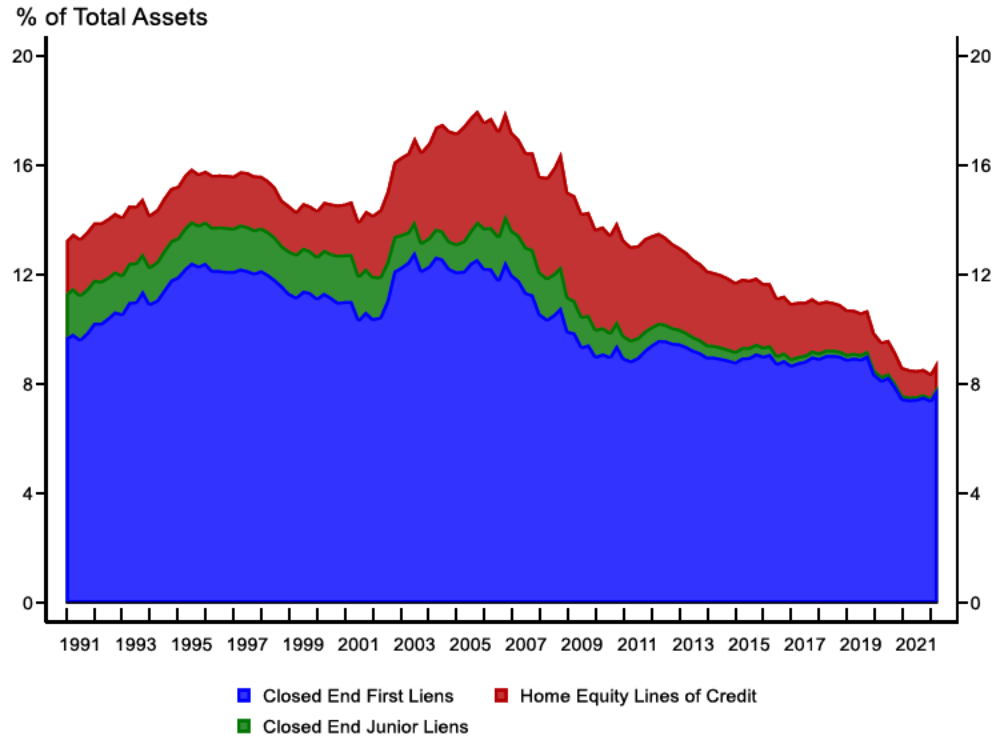


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

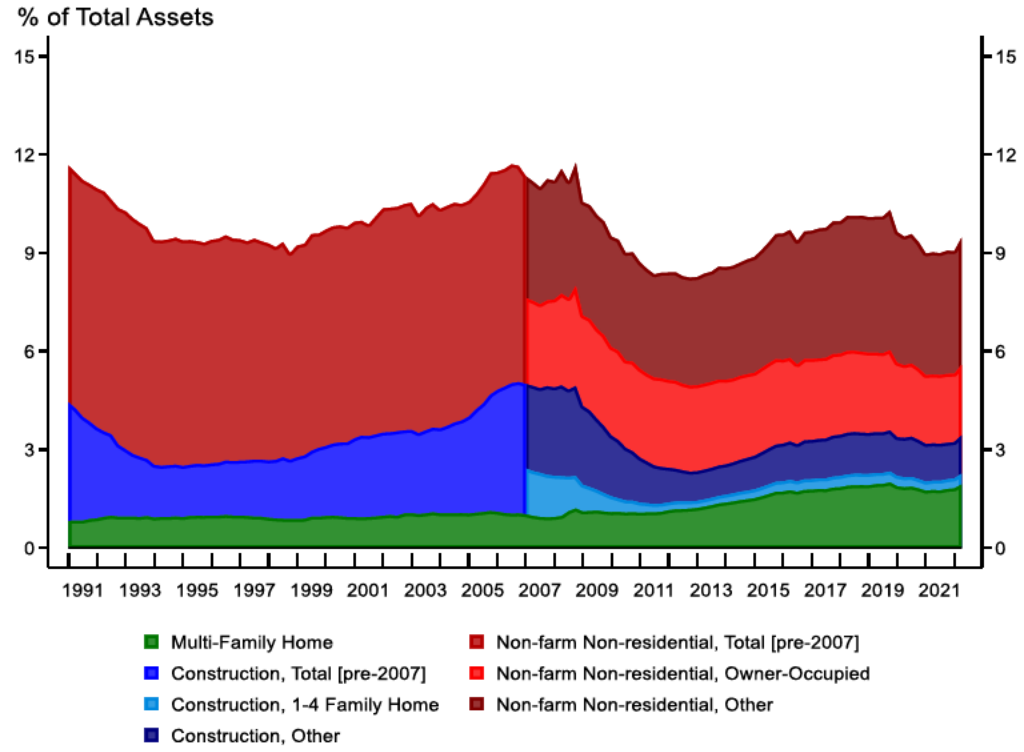
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
2013
2015
2017
2019
2021
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

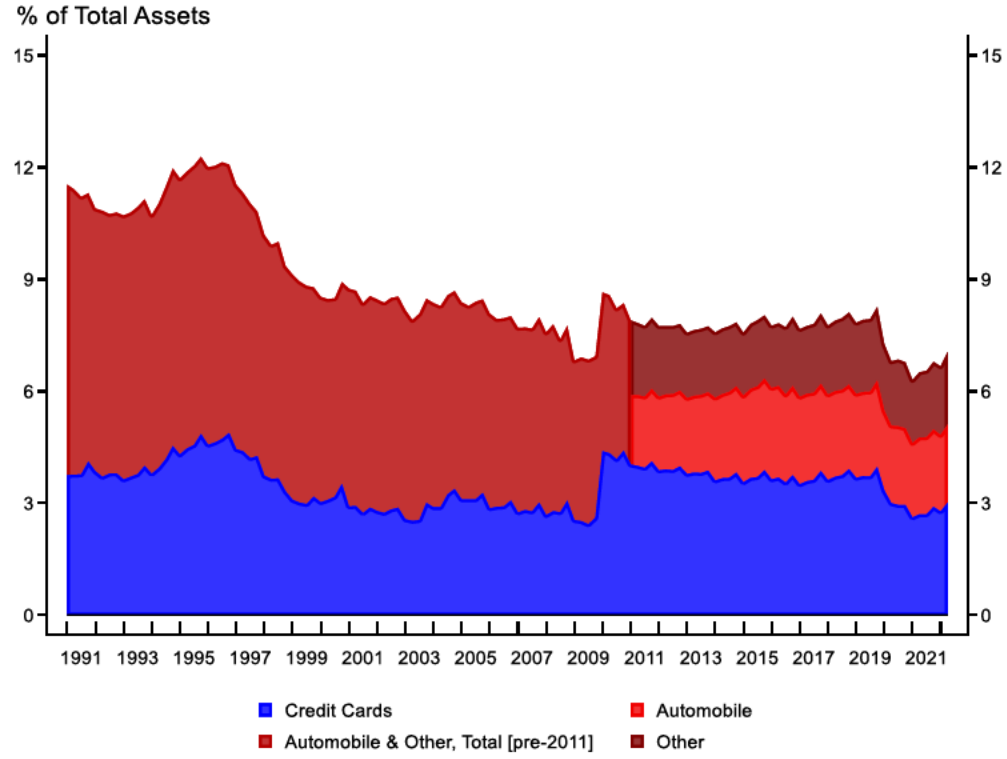
Residential Real Estate Loans



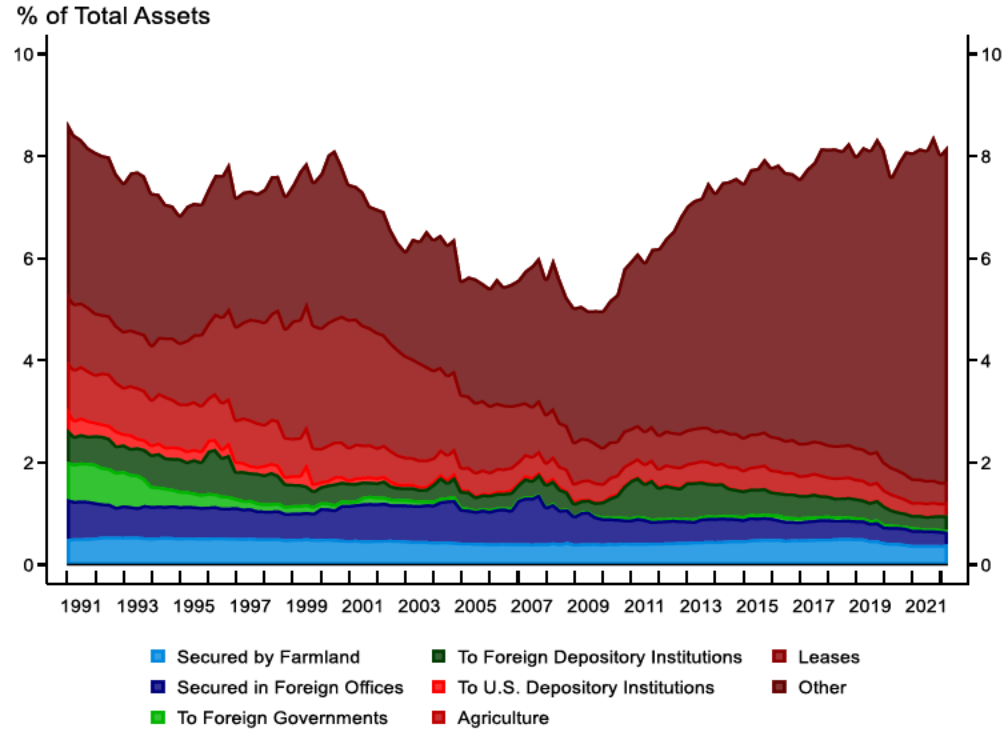
Commercial Real Estate Loans



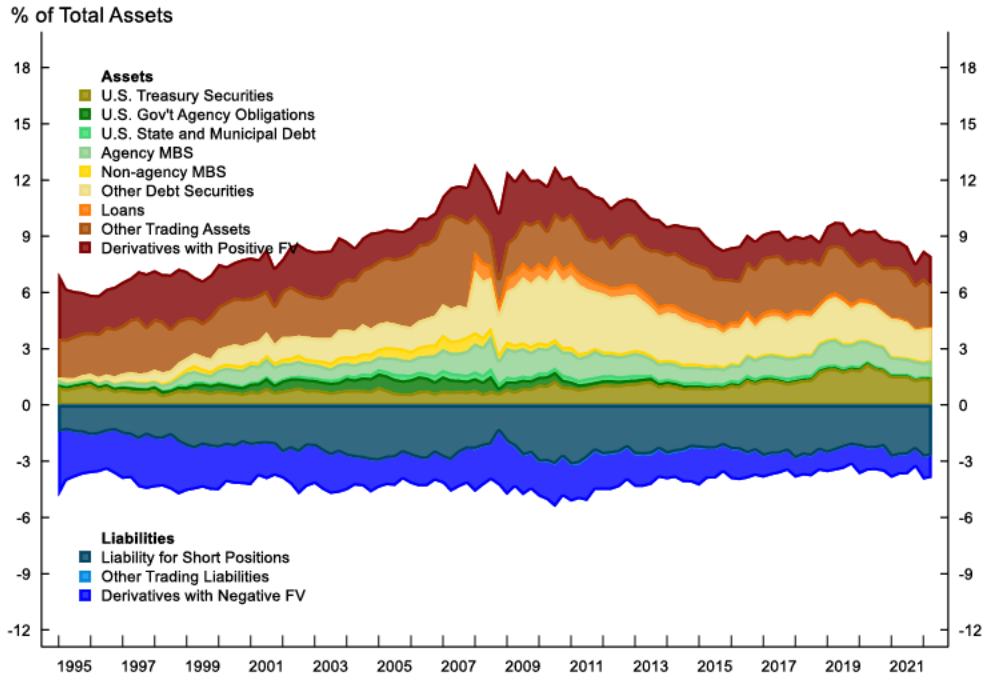
Consumer Loans



Other Loans

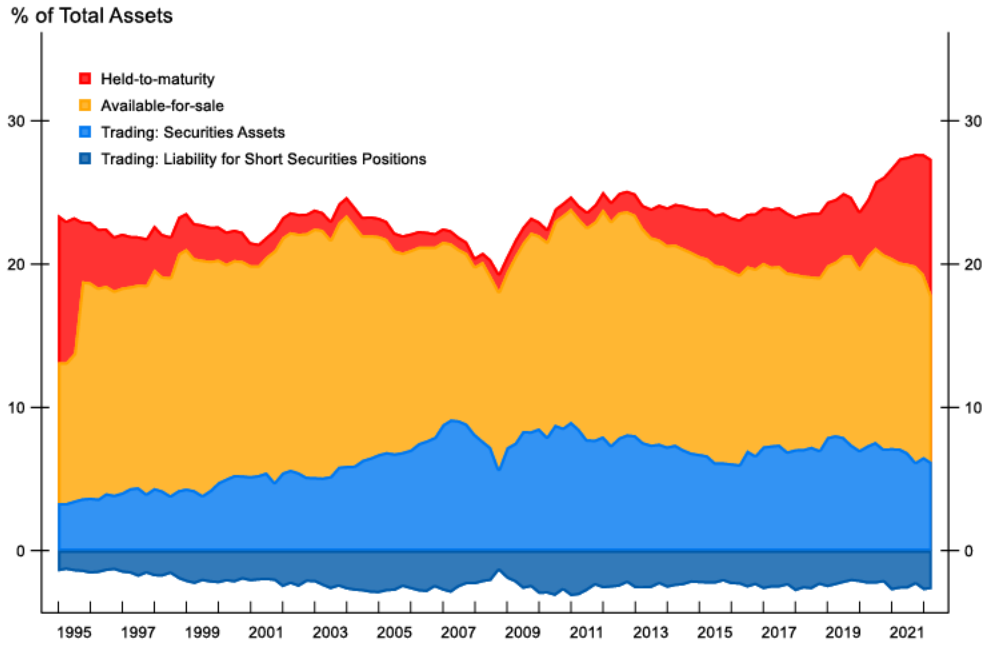


Trading Assets and Liabilities



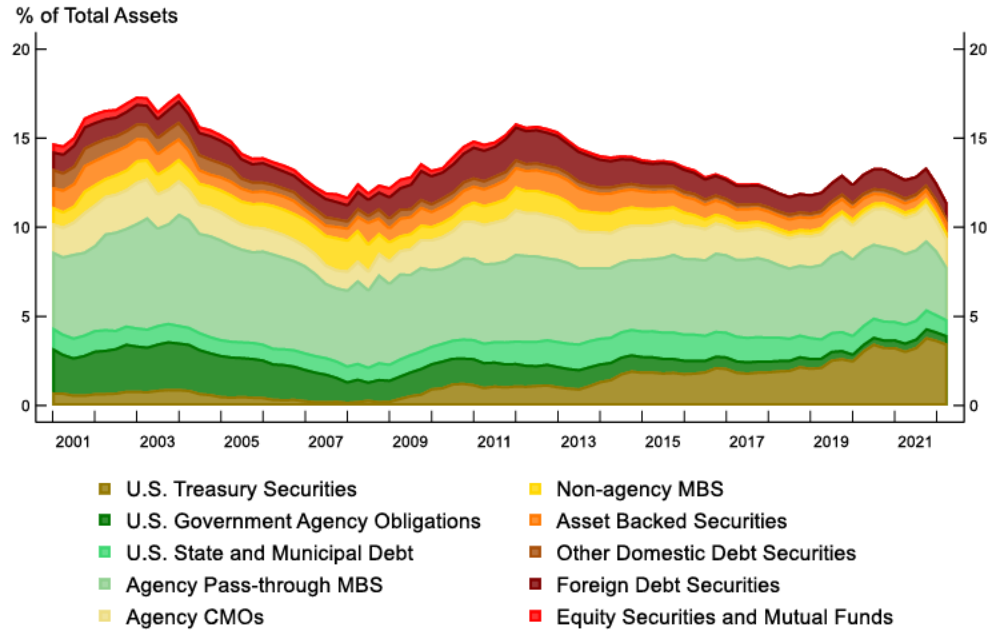
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of $10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and $2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

Securities Portfolios

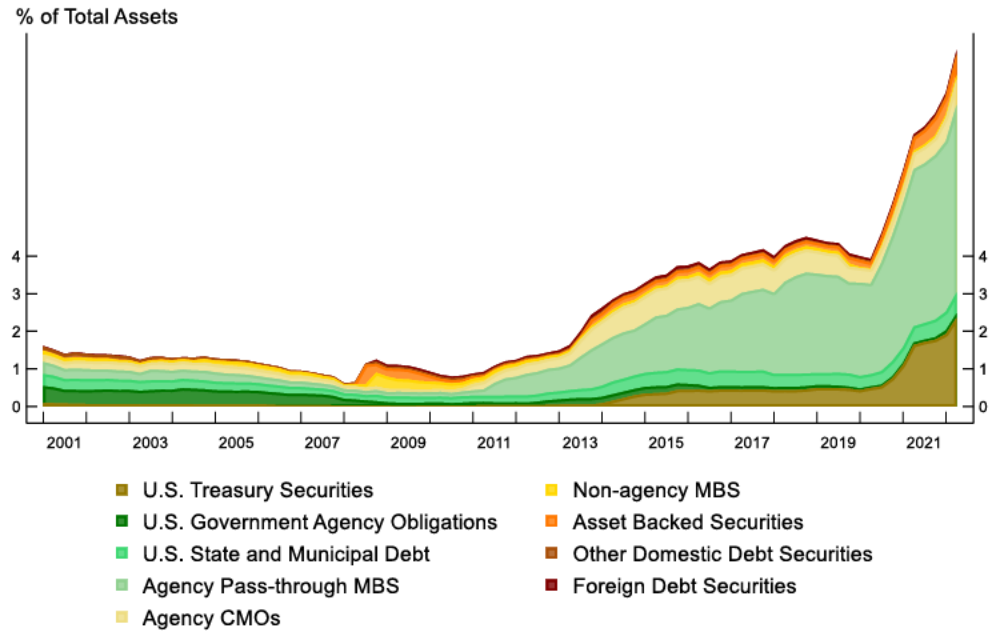


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities

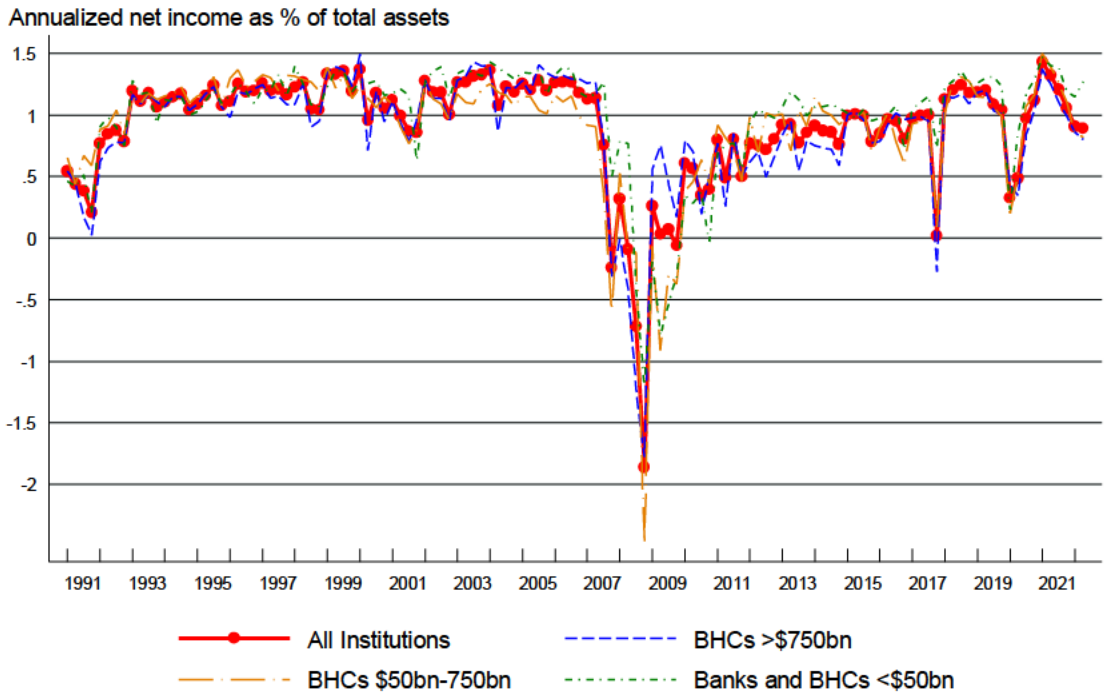


Held-to-Maturity Securities

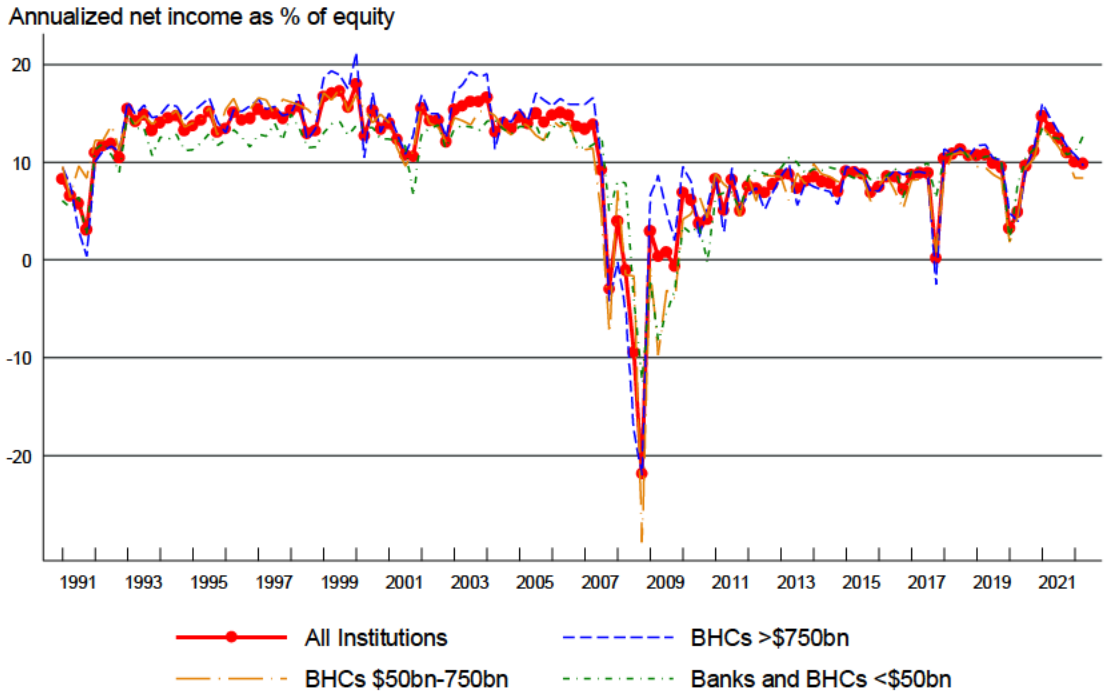


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

Return on Assets

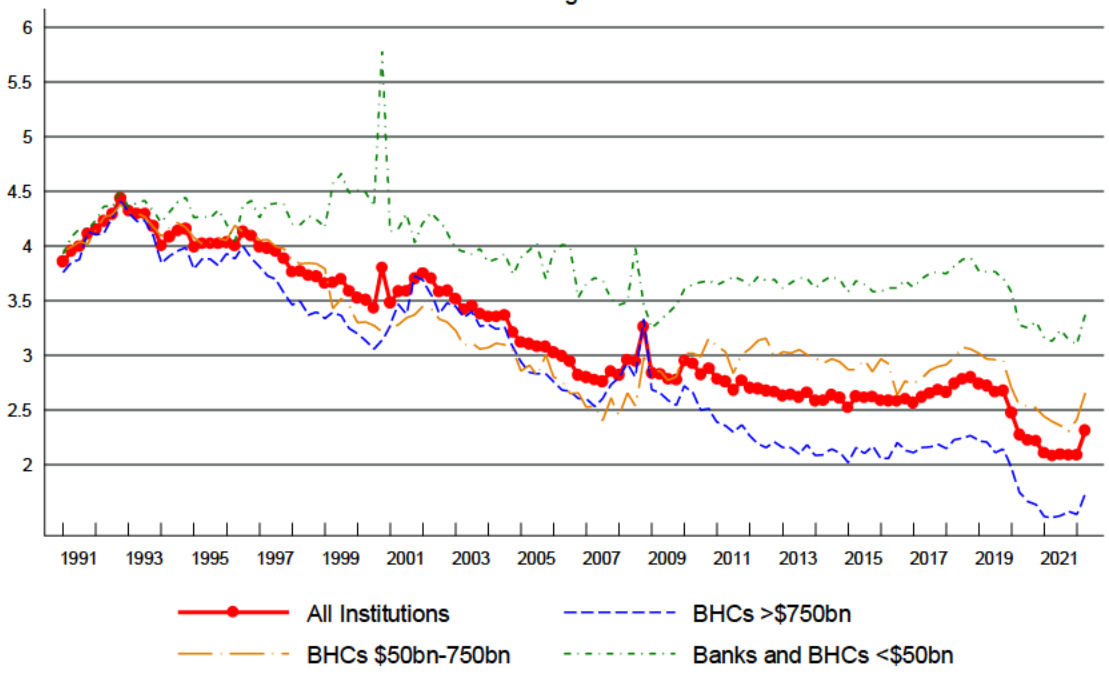


Return on Equity



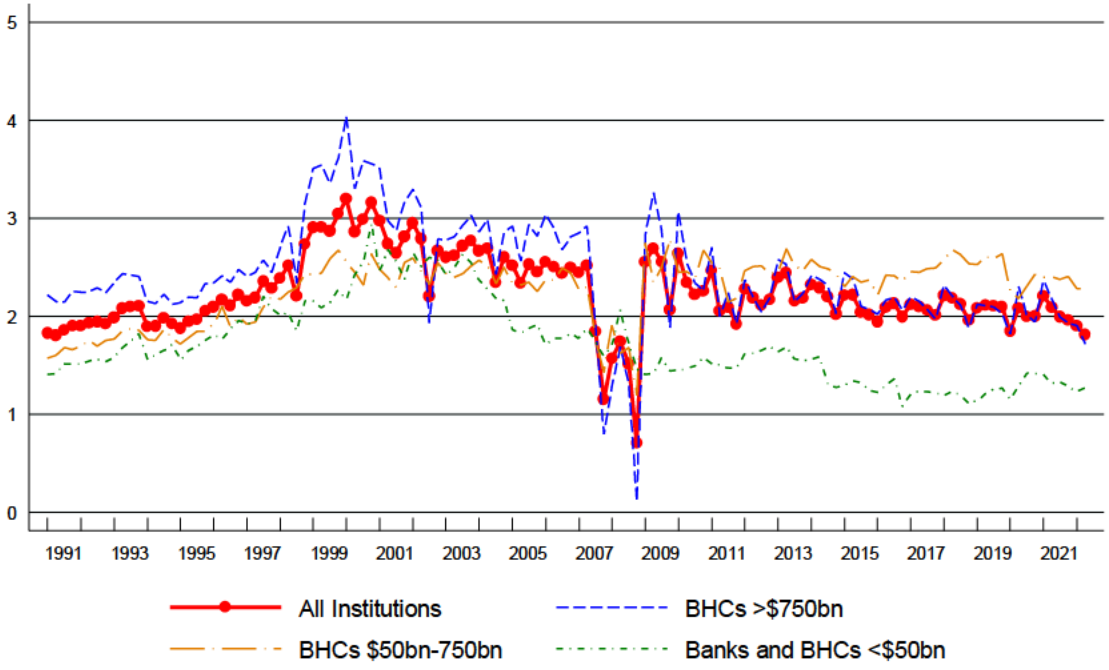
Net Interest Margin

Annualized net interest income as % of interest-earning assets

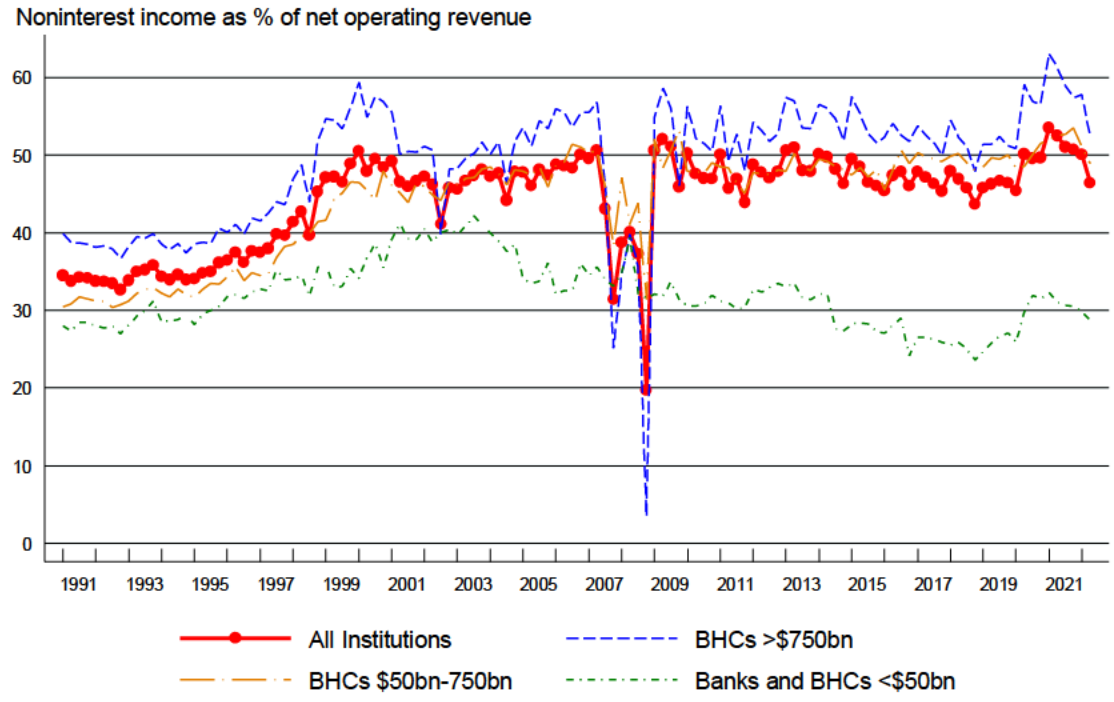


Noninterest Income Ratio

Annualized noninterest income as % of total assets

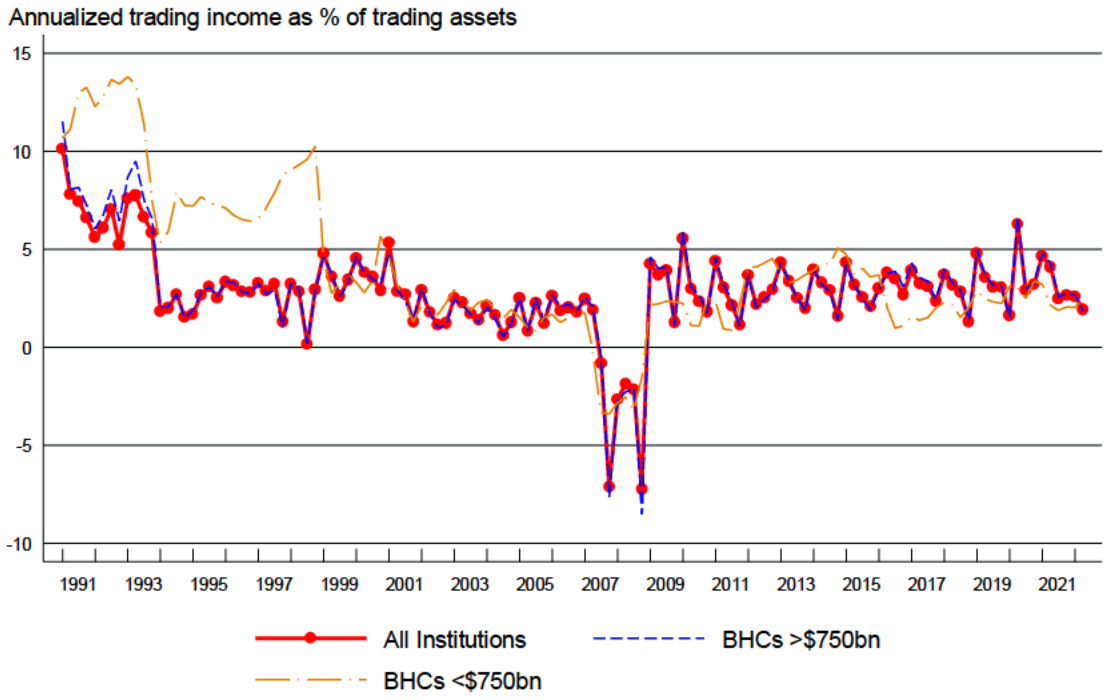


Noninterest Income Share

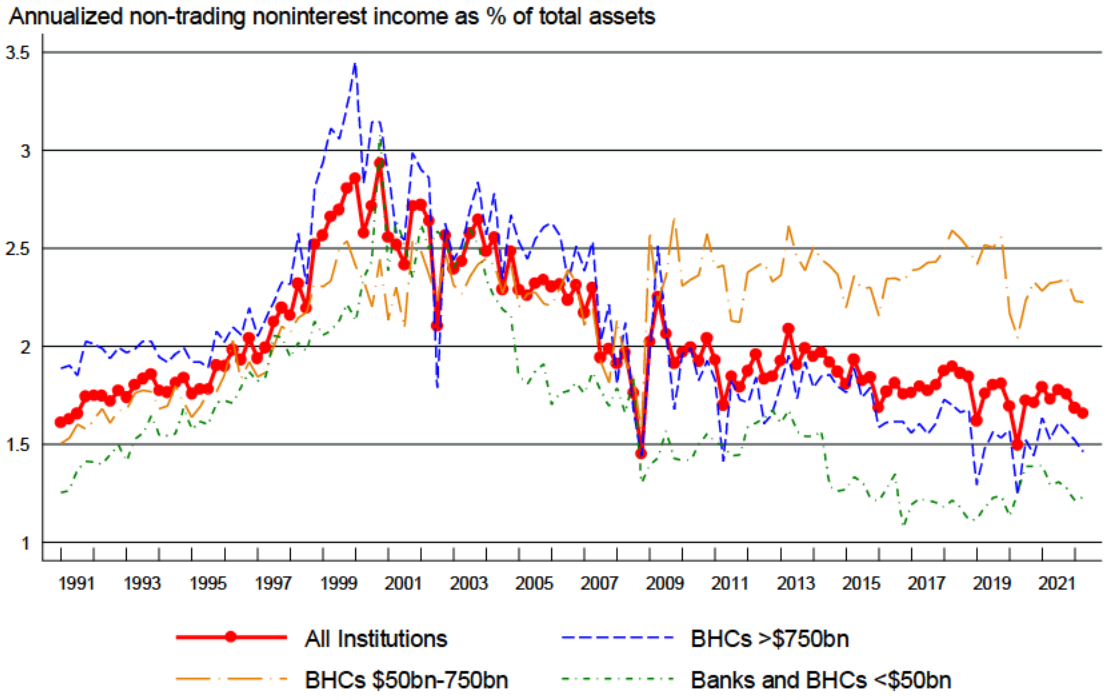


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

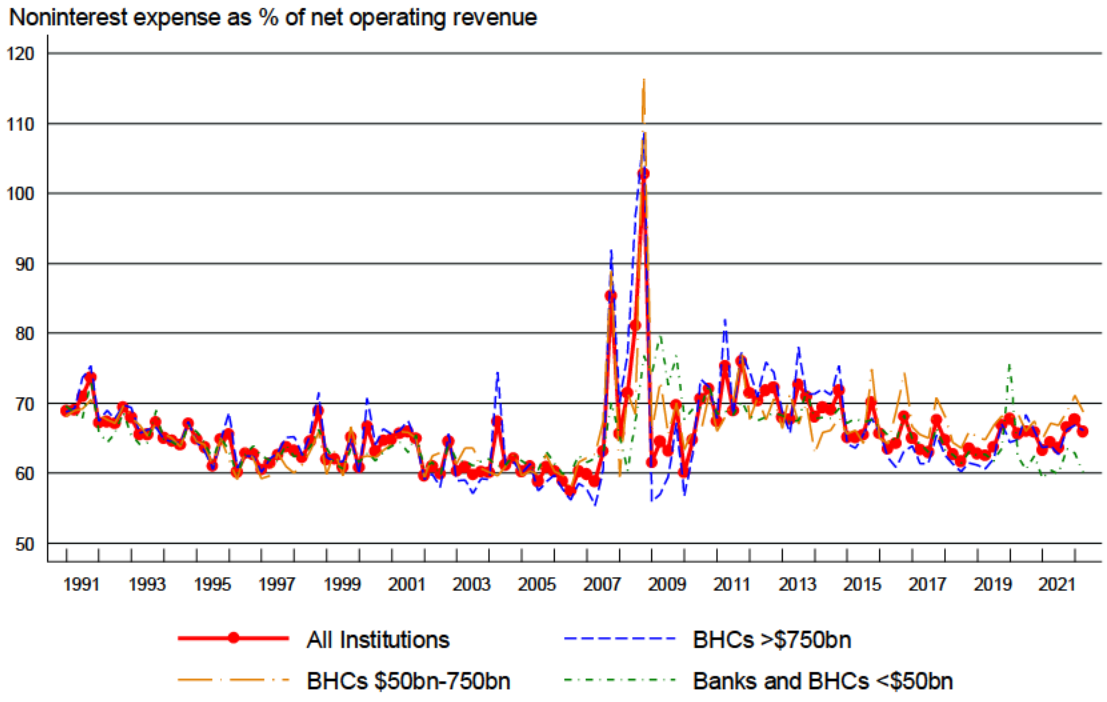
Return on Trading Assets



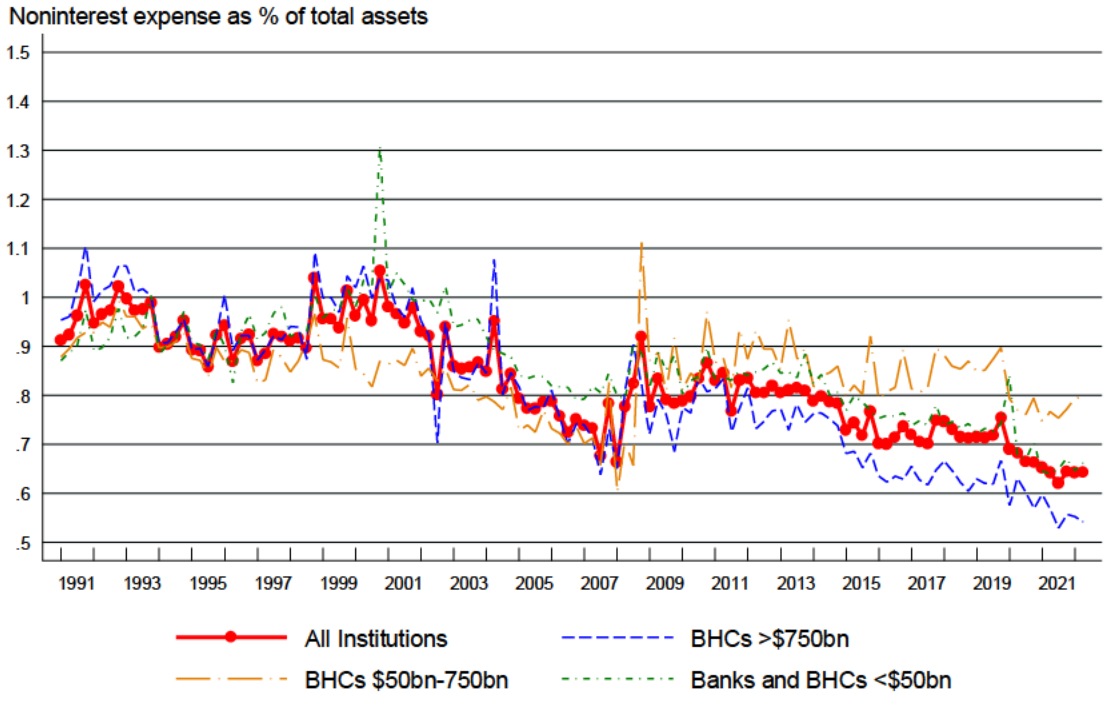
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio



Noninterest Expense Ratio

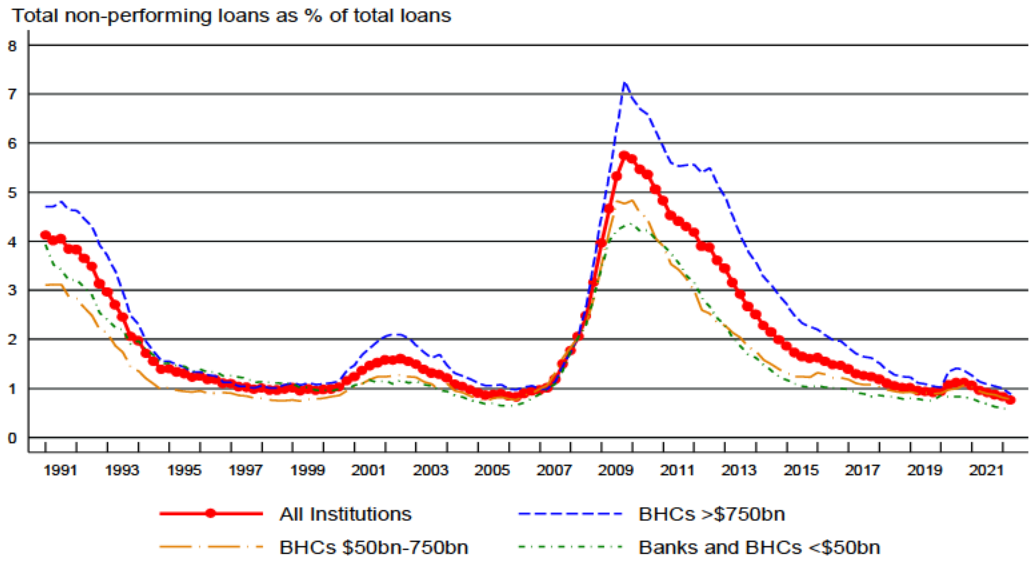


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

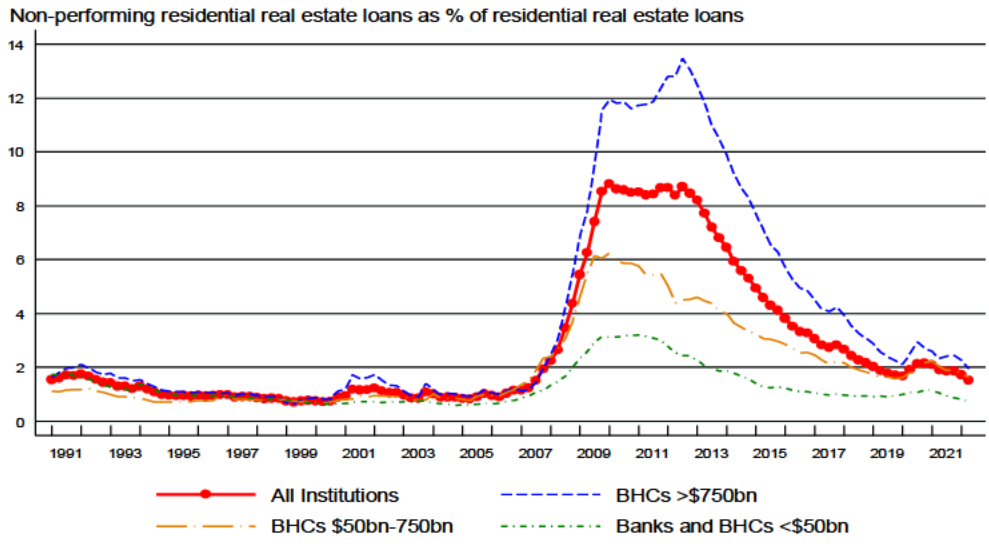
3. Loan Performance

Note: Non-performing loans include loans that are (1) 90 days or more past due and still accruing or (2) non-accrual. The adoption of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)'s new "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses may have influenced the calculation of loan loss provisions and loan loss reserves. In addition, Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, as well as the ASU No. 2022-02, "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures", issued by FASB in March 2022, may have impacted the calculation of loan loss provisions, loan loss reserves, non-performing loans and net charge-offs. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details.

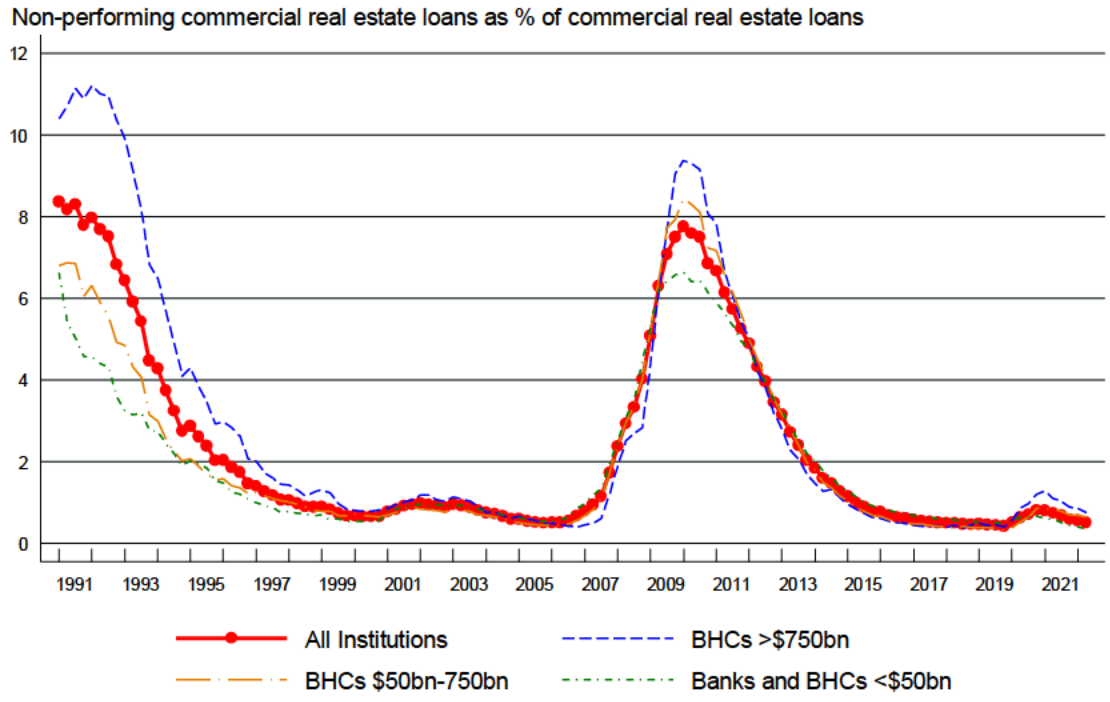
Non-performing Loans



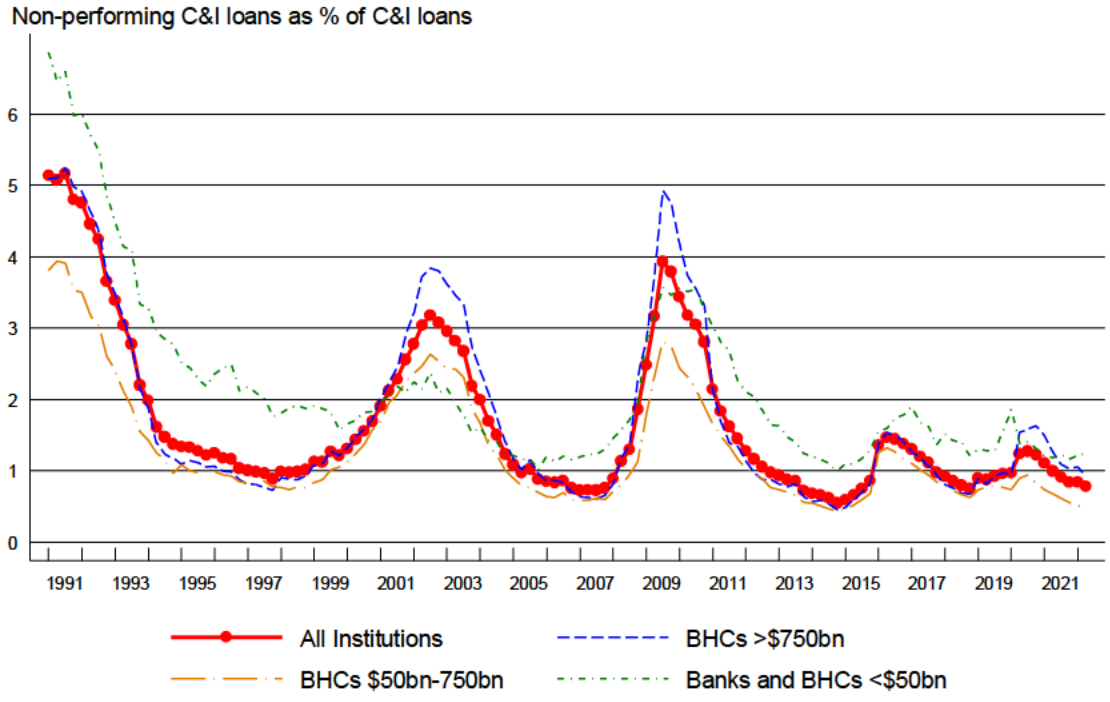
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



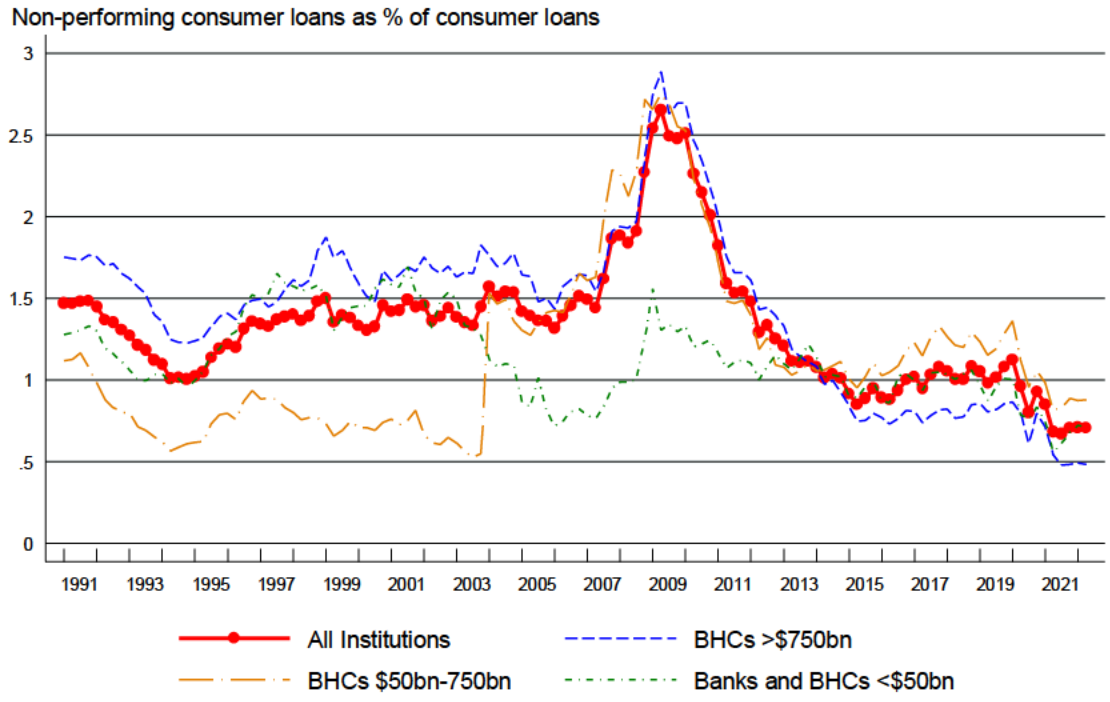
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



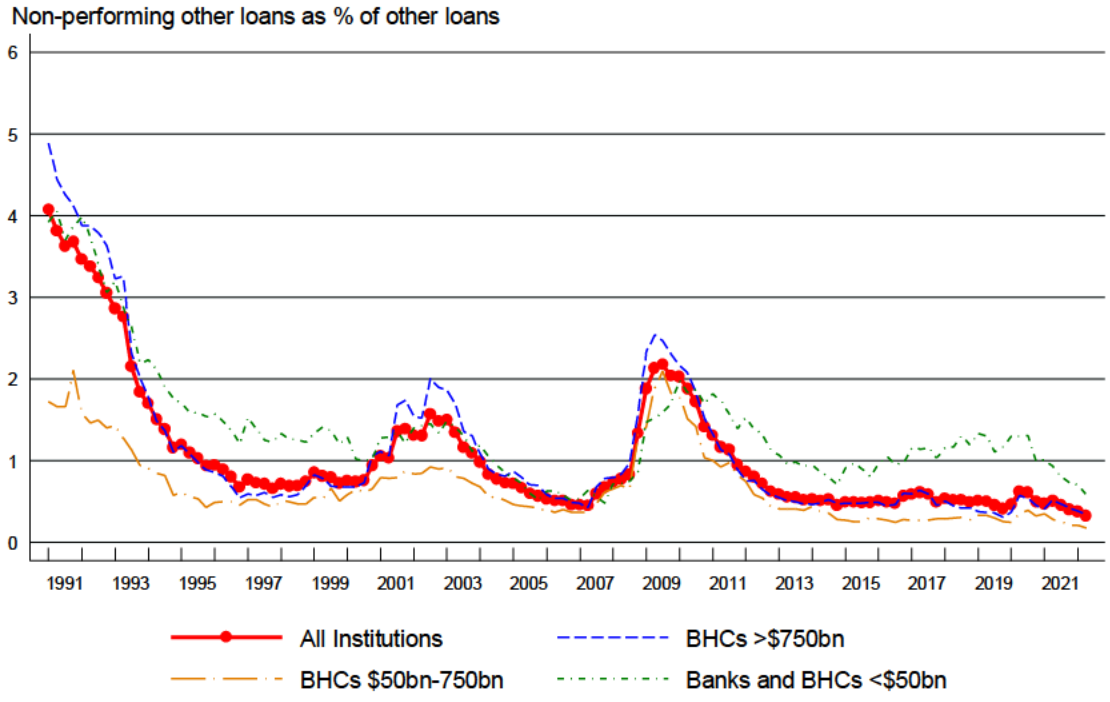
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



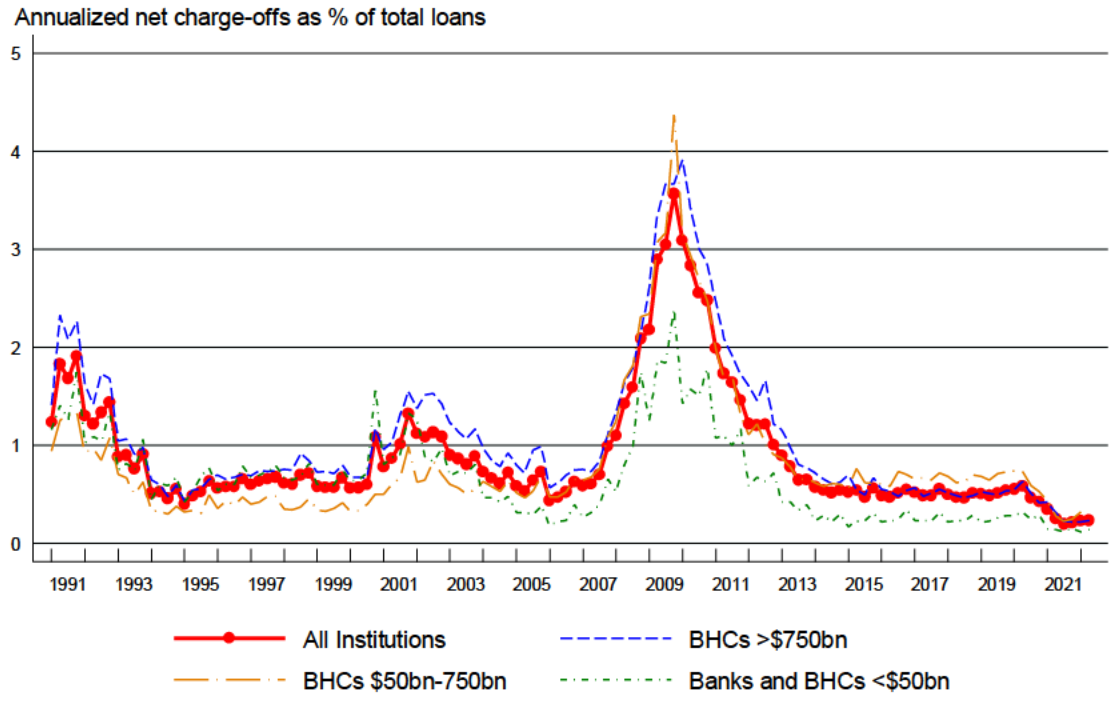
Non-performing Consumer Loans



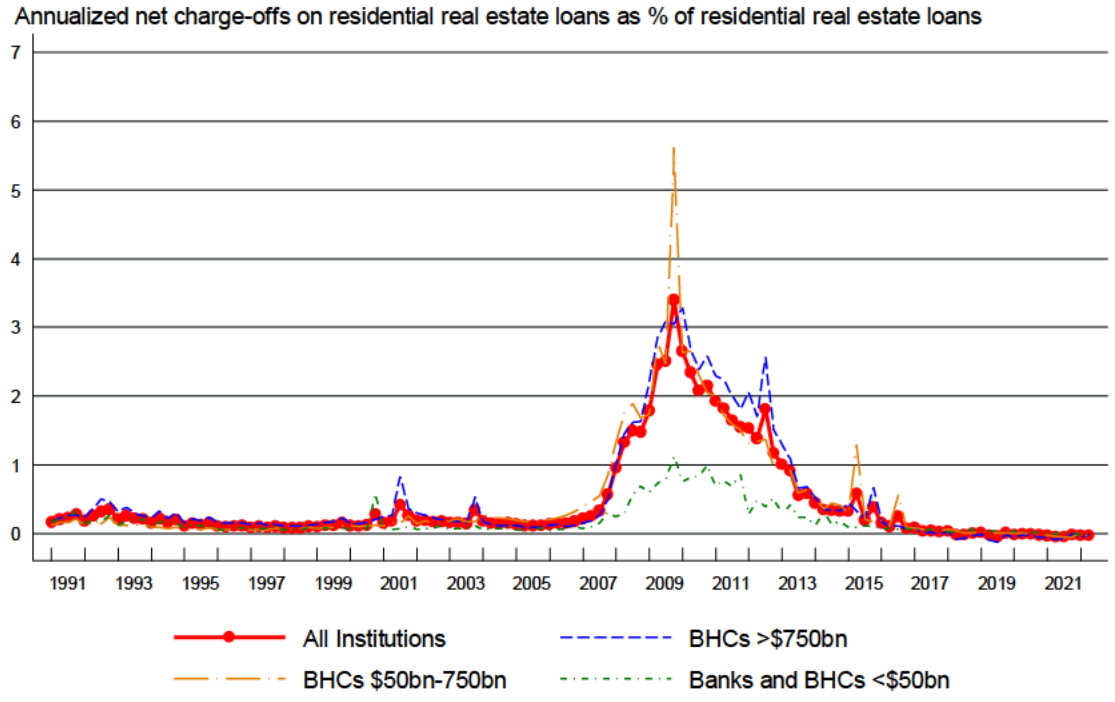
Non-performing Other Loans



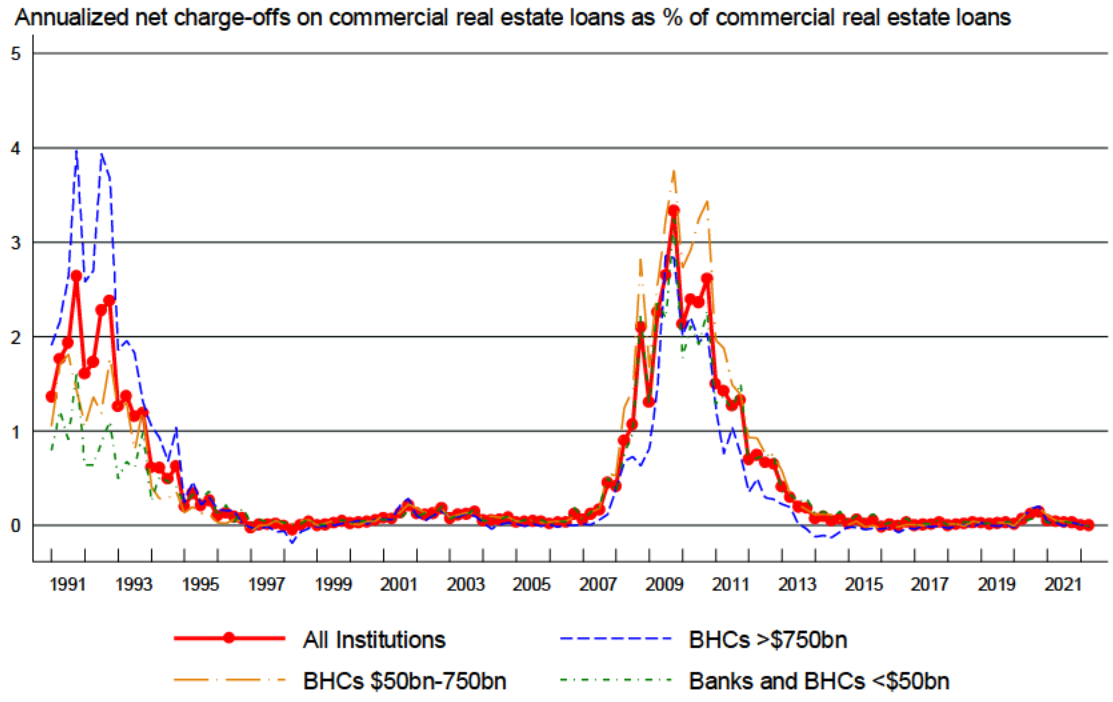
Net Charge-offs



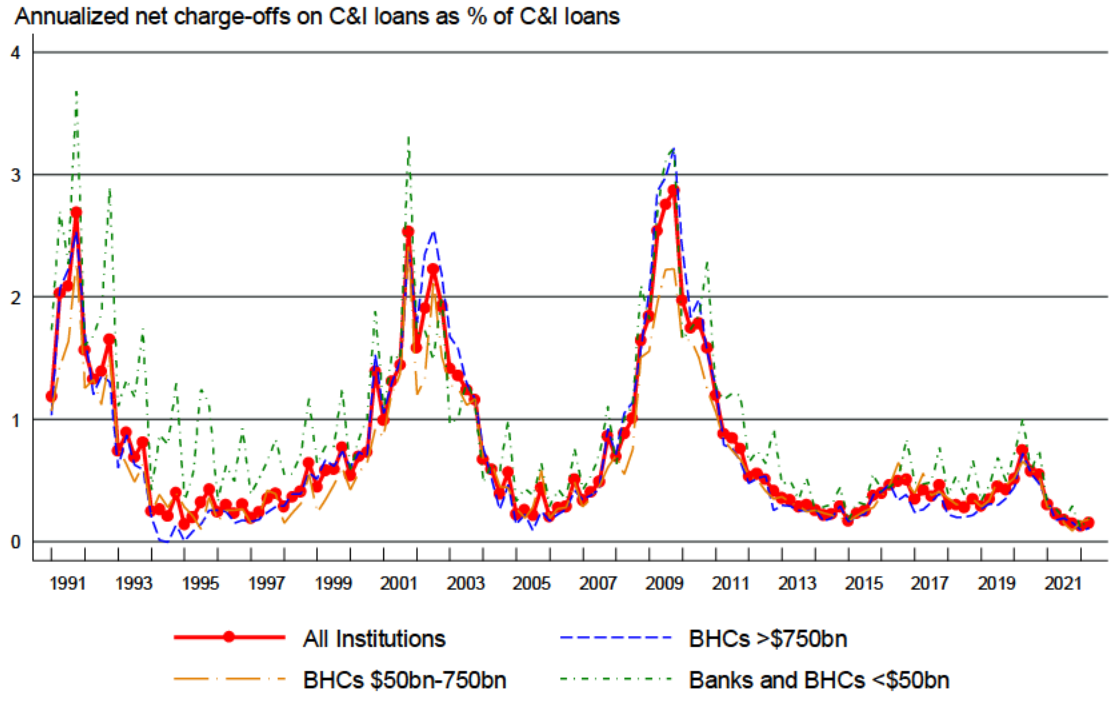
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



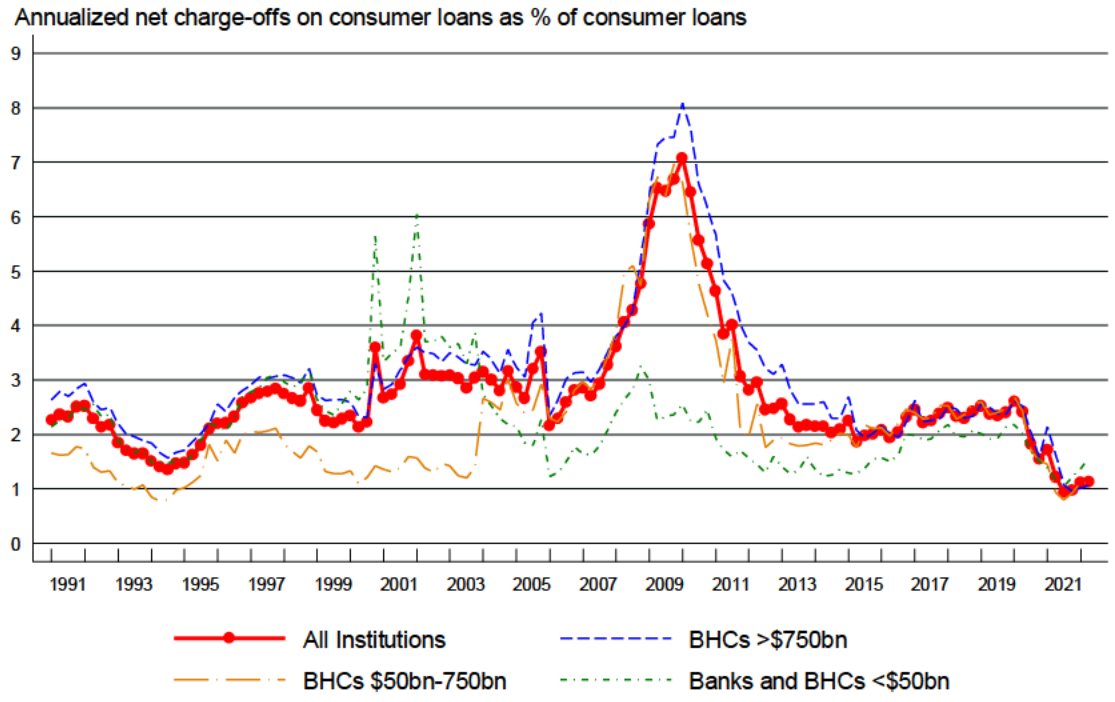
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



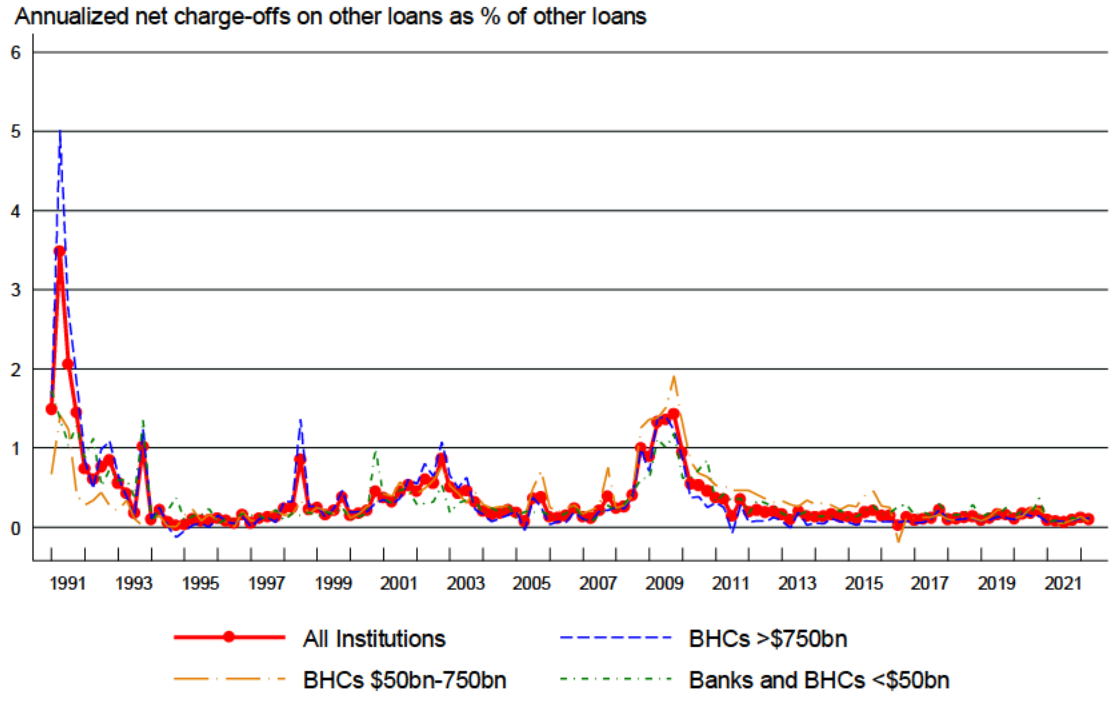
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



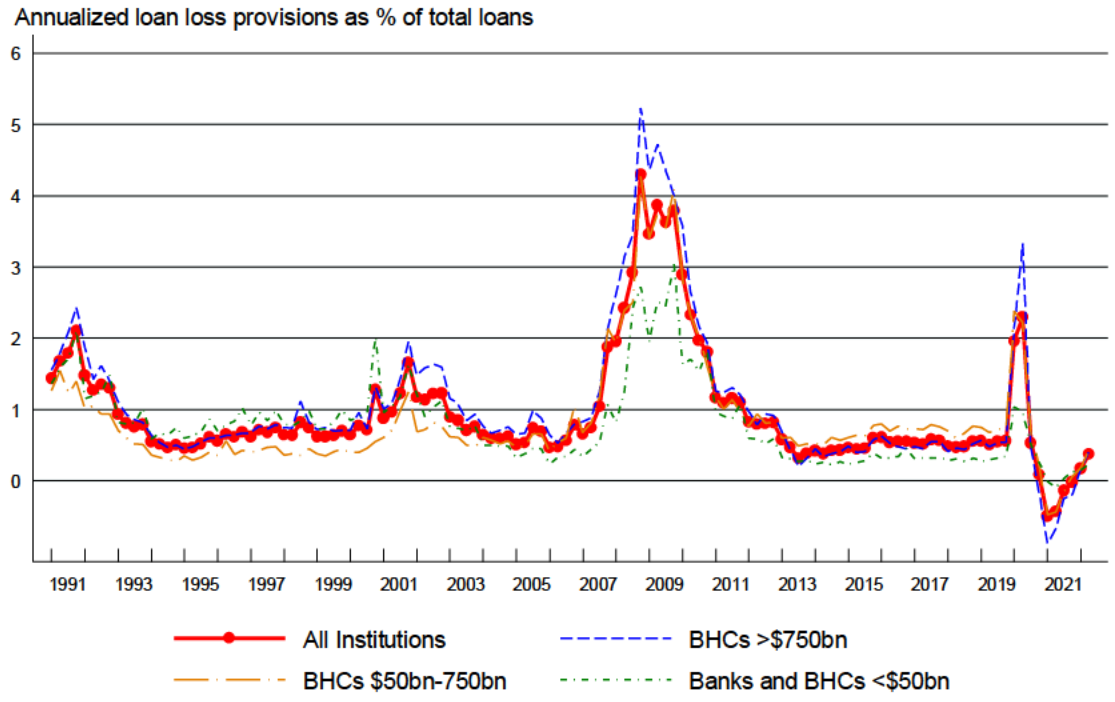
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



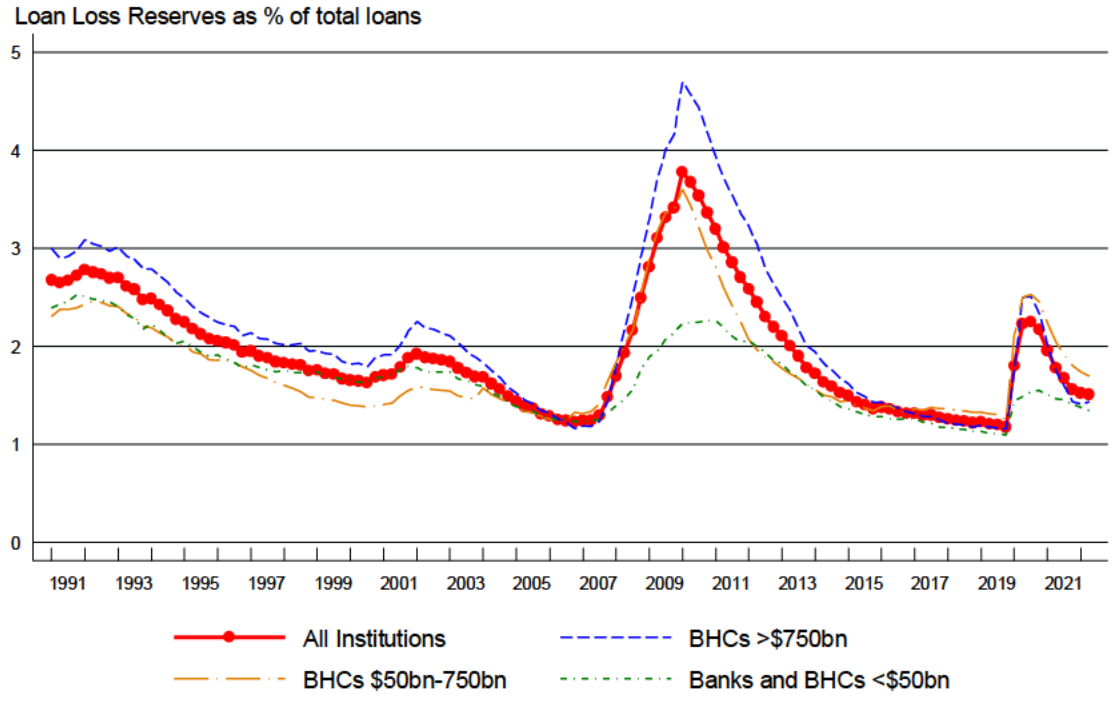
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



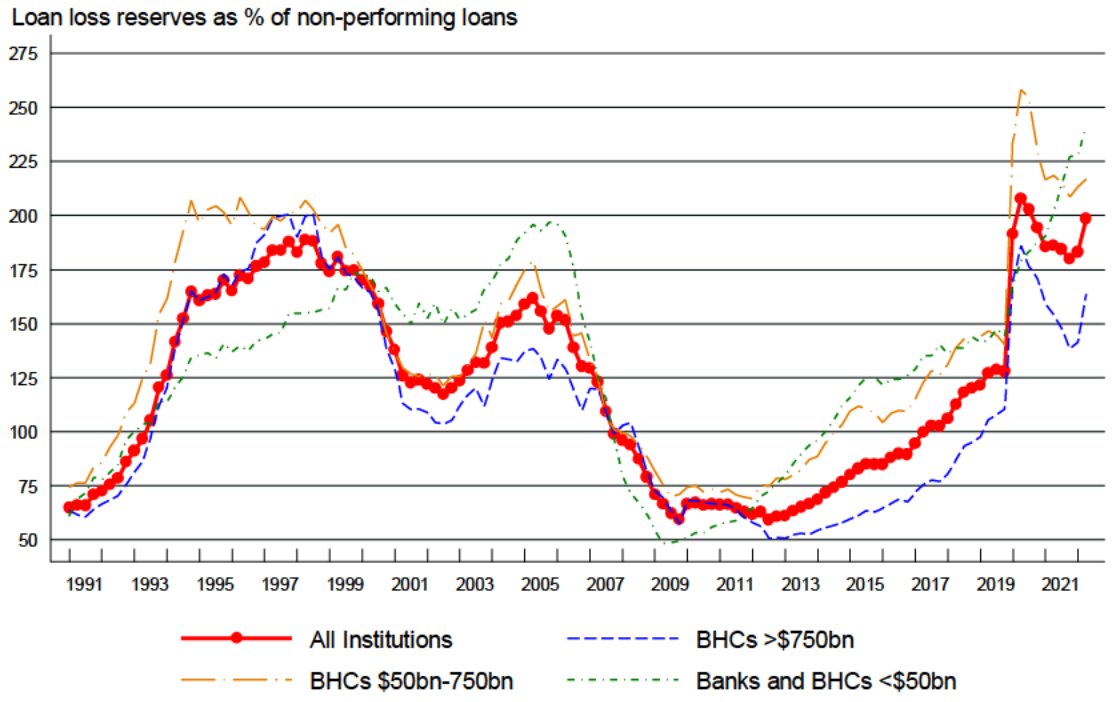
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans

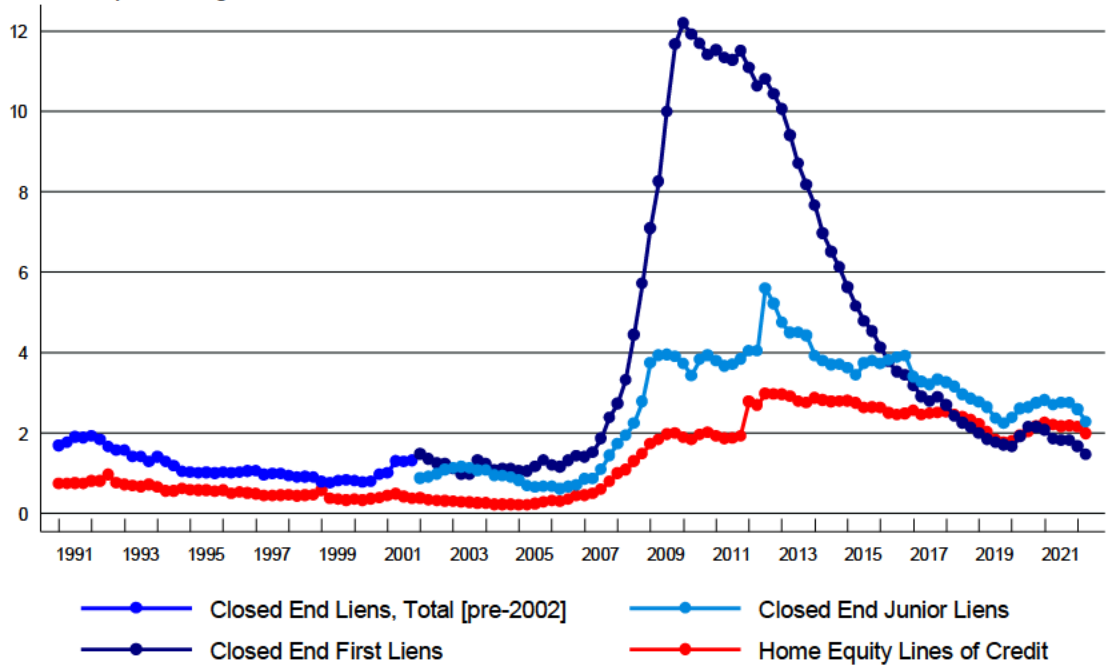


4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

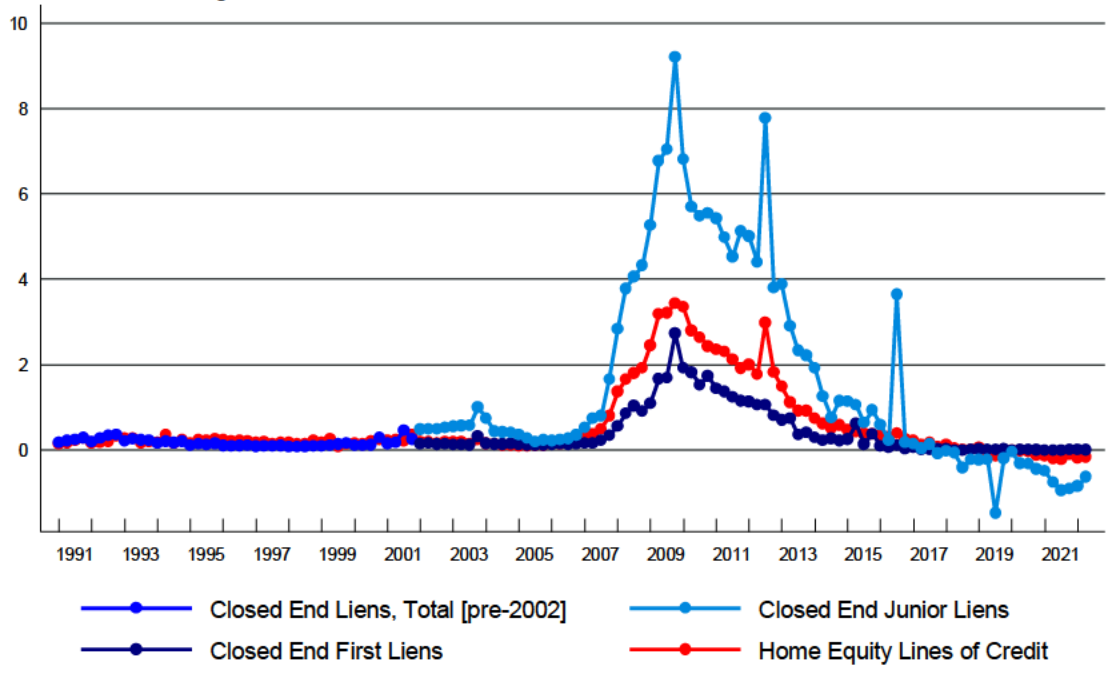
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

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



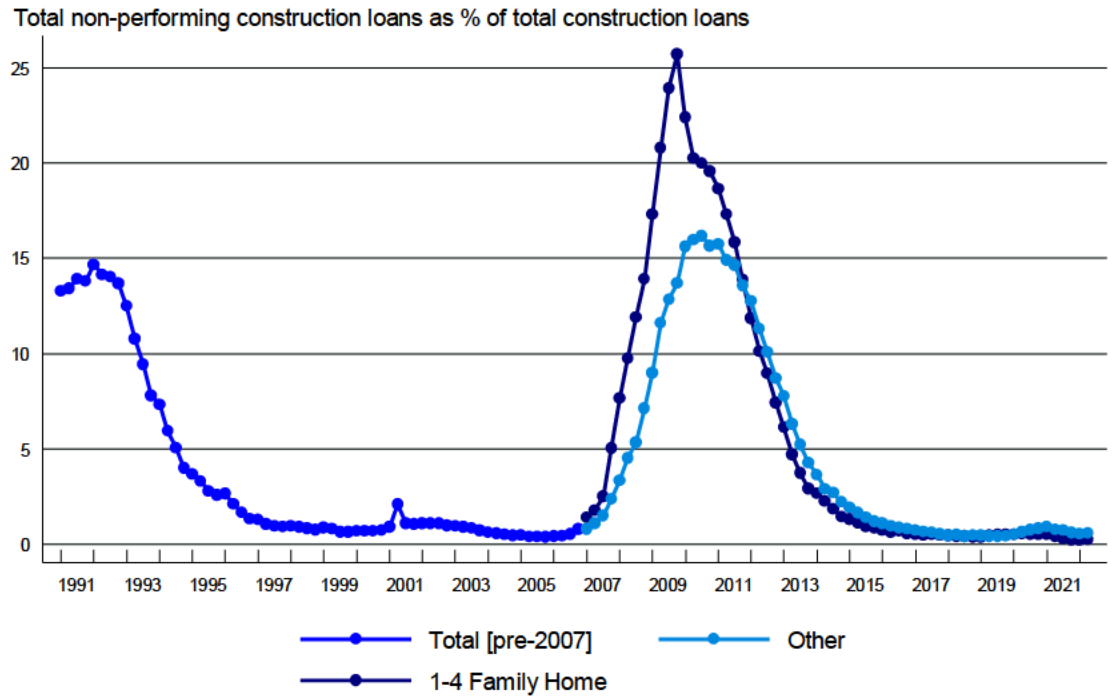
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

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

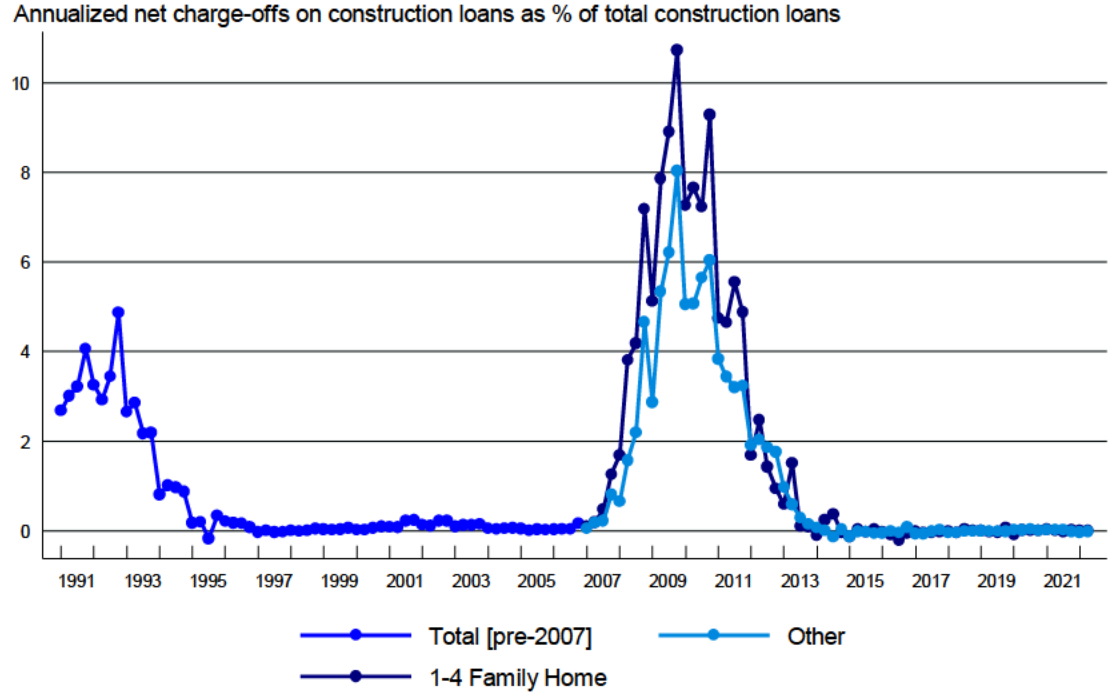


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

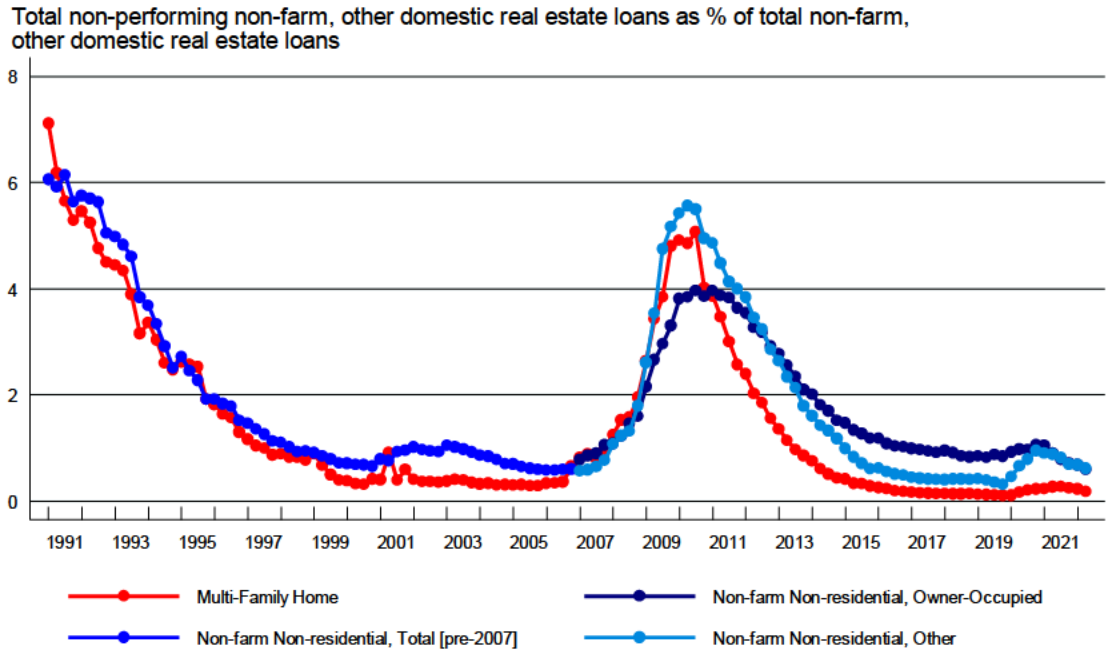
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



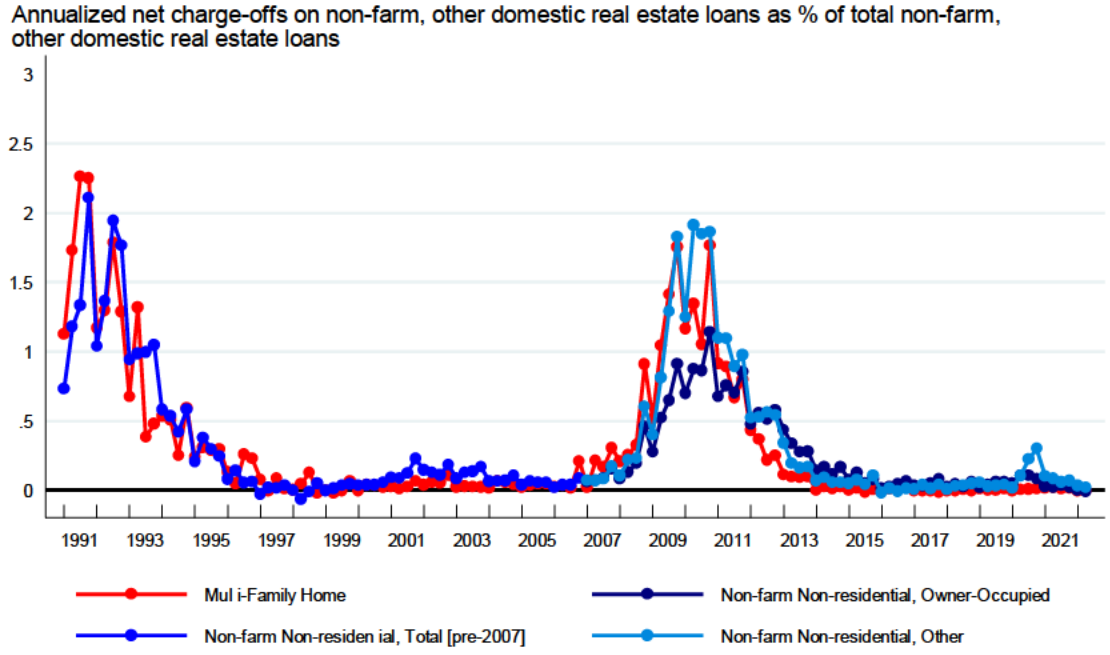
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

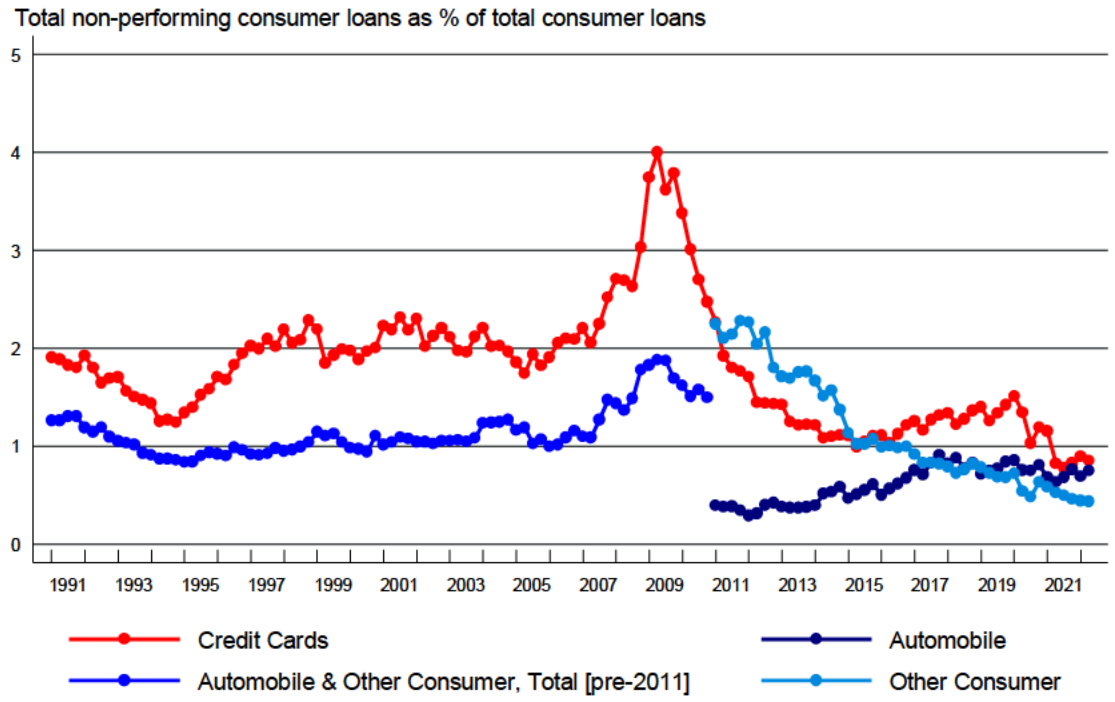


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

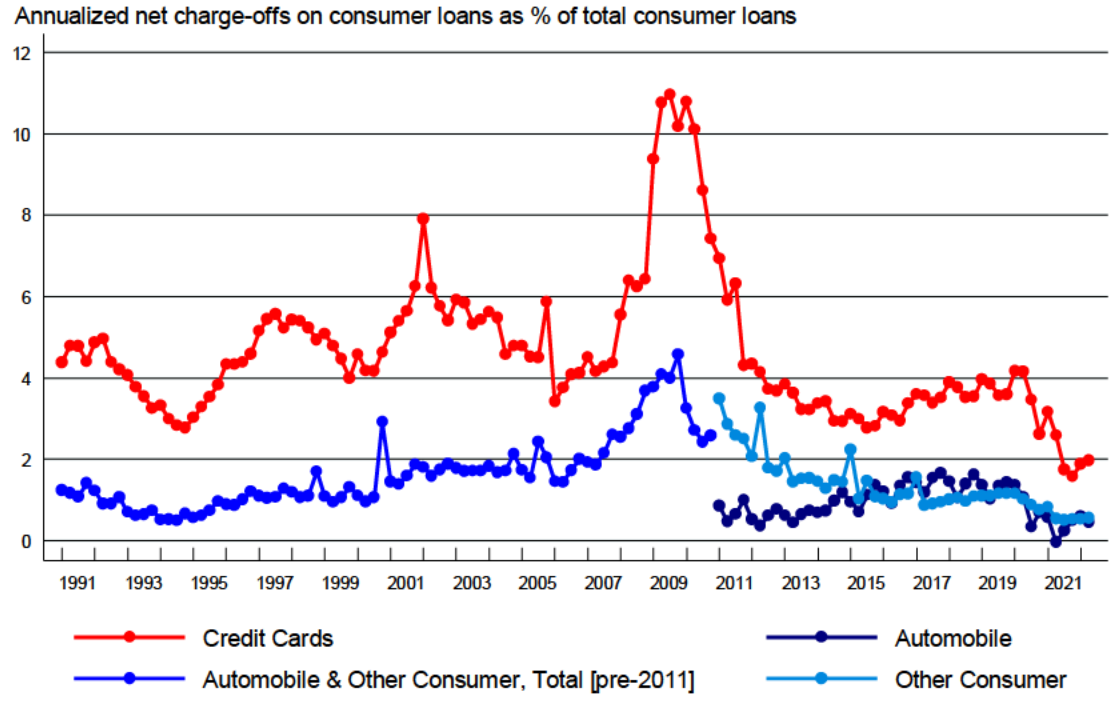


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

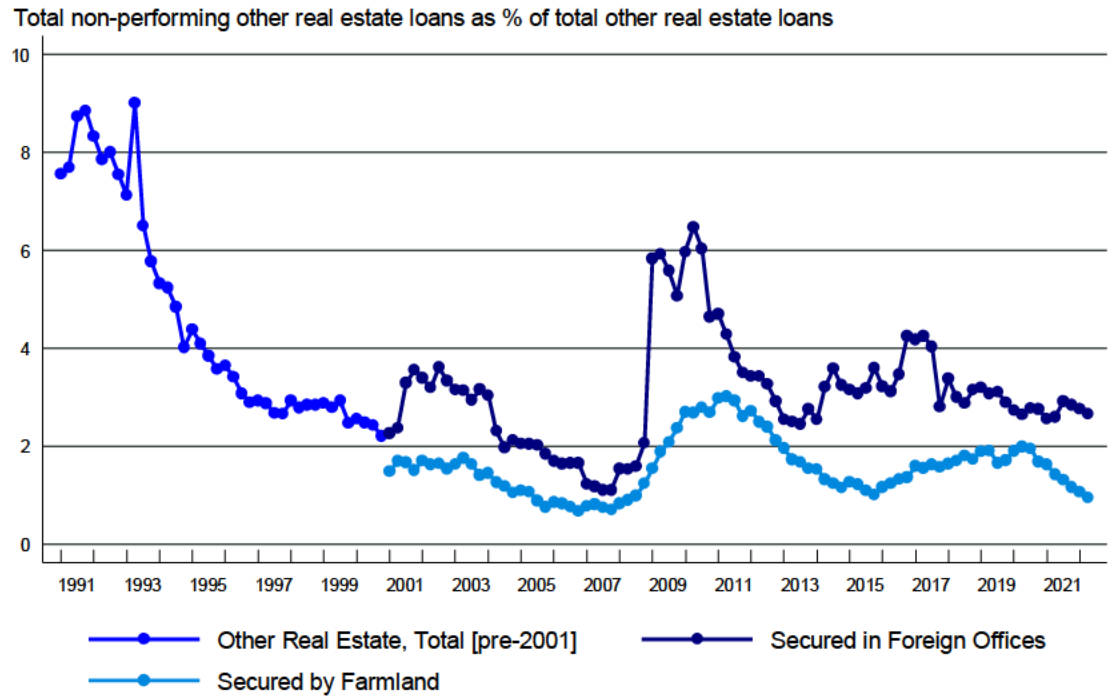


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

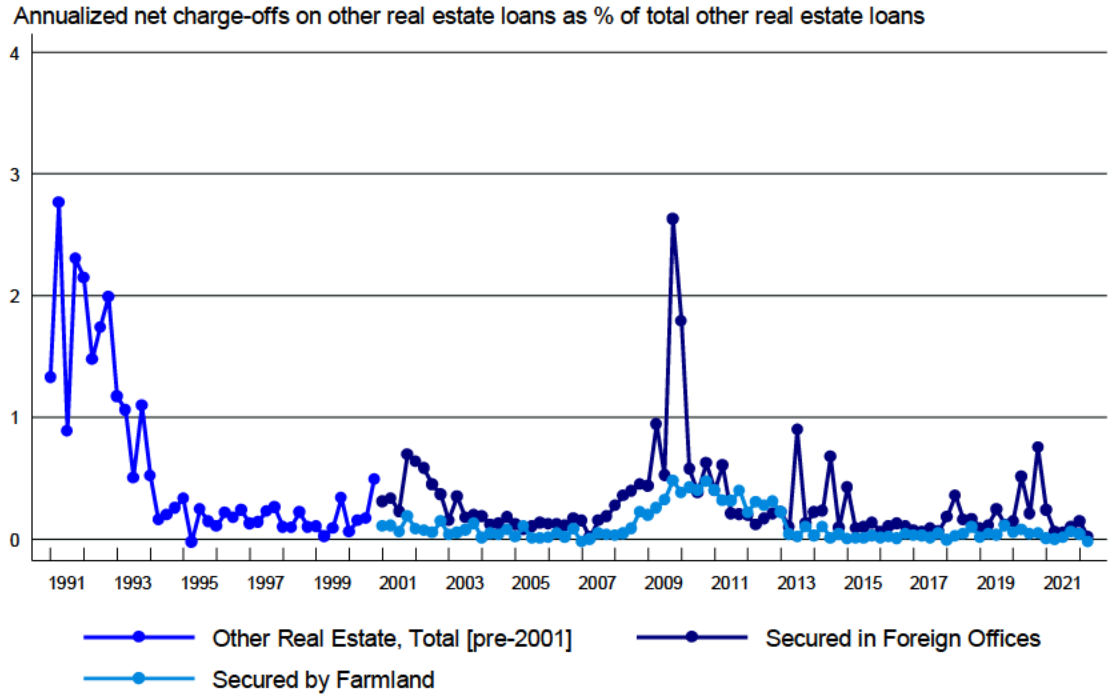


D. All Other Loans

Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

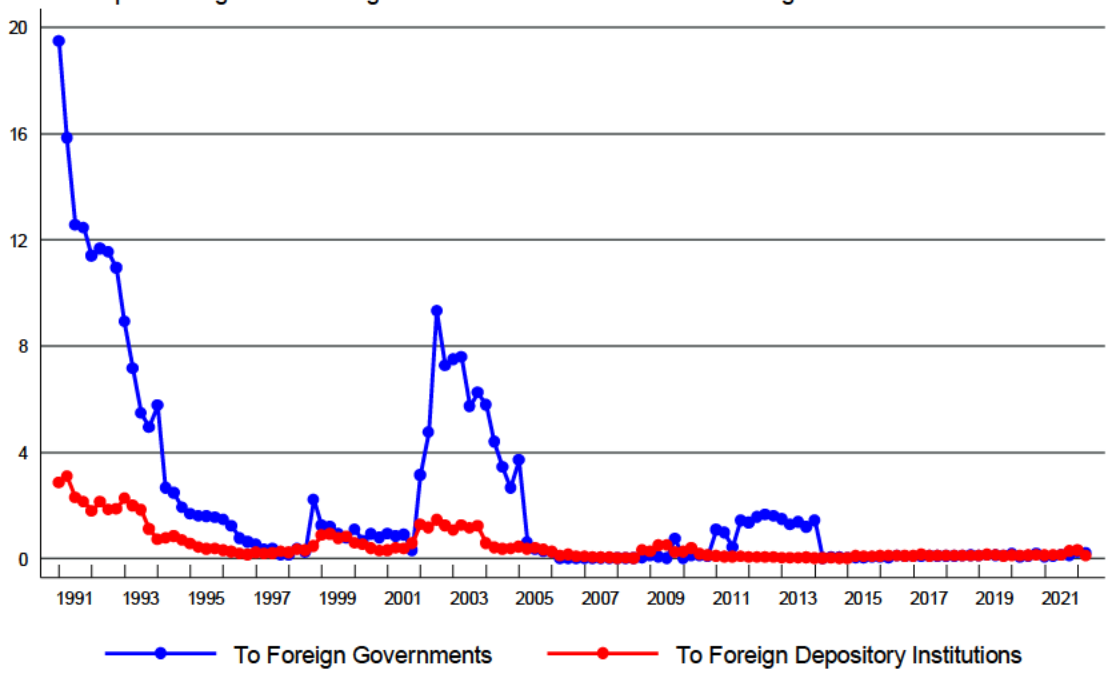


Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



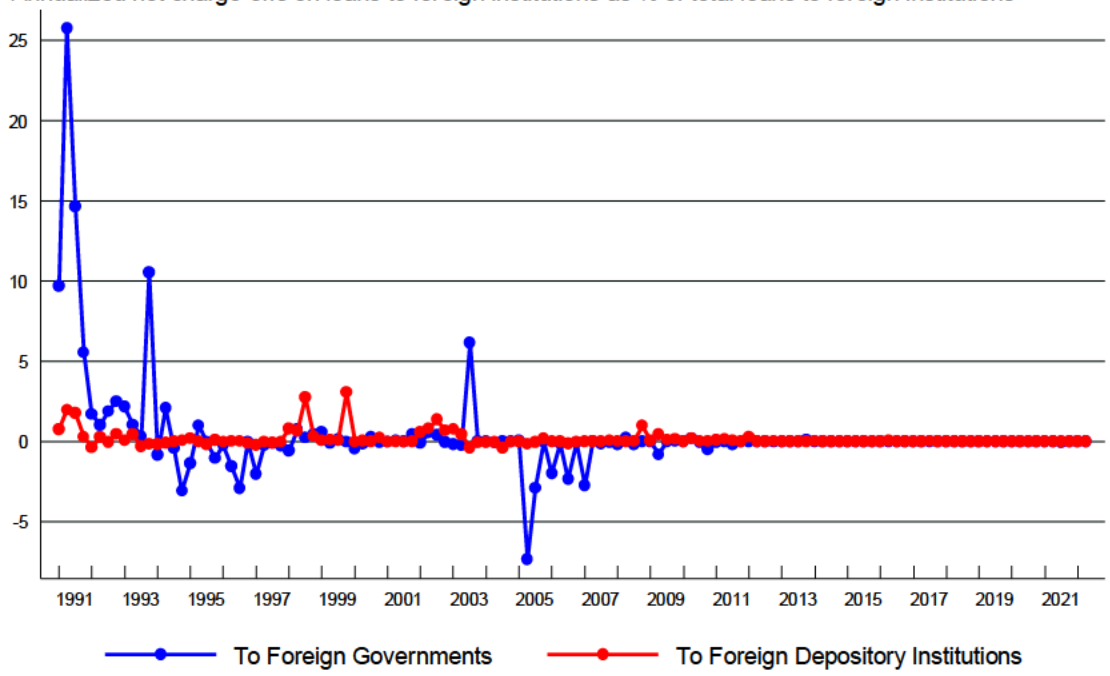
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail

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

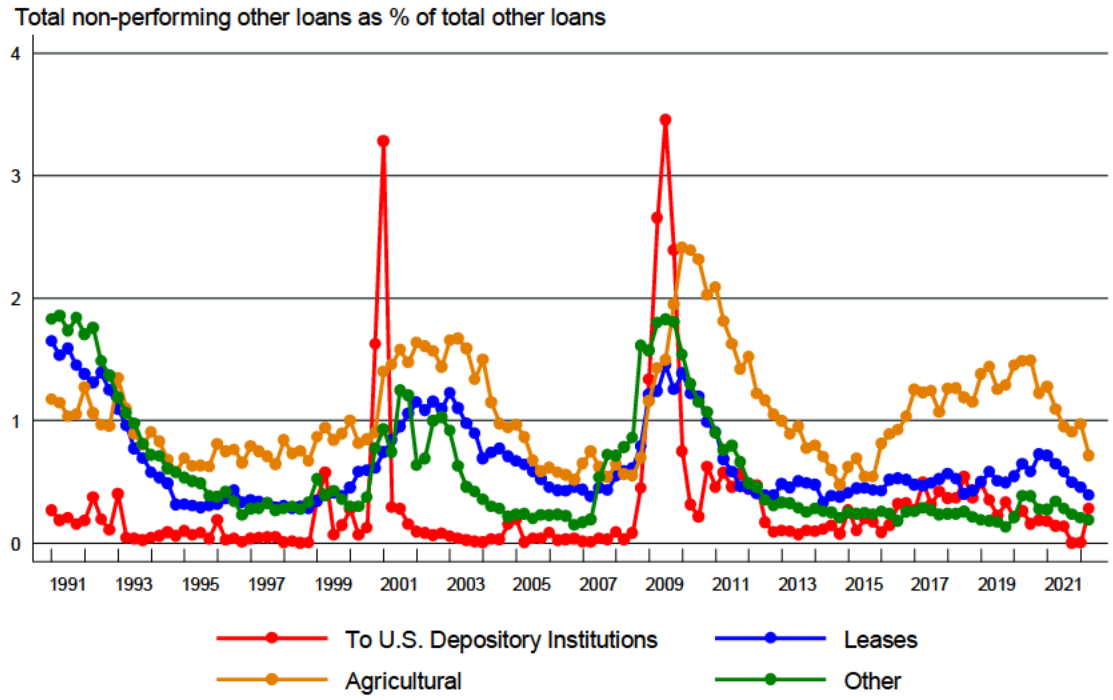


Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail

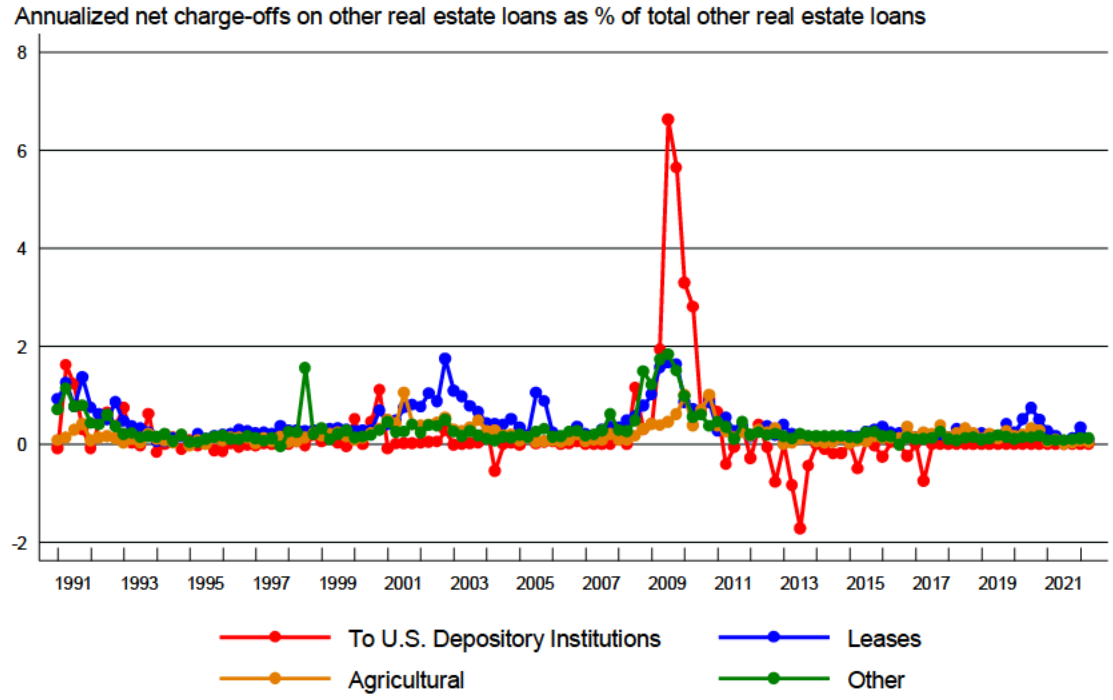
Annualized net charge-offs on loans to foreign institutions as % of total loans to foreign institutions



Non-performing Other Loans, Detail



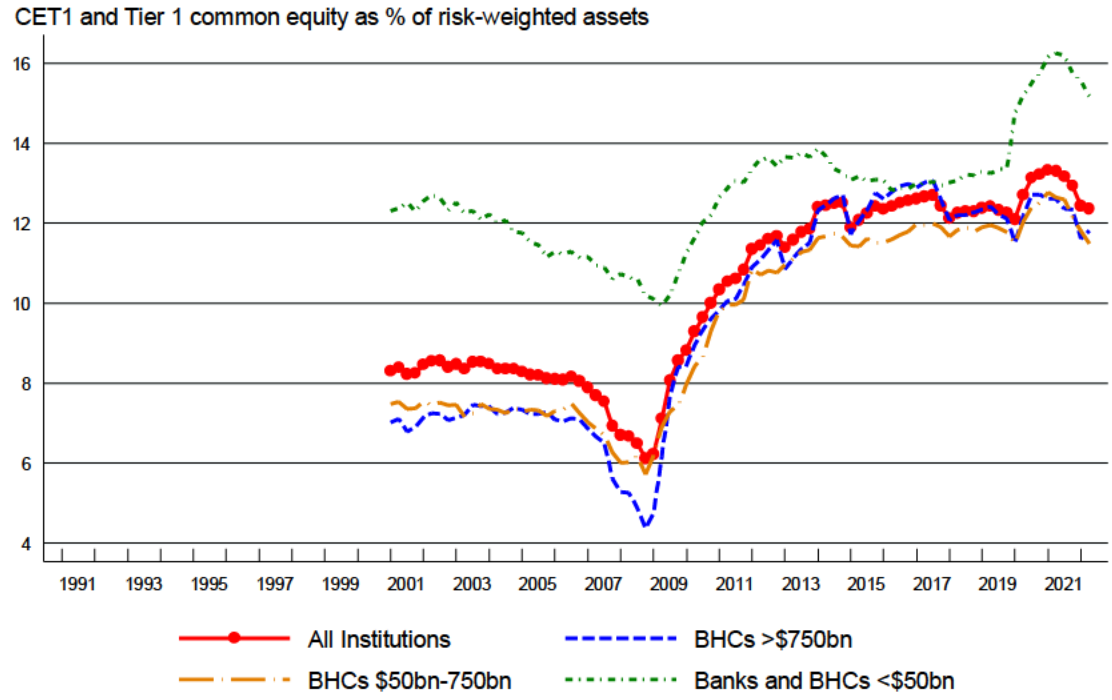
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail



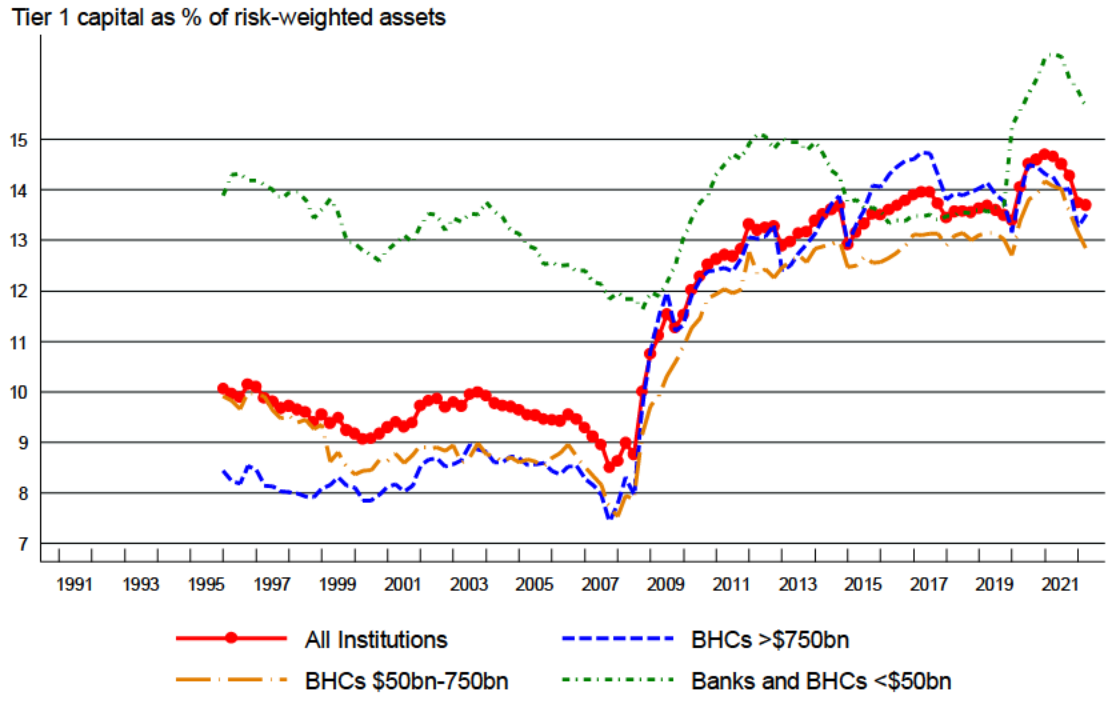
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

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. Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, as well as the ASU No. 2022-02, “Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures”, issued by FASB in March 2022, may have influenced the calculation of RWA. In addition, the interim final rules of March 23, 2020, and April 13, 2020, and the final rule of October 28, 2020, adopted by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation on the treatment of certain emergency facilities in the regulatory capital rule and the liquidity coverage ratio rule may have impacted the calculation of RWA and the leverage ratio. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details.

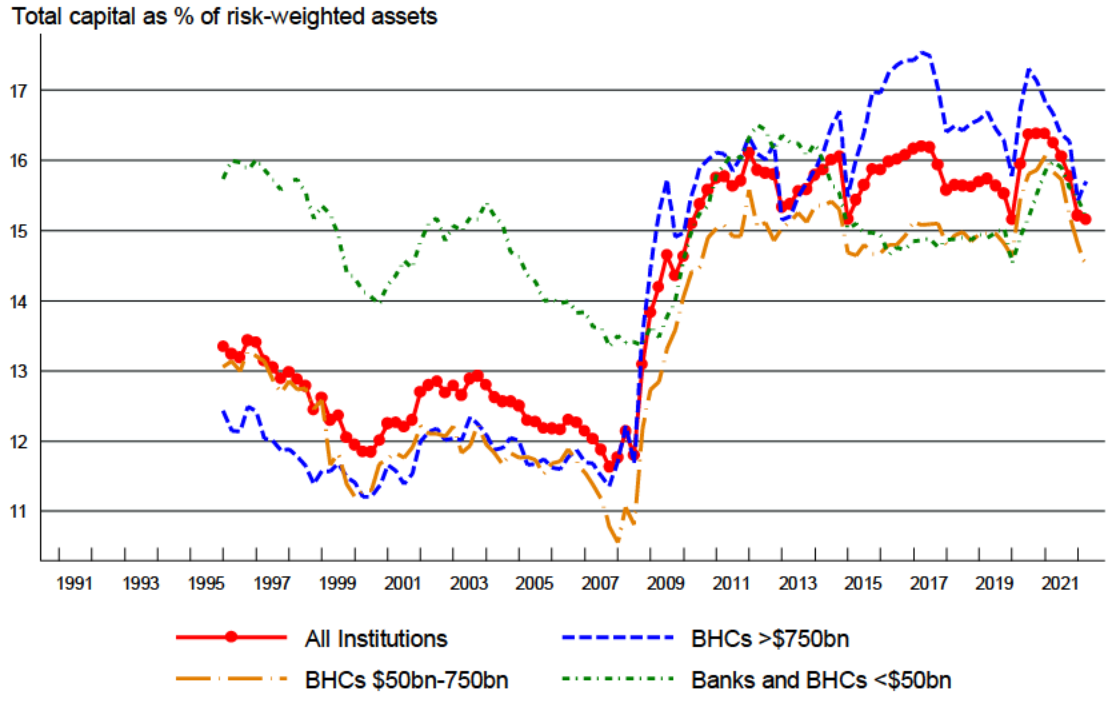
CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



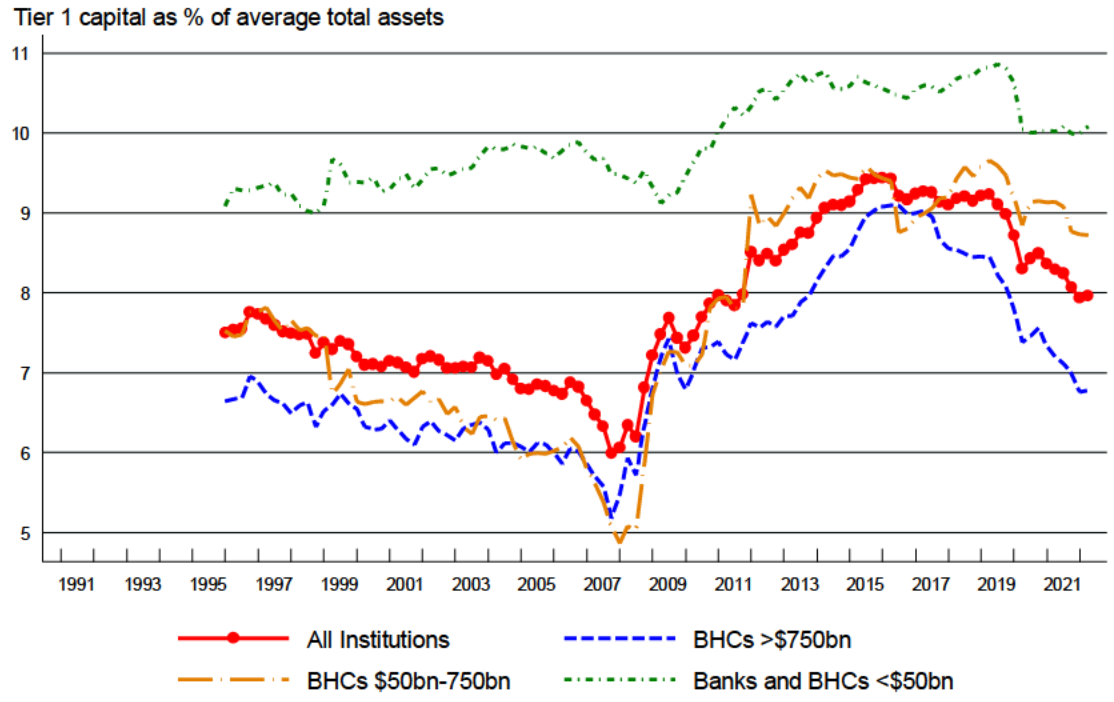
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio

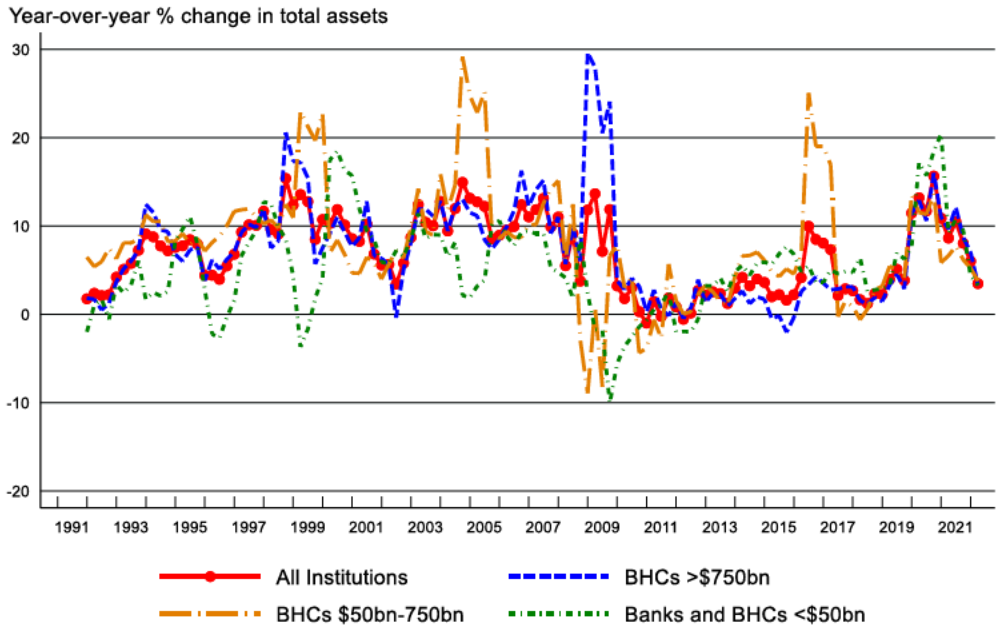


Leverage Ratio

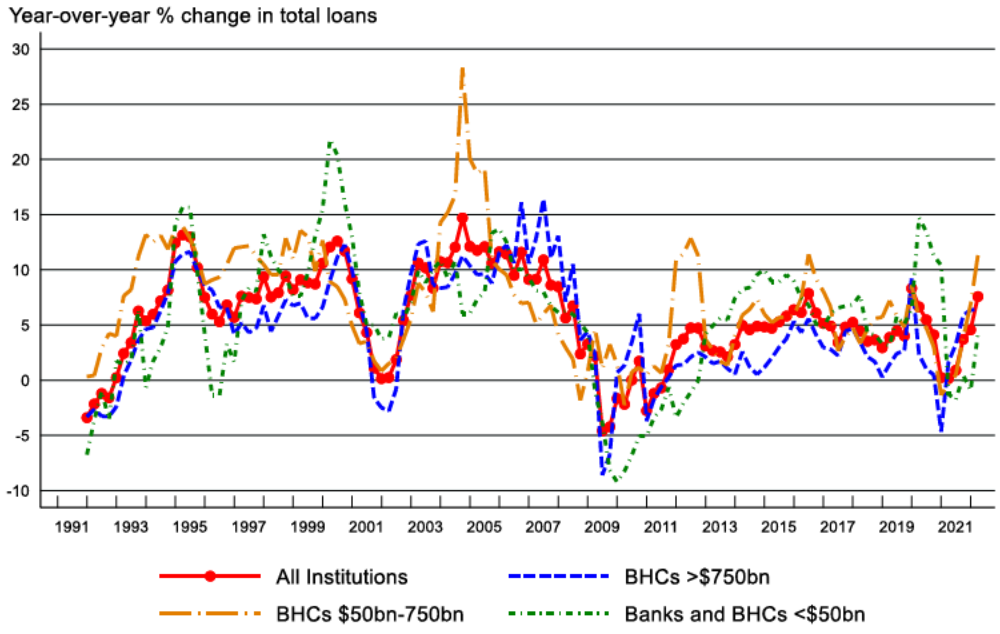


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms 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.

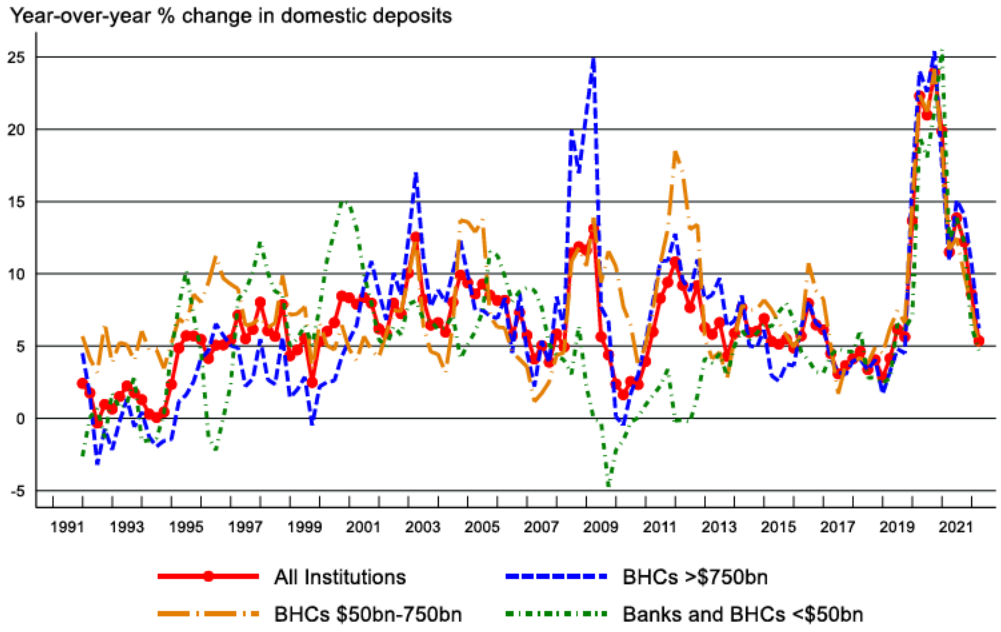
Asset Growth Rate



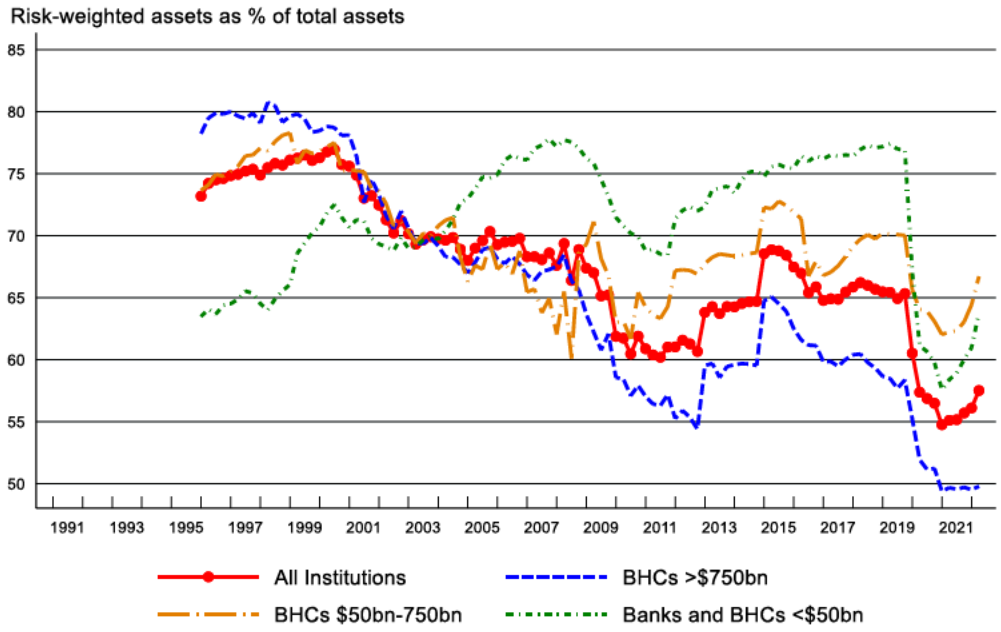
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate



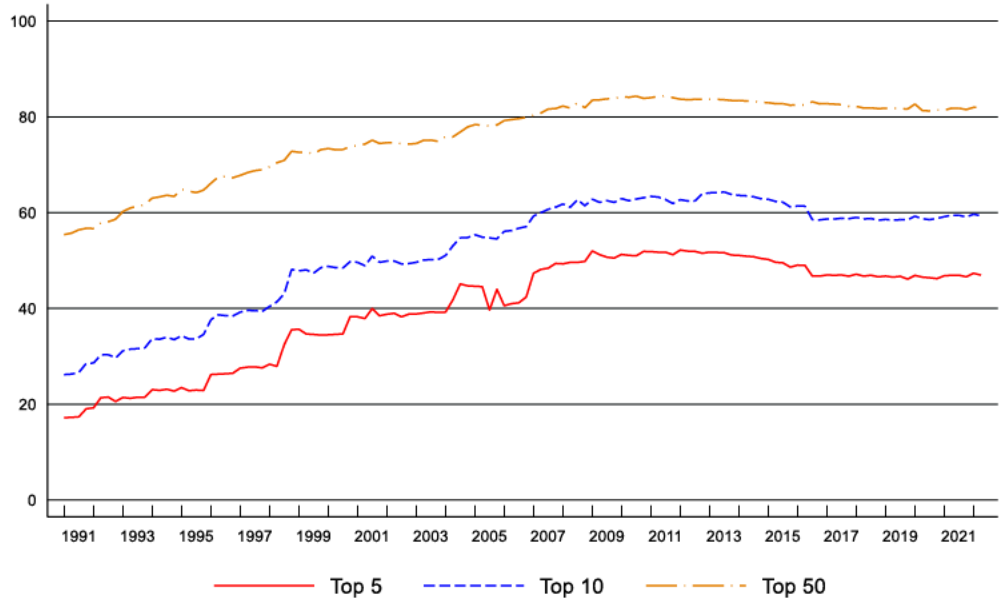
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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
2022Q2

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	3841.31	8649.00	0.90	12.09	12.17	14 06	15.74
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	3111.61	6247.00	0.80	9.29	10.49	12 27	14.18
3	CITIGROUP	2380.90	4547.00	0.76	9.14	11.90	13 57	16.13
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1881.14	3119.00	0.66	7.03	10.38	11 89	14.65
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	1601.22	2927.00	0.73	9.93	14.21	15.73	17.95
6	MORGAN STANLEY	1173.78	2495.00	0.85	9.82	15.24	16 87	19.19
7	U S BC	591 38	1531.00	1.04	12.60	9.72	11 36	13.20
8	TRUIST FC	545.12	1531.00	1.12	9.72	9.20	10 81	12.62
9	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	541 01	1480.82	1.09	12.43	9.56	11 02	12.92
10	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	516 52	801.97	0.62	6.48	16.60	16.60	17.82
11	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	452.62	869.00	0.77	8.48	10.06	12 86	13.77
12	CAPITAL ONE FC	440 29	2030.74	1.84	15.21	12.10	13.48	15.66
13	STATE STREET CORP	300 22	747.00	1.00	11.60	12.90	14.61	15.90
14	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	227.43	48.25	0.08	1.14	14.05	15.72	18.67
15	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	227.19	364.64	0.64	6.00	9.56	10.63	12.35
16	SVB FNCL GRP	214.40	373.00	0.70	9.37	11.98	15 57	16.22
17	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	212 58	-139.22	-0.26	-2.16	16.68	22.11	22.32
18	FIFTH THIRD BC	206.78	561.65	1.09	11.84	8.95	10 23	12.47
19	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	205 30	1964.00	3.83	33.81	10.34	11 25	13.05
20	M&T BK CORP	204 03	217.52	0.43	3.37	10.94	12 35	14.27
21	FIRST REPUBLIC BK	197 91	432.77	0.87	10.54	9.15	11.75	12.82
22	BMO FNCL CORP	192.11	469.29	0.98	8.81	13.32	14 29	15.78
23	KEYCORP	187 23	533.39	1.14	14.79	9.17	10 37	11.98
24	ALLY FNCL	185.70	482.00	1.04	13.79	9.62	11.11	12.75
25	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	178.78	538.84	1.21	12.01	9.05	10.63	12.81
26	BARCLAYS US LLC	174 31	39.00	0.09	0.95	13.60	15.19	17.01
27	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	165 32	438.55	1.06	8.40	16.92	17 22	18.93
28	RBC US GRP HOLDS LLC	162 93	249.32	0.61	5.37	14.97	14 97	15.55
29	REGIONS FC	160 95	583.00	1.45	14.13	9.25	10.61	12.26
30	NORTHERN TR CORP	157.79	396.21	1.00	14.32	10.54	11 51	12.63
31	MUFG AMERS HOLDS CORP	152.45	-2188.53	-5.74	-56.52	13.16	14.40	14.71
32	BNP PARIBAS USA	146 06	194.26	0.53	4.89	14.57	14.60	16.66
33	DB USA CORP	118.60	-40.00	-0.13	-1.16	25.65	33 53	33.58
34	SIGNATURE BK	115 97	339.20	1.17	16.89	9.98	10.79	11.88
35	DISCOVER FS	114.60	1111.41	3.88	32.30	14.18	15 22	17.00
36	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	107.67	255.12	0.95	9.59	11.35	12 37	14.46
37	CREDIT SUISSE HOLD USA	91.68	-1491.53	-6.51	-32.97	24.43	25 30	25.48
38	ZIONS BC NA	87.78	203.47	0.93	14.45	9.87	10 56	12.27
39	COMERICA	87.18	261.00	1.20	16.22	9.72	10 24	11.75
40	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	86.11	300.17	1.39	12.62	19.97	20.19	21.52
41	FIRST HORIZON CORP	85.13	173.85	0.82	8.42	9.81	11.62	12.96
42	POPULAR	71.50	211.00	1.18	19.66	16.39	16.46	18.29
43	WEBSTER FNCL CORP	67.60	182.31	1.08	9.12	11.09	11.65	13.91
44	WESTERN ALLI BC	66.06	260.20	1.58	20.99	8.99	9.74	11.93
45	CIBC BC USA	65.44	146.53	0.90	6.14	12.77	12.77	13.70
46	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	63.09	171.07	1.08	10.03	9.16	10 22	12.00
47	EAST WEST BC	62.39	258.33	1.66	18.42	11.97	11 97	13.25
48	SYNOVUS FC	57.38	178.05	1.24	15.54	9.46	10 56	12.43
49	VALLEY NAT BC	54.44	96.41	0.71	6.22	9.06	9.54	11.53
50	CULLEN/FROST BKR	51.82	119.11	0.92	14.24	12.64	13.17	14.75
TOTALS**	TOP 50 (BHCS AND BANKS)	22390.84	45269.18	0.81	9.16	11.67	13 23	15.16
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	27294.25	60786.82	0.89	9.83	12.36	13.69	15.15

* 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 3).

** 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 $750 billion in total assets as of the current quarter, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs[5] with $50 - $750 billion in total assets in the current quarter, and for the remainder of the industry. For consistency, time-series graphs for the ">$750bn" and $50-$750bn" 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 >$750bn" and the "BHCs $50-$750bn" series. Finally, the "all other banks and BHCs" quarterly series is constructed by subtracting the "BHCs > $750bn" and "BHCs $50-$750bn" 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 > $750bn 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.

- Starting on January 1, 2020, most firms that are public companies began to adopt the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)’s new “current expected credit losses” (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This affects the calculation of loan loss provisions and loan loss reserves. Firms also had the option of mitigating the effects of the adoption of CECL on their regulatory capital for 2 years, followed by a 3-year phase in period.

- In 2020:Q1, some non-advanced approaches firms began to implement a simplified capital rule to calculate CET1 in Schedule HC-R Part II. This is reflected in the calculation of aggregate CET1 and related ratios.

- Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, allowed banks to suspend the recognition of certain loan modifications as troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) during the applicable period under the CARES Act as extended by the Consolidated Appropriations (CA) Act (i.e., between March 1, 2020, and January 1, 2022). In addition, the ASU No. 2022-02, “Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures”, issued by FASB in March 2022 eliminated the recognition of trouble debt restructurings for banks that have adopted the “current expected credit losses” (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This was reflected in the calculation of loan loss provisions, loan loss reserves, non-performing loans, net charge-offs, and risk-weighted assets.

- The interim final rules of March 23, 2020, and April 13, 2020, and the final rule of October 28, 2020, adopted by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (together, the agencies), allowed banking organizations to neutralize the regulatory capital effects of participating in the Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (MMLF) and the Paycheck Protection Program Liquidity Facility (PPPLF). In addition, Paycheck Protection Program loans receive a zero percent risk weight under the agencies' regulatory capital rules. This may have impacted the calculation of risk-weighted assets and the leverage ratio.

Data Notes

1. As of 2020Q1, the largest asset group used for statistics reported by BHC size was raised from a threshold of $500bn to $750bn to reflect the changing nature of the banking industry. The six BHCs previously reported in the >$500bn group remain the same in the new >$750bn set (J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley). In general, the subsets of BHCs with statistics reported by asset totals remain consistent throughout time in this report.

2. 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.

3. 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, John Hancock and MetLife Inc.

4. 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

First Quarter 2022

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$750bn[2] in total assets as of the current quarter, for BHCs with $50bn-750bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Return on equity and return on assets both decreased from 11.06% and 1.06% in 2021:Q4 to 10.34% and 0.93% in 2022:Q1 respectively, reflecting an increase in quarterly loan loss provisions and noninterest expense.
- Net interest margin, defined as net interest income as a percentage of interest earning assets, remained the same as last quarter at 2.10%. The current net interest margin of 2.10% is below its post-crisis (2009:Q1 – 2022:Q1) average of 2.61%.
- Noninterest income ratio, measured as noninterest income as a percentage of total assets, declined from 1.96% in 2021:Q4 to 1.90% in 2022:Q1, which is below its post-crisis average of 2.17%.
- Asset growth slowed from 8.29% in 2021:Q4 to 6.26% in 2022:Q1. Loan growth rose from 3.99% to 4.83%, and domestic deposit growth decreased from 12.55% to 8.94%.
- 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] The threshold for the highest asset grouping was raised from $500bn to $750bn in the 2020Q1 Quarterly Trends report. Six BHCs exceed this $750bn size threshold: J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. See Data Notes on page 42 for more details.

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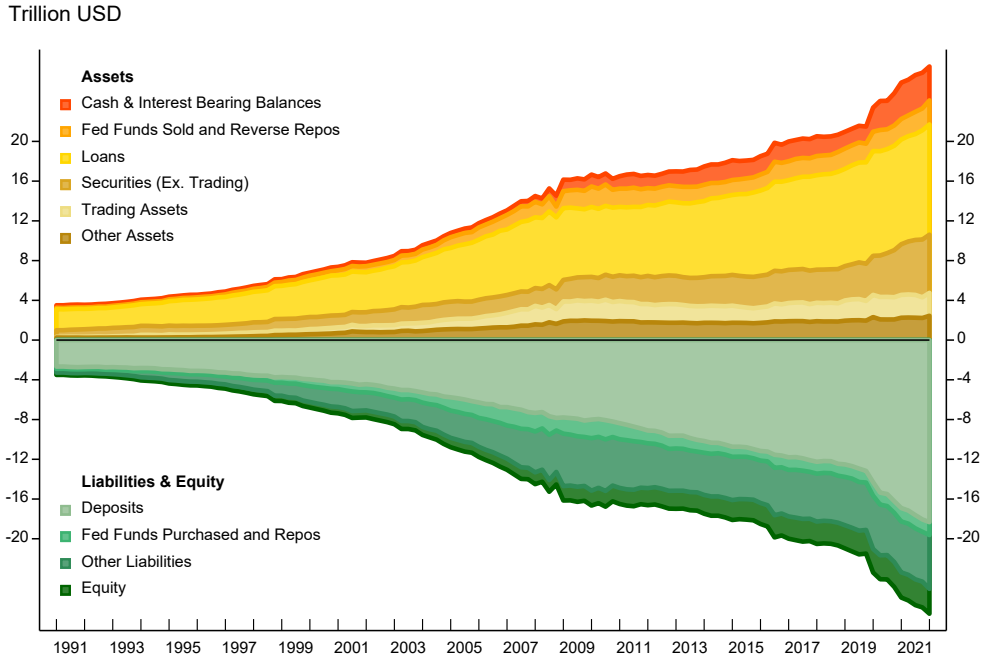
Charts and Tables

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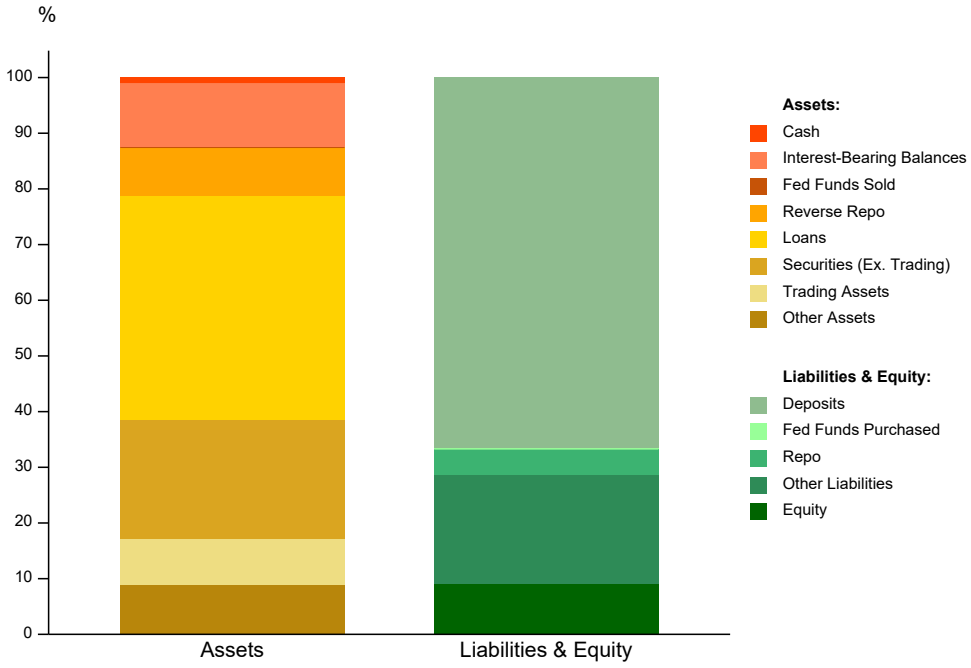
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

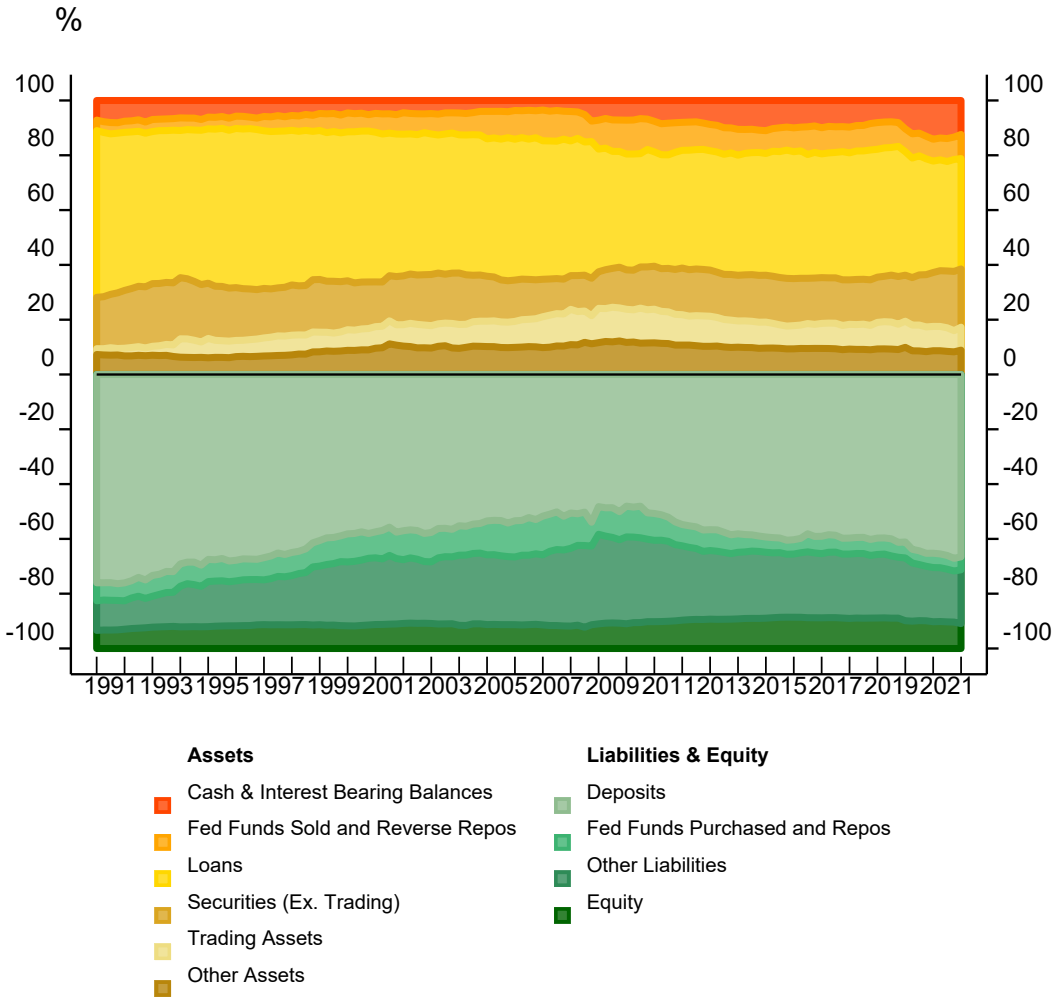
Balance Sheet Composition



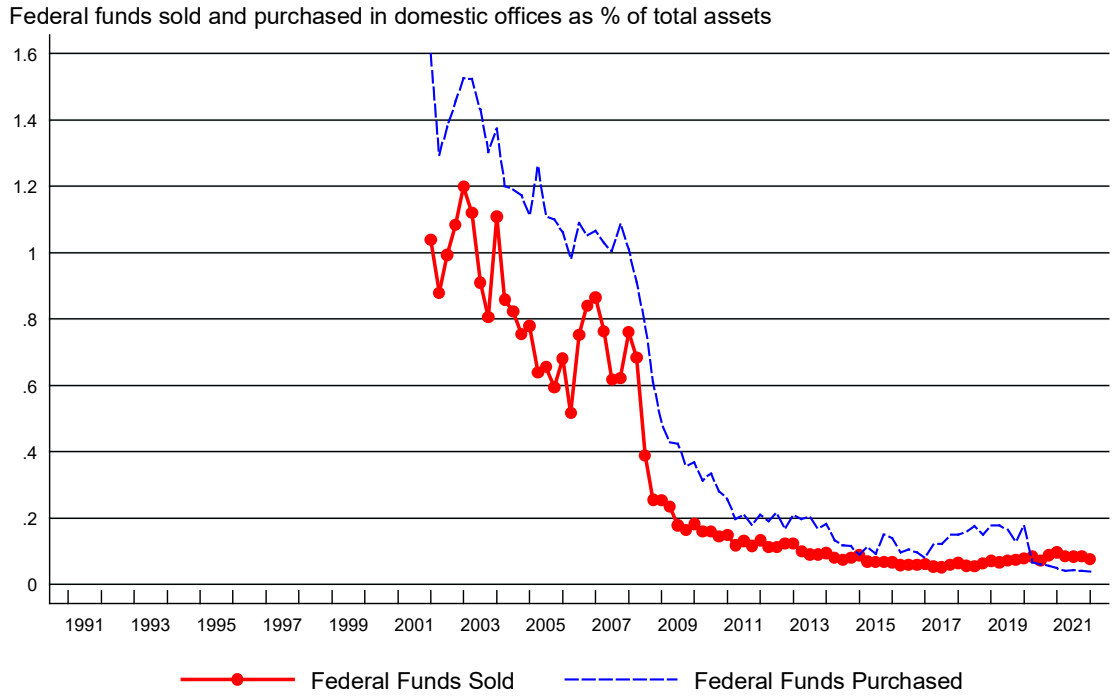
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



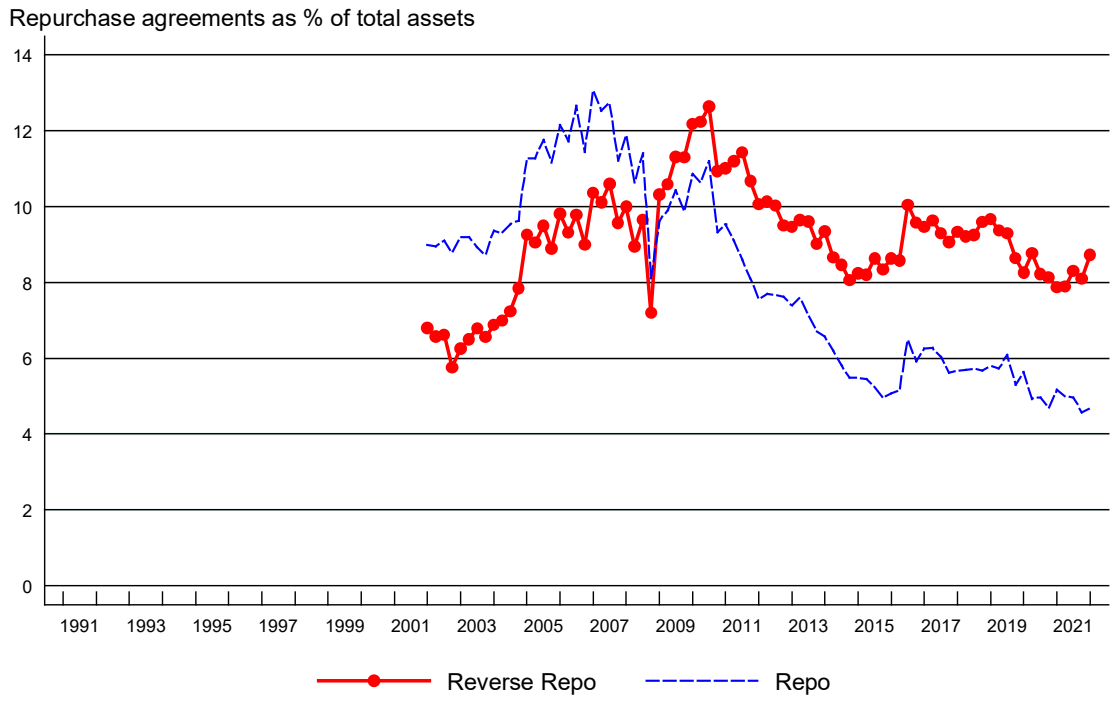
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased



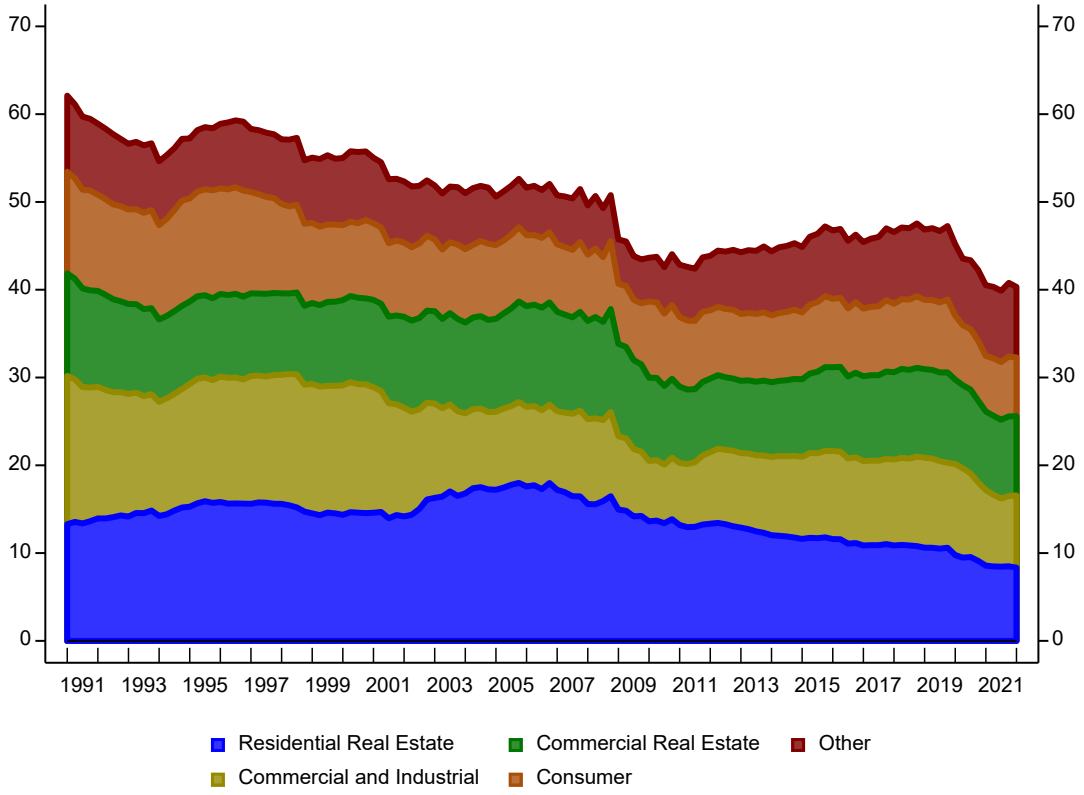
Repurchase Agreements



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

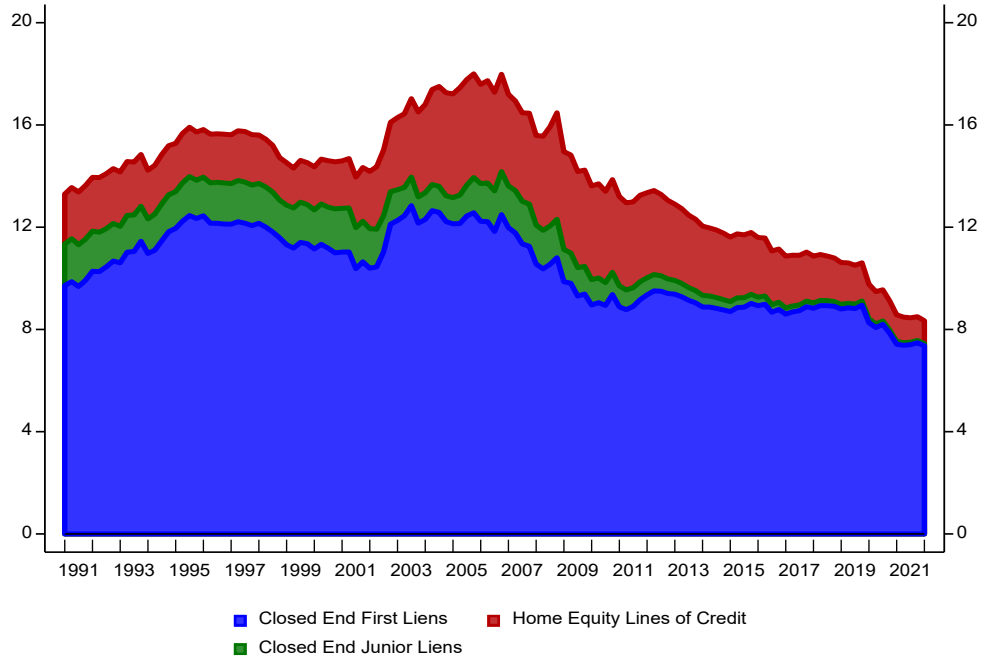
Loans

% of Total Assets



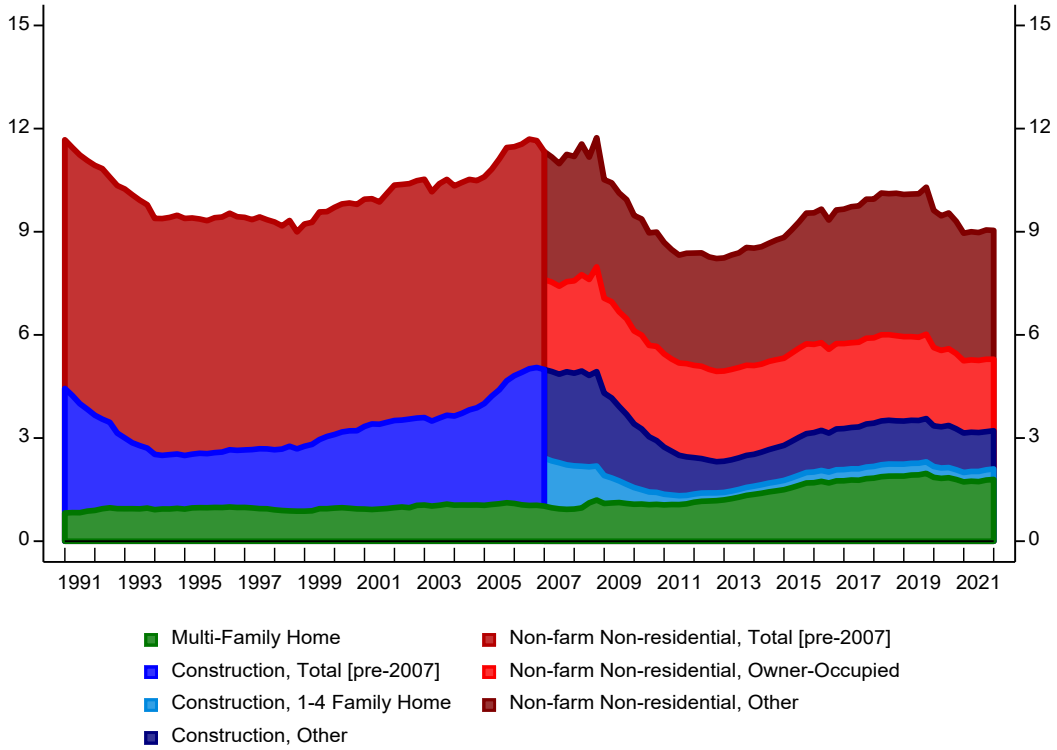
Residential Real Estate Loans

% of Total Assets



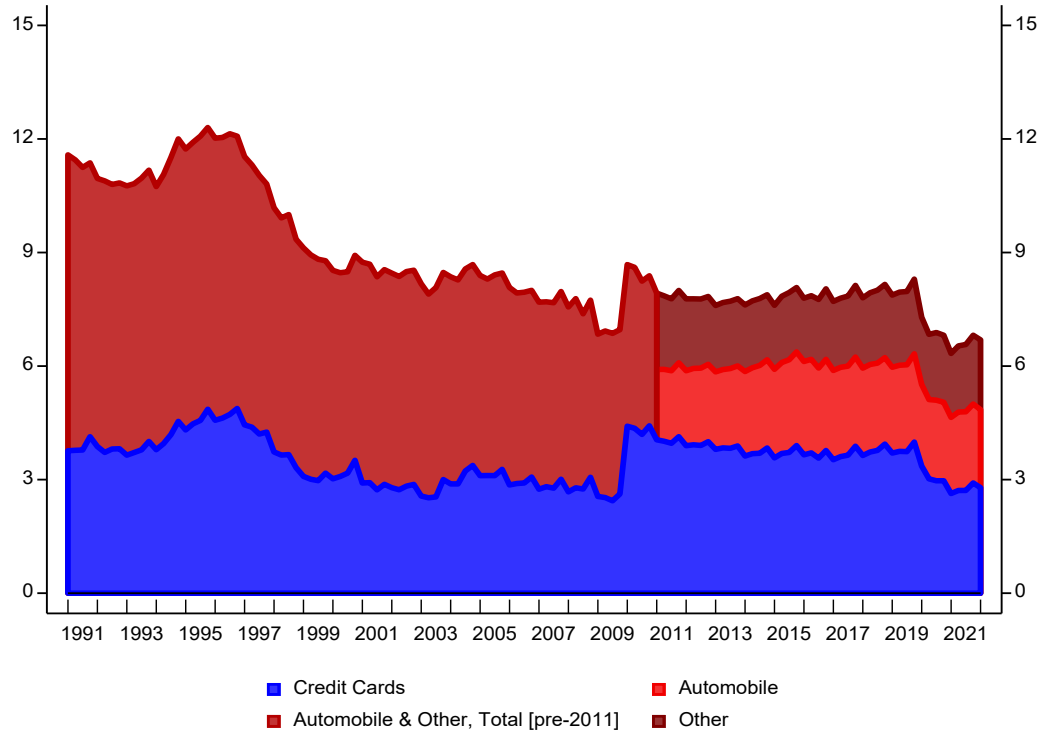
Commercial Real Estate Loans

% of Total Assets



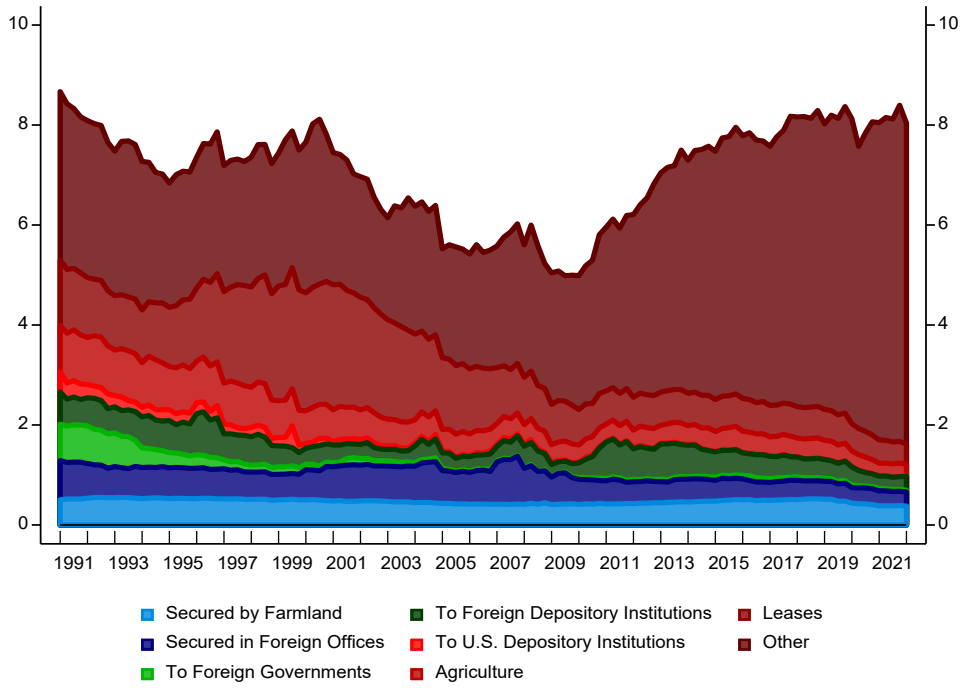
Consumer Loans

% of Total Assets

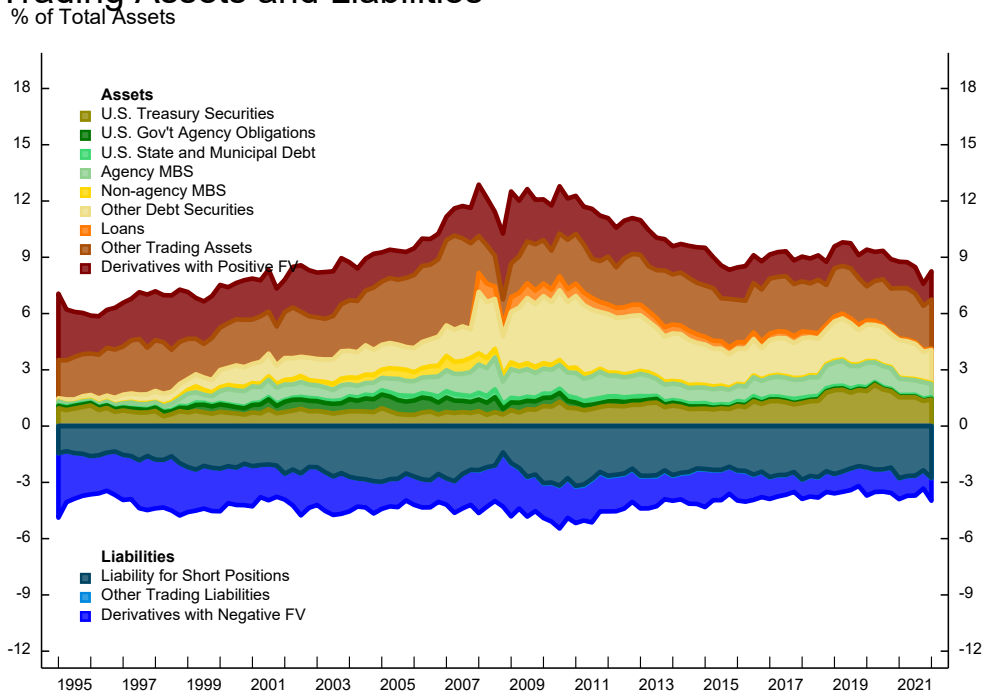


Other Loans

% of Total Assets

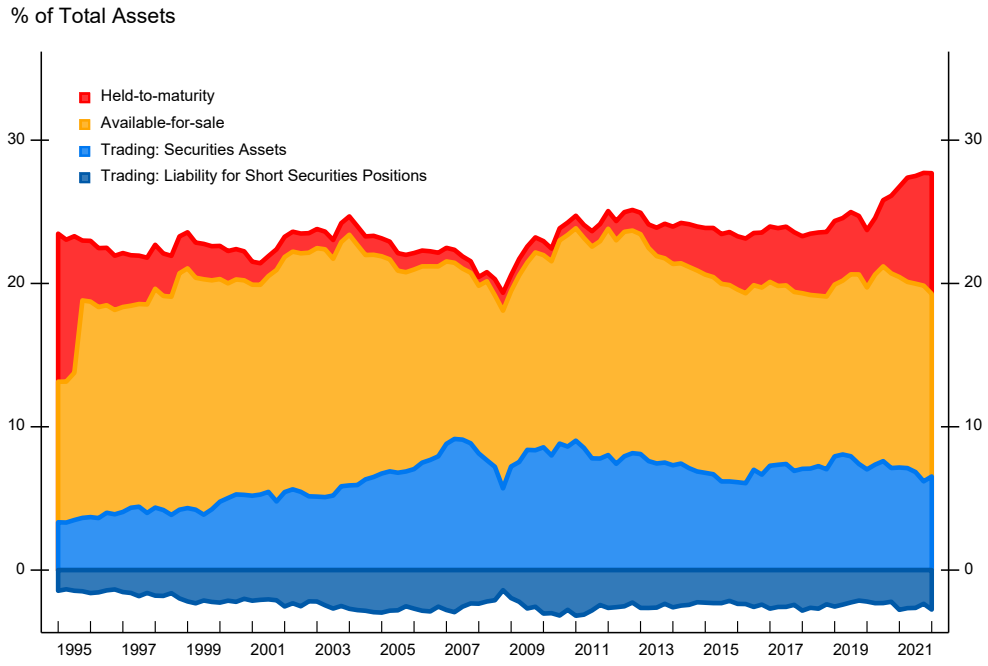


Trading Assets and Liabilities



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.

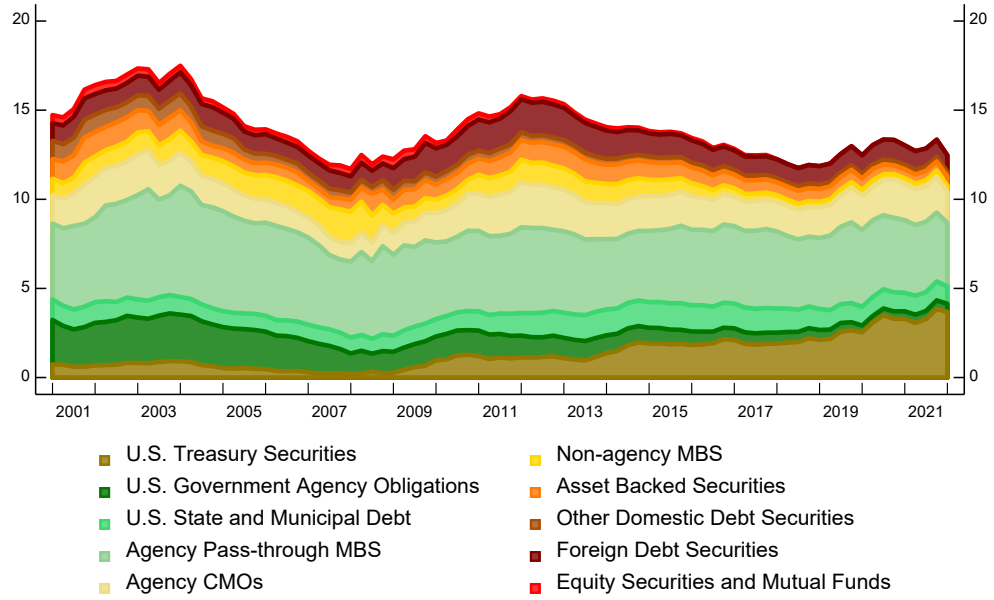
Securities Portfolios



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

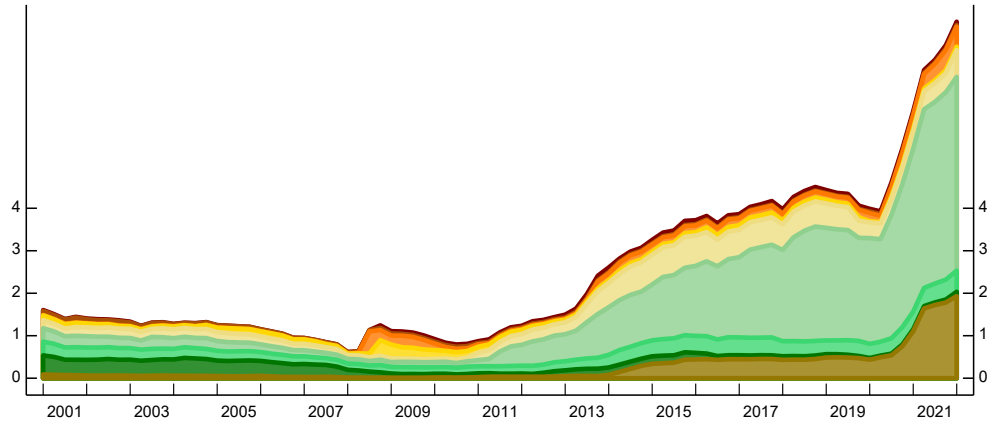
% of Total Assets



- U.S. Treasury Securities
- U.S. Government Agency Obligations
- U.S. State and Municipal Debt
- Agency Pass-through MBS
- Agency CMOs
- Non-agency MBS
- Asset Backed Securities
- Other Domestic Debt Securities
- Foreign Debt Securities
- Equity Securities and Mutual Funds

Held-to-Maturity Securities

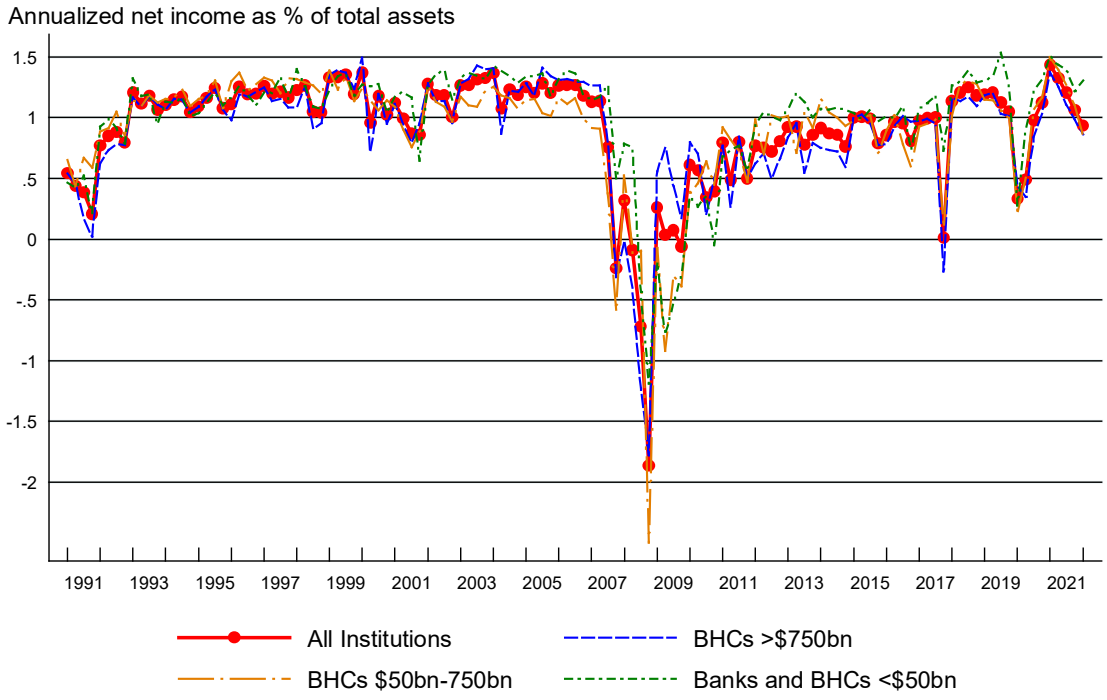
% of Total Assets



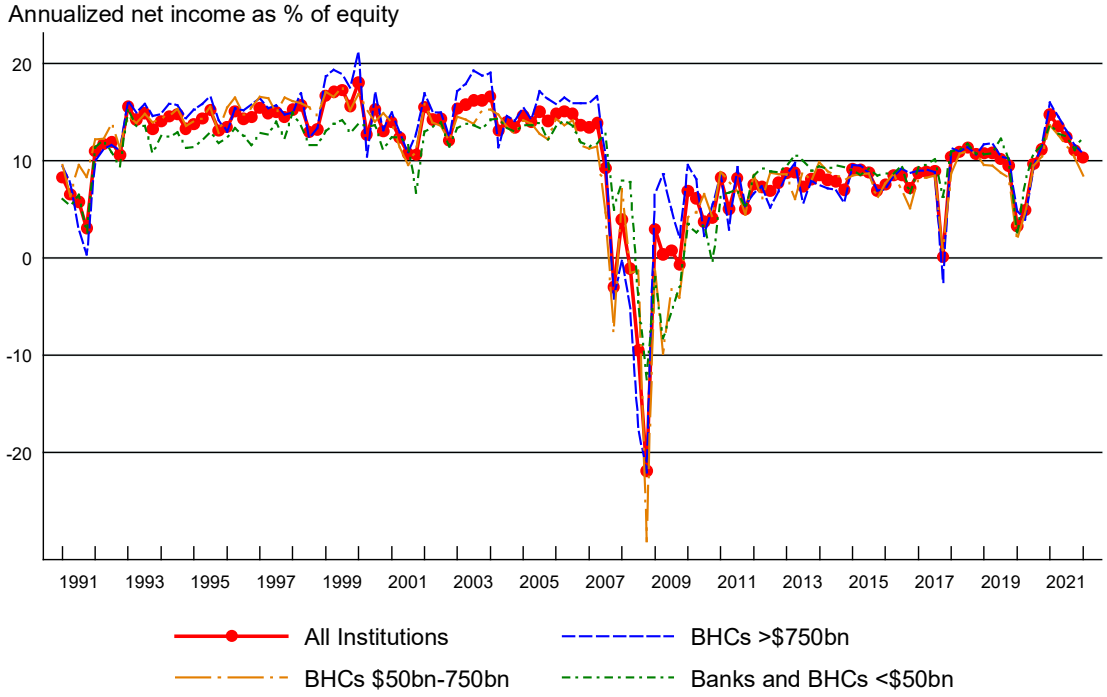
- U.S. Treasury Securities
- U.S. Government Agency Obligations
- U.S. State and Municipal Debt
- Agency Pass-through MBS
- Agency CMOs
- Non-agency MBS
- Asset Backed Securities
- Other Domestic Debt Securities
- Foreign Debt Securities

2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

Return on Assets

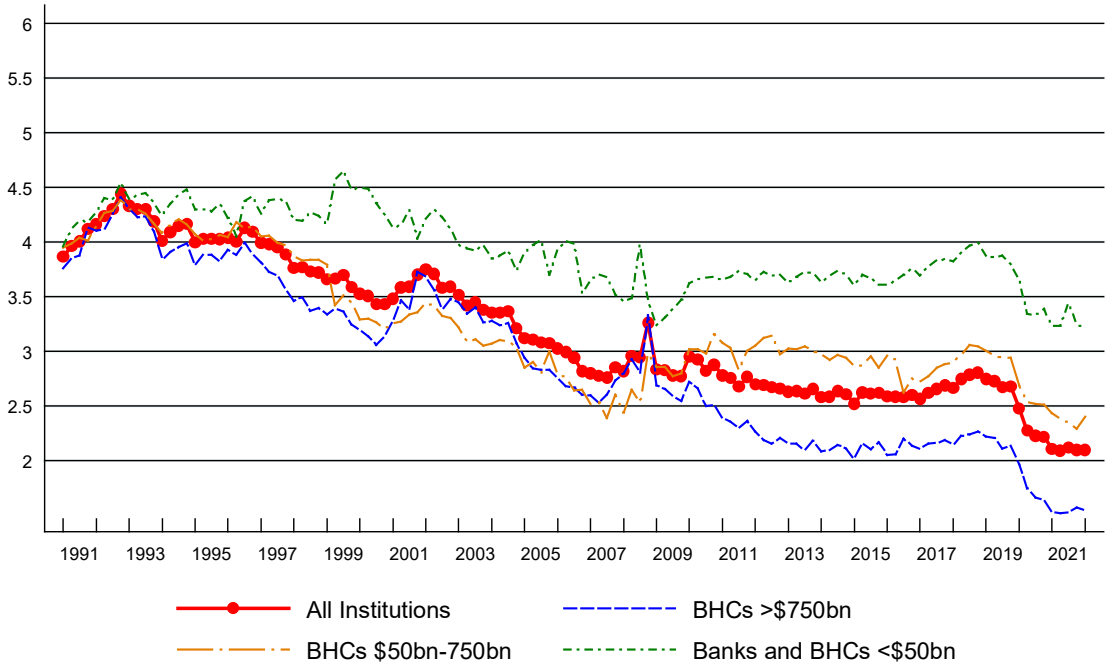


Return on Equity



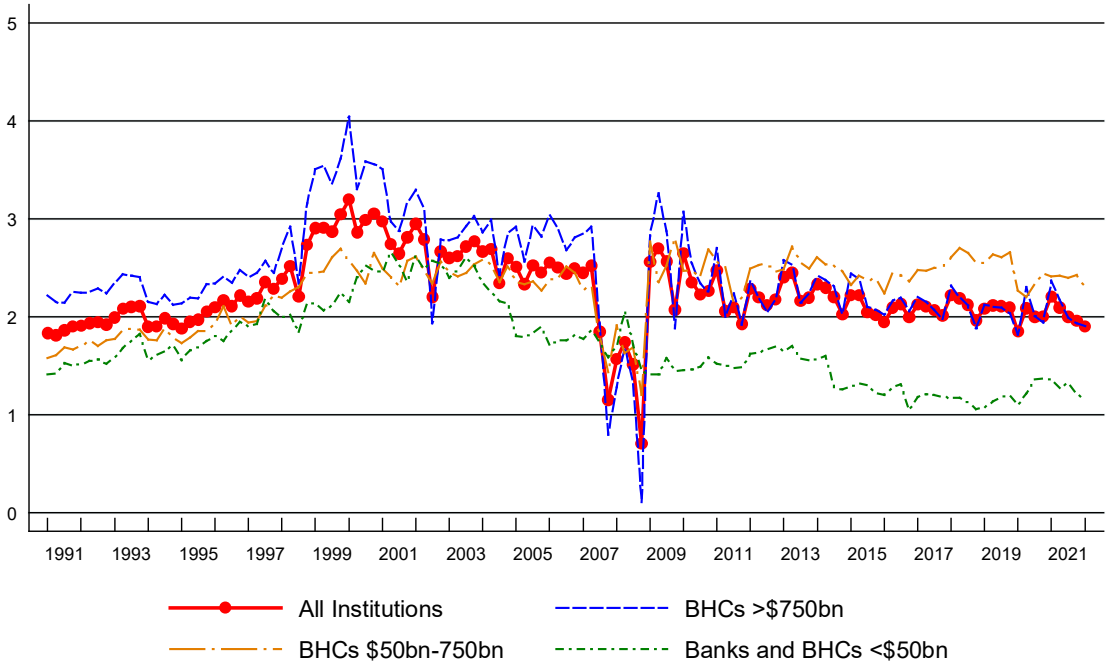
Net Interest Margin

Annualized net interest income as % of interest-earning assets

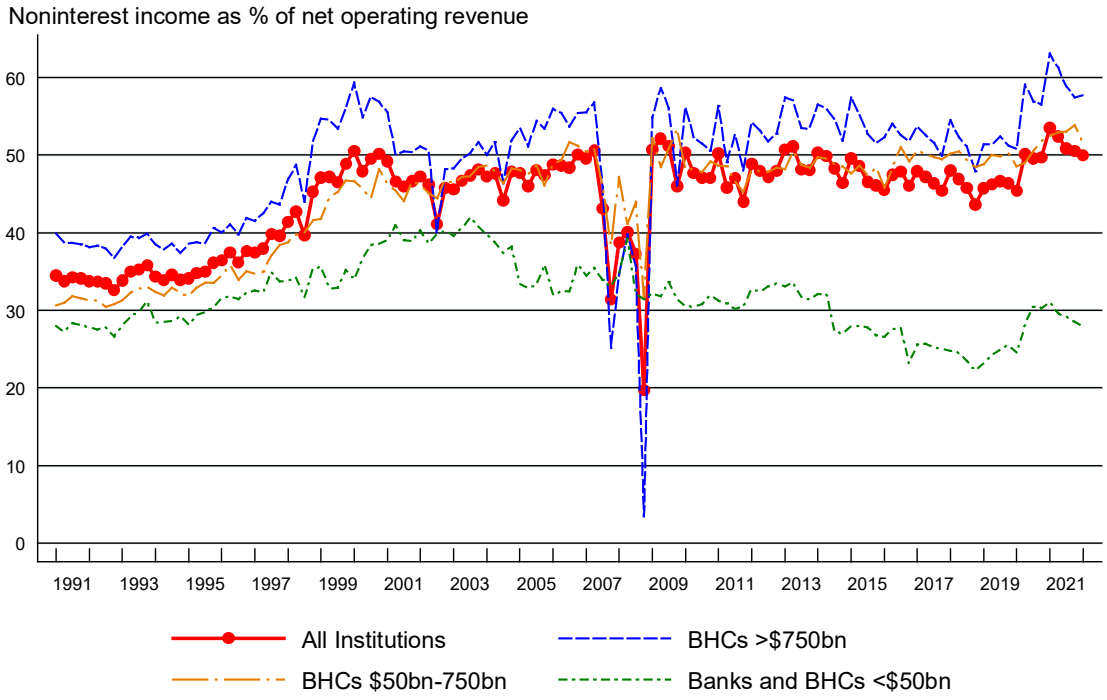


Noninterest Income Ratio

Annualized noninterest income as % of total assets

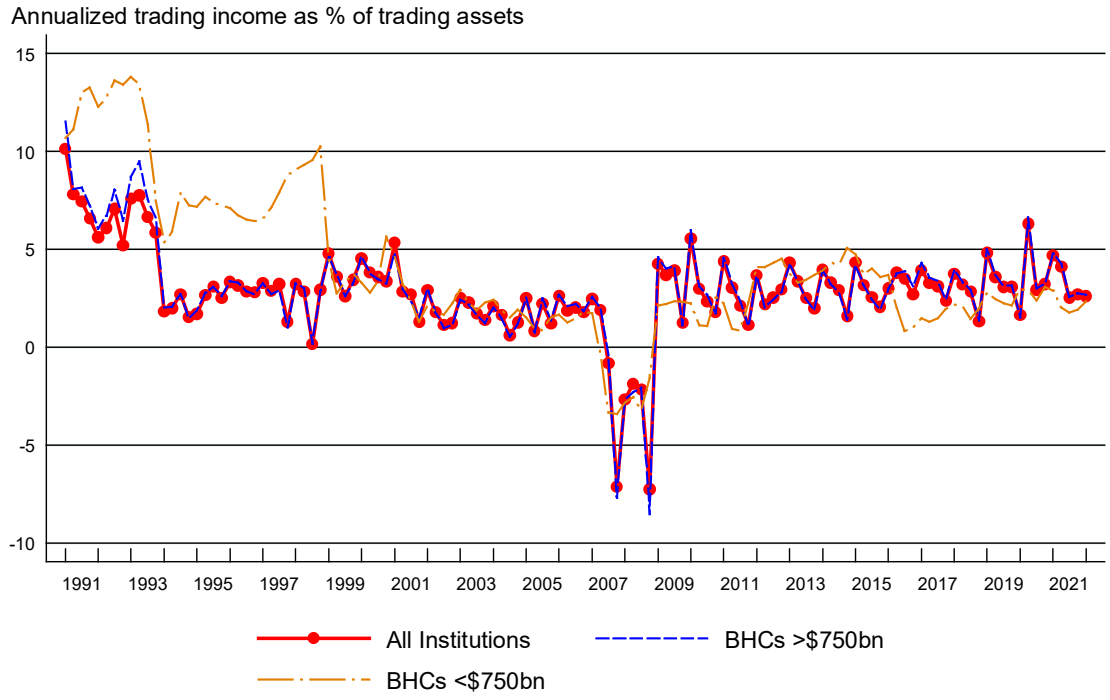


Noninterest Income Share

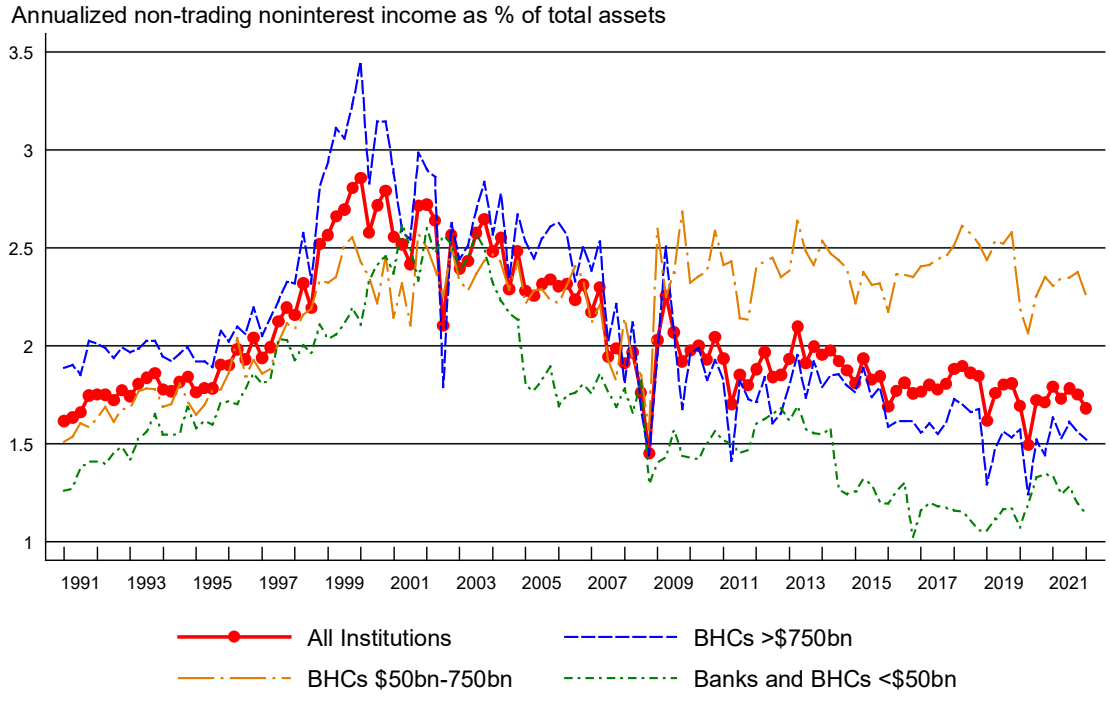


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

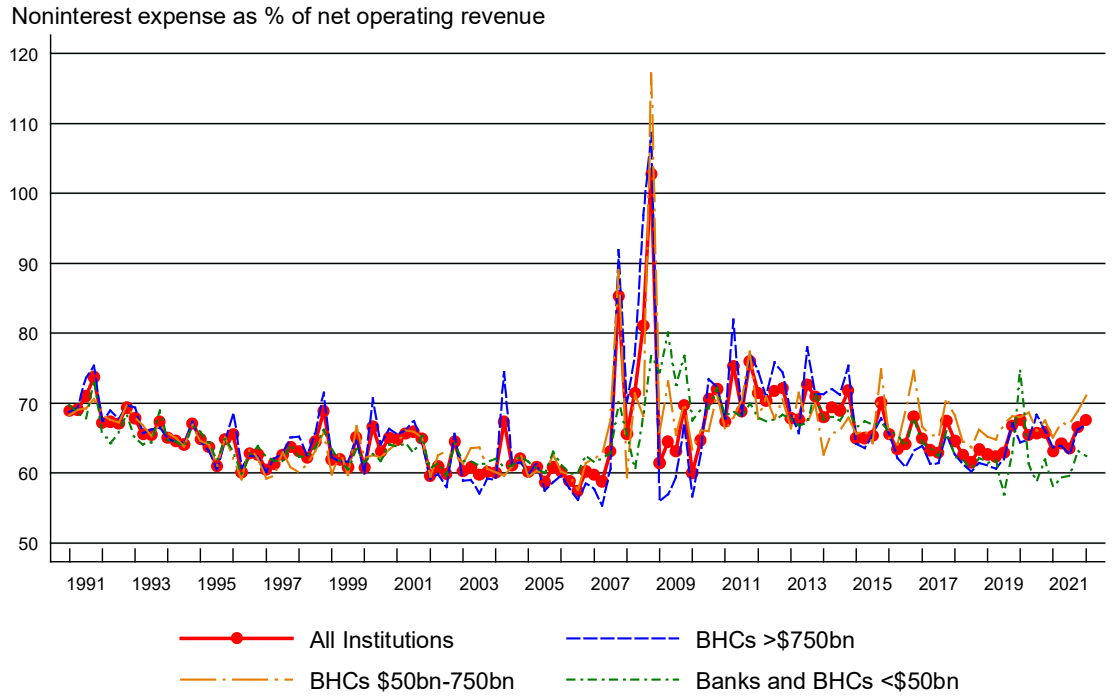
Return on Trading Assets



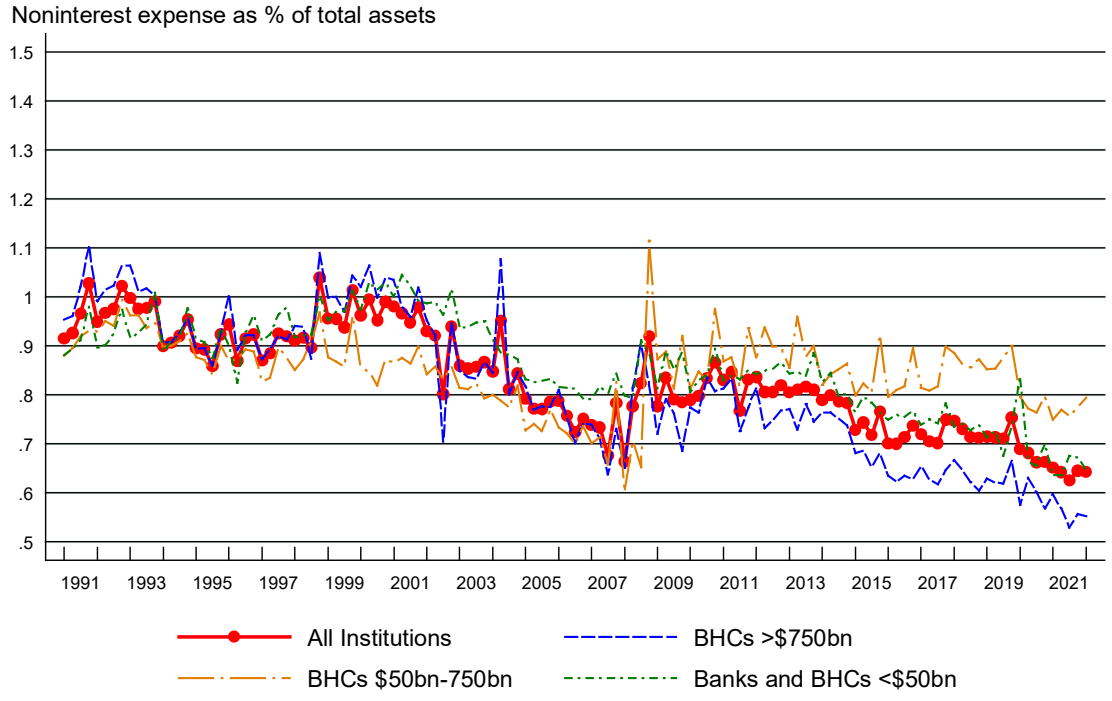
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio



Noninterest Expense Ratio

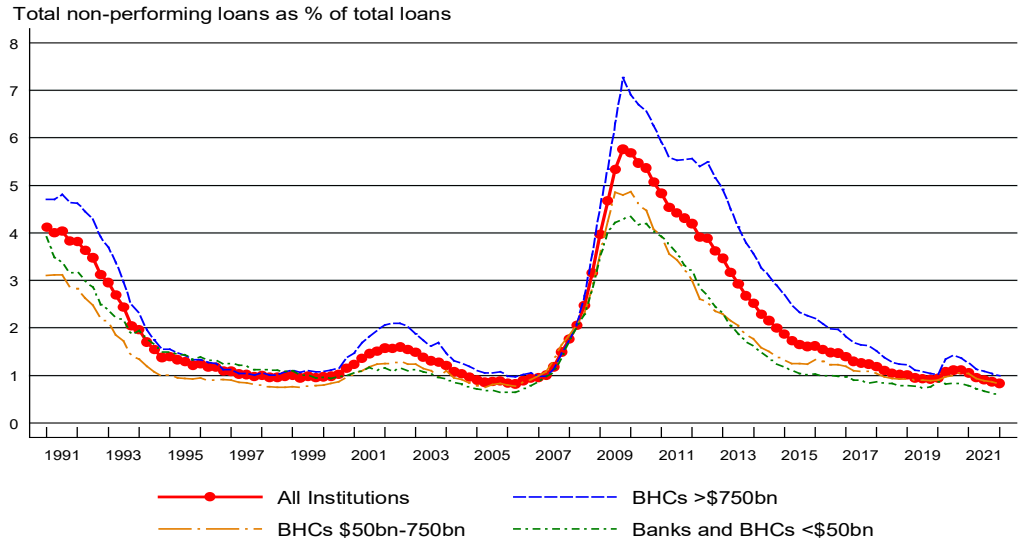


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

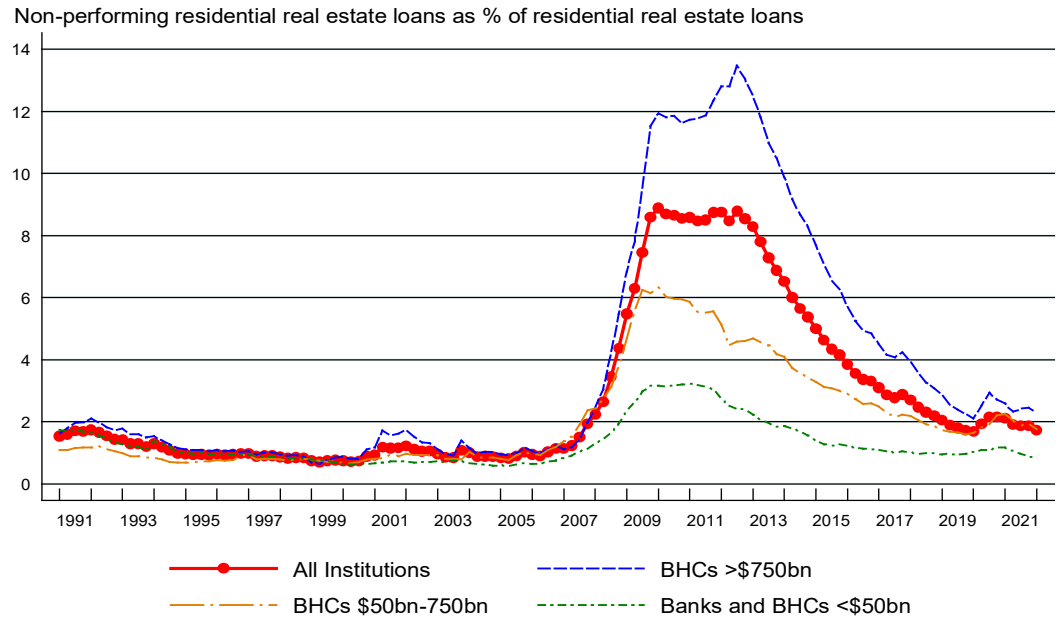
3. Loan Performance

Note: Non-performing loans include loans that are (1) 90 days or more past due and still accruing or (2) non-accrual. The adoption of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)'s new "current expected credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses may have influenced the calculation of loan loss provisions and loan loss reserves. In addition, Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, as well as the ASU No. 2022-02, "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures", issued by FASB in March 2022, may have impacted the calculation of loan loss provisions, loan loss reserves, non-performing loans and net charge-offs. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details.

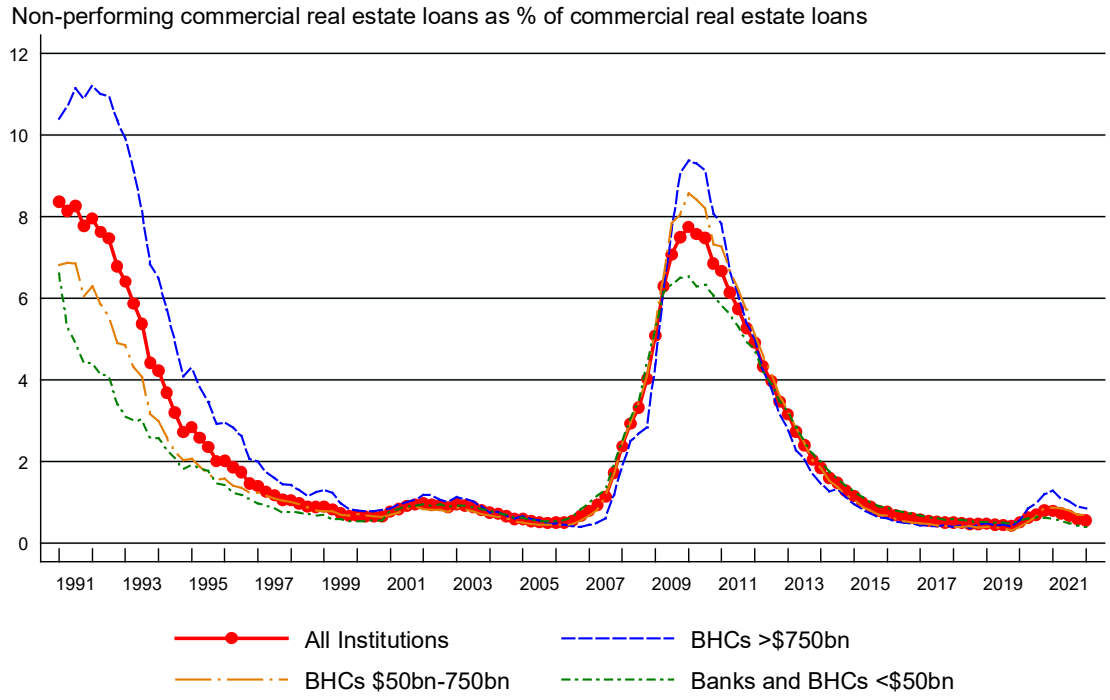
Non-performing Loans



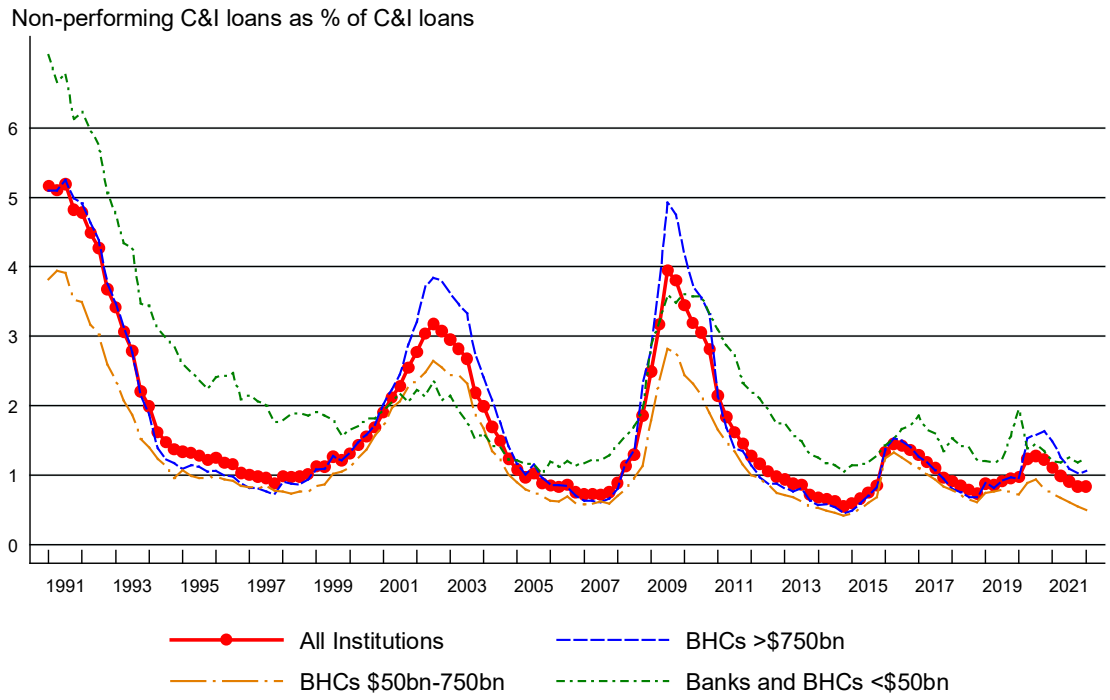
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



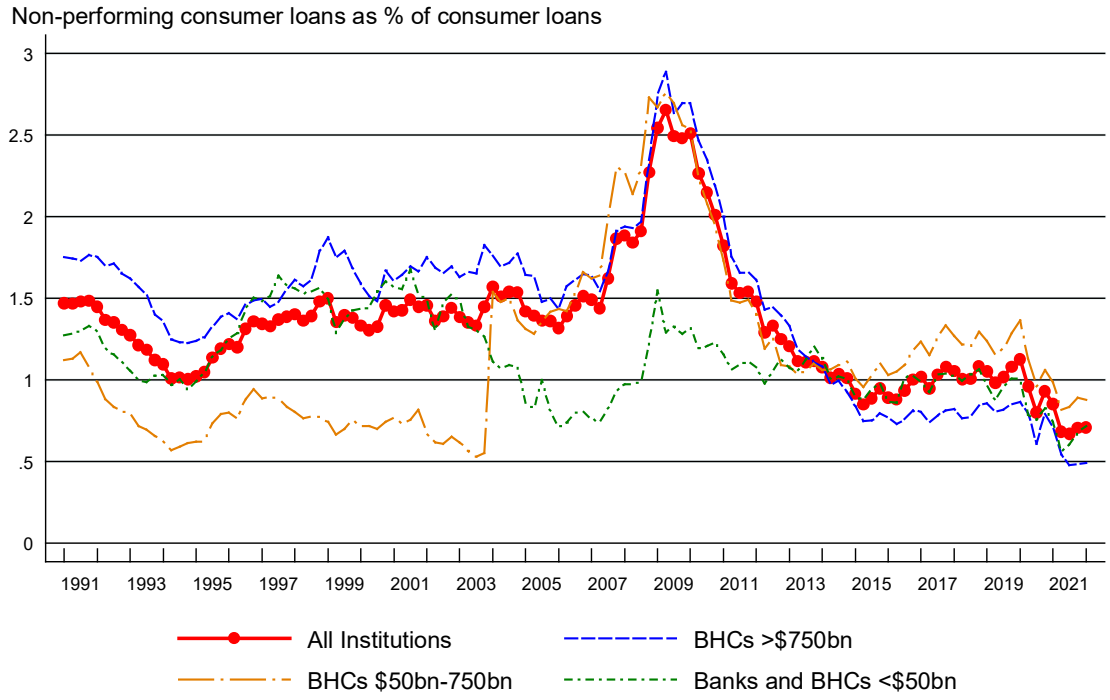
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



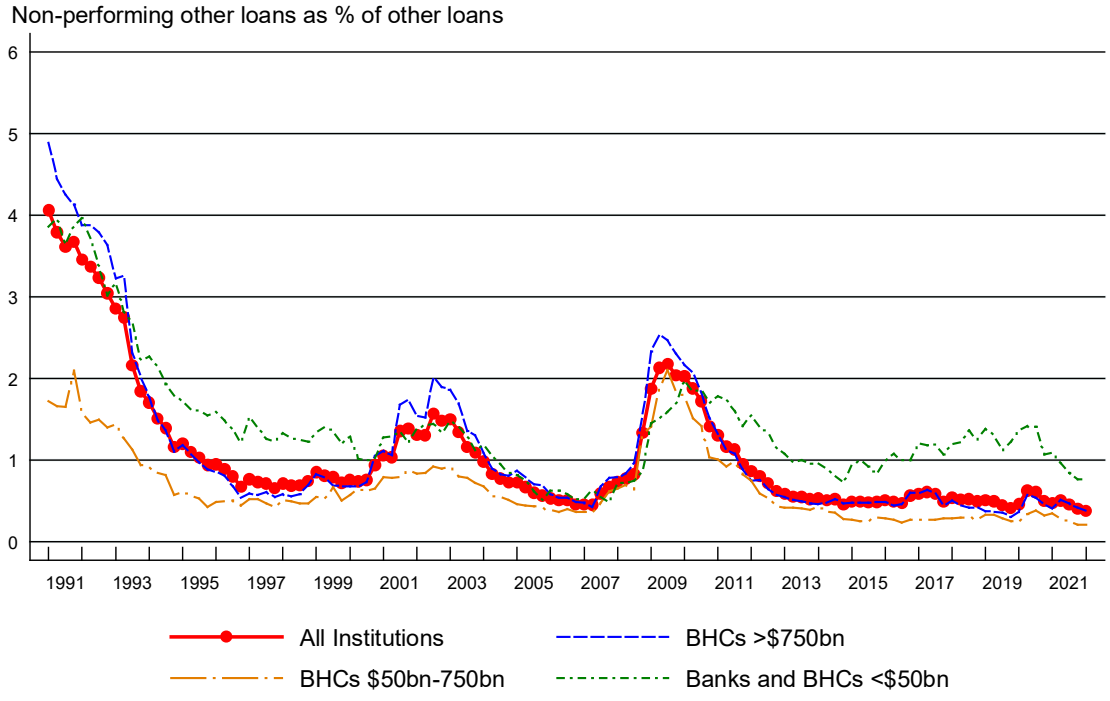
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



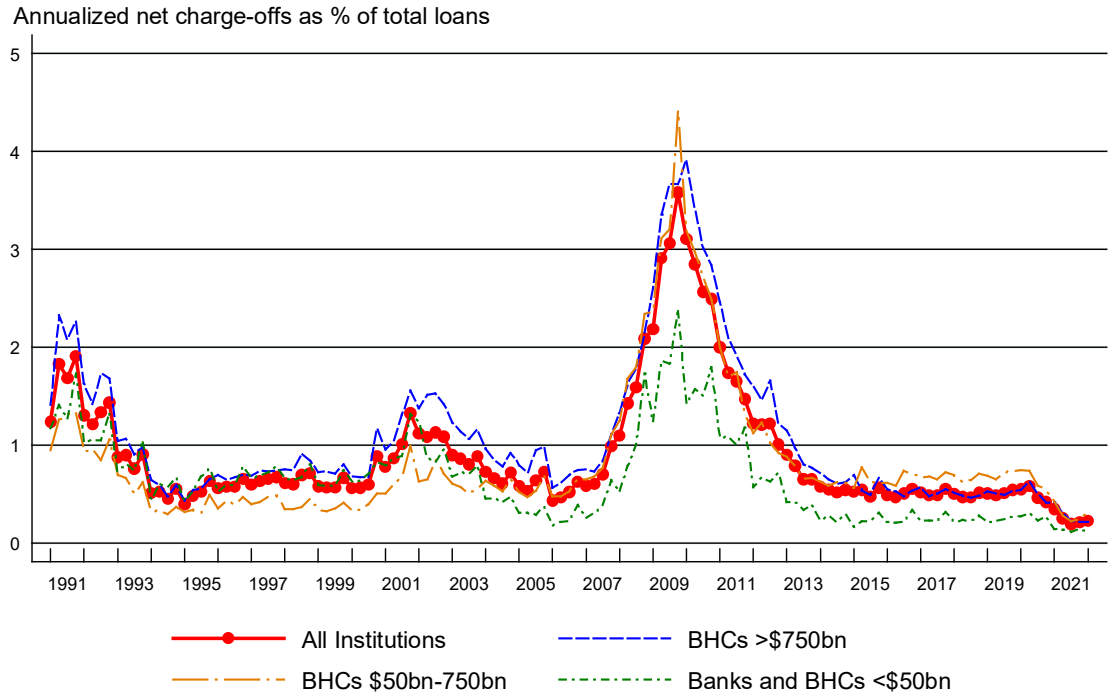
Non-performing Consumer Loans



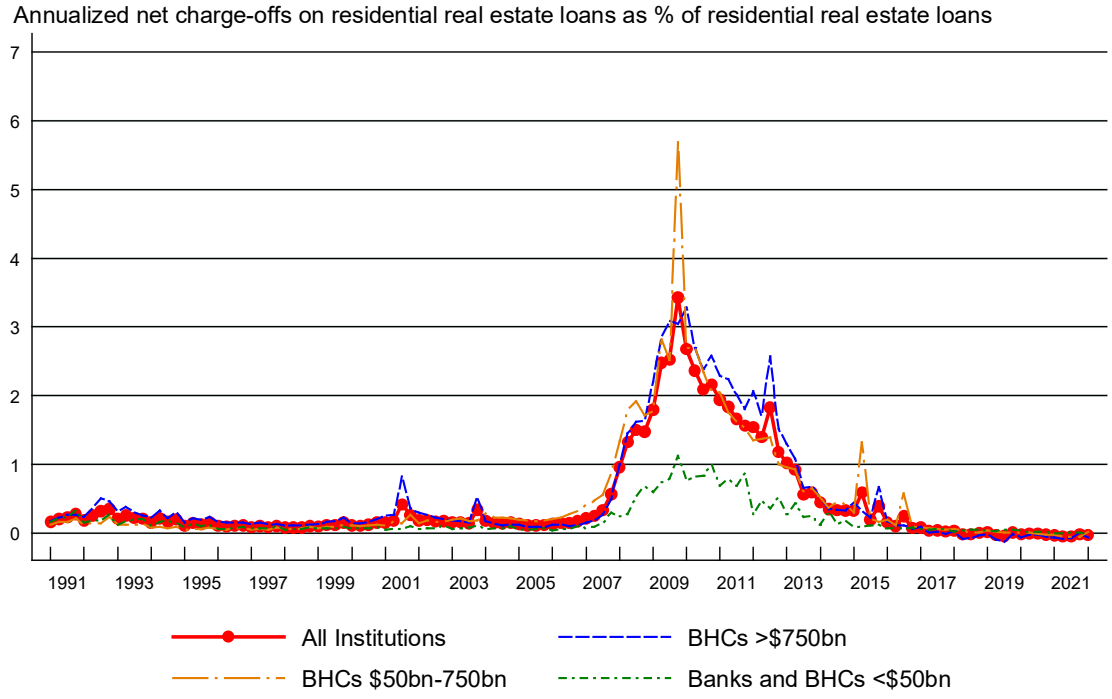
Non-performing Other Loans



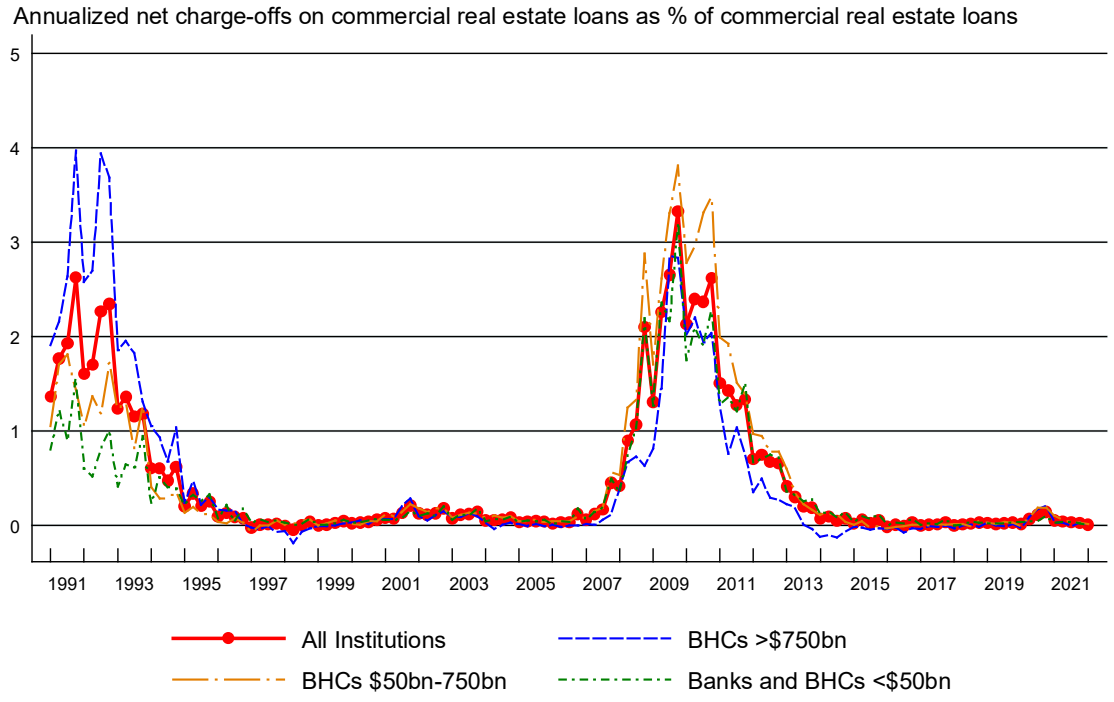
Net Charge-offs



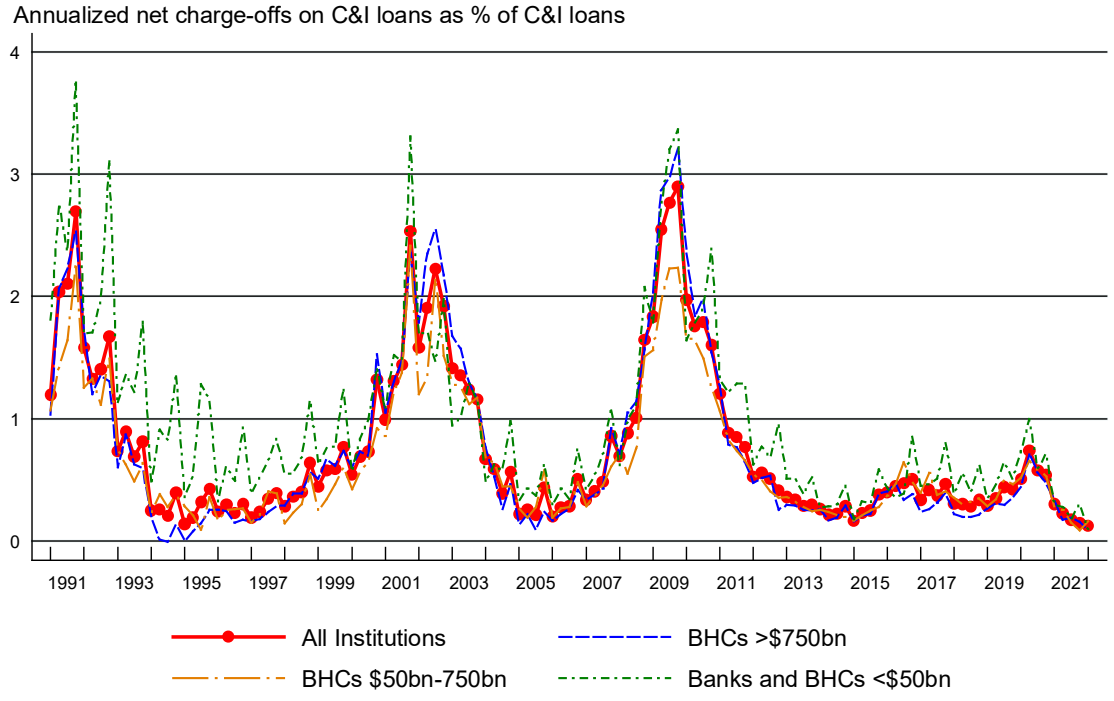
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



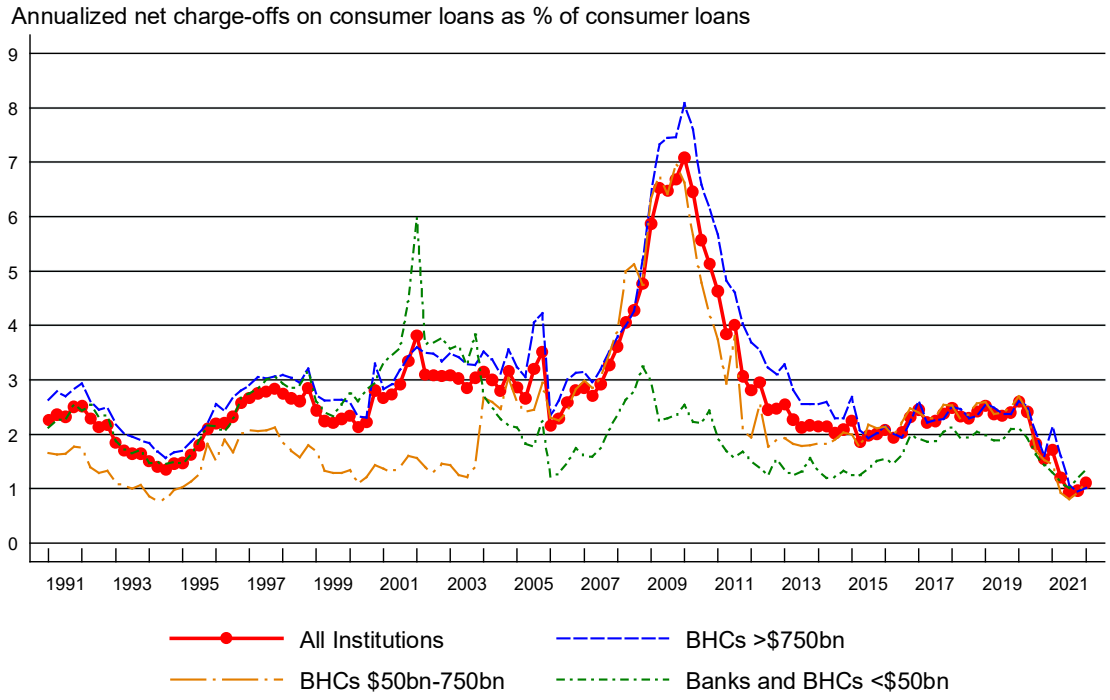
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



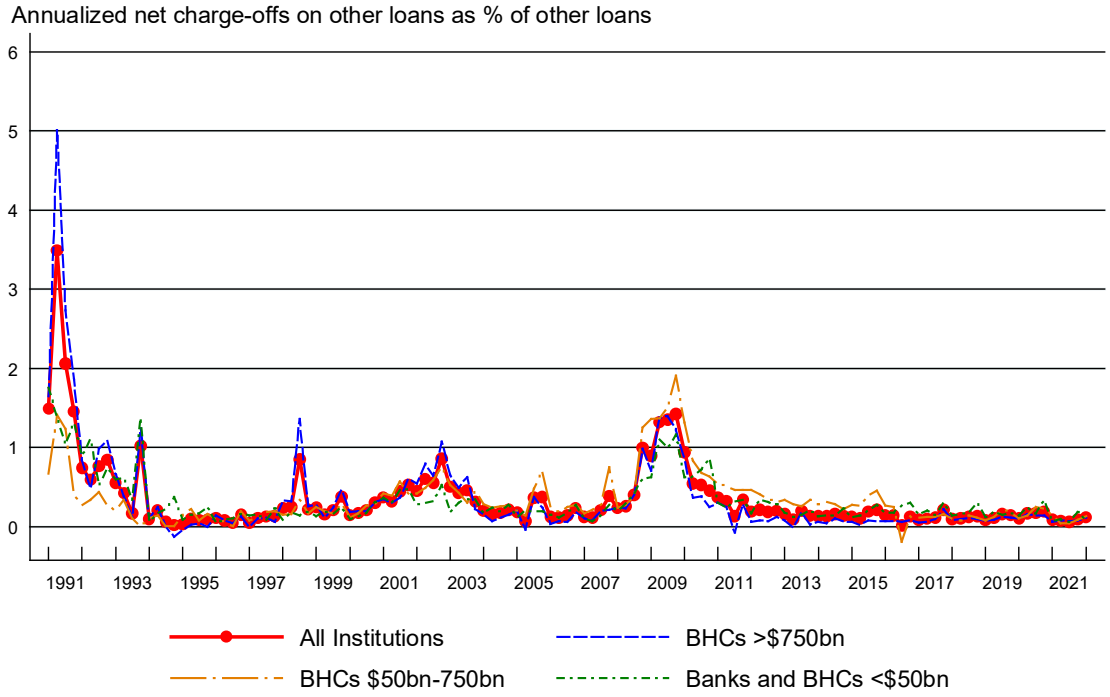
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



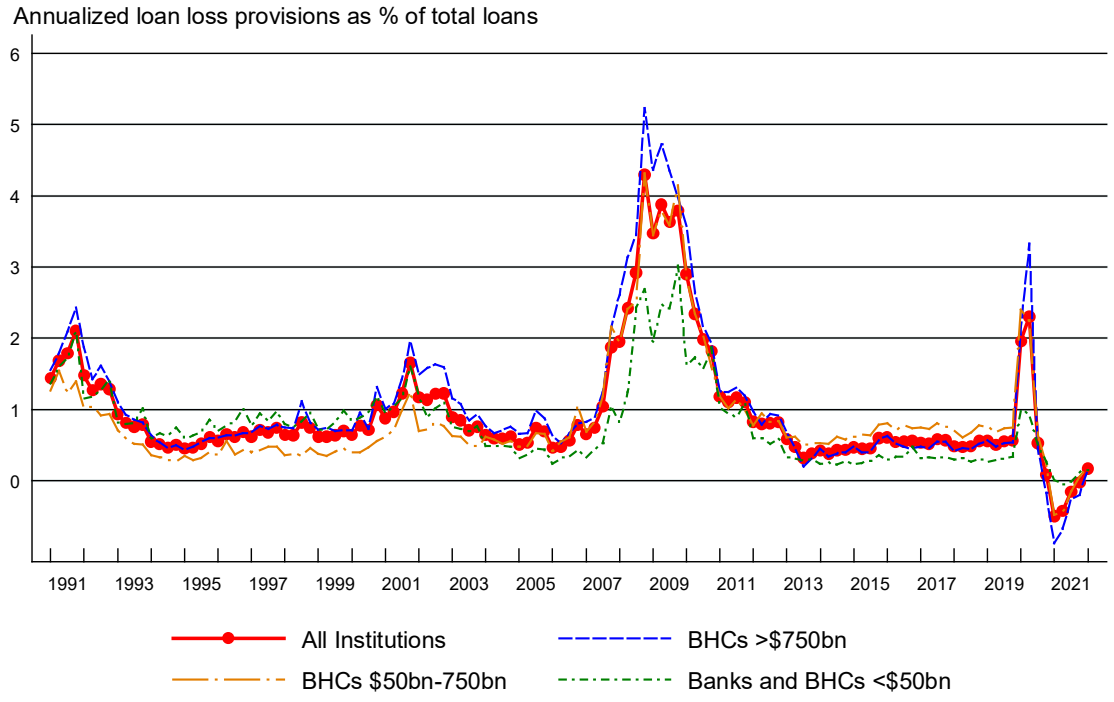
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



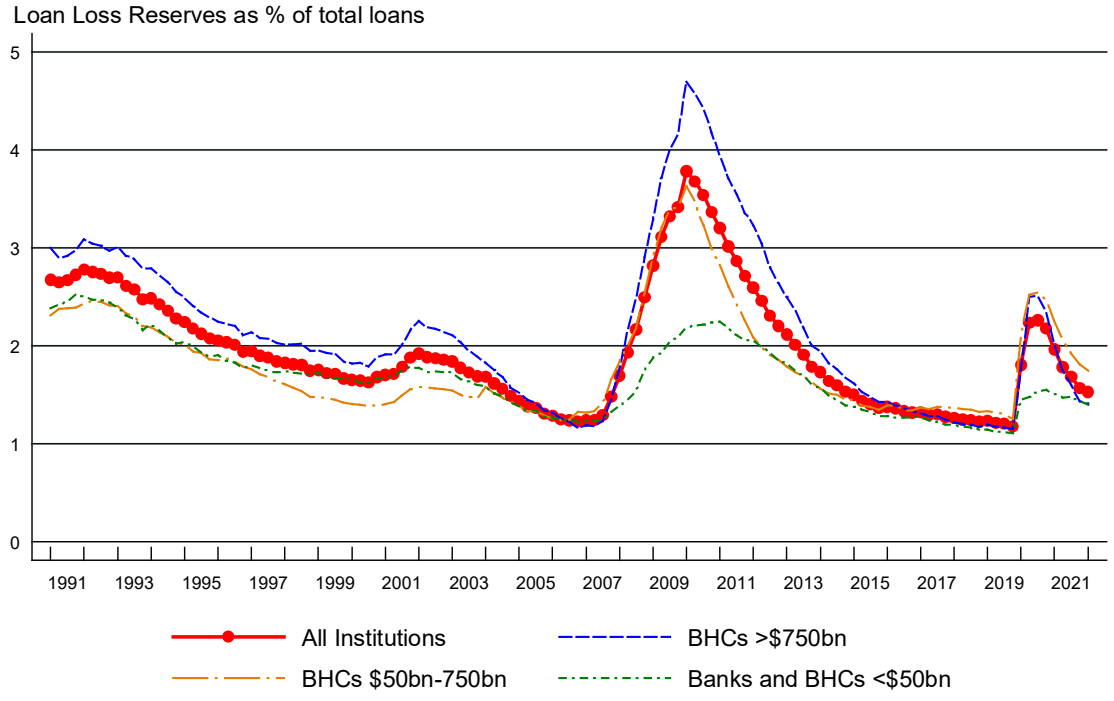
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



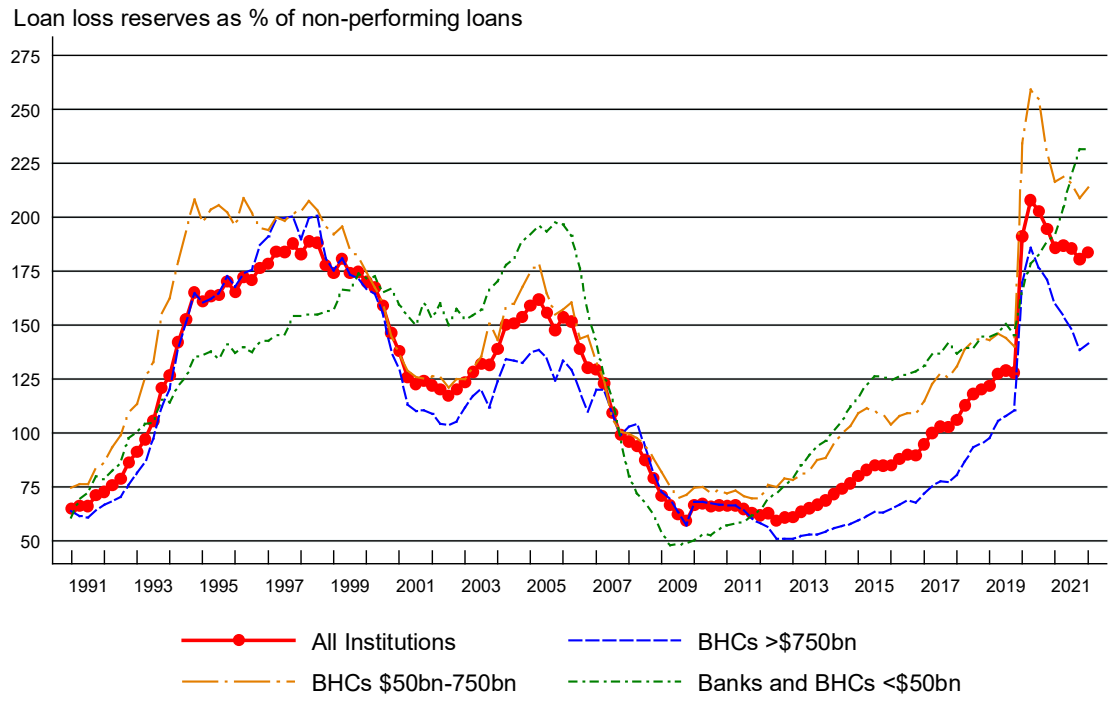
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



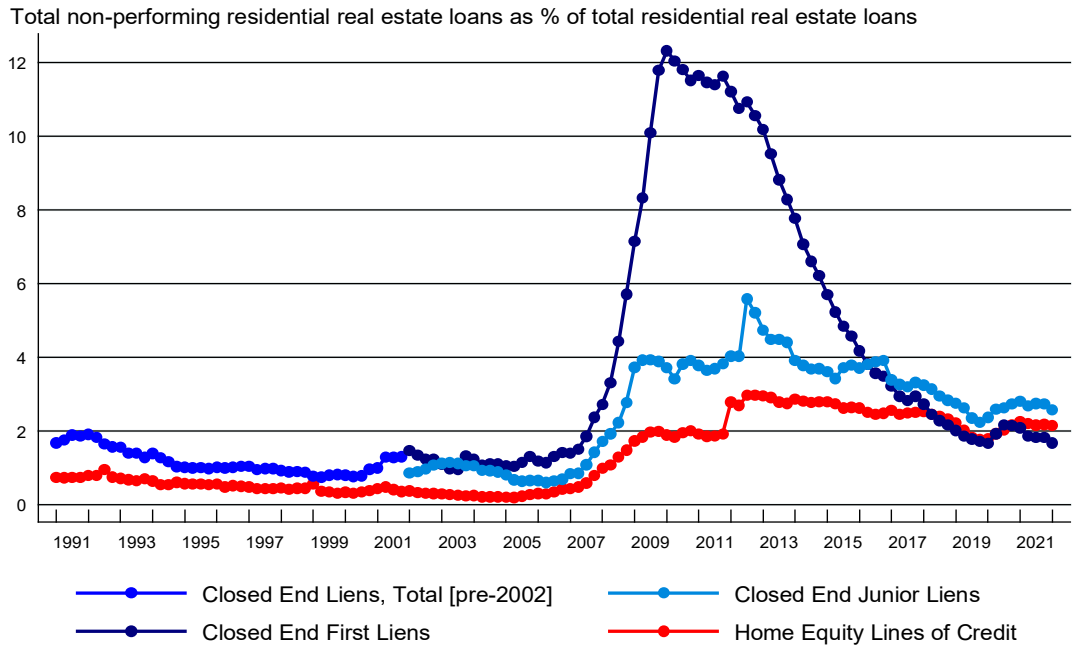
Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans



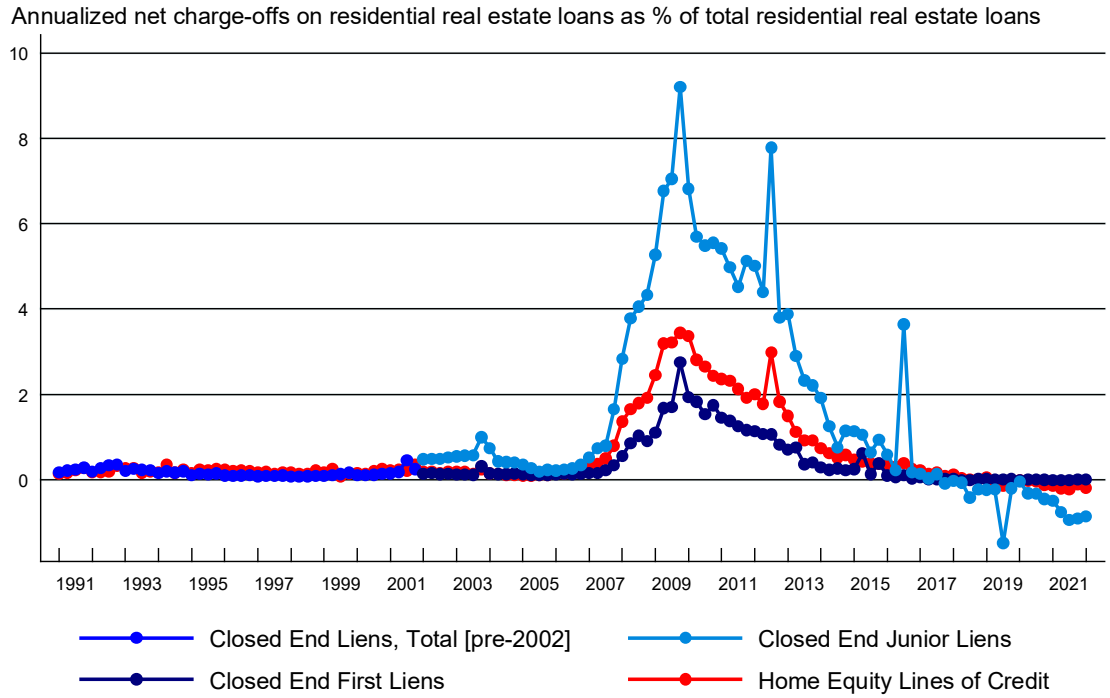
4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

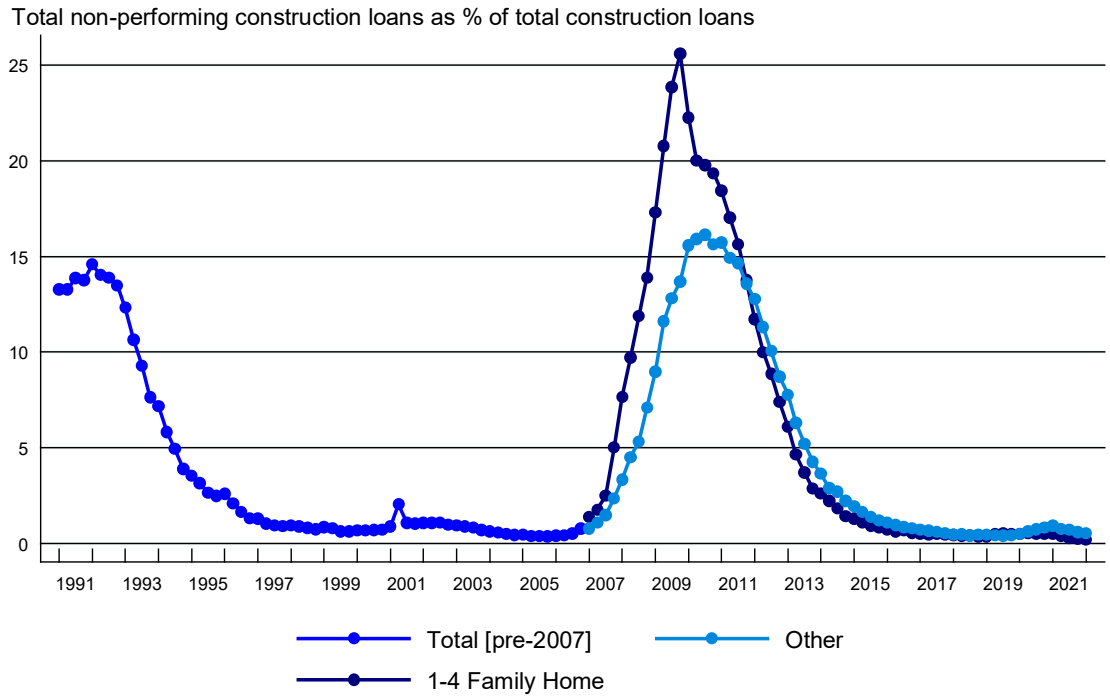


Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

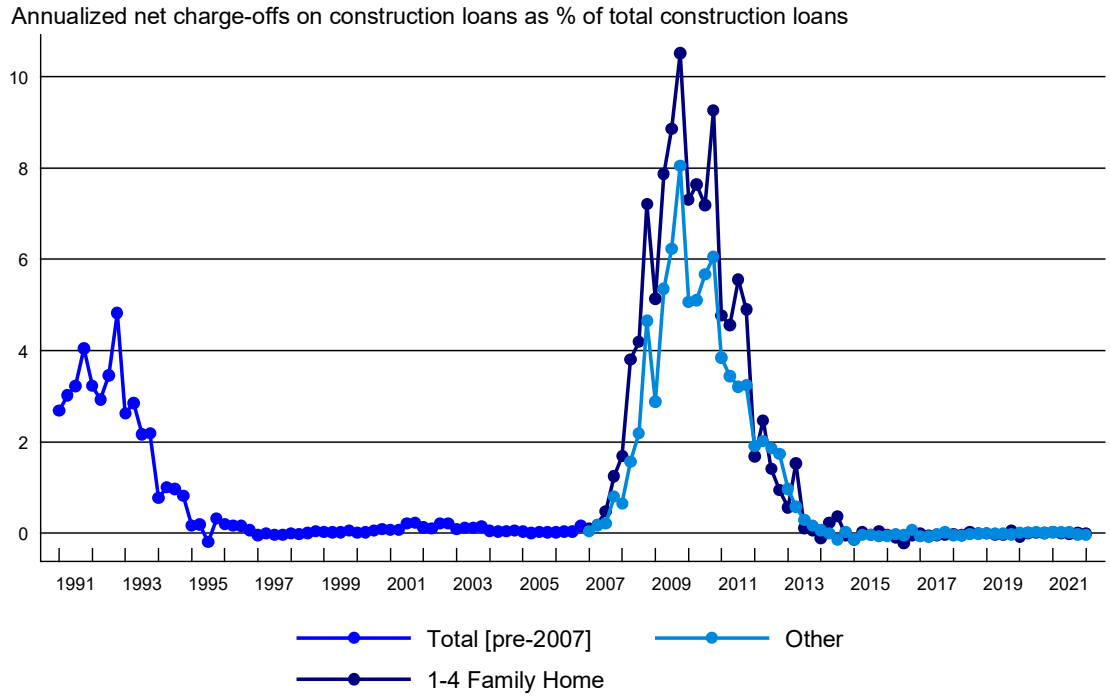


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

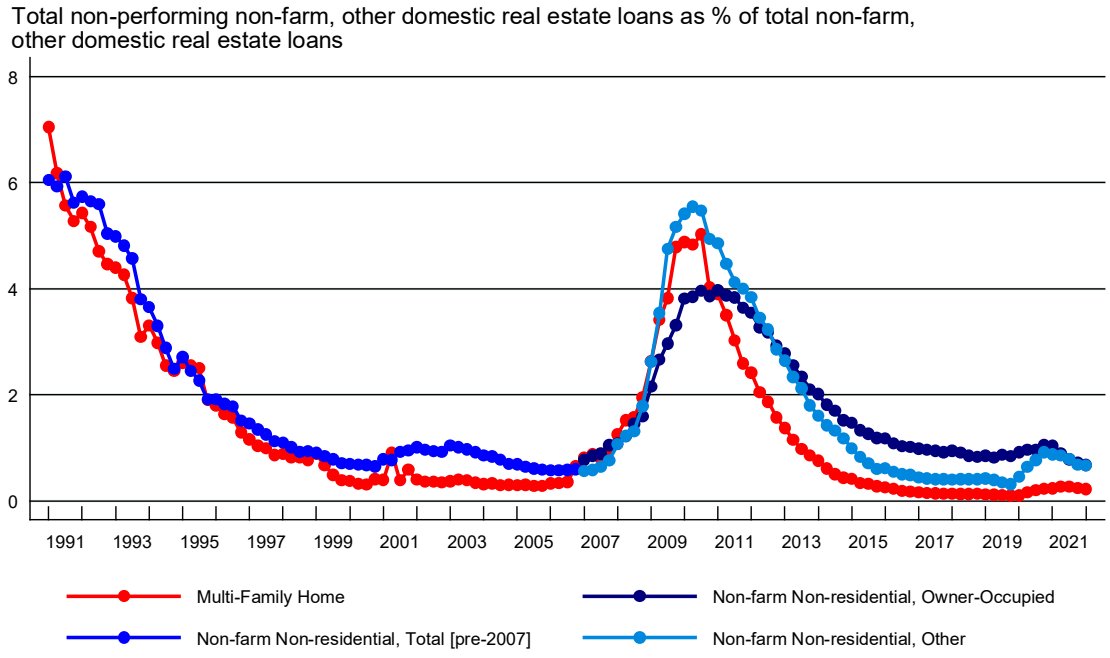
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



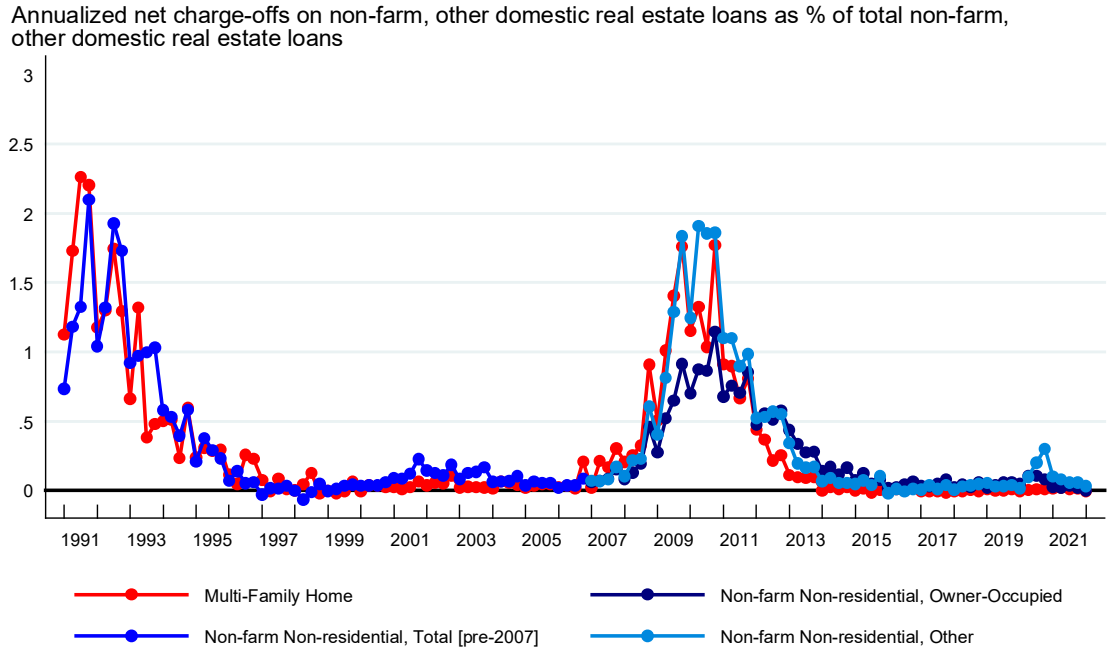
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

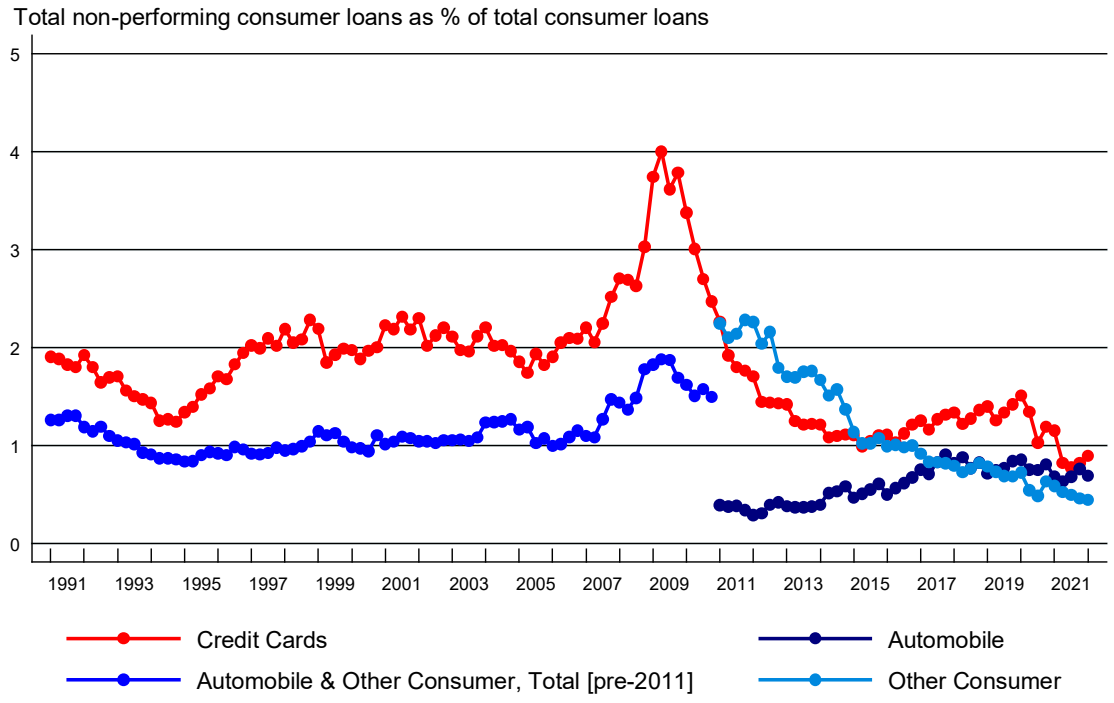


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

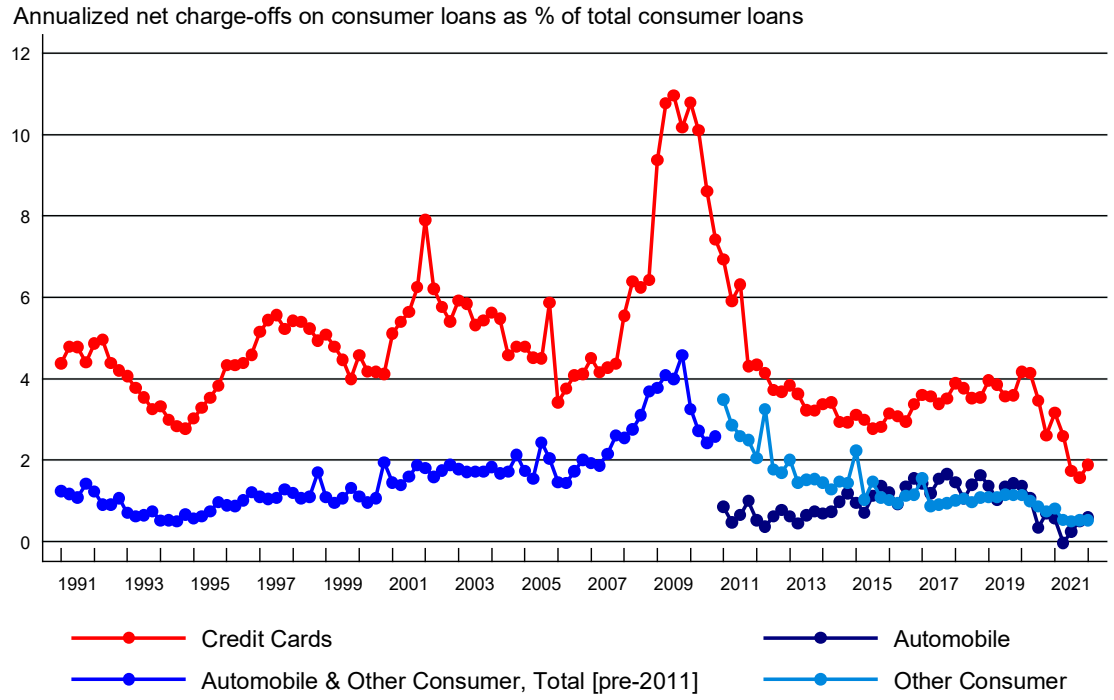


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

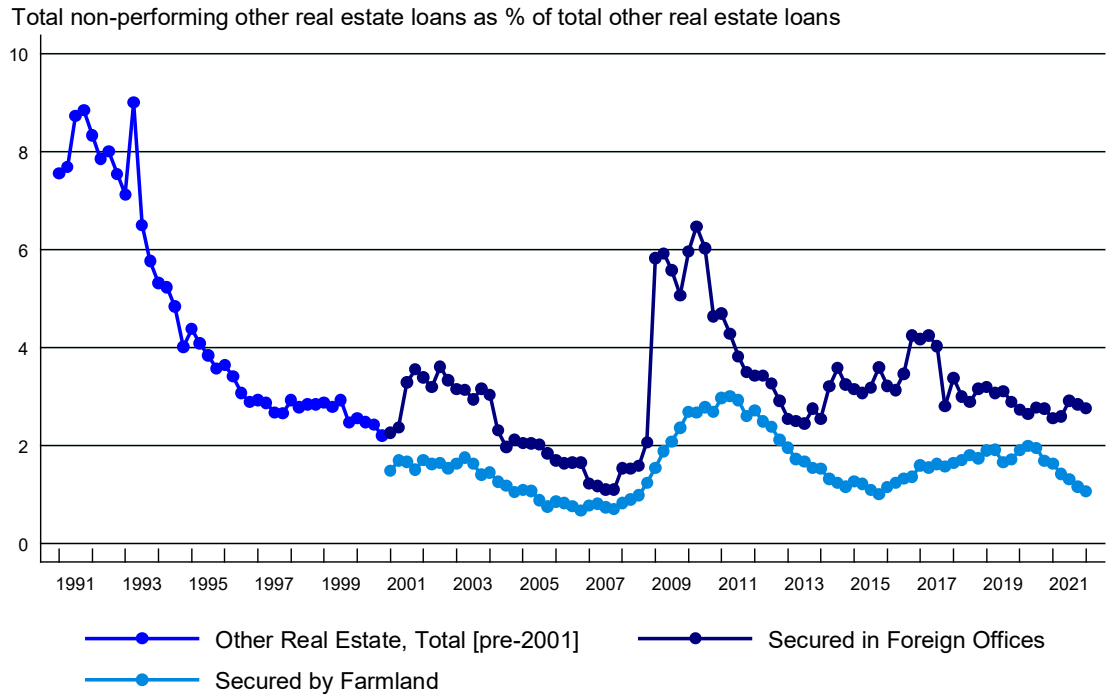


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

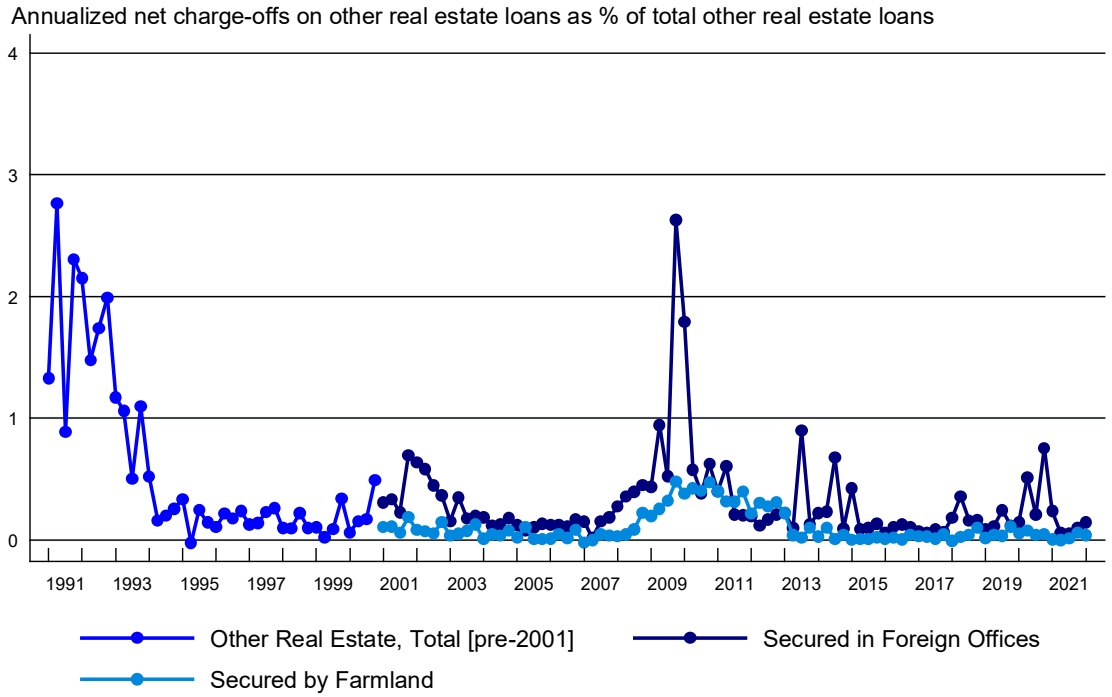


D. All Other Loans

Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

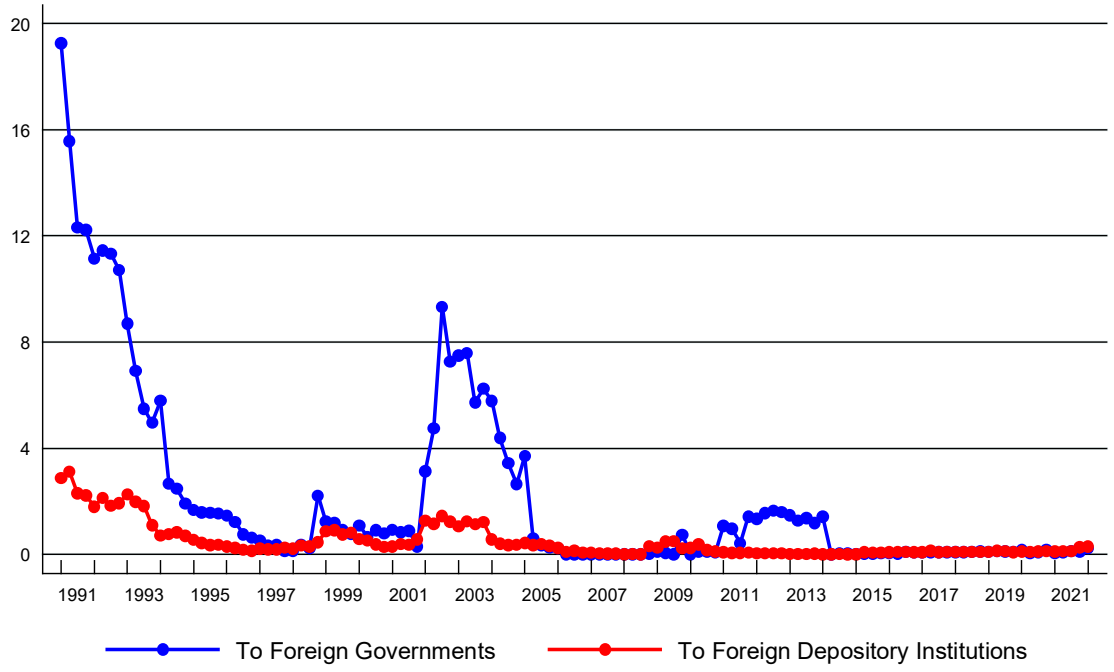


Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



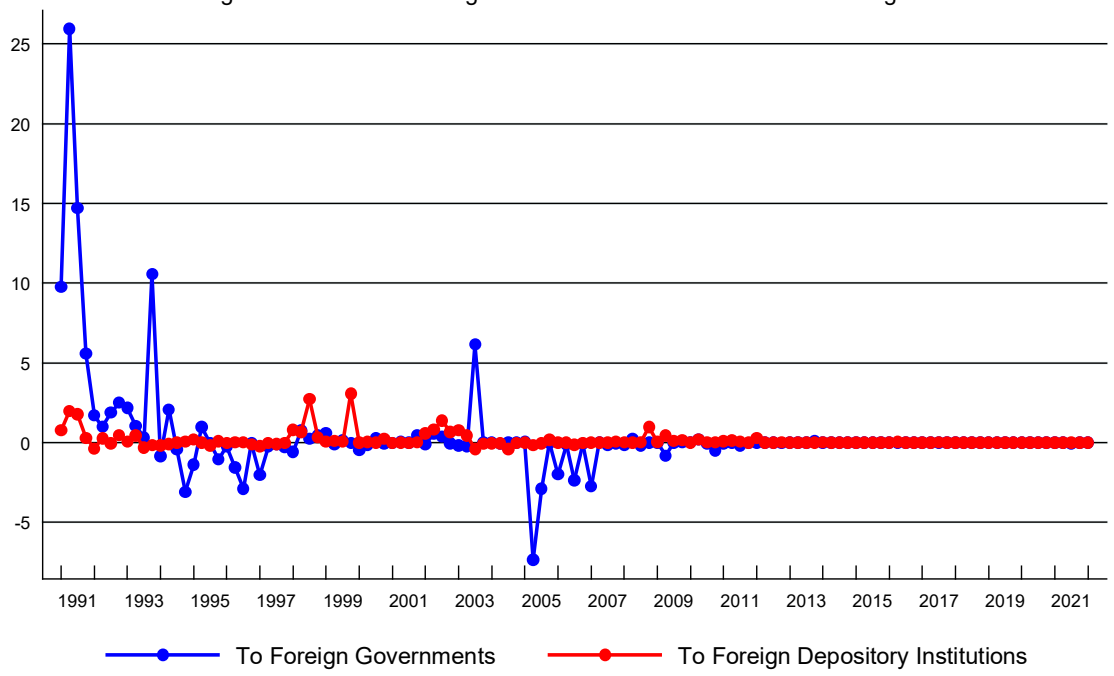
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail

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

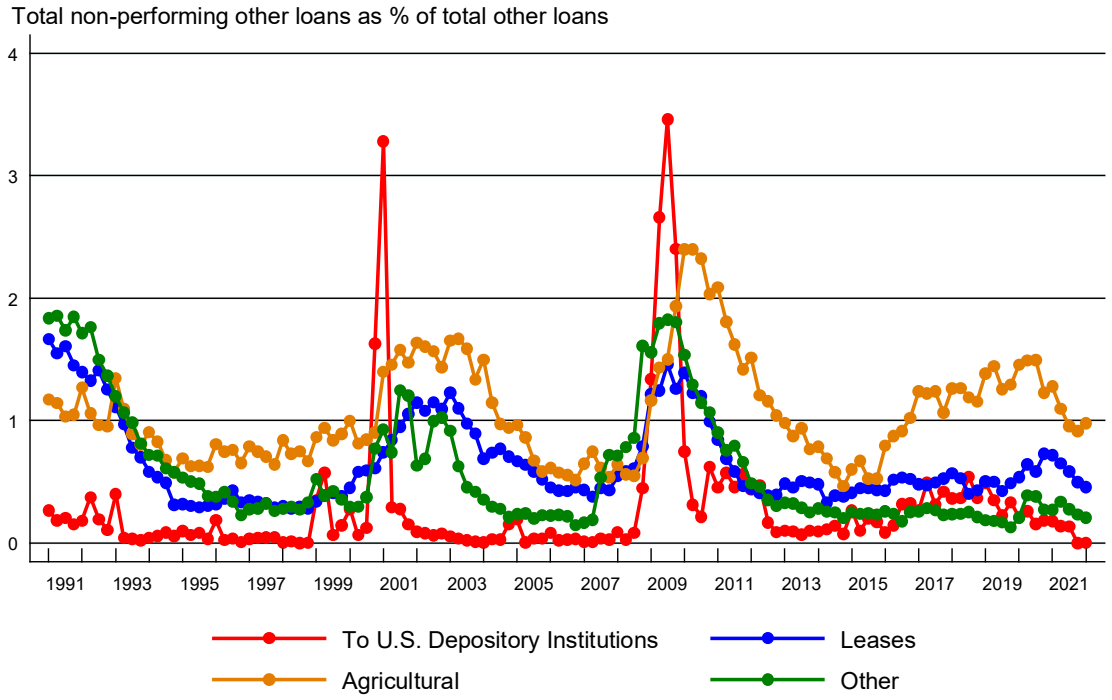


Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail

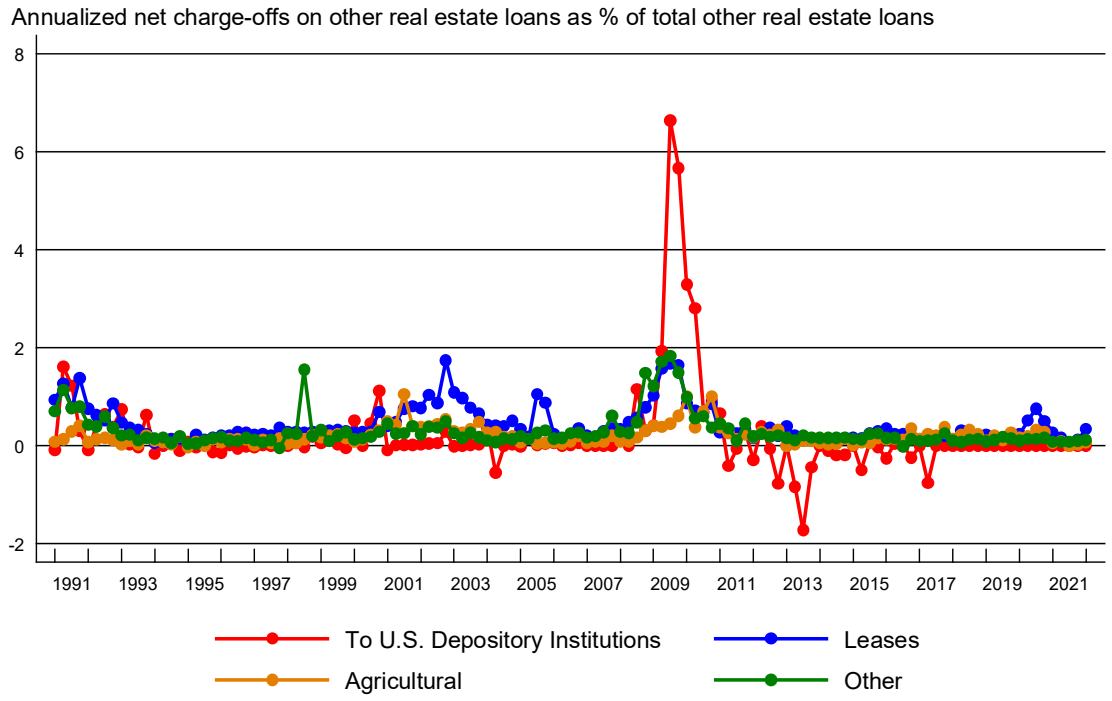
Annualized net charge-offs on loans to foreign institutions as % of total loans to foreign institutions



Non-performing Other Loans, Detail



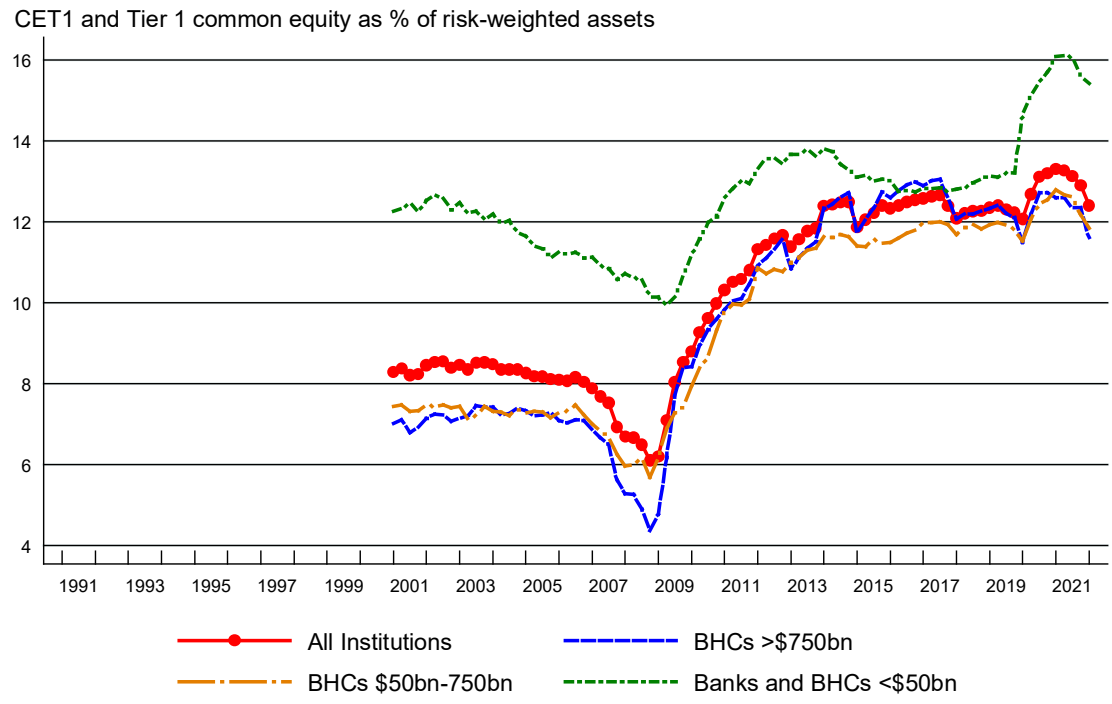
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail



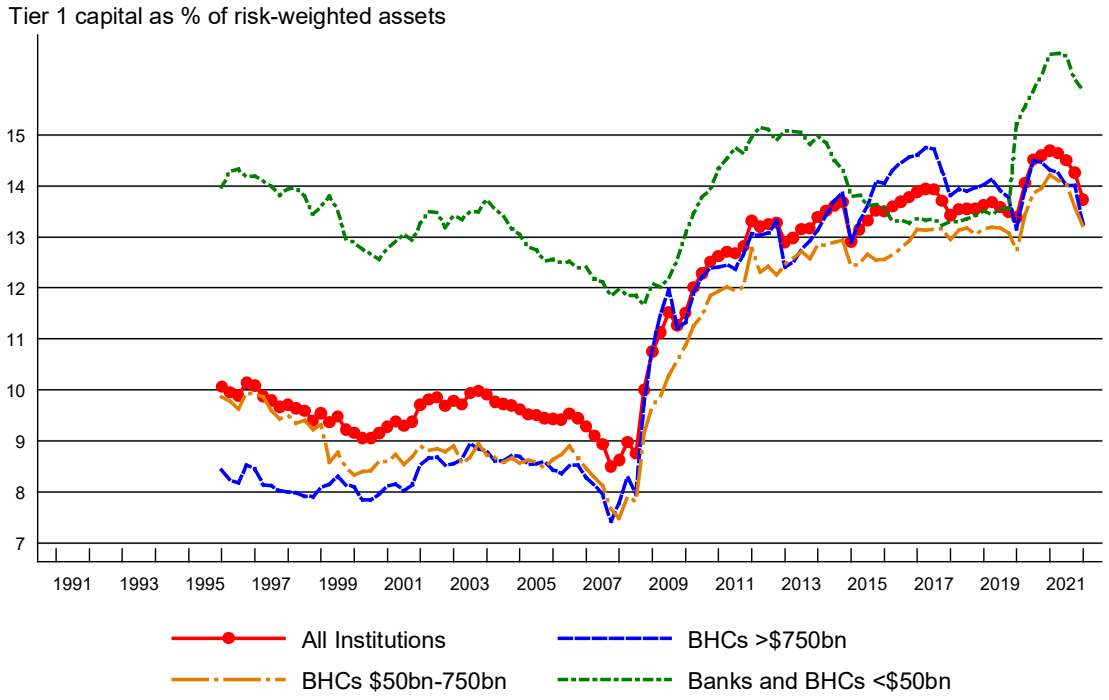
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

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. Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, as well as the ASU No. 2022-02, “Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures”, issued by FASB in March 2022, may have influenced the calculation of RWA. In addition, the interim final rules of March 23, 2020, and April 13, 2020, and the final rule of October 28, 2020, adopted by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation on the treatment of certain emergency facilities in the regulatory capital rule and the liquidity coverage ratio rule may have impacted the calculation of RWA and the leverage ratio. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details.

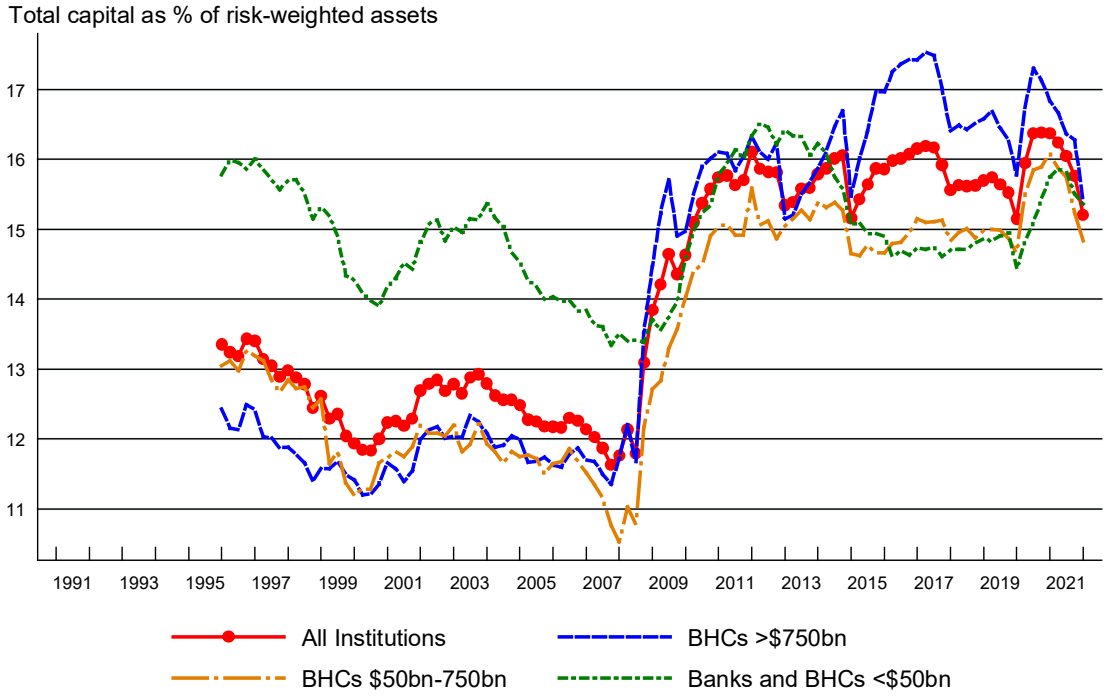
CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



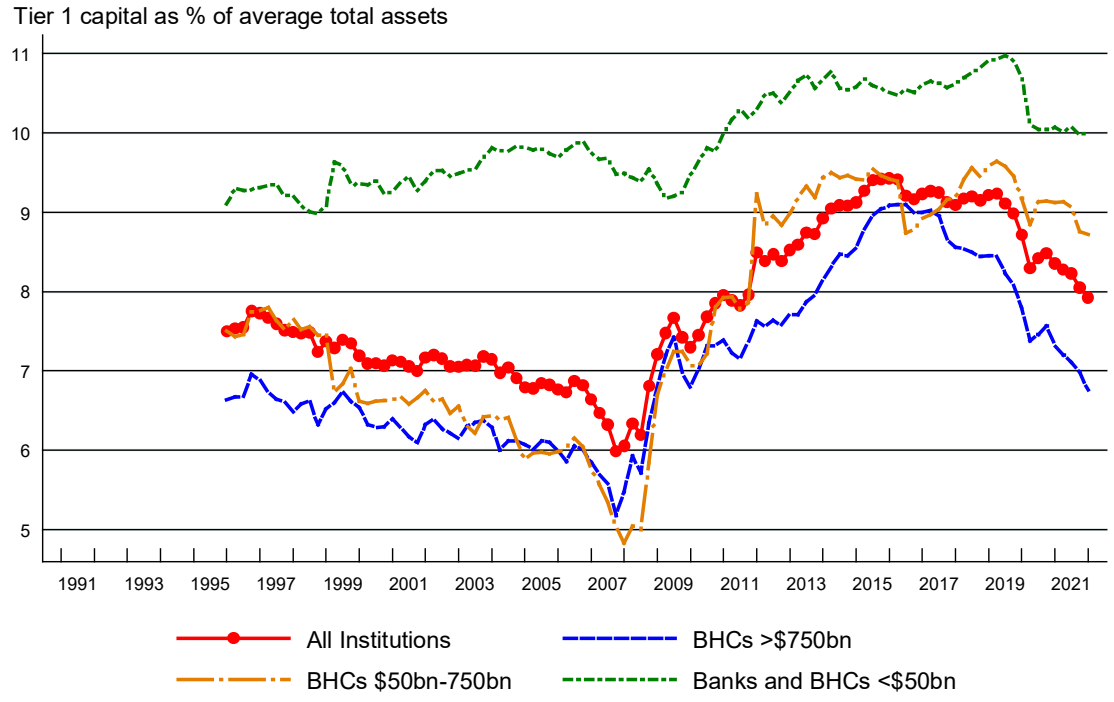
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio



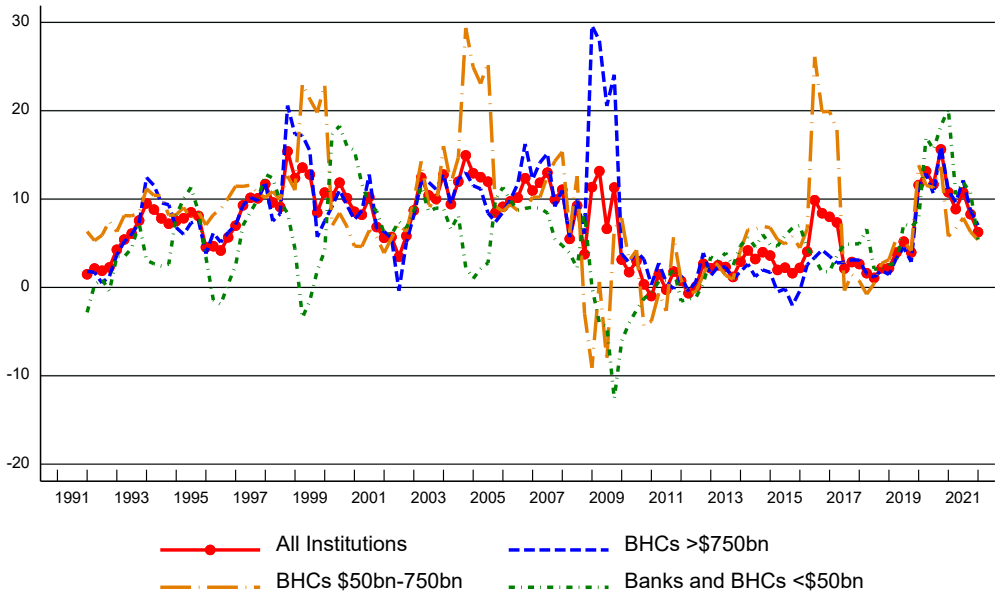
Leverage Ratio



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.

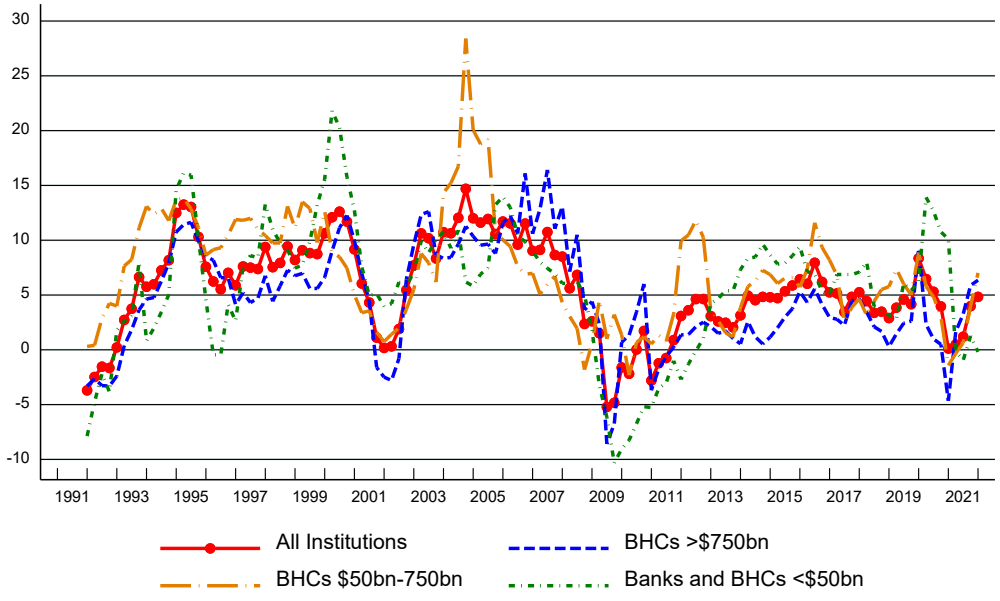
Asset Growth Rate

Year-over-year % change in total assets



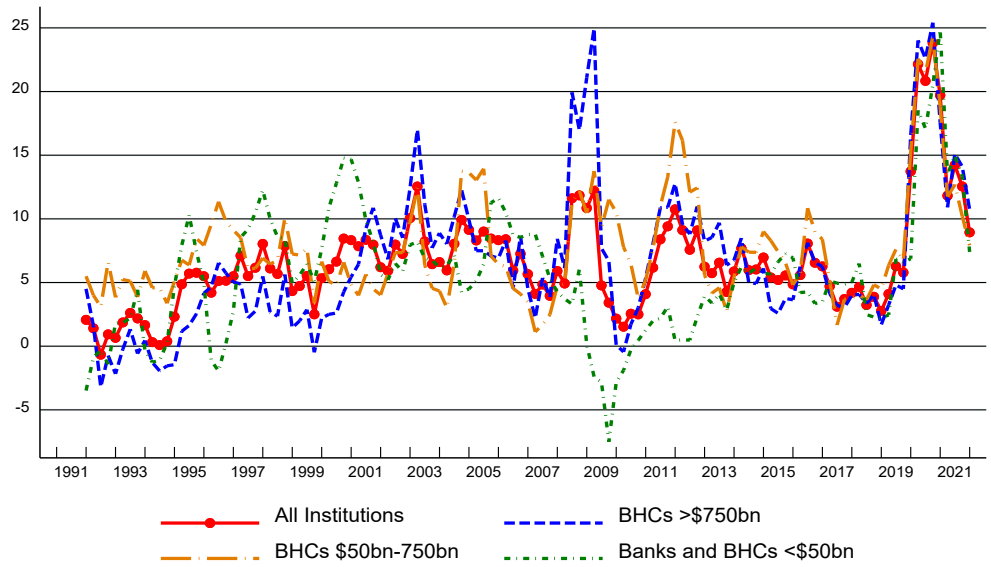
Loan Growth Rate

Year-over-year % change in total loans



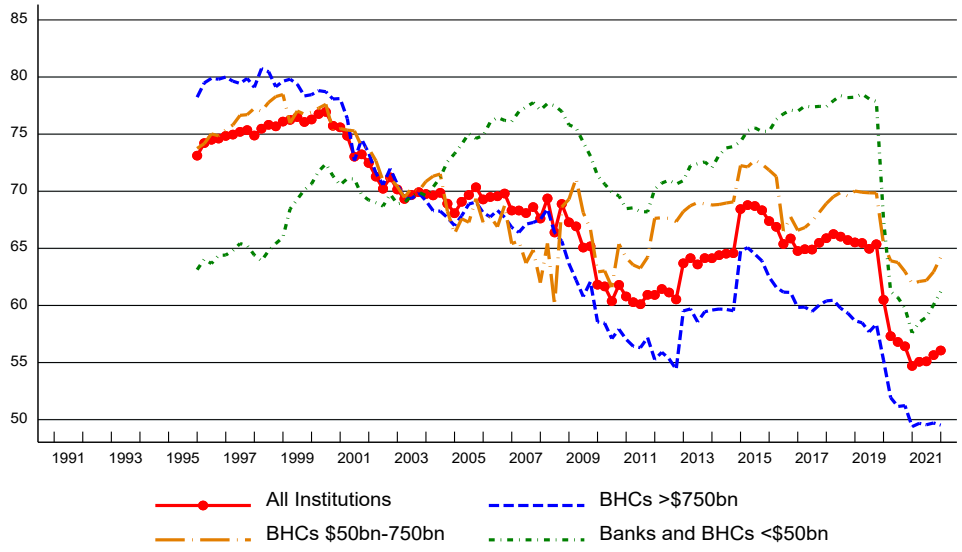
Domestic Deposit Growth Rate

Year-over-year % change in domestic deposits



Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio

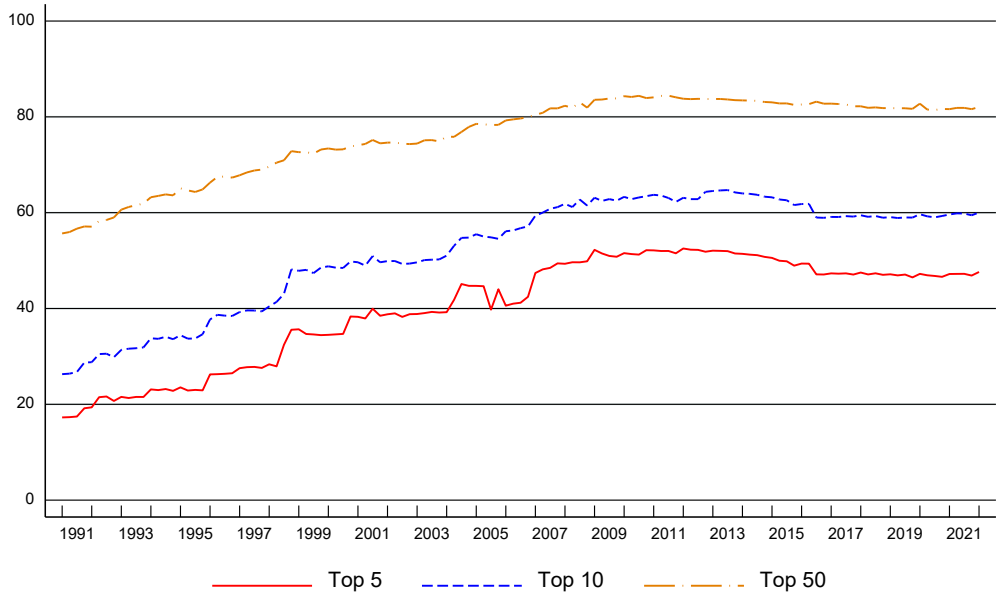
Risk-weighted assets as % of total assets



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
2022Q1

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	3954.69	8282.00	0.84	11.59	11.88	13.71	15.40
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	3238.22	7067.00	0.87	10.60	10.36	12.02	13.98
3	CITIGROUP	2394.11	4306.00	0.72	8.71	11.38	12.98	15.60
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1939.71	3671.00	0.76	8.19	10.45	11.96	14.72
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	1589.44	3939.00	0.99	13.67	14.41	15.94	18.14
6	MORGAN STANLEY	1222.23	3666.00	1.20	14.25	14.45	15.98	17.84
7	U S BC	586.52	1557.00	1.06	12.16	9.82	11.52	13.44
8	TRUIST FC	543.98	1415.00	1.04	8.70	9.36	11.03	12.97
9	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	541.47	1408.06	1.04	11.45	9.92	11.19	13.03
10	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	524.29	958.30	0.73	7.42	16.84	16.84	18.07
11	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	473.81	773.00	0.65	7.40	10.12	12.86	13.73
12	CAPITAL ONE FC	434.20	2403.22	2.21	17.06	12.68	14.12	16.35
13	STATE STREET CORP	322.35	604.00	0.75	9.21	11.86	13.42	14.75
14	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	231.04	187.43	0.32	4.26	14.16	15.84	18.78
15	SVB FNCL GRP	220.36	515.00	0.93	12.89	12.10	15.88	16.39
16	FIFTH THIRD BC	211.46	494.04	0.93	9.79	9.31	10.63	12.93
17	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	211.14	224.80	0.43	3.40	17.79	23.37	23.55
18	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	195.86	2099.00	4.29	37.51	10.39	11.37	12.76
19	BMO FNCL CORP	195.08	478.06	0.98	8.91	13.78	14.80	16.41
20	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	192.47	419.61	0.87	7.60	9.66	10.91	12.54
21	FIRST REPUBLIC BK	187.12	401.31	0.86	9.94	9.48	12.25	13.37
22	ALLY FNCL	184.30	655.00	1.42	17.00	9.97	11.49	13.13
23	KEYCORP	181.47	448.16	0.99	11.71	9.40	10.66	12.42
24	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	176.86	460.03	1.04	9.97	9.22	10.84	13.03
25	RBC US GRP HOLDS LLC	174.45	249.26	0.57	5.38	14.43	14.43	14.96
26	BARCLAYS US LLC	173.85	112.00	0.26	2.72	13.59	15.17	16.97
27	NORTHERN TR CORP	172.56	389.31	0.90	13.65	11.37	12.39	13.55
28	REGIONS FC	164.37	548.00	1.33	12.91	9.39	10.82	12.54
29	BNP PARIBAS USA	157.61	196.38	0.50	4.76	13.56	13.58	15.58
30	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	153.79	616.10	1.60	11.23	18.51	18.82	20.55
31	M&T BK CORP	149.86	362.17	0.97	8.10	11.66	13.36	15.54
32	SIGNATURE BK	121.85	338.53	1.11	16.57	10.49	11.37	12.58
33	DB USA CORP	120.43	8.00	0.03	0.23	25.22	32.78	32.82
34	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	108.60	270.97	1.00	10.25	11.34	12.39	14.47
35	DISCOVER FS	107.41	1241.90	4.62	36.98	14.48	15.57	17.38
36	CREDIT SUISSE HOLD USA	95.93	-2625.07	-10.95	-53.47	25.29	26.13	26.31
37	ZIONS BC NA	91.13	202.36	0.89	12.86	10.04	10.75	12.50
38	COMERICA	89.32	189.00	0.85	10.74	9.93	10.48	12.04
39	FIRST HORIZON CORP	88.66	194.72	0.88	9.27	9.97	11.84	13.18
40	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	73.10	323.68	1.77	15.05	23.89	23.89	25.03
41	POPULAR	69.53	212.00	1.22	18.15	16.26	16.33	18.19
42	CIBC BC USA	66.73	144.95	0.87	6.13	13.21	13.21	14.18
43	WEBSTER FNCL CORP	65.13	-16.75	-0.10	-0.82	11.46	12.05	14.41
44	PEOPLES UNITED FNCL INC	62.99	-21.87	-0.14	-1.17	12.25	12.85	14.05
45	EAST WEST BC	62.24	237.65	1.53	16.67	12.55	12.55	13.88
46	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	61.01	155.18	1.02	8.98	9.45	10.55	12.39
47	WESTERN ALLI BC	60.58	240.14	1.59	19.17	8.98	9.77	12.03
48	SYNOVUS FC	56.42	171.04	1.21	14.18	9.49	10.63	12.56
49	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	51.80	65.00	0.50	5.00	18.04	18.04	18.08
50	CULLEN/FROST BKR	51.33	99.10	0.77	10.50	12.78	13.32	14.97
TOTALS**	TOP 50 (BHCS AND BANKS)	22602.84	50335.77	0.89	10.18	11.70	13.24	15.18
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	27542.07	64336.13	0.93	10.34	12.41	13.73	15.21

* 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 3).

** 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 $750 billion in total assets as of the current quarter, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs[5] with $50 - $750 billion in total assets in the current quarter, and for the remainder of the industry. For consistency, time-series graphs for the ">$750bn" and $50-$750bn" 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 >$750bn" and the "BHCs $50-$750bn" series. Finally, the "all other banks and BHCs" quarterly series is constructed by subtracting the "BHCs > $750bn" and "BHCs $50-$750bn" 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 > $750bn 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.

  Starting on January 1, 2020, most firms that are public companies began to adopt the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)’s new “current expected credit losses” (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This affects the calculation of loan loss provisions and loan loss reserves. Firms also had the option of mitigating the effects of the adoption of CECL on their regulatory capital for 2 years, followed by a 3-year phase in period.

- In 2020:Q1, some non-advanced approaches firms began to implement a simplified capital rule to calculate CET1 in Schedule HC-R Part II. This is reflected in the calculation of aggregate CET1 and related ratios.

- Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, allowed banks to suspend the recognition of certain loan modifications as troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) during the applicable period under the CARES Act as extended by the Consolidated Appropriations (CA) Act (i.e., between March 1, 2020, and January 1, 2022). In addition, the ASU No. 2022-02, “Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures”, issued by FASB in March 2022 eliminated the recognition of trouble debt restructurings for banks that have adopted the “current expected credit losses” (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This was reflected in the calculation of loan loss provisions, loan loss reserves, non-performing loans, net charge-offs, and risk-weighted assets.

- The interim final rules of March 23, 2020, and April 13, 2020, and the final rule of October 28, 2020, adopted by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (together, the agencies), allowed banking organizations to neutralize the regulatory capital effects of participating in the Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (MMLF) and the Paycheck Protection Program Liquidity Facility (PPPLF). In addition, Paycheck Protection Program loans receive a zero percent risk weight under the agencies' regulatory capital rules. This may have impacted the calculation of risk-weighted assets and the leverage ratio.

Data Notes

1. As of 2020Q1, the largest asset group used for statistics reported by BHC size was raised from a threshold of $500bn to $750bn to reflect the changing nature of the banking industry. The six BHCs previously reported in the >$500bn group remain the same in the new >$750bn set (J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley). In general, the subsets of BHCs with statistics reported by asset totals remain consistent throughout time in this report.

2. 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.

3. 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, John Hancock and MetLife Inc.

4. 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 2021

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$750bn[2] in total assets as of the current quarter, for BHCs with $50bn-750bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Return on equity and return on assets both decreased from 12.46% and 1.20% in 2021:Q3 to 11.04% and 1.06% in 2021:Q4 respectively, reflecting an increase in quarterly loan loss provisions and noninterest expense.
- Net interest margin, defined as net interest income as a percentage of interest earning assets, fell slightly from last quarter, decreasing from 2.12% to 2.10%. The current net interest margin of 2.10% is below its post-crisis (2009:Q1 – 2021:Q4) average of 2.62%.
- Noninterest income ratio, measured as noninterest income as a percentage of total assets, declined from 2.00% in 2021:Q3 to 1.95% in 2021:Q4, which is below its post-crisis average of 2.17%.
- Asset growth slowed from 10.75% in 2021:Q3 to 8.27% in 2021:Q4. Loan growth rose from 1.20% to 3.99%, and domestic deposit growth decreased from 14.23% to 12.55%.
- 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 12.91%, 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] The threshold for the highest asset grouping was raised from $500bn to $750bn in the 2020Q1 Quarterly Trends report. Six BHCs exceed this $750bn size threshold: J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. See Data Notes on page 42 for more details.

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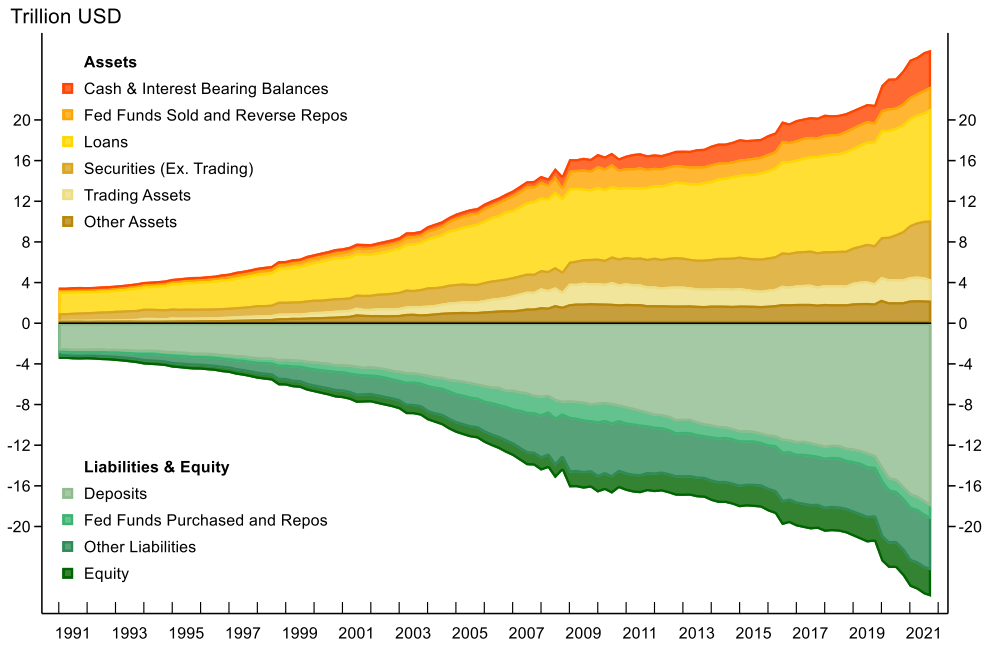
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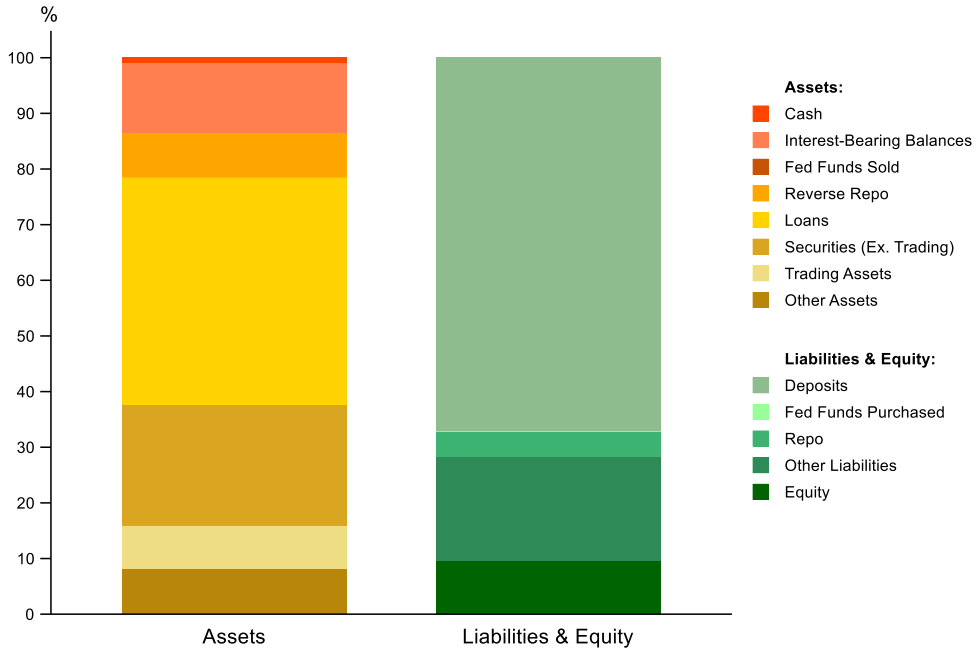
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

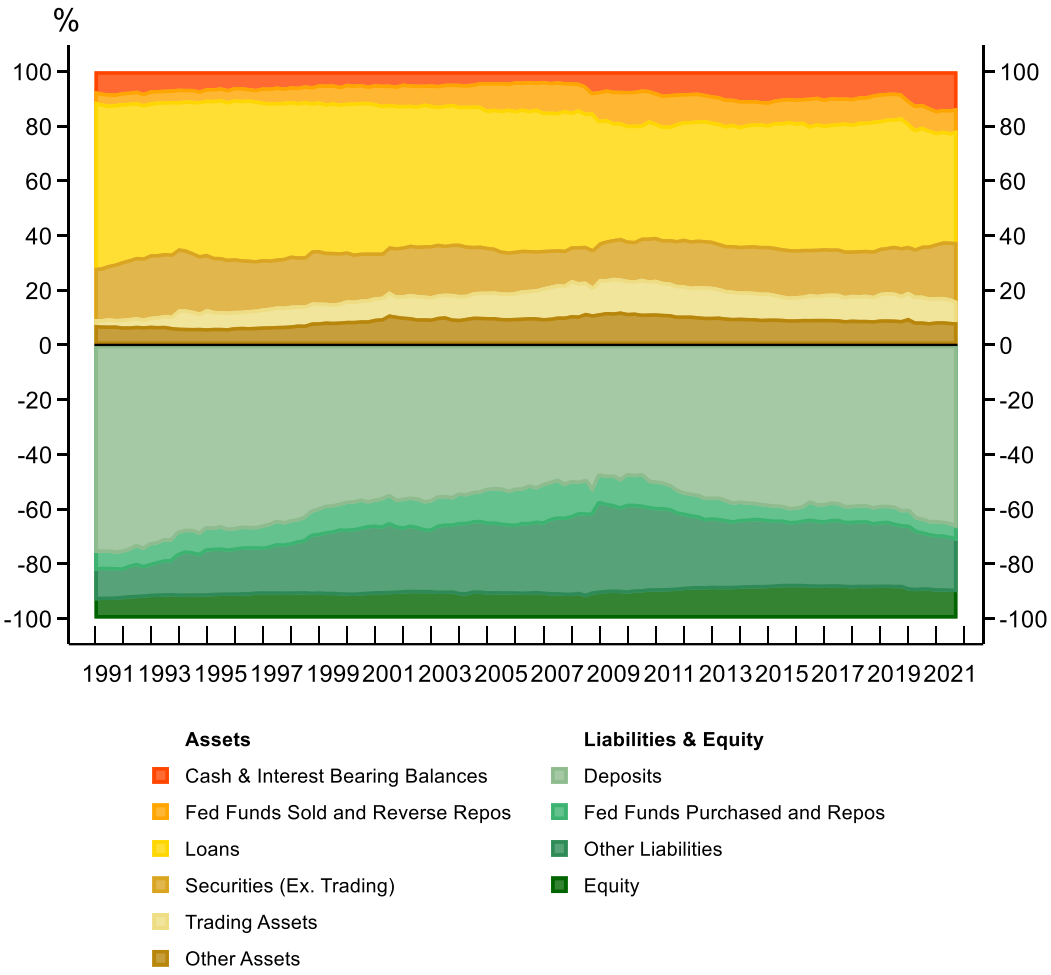
Balance Sheet Composition



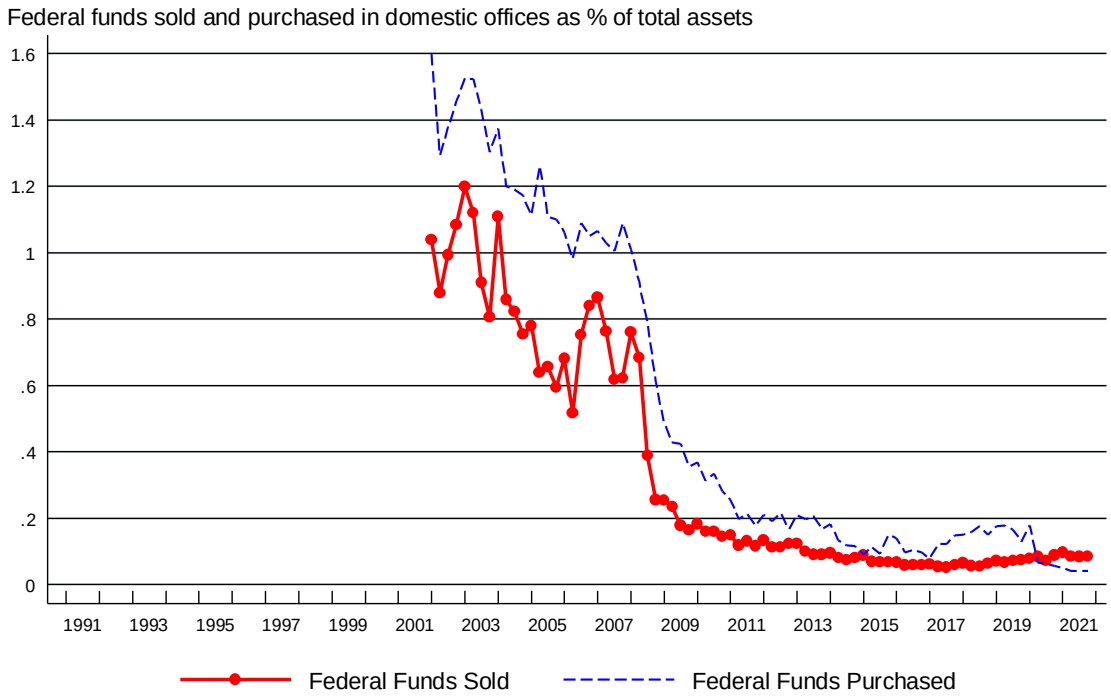
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



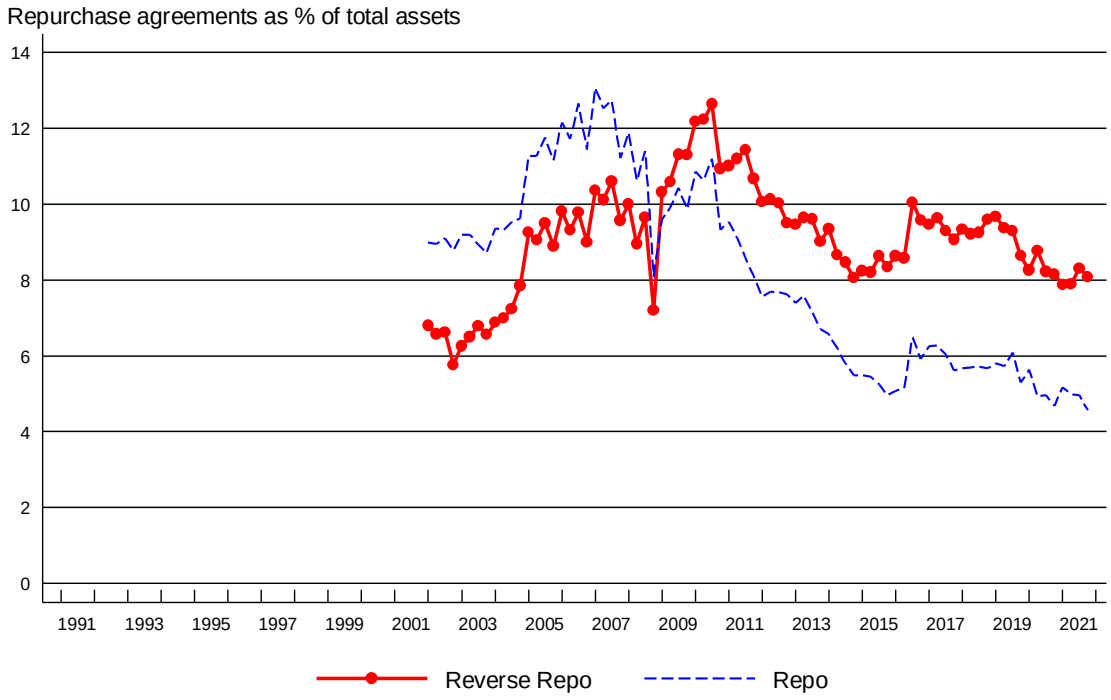
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

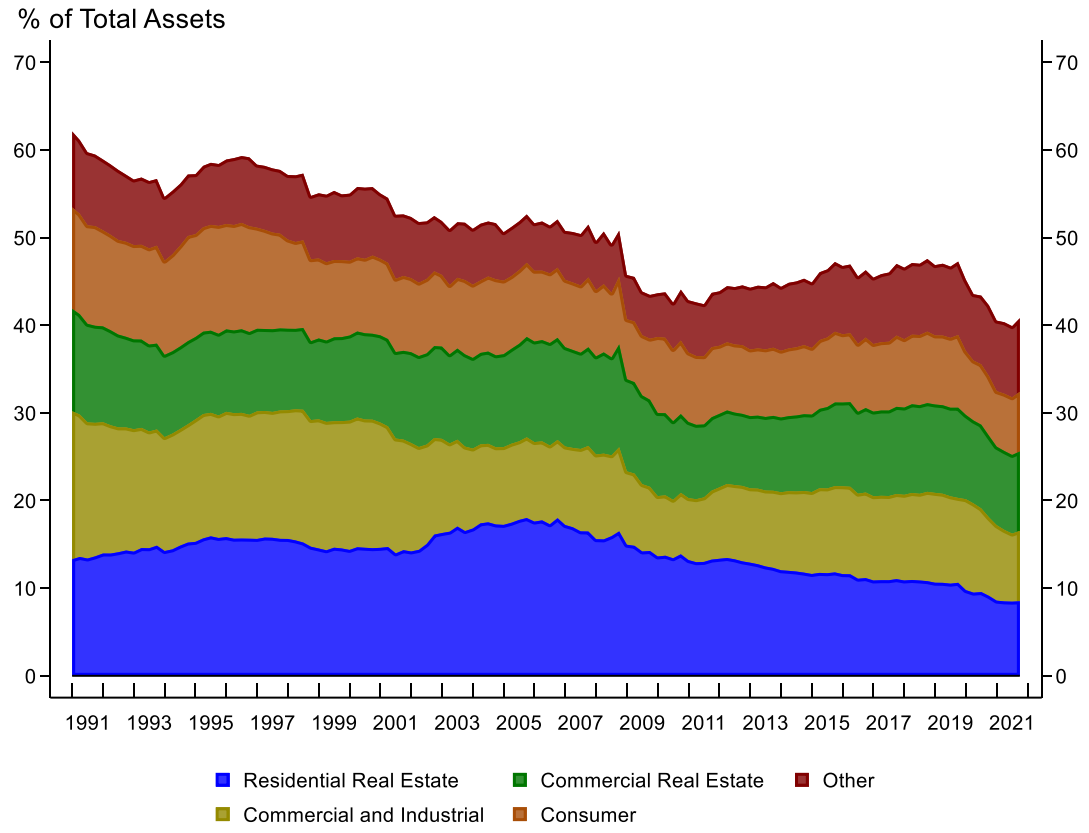


Repurchase Agreements

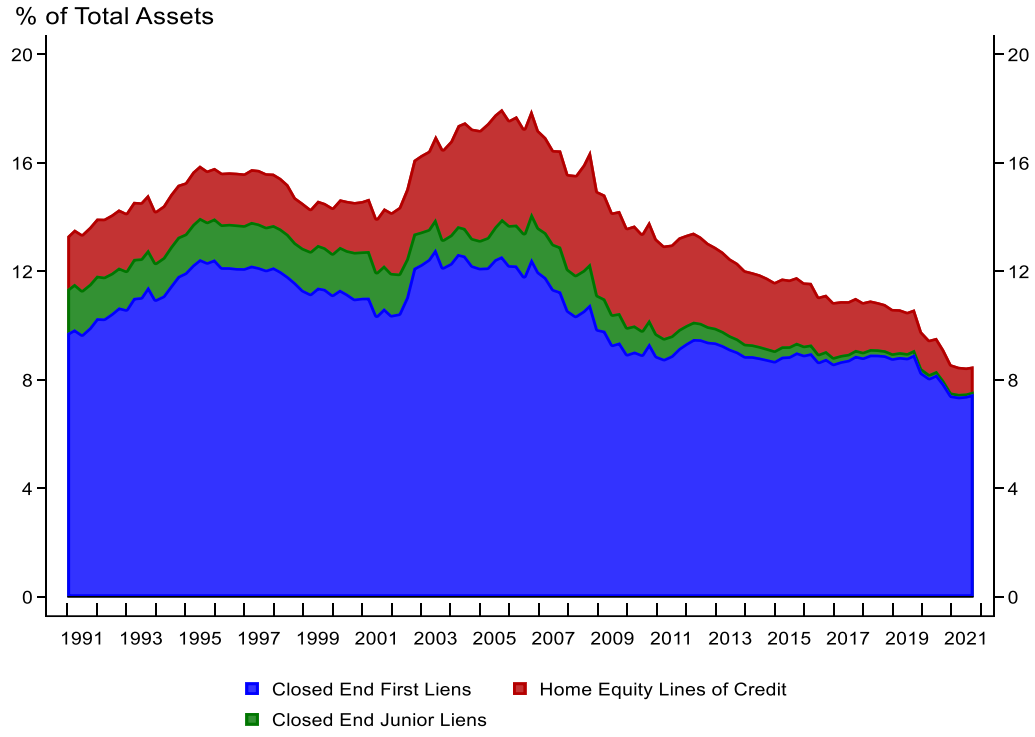


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

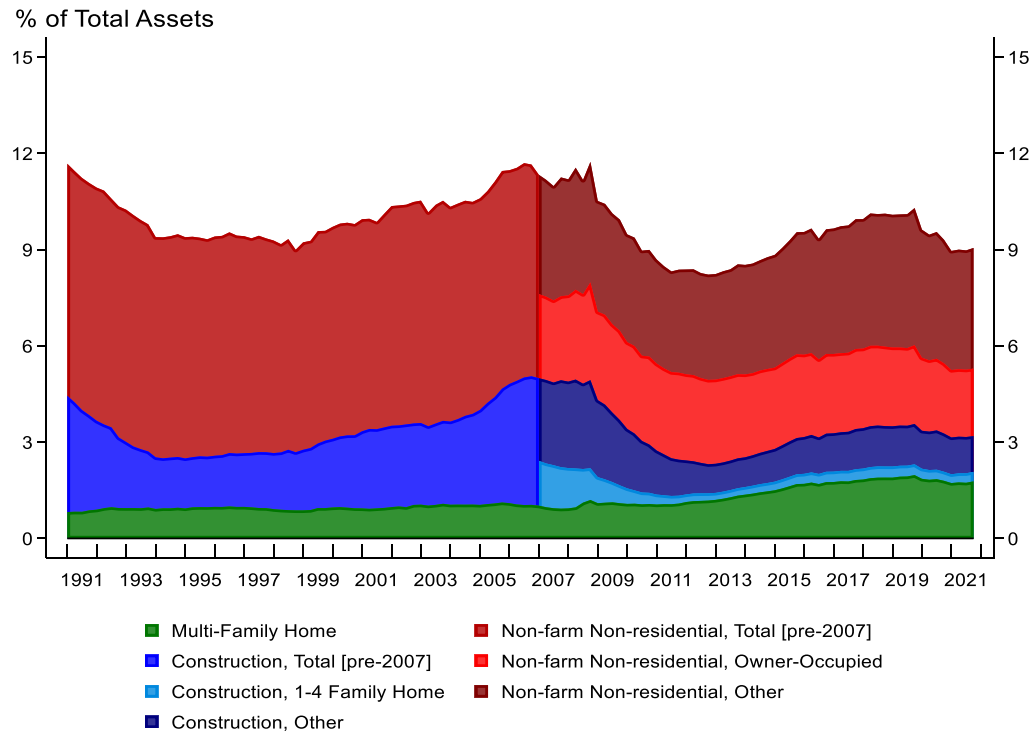
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
2013
2015
2017
2019
2021
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

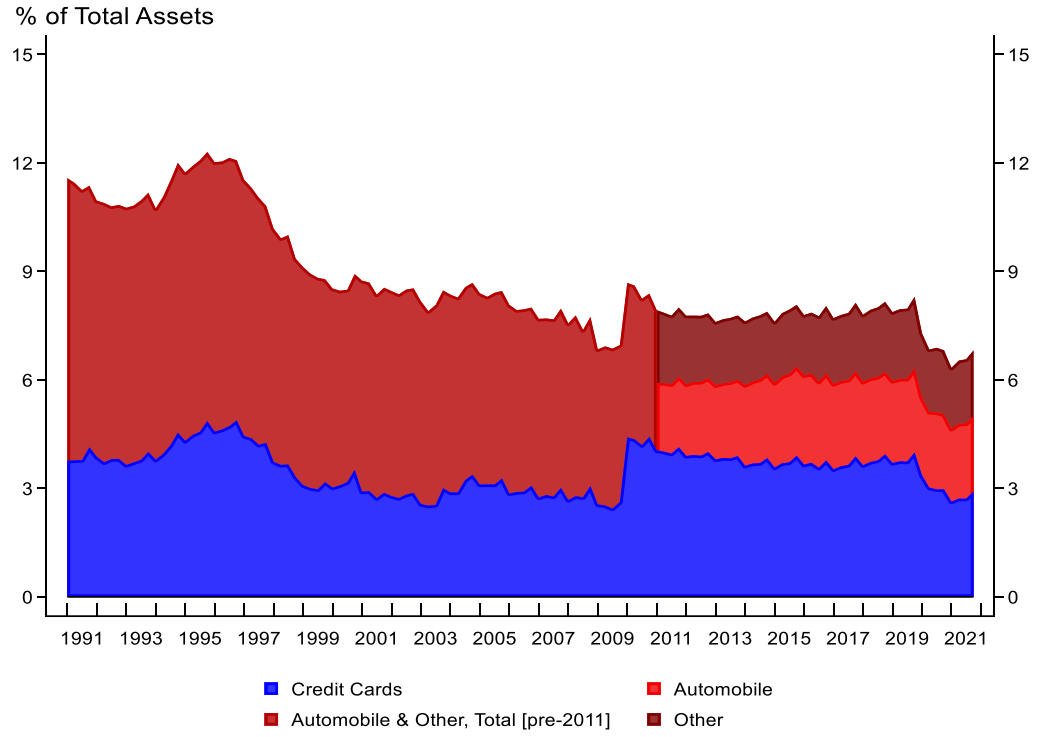
Residential Real Estate Loans



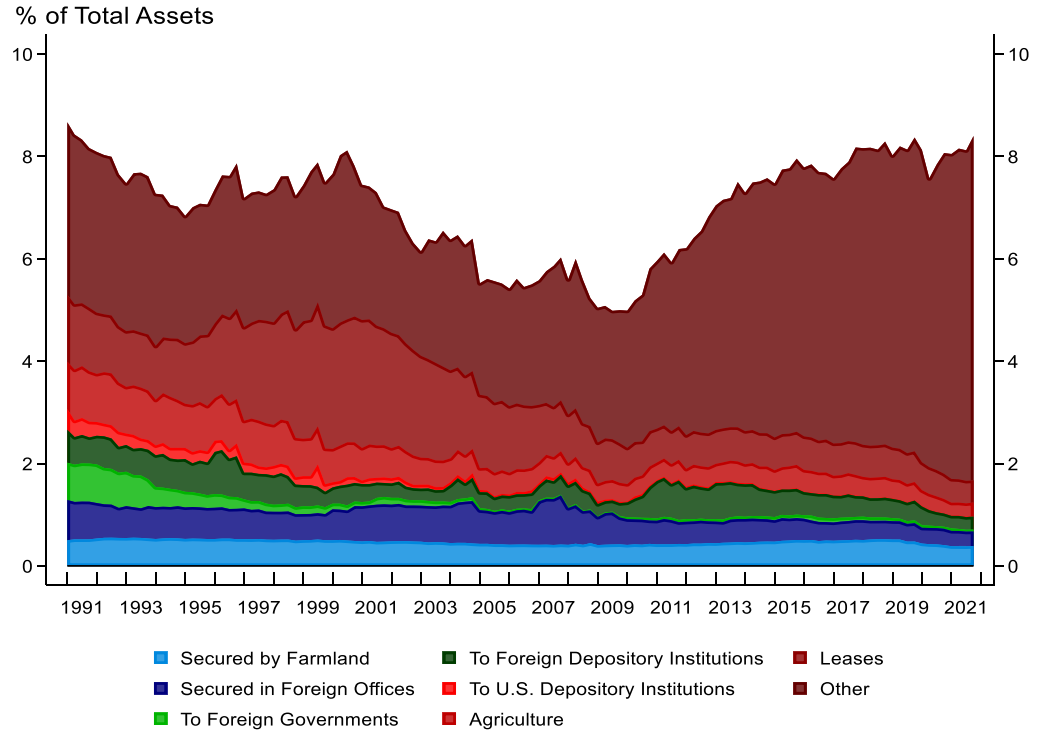
Commercial Real Estate Loans

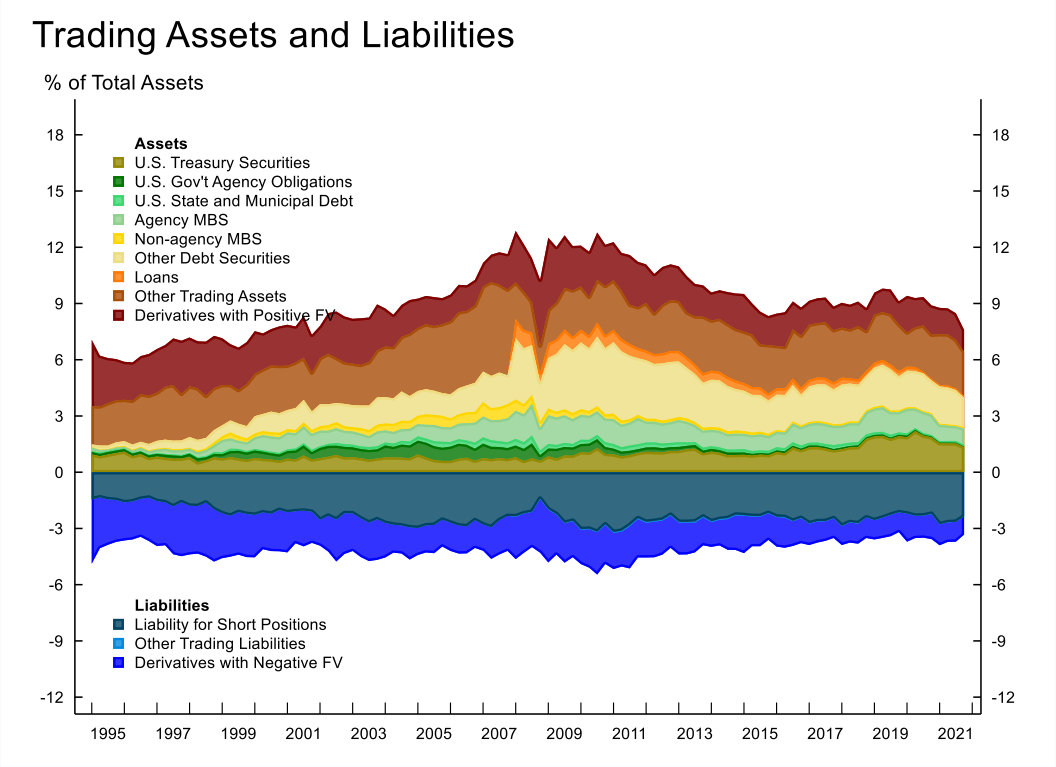


Consumer Loans

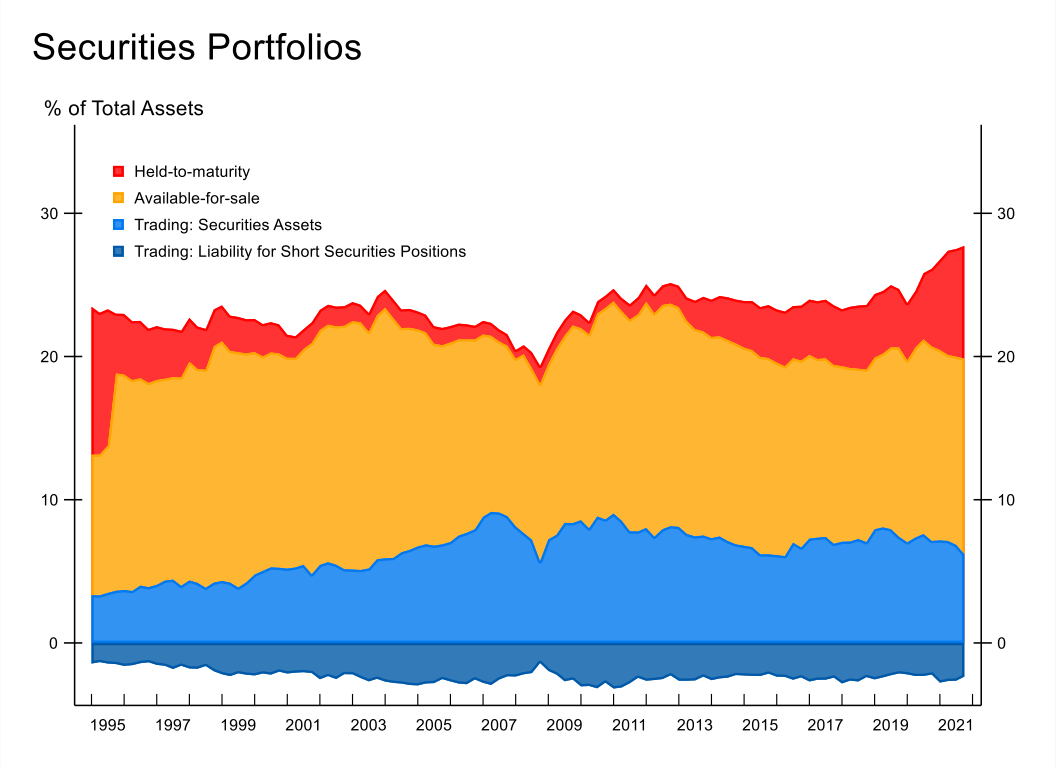


Other Loans



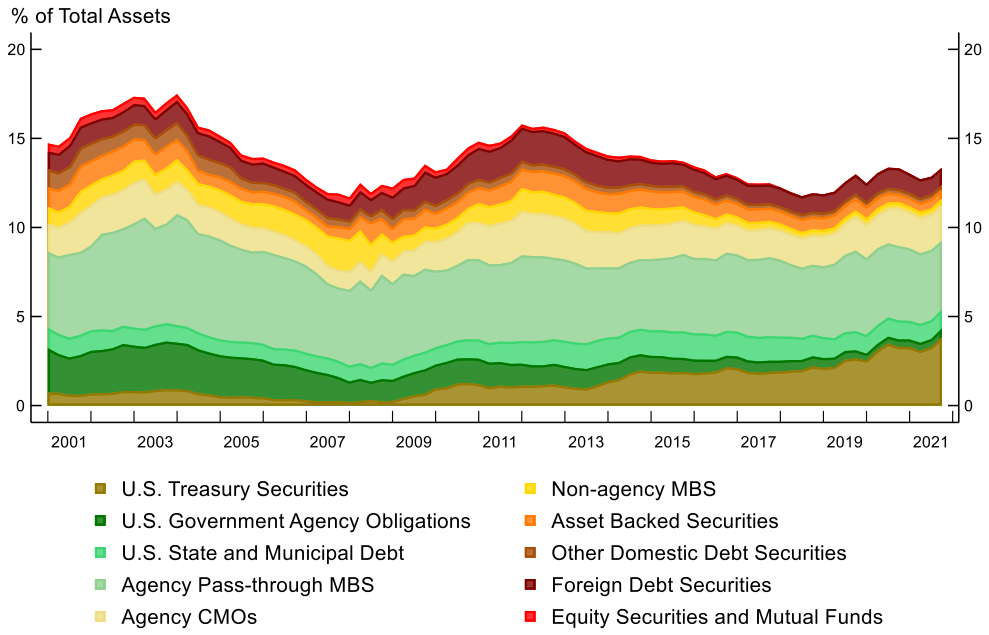


Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of $10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and $2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

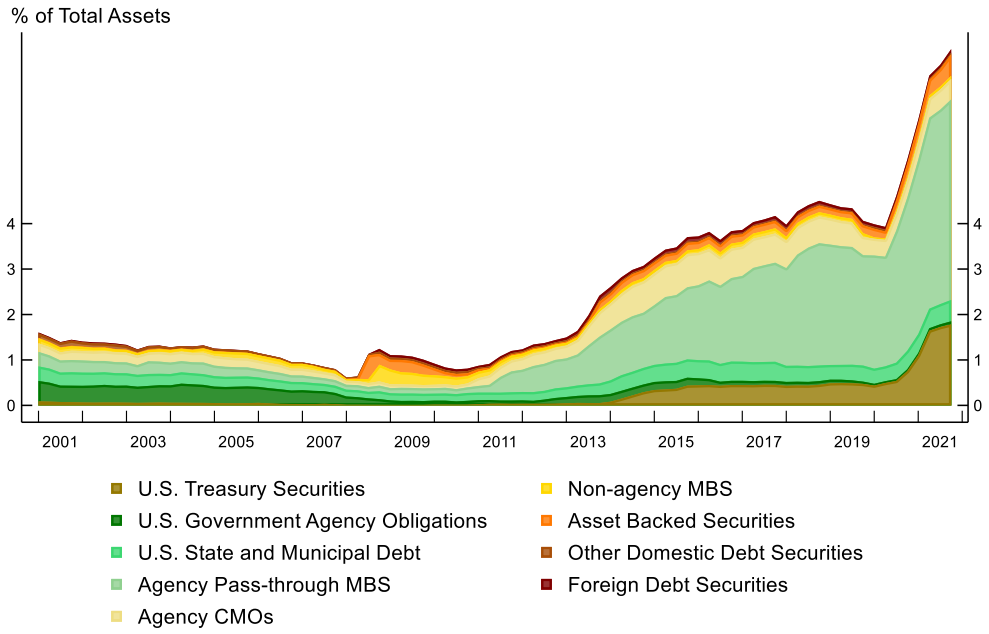


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities

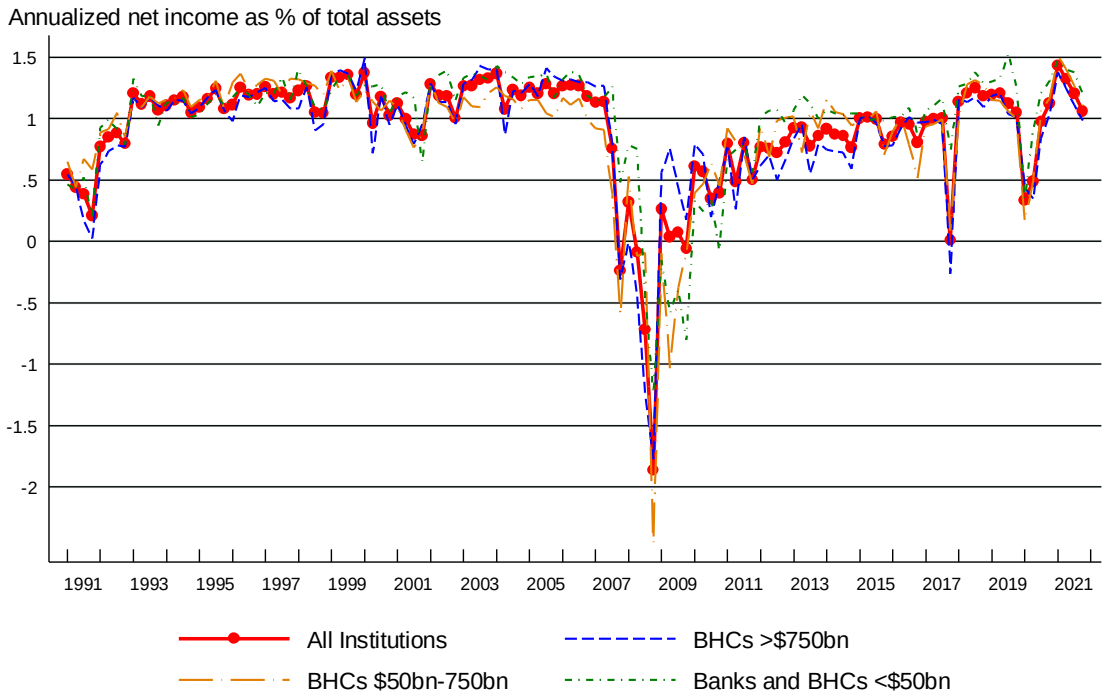


Held-to-Maturity Securities

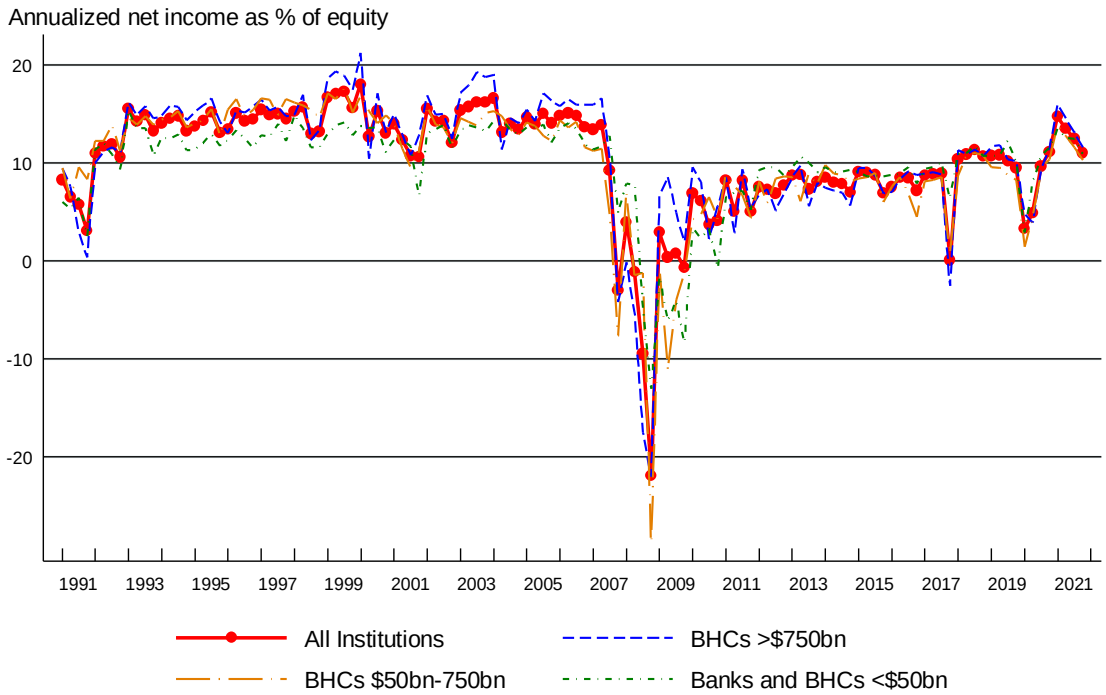


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

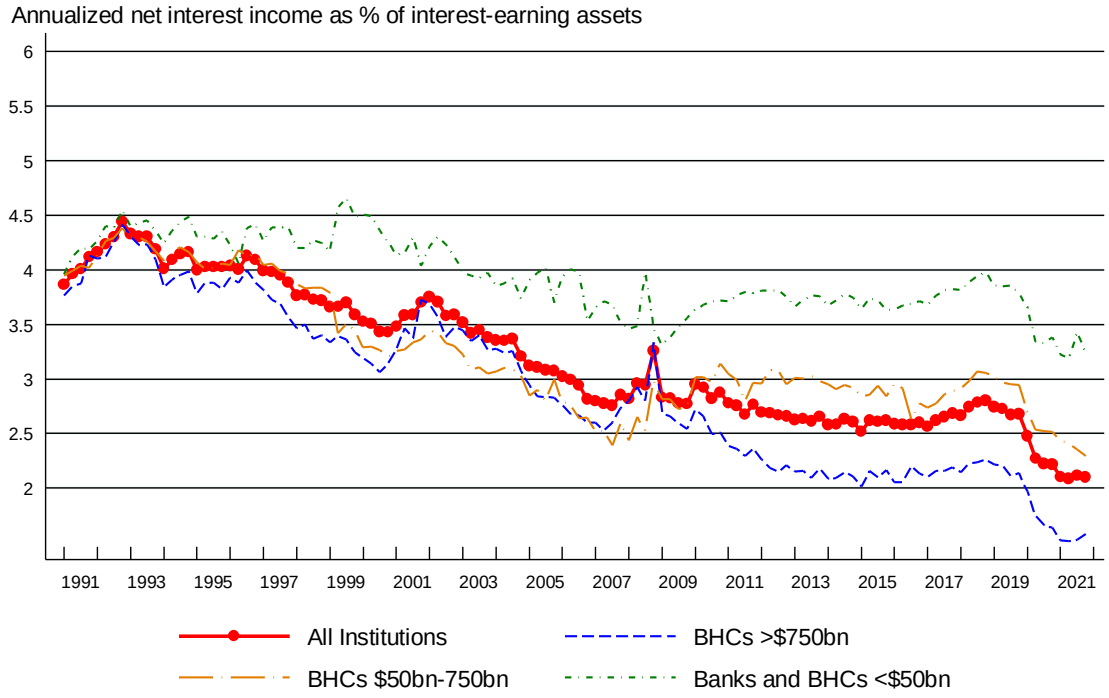
Return on Assets



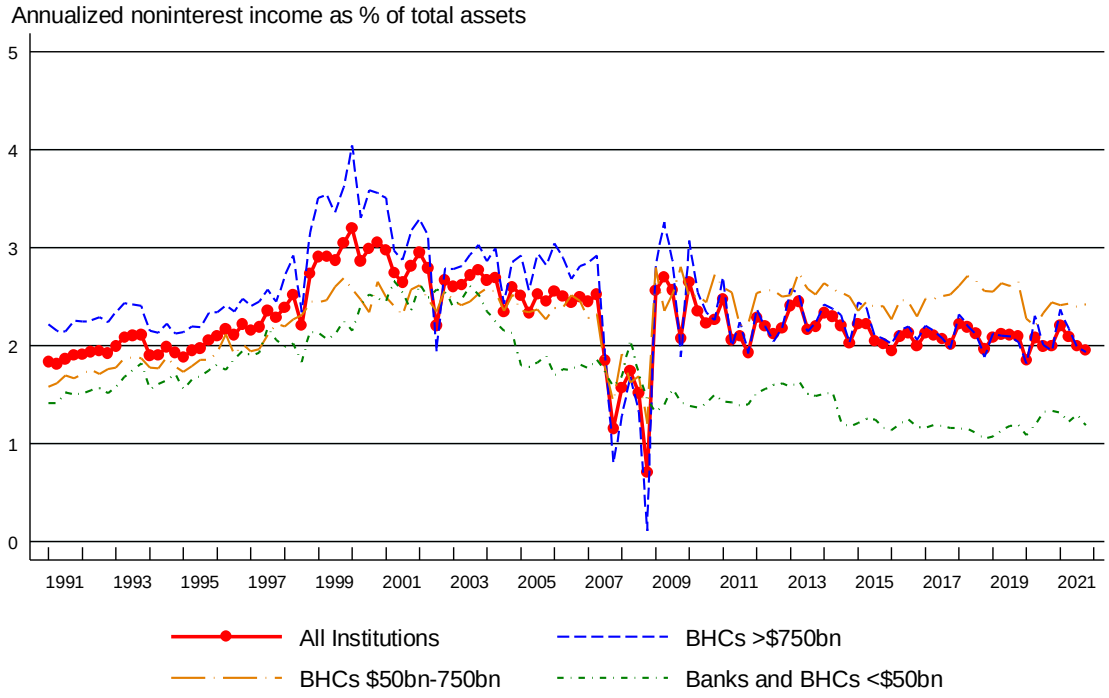
Return on Equity



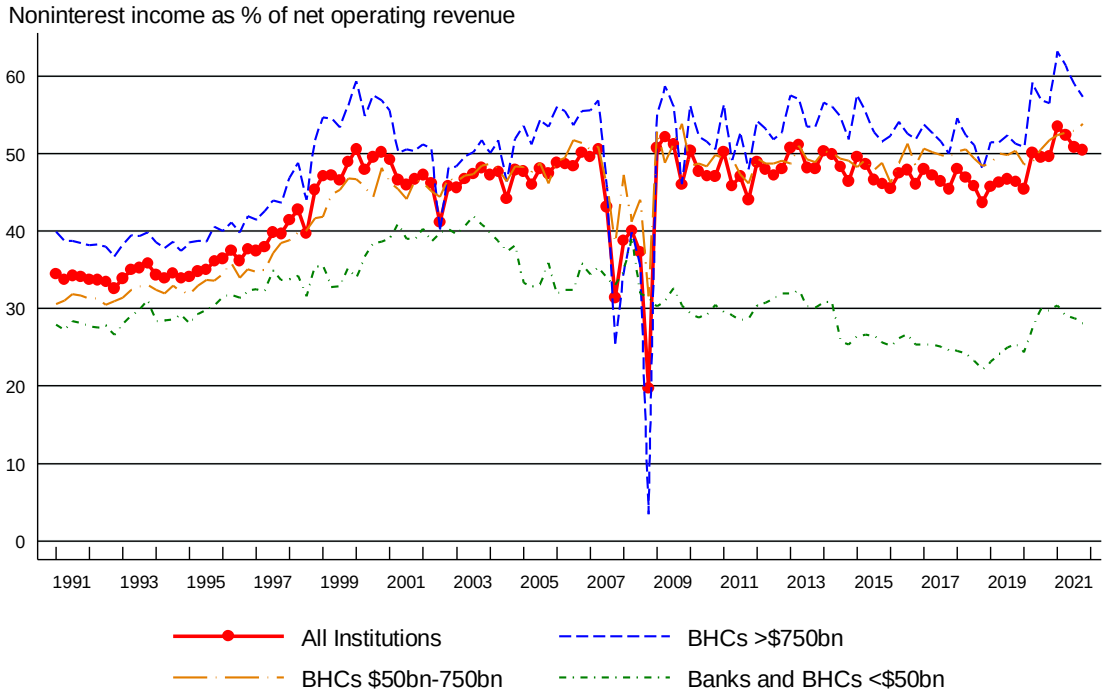
Net Interest Margin



Noninterest Income Ratio

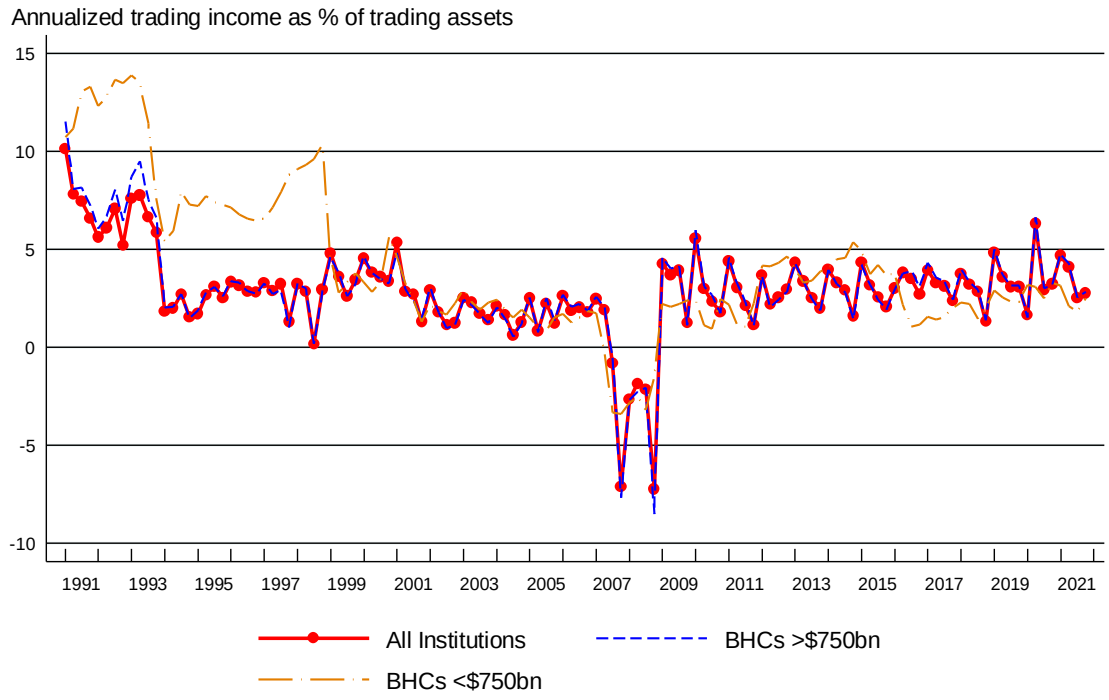


Noninterest Income Share

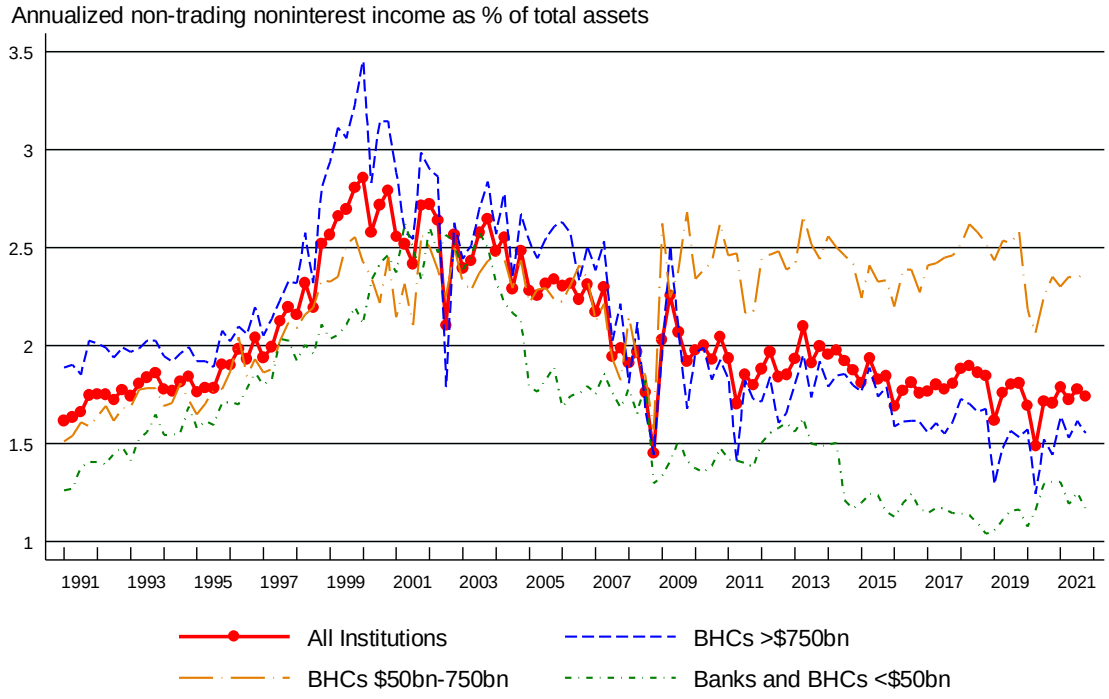


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

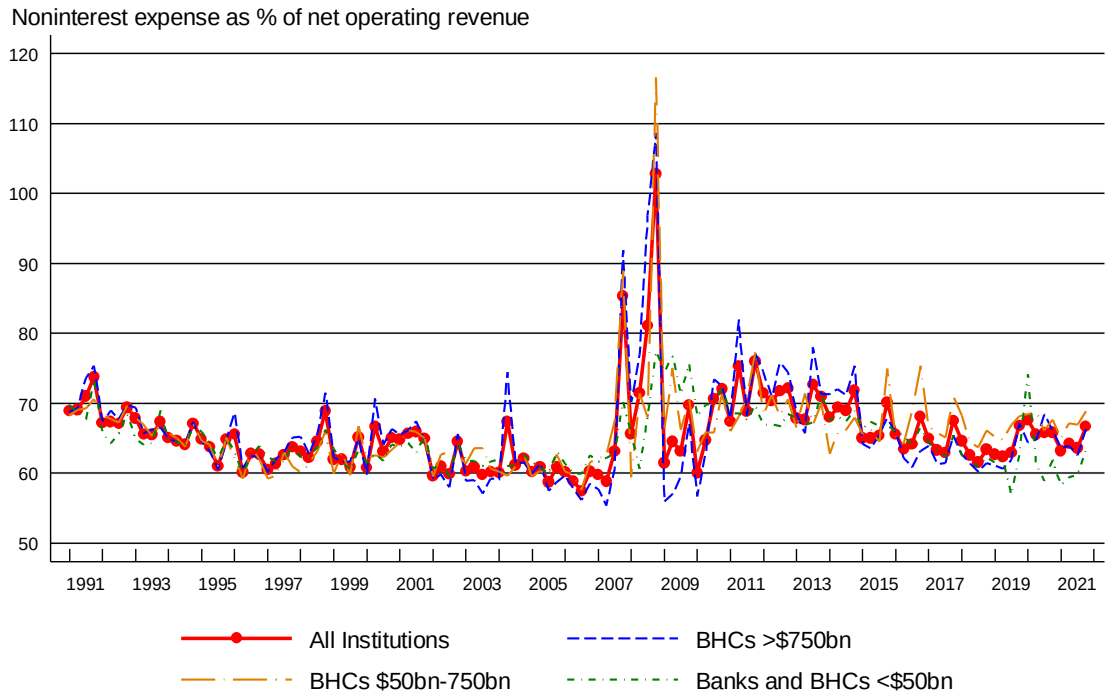
Return on Trading Assets



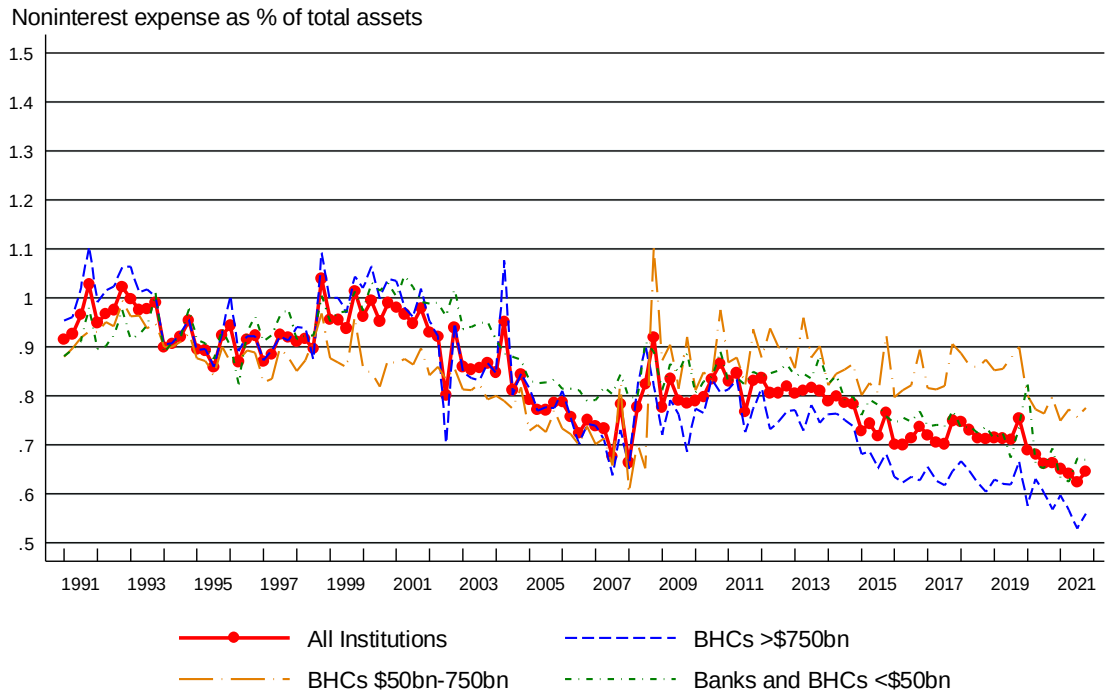
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio



Noninterest Expense Ratio

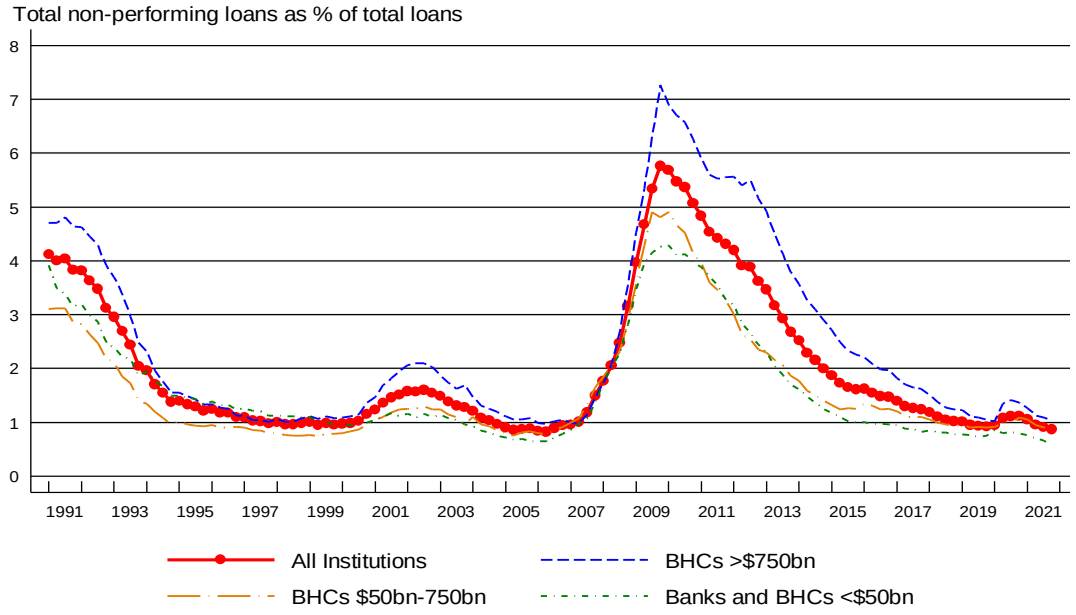


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

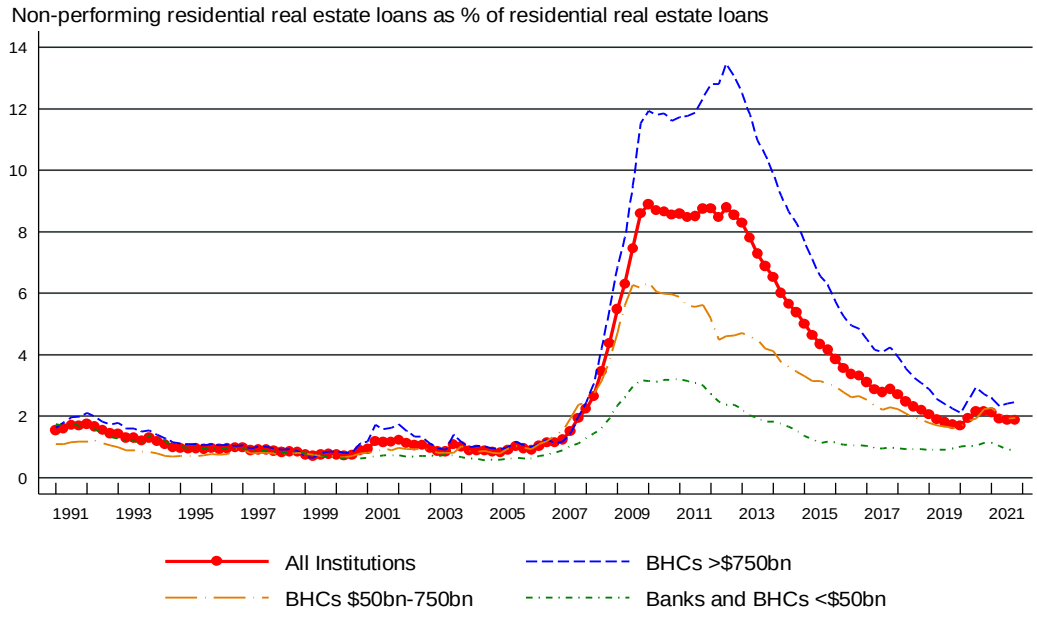
3. Loan Performance

Note: Non-performing loans include loans that are (1) 90 days or more past due and still accruing or (2) non-accrual. The adoption of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)'s new "current excepted credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses may have influenced the calculation of loan loss provisions and loan loss reserves. In addition, Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, may have impacted the calculation of loan loss provisions, loan loss reserves, non-performing loans and net charge-offs. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details.

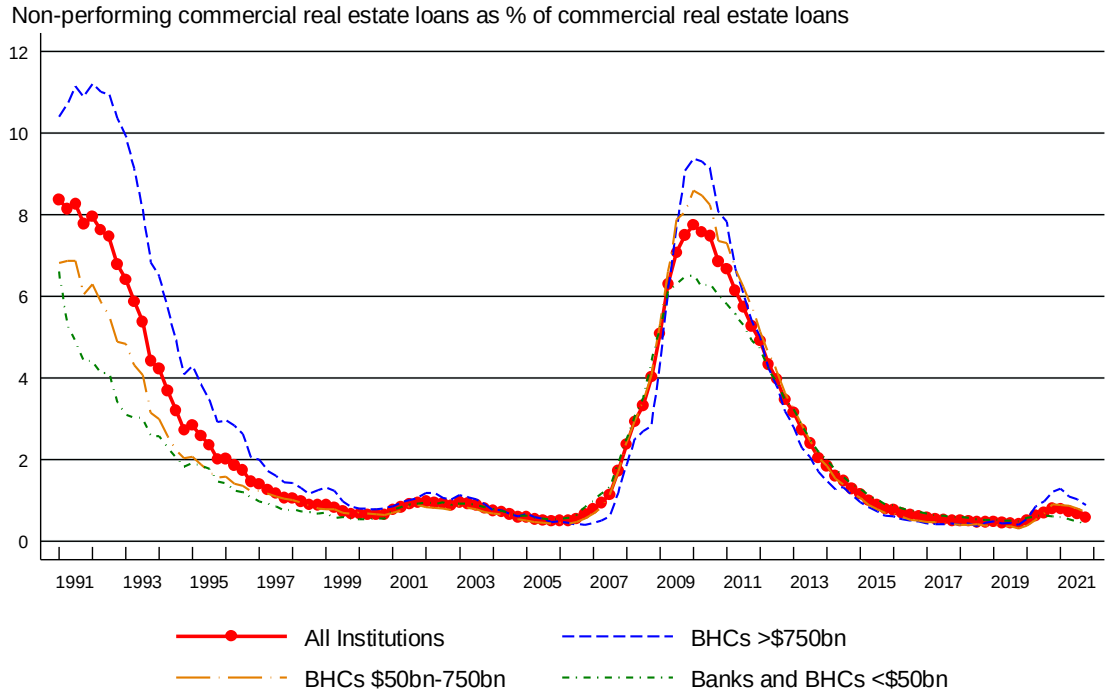
Non-performing Loans



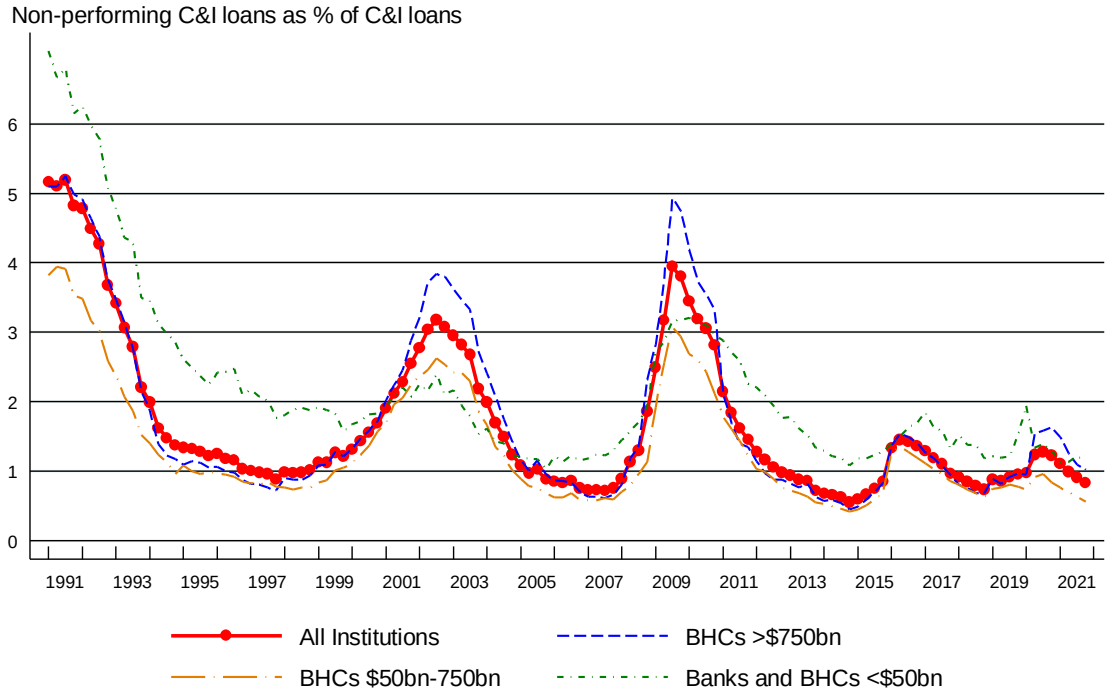
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



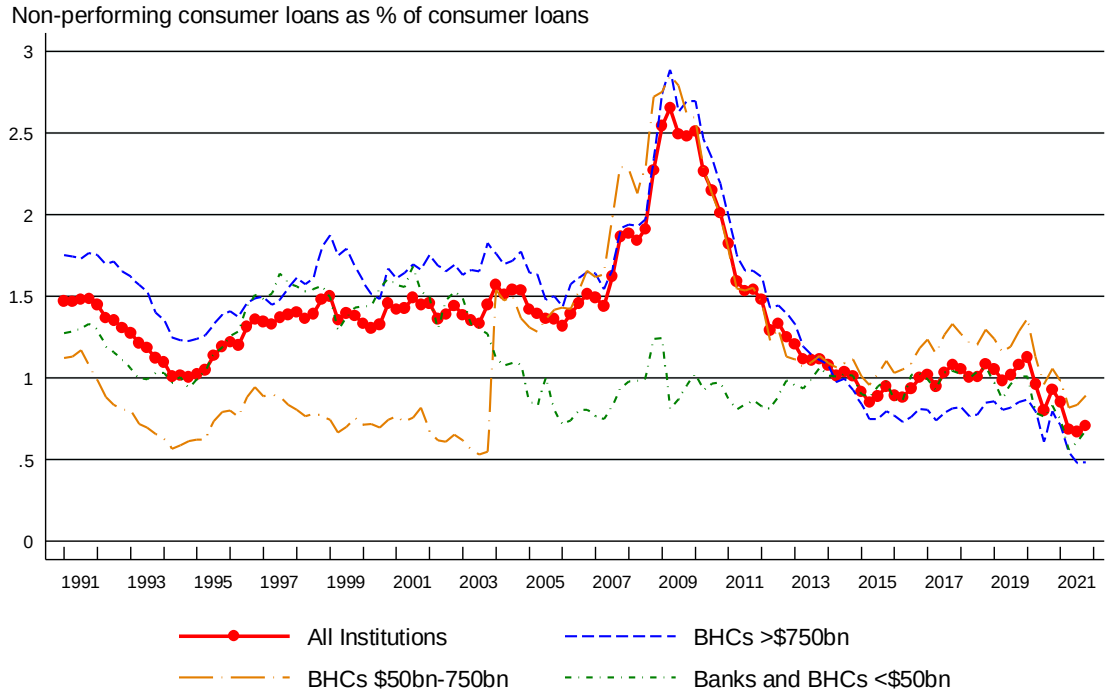
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



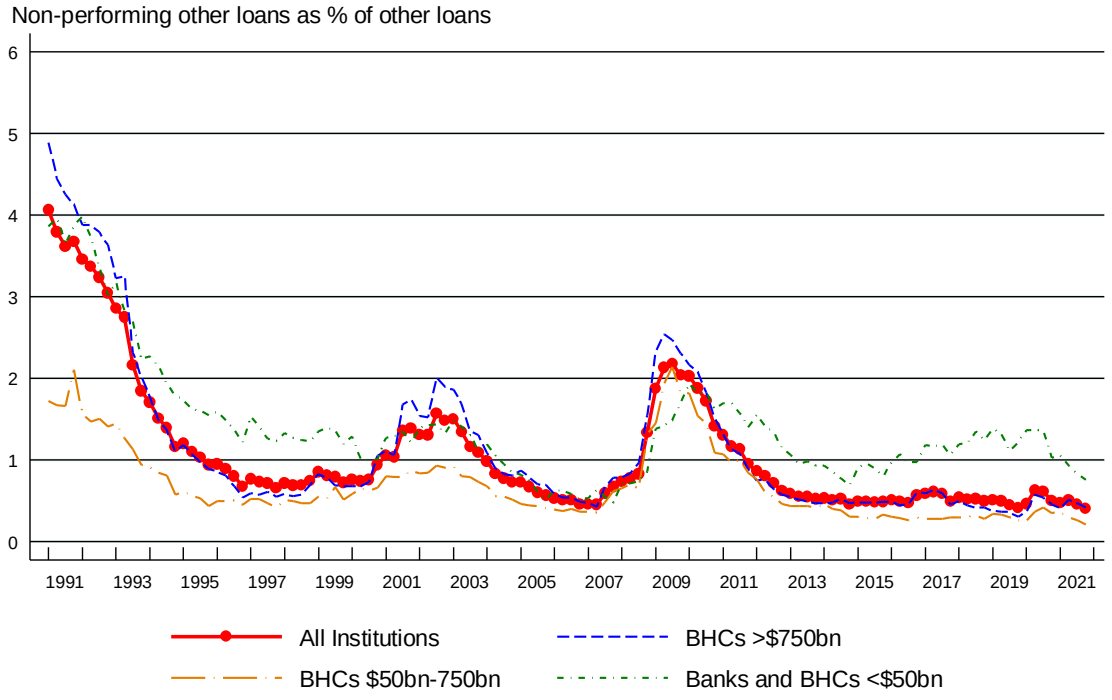
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



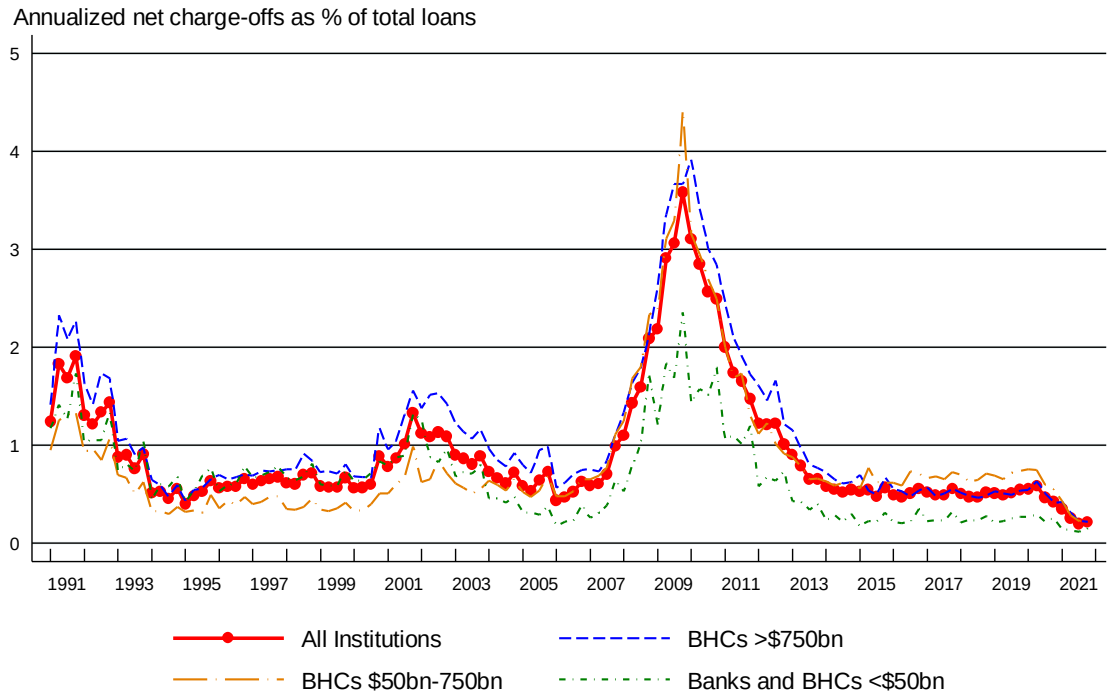
Non-performing Consumer Loans



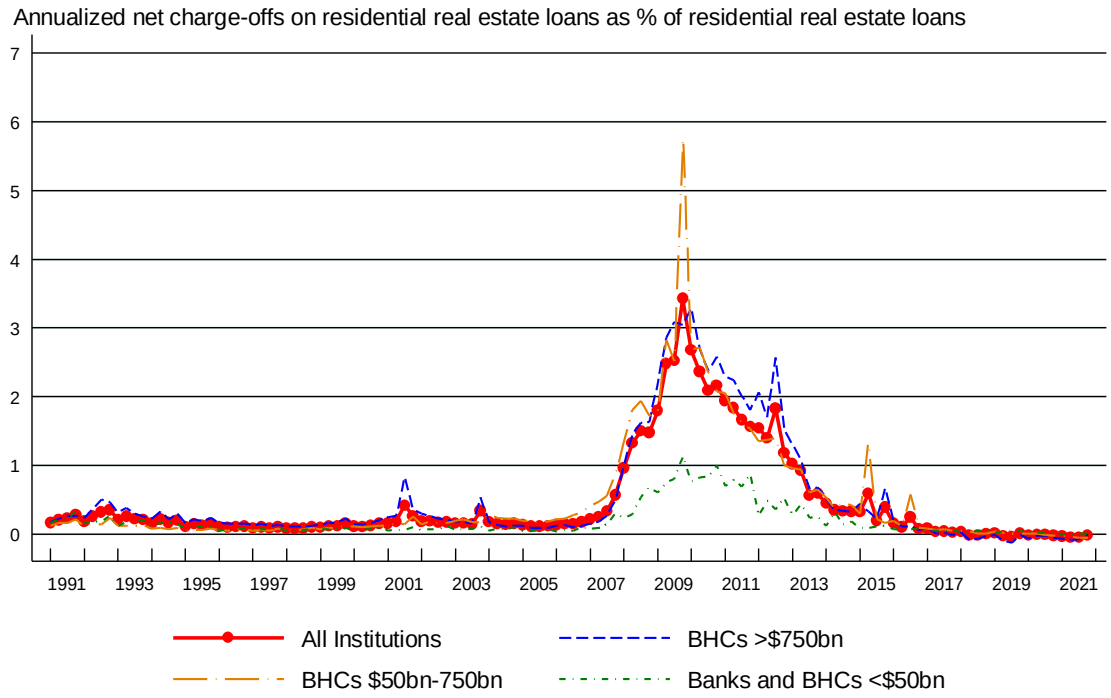
Non-performing Other Loans



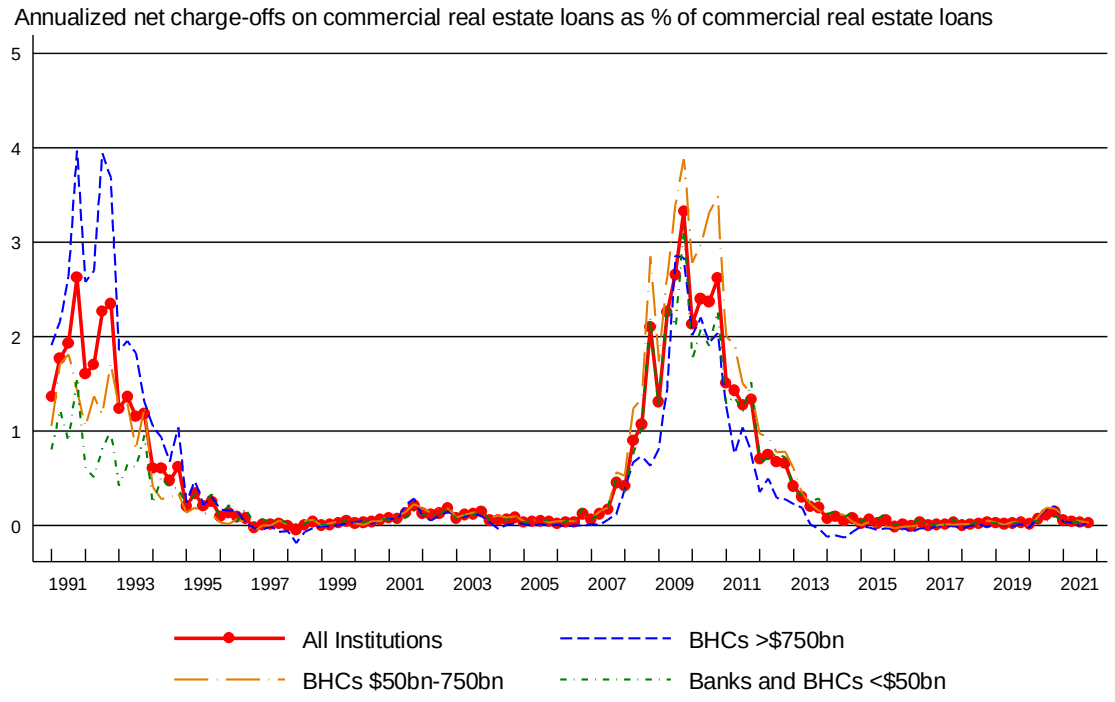
Net Charge-offs



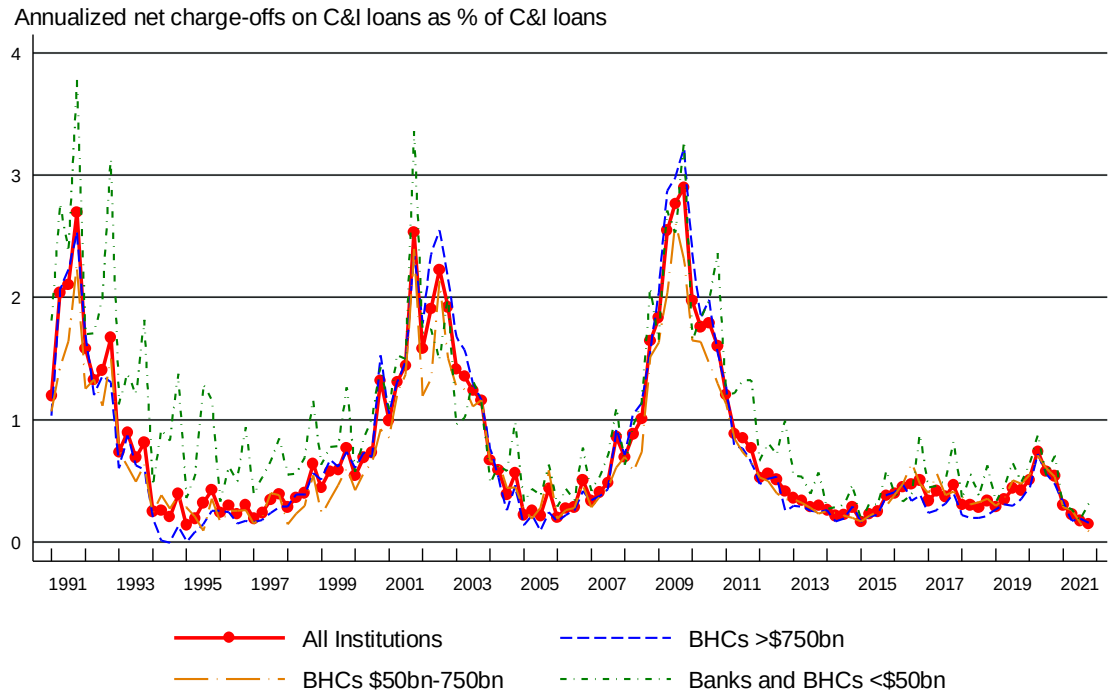
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



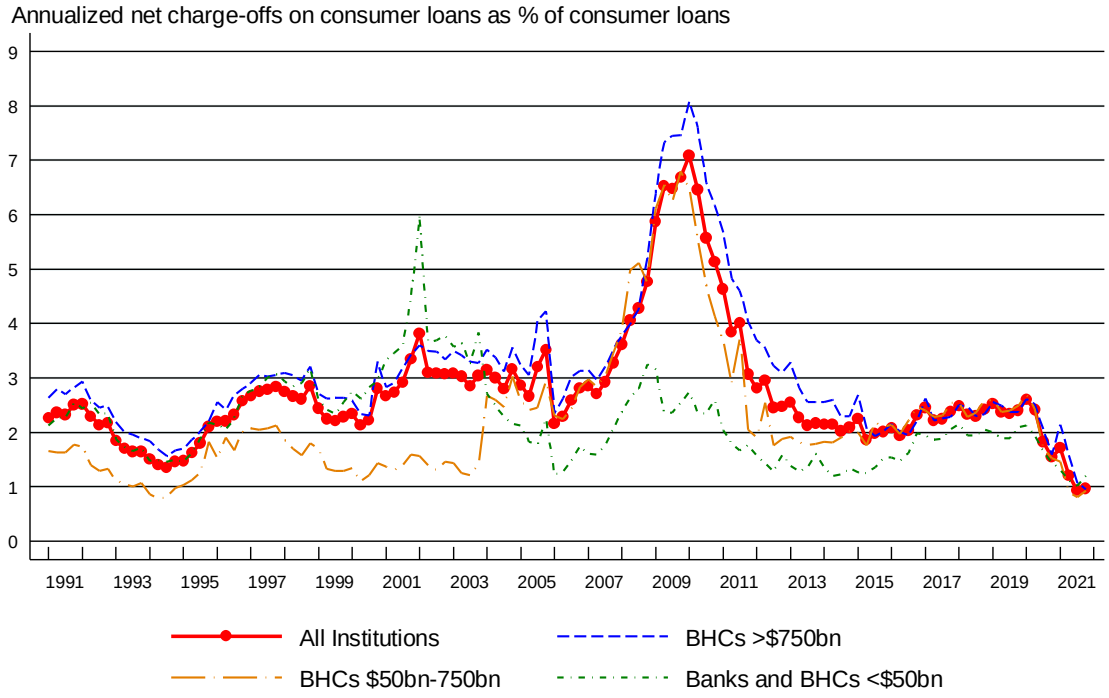
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



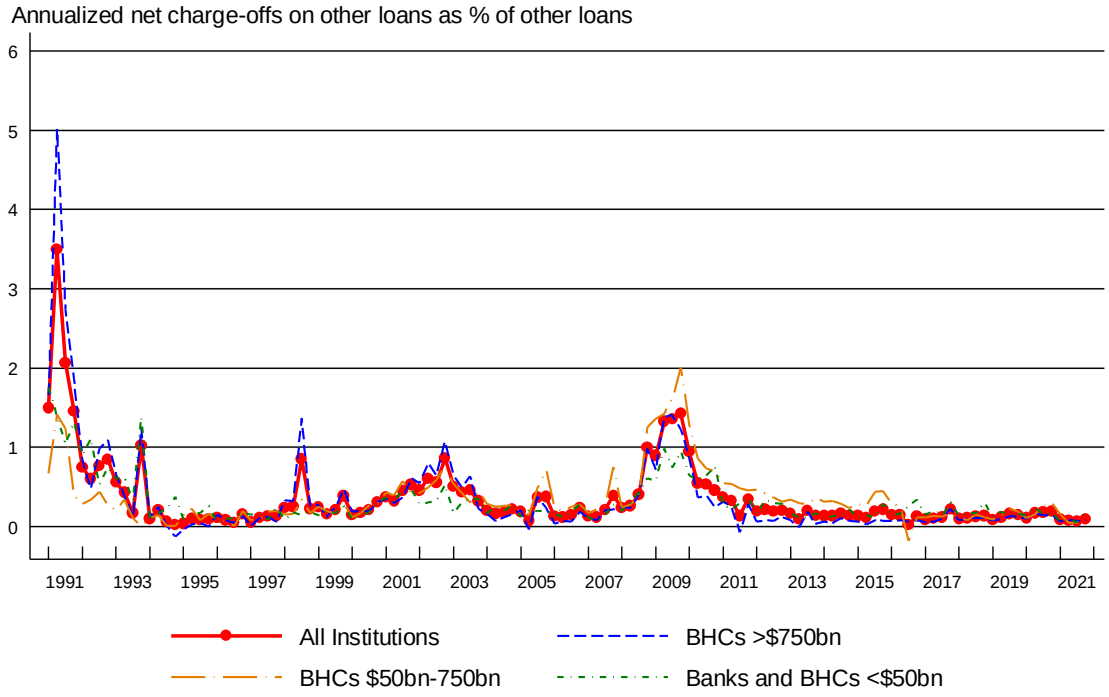
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



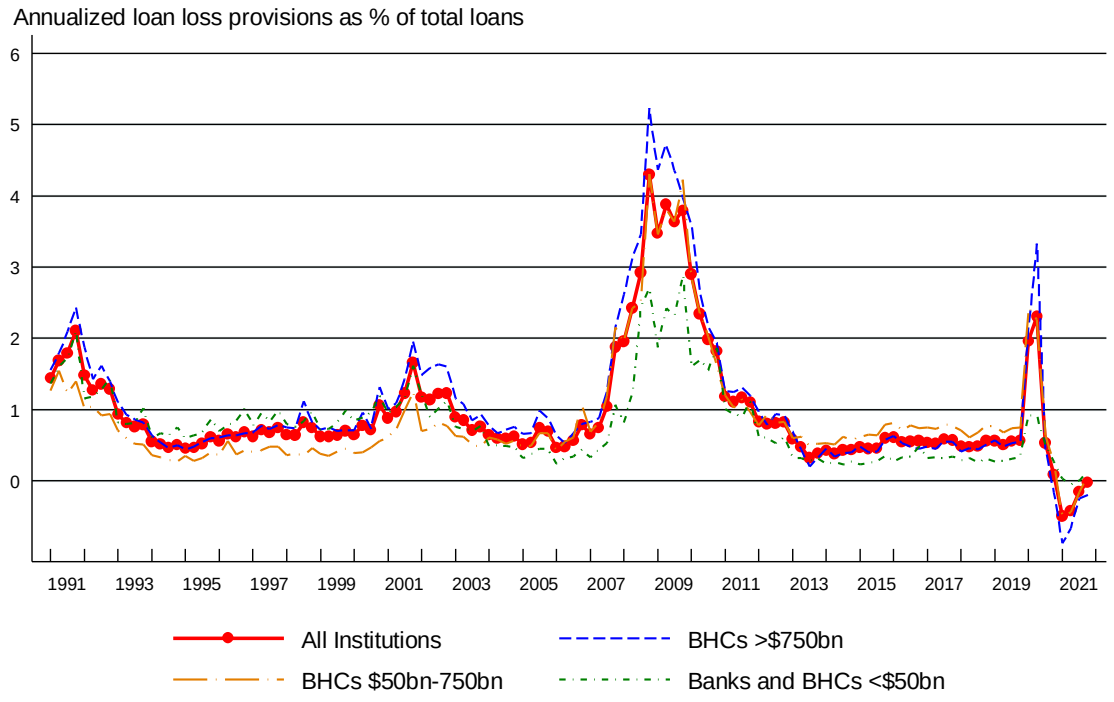
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



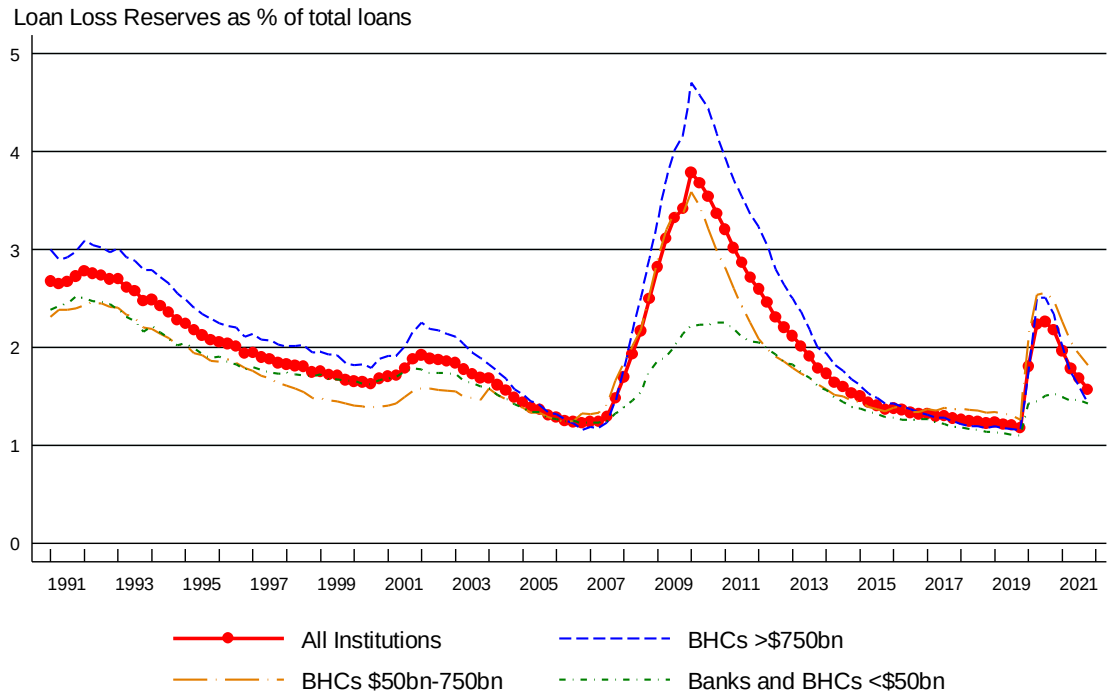
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



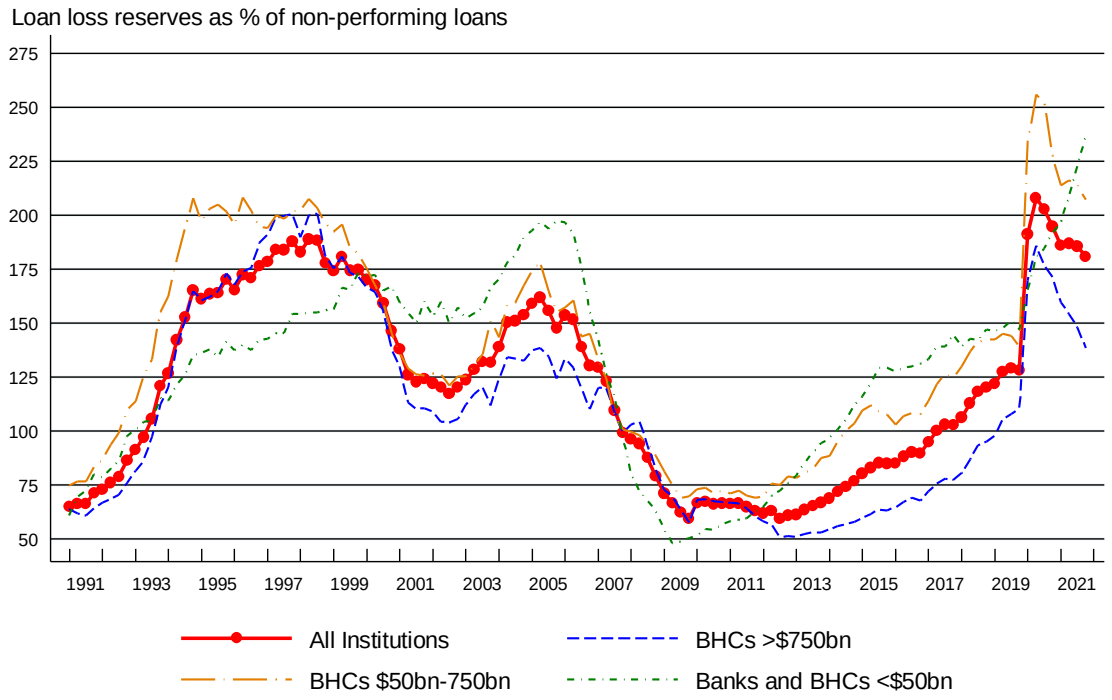
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



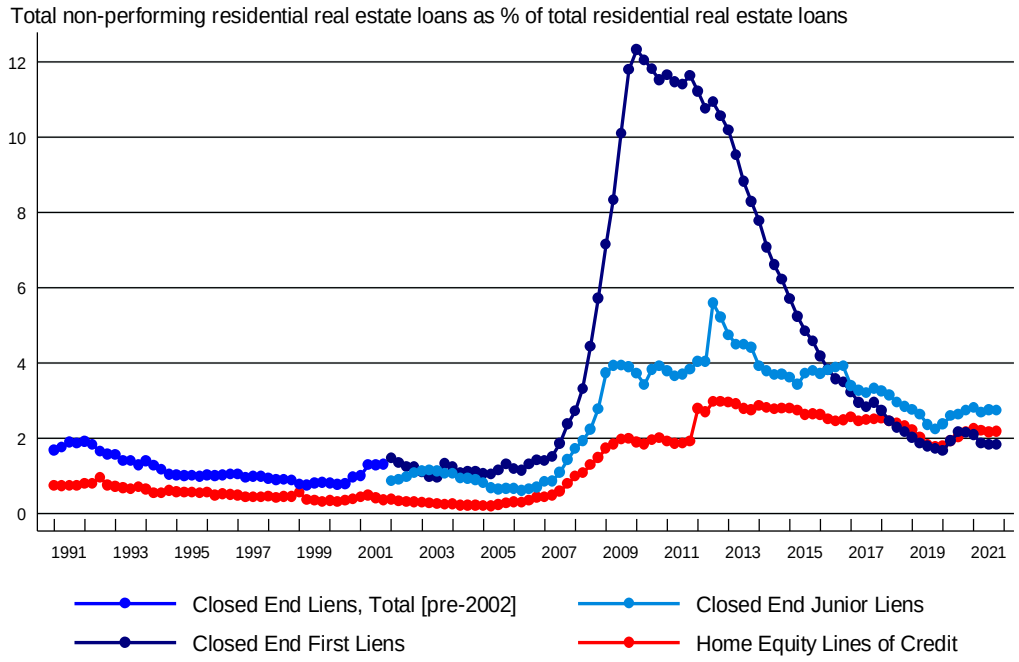
Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans



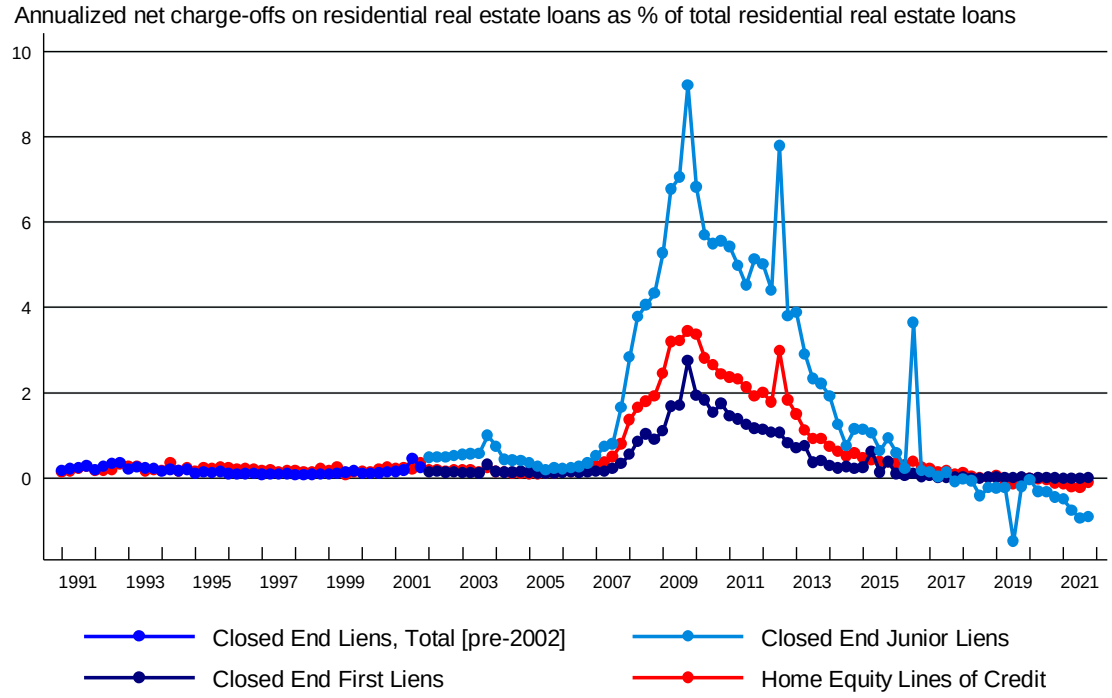
4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

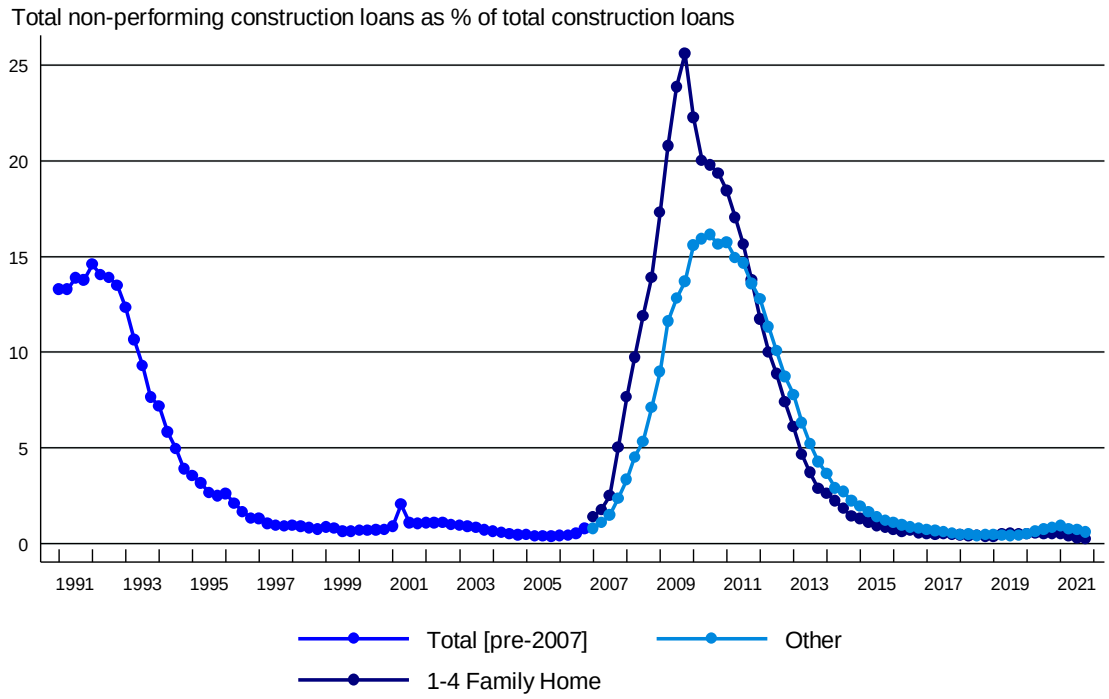


Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

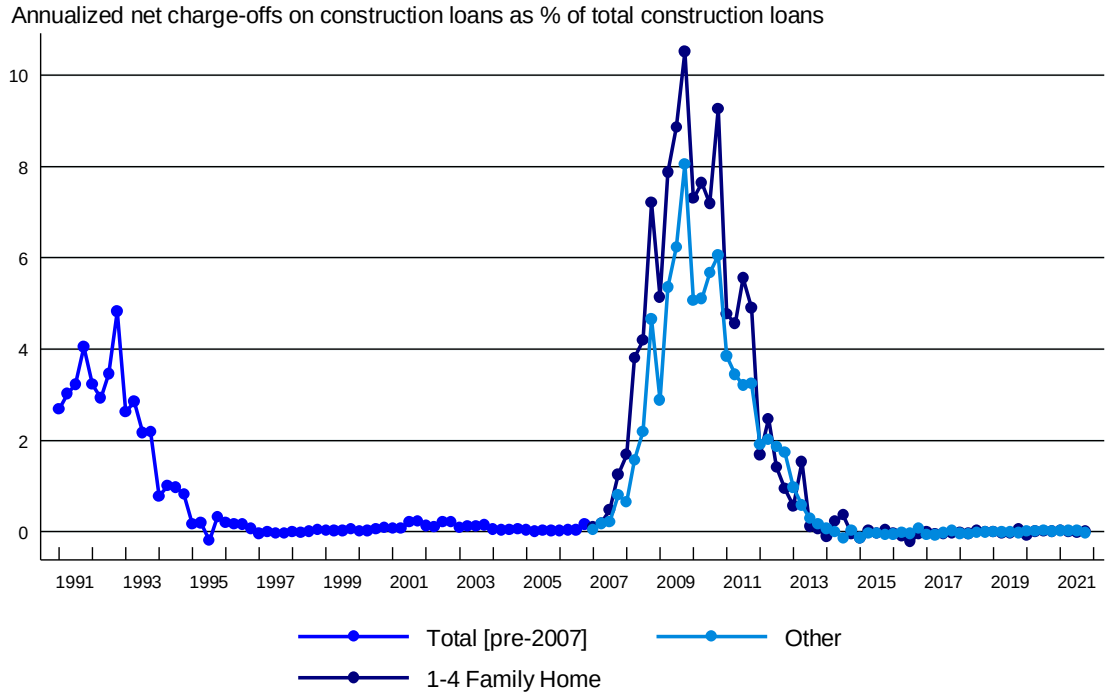


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

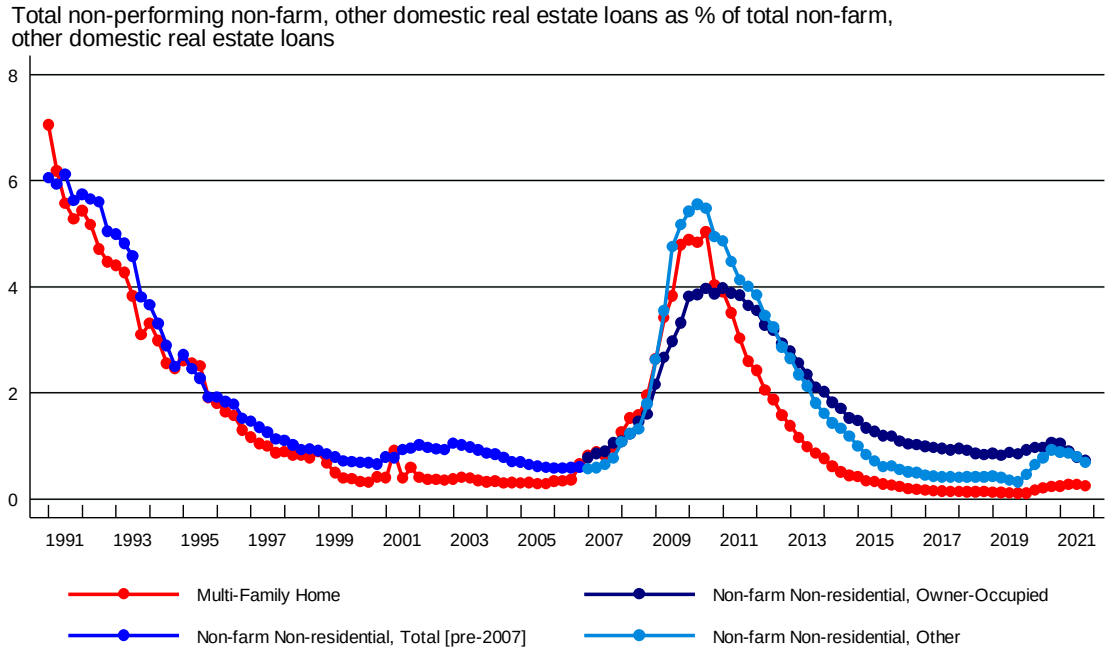
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



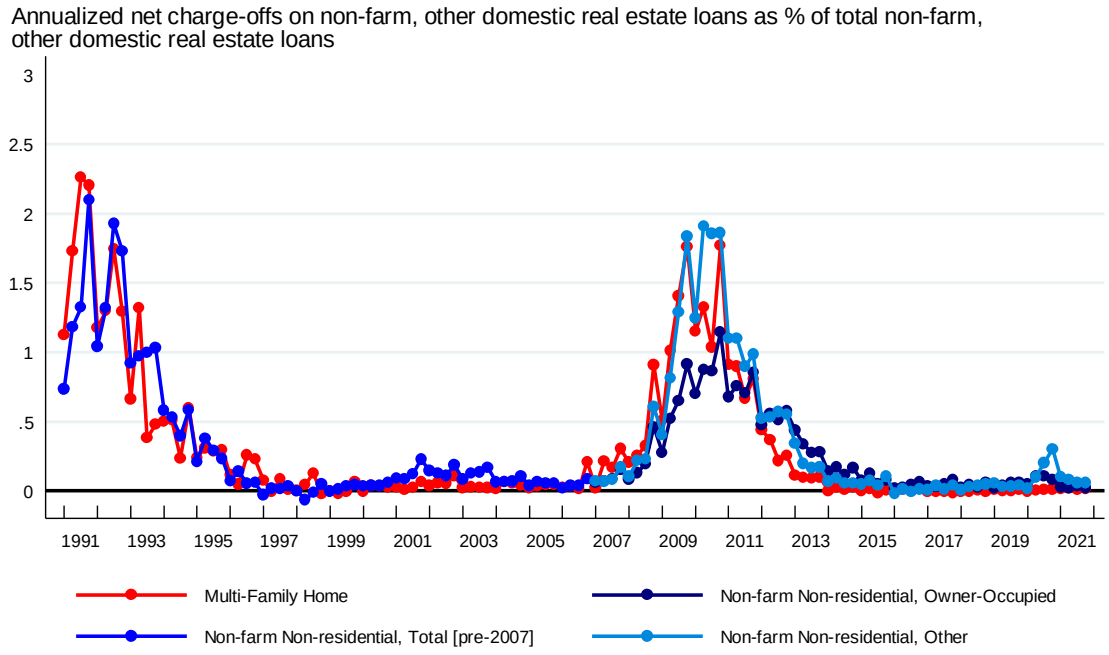
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

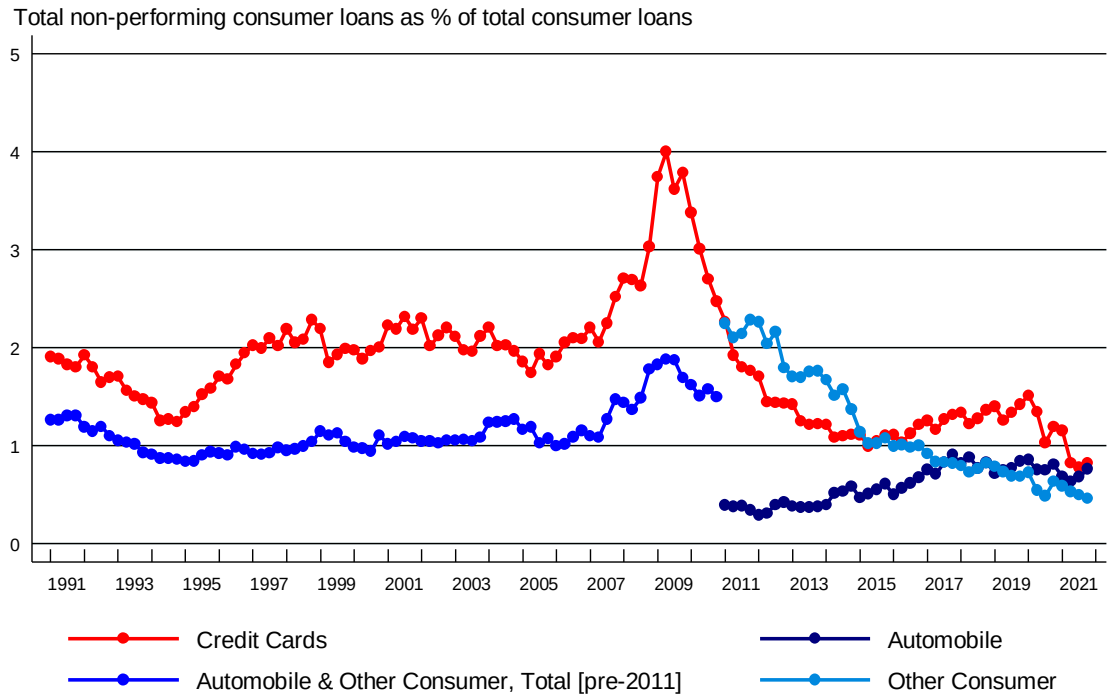


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

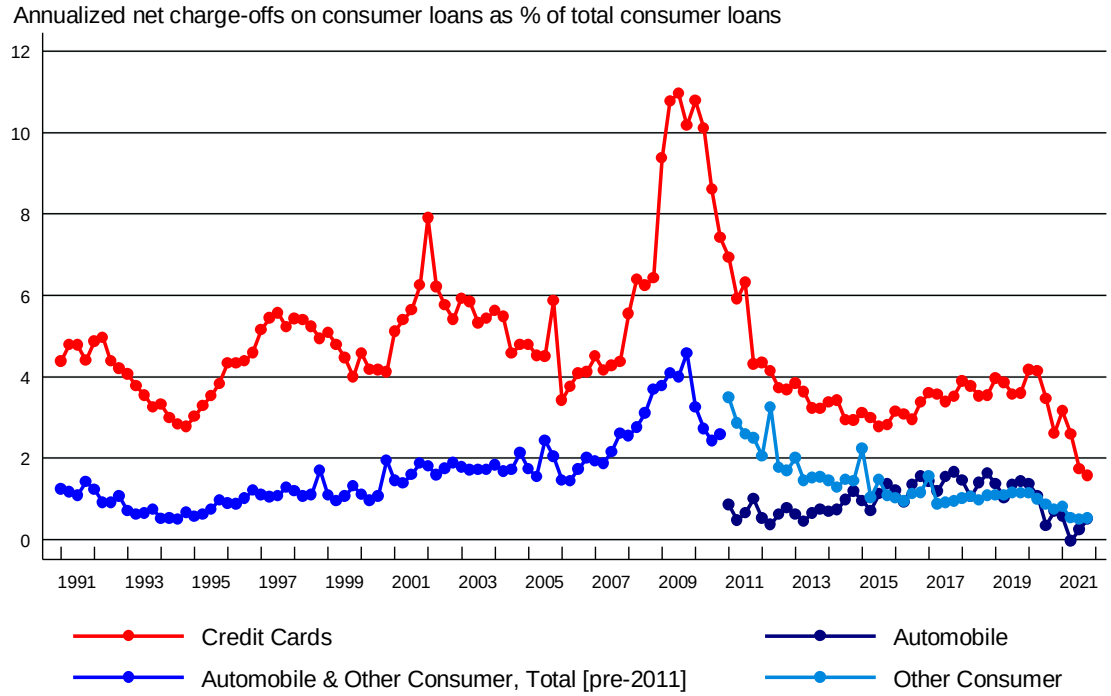


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

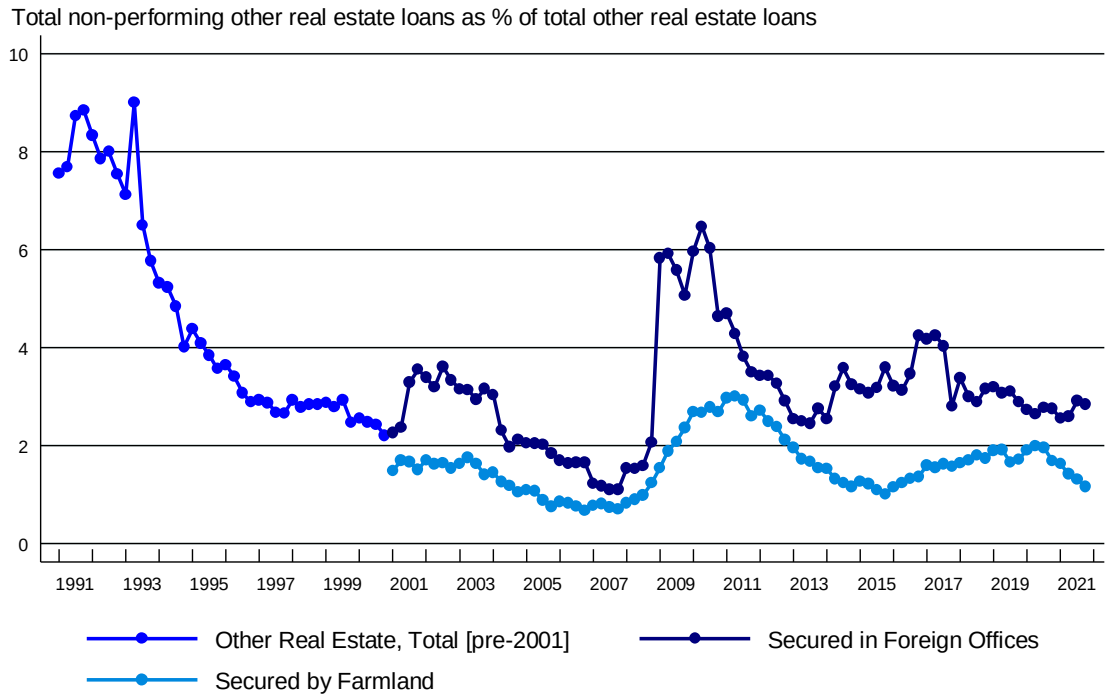


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

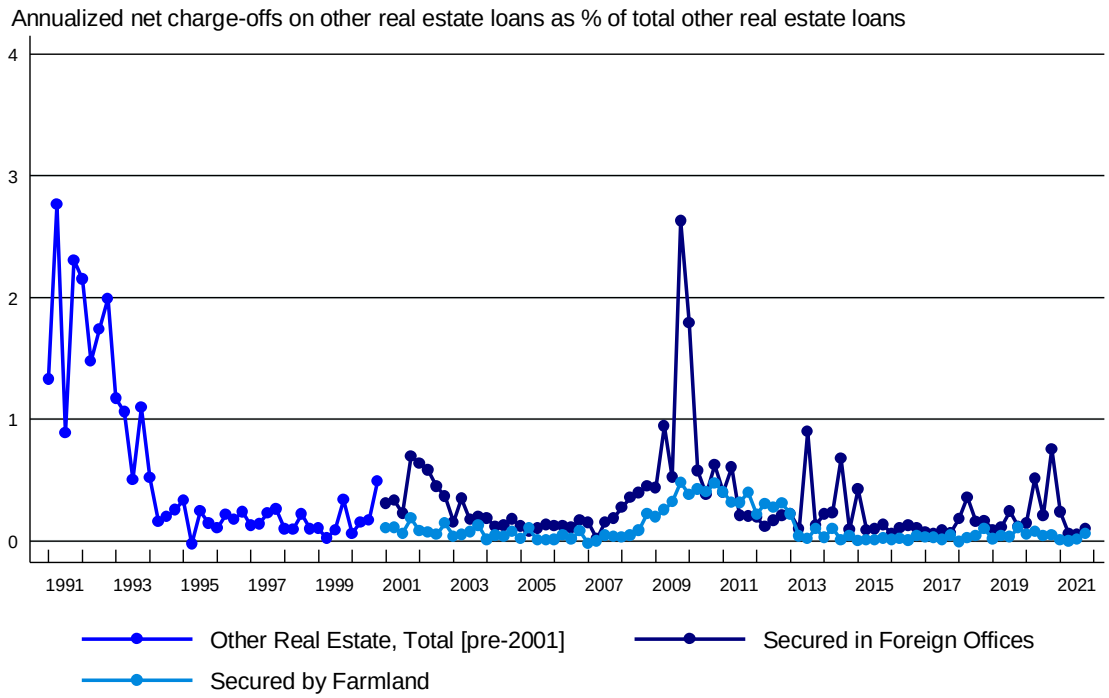


D. All Other Loans

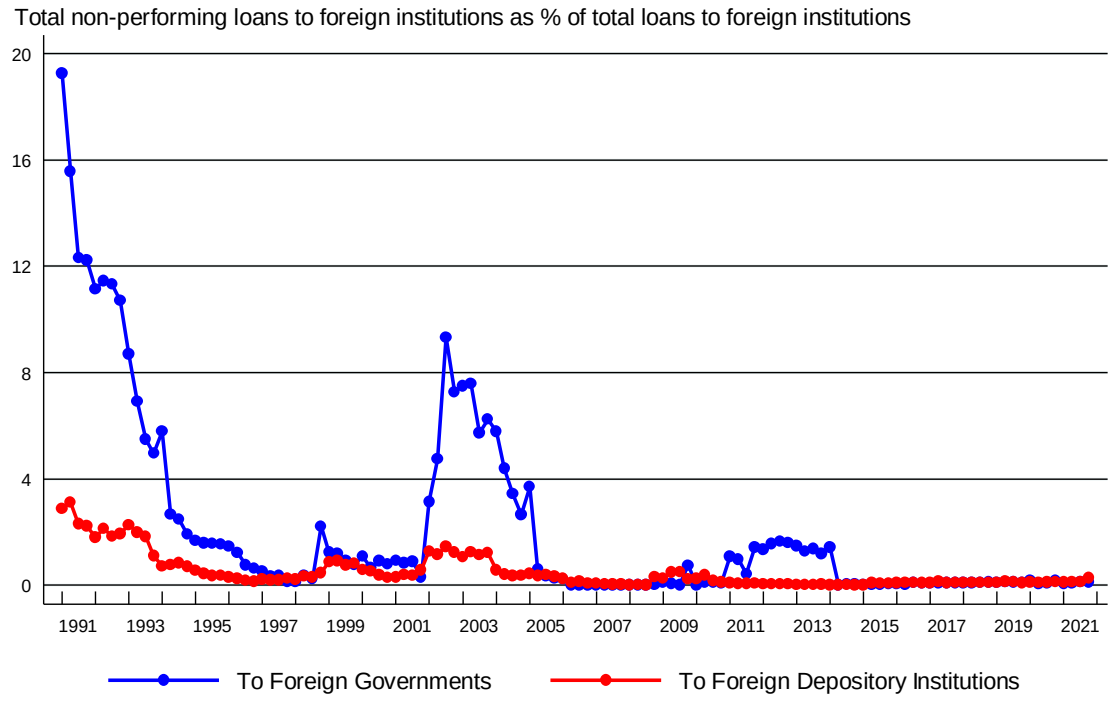
Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



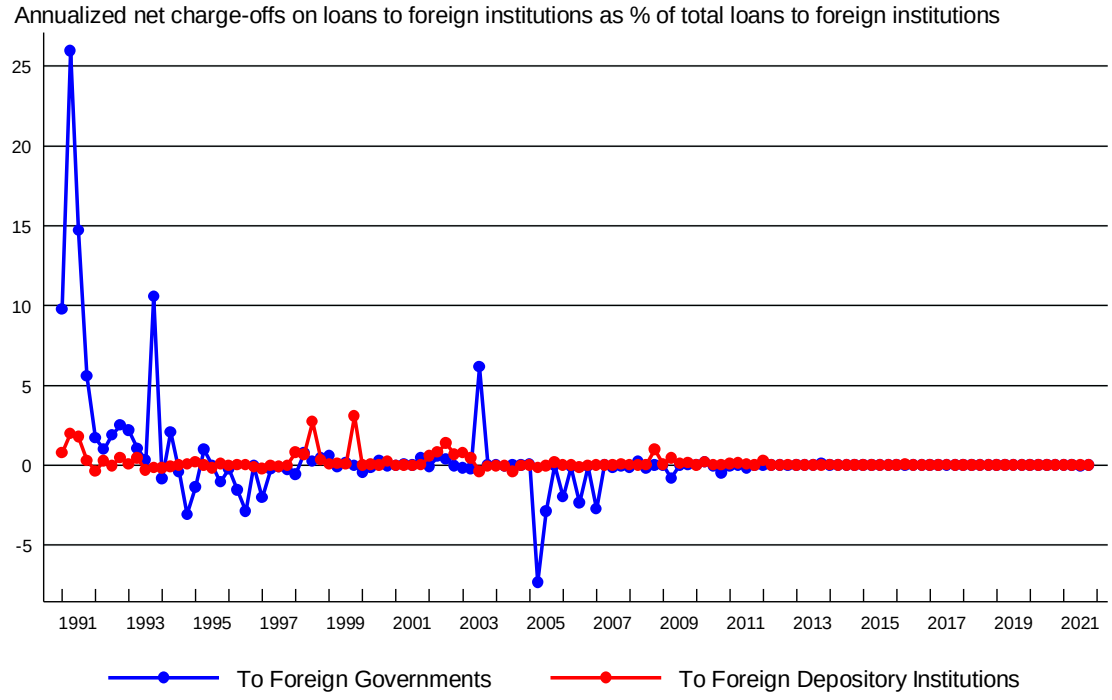
Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



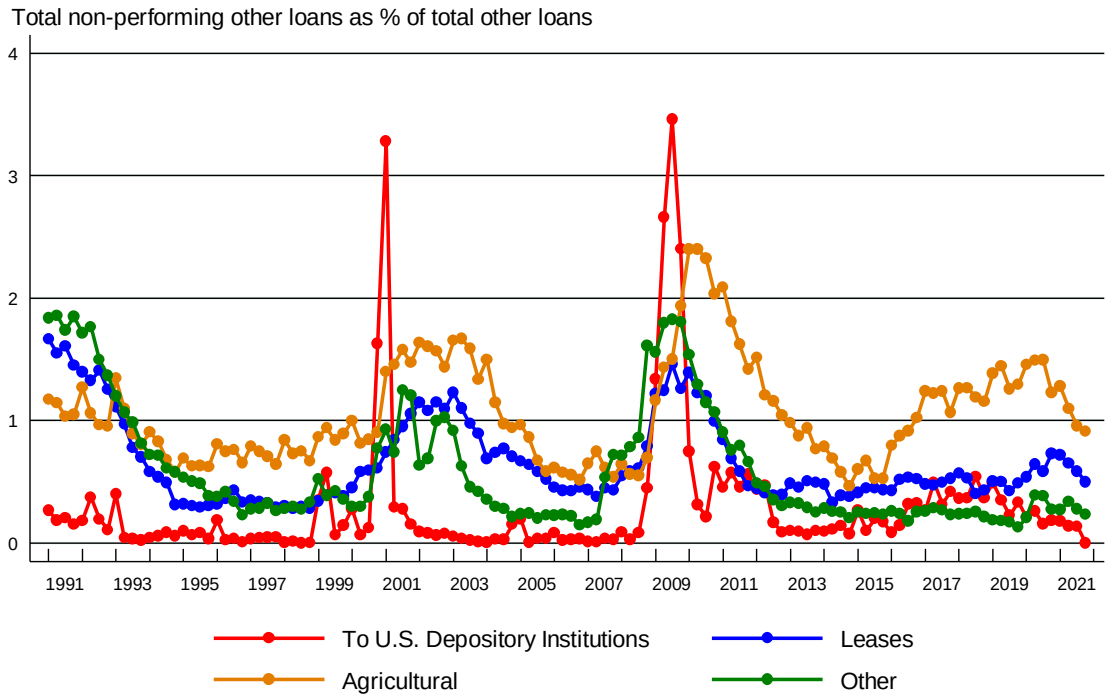
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail



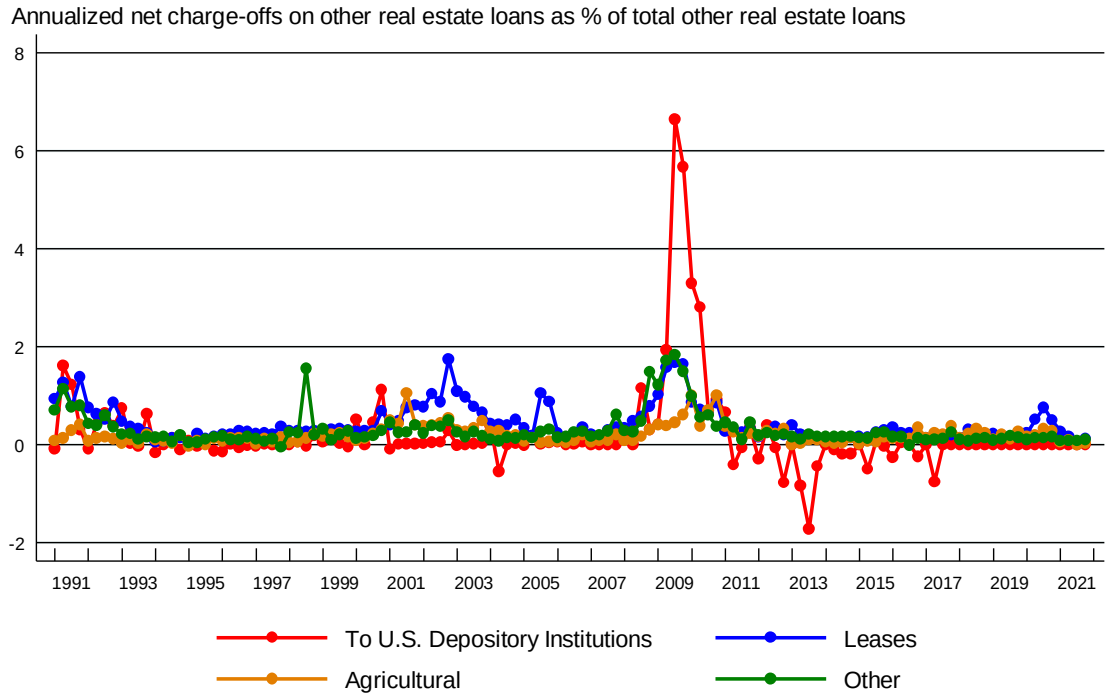
Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions, Detail



Non-performing Other Loans, Detail



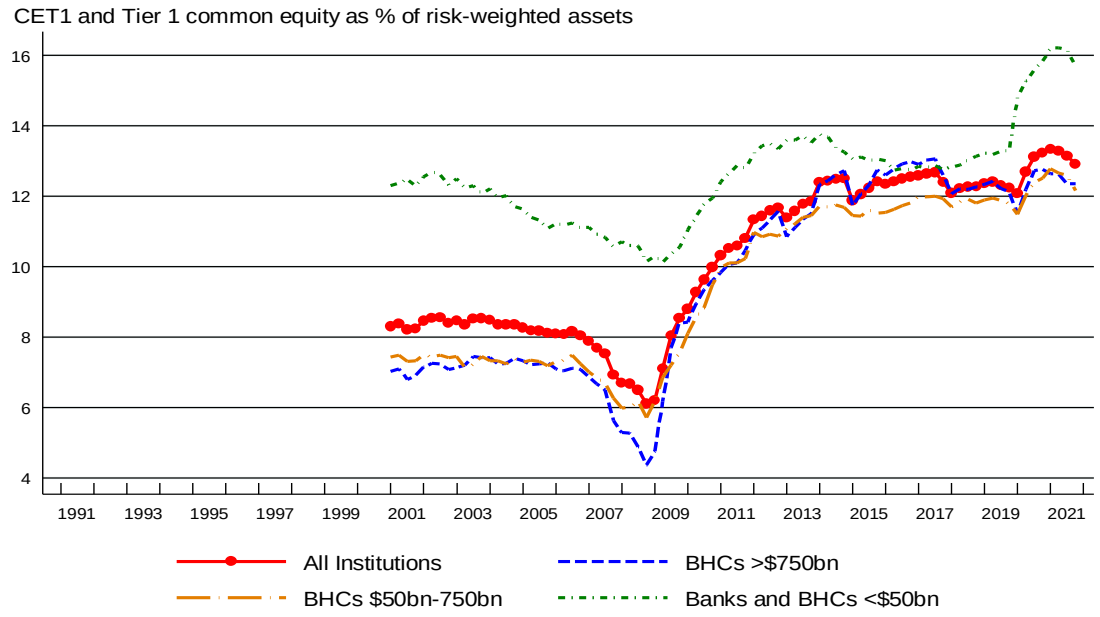
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail



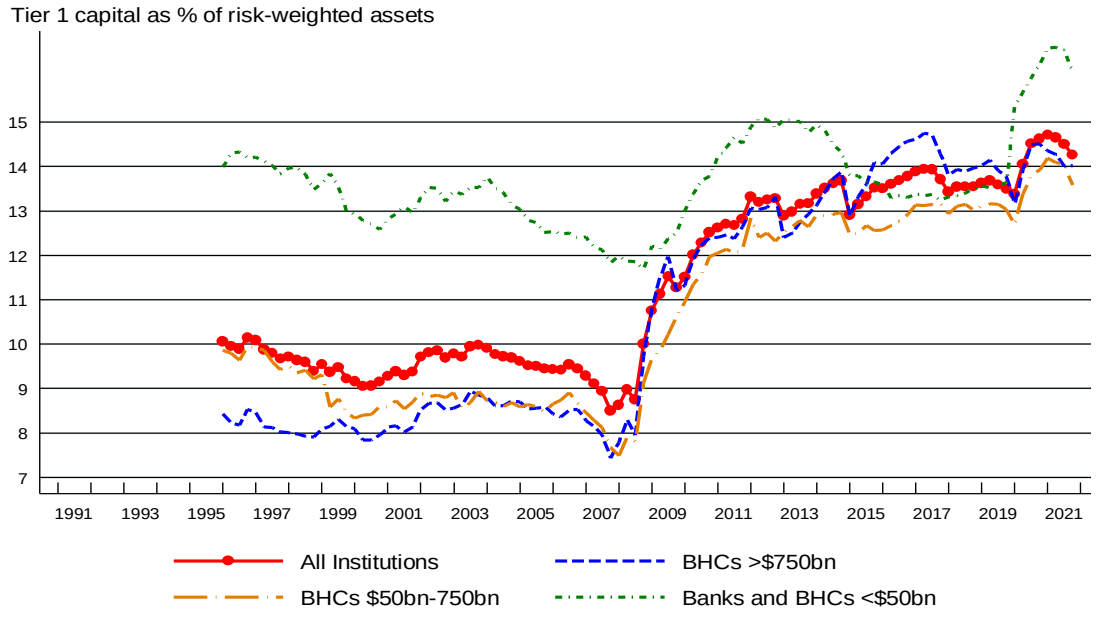
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

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. Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, may have influenced the calculation of RWA. In addition, the interim final rules of March 23, 2020, and April 13, 2020, and the final rule of October 28, 2020, adopted by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation on the treatment of certain emergency facilities in the regulatory capital rule and the liquidity coverage ratio rule may have impacted the calculation of RWA and the leverage ratio. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details.

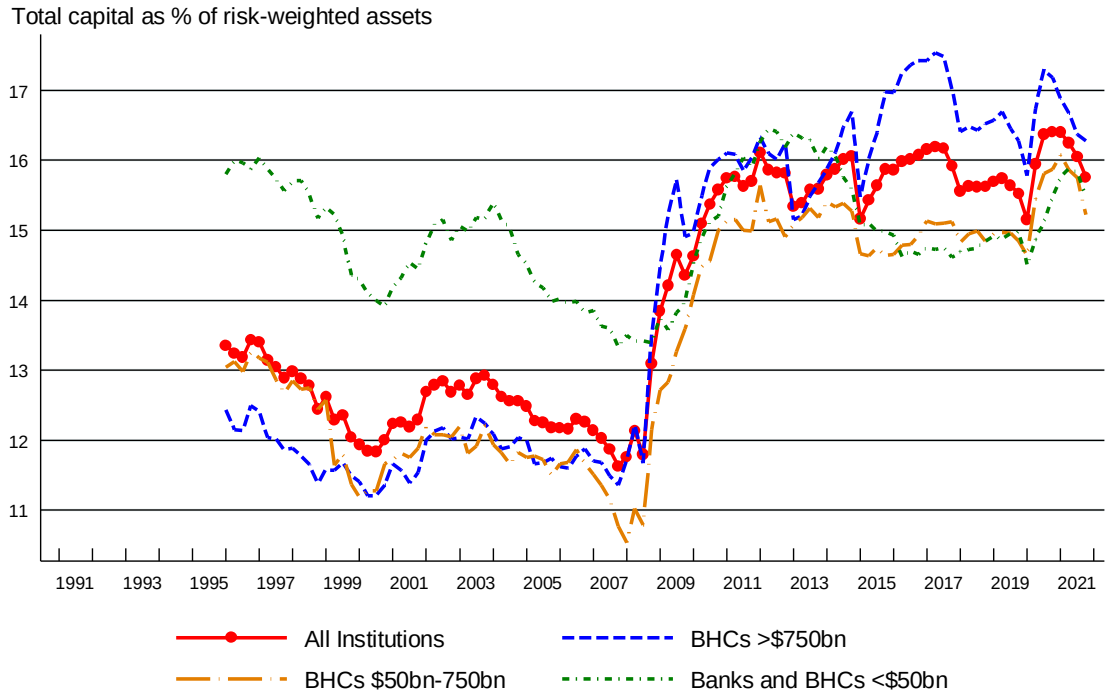
CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



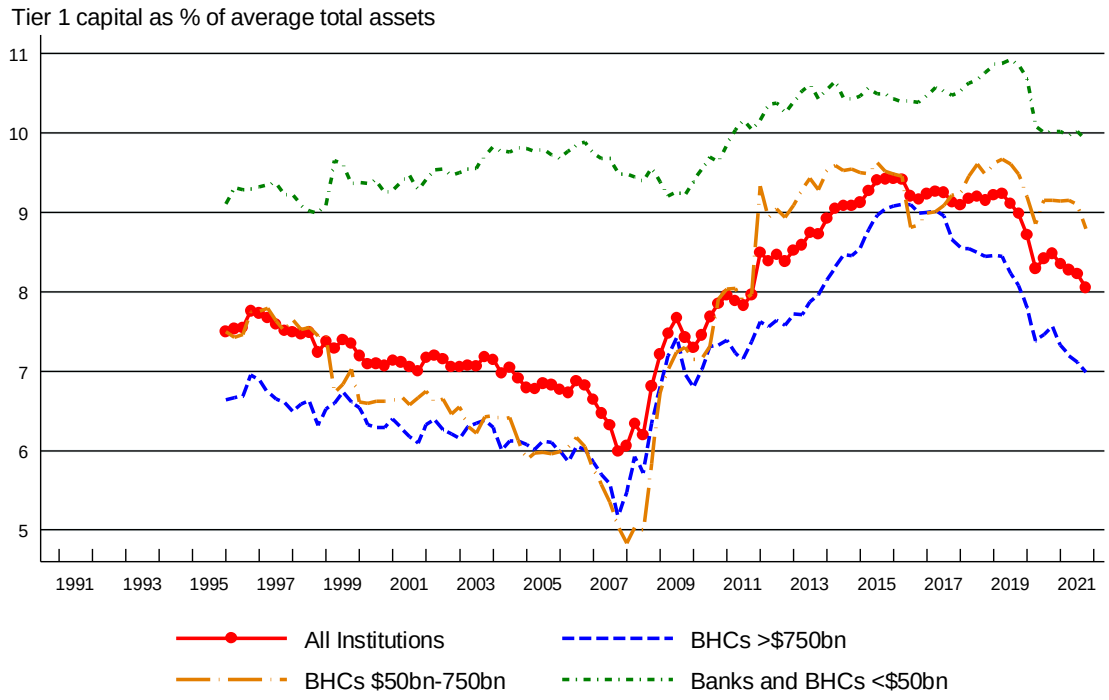
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio

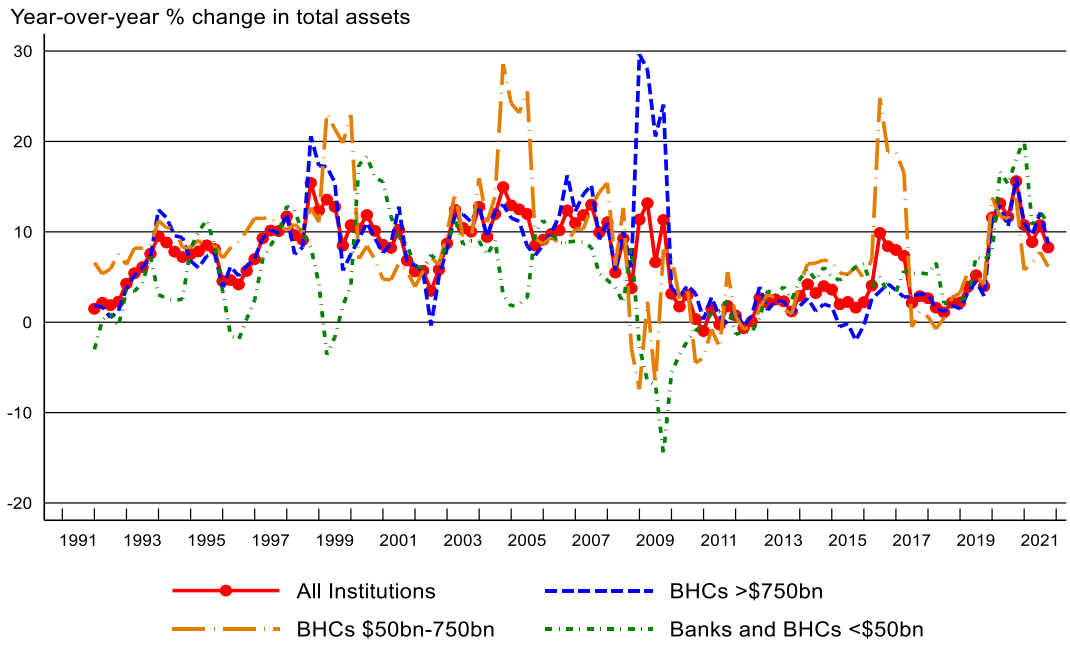


Leverage Ratio

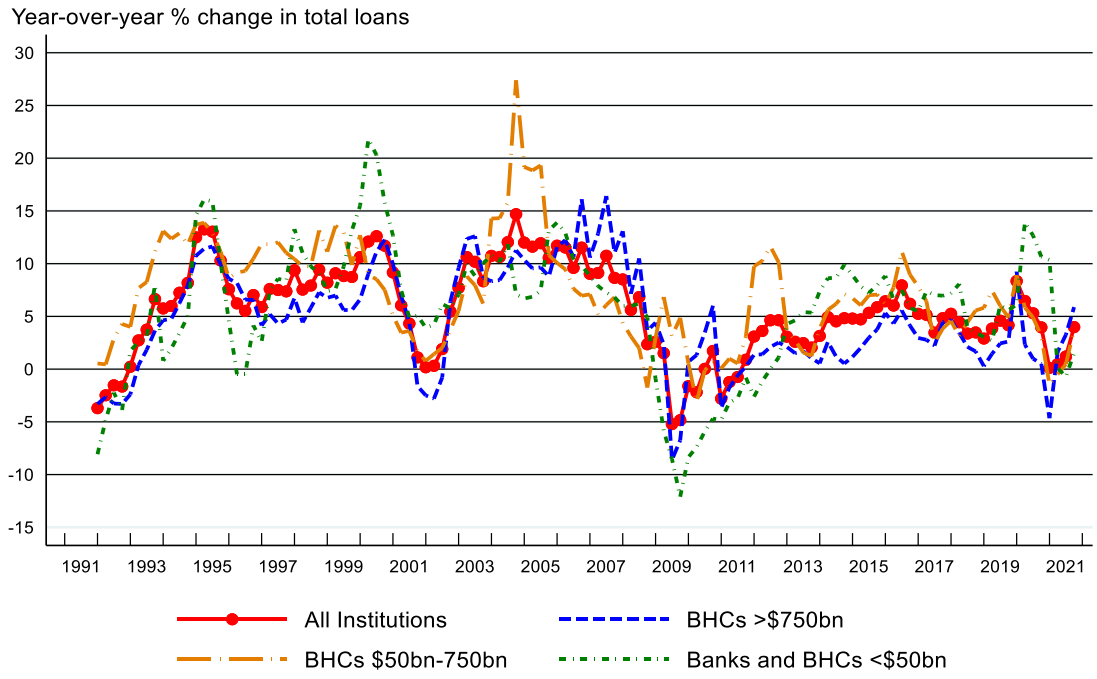


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms 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.

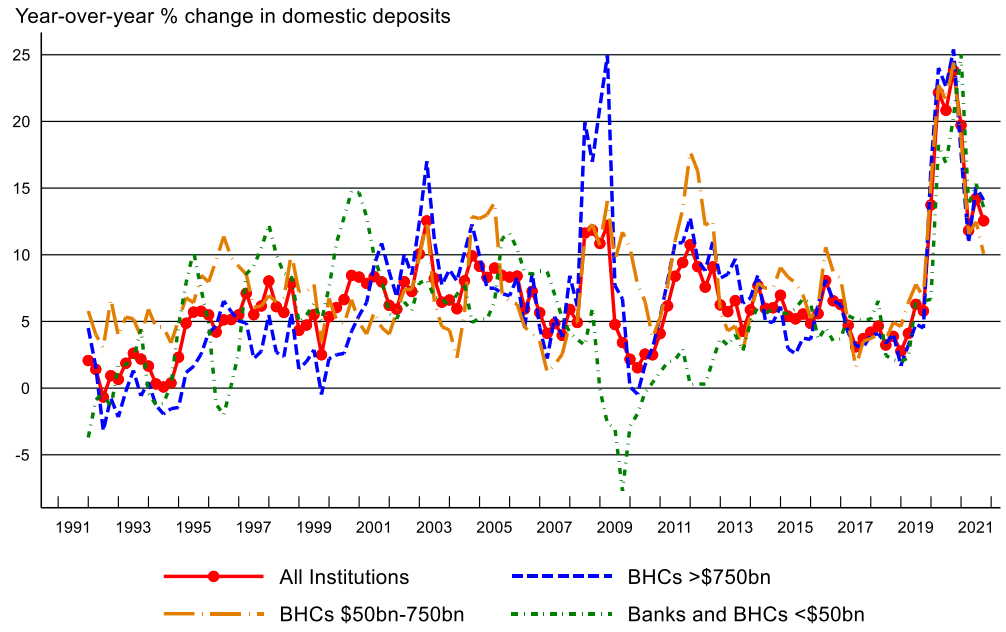
Asset Growth Rate



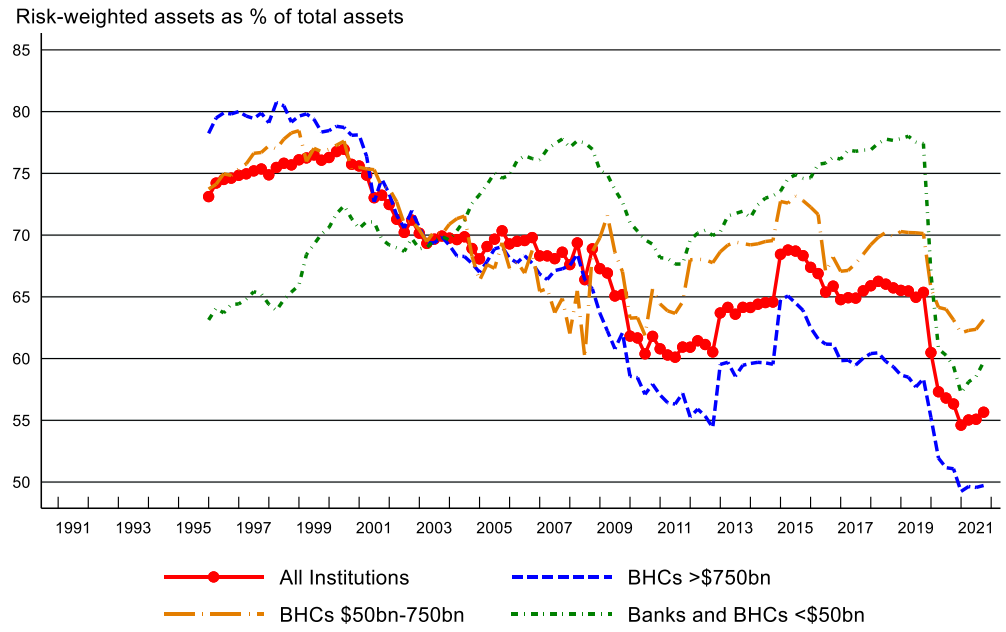
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate



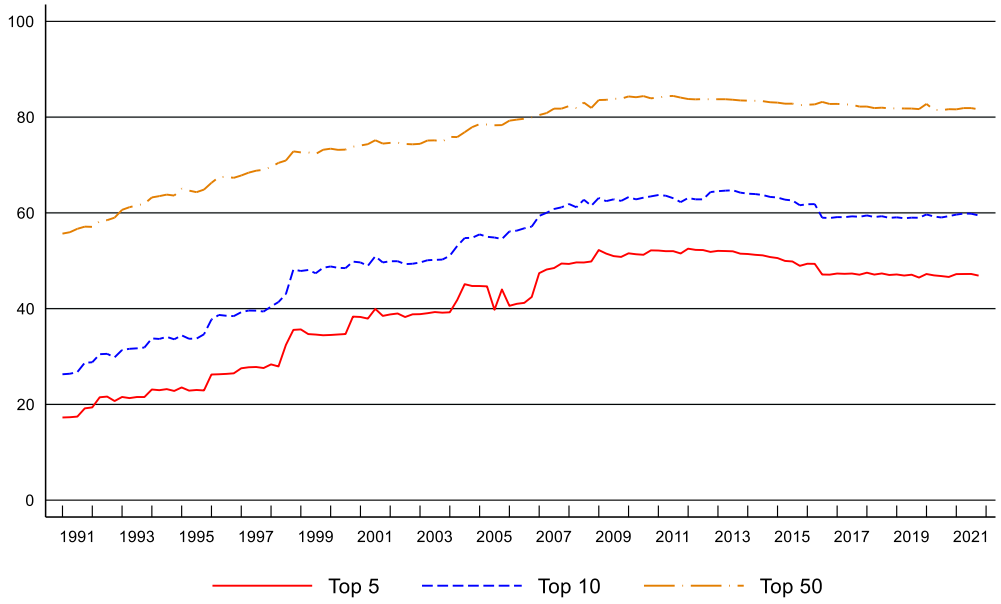
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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
2021Q4

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	3743.57	10399.00	1.11	14.14	13.05	15.02	16.77
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	3169.50	7013.00	0.89	10.39	10.62	12.14	14.07
3	CITIGROUP	2291.41	3173.00	0.55	6.28	12.25	13.91	16.72
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1948.07	5750.00	1.18	12.26	11.35	12.89	15.84
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	1463.99	3935.00	1.08	14.32	14.22	15.77	17.94
6	MORGAN STANLEY	1188.14	3696.00	1.24	14.02	16.05	17.66	19.74
7	U S BC	573.28	1673.00	1.17	12.19	9.96	11.59	13.44
8	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	557.25	1292.40	0.93	9.28	10.31	11.59	13.49
9	TRUIST FC	541.24	1602.00	1.18	9.25	9.60	11.31	13.18
10	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	524.43	969.70	0.74	7.04	16.91	16.91	18.15
11	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	444.44	863.00	0.78	8.02	11.18	14.01	14.90
12	CAPITAL ONE FC	432.38	2425.58	2.24	15.90	13.08	14.53	16.86
13	STATE STREET CORP	314.62	697.00	0.89	10.19	14.28	16.05	17.57
14	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	239.90	14.33	0.02	0.31	14.13	15.85	18.85
15	SVB FNCL GRP	211.48	393.39	0.74	9.69	12.09	16.08	16.58
16	FIFTH THIRD BC	211.12	662.07	1.25	11.92	9.54	10.91	13.42
17	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	209.72	391.87	0.75	5.79	17.82	23.36	23.54
18	BMO FNCL CORP	194.50	453.58	0.93	8.05	13.51	14.54	16.23
19	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	188.71	530.53	1.12	9.06	9.86	11.12	12.75
20	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	188.55	1719.00	3.65	31.01	10.54	11.52	12.91
21	KEYCORP	186.46	629.05	1.35	14.44	9.48	10.77	12.49
22	NORTHERN TR CORP	183.89	406.47	0.88	13.53	11.91	12.91	14.05
23	ALLY FNCL	182.11	652.00	1.43	15.30	10.34	11.89	13.47
24	FIRST REPUBLIC BK	181.09	400.49	0.88	10.08	9.65	12.56	13.72
25	RBC US GRP HOLDS LLC	175.00	349.80	0.80	7.37	13.99	13.99	14.50
26	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	174.06	400.60	0.92	8.30	9.33	10.99	13.14
27	REGIONS FC	163.45	438.00	1.07	9.56	9.57	11.03	12.74
28	BARCLAYS US LLC	160.48	474.00	1.18	10.53	15.35	16.96	18.73
29	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	159.82	569.99	1.43	10.13	18.84	20.73	22.66
30	M&T BK CORP	155.11	457.97	1.18	10.23	11.42	13.11	15.33
31	BNP PARIBAS USA	154.89	-47.05	-0.12	-1.08	13.93	13.95	16.13
32	DB USA CORP	121.67	88.00	0.29	2.56	26.72	34.69	34.74
33	SIGNATURE BK	118.45	271.99	0.92	13.88	9.60	10.51	11.76
34	DISCOVER FS	110.24	1066.37	3.87	31.81	14.75	15.84	17.65
35	CREDIT SUISSE HOLD USA	98.73	42.30	0.17	0.75	27.56	28.43	28.62
36	COMERICA	95.00	228.00	0.96	11.55	10.13	10.70	12.35
37	ZIONS BC NA	93.20	213.48	0.92	11.44	10.18	10.92	12.84
38	FIRST HORIZON CORP	89.09	226.55	1.02	11.05	9.92	11.04	12.34
39	POPULAR	75.10	206.00	1.10	13.80	17.42	17.49	19.35
40	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	68.46	445.74	2.60	20.73	25.85	25.85	27.02
41	CIBC BC USA	65.17	98.01	0.60	4.14	13.41	13.41	14.52
42	PEOPLES UNITED FNCL INC	64.68	149.90	0.93	7.59	12.16	12.75	13.86
43	EAST WEST BC	60.87	217.80	1.43	14.92	12.76	12.76	14.05
44	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	59.53	149.95	1.01	8.51	9.68	10.83	12.73
45	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	58.31	123.28	0.85	10.41	11.50	12.47	14.35
46	SYNOVUS FC	57.32	200.40	1.40	15.13	9.50	10.66	12.61
47	WESTERN ALLI BC	55.98	245.94	1.76	19.82	9.10	9.94	12.30
48	CIT GROUP	53.24	216.19	1.62	13.72	12.30	13.39	15.66
49	CULLEN/FROST BKR	50.93	101.02	0.79	9.10	13.13	13.70	15.45
50	BOK FC	50.32	117.32	0.93	8.75	12.24	12.25	13.29
TOTALS**	TOP 50 (BHCS AND BANKS)	21958.92	56793.00	1.03	11.14	12.25	13.82	15.83
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	26901.67	71217.55	1.06	11.04	12.91	14.26	15.76

* 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 3).

** 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 $750 billion in total assets as of the current quarter, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs[5] with $50 - $750 billion in total assets in the current quarter, and for the remainder of the industry. For consistency, time-series graphs for the ">$750bn" and $50-$750bn" 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 >$750bn" and the "BHCs $50-$750bn" series. Finally, the "all other banks and BHCs" quarterly series is constructed by subtracting the "BHCs > $750bn" and "BHCs $50-$750bn" 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 > $750bn 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.

- Starting on January 1, 2020, most firms that are public companies began to adopt the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)'s new "current excepted credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This affects the calculation of loan loss provisions and loan loss reserves. Firms also had the option of mitigating the effects of the adoption of CECL on their regulatory capital for 2 years, followed by a 3-year phase in period.

- In 2020:Q1, some non-advanced approaches firms began to implement a simplified capital rule to calculate CET1 in Schedule HC-R Part II. This is reflected in the calculation of aggregate CET1 and related ratios.

- Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, allowed banks to suspend the recognition of certain loan modifications as troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) during the applicable period under the CARES Act as extended by the Consolidated Appropriations (CA) Act (i.e., between March 1, 2020 and the earlier of (i) 60 days after the National Emergency ends or (ii) January 1, 2022). This may have an impact on the calculation of loan loss provisions, loan loss reserves, non-performing loans, net charge-offs, and risk-weighted assets.

- The interim final rules of March 23, 2020, and April 13, 2020, and the final rule of October 28, 2020, adopted by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (together, the agencies), allowed banking organizations to neutralize the regulatory capital effects of participating in the Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (MMLF) and the Paycheck Protection Program Liquidity Facility (PPPLF). In addition, Paycheck Protection Program loans receive a zero percent risk weight under the agencies' regulatory capital rules. This may have an impact on the calculation of risk-weighted assets and the leverage ratio.

Data Notes

1. As of 2020Q1, the largest asset group used for statistics reported by BHC size was raised from a threshold of $500bn to $750bn to reflect the changing nature of the banking industry. The six BHCs previously reported in the >$500bn group remain the same in the new >$750bn set (J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley). In general, the subsets of BHCs with statistics reported by asset totals remain consistent throughout time in this report.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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 2021

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$750bn[2] in total assets as of the current quarter, for BHCs with $50bn-750bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Return on equity and return on assets both decreased from 13.53% and 1.32% in 2021:Q2 to 12.46% and 1.20% in 2021:Q3 respectively, reflecting an increase in quarterly loan loss provisions.
- Net interest margin, defined as net interest income as a percentage of interest earning assets, rose from last quarter, increasing from 2.09% to 2.12%. The current net interest margin of 2.12% is below its post-crisis (2009:Q1 – 2021:Q3) average of 2.63%.
- Noninterest income ratio, measured as noninterest income as a percentage of total assets, fell from last quarter from 2.09% in 2021:Q2 to 2.00% in 2021:Q3, which is below its post-crisis average of 2.17%.
- Asset growth increased from 8.87% in 2021:Q2 to 10.75% in 2021:Q3. Loan growth rose from 0.48% to 1.20%, and domestic deposit growth rose from 11.82% to 14.23%.
- 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 13.14%, 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] The threshold for the highest asset grouping was raised from $500bn to $750bn in the 2020Q1 Quarterly Trends report. Six BHCs exceed this $750bn size threshold: J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. See Data Notes on page 42 for more details.

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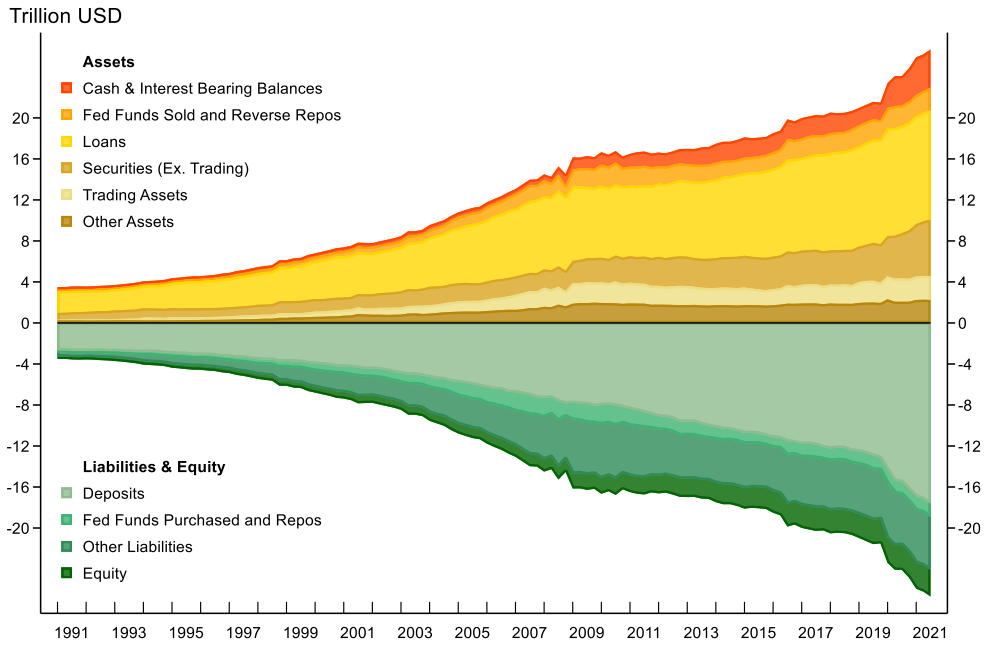
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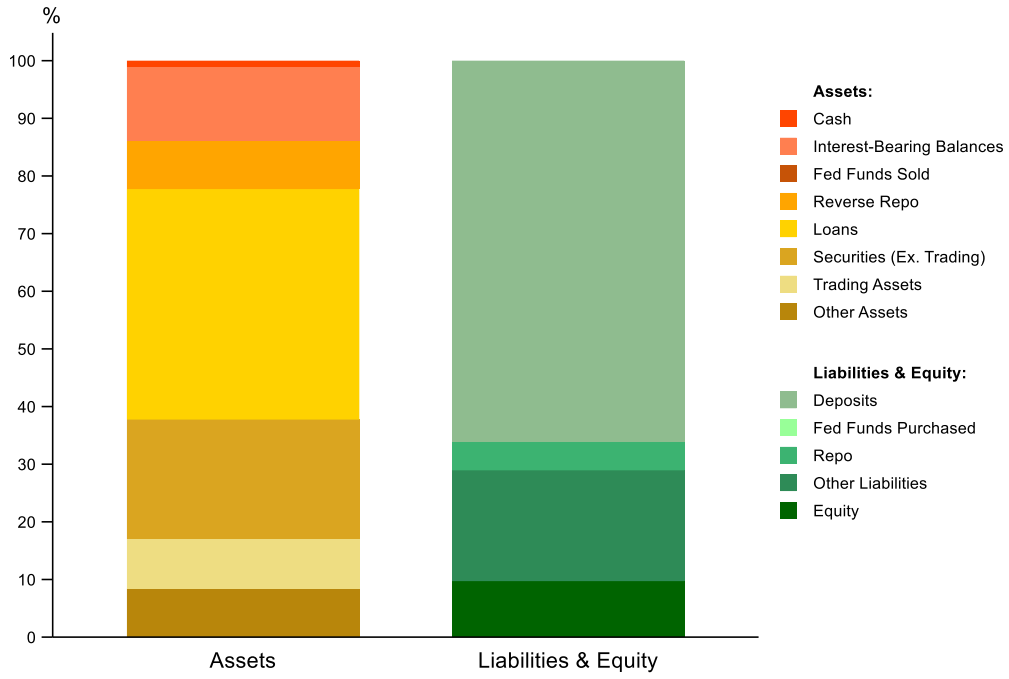
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

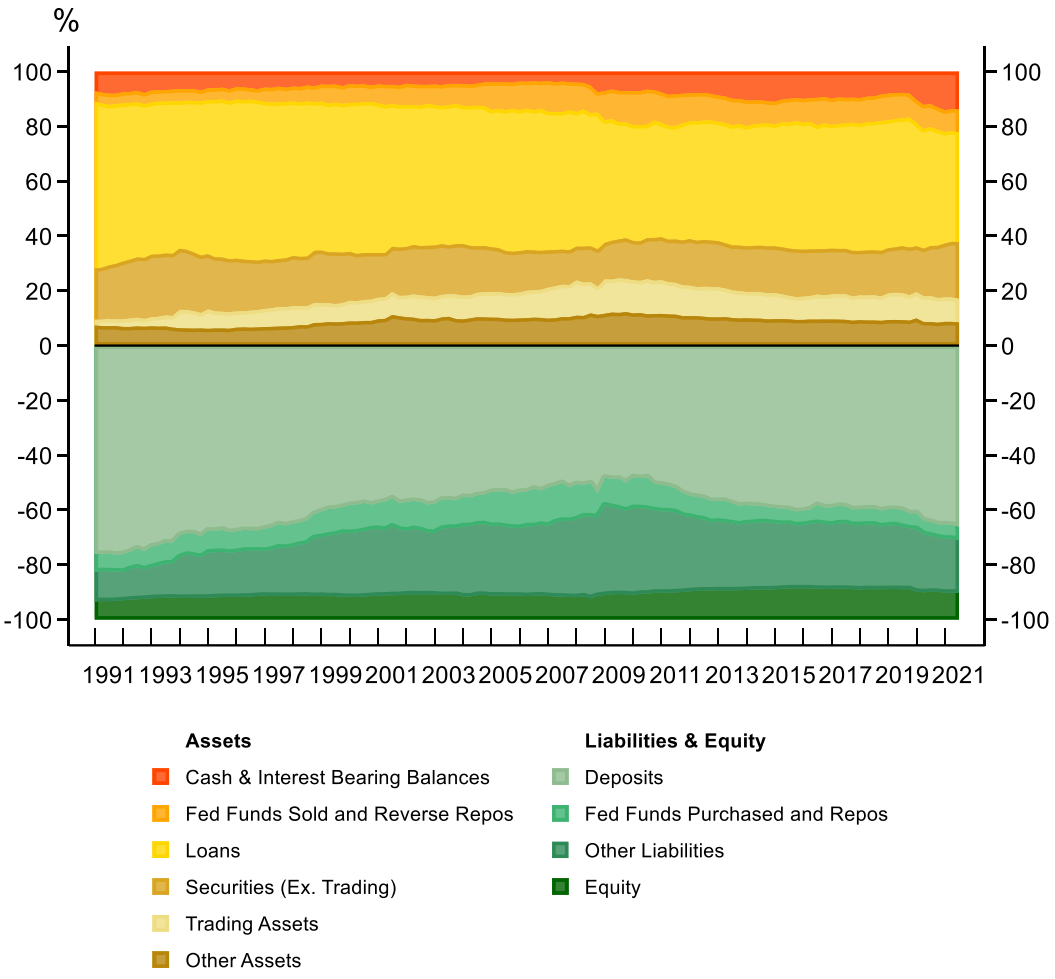
Balance Sheet Composition



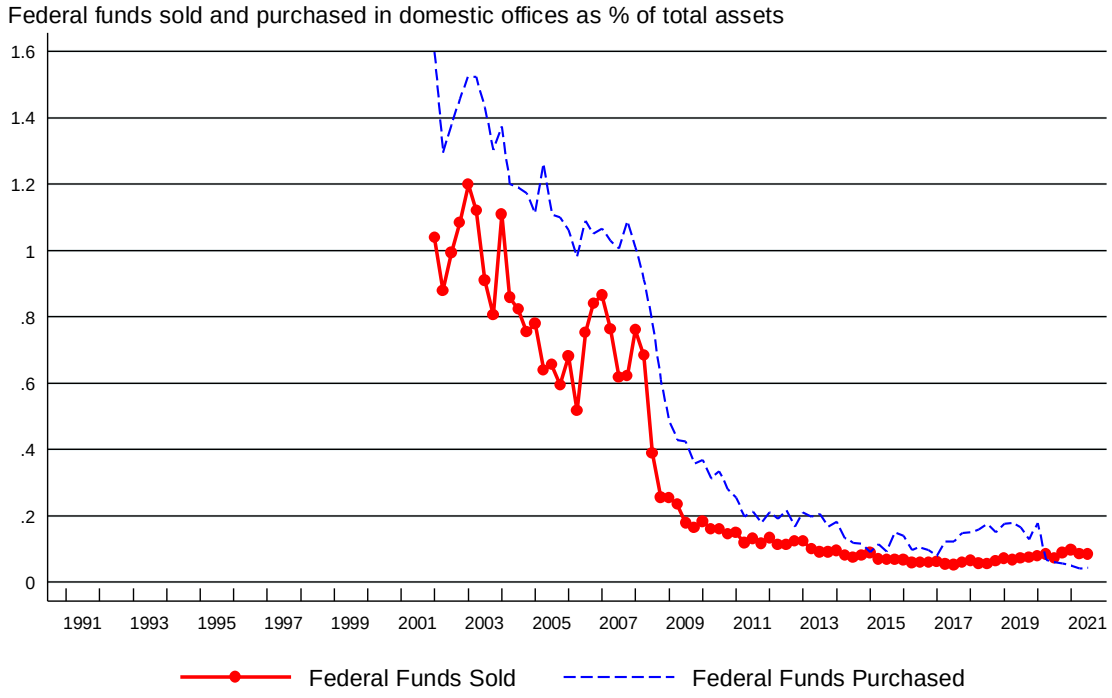
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



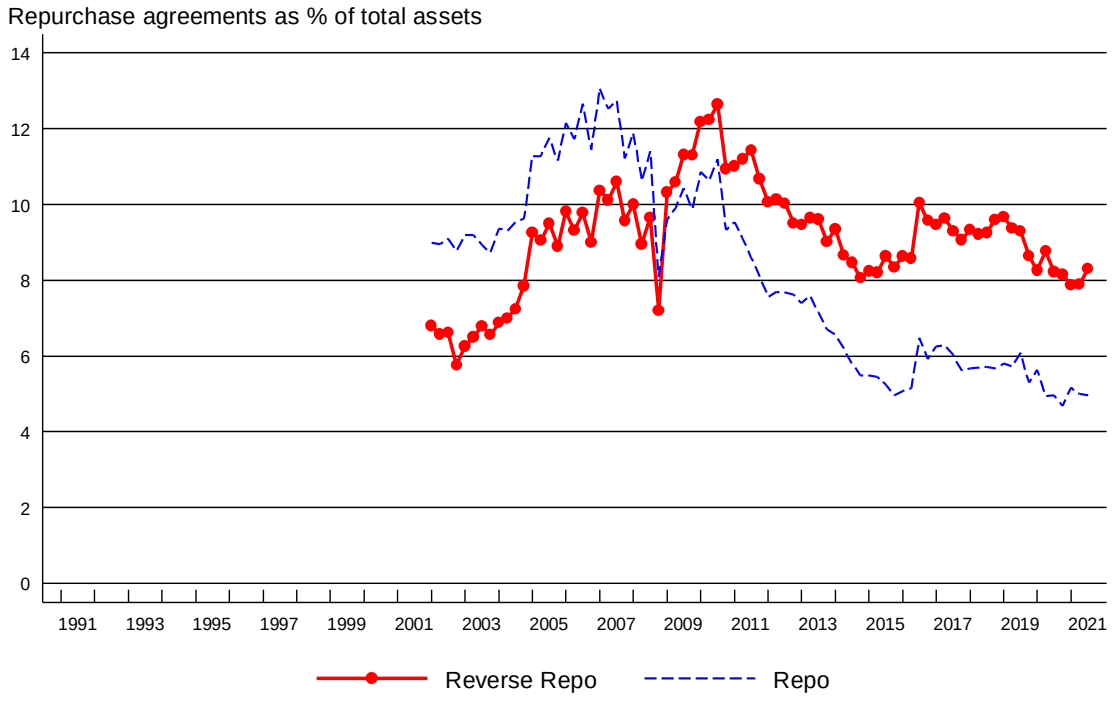
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

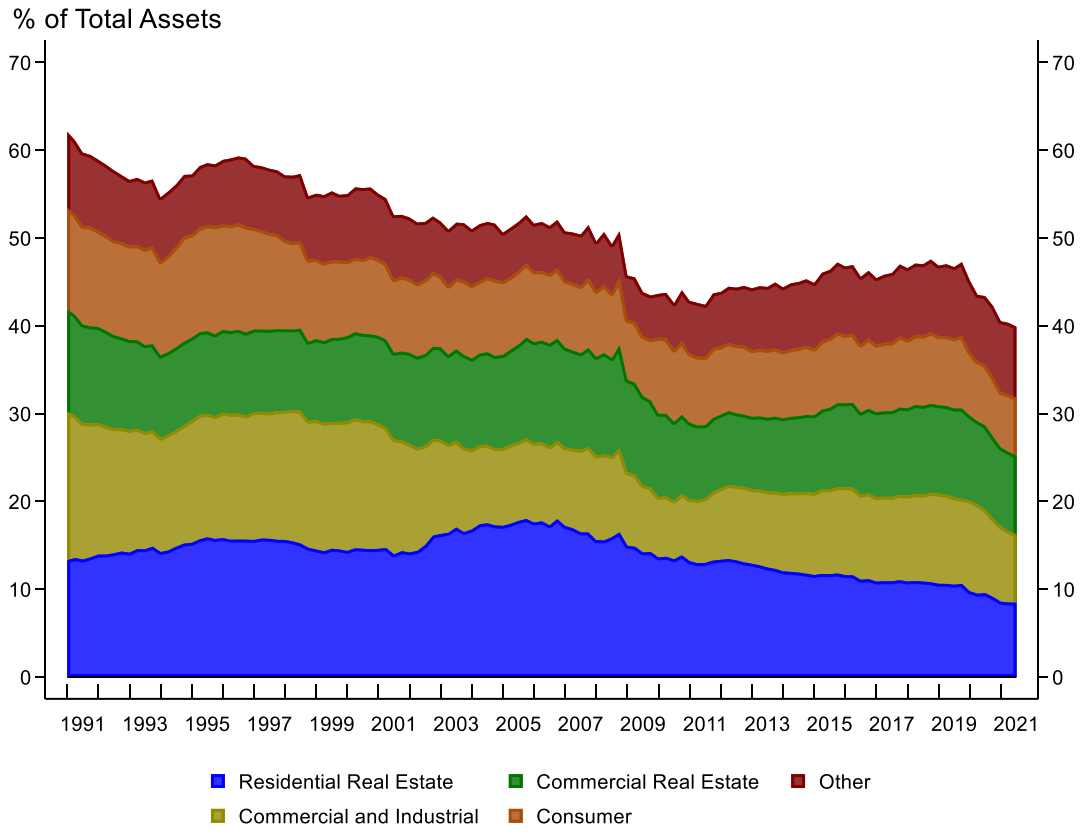


Repurchase Agreements

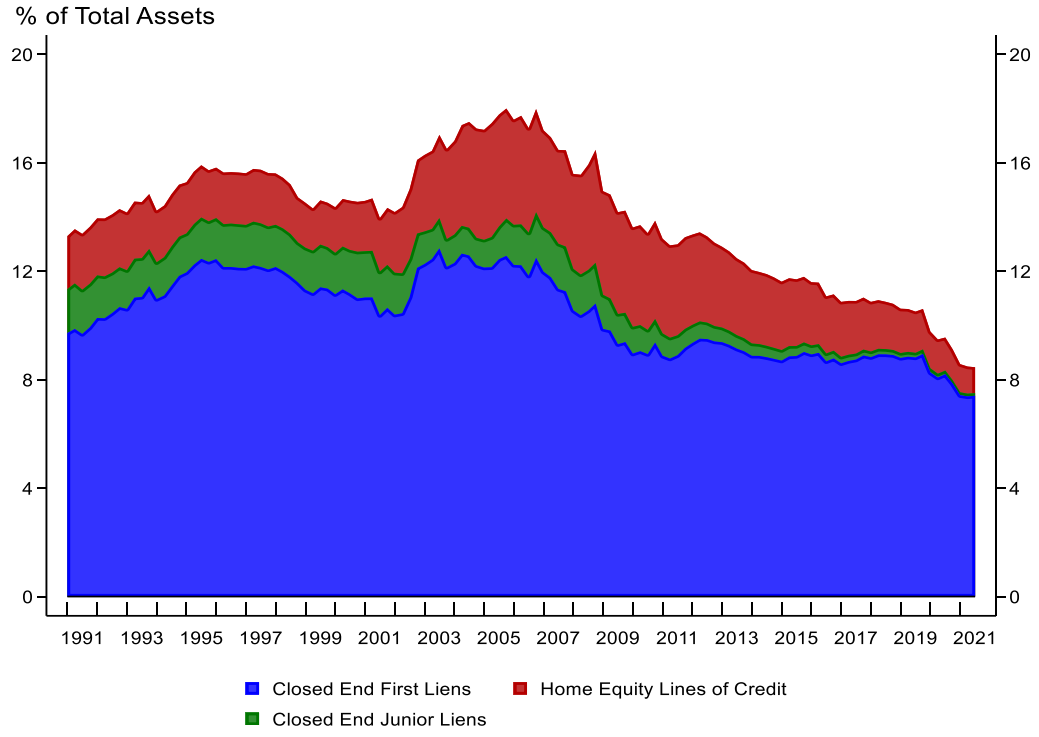


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

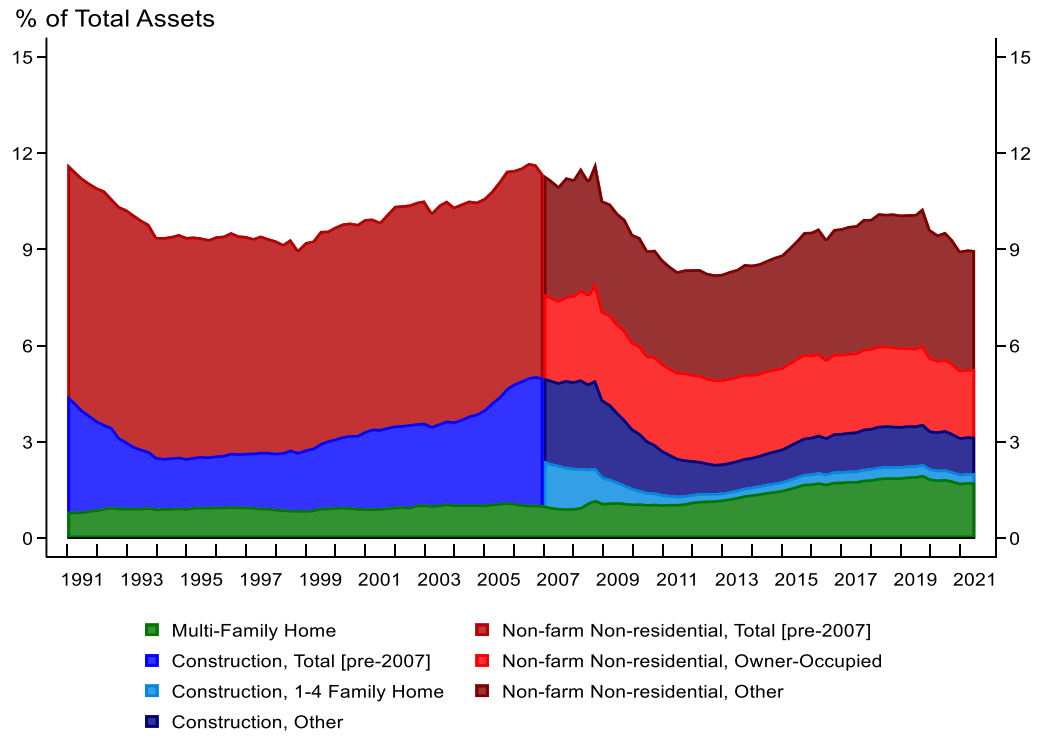
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
2013
2015
2017
2019
2021
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

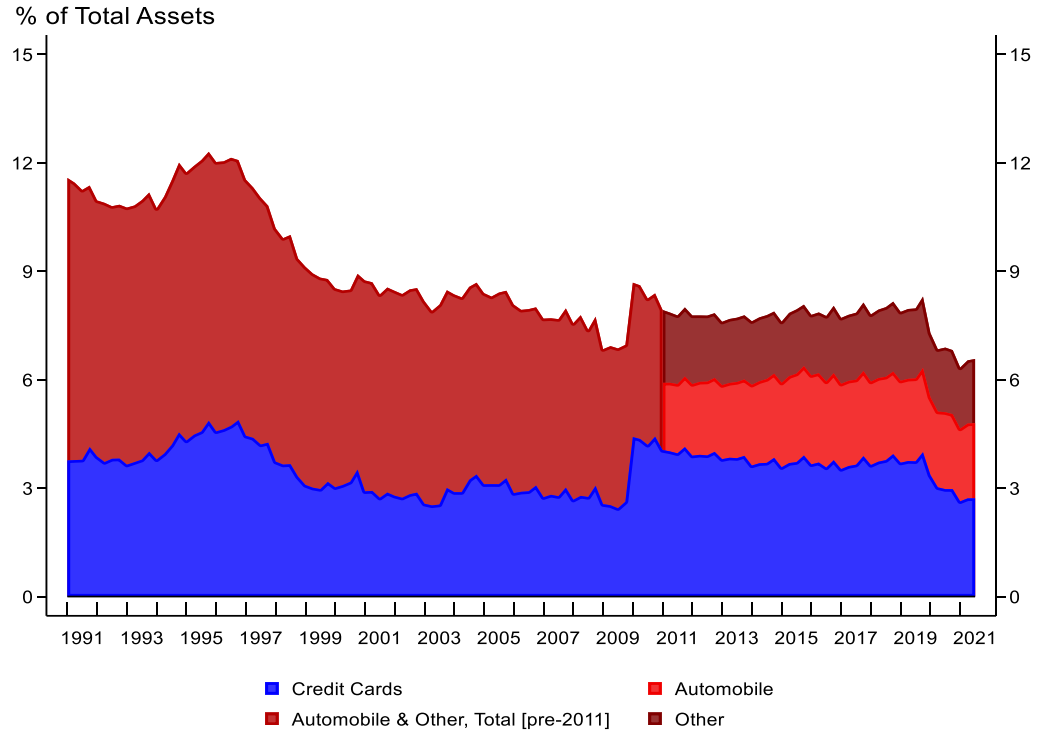
Residential Real Estate Loans



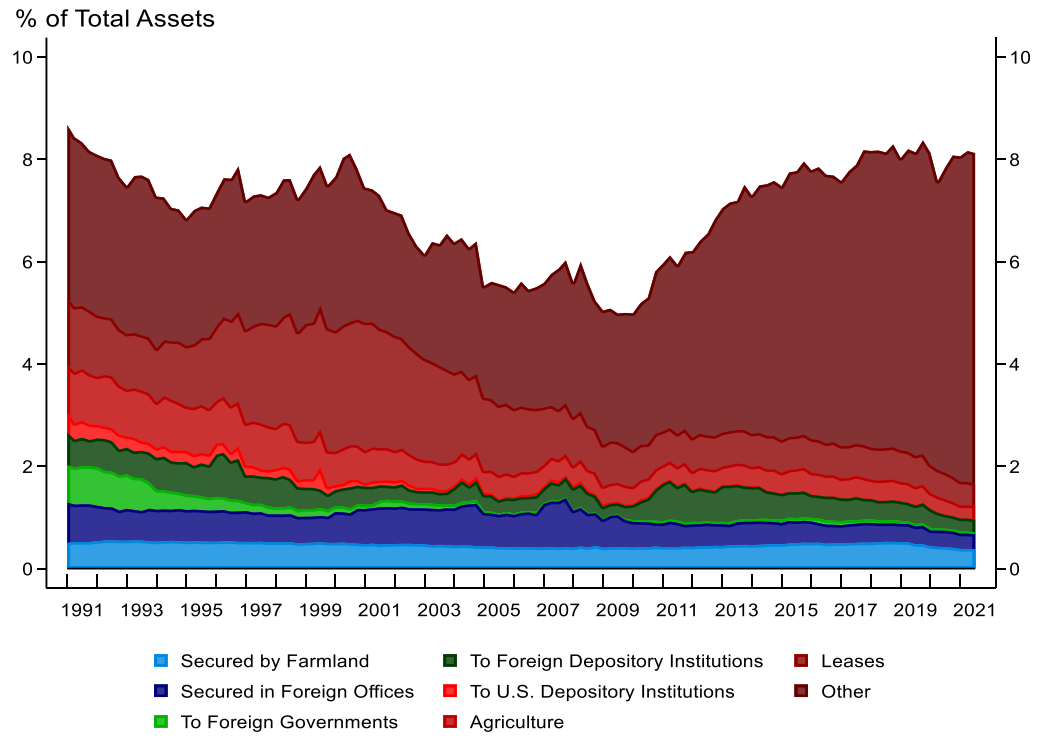
Commercial Real Estate Loans



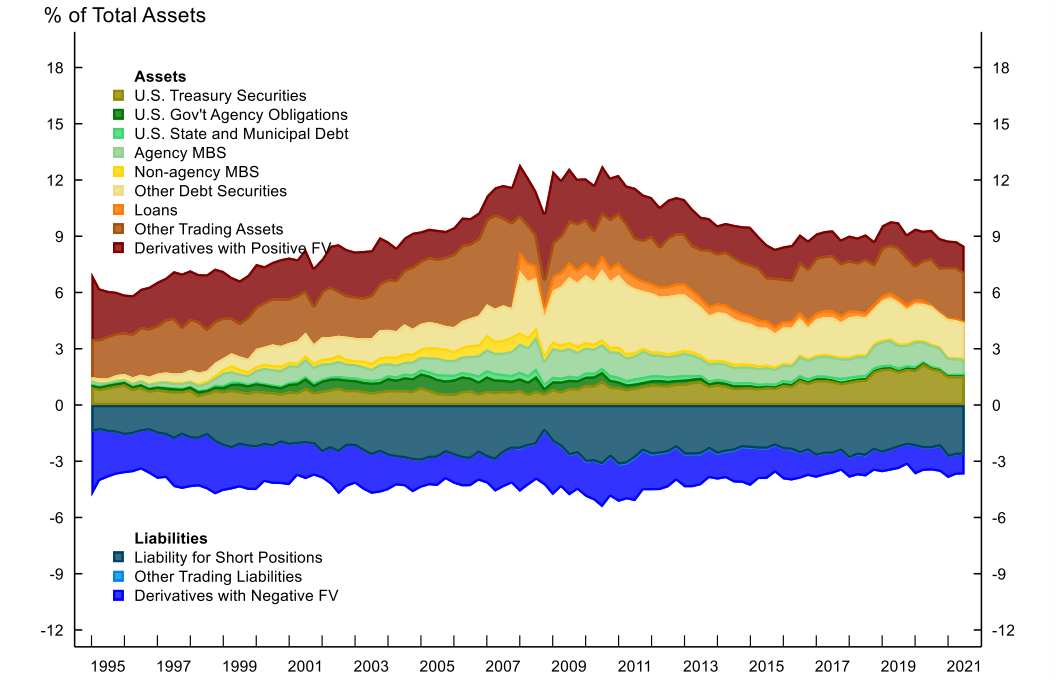
Consumer Loans



Other Loans

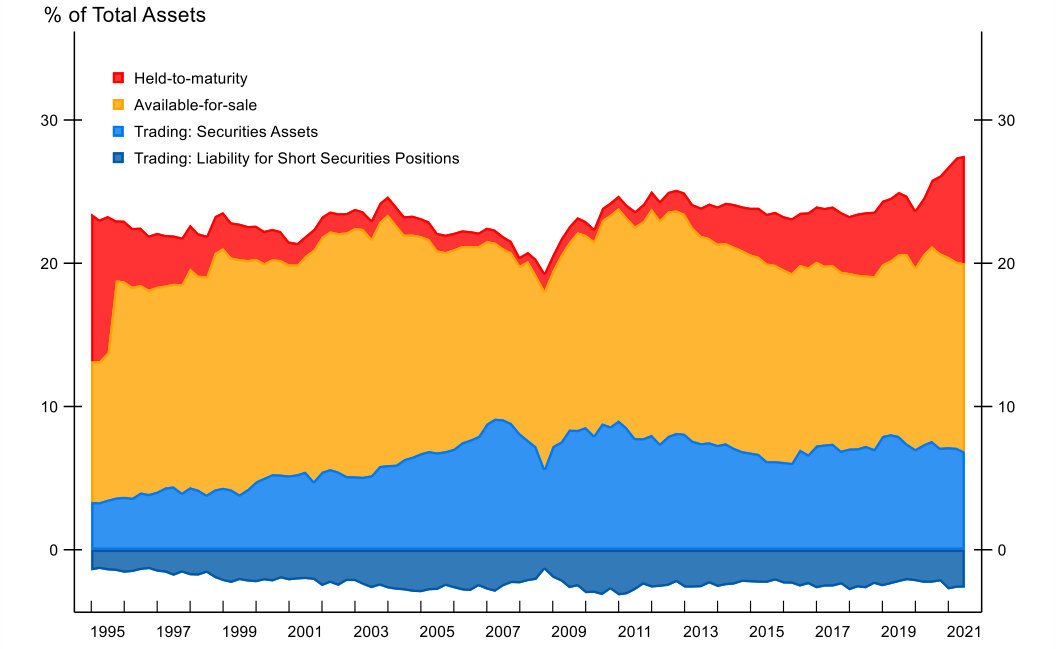


Trading Assets and Liabilities



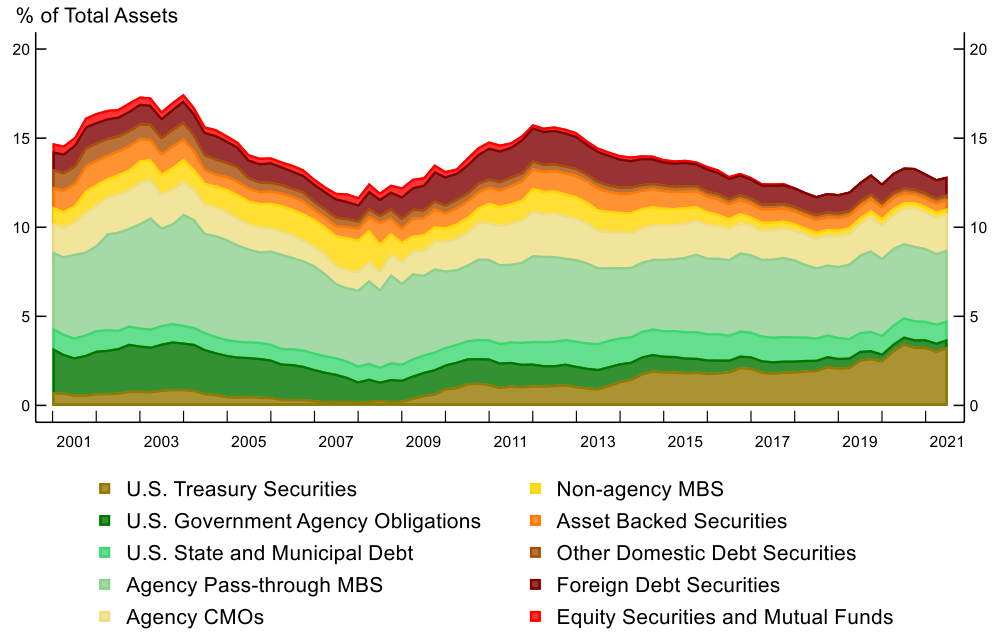
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of $10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and $2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

Securities Portfolios



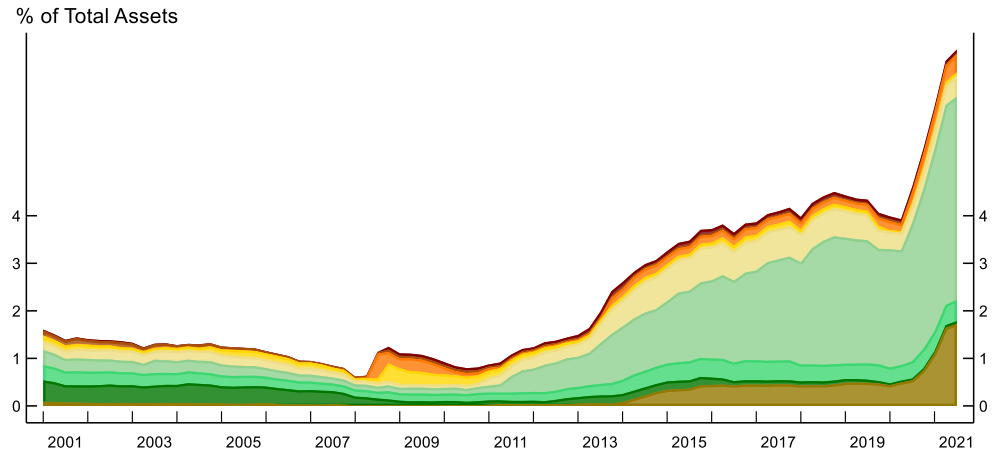
Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities



- U.S. Treasury Securities
- U.S. Government Agency Obligations
- U.S. State and Municipal Debt
- Agency Pass-through MBS
- Agency CMOs
- Non-agency MBS
- Asset Backed Securities
- Other Domestic Debt Securities
- Foreign Debt Securities
- Equity Securities and Mutual Funds

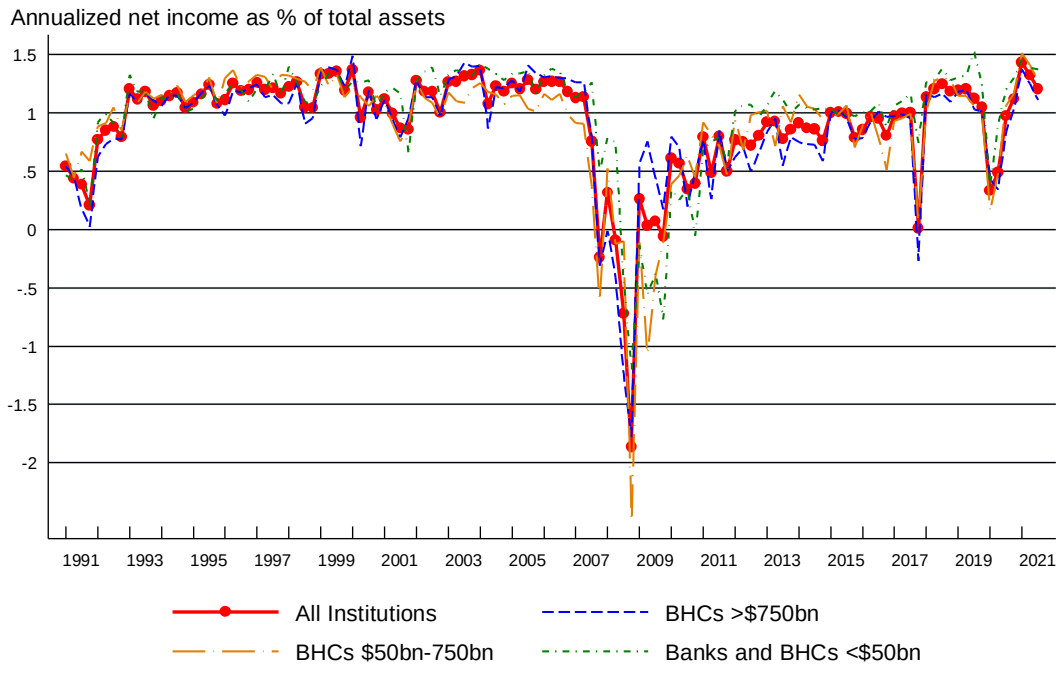
Held-to-Maturity Securities



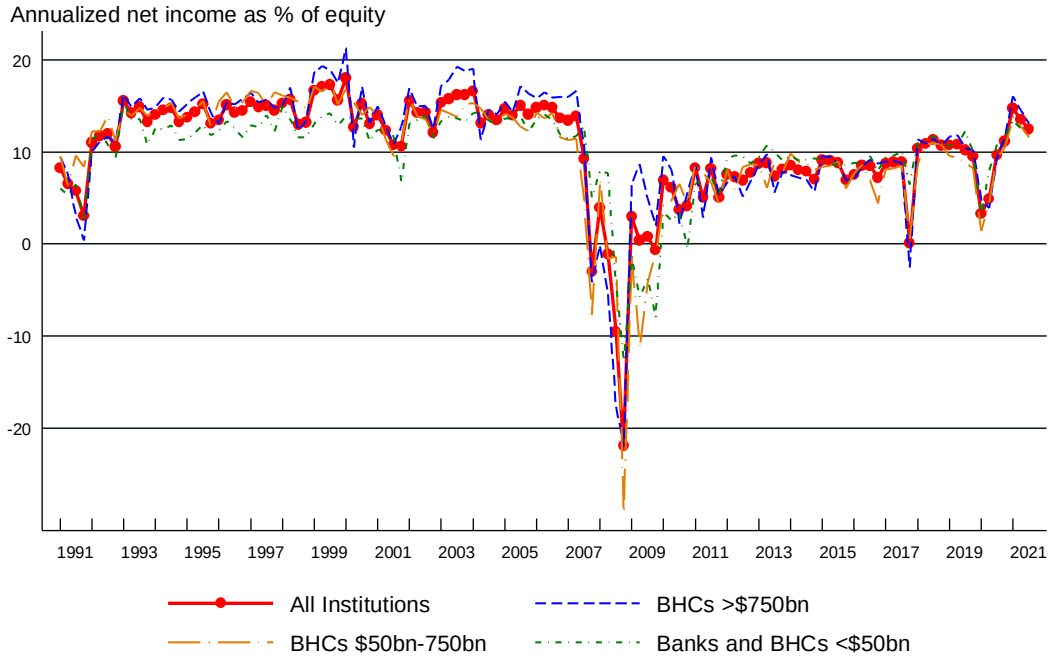
- U.S. Treasury Securities
- U.S. Government Agency Obligations
- U.S. State and Municipal Debt
- Agency Pass-through MBS
- Agency CMOs
- Non-agency MBS
- Asset Backed Securities
- Other Domestic Debt Securities
- Foreign Debt Securities

2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

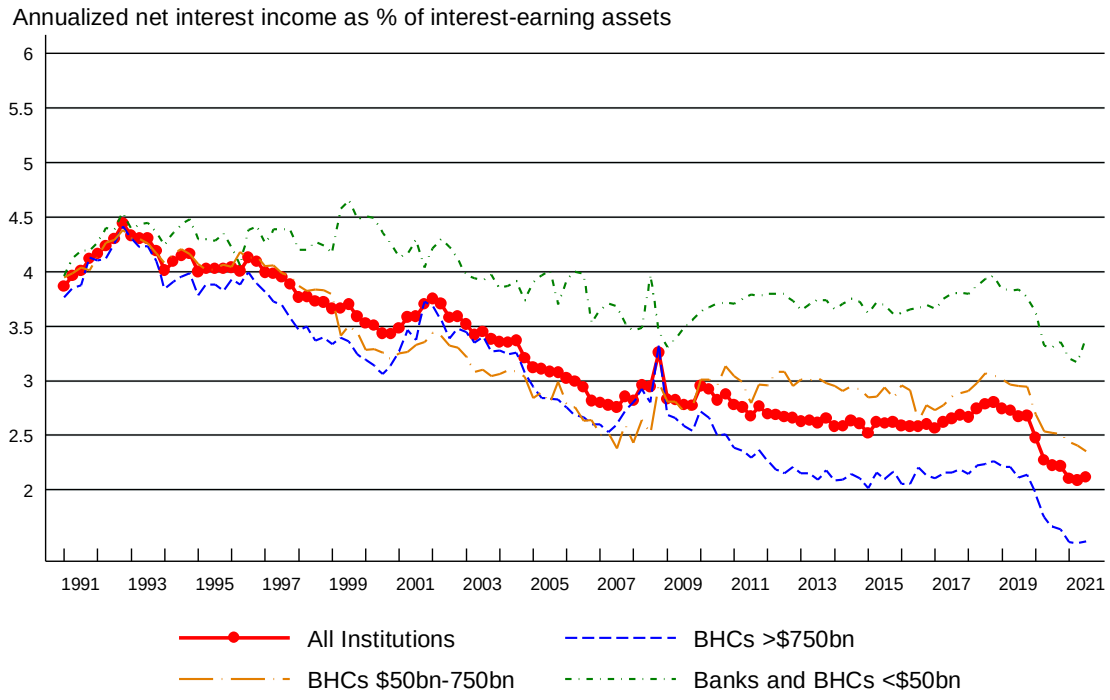
Return on Assets



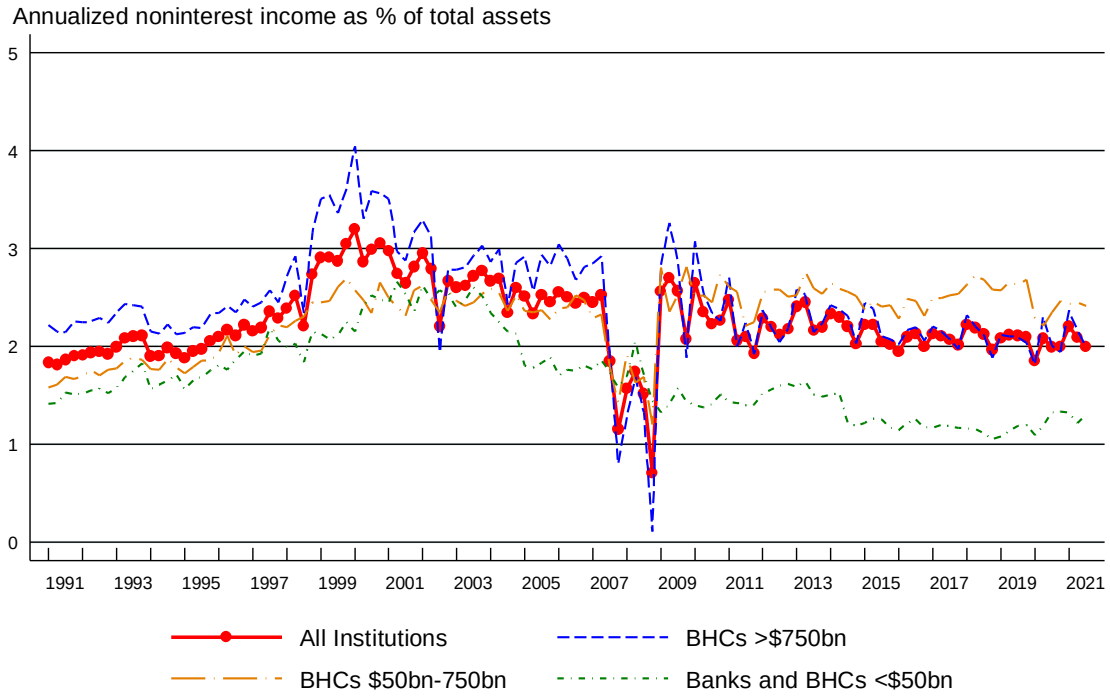
Return on Equity

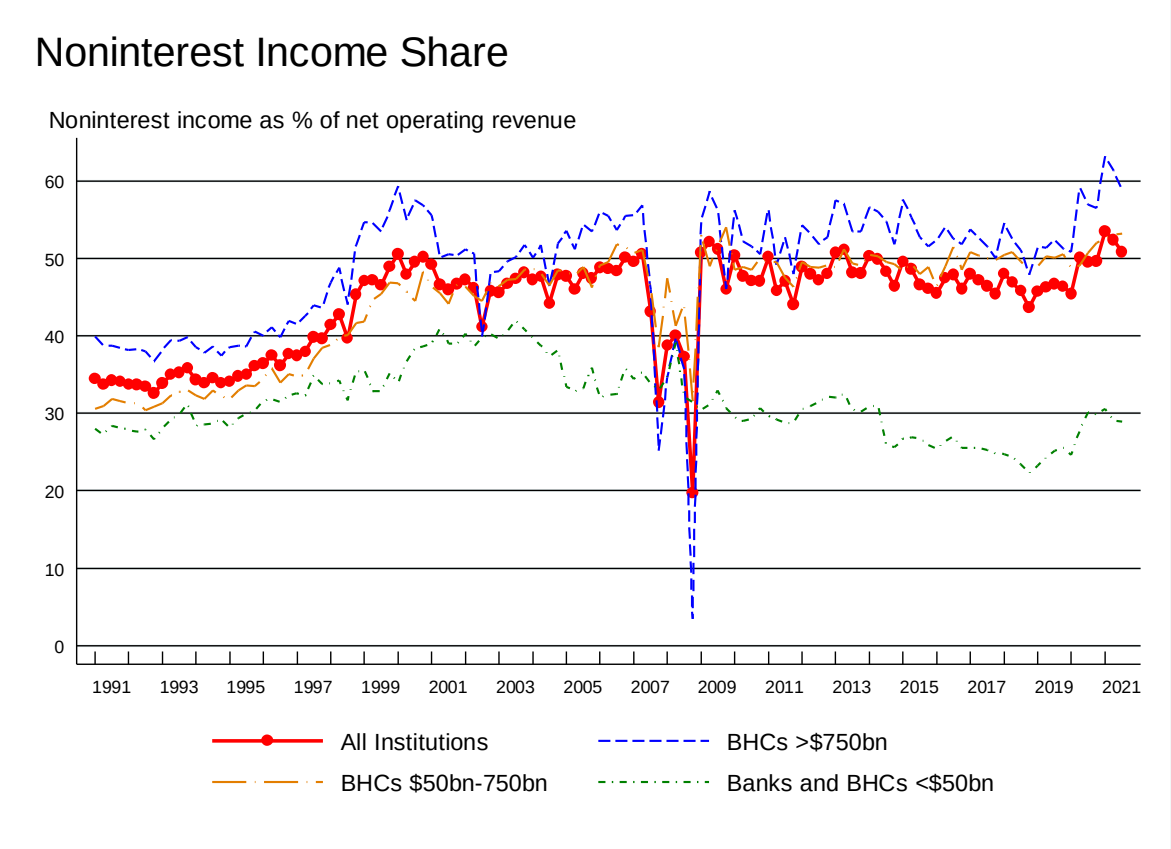


Net Interest Margin



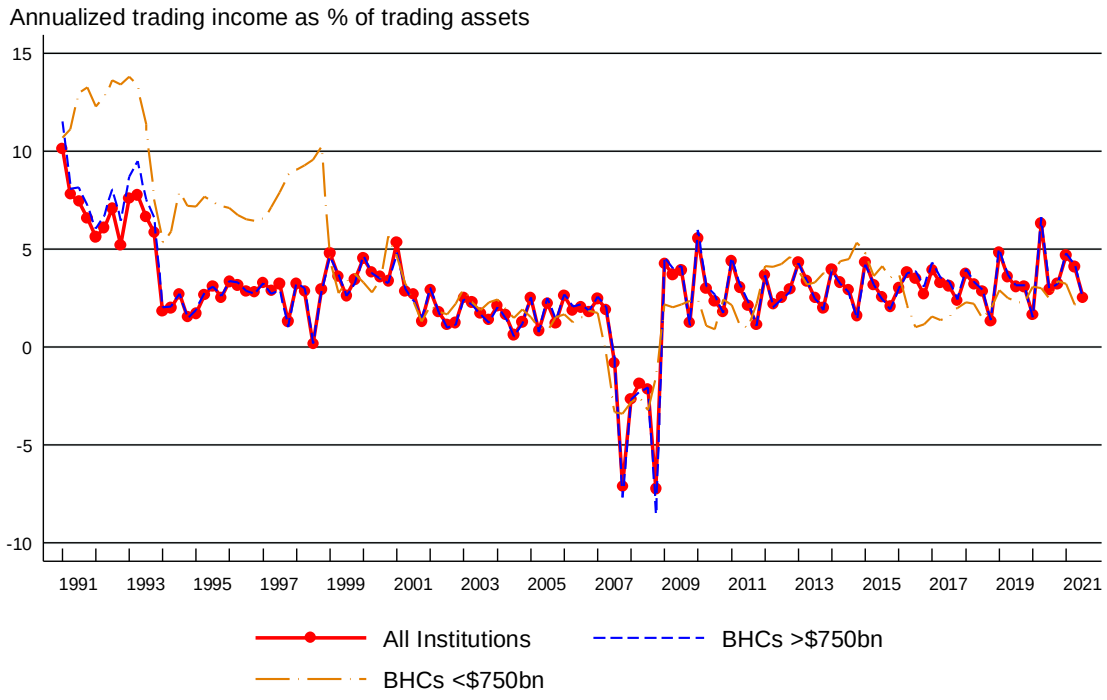
Noninterest Income Ratio



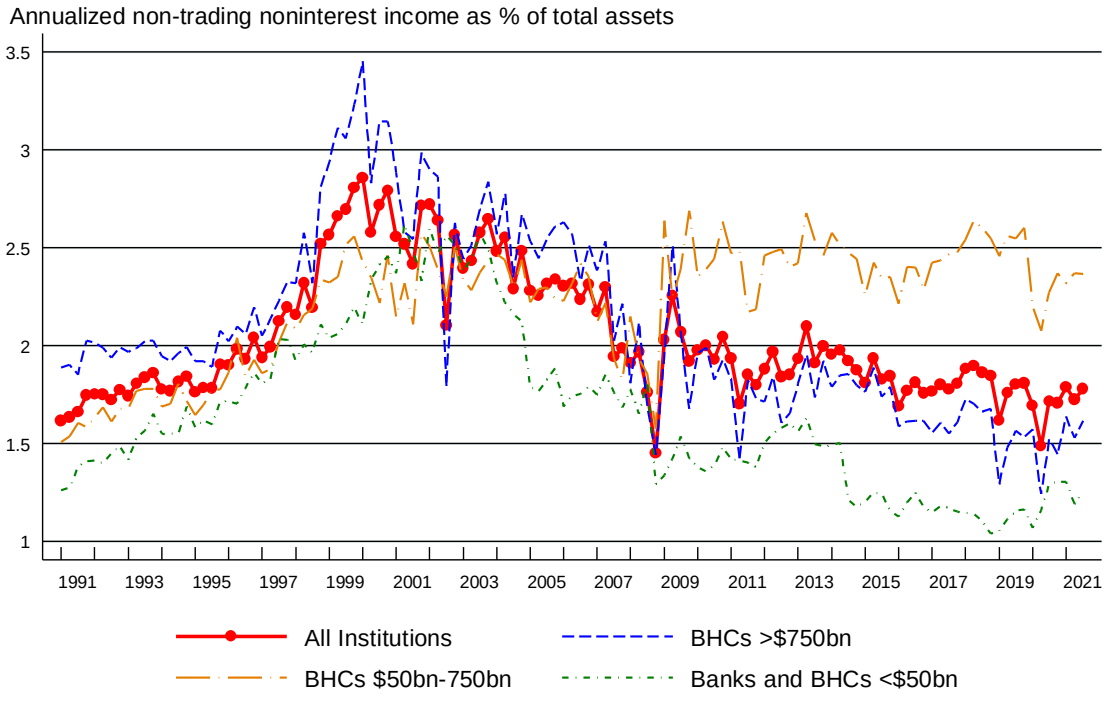


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

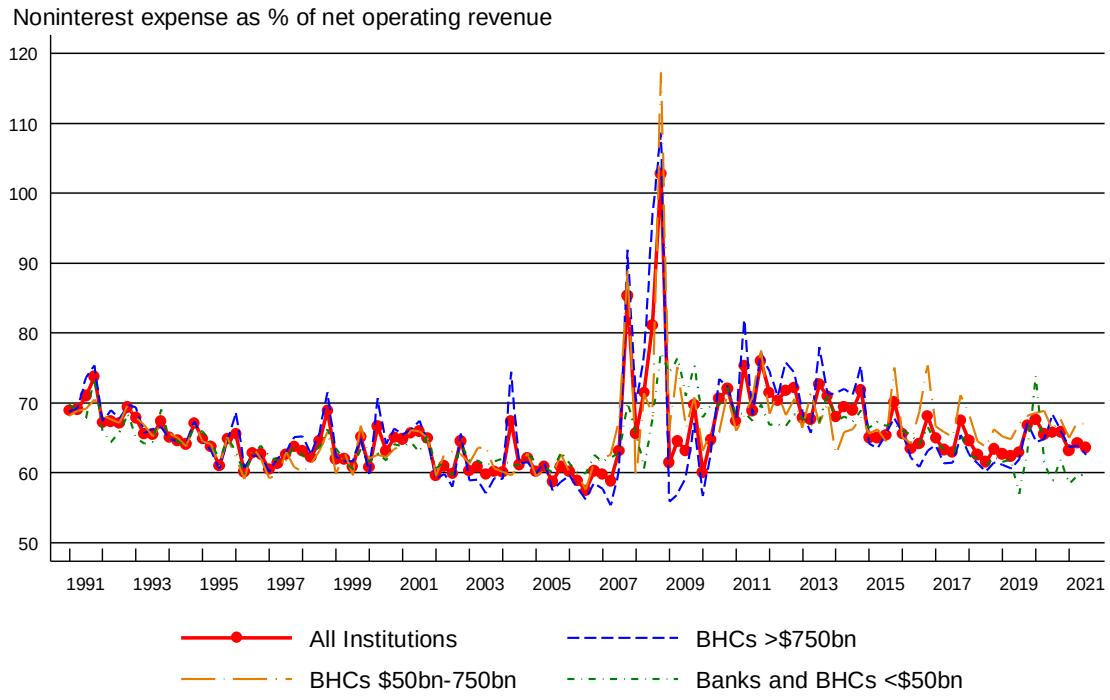
Return on Trading Assets



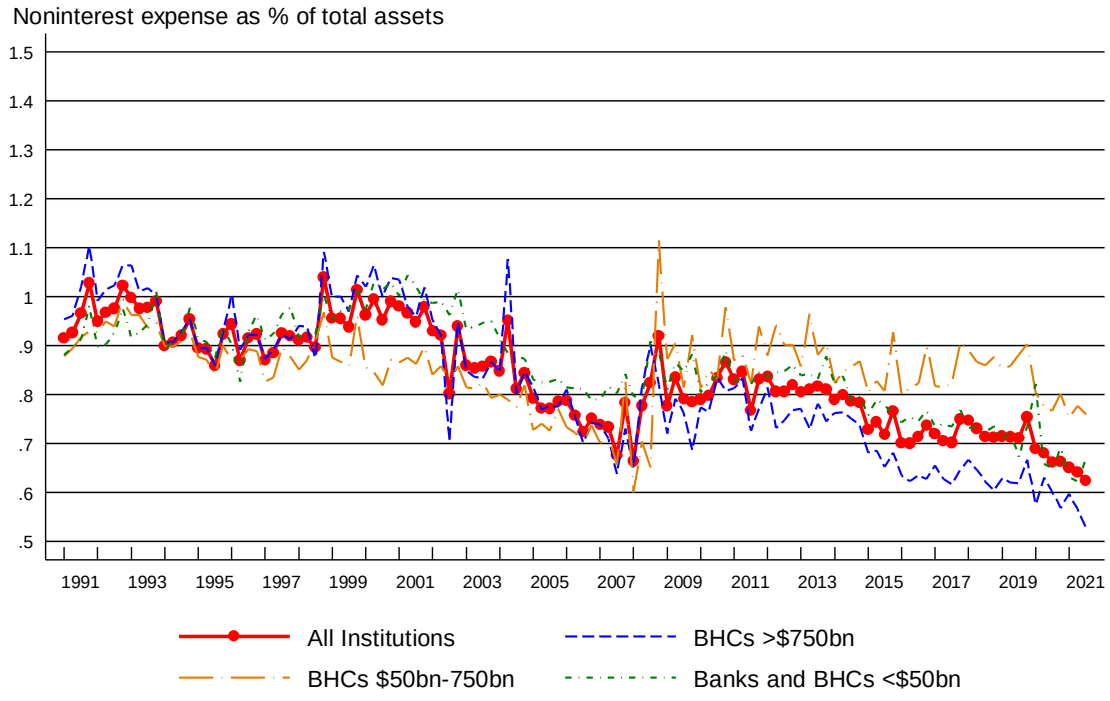
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio



Noninterest Expense Ratio

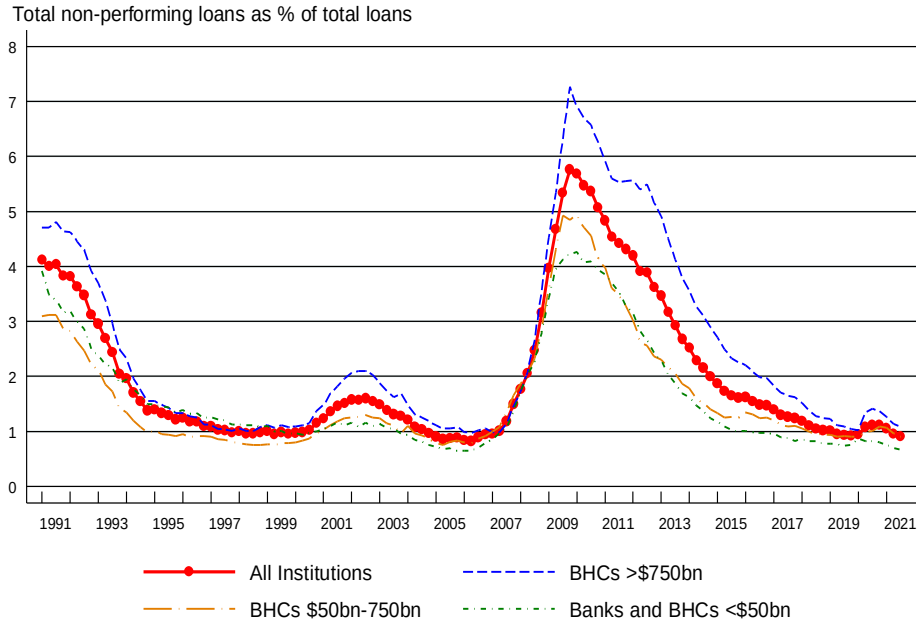


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

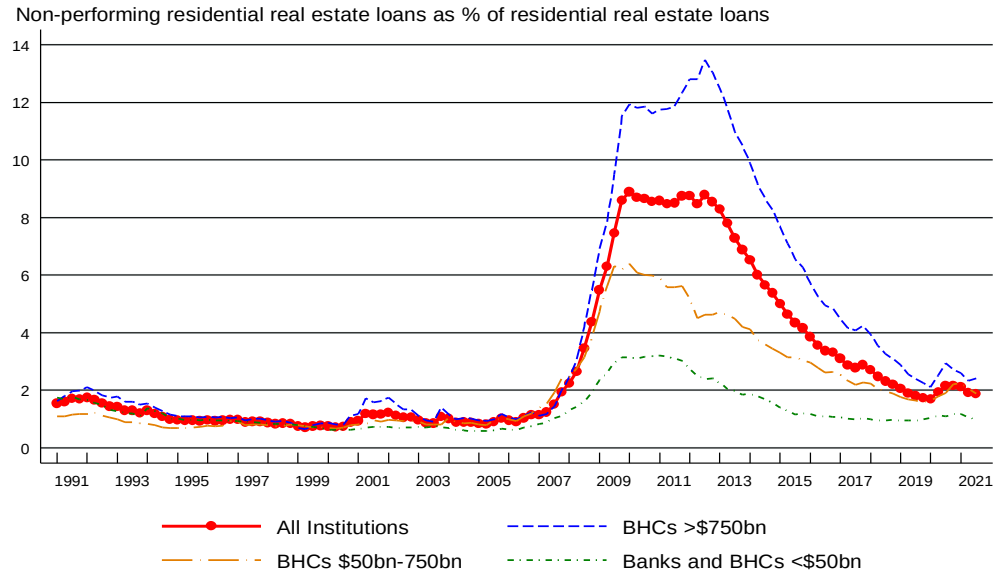
3. Loan Performance

Note: Non-performing loans include loans that are (1) 90 days or more past due and still accruing or (2) non-accrual. The adoption of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)'s new "current excepted credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses may have influenced the calculation of loan loss provisions and loan loss reserves. In addition, Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, may have impacted the calculation of loan loss provisions, loan loss reserves, non-performing loans and net charge-offs. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details.

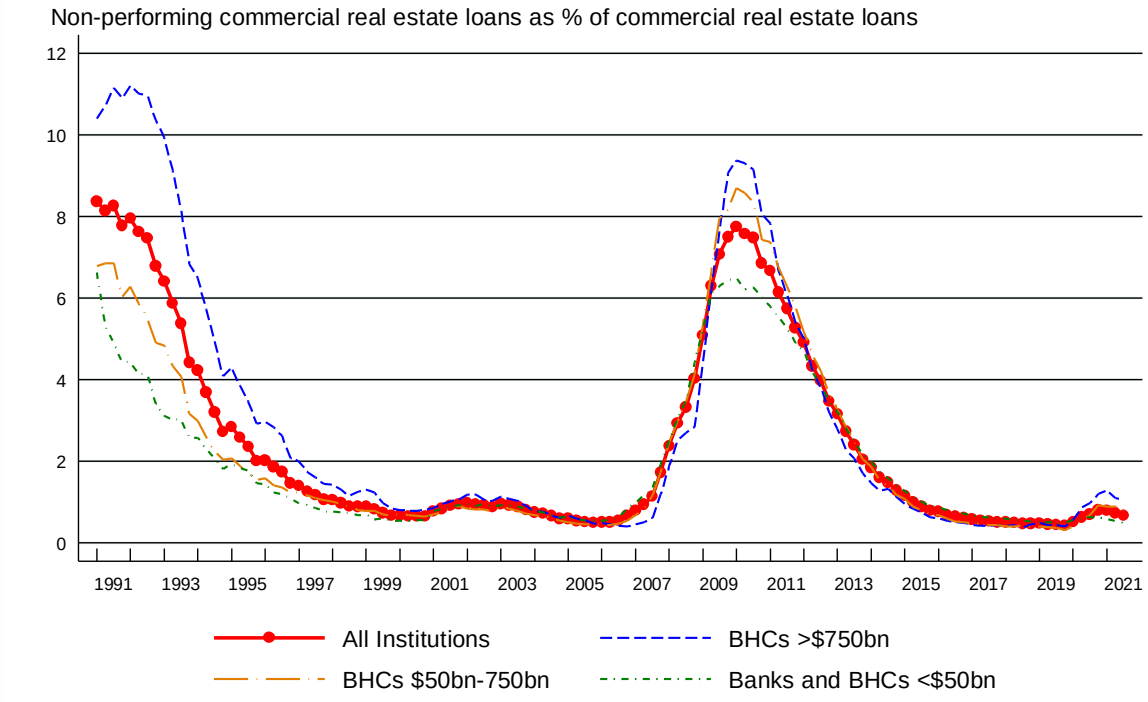
Non-performing Loans



Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans

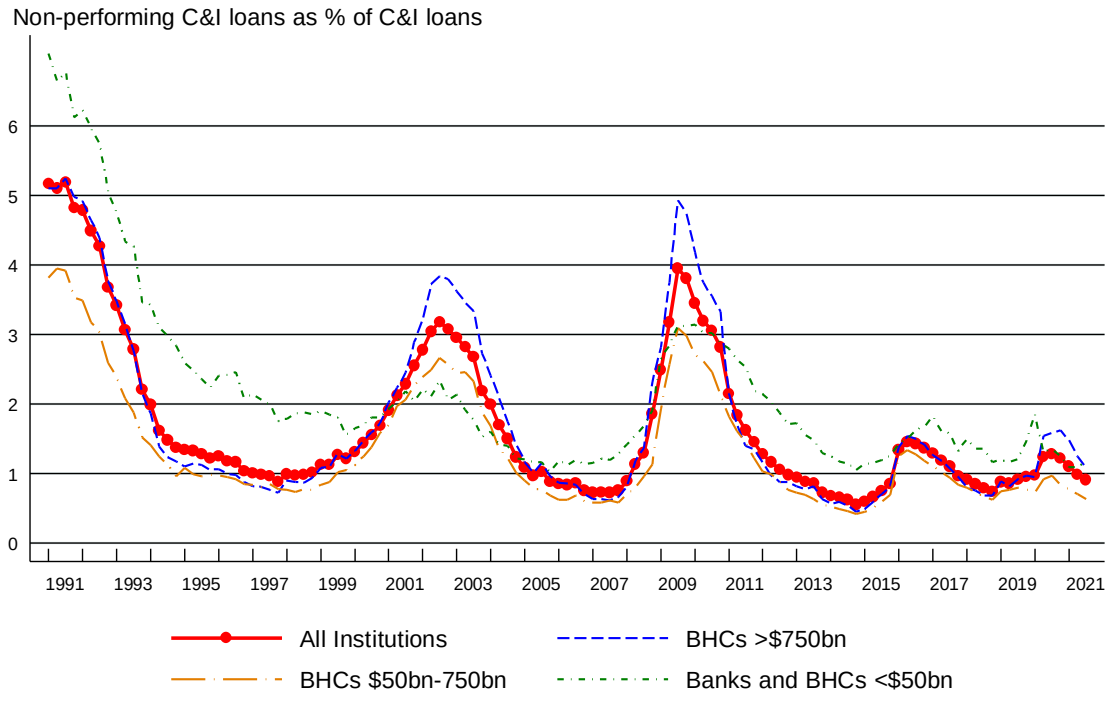


Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans

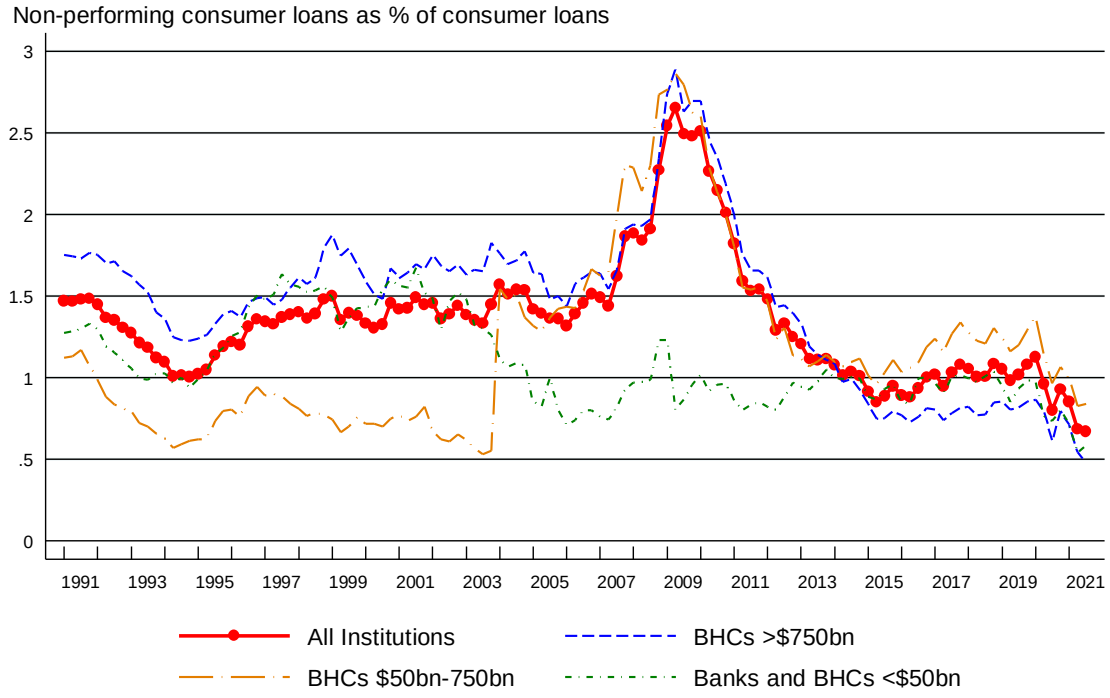


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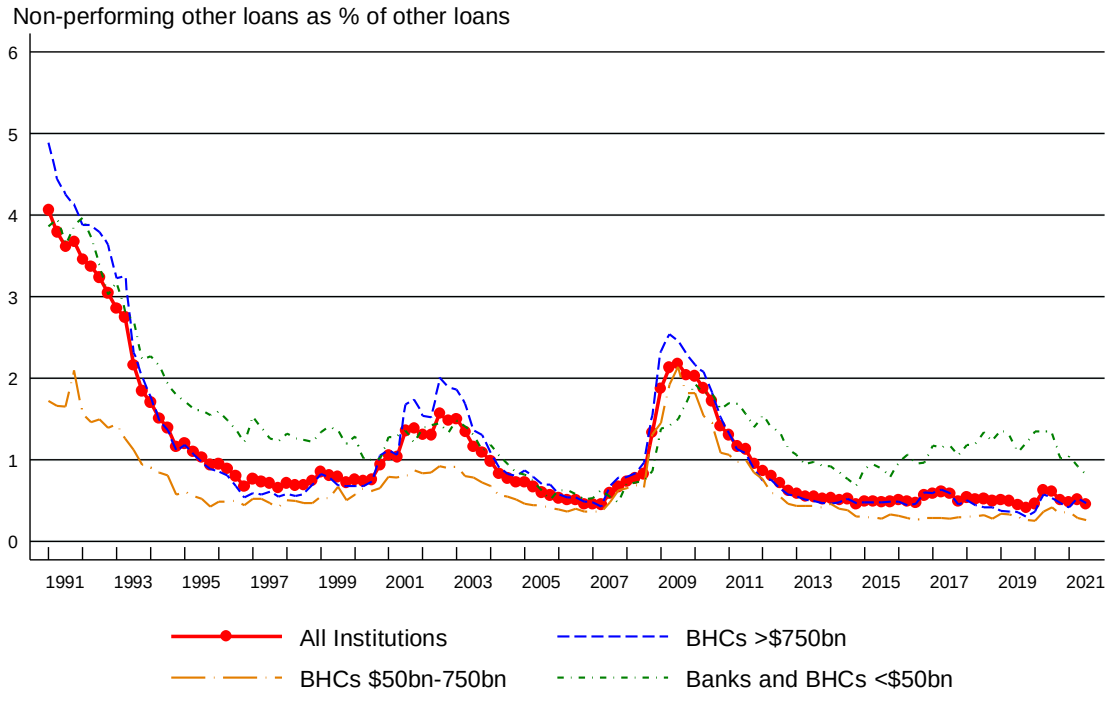
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



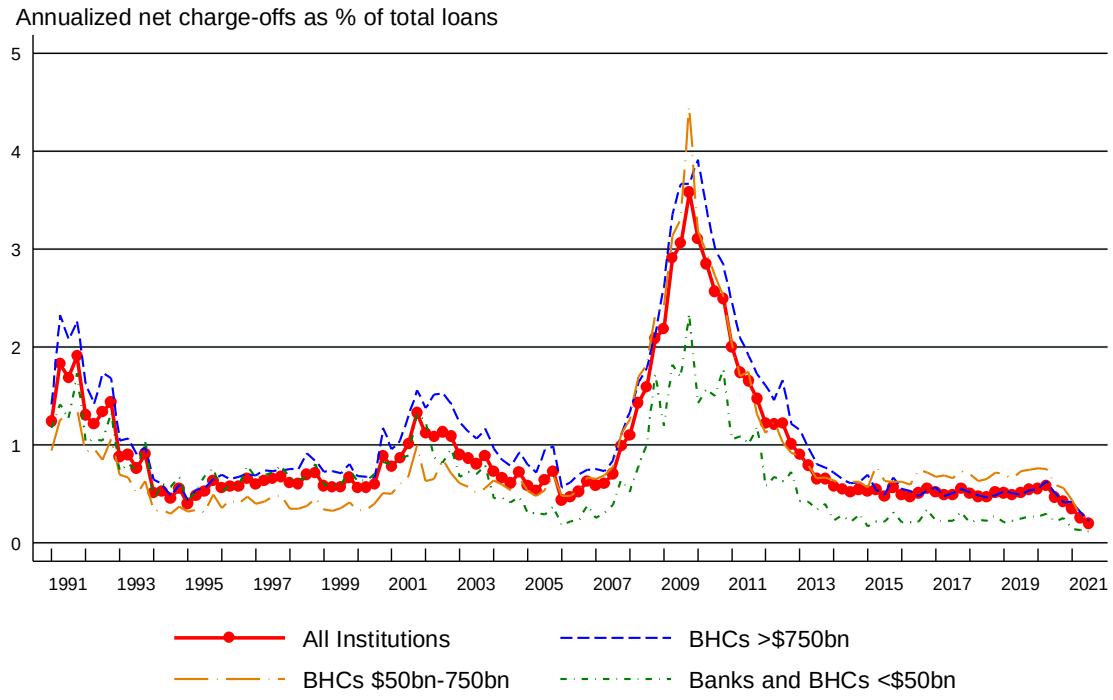
Non-performing Consumer Loans



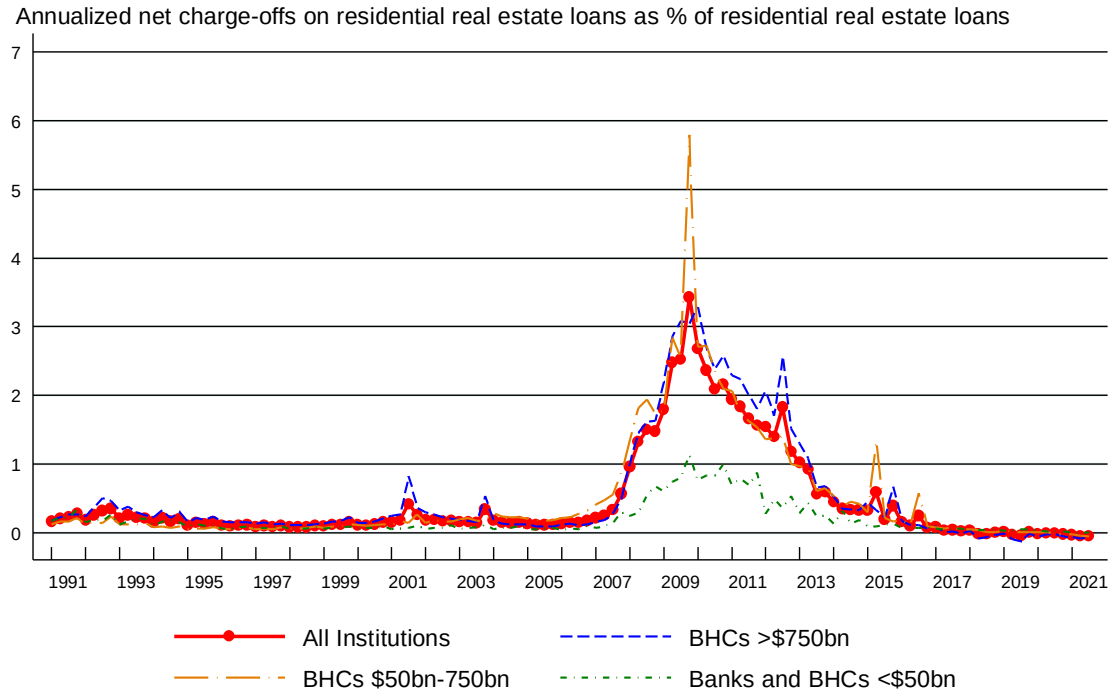
Non-performing Other Loans



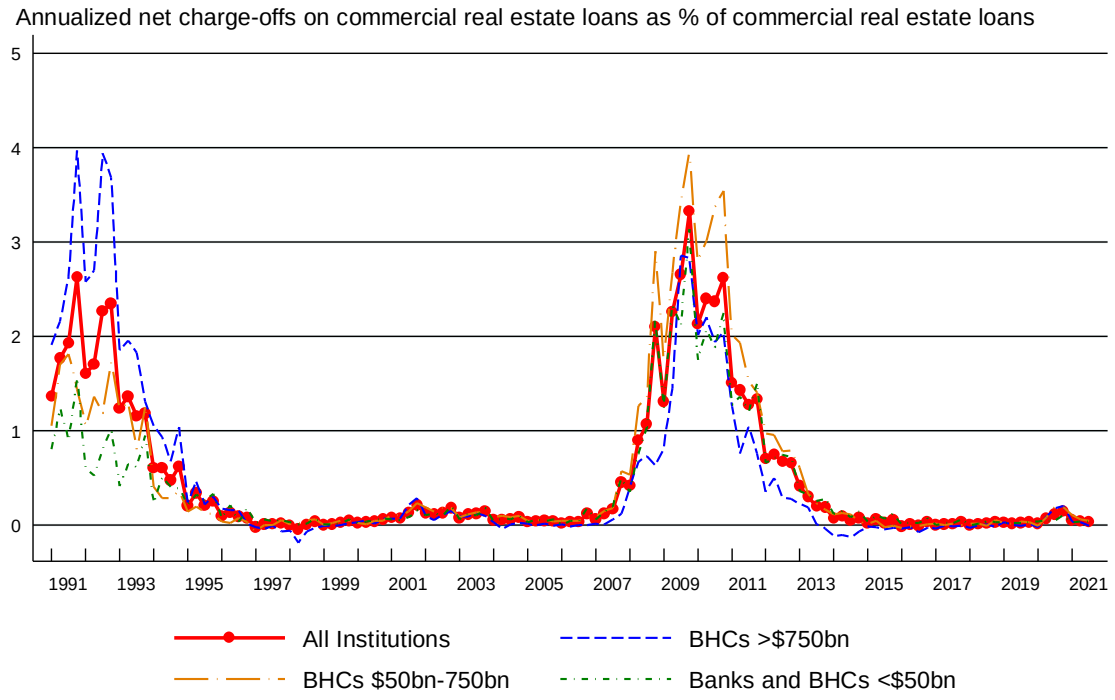
Net Charge-offs



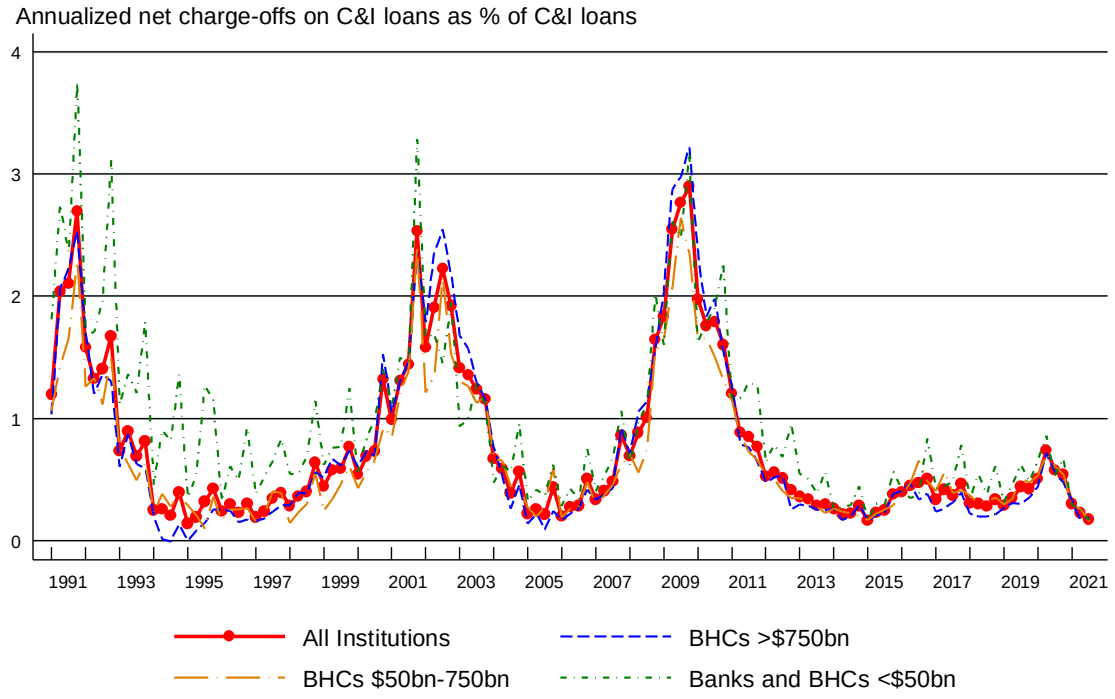
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



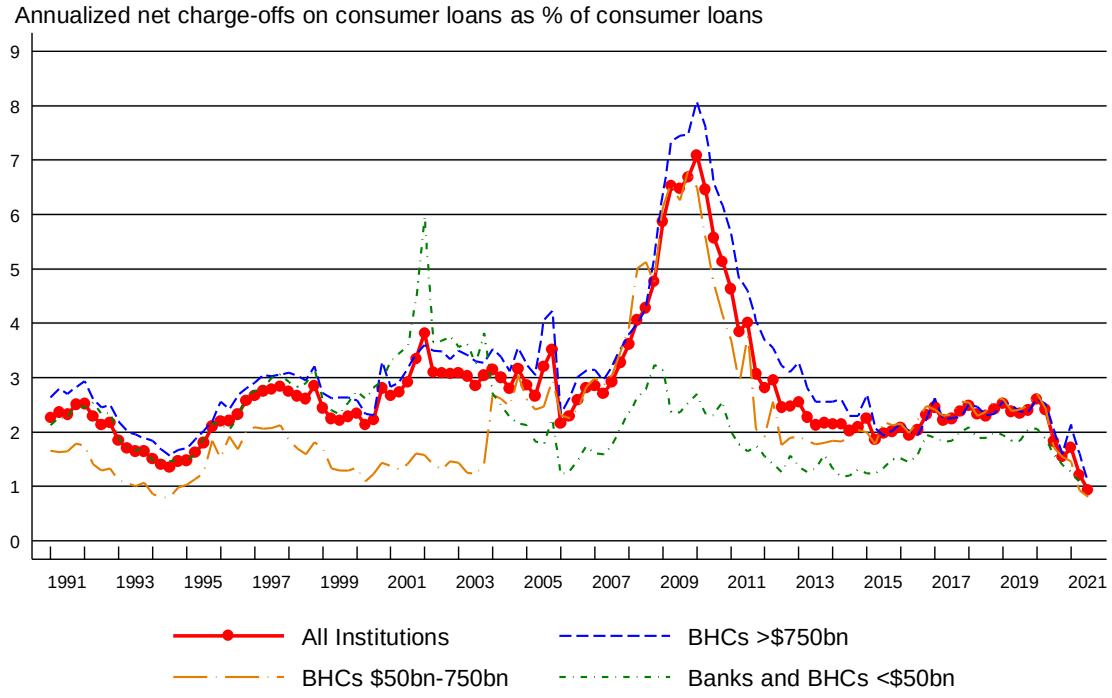
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



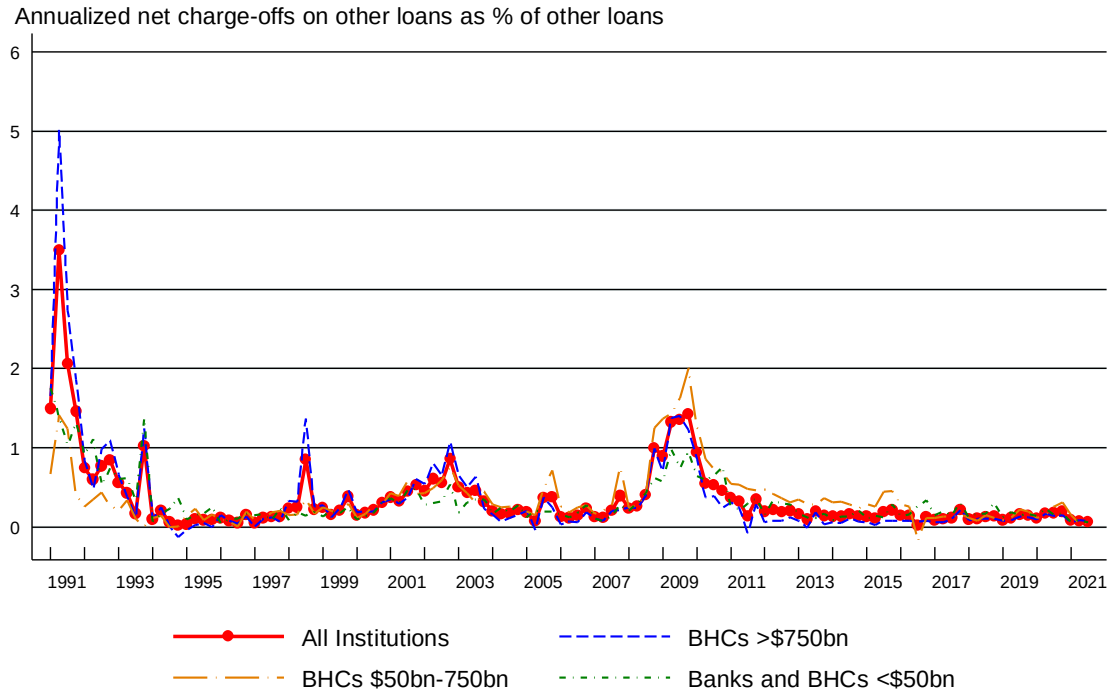
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



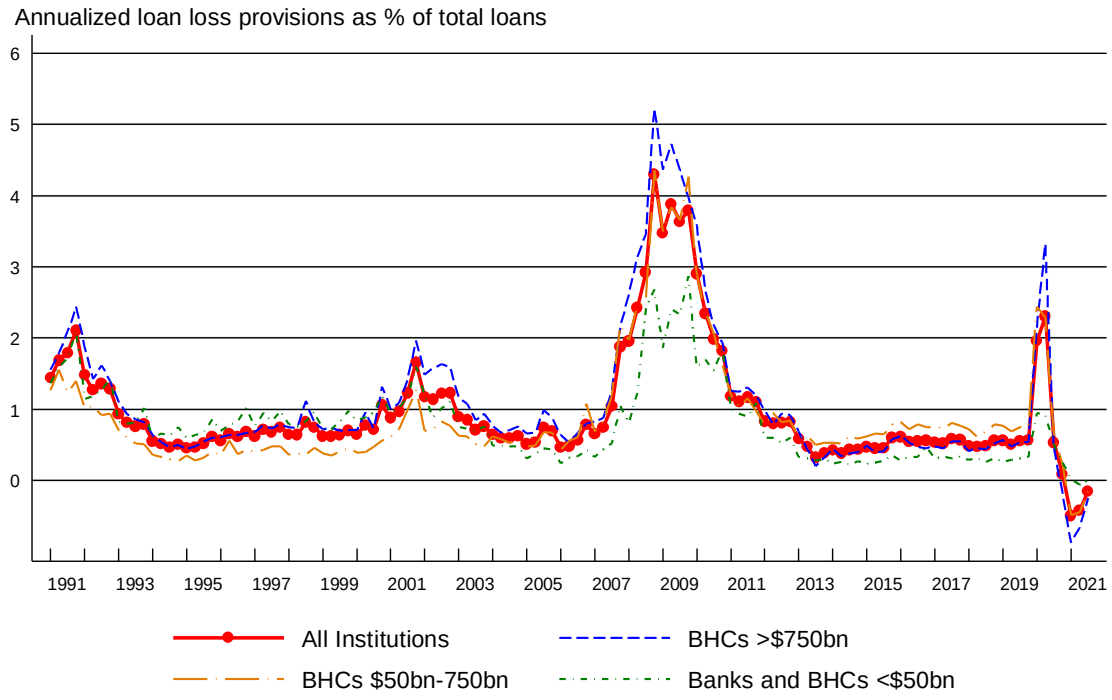
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



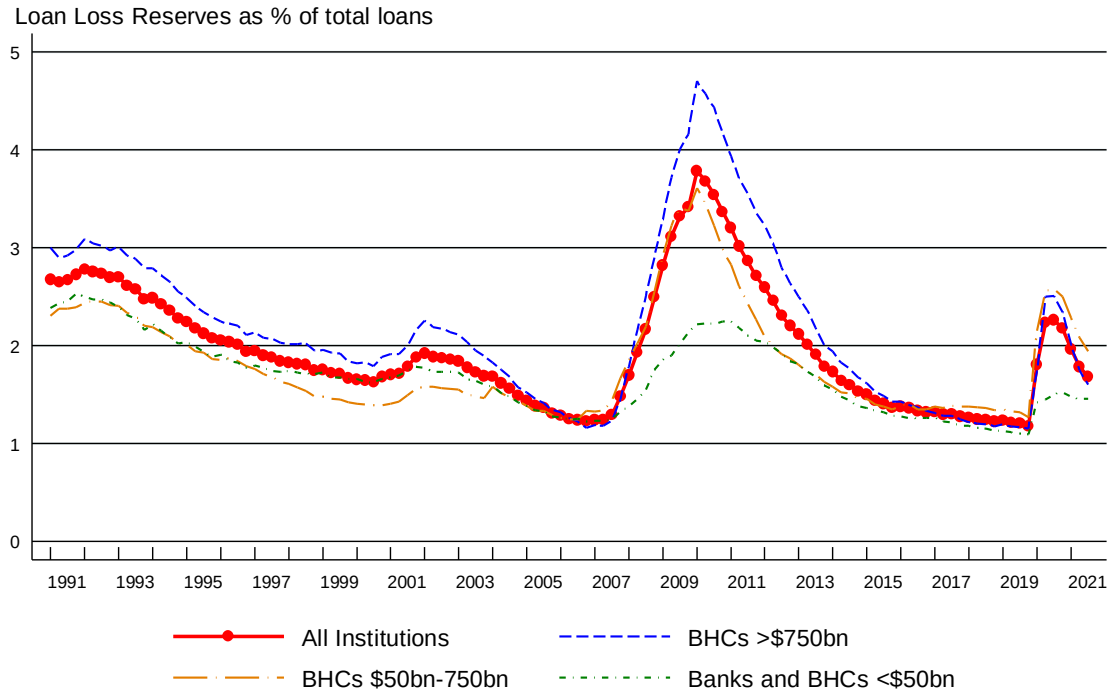
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



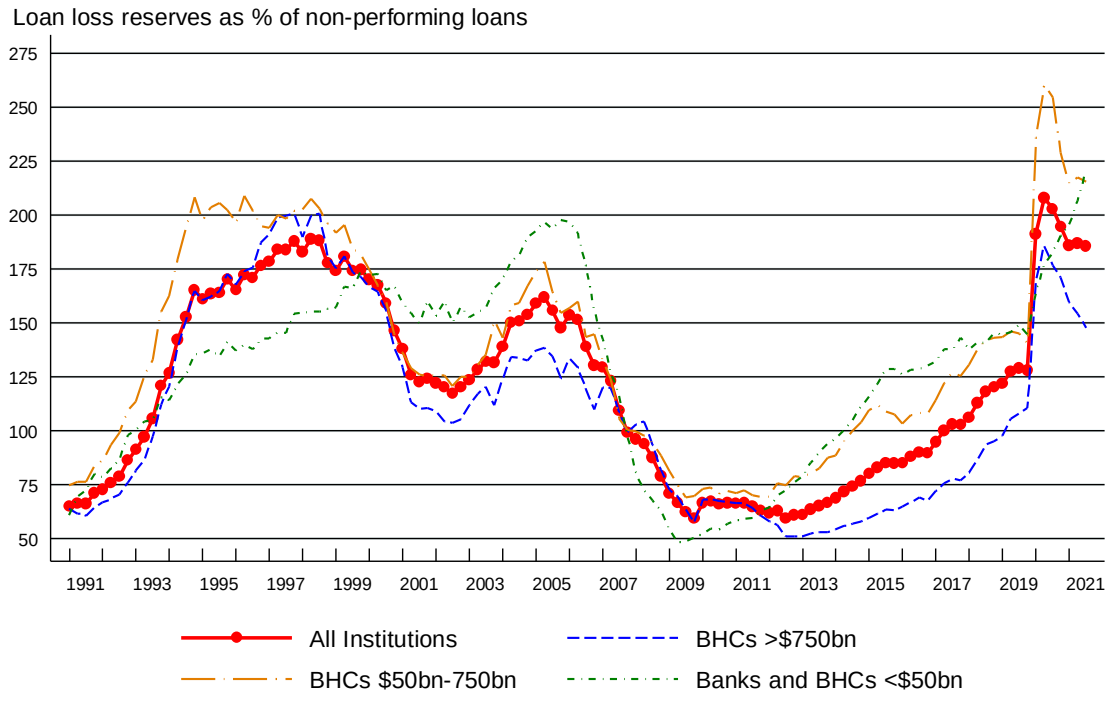
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



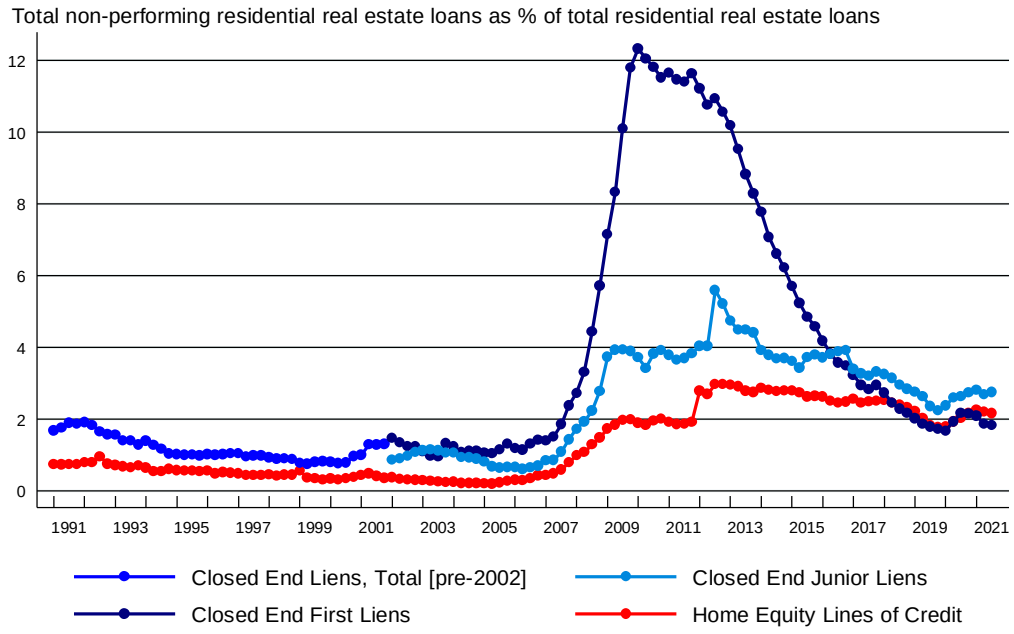
Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans



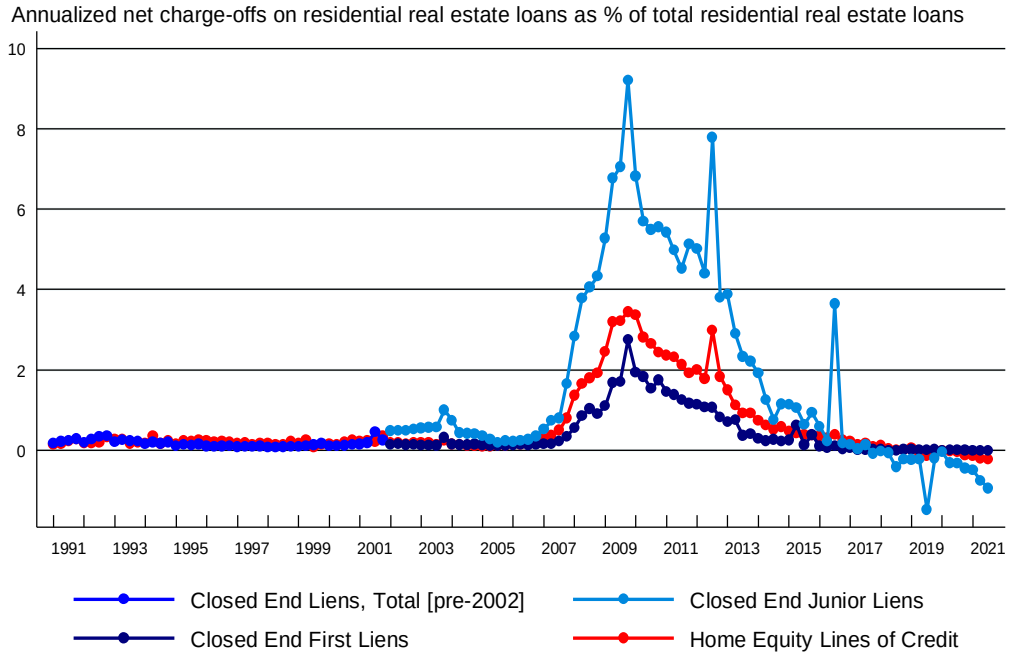
4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

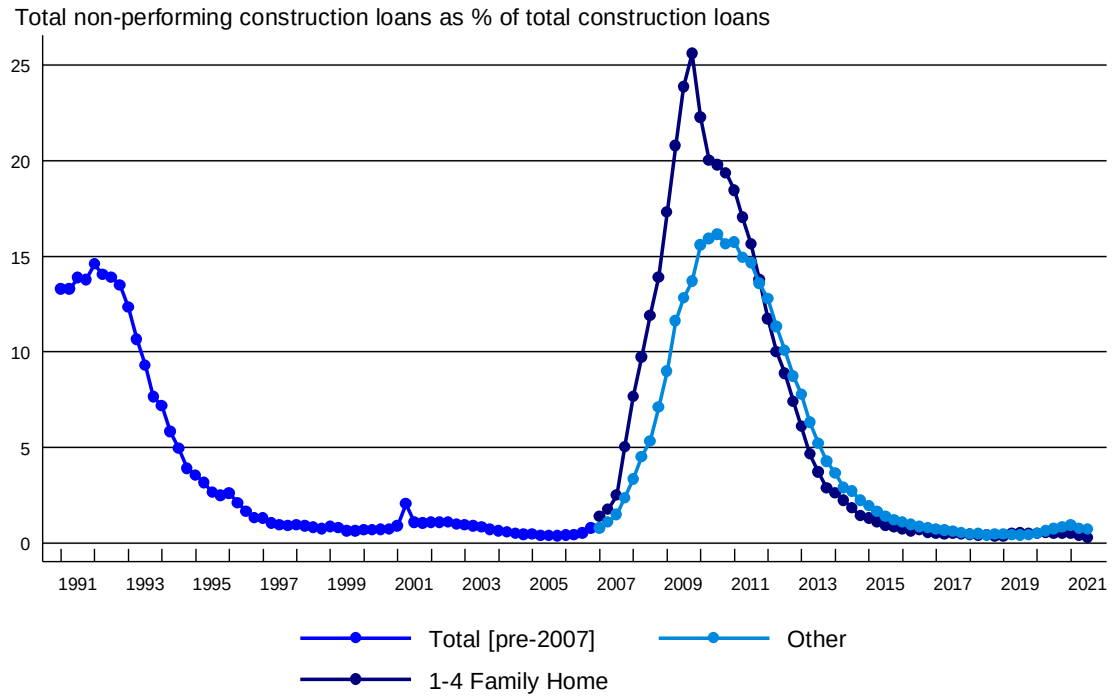


Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

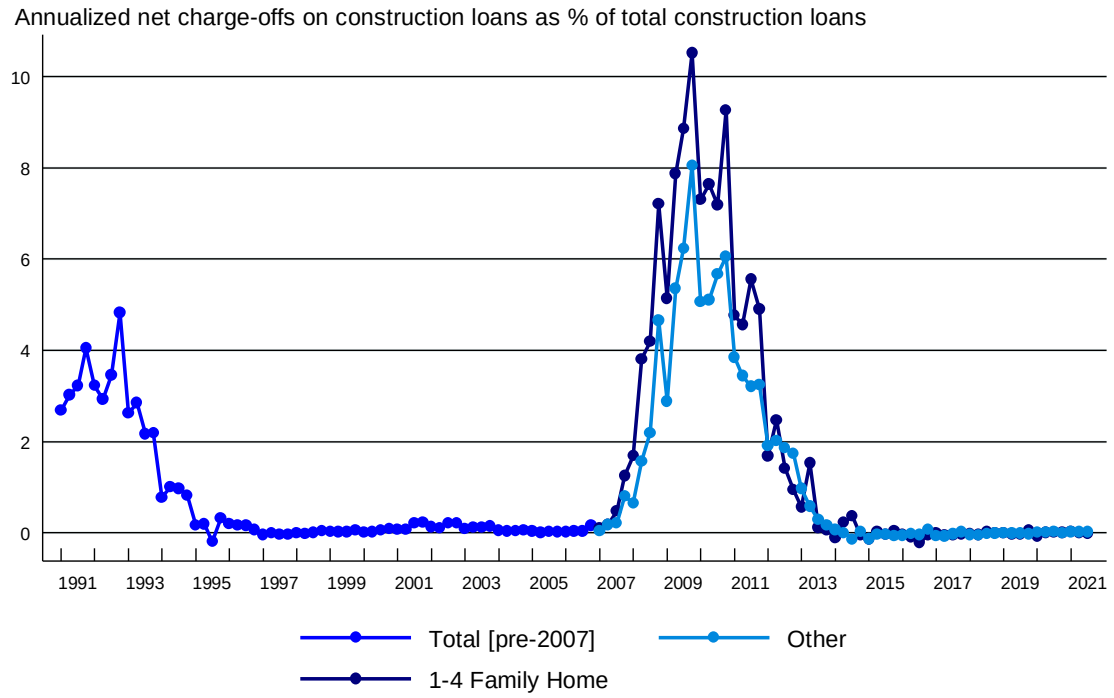


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

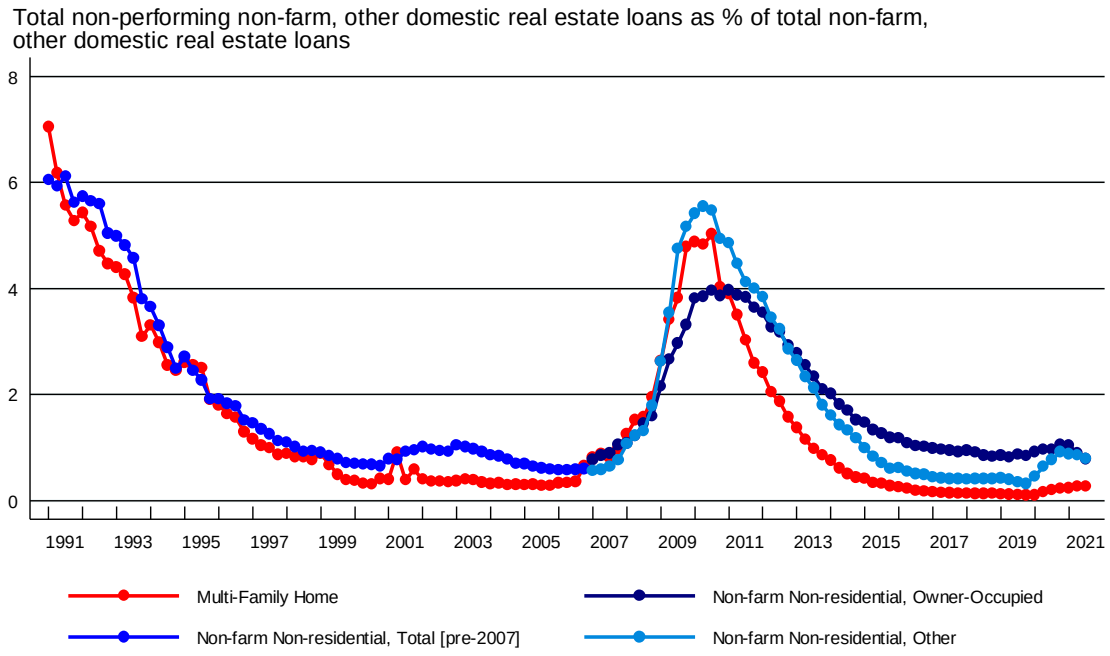
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



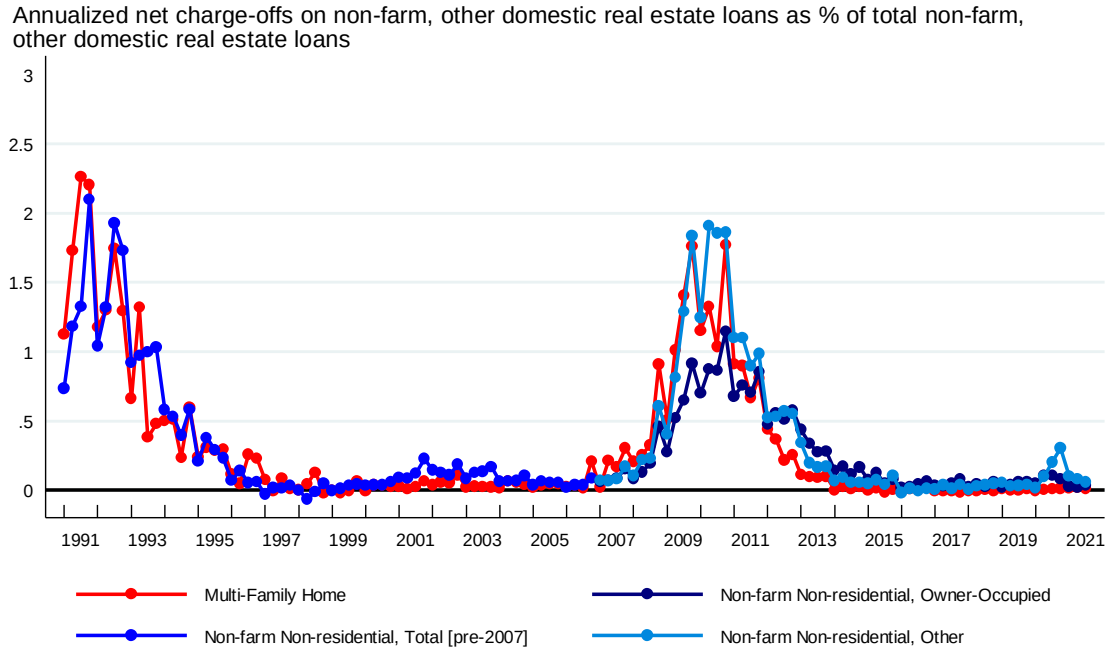
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

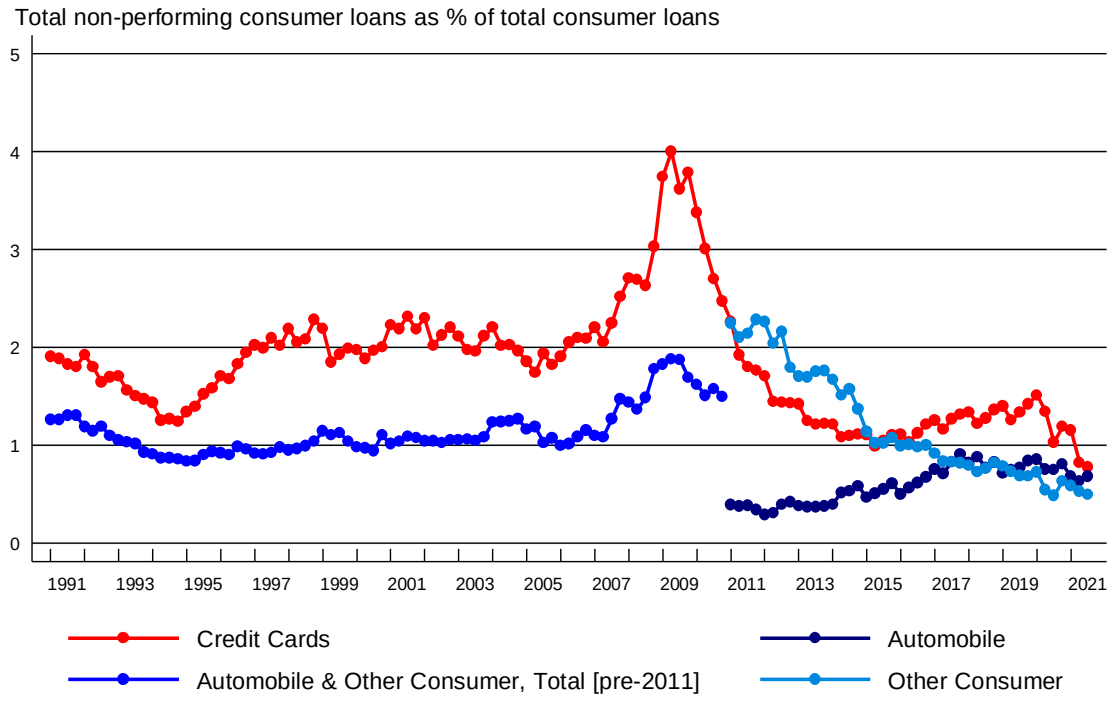


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

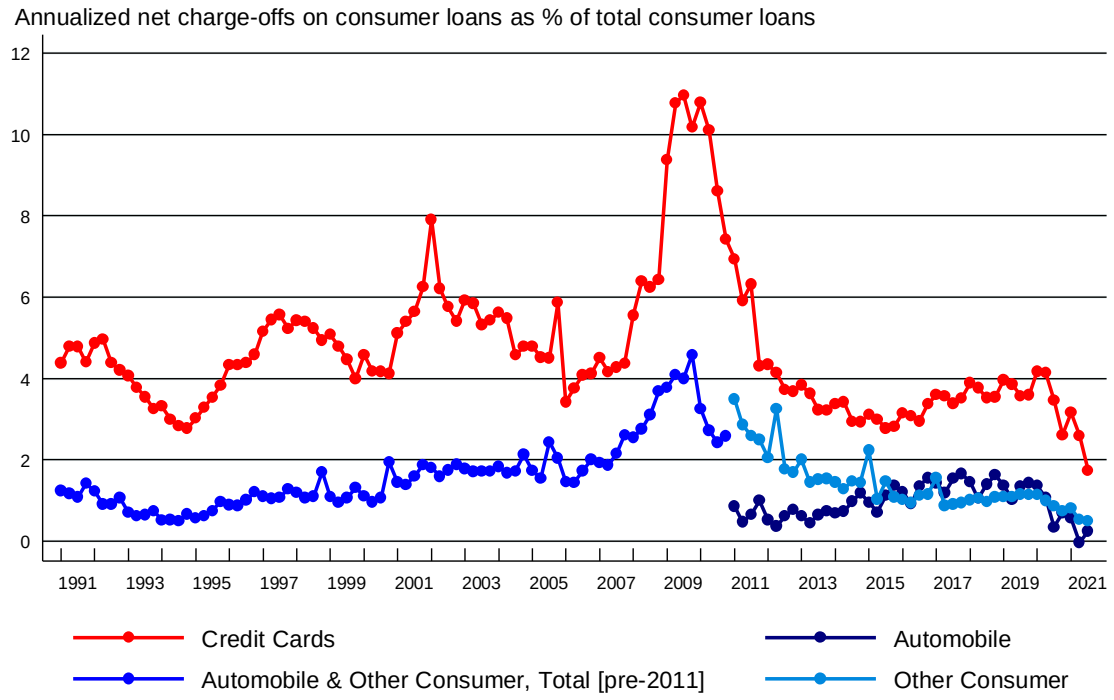


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

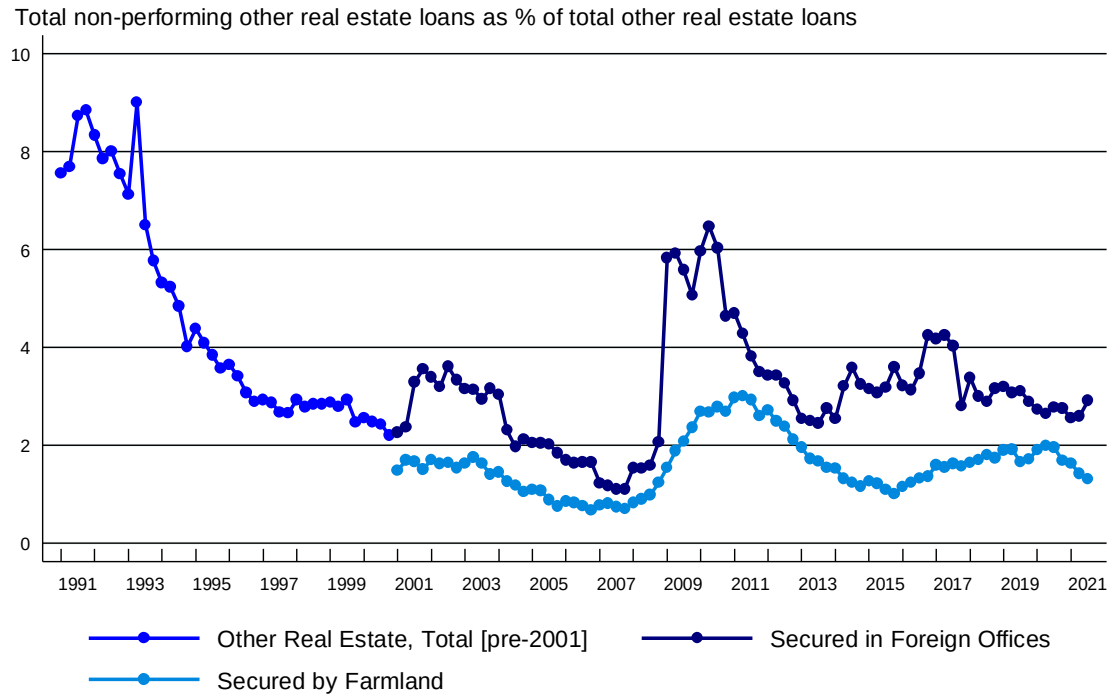


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

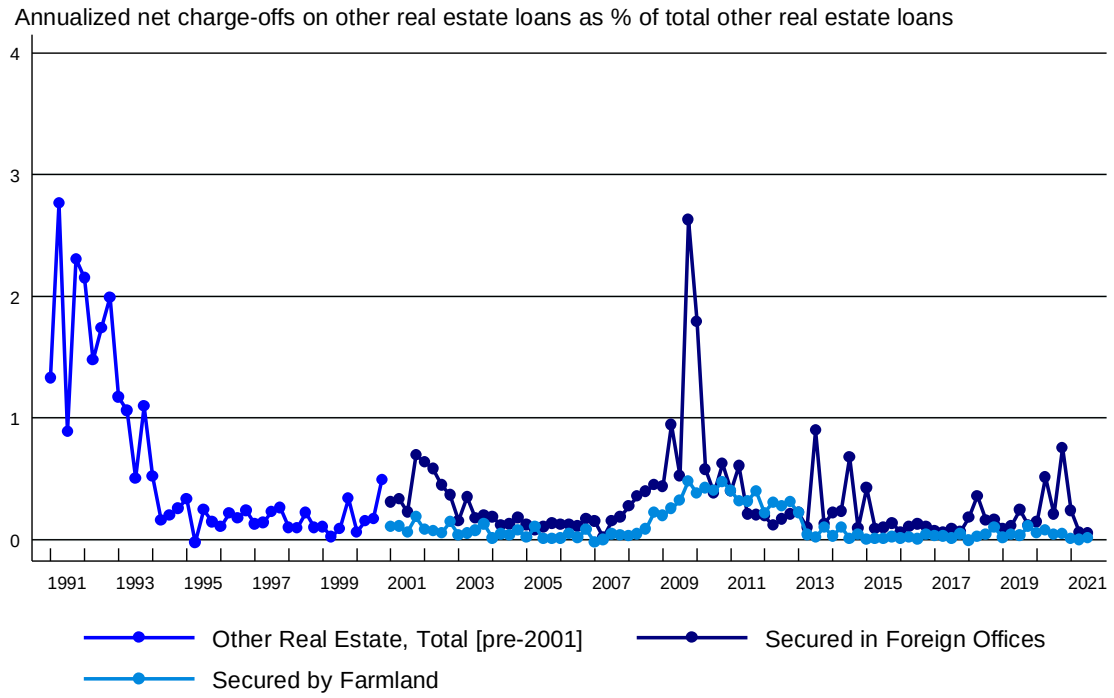


D. All Other Loans

Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

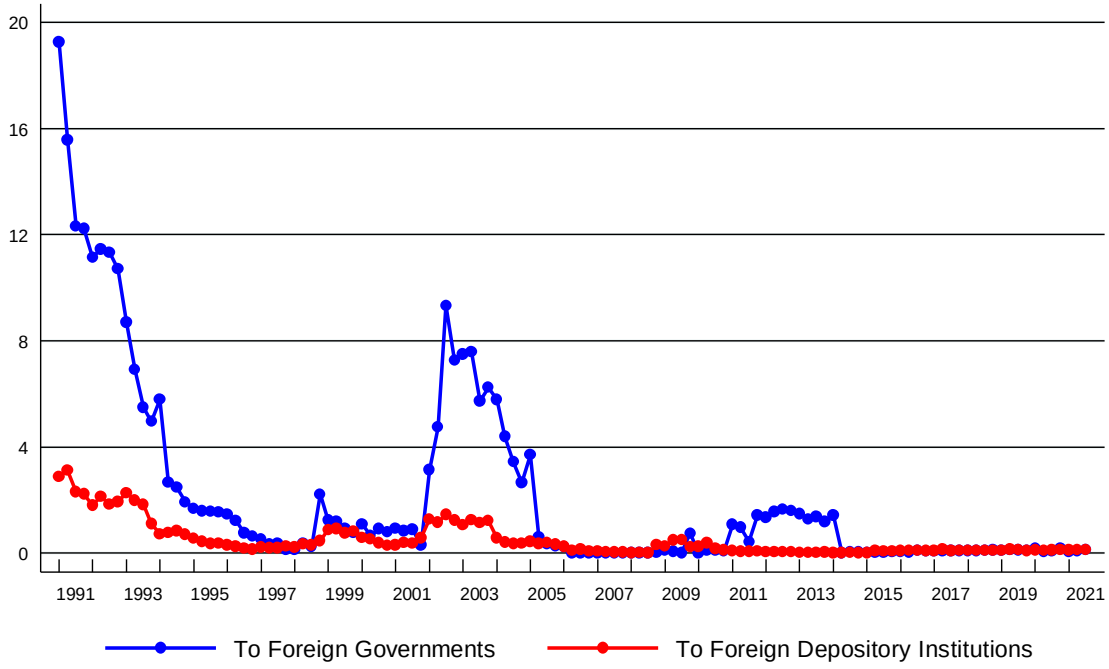


Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



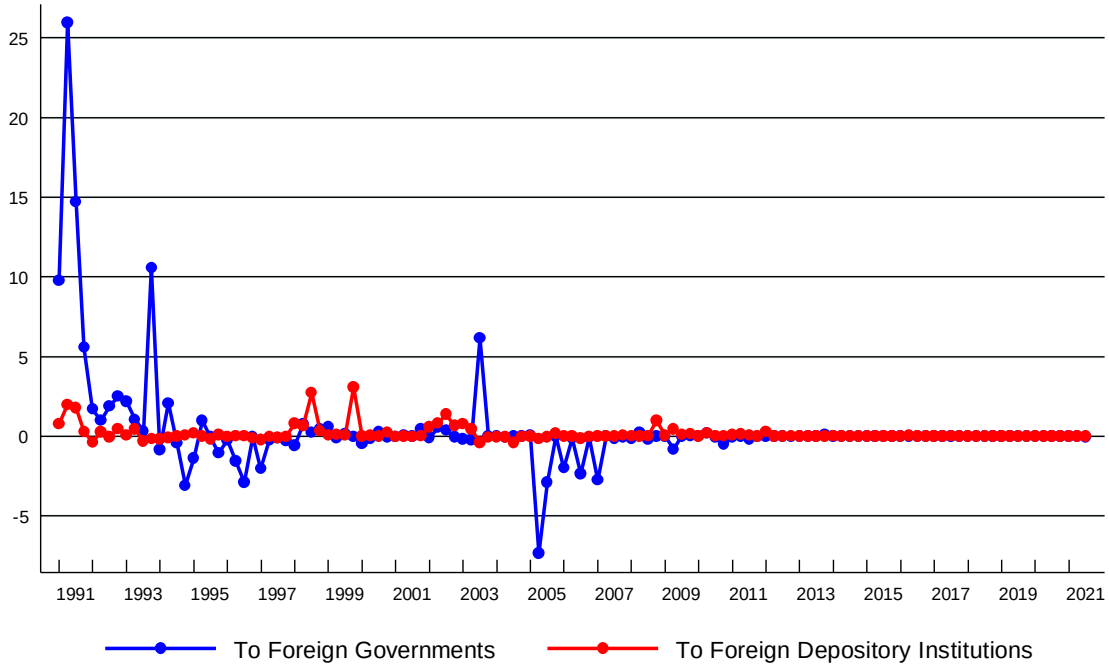
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions

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

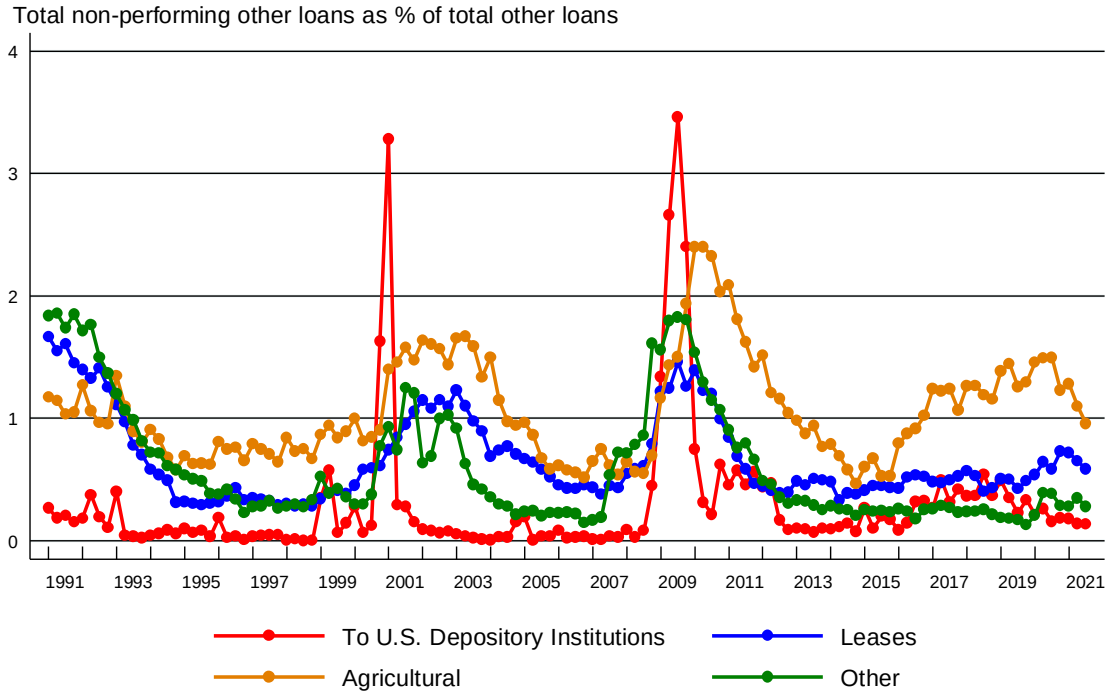


Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions

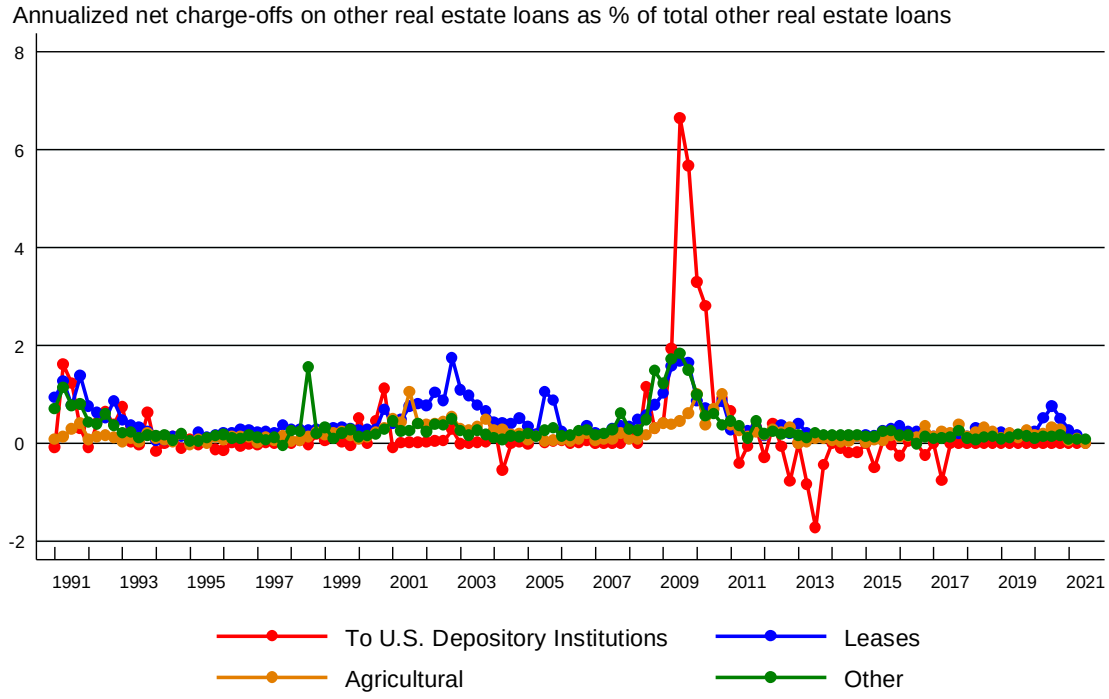
Annualized net charge-offs on loans to foreign institutions as % of total loans to foreign institutions



Non-performing Other Loans, Detail



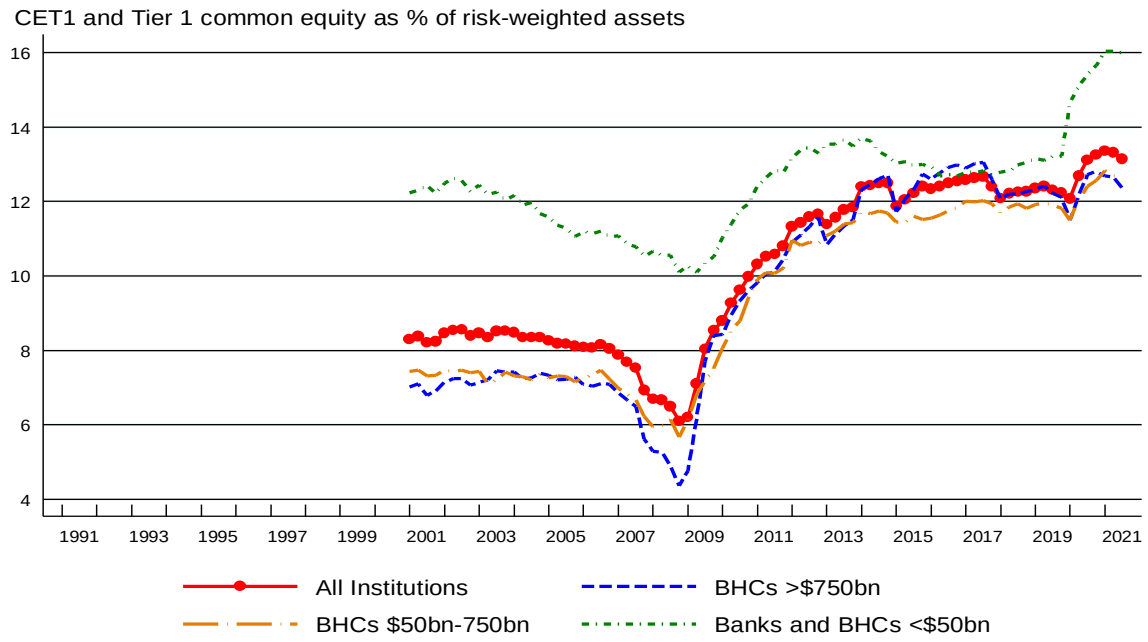
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail



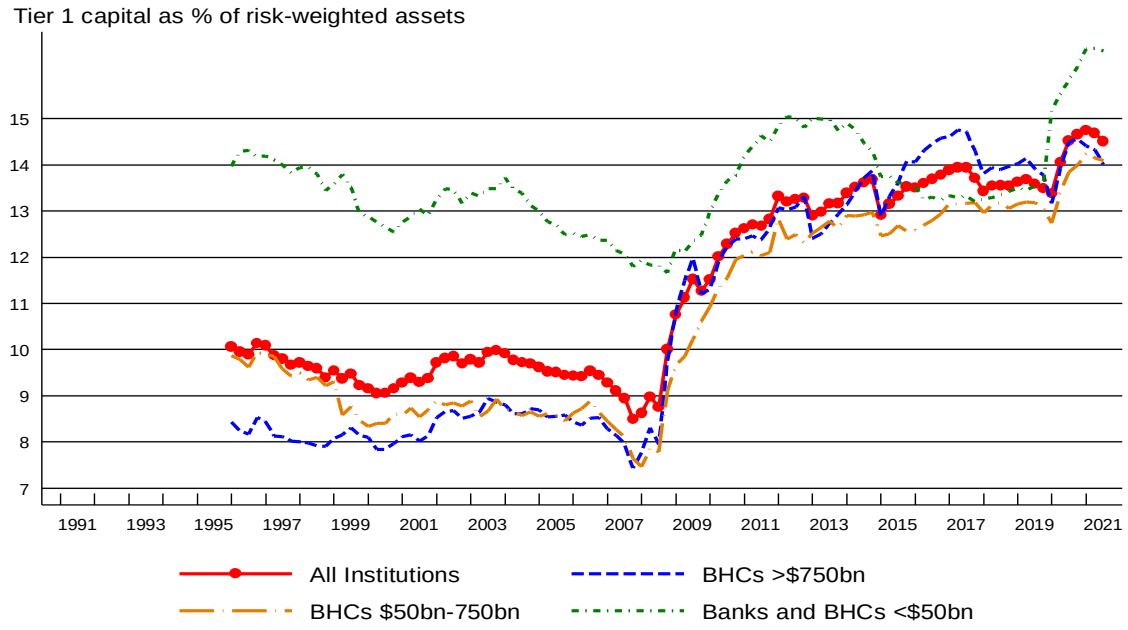
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

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. Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, may have influenced the calculation of RWA. In addition, the interim final rules of March 23, 2020, and April 13, 2020, and the final rule of October 28, 2020, adopted by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation on the treatment of certain emergency facilities in the regulatory capital rule and the liquidity coverage ratio rule may have impacted the calculation of RWA and the leverage ratio. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details.

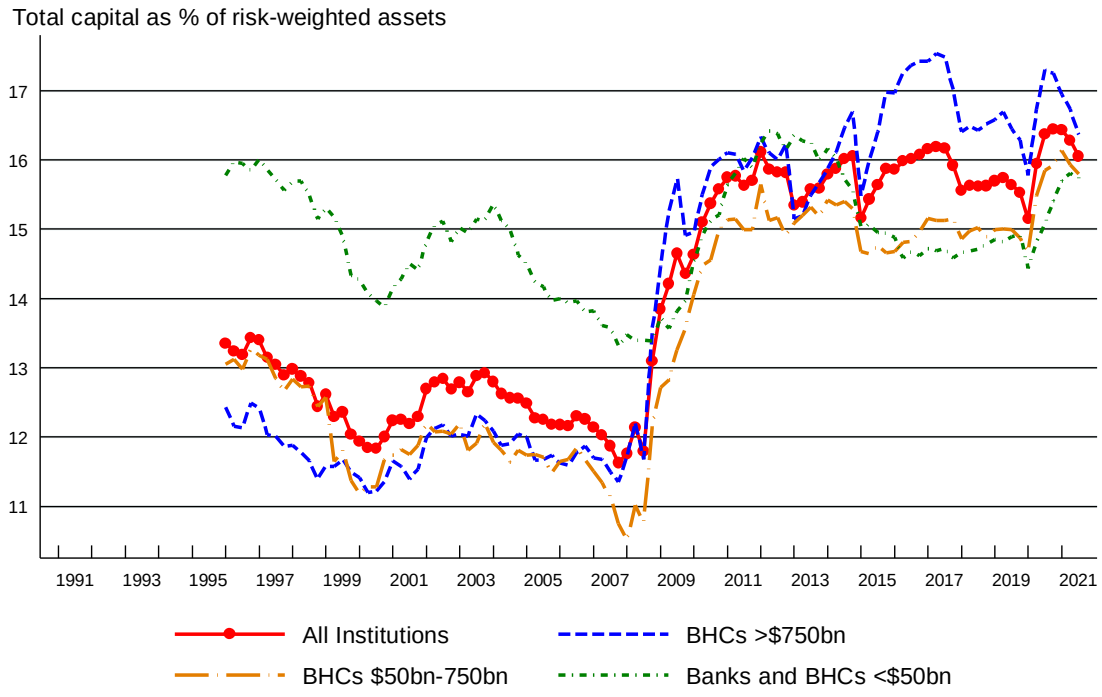
CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



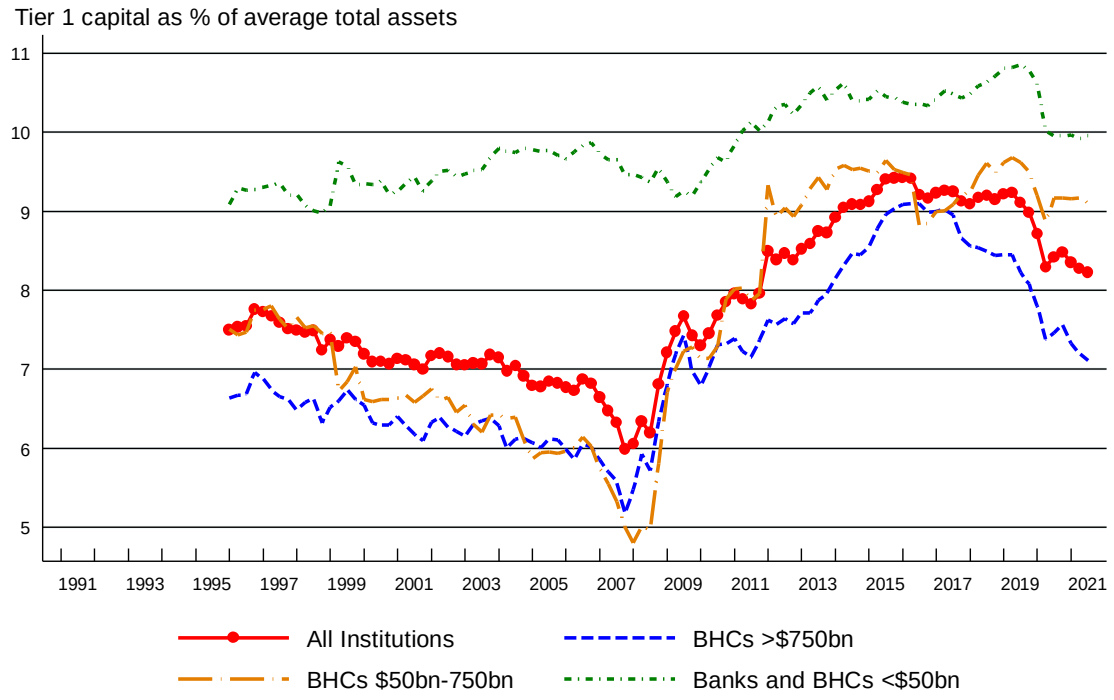
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio

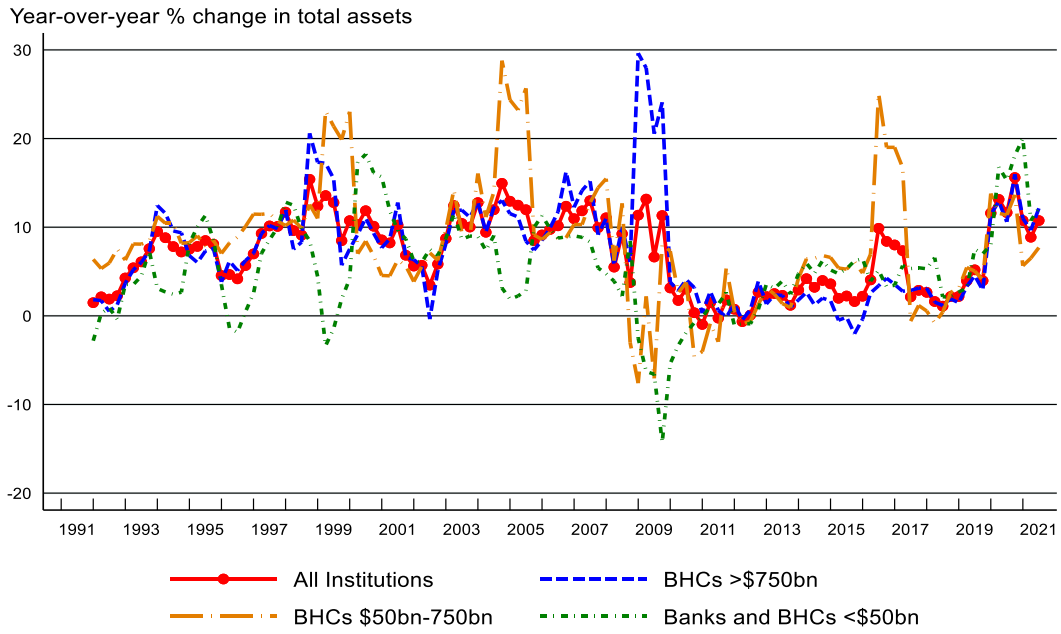


Leverage Ratio

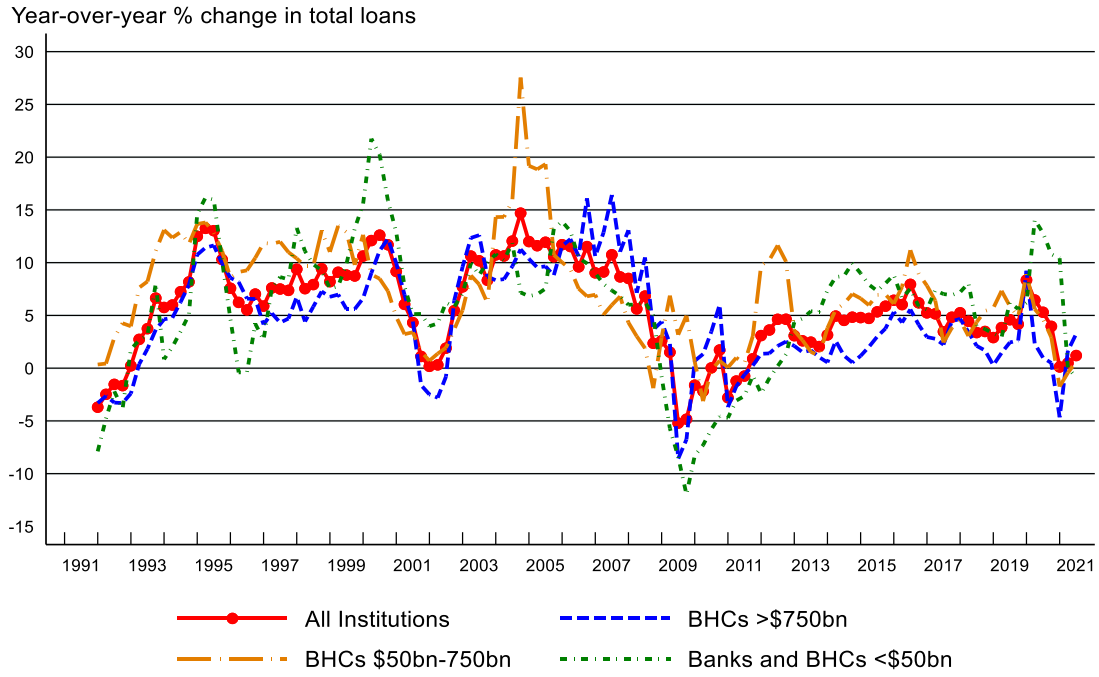


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms 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.

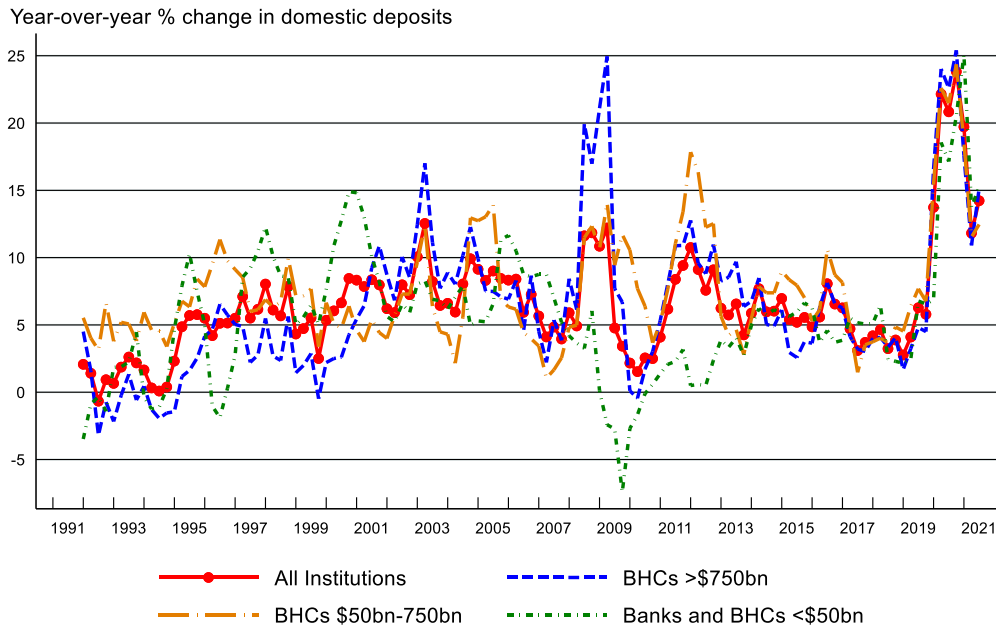
Asset Growth Rate



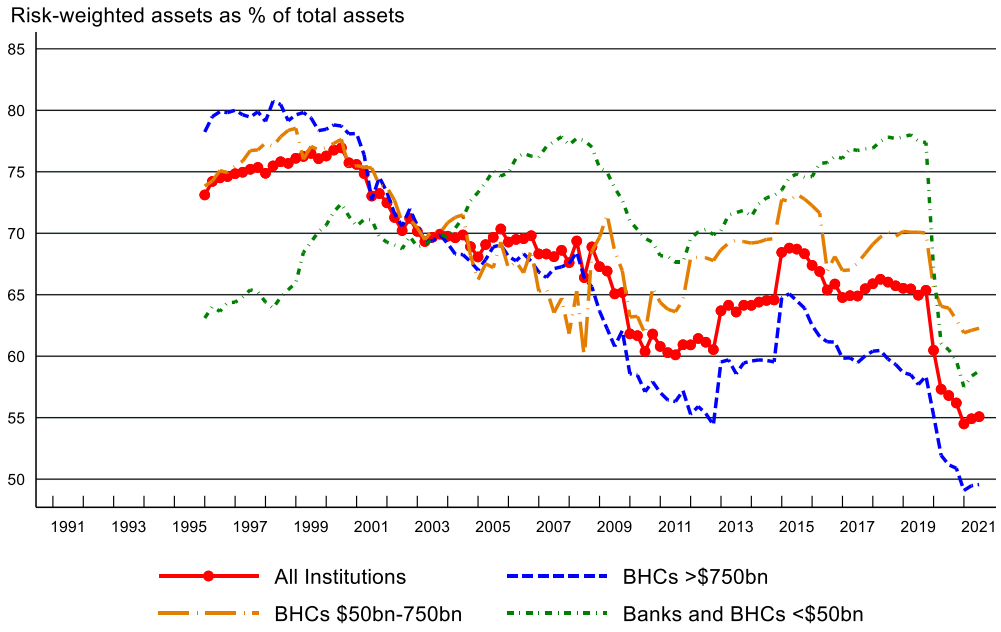
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate

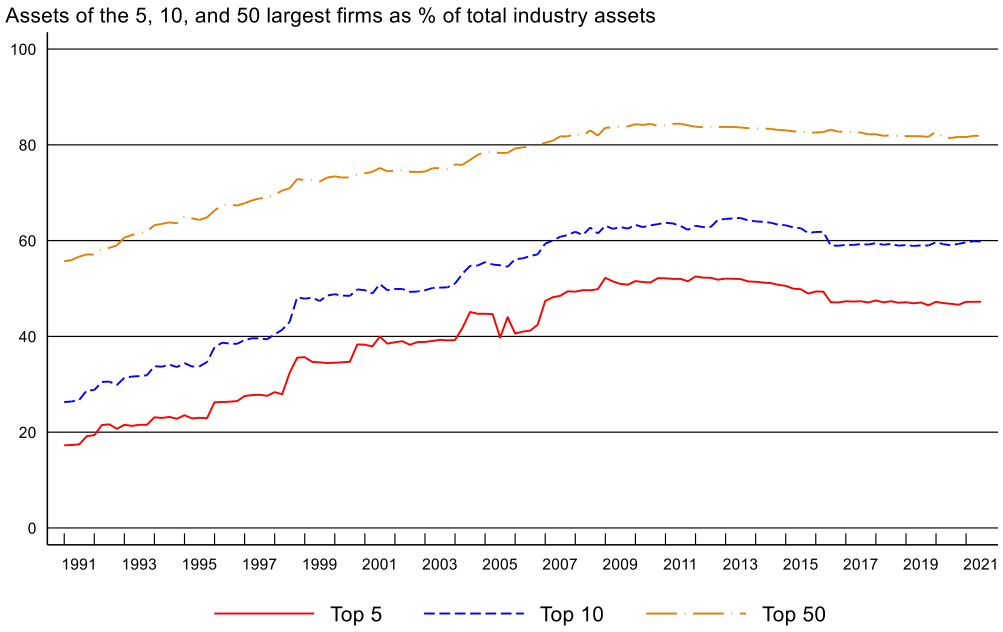


Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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



Financial Statistics for Large BHCs and Banks
2021Q3

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	3757.58	11687.00	1.24	16.12	12.89	15.00	16.89
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	3085.45	7691.00	1.00	11.29	11.12	12.62	14.70
3	CITIGROUP	2361.88	4644.00	0.79	9.25	11.65	13.15	15.91
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1954.90	5122.00	1.05	10.84	11.62	13.18	16.21
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	1443.24	5378.00	1.49	20.24	14.05	15.45	17.71
6	MORGAN STANLEY	1190.48	3707.00	1.25	14.00	16.02	17.64	19.89
7	U S BC	567.50	2028.00	1.43	15.09	10.15	11.74	13.41
8	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	554.46	1473.79	1.06	10.48	10.27	11.55	13.59
9	TRUIST FC	529.88	1704.00	1.29	9.89	10.12	11.86	13.87
10	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	514.44	1003.22	0.78	6.89	16.87	16.87	18.05
11	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	470.53	947.00	0.81	8.69	11.73	14.36	15.26
12	CAPITAL ONE FC	425.38	3103.44	2.92	19.54	13.85	15.70	18.15
13	STATE STREET CORP	323.14	714.00	0.88	10.46	13.50	15.19	16.65
14	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	253.91	145.94	0.23	2.89	15.03	17.08	20.06
15	FIFTH THIRD BC	207.73	704.12	1.36	12.50	9.86	11.28	13.94
16	BMO FNCL CORP	195.15	482.39	0.99	8.62	13.90	14.98	16.73
17	SVB FNCL GRP	191.00	387.95	0.81	10.85	12.73	15.37	15.87
18	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	188.40	405.86	0.86	5.84	20.72	24.98	25.83
19	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	187.55	529.22	1.13	9.04	10.27	11.59	13.37
20	KEYCORP	187.20	646.20	1.38	14.76	9.56	10.90	12.71
21	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	184.26	1826.00	3.96	29.90	12.64	14.21	15.70
22	ALLY FNCL	179.18	712.00	1.59	16.47	11.20	12.81	14.56
23	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	173.88	377.33	0.87	7.75	9.57	11.35	13.57
24	BARCLAYS US LLC	173.63	537.00	1.24	11.59	14.99	17.61	19.38
25	FIRST REPUBLIC BK	172.57	369.69	0.86	9.99	9.81	12.25	13.45
26	NORTHERN TR CORP	169.09	395.61	0.94	13.30	11.91	12.92	14.29
27	RBC US GRP HOLDS LLC	164.03	253.84	0.62	5.34	14.85	14.85	15.39
28	BNP PARIBAS USA	159.18	180.20	0.45	3.89	16.17	16.19	18.57
29	REGIONS FC	156.41	651.00	1.66	14.00	10.76	12.30	14.09
30	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	155.86	706.70	1.81	12.80	18.36	20.19	21.59
31	M&T BK CORP	151.90	495.46	1.30	11.31	11.15	12.83	15.06
32	DB USA CORP	124.72	134.00	0.43	3.93	26.74	34.82	34.86
33	DISCOVER FS	108.54	1091.68	4.02	32.92	15.52	16.67	18.52
34	SIGNATURE BK	107.85	241.42	0.90	12.58	10.49	11.53	12.96
35	CREDIT SUISSE HOLD USA	105.86	252.98	0.96	4.03	28.67	29.45	29.63
36	COMERICA	94.72	262.00	1.11	13.43	10.27	10.85	12.57
37	FIRST HORIZON CORP	88.54	231.77	1.05	11.25	10.09	11.24	12.64
38	ZIONS BC NA	88.31	239.75	1.09	12.34	10.85	11.62	13.57
39	POPULAR	74.19	248.00	1.34	16.58	17.36	17.43	19.90
40	PEOPLES UNITED FNCL INC	63.68	139.69	0.88	7.18	11.70	12.27	13.42
41	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	61.89	428.41	2.77	20.78	25.00	25.00	26.18
42	EAST WEST BC	60.96	225.45	1.48	15.85	12.79	12.79	14.17
43	CIBC BC USA	60.56	159.25	1.05	6.78	14.27	14.27	15.46
44	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	57.89	148.79	1.03	8.54	9.92	11.13	13.11
45	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	56.90	124.07	0.87	10.83	11.34	12.32	14.30
46	SYNOVUS FC	55.51	186.77	1.35	14.22	9.58	10.79	12.92
47	CIT GROUP	54.42	175.46	1.29	11.37	11.93	13.02	15.29
48	WESTERN ALLI BC	52.78	236.93	1.80	21.00	8.72	9.63	12.56
49	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	48.82	113.00	0.93	9.01	16.85	16.85	16.88
50	CULLEN/FROST BKR	47.98	107.98	0.90	9.88	13.42	14.01	15.90
TOTALS**	TOP 50 (BHCS AND BANKS)	21843.86	63756.34	1.17	12.48	12.46	14.04	16.13
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	26674.37	80307.64	1.20	12.46	13.14	14.50	16.05

* 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 $750 billion in total assets as of the current quarter, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs[5] with $50 - $750 billion in total assets in the current quarter, and for the remainder of the industry. For consistency, time-series graphs for the ">$750bn" and $50-$750bn" 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 >$750bn" and the "BHCs $50-$750bn" series. Finally, the "all other banks and BHCs" quarterly series is constructed by subtracting the "BHCs > $750bn" and "BHCs $50-$750bn" 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 > $750bn 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.

- Starting on January 1, 2020, most firms that are public companies began to adopt the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)’s new “current excepted credit losses” (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This affects the calculation of loan loss provisions and loan loss reserves. Firms also had the option of mitigating the effects of the adoption of CECL on their regulatory capital for 2 years, followed by a 3-year phase in period.

- In 2020:Q1, some non-advanced approaches firms began to implement a simplified capital rule to calculate CET1 in Schedule HC-R Part II. This is reflected in the calculation of aggregate CET1 and related ratios.

- Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, allowed banks to suspend the recognition of certain loan modifications as troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) during the applicable period under the CARES Act as extended by the Consolidated Appropriations (CA) Act (i.e., between March 1, 2020 and the earlier of (i) 60 days after the National Emergency ends or (ii) January 1, 2022). This may have an impact on the calculation of loan loss provisions, loan loss reserves, non-performing loans, net charge-offs, and risk-weighted assets.

- The interim final rules of March 23, 2020, and April 13, 2020, and the final rule of October 28, 2020, adopted by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (together, the agencies), allowed banking organizations to neutralize the regulatory capital effects of participating in the Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (MMLF) and the Paycheck Protection Program Liquidity Facility (PPPLF). In addition, Paycheck Protection Program loans receive a zero percent risk weight under the agencies' regulatory capital rules. This may have an impact on the calculation of risk-weighted assets and the leverage ratio.

Data Notes

1. As of 2020Q1, the largest asset group used for statistics reported by BHC size was raised from a threshold of $500bn to $750bn to reflect the changing nature of the banking industry. The six BHCs previously reported in the >$500bn group remain the same in the new >$750bn set (J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley). In general, the subsets of BHCs with statistics reported by asset totals remain consistent throughout time in this report.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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 2021

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$750bn[2] in total assets as of the current quarter, for BHCs with $50bn-750bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Return on equity and return on assets both decreased from 14.74% and 1.43% in 2021:Q1 to 13.53% and 1.32% in 2021:Q2 respectively, reflecting an increase in quarterly loan loss provisions and a drop in noninterest income.
- Net interest margin, defined as net interest income as a percentage of interest earning assets, declined from last quarter, decreasing from 2.10% to 2.09%. The current net interest margin of 2.09% is below its post-crisis (2009:Q1 – 2021:Q2) average of 2.64%.
- Noninterest income ratio, measured as noninterest income as a percentage of total assets, fell from last quarter from 2.20% in 2021:Q1 to 2.09% in 2021:Q2, which is below its post-crisis average of 2.18%.
- Asset growth decreased from 10.75% in 2021:Q1 to 8.87% in 2021:Q2. Loan growth rose from 0.11% to 0.48%, and domestic deposit growth fell from 19.60% to 11.85%.
- 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 13.32%, 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] The threshold for the highest asset grouping was raised from $500bn to $750bn in the 2020Q1 Quarterly Trends report. Six BHCs exceed this $750bn size threshold: J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. See Data Notes on page 42 for more details.

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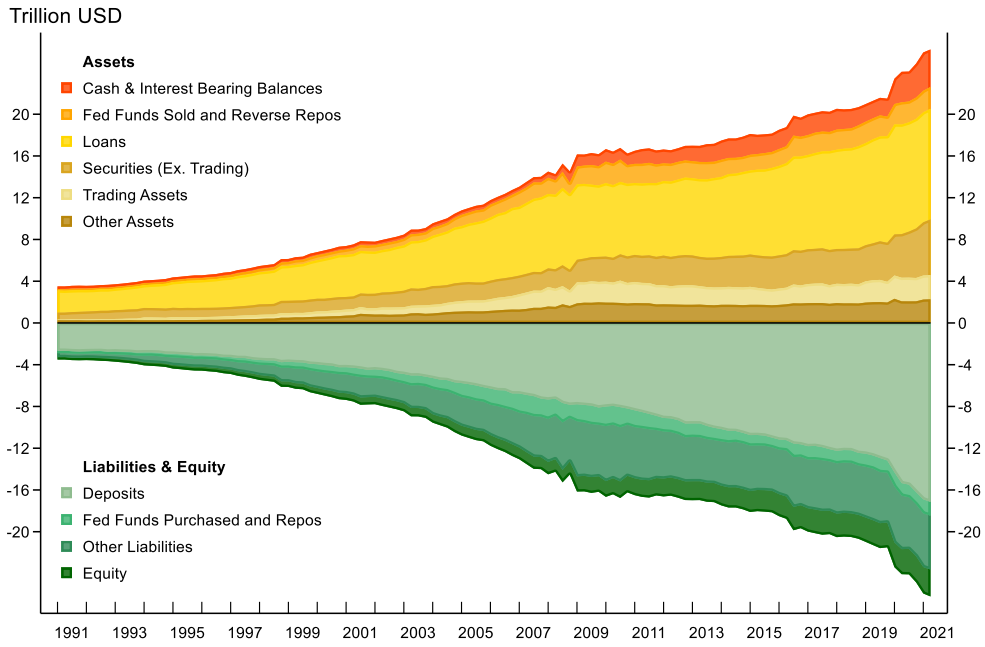
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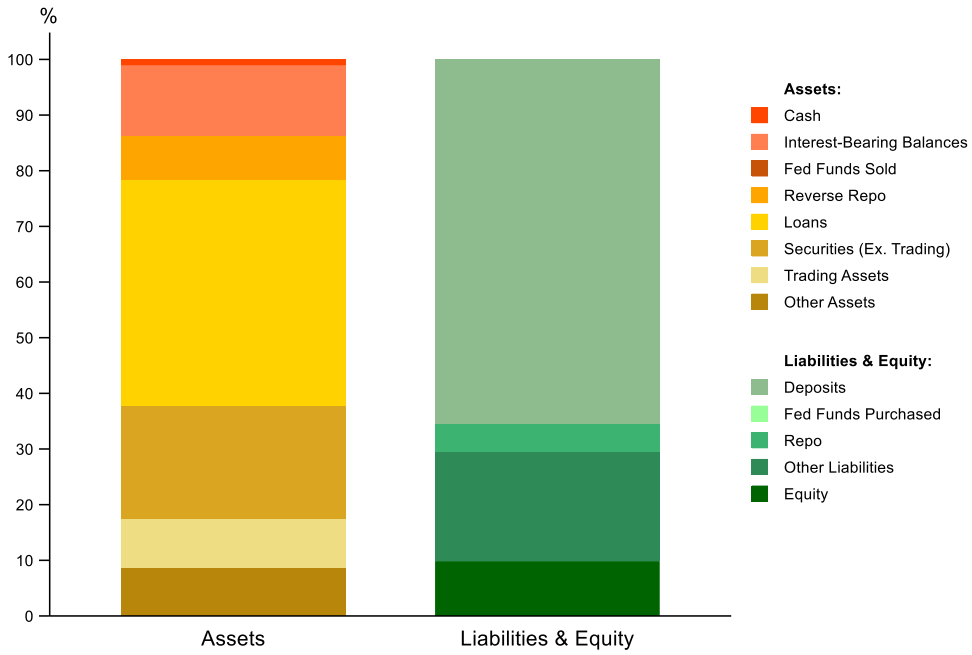
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

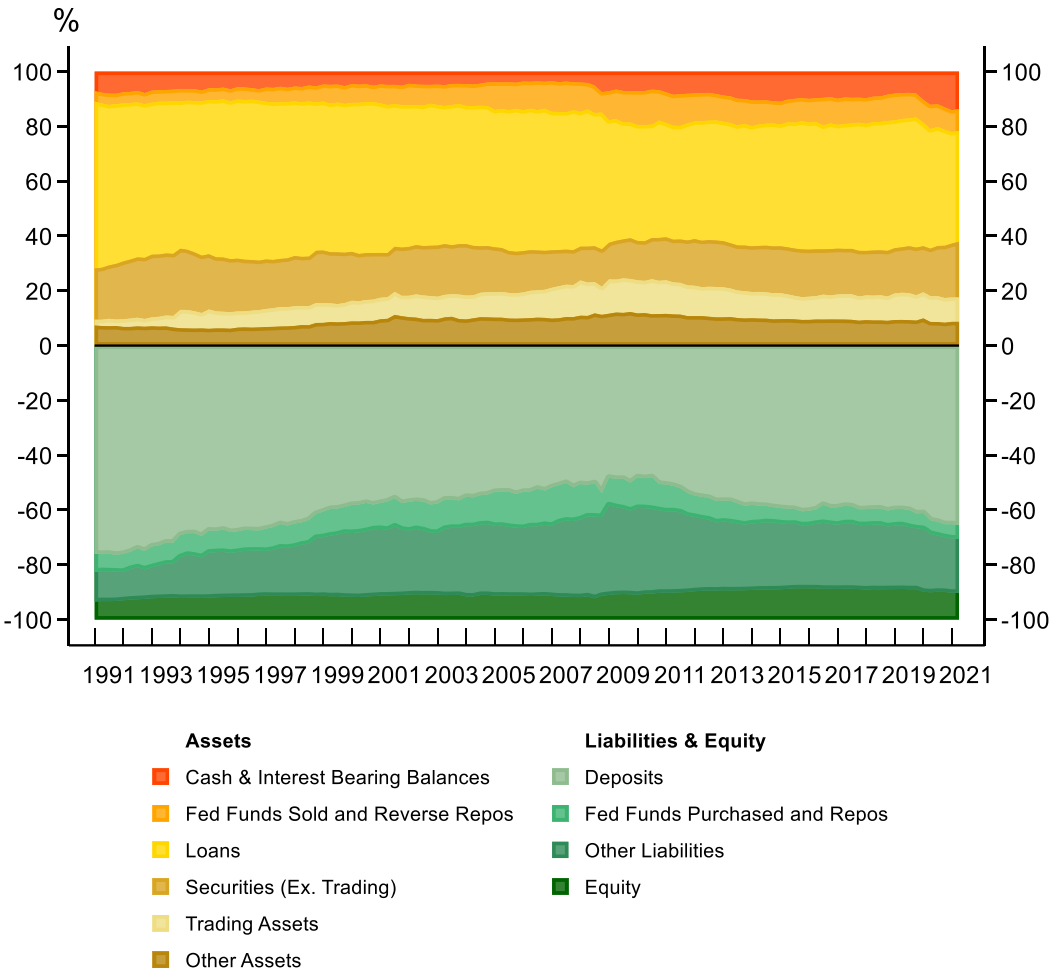
Balance Sheet Composition



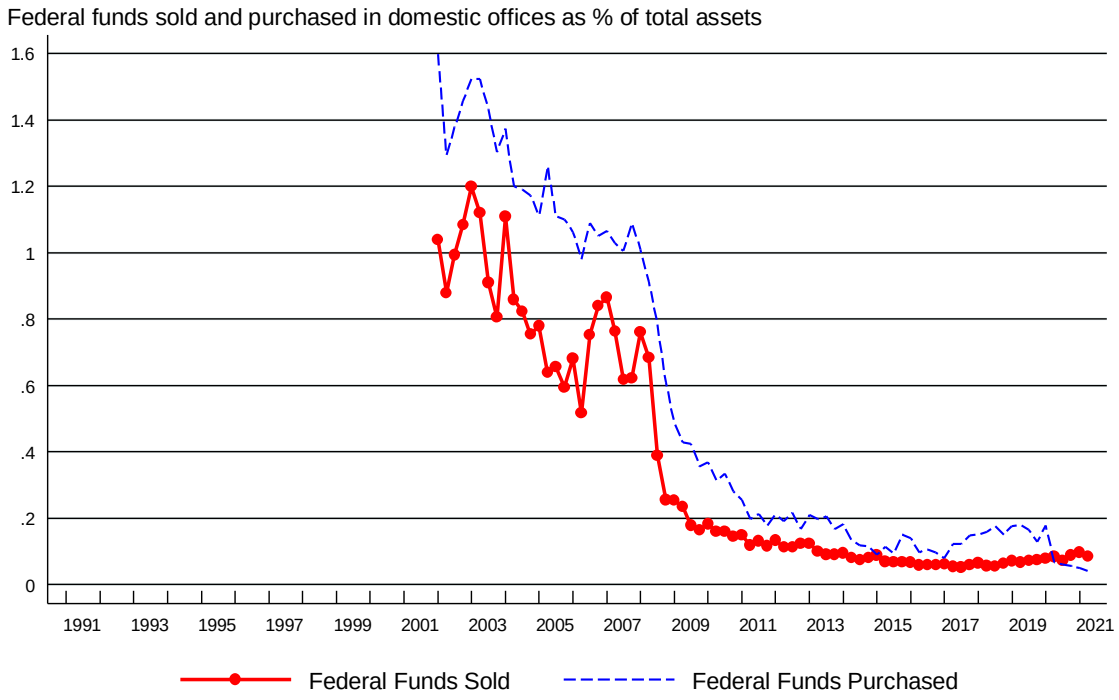
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



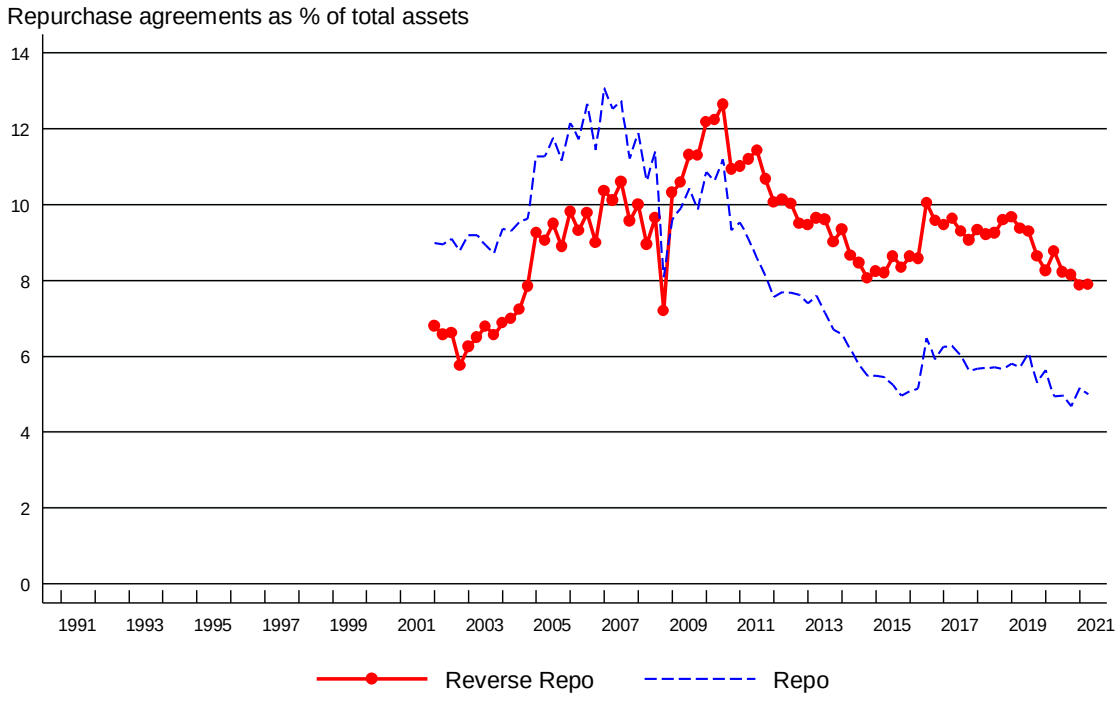
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

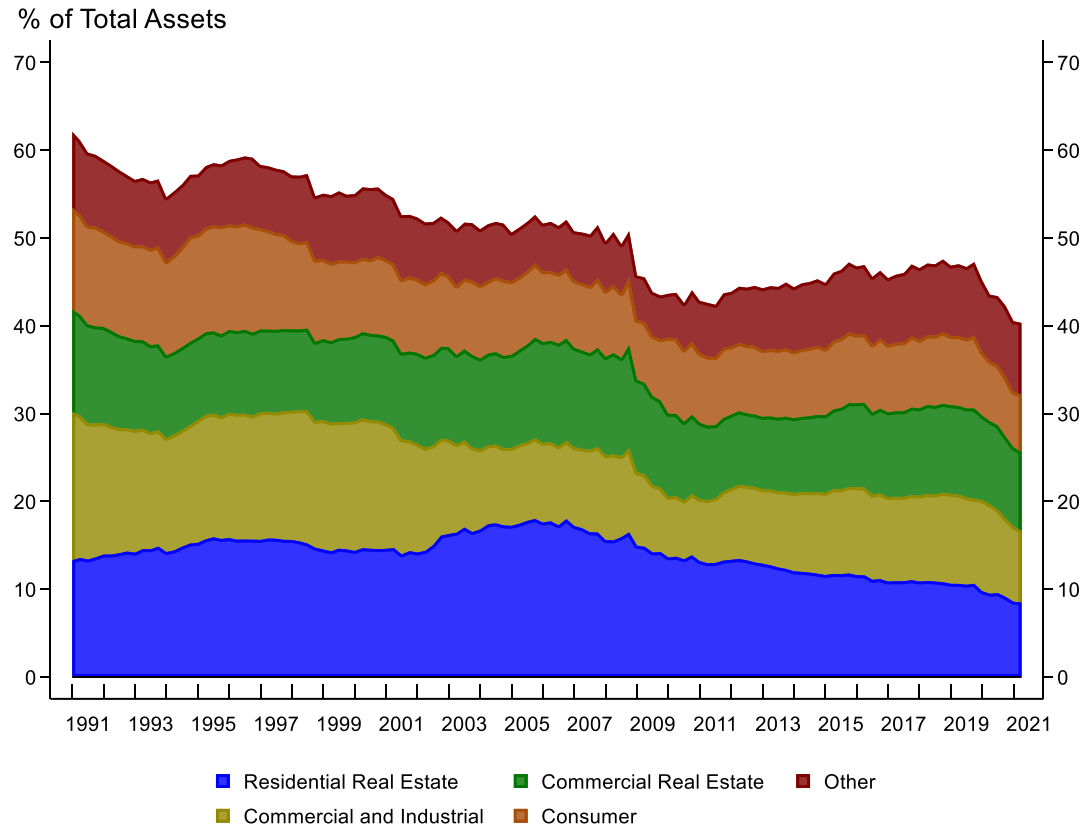


Repurchase Agreements

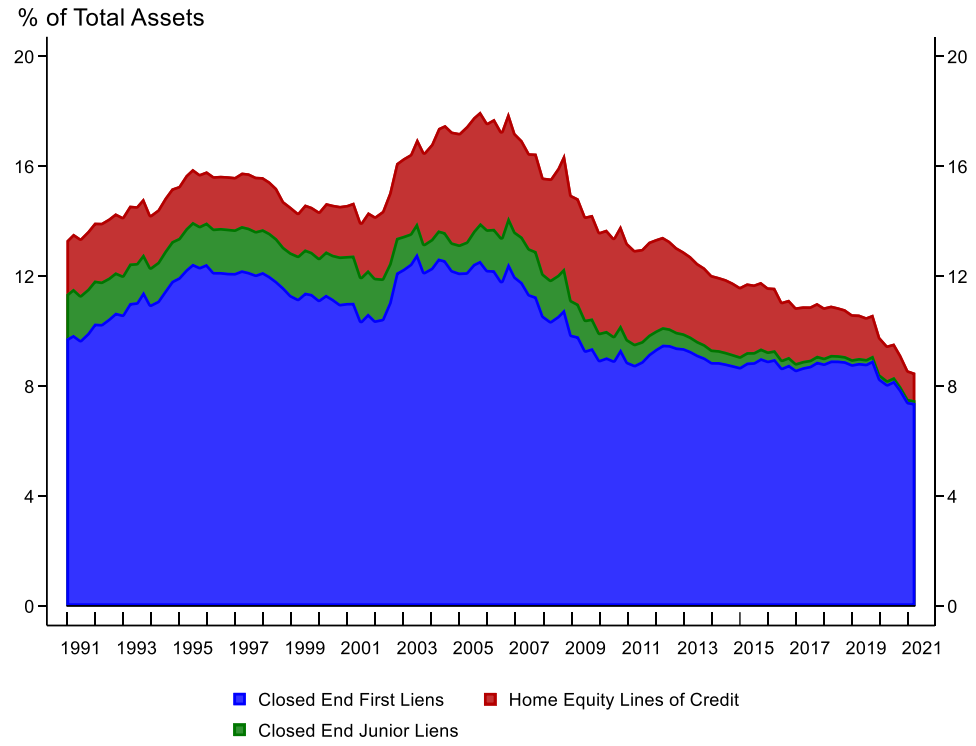


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

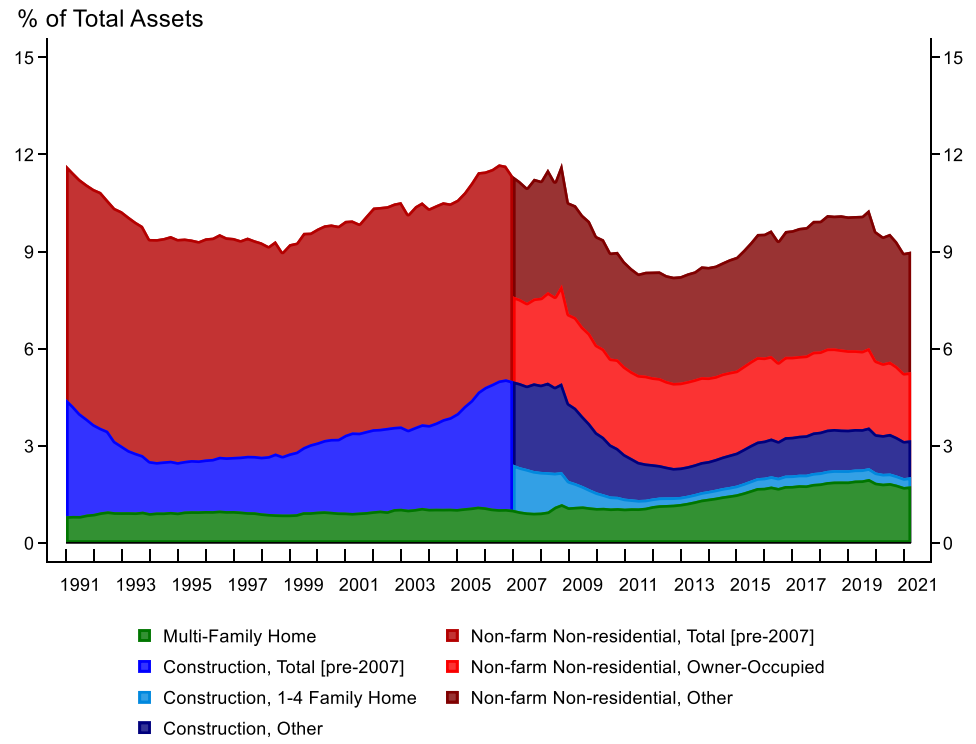
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
2013
2015
2017
2019
2021
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

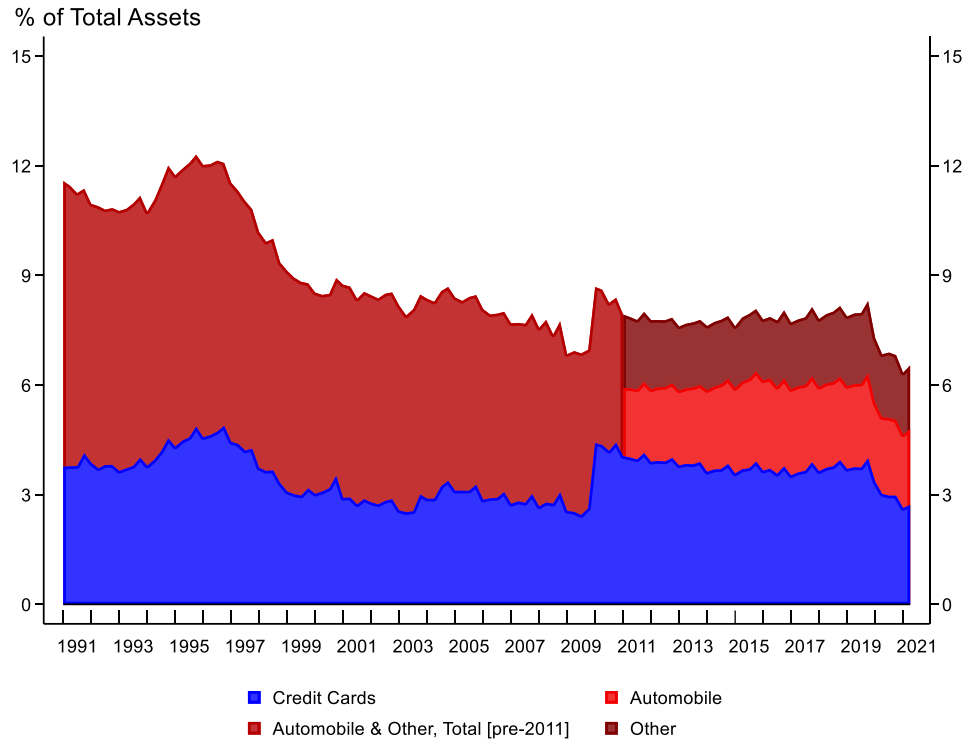
Residential Real Estate Loans



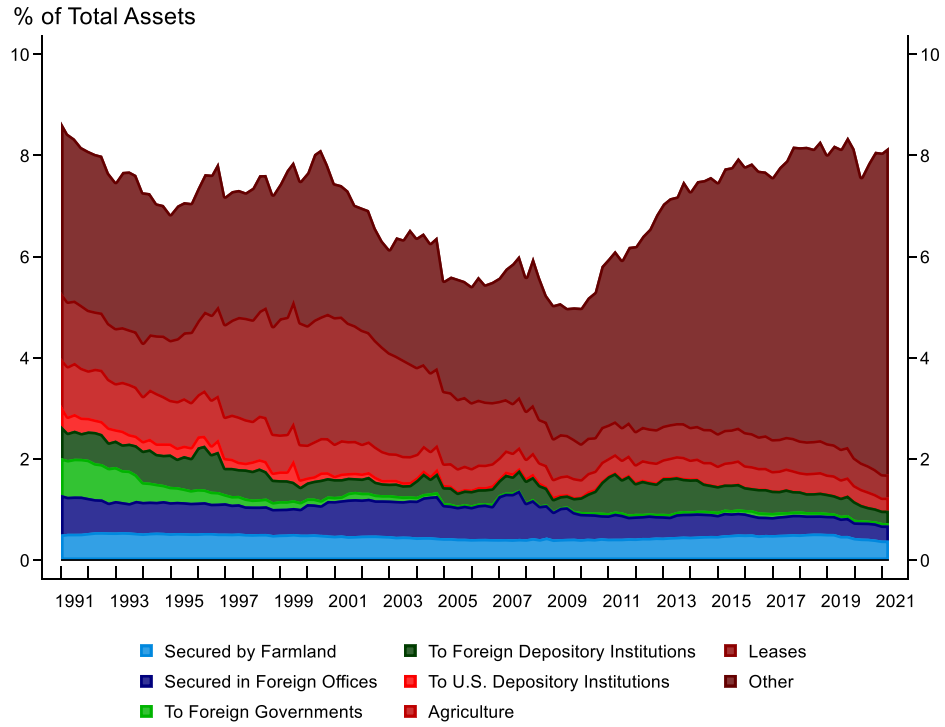
Commercial Real Estate Loans



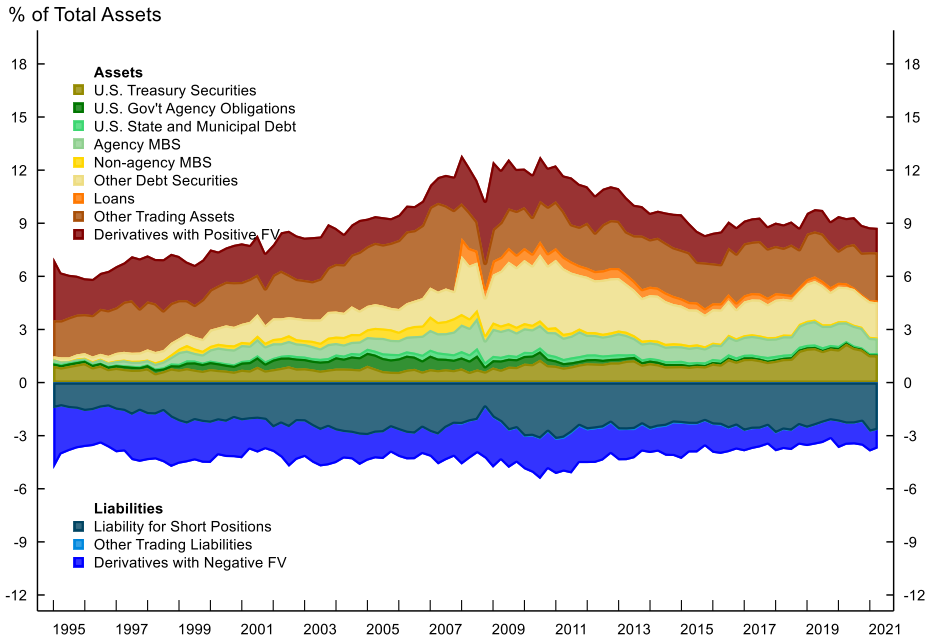
Consumer Loans



Other Loans

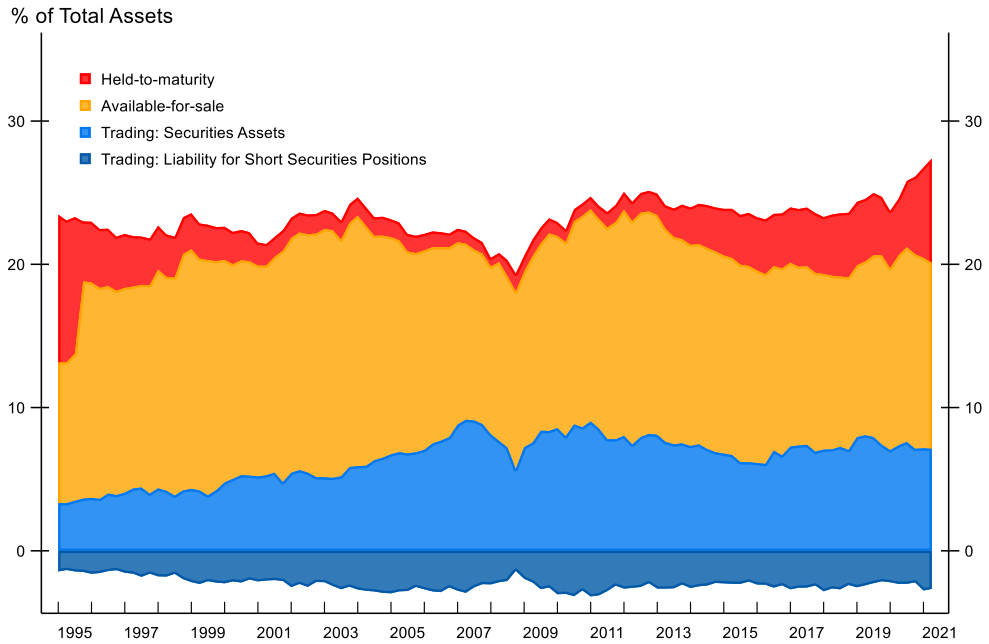


Trading Assets and Liabilities



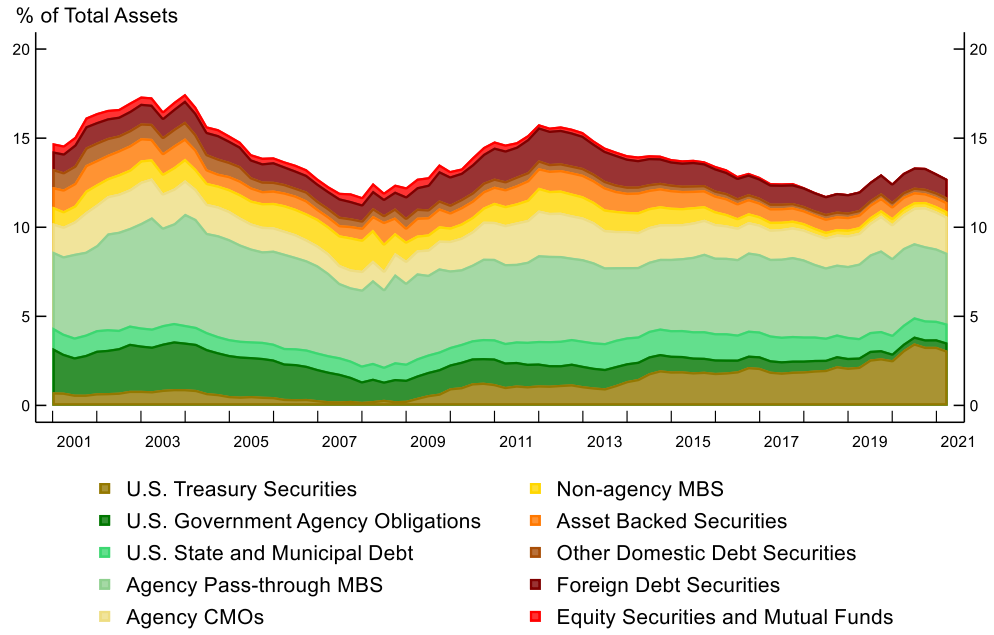
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of $10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and $2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

Securities Portfolios



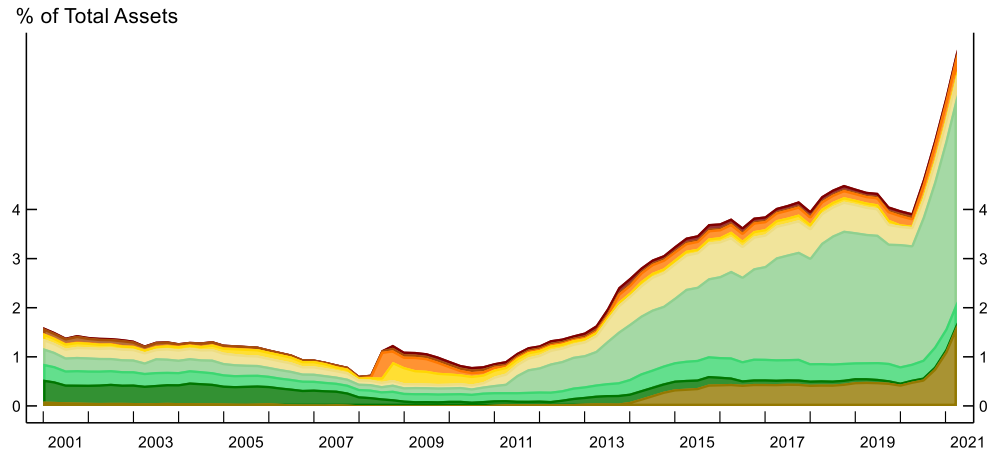
Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities



- U.S. Treasury Securities
- U.S. Government Agency Obligations
- U.S. State and Municipal Debt
- Agency Pass-through MBS
- Agency CMOs
- Non-agency MBS
- Asset Backed Securities
- Other Domestic Debt Securities
- Foreign Debt Securities
- Equity Securities and Mutual Funds

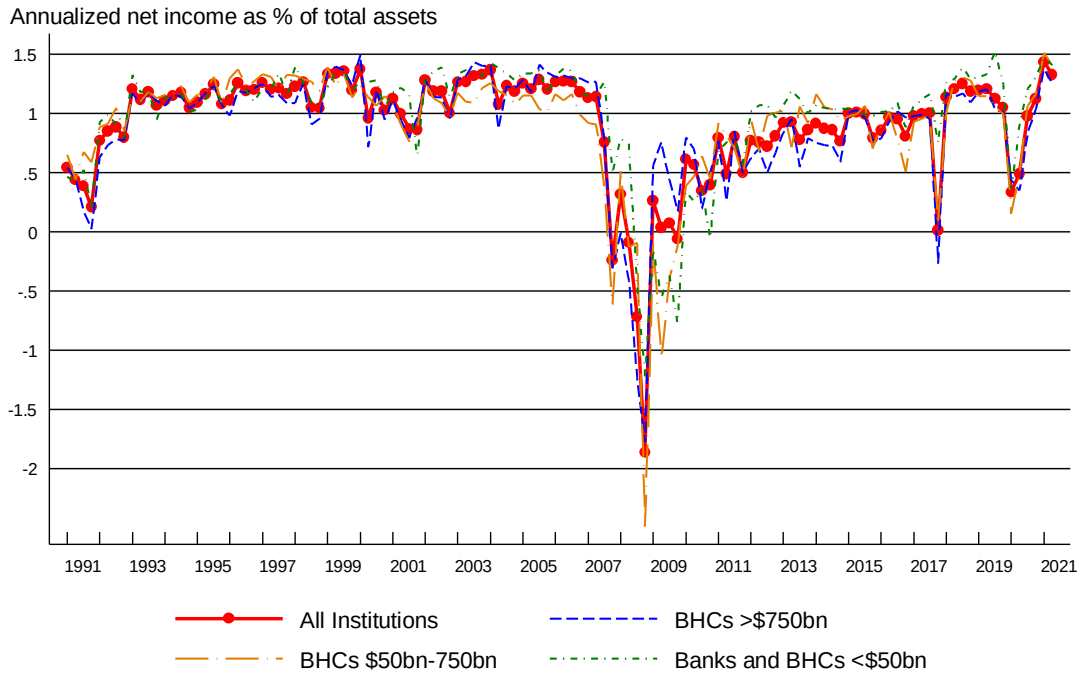
Held-to-Maturity Securities



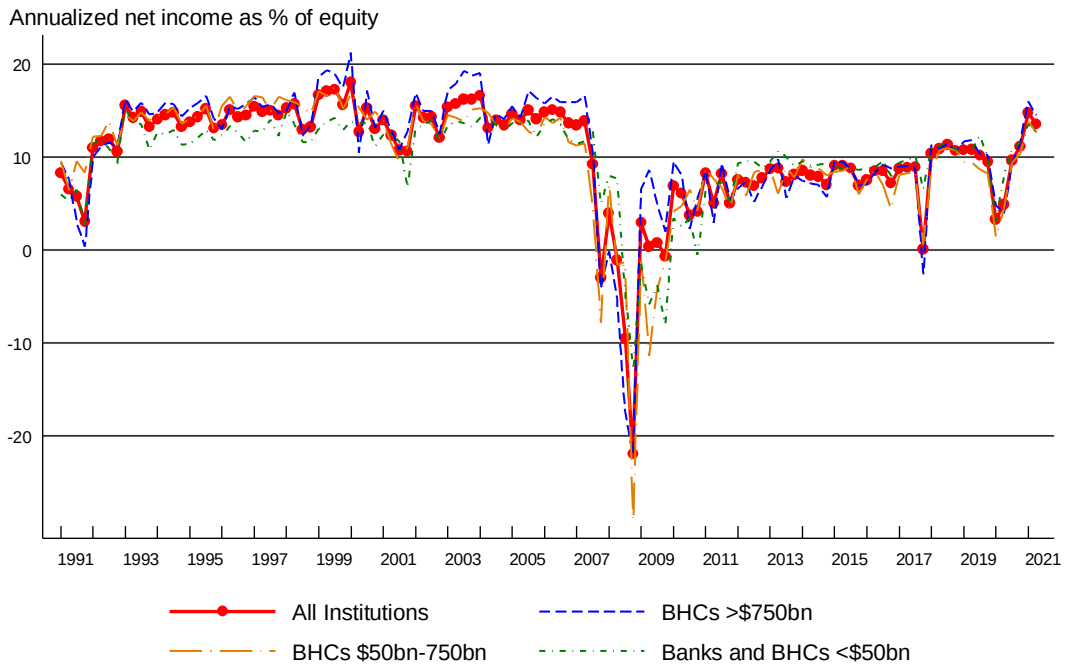
- U.S. Treasury Securities
- U.S. Government Agency Obligations
- U.S. State and Municipal Debt
- Agency Pass-through MBS
- Agency CMOs
- Non-agency MBS
- Asset Backed Securities
- Other Domestic Debt Securities
- Foreign Debt Securities

2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

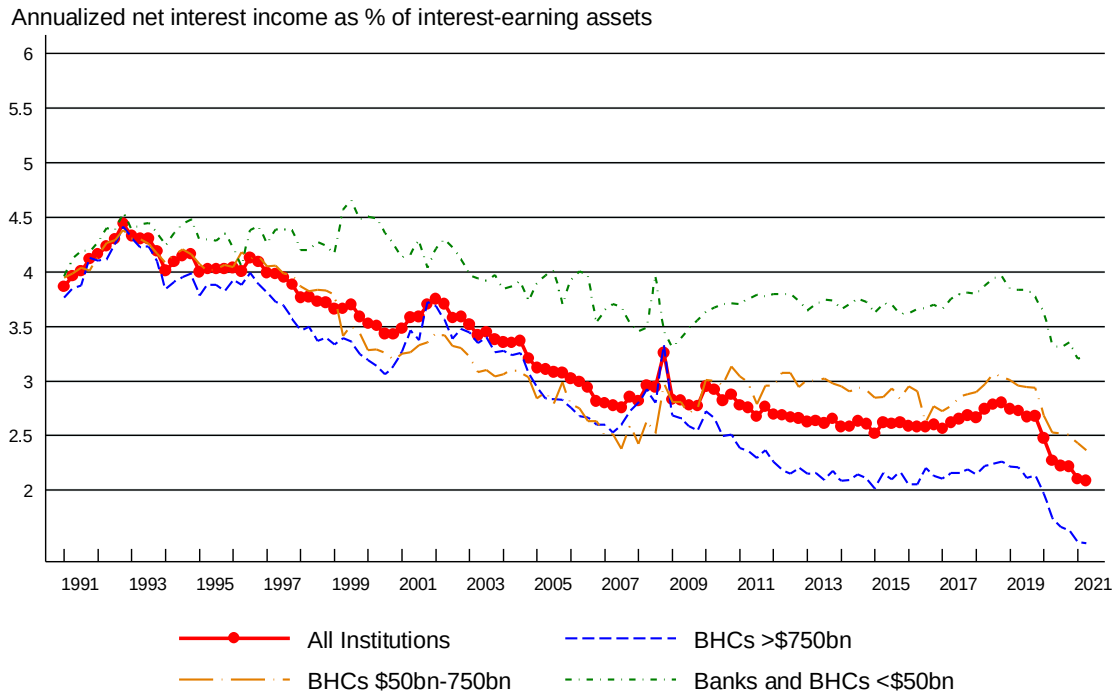
Return on Assets



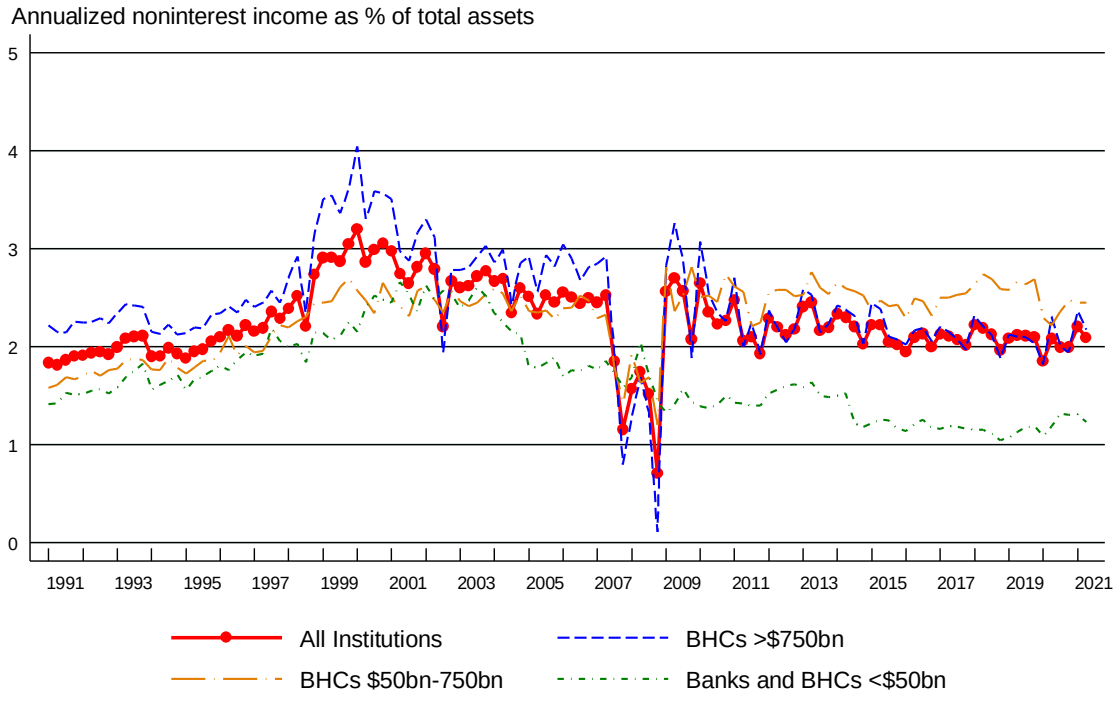
Return on Equity

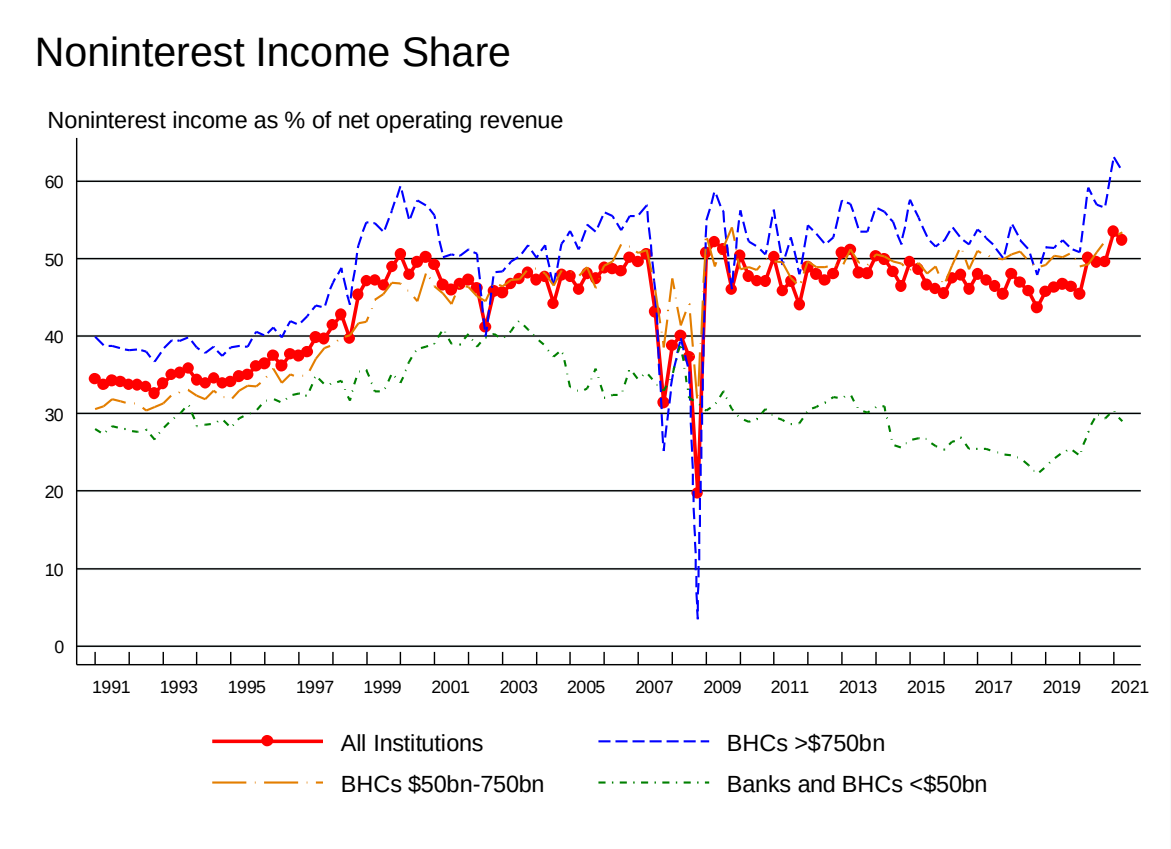


Net Interest Margin



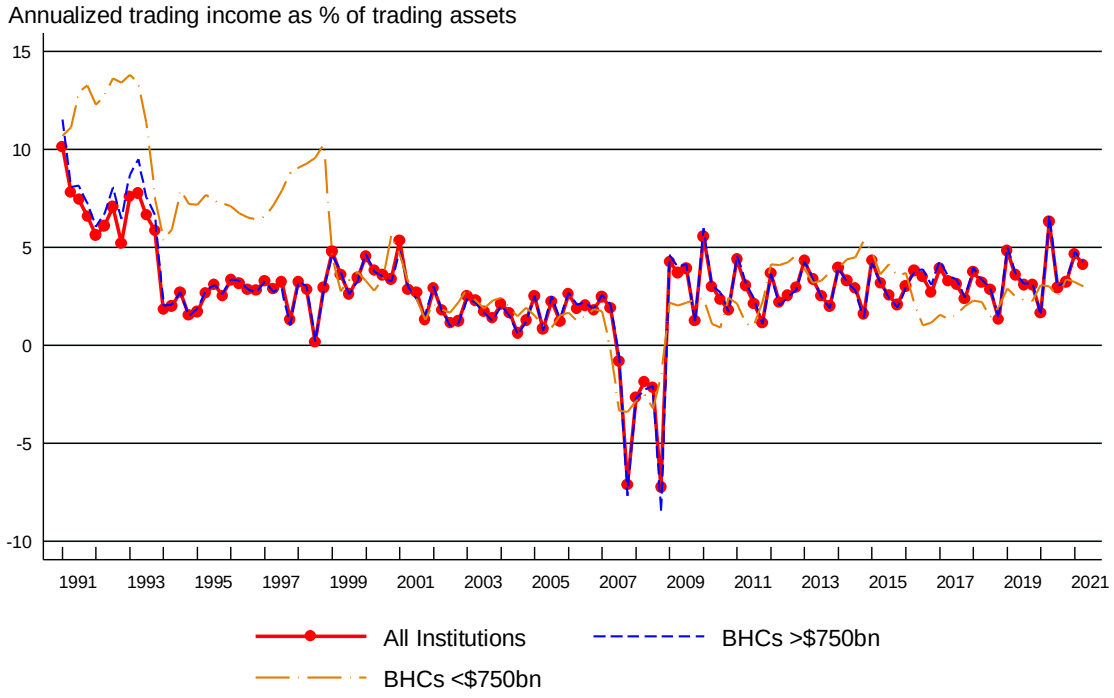
Noninterest Income Ratio



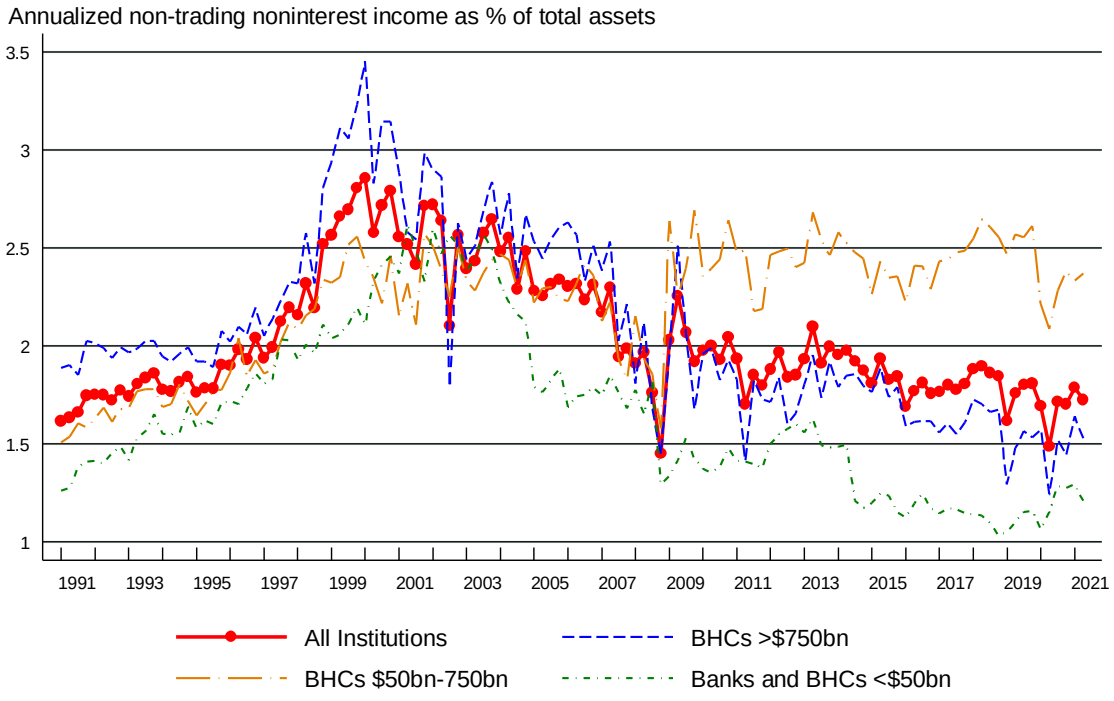


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

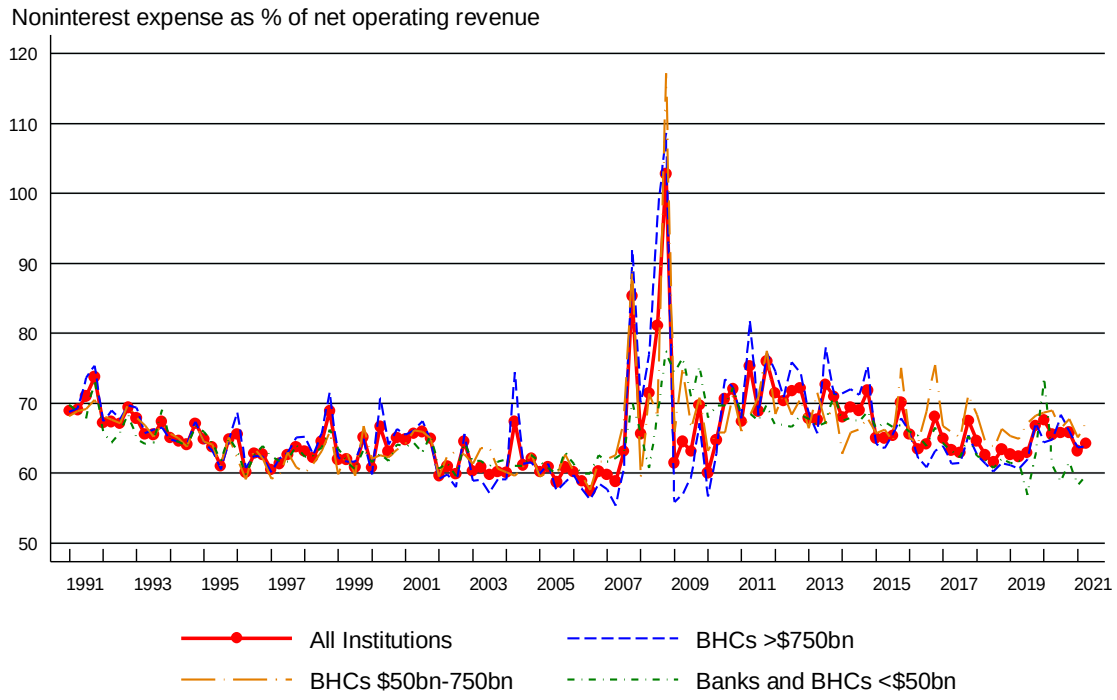
Return on Trading Assets



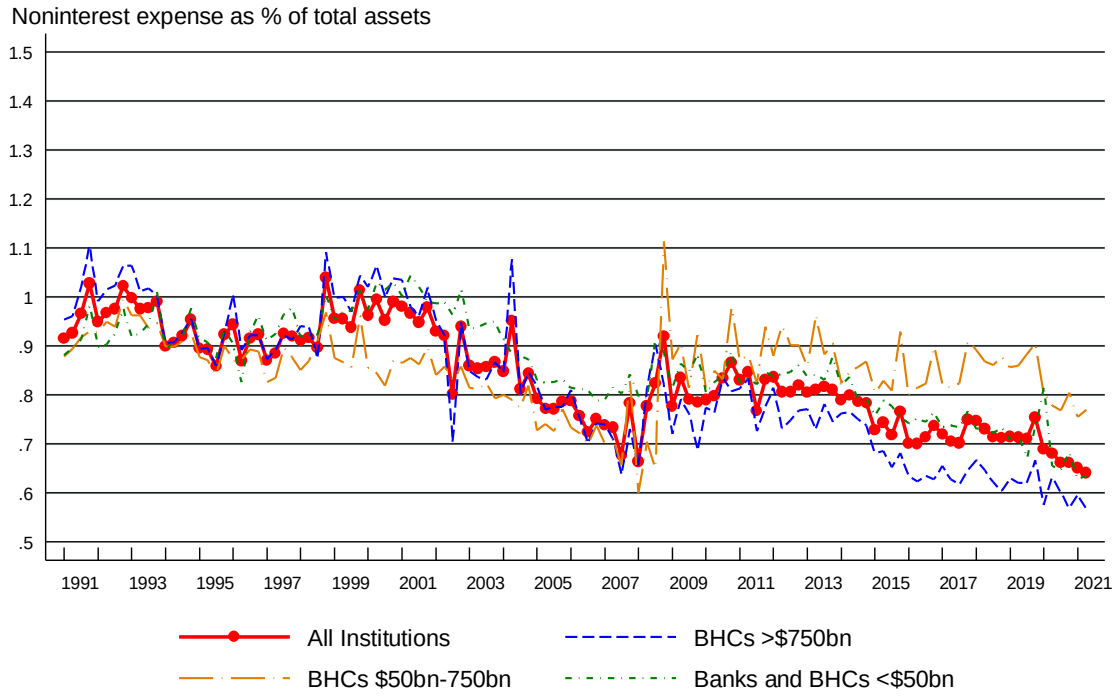
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio



Noninterest Expense Ratio

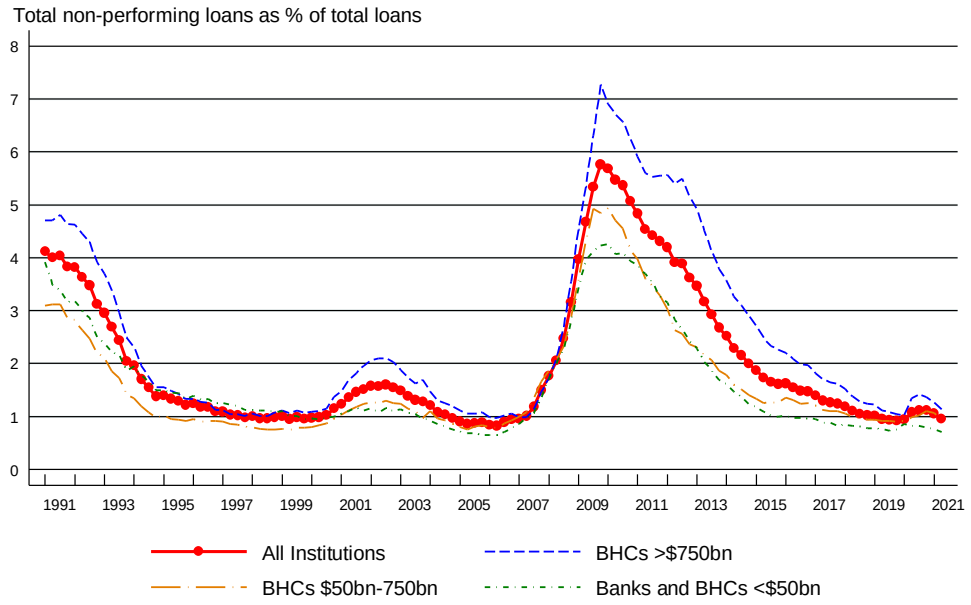


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

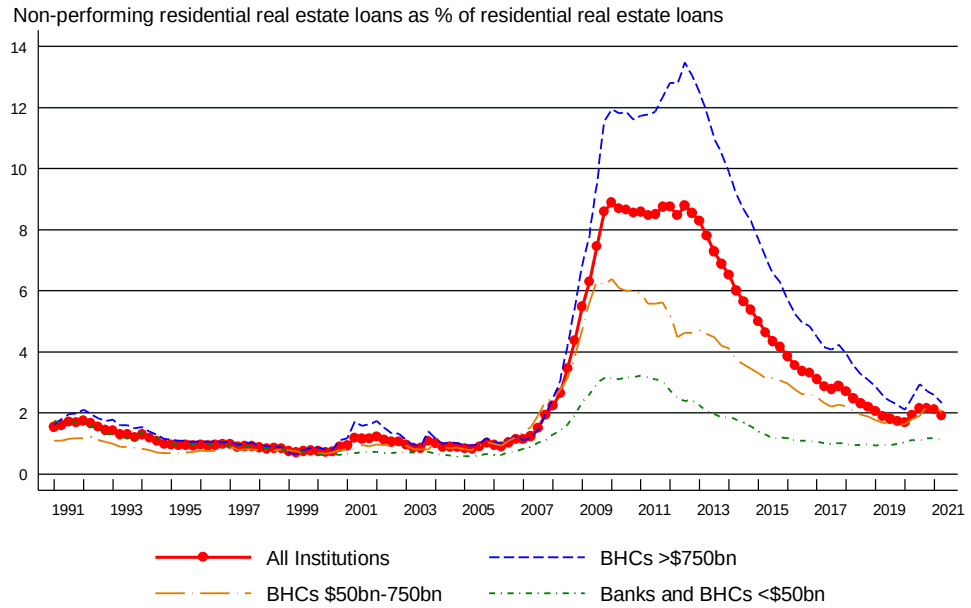
3. Loan Performance

Note: Non-performing loans include loans that are (1) 90 days or more past due and still accruing or (2) non-accrual. The adoption of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)'s new "current excepted credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses may have influenced the calculation of loan loss provisions and loan loss reserves. In addition, Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, may have impacted the calculation of loan loss provisions, loan loss reserves, non-performing loans and net charge-offs. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details.

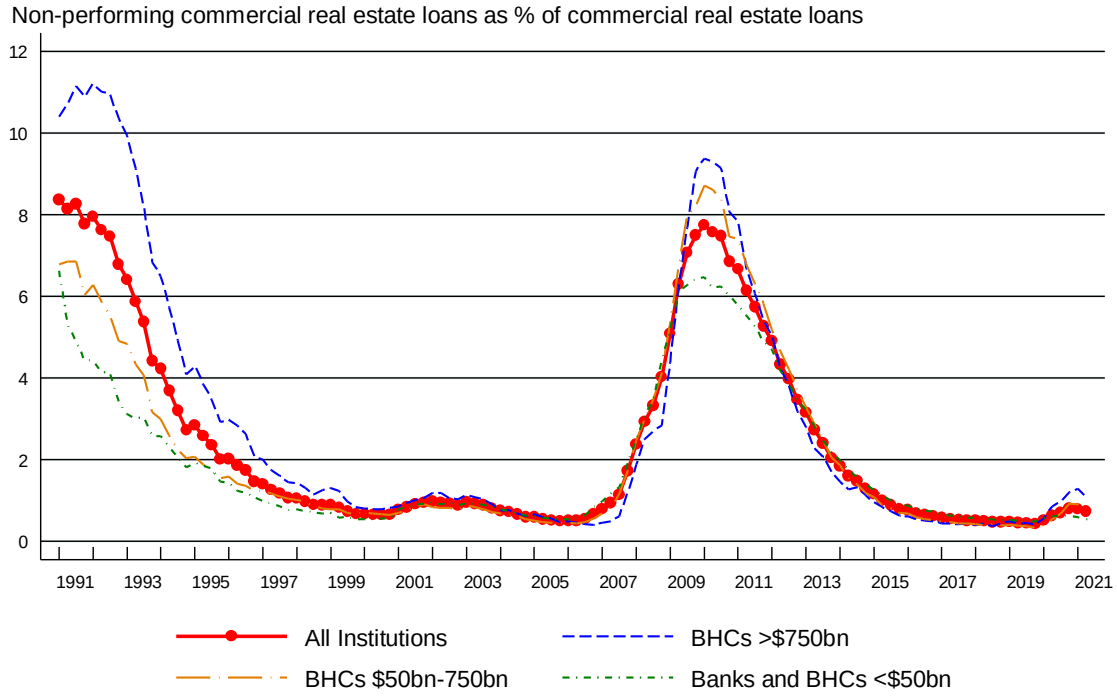
Non-performing Loans



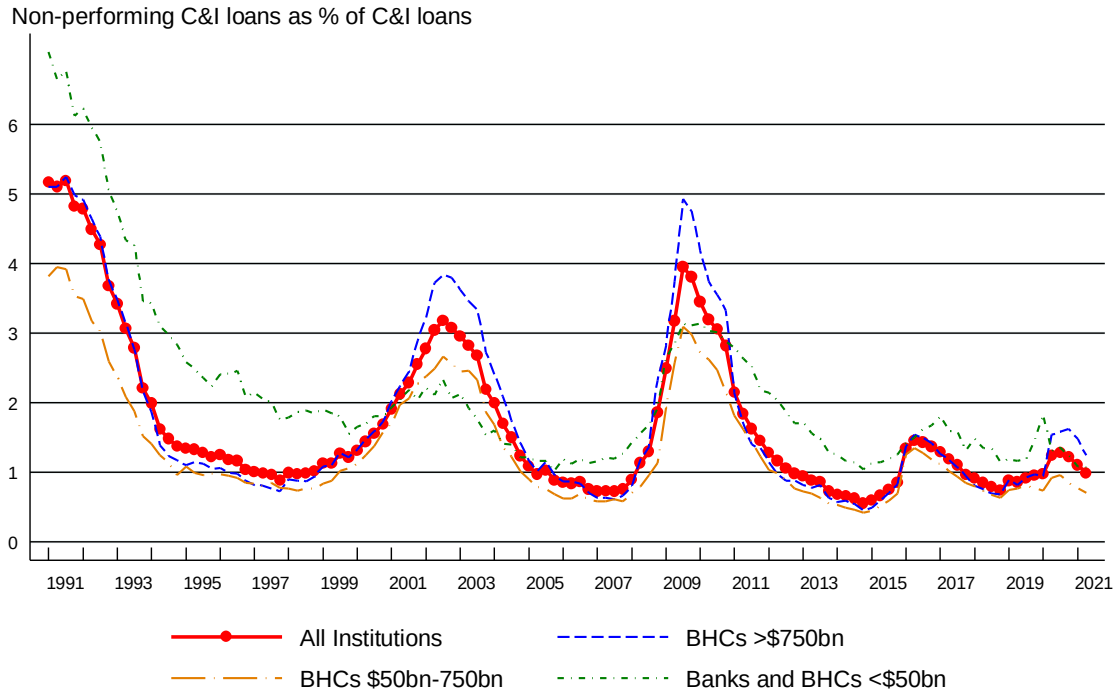
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



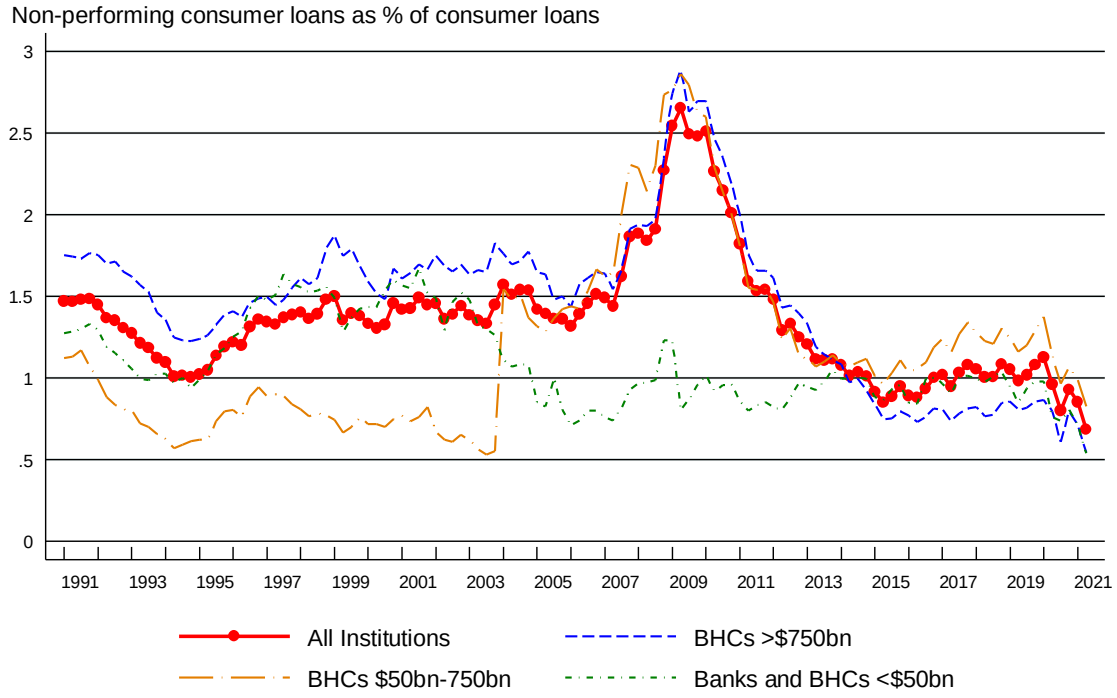
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



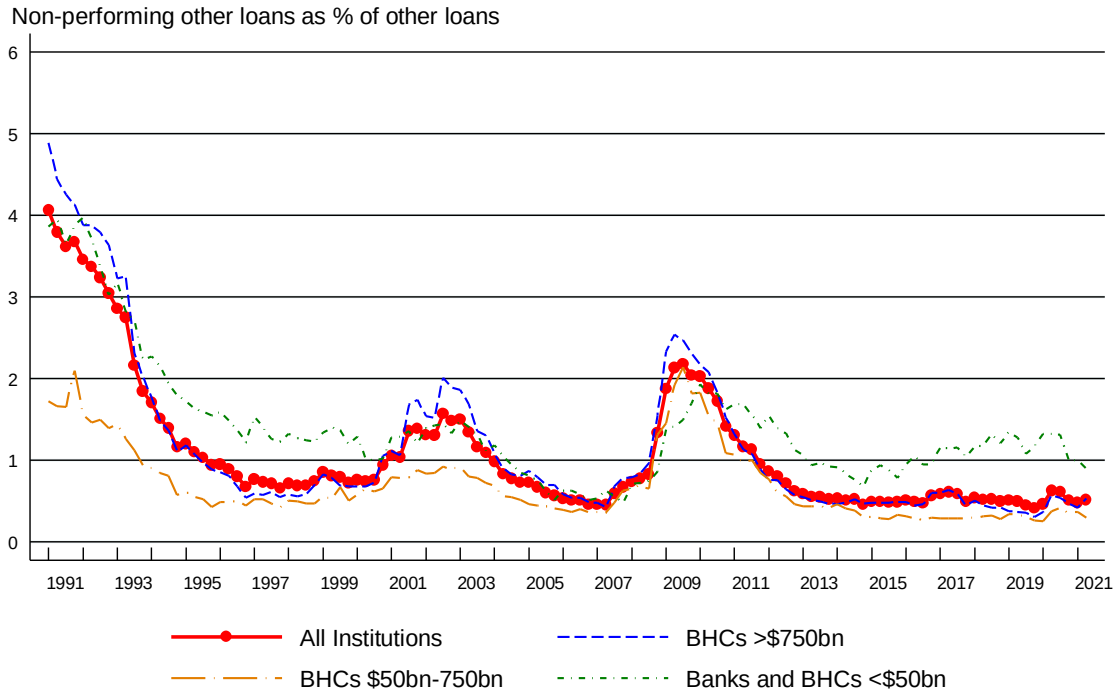
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



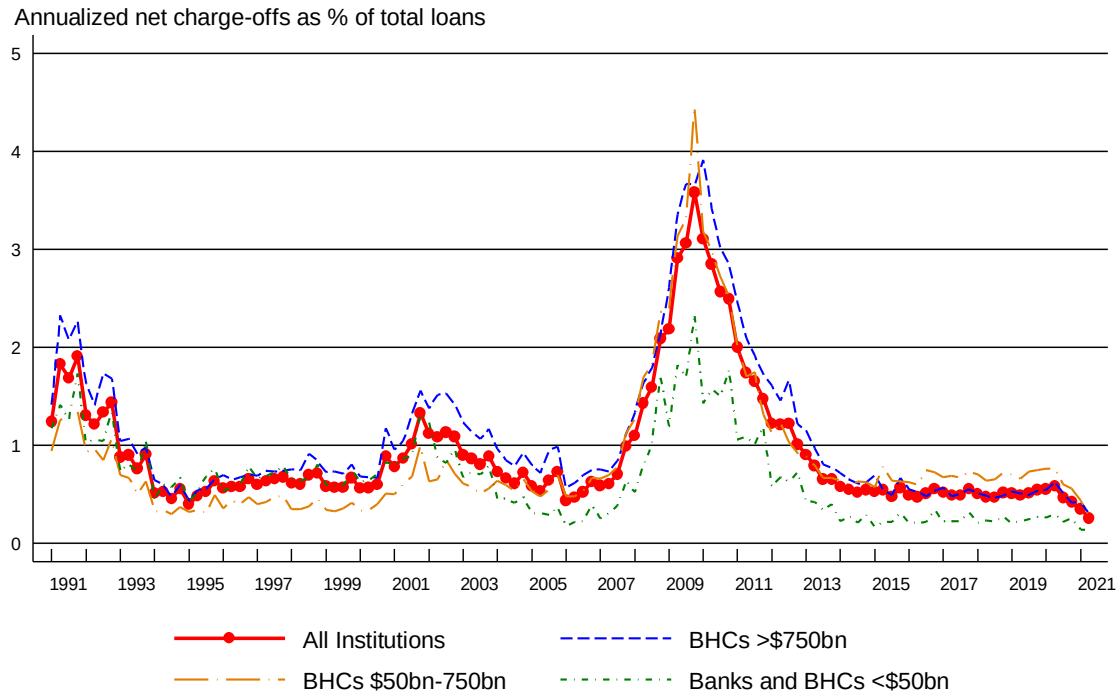
Non-performing Consumer Loans



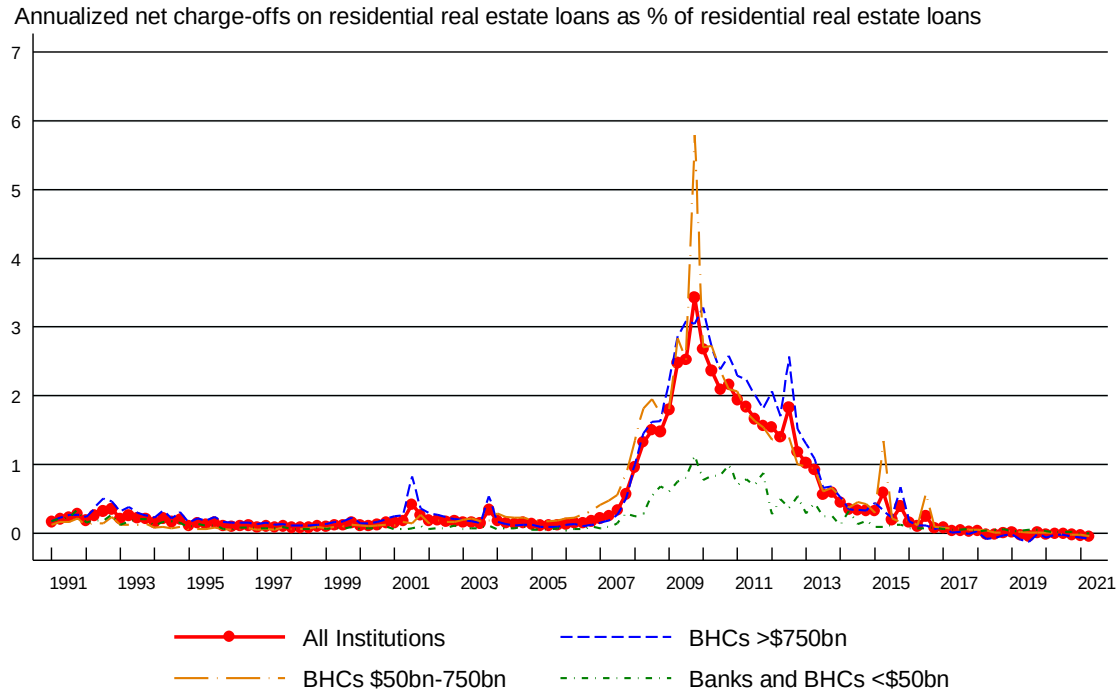
Non-performing Other Loans



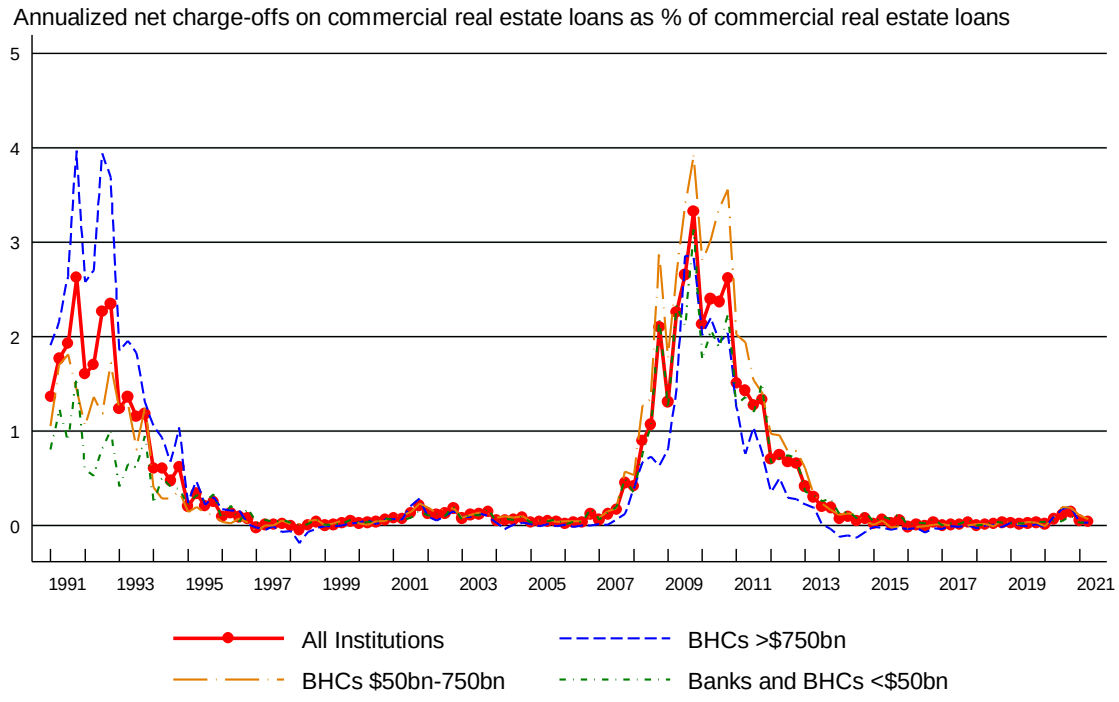
Net Charge-offs



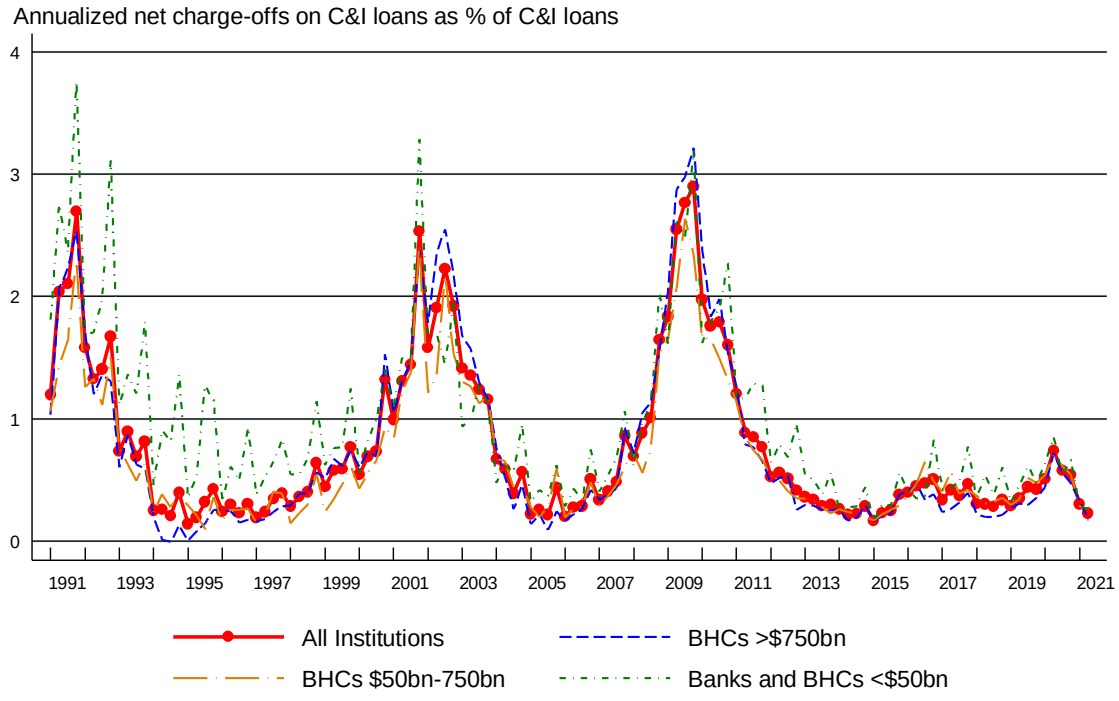
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



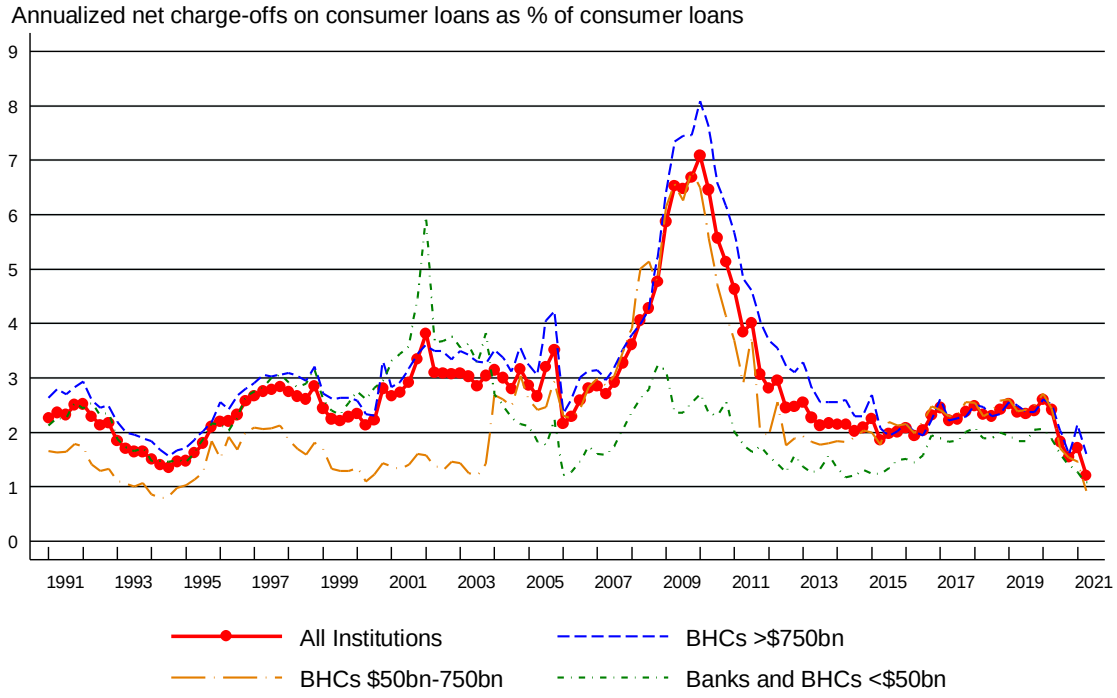
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



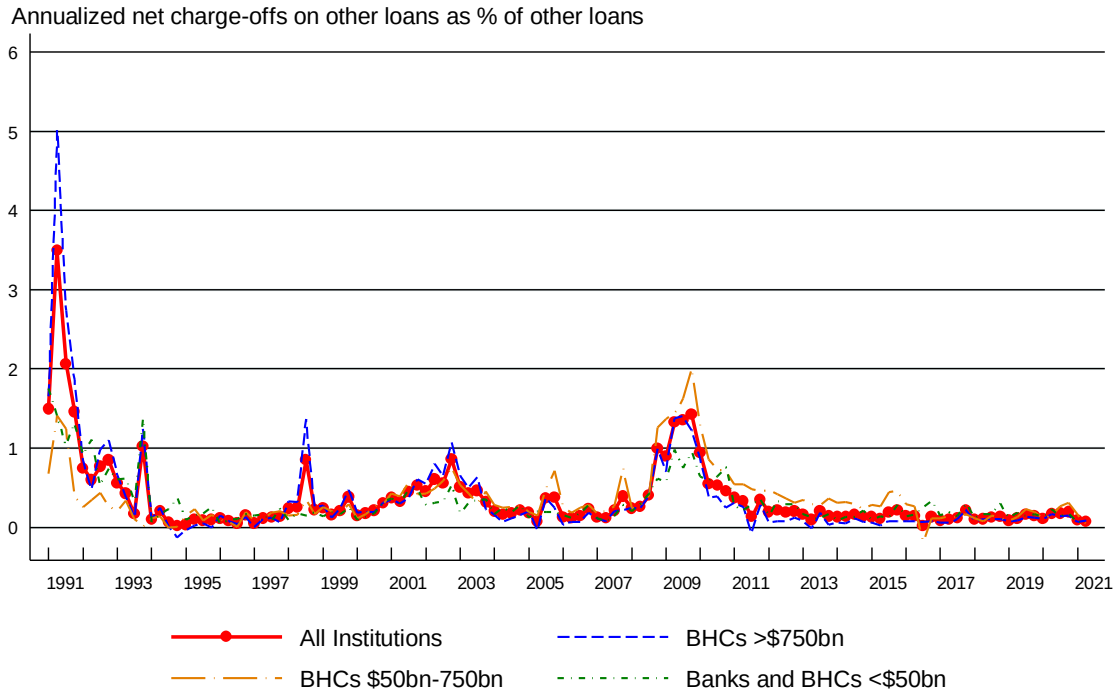
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



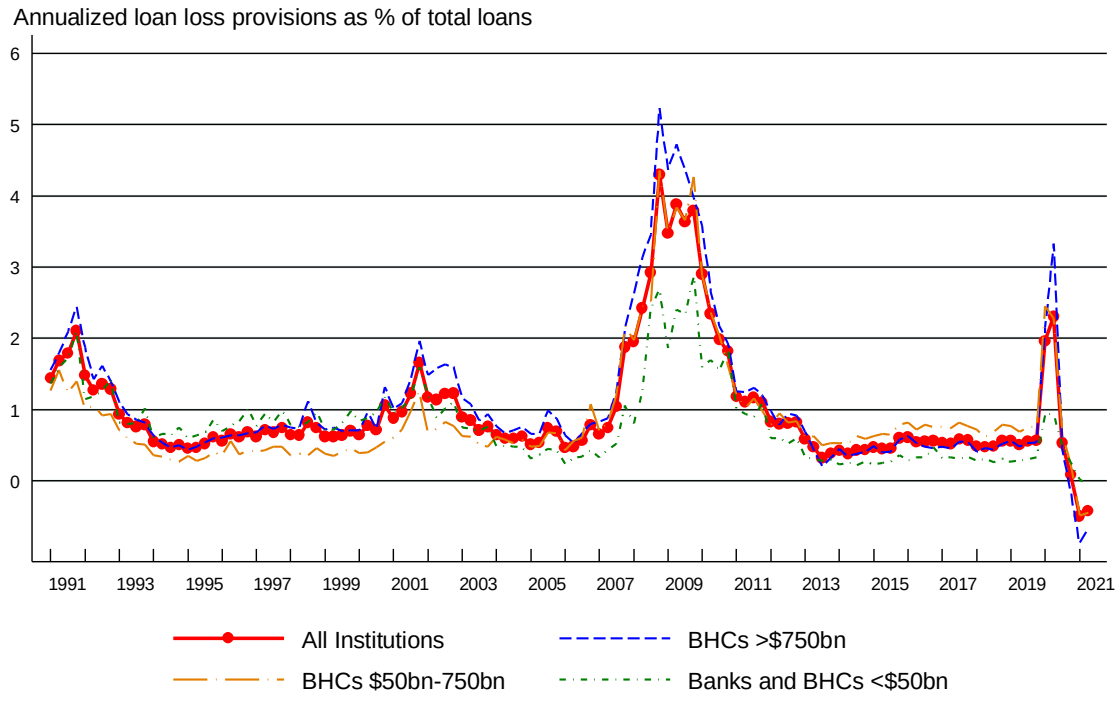
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



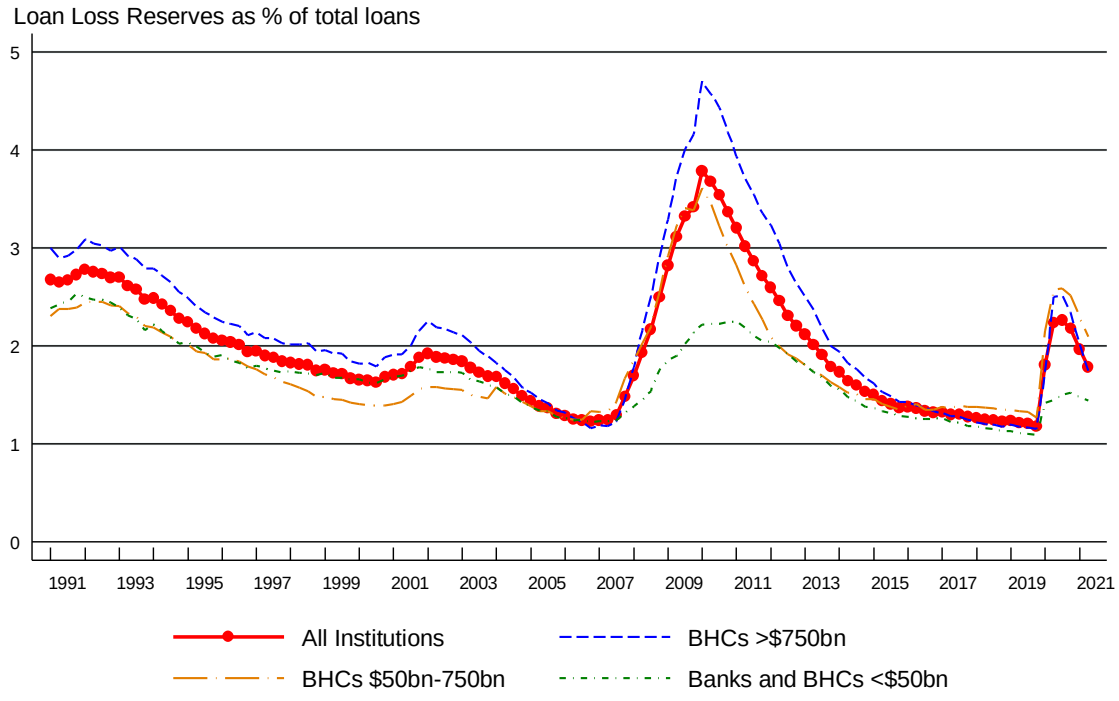
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



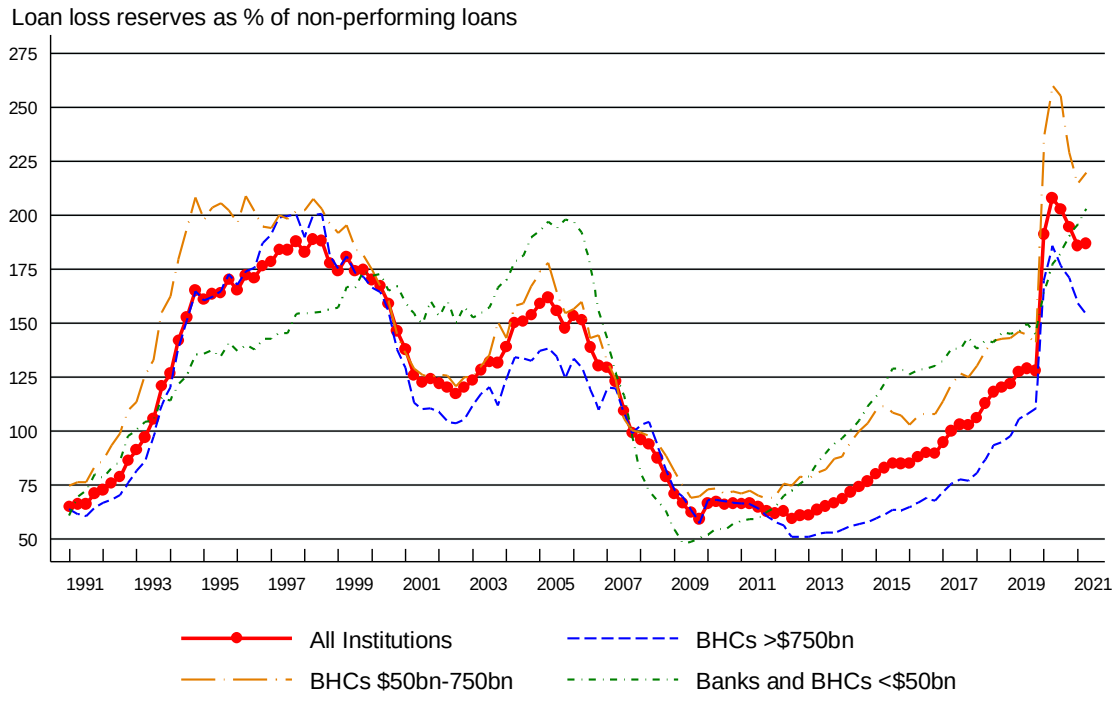
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



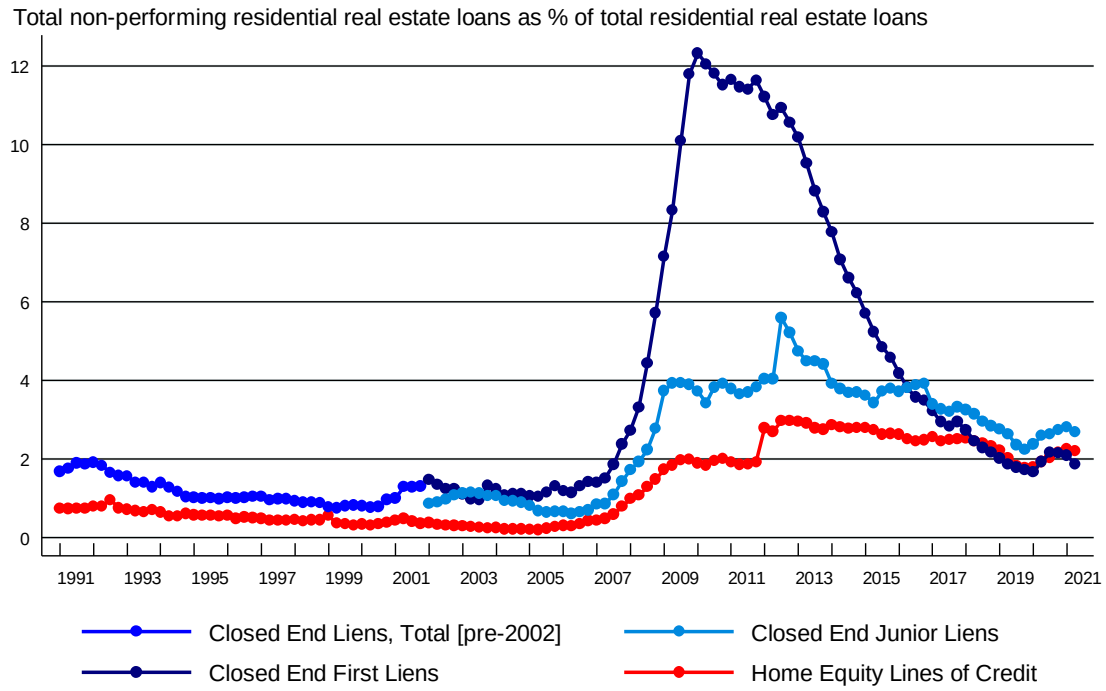
Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans



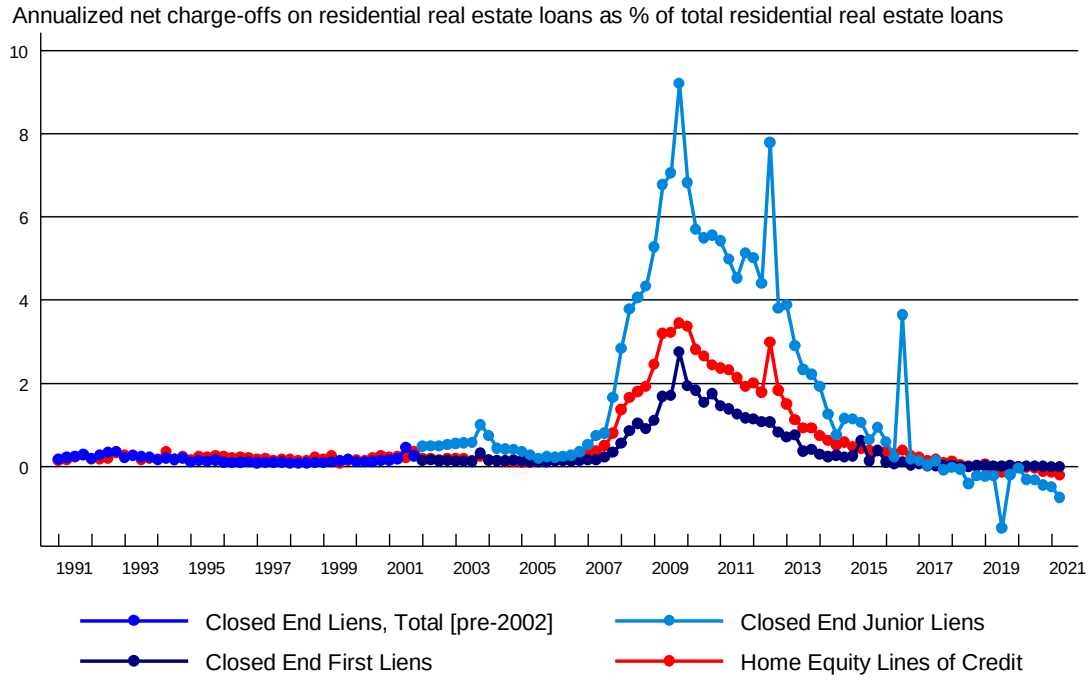
4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

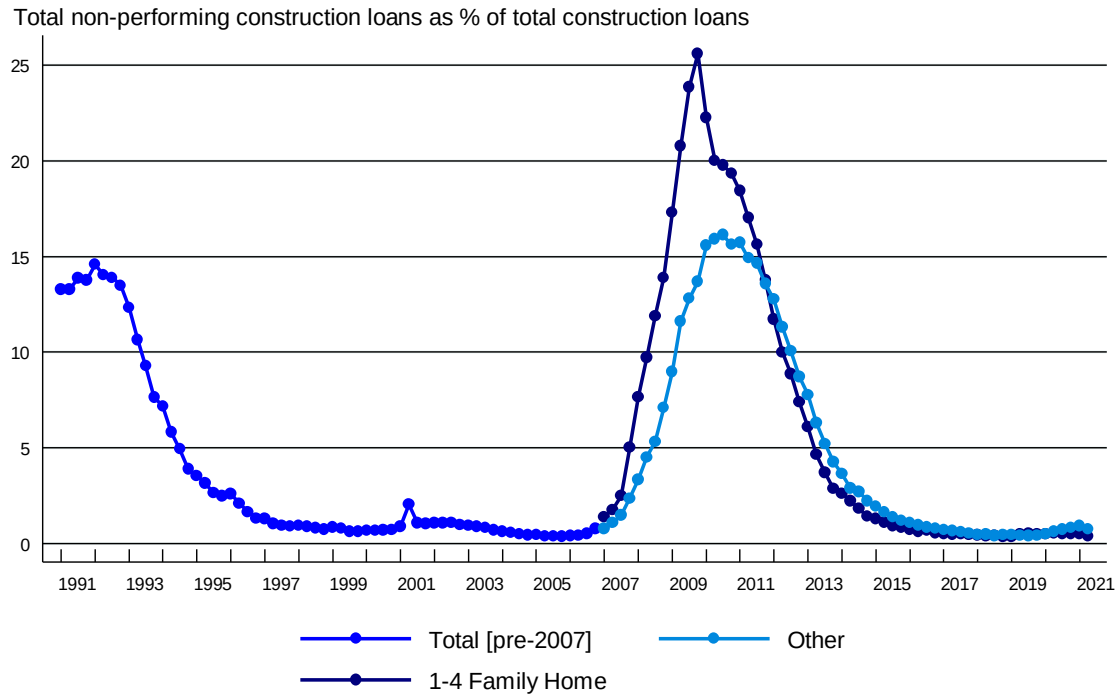


Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

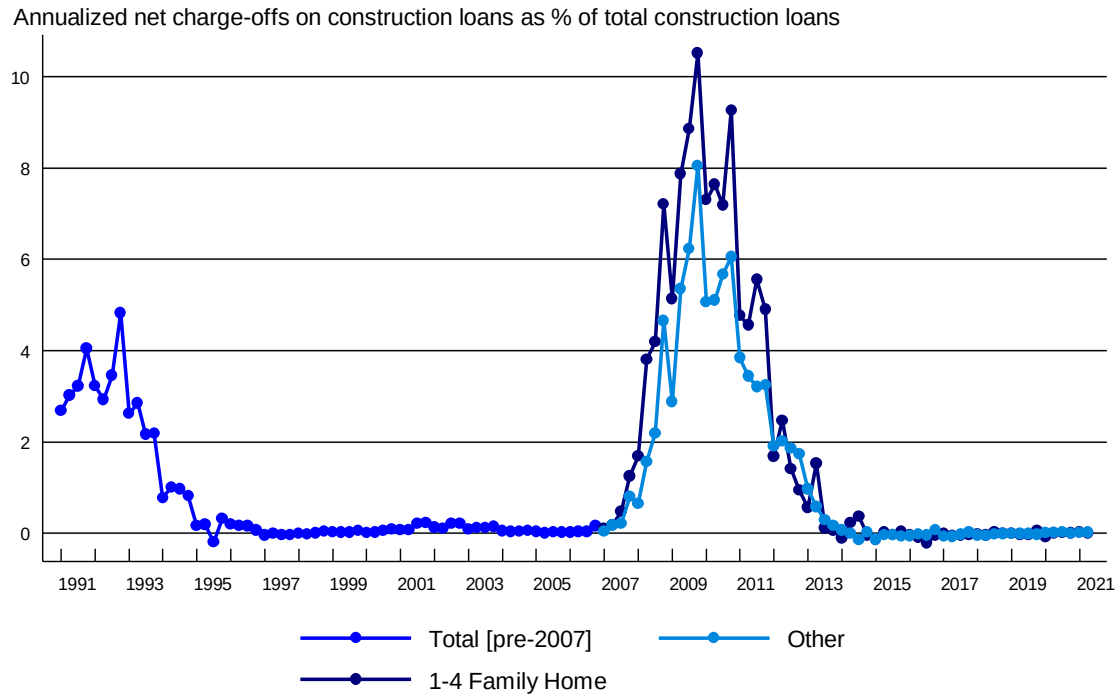


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

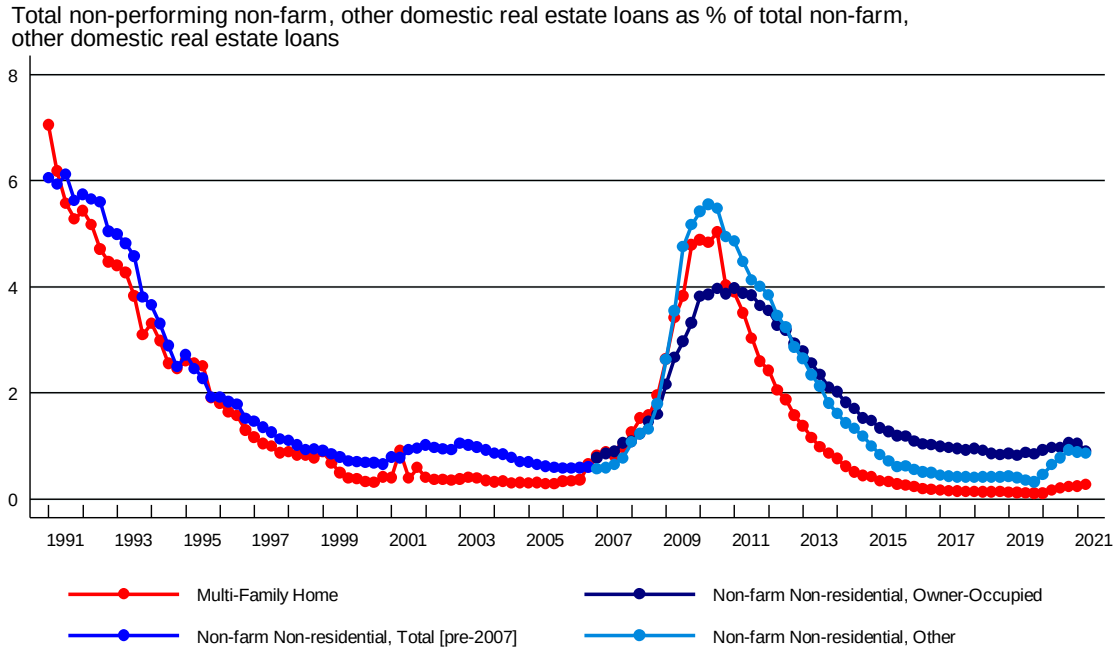
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



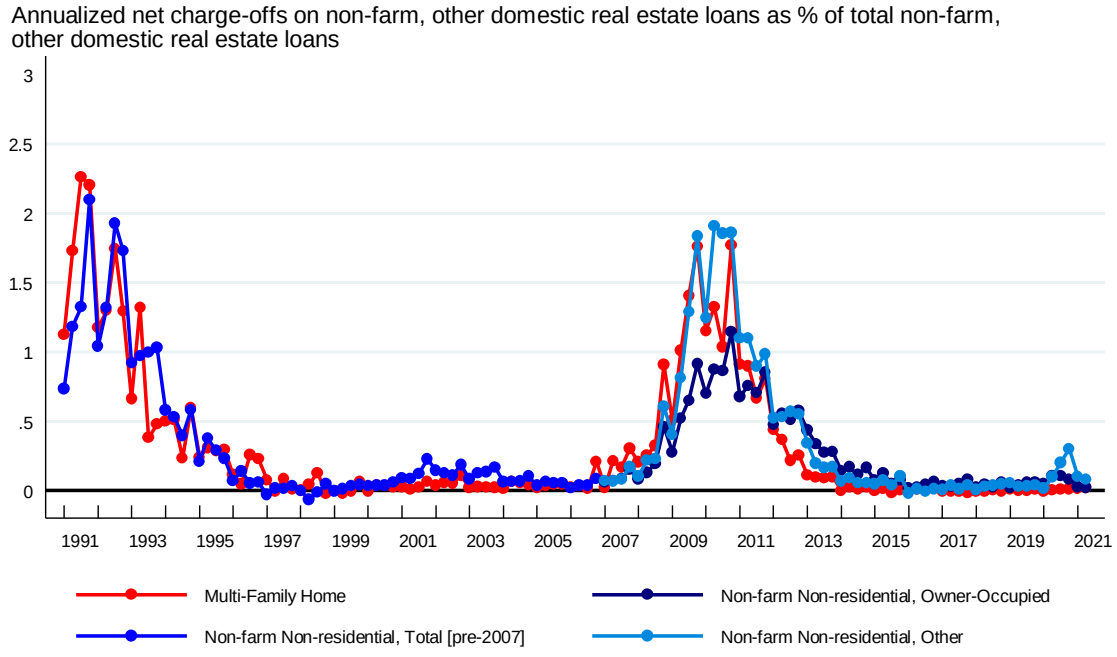
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

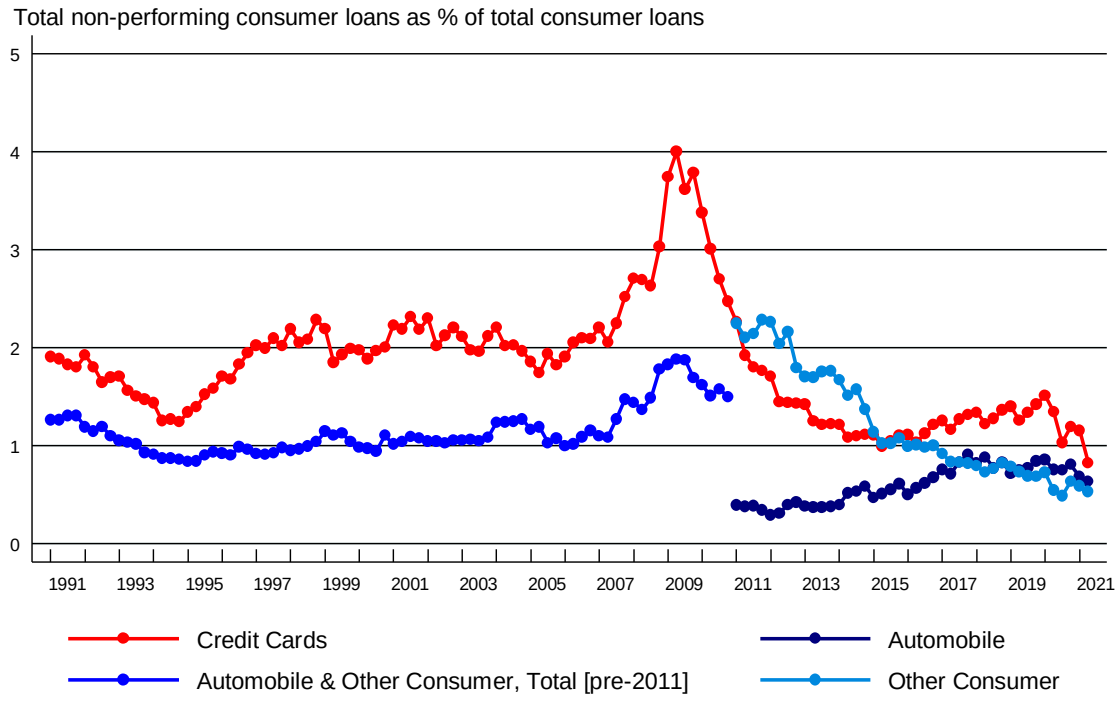


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

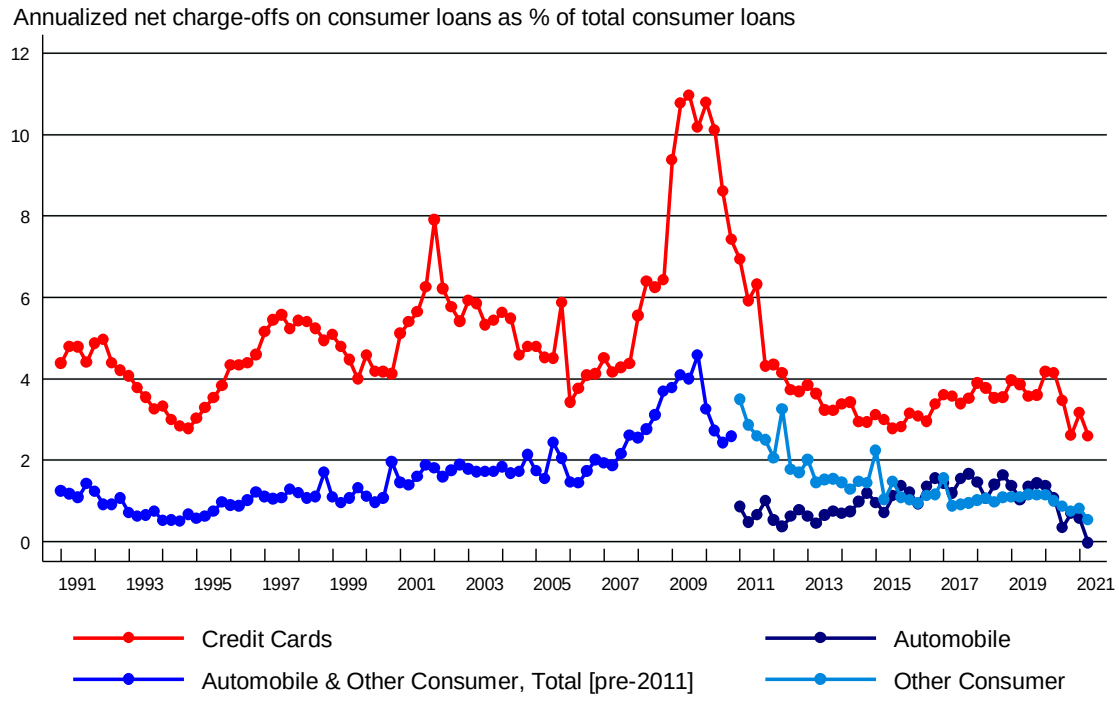


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

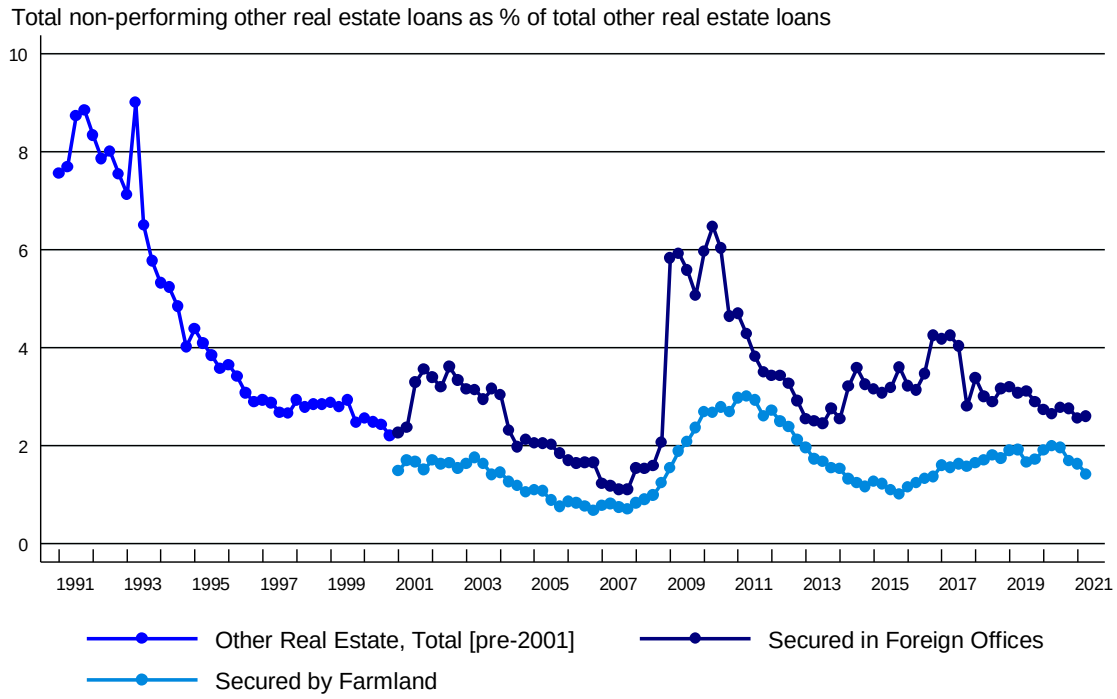


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

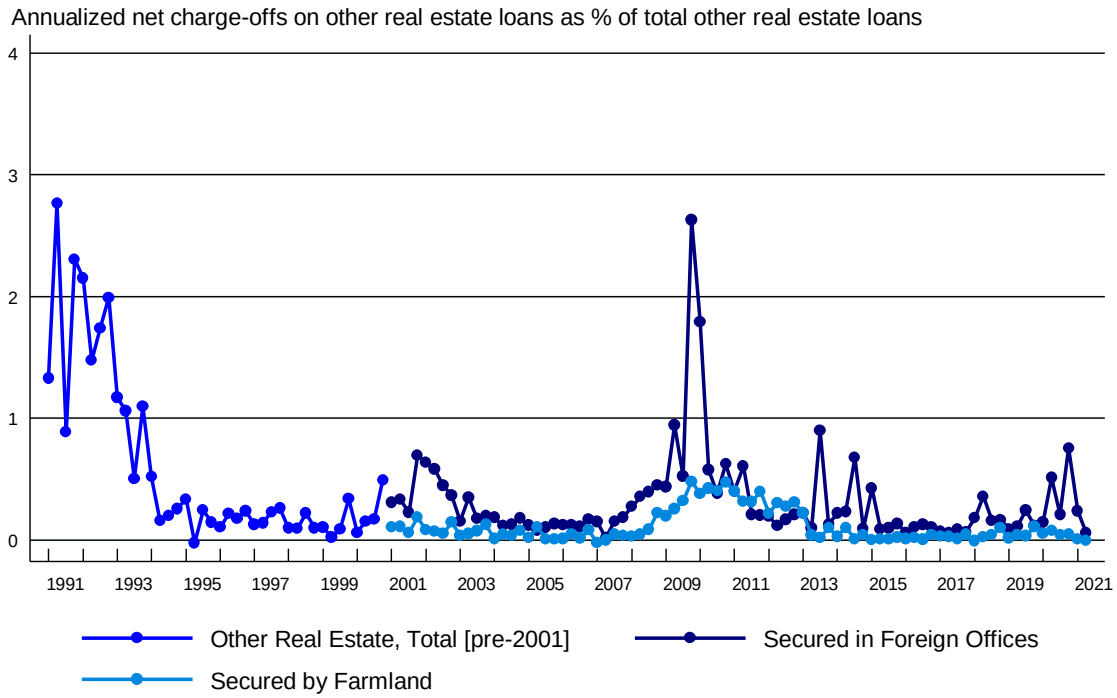


D. All Other Loans

Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

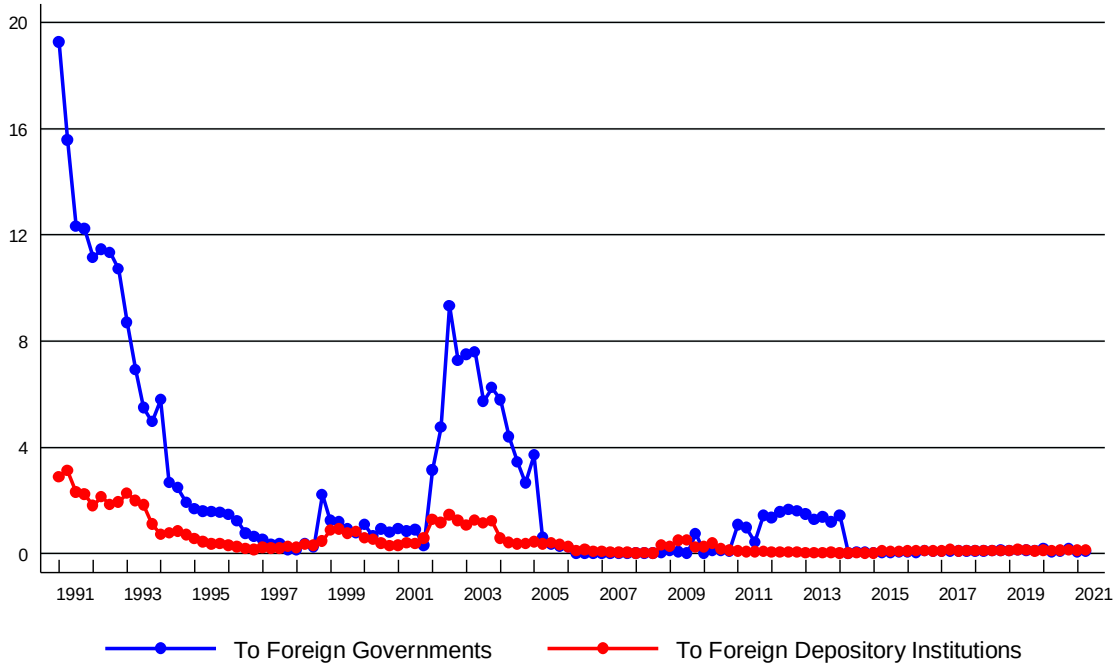


Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



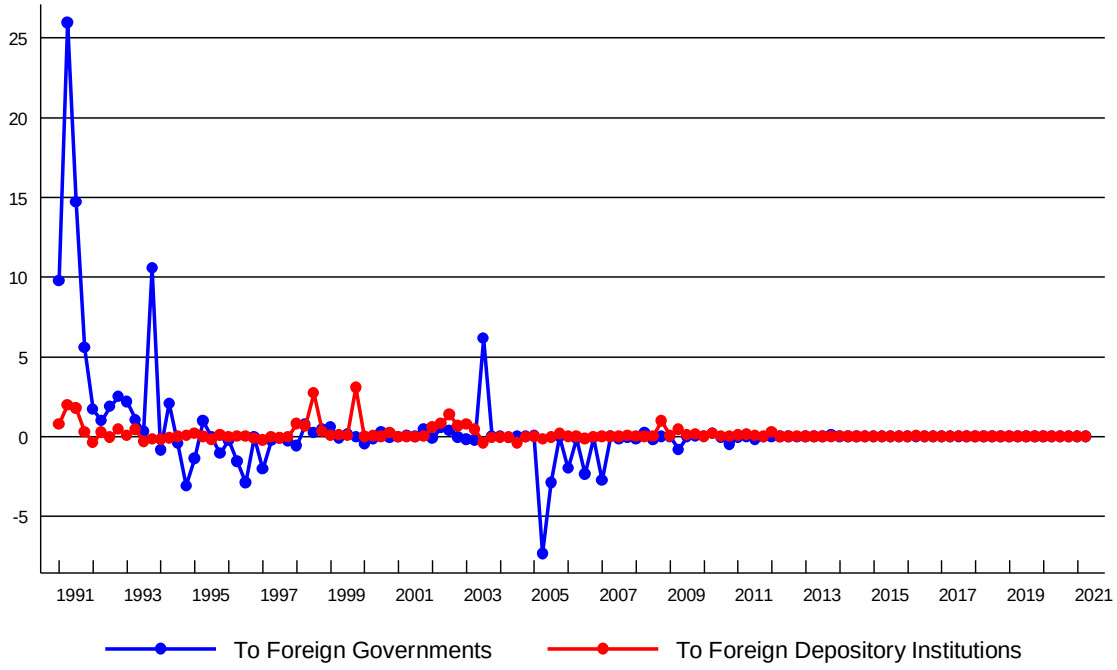
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions

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

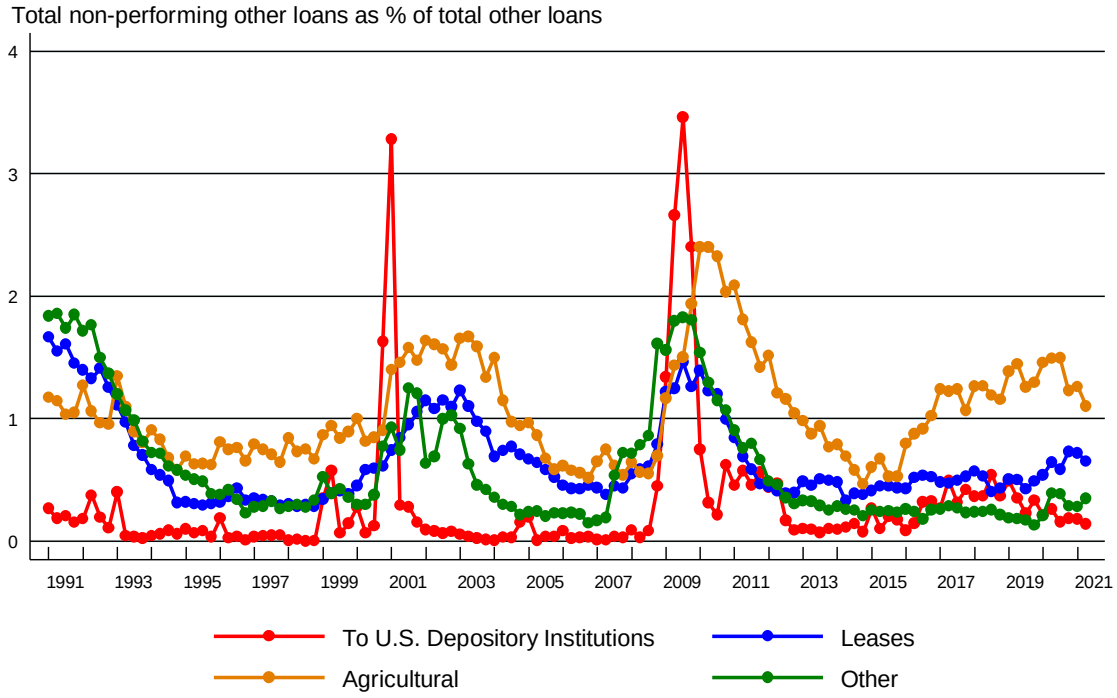


Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions

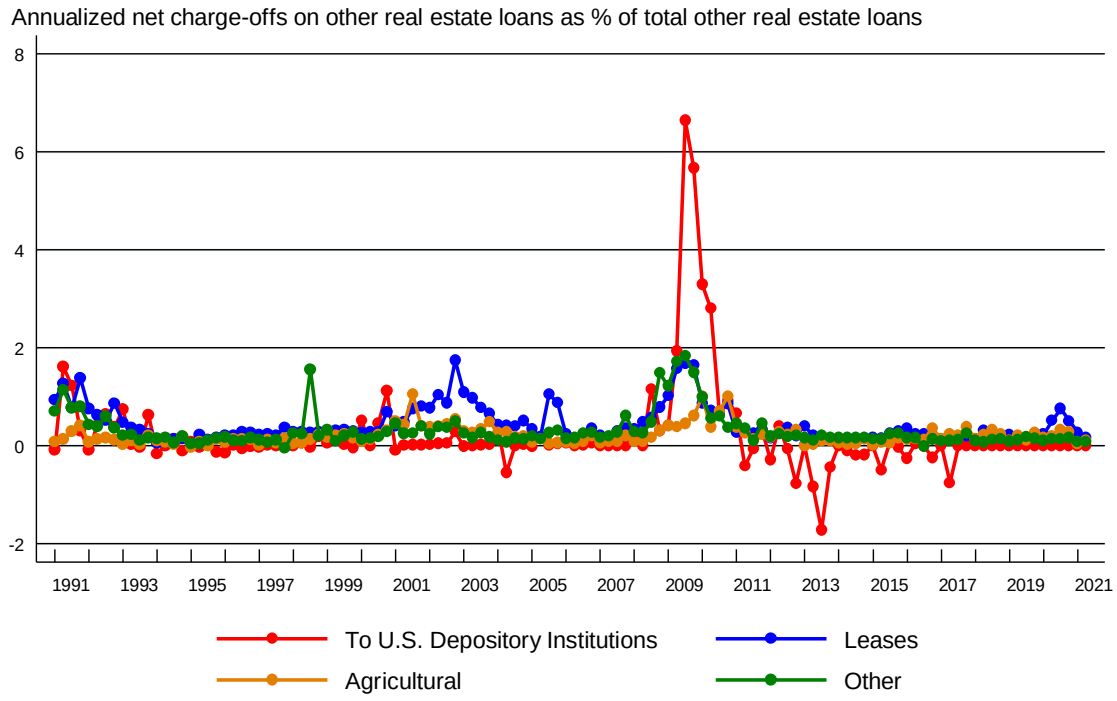
Annualized net charge-offs on loans to foreign institutions as % of total loans to foreign institutions



Non-performing Other Loans, Detail



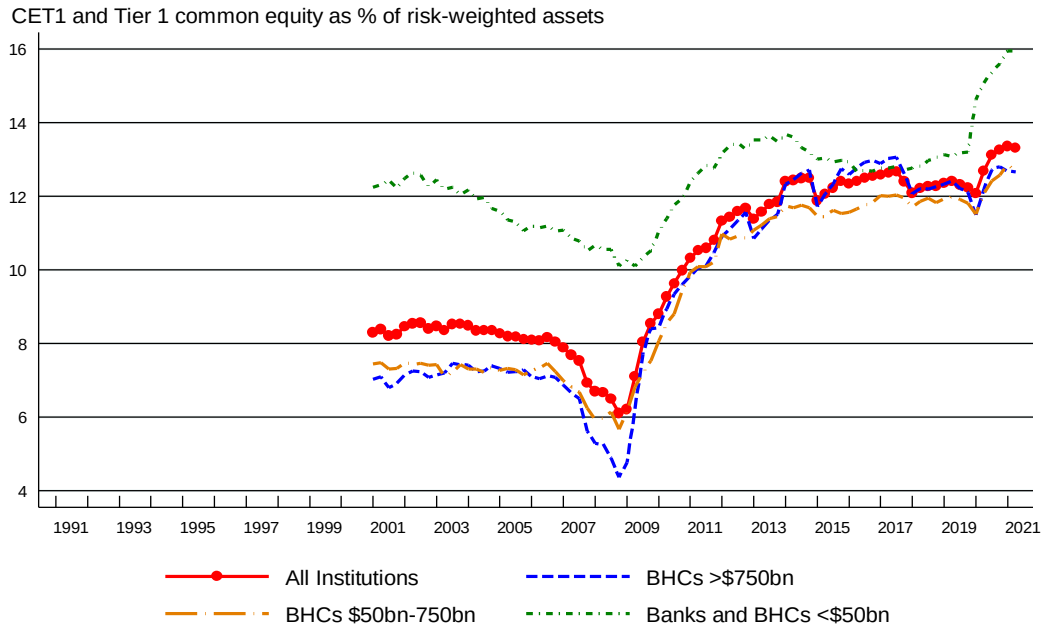
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail



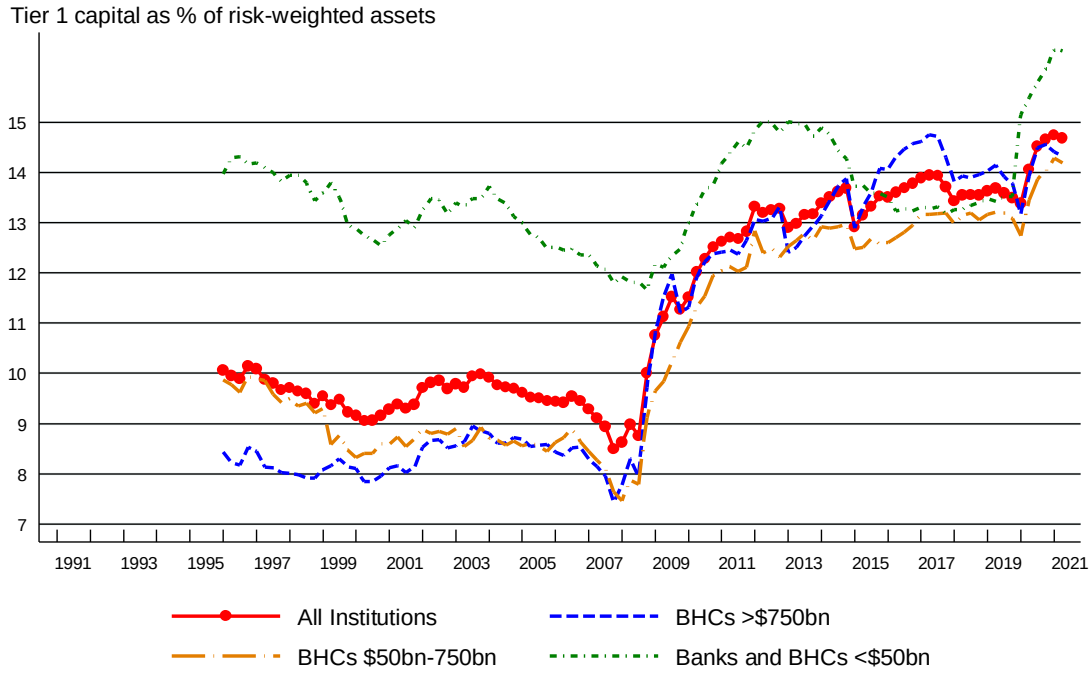
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

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. Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, may have influenced the calculation of RWA. In addition, the interim final rules of March 23, 2020, and April 13, 2020, and the final rule of October 28, 2020, adopted by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation on the treatment of certain emergency facilities in the regulatory capital rule and the liquidity coverage ratio rule may have impacted the calculation of RWA and the leverage ratio. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details.

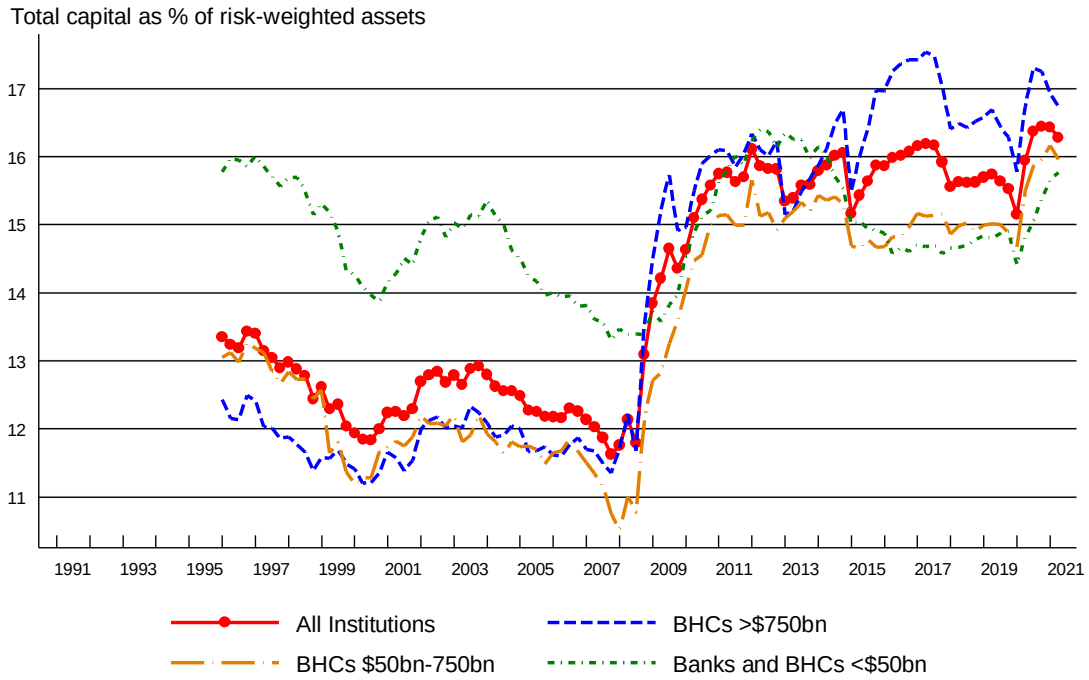
CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



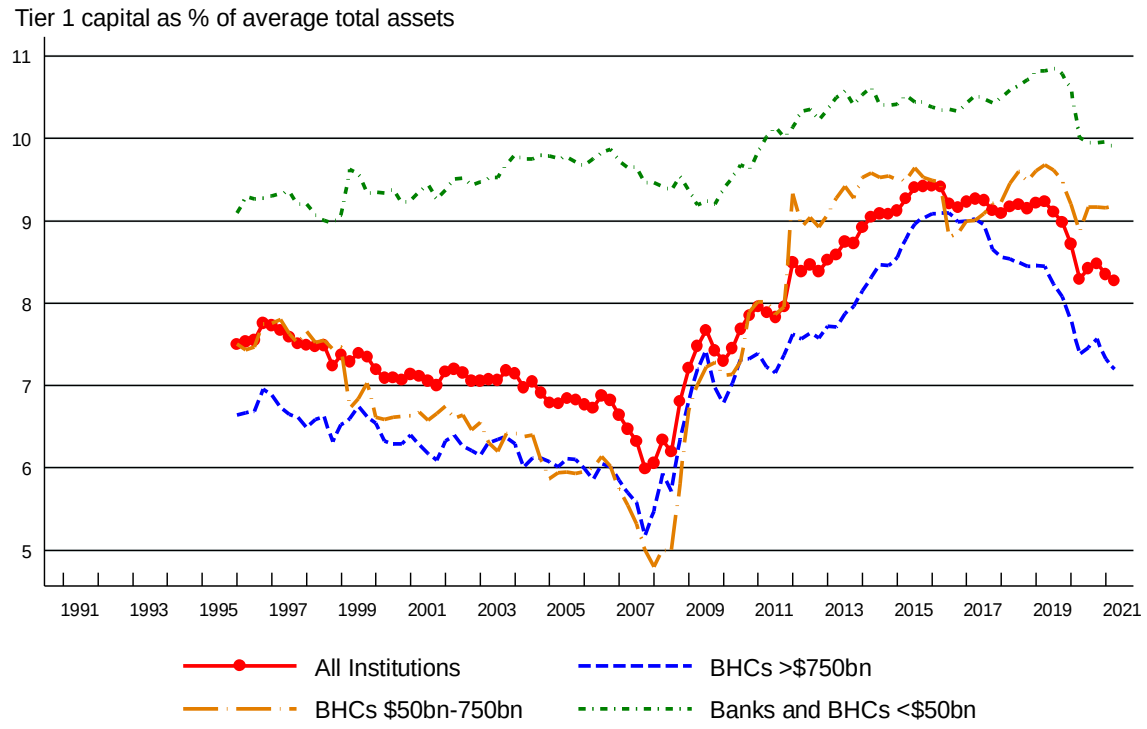
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio

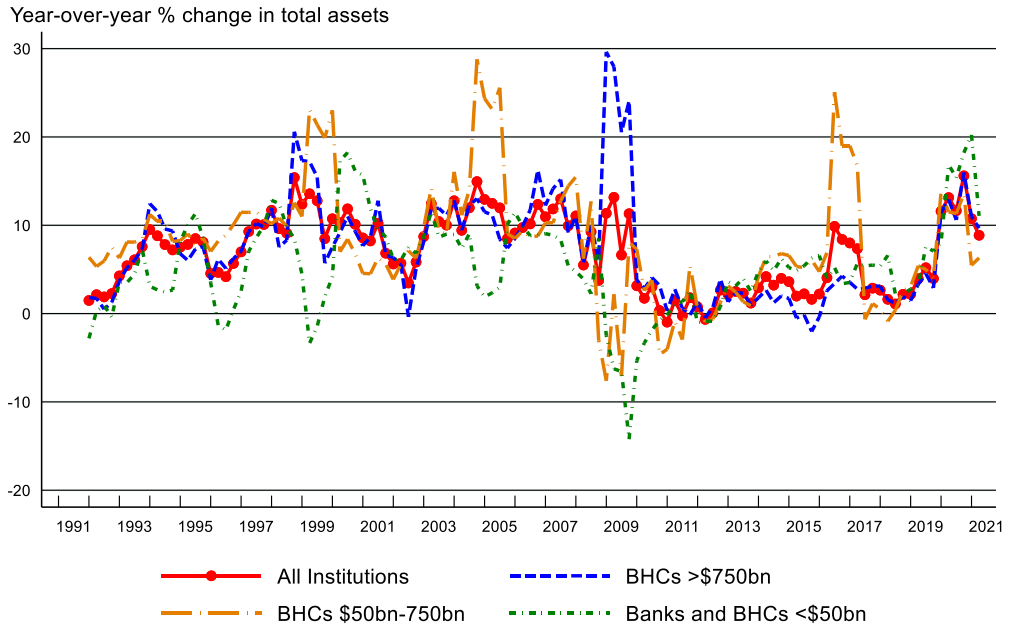


Leverage Ratio

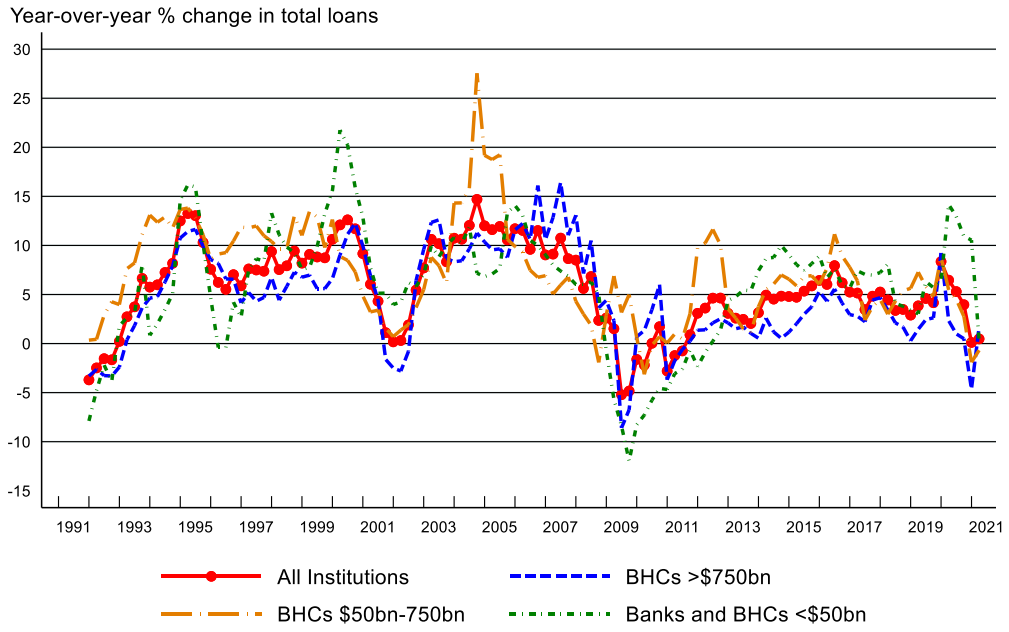


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms 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.

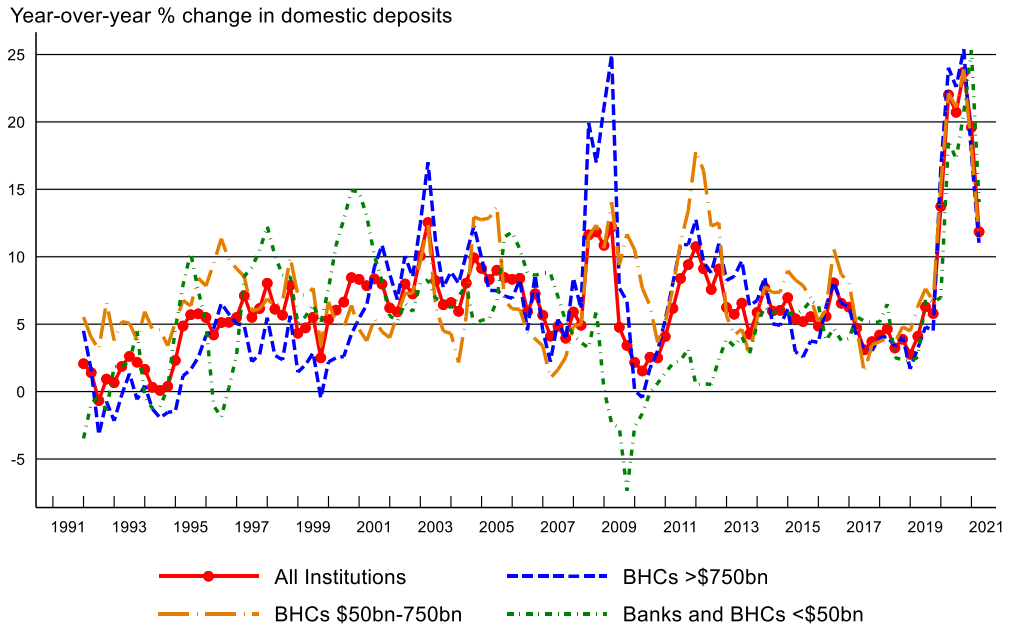
Asset Growth Rate



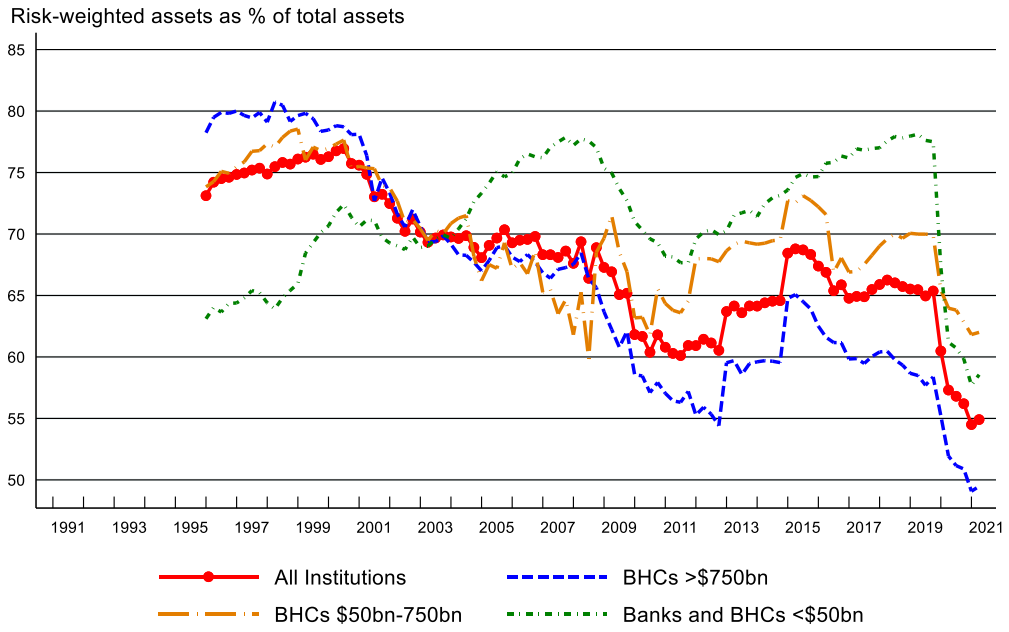
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate



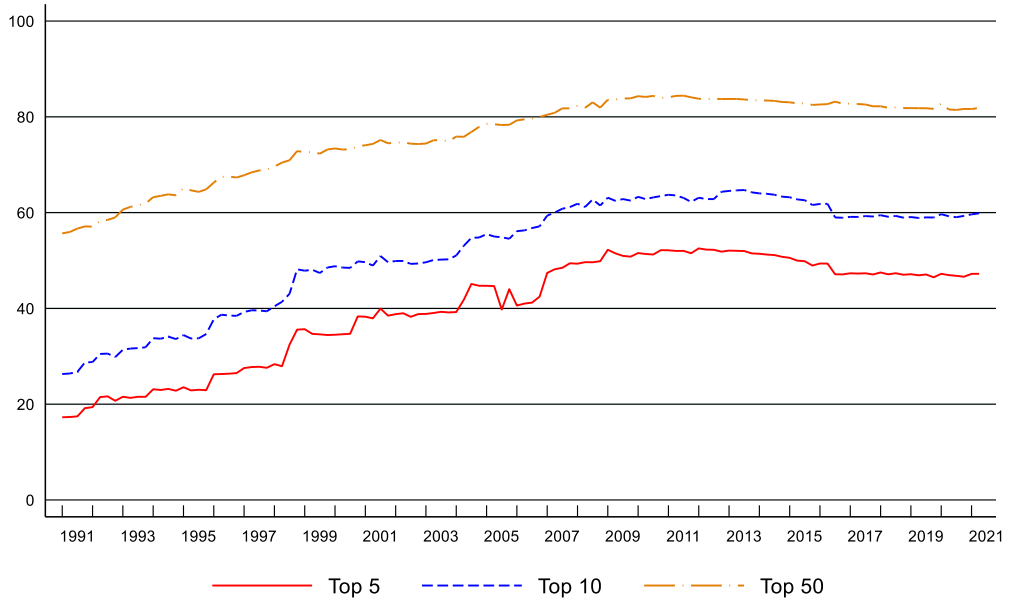
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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
2021Q2

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	3684.26	11948.00	1.30	16.69	13.05	15.07	17.14
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	3029.89	9224.00	1.22	13.31	11.52	13.03	15.11
3	CITIGROUP	2327.87	6193.00	1.06	12.25	11.83	13.35	16.17
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1946.00	5934.00	1.22	12.41	12.07	13.71	16.84
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	1387.93	5486.00	1.58	21.54	14.39	15.86	18.26
6	MORGAN STANLEY	1161.81	3511.00	1.21	13.14	16.60	18.28	20.05
7	U S BC	558.89	1982.00	1.42	14.95	9.89	11.49	13.36
8	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	554.78	1091.18	0.79	7.99	10.15	11.05	13.18
9	TRUIST FC	521.96	1657.00	1.27	9.70	10.21	11.97	14.15
10	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	514.17	976.53	0.76	6.79	17.69	17.69	18.92
11	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	466.96	1022.00	0.88	9.03	12.63	15.24	16.17
12	CAPITAL ONE FC	423.42	3536.40	3.34	21.89	14.46	16.57	18.85
13	STATE STREET CORP	326.53	763.00	0.93	12.13	11.23	12.85	14.25
14	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	245.44	174.06	0.28	3.29	15.76	17.80	20.85
15	FIFTH THIRD BC	205.39	709.63	1.38	12.38	10.37	11.83	14.60
16	BMO FNCL CORP	193.28	599.13	1.24	10.85	13.65	14.74	16.59
17	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	186.97	2280.00	4.88	35.71	14.22	15.33	16.83
18	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	185.54	648.12	1.40	11.18	10.28	11.63	13.54
19	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	183.78	298.59	0.65	4.29	20.94	25.34	26.24
20	KEYCORP	181.53	728.14	1.60	16.23	9.89	11.25	13.16
21	ALLY FNCL	180.47	900.00	1.99	20.54	11.32	13.08	14.83
22	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	175.17	-15.51	-0.04	-0.30	9.98	12.25	14.15
23	BARCLAYS US LLC	174.10	554.00	1.27	12.31	15.76	18.62	20.41
24	NORTHERN TR CORP	172.29	368.09	0.85	12.45	12.03	13.06	14.47
25	SVB FNCL GRP	163.40	514.84	1.26	17.65	11.93	14.95	15.53
26	FIRST REPUBLIC BK	161.65	373.11	0.92	11.24	9.51	11.38	12.60
27	RBC US GRP HOLDS LLC	158.07	353.68	0.90	7.52	15.03	15.03	15.62
28	REGIONS FC	155.75	790.00	2.03	17.31	10.37	11.90	13.85
29	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	155.19	958.62	2.47	17.91	17.56	19.30	20.70
30	M&T BK CORP	150.62	458.07	1.22	10.96	10.72	11.92	14.13
31	BNP PARIBAS USA	150.24	238.57	0.64	5.06	16.00	16.02	18.35
32	DB USA CORP	119.37	221.00	0.74	5.95	27.82	38.92	38.96
33	DISCOVER FS	110.98	1697.64	6.12	51.56	15.75	16.93	18.79
34	CREDIT SUISSE HOLD USA	103.65	540.81	2.09	8.75	26.43	27.17	27.35
35	SIGNATURE BK	97.21	214.49	0.88	12.54	10.07	11.20	12.77
36	COMERICA	88.52	328.00	1.48	16.54	10.35	10.93	12.95
37	FIRST HORIZON CORP	87.91	308.06	1.40	14.90	10.28	11.44	13.14
38	ZIONS BC NA	87.21	353.92	1.62	17.62	11.33	12.11	14.16
39	POPULAR	72.66	218.00	1.20	15.00	16.55	16.62	19.09
40	PEOPLES UNITED FNCL INC	63.31	170.77	1.08	8.81	11.28	11.84	13.14
41	EAST WEST BC	59.85	224.74	1.50	16.20	12.83	12.83	14.31
42	CIBC BC USA	59.78	188.77	1.26	8.15	14.28	14.28	15.53
43	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	57.47	151.45	1.05	8.76	9.84	11.05	13.05
44	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	57.16	307.72	2.15	15.65	24.42	24.42	25.61
45	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	55.18	152.79	1.11	13.65	11.14	12.13	14.15
46	SYNOVUS FC	54.94	186.20	1.36	14.22	9.75	11.00	13.25
47	CIT GROUP	54.70	226.87	1.66	15.04	11.63	12.71	14.99
48	WESTERN ALLI BC	49.07	223.84	1.82	22.19	9.16	9.37	12.79
49	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	47.37	125.00	1.06	10.21	16.93	16.93	16.96
50	BOK FC	47.19	166.42	1.41	12.48	11.95	12.01	13.61
TOTALS**	TOP 50 (BHCS AND BANKS)	21456.87	70261.75	1.31	13.78	12.66	14.24	16.39
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	26202.56	86689.56	1.32	13.53	13.32	14.68	16.28

* 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 $750 billion in total assets as of the current quarter, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs[5] with $50 - $750 billion in total assets in the current quarter, and for the remainder of the industry. For consistency, time-series graphs for the ">$750bn" and $50-$750bn" 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 >$750bn" and the "BHCs $50-$750bn" series. Finally, the "all other banks and BHCs" quarterly series is constructed by subtracting the "BHCs > $750bn" and "BHCs $50-$750bn" 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 > $750bn 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.

- Starting on January 1, 2020, most firms that are public companies began to adopt the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)’s new “current excepted credit losses” (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This affects the calculation of loan loss provisions and loan loss reserves. Firms also had the option of mitigating the effects of the adoption of CECL on their regulatory capital for 2 years, followed by a 3-year phase in period.

- In 2020:Q1, some non-advanced approaches firms began to implement a simplified capital rule to calculate CET1 in Schedule HC-R Part II. This is reflected in the calculation of aggregate CET1 and related ratios.

- Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, allowed banks to suspend the recognition of certain loan modifications as troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) during the applicable period under the CARES Act as extended by the Consolidated Appropriations (CA) Act (i.e., between March 1, 2020 and the earlier of (i) 60 days after the National Emergency ends or (ii) January 1, 2022). This may have an impact on the calculation of loan loss provisions, loan loss reserves, non-performing loans, net charge-offs, and risk-weighted assets.

- The interim final rules of March 23, 2020, and April 13, 2020, and the final rule of October 28, 2020, adopted by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (together, the agencies), allowed banking organizations to neutralize the regulatory capital effects of participating in the Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (MMLF) and the Paycheck Protection Program Liquidity Facility (PPPLF). In addition, Paycheck Protection Program loans receive a zero percent risk weight under the agencies' regulatory capital rules. This may have an impact on the calculation of risk-weighted assets and the leverage ratio.

Data Notes

1. As of 2020Q1, the largest asset group used for statistics reported by BHC size was raised from a threshold of $500bn to $750bn to reflect the changing nature of the banking industry. The six BHCs previously reported in the >$500bn group remain the same in the new >$750bn set (J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley). In general, the subsets of BHCs with statistics reported by asset totals remain consistent throughout time in this report.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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

First Quarter 2021

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$750bn[2] in total assets as of the current quarter, for BHCs with $50bn-750bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Return on equity and return on assets both increased dramatically from 11.15% and 1.12% in 2020:Q4 to 14.74% and 1.43% in 2021:Q1 respectively, reflecting a drop in quarterly loan loss provisions and an increase in noninterest income.
- Net interest margin, defined as net interest income as a percentage of interest earning assets, fell from last quarter, decreasing from 2.22% to 2.10%. The current net interest margin of 2.10% is below its post-crisis (2009:Q1 – 2021:Q1) average of 2.65%.
- Noninterest income ratio, measured as noninterest income as a percentage of total assets, rose from last quarter from 1.99% in 2020:Q4 to 2.20% in 2021:Q1, which is above its post-crisis average of 2.18%.
- Asset growth decreased from 15.61% in 2020:Q4 to 10.76% in 2021:Q1. Loan growth slowed from 3.96% to 0.11%, and domestic deposit growth fell from 23.70% to 19.61%.
- 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 13.36%, 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] The threshold for the highest asset grouping was raised from $500bn to $750bn in the 2020Q1 Quarterly Trends report. Six BHCs exceed this $750bn size threshold: J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. See Data Notes on page 42 for more details.

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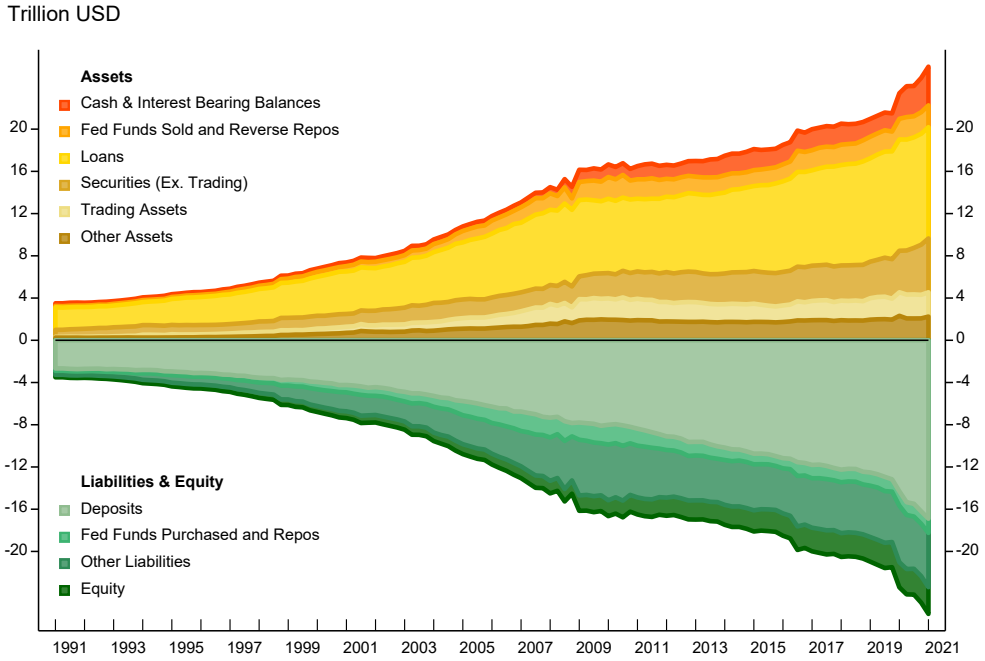
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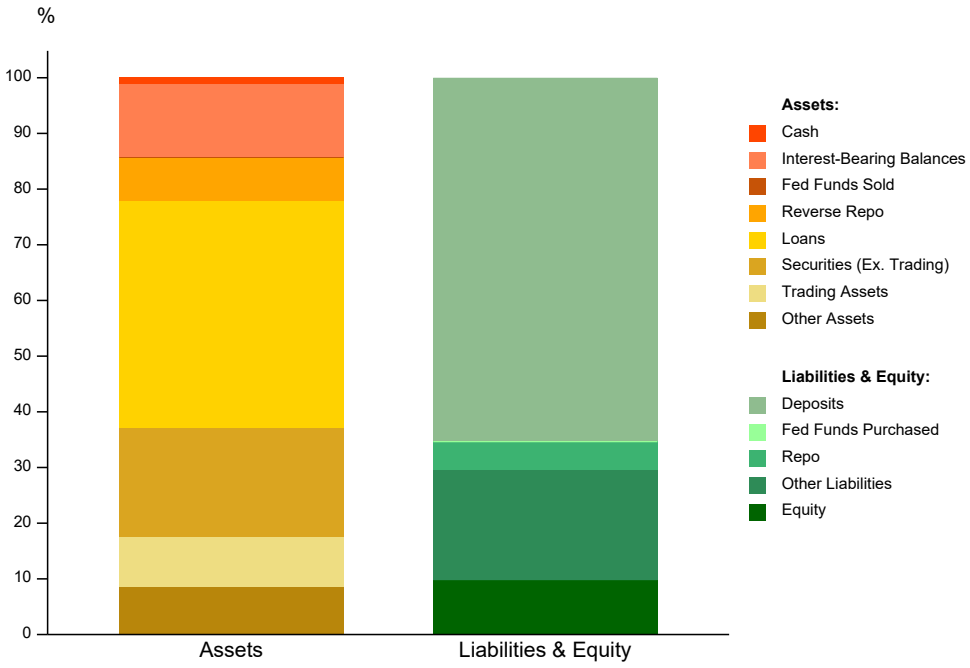
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

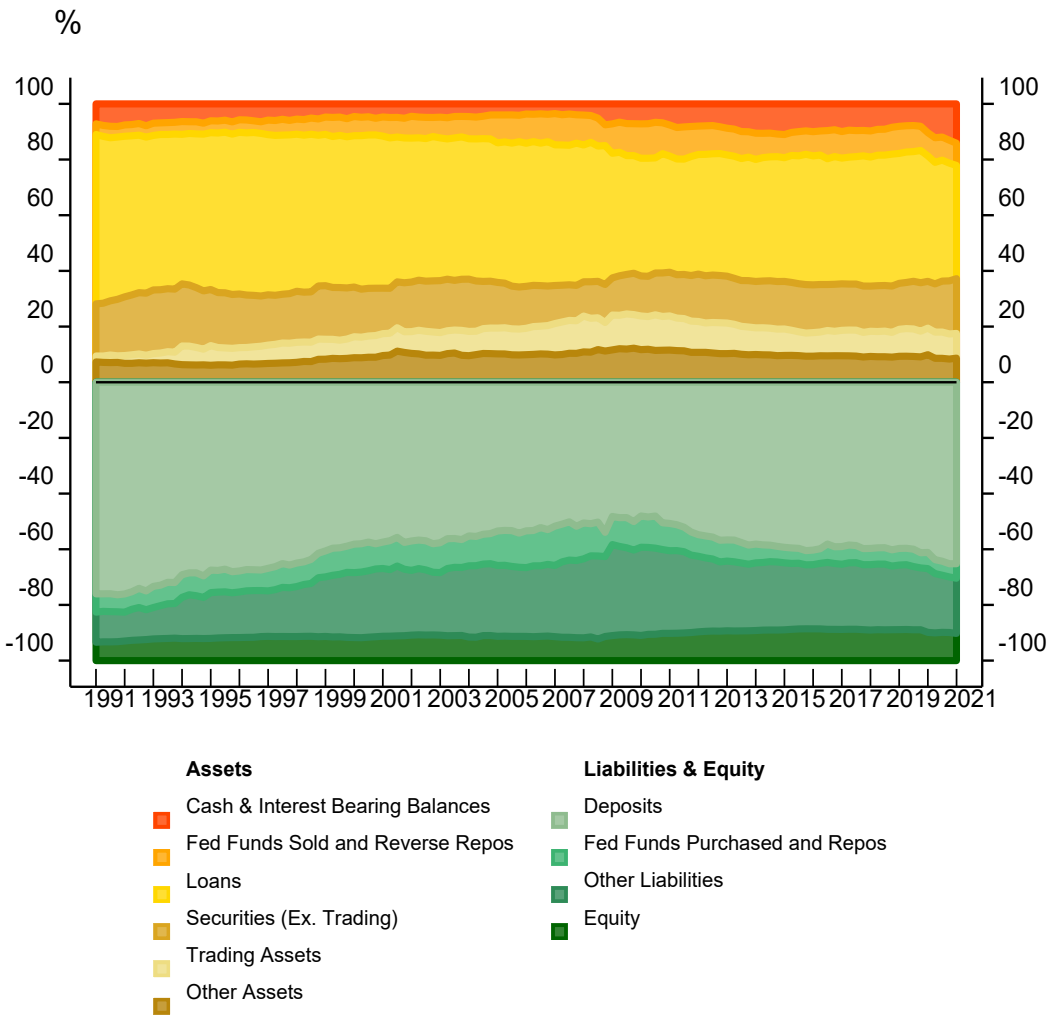
Balance Sheet Composition



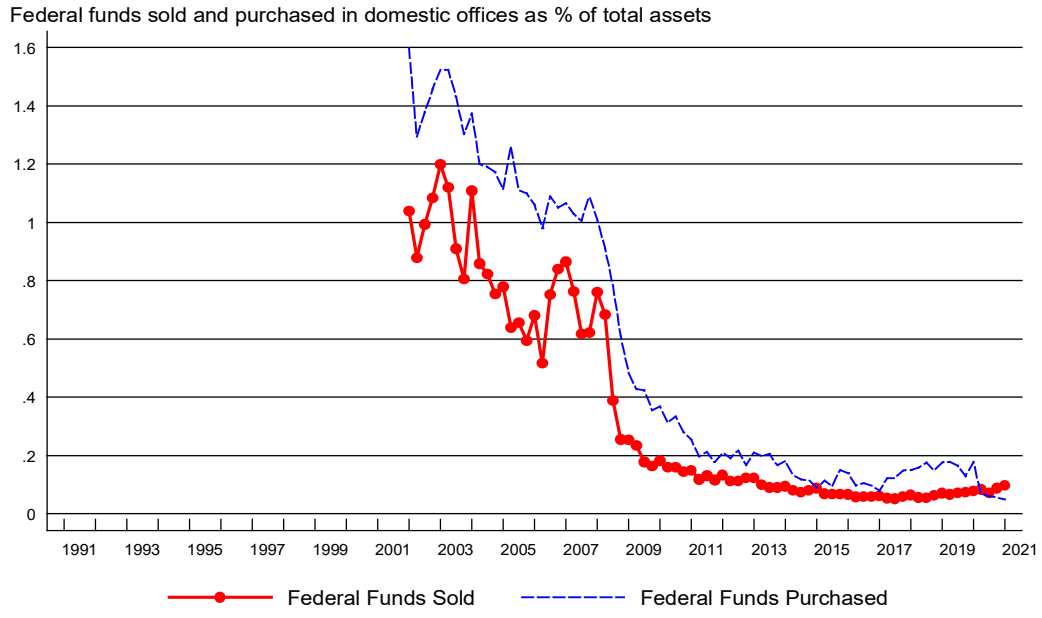
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



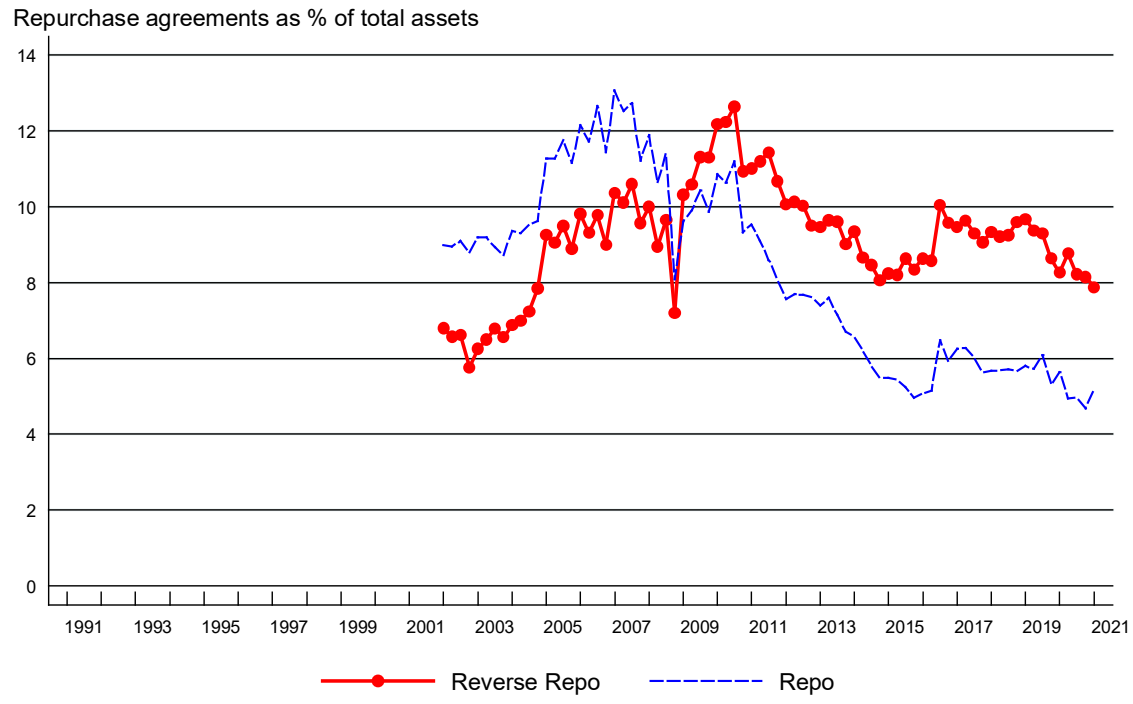
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased



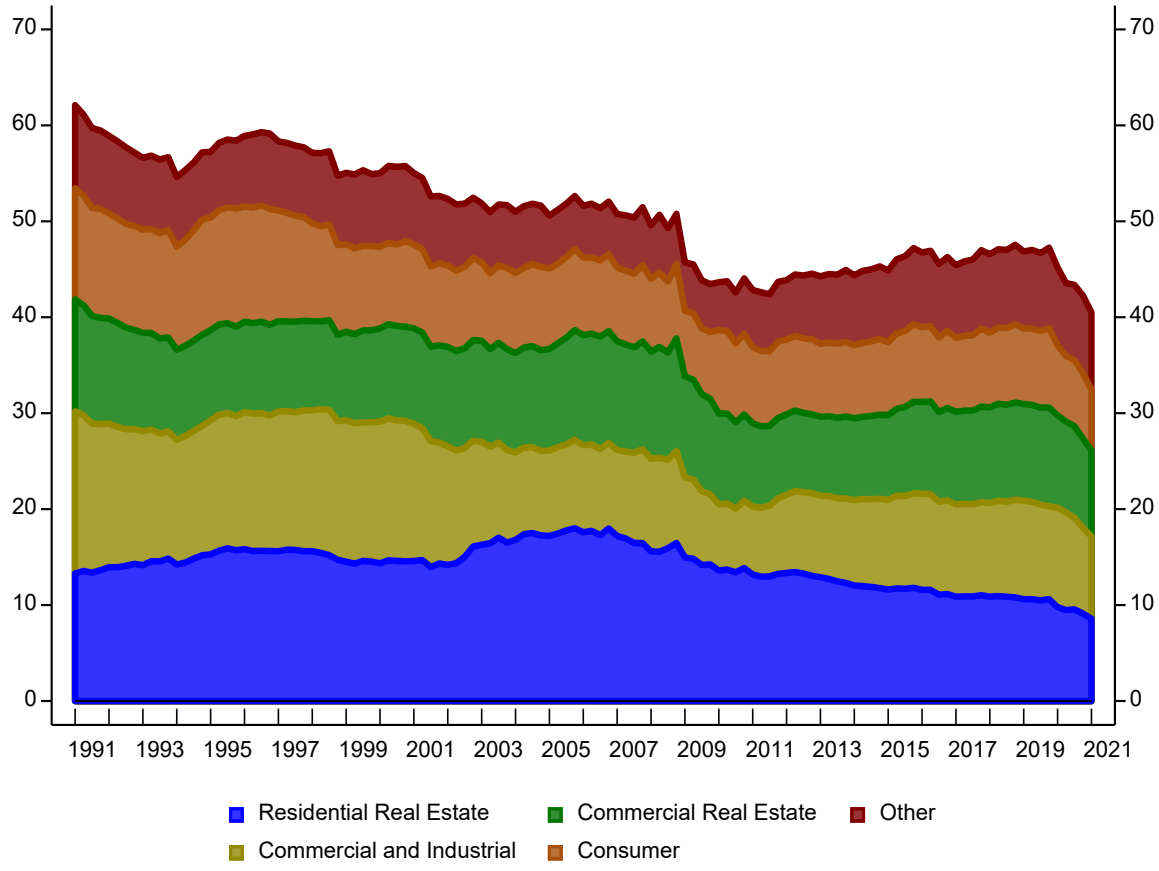
Repurchase Agreements



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

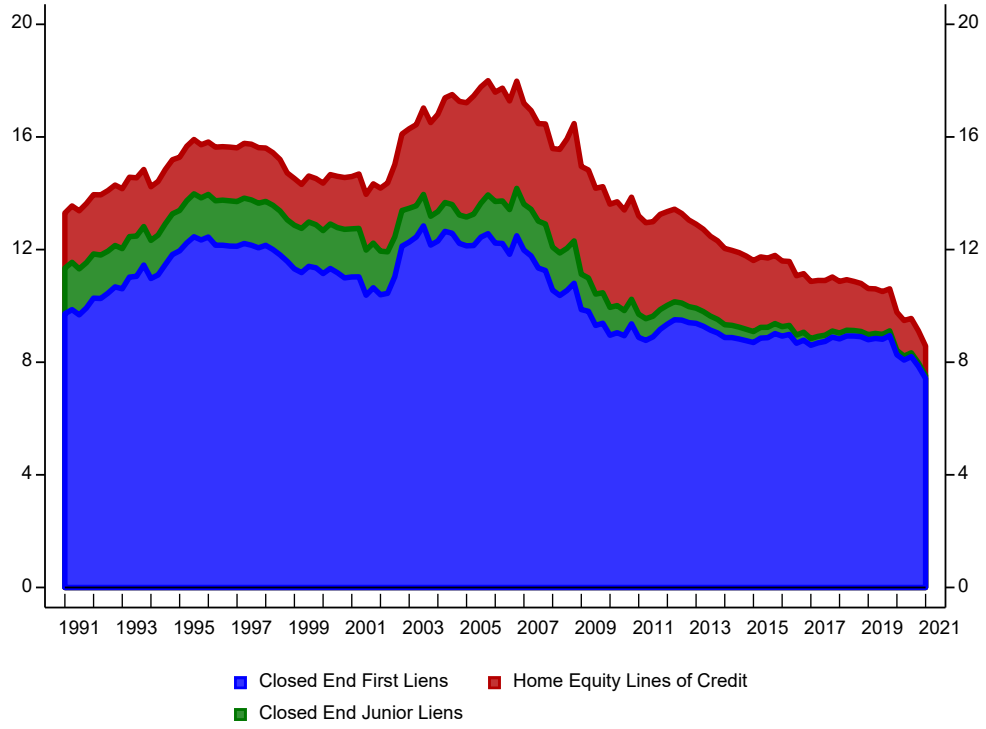
Loans

% of Total Assets



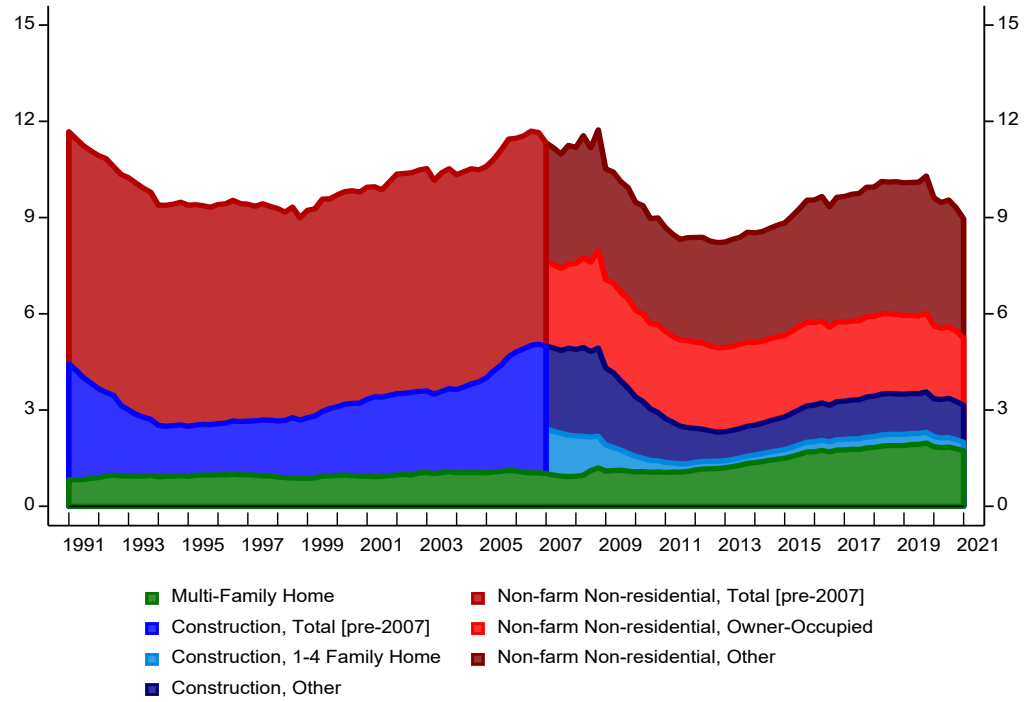
Residential Real Estate Loans

% of Total Assets



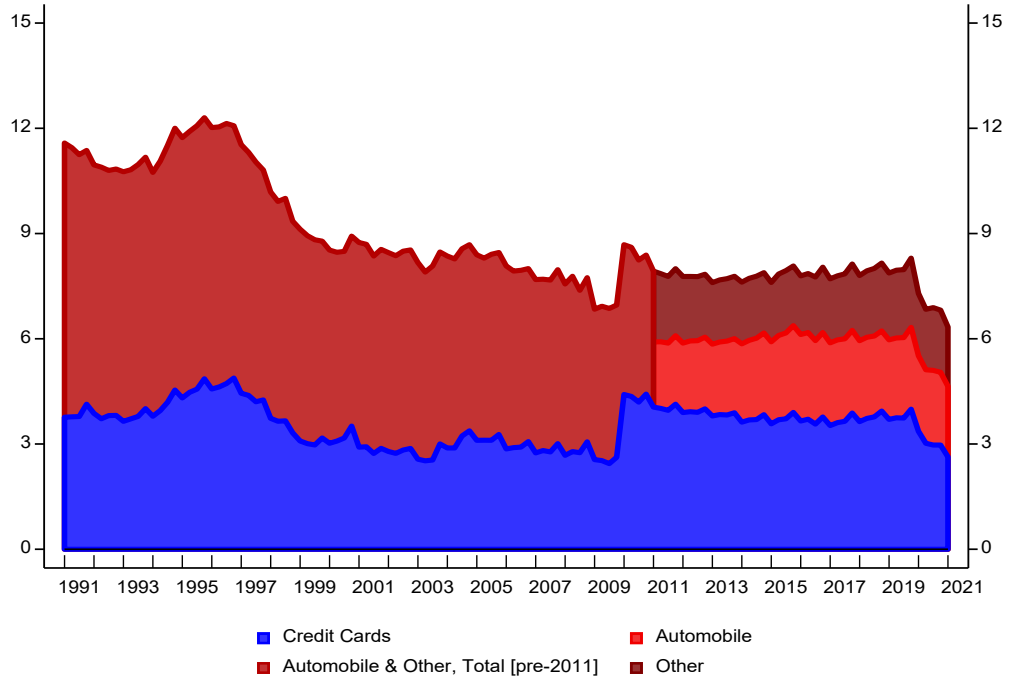
Commercial Real Estate Loans

% of Total Assets



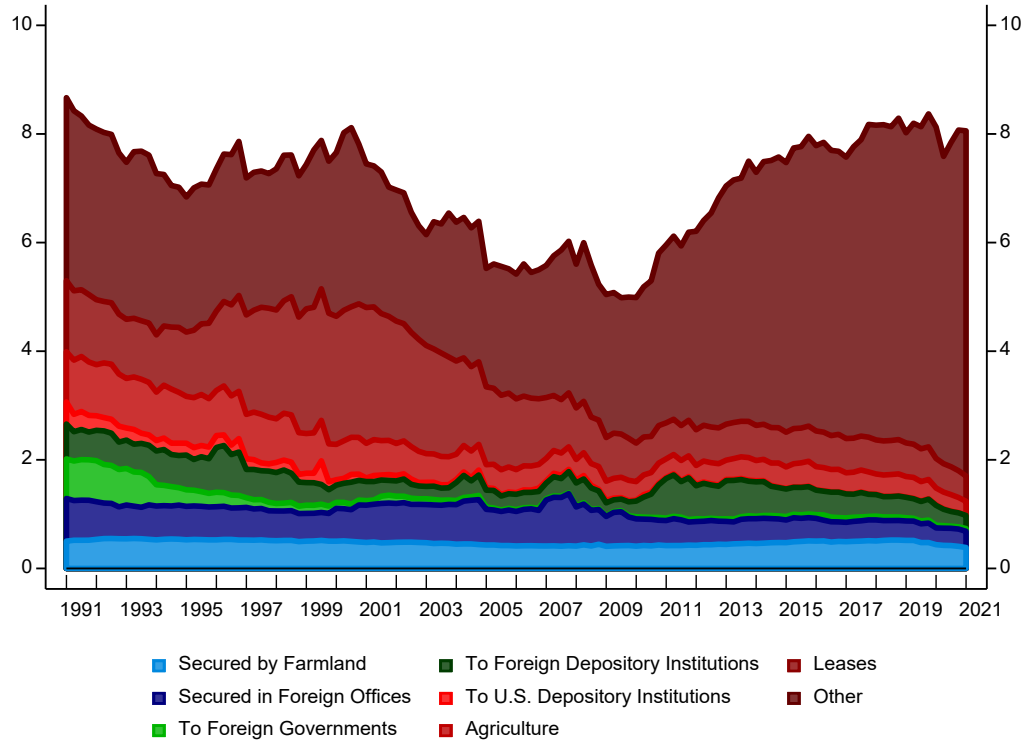
Consumer Loans

% of Total Assets

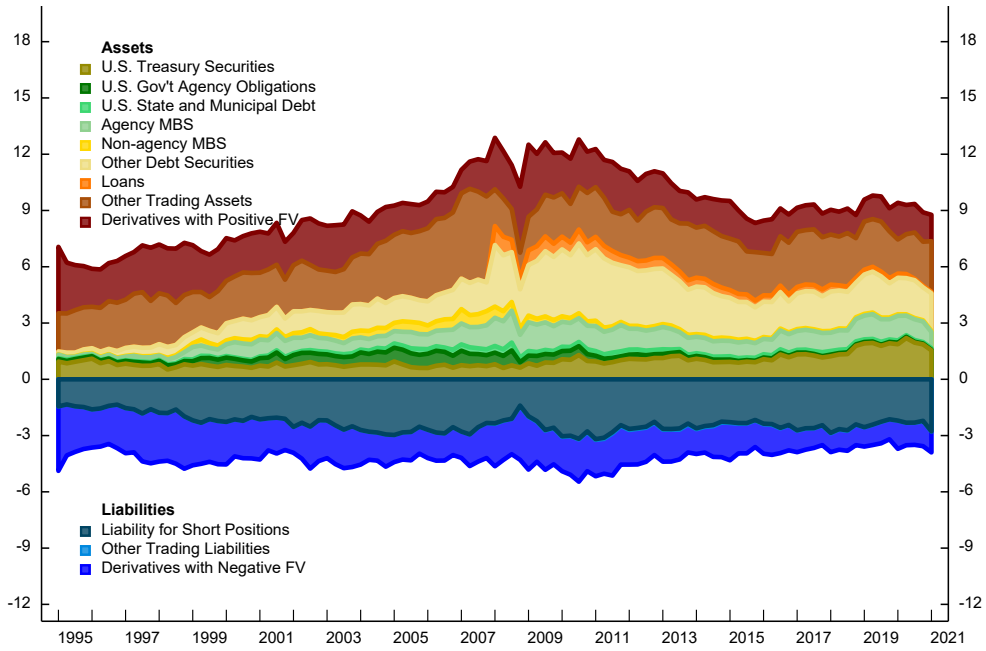


Other Loans

% of Total Assets

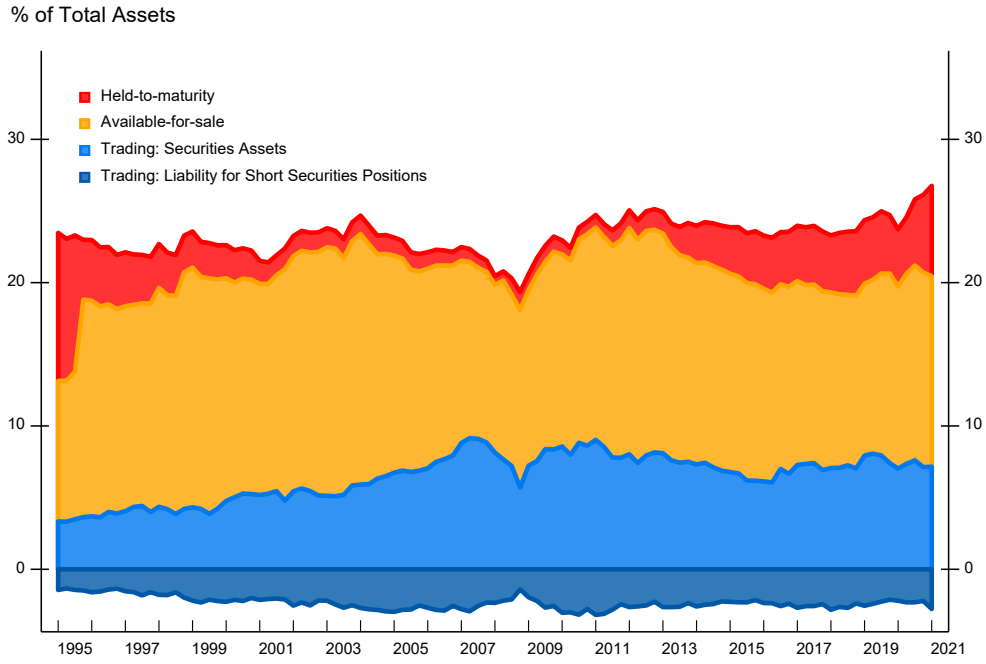


Trading Assets and Liabilities



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.

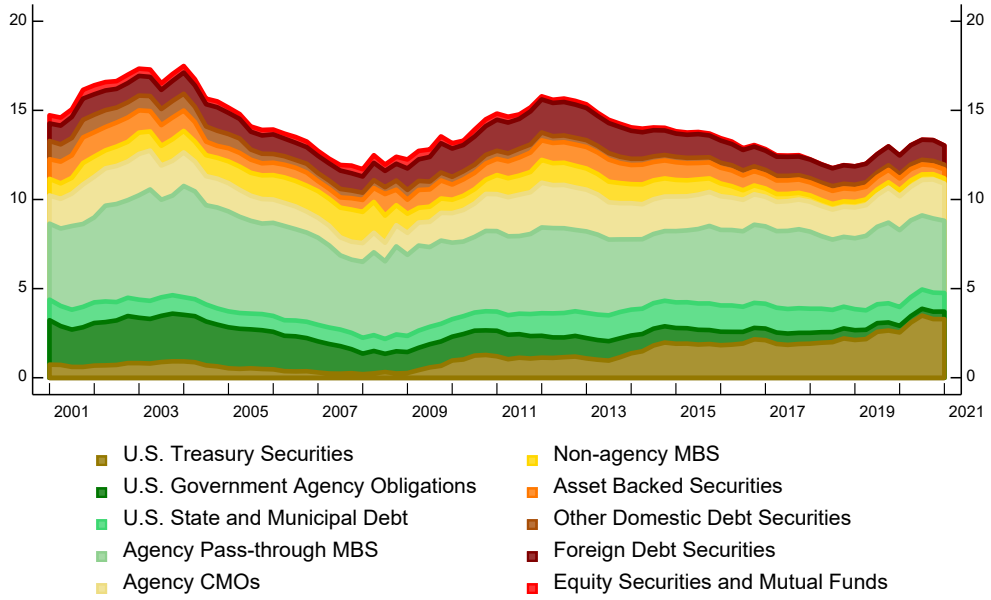
Securities Portfolios



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

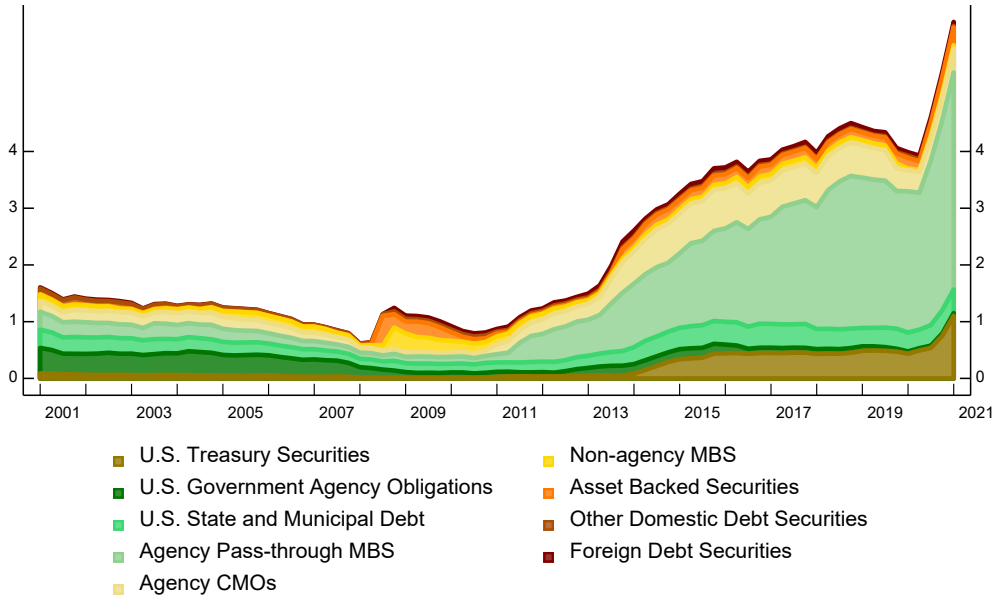
Available-for-Sale Securities

% of Total Assets



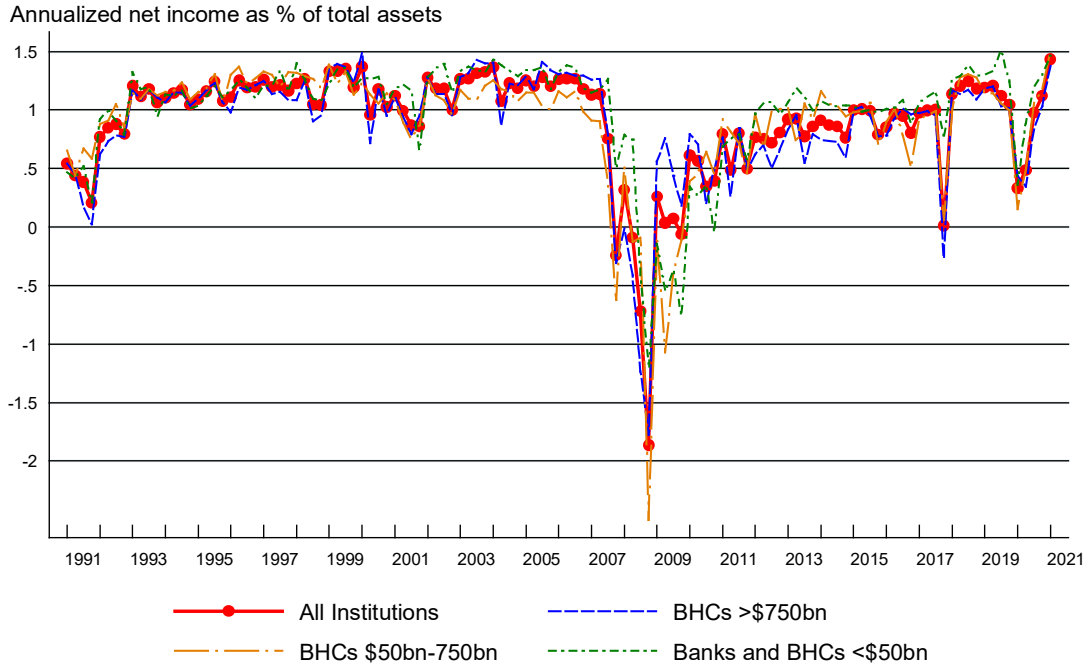
Held-to-Maturity Securities

% of Total Assets

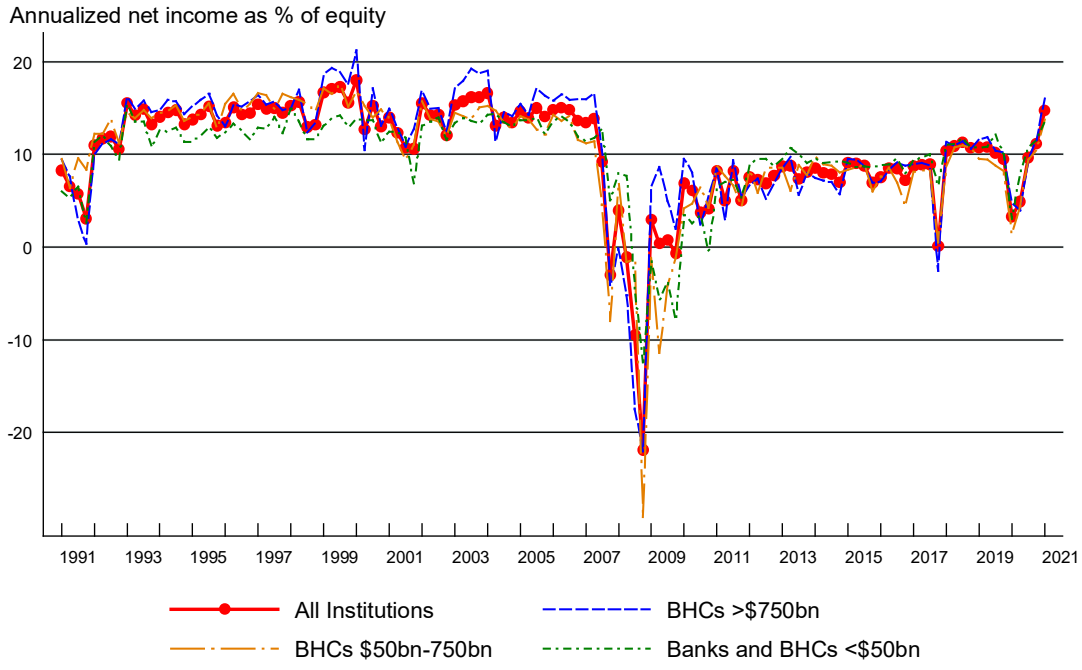


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

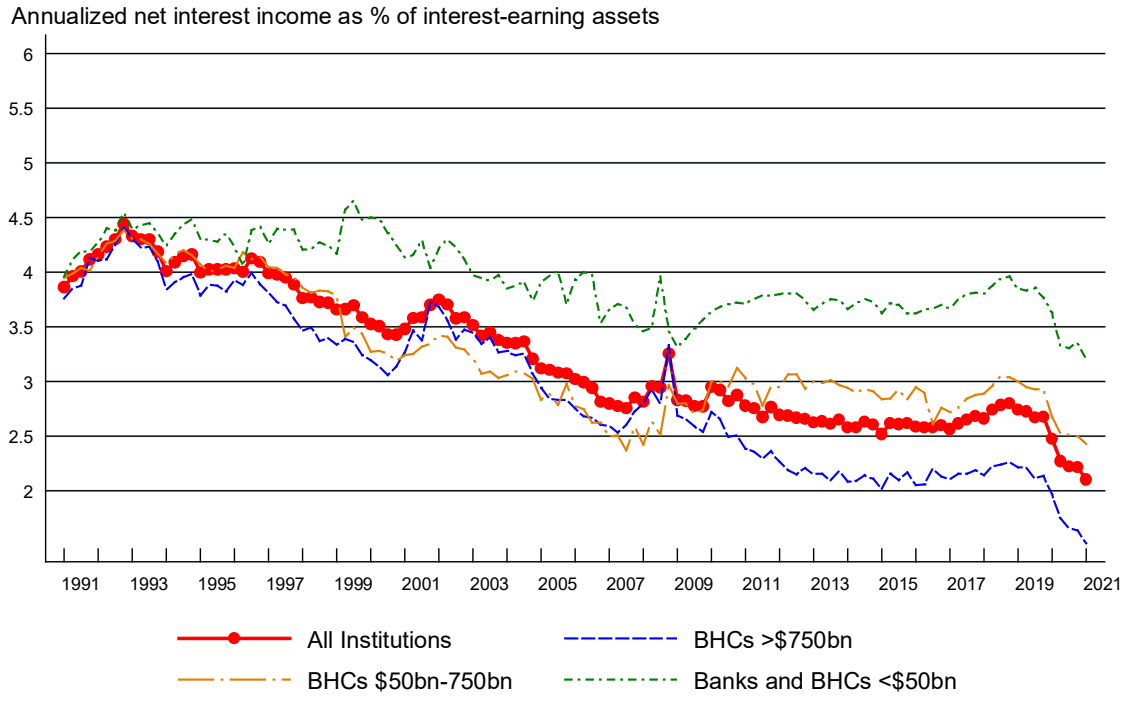
Return on Assets



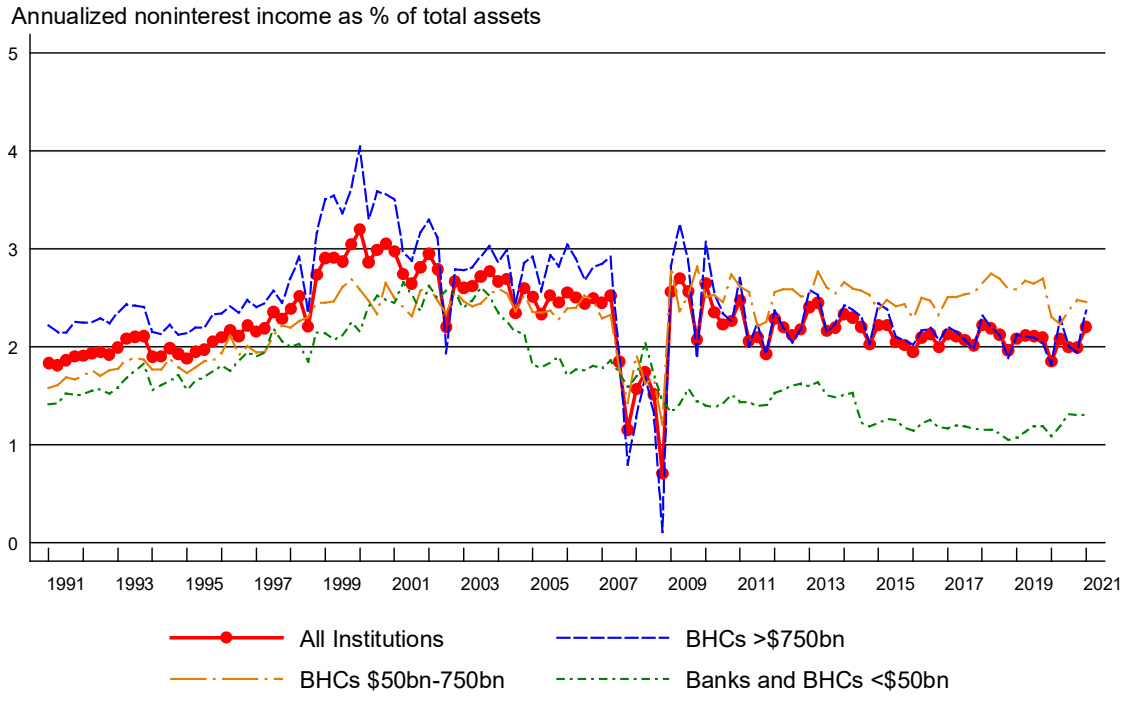
Return on Equity



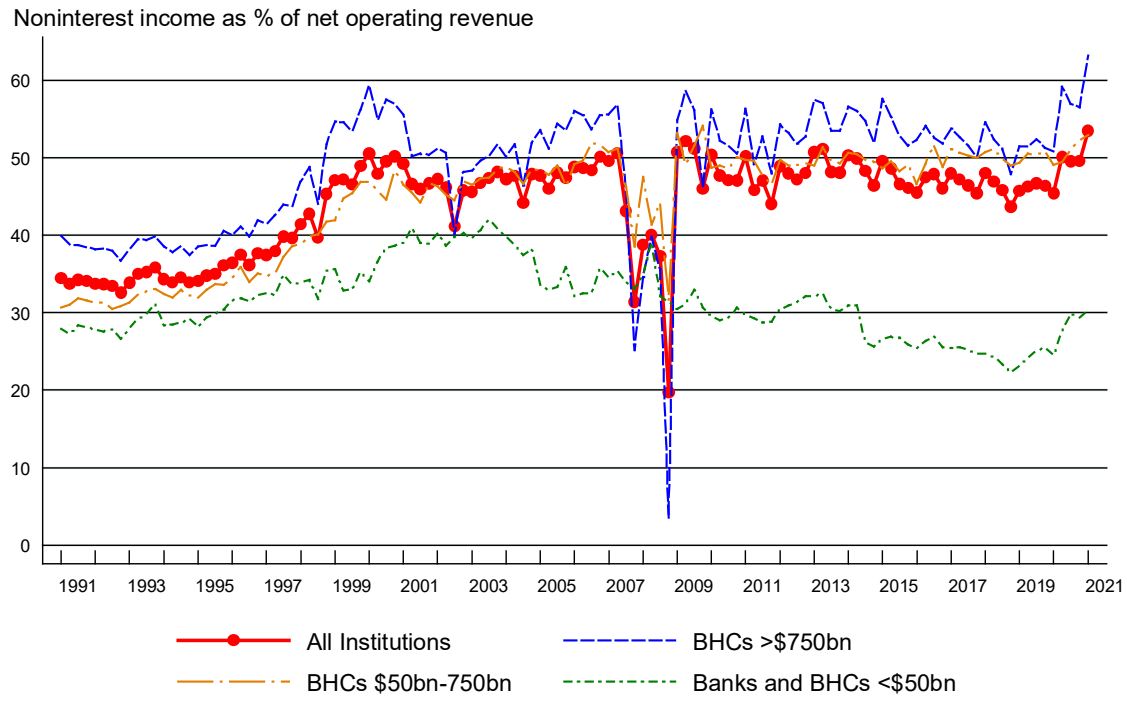
Net Interest Margin



Noninterest Income Ratio

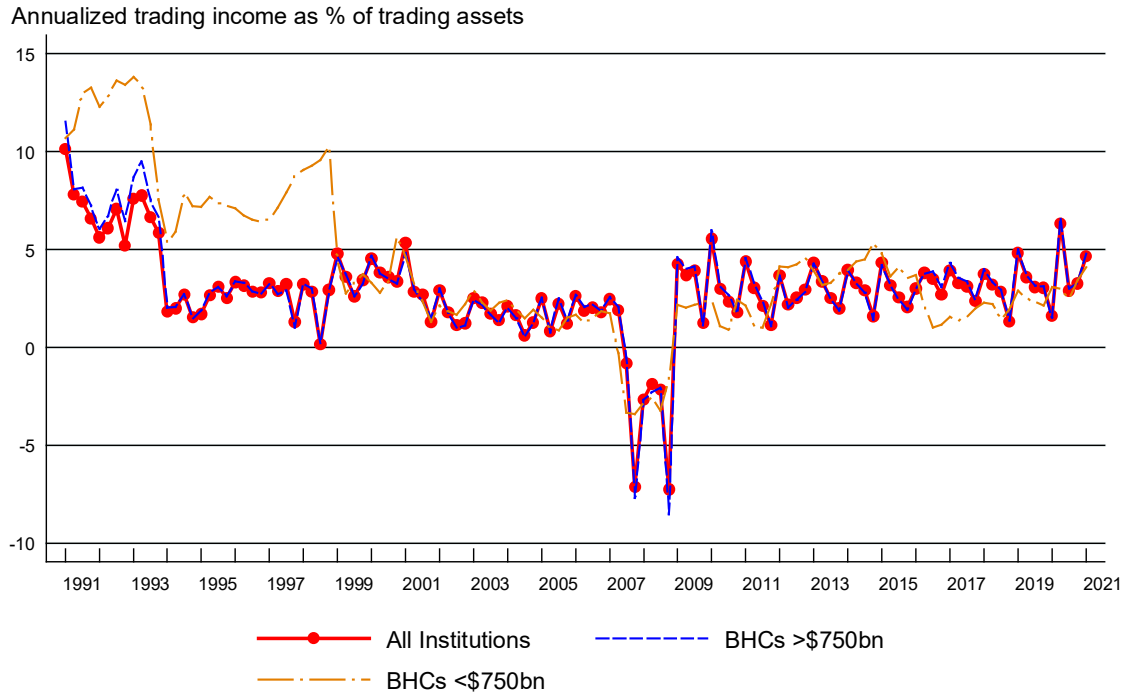


Noninterest Income Share

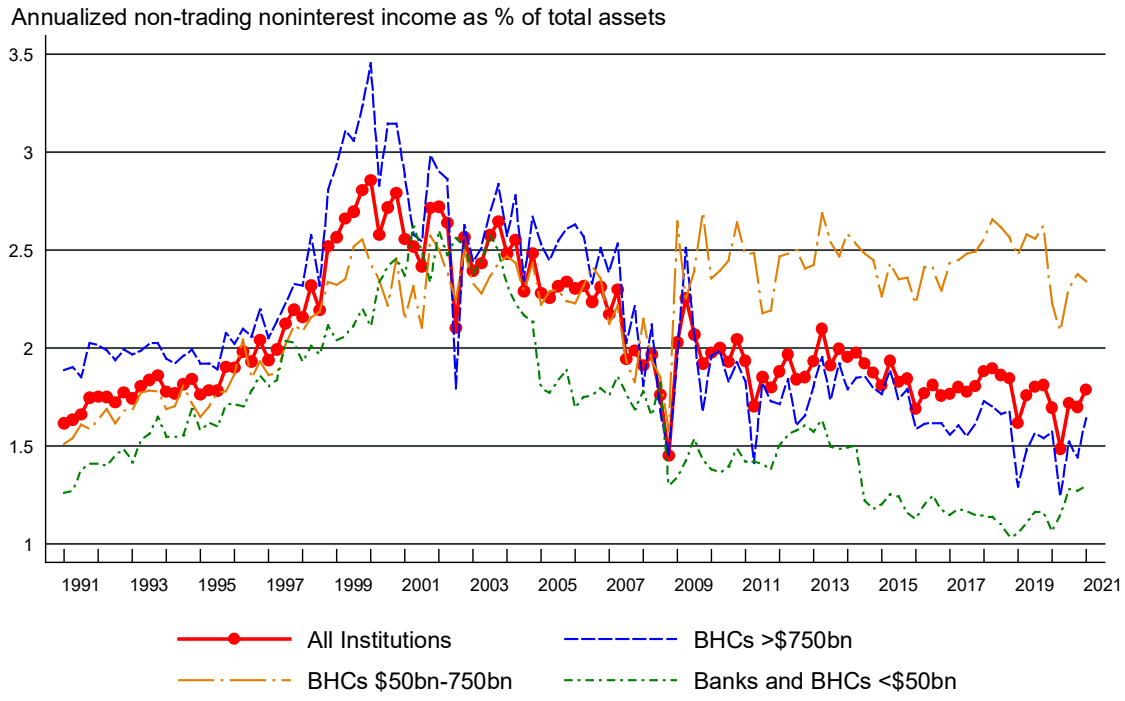


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

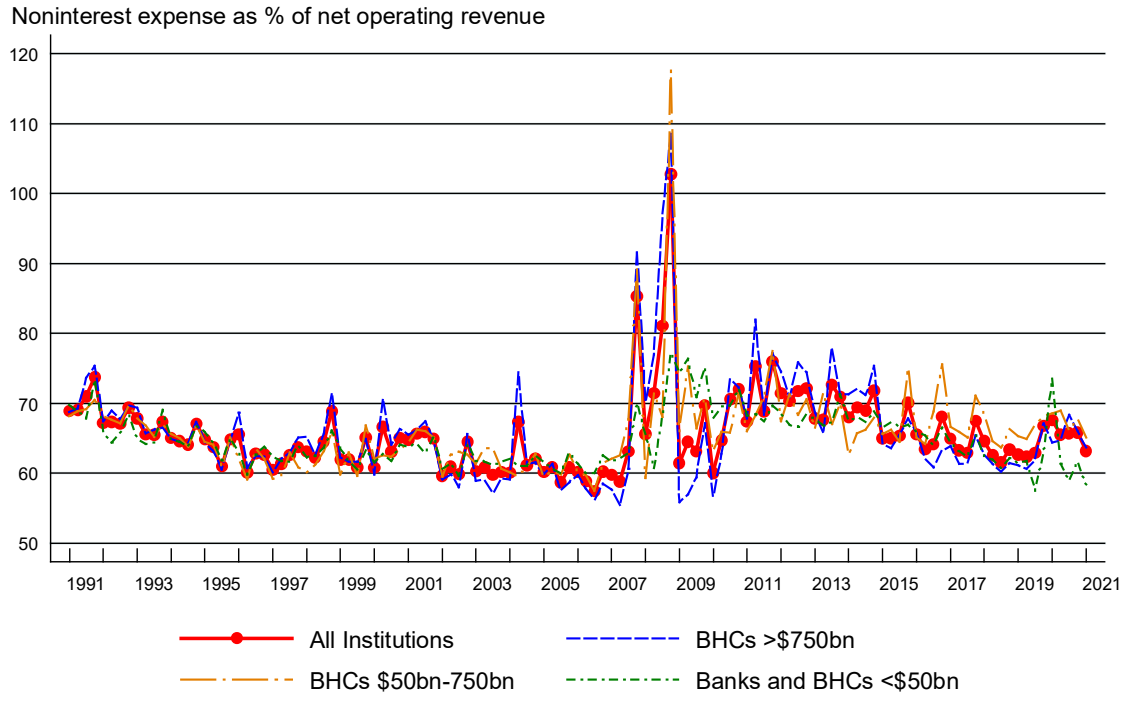
Return on Trading Assets



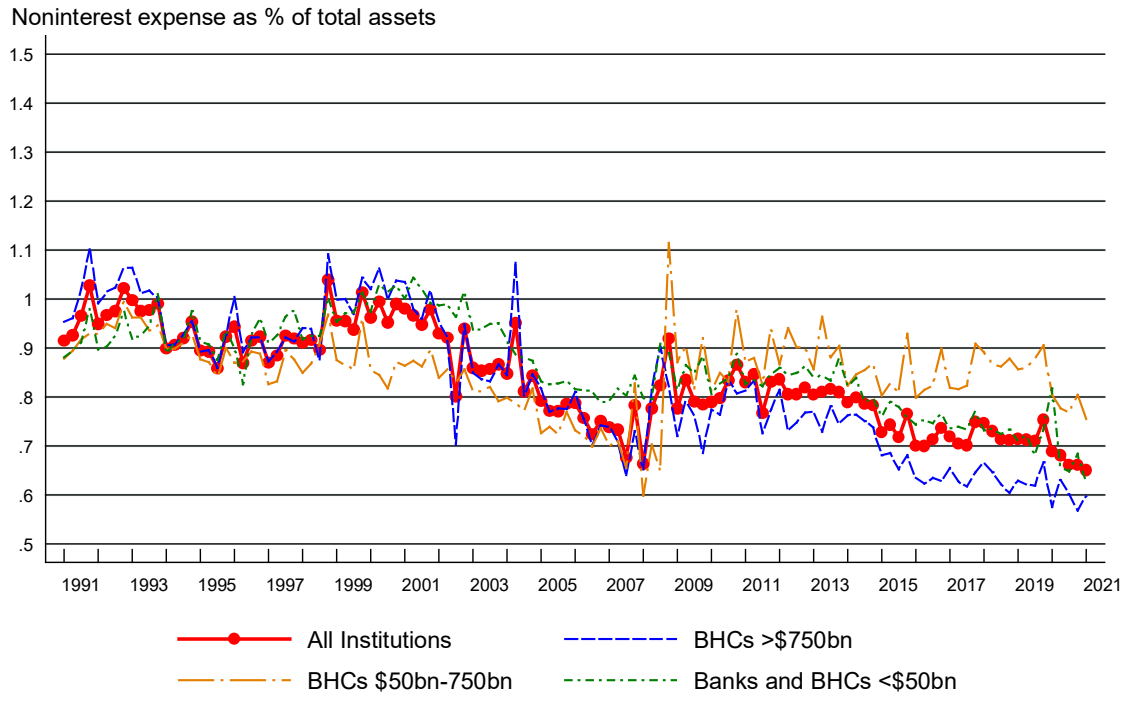
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio



Noninterest Expense Ratio

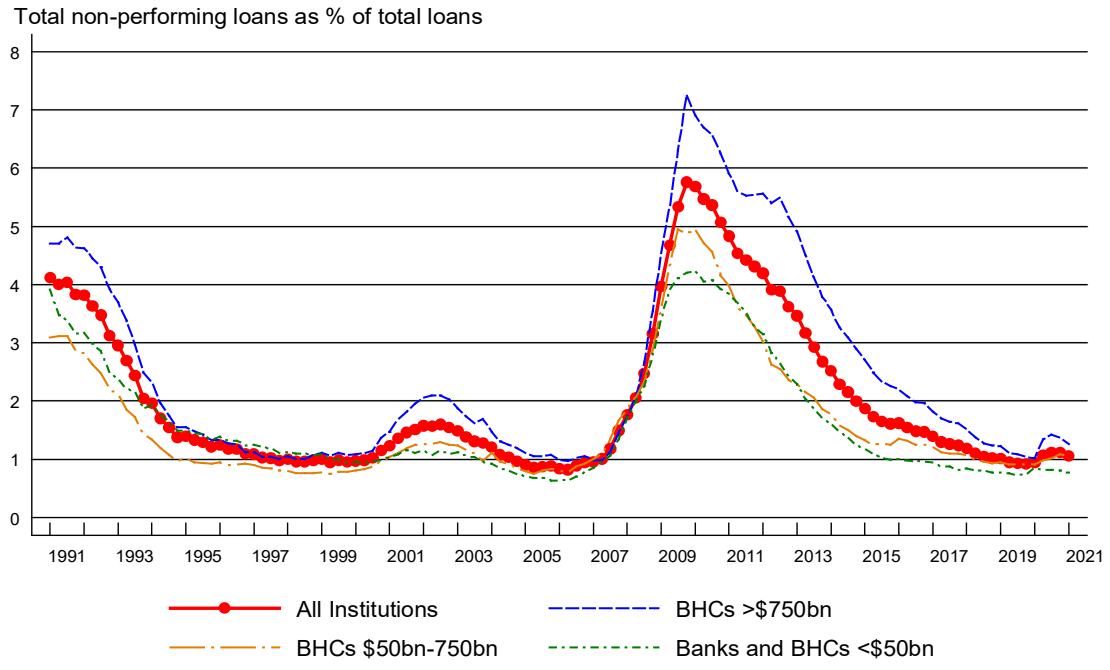


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

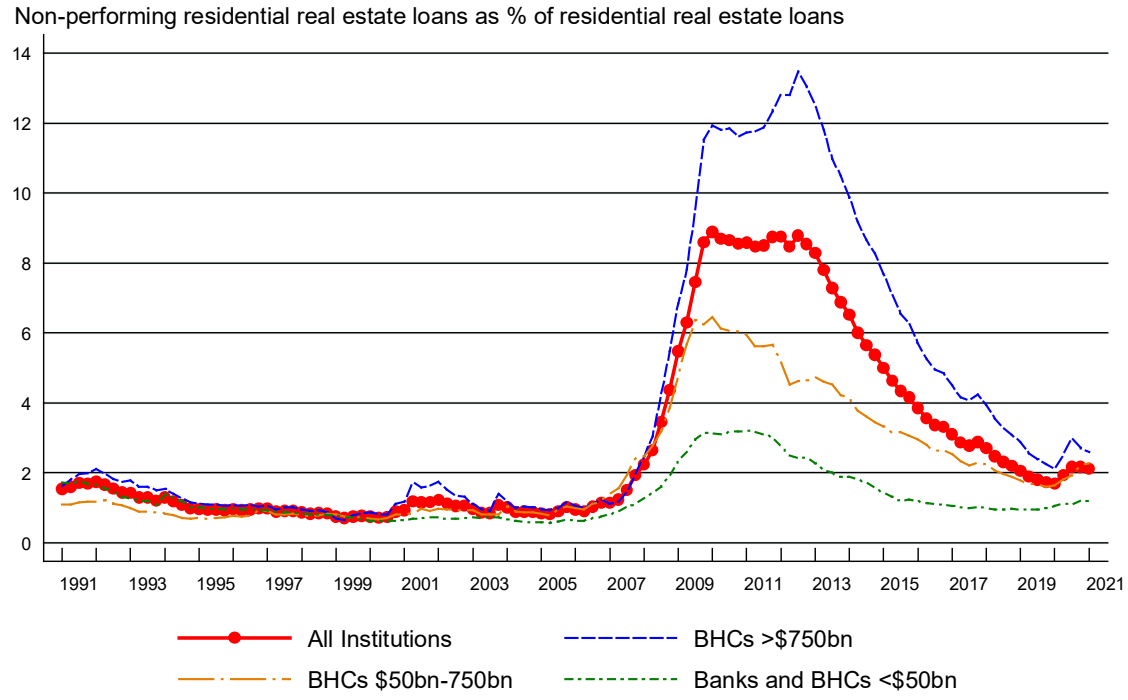
3. Loan Performance

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

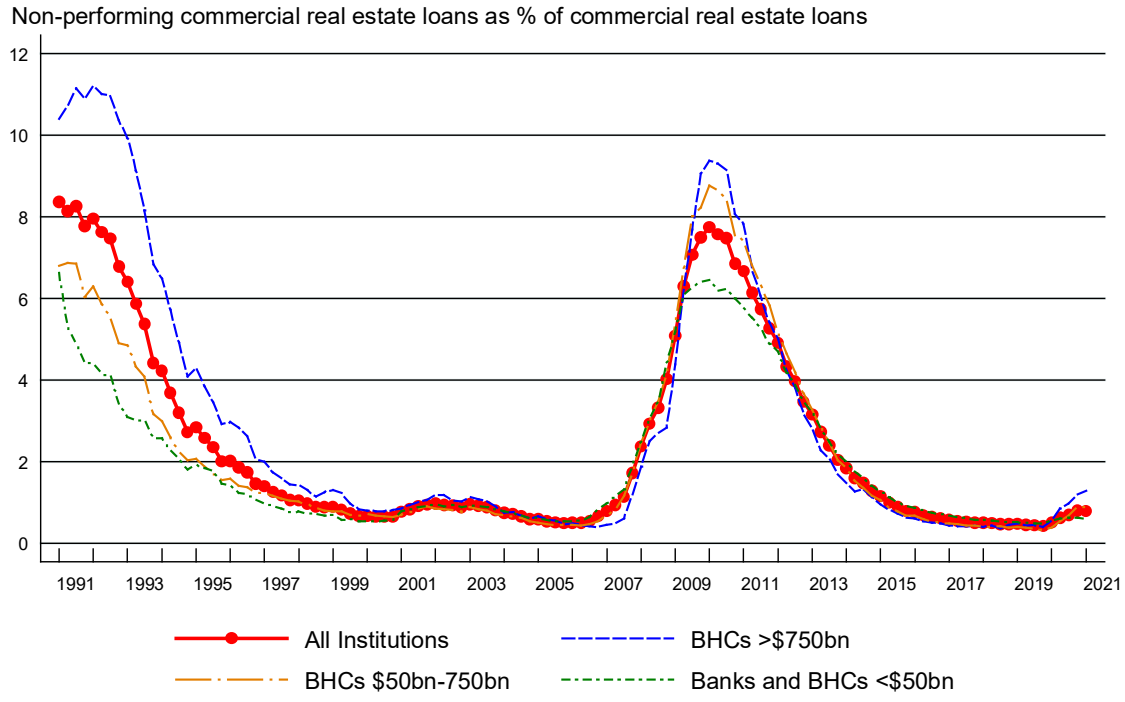
Non-performing Loans



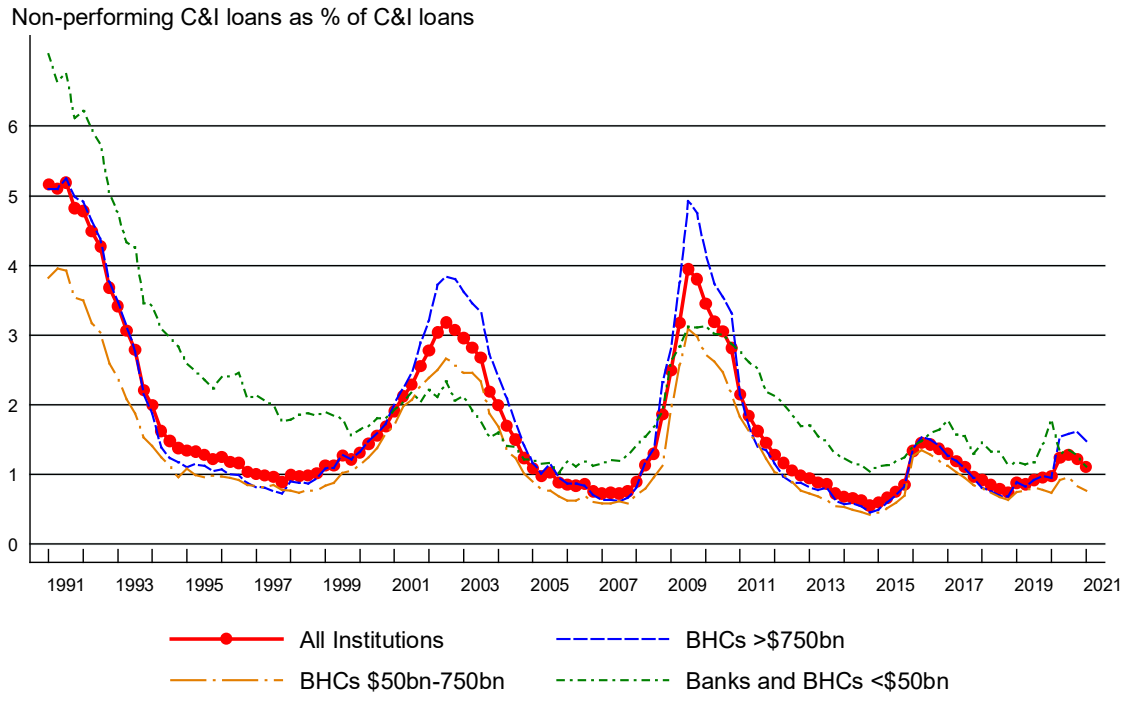
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



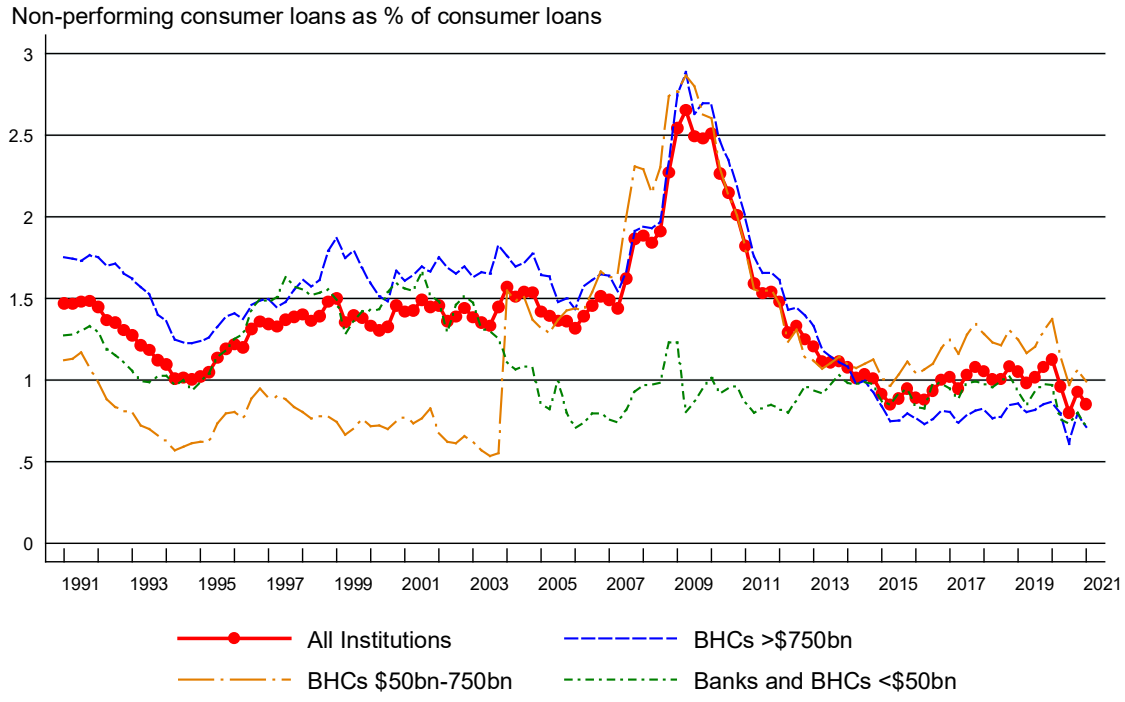
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



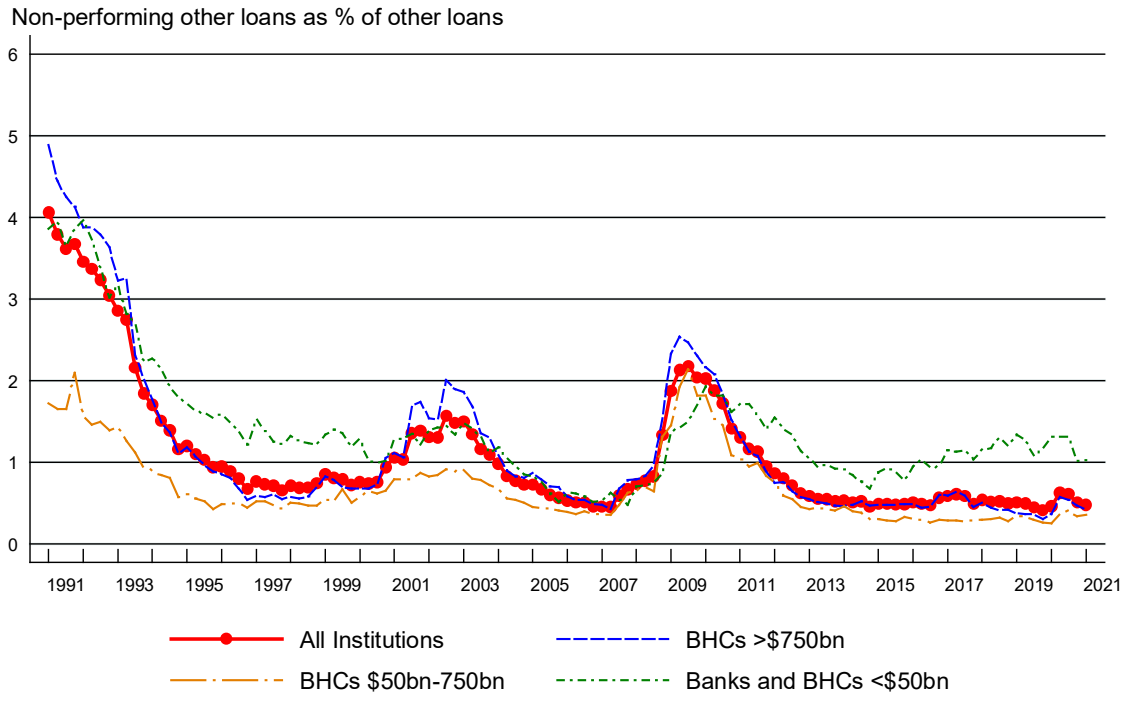
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



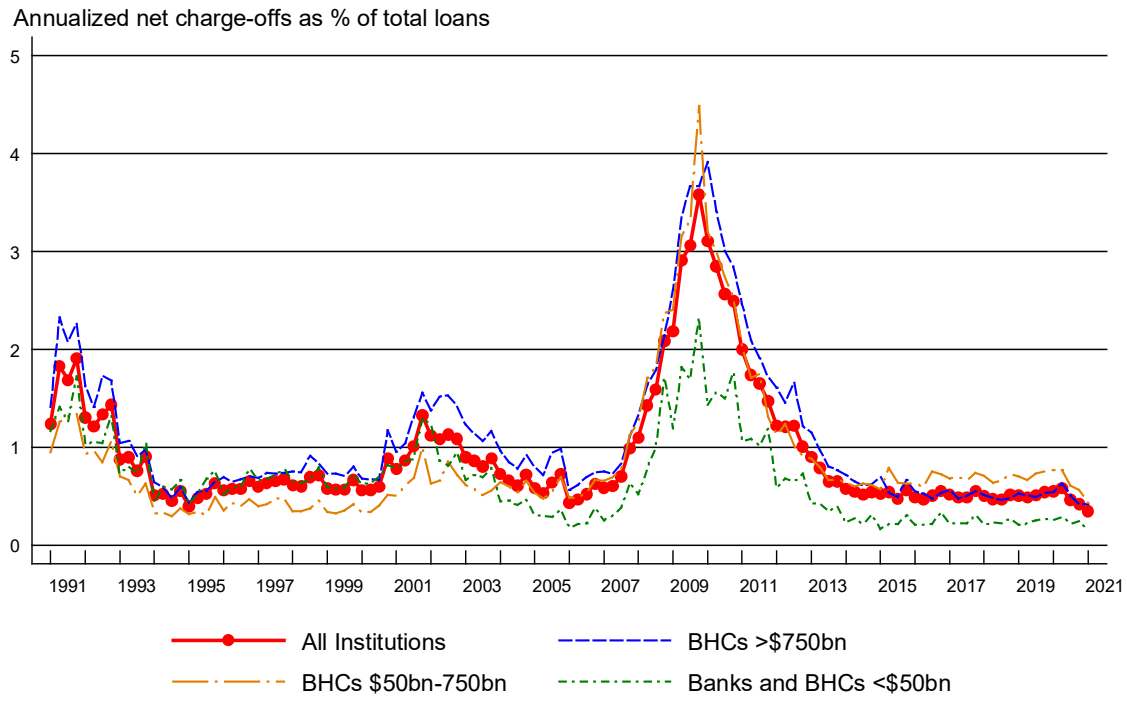
Non-performing Consumer Loans



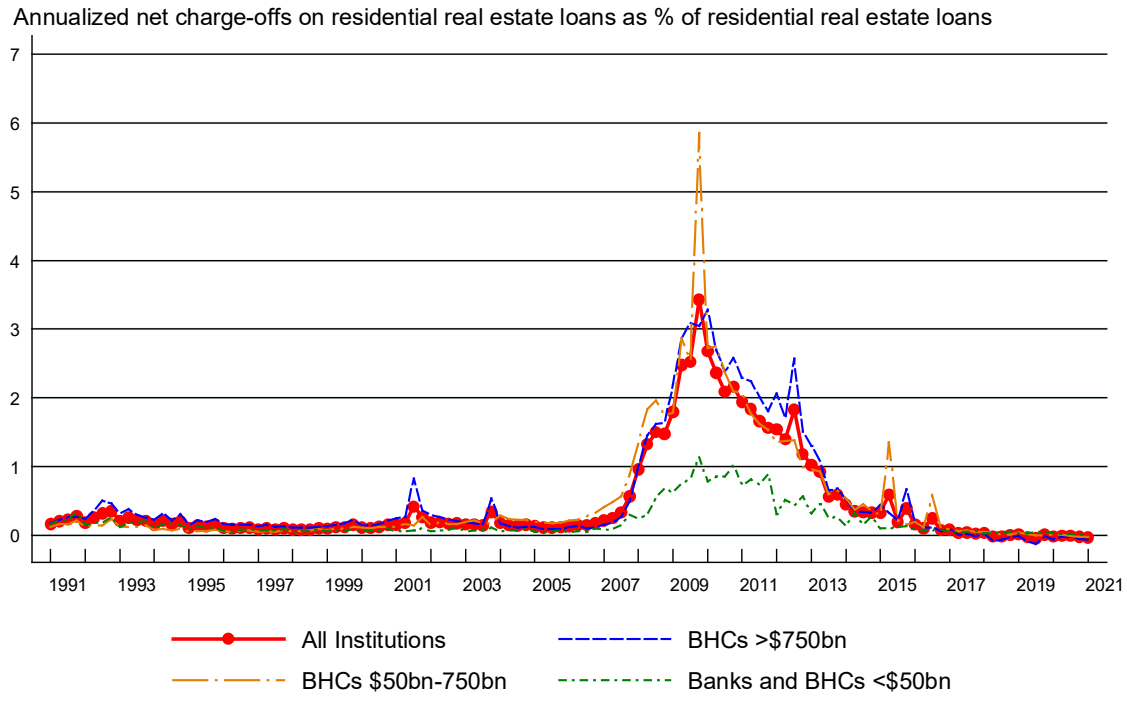
Non-performing Other Loans



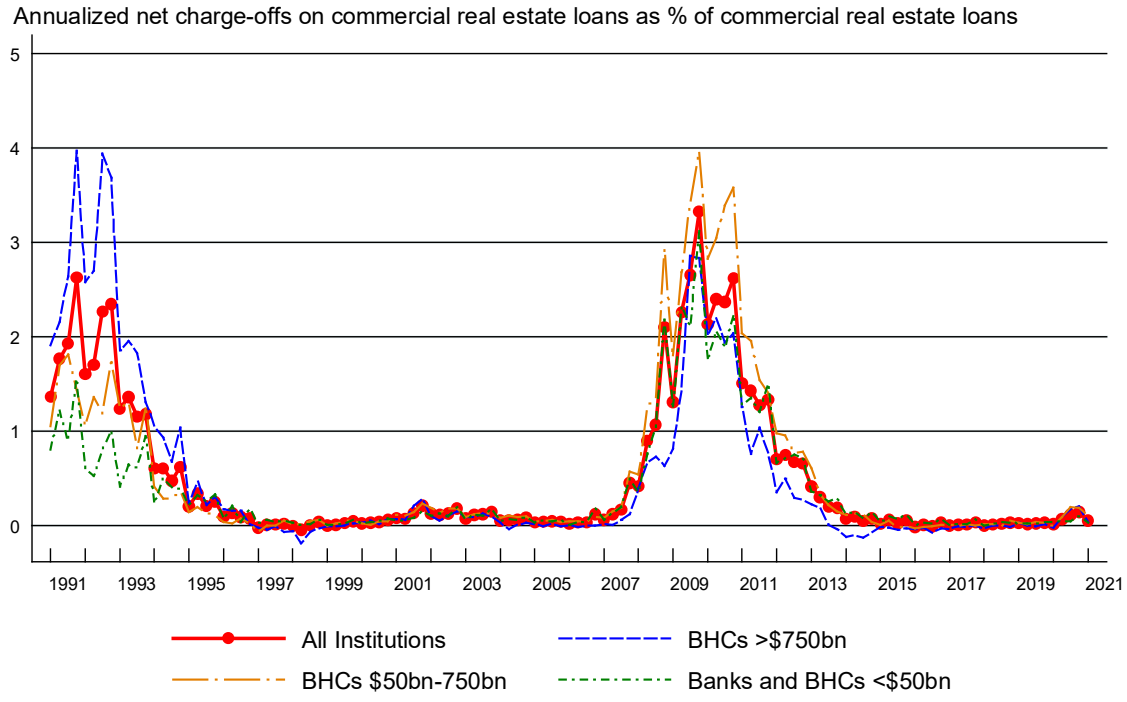
Net Charge-offs



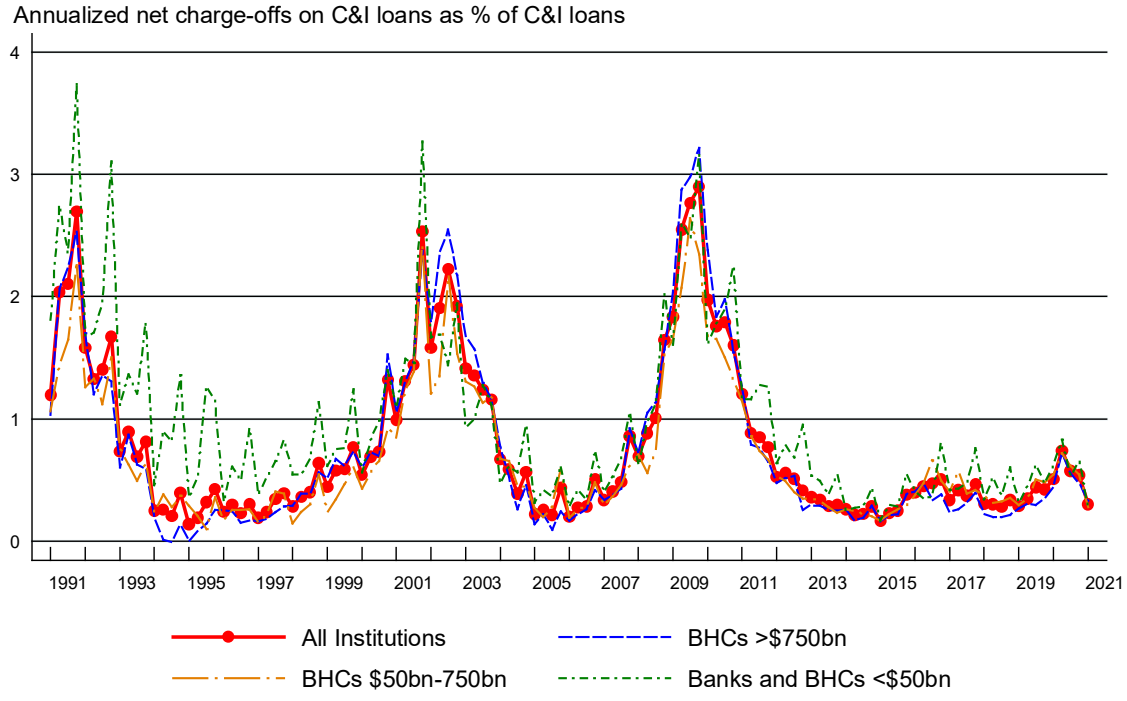
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



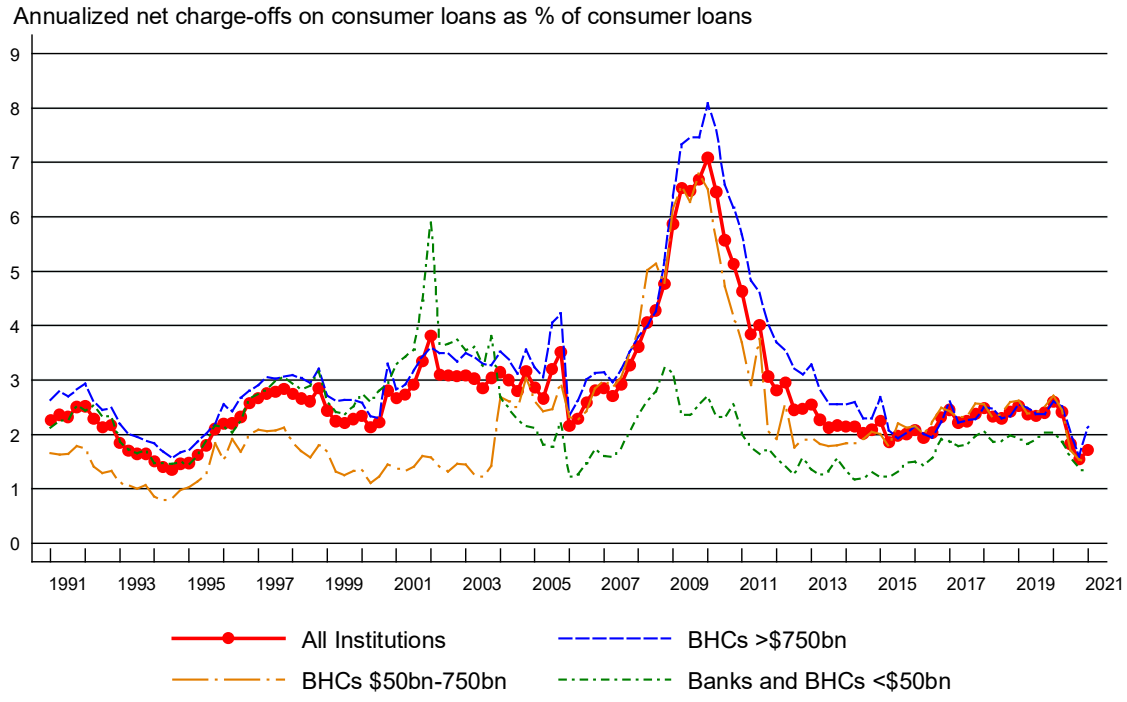
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



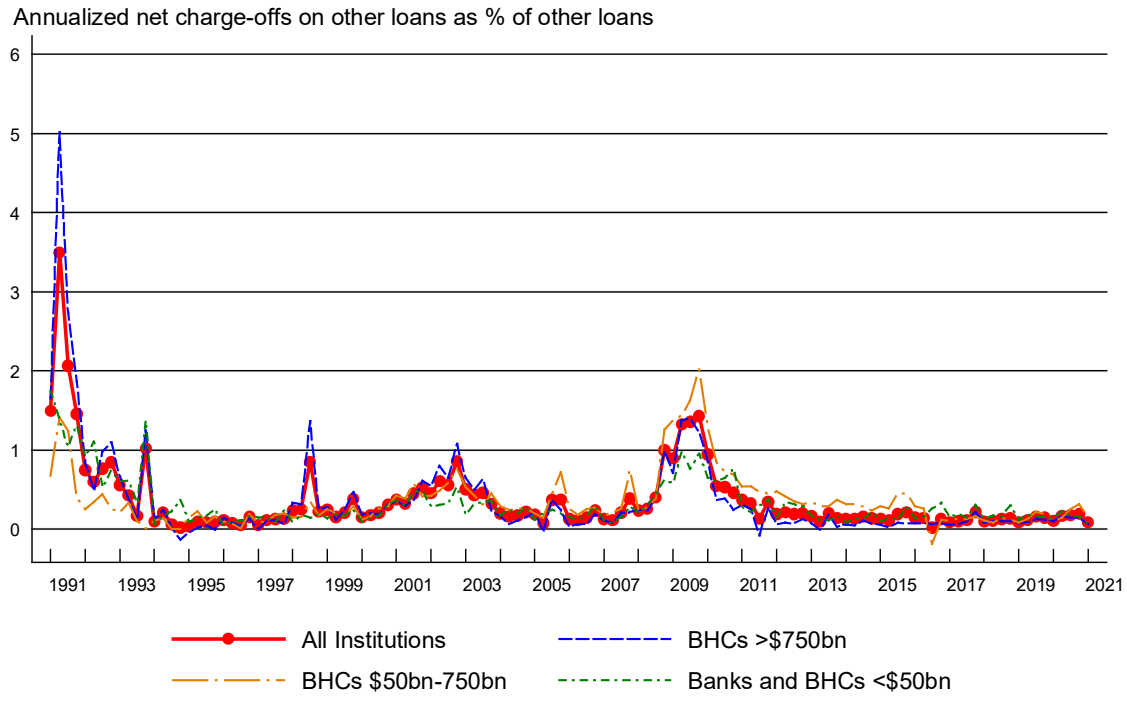
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



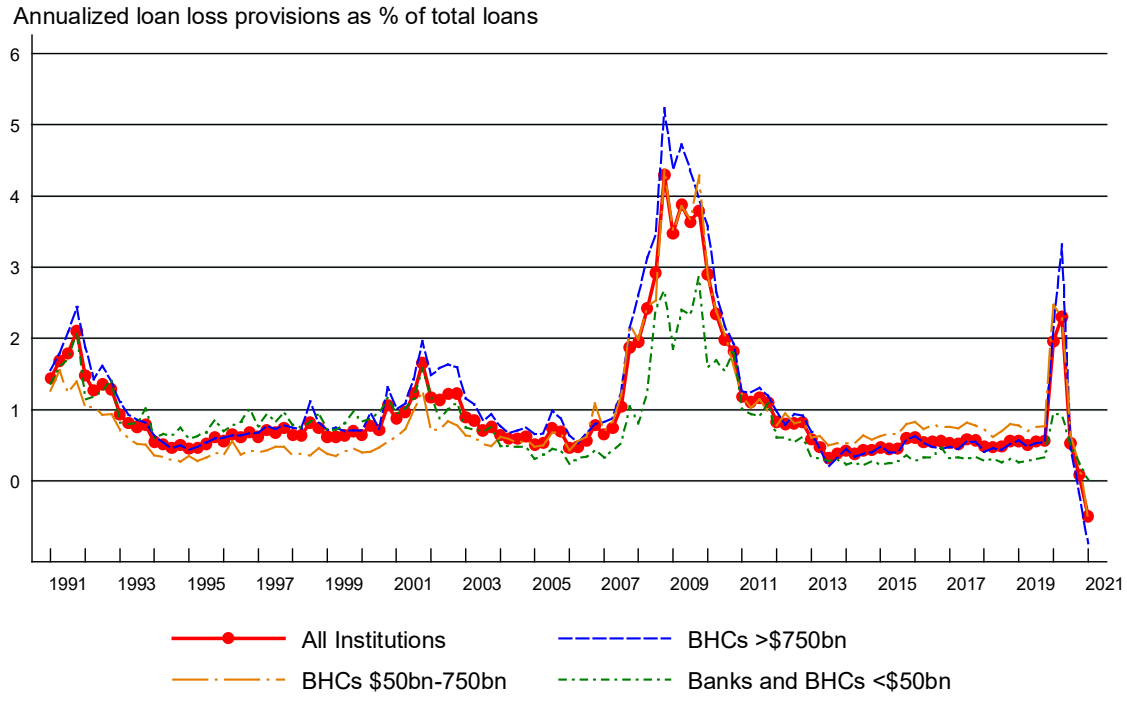
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



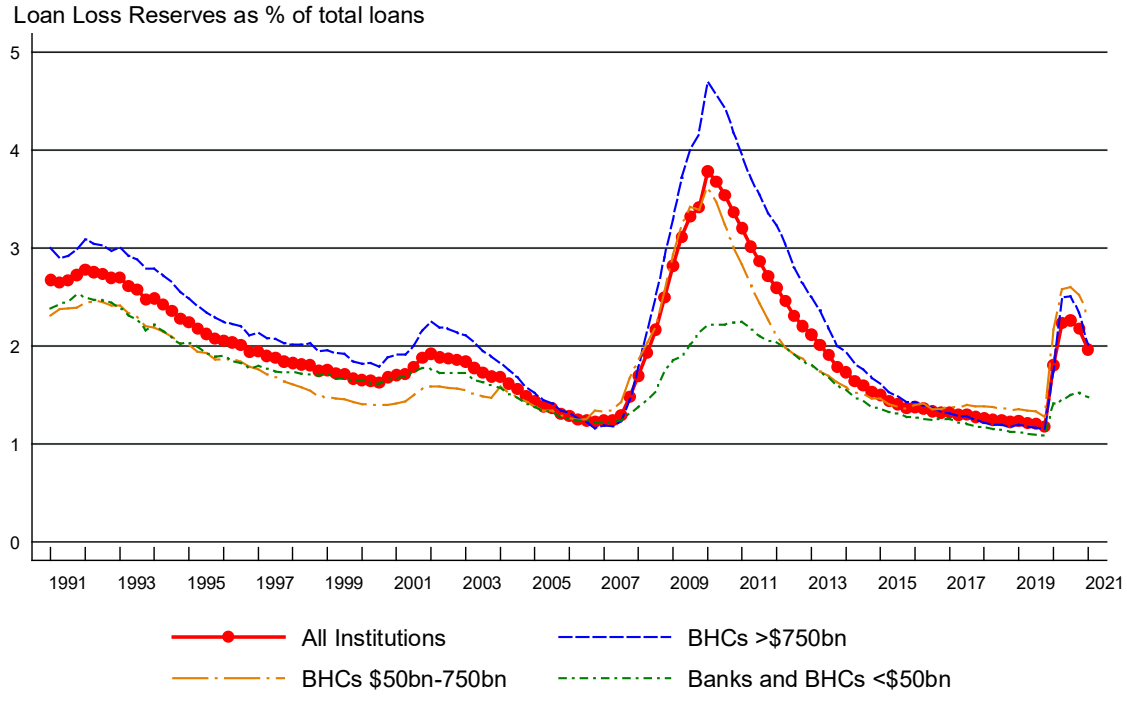
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



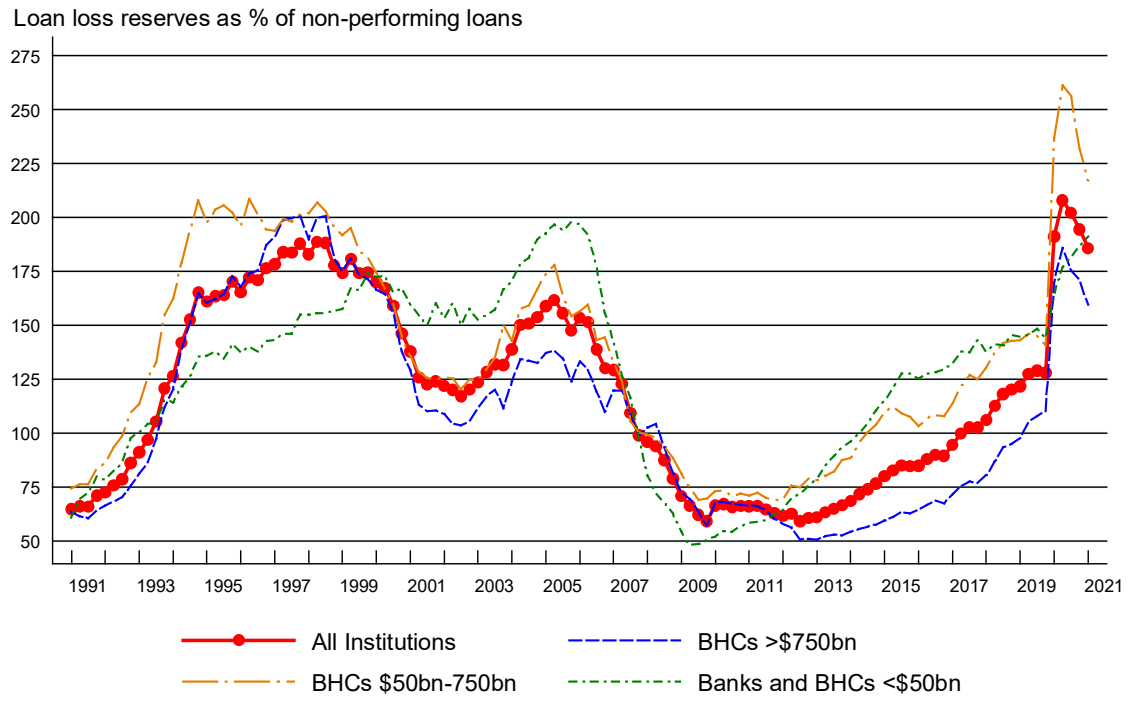
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



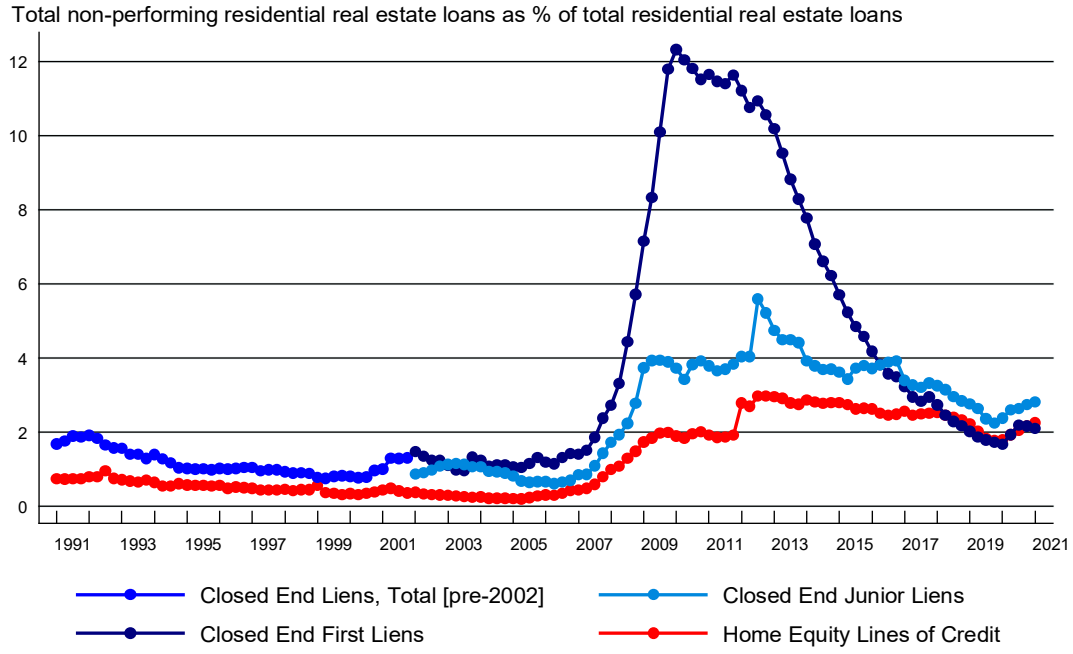
Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans



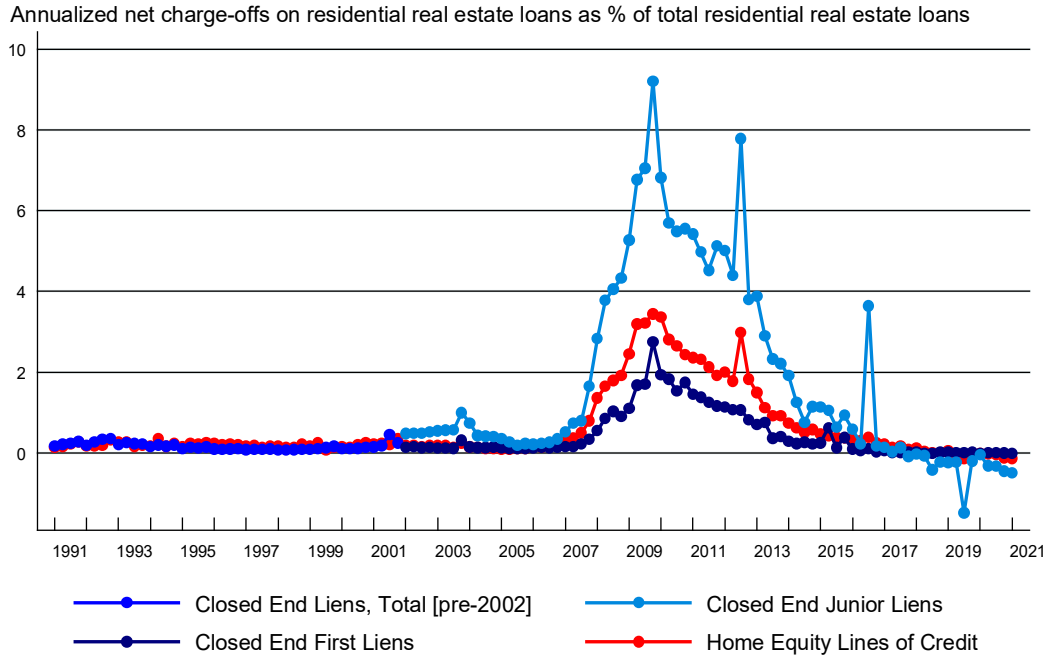
4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

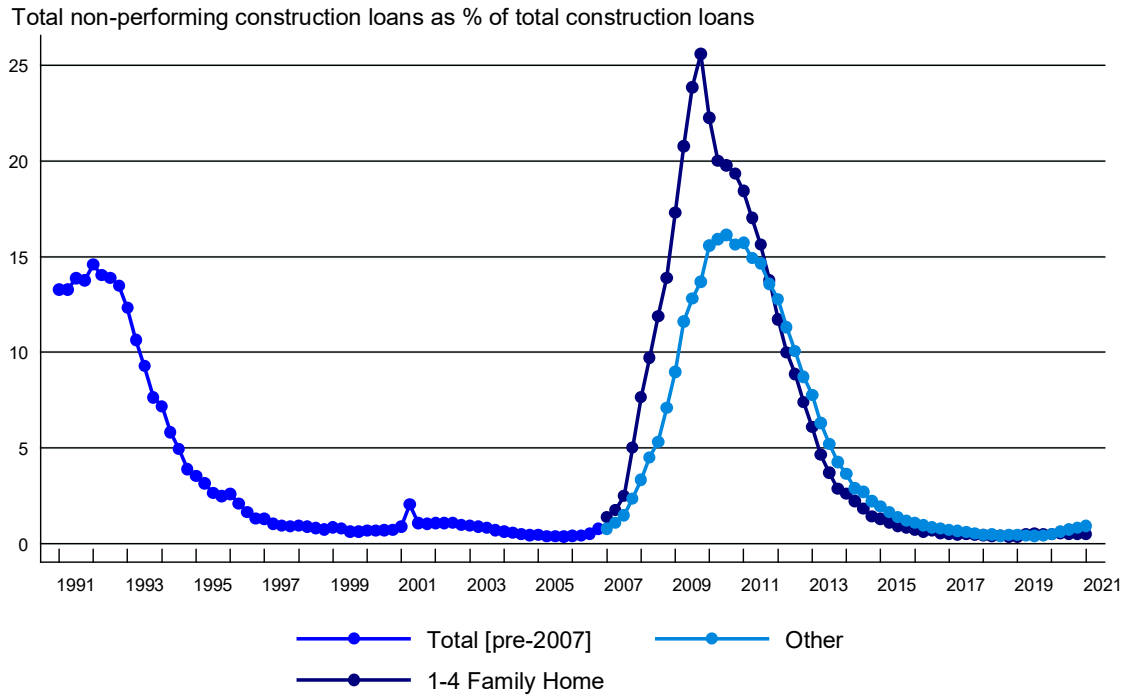


Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

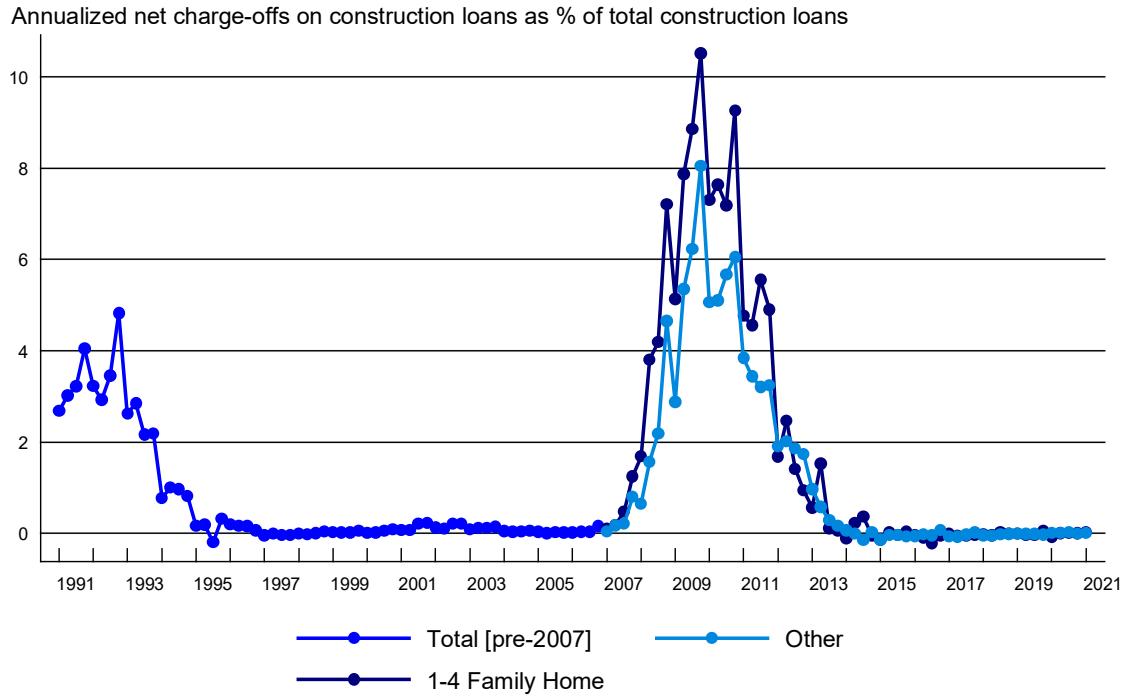


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

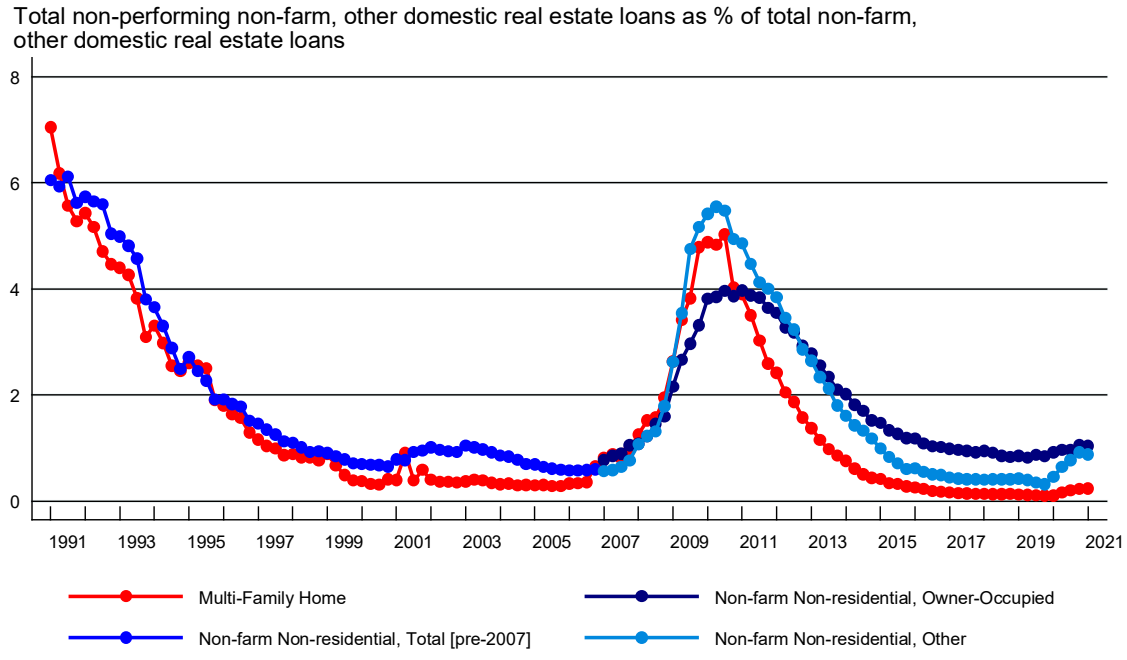
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



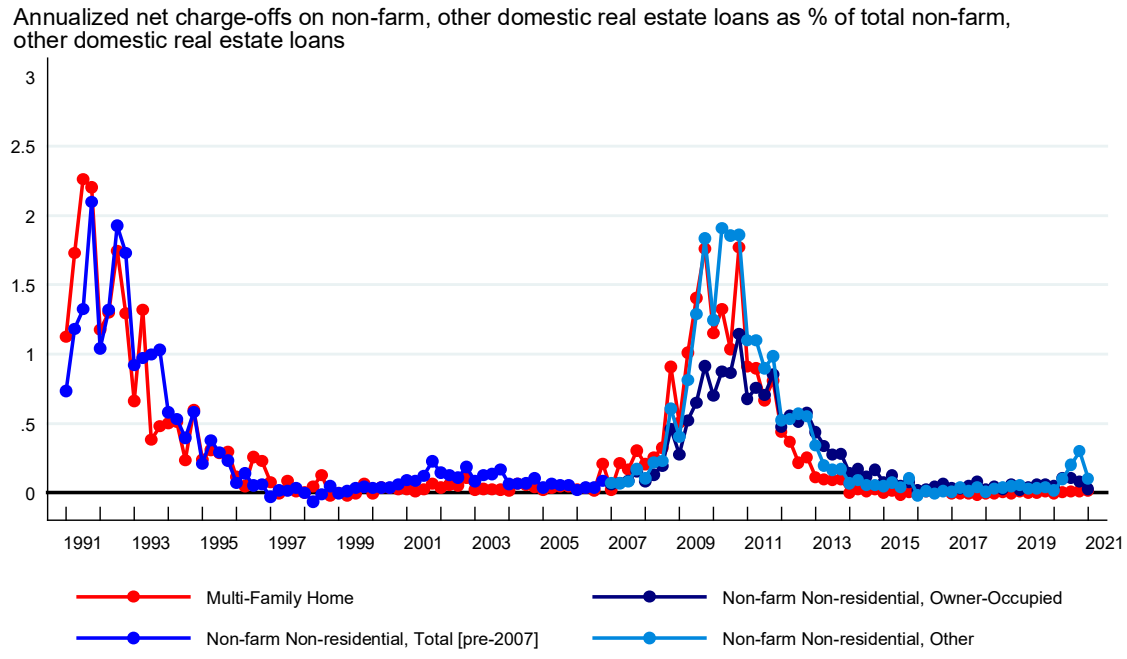
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

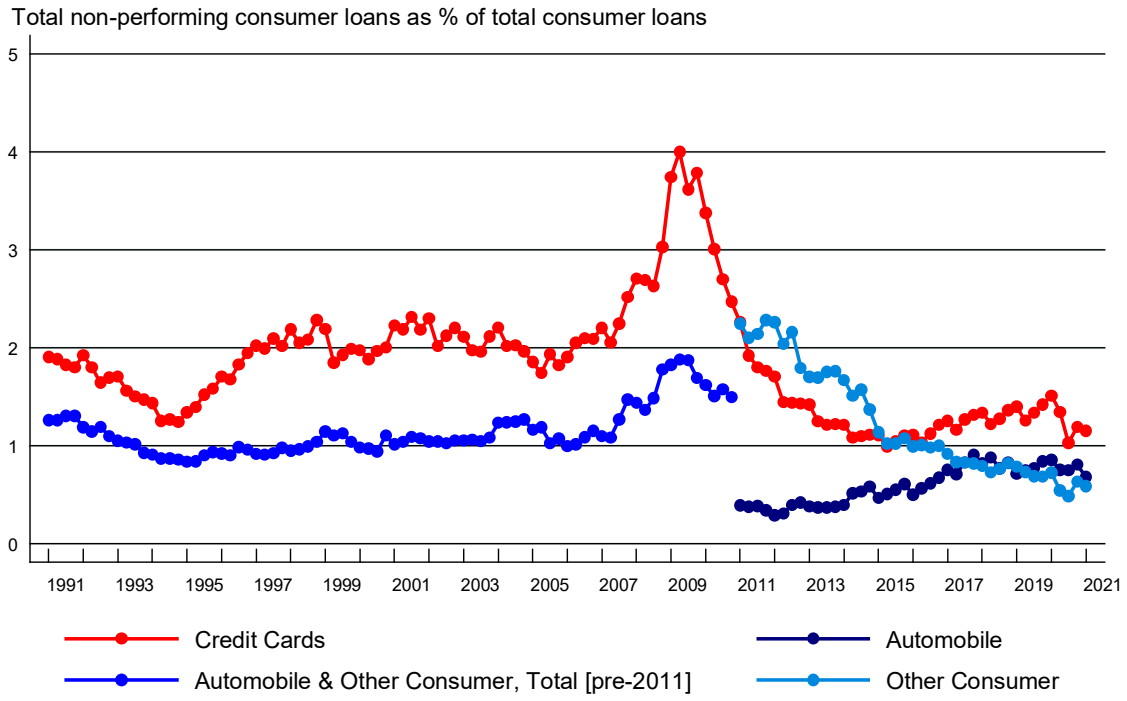


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

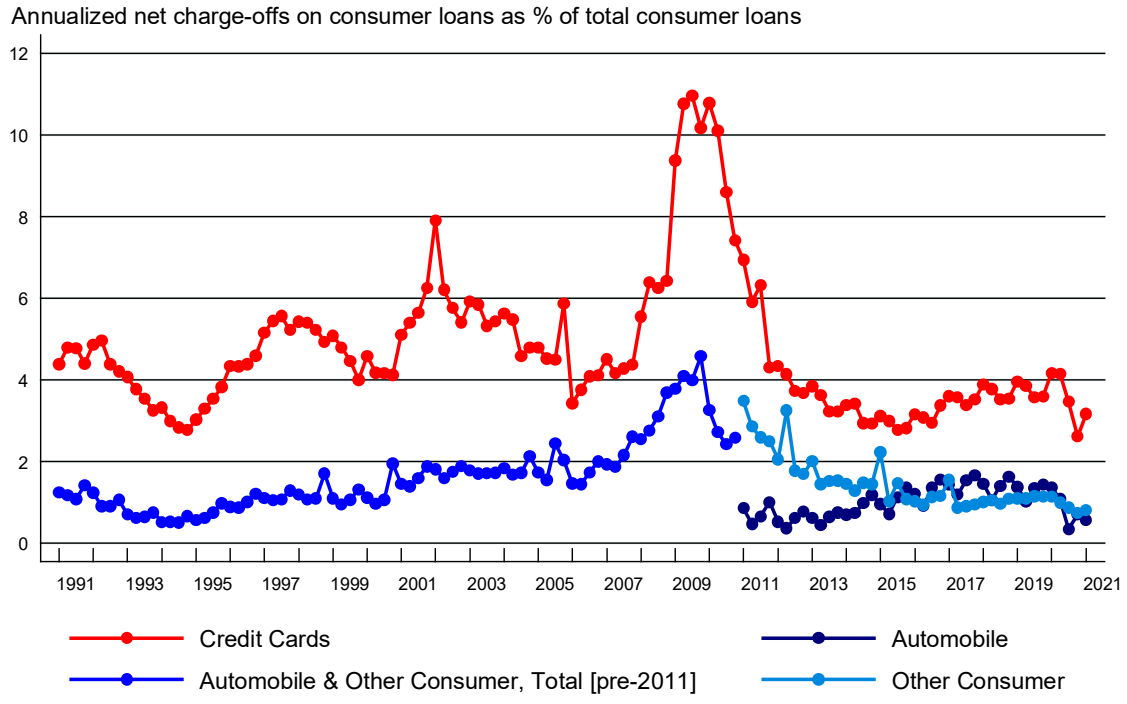


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

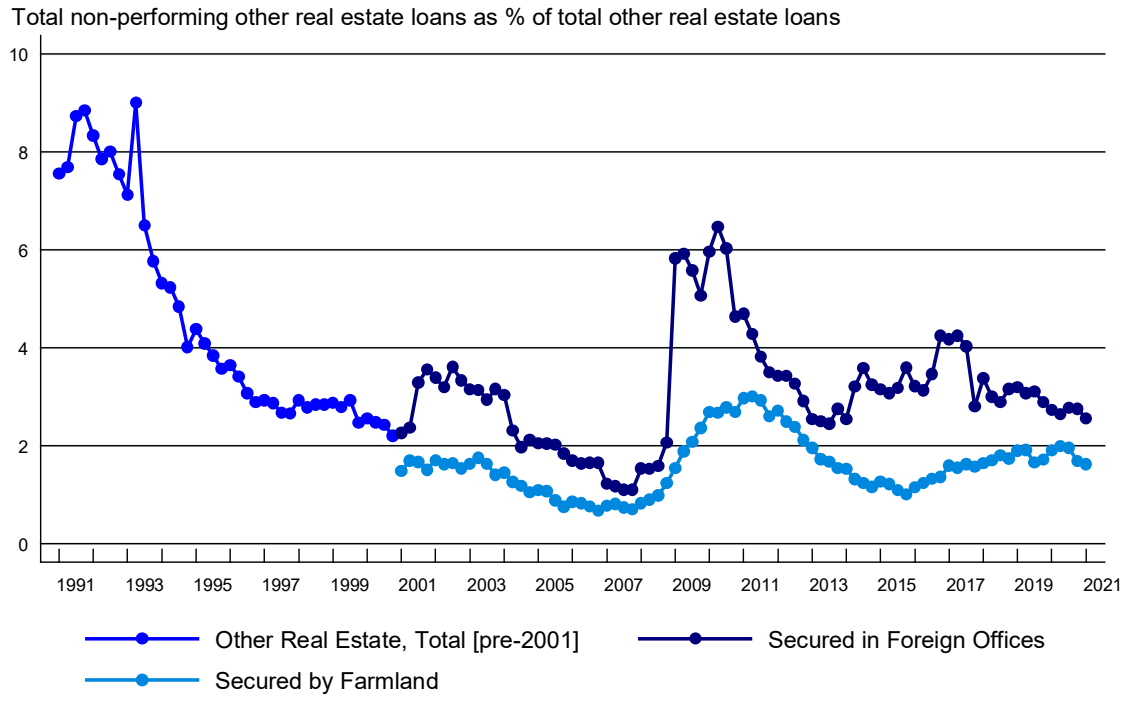


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

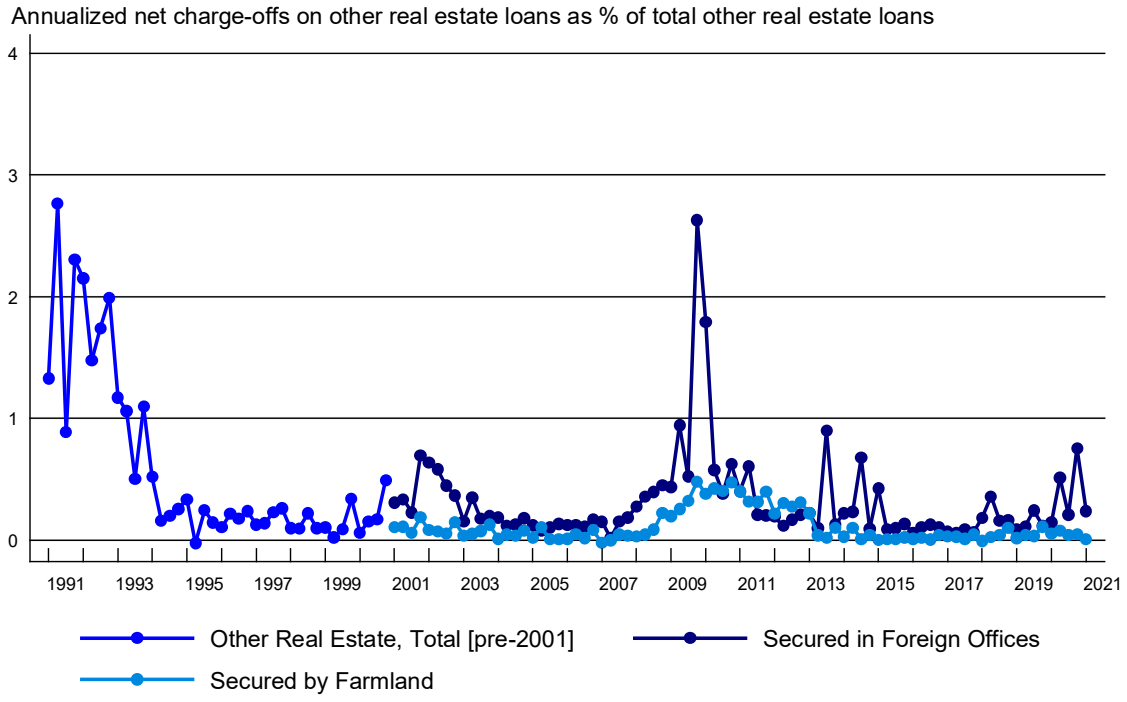


D. All Other Loans

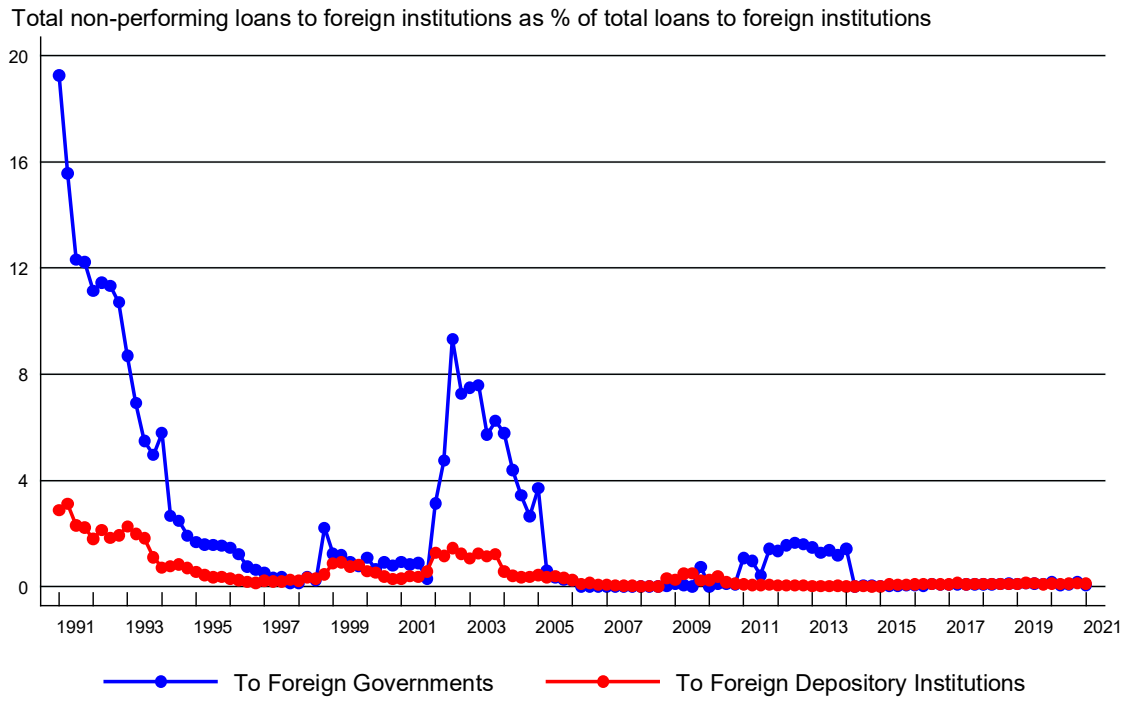
Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



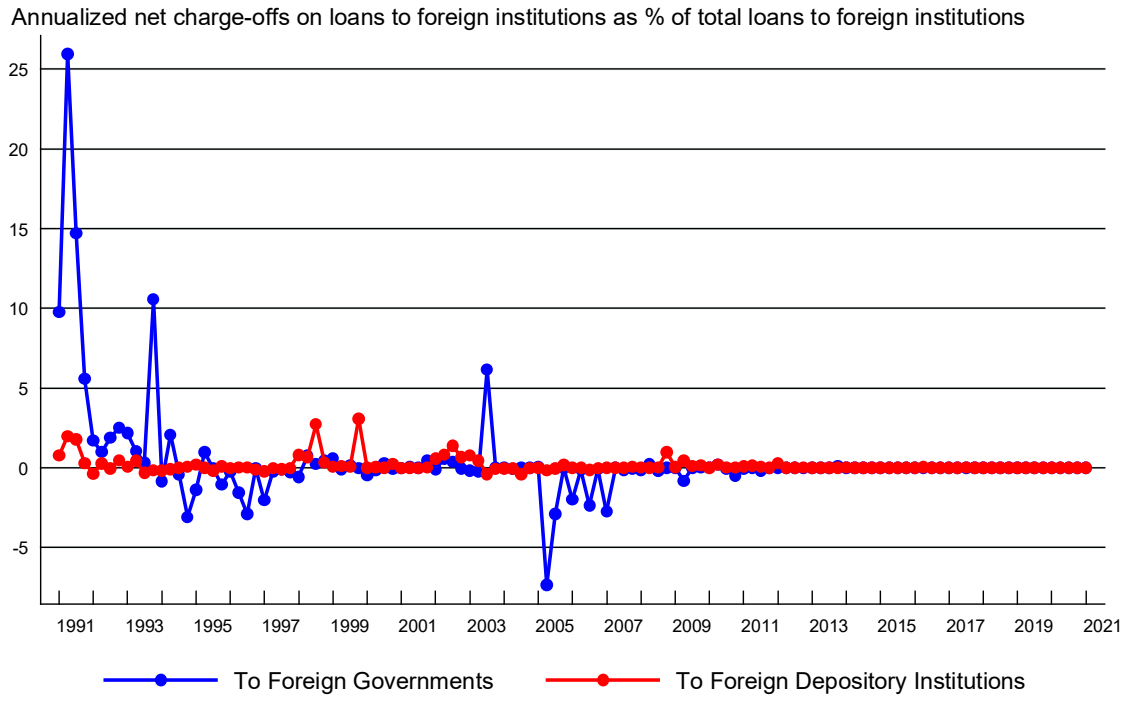
Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



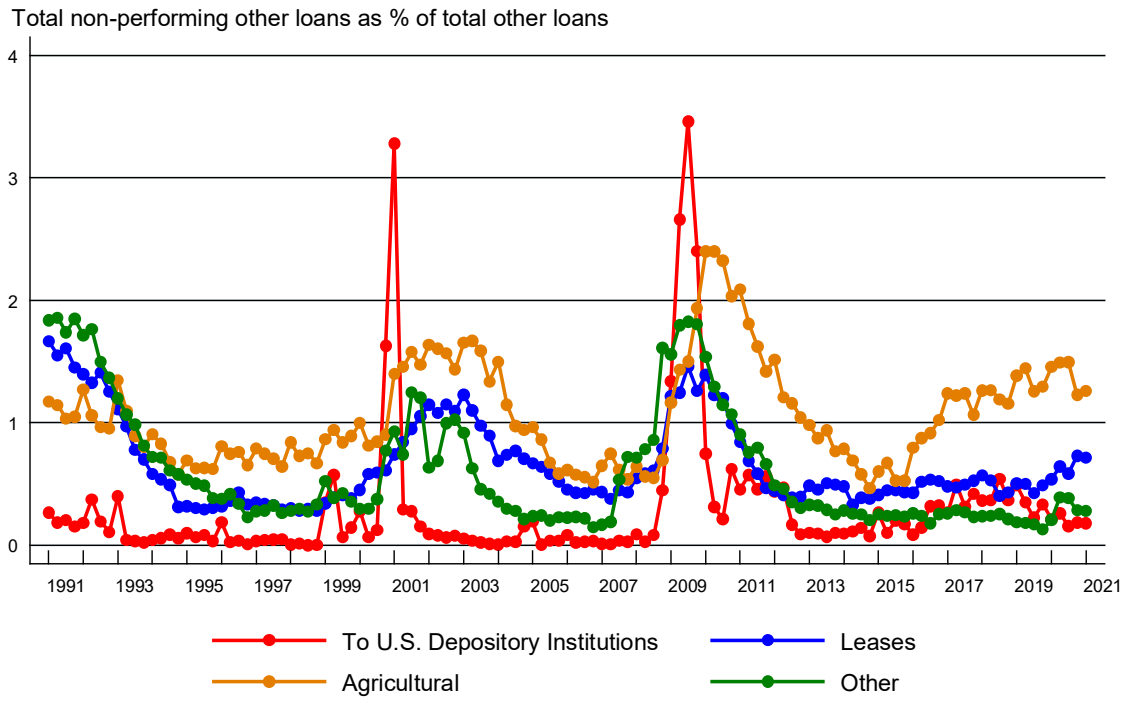
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions



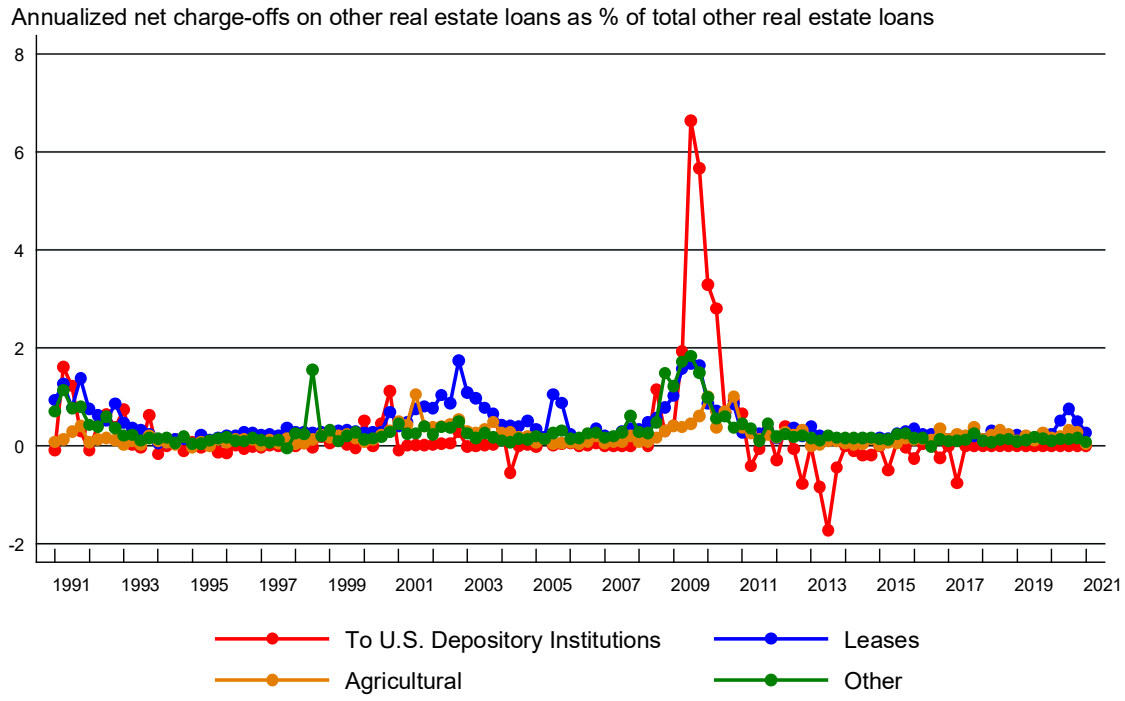
Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions



Non-performing Other Loans, Detail



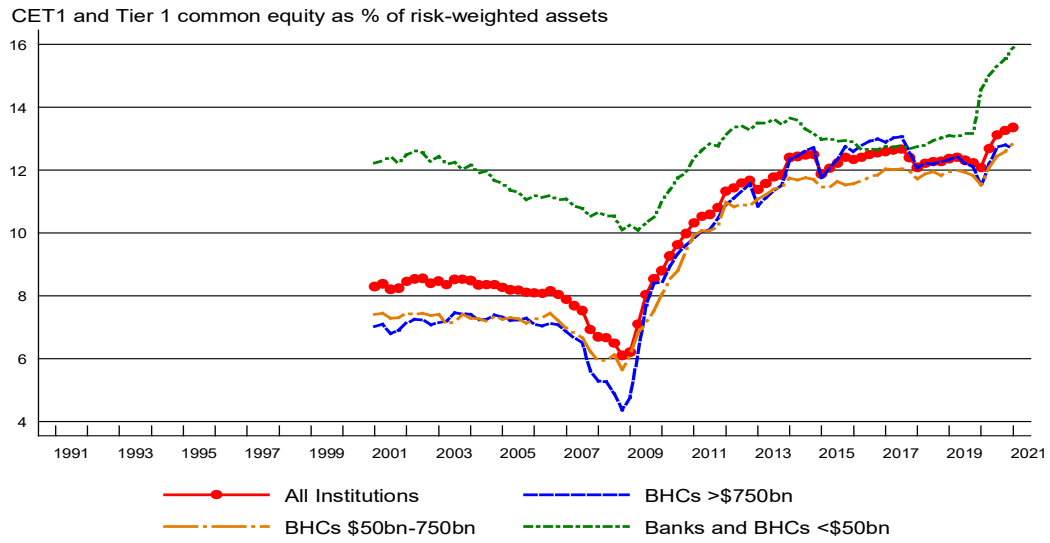
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail



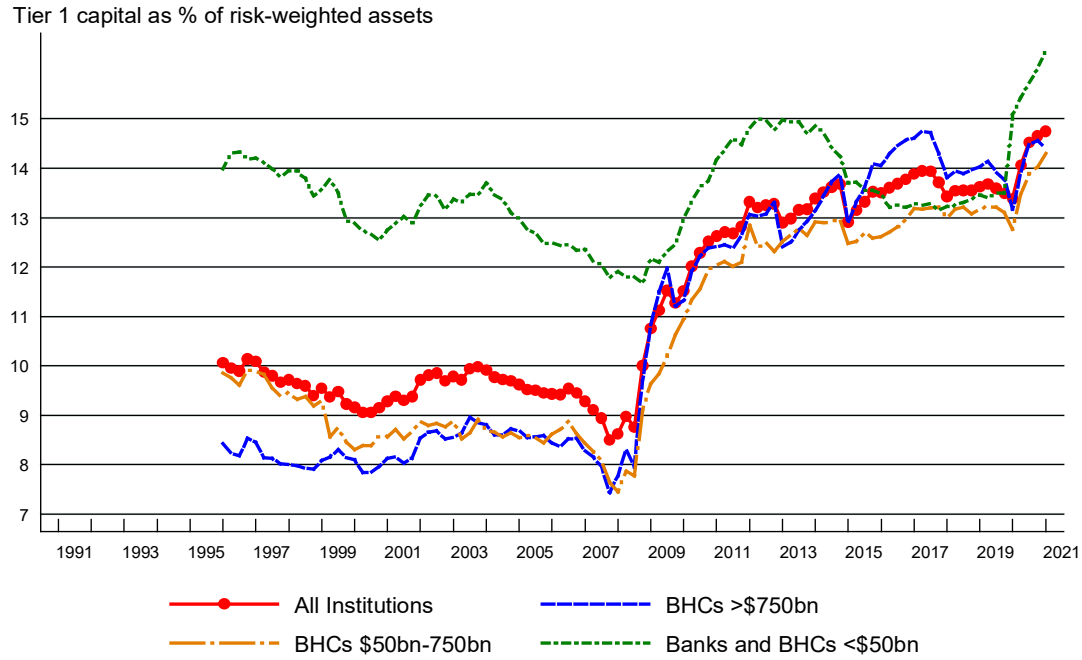
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

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.

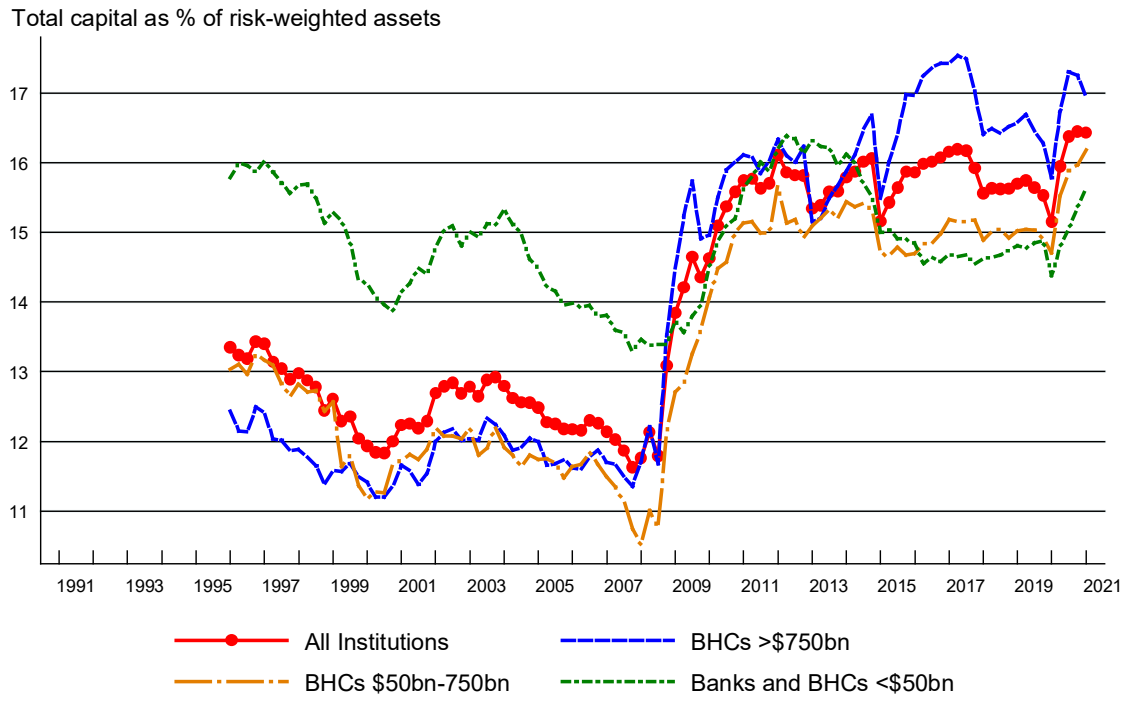
CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



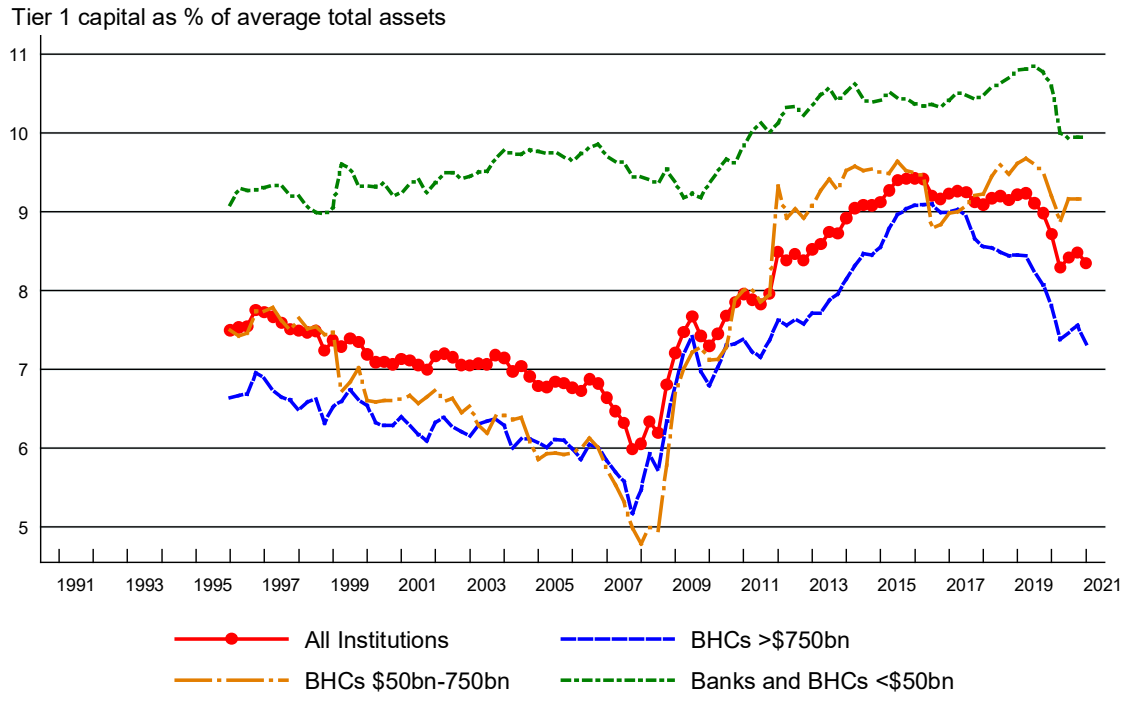
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio



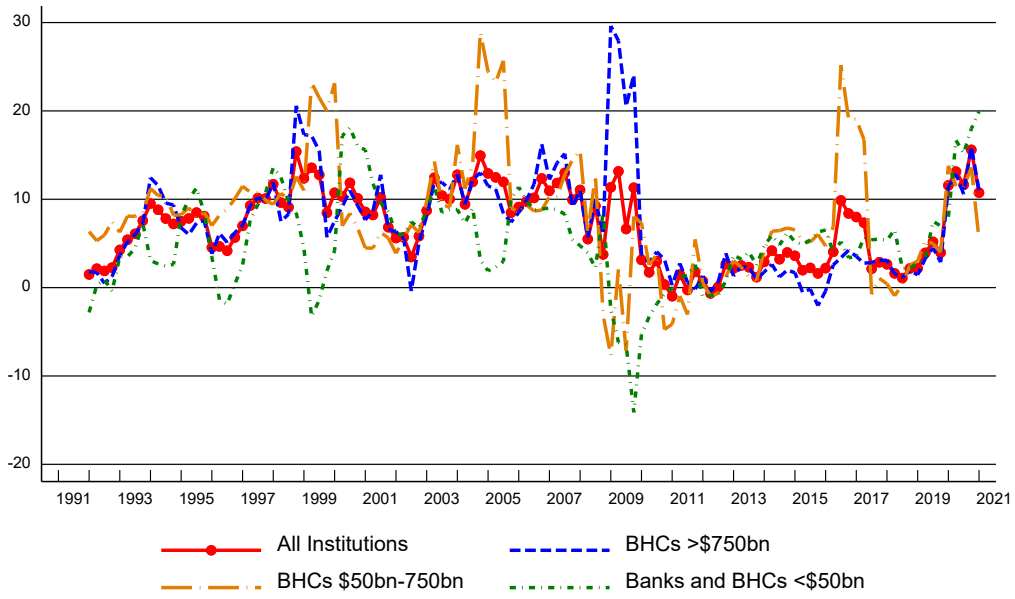
Leverage Ratio



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.

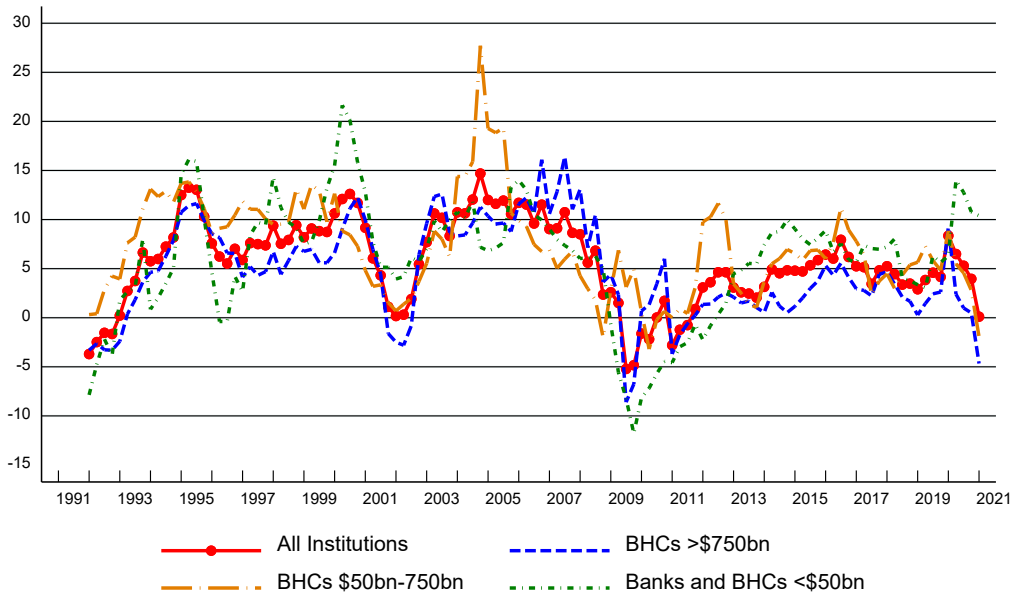
Asset Growth Rate

Year-over-year % change in total assets



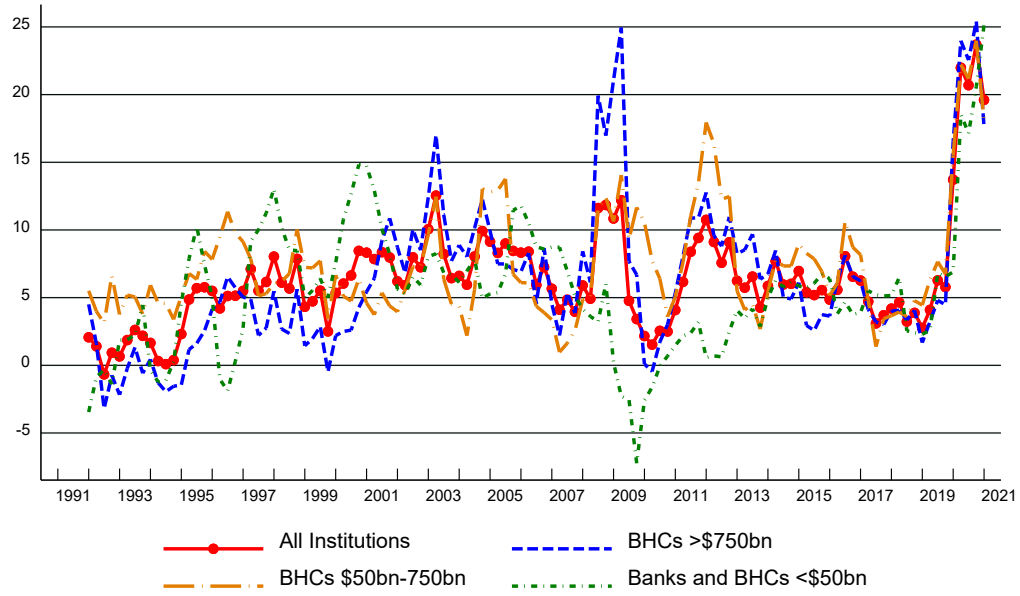
Loan Growth Rate

Year-over-year % change in total loans



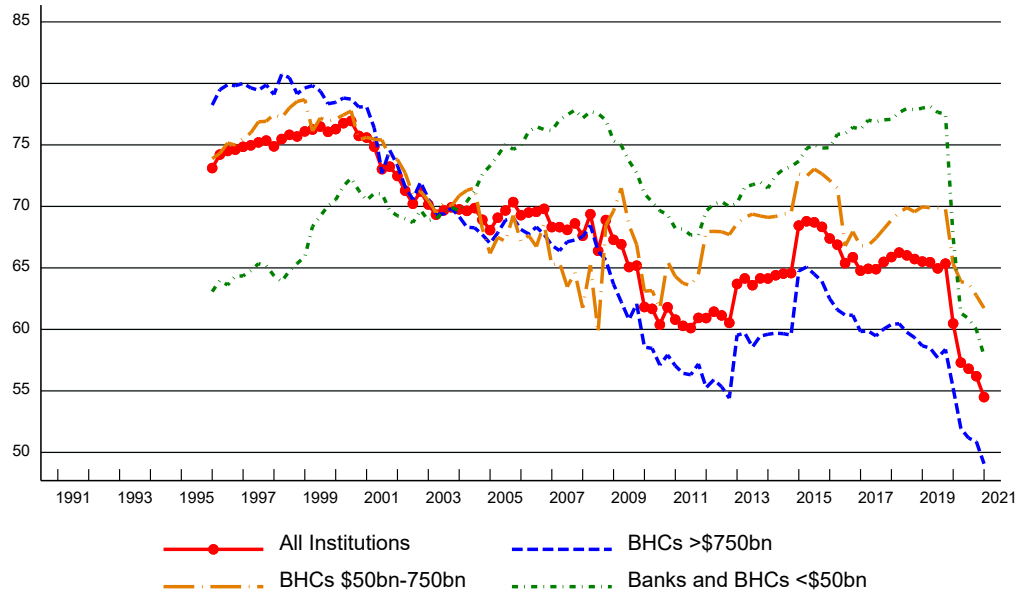
Domestic Deposit Growth Rate

Year-over-year % change in domestic deposits



Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio

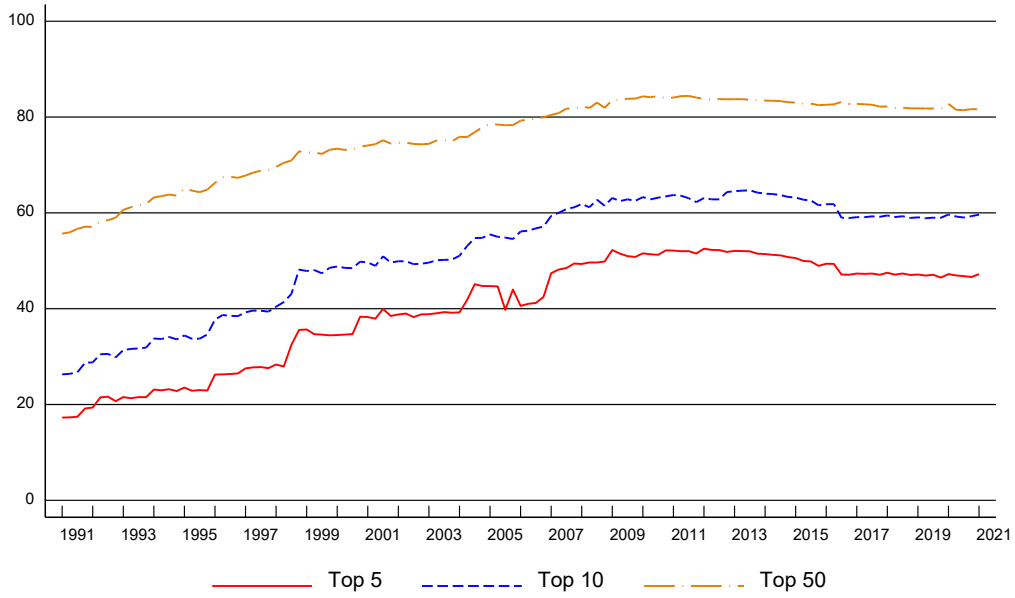
Risk-weighted assets as % of total assets



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
2021Q1

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	3689.34	14300.00	1.55	20.38	13.07	15.05	17.21
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2969.99	8050.00	1.08	11.75	11.79	13.34	15.65
3	CITIGROUP	2314.27	7942.00	1.37	15.68	11.82	13.53	16.43
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1959.54	4742.00	0.97	10.13	11.85	13.54	16.75
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	1301.55	6836.00	2.10	28.00	14.33	15.86	18.40
6	MORGAN STANLEY	1158.77	4120.00	1.42	15.51	16.74	18.47	20.40
7	U S BC	553.38	2280.00	1.65	17.65	9.87	11.48	13.53
8	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	517.84	957.72	0.74	6.78	16.95	16.95	18.18
9	TRUIST FC	517.54	1477.00	1.14	8.70	10.11	11.99	14.33
10	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	474.51	1815.84	1.53	13.49	12.59	13.68	16.01
11	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	464.98	927.00	0.80	8.25	12.59	15.24	16.23
12	CAPITAL ONE FC	425.18	3324.72	3.13	21.73	14.58	16.23	18.56
13	STATE STREET CORP	316.89	519.00	0.66	8.30	10.81	12.40	13.96
14	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	248.21	317.27	0.51	6.05	15.34	17.33	21.30
15	FIFTH THIRD BC	206.90	693.76	1.34	12.28	10.46	11.94	14.80
16	BMO FNCL CORP	194.19	563.00	1.16	10.47	13.07	14.16	16.19
17	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	193.07	2235.00	4.63	36.57	14.78	15.97	17.50
18	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	187.60	611.31	1.30	10.79	10.06	11.39	13.45
19	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	182.78	715.62	1.57	10.09	21.18	25.56	26.62
20	ALLY FNCL	181.88	796.00	1.75	21.77	11.06	12.82	14.58
21	KEYCORP	176.34	621.82	1.41	14.10	9.89	11.27	13.44
22	BARCLAYS US LLC	169.32	698.00	1.65	15.85	14.89	17.58	19.22
23	NORTHERN TR CORP	163.92	375.15	0.92	13.10	11.96	13.02	14.51
24	FIRST REPUBLIC BK	155.80	334.83	0.86	10.35	9.64	11.60	12.87
25	REGIONS FC	153.51	642.00	1.67	14.38	10.31	11.87	14.04
26	RBC US GRP HOLDS LLC	151.12	356.56	0.94	7.72	15.50	15.50	16.13
27	M&T BK CORP	150.48	447.25	1.19	10.88	10.42	11.61	13.81
28	BNP PARIBAS USA	147.38	459.29	1.25	9.75	16.63	16.65	19.08
29	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	146.59	747.05	2.04	14.61	17.00	18.60	20.00
30	SVB FNCL GRP	142.38	536.81	1.51	21.70	12.18	14.01	14.62
31	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	125.77	532.29	1.69	15.66	10.32	13.32	15.25
32	CREDIT SUISSE HOLD USA	119.79	1069.37	3.57	17.53	22.77	23.44	23.61
33	DISCOVER FS	113.87	1593.03	5.60	52.43	14.93	16.13	18.02
34	DB USA CORP	110.10	276.00	1.00	7.56	27.61	38.89	38.93
35	BBVA USA BSHRS	103.98	384.88	1.48	12.84	14.23	14.58	16.79
36	FIRST HORIZON CORP	87.51	232.51	1.06	11.61	9.97	11.04	12.84
37	COMERICA	86.48	350.00	1.62	17.17	11.02	11.62	13.86
38	SIGNATURE BK	85.38	190.53	0.89	11.47	10.92	12.18	14.41
39	ZIONS BC NA	85.12	321.68	1.51	16.22	11.20	12.22	14.53
40	POPULAR	66.87	263.00	1.57	17.84	17.08	17.15	19.62
41	PEOPLES UNITED FNCL INC	64.17	144.53	0.90	7.61	11.01	11.56	12.94
42	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	57.66	145.60	1.01	8.57	9.84	11.07	13.09
43	CIBC BC USA	57.34	134.31	0.94	5.91	14.51	14.51	15.76
44	EAST WEST BC	56.87	204.99	1.44	15.52	12.71	12.71	14.27
45	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	56.07	354.80	2.53	18.69	23.57	23.57	24.72
46	CIT GROUP	56.05	303.82	2.17	20.90	10.87	11.92	14.16
47	SYNOVUS FC	55.16	187.09	1.36	14.50	9.74	10.99	13.34
48	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	53.91	147.32	1.09	13.64	11.00	12.02	14.14
49	TCF FC	49.48	123.34	1.00	8.87	11.06	11.59	13.47
50	BOK FC	47.50	146.06	1.23	11.15	12.14	12.21	13.98
TOTALS**	TOP 50 (BHCS AND BANKS)	21154.30	75547.14	1.43	15.09	12.72	14.33	16.61
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	25915.10	92782.14	1.43	14.74	13.36	14.75	16.43

* 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 $750 billion in total assets as of the current quarter, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs[5] with $50 - $750 billion in total assets in the current quarter, and for the remainder of the industry. For consistency, time-series graphs for the ">$750bn" and $50-$750bn" 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 >$750bn" and the "BHCs $50-$750bn" series. Finally, the "all other banks and BHCs" quarterly series is constructed by subtracting the "BHCs > $750bn" and "BHCs $50-$750bn" 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 > $750bn 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.

- In 2019:Q4, some firms began to adopt the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)’s new “current excepted credit losses” (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This affects the calculation of loan loss provisions and loan loss reserves.

- In 2020:Q1, some non-advanced approaches firms began to implement a simplified capital rule to calculate CET1 in Schedule HC-R Part II. This is reflected in the calculation of aggregate CET1 and related ratios.

- Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22

and April 7, 2020, allowed banks to suspend the recognition of certain loan modifications as troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) during the applicable period under the CARES Act (i.e., between March 1, 2020 and the earlier of (i) 60 days after the National Emergency ends or (ii) December 31, 2020). This may have an impact on the calculation of loan loss provisions, loan loss reserves, non-performing loans, net charge-offs, and risk-weighted assets.

Data Notes

1. As of 2020Q1, the largest asset group used for statistics reported by BHC size was raised from a threshold of $500bn to $750bn to reflect the changing nature of the banking industry. The six BHCs previously reported in the >$500bn group remain the same in the new >$750bn set (J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley). In general, the subsets of BHCs with statistics reported by asset totals remain consistent throughout time in this report.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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

First Quarter 2020

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$750bn[2] in total assets as of the current quarter, for BHCs with $50bn-750bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Note on the COVID 19 Pandemic

This report is based on 2020:Q1 reporting. The weeks before the end of 2020:Q1 coincide with the onset of the COVID 19 pandemic and the subsequent economic disruption observed on a global scale. This shock has inevitably impacted the banking organizations considered in this report. Notable changes include steep drops in return on equity and return on assets and sharp increases in loan loss provisions from income statements, as well as fluctuations in balance sheet items, such as a high growth rate for domestic deposits and a corresponding drop in risk weighted assets ratios.

[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] The threshold for the highest asset grouping was raised from $500bn to $750bn in the 2020Q1 Quarterly Trends report. Six BHCs exceed this $750bn size threshold: J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. See Data Notes on page 42 for more details.

Highlights

- Return on equity and return on assets both decreased dramatically, dropping from 9.51% and 1.05% in 2019:Q4 to 3.30% and 0.33% in 2020:Q1, respectively.

- Net interest margin, defined as net interest income as a percentage of interest earning assets, fell from last quarter, decreasing from 2.68% to 2.48%. The current net interest margin of 2.48% is below its post-crisis (2009:Q1 – 2020:Q1) 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 2.09% in 2019:Q4 to 1.85% in 2020:Q1, which is below its post-crisis average of 2.19%.

- Asset growth climbed rapidly from 3.96% in 2019:Q4 to 11.58% in 2020:Q1. Loan growth also increased from 4.16% to 8.36%, and domestic deposit growth increased from 5.78% to 13.72%.

- 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 12.09%, well above its pre-crisis (2001:Q1 – 2007:Q3) average of 8.25%.

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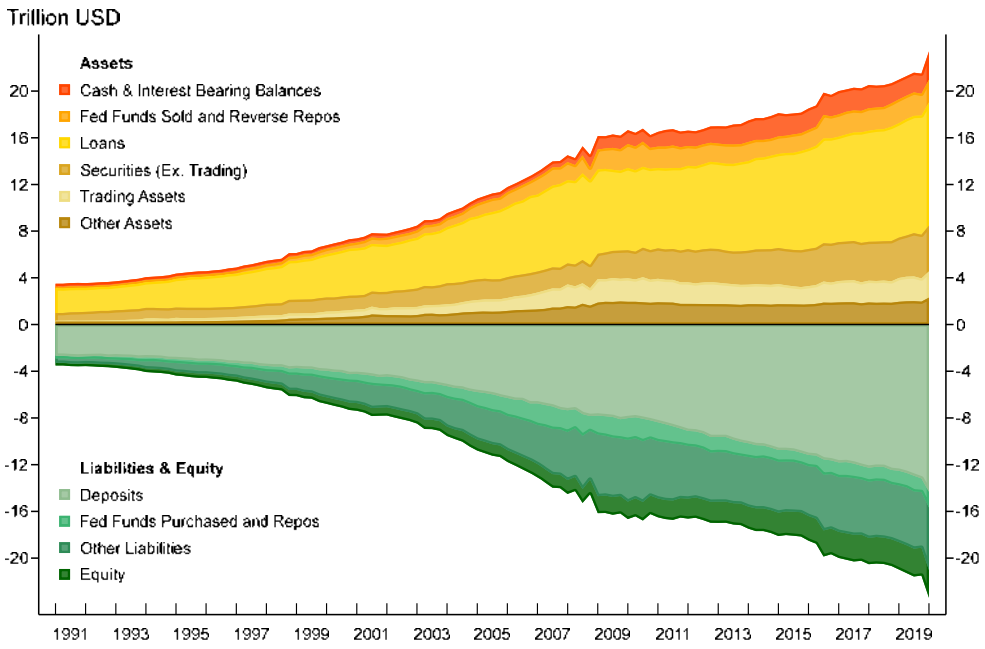
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    - Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail 30

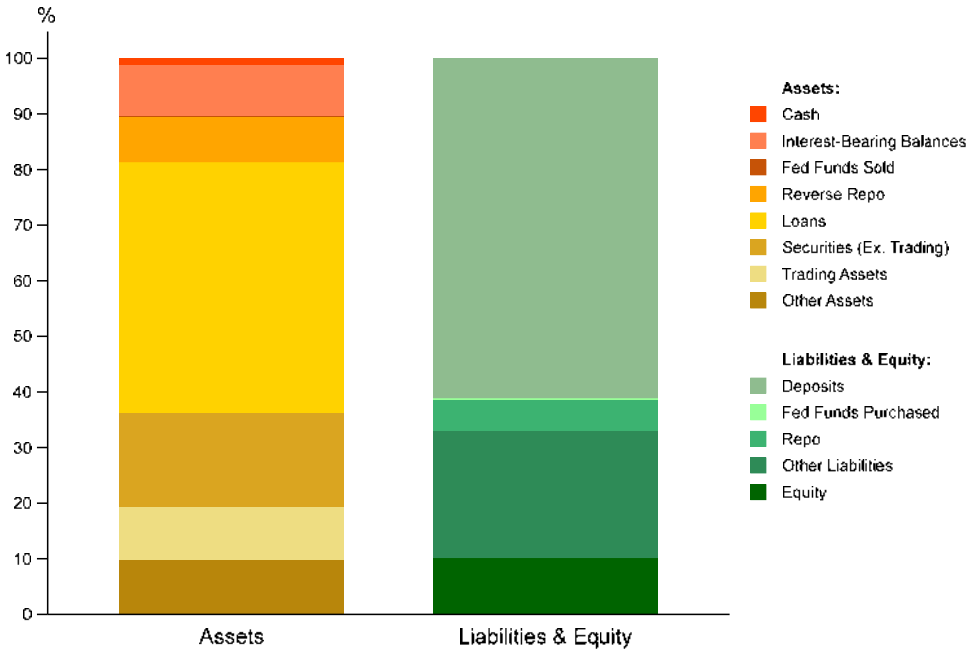
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

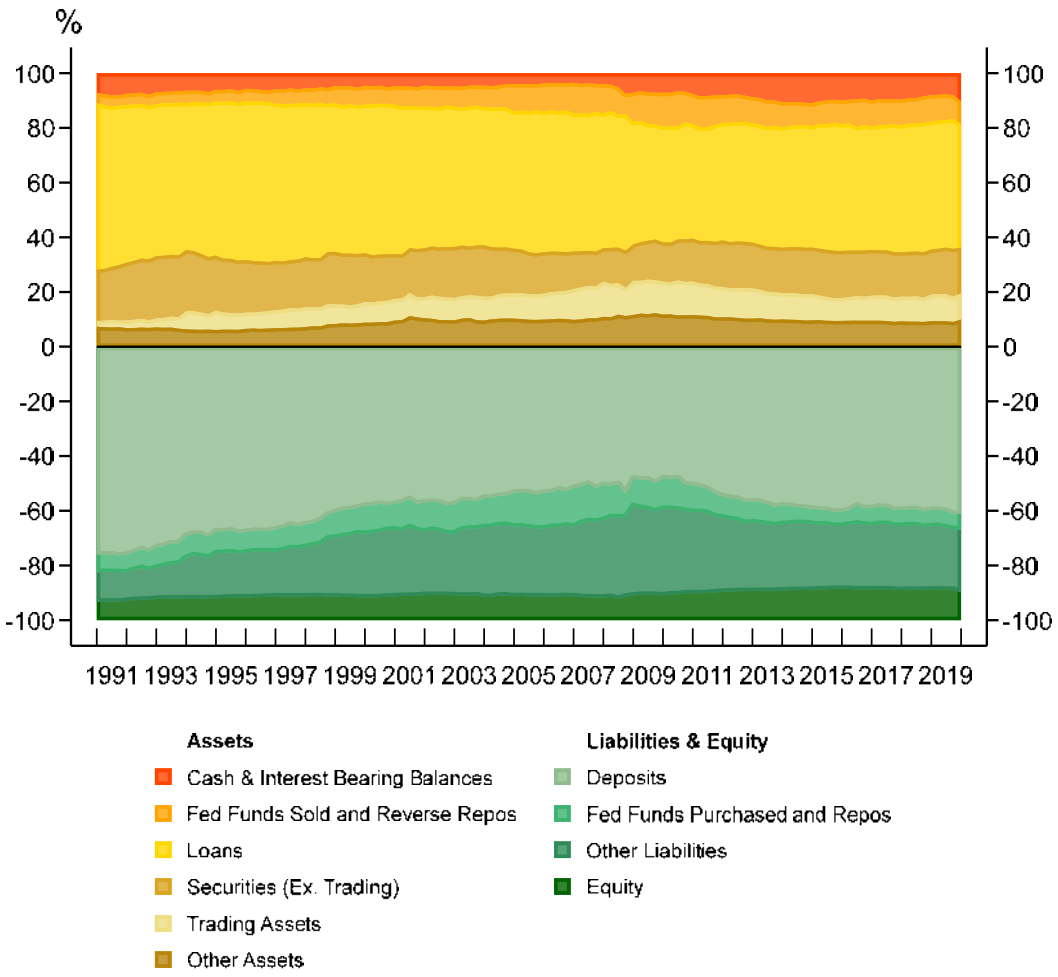
Balance Sheet Composition



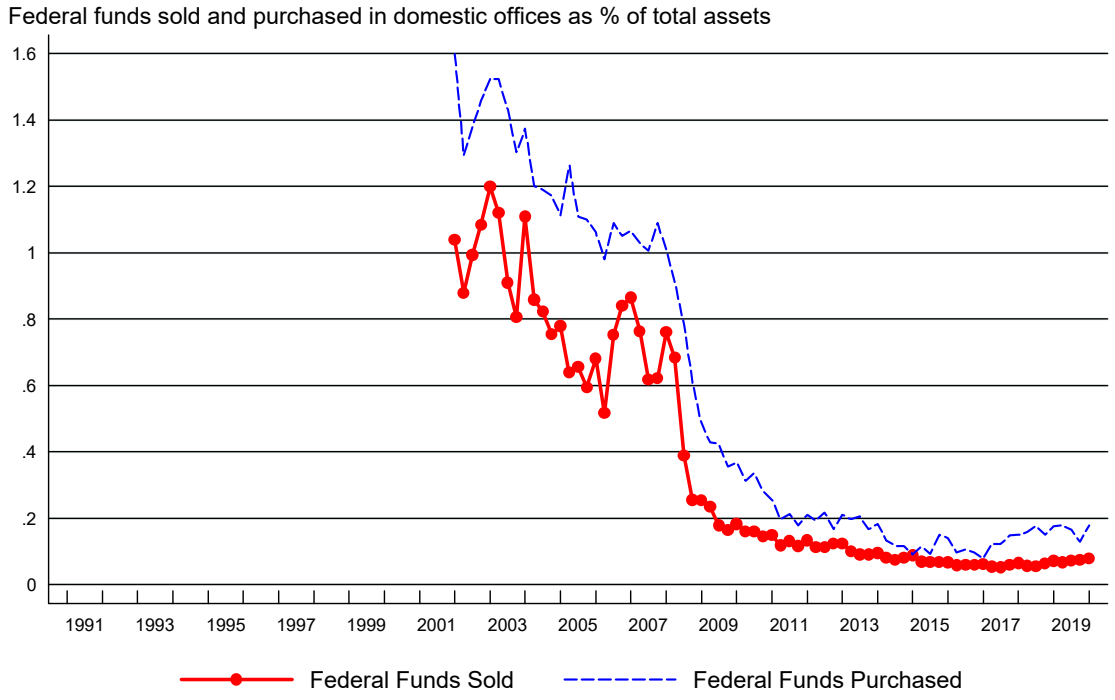
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



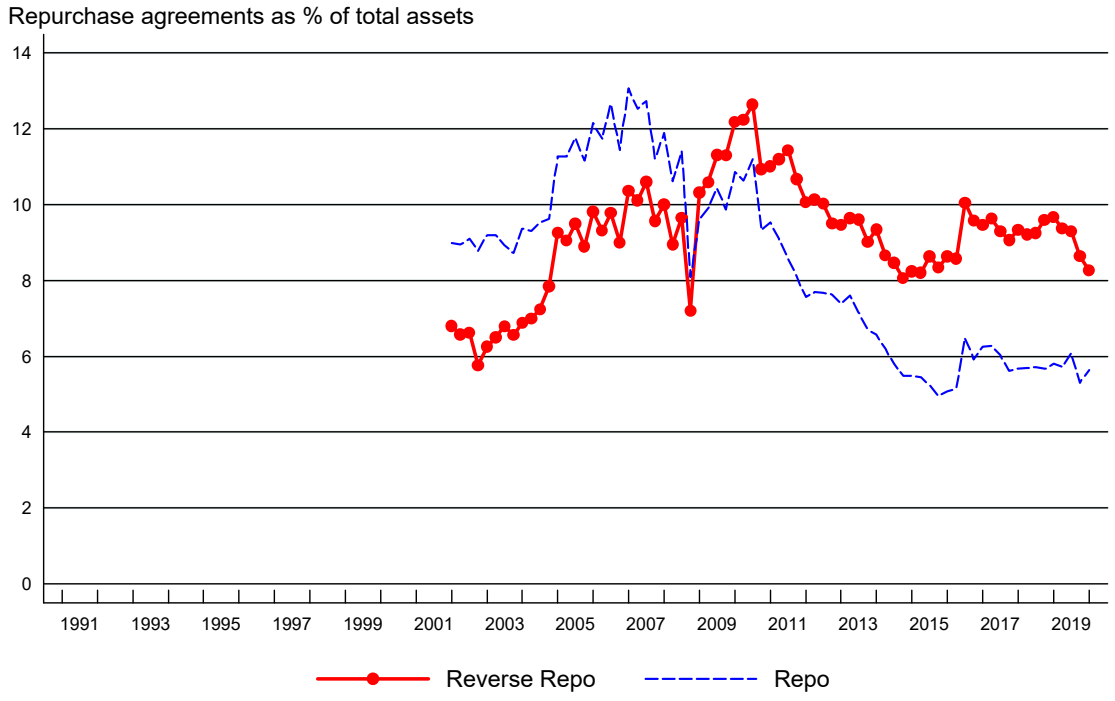
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

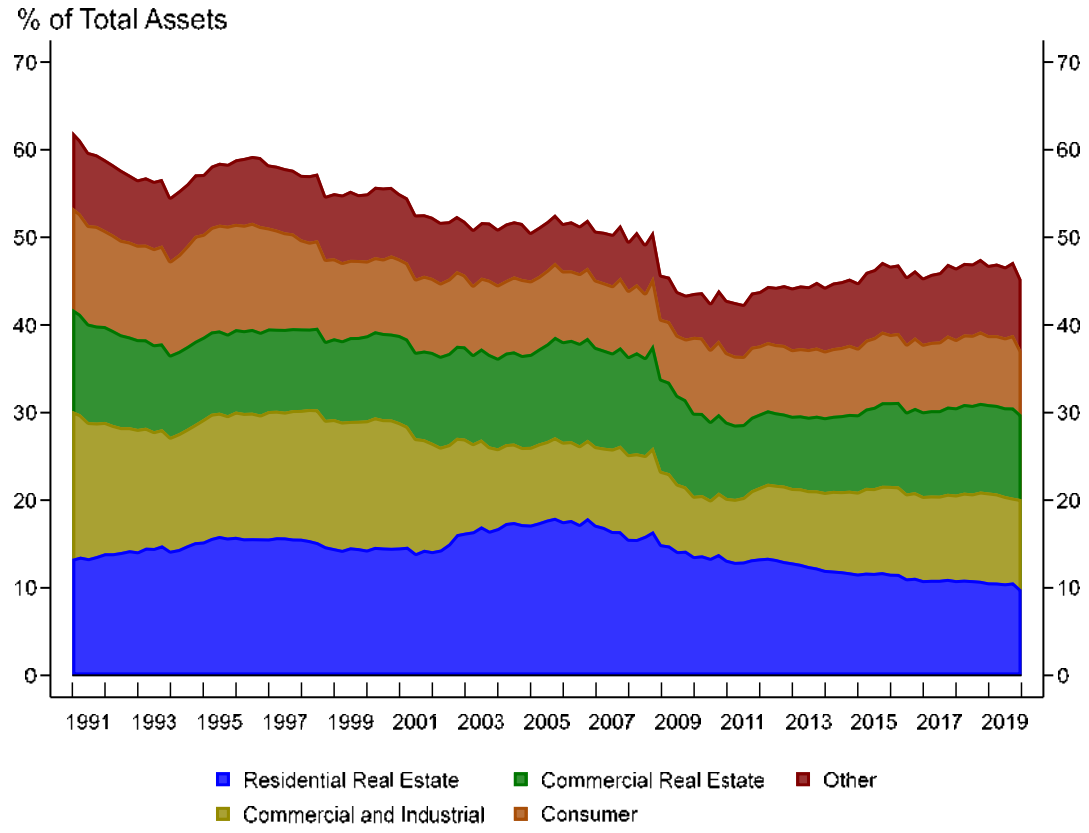


Repurchase Agreements

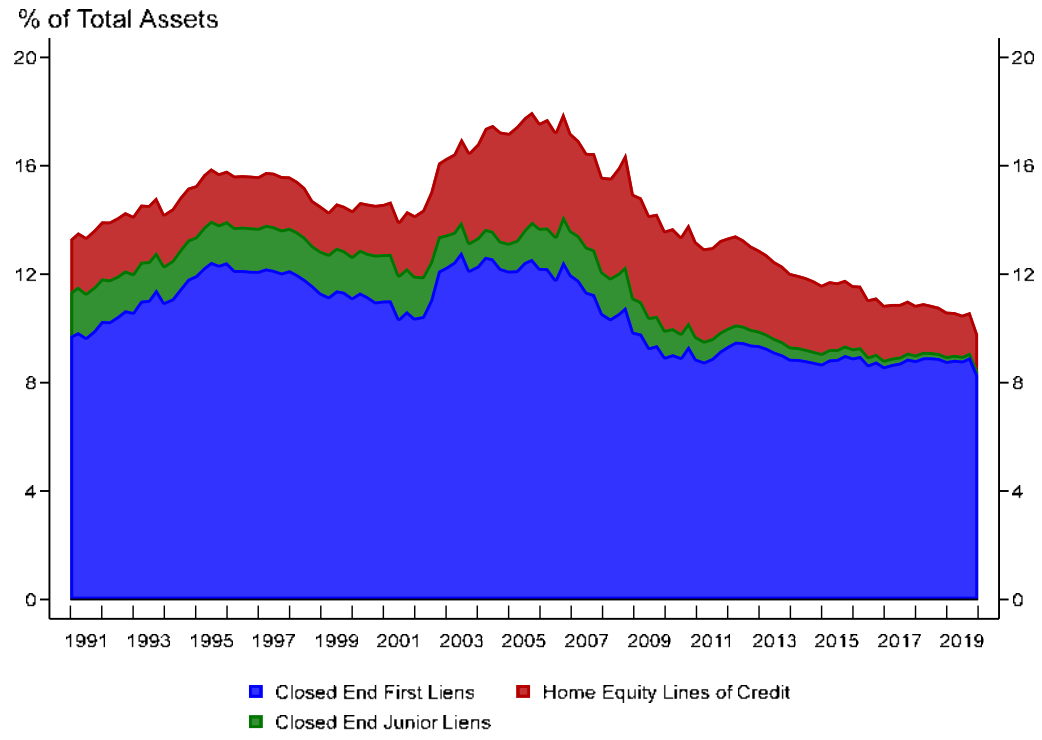


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

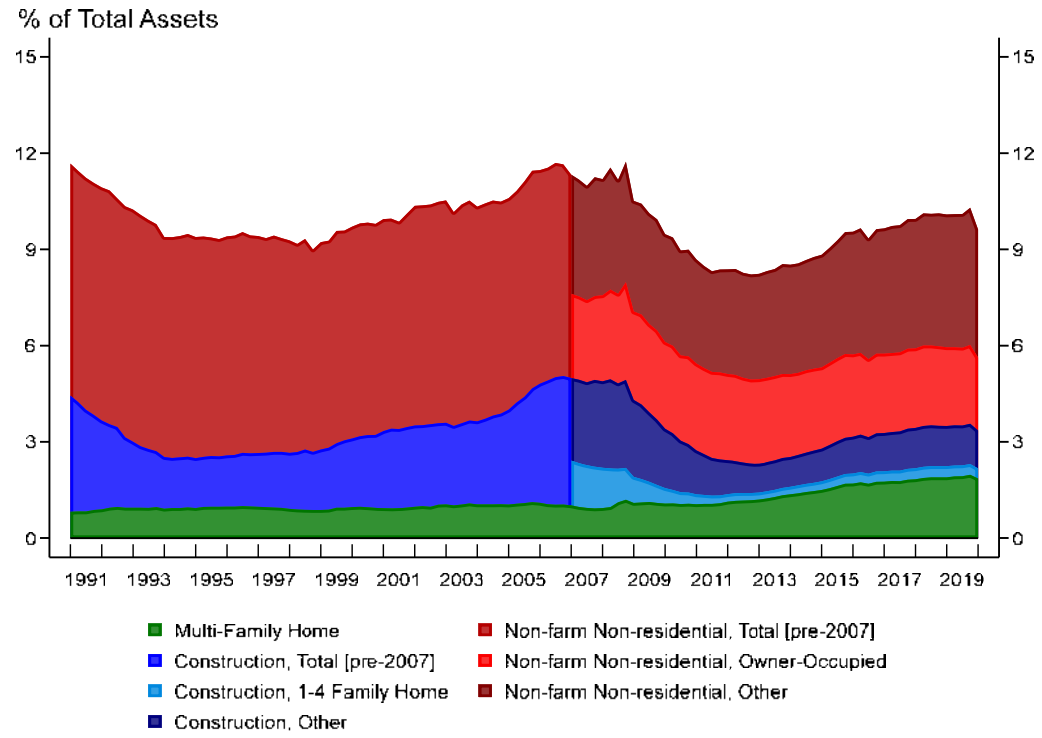
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
2013
2015
2017
2019
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

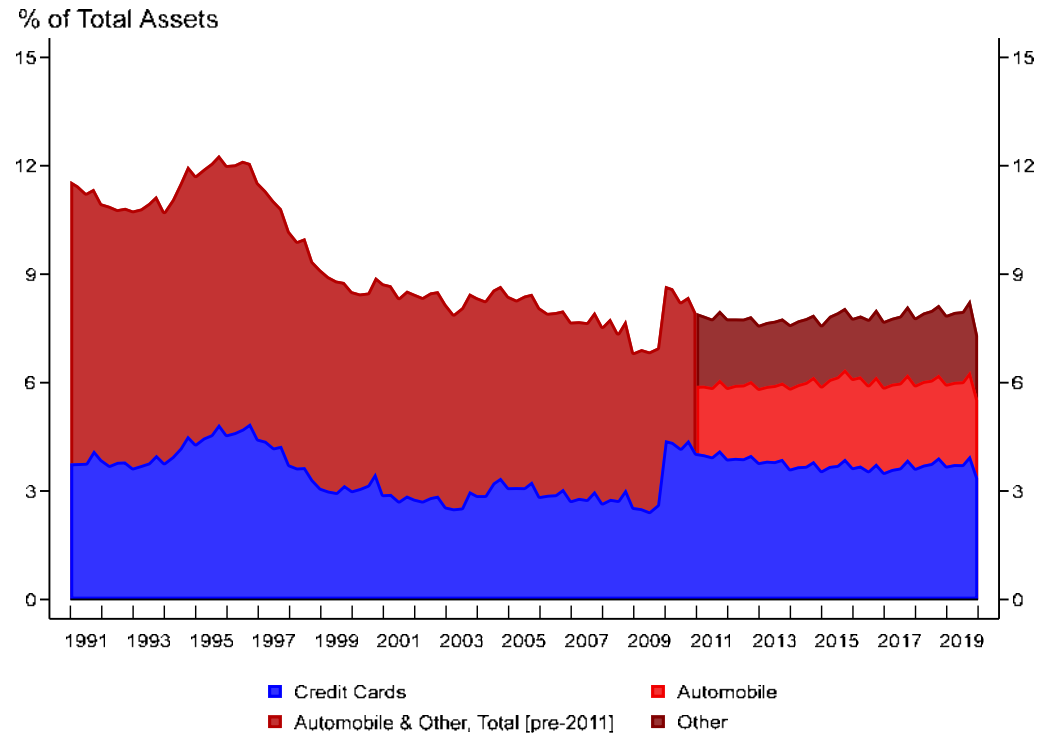
Residential Real Estate Loans



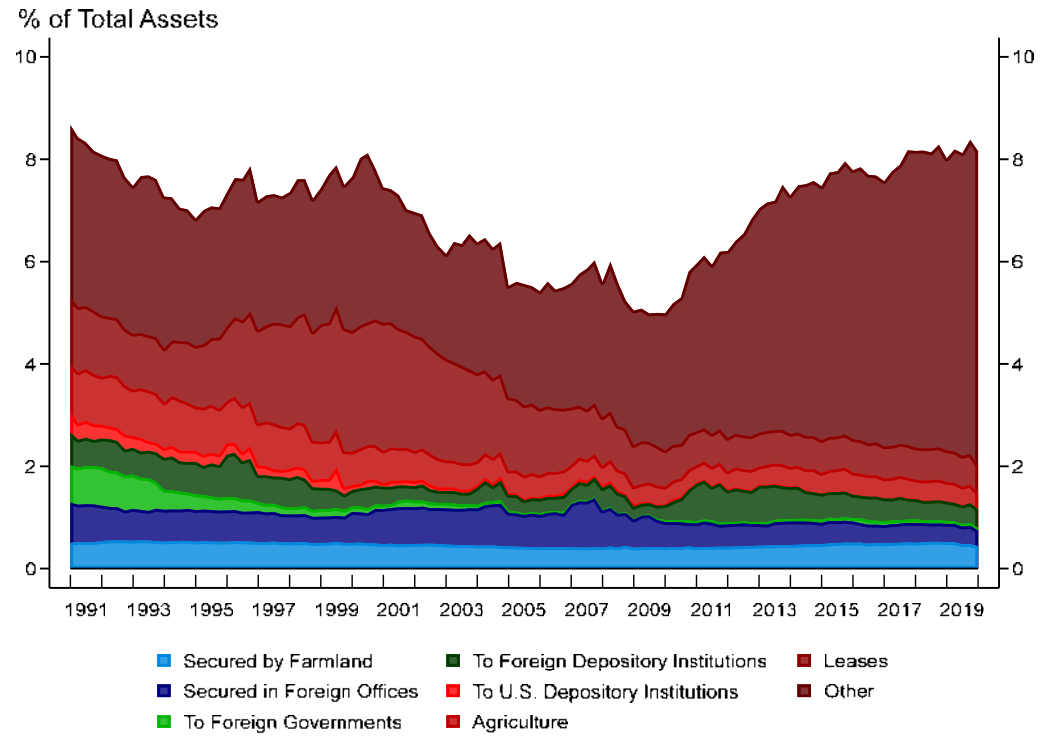
Commercial Real Estate Loans



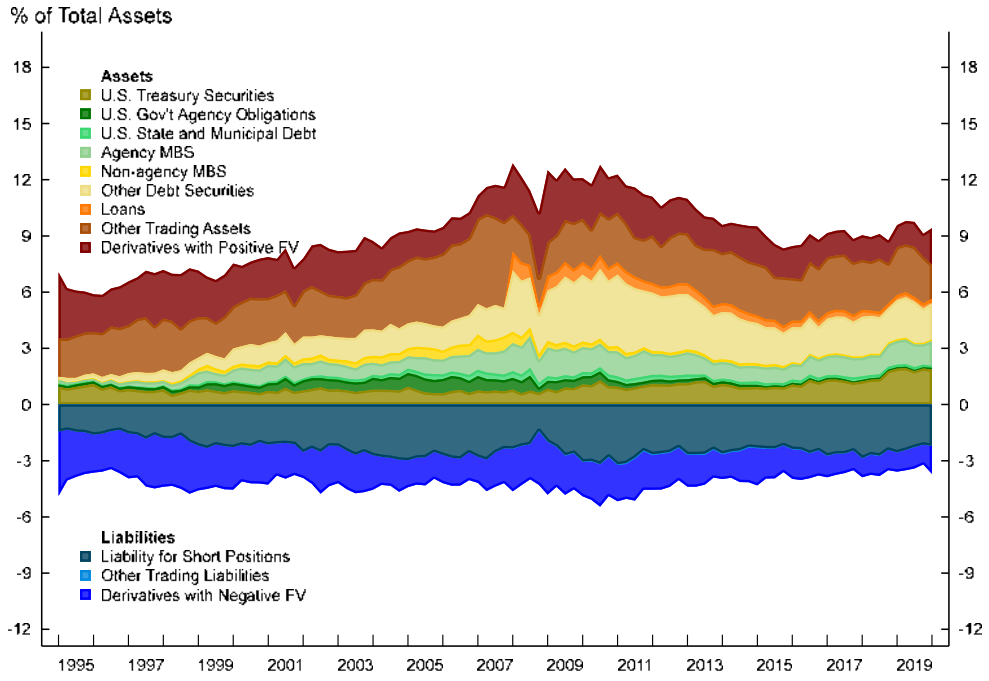
Consumer Loans



Other Loans

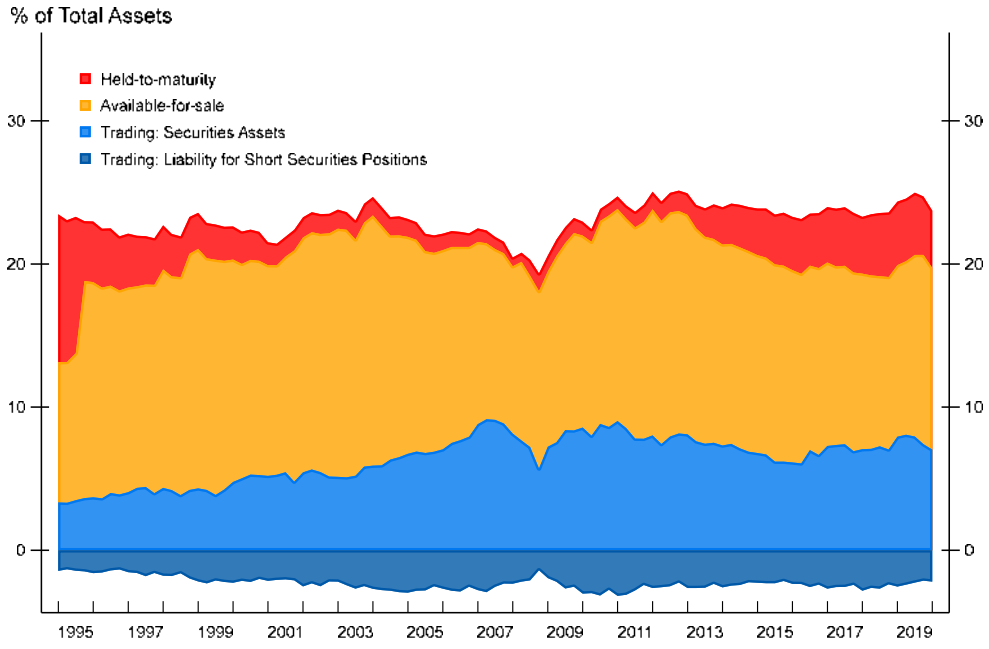


Trading Assets and Liabilities



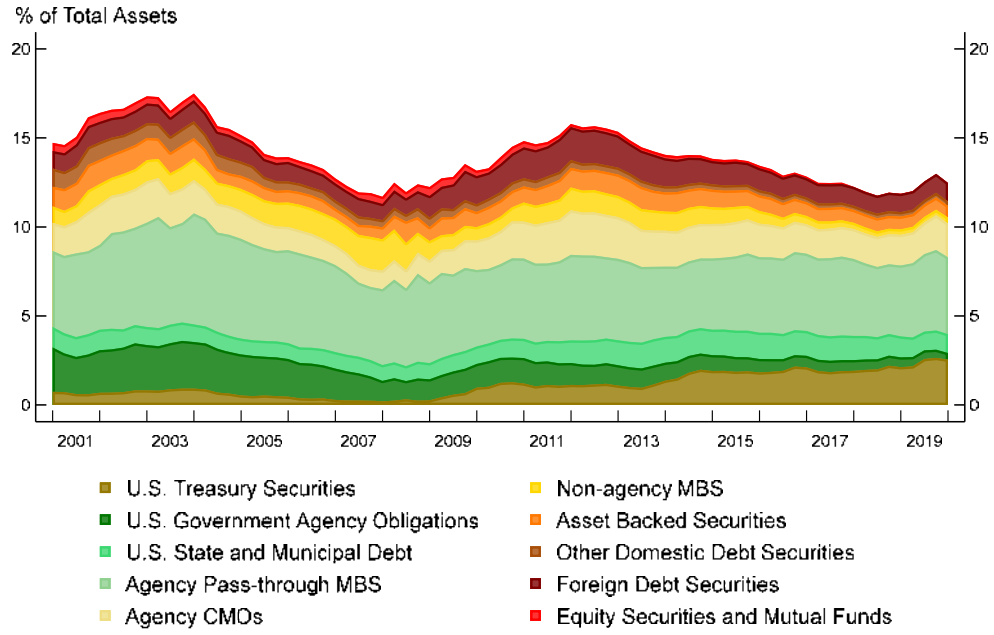
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of $10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and $2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

Securities Portfolios



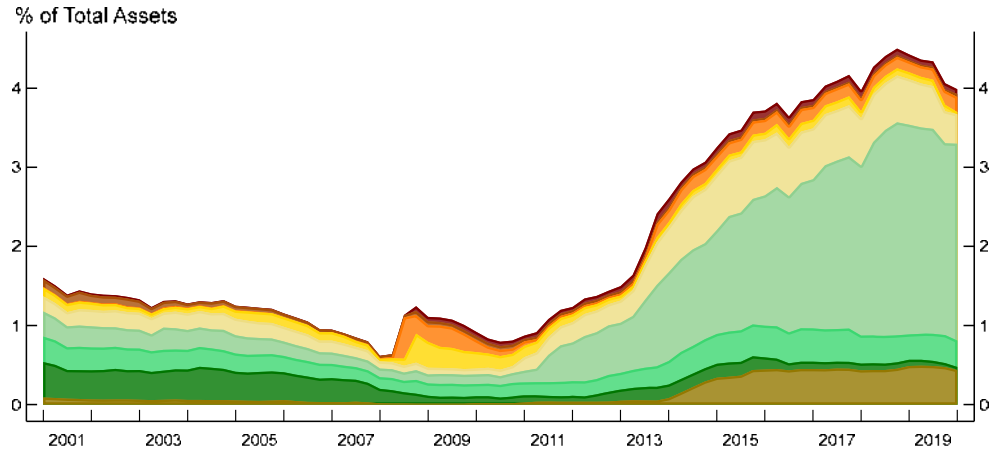
Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities



- U.S. Treasury Securities
- U.S. Government Agency Obligations
- U.S. State and Municipal Debt
- Agency Pass-through MBS
- Agency CMOs
- Non-agency MBS
- Asset Backed Securities
- Other Domestic Debt Securities
- Foreign Debt Securities
- Equity Securities and Mutual Funds

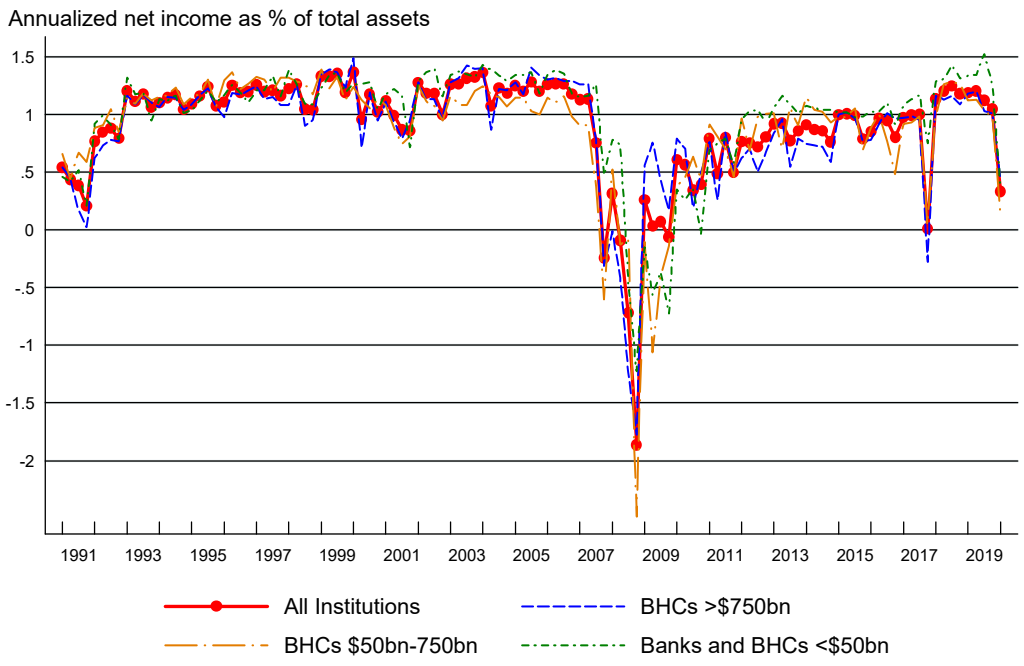
Held-to-Maturity Securities



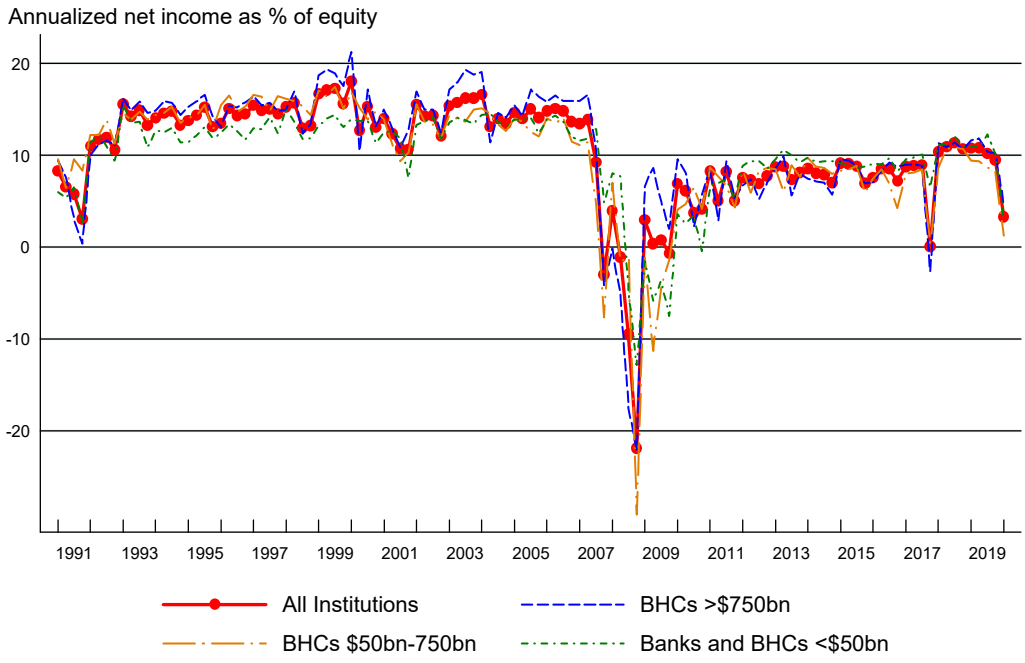
- U.S. Treasury Securities
- U.S. Government Agency Obligations
- U.S. State and Municipal Debt
- Agency Pass-through MBS
- Agency CMOs
- Non-agency MBS
- Asset Backed Securities
- Other Domestic Debt Securities
- Foreign Debt Securities

2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

Return on Assets

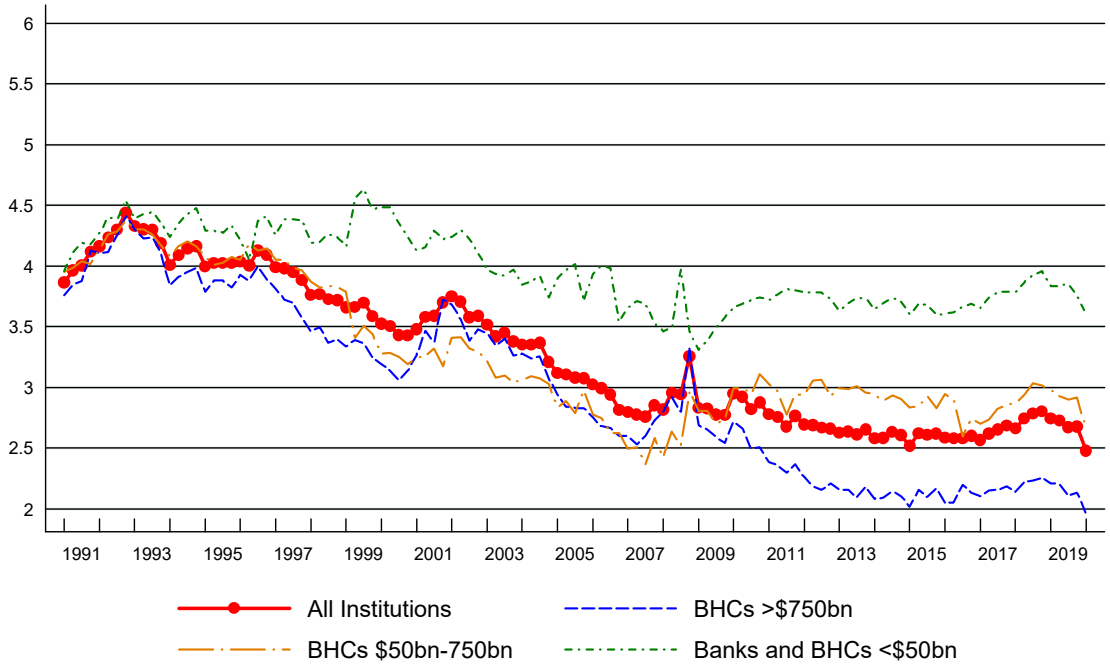


Return on Equity



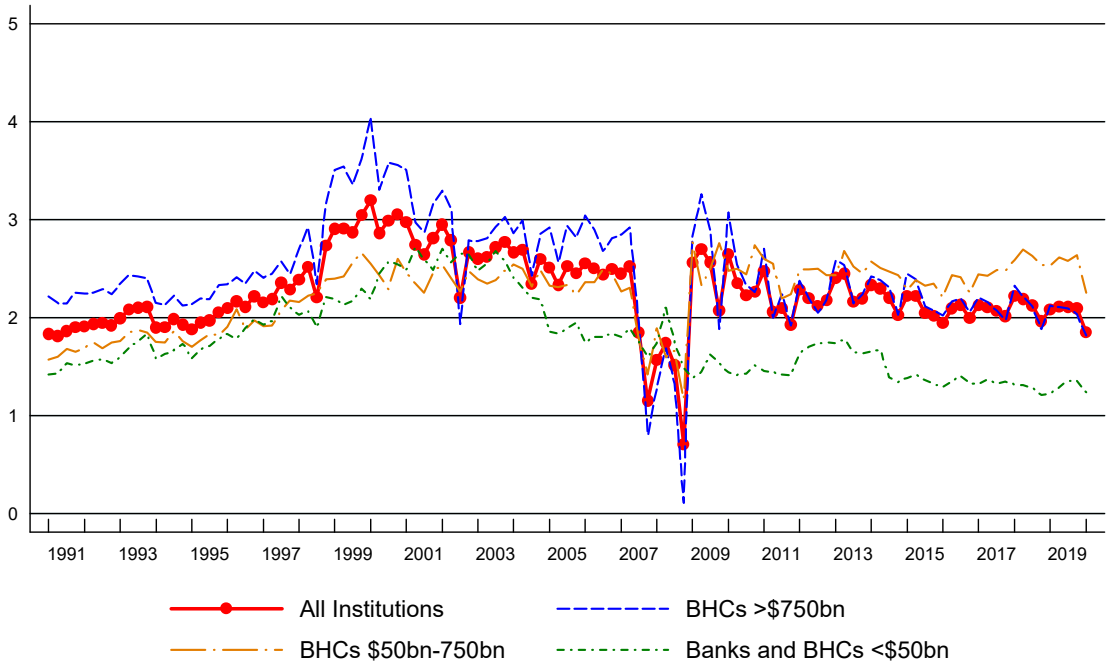
Net Interest Margin

Annualized net interest income as % of interest-earning assets

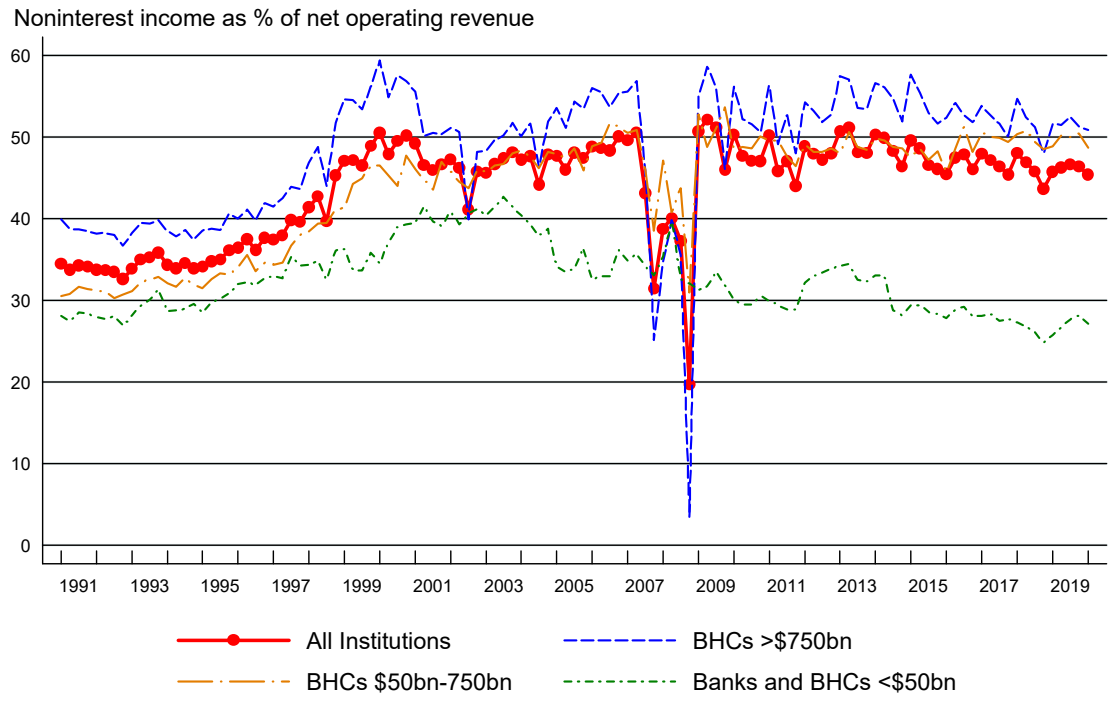


Noninterest Income Ratio

Annualized noninterest income as % of total assets

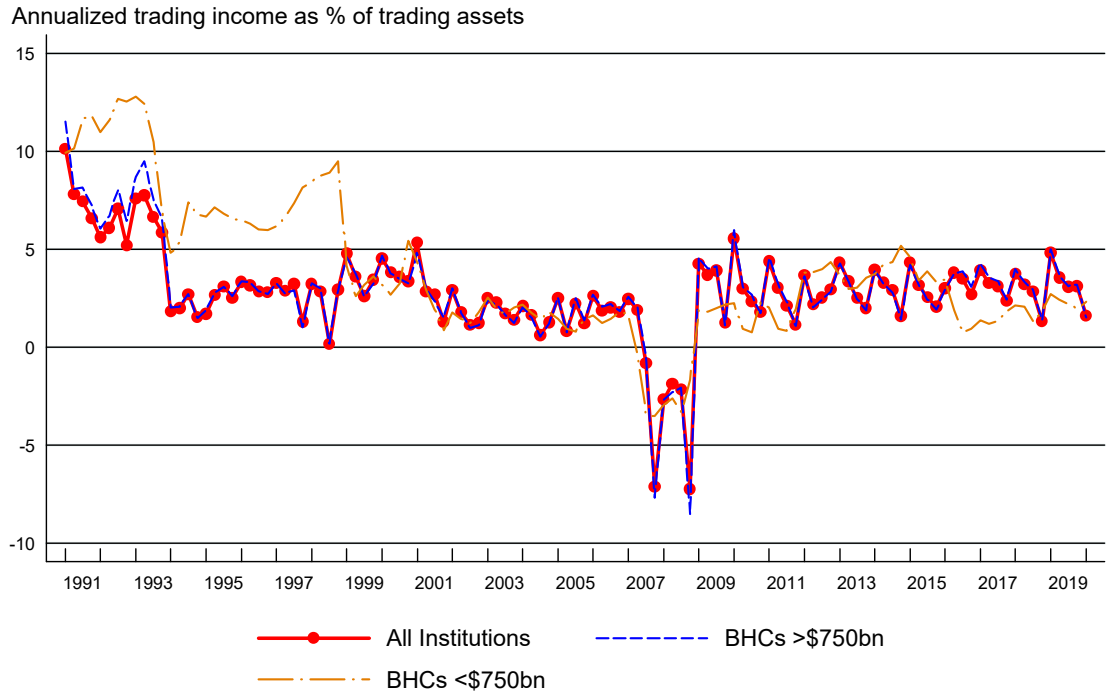


Noninterest Income Share

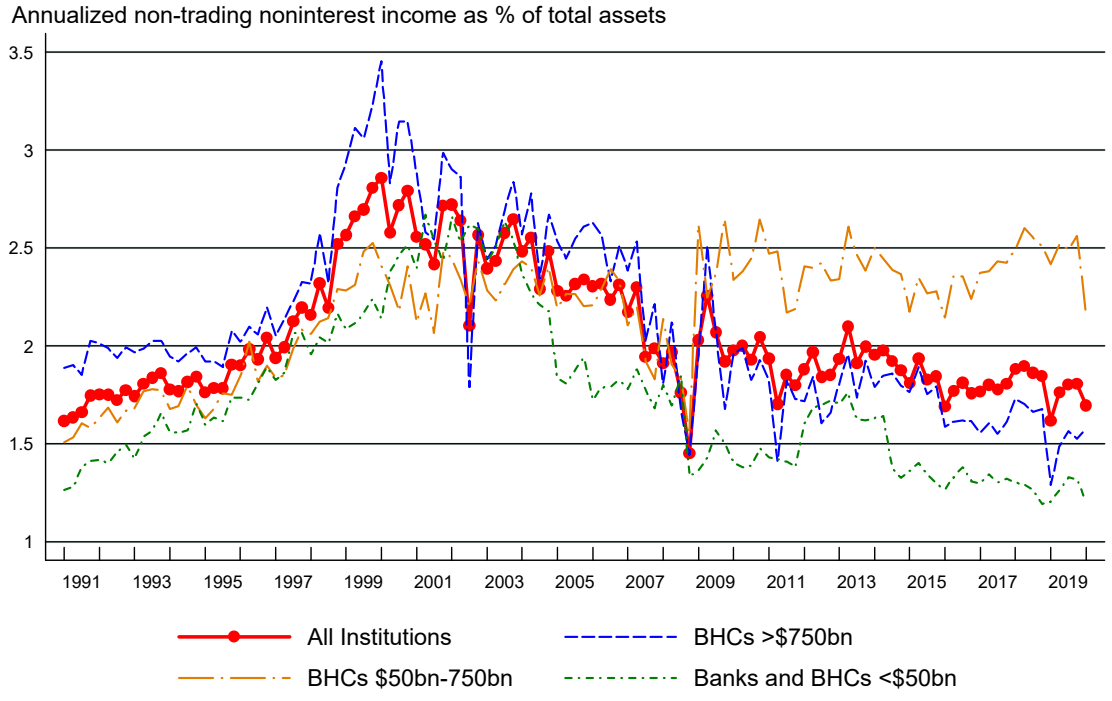


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

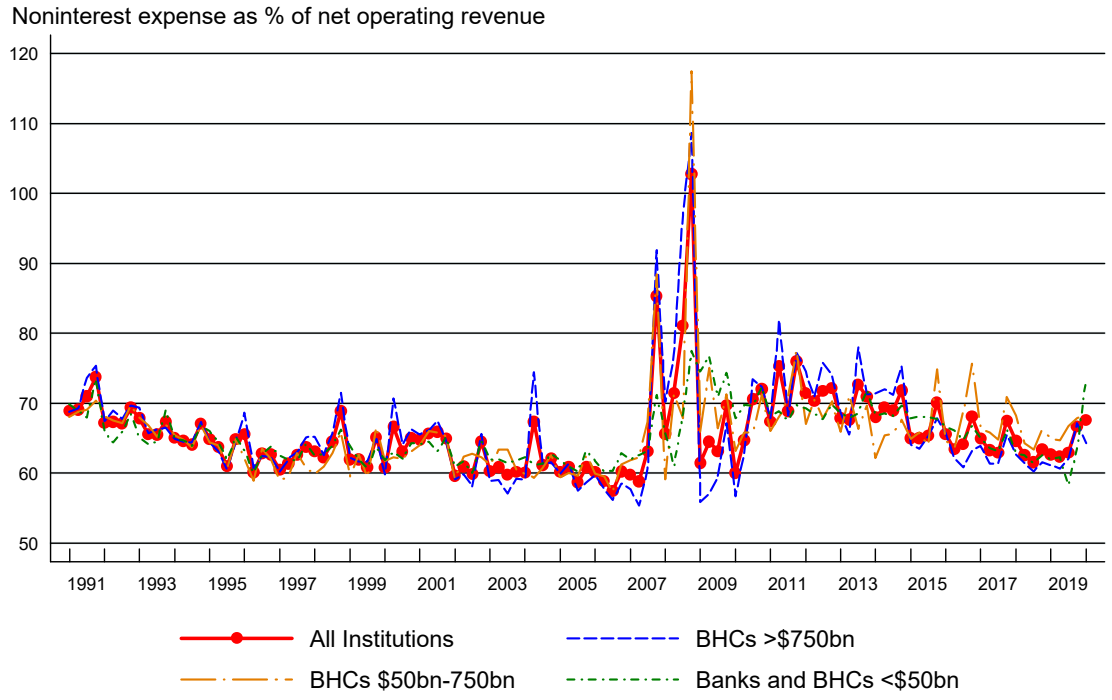
Return on Trading Assets



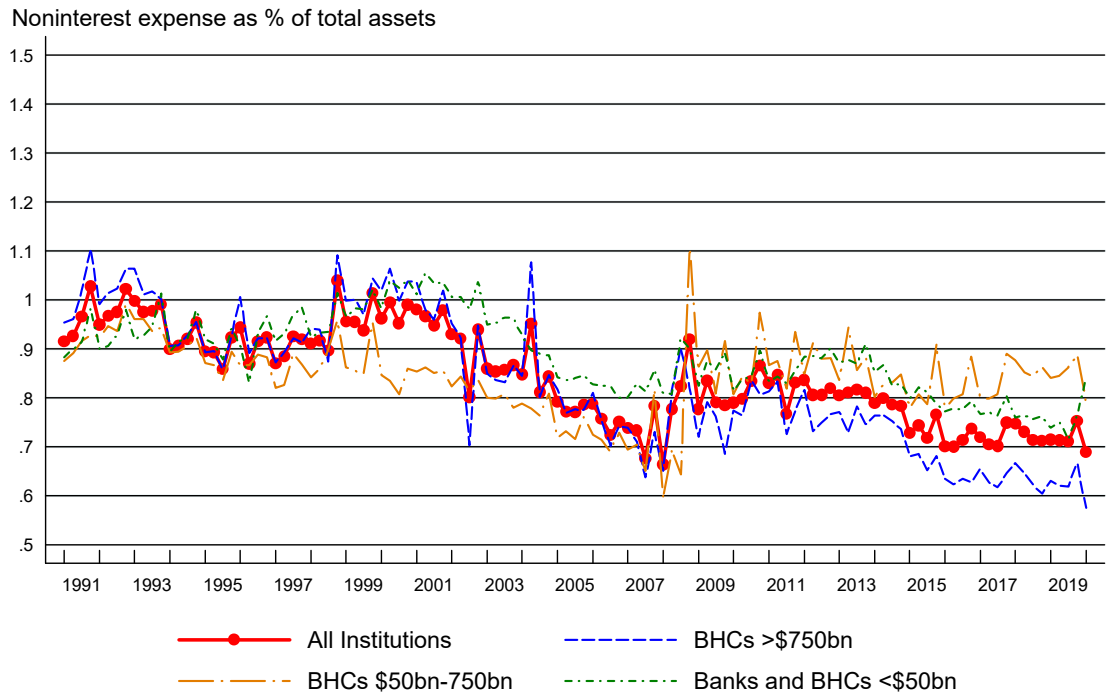
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio



Noninterest Expense Ratio

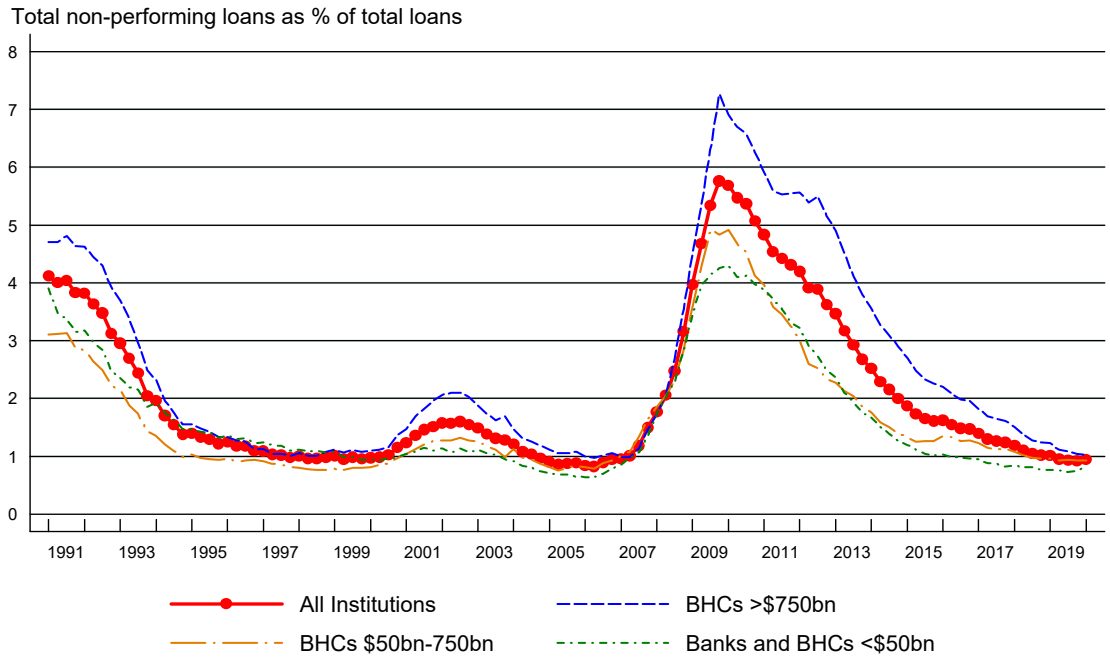


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

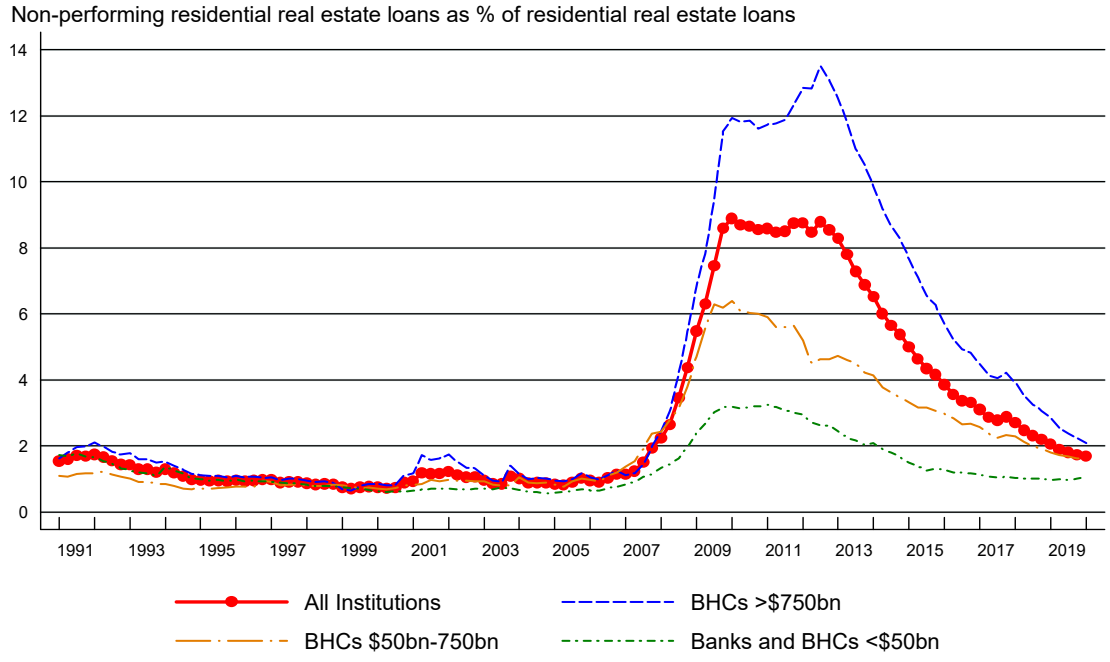
3. Loan Performance

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

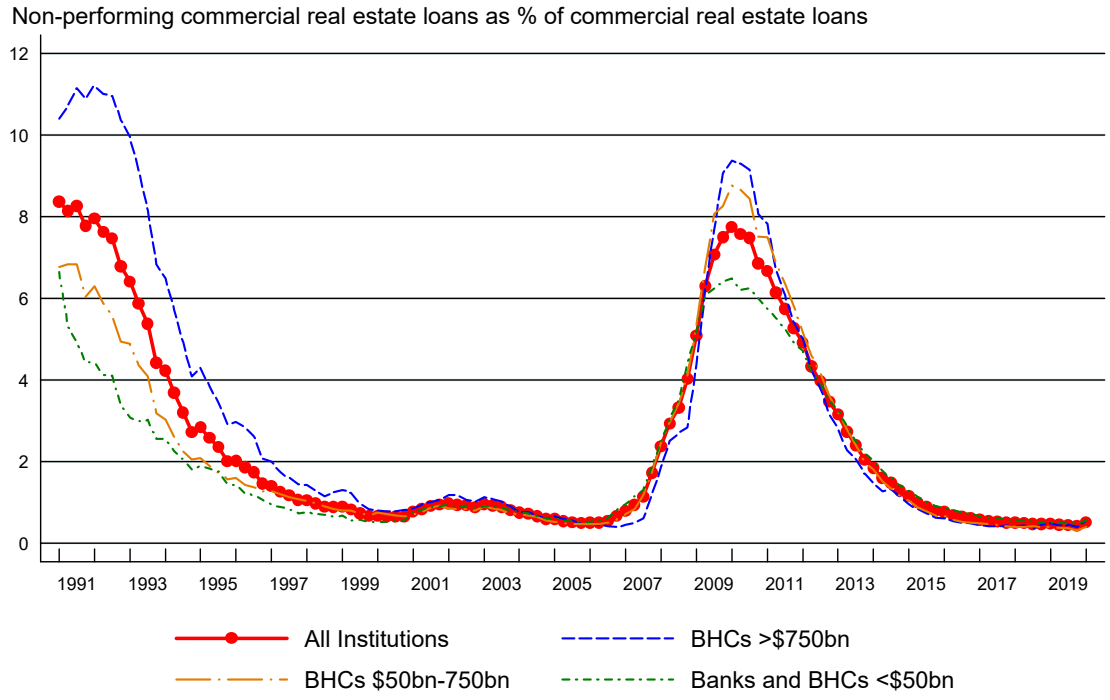
Non-performing Loans



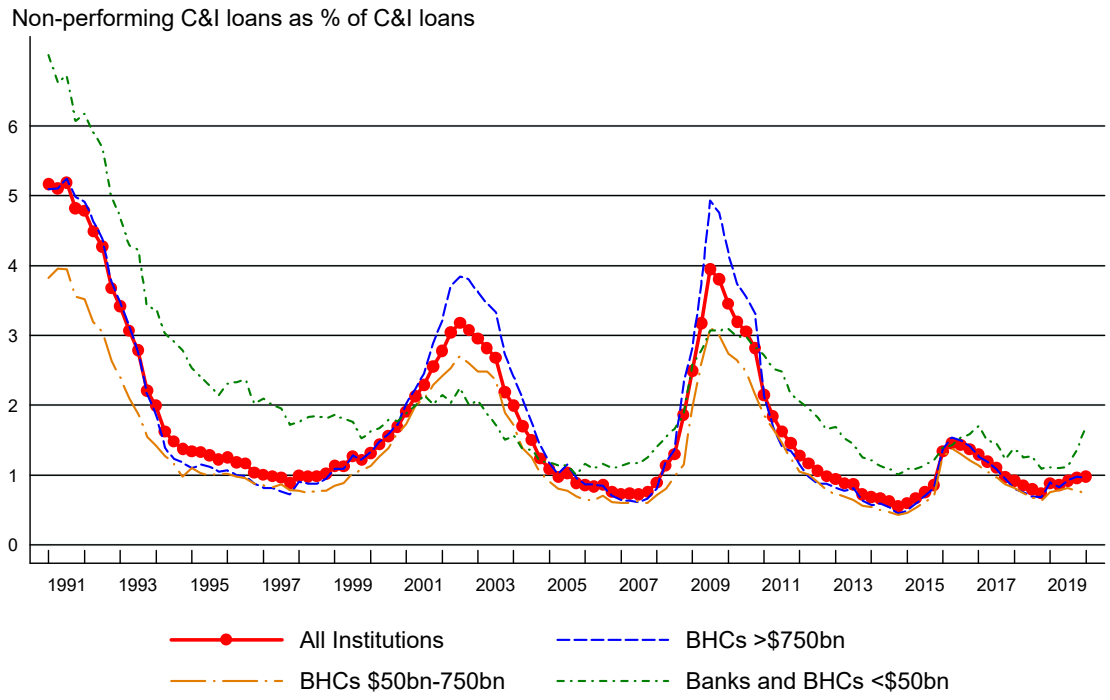
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



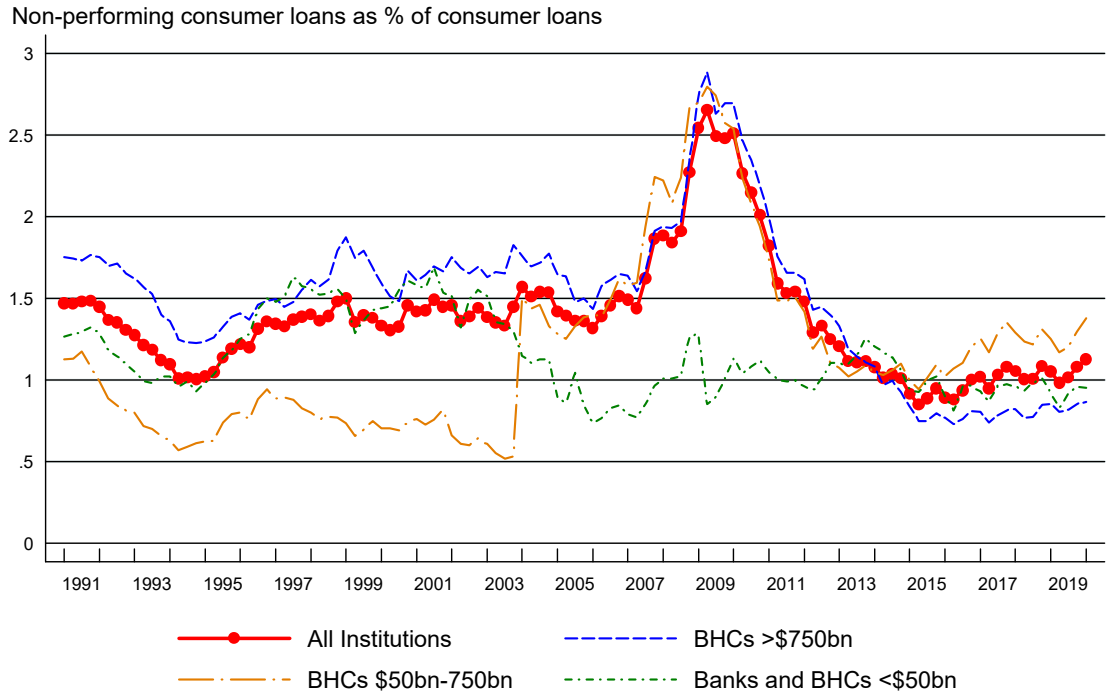
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



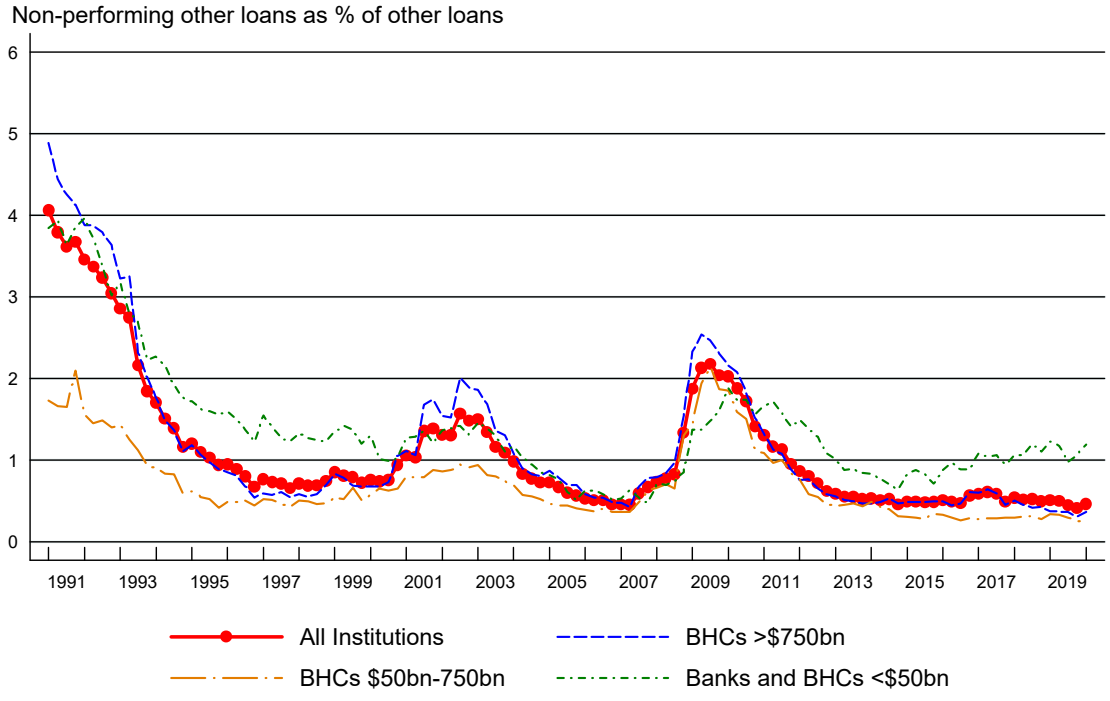
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



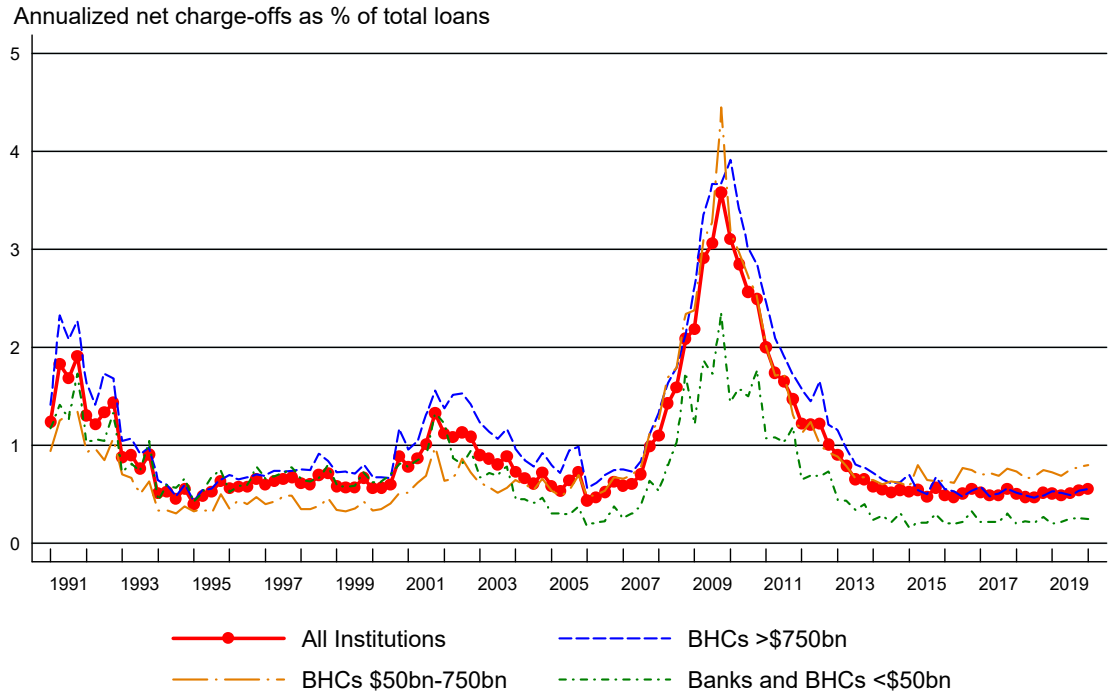
Non-performing Consumer Loans



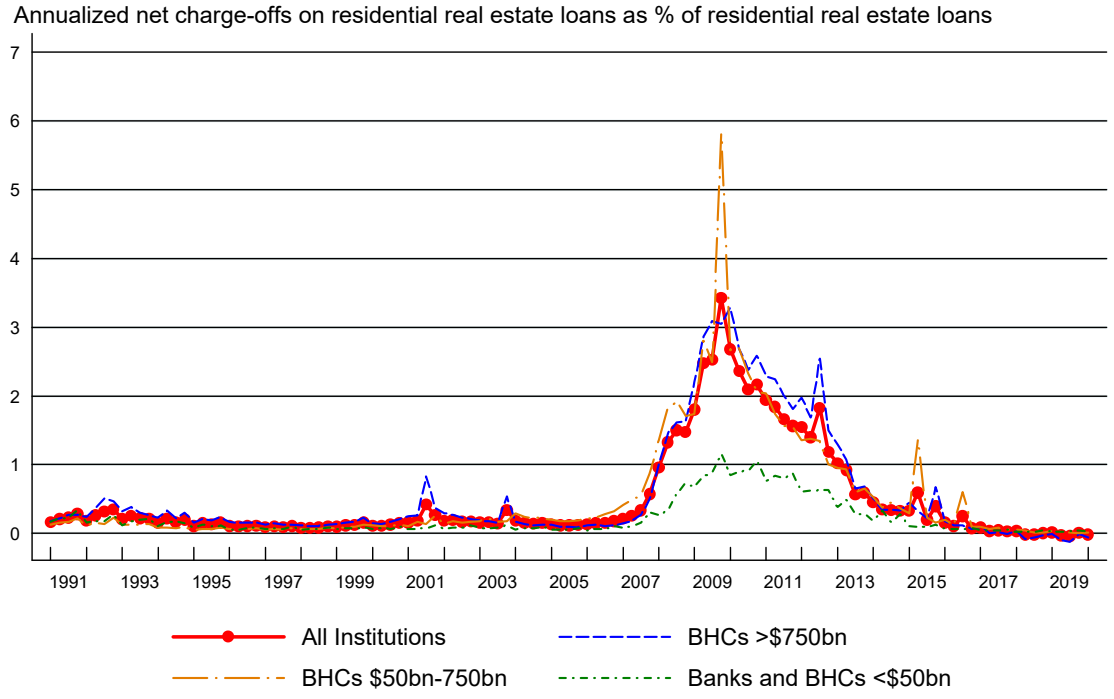
Non-performing Other Loans



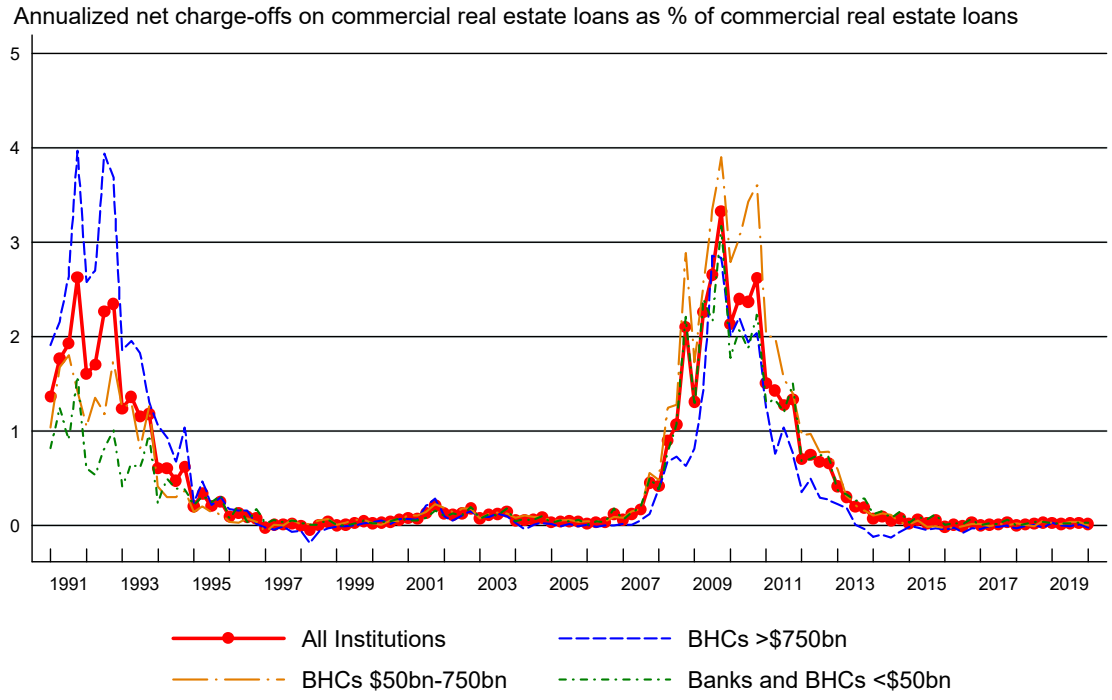
Net Charge-offs



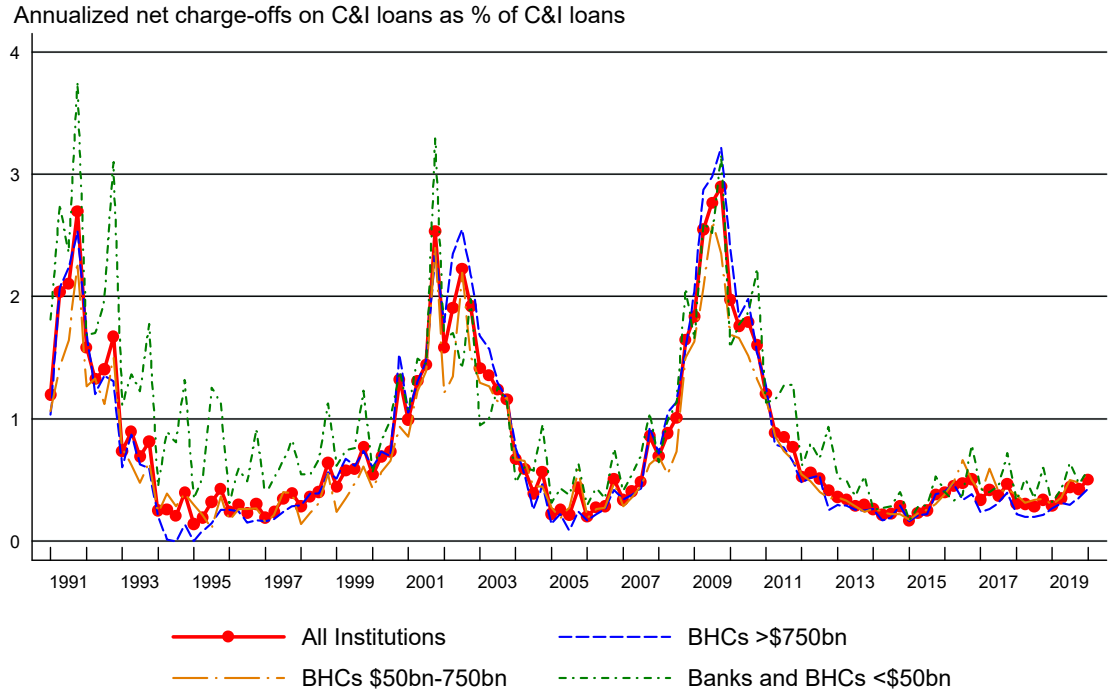
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



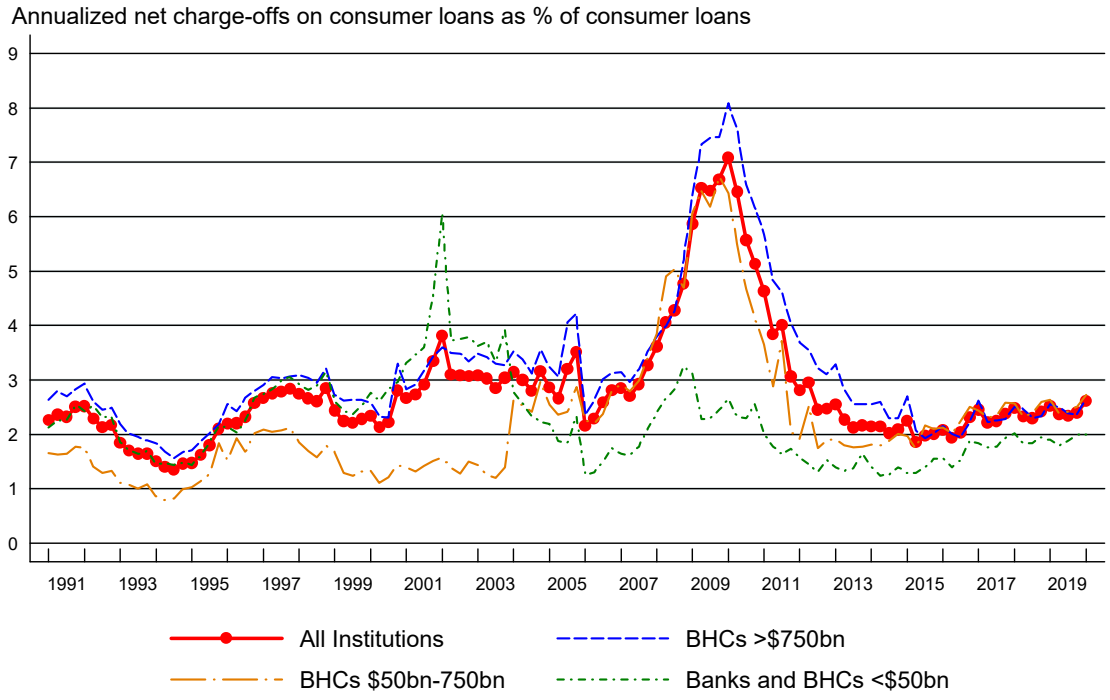
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



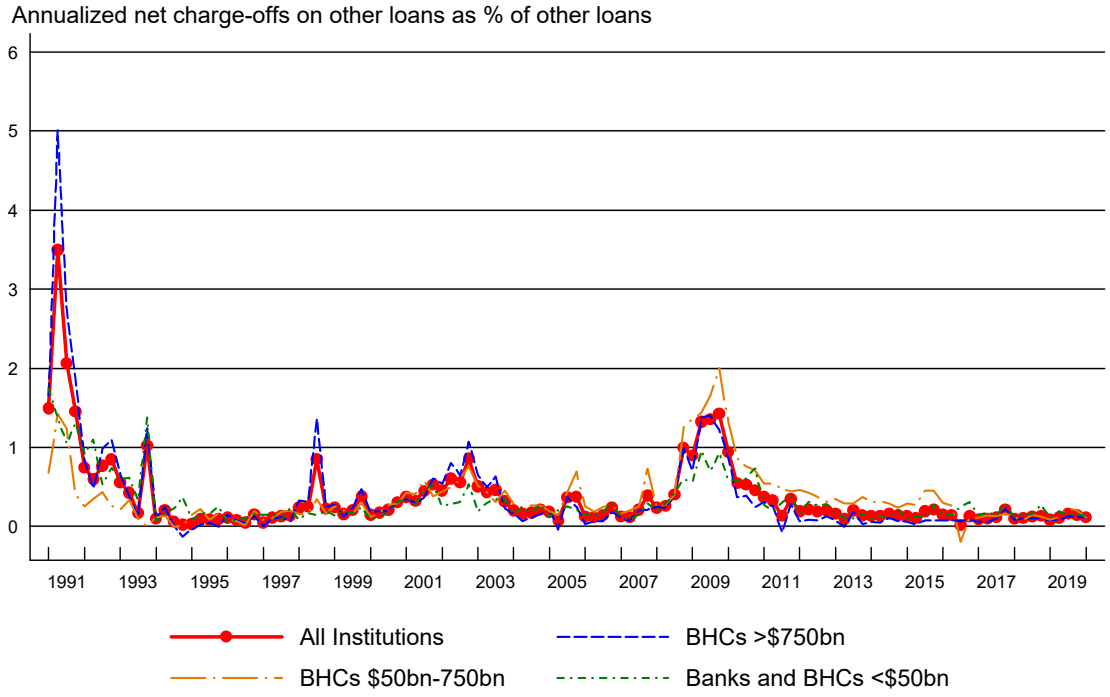
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



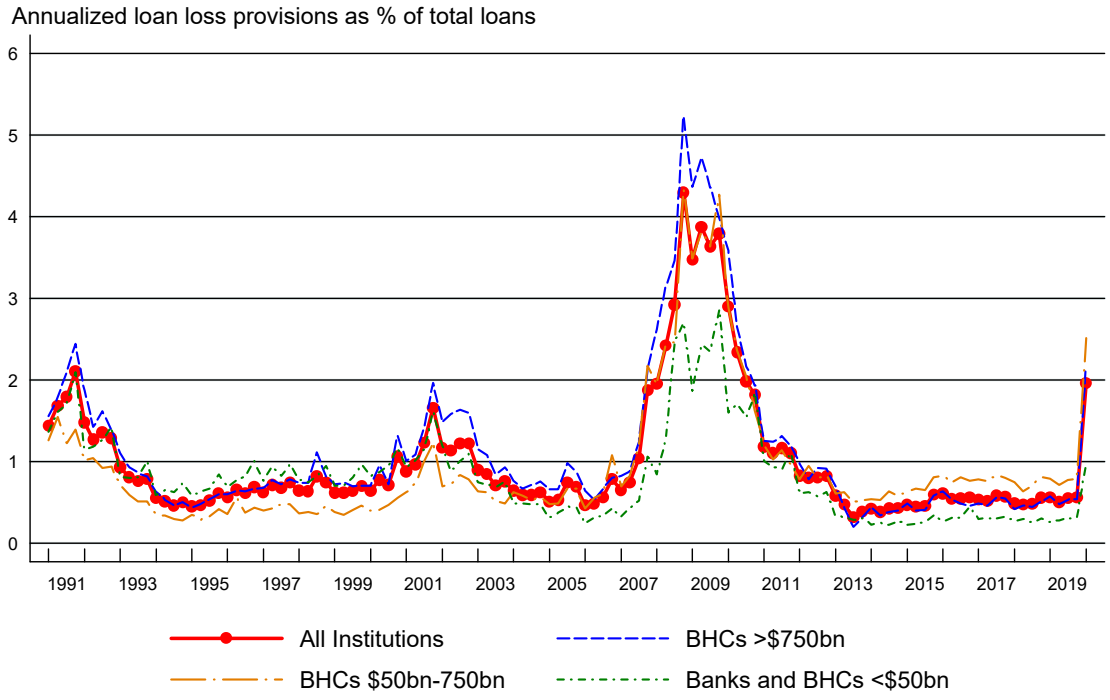
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



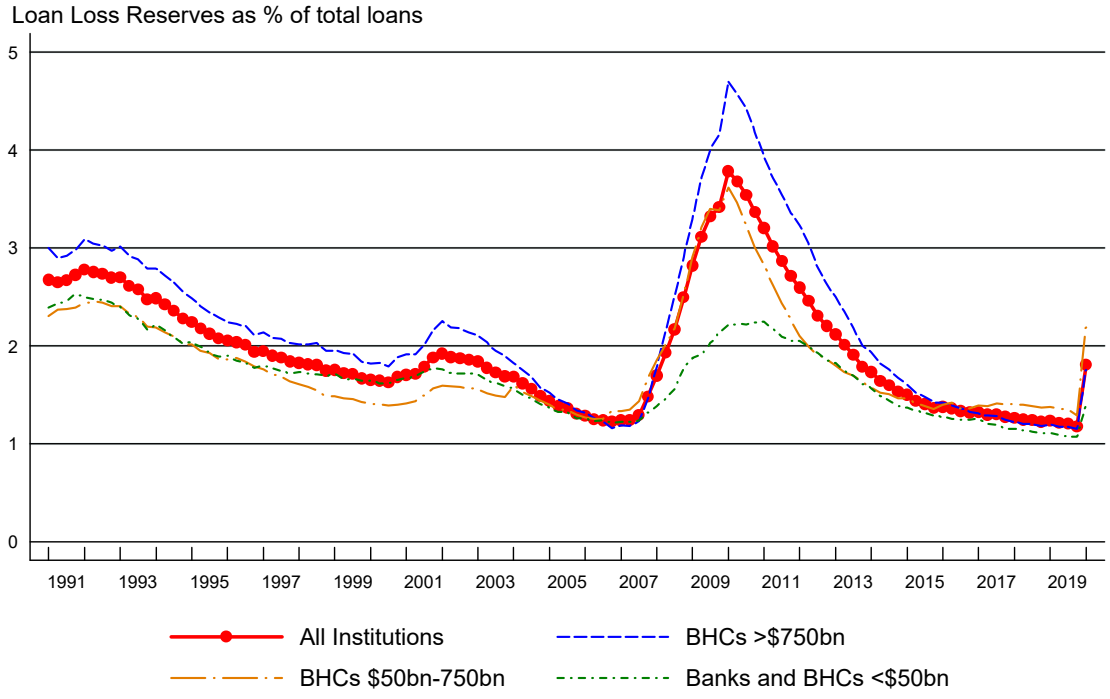
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



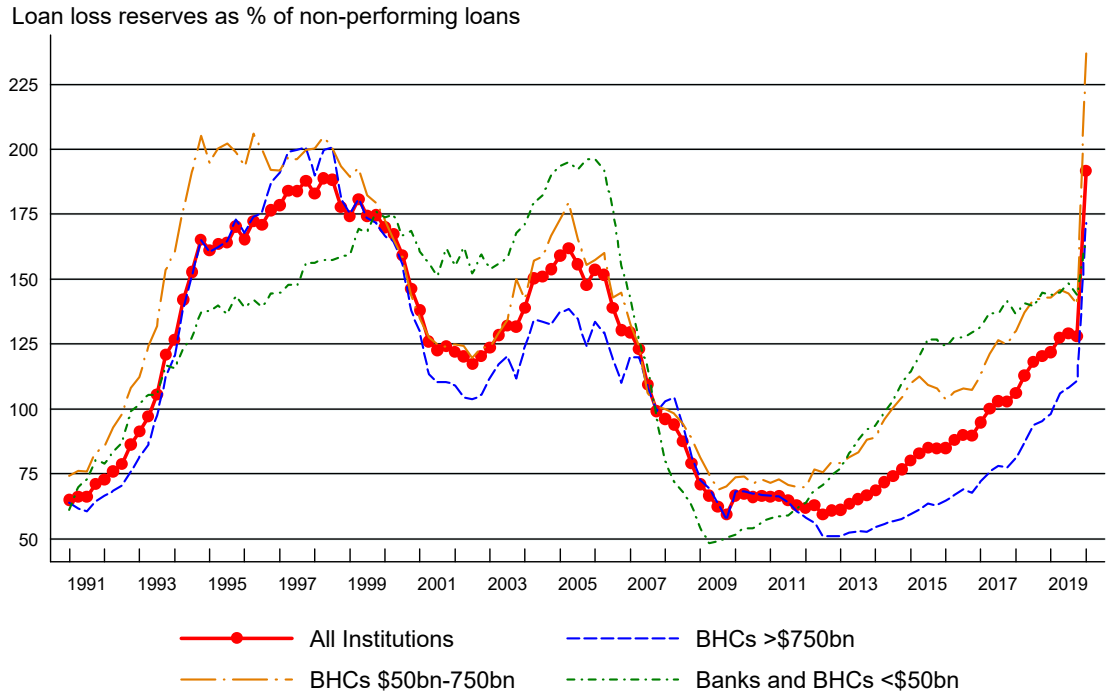
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans

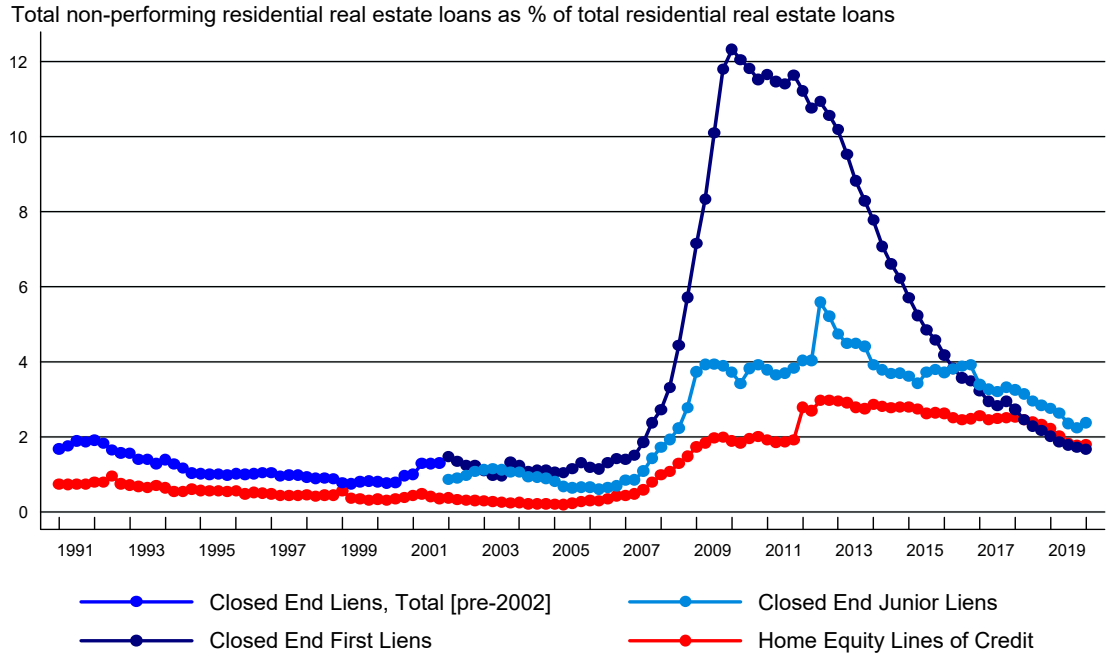


4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

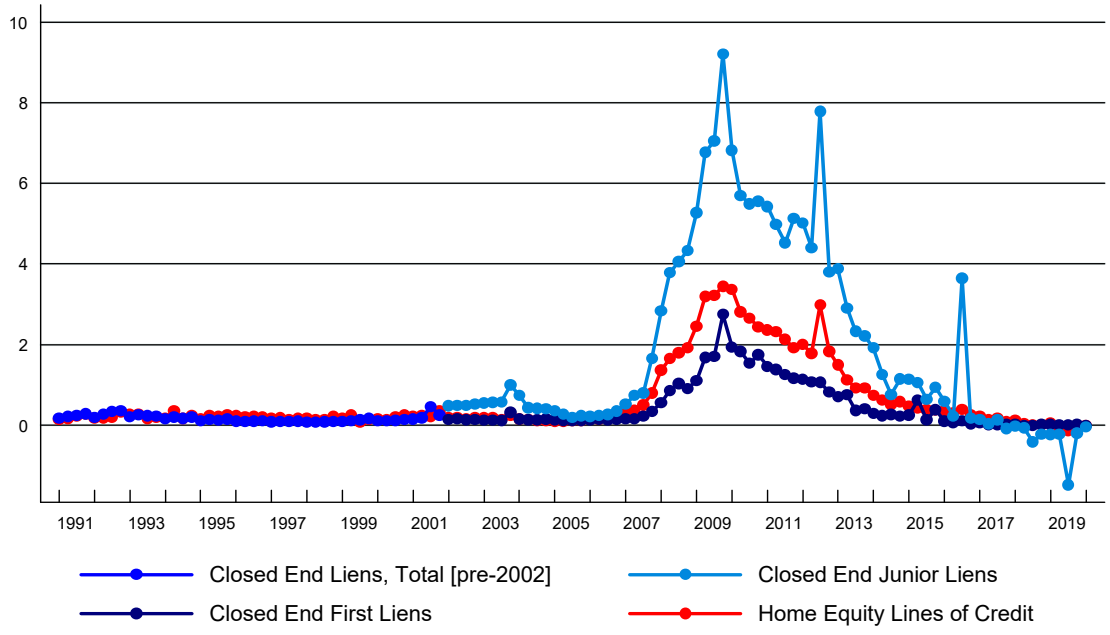
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

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



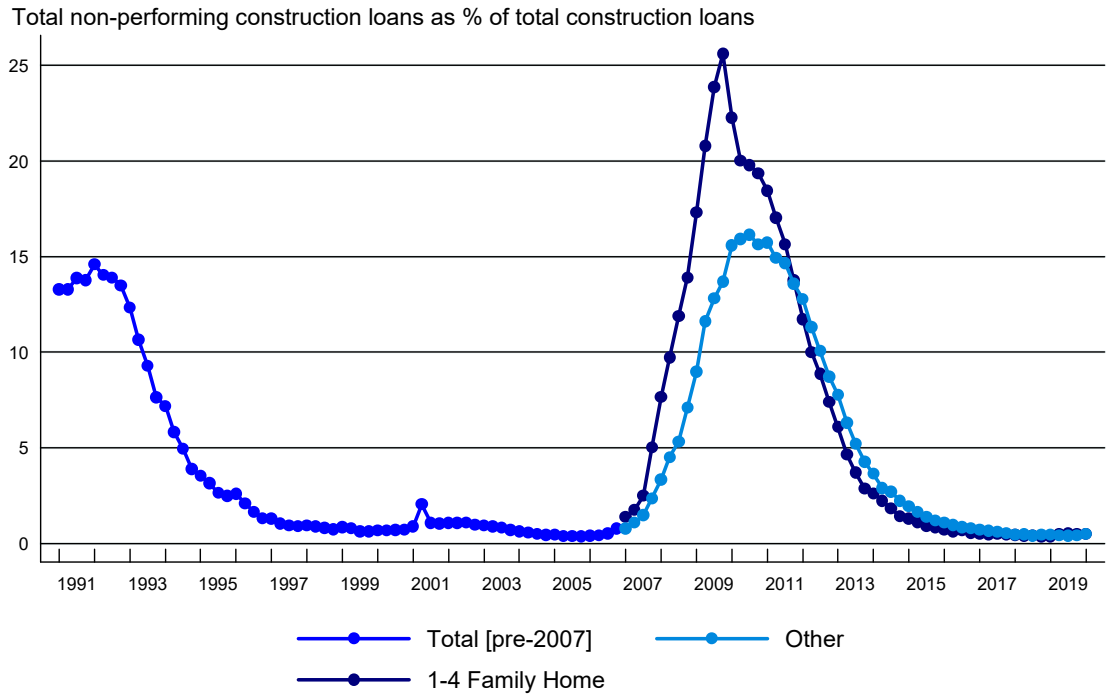
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

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

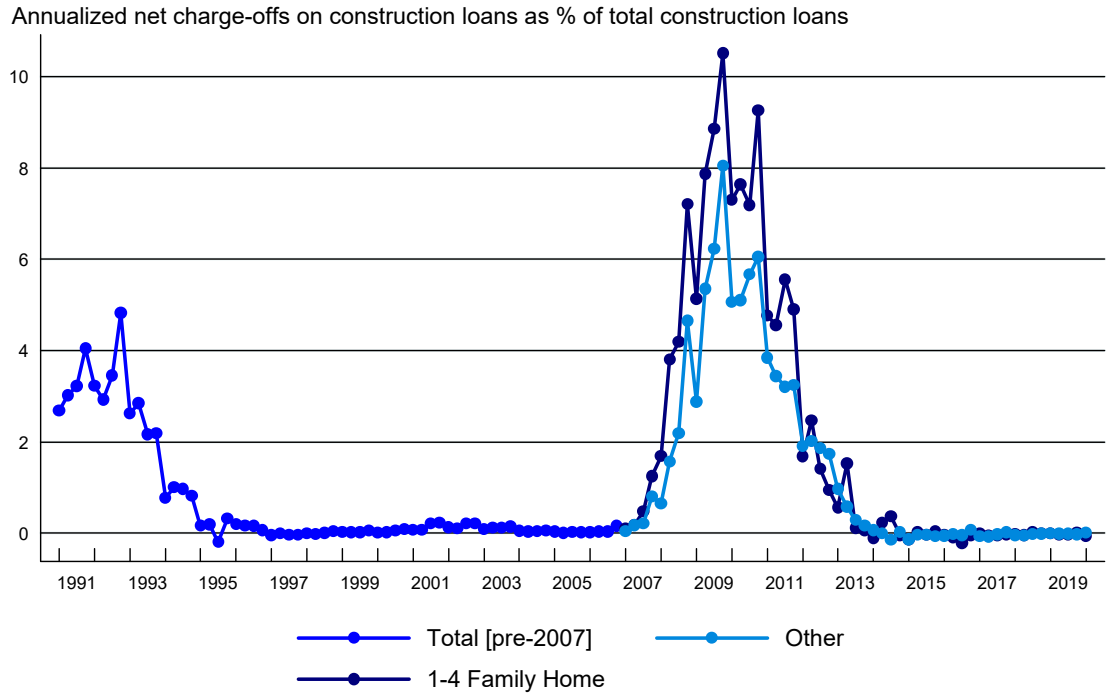


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

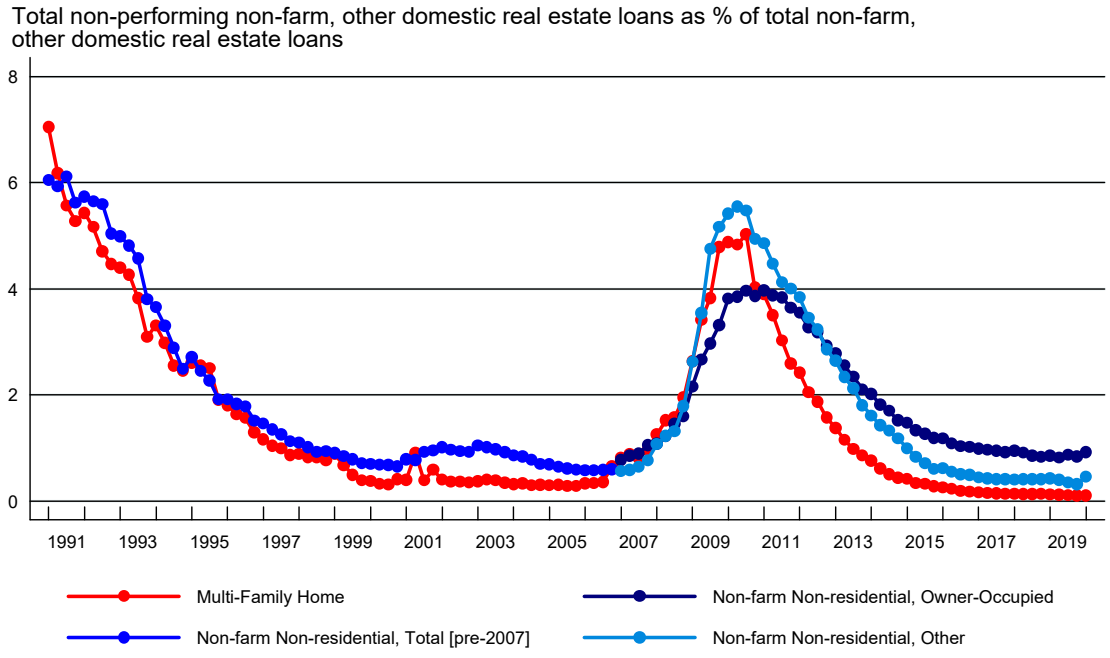
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



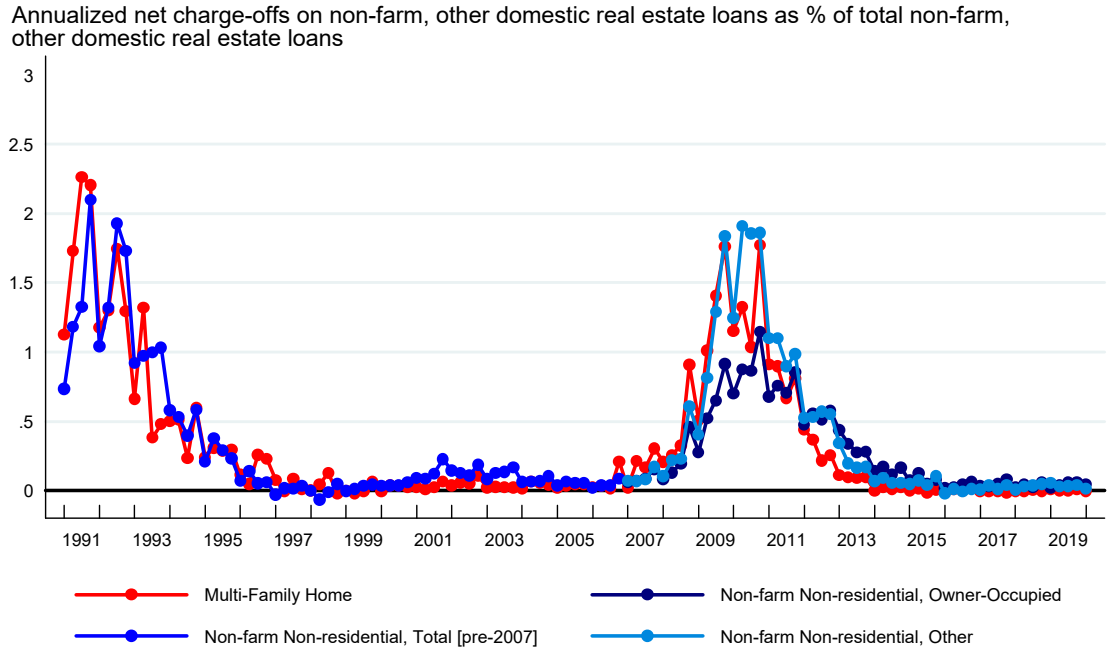
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

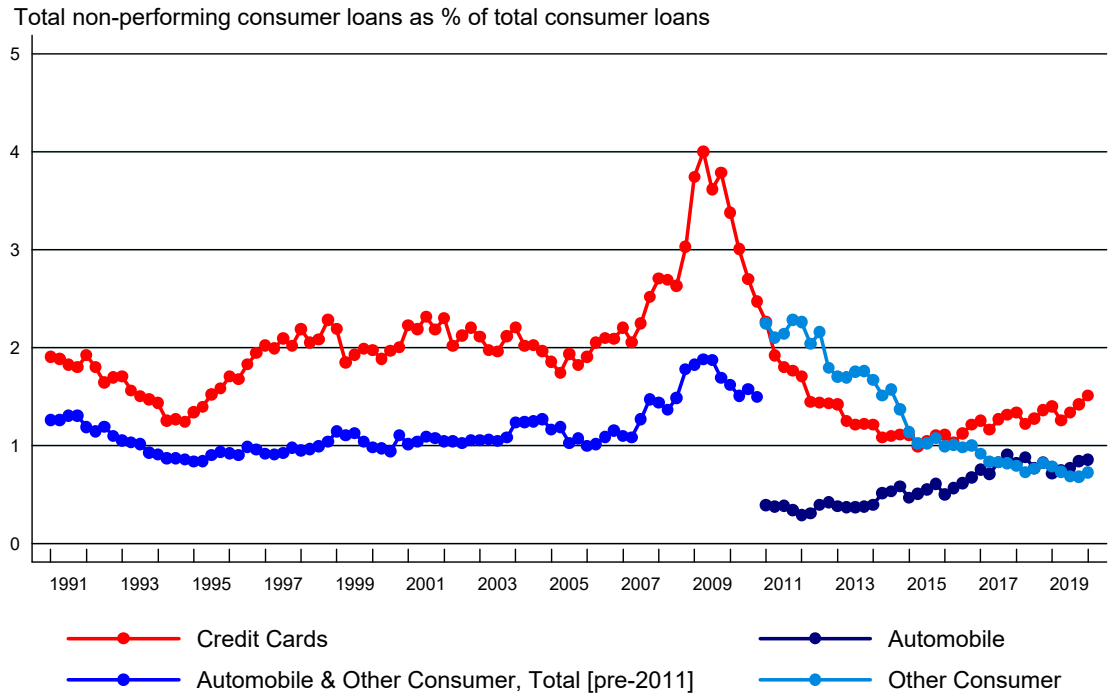


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

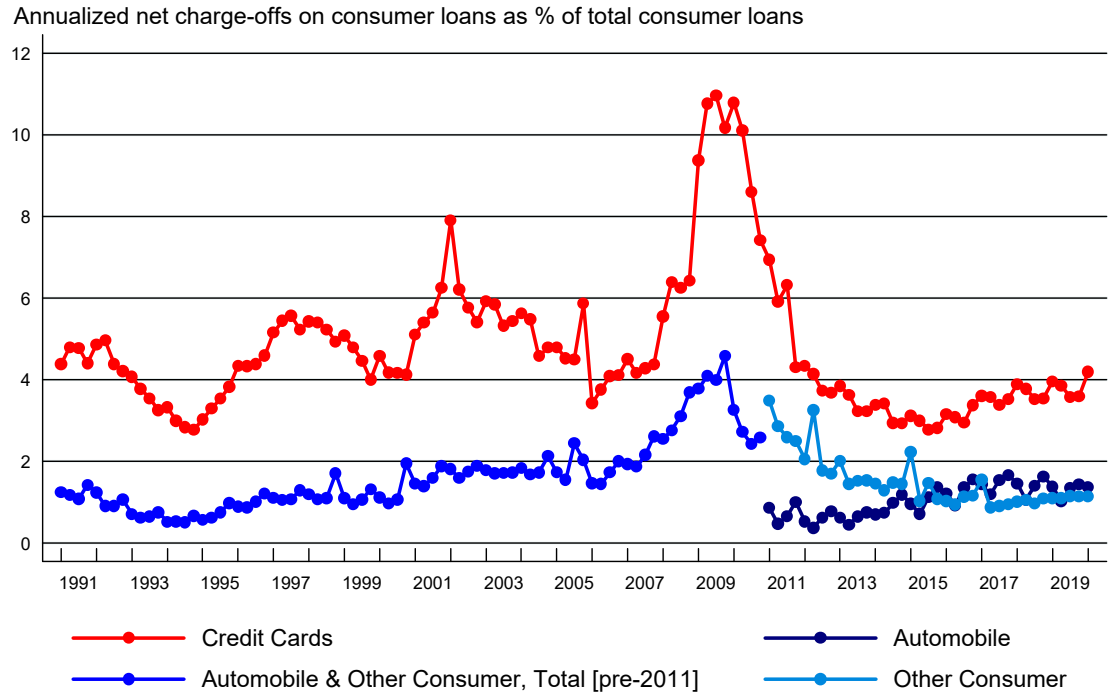


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

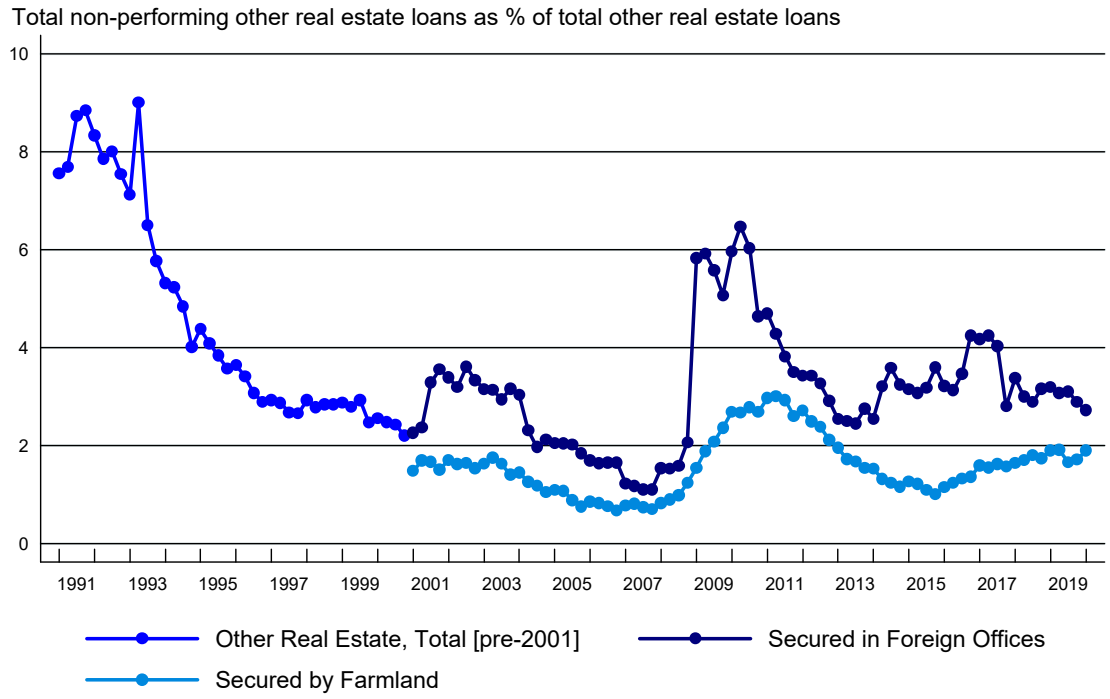


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

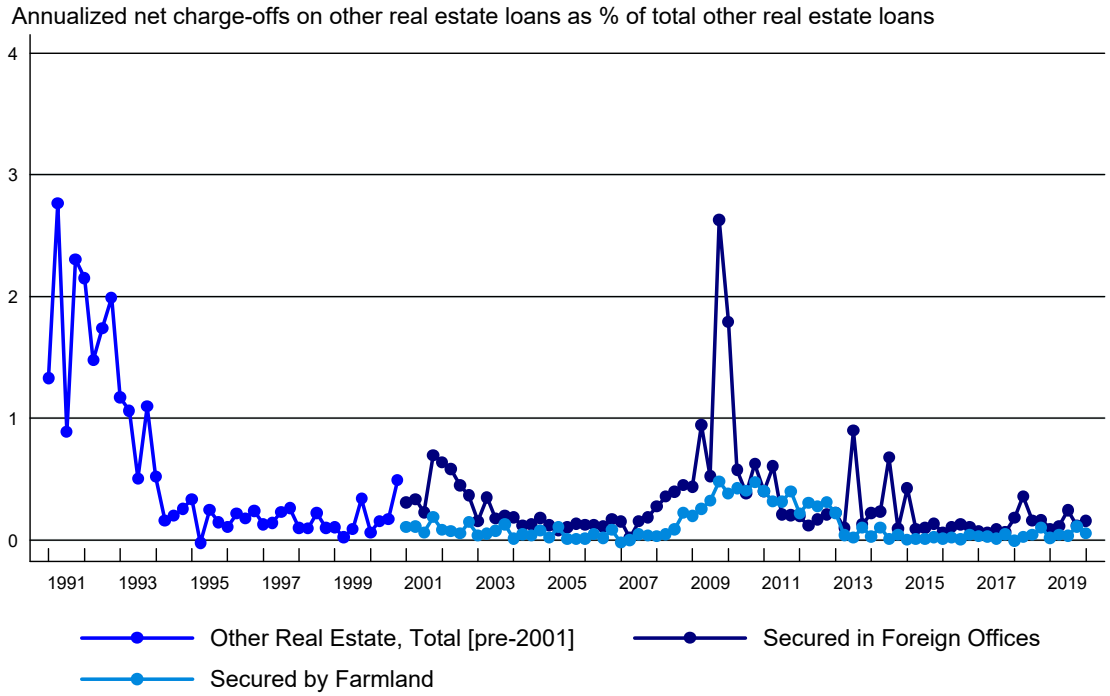


D. All Other Loans

Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

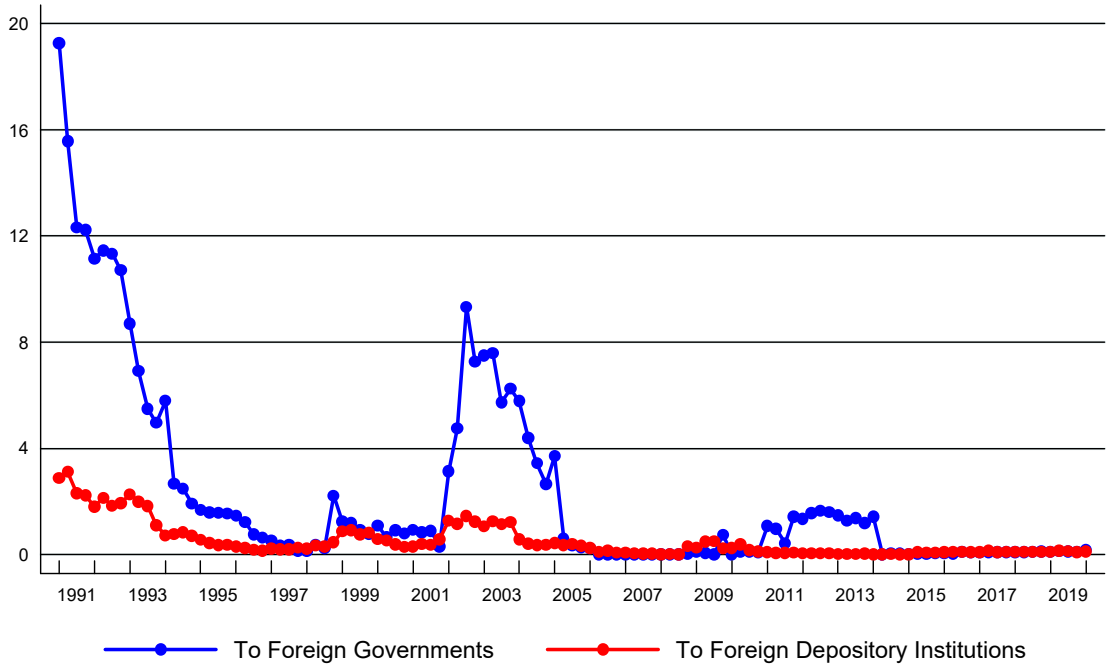


Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



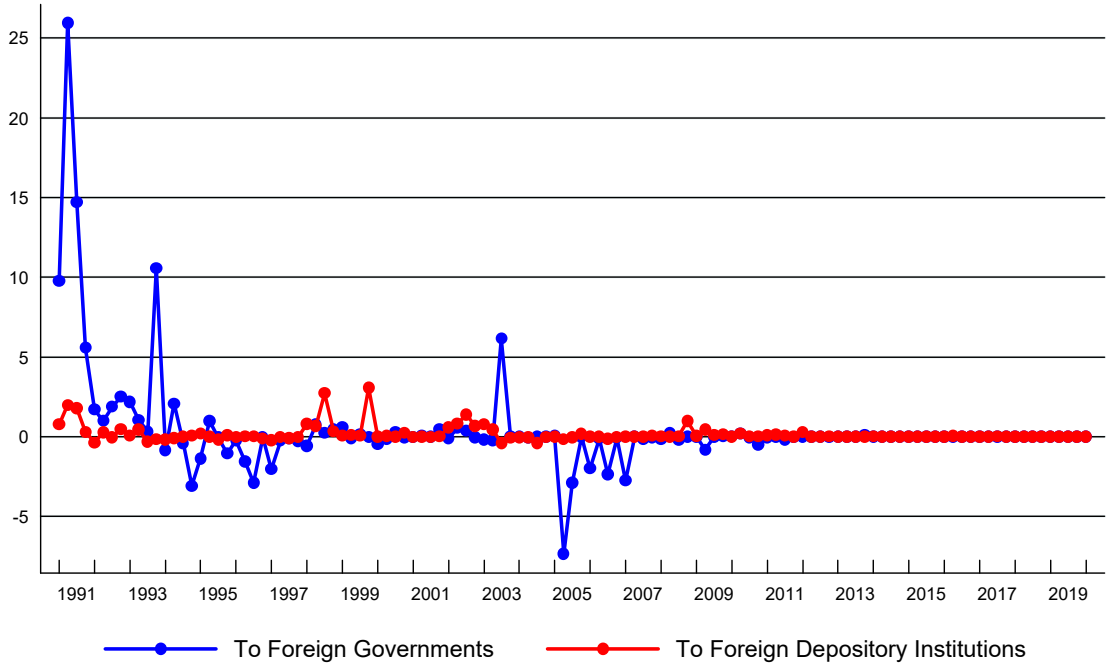
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions

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

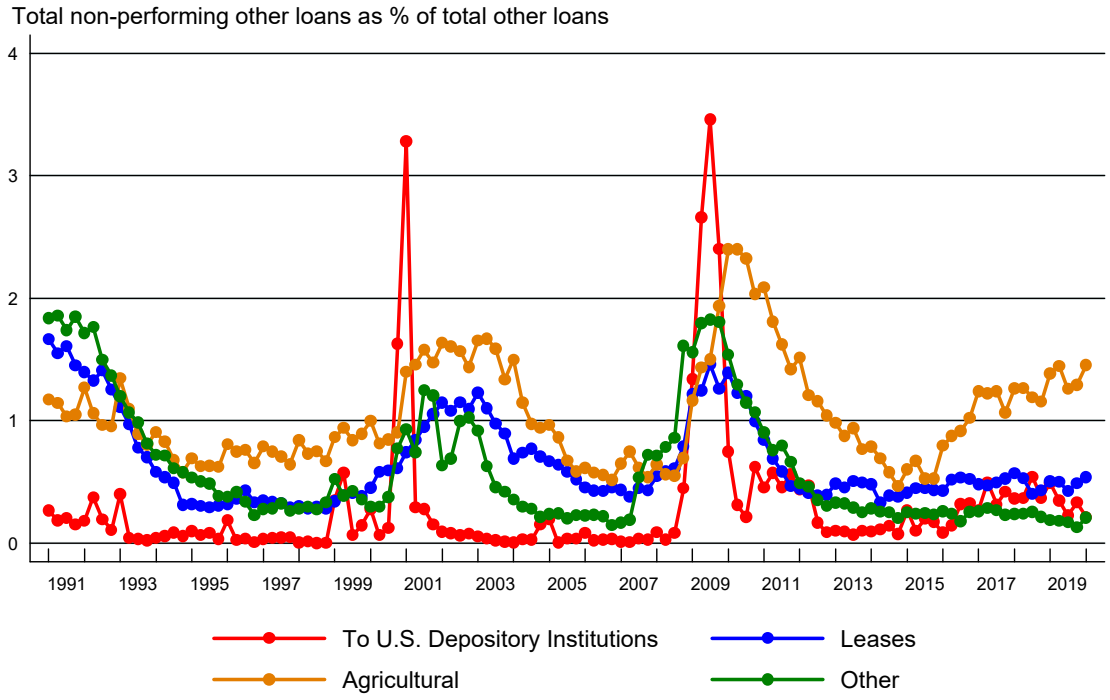


Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions

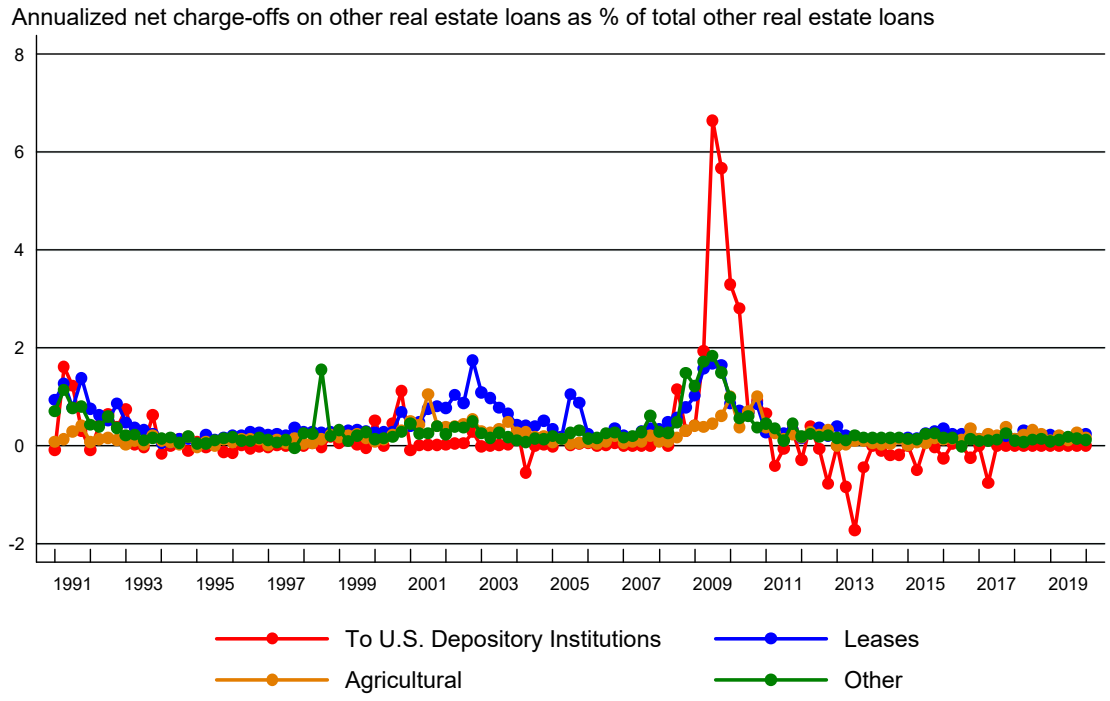
Annualized net charge-offs on loans to foreign institutions as % of total loans to foreign institutions



Non-performing Other Loans, Detail



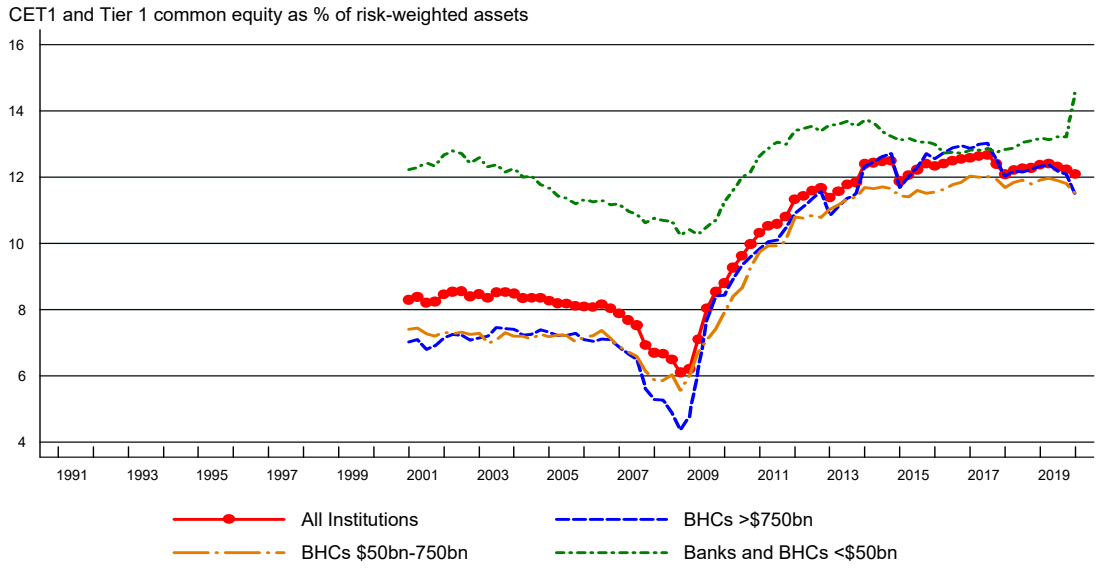
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail



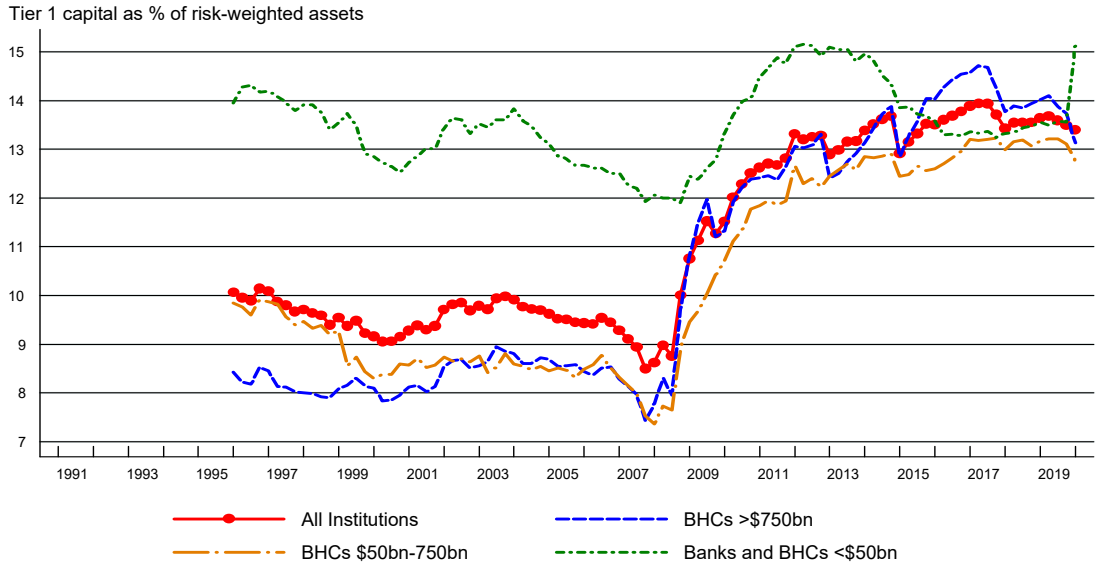
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

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.

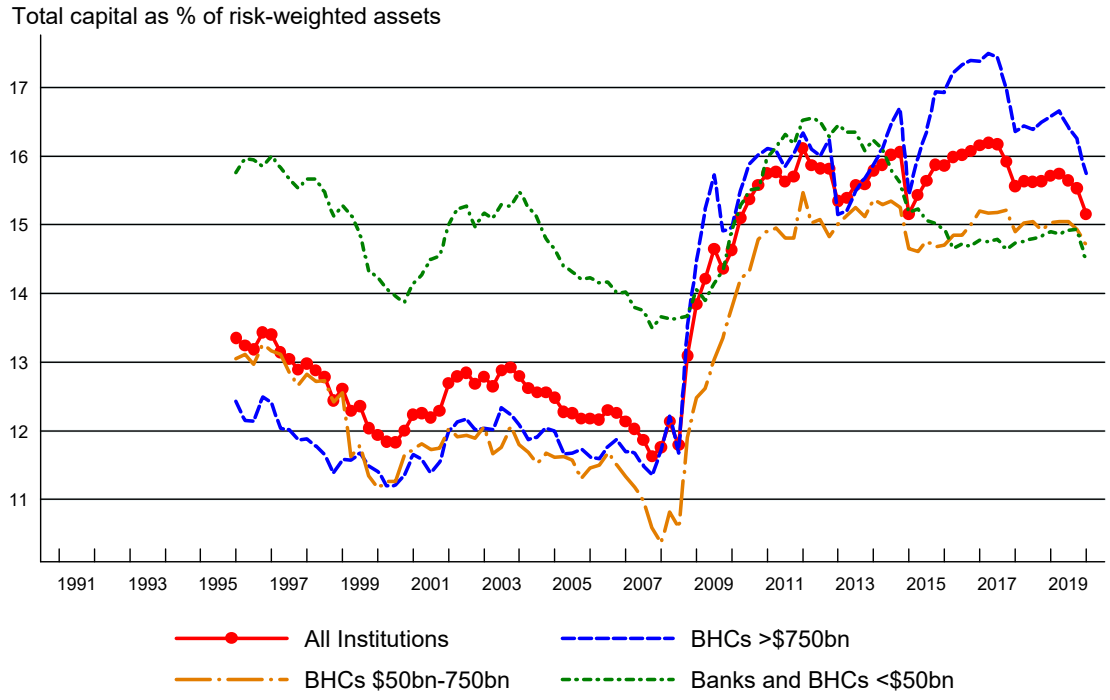
CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



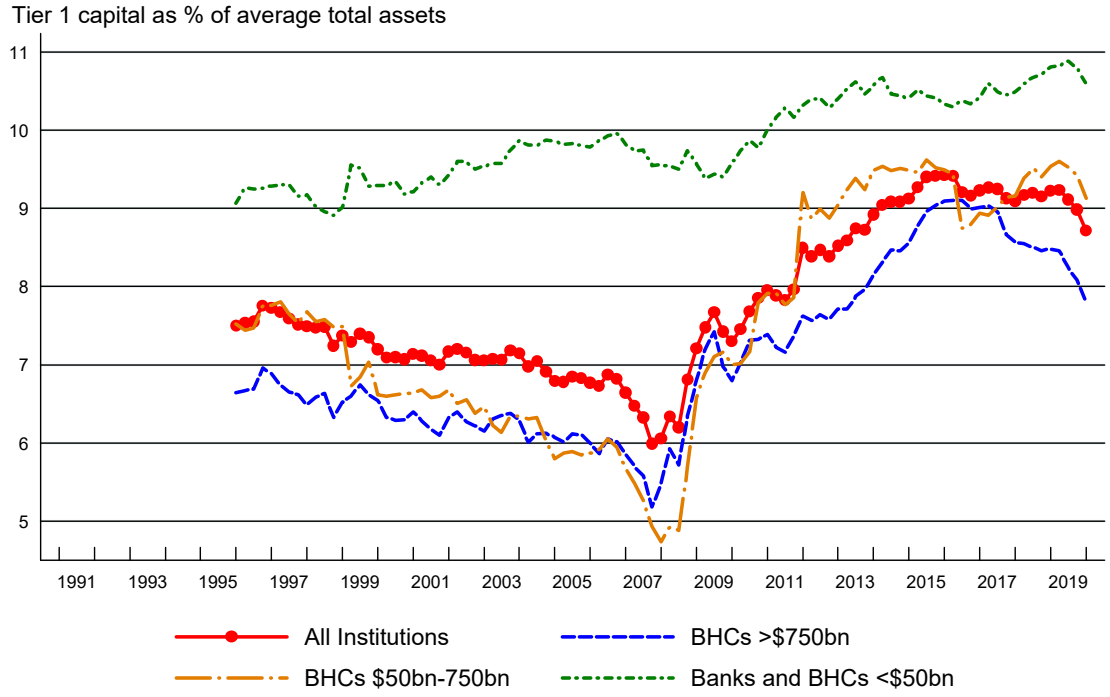
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio

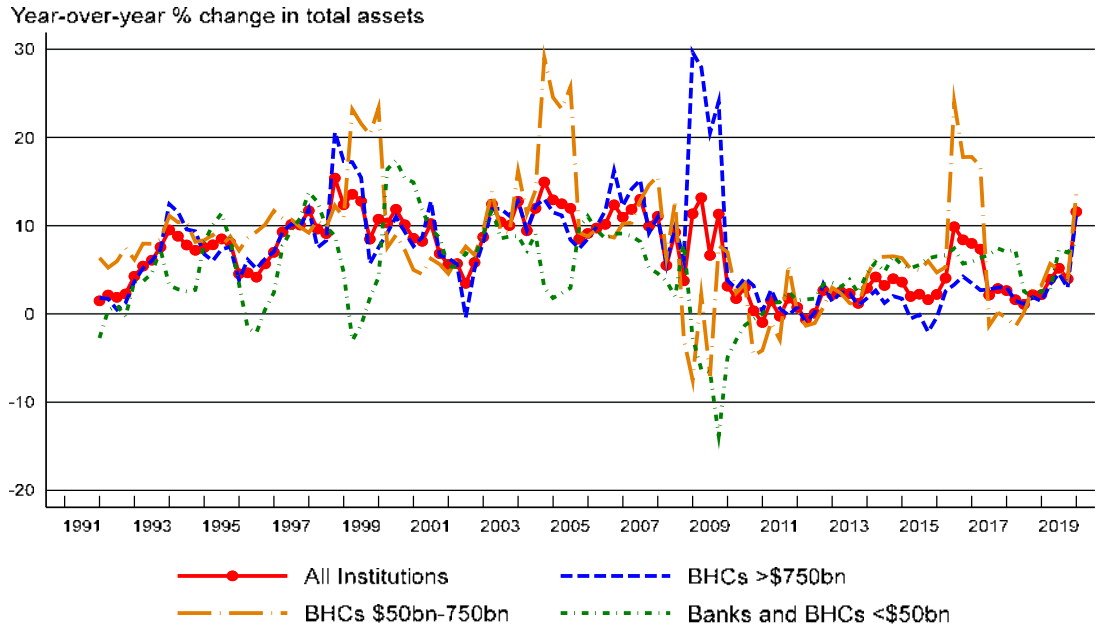


Leverage Ratio

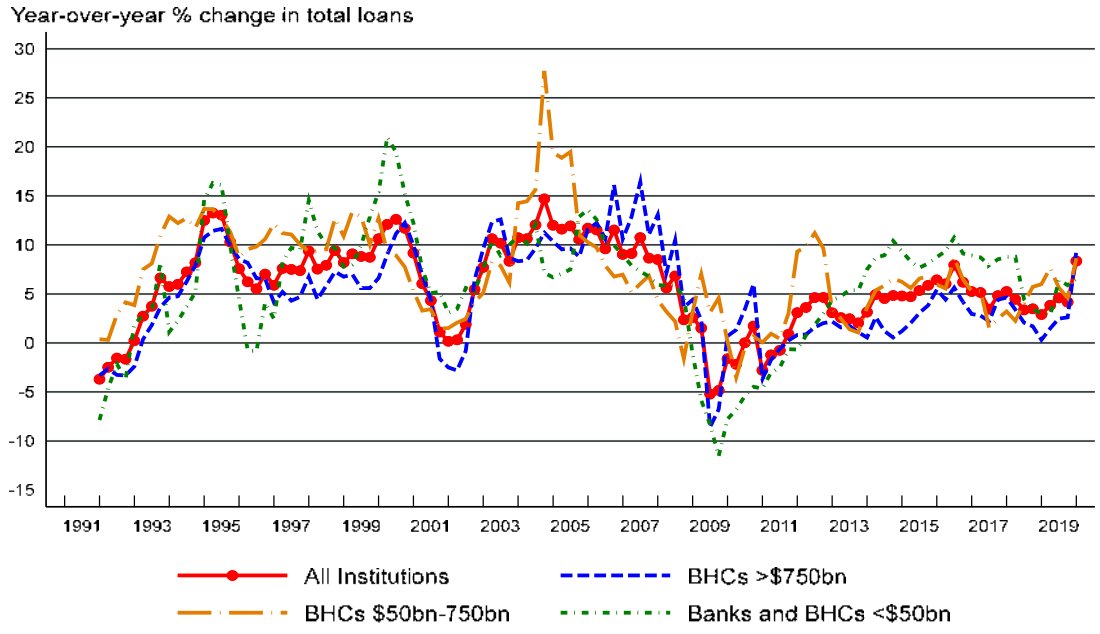


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms 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.

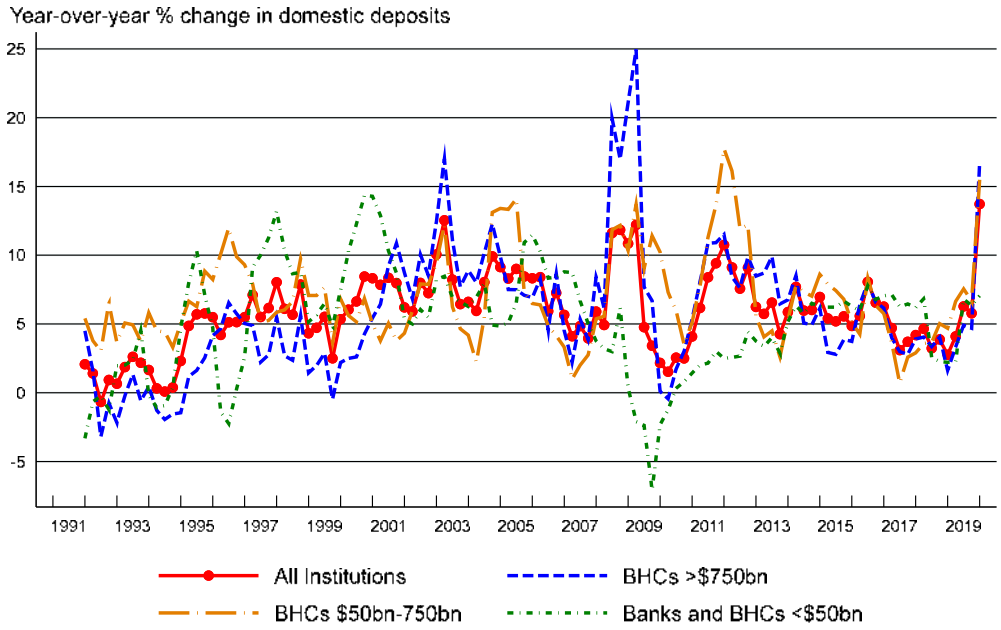
Asset Growth Rate



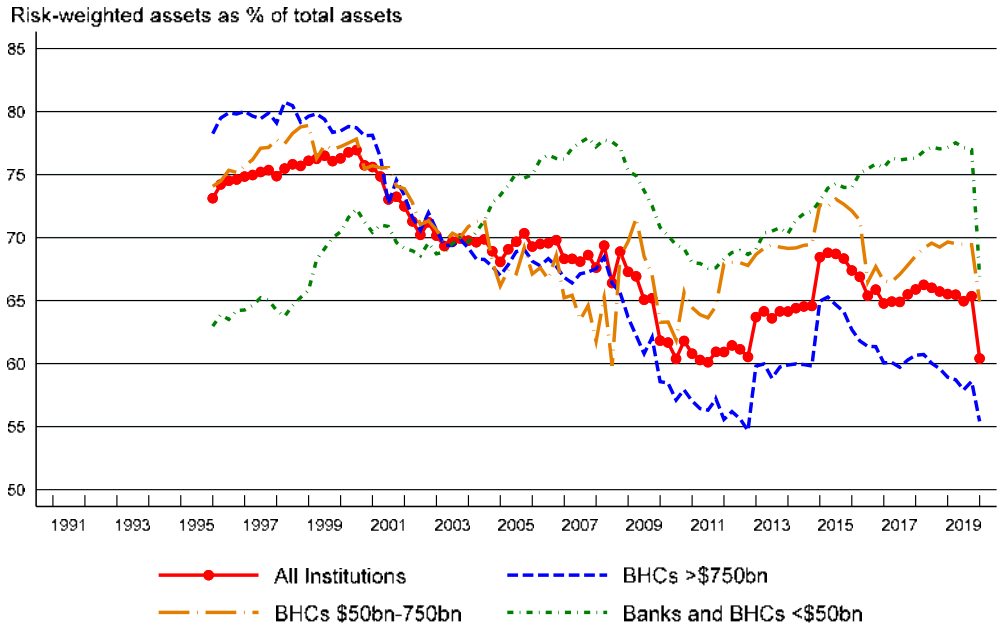
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate

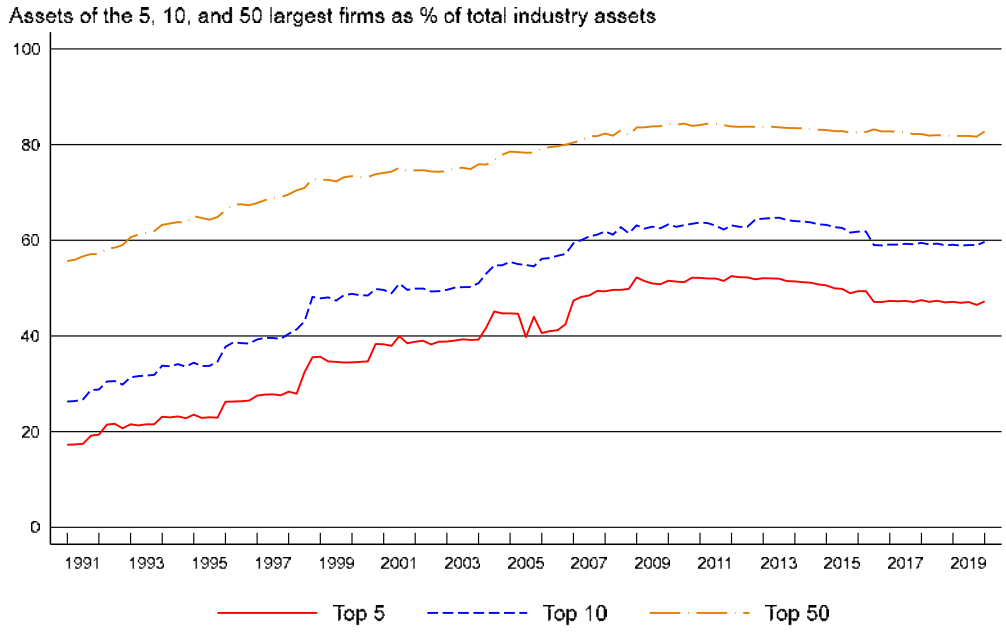


Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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



Financial Statistics for Large BHCs and Banks
2020Q1

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	3,139.4	2,865.0	0.37	4.39	11.48	13.35	15.48
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2,620.0	4,010.0	0.61	6.05	10.77	12.27	14.64
3	CITIGROUP	2,219.8	2,522.0	0.45	5.25	11.22	12.67	15.96
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1,981.3	653.0	0.13	1.43	10.67	12.22	15.21
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	1,089.8	1,213.0	0.45	5.25	12.54	14.40	16.94
6	MORGAN STANLEY	947.8	1,698.0	0.72	7.91	15.71	17.81	20.27
7	U S BC	542.9	1,171.0	0.86	9.09	8.95	10.54	12.67
8	TRUIST FC	506.2	1,060.0	0.84	6.43	9.32	10.50	12.65
9	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	468.2	980.0	0.84	9.53	11.33	13.46	14.41
10	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	447.3	290.1	0.26	2.15	16.24	16.24	17.47
11	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	445.6	908.5	0.82	7.38	9.39	10.49	12.63
12	CAPITAL ONE FC	396.9	-1,340.3	-1.35	-9.43	11.97	13.69	16.10
13	STATE STREET CORP	362.5	634.0	0.70	10.63	10.74	12.94	14.08
14	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	297.5	-1,171.2	-1.57	-21.75	12.39	13.99	18.14
15	BMO FNCL CORP	187.8	117.8	0.25	2.38	11.23	11.72	14.03
16	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	186.1	368.0	0.79	7.01	11.85	12.97	14.56
17	FIFTH THIRD BC	185.4	46.6	0.10	0.85	9.37	10.56	13.59
18	BNP PARIBAS USA	183.1	22.4	0.05	0.47	16.09	16.11	18.33
19	ALLY FNCL	182.5	-319.0	-0.70	-9.44	9.27	10.92	12.76
20	BARCLAYS US LLC	180.0	523.0	1.16	11.98	16.99	20.10	23.57
21	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	177.0	34.0	0.08	0.62	9.40	10.46	12.48
22	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	163.2	114.2	0.28	1.61	22.25	27.92	29.32
23	NORTHERN TR CORP	161.7	360.6	0.89	13.26	11.68	12.78	14.51
24	KEYCORP	157.0	145.6	0.37	3.35	8.87	10.21	12.22
25	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	152.1	-126.7	-0.33	-2.45	14.25	15.25	16.66
26	RBC US GRP HOLDS LLC	137.9	108.5	0.31	2.52	16.51	16.51	17.18
27	REGIONS FC	133.6	162.0	0.48	3.74	9.45	10.65	12.53
28	CREDIT SUISSE HOLD USA	131.8	224.3	0.68	3.80	23.52	24.23	24.32
29	M&T BK CORP	124.6	268.8	0.86	6.80	9.19	10.35	12.54
30	FIRST REPUBLIC BK	123.9	218.7	0.71	8.44	9.87	11.14	12.62
31	DB USA CORP	117.2	349.0	1.19	9.75	27.62	39.21	39.30
32	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	113.9	48.3	0.17	1.64	9.47	10.81	12.74
33	DISCOVER FS	112.7	-61.1	-0.22	-2.53	11.33	11.93	13.65
34	BBVA USA BSHRS	94.3	-2,237.8	-9.49	-79.02	11.97	12.29	14.62
35	COMERICA	76.5	-65.0	-0.34	-3.51	9.52	9.52	11.85
36	SVB FNCL GRP	75.0	135.6	0.72	7.71	12.35	13.35	14.45
37	ZIONS BC NA	71.5	13.9	0.08	0.75	9.97	10.96	13.24
38	PEOPLES UNITED FNCL INC	60.4	130.4	0.86	6.75	9.50	10.02	11.34
39	CIT GROUP	58.9	-624.3	-4.24	-42.61	9.74	10.73	12.92
40	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	54.3	100.3	0.74	6.05	9.81	11.10	13.16
41	SIGNATURE BK	53.1	99.6	0.75	8.36	11.04	11.04	12.77
42	POPULAR	52.8	34.0	0.26	2.40	15.79	15.79	18.36
43	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	51.3	34.0	0.26	3.11	16.35	16.35	16.35
44	SYNOVUS FC	50.6	38.5	0.30	3.04	8.70	9.95	12.29
45	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	49.8	169.2	1.36	9.96	24.08	24.08	25.27
46	CIBC BC USA	49.0	-47.6	-0.39	-2.25	12.11	12.11	13.30
47	TCF FC	48.6	51.9	0.43	3.69	10.44	10.96	12.31
48	FIRST HORIZON NAT CORP	47.2	13.6	0.12	1.14	8.54	9.52	10.78
49	BOK FC	47.2	62.1	0.53	4.94	10.98	10.98	12.65
50	EAST WEST BC	45.9	144.8	1.26	11.82	12.37	12.37	13.94
TOTALS**	TOP 50 (BHCS AND BANKS)	19,363.0	16,151.7	0.33	3.43	11.48	12.97	15.30
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	23,397.9	19,490.9	0.33	3.30	12.09	13.40	15.15

* 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 $750 billion in total assets as of the current quarter, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs[5] with $50 - $750 billion in total assets in the current quarter, and for the remainder of the industry. For consistency, time-series graphs for the ">$750bn" and $50-$750bn" 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 >$750bn" and the "BHCs $50-$750bn" series. Finally, the "all other banks and BHCs" quarterly series is constructed by subtracting the "BHCs > $750bn" and "BHCs $50-$750bn" 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 > $750bn 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.

- In 2020:Q1, some non-advanced approaches firms began to implement a simplified capital rule to calculate CET1 in Schedule HC-R Part II. This is reflected in the calculation of aggregate CET1 and related ratios.

Data Notes

1. As of 2020Q1, the largest asset group used for statistics reported by BHC size was raised from a threshold of $500bn to $750bn to reflect the changing nature of the banking industry. The six BHCs previously reported in the >$500bn group remain the same in the new >$750bn set (J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley). Note that the smallest BHC by total assets in this category is Morgan Stanley at $948bn. At the time of the first Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations report in 2012:Q2, Morgan Stanley, the smallest BHC in the >500bn category, still sat high above the $500bn threshold with total assets of $748bn. Currently, the next smallest BHC is USBC at $543bn. In general, the subsets of BHCs with statistics reported by asset totals remain consistent throughout time in this report.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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 2020

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$750bn[2] in total assets as of the current quarter, for BHCs with $50bn-750bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Return on equity and return on assets both increased slightly from 3.30% and 0.33% in 2020:Q1 to 4.96% and 0.49% in 2020:Q2, respectively.
- Net interest margin, defined as net interest income as a percentage of interest earning assets, fell from last quarter, decreasing from 2.48% to 2.27%. The current net interest margin of 2.27% is below its post-crisis (2009:Q1 – 2020:Q2) average of 2.68%.
- Noninterest income ratio, measured as noninterest income as a percentage of total assets, rose from last quarter with a value of 1.85% in 2020:Q1 to 2.08% in 2020:Q2, which is below its post-crisis average of 2.19%.
- Asset growth inched upwards from 11.58% in 2020:Q1 to 13.13% in 2020:Q2. Loan growth slowed from 8.36% to 6.49%, and domestic deposit growth climbed from 13.72% to 21.99%.
- 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 12.69%, 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] The threshold for the highest asset grouping was raised from $500bn to $750bn in the 2020Q1 Quarterly Trends report. Six BHCs exceed this $750bn size threshold: J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. See Data Notes on page 42 for more details.

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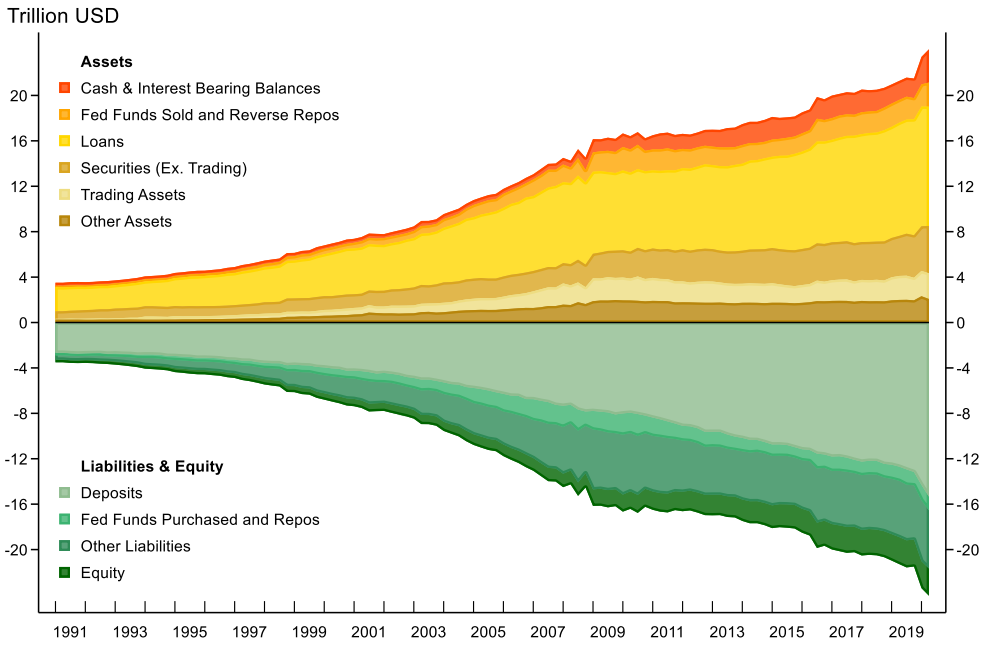
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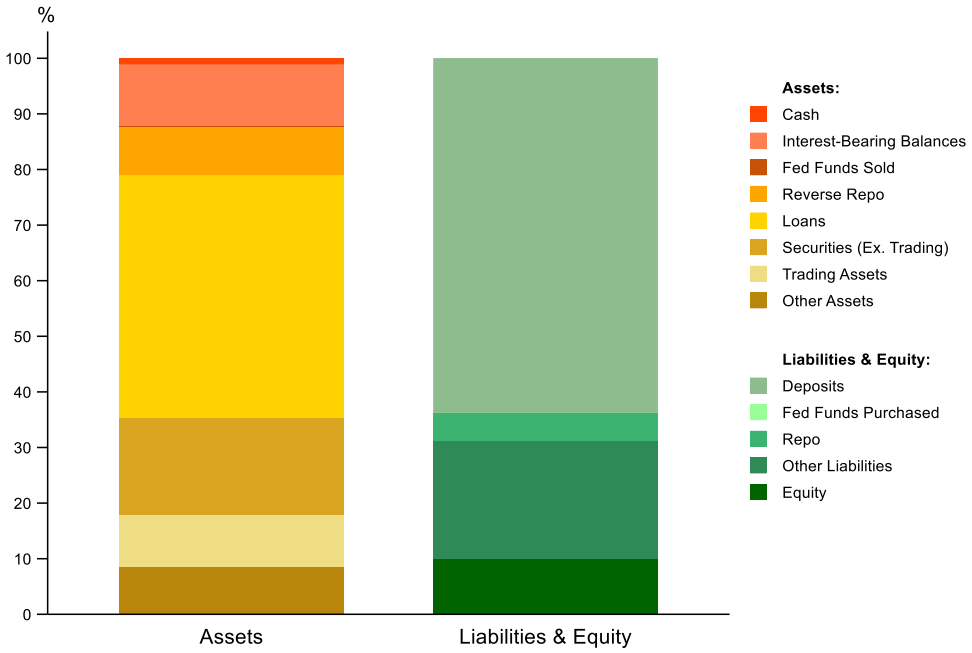
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

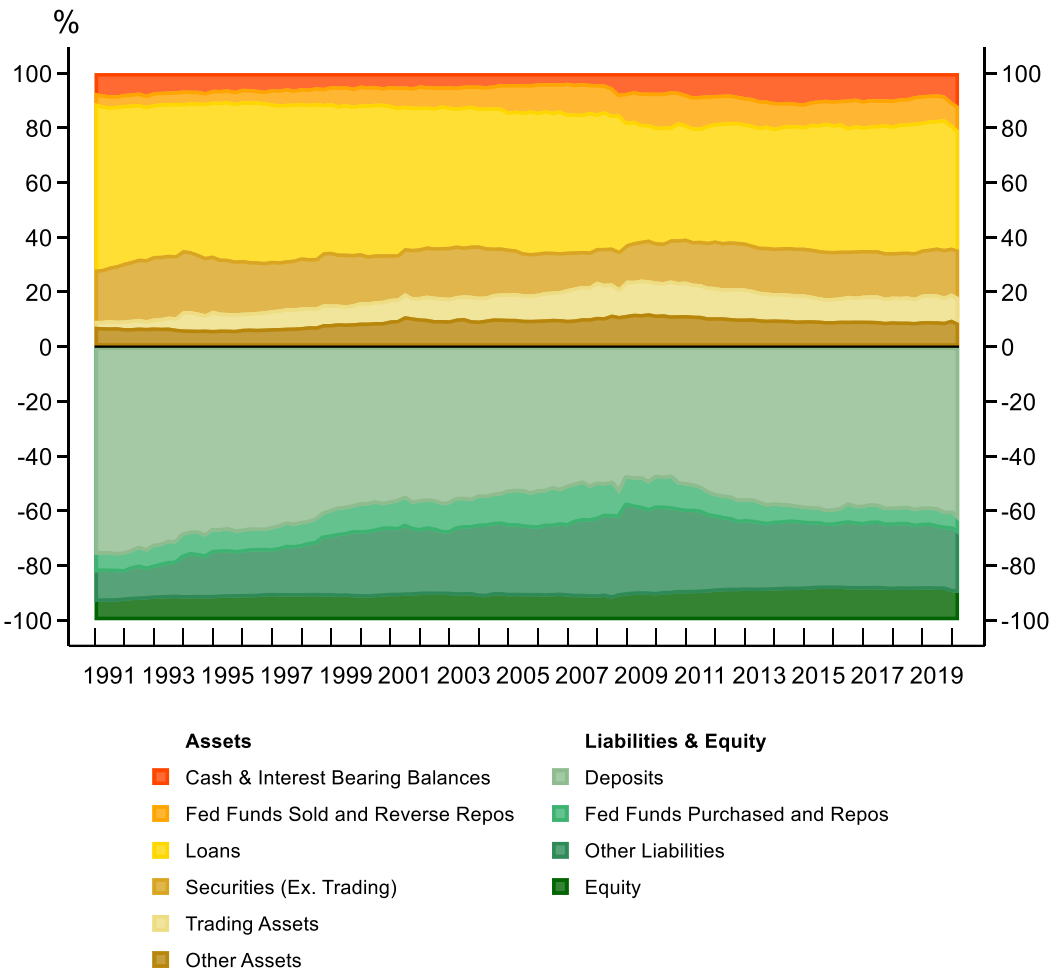
Balance Sheet Composition



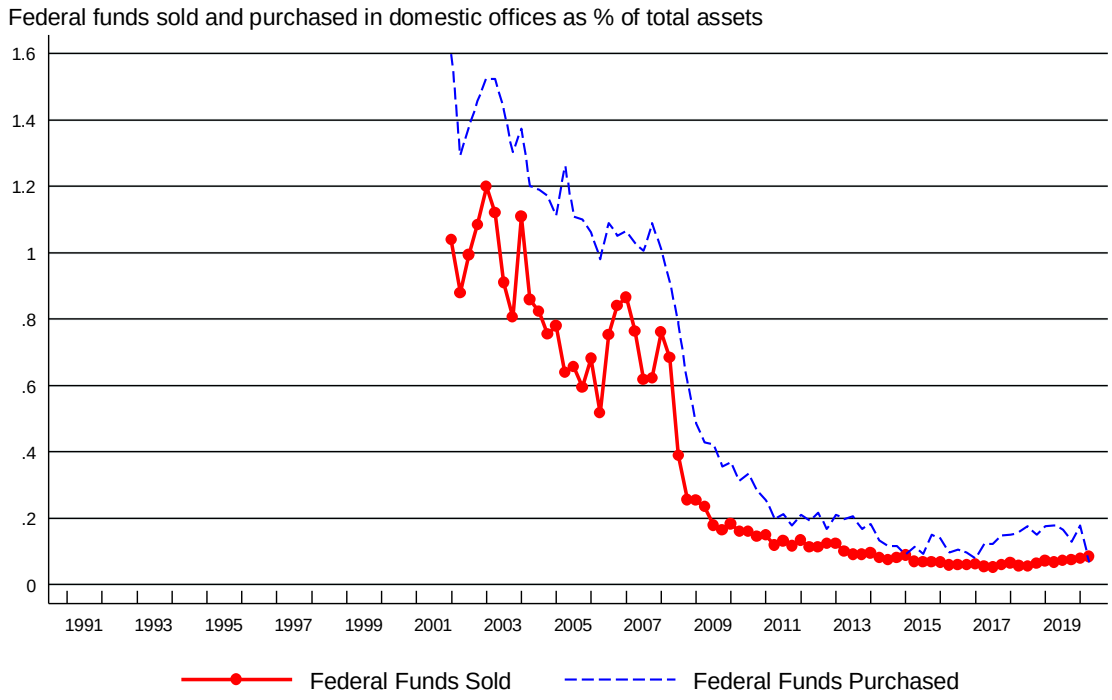
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



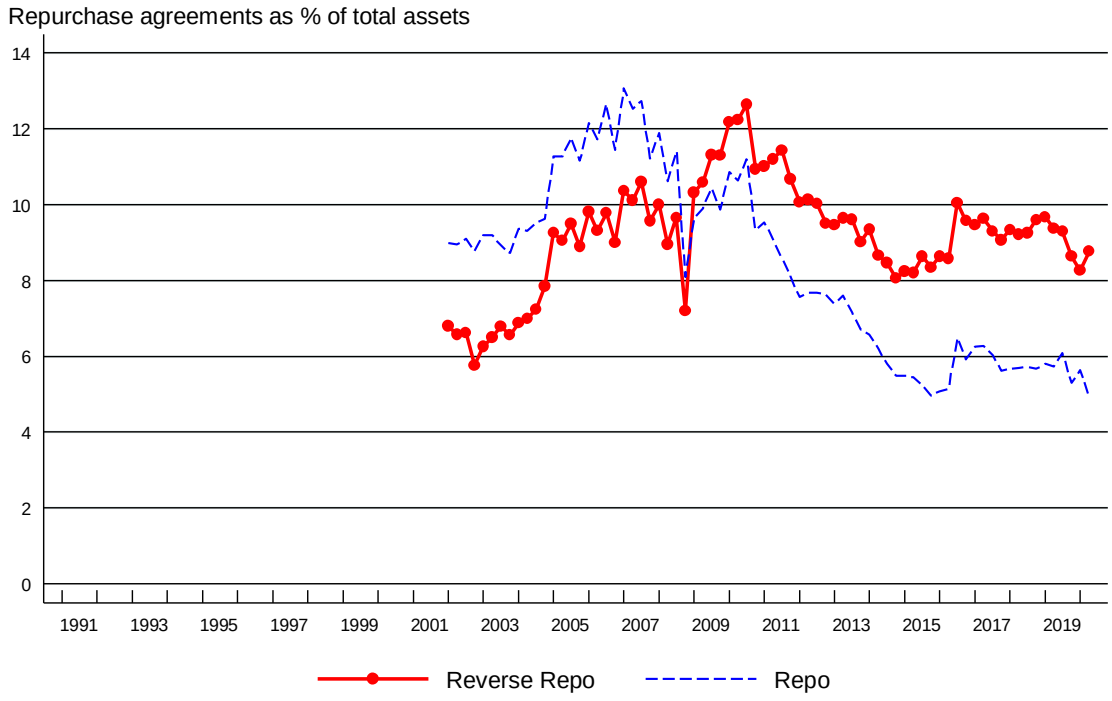
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

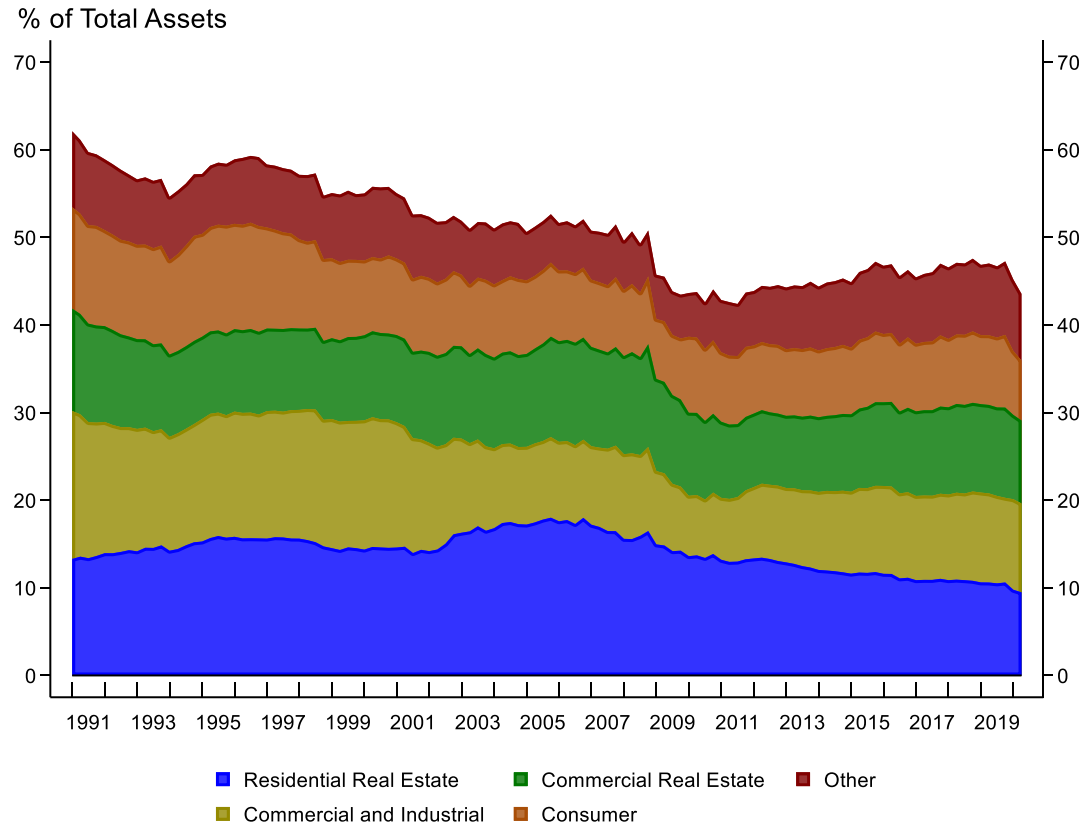


Repurchase Agreements

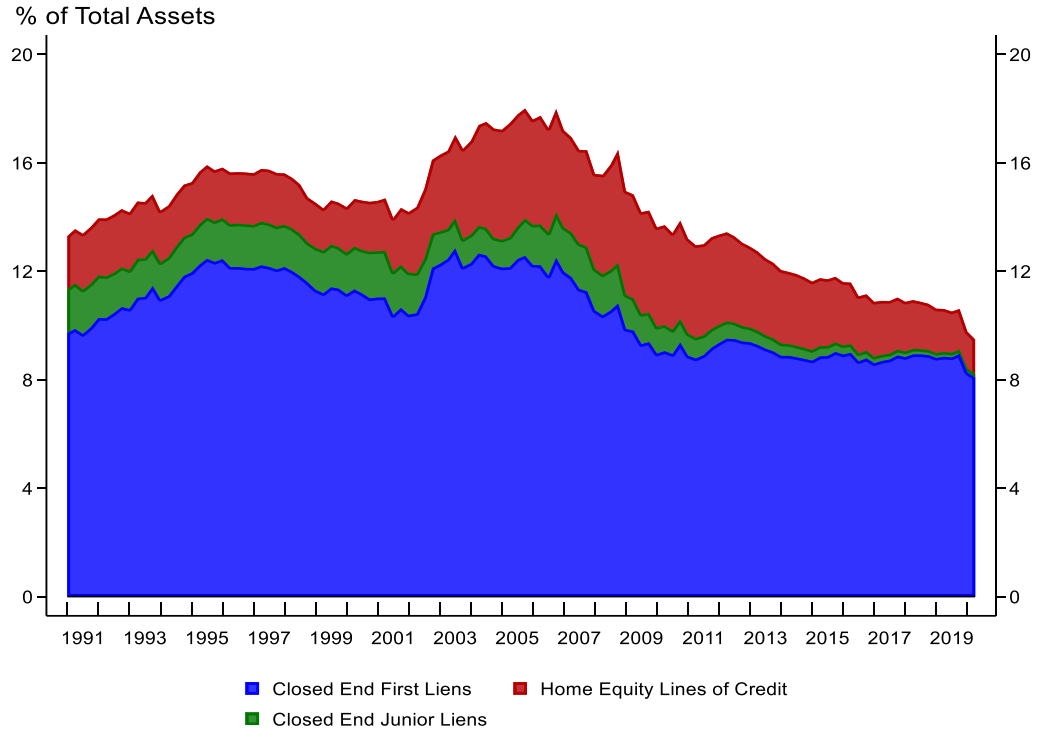


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

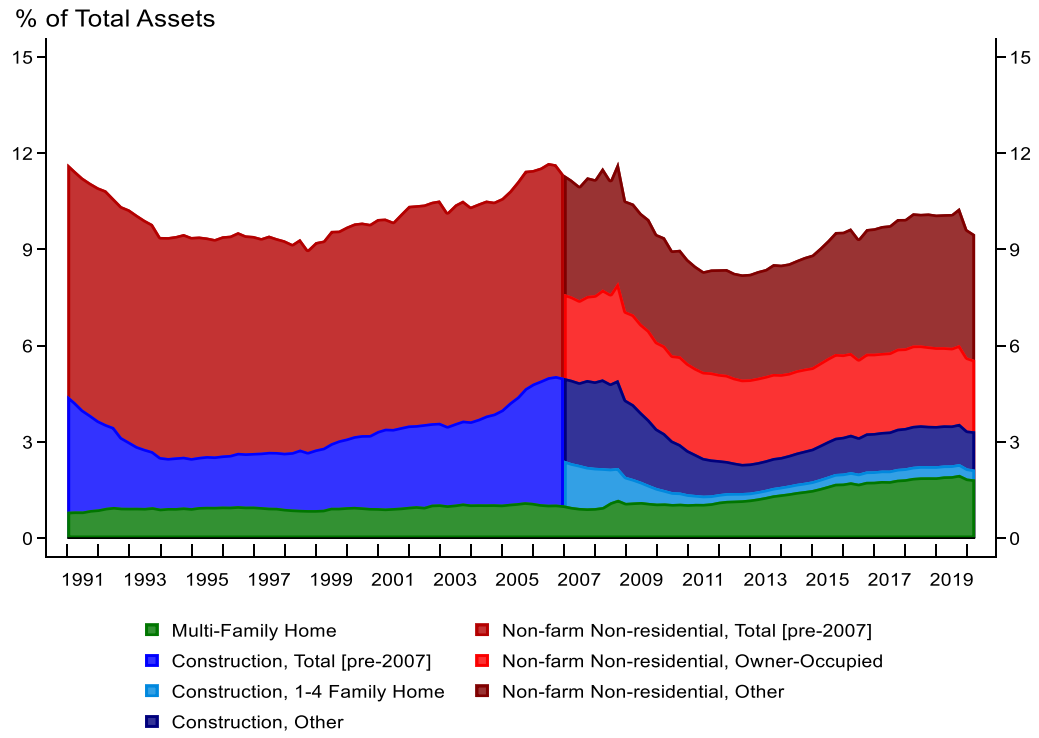
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
2013
2015
2017
2019
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

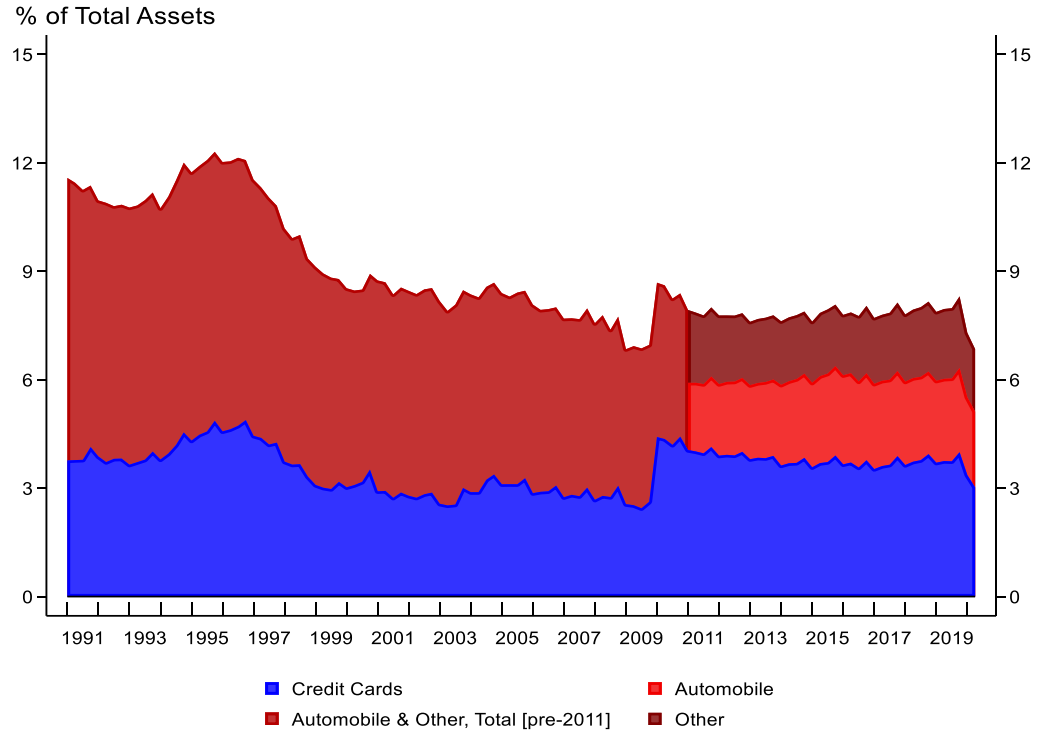
Residential Real Estate Loans



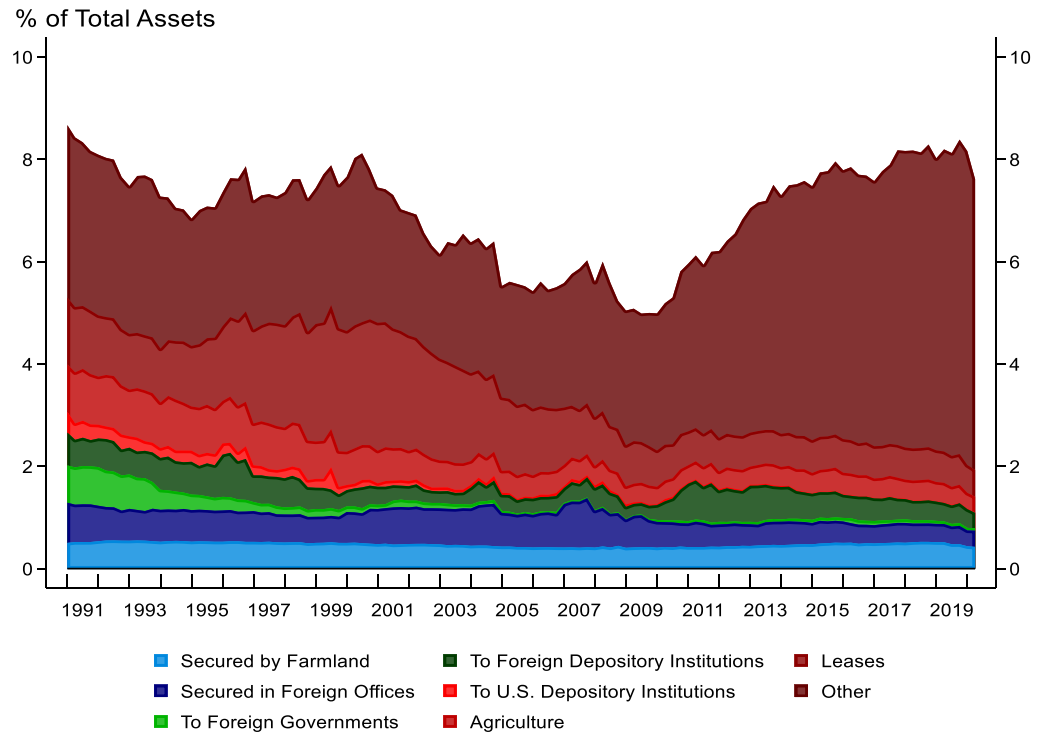
Commercial Real Estate Loans



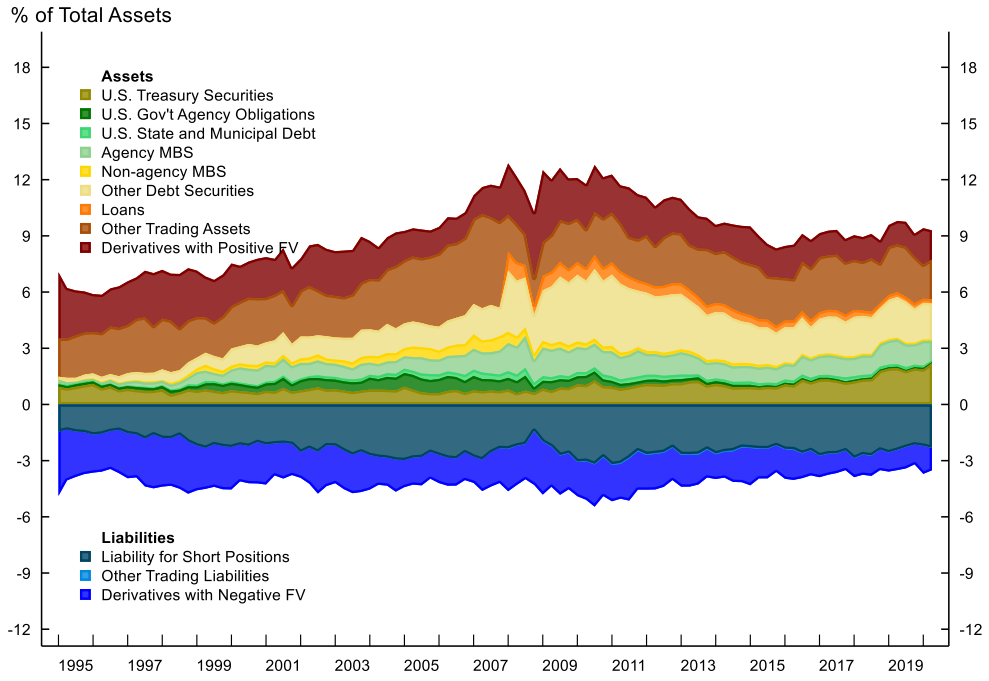
Consumer Loans



Other Loans

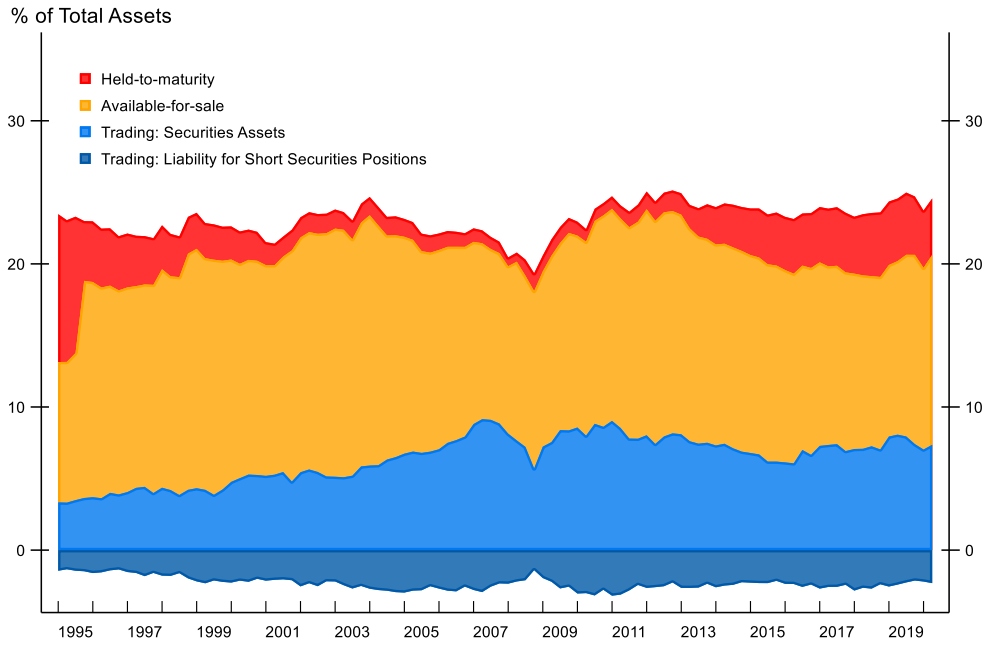


Trading Assets and Liabilities



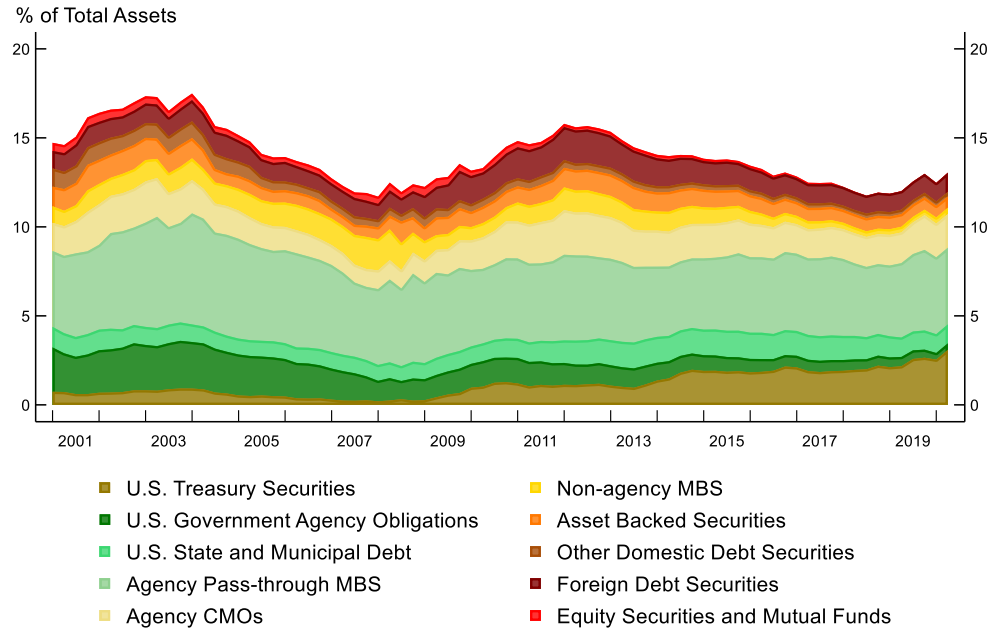
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of $10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and $2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

Securities Portfolios

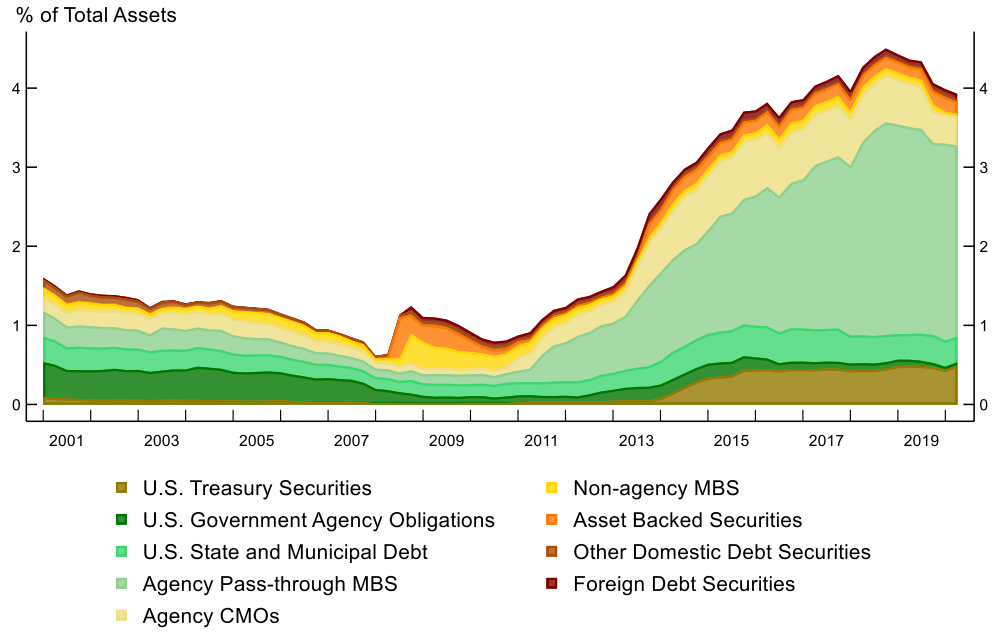


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities

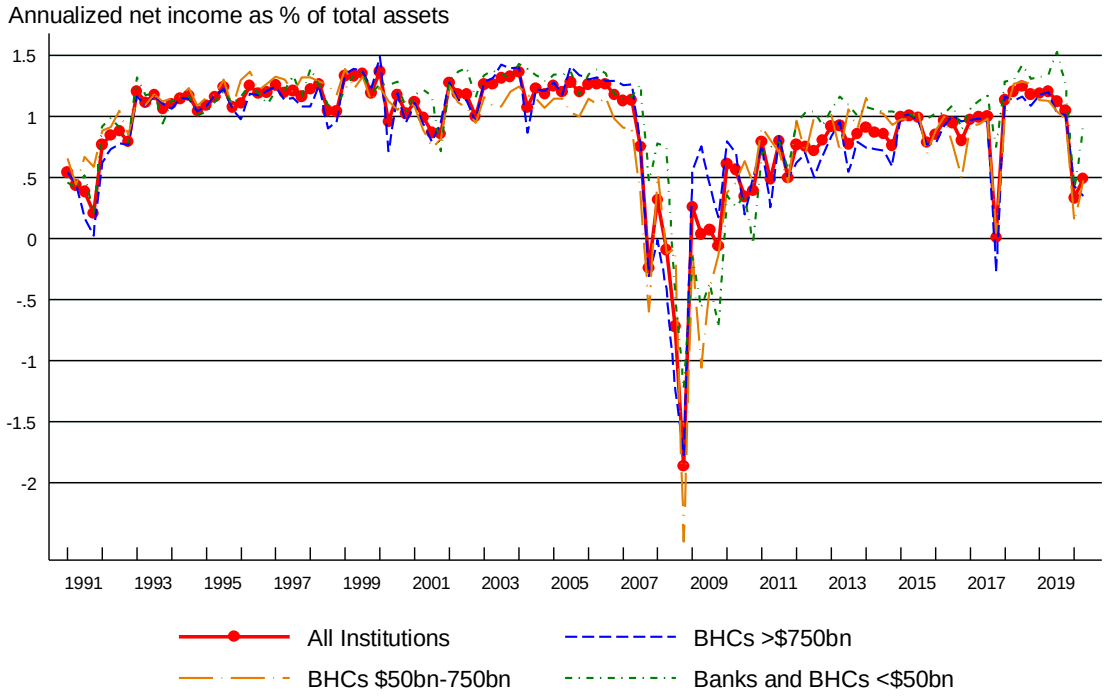


Held-to-Maturity Securities

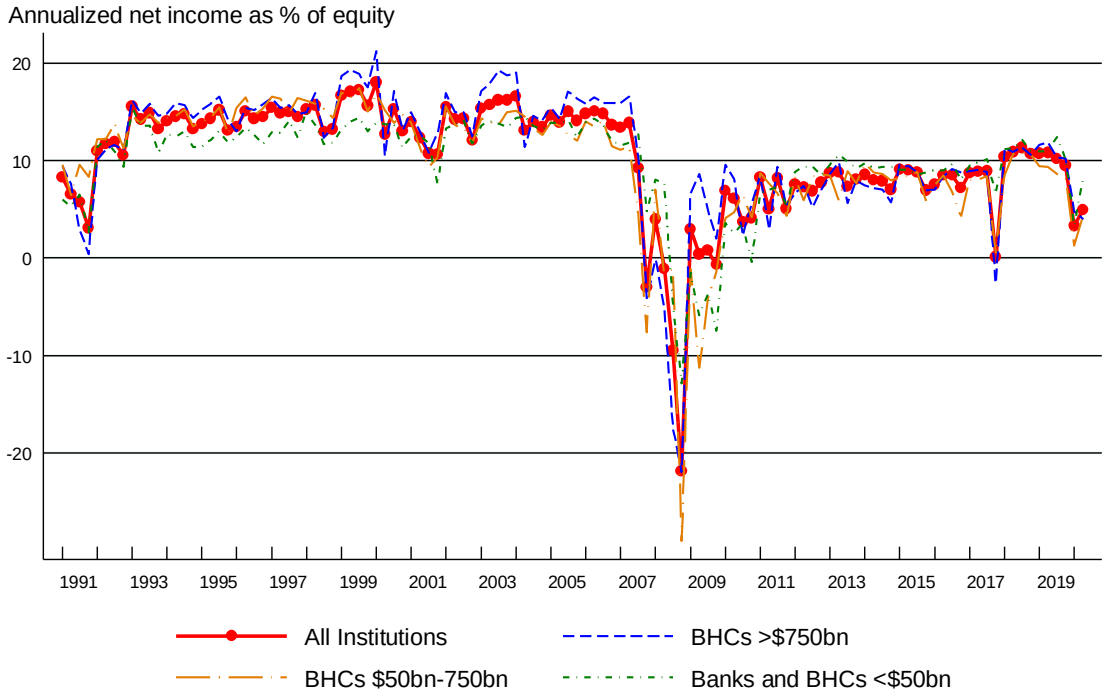


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

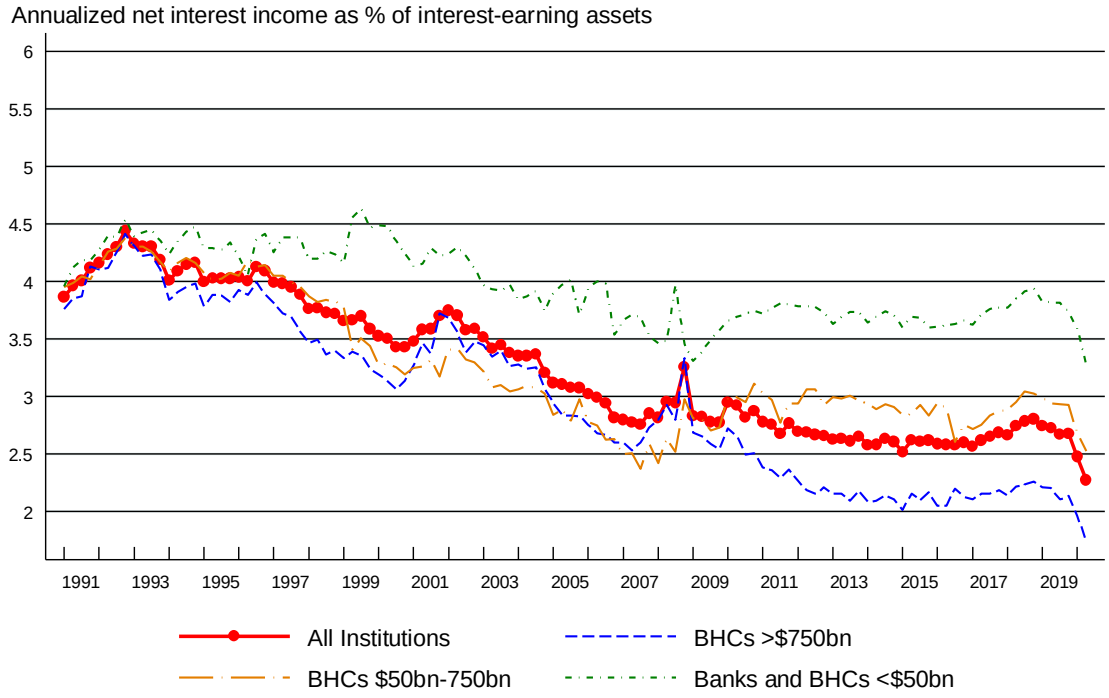
Return on Assets



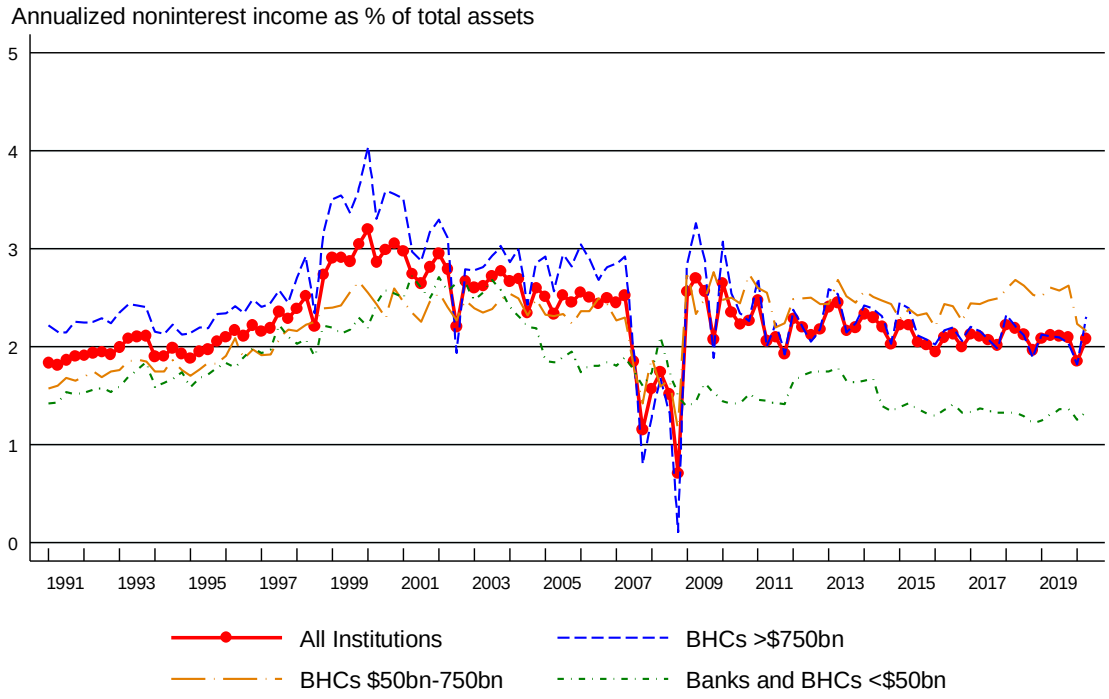
Return on Equity

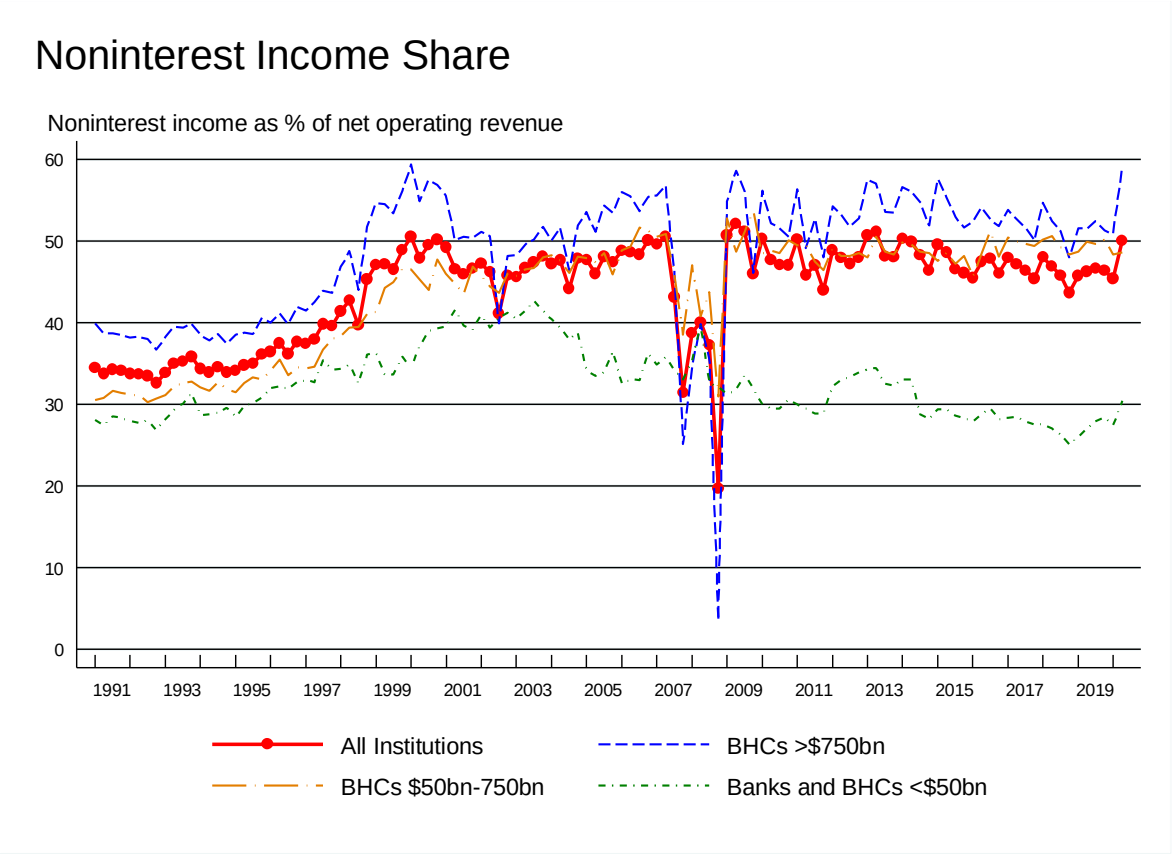


Net Interest Margin



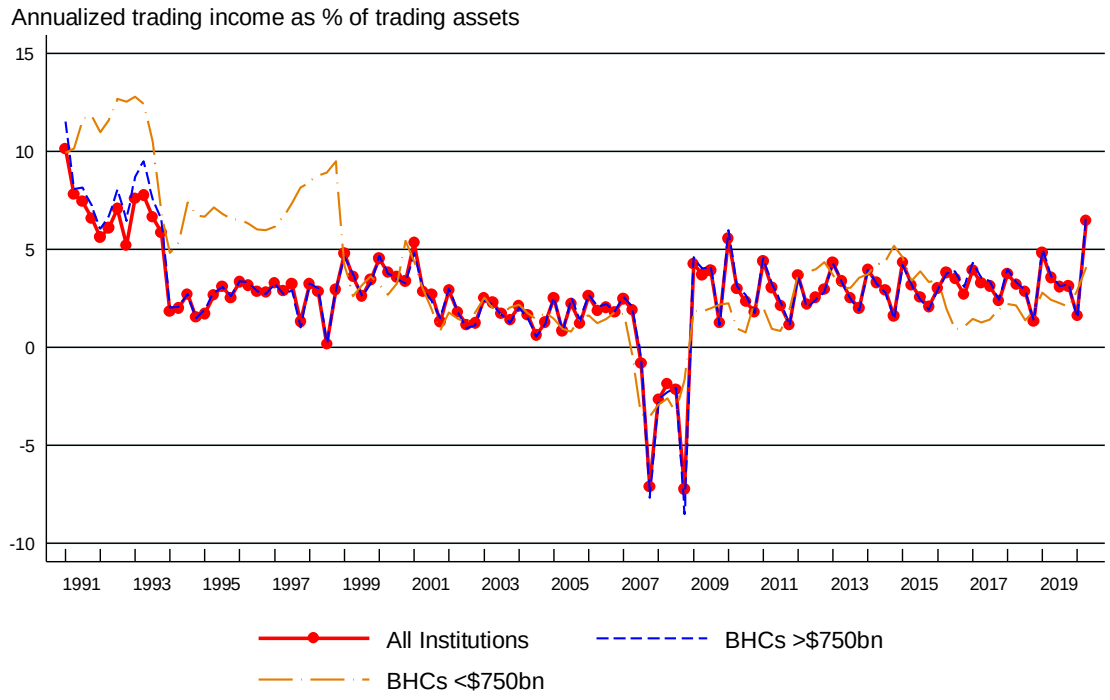
Noninterest Income Ratio



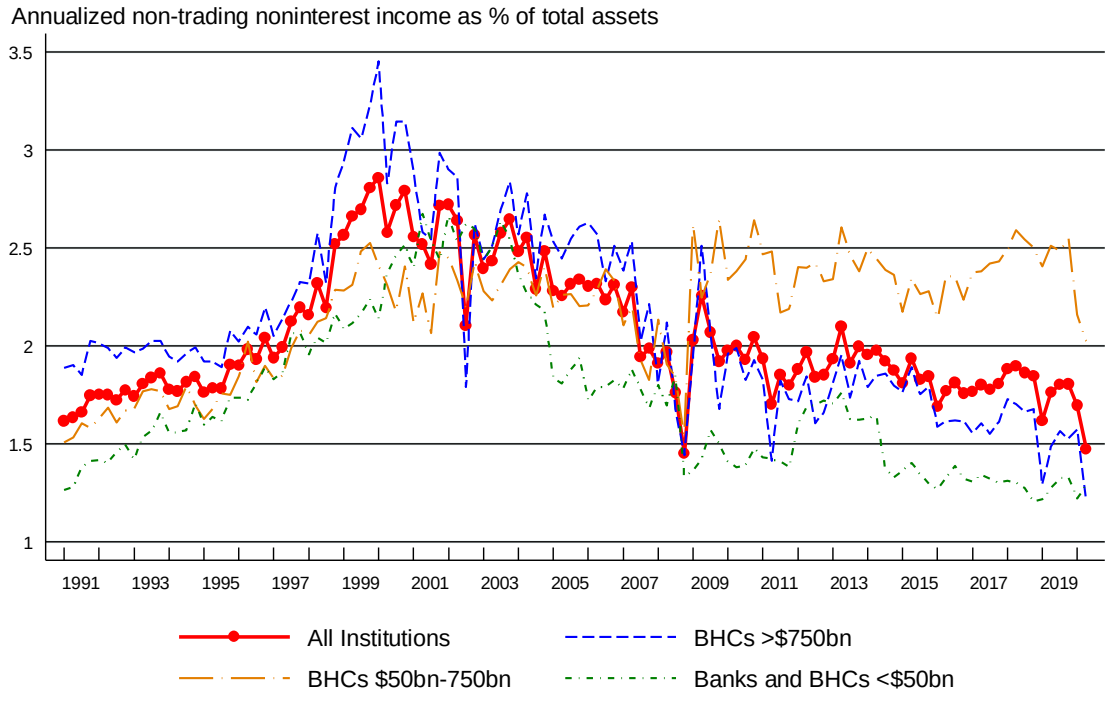


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

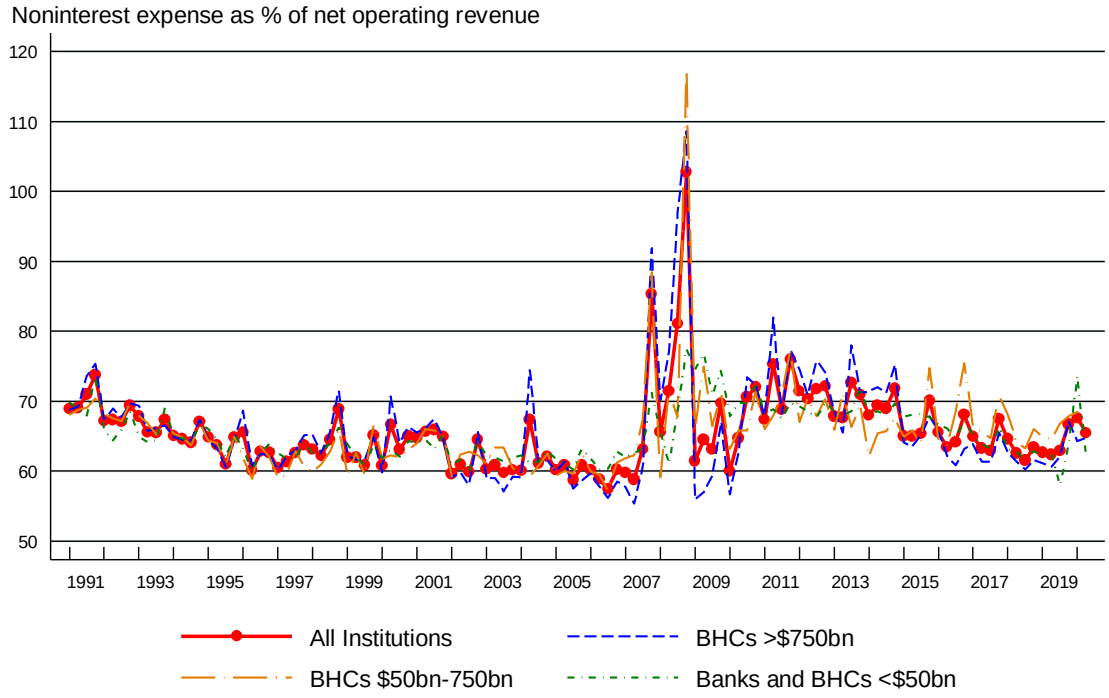
Return on Trading Assets



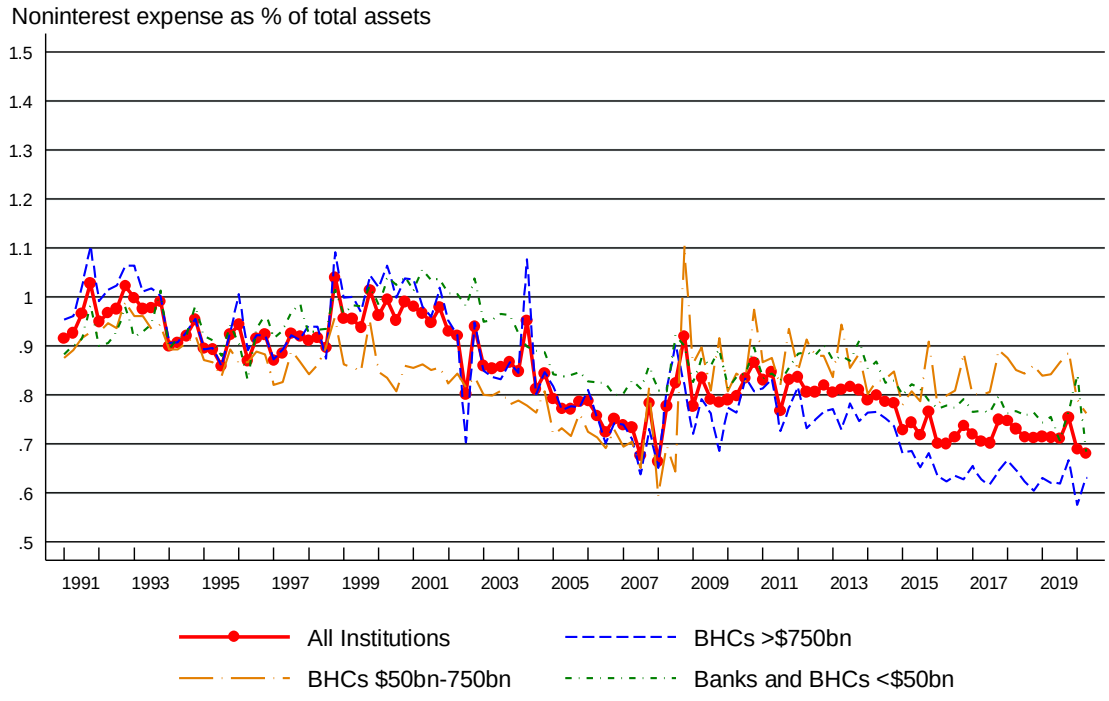
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio



Noninterest Expense Ratio

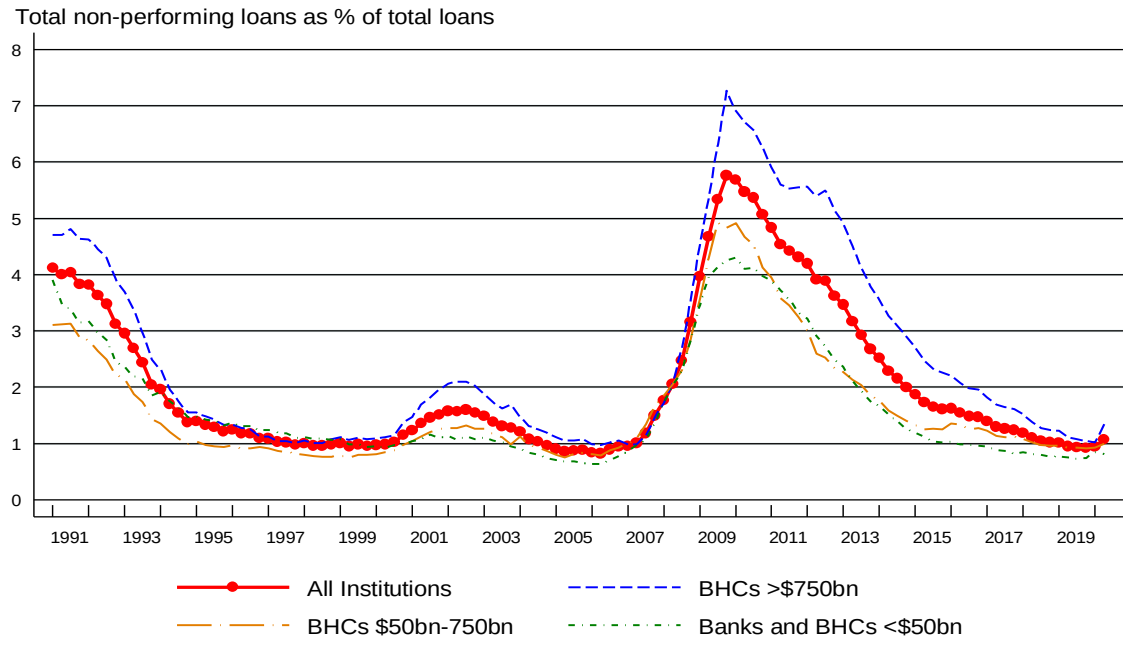


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

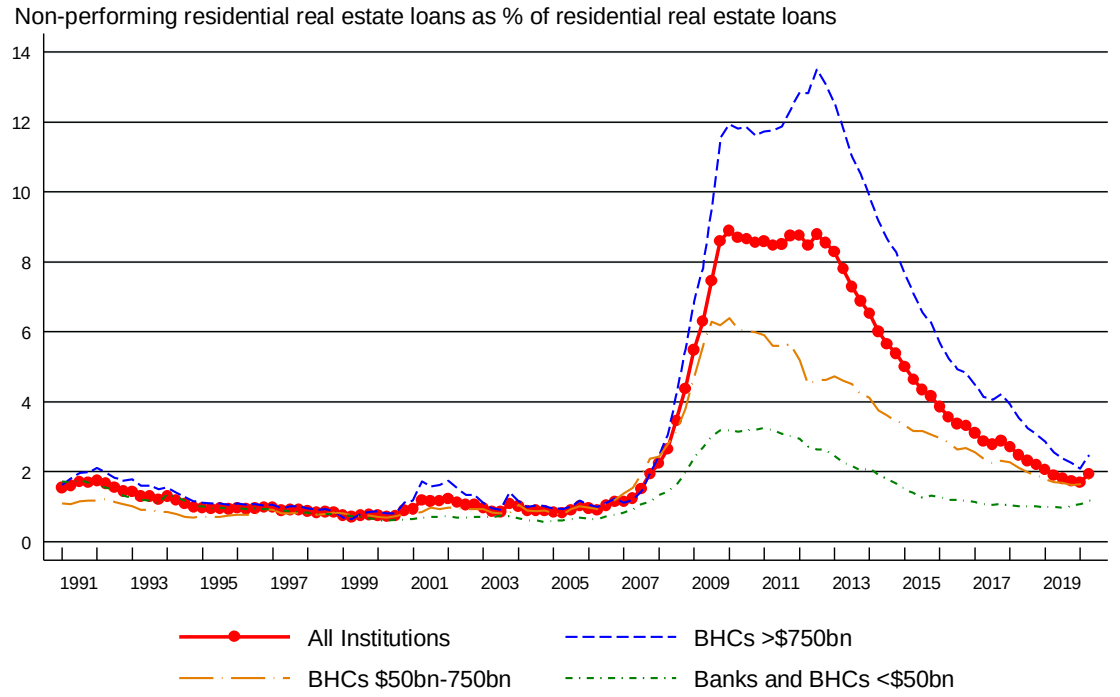
3. Loan Performance

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

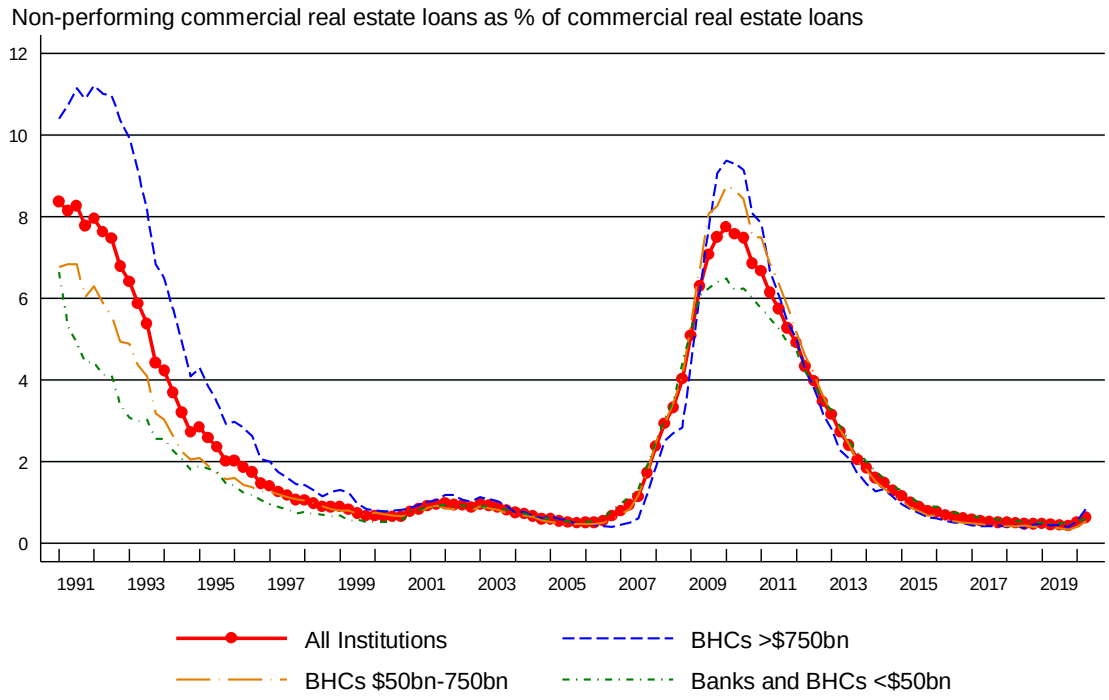
Non-performing Loans



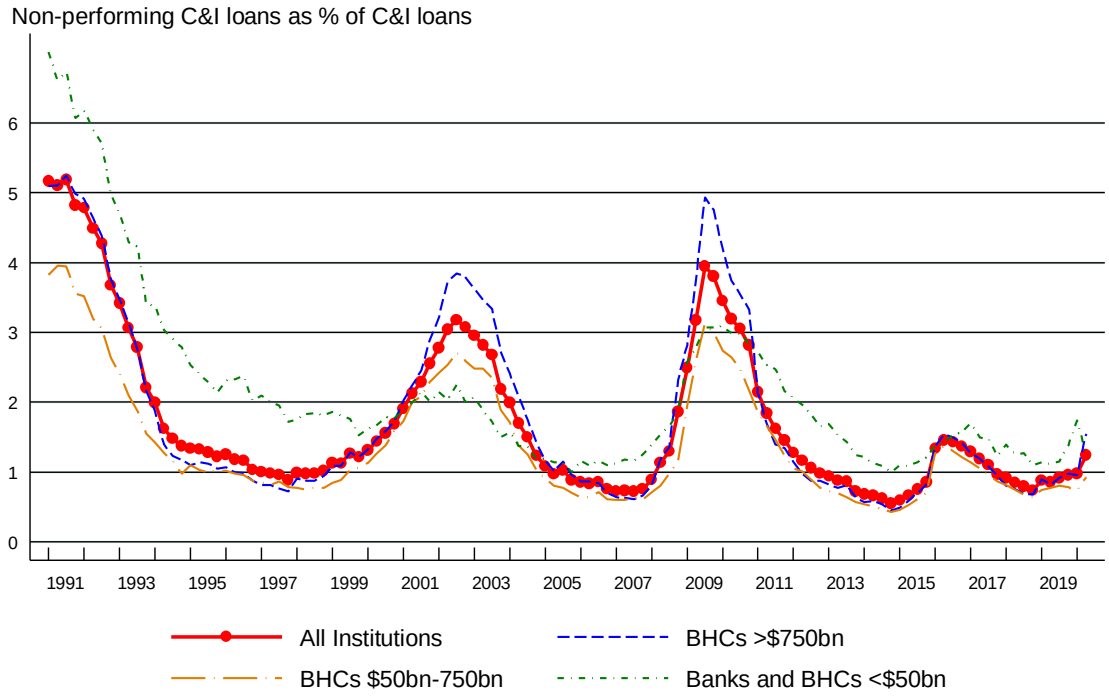
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



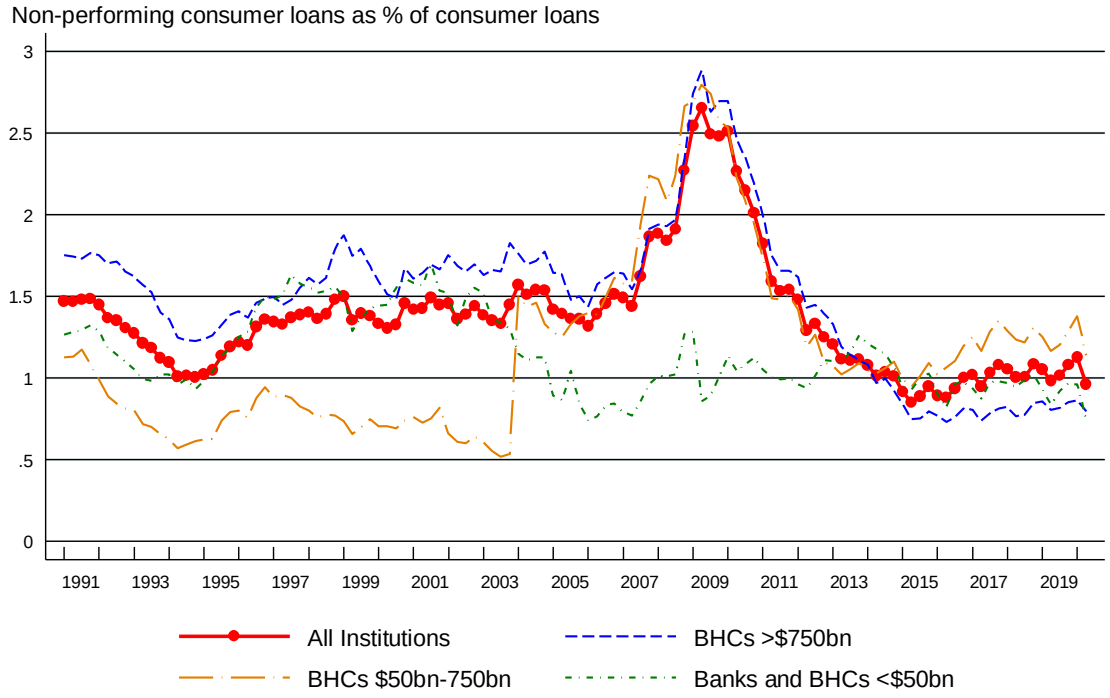
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



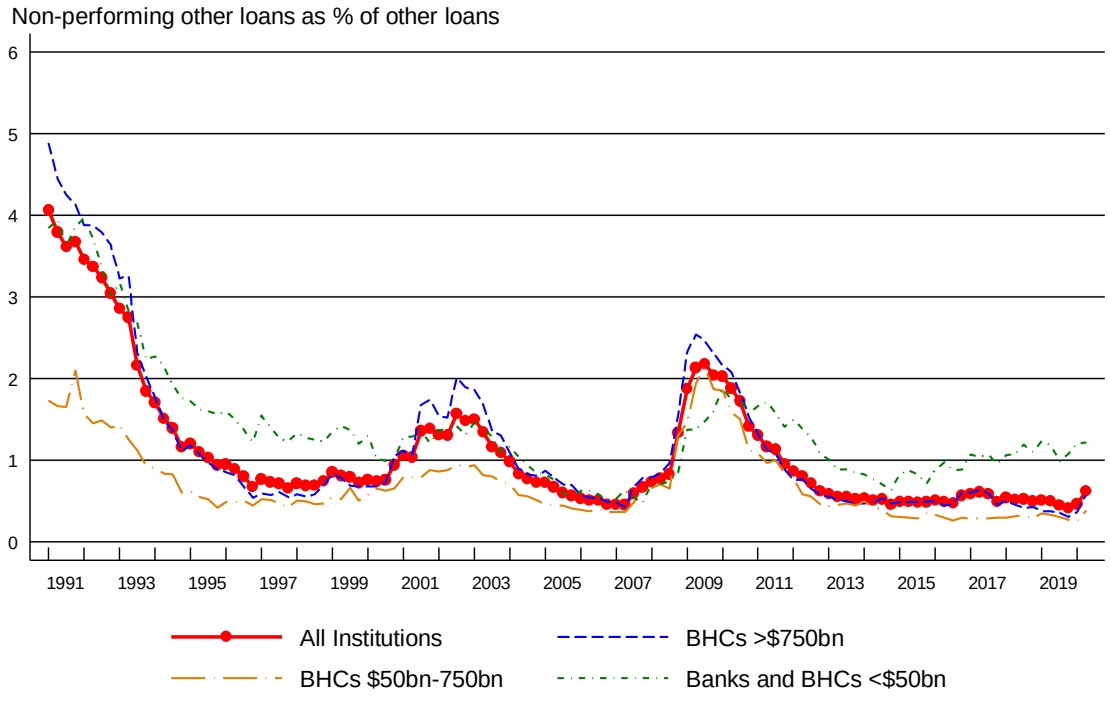
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



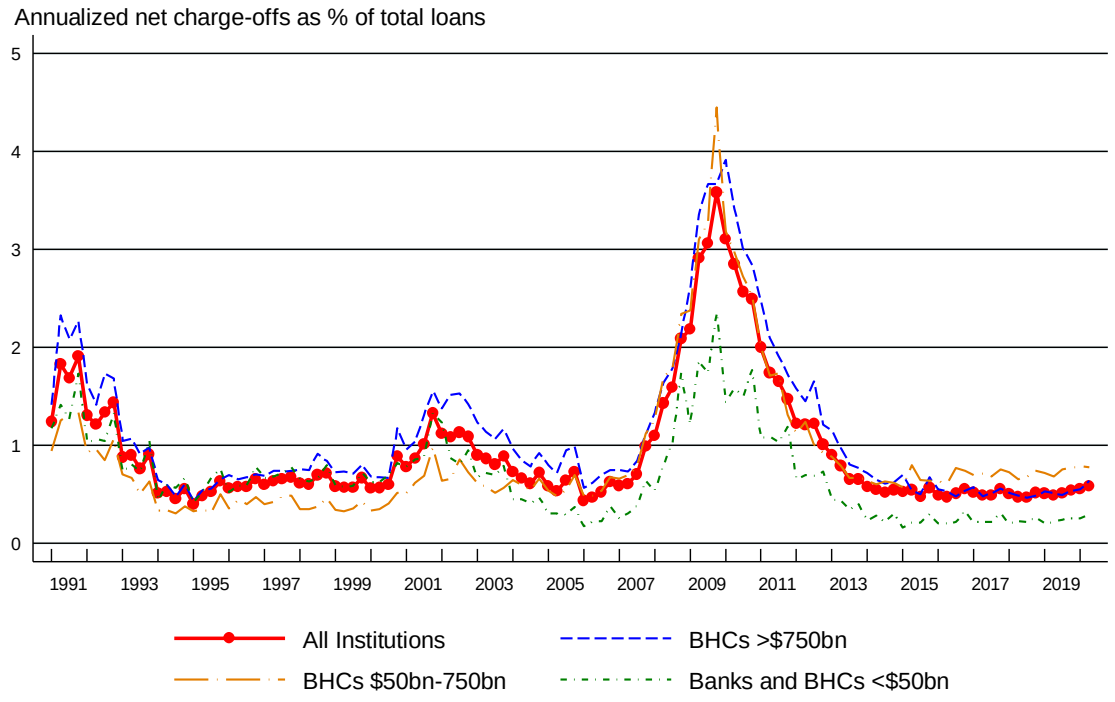
Non-performing Consumer Loans



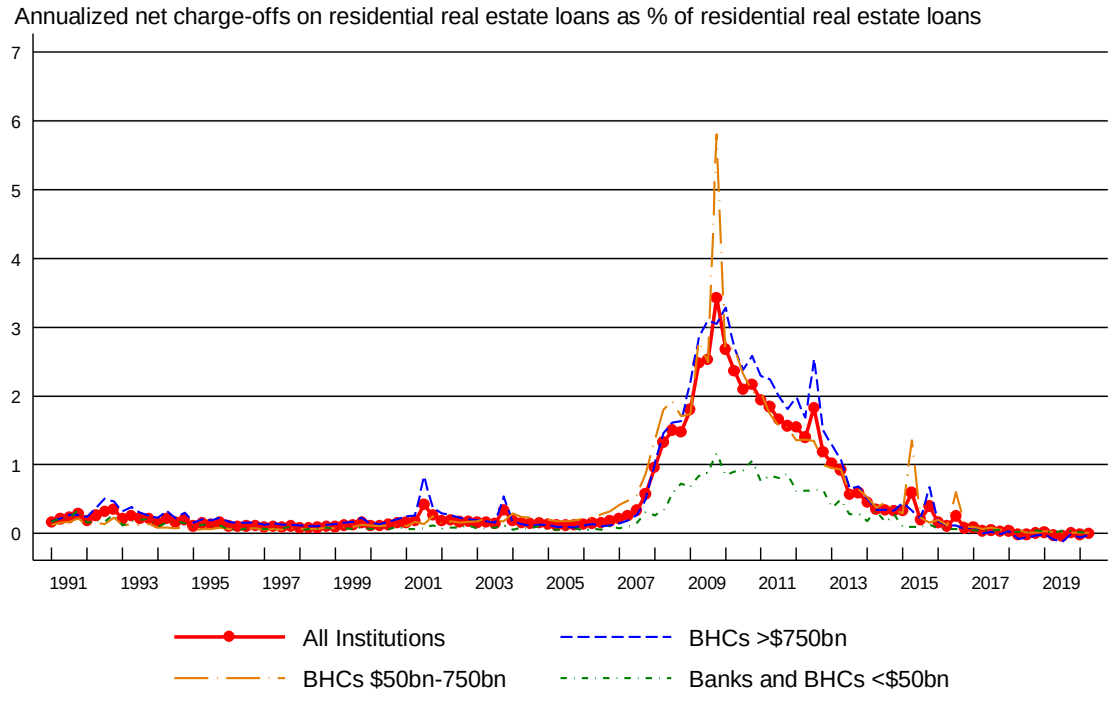
Non-performing Other Loans



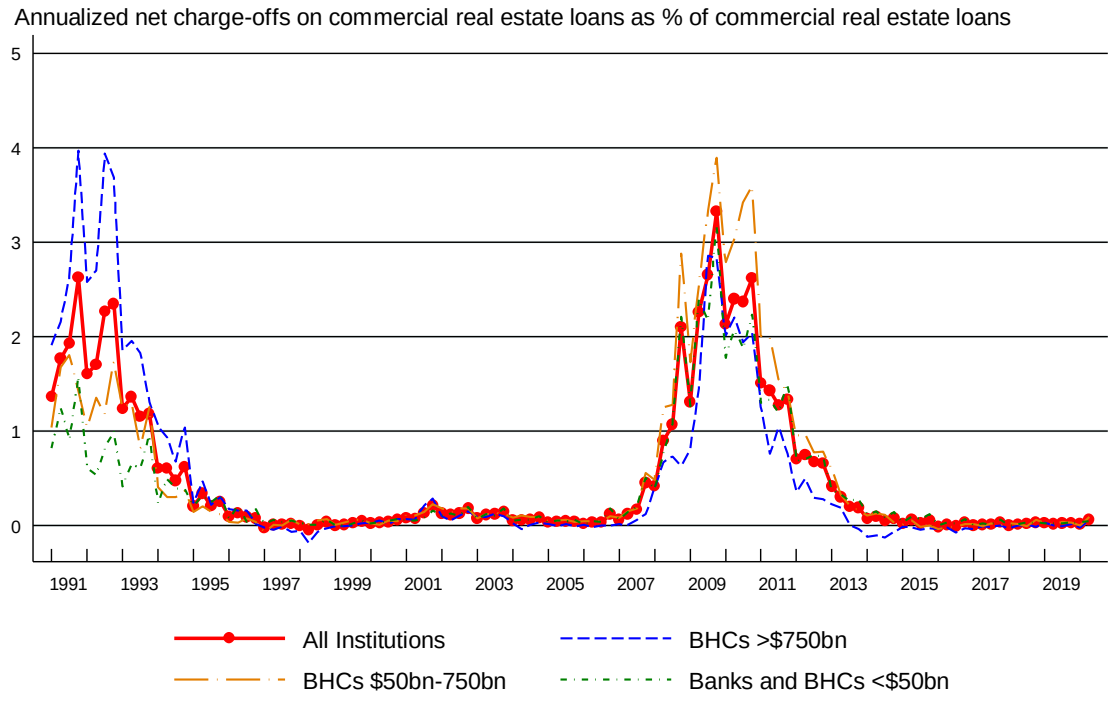
Net Charge-offs



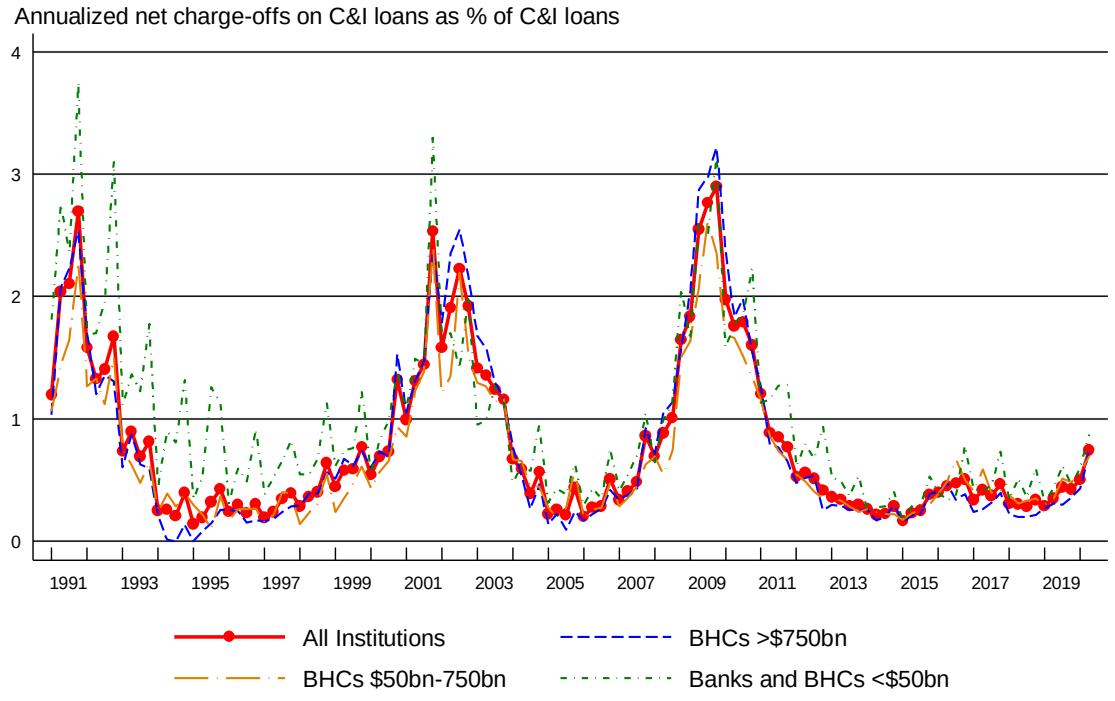
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



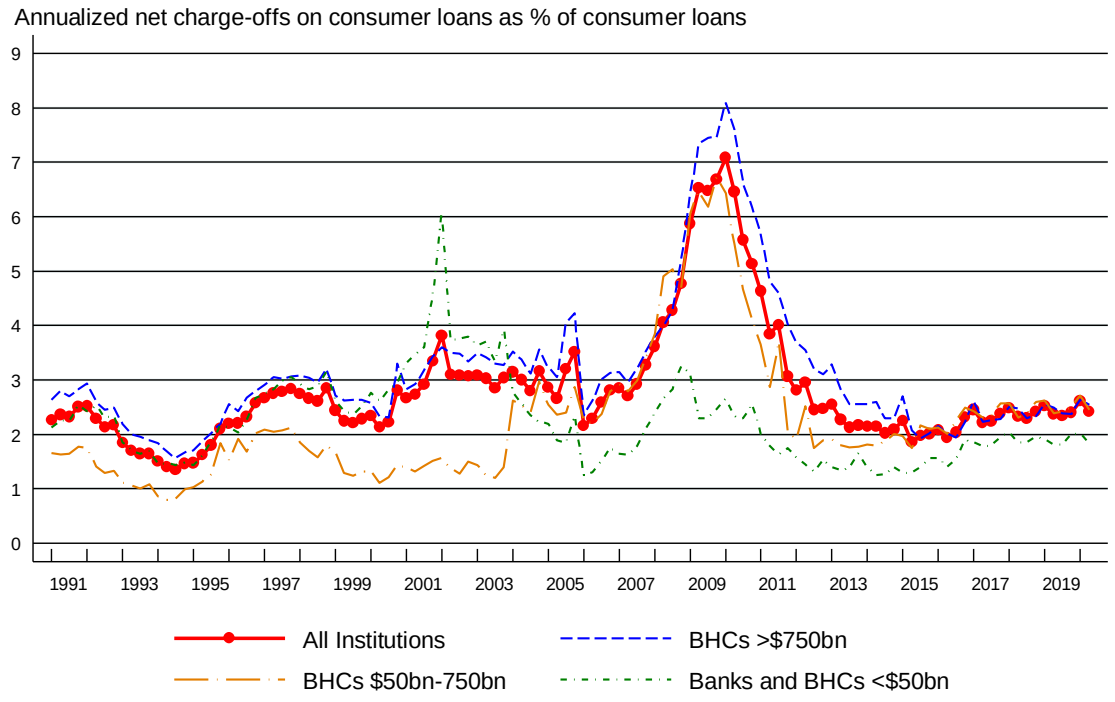
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



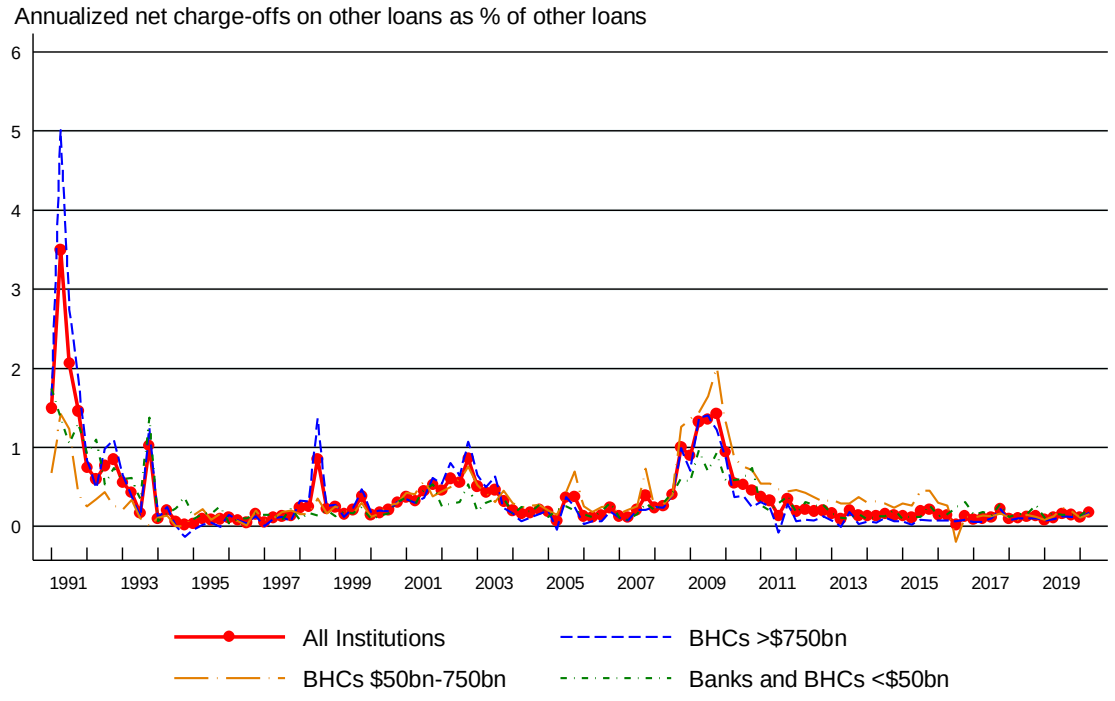
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



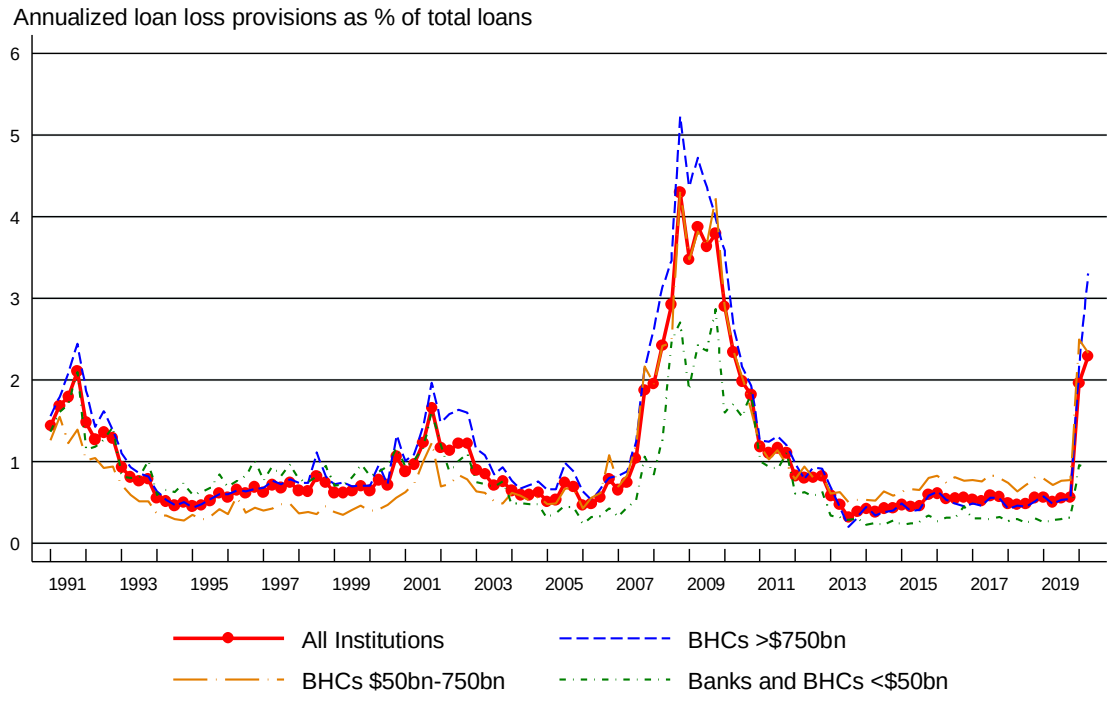
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



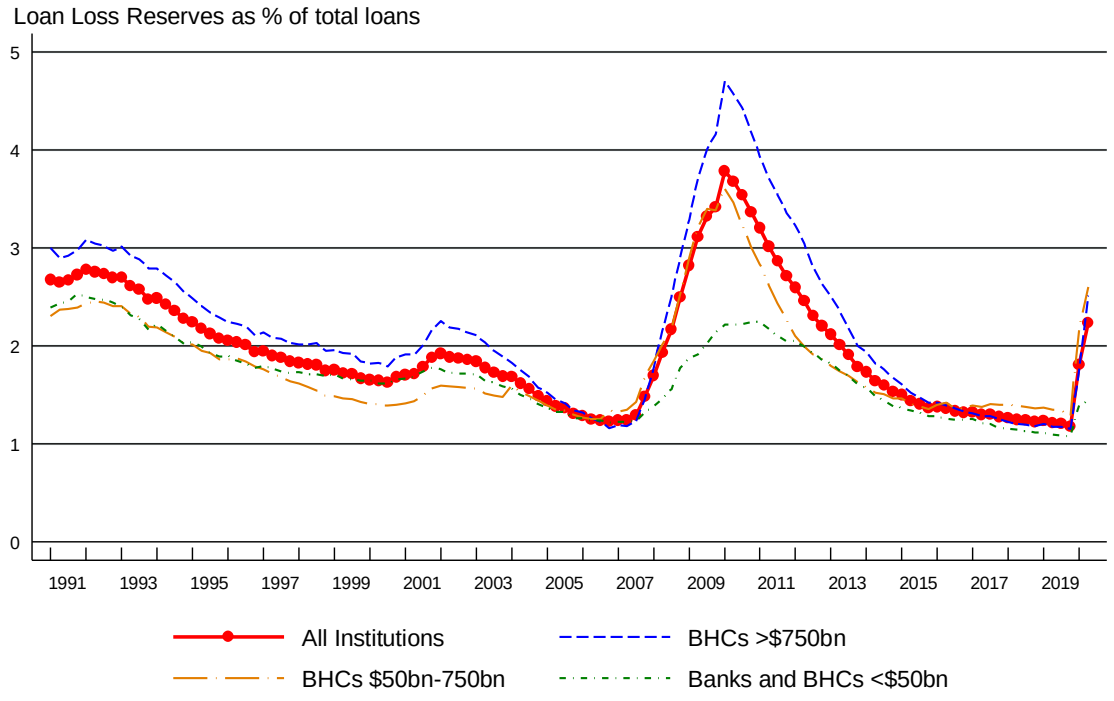
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



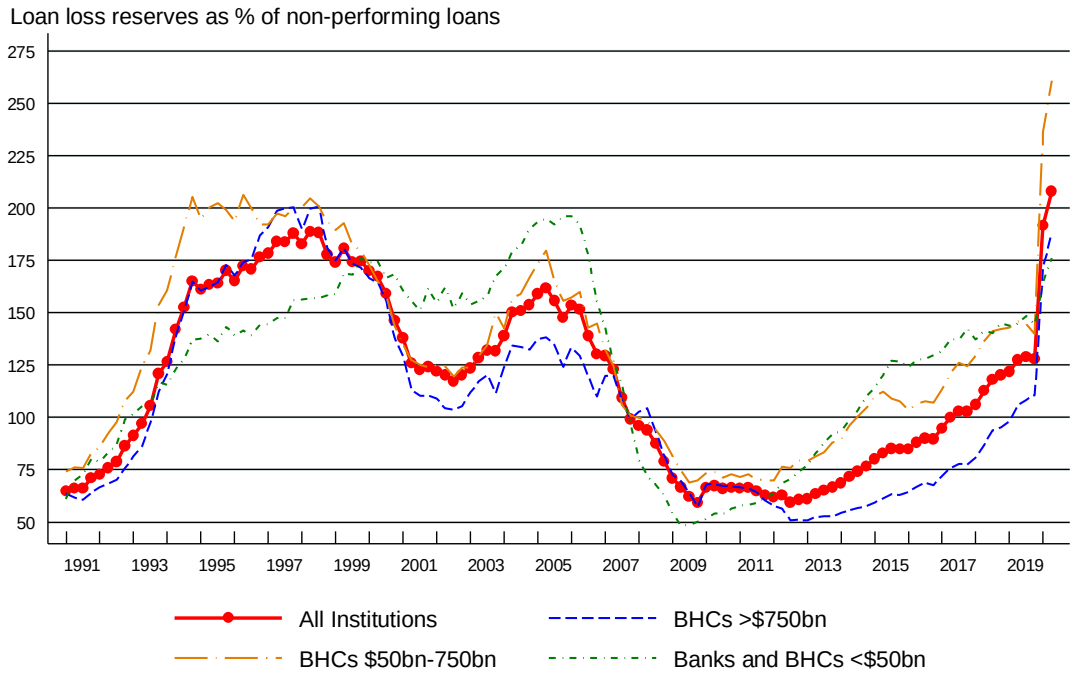
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



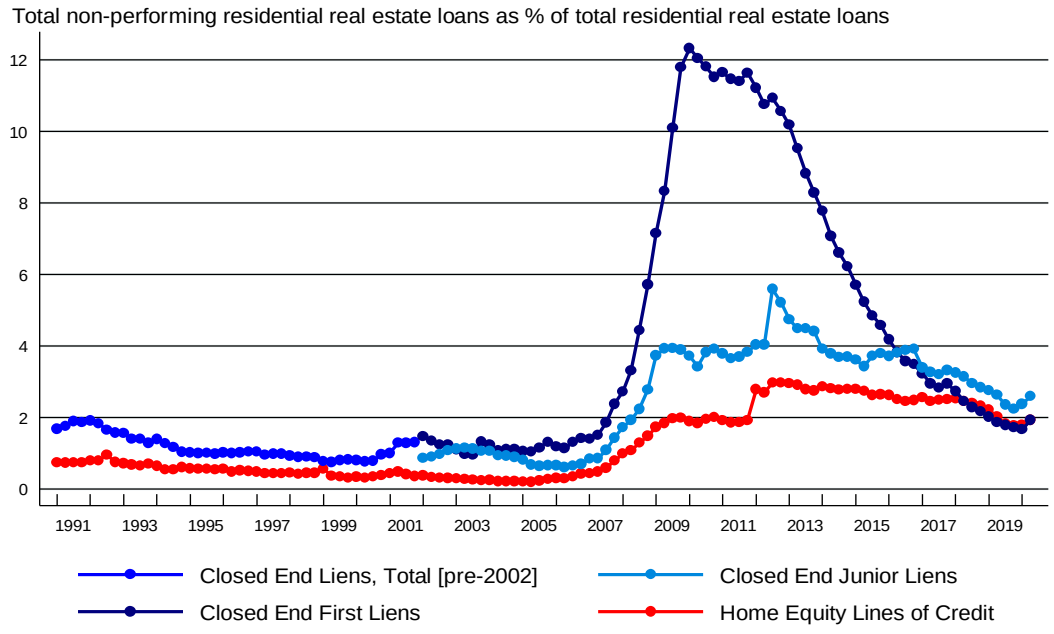
Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans



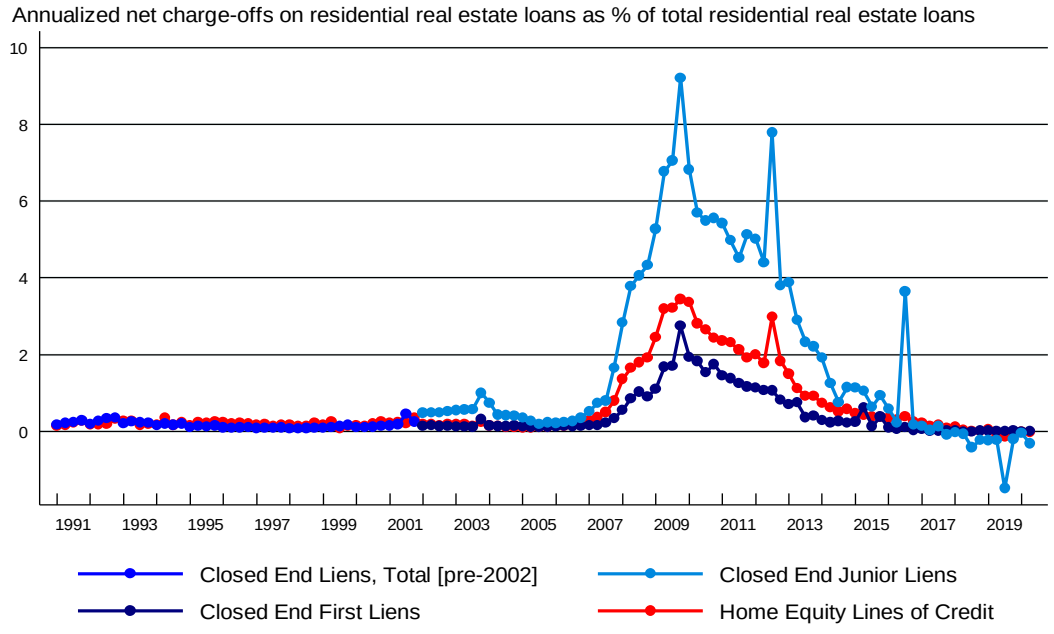
4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

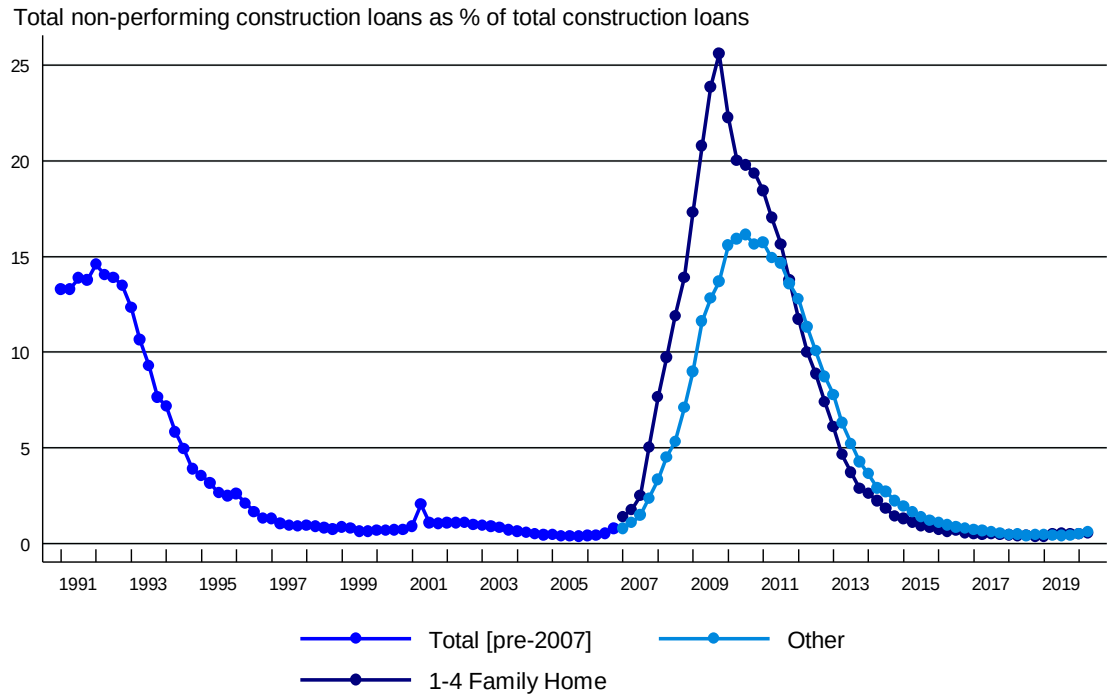


Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

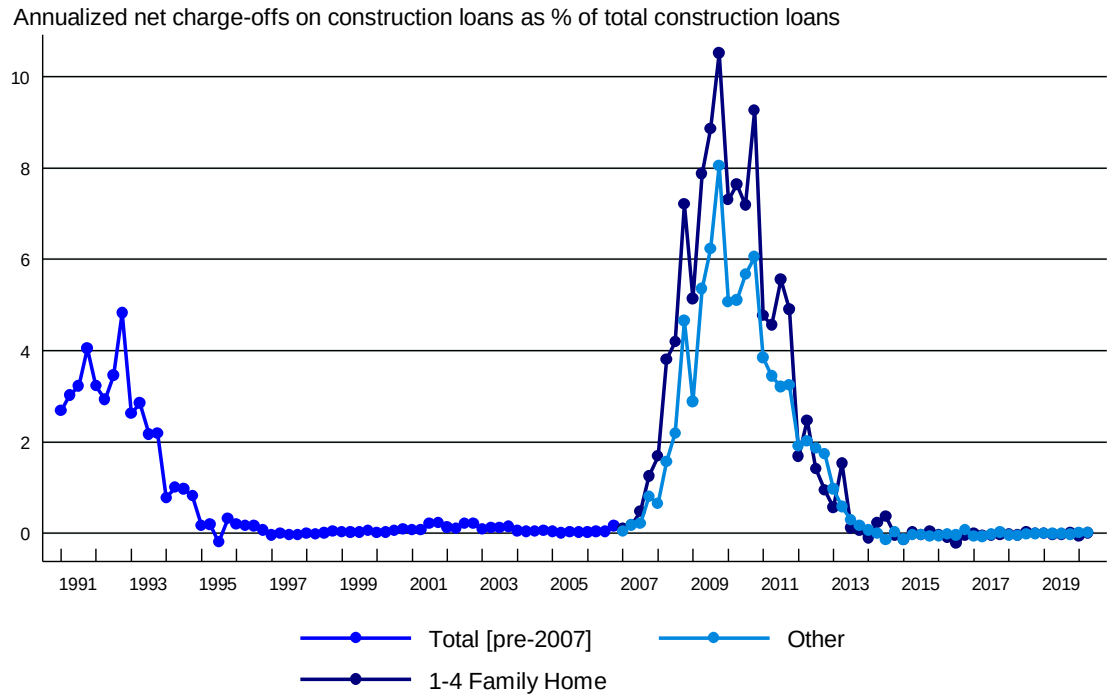


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

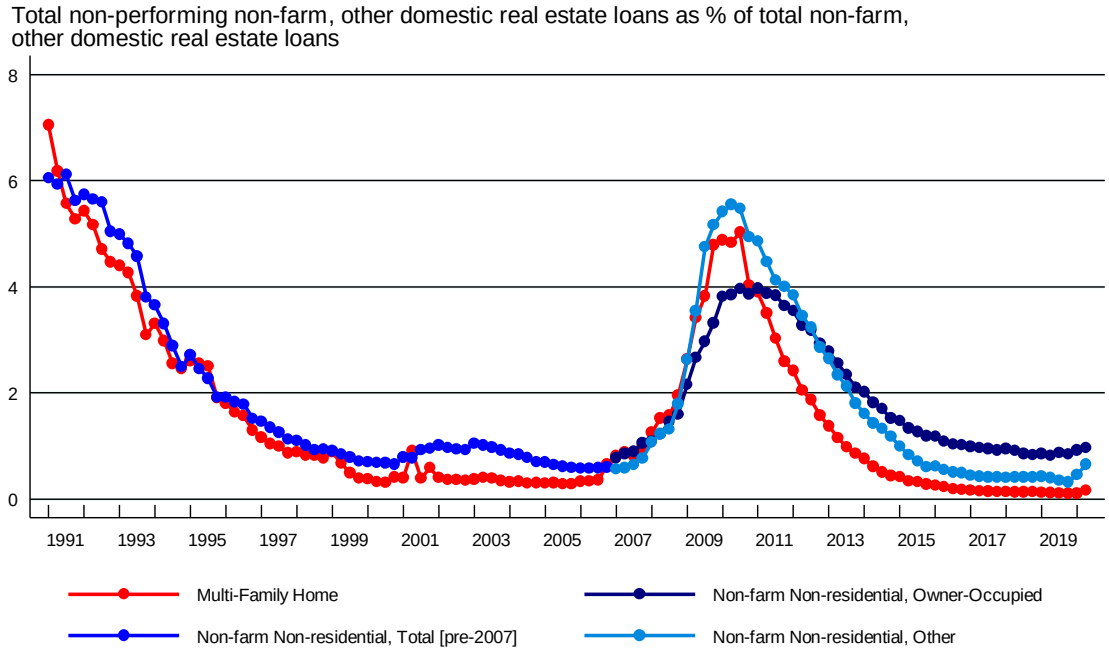
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



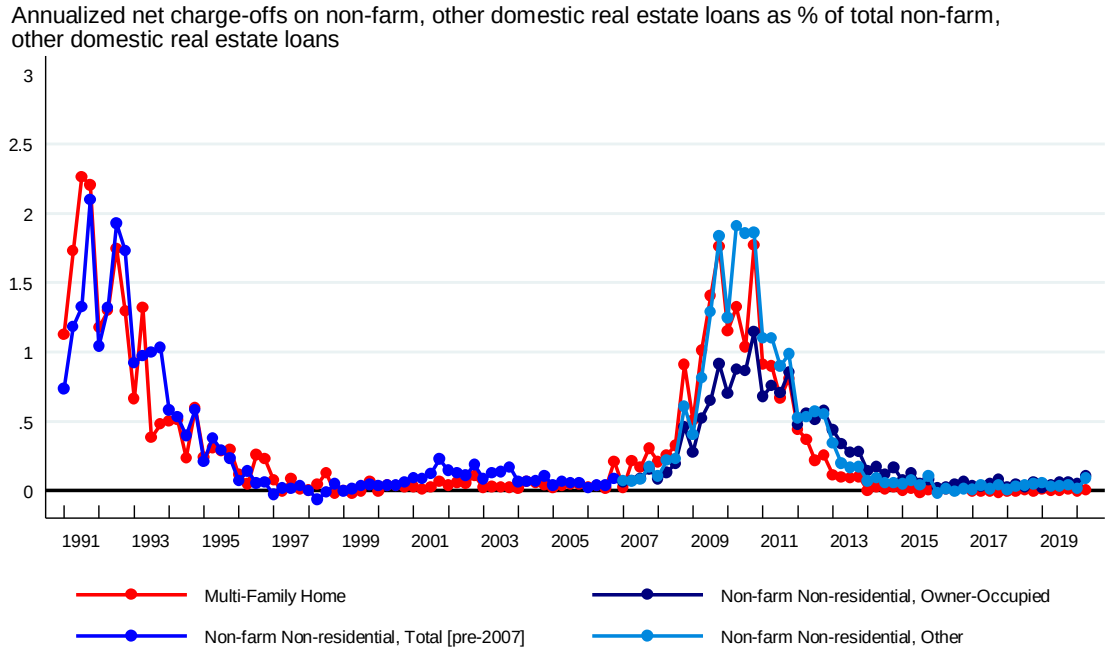
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

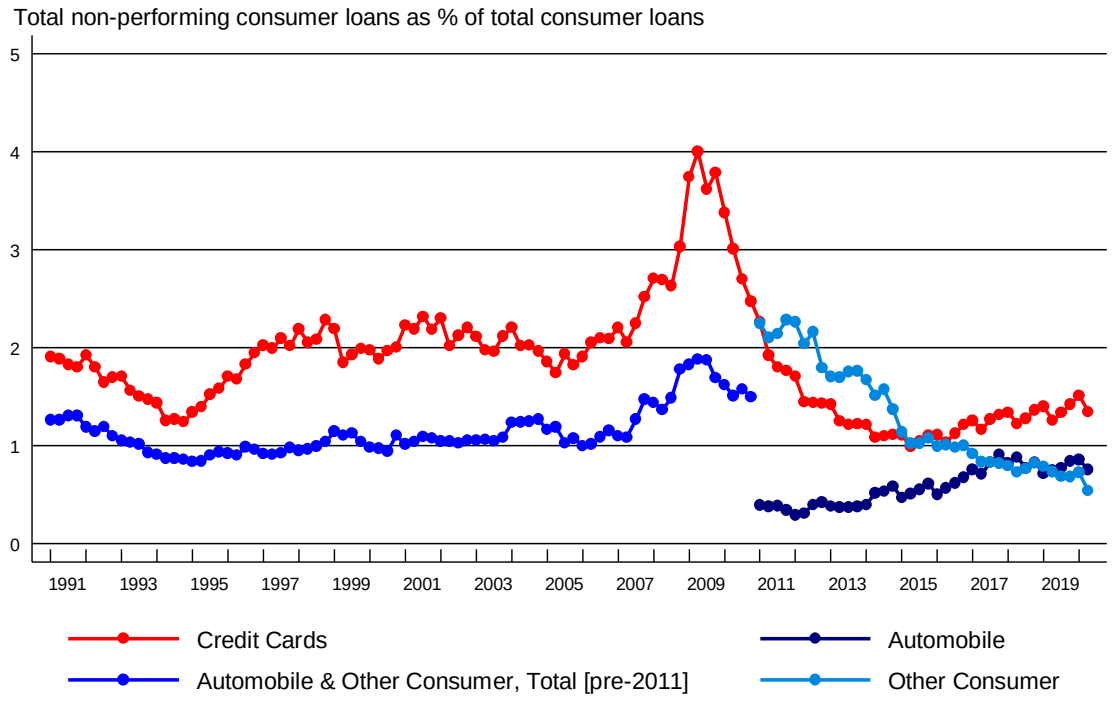


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

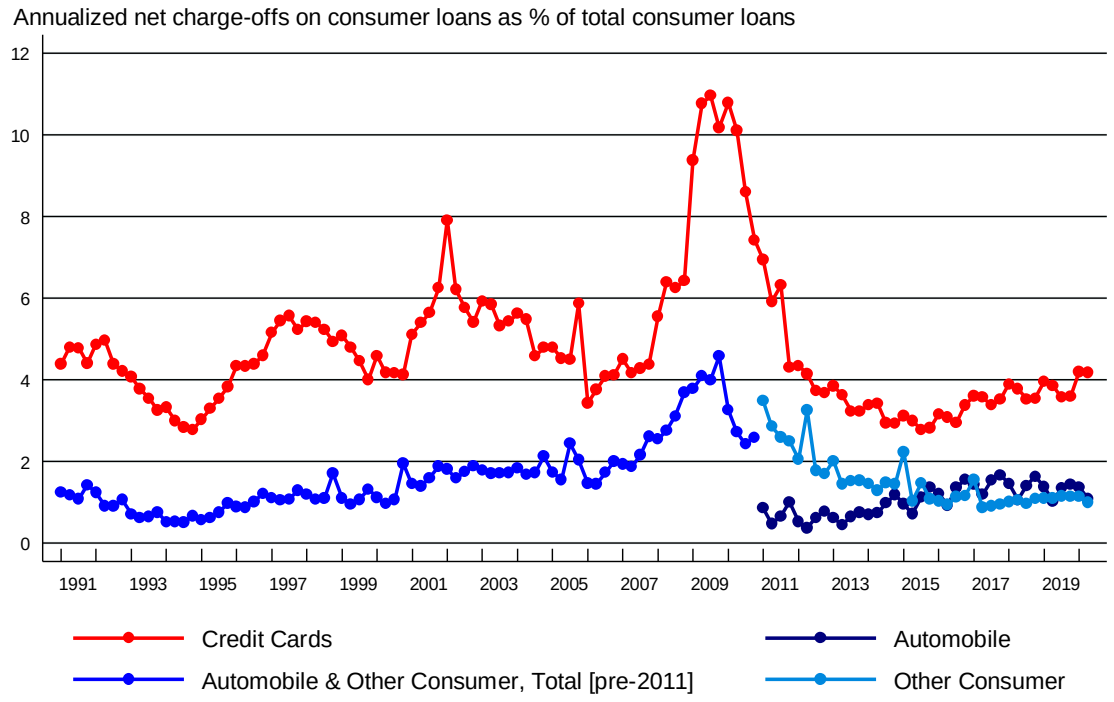


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

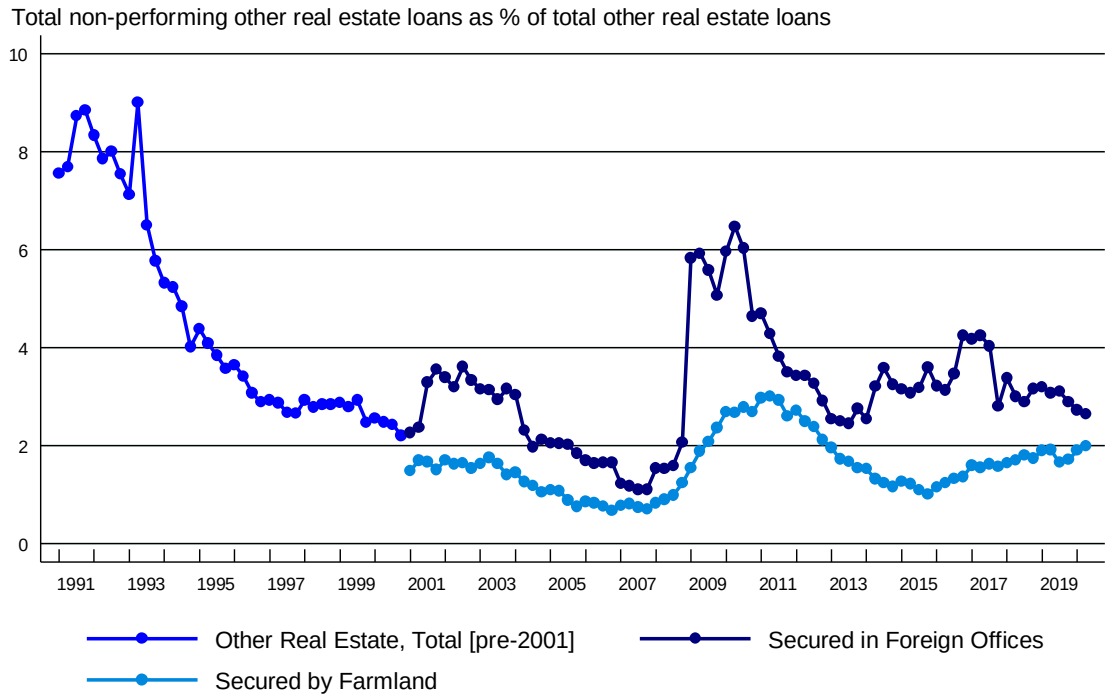


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

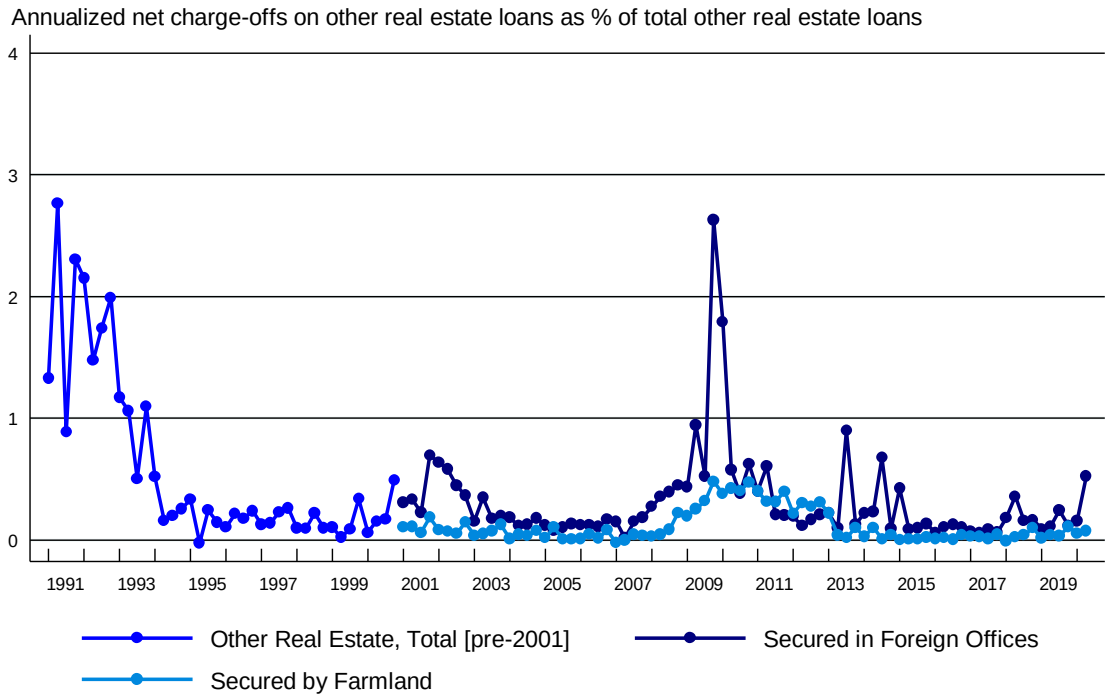


D. All Other Loans

Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

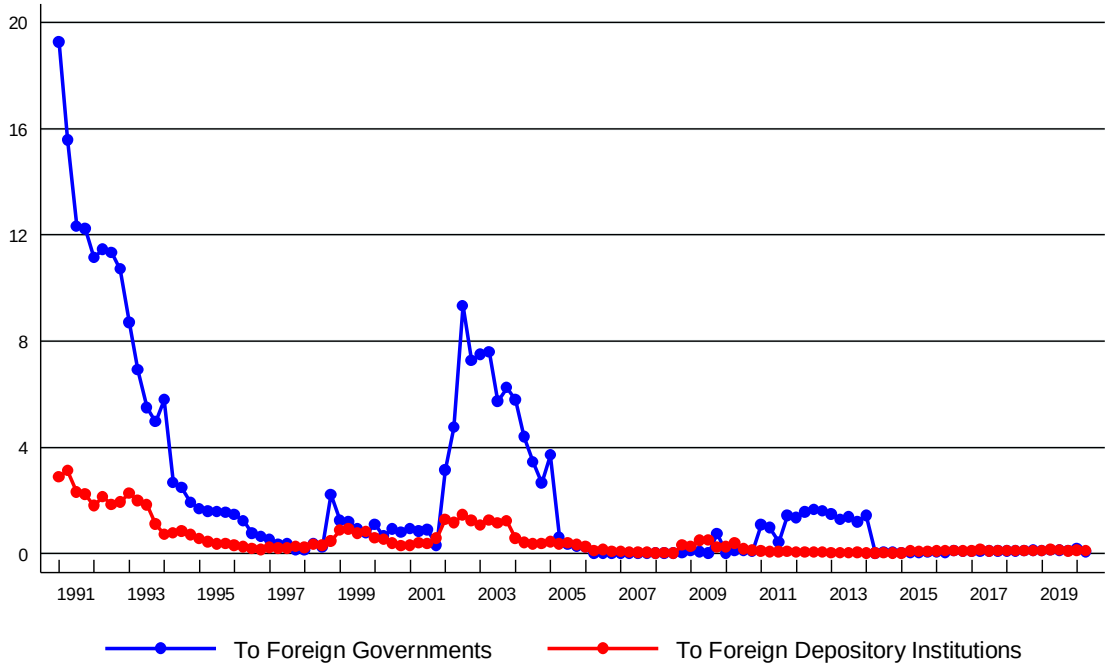


Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



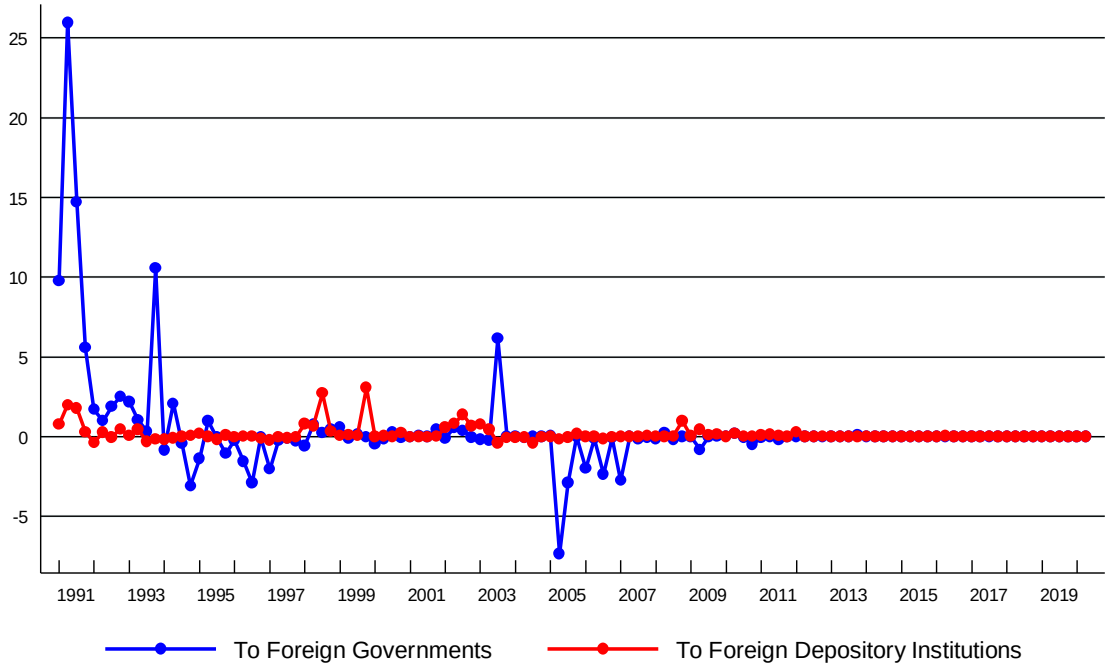
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions

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



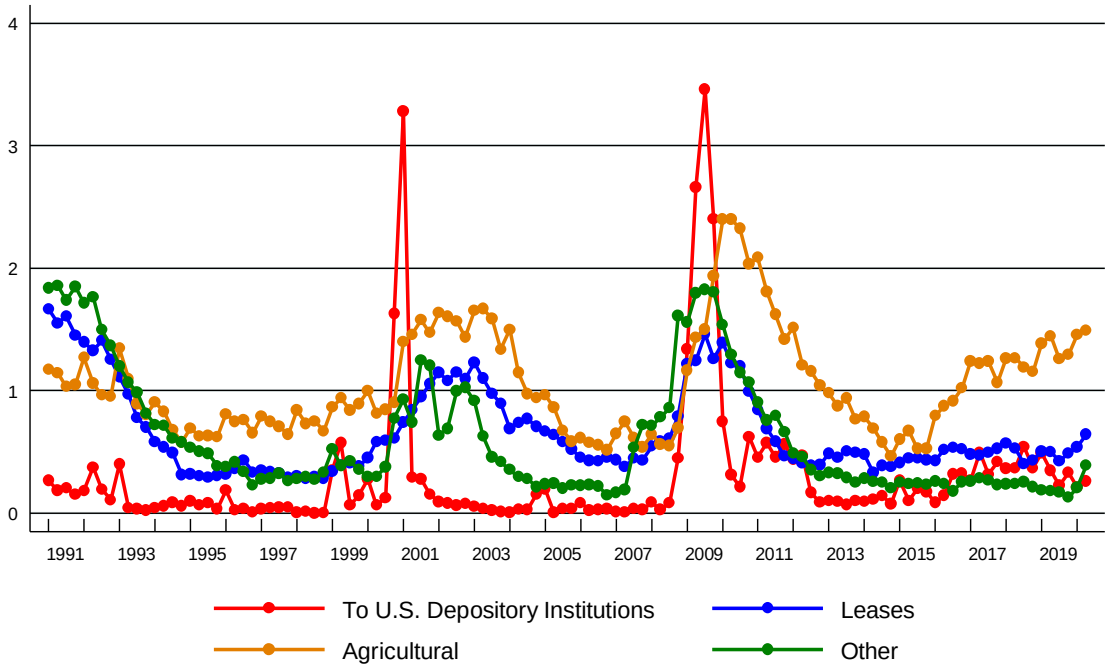
Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions

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



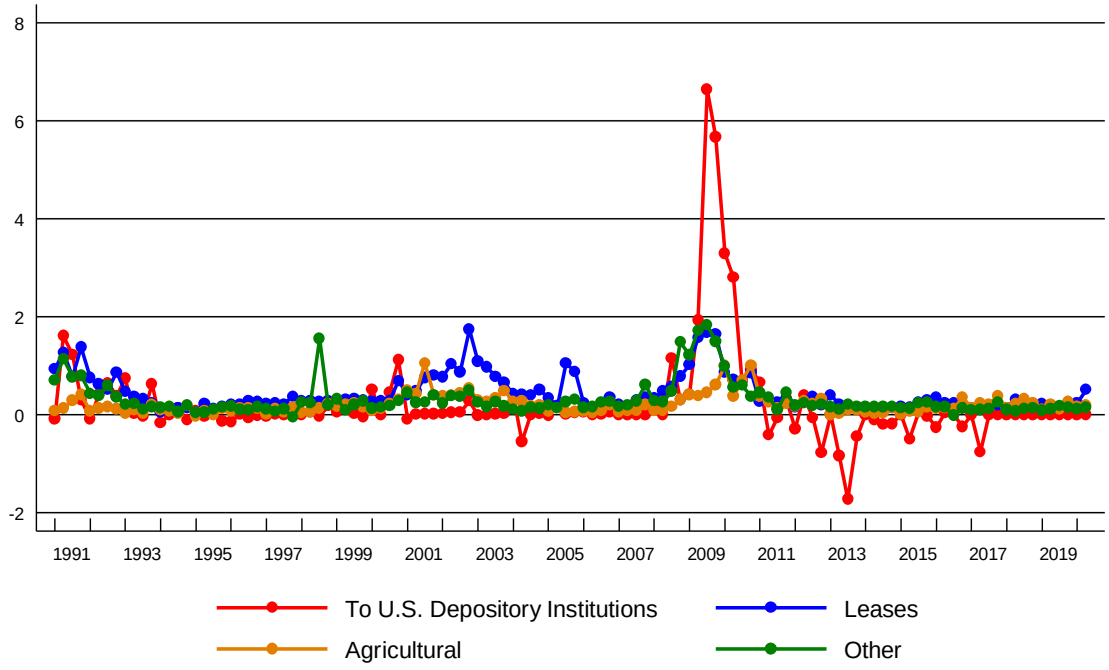
Non-performing Other Loans, Detail

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



Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail

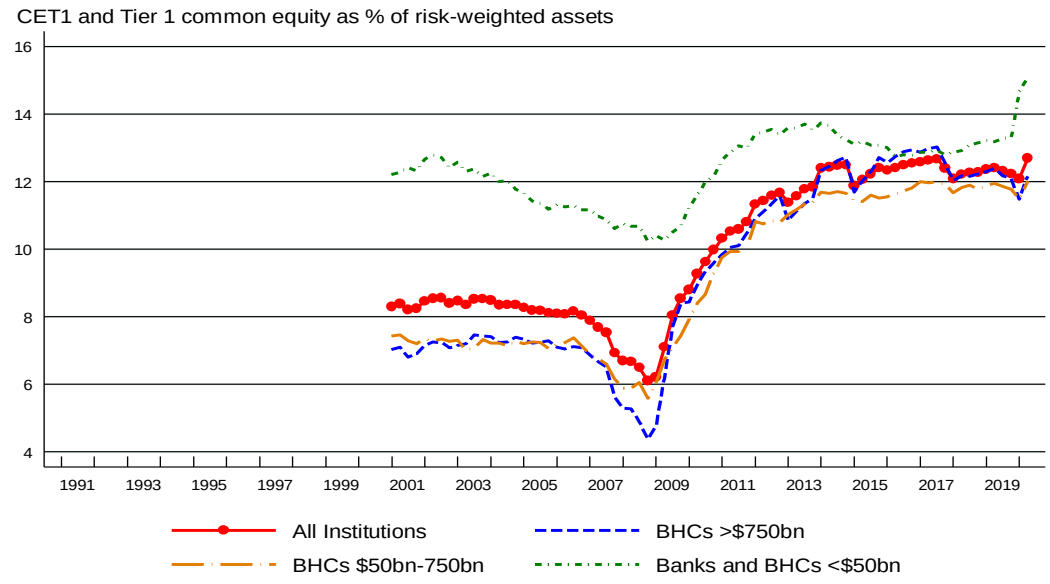
Annualized net charge-offs on other real estate loans as % of total other real estate loans



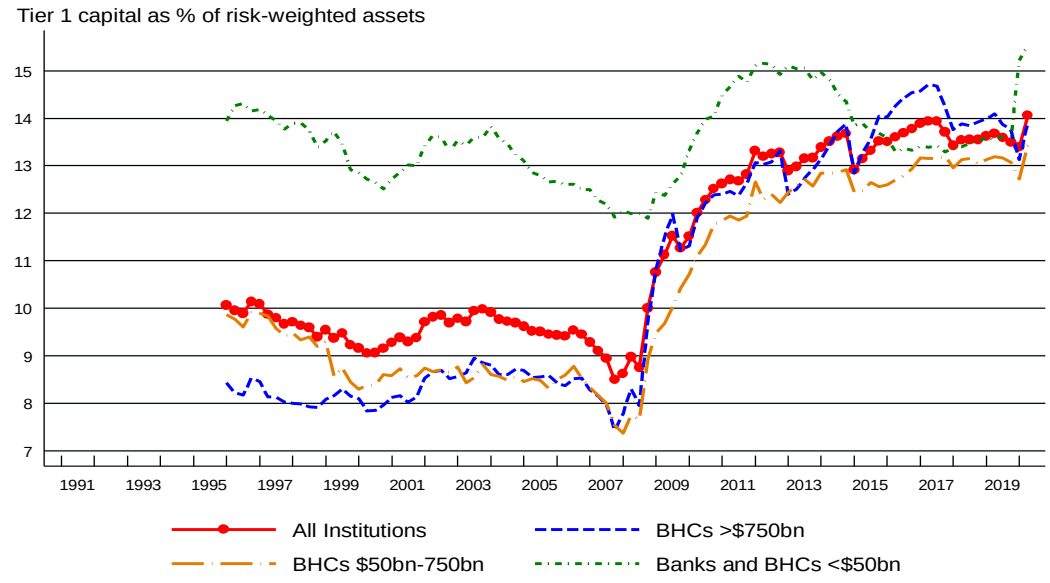
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

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.

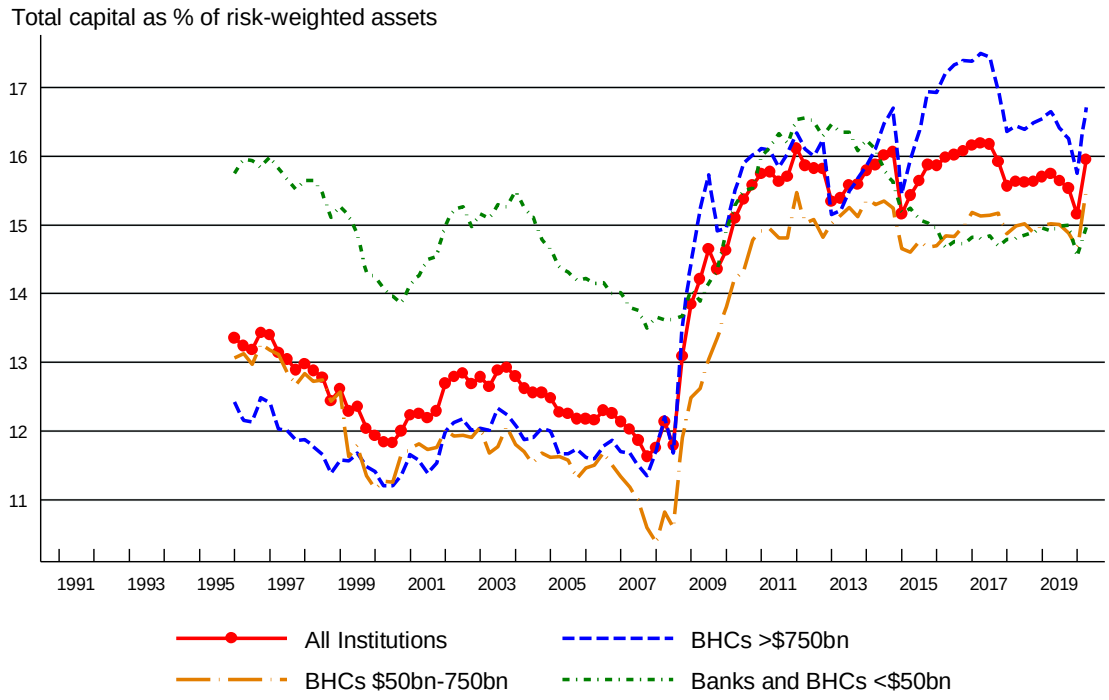
CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



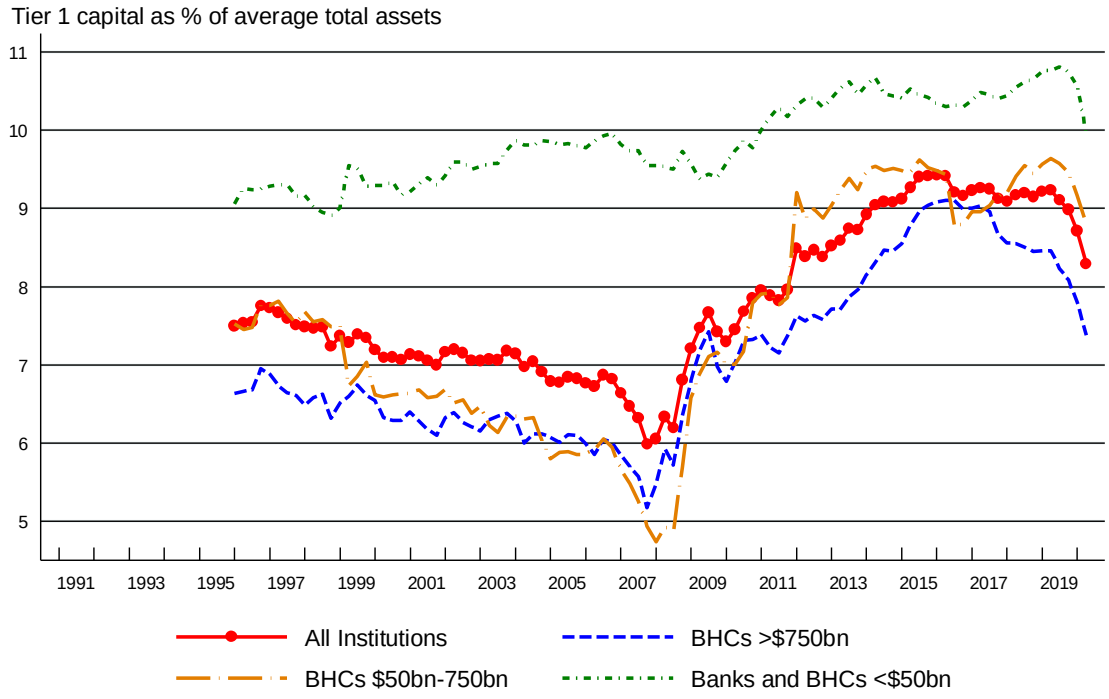
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio

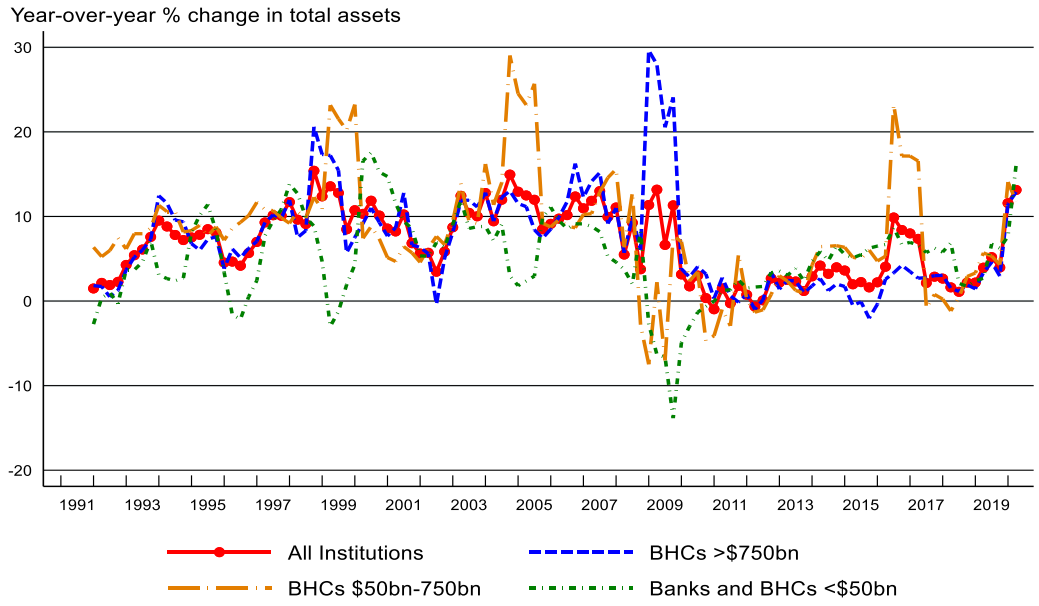


Leverage Ratio

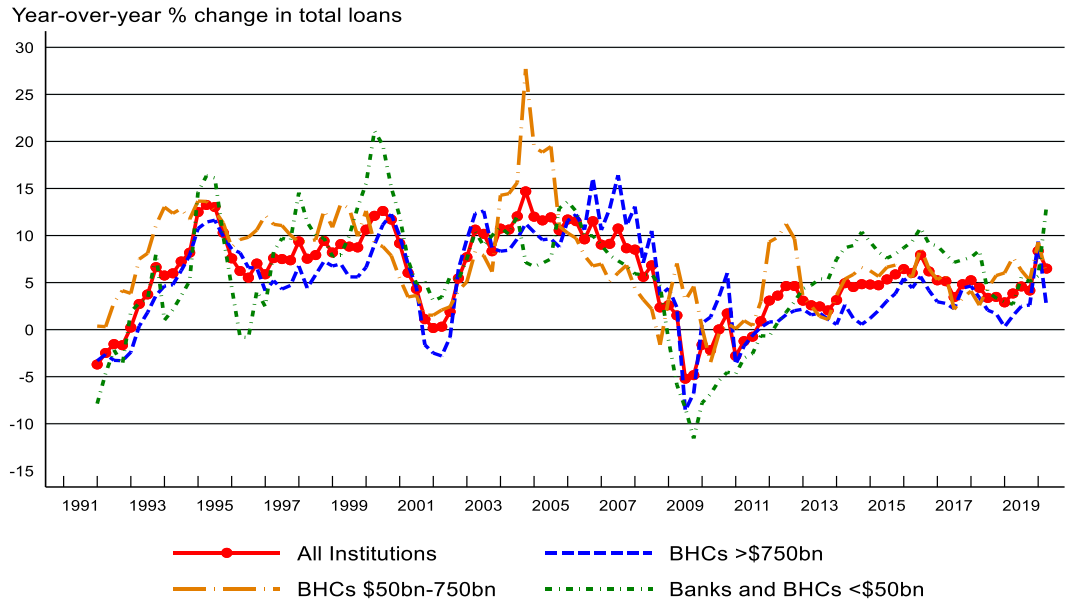


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms 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.

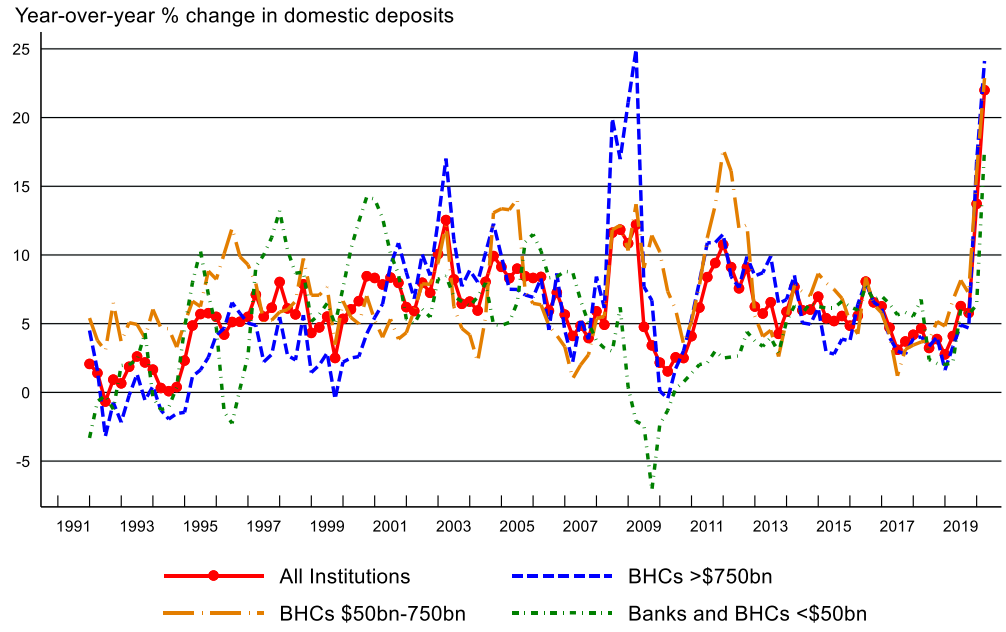
Asset Growth Rate



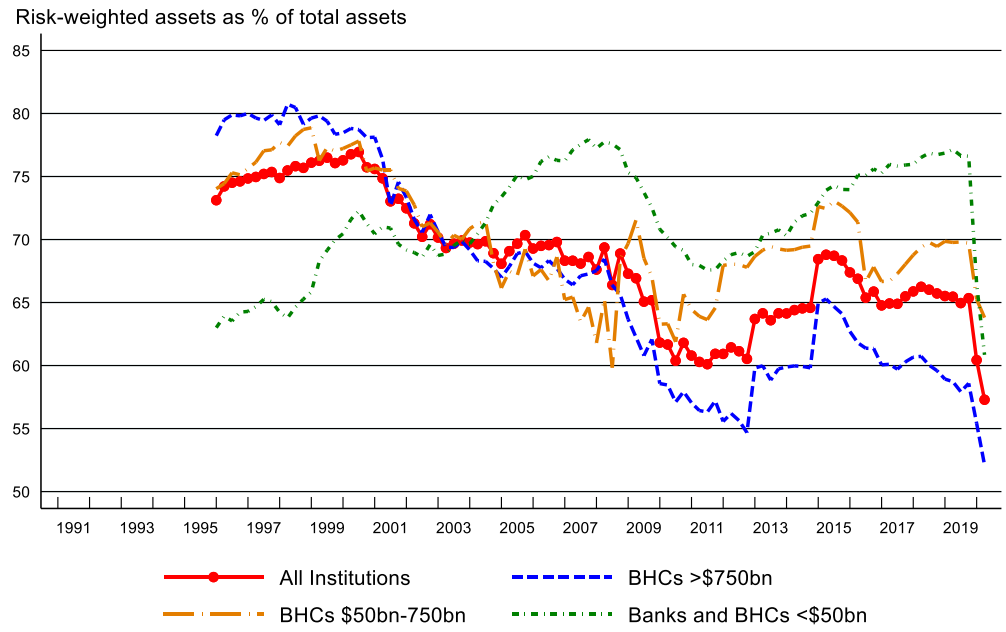
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate



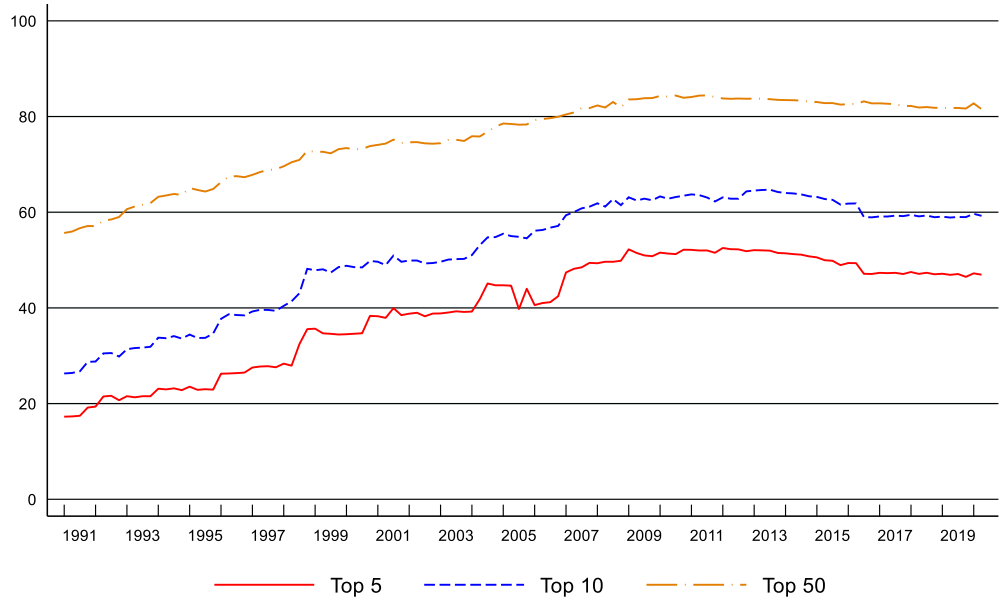
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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
2020Q2

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	3,213.1	4,687.0	0.58	7.09	12.38	14.32	16.65
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2,741.7	3,533.0	0.52	5.32	11.59	13.18	15.85
3	CITIGROUP	2,232.7	1,316.0	0.24	2.75	11.76	13.28	16.55
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1,968.8	-2,379.0	-0.48	-5.30	10.97	12.60	15.88
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	1,141.5	373.0	0.13	1.66	13.27	15.23	18.08
6	MORGAN STANLEY	975.4	3,196.0	1.31	14.75	16.54	18.63	21.03
7	U S BC	546.7	689.0	0.50	5.32	9.05	10.65	12.81
8	TRUIST FC	504.3	955.0	0.76	5.55	9.69	11.56	13.96
9	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	475.6	547.4	0.46	3.93	16.32	16.32	17.54
10	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	459.0	3,648.0	3.18	27.57	11.26	12.45	14.92
11	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	442.3	950.0	0.86	8.70	12.74	15.56	16.65
12	CAPITAL ONE FC	421.3	-917.5	-0.87	-6.55	12.36	14.16	16.71
13	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	283.5	46.6	0.07	0.87	13.64	15.41	19.87
14	STATE STREET CORP	280.2	694.0	0.99	11.16	12.33	14.64	15.69
15	FIFTH THIRD BC	202.9	195.8	0.39	3.51	9.72	10.96	14.24
16	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	188.6	259.0	0.55	4.92	13.58	14.83	16.47
17	BMO FNCL CORP	186.7	292.1	0.63	5.81	12.05	12.57	15.14
18	ALLY FNCL	184.1	241.0	0.52	6.97	10.09	11.85	13.79
19	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	180.2	253.0	0.56	4.51	9.61	10.94	13.12
20	KEYCORP	172.0	187.3	0.44	4.27	9.09	10.45	12.80
21	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	161.8	202.3	0.50	2.88	21.09	25.82	27.01
22	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	152.4	-1,872.4	-4.92	-39.77	14.33	15.71	17.11
23	NORTHERN TR CORP	151.4	313.3	0.83	11.01	13.38	14.57	16.53
24	BARCLAYS US LLC	148.3	110.0	0.30	2.51	17.29	20.43	23.37
25	REGIONS FC	144.4	-214.0	-0.59	-4.86	8.87	10.38	12.57
26	RBC US GRP HOLDS LLC	141.6	280.2	0.79	6.40	16.09	16.09	16.81
27	BNP PARIBAS USA	141.5	158.5	0.45	3.28	15.82	15.84	18.16
28	M&T BK CORP	139.5	241.1	0.69	6.05	9.50	10.69	12.98
29	FIRST REPUBLIC BK	128.3	256.8	0.80	9.71	9.80	11.04	12.49
30	CREDIT SUISSE HOLD USA	121.6	343.7	1.13	5.78	21.34	21.96	22.09
31	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	118.4	149.6	0.51	4.86	9.84	11.79	13.84
32	DB USA CORP	114.7	136.0	0.47	3.78	31.54	44.68	44.79
33	DISCOVER FS	113.8	-367.9	-1.29	-15.26	11.70	12.87	14.75
34	BBVA USA BSHRS	102.3	-124.9	-0.49	-4.44	12.18	12.51	14.66
35	SVB FNCL GRP	86.0	233.5	1.09	12.76	12.63	13.62	14.77
36	COMERICA	84.6	113.0	0.53	5.79	9.99	10.58	12.95
37	ZIONS BC NA	76.4	66.3	0.35	3.50	10.19	11.21	13.50
38	POPULAR	62.8	128.0	0.81	8.86	15.71	15.79	18.29
39	CIT GROUP	61.7	-85.3	-0.55	-5.95	9.96	10.99	13.22
40	PEOPLES UNITED FNCL INC	61.5	89.9	0.58	4.63	9.76	10.30	11.84
41	SIGNATURE BK	60.3	117.2	0.78	9.64	10.43	10.43	12.16
42	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	54.2	105.3	0.78	6.30	9.77	11.06	13.13
43	SYNOVUS FC	54.1	93.2	0.69	7.38	8.90	10.15	12.70
44	CIBC BC USA	52.3	104.5	0.80	4.89	12.52	12.52	13.77
45	TCF FC	50.1	23.8	0.19	1.69	11.06	11.59	13.47
46	EAST WEST BC	49.4	99.4	0.80	7.97	12.74	12.74	14.40
47	FIRST HORIZON NAT CORP	48.6	53.8	0.44	4.38	9.25	10.69	12.47
48	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	47.9	153.8	1.29	15.41	10.32	11.38	13.63
49	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	47.5	169.0	1.42	14.90	17.33	17.33	17.34
50	BOK FC	45.9	64.7	0.56	5.08	11.44	11.44	13.43
TOTALS**	TOP 50 (BHCS AND BANKS)	19,624.1	19,908.7	0.41	4.20	12.08	13.68	16.17
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	24,066.4	29,602.3	0.49	4.96	12.69	14.06	15.95

* 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 $750 billion in total assets as of the current quarter, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs[5] with $50 - $750 billion in total assets in the current quarter, and for the remainder of the industry. For consistency, time-series graphs for the ">$750bn" and $50-$750bn" 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 >$750bn" and the "BHCs $50-$750bn" series. Finally, the "all other banks and BHCs" quarterly series is constructed by subtracting the "BHCs > $750bn" and "BHCs $50-$750bn" 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 > $750bn 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.

- In 2020:Q1, some non-advanced approaches firms began to implement a simplified capital rule to calculate CET1 in Schedule HC-R Part II. This is reflected in the calculation of aggregate CET1 and related ratios.

Data Notes

1. As of 2020Q1, the largest asset group used for statistics reported by BHC size was raised from a threshold of $500bn to $750bn to reflect the changing nature of the banking industry. The six BHCs previously reported in the >$500bn group remain the same in the new >$750bn set (J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley). Note that the smallest BHC by total assets in this category is Morgan Stanley at $948bn. At the time of the first Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations report in 2012:Q2, Morgan Stanley, the smallest BHC in the >500bn category, still sat high above the $500bn threshold with total assets of $748bn. Currently, the next smallest BHC is USBC at $543bn. In general, the subsets of BHCs with statistics reported by asset totals remain consistent throughout time in this report.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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 2020

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$750bn[2] in total assets as of the current quarter, for BHCs with $50bn-750bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Return on equity and return on assets both increased dramatically from 4.96% and 0.49% in 2020:Q2 to 9.67% and 0.97% in 2020:Q3, respectively, reflecting a drop in loan loss provisions.
- Net interest margin, defined as net interest income as a percentage of interest earning assets, fell from last quarter, decreasing from 2.27% to 2.23%. The current net interest margin of 2.23% is below its post-crisis (2009:Q1 – 2020:Q3) average of 2.67%.
- Noninterest income ratio, measured as noninterest income as a percentage of total assets, decreased from last quarter with a value of 2.08% in 2020:Q2 to 1.96% in 2020:Q3, which is below its post-crisis average of 2.18%.
- Asset growth inched downwards from 13.13% in 2020:Q2 to 11.57% in 2020:Q3. Loan growth slowed from 6.49% to 5.27%, and domestic deposit growth fell from 21.99% to 20.70%.
- 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 13.10%, 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] The threshold for the highest asset grouping was raised from $500bn to $750bn in the 2020Q1 Quarterly Trends report. Six BHCs exceed this $750bn size threshold: J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. See Data Notes on page 42 for more details.

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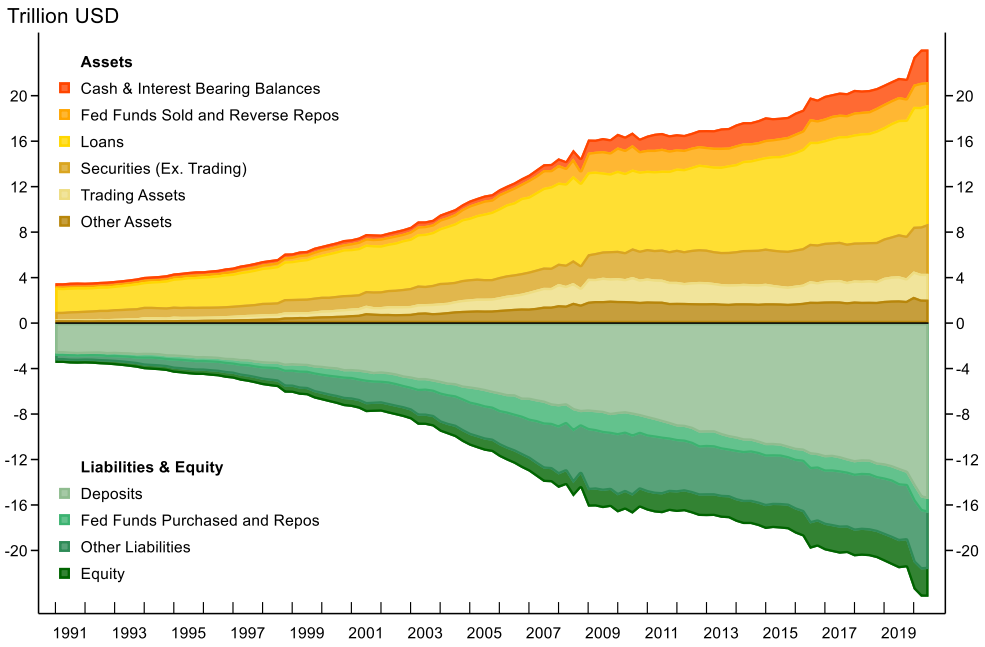
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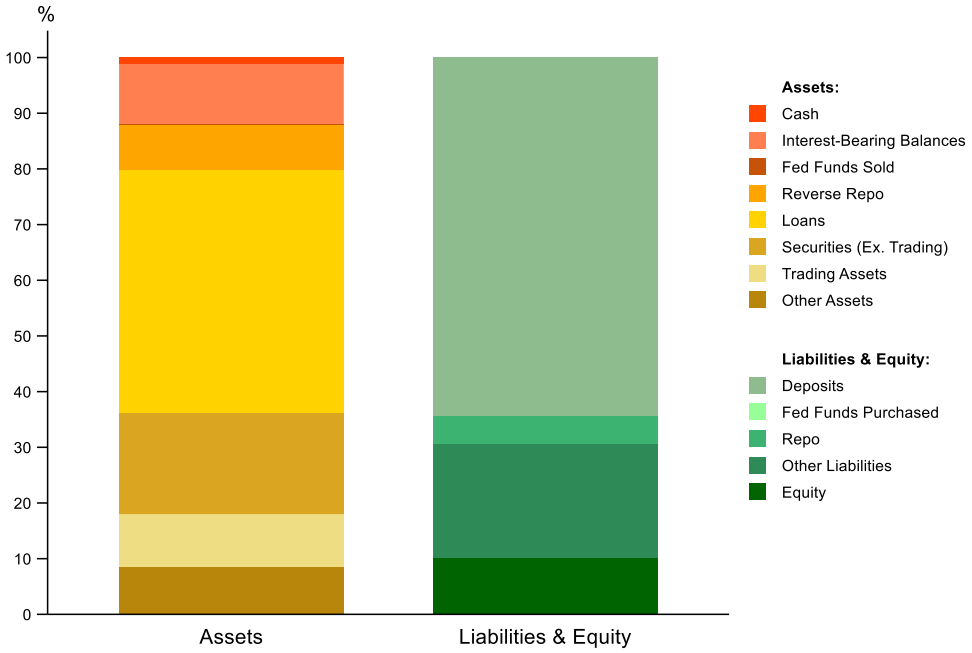
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

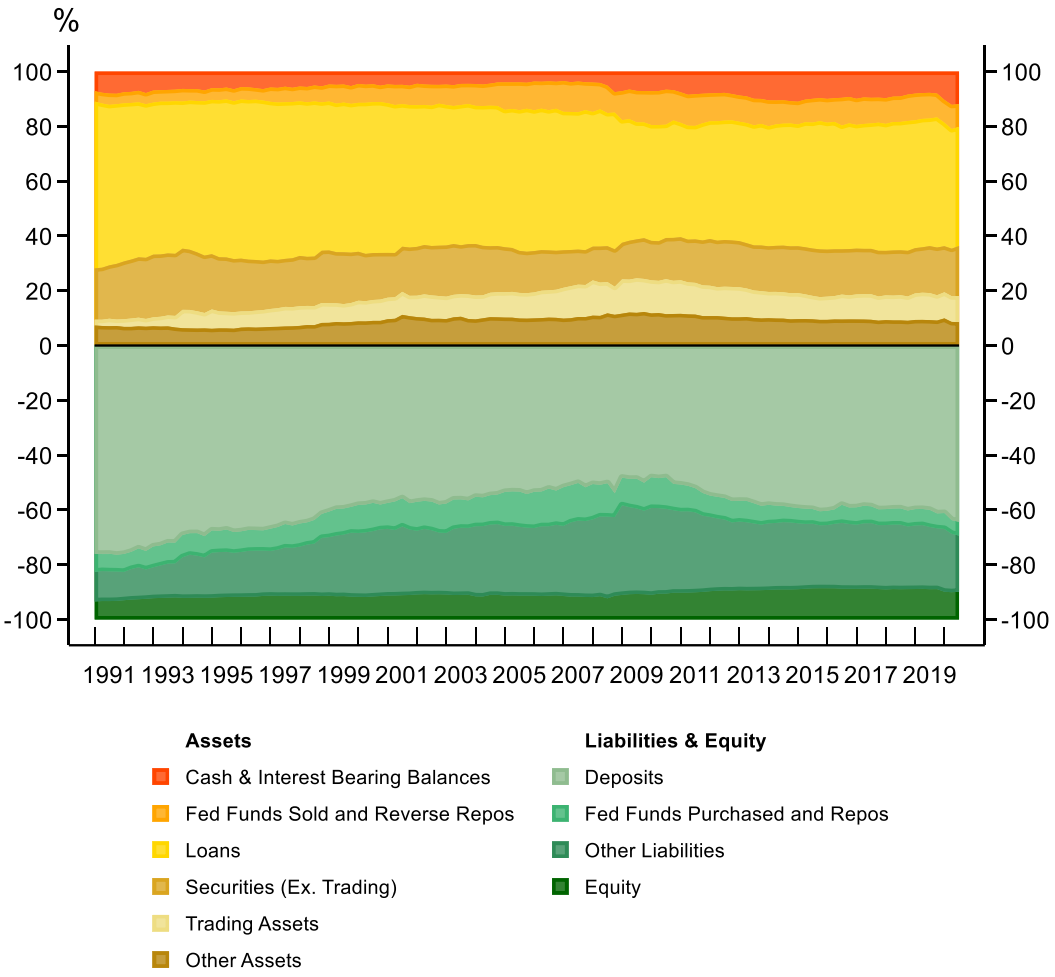
Balance Sheet Composition



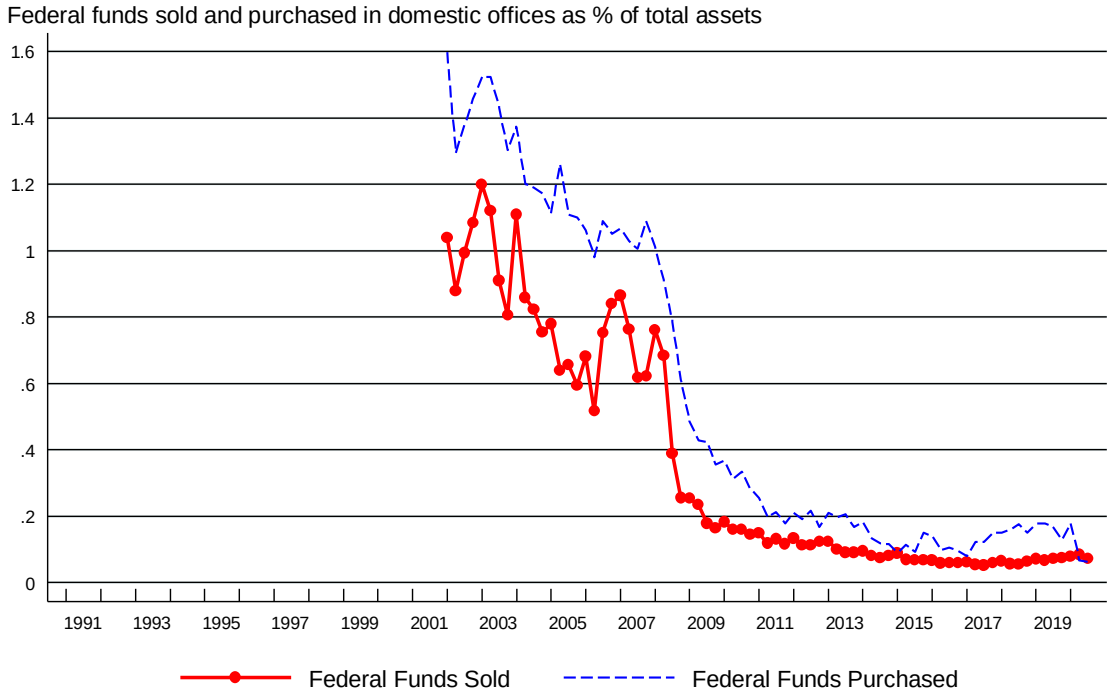
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



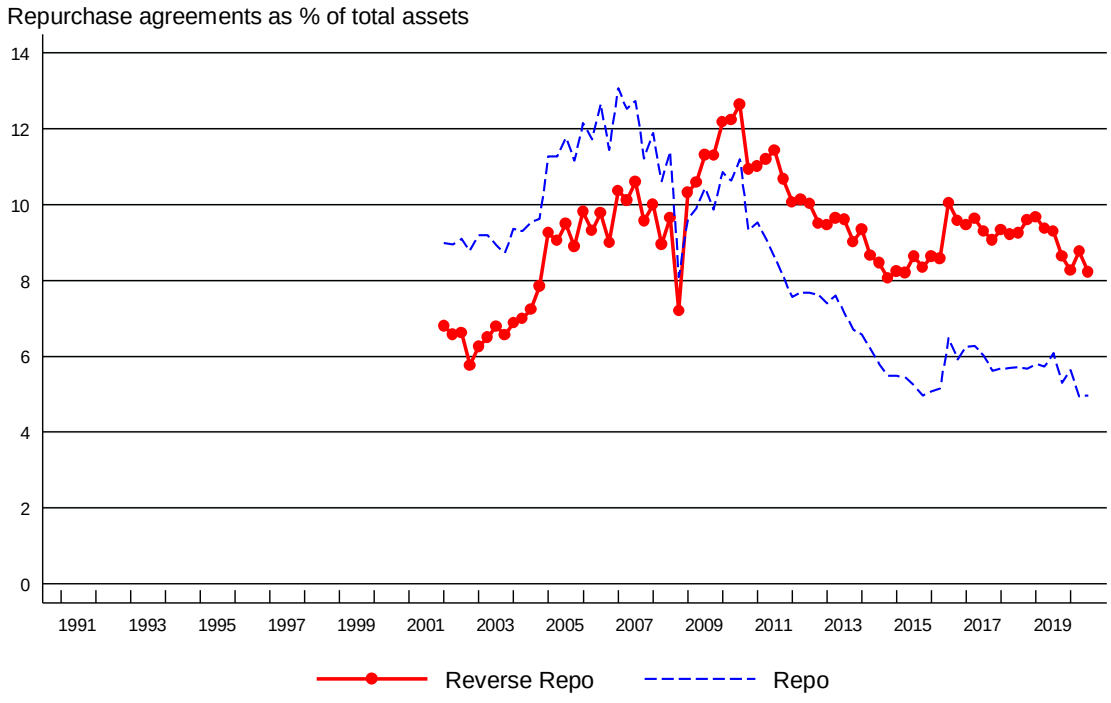
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

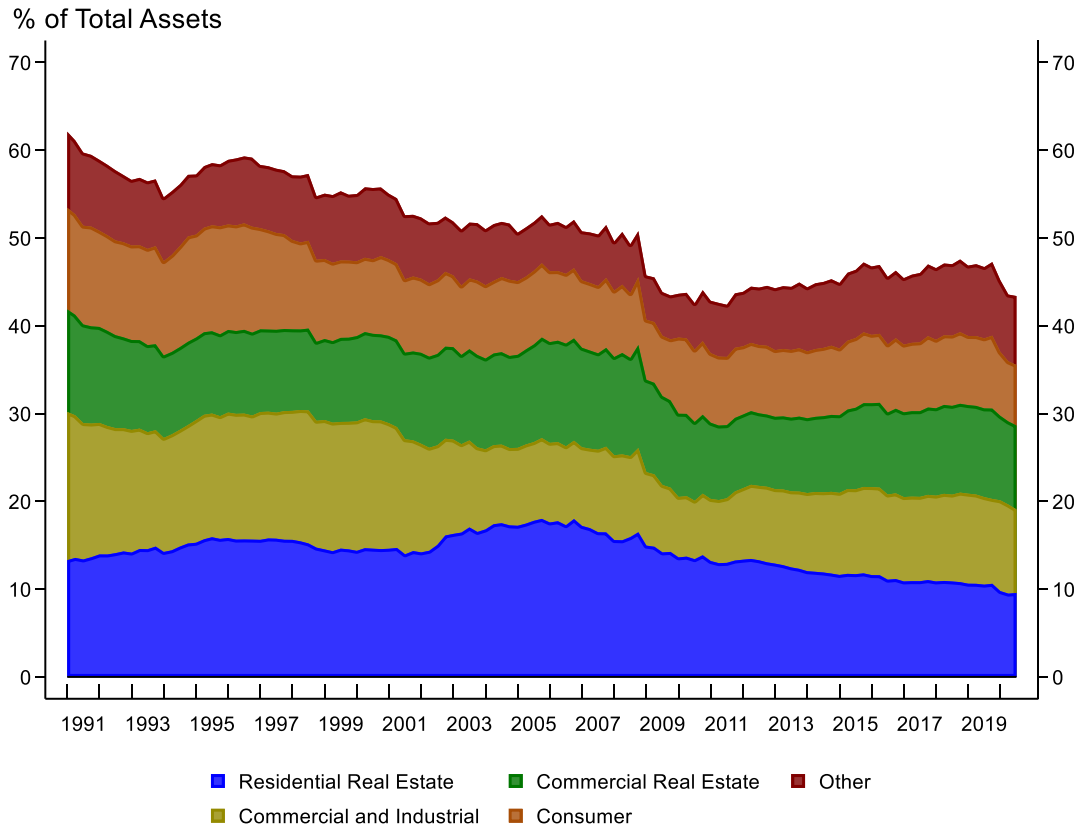


Repurchase Agreements

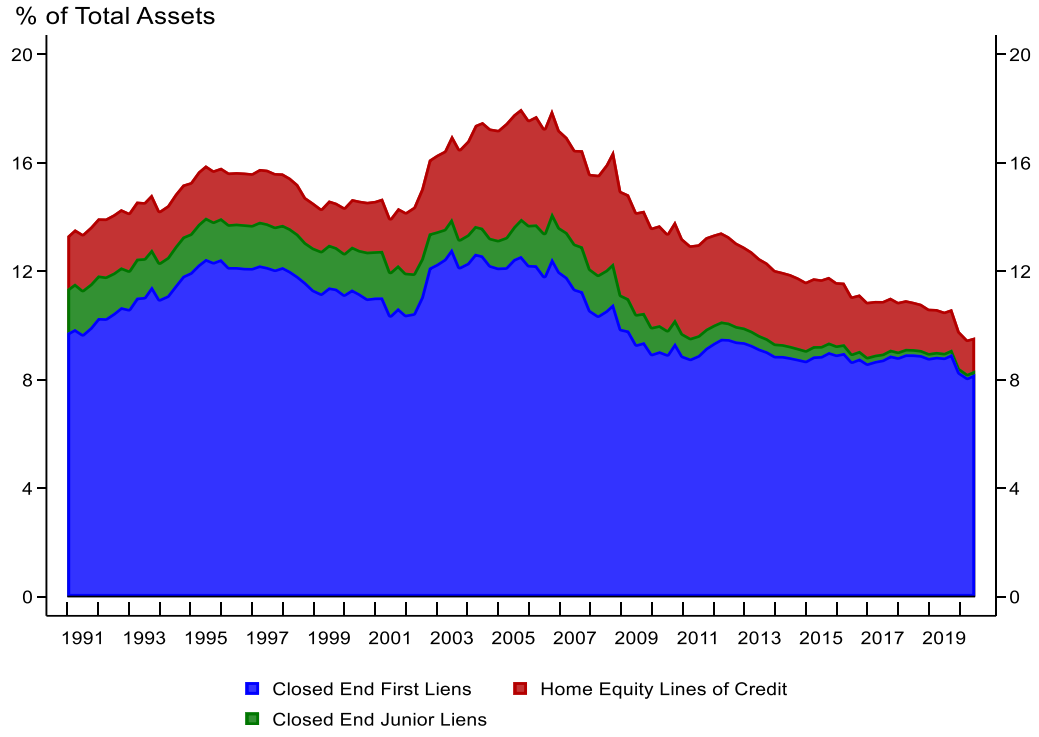


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

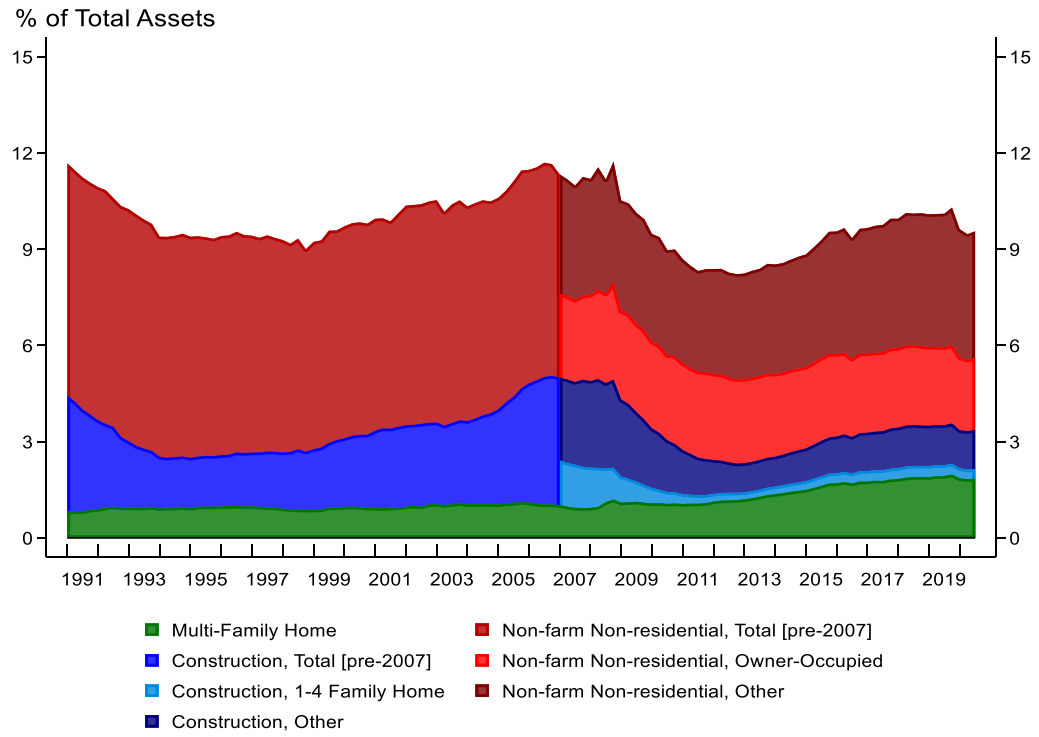
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
2013
2015
2017
2019
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

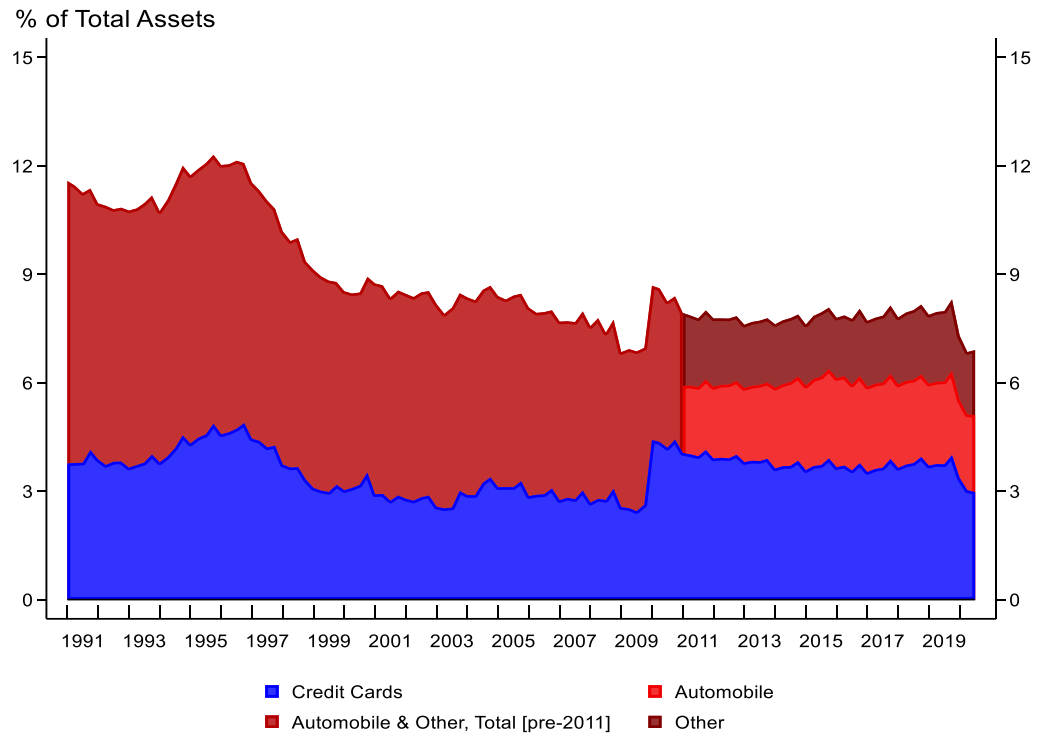
Residential Real Estate Loans



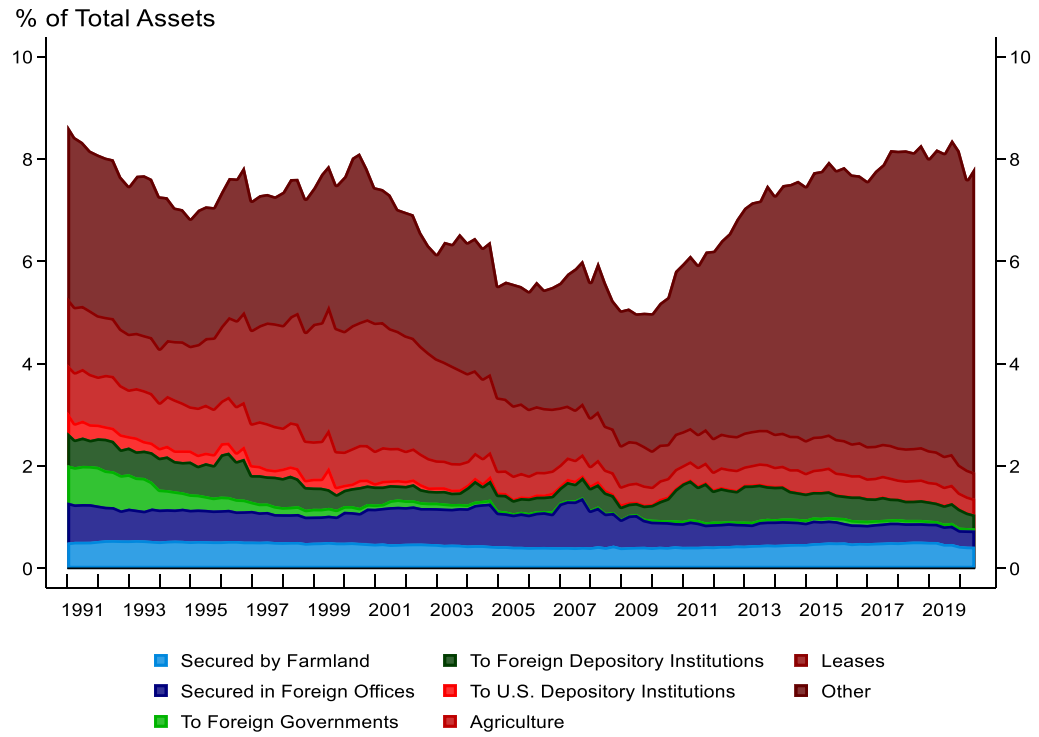
Commercial Real Estate Loans



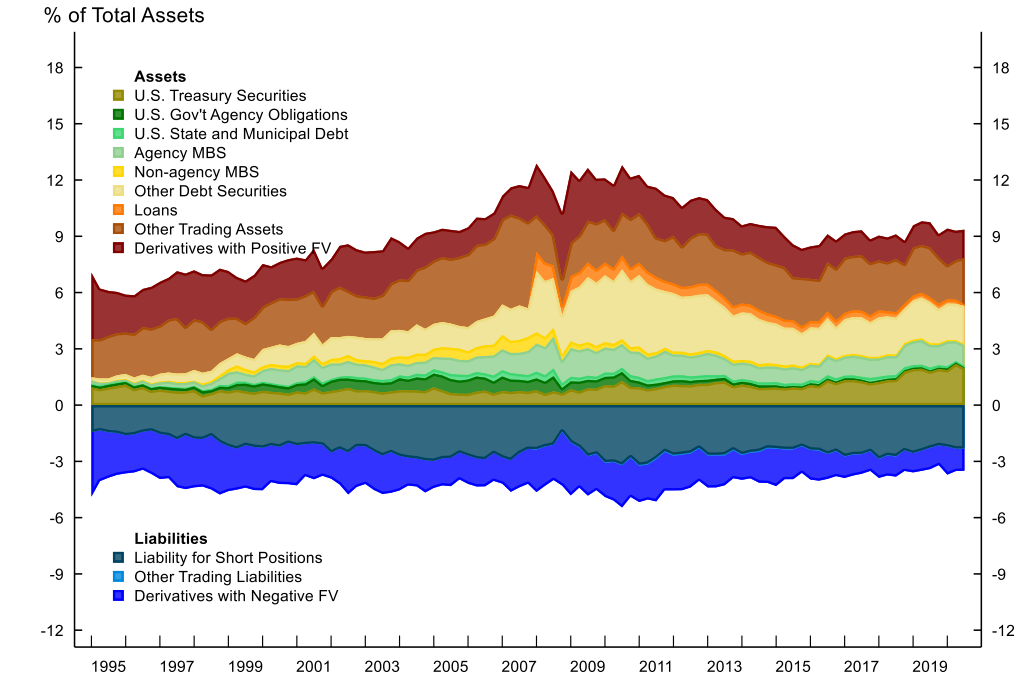
Consumer Loans



Other Loans

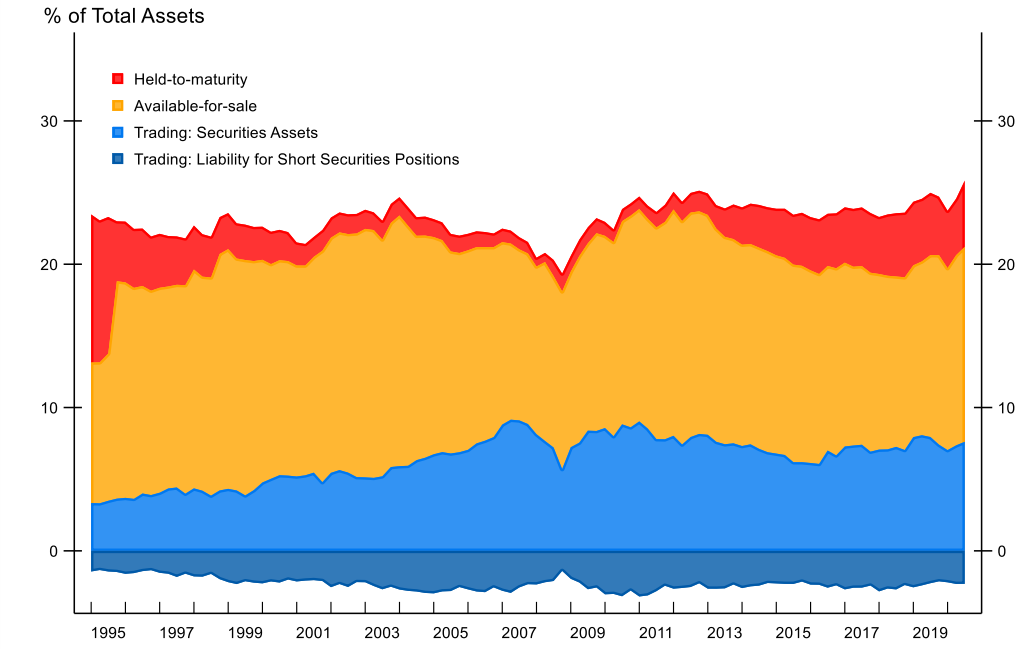


Trading Assets and Liabilities



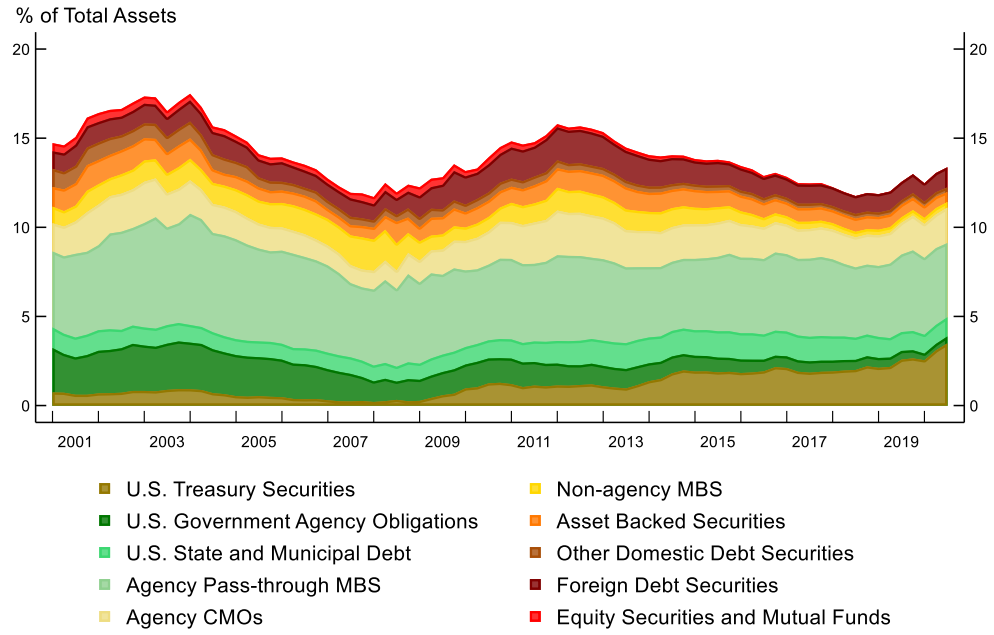
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of $10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and $2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

Securities Portfolios

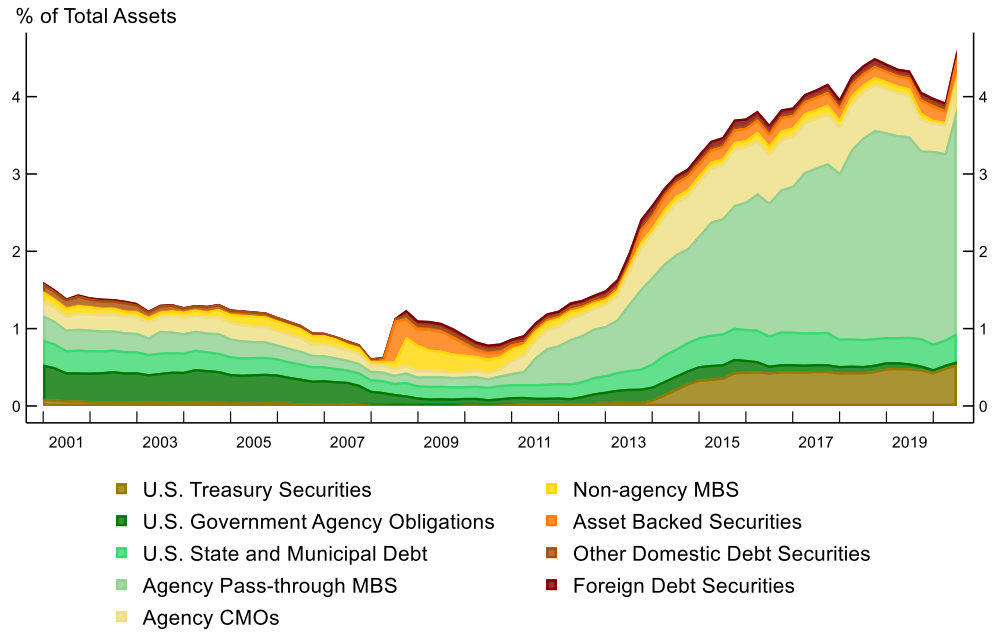


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities

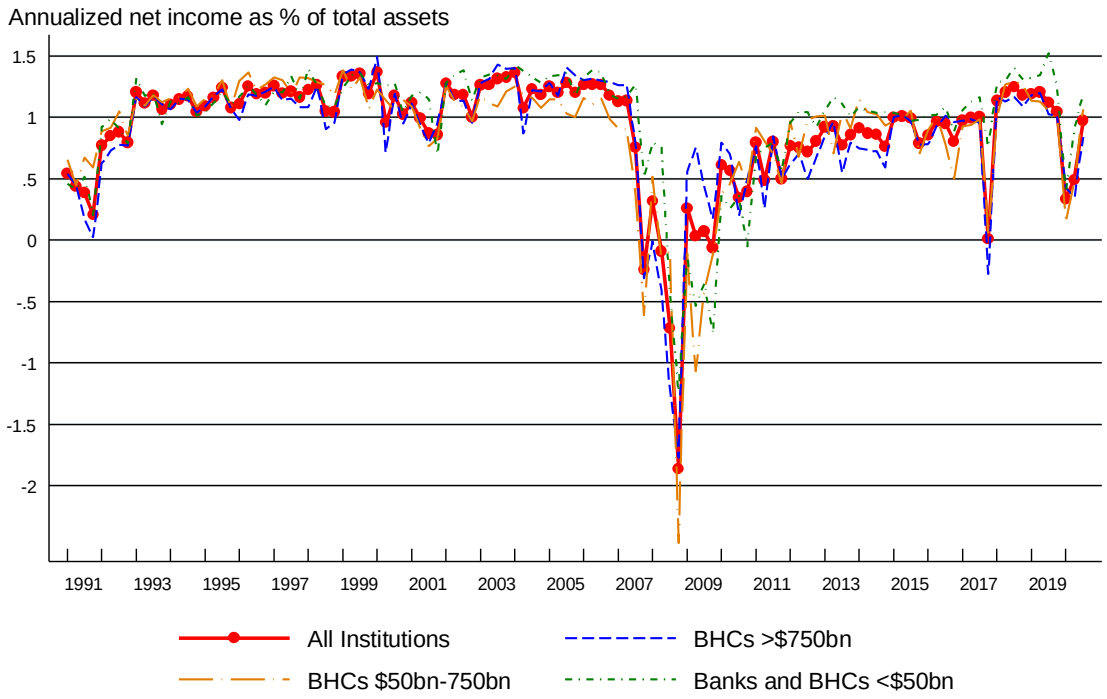


Held-to-Maturity Securities

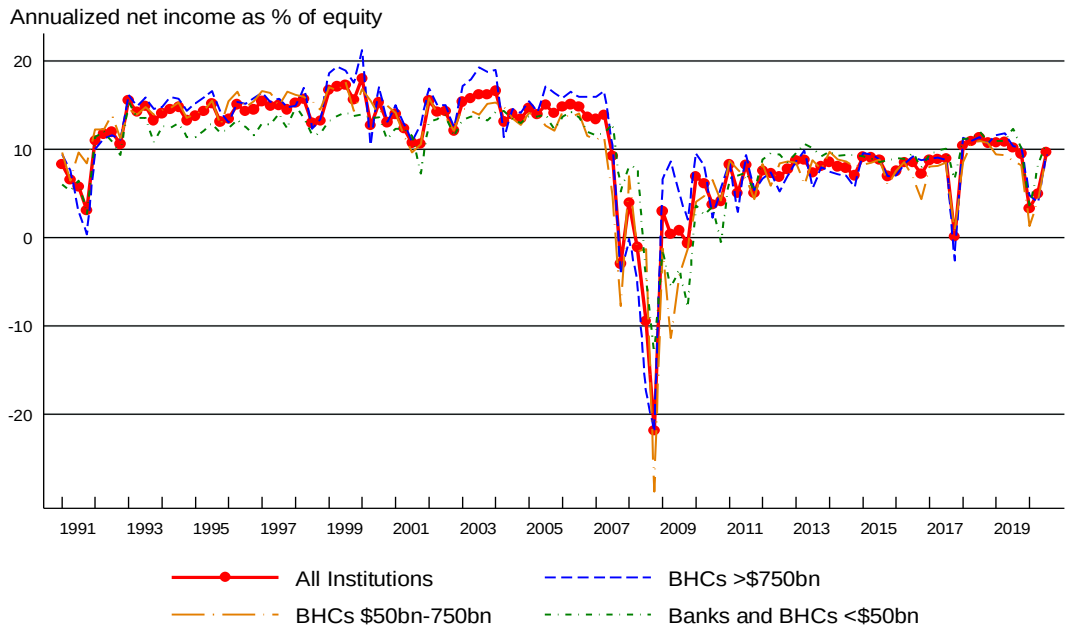


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

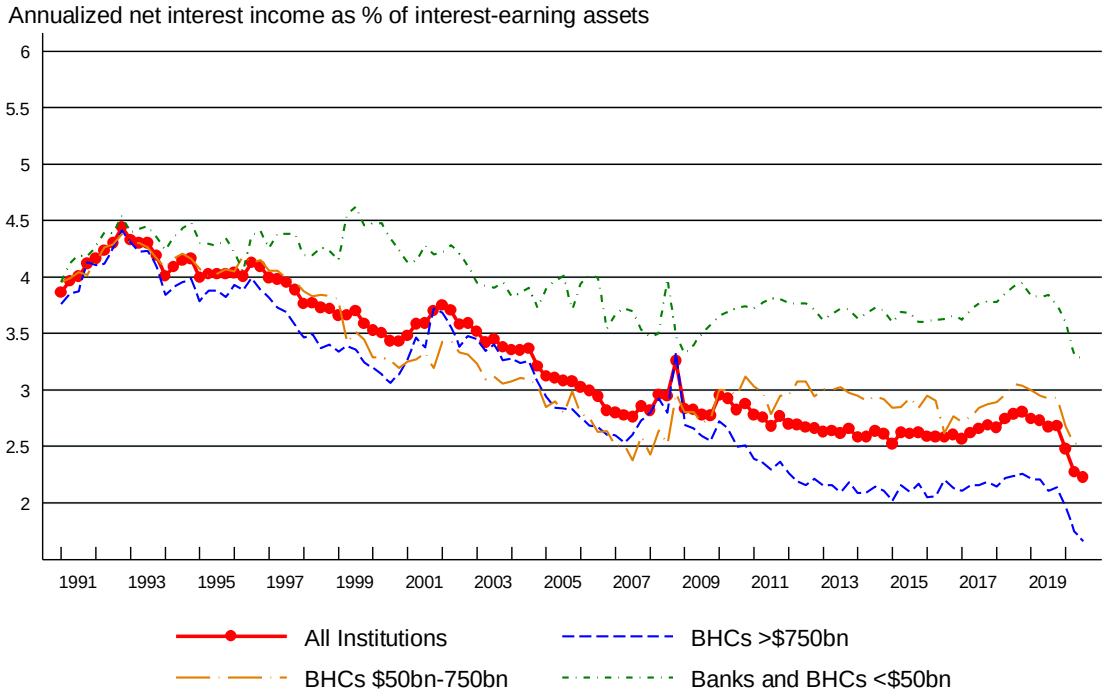
Return on Assets



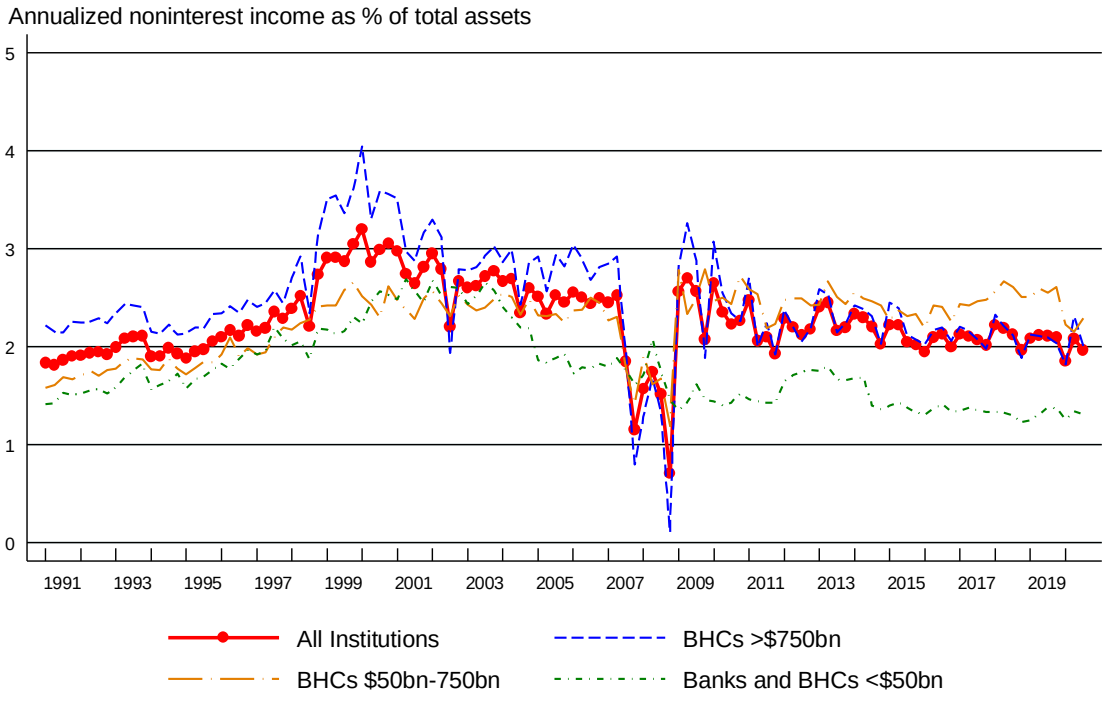
Return on Equity

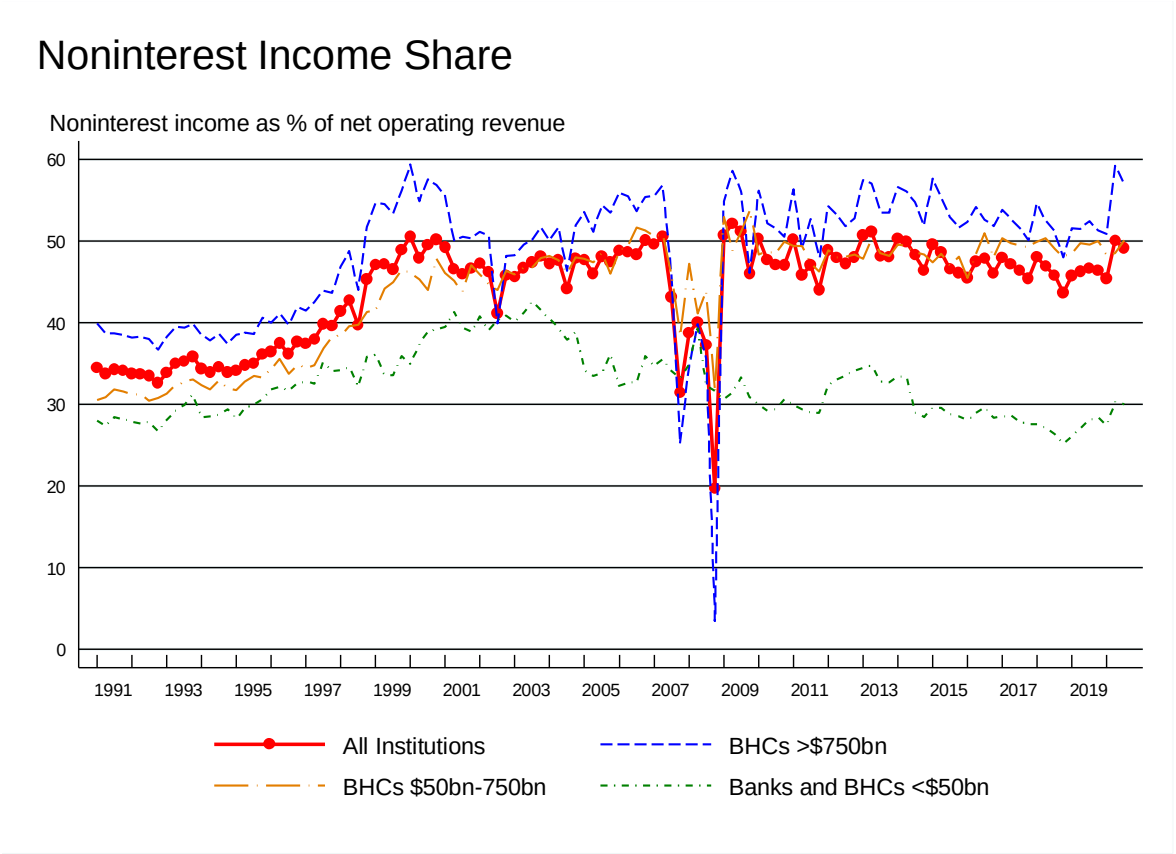


Net Interest Margin



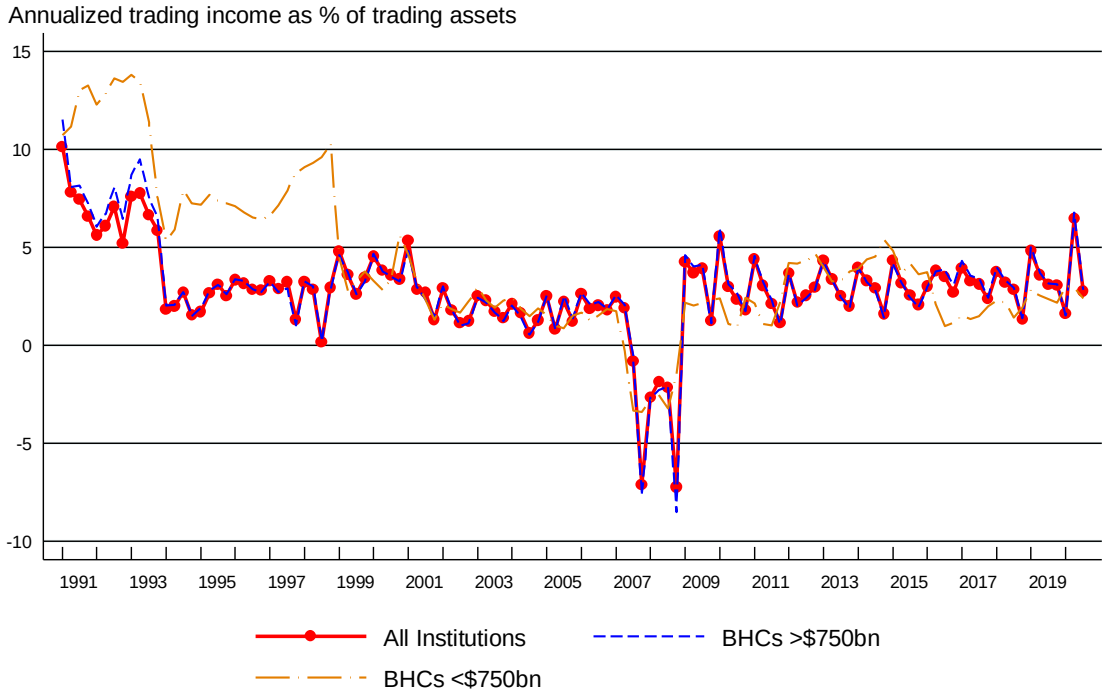
Noninterest Income Ratio



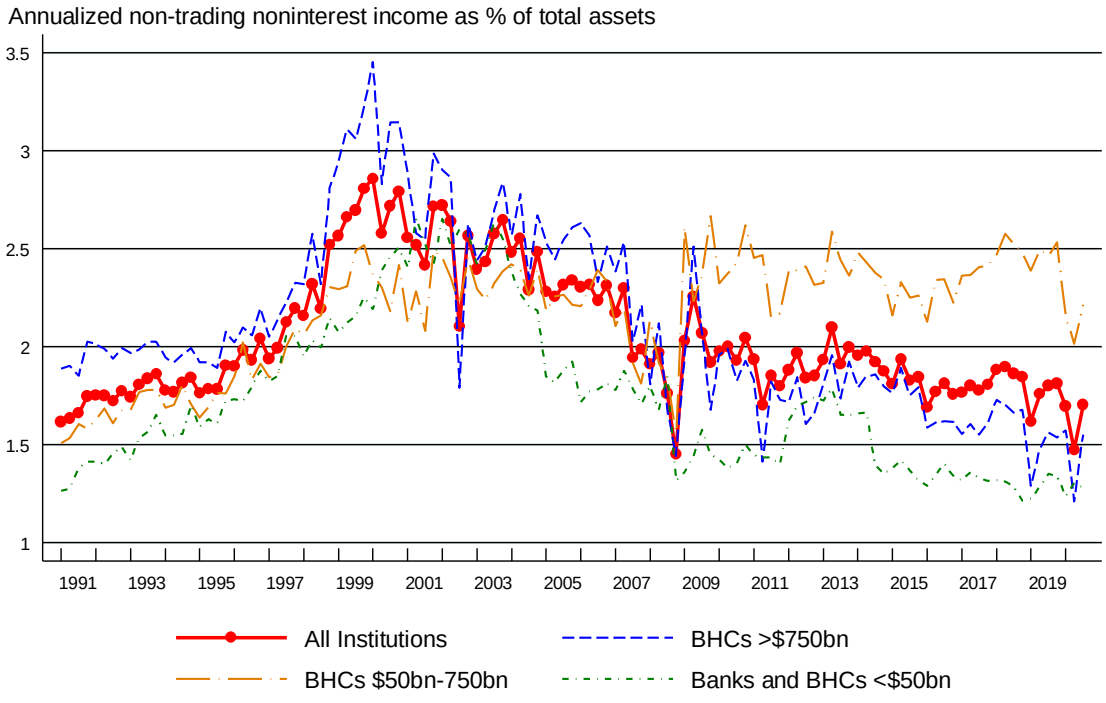


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

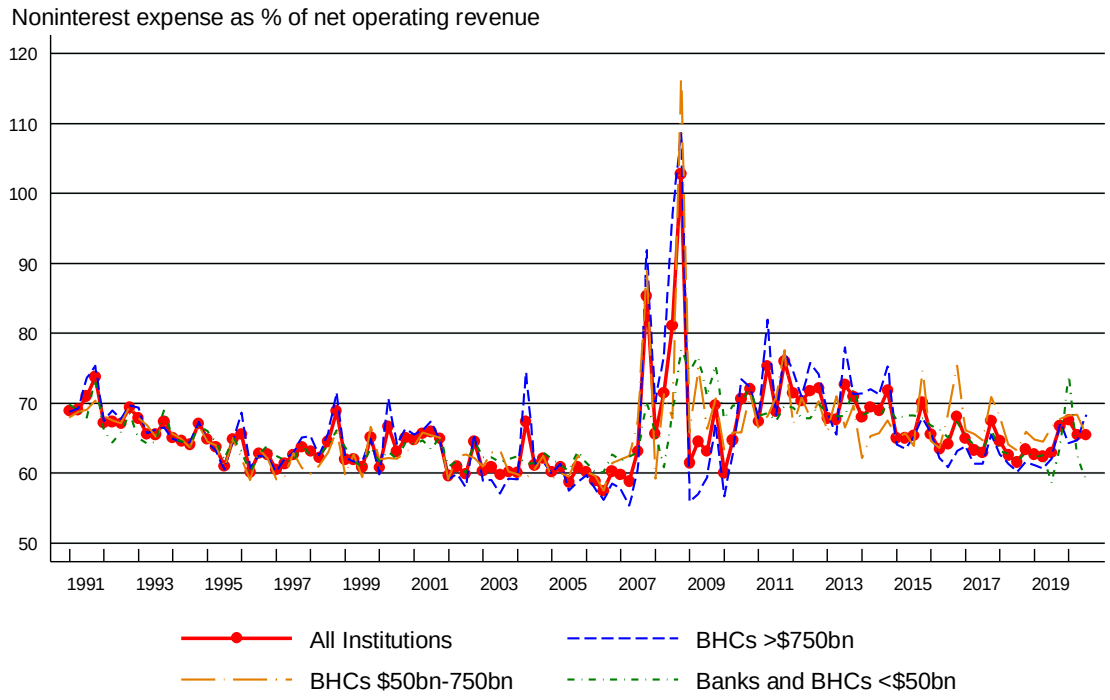
Return on Trading Assets



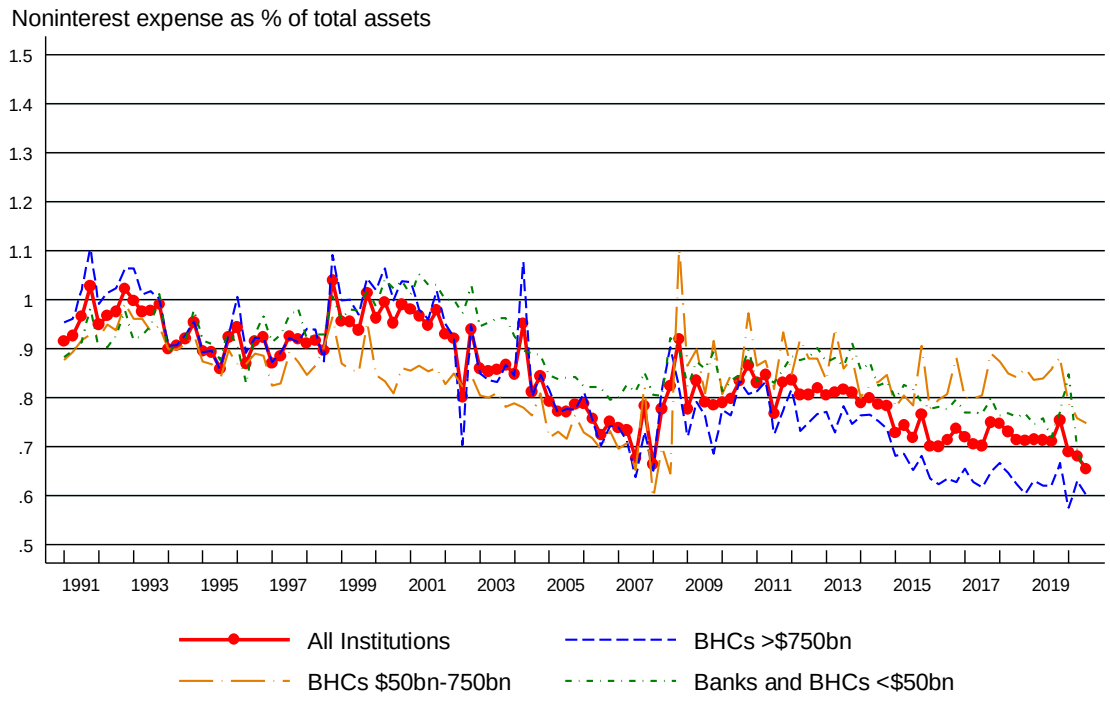
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio



Noninterest Expense Ratio

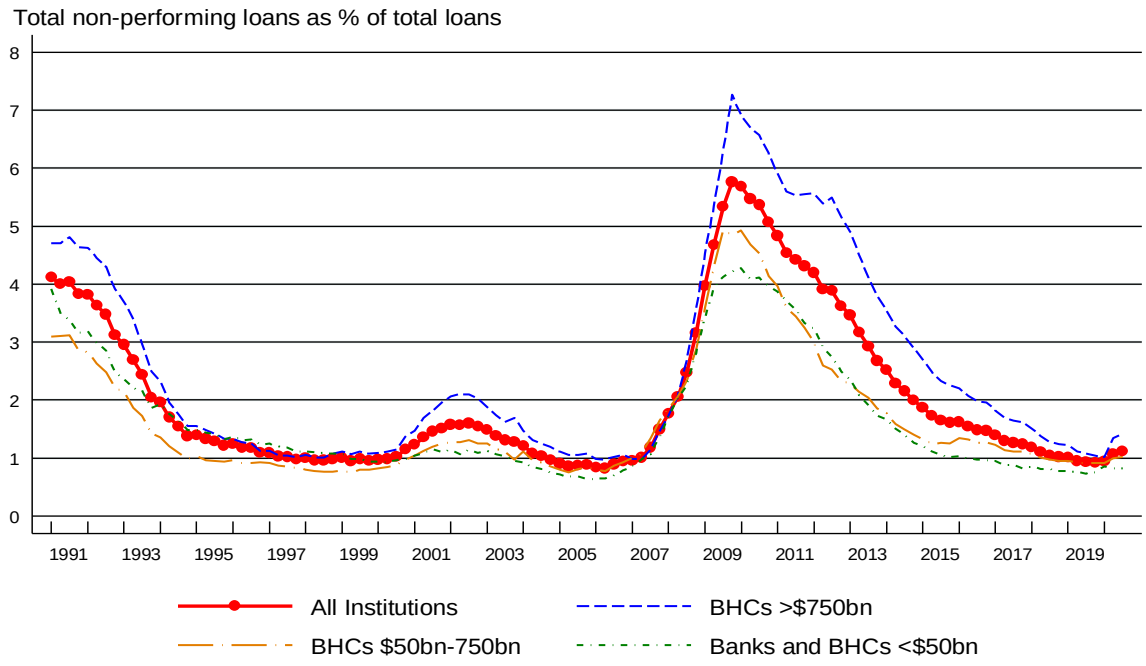


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

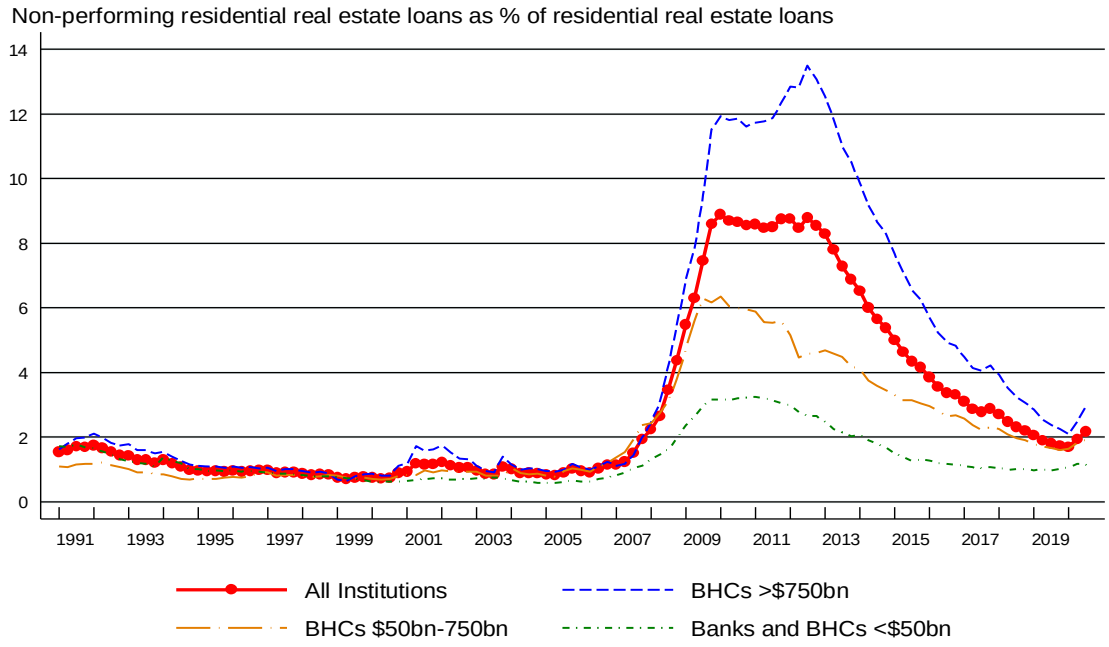
3. Loan Performance

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

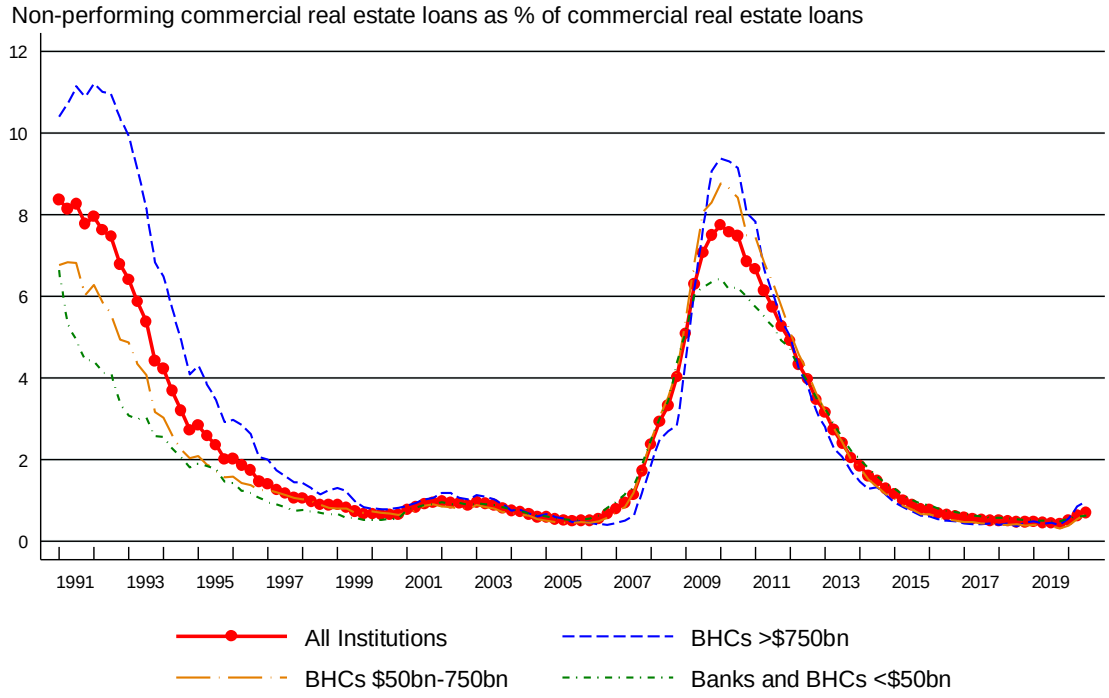
Non-performing Loans



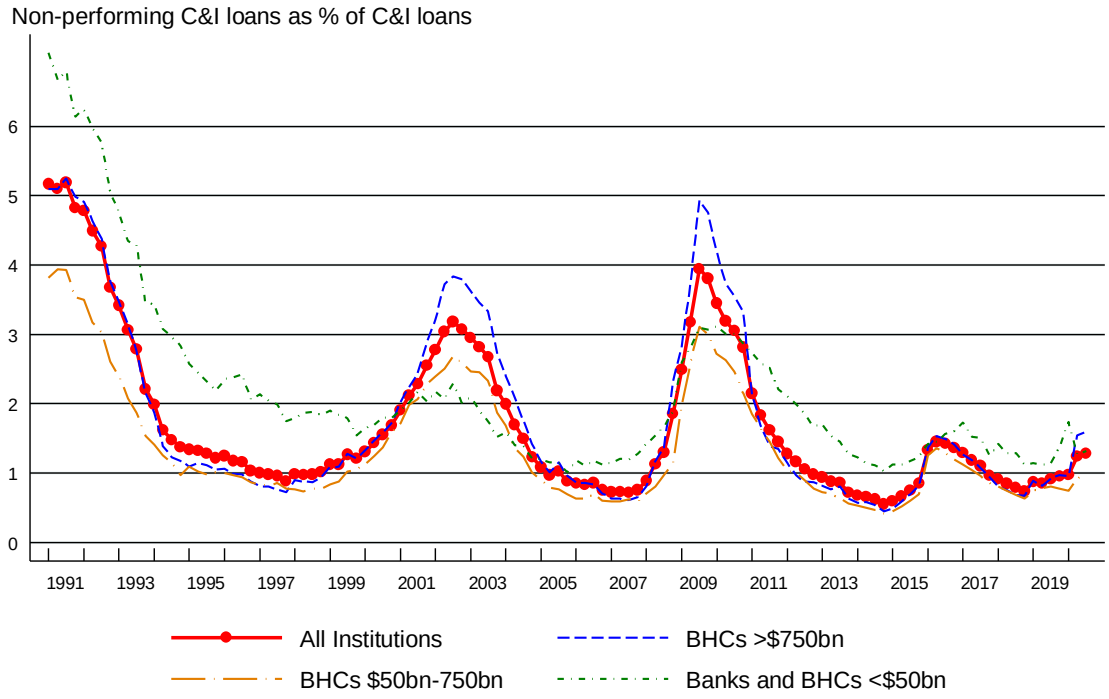
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



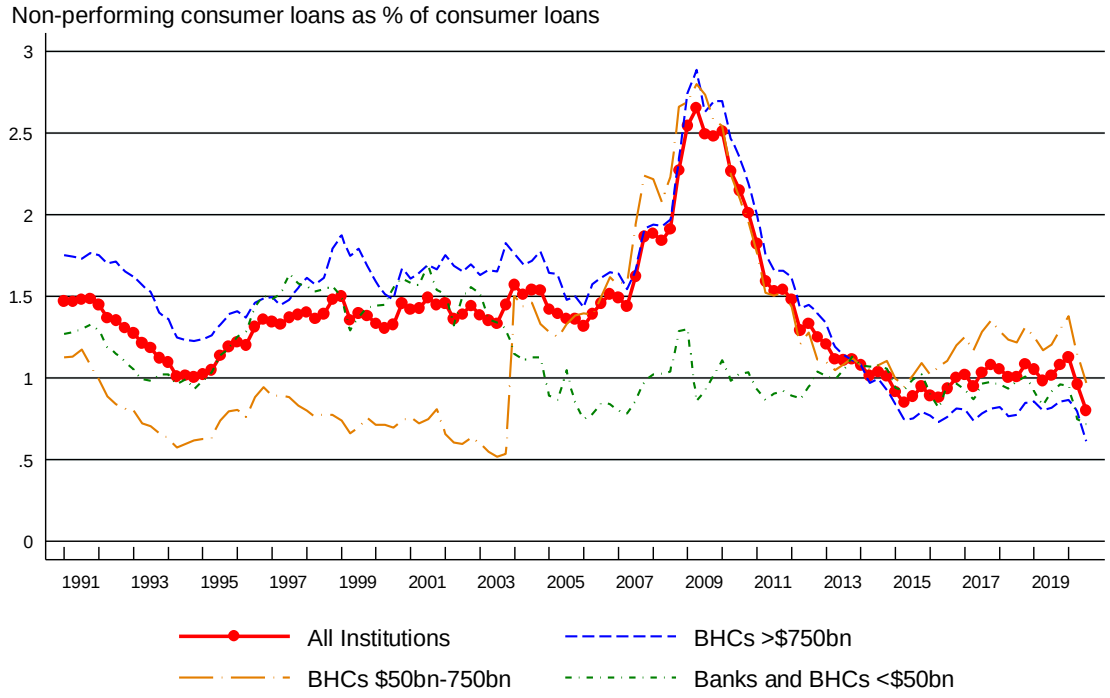
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



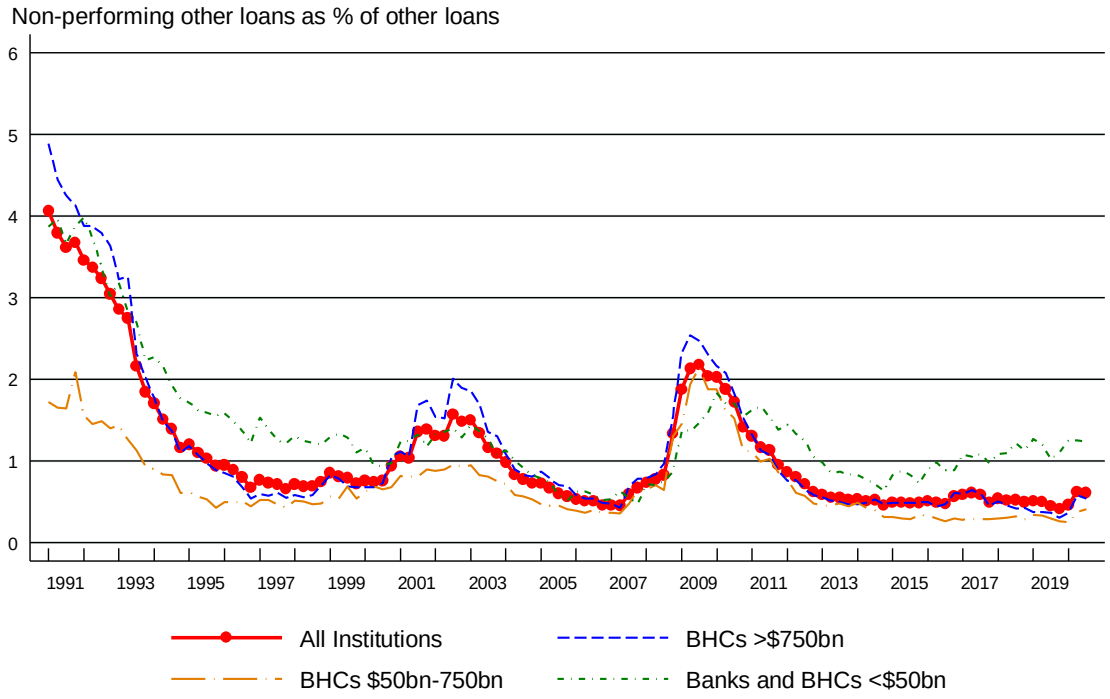
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



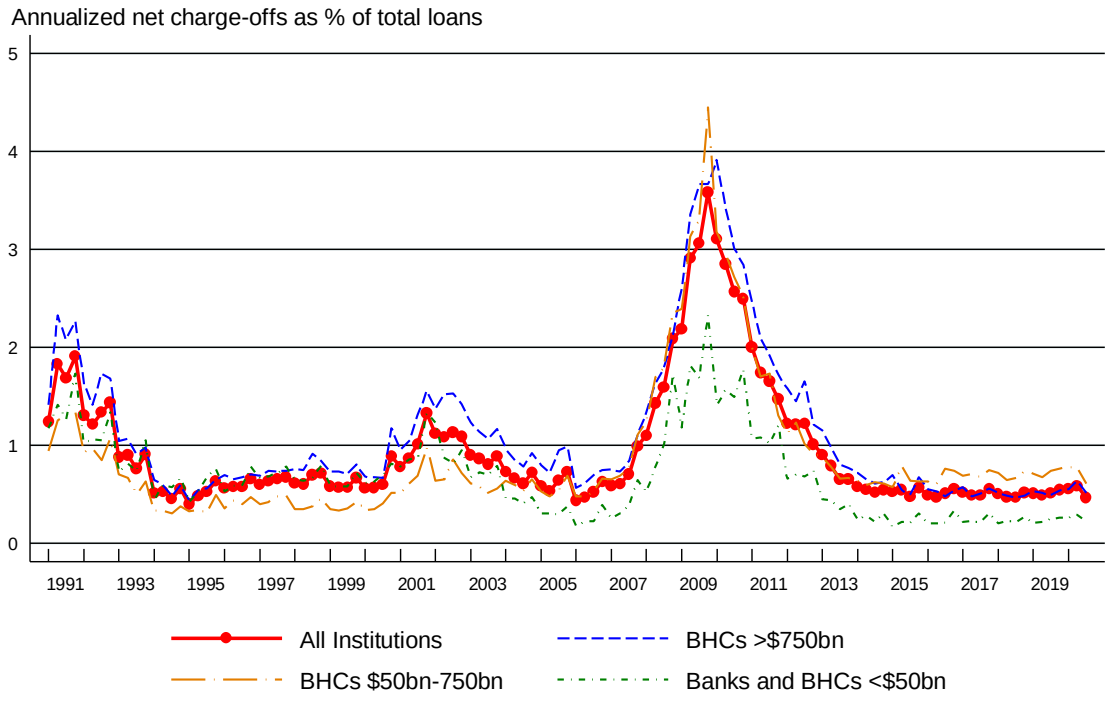
Non-performing Consumer Loans



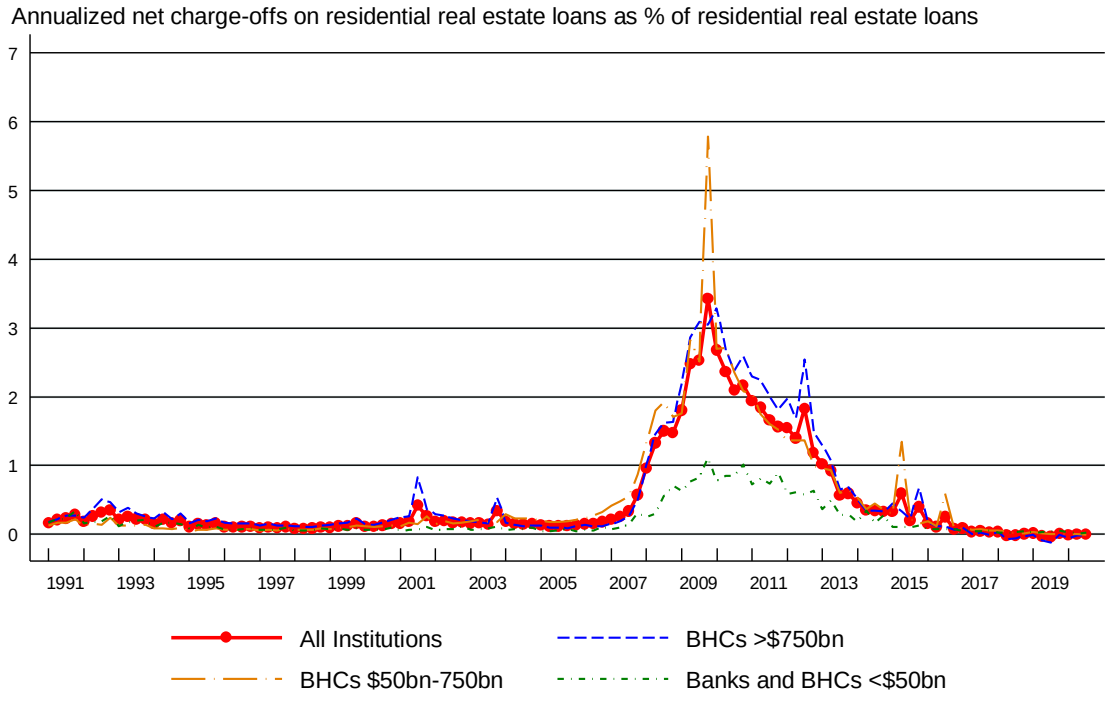
Non-performing Other Loans



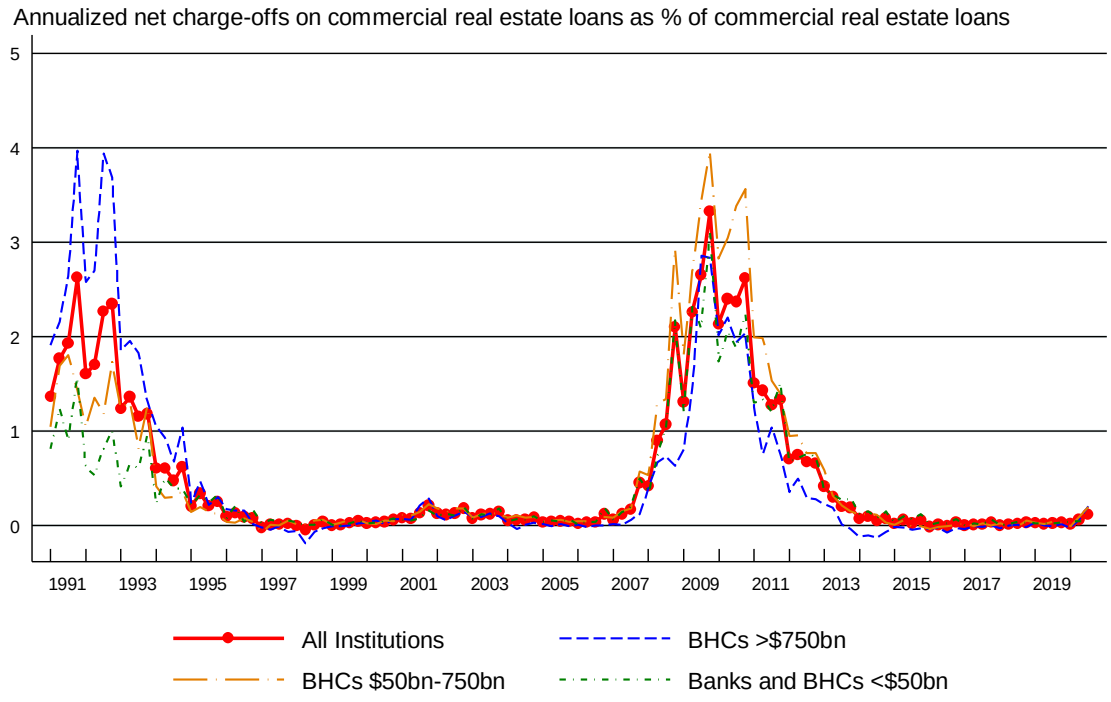
Net Charge-offs



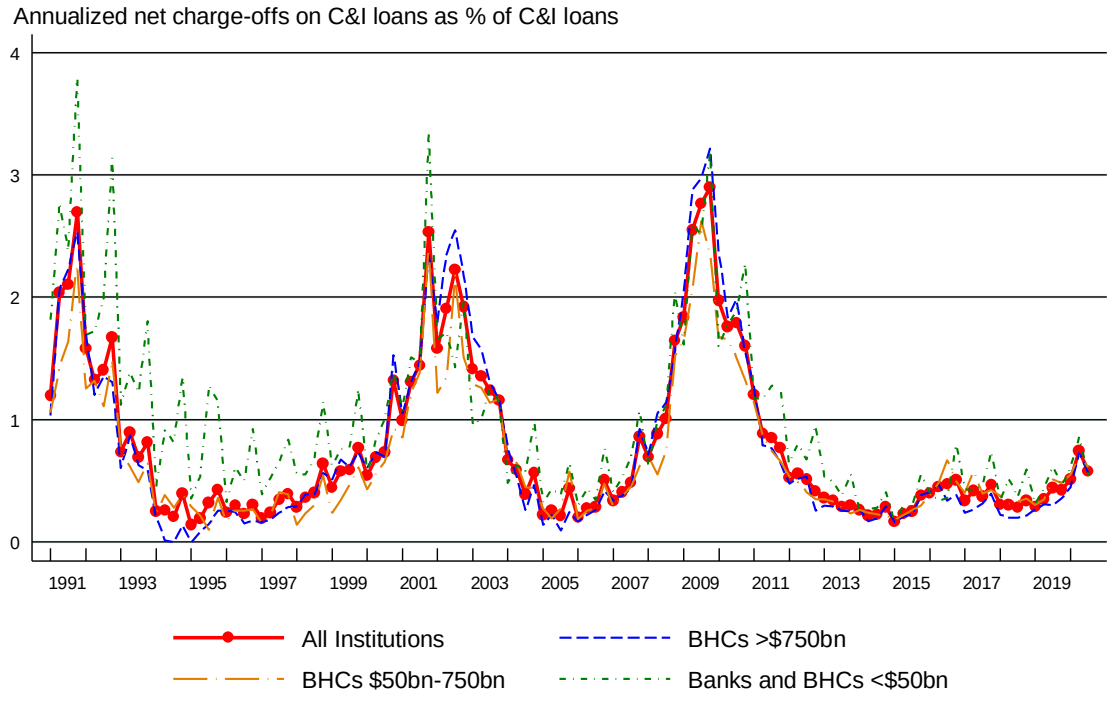
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



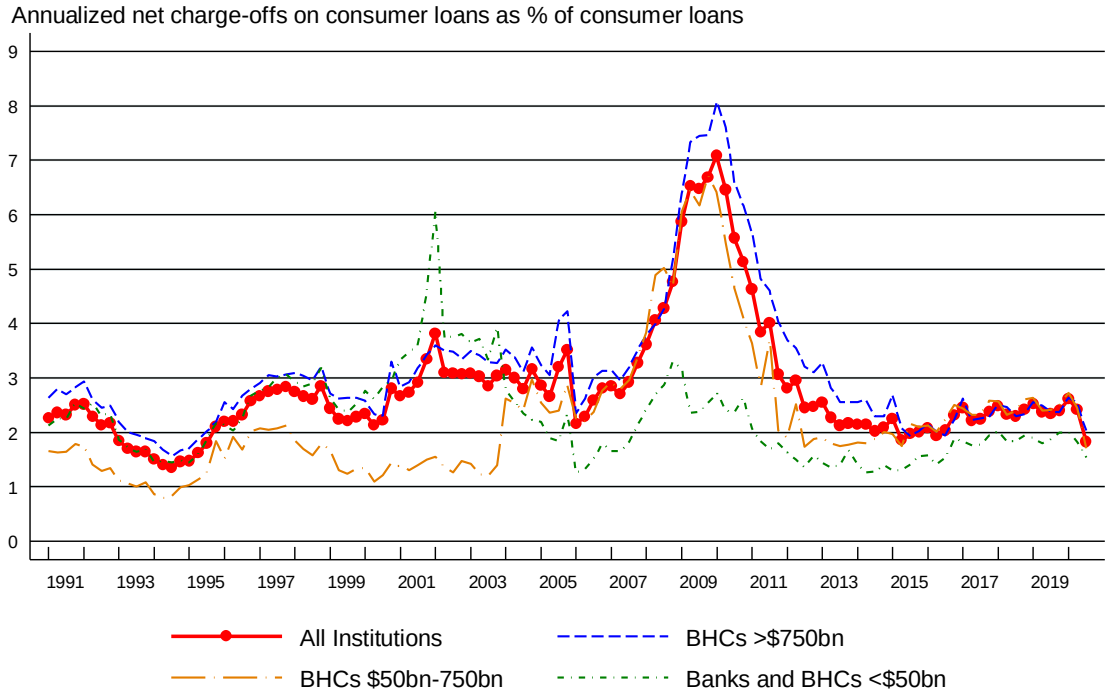
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



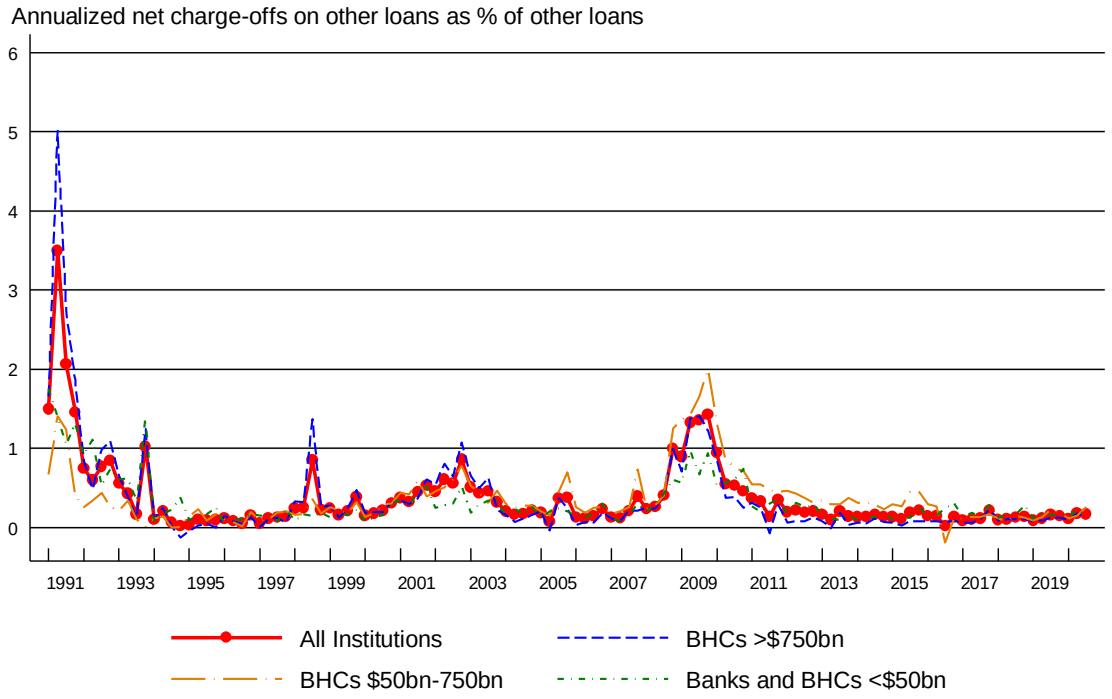
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



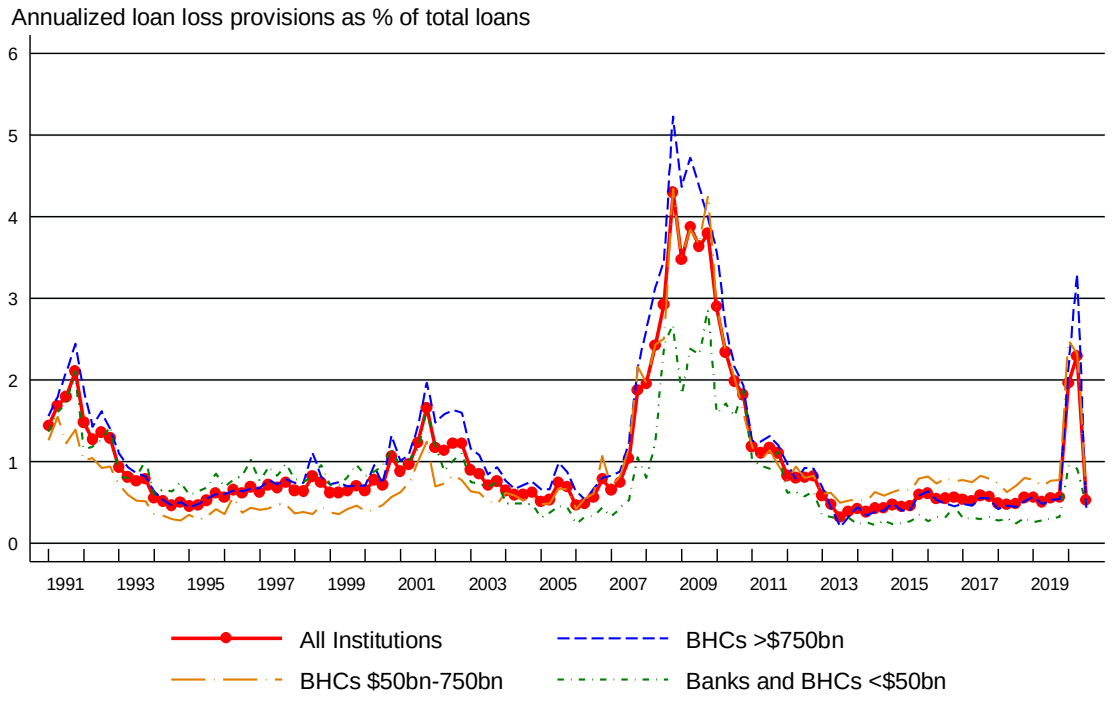
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



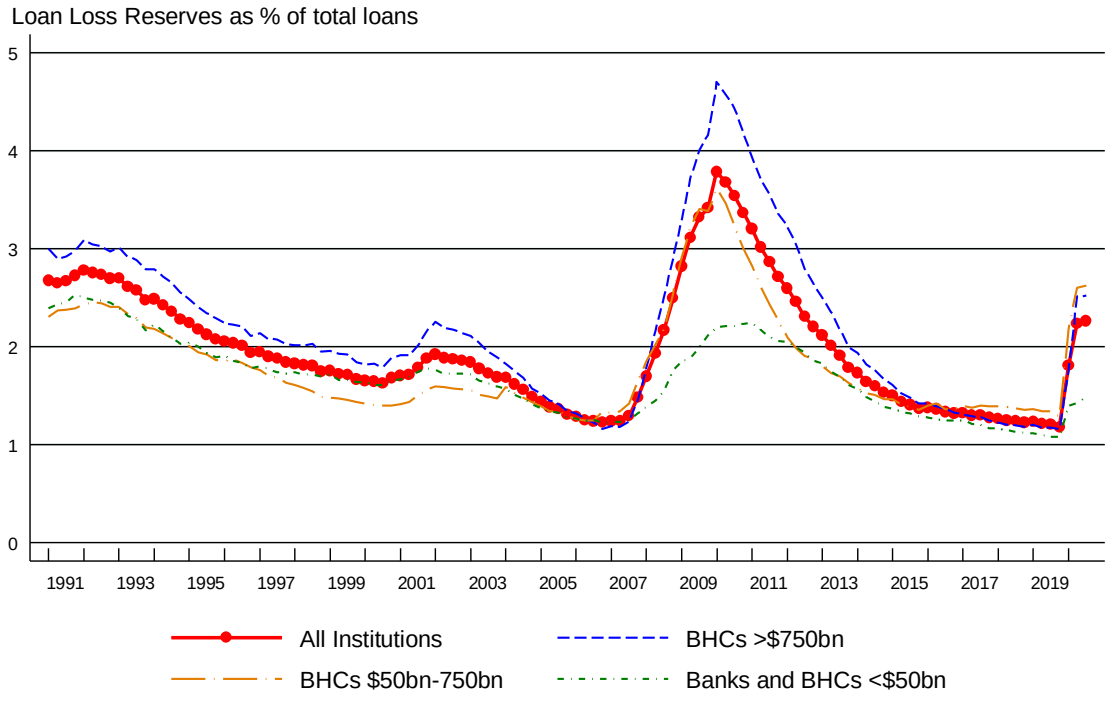
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



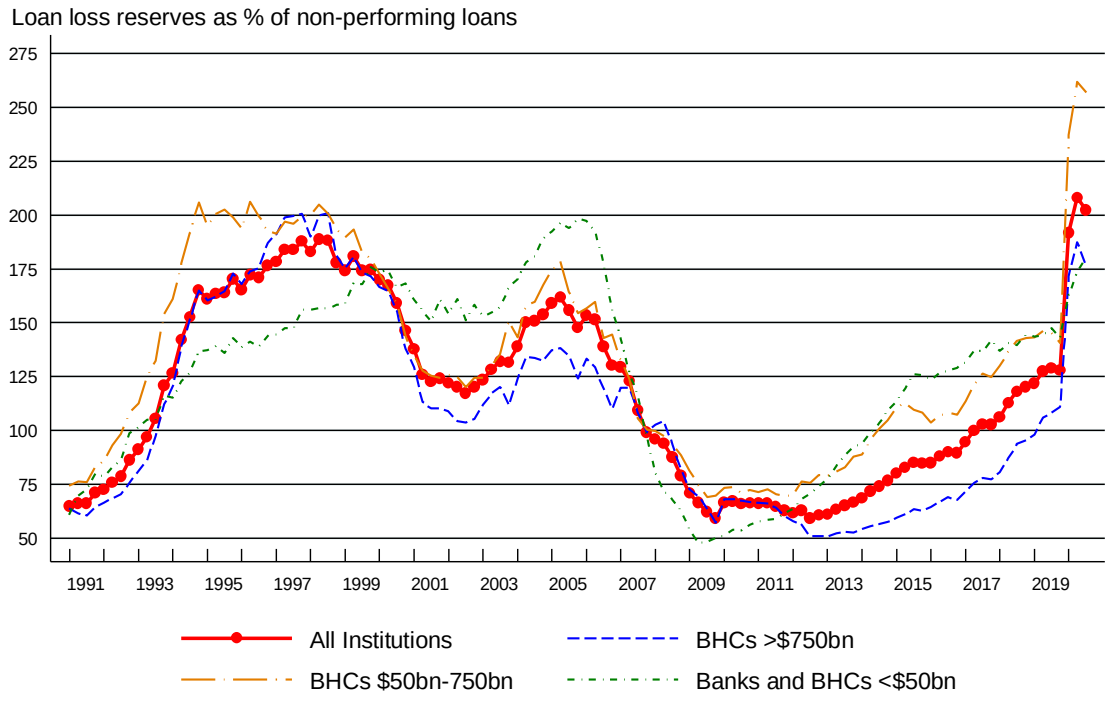
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



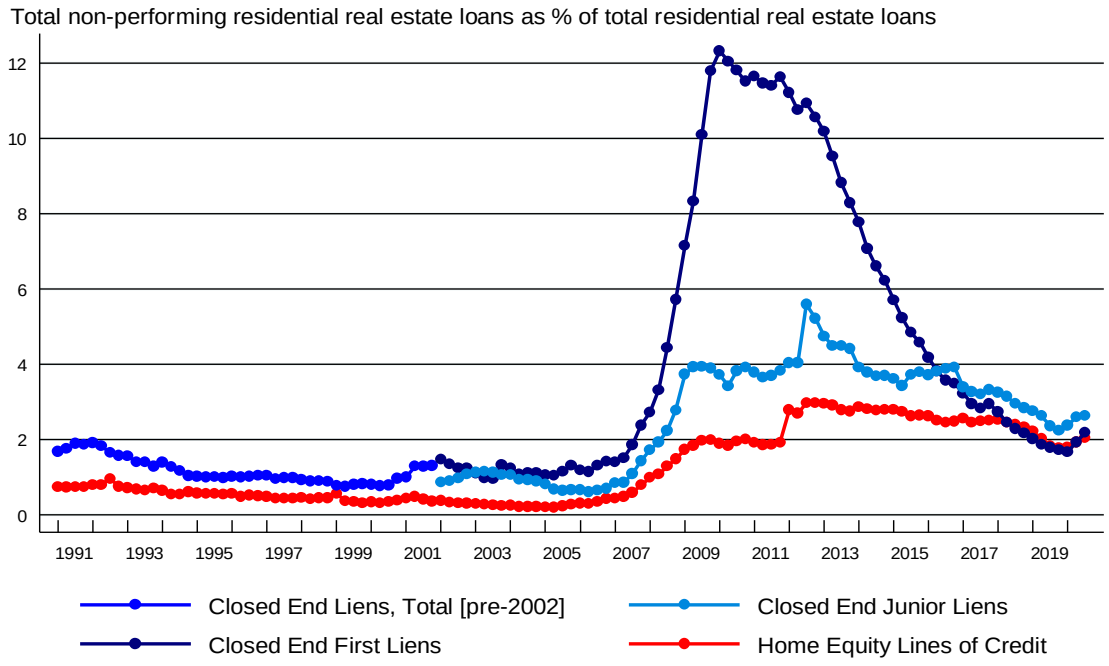
Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans



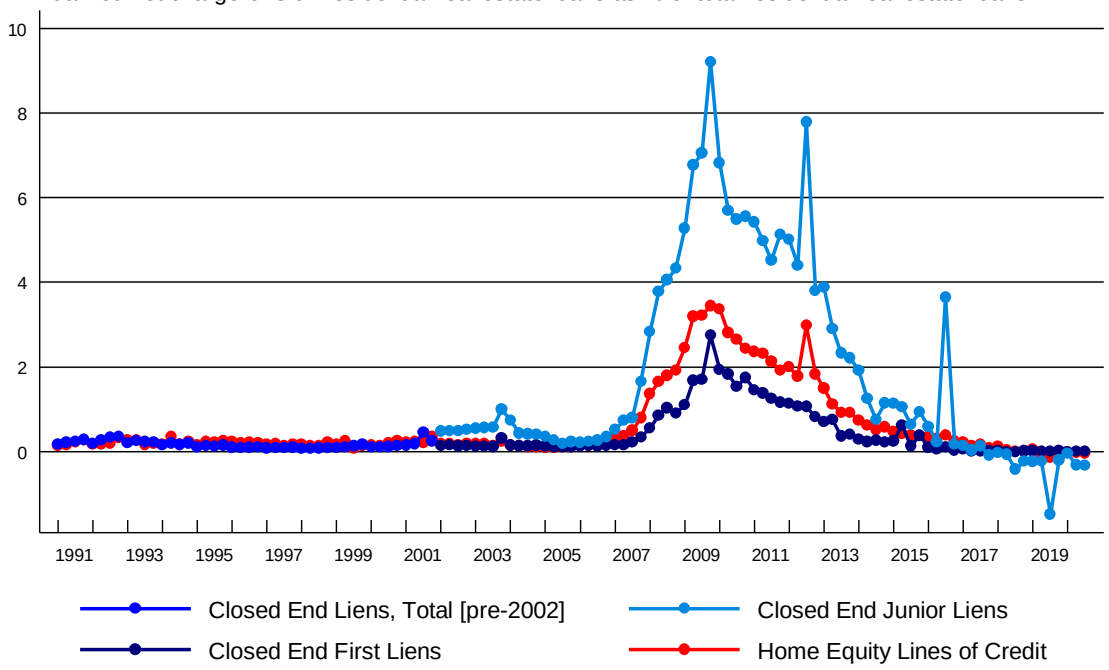
4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

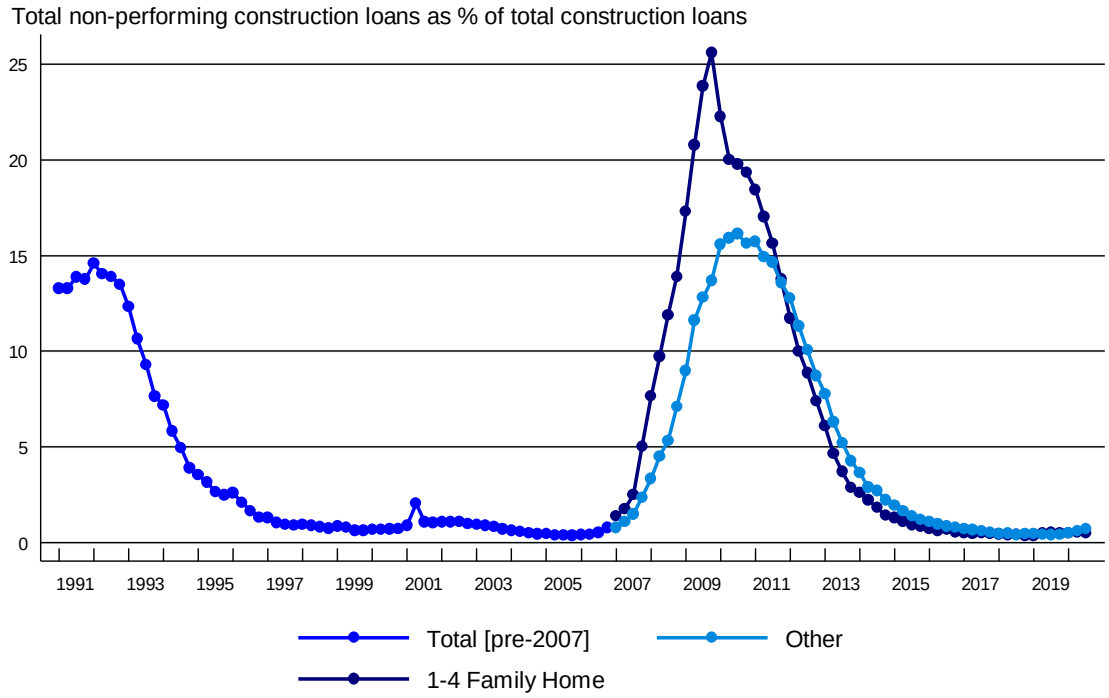


Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

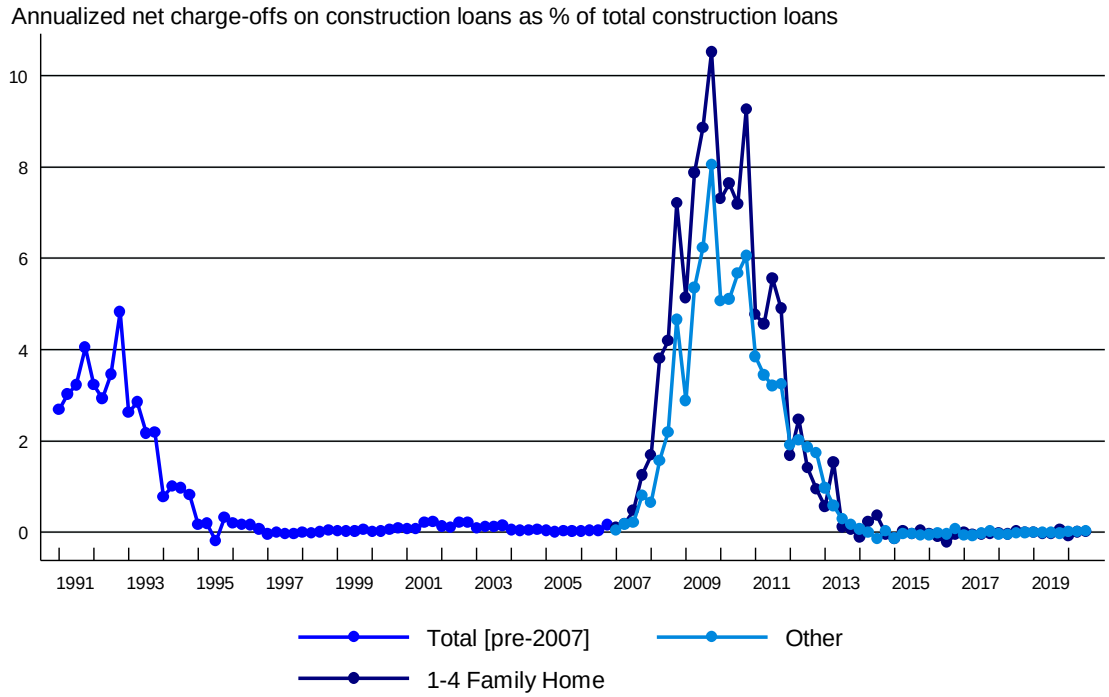


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

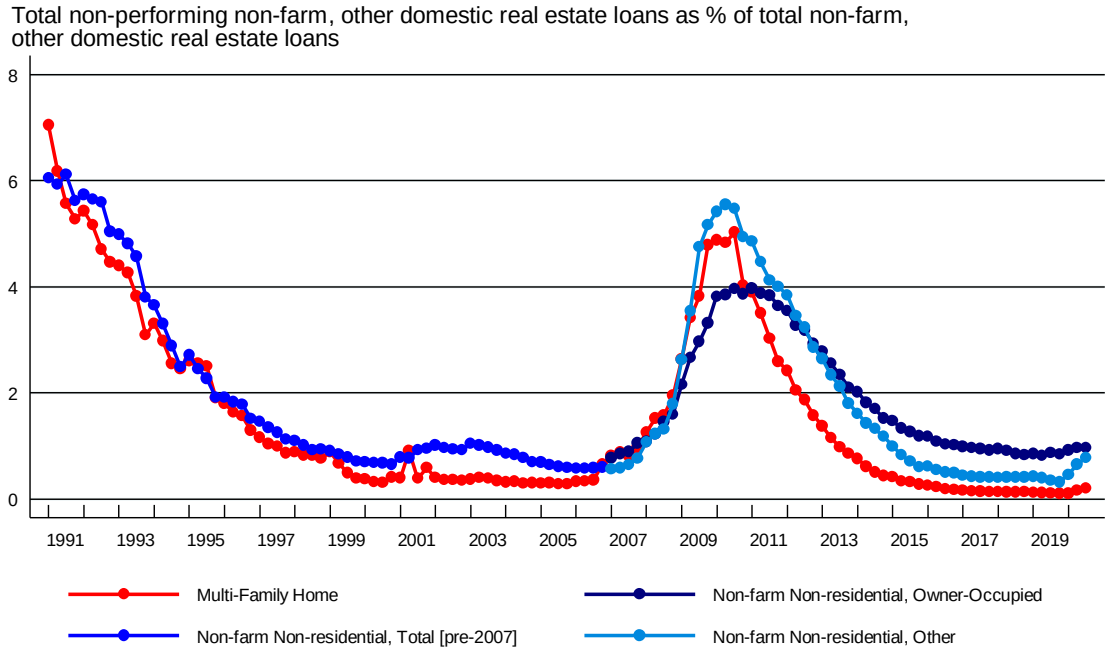
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



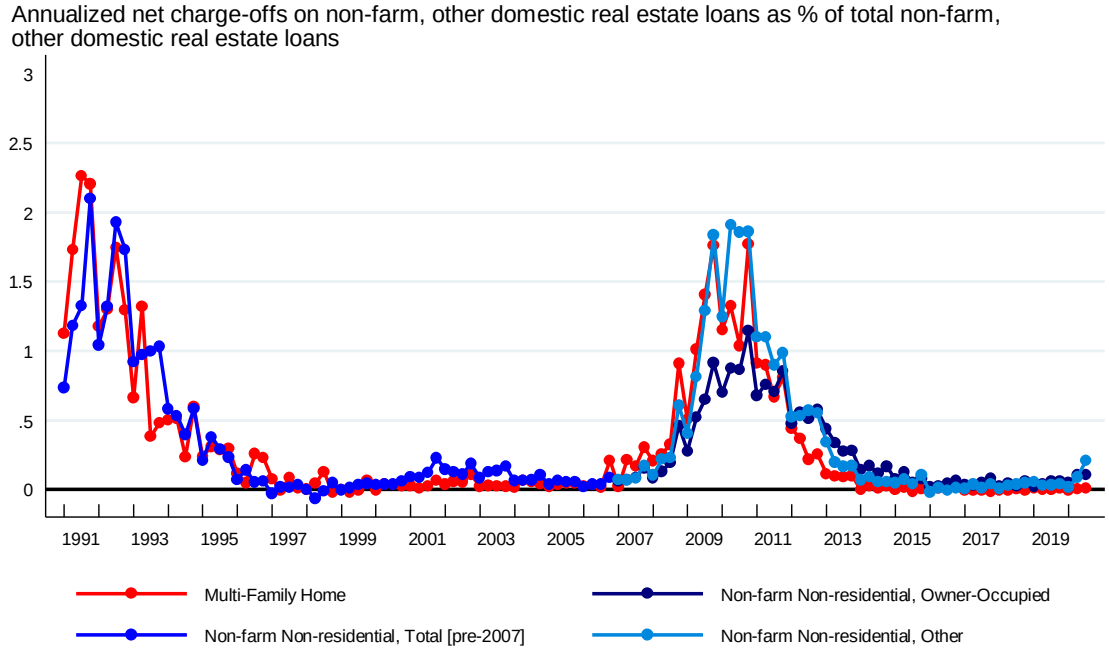
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

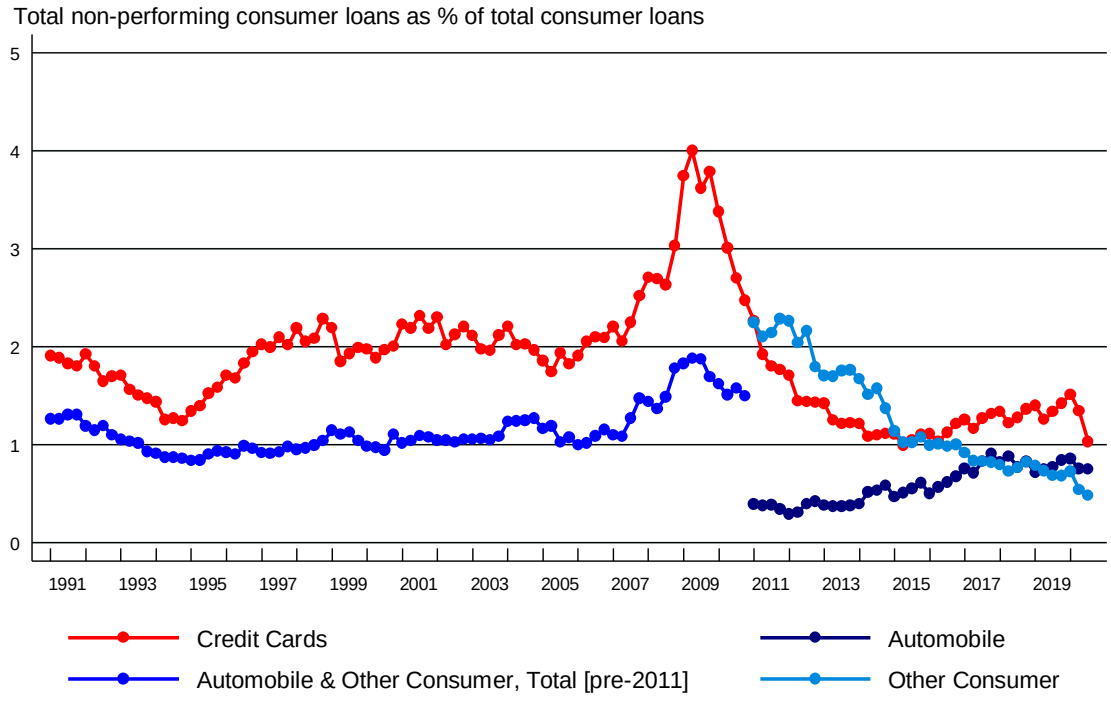


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

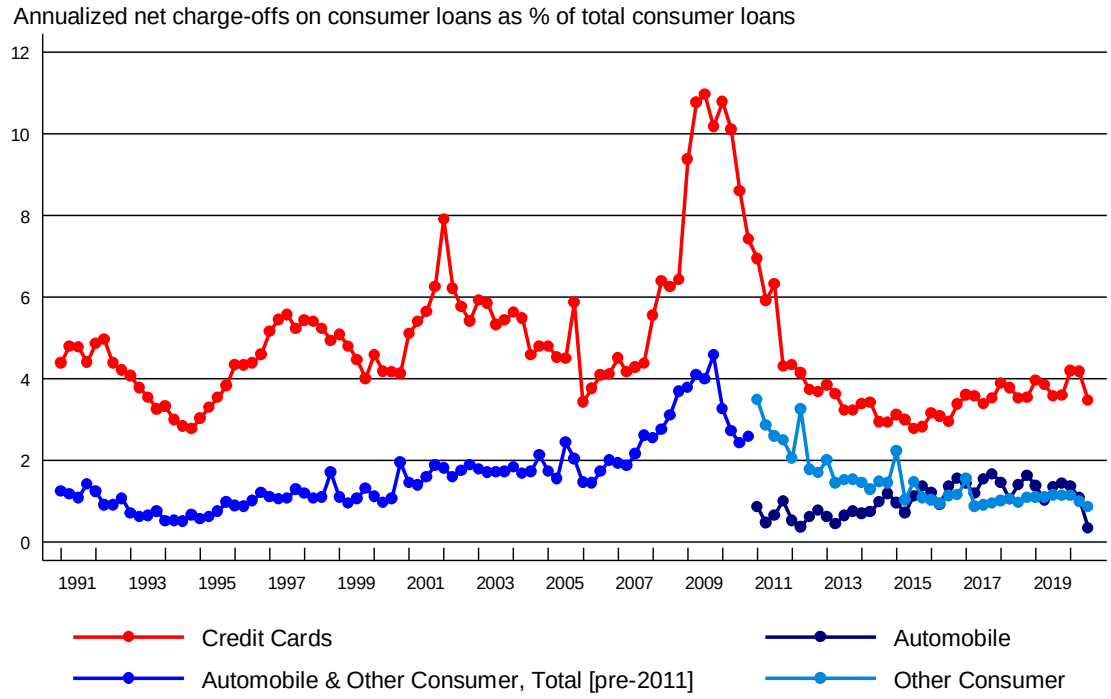


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

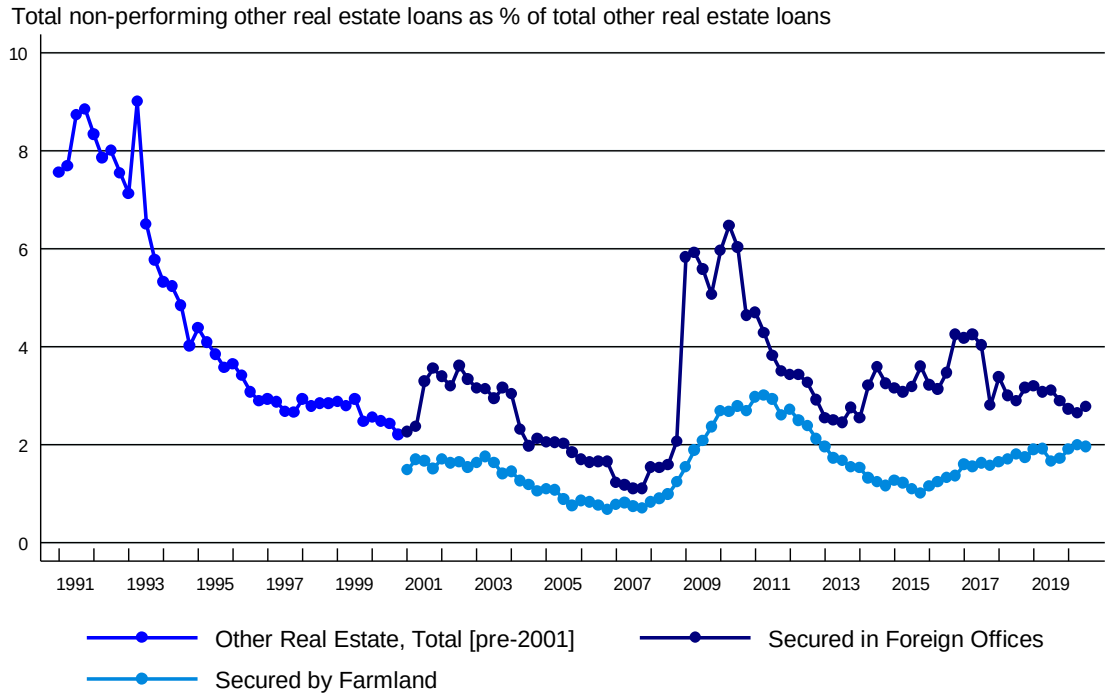


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

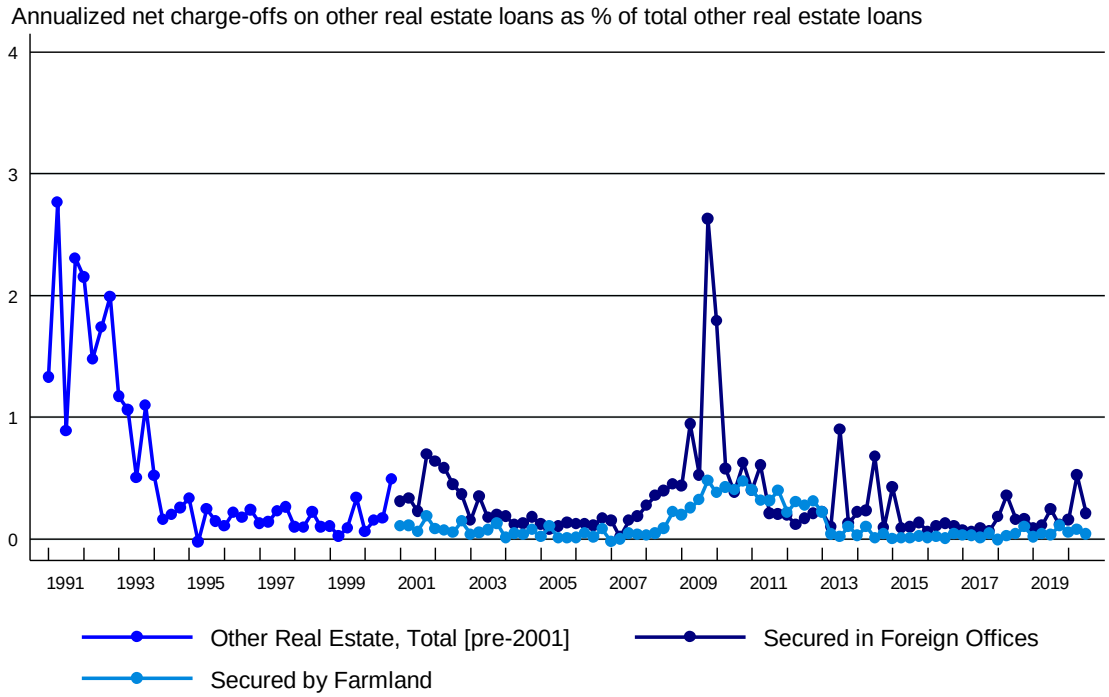


D. All Other Loans

Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

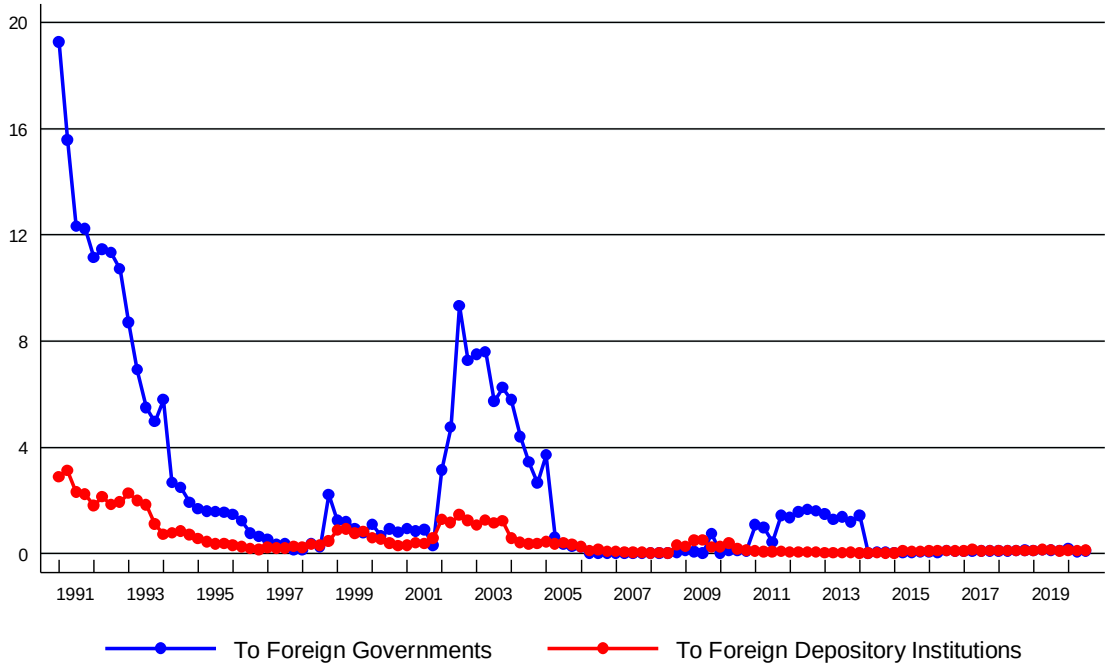


Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



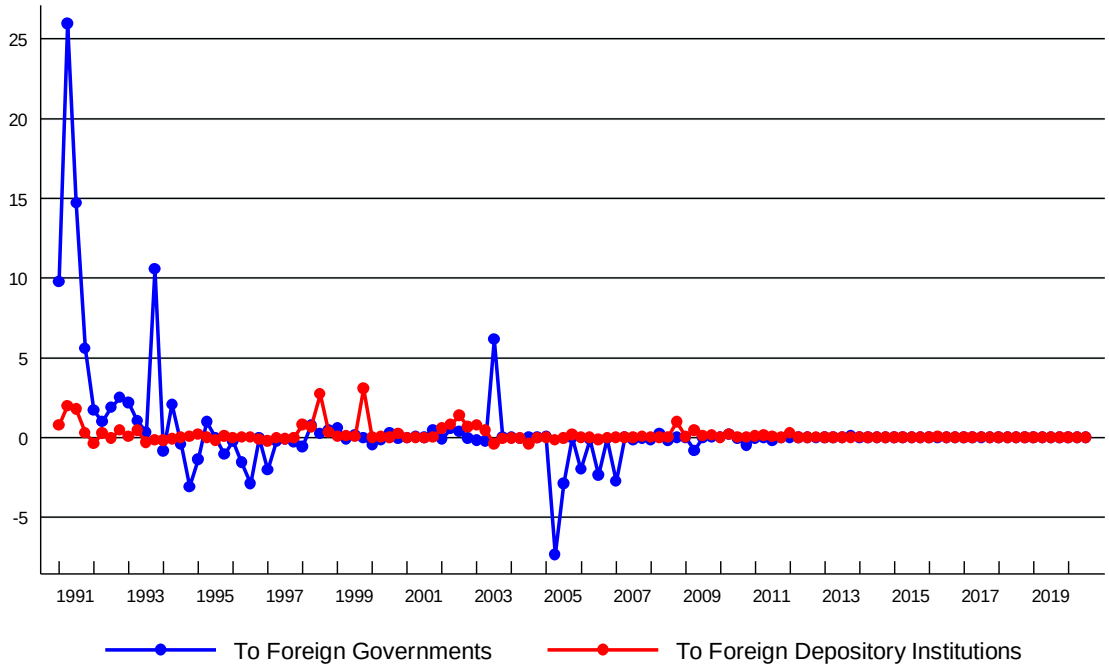
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions

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



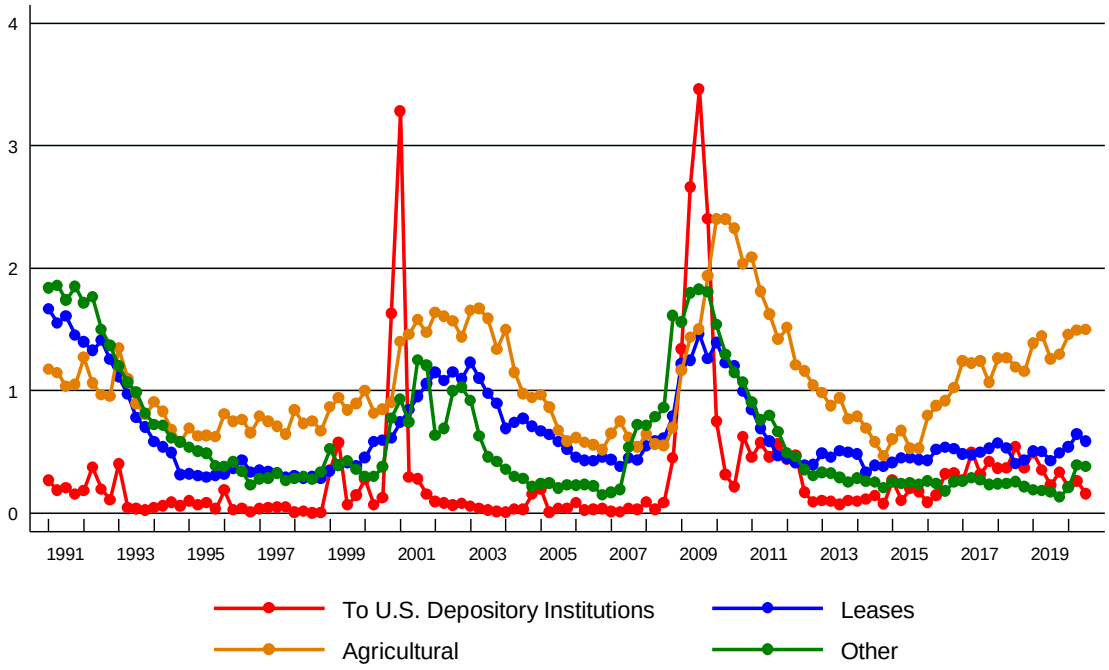
Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions

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



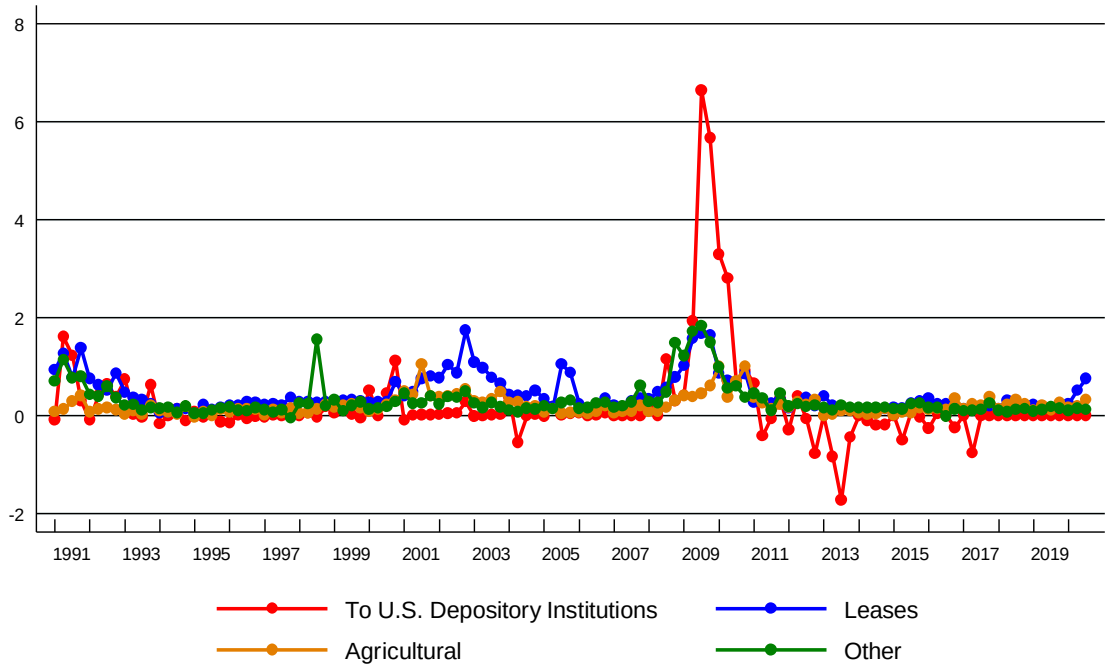
Non-performing Other Loans, Detail

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



Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail

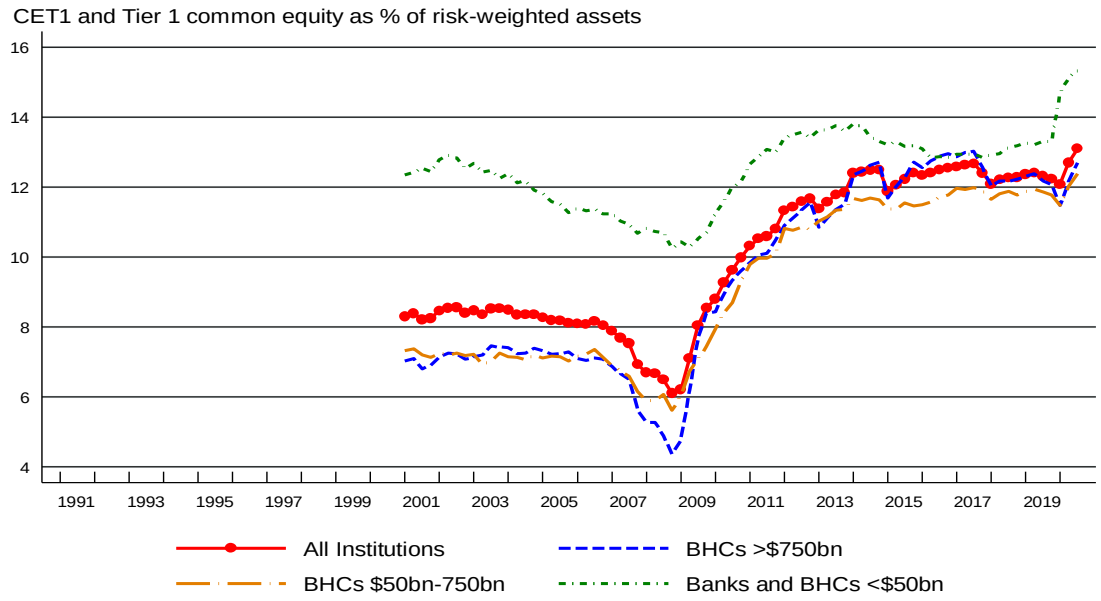
Annualized net charge-offs on other real estate loans as % of total other real estate loans



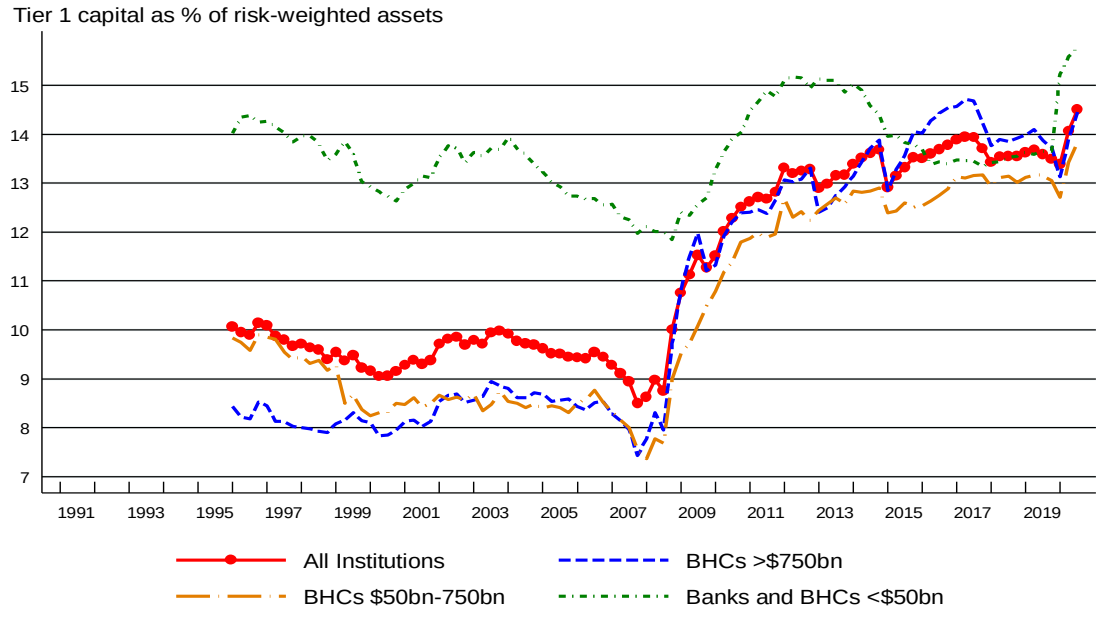
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

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.

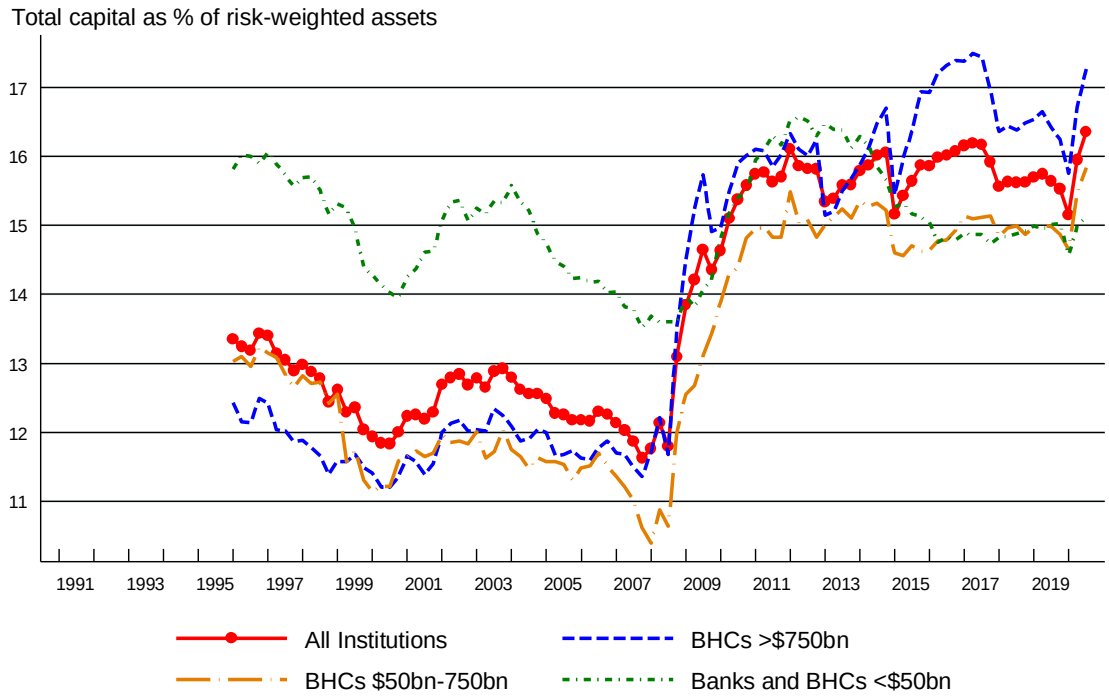
CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



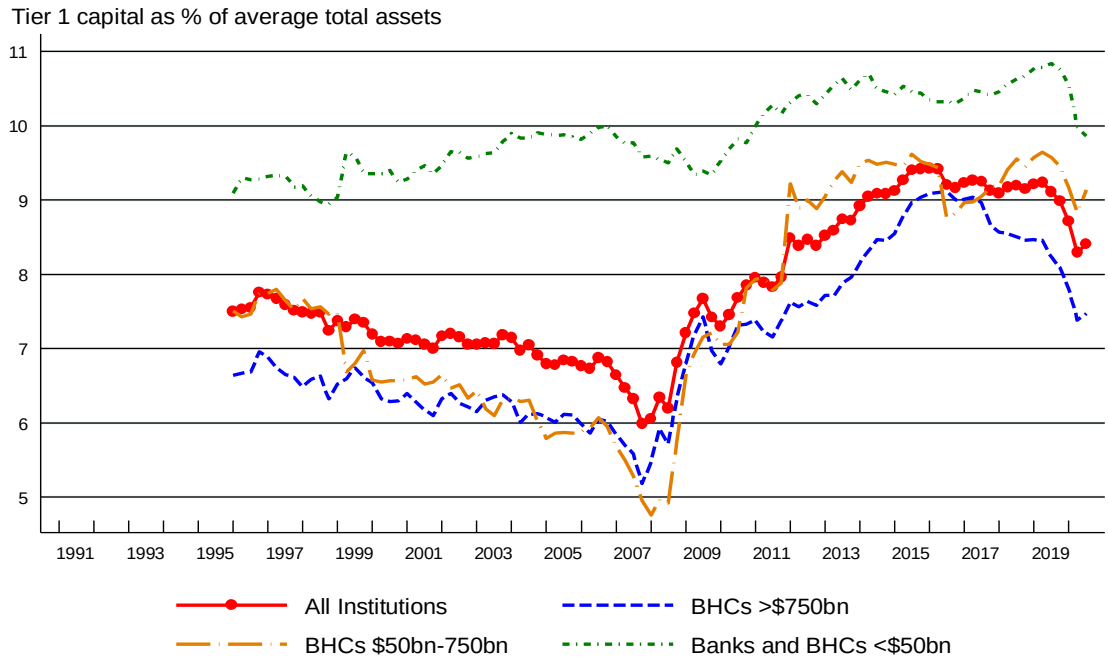
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio

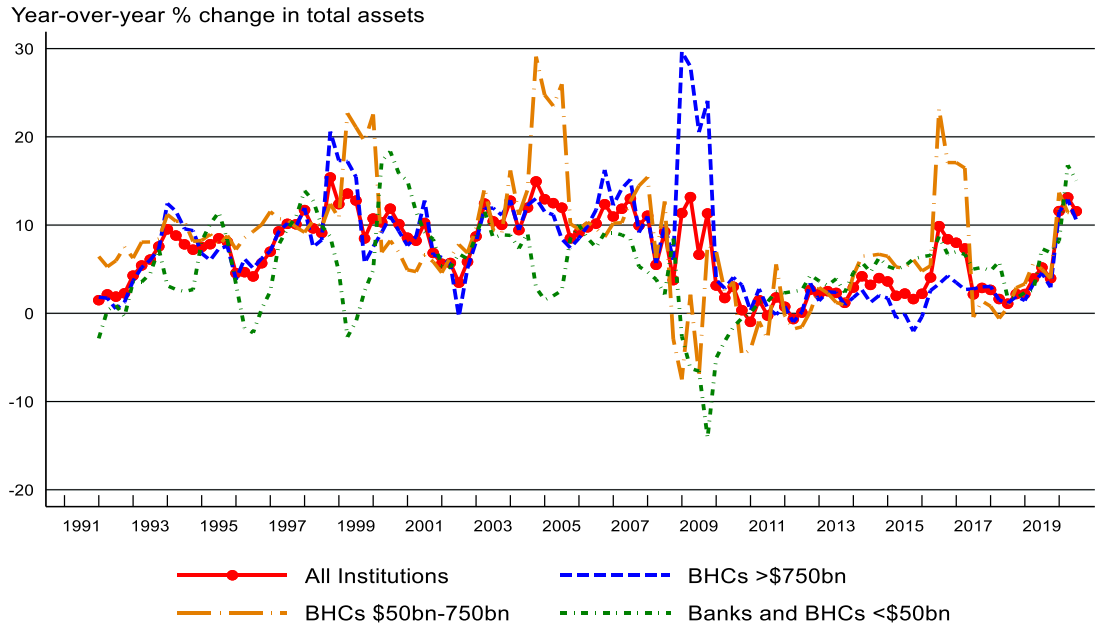


Leverage Ratio

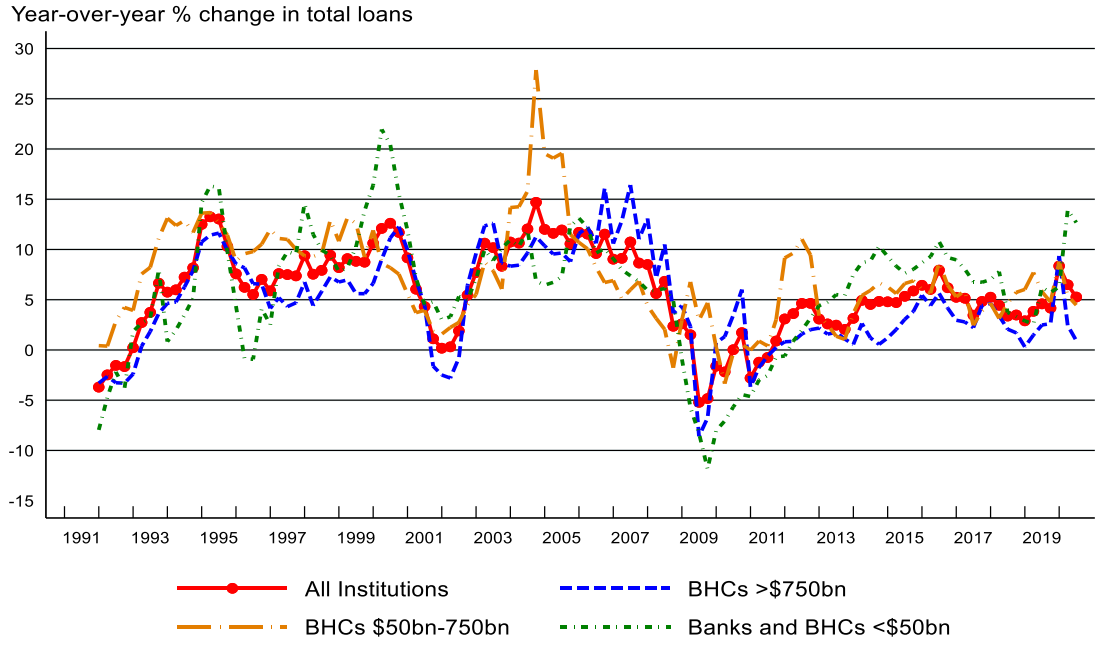


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms 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.

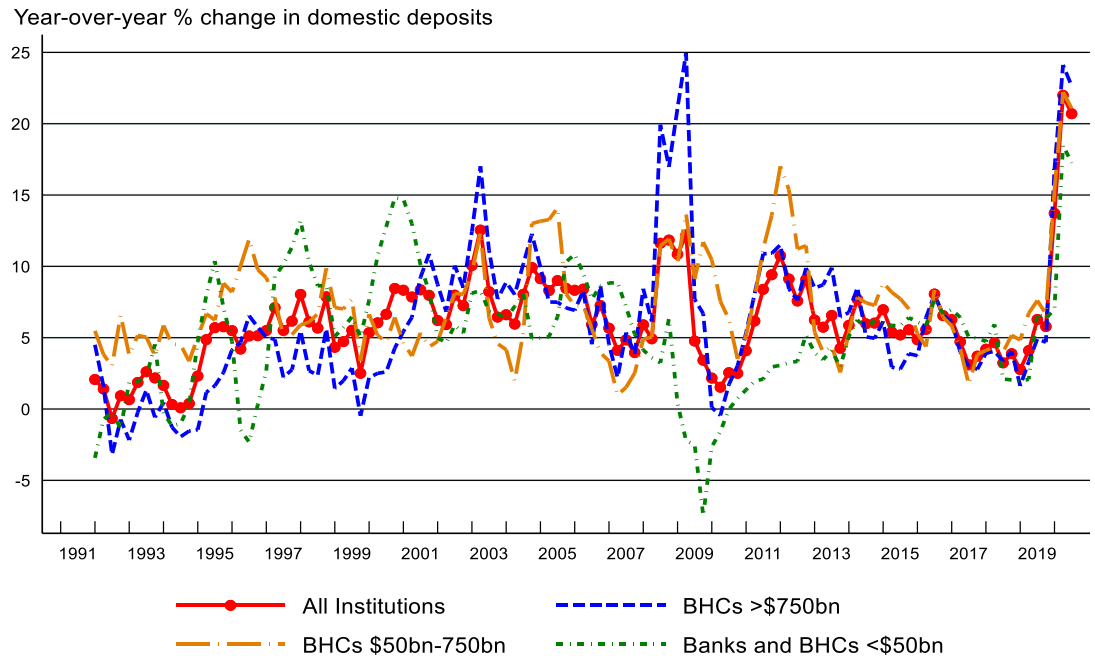
Asset Growth Rate



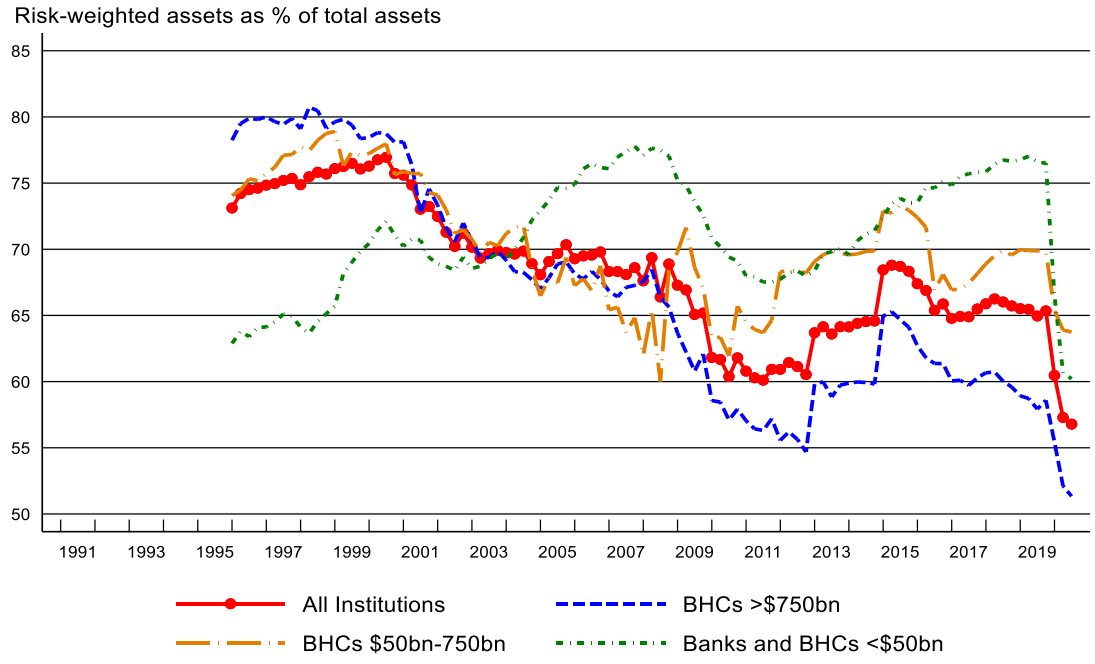
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate



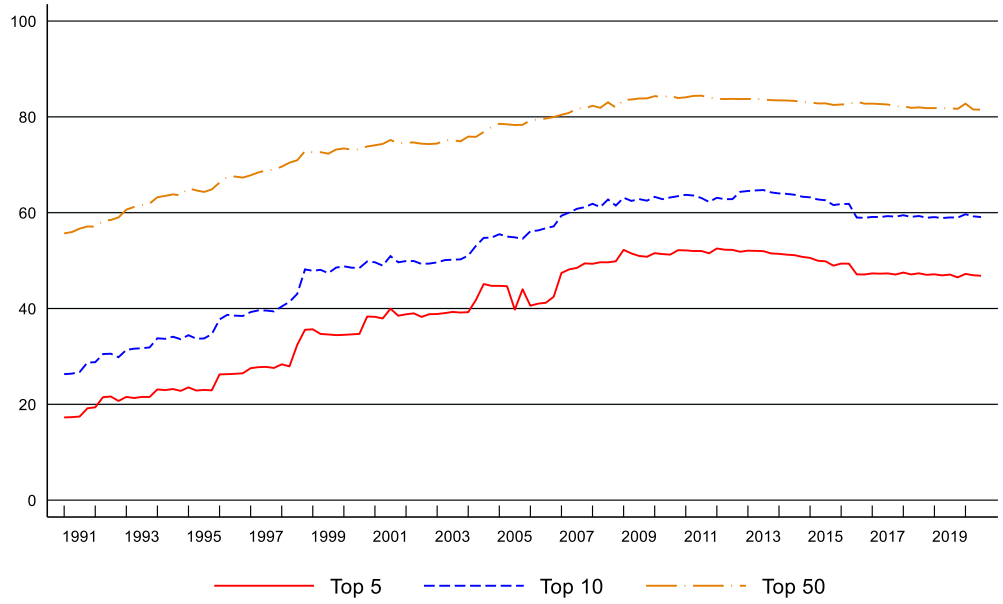
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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
2020Q3

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	3246.08	9443.00	1.16	13.93	13.05	15.02	17.33
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2738.45	4881.00	0.71	7.26	11.86	13.47	16.13
3	CITIGROUP	2234.46	3230.00	0.58	6.66	12.11	13.65	16.87
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1922.22	2035.00	0.42	4.49	11.38	13.05	16.35
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	1132.07	3367.00	1.19	14.54	14.50	16.57	19.56
6	MORGAN STANLEY	955.94	2717.00	1.14	12.29	17.40	19.54	22.02
7	U S BC	540.46	1580.00	1.17	12.02	9.43	11.04	13.10
8	TRUIST FC	499.18	1138.00	0.91	6.52	10.04	12.17	14.58
9	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	488.42	675.10	0.55	4.77	16.63	16.63	17.86
10	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	461.91	1518.88	1.32	11.40	11.71	12.77	15.22
11	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	428.40	937.00	0.87	8.34	13.51	16.34	17.44
12	CAPITAL ONE FC	421.88	2405.37	2.28	16.47	12.99	14.80	17.34
13	STATE STREET CORP	272.08	555.00	0.82	8.69	12.44	14.66	15.66
14	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	264.46	162.07	0.25	3.00	14.51	16.38	21.02
15	FIFTH THIRD BC	202.00	580.53	1.15	10.12	10.14	11.64	14.93
16	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	187.26	1074.00	2.29	19.65	13.89	15.11	16.74
17	BMO FNCL CORP	186.22	230.81	0.50	4.39	12.37	13.48	15.64
18	ALLY FNCL	185.27	476.00	1.03	13.48	10.36	12.11	14.05
19	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	179.58	314.54	0.70	5.60	9.82	11.16	13.29
20	KEYCORP	171.34	427.98	1.00	9.66	9.47	10.86	13.26
21	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	159.25	317.45	0.80	4.50	21.27	25.94	27.08
22	BARCLAYS US LLC	156.34	302.00	0.77	6.80	18.54	21.84	23.77
23	NORTHERN TR CORP	152.08	294.46	0.77	10.17	13.37	14.54	16.46
24	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	145.74	772.84	2.12	15.83	15.44	16.86	18.26
25	REGIONS FC	145.45	530.00	1.46	11.84	9.32	10.85	13.03
26	RBC US GRP HOLDS LLC	142.99	303.95	0.85	6.82	16.40	16.40	17.09
27	M&T BK CORP	138.63	372.14	1.07	9.25	9.81	11.01	13.31
28	BNP PARIBAS USA	137.26	182.46	0.53	3.78	16.31	16.33	18.78
29	FIRST REPUBLIC BK	133.23	293.14	0.88	10.34	9.78	11.50	12.94
30	CREDIT SUISSE HOLD USA	124.65	242.28	0.78	4.02	22.54	23.16	23.30
31	DISCOVER FS	124.35	771.08	2.48	30.08	12.20	13.34	15.21
32	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	120.12	303.69	1.01	9.40	9.89	12.37	14.39
33	DB USA CORP	119.01	101.00	0.34	2.84	28.36	40.36	40.43
34	BBVA USA BSHRS	103.65	165.84	0.64	5.84	12.79	13.13	15.30
35	SVB FNCL GRP	97.09	446.31	1.84	22.91	12.31	13.25	14.19
36	COMERICA	83.79	211.00	1.01	10.72	10.25	10.84	13.12
37	FIRST HORIZON NAT CORP	83.03	536.06	2.58	27.32	9.21	10.25	12.05
38	ZIONS BC NA	78.36	174.66	0.89	9.11	10.43	11.45	13.75
39	POPULAR	65.91	168.00	1.02	11.37	15.93	16.00	18.49
40	SIGNATURE BK	63.76	138.55	0.87	11.12	10.26	10.26	11.98
41	CIT GROUP	60.86	85.68	0.56	5.95	9.87	10.88	13.09
42	PEOPLES UNITED FNCL INC	60.85	144.58	0.95	7.38	9.93	10.46	11.85
43	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	54.93	115.77	0.84	6.88	9.69	10.96	13.02
44	CIBC BC USA	53.36	149.65	1.12	6.89	12.92	12.92	14.17
45	SYNOVUS FC	53.04	91.57	0.69	7.23	9.30	10.57	13.16
46	EAST WEST BC	50.37	159.54	1.27	12.45	12.84	12.84	14.50
47	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	48.67	142.68	1.17	14.01	10.43	11.48	13.70
48	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	48.06	131.00	1.09	11.22	16.84	16.84	16.86
49	TCF FC	47.59	55.74	0.47	3.96	11.44	11.98	14.04
50	BOK FC	46.09	154.03	1.34	11.81	12.07	12.07	14.05
TOTALS**	TOP 50 (BHCS AND BANKS)	19616.17	45605.42	0.93	9.44	12.53	14.17	16.64
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	24067.68	58656.57	0.97	9.67	13.10	14.50	16.36

* 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 $750 billion in total assets as of the current quarter, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs[5] with $50 - $750 billion in total assets in the current quarter, and for the remainder of the industry. For consistency, time-series graphs for the ">$750bn" and $50-$750bn" 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 >$750bn" and the "BHCs $50-$750bn" series. Finally, the "all other banks and BHCs" quarterly series is constructed by subtracting the "BHCs > $750bn" and "BHCs $50-$750bn" 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 > $750bn 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.

- In 2020:Q1, some non-advanced approaches firms began to implement a simplified capital rule to calculate CET1 in Schedule HC-R Part II. This is reflected in the calculation of aggregate CET1 and related ratios.

Data Notes

1. As of 2020Q1, the largest asset group used for statistics reported by BHC size was raised from a threshold of $500bn to $750bn to reflect the changing nature of the banking industry. The six BHCs previously reported in the >$500bn group remain the same in the new >$750bn set (J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley). Note that the smallest BHC by total assets in this category is Morgan Stanley at $948bn. At the time of the first Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations report in 2012:Q2, Morgan Stanley, the smallest BHC in the >500bn category, still sat high above the $500bn threshold with total assets of $748bn. Currently, the next smallest BHC is USBC at $543bn. In general, the subsets of BHCs with statistics reported by asset totals remain consistent throughout time in this report.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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 2020

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$750bn[2] in total assets as of the current quarter, for BHCs with $50bn-750bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Return on equity and return on assets both increased dramatically from 9.67% and 0.98% in 2020:Q3 to 11.16% and 1.12% in 2020:Q4 respectively, reflecting a drop in quarterly loan loss provisions.
- Net interest margin, defined as net interest income as a percentage of interest earning assets, fell from last quarter, decreasing from 2.23% to 2.22%. The current net interest margin of 2.22% is below its post-crisis (2009:Q1 – 2020:Q4) average of 2.66%.
- Noninterest income ratio, measured as noninterest income as a percentage of total assets, stayed constant from last quarter with a value of 1.99% in both 2020:Q3 and 2020:Q4, which is below its post-crisis average of 2.18%.
- Asset growth rose from 11.65% in 2020:Q3 to 15.60% in 2020:Q4. Loan growth slowed from 5.3% to 3.98%, and domestic deposit growth rose from 20.70% to 23.70%.
- 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 13.26%, 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] The threshold for the highest asset grouping was raised from $500bn to $750bn in the 2020Q1 Quarterly Trends report. Six BHCs exceed this $750bn size threshold: J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. See Data Notes on page 42 for more details.

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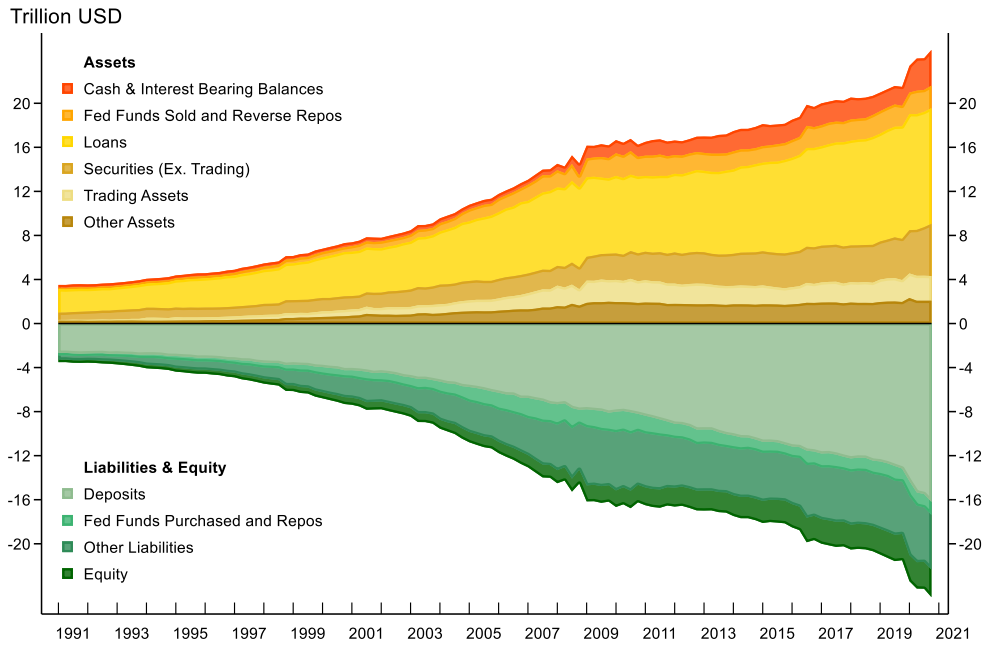
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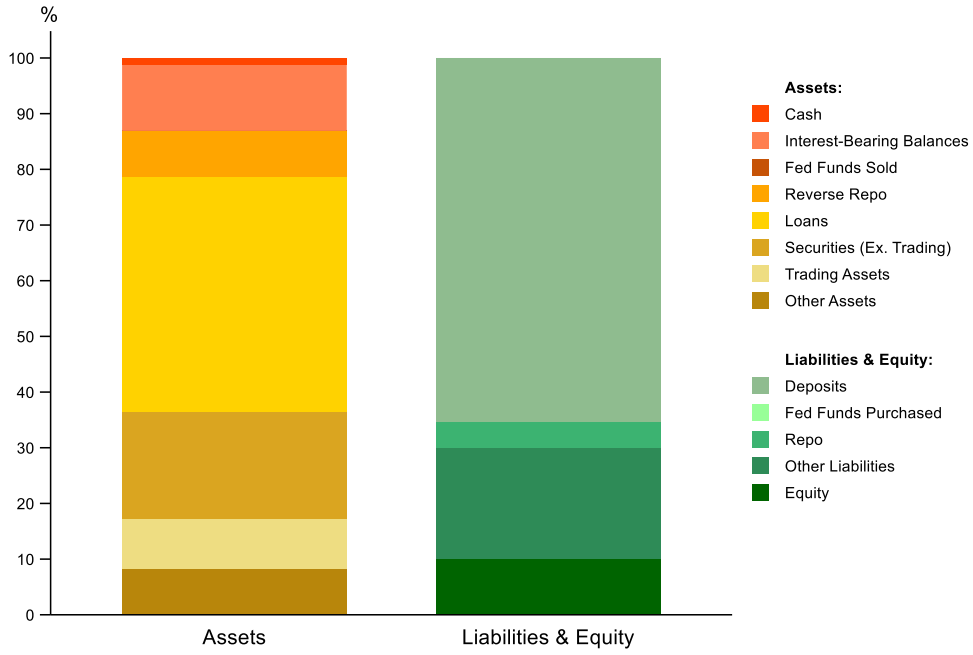
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

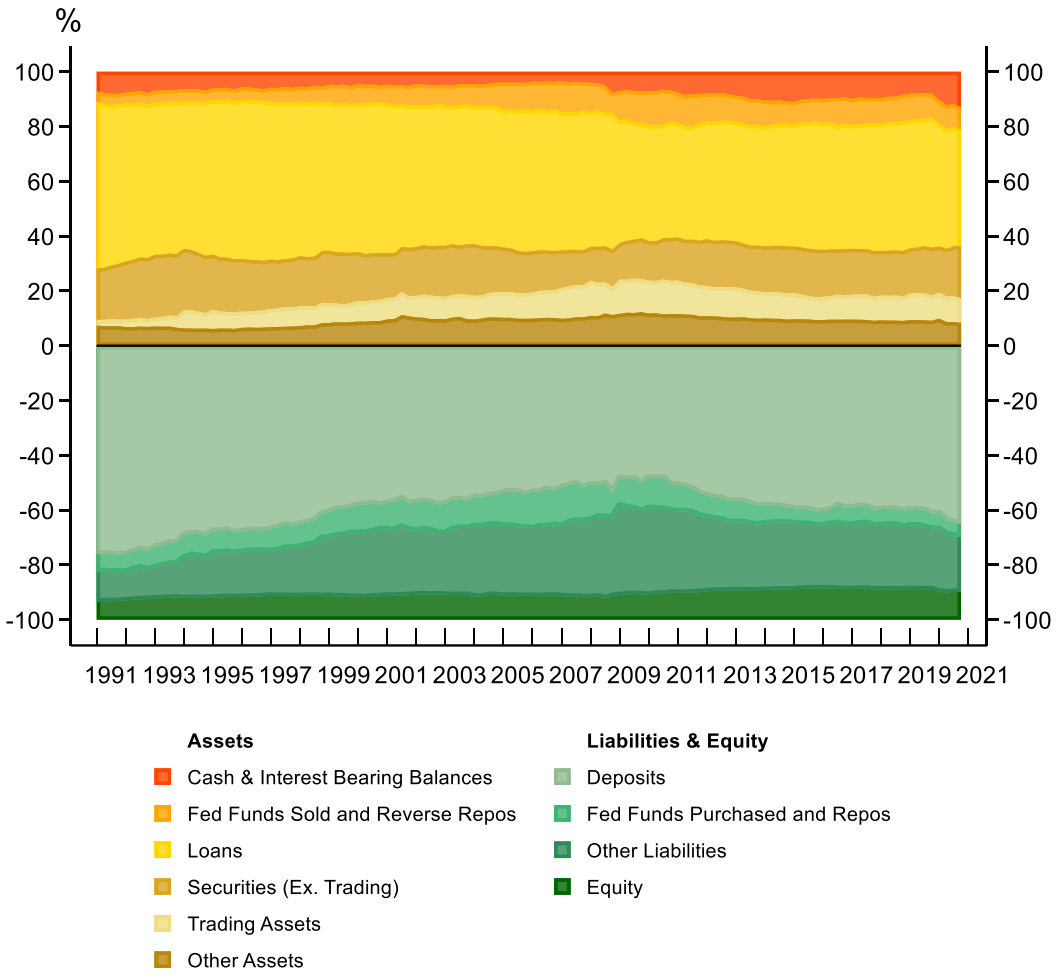
Balance Sheet Composition



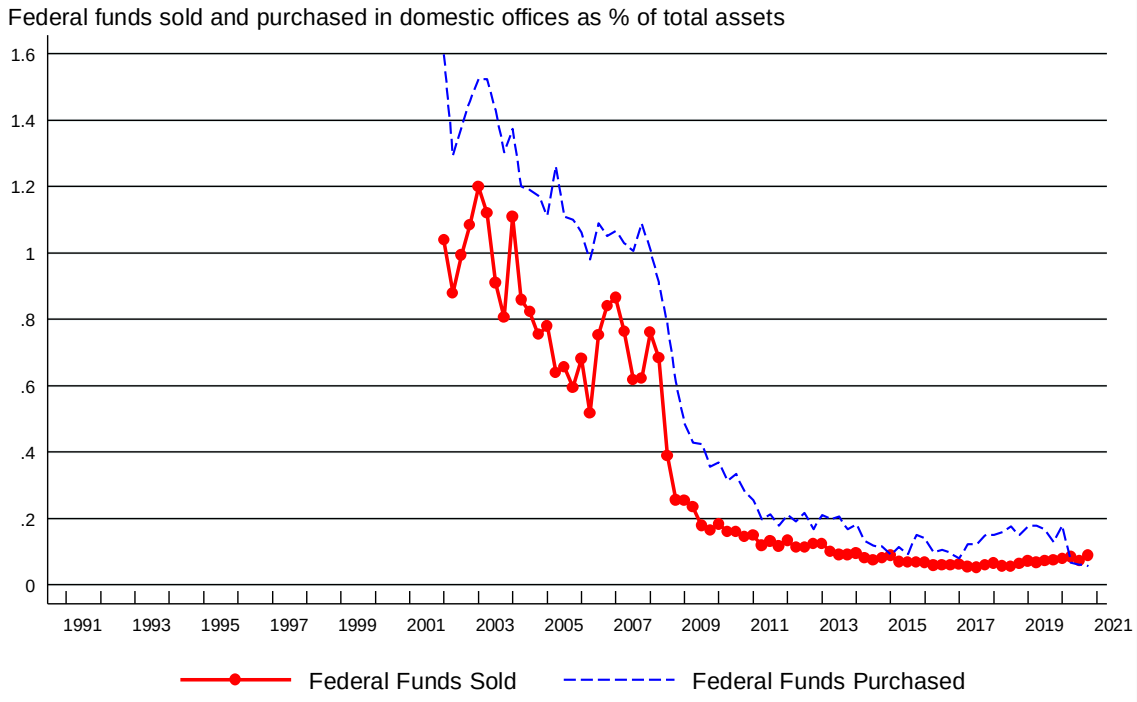
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



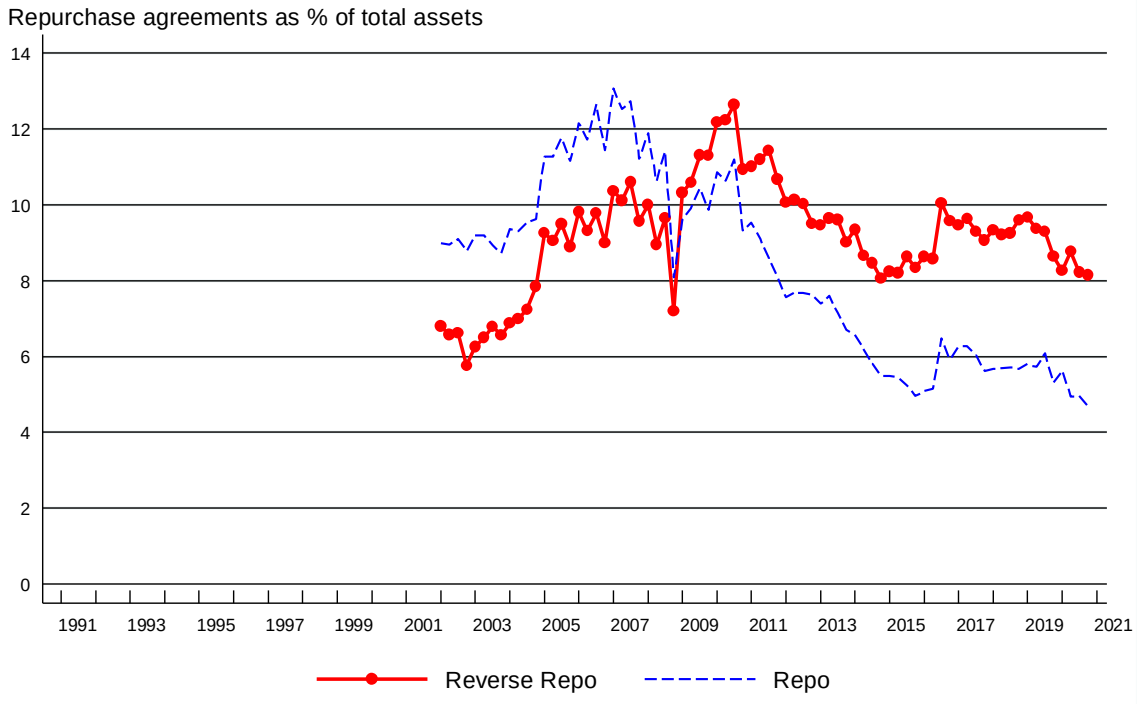
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

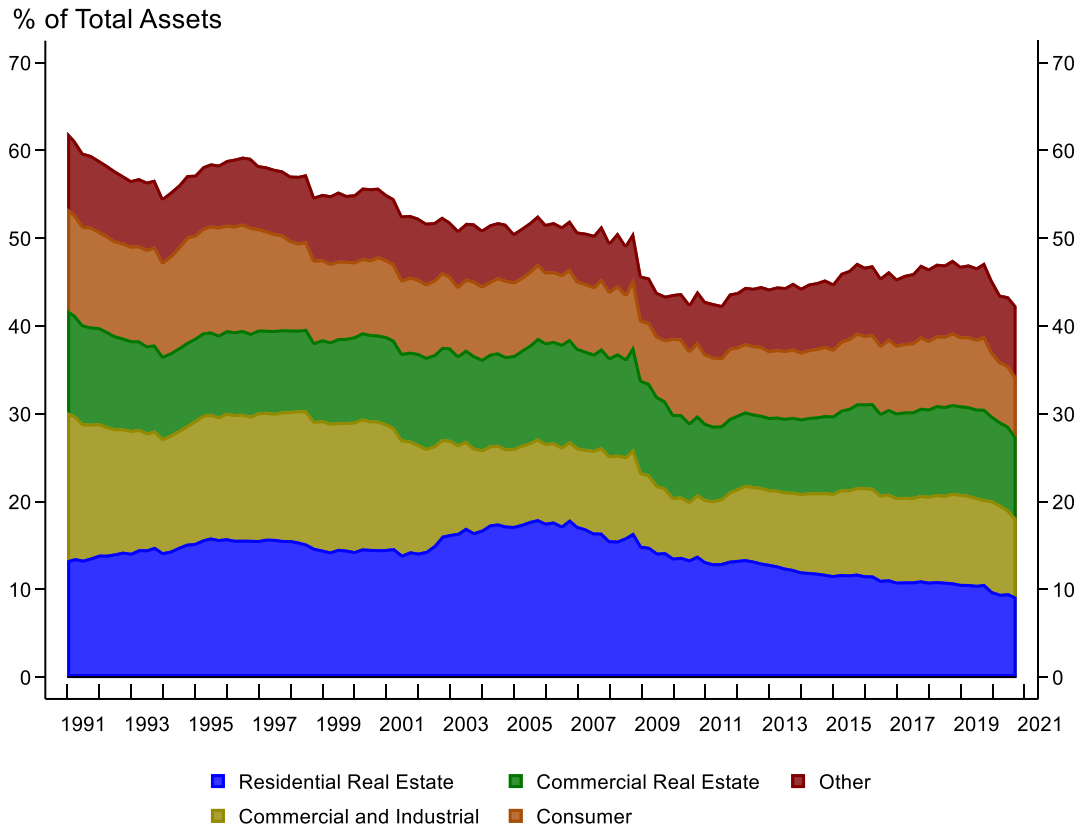


Repurchase Agreements

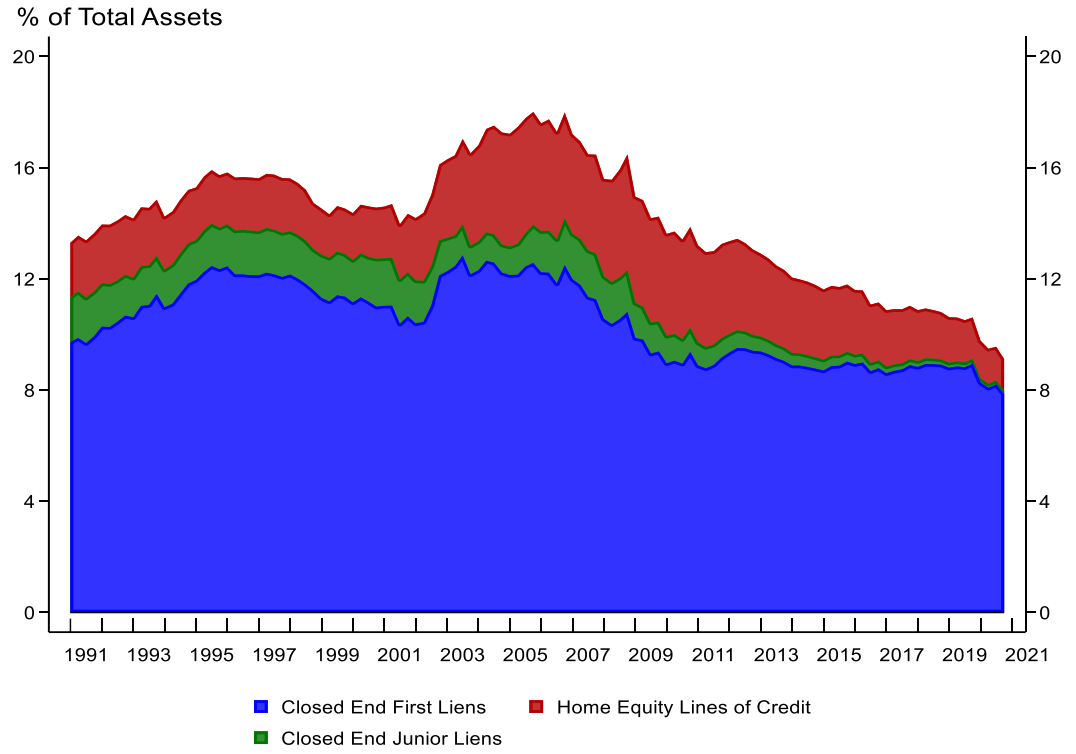


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

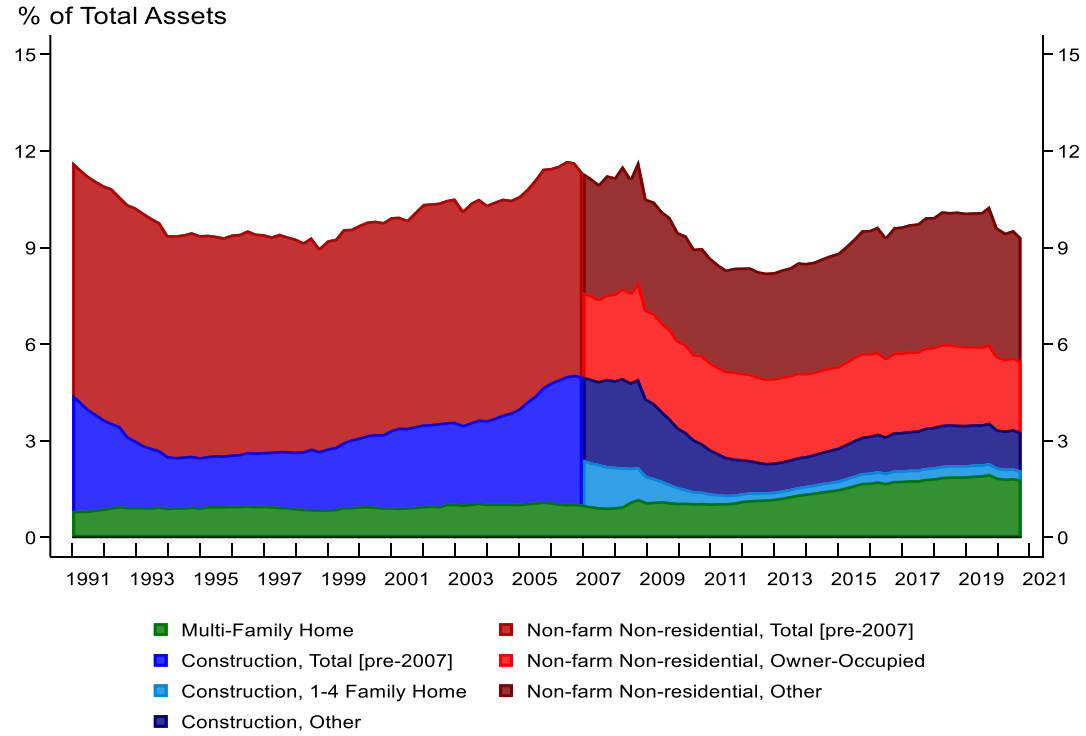
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
2013
2015
2017
2019
2021
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

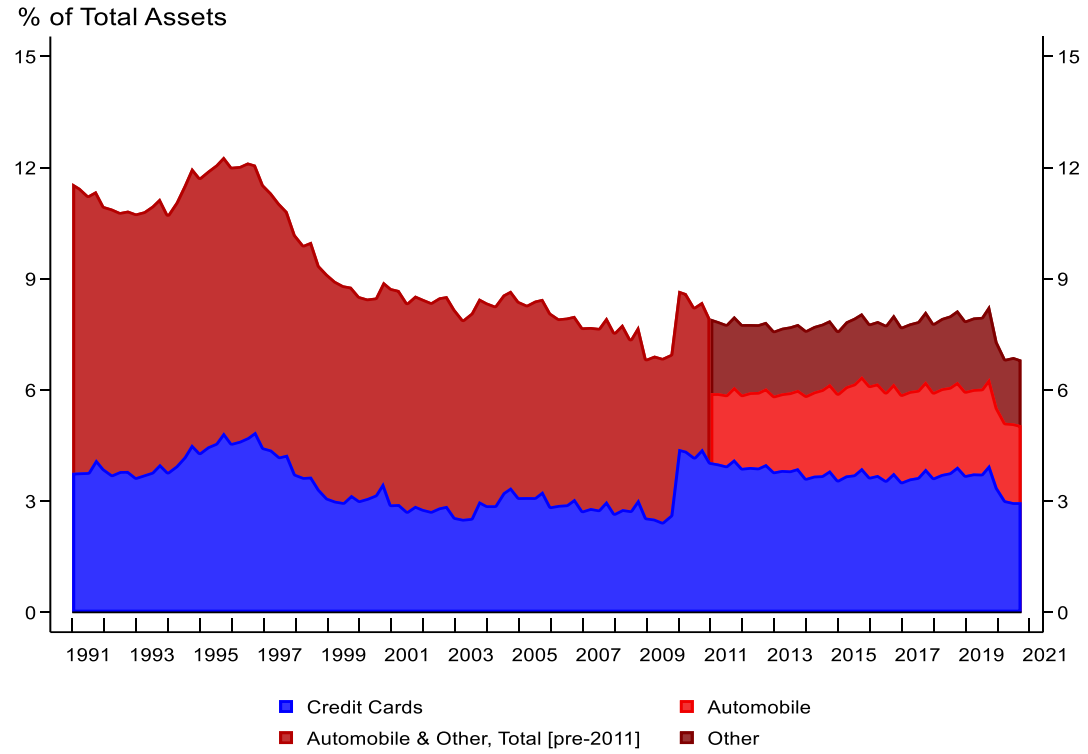
Residential Real Estate Loans



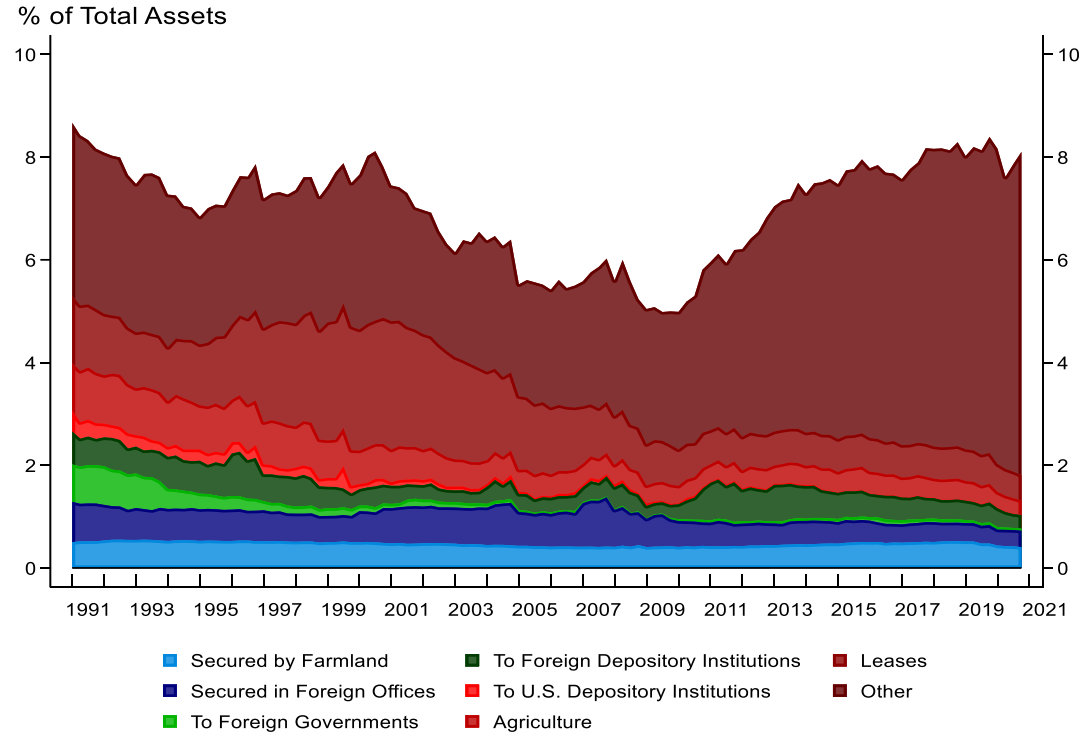
Commercial Real Estate Loans



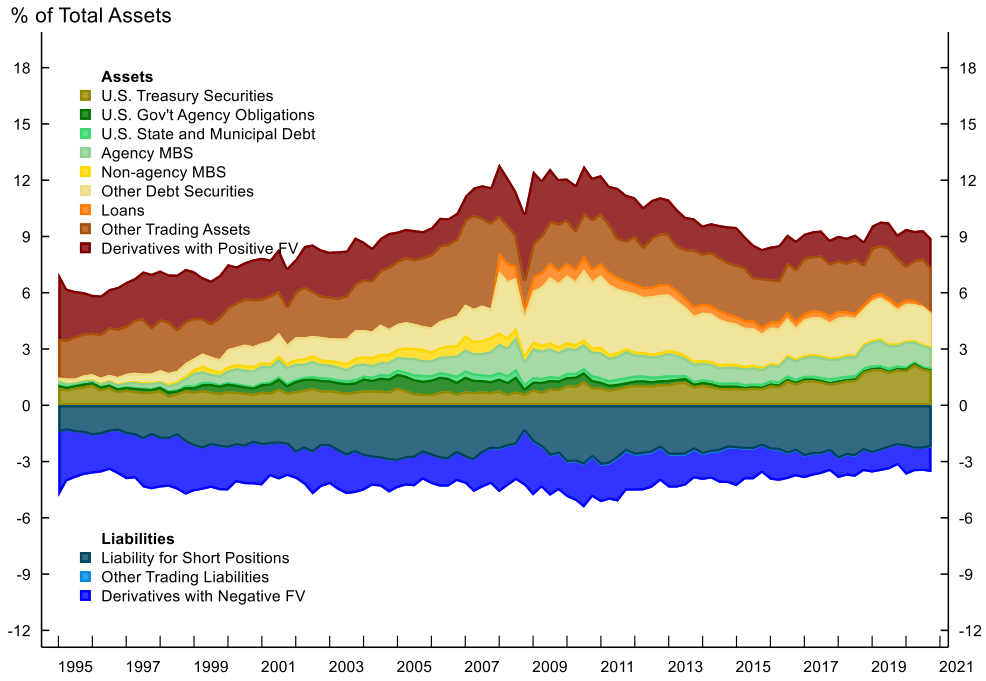
Consumer Loans



Other Loans

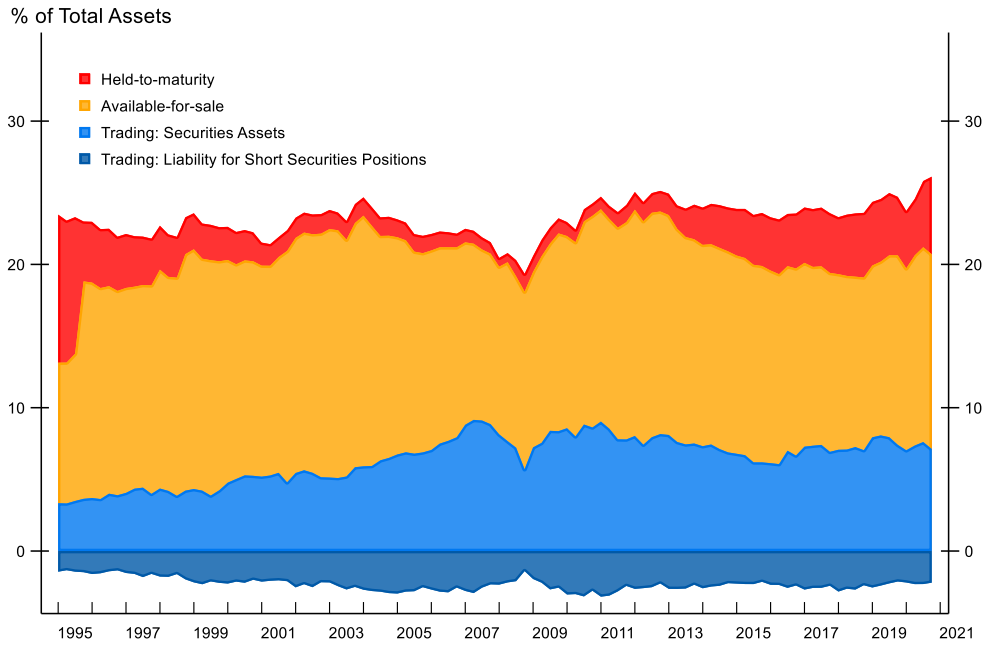


Trading Assets and Liabilities



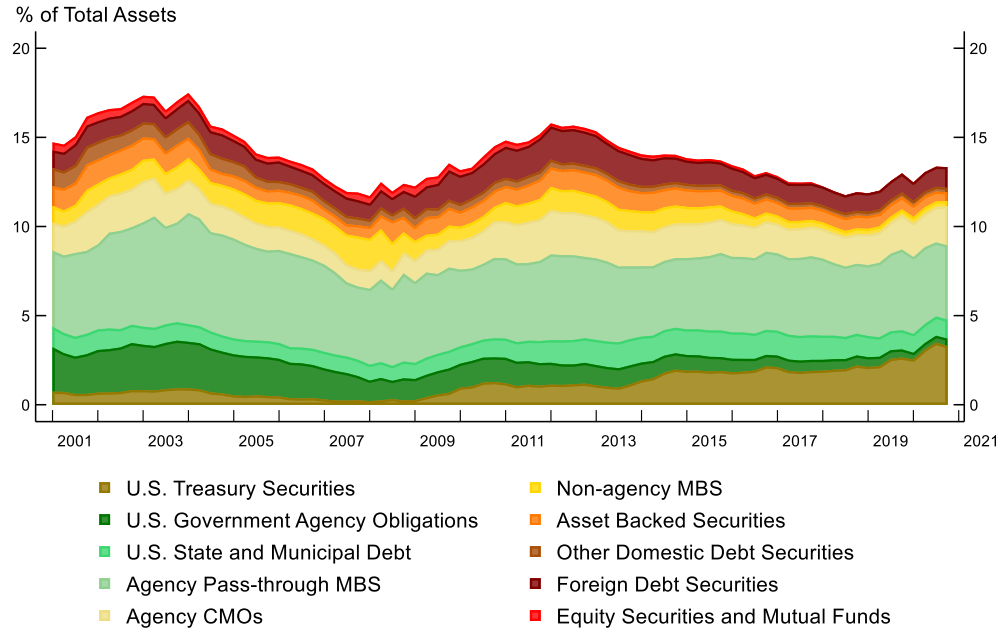
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of $10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and $2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

Securities Portfolios

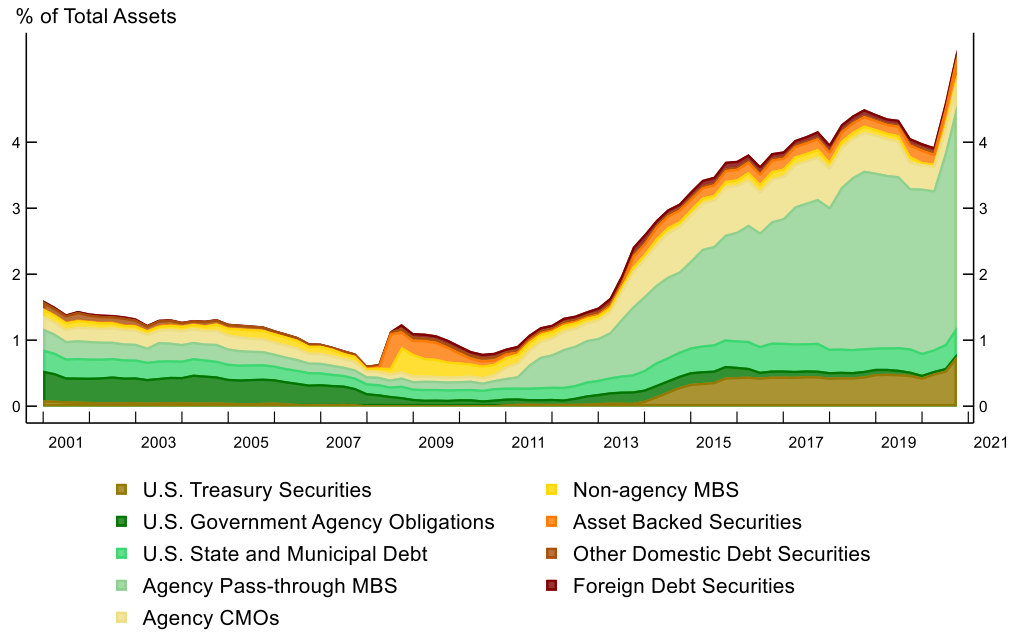


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities

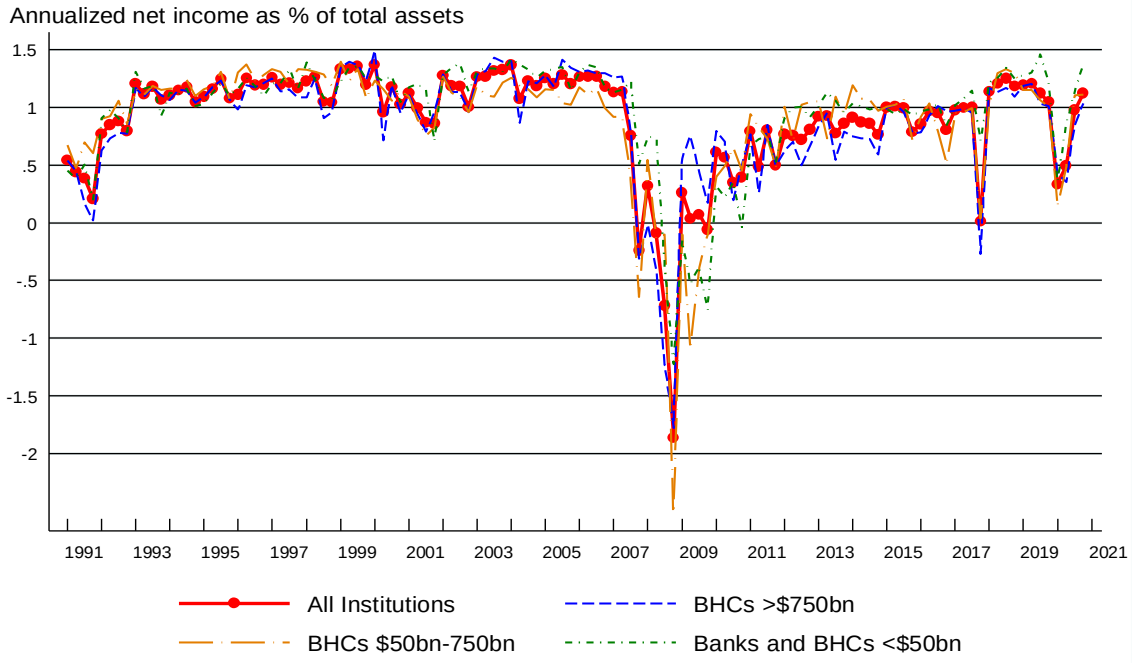


Held-to-Maturity Securities

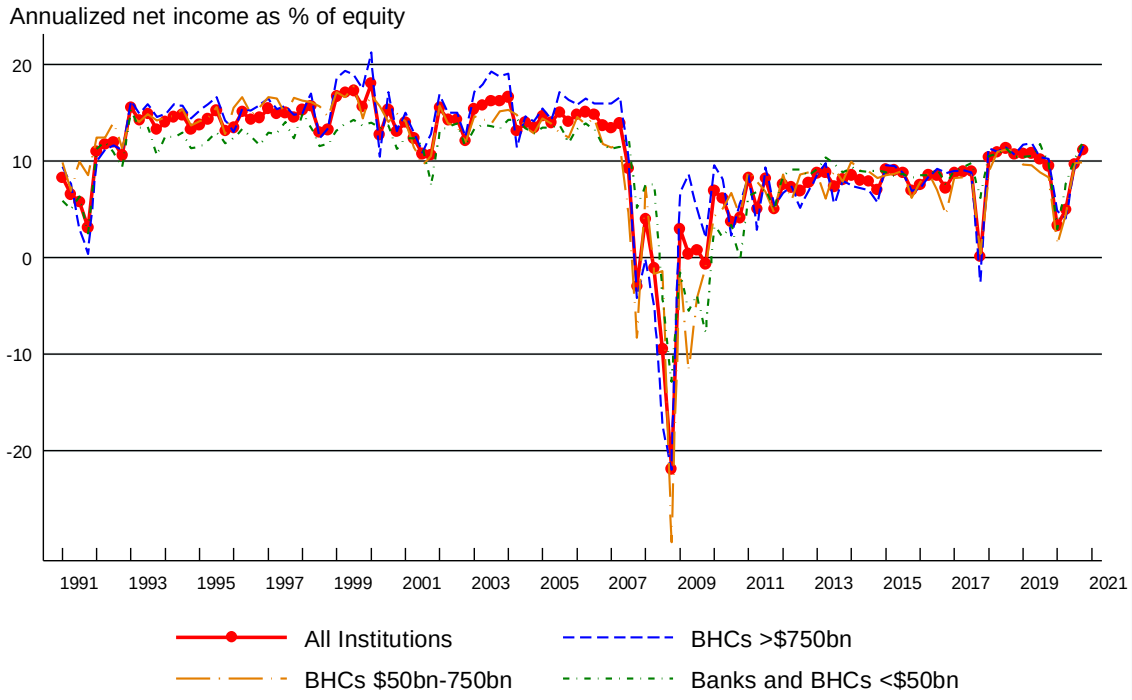


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

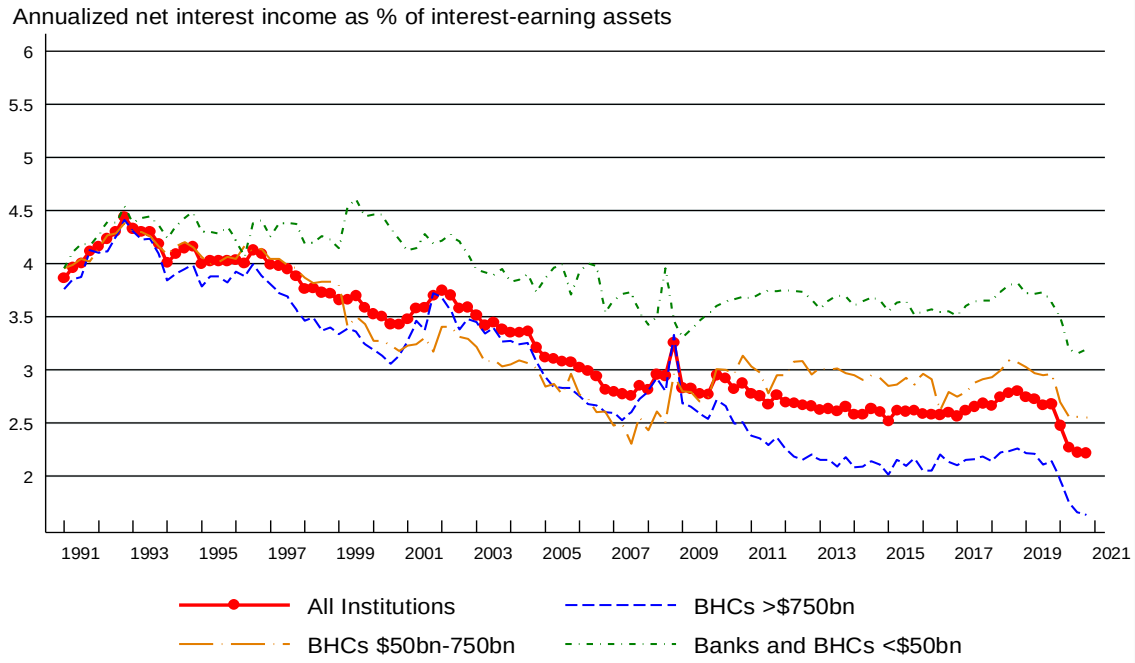
Return on Assets



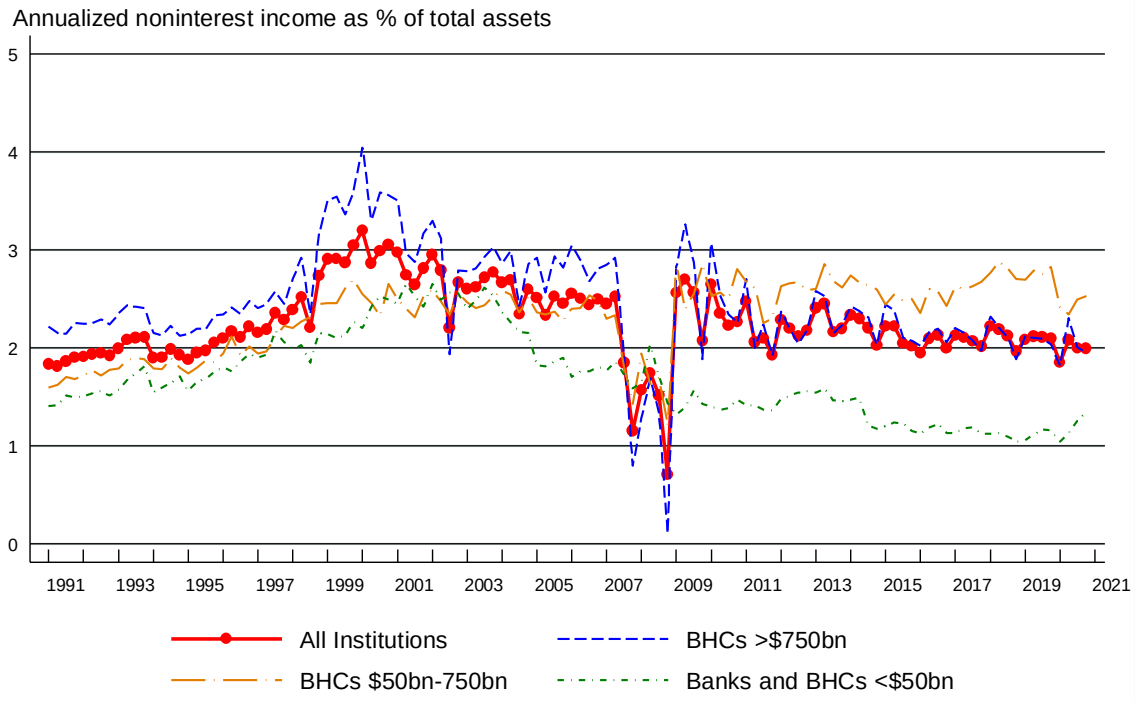
Return on Equity



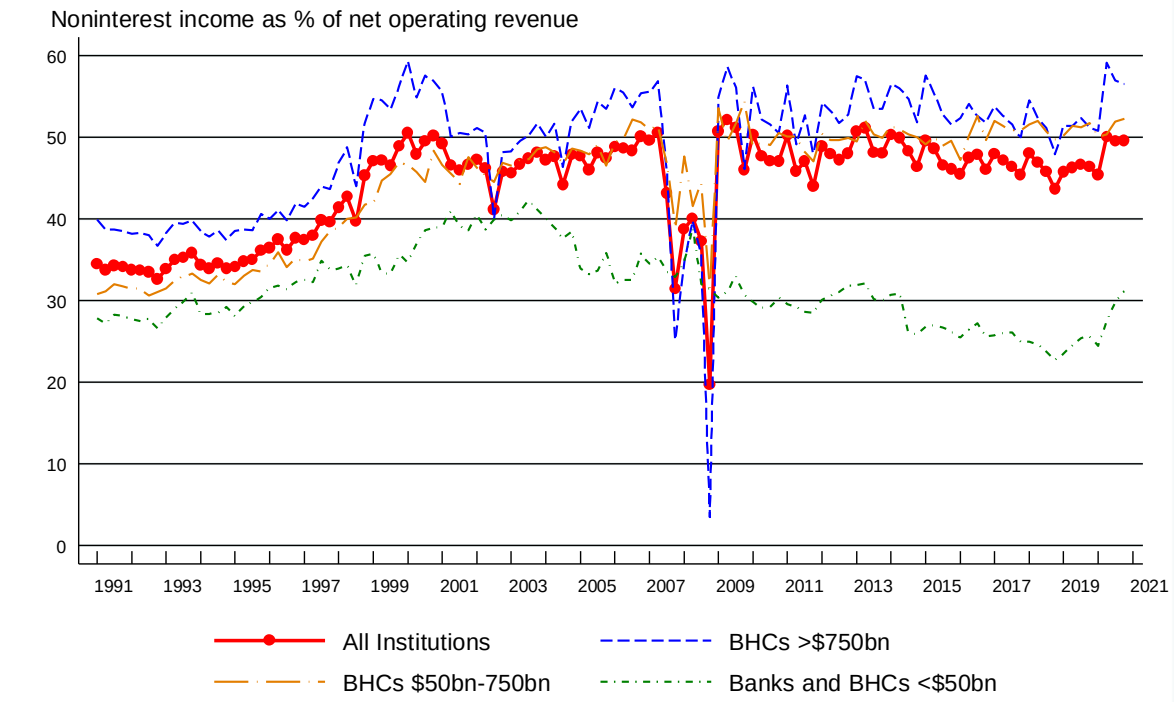
Net Interest Margin



Noninterest Income Ratio

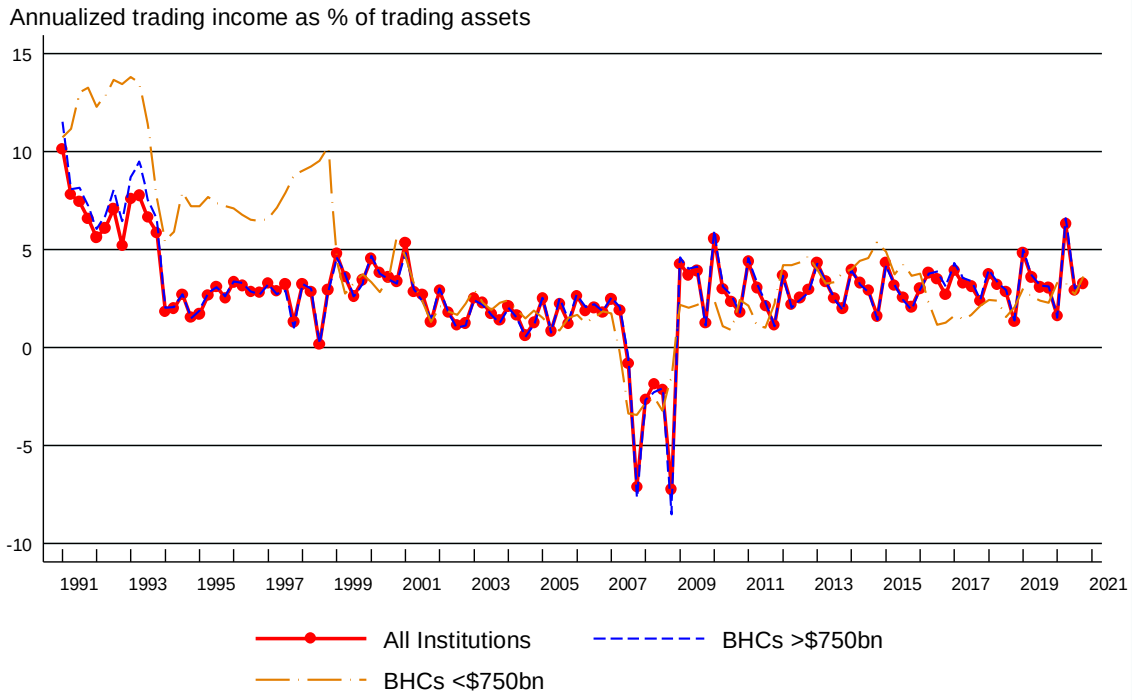


Noninterest Income Share

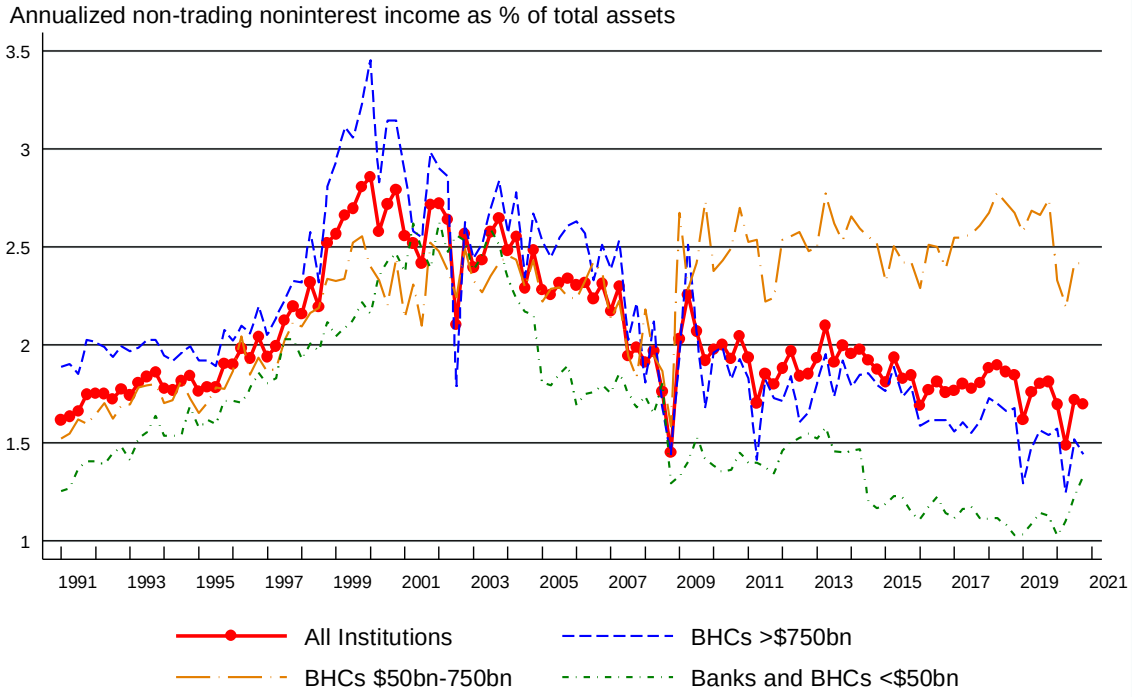


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

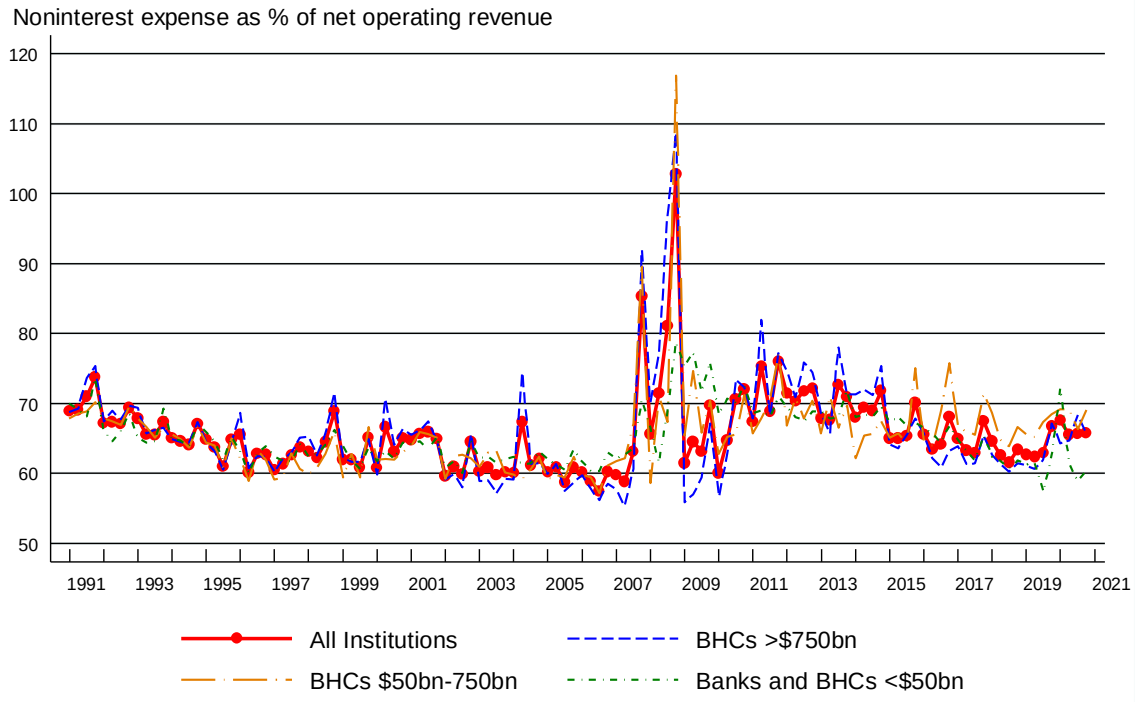
Return on Trading Assets



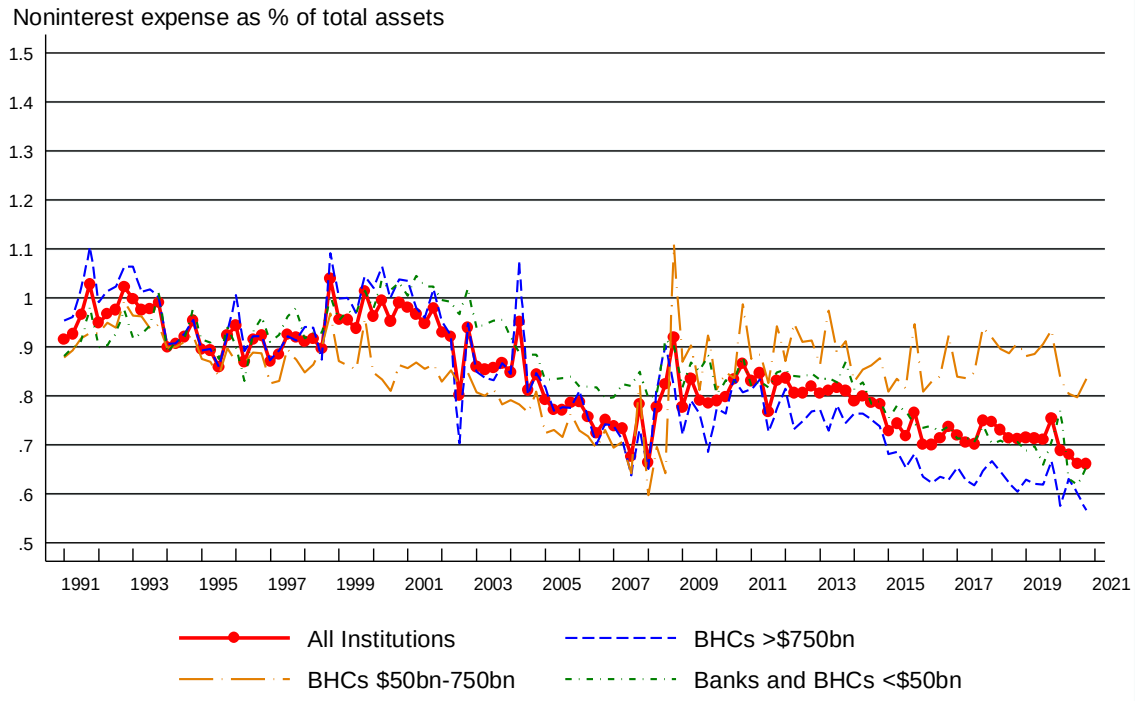
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio



Noninterest Expense Ratio

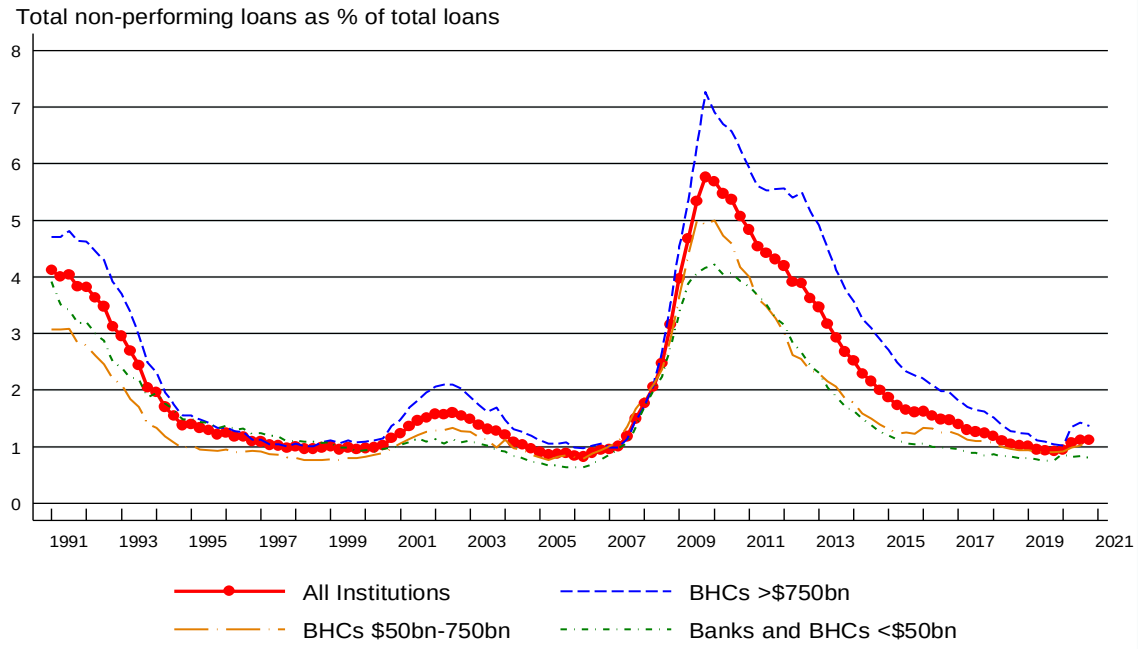


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

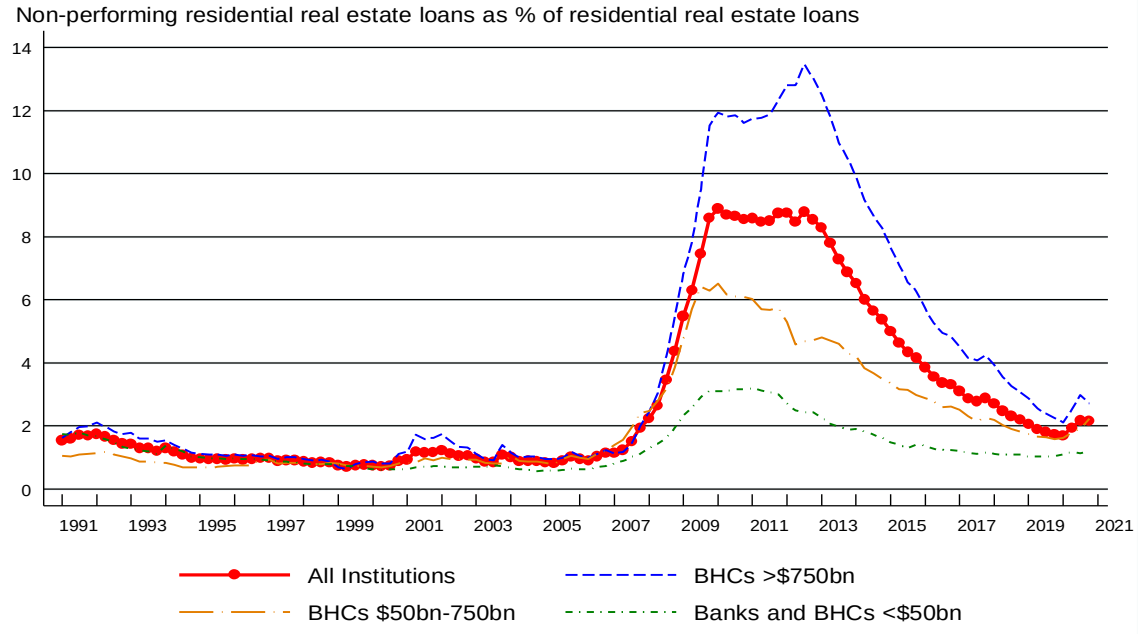
3. Loan Performance

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

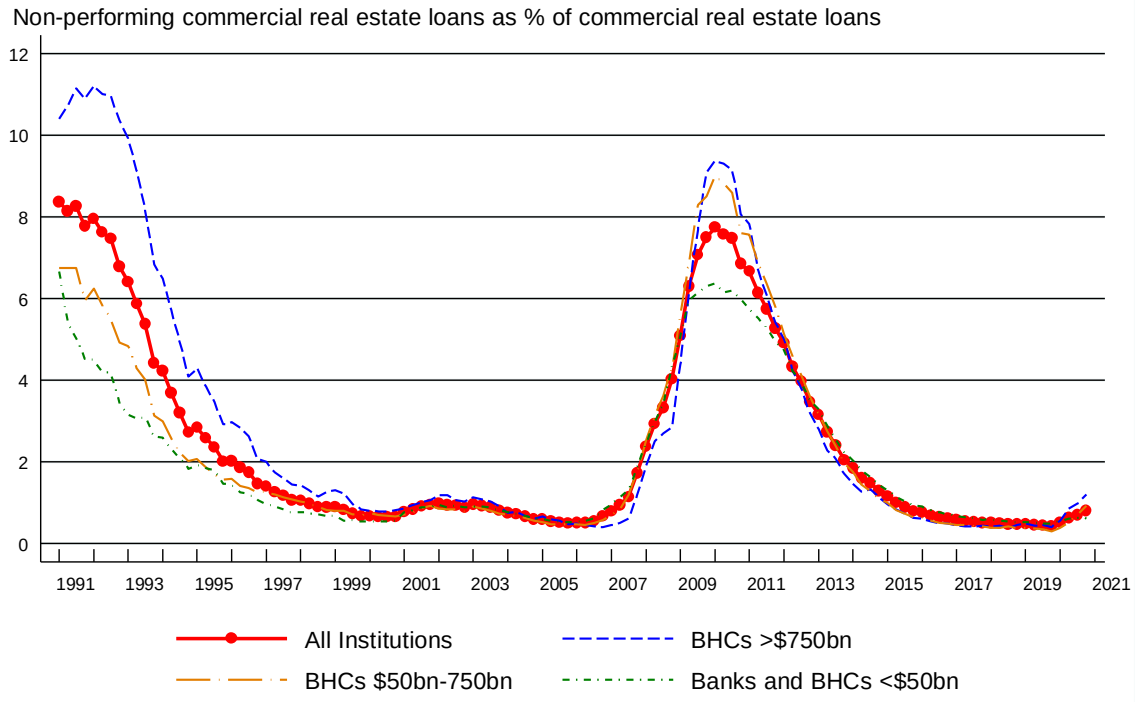
Non-performing Loans



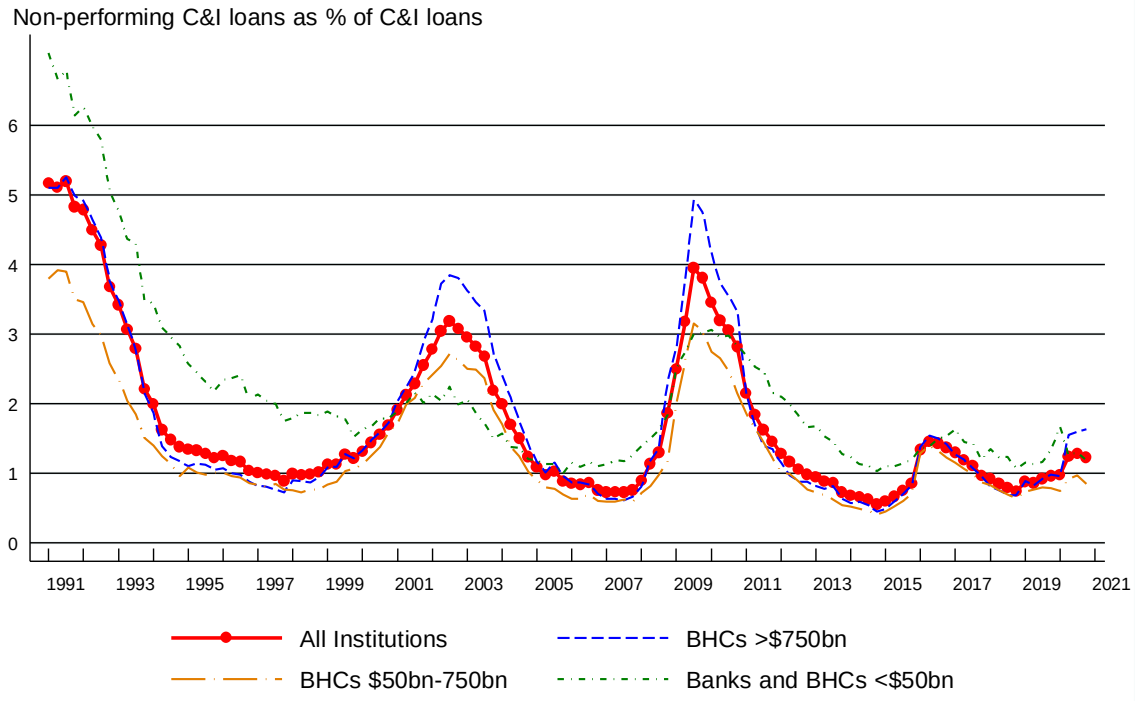
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



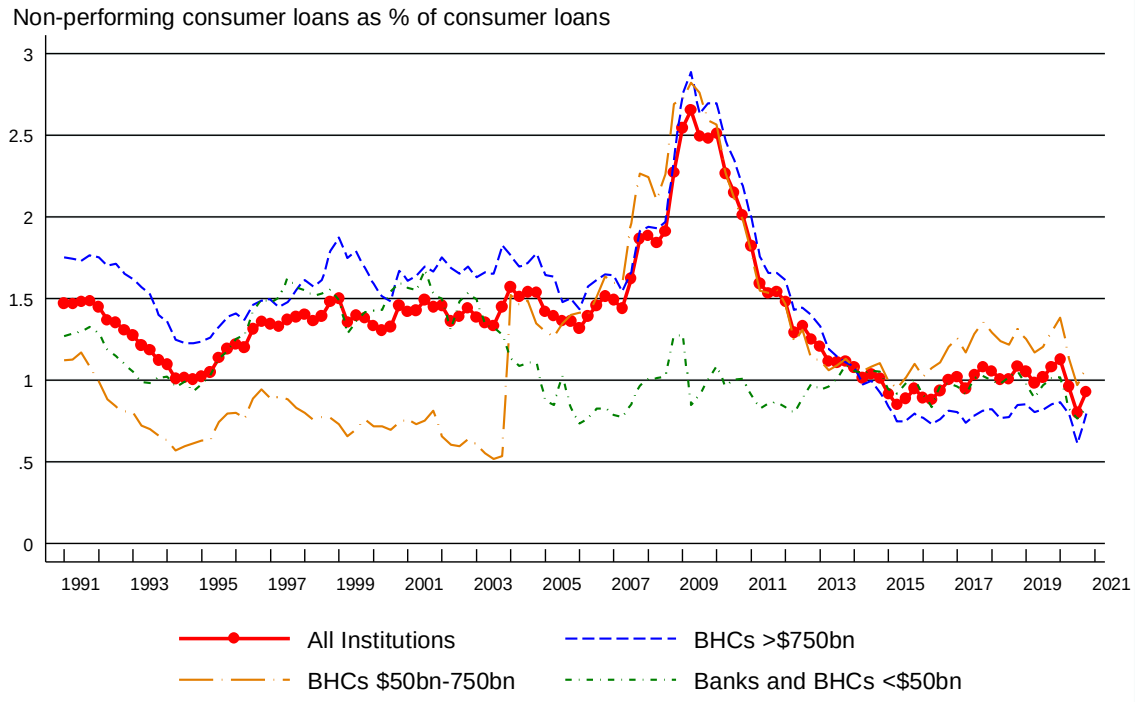
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



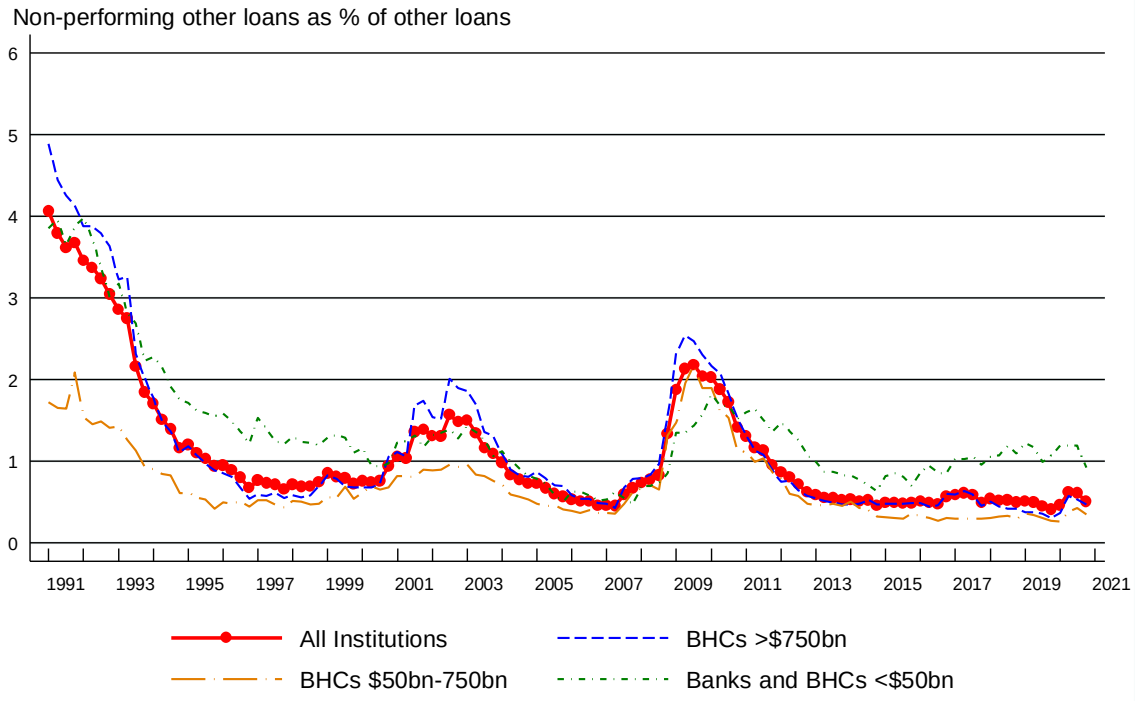
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



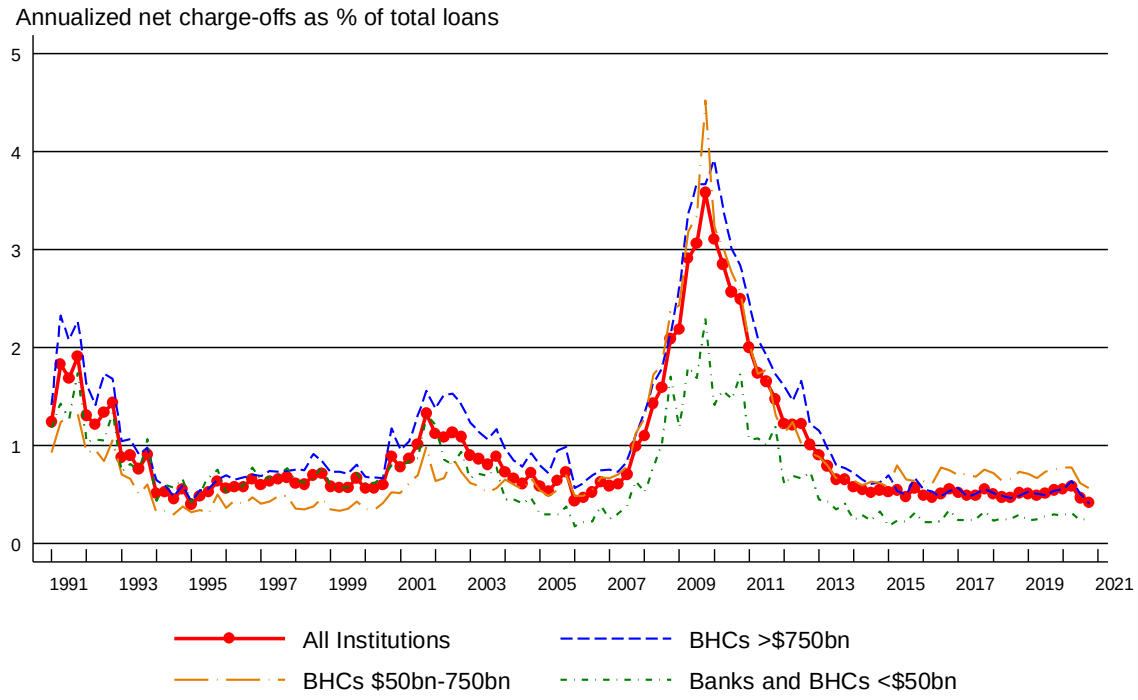
Non-performing Consumer Loans



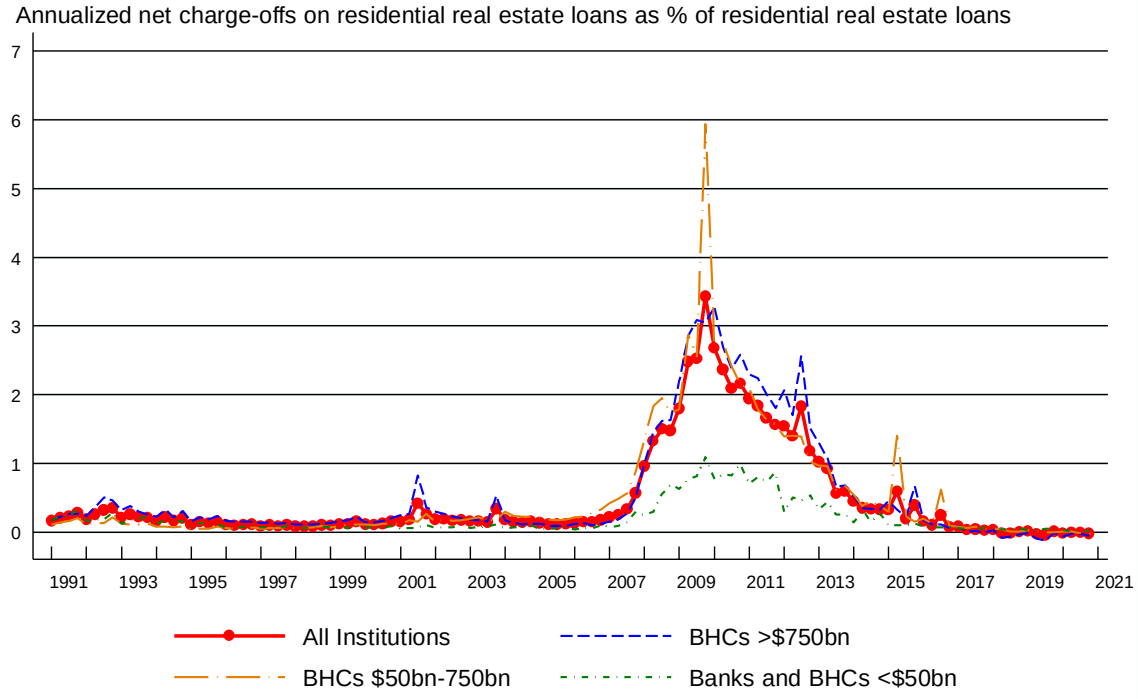
Non-performing Other Loans



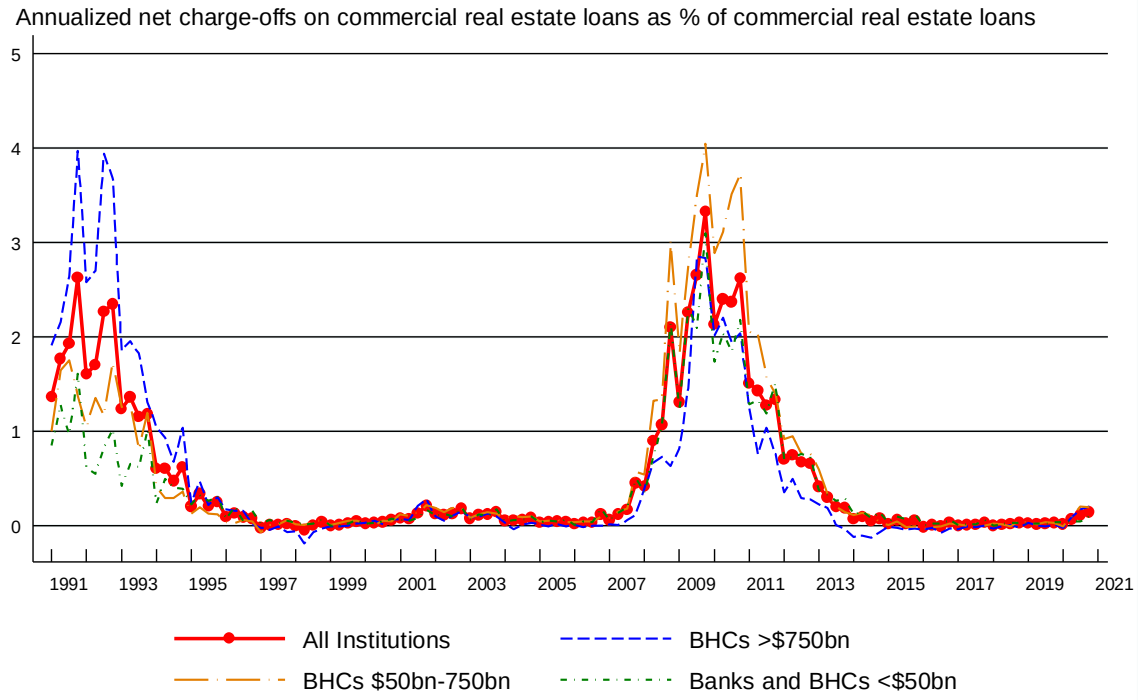
Net Charge-offs



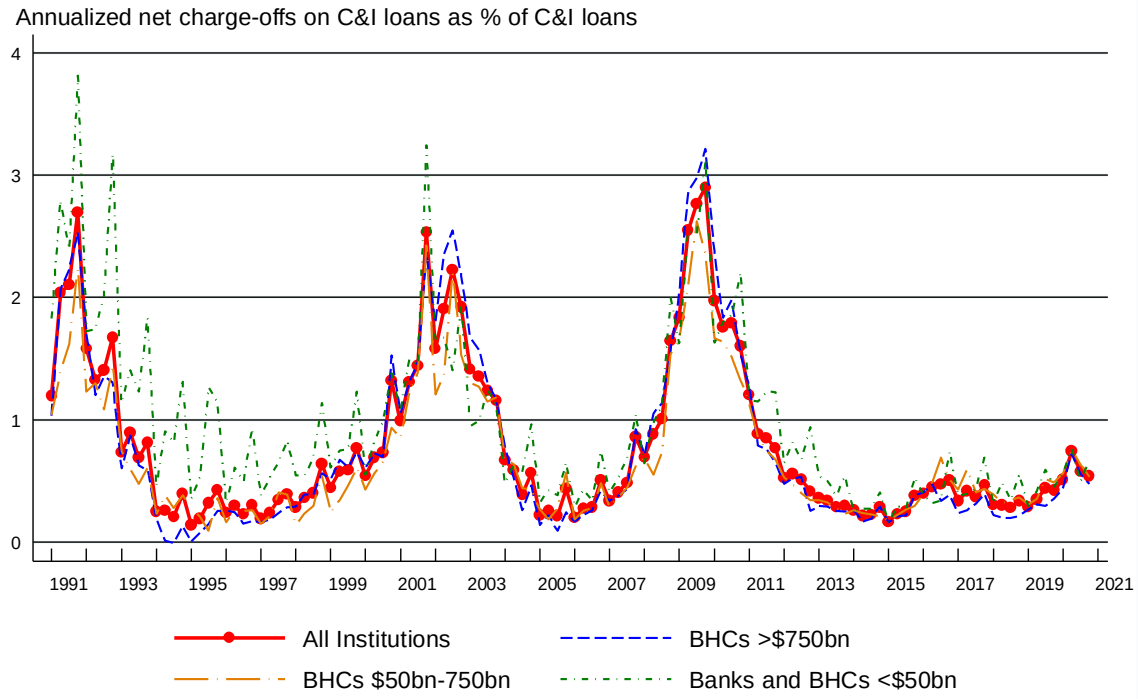
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



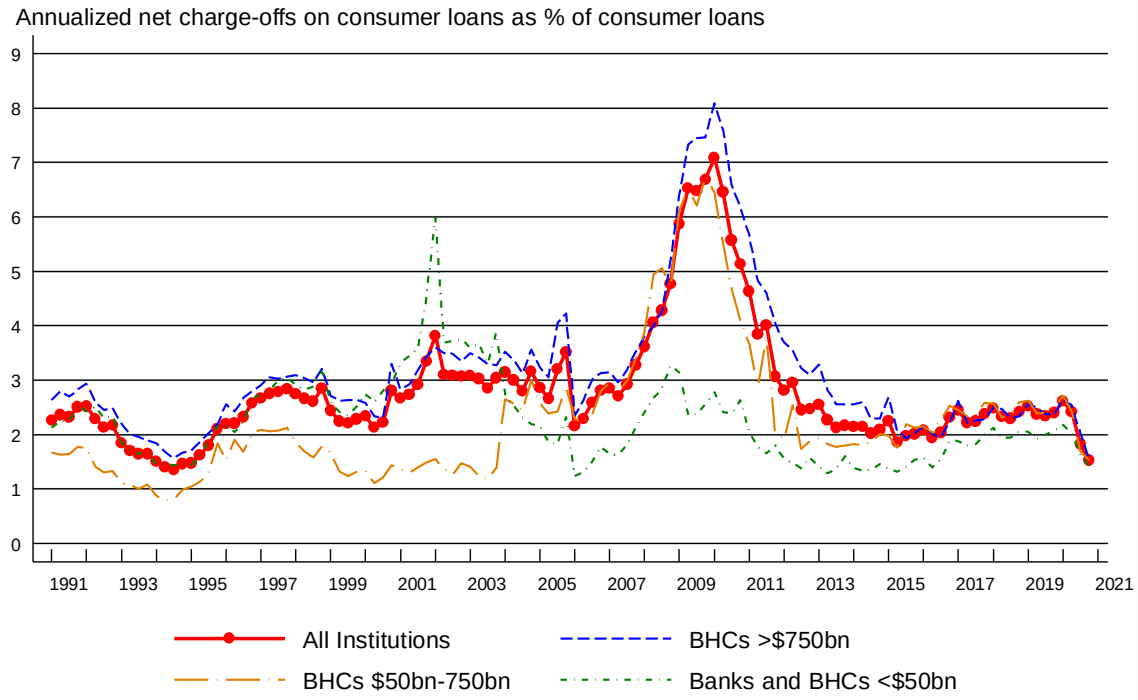
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



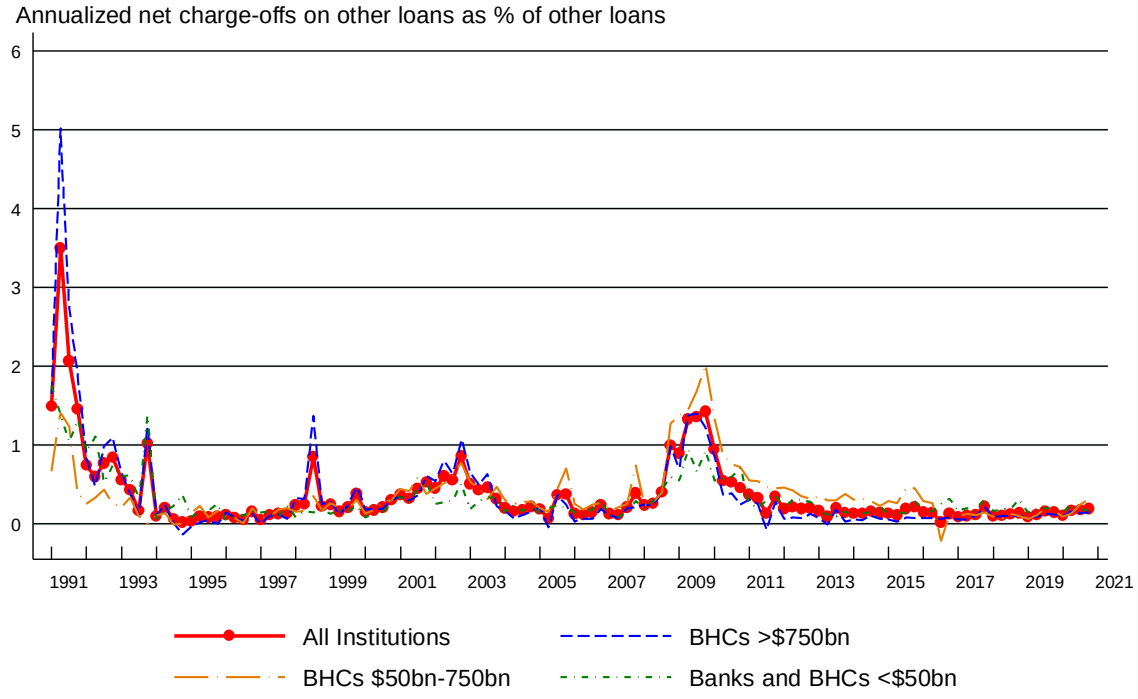
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



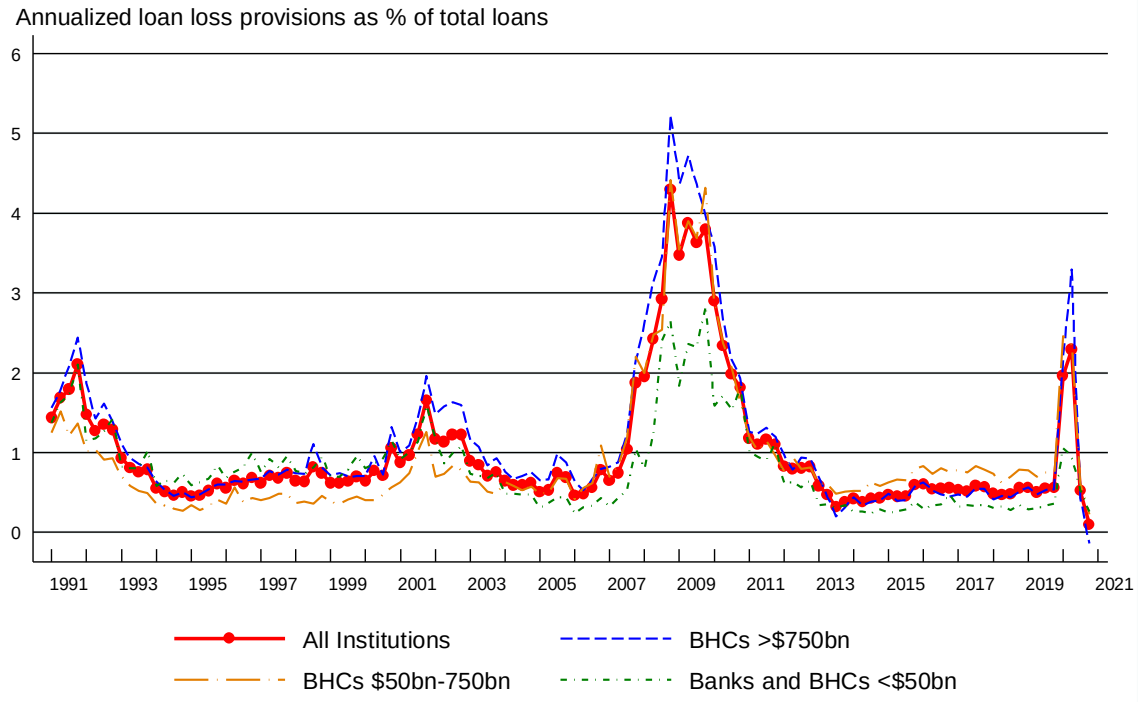
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



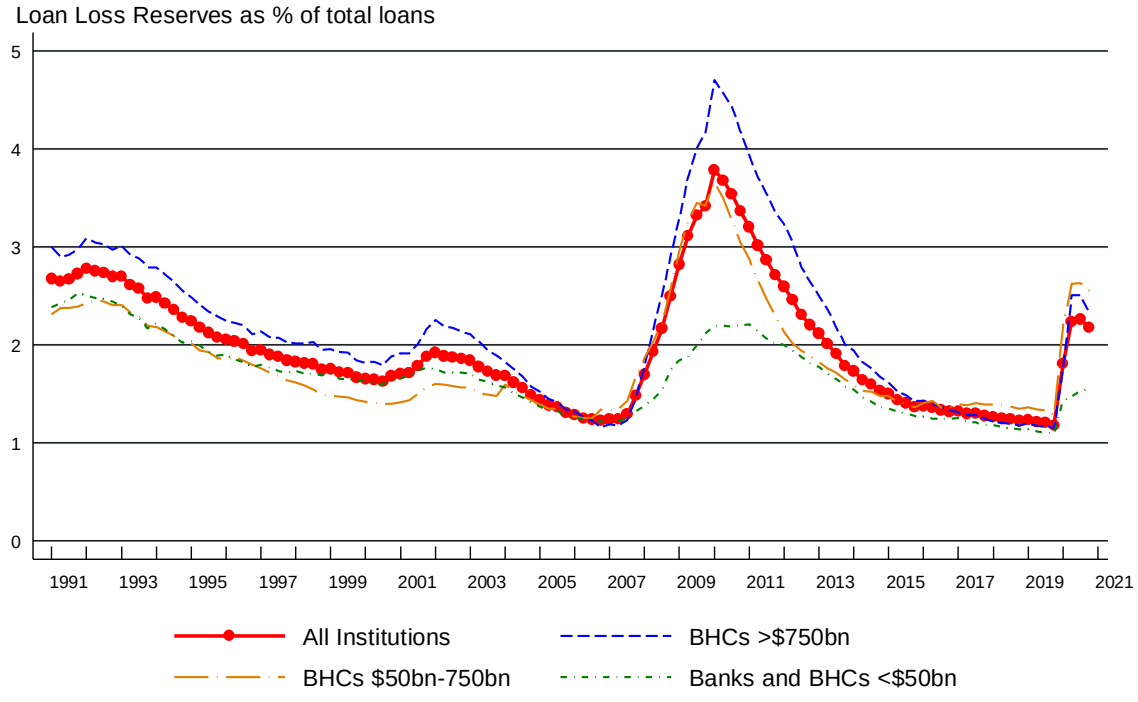
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



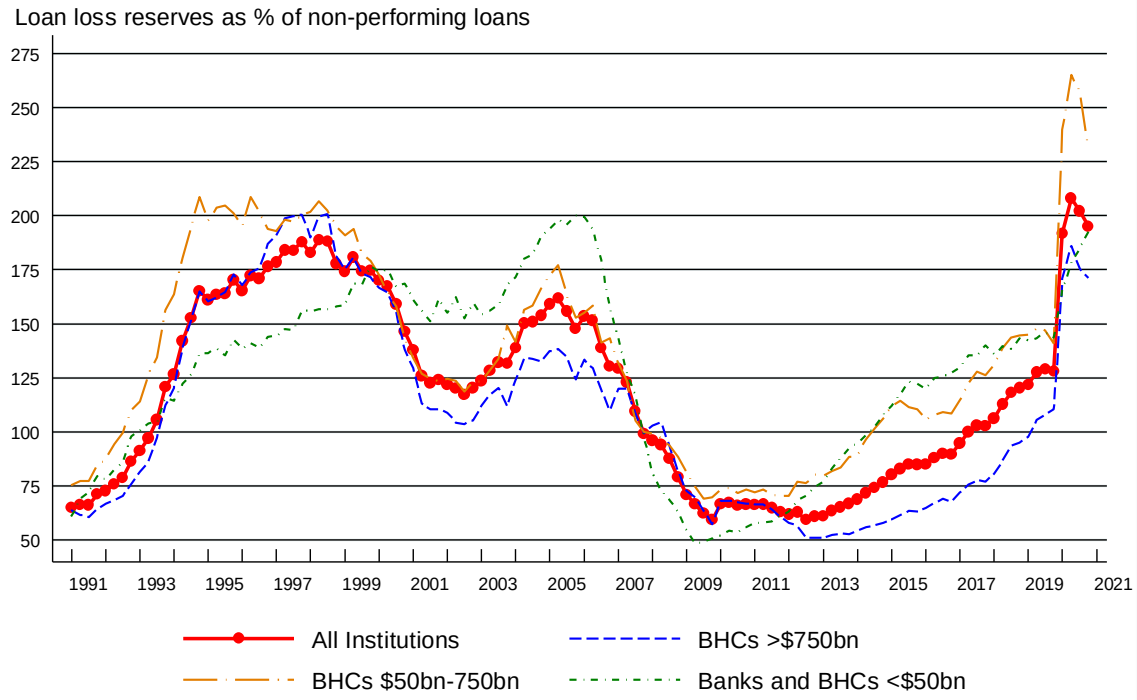
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans

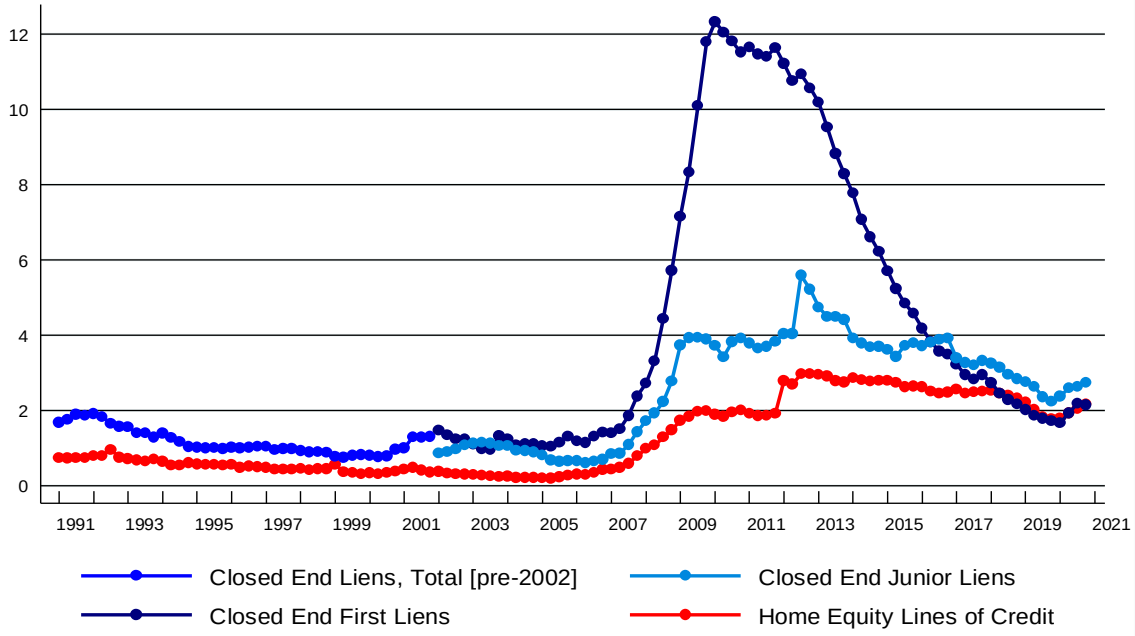


4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

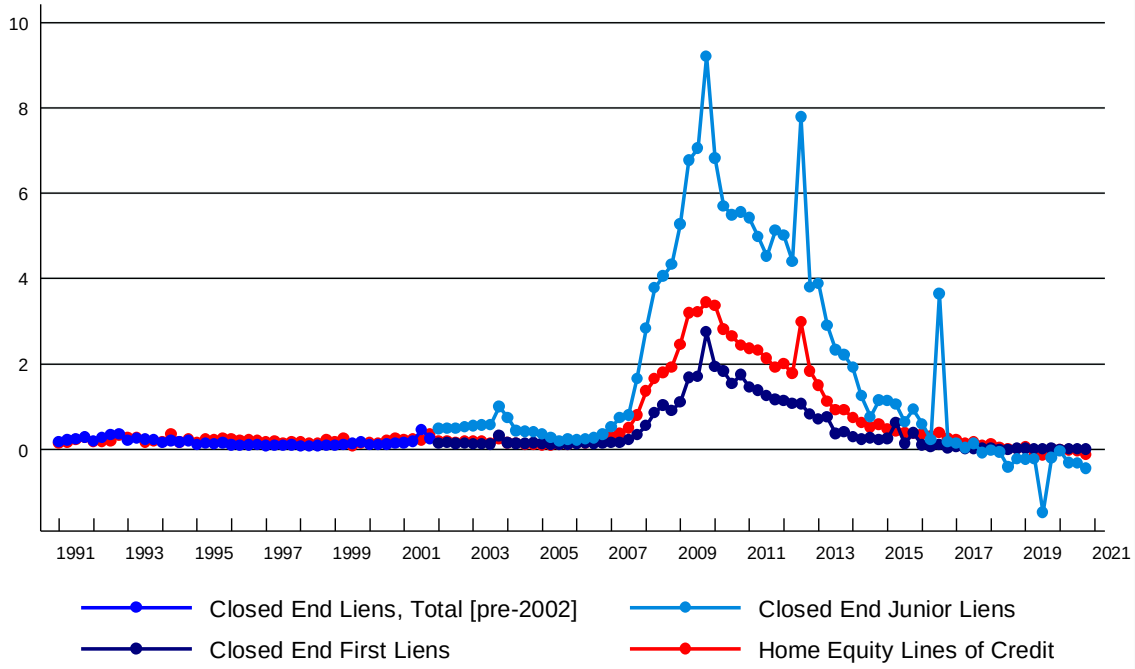
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

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



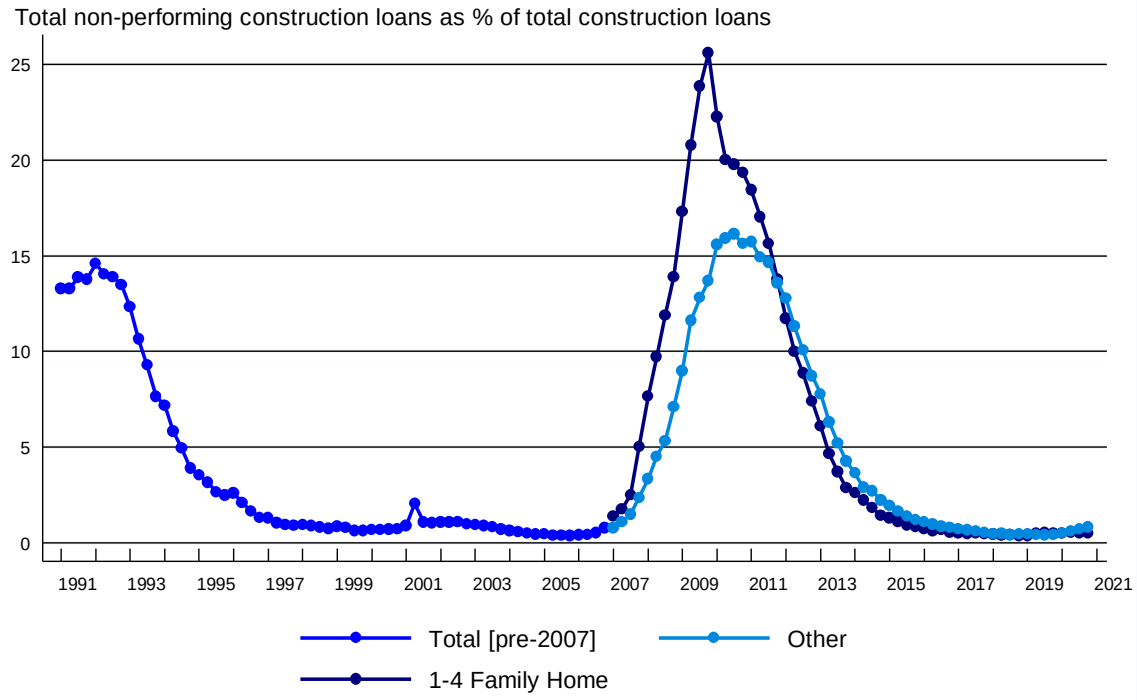
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

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

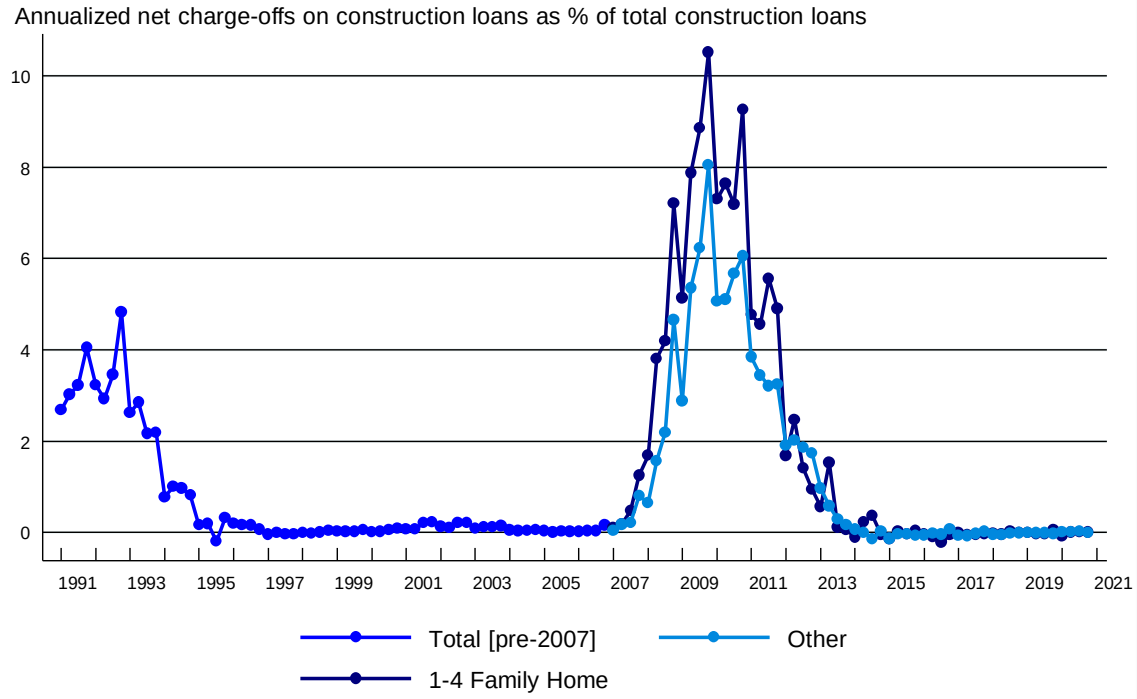


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

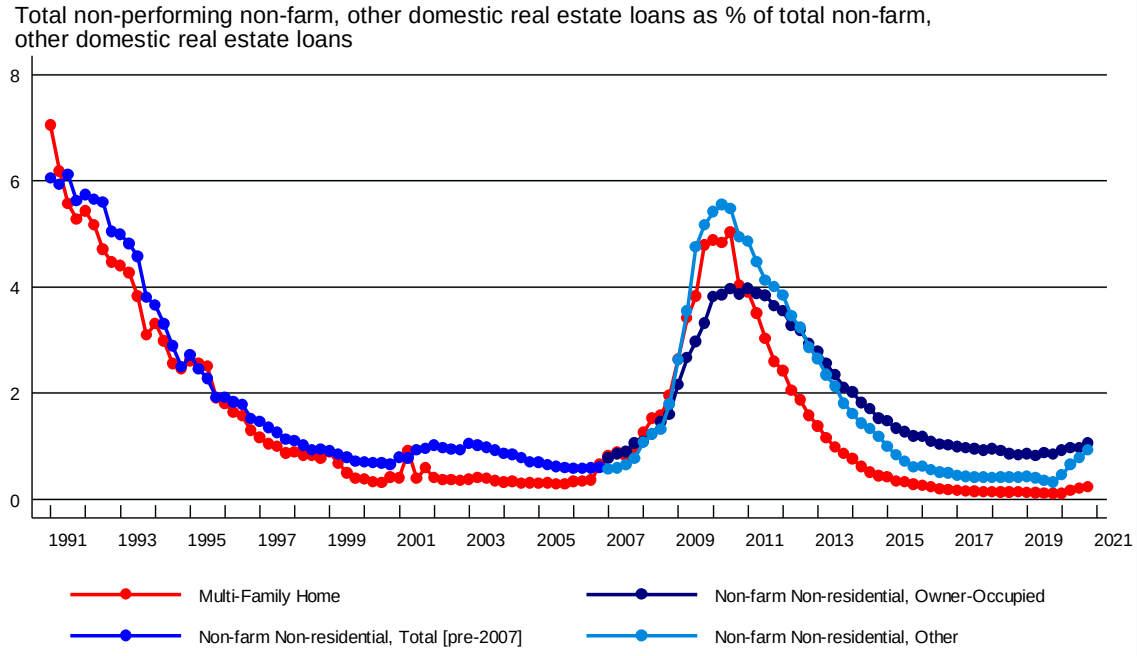
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



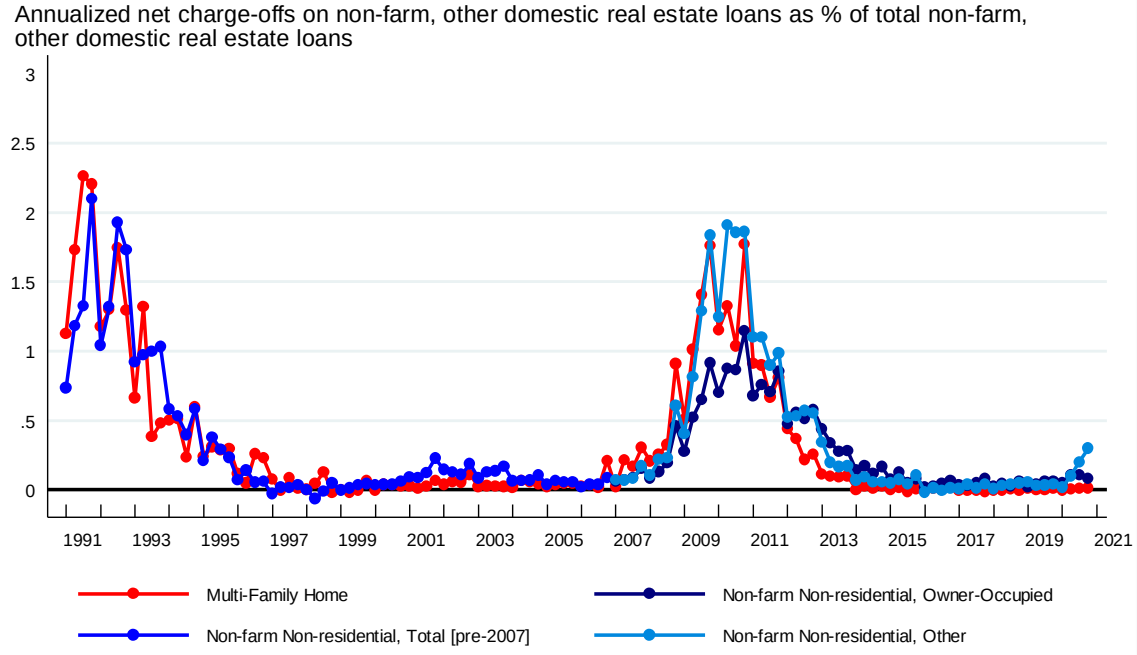
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

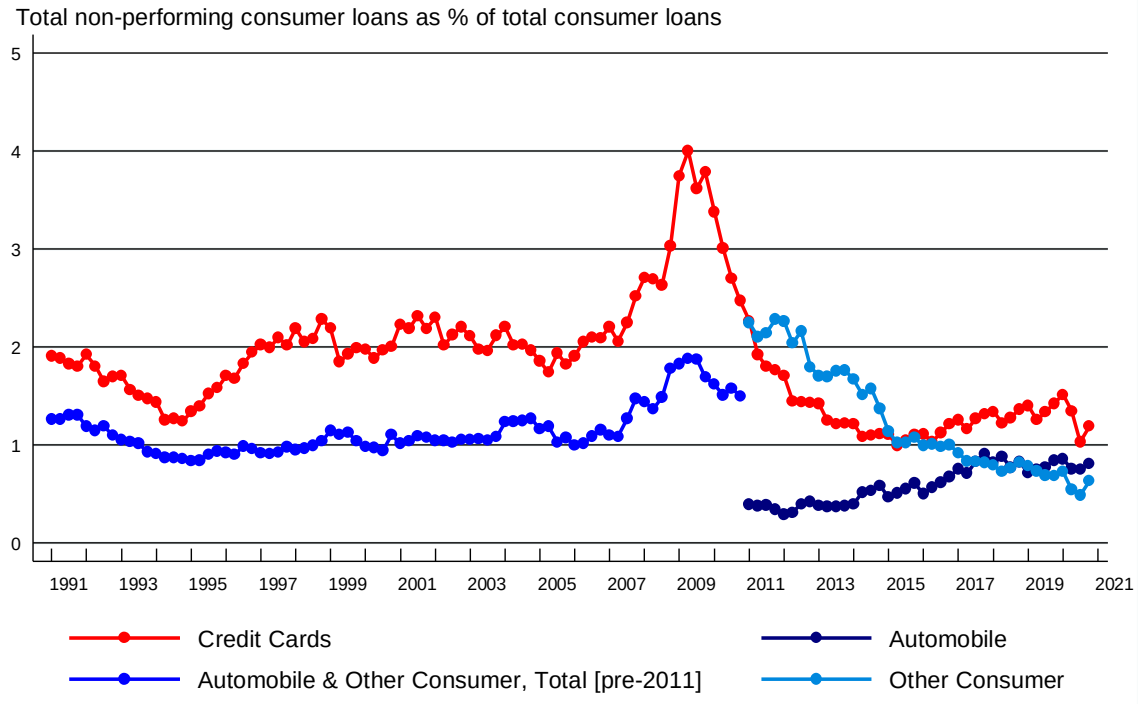


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

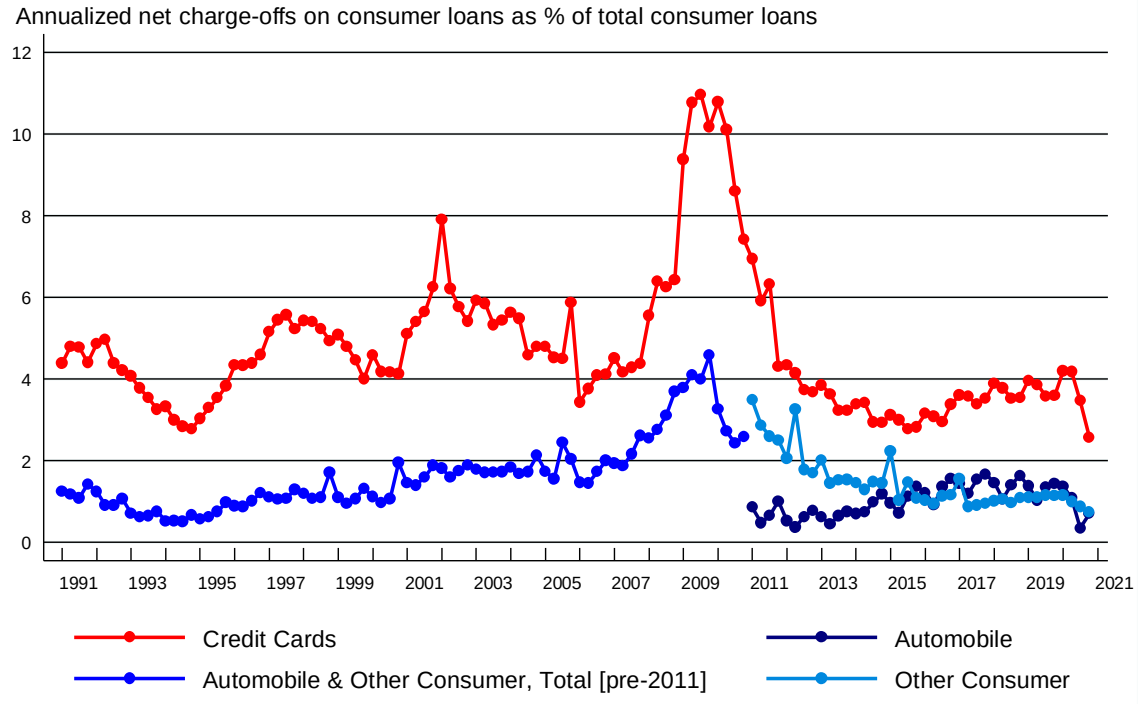


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

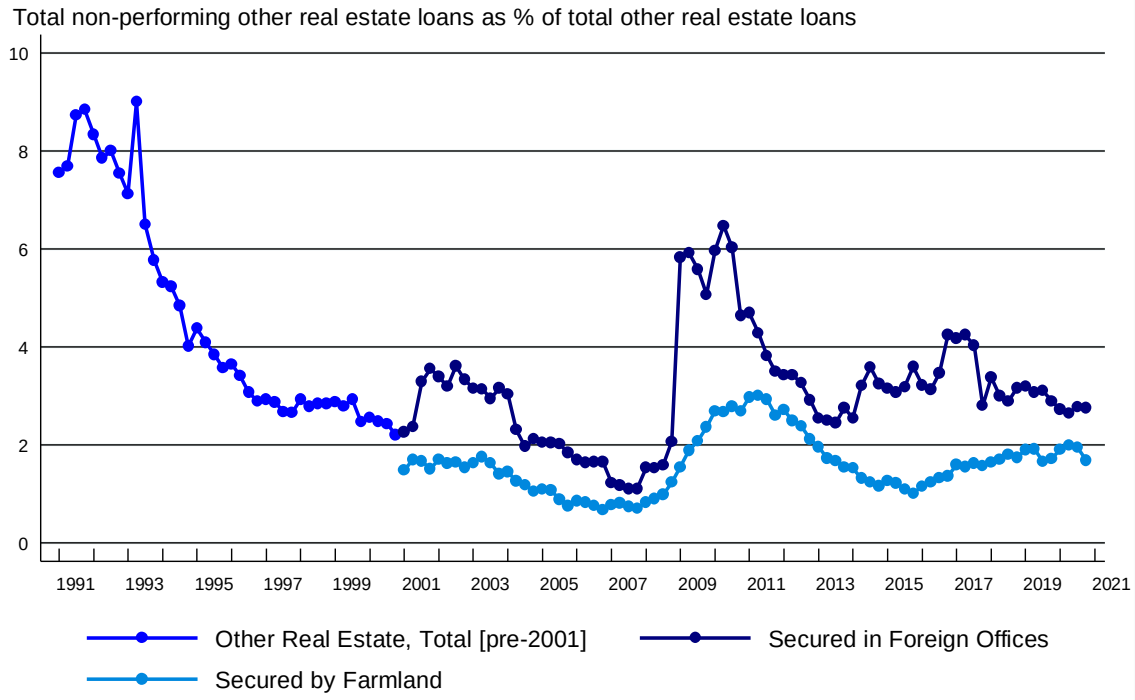


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

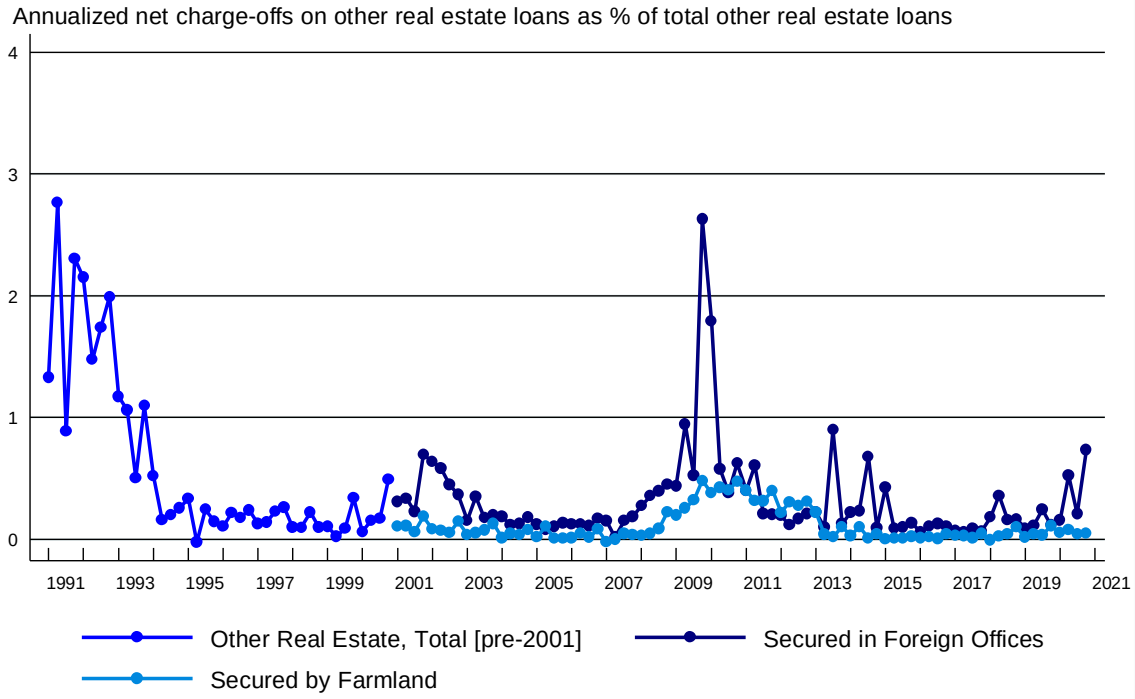


D. All Other Loans

Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



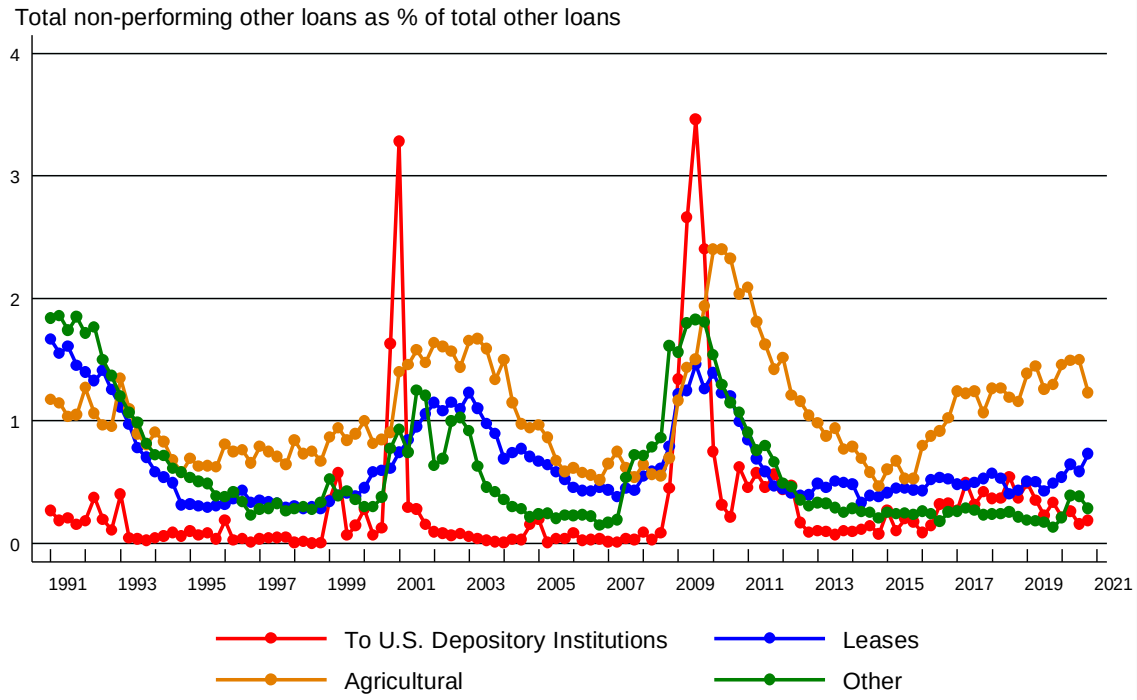
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions



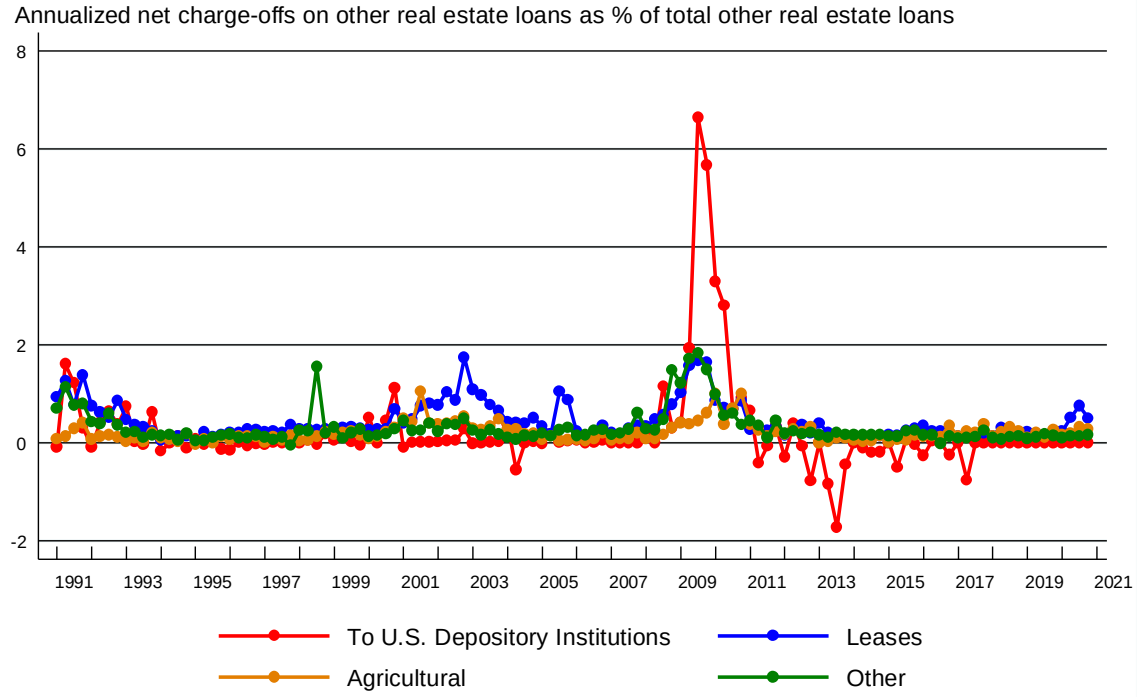
Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions



Non-performing Other Loans, Detail



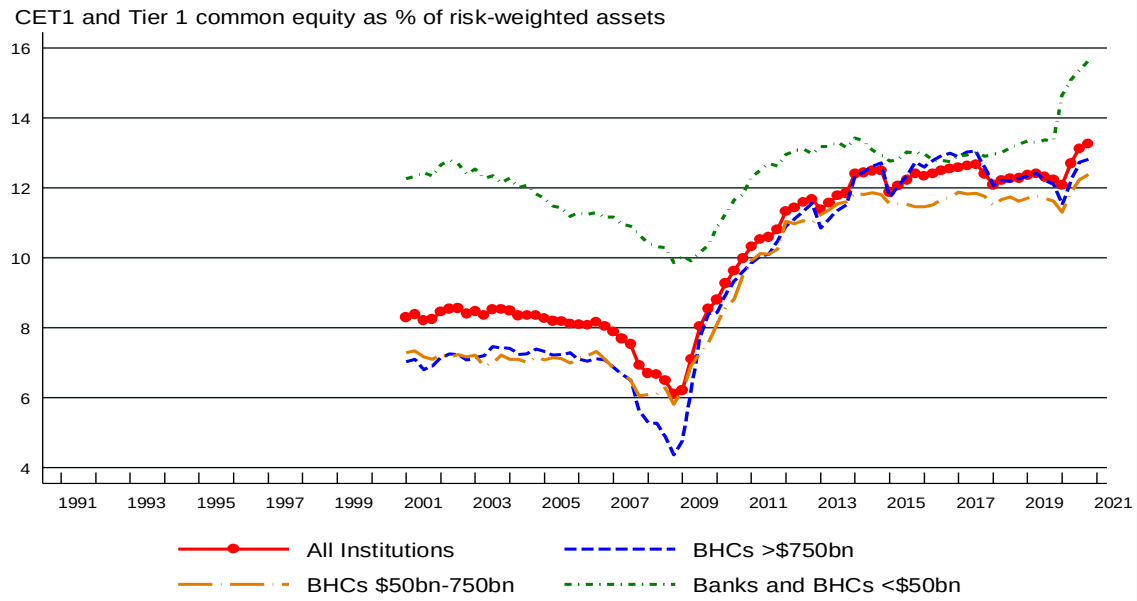
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail



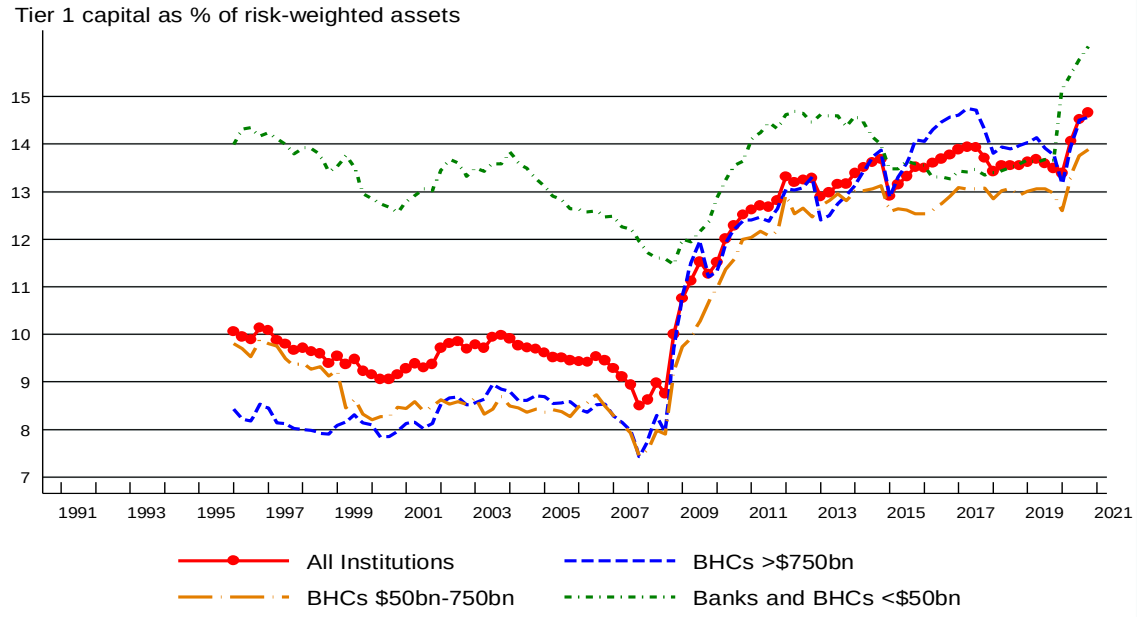
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

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.

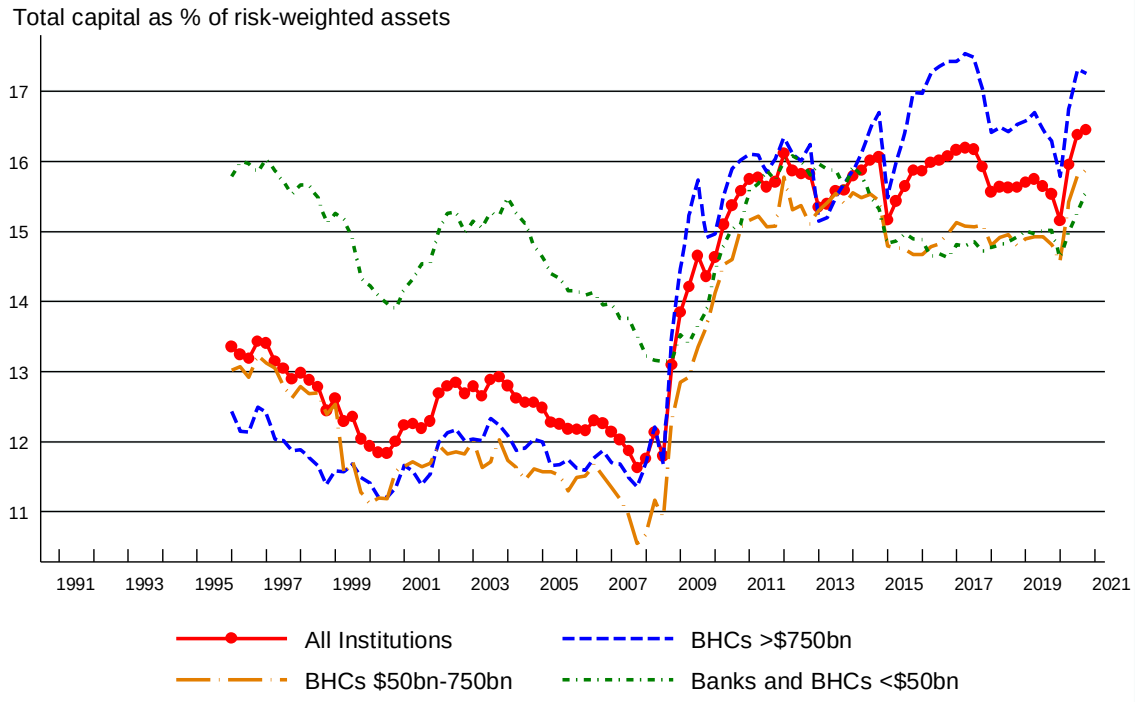
CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



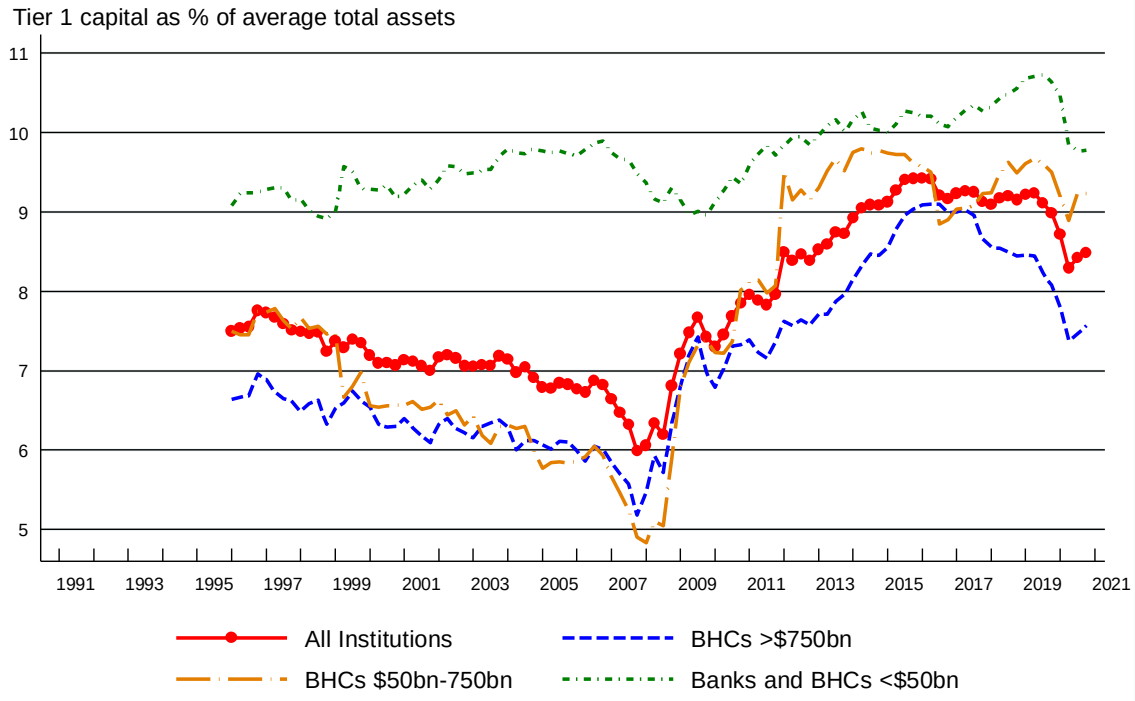
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio

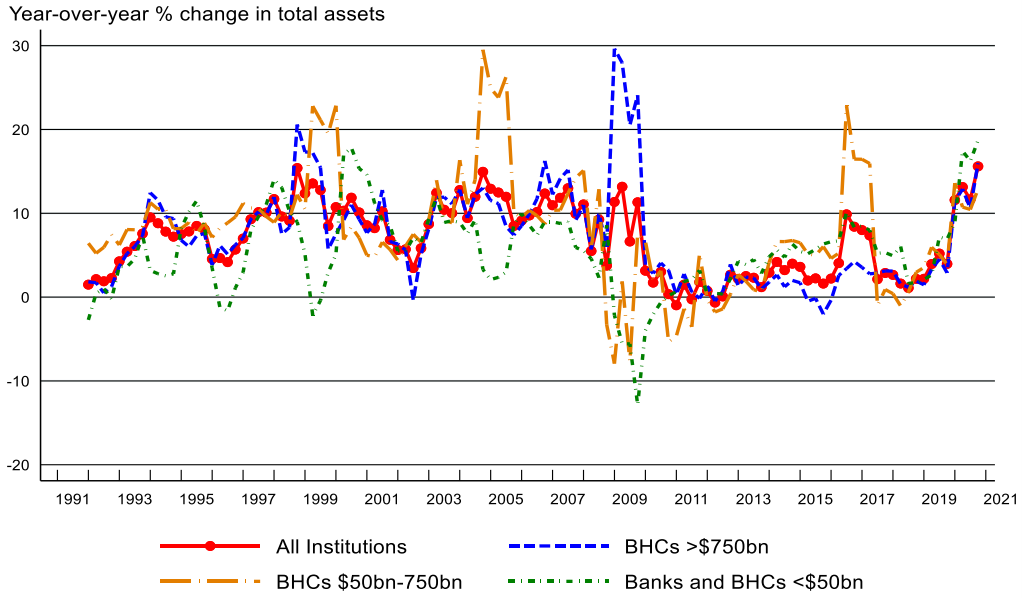


Leverage Ratio

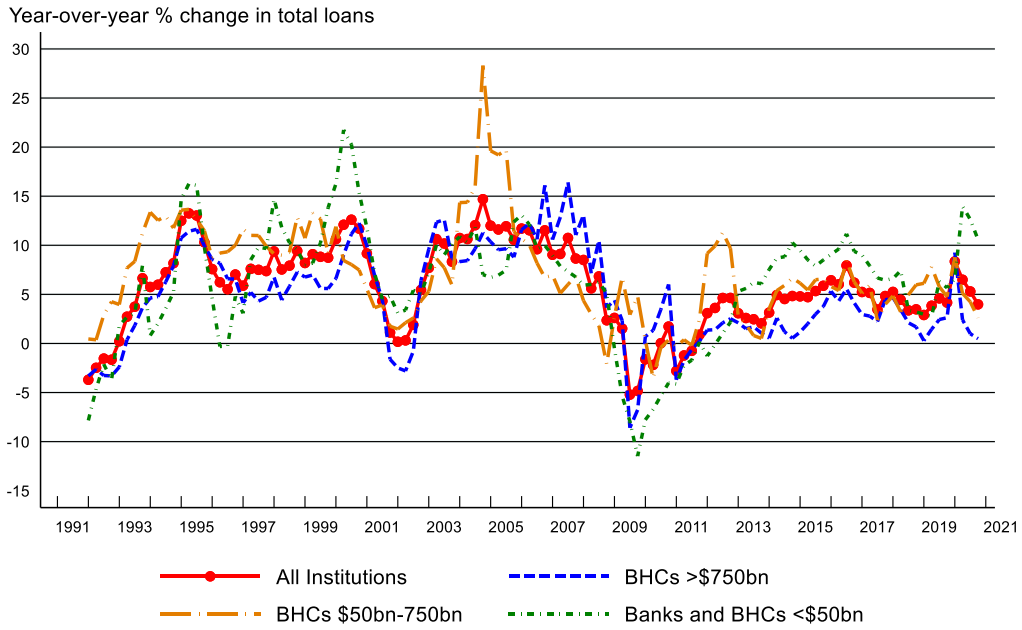


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms 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.

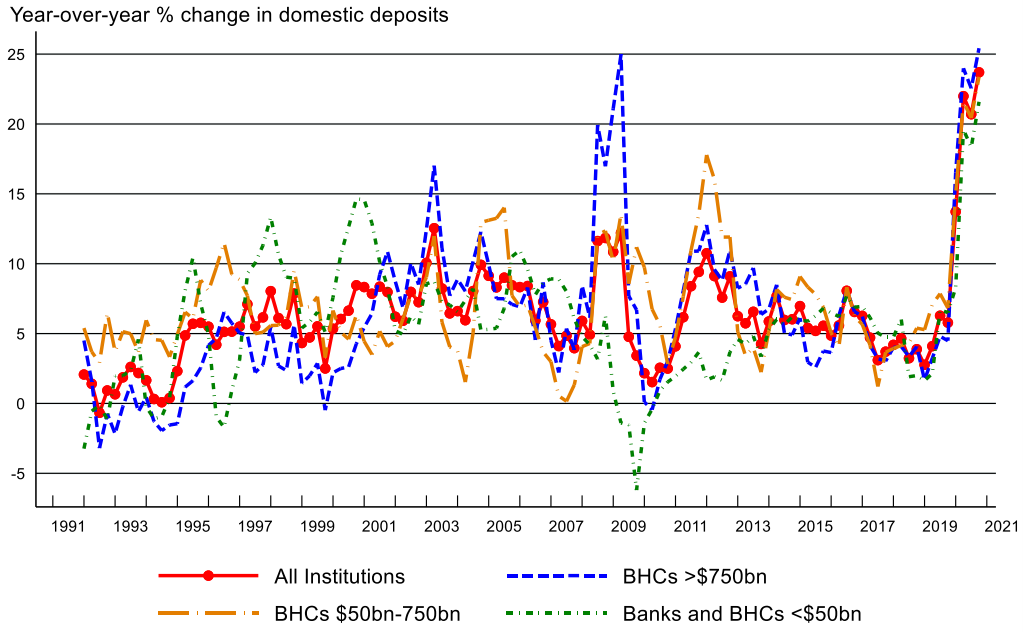
Asset Growth Rate



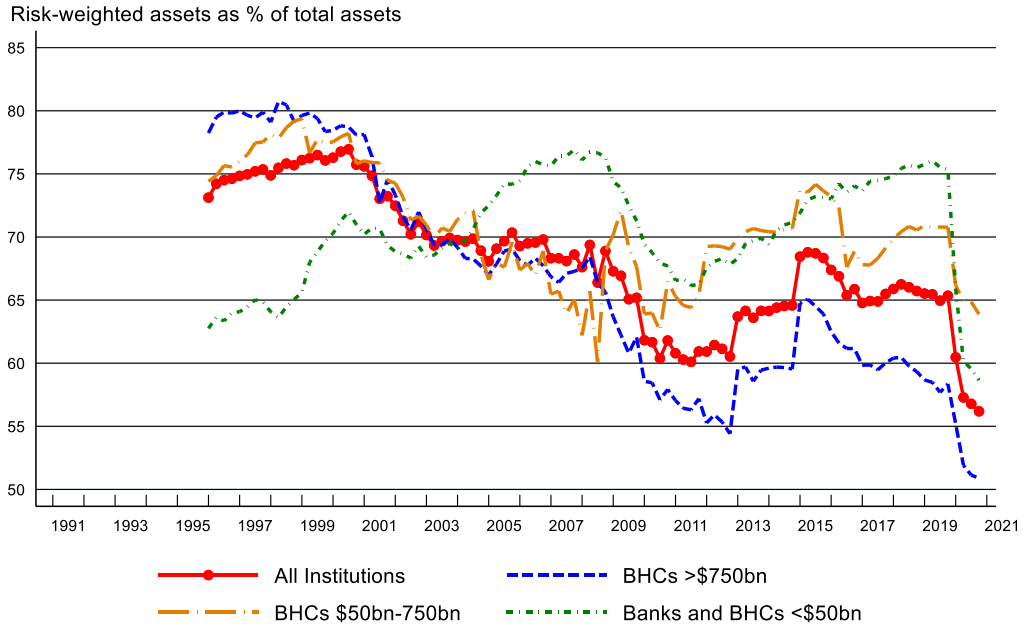
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate



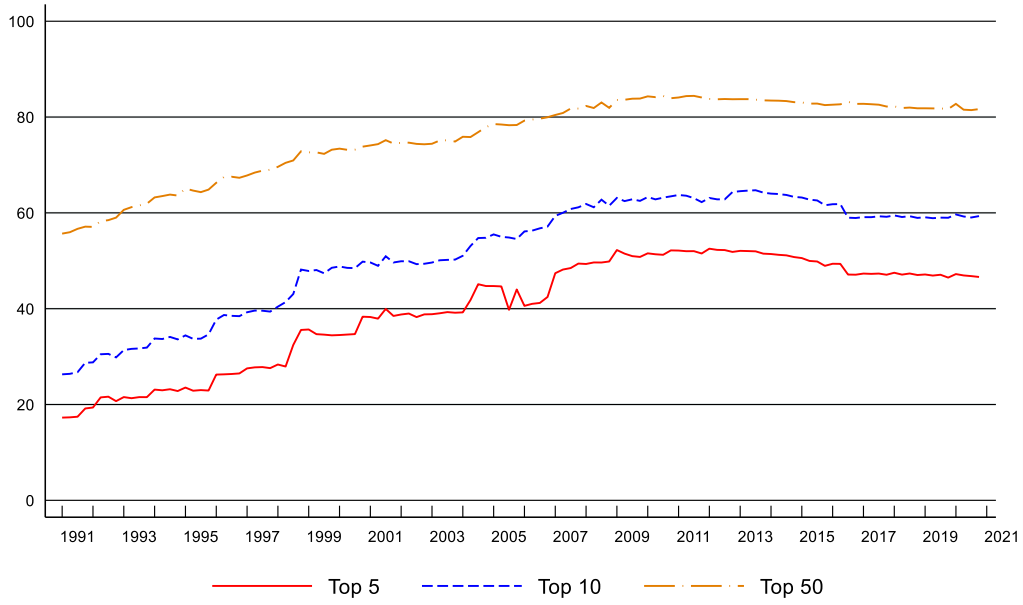
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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
2020Q4

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	3386.07	12136.00	1.43	17.38	13.14	15.05	17.30
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2819.63	5470.00	0.78	8.02	11.94	13.52	16.08
3	CITIGROUP	2260.33	4302.00	0.76	8.61	12.08	13.70	16.80
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1955.16	2992.00	0.61	6.47	11.59	13.25	16.47
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	1163.04	4506.00	1.55	18.79	14.73	16.73	19.52
6	MORGAN STANLEY	1115.86	3385.00	1.21	13.30	17.36	19.44	21.45
7	U S BC	553.91	1519.00	1.10	11.44	9.66	11.30	13.36
8	TRUIST FC	509.23	1329.00	1.04	7.51	9.99	12.11	14.51
9	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	507.33	2451.03	1.93	16.68	17.03	17.03	18.25
10	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	469.63	750.00	0.64	6.55	13.35	16.06	17.11
11	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	466.86	1442.50	1.24	10.68	12.16	13.24	15.61
12	CAPITAL ONE FC	421.60	2566.93	2.44	17.06	13.67	15.30	17.72
13	STATE STREET CORP	314.71	537.00	0.68	8.20	12.28	14.39	15.34
14	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	241.54	-152.59	-0.25	-2.86	15.11	17.08	21.78
15	FIFTH THIRD BC	204.68	603.92	1.18	10.45	10.34	11.83	15.08
16	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	191.37	1438.00	3.01	25.03	13.51	14.66	16.18
17	BMO FNCL CORP	184.65	505.64	1.10	9.47	12.45	13.53	15.60
18	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	183.73	455.96	0.99	8.04	9.95	11.29	13.35
19	ALLY FNCL	182.17	687.00	1.51	18.69	10.64	12.37	14.15
20	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	172.36	341.34	0.79	4.83	22.50	27.27	28.42
21	KEYCORP	171.37	583.04	1.36	12.97	9.73	11.11	13.40
22	NORTHERN TR CORP	170.00	240.95	0.57	8.25	12.83	13.93	15.56
23	BARCLAYS US LLC	161.29	568.00	1.41	12.60	17.33	20.37	22.18
24	RBC US GRP HOLDS LLC	150.54	348.46	0.93	7.67	15.79	15.79	16.44
25	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	149.43	385.91	1.03	7.76	15.94	17.40	18.80
26	REGIONS FC	147.60	616.00	1.67	13.60	9.84	11.39	13.56
27	M&T BK CORP	142.60	471.14	1.32	11.64	10.00	11.17	13.37
28	FIRST REPUBLIC BK	142.50	295.56	0.83	10.06	9.67	11.18	12.55
29	BNP PARIBAS USA	135.45	274.07	0.81	5.70	16.69	16.71	19.22
30	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	123.04	315.68	1.03	9.72	10.00	12.47	14.46
31	CREDIT SUISSE HOLD USA	118.49	-272.55	-0.92	-4.70	21.15	21.82	21.94
32	SVB FNCL GRP	116.05	392.91	1.35	19.12	11.04	11.89	12.64
33	DISCOVER FS	112.89	798.91	2.83	29.36	13.10	14.26	16.13
34	DB USA CORP	109.95	153.00	0.56	4.26	27.71	39.27	39.33
35	BBVA USA BSHRS	102.76	333.14	1.30	11.43	13.28	13.61	15.79
36	COMERICA	88.32	215.00	0.97	10.68	10.34	10.93	13.20
37	FIRST HORIZON CORP	84.21	242.00	1.15	12.08	9.68	10.74	12.57
38	ZIONS BC NA	81.48	284.18	1.40	14.41	10.76	11.78	14.07
39	SIGNATURE BK	73.89	173.01	0.94	11.88	9.87	11.20	13.54
40	POPULAR	65.93	177.00	1.07	11.74	16.26	16.33	18.81
41	PEOPLES UNITED FNCL INC	63.10	-145.35	-0.92	-7.65	10.48	11.02	12.40
42	CIT GROUP	58.11	8.68	0.06	0.61	10.02	11.03	13.24
43	CIBC BC USA	56.76	94.14	0.66	4.29	13.65	13.65	14.90
44	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	56.31	189.66	1.35	11.09	9.72	10.95	12.97
45	SYNOVUS FC	54.39	150.41	1.11	11.66	9.66	10.95	13.42
46	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	53.66	311.70	2.32	16.93	23.44	23.44	24.59
47	EAST WEST BC	52.16	164.08	1.26	12.46	12.71	12.71	14.35
48	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	49.96	138.08	1.11	13.06	10.61	11.63	13.81
49	TCF FC	47.83	91.36	0.76	6.44	11.45	11.98	14.03
50	BOK FC	46.73	154.22	1.32	11.71	11.95	11.95	13.82
TOTALS**	TOP 50 (BHCS AND BANKS)	20290.63	55018.12	1.08	11.07	12.69	14.32	16.70
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	24846.13	69641.18	1.12	11.16	13.26	14.66	16.45

* 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 $750 billion in total assets as of the current quarter, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs[5] with $50 - $750 billion in total assets in the current quarter, and for the remainder of the industry. For consistency, time-series graphs for the ">$750bn" and $50-$750bn" 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 >$750bn" and the "BHCs $50-$750bn" series. Finally, the "all other banks and BHCs" quarterly series is constructed by subtracting the "BHCs > $750bn" and "BHCs $50-$750bn" 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 > $750bn 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.

- In 2019:Q4, some firms began to adopt the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)'s new "current excepted credit losses" (CECL) methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses. This affects the calculation of loan loss provisions and loan loss reserves.

- In 2020:Q1, some non-advanced approaches firms began to implement a simplified capital rule to calculate CET1 in Schedule HC-R Part II. This is reflected in the calculation of aggregate CET1 and related ratios.

- Section 4013 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Interagency Statements on Loan Modifications issued on March 22 and April 7, 2020, allowed banks to suspend the recognition of certain loan modifications as troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) during the applicable period under the CARES Act (i.e., between March 1, 2020 and the earlier of (i) 60 days

after the National Emergency ends or (ii) December 31, 2020). This may have an impact on the calculation of loan loss provisions, loan loss reserves, non-performing loans, net charge-offs, and risk-weighted assets.

Data Notes

1. As of 2020Q1, the largest asset group used for statistics reported by BHC size was raised from a threshold of $500bn to $750bn to reflect the changing nature of the banking industry. The six BHCs previously reported in the >$500bn group remain the same in the new >$750bn set (J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley). Note that the smallest BHC by total assets in this category is Morgan Stanley at $948bn. At the time of the first Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations report in 2012:Q2, Morgan Stanley, the smallest BHC in the >500bn category, still sat high above the $500bn threshold with total assets of $748bn. Currently, the next smallest BHC is USBC at $543bn. In general, the subsets of BHCs with statistics reported by asset totals remain consistent throughout time in this report.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$500bn in total assets as of the current quarter[2], 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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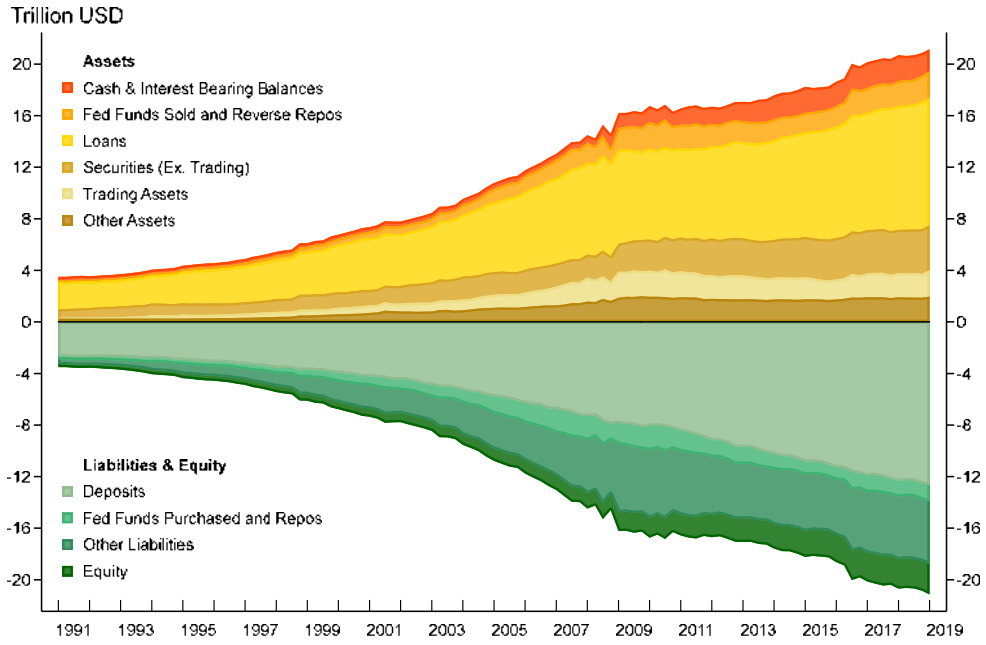
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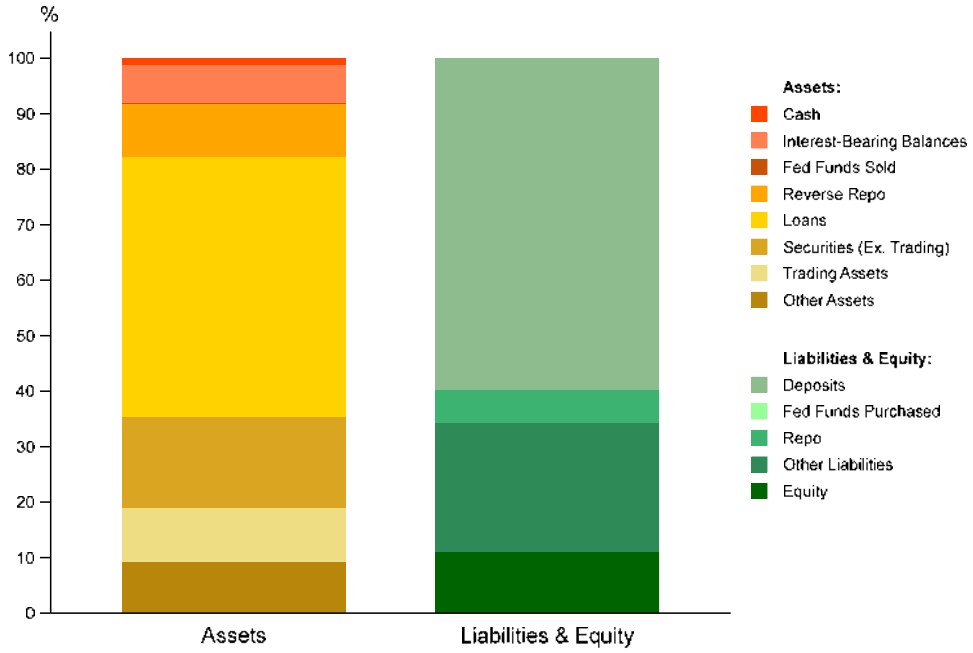
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

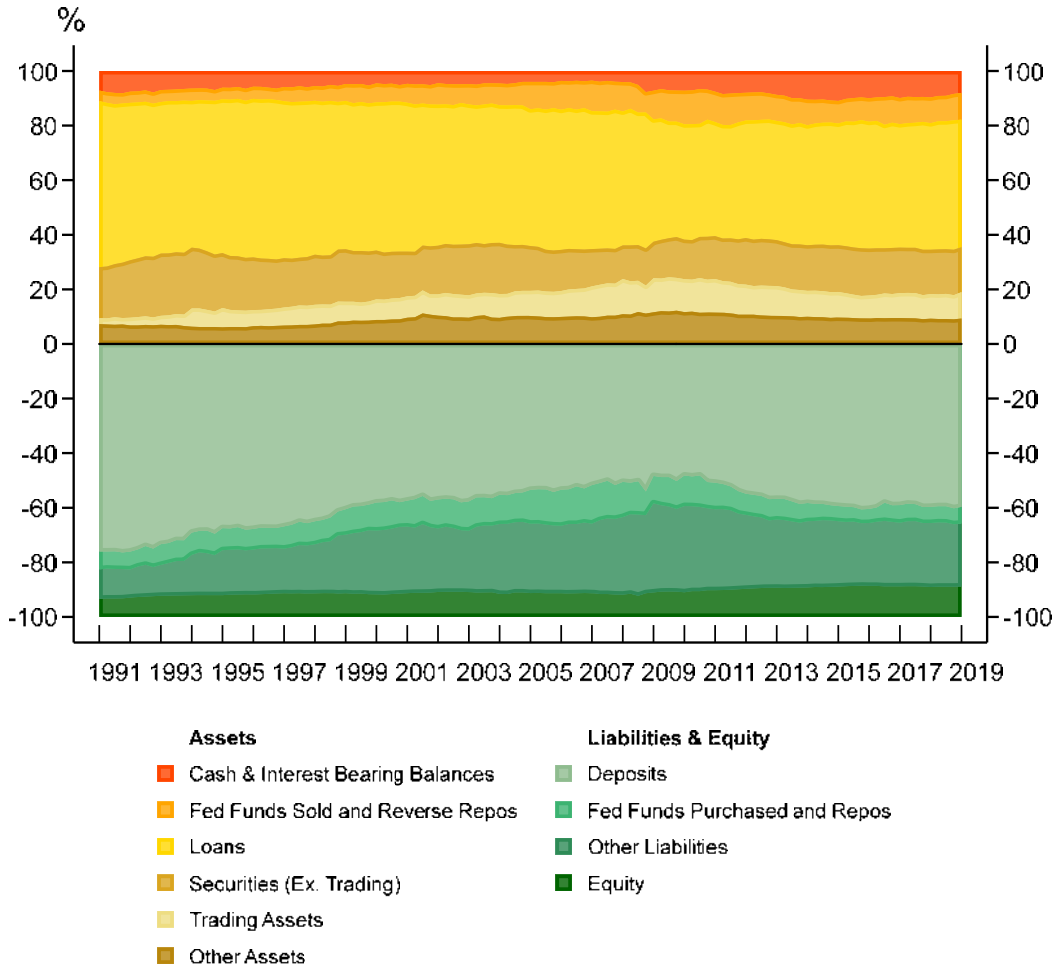
Balance Sheet Composition



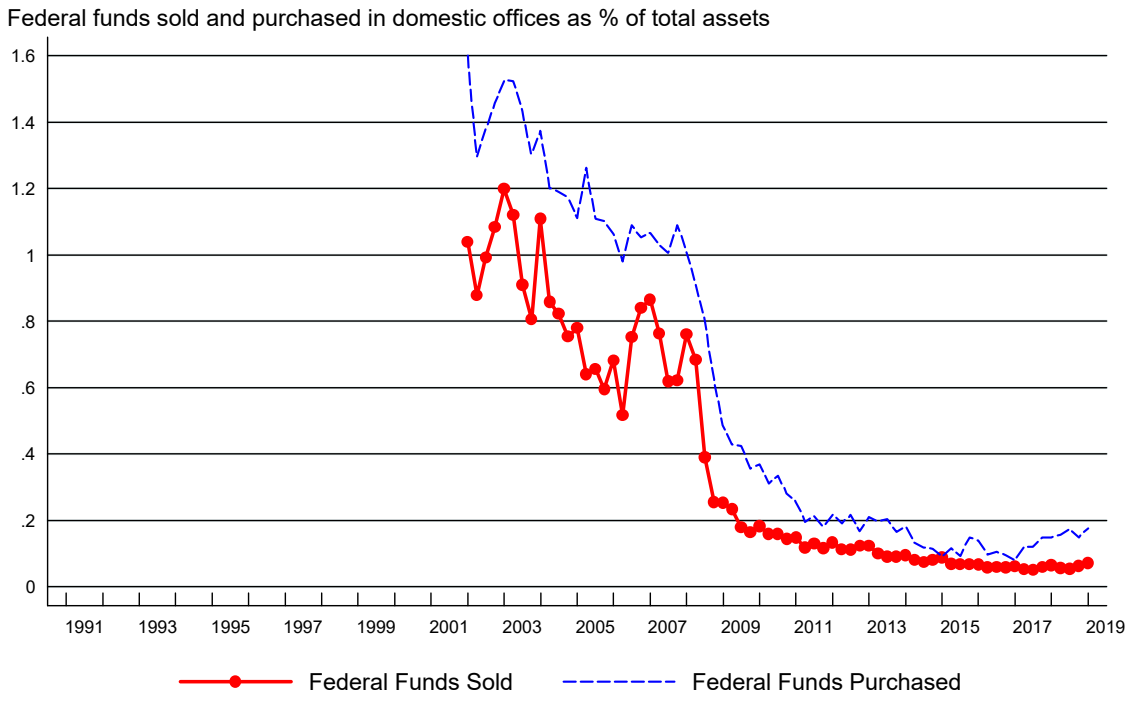
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



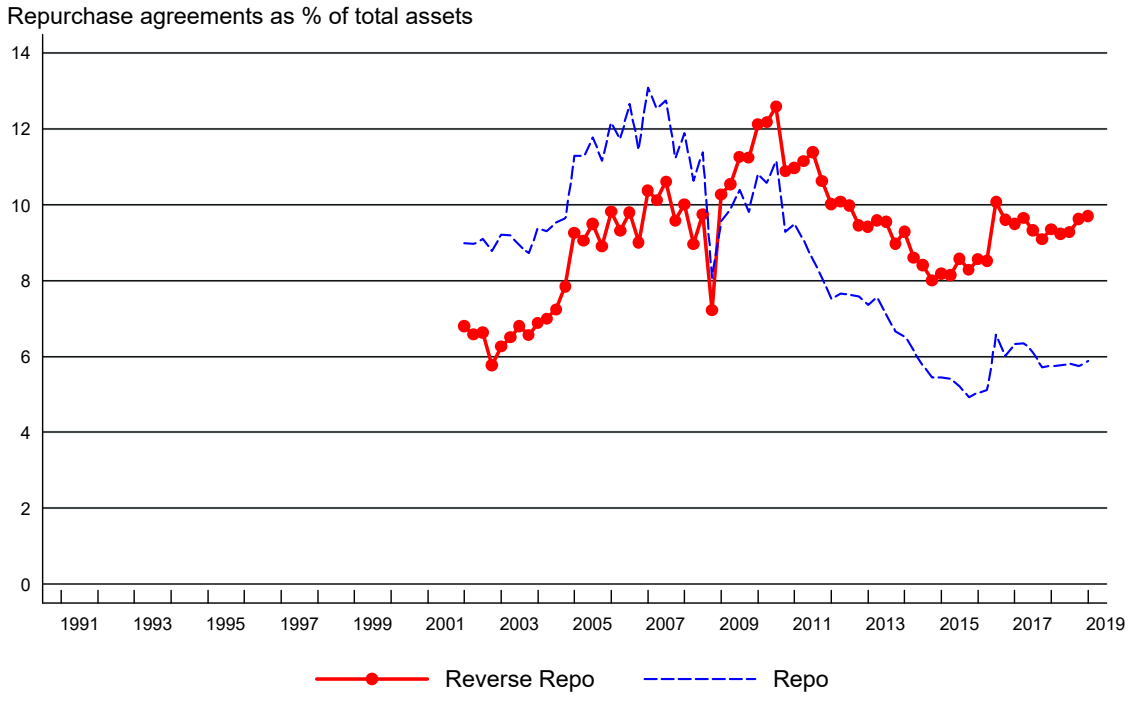
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

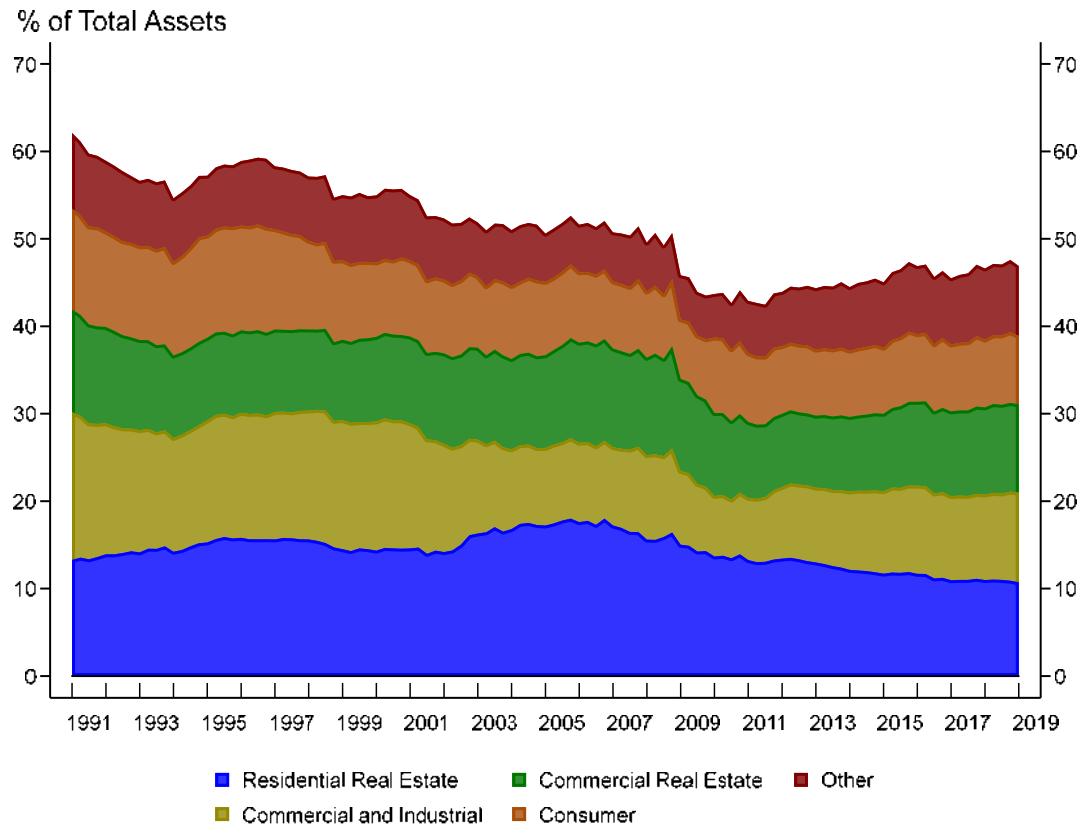


Repurchase Agreements

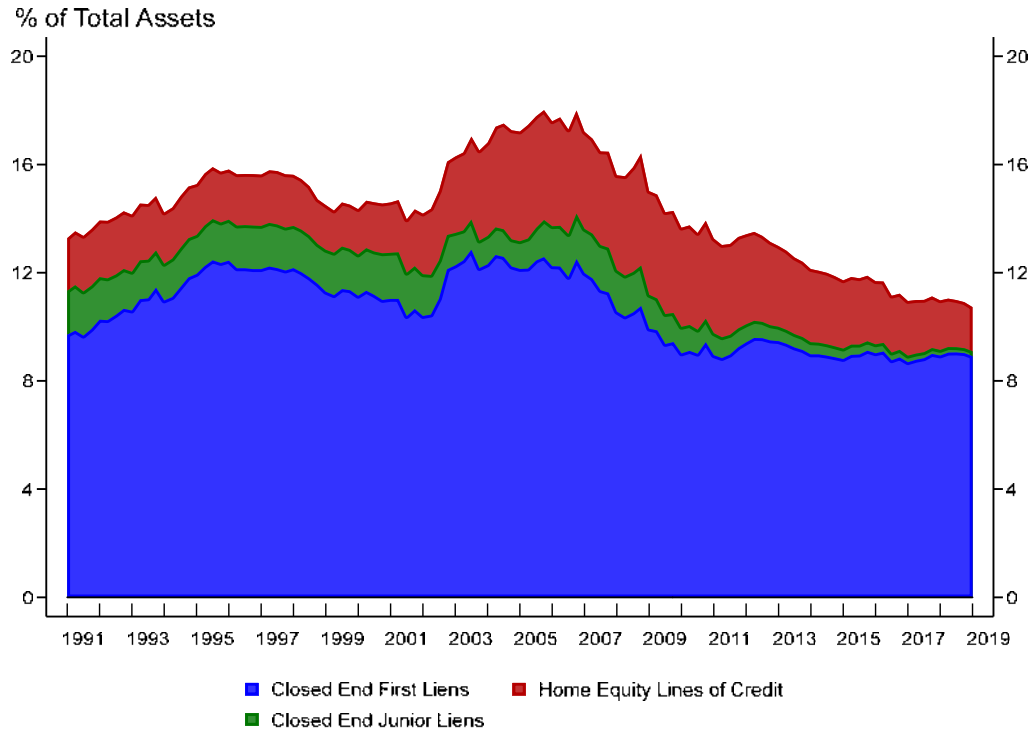


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

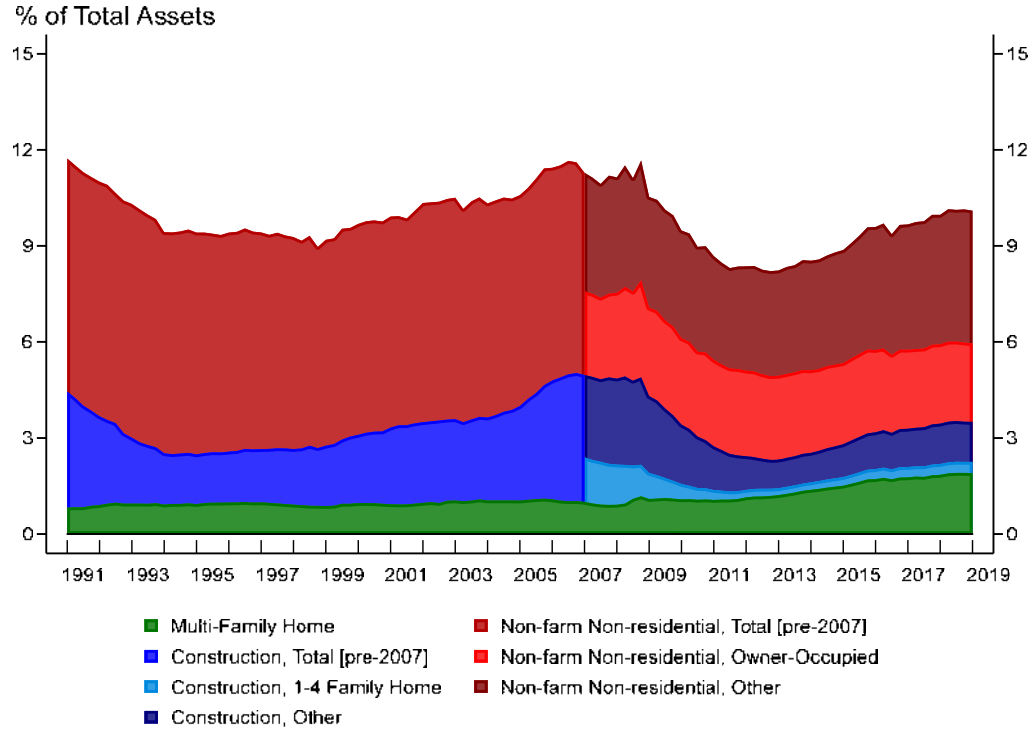
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
2013
2015
2017
2019
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

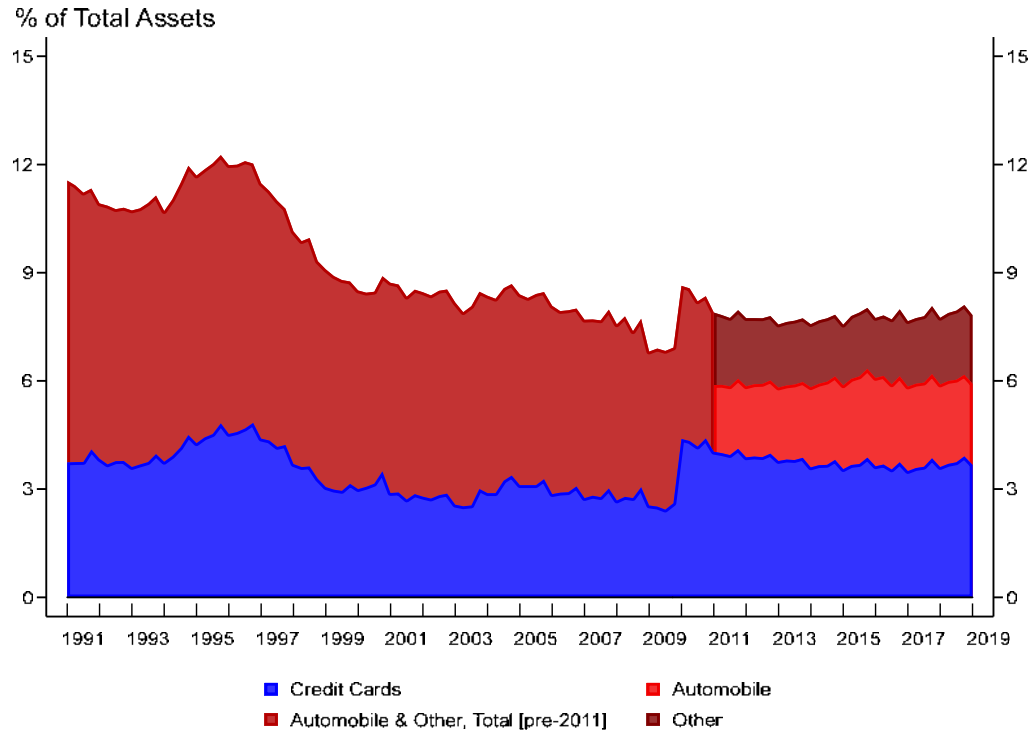
Residential Real Estate Loans



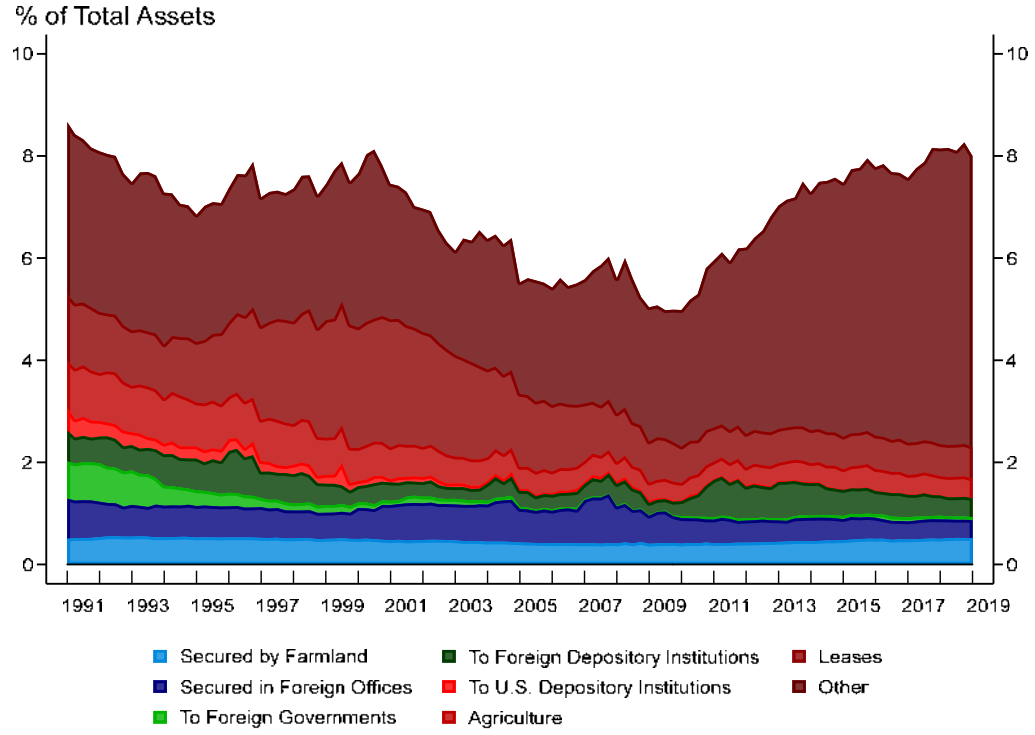
Commercial Real Estate Loans



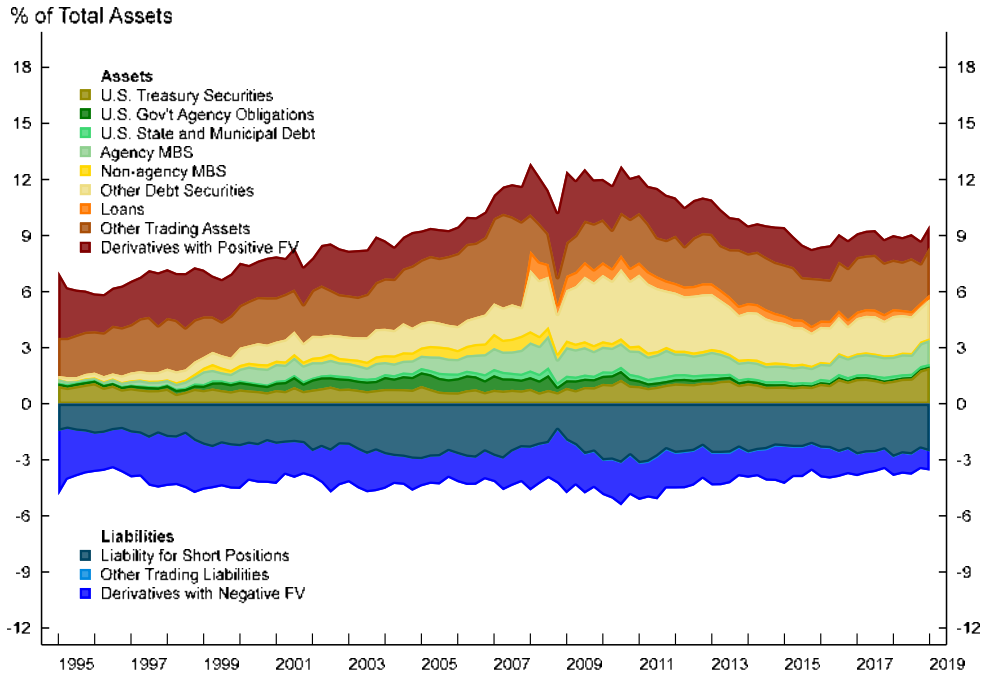
Consumer Loans



Other Loans

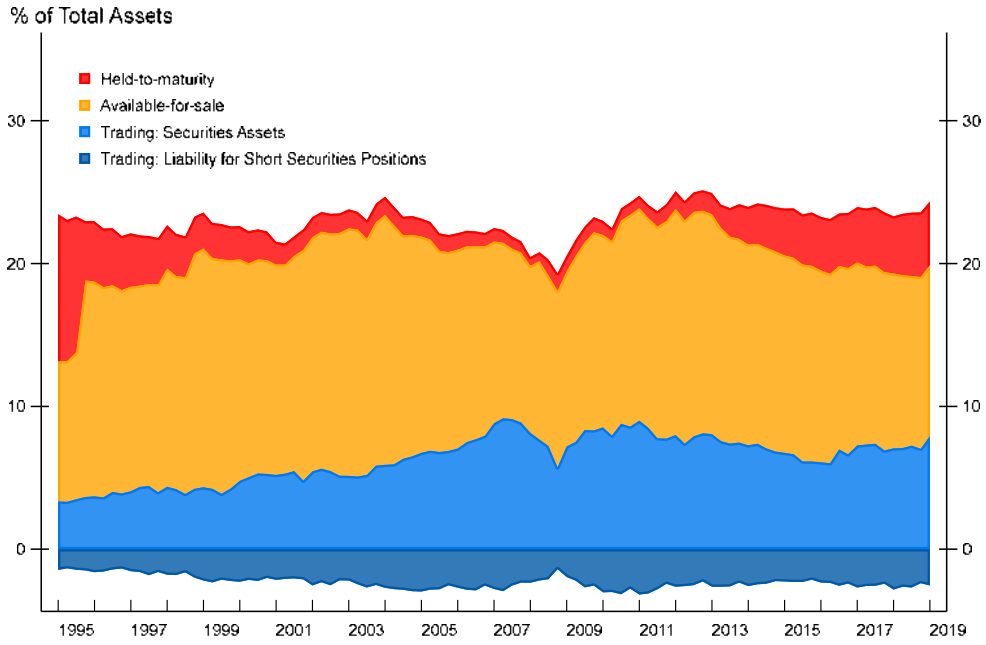


Trading Assets and Liabilities



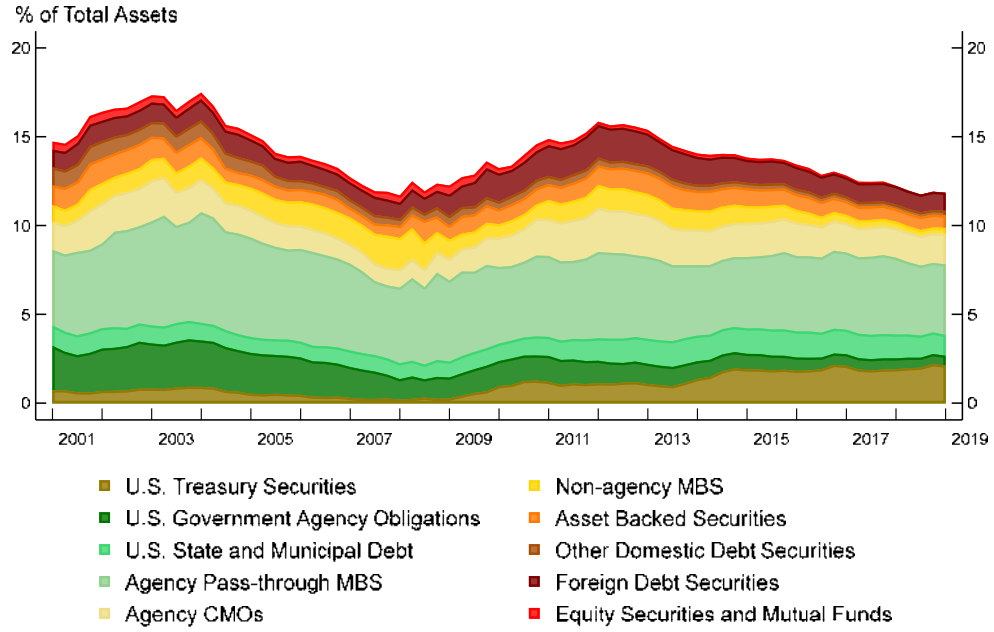
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of $10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and $2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

Securities Portfolios



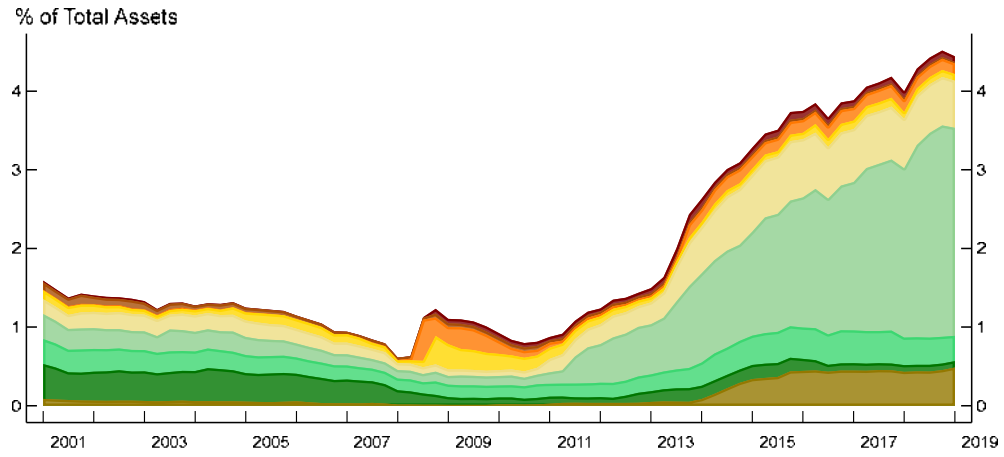
Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities



- U.S. Treasury Securities
- U.S. Government Agency Obligations
- U.S. State and Municipal Debt
- Agency Pass-through MBS
- Agency CMOs
- Non-agency MBS
- Asset Backed Securities
- Other Domestic Debt Securities
- Foreign Debt Securities
- Equity Securities and Mutual Funds

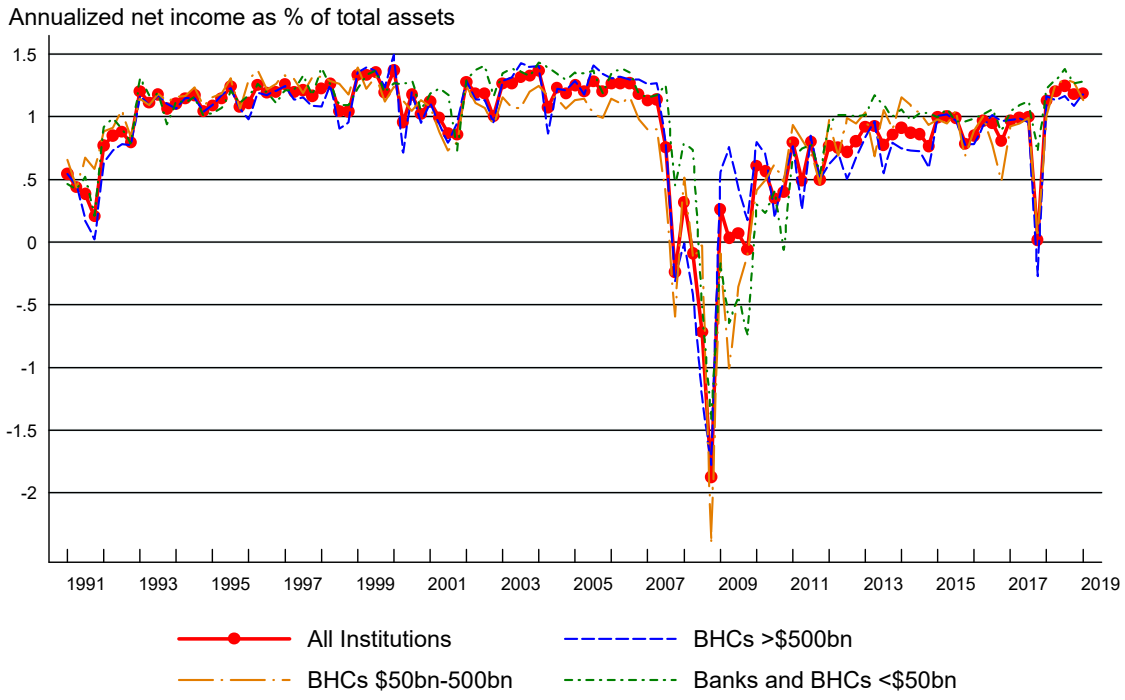
Held-to-Maturity Securities



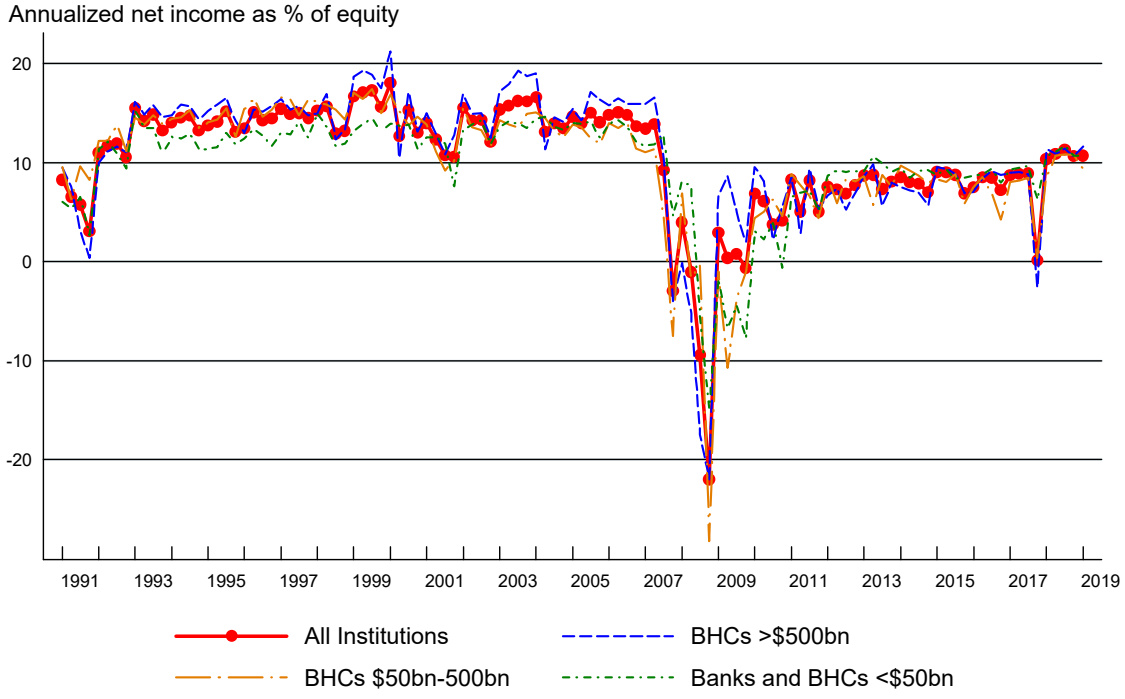
- U.S. Treasury Securities
- U.S. Government Agency Obligations
- U.S. State and Municipal Debt
- Agency Pass-through MBS
- Agency CMOs
- Non-agency MBS
- Asset Backed Securities
- Other Domestic Debt Securities
- Foreign Debt Securities

2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

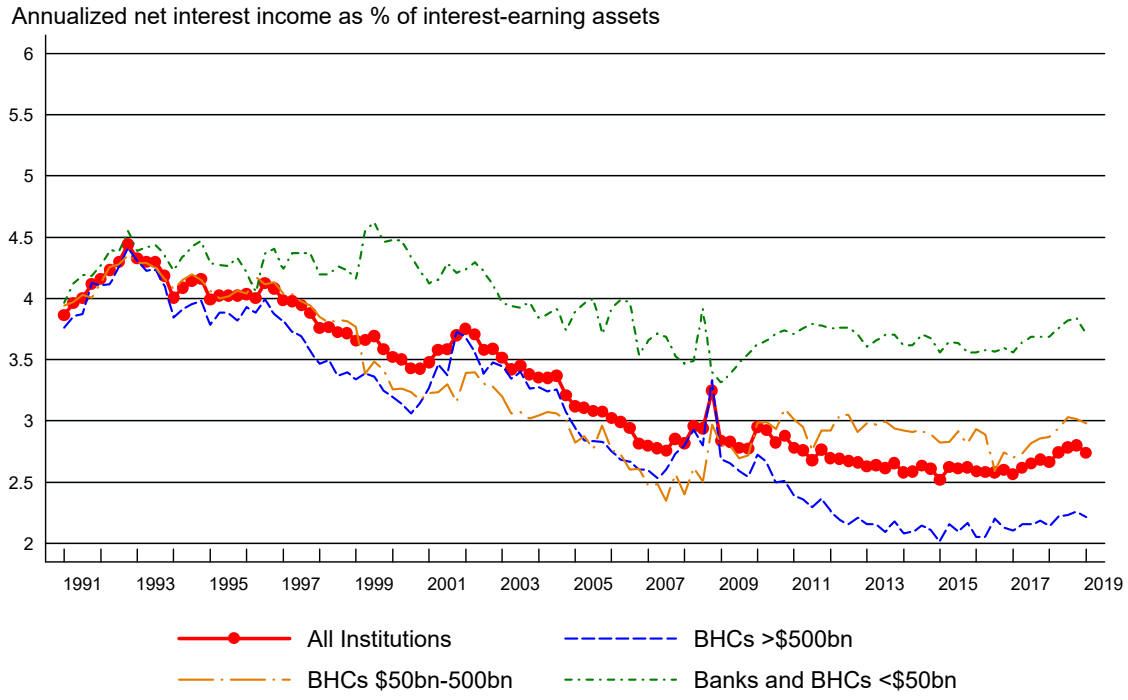
Return on Assets



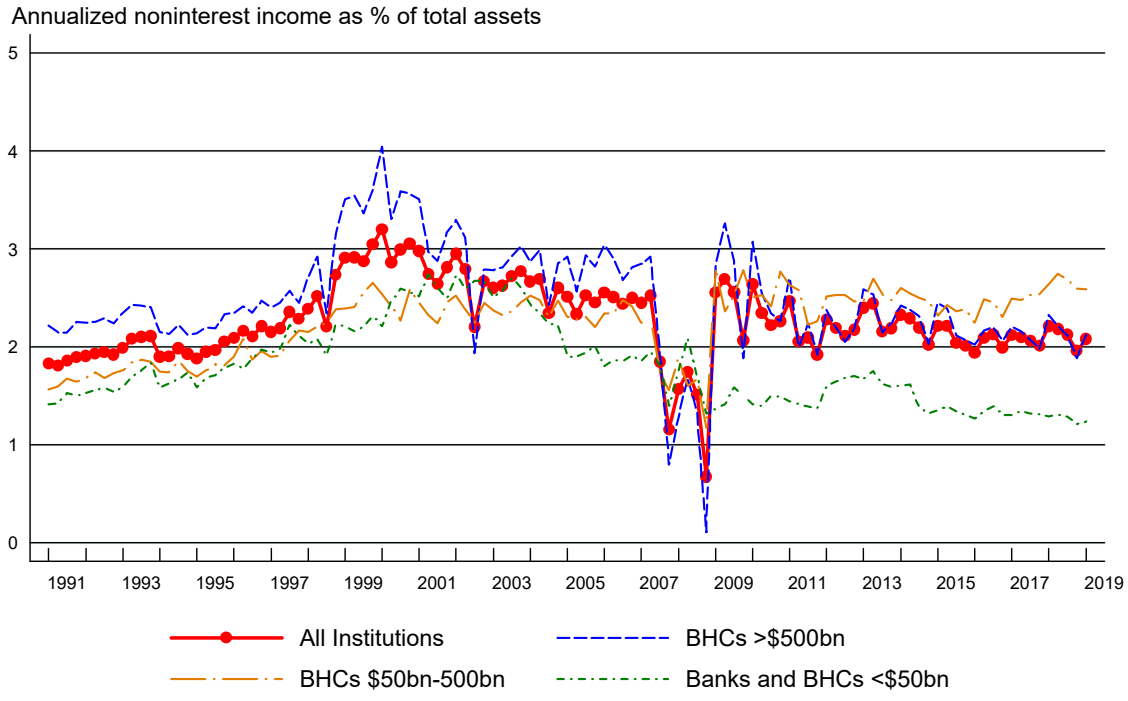
Return on Equity



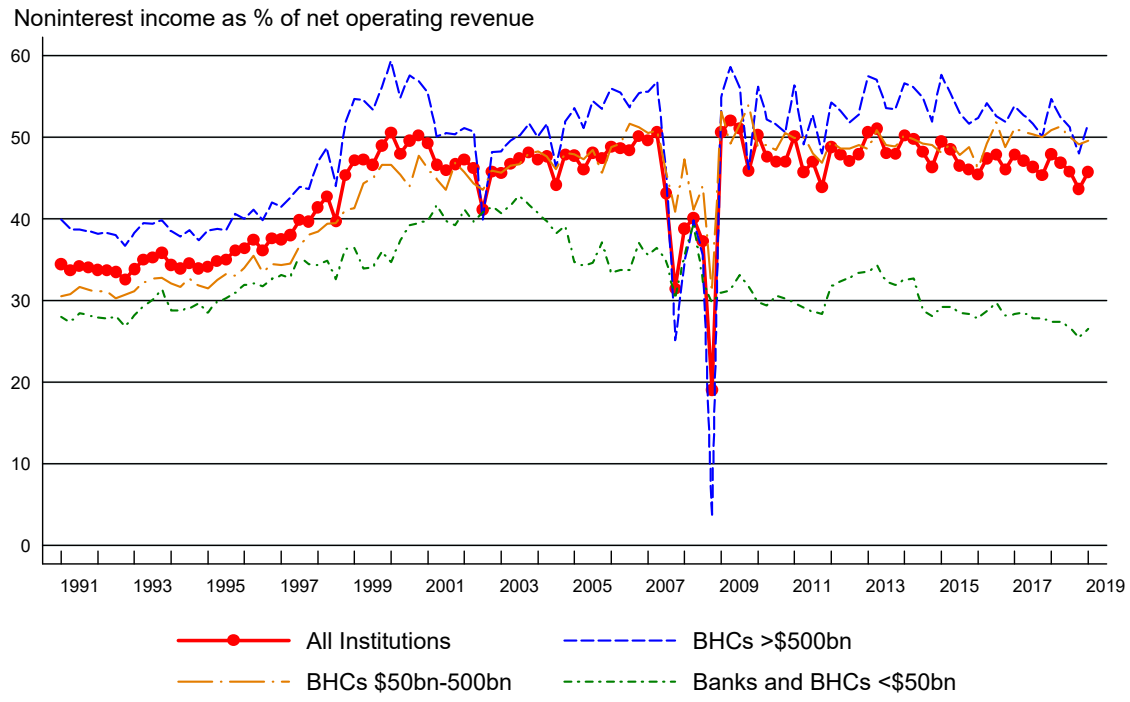
Net Interest Margin



Noninterest Income Ratio

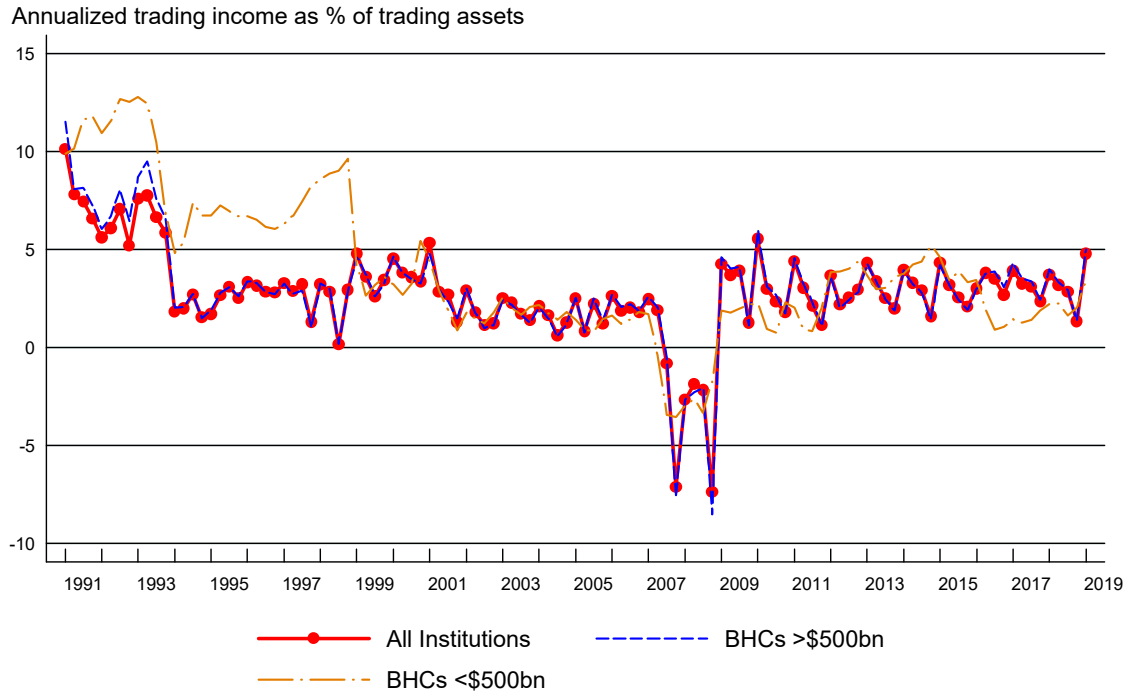


Noninterest Income Share

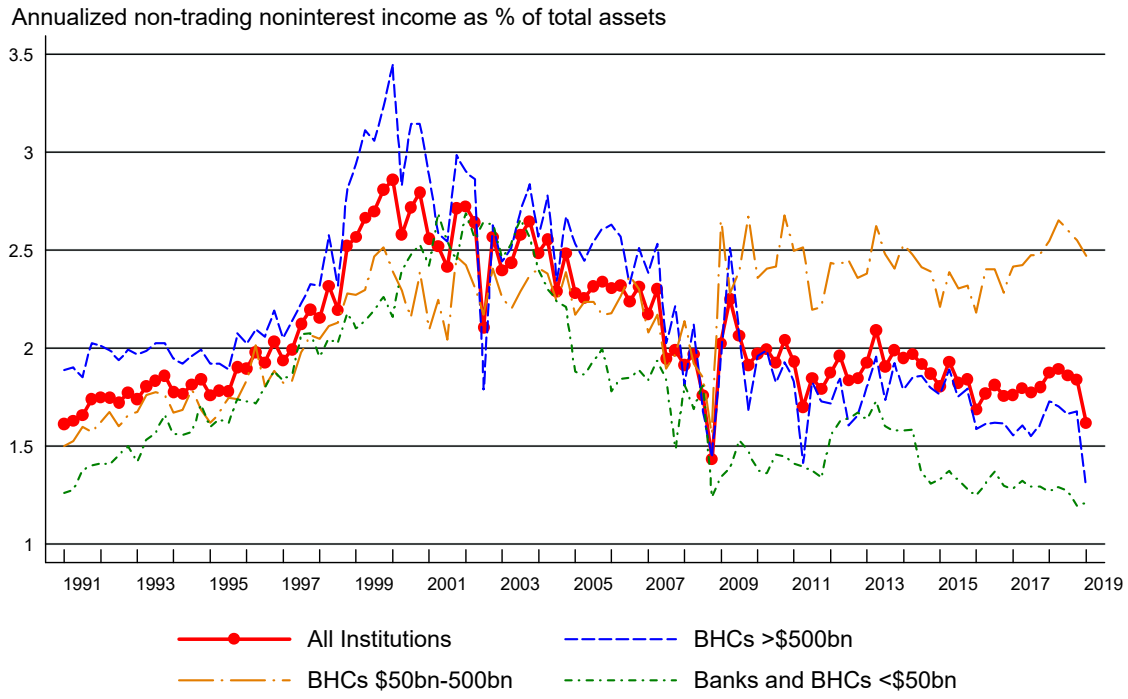


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

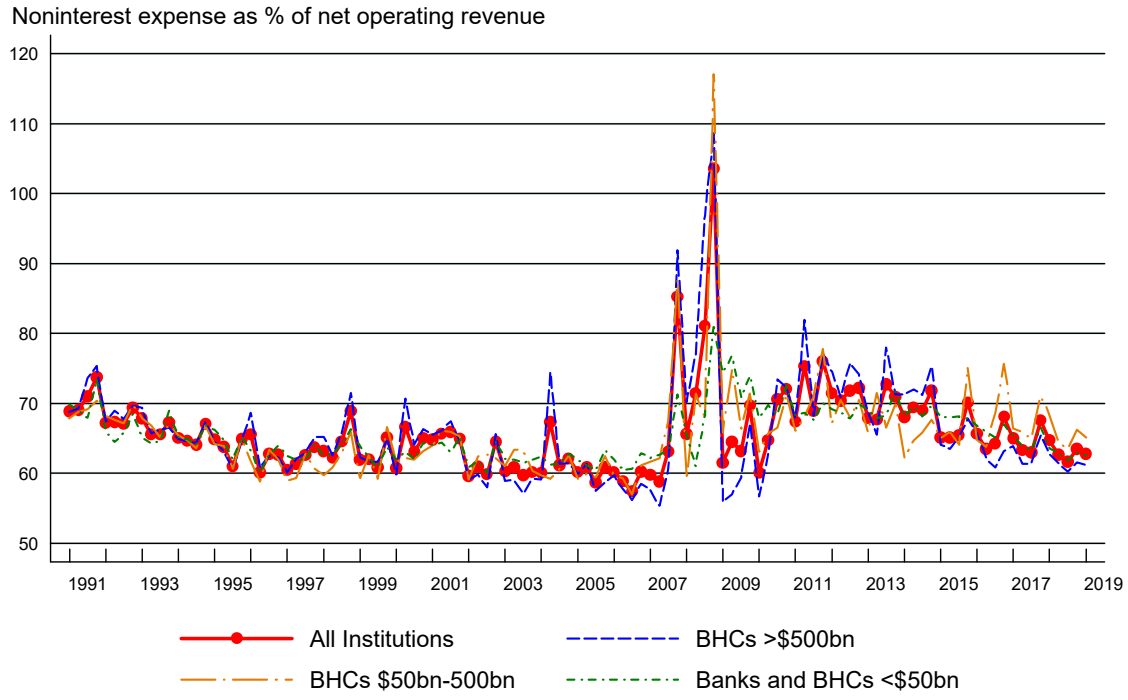
Return on Trading Assets



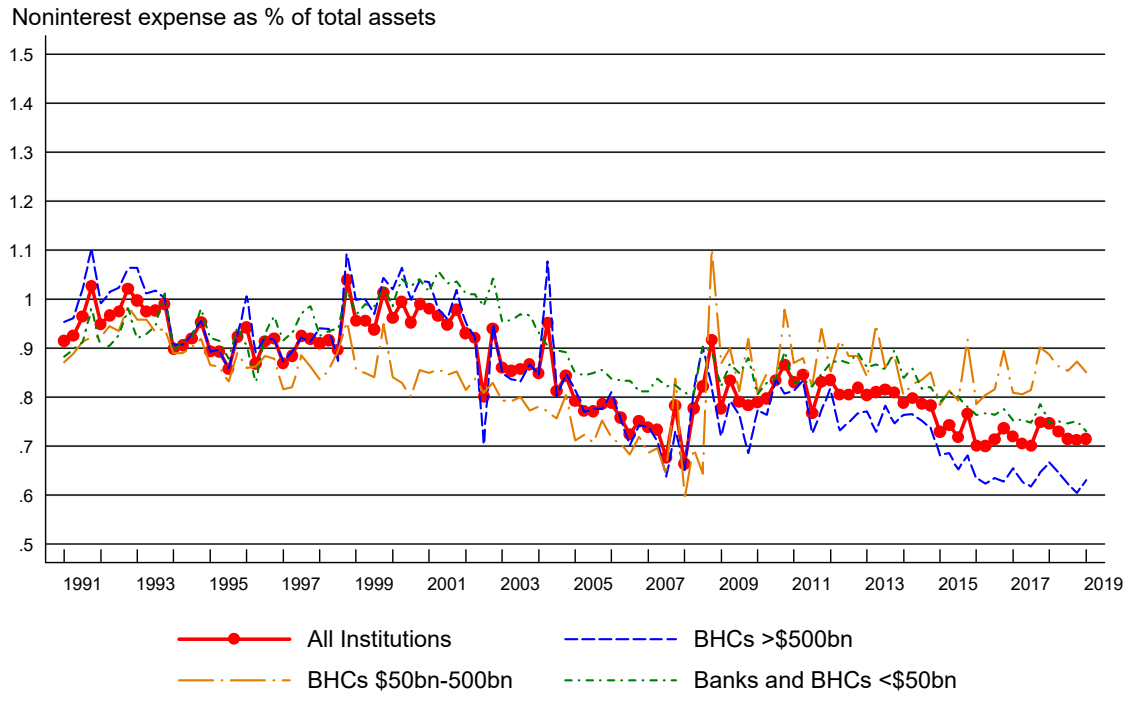
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio



Noninterest Expense Ratio

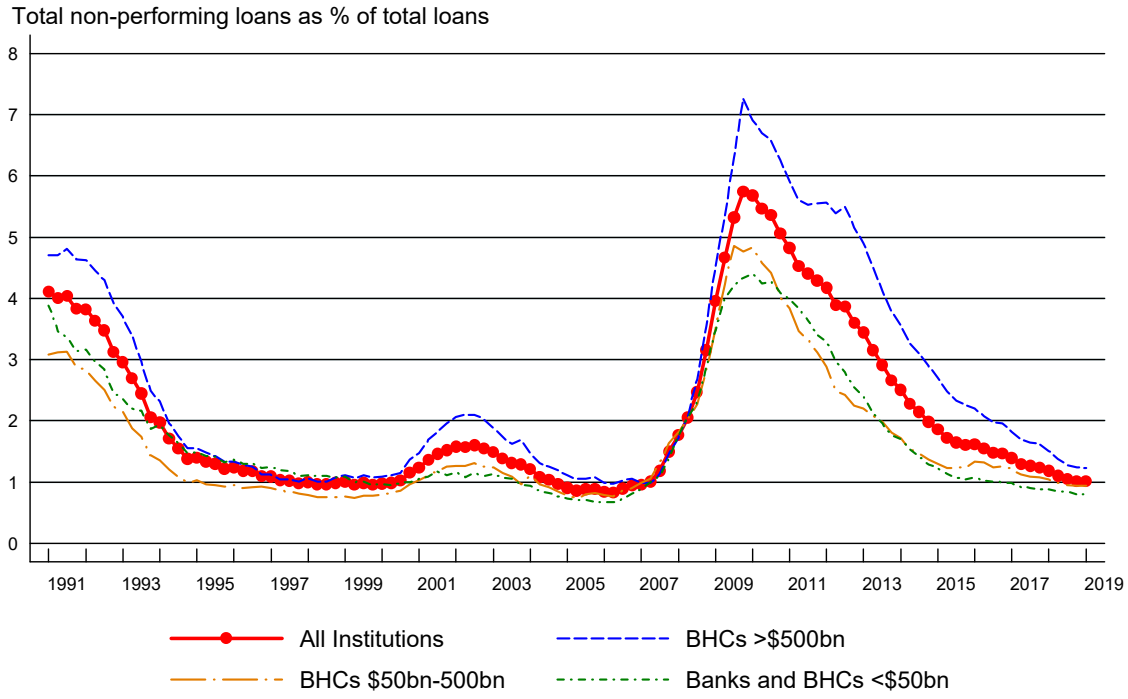


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

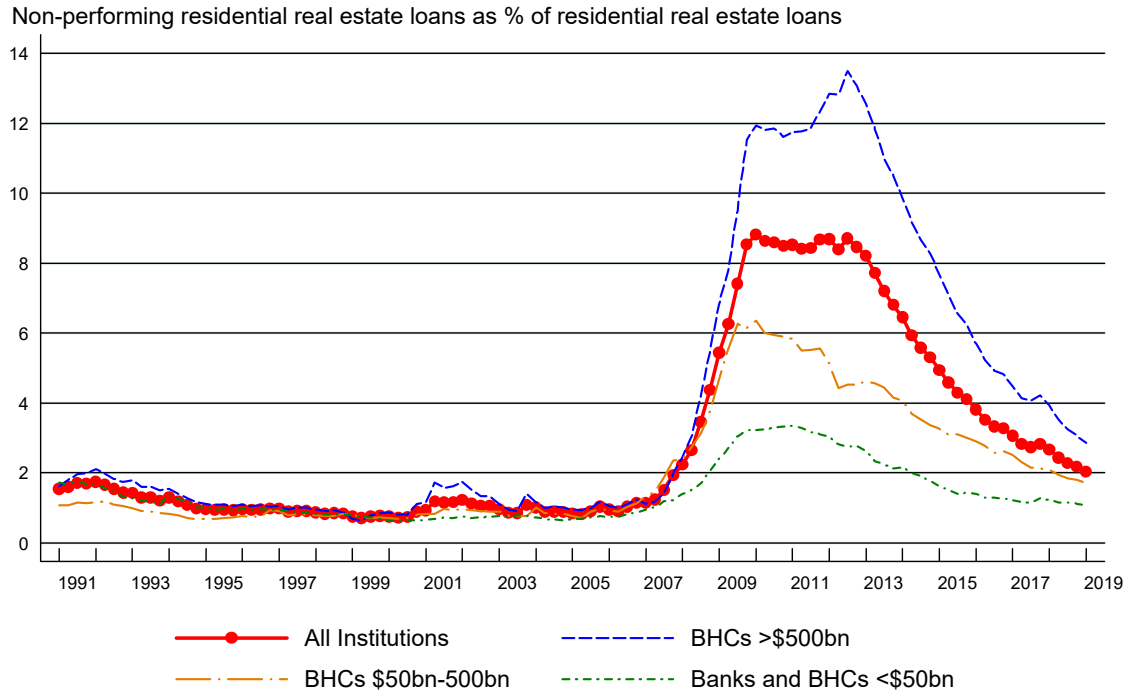
3. Loan Performance

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

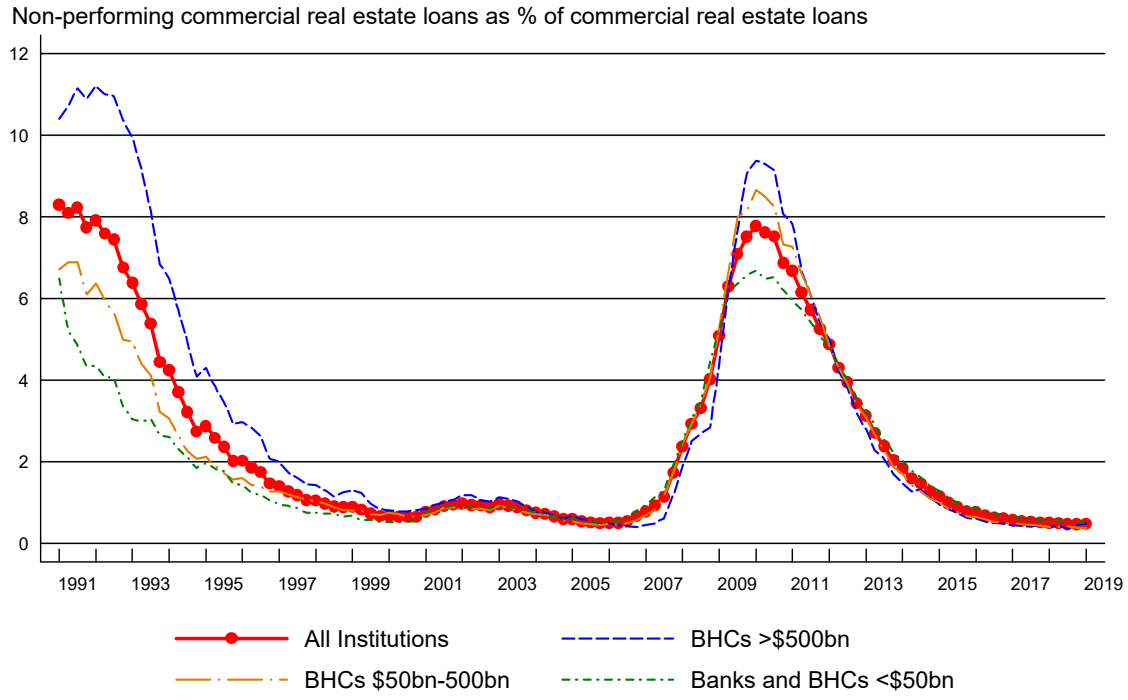
Non-performing Loans



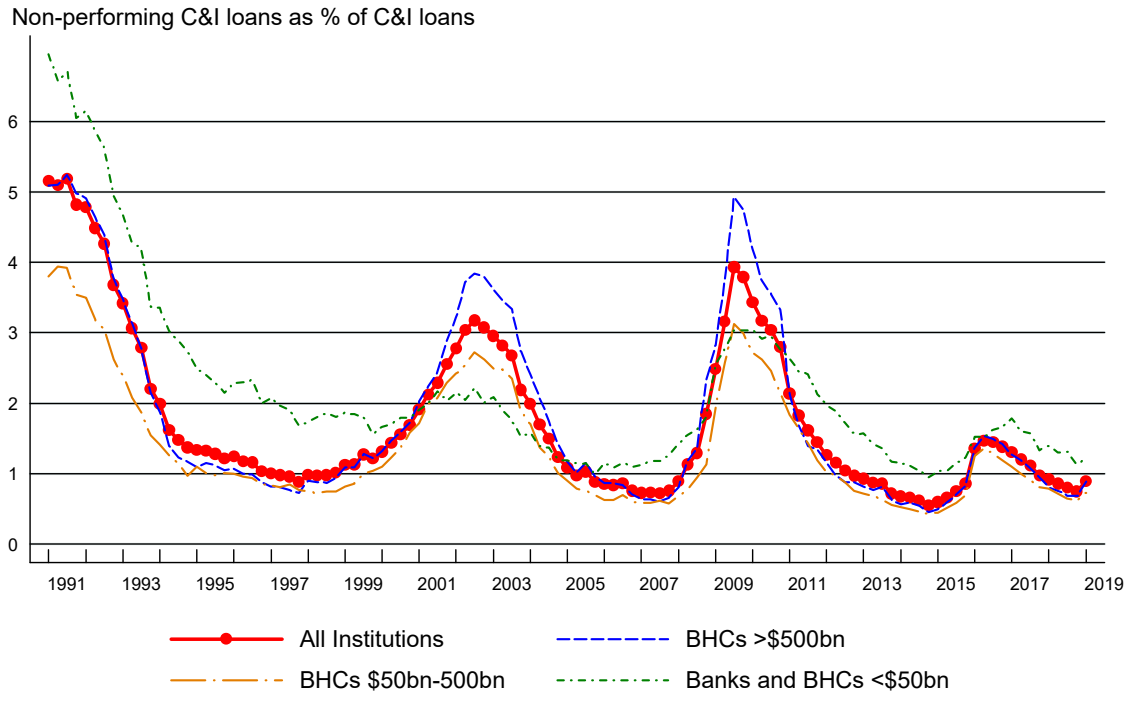
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



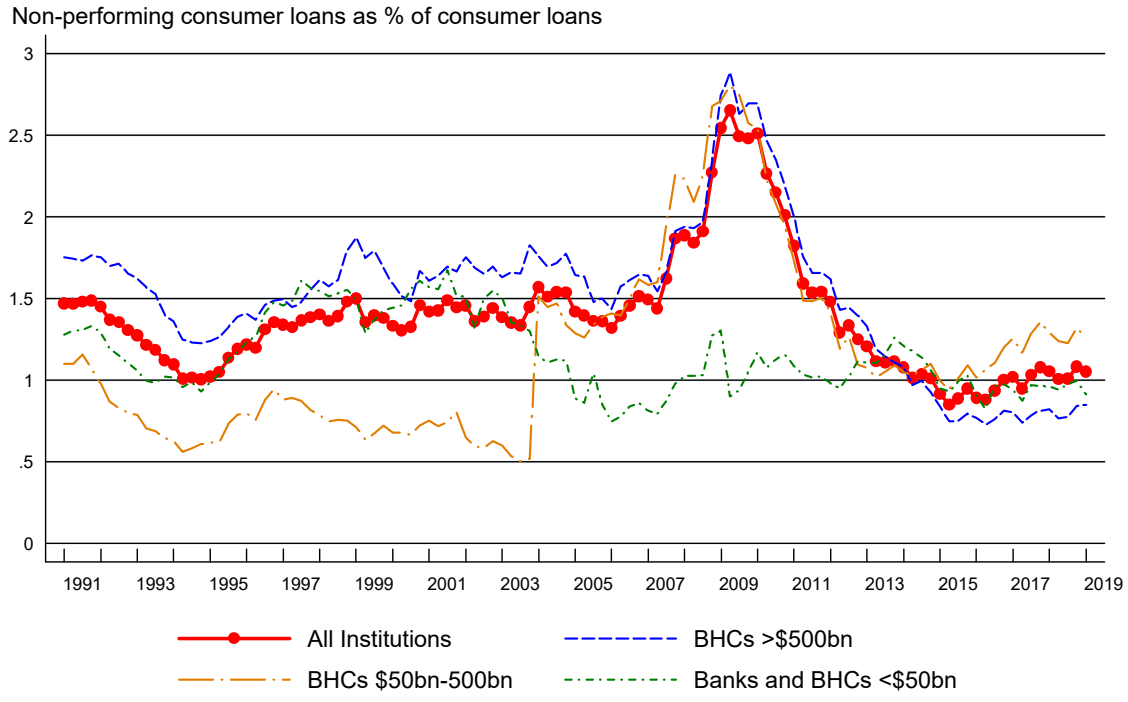
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



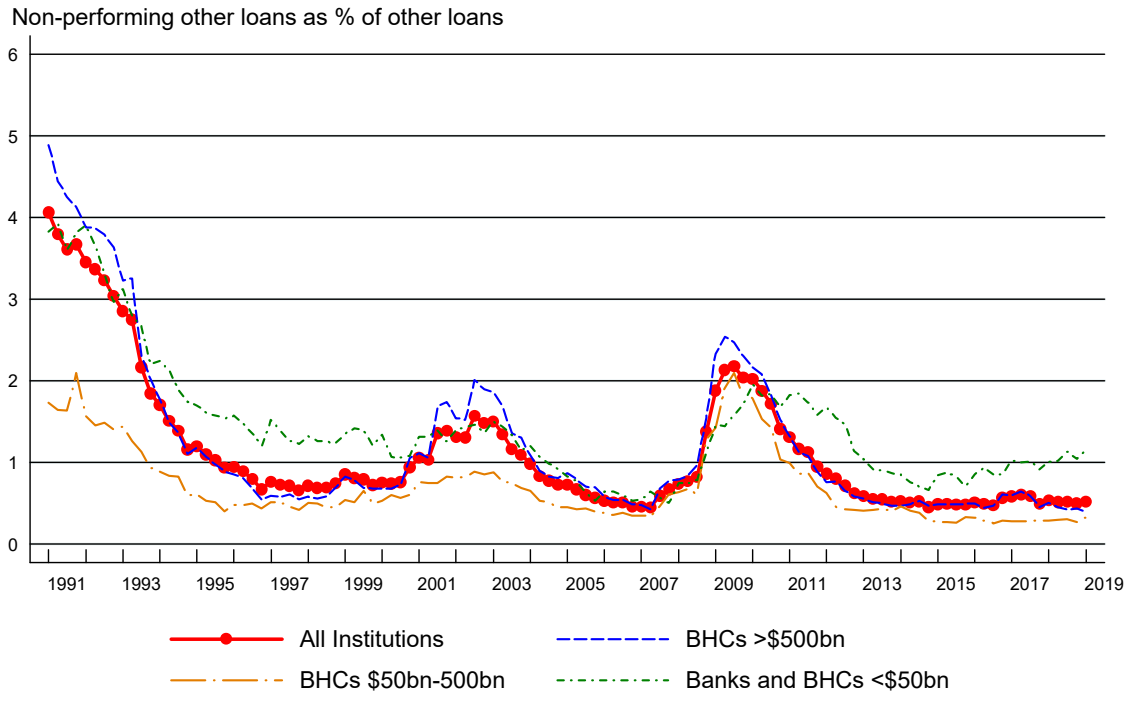
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



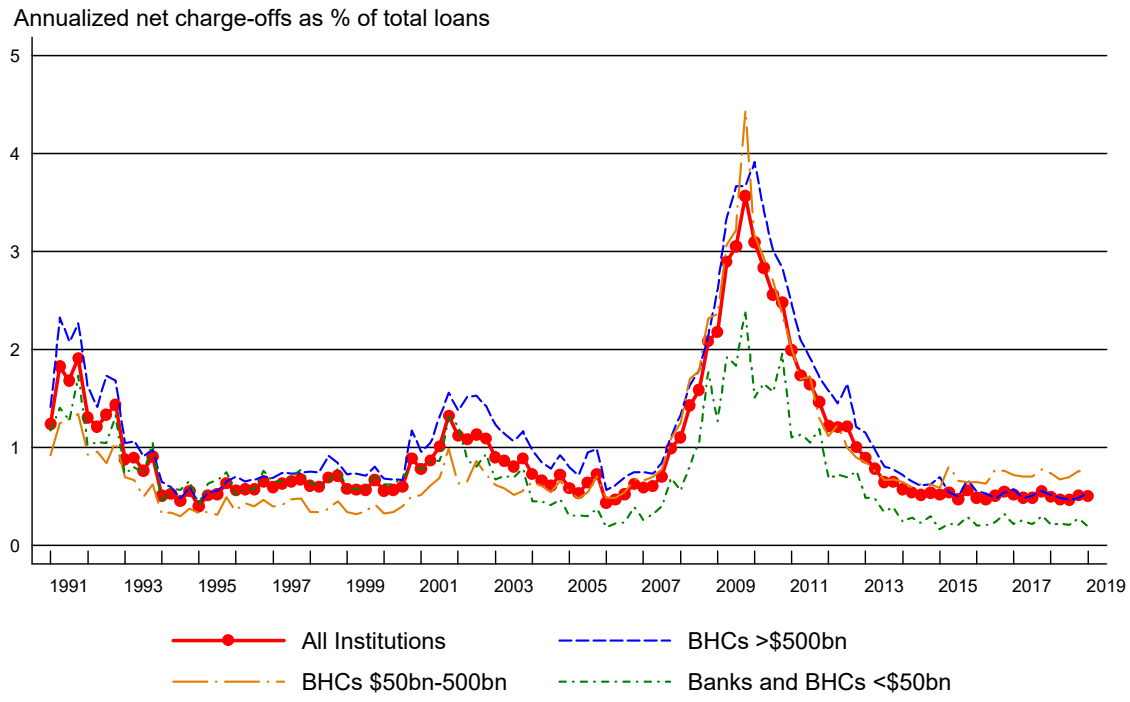
Non-performing Consumer Loans



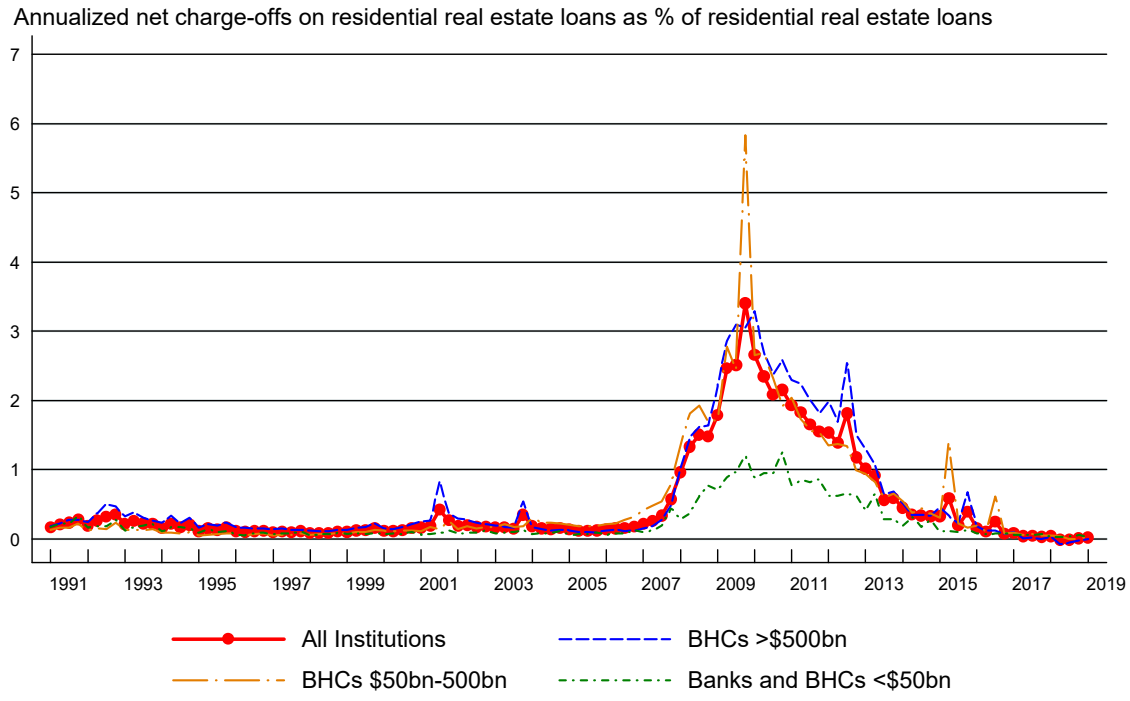
Non-performing Other Loans



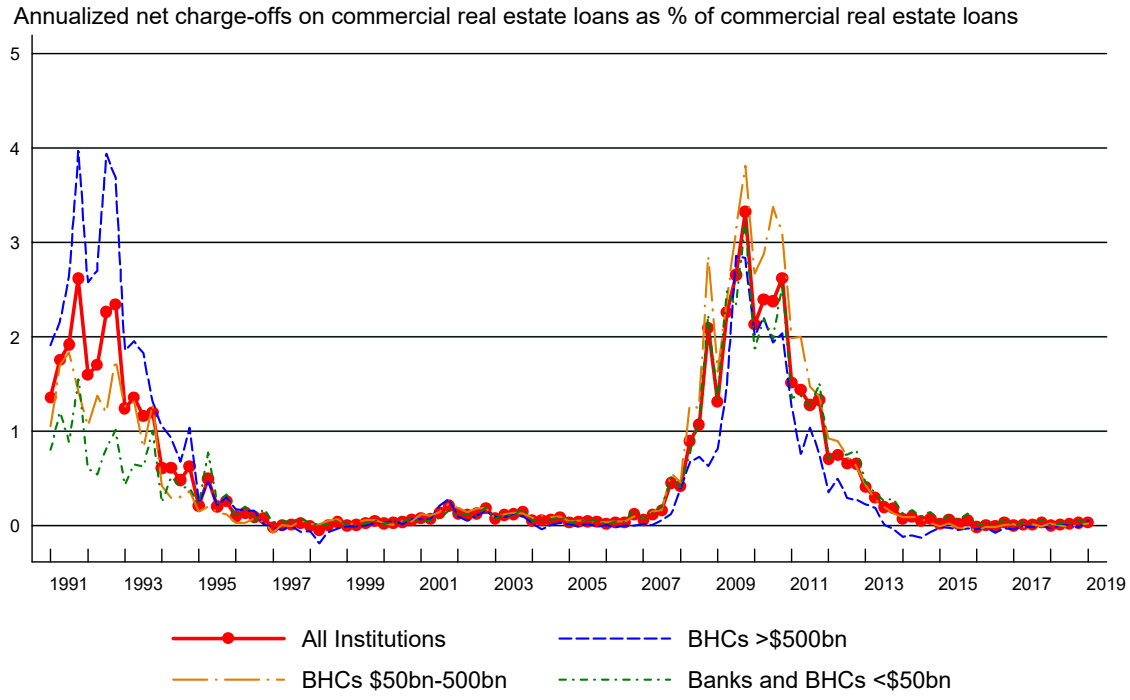
Net Charge-offs



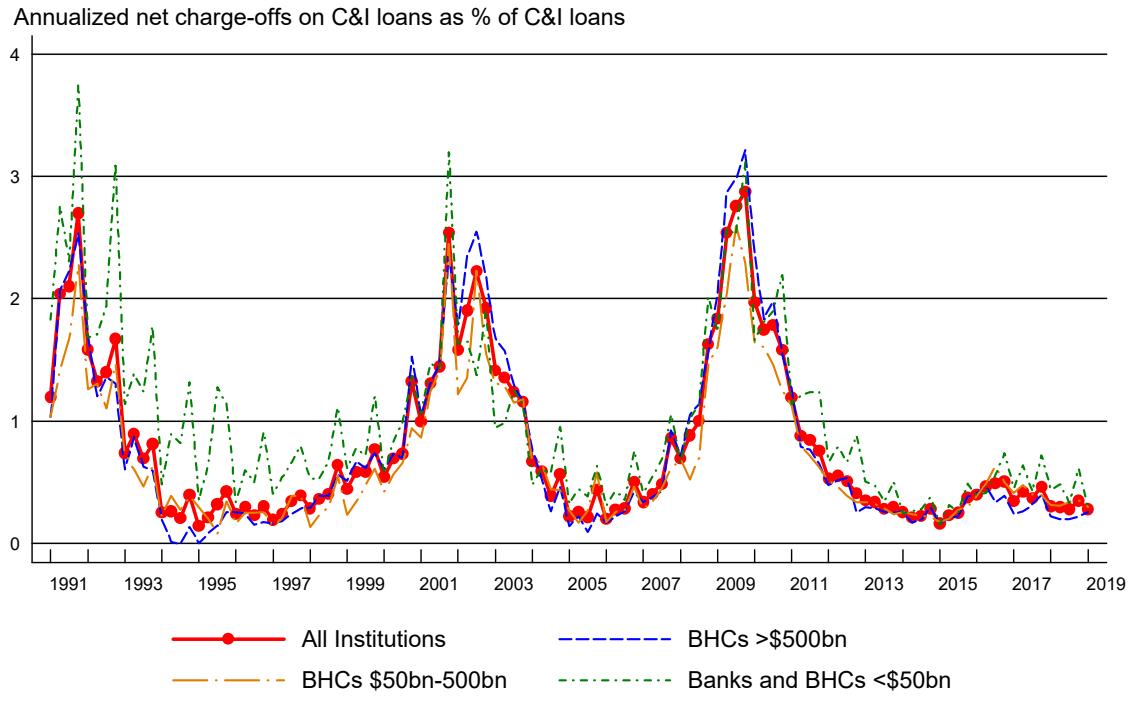
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



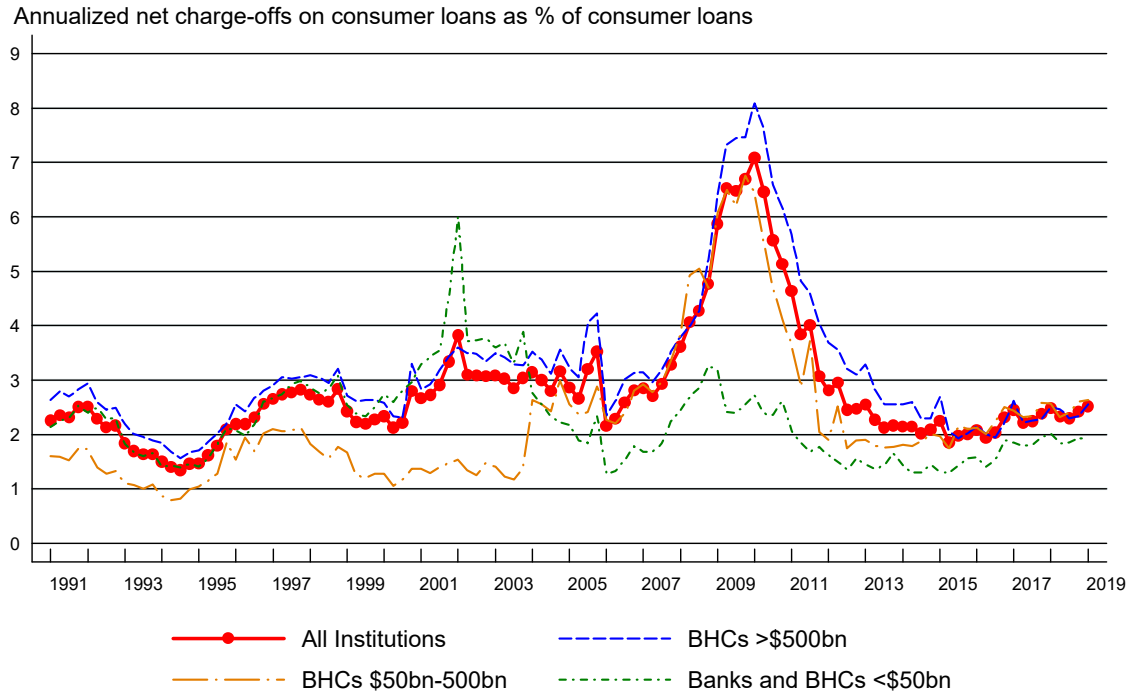
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



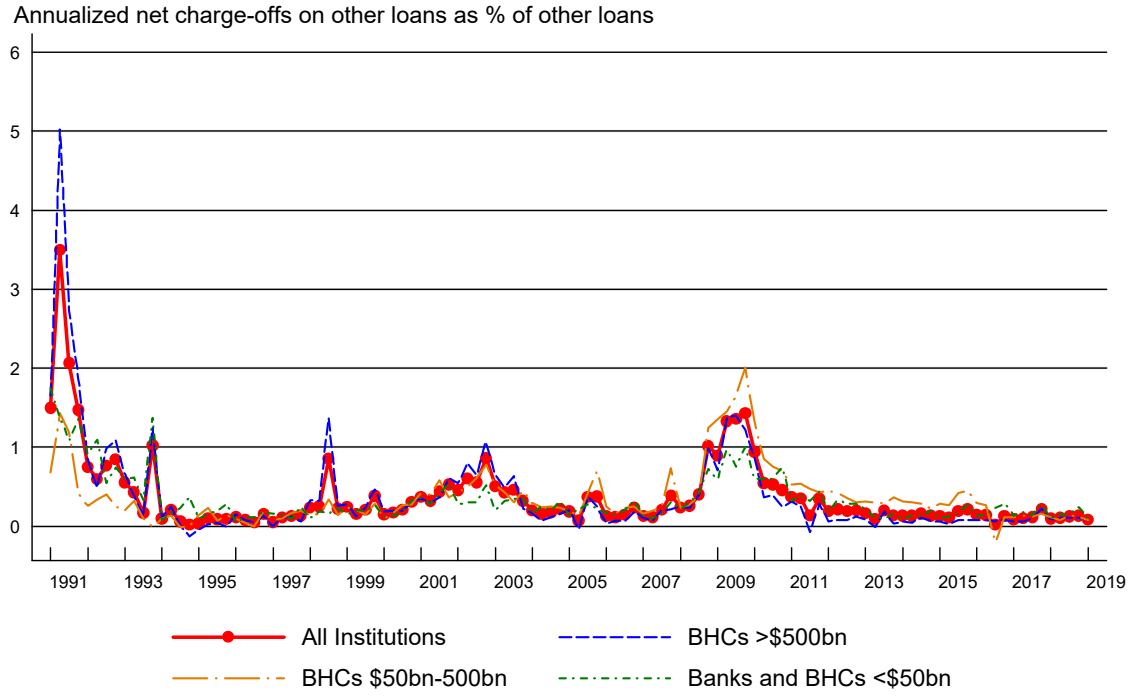
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



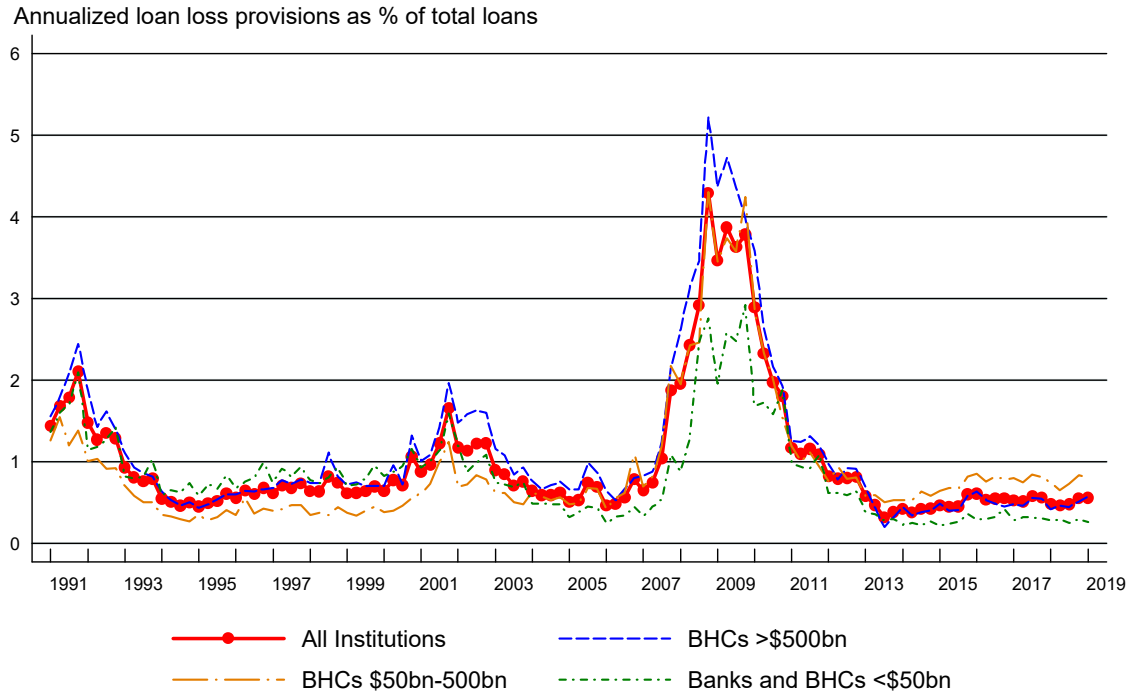
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



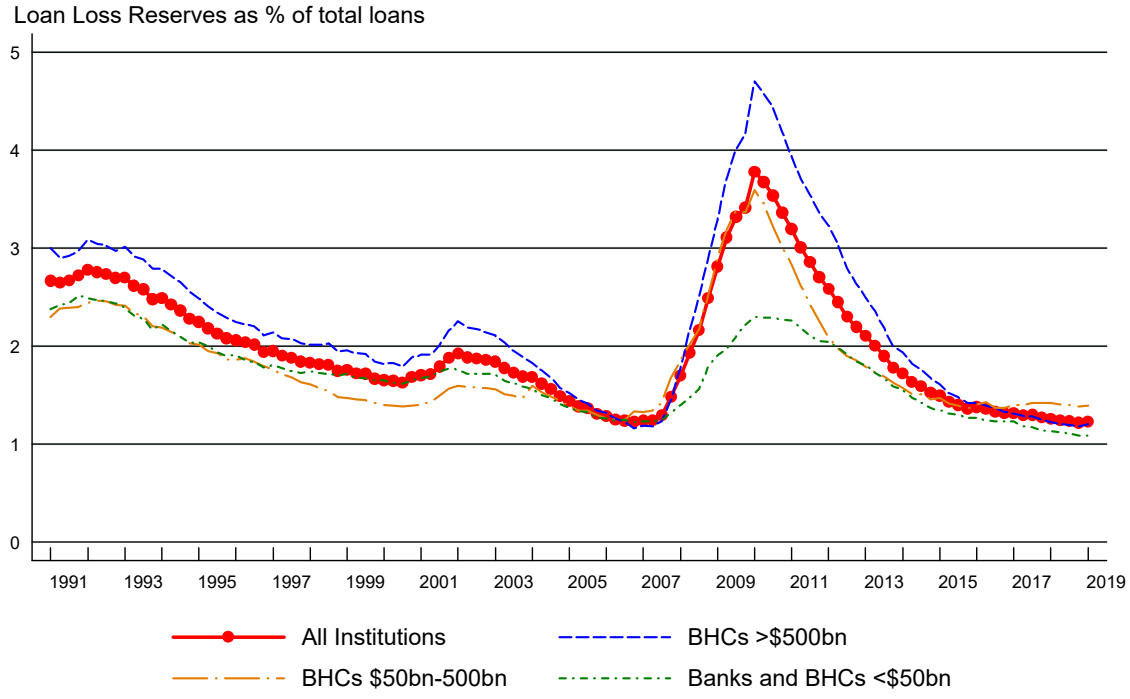
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



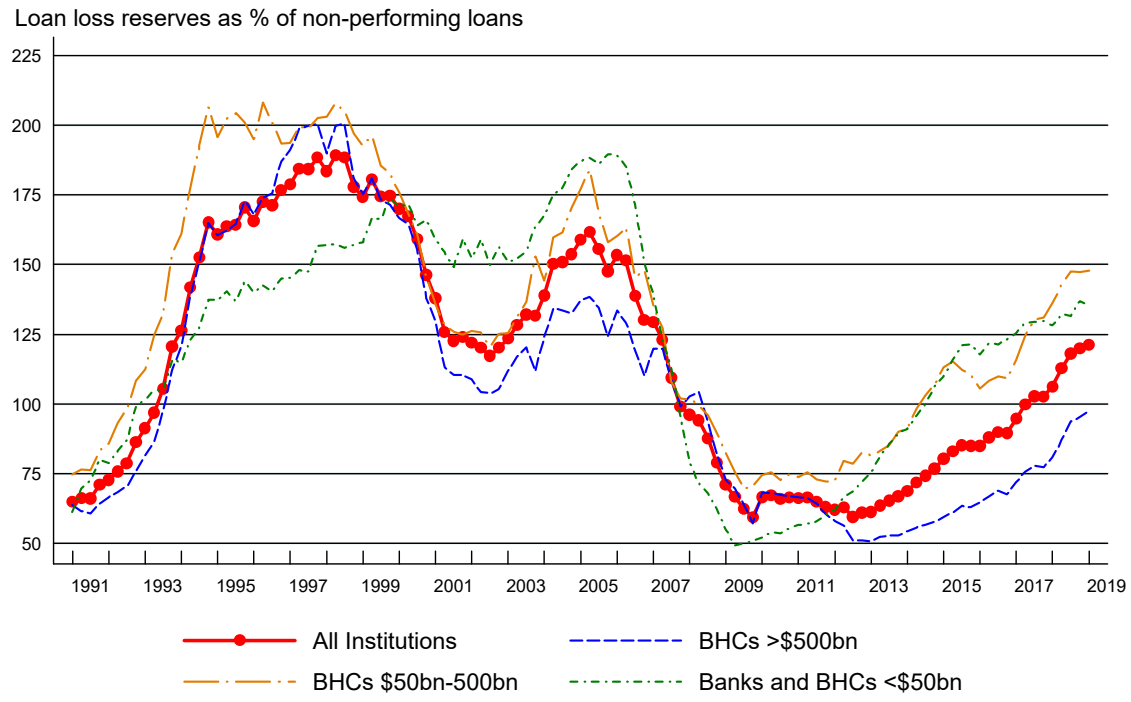
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



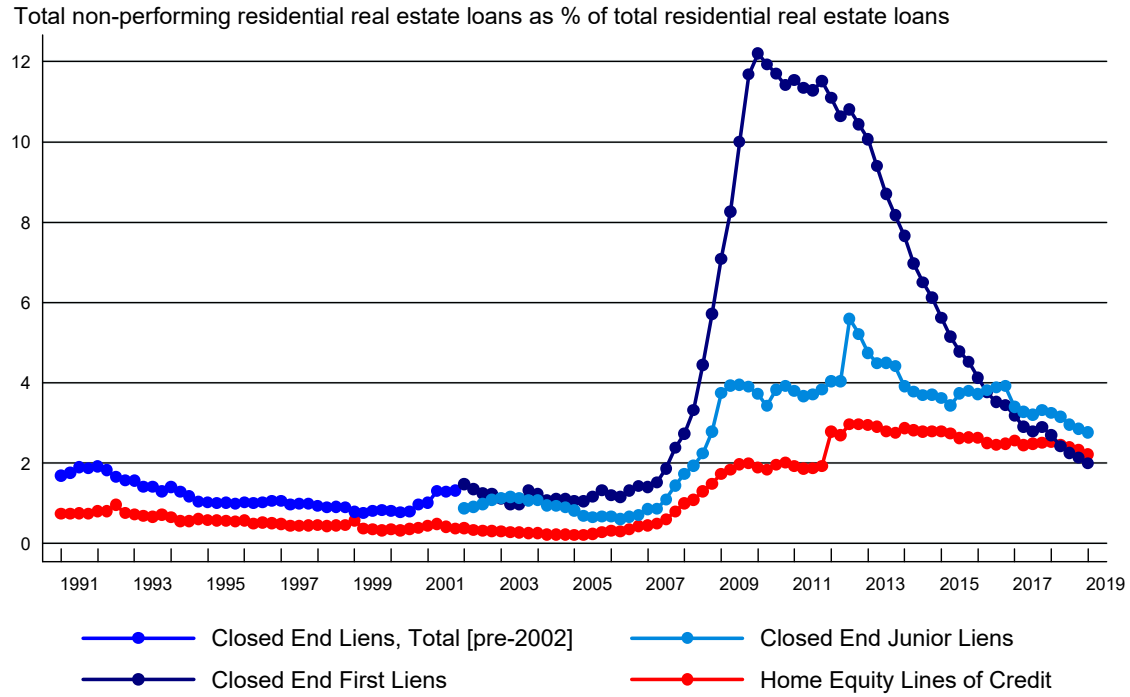
Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans



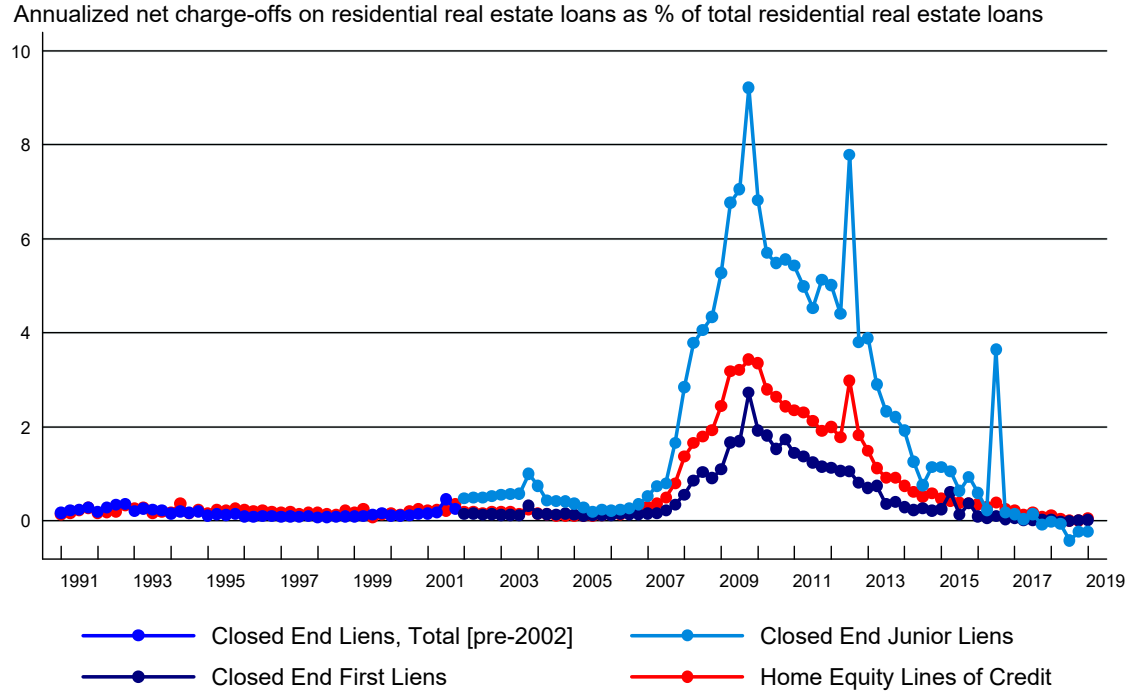
4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

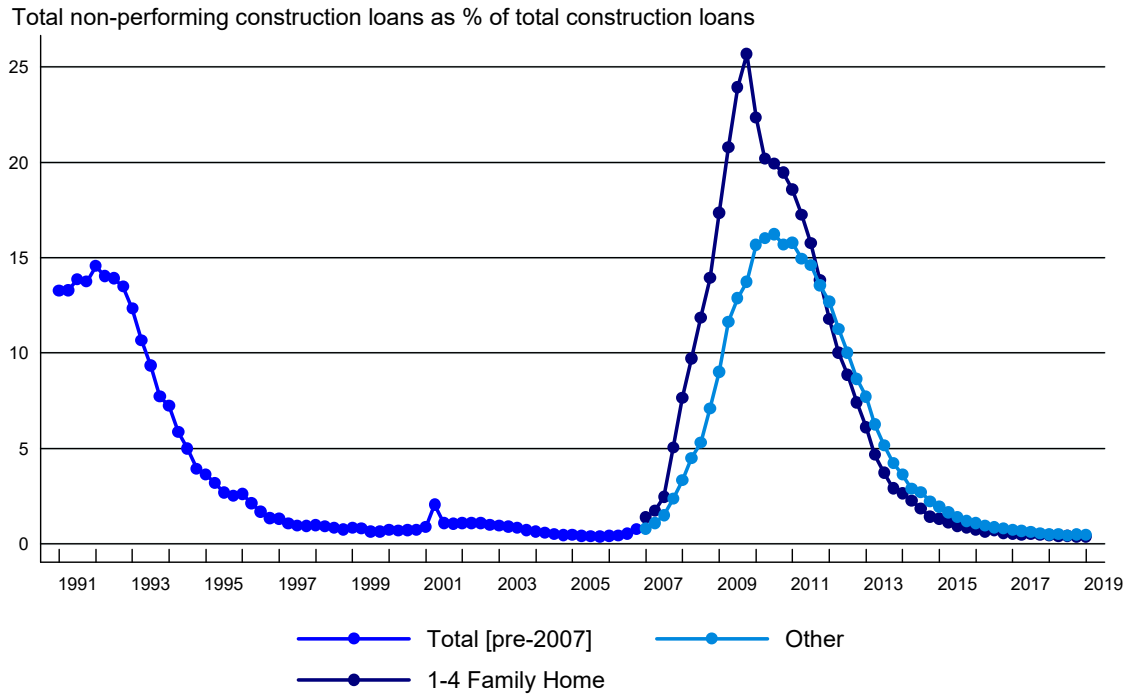


Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

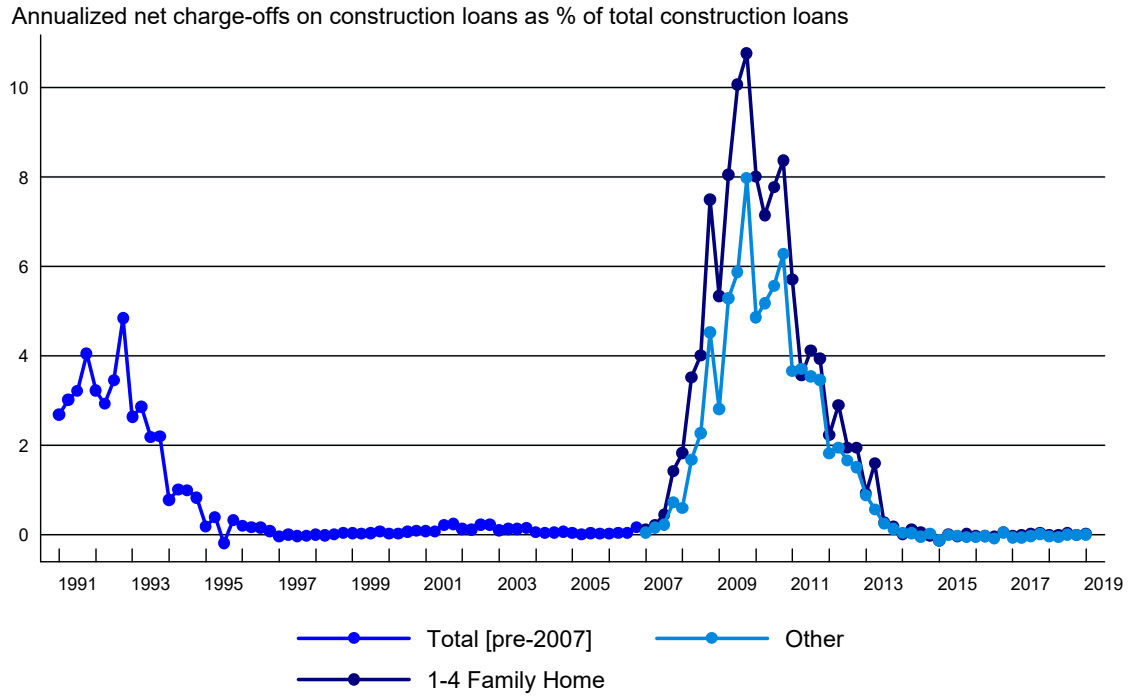


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

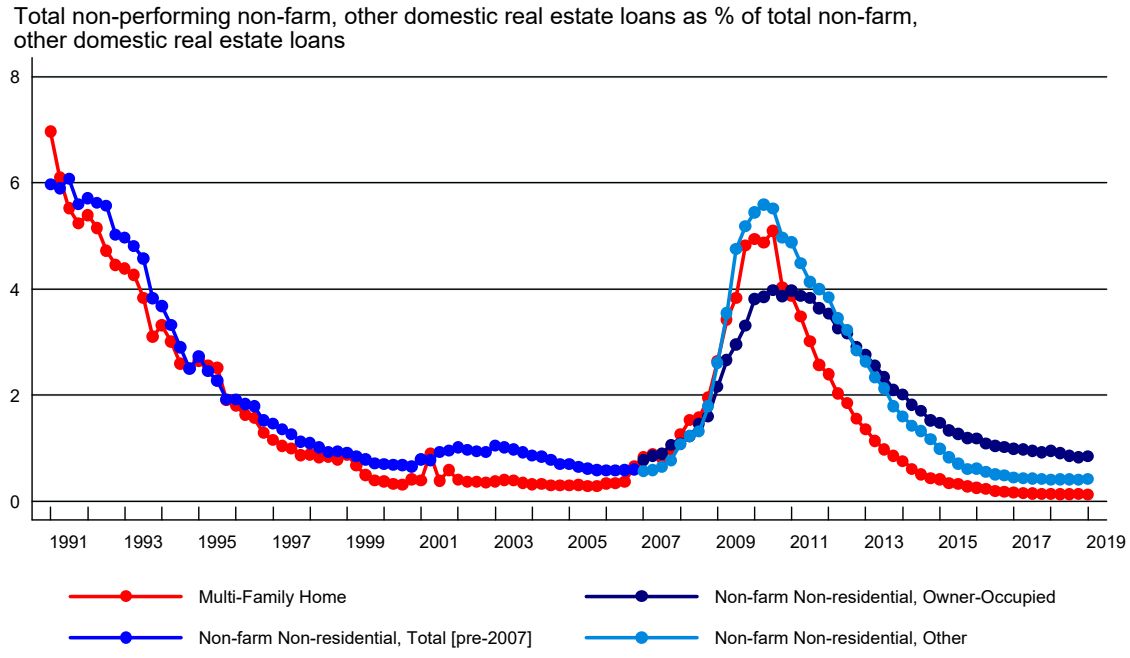
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



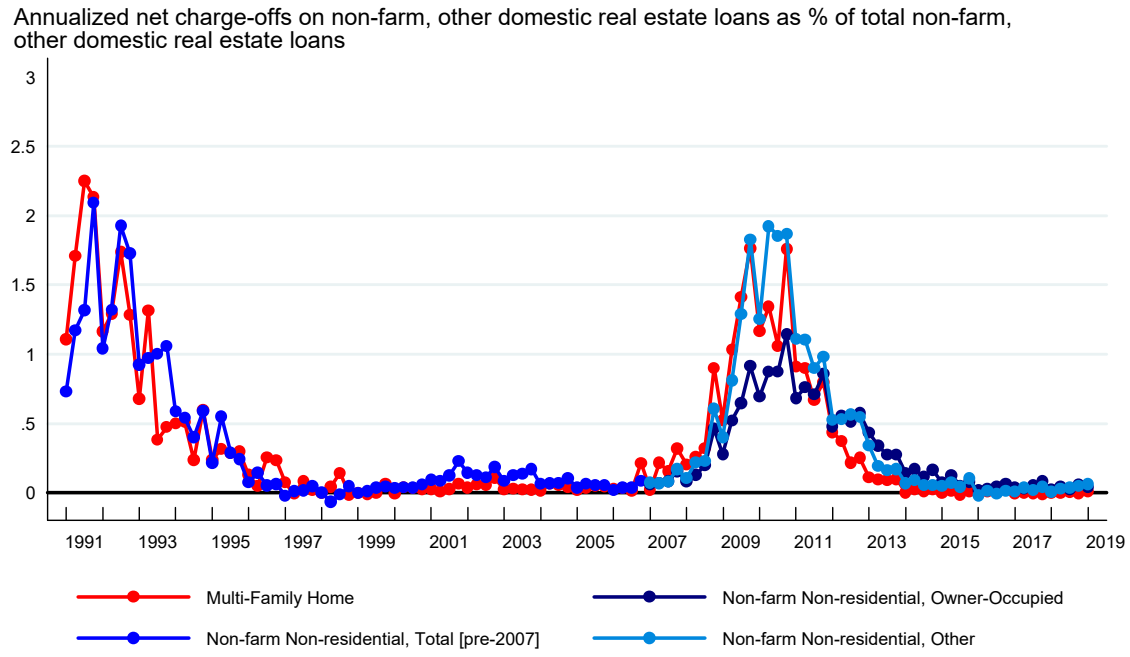
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

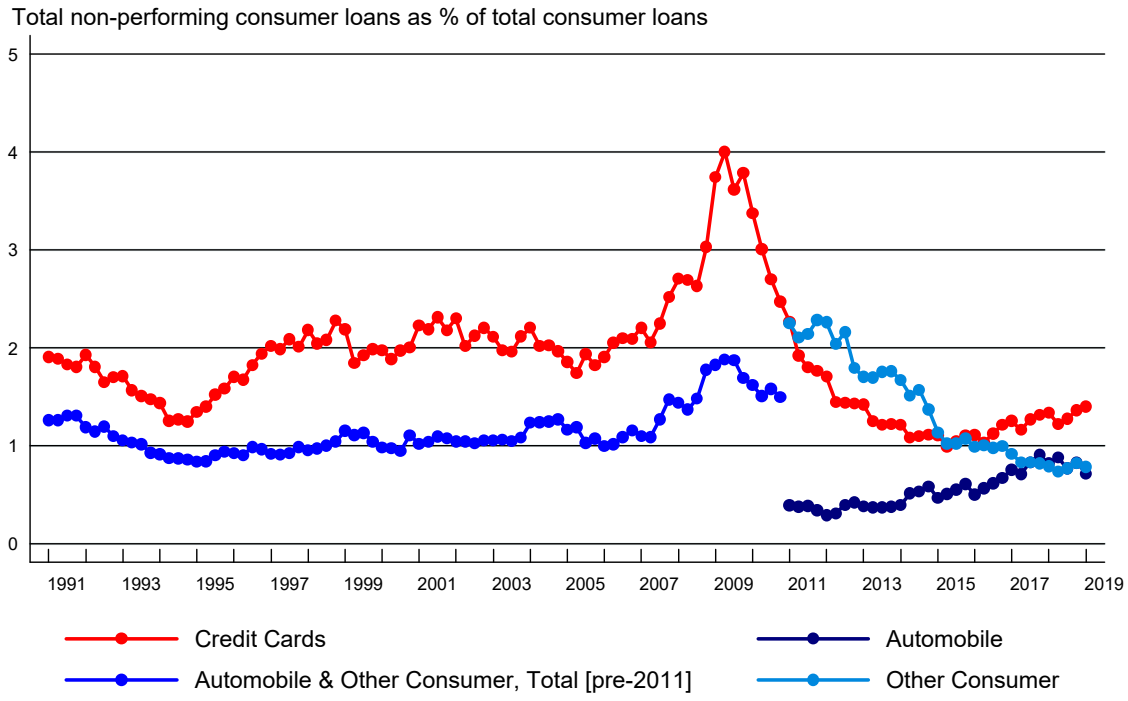


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

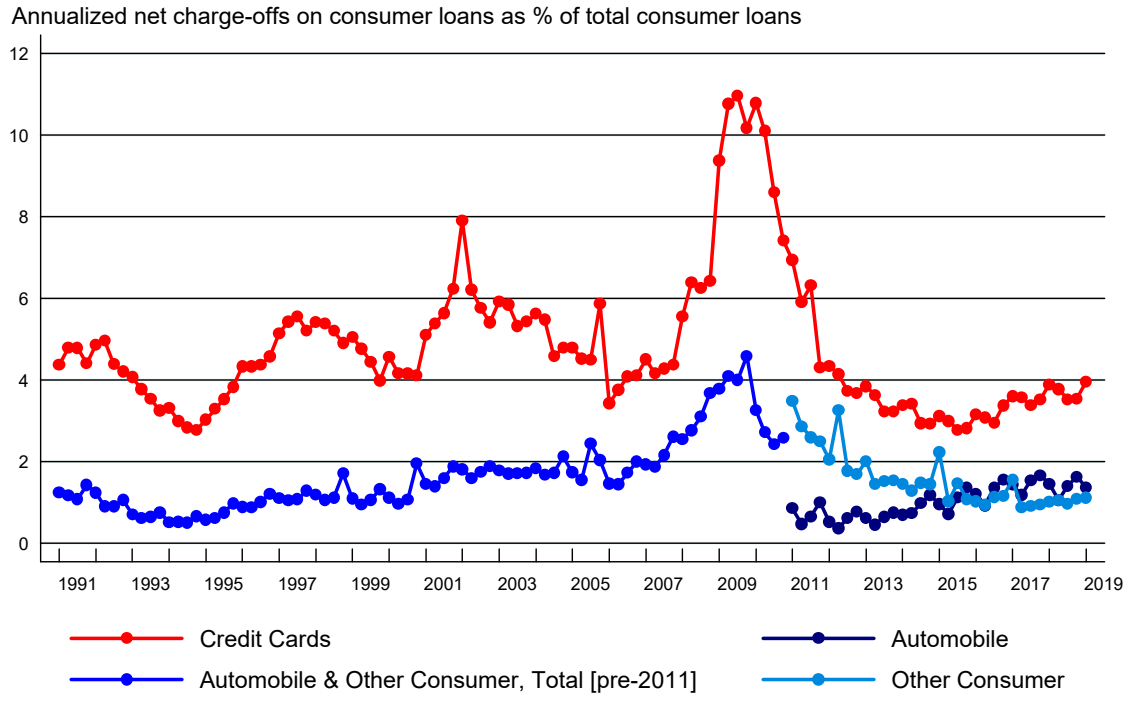


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

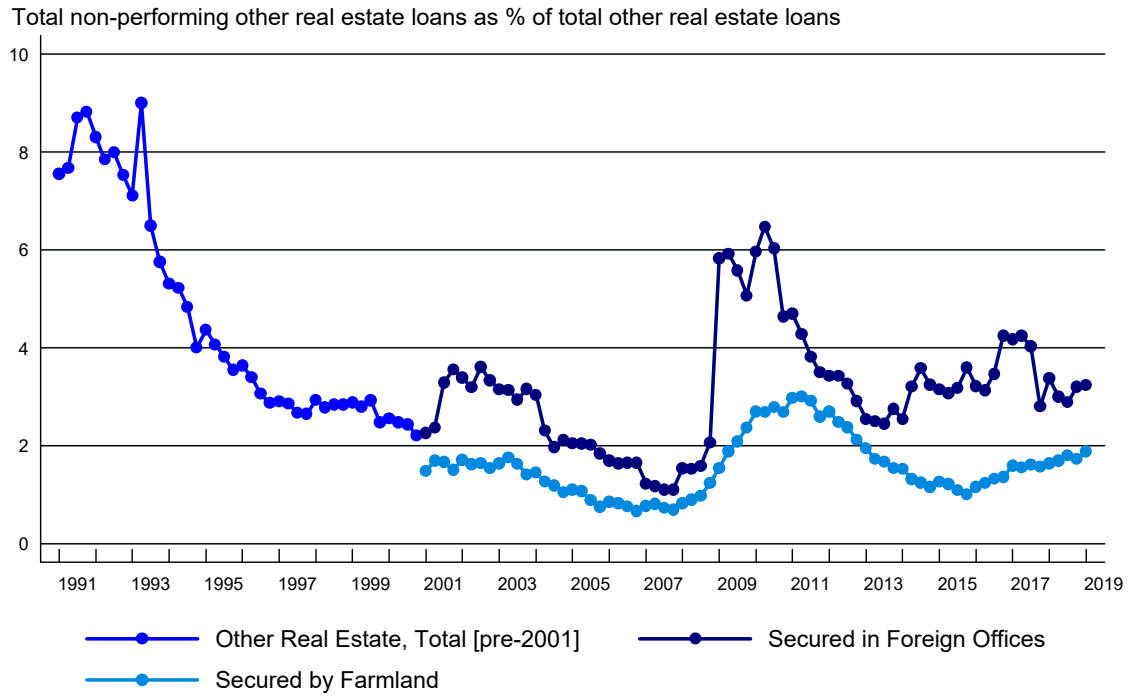


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

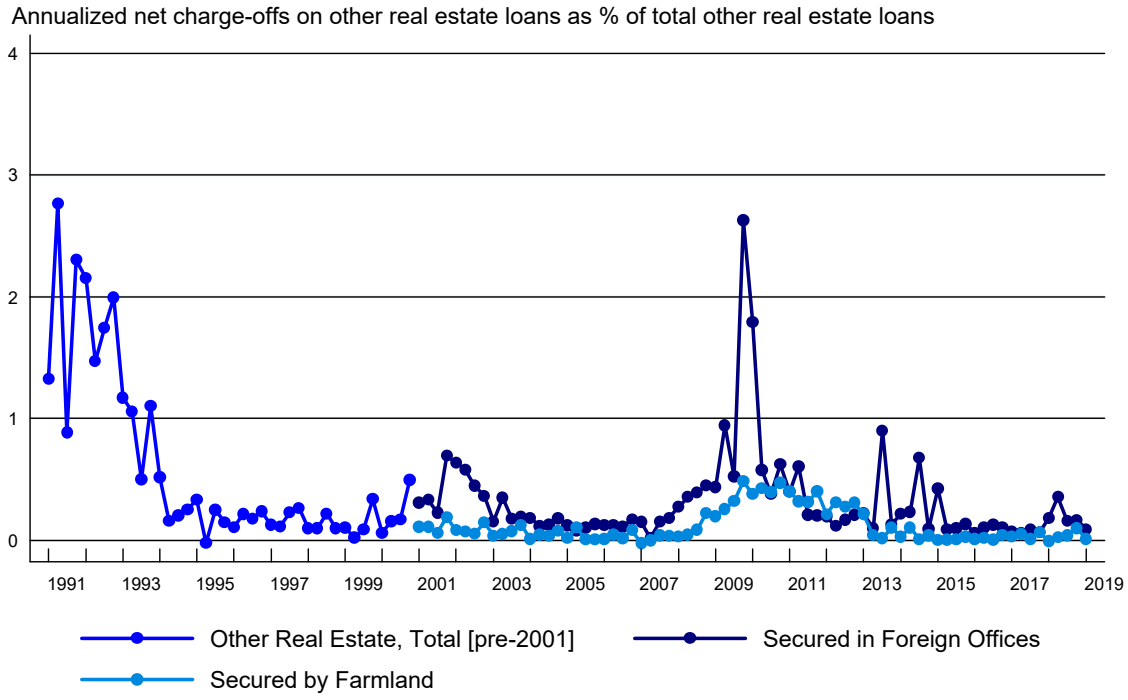


D. All Other Loans

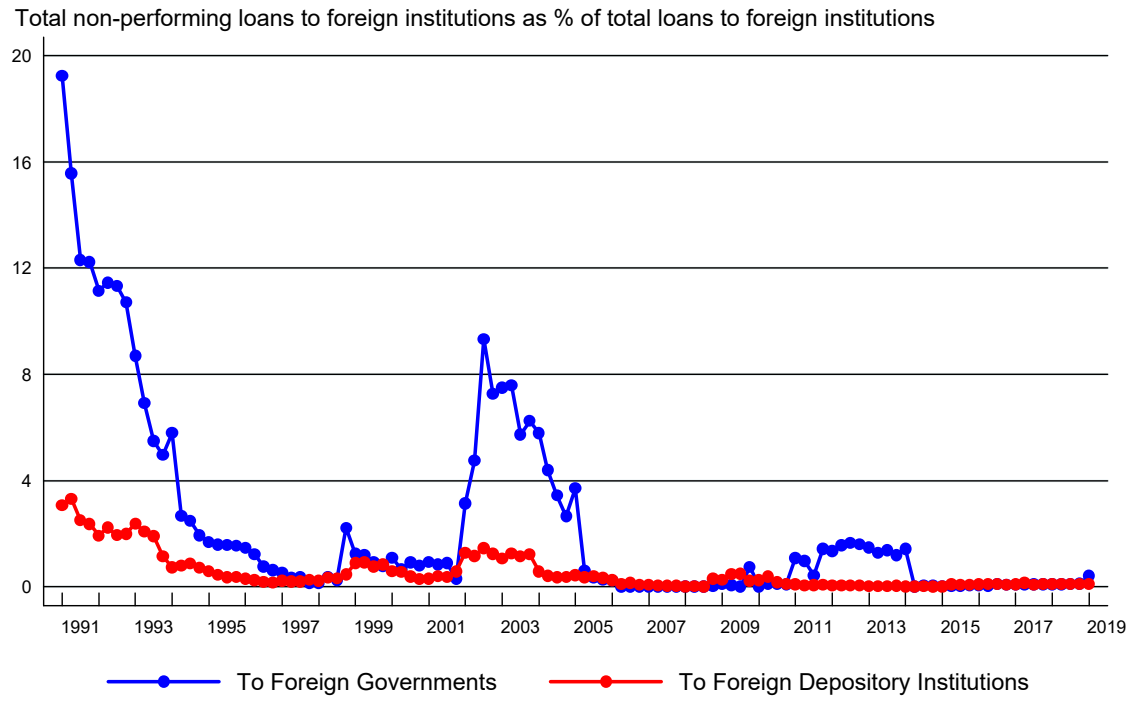
Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



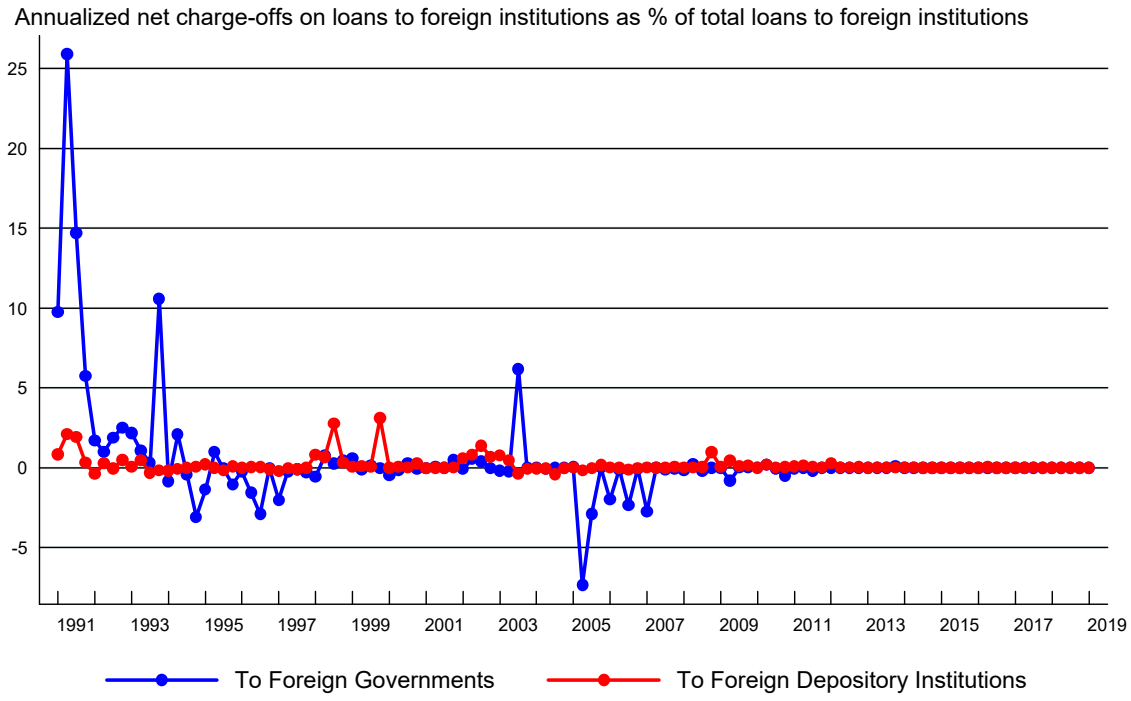
Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



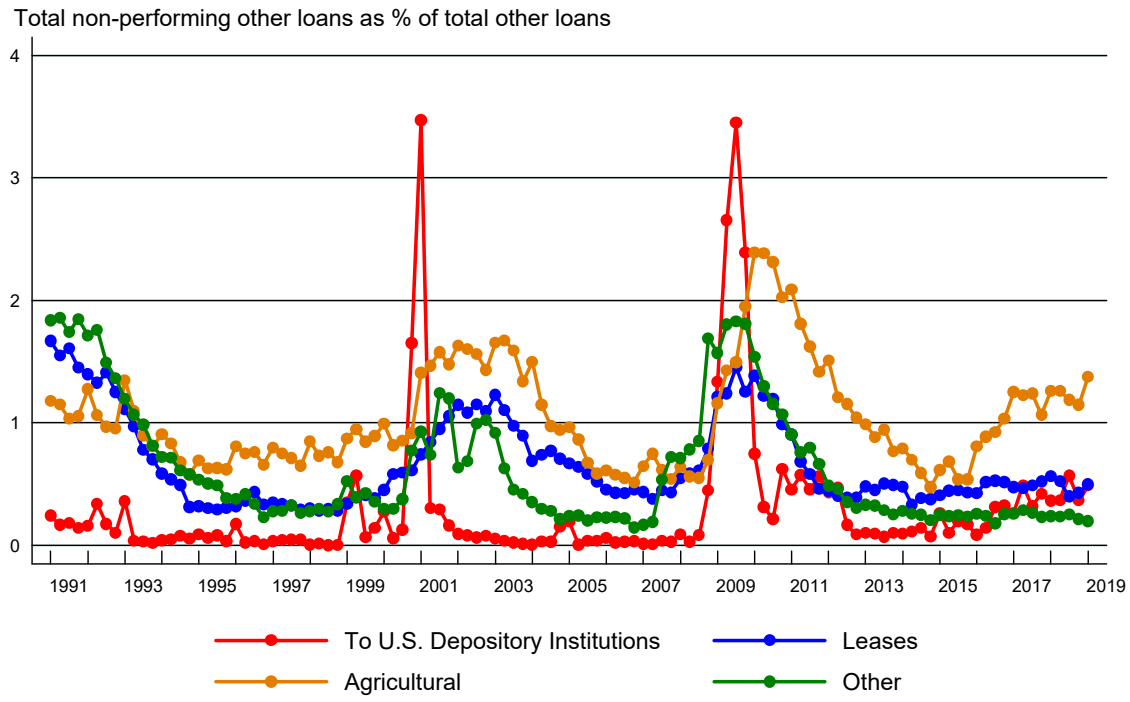
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions



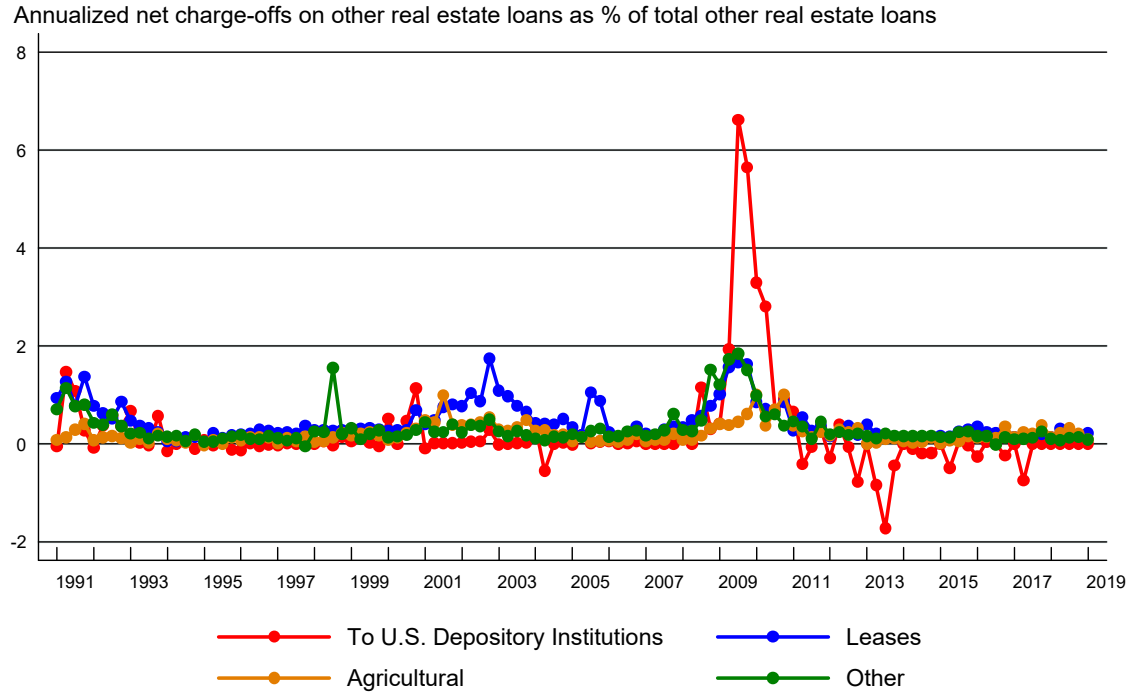
Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions



Non-performing Other Loans, Detail



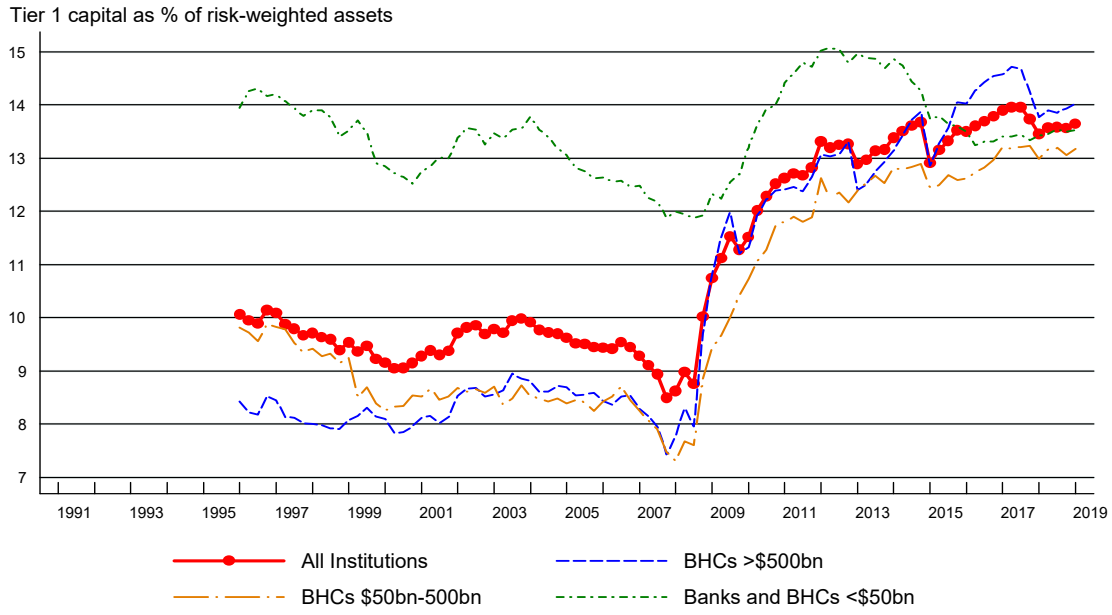
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail



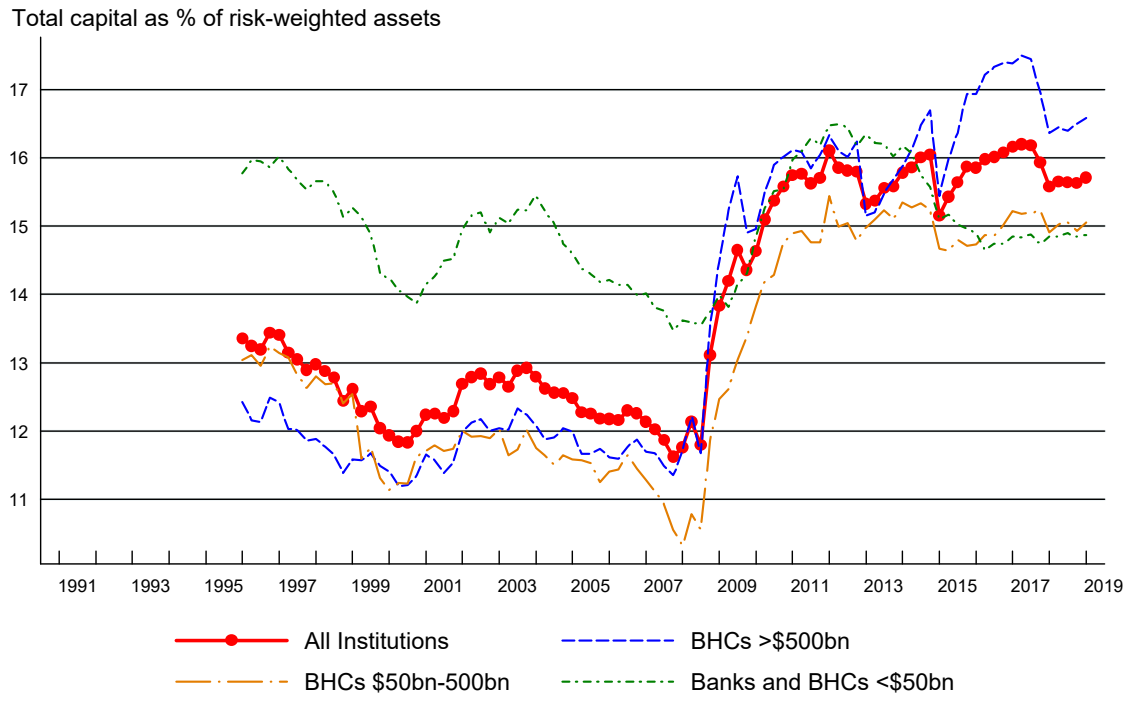
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

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.

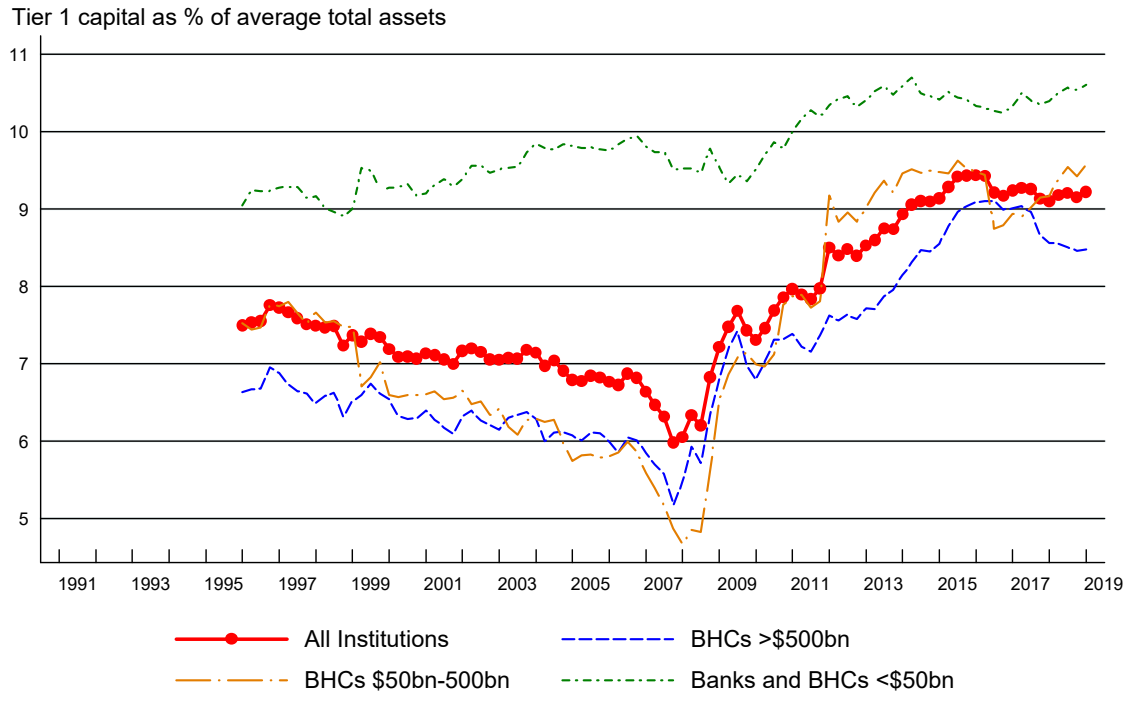
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio

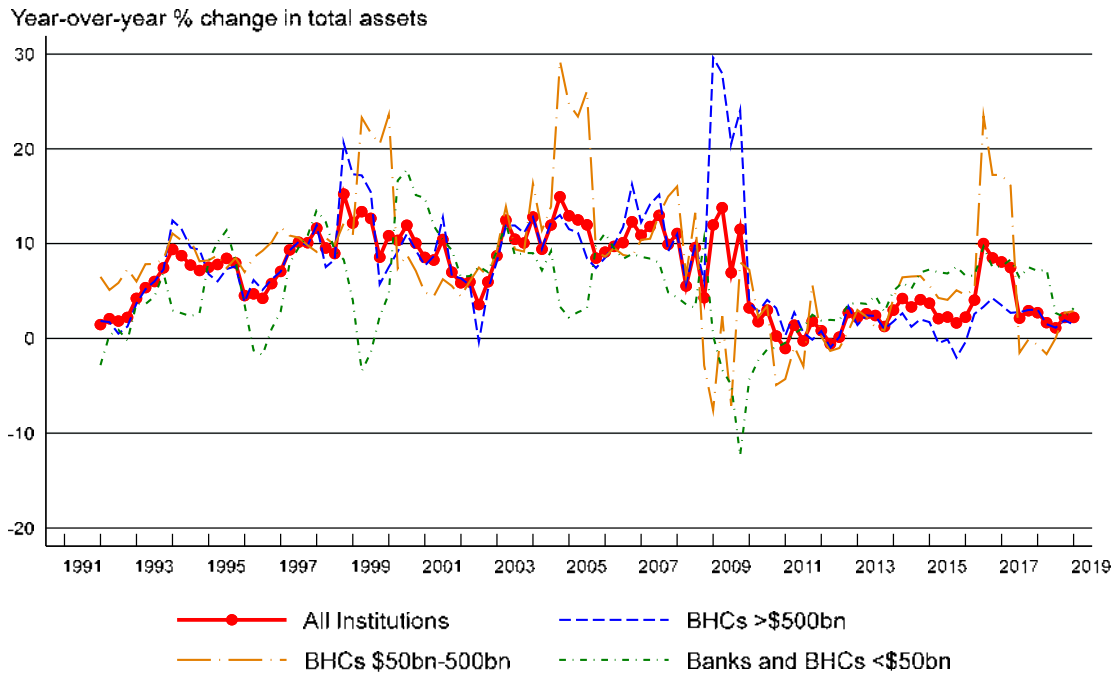


Leverage Ratio

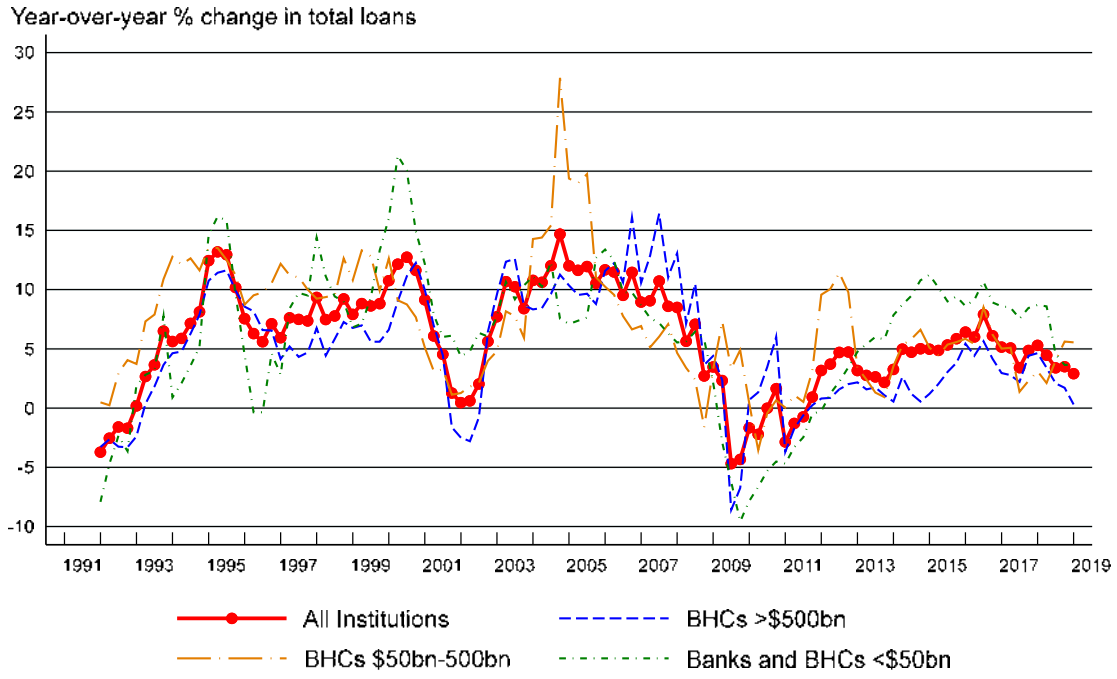


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms 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.

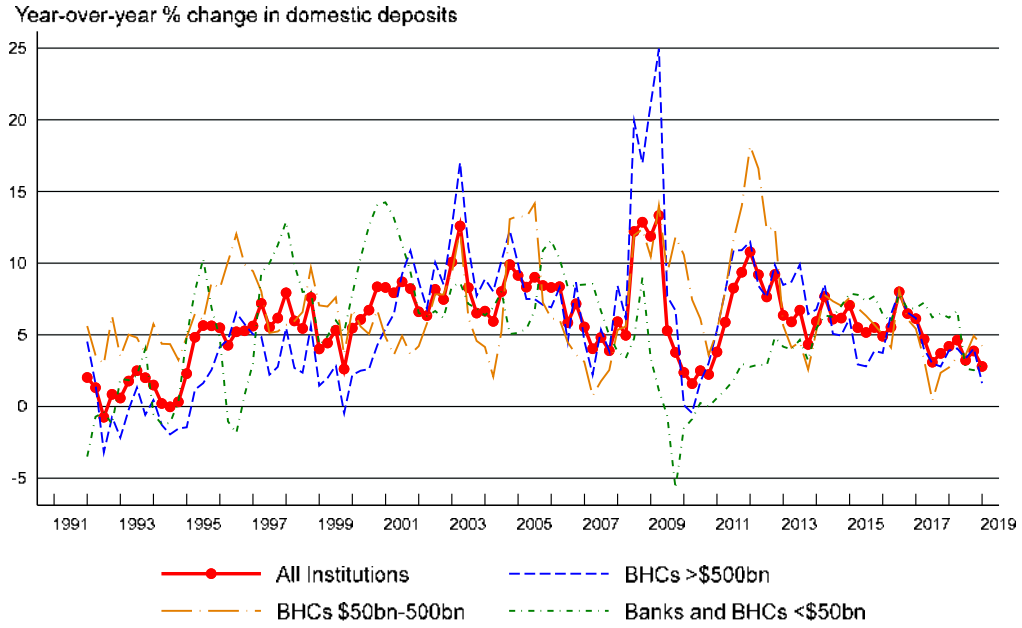
Asset Growth Rate



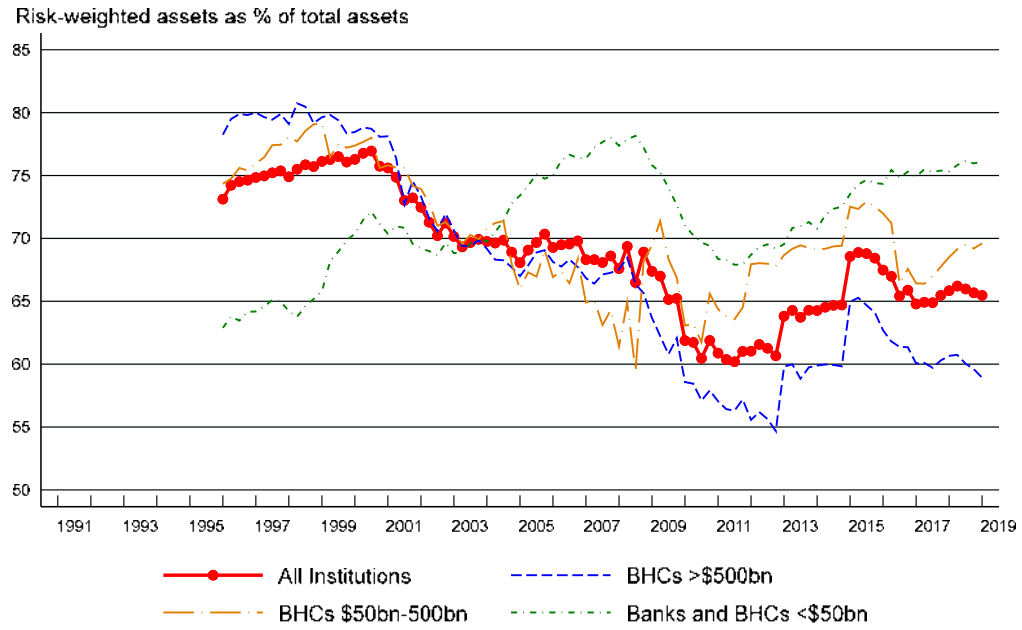
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate



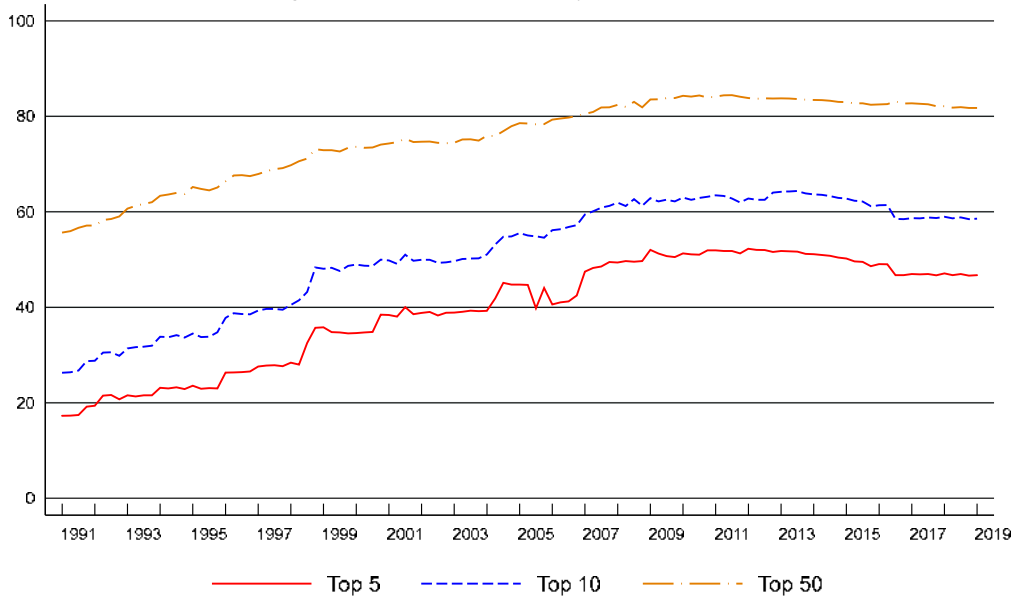
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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 IHCs[5] 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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$500bn in total assets as of the current quarter[2], 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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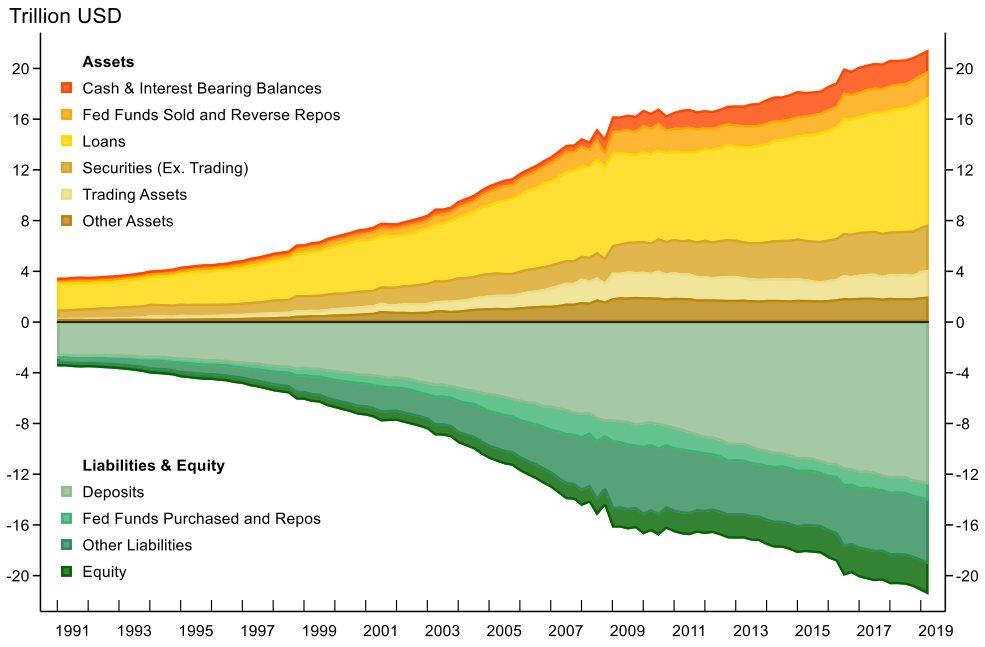
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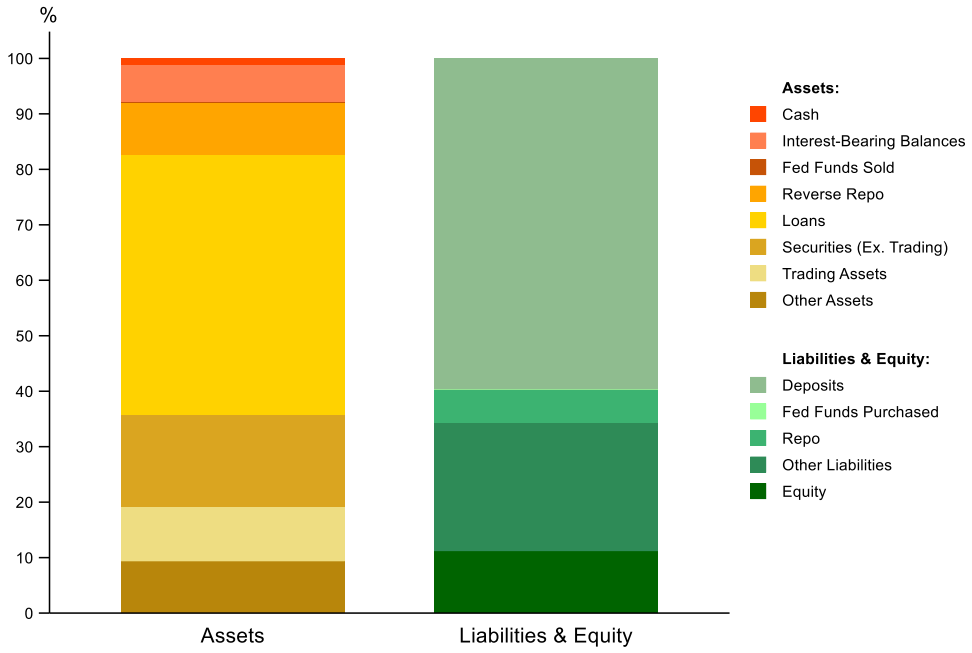
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

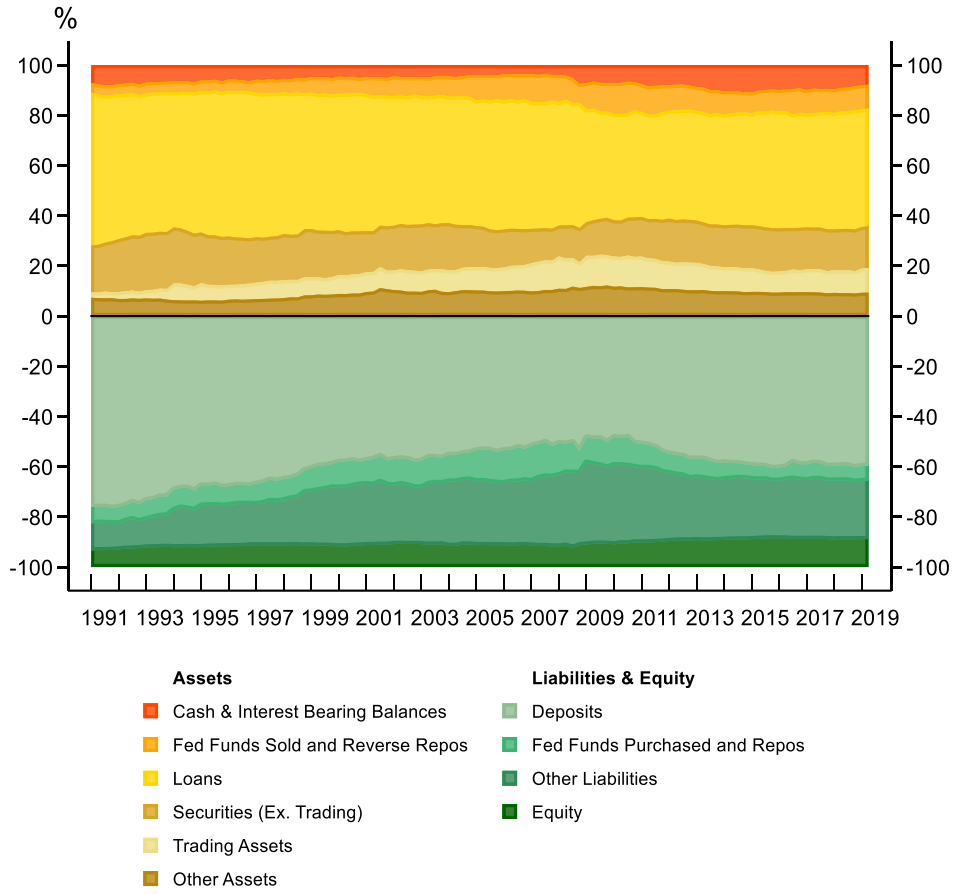
Balance Sheet Composition



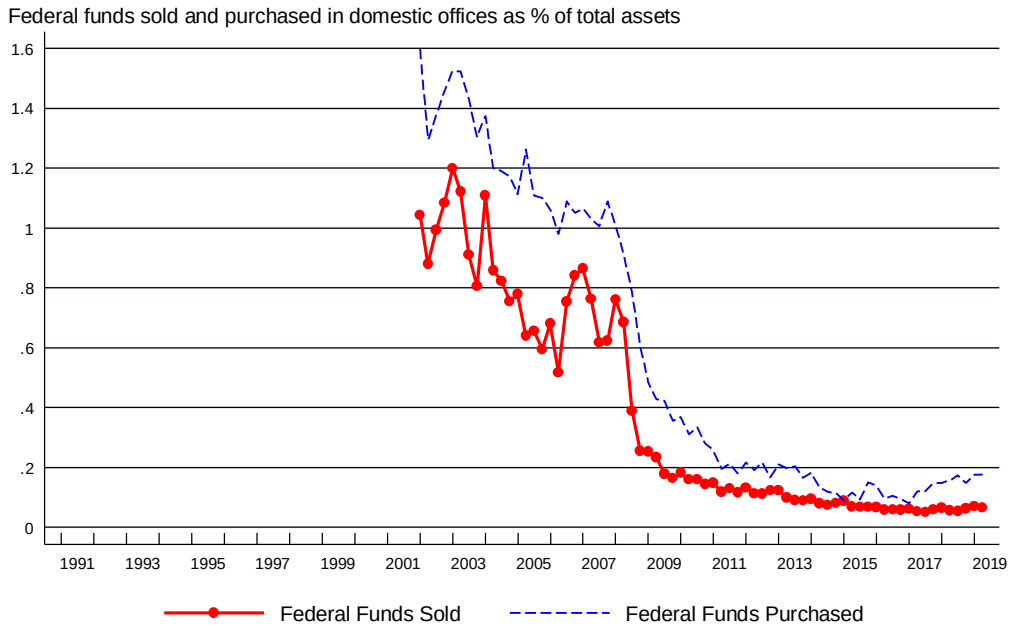
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



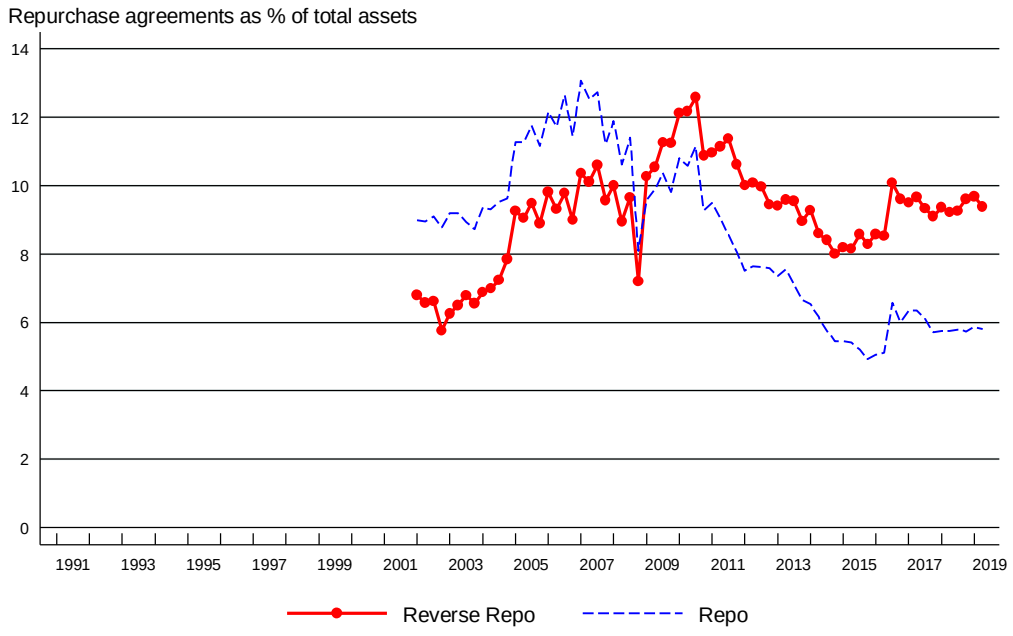
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

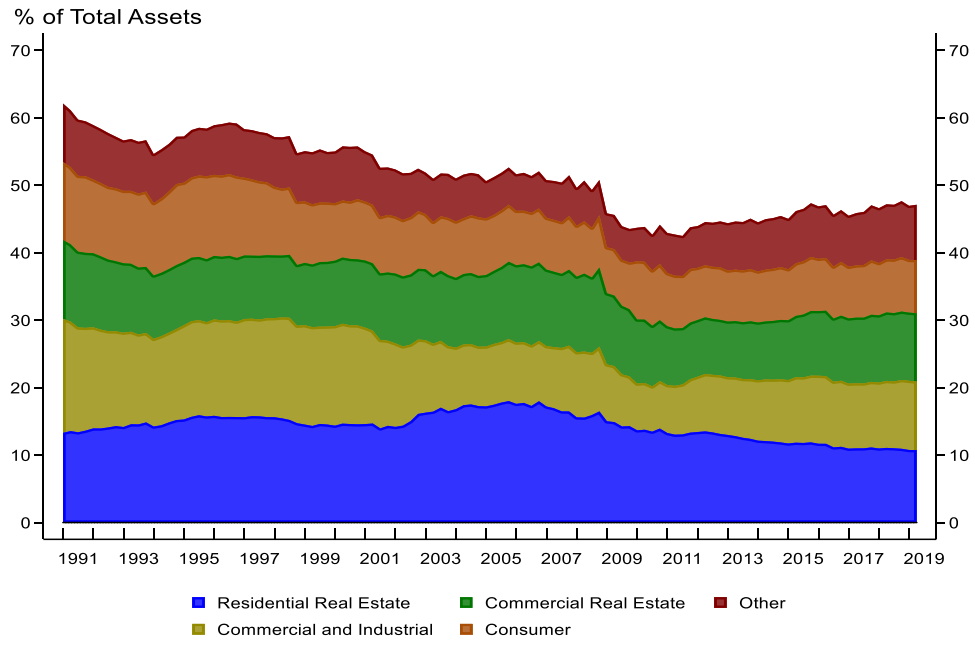


Repurchase Agreements

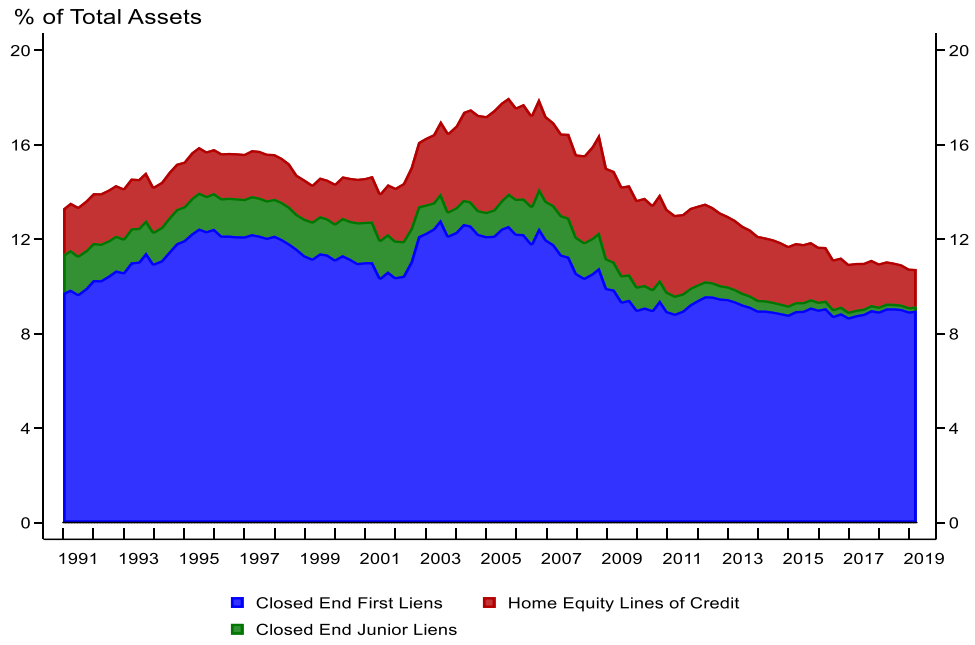


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

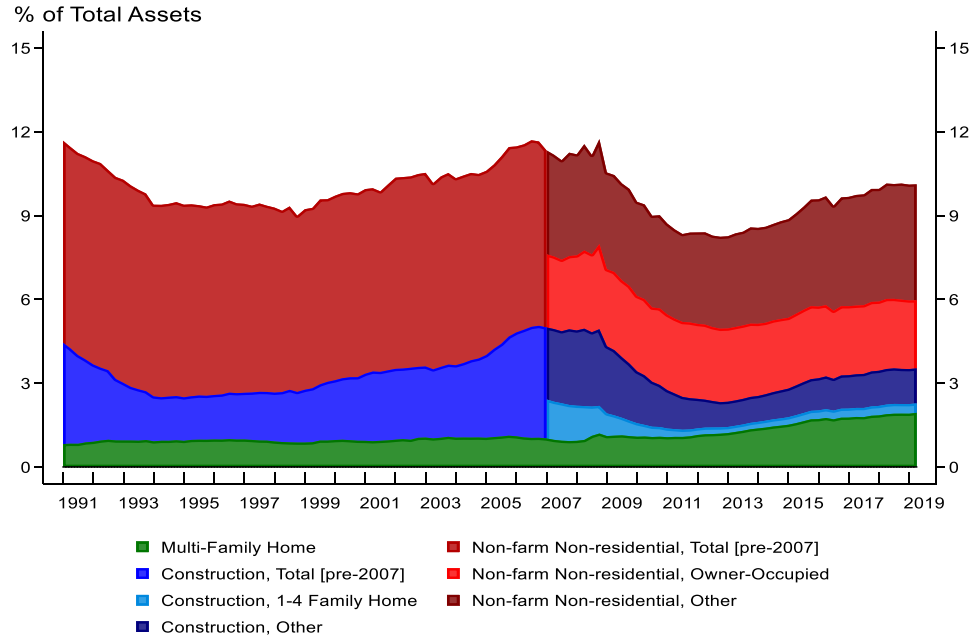
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
2013
2015
2017
2019
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

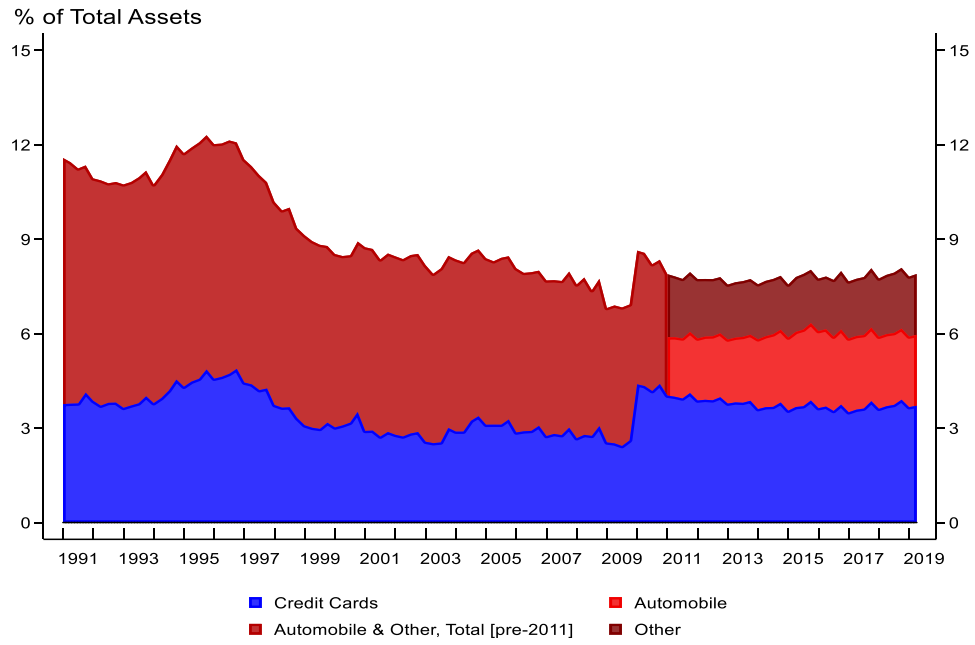
Residential Real Estate Loans



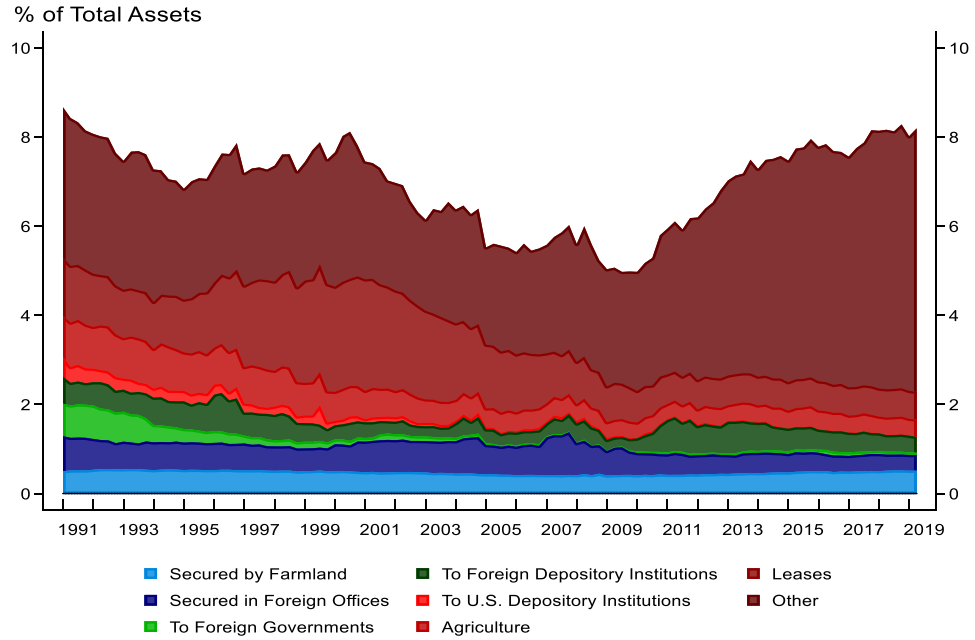
Commercial Real Estate Loans



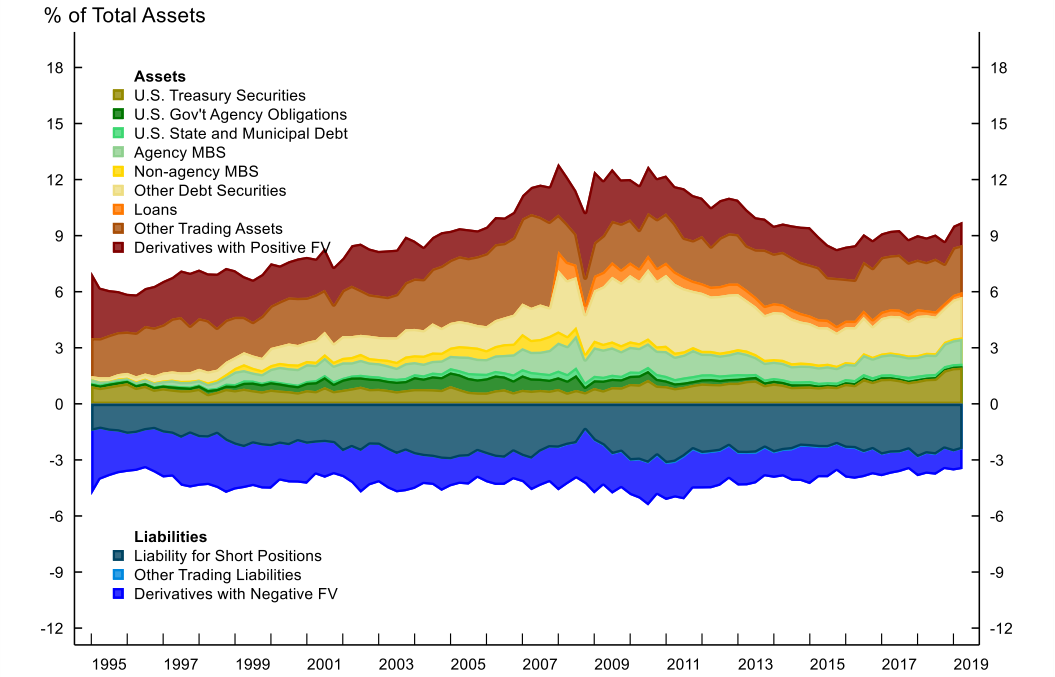
Consumer Loans



Other Loans

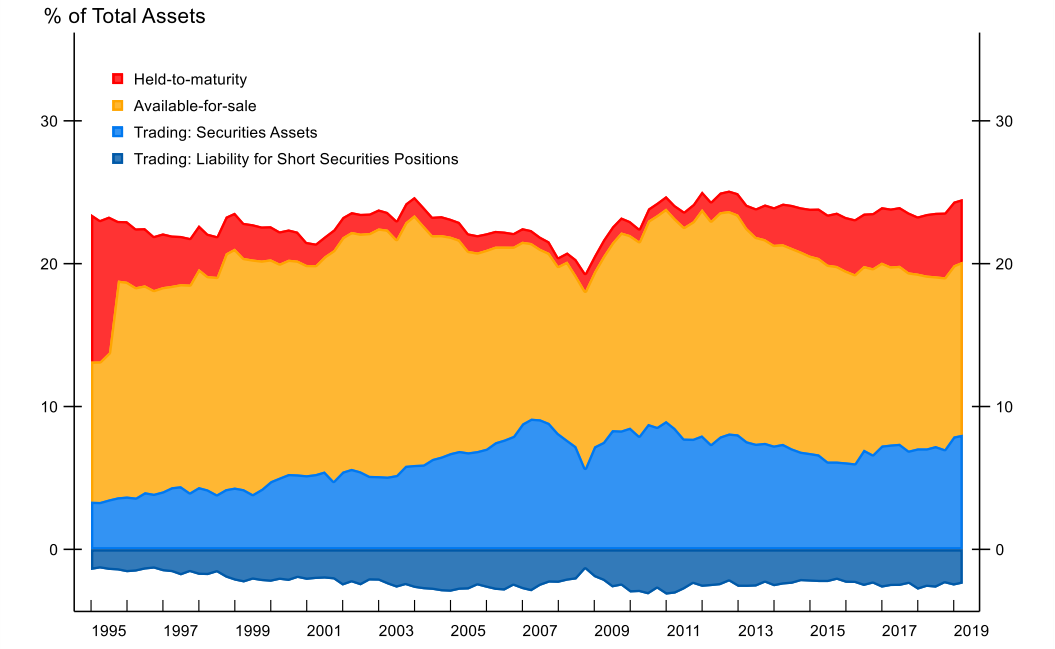


Trading Assets and Liabilities



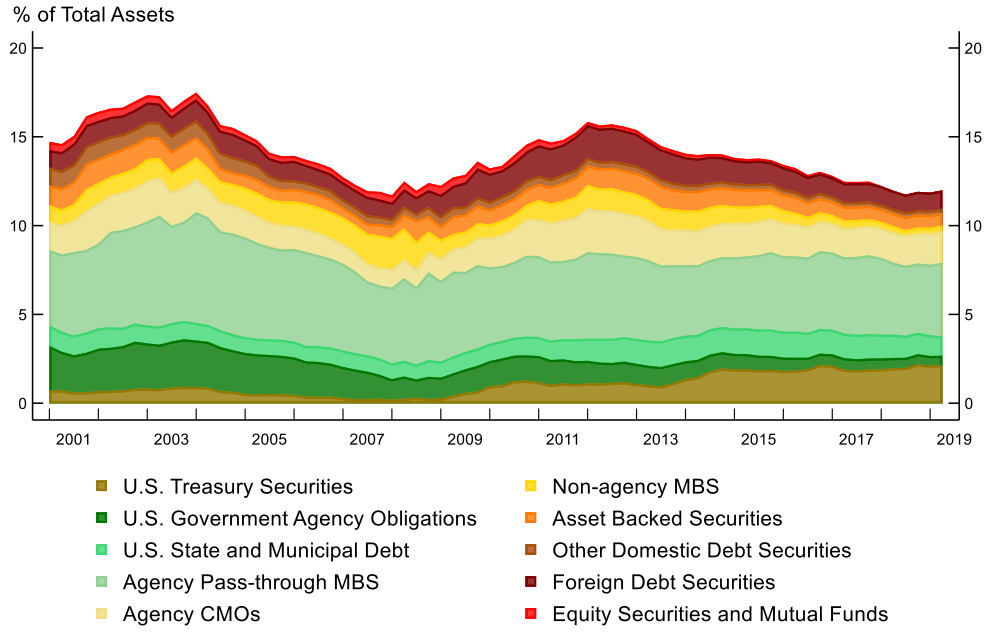
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of $10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and $2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

Securities Portfolios



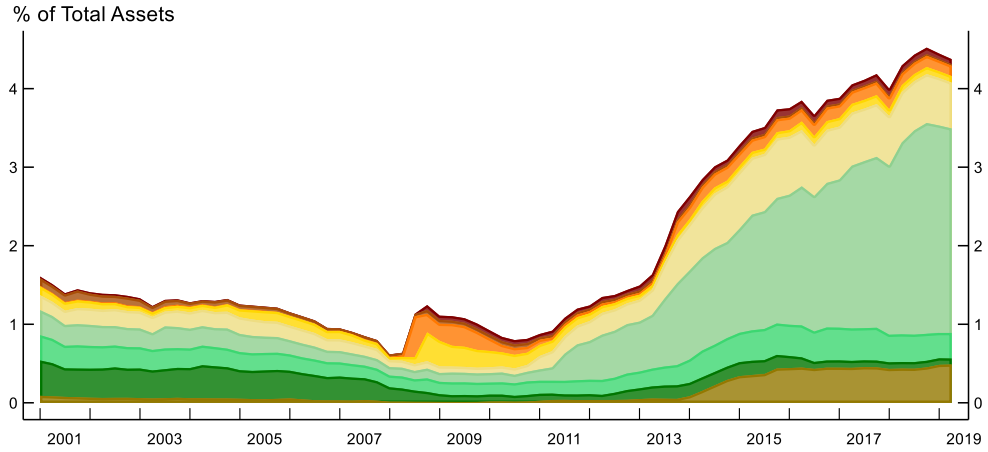
Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities



- U.S. Treasury Securities
- U.S. Government Agency Obligations
- U.S. State and Municipal Debt
- Agency Pass-through MBS
- Agency CMOs
- Non-agency MBS
- Asset Backed Securities
- Other Domestic Debt Securities
- Foreign Debt Securities
- Equity Securities and Mutual Funds

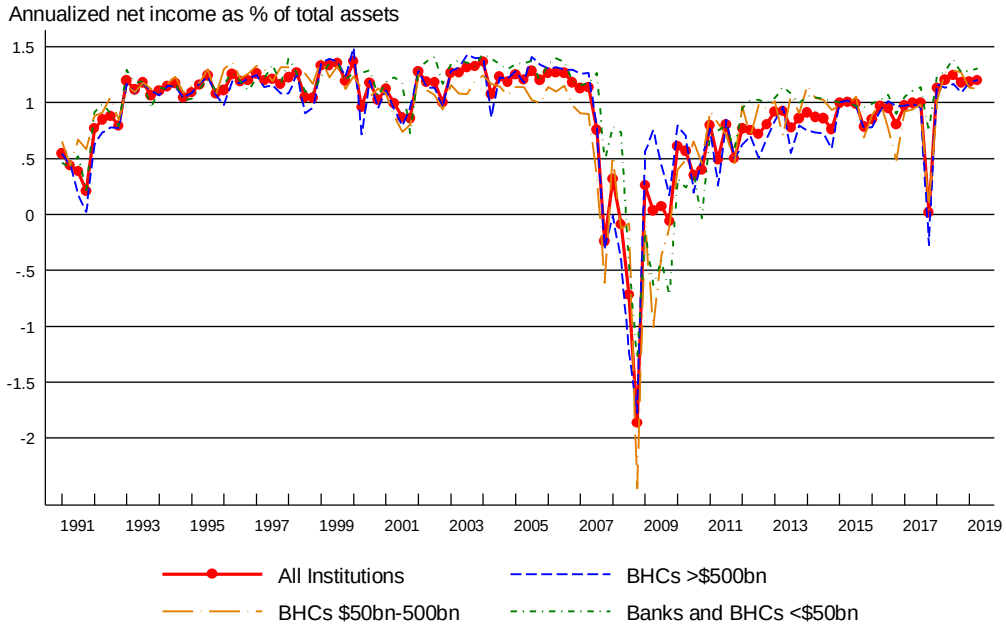
Held-to-Maturity Securities



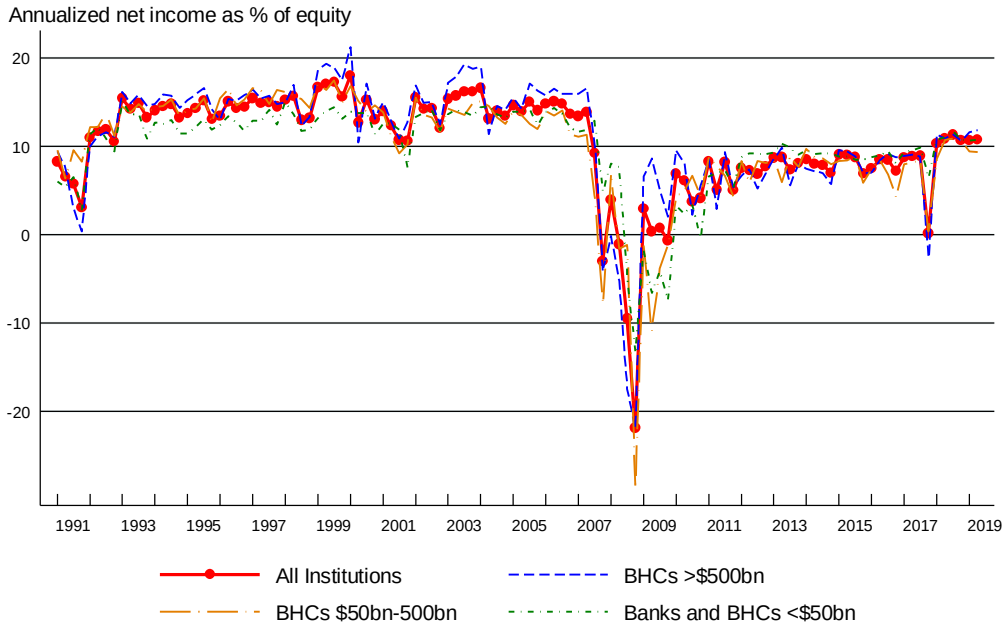
- U.S. Treasury Securities
- U.S. Government Agency Obligations
- U.S. State and Municipal Debt
- Agency Pass-through MBS
- Agency CMOs
- Non-agency MBS
- Asset Backed Securities
- Other Domestic Debt Securities
- Foreign Debt Securities

2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

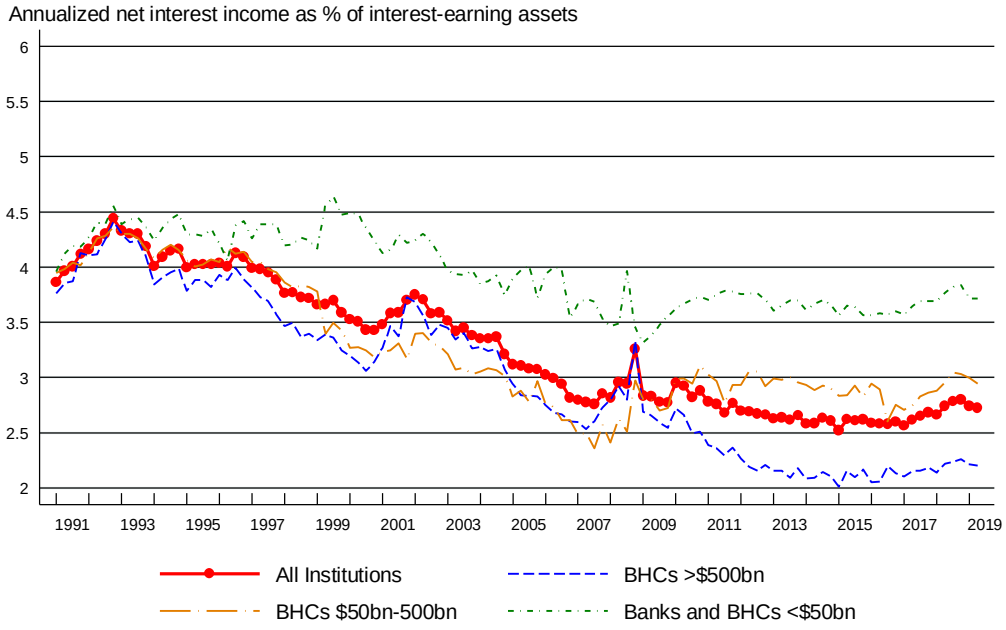
Return on Assets



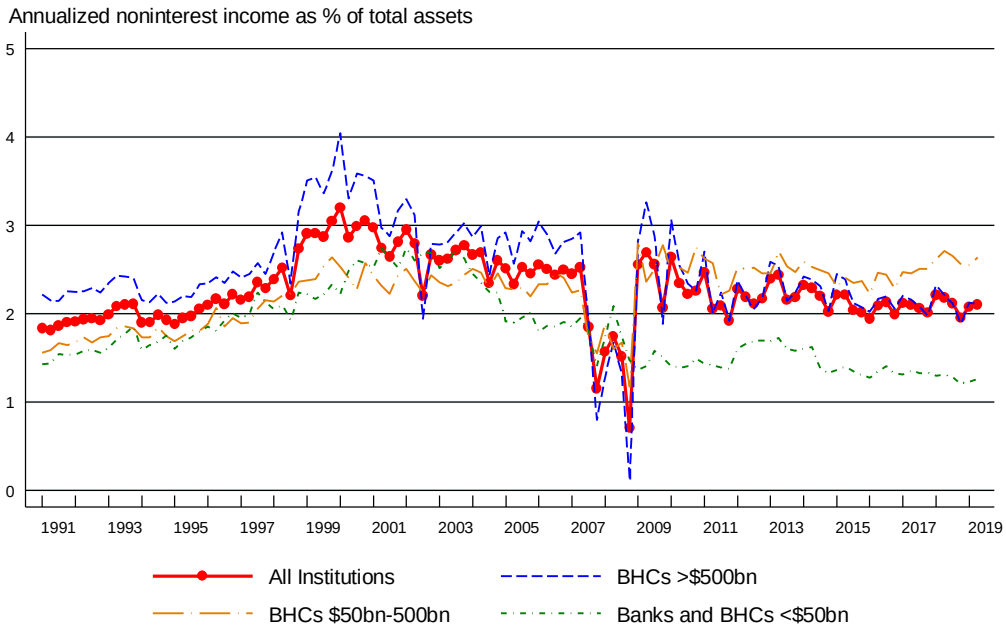
Return on Equity



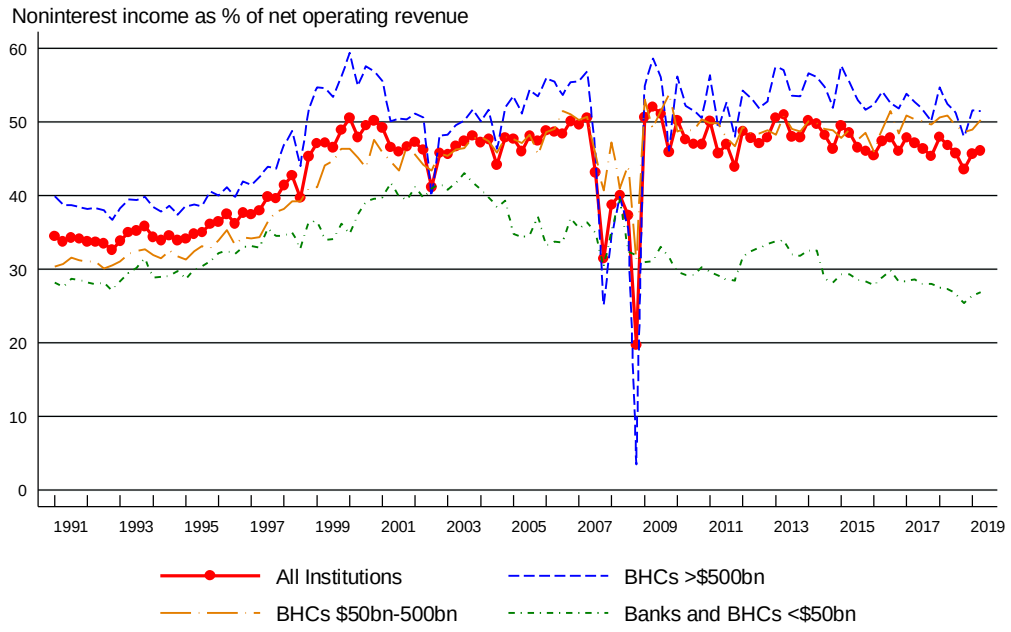
Net Interest Margin



Noninterest Income Ratio

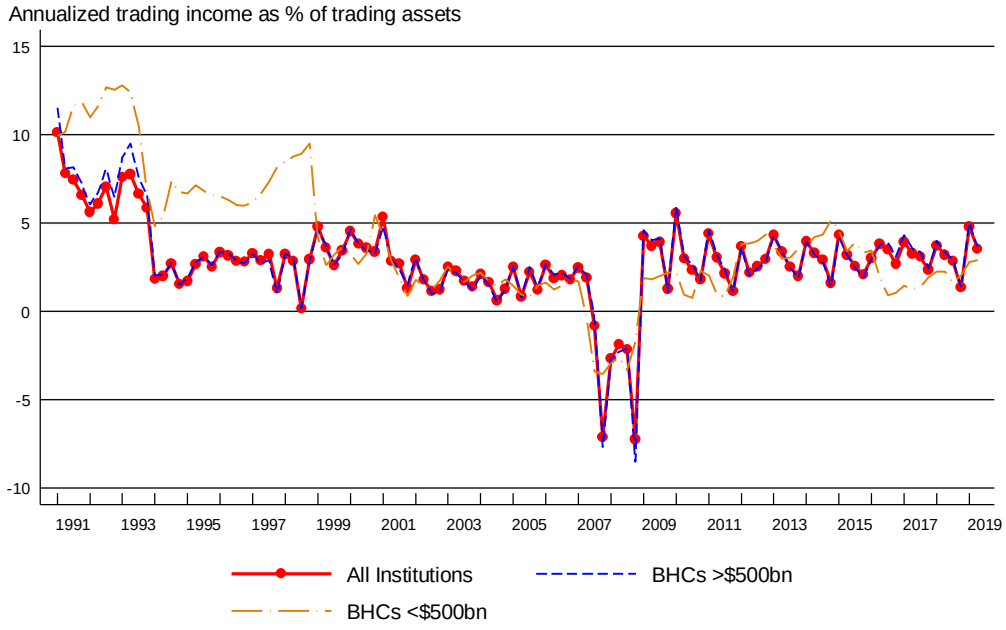


Noninterest Income Share

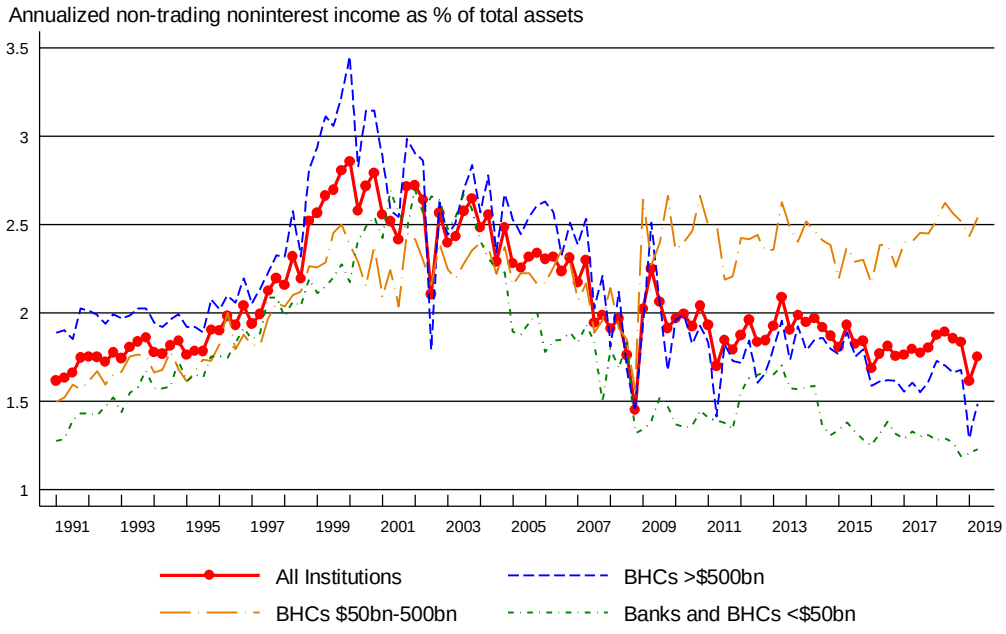


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

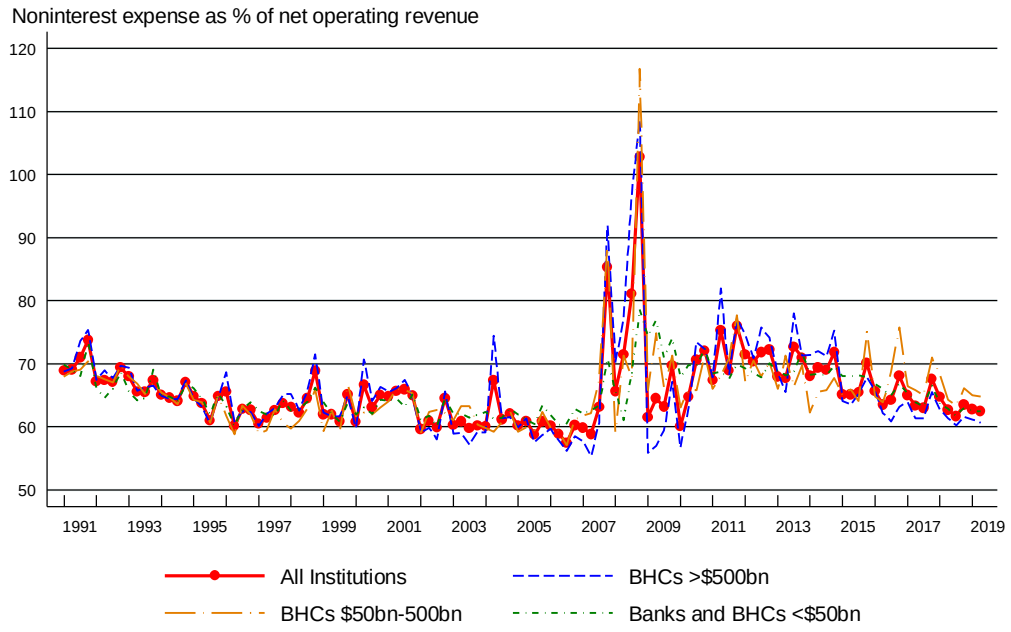
Return on Trading Assets



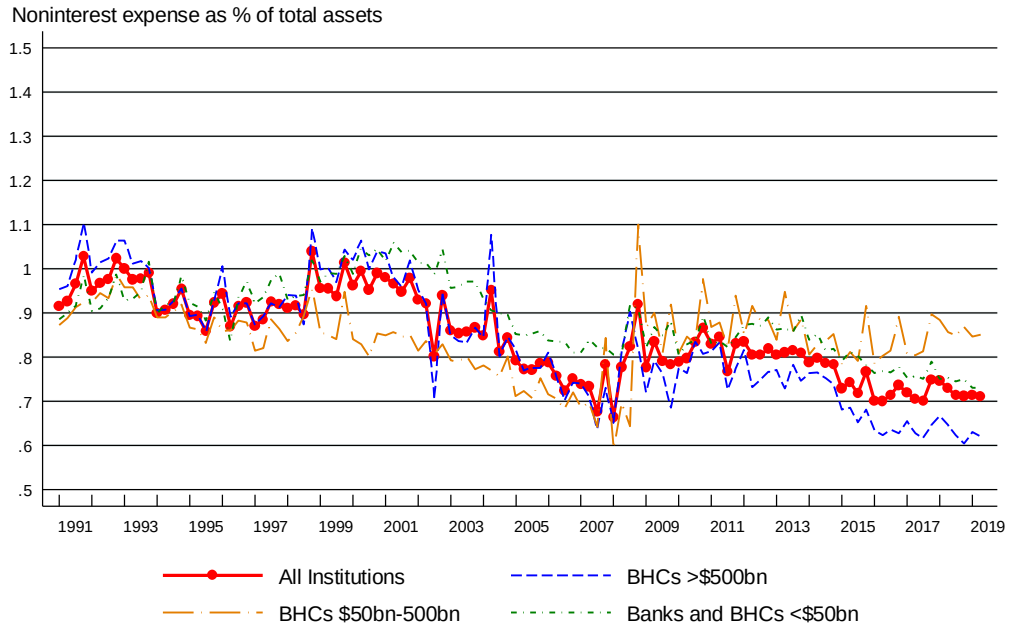
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio



Noninterest Expense Ratio

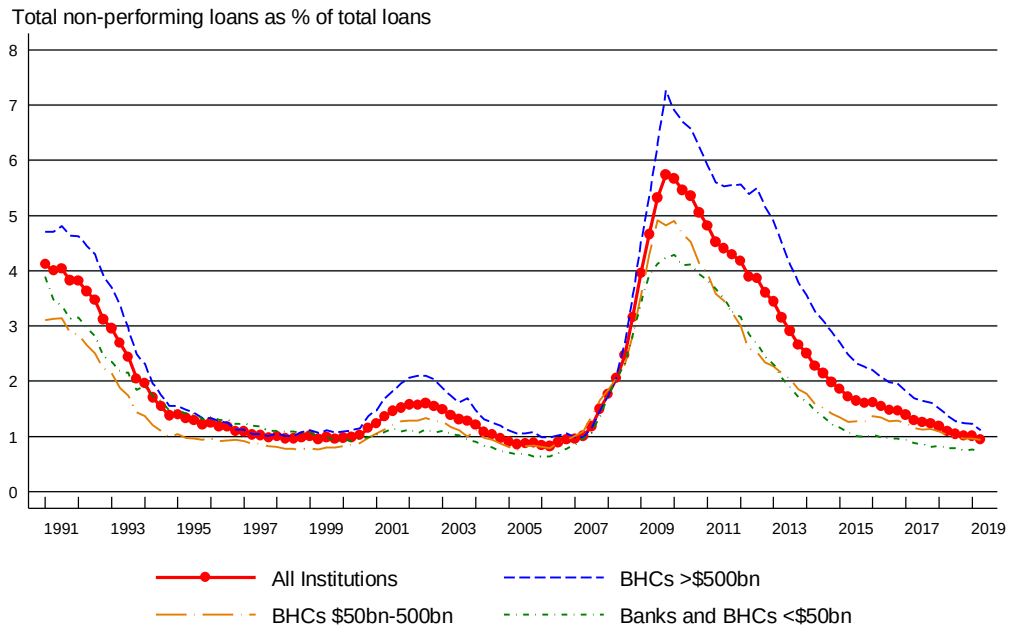


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

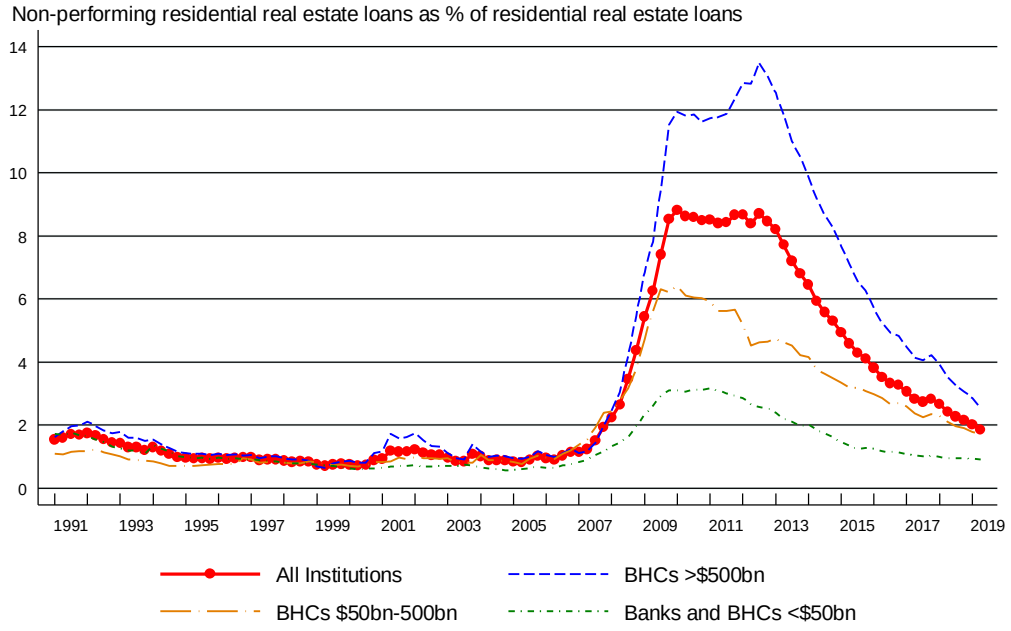
3. Loan Performance

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

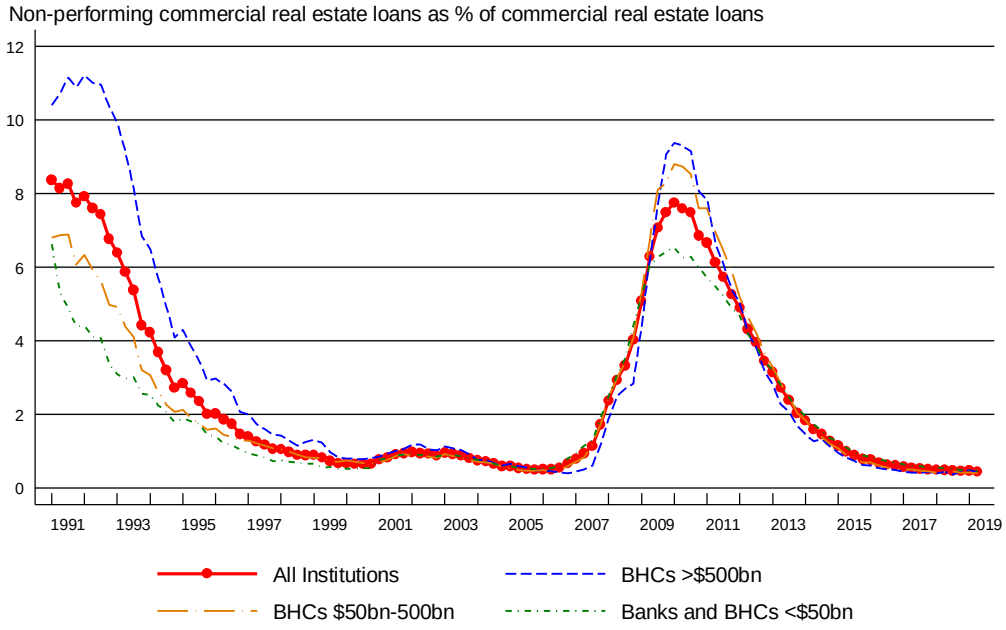
Non-performing Loans



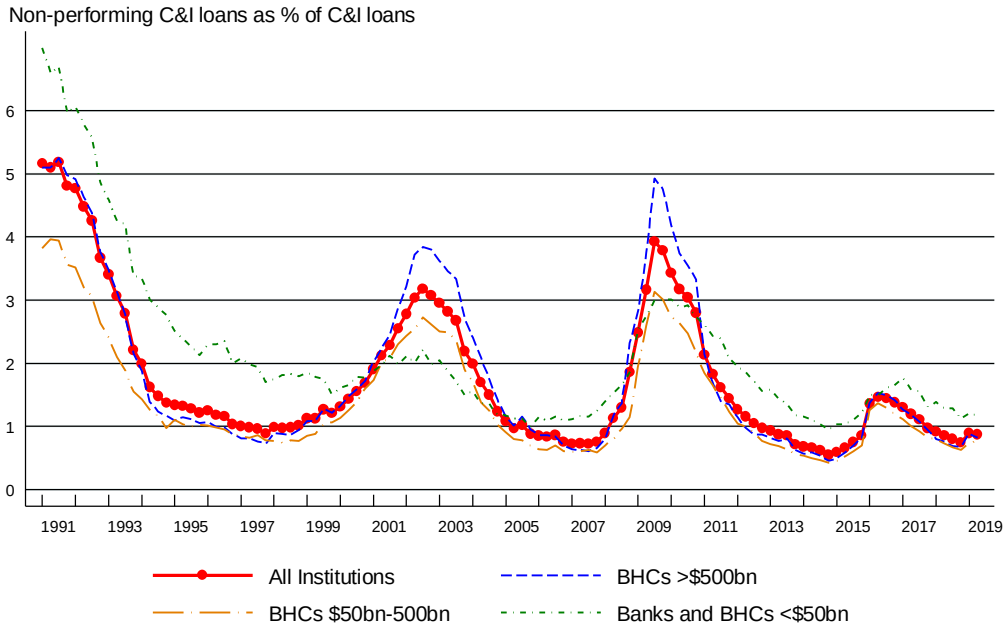
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



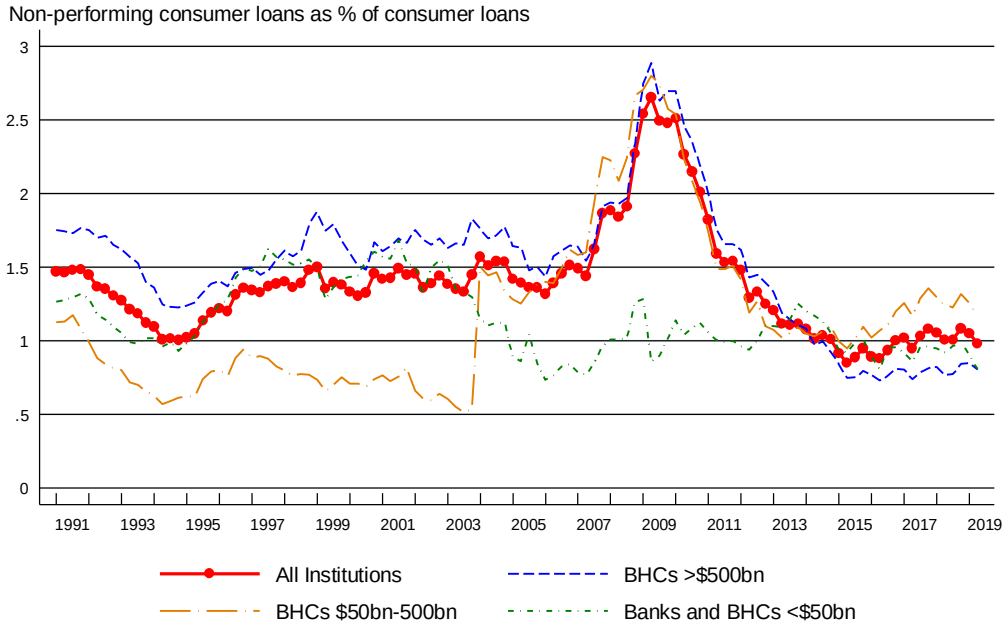
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



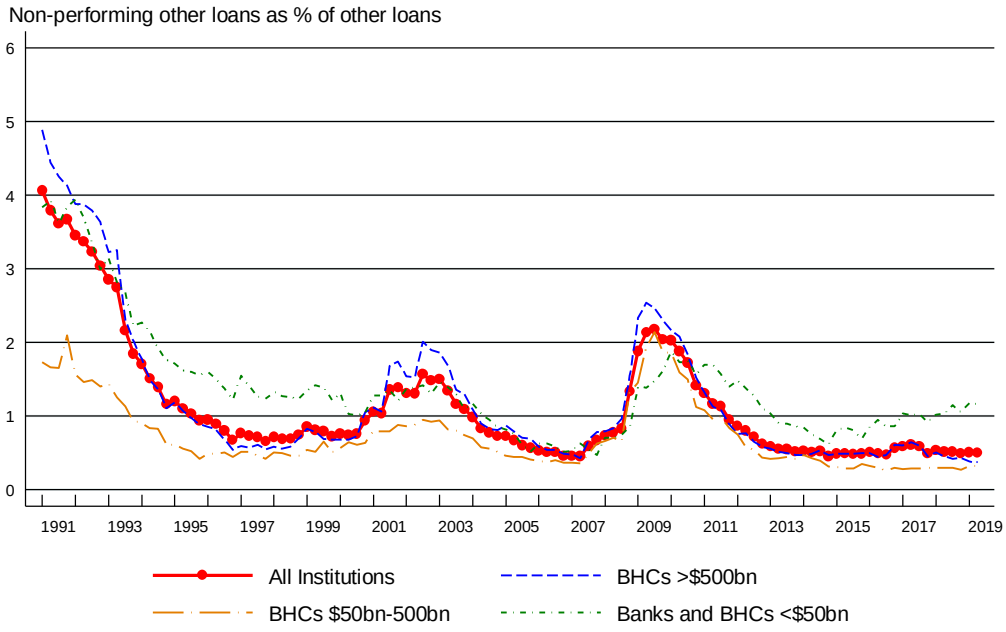
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



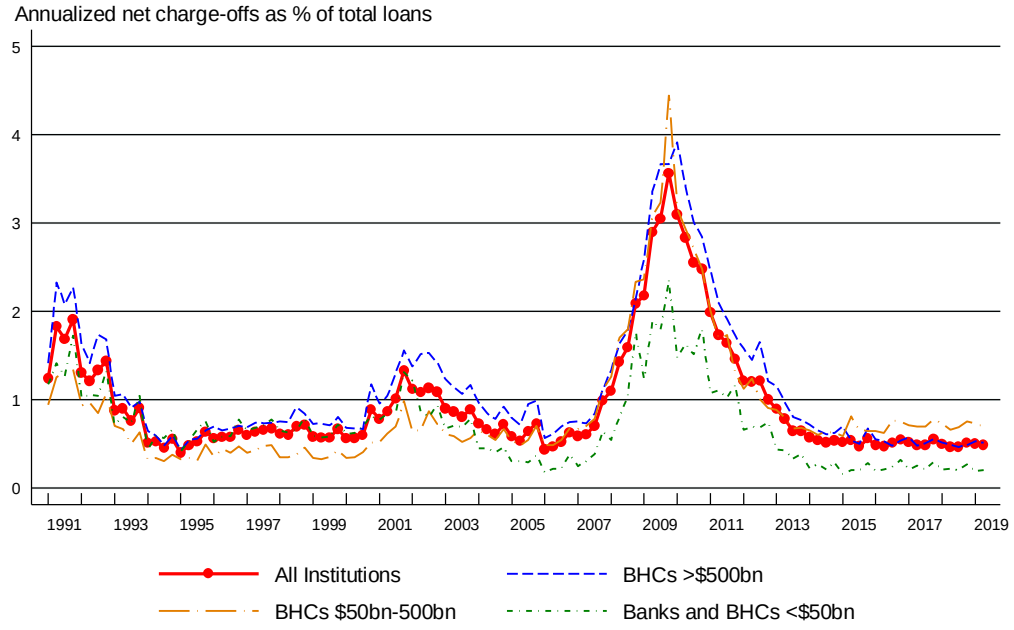
Non-performing Consumer Loans



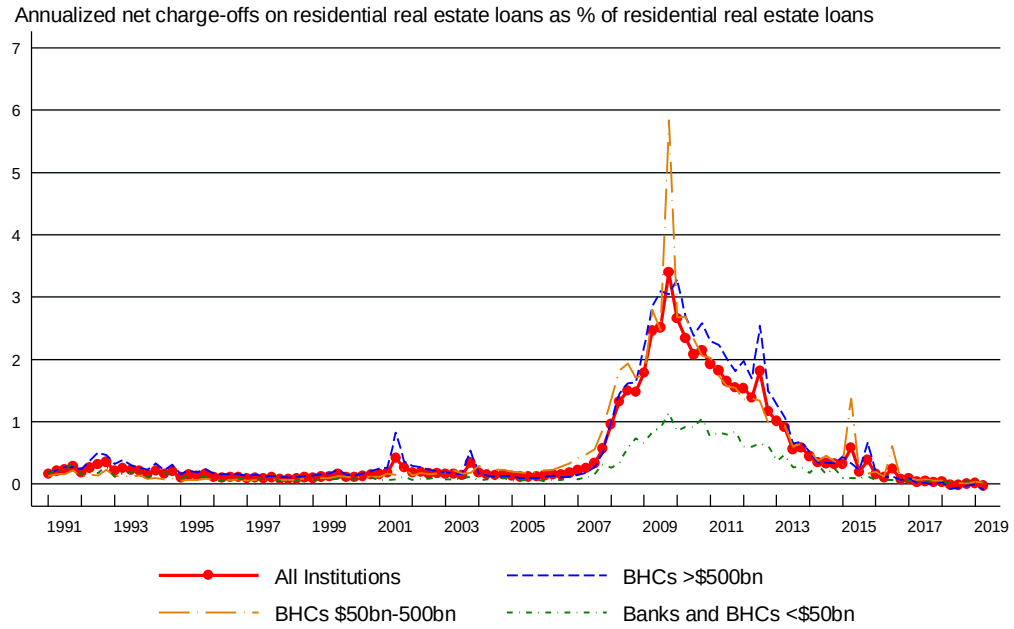
Non-performing Other Loans



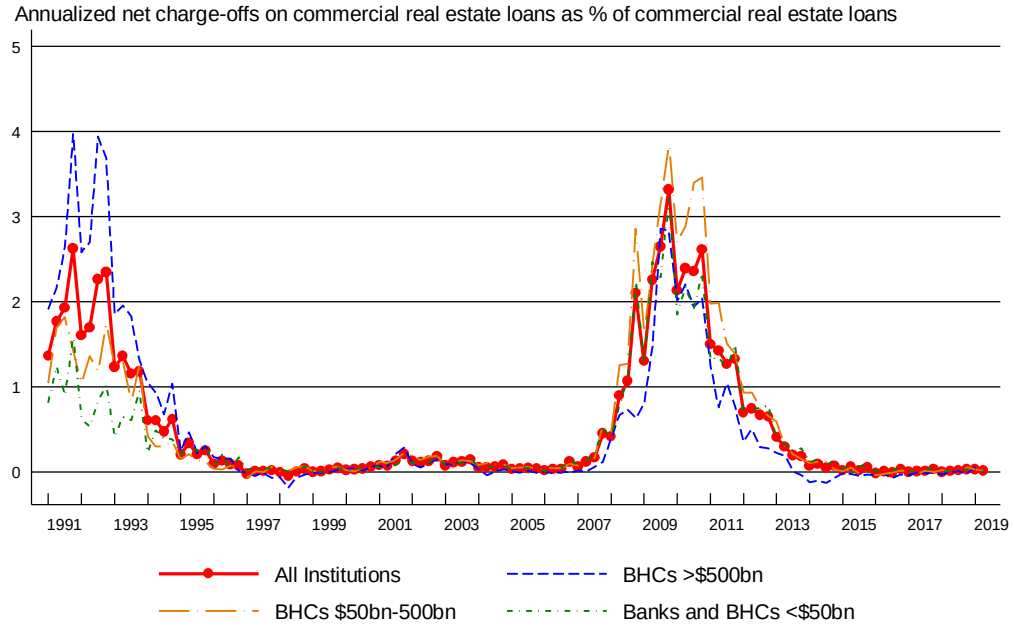
Net Charge-offs



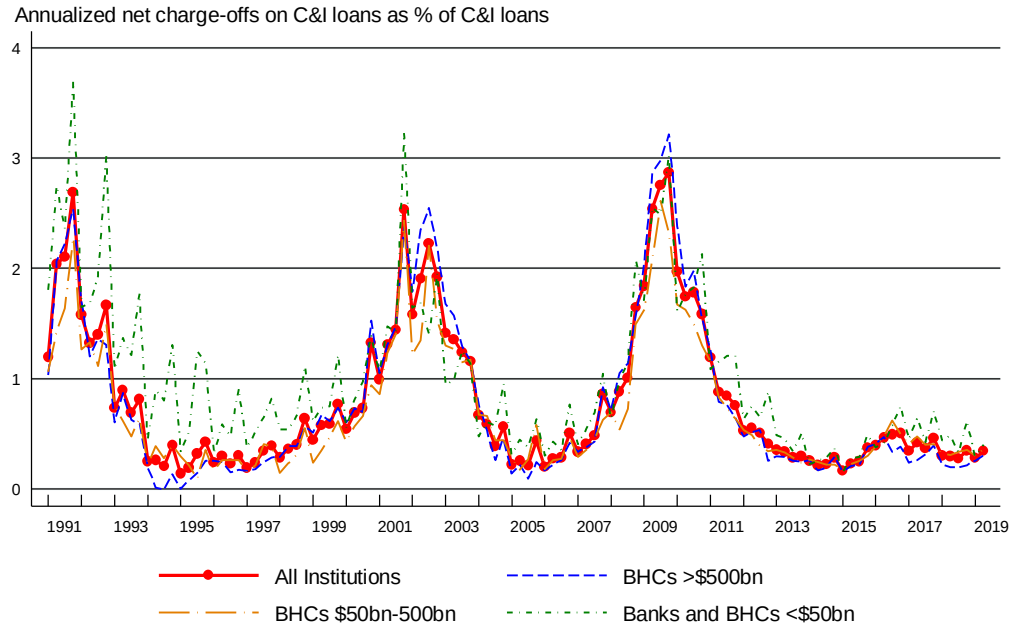
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



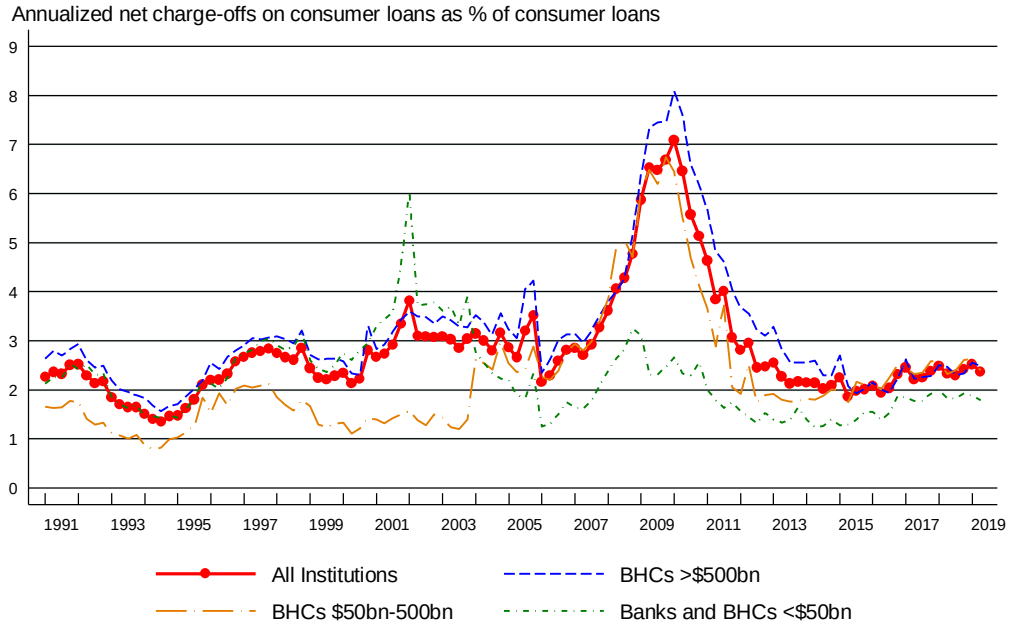
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



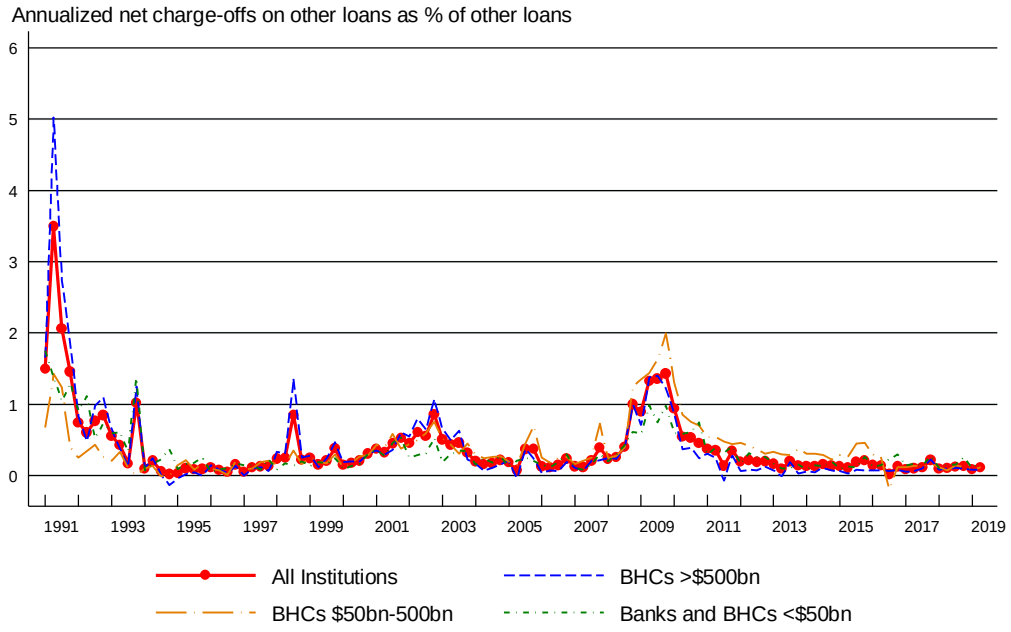
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



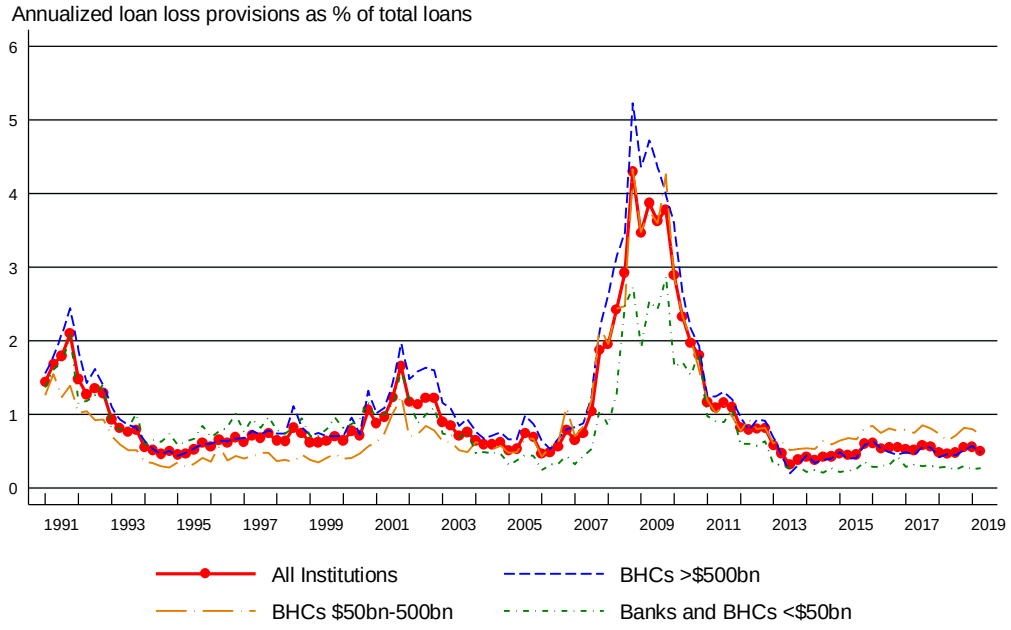
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



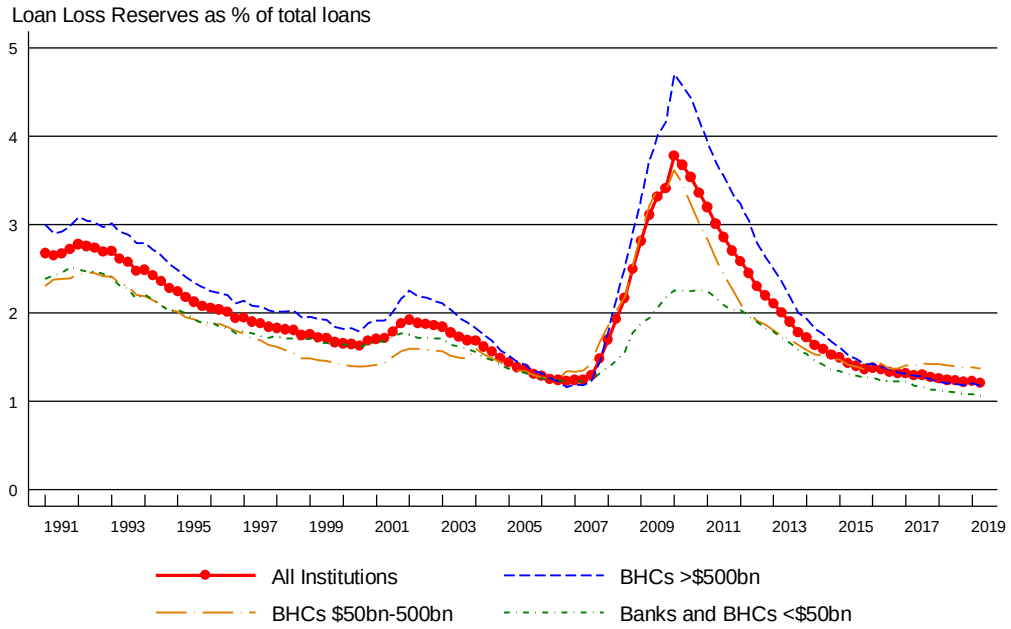
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



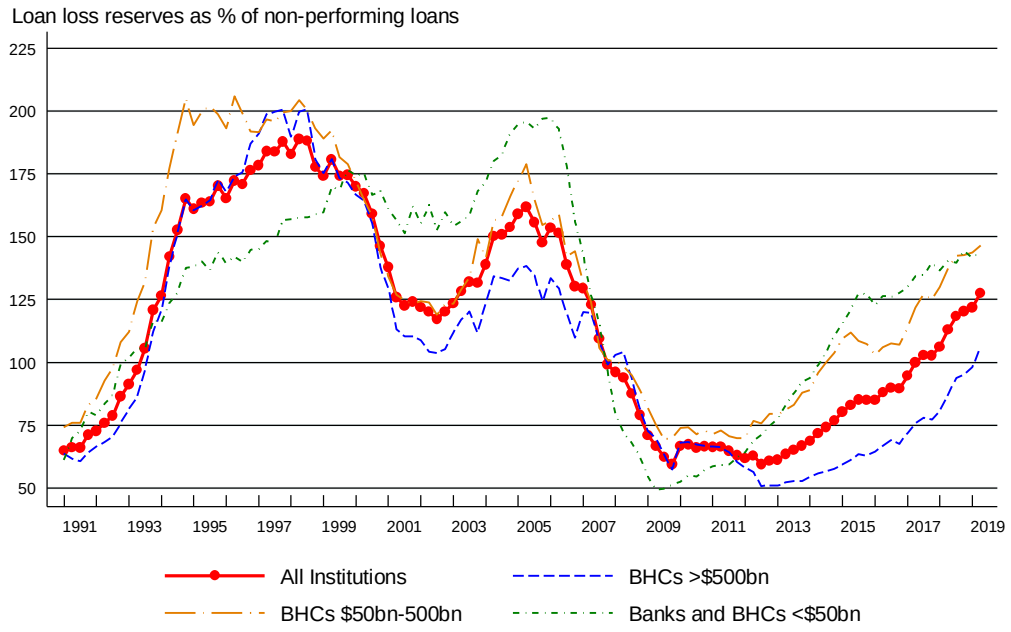
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



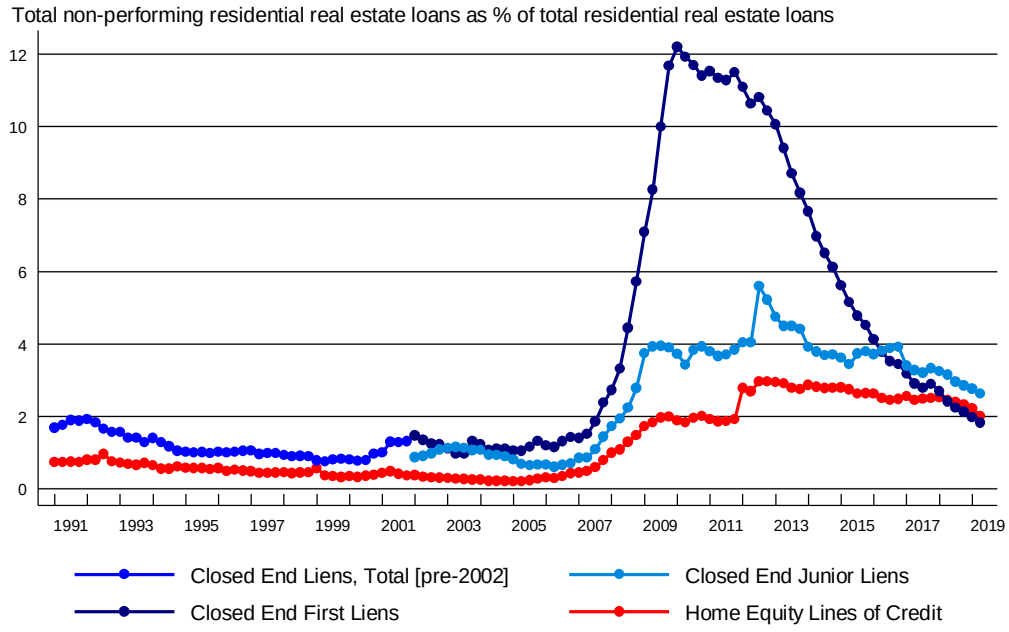
Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans



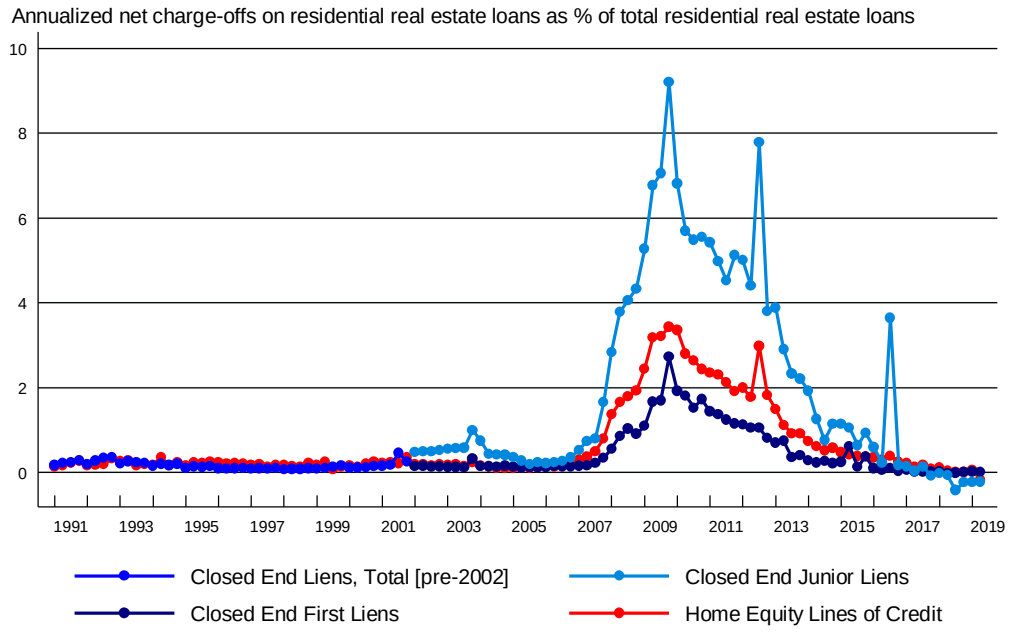
4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

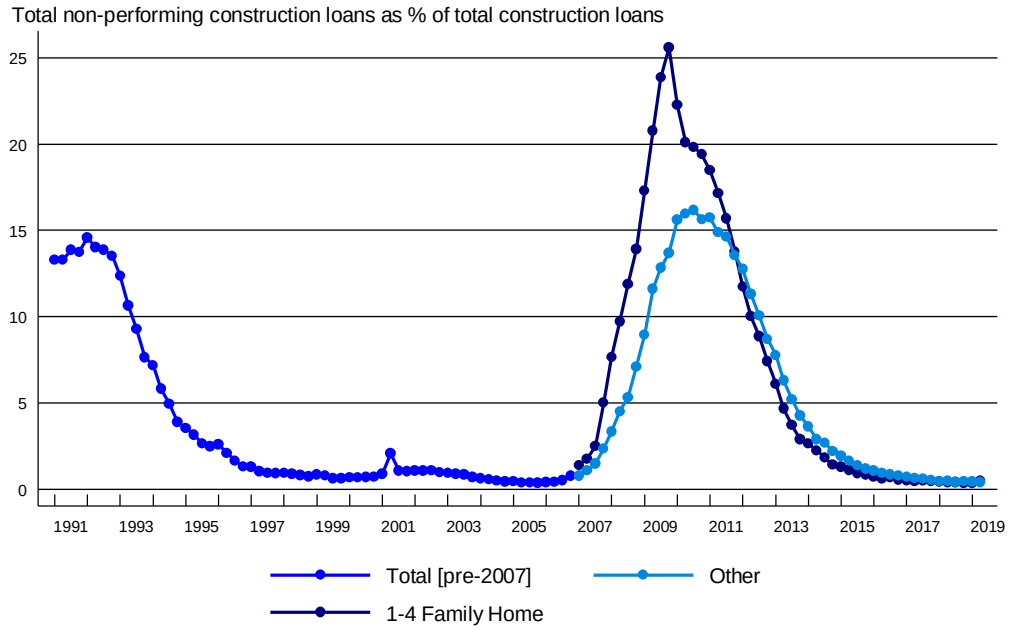


Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

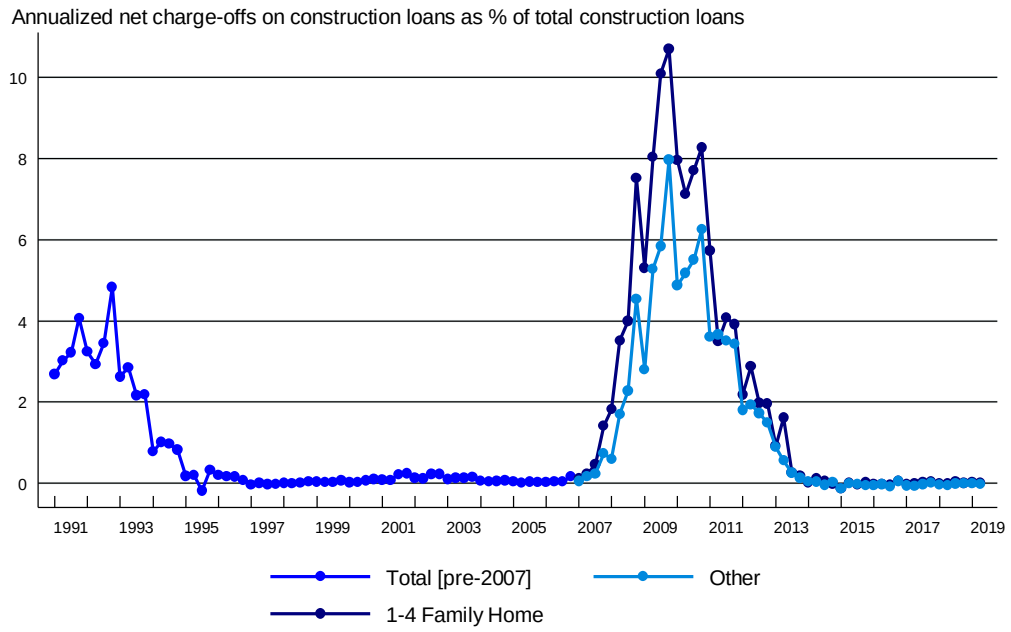


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

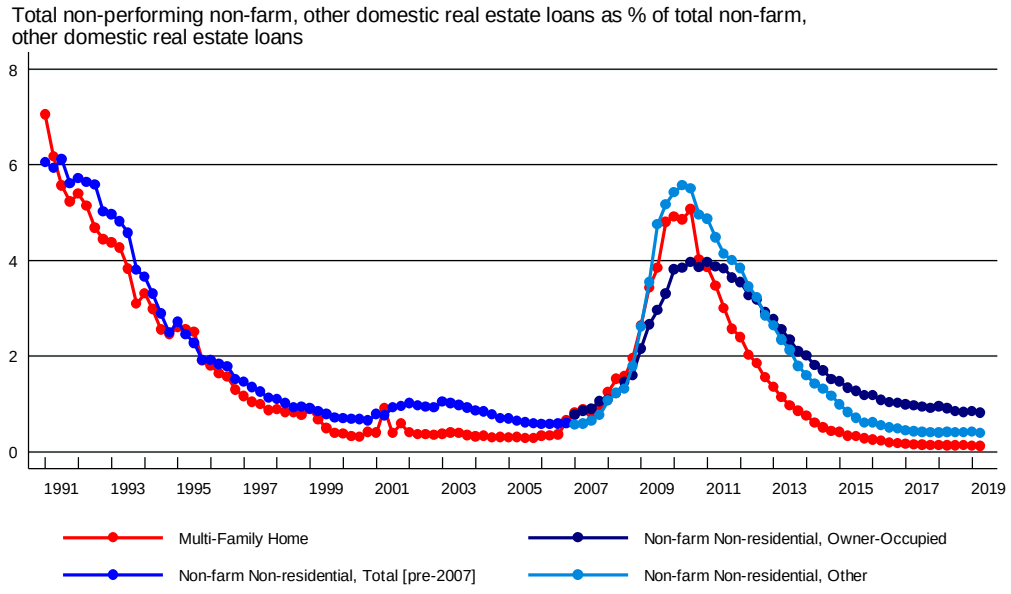
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



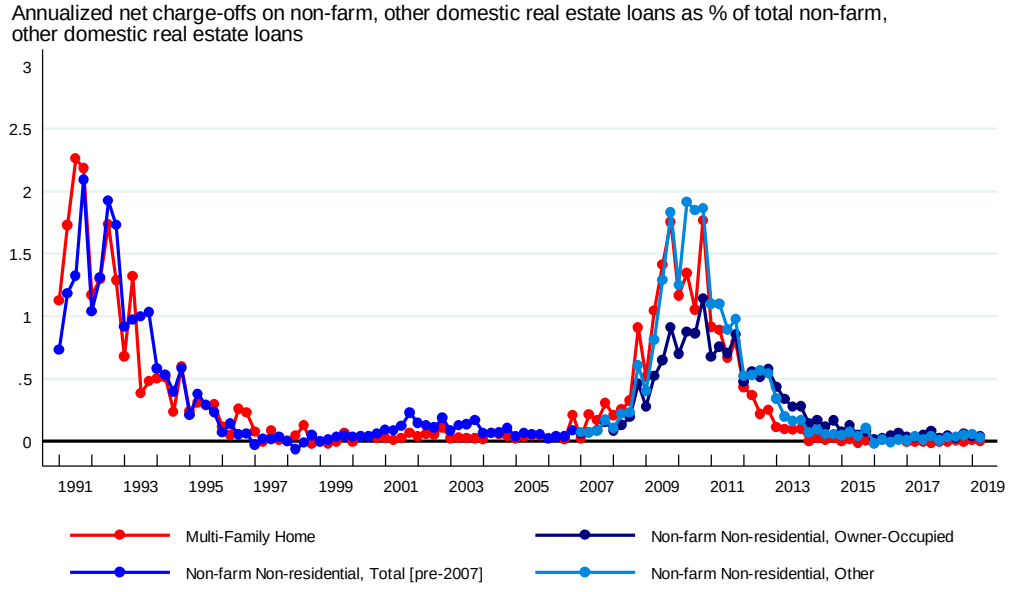
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

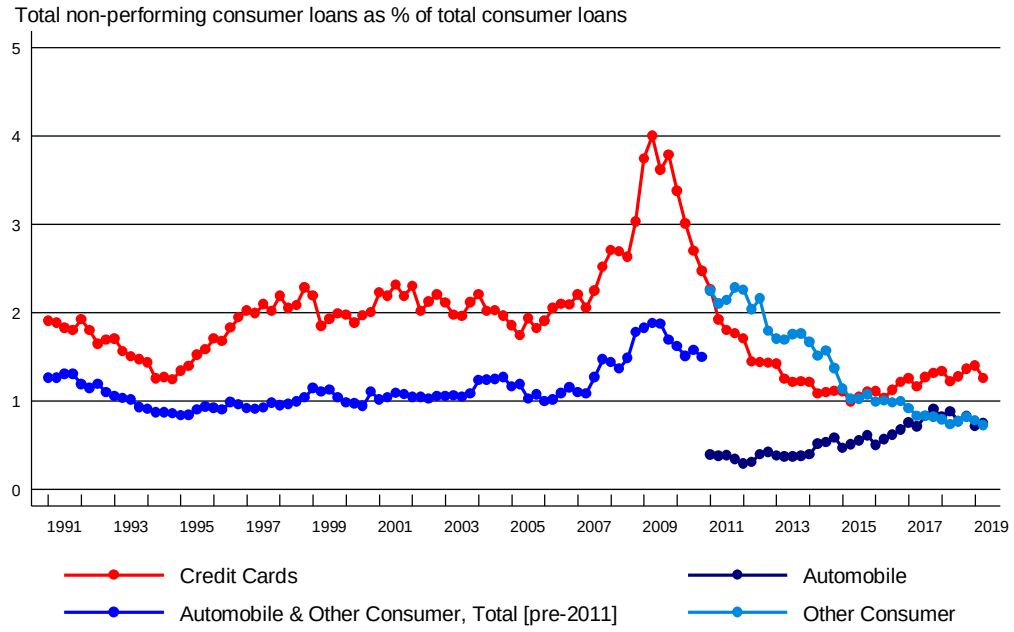


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

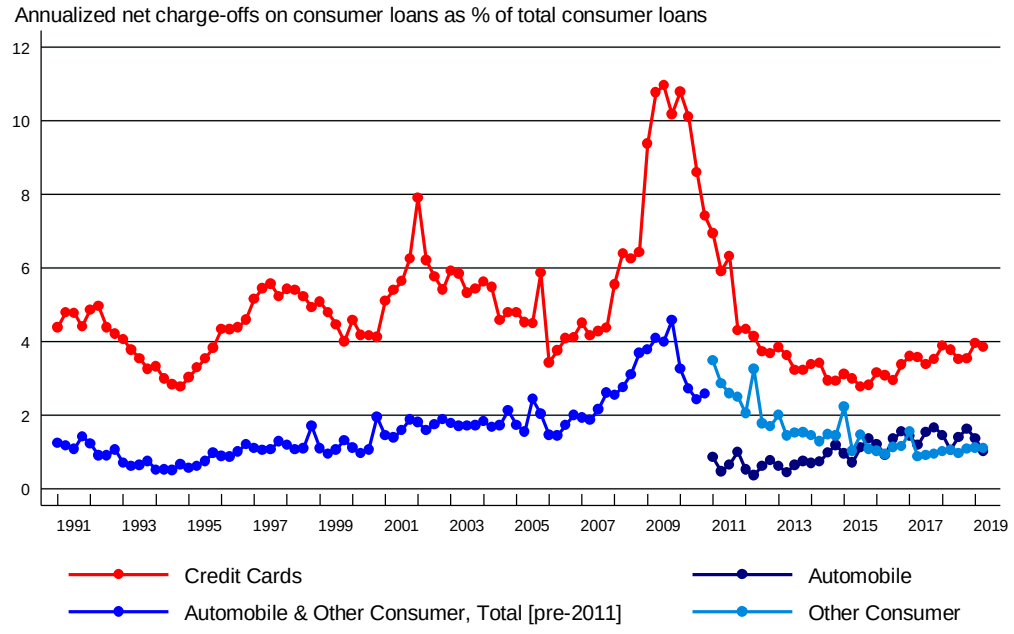


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

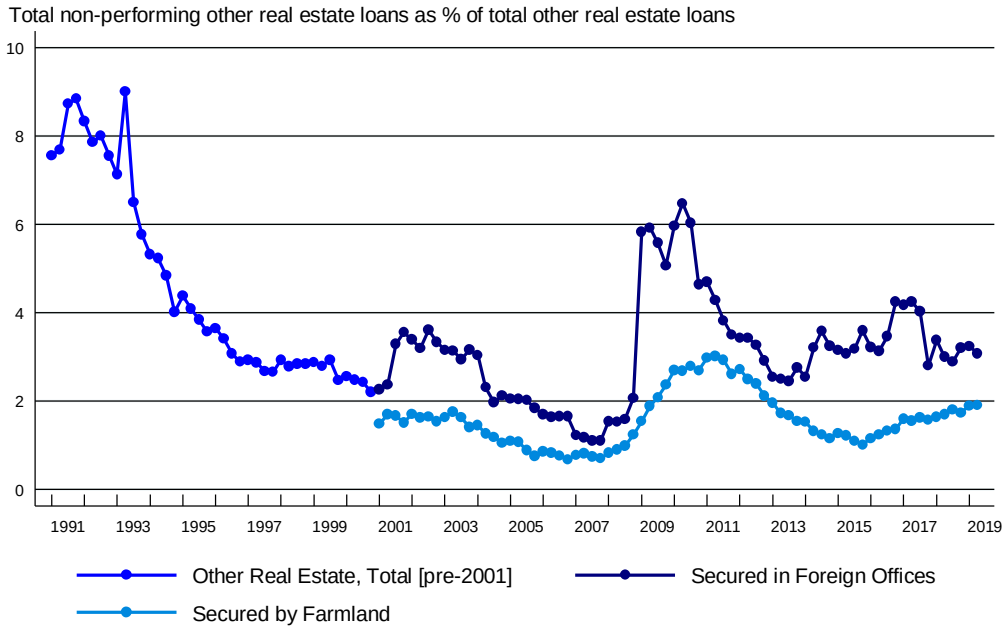


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

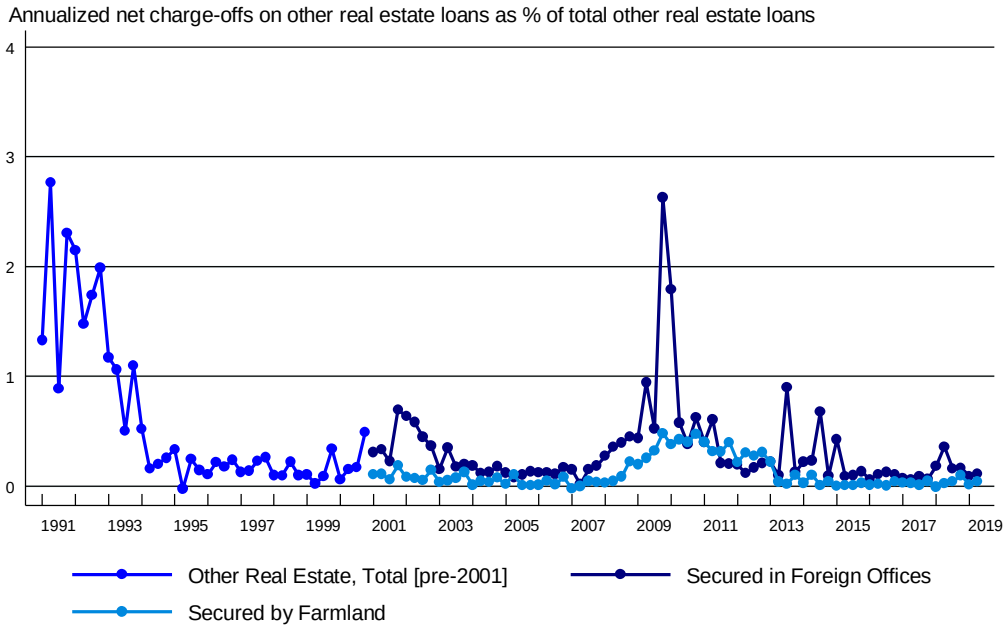


D. All Other Loans

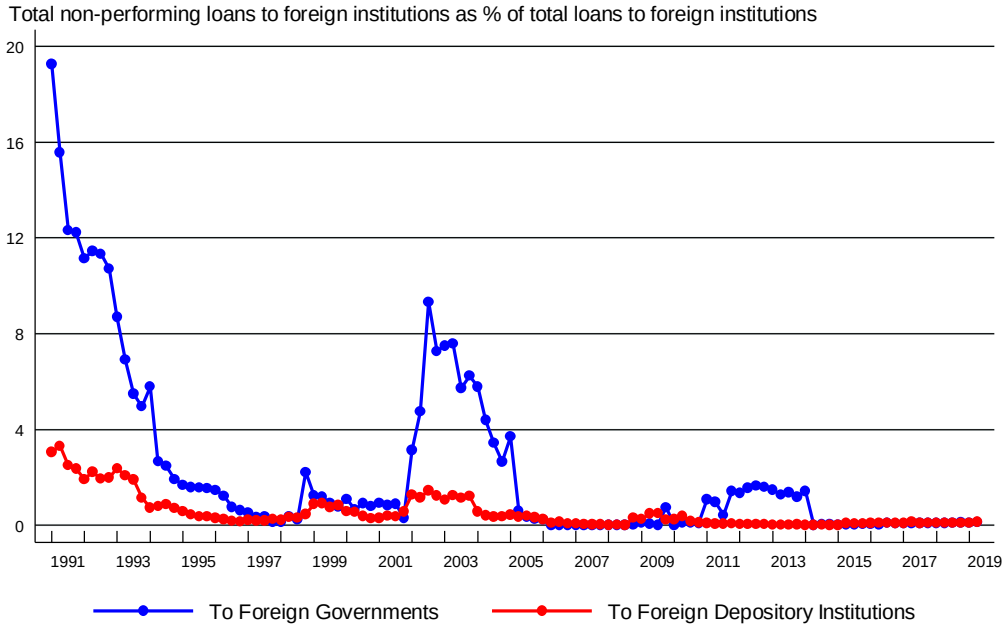
Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



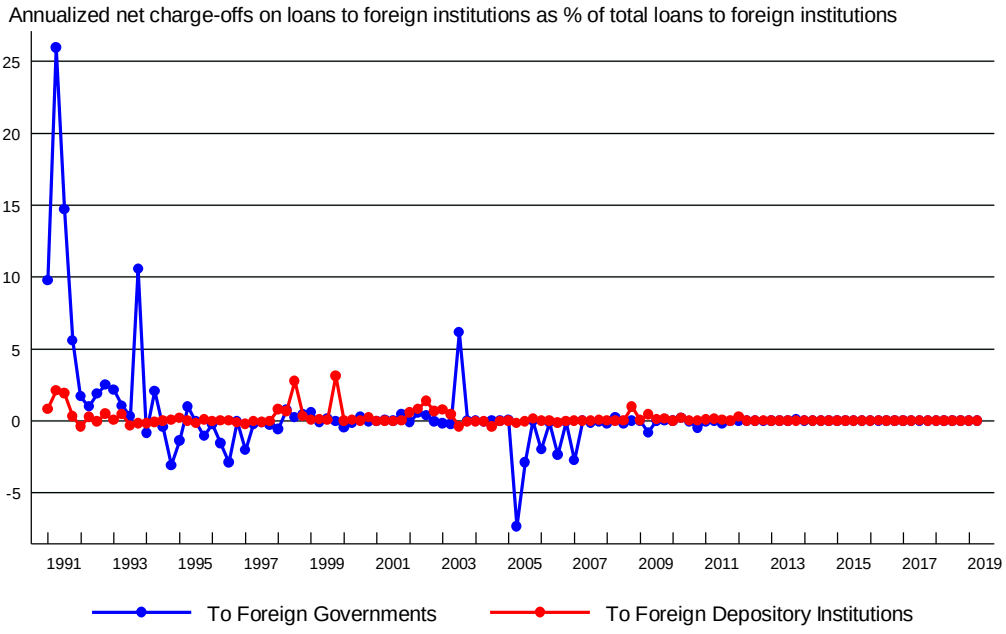
Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



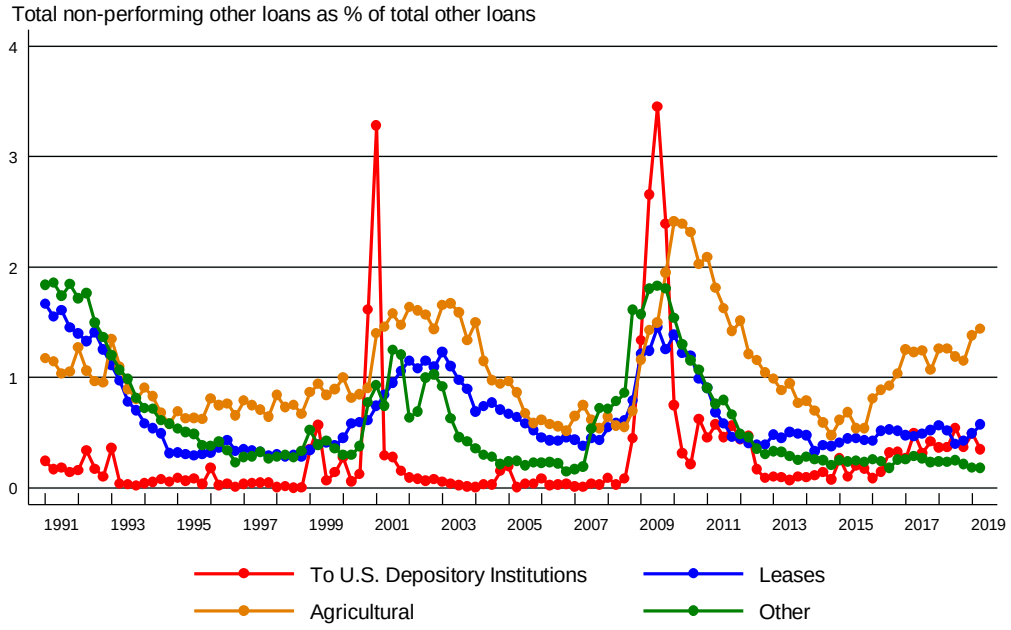
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions



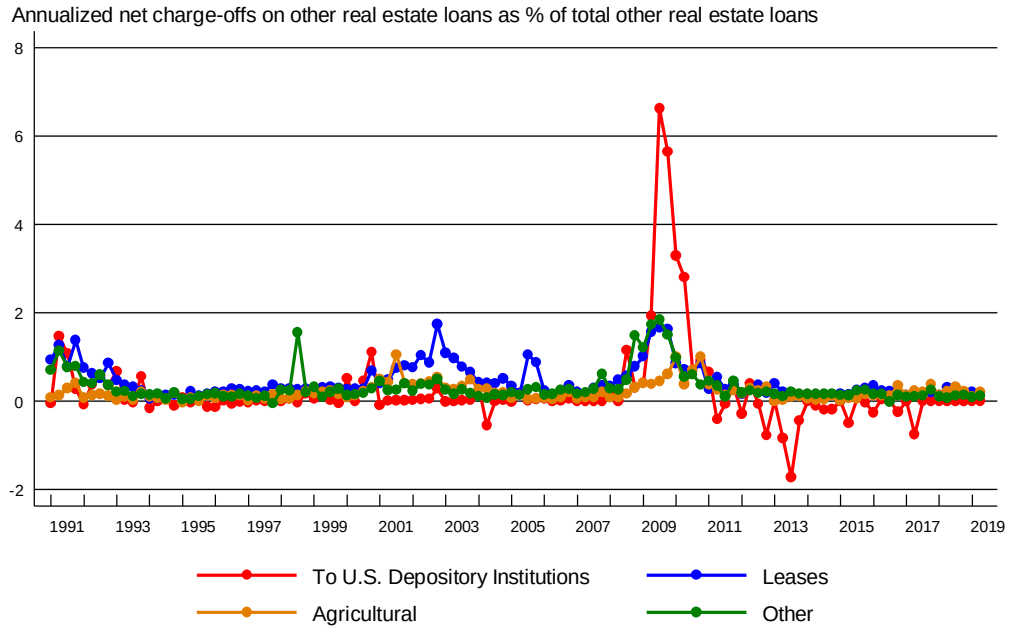
Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions



Non-performing Other Loans, Detail



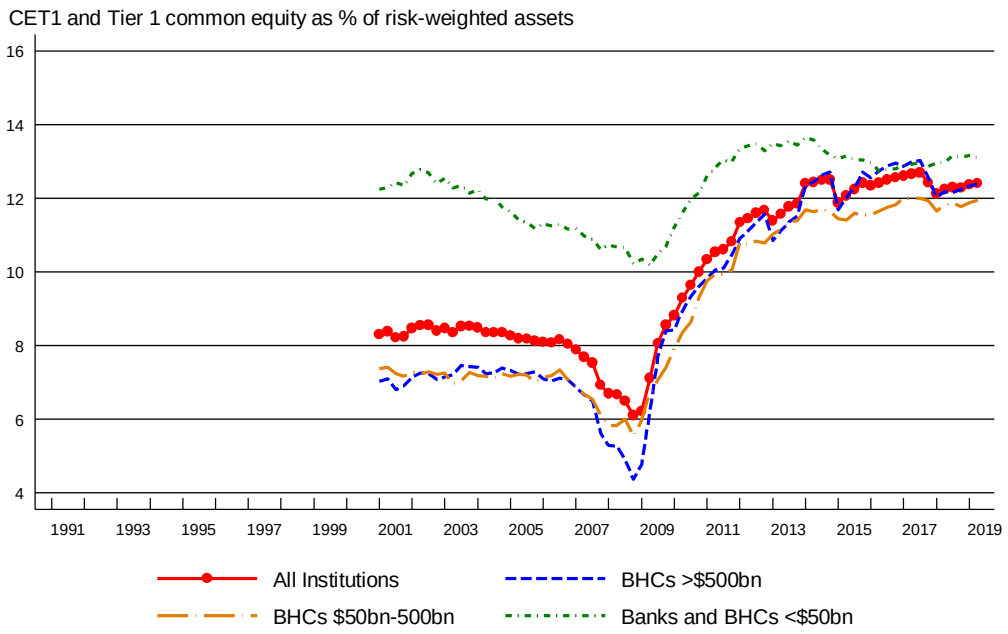
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail



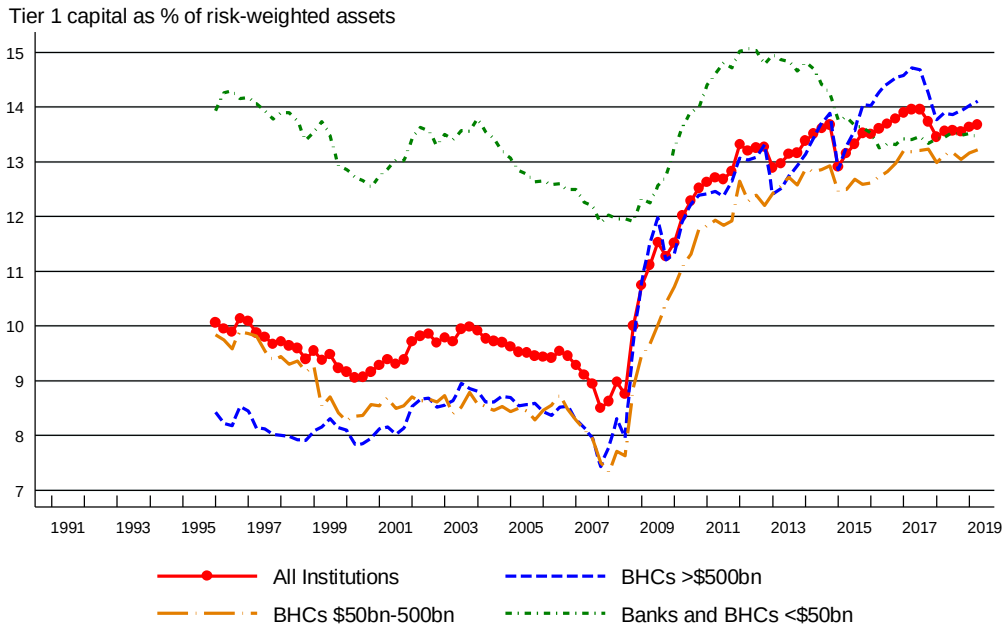
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

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.

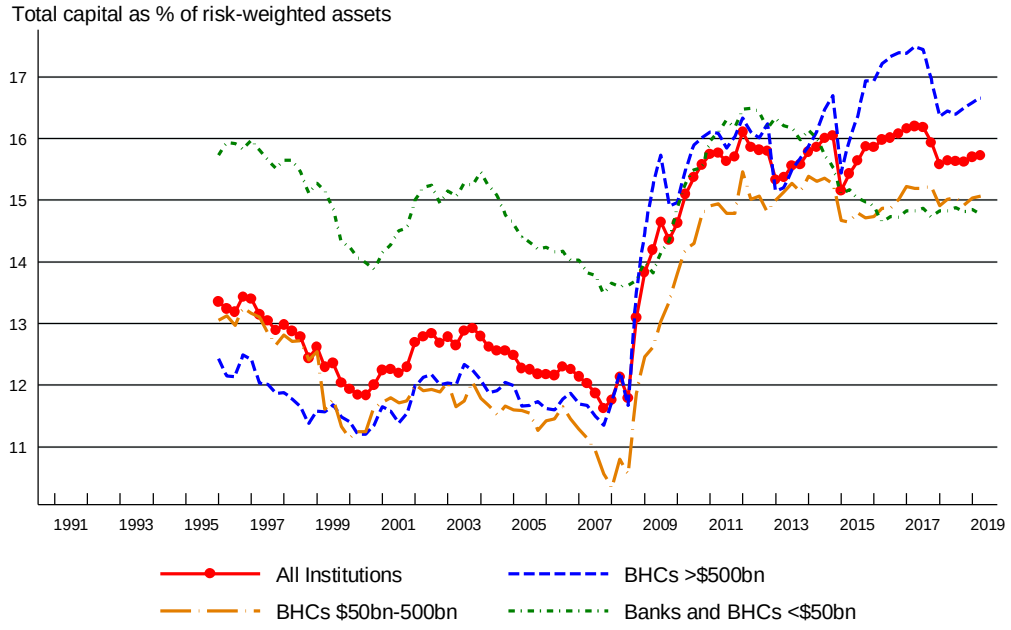
CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



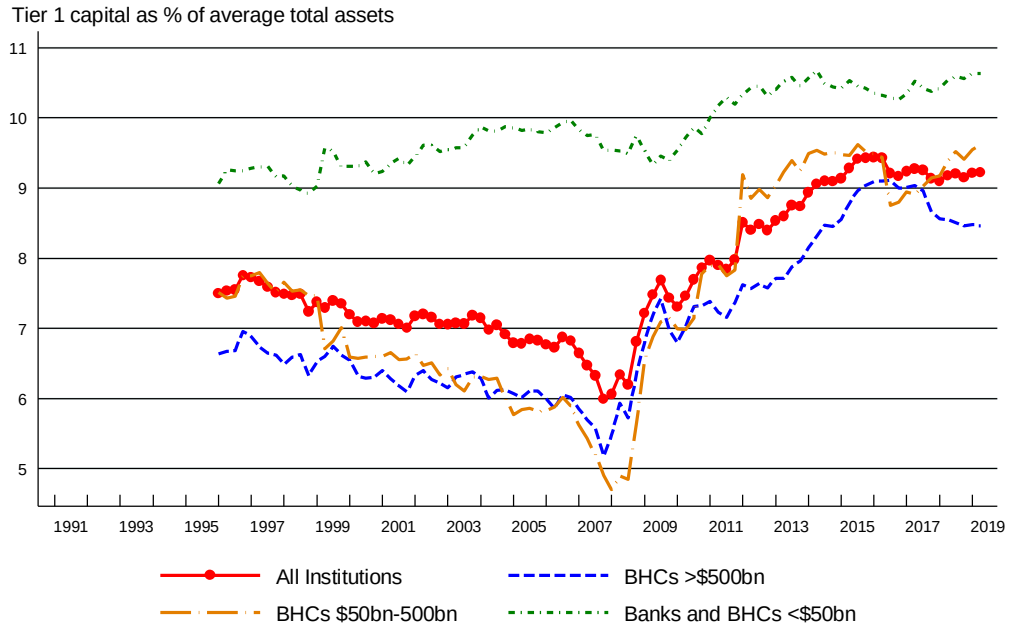
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio

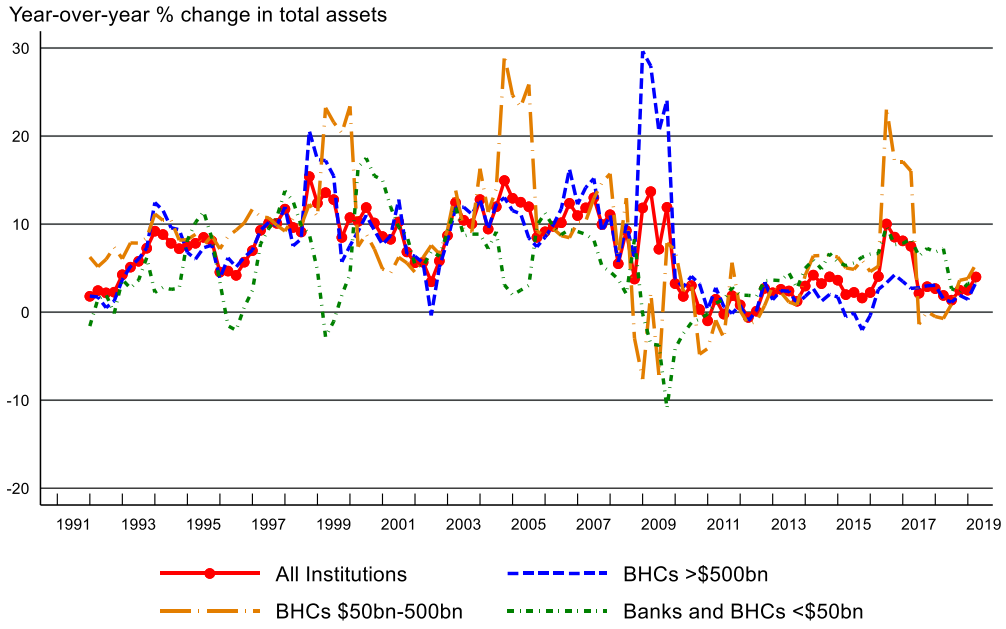


Leverage Ratio

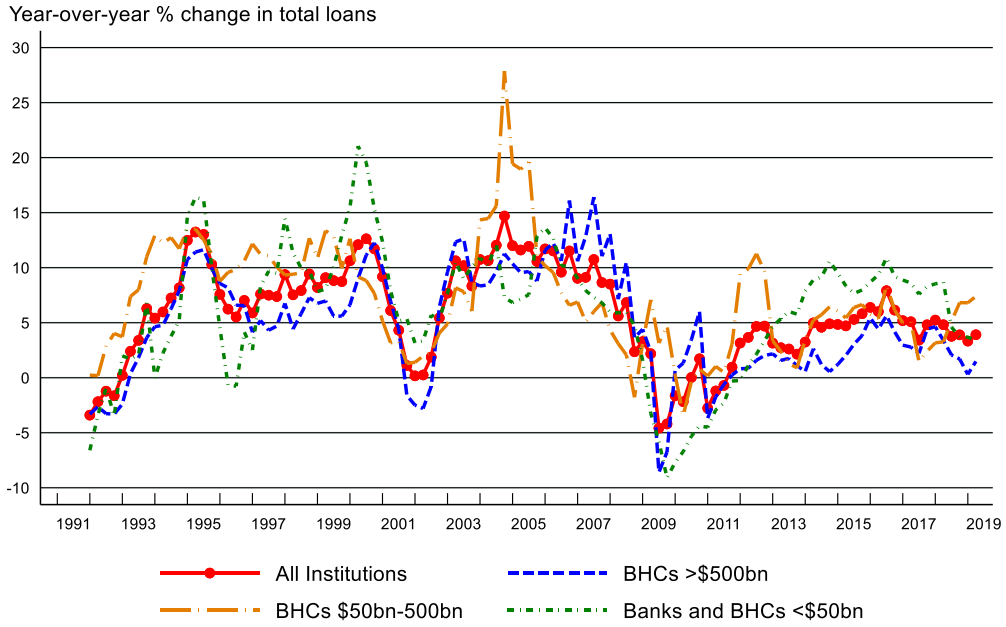


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms 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.

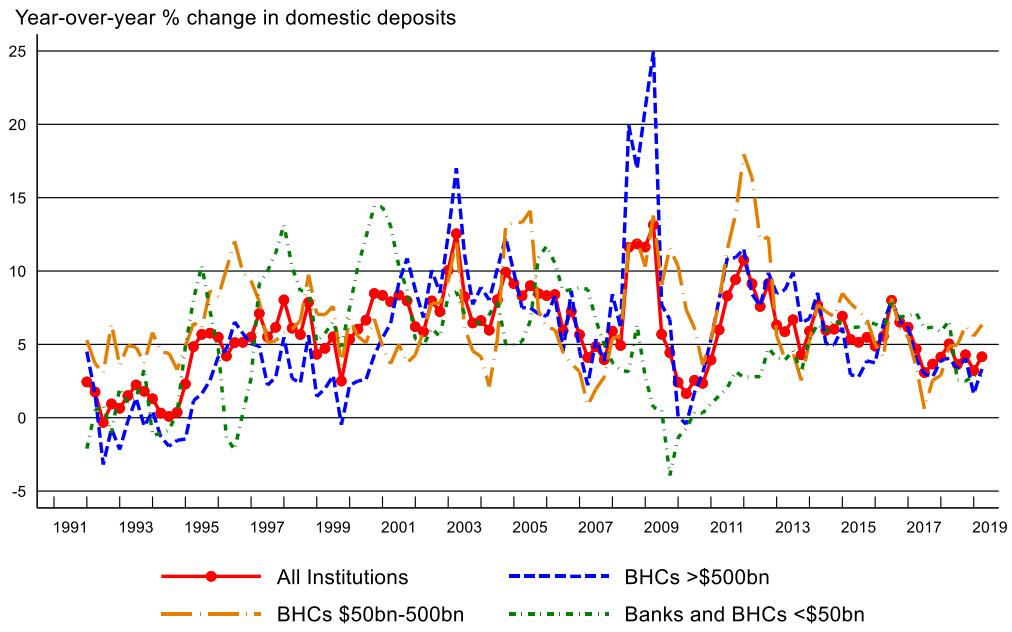
Asset Growth Rate



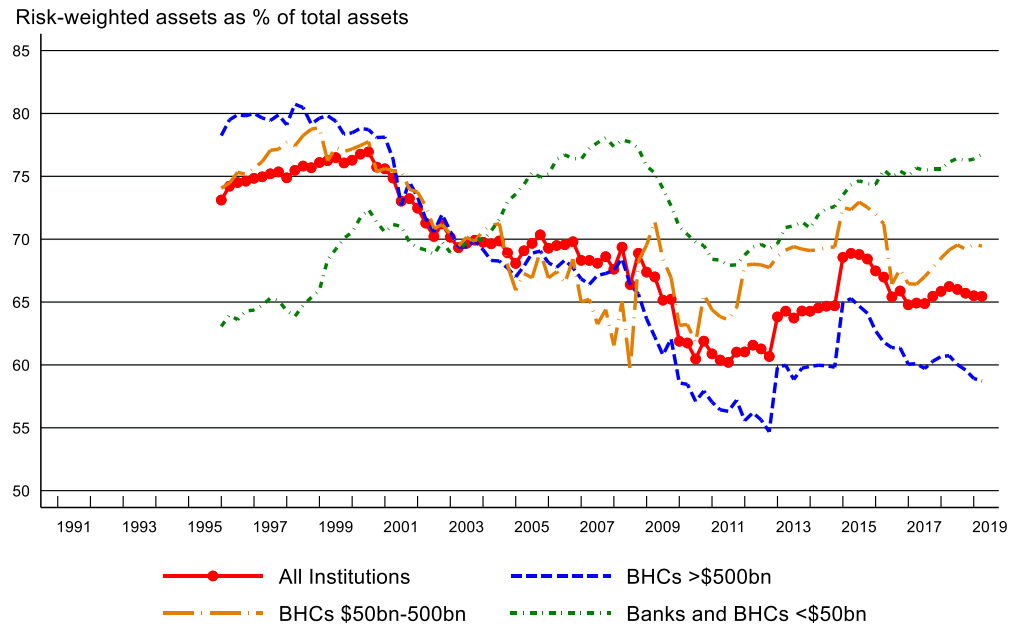
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate

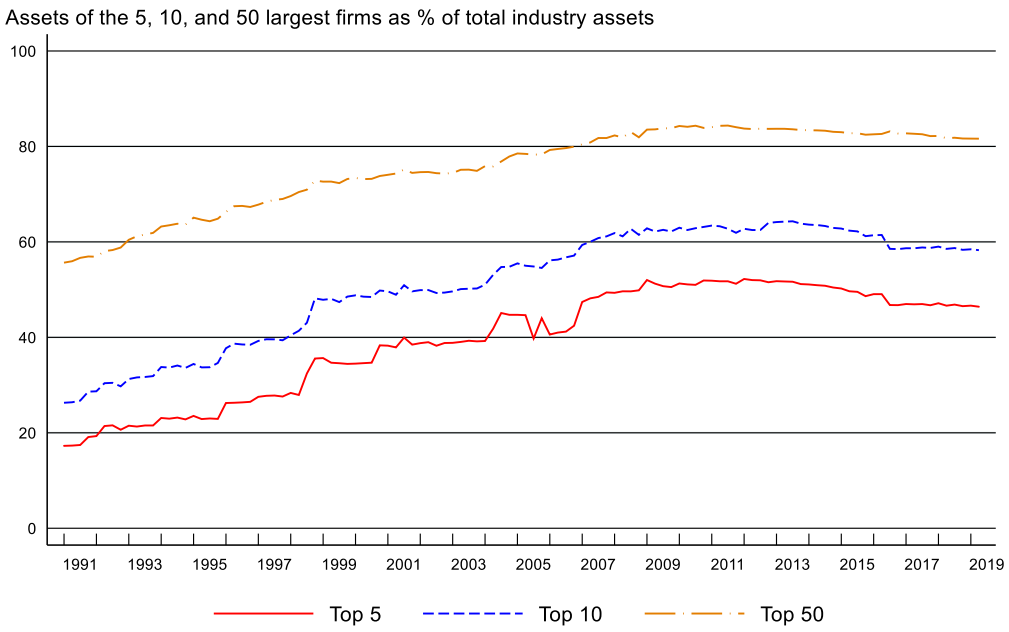


Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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



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
	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 IHCs[5] 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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$500bn in total assets as of the current quarter[2], 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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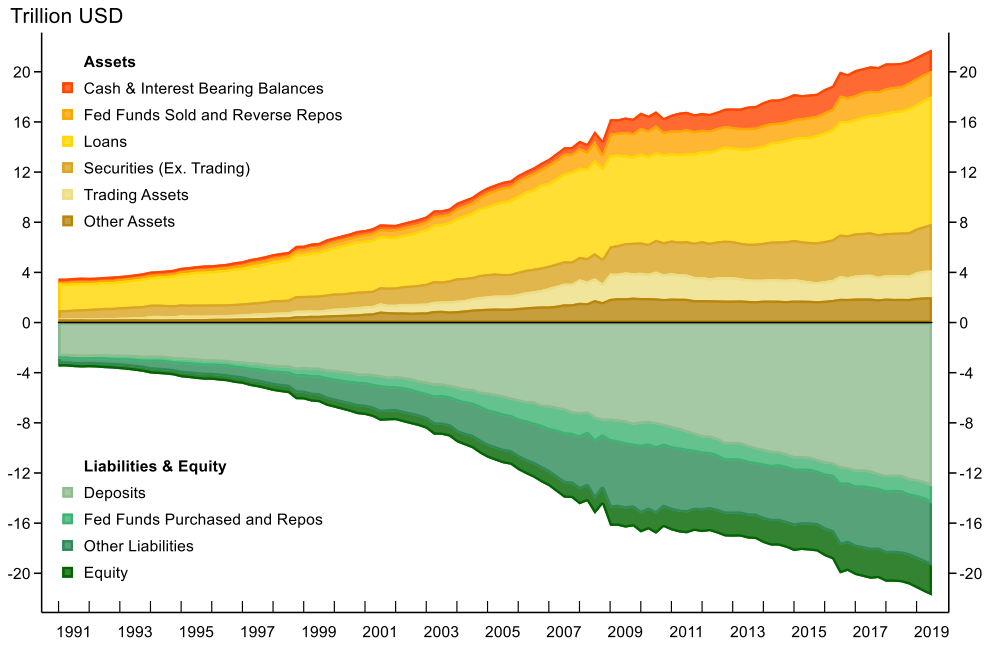
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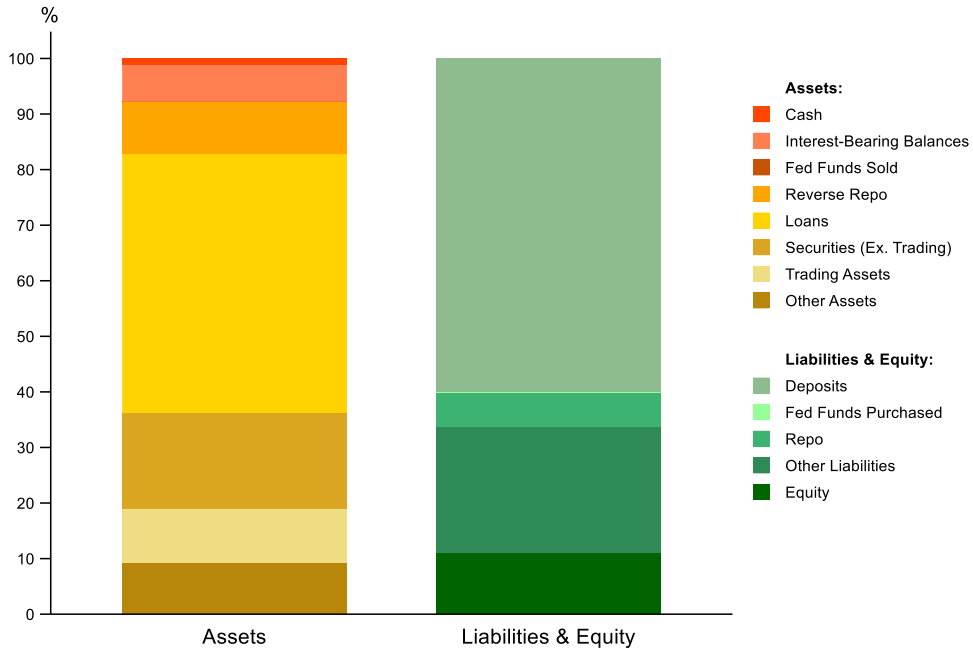
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

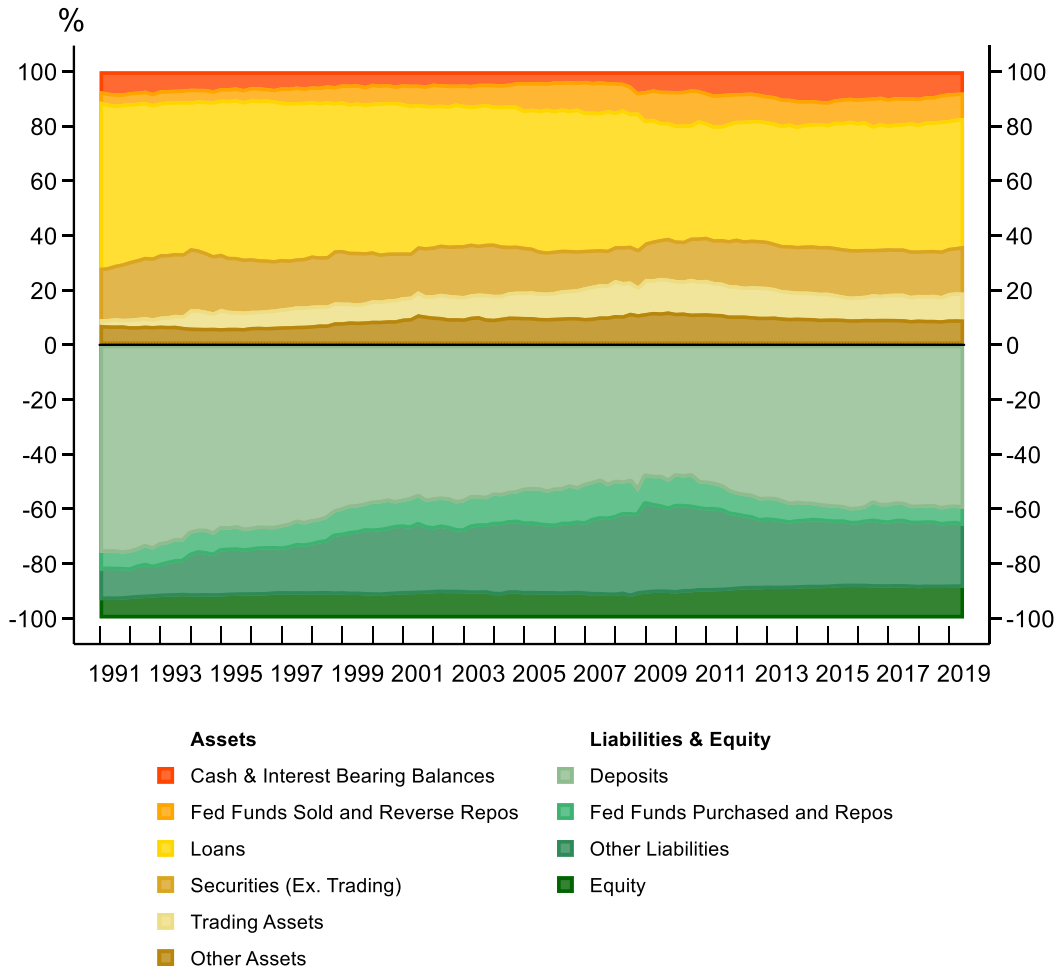
Balance Sheet Composition



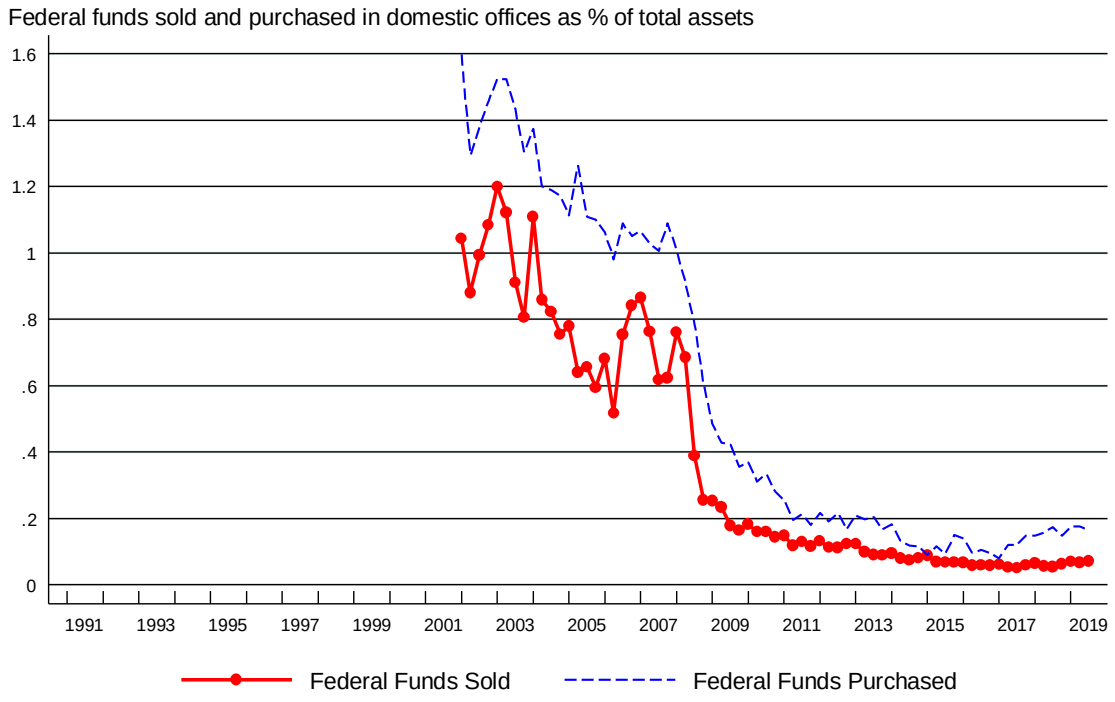
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



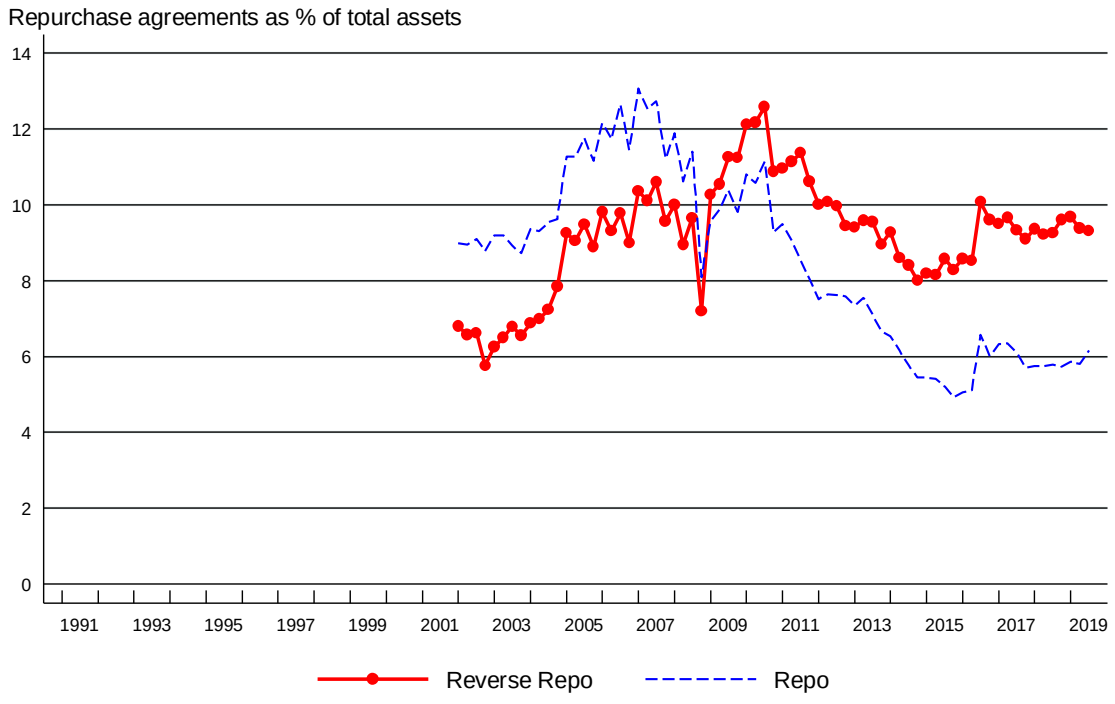
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

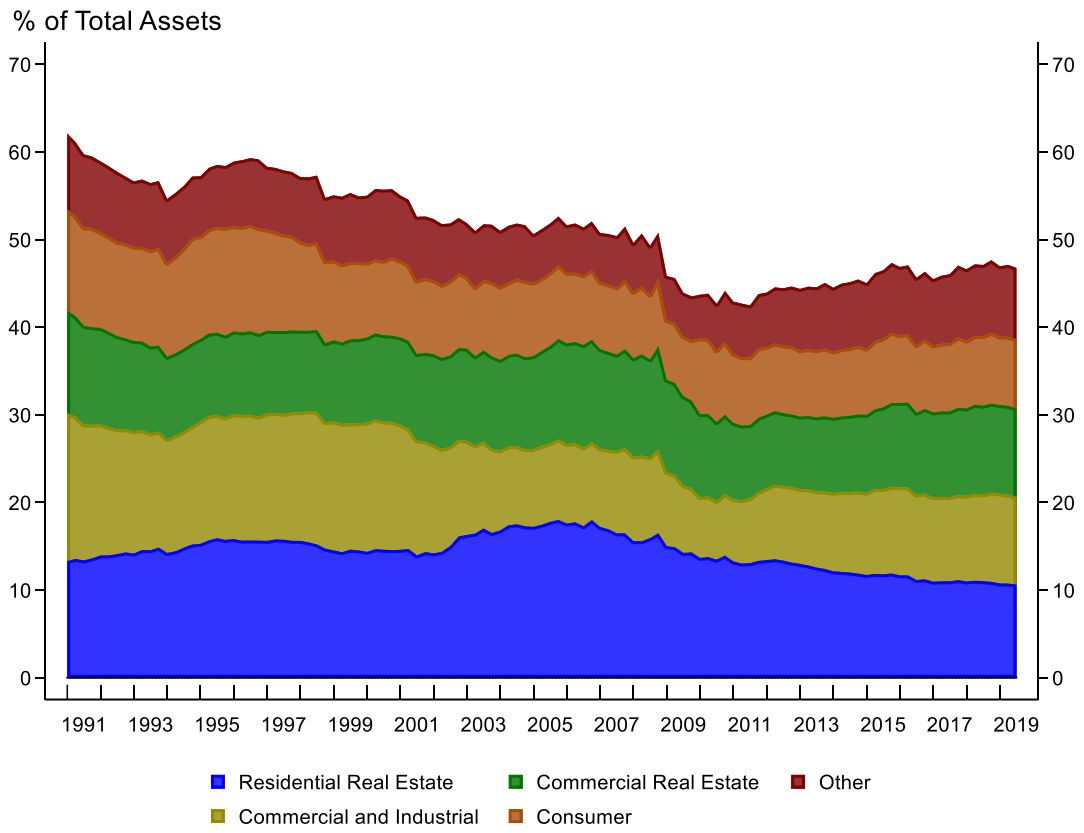


Repurchase Agreements

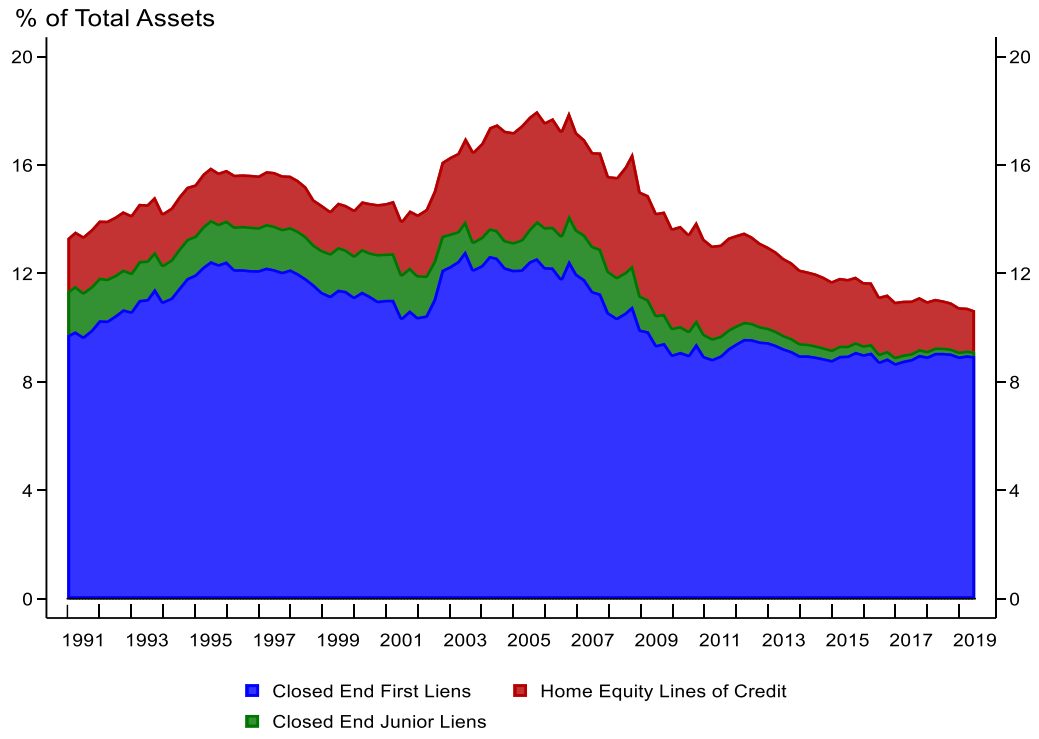


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

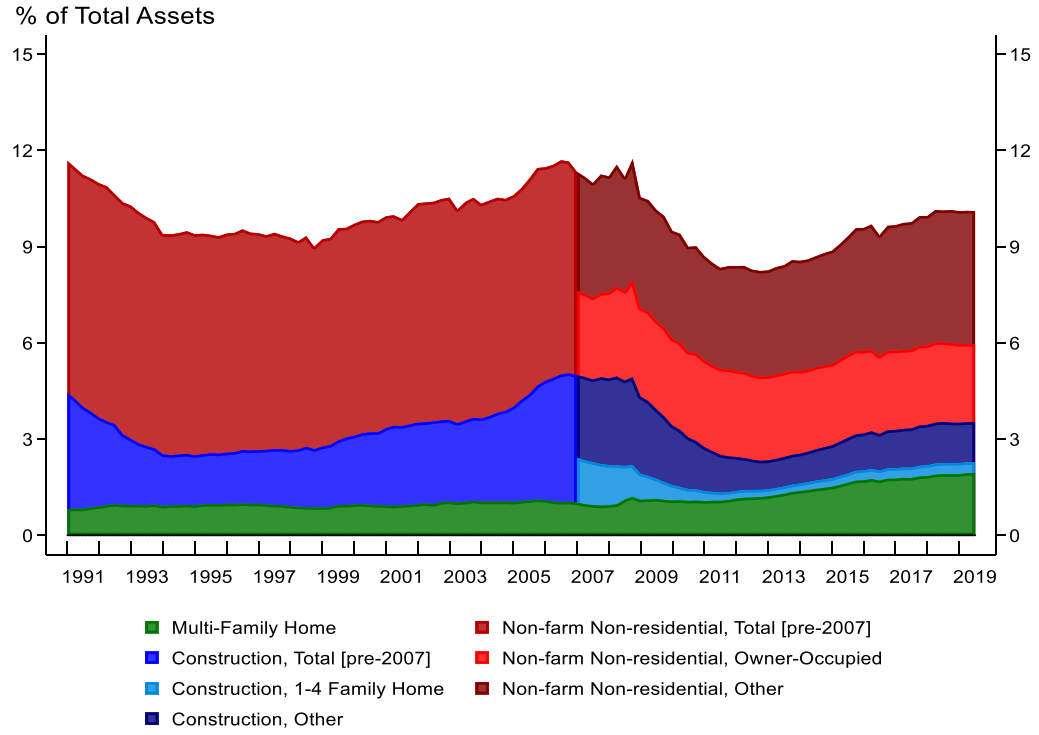
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
2013
2015
2017
2019
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

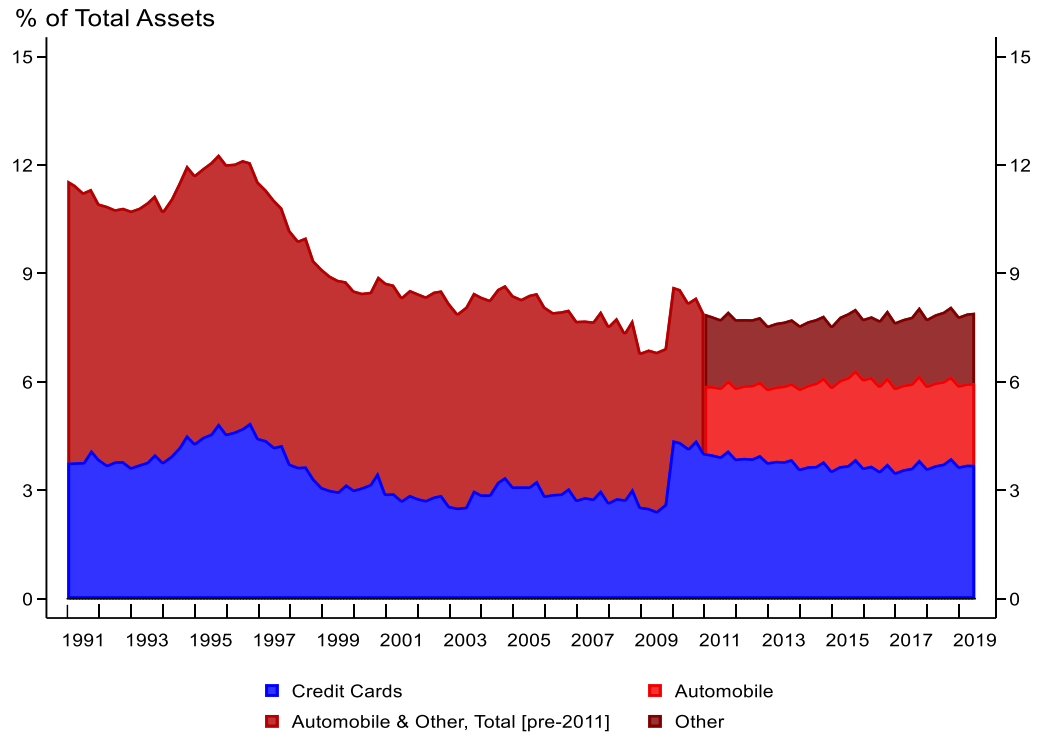
Residential Real Estate Loans



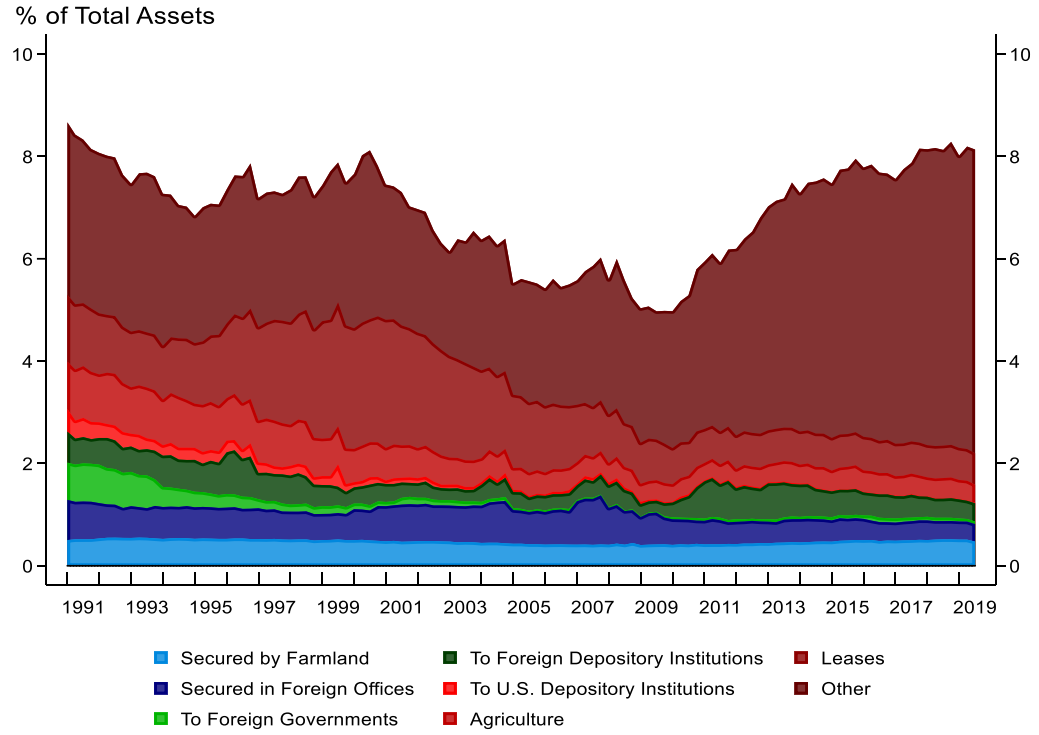
Commercial Real Estate Loans



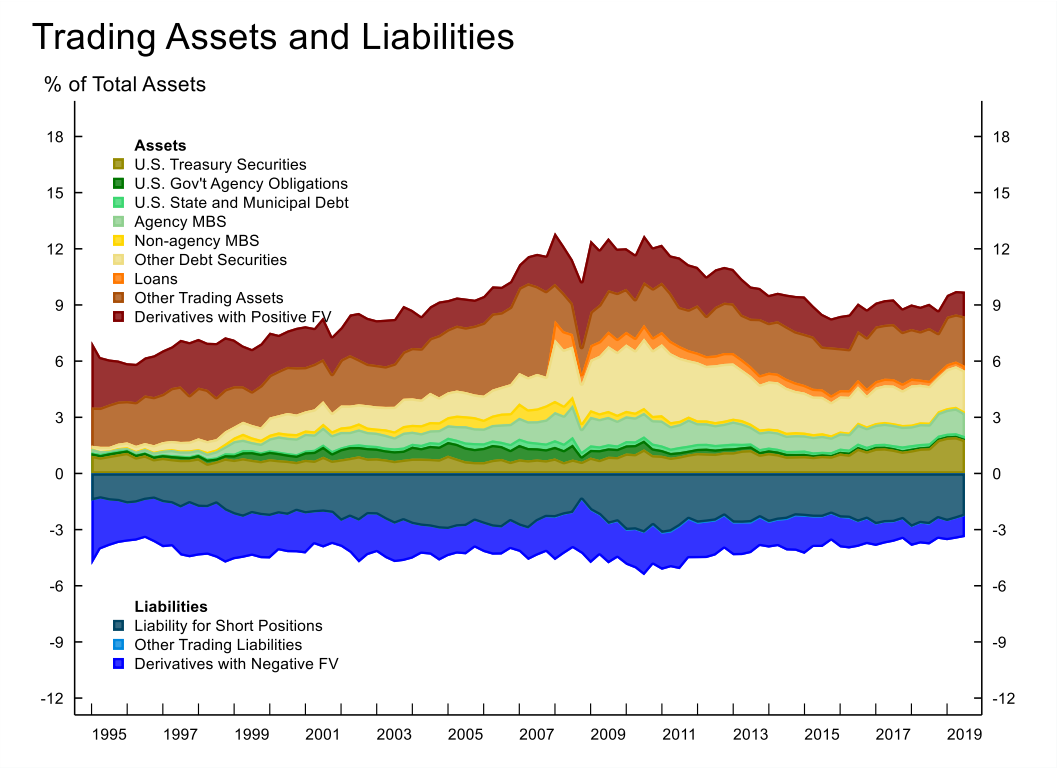
Consumer Loans



Other Loans

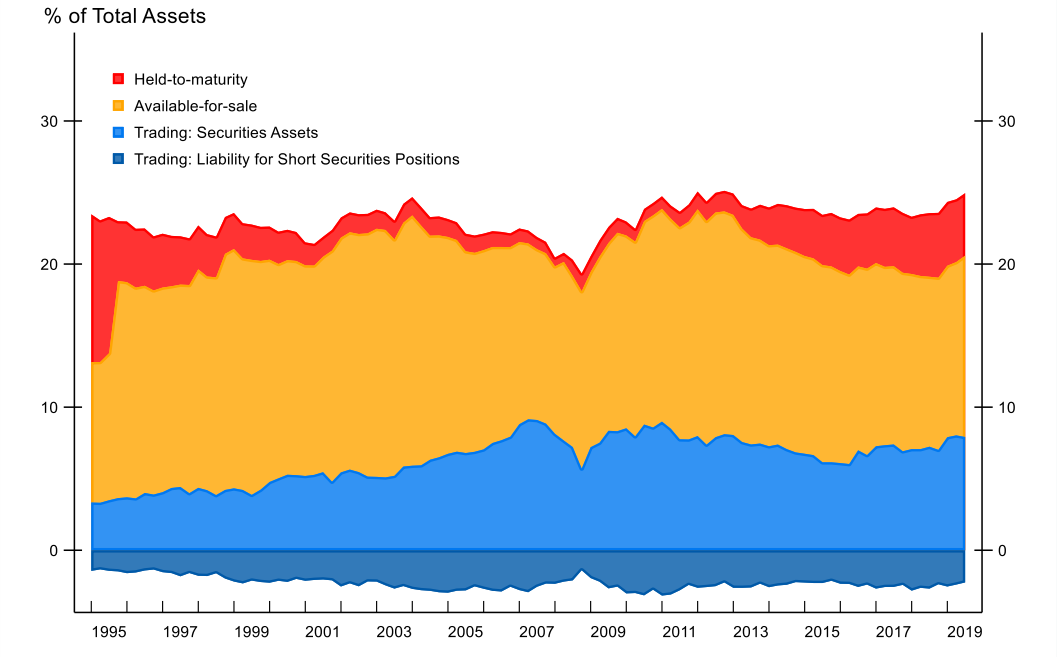


Trading Assets and Liabilities



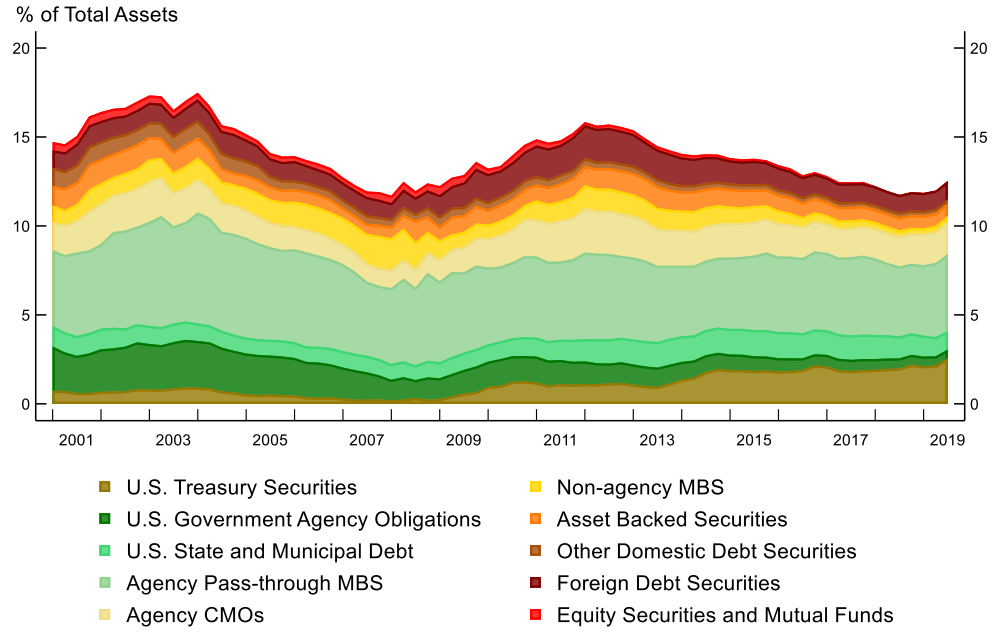
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of $10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and $2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

Securities Portfolios



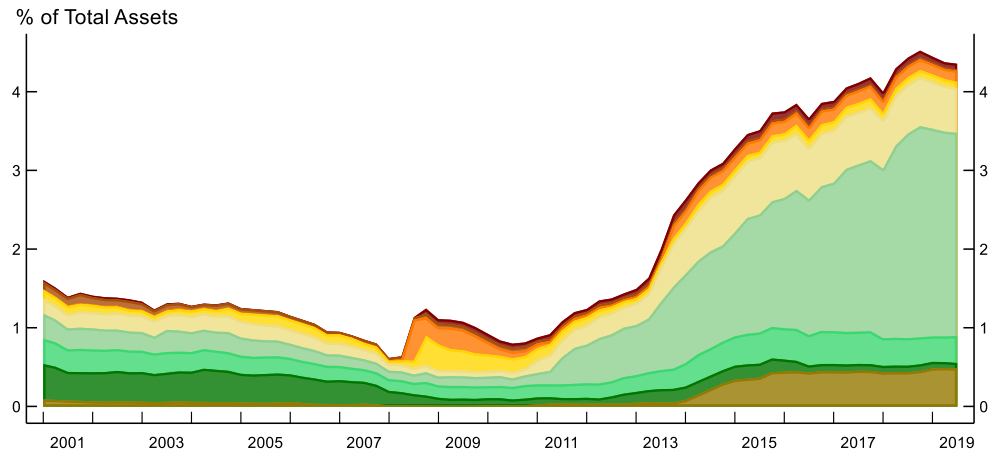
Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities



- U.S. Treasury Securities
- U.S. Government Agency Obligations
- U.S. State and Municipal Debt
- Agency Pass-through MBS
- Agency CMOs
- Non-agency MBS
- Asset Backed Securities
- Other Domestic Debt Securities
- Foreign Debt Securities
- Equity Securities and Mutual Funds

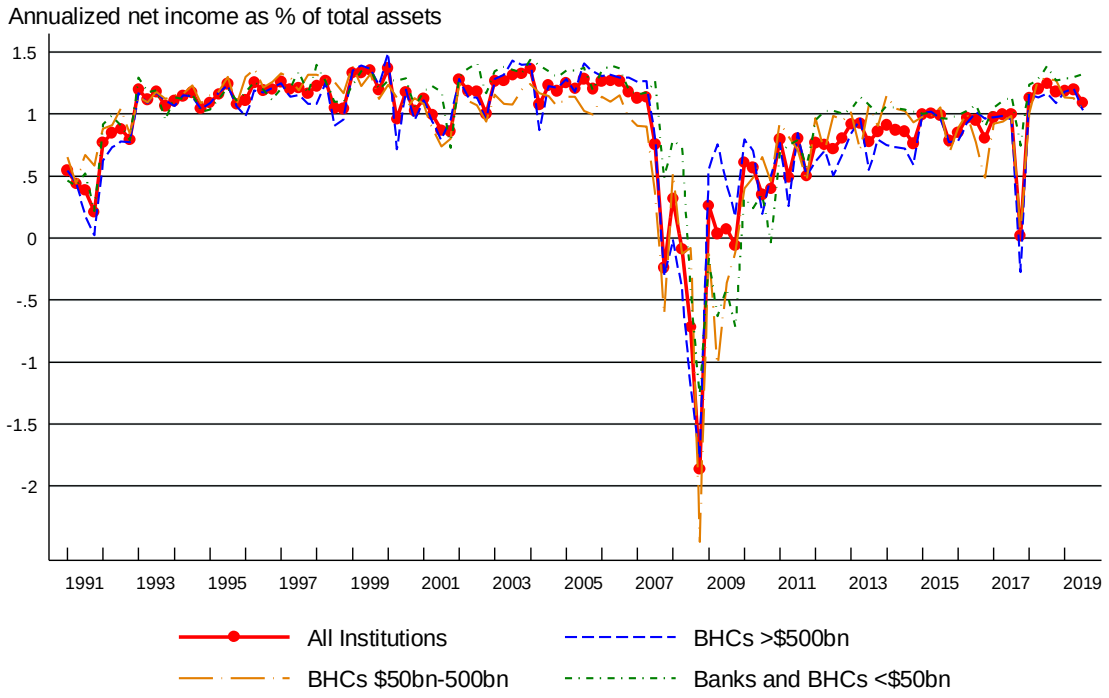
Held-to-Maturity Securities



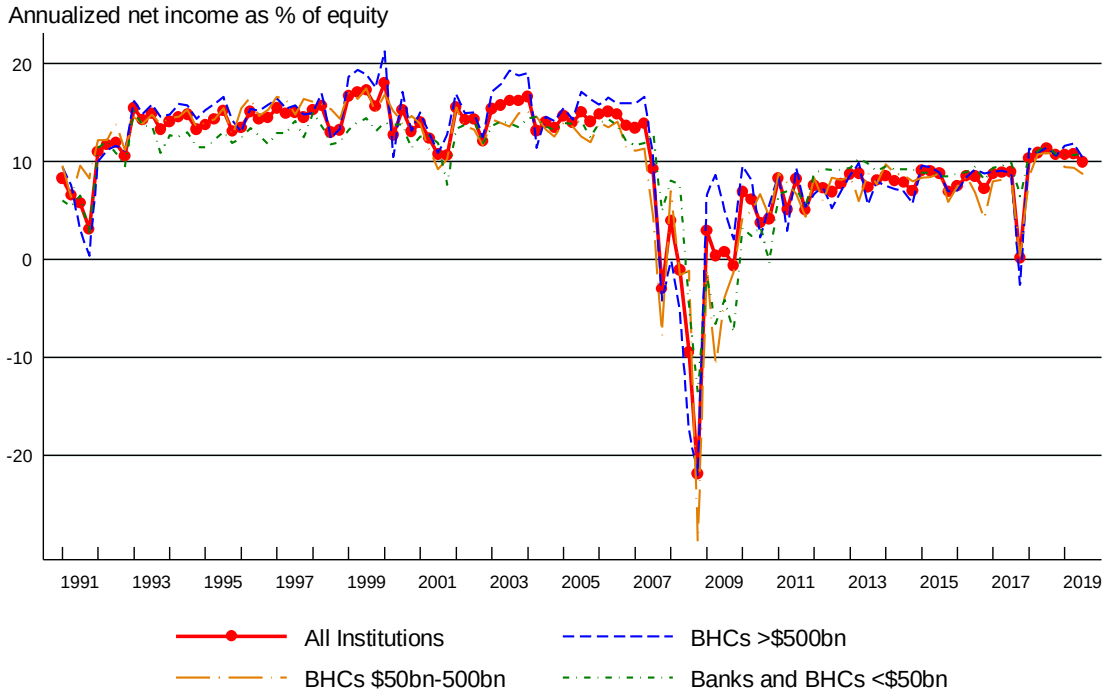
- U.S. Treasury Securities
- U.S. Government Agency Obligations
- U.S. State and Municipal Debt
- Agency Pass-through MBS
- Agency CMOs
- Non-agency MBS
- Asset Backed Securities
- Other Domestic Debt Securities
- Foreign Debt Securities

2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

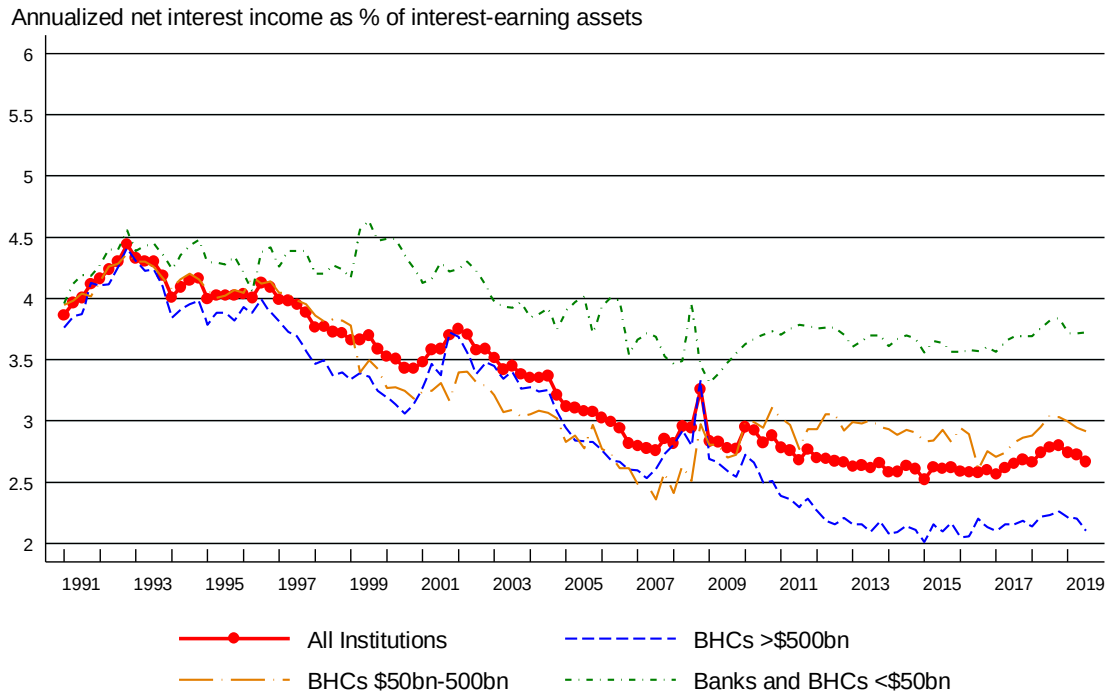
Return on Assets



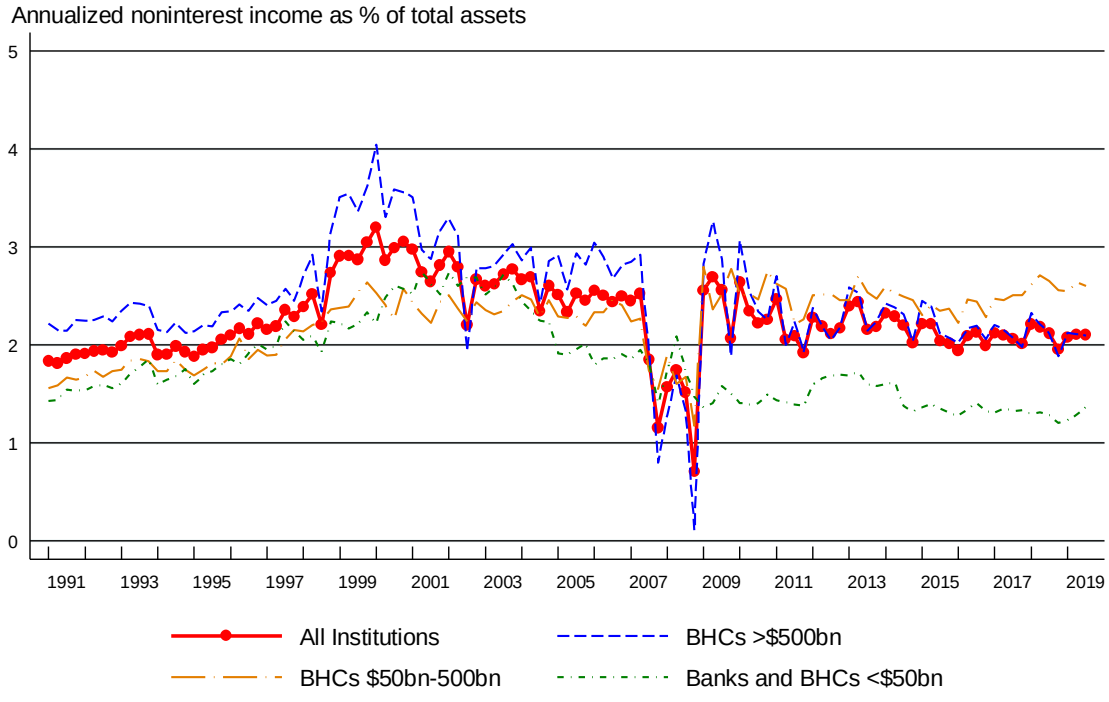
Return on Equity

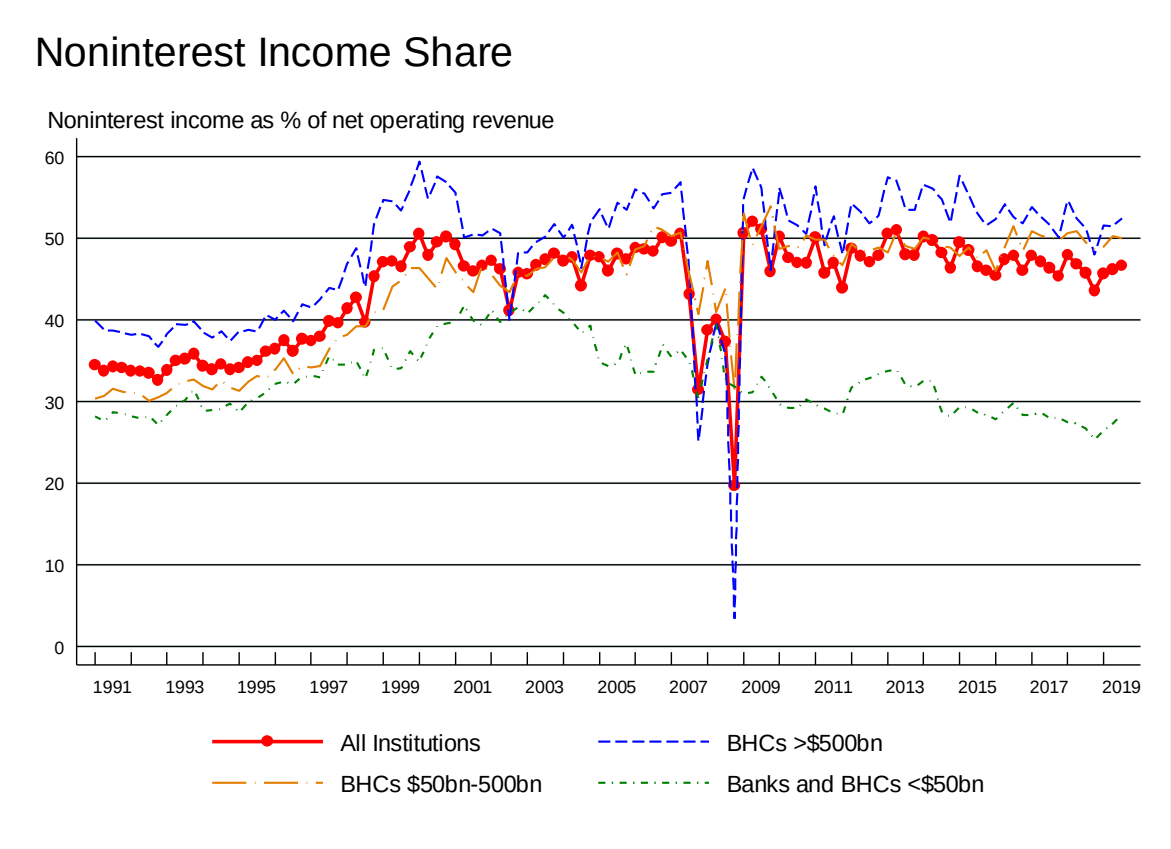


Net Interest Margin



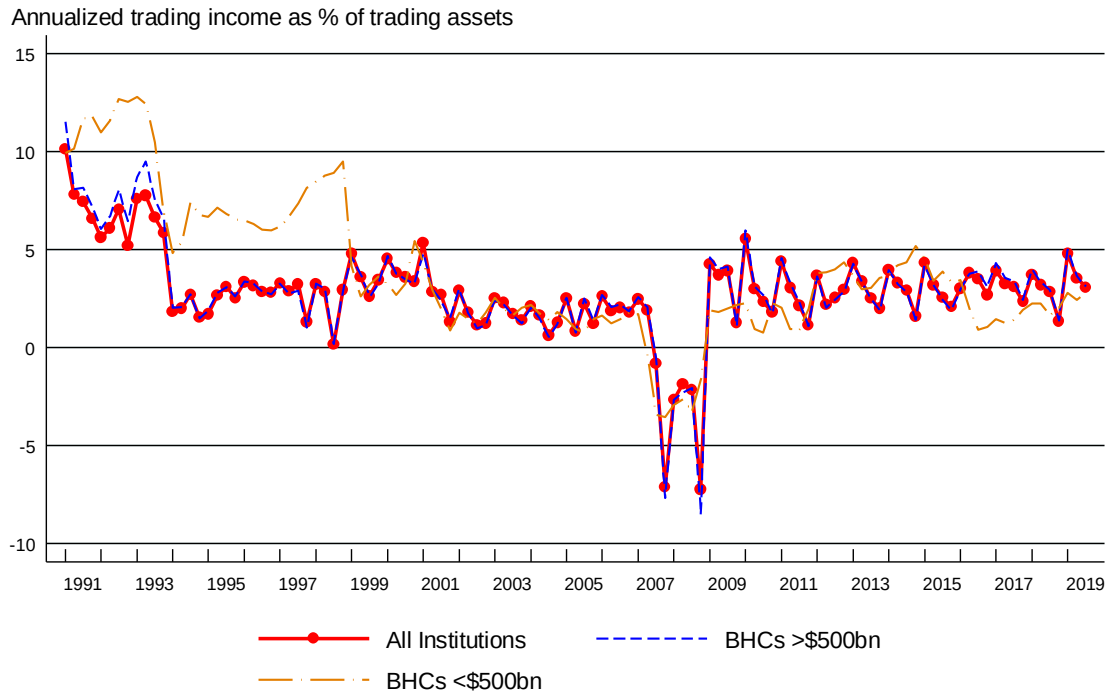
Noninterest Income Ratio



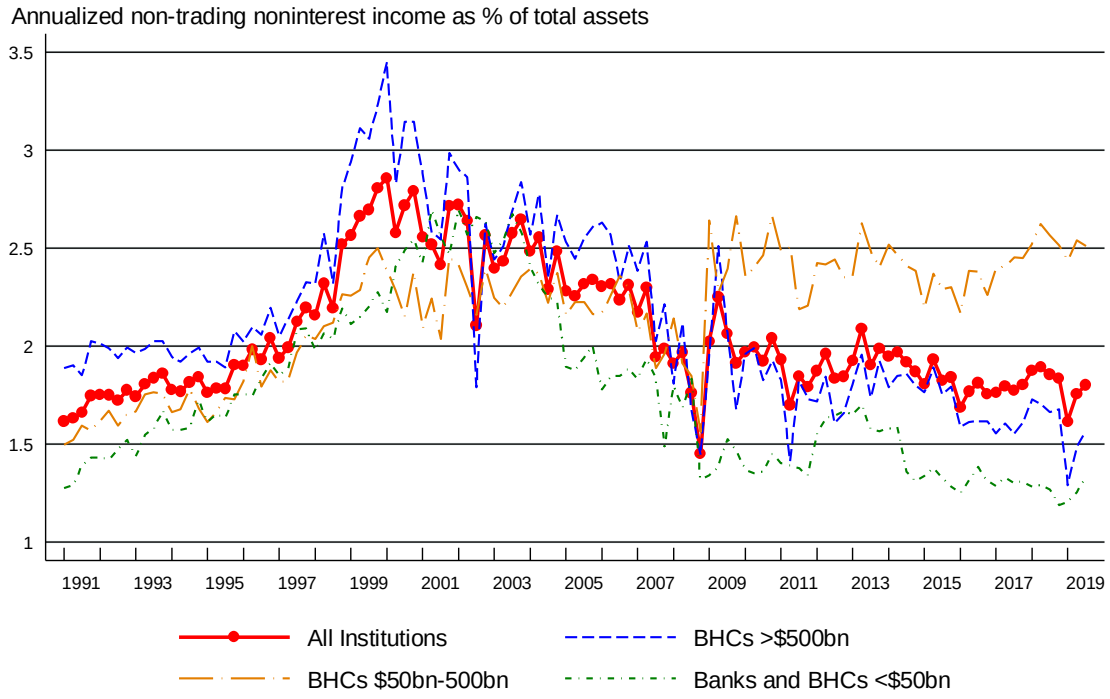


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

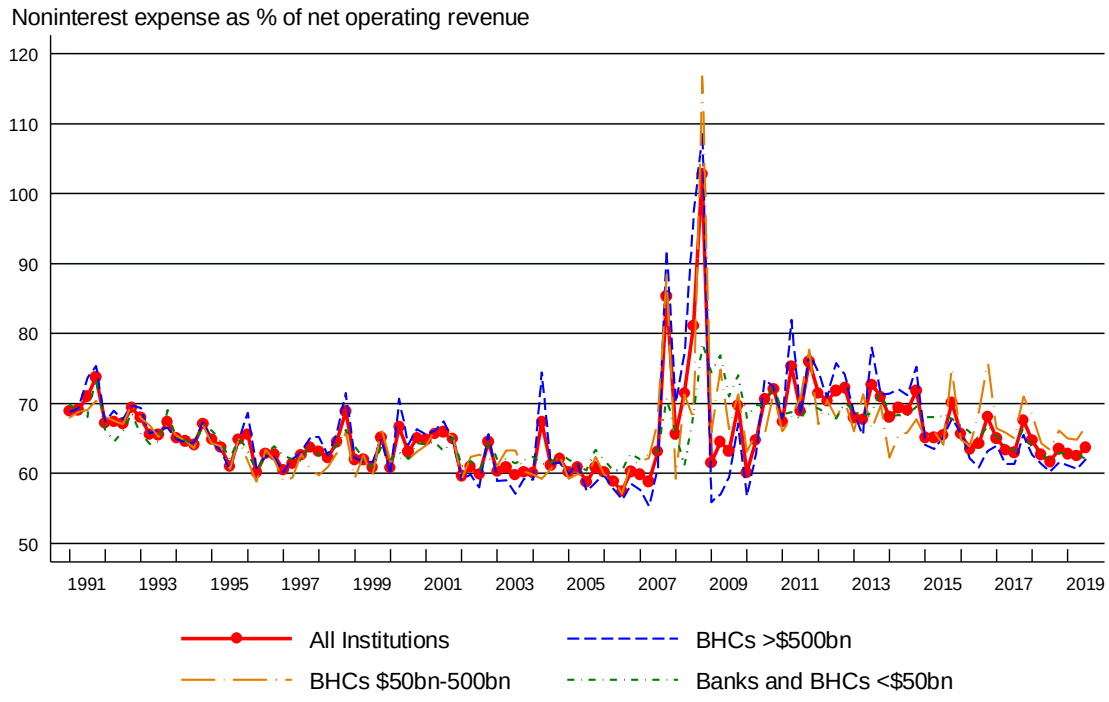
Return on Trading Assets



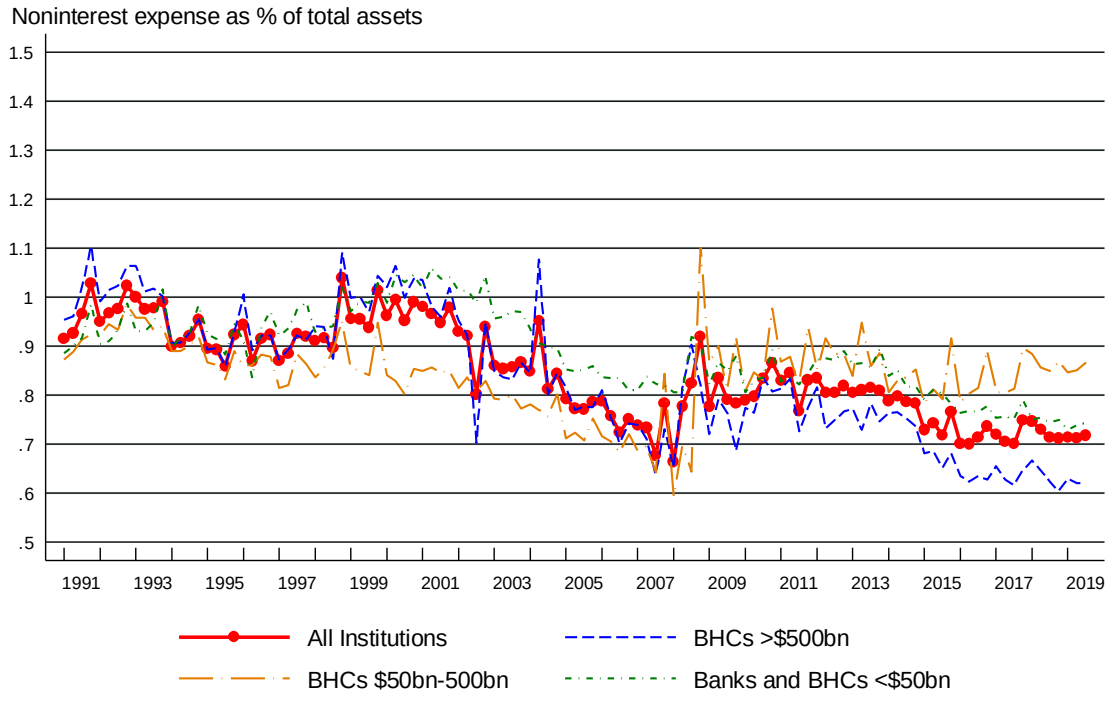
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio



Noninterest Expense Ratio

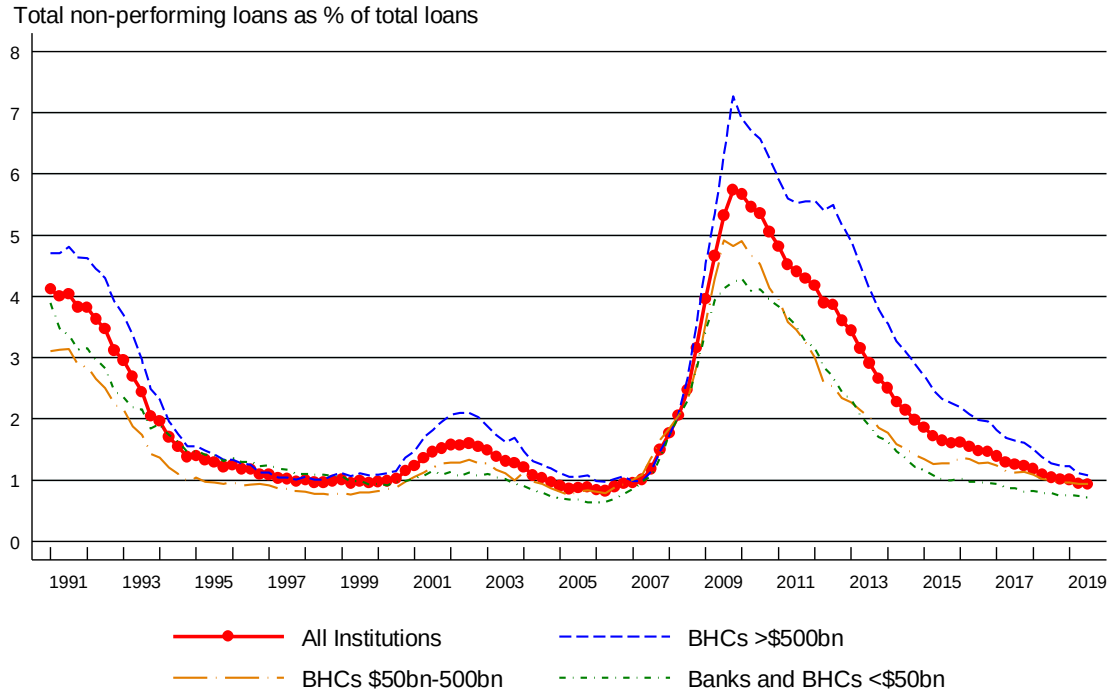


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

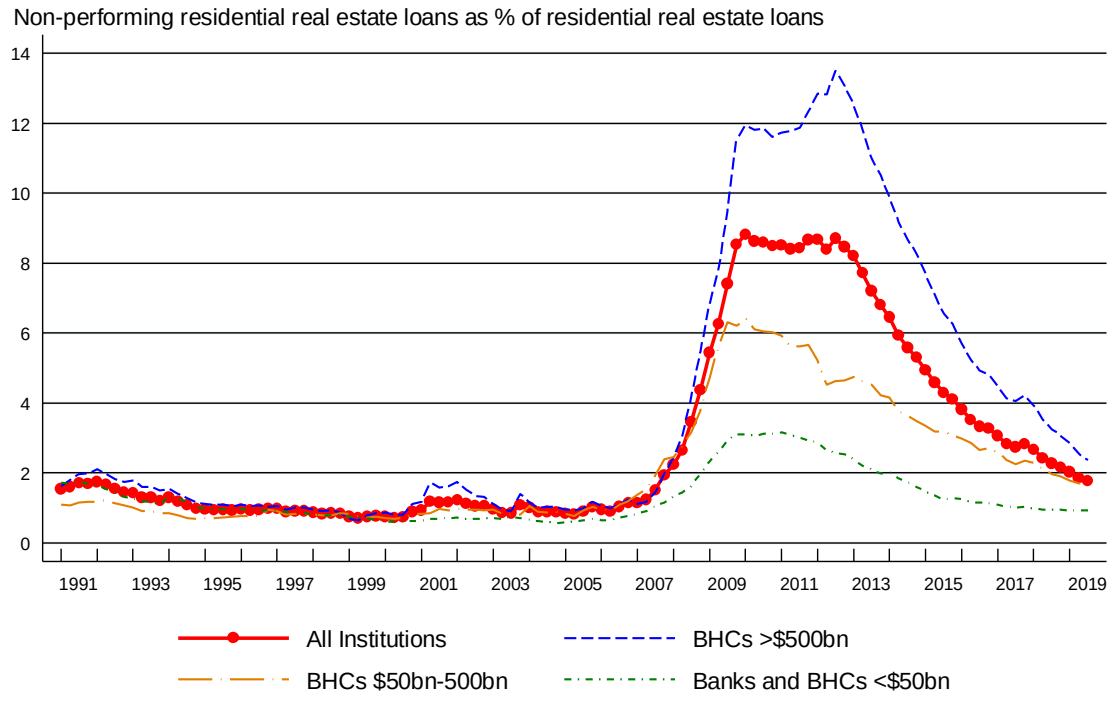
3. Loan Performance

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

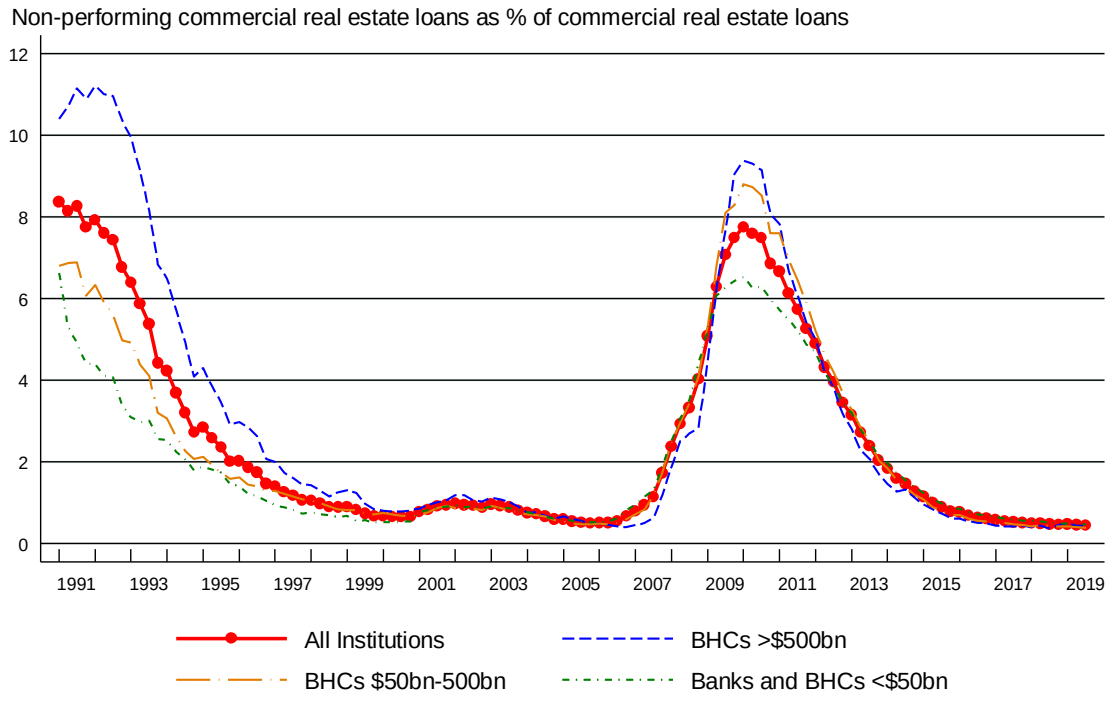
Non-performing Loans



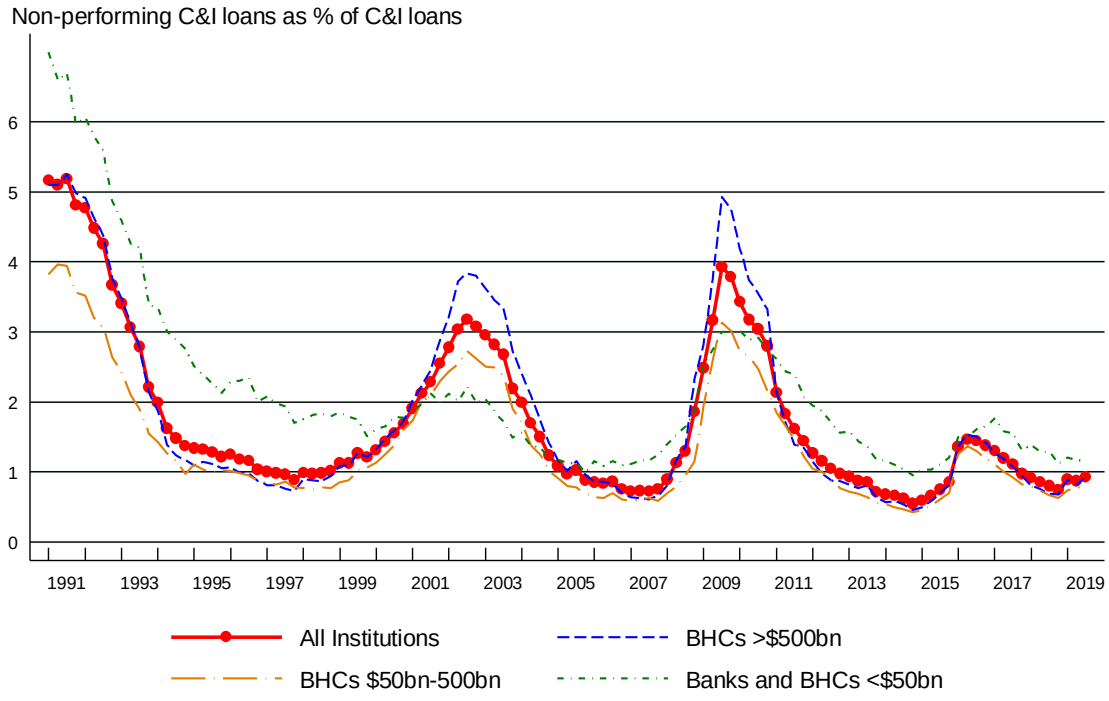
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



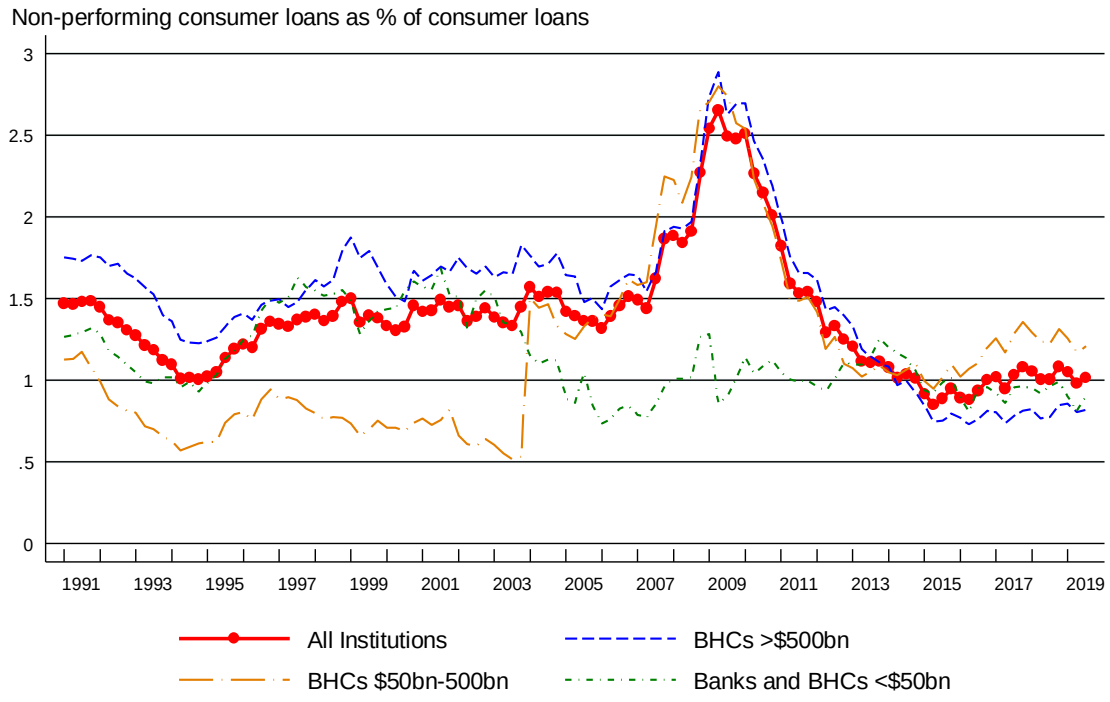
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



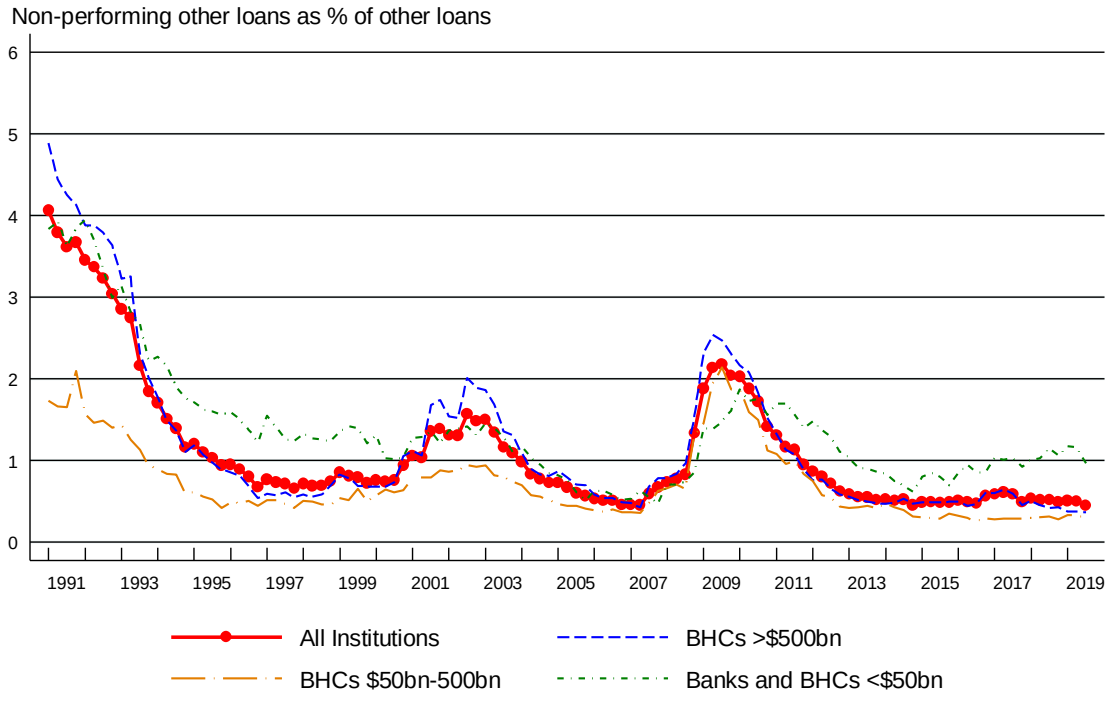
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



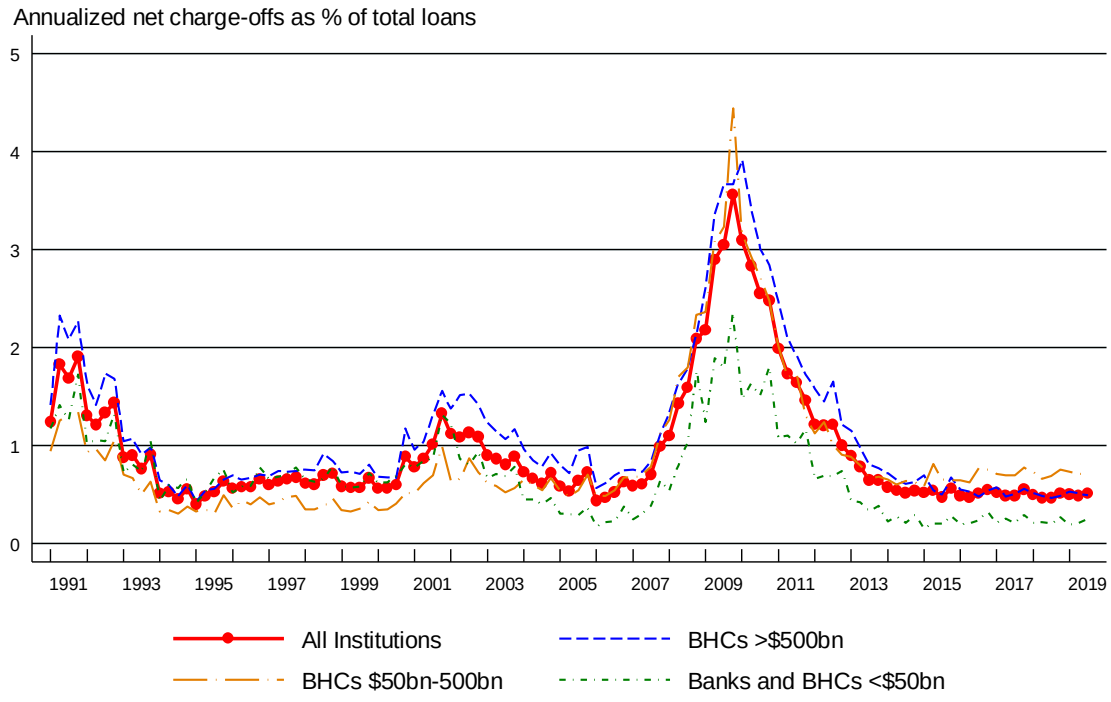
Non-performing Consumer Loans



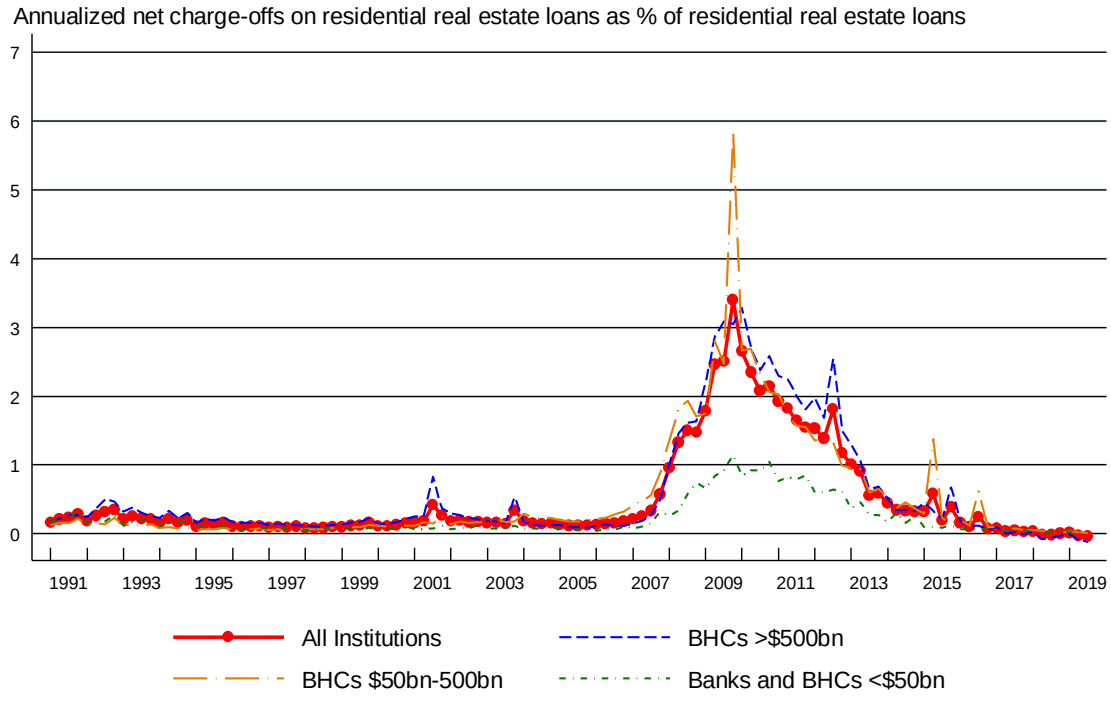
Non-performing Other Loans



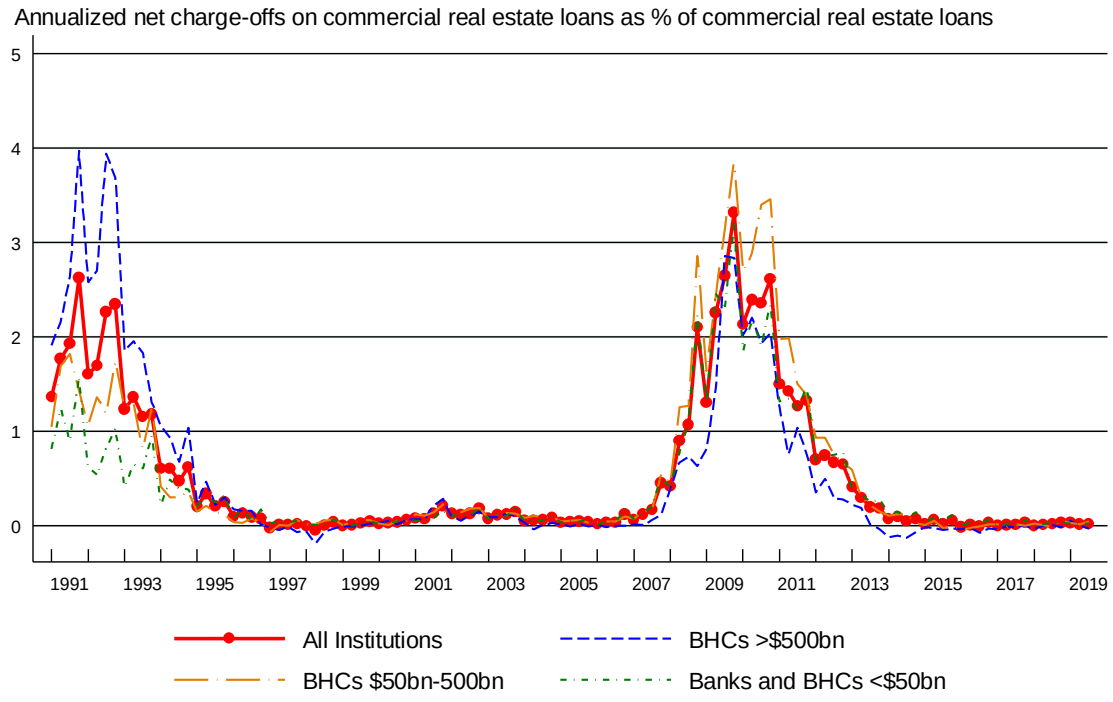
Net Charge-offs



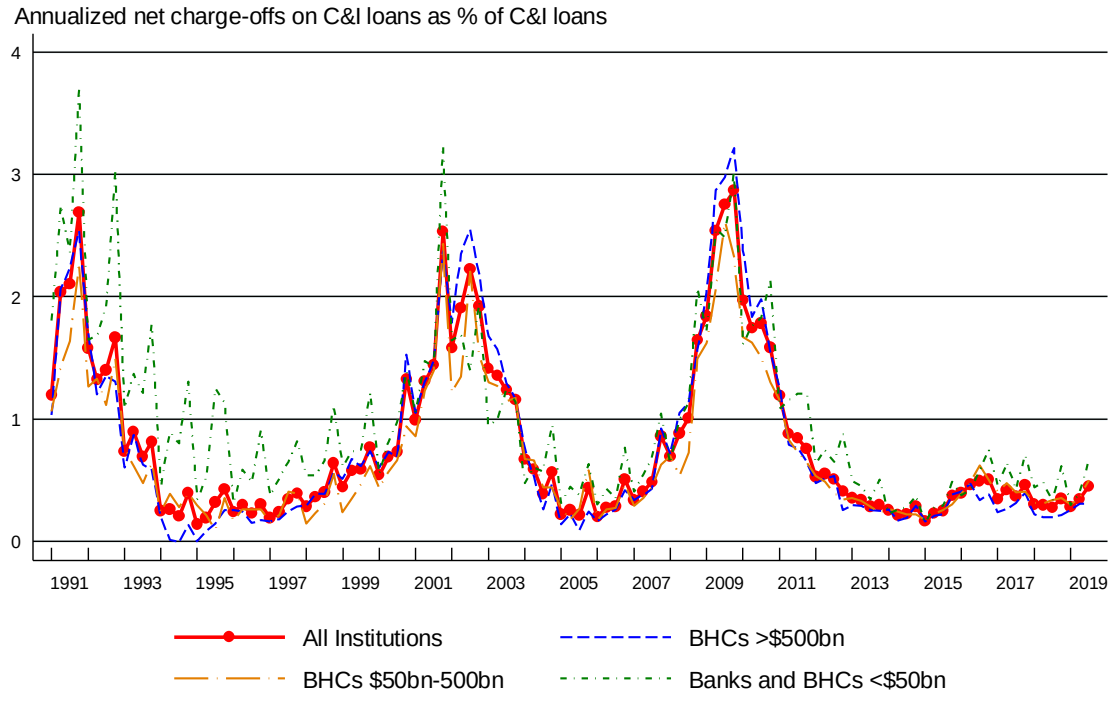
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



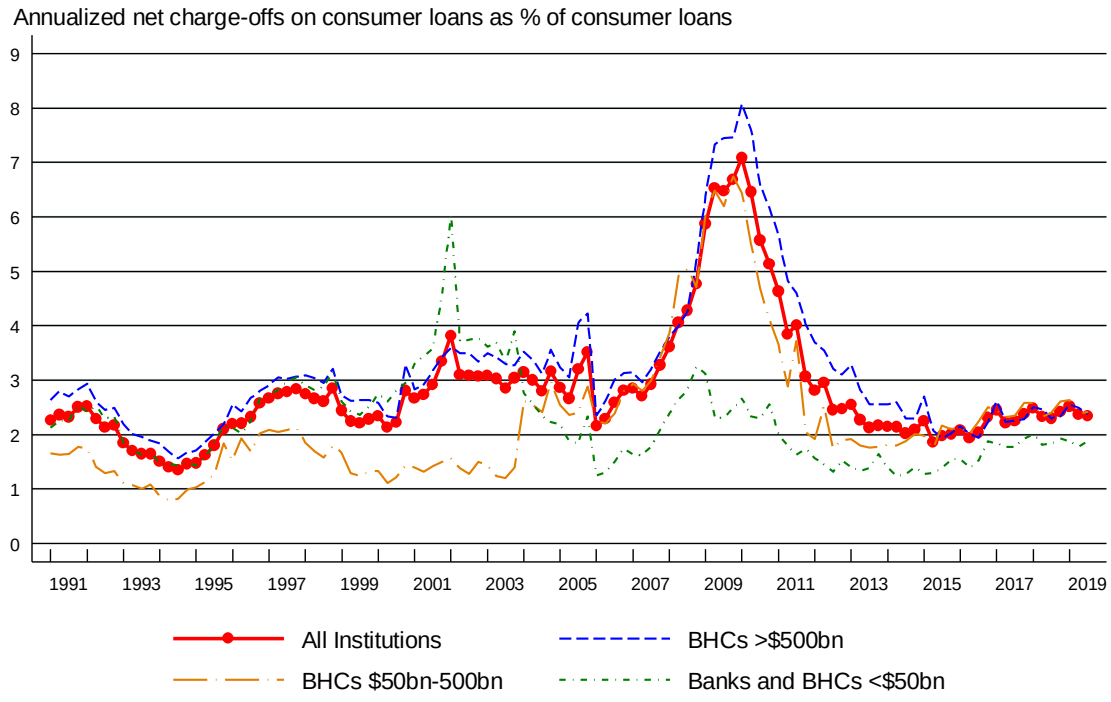
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



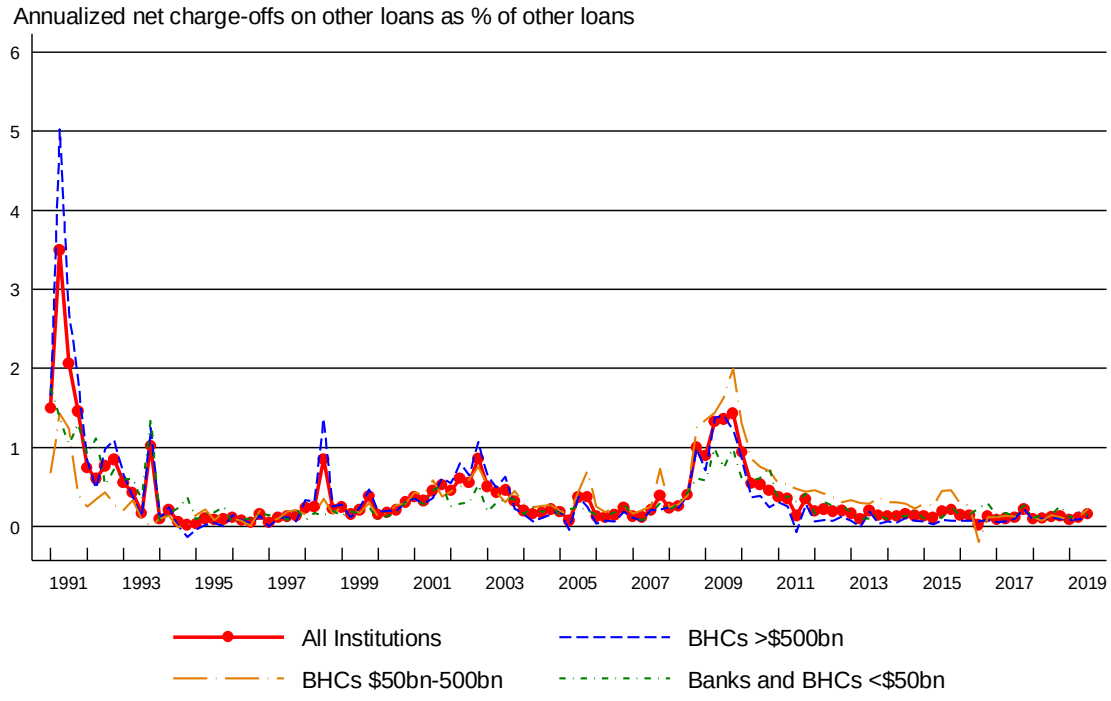
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



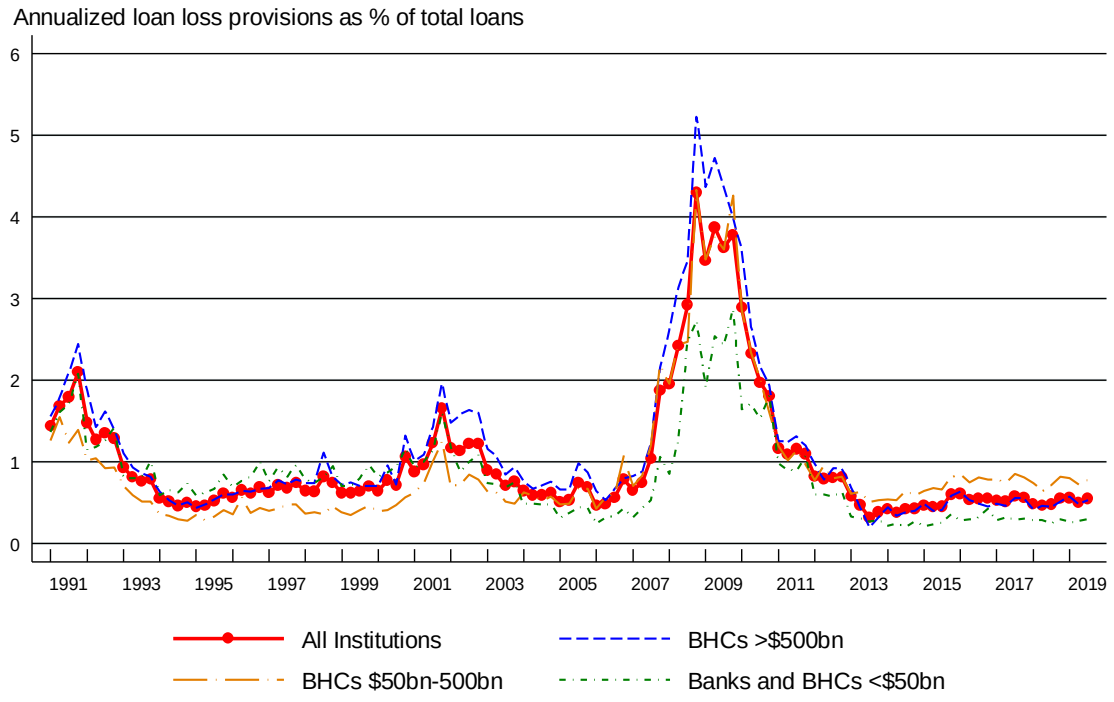
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



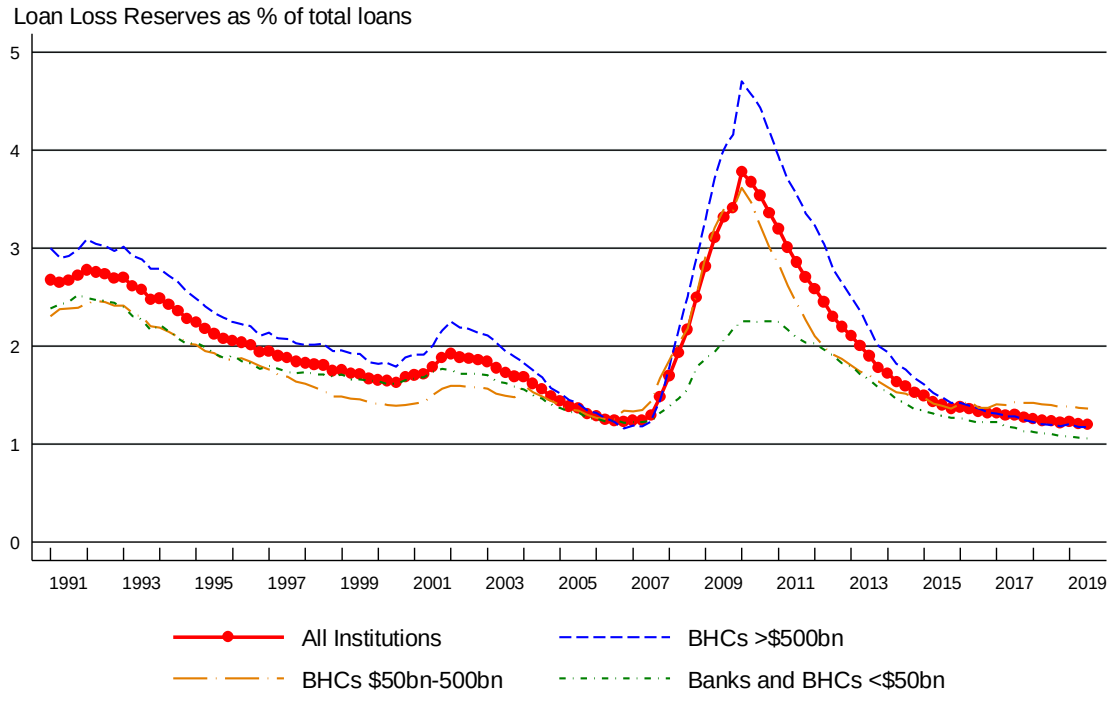
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



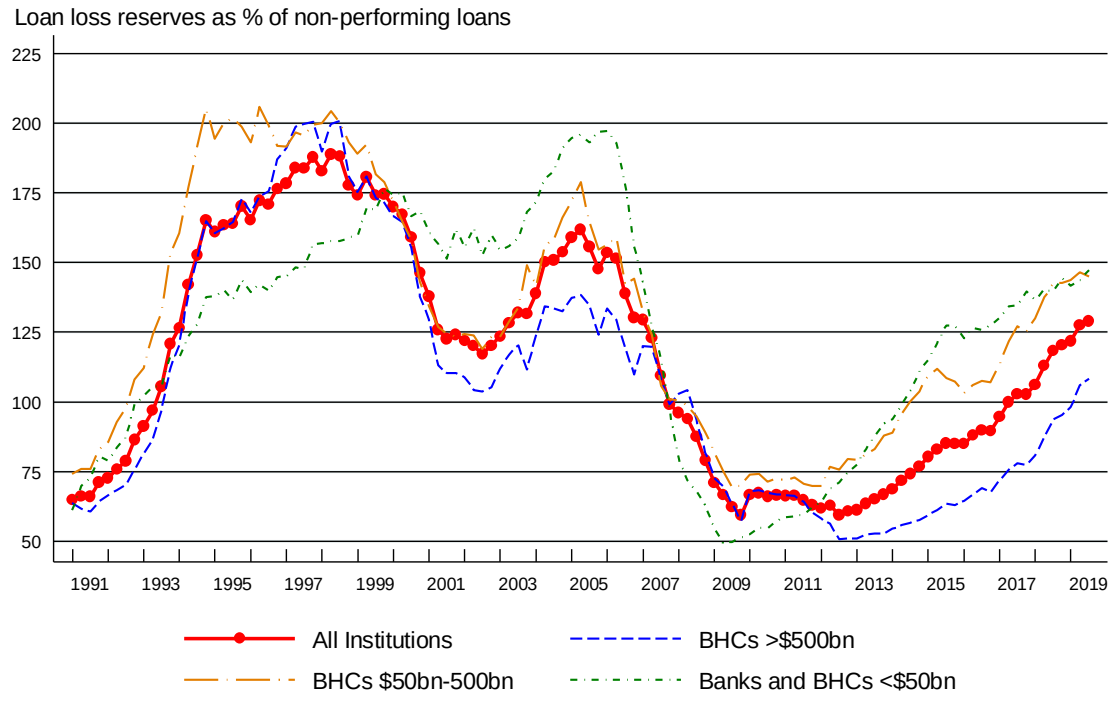
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



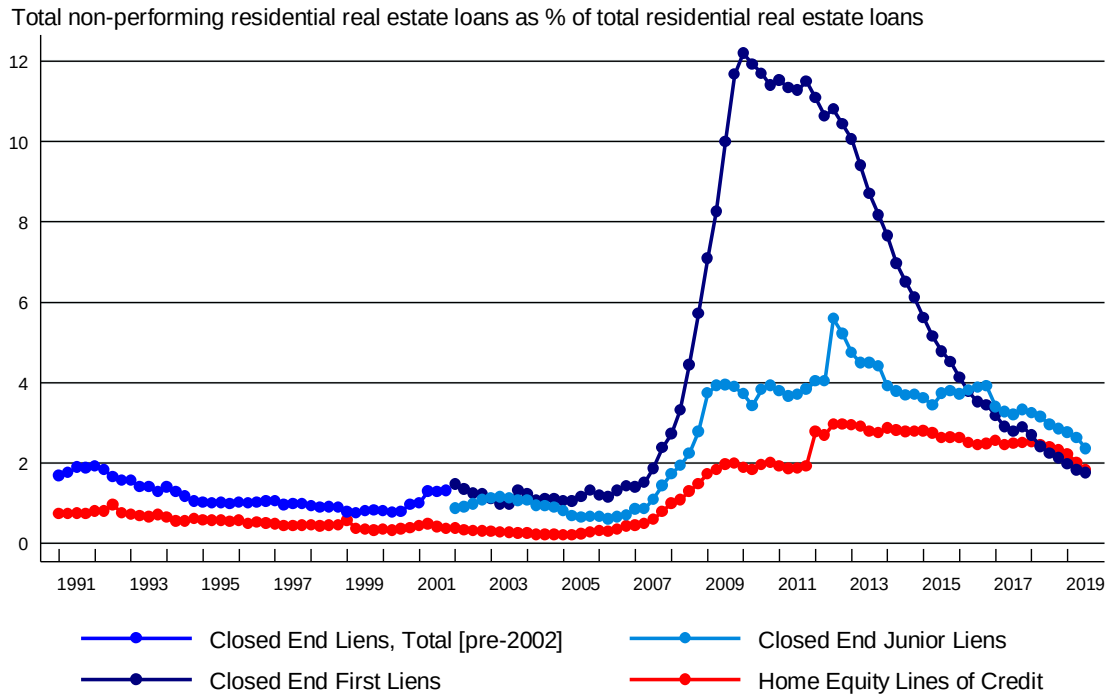
Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans



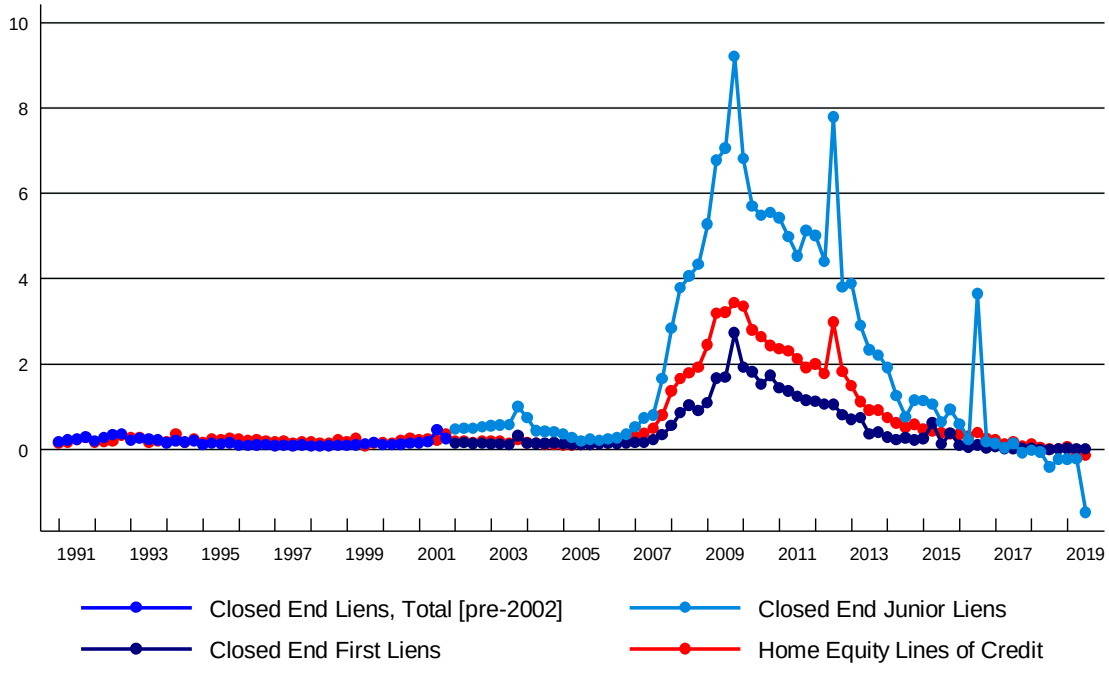
4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

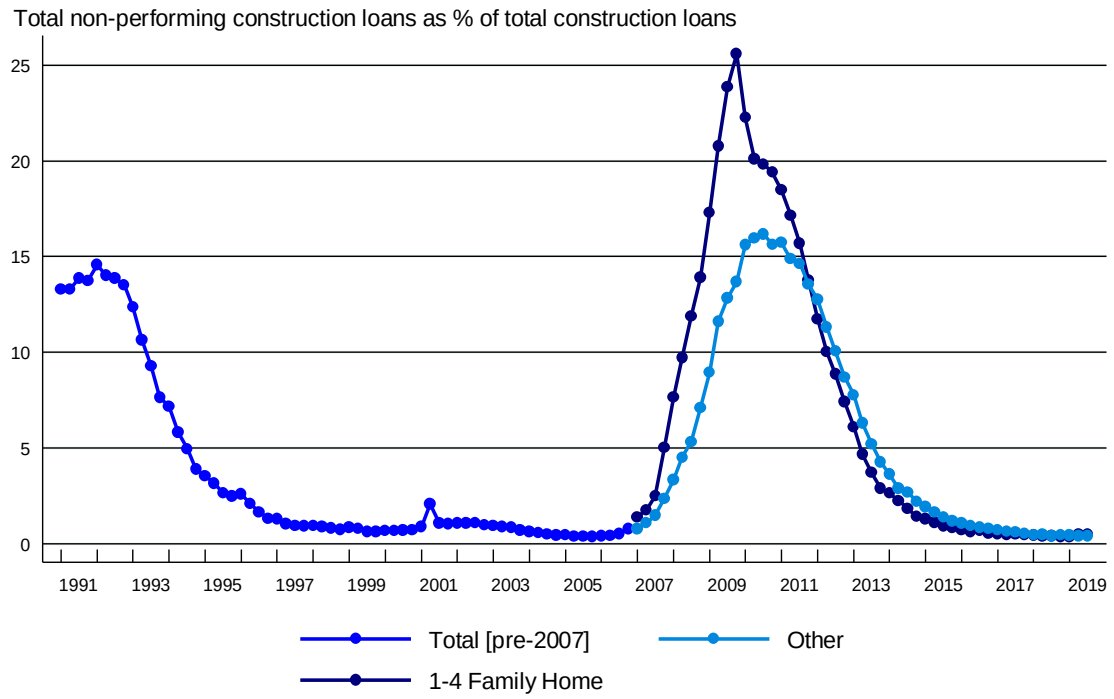


Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

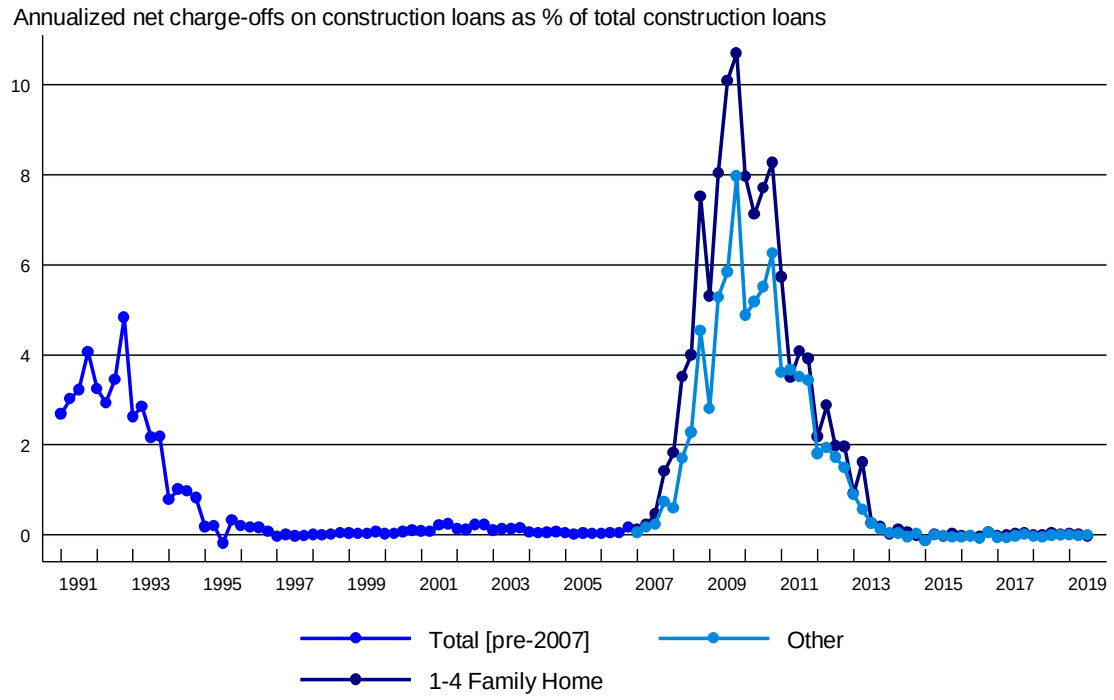


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

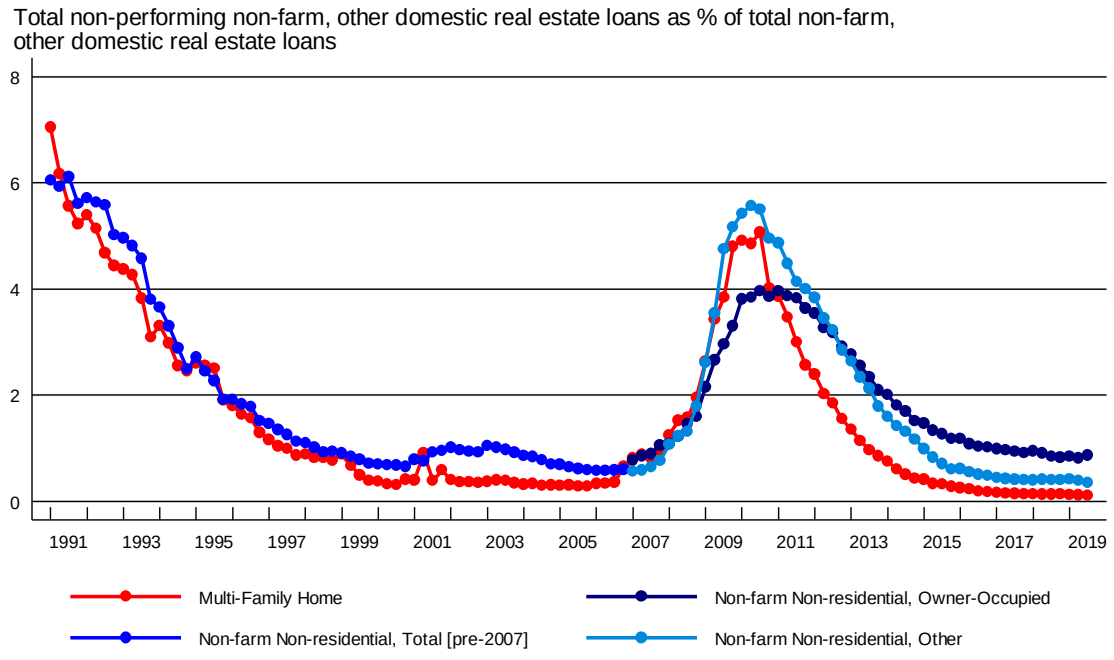
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



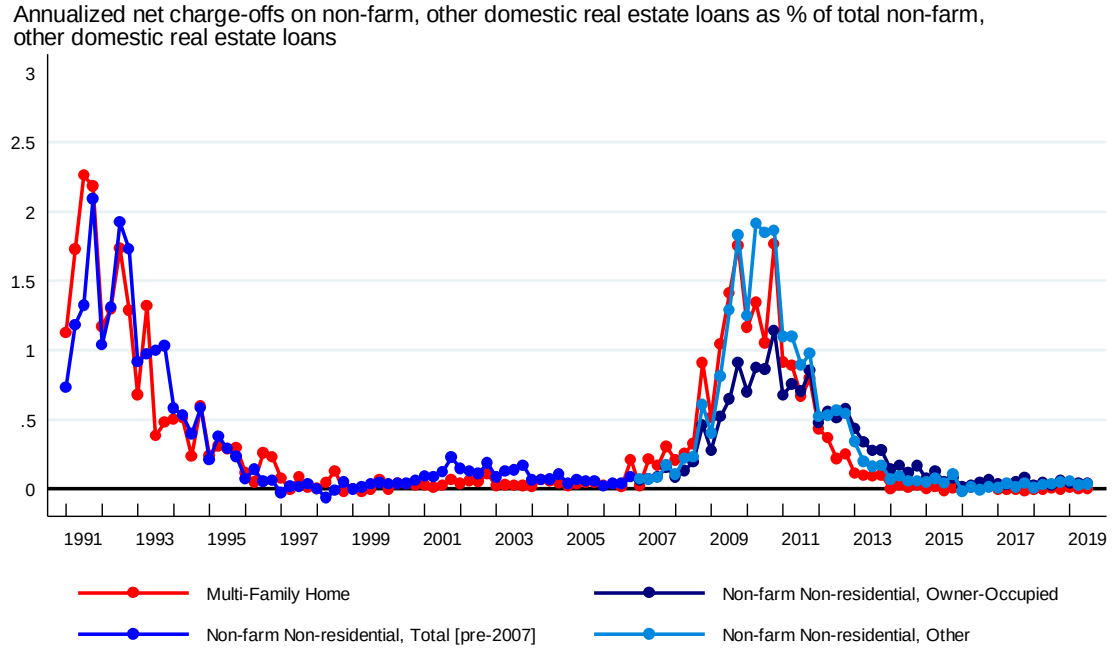
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

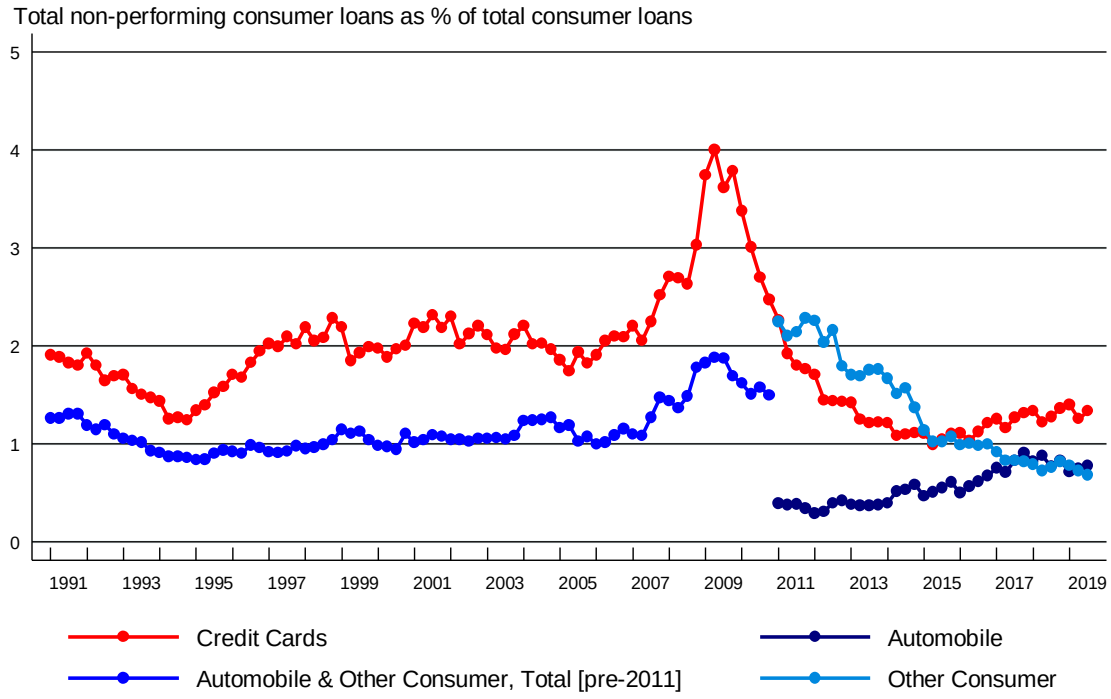


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

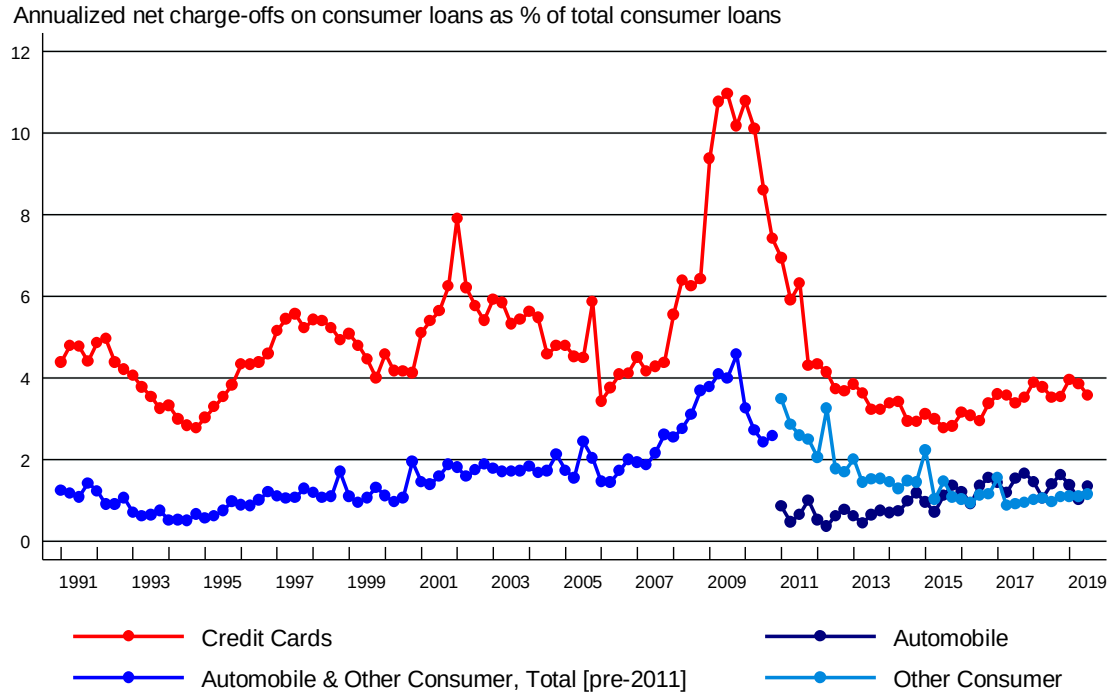


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

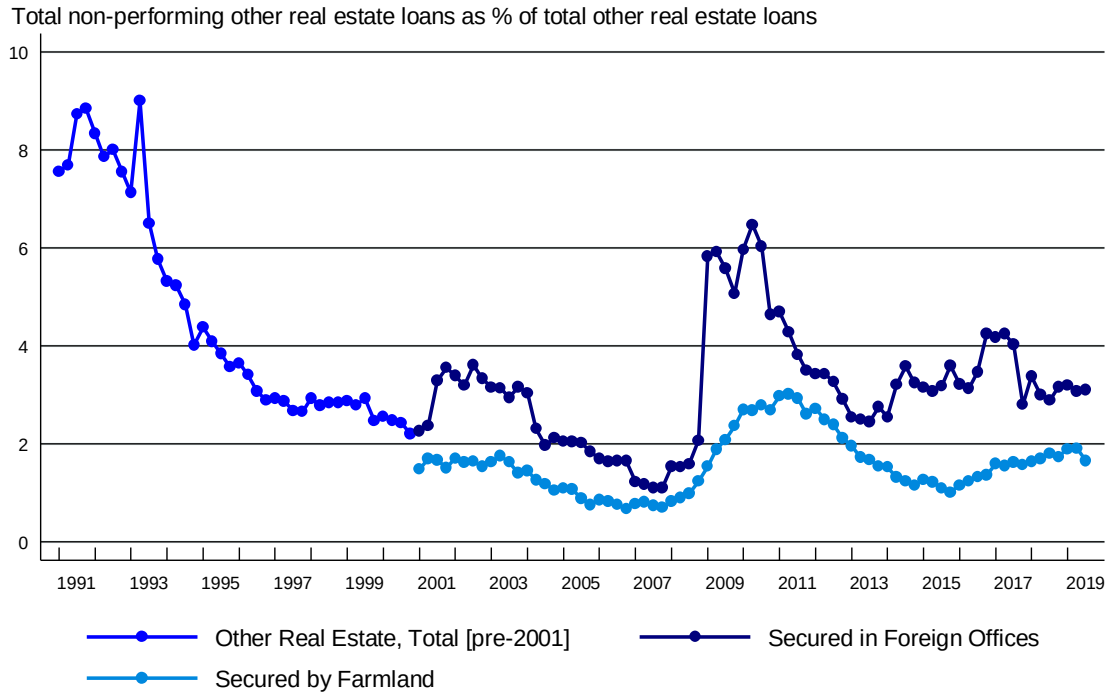


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

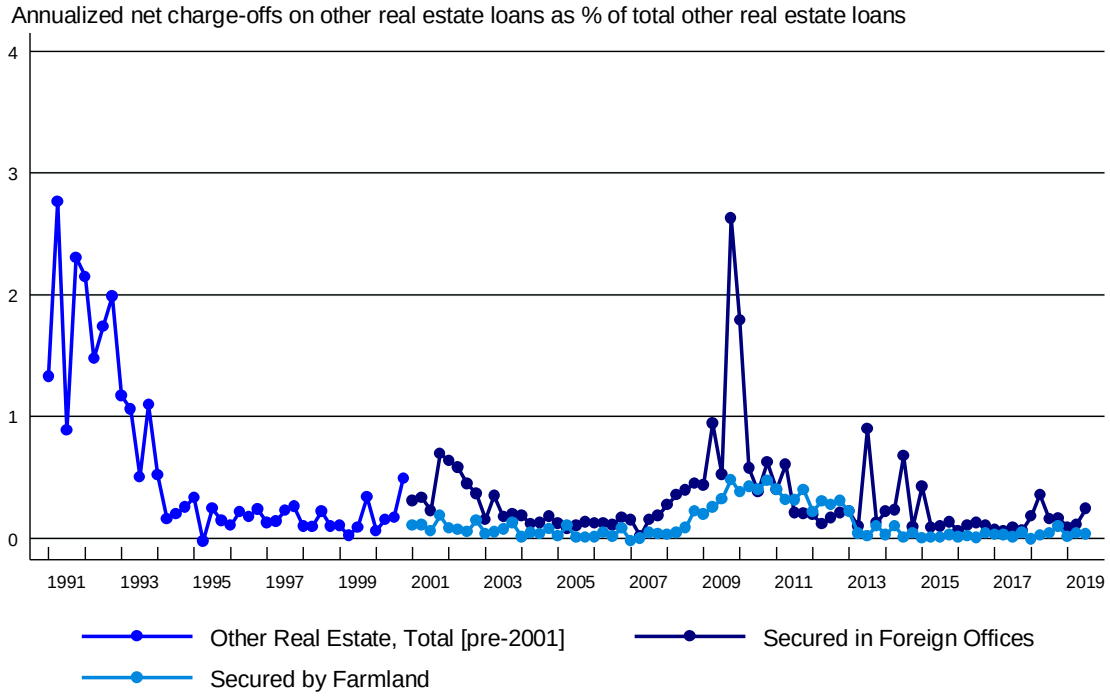


D. All Other Loans

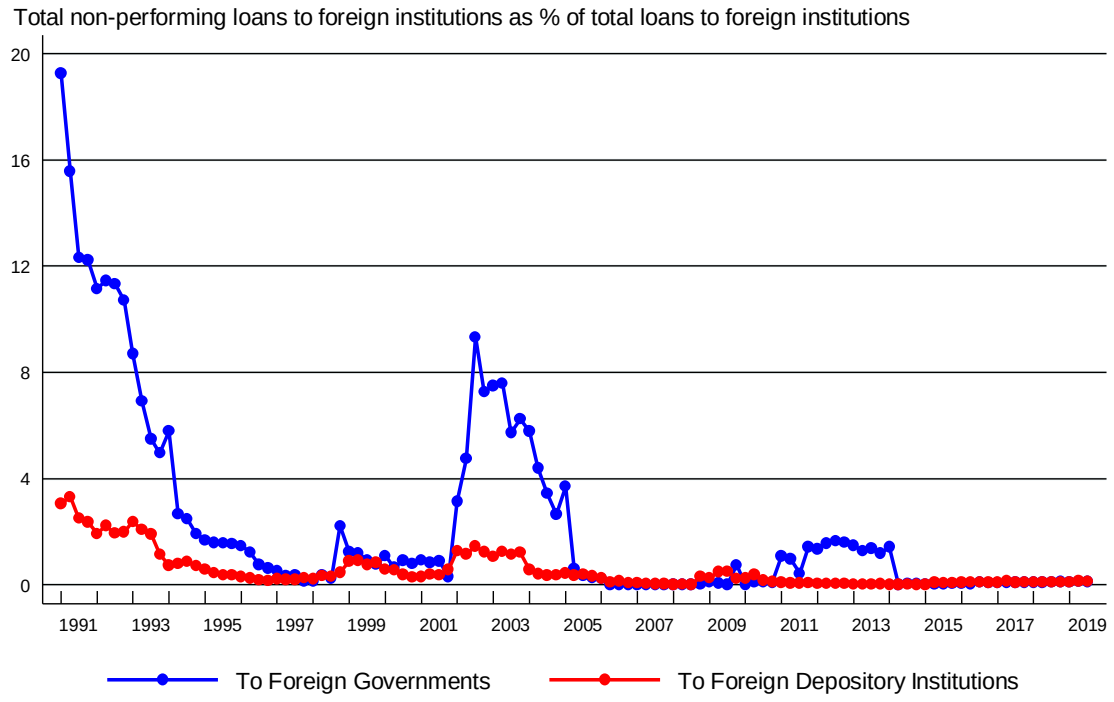
Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



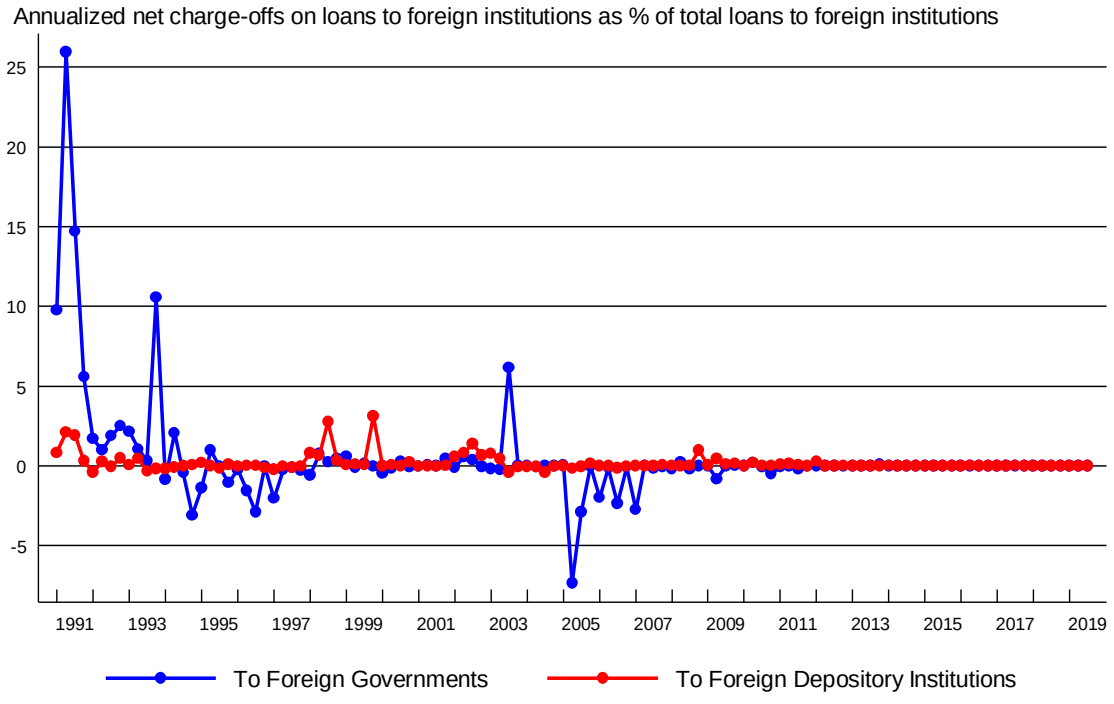
Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



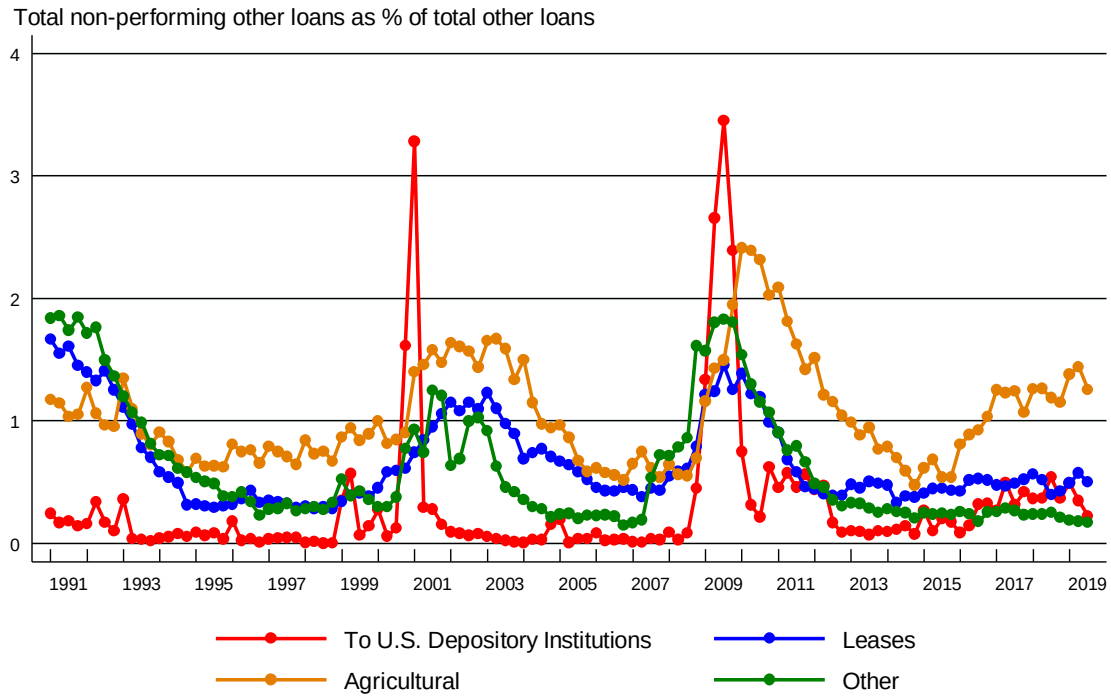
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions



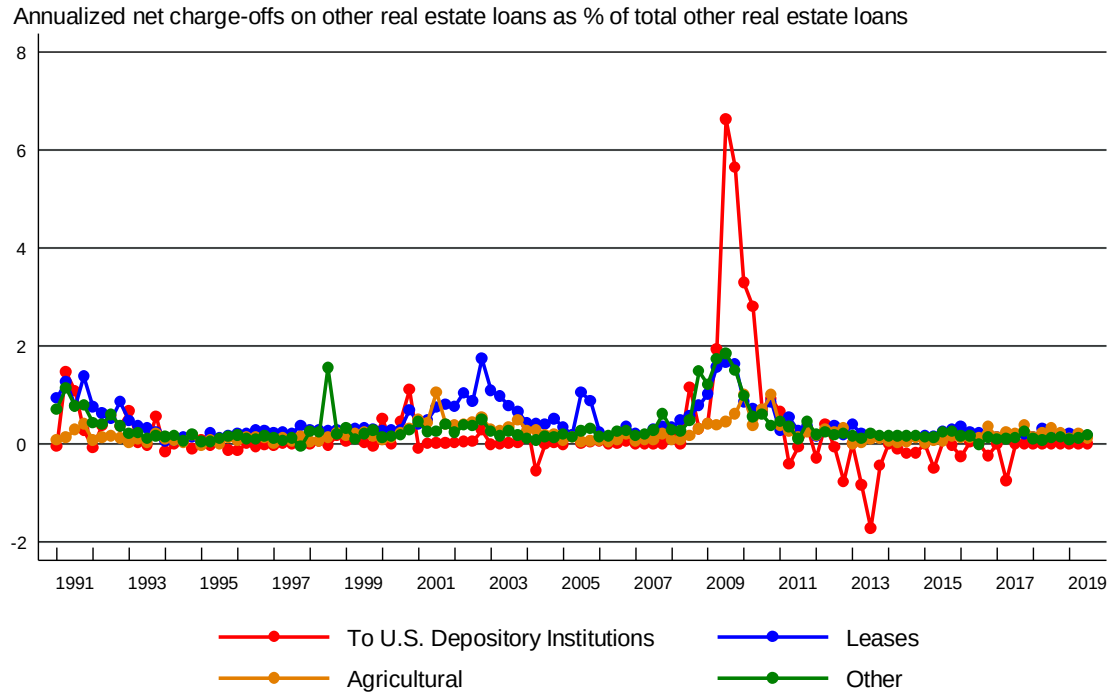
Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions



Non-performing Other Loans, Detail



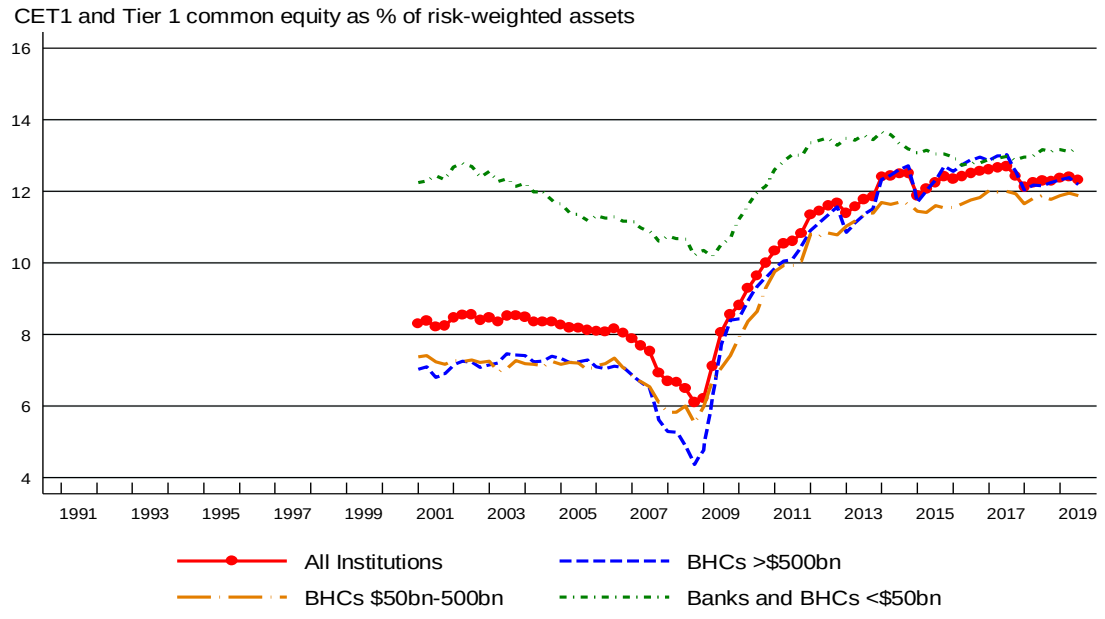
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail



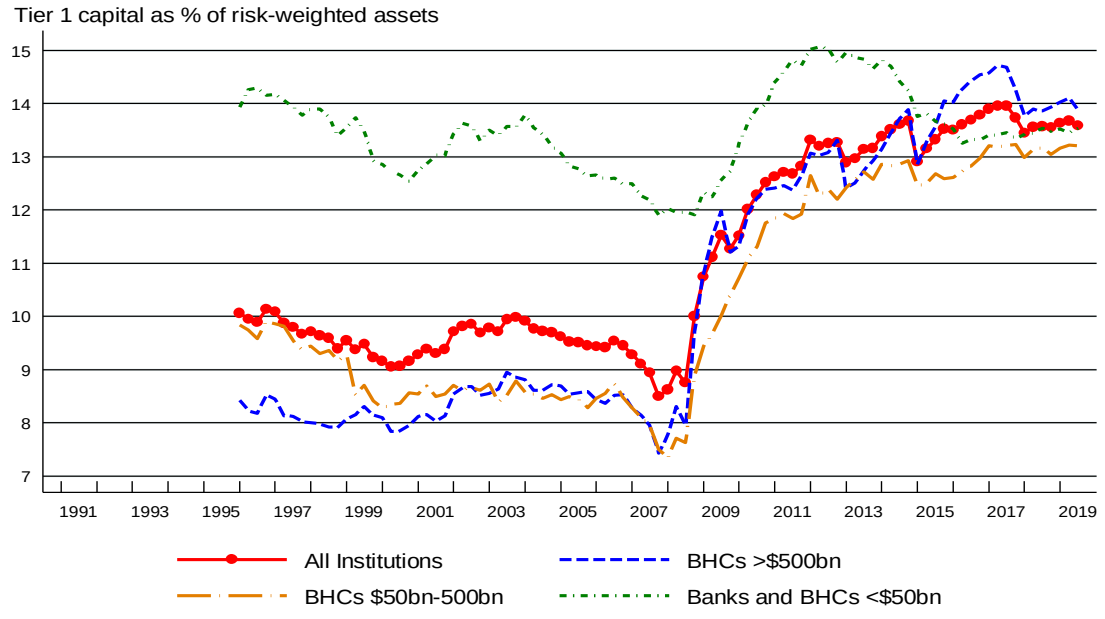
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

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.

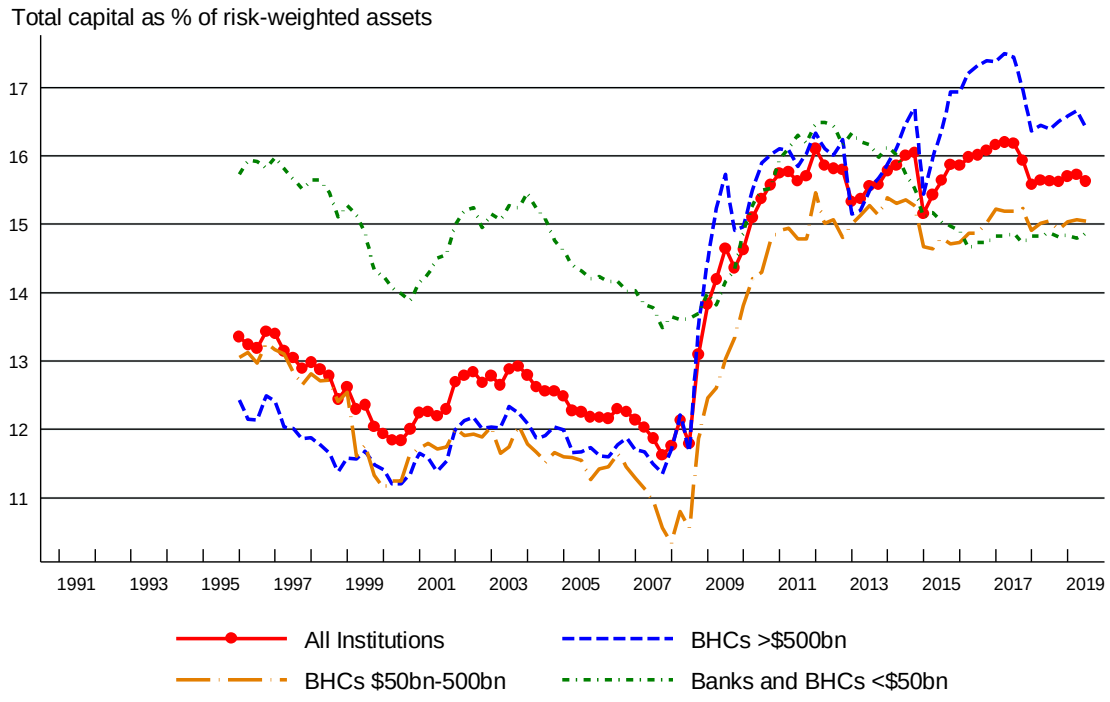
CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



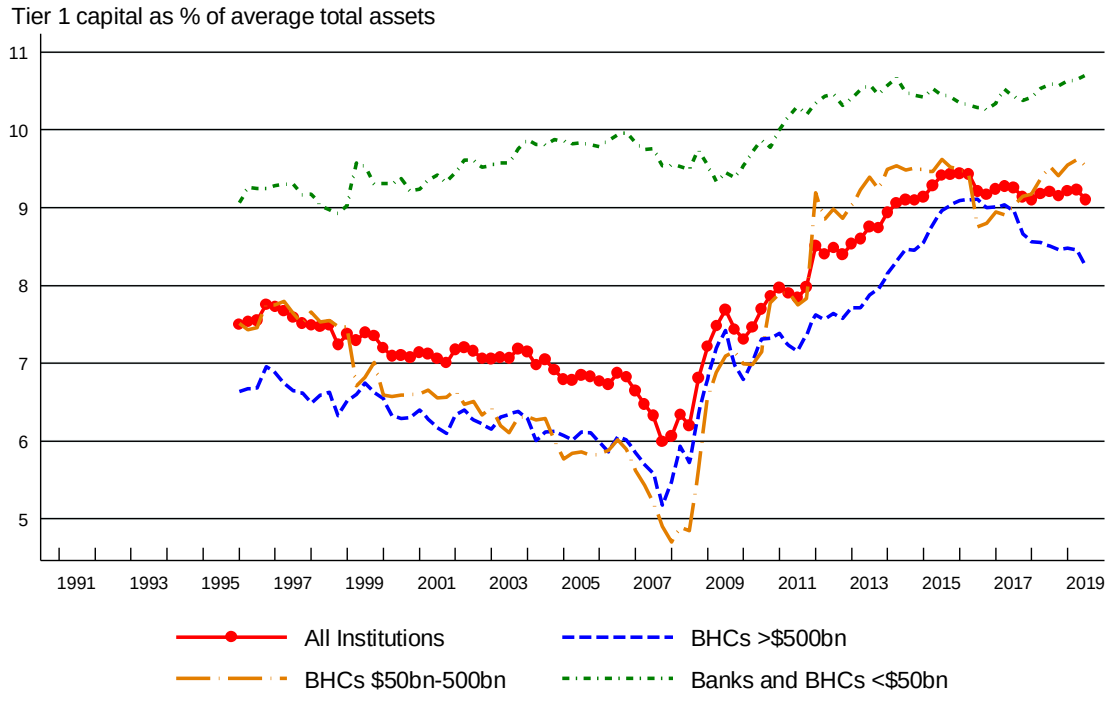
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio

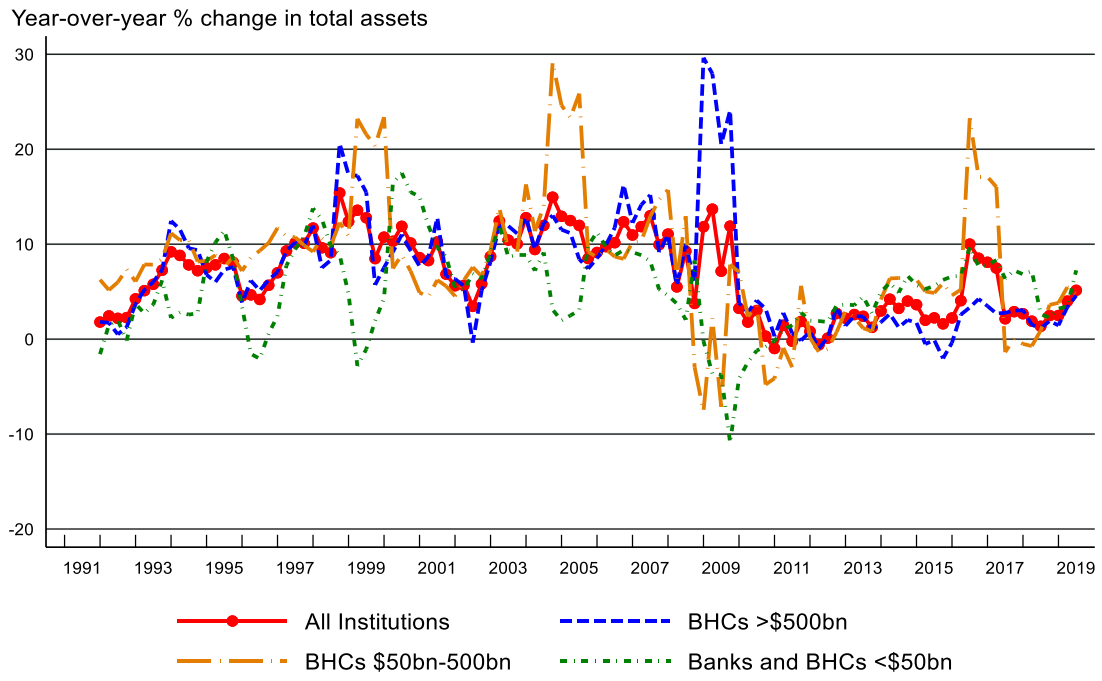


Leverage Ratio

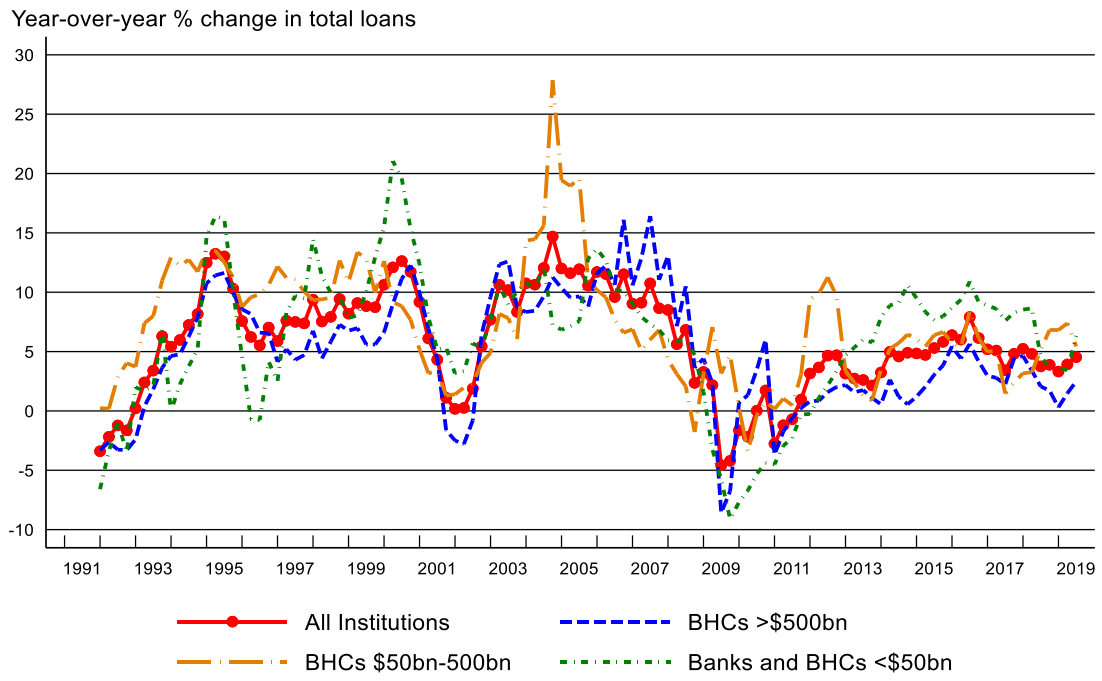


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms 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.

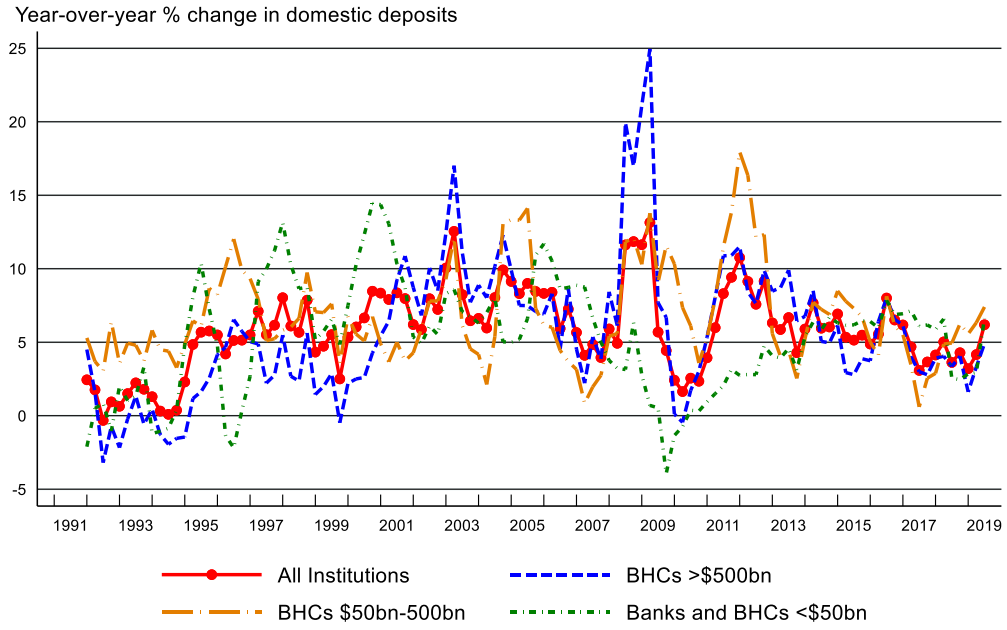
Asset Growth Rate



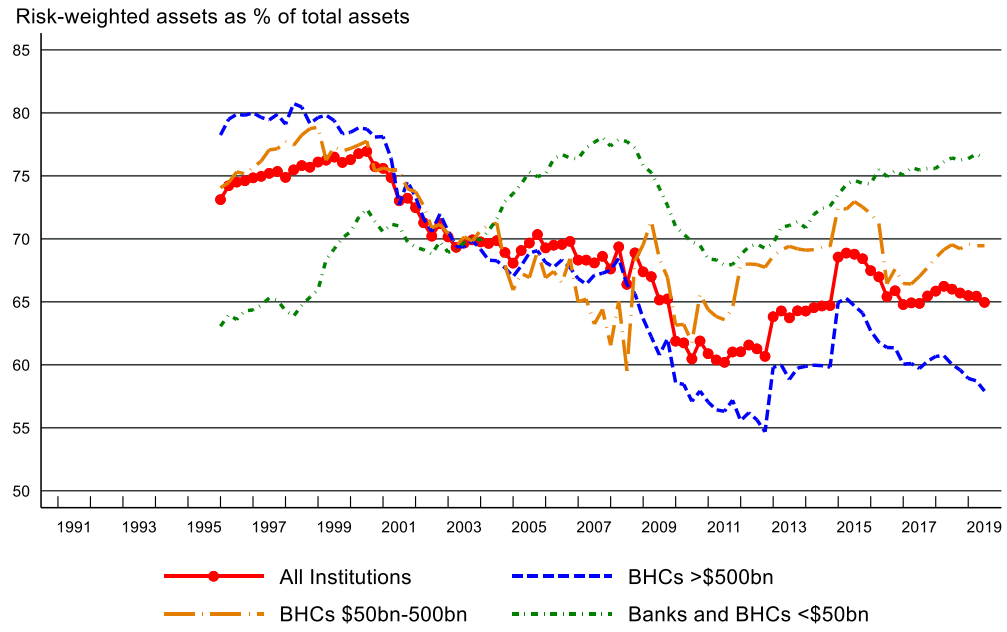
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate



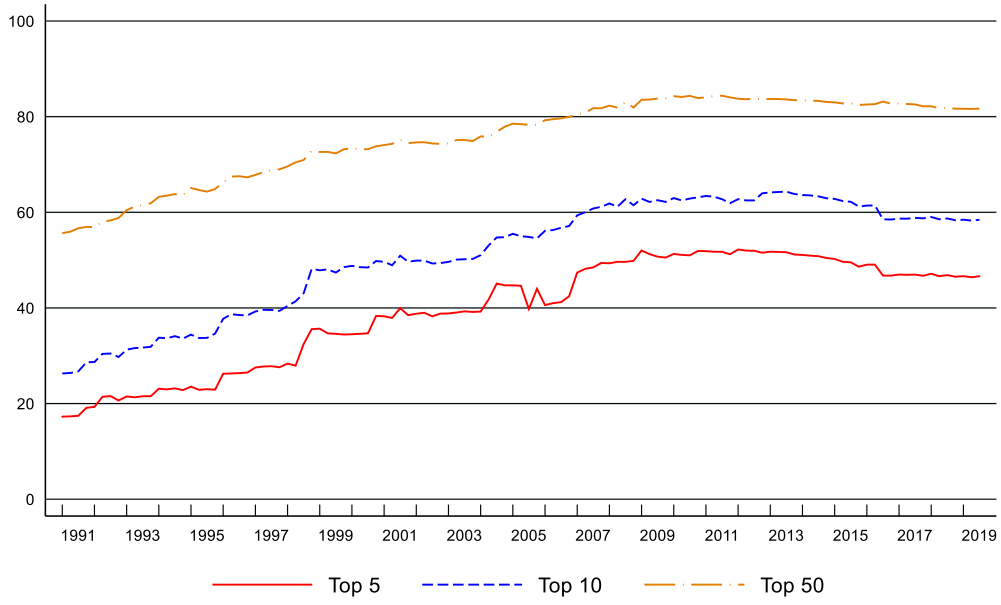
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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 IHCs[5] 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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$500bn in total assets as of the current quarter[2], 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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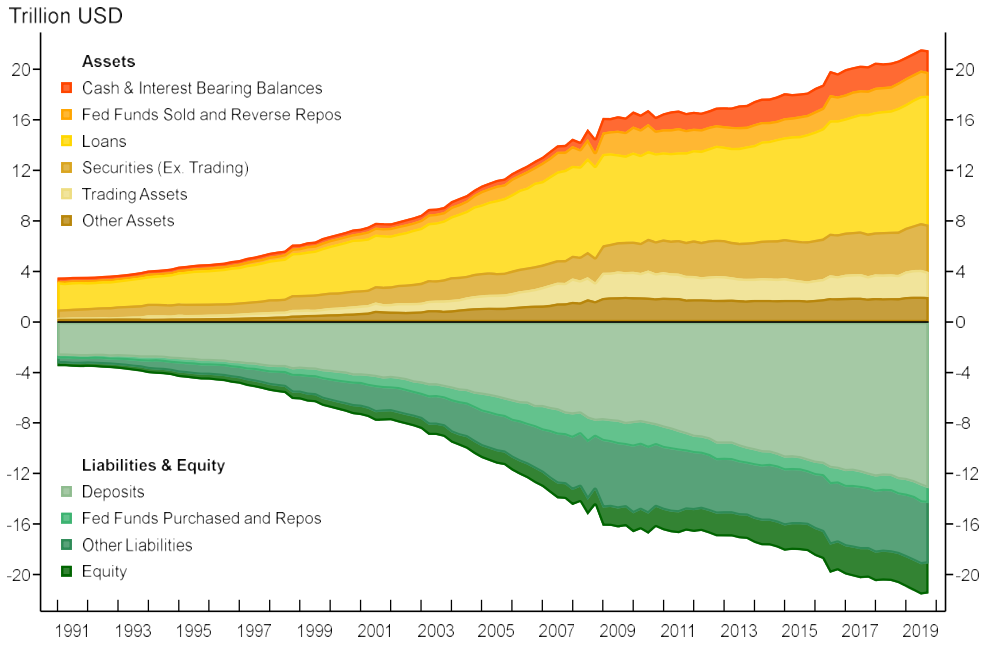
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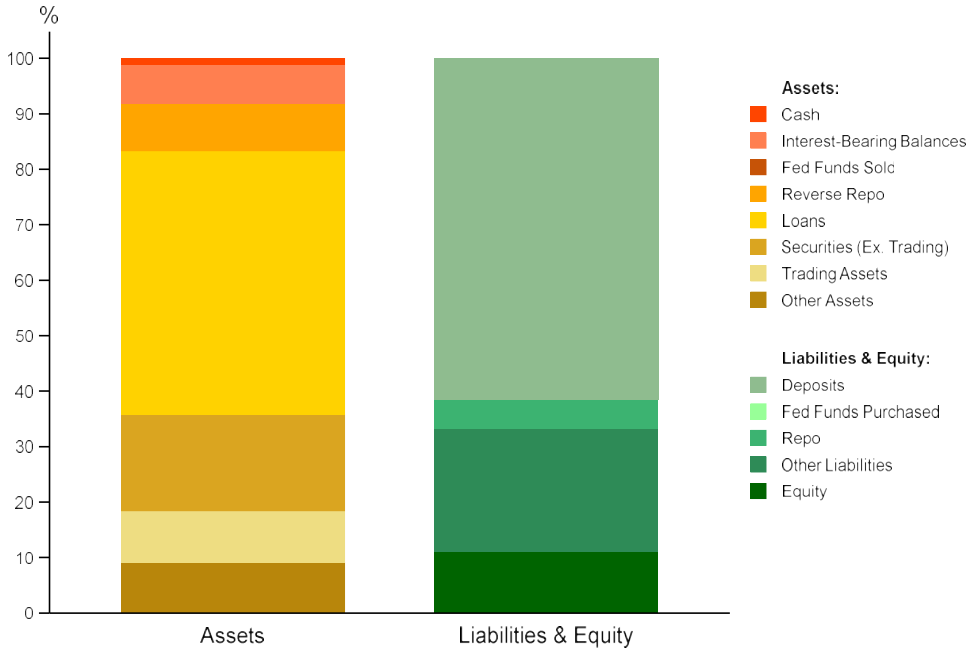
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

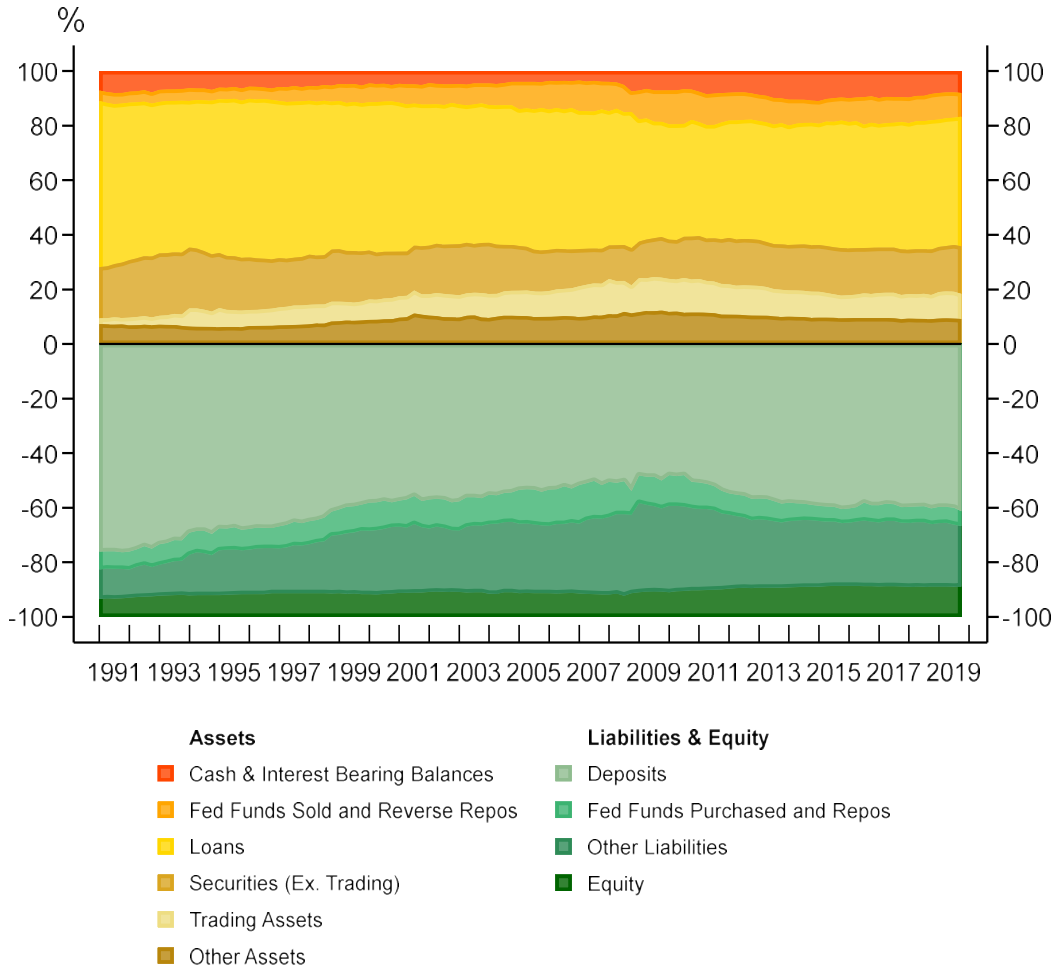
Balance Sheet Composition



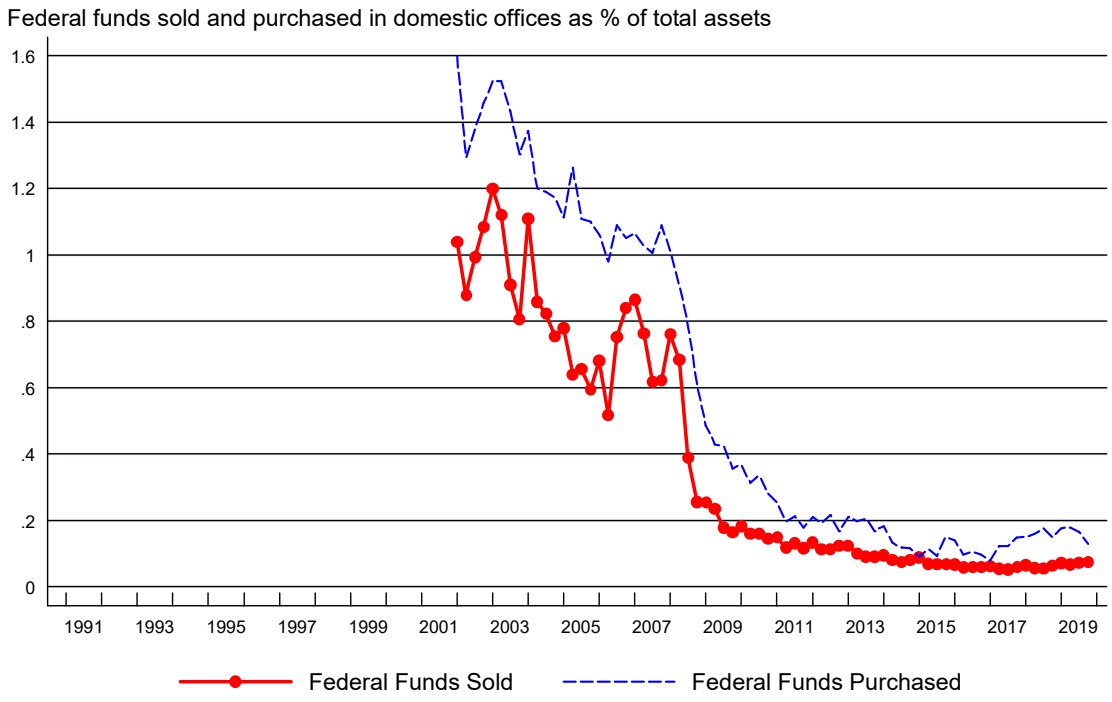
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



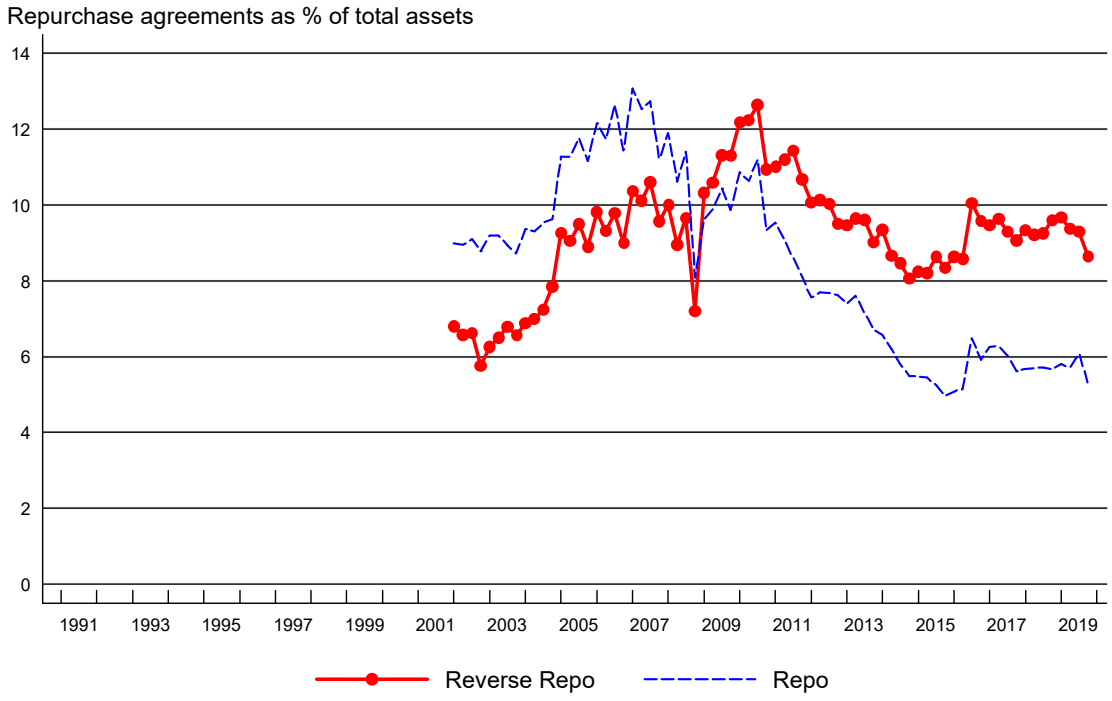
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

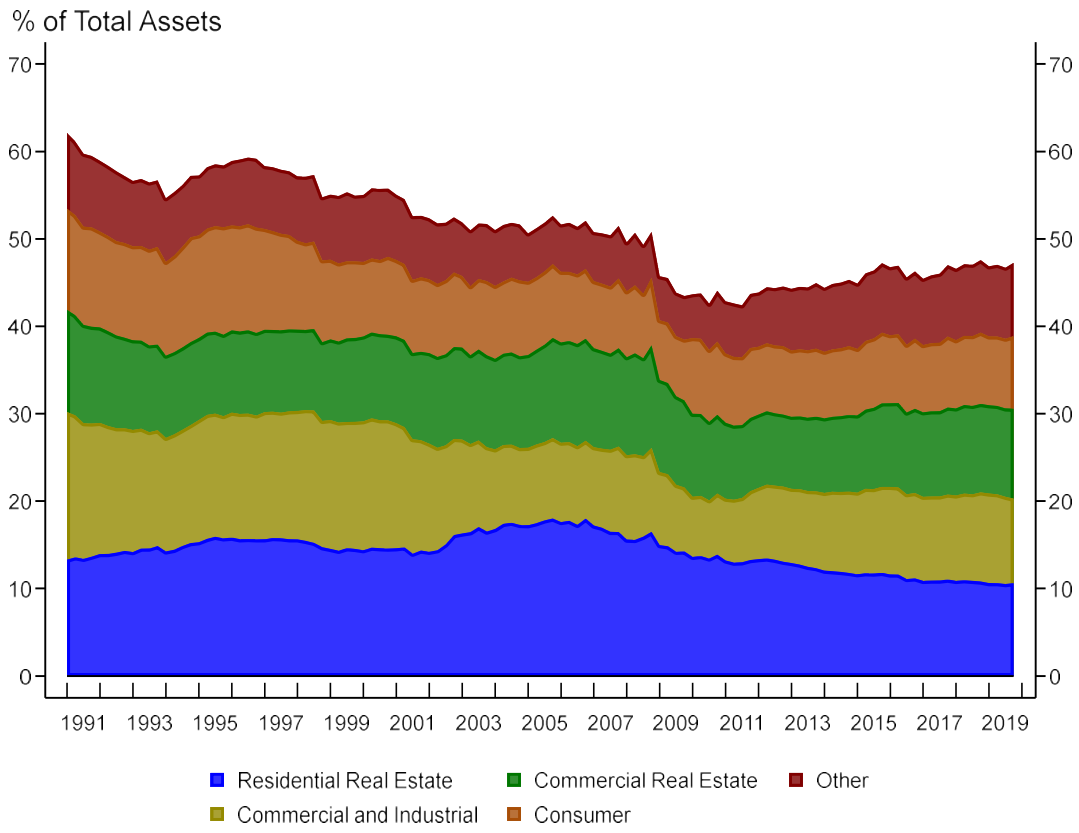


Repurchase Agreements

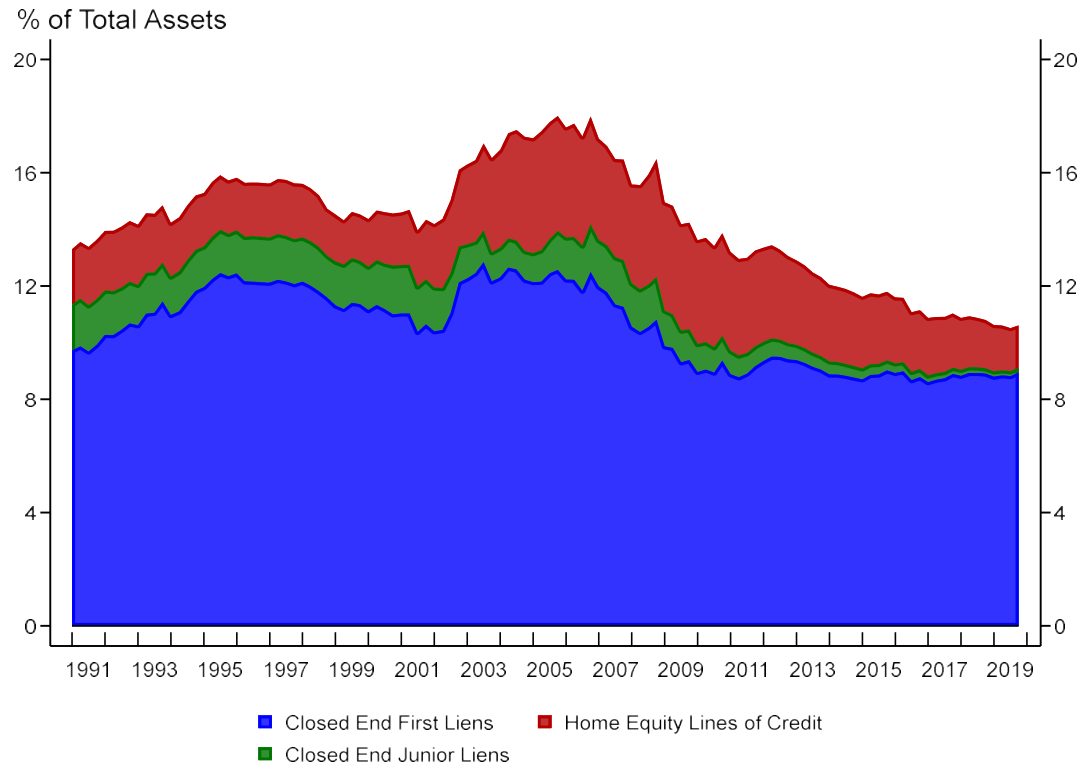


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

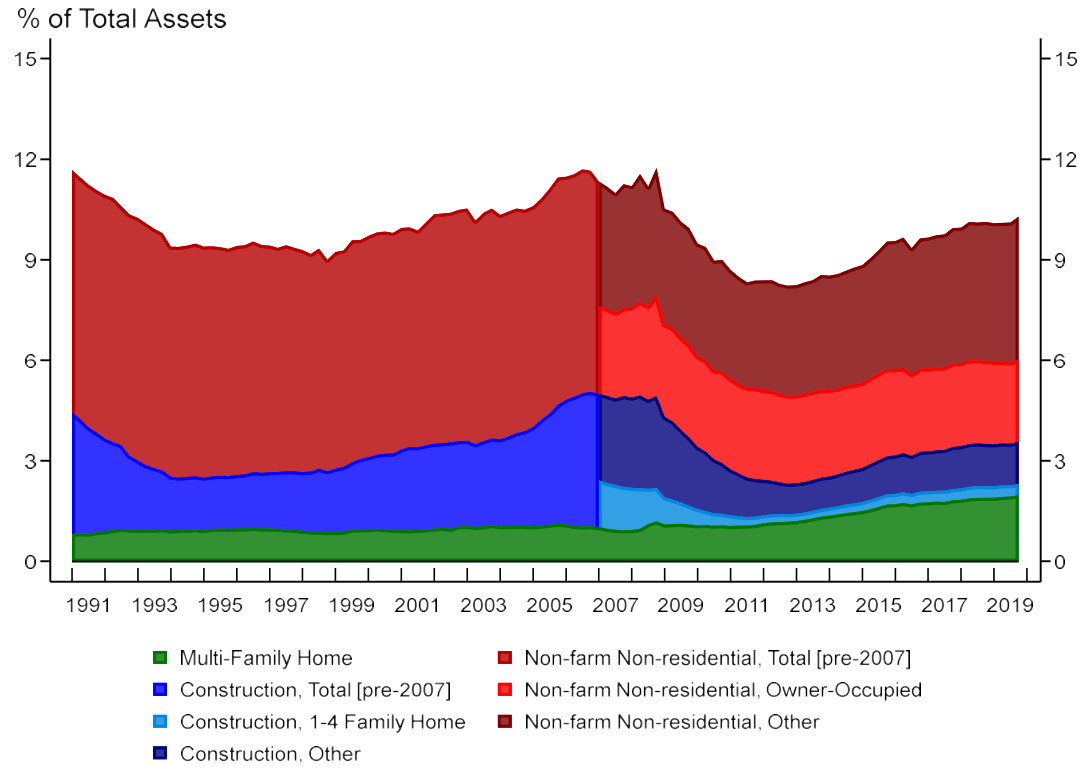
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
2013
2015
2017
2019
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

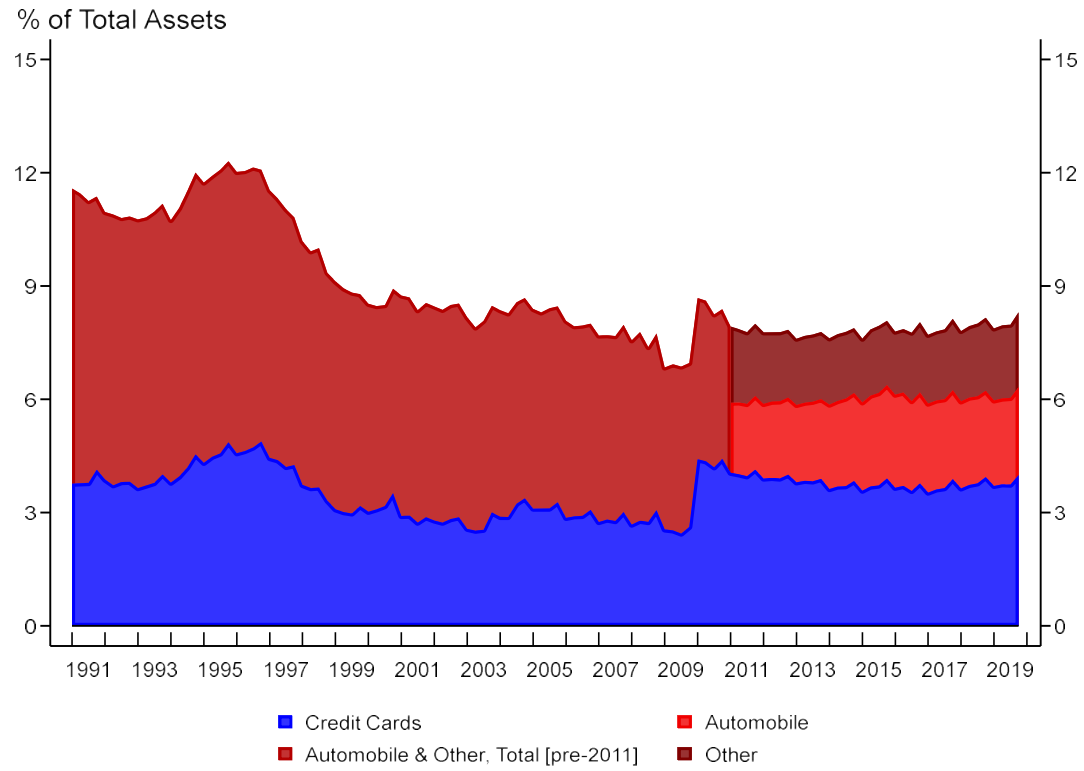
Residential Real Estate Loans



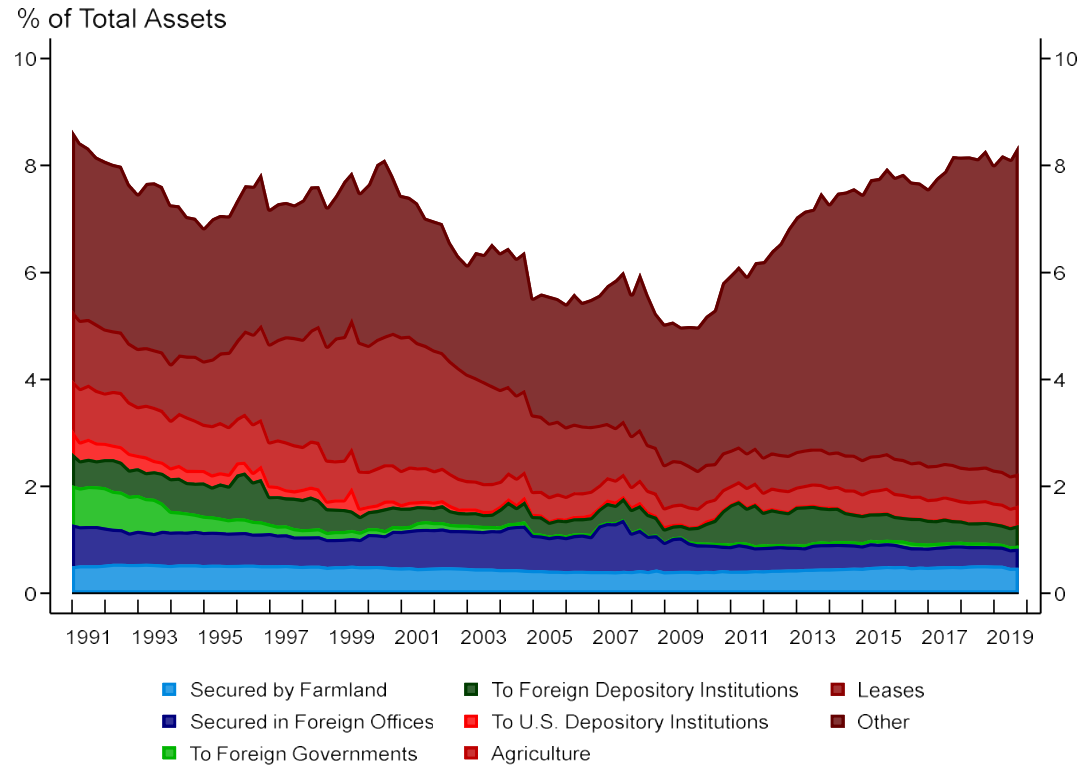
Commercial Real Estate Loans



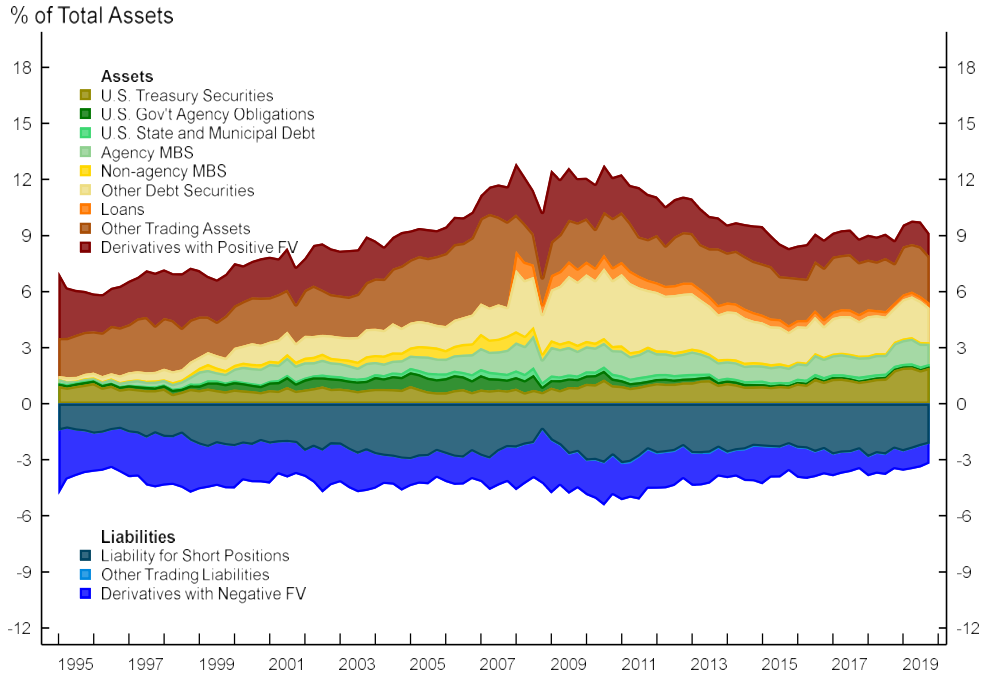
Consumer Loans



Other Loans

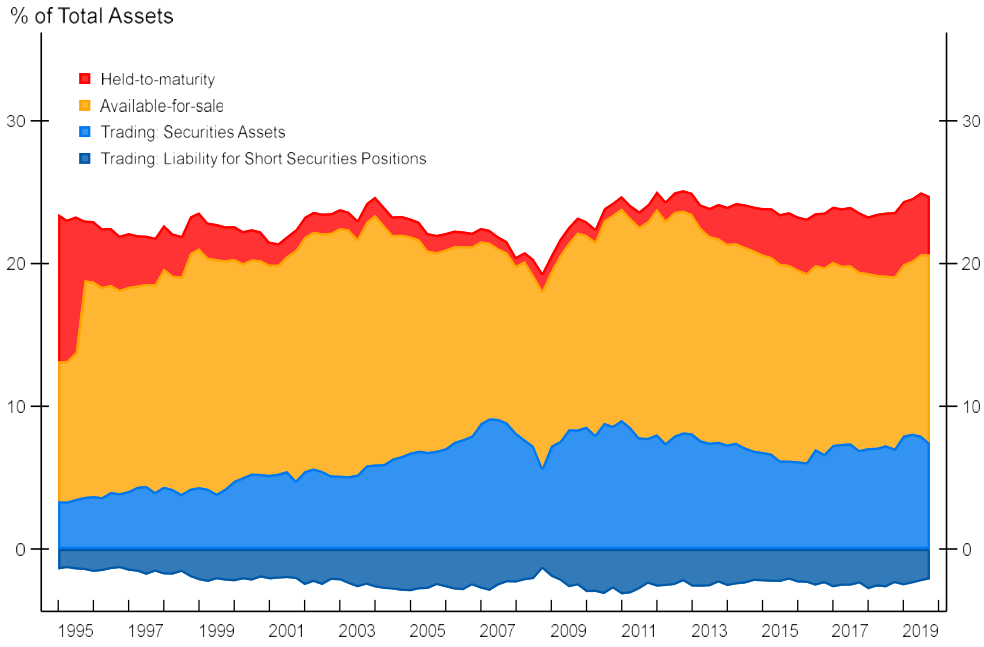


Trading Assets and Liabilities



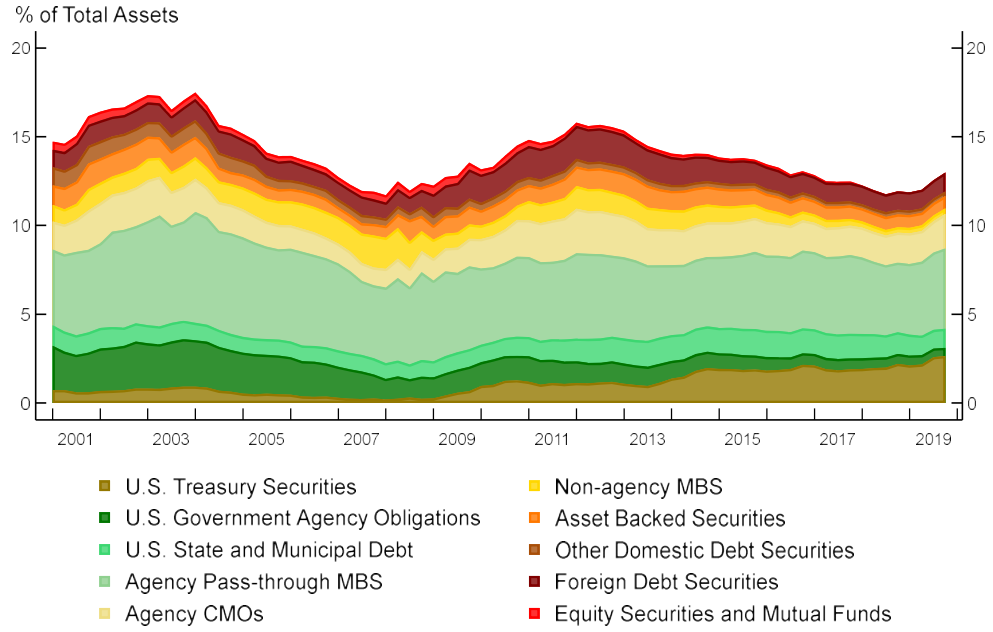
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of $10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and $2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

Securities Portfolios



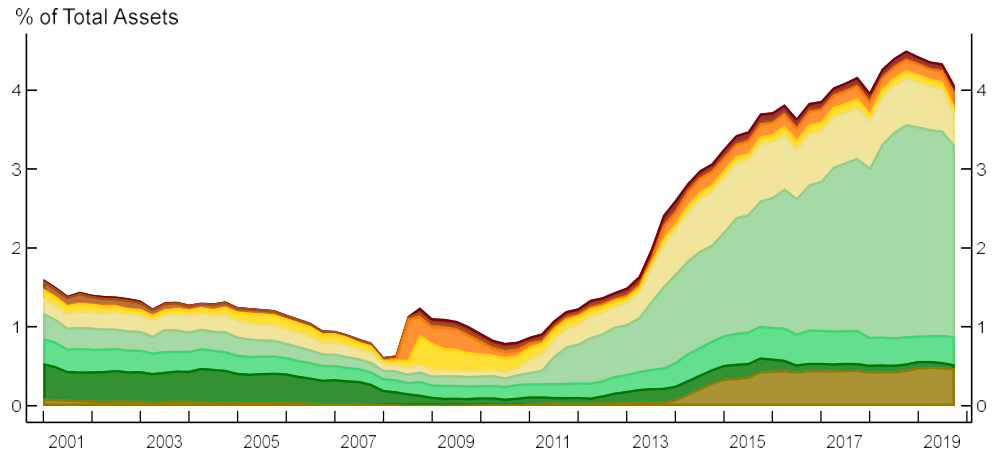
Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities



- U.S. Treasury Securities
- U.S. Government Agency Obligations
- U.S. State and Municipal Debt
- Agency Pass-through MBS
- Agency CMOs
- Non-agency MBS
- Asset Backed Securities
- Other Domestic Debt Securities
- Foreign Debt Securities
- Equity Securities and Mutual Funds

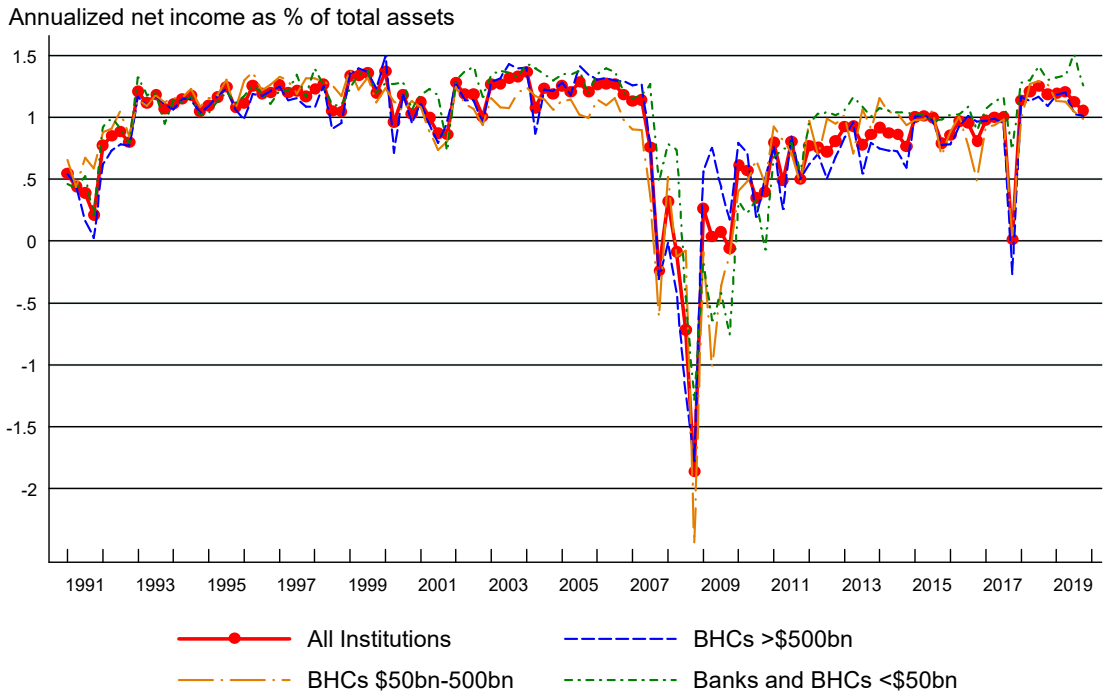
Held-to-Maturity Securities



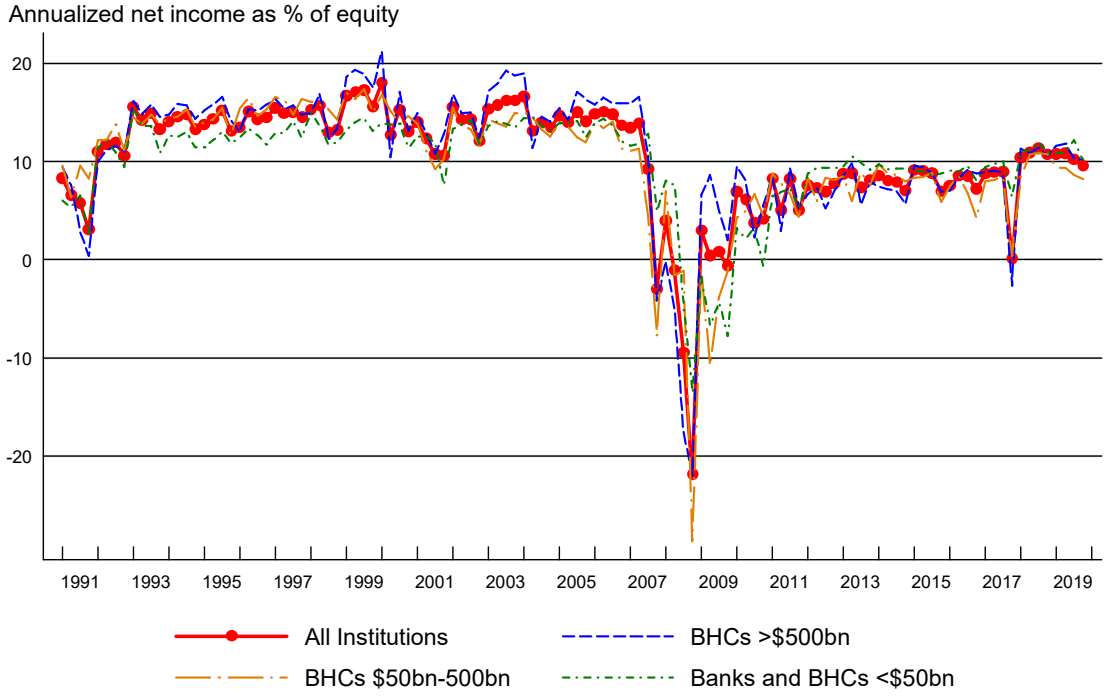
- U.S. Treasury Securities
- U.S. Government Agency Obligations
- U.S. State and Municipal Debt
- Agency Pass-through MBS
- Agency CMOs
- Non-agency MBS
- Asset Backed Securities
- Other Domestic Debt Securities
- Foreign Debt Securities

2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

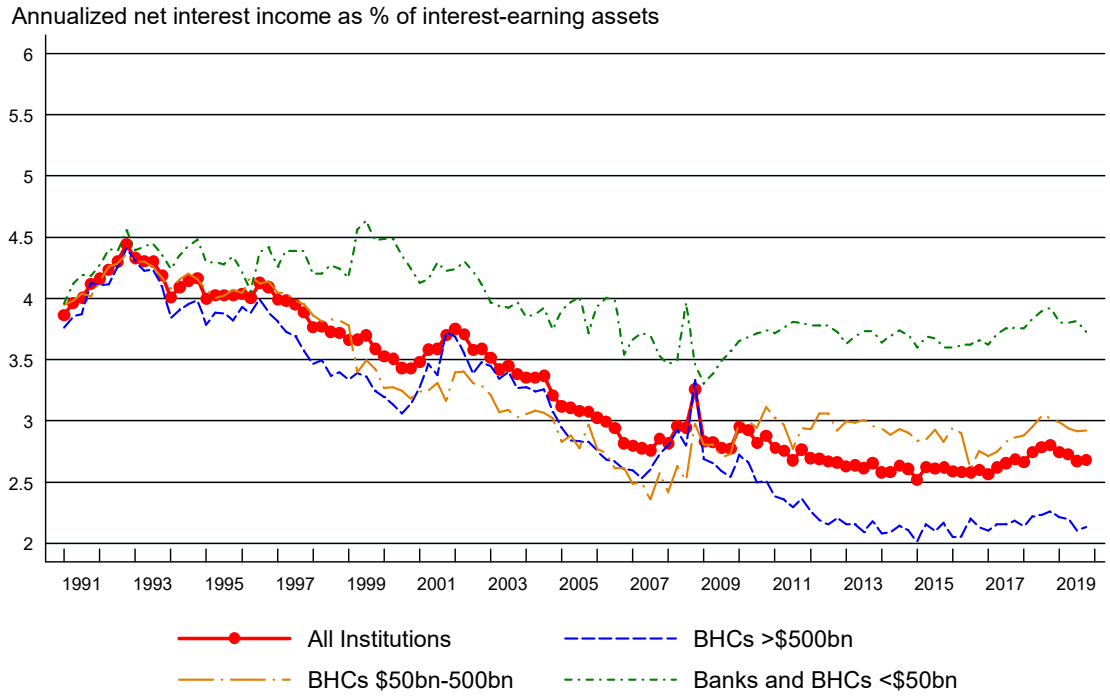
Return on Assets



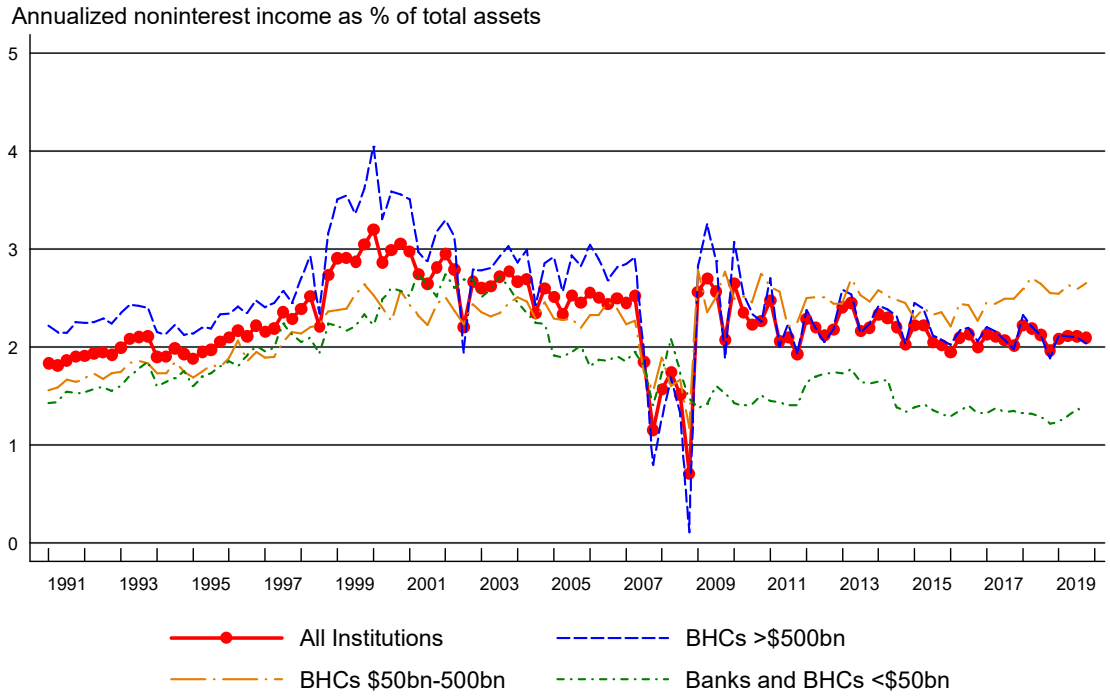
Return on Equity



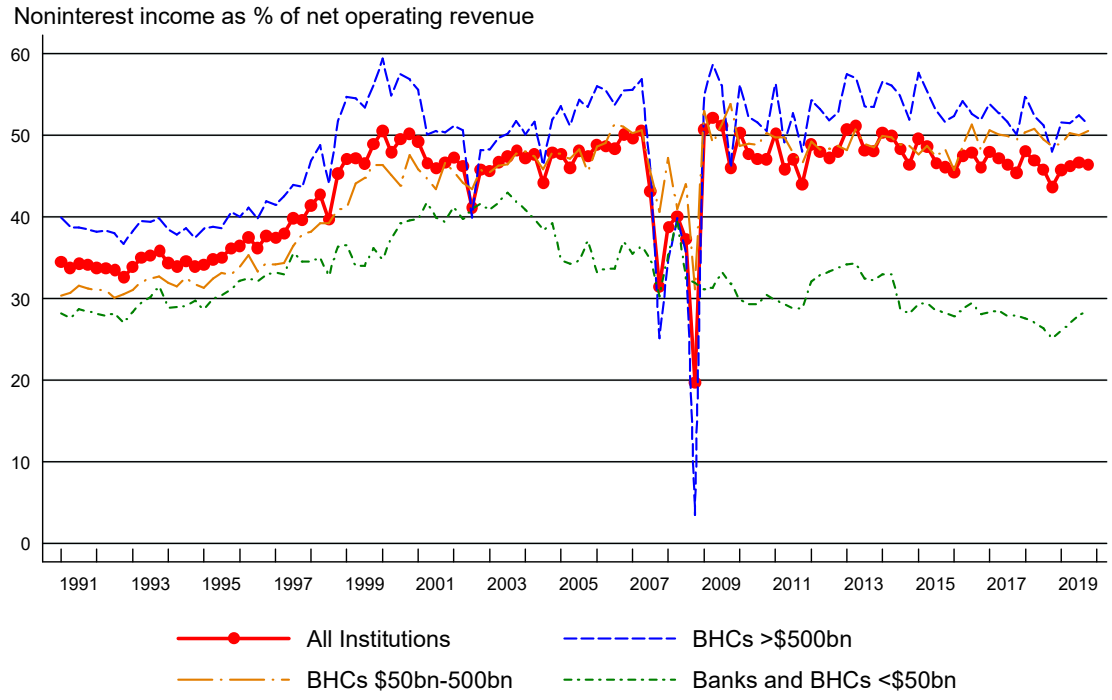
Net Interest Margin



Noninterest Income Ratio

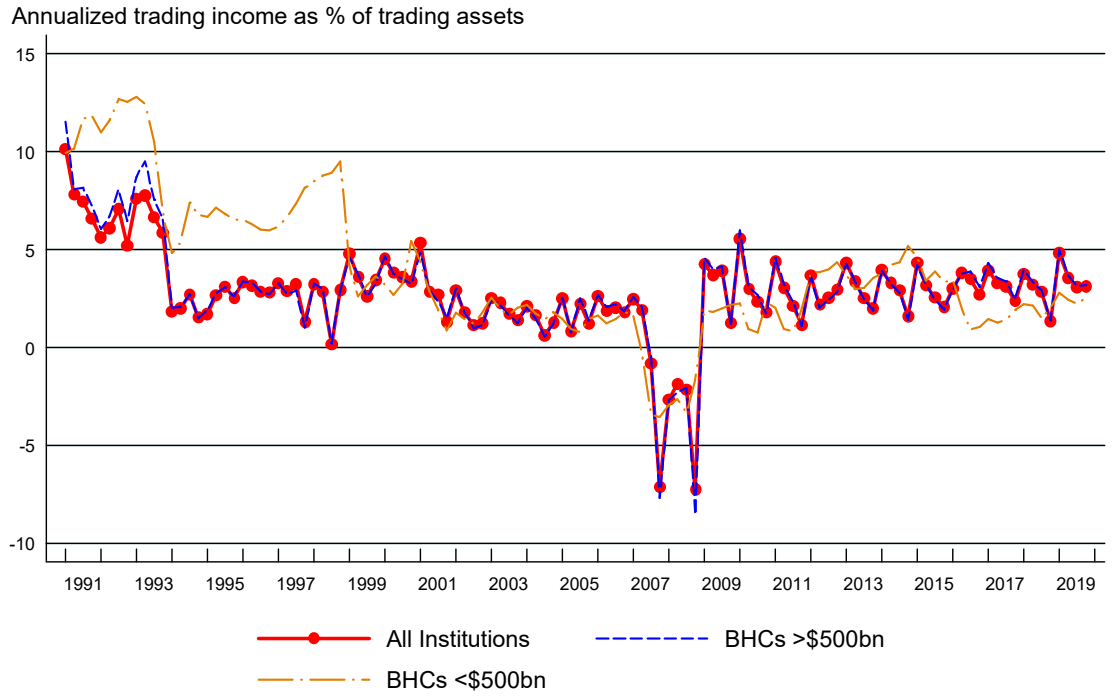


Noninterest Income Share

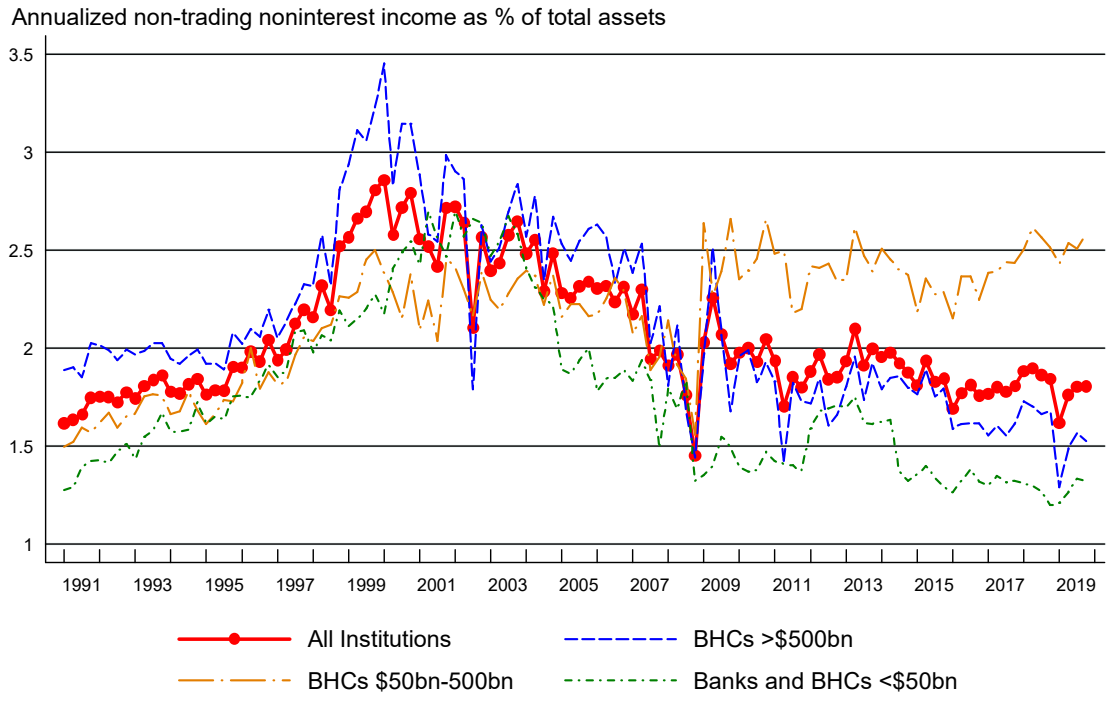


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

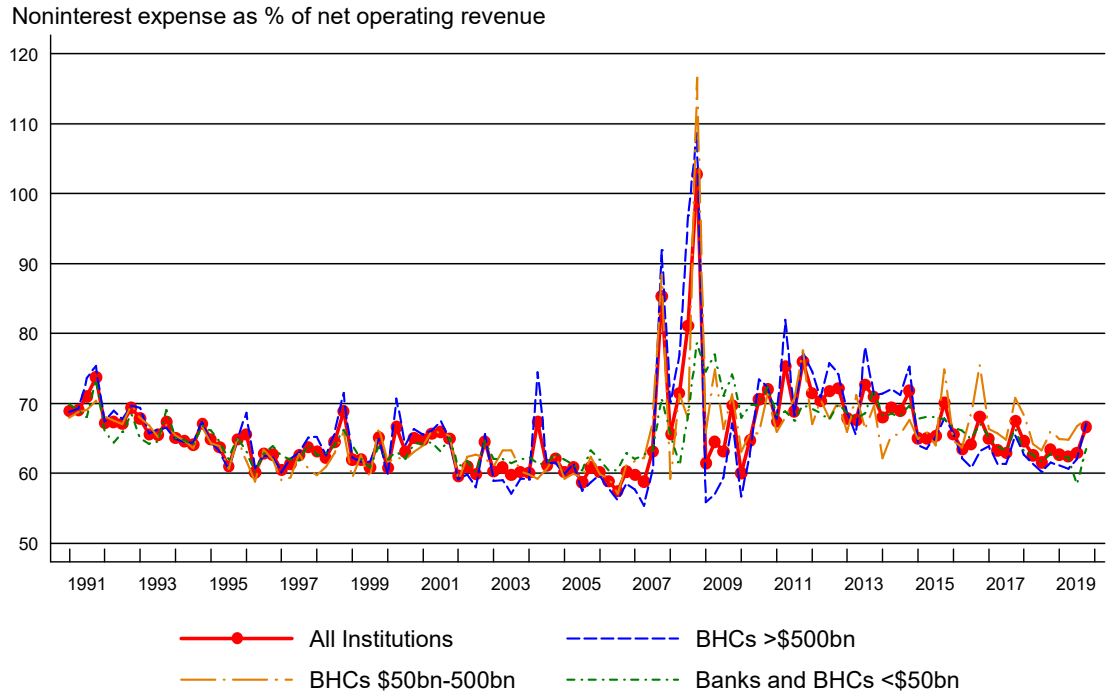
Return on Trading Assets



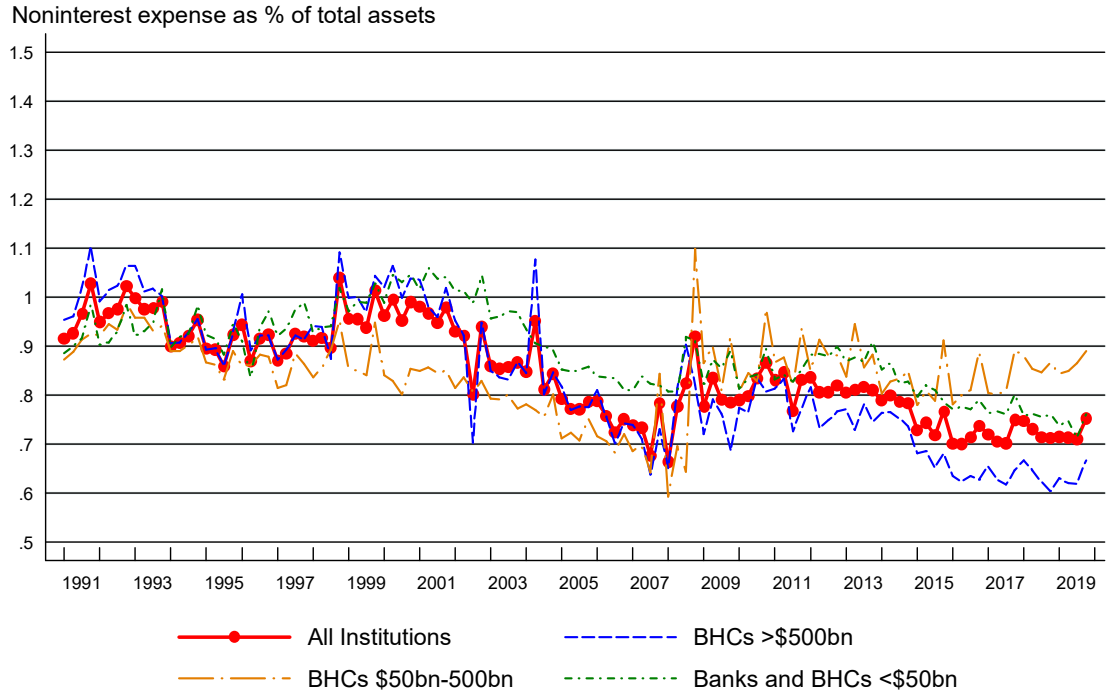
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio



Noninterest Expense Ratio

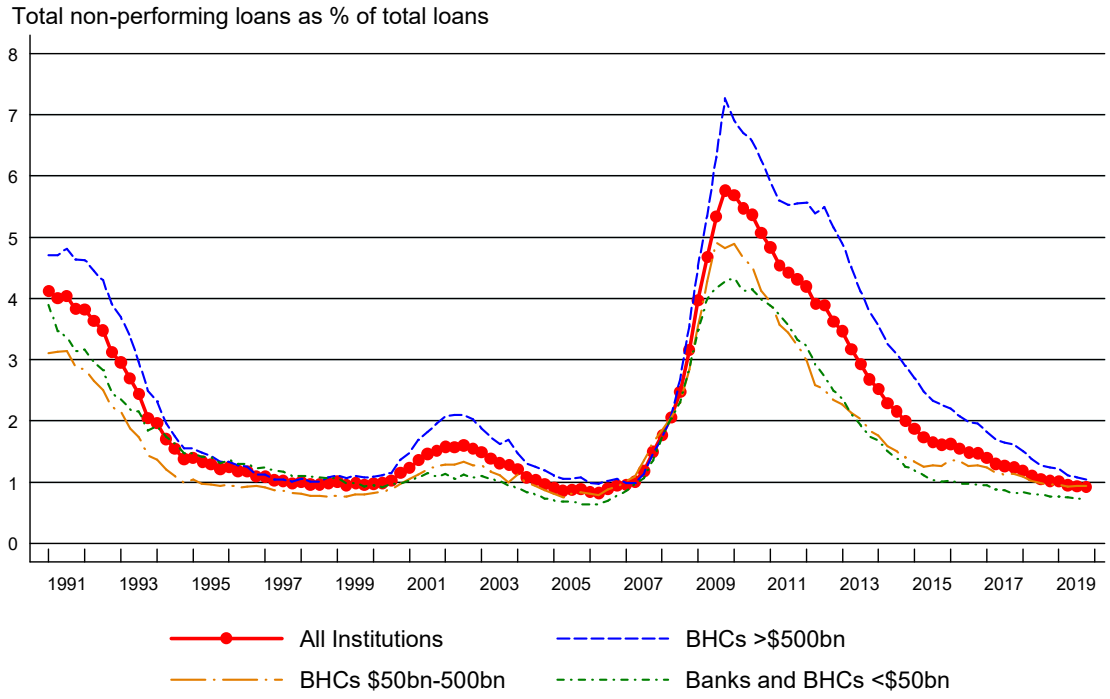


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

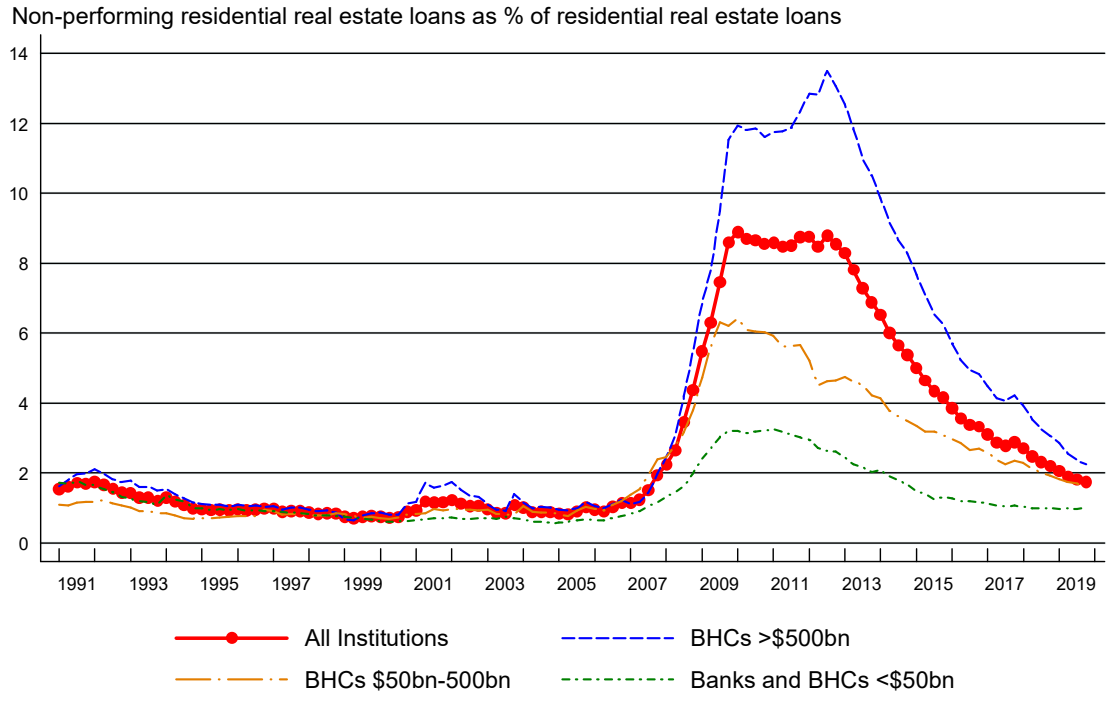
3. Loan Performance

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

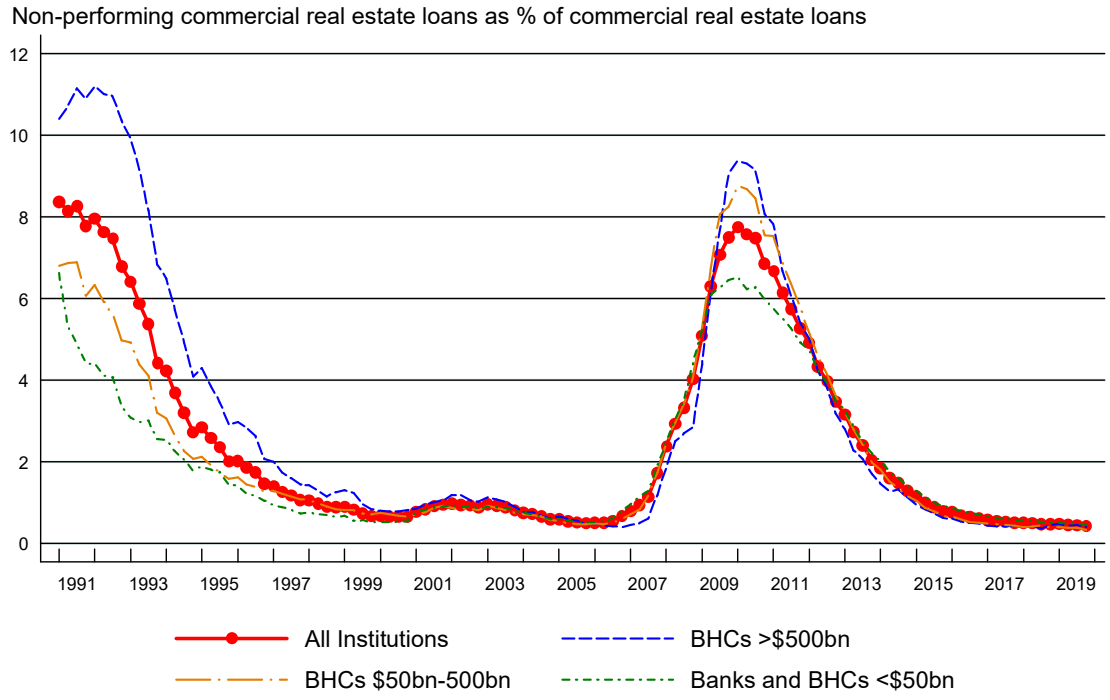
Non-performing Loans



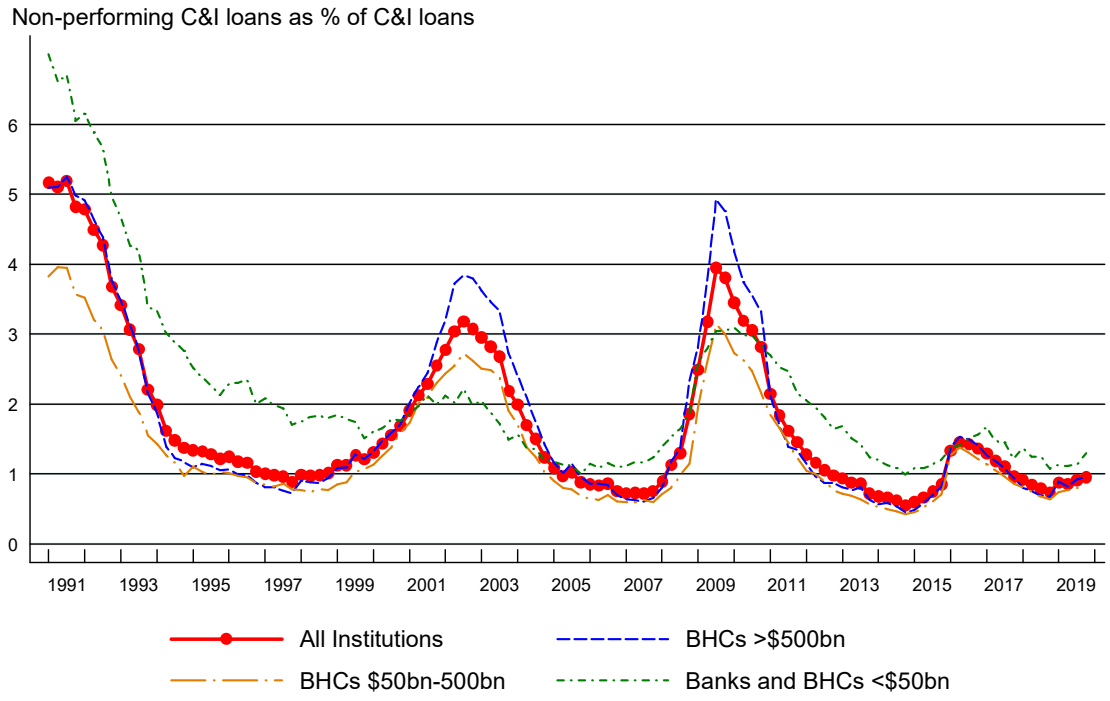
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



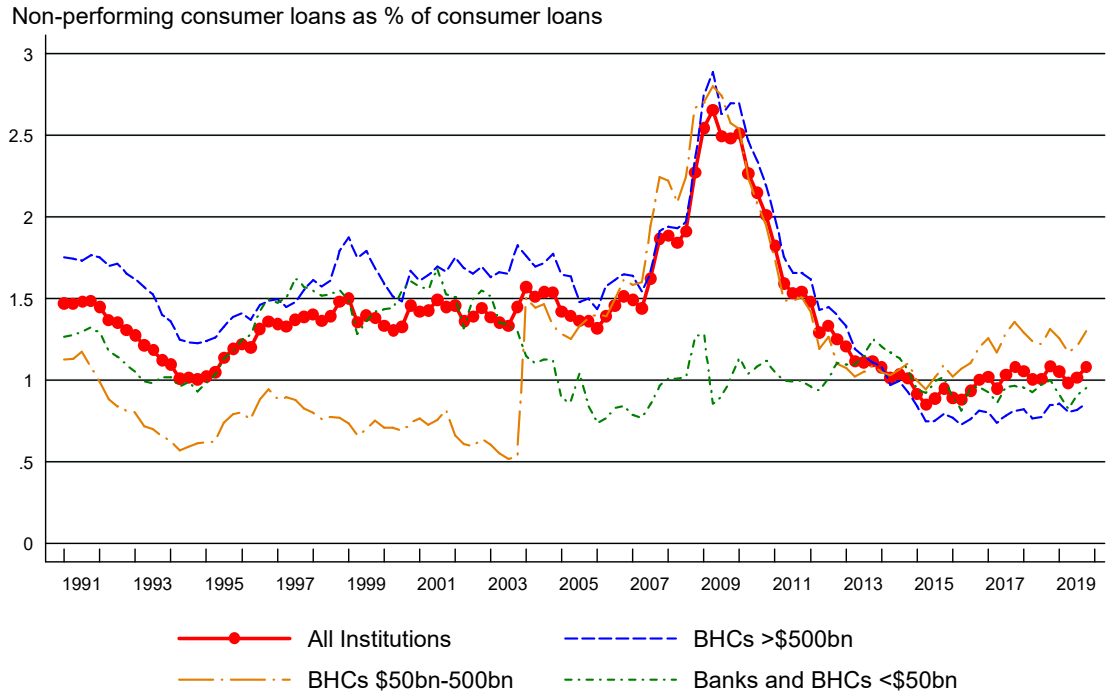
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



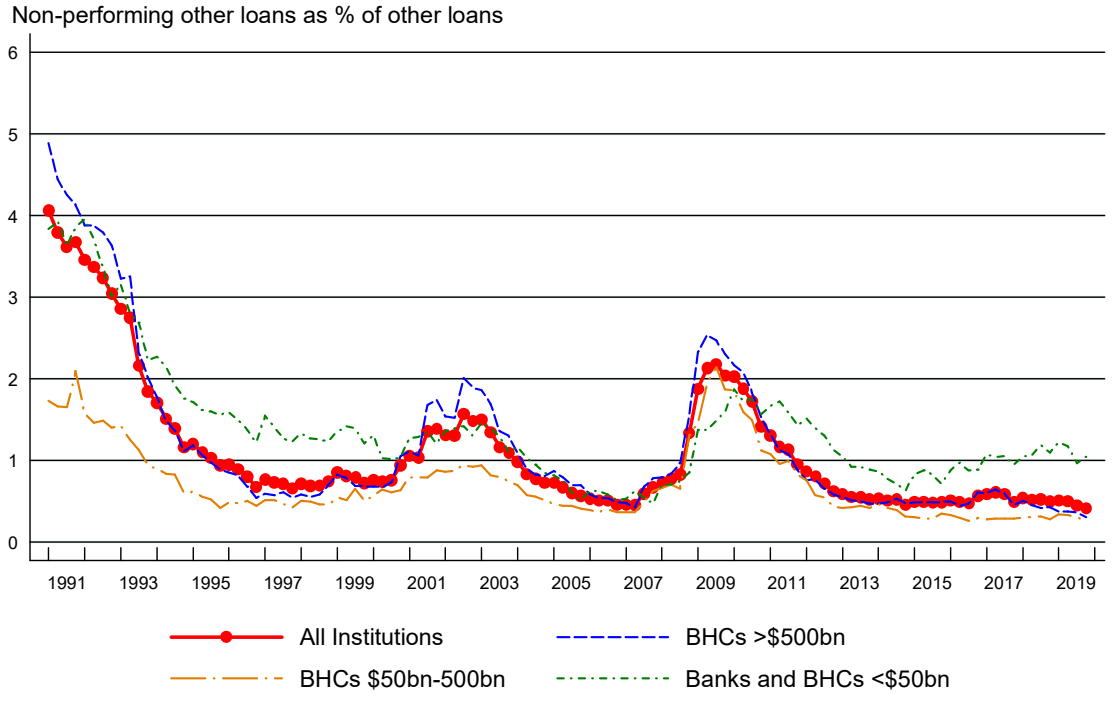
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



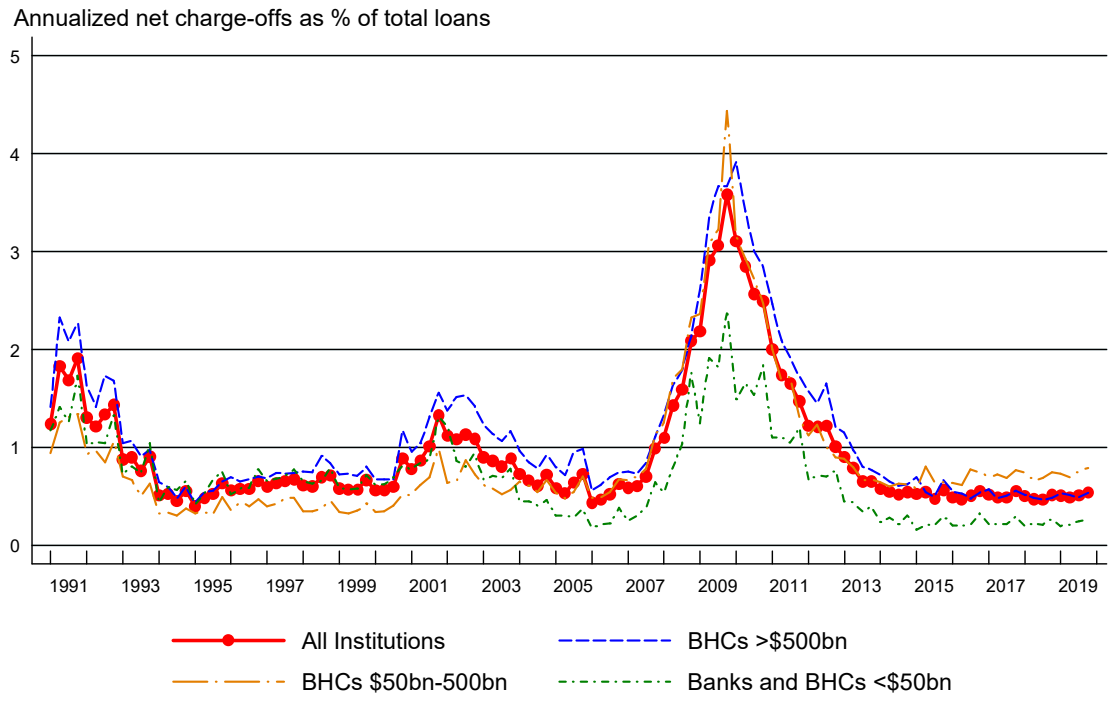
Non-performing Consumer Loans



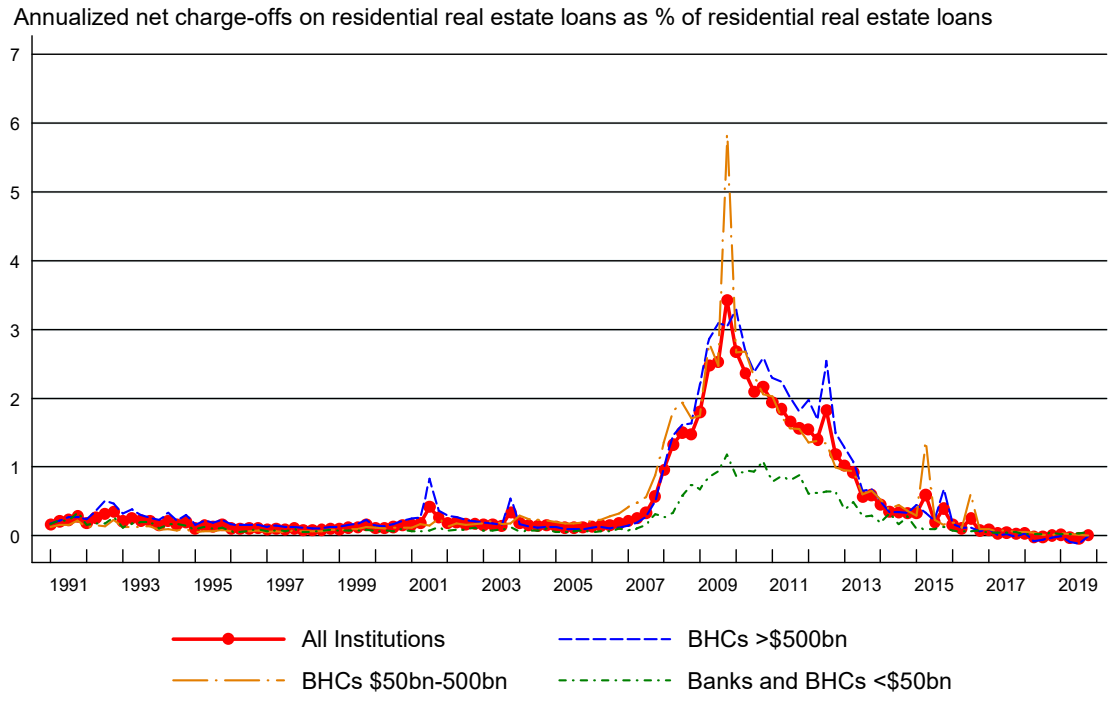
Non-performing Other Loans



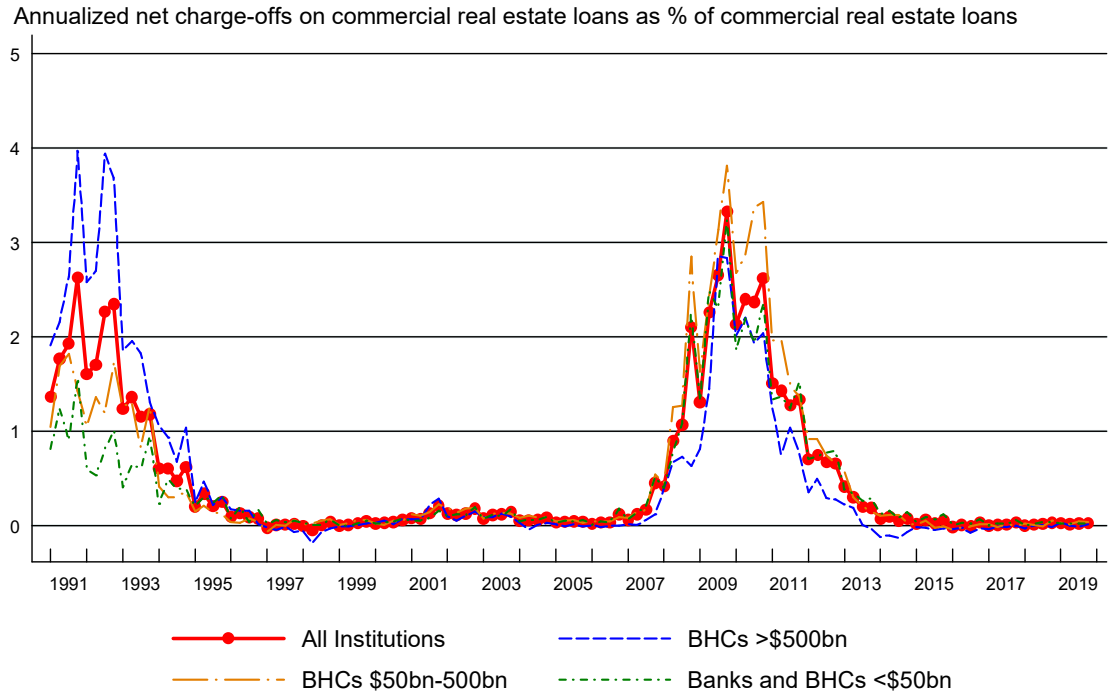
Net Charge-offs



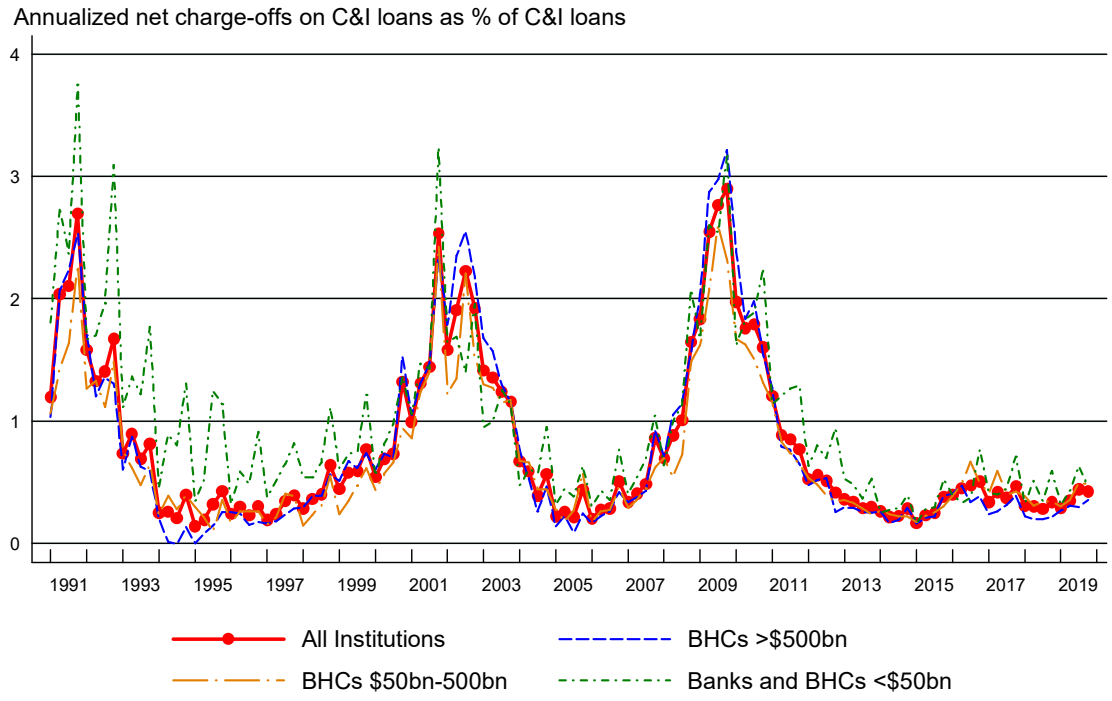
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



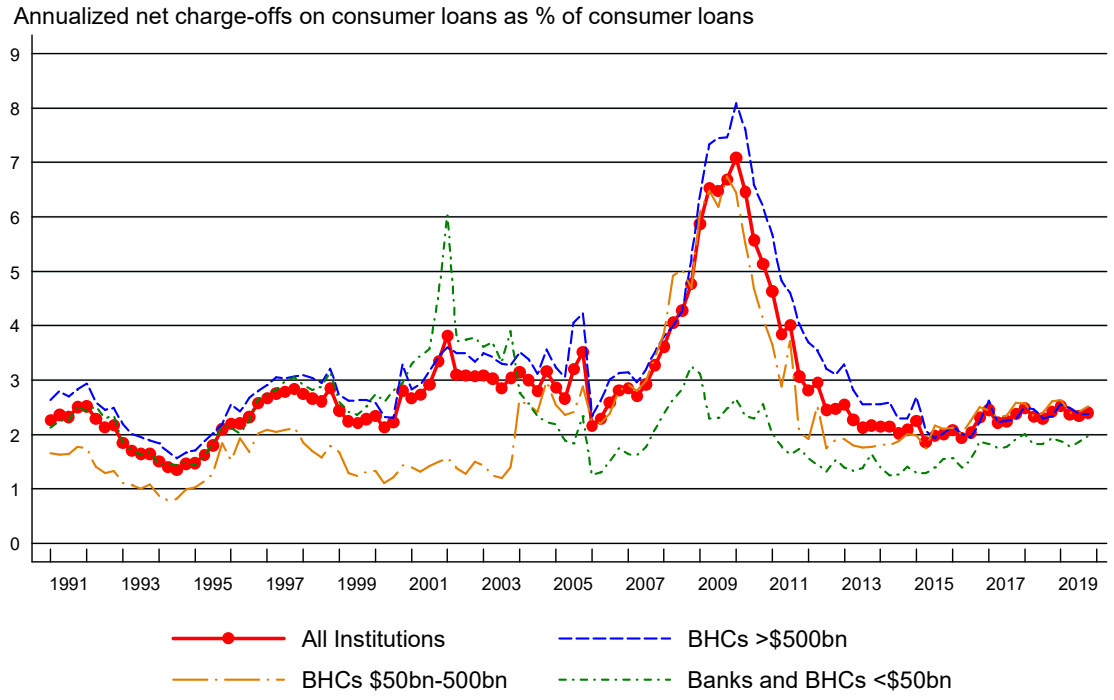
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



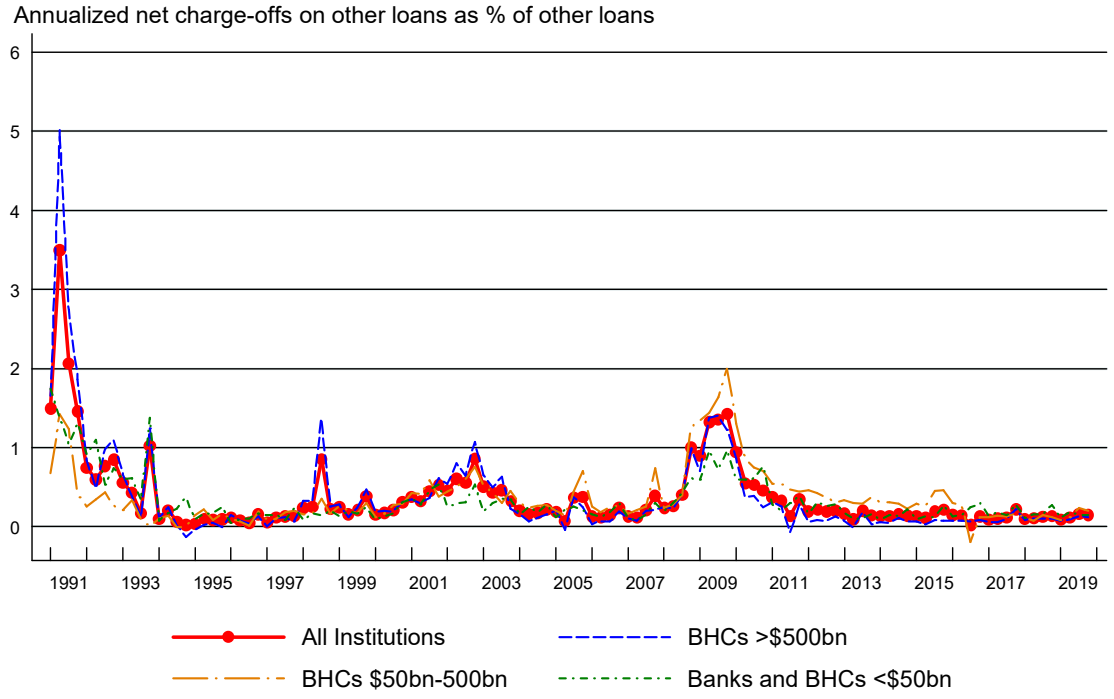
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



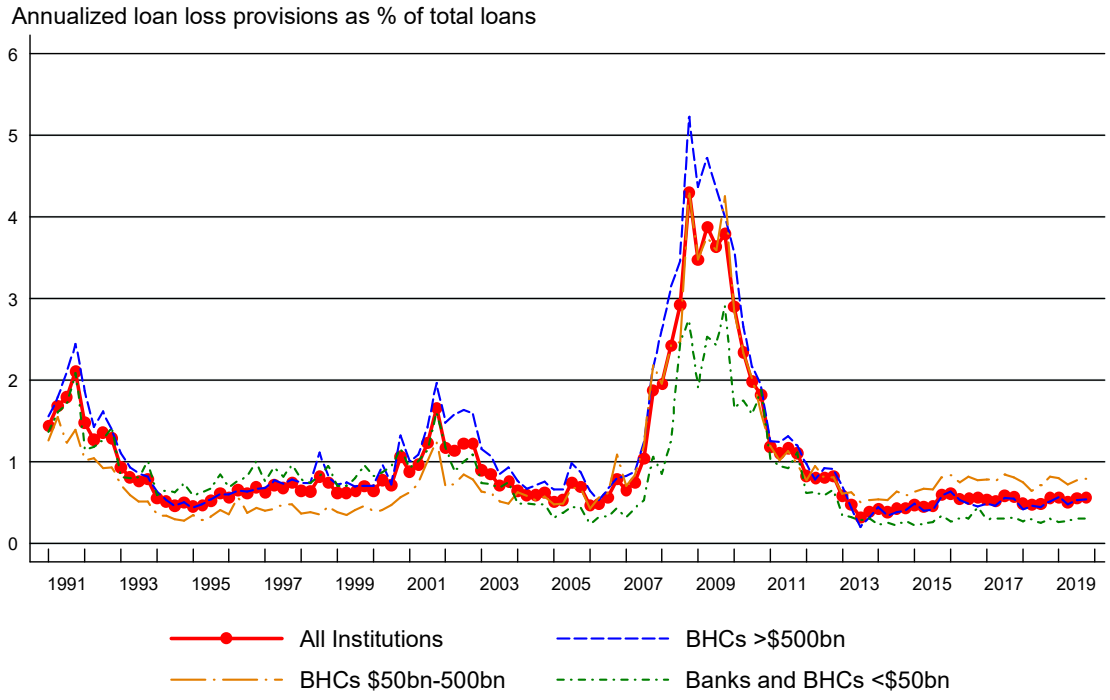
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



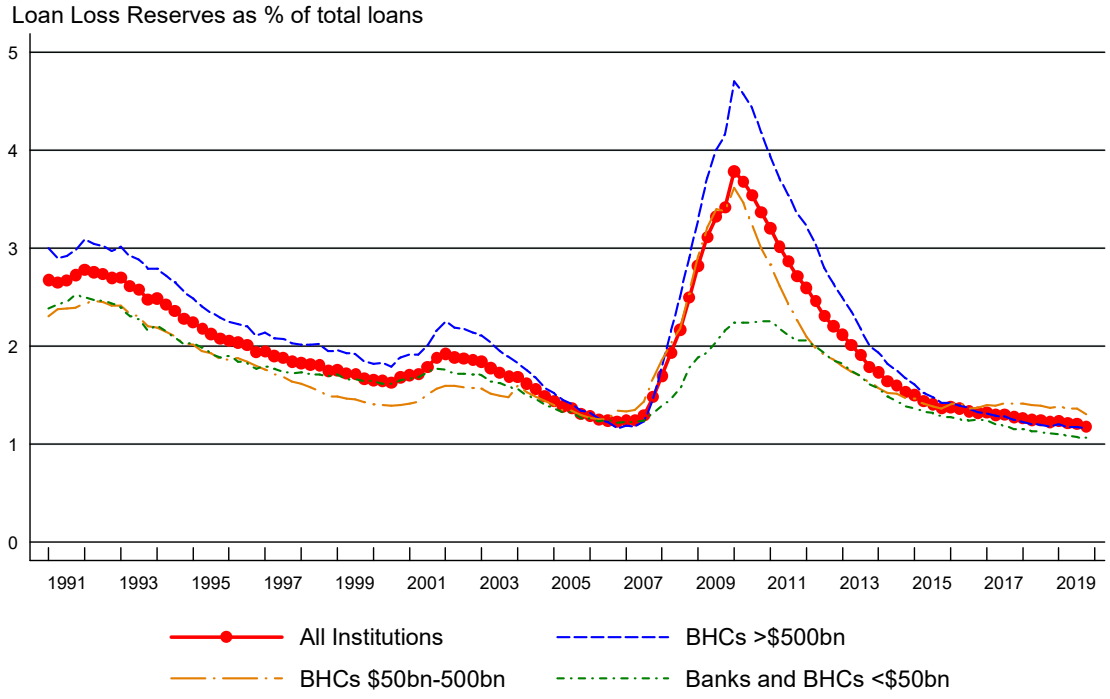
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



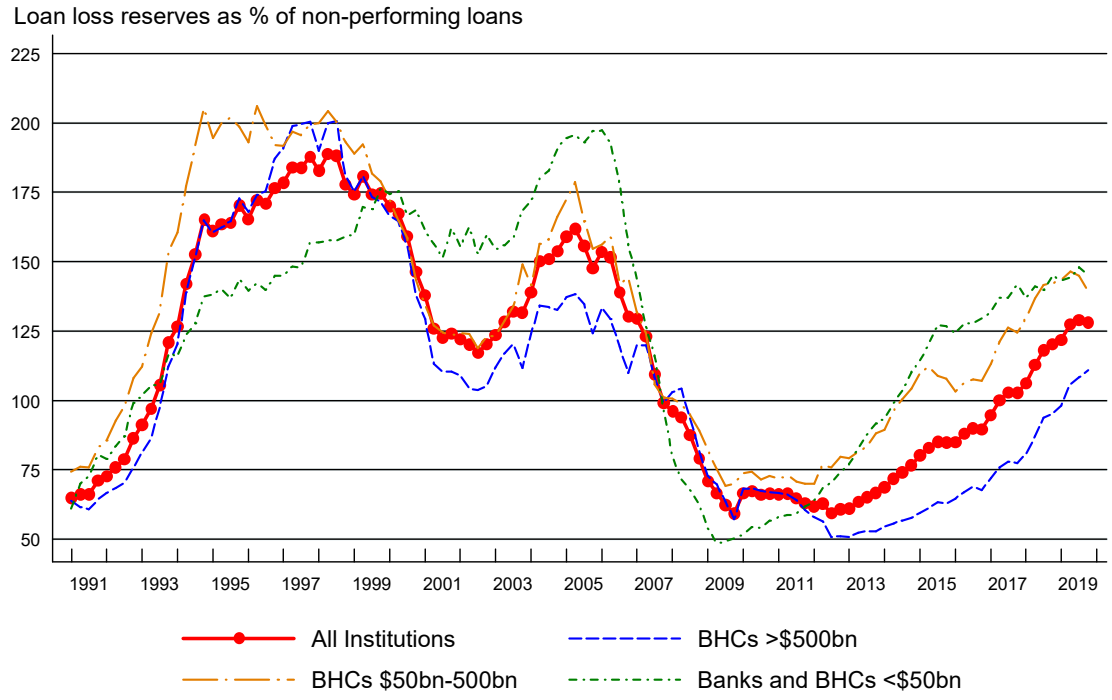
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans

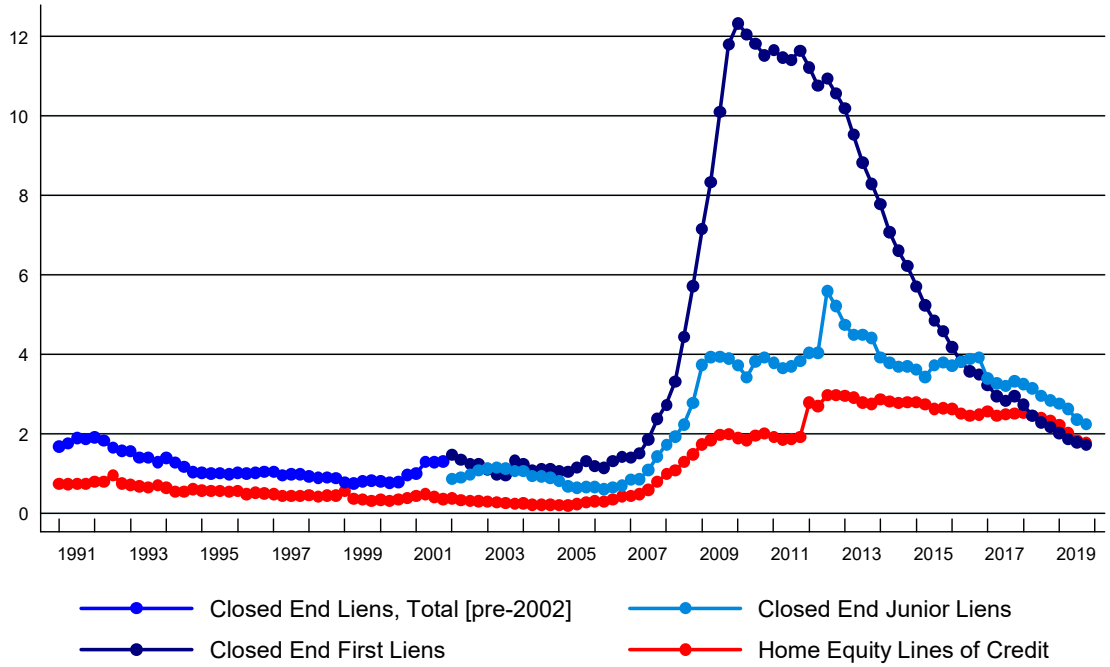


4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

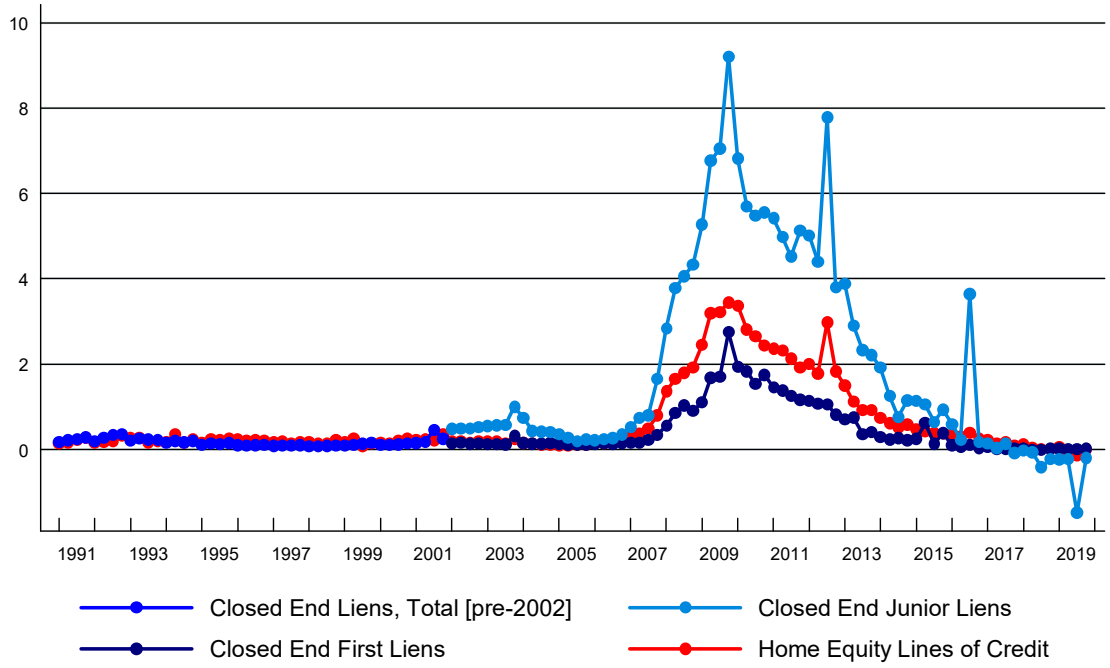
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

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



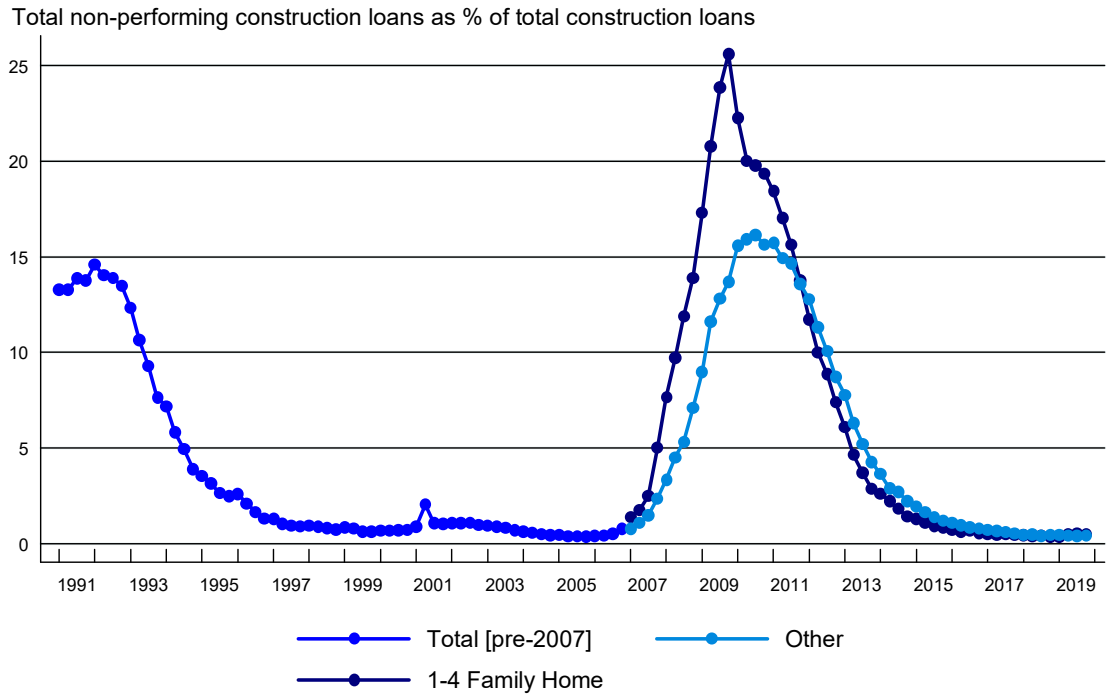
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

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

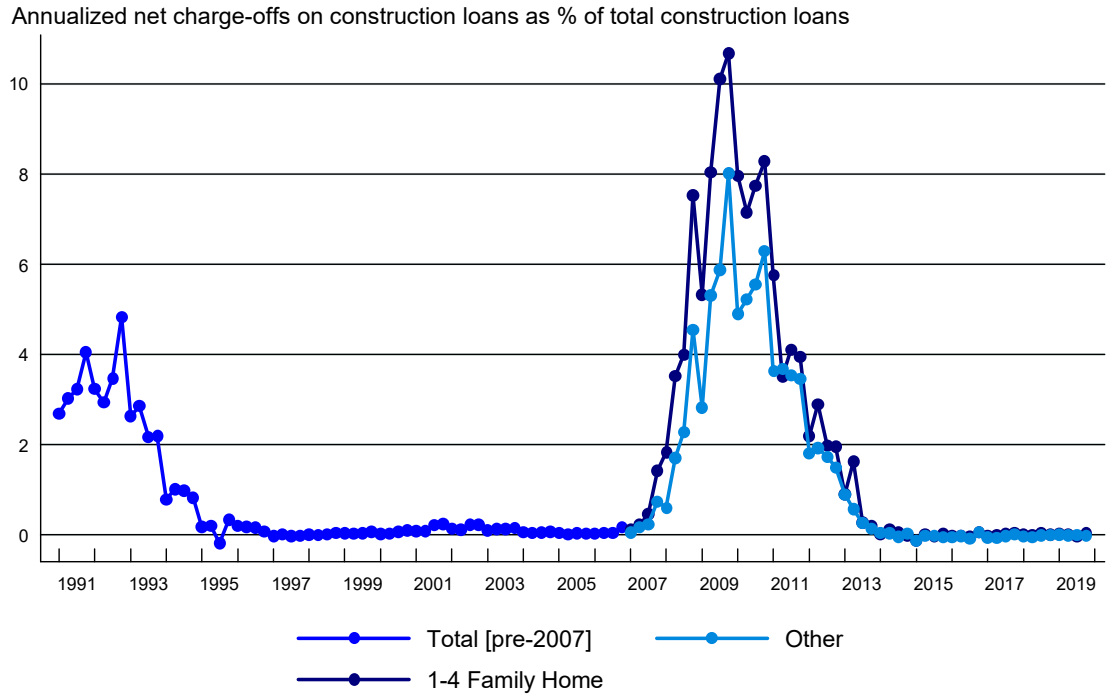


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

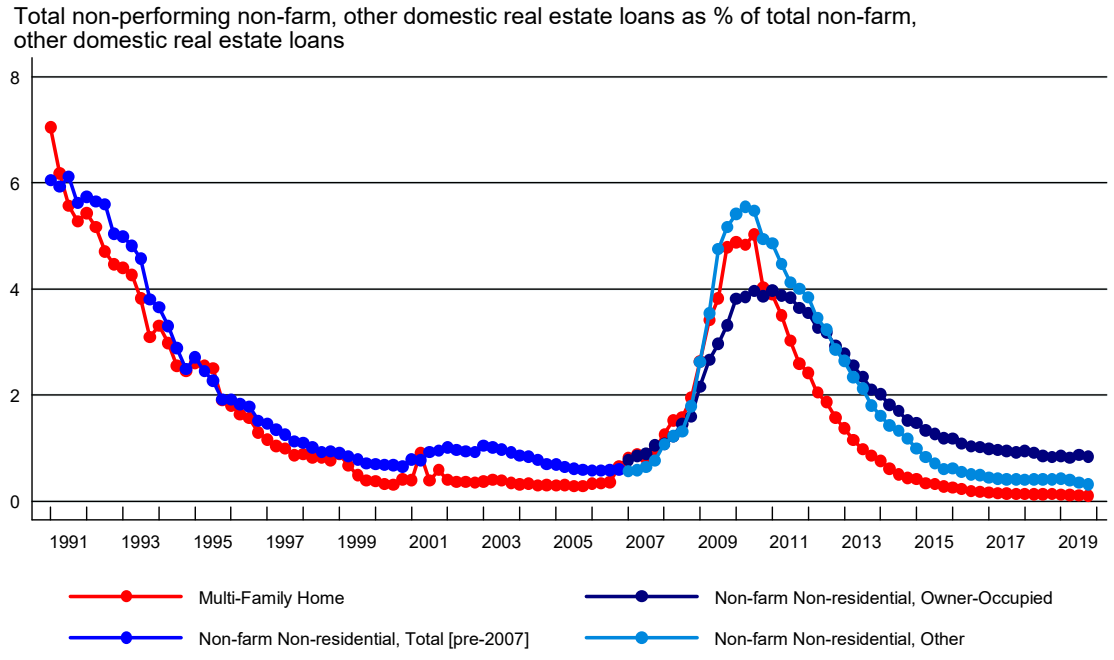
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



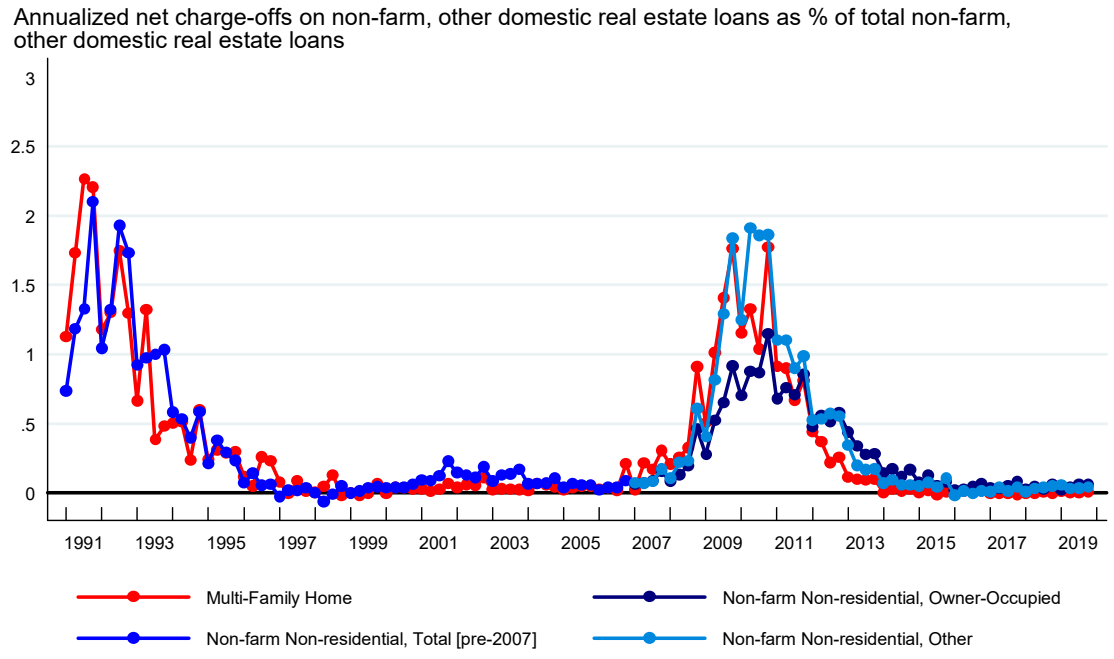
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

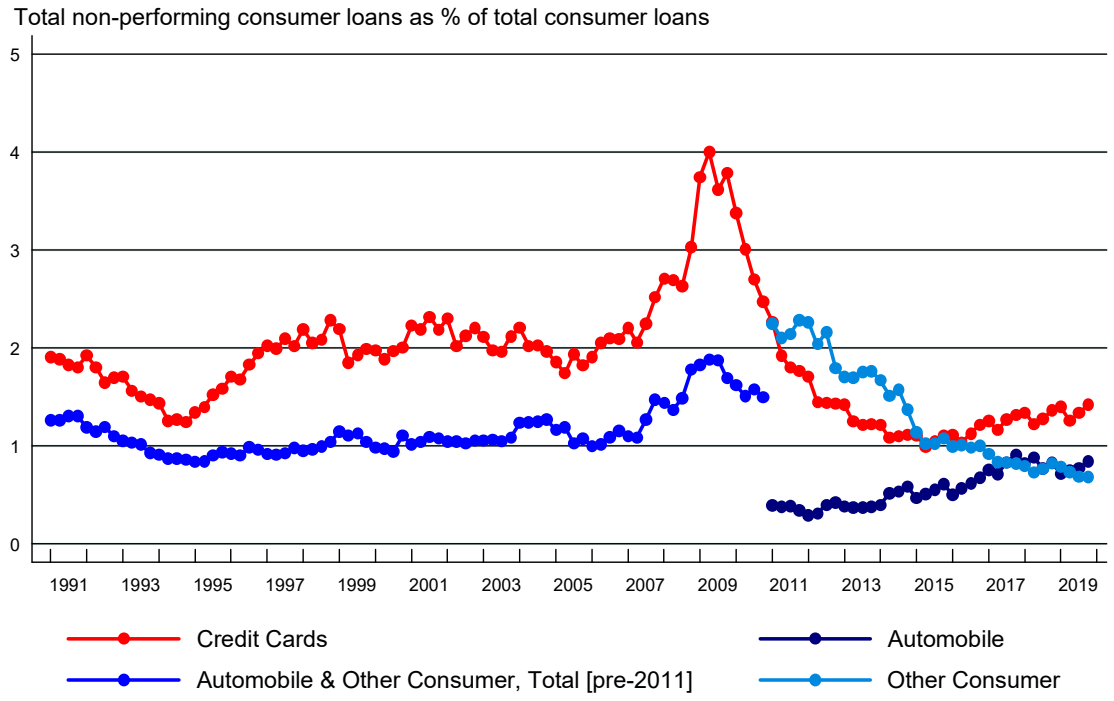


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

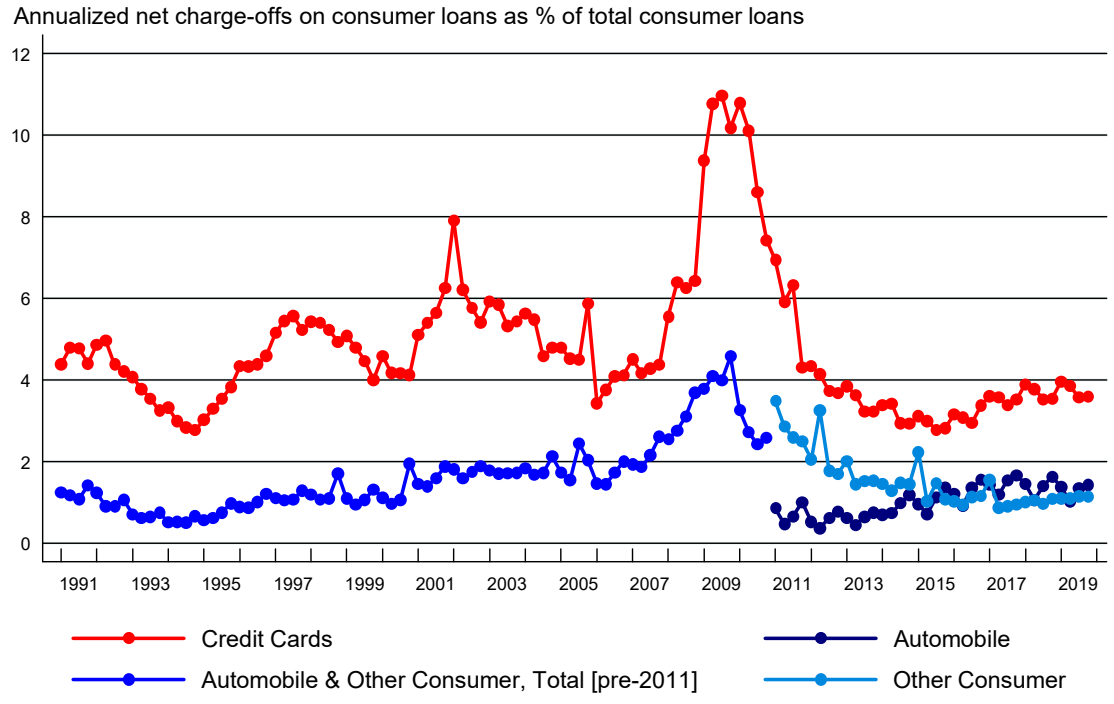


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

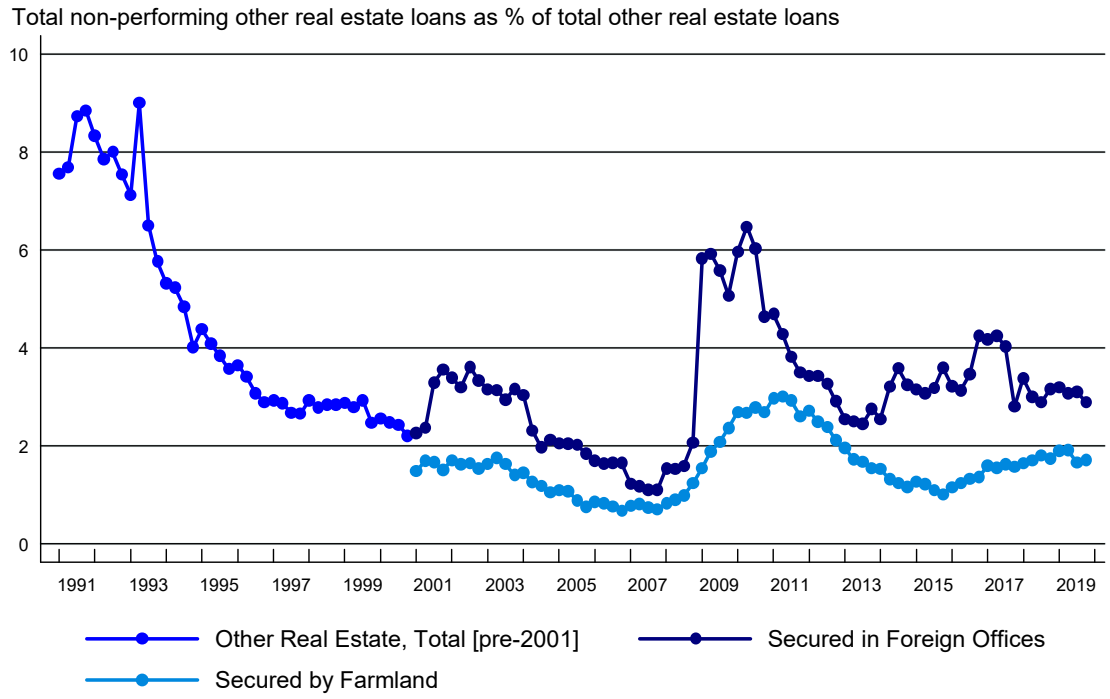


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

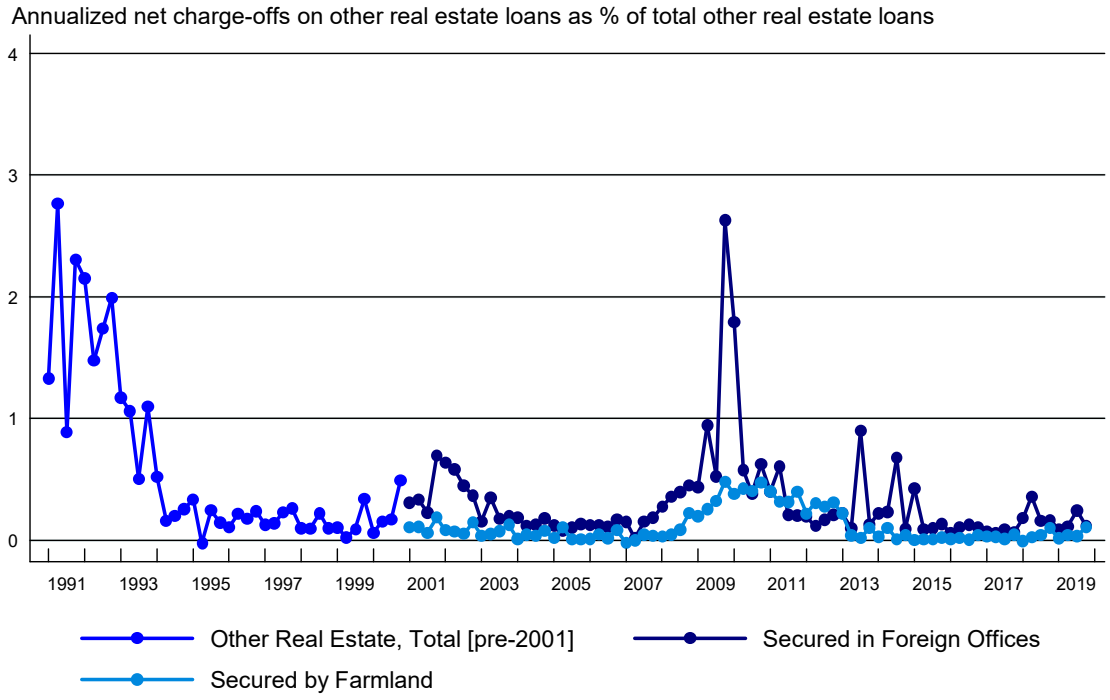


D. All Other Loans

Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

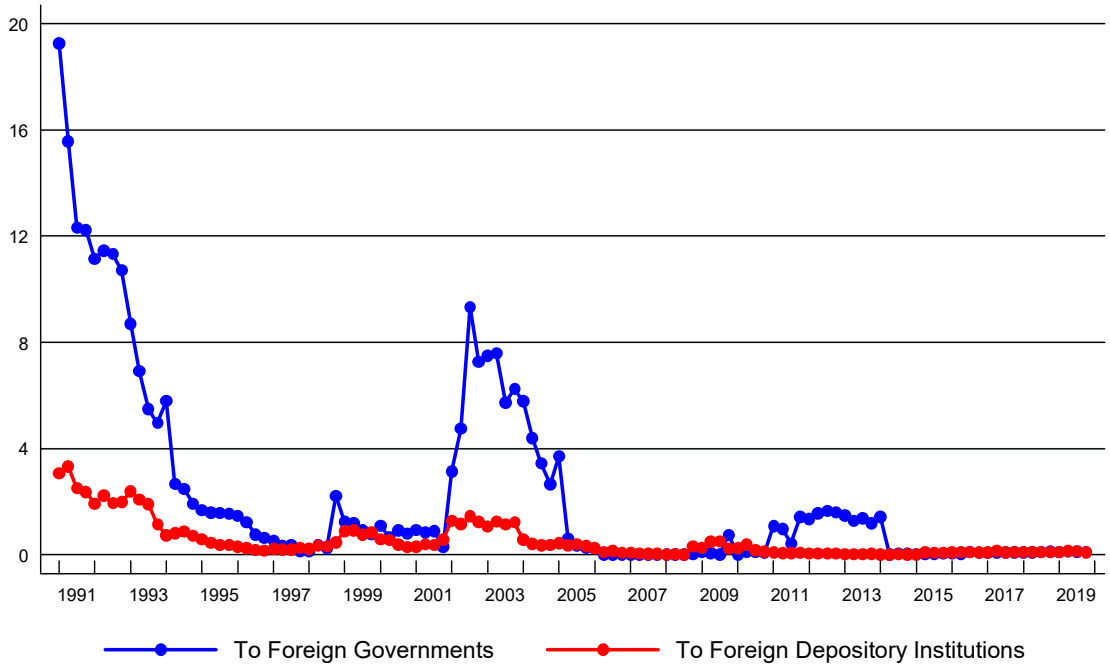


Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



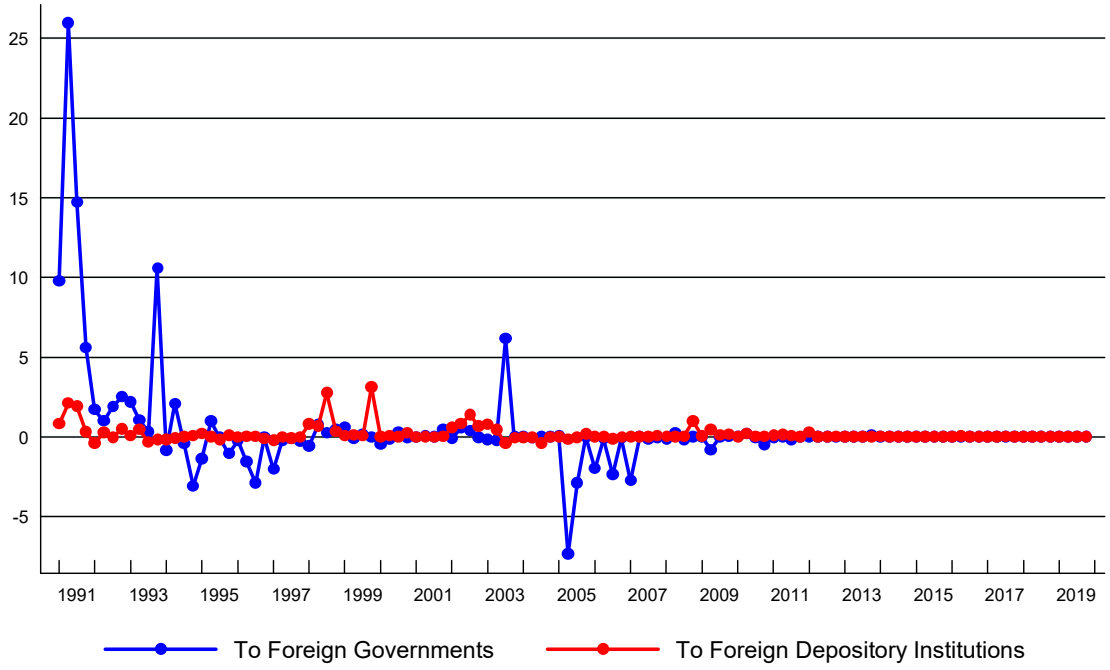
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions

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

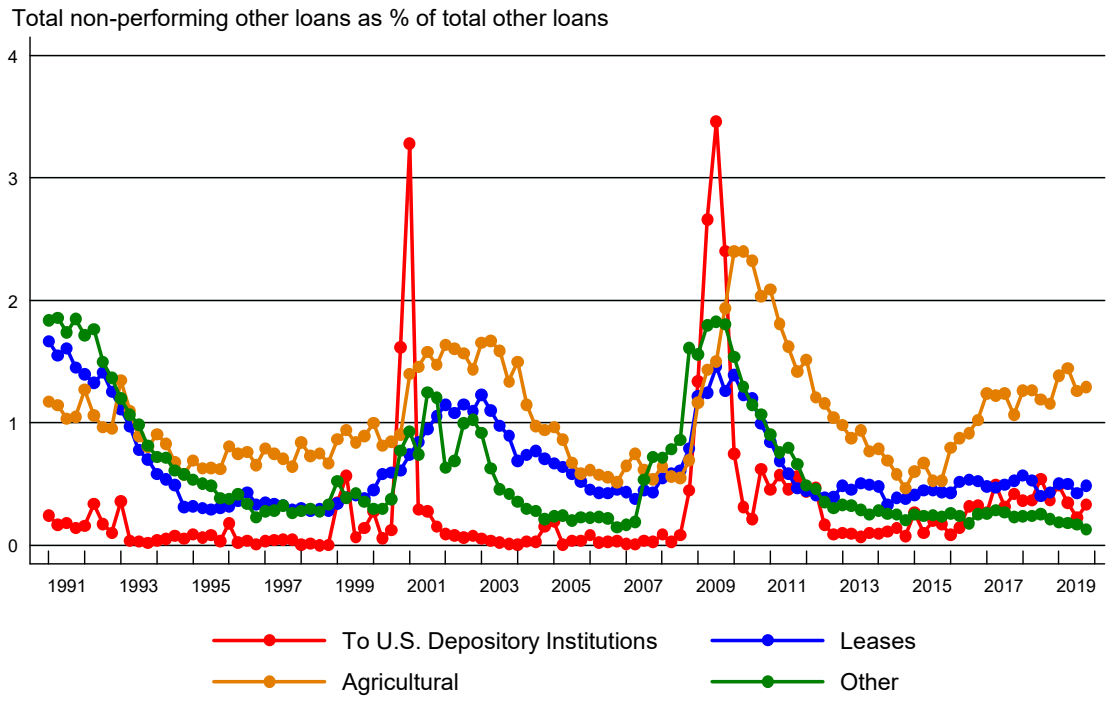


Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions

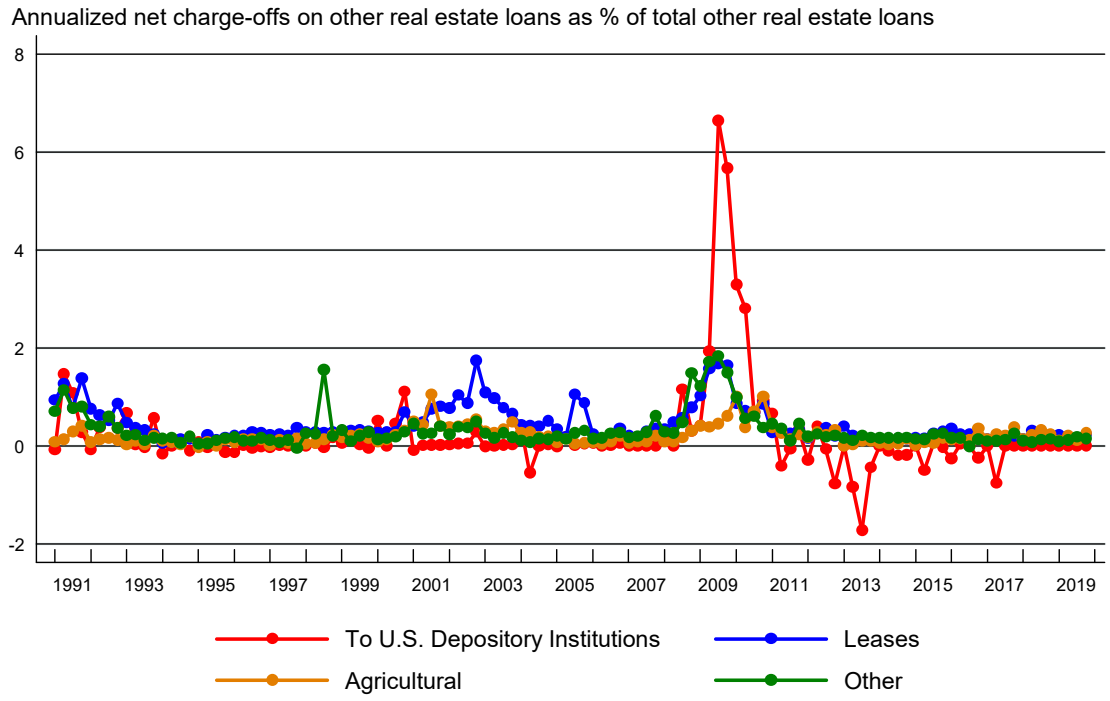
Annualized net charge-offs on loans to foreign institutions as % of total loans to foreign institutions



Non-performing Other Loans, Detail



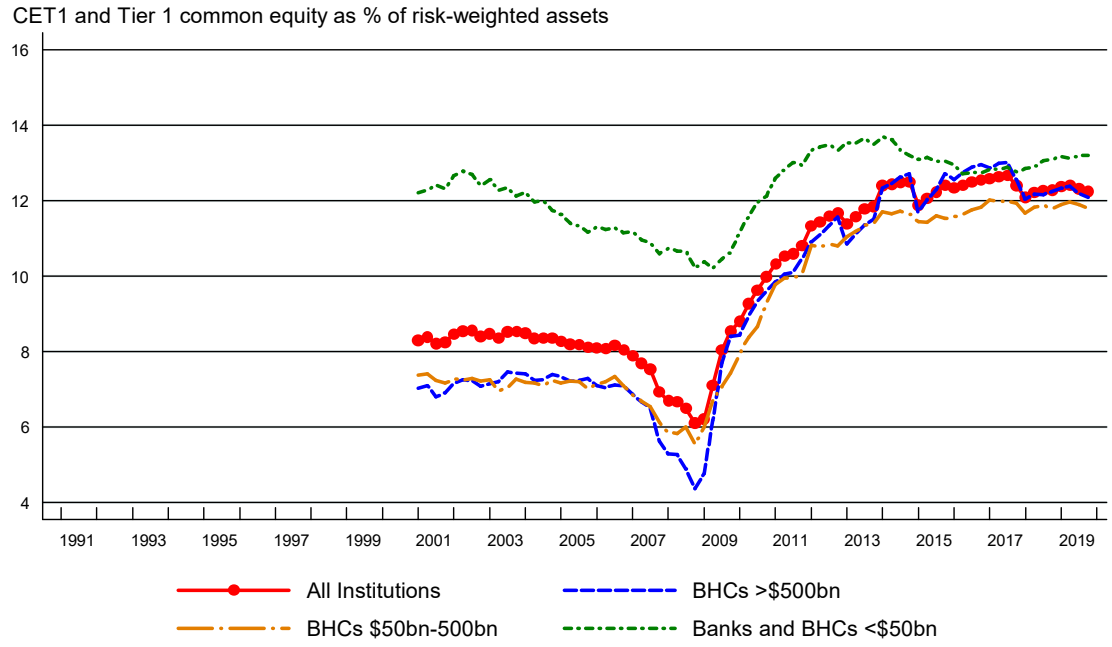
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail



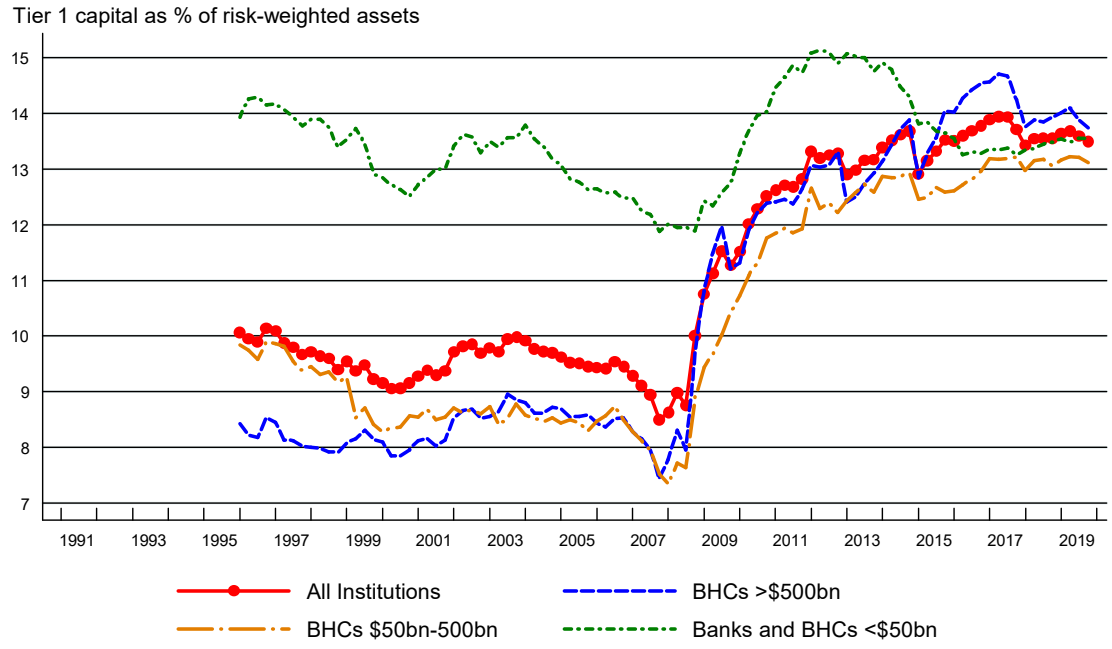
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

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.

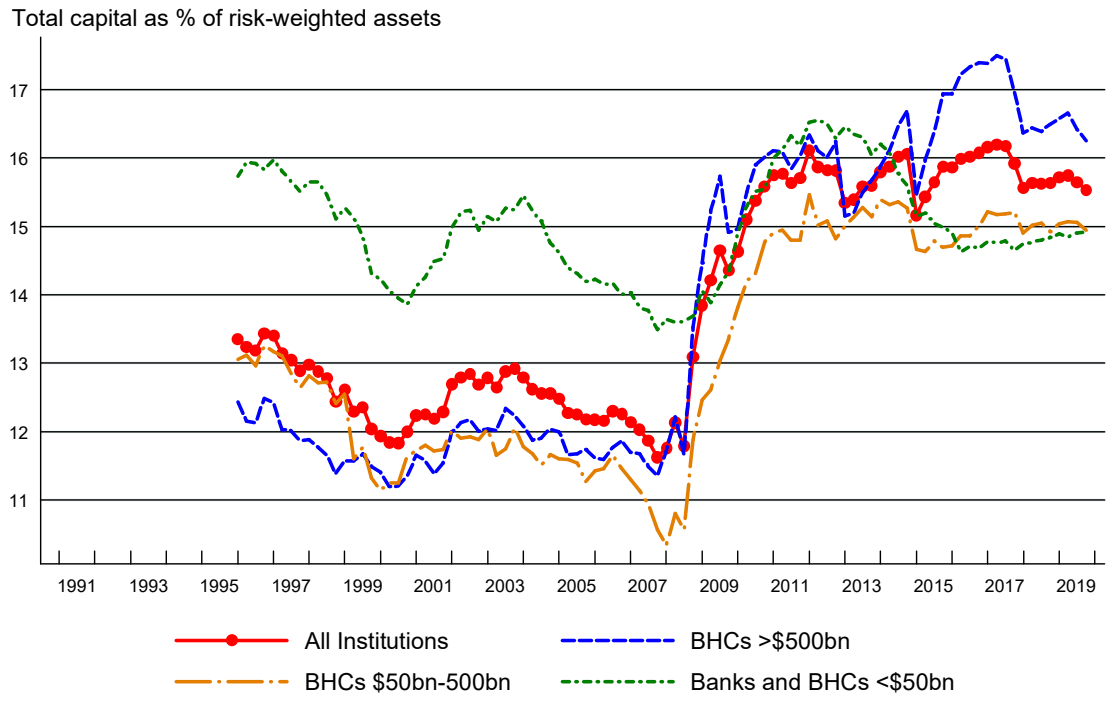
CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



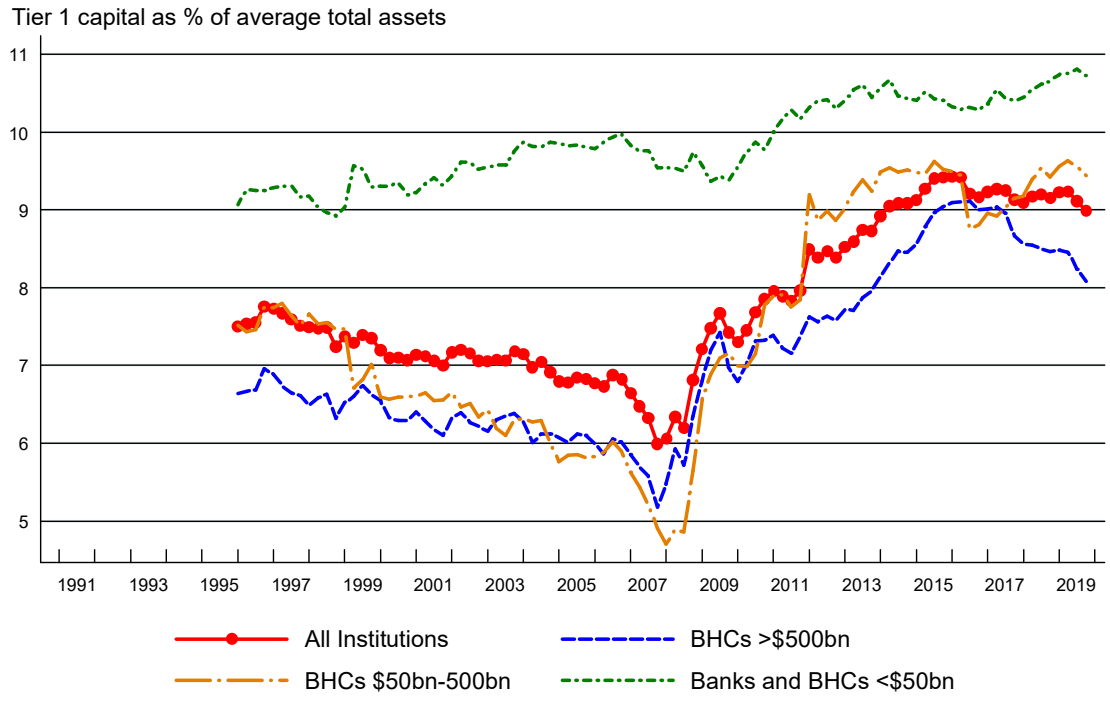
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio

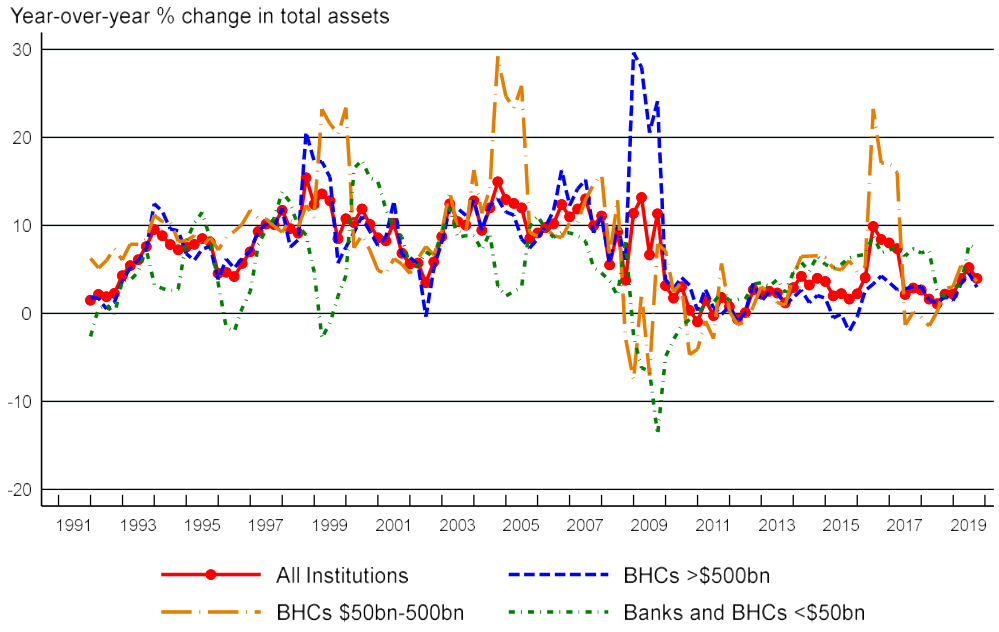


Leverage Ratio

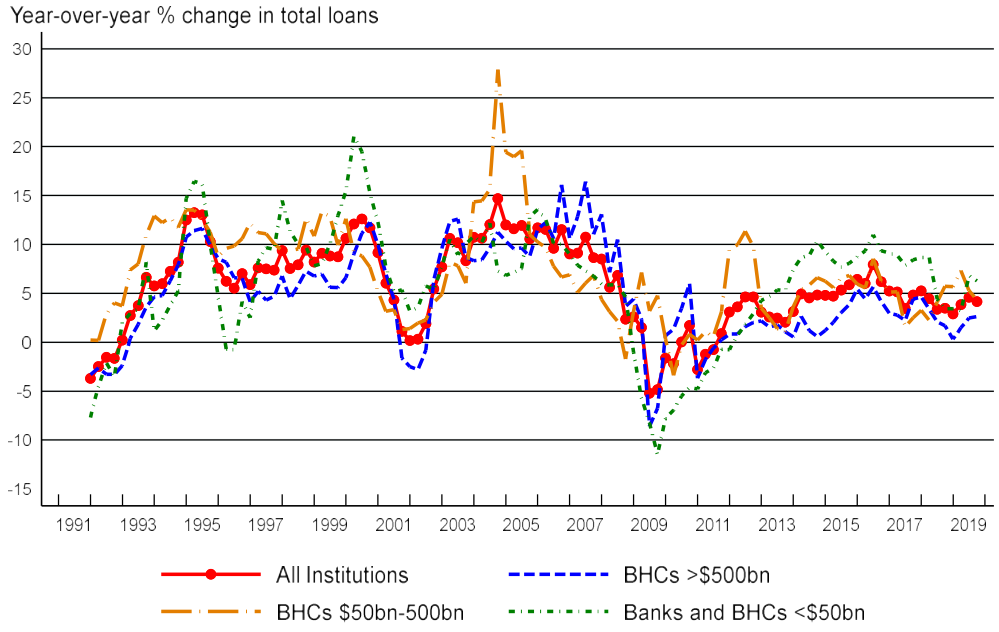


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms 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.

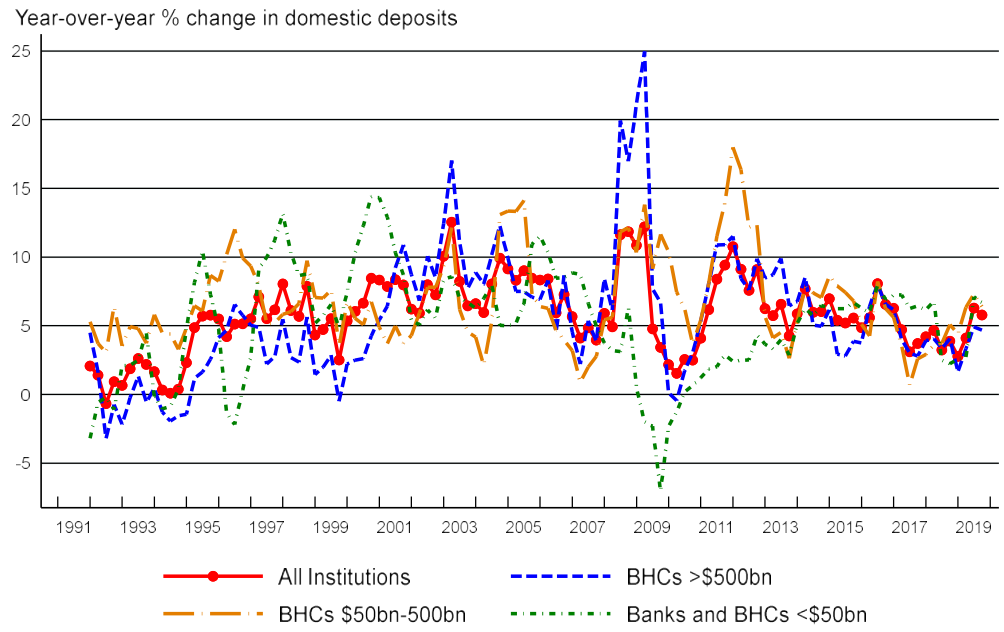
Asset Growth Rate



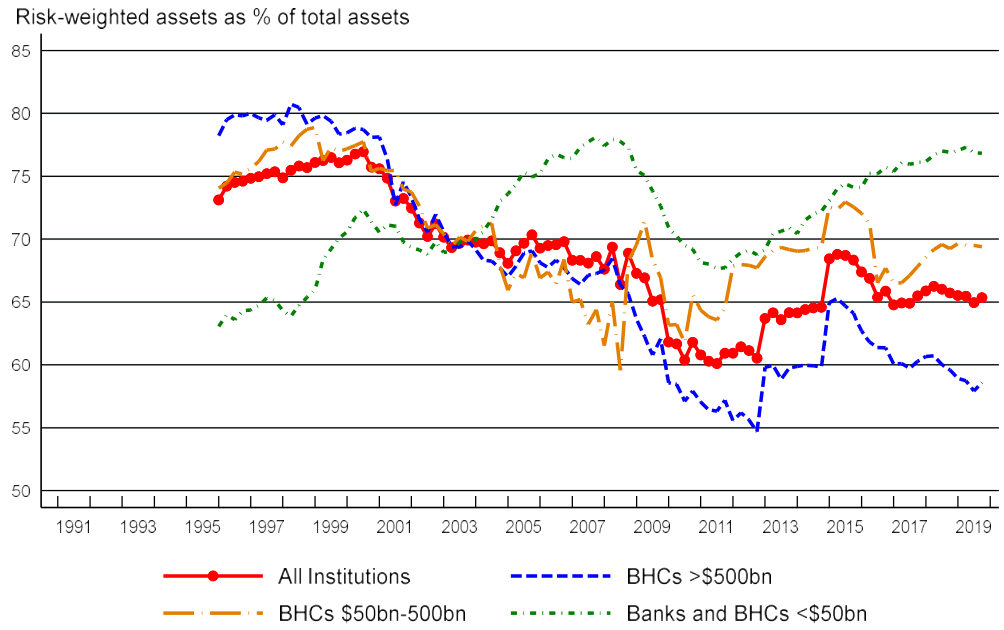
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate



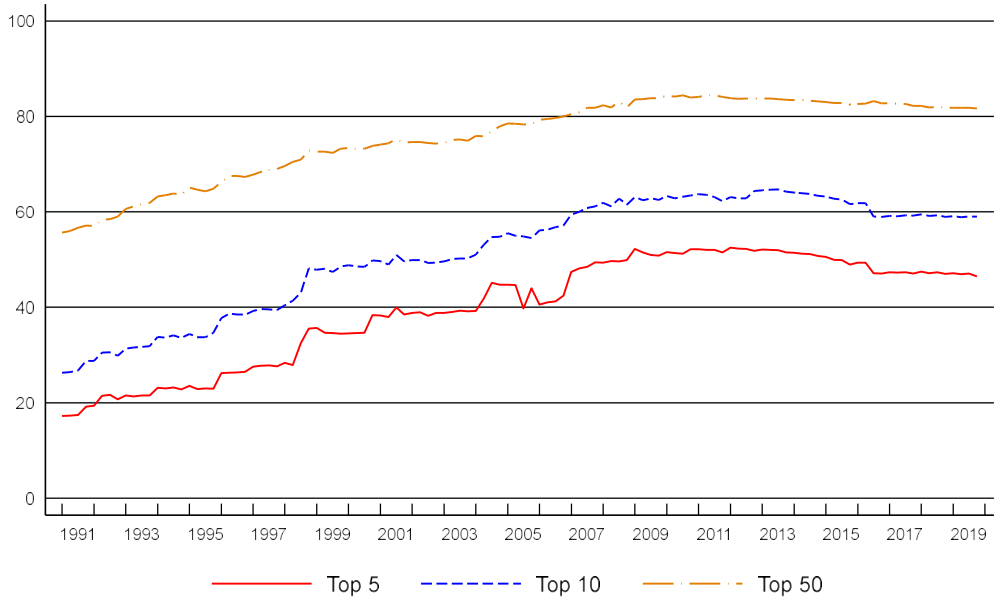
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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 IHCs[5] 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

First Quarter 2018

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$500bn in total assets as of the current quarter[2], for BHCs with $50bn-500bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Return on Assets and Return on Equity increased when compared to pre-2017:Q4 levels (see last quarter's report illustrating the tax-reform related 2017:Q4 drop in ROA and ROE).

- Noninterest income as a share of net operating revenue rose to 47.9% in 2018:Q1 from 45.3% in 2017:Q4.

- Non-performing loans as a percent of total loans continued their post-crisis decline from 1.23% in 2017:Q4 to 1.18% in 2018:Q1.

- The average Tier 1 capital ratio declined to 13.45% in 2018:Q1 from 13.73% in 2017:Q4 and 13.95% in 2017:Q3.

[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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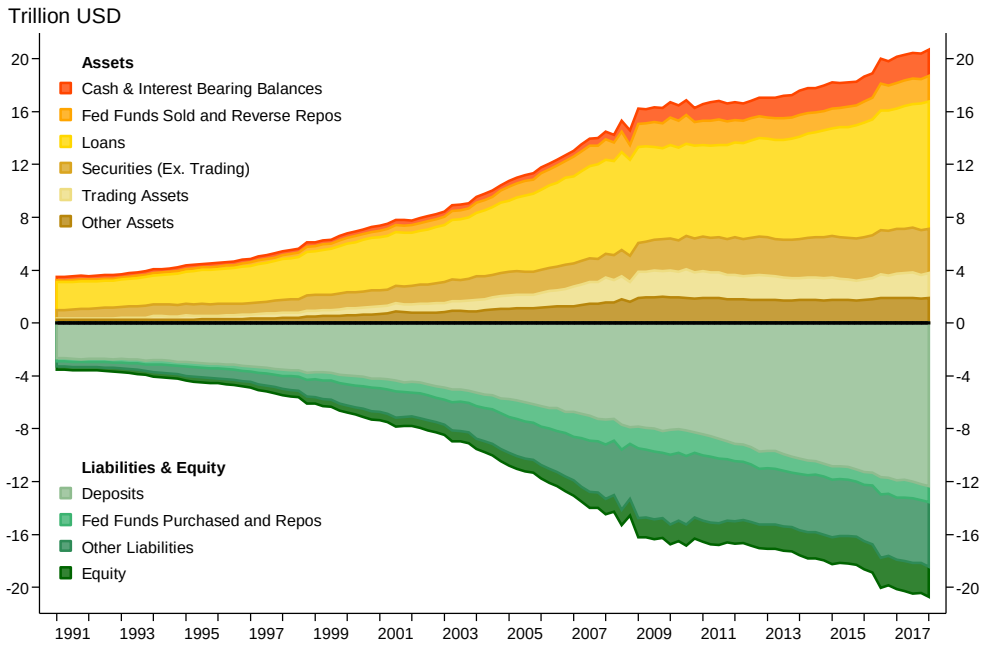
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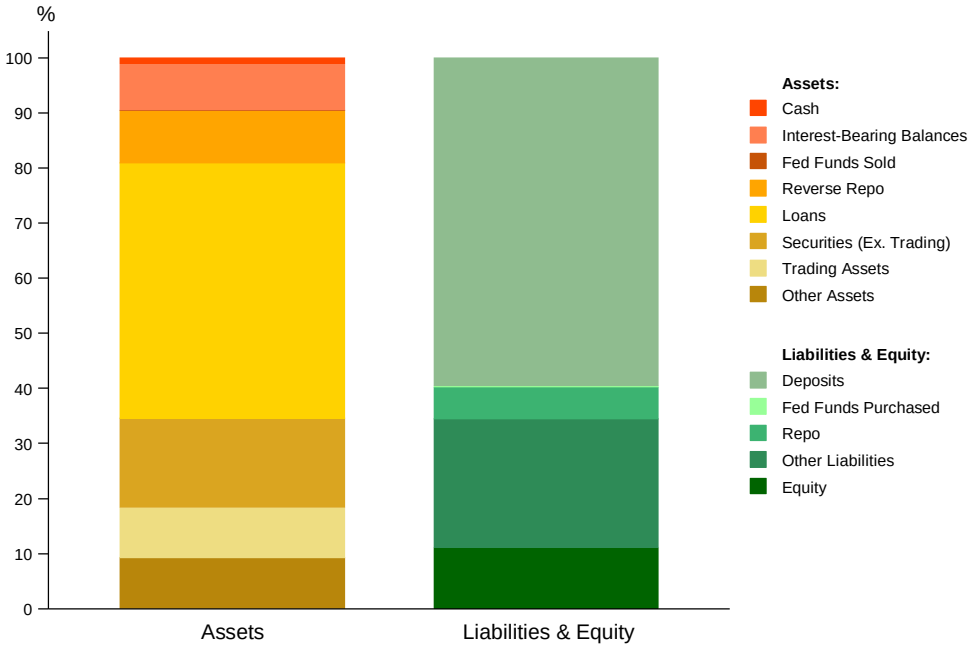
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

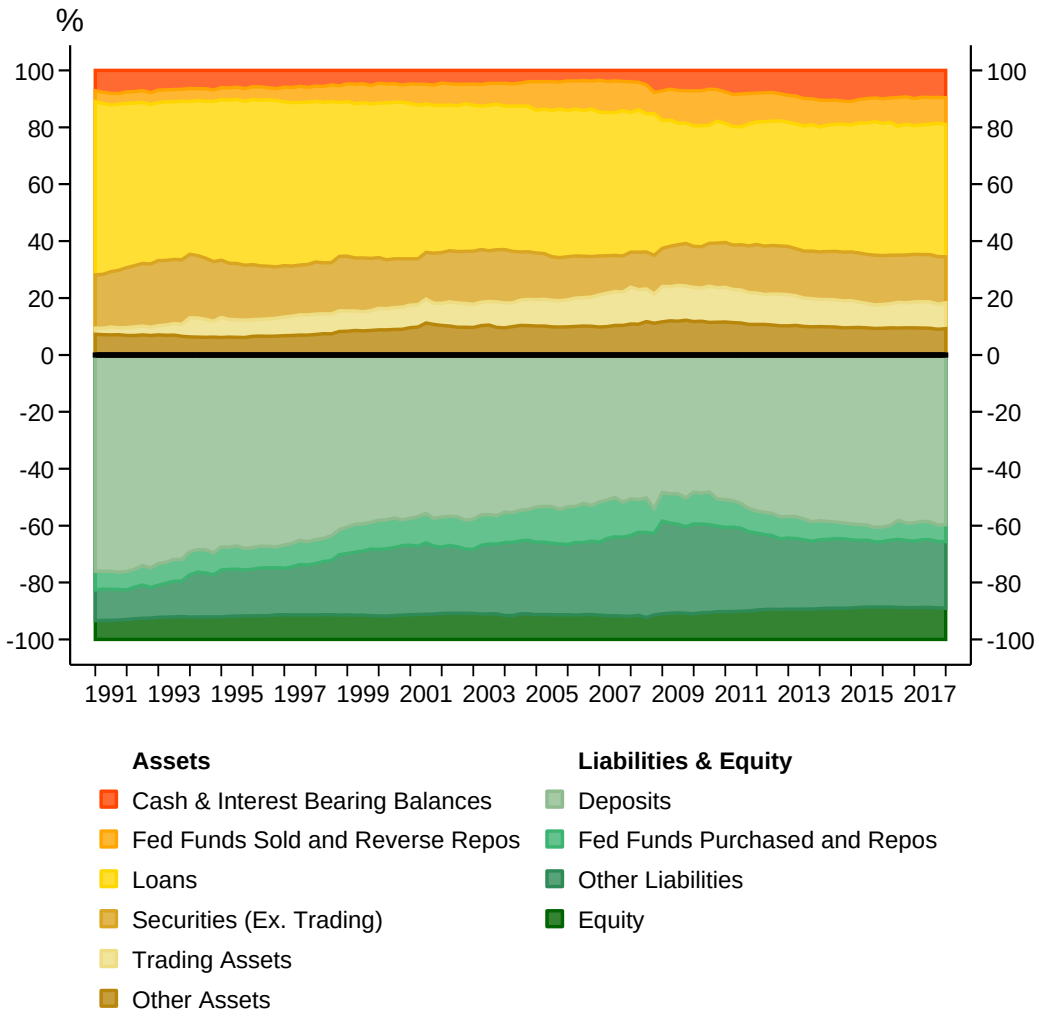
Balance Sheet Composition



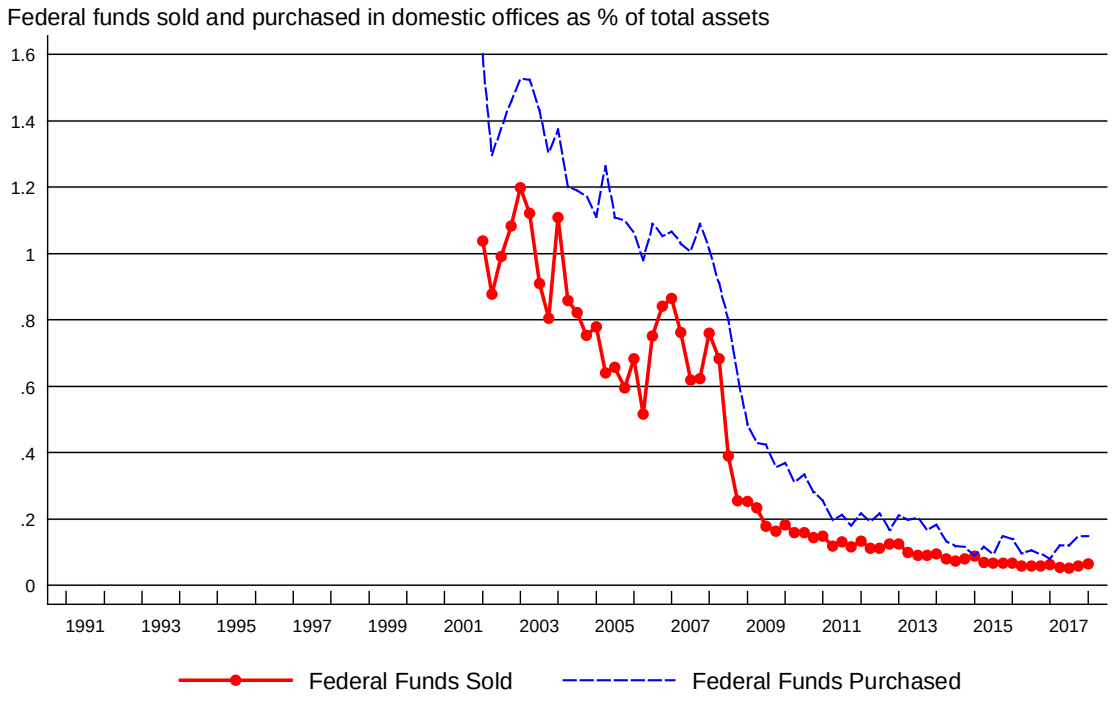
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



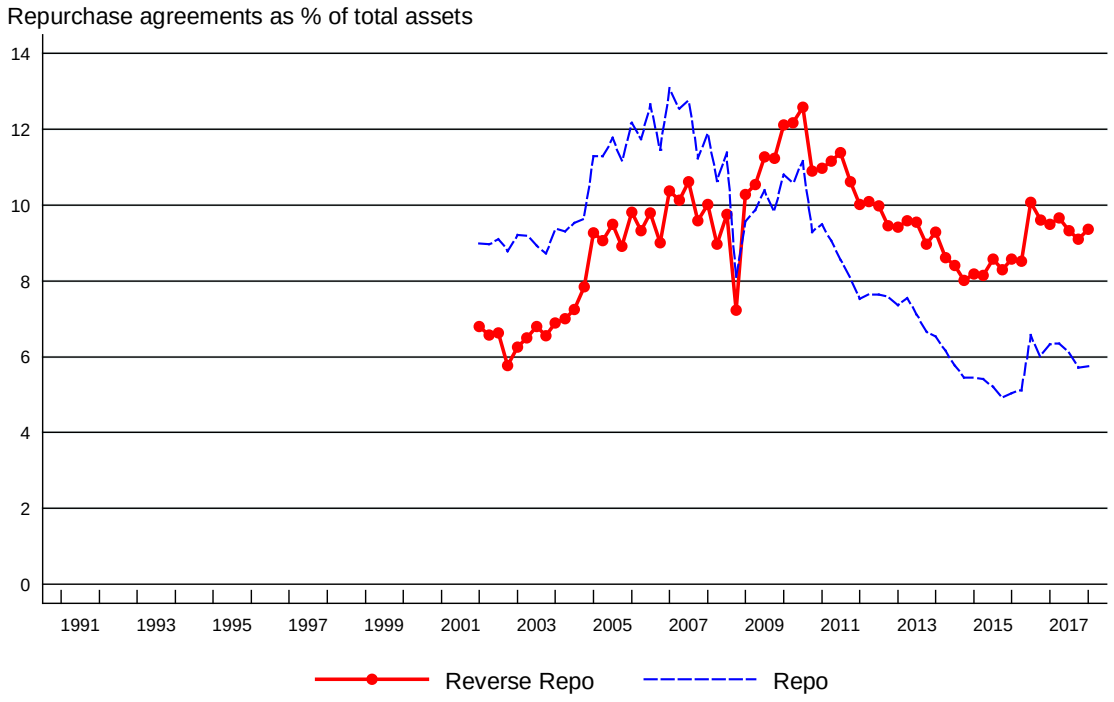
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

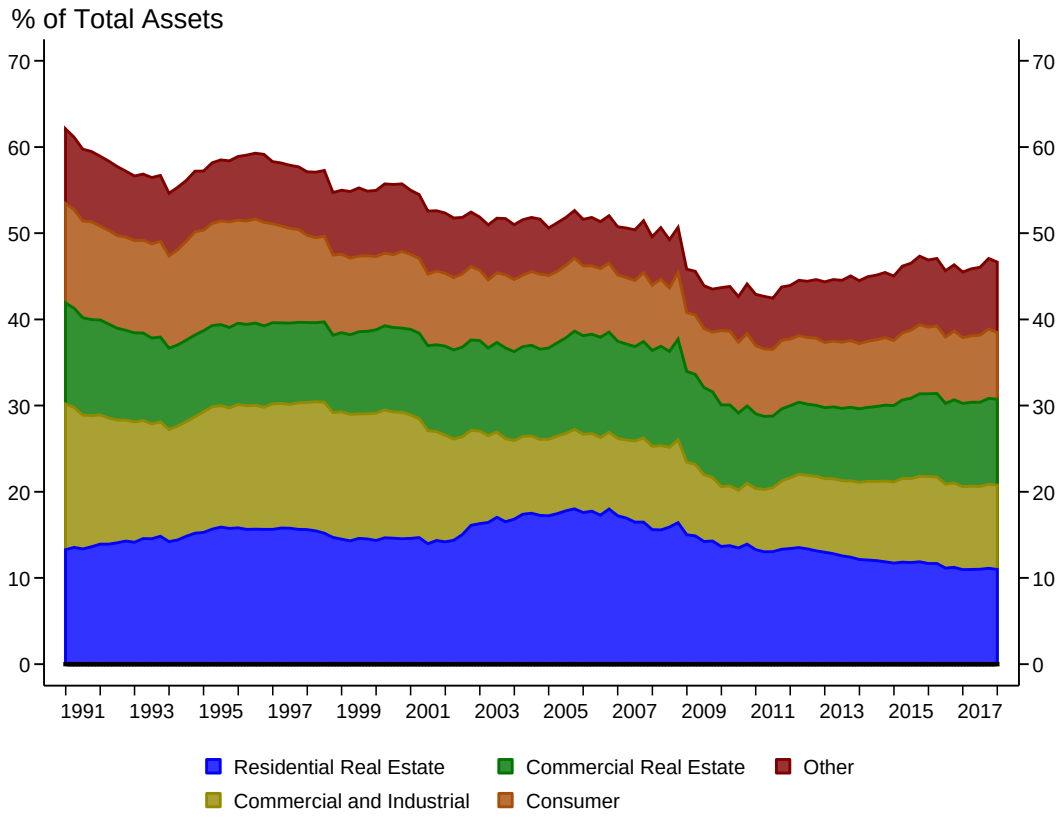


Repurchase Agreements

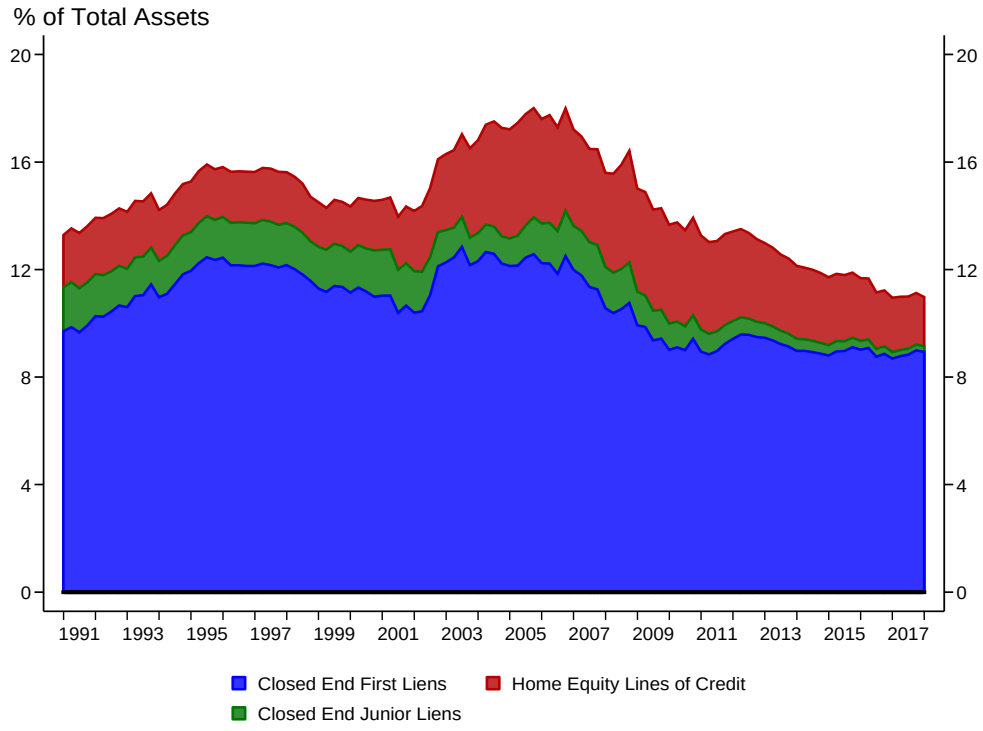


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

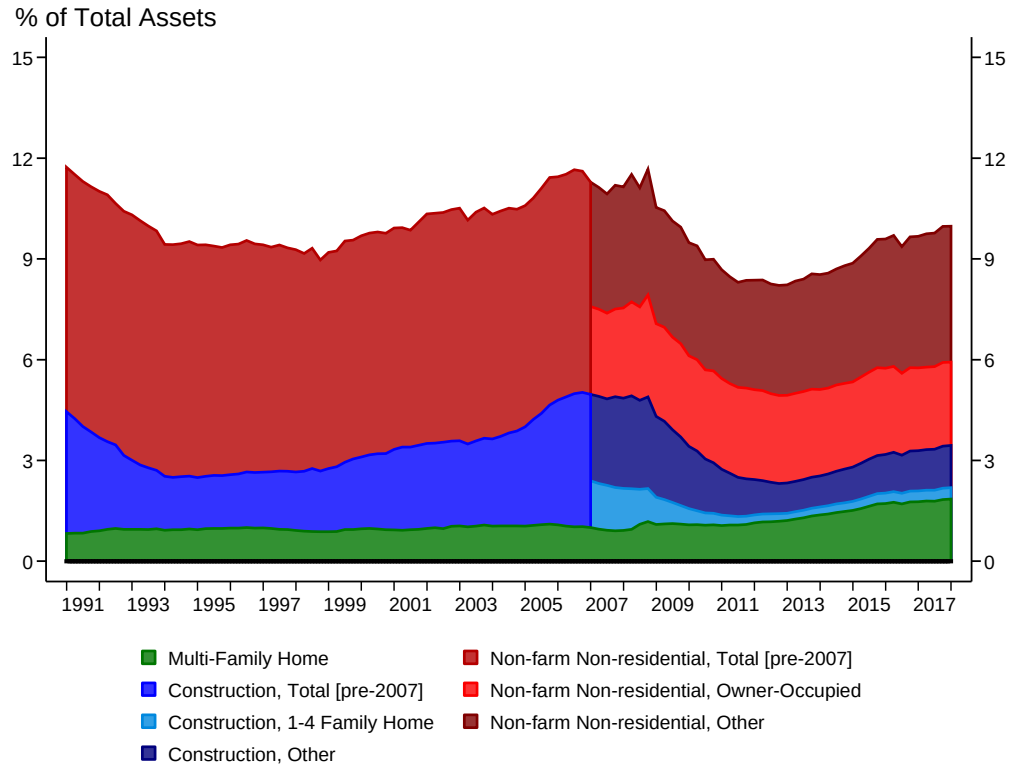
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
2013
2015
2017
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

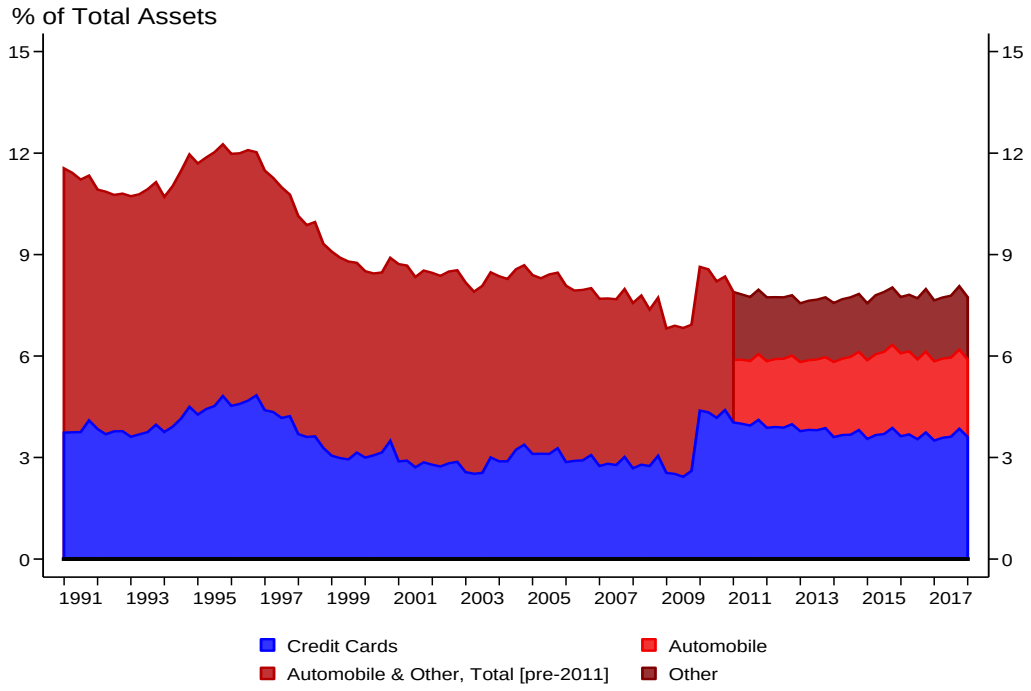
Residential Real Estate Loans



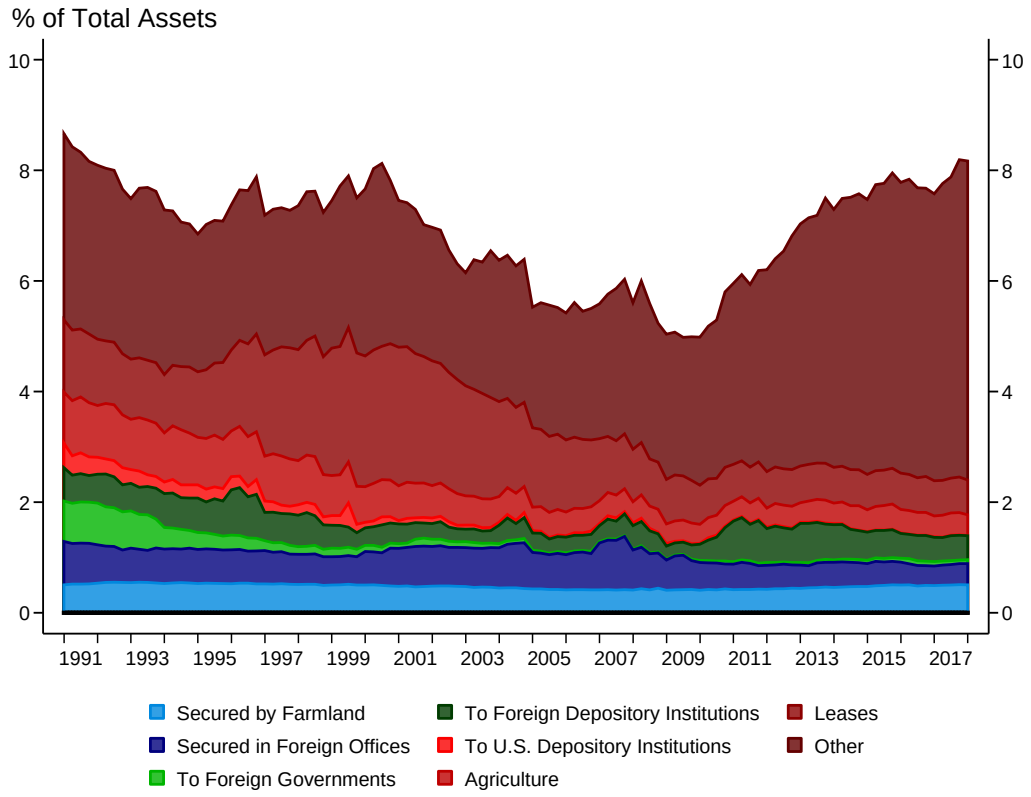
Commercial Real Estate Loans

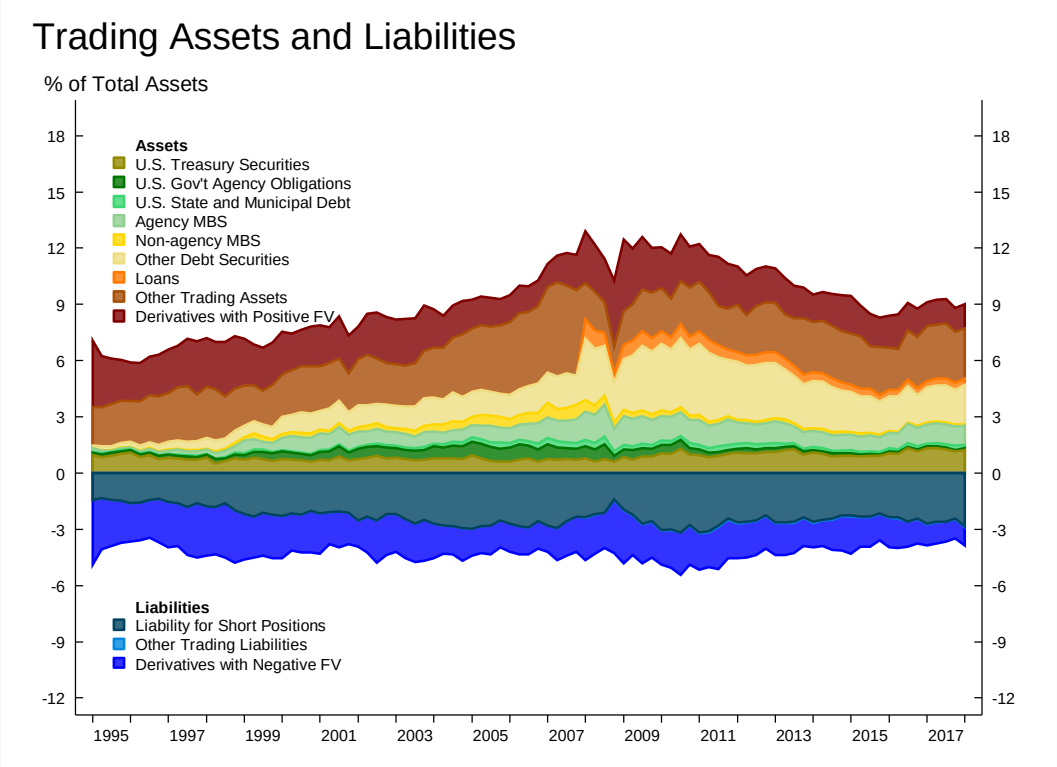


Consumer Loans

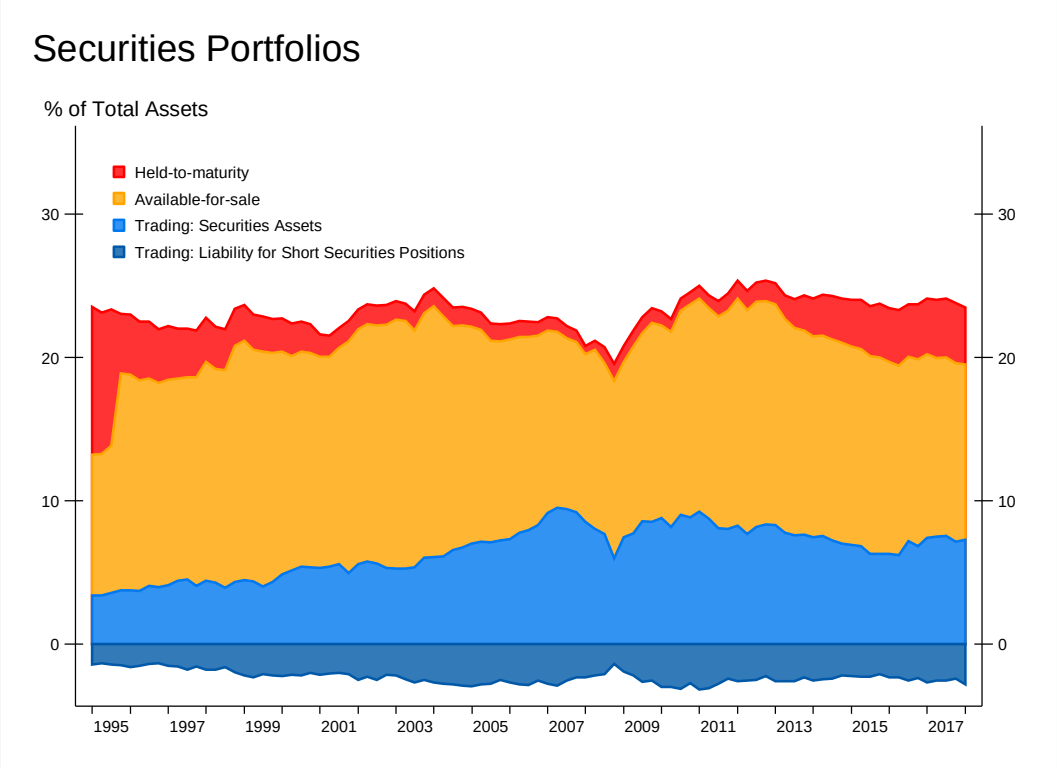


Other Loans



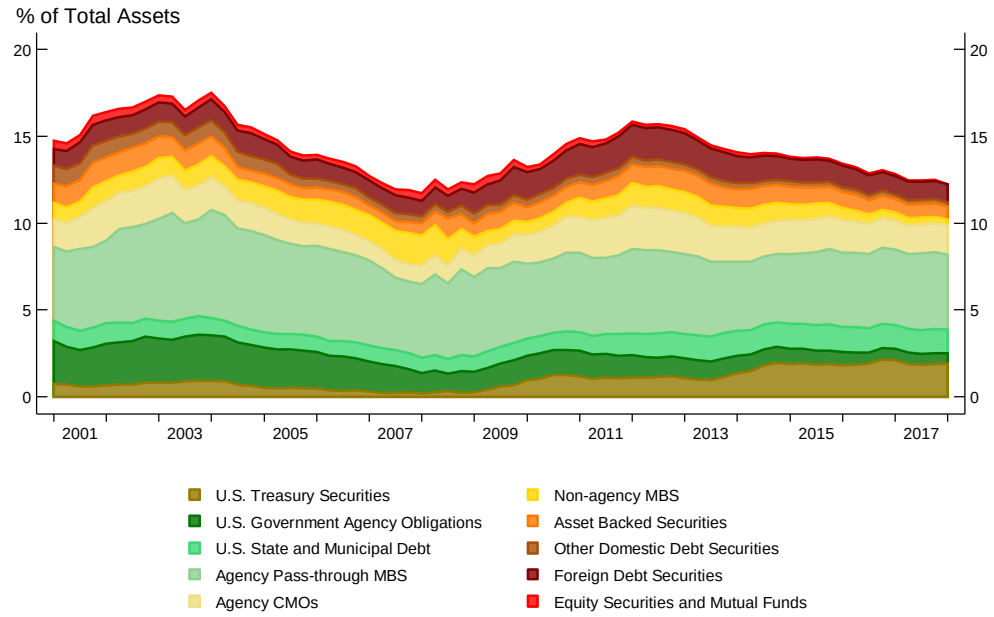


Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported average trading assets of $2 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters.

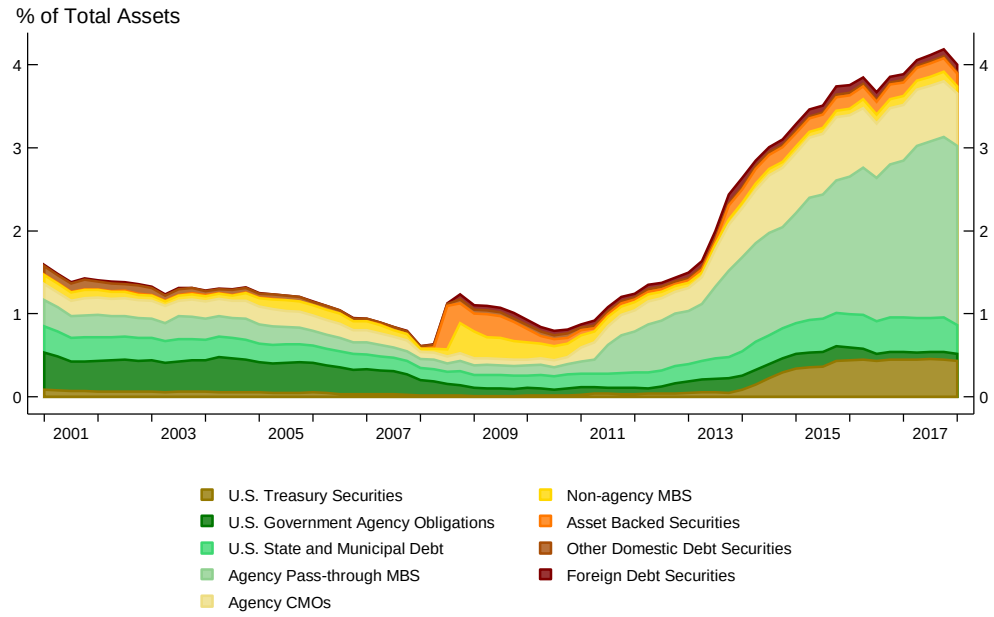


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities

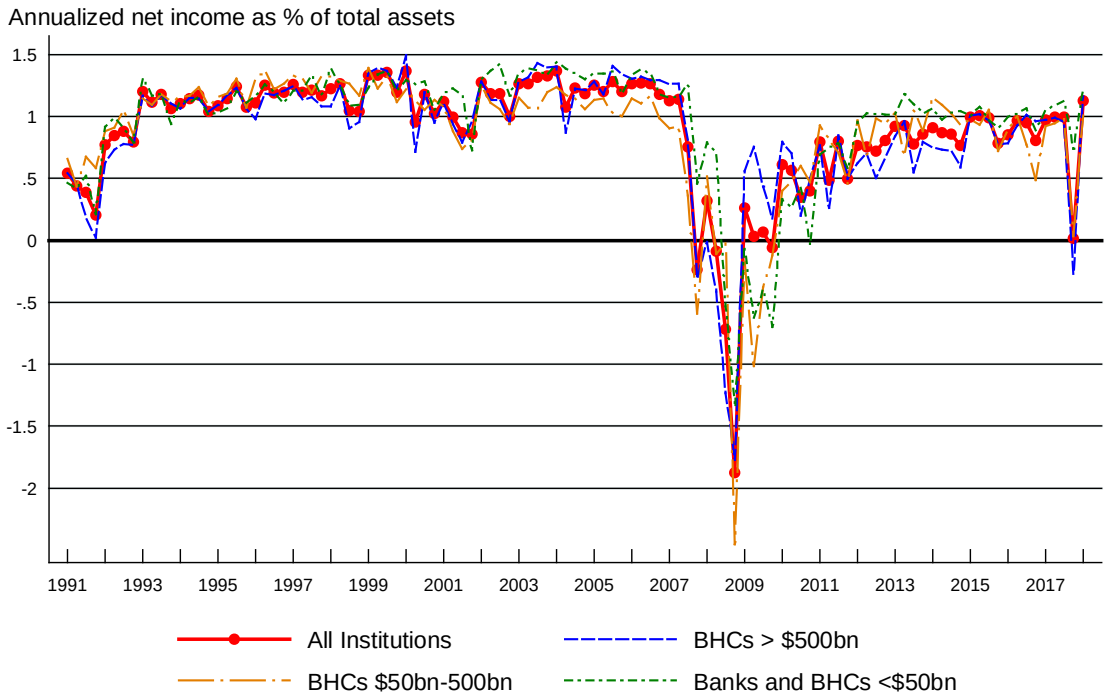


Held-to-Maturity Securities

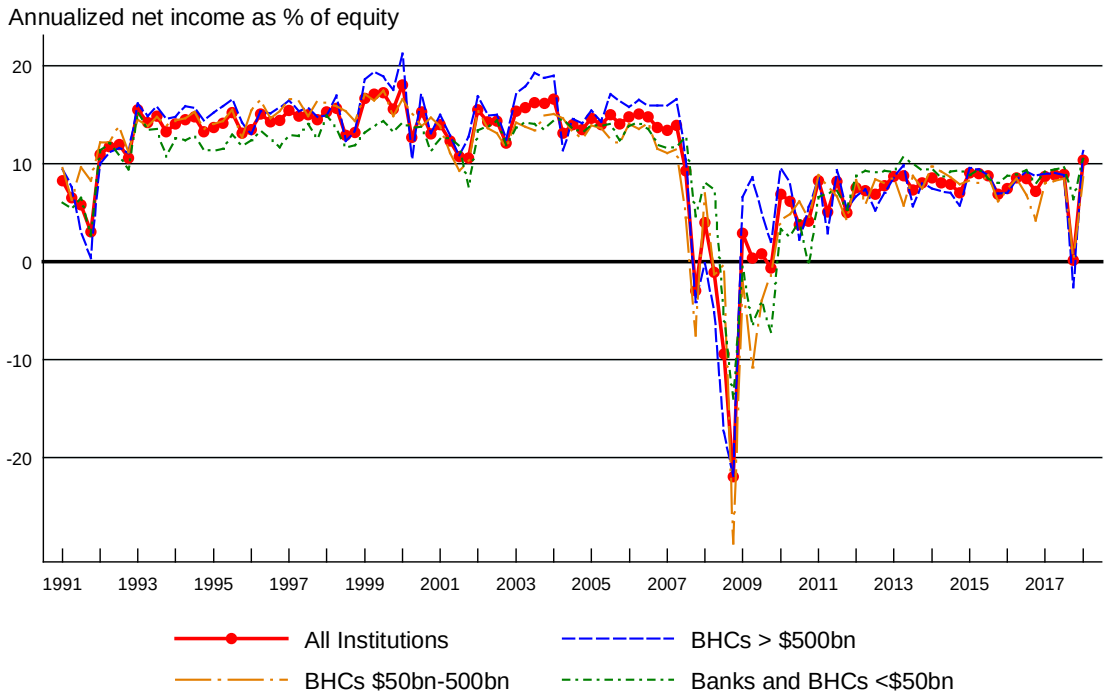


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

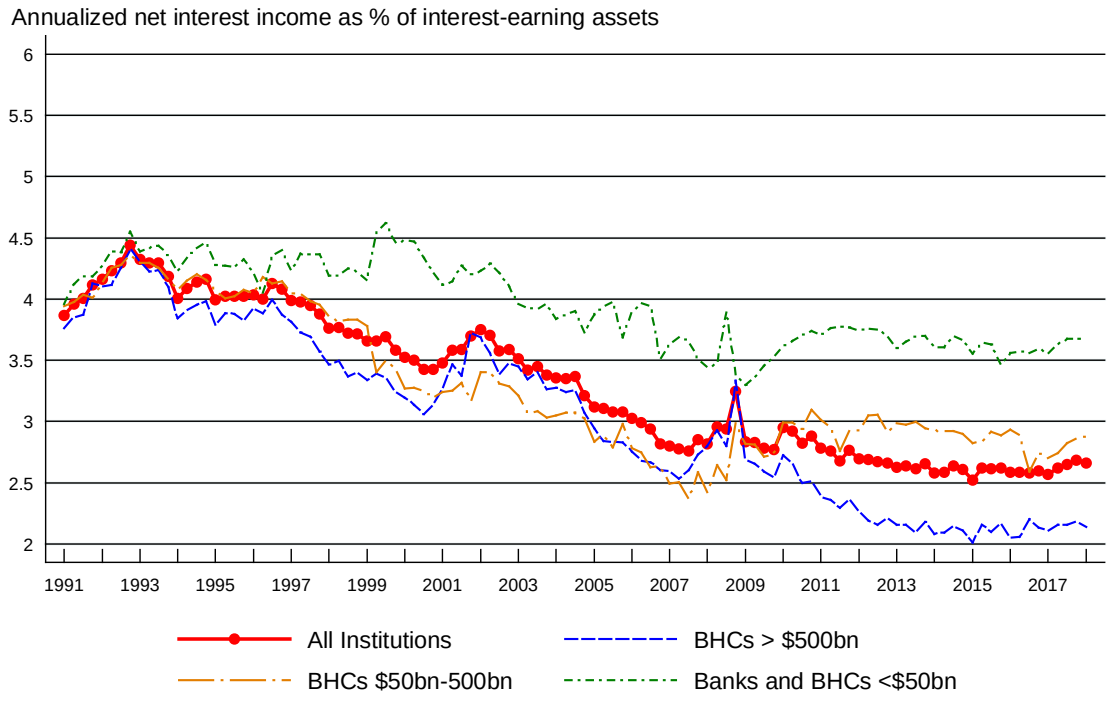
Return on Assets



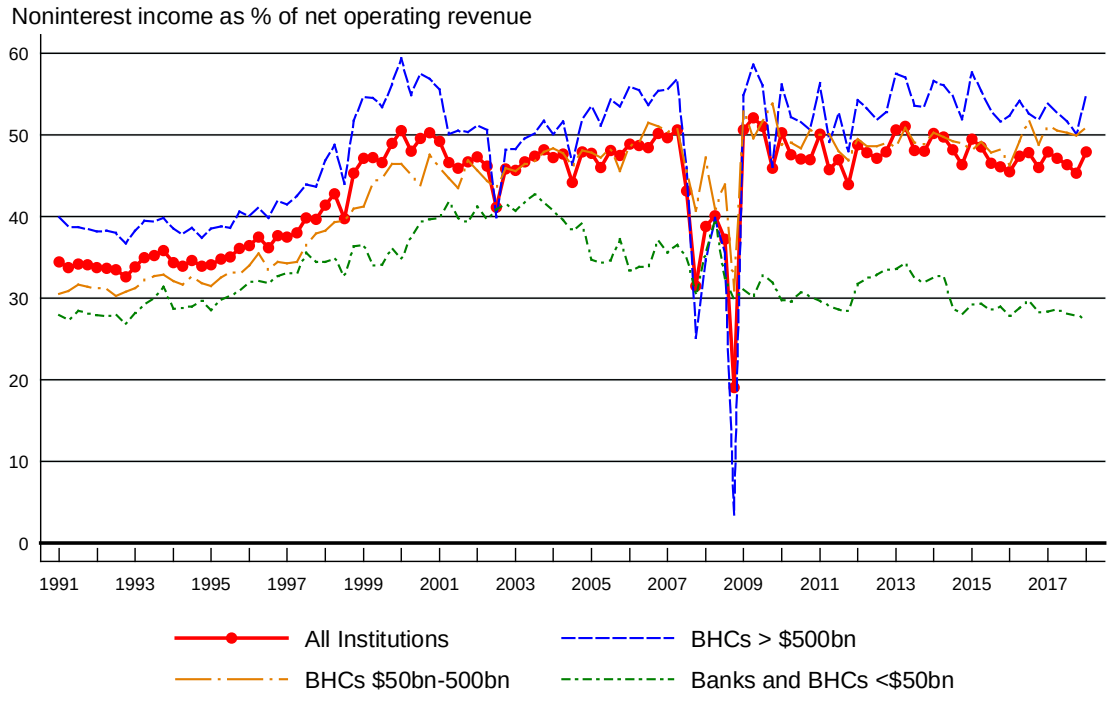
Return on Equity



Net Interest Margin

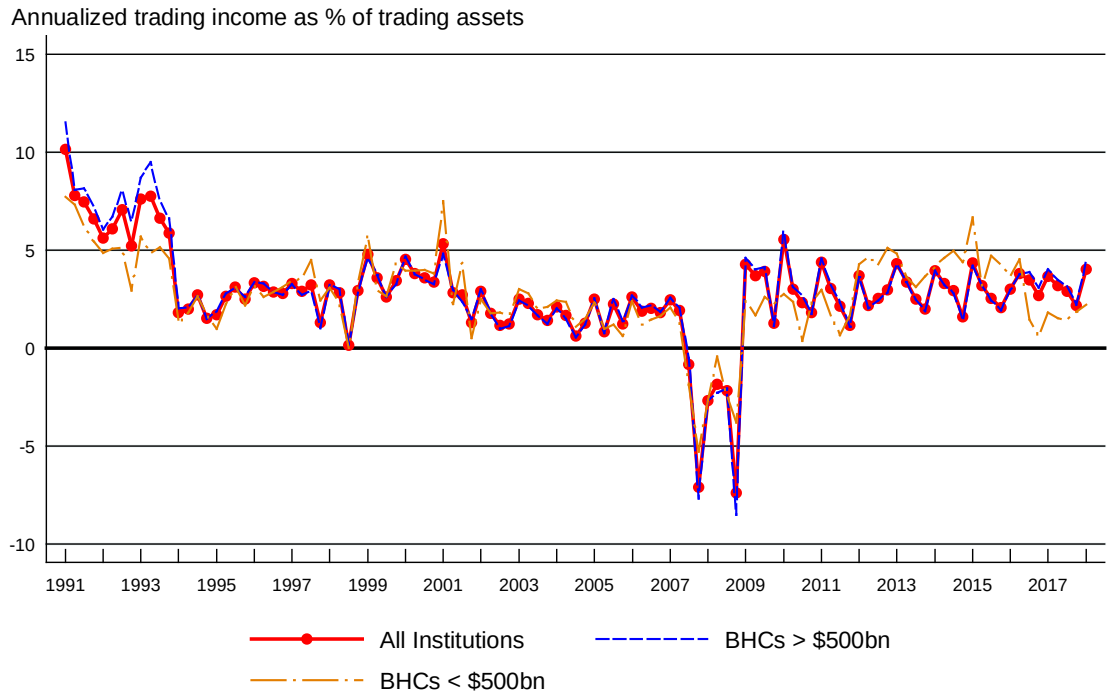


Noninterest Income Share

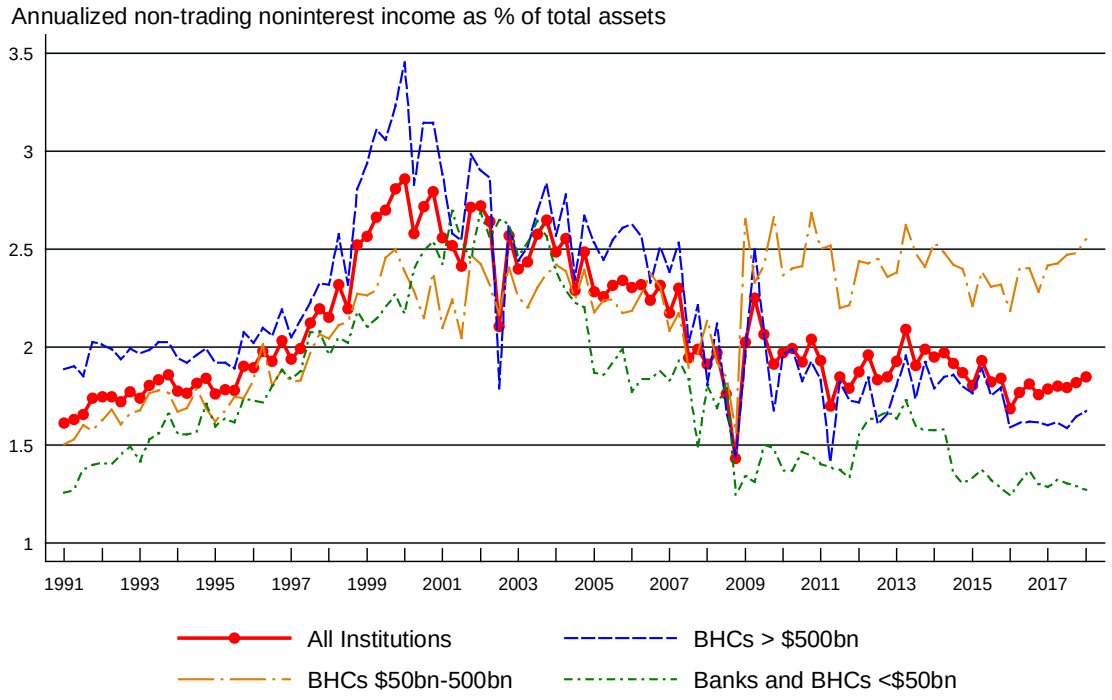


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

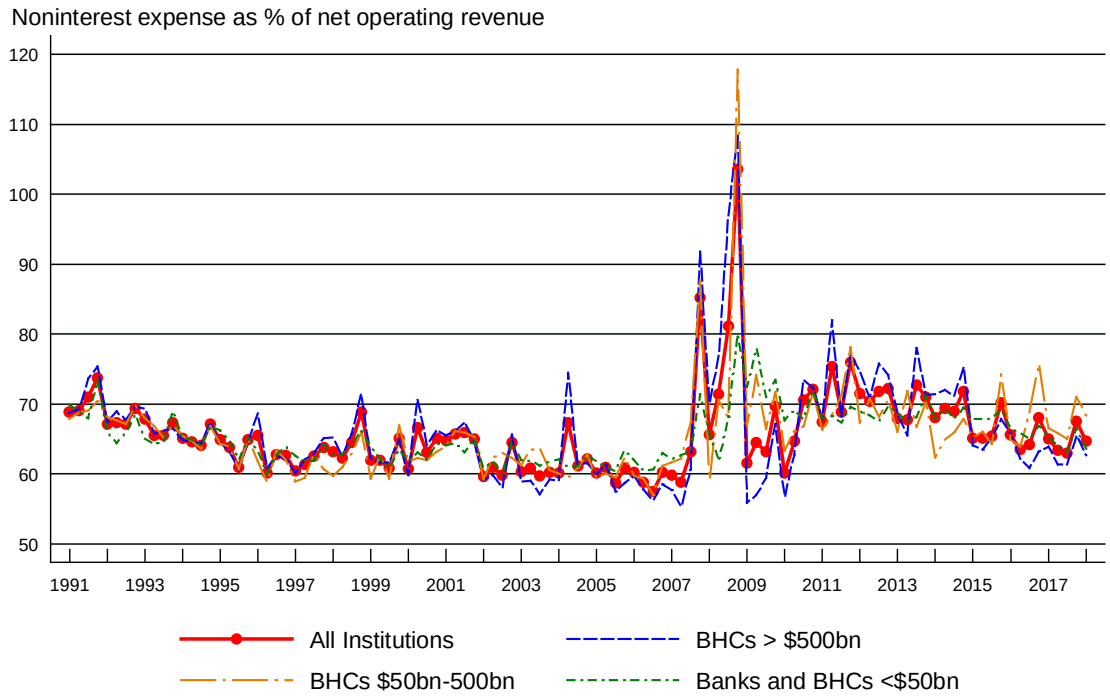
Return on Trading Assets



Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio

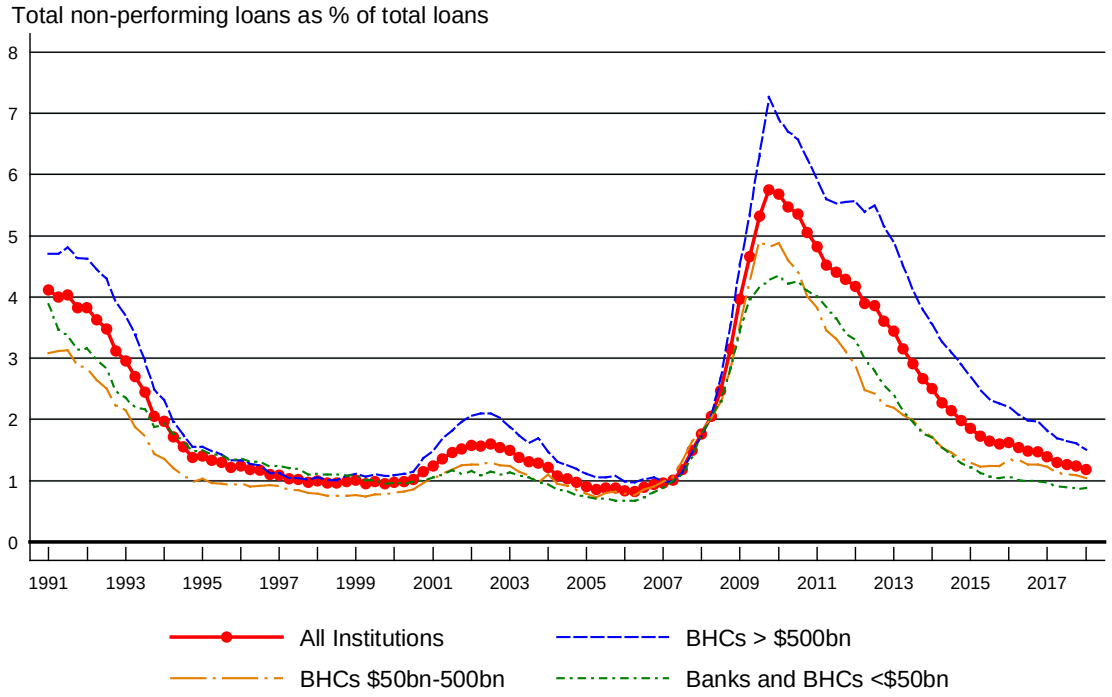


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

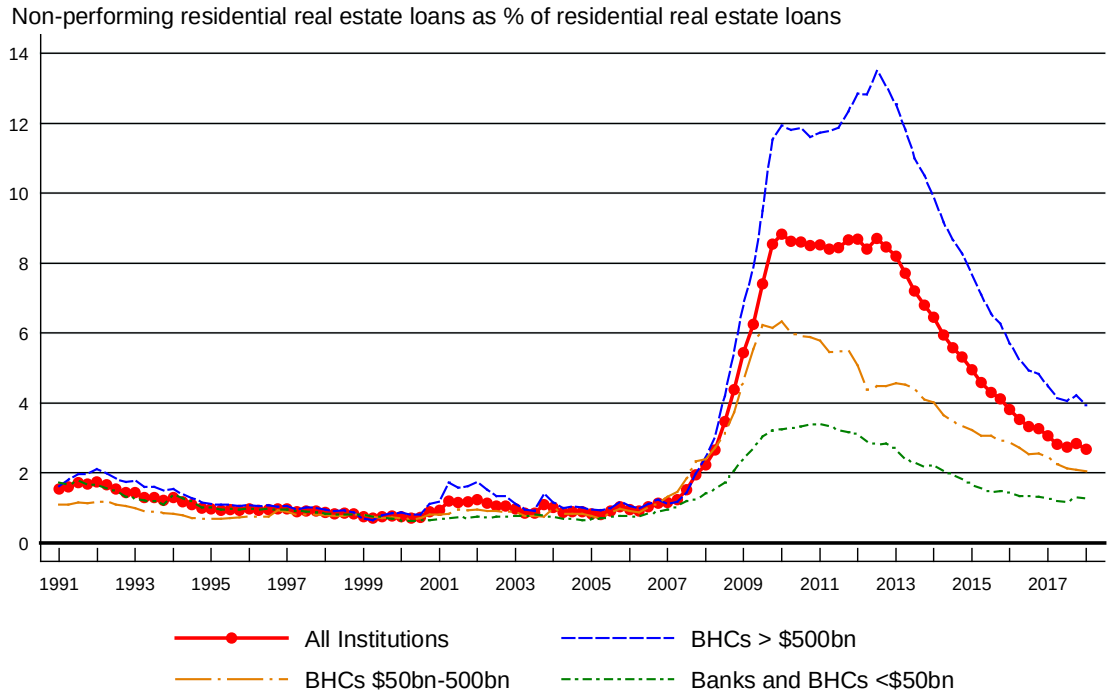
3. Loan Performance

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

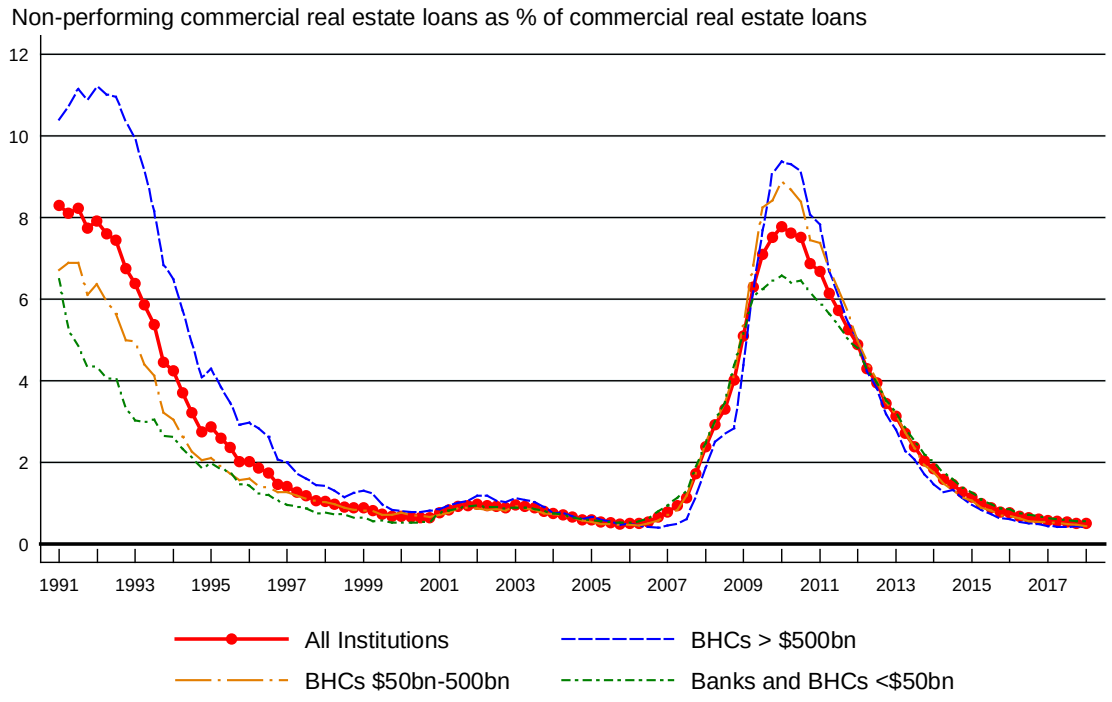
Non-performing Loans



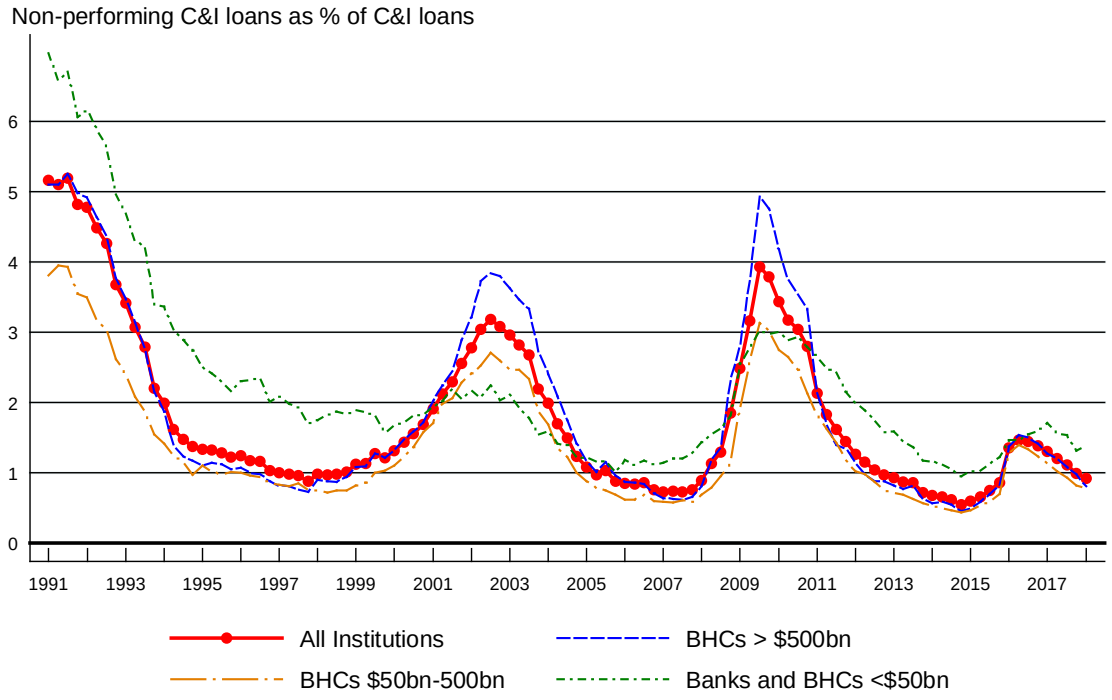
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



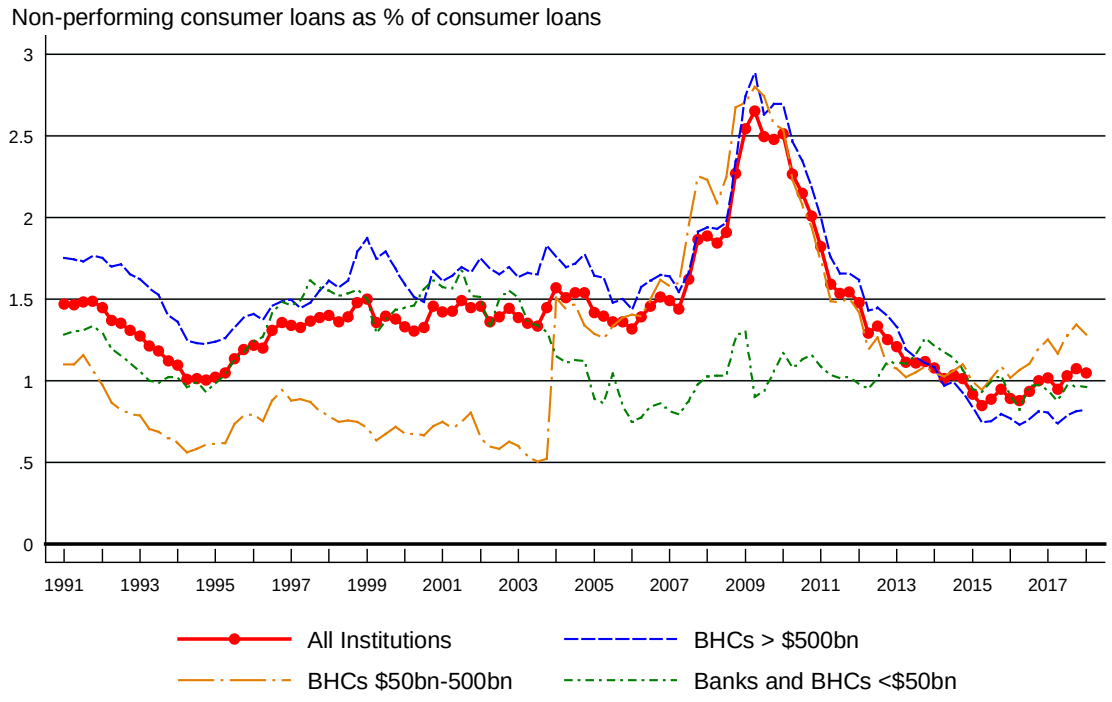
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



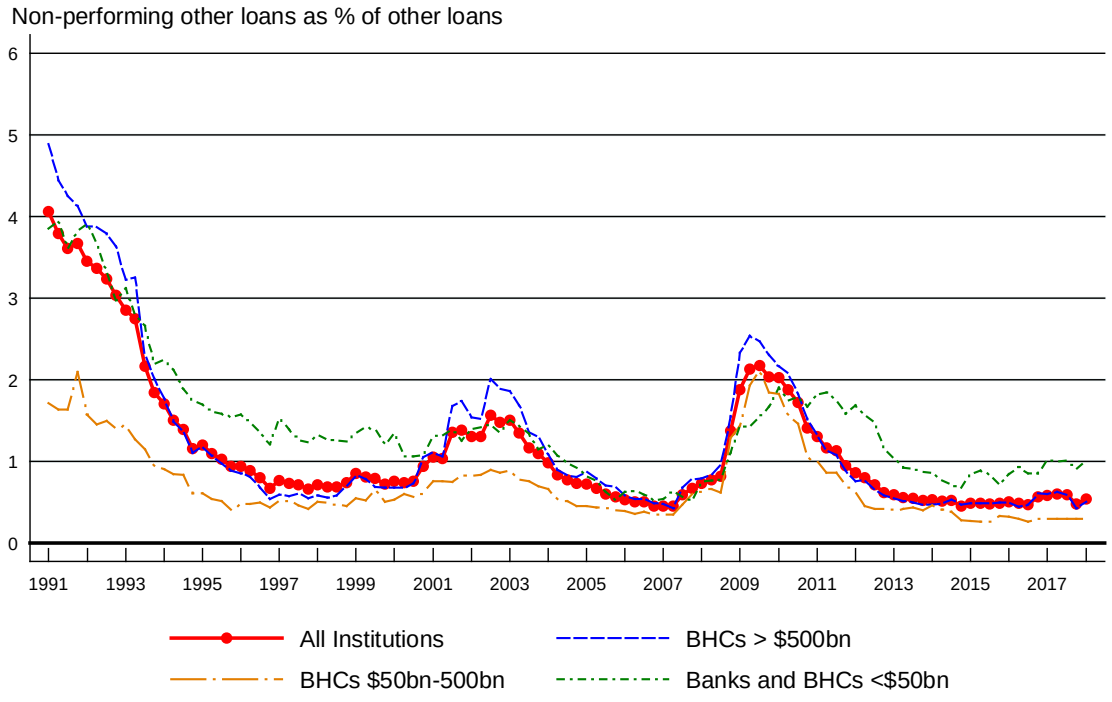
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



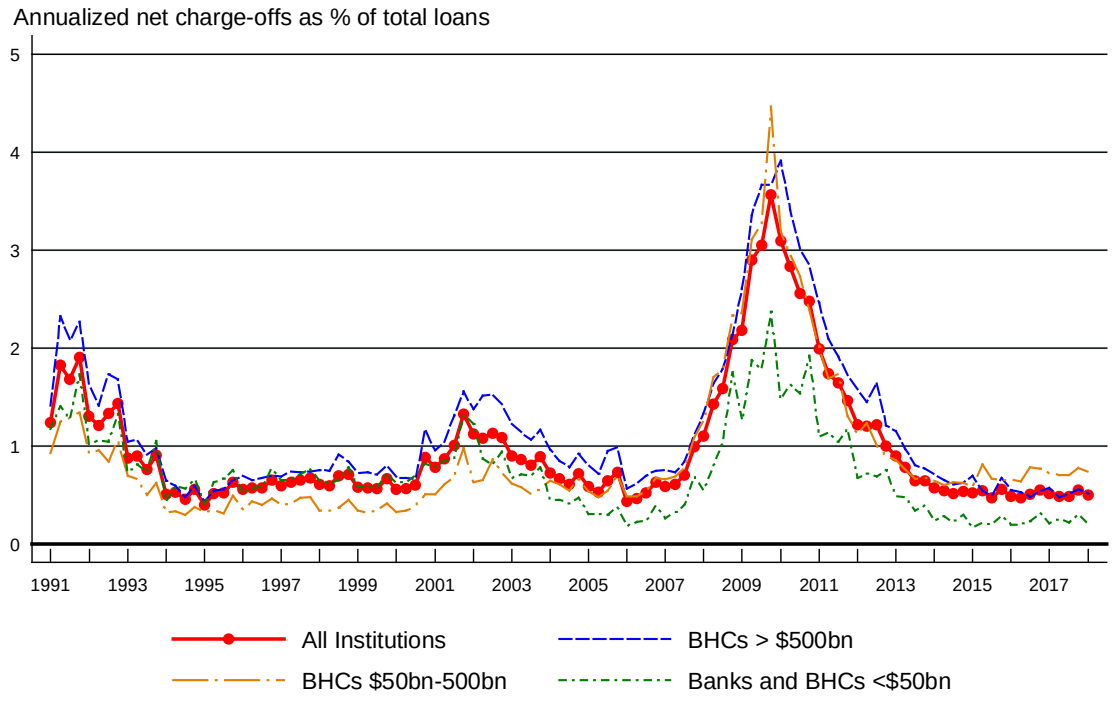
Non-performing Consumer Loans



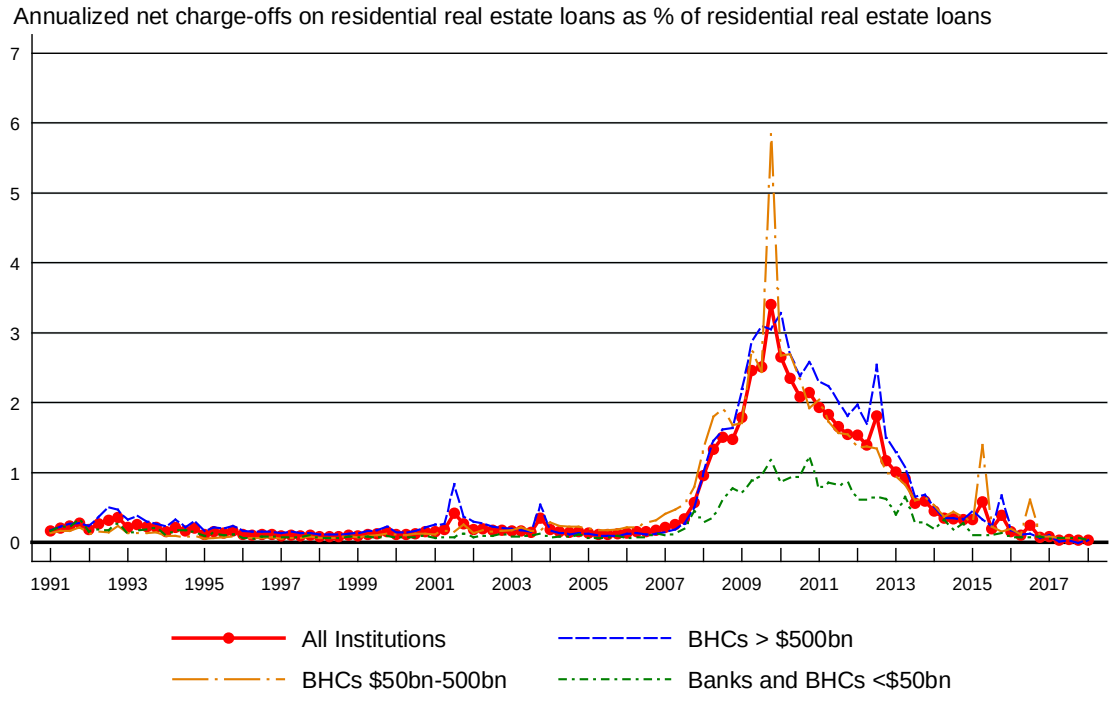
Non-performing Other Loans



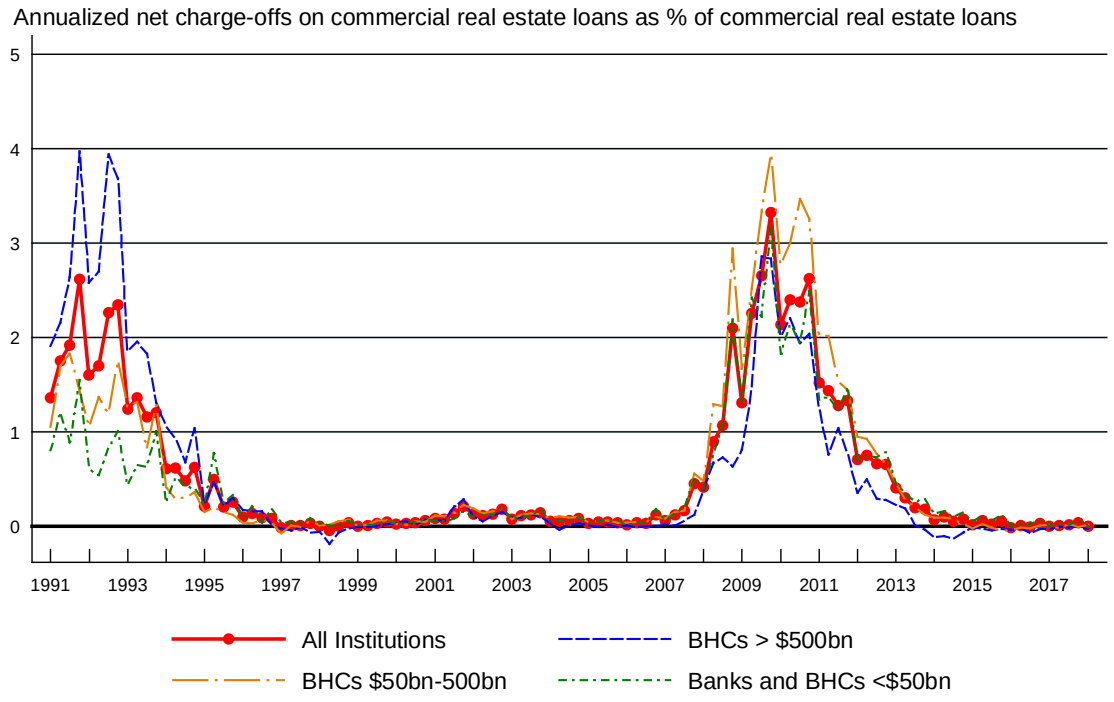
Net Charge-offs



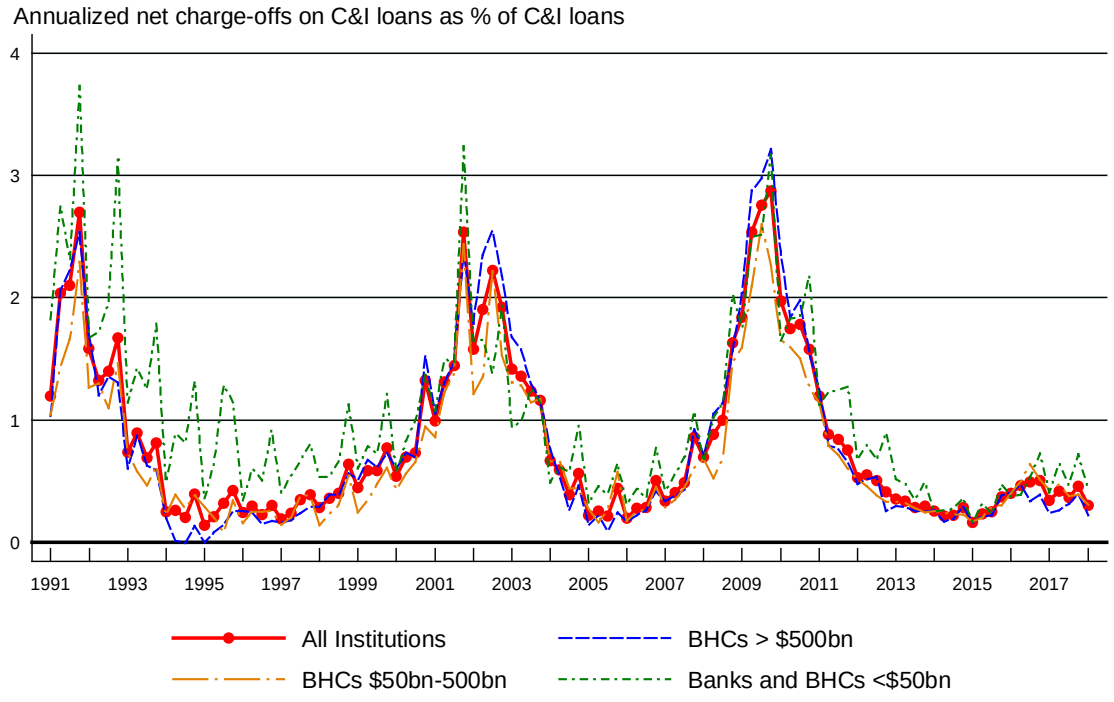
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



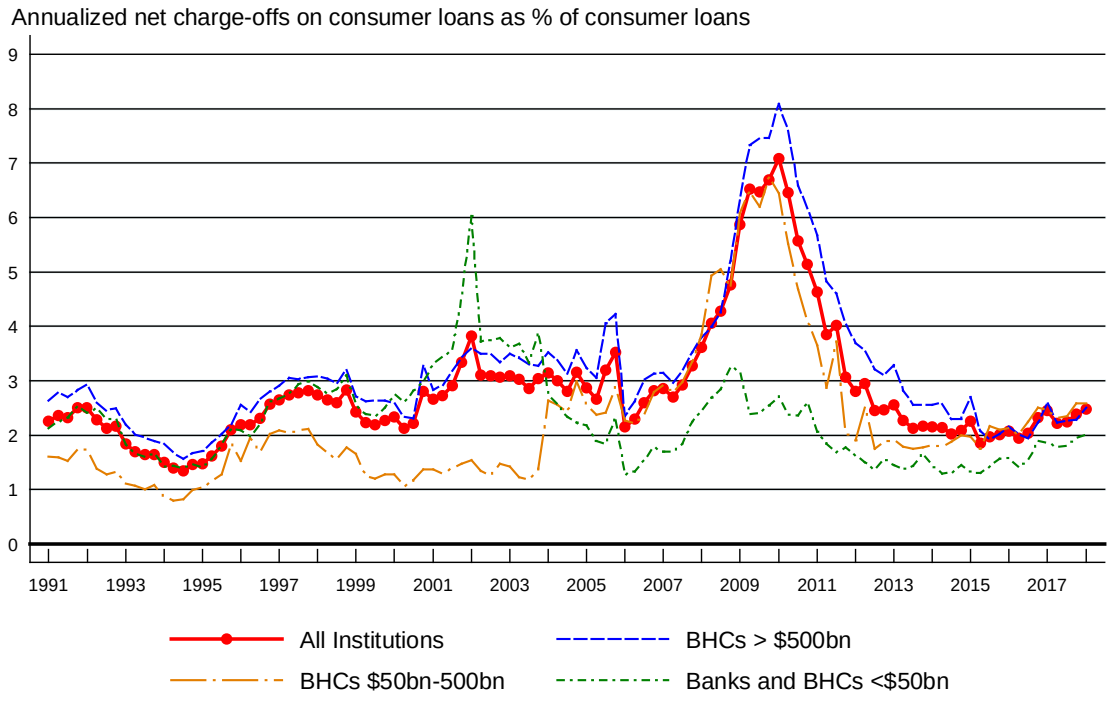
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



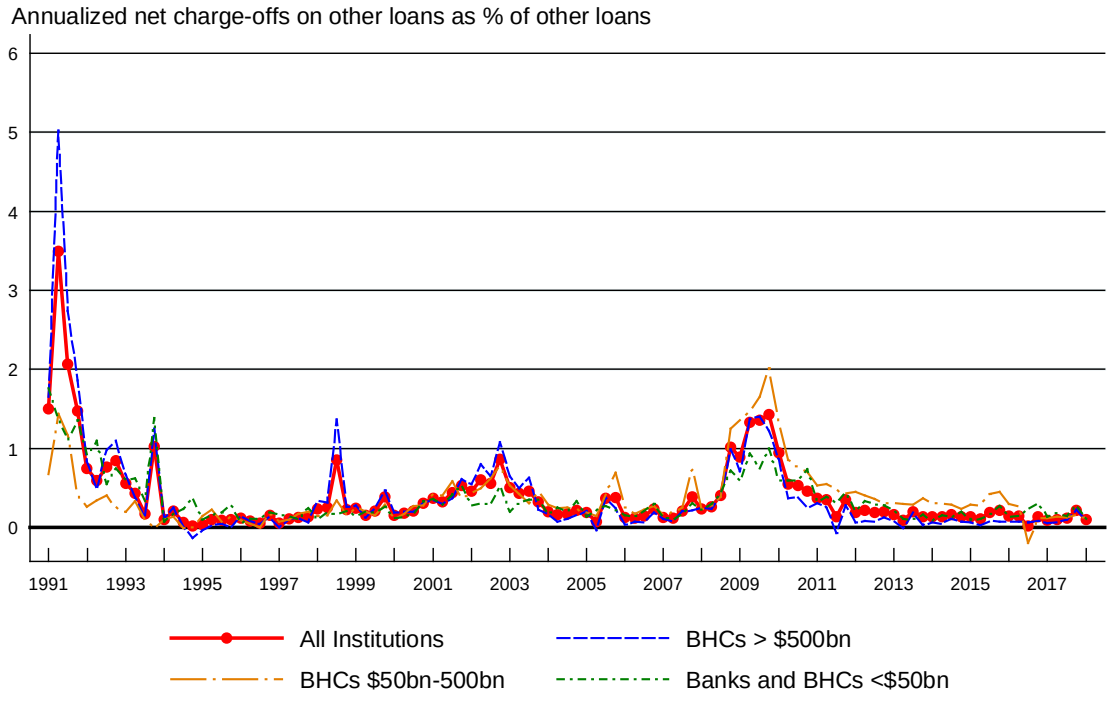
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



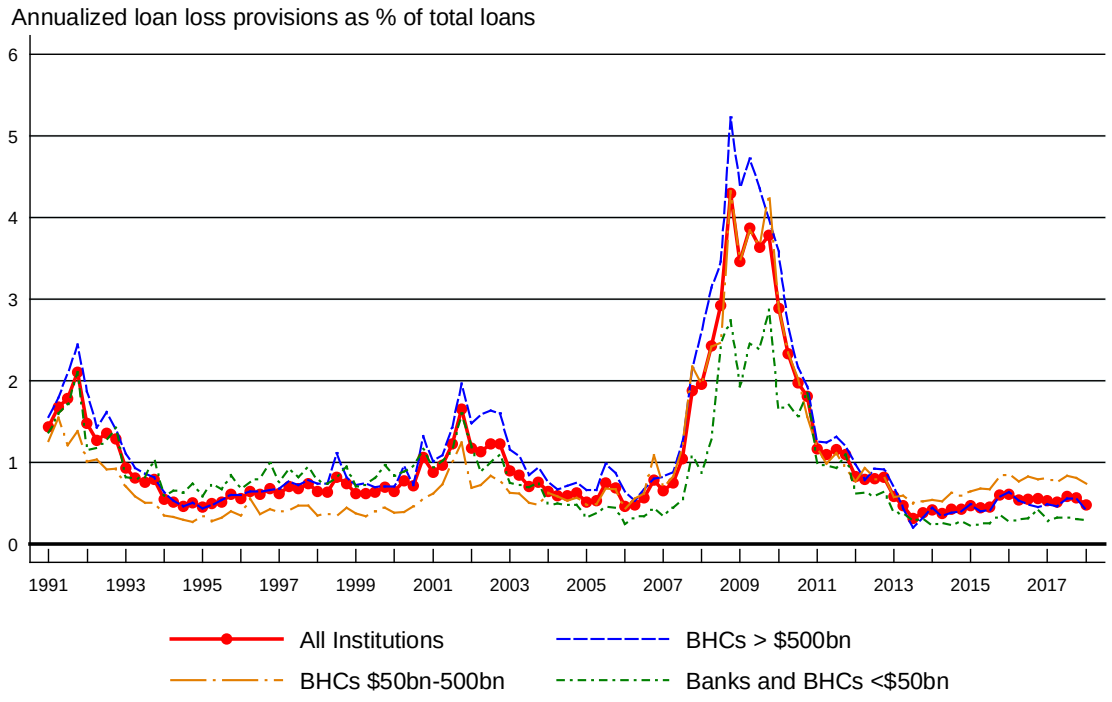
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



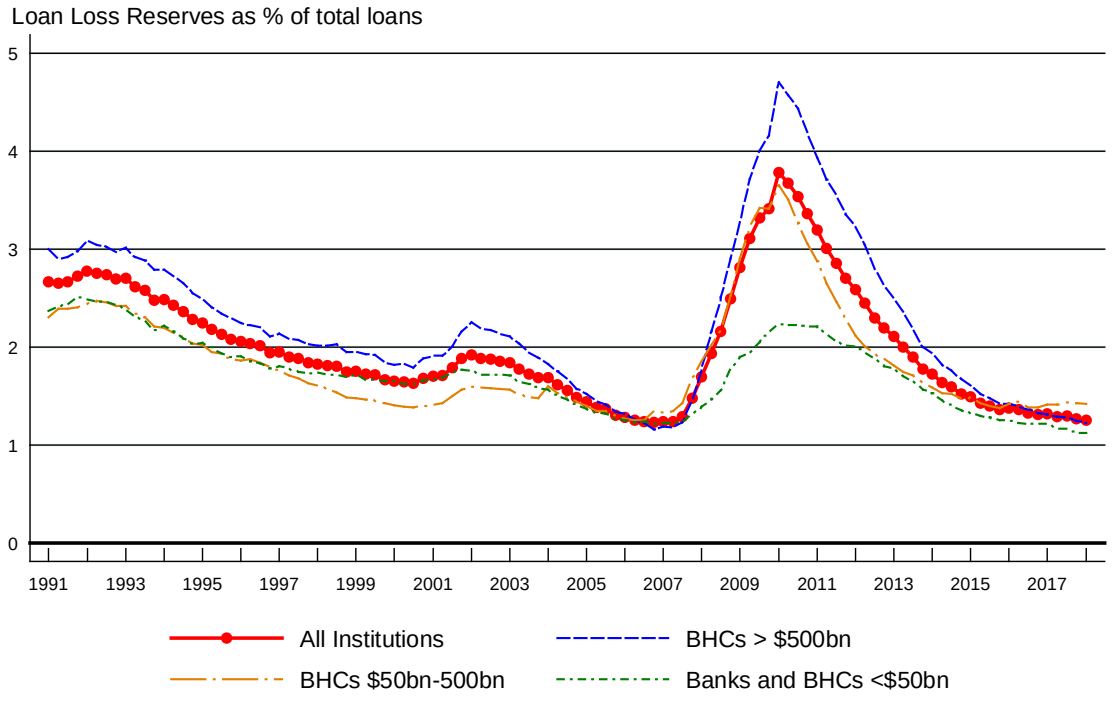
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



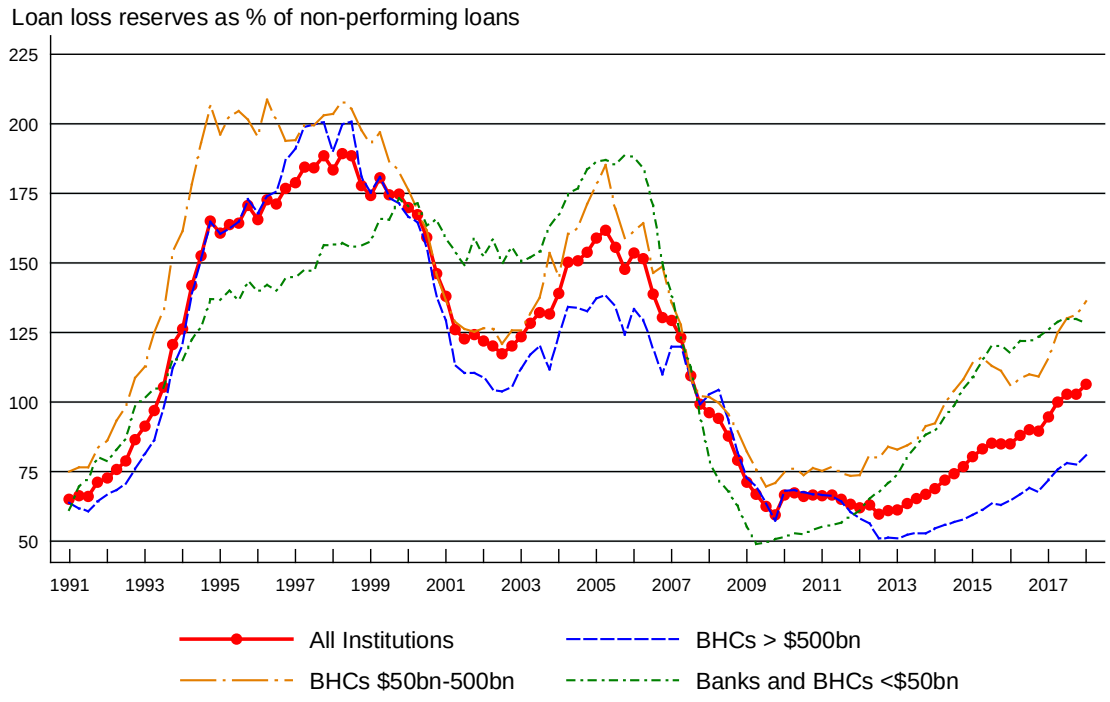
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



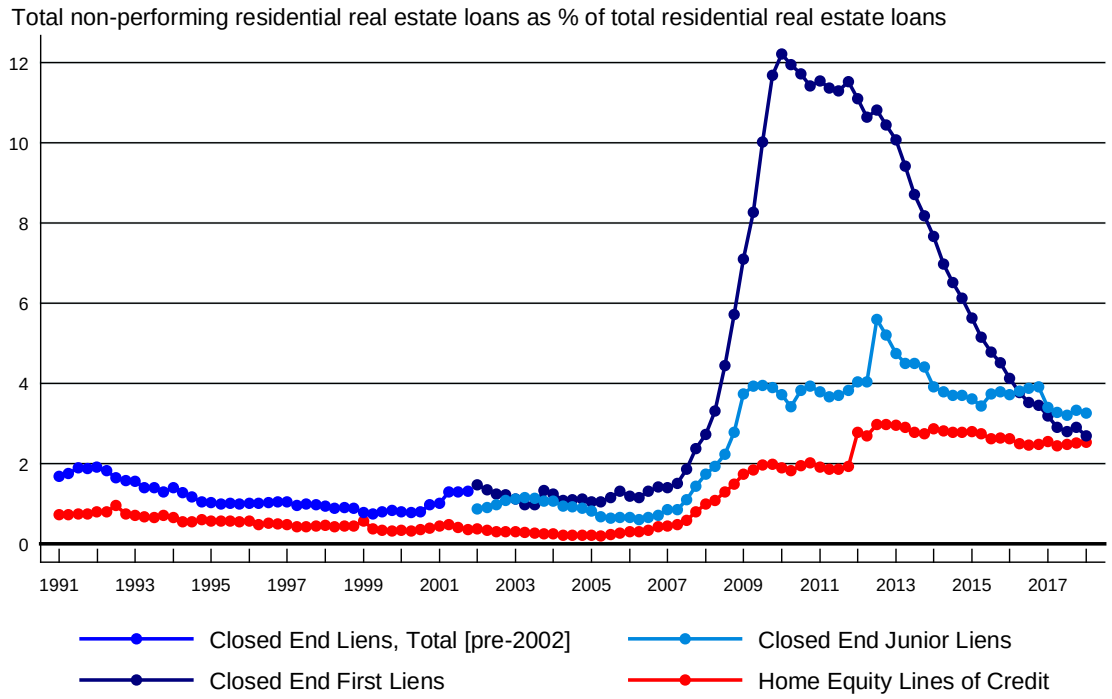
Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans



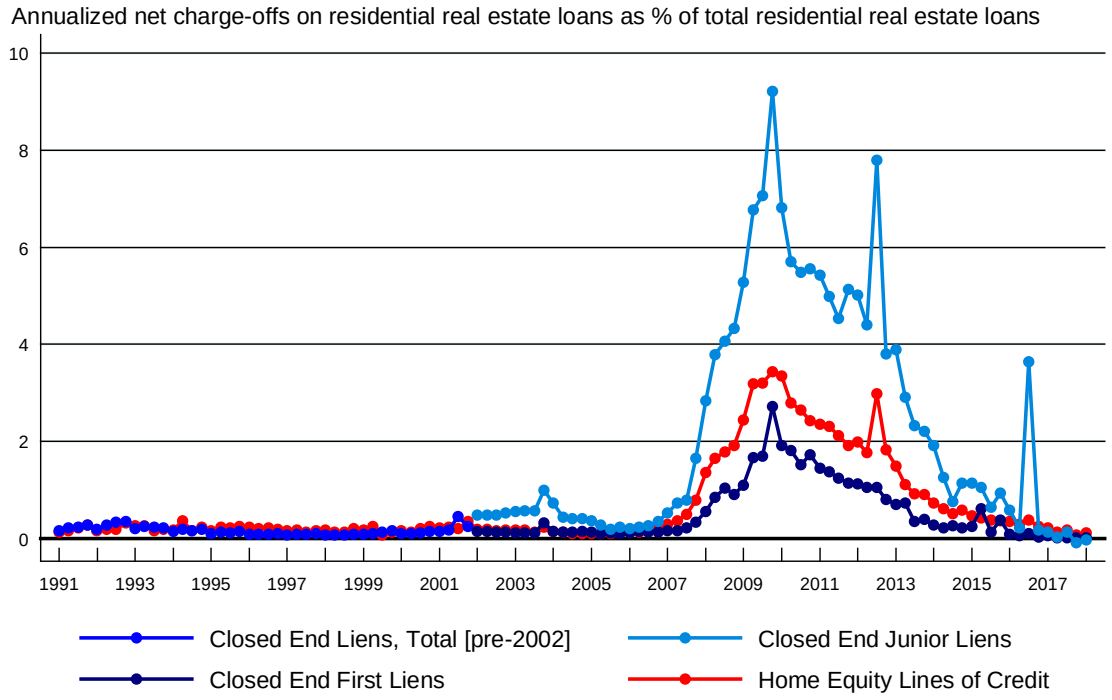
4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

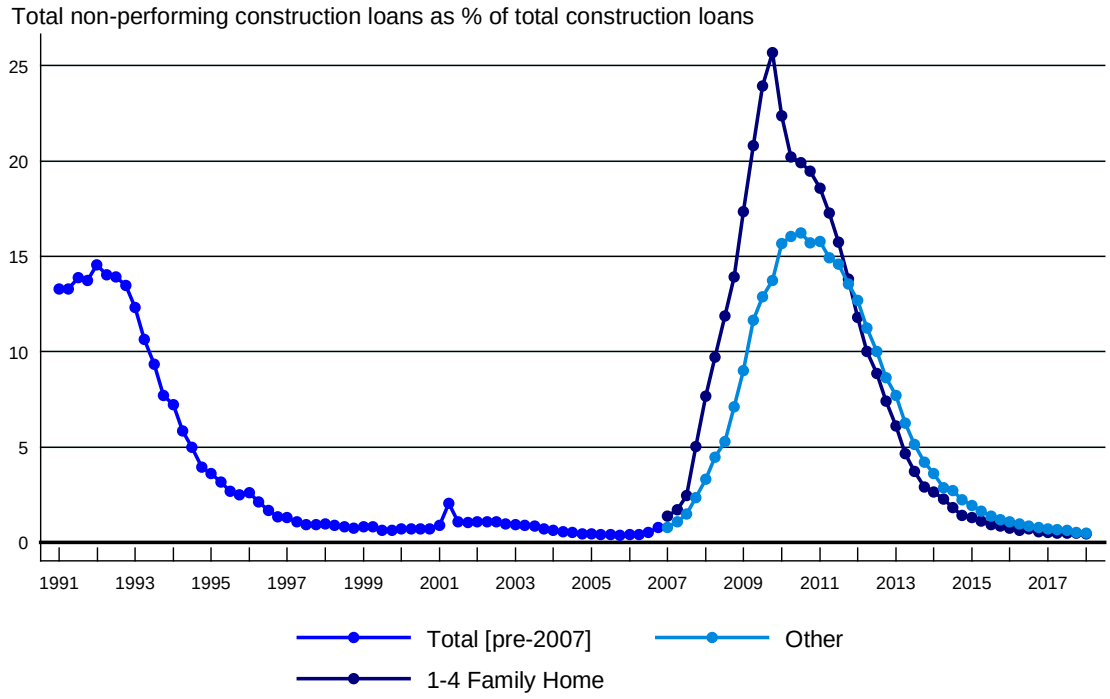


Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

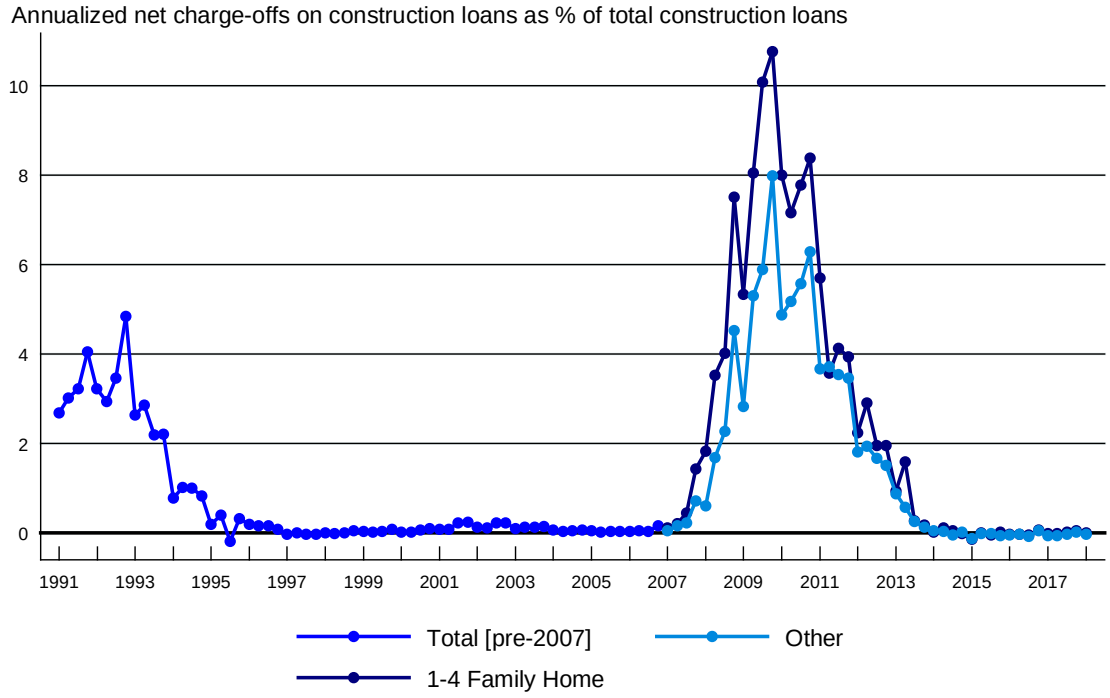


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

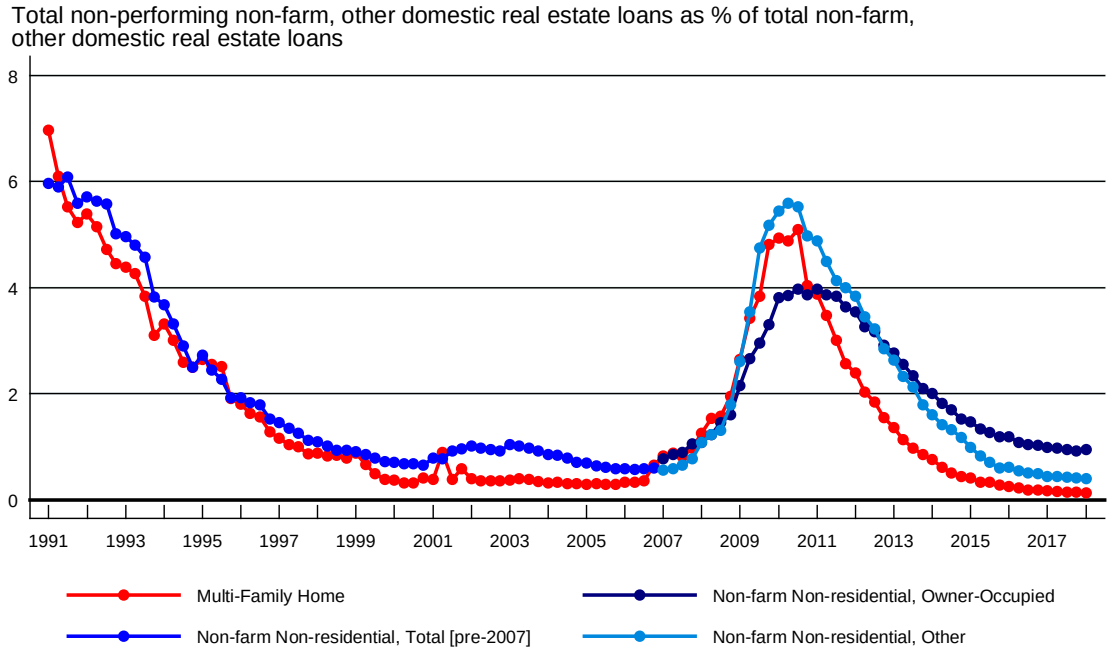
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



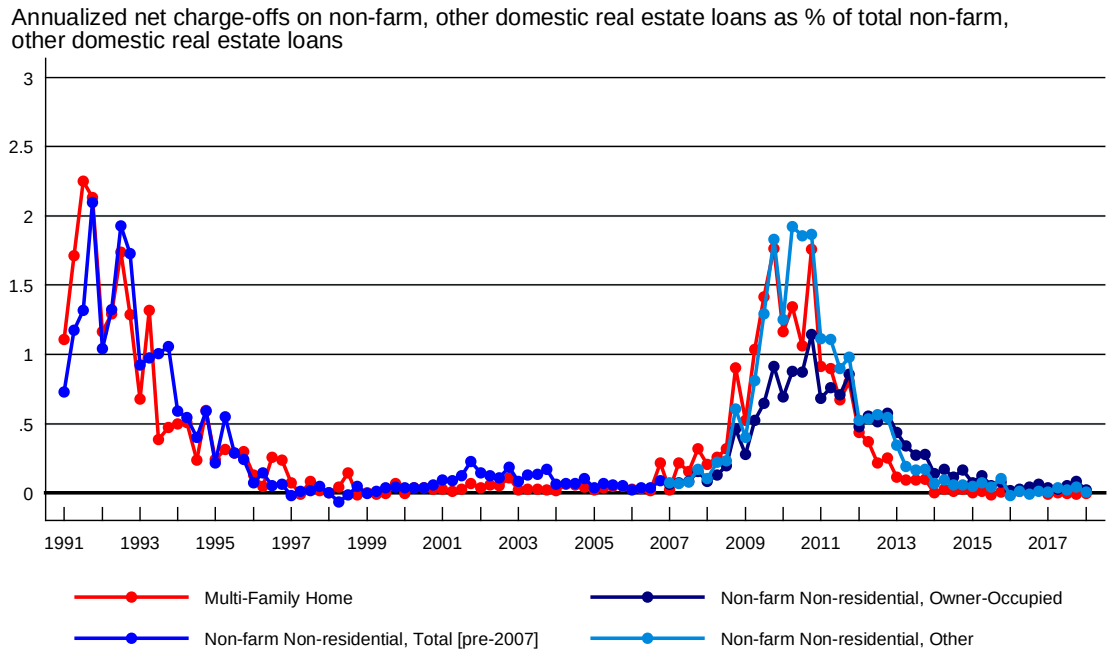
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

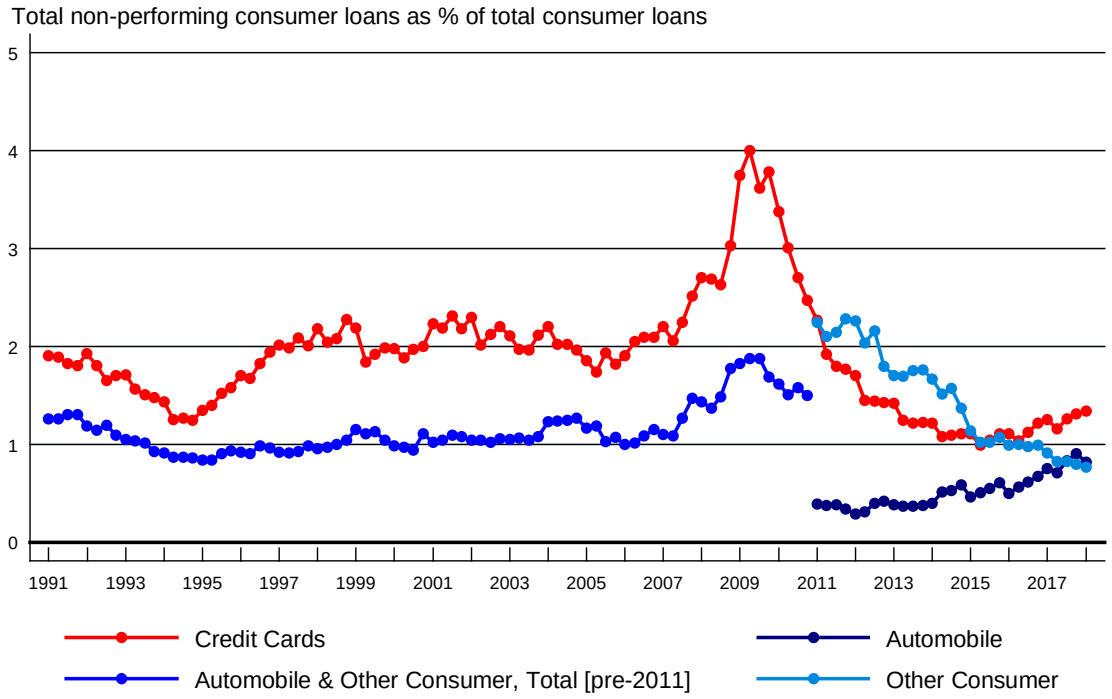


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

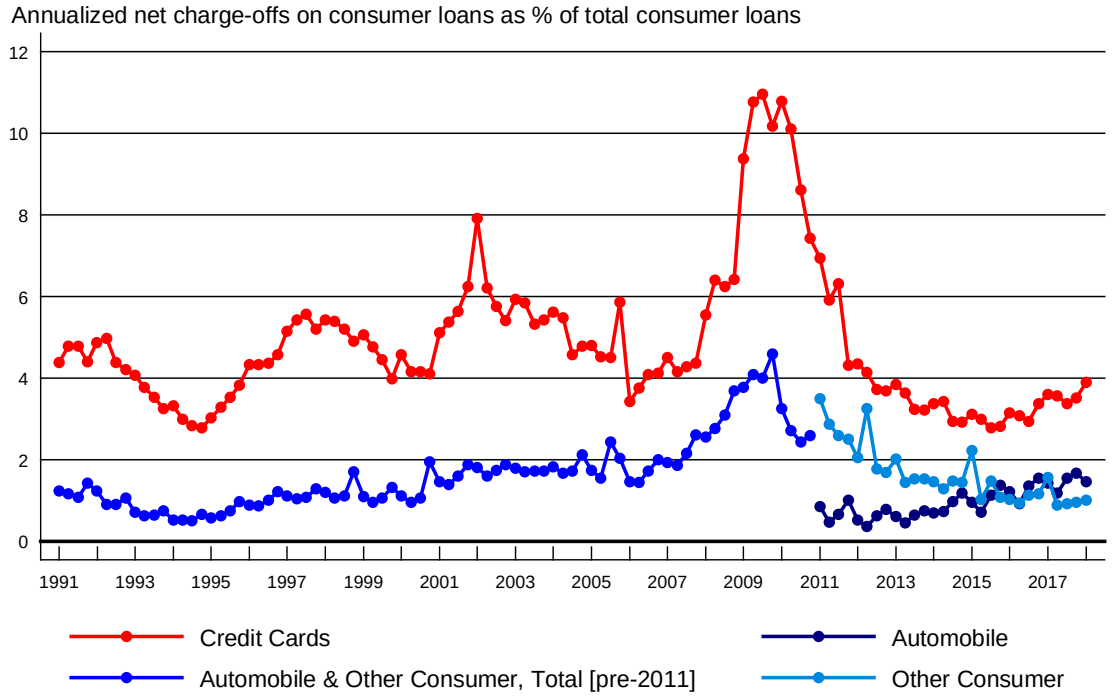


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

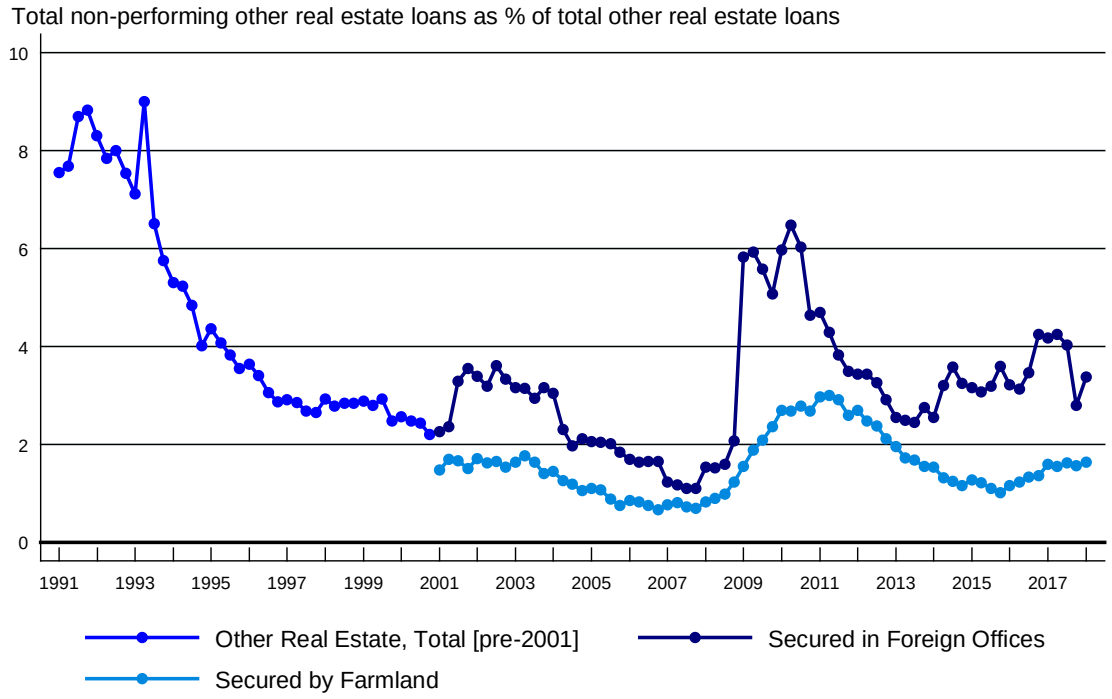


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

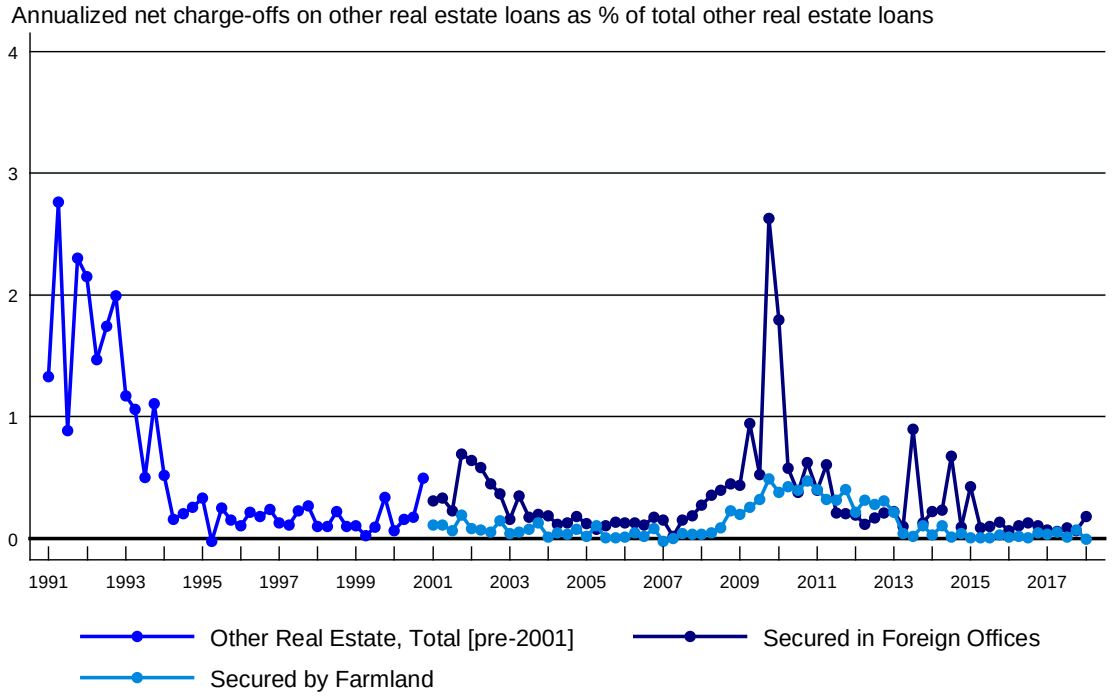


D. All Other Loans

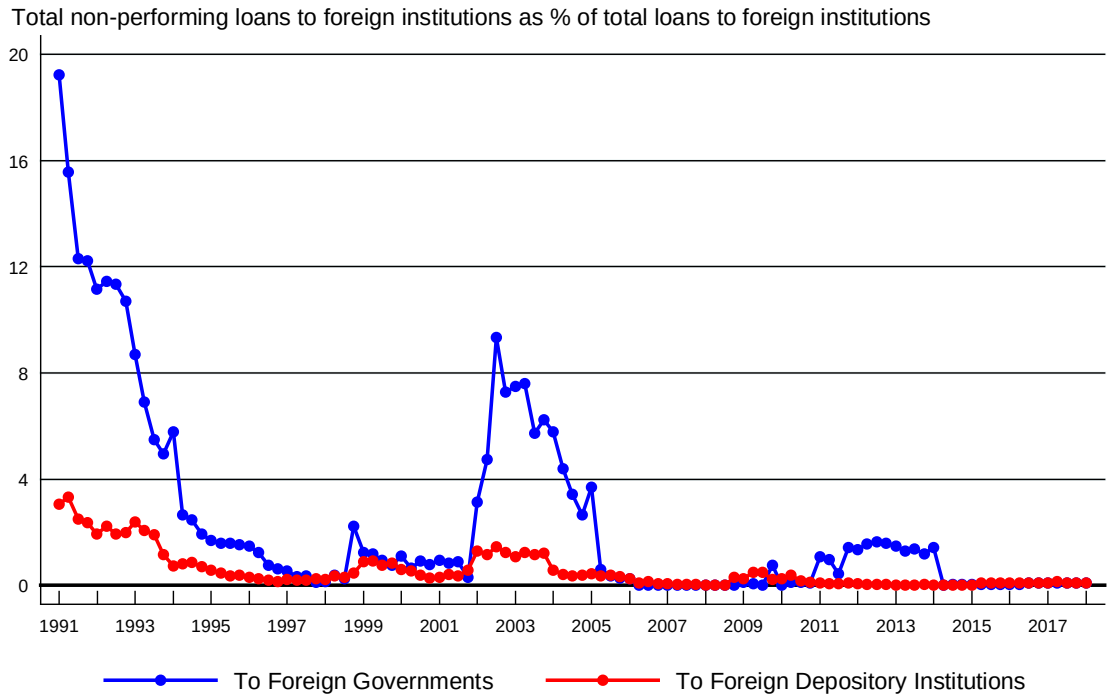
Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



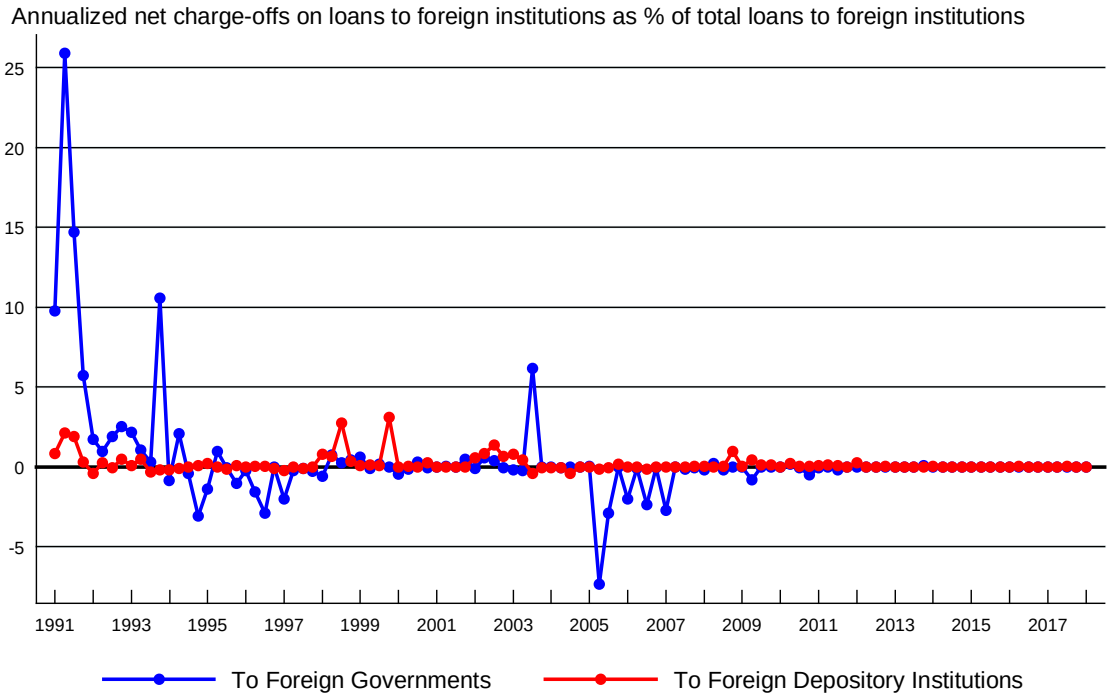
Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



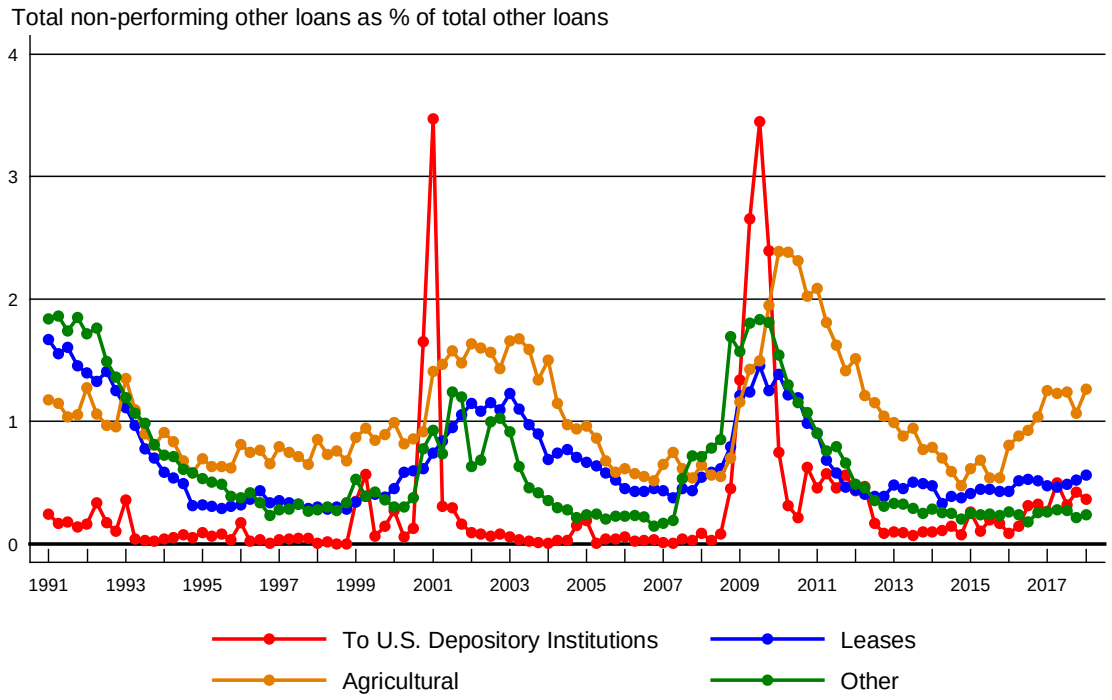
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions



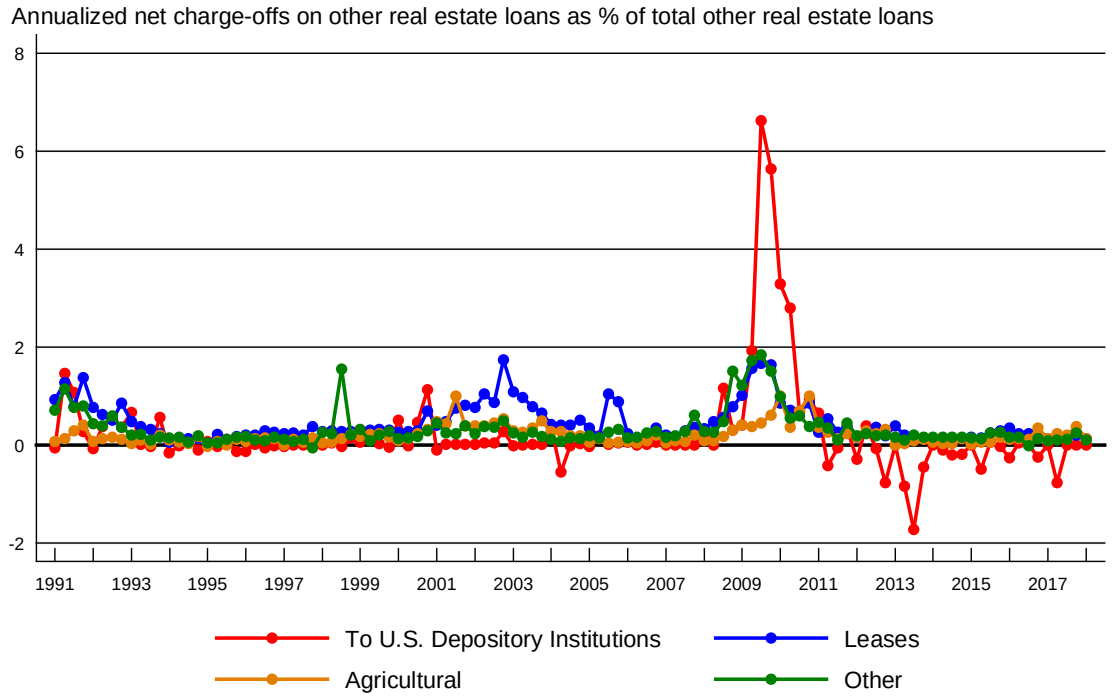
Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions



Non-performing Other Loans, Detail



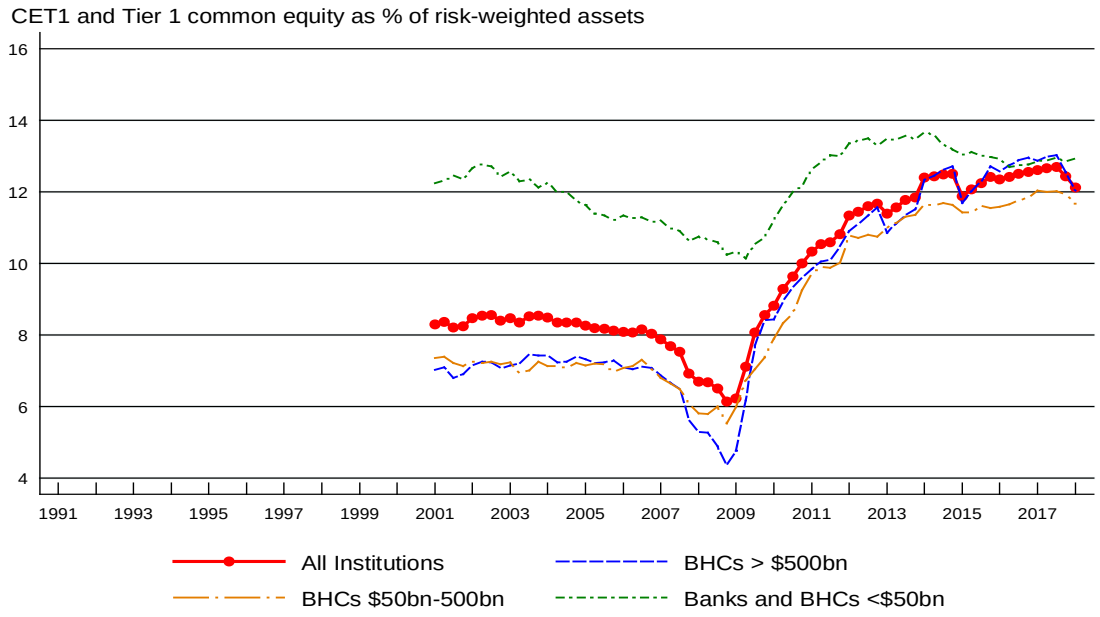
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail



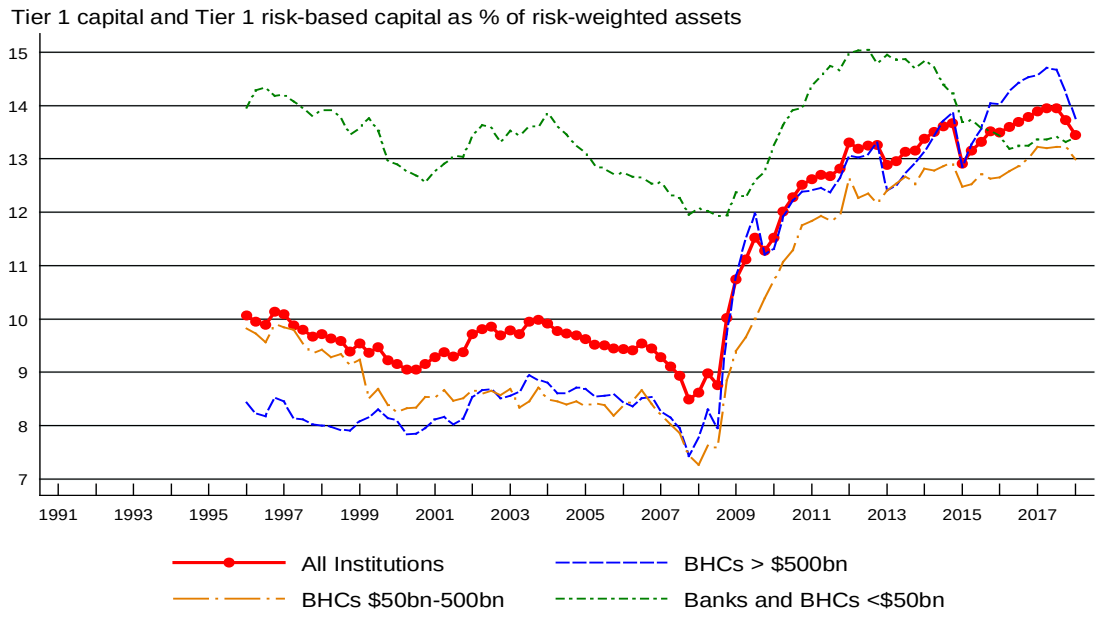
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

Notes: 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

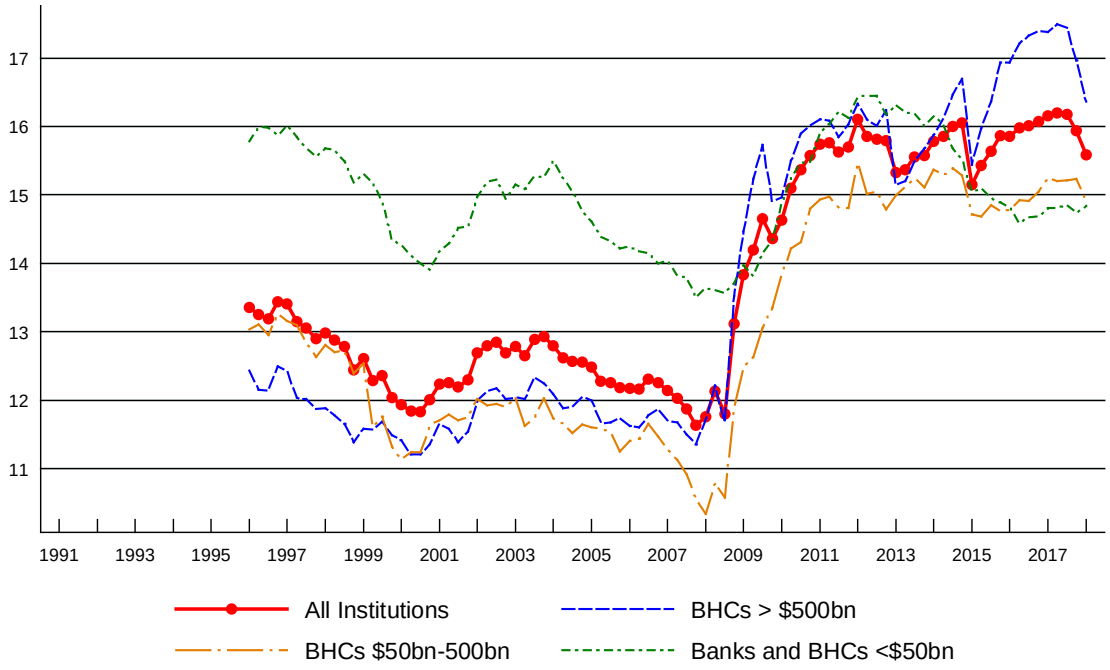


Tier 1 Capital Ratio



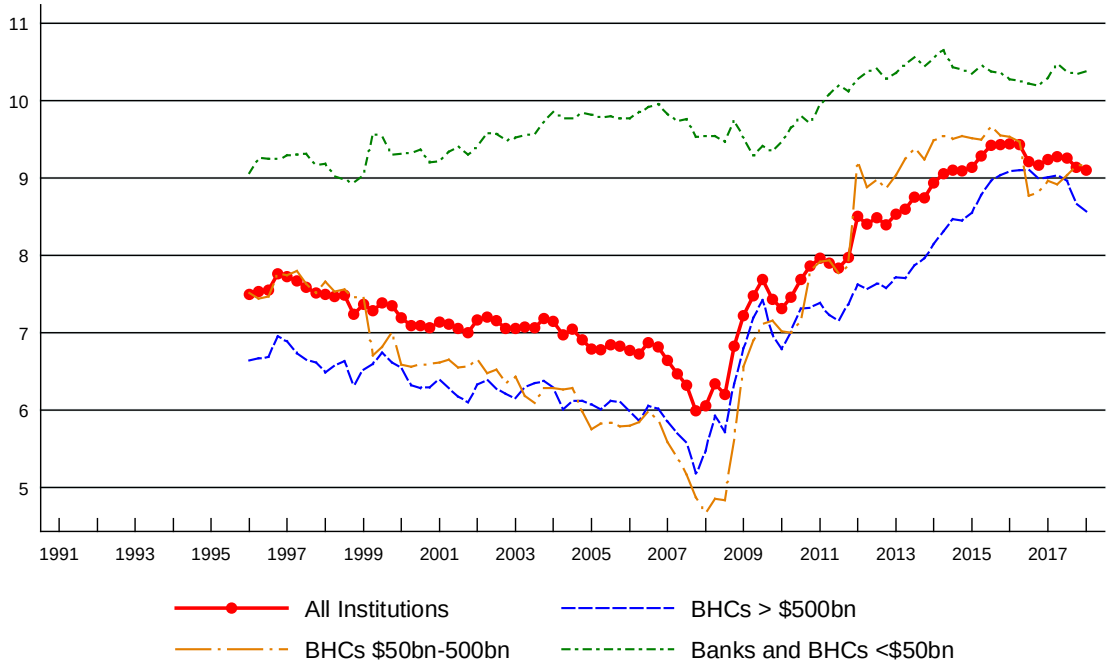
Total Capital Ratio

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



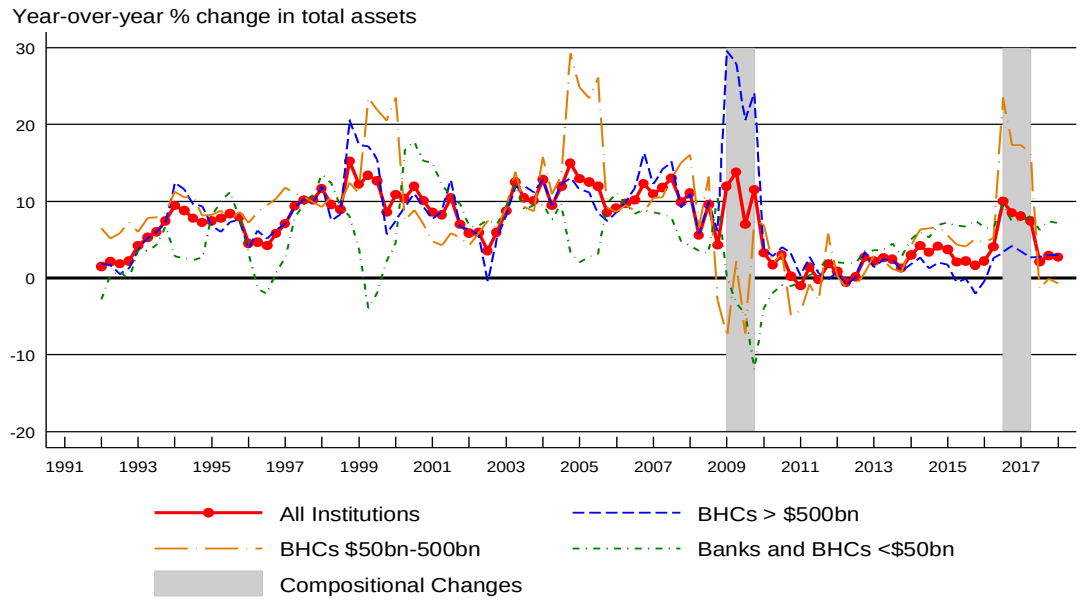
Leverage Ratio

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

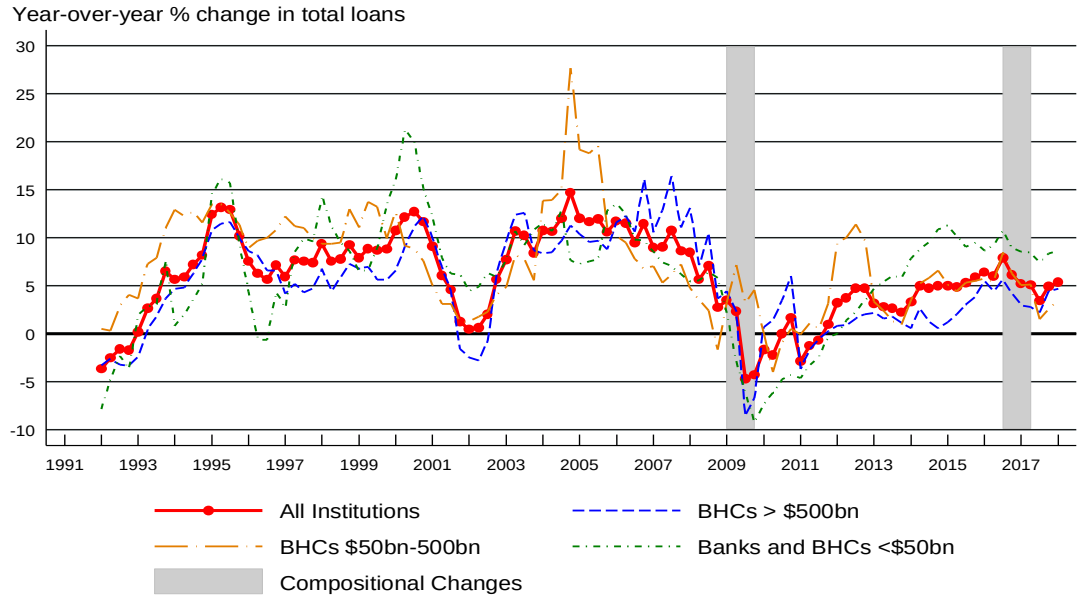


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms, and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. This particularly affects the year-over-year growth rate for assets between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4, due to the entry of several new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

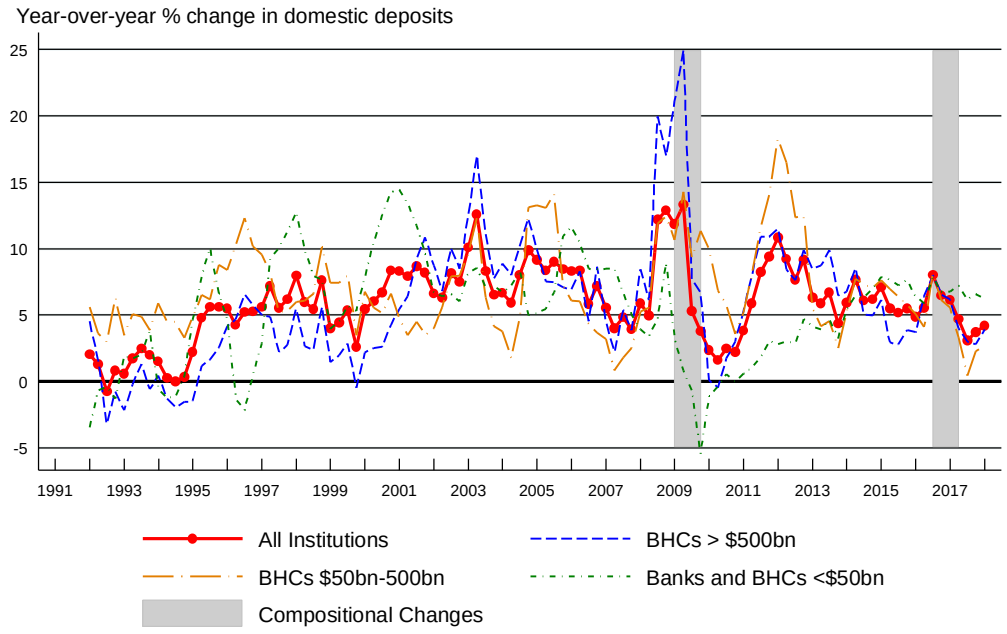
Asset Growth Rate



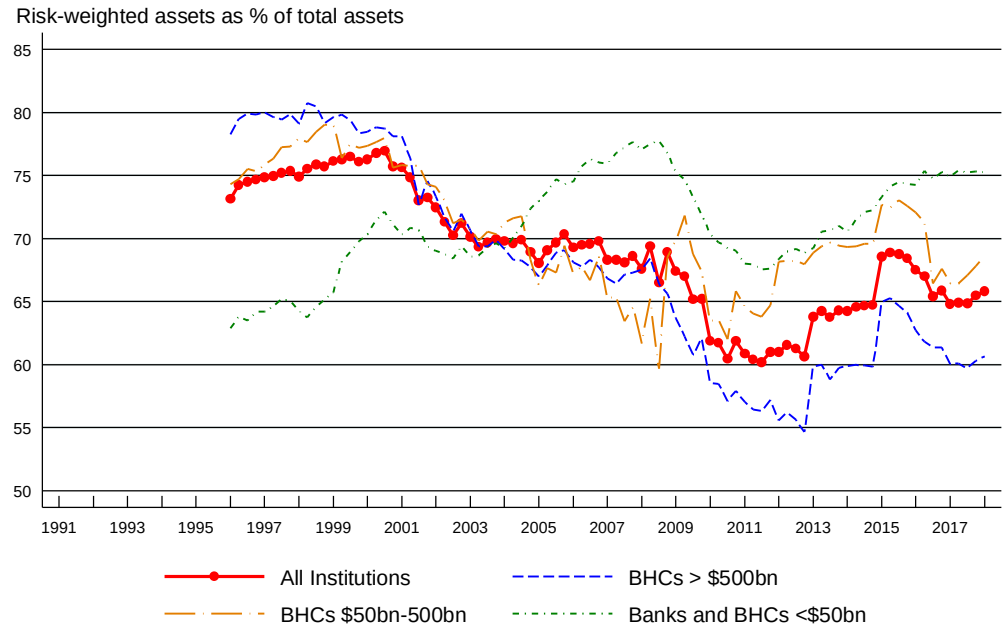
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate



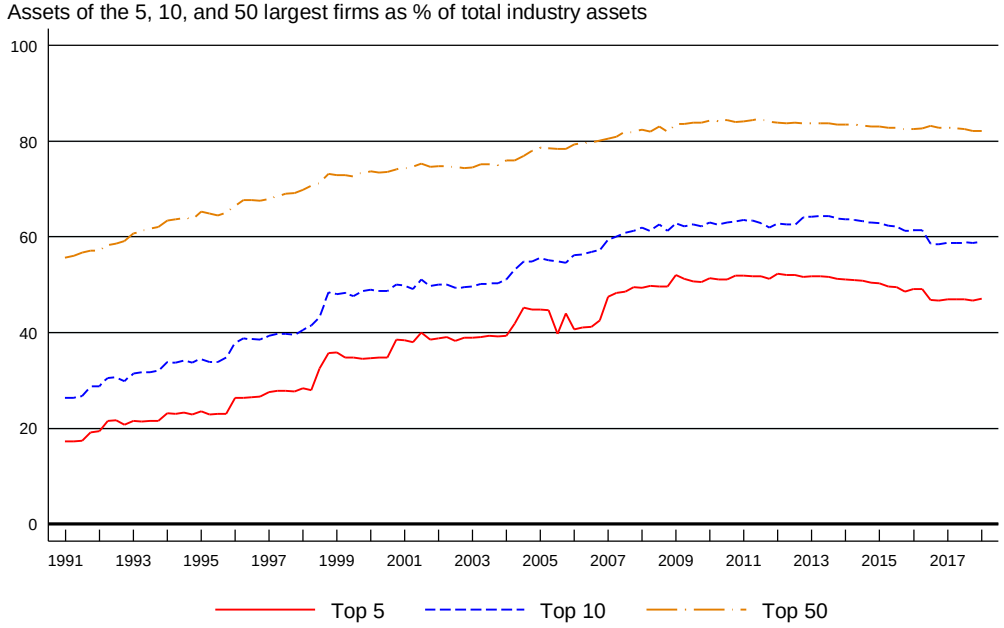
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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 All Institutions
2018Q1

Rank	Name of Institution	Total Assets (Bil USD)	Quarterly Net Income (Mil USD)	Profitability		Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)			Advanced Approaches Firm
				Annualized Return on Assets	Annualized Return on Equity	CET1 Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio	
1	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	2,609.8	8,712.0	1.34	13.60	11.83	13.48	15.35	Yes
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2,328.8	6,918.0	1.19	10.39	11.35	13.01	15.41	Yes
3	CITIGROUP	1,922.1	4,620.0	0.96	9.15	12.05	13.67	16.80	Yes
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1,915.4	5,136.0	1.07	10.02	11.92	13.76	16.92	Yes
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	973.5	2,832.0	1.16	13.55	12.12	13.98	16.64	Yes
6	MORGAN STANLEY	858.5	2,668.0	1.24	13.68	15.51	17.73	20.33	Yes
7	U S BC	460.1	1,675.0	1.46	13.62	8.99	10.45	12.50	Yes
8	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	382.2	747.4	0.78	6.19	15.77	15.77	16.78	Yes
9	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	379.8	1,229.4	1.29	10.47	9.62	10.84	12.84	Yes
10	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	373.6	1,171.0	1.25	11.23	11.72	13.95	14.92	Yes
11	CAPITAL ONE FC	362.9	1,346.1	1.48	10.94	10.54	12.04	14.50	Yes
12	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	289.6	-699.0	-0.97	-11.36	12.77	15.49	19.48	Yes
13	STATE STREET CORP	250.3	660.3	1.06	11.79	10.82	13.71	14.64	Yes
14	BB&T CORP	220.7	788.0	1.43	10.64	10.24	11.96	13.98	No
15	SUNTRUST BK	205.4	642.7	1.25	10.64	9.84	11.00	12.90	No
16	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	179.9	1,633.0	3.63	33.32	9.43	10.50	12.15	Yes
17	ALLY FNCL	170.0	250.0	0.59	7.64	9.26	10.98	12.57	No
18	BARCLAYS US LLC	166.2	-732.0	-1.76	-18.41	11.81	14.40	16.66	Yes
19	MUFG AMERS HOLDS CORP	157.3	166.0	0.42	3.65	16.30	16.30	17.75	No
20	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	153.9	387.9	1.01	7.73	11.18	11.37	13.87	No
21	BNP PARIBAS USA	146.3	163.8	0.45	3.77	12.19	12.64	14.76	No
22	FIFTH THIRD BC	141.5	703.5	1.99	17.39	10.82	11.95	15.25	No
23	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	140.9	436.0	1.24	7.51	20.18	24.42	25.84	No
24	CREDIT SUISSE HOLD USA	139.6	207.8	0.60	3.39	22.37	22.93	23.03	Yes
25	BMO FNCL CORP	138.9	192.5	0.55	4.65	11.94	12.58	15.22	No
26	KEYCORP	137.5	418.1	1.22	11.19	9.99	10.82	12.73	No
27	DB USA CORP	133.3	-80.0	-0.24	-2.65	15.88	25.24	25.26	Yes
28	NORTHERN TR CORP	129.7	381.6	1.18	14.93	12.31	13.58	15.54	Yes
29	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	129.2	183.5	0.57	3.46	16.65	18.25	19.92	No
30	REGIONS FC	123.0	414.4	1.35	10.45	11.11	11.92	13.74	No
31	M&T BK CORP	118.6	352.6	1.19	8.98	10.59	11.86	14.35	No
32	RBC USA HOLDCO CORP	116.8	199.1	0.68	5.39	16.31	16.31	17.58	No
33	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	104.2	325.7	1.25	11.52	10.45	11.94	13.91	No
34	DISCOVER FS	102.0	666.3	2.61	24.52	11.85	12.51	13.99	No
35	BBVA COMPASS BSHRS	87.6	208.2	0.95	6.35	12.07	12.42	14.66	No
36	COMERICA	72.4	280.8	1.55	14.04	11.98	11.98	14.12	No
37	ZIONS BC	66.5	238.5	1.43	12.48	12.23	13.32	14.81	No
38	SVB FNCL GRP	54.3	195.0	1.44	17.66	12.87	13.06	13.99	No
39	CIT GROUP	51.5	97.0	0.75	5.44	14.12	14.82	16.81	No
40	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	49.7	106.6	0.86	6.29	11.46	12.93	14.43	No
41	POPULAR	45.8	91.0	0.80	7.19	16.80	16.80	19.74	No
42	PEOPLES UNITED FNCL INC	44.1	107.9	0.98	7.39	10.07	10.81	12.58	No
43	FIRST HORIZON NAT CORP	40.5	92.2	0.91	8.62	8.98	9.98	11.25	No
44	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	40.0	30.0	0.30	2.97	18.94	18.94	18.95	No
45	CIBC BC USA	37.7	52.8	0.56	2.75	13.83	13.83	14.34	No
46	EAST WEST BC	37.7	187.0	1.98	18.80	11.89	11.89	13.43	No
47	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	36.0	242.8	2.70	16.35	23.29	23.29	24.25	No
48	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	34.4	100.2	1.16	11.89	13.38	13.38	14.70	No
49	BOK FC	33.4	105.6	1.26	12.08	12.06	12.06	13.49	No
50	ASSOCIATED BANC-CORP	33.4	69.5	0.83	7.48	10.51	11.19	13.45	No
TOTALS*	TOP 50	16,926.6	46,921.8	1.11	10.24	11.94	13.48	15.79	
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	20,689.1	58,450.6	1.13	10.34	12.12	13.45	15.58	

*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 $1bn of total assets), 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 for the subset of BHCs with greater than $500 billion in total assets, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs[4] with $50 - $500 billion in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry. In 2017:Q2, 38 BHCs or IHCs and one nonmember bank exceed $50 billion in total assets, and 6 BHCs exceed the $500 billion threshold: JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. For consistency, time-series graphs for the "> $500bn" and $50-$500bn" groups represent available historical values for these two sets of firms. Statistics for most firms with more than $50 billion in total assets 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. CIT Group and First Republic Bank are the only entities with >$50bn in assets not adjusted using the pro forma methodology. 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] This subset also includes one nonmember bank, First Republic Bank, which had $81.0 billion in assets in 2017:Q2.

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 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 (described in the methodology section on the previous page) exist in the data for the entire sample period (1991:Q1 to 2016:Q2): 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 $1bn 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, and UBS Bank USA. Starting with the 2017:Q2 report, three additional organizations, Taunus Corporation, John Hancock and MetLife Inc. were added to the set of organizations excluded from the data sample.

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 2018

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$500bn in total assets as of the current quarter[2], for BHCs with $50bn-500bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Industry capitalization increased slightly, following two quarters of declines. Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital as a percentage of risk-weighted assets (RWA) rose to 12.25% in 2018:Q2 from 12.12% in the prior quarter. The tier 1 capital ratio, total capital ratio and leverage ratio also increased.

- Industry profitability, as measured by annualized return on assets, increased to 1.20% in 2018:Q2 from 1.13% in 2018:Q1. This in part reflected an increase in the net interest margin to 2.74% from 2.66%. Non-interest expenses declined, as measured by a decrease in the efficiency ratio to 62.7% in 2018:Q2 from 64.7% in 2018:Q1.

- Loan performance improved. The ratio of non-performing loans to total loans declined to 1.10% in 2018:Q2, from 1.18% in Q1. Net charge-offs declined to 0.47% of total loans on an annualized basis, from 0.50% in the prior quarter.

- Banking industry loans and total assets grew, by 4.5% and 1.7% respectively on a four-quarter-ended basis.

[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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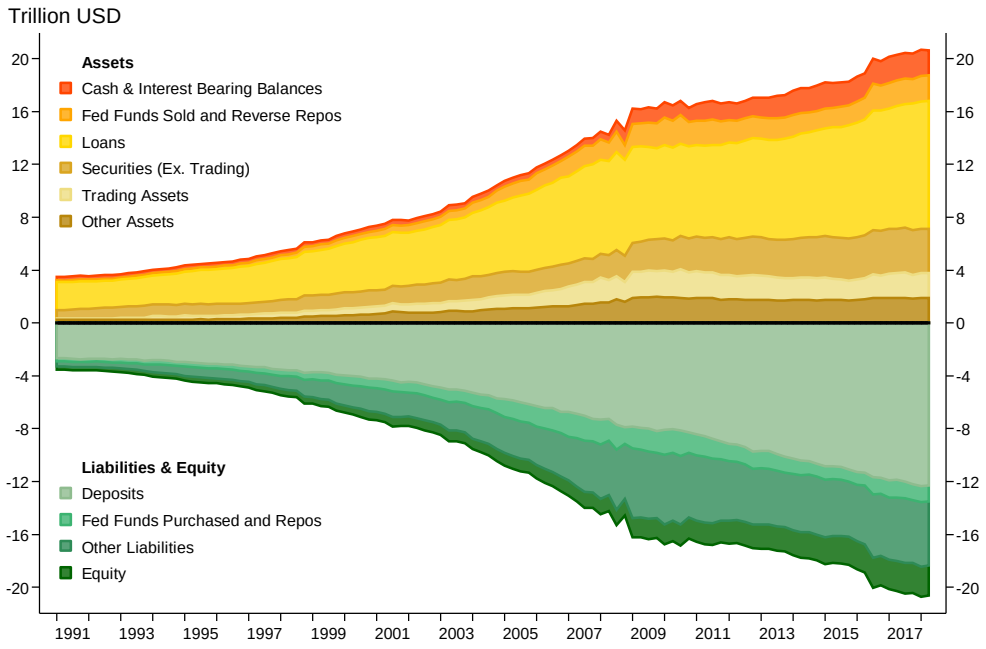
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    - Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail 28
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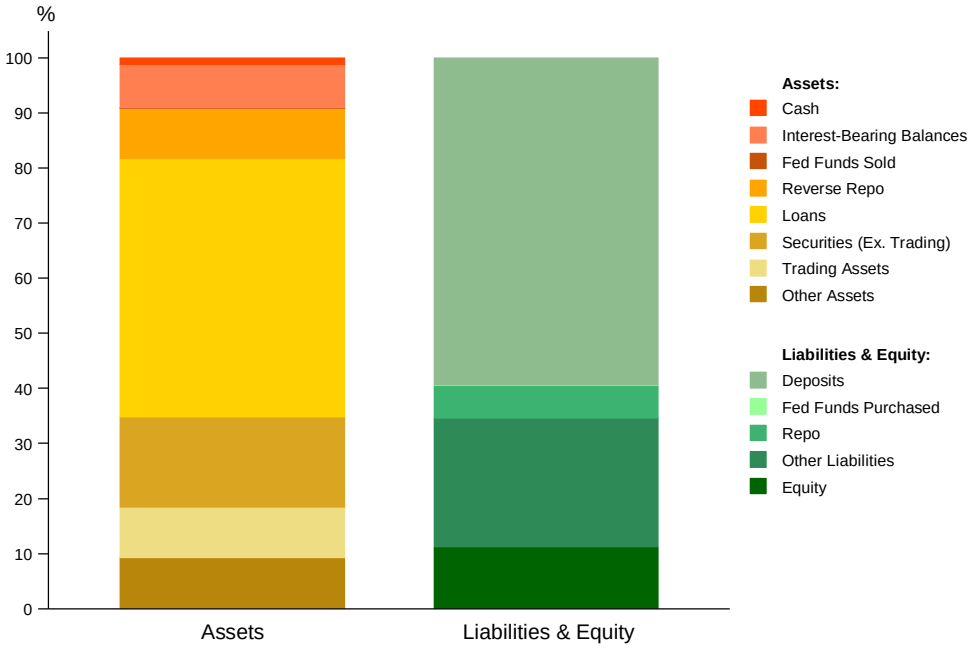
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth
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Tier 1 Capital Ratio 31
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Leverage Ratio 32
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

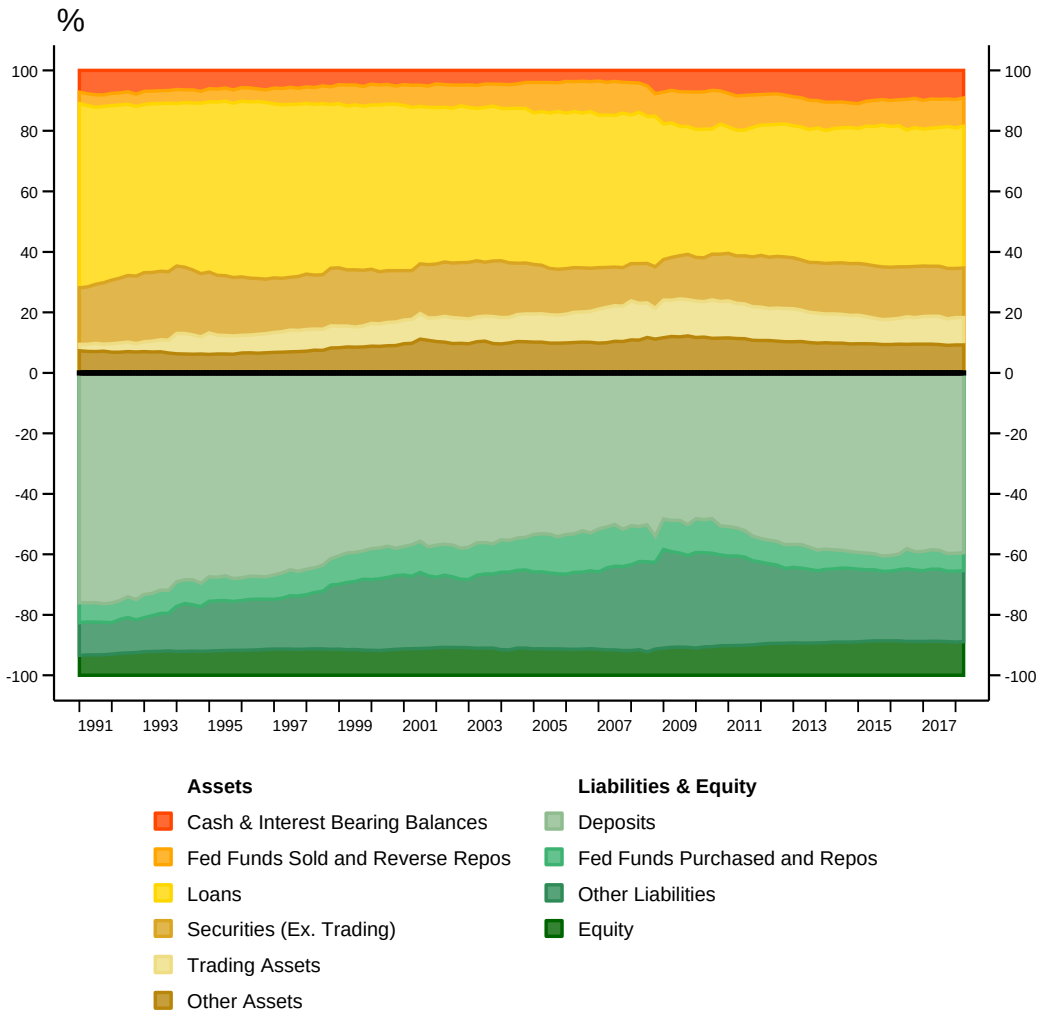
Balance Sheet Composition



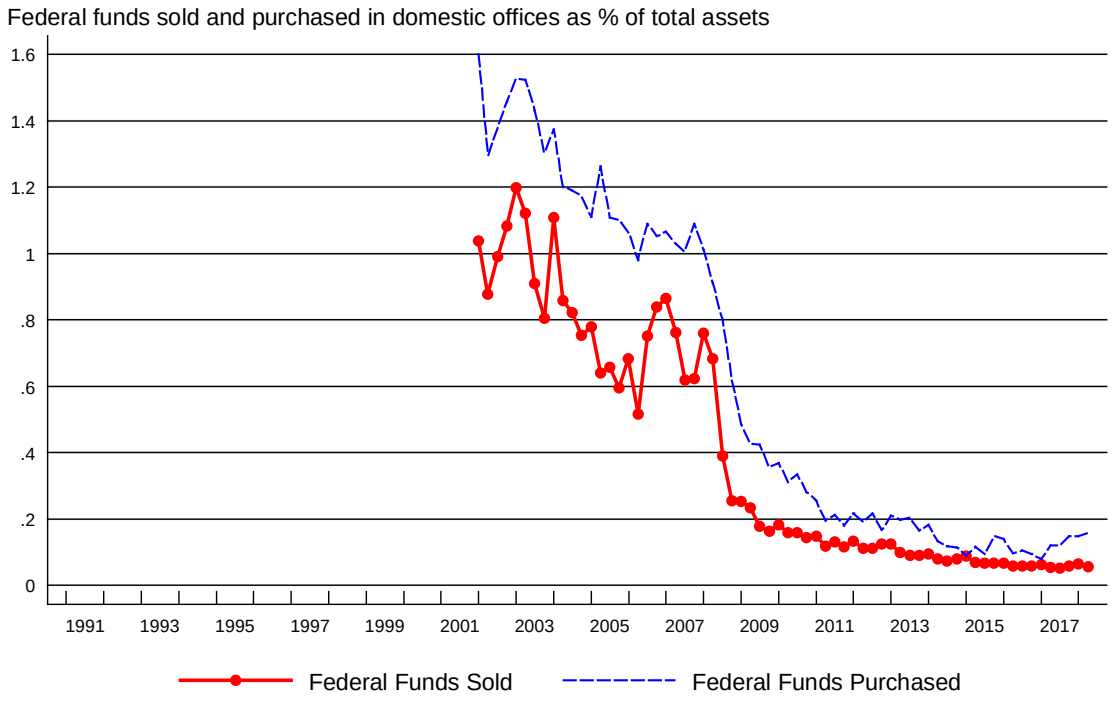
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



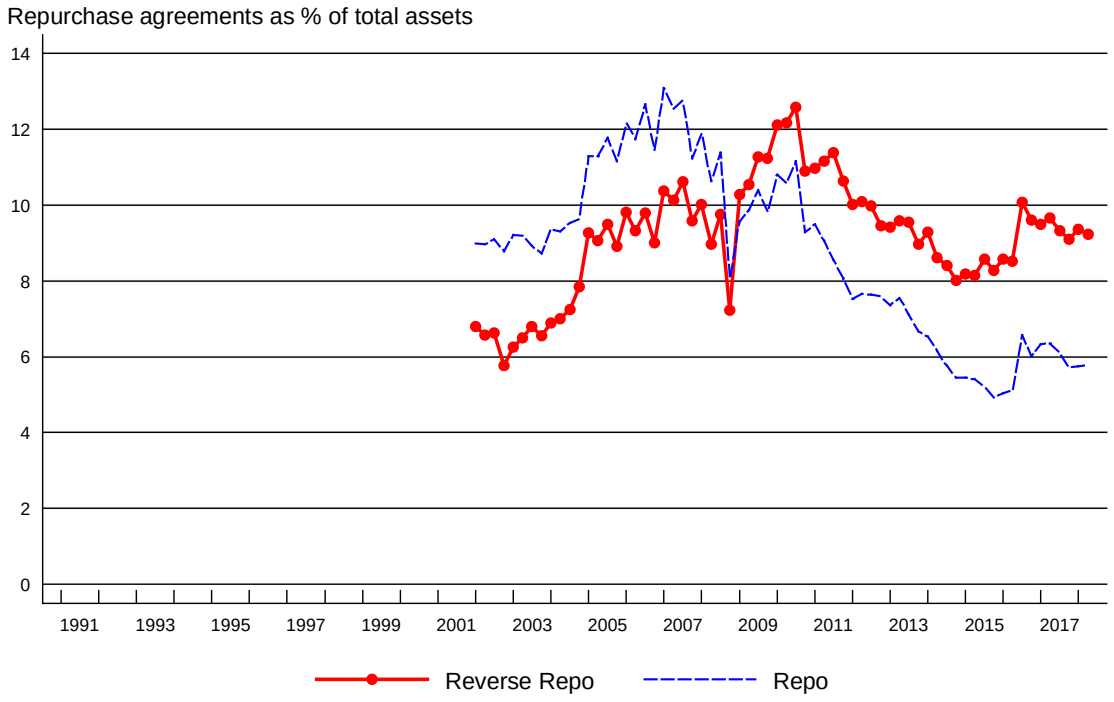
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

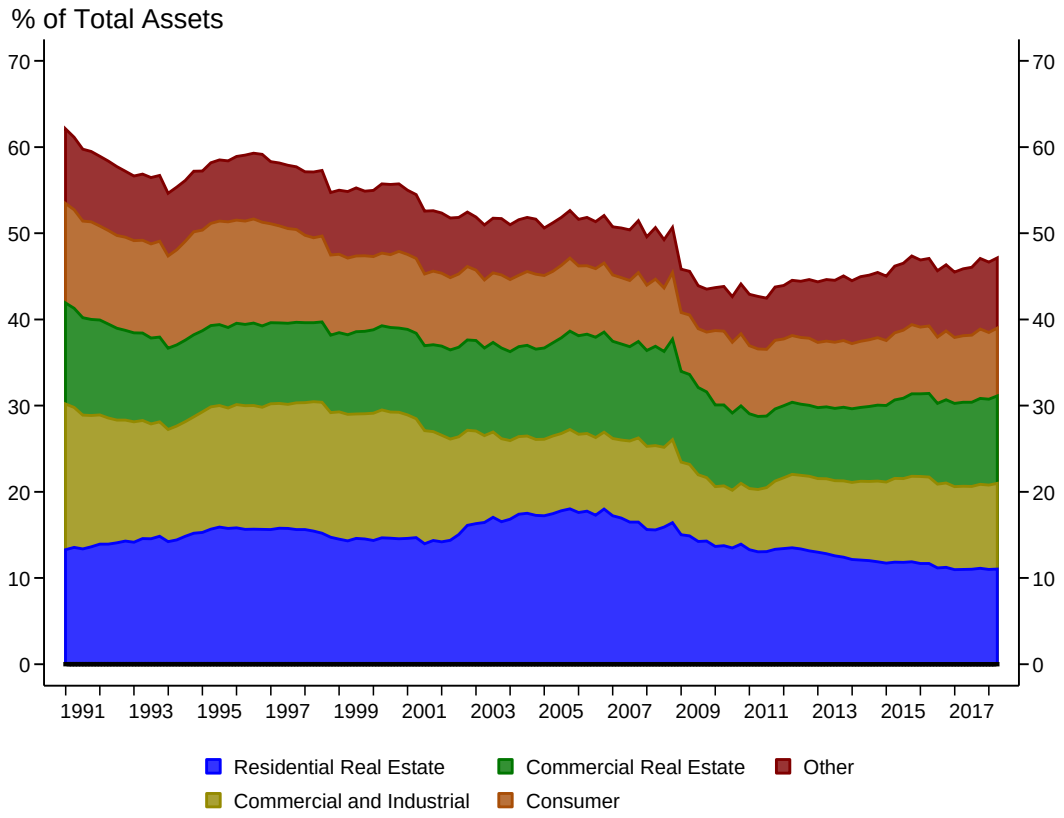


Repurchase Agreements

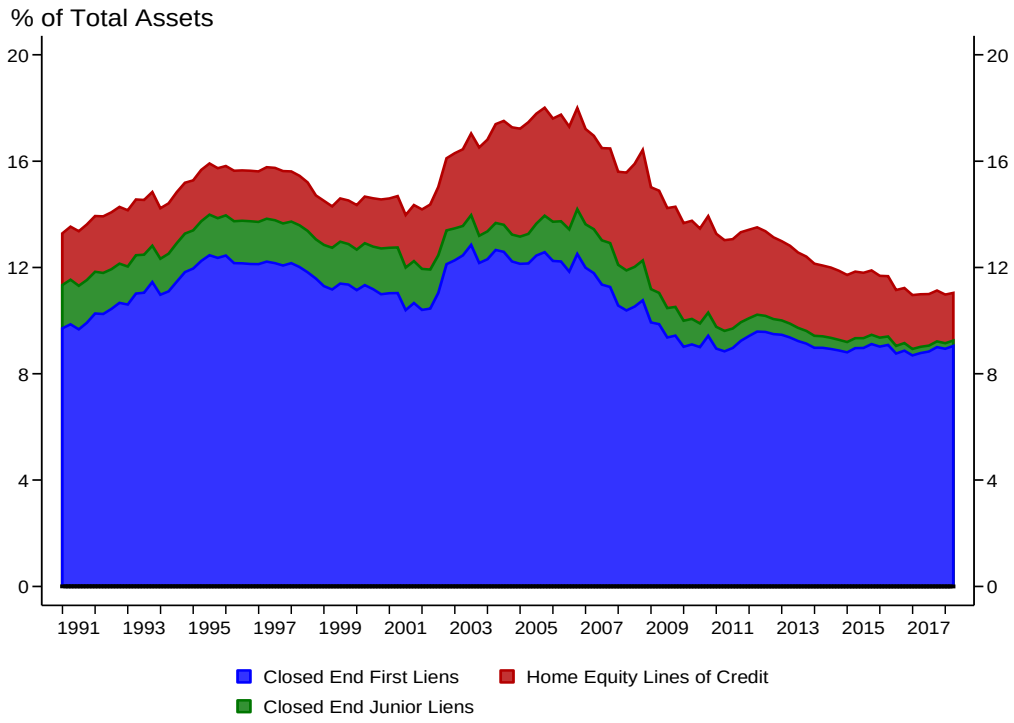


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

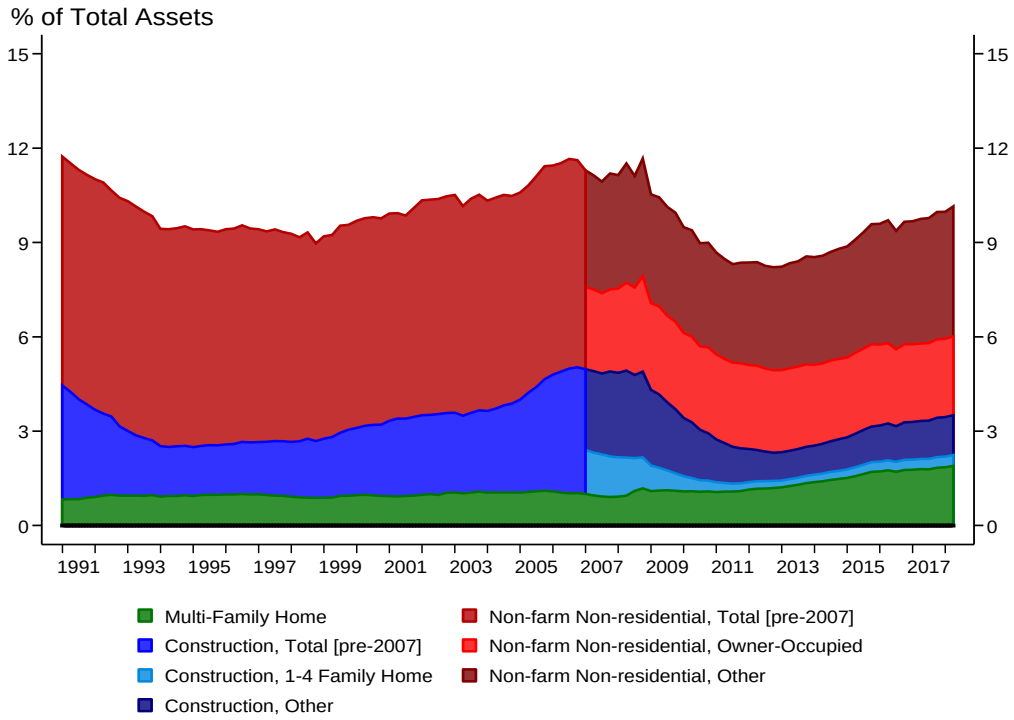
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
2013
2015
2017
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

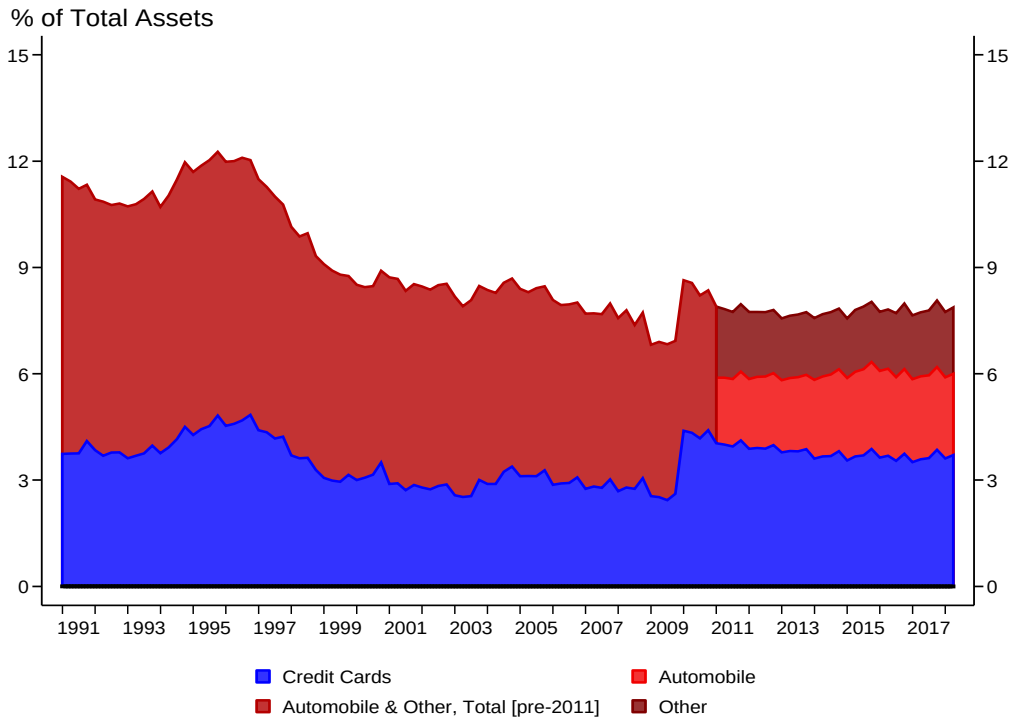
Residential Real Estate Loans



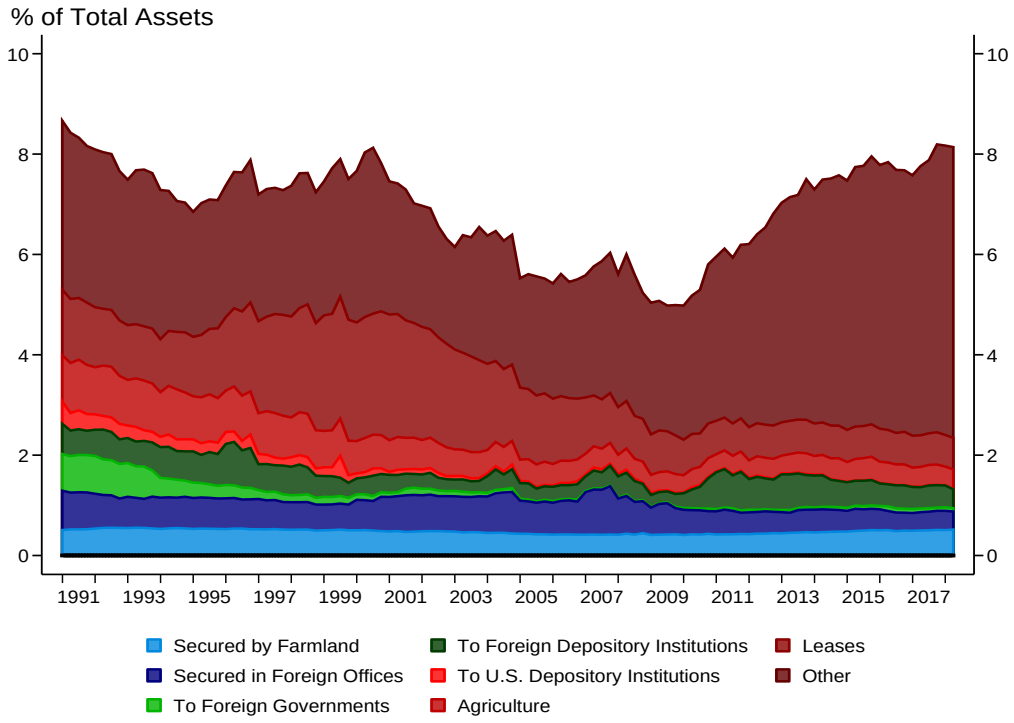
Commercial Real Estate Loans

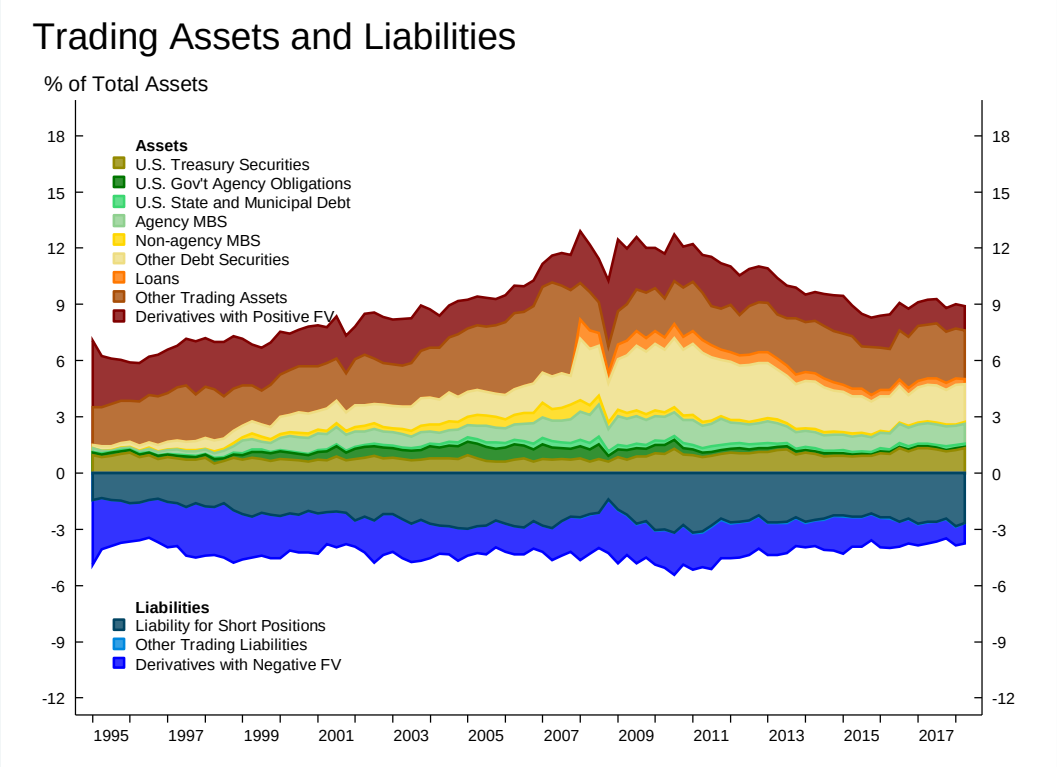


Consumer Loans

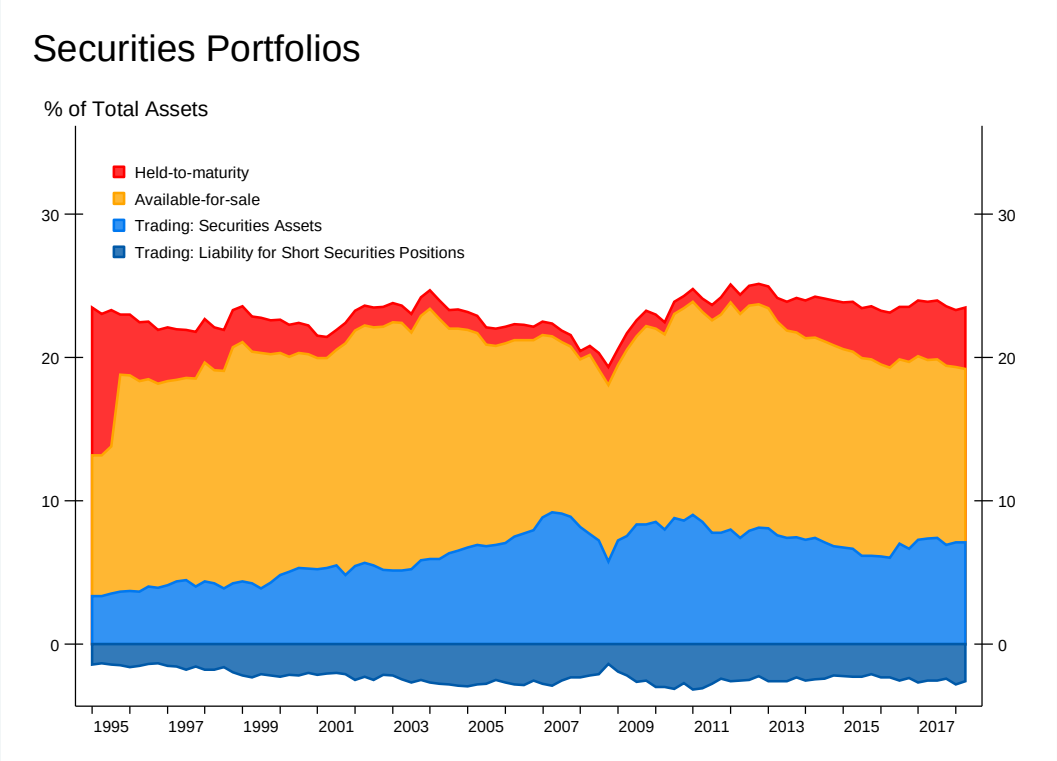


Other Loans



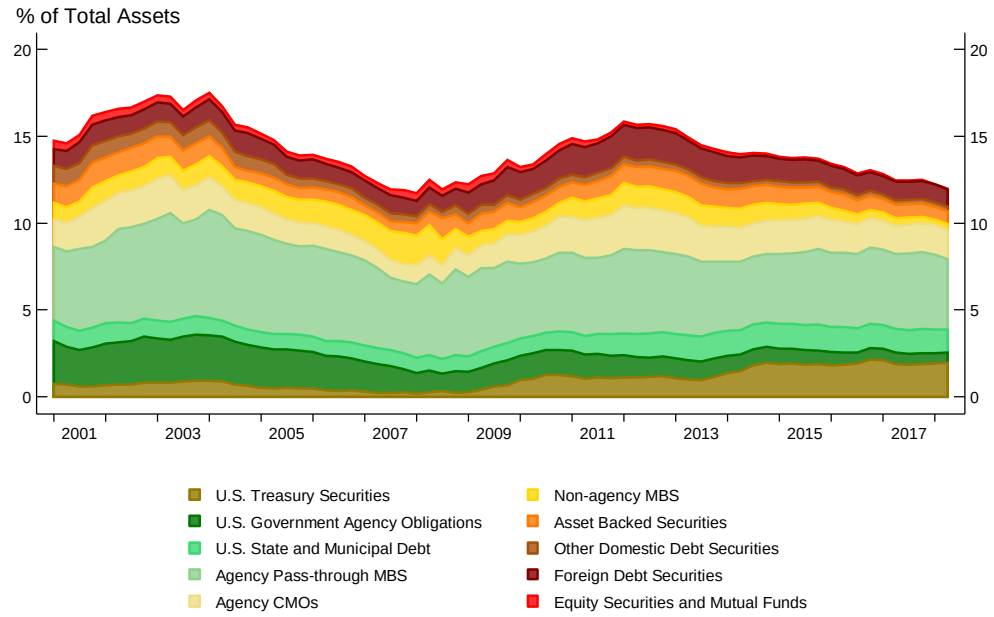


Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of $10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and $2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

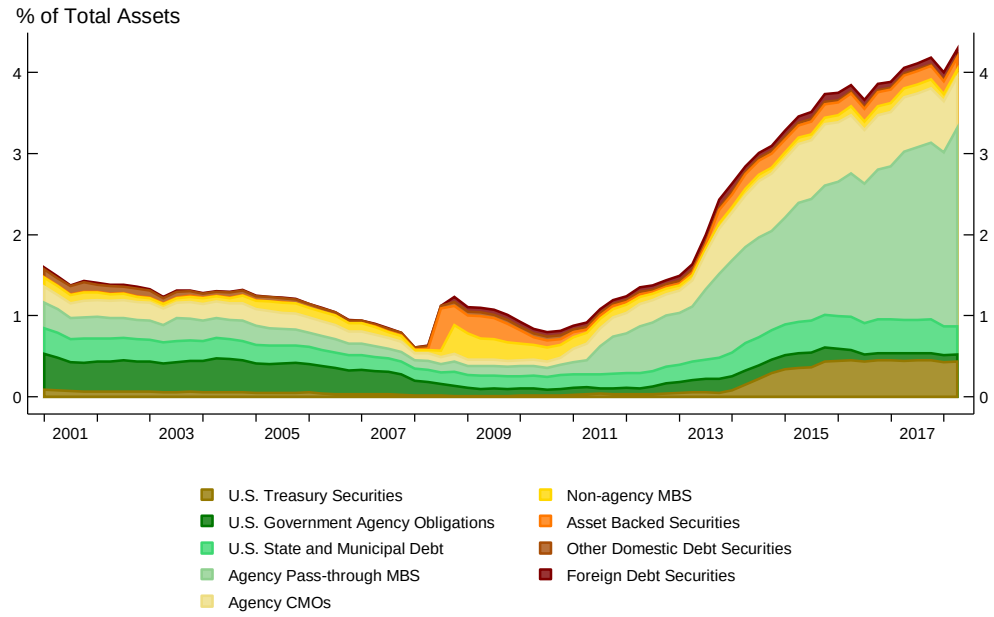


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities

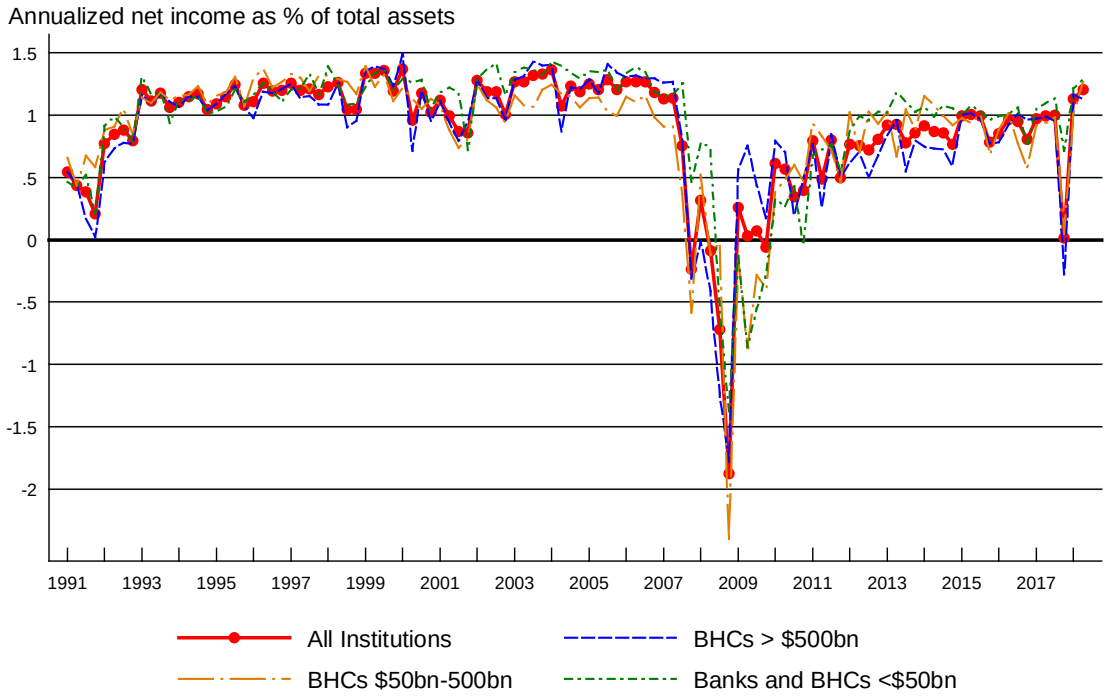


Held-to-Maturity Securities

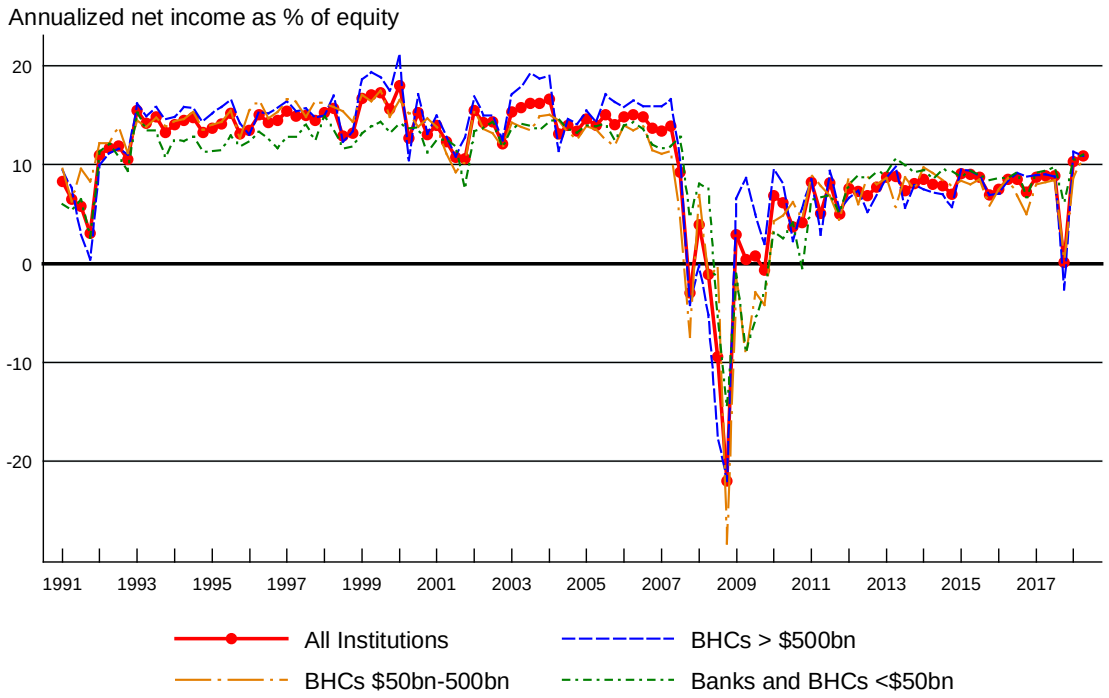


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

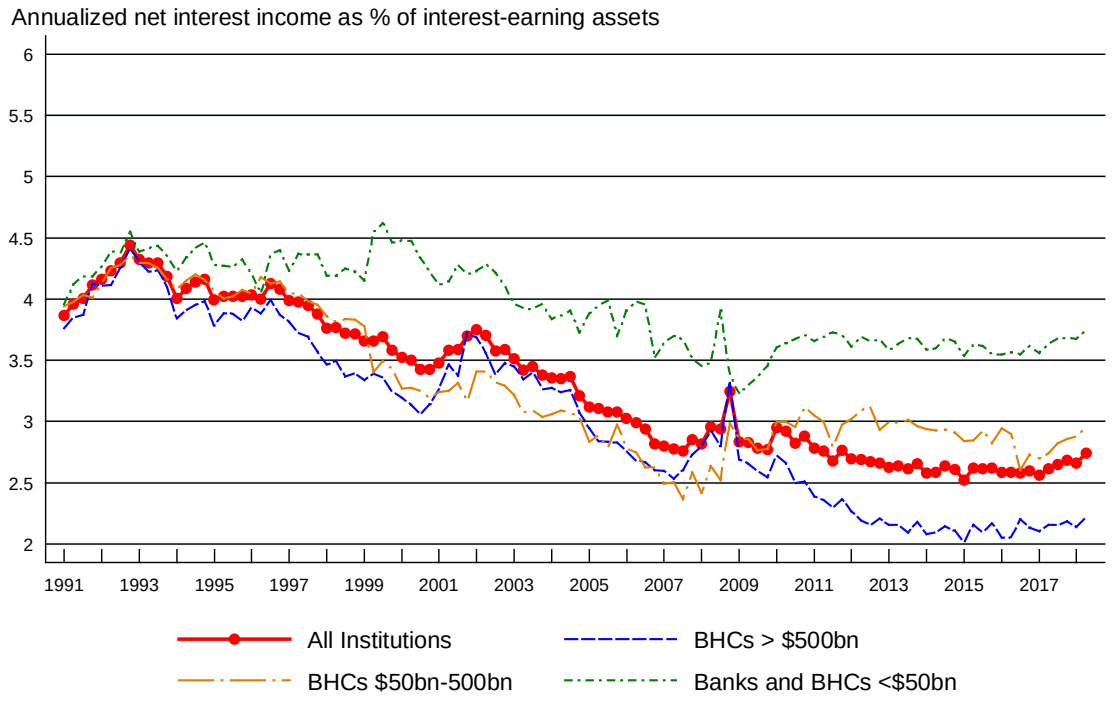
Return on Assets



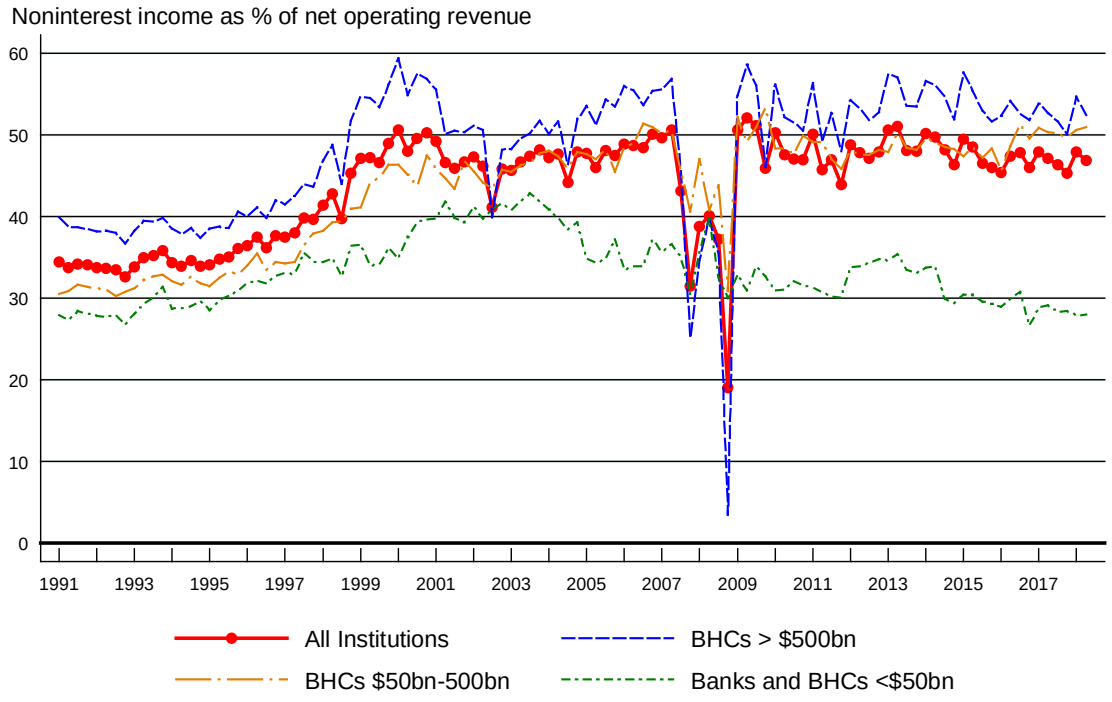
Return on Equity



Net Interest Margin

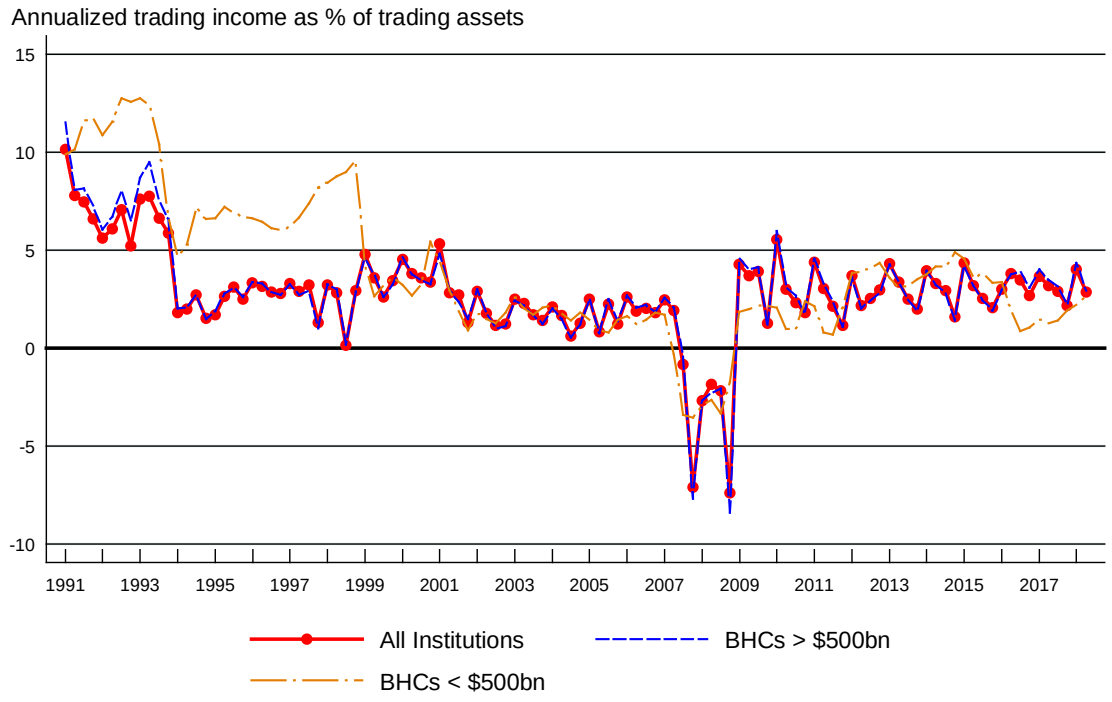


Noninterest Income Share

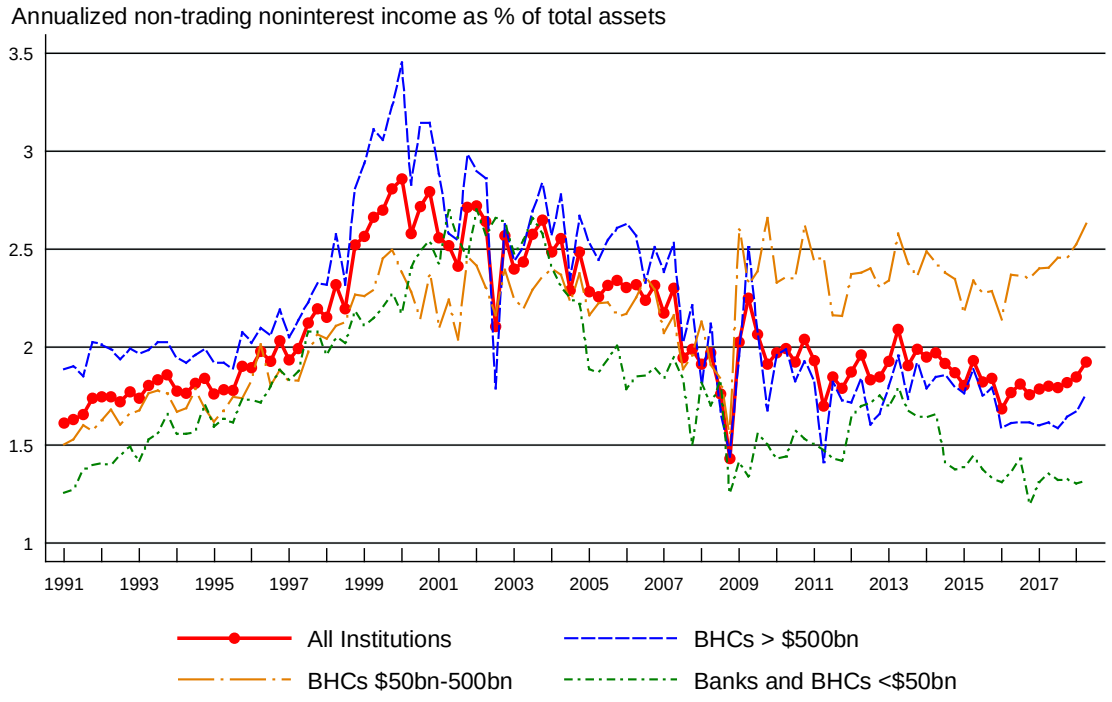


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

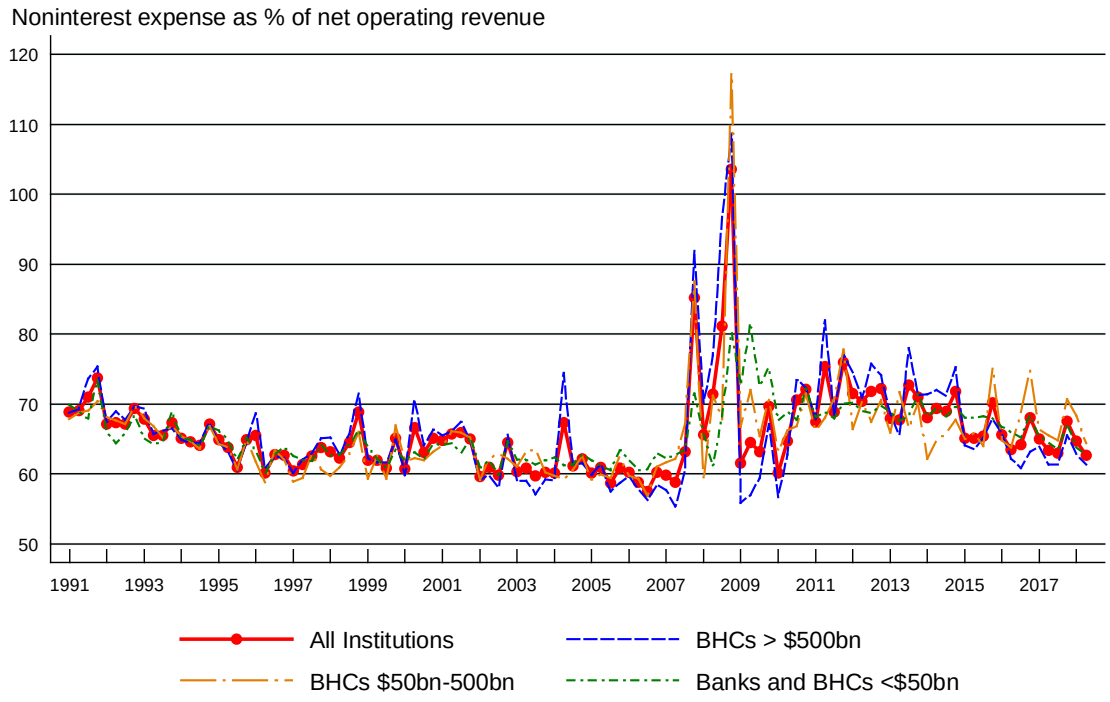
Return on Trading Assets



Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio

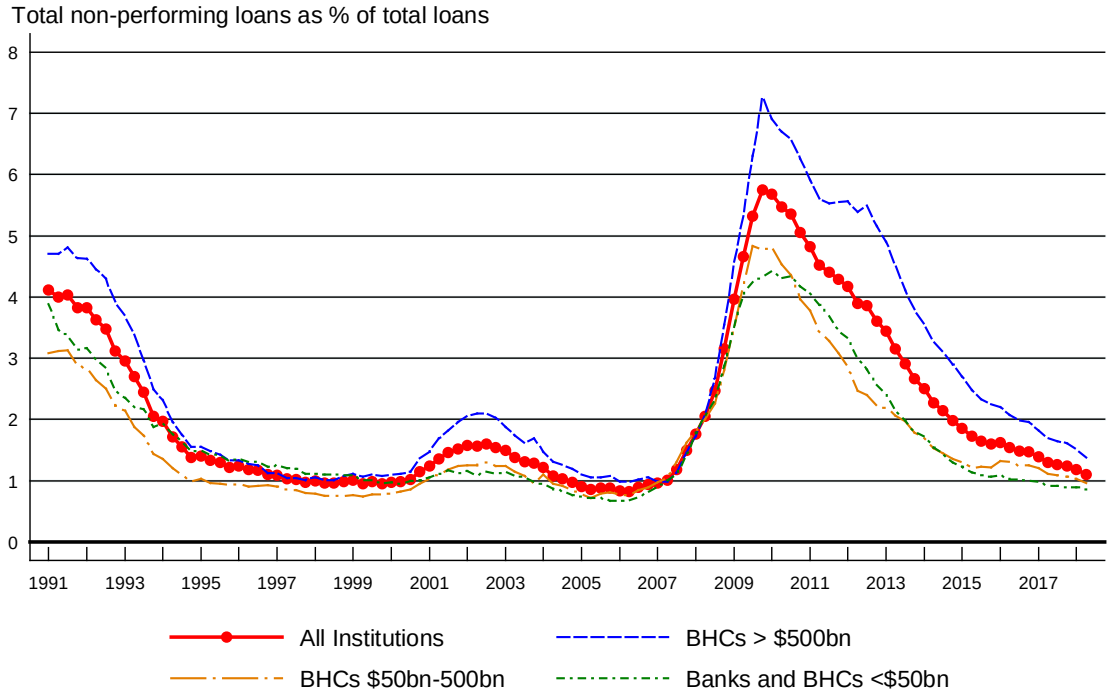


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

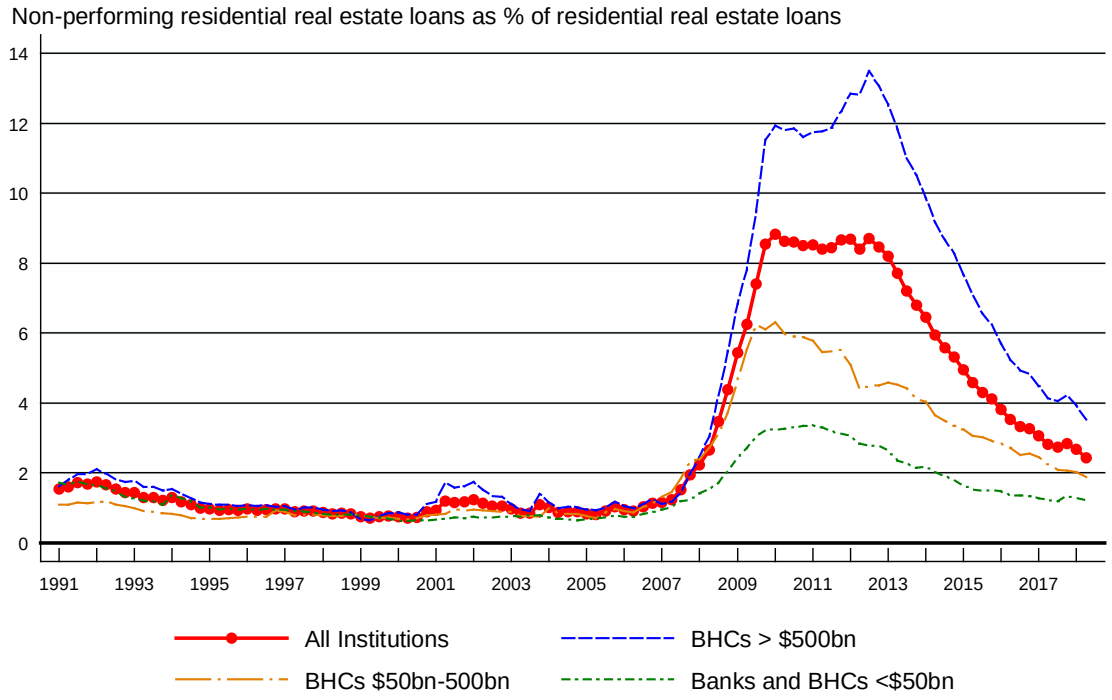
3. Loan Performance

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

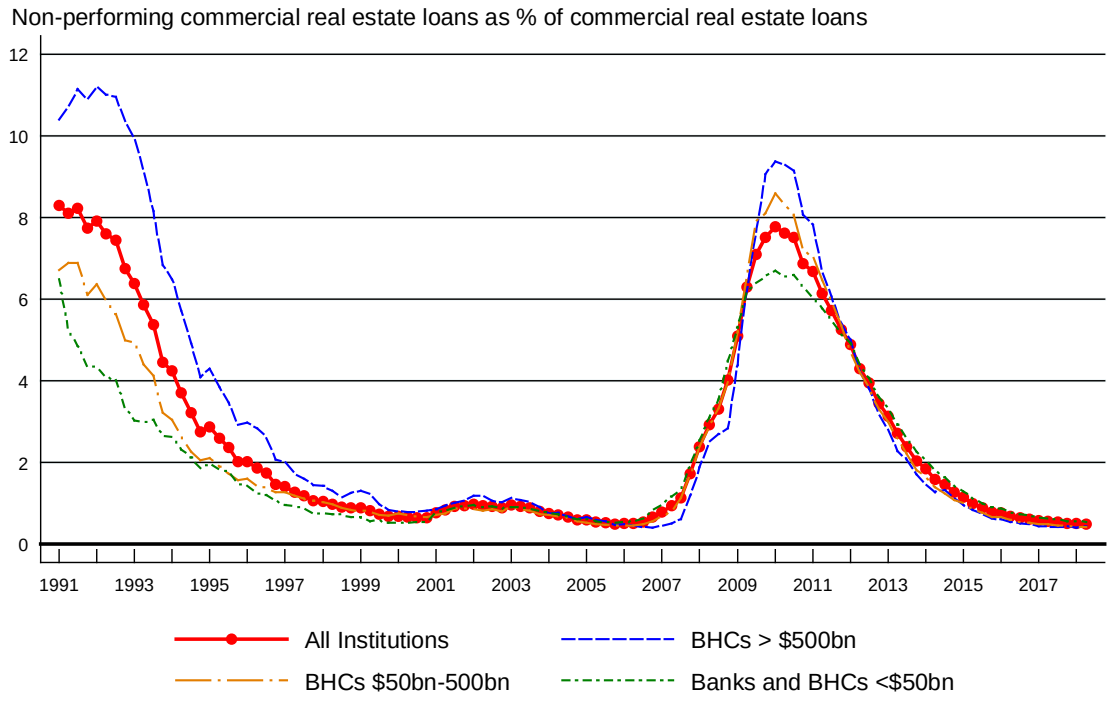
Non-performing Loans



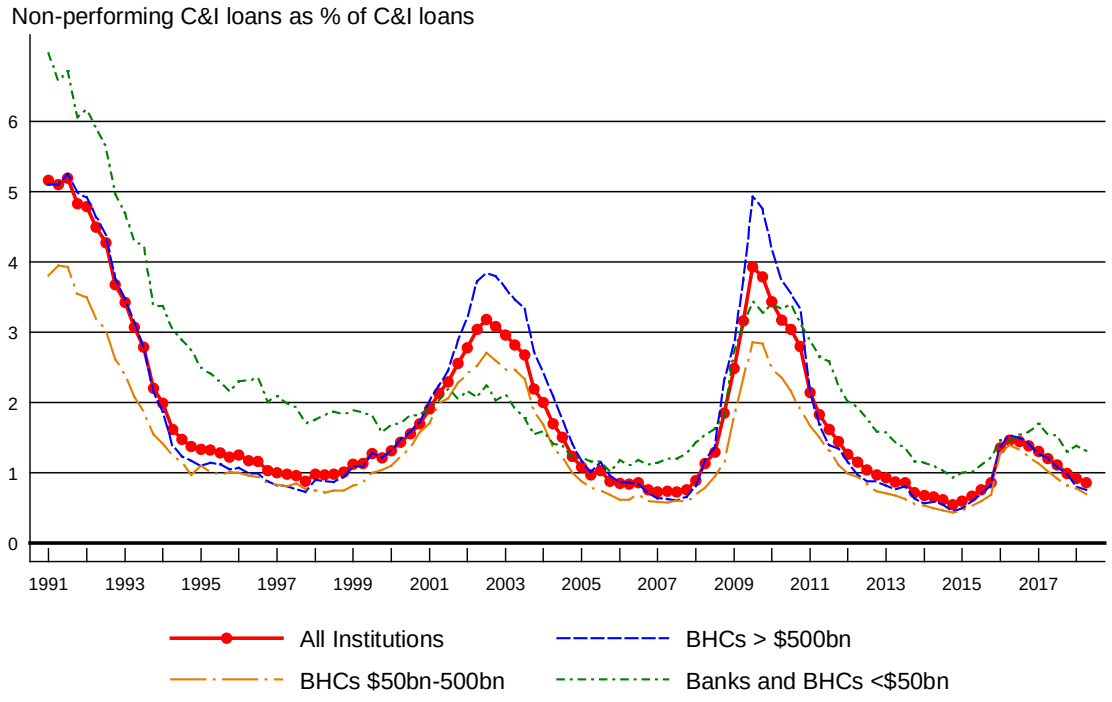
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



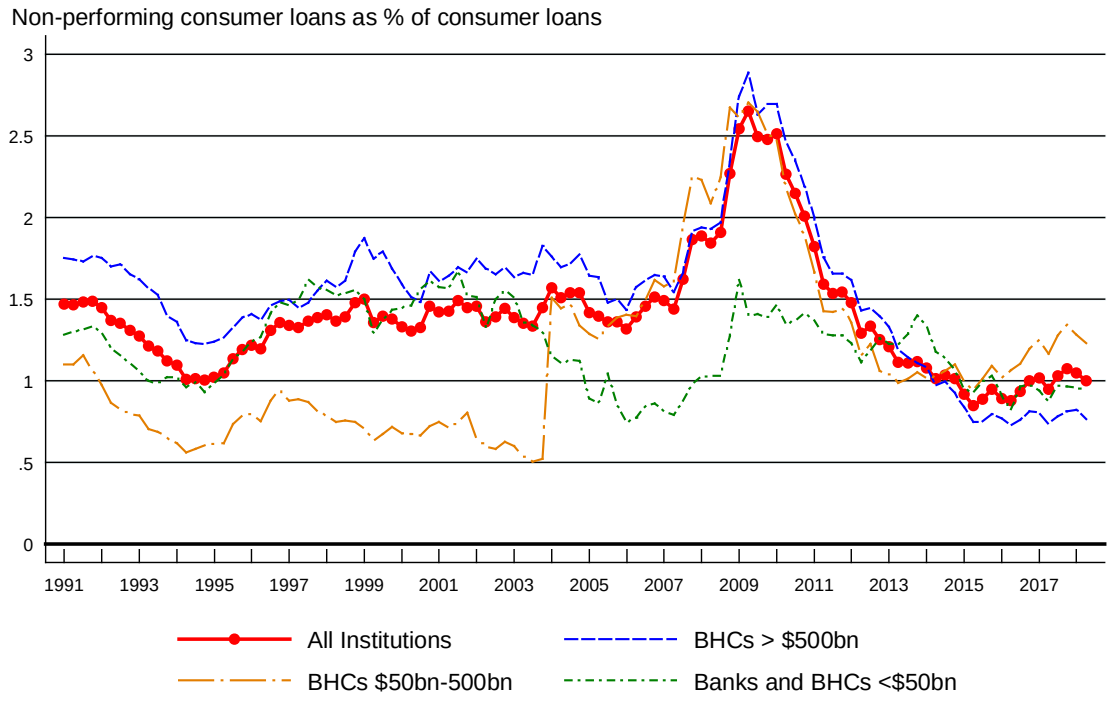
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



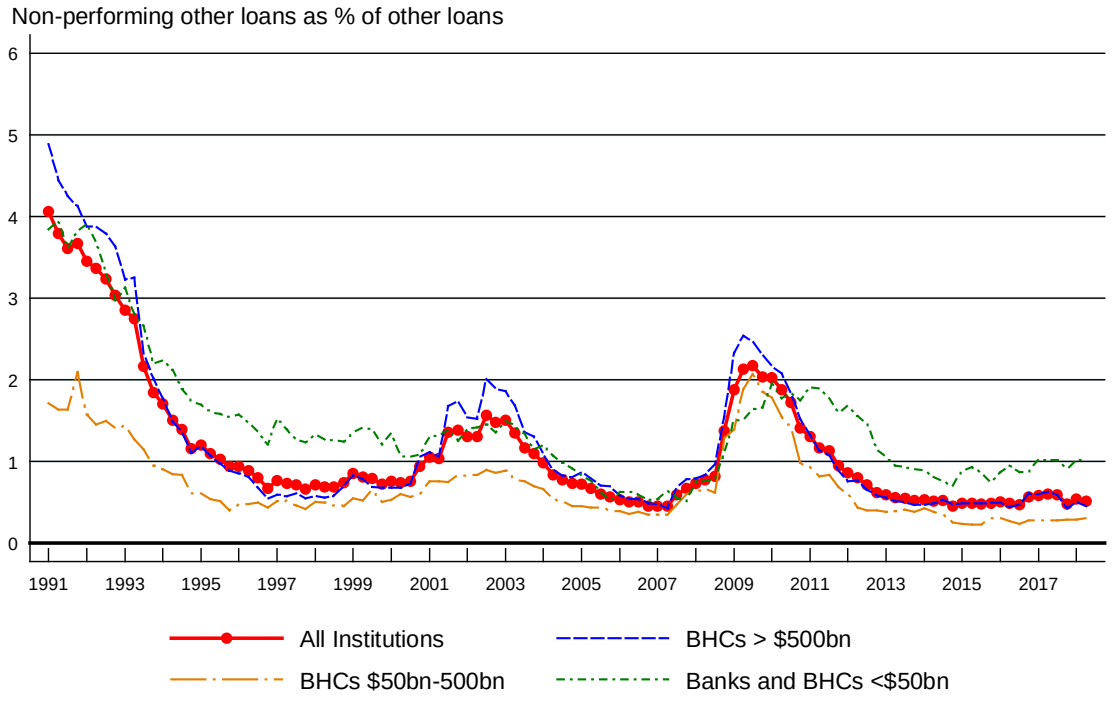
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



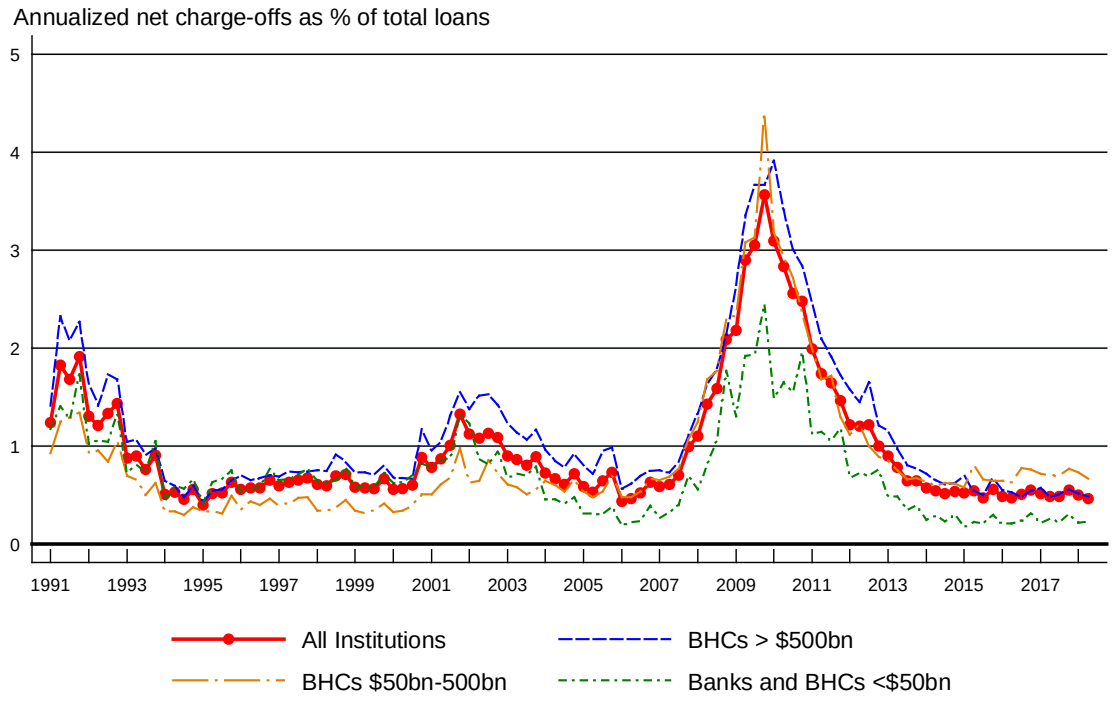
Non-performing Consumer Loans



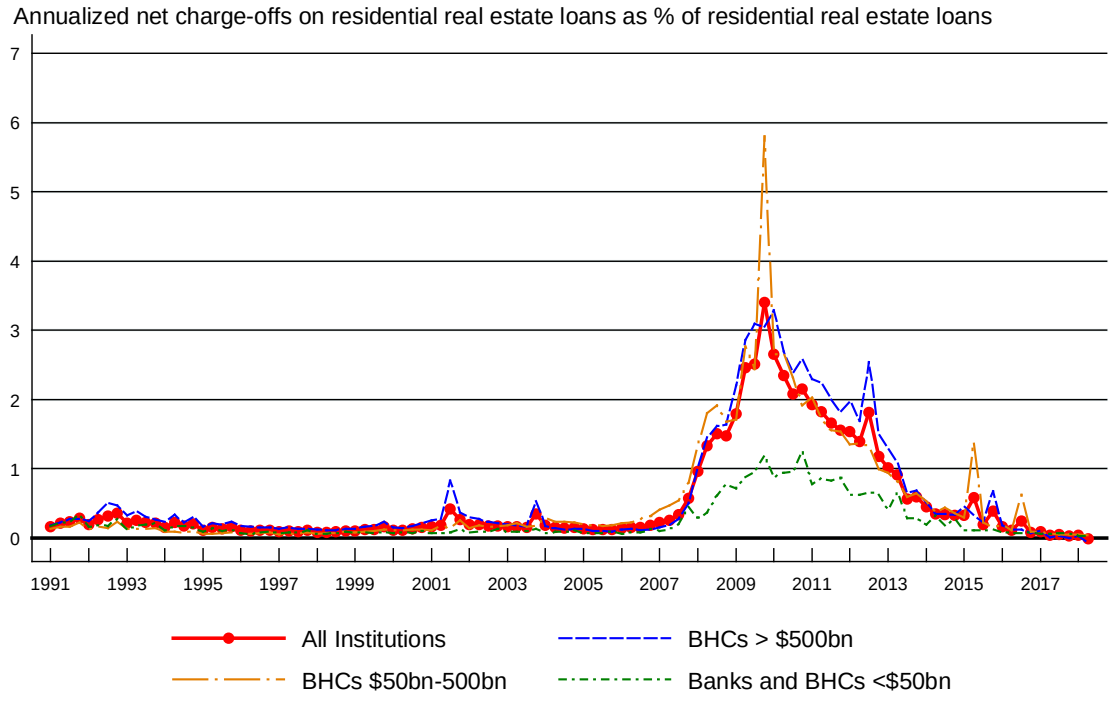
Non-performing Other Loans



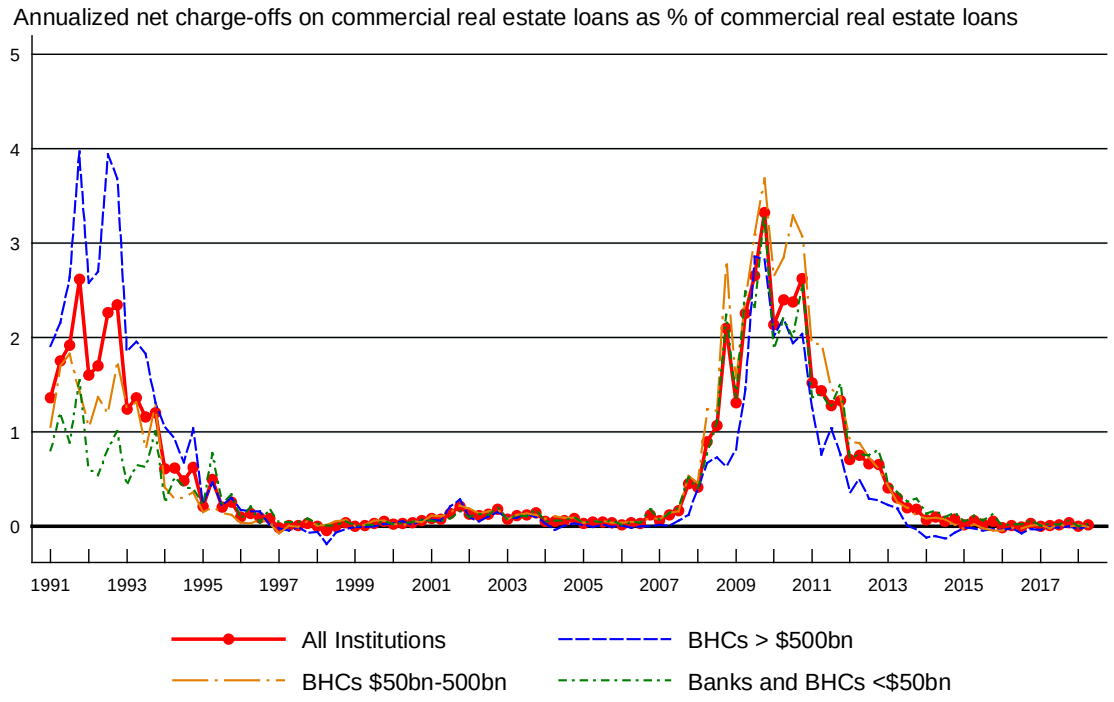
Net Charge-offs



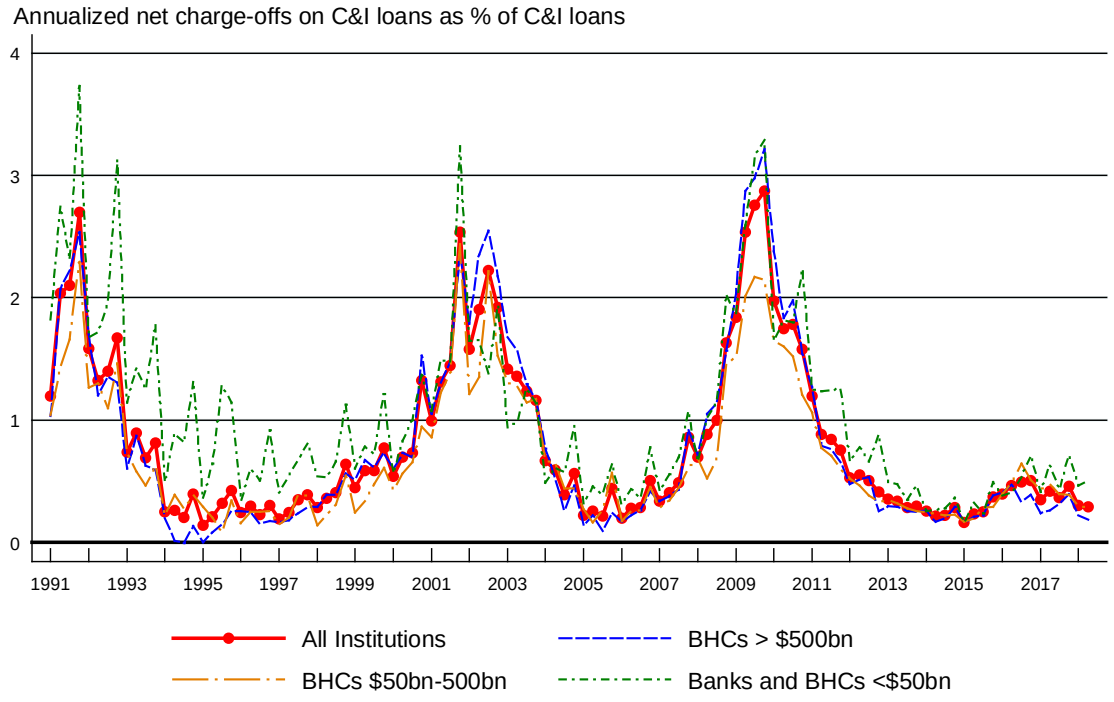
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



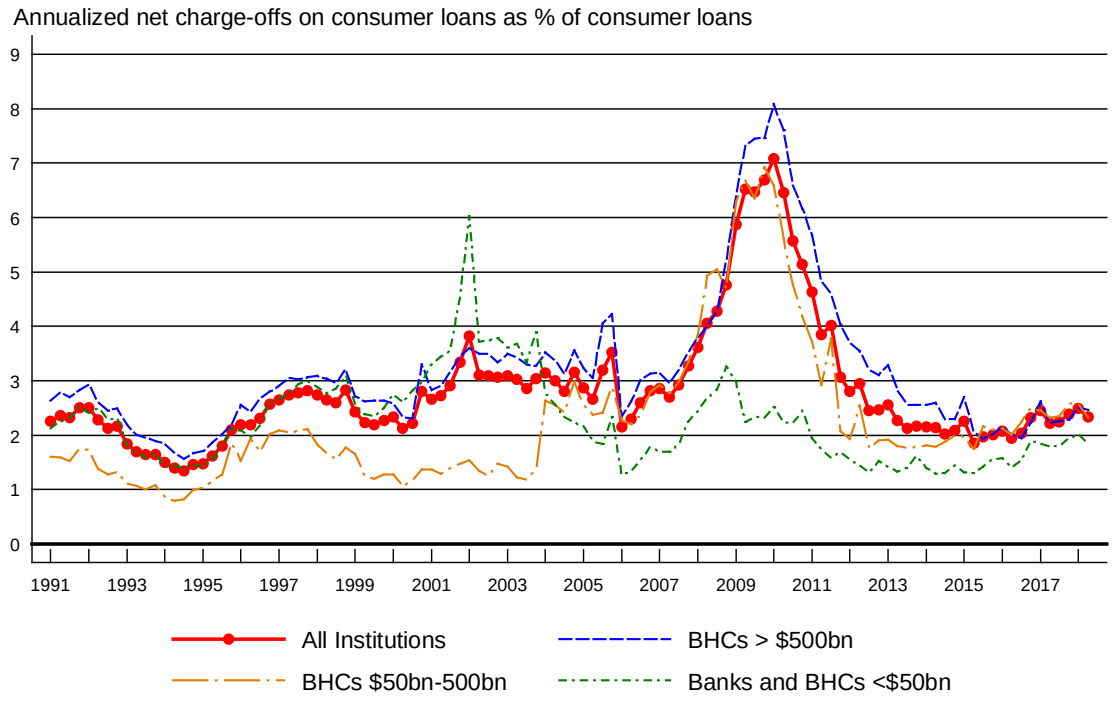
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



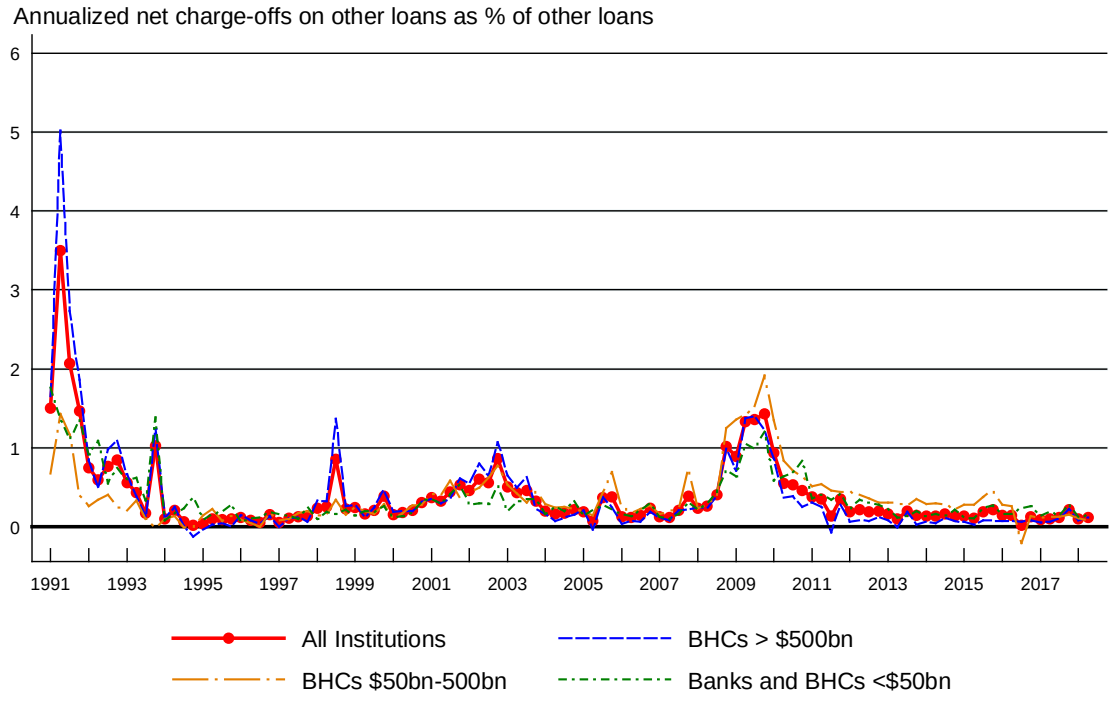
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



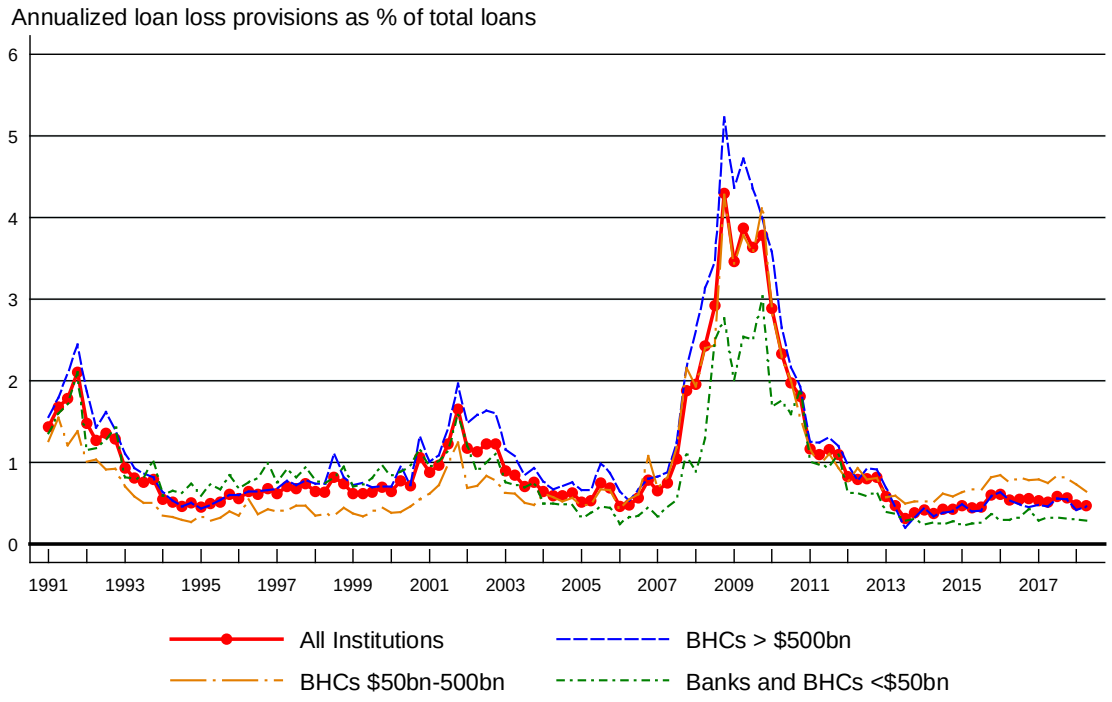
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



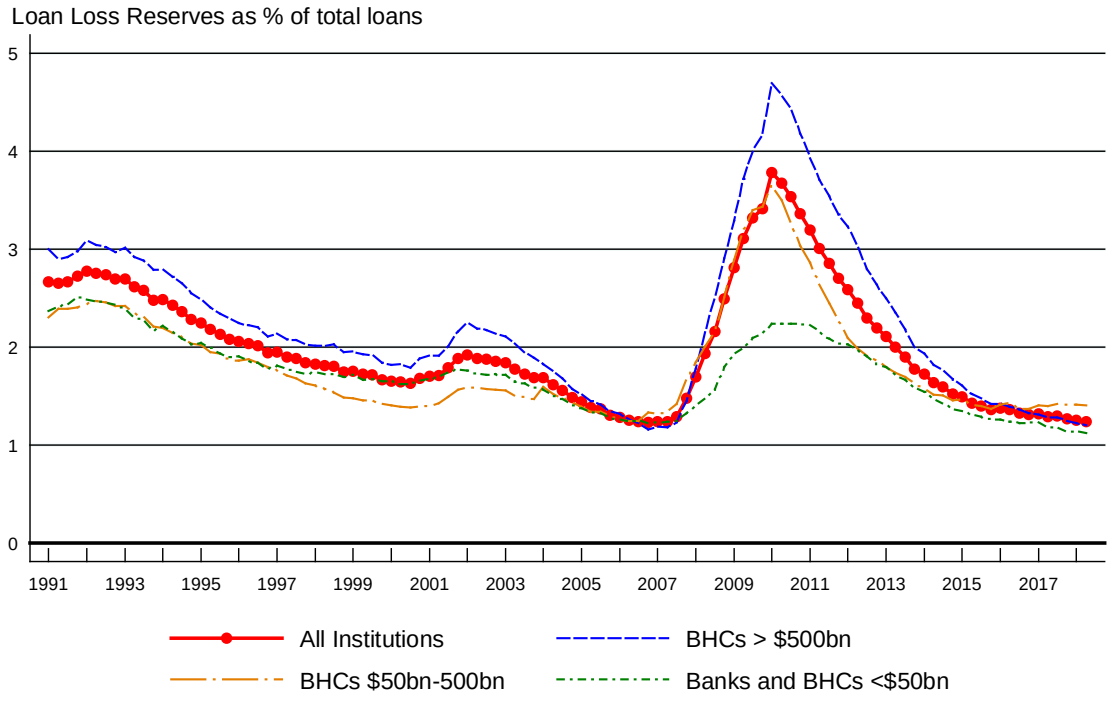
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



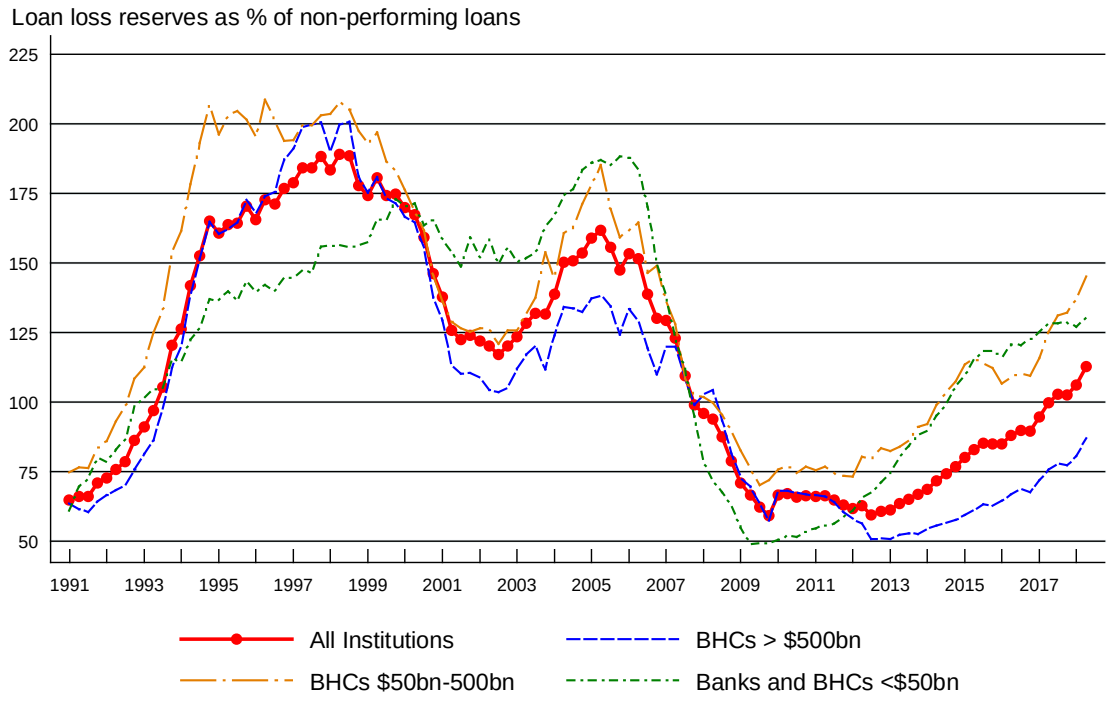
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



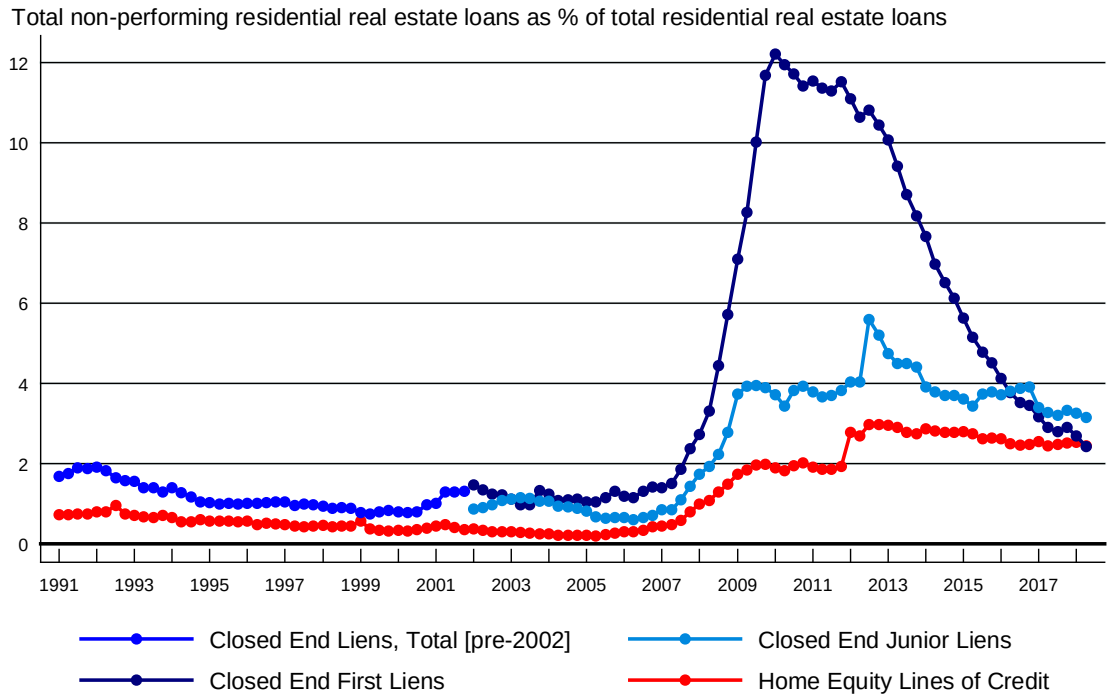
Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans



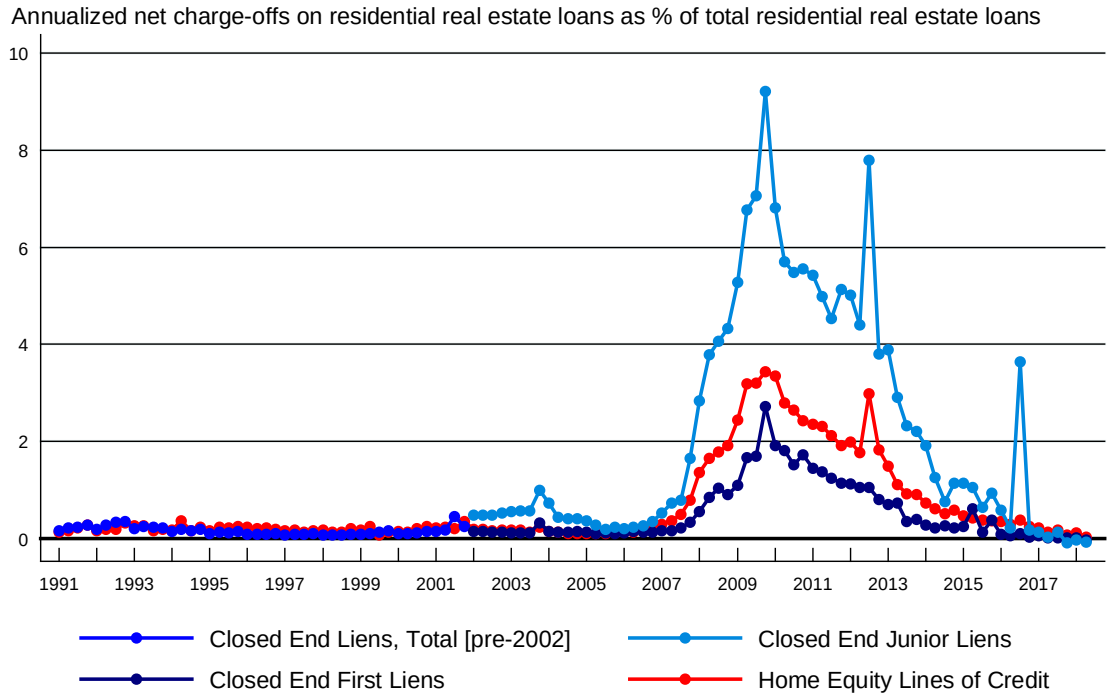
4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

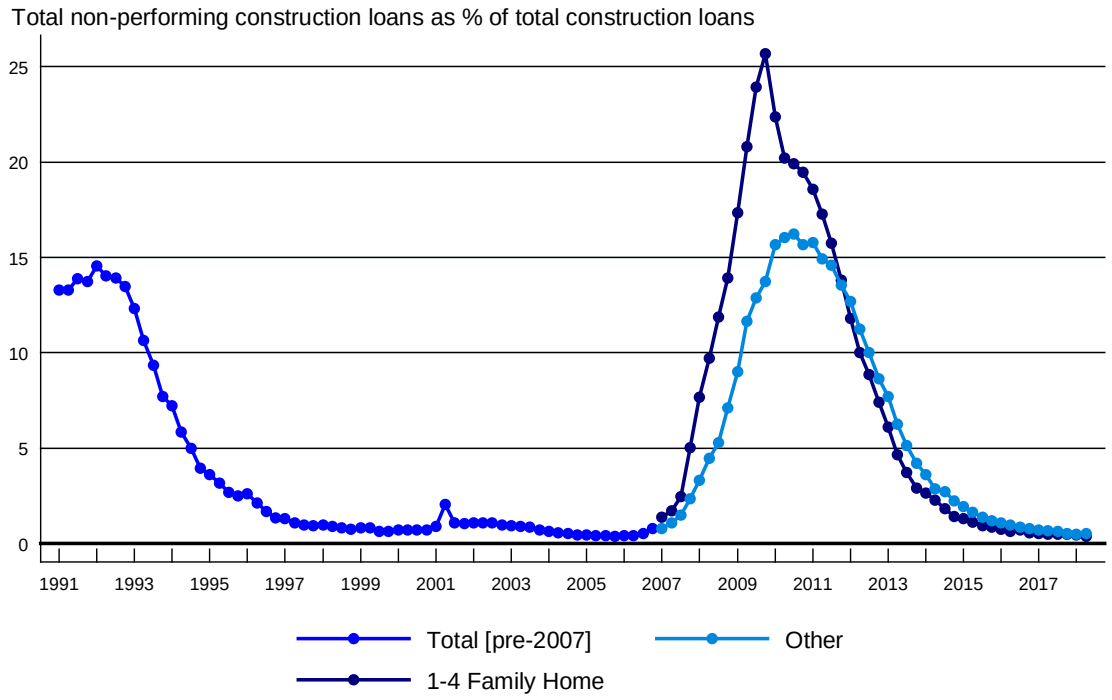


Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

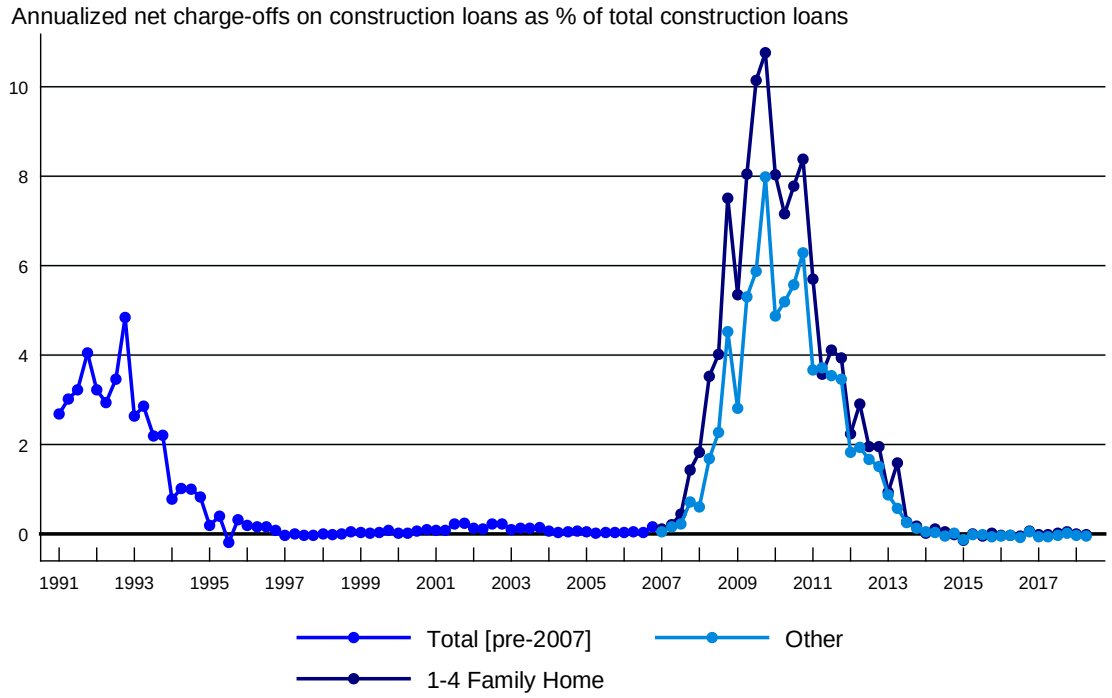


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

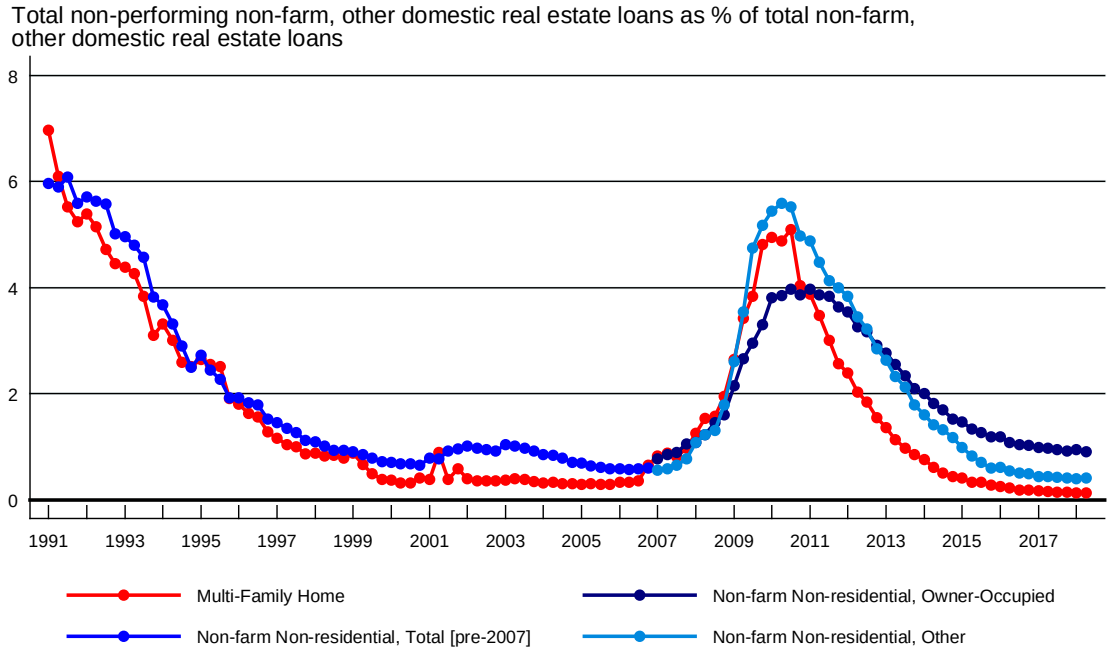
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



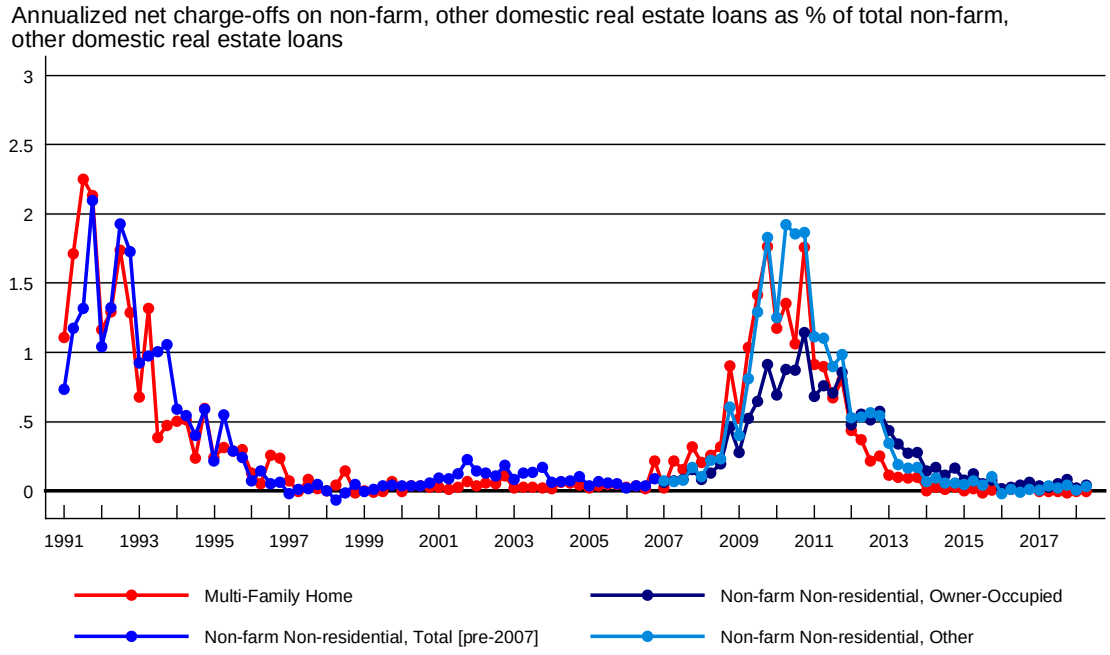
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

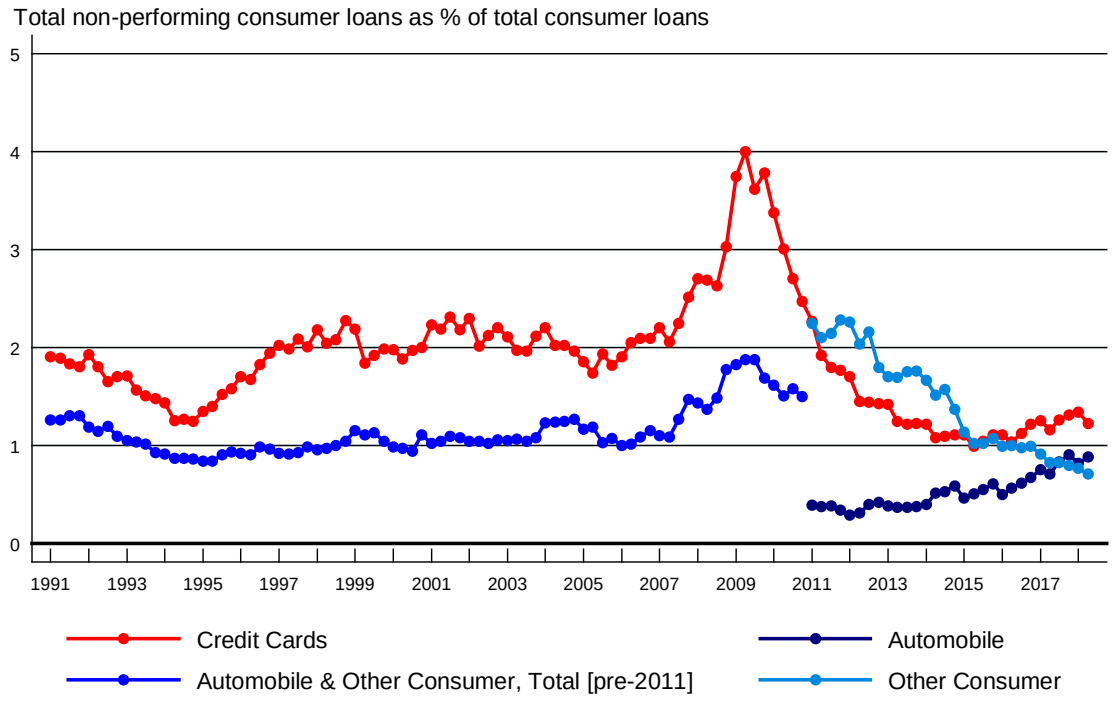


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

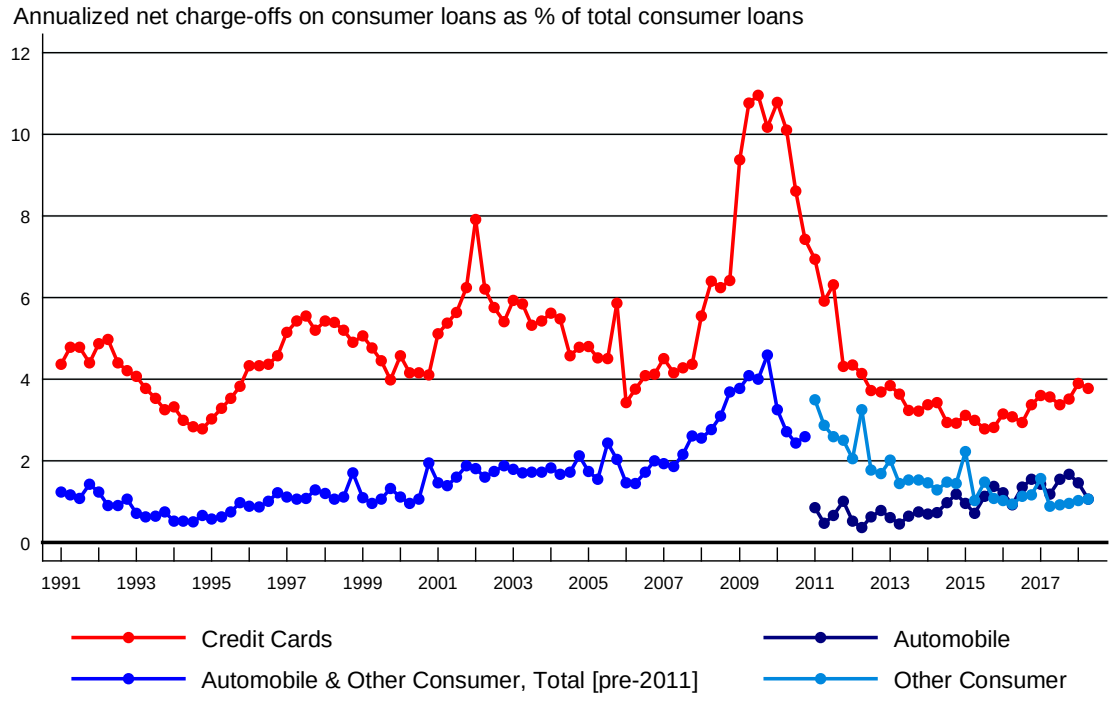


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

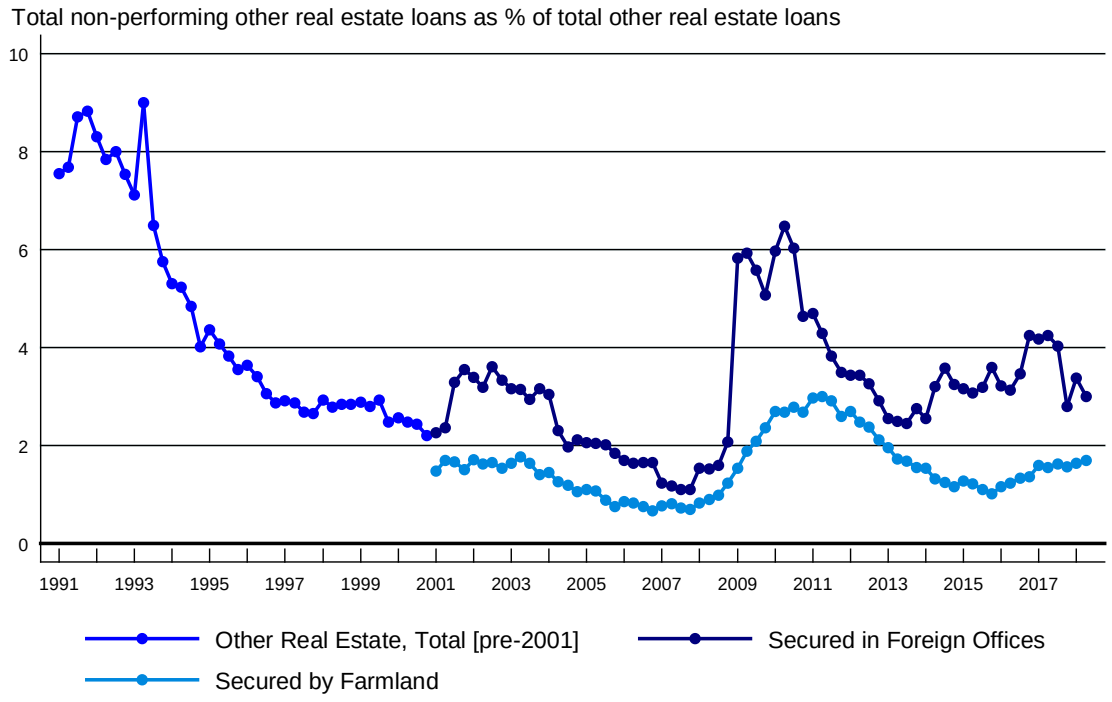


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

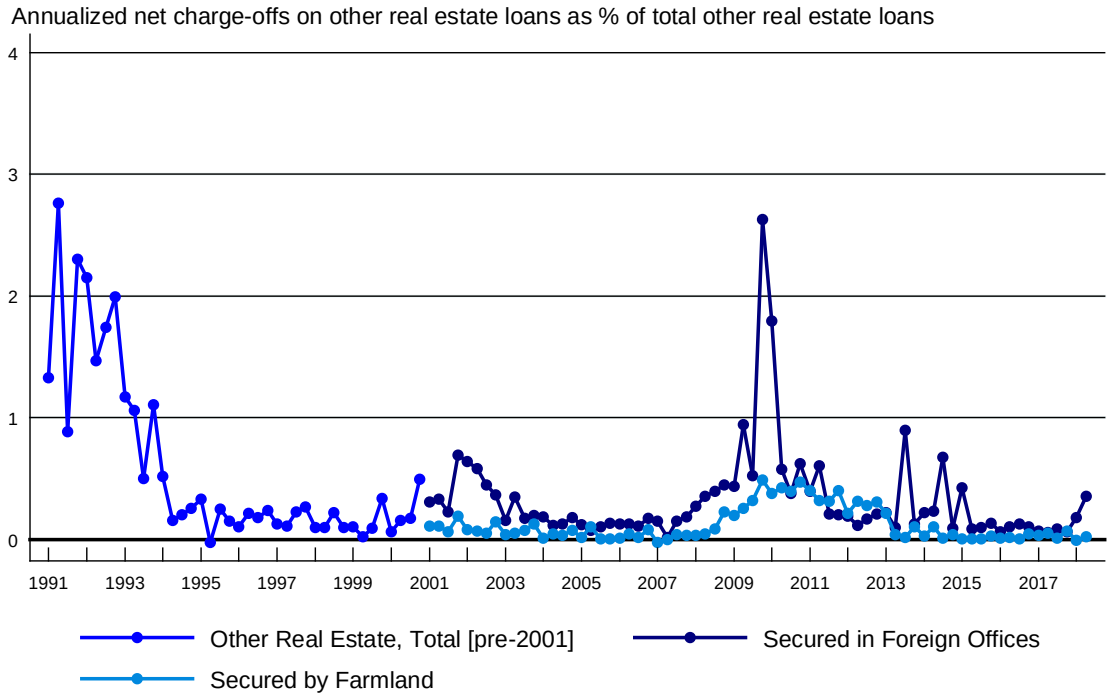


D. All Other Loans

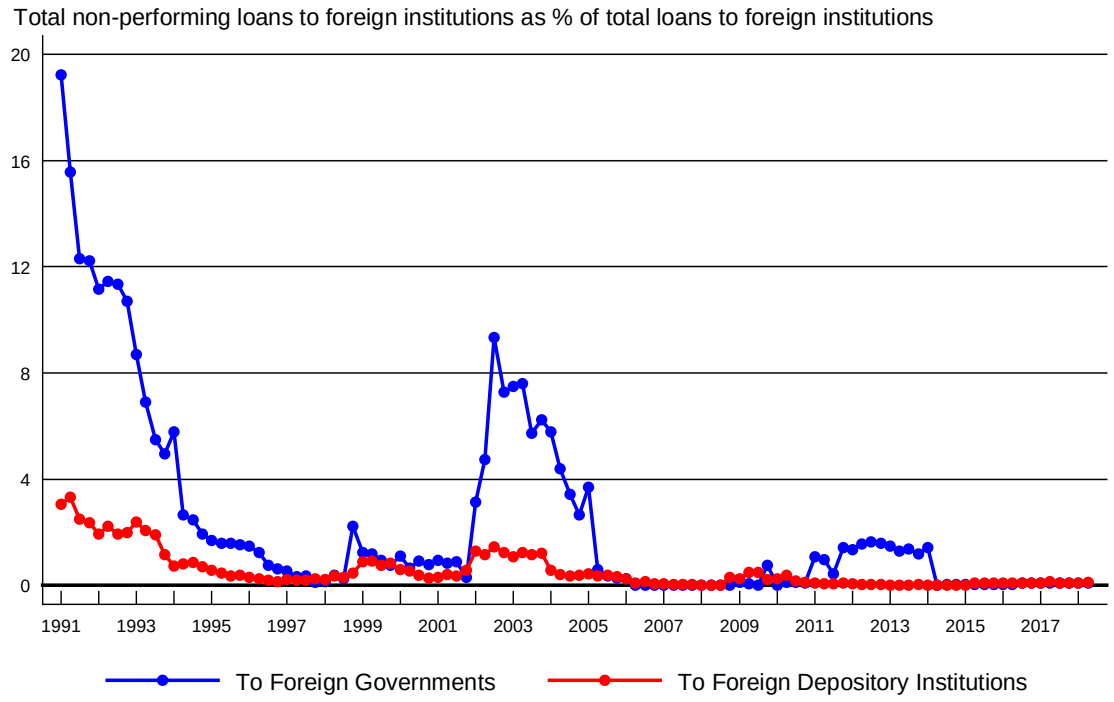
Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



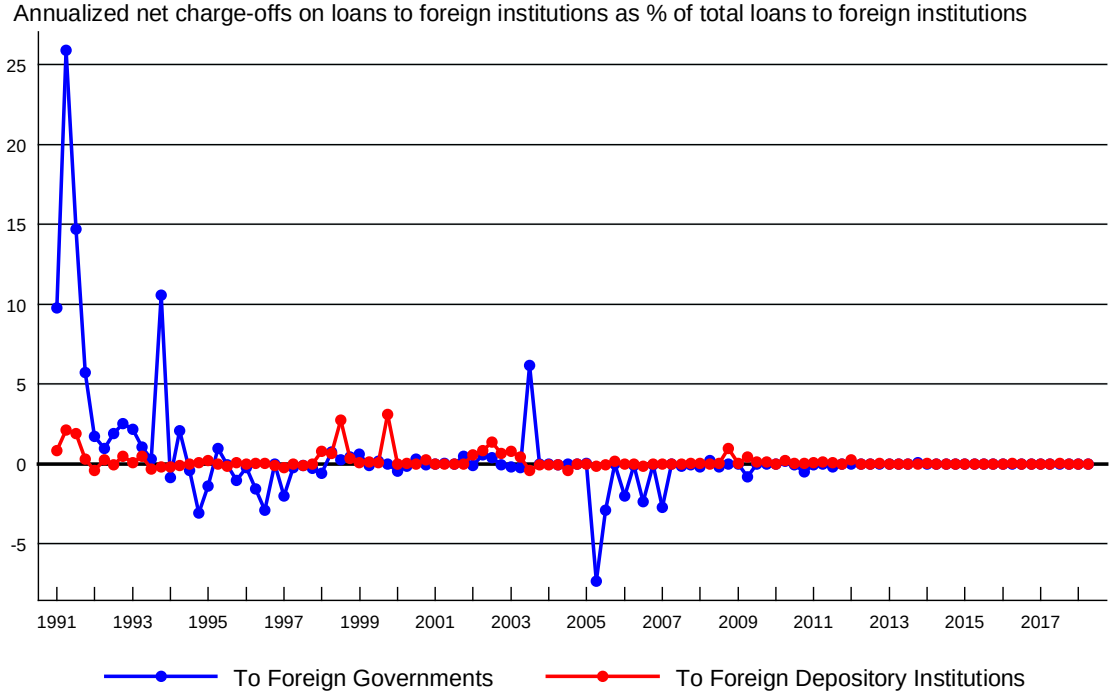
Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



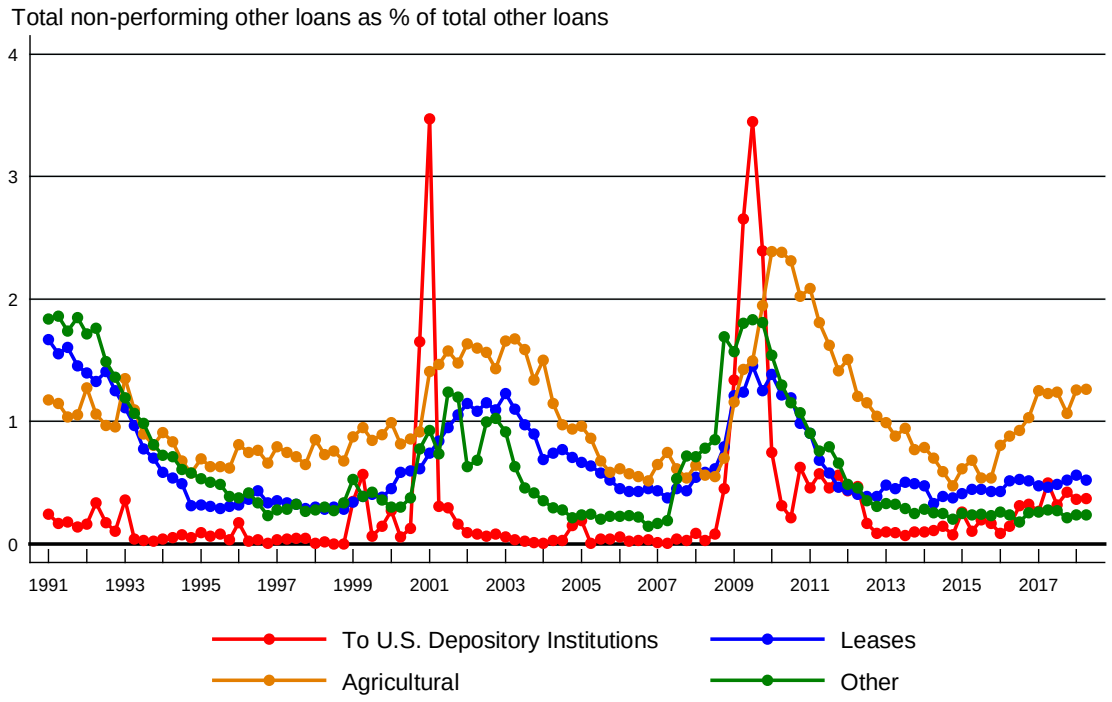
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions



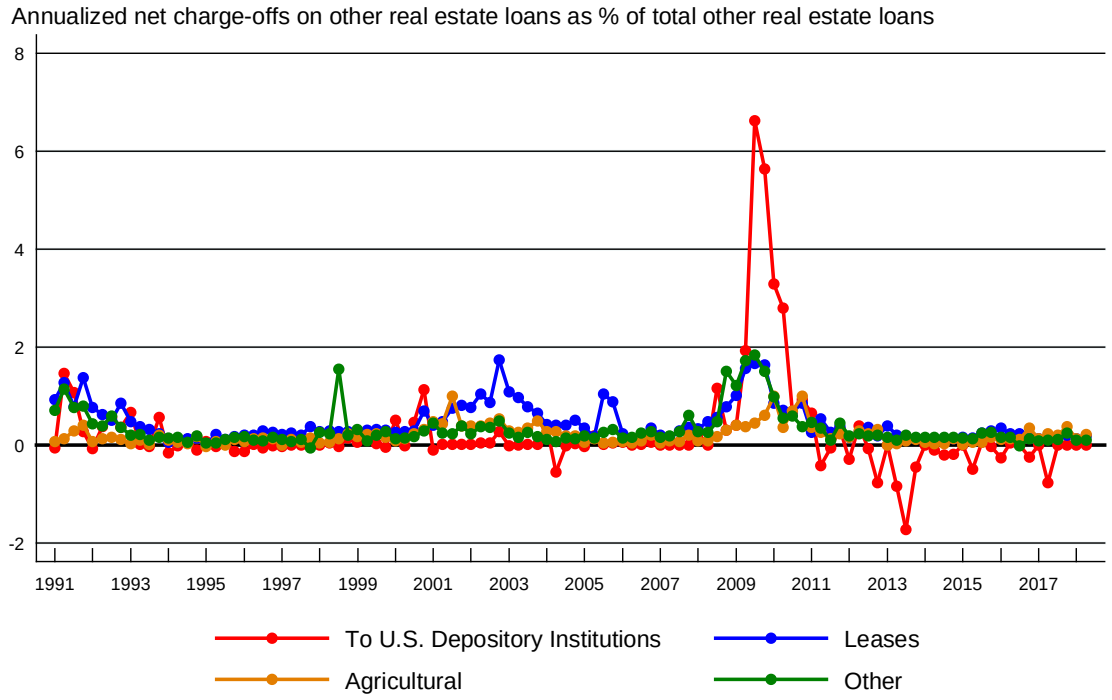
Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions



Non-performing Other Loans, Detail



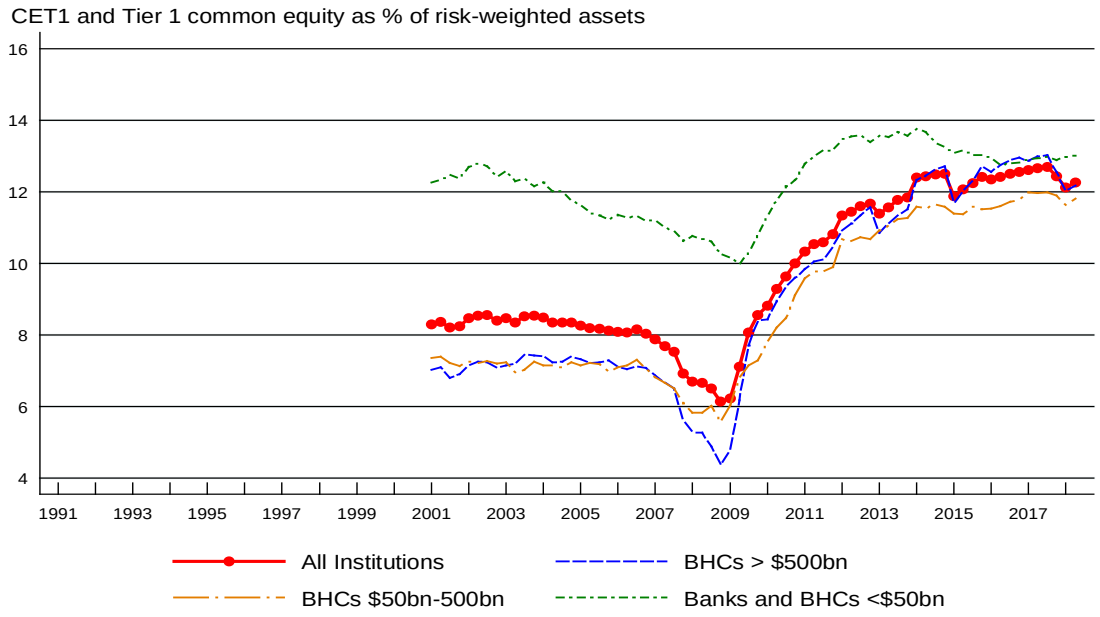
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail



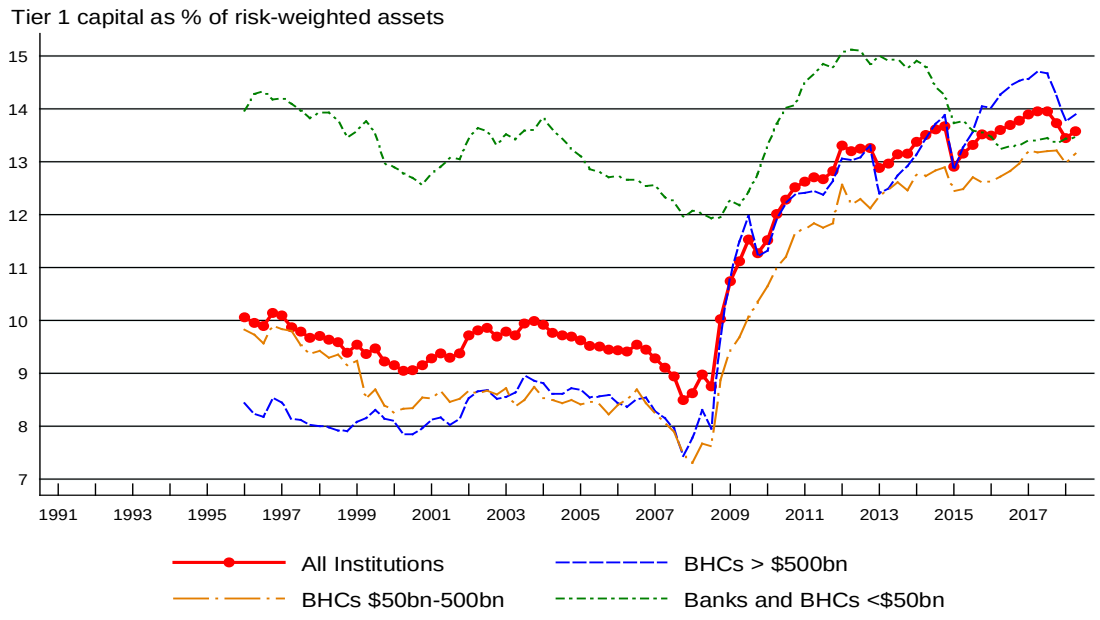
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

Notes: 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.

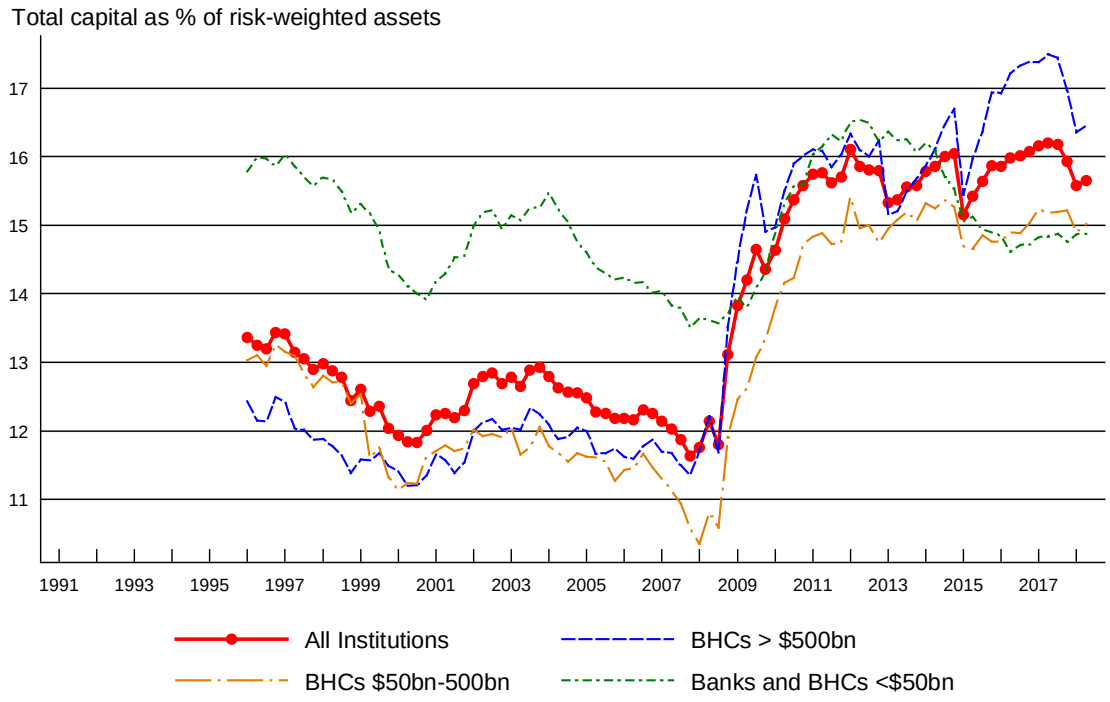
CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



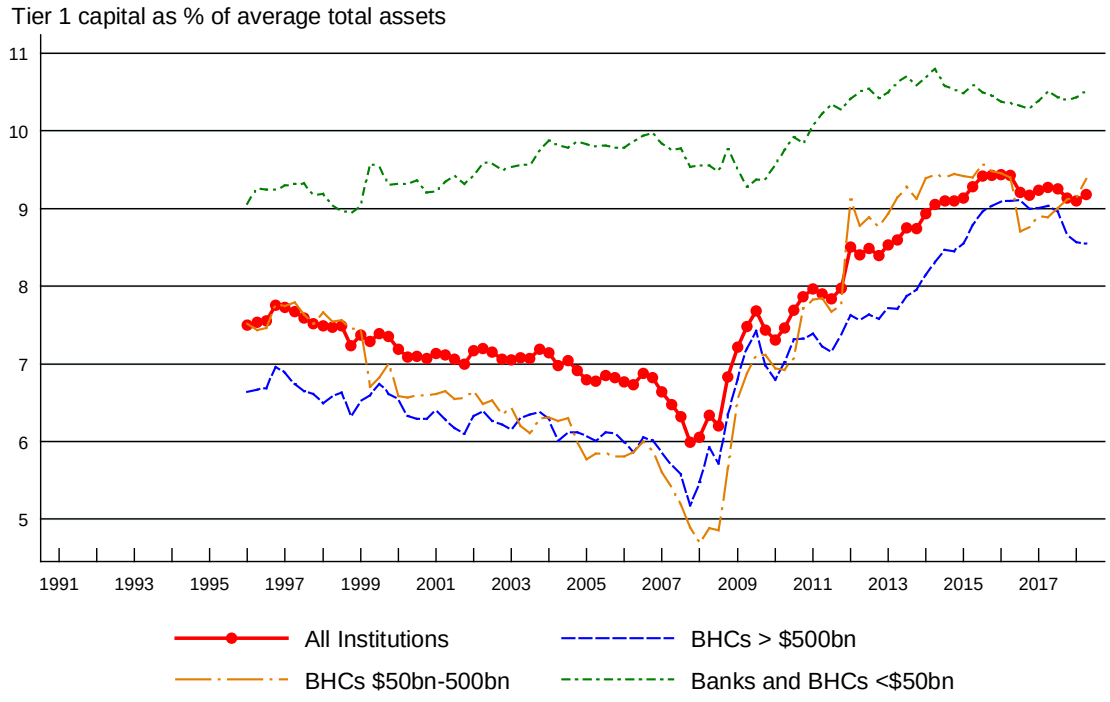
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio

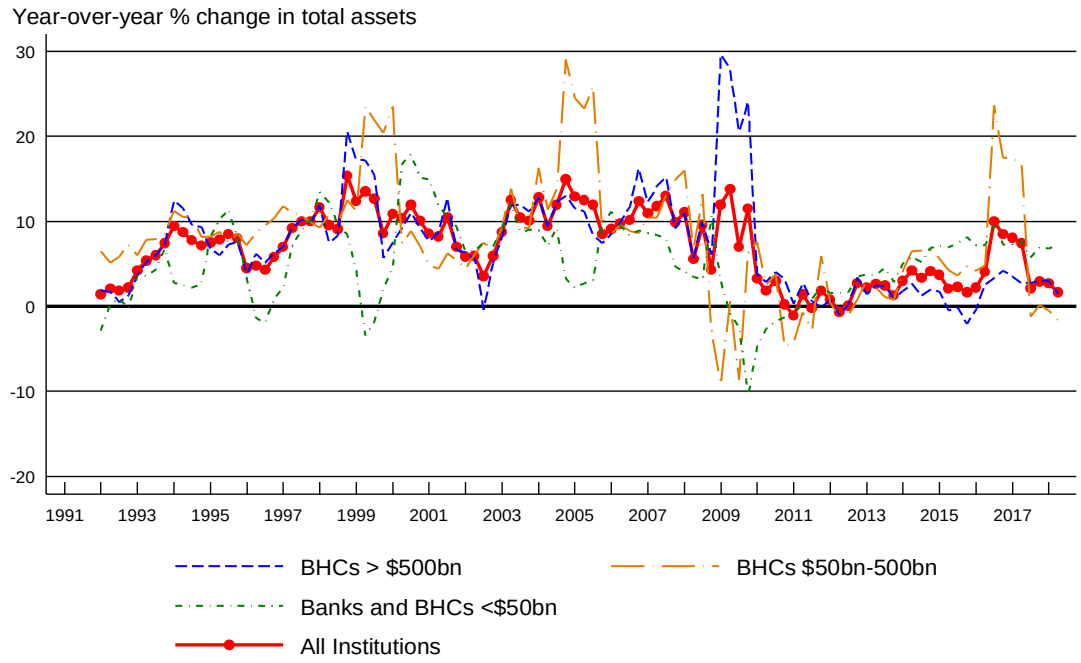


Leverage Ratio

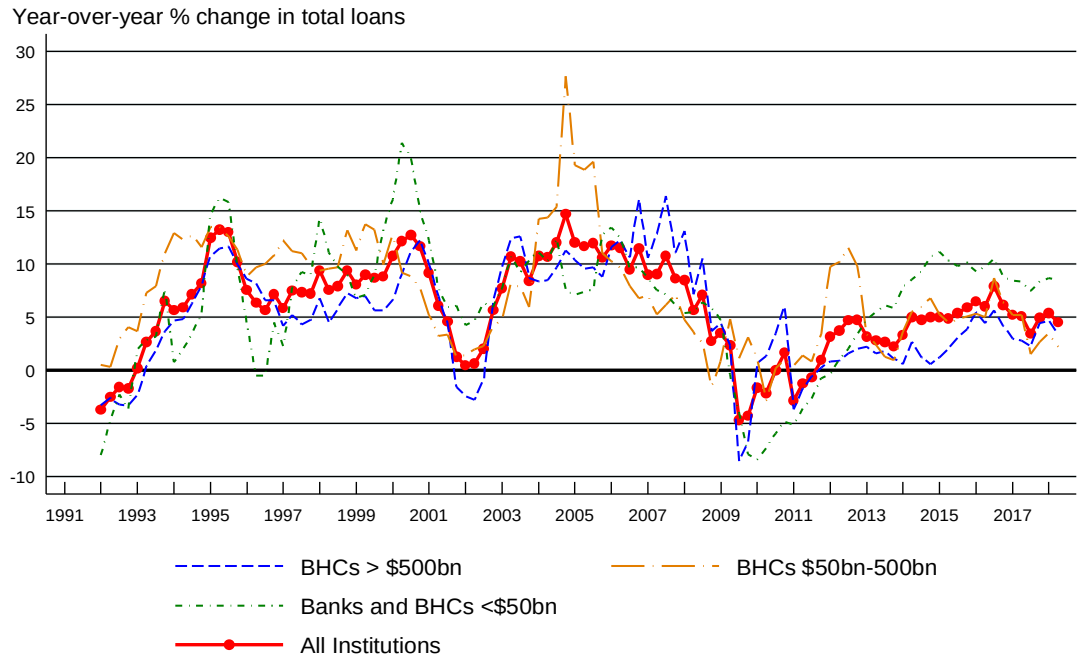


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms 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.

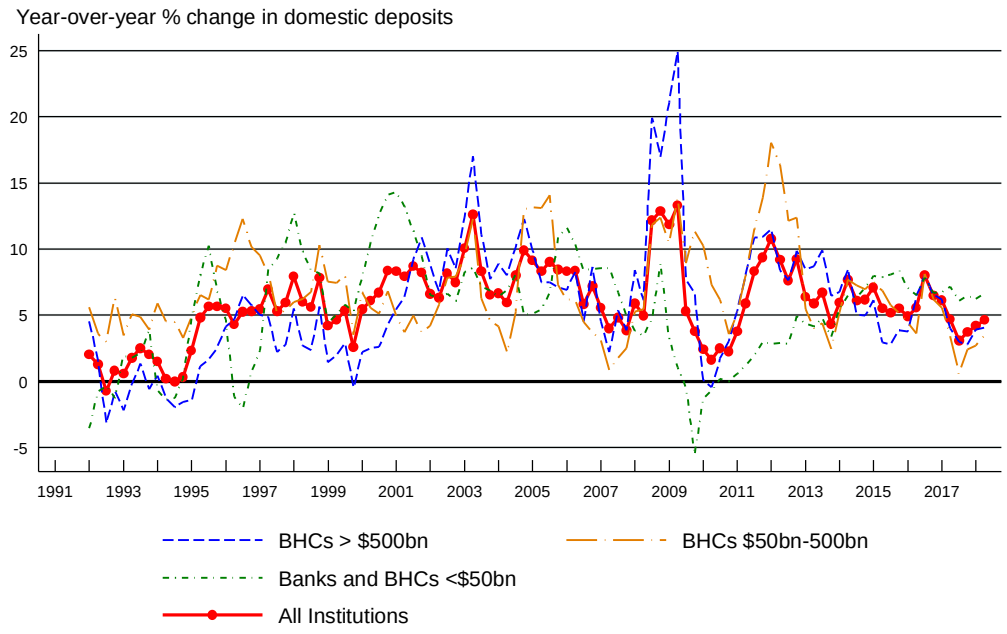
Asset Growth Rate



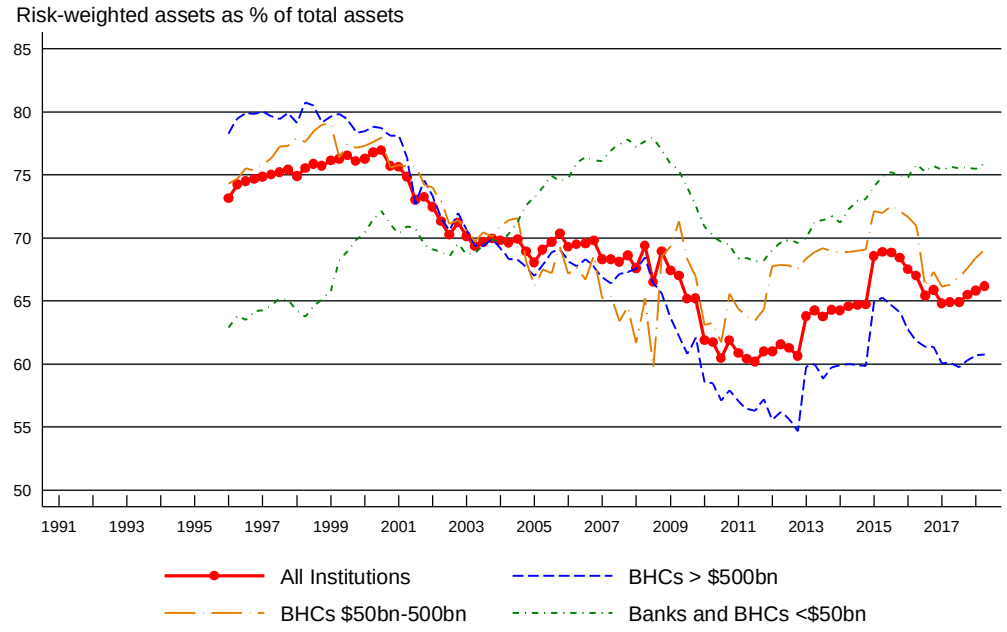
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate



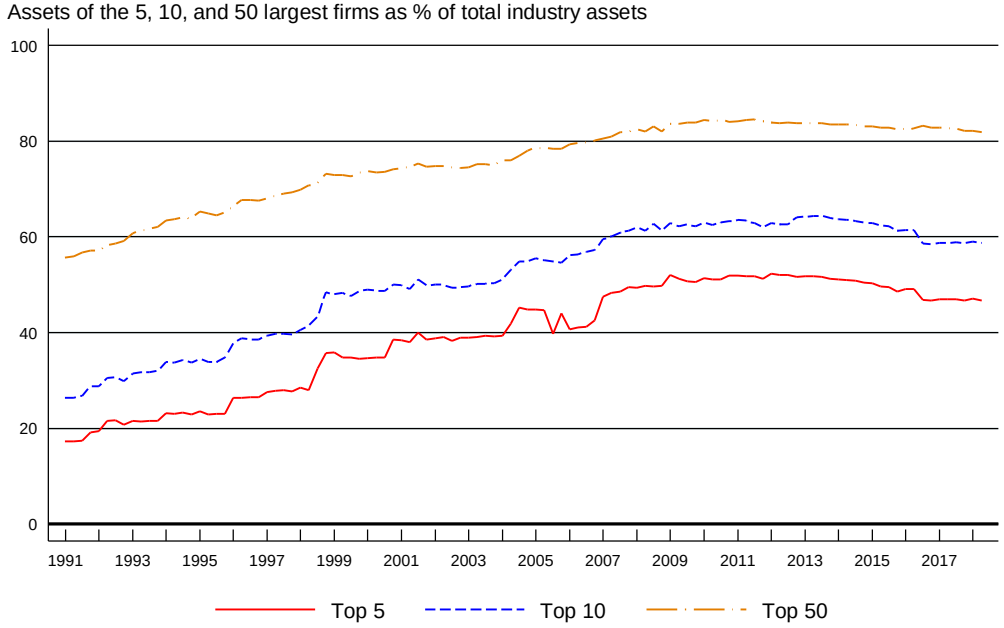
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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 All Institutions
2018Q2

Rank	Name of Institution	Total Assets (Bil USD)	Quarterly Net Income (Mil USD)	Profitability		Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)			Advanced Approaches Firm
				Annualized Return on Assets	Annualized Return on Equity	CET1 Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio	
1	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	2,590.1	8,316.0	1.28	12.92	11.97	13.63	15.46	Yes
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2,291.9	6,784.0	1.18	10.27	11.42	12.99	15.26	Yes
3	CITIGROUP	1,912.3	4,490.0	0.94	8.98	12.14	13.77	16.91	Yes
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1,879.7	5,186.0	1.10	10.11	11.98	13.83	16.98	Yes
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	968.6	2,565.0	1.06	11.85	12.62	14.50	17.18	Yes
6	MORGAN STANLEY	875.9	2,437.0	1.11	12.32	15.84	18.07	20.57	Yes
7	U S BC	461.3	1,750.0	1.52	14.10	9.10	10.55	12.59	Yes
8	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	380.8	1,345.8	1.41	11.48	9.47	10.67	12.60	Yes
9	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	378.8	896.6	0.95	7.32	16.05	16.05	17.05	Yes
10	CAPITAL ONE FC	364.0	1,906.2	2.09	15.27	11.08	12.61	15.10	Yes
11	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	352.9	1,103.0	1.25	10.63	11.89	14.15	15.12	Yes
12	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	284.3	215.8	0.30	3.47	12.99	15.74	19.67	Yes
13	STATE STREET CORP	248.4	734.2	1.18	13.01	11.35	14.31	15.09	Yes
14	BB&T CORP	222.7	819.0	1.47	11.00	10.21	11.90	13.90	No
15	SUNTRUST BK	207.9	722.0	1.39	11.93	9.72	10.86	12.67	No
16	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	184.8	1,623.0	3.51	31.09	10.10	11.14	12.78	Yes
17	ALLY FNCL	171.3	349.0	0.81	10.62	9.37	11.09	12.66	No
18	MUFG AMERS HOLDS CORP	160.4	344.5	0.86	7.46	16.24	16.24	17.15	No
19	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	155.8	425.6	1.09	8.32	11.18	11.60	13.82	No
20	BARCLAYS US LLC	153.4	277.0	0.72	6.92	13.51	16.40	18.68	Yes
21	BNP PARIBAS USA	147.8	196.7	0.53	4.46	12.19	12.81	14.90	No
22	CREDIT SUISSE HOLD USA	141.6	126.4	0.36	2.08	22.34	22.93	23.02	Yes
23	FIFTH THIRD BC	140.7	585.8	1.67	14.43	10.91	12.02	15.21	No
24	BMO FNCL CORP	139.4	221.6	0.64	5.29	11.82	12.44	14.99	No
25	KEYCORP	138.2	481.4	1.39	12.75	10.13	10.95	12.83	No
26	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	136.2	669.4	1.97	11.22	20.91	25.10	26.51	No
27	NORTHERN TR CORP	135.1	390.3	1.16	15.07	12.38	13.63	15.59	Yes
28	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	130.1	255.2	0.78	4.76	16.28	17.89	19.55	No
29	REGIONS FC	124.8	374.7	1.20	9.50	11.00	11.80	13.59	No
30	RBC US GRP HOLDS LLC	119.0	249.9	0.84	6.49	16.95	16.95	17.60	No
31	M&T BK CORP	118.4	493.2	1.67	12.66	10.52	11.79	14.28	No
32	DB USA CORP	115.8	-14.0	-0.05	-0.46	20.87	32.04	32.07	Yes
33	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	105.4	355.7	1.35	12.40	10.53	11.99	13.97	No
34	DISCOVER FS	102.8	668.3	2.60	24.55	11.61	12.25	13.65	No
35	BBVA COMPASS BSHRS	88.8	183.8	0.83	5.59	11.97	12.31	14.49	No
36	COMERICA	72.2	326.1	1.81	16.15	11.89	11.89	13.96	No
37	ZIONS BC	66.5	196.6	1.18	10.32	12.23	13.32	14.84	No
38	SVB FNCL GRP	55.9	237.8	1.70	20.42	12.92	13.10	14.03	No
39	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	50.5	107.4	0.85	6.32	11.16	12.59	14.03	No
40	CIT GROUP	49.9	126.8	1.02	7.77	13.18	13.90	15.98	No
41	POPULAR	47.5	280.0	2.36	21.17	17.47	17.47	20.41	No
42	PEOPLES UNITED FNCL INC	44.6	110.2	0.99	7.47	10.03	10.76	12.48	No
43	FIRST HORIZON NAT CORP	41.1	83.1	0.81	7.82	8.98	9.98	11.25	No
44	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	40.9	36.0	0.35	3.54	18.08	18.08	18.09	No
45	CIBC BC USA	38.4	85.3	0.89	4.39	13.76	13.76	14.27	No
46	EAST WEST BC	38.1	172.3	1.81	16.76	12.17	12.17	13.69	No
47	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	36.4	232.4	2.56	15.10	23.84	23.84	24.79	No
48	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	35.1	93.3	1.06	10.83	13.06	13.06	14.43	No
49	BOK FC	33.9	114.4	1.35	12.87	11.92	11.92	13.26	No
50	ASSOCIATED BANC-CORP	33.7	89.2	1.06	9.46	10.51	11.17	13.36	No
TOTALS*	TOP 50	16,813.9	49,818.7	1.19	10.82	12.08	13.62	15.88	
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	20,635.8	62,030.4	1.20	10.87	12.25	13.57	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 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 $1bn of total assets), 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 IHCs[4] 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 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 statistics presented here may be subject to future

[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] This subset also includes one nonmember bank, First Republic Bank, which had $81.0 billion in assets in 2017:Q2.

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 $1bn 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 2018

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$500bn in total assets as of the current quarter[2], for BHCs with $50bn-500bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Return on equity rose for the third quarter in a row, increasing from 10.87% in 2018:Q2 to 11.30% in 2018:Q3, and is now at its highest level since 2007:Q2.
- Net interest margin, defined as net interest income as a share of interest earning assets was little changed from last quarter. The current net interest margin of 2.78% is slightly above its post-crisis average.
- Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans continue their downward trajectory since 2009:Q4 and are now at 1.05%. Moreover, loan loss reserves as a percentage of non-performing loans continued to grow and are now at 118%.
- Asset growth declined for the third consecutive quarter, falling from 1.66% in 2018:Q2 to 1.11% in 2018:Q3. Loan growth slowed down from 4.47% to 3.39%, while domestic deposit growth dropped from 4.63% to 3.22%.
- Measures of industry capitalization remain high by historical standards. Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital as a percentage of risk-weighted assets (RWA) is essentially unchanged since 2018:Q2 and stands at 12.30%.

[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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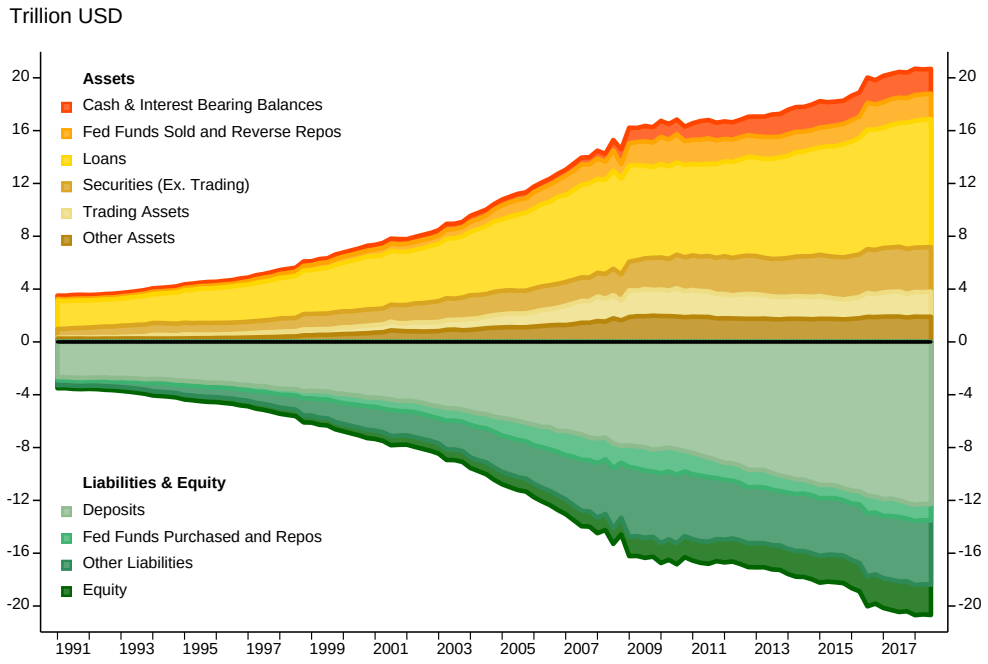
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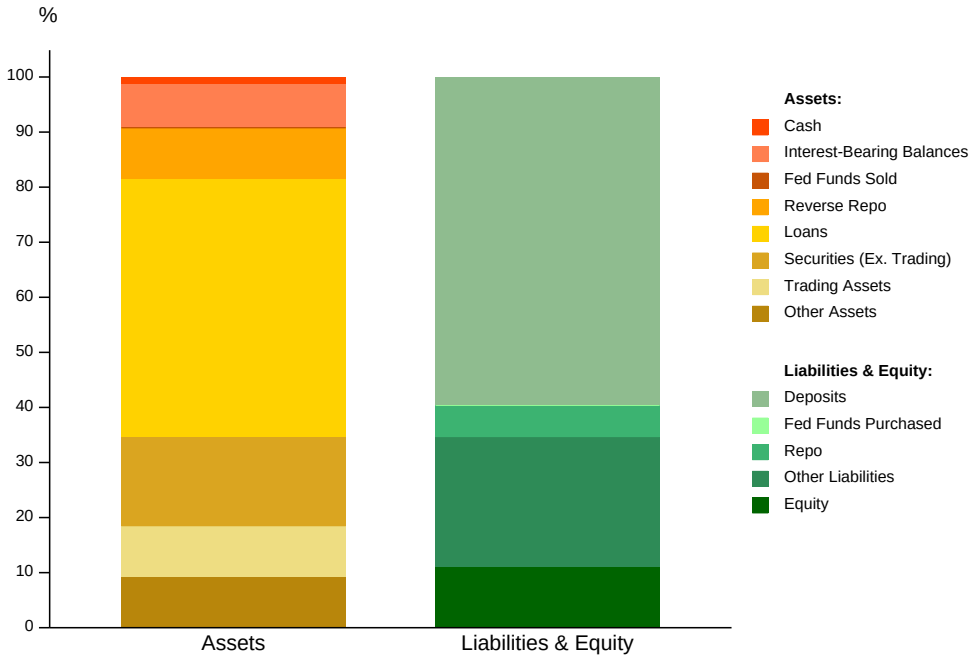
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

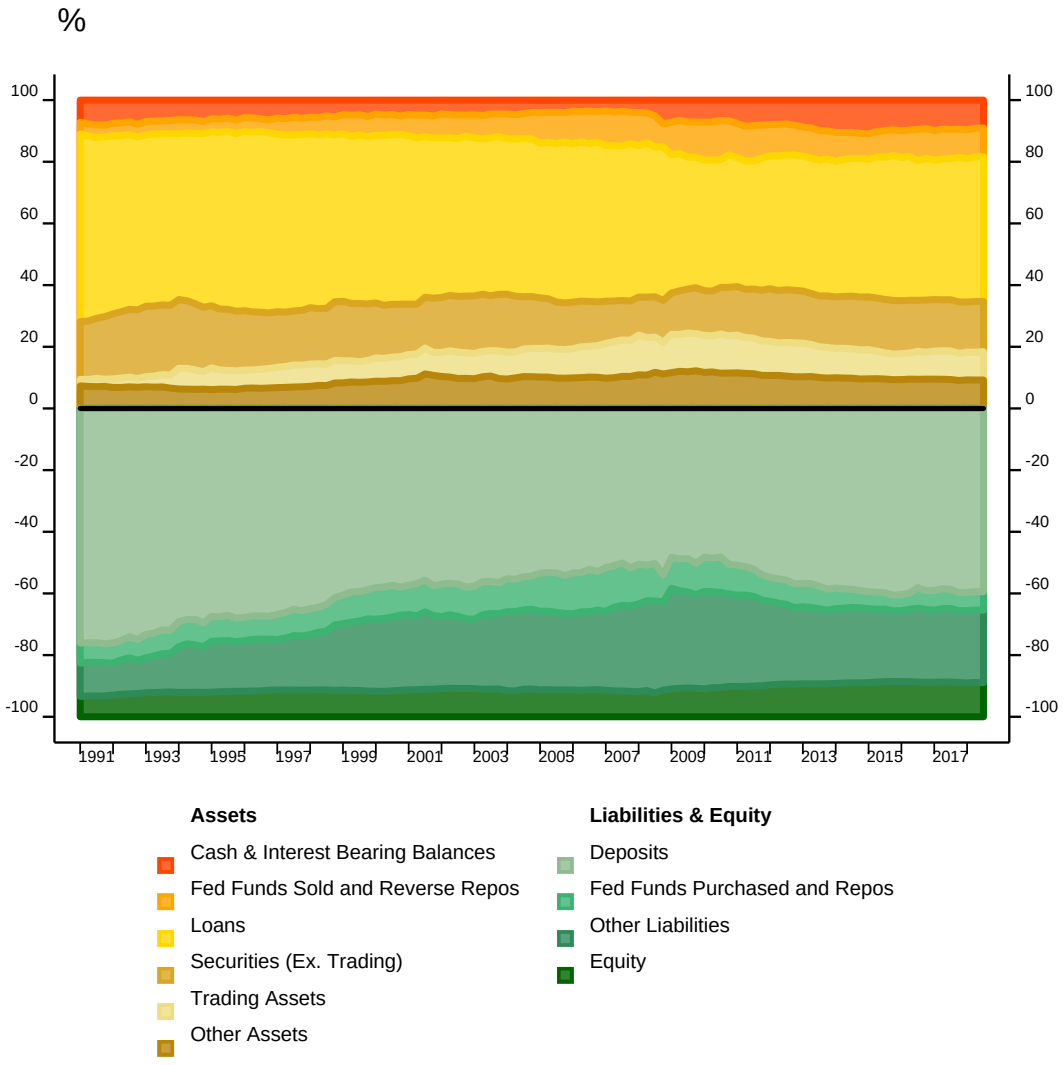
Balance Sheet Composition



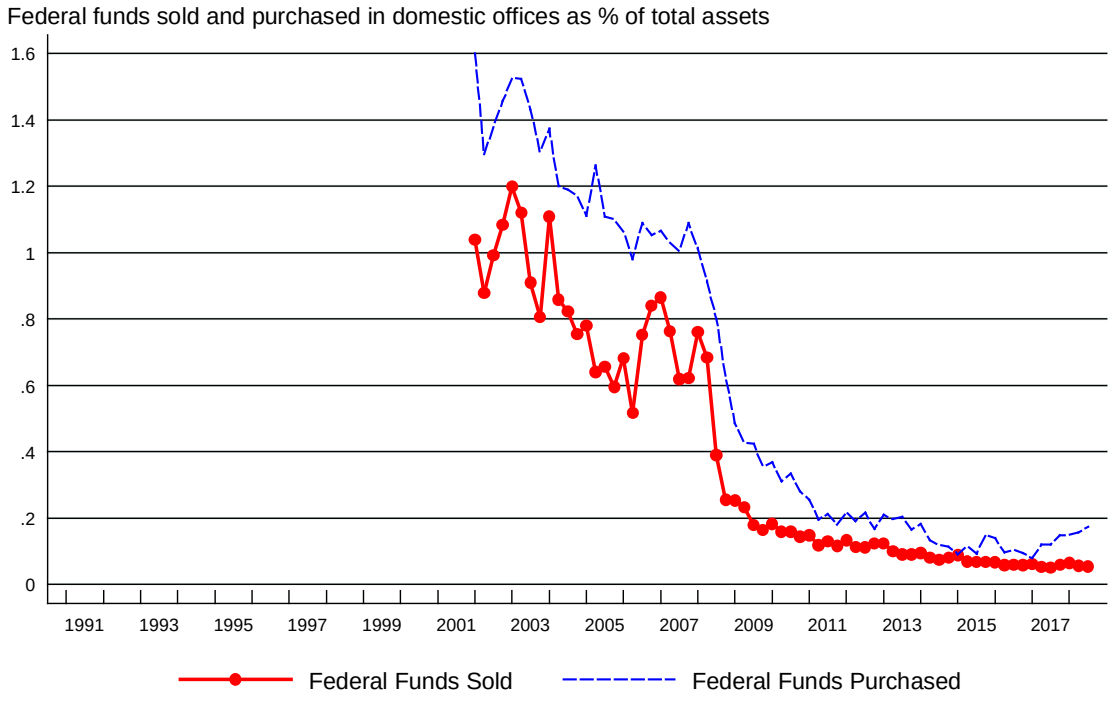
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quart



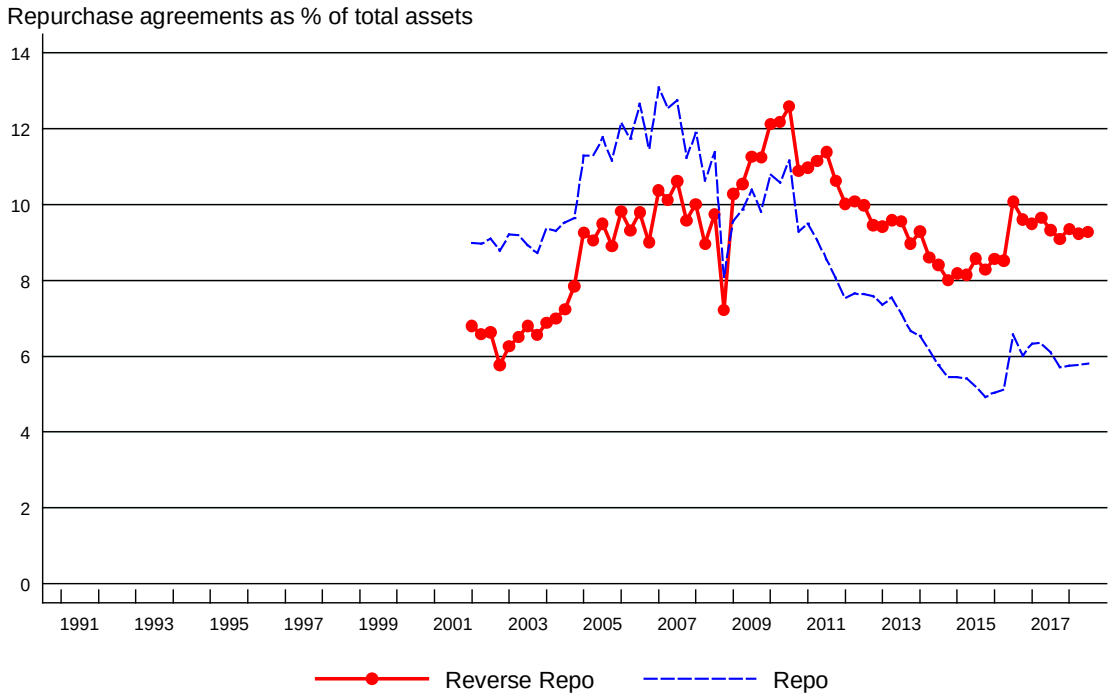
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased



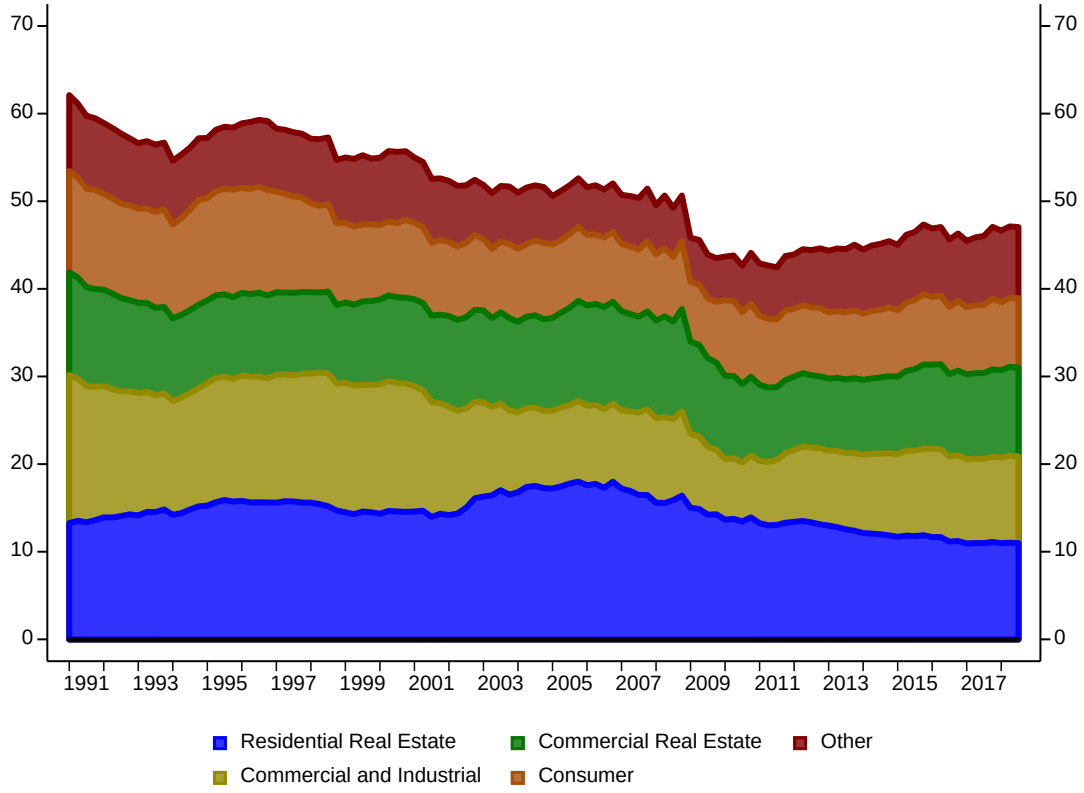
Repurchase Agreements



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

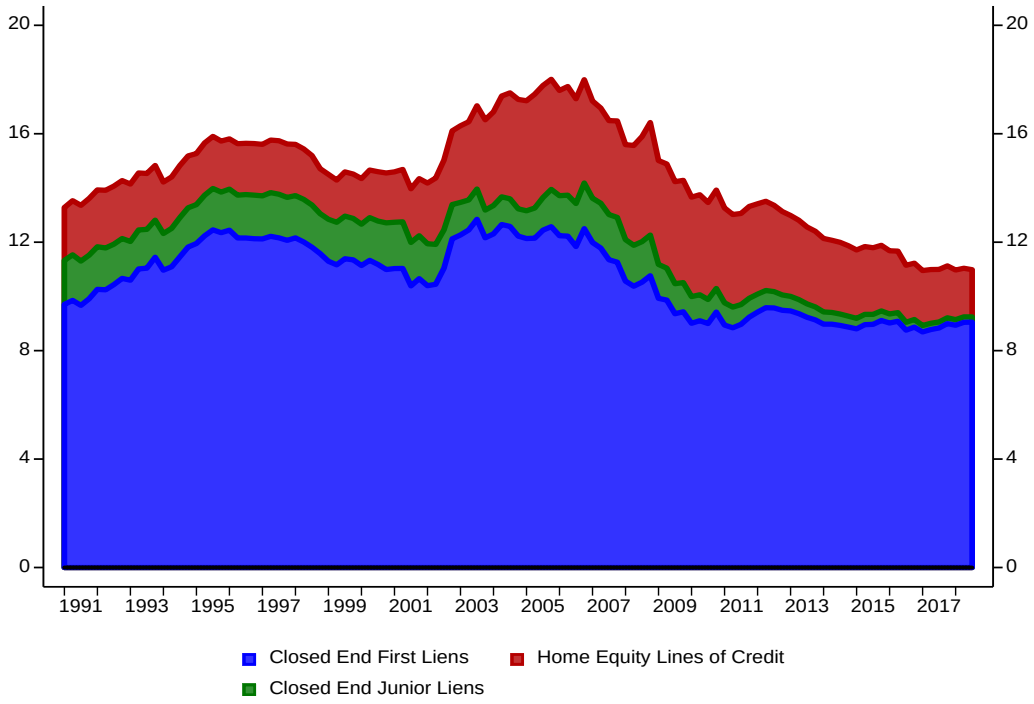
Loans

% of Total Assets



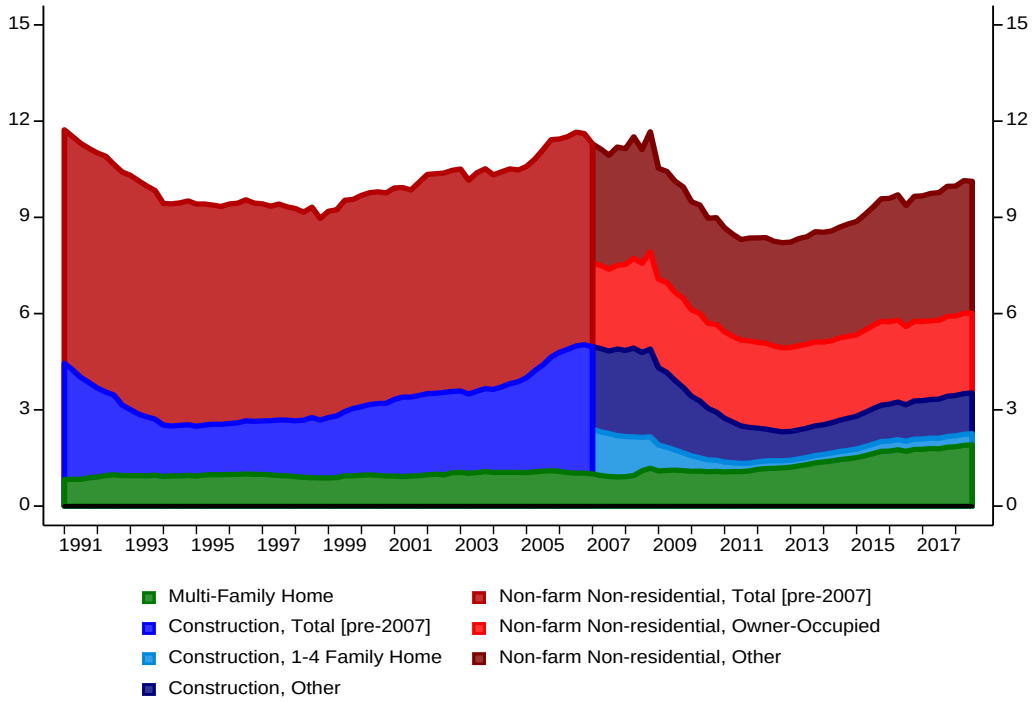
Residential Real Estate Loans

% of Total Assets



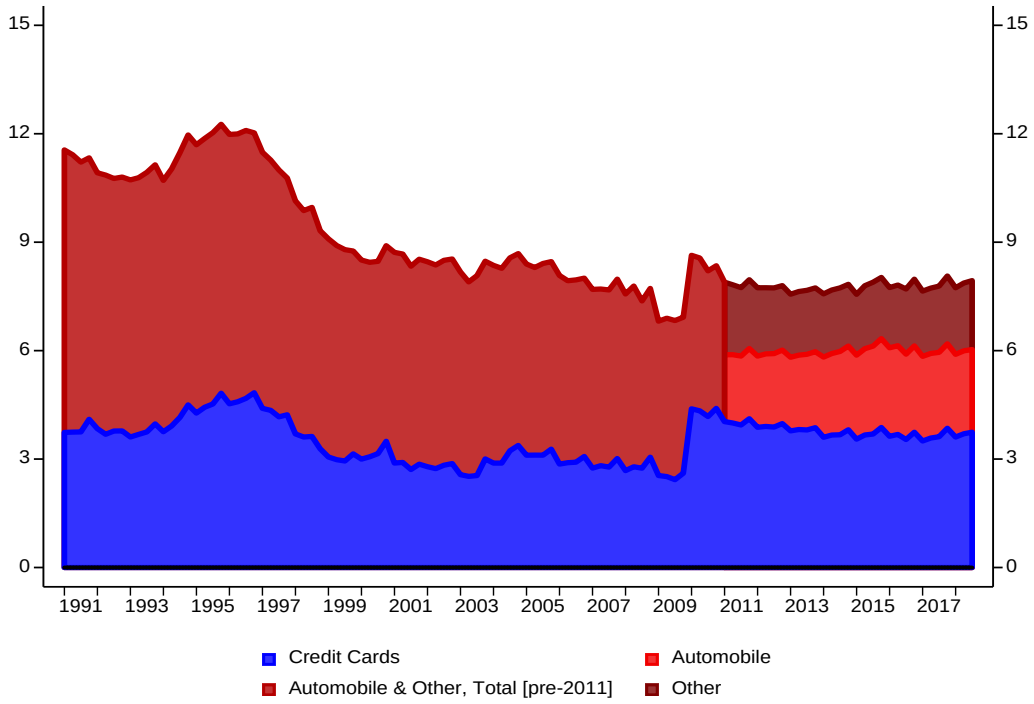
Commercial Real Estate Loans

% of Total Assets



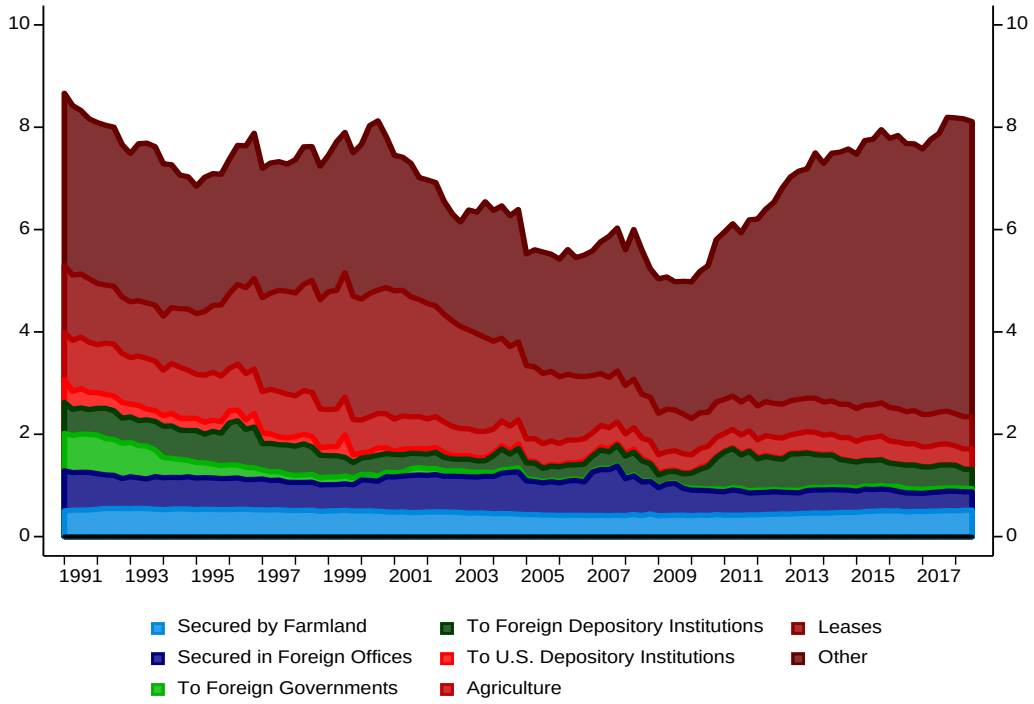
Consumer Loans

% of Total Assets

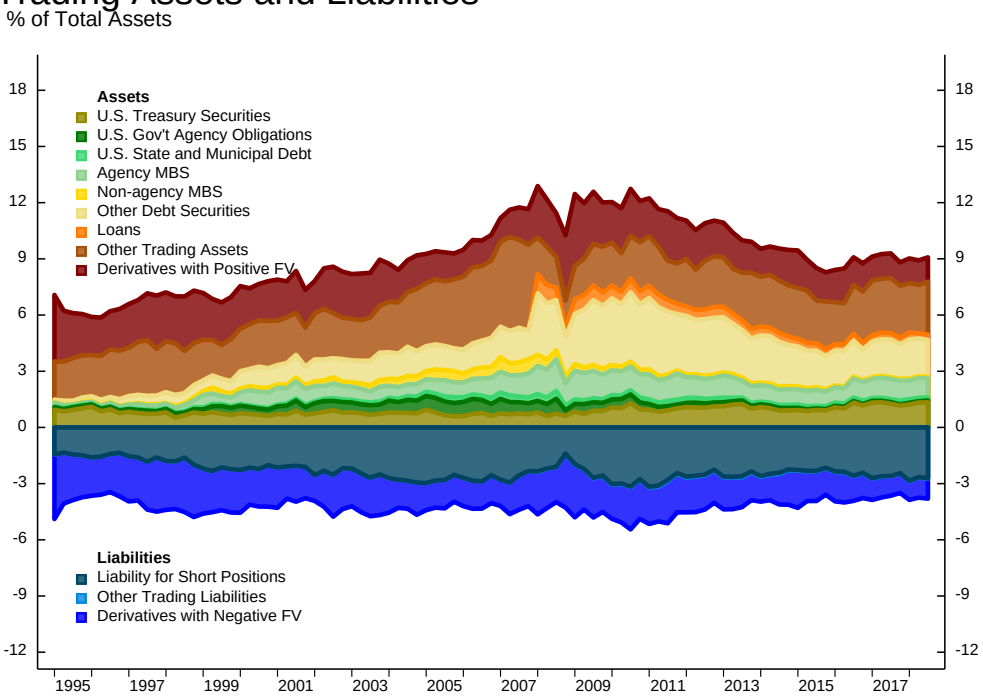


Other Loans

% of Total Assets

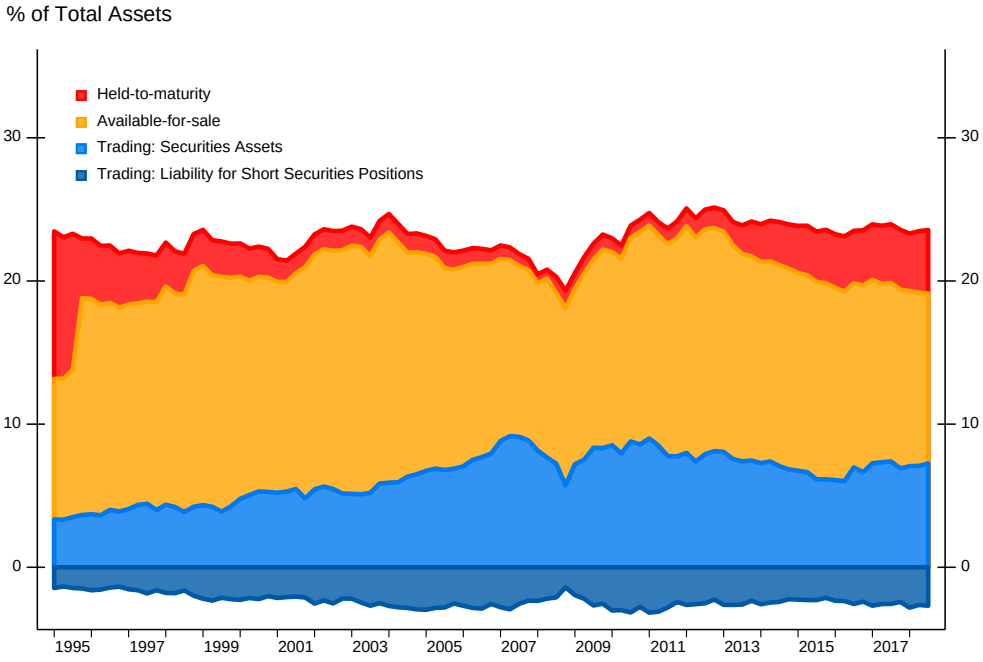


Trading Assets and Liabilities



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.

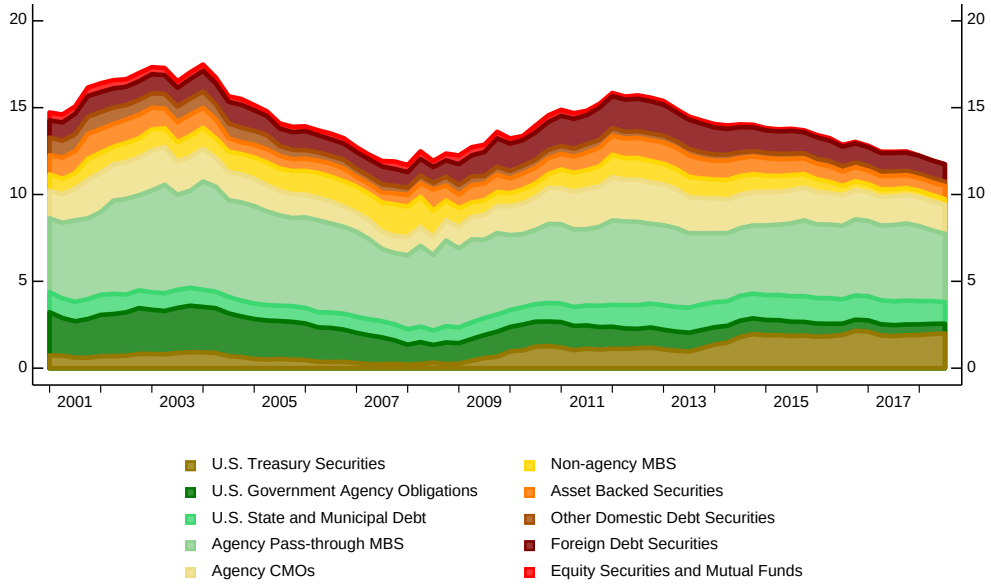
Securities Portfolios



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

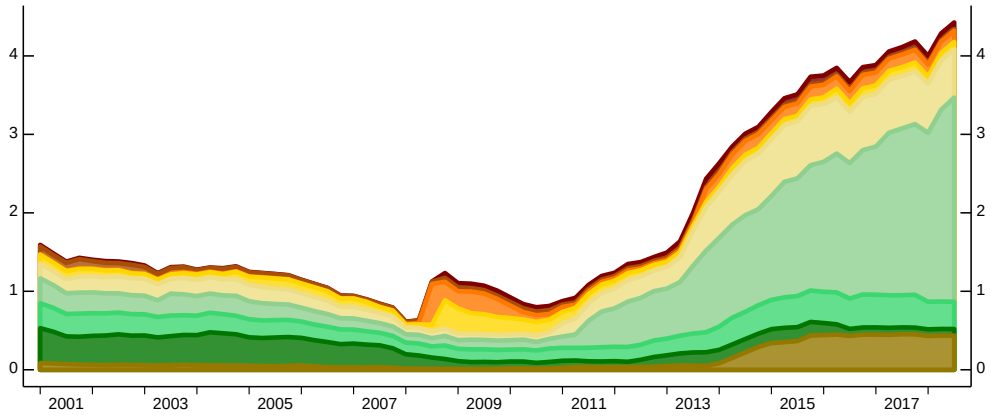
% of Total Assets



- U.S. Treasury Securities
- U.S. Government Agency Obligations
- U.S. State and Municipal Debt
- Agency Pass-through MBS
- Agency CMOs
- Non-agency MBS
- Asset Backed Securities
- Other Domestic Debt Securities
- Foreign Debt Securities
- Equity Securities and Mutual Funds

Held-to-Maturity Securities

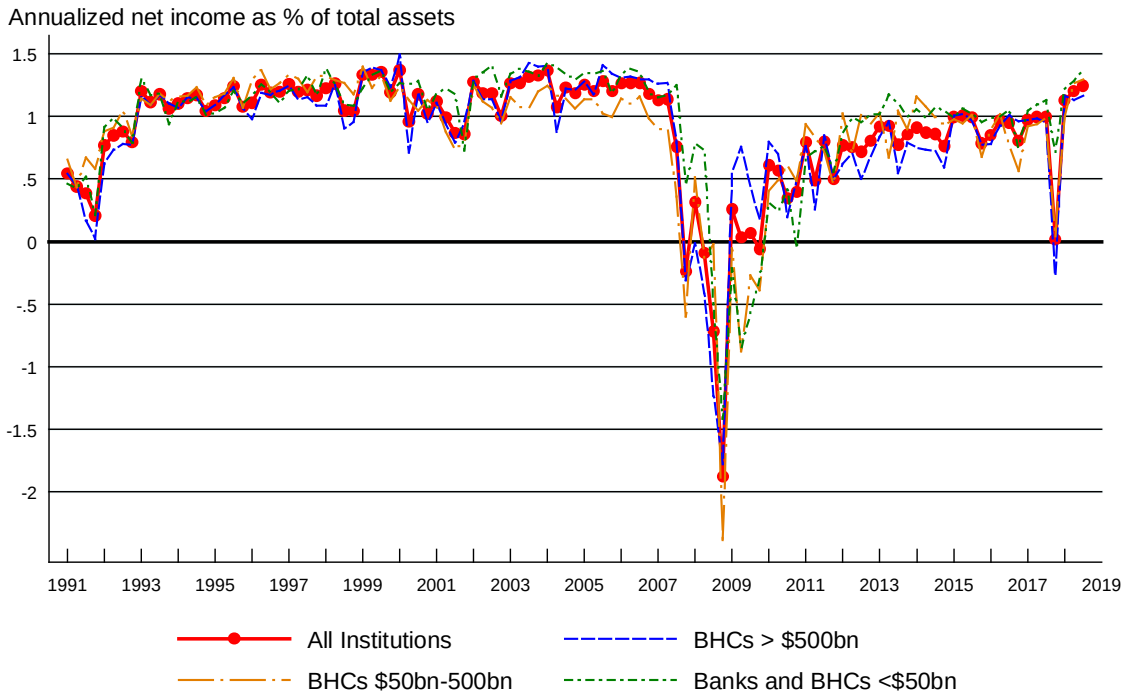
% of Total Assets



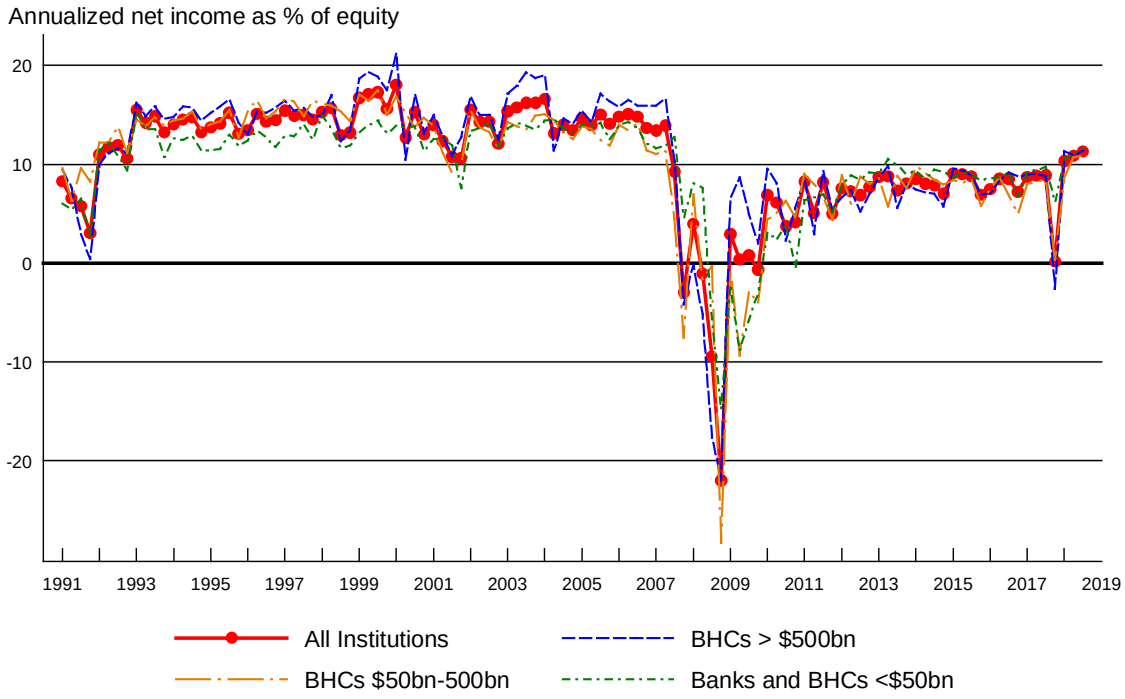
- U.S. Treasury Securities
- U.S. Government Agency Obligations
- U.S. State and Municipal Debt
- Agency Pass-through MBS
- Agency CMOs
- Non-agency MBS
- Asset Backed Securities
- Other Domestic Debt Securities
- Foreign Debt Securities

2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

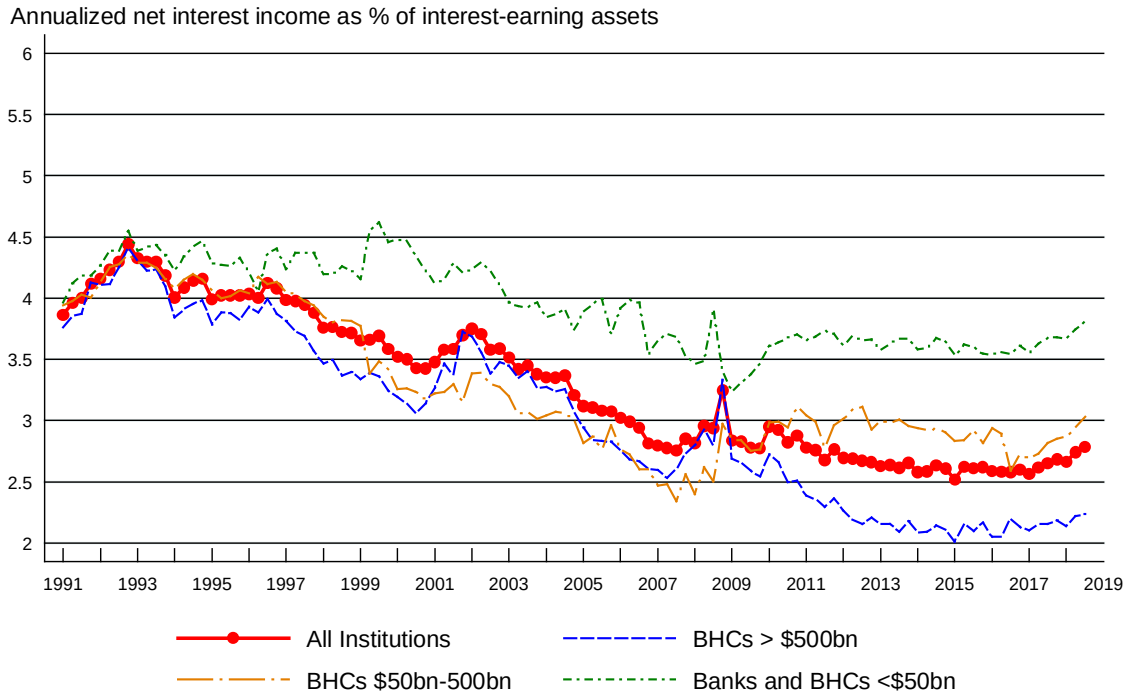
Return on Assets



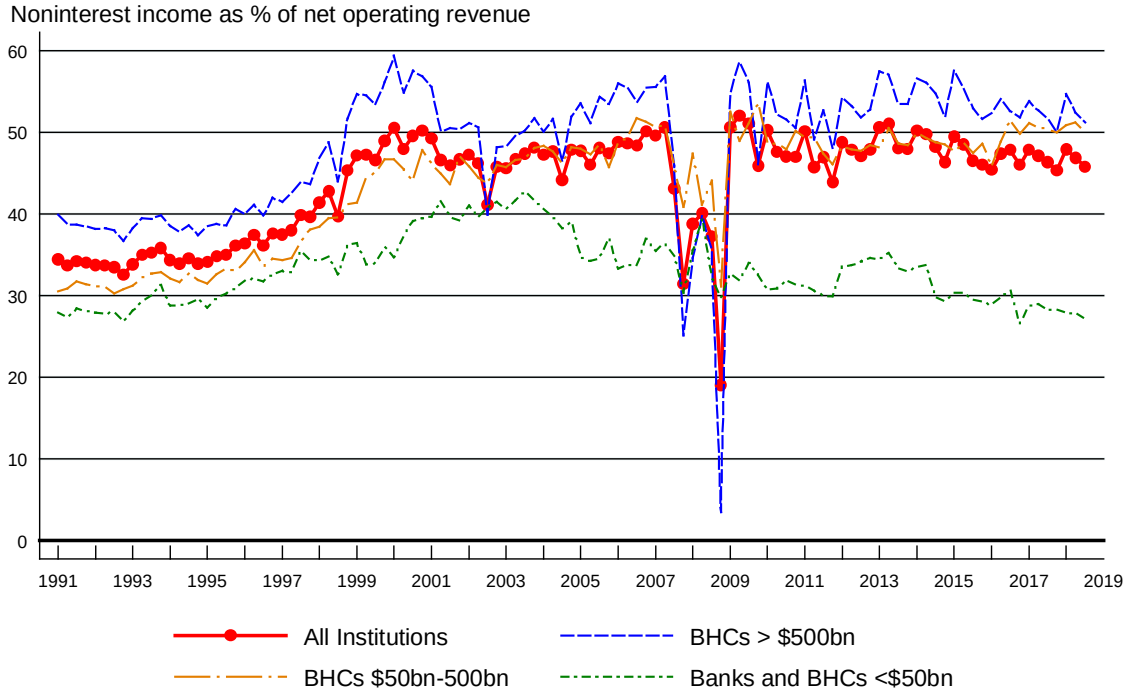
Return on Equity



Net Interest Margin

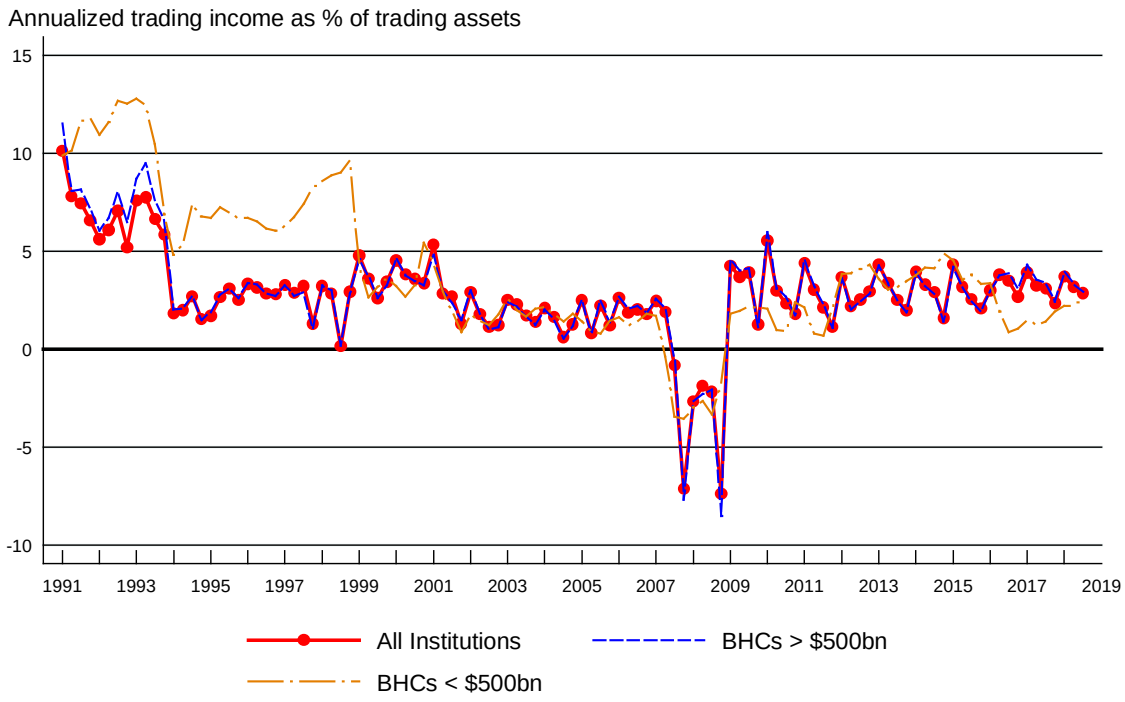


Noninterest Income Share

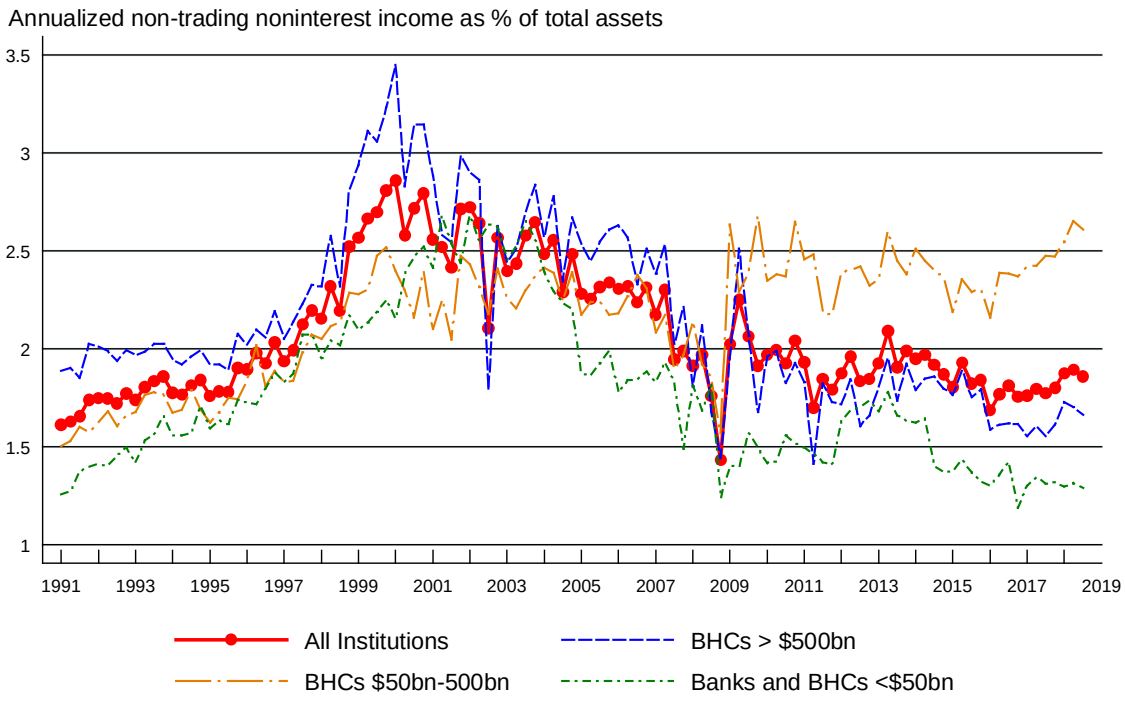


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

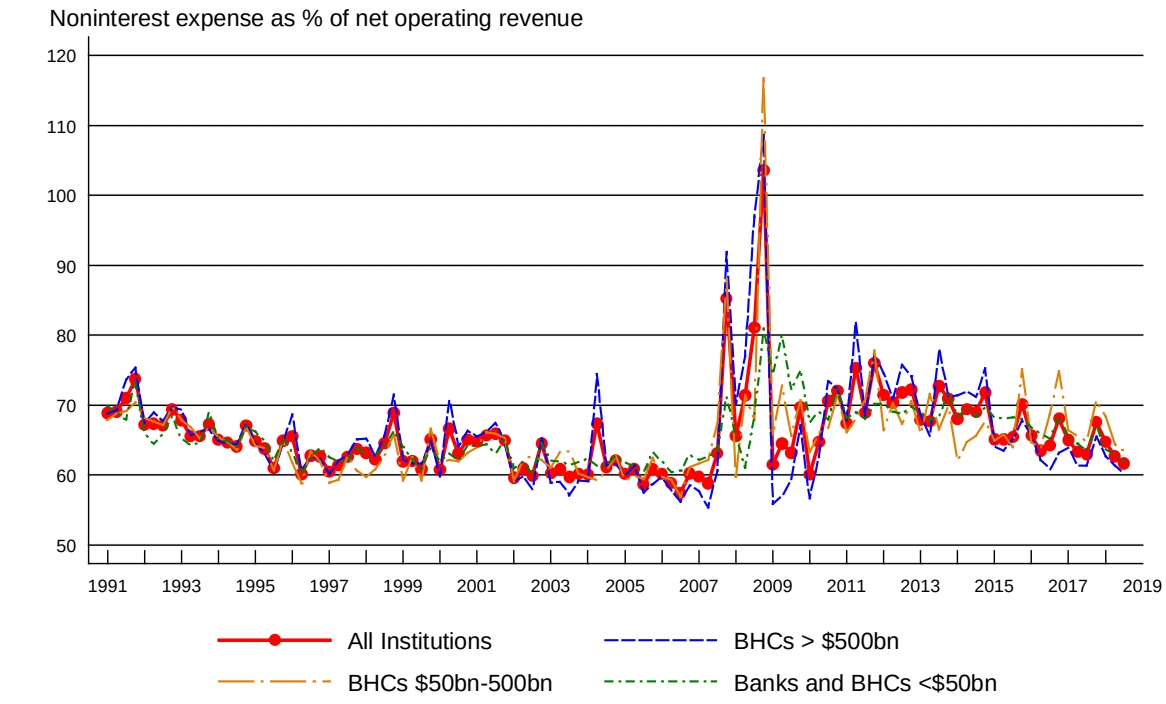
Return on Trading Assets



Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio

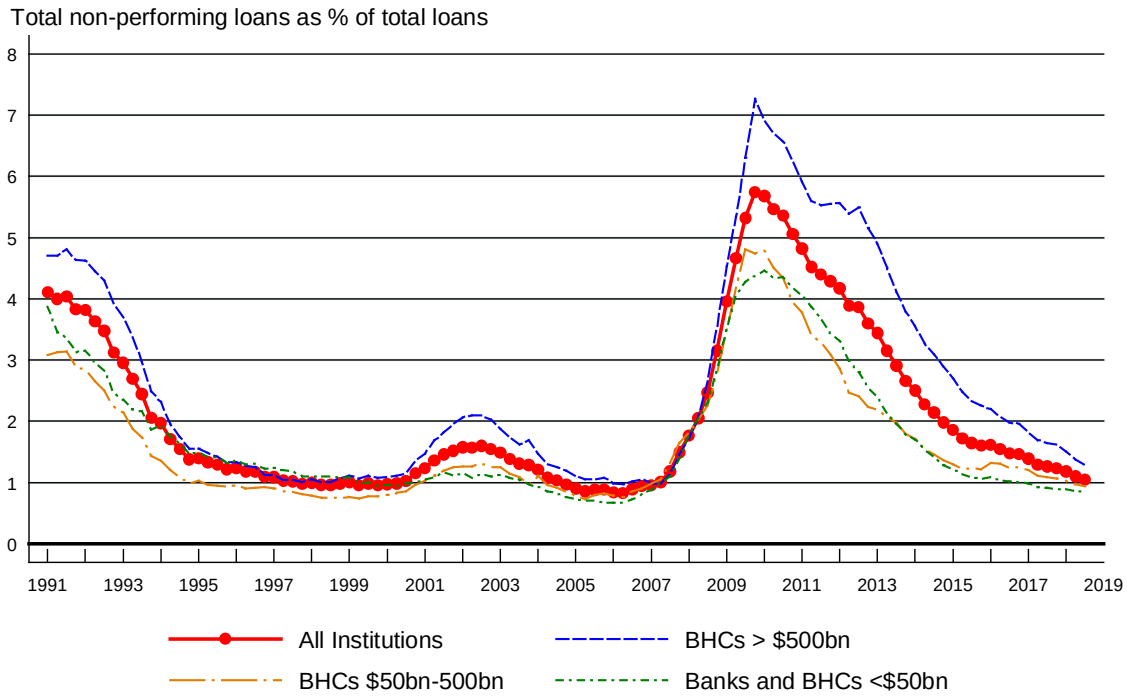


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

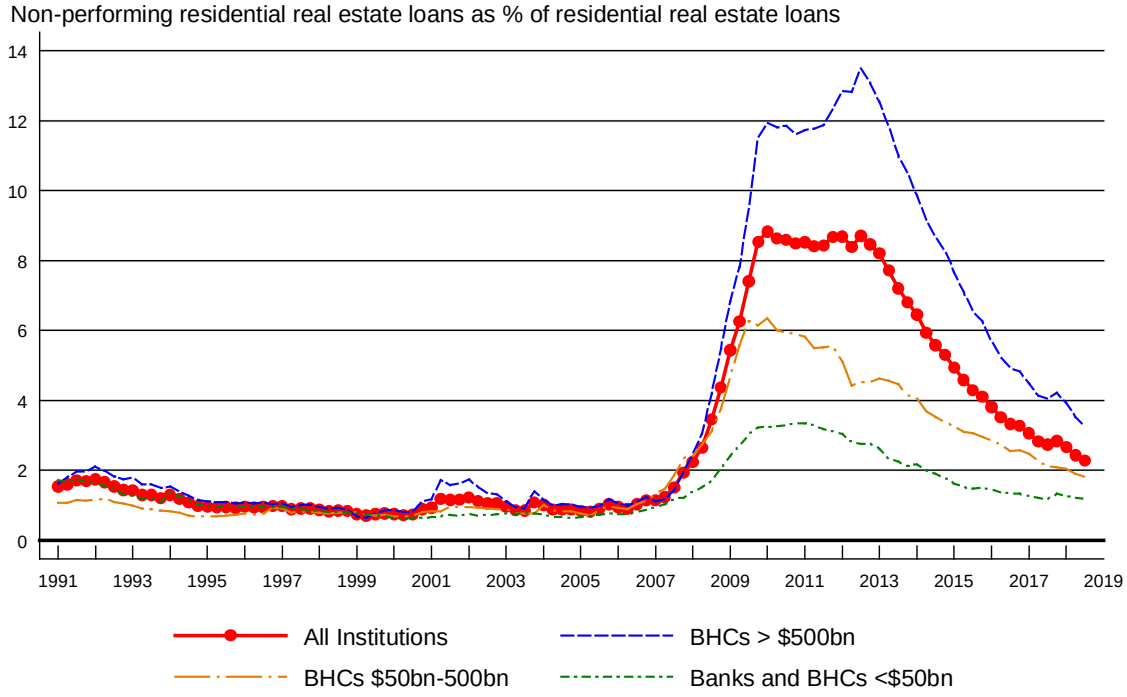
3. Loan Performance

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

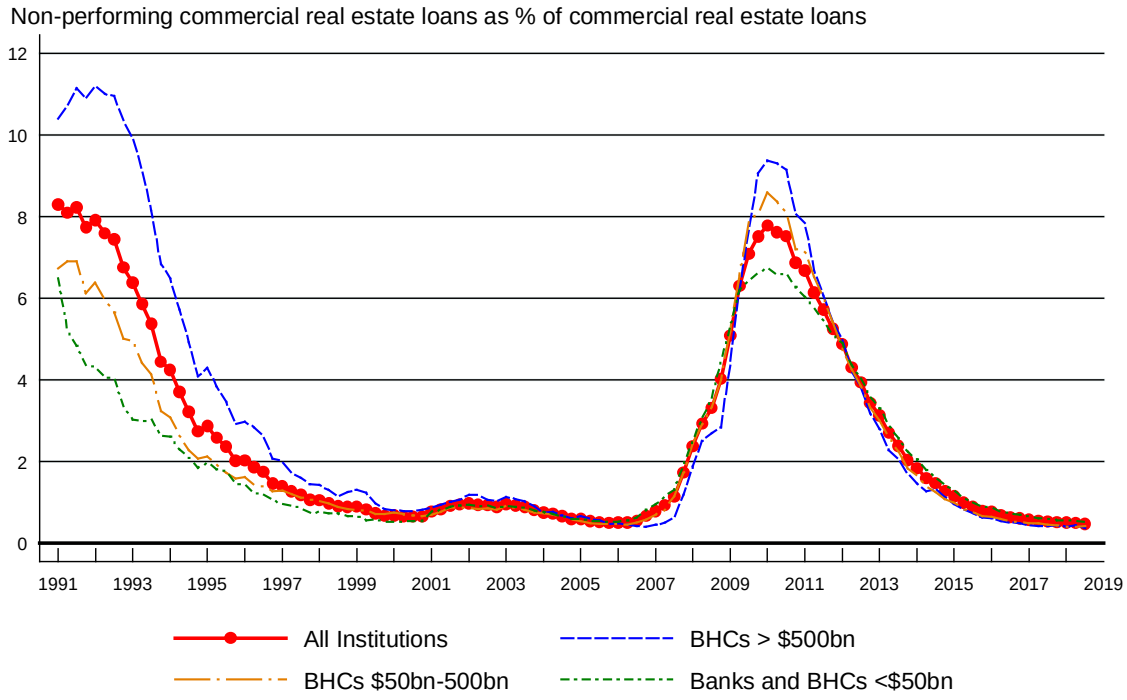
Non-performing Loans



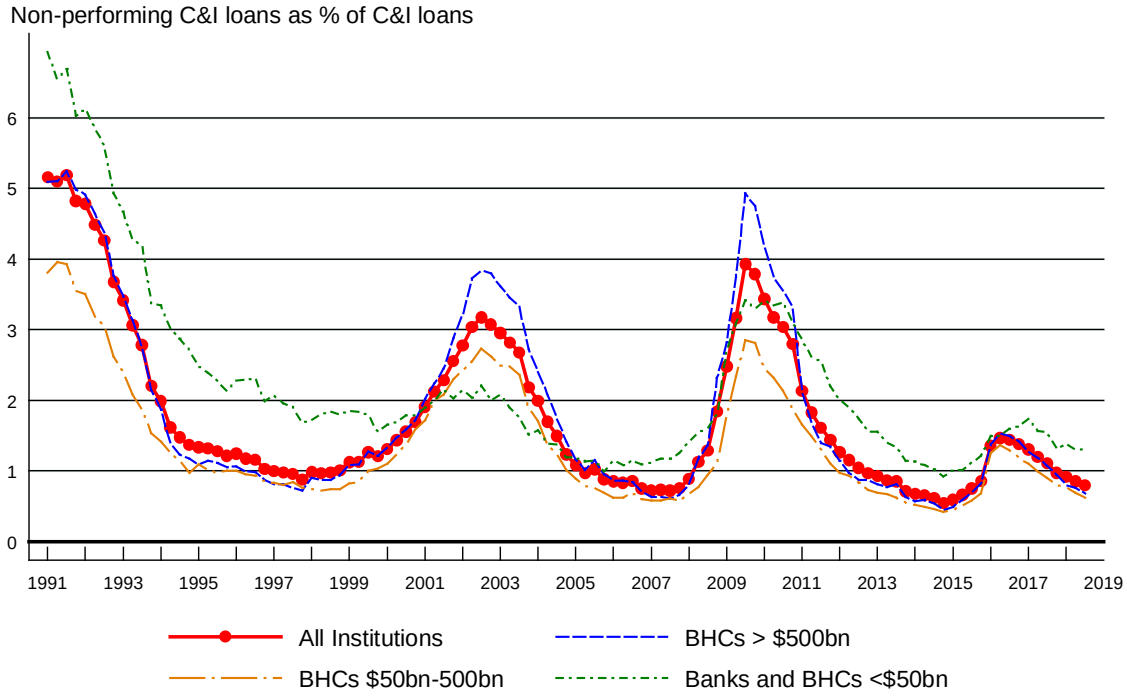
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



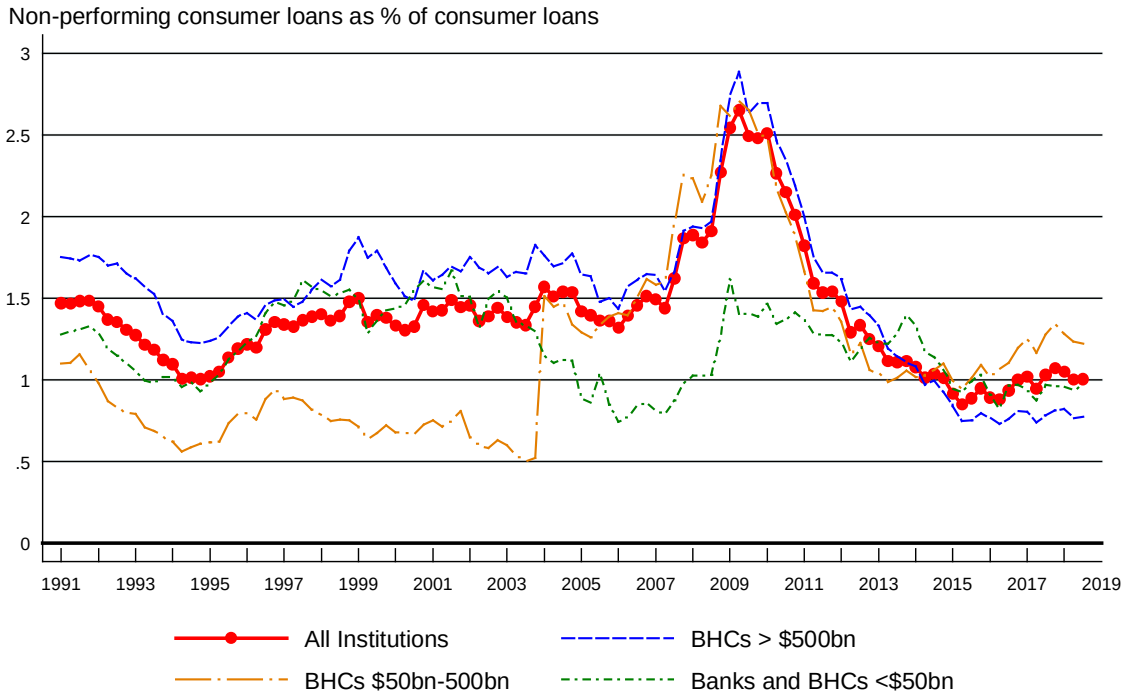
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



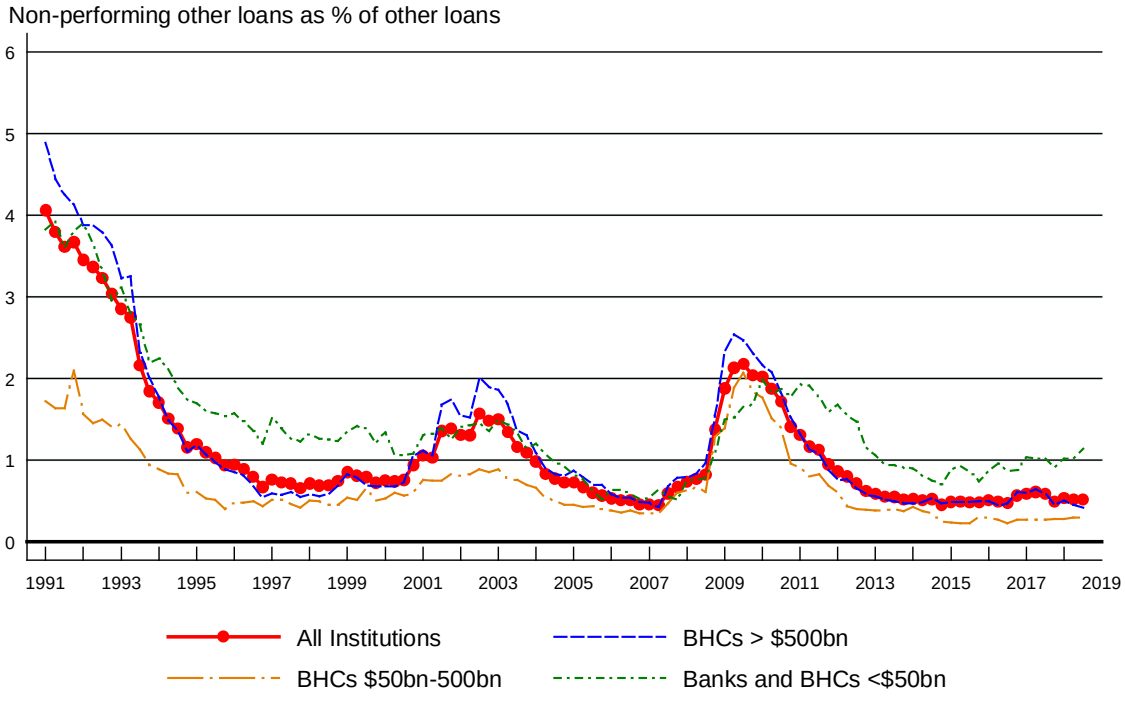
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



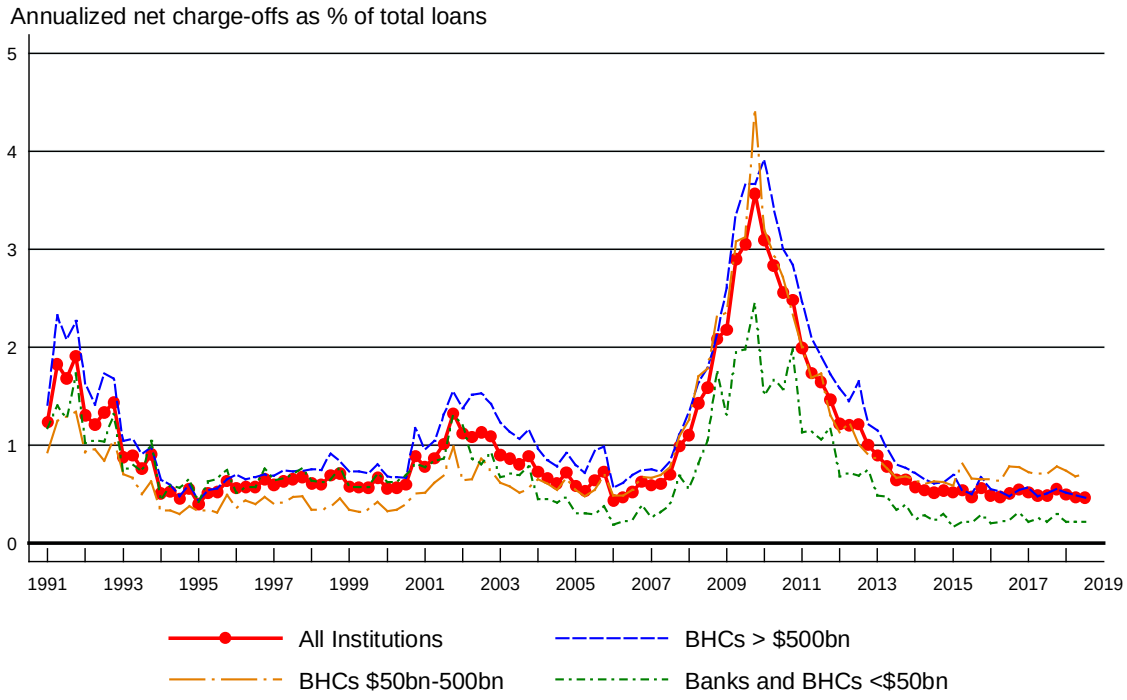
Non-performing Consumer Loans



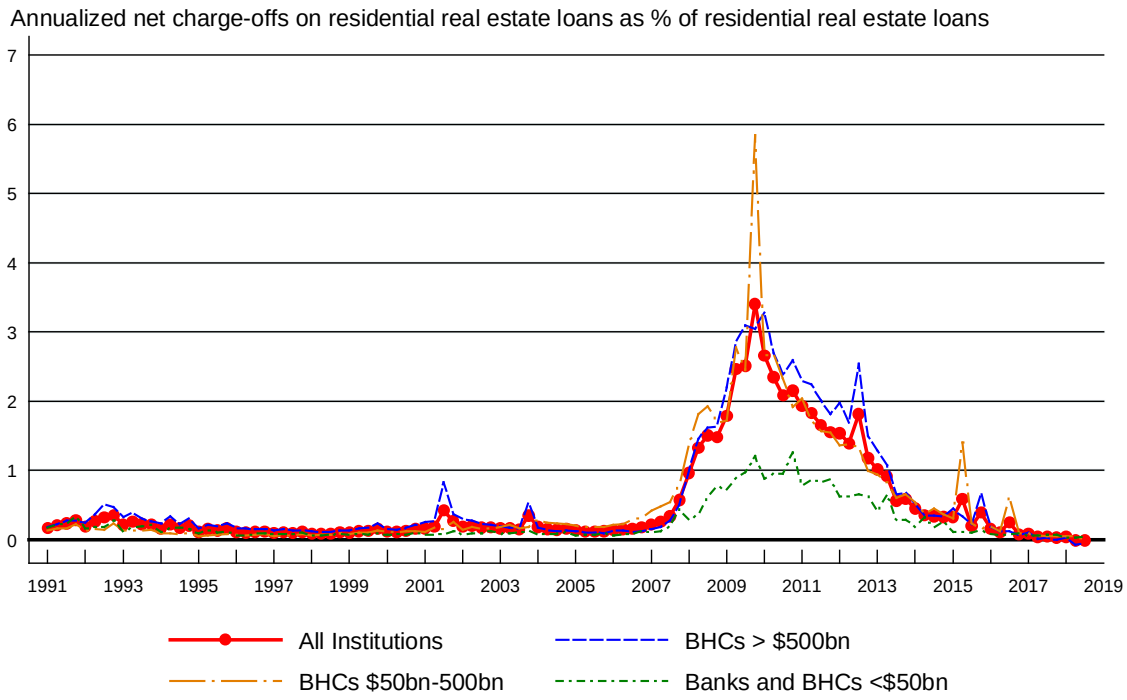
Non-performing Other Loans



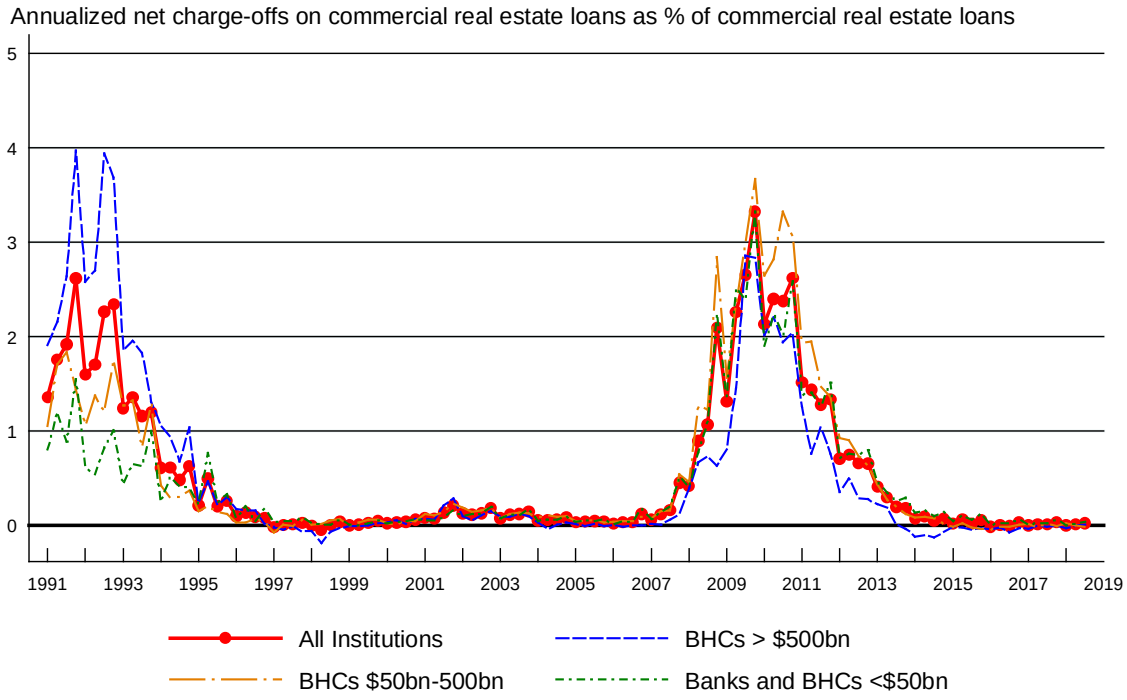
Net Charge-offs



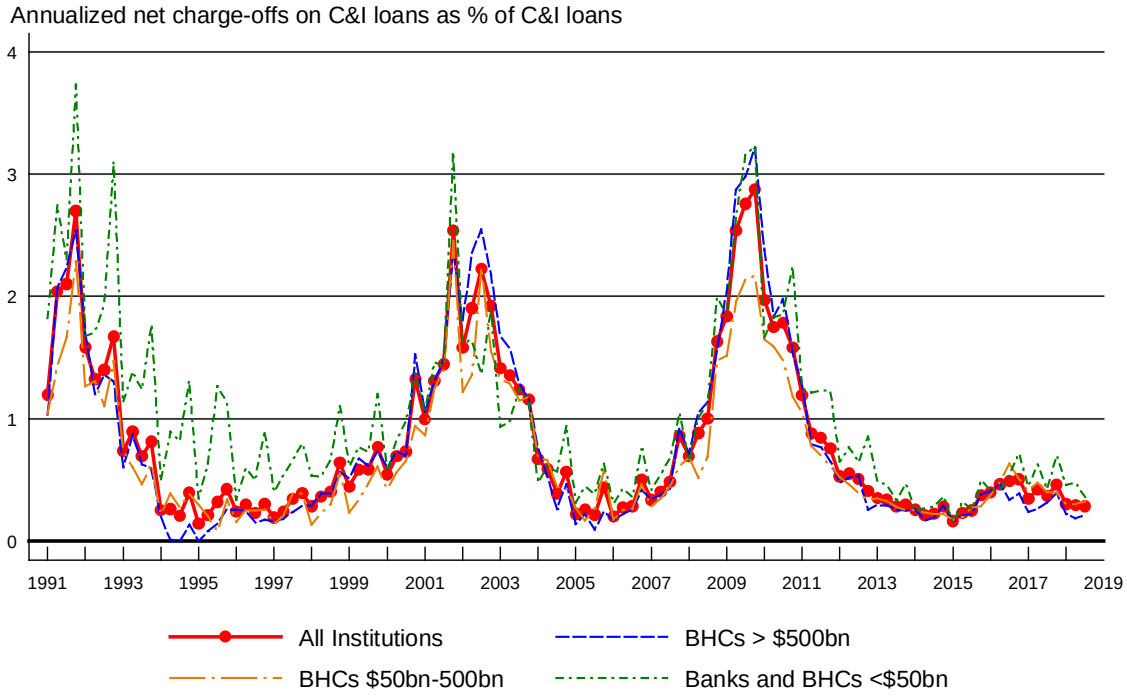
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



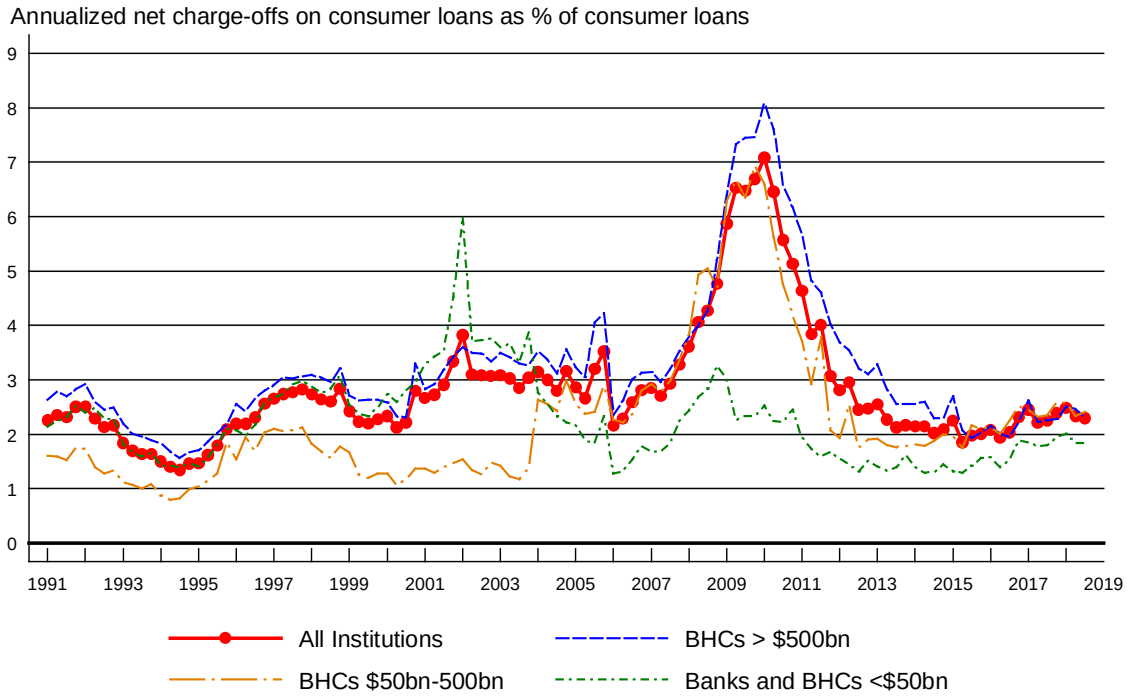
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



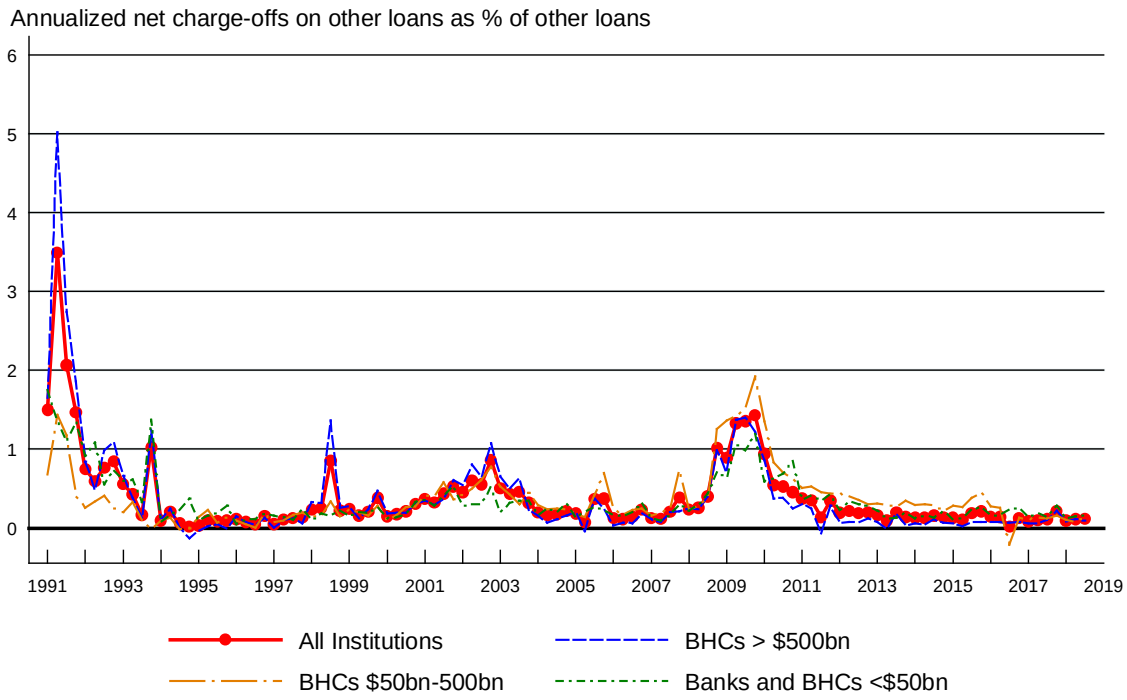
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



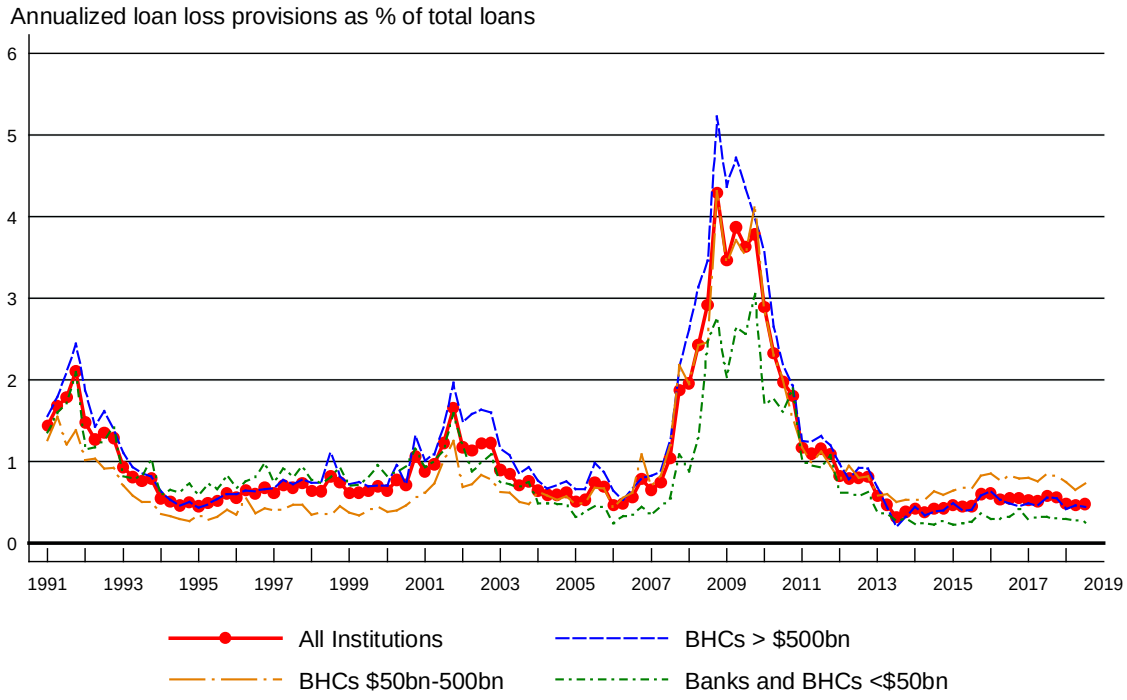
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



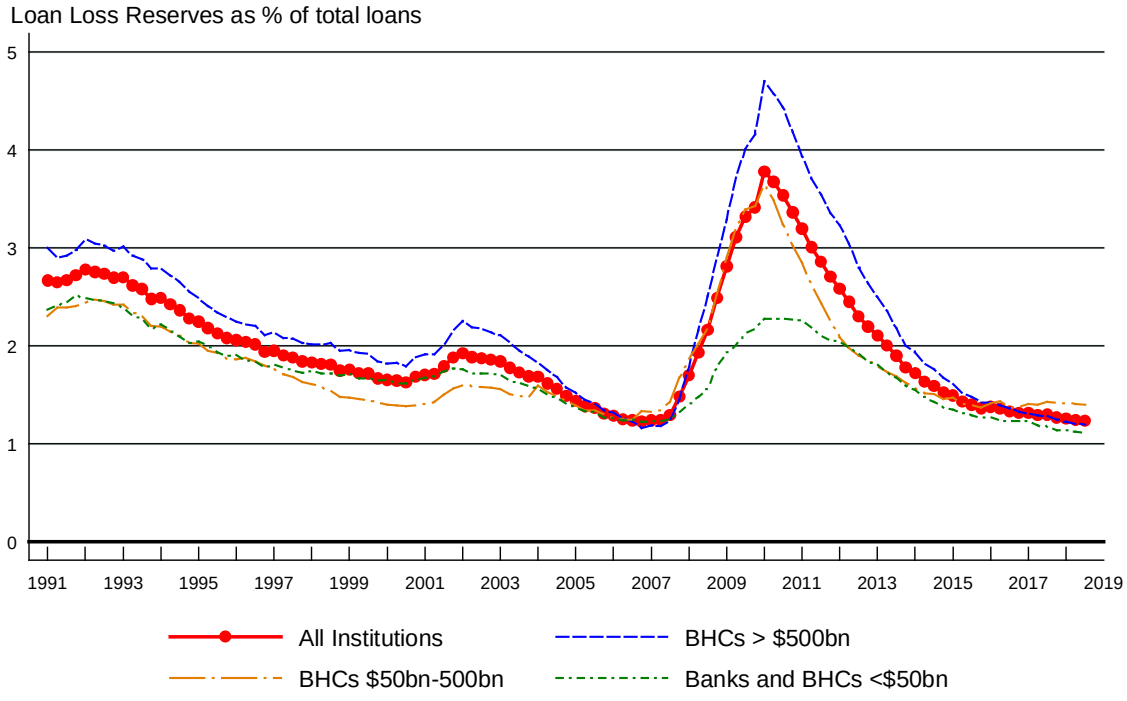
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



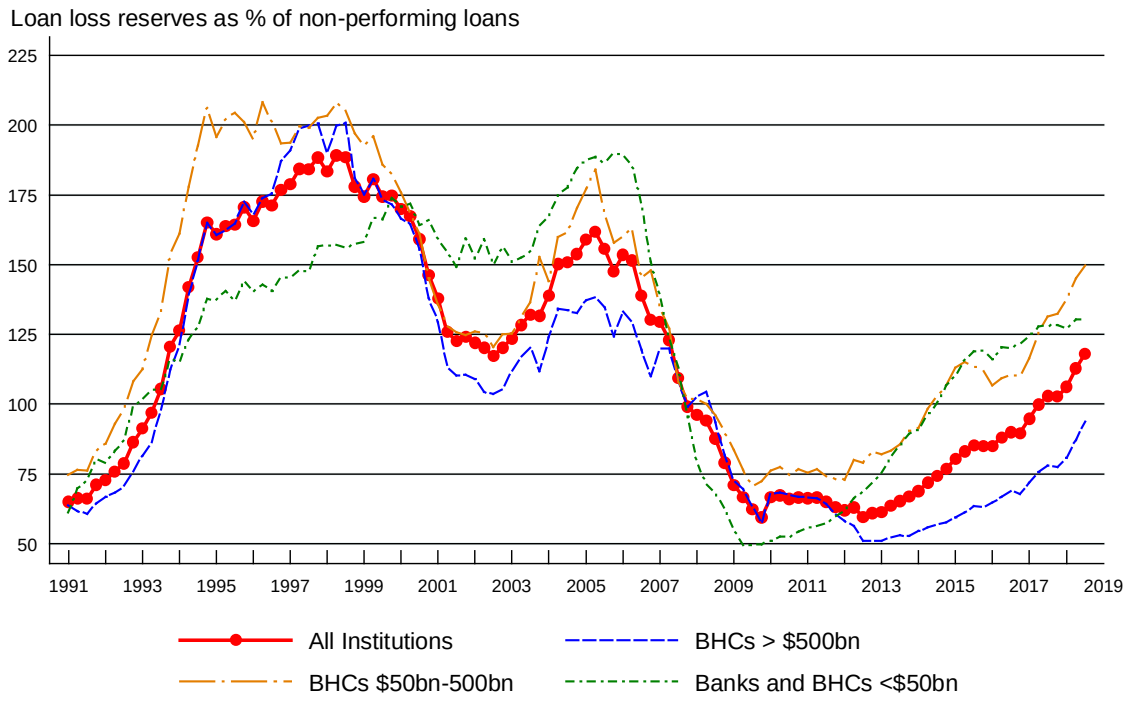
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



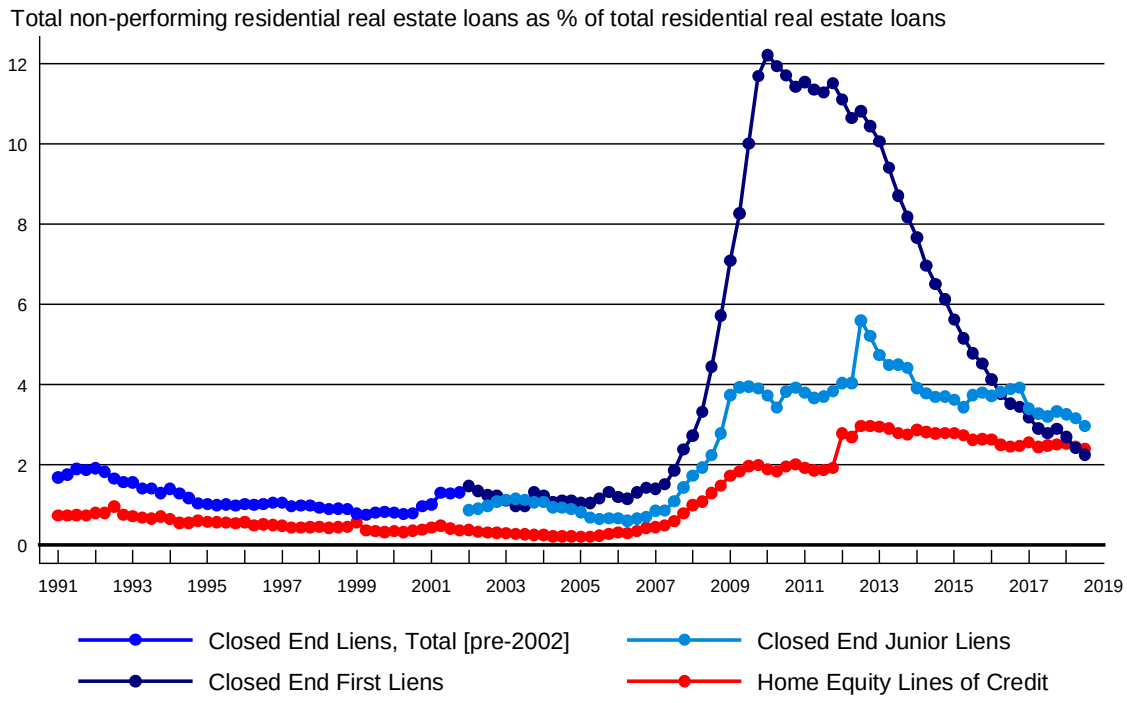
Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans



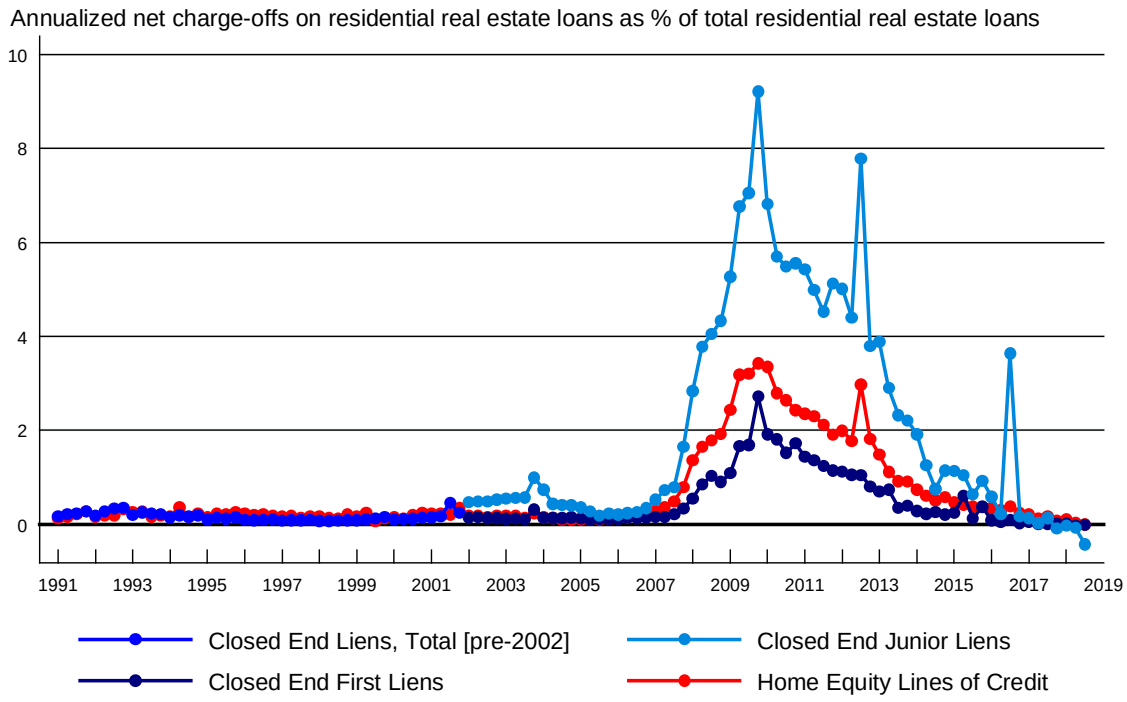
4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail



Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

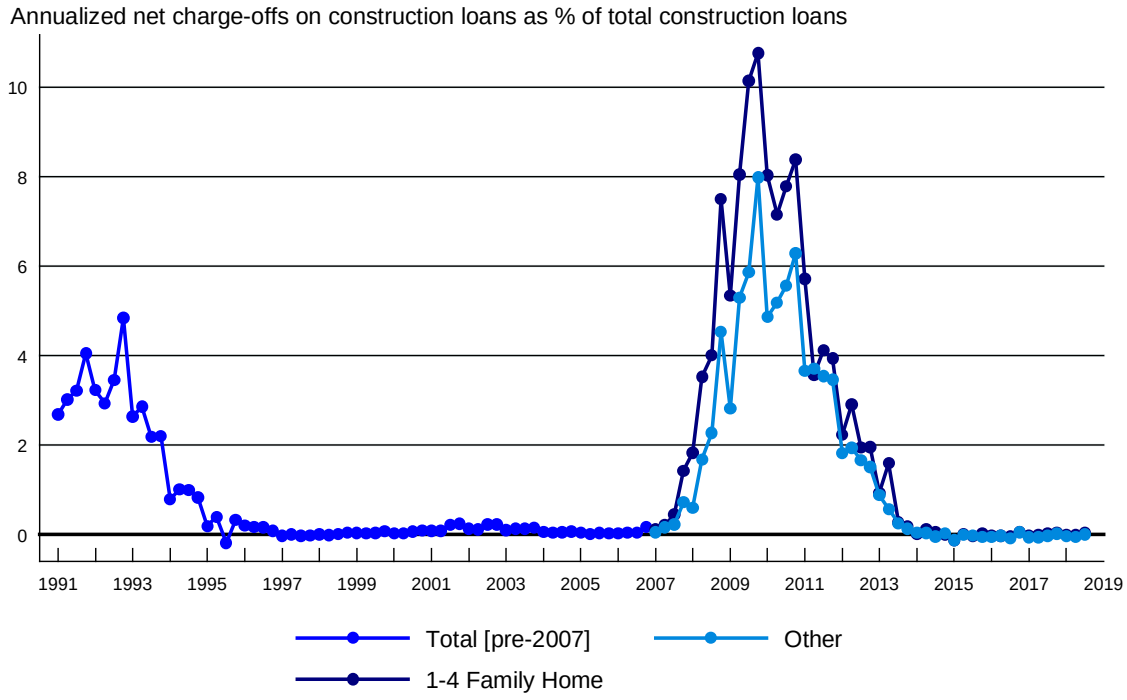


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

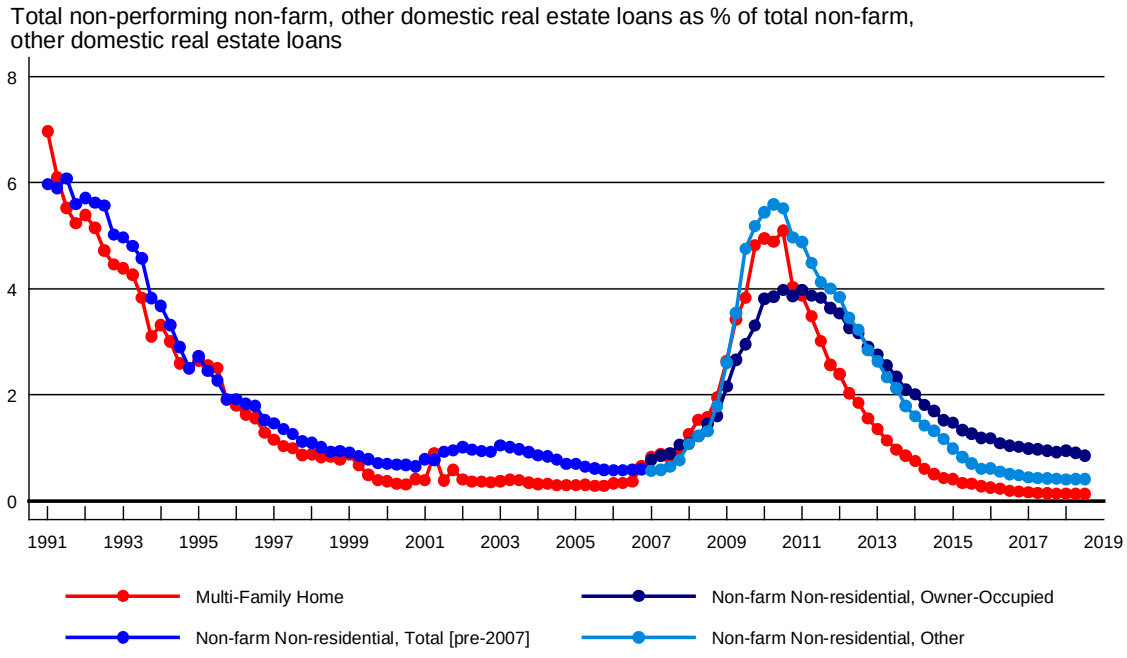
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



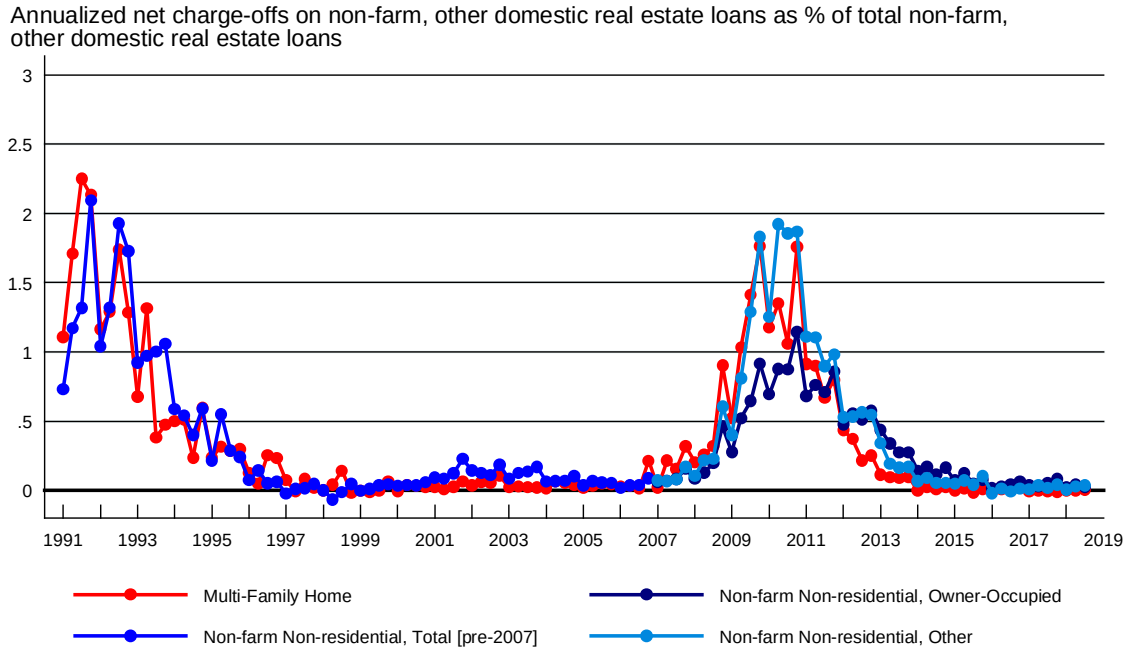
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

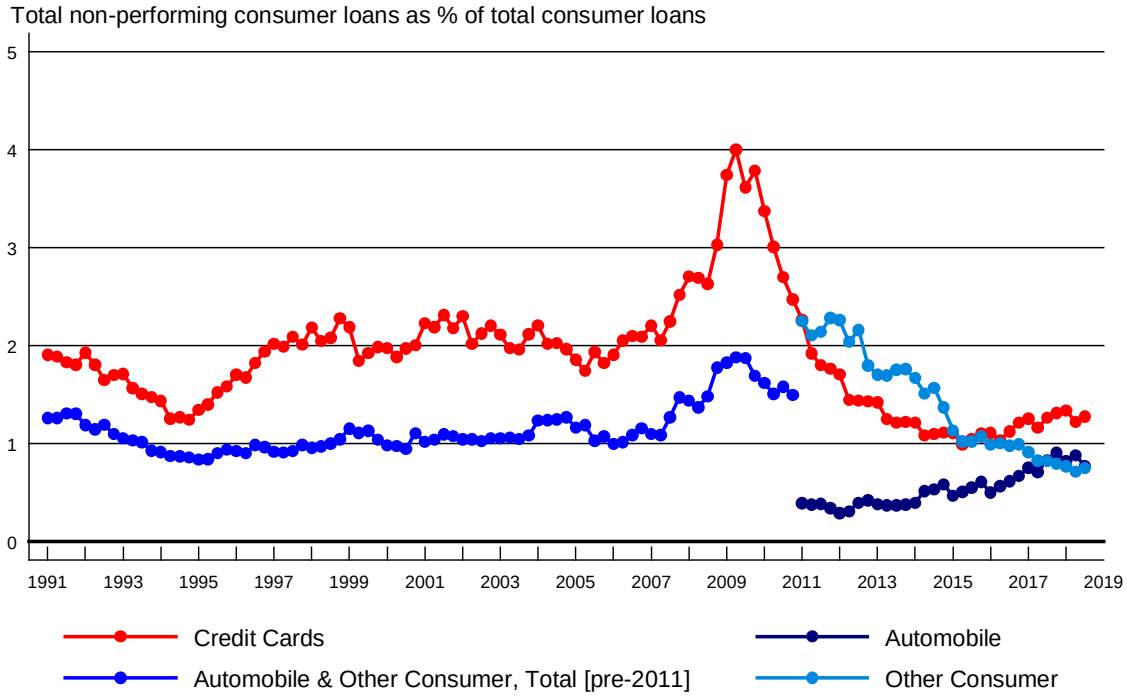


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

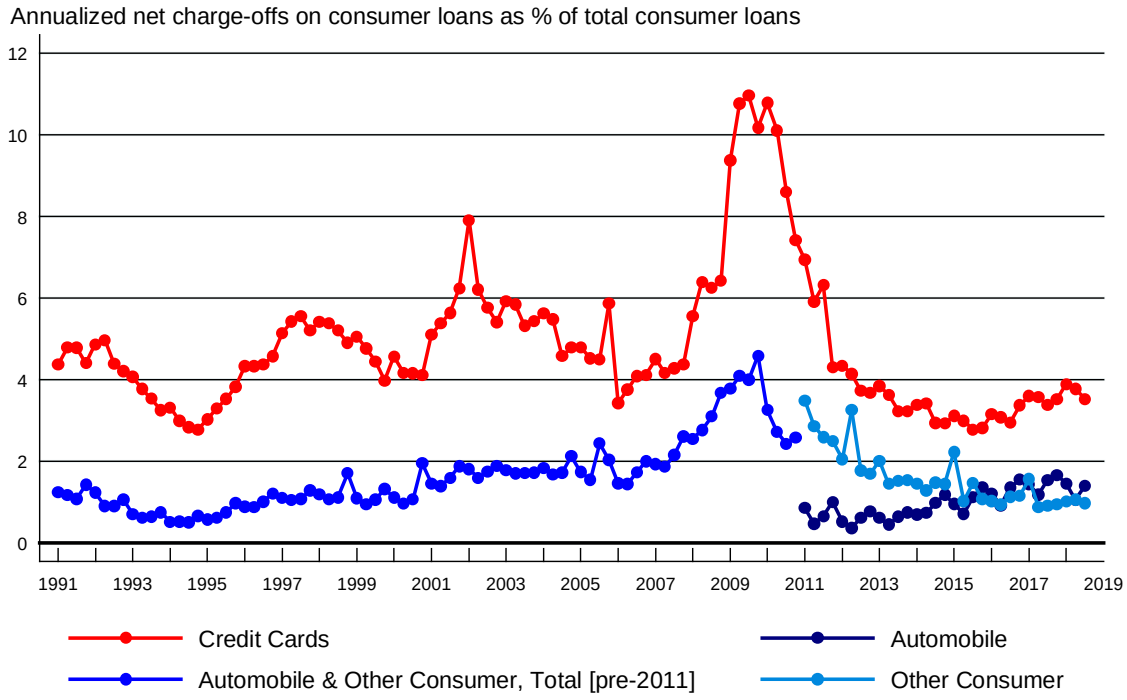


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail



Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

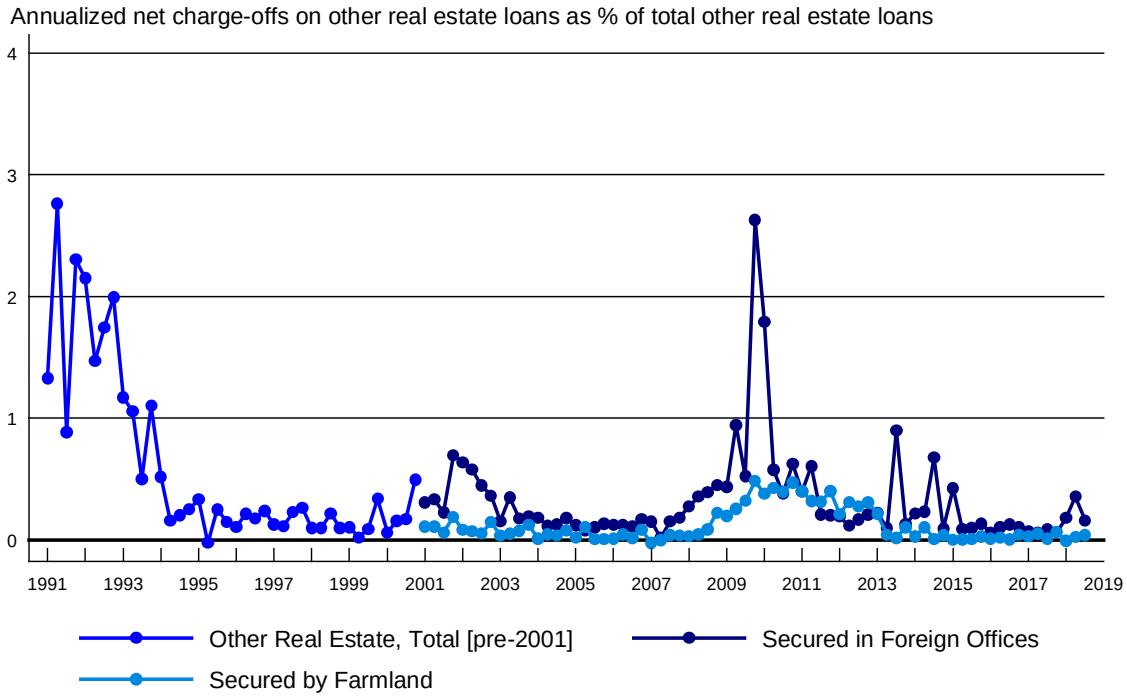


D. All Other Loans

Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

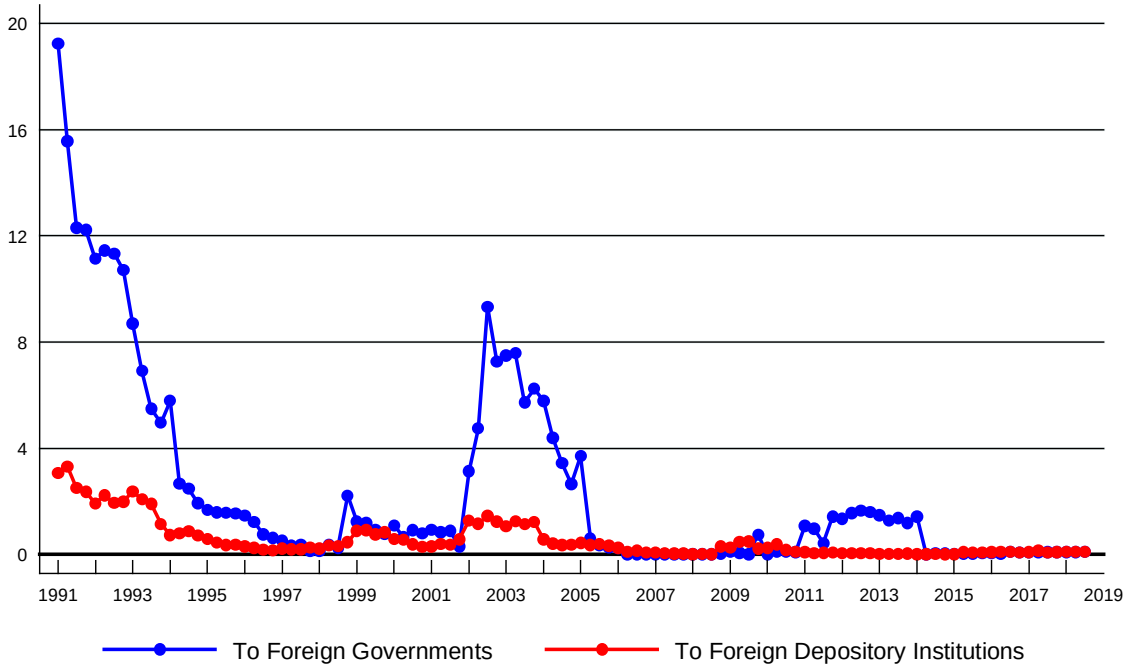


Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



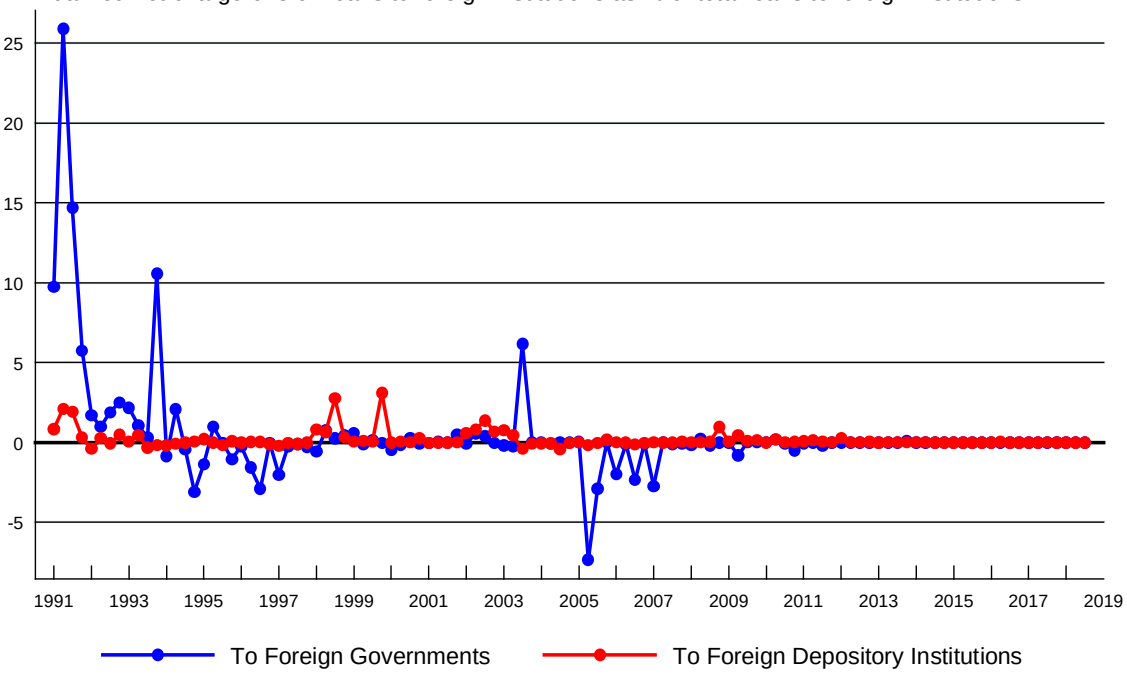
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions

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

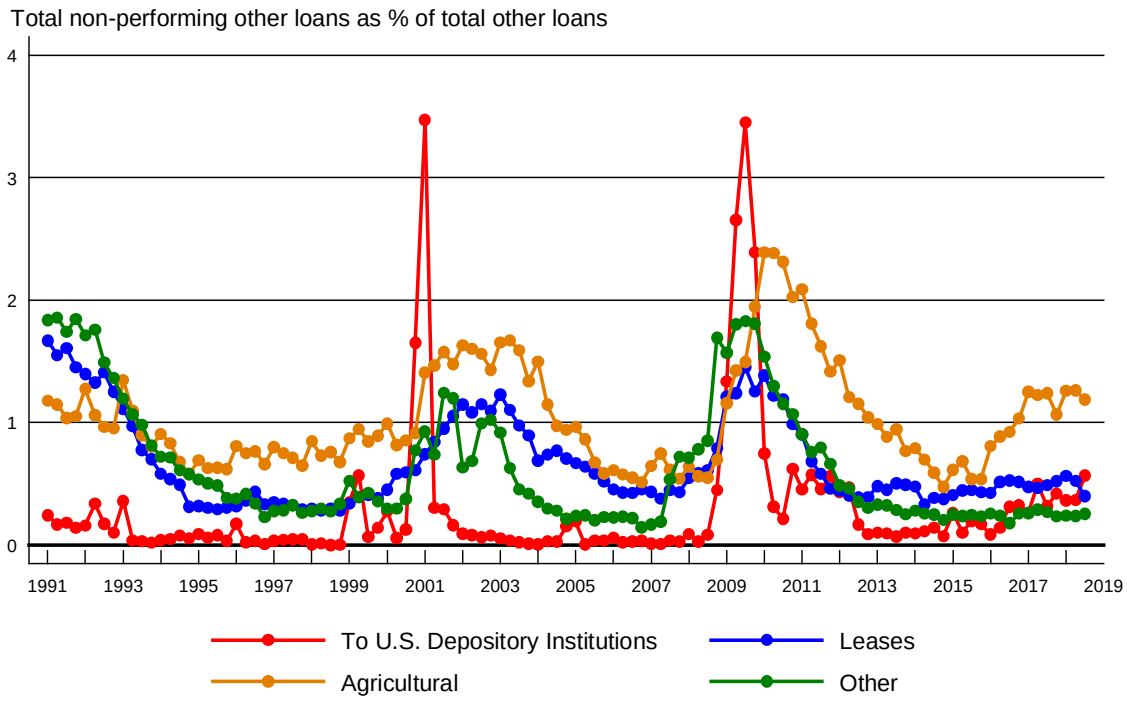


Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions

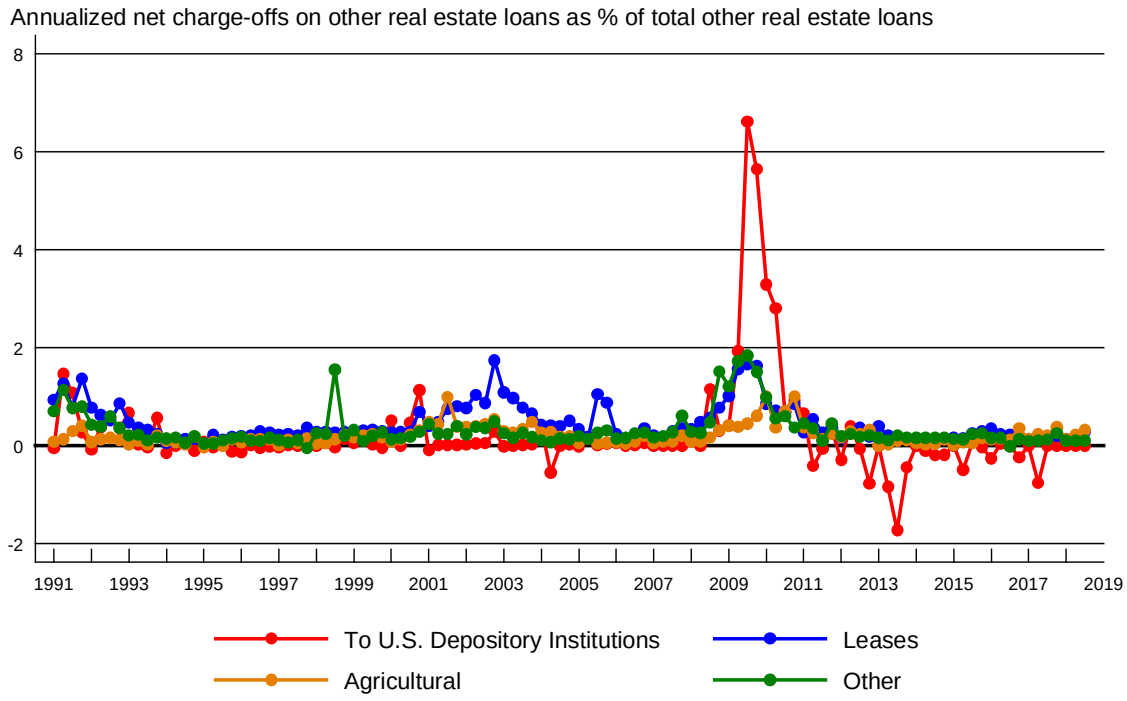
Annualized net charge-offs on loans to foreign institutions as % of total loans to foreign institutions



Non-performing Other Loans, Detail



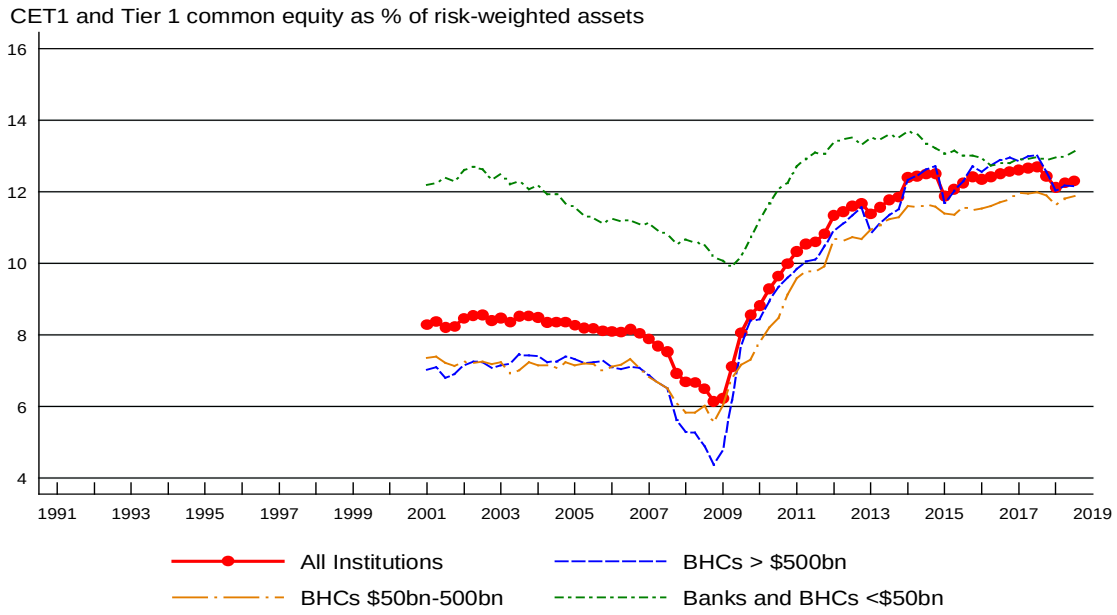
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail



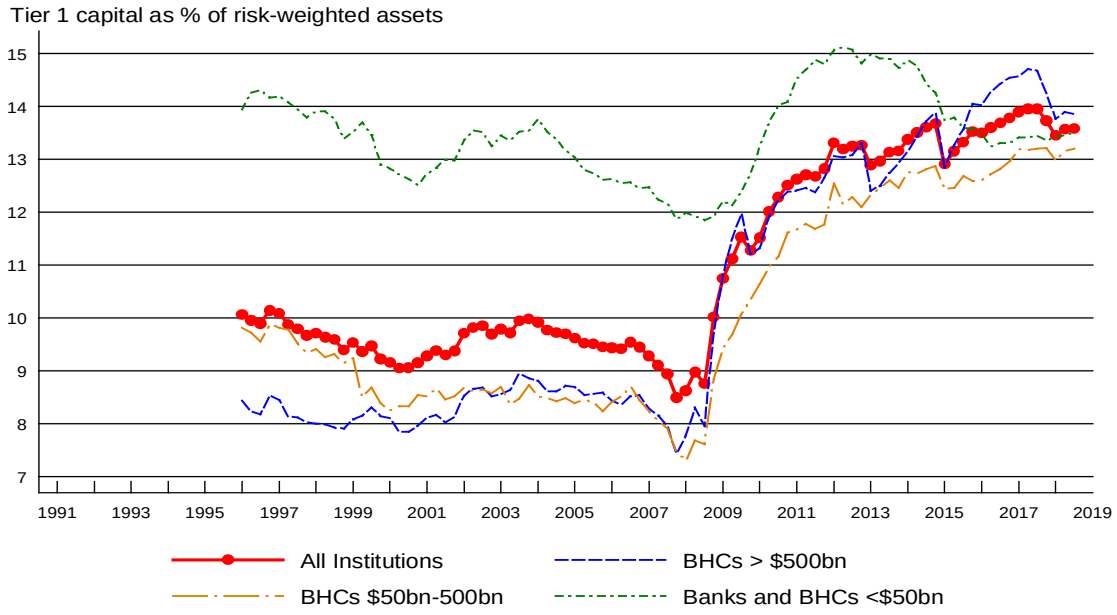
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

Notes: 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.

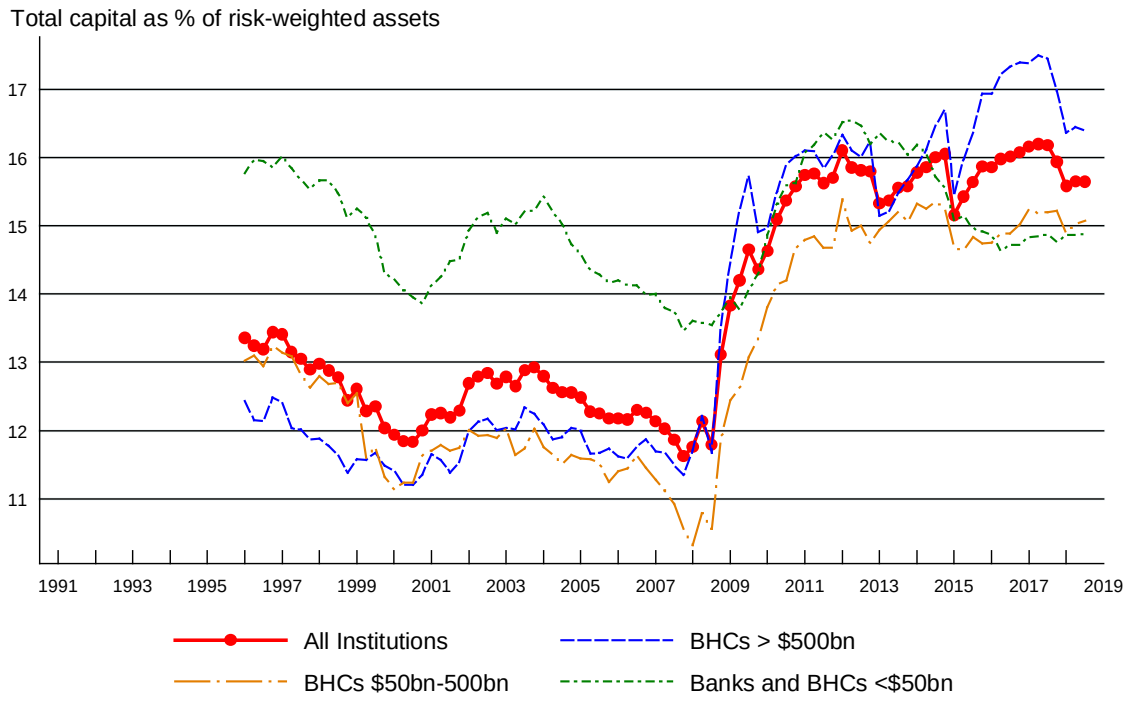
CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



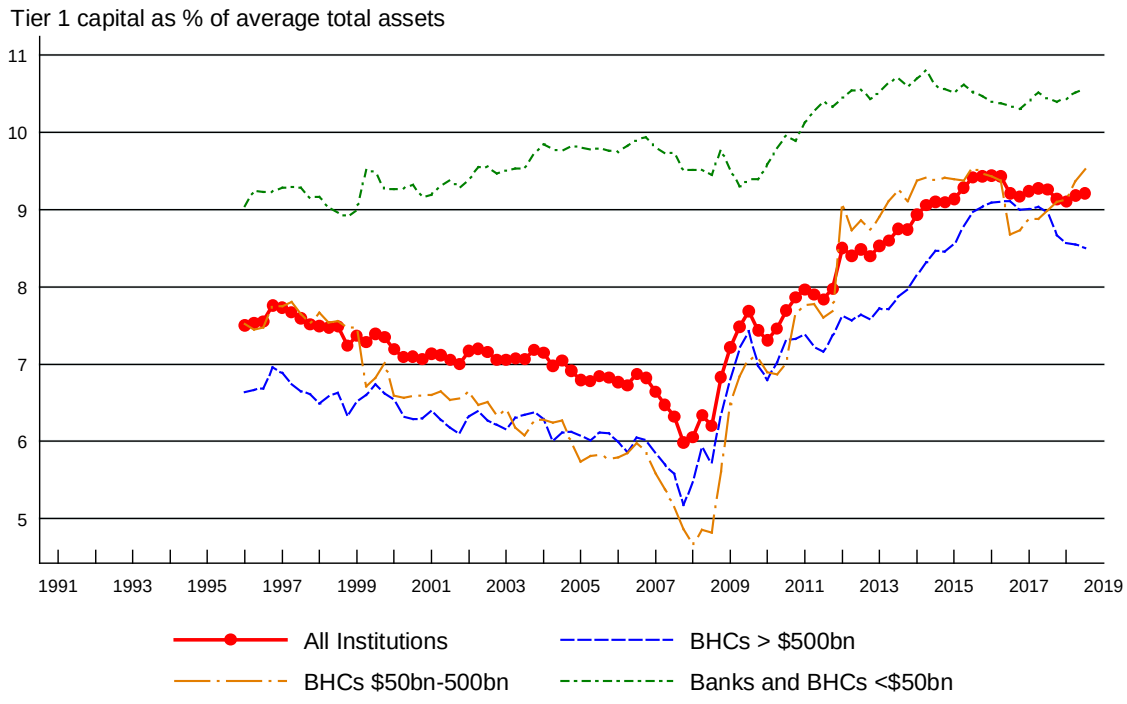
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio



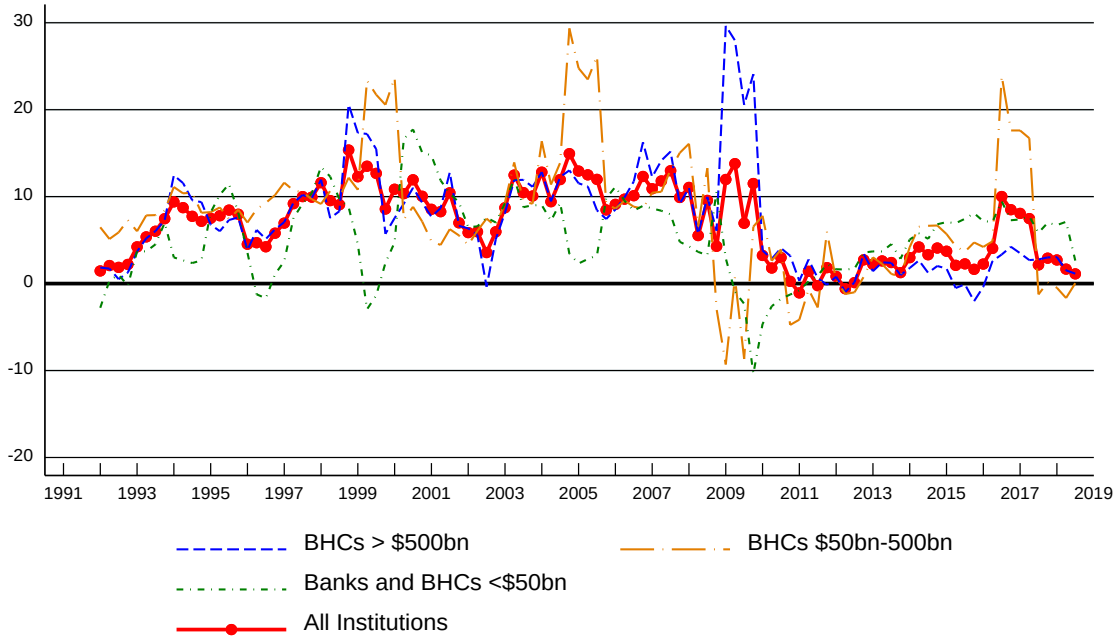
Leverage Ratio



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.

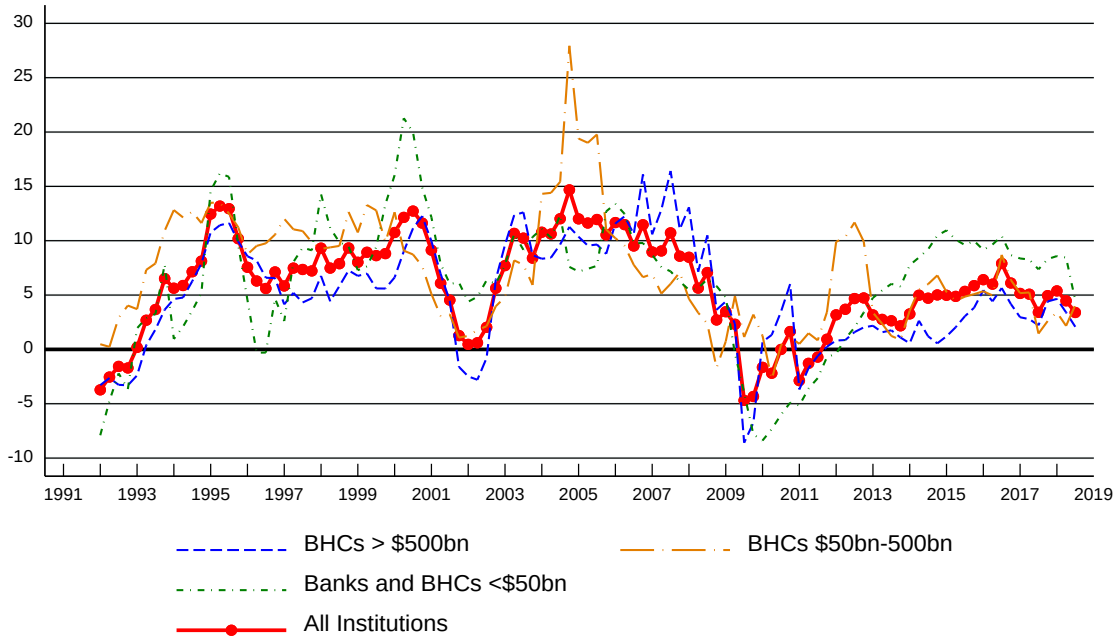
Asset Growth Rate

Year-over-year % change in total assets



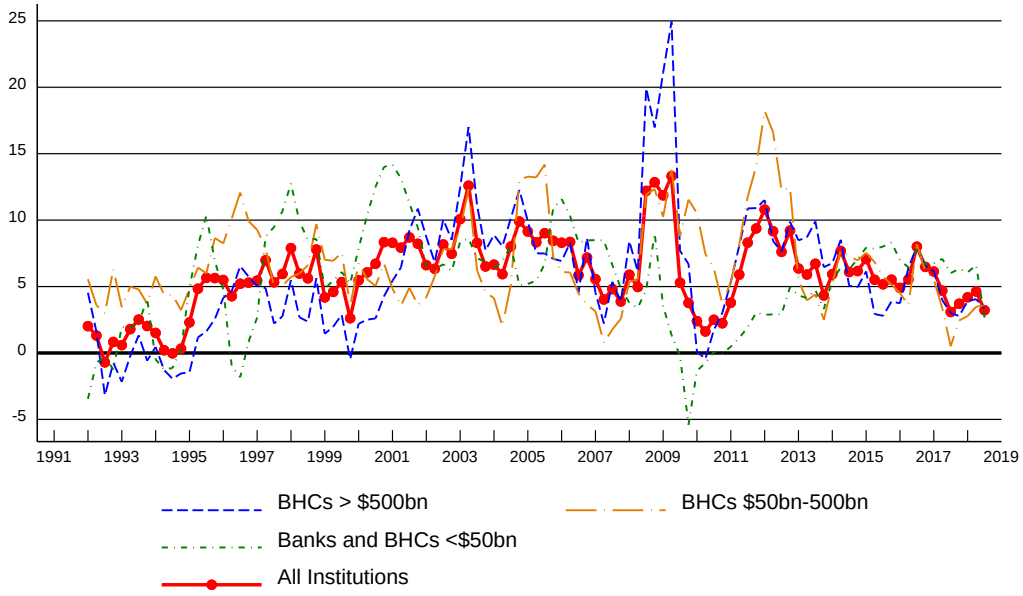
Loan Growth Rate

Year-over-year % change in total loans



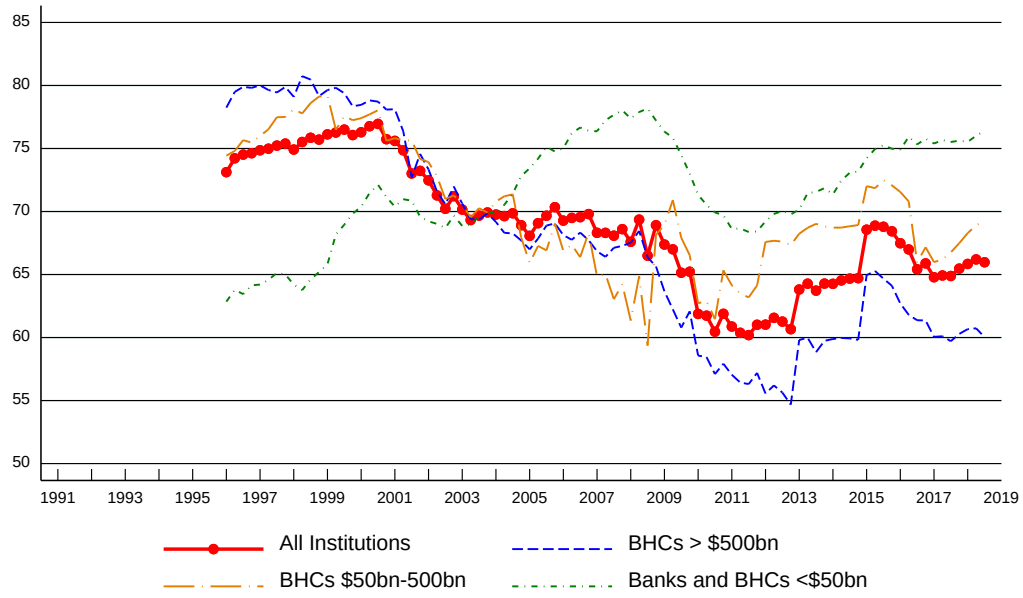
Domestic Deposit Growth Rate

Year-over-year % change in domestic deposits



Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio

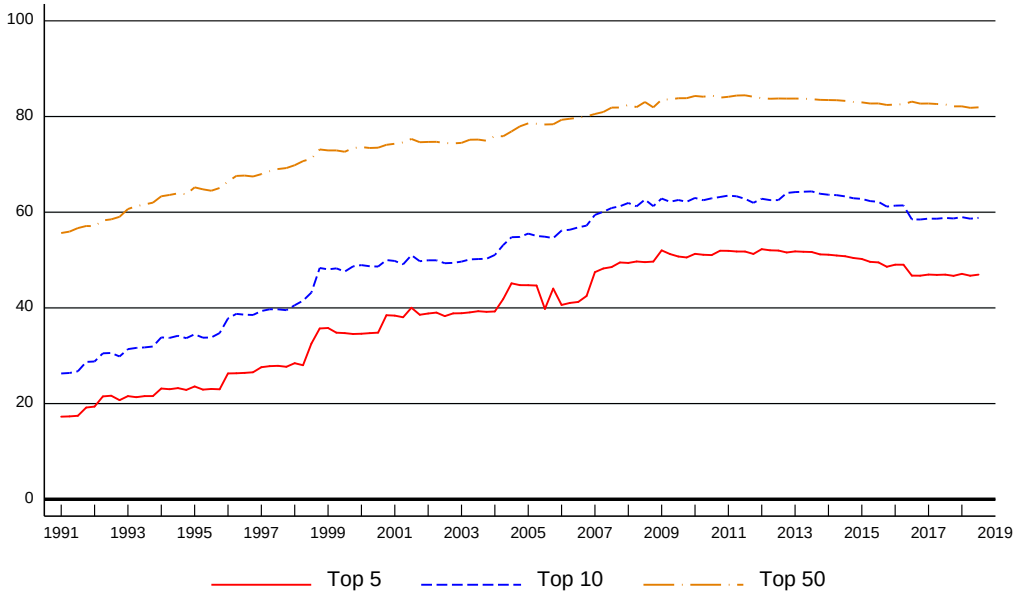
Risk-weighted assets as % of total assets



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 All Institutions
2018Q3

Rank	Name of Institution	Total Assets (Bil USD)	Quarterly Net Income (Mil USD)	Profitability		Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)			Advanced Approaches Firm
				Annualized Return on Assets	Annualized Return on Equity	CET1 Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio	
1	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	2,615.2	8,380.0	1.28	12.94	11.97	13.63	15.42	Yes
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2,338.9	7,167.0	1.23	10.94	11.42	12.94	15.16	Yes
3	CITIGROUP	1,925.2	4,622.0	0.96	9.38	11.73	13.36	16.44	Yes
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1,873.0	6,007.0	1.28	12.09	11.91	13.63	16.79	Yes
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	957.2	2,524.0	1.05	11.64	13.14	15.08	17.85	Yes
6	MORGAN STANLEY	865.5	2,112.0	0.98	10.73	16.66	18.97	21.55	Yes
7	U S BC	464.6	1,815.0	1.56	14.41	9.03	10.62	12.58	Yes
8	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	380.6	912.6	0.96	7.47	16.00	16.00	17.01	Yes
9	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	380.3	1,388.8	1.46	11.81	9.34	10.54	12.74	Yes
10	CAPITAL ONE FC	362.9	1,502.0	1.66	11.86	11.25	12.76	15.22	Yes
11	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	349.8	1,111.0	1.27	10.69	12.40	14.73	15.73	Yes
12	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	274.3	123.8	0.18	2.18	12.55	14.16	17.96	Yes
13	STATE STREET CORP	234.0	765.2	1.31	12.47	12.96	16.44	17.23	Yes
14	BB&T CORP	222.9	832.0	1.49	11.11	10.23	11.93	13.94	No
15	SUNTRUST BK	211.6	752.0	1.42	12.51	9.60	10.72	12.47	No
16	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	189.1	1,657.0	3.51	30.90	10.75	11.77	13.40	Yes
17	ALLY FNCL	173.1	374.0	0.86	11.43	9.41	11.12	12.68	No
18	MUFG AMERS HOLDS CORP	161.0	305.9	0.76	6.53	16.58	16.58	17.54	No
19	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	159.0	442.7	1.11	8.73	10.83	11.24	13.37	No
20	BMO FNCL CORP	155.1	222.4	0.57	5.26	11.54	12.13	14.61	No
21	BARCLAYS US LLC	154.6	321.0	0.83	7.85	13.75	16.59	18.84	Yes
22	FIFTH THIRD BC	141.7	432.4	1.22	10.93	10.67	11.78	14.94	No
23	KEYCORP	139.2	482.4	1.39	12.69	9.95	11.11	12.99	No
24	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	137.4	478.9	1.39	7.92	20.95	25.00	26.36	No
25	NORTHERN TR CORP	132.4	374.6	1.13	14.46	12.87	14.17	16.19	Yes
26	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	131.6	168.8	0.51	3.21	15.69	17.08	18.73	No
27	CREDIT SUISSE HOLD USA	131.4	257.2	0.78	4.17	23.11	23.74	23.83	Yes
28	BNP PARIBAS USA	127.5	555.5	1.74	12.21	14.96	14.98	17.03	No
29	REGIONS FC	124.8	563.9	1.81	15.27	10.18	10.97	12.77	No
30	DB USA CORP	124.7	182.0	0.58	5.96	20.80	31.78	31.80	Yes
31	RBC US GRP HOLDS LLC	120.1	304.6	1.01	7.77	16.71	16.71	17.29	No
32	M&T BK CORP	116.8	526.1	1.80	13.63	10.46	11.75	14.10	No
33	DISCOVER FS	105.8	720.7	2.72	26.17	11.45	12.08	13.88	No
34	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	105.7	377.8	1.43	13.82	9.89	11.33	13.36	No
35	BBVA COMPASS BSHRS	90.0	174.1	0.77	5.23	12.07	12.41	14.58	No
36	COMERICA	71.6	318.3	1.78	16.35	11.68	11.68	13.76	No
37	SVB FNCL GRP	58.2	274.8	1.89	22.32	13.28	13.45	14.34	No
38	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	51.2	106.8	0.83	6.29	11.07	12.48	13.90	No
39	CIT GROUP	49.3	131.6	1.07	8.33	12.37	13.07	15.10	No
40	POPULAR	47.9	141.0	1.18	10.76	16.19	16.19	18.83	No
41	PEOPLES UNITED FNCL INC	44.1	117.0	1.06	7.85	10.31	11.05	12.76	No
42	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	40.9	22.0	0.22	2.15	18.73	18.73	18.74	No
43	FIRST HORIZON NAT CORP	40.6	271.8	2.68	24.45	9.84	10.86	12.02	No
44	EAST WEST BC	39.1	171.3	1.75	16.14	12.32	12.32	13.83	No
45	CIBC BC USA	39.0	60.6	0.62	3.10	13.82	13.82	14.46	No
46	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	37.4	262.8	2.81	16.51	24.33	24.33	25.28	No
47	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	35.0	117.3	1.34	13.41	13.23	13.23	14.57	No
48	ASSOCIATED BANC-CORP	33.5	85.9	1.03	9.05	10.35	11.42	13.56	No
49	BOK FC	33.4	117.3	1.41	12.97	12.05	12.05	13.35	No
50	FNB CORP	32.6	100.8	1.24	8.91	9.08	9.51	11.45	No
TOTALS*	TOP 50	16,830.9	51,235.7	1.22	11.19	12.10	13.61	15.86	
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	20,677.4	64,327.6	1.24	11.30	12.30	13.58	15.64	

*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 $1bn of total assets), 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 IHCs[4] 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

[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] This subset includes two non-BHC banks with total assets exceeding $50bn, First Republic Bank and Zions. First Republic is a non-member bank. Zions as of 2018Q3 is no longer organized as a BHC; its parent in the current quarter is Zions Bancorporation, National Association.

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 $1bn 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 2018

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$500bn in total assets as of the current quarter[2], 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 down, decreasing from 11.30% and 1.24% in 2018:Q3 to 10.68% and 1.18% in 2018:Q4, 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 2.80% is slightly above its post-crisis (2009:Q1 – 2018:Q4) average of 2.72.
- Noninterest income ratio, measured as noninterest income as a percentage of total assets, decreased from 2.21% in 2018:Q3 to 1.96% in 2018:Q4 and is now slightly below its post-crisis average.
- Asset growth increased from 1.11% in 2018:Q3 to 2.21% in 2018:Q4. Loan growth remained flat at 3.4%, while domestic deposit growth increased from 3.22% to 3.87%.
- 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 12.30%, 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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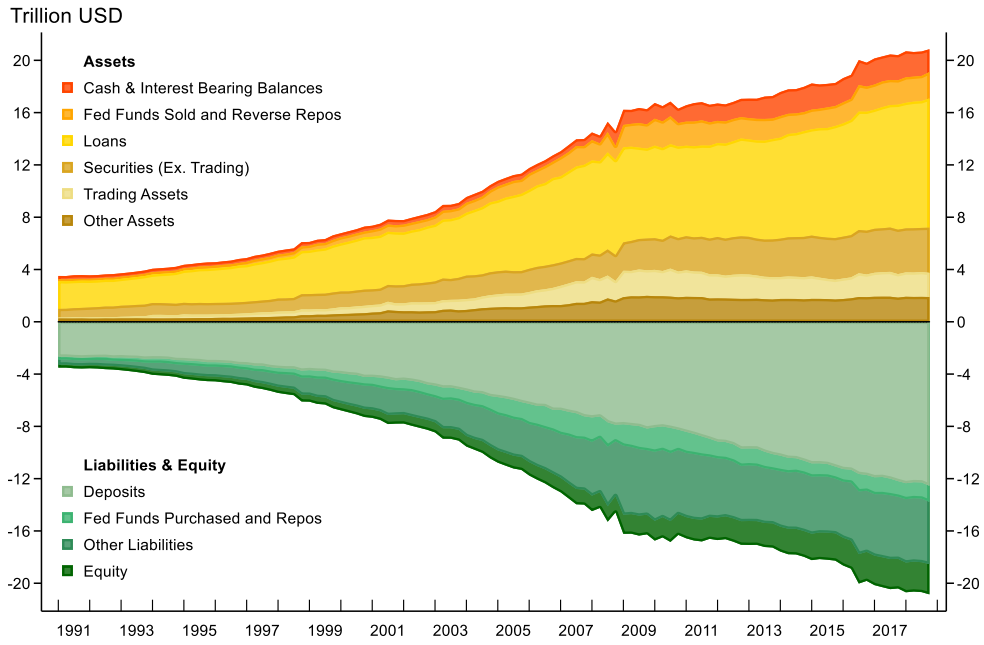
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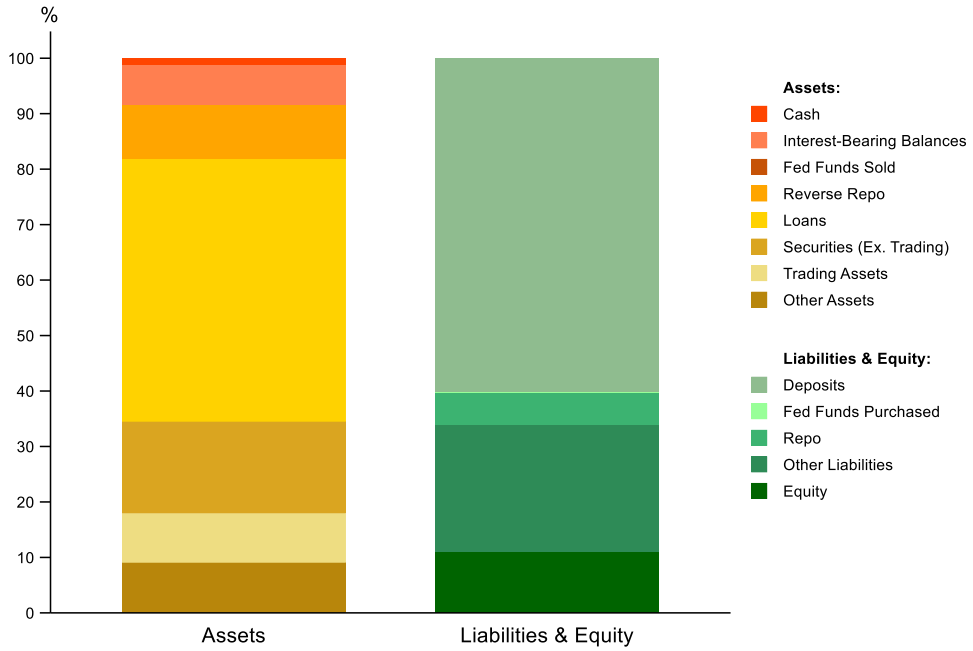
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

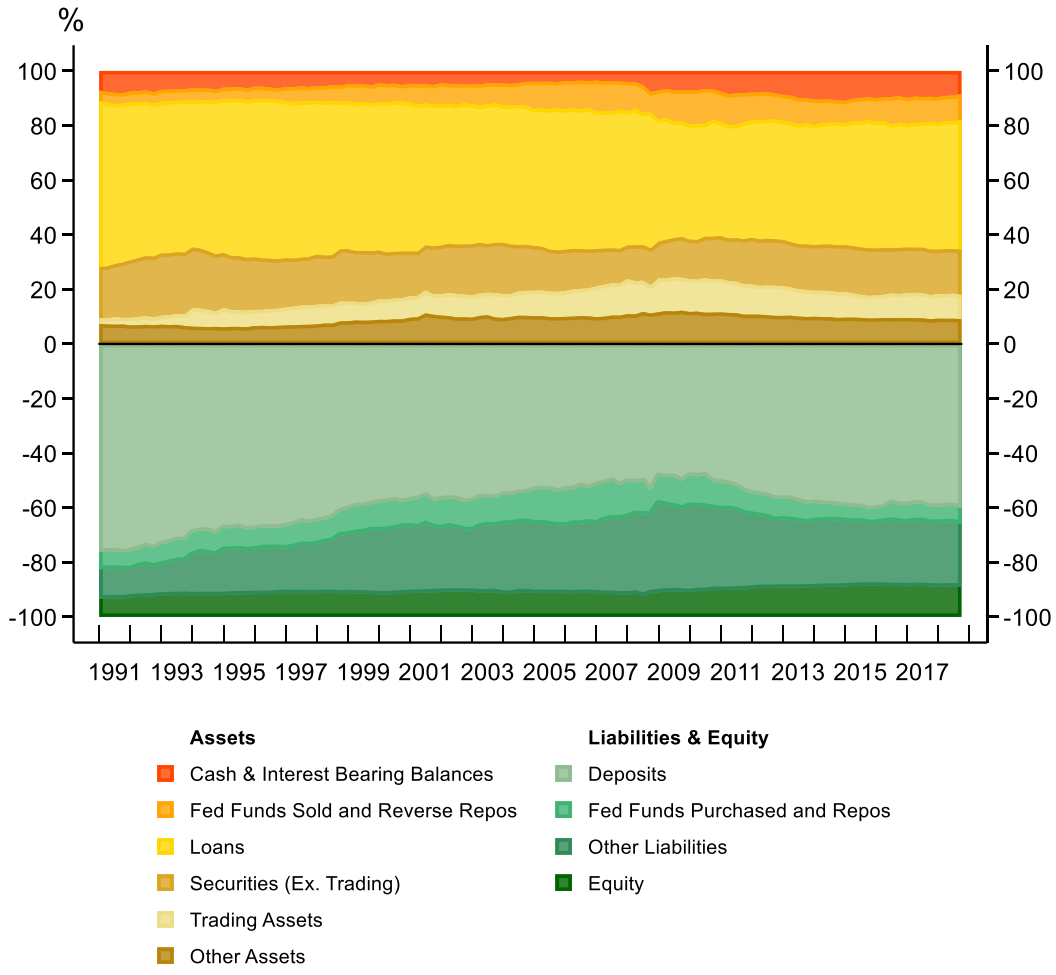
Balance Sheet Composition



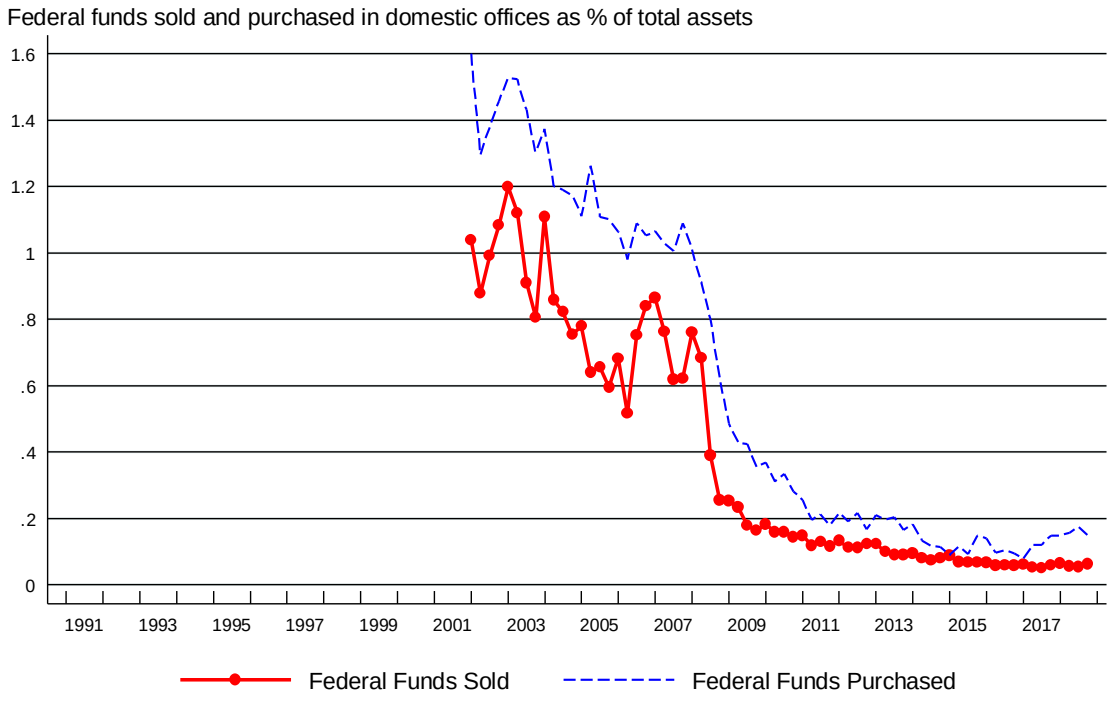
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



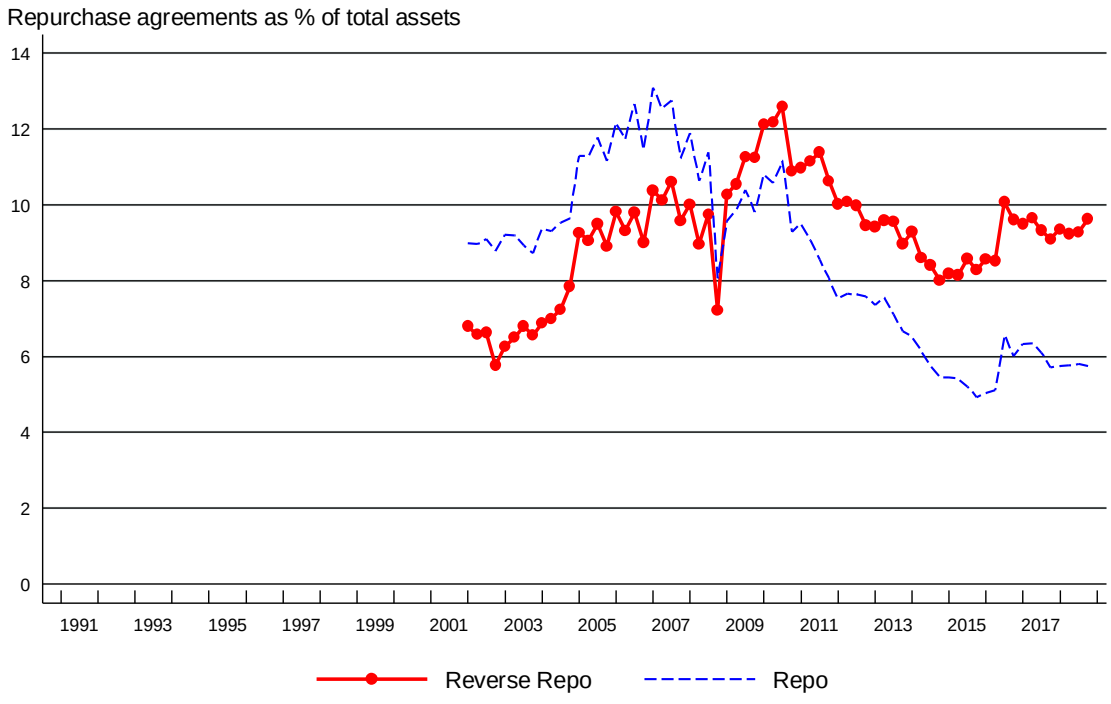
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

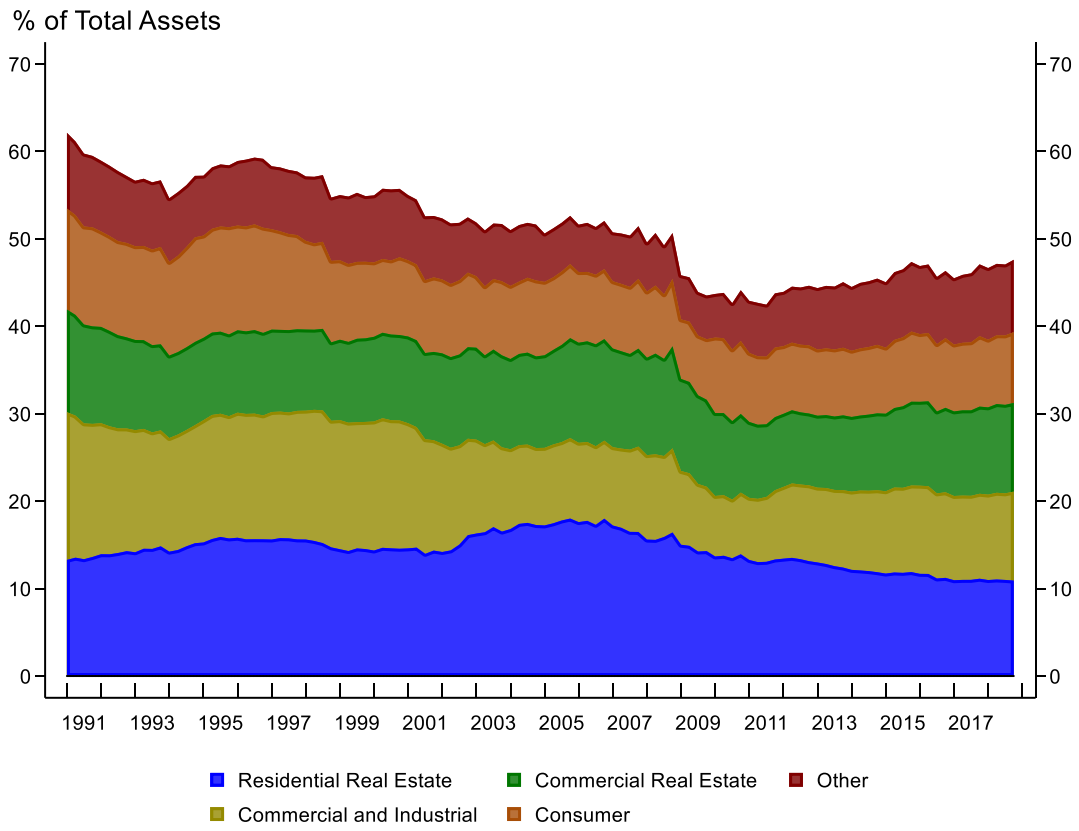


Repurchase Agreements

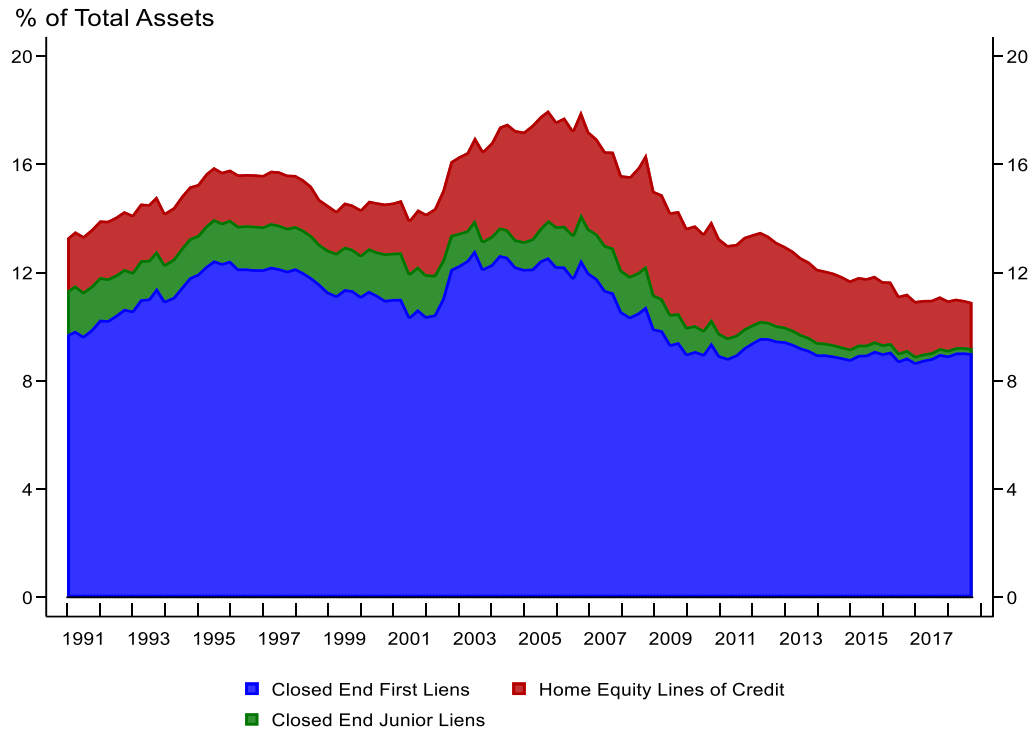


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

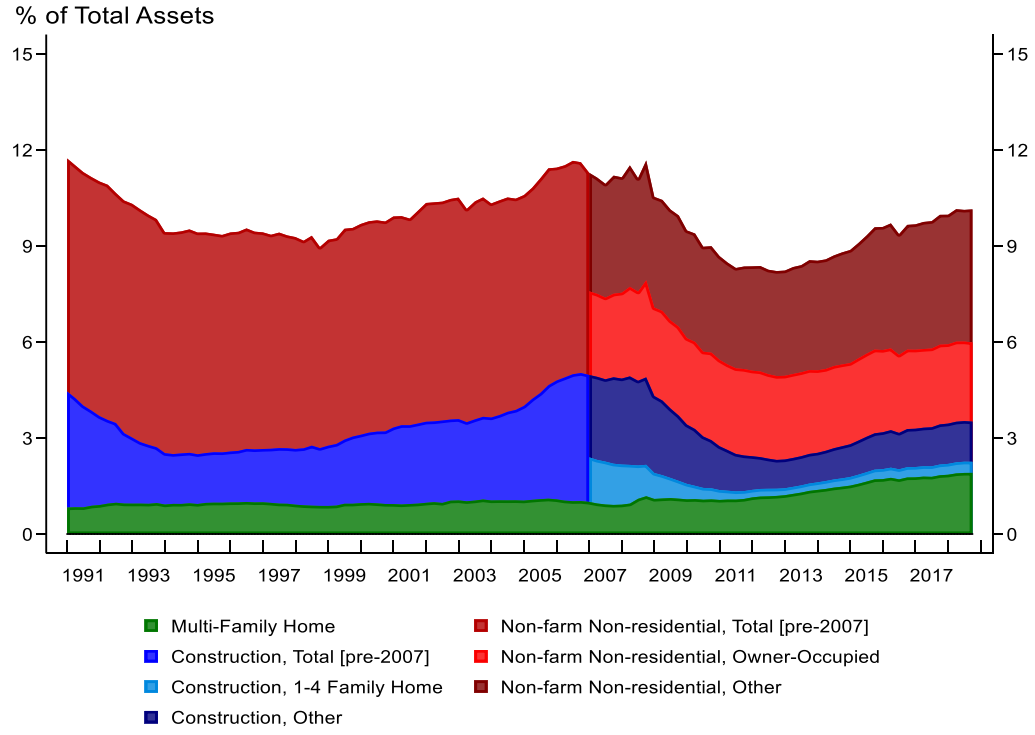
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
2013
2015
2017
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

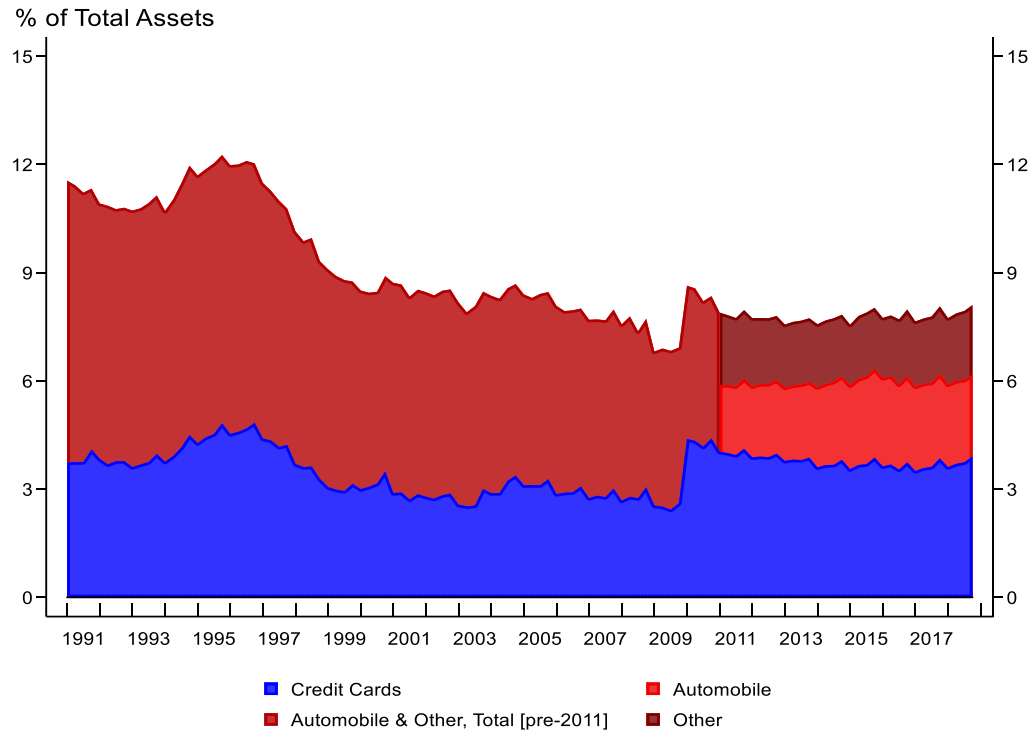
Residential Real Estate Loans



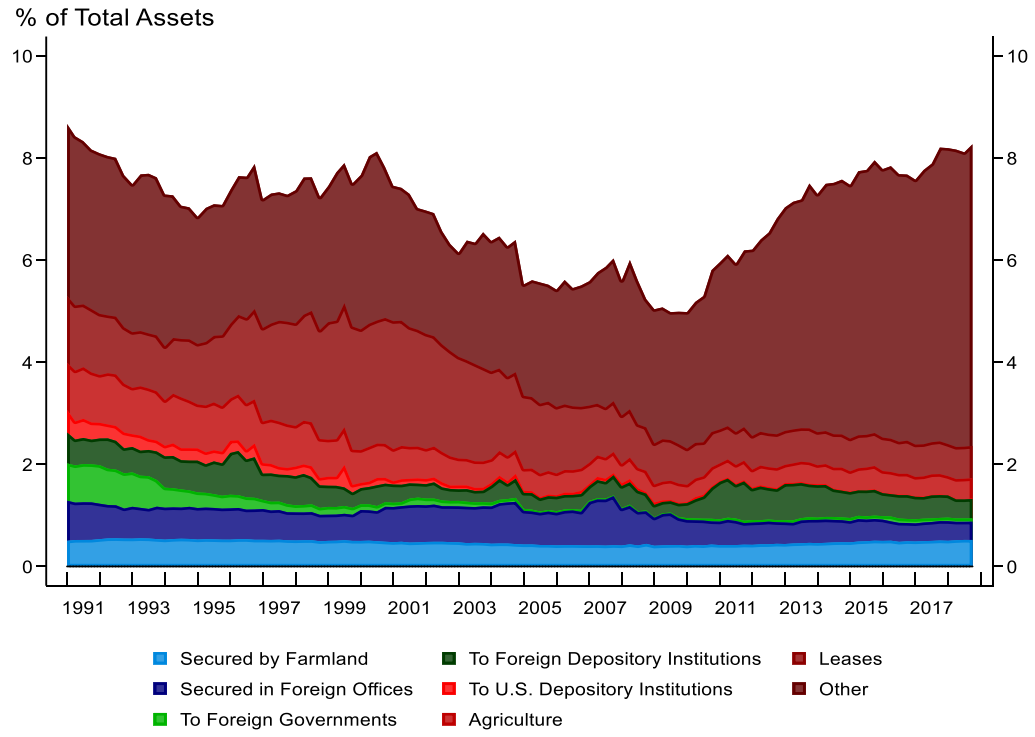
Commercial Real Estate Loans



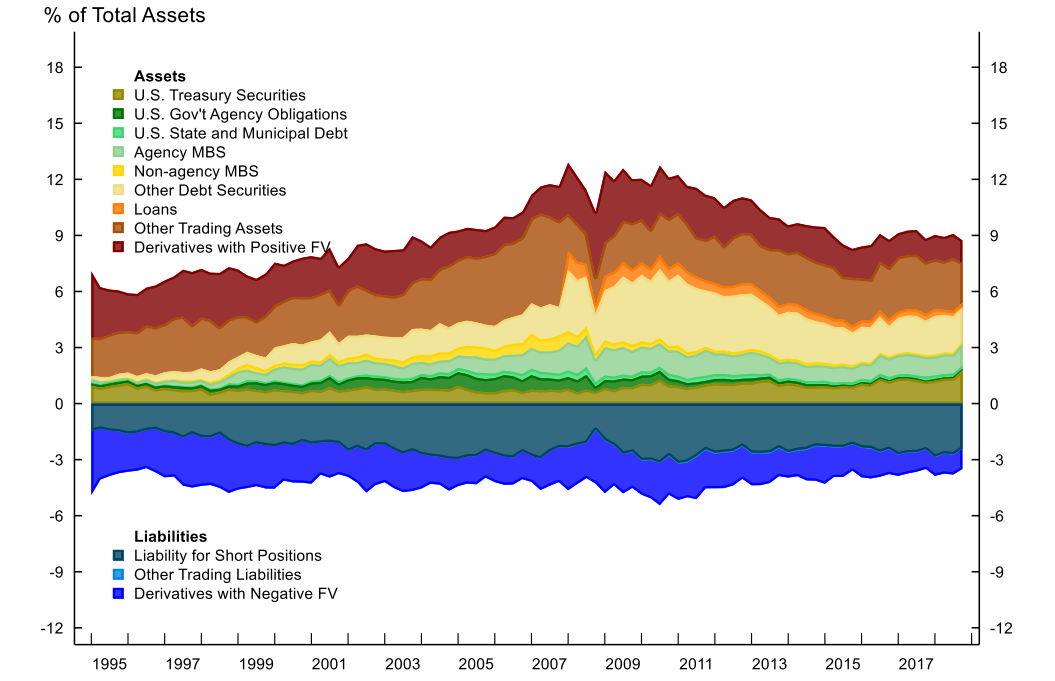
Consumer Loans



Other Loans

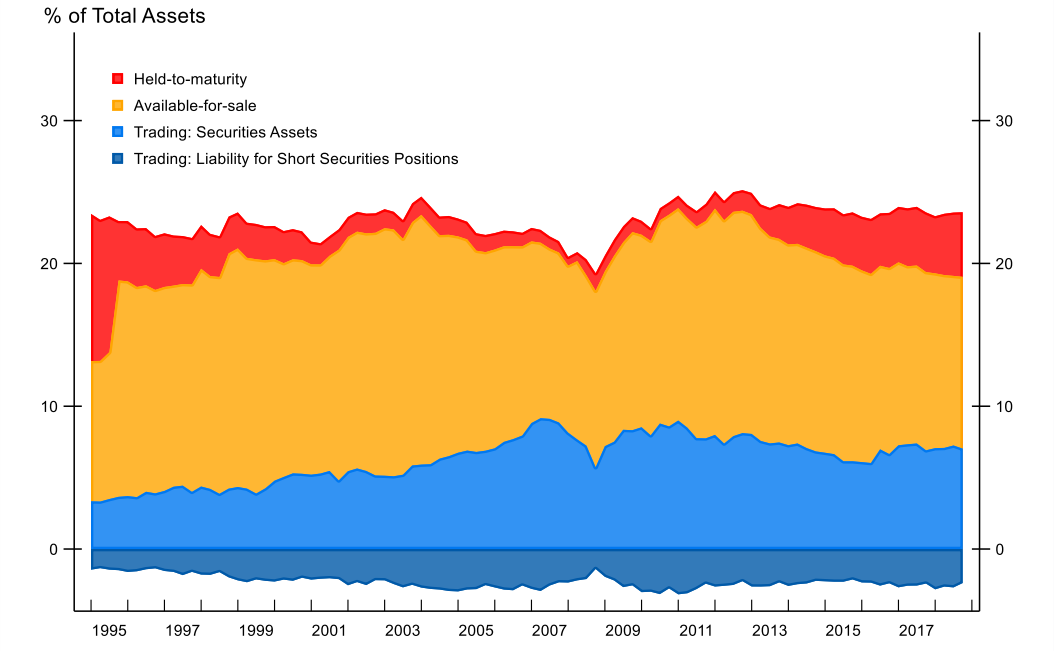


Trading Assets and Liabilities



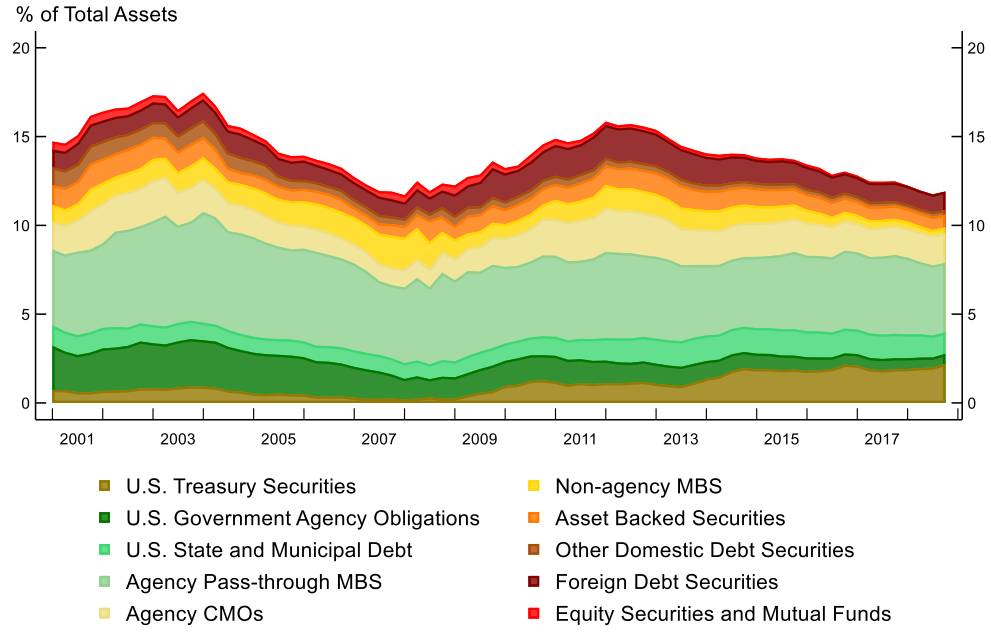
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported total trading assets of $10 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters, and $2 million or more in average trading assets in any of the four preceding quarters prior to 2018:Q2.

Securities Portfolios

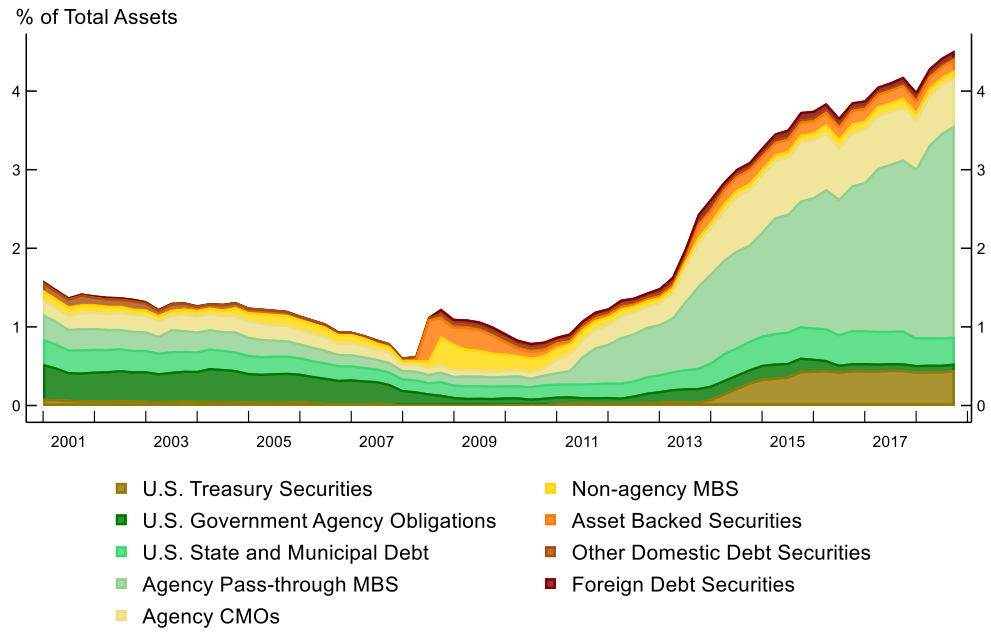


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities

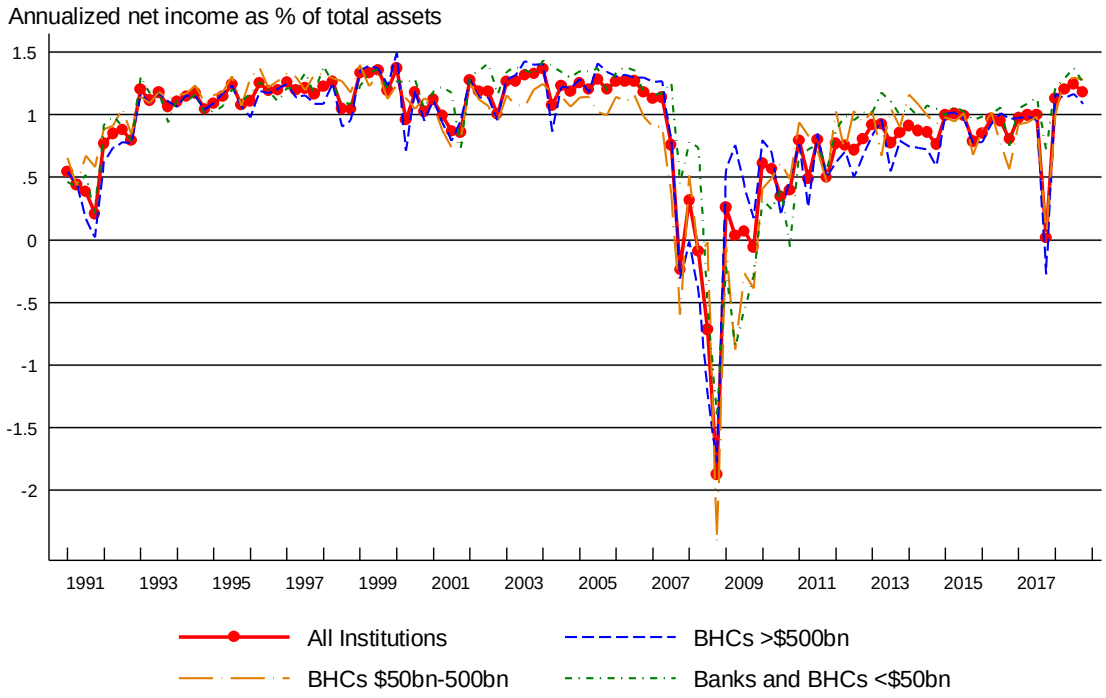


Held-to-Maturity Securities

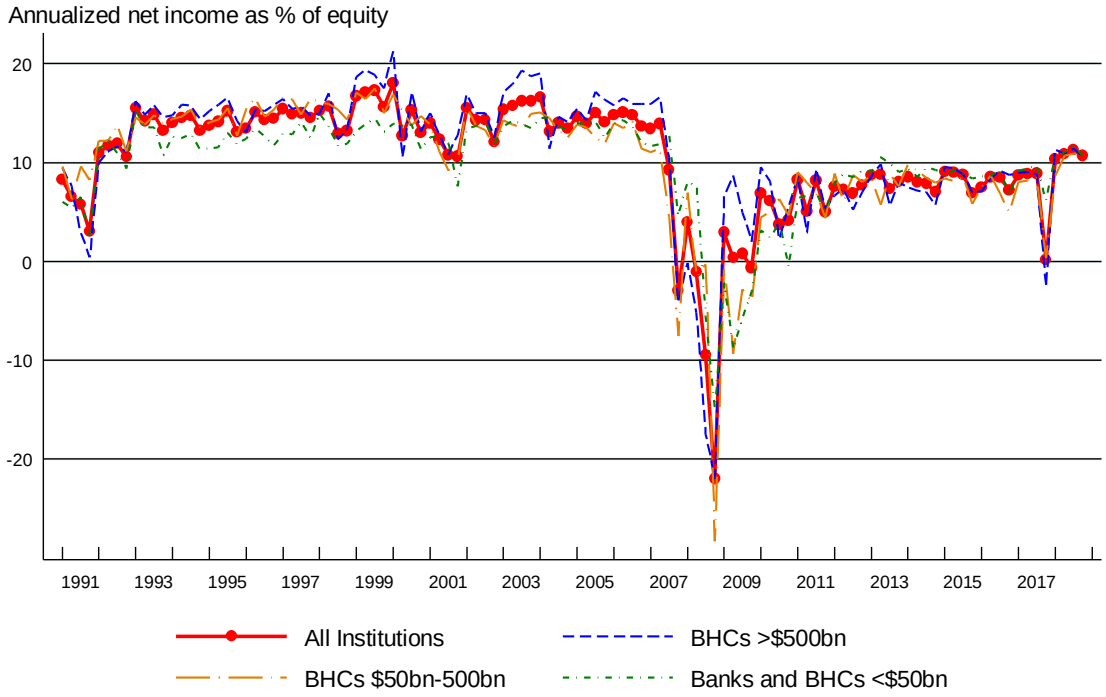


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

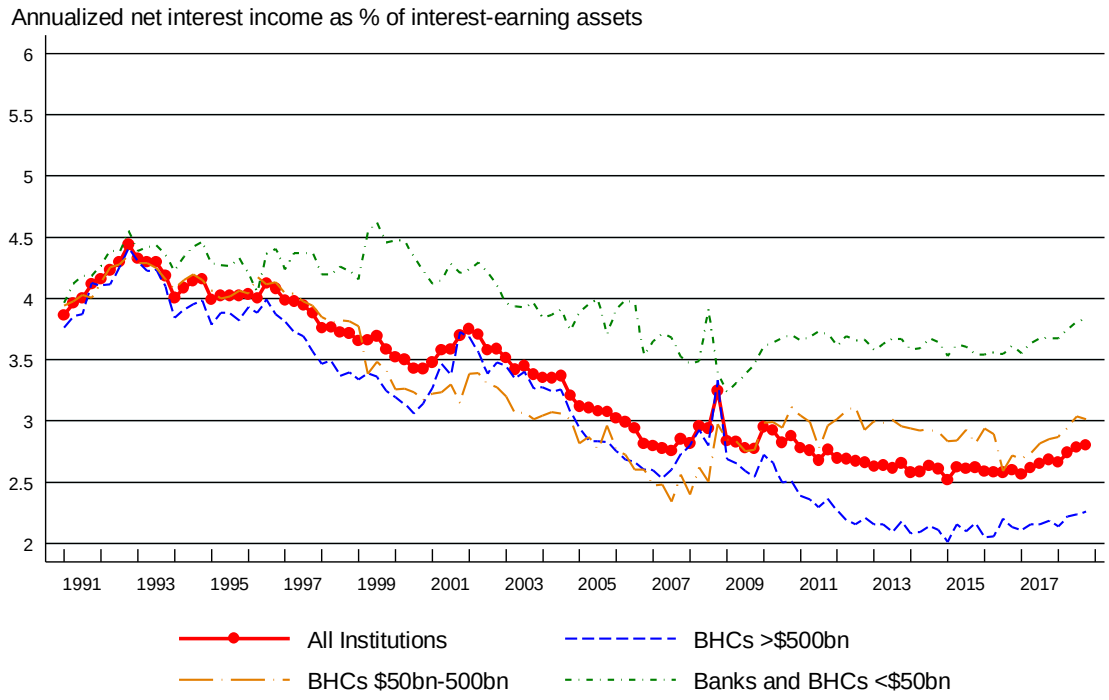
Return on Assets



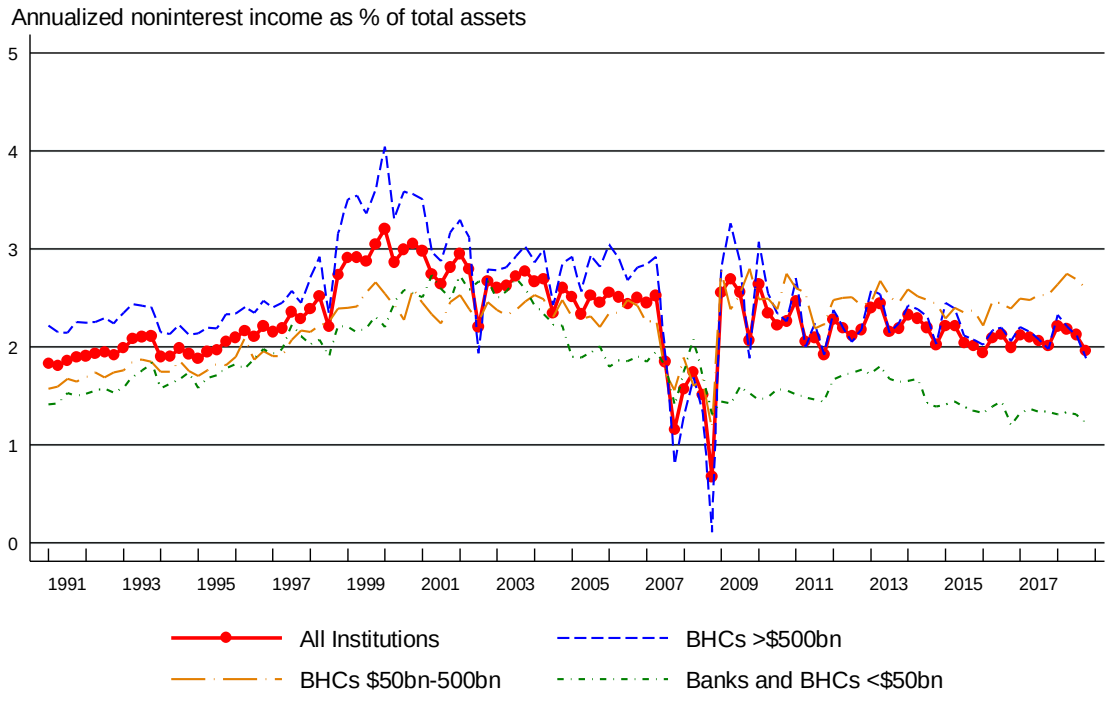
Return on Equity



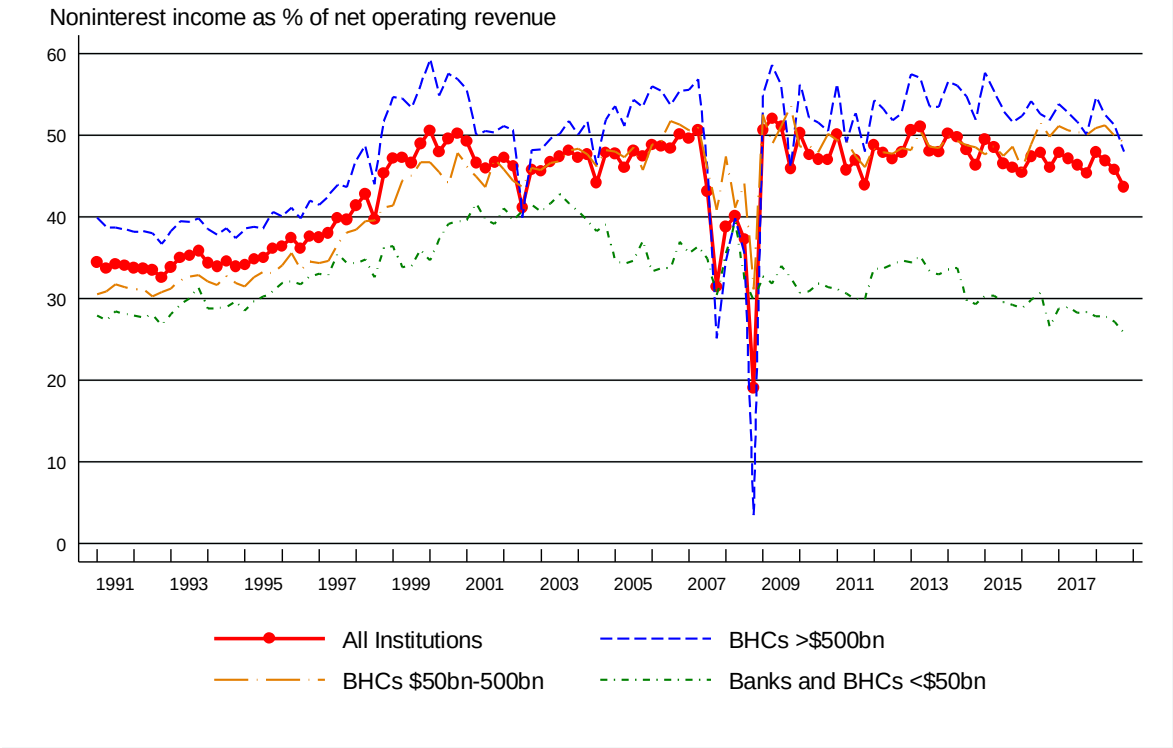
Net Interest Margin



Noninterest Income Ratio

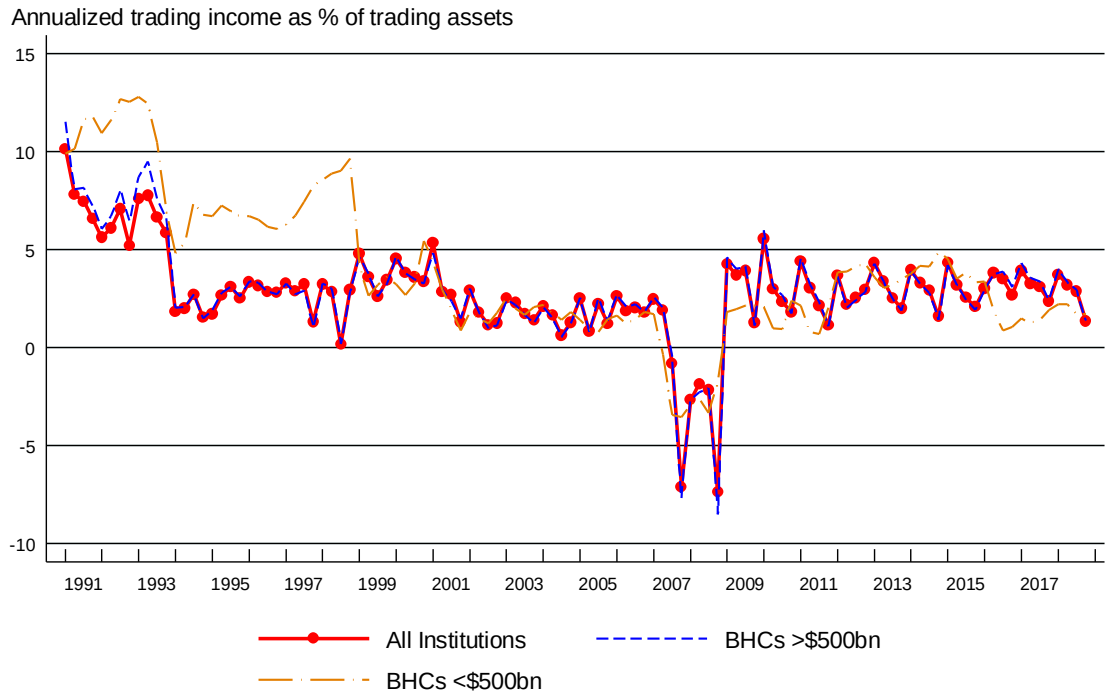


Noninterest Income Share

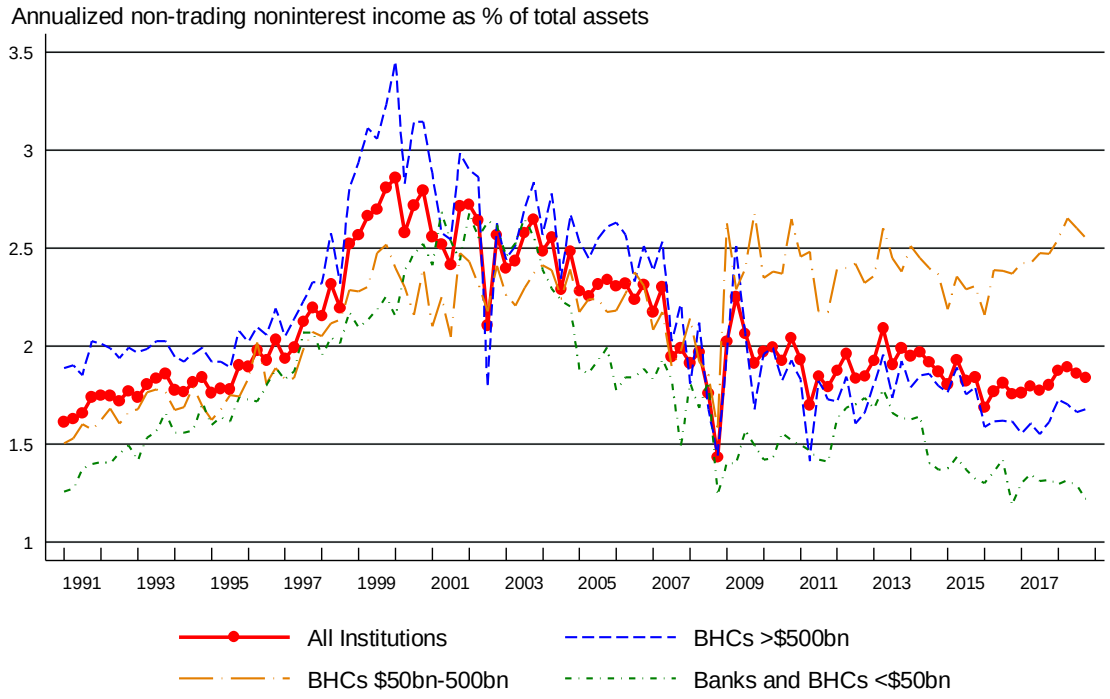


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

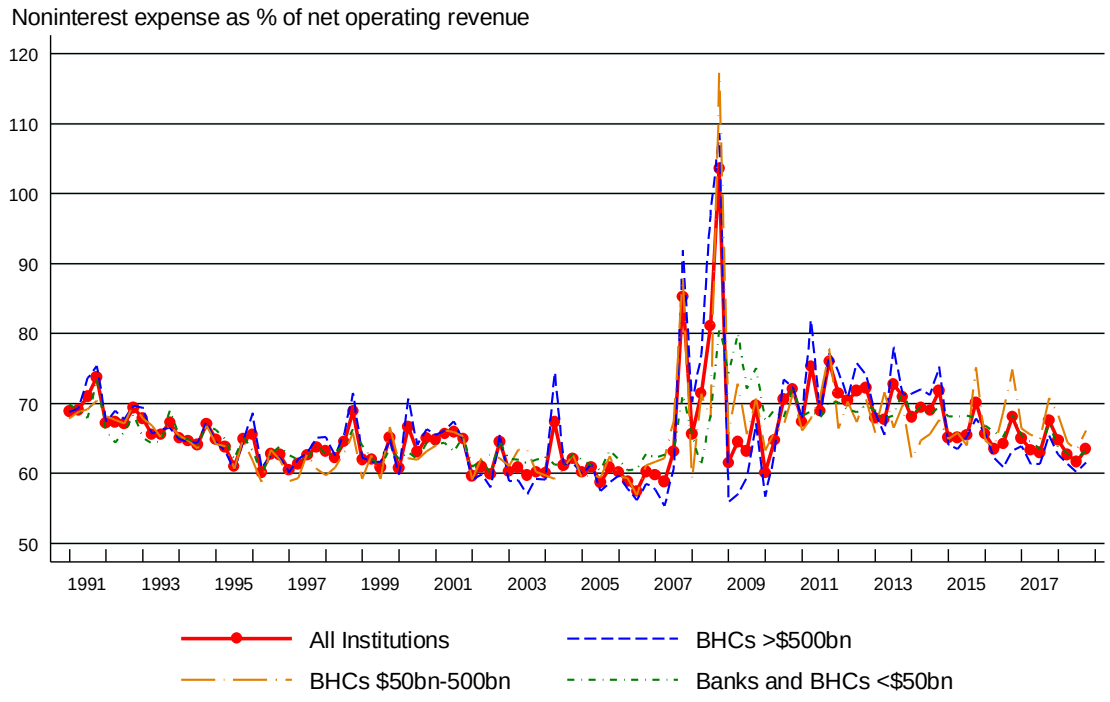
Return on Trading Assets



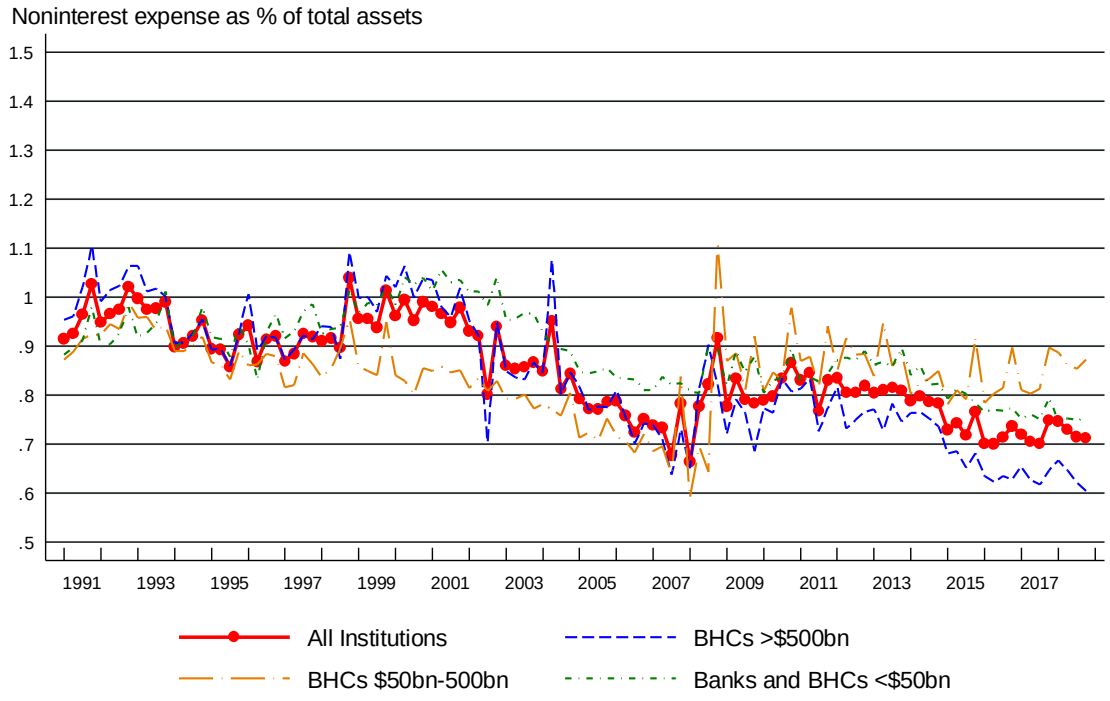
Non-Trading Noninterest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio



Noninterest Expense Ratio

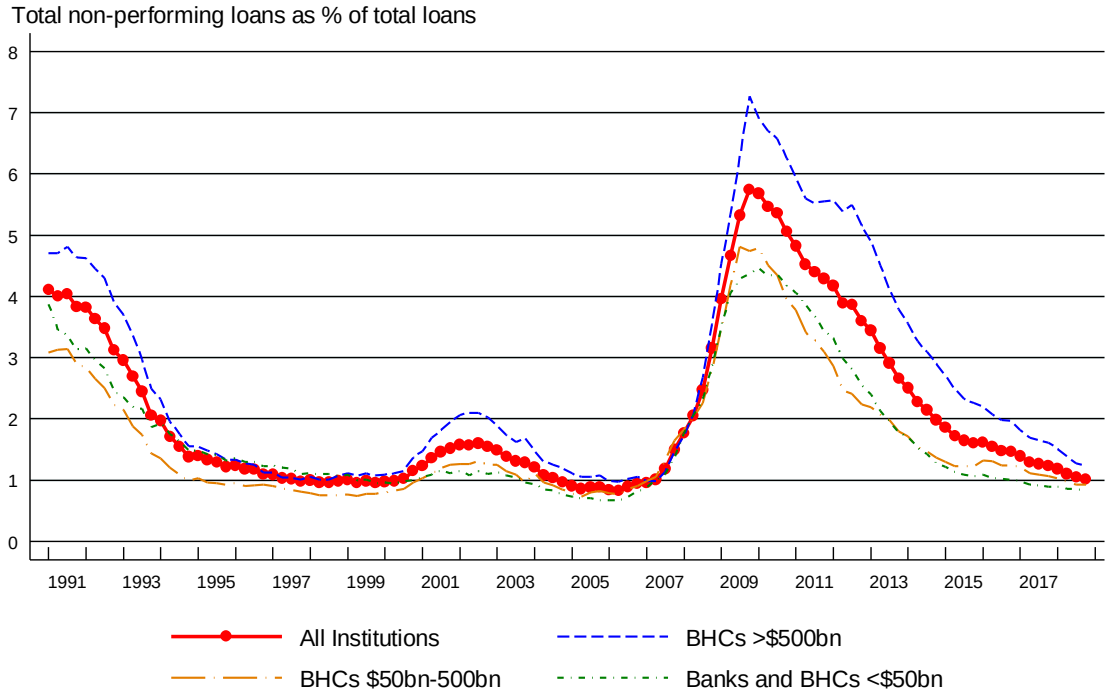


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

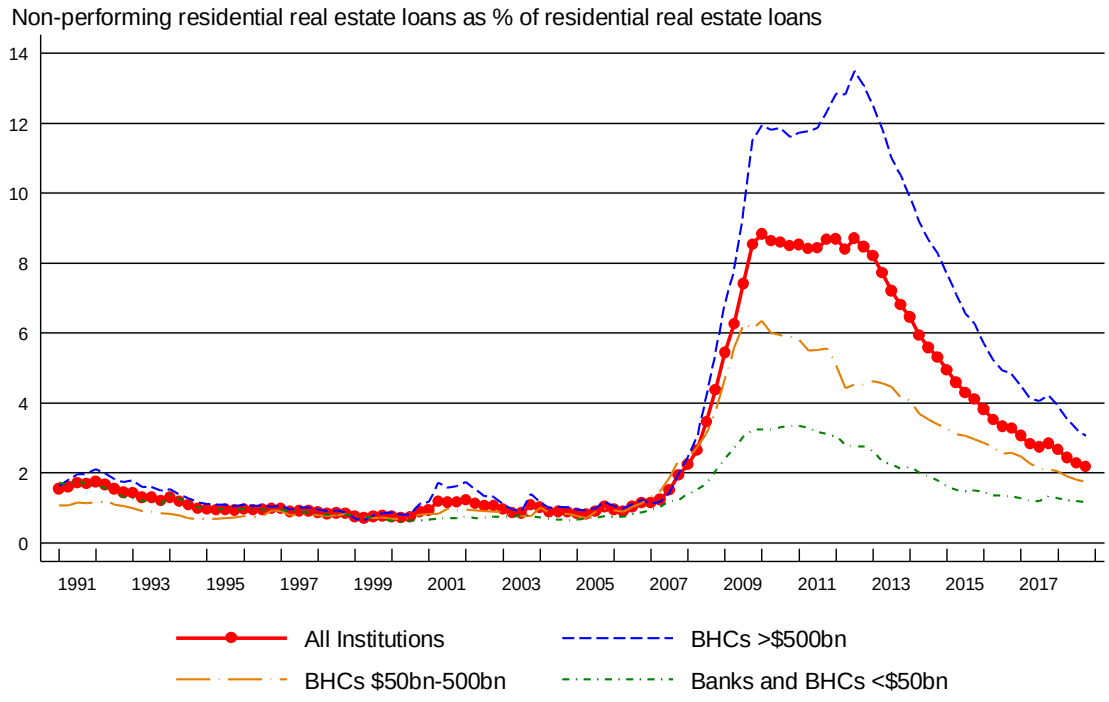
3. Loan Performance

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

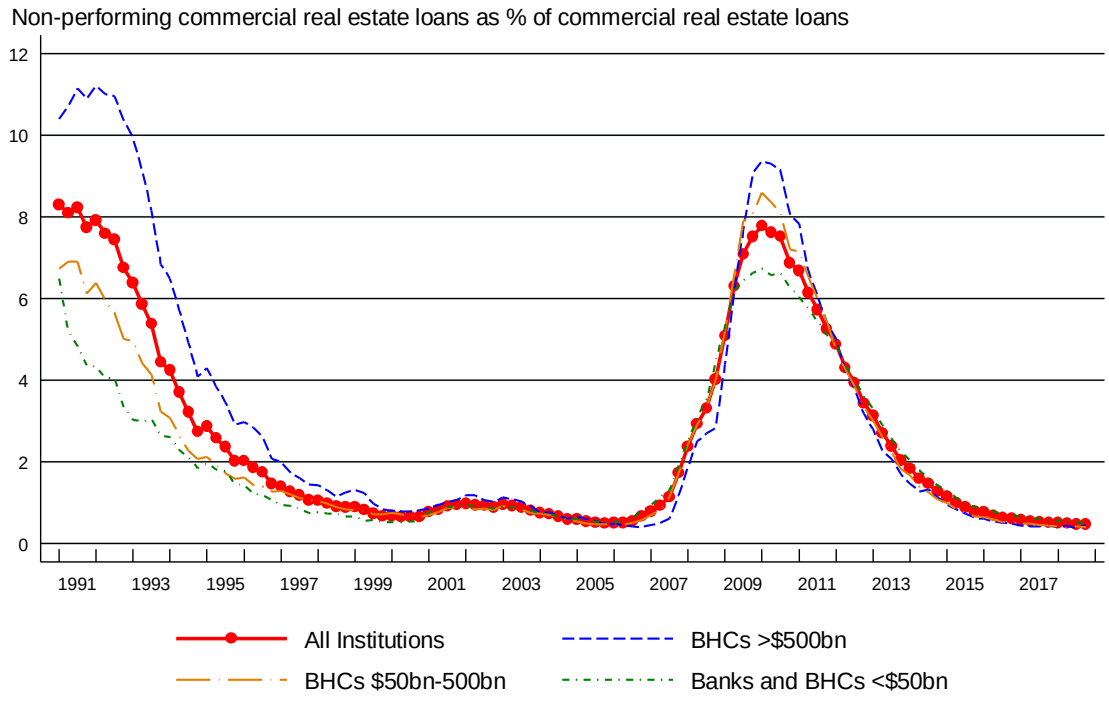
Non-performing Loans



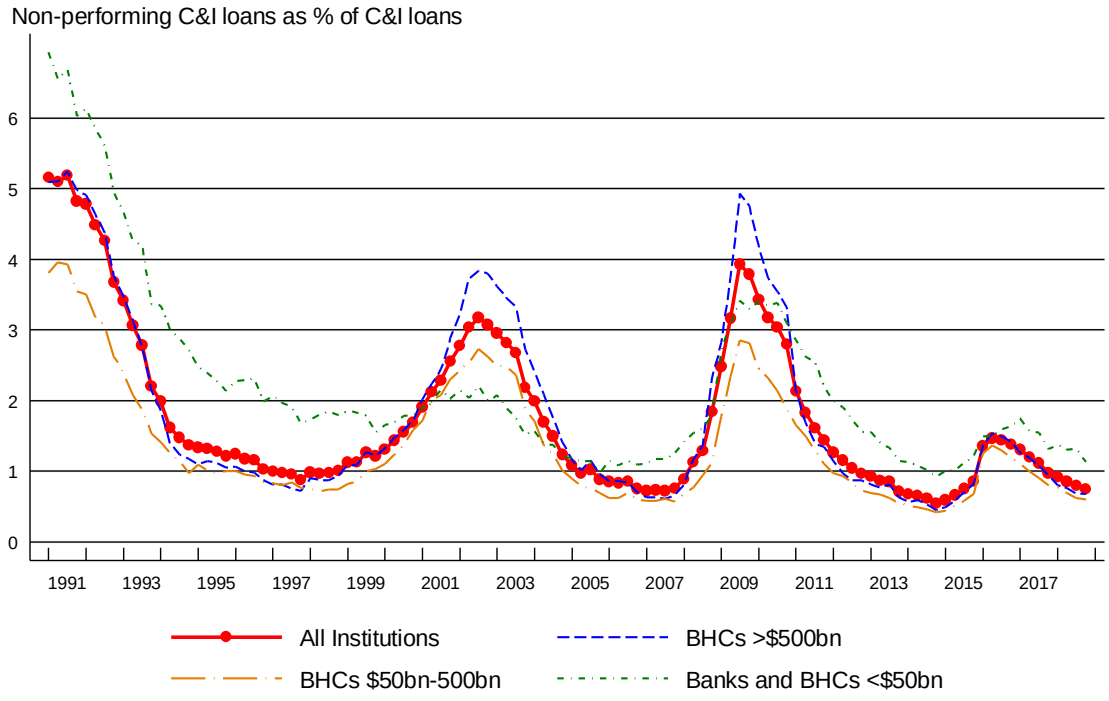
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



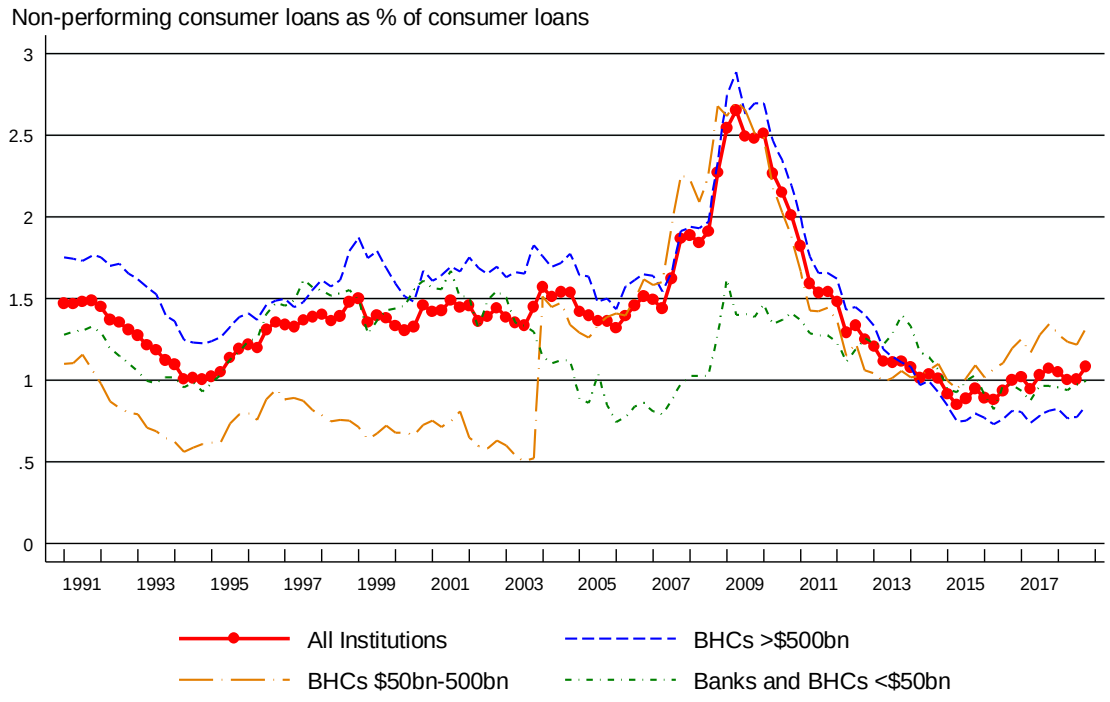
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



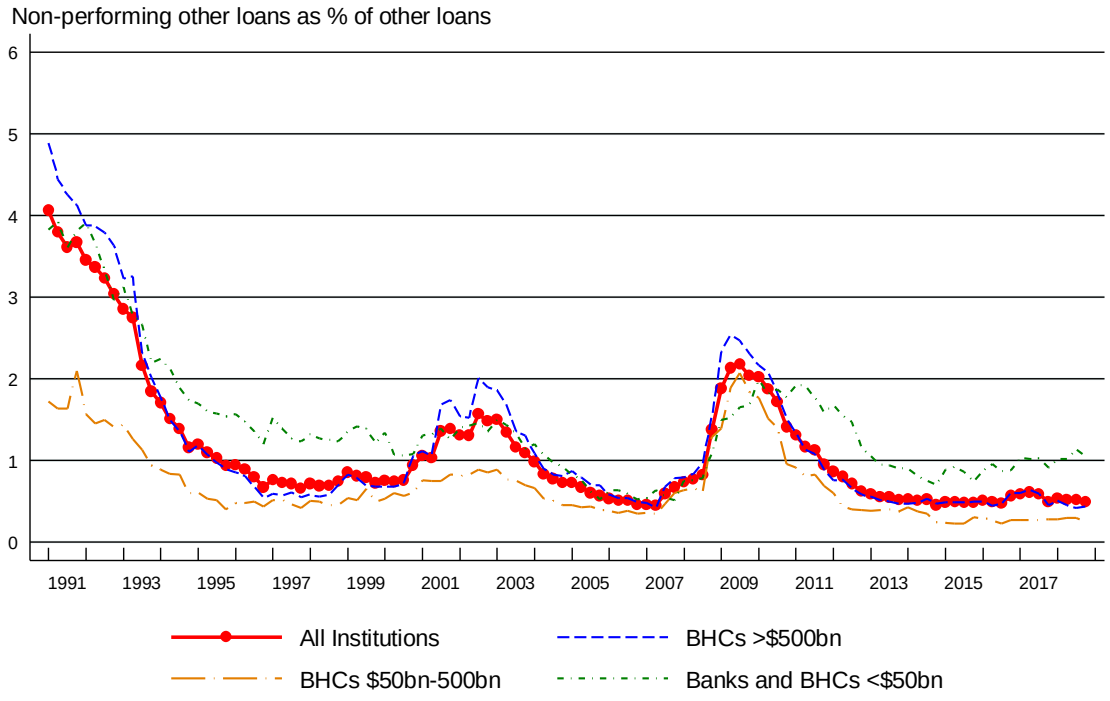
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



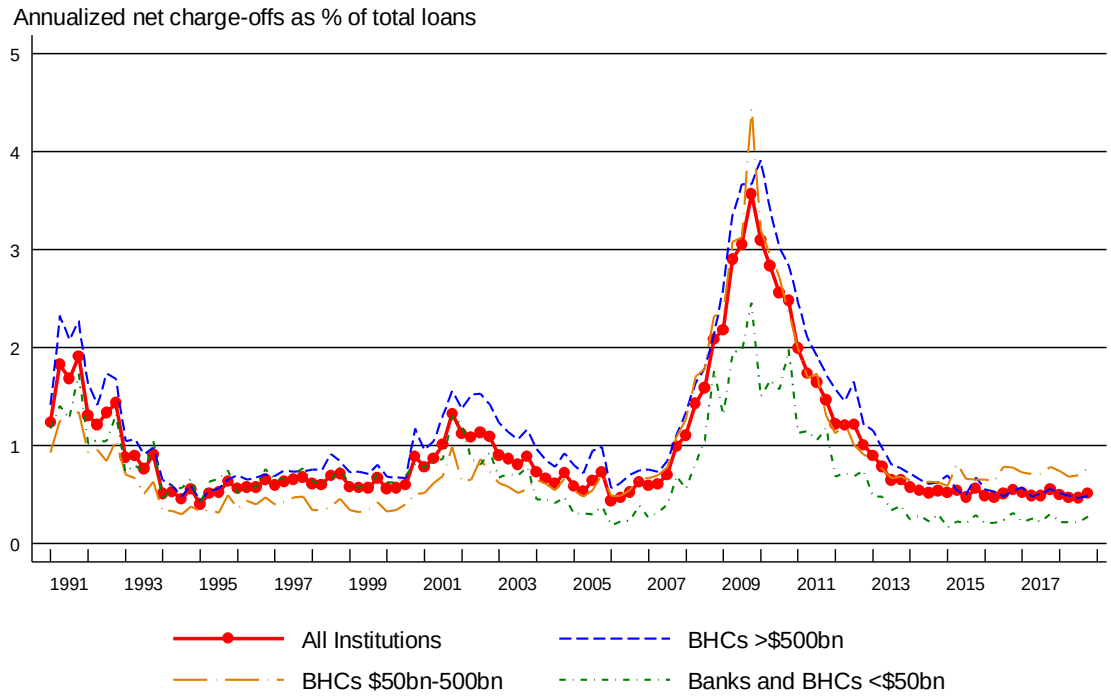
Non-performing Consumer Loans



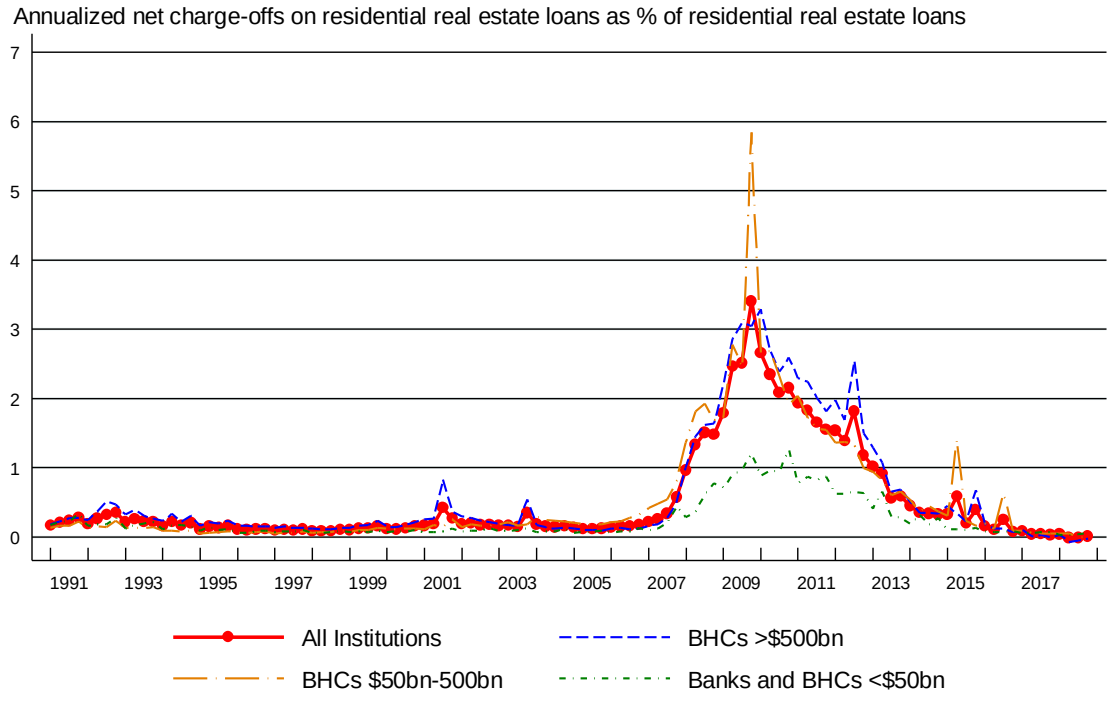
Non-performing Other Loans



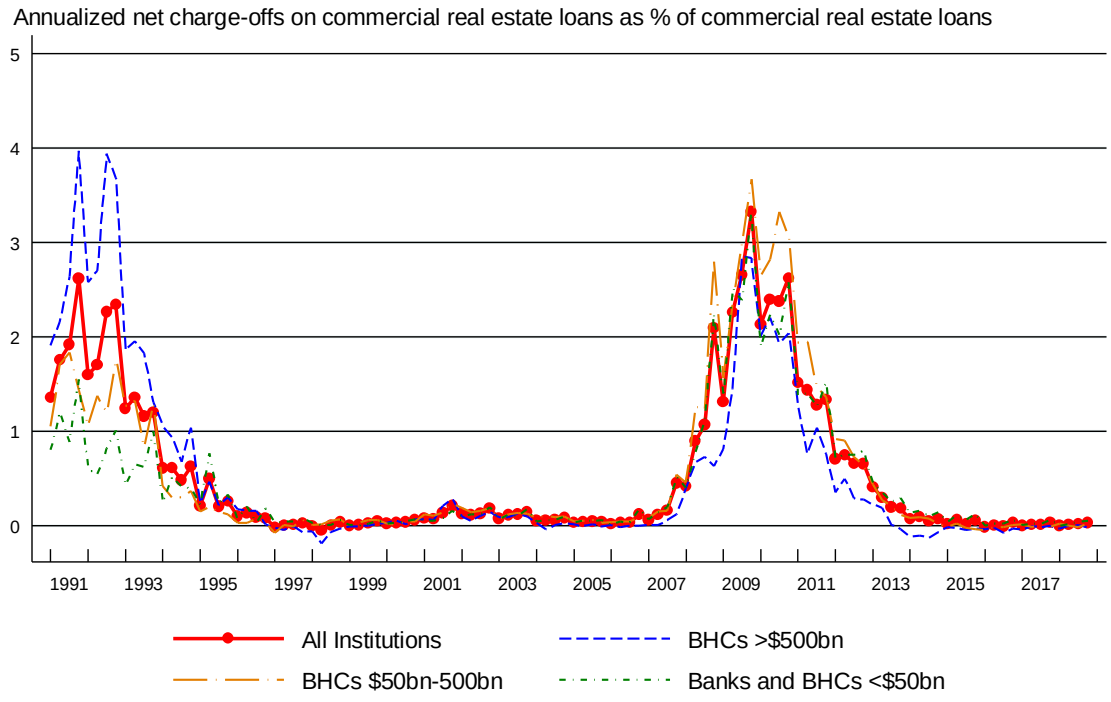
Net Charge-offs



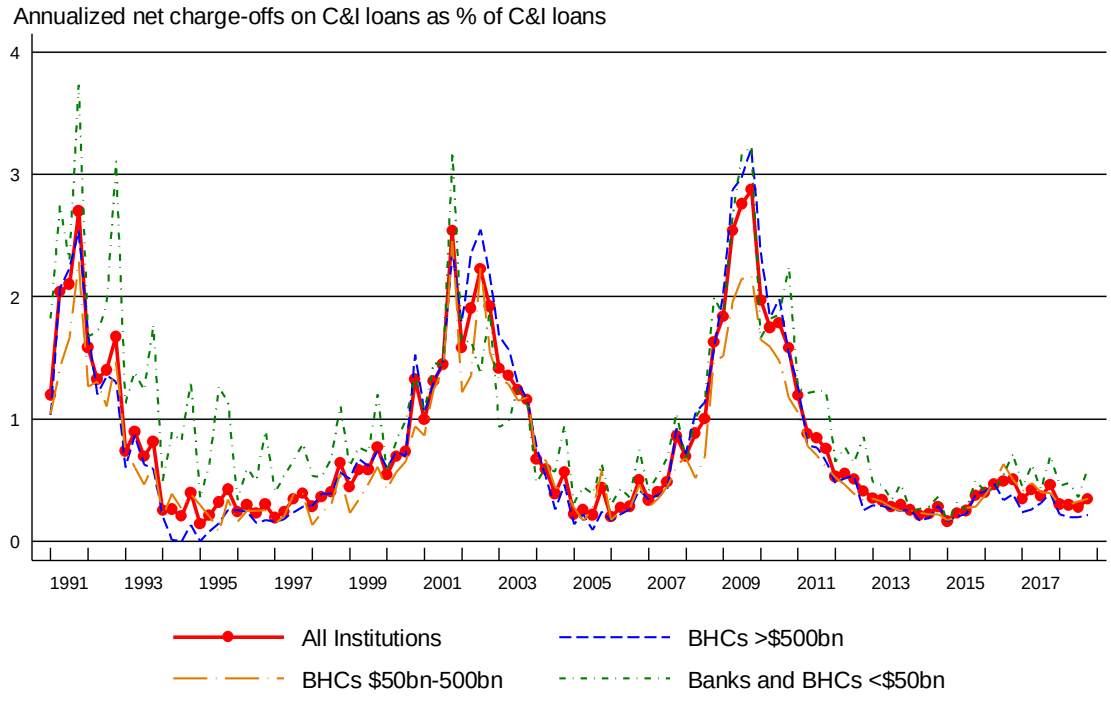
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



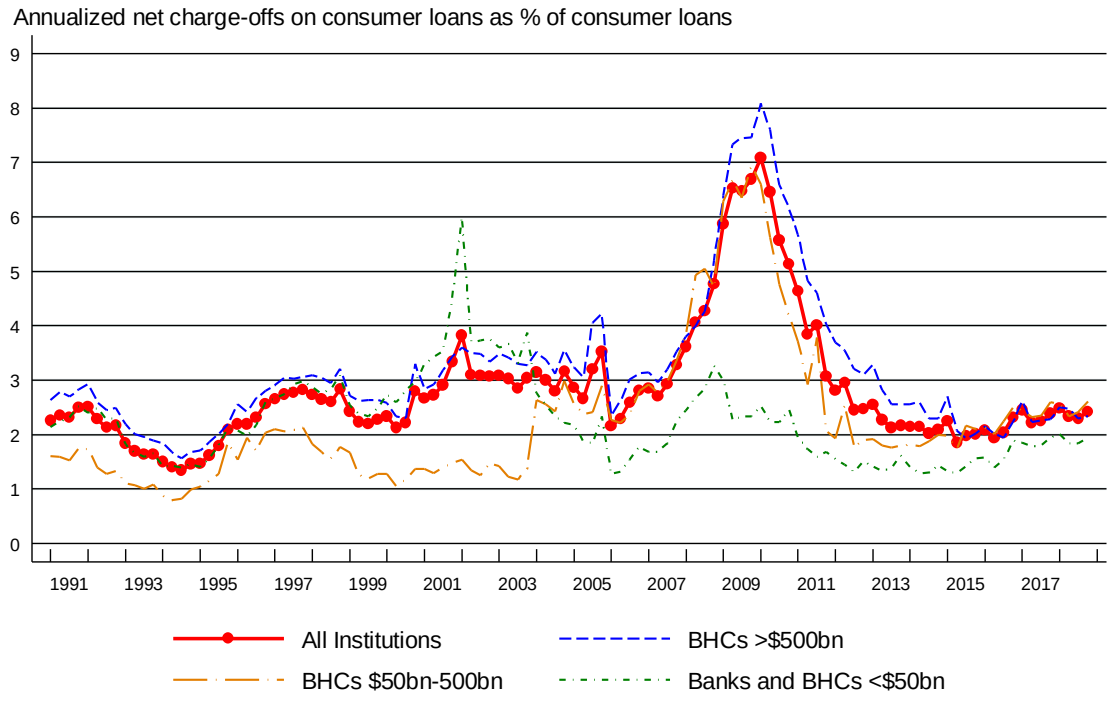
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



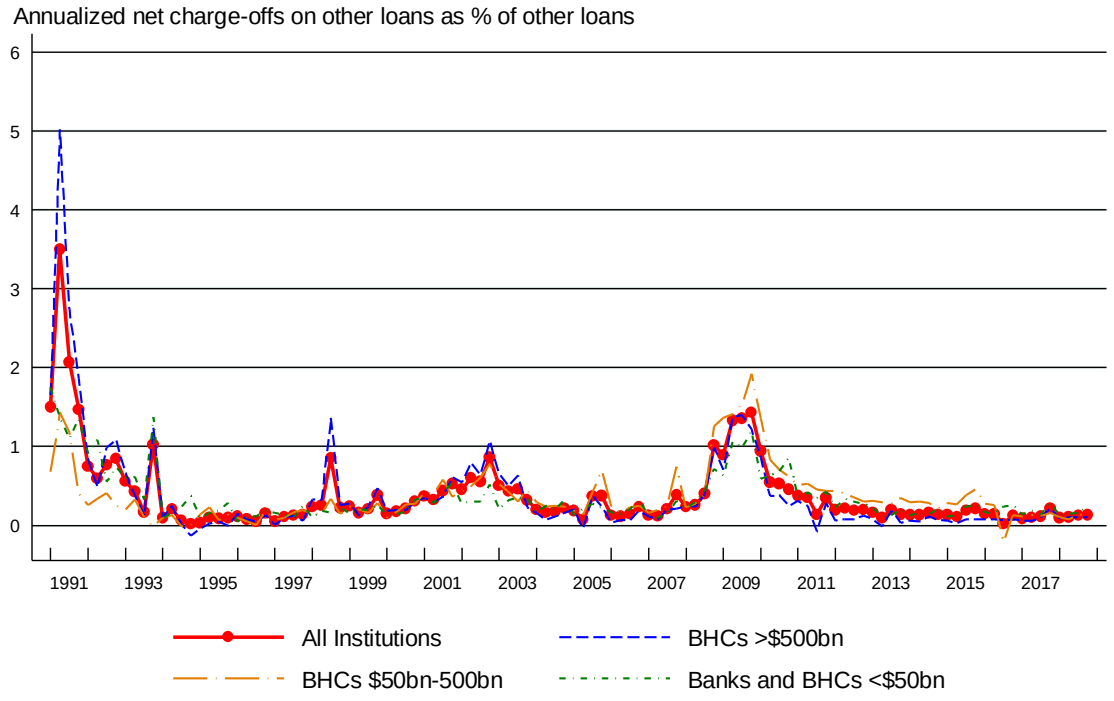
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



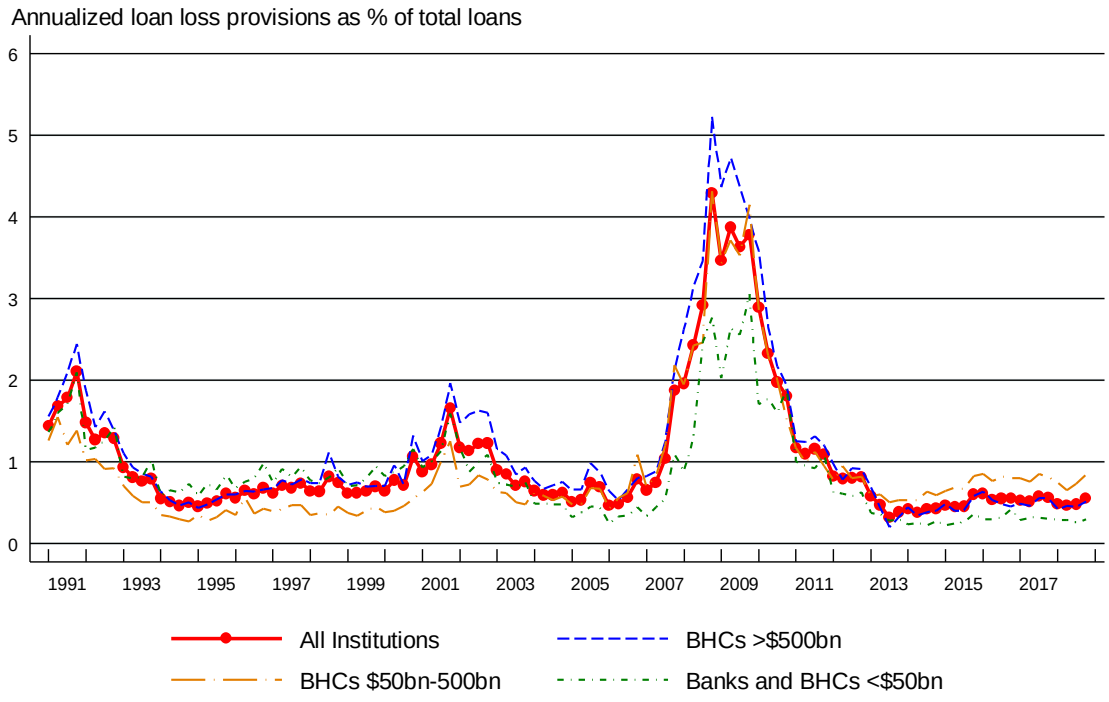
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



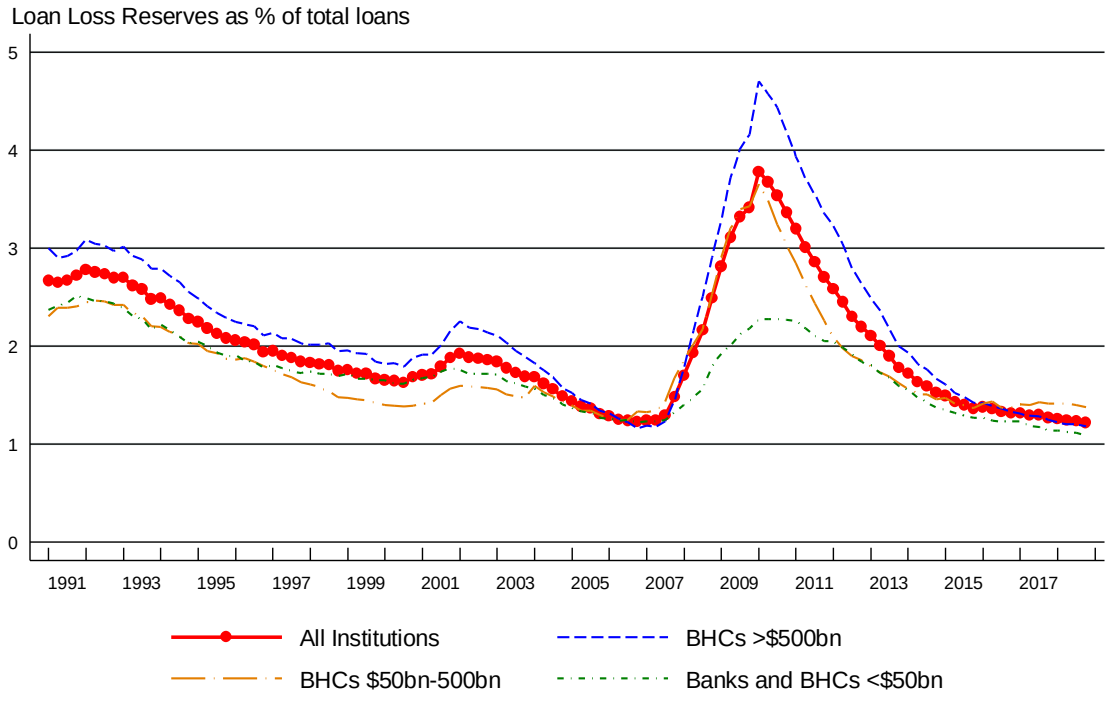
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



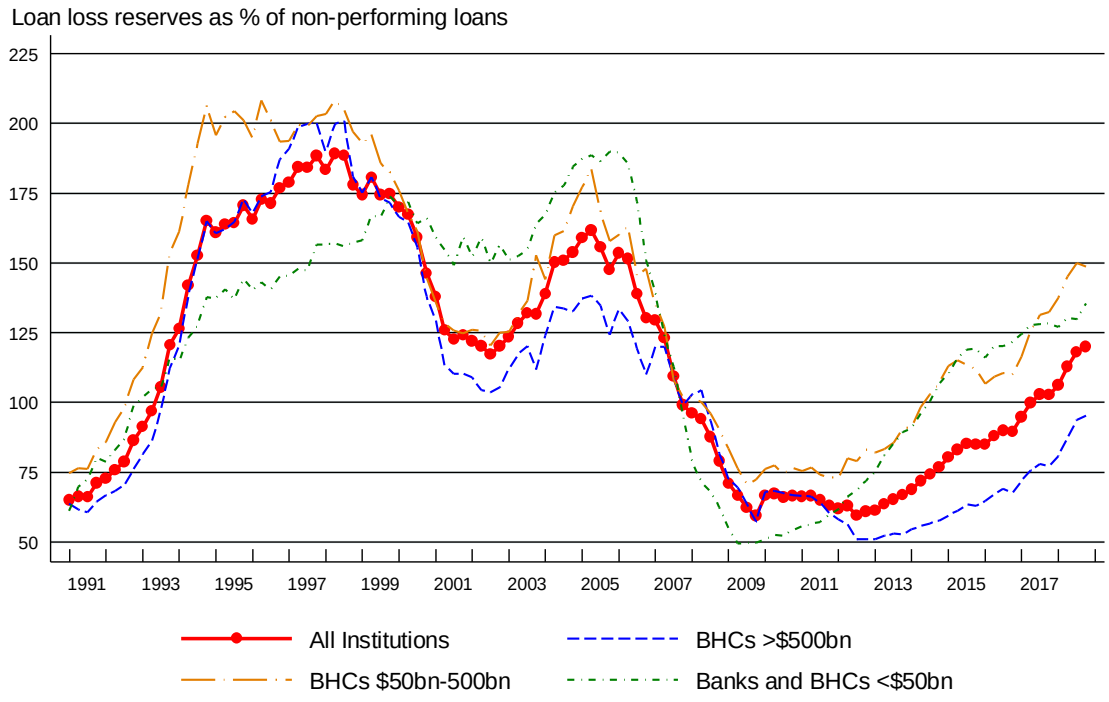
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



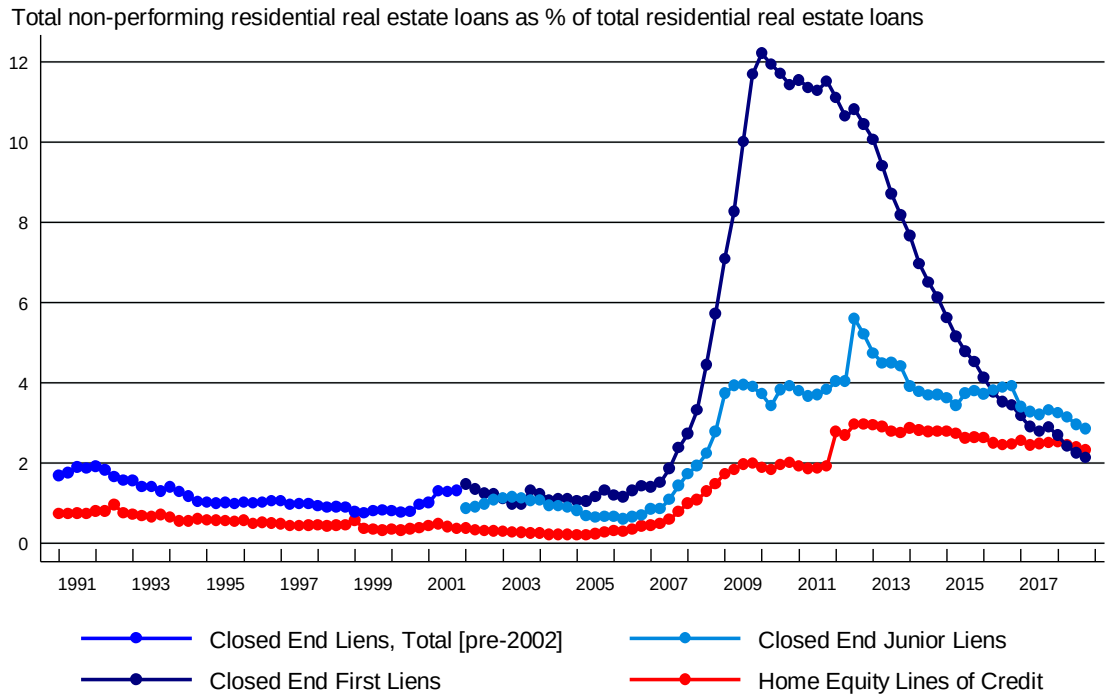
Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans



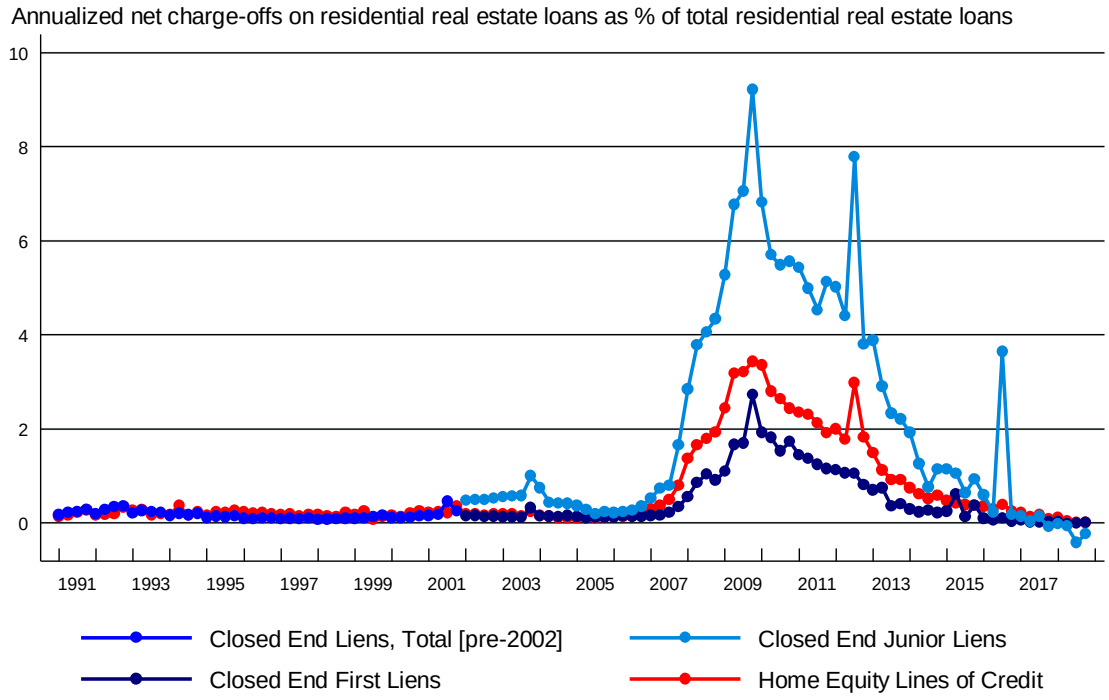
4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

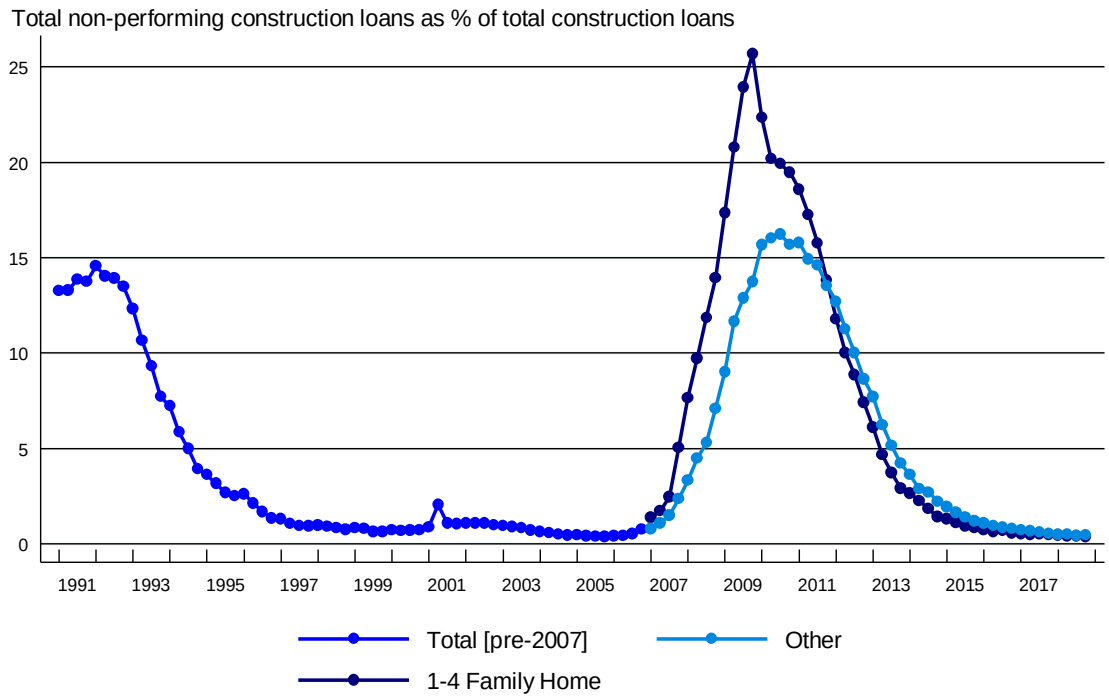


Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

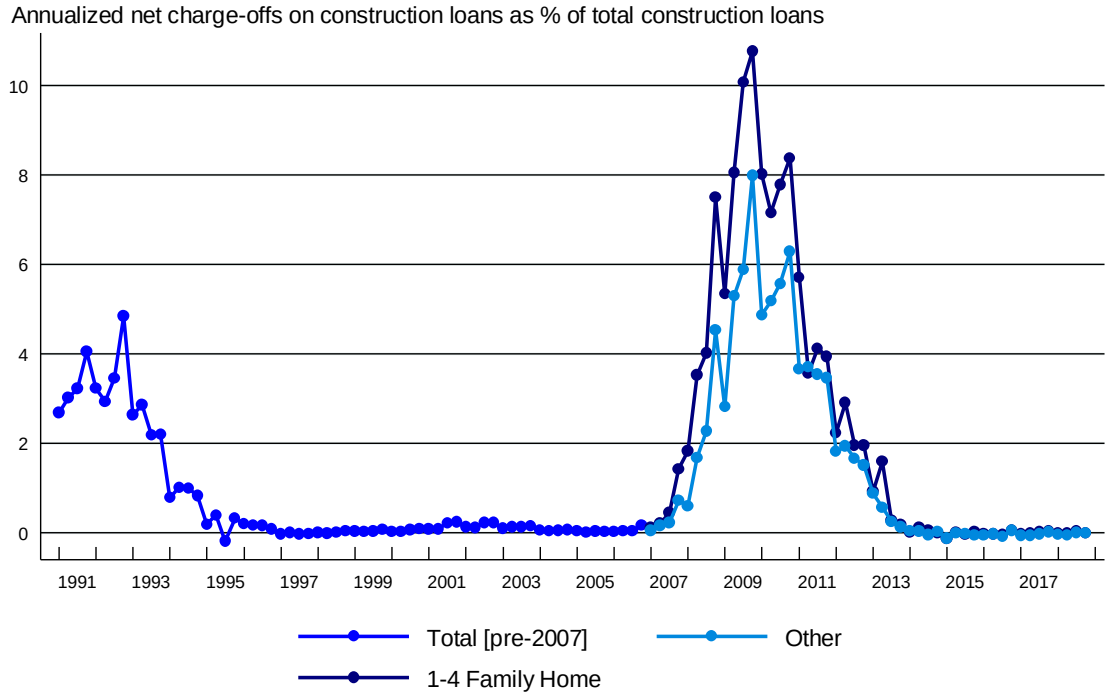


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

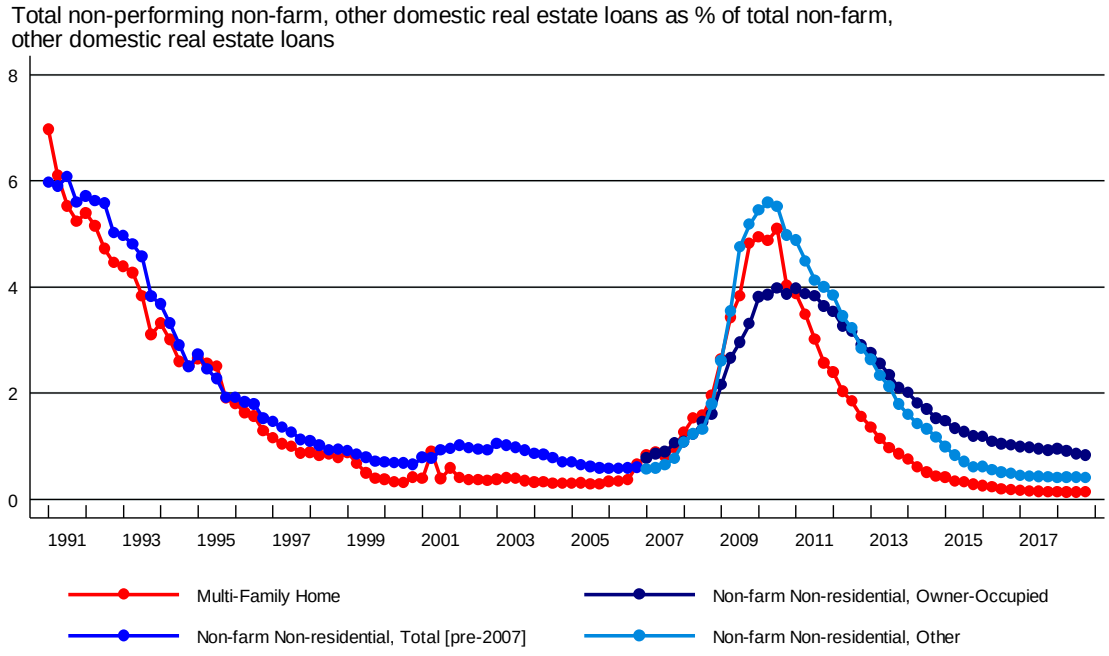
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



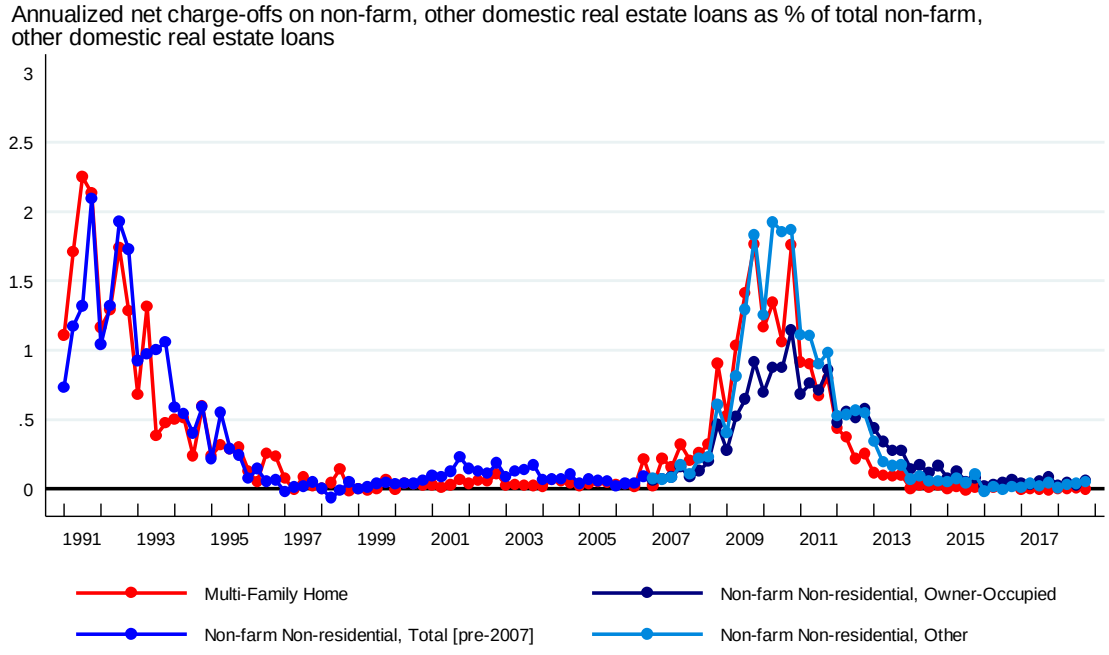
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

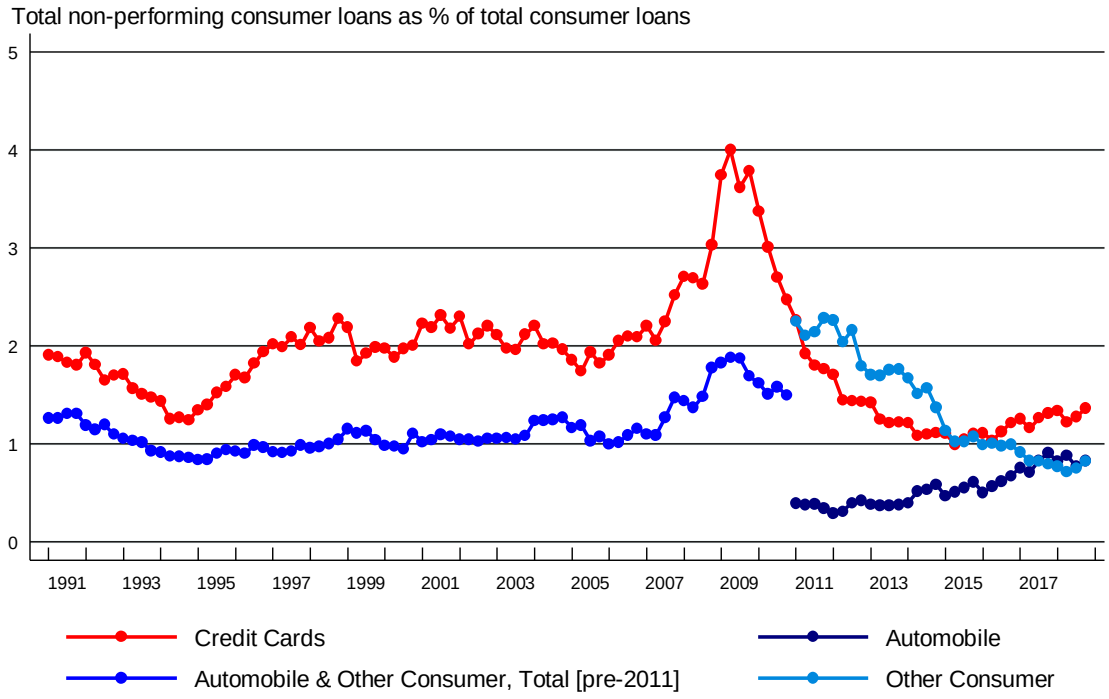


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

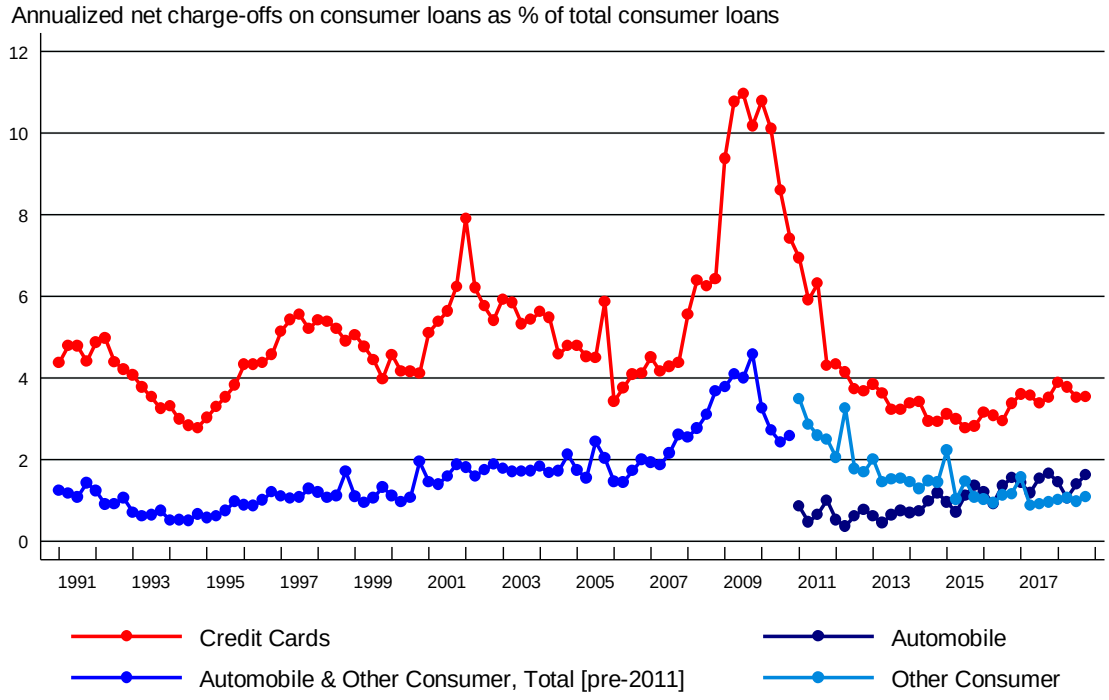


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

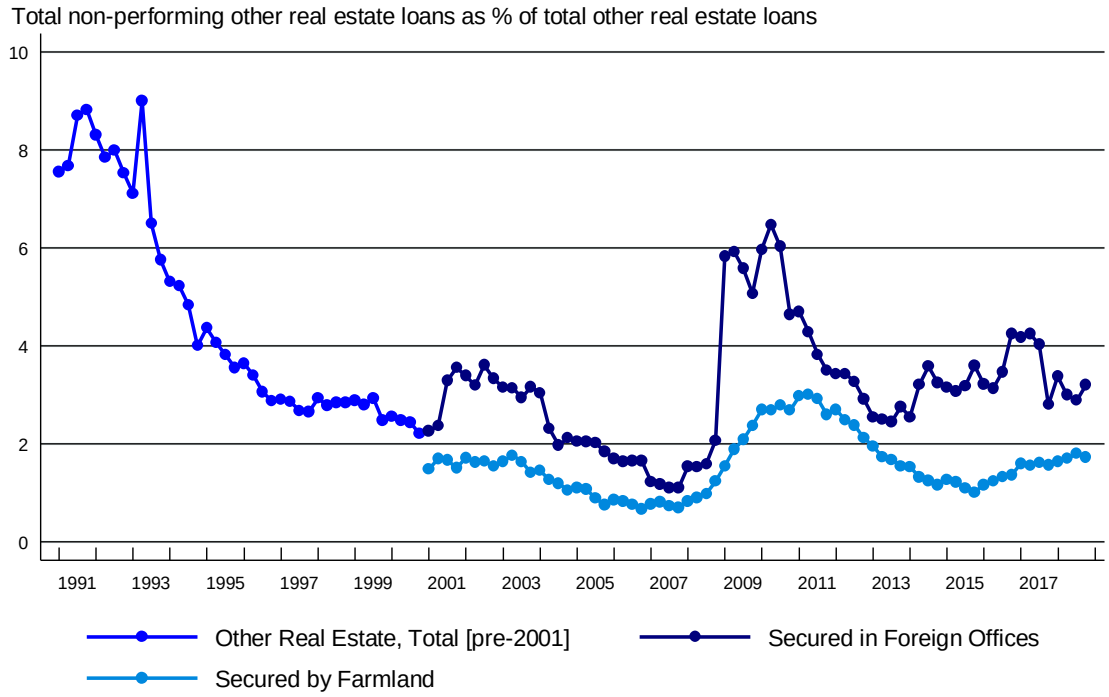


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

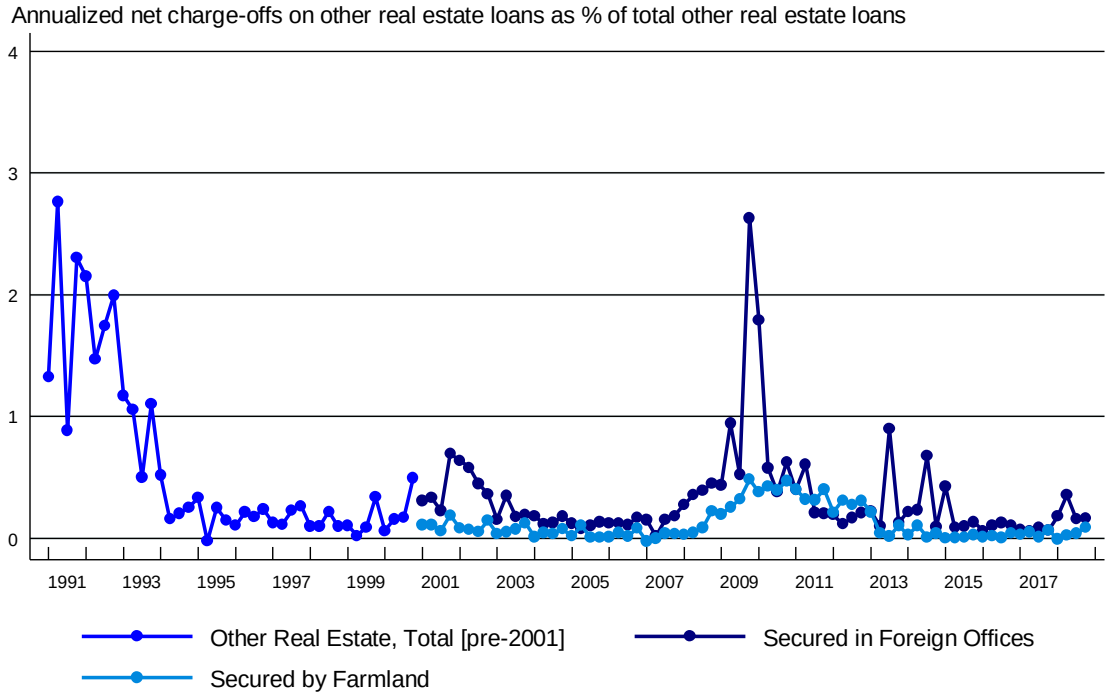


D. All Other Loans

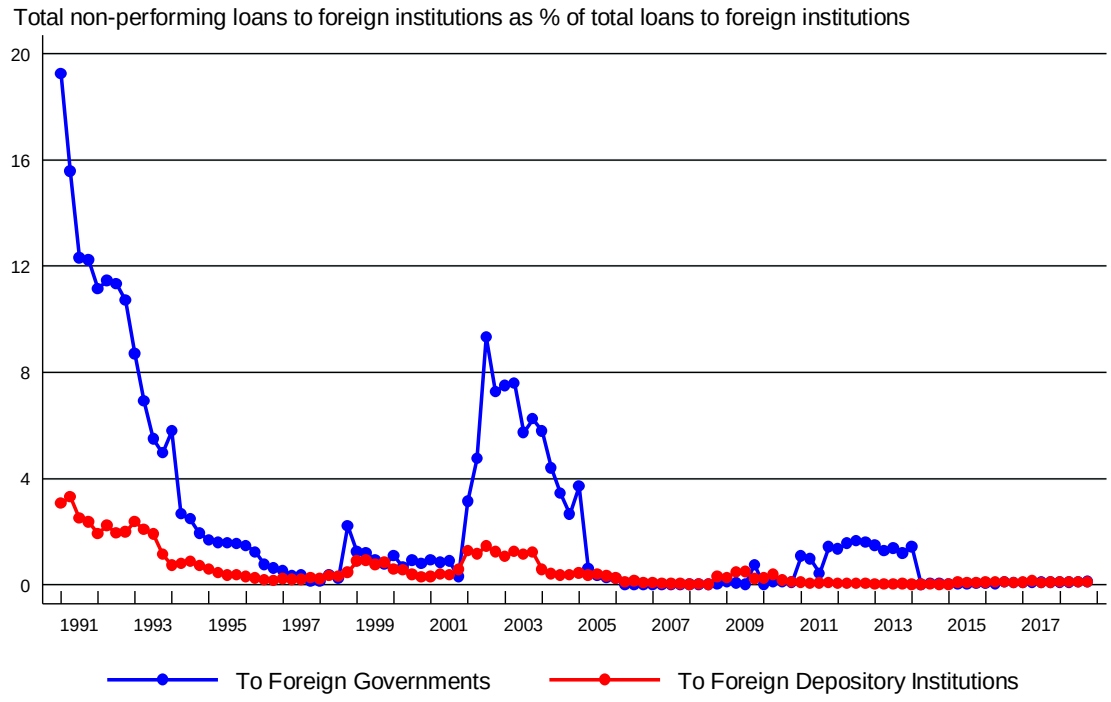
Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



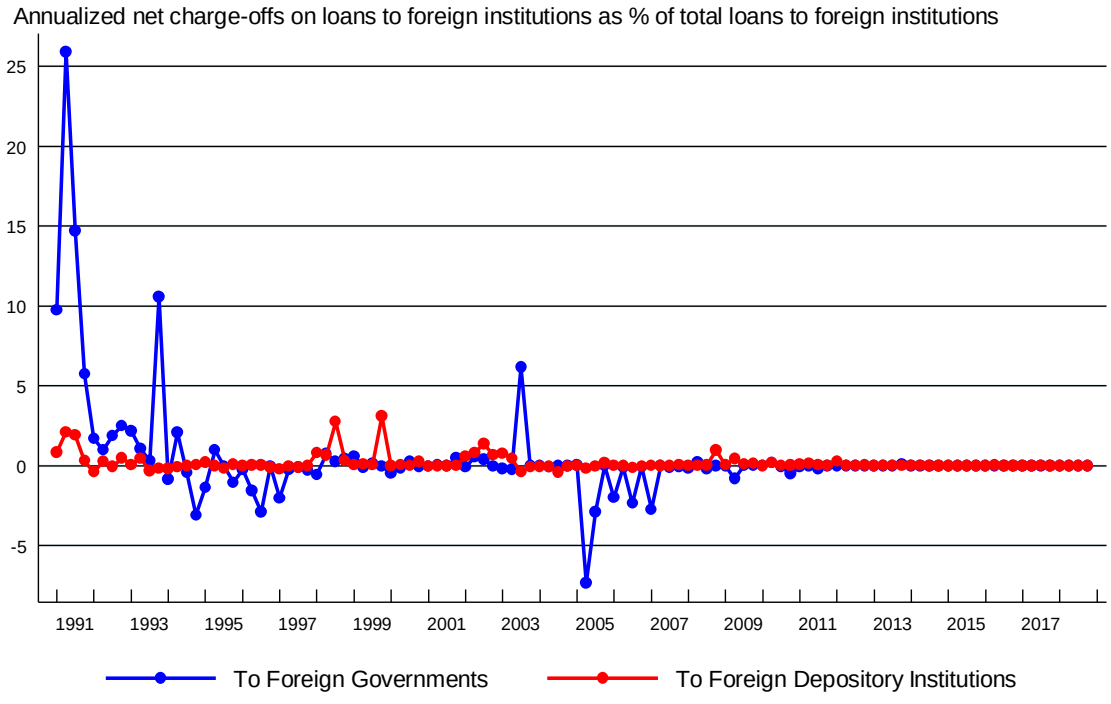
Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



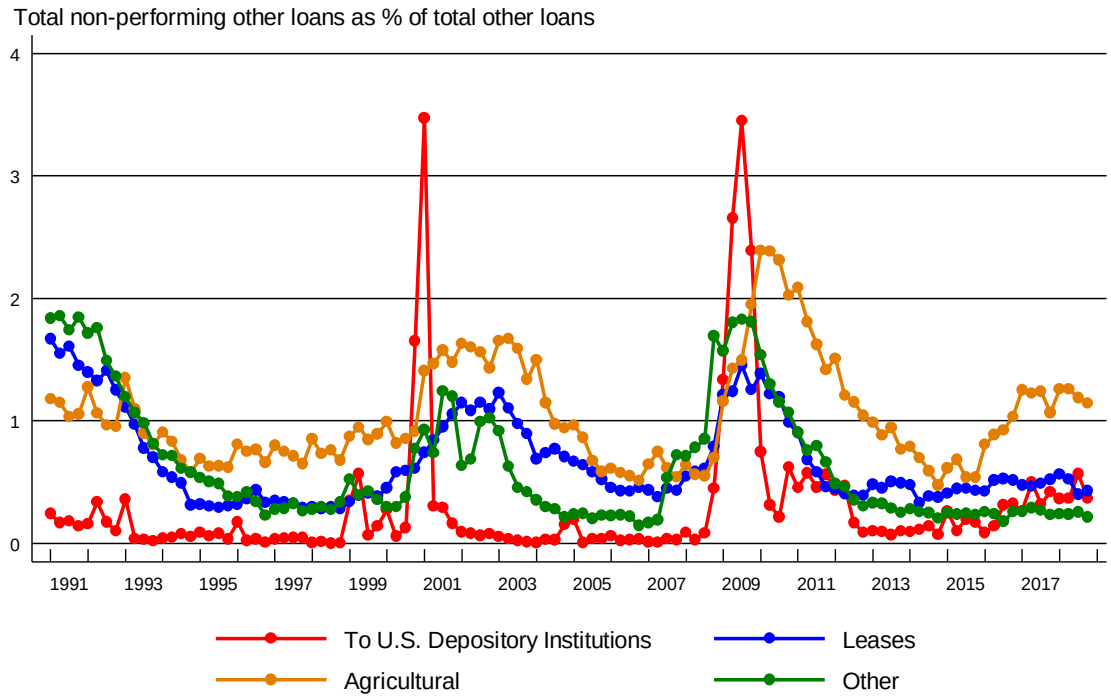
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions



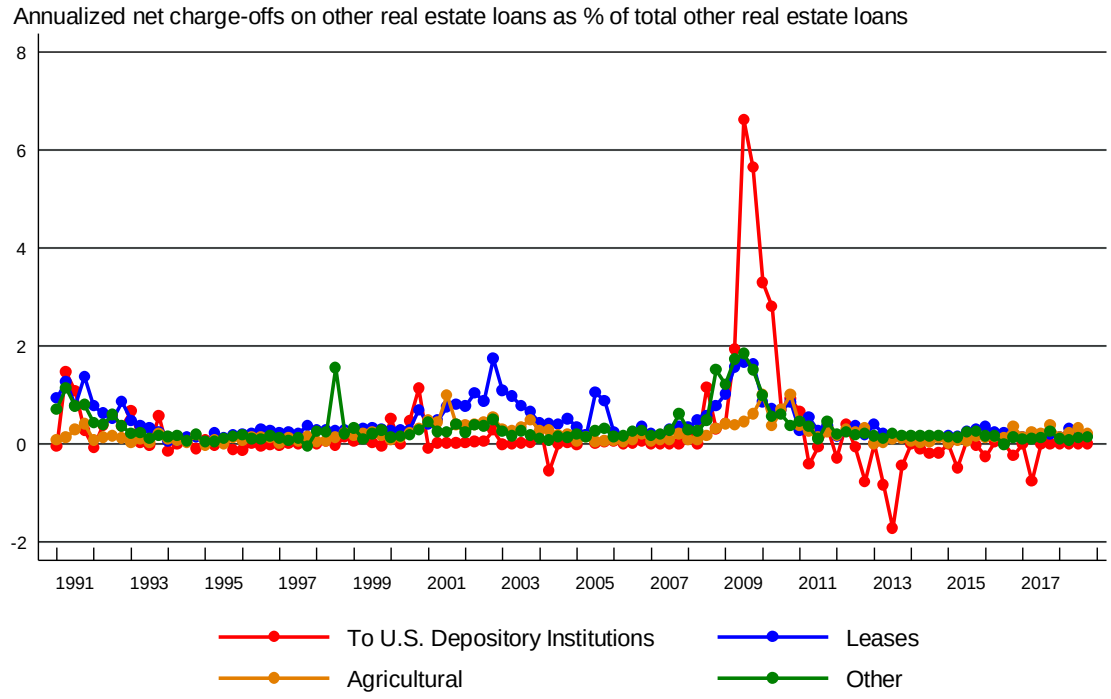
Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions



Non-performing Other Loans, Detail



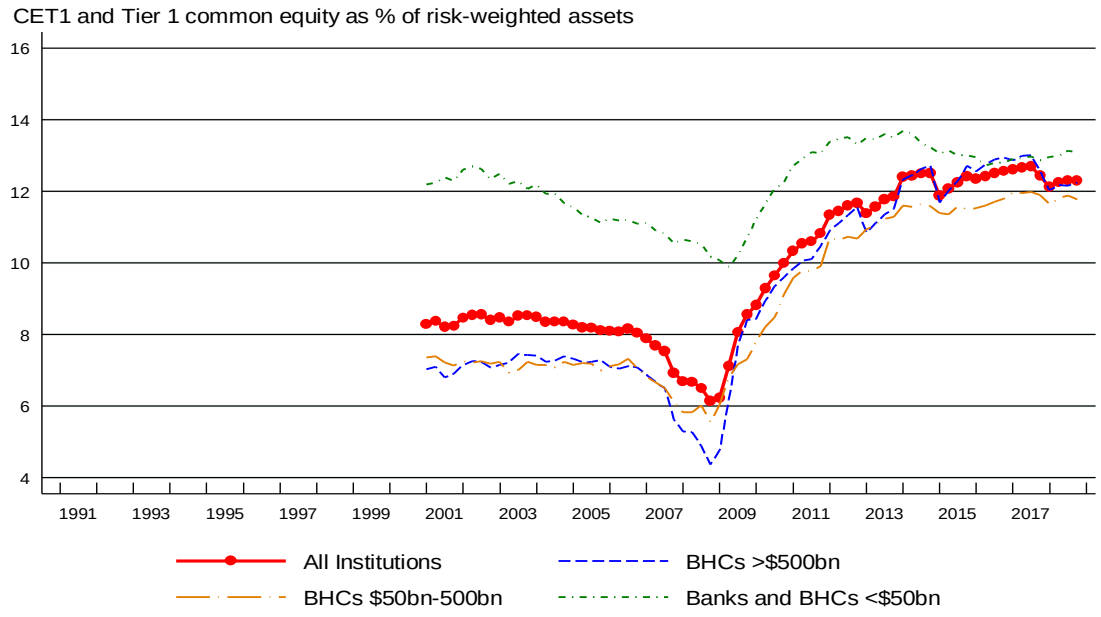
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail



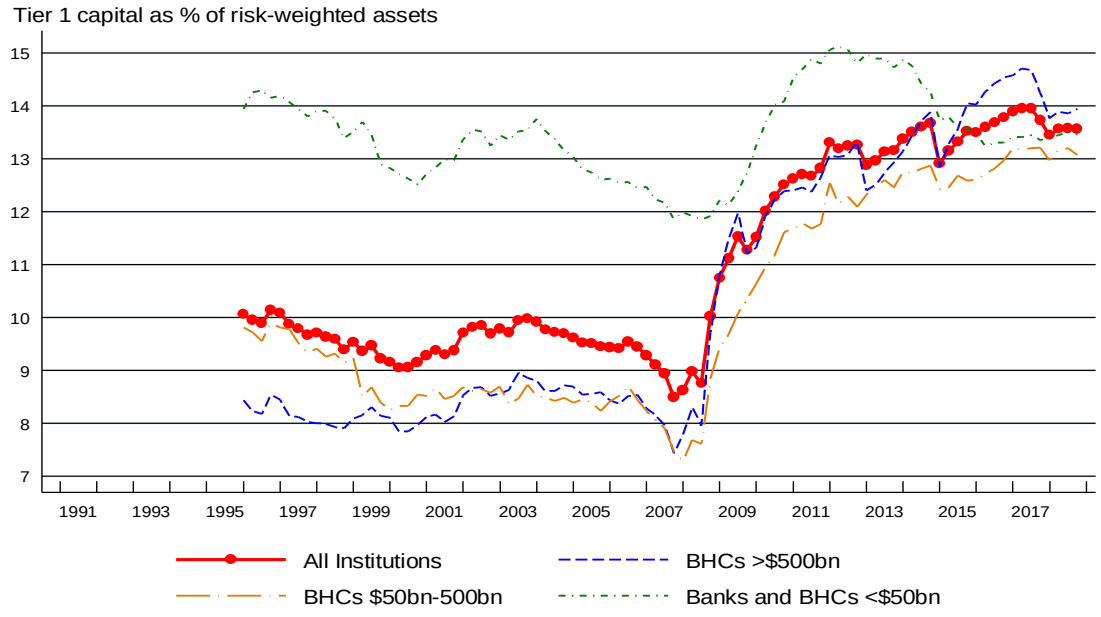
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

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.

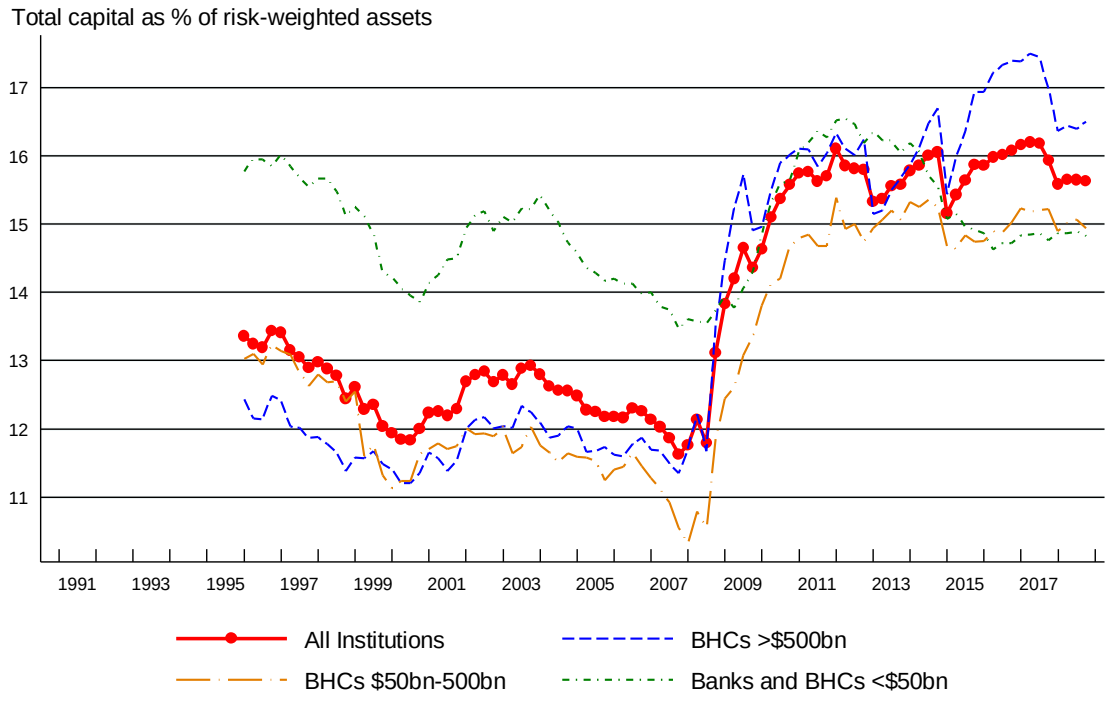
CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



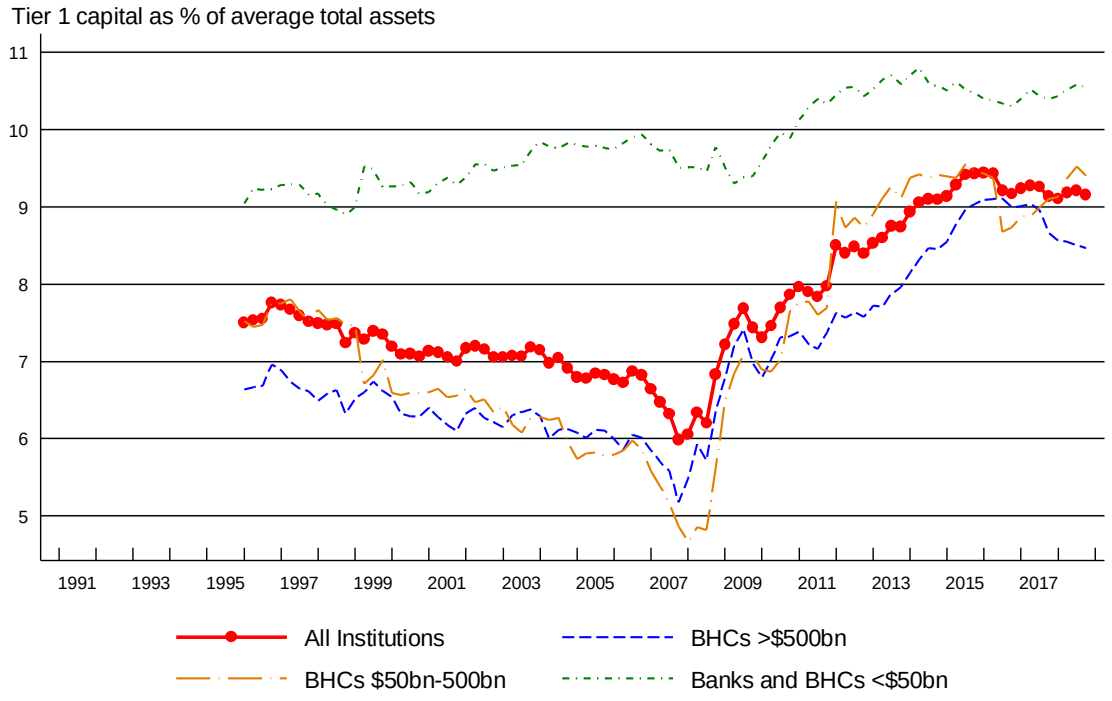
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio

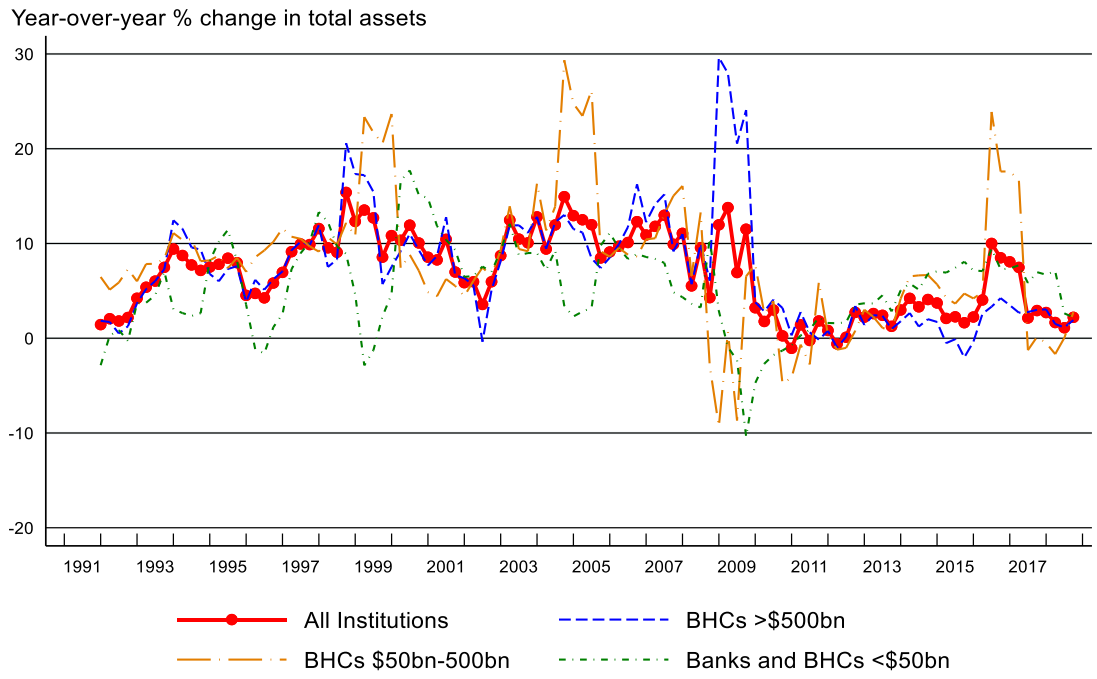


Leverage Ratio

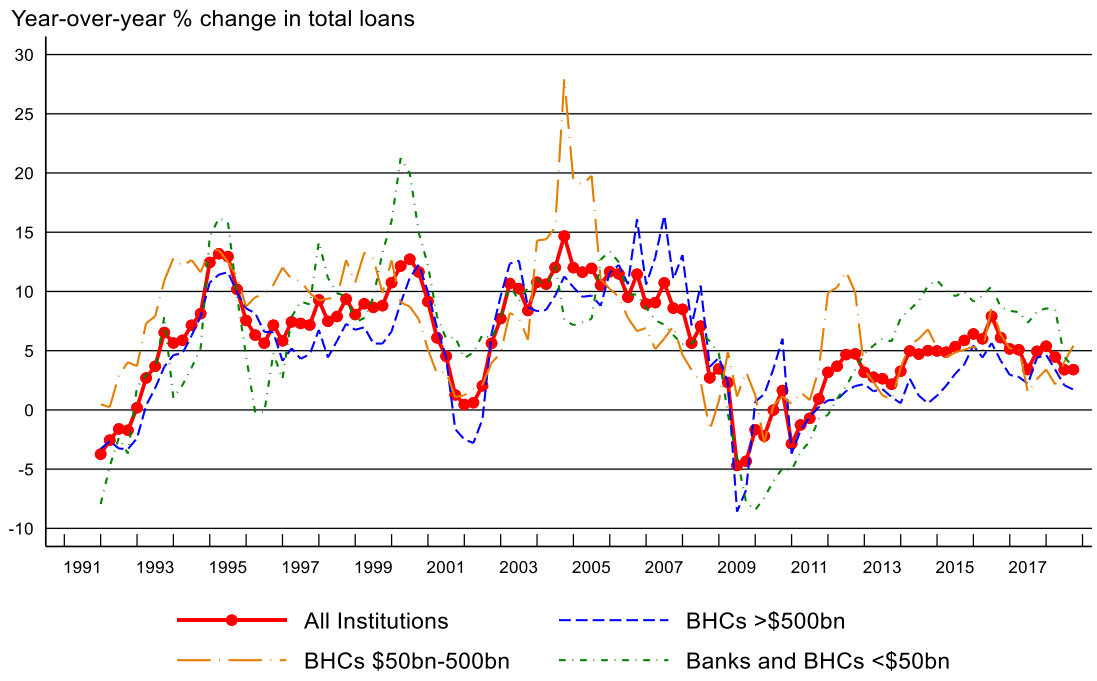


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. For example, this affects the year-over-year asset growth rate between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4 due to the entry of several new firms 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.

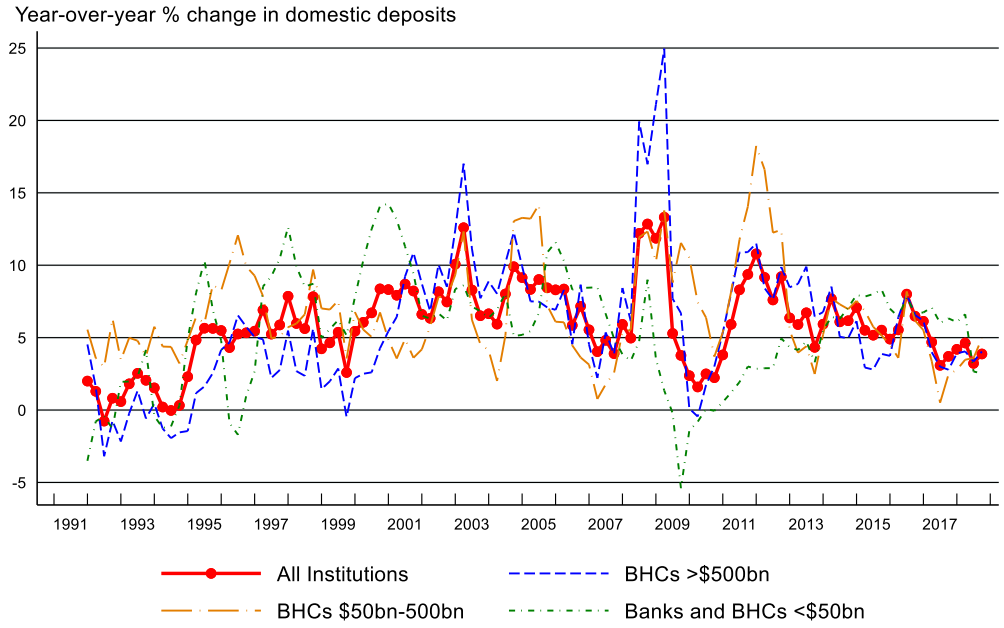
Asset Growth Rate



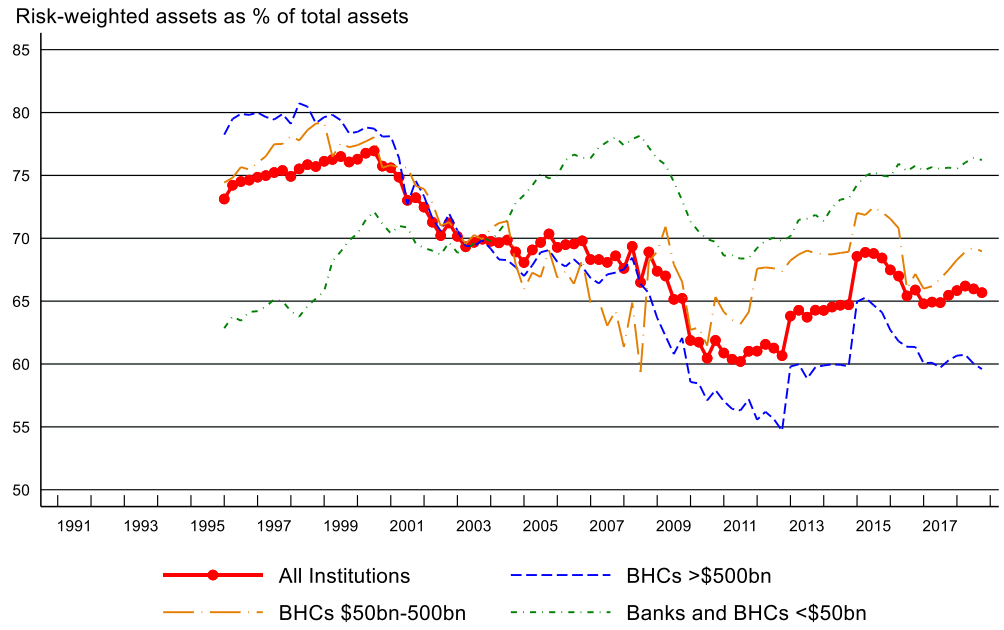
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate



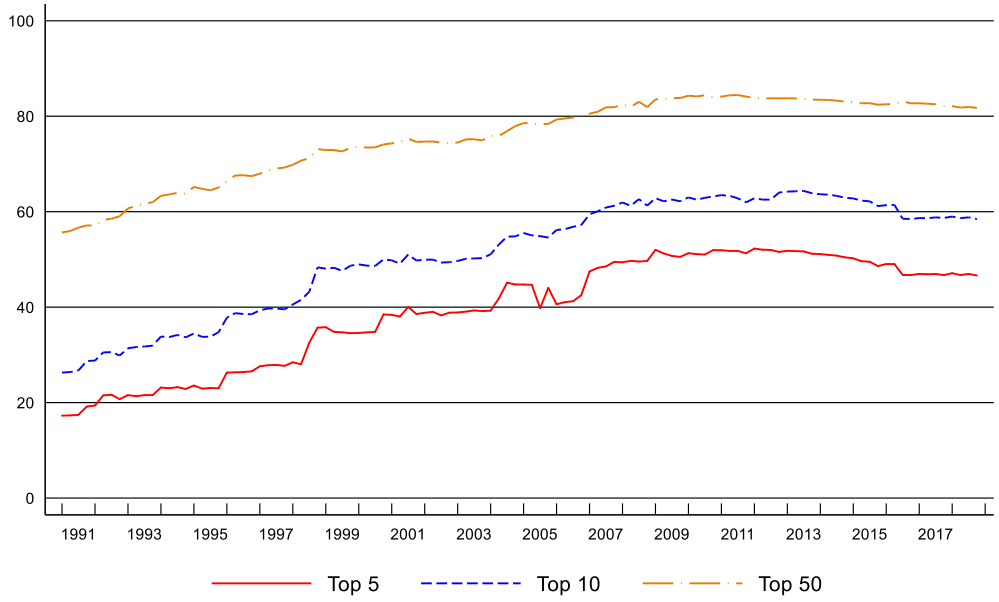
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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
2018Q4

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	2,622.5	7,066.0	1.08	11.02	12.00	13.68	15.53
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2,355.0	7,278.0	1.24	10.97	11.64	13.15	15.40
3	CITIGROUP	1,917.4	4,313.0	0.90	8.79	11.86	13.46	16.64
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1,895.9	6,064.0	1.28	12.37	11.74	13.46	16.60
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	931.8	2,538.0	1.09	11.26	13.34	15.28	18.00
6	MORGAN STANLEY	853.5	1,531.0	0.72	7.63	16.90	19.23	21.79
7	U S BC	467.4	1,856.0	1.59	14.55	9.10	10.67	12.62
8	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	389.7	893.5	0.92	7.15	16.25	16.25	17.32
9	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	382.3	1,336.8	1.40	11.20	9.64	10.83	12.98
10	CAPITAL ONE FC	372.5	1,260.7	1.35	9.76	11.21	12.69	15.14
11	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	363.0	881.0	0.97	8.67	11.74	14.07	15.06
12	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	277.8	28.5	0.04	0.50	12.64	14.23	18.00
13	STATE STREET CORP	244.6	439.7	0.72	7.09	11.72	15.45	16.32
14	BB&T CORP	225.7	798.0	1.41	10.60	10.15	11.84	13.77
15	SUNTRUST BK	215.7	658.0	1.22	10.89	9.21	10.30	12.02
16	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	188.6	2,013.0	4.27	36.13	11.02	12.01	13.63
17	ALLY FNCL	178.9	290.0	0.65	8.74	9.14	10.80	12.31
18	MUFG AMERS HOLDS CORP	168.1	256.8	0.61	6.22	13.96	13.96	14.60
19	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	161.0	465.4	1.16	8.94	10.63	11.25	13.33
20	BARCLAYS US LLC	155.7	28.0	0.07	0.68	14.57	17.56	21.02
21	BMO FNCL CORP	154.8	338.4	0.87	7.74	10.94	11.49	13.81
22	FIFTH THIRD BC	146.1	471.0	1.29	11.59	10.24	11.32	14.48
23	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	142.7	2,414.4	6.77	35.18	22.40	26.47	27.83
24	KEYCORP	140.0	483.5	1.38	12.40	9.93	11.08	12.89
25	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	135.6	99.9	0.29	1.88	15.53	16.86	18.35
26	NORTHERN TR CORP	132.2	409.8	1.24	15.60	12.87	14.15	16.13
27	RBC US GRP HOLDS LLC	130.9	248.8	0.76	6.22	17.24	17.24	17.85
28	REGIONS FC	125.8	405.9	1.29	10.76	9.90	10.68	12.46
29	DB USA CORP	123.4	436.0	1.41	13.73	22.90	34.37	34.40
30	CREDIT SUISSE HOLD USA	122.0	-192.5	-0.63	-3.17	25.79	26.52	26.62
31	M&T BK CORP	120.1	546.2	1.82	14.13	10.13	11.38	13.68
32	BNP PARIBAS USA	119.7	123.8	0.41	2.67	15.13	15.14	17.20
33	DISCOVER FS	109.6	686.5	2.51	24.67	11.09	11.70	13.46
34	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	108.8	333.8	1.23	12.03	9.65	11.06	12.98
35	FIRST REPUBLIC BK*	99.2	231.4	0.93	10.67	10.38	11.70	13.43
36	BBVA COMPASS BSHRS	90.9	195.3	0.86	5.79	12.00	12.33	14.49
37	COMERICA	70.9	310.0	1.75	16.52	11.14	11.14	13.21
38	ZIONS BC NA*	68.7	226.4	1.32	11.95	11.65	12.71	13.90
39	SVB FNCL GRP	57.0	266.3	1.87	20.82	13.41	13.58	14.45
40	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	51.9	101.7	0.78	6.11	10.55	11.94	14.16
41	CIT GROUP	48.5	91.7	0.76	6.17	11.98	12.70	14.80
42	PEOPLES UNITED FNCL INC	47.8	132.9	1.11	8.14	10.26	10.94	12.55
43	POPULAR	47.6	106.0	0.89	7.80	16.90	16.90	19.54
44	SIGNATURE BK*	47.4	160.8	1.36	14.60	12.11	12.11	13.41
45	CIBC BC USA	41.2	67.1	0.65	3.38	13.52	13.52	14.17
46	EAST WEST BC	41.0	173.0	1.69	15.64	12.21	12.21	13.66
47	FIRST HORIZON NAT CORP	40.8	97.9	0.96	8.72	9.77	10.80	11.94
48	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	40.8	-2.0	-0.02	-0.20	17.65	17.65	17.83
49	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	38.5	249.2	2.59	16.23	23.62	23.62	24.65
50	BOK FC	38.2	108.5	1.14	9.79	10.92	10.92	12.50
TOTALS**	TOP 50 (BHCS AND BANKS)	17,049.6	49,317.2	1.16	10.65	12.09	13.60	15.86
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	20,849.3	61,471.0	1.18	10.68	12.30	13.56	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 IHCs[5] 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

First quarter 2017

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 and are inclusive of BHCs' nonbank subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$500bn in total assets as of the current quarter[2], for BHCs with $50bn-500bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Industry capitalization, measured as common equity tier 1 (CET1) as a percentage of risk-weighted assets (RWA), increased to 12.63% in 2017:Q1 from 12.59% in 2016:Q4. The leverage ratio, defined as the ratio of tier 1 capital to average assets, increased to 9.24% from 9.17%.

- Industry profitability, as measured by annualized return on assets, increased to 0.97% in 2017:Q1 from 0.81% in 2016:Q4, reflecting a decrease in the efficiency ratio as well as a higher return on trading assets. Return on equity increased to 8.7%, from 7.2% over the same period.

- Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans decreased to 1.39% in 2017:Q1 from 1.47% in 2016:Q4. This reflected improved loan performance for residential and commercial mortgages as well as commercial and industrial loans, partially offset by an increase in the nonperforming loan ratio for credit cards, automobile loans and other loans. Among other loans, the fraction of nonperforming agricultural loans has risen for five consecutive quarters, more than doubling over that time period from 0.54% in 2015:Q4 to 1.25% in 2017:Q1.

- Net charge-offs as a percent of total loans decreased slightly from 0.55% to 0.52%. Loan loss provisions also declined slightly. Both ratios remain low relative to historical averages. The industry ratio of loan loss reserves to total loans is also close to historical lows.

- Industry assets and loans grew over the past four quarters by 8.1% and 5.1% respectively. [Note: The asset growth rate is inflated by approximately 4% due to the recent entry of several intermediate holding companies of foreign banking organizations to the report data sample.]

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[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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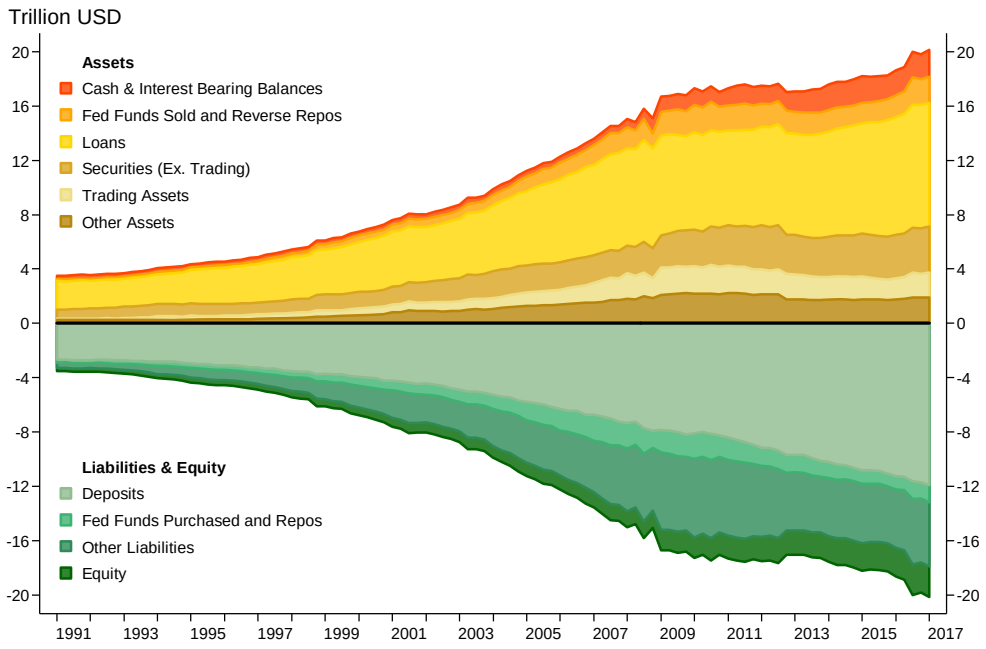
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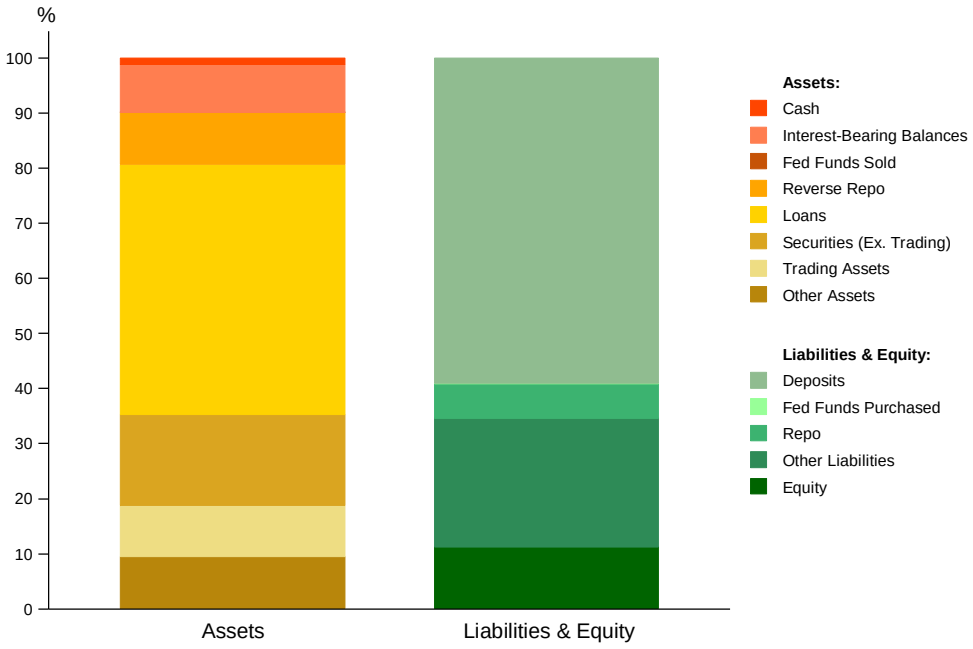
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

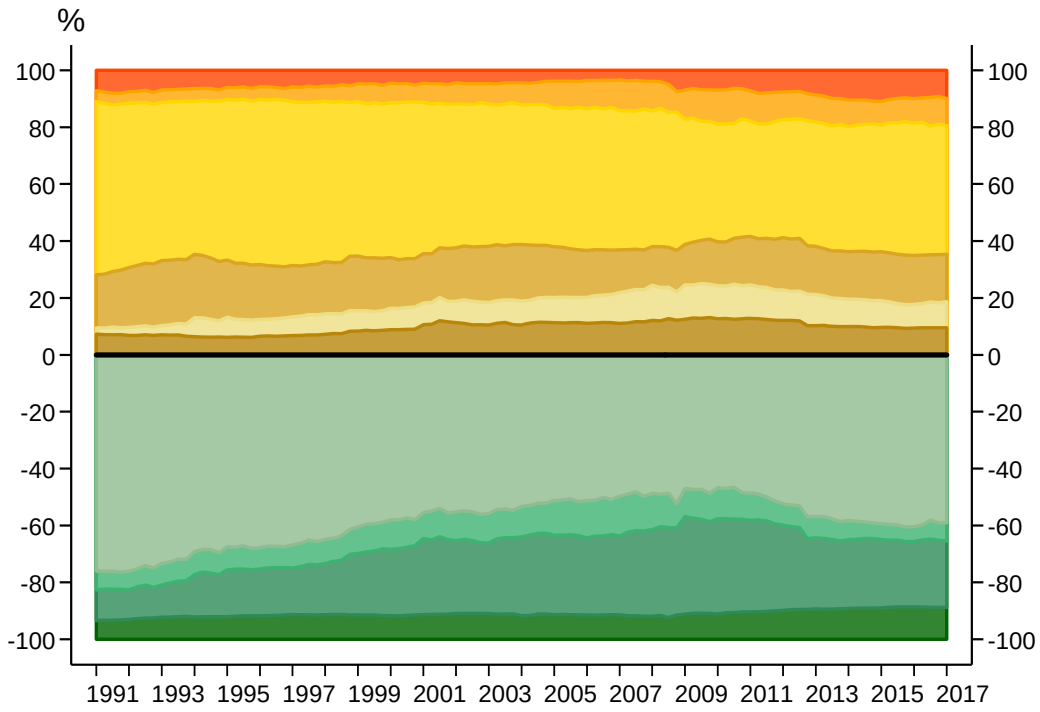
Balance Sheet Composition



Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



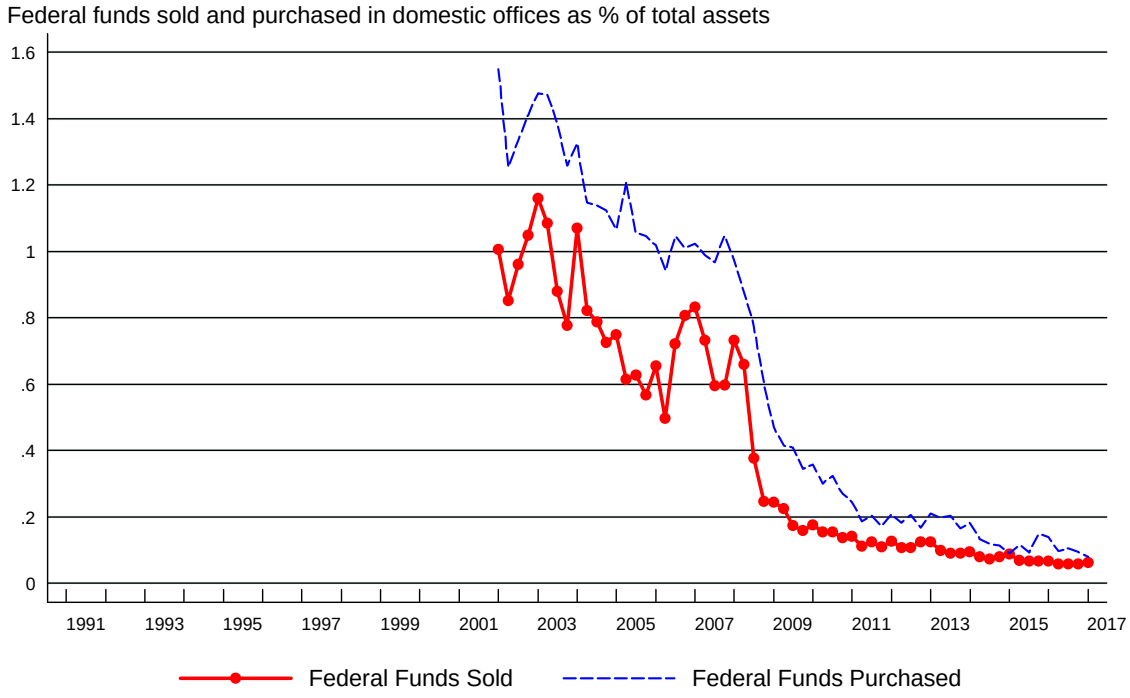
Assets

- Cash & Interest Bearing Balances
- Fed Funds Sold and Reverse Repos
- Loans
- Securities (Ex. Trading)
- Trading Assets
- Other Assets

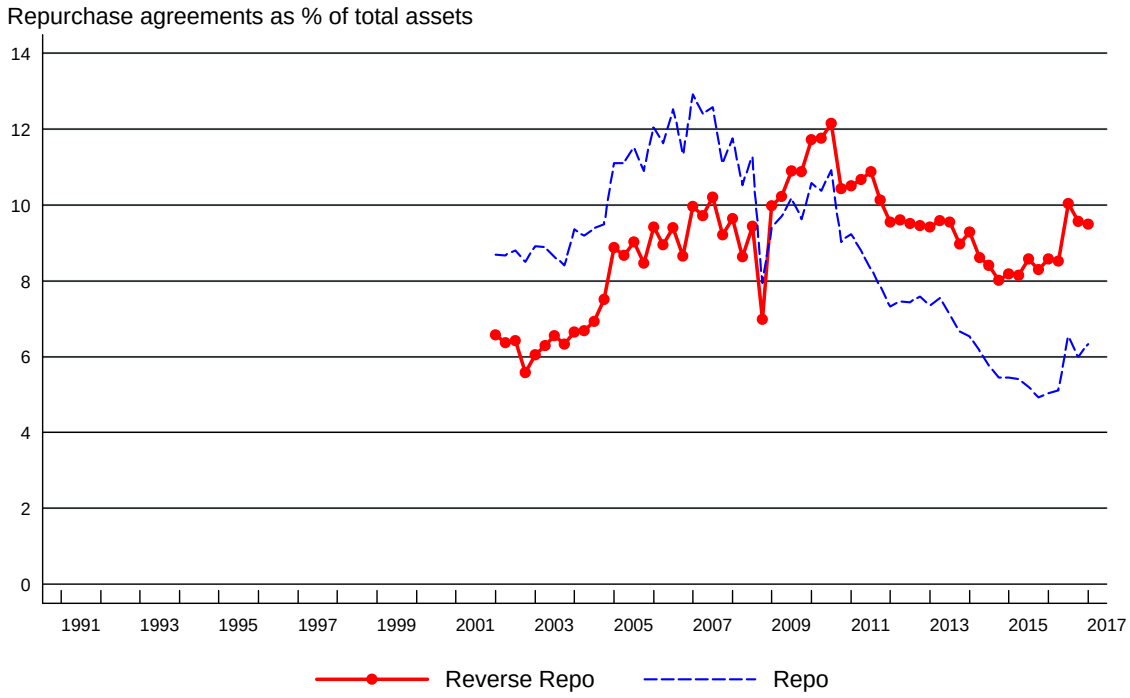
Liabilities & Equity

- Deposits
- Fed Funds Purchased and Repos
- Other Liabilities
- Equity

Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

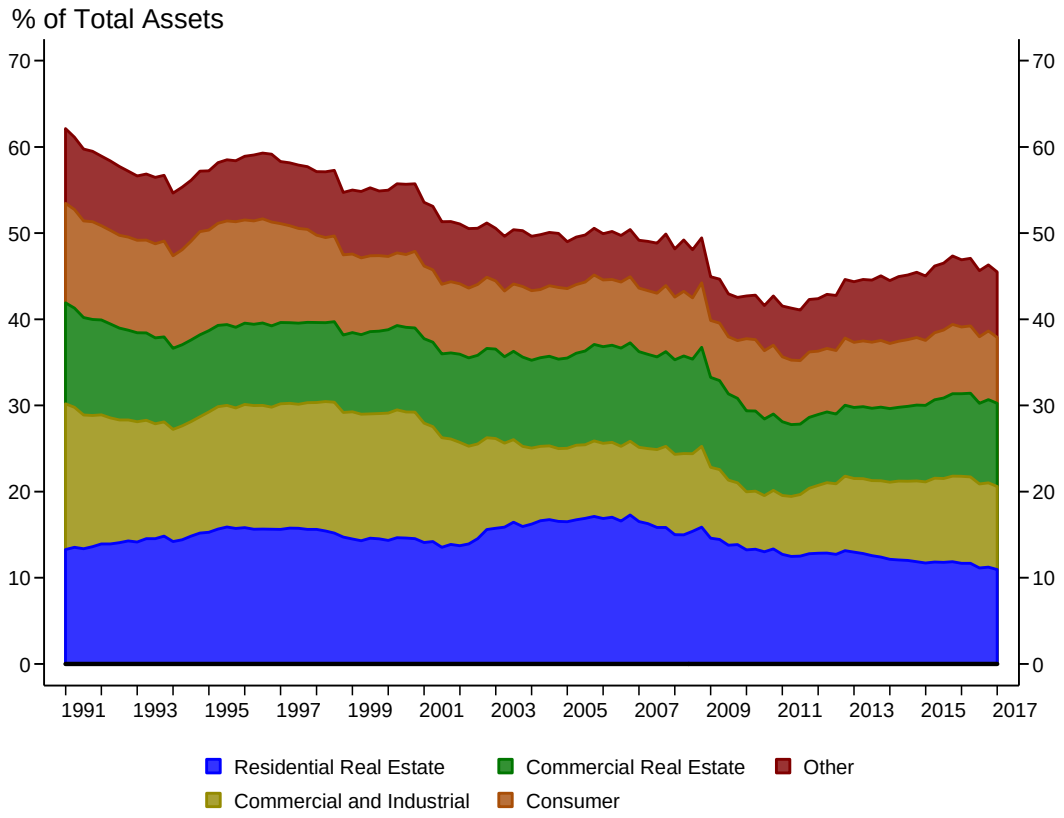


Repurchase Agreements

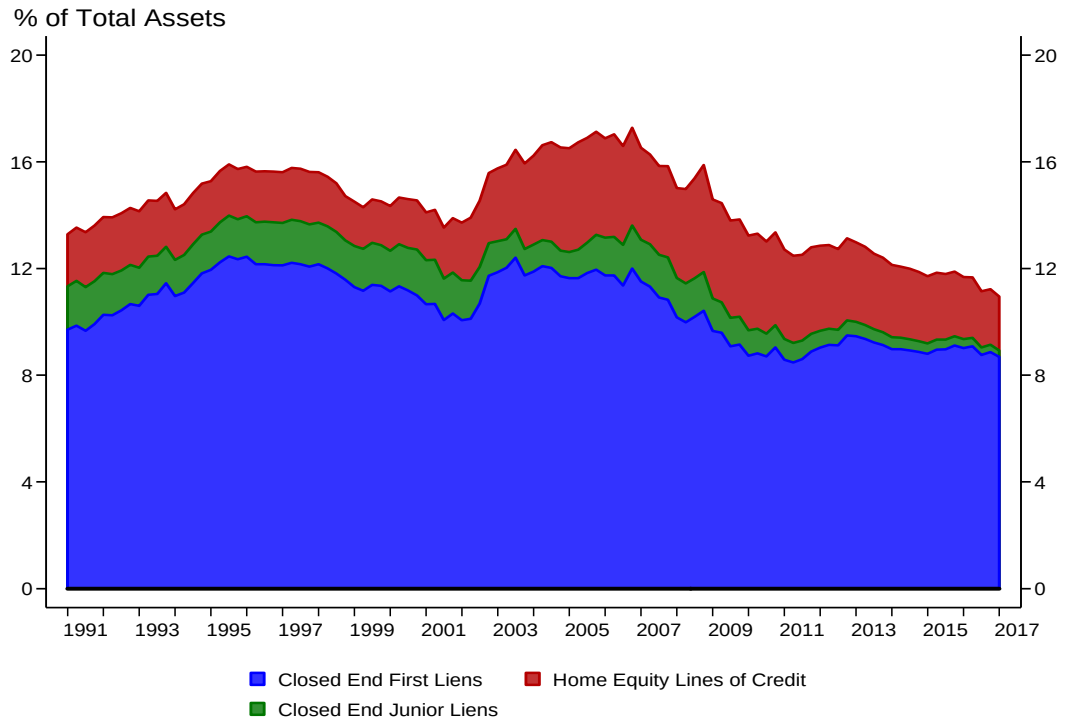


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

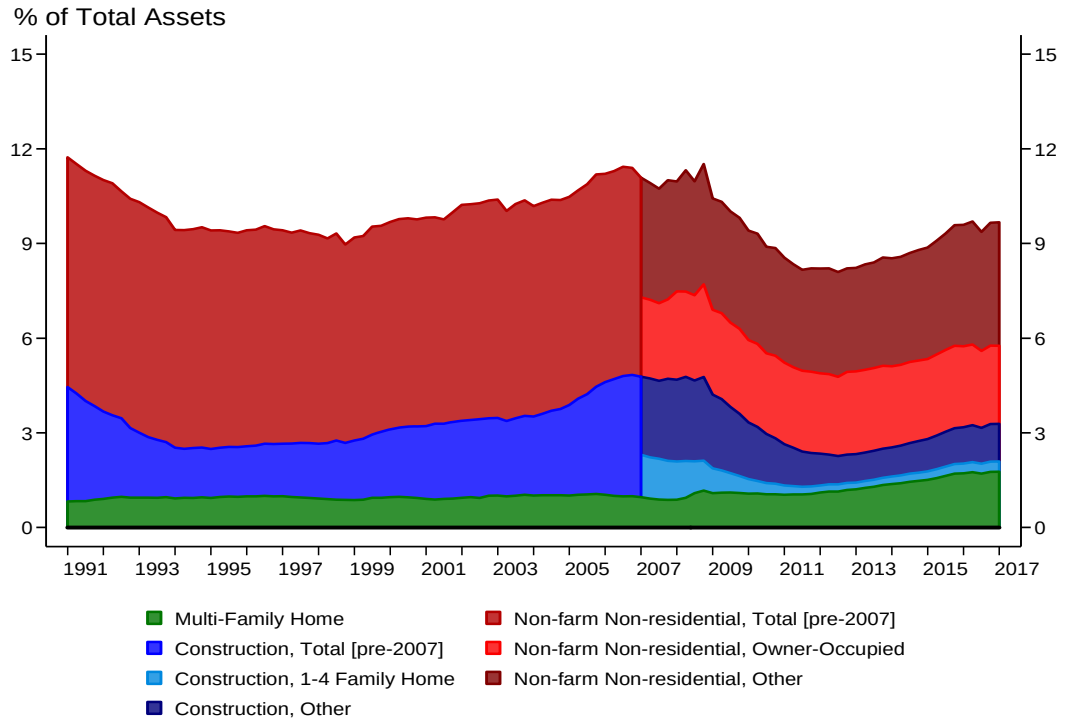
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
2013
2015
2017
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

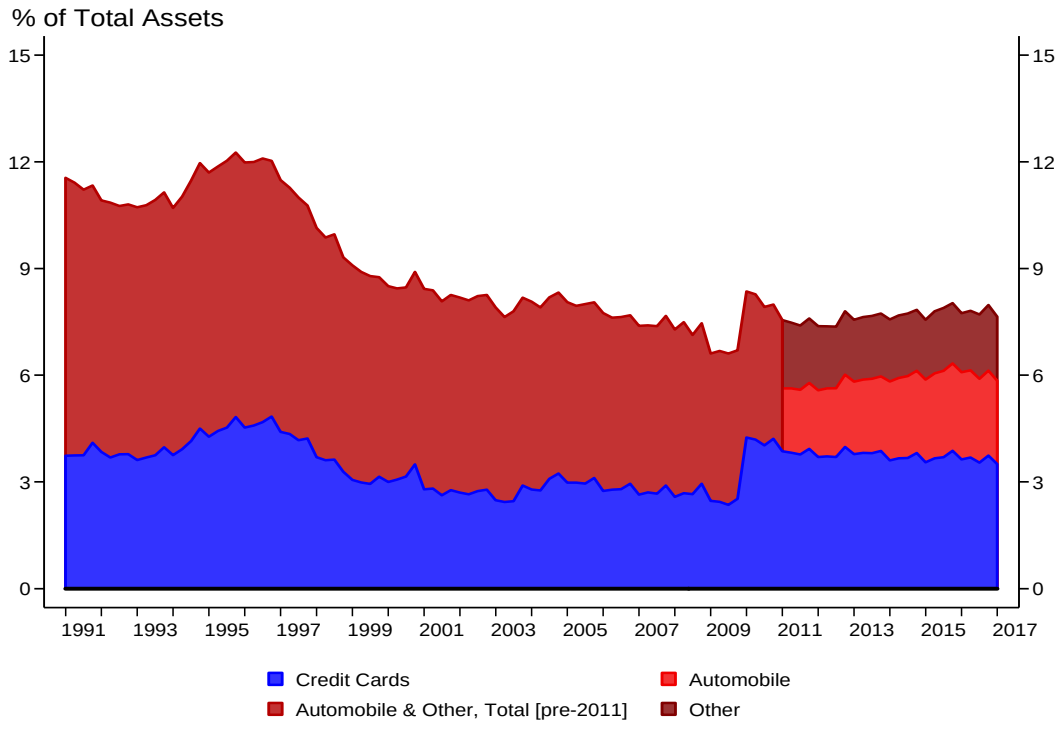
Residential Real Estate Loans



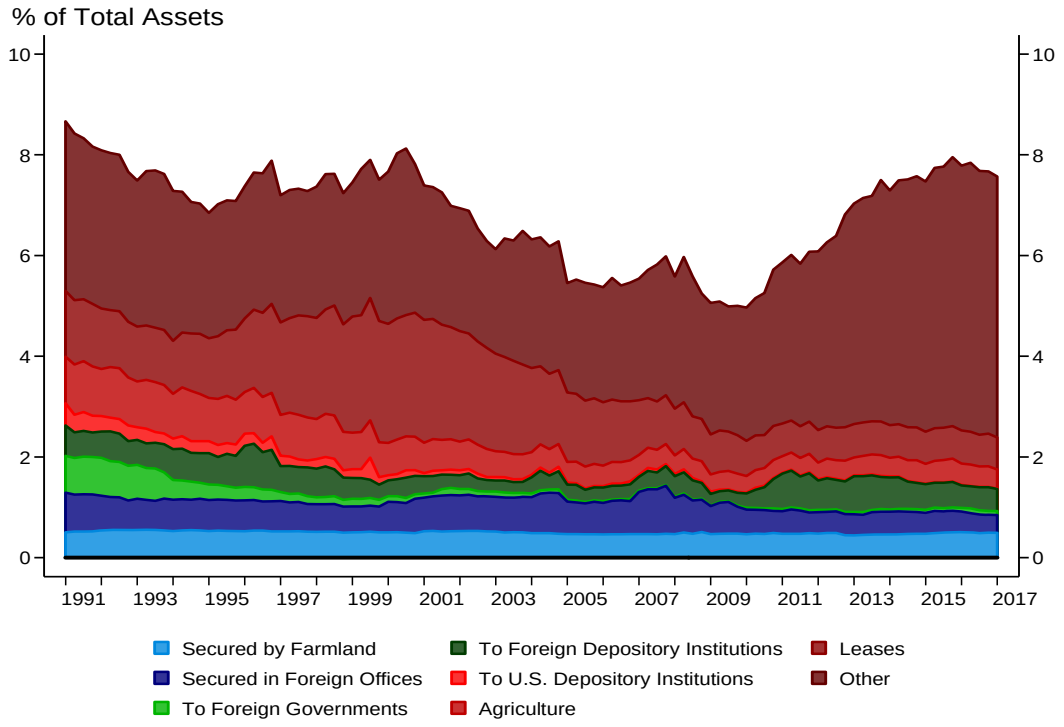
Commercial Real Estate Loans

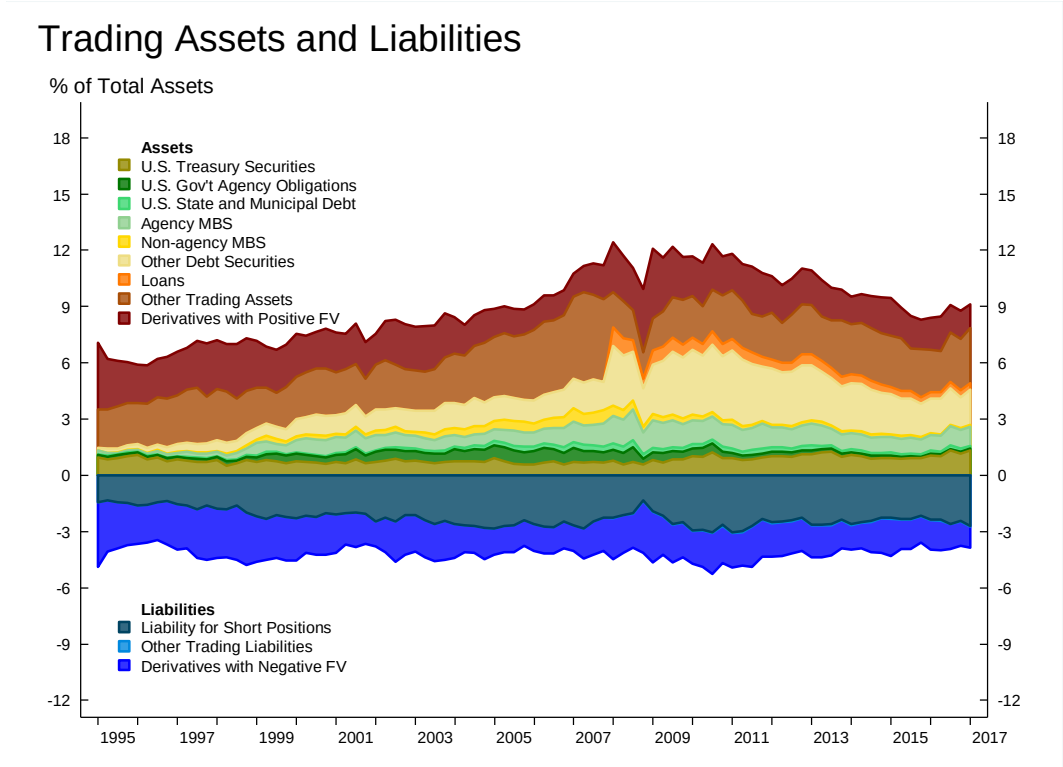


Consumer Loans

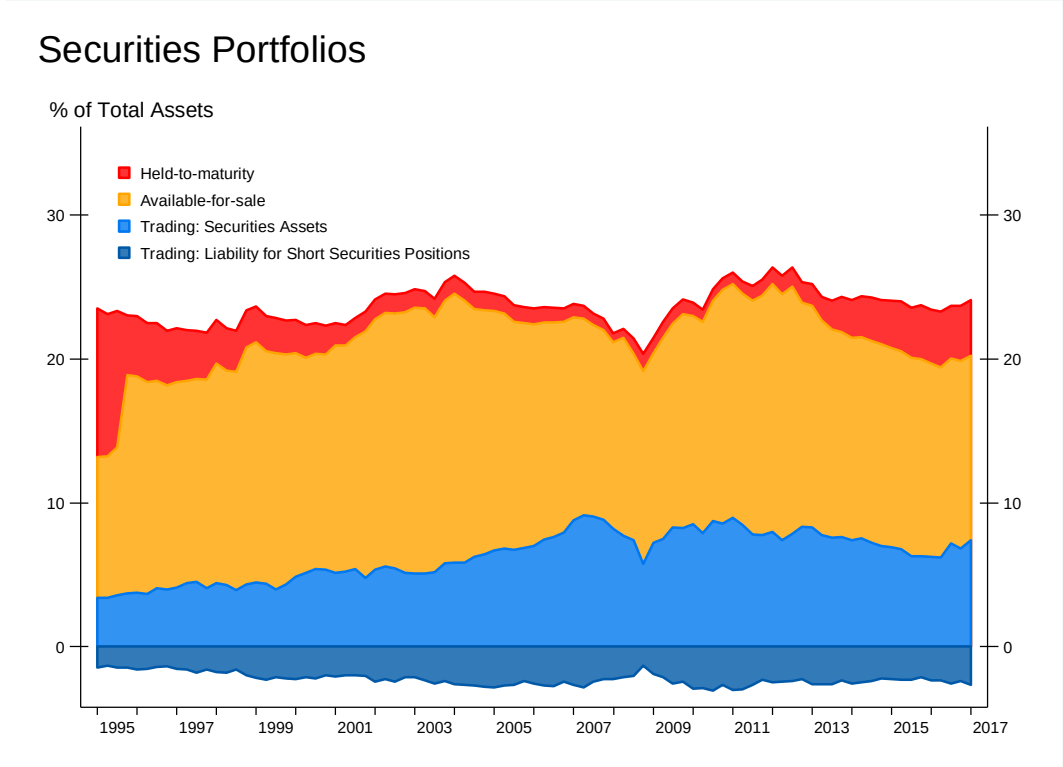


Other Loans



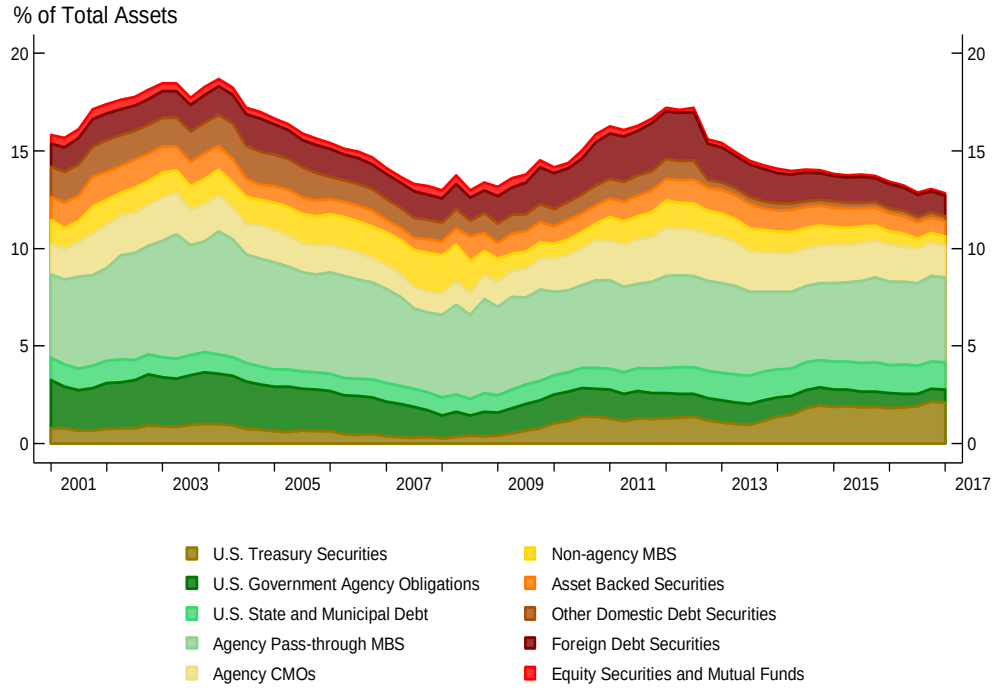


Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported average trading assets of $2 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters.

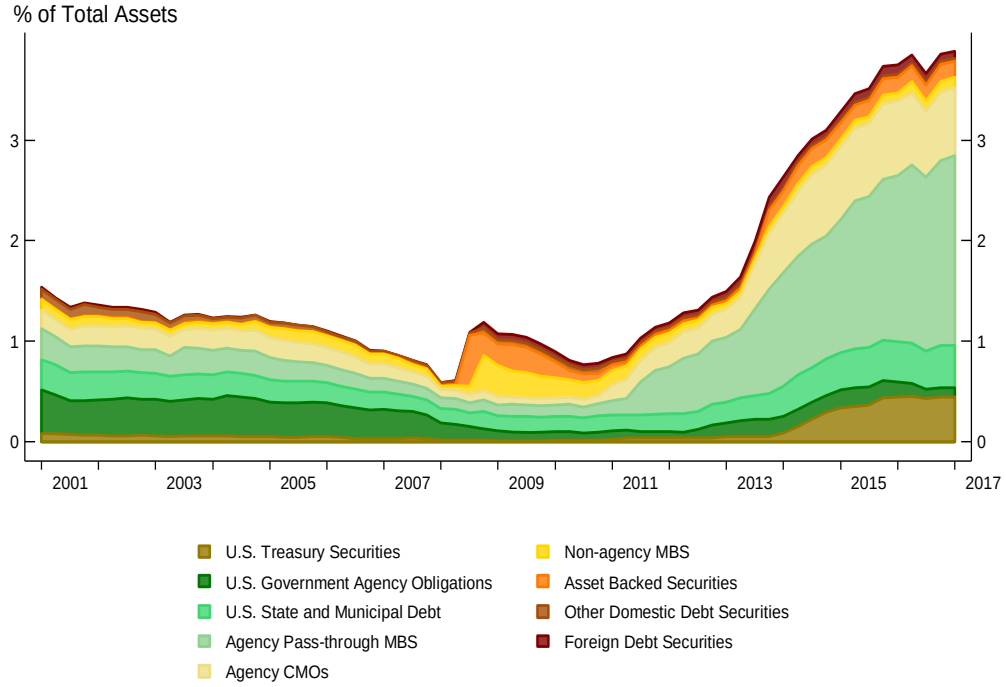


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities

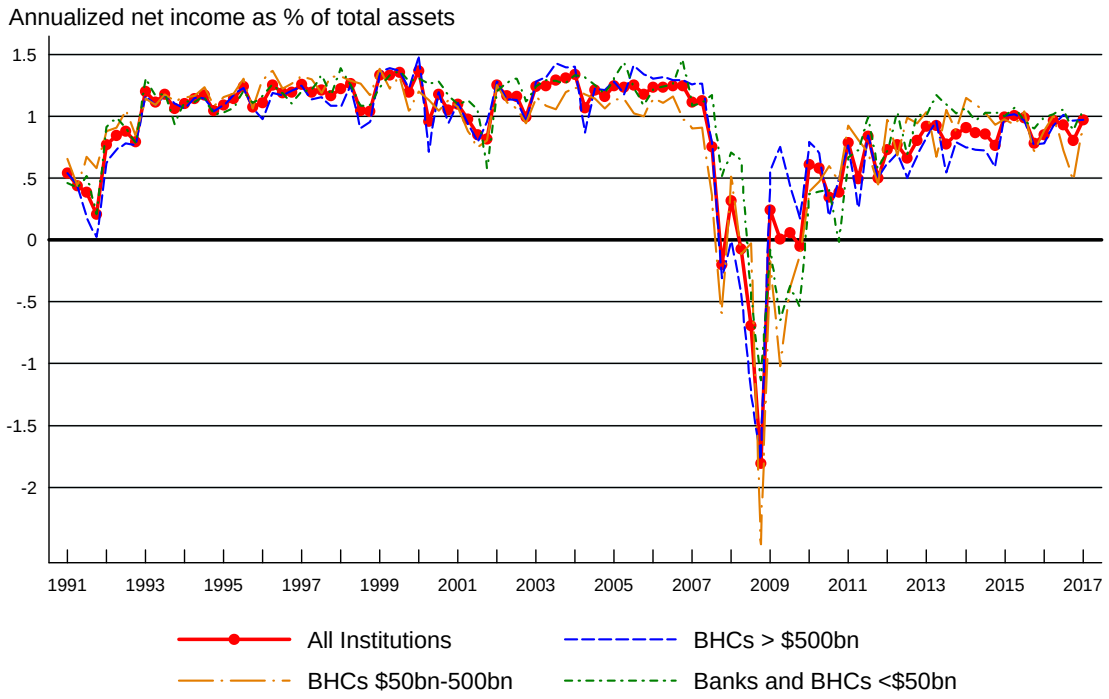


Held-to-Maturity Securities

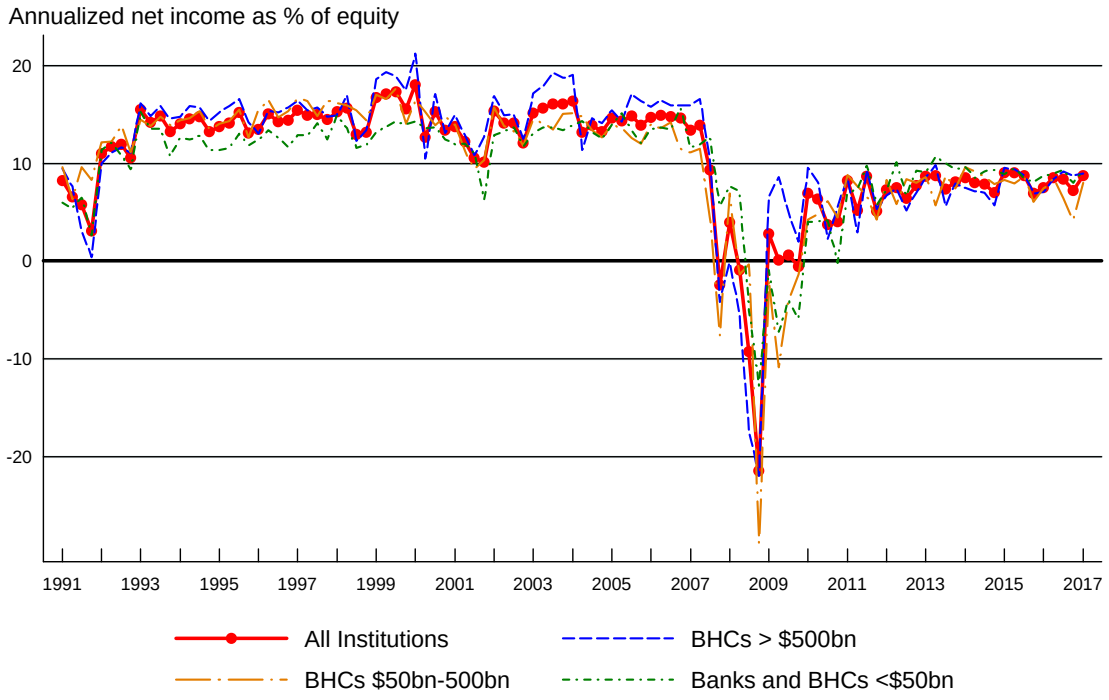


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

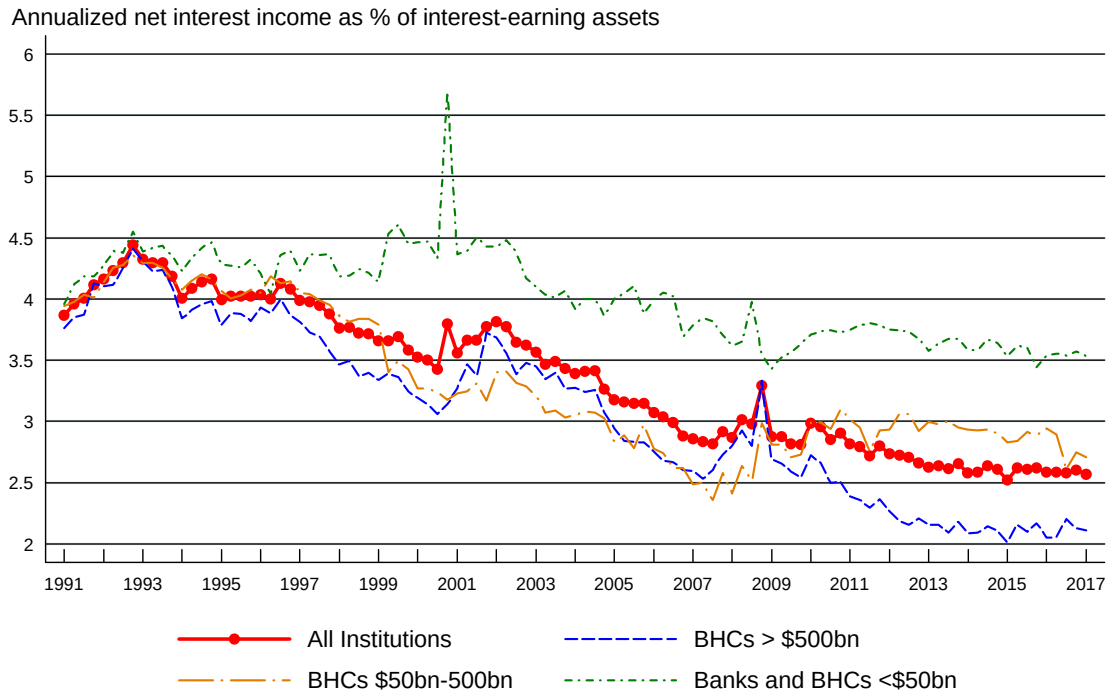
Return on Assets



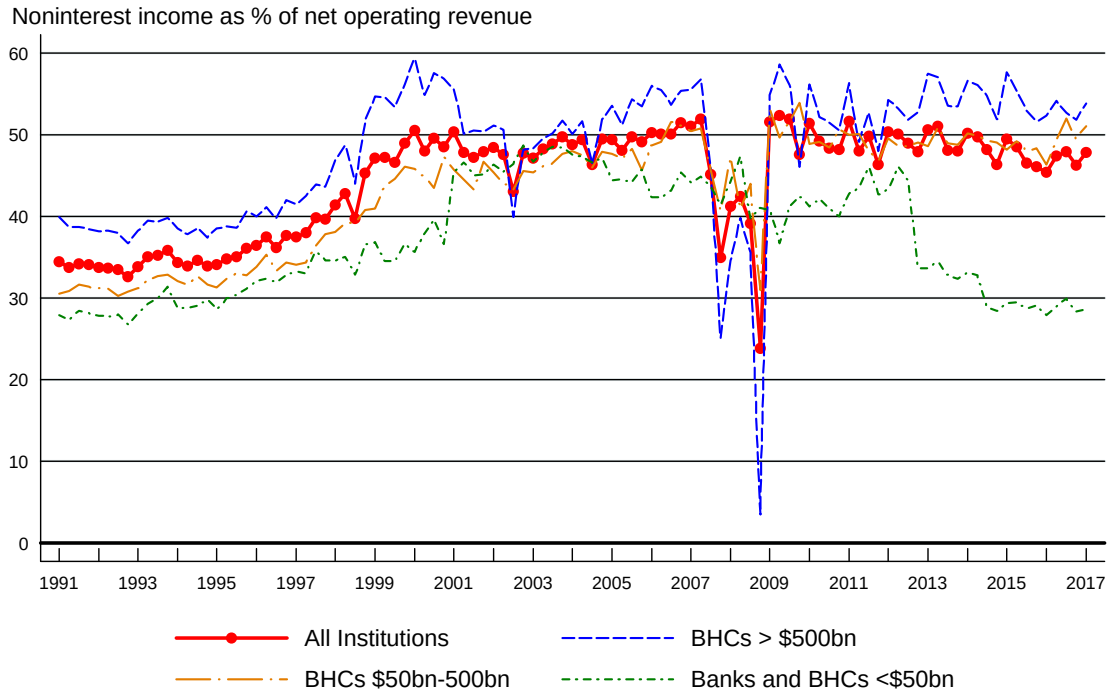
Return on Equity



Net Interest Margin

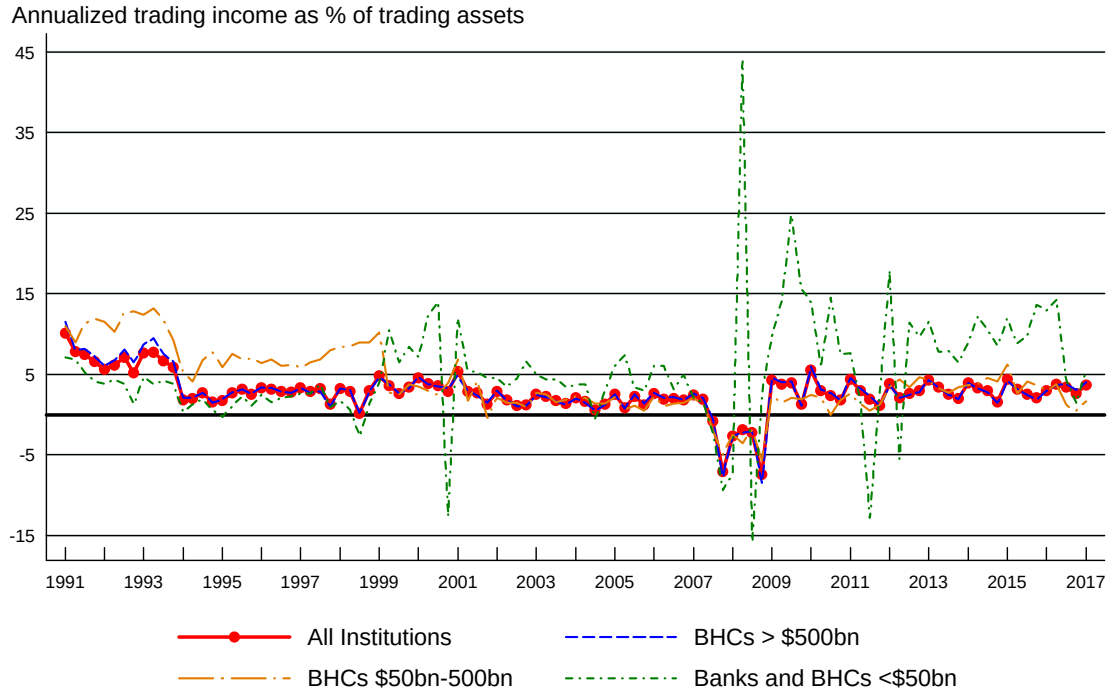


Noninterest Income Share

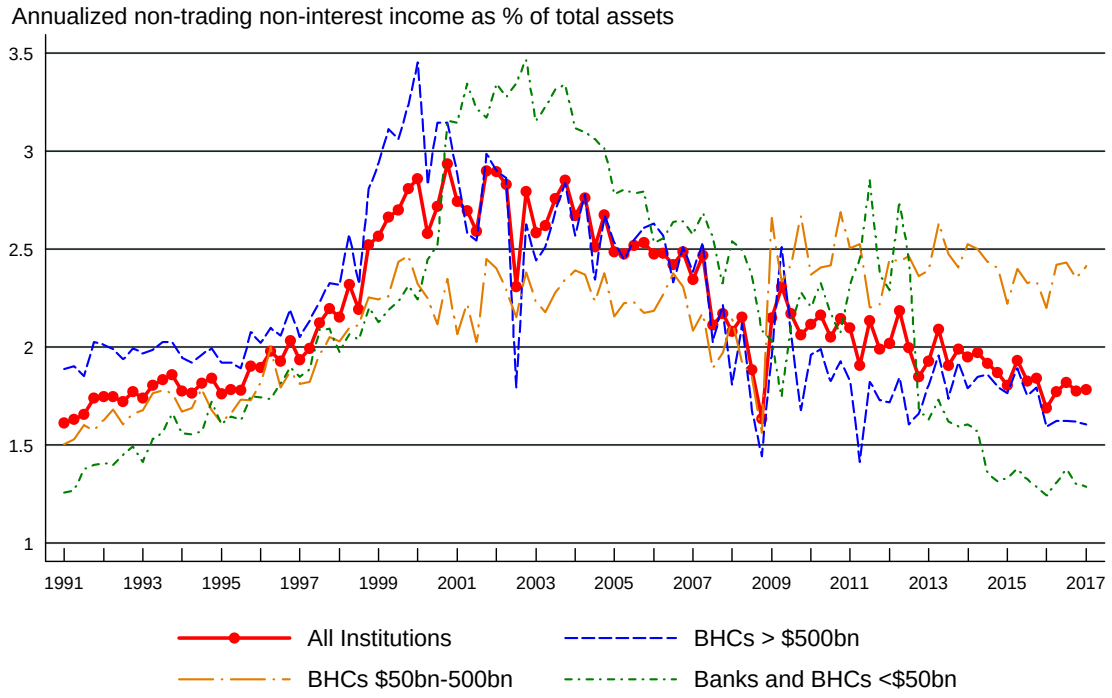


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

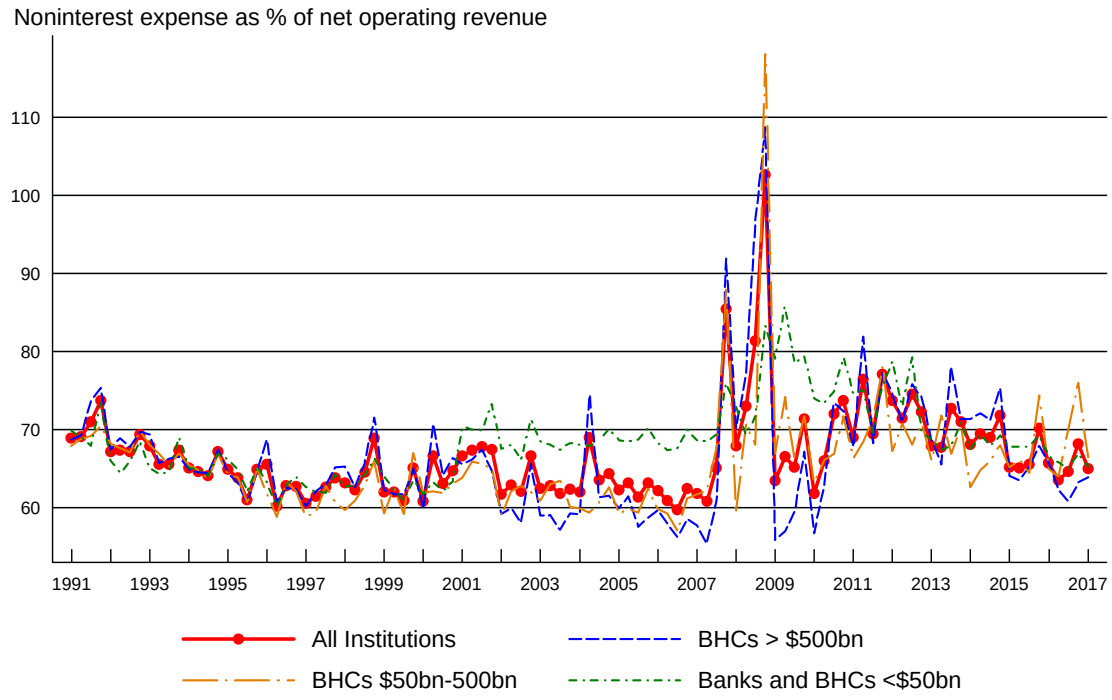
Return on Trading Assets



Non-Trading Non-Interest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio

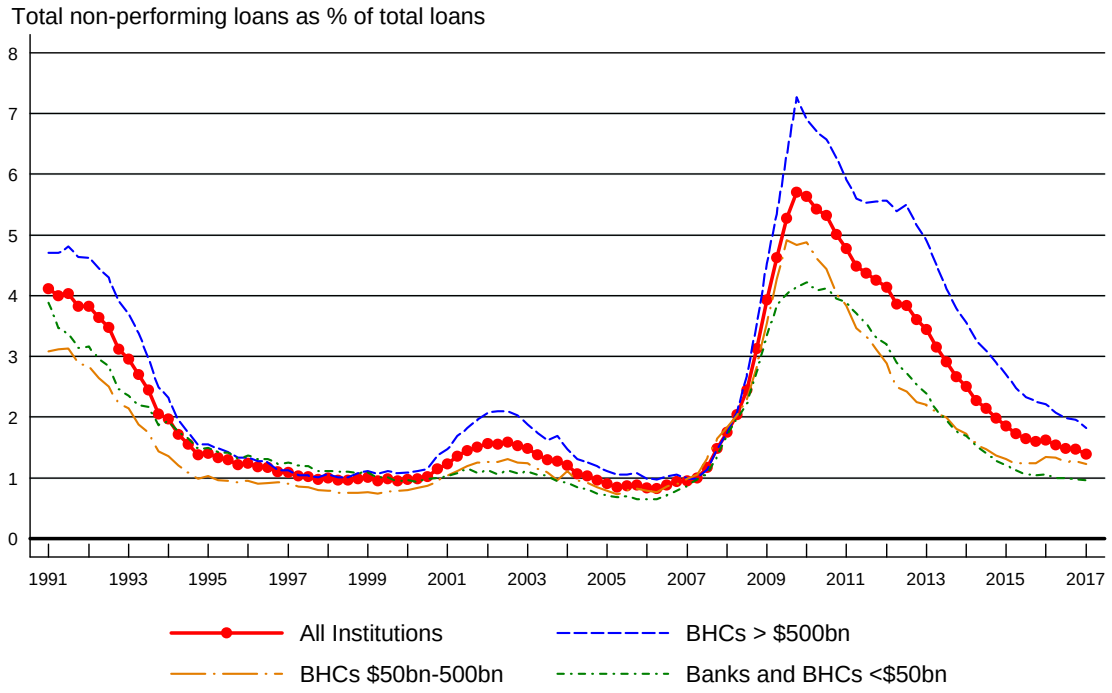


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

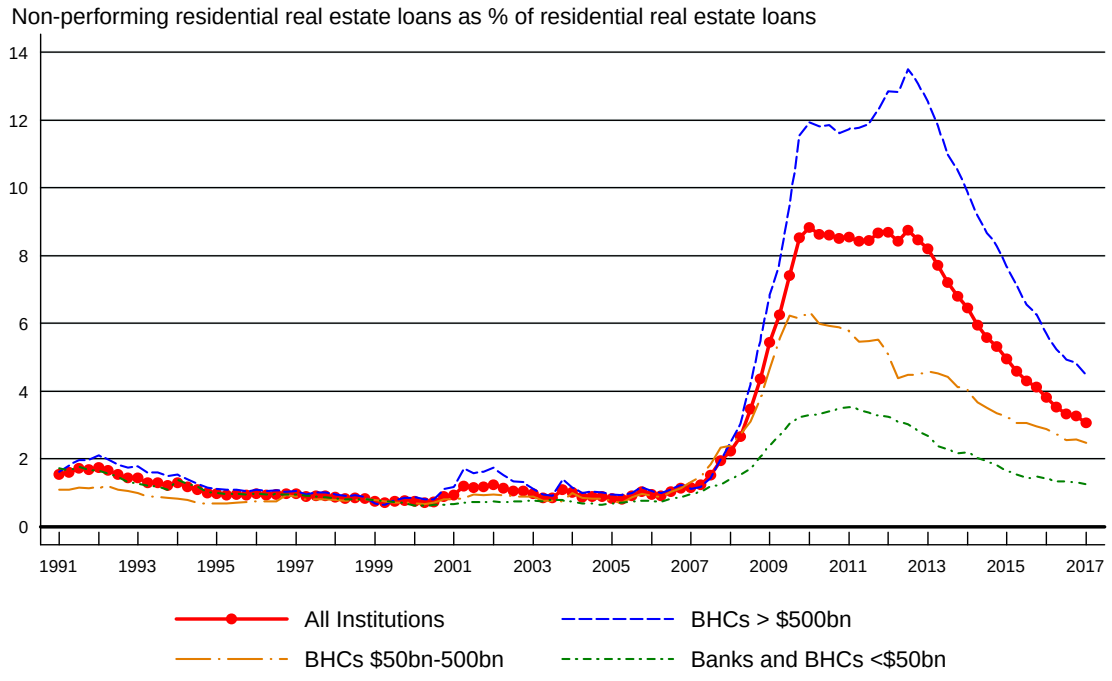
3. Loan Performance

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

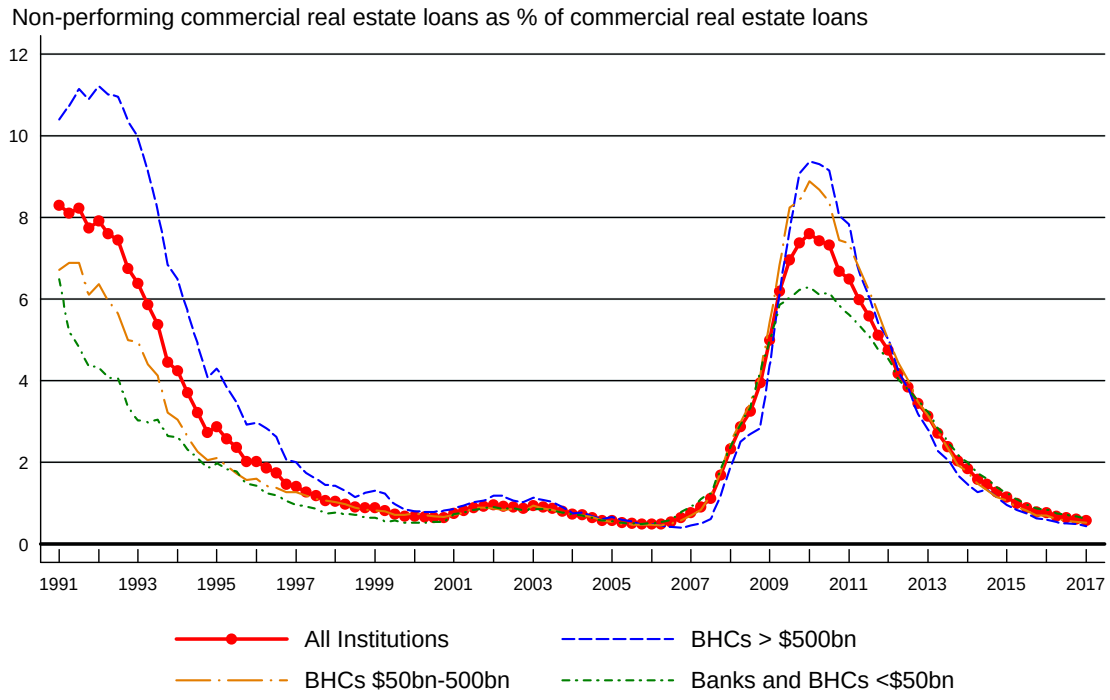
Non-performing Loans



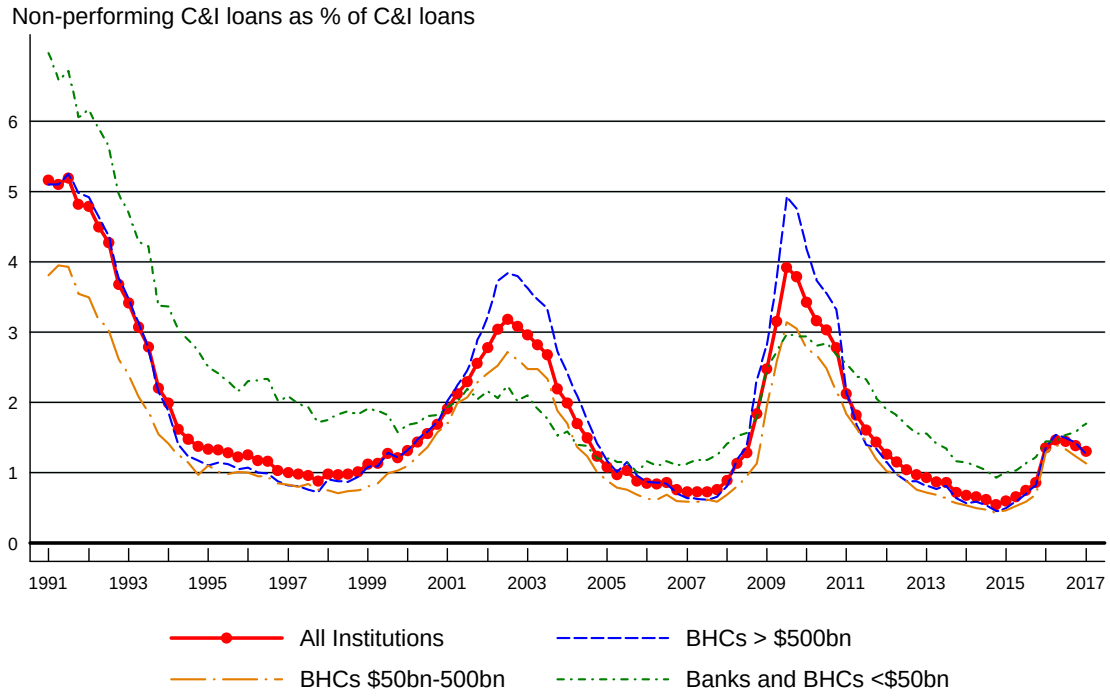
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



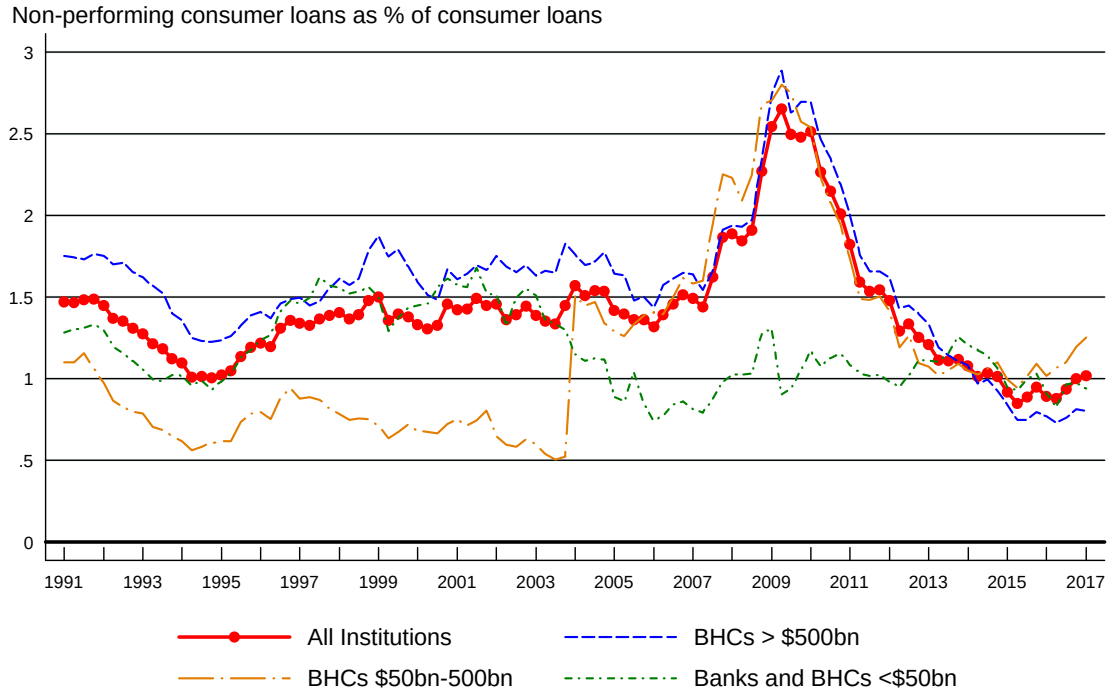
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



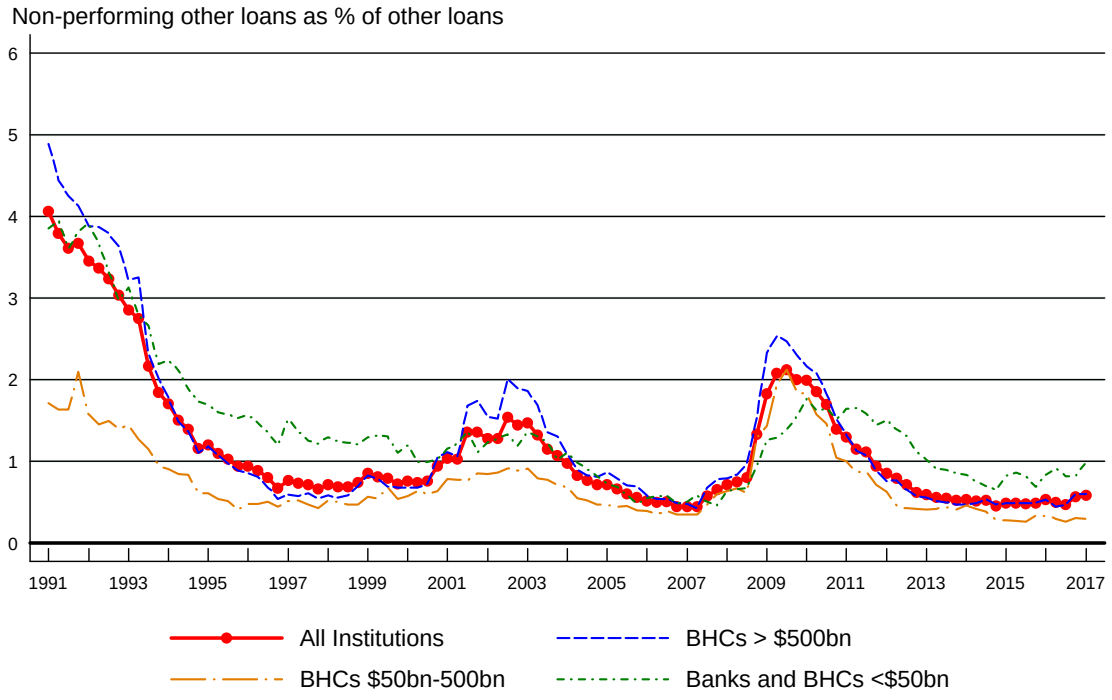
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



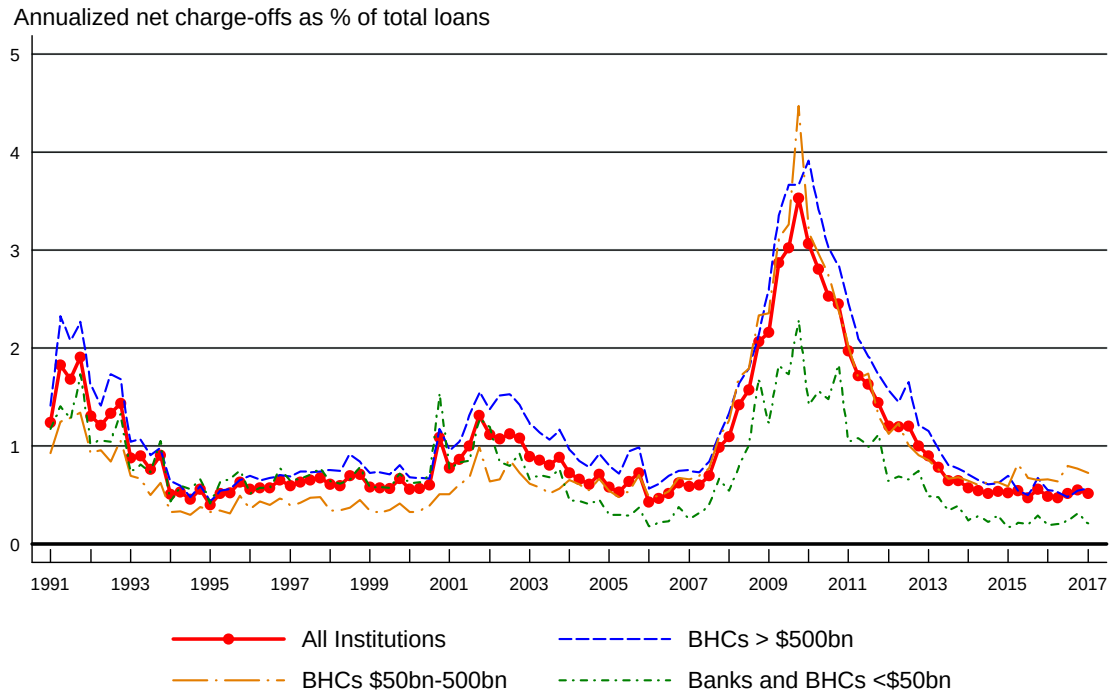
Non-performing Consumer Loans



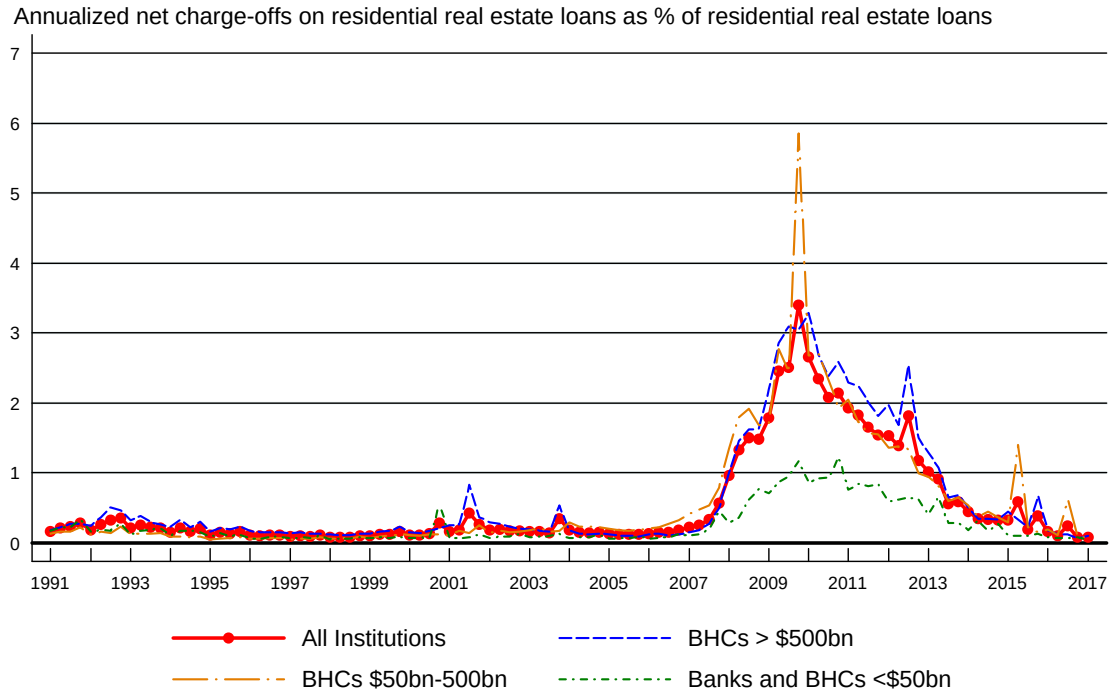
Non-performing Other Loans



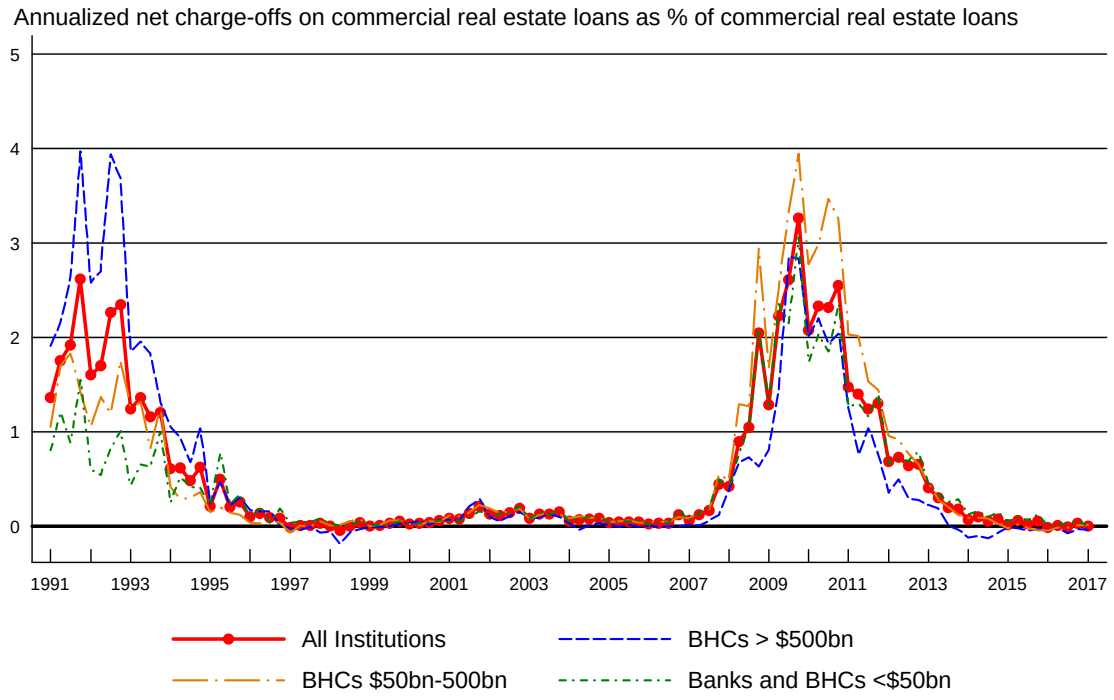
Net Charge-offs



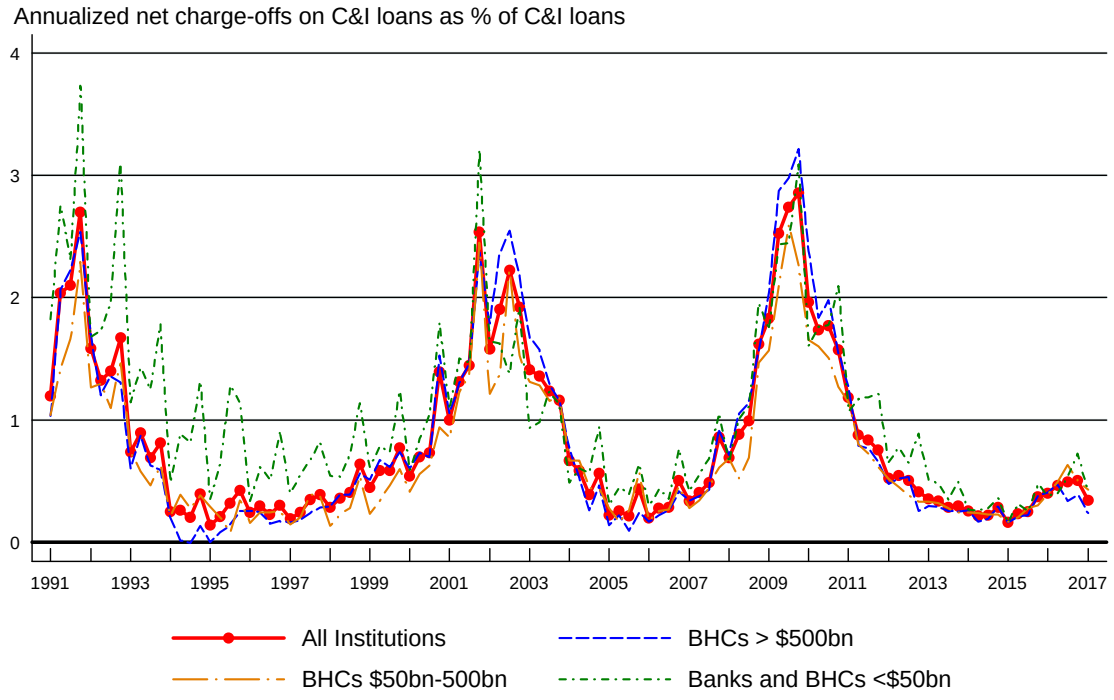
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



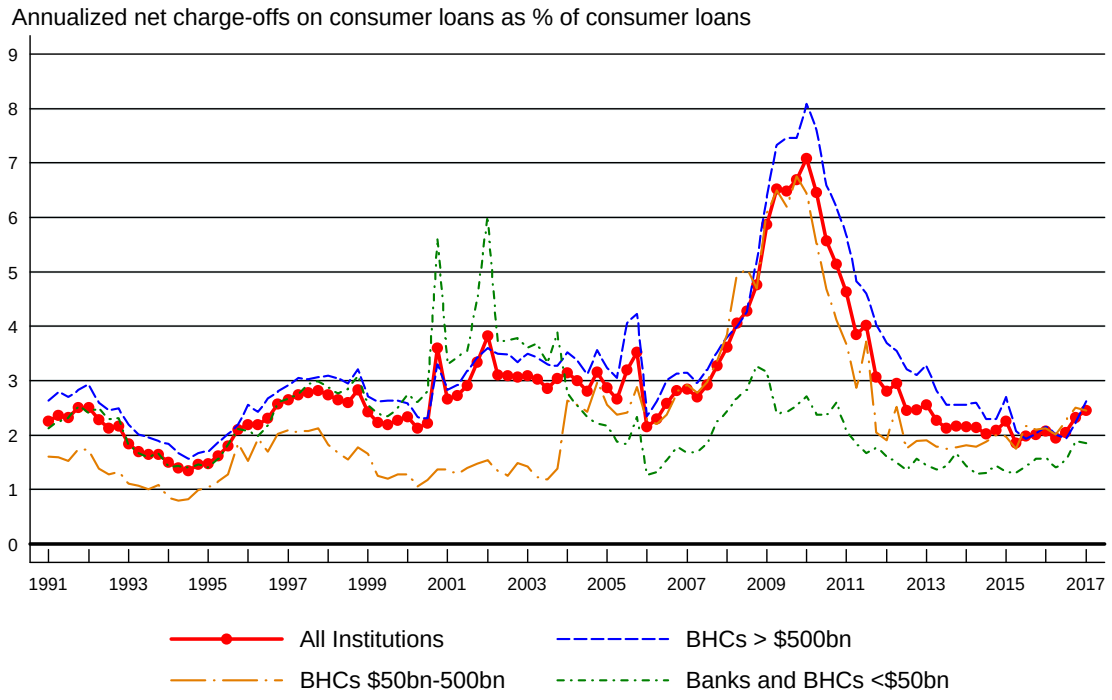
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



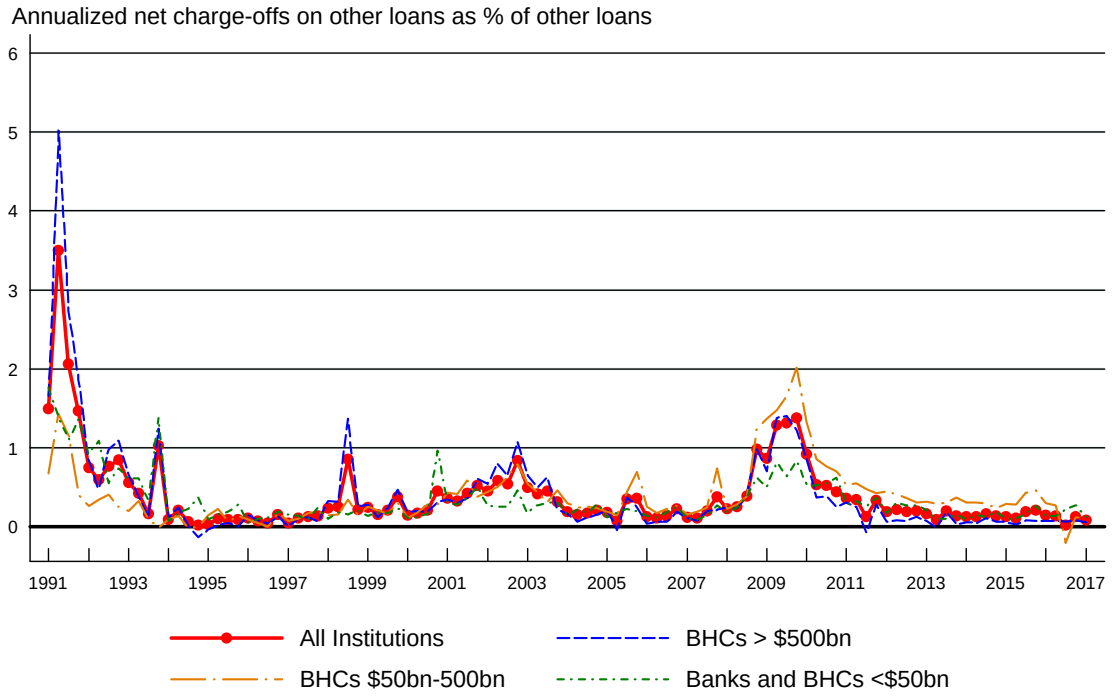
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



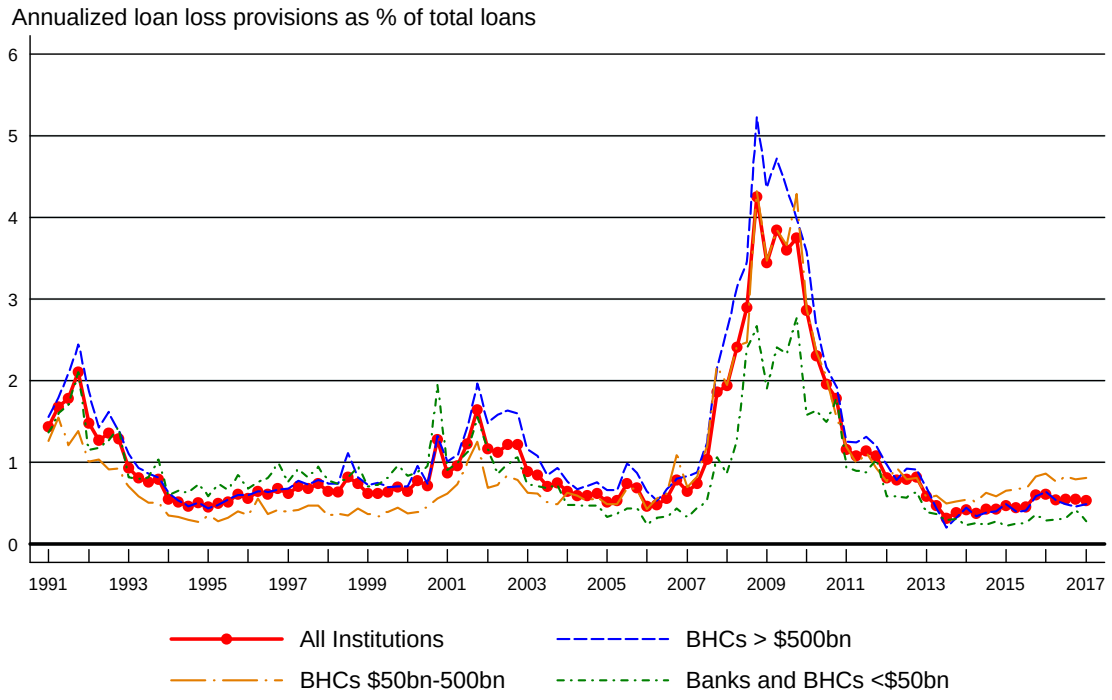
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



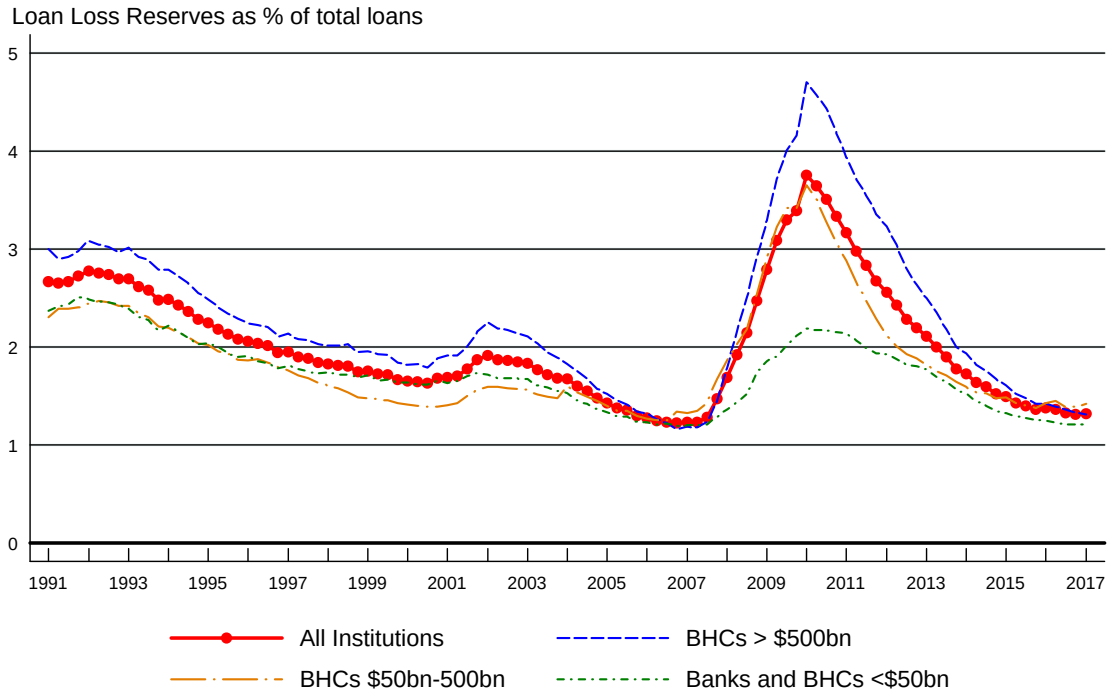
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



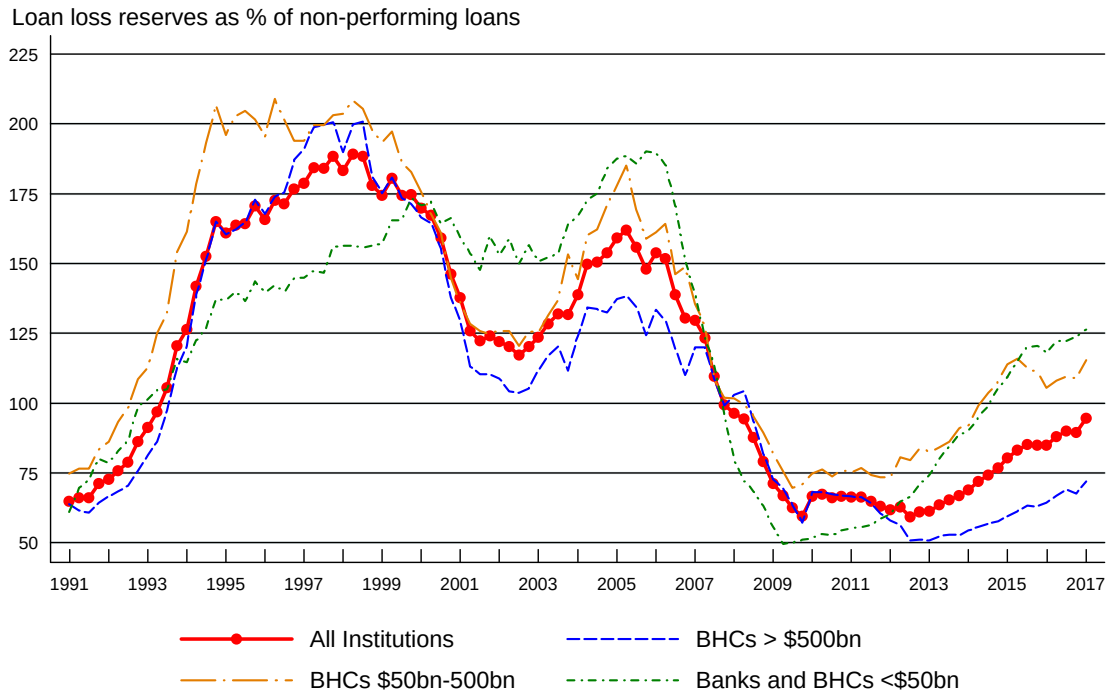
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans

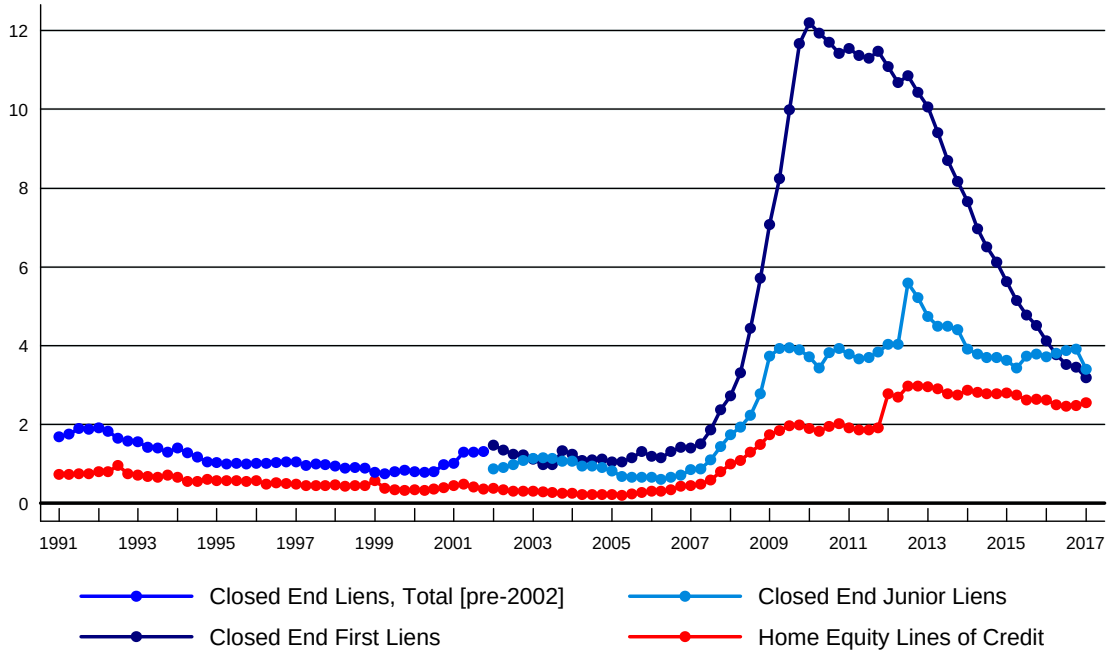


4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

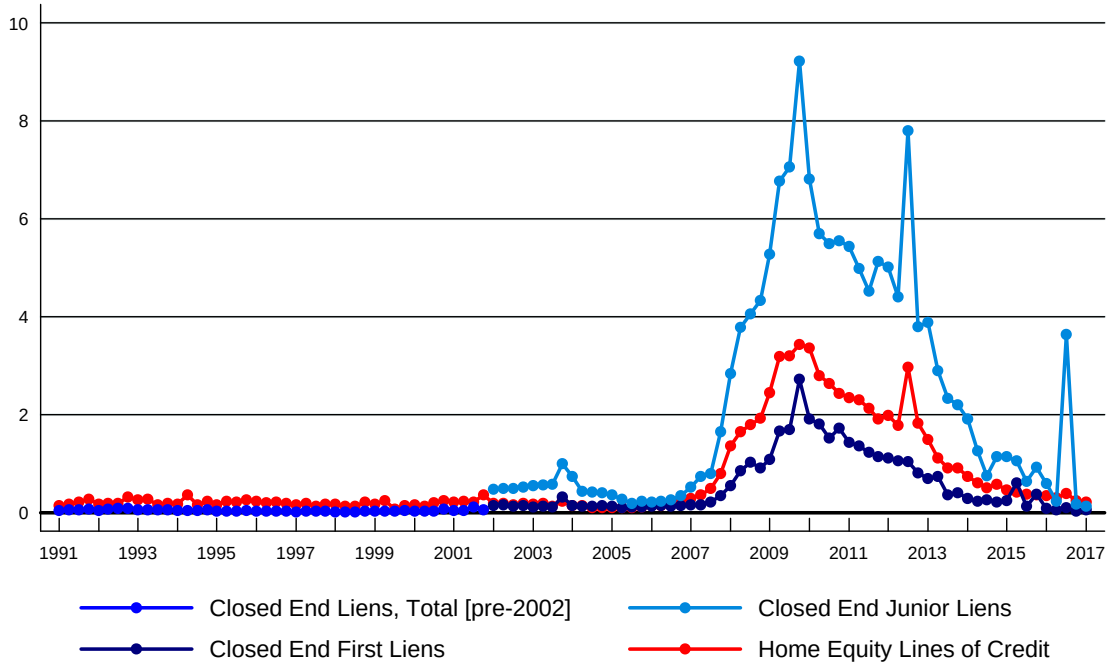
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

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



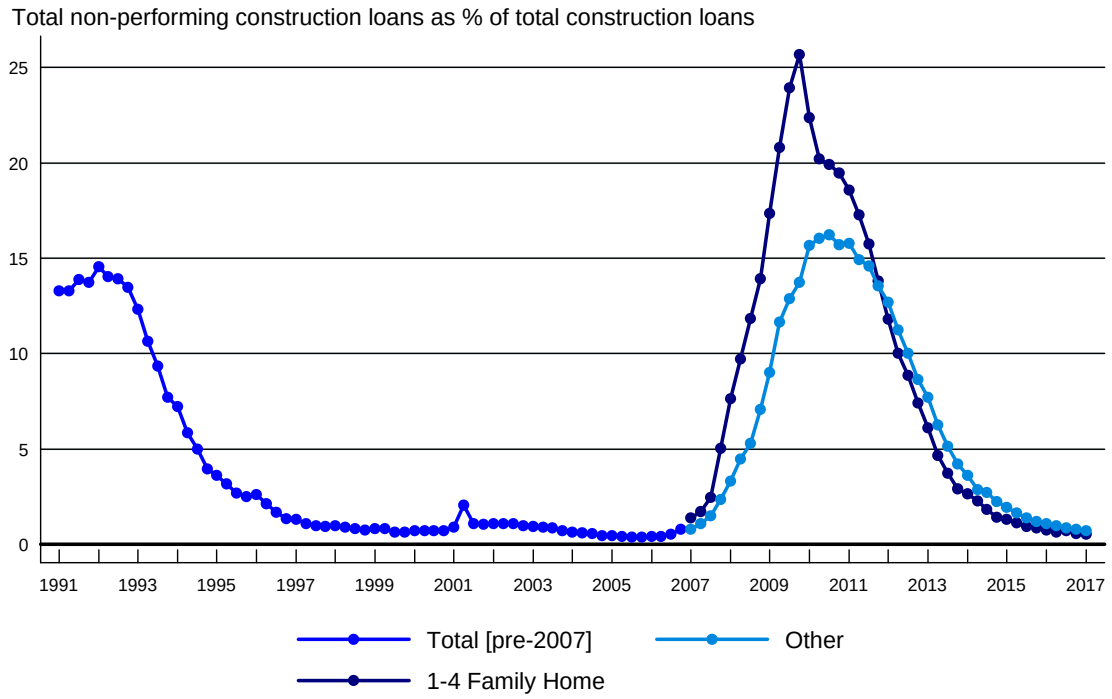
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

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

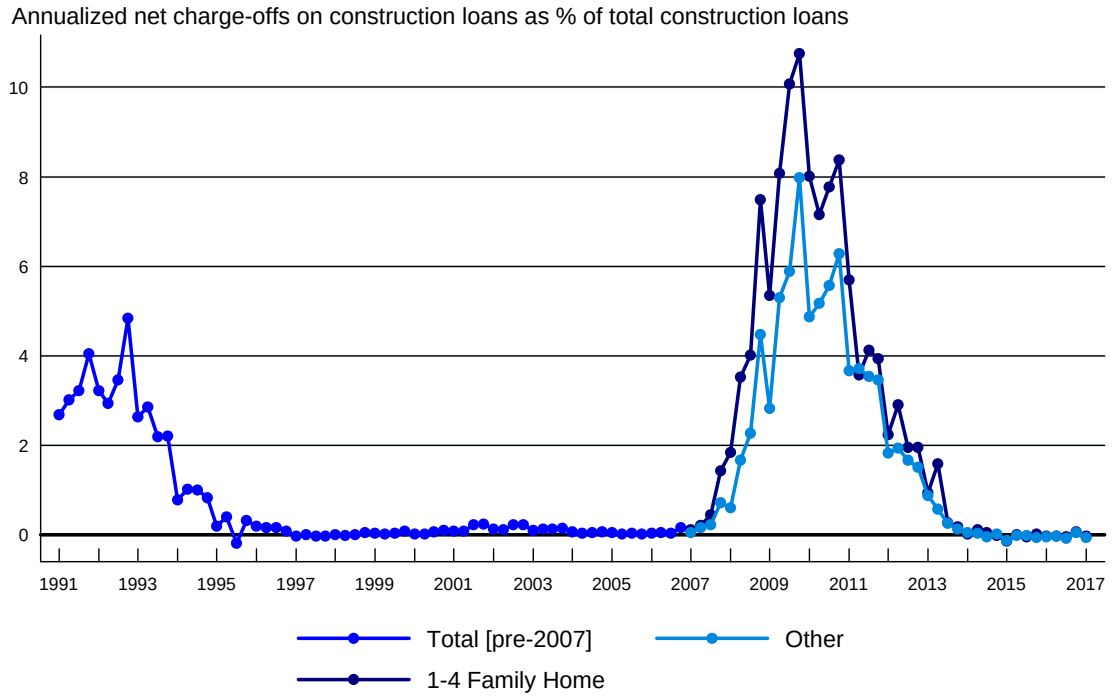


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

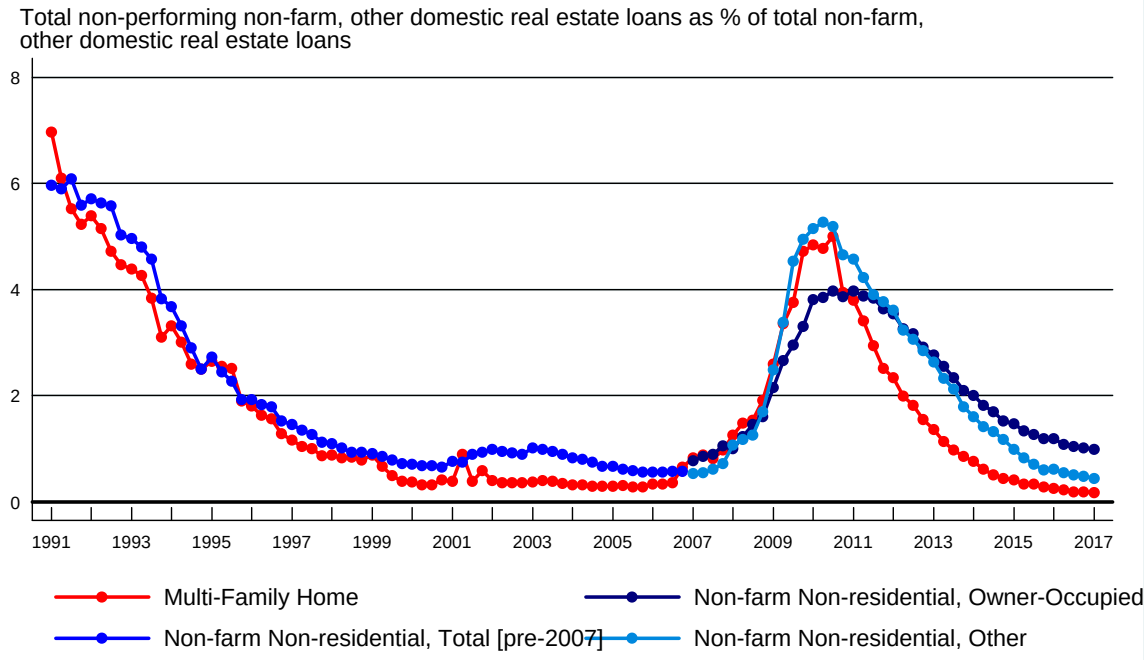
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



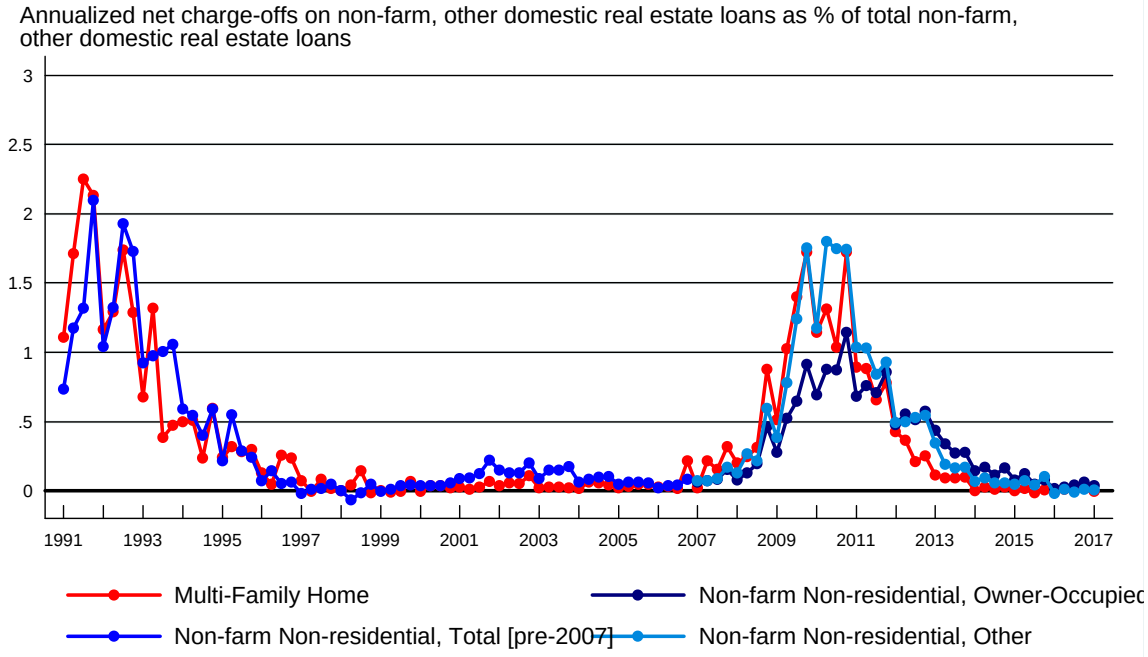
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

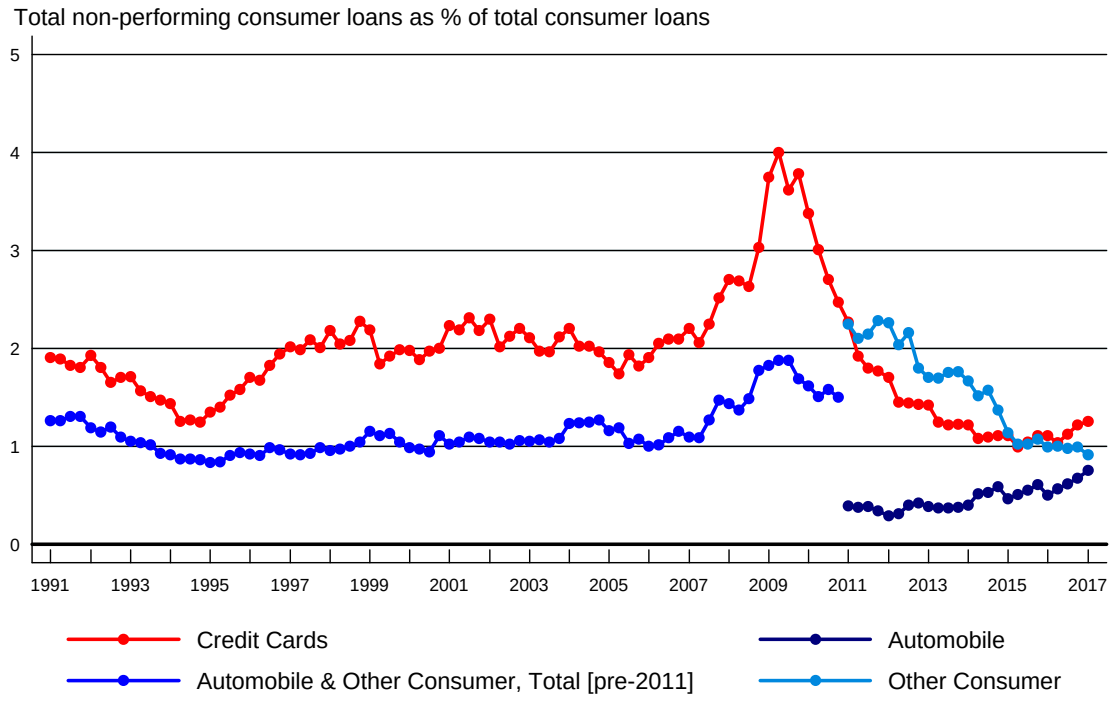


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

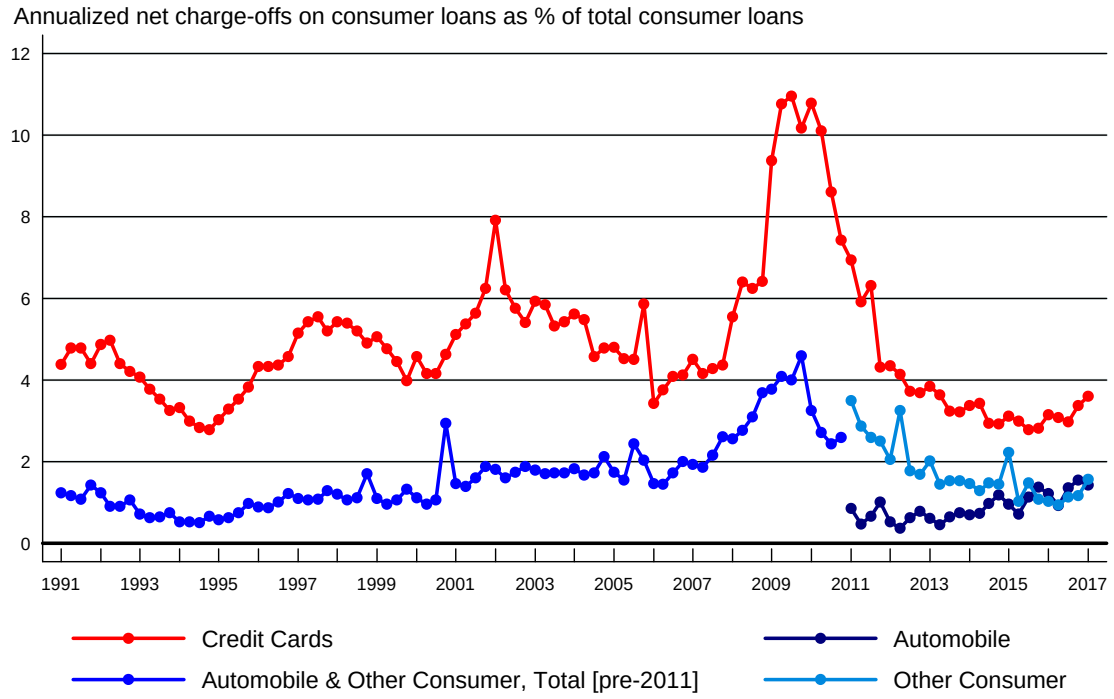


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

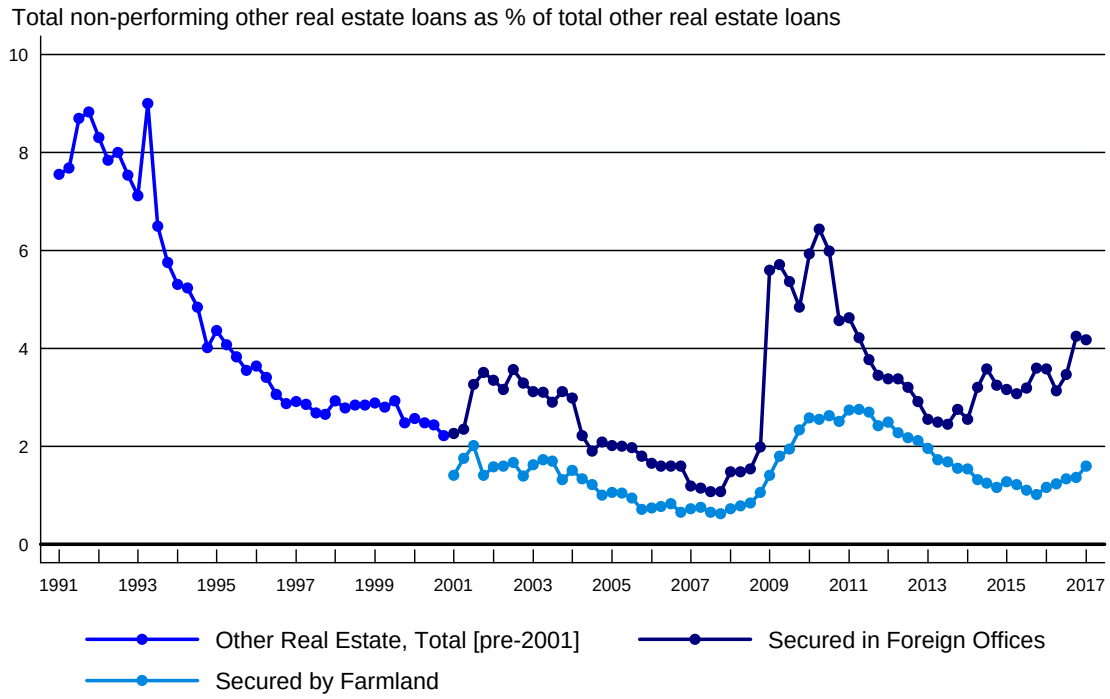


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

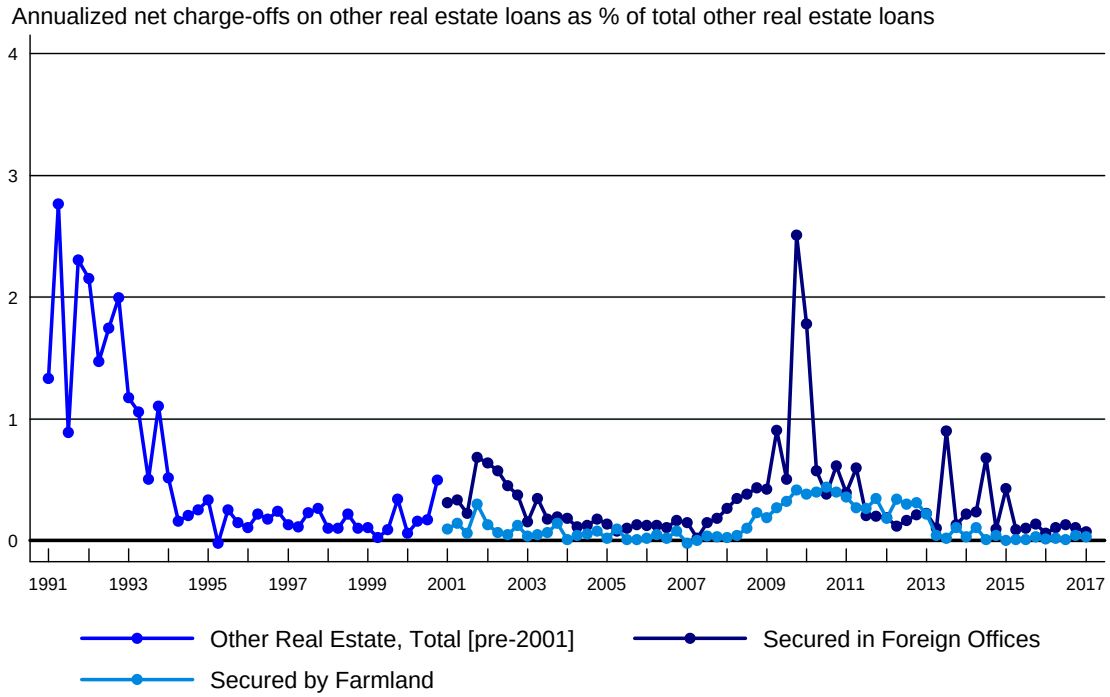


D. All Other Loans

Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

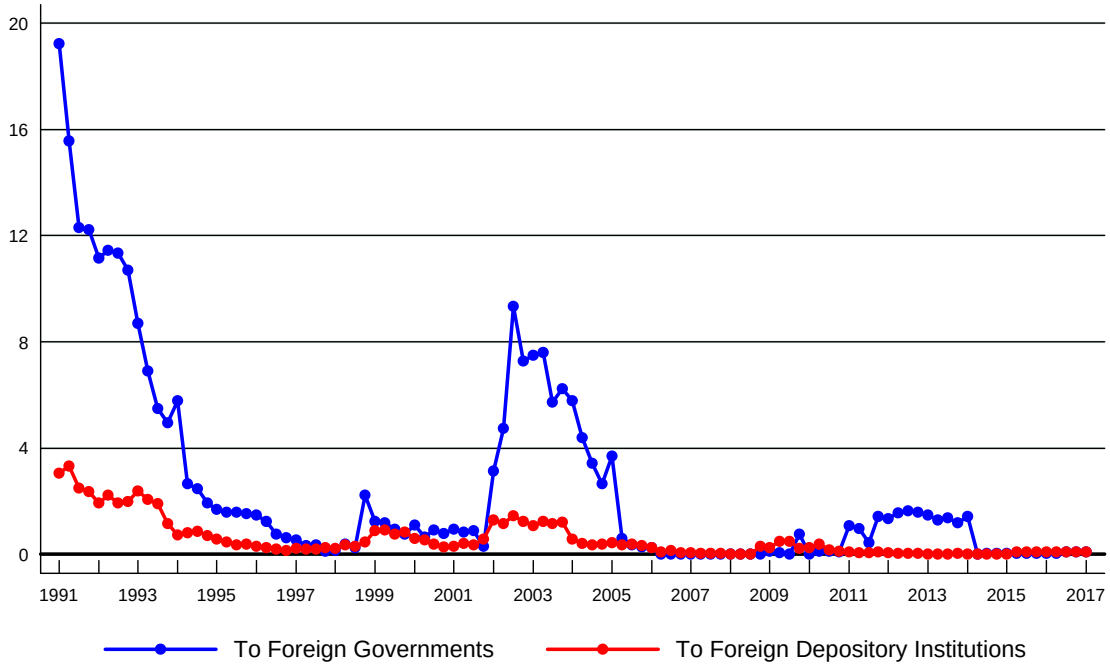


Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



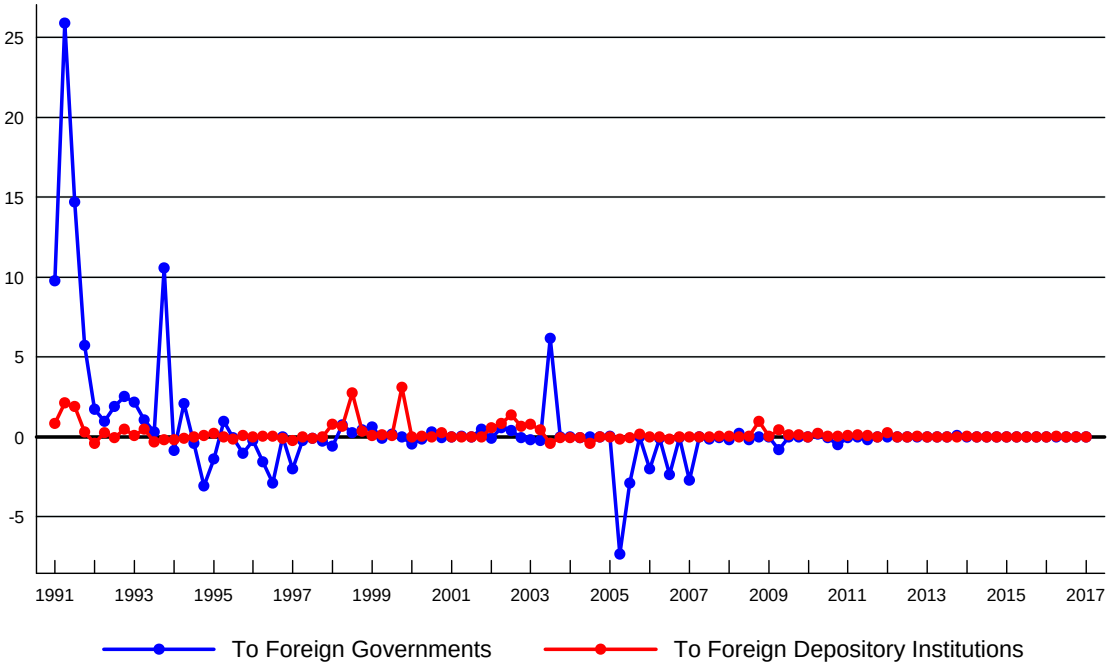
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions

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



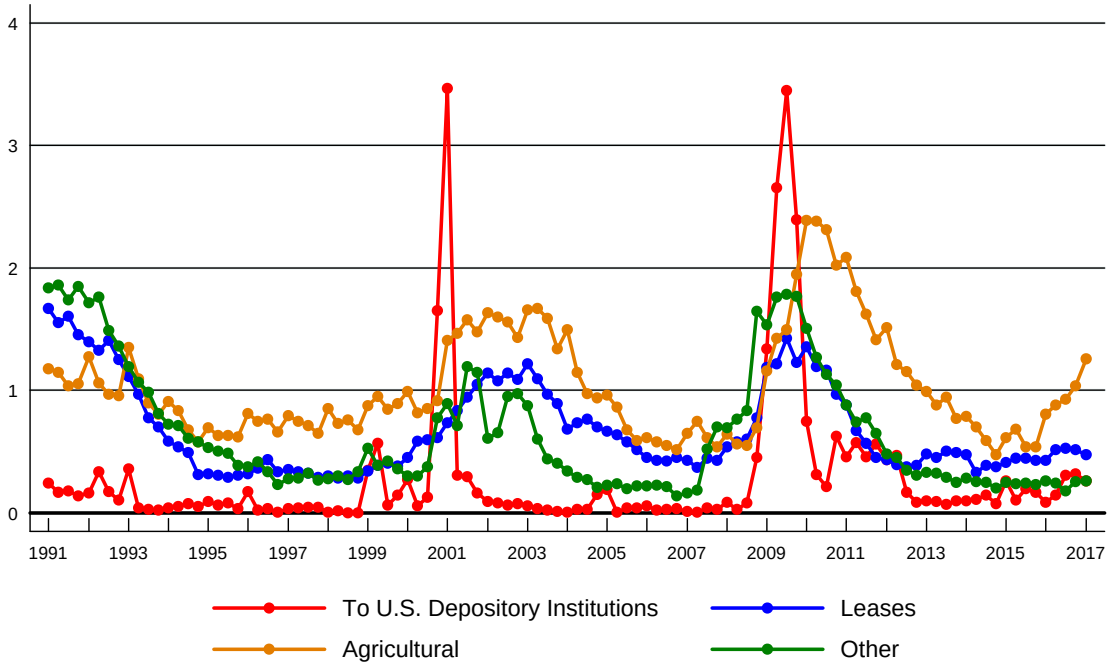
Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions

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



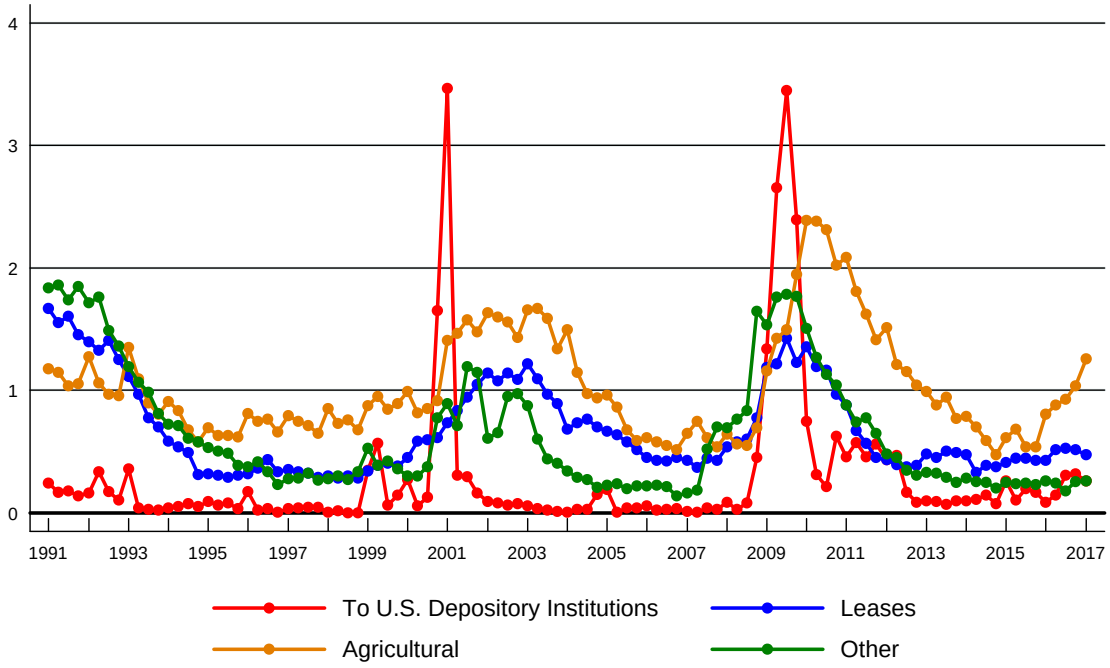
Non-performing Other Loans, Detail

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



Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail

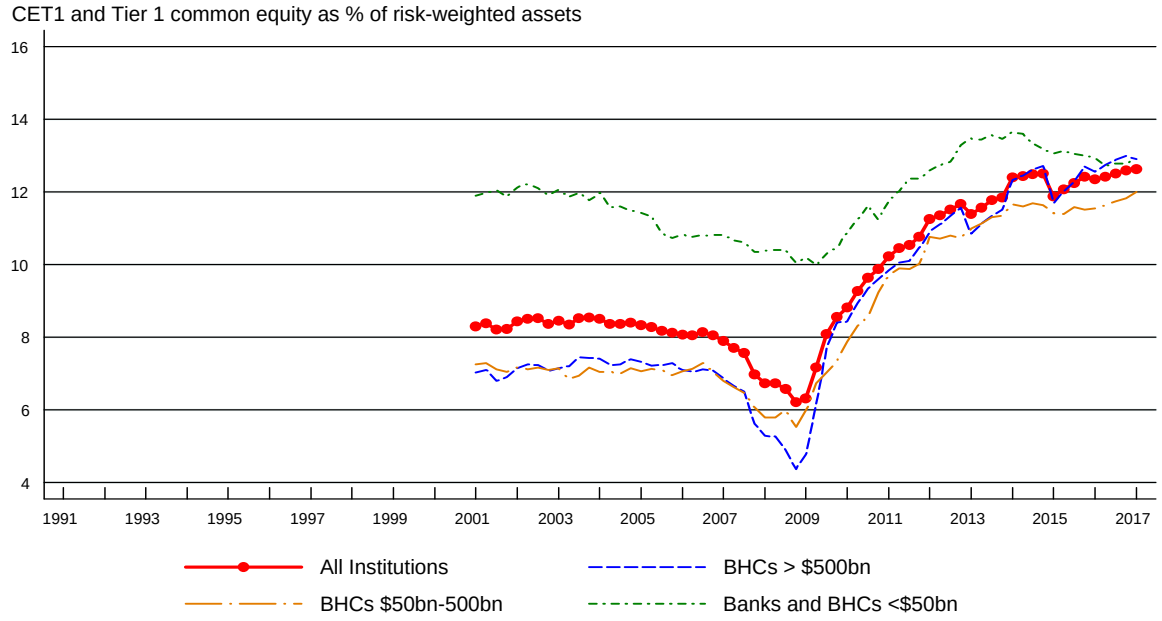
Annualized net charge-offs on other real estate loans as % of total other real estate loans



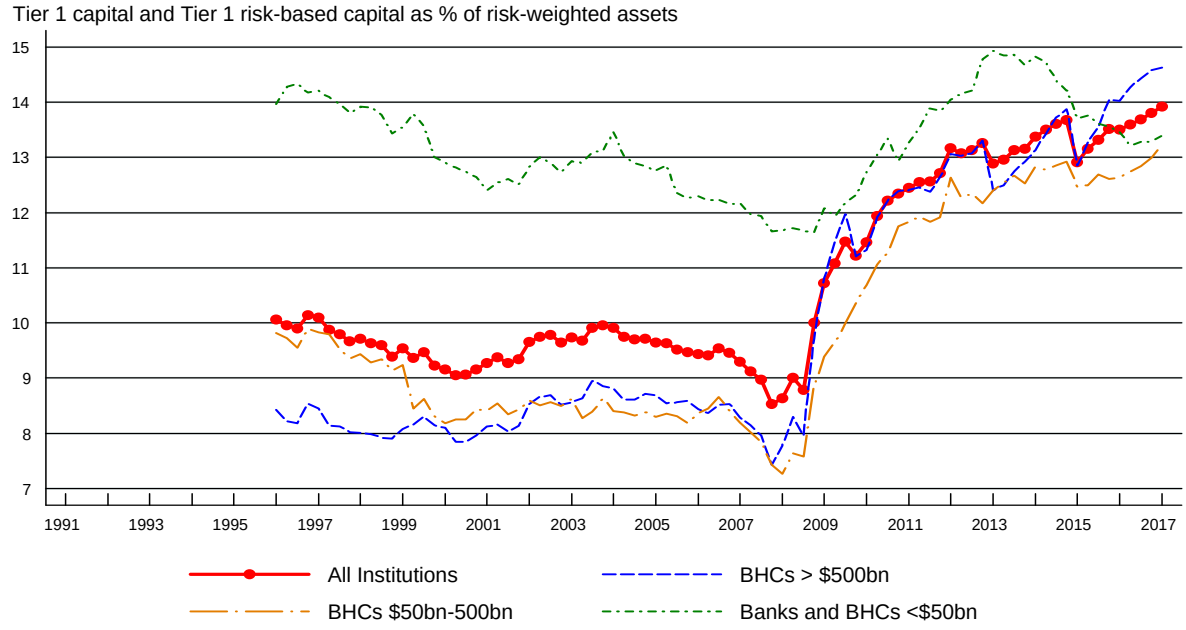
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

Notes: 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

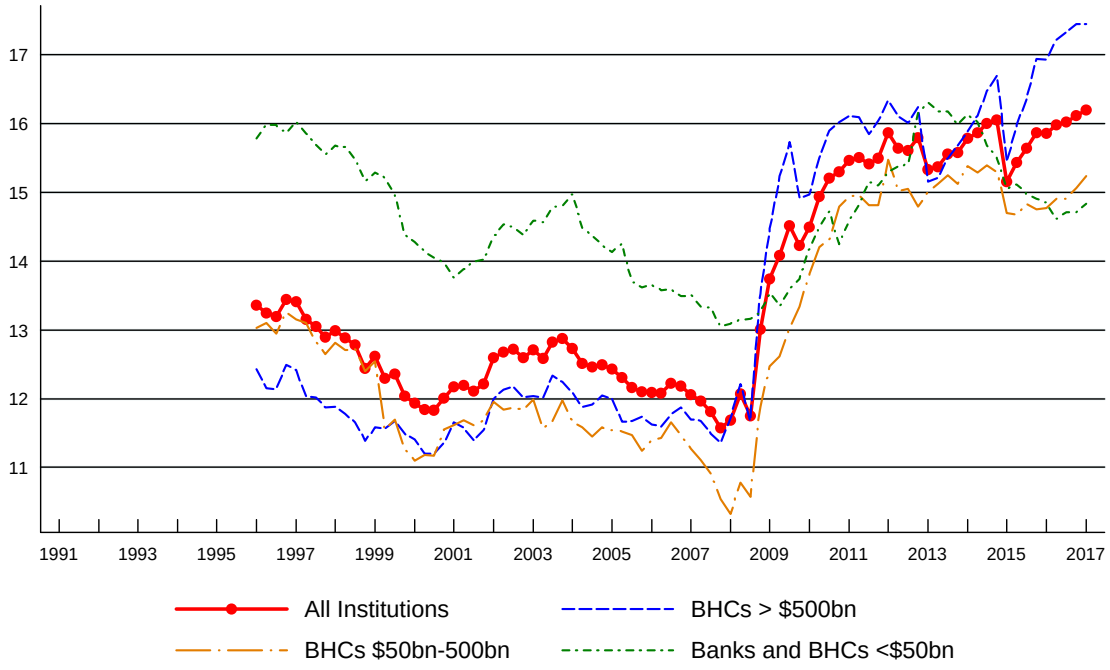


Tier 1 Capital Ratio



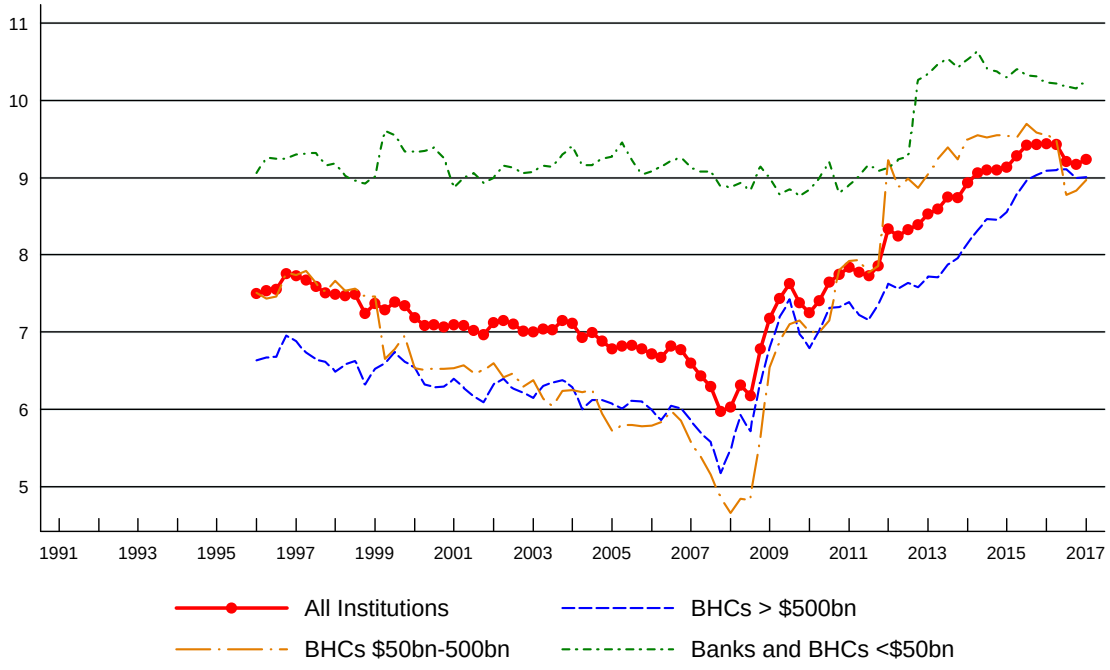
Total Capital Ratio

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



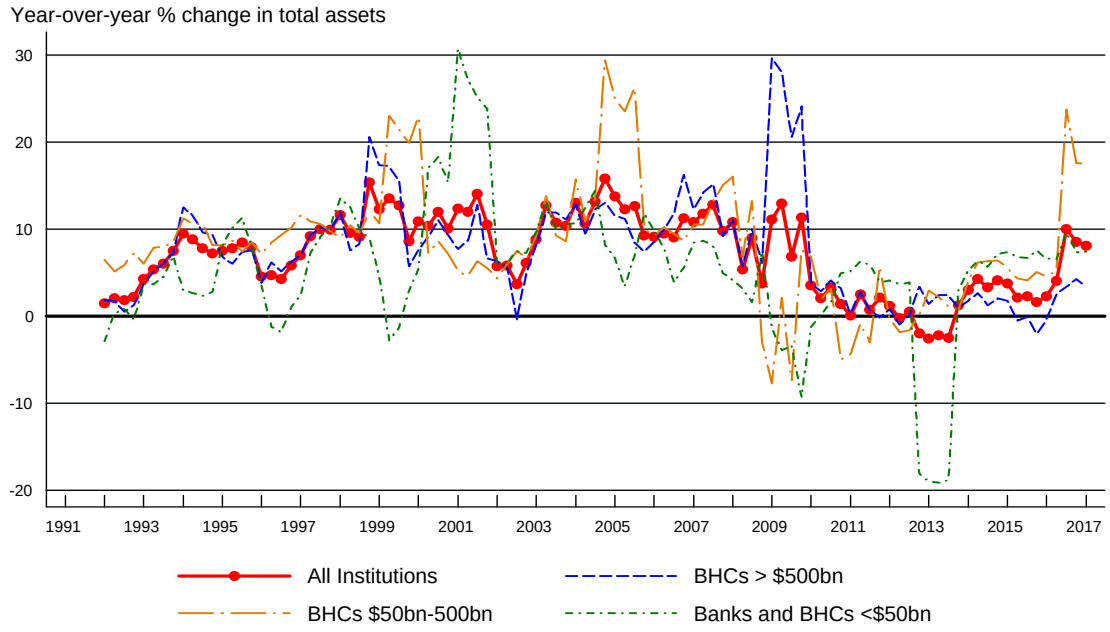
Leverage Ratio

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

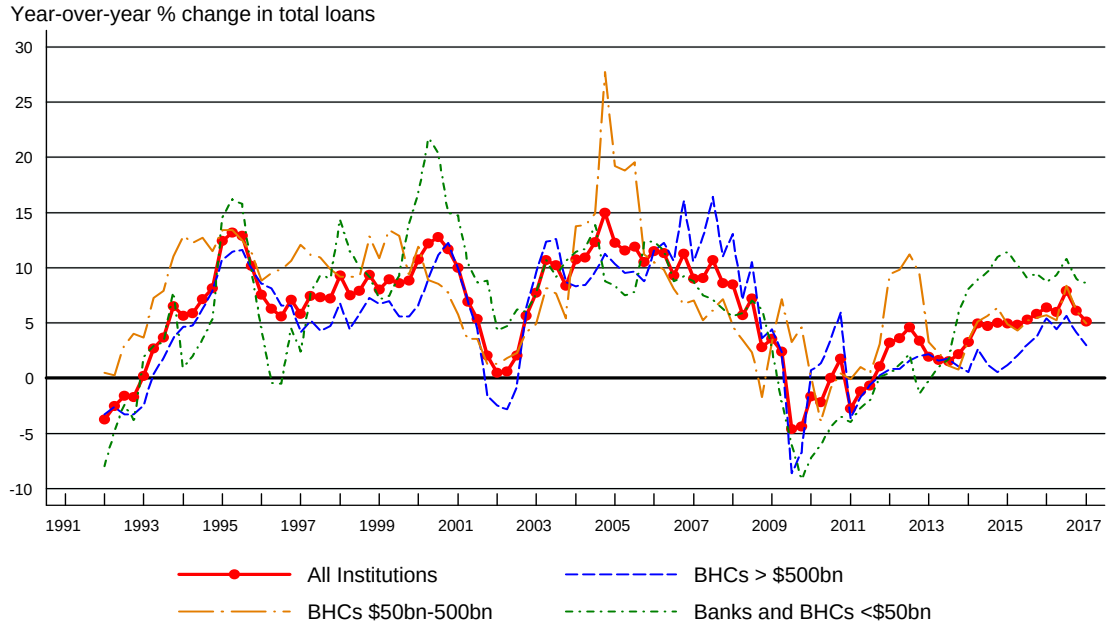


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms, and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. This particularly affects the year-over-year growth rate for assets between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4, due to the entry of several new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

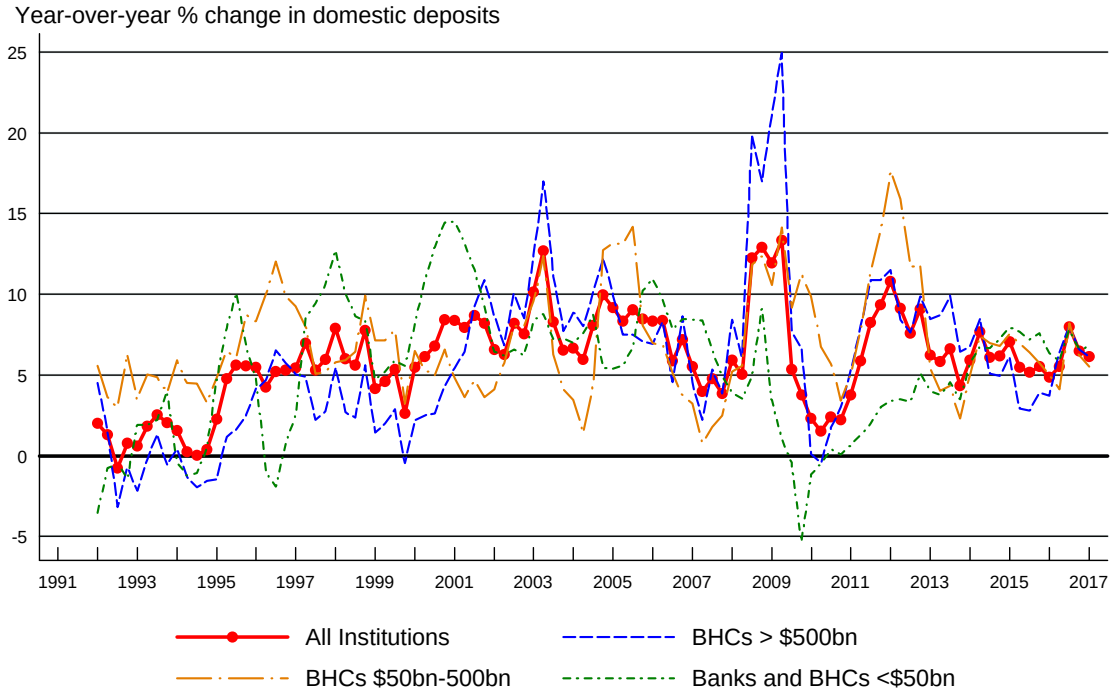
Asset Growth Rate



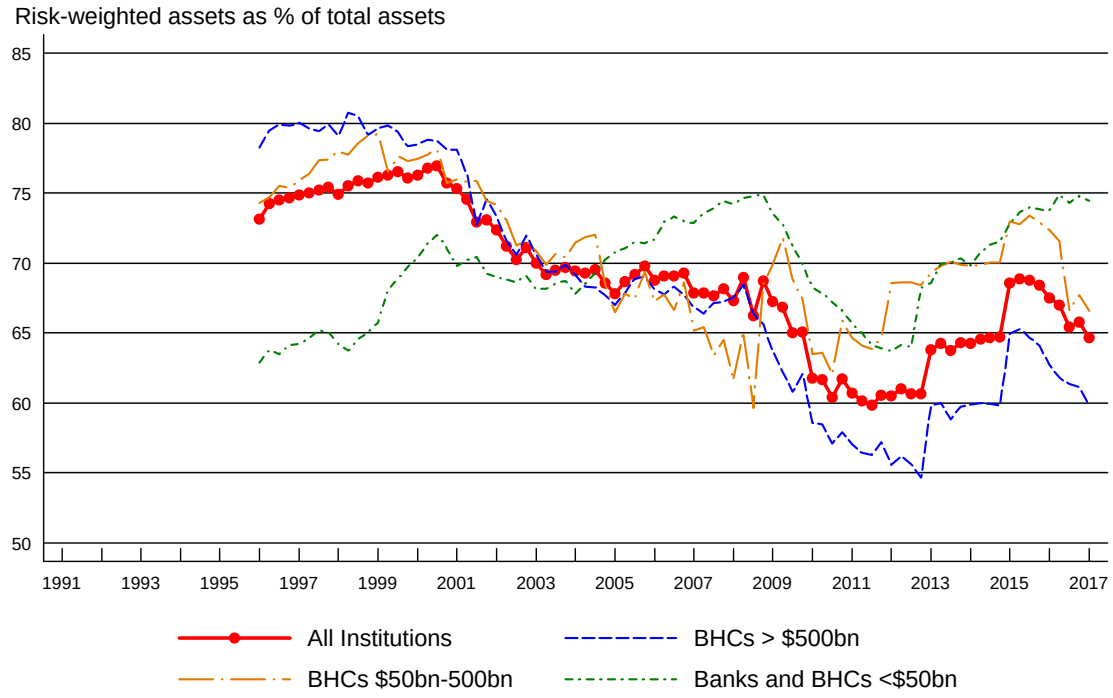
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate



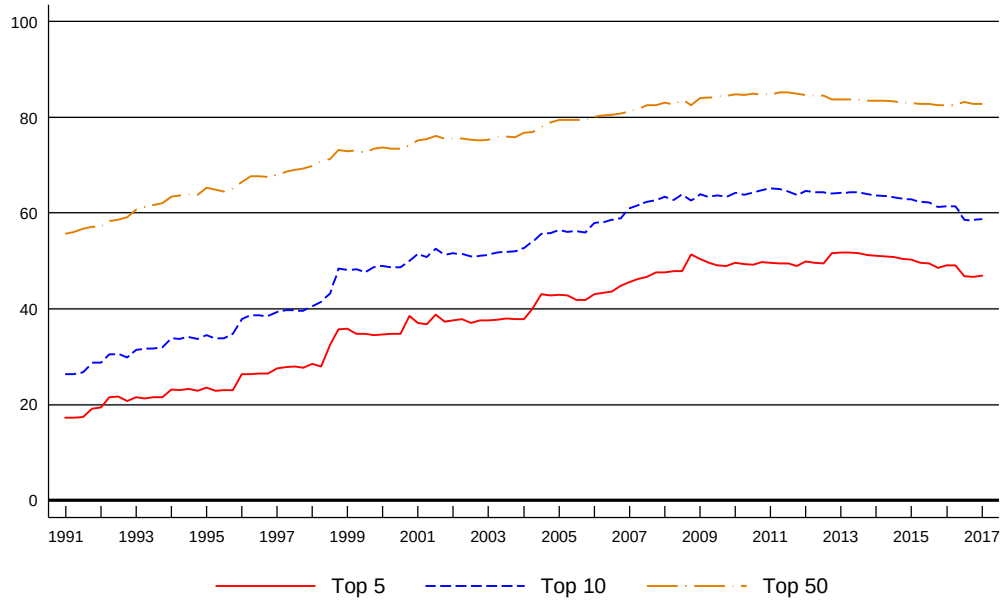
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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



6. Consolidate Financial Statistics for the Fifty Largest BHCs

Rank	Name of Institution	Total Assets (Bil USD)	Quarterly Net Income (Mil USD)	Profitability		Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)			Advanced Approaches Firm
				Annualized Return on Assets	Annualized Return on Equity	CET1 Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio	
1	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	2,546.3	6,448.0	1.01	10.08	12.55	14.27	16.35	Yes
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2,249.0	4,856.0	0.86	7.24	11.97	13.61	16.25	Yes
3	WELLS FARGO & CO	1,951.6	5,457.0	1.12	10.83	11.52	13.27	16.54	Yes
4	CITIGROUP	1,821.6	4,090.0	0.90	7.17	14.15	15.50	18.74	Yes
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	894.1	2,255.0	1.01	10.38	14.16	16.26	19.37	Yes
6	MORGAN STANLEY	832.4	1,930.0	0.93	9.91	17.50	20.03	23.17	Yes
7	U S BC	449.5	1,473.0	1.31	12.33	9.50	11.05	13.27	Yes
8	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	371.3	1,057.2	1.14	9.24	10.49	11.79	14.06	Yes
9	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	353.6	512.8	0.58	4.97	14.96	15.00	16.19	Yes
10	CAPITAL ONE FC	348.5	810.4	0.93	6.75	10.44	12.00	14.67	Yes
11	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	337.5	922.0	1.09	9.42	12.00	14.38	14.95	Yes
12	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	295.1	732.0	0.99	9.01	19.35	21.98	26.65	Yes
13	STATE STREET CORP	236.8	501.8	0.85	9.43	11.49	14.70	15.86	Yes
14	CREDIT SUISSE HOLD USA	225.5	205.3	0.36	3.26	17.92	17.92	17.99	No
15	BB&T CORP	220.5	421.9	0.77	5.63	10.28	12.02	14.07	No
16	SUNTRUST BK	205.9	467.5	0.91	8.00	9.69	10.40	12.37	No
17	BARCLAYS US LLC	200.5	525.0	1.05	13.41	11.65	12.81	15.41	No
18	DB USA CORP	185.2	22.0	0.05	0.90	15.65	19.98	20.04	No
19	ALLY FNCL	162.1	214.0	0.53	6.40	9.40	11.09	12.70	No
20	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	161.4	1,238.0	3.07	23.66	12.66	13.87	15.58	Yes
21	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	150.7	319.8	0.85	6.45	11.16	11.36	13.99	No
22	MUFG AMERS HOLDS CORP	149.7	228.8	0.61	5.24	15.17	15.17	16.72	No
23	RBC USA HOLDCO CORP	147.2	171.2	0.47	4.87	16.31	16.31	17.62	No
24	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	140.4	322.8	0.92	5.19	19.46	21.08	22.40	No
25	FIFTH THIRD BC	140.2	304.6	0.87	7.42	10.76	11.90	15.45	No
26	BNP PARIBAS USA	136.6	118.7	0.35	2.66	12.35	12.78	14.73	No
27	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	135.1	113.1	0.33	2.29	14.57	16.22	18.08	No
28	KEYCORP	135.0	324.1	0.96	8.66	9.91	10.74	12.69	No
29	BMO FNCL CORP	127.7	186.3	0.58	4.55	12.52	12.99	15.93	No
30	REGIONS FC	124.7	300.8	0.96	7.19	11.33	12.13	14.26	No
31	M&T BK CORP	123.2	348.9	1.13	8.61	10.67	11.91	14.11	Yes
32	NORTHERN TR CORP	121.5	276.1	0.91	11.07	12.22	13.44	15.04	No
33	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	100.0	208.1	0.83	7.98	9.74	11.11	13.26	No
34	DISCOVER FS	94.8	564.1	2.38	20.03	13.40	14.11	15.70	No
35	BBVA COMPASS BSHRS	87.3	120.4	0.55	3.75	11.77	12.12	14.53	No
36	COMERICA	73.2	202.0	1.10	10.19	11.55	11.55	13.72	No
37	ZIONS BC	65.5	139.7	0.85	7.23	12.22	13.64	15.34	No
38	CIT GROUP	63.1	179.9	1.14	7.08	14.41	14.41	15.19	No
39	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	48.8	104.0	0.85	6.26	10.79	12.23	13.71	No
40	SVB FNCL GRP	46.4	101.5	0.87	10.78	13.05	13.44	14.45	No
41	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	41.8	36.0	0.34	3.67	17.93	17.93	17.94	No
42	PEOPLES UNITED FNCL INC	40.3	70.8	0.70	5.45	10.02	10.82	12.69	No
43	POPULAR	40.3	93.0	0.92	7.17	16.34	16.34	19.34	No
44	EAST WEST BC	35.3	169.7	1.92	19.04	11.07	11.07	12.58	No
45	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	34.0	67.6	0.80	8.72	12.57	12.57	13.99	No
46	BOK FC	33.1	88.4	1.07	10.58	11.59	11.59	13.25	No
47	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	32.9	112.8	1.37	8.66	21.78	21.78	22.72	No
48	SYNOVUS FC	30.7	71.9	0.94	9.70	9.86	10.18	12.08	No
49	CULLEN/FROST BKR	30.6	84.9	1.11	10.97	12.71	13.50	15.62	No
50	FNB CORP	30.2	23.0	0.30	2.11	8.90	9.37	11.48	No
TOTALS*	TOP 50	16,608.7	39,591.8	0.95	8.57	12.57	14.05	16.53	
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	20,142.0	48,957.6	0.97	8.73	12.63	13.92	16.19	

*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 $1bn of total assets), 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 for the subset of BHCs with greater than $500 billion in total assets, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs[4] with $50 - $500 billion in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry. In 2017:Q1, 38 BHCs or IHCs and one nonmember bank exceed $50 billion in total assets, and 6 BHCs exceed the $500 billion threshold: JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. For consistency, time-series graphs for the "> $500bn" and $50-$500bn" groups represent available historical values for these two sets of firms. Statistics for most firms with more than $50 billion in total assets 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. CIT Group and First Republic Bank are the only entities with >$50bn in assets not adjusted using the pro forma methodology. 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.

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[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] This subset also includes one nonmember bank, First Republic Bank, which had $76.5 billion in assets in 2017:Q1.

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 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 (described in the methodology section on the previous page) exist in the data for the entire sample period (1991:Q1 to 2016:Q2): 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

$1bn 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. 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 2017

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$500bn in total assets as of the current quarter[2], for BHCs with $50bn-500bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Industry capitalization, measured as common equity tier 1 (CET1) as a percentage of risk-weighted assets (RWA), increased slightly to 12.68% in 2017:Q2 from 12.63% in 2017:Q1. The leverage ratio, defined as the ratio of tier 1 capital to average assets, increased slightly to 9.26% from 9.24%.

- Industry profitability, as measured by annualized return on assets, increased to 1.00% in 2017:Q2 from 0.97% in 2017:Q1. Return on equity increased to 8.89%, from 8.73% over the same period.

- Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans decreased to 1.29% in 2017:Q2, from 1.39% in 2017:Q1. This reflected improved loan performance for residential and commercial mortgages, commercial and industrial loans, and consumer loans.

- Net charge-offs as a percent of total loans decreased slightly to 0.49% from 0.52%. Loan loss provisions also declined. Both ratios remain low relative to historical averages and recent recessions.

- Industry assets and loans grew over the past four quarters by 7.4% and 5.1% respectively. [Note: This asset growth rate is inflated by approximately 4% due to the 2016:Q3 entry of several intermediate holding companies of foreign banking organizations to the data sample.]

[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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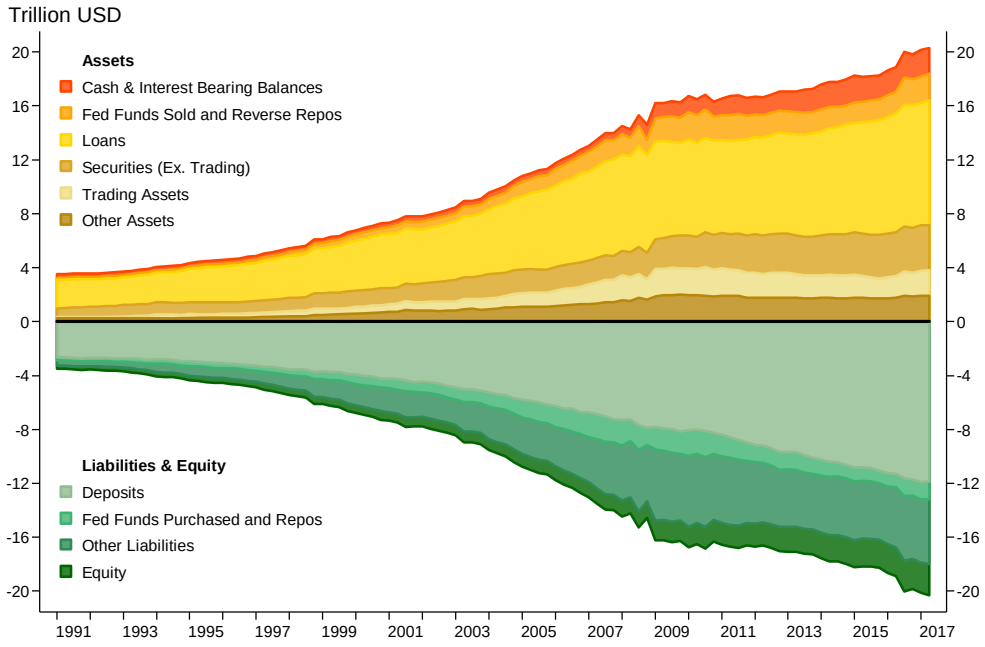
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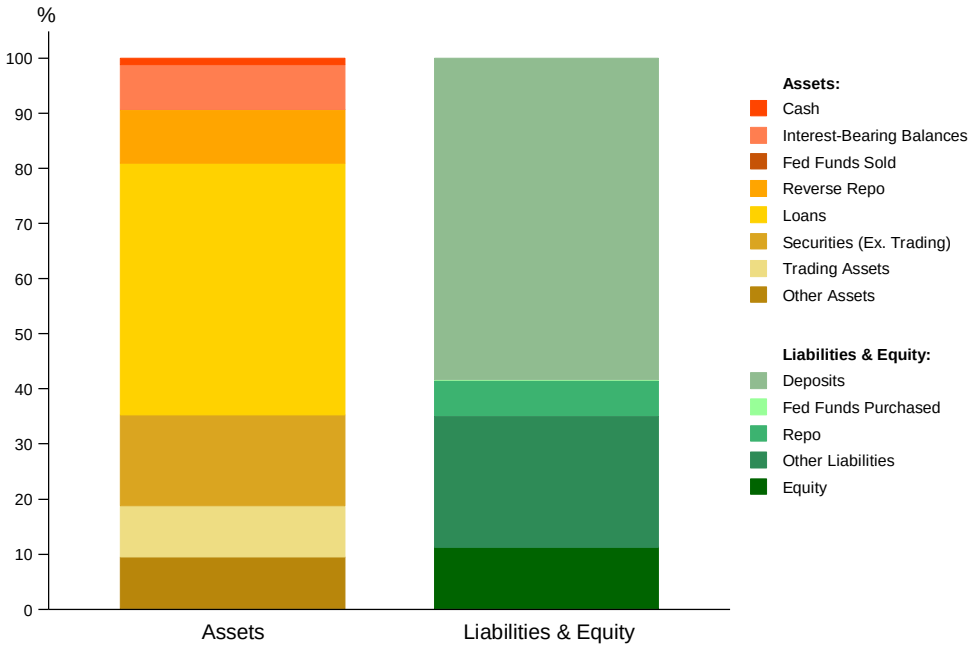
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

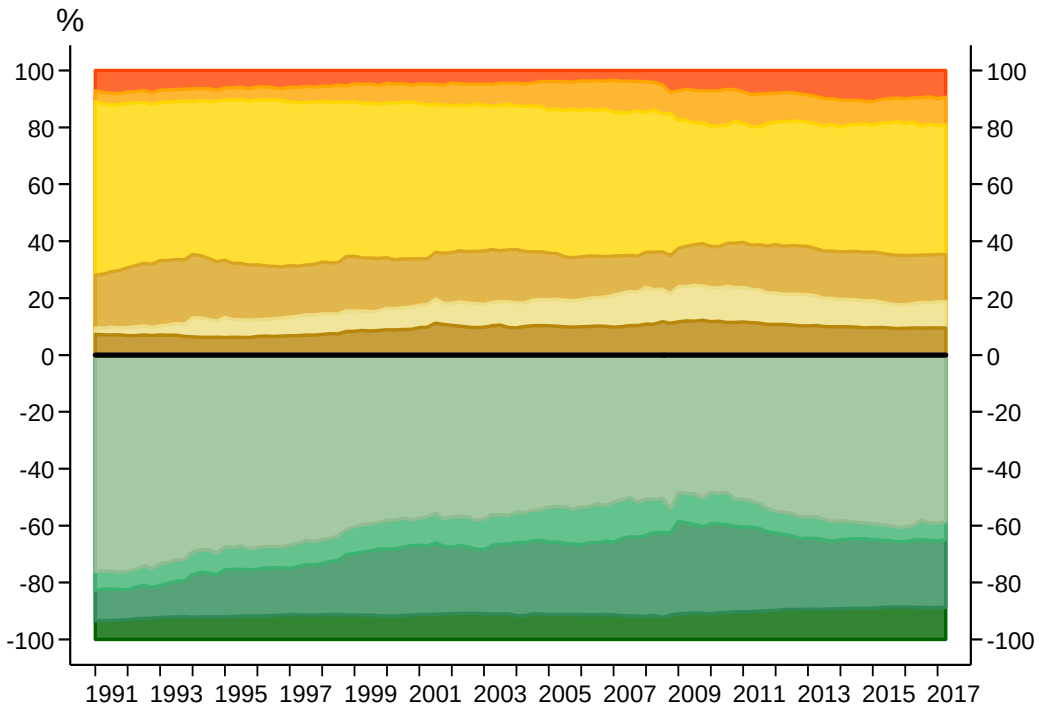
Balance Sheet Composition



Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



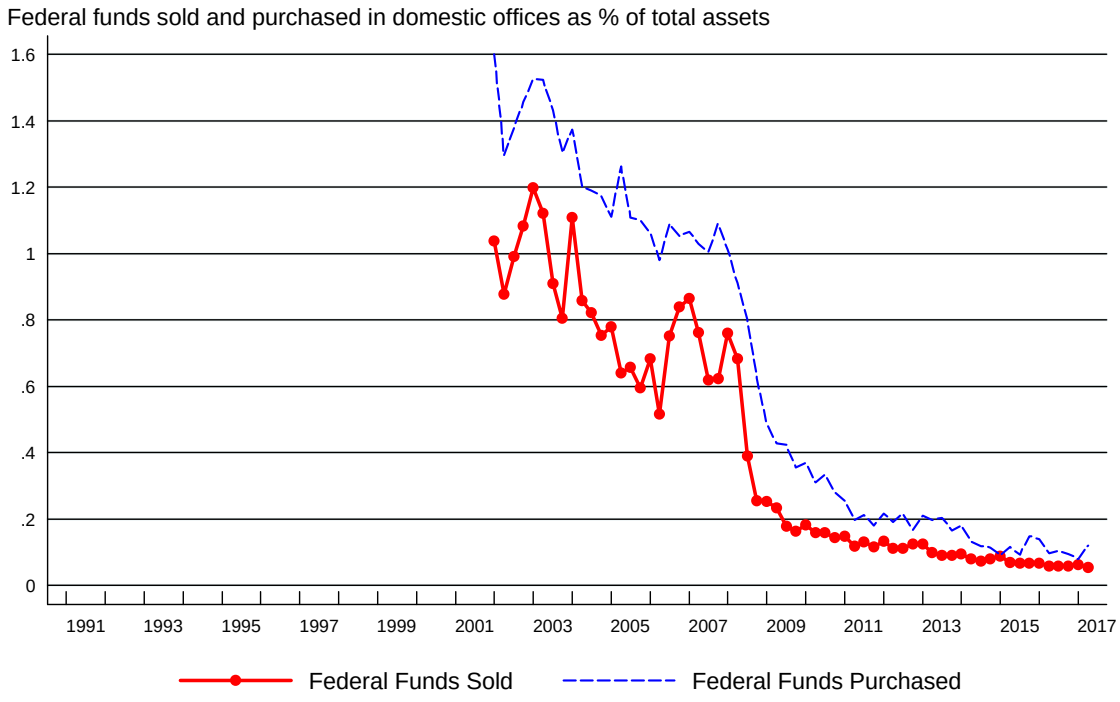
Assets

- Cash & Interest Bearing Balances
- Fed Funds Sold and Reverse Repos
- Loans
- Securities (Ex. Trading)
- Trading Assets
- Other Assets

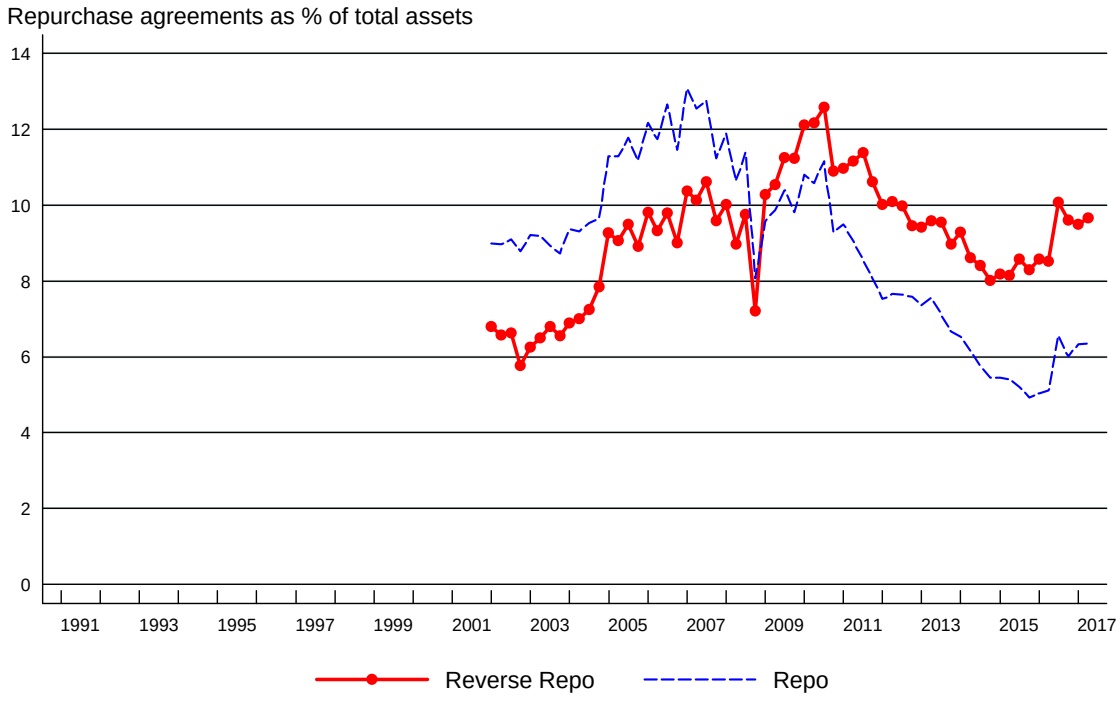
Liabilities & Equity

- Deposits
- Fed Funds Purchased and Repos
- Other Liabilities
- Equity

Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

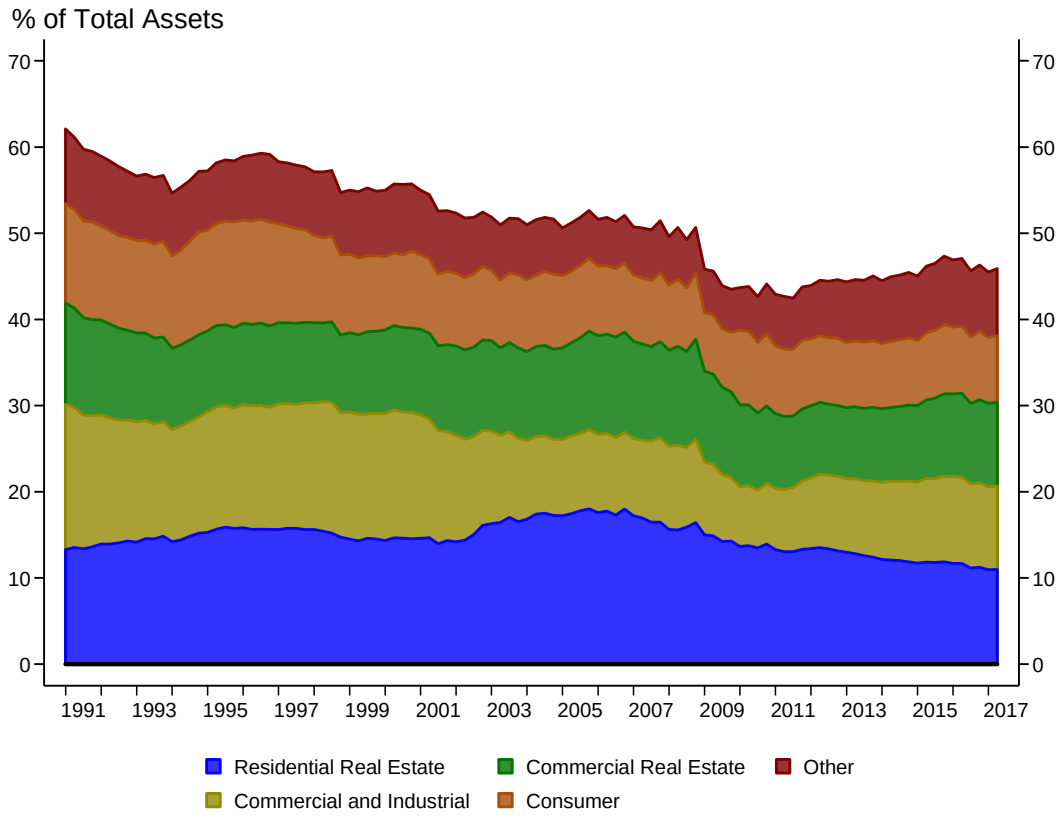


Repurchase Agreements

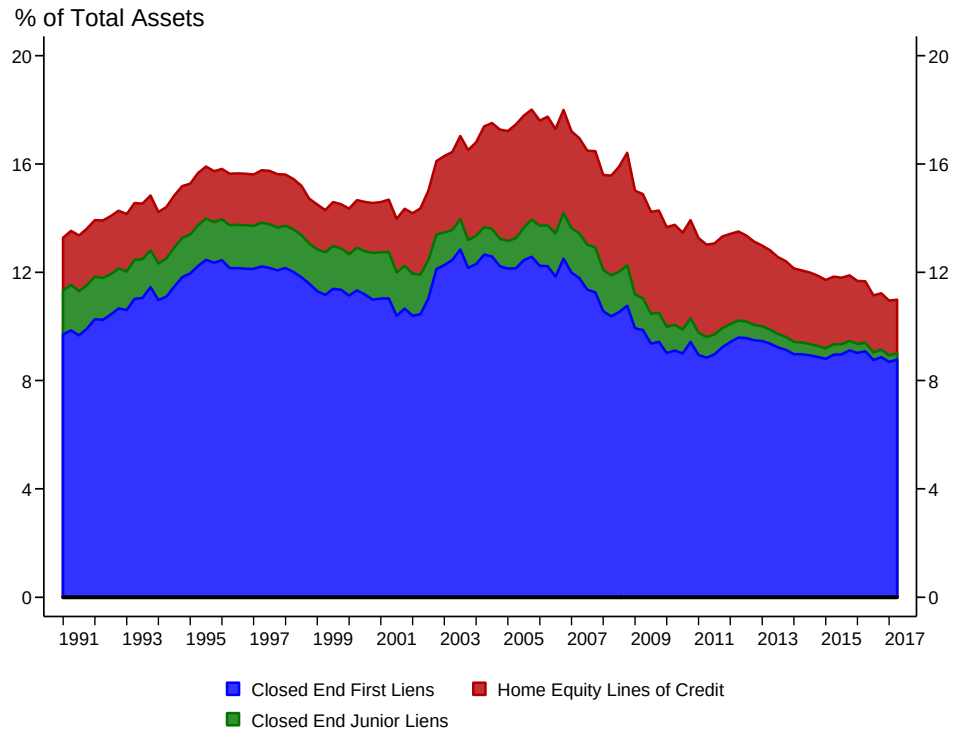


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

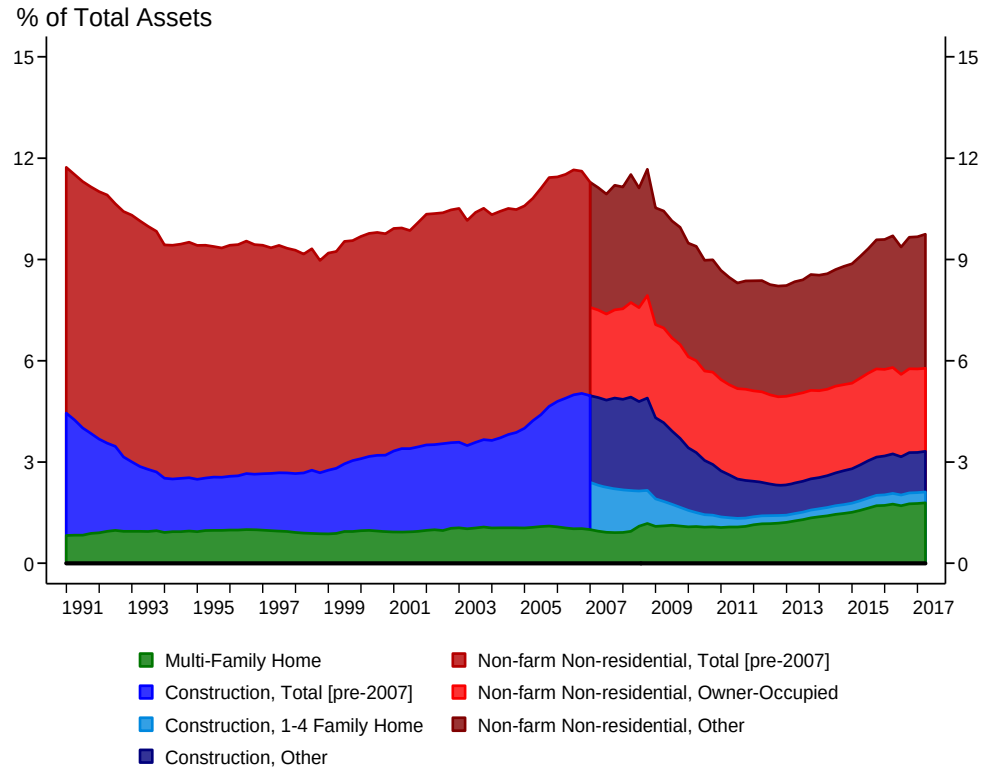
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
2013
2015
2017
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

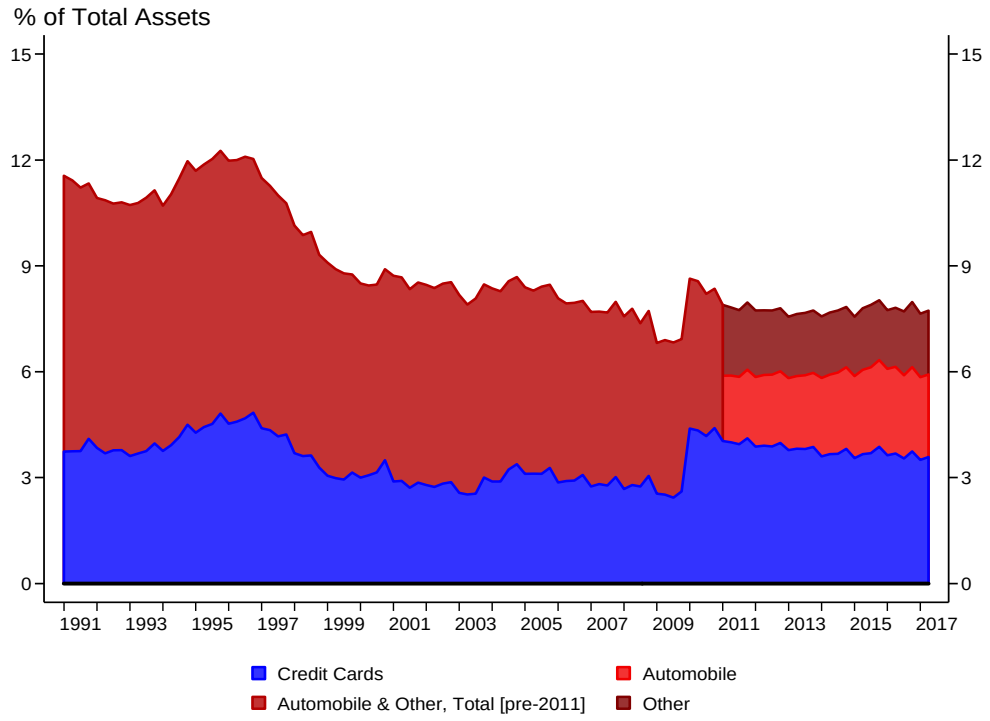
Residential Real Estate Loans



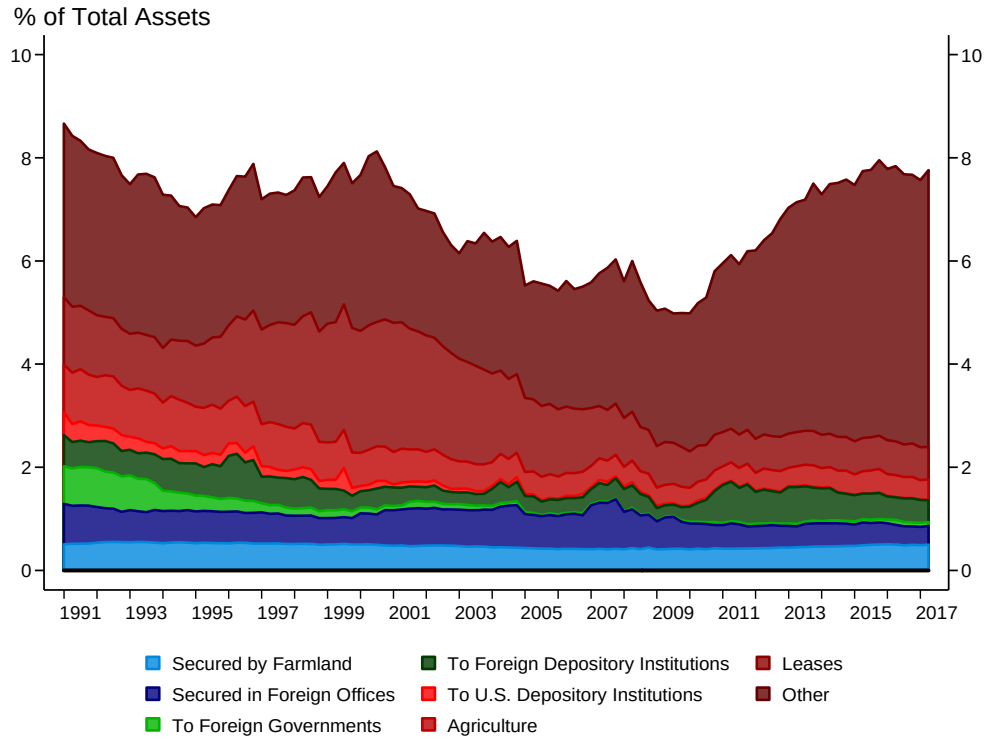
Commercial Real Estate Loans

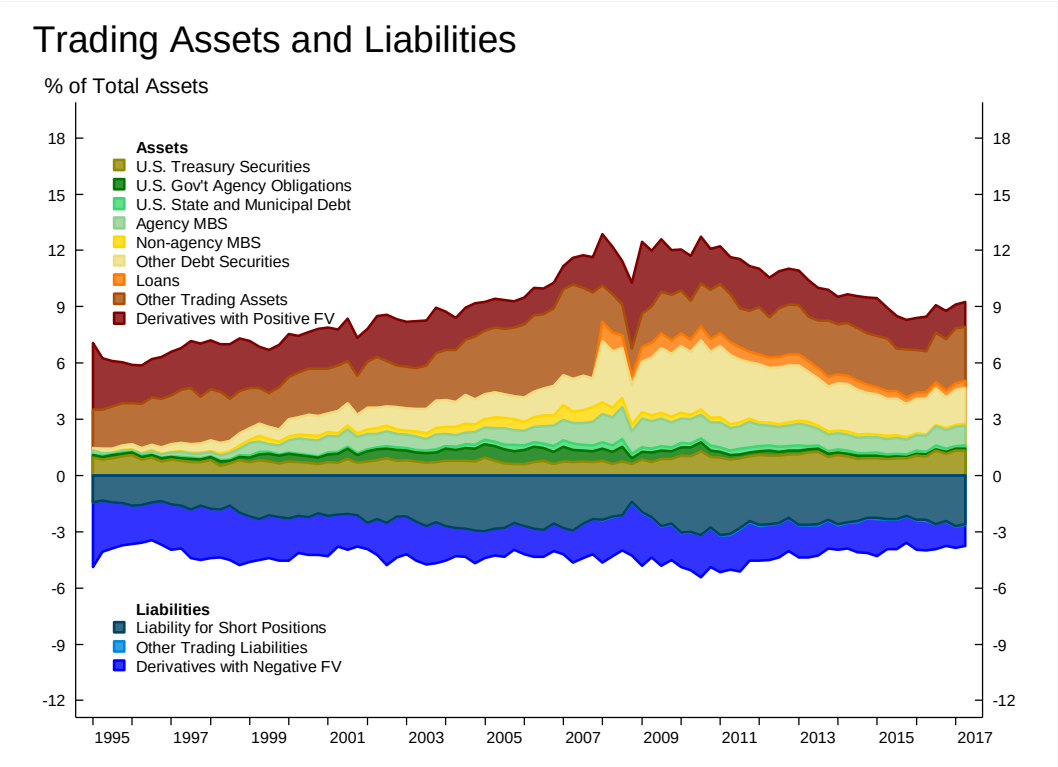


Consumer Loans

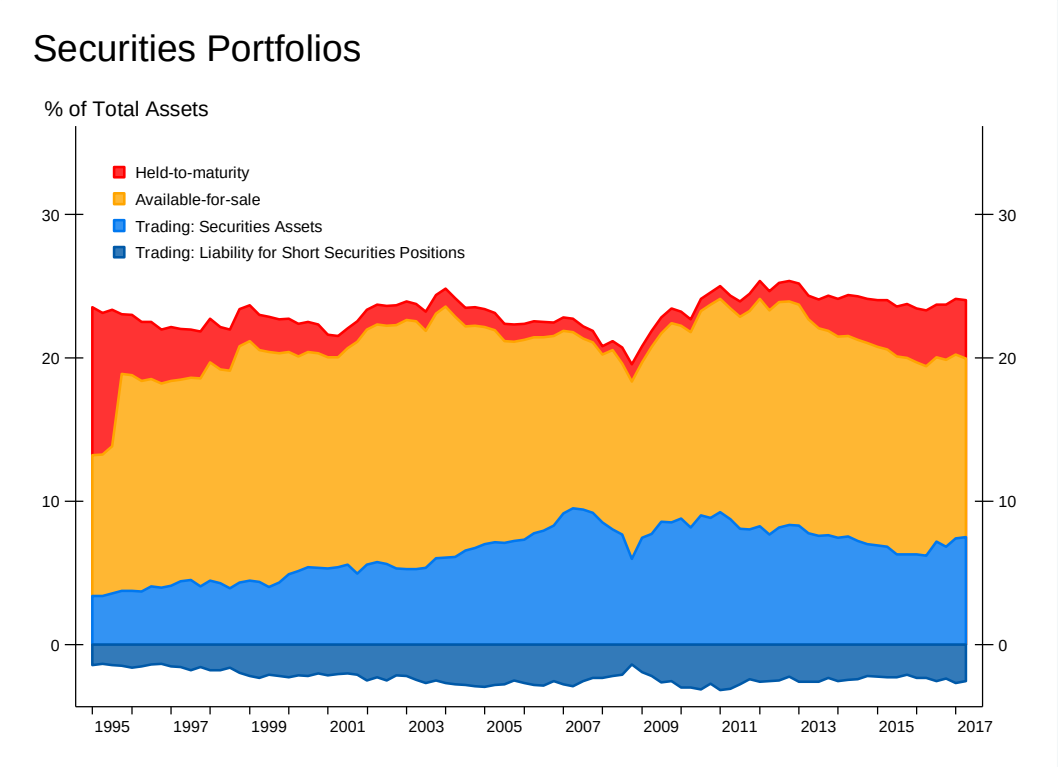


Other Loans



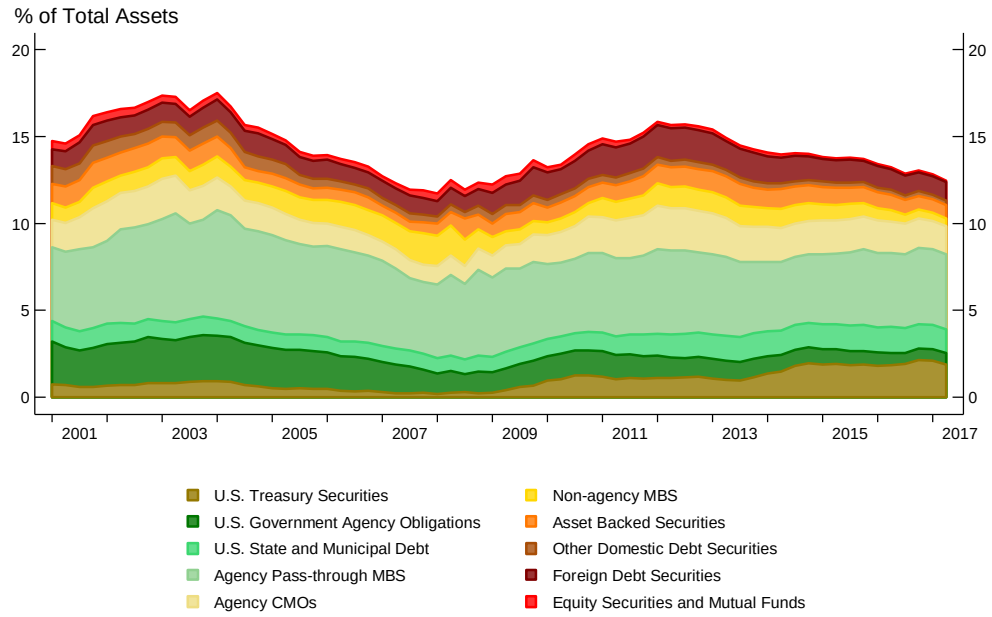


Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported average trading assets of $2 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters.

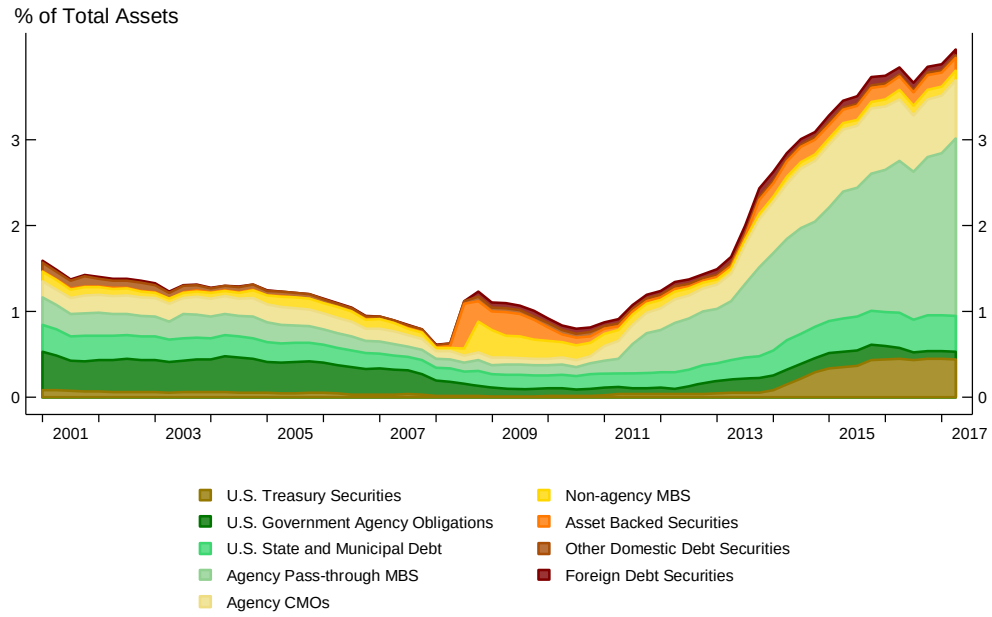


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities

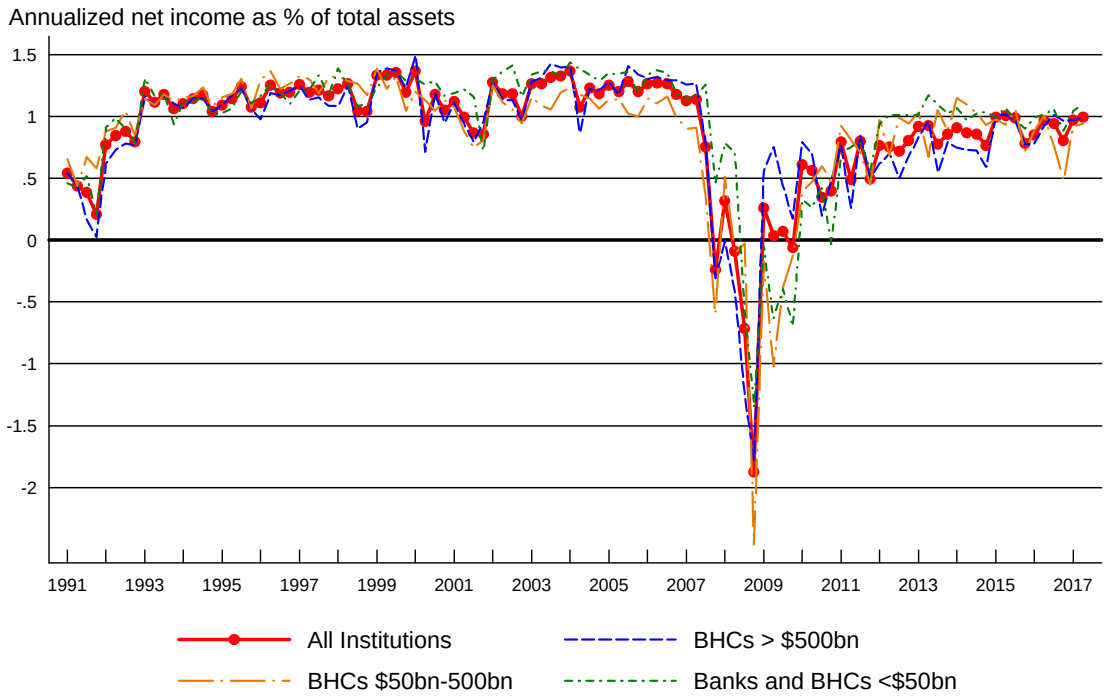


Held-to-Maturity Securities

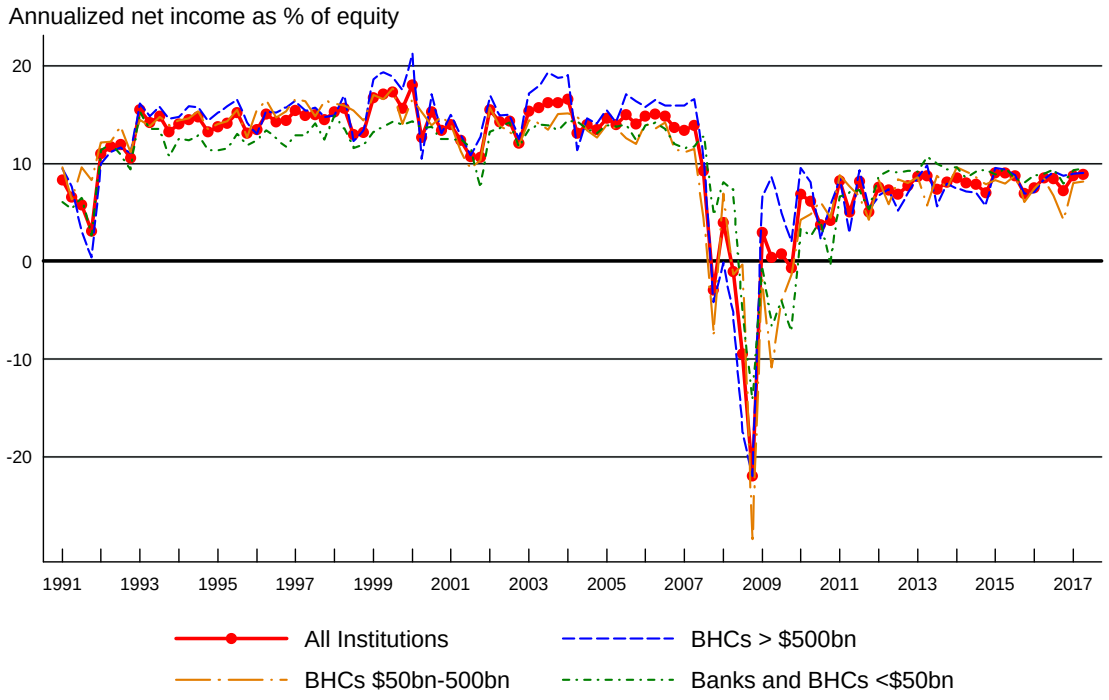


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

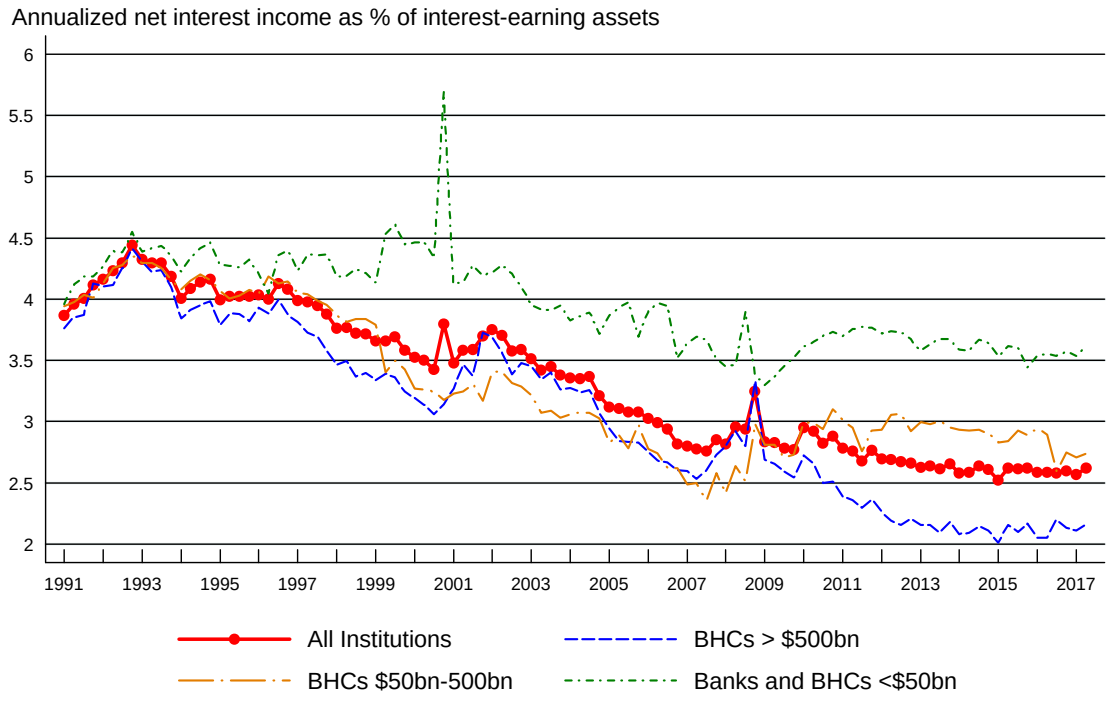
Return on Assets



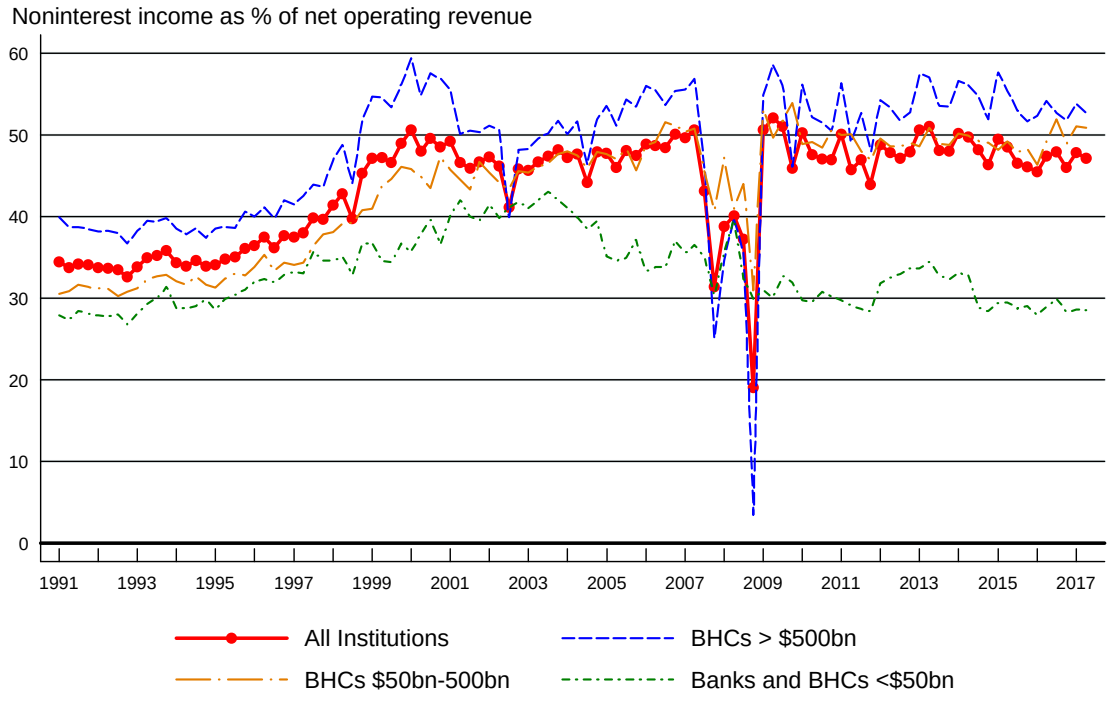
Return on Equity



Net Interest Margin

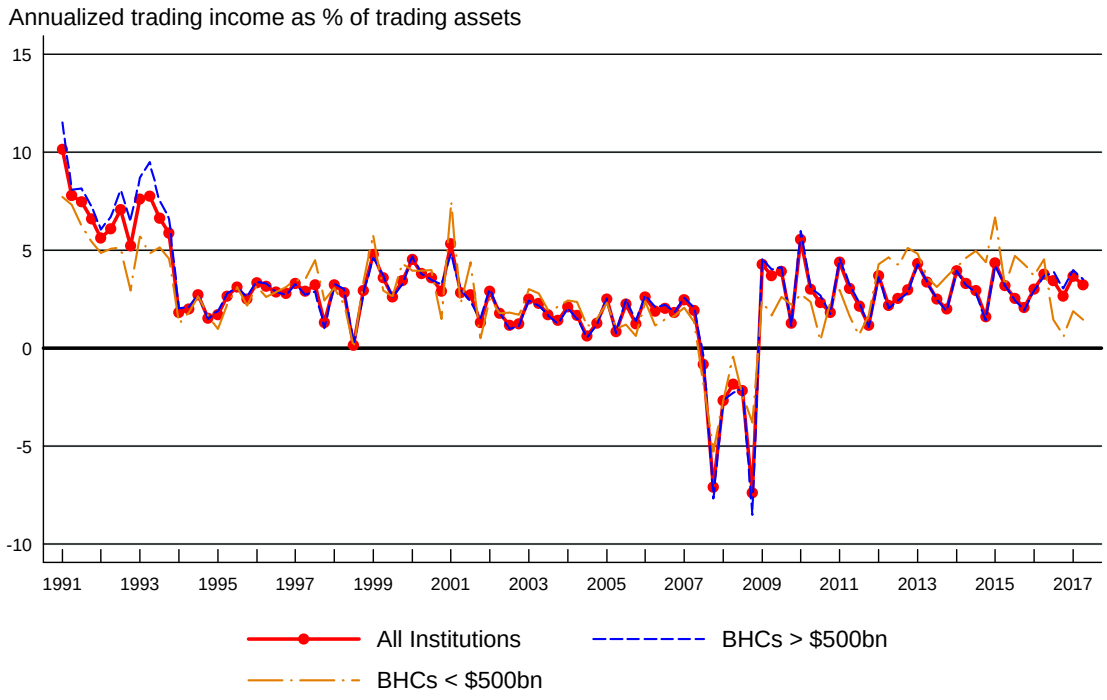


Noninterest Income Share

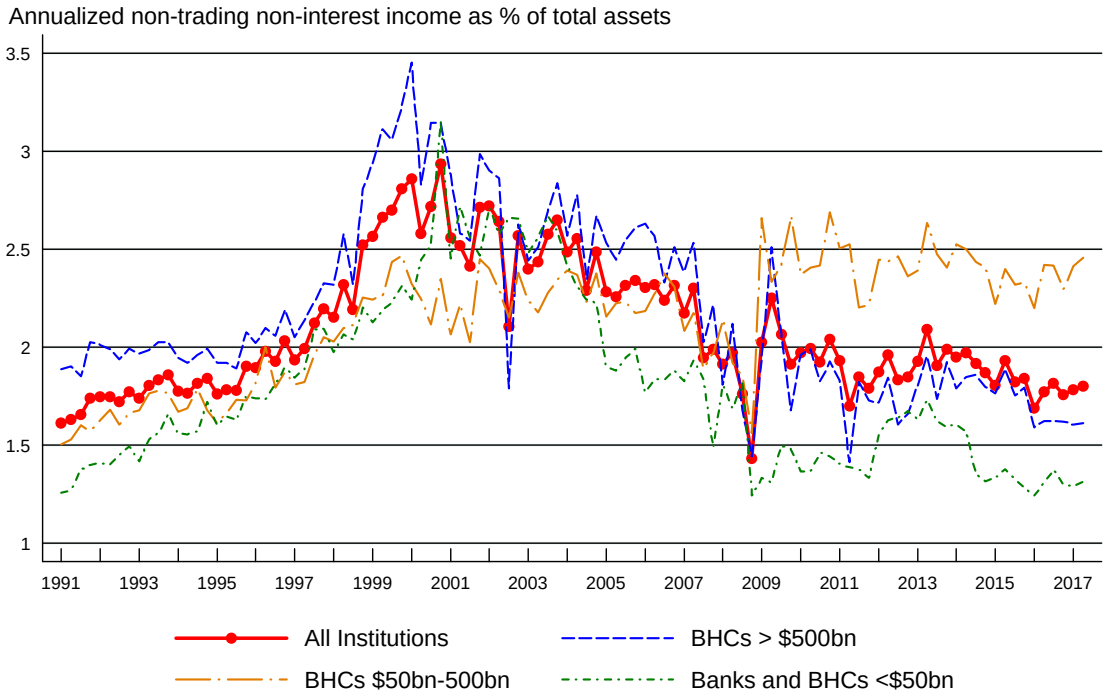


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

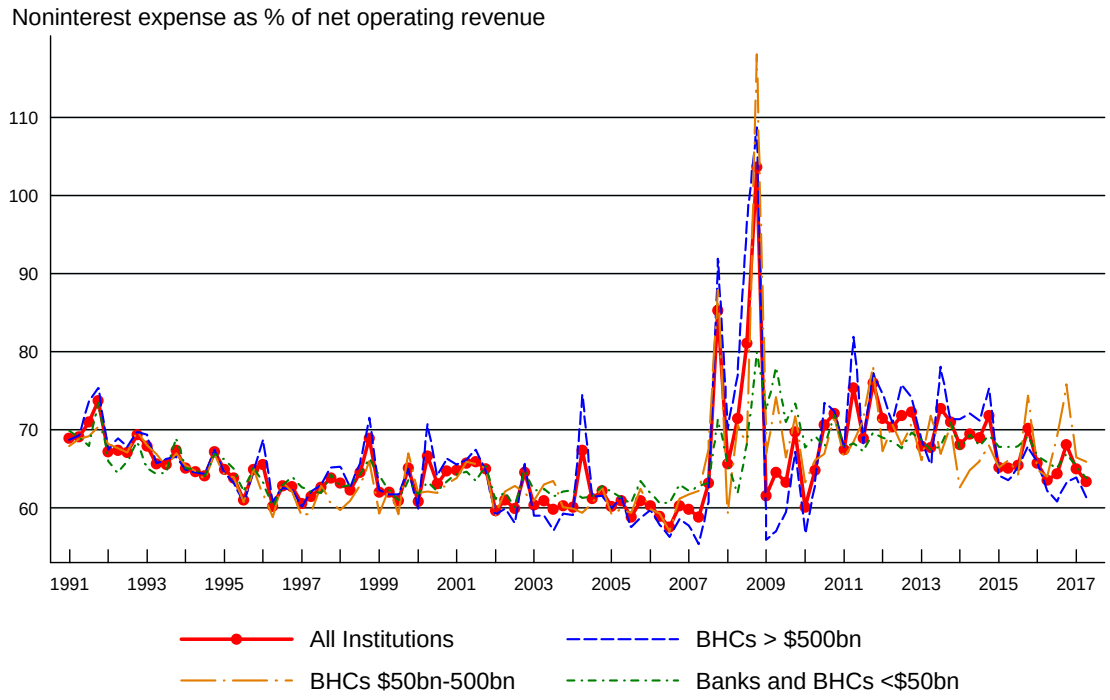
Return on Trading Assets



Non-Trading Non-Interest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio

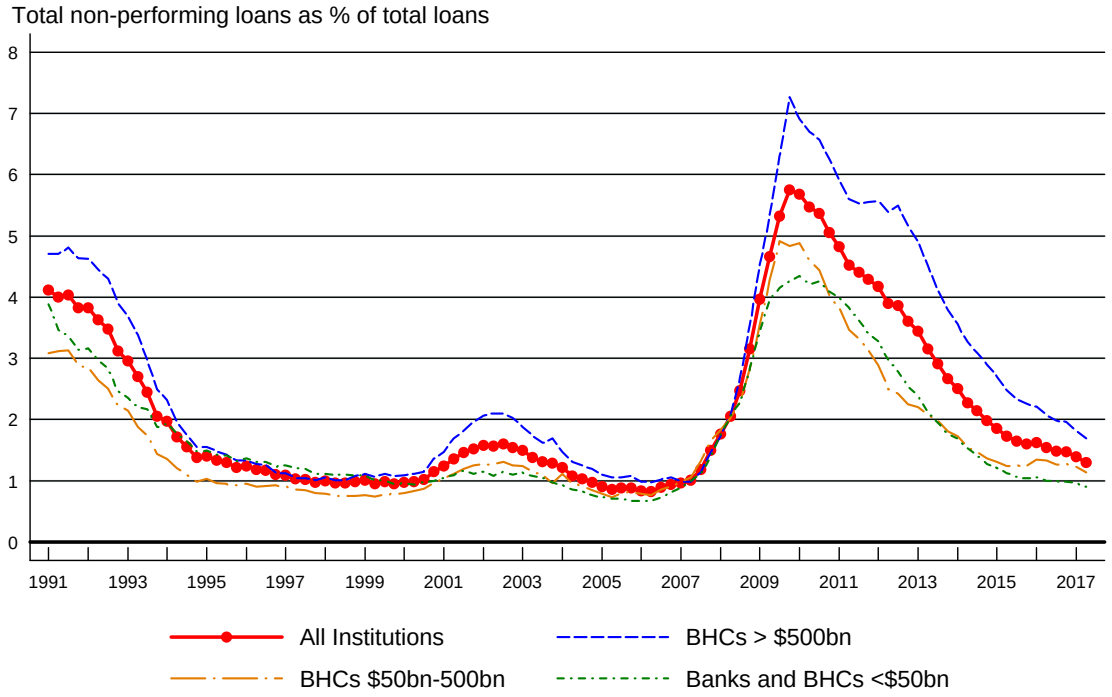


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

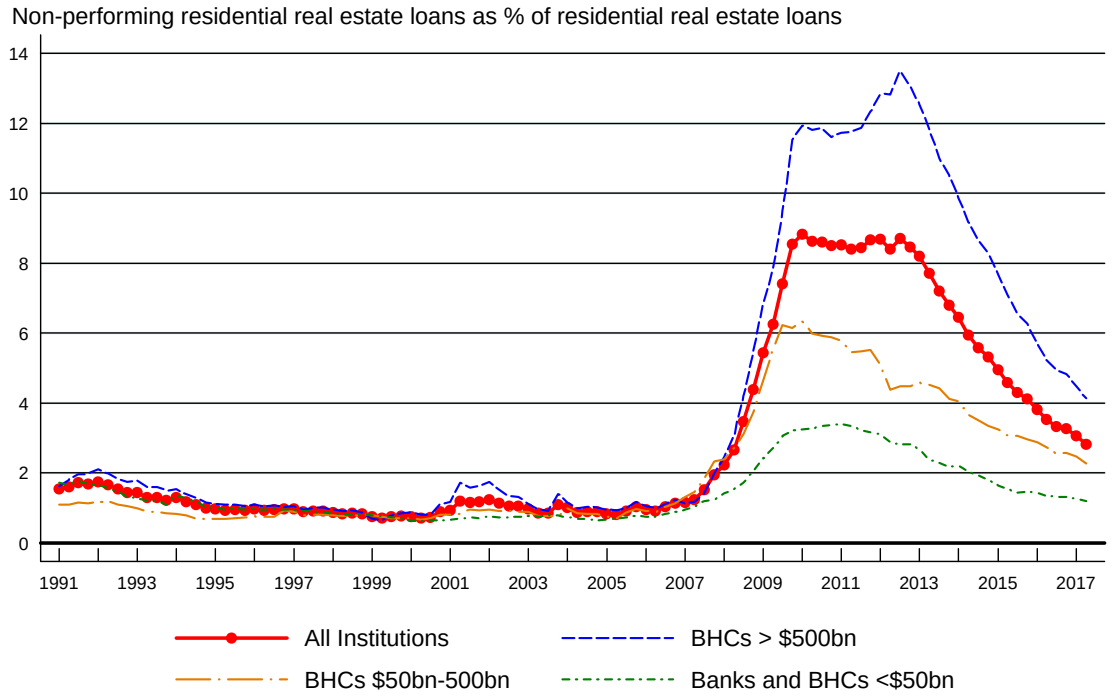
3. Loan Performance

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

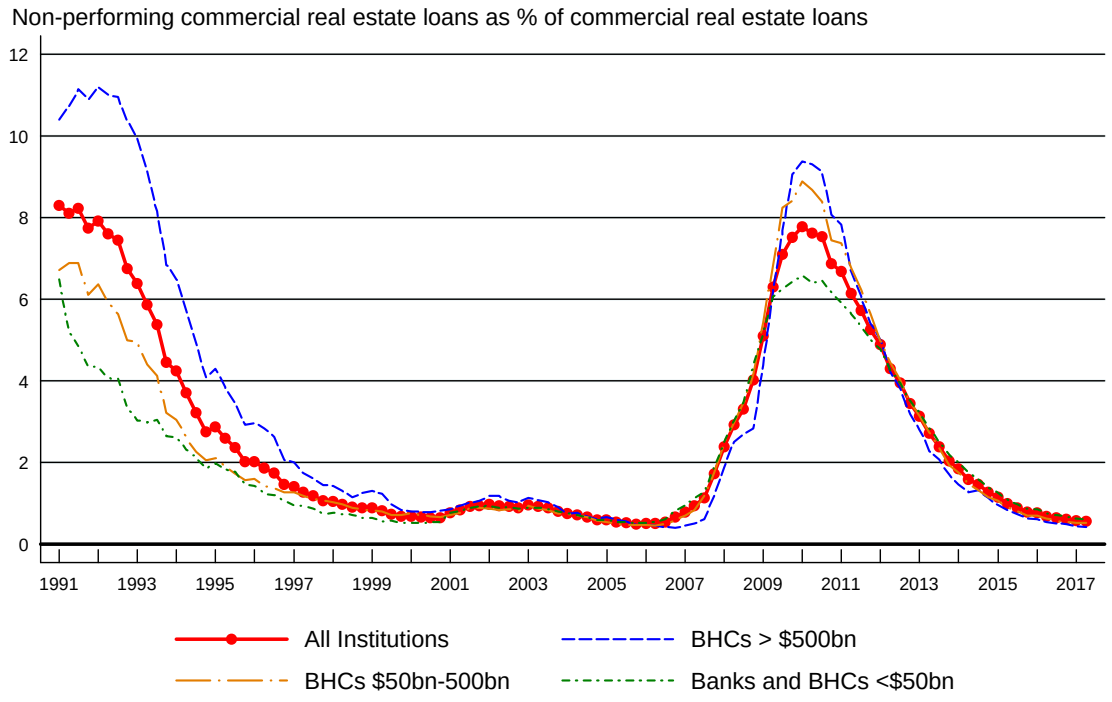
Non-performing Loans



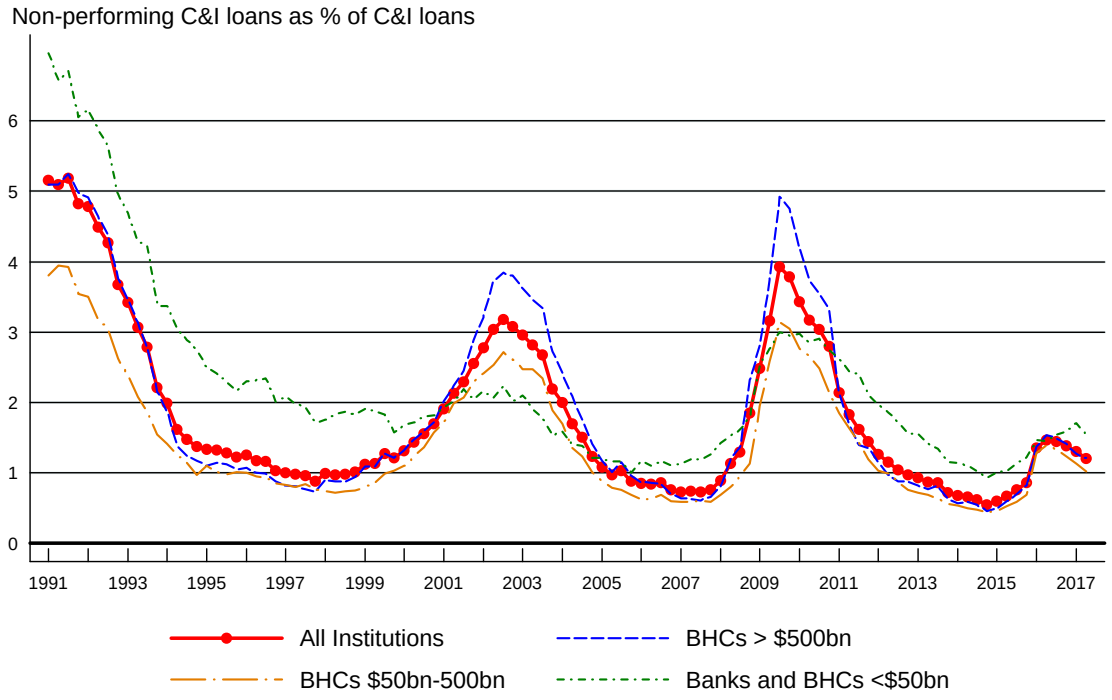
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



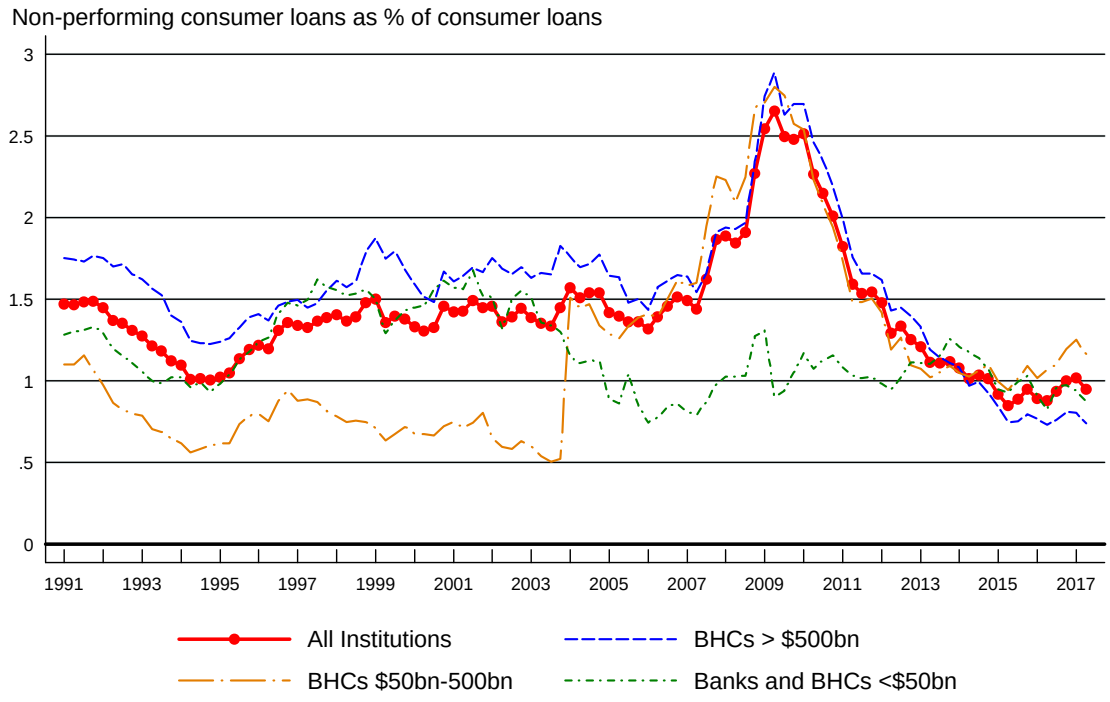
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



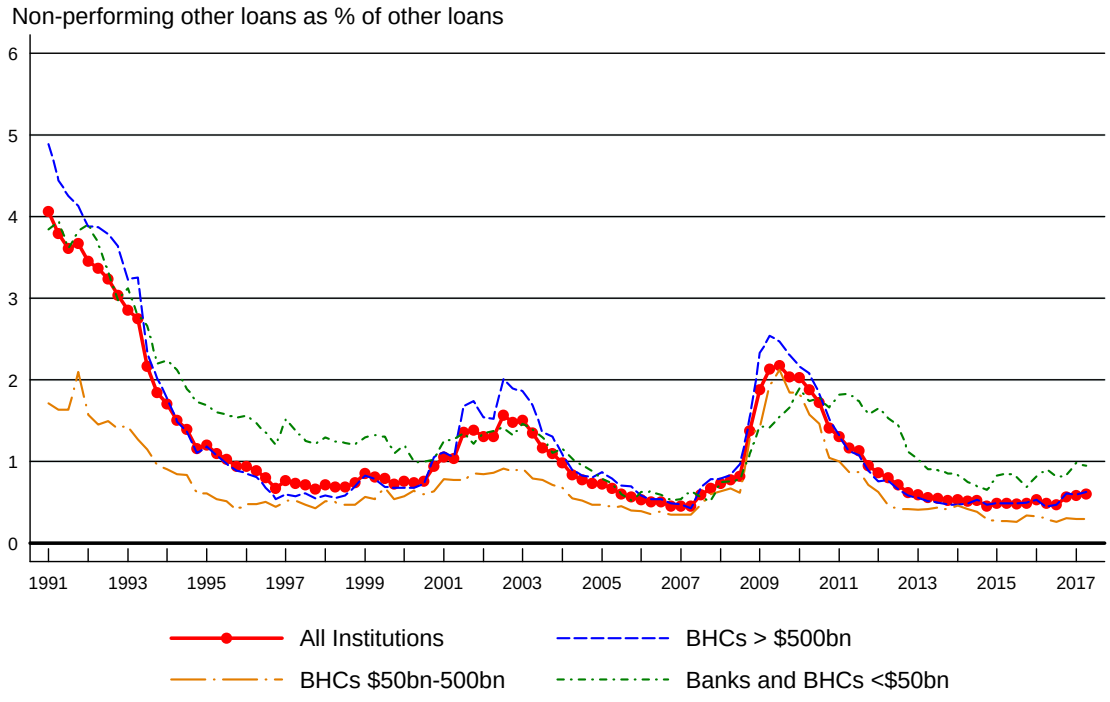
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



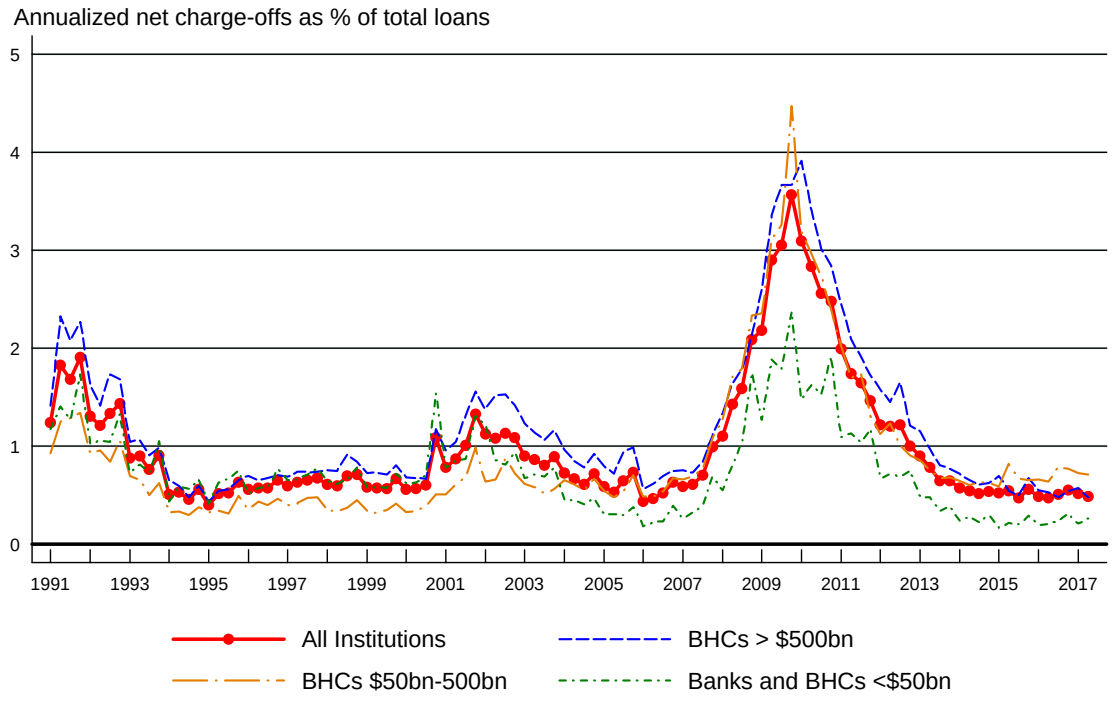
Non-performing Consumer Loans



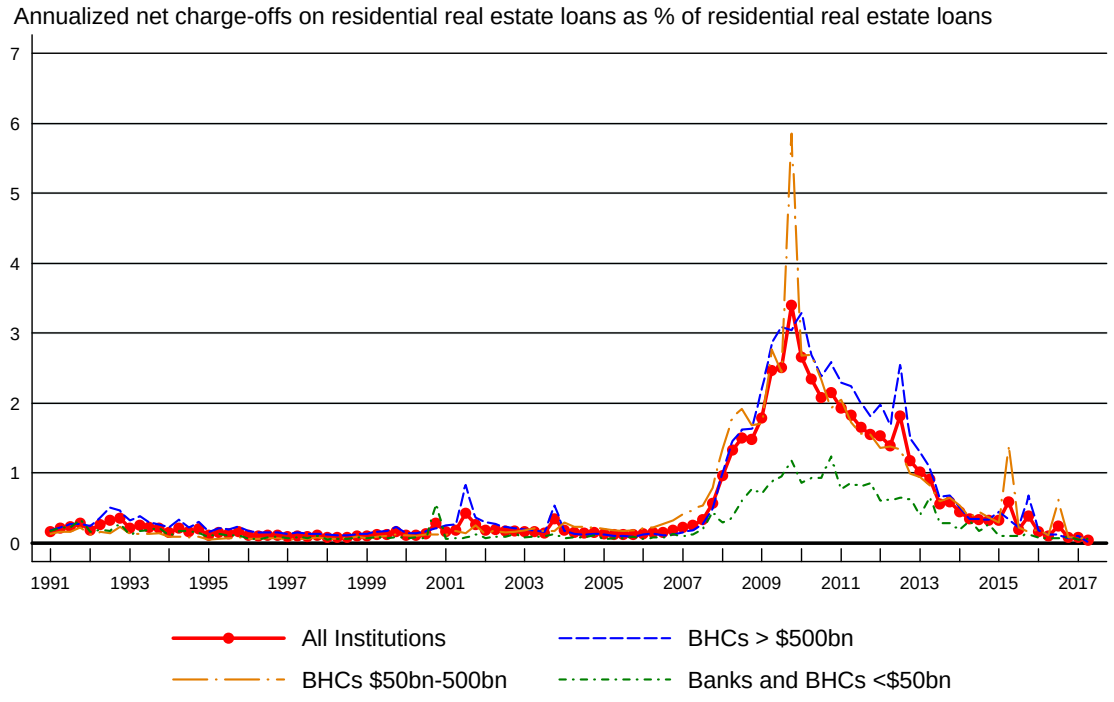
Non-performing Other Loans



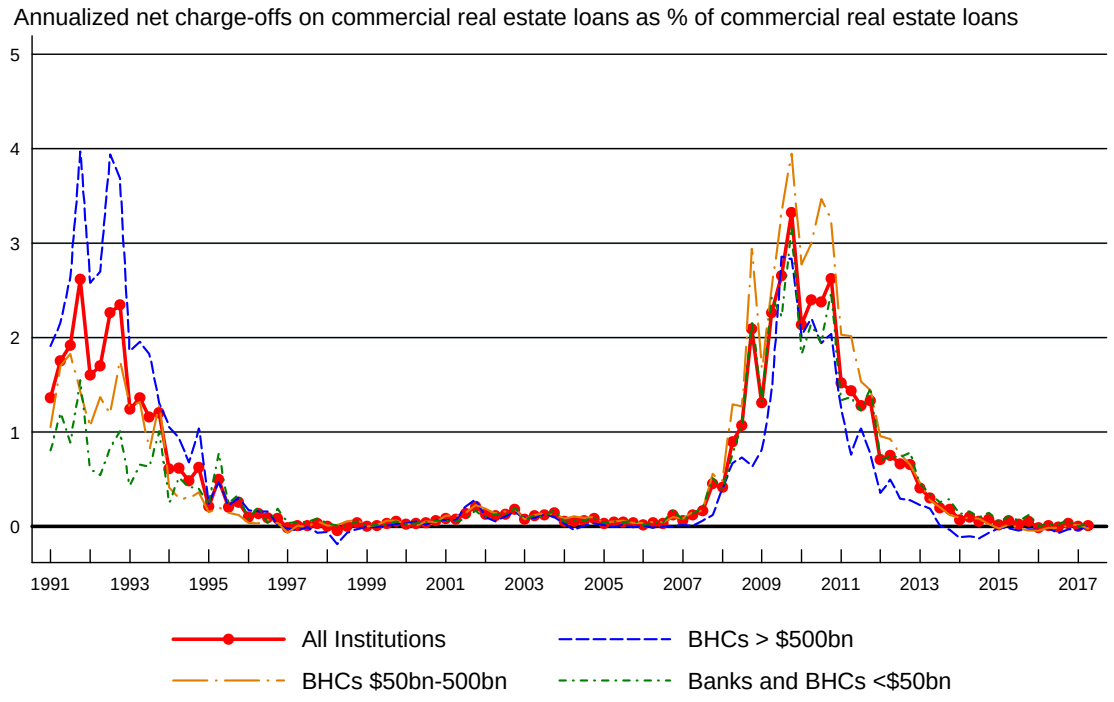
Net Charge-offs



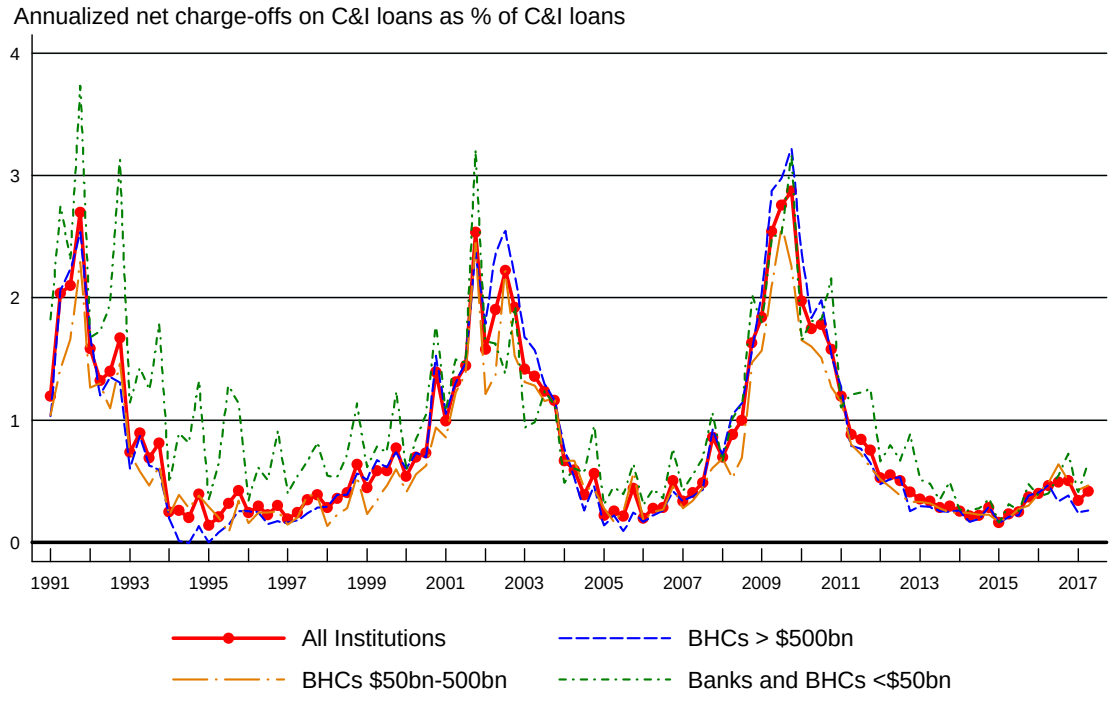
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



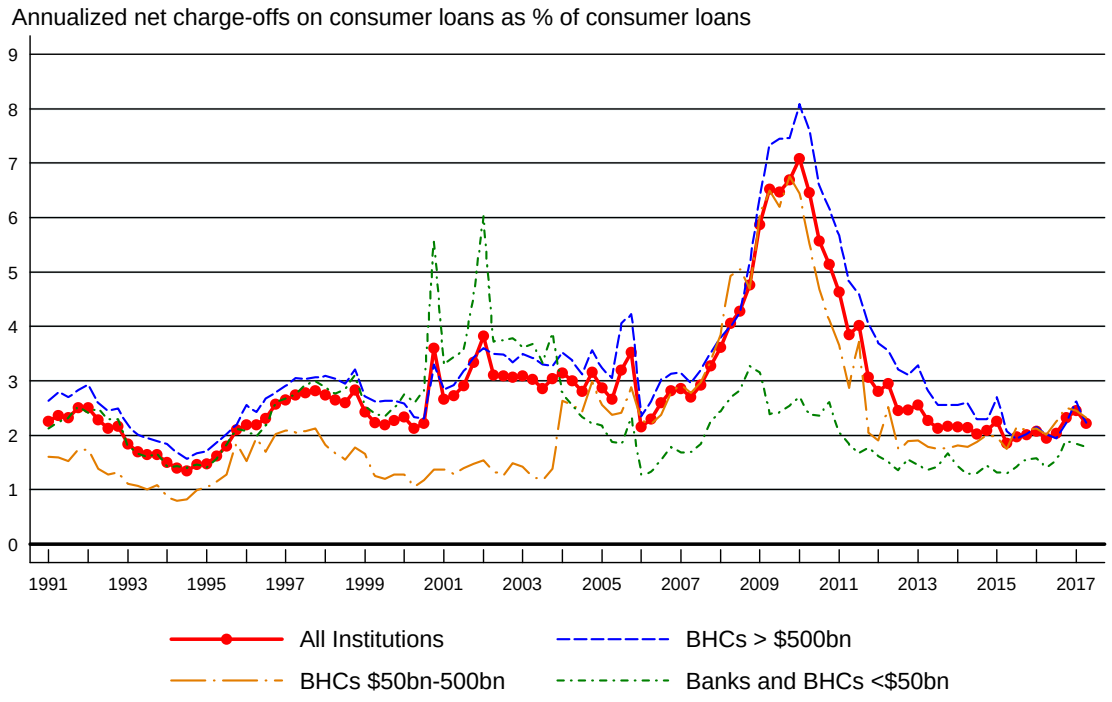
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



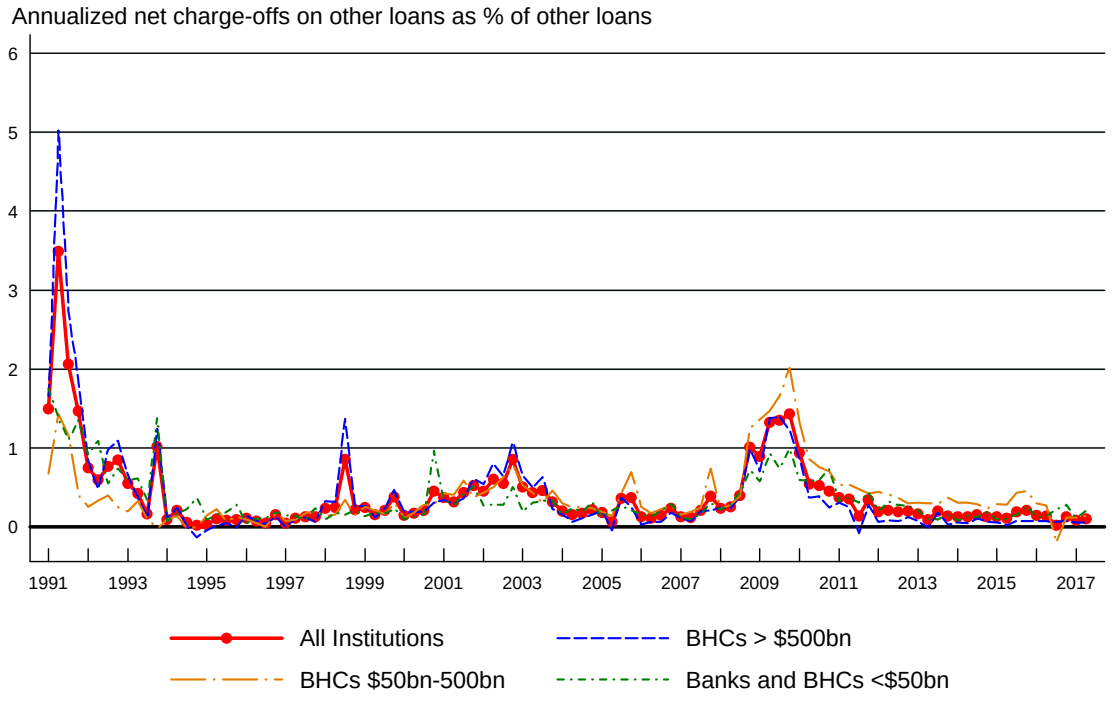
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



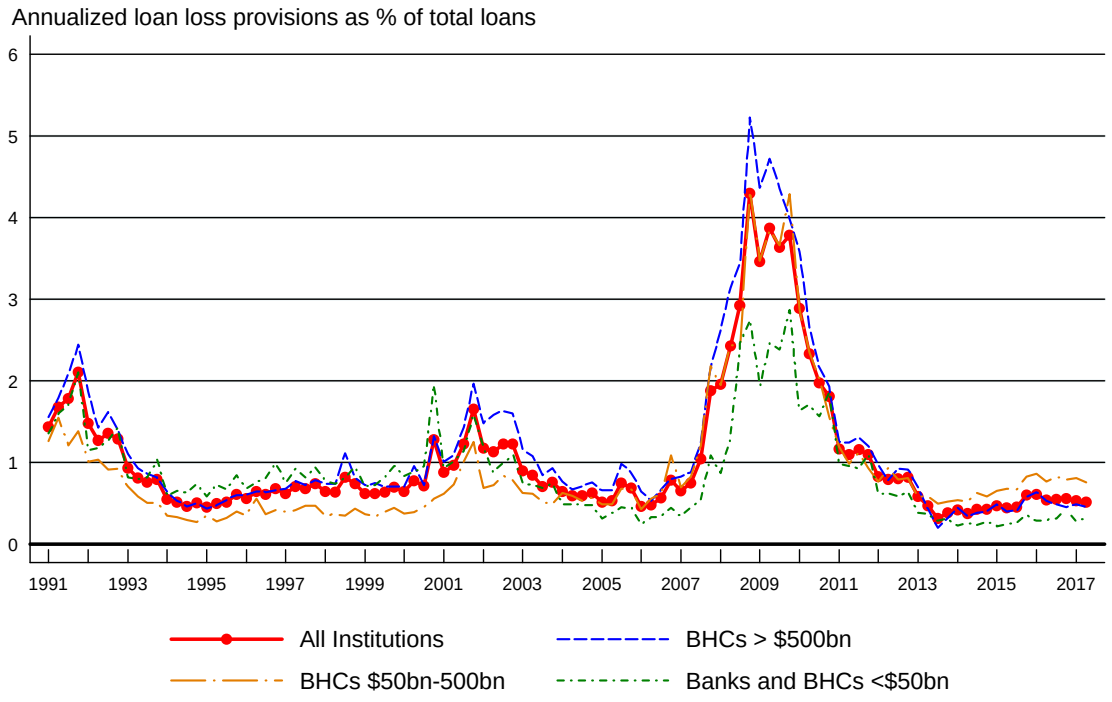
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



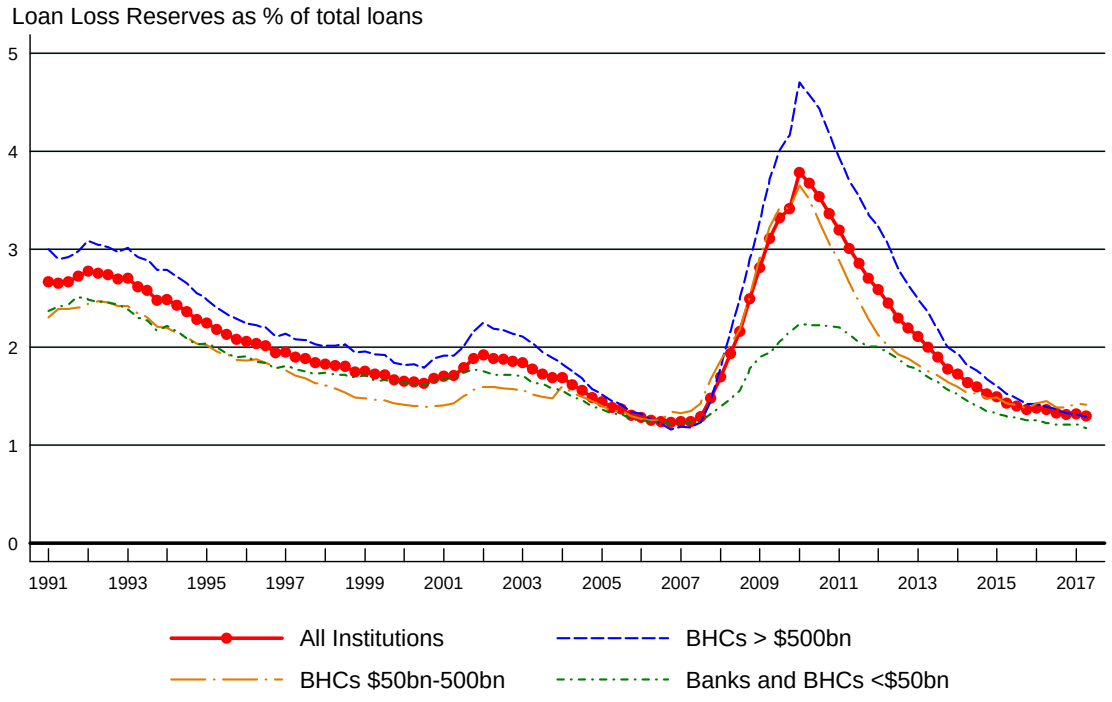
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



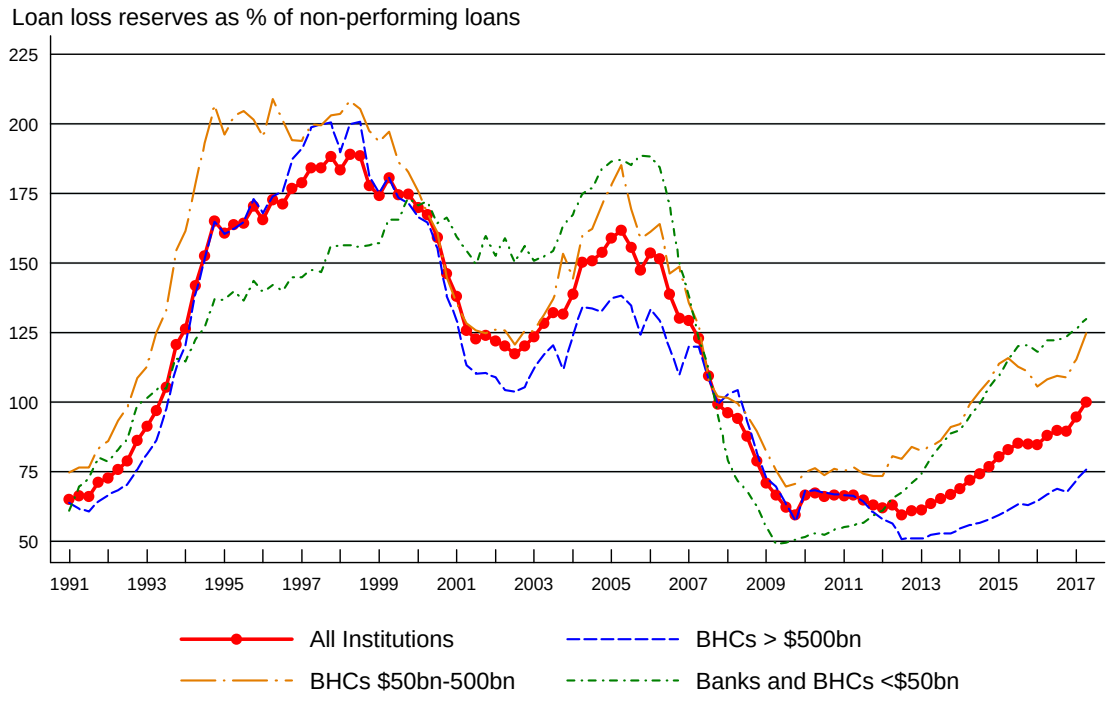
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans

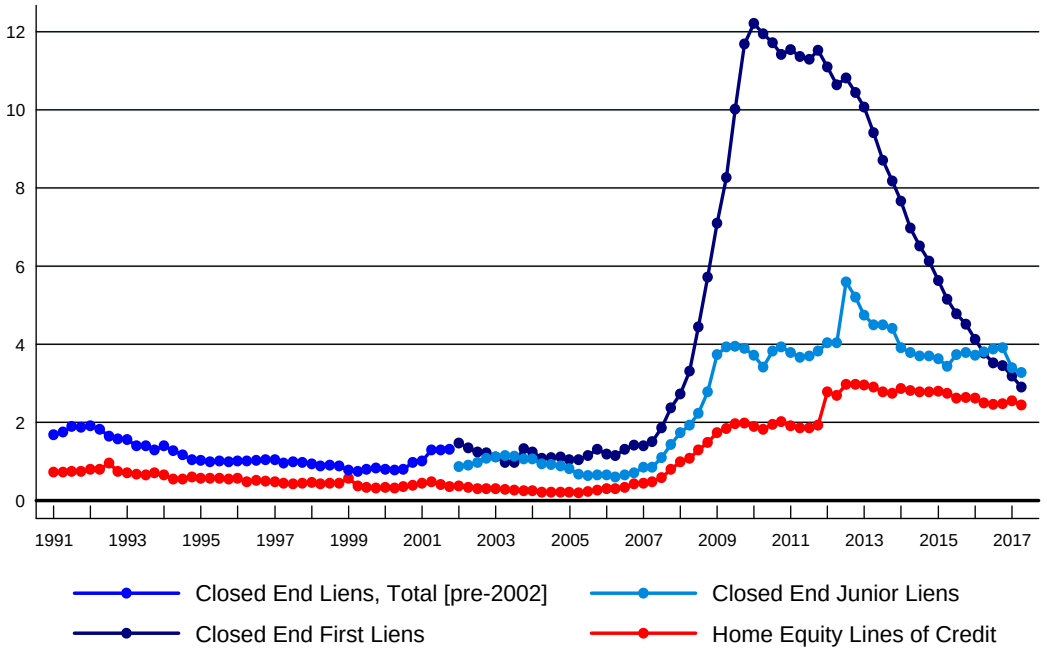


4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

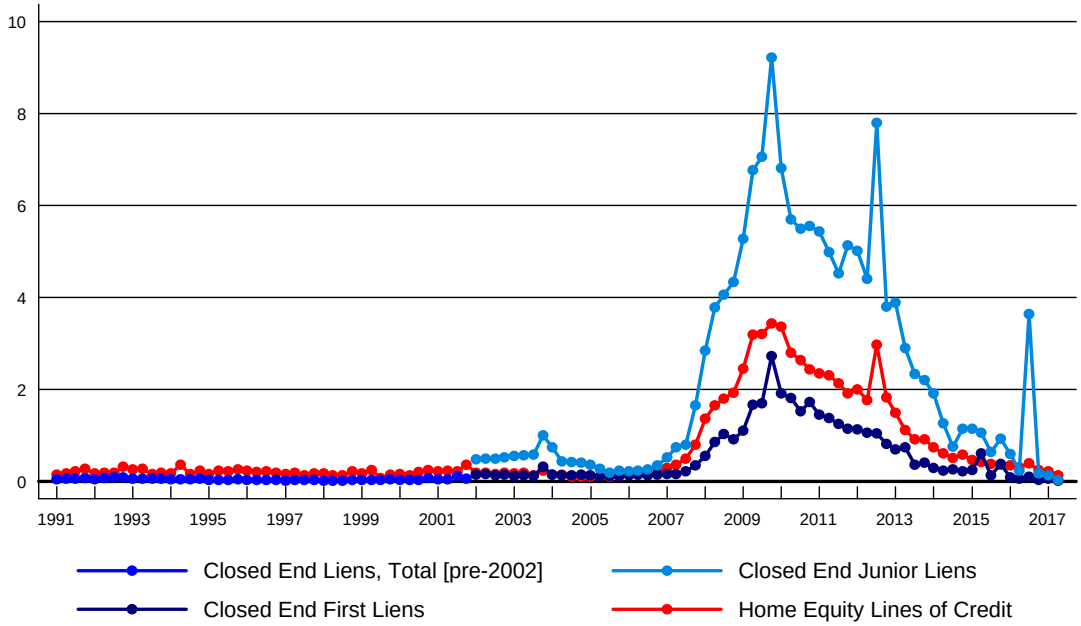
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

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



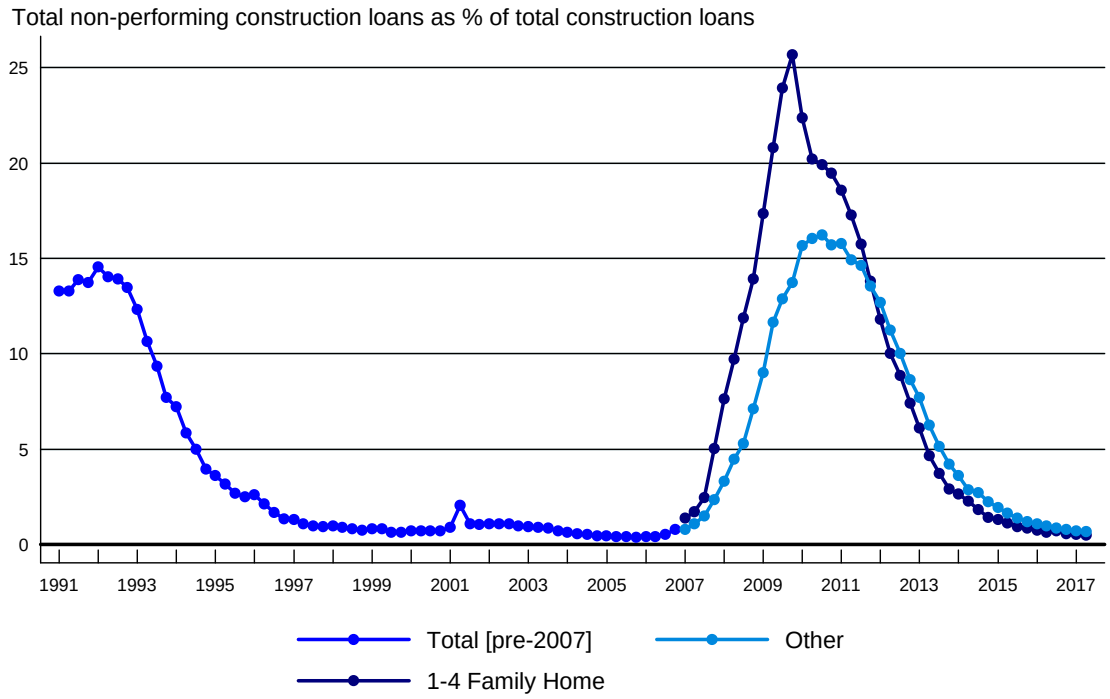
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

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

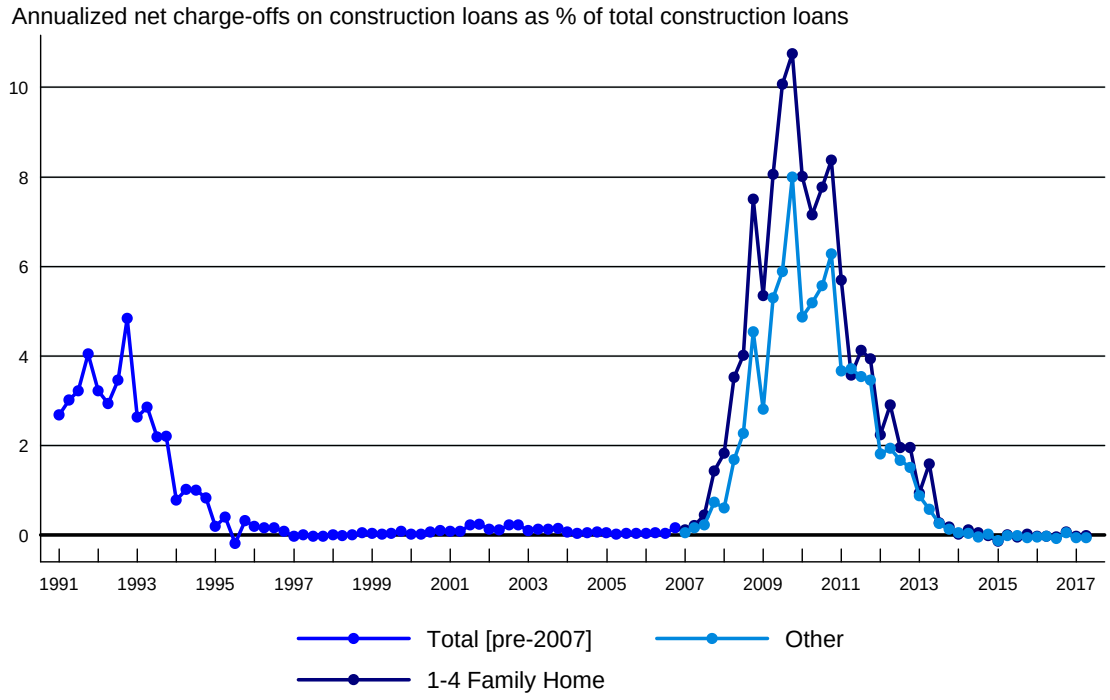


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

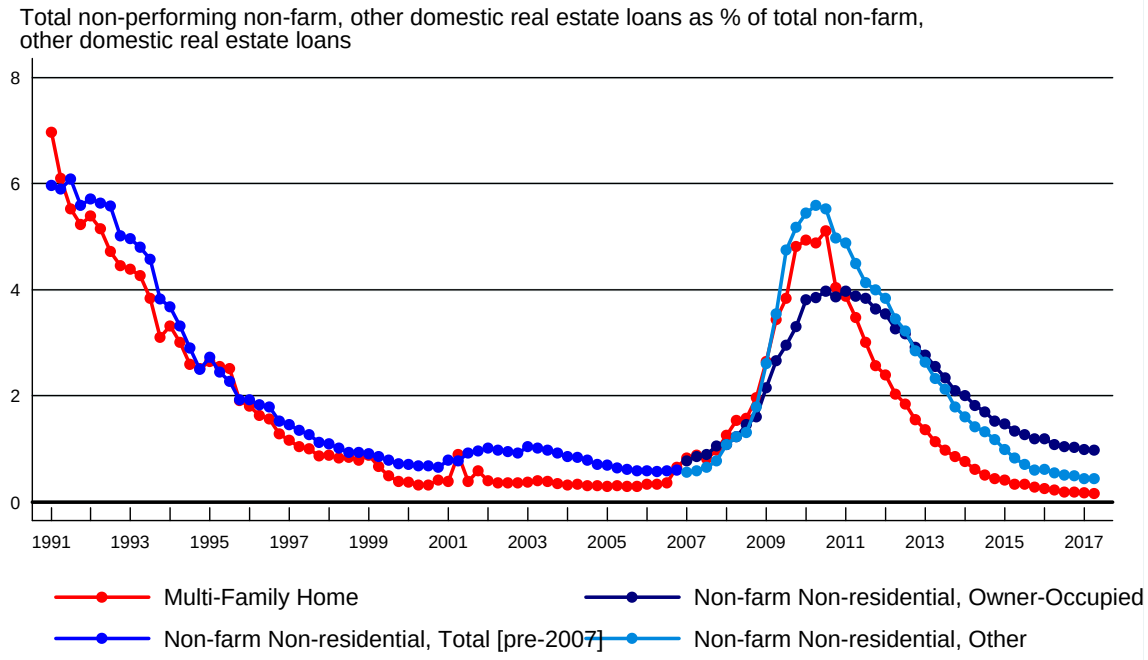
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



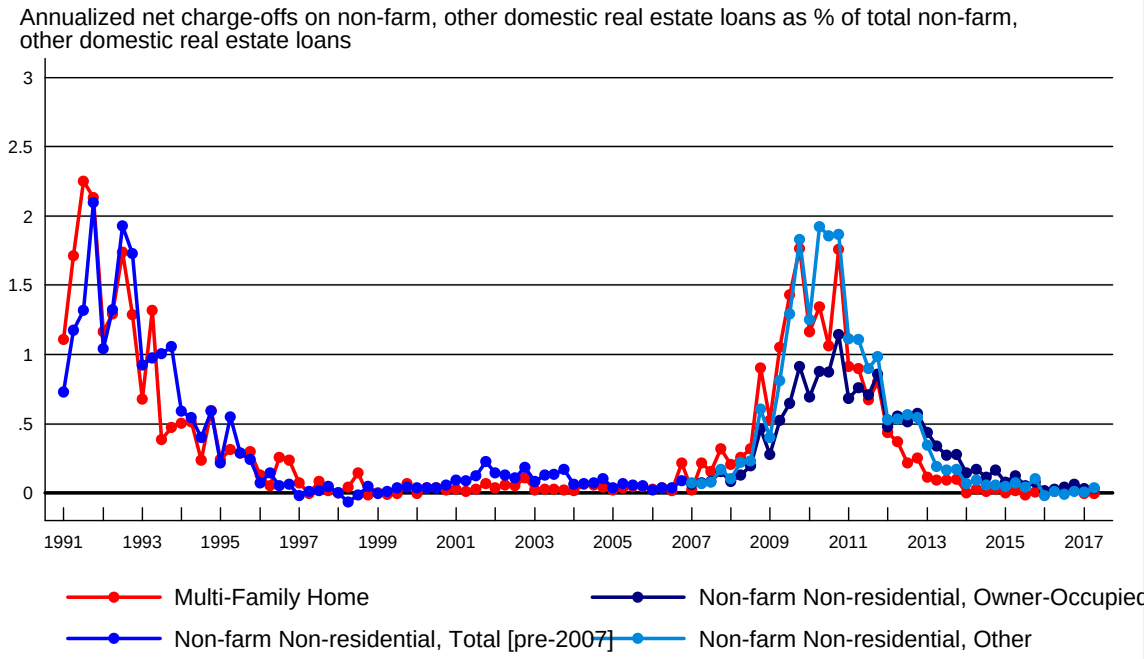
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

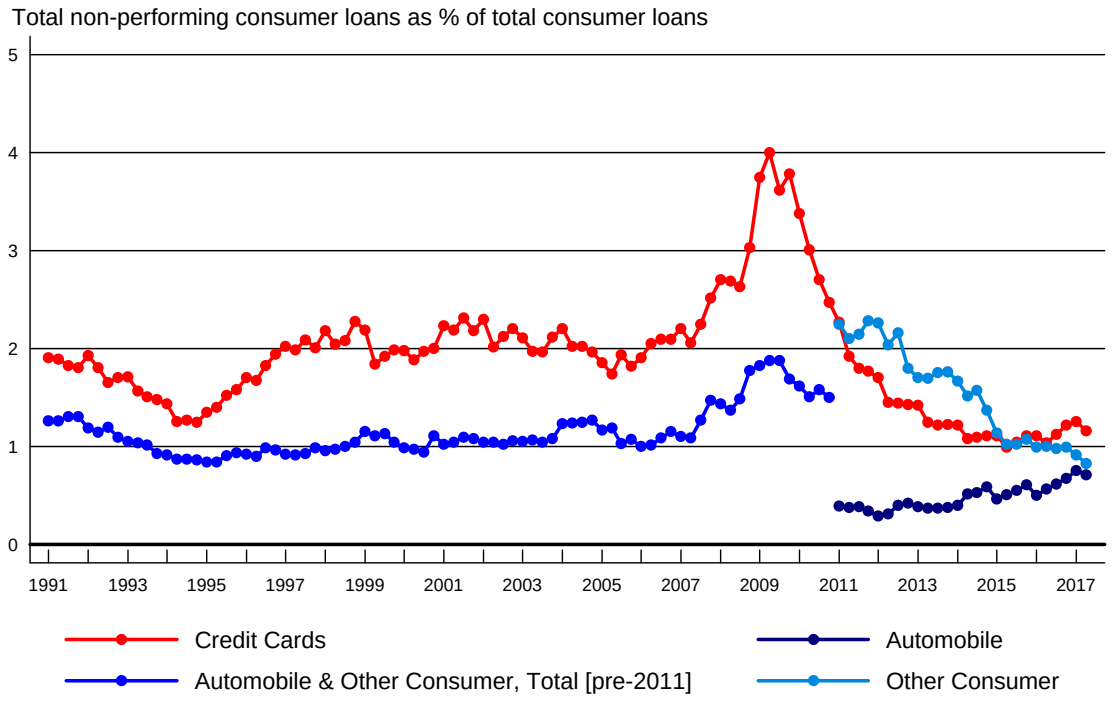


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

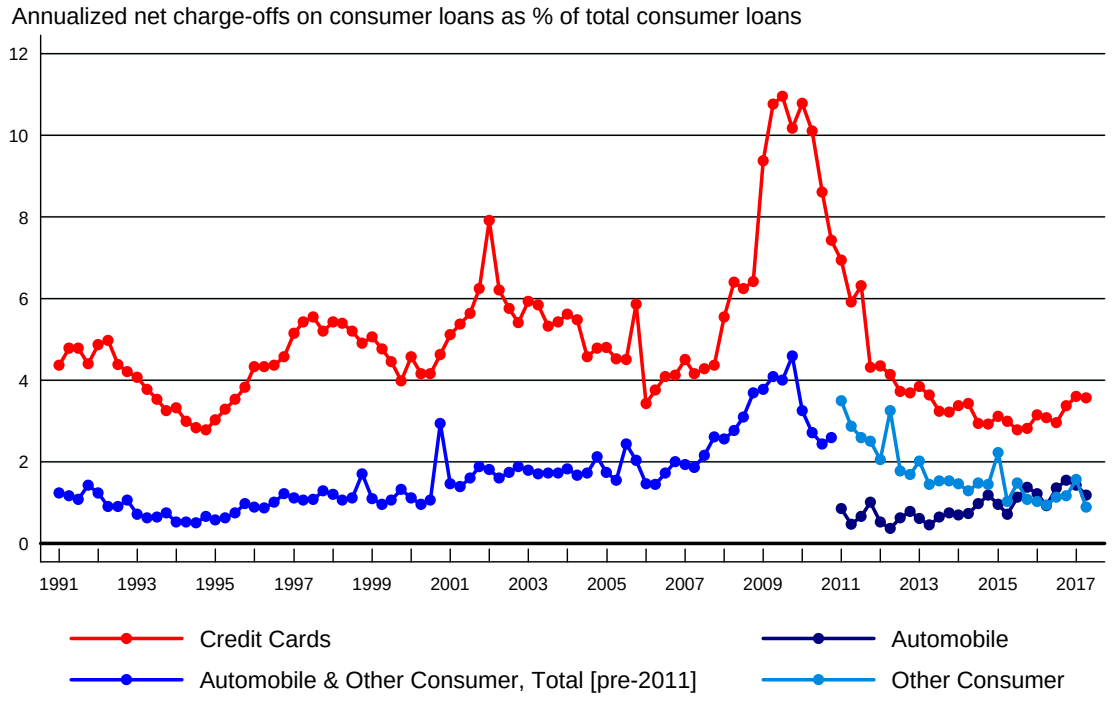


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

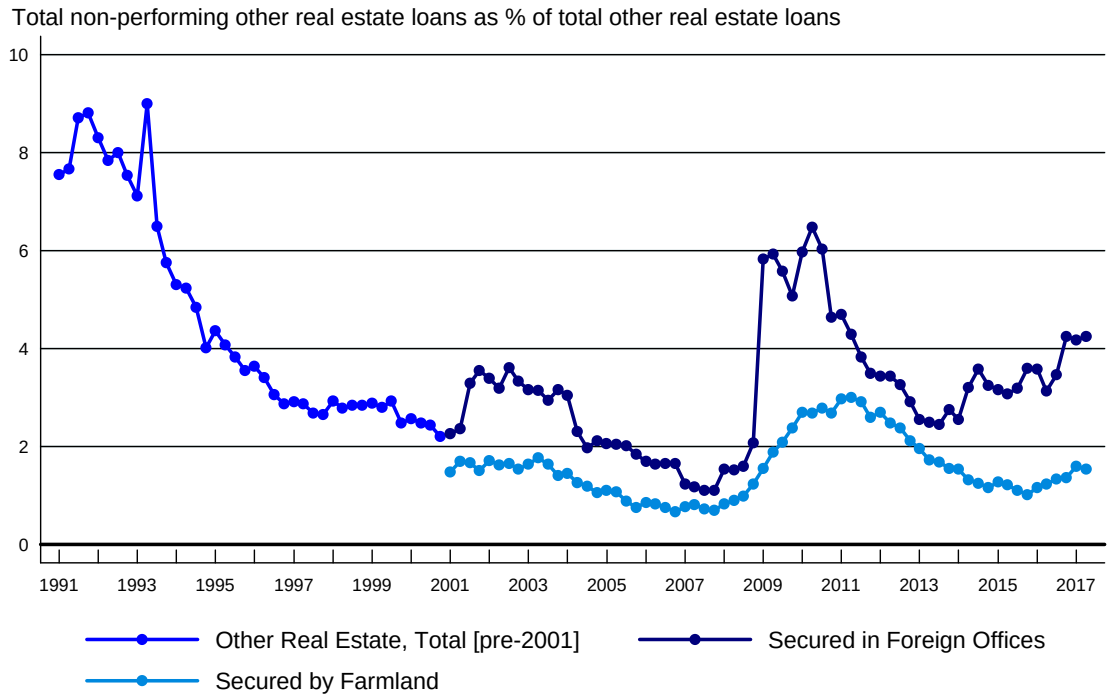


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

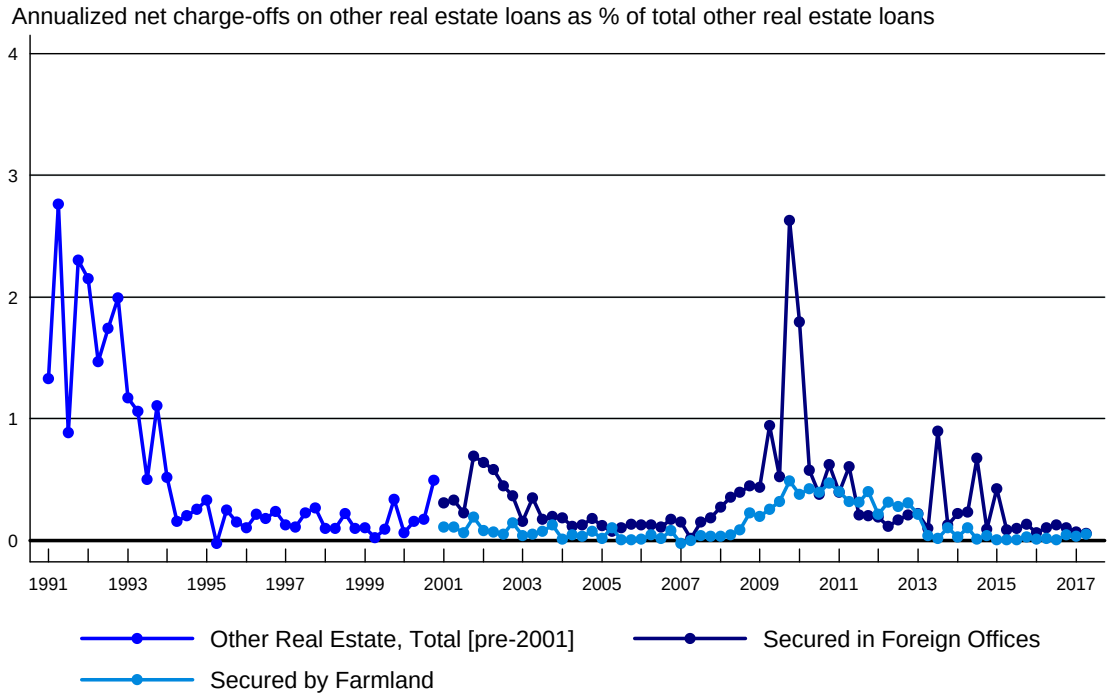


D. All Other Loans

Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

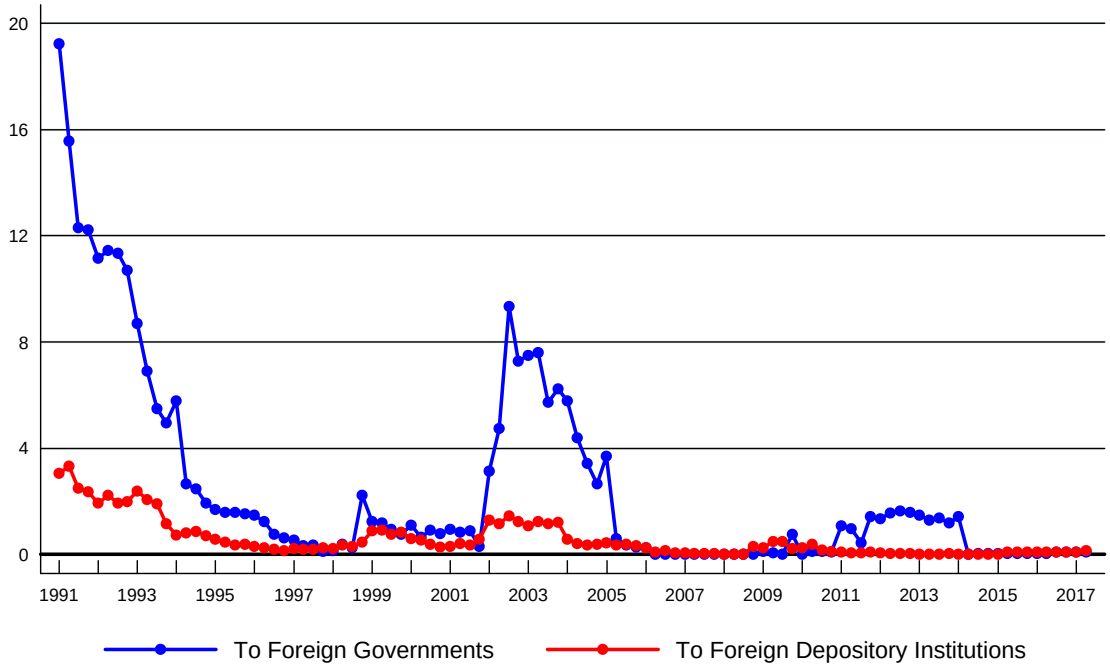


Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



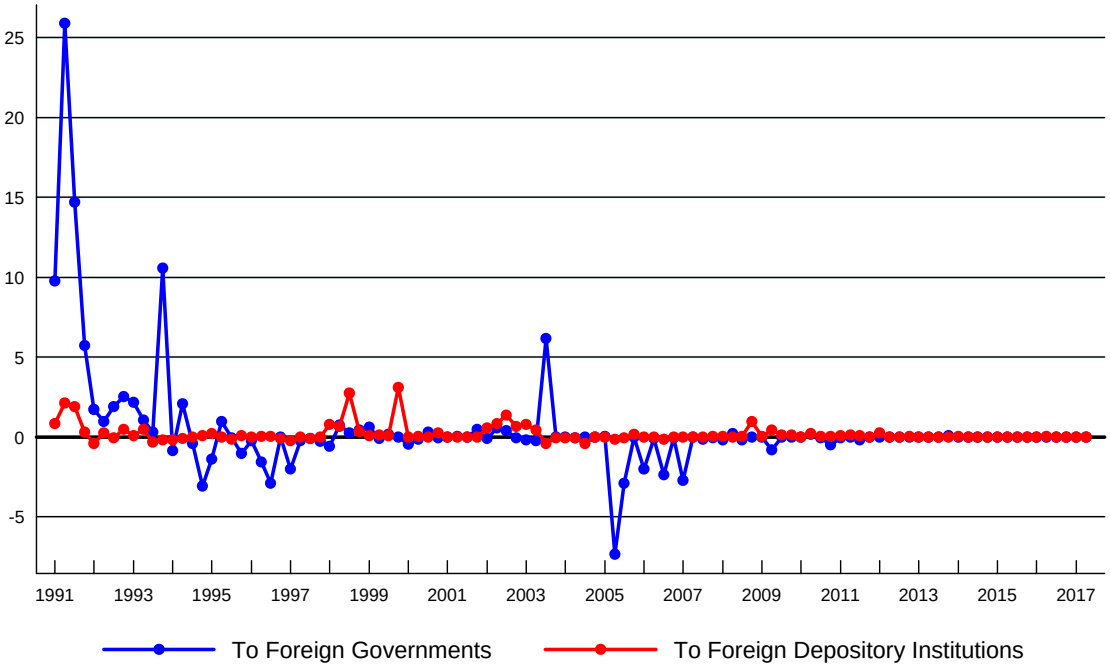
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions

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



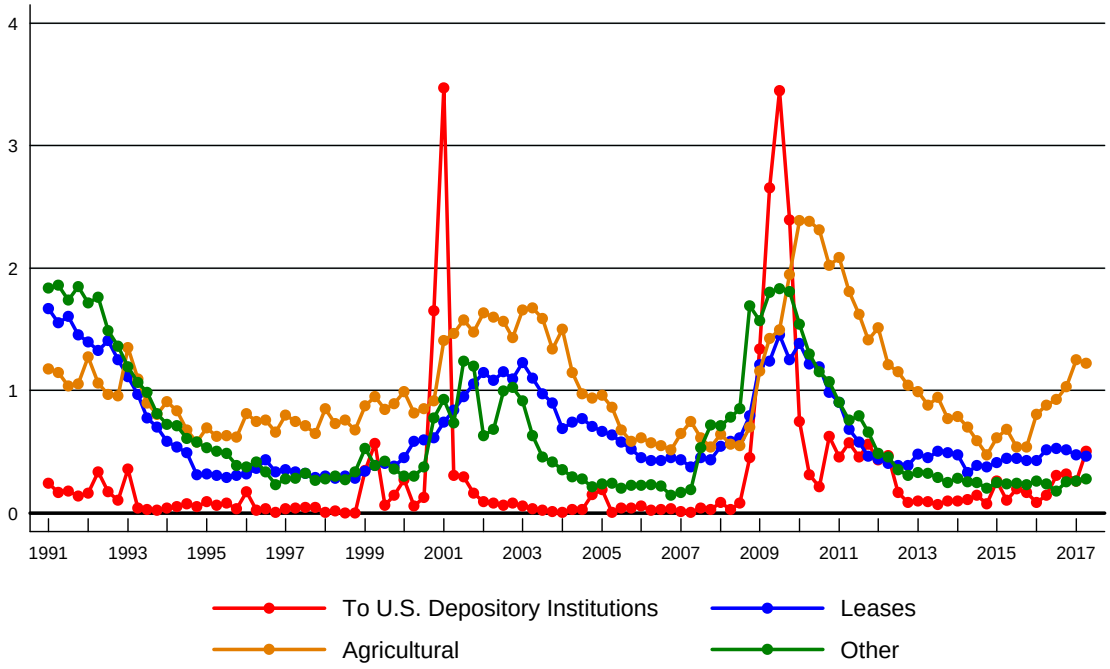
Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions

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



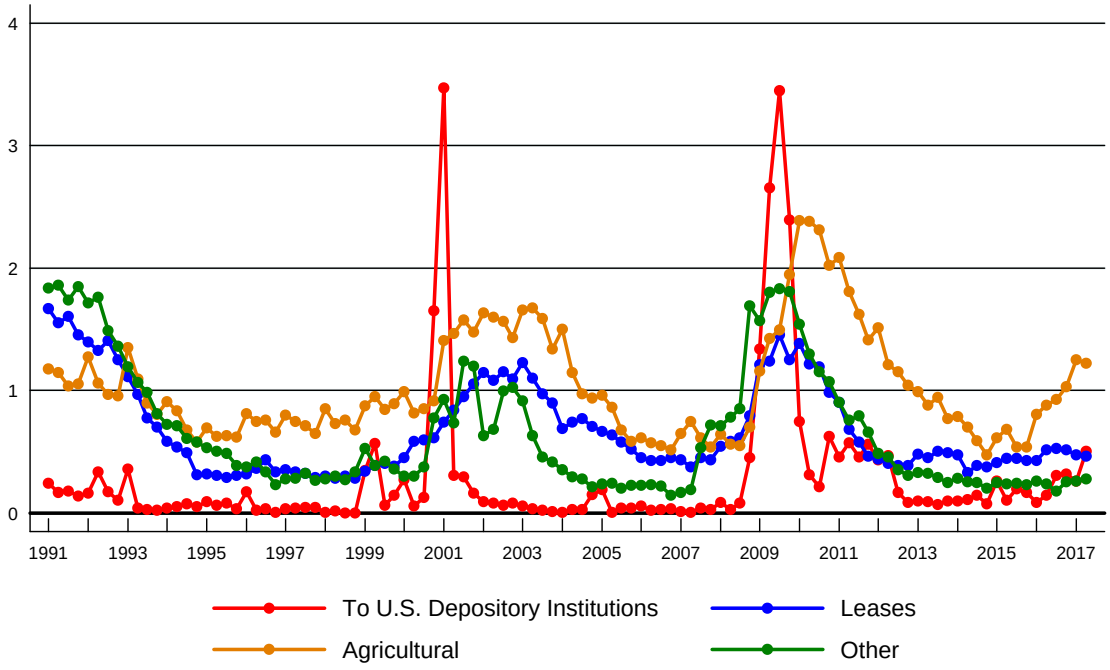
Non-performing Other Loans, Detail

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



Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail

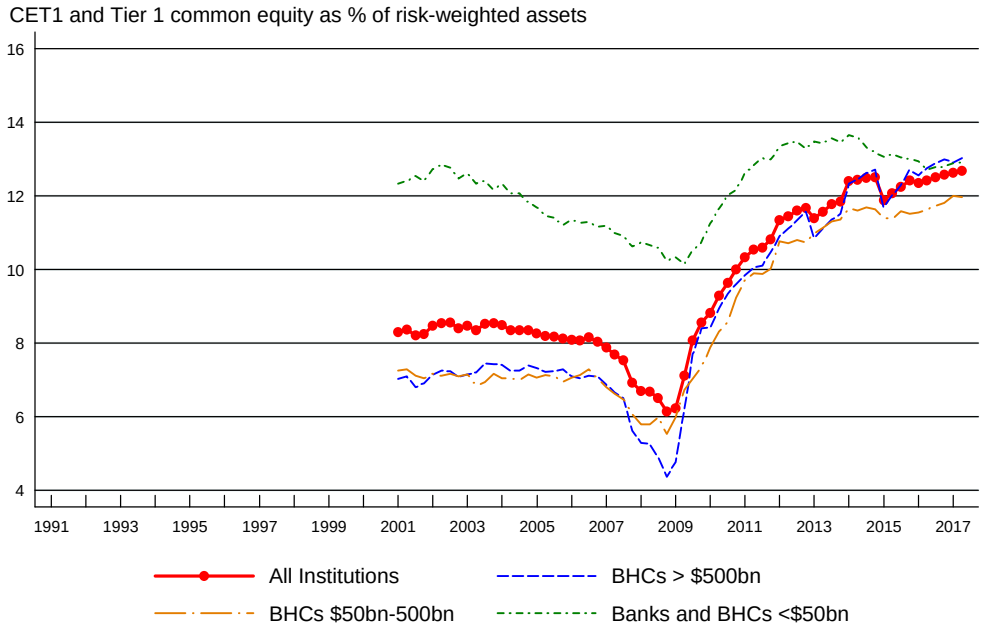
Annualized net charge-offs on other real estate loans as % of total other real estate loans



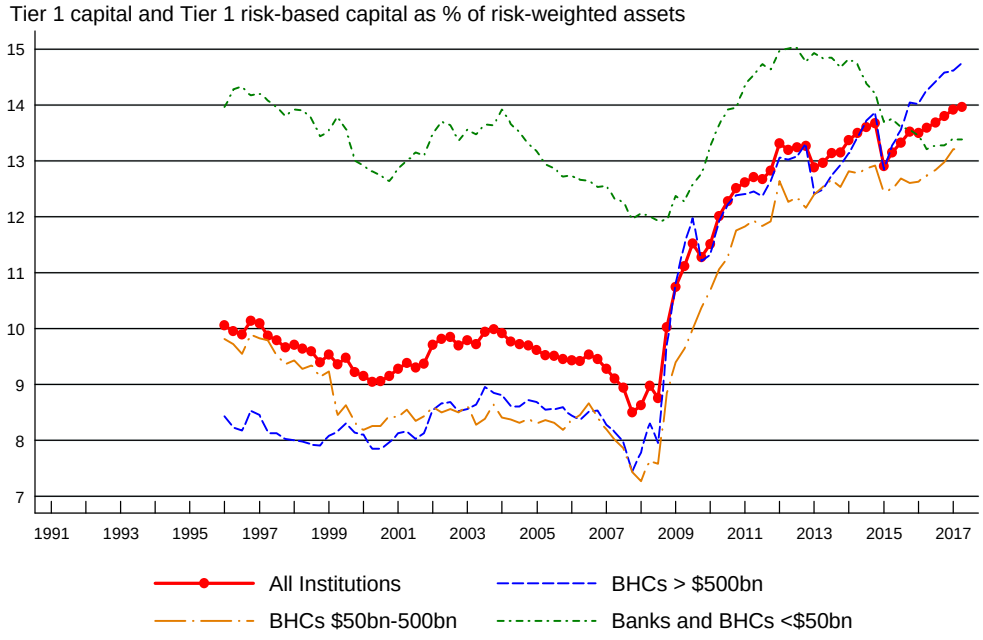
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

Notes: 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

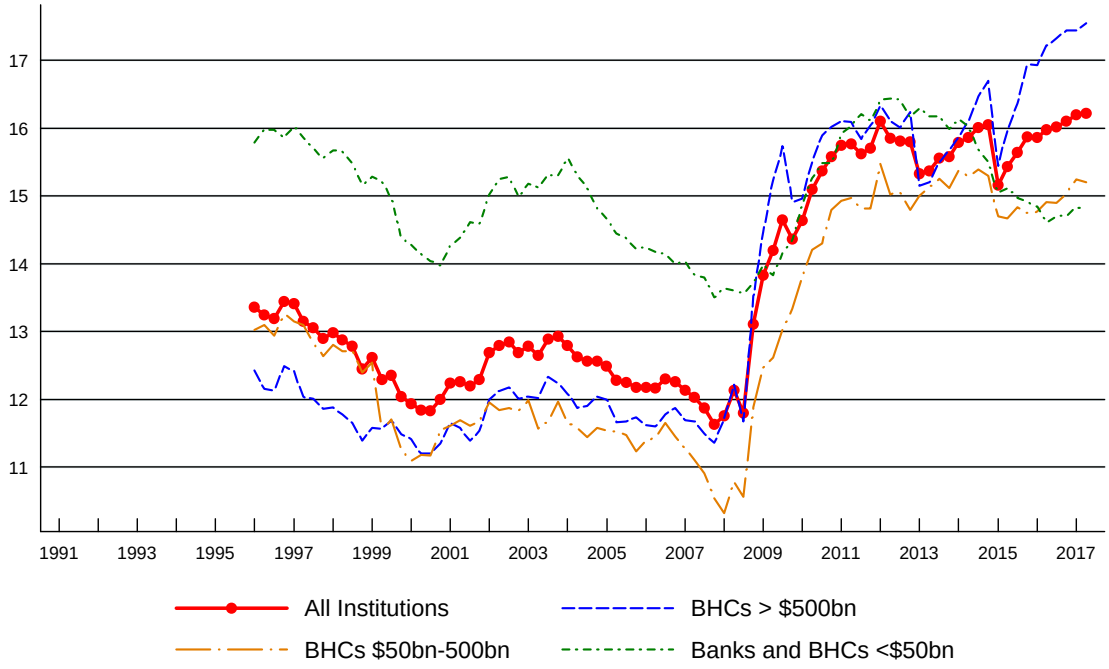


Tier 1 Capital Ratio



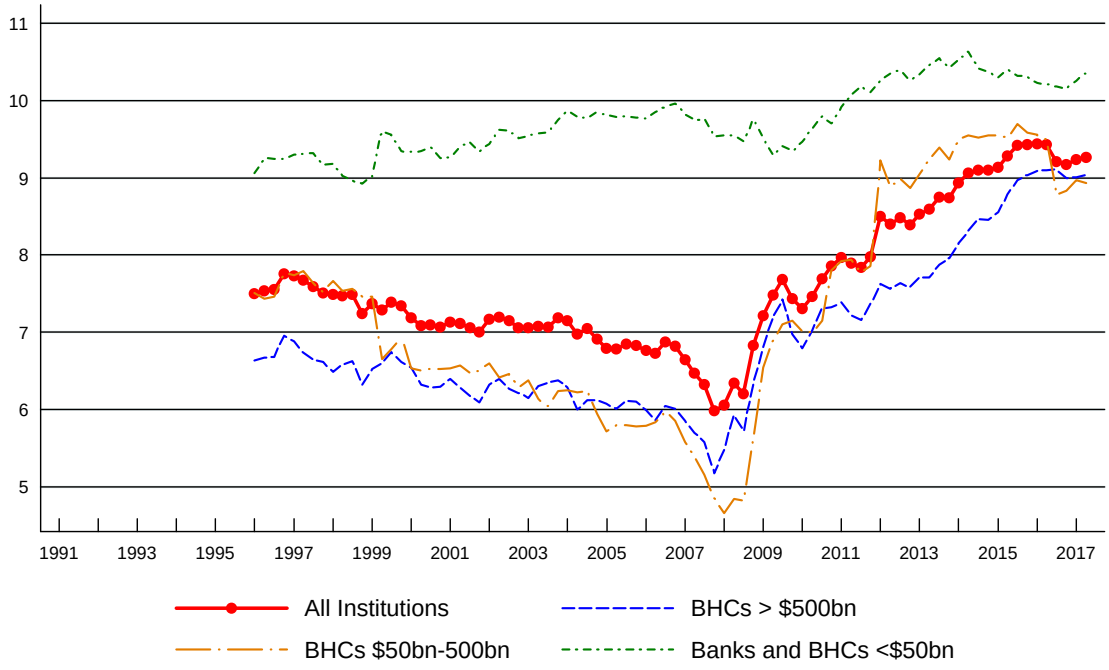
Total Capital Ratio

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



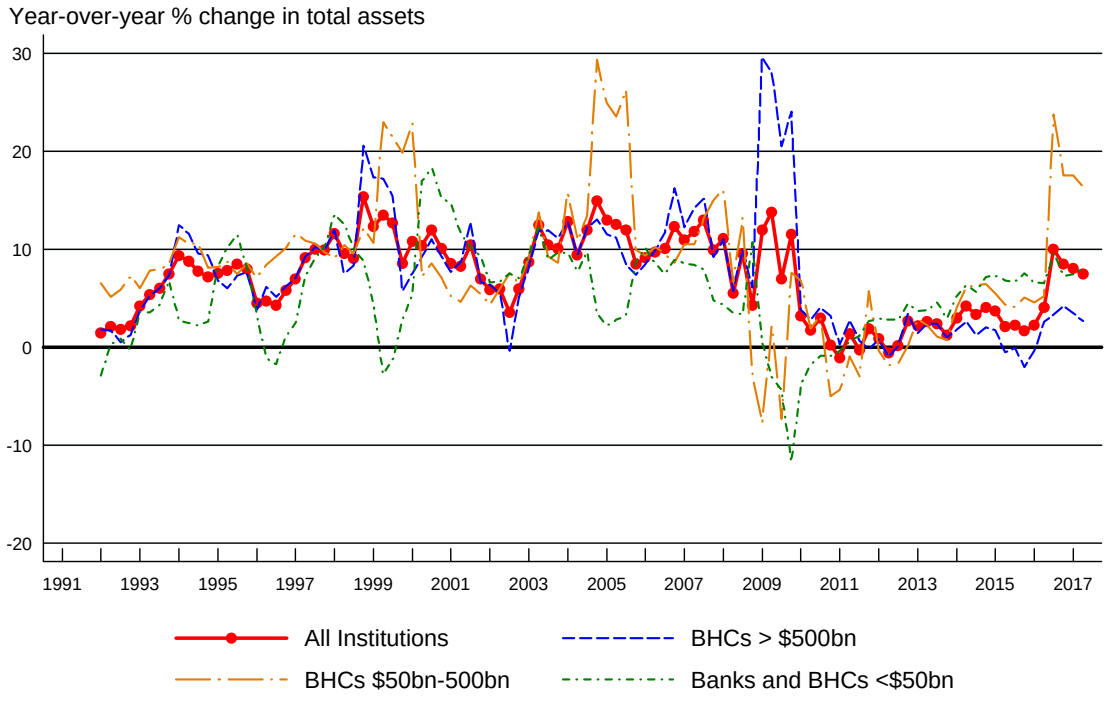
Leverage Ratio

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

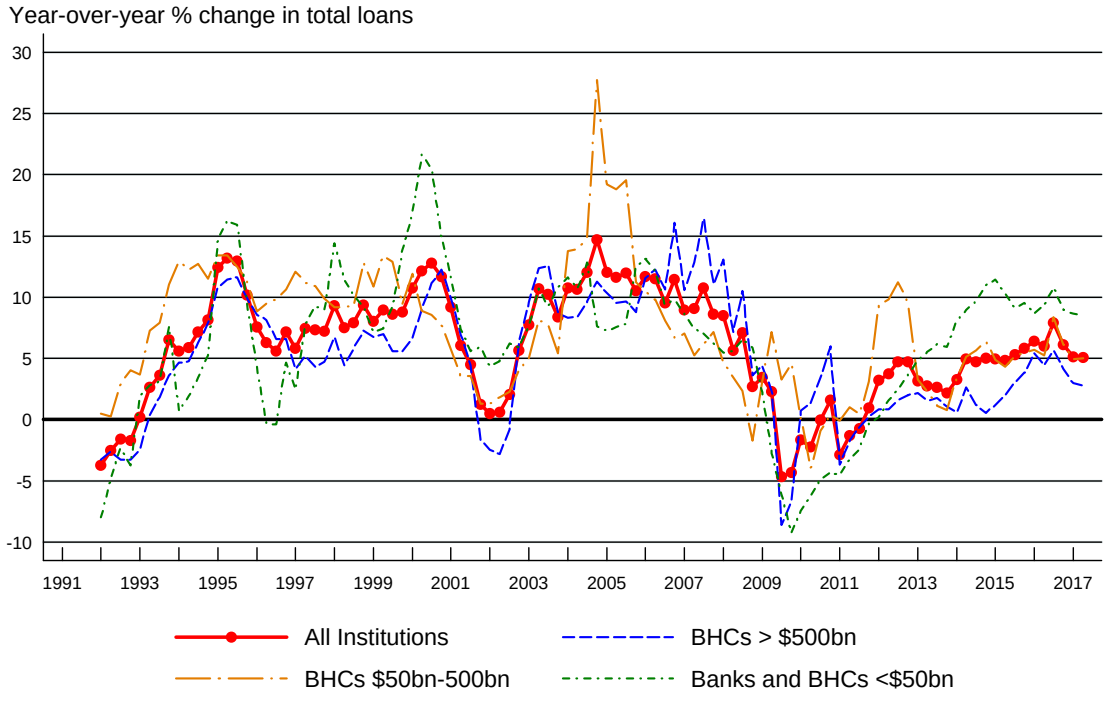


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms, and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. This particularly affects the year-over-year growth rate for assets between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4, due to the entry of several new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

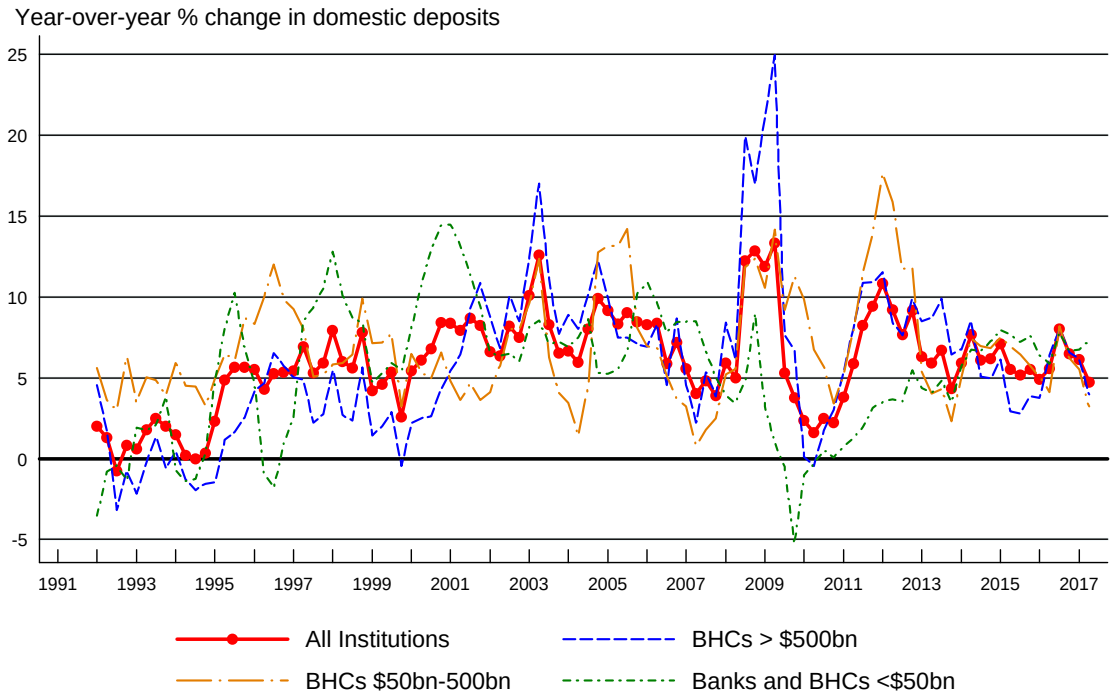
Asset Growth Rate



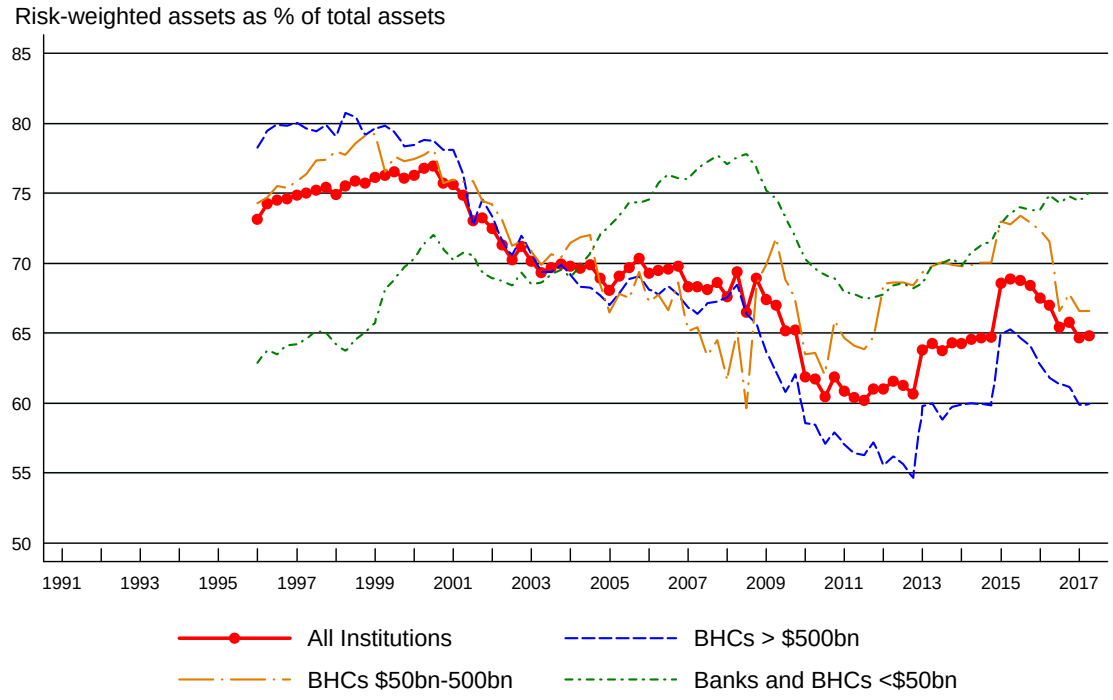
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate



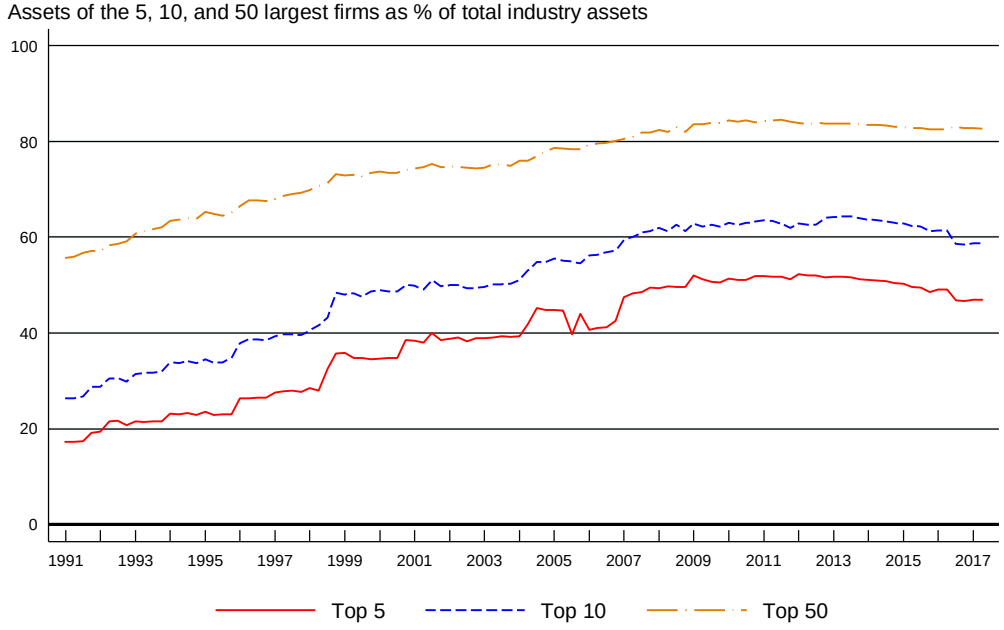
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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



6. Consolidated Financial Statistics for the Fifty Largest BHCs

Rank	Name of Institution	Total Assets (Bil USD)	Quarterly Net Income (Mil USD)	Profitability		Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)			Advanced Approaches Firm
				Annualized Return on Assets	Annualized Return on Equity	CET1 Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio	
1	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	2,563.2	7,029.0	1.10	10.88	12.64	14.36	16.44	Yes
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2,256.1	5,269.0	0.93	7.78	12.34	14.02	16.67	Yes
3	WELLS FARGO & CO	1,930.9	5,810.0	1.20	11.32	11.87	13.68	16.97	Yes
4	CITIGROUP	1,864.1	3,872.0	0.83	6.73	14.07	15.43	18.64	Yes
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	906.5	1,831.0	0.81	8.45	13.85	15.93	18.83	Yes
6	MORGAN STANLEY	841.0	1,757.0	0.84	8.92	16.70	19.07	22.04	Yes
7	U S BC	463.8	1,500.0	1.29	12.42	9.53	11.06	13.24	Yes
8	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	372.4	1,086.3	1.17	9.43	10.30	11.56	13.74	Yes
9	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	354.8	975.0	1.10	9.76	11.99	14.27	14.80	Yes
10	CAPITAL ONE FC	350.6	1,035.3	1.18	8.43	10.67	12.21	14.86	Yes
11	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	348.6	596.0	0.68	5.70	15.23	15.28	16.46	Yes
12	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	307.8	224.5	0.29	2.97	17.37	20.04	24.45	Yes
13	STATE STREET CORP	238.3	620.0	1.04	11.24	11.21	14.16	15.24	Yes
14	BB&T CORP	221.2	674.1	1.22	8.90	10.35	12.07	14.11	No
15	CREDIT SUISSE HOLD USA	215.0	-81.2	-0.15	-1.33	17.57	17.57	17.65	No
16	SUNTRUST BK	207.3	527.7	1.02	8.66	9.68	10.81	12.75	No
17	DB USA CORP	190.9	208.0	0.44	8.30	15.75	19.81	19.85	No
18	BARCLAYS US LLC	179.0	154.0	0.34	3.91	12.62	13.90	16.77	No
19	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	167.0	1,339.0	3.21	25.30	12.32	13.48	15.18	Yes
20	ALLY FNCL	164.3	252.0	0.61	7.48	9.47	11.18	12.83	No
21	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	152.0	317.7	0.84	6.33	11.18	11.37	13.98	No
22	MUFG AMERS HOLDS CORP	150.6	295.0	0.78	6.63	15.80	15.80	17.32	No
23	RBC USA HOLDCO CORP	147.0	121.7	0.33	3.43	16.22	16.22	17.52	No
24	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	142.8	343.4	0.96	5.44	20.93	22.41	23.76	No
25	FIFTH THIRD BC	141.1	366.6	1.04	8.93	10.63	11.76	15.22	No
26	BNP PARIBAS USA	139.7	93.3	0.27	2.08	12.34	12.71	14.63	No
27	KEYCORP	136.4	411.8	1.21	10.80	9.91	10.73	12.64	No
28	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	134.8	183.0	0.54	3.67	14.64	16.31	18.07	No
29	BMO FNCL CORP	130.3	213.6	0.66	5.15	12.55	13.01	15.86	No
30	NORTHERN TR CORP	125.6	267.9	0.85	10.64	12.28	13.49	15.56	Yes
31	REGIONS FC	124.8	316.1	1.01	7.48	11.47	12.27	14.30	No
32	M&T BK CORP	120.9	381.1	1.26	9.36	10.81	12.07	14.25	No
33	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	101.4	271.7	1.07	10.20	9.88	11.24	13.33	No
34	DISCOVER FS	93.8	545.7	2.33	19.39	13.04	13.74	15.24	No
35	BBVA COMPASS BSHRS	87.0	157.0	0.72	4.85	11.90	12.25	14.62	No
36	COMERICA	71.6	203.2	1.13	10.18	11.51	11.51	13.66	No
37	ZIONS BC	65.4	168.9	1.03	8.72	12.29	13.41	15.10	No
38	CIT GROUP	50.5	156.7	1.24	8.52	14.56	15.26	16.36	No
39	SVB FNCL GRP	48.4	123.2	1.02	12.64	13.05	13.43	14.39	No
40	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	48.3	115.3	0.95	6.85	11.16	12.64	14.11	No
41	PEOPLES UNITED FNCL INC	43.0	69.3	0.64	4.86	10.10	10.86	12.63	No
42	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	42.5	77.0	0.72	7.69	19.00	19.00	19.01	No
43	POPULAR	41.2	96.0	0.93	7.28	16.68	16.68	19.66	No
44	EAST WEST BC	35.9	118.3	1.32	12.90	11.28	11.28	12.82	No
45	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	34.8	134.7	1.55	16.63	12.69	12.69	14.07	No
46	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	33.4	183.4	2.19	13.61	22.33	22.33	23.30	No
47	BOK FC	32.5	88.1	1.08	10.30	11.76	11.76	13.36	No
48	FNB CORP	30.8	74.4	0.97	6.78	8.97	9.43	11.48	No
49	SYNOVUS FC	30.7	76.0	0.99	10.14	10.02	10.37	12.24	No
50	CULLEN/FROST BKR	30.2	85.6	1.13	10.61	12.81	13.59	15.65	No
TOTALS*	TOP 50	16,710.4	40,734.4	0.98	8.74	12.63	14.13	16.59	
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	20,292.2	50,484.3	1.00	8.89	12.68	13.97	16.22	

*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 $1bn of total assets), 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 for the subset of BHCs with greater than $500 billion in total assets, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs[4] with $50 - $500 billion in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry. In 2017:Q2, 38 BHCs or IHCs and one nonmember bank exceed $50 billion in total assets, and 6 BHCs exceed the $500 billion threshold: JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. For consistency, time-series graphs for the "> $500bn" and $50-$500bn" groups represent available historical values for these two sets of firms. Statistics for most firms with more than $50 billion in total assets 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. CIT Group and First Republic Bank are the only entities with >$50bn in assets not adjusted using the pro forma methodology. 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] This subset also includes one nonmember bank, First Republic Bank, which had $81.0 billion in assets in 2017:Q2.

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 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 (described in the methodology section on the previous page) exist in the data for the entire sample period (1991:Q1 to 2016:Q2): 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

$1bn 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, and UBS Bank USA. Starting with the 2017:Q2 report, three additional organizations, Taunus Corporation, John Hancock and MetLife Inc. were added to the set of organizations excluded from the data sample.

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 2017

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$500bn in total assets as of the current quarter[2], for BHCs with $50bn-500bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Industry profitability, as measured by annualized return on assets, remained stable at 1.00% from 2017:Q2 to 2017:Q3. Return on equity also remained largely the same.

- Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans continued their post-crisis trend, decreasing to 1.26% in 2017:Q3, from 1.29% in 2017:Q2. At the same time, non-performing consumer loans increased slightly to 1.03% in 2017:Q3 from 0.94% in the previous quarter. This was mainly driven by increases in non-performing automobile and credit card loans.

- Net charge-offs and non-performing loan rates for agricultural loans remain high relative to recent history.

[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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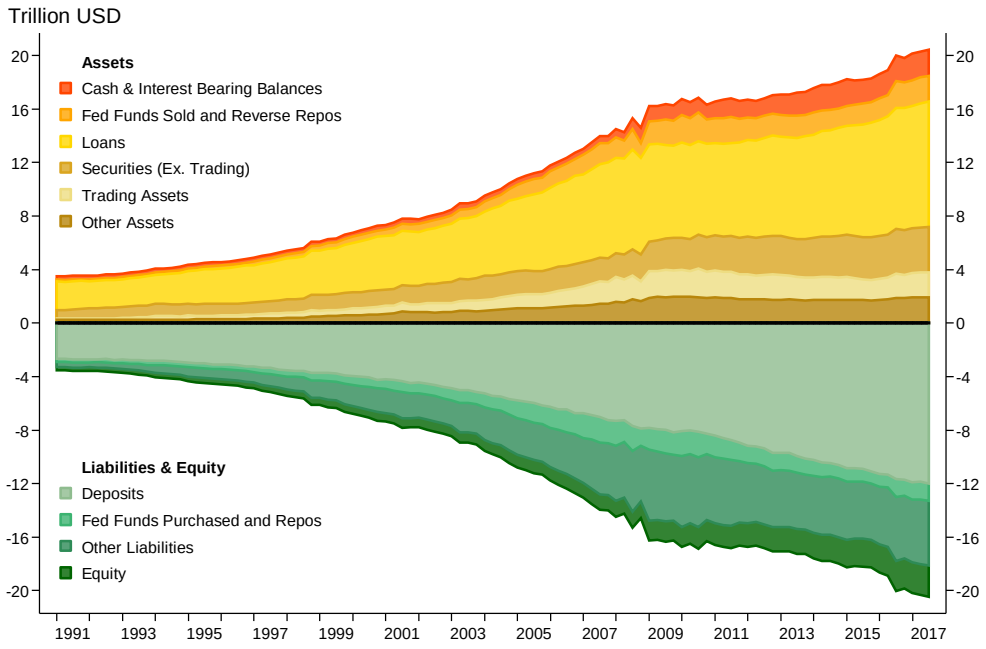
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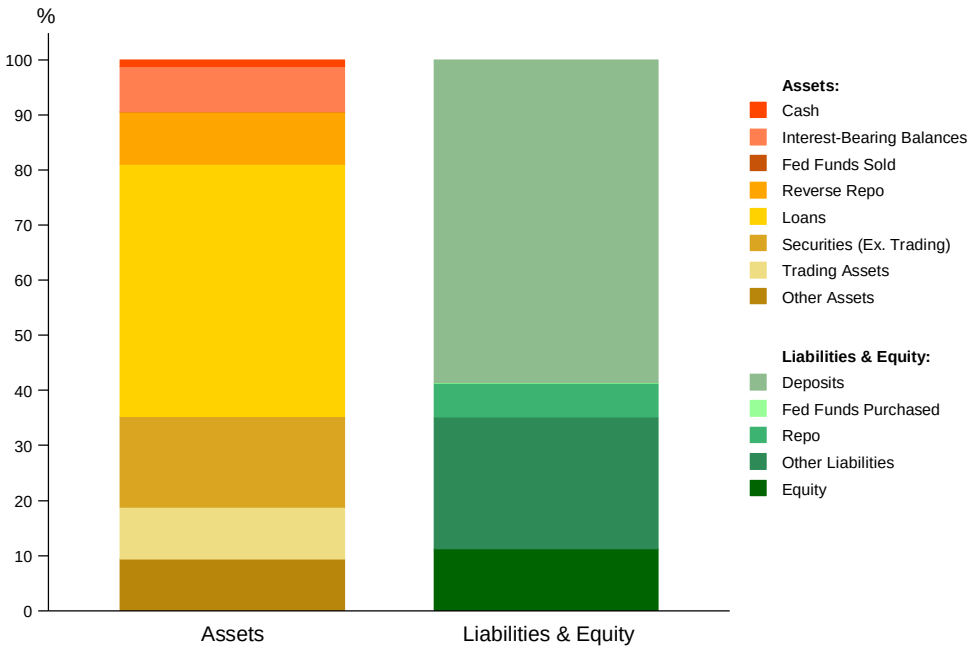
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

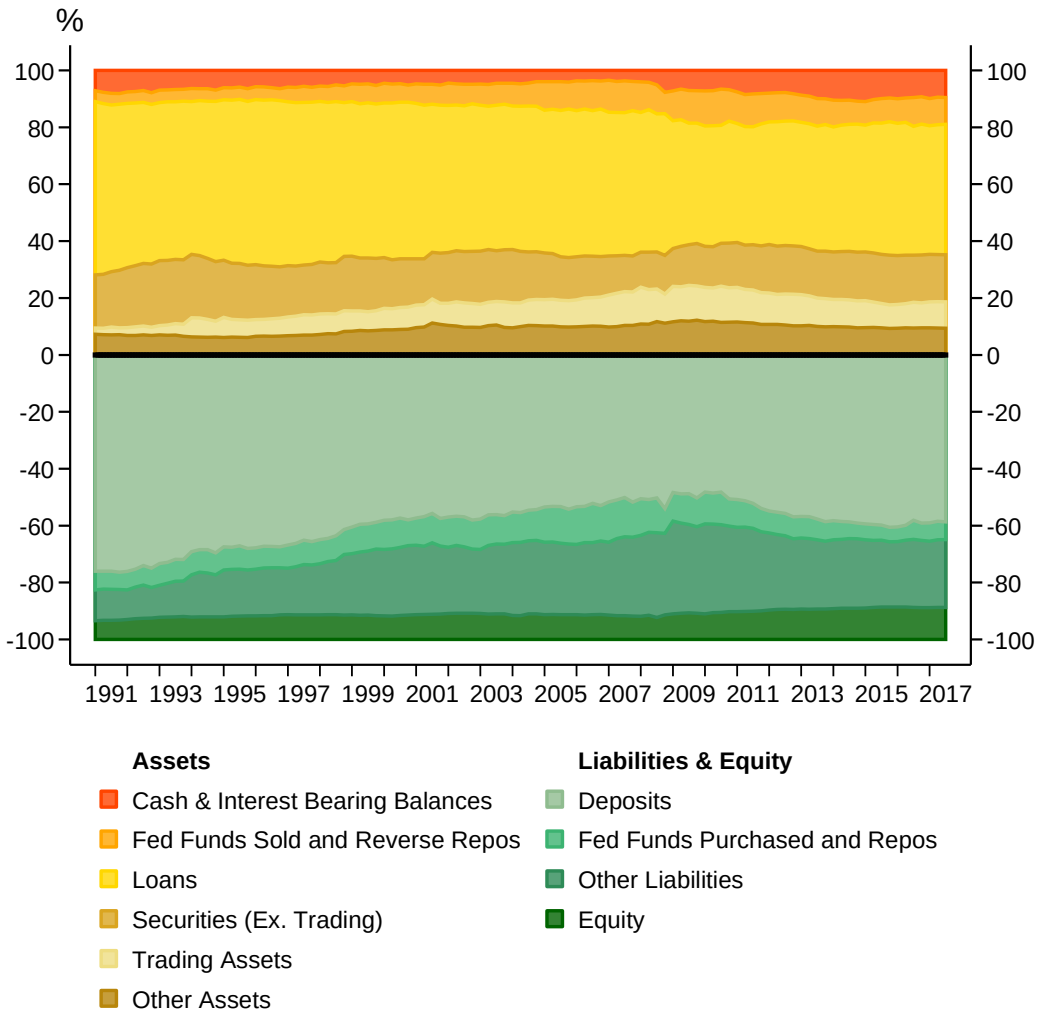
Balance Sheet Composition



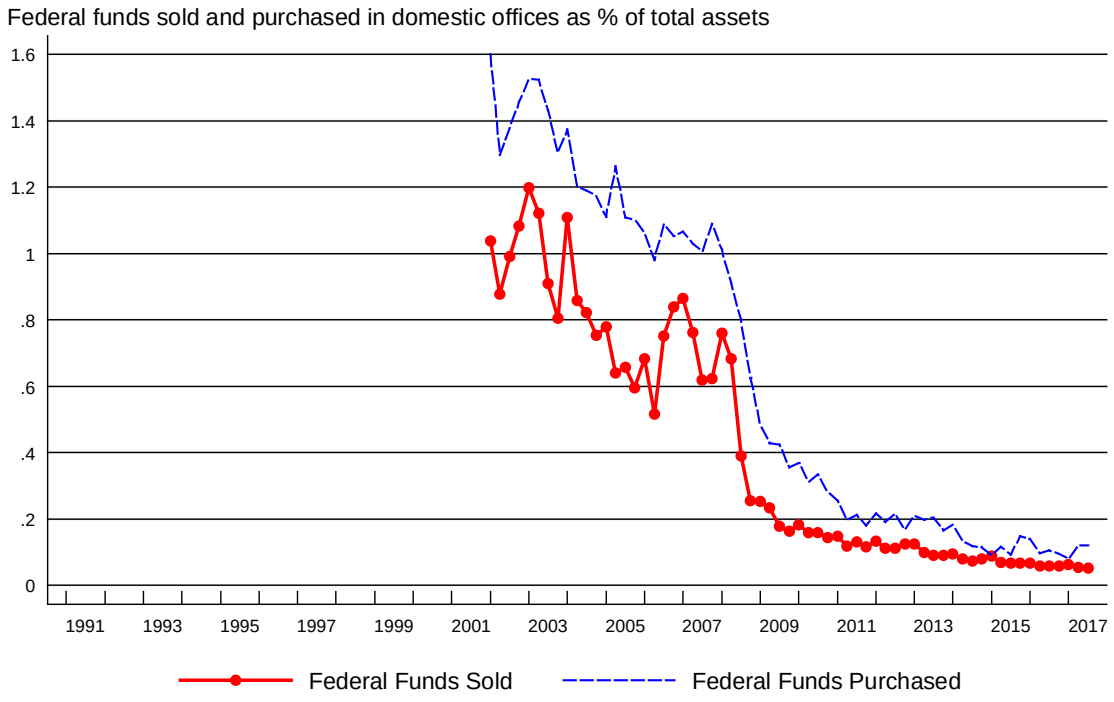
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



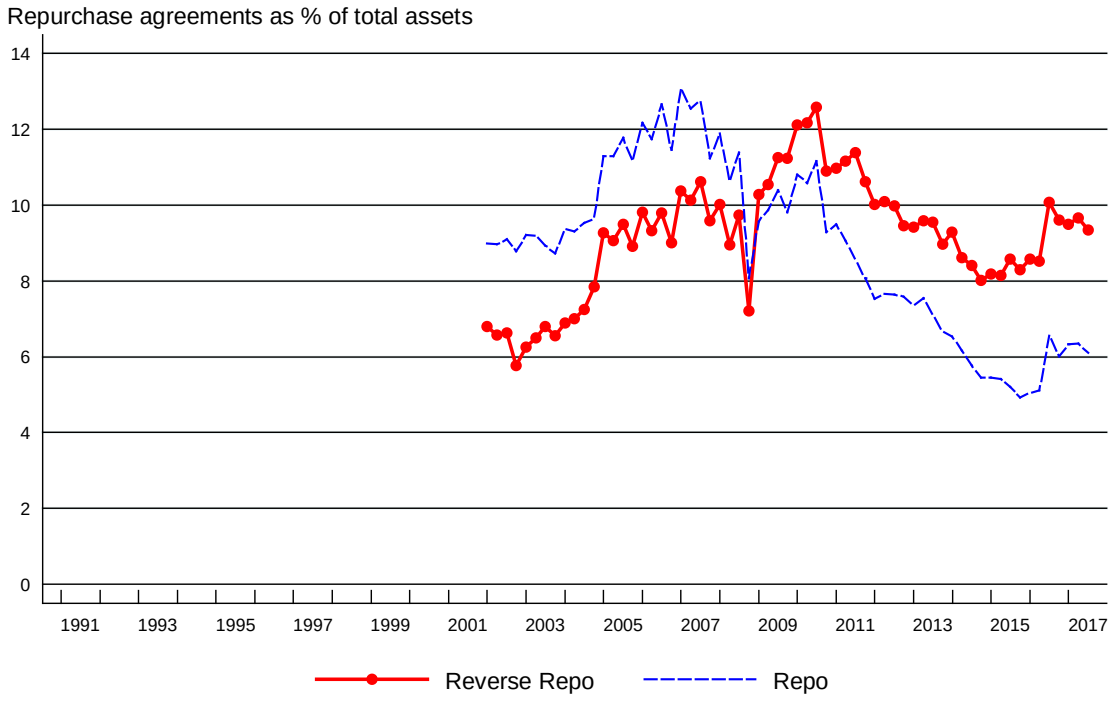
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

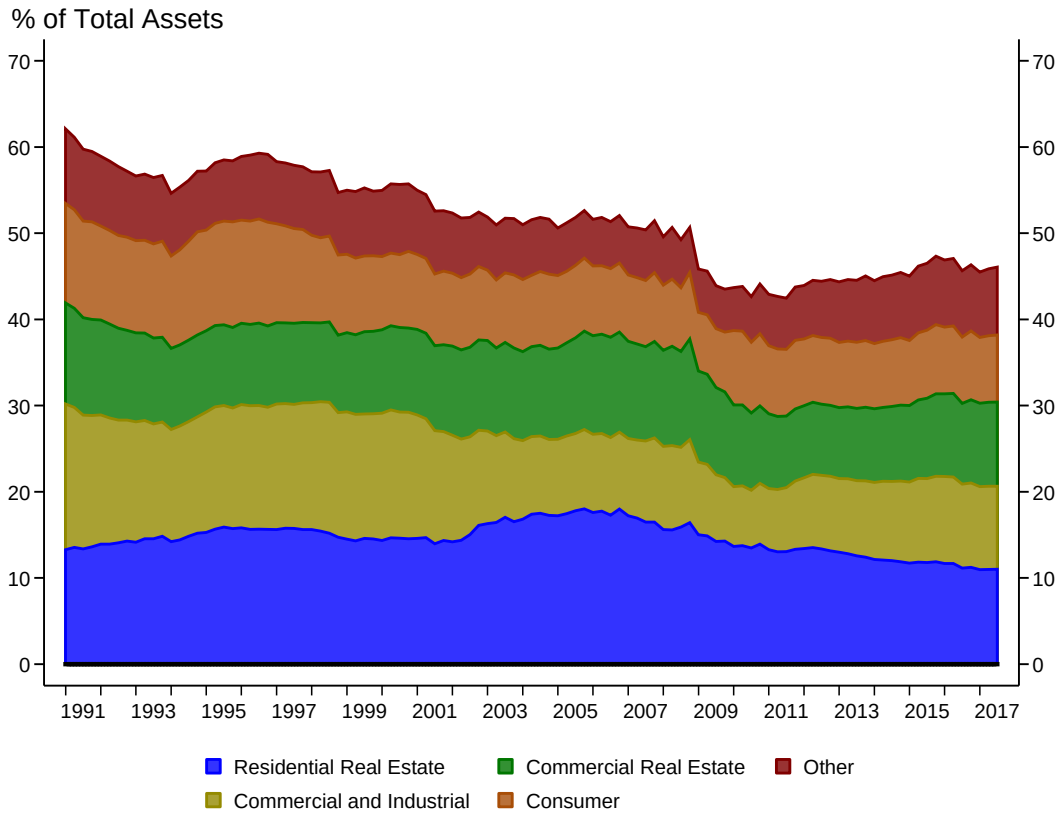


Repurchase Agreements

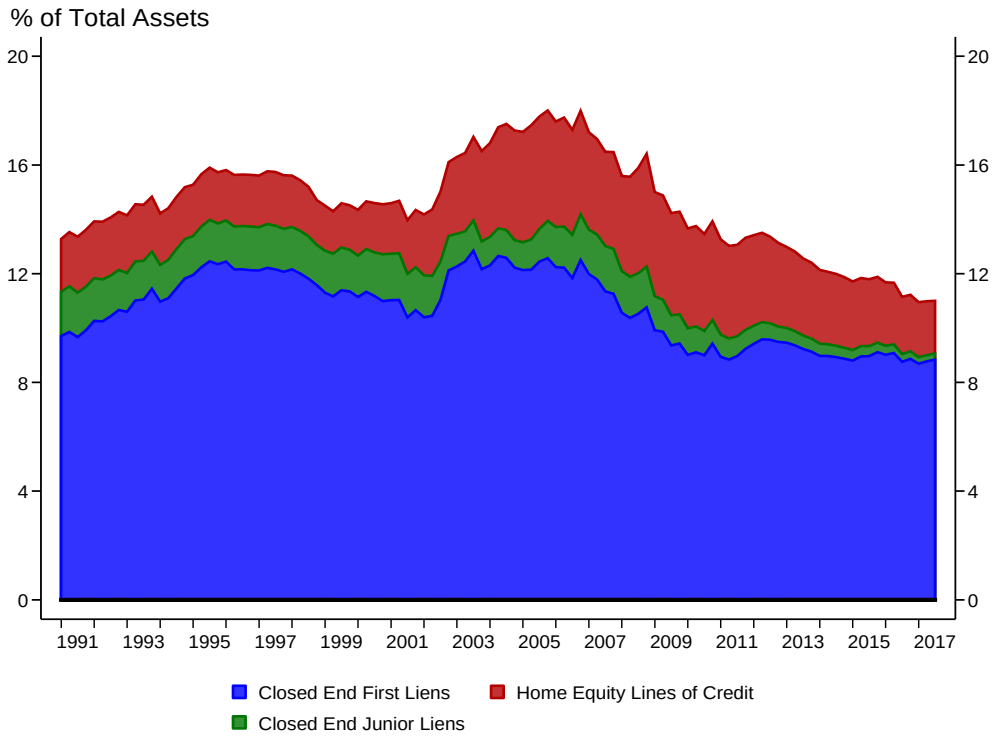


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

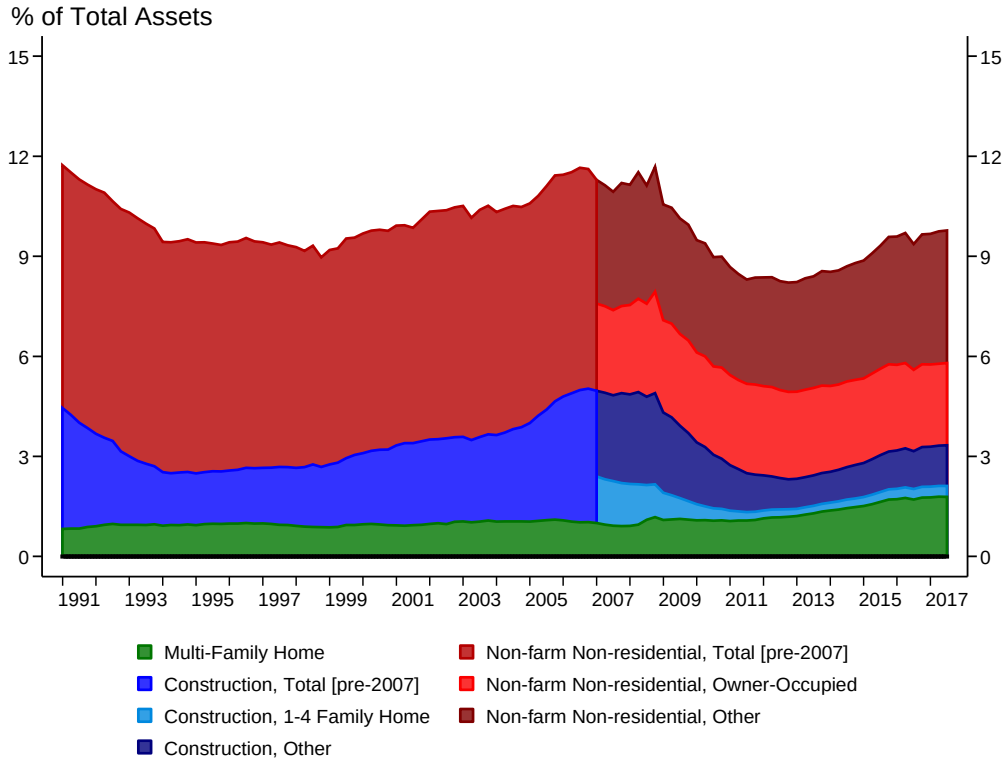
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
2013
2015
2017
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

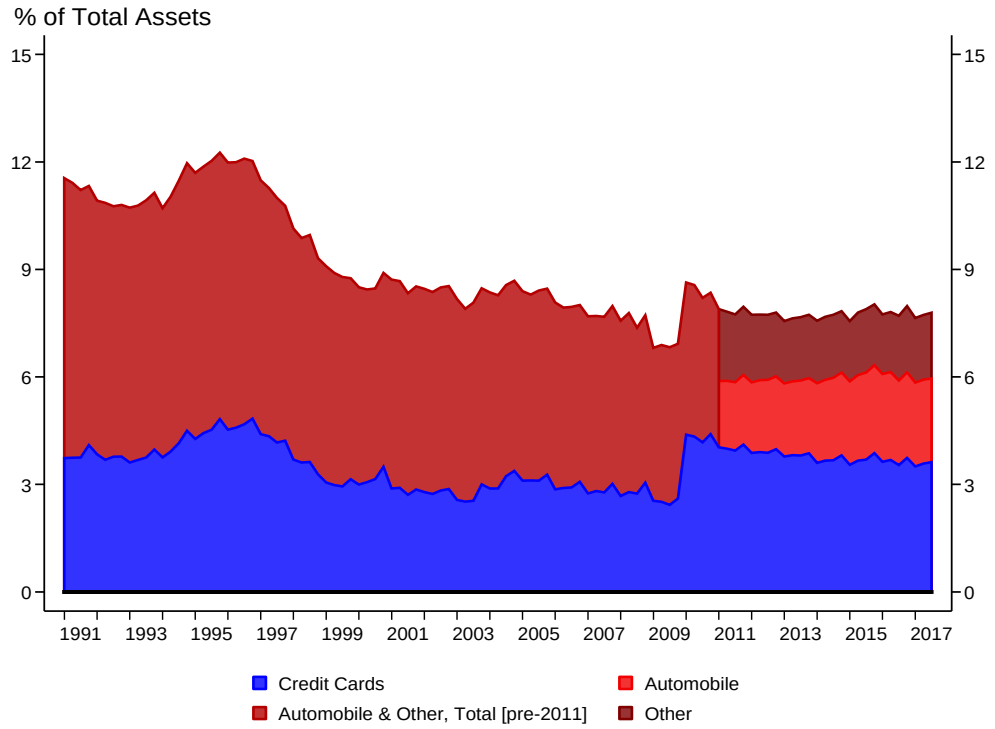
Residential Real Estate Loans



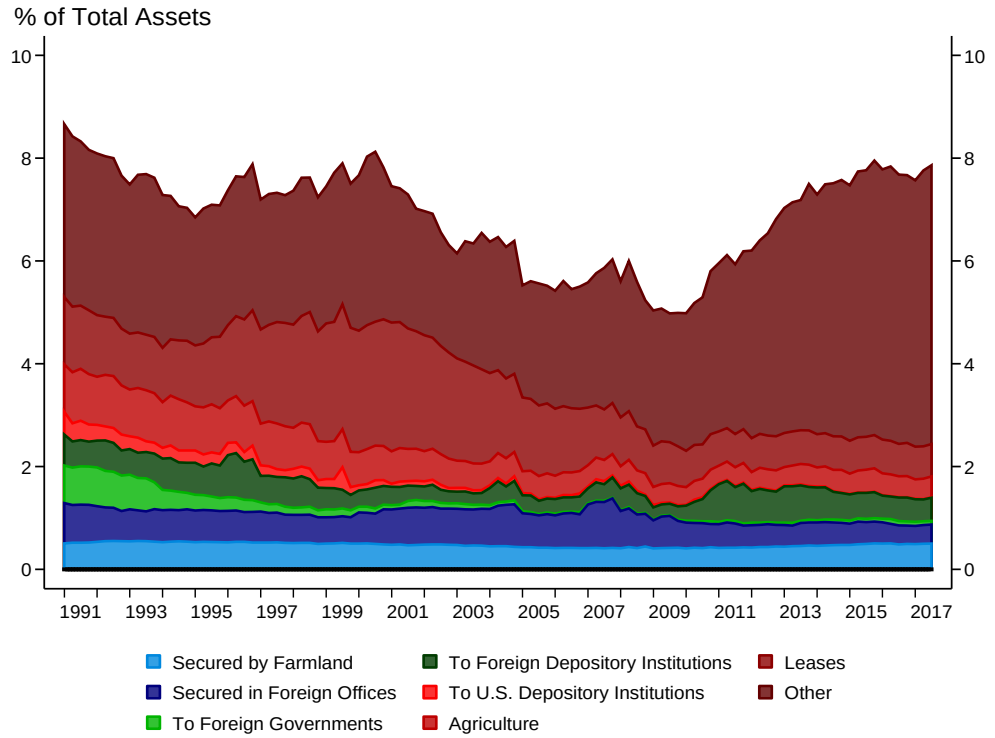
Commercial Real Estate Loans

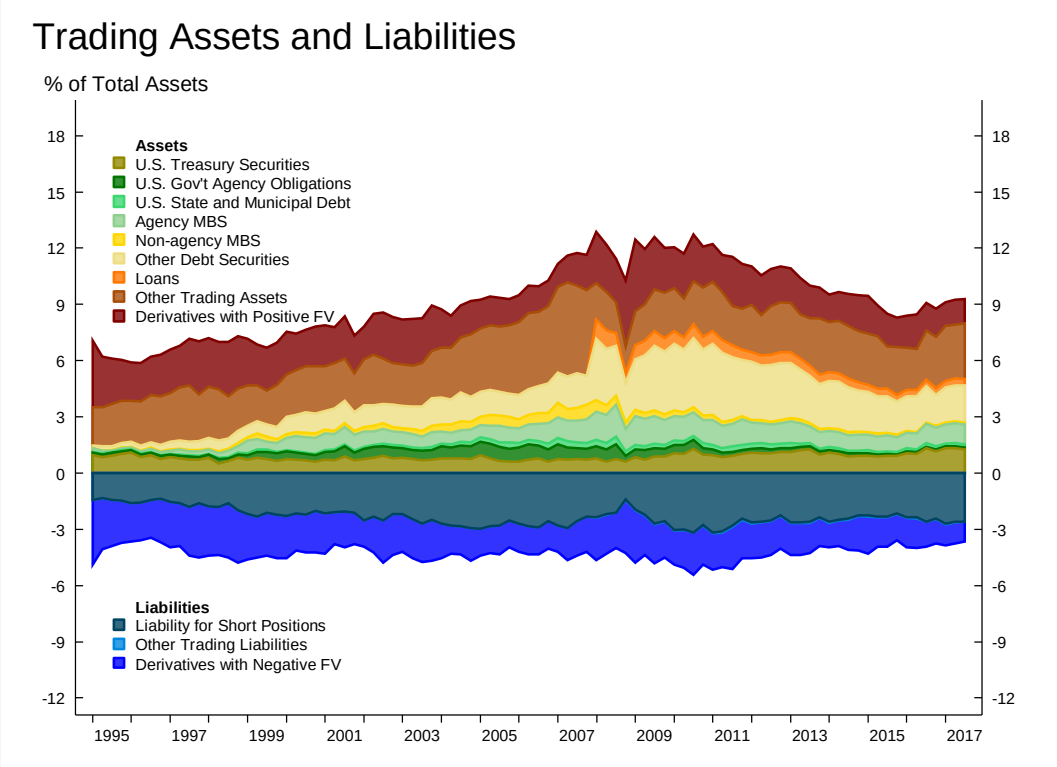


Consumer Loans

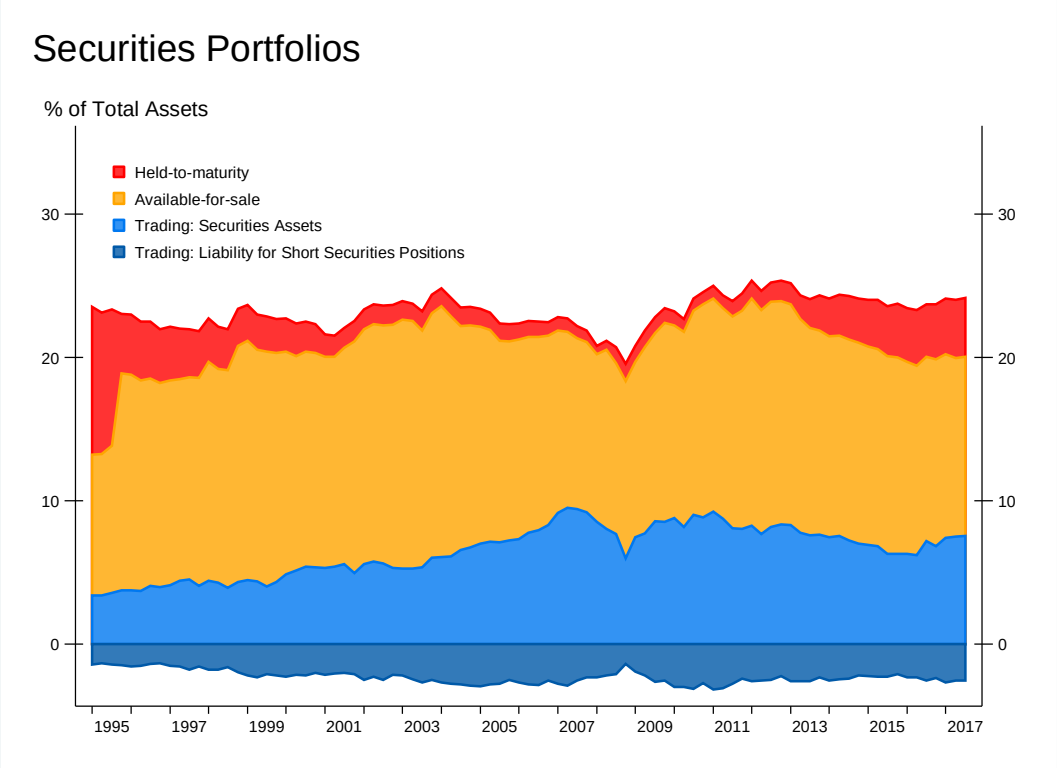


Other Loans



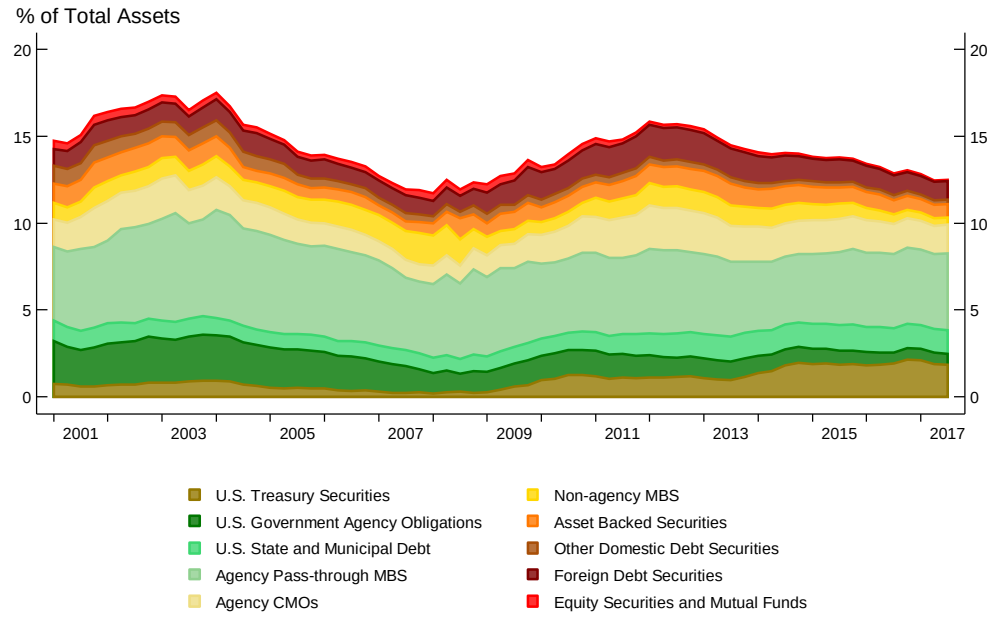


Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported average trading assets of $2 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters.

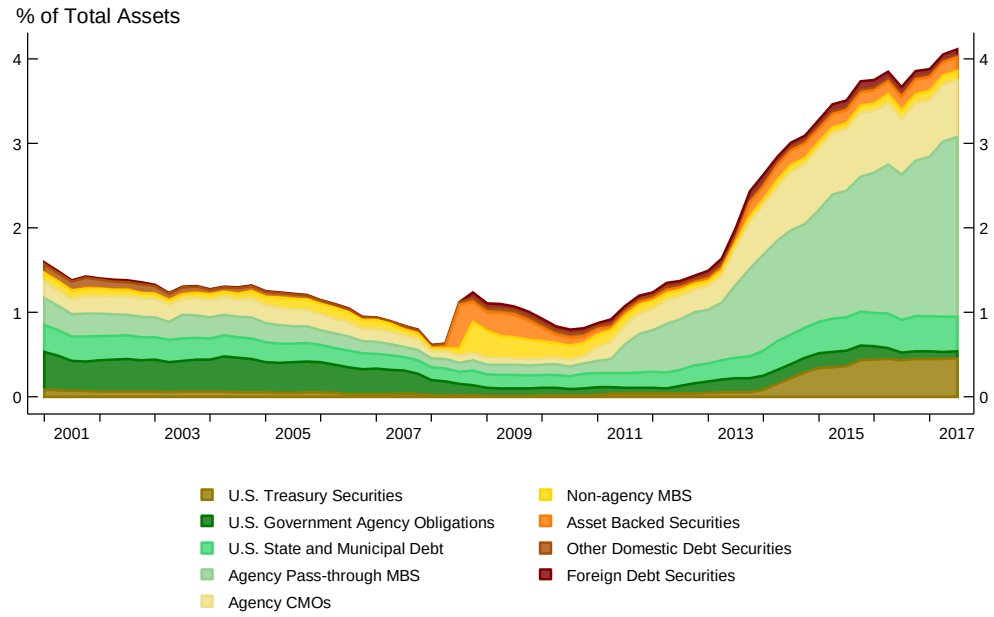


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities

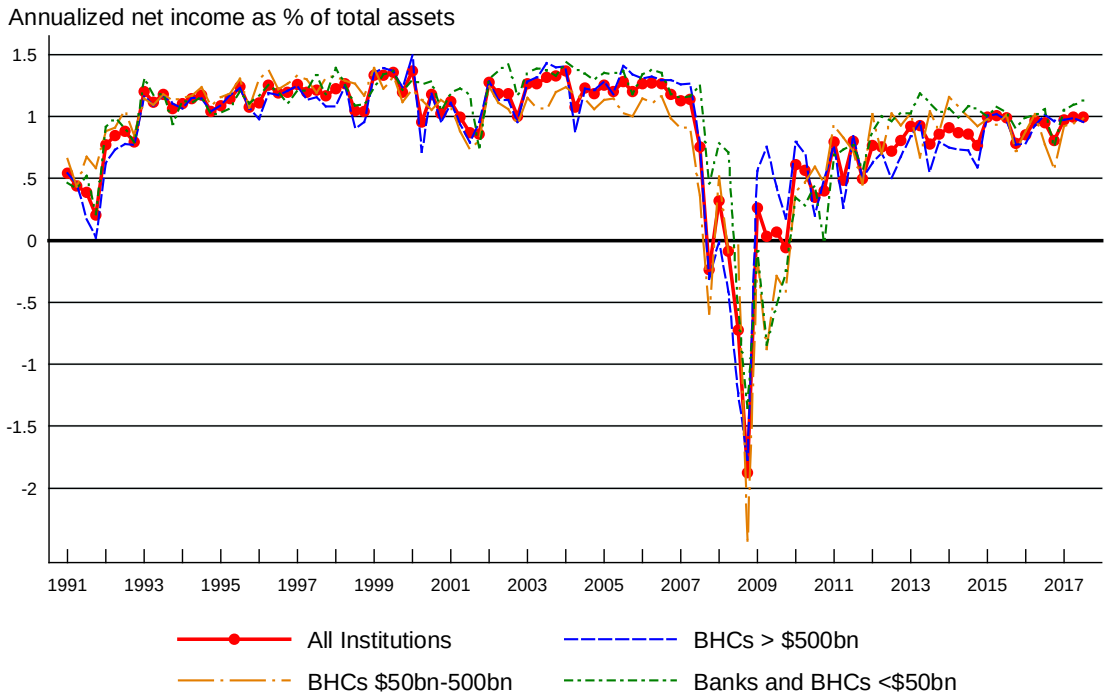


Held-to-Maturity Securities

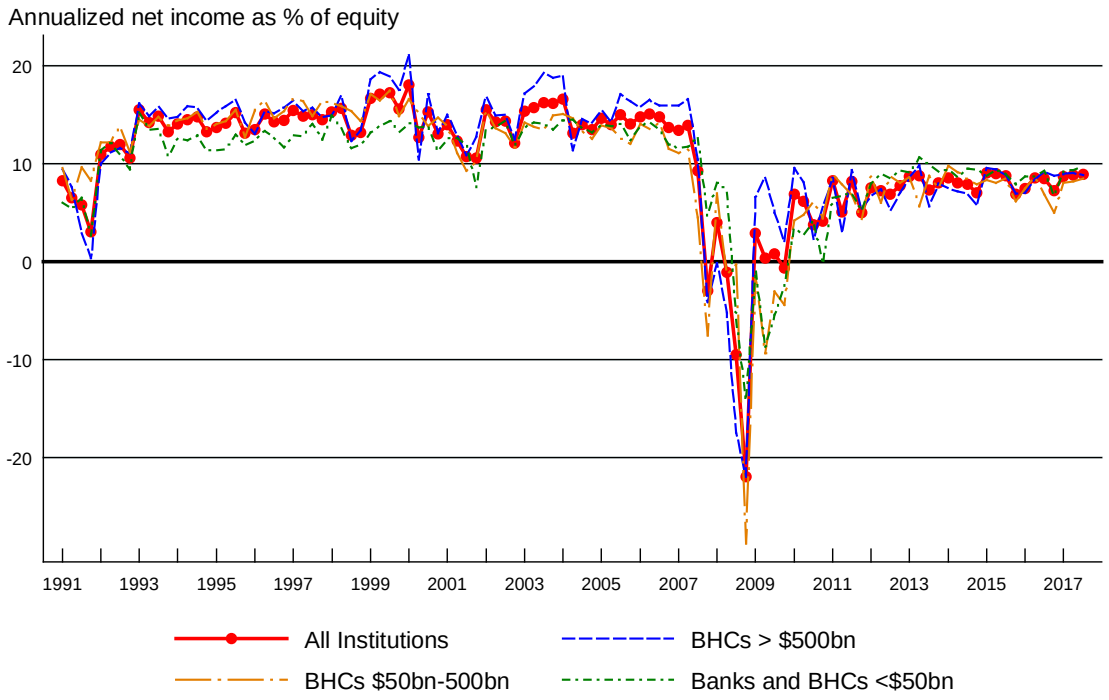


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

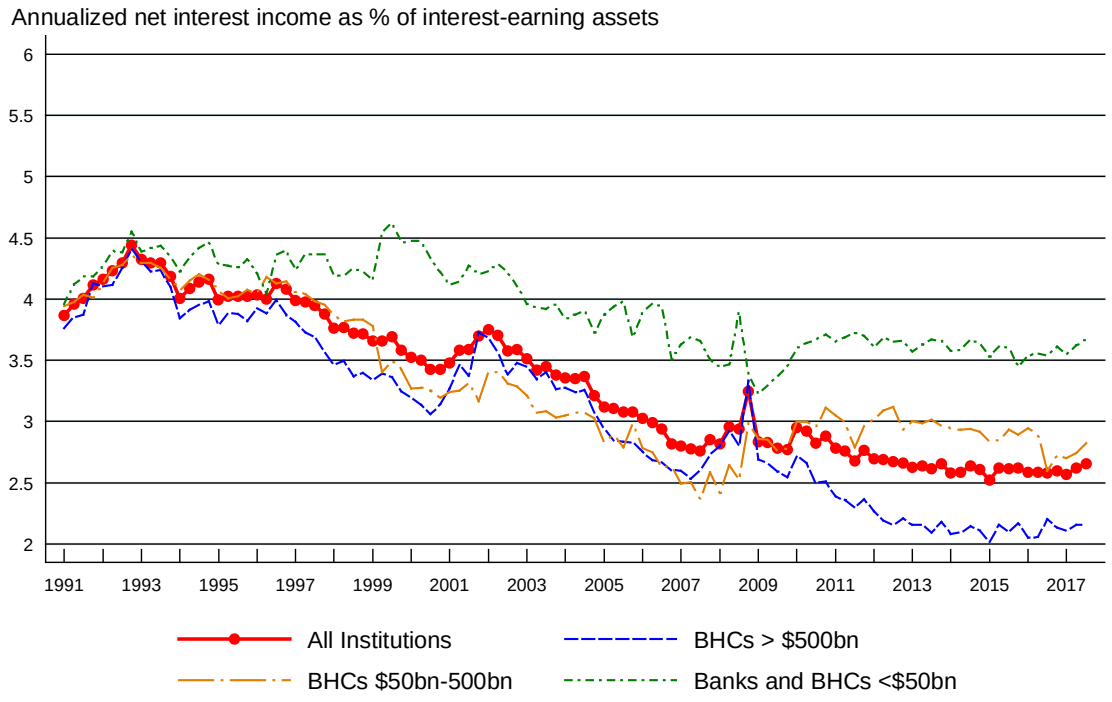
Return on Assets



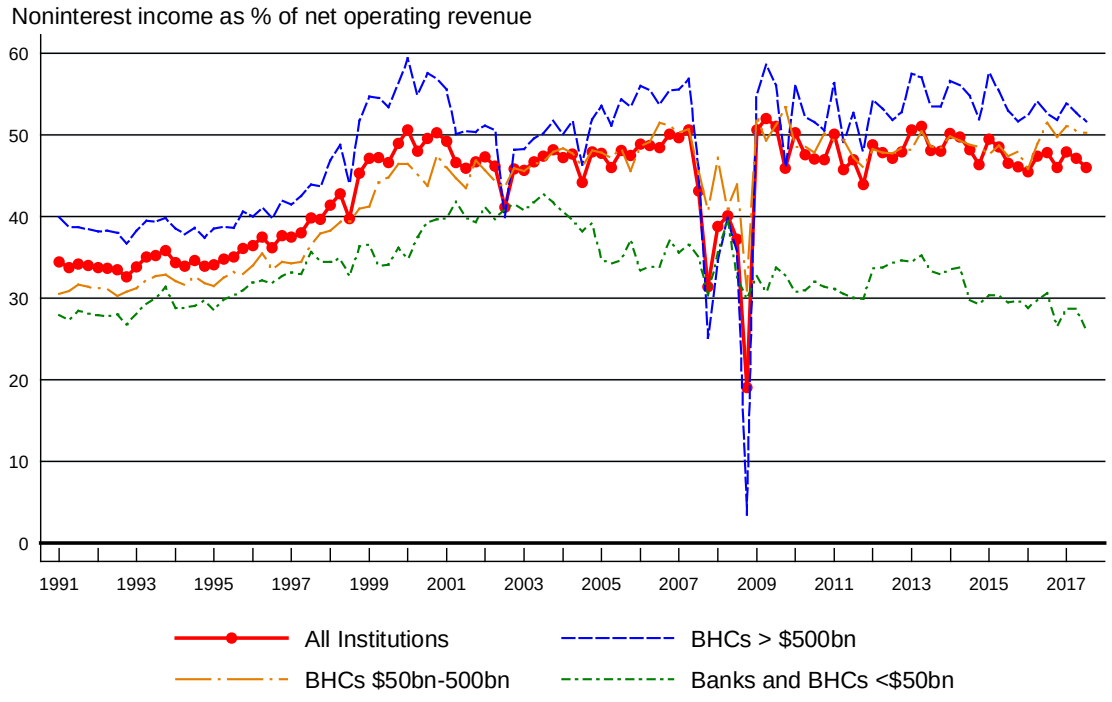
Return on Equity



Net Interest Margin

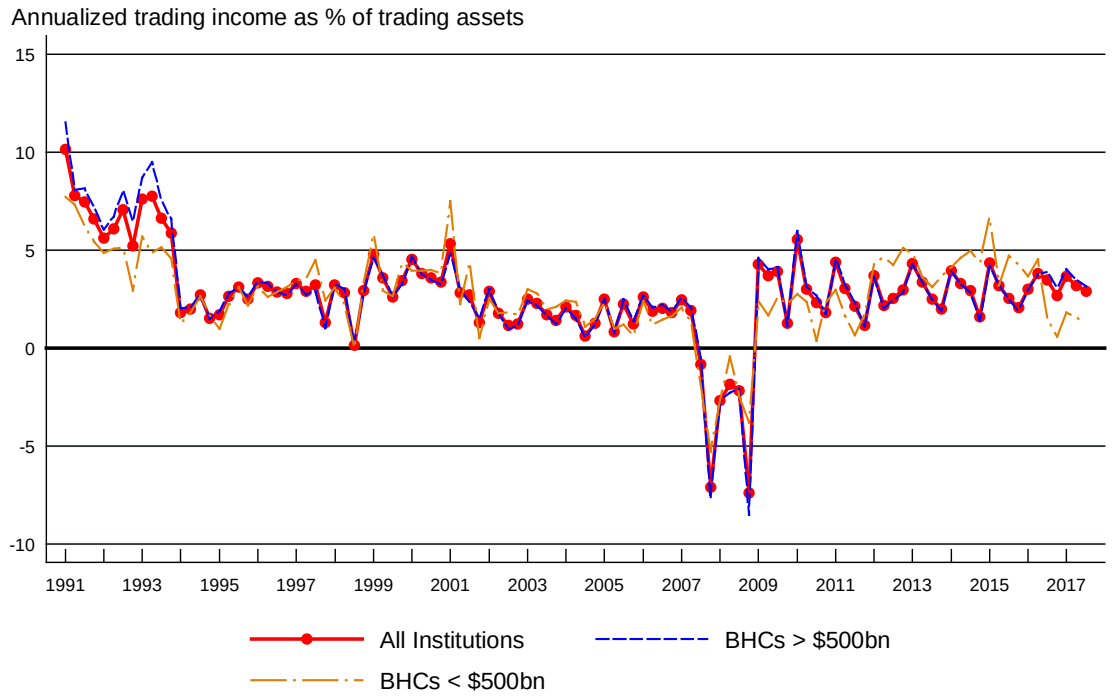


Noninterest Income Share

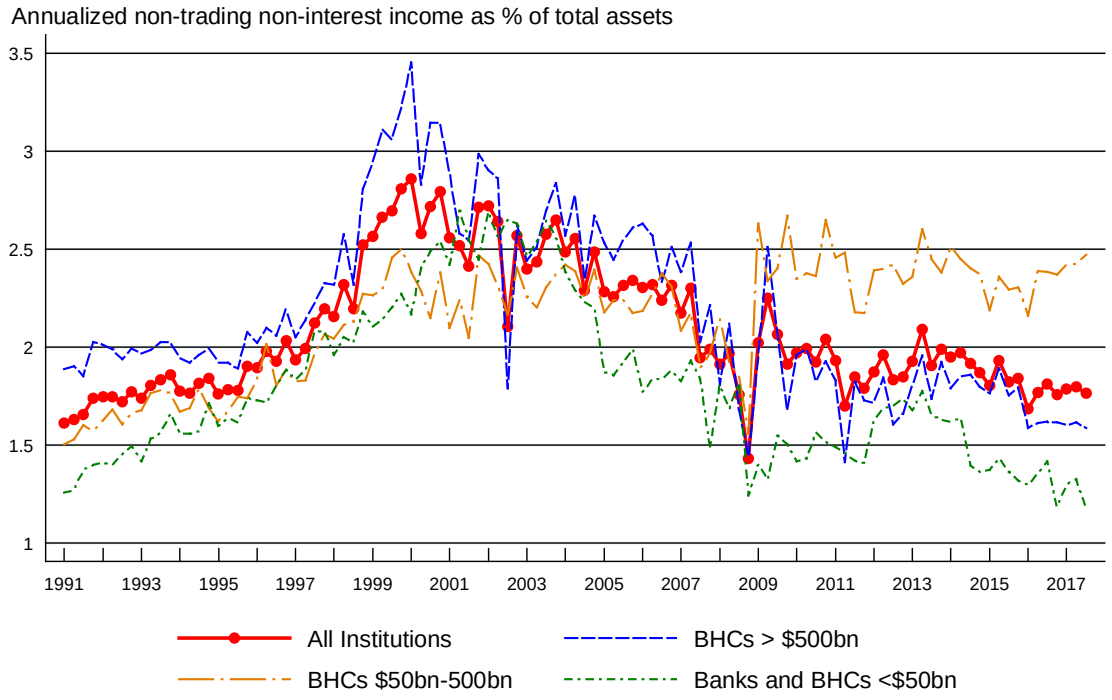


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

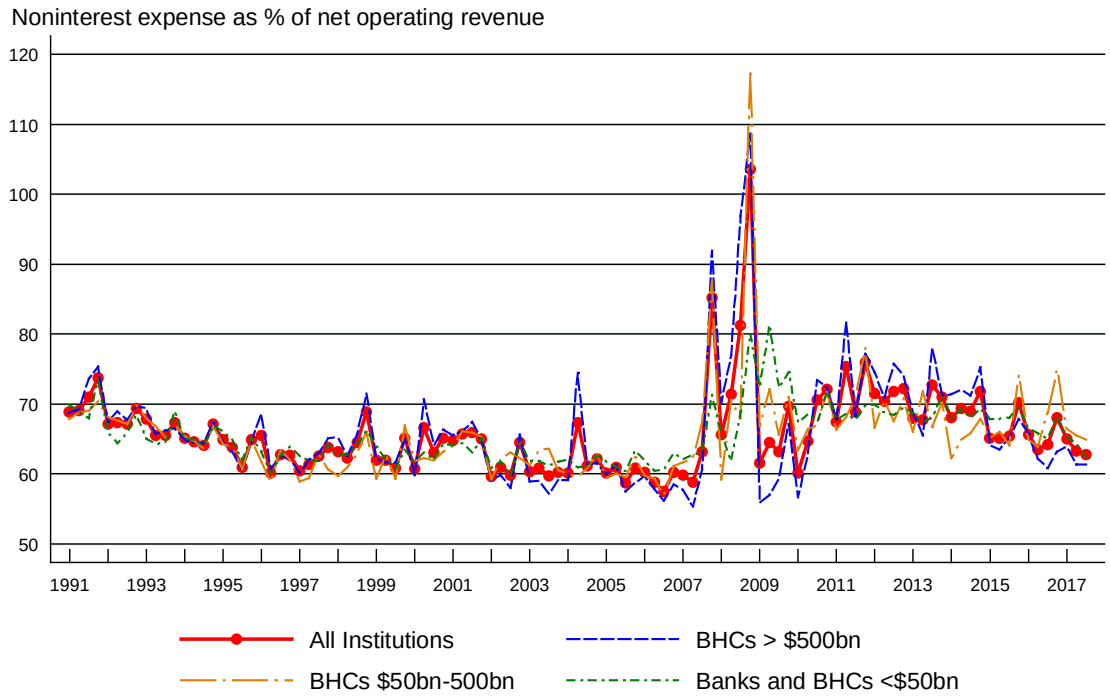
Return on Trading Assets



Non-Trading Non-Interest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio

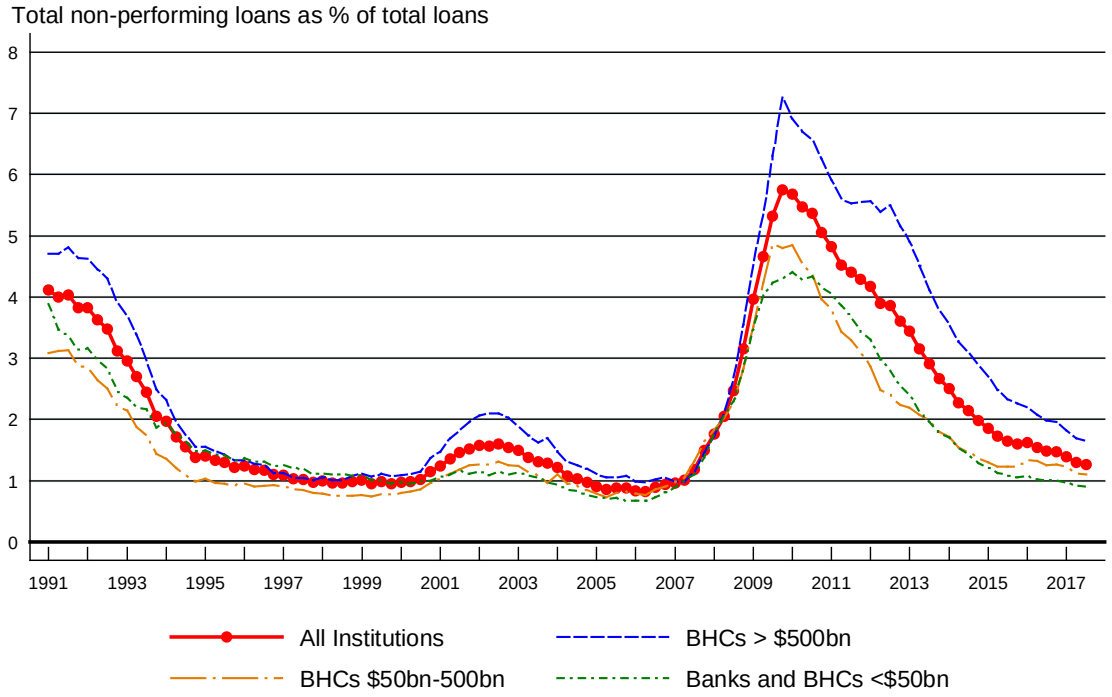


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

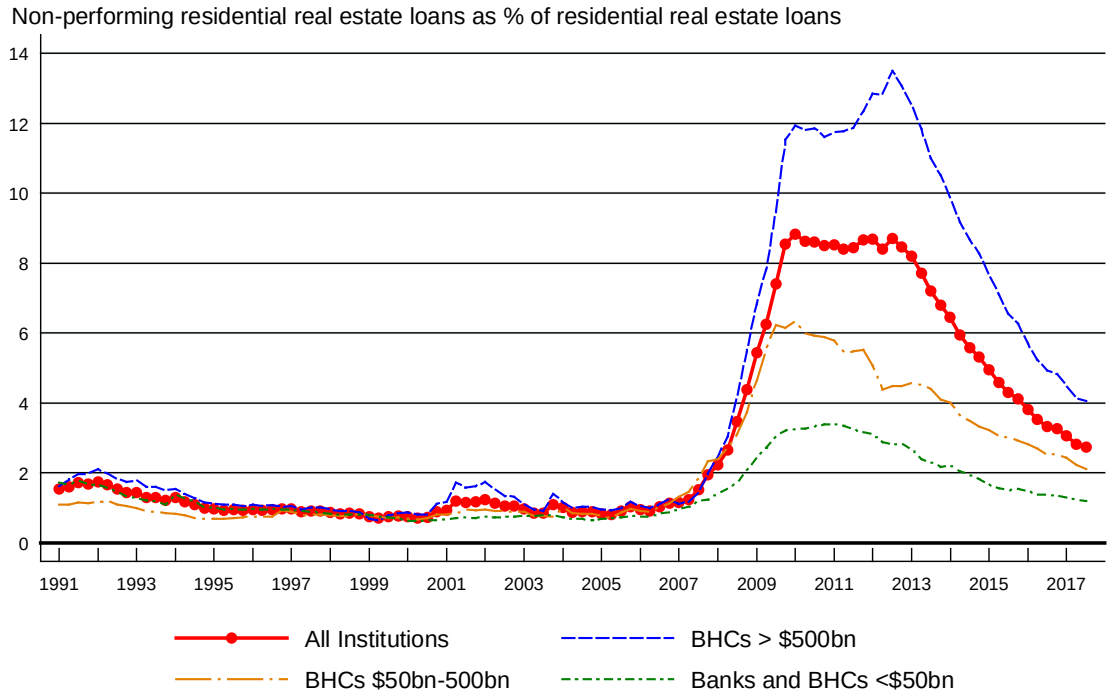
3. Loan Performance

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

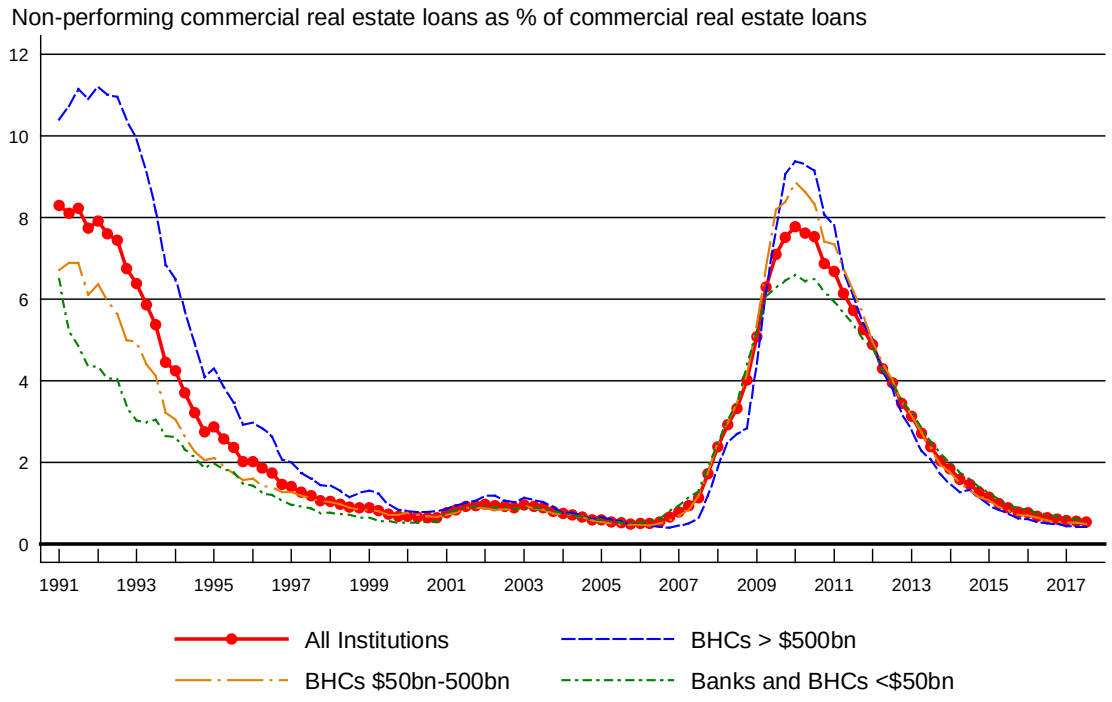
Non-performing Loans



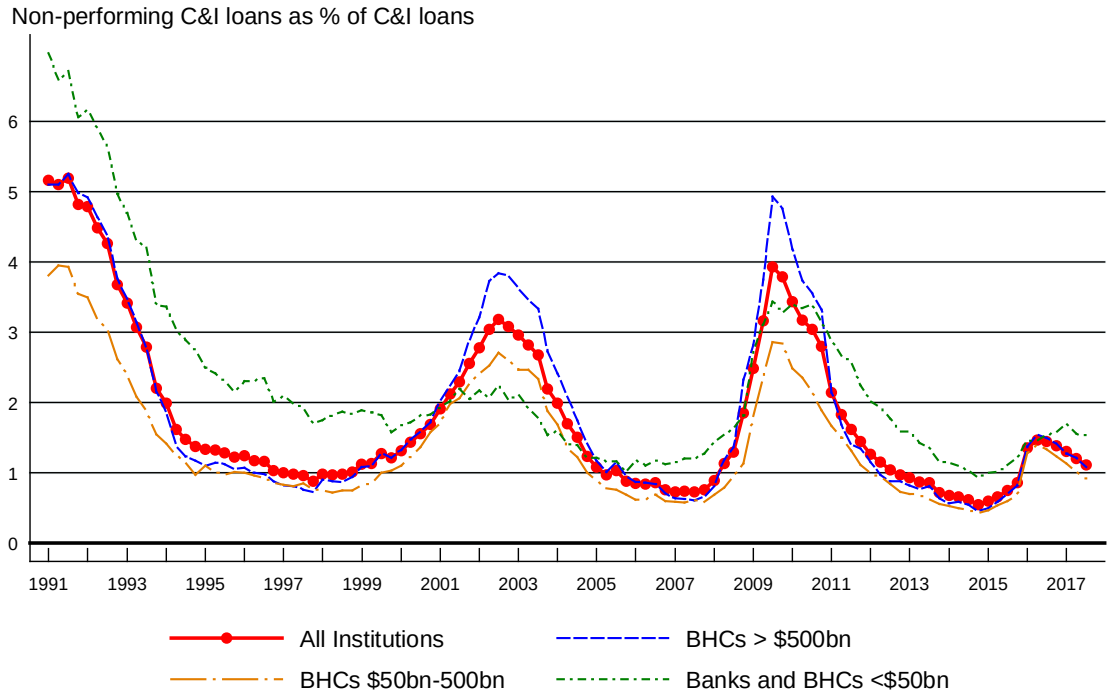
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



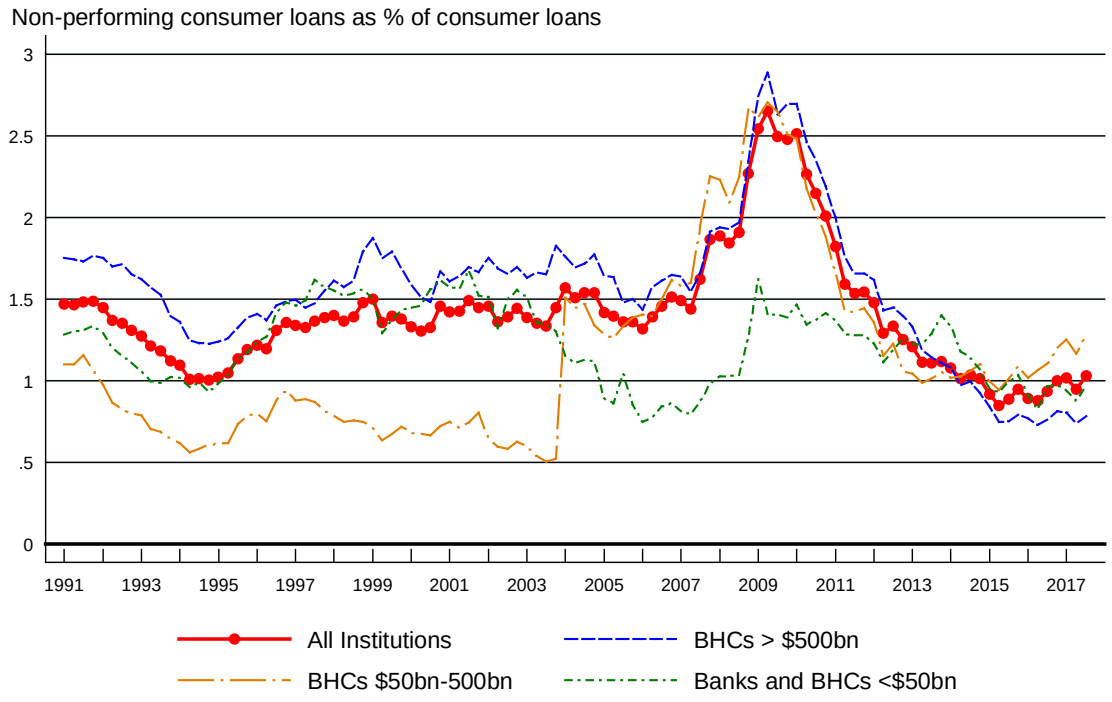
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



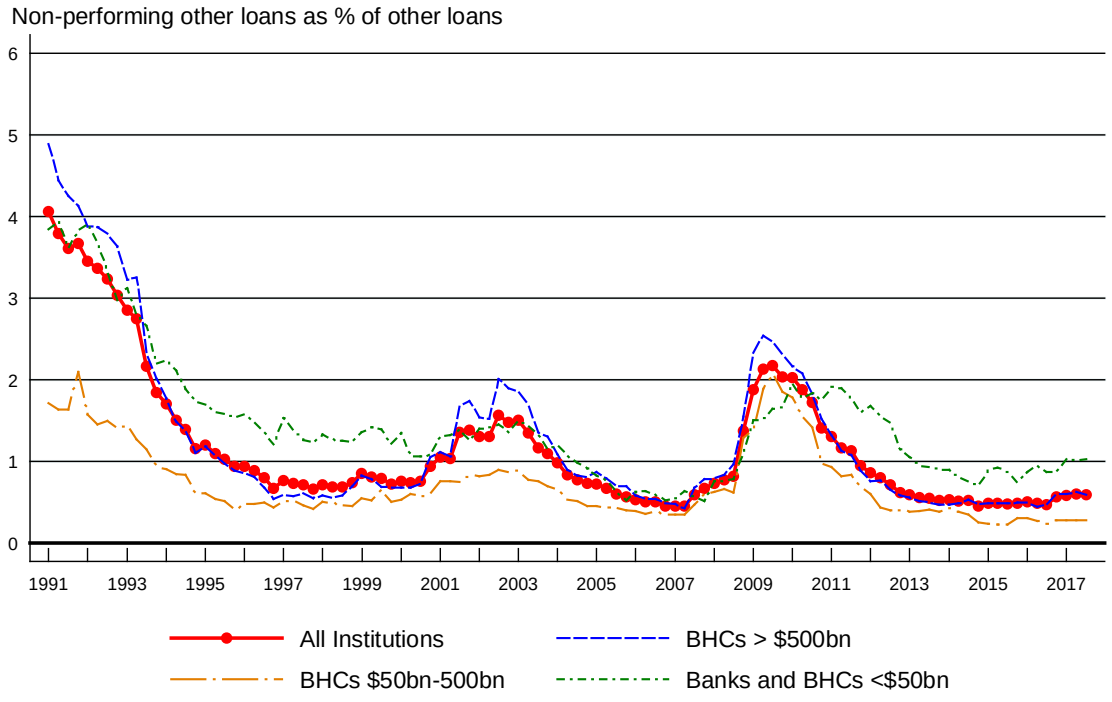
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



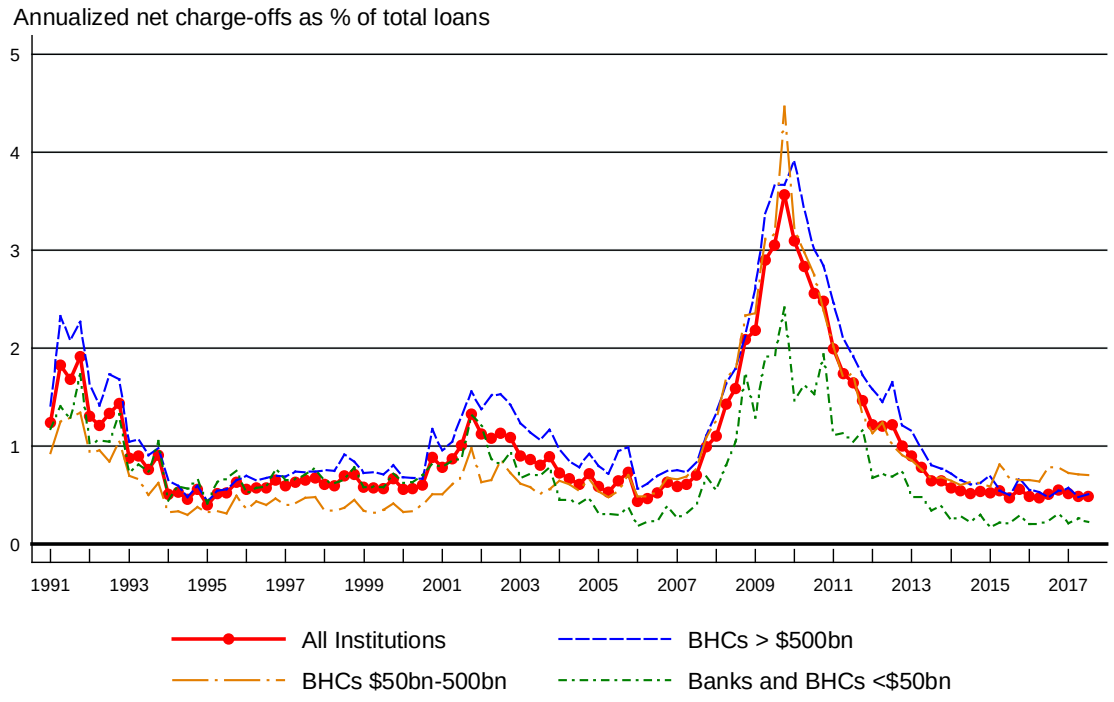
Non-performing Consumer Loans



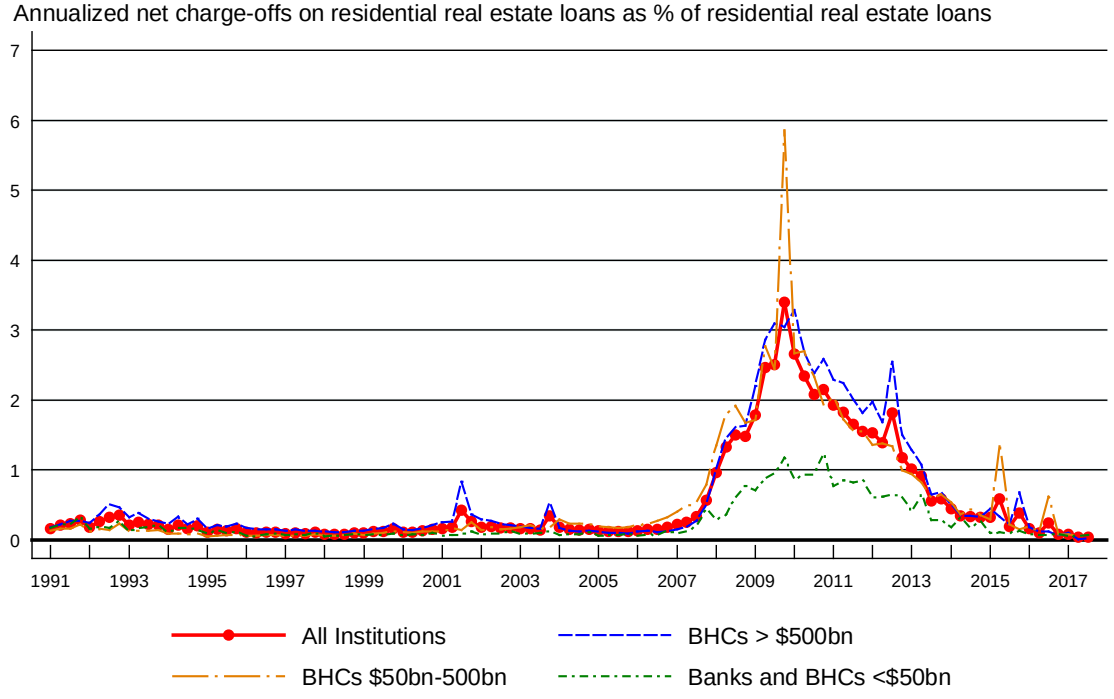
Non-performing Other Loans



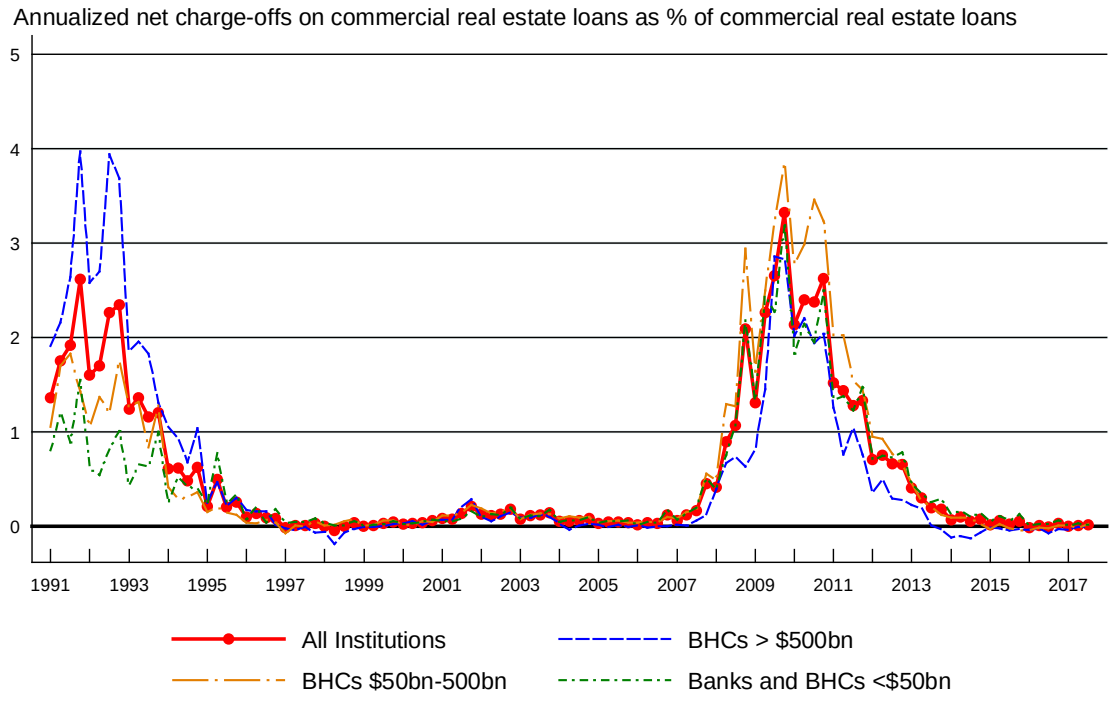
Net Charge-offs



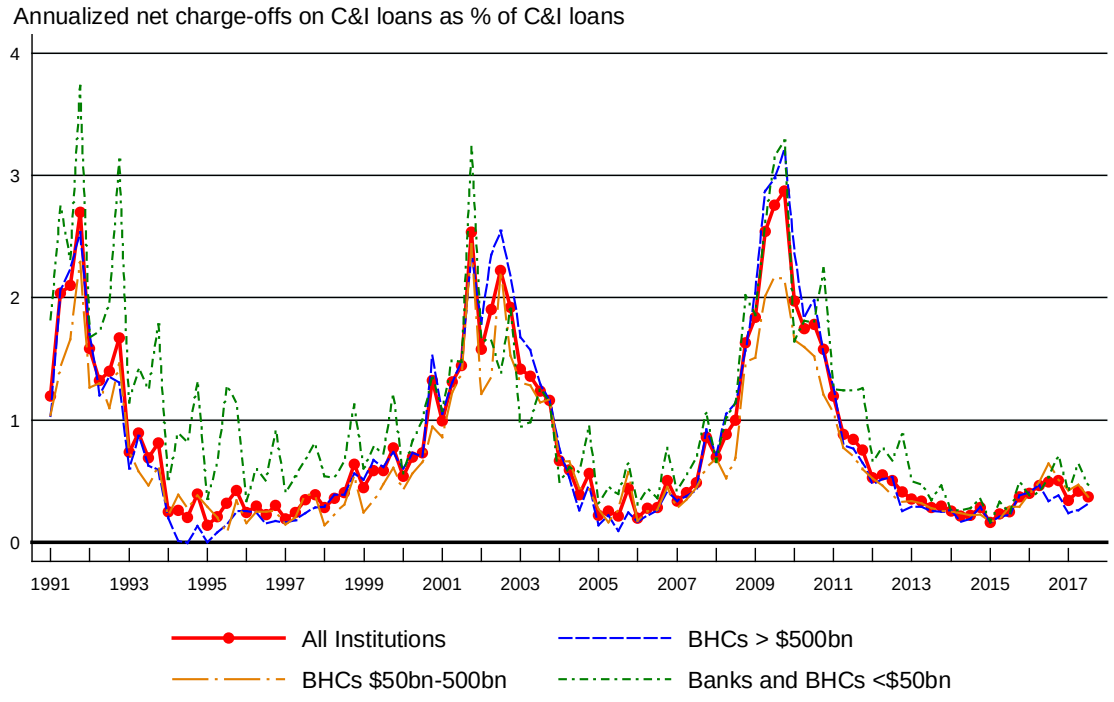
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



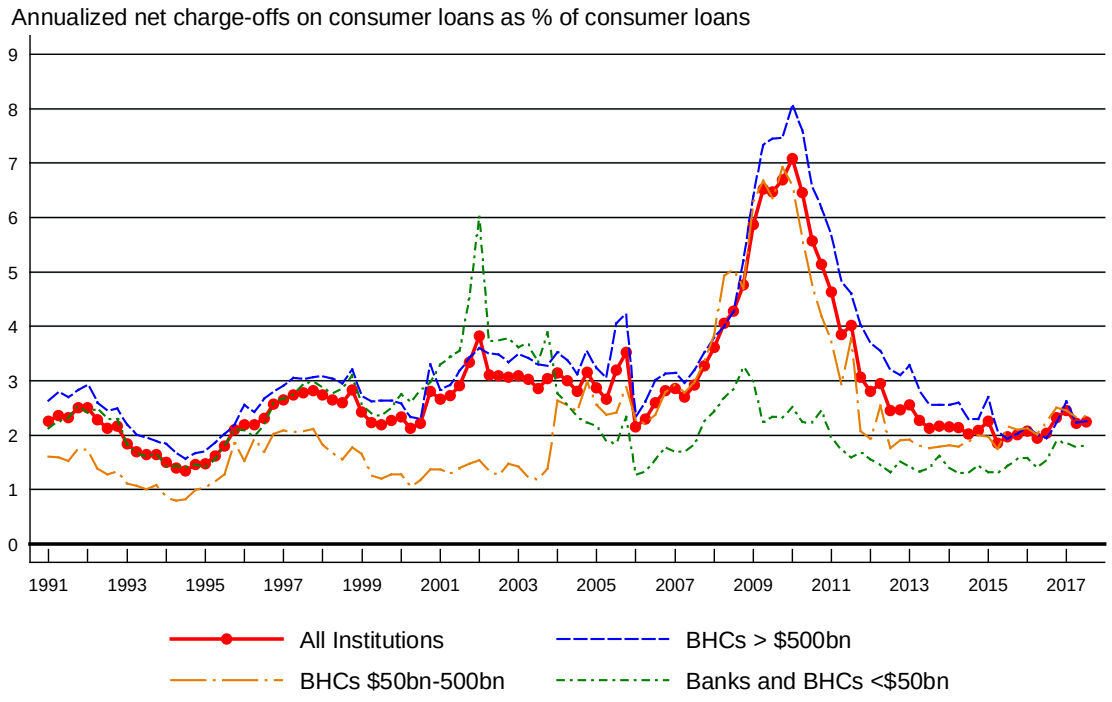
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



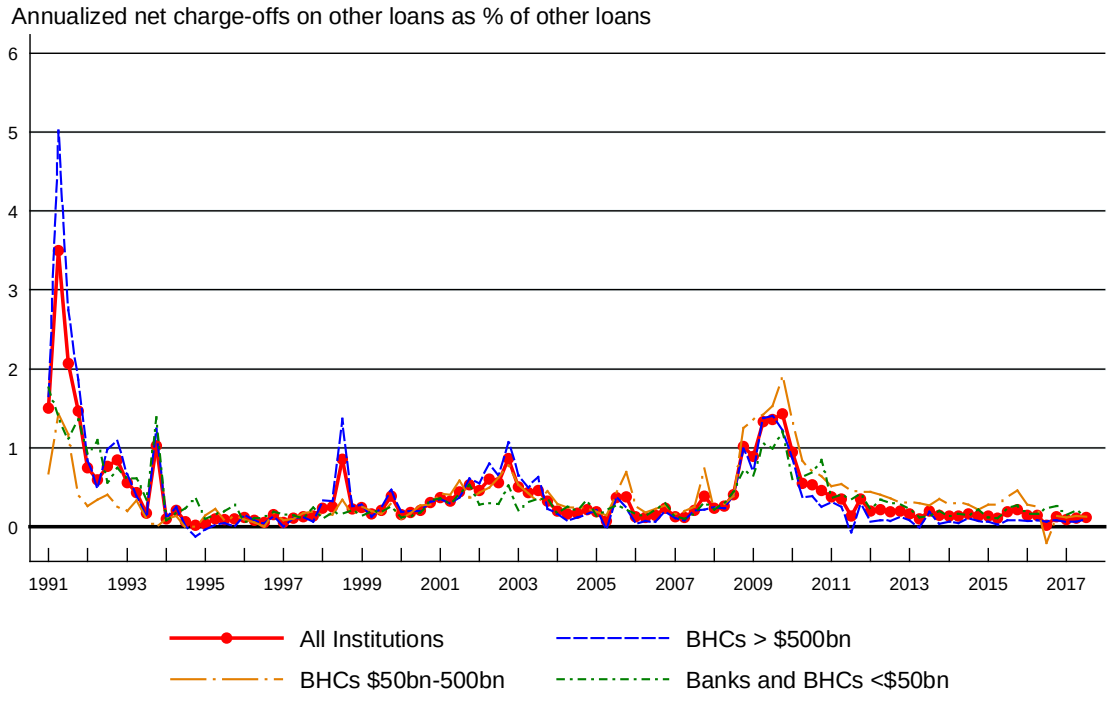
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



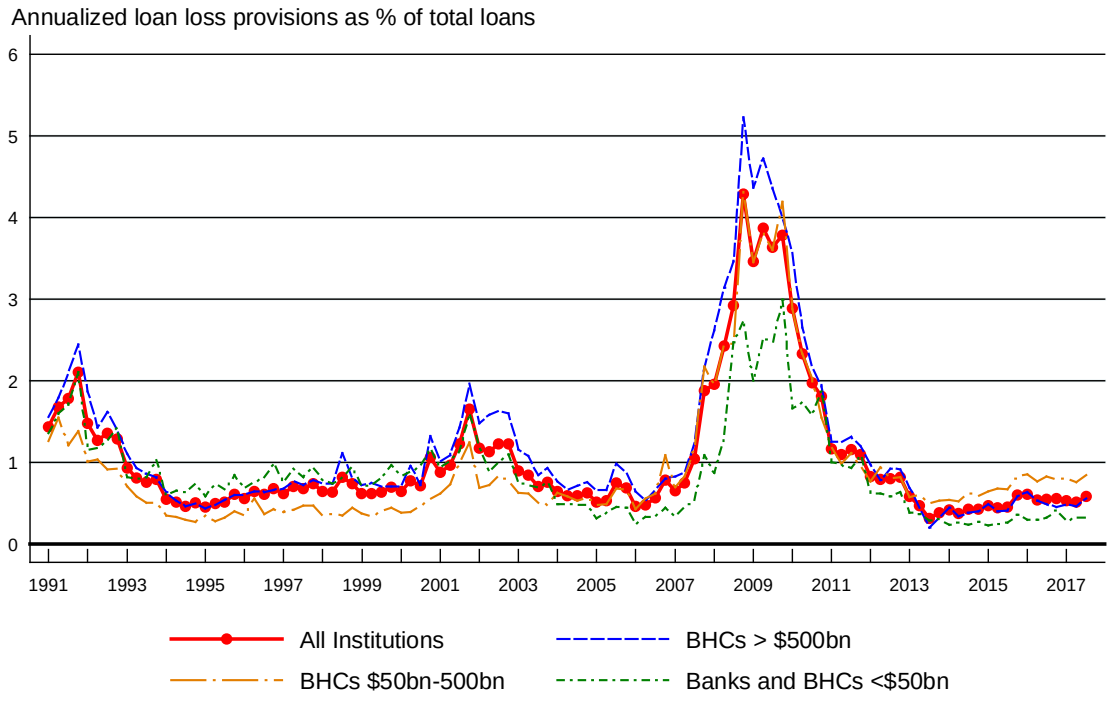
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



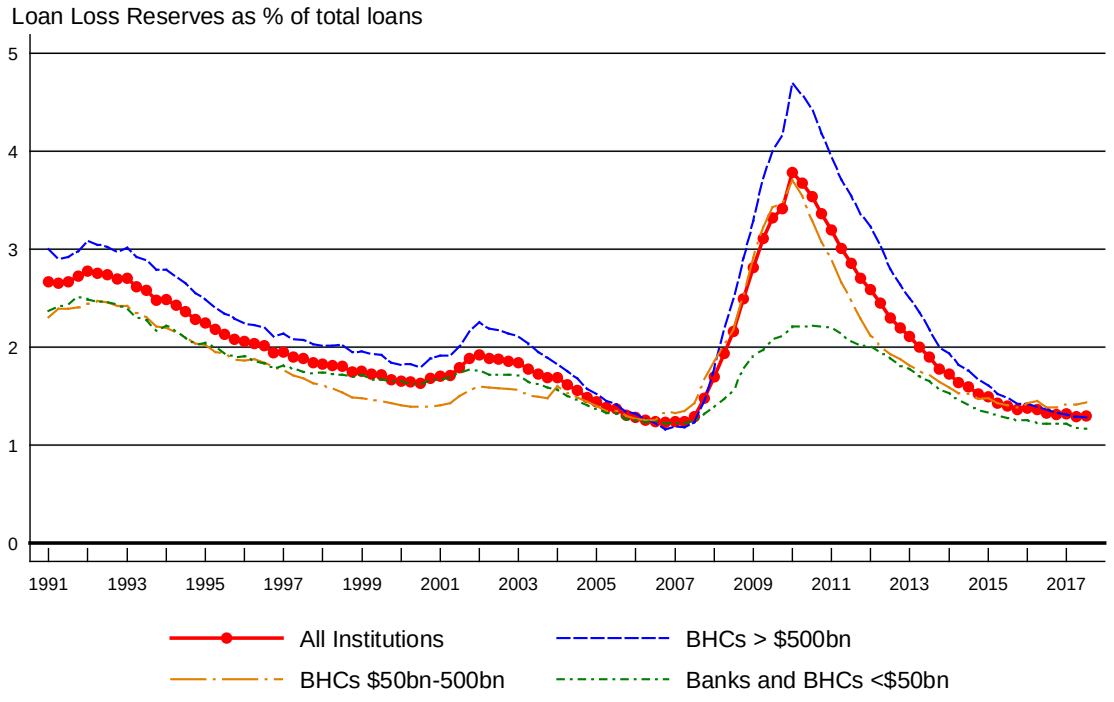
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



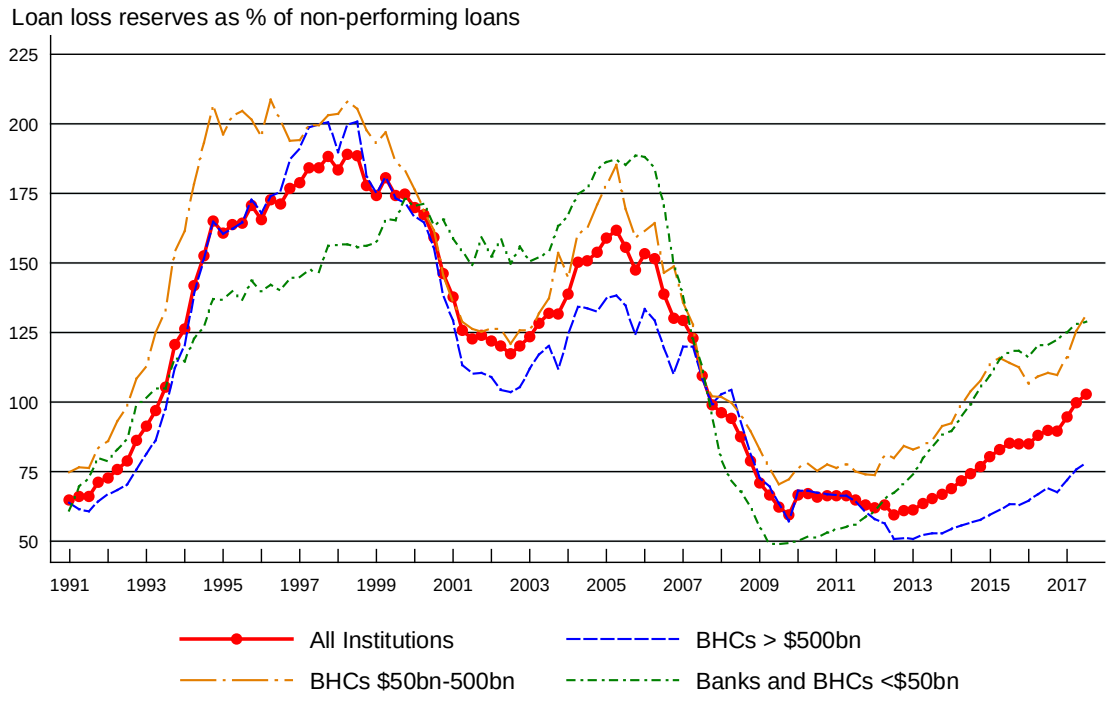
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans

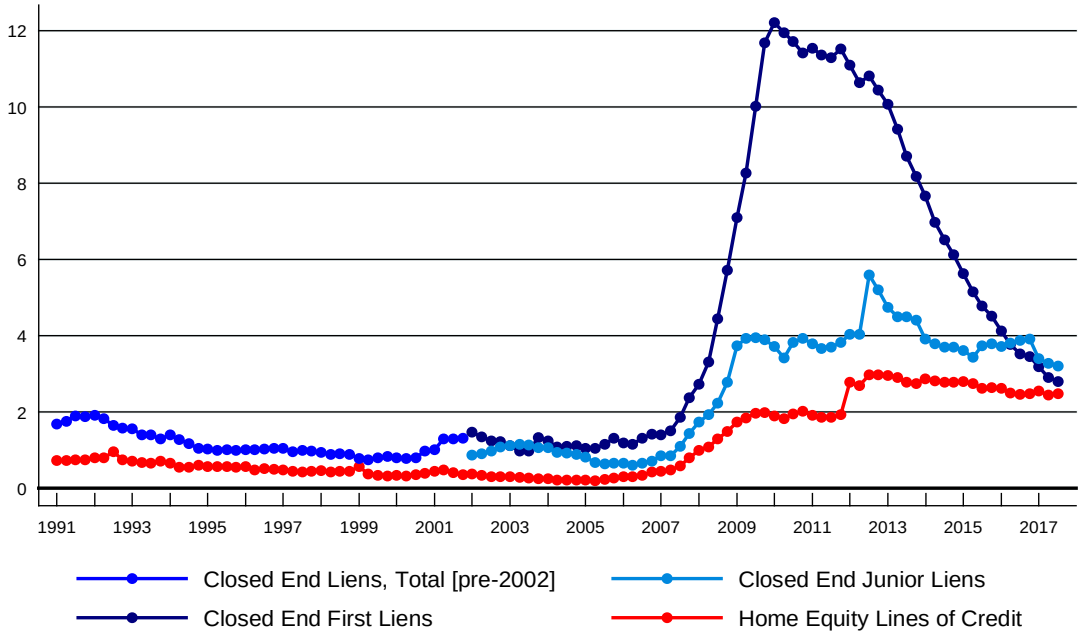


4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

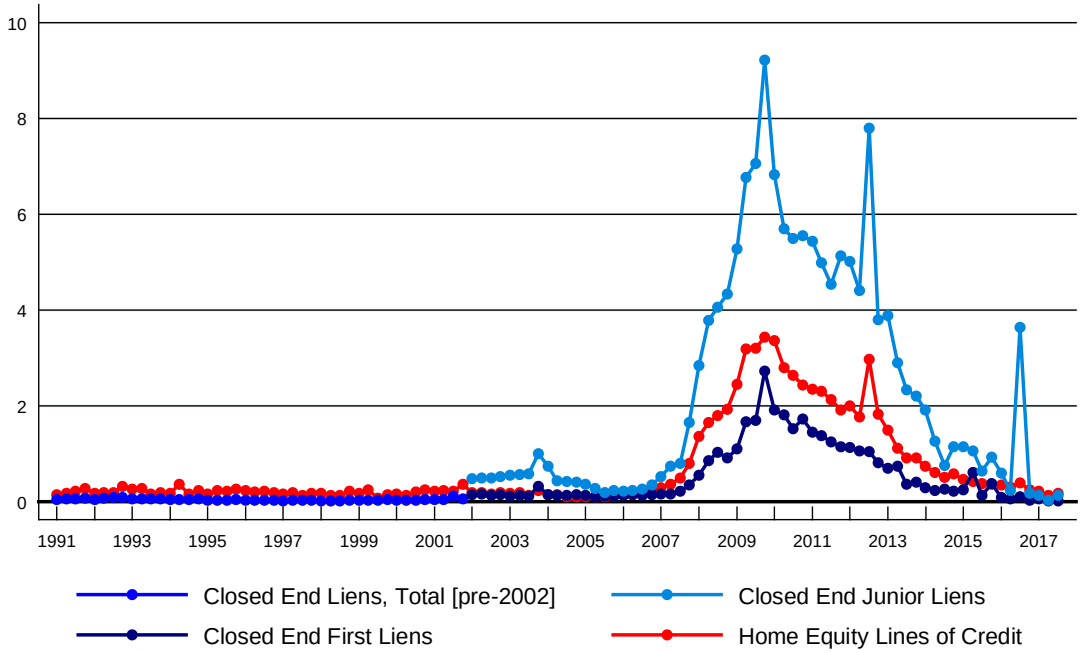
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

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



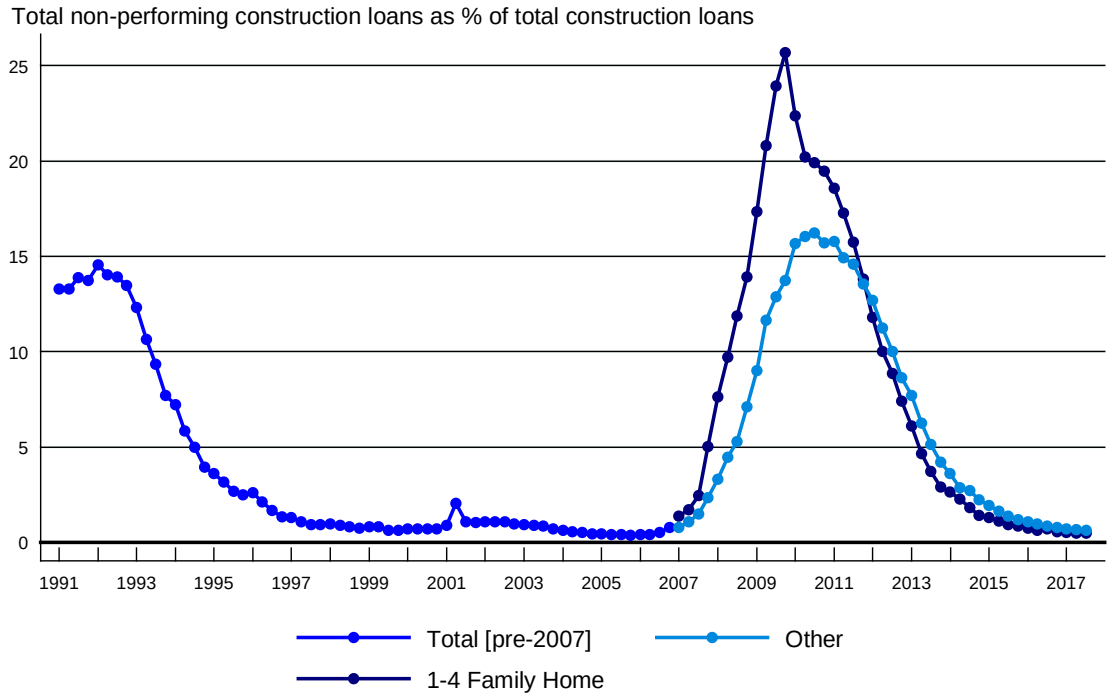
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

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

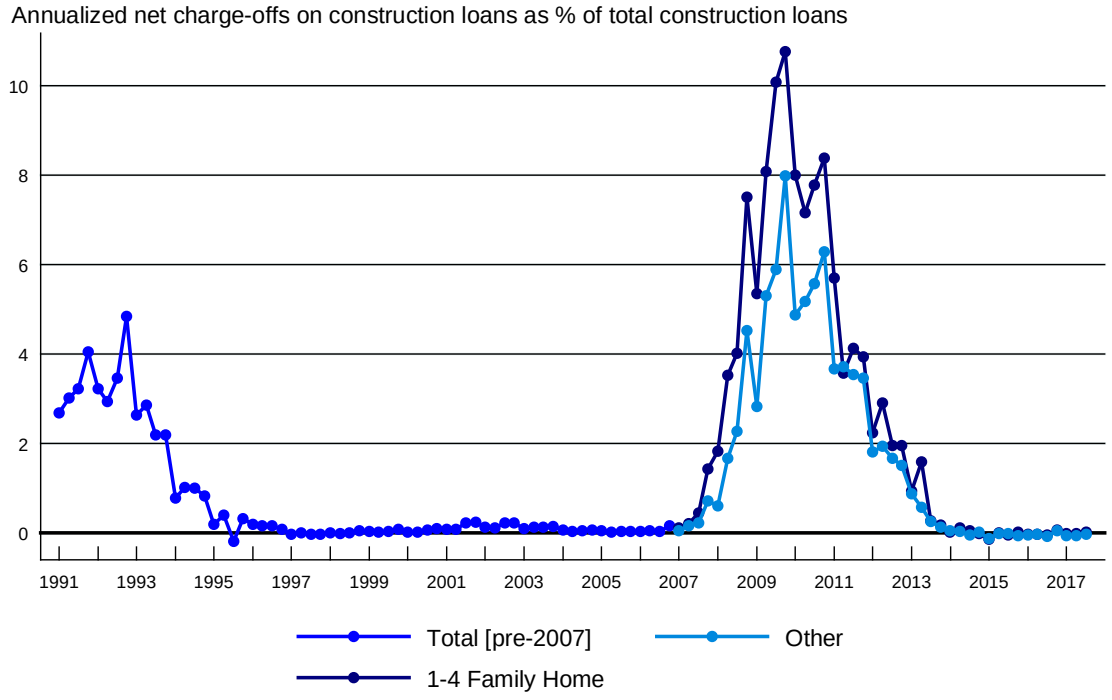


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

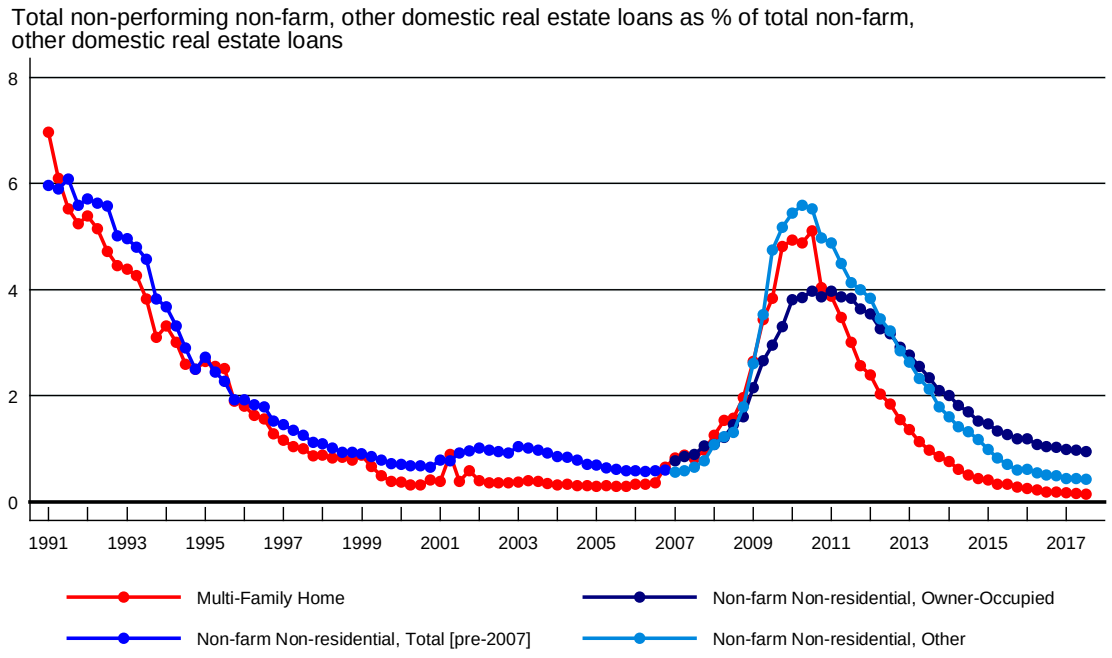
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



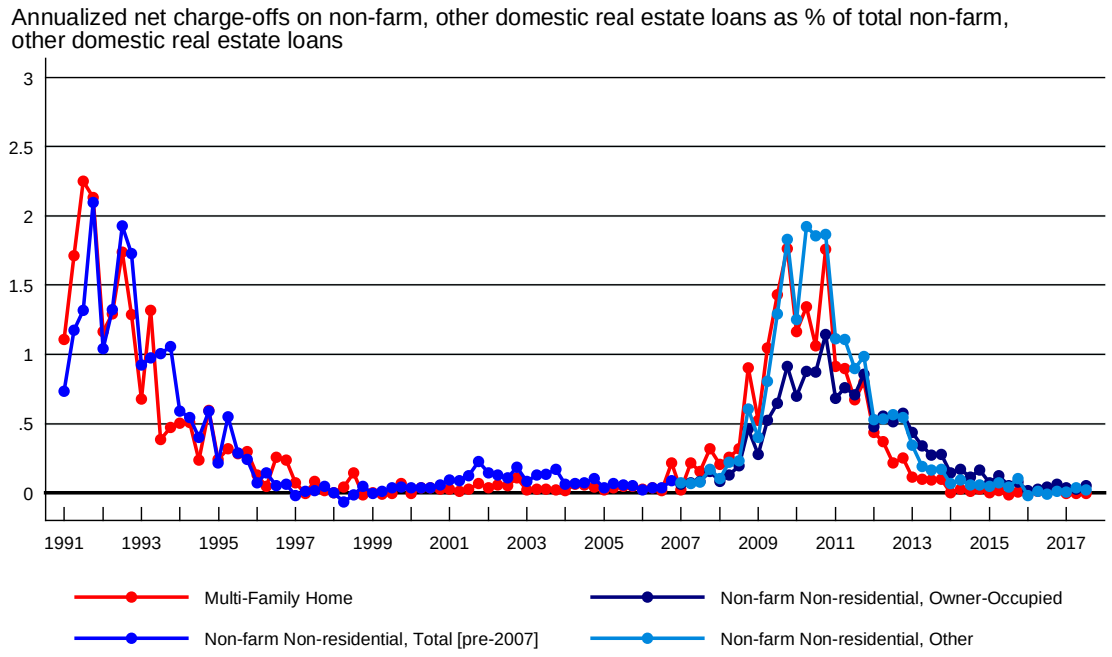
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

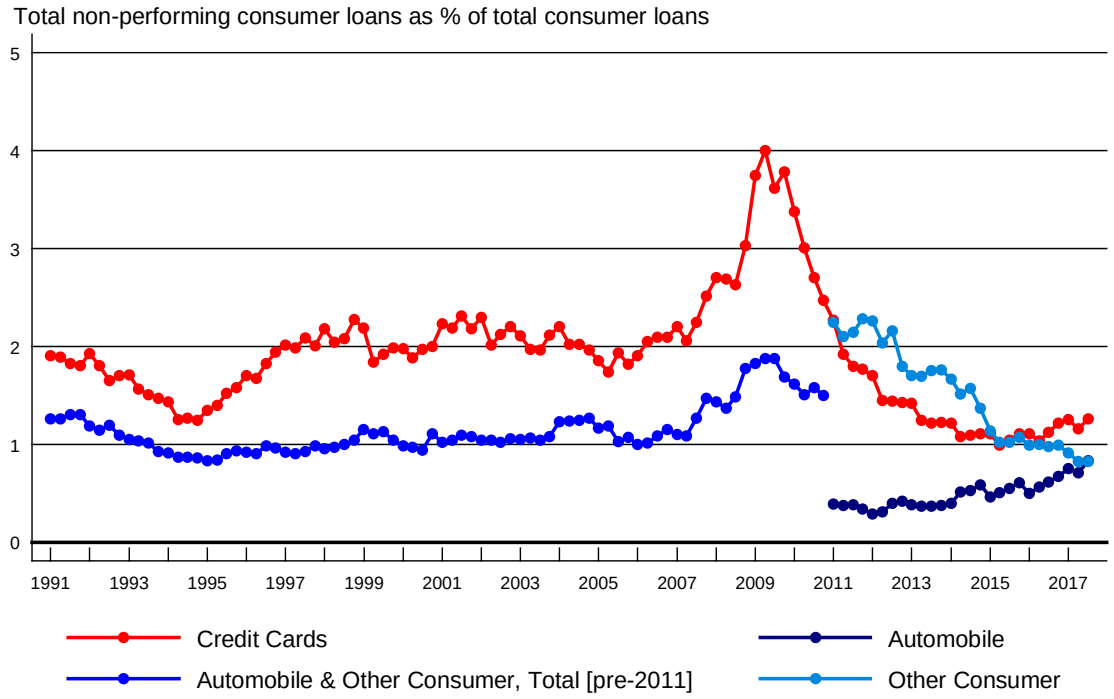


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

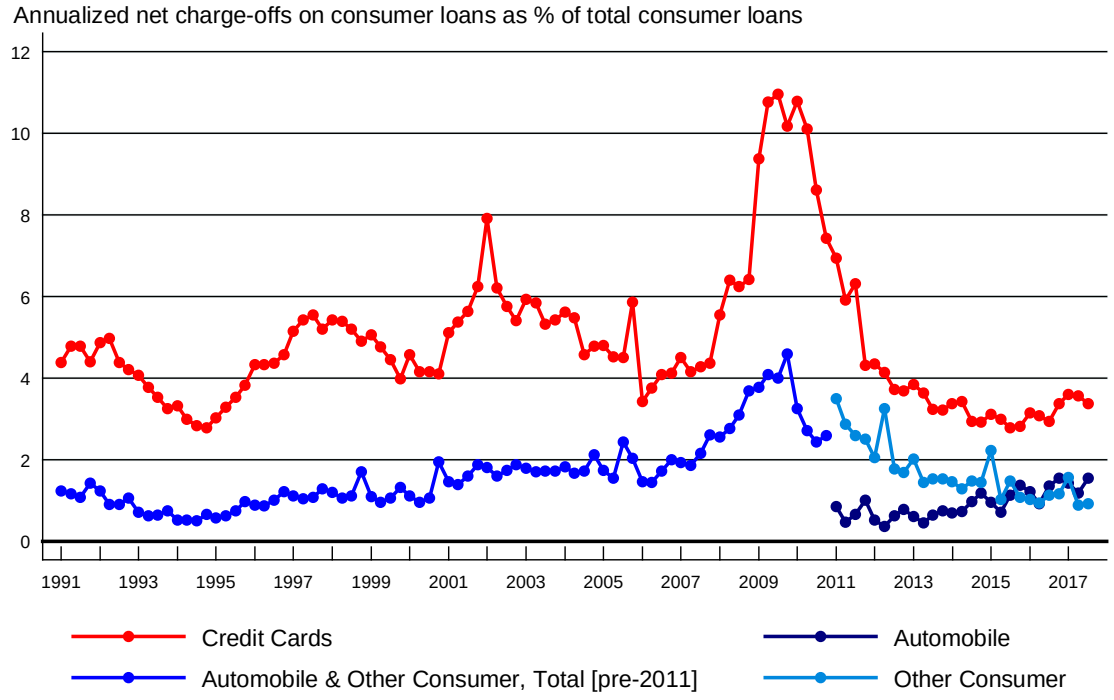


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

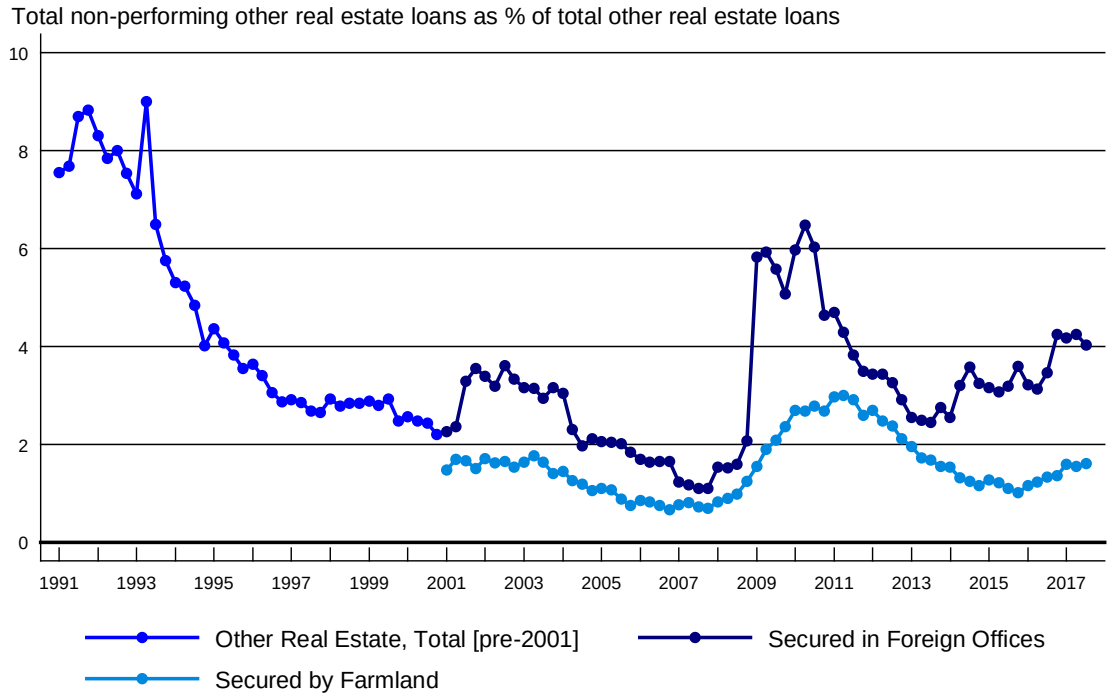


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

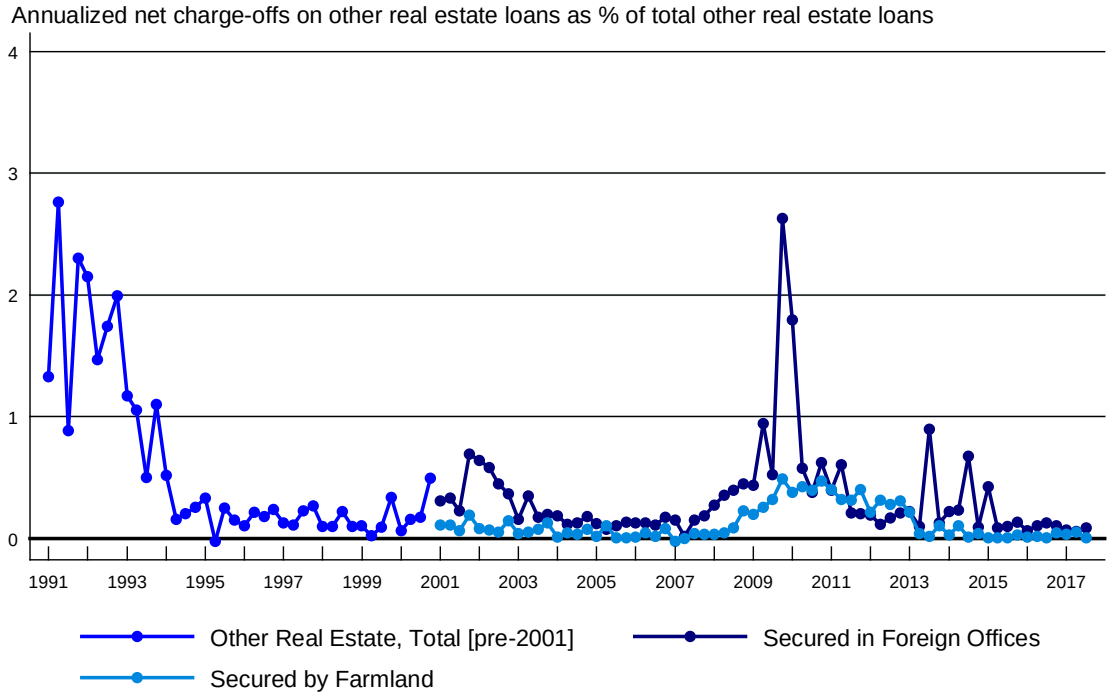


D. All Other Loans

Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

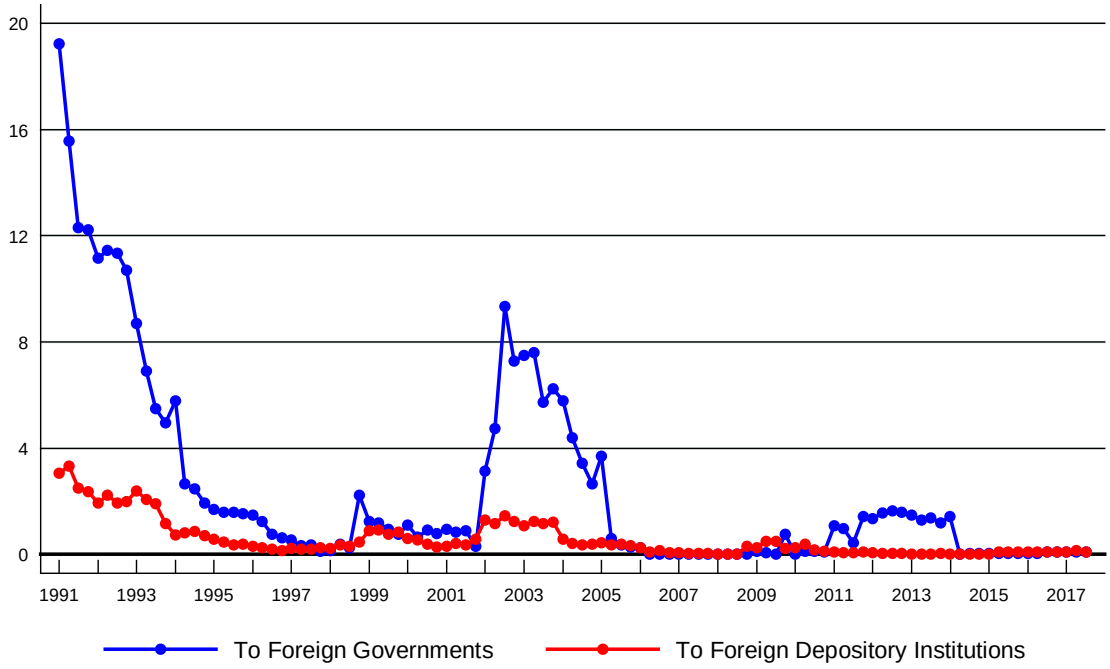


Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



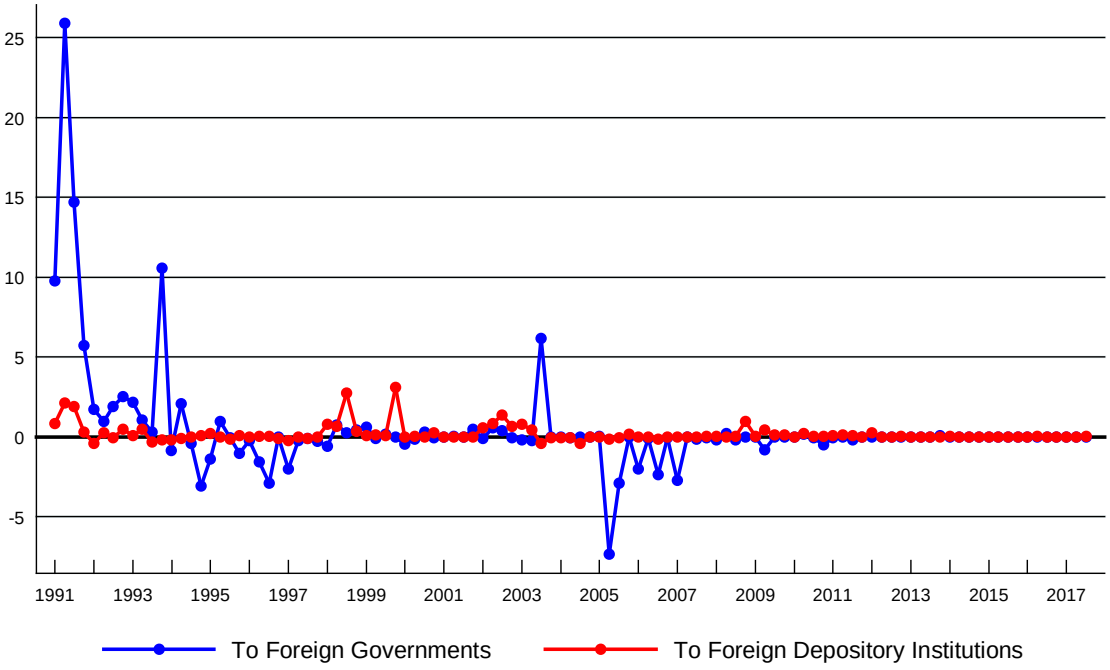
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions

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

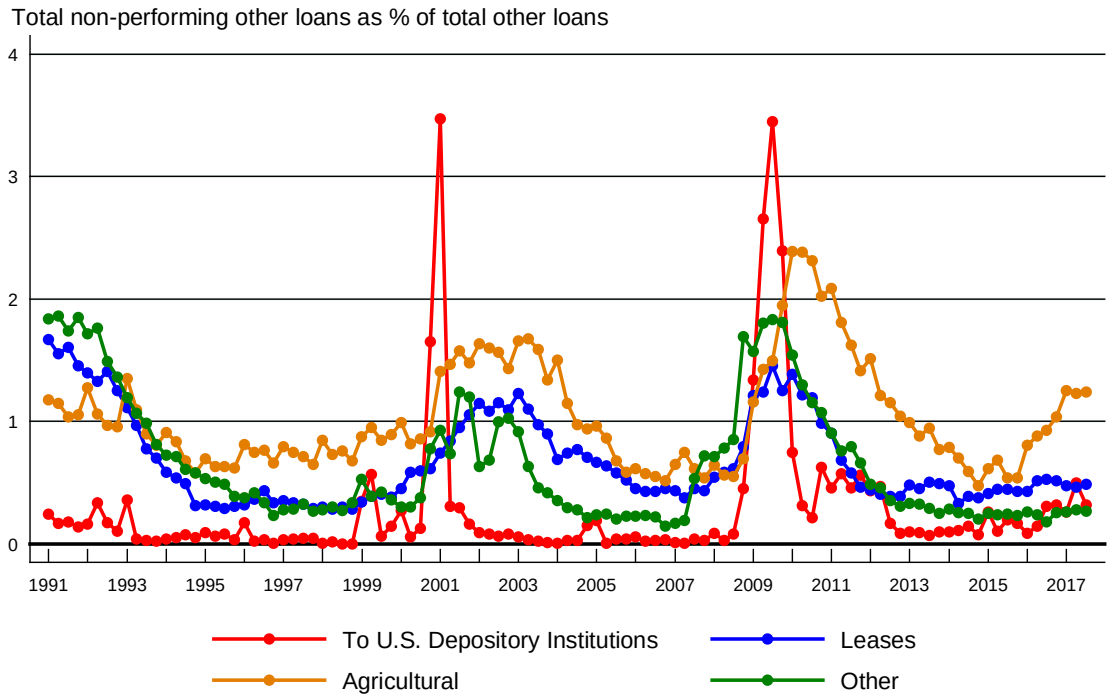


Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions

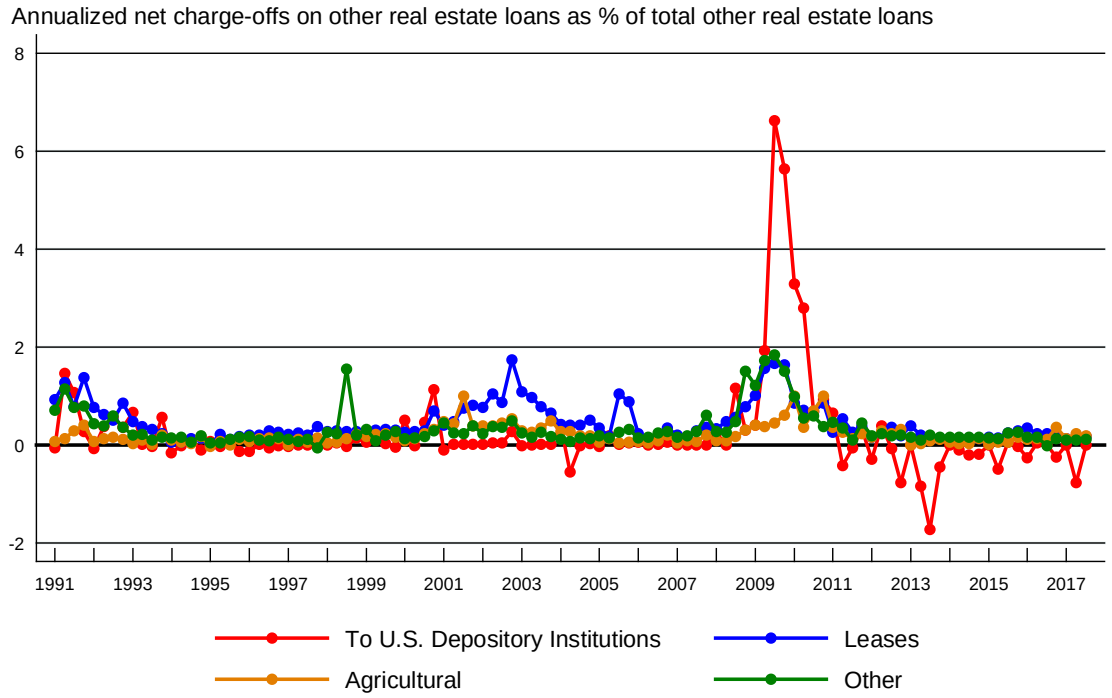
Annualized net charge-offs on loans to foreign institutions as % of total loans to foreign institutions



Non-performing Other Loans, Detail



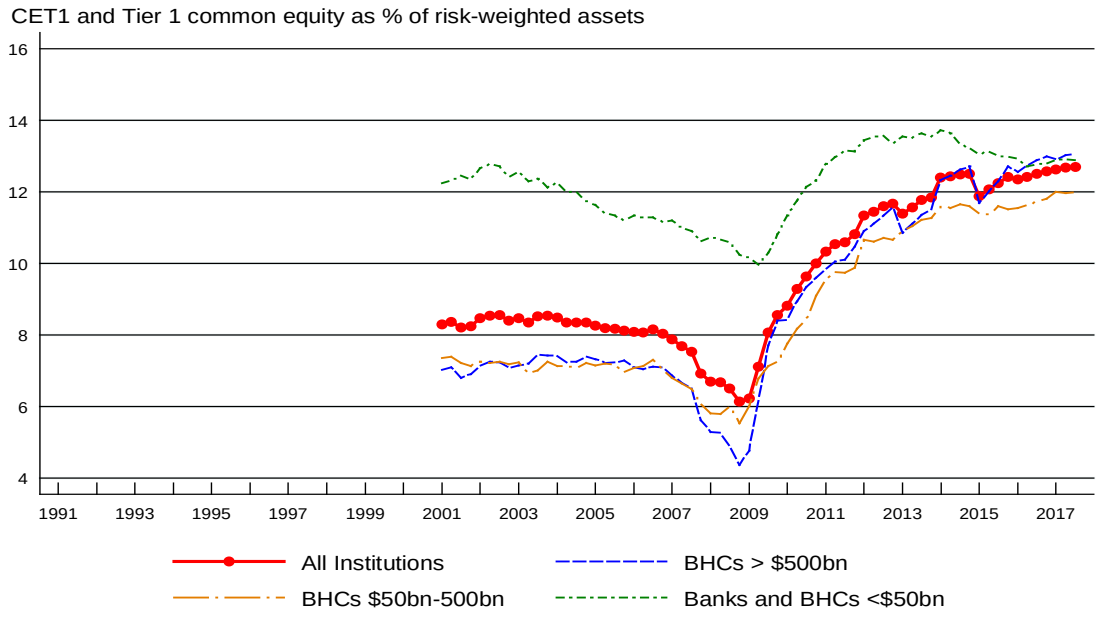
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail



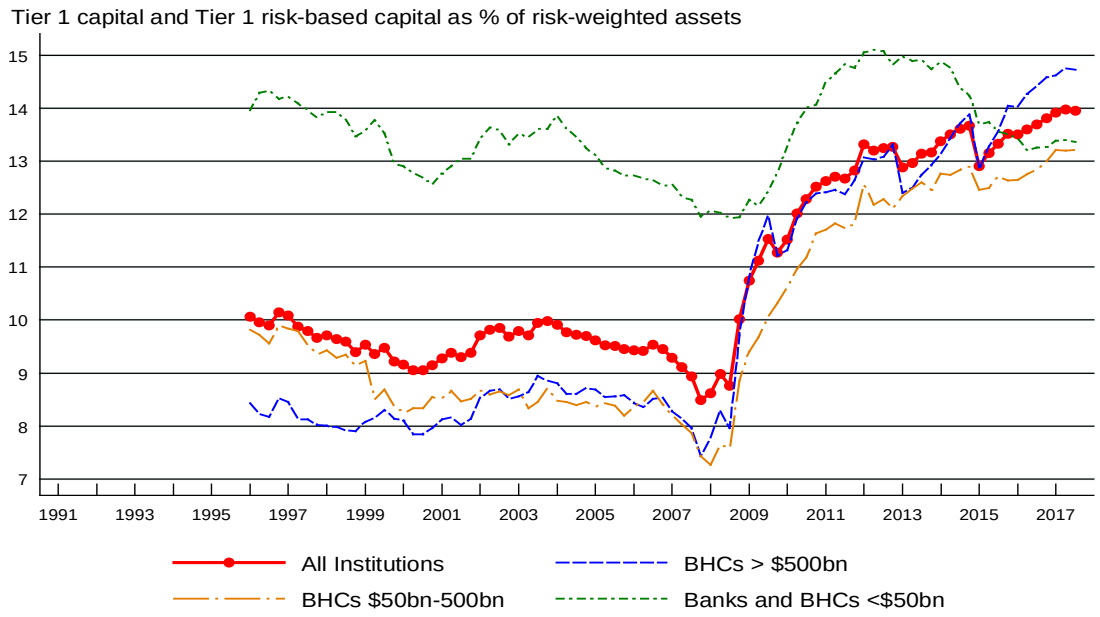
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

Notes: 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

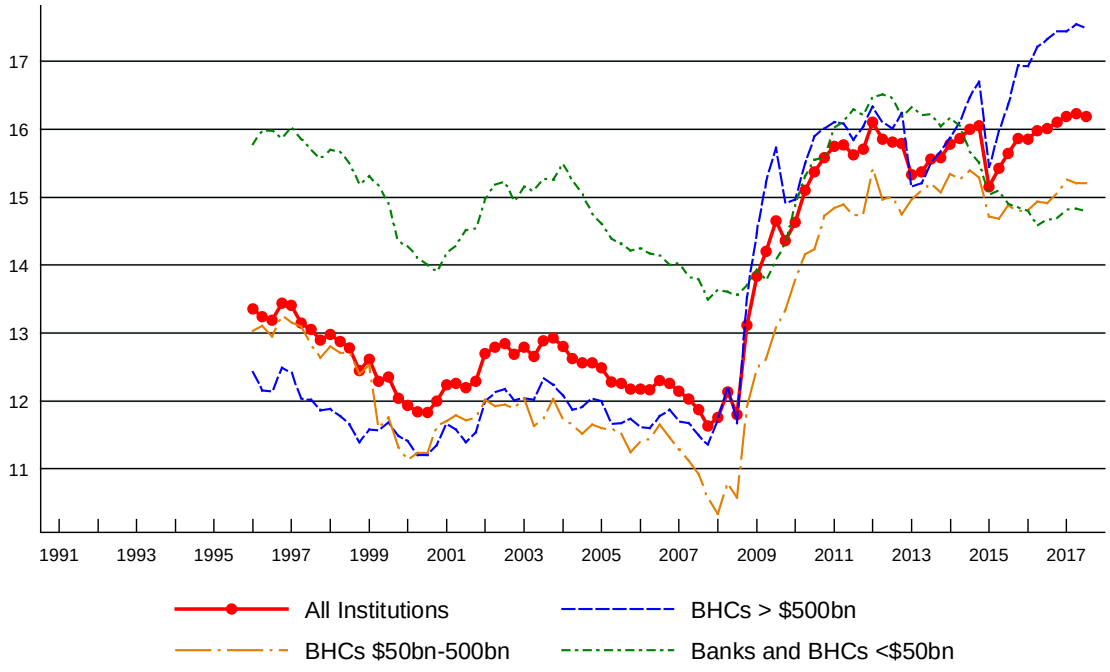


Tier 1 Capital Ratio



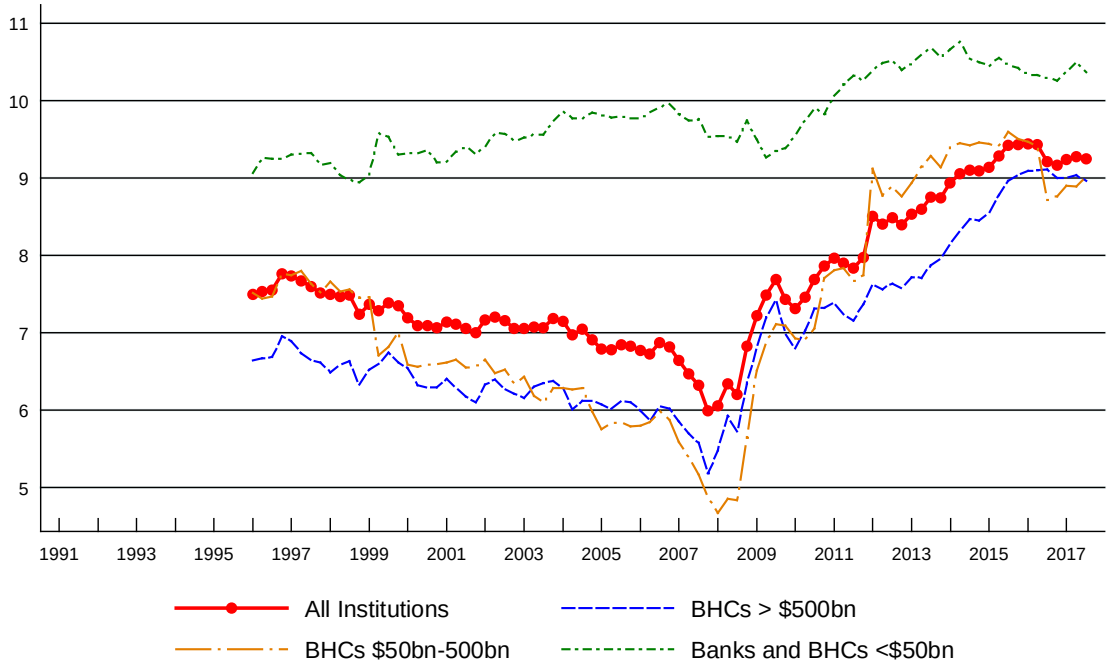
Total Capital Ratio

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



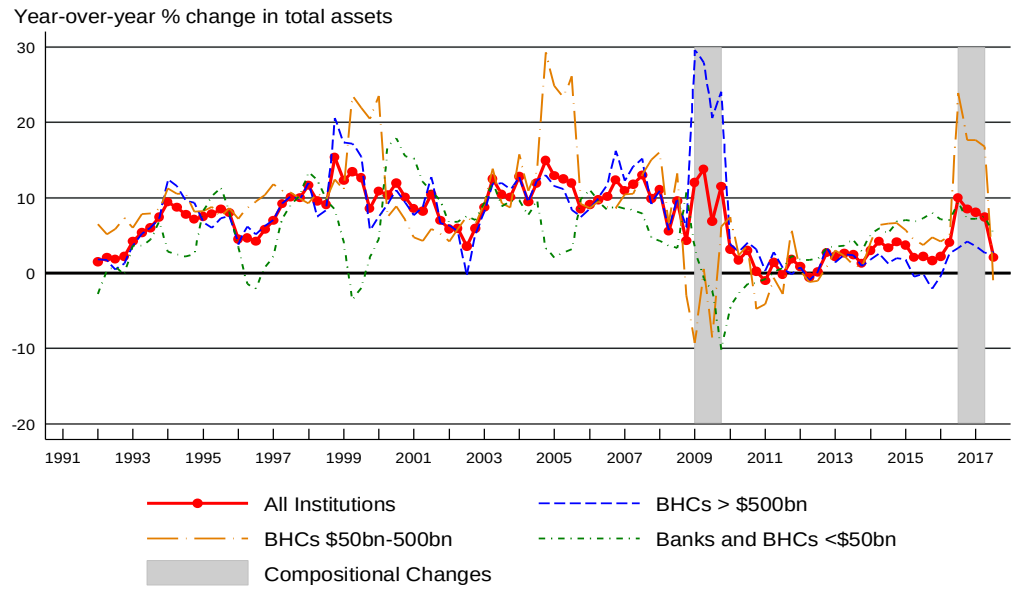
Leverage Ratio

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

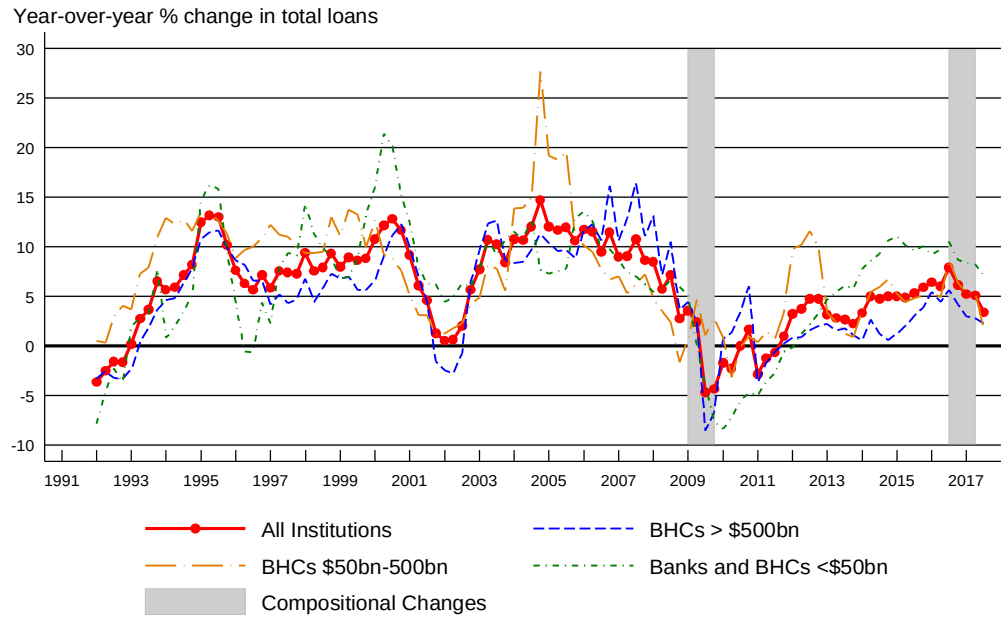


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms, and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. This particularly affects the year-over-year growth rate for assets in 2009 and 2017, due to the entry of several new entities. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details.

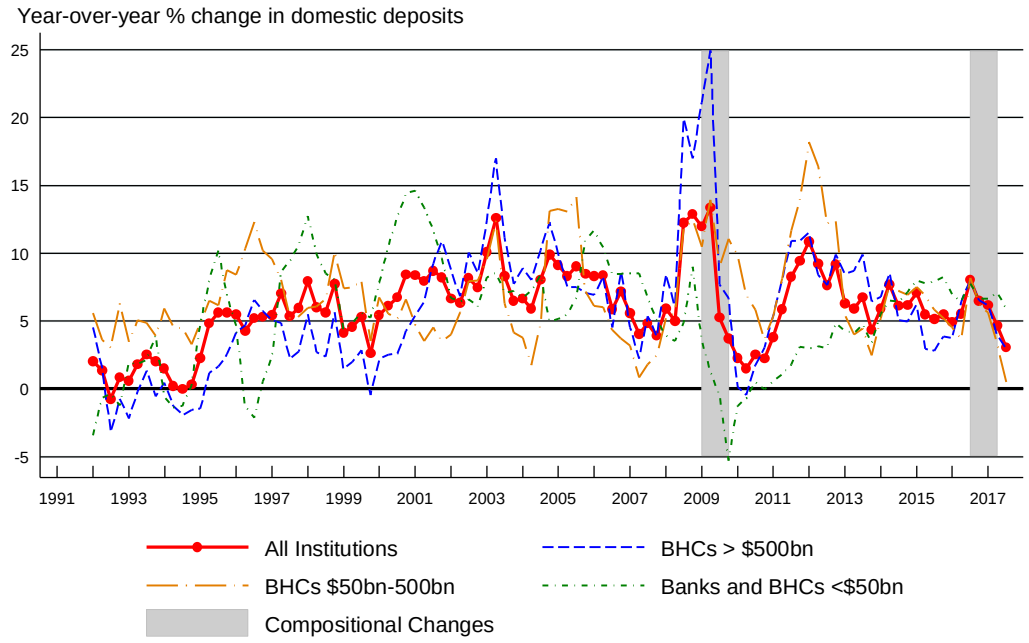
Asset Growth Rate



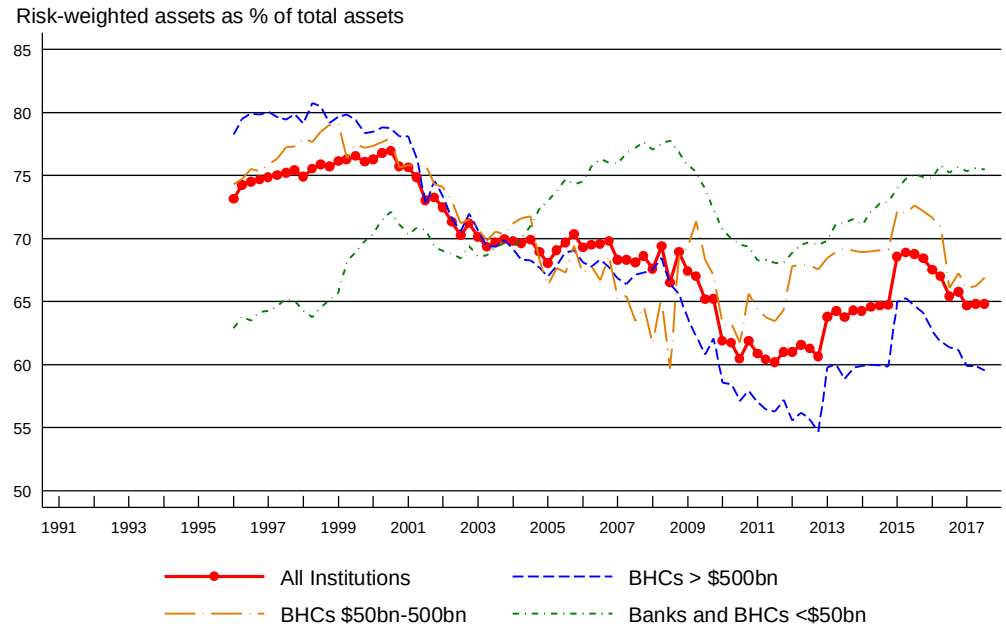
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate



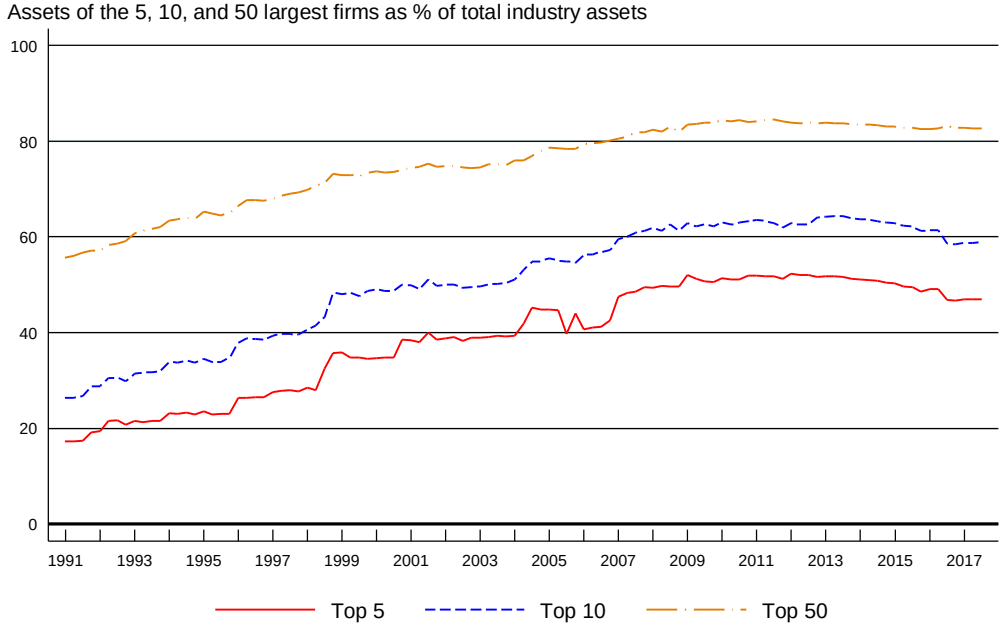
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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 All Institutions
2017Q3

Rank	Name of Institution	Total Assets (Bil USD)	Quarterly Net Income (Mil USD)	Profitability		Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)			Advanced Approaches Firm
				Annualized Return on Assets	Annualized Return on Equity	CET1 Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio	
1	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	2,563.1	6,732.0	1.05	10.42	12.62	14.32	16.39	Yes
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2,285.1	5,587.0	0.98	8.20	12.51	13.96	16.55	Yes
3	WELLS FARGO & CO	1,934.9	4,596.0	0.95	8.93	12.10	13.95	17.28	Yes
4	CITIGROUP	1,889.1	4,133.0	0.88	7.26	13.98	15.30	18.54	Yes
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	930.2	2,128.0	0.92	9.86	13.31	15.25	18.06	Yes
6	MORGAN STANLEY	853.7	1,781.0	0.83	9.02	16.88	19.26	22.21	Yes
7	U S BC	459.2	1,563.0	1.36	12.83	9.58	11.10	13.22	Yes
8	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	375.3	1,114.8	1.19	9.61	10.30	11.56	13.71	Yes
9	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	374.3	946.8	1.01	7.90	16.09	16.14	17.17	Yes
10	CAPITAL ONE FC	361.4	1,107.3	1.23	8.83	10.72	12.21	14.82	Yes
11	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	354.4	1,018.0	1.15	10.05	12.29	14.56	15.58	Yes
12	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	286.4	-64.9	-0.09	-0.92	15.68	18.35	22.13	Yes
13	STATE STREET CORP	236.0	684.7	1.16	12.17	11.56	14.51	15.58	Yes
14	BB&T CORP	220.3	640.0	1.16	8.59	10.15	11.88	13.97	No
15	CREDIT SUISSE HOLD USA	219.9	-148.9	-0.27	-2.45	17.04	17.04	17.12	No
16	SUNTRUST BK	208.4	537.9	1.03	8.81	9.62	10.74	12.69	No
17	BARCLAYS US LLC	175.3	75.0	0.17	1.89	12.06	13.26	16.13	No
18	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	168.6	1,355.0	3.22	25.72	11.85	12.98	14.67	Yes
19	DB USA CORP	164.9	-88.0	-0.21	-3.53	16.25	20.52	20.57	No
20	ALLY FNCL	164.0	282.0	0.69	8.31	9.72	11.46	13.19	No
21	MUFG AMERS HOLDS CORP	154.9	231.9	0.60	5.03	16.19	16.19	17.70	No
22	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	151.8	348.4	0.92	6.93	11.08	11.27	13.80	No
23	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	146.1	388.3	1.06	6.06	23.38	24.97	26.44	No
24	BNP PARIBAS USA	146.0	150.8	0.41	3.33	12.50	12.89	14.83	No
25	FIFTH THIRD BC	142.3	1,014.0	2.85	24.79	10.59	11.72	15.16	No
26	RBC USA HOLDCO CORP	138.3	150.6	0.44	4.13	16.89	16.89	18.16	No
27	KEYCORP	137.1	363.7	1.06	9.54	10.26	11.11	13.09	No
28	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	132.0	161.8	0.49	3.17	15.66	17.39	19.10	No
29	NORTHERN TR CORP	131.4	298.4	0.91	11.74	12.25	13.44	15.41	Yes
30	BMO FNCL CORP	130.6	173.8	0.53	4.15	12.41	12.87	15.60	No
31	REGIONS FC	123.5	311.2	1.01	7.49	11.30	12.11	14.16	No
32	M&T BK CORP	120.4	355.9	1.18	8.72	10.98	12.25	14.87	No
33	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	102.0	274.6	1.08	10.27	9.94	11.30	13.39	No
34	DISCOVER FS	97.6	602.7	2.47	21.55	12.50	13.17	14.68	No
35	BBVA COMPASS BSHRS	85.7	129.9	0.61	3.97	12.07	12.42	14.63	No
36	COMERICA	72.3	225.4	1.25	11.22	11.51	11.51	13.65	No
37	ZIONS BC	65.6	160.0	0.98	8.24	12.22	13.33	14.99	No
38	SVB FNCL GRP	50.8	148.6	1.17	14.64	12.96	13.32	14.29	No
39	CIT GROUP	49.3	219.6	1.78	11.79	14.26	14.86	15.90	No
40	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	48.5	110.5	0.91	6.54	11.54	13.06	14.59	No
41	PEOPLES UNITED FNCL INC	44.0	90.9	0.83	6.32	9.50	10.24	12.00	No
42	POPULAR	42.6	21.0	0.20	1.59	16.63	16.63	19.62	No
43	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	42.4	28.0	0.26	2.78	18.27	18.27	18.28	No
44	EAST WEST BC	36.3	132.7	1.46	14.03	11.37	11.37	12.91	No
45	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	34.6	67.1	0.78	8.10	12.95	12.95	14.34	No
46	BOK FC	33.3	85.6	1.03	9.82	11.90	11.90	13.47	No
47	SYNOVUS FC	31.6	98.0	1.24	13.08	10.06	10.43	12.30	No
48	FNB CORP	31.1	77.7	1.00	7.01	8.98	9.44	11.51	No
49	CULLEN/FROST BKR	31.0	93.1	1.20	11.68	12.38	13.14	15.19	No
50	ASSOCIATED BANC-CORP	30.1	65.0	0.86	8.12	9.90	10.64	13.04	No
TOTALS*	TOP 50	16,807.5	40,558.8	0.97	8.67	12.64	14.10	16.54	
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	20,432.6	50,936.7	1.00	8.90	12.70	13.96	16.19	

*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 $1bn of total assets), 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 for the subset of BHCs with greater than $500 billion in total assets, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs[4] with $50 - $500 billion in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry. In 2017:Q2, 38 BHCs or IHCs and one nonmember bank exceed $50 billion in total assets, and 6 BHCs exceed the $500 billion threshold: JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. For consistency, time-series graphs for the "> $500bn" and $50-$500bn" groups represent available historical values for these two sets of firms. Statistics for most firms with more than $50 billion in total assets 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. CIT Group and First Republic Bank are the only entities with >$50bn in assets not adjusted using the pro forma methodology. 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] This subset also includes one nonmember bank, First Republic Bank, which had $81.0 billion in assets in 2017:Q2.

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 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 (described in the methodology section on the previous page) exist in the data for the entire sample period (1991:Q1 to 2016:Q2): 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

$1bn 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, and UBS Bank USA. Starting with the 2017:Q2 report, three additional organizations, Taunus Corporation, John Hancock and MetLife Inc. were added to the set of organizations excluded from the data sample.

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 2017

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 subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$500bn in total assets as of the current quarter[2], for BHCs with $50bn-500bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Declines in post-tax earnings for some banks outweighed gains for other banks, registering as a decline in average ROA and ROE in 2017Q4. The tax reform led to losses (gains) in revaluations of deferred tax assets (liabilities). We illustrate that equivalent pre-tax ratios remained stable over this period.

- Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans continued their post-crisis trend, decreasing to 1.23% in 2017:Q4, from 1.26% in 2017:Q3. At the same time, non-performing consumer loans increased slightly to 1.07% in 2017:Q3 from 1.03% in the previous quarter. This was mainly driven by increases in non-performing automobile and credit card loans.

- Net charge-offs increased slightly from 0.49% in 2017:Q3 to 0.55% in 2017:Q4. This was primarily due to an uptick in net charge-offs on consumer loans, rising from 2.25% in 2017:Q3 to 2.38% in 2017:Q4.

- Net charge-offs and non-performing loan rates for agricultural loans remained high relative to recent history.

[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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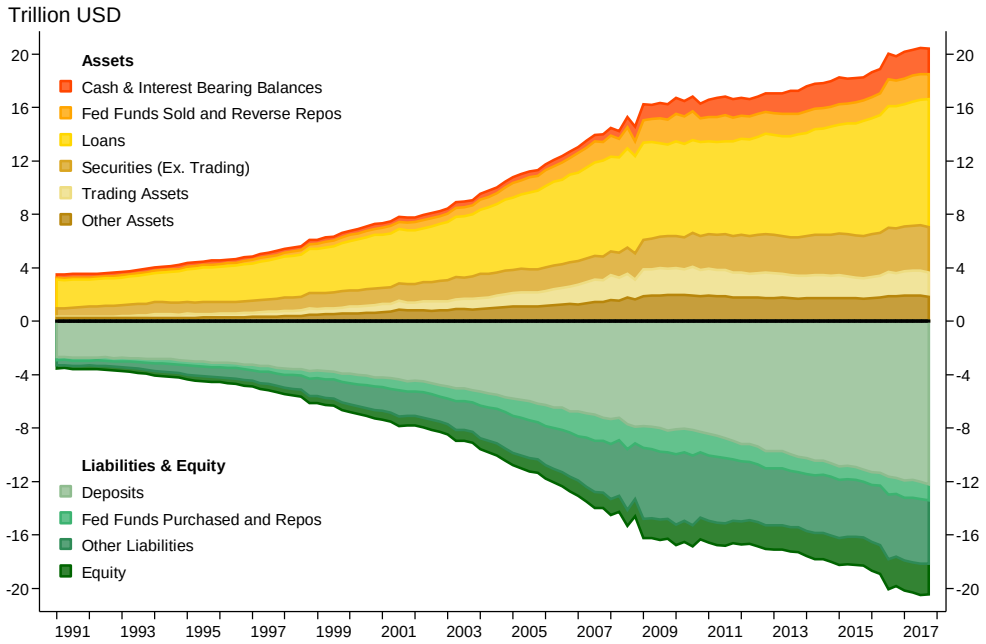
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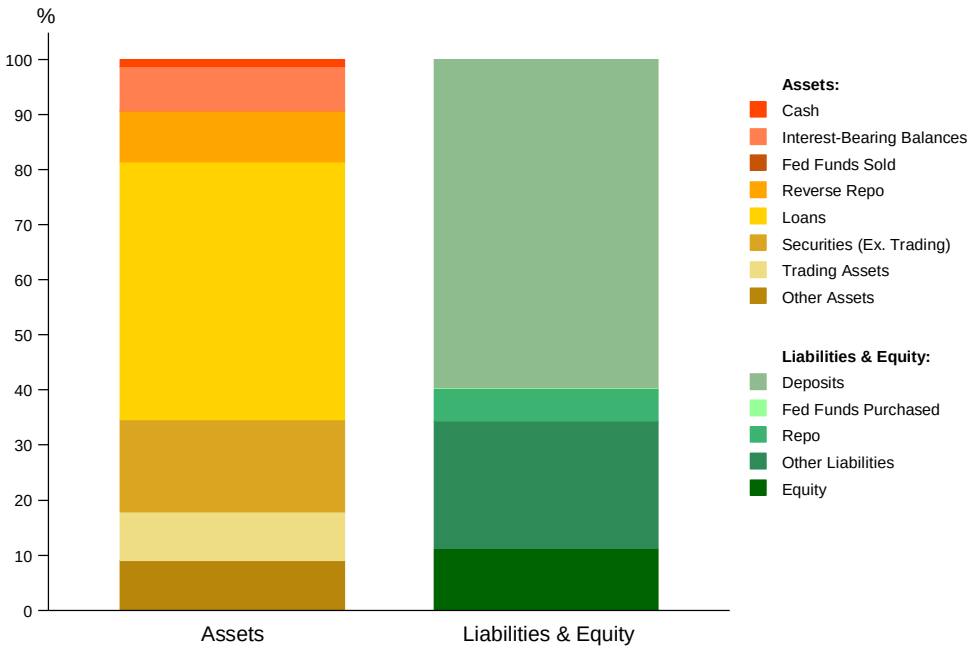
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

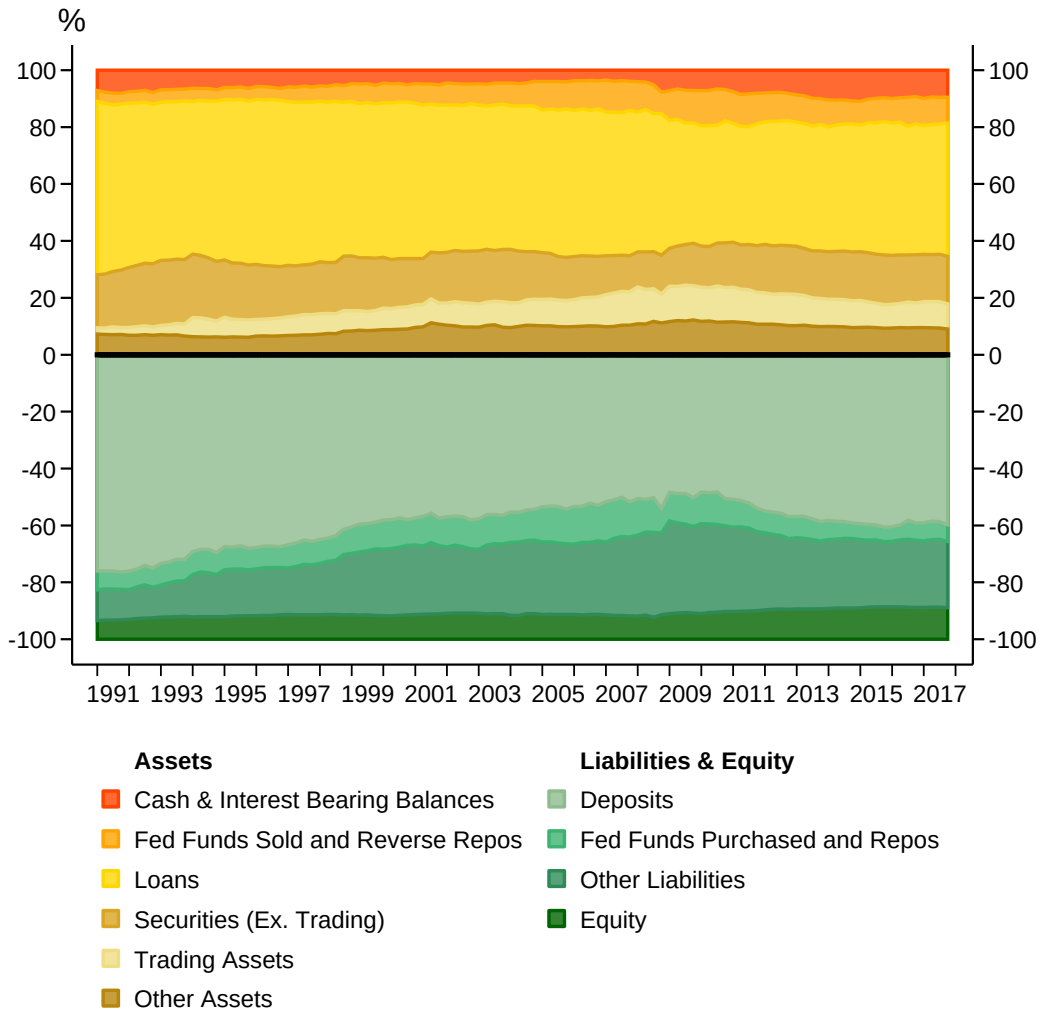
Balance Sheet Composition



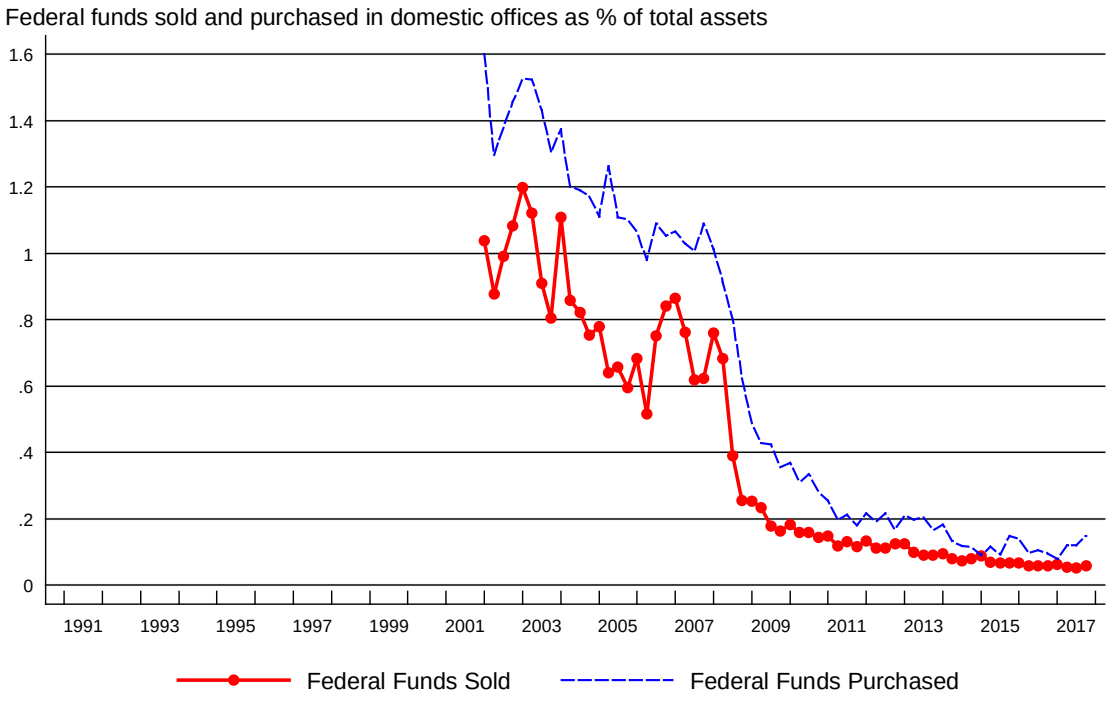
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



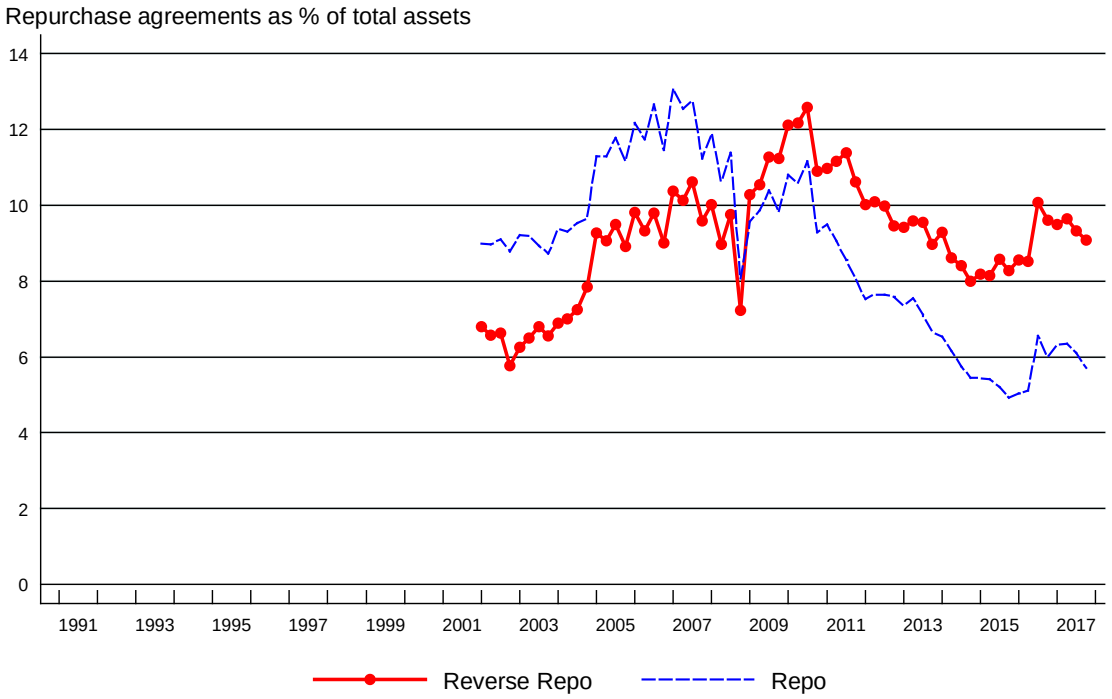
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

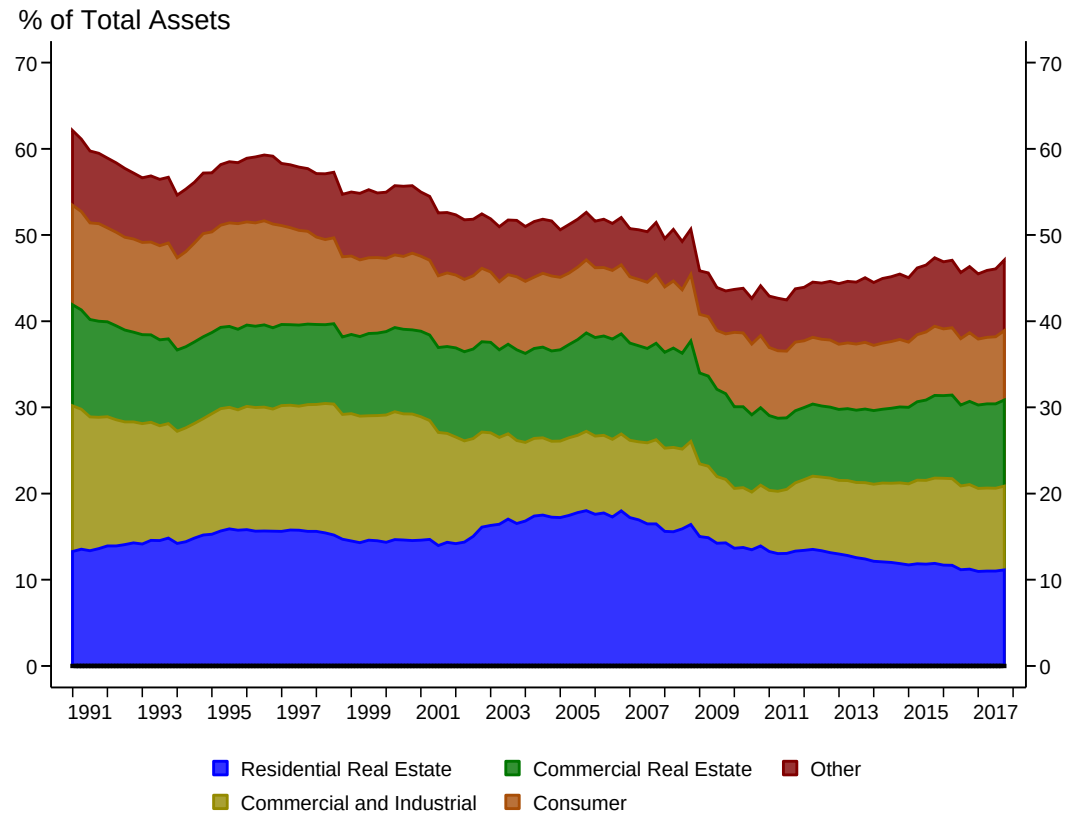


Repurchase Agreements

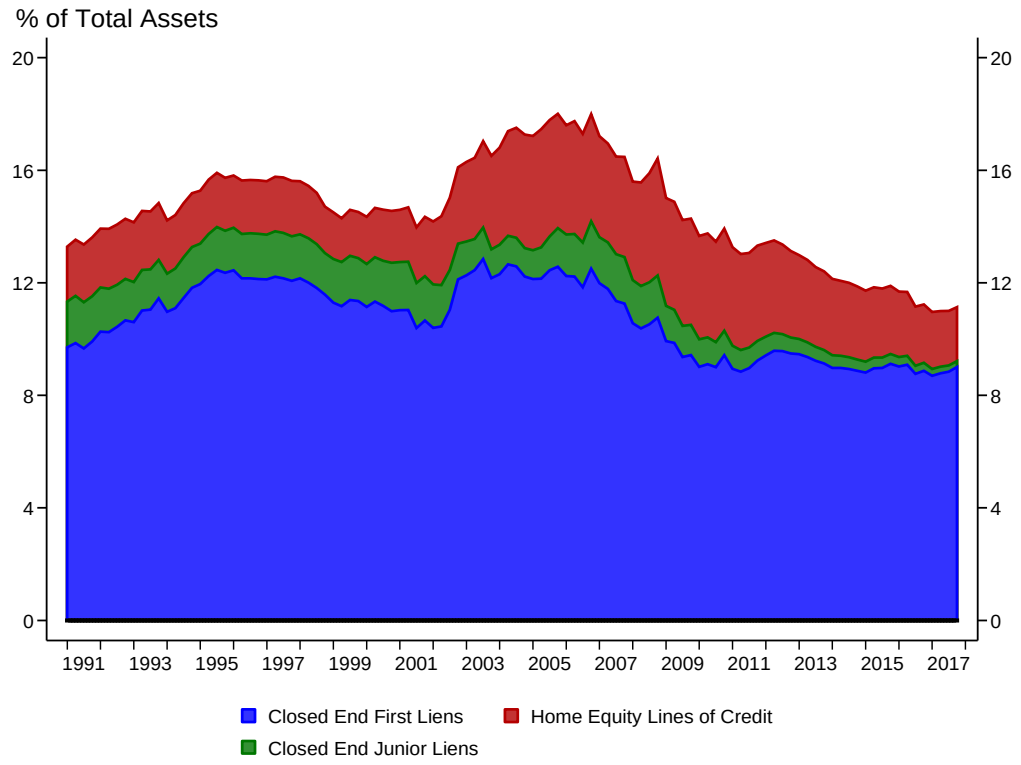


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

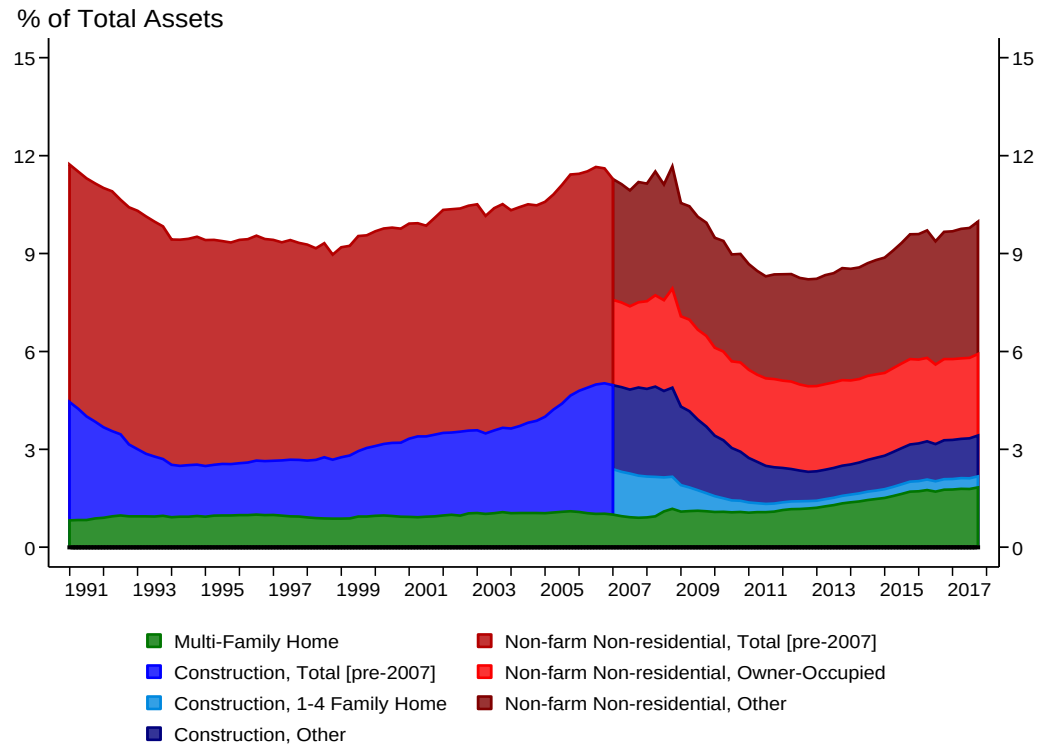
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
2013
2015
2017
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

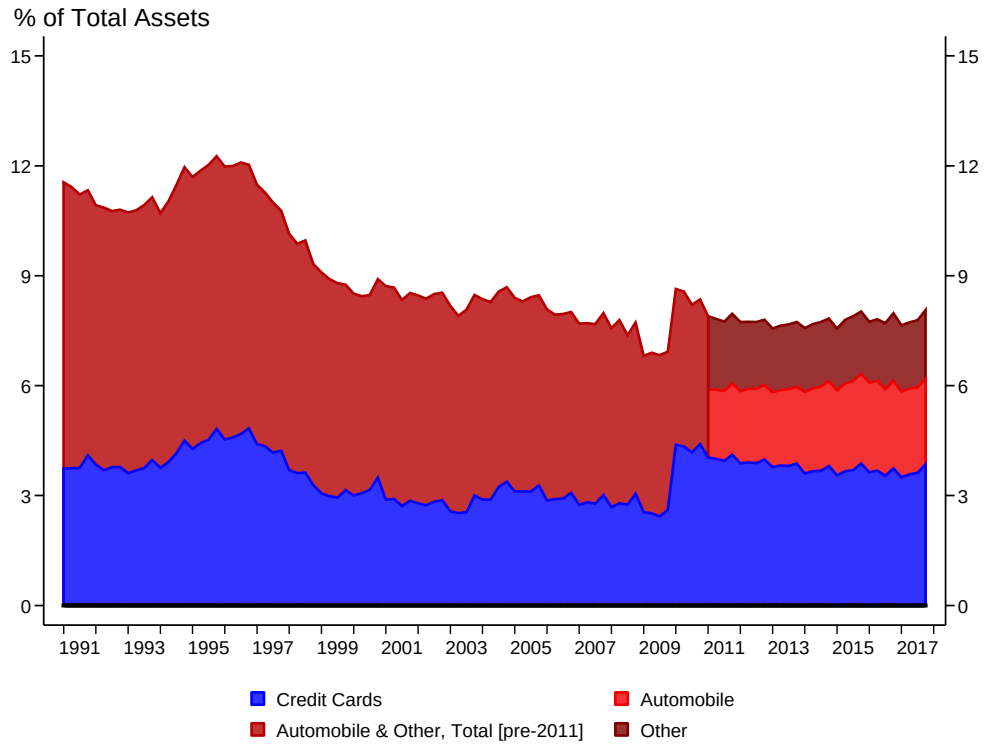
Residential Real Estate Loans



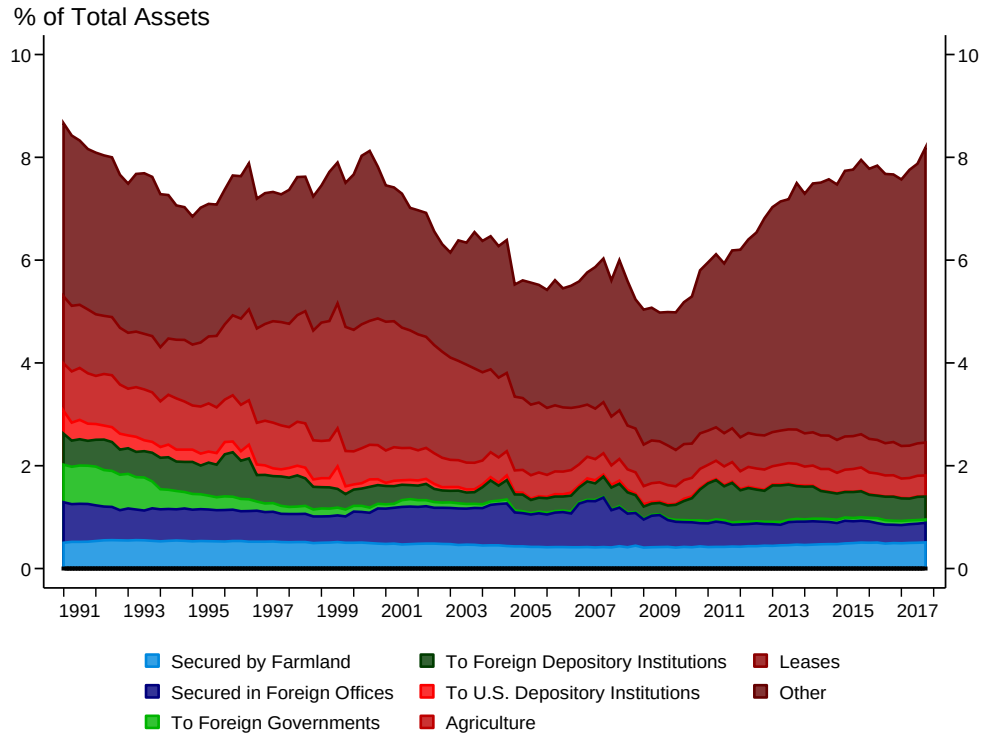
Commercial Real Estate Loans

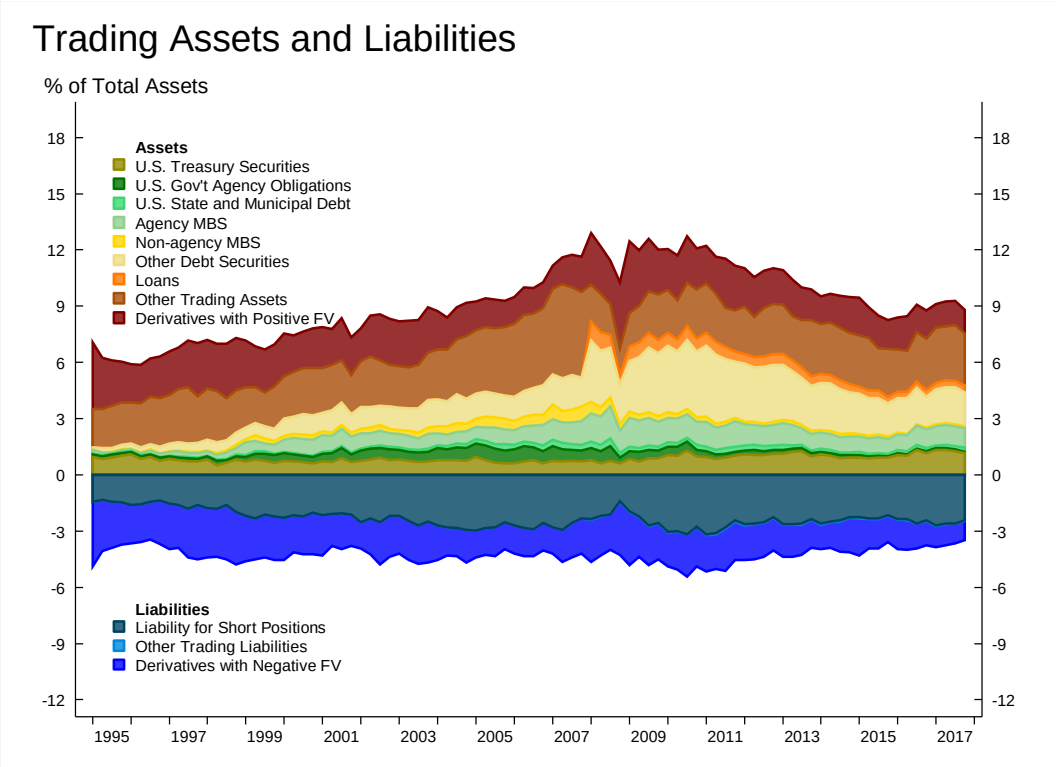


Consumer Loans

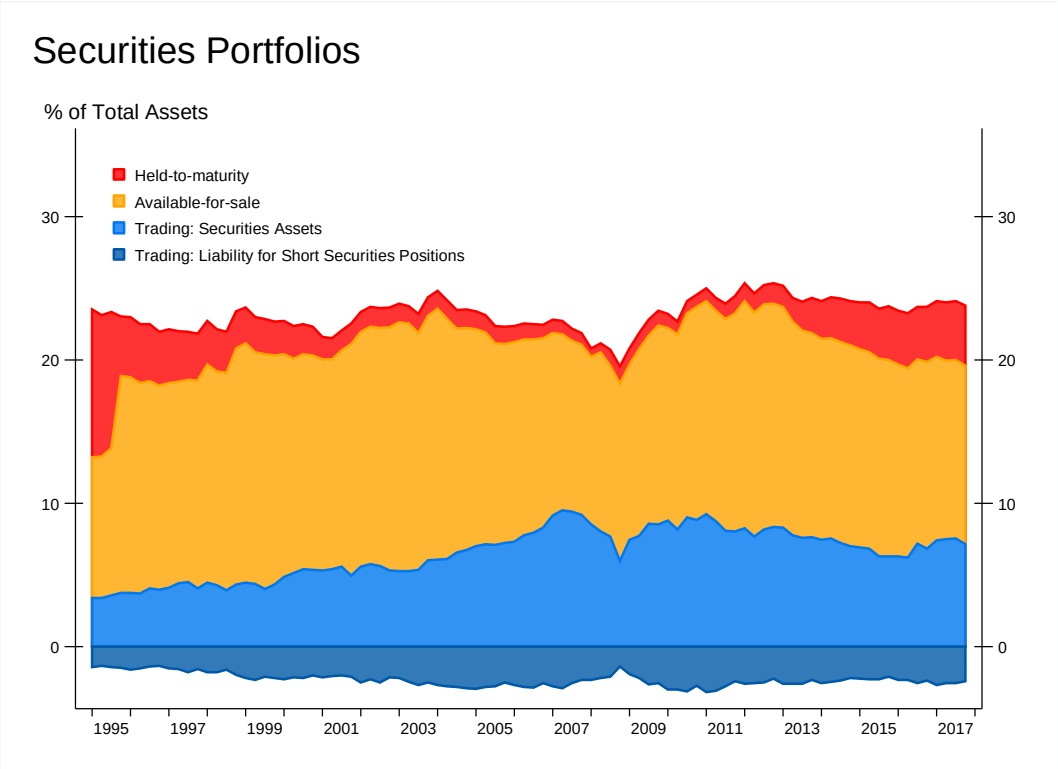


Other Loans



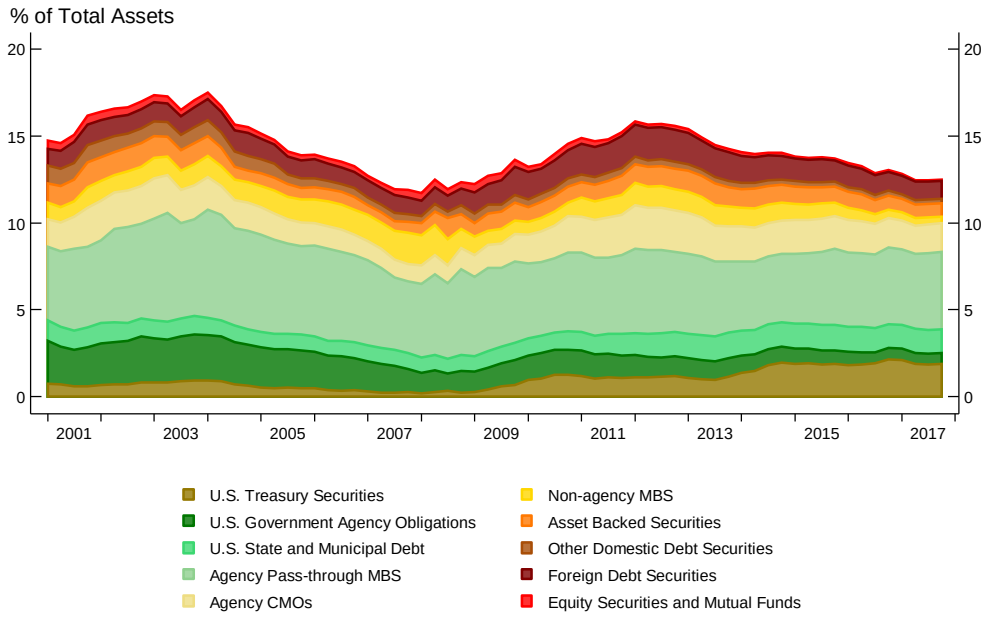


Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported average trading assets of $2 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters.



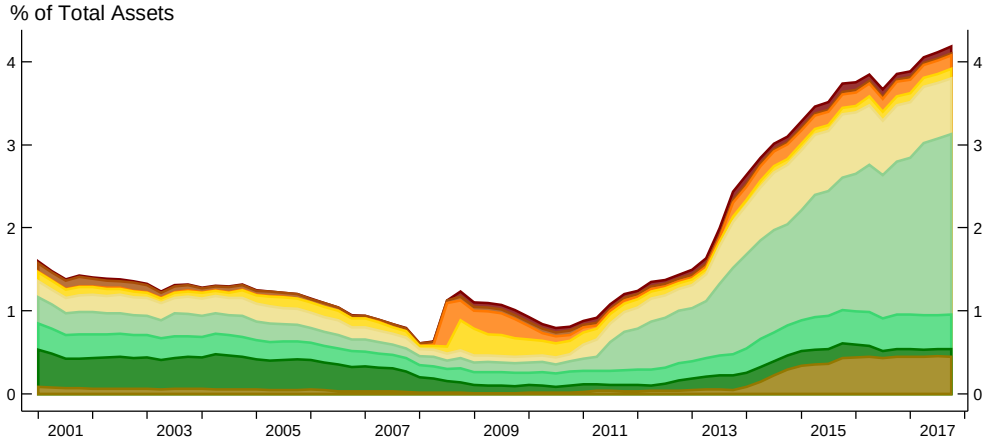
Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities



- U.S. Treasury Securities
- U.S. Government Agency Obligations
- U.S. State and Municipal Debt
- Agency Pass-through MBS
- Agency CMOs
- Non-agency MBS
- Asset Backed Securities
- Other Domestic Debt Securities
- Foreign Debt Securities
- Equity Securities and Mutual Funds

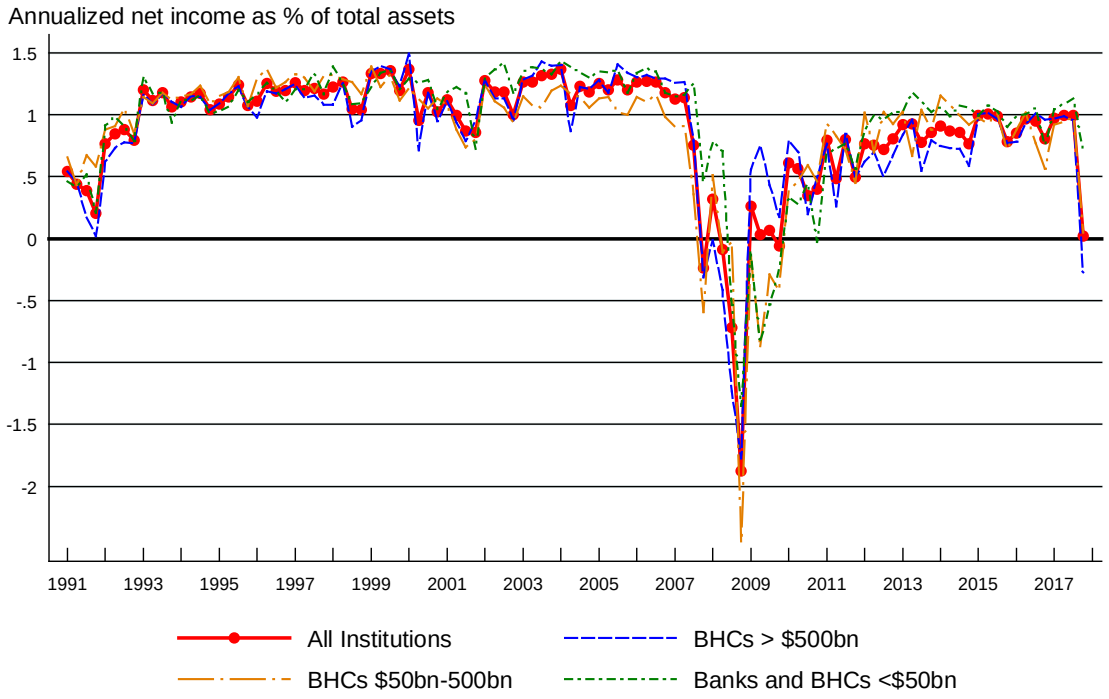
Held-to-Maturity Securities



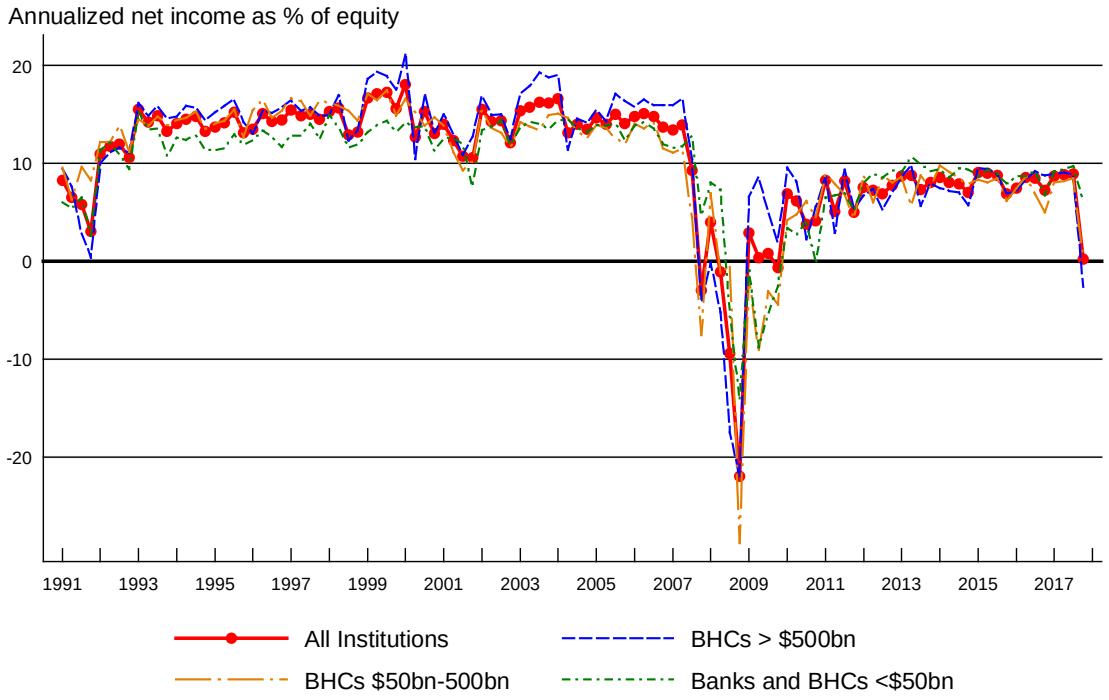
- U.S. Treasury Securities
- U.S. Government Agency Obligations
- U.S. State and Municipal Debt
- Agency Pass-through MBS
- Agency CMOs
- Non-agency MBS
- Asset Backed Securities
- Other Domestic Debt Securities
- Foreign Debt Securities

2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

Return on Assets

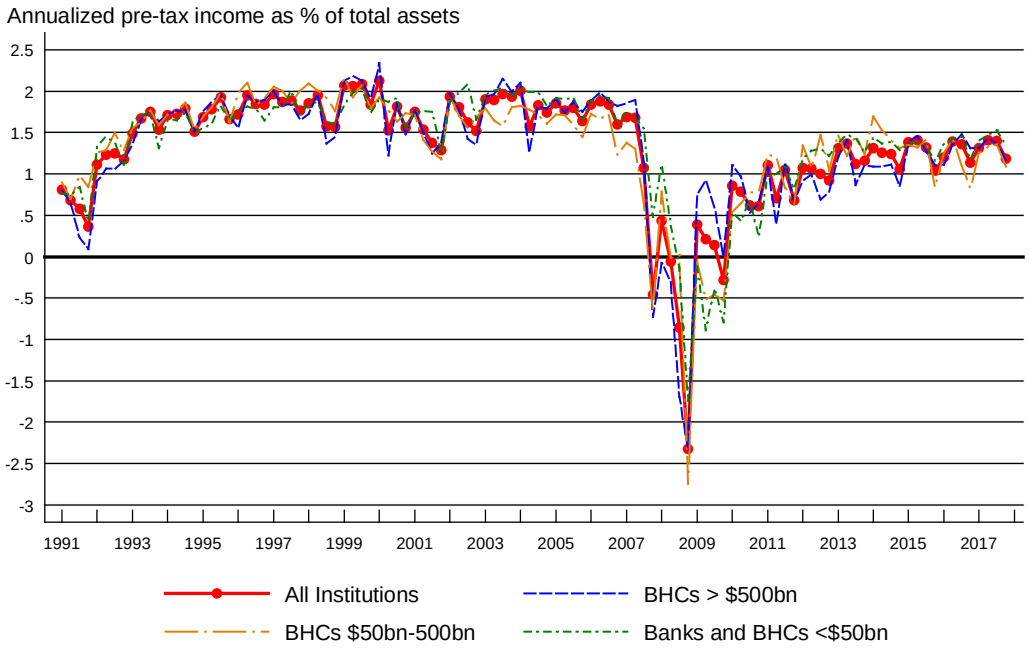


Return on Equity

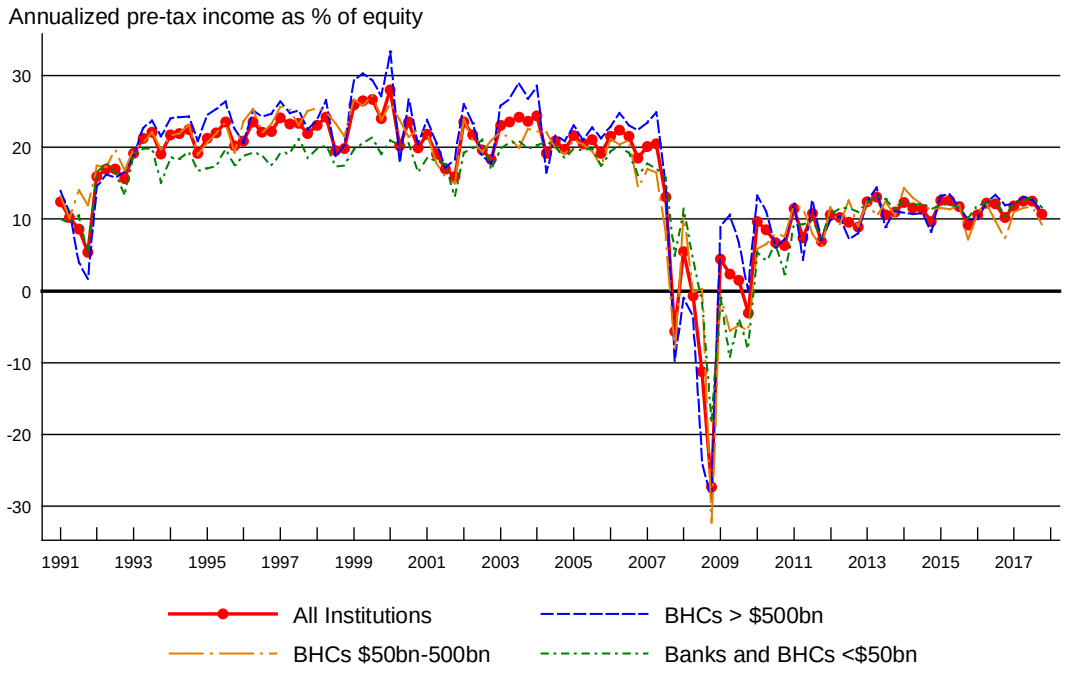


Note: The following two graphs present pre-tax views on performance. Pre-tax equivalents to ROA and ROE divide income (before applicable taxes and discontinued operations) by total assets and total equity respectively.

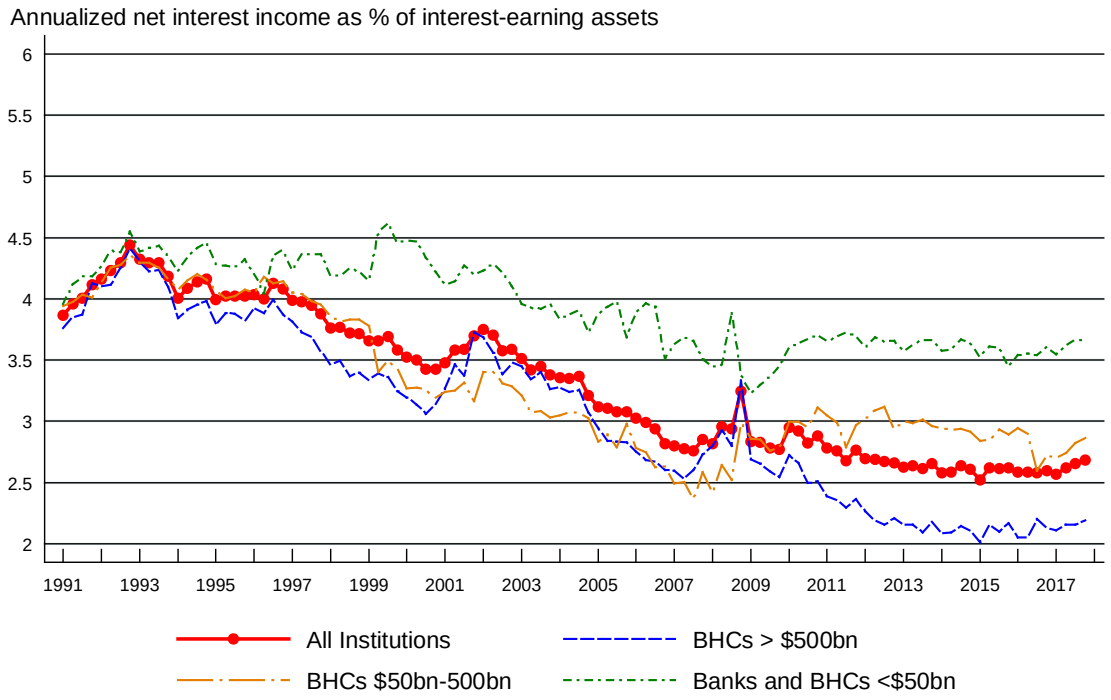
Pre-tax Income/Assets



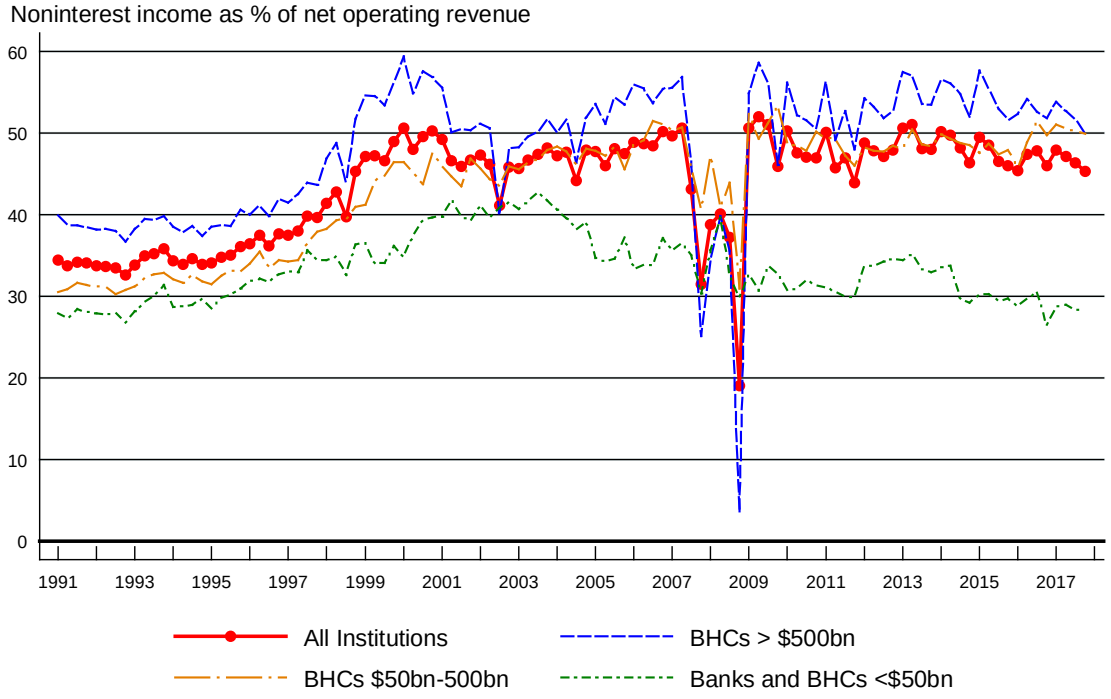
Pre-tax Income/Equity



Net Interest Margin

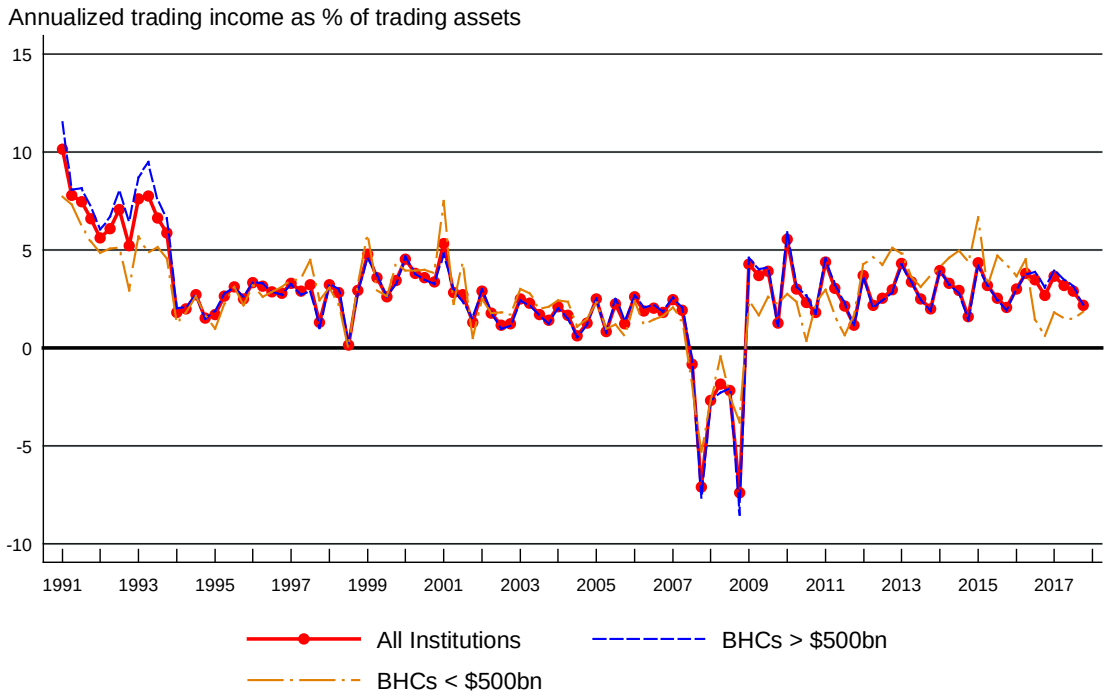


Noninterest Income Share

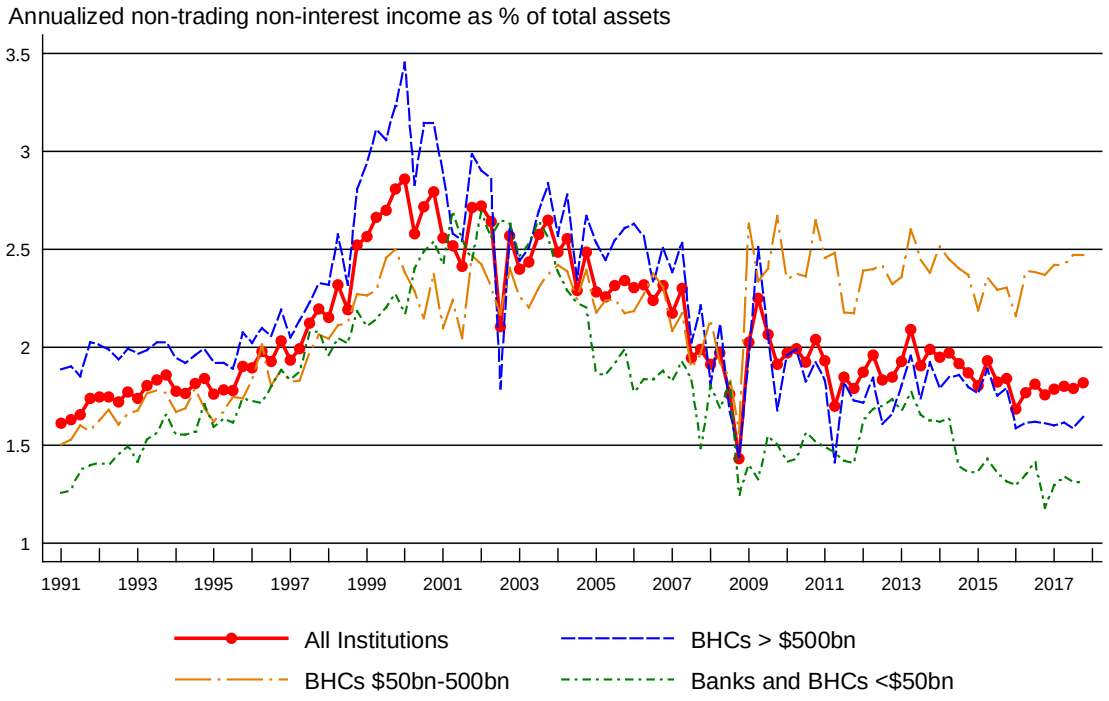


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

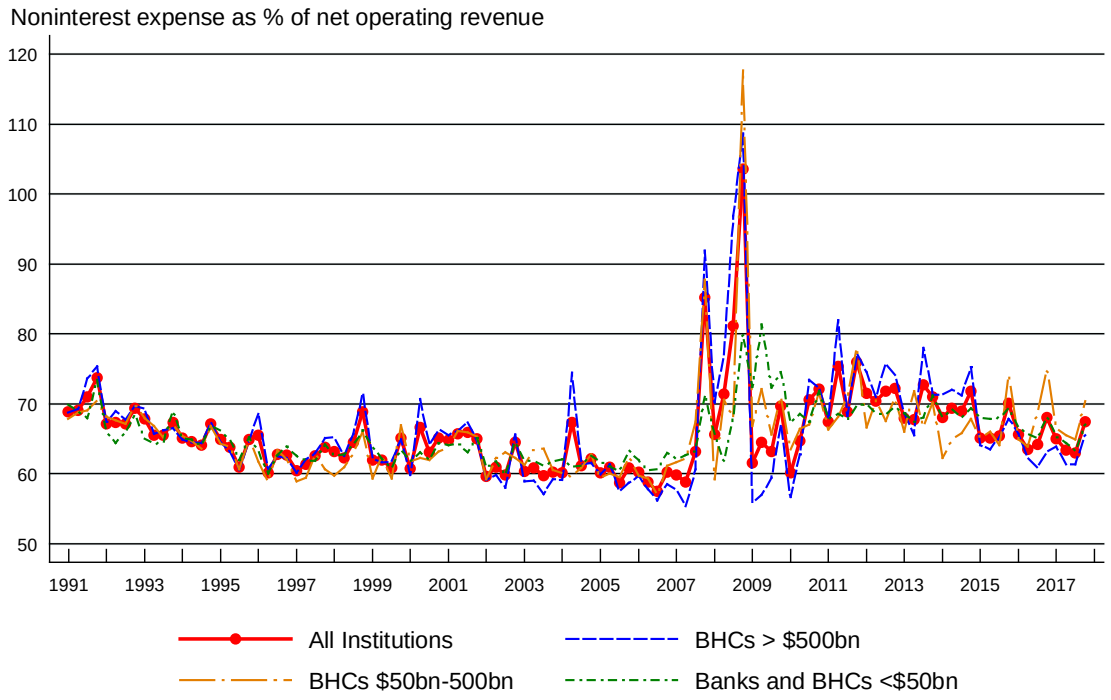
Return on Trading Assets



Non-Trading Non-Interest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio

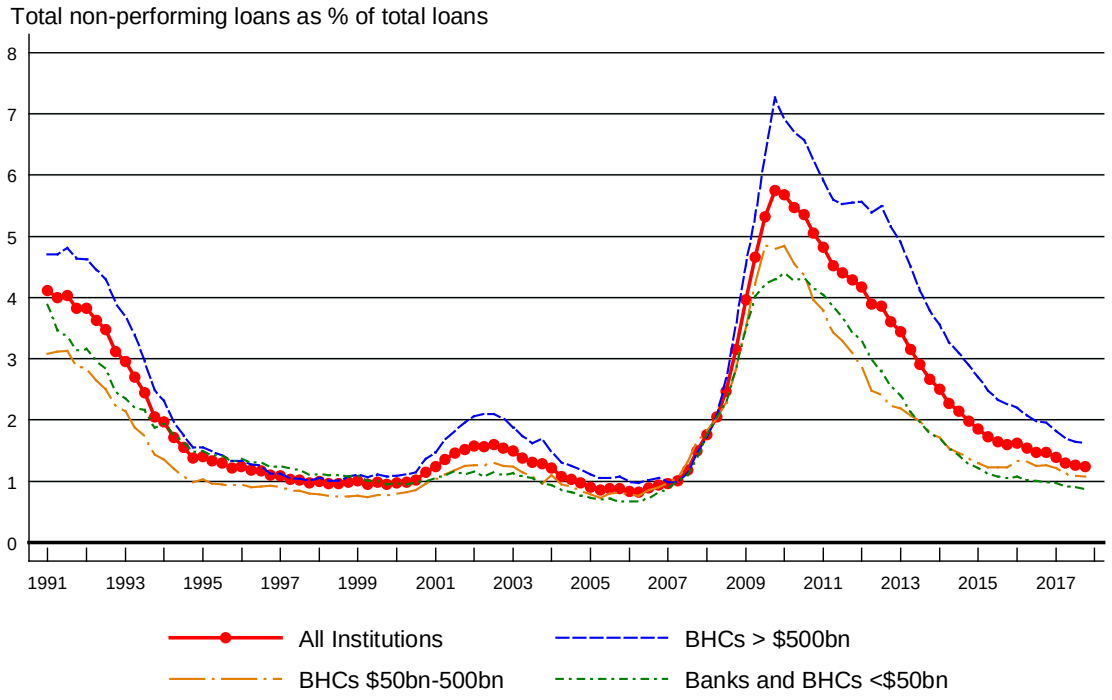


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

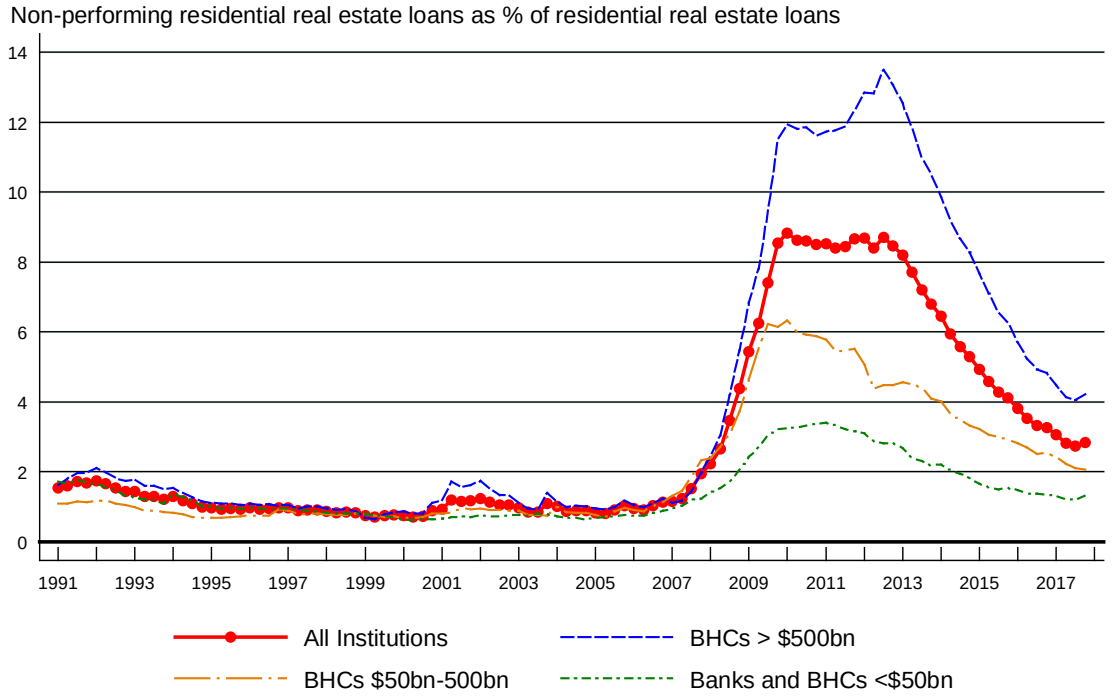
3. Loan Performance

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

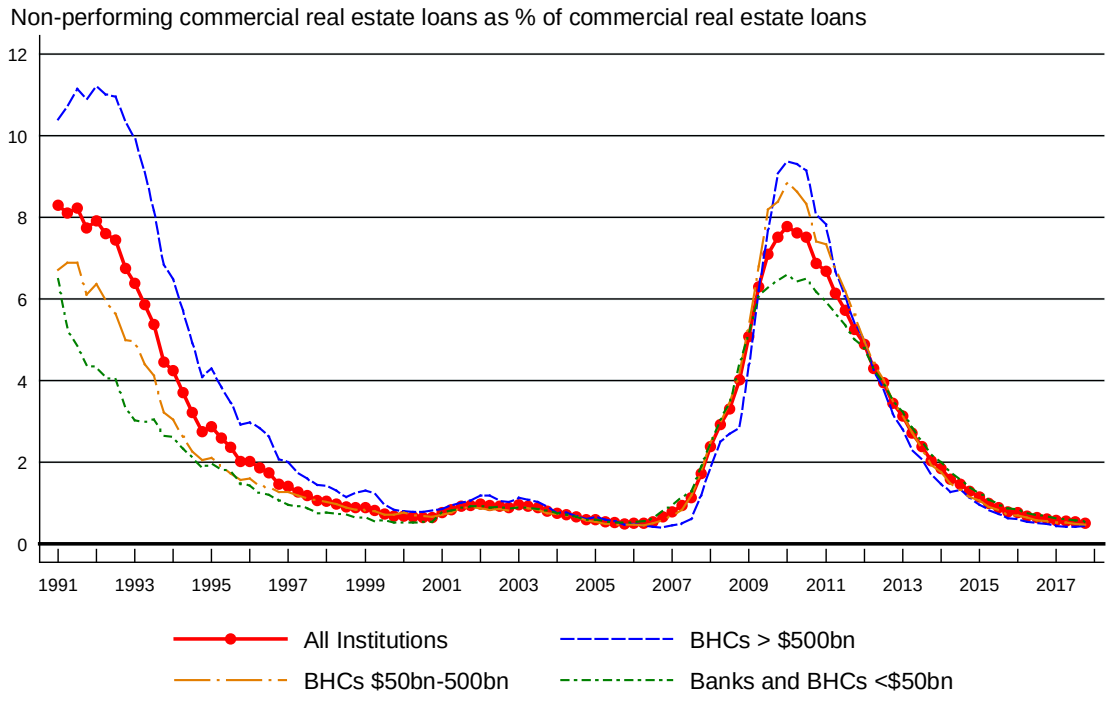
Non-performing Loans



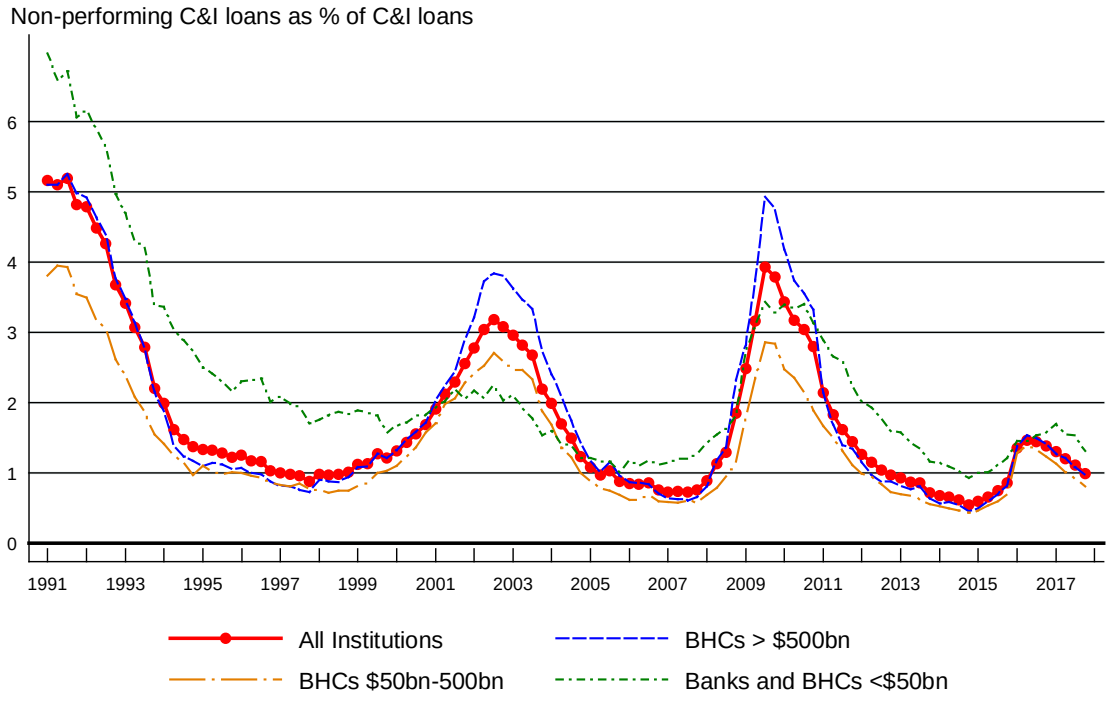
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



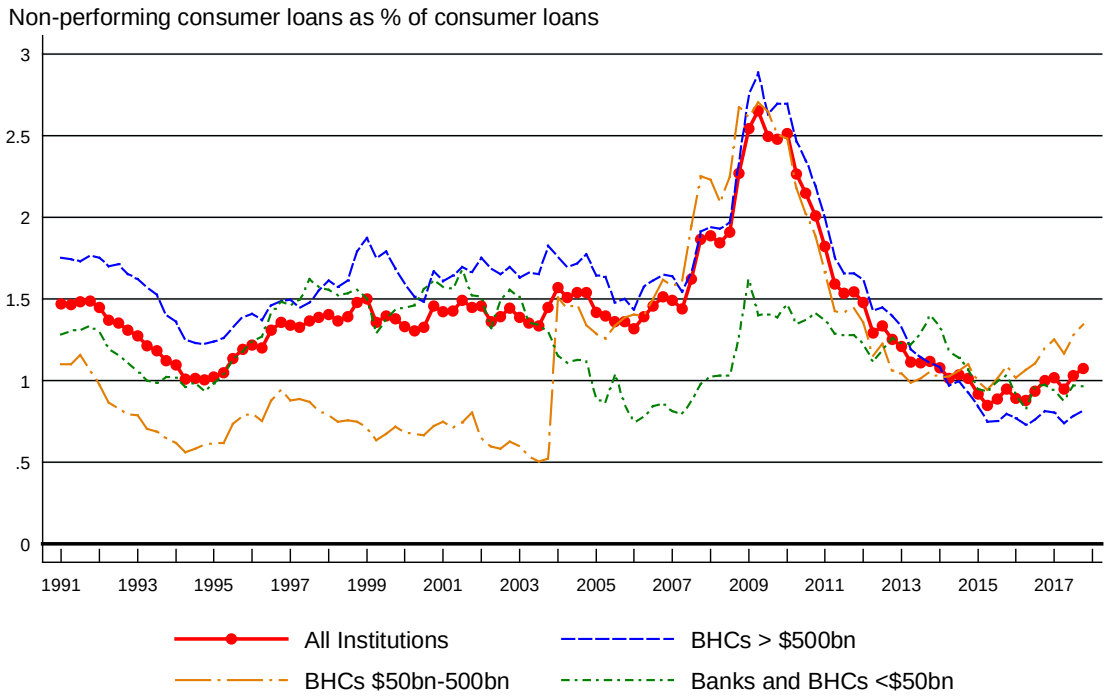
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



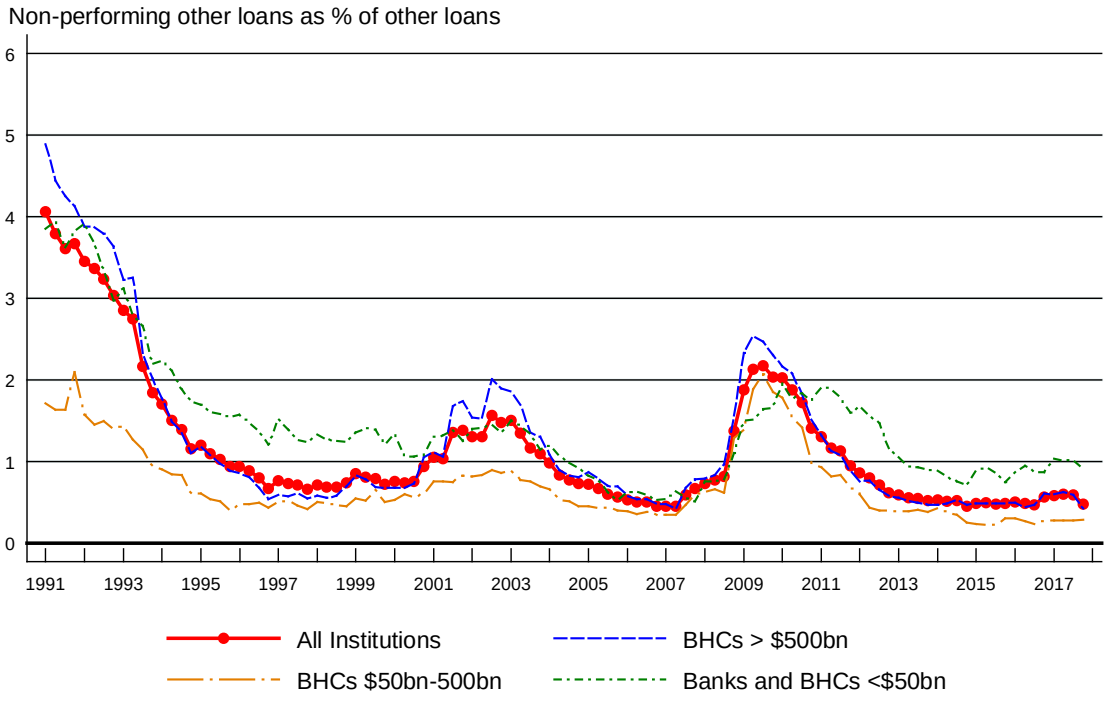
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



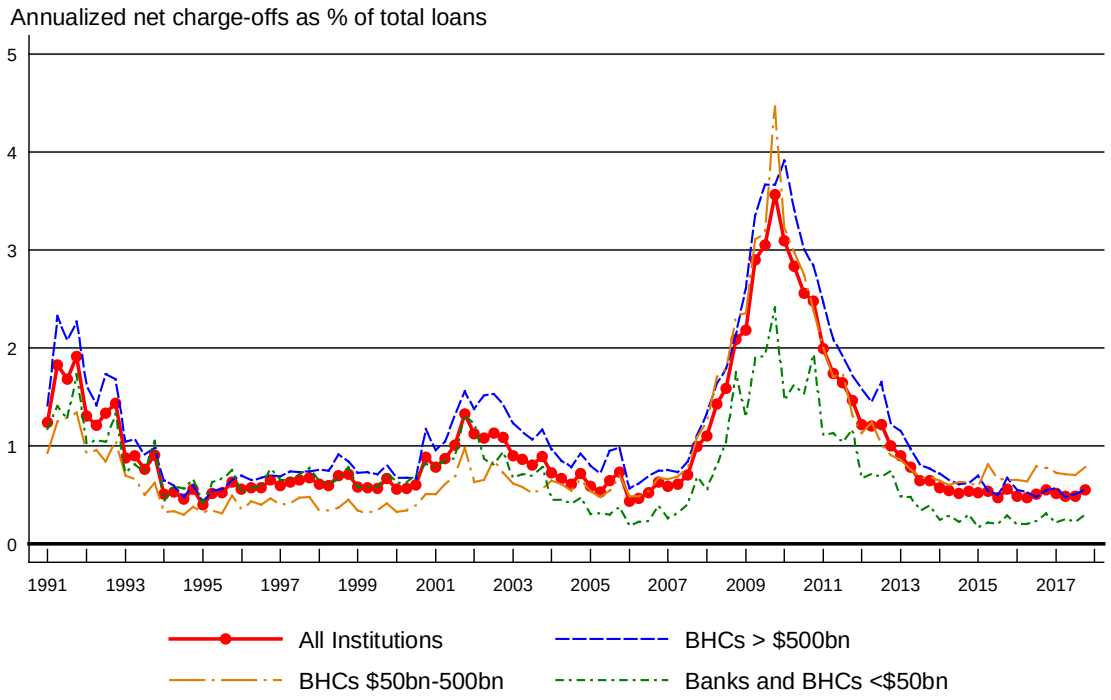
Non-performing Consumer Loans



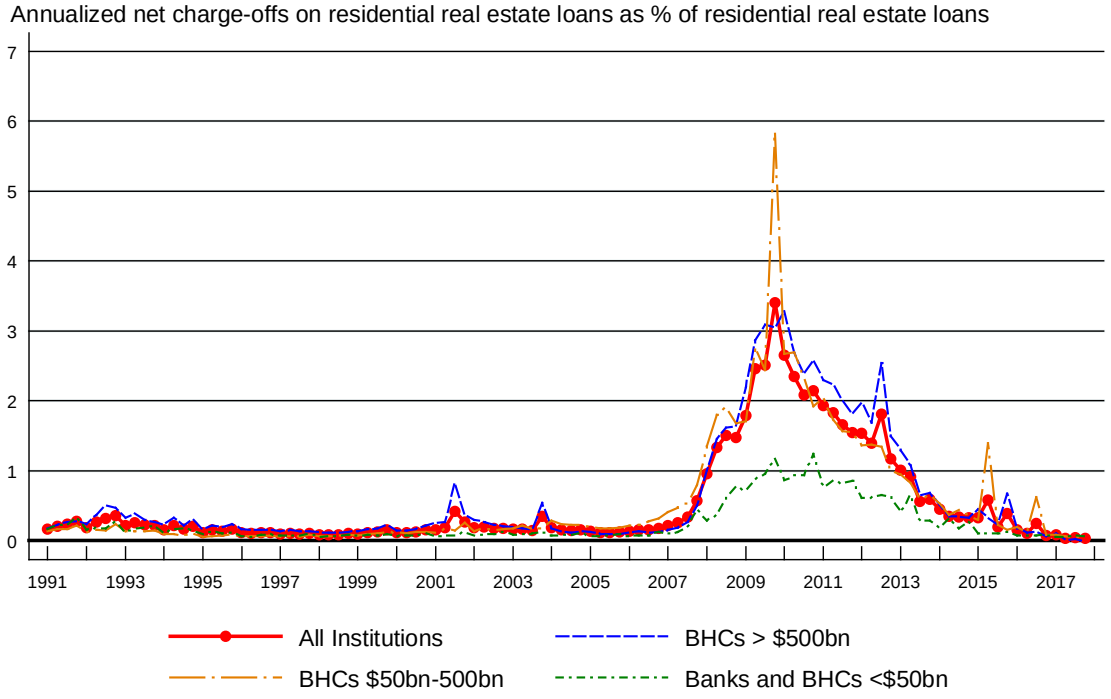
Non-performing Other Loans



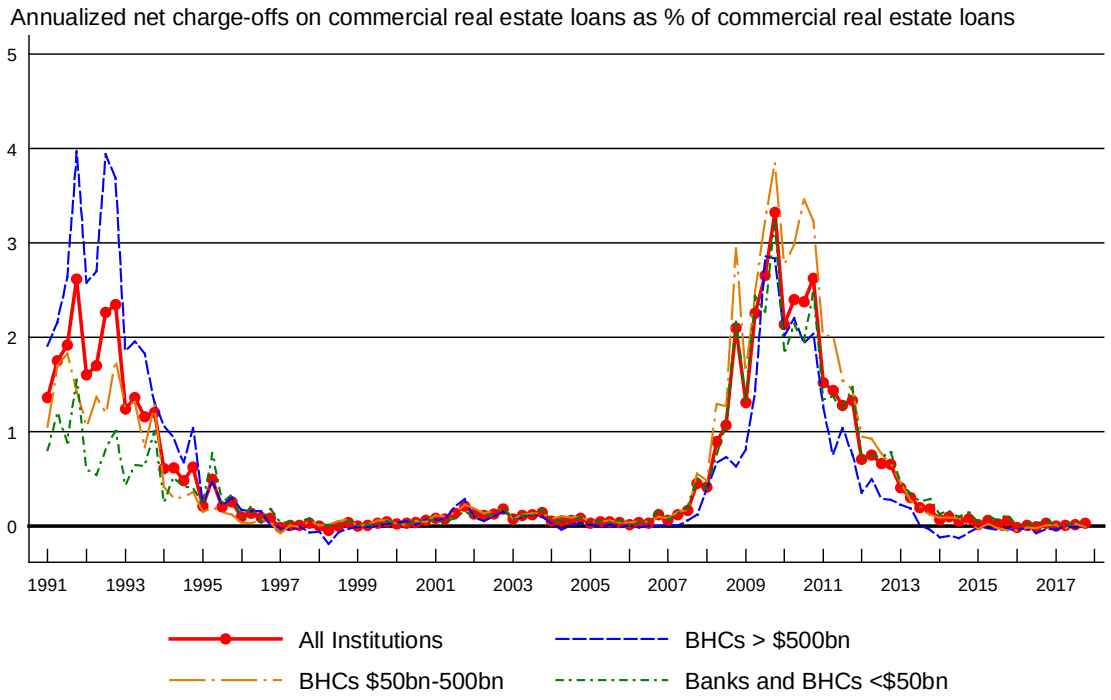
Net Charge-offs



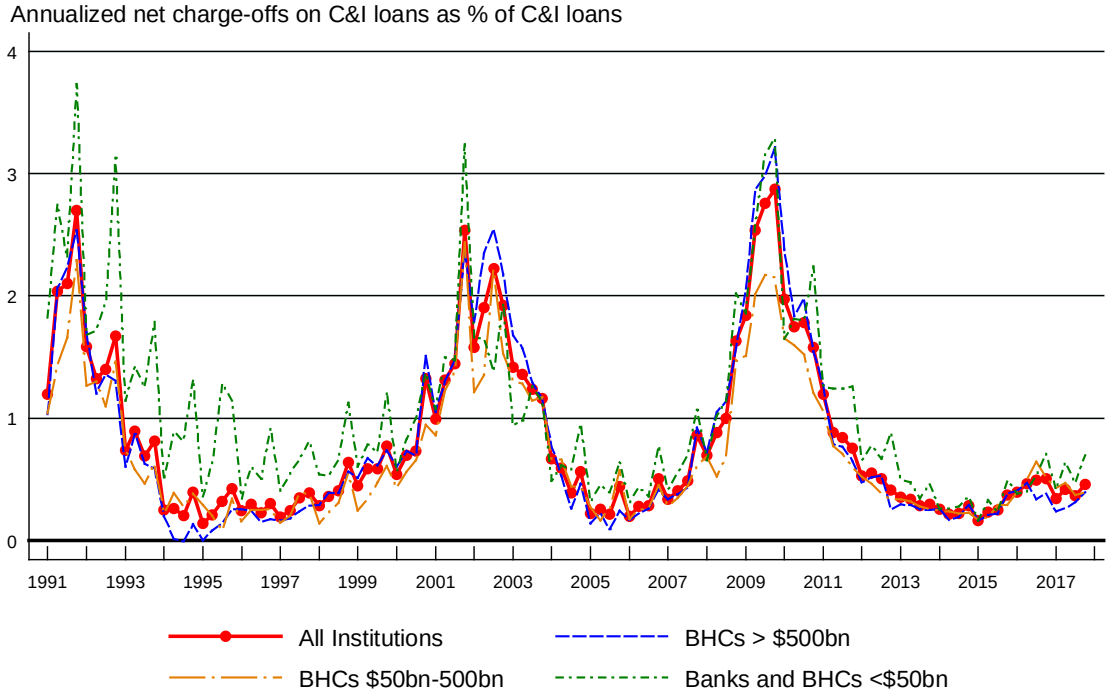
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



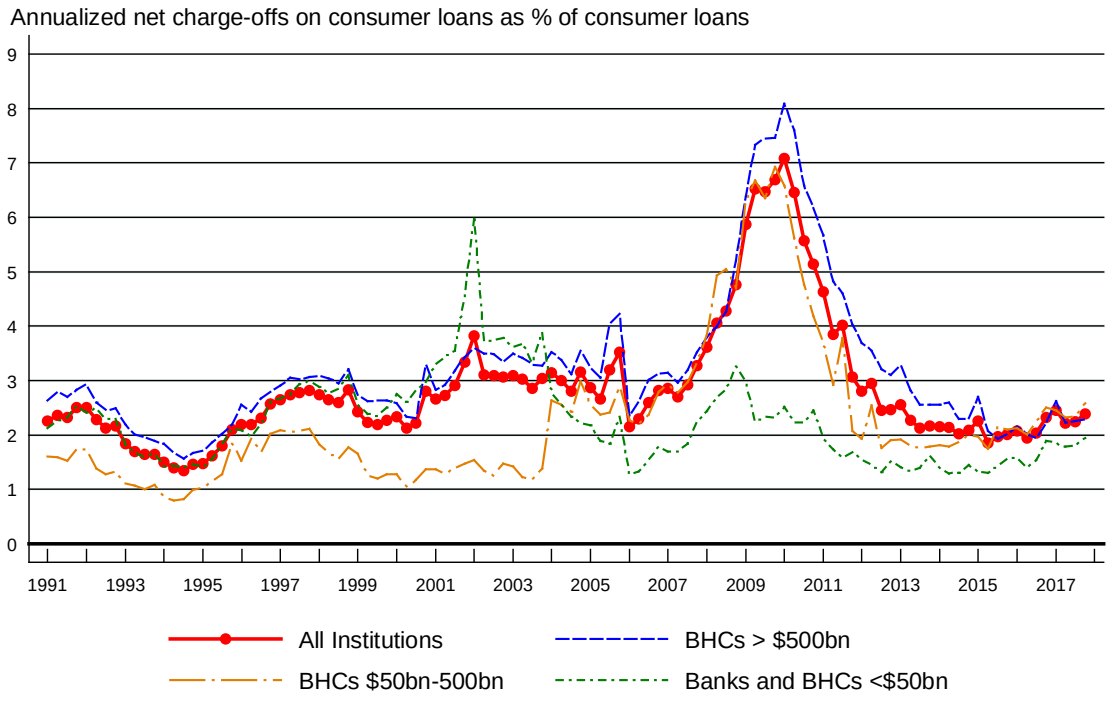
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



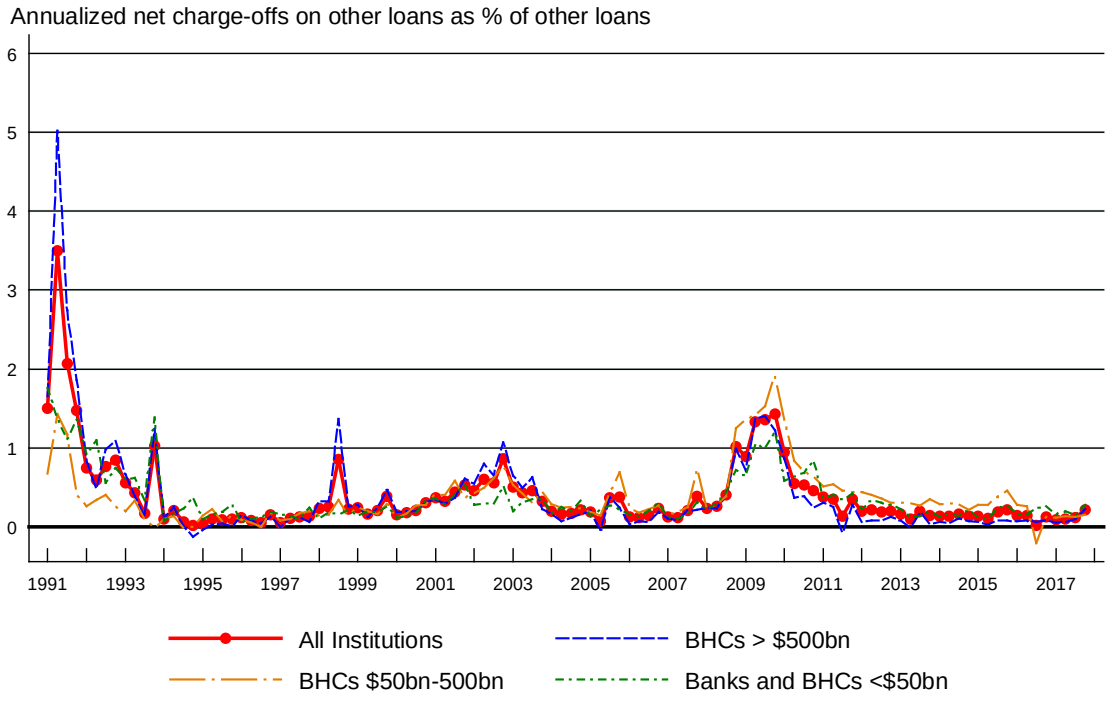
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



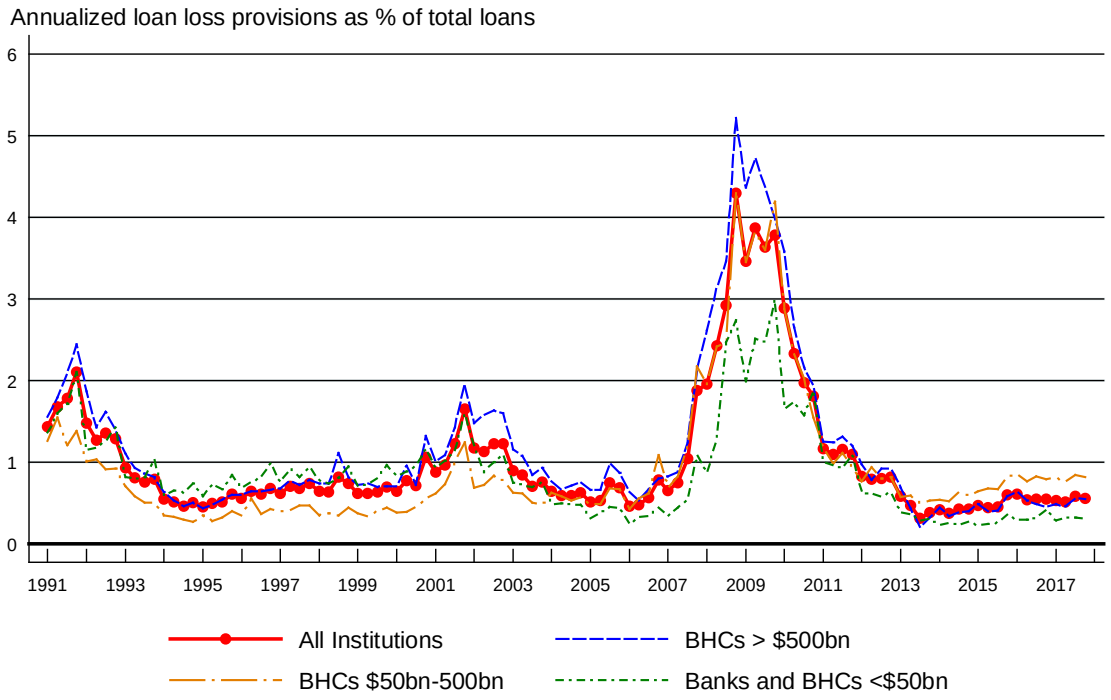
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



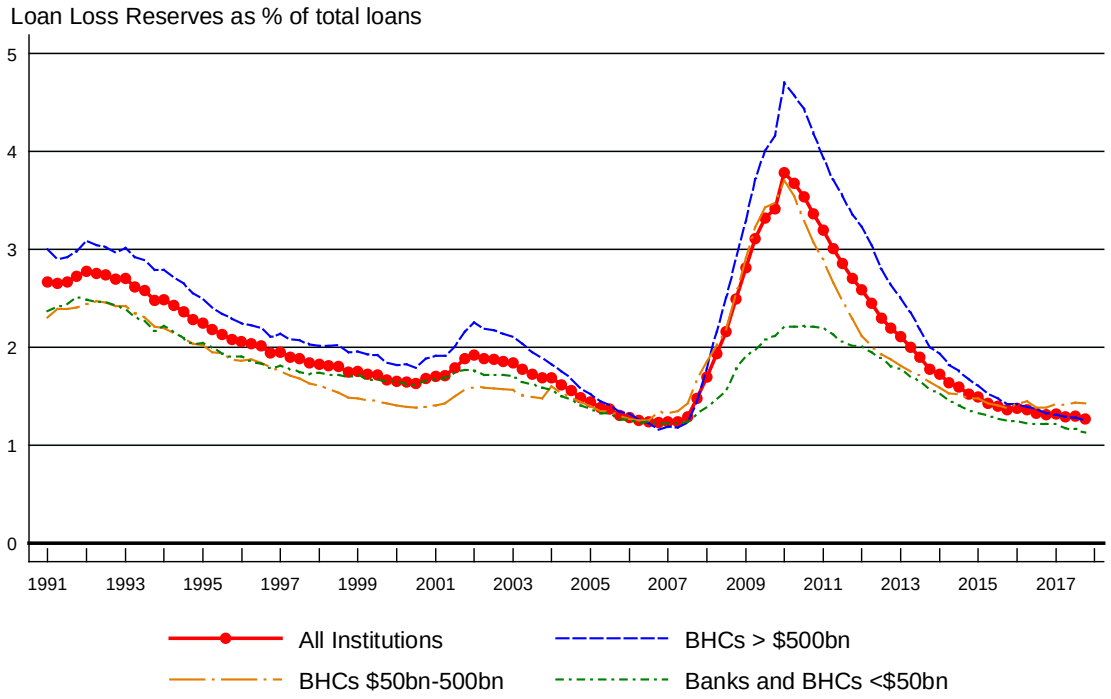
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



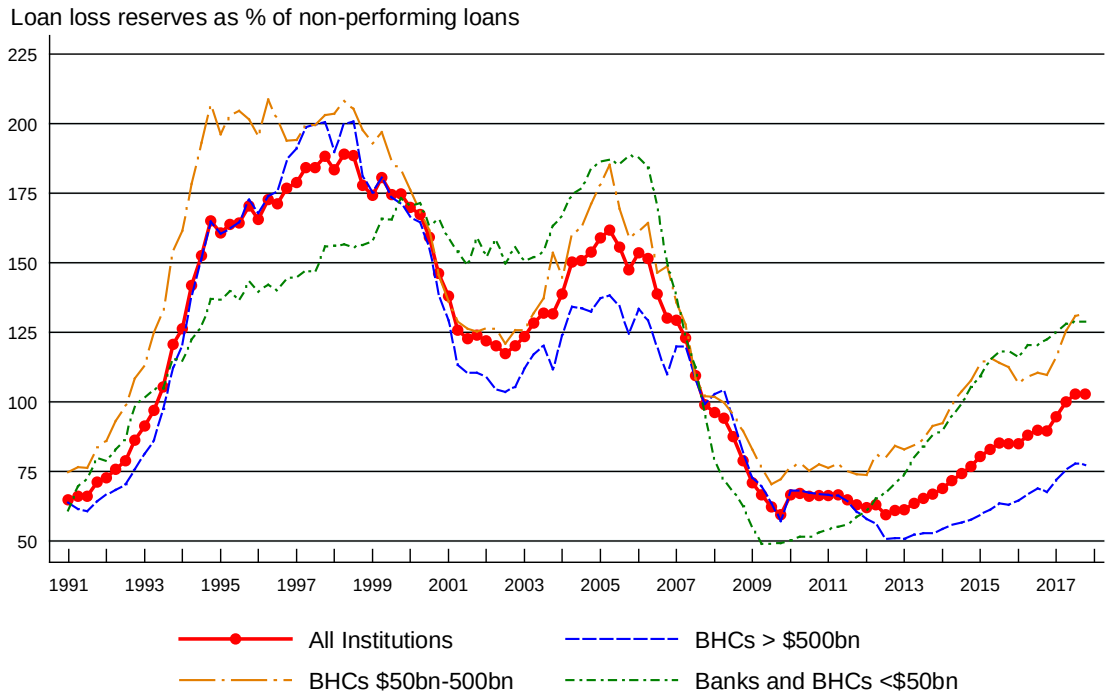
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans

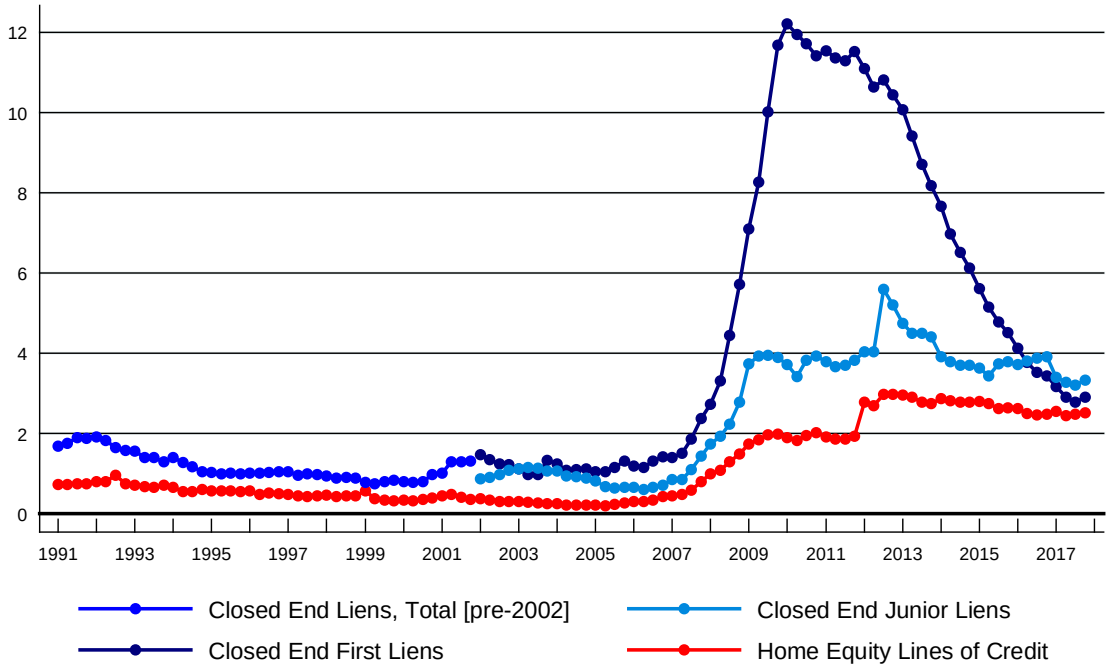


4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

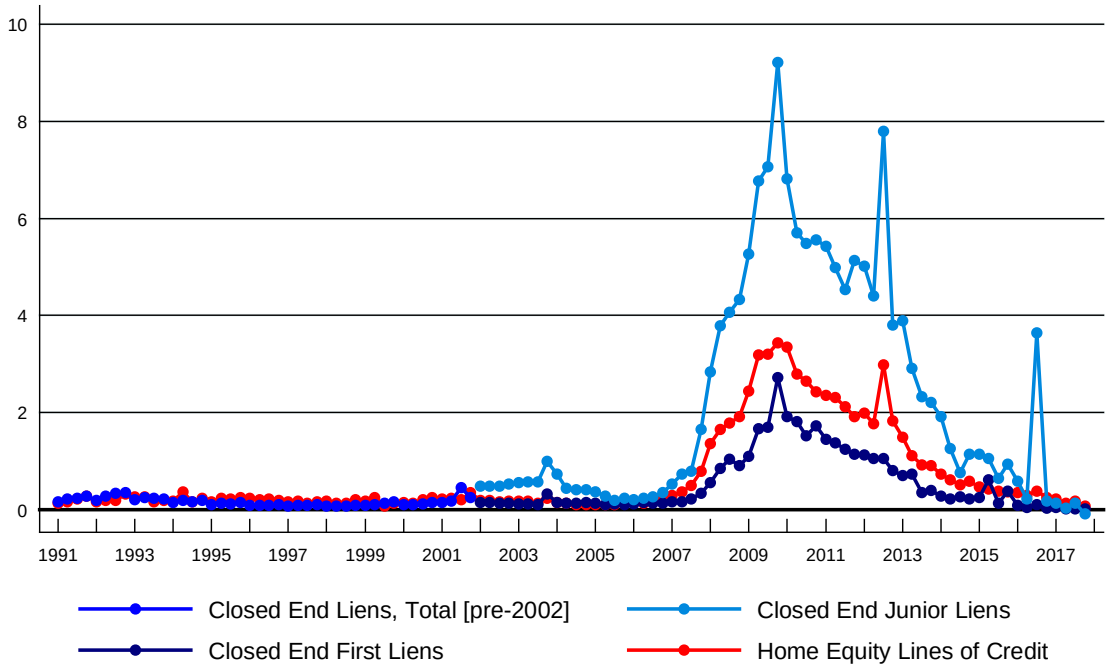
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

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



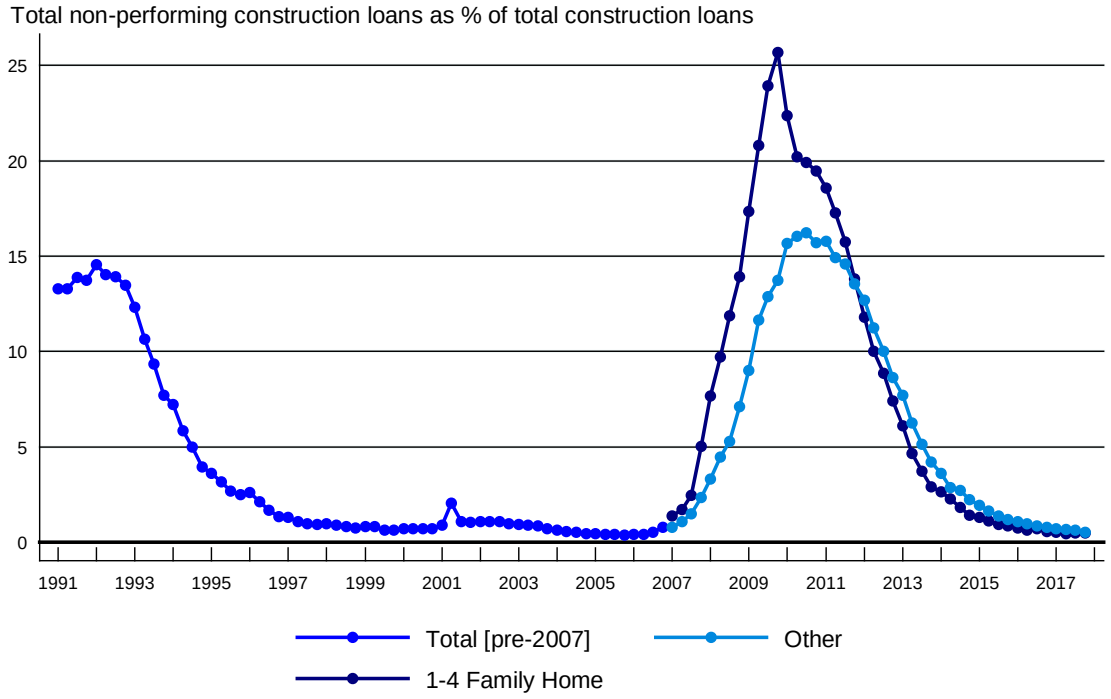
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

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

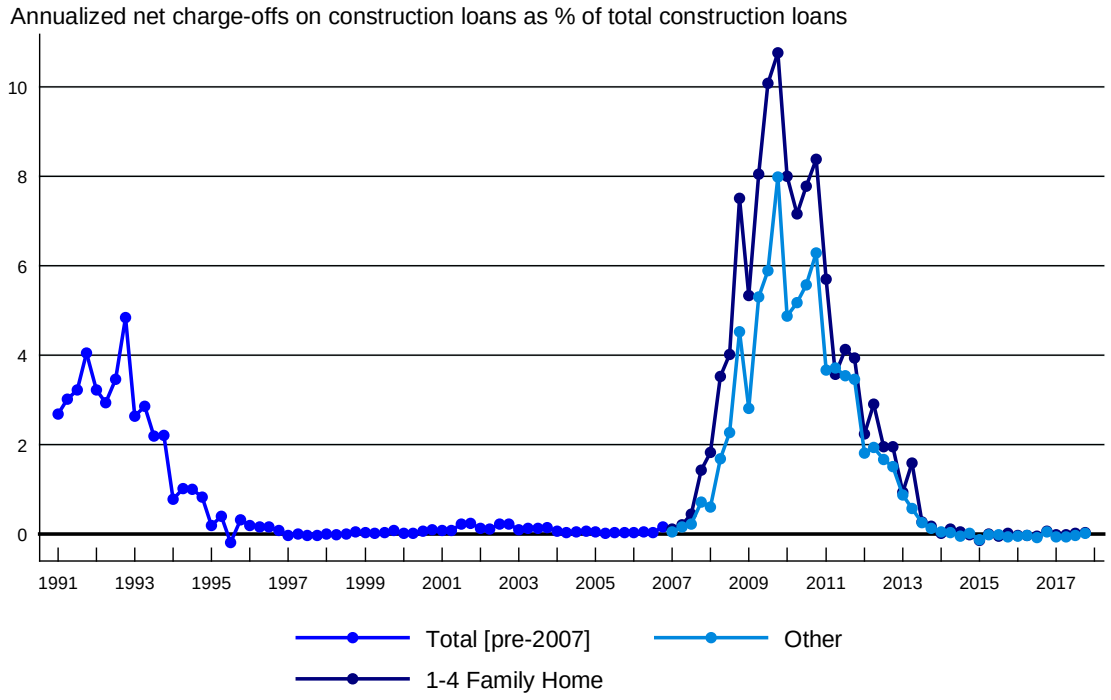


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

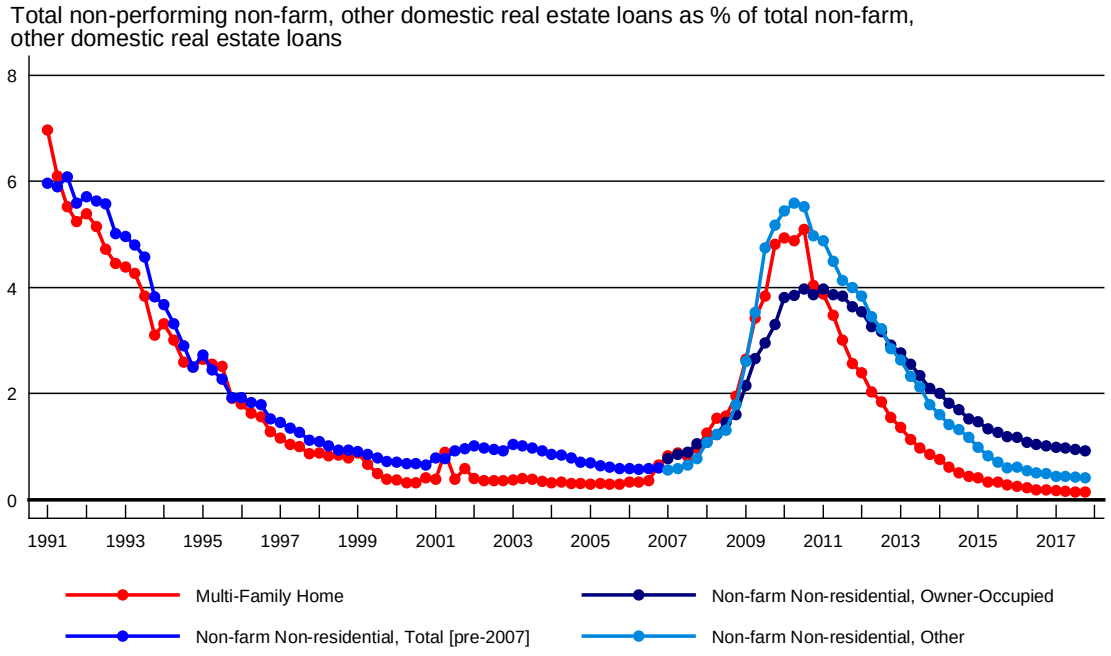
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



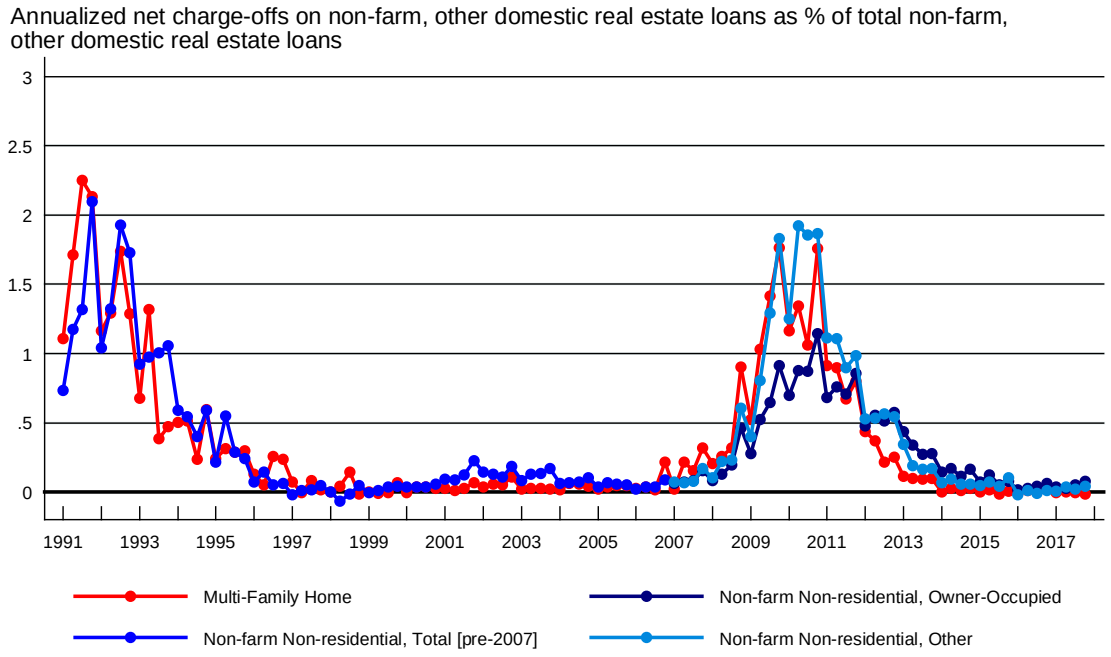
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

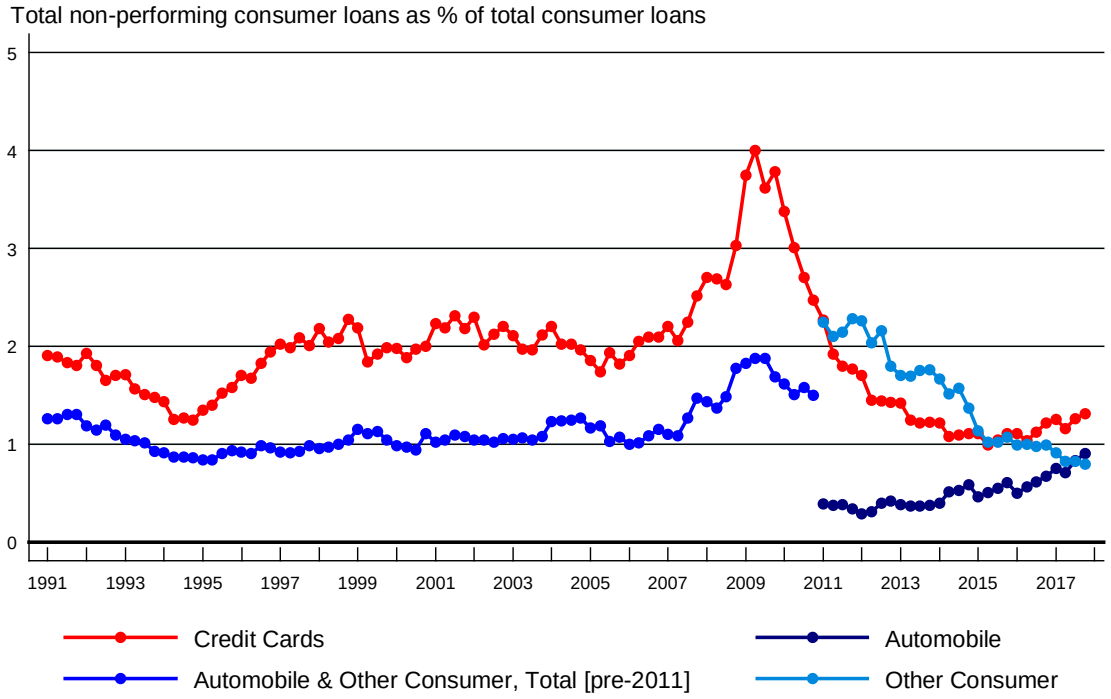


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

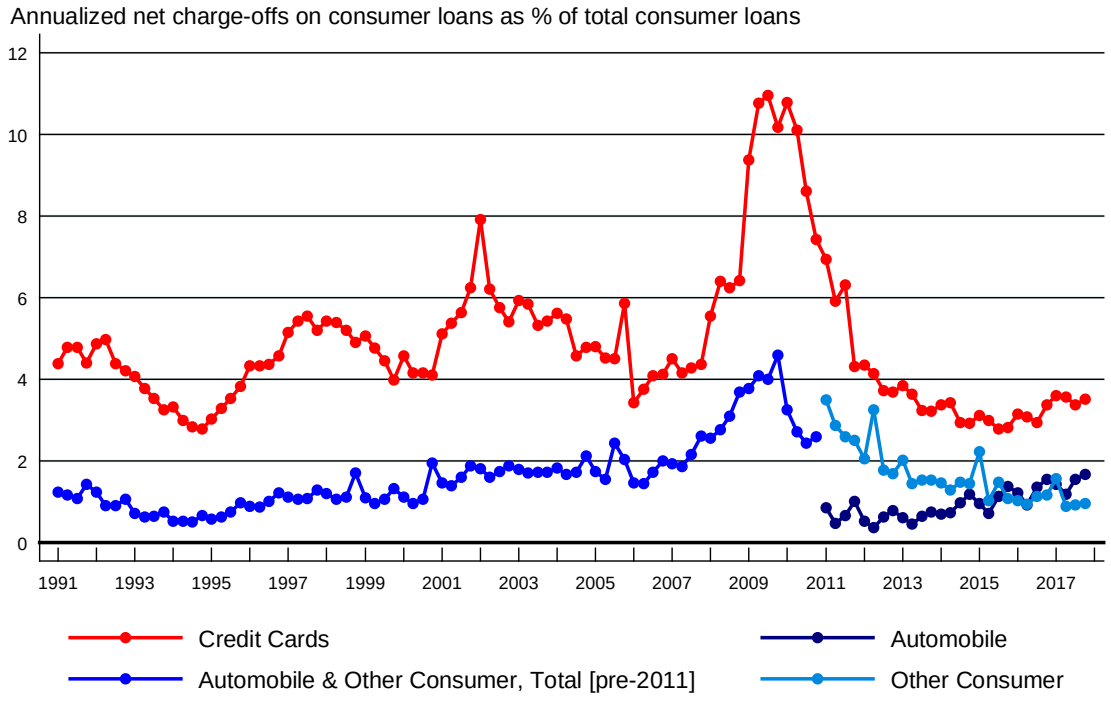


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

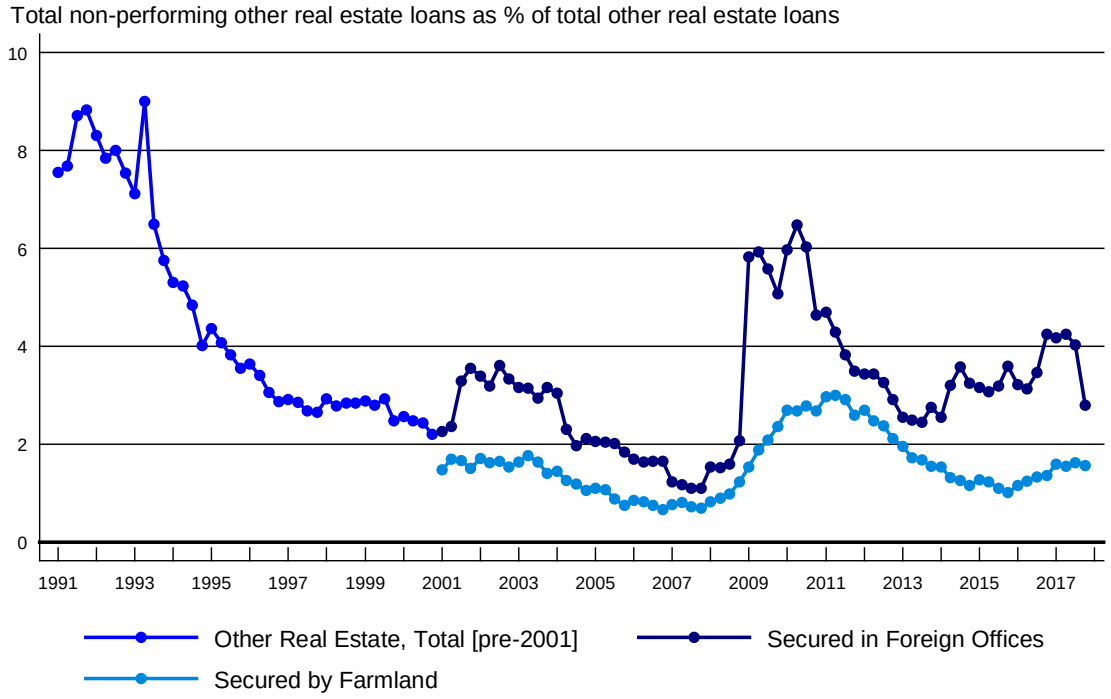


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

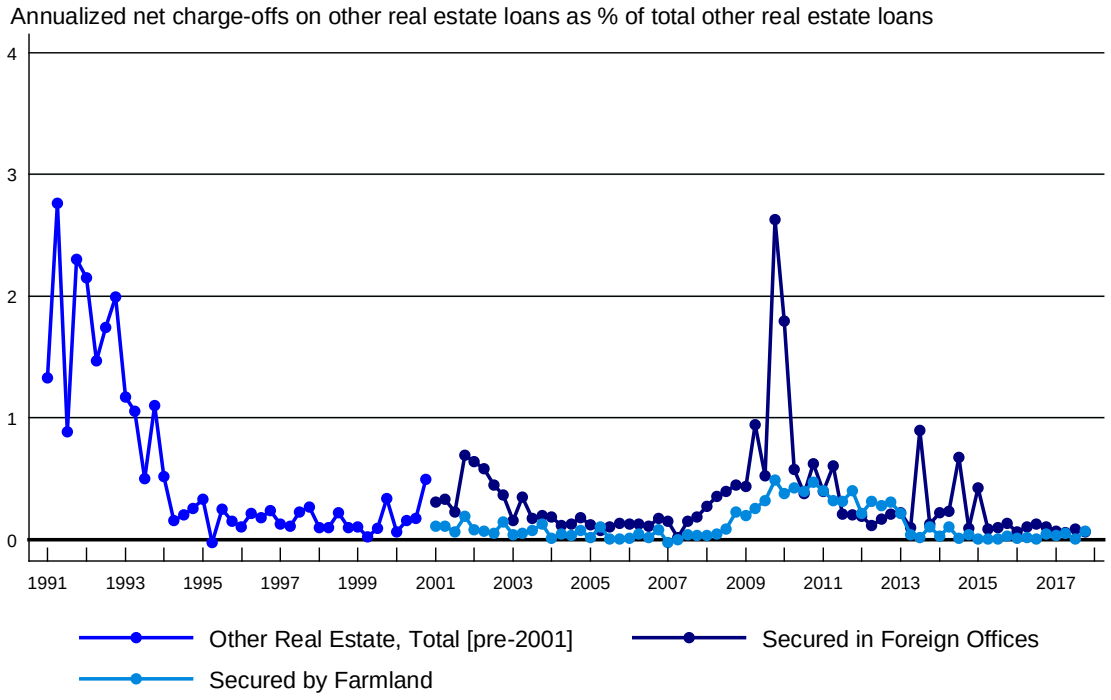


D. All Other Loans

Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

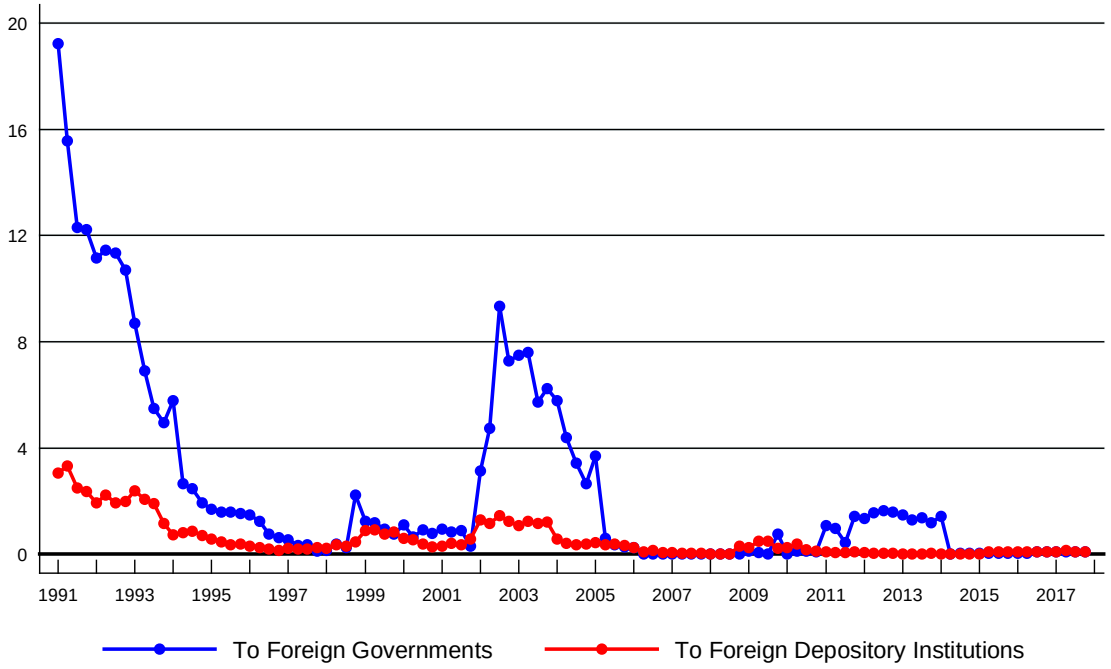


Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



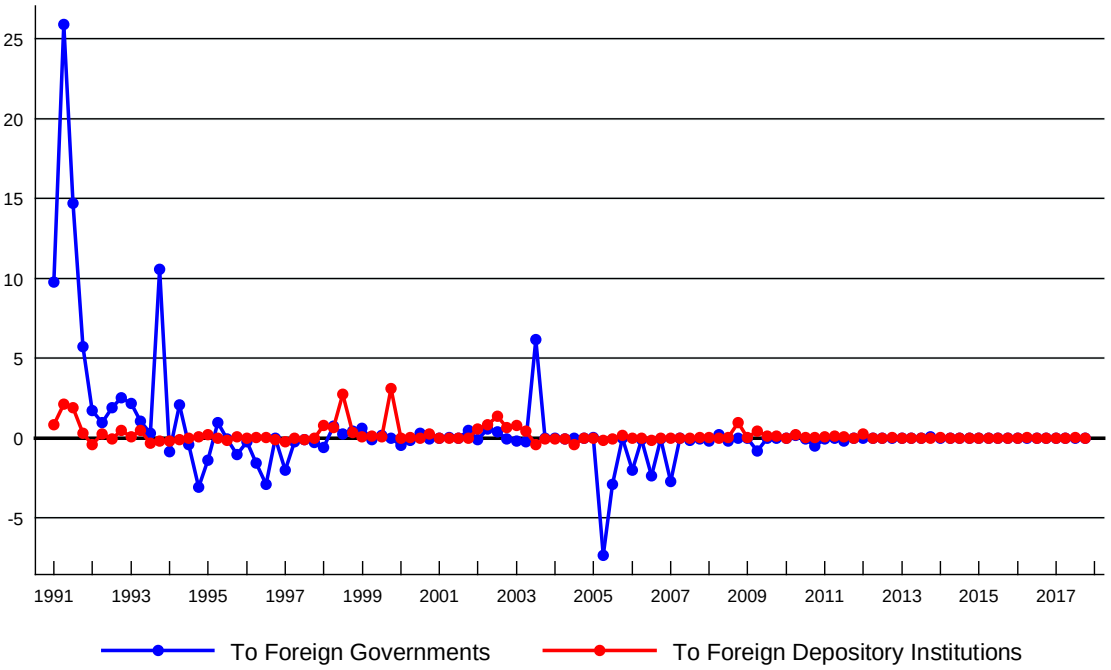
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions

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

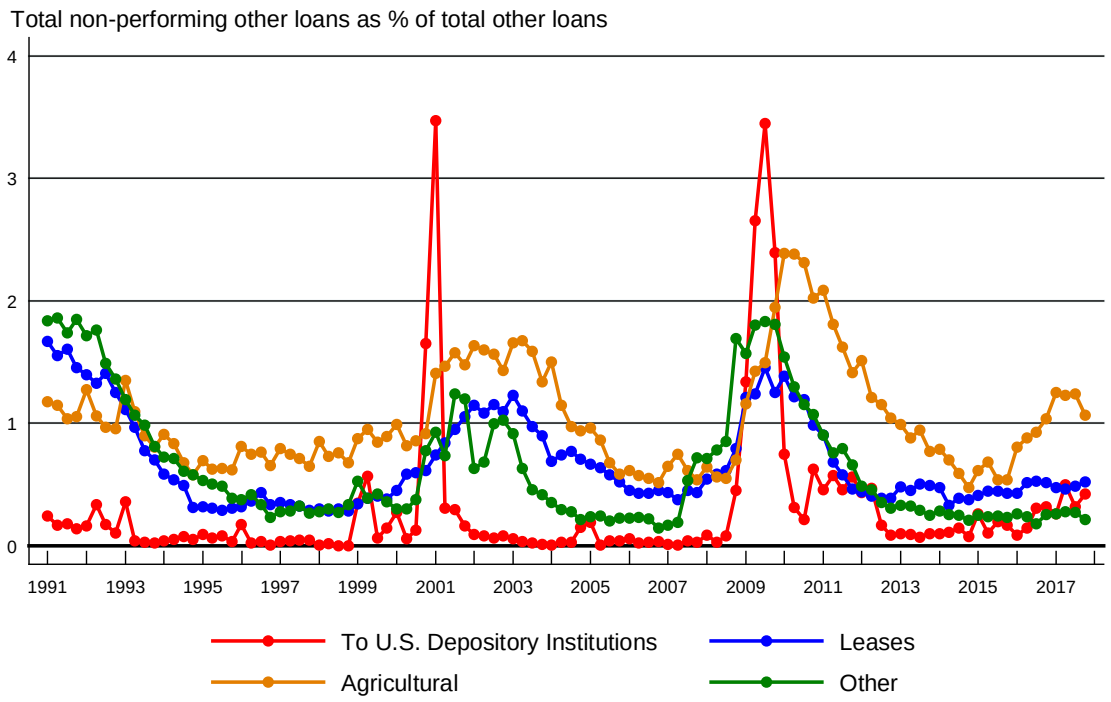


Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions

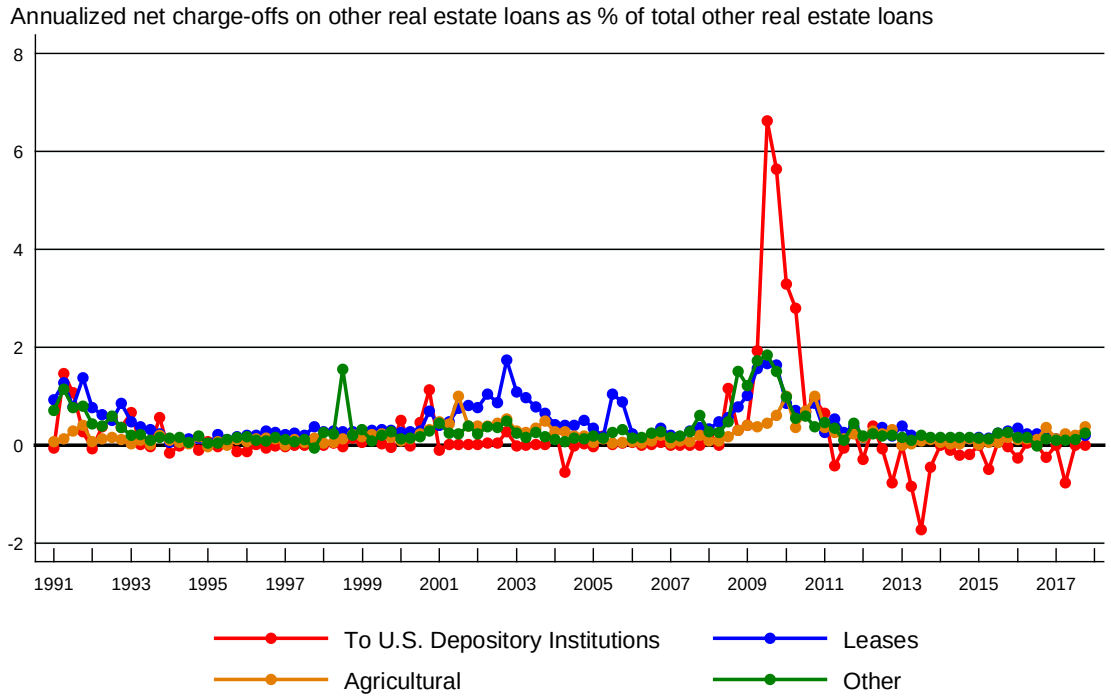
Annualized net charge-offs on loans to foreign institutions as % of total loans to foreign institutions



Non-performing Other Loans, Detail



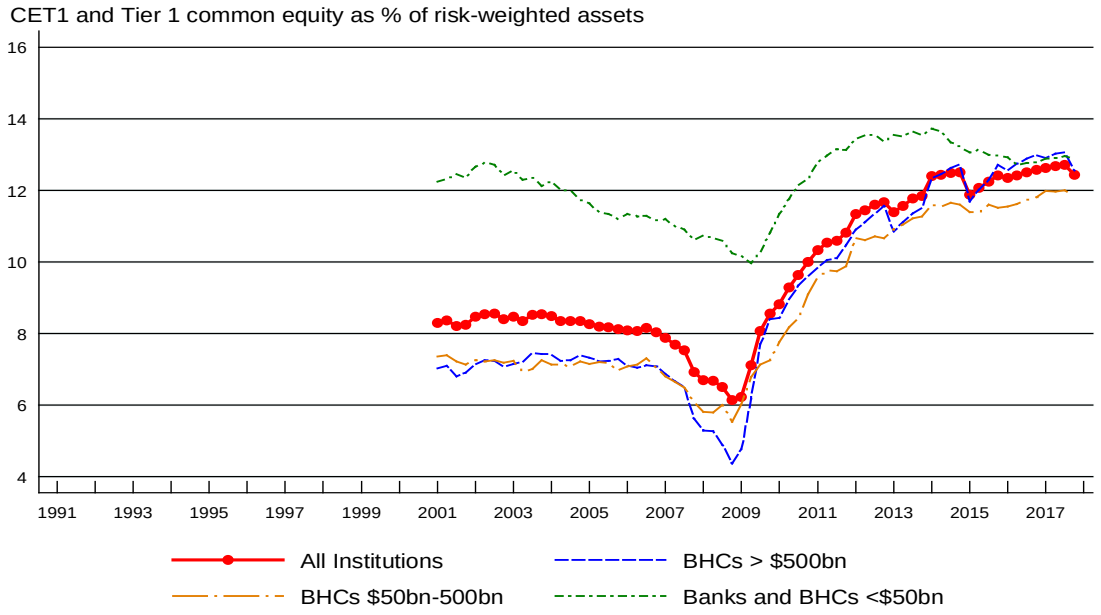
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail



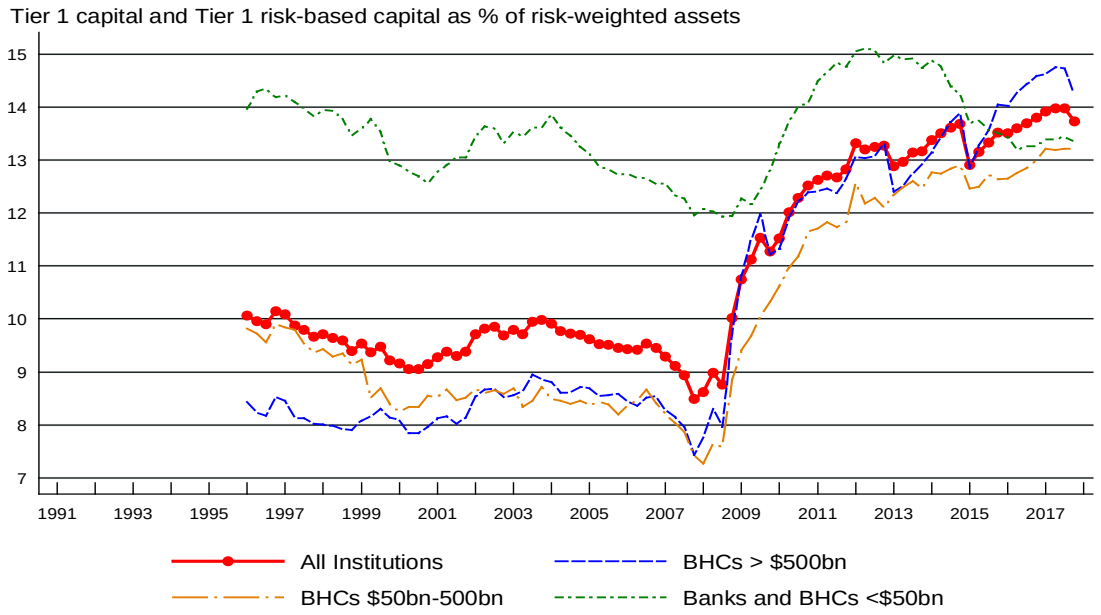
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

Notes: 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

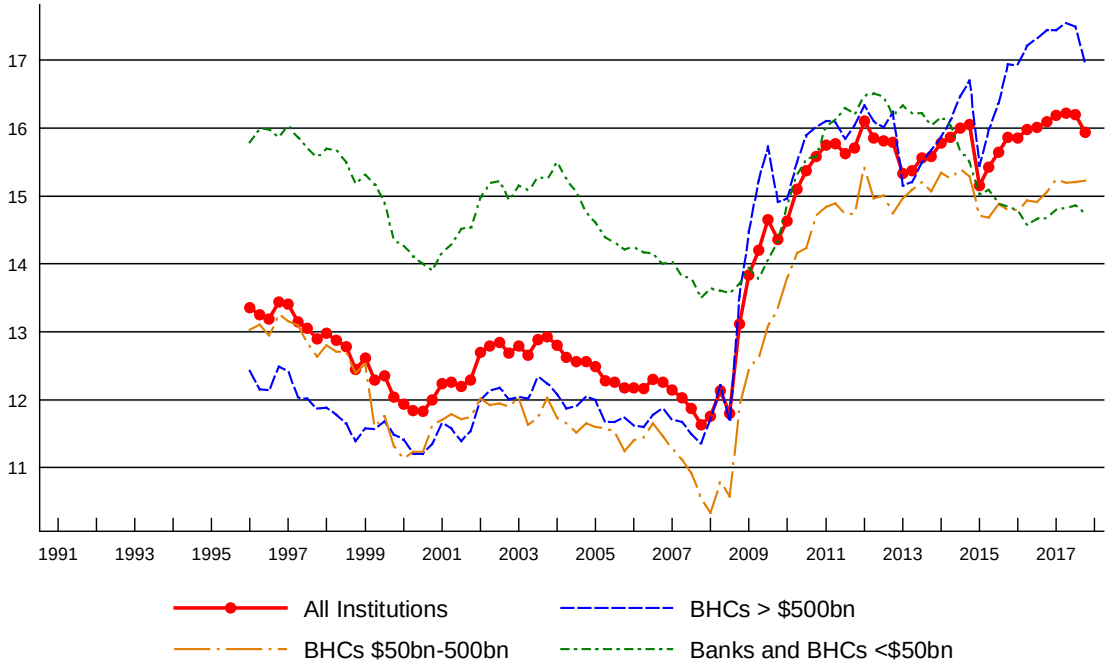


Tier 1 Capital Ratio



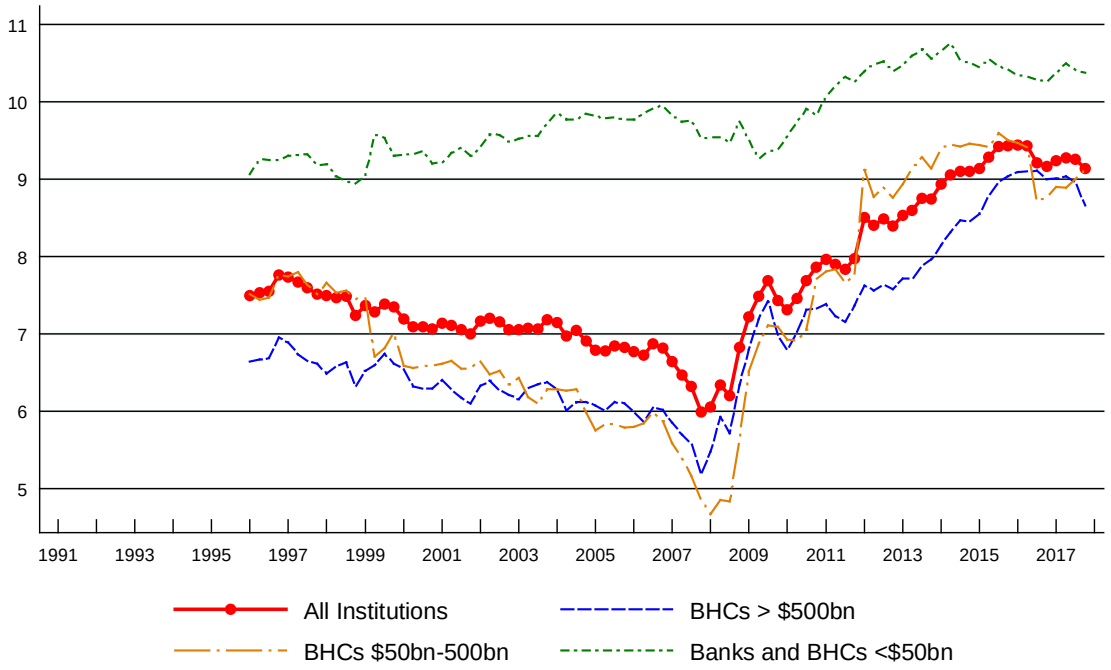
Total Capital Ratio

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



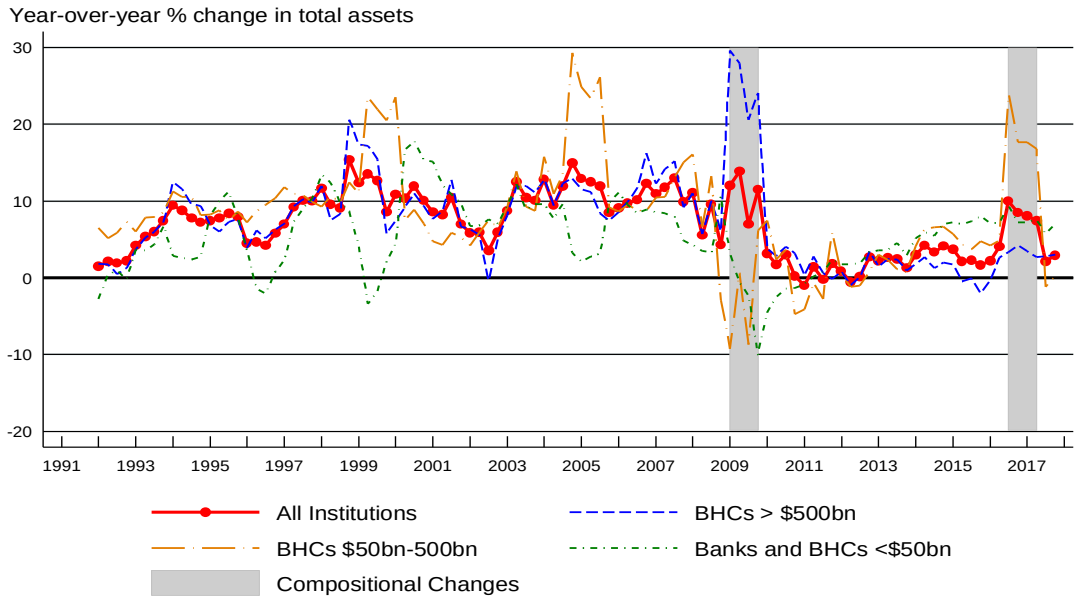
Leverage Ratio

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

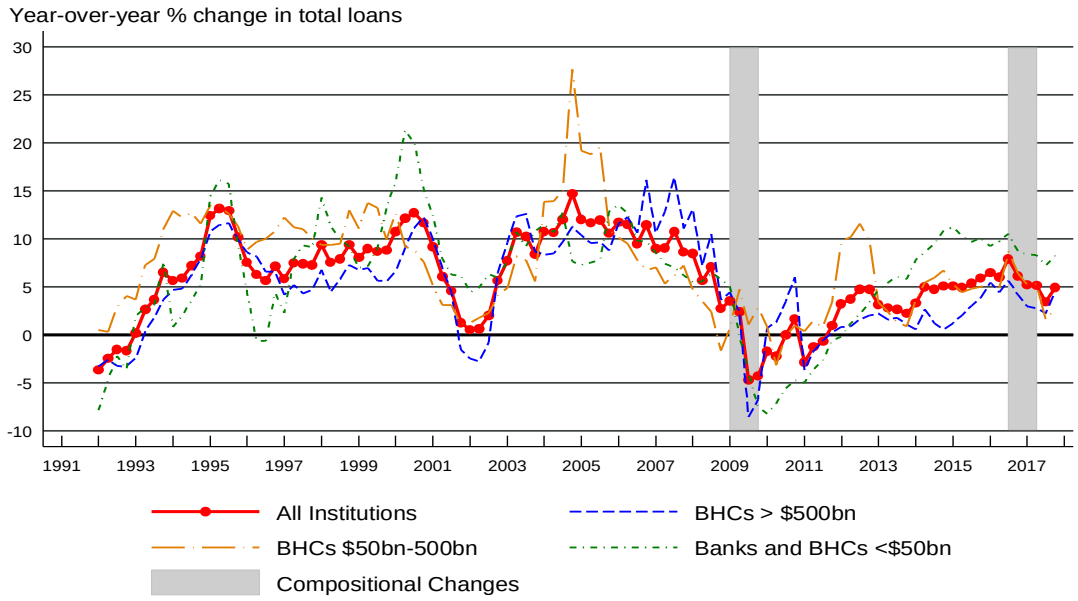


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms, and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. This particularly affects the year-over-year growth rate for assets between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4, due to the entry of several new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

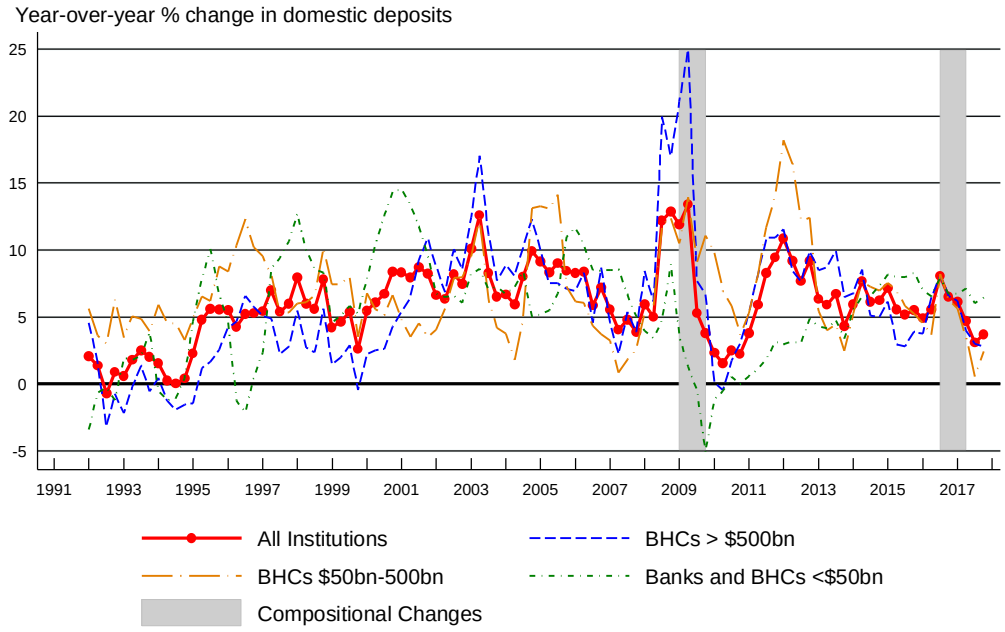
Asset Growth Rate



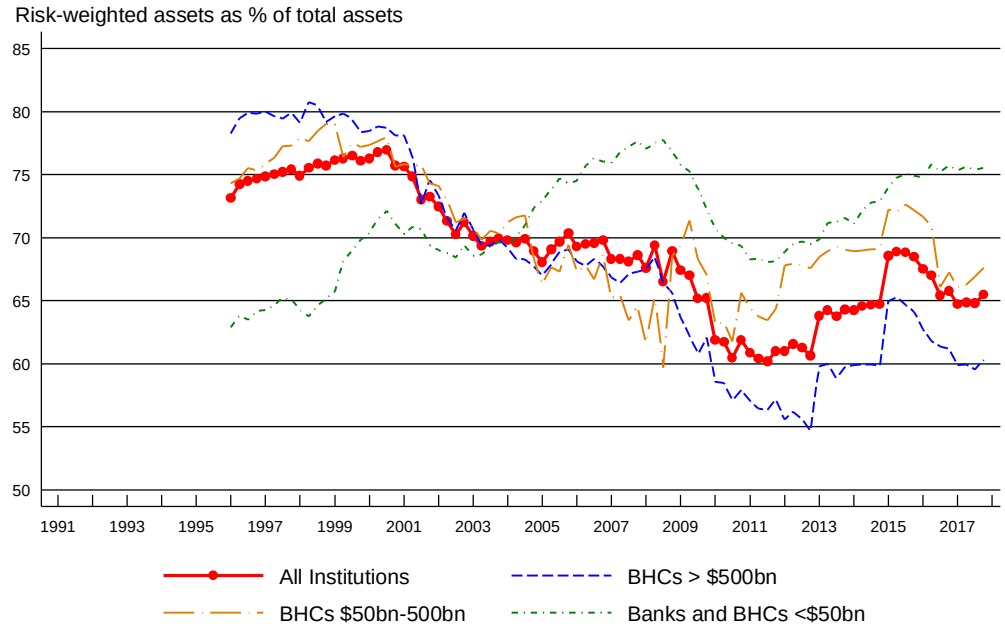
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate

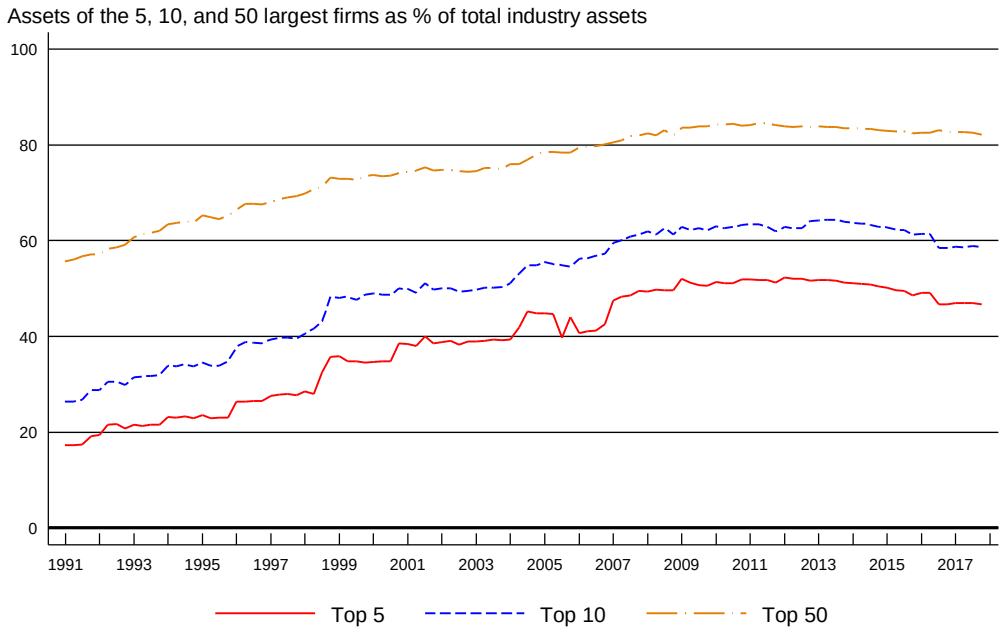


Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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



Financial Statistics for Large BHCs and All Institutions
2017Q4

Rank	Name of Institution	Total Assets (Bil USD)	Quarterly Net Income (Mil USD)	Profitability		Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)			Advanced Approaches Firm
				Annualized Return on Assets	Annualized Return on Equity	CET1 Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio	
1	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	2,533.6	4,232.0	0.67	6.62	12.22	13.91	15.90	Yes
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2,281.5	2,520.0	0.44	3.77	11.93	13.36	15.86	Yes
3	WELLS FARGO & CO	1,951.8	6,320.0	1.30	12.22	12.28	14.14	17.46	Yes
4	CITIGROUP	1,842.5	-18,893.0	-4.10	-37.65	12.99	14.48	17.77	Yes
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	916.8	-1,928.0	-0.84	-9.38	12.08	14.10	16.79	Yes
6	MORGAN STANLEY	851.7	643.0	0.30	3.32	16.54	18.92	21.72	Yes
7	U S BC	462.0	1,682.0	1.46	13.72	9.35	10.82	12.92	Yes
8	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	381.5	2,079.3	2.18	17.50	10.39	11.64	13.73	Yes
9	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	380.9	305.1	0.32	2.54	15.97	15.97	17.01	Yes
10	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	371.8	1,175.0	1.26	11.39	11.95	14.17	15.13	Yes
11	CAPITAL ONE FC	365.7	-970.8	-1.06	-7.97	10.28	11.77	14.36	Yes
12	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	273.5	-1,666.9	-2.44	-25.25	15.47	18.26	22.78	Yes
13	STATE STREET CORP	238.5	370.9	0.62	6.65	11.89	14.98	16.01	Yes
14	BB&T CORP	221.6	658.0	1.19	8.88	10.19	11.91	13.91	No
15	SUNTRUST BK	206.6	739.6	1.43	11.81	9.74	11.15	13.09	No
16	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	181.1	-1,199.0	-2.65	-26.33	9.04	10.09	11.75	Yes
17	ALLY FNCL	167.1	181.0	0.43	5.37	9.53	11.25	12.94	No
18	BARCLAYS US LLC	157.9	-441.0	-1.12	-10.61	13.05	15.66	18.77	No
19	MUFG AMERS HOLDS CORP	154.6	321.2	0.83	7.04	16.31	16.31	17.76	No
20	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	152.7	665.9	1.74	13.14	11.21	11.40	13.92	No
21	DB USA CORP	148.2	-1,230.0	-3.32	-40.64	16.46	25.86	25.88	No
22	FIFTH THIRD BC	142.2	509.1	1.43	12.44	10.61	11.74	15.16	No
23	RBC USA HOLDCO CORP	142.0	68.9	0.19	1.88	15.58	15.58	16.77	No
24	CREDIT SUISSE HOLD USA	141.4	-2,321.9	-6.57	-37.84	24.67	24.69	24.79	No
25	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	140.7	-2,598.6	-7.39	-45.24	22.18	24.55	26.01	No
26	BNP PARIBAS USA	139.1	-75.2	-0.22	-1.71	12.44	12.87	15.03	No
27	NORTHERN TR CORP	138.6	356.5	1.03	13.96	12.57	13.81	15.83	Yes
28	KEYCORP	138.1	196.3	0.57	5.23	10.16	11.01	12.92	No
29	BMO FNCL CORP	131.1	-209.0	-0.64	-5.07	12.09	12.60	15.29	No
30	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	128.3	103.1	0.32	1.95	16.38	17.84	19.50	No
31	REGIONS FC	124.6	334.4	1.07	8.26	11.05	11.86	13.78	No
32	M&T BK CORP	118.6	322.4	1.09	7.94	10.99	12.26	14.75	No
33	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	104.2	431.7	1.66	15.97	10.01	11.34	13.39	No
34	DISCOVER FS	100.1	386.4	1.54	14.19	11.65	12.30	13.76	No
35	BBVA COMPASS BSHRS	87.3	51.5	0.24	1.59	11.80	12.15	14.36	No
36	COMERICA	71.7	112.4	0.63	5.64	11.68	11.68	13.84	No
37	ZIONS BC	66.3	123.5	0.74	6.43	12.13	13.23	14.82	No
38	SVB FNCL GRP	51.2	117.2	0.92	11.22	12.78	12.97	13.96	No
39	CIT GROUP	49.3	-88.0	-0.71	-4.81	14.55	15.21	16.28	No
40	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	49.1	136.5	1.11	8.04	11.36	12.84	14.32	No
41	PEOPLES UNITED FNCL INC	44.4	106.2	0.96	7.30	9.71	10.45	12.20	No
42	POPULAR	44.3	-102.0	-0.92	-7.99	16.29	16.29	19.22	No
43	FIRST HORIZON NAT CORP	41.4	-51.3	-0.50	-4.79	8.88	9.83	11.10	No
44	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	39.9	-23.0	-0.23	-2.30	18.65	18.65	18.66	No
45	CIBC BC USA	37.6	1.8	0.02	0.10	13.93	13.93	14.36	No
46	EAST WEST BC	37.2	84.9	0.91	8.84	11.43	11.43	12.94	No
47	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	36.1	117.9	1.31	8.28	22.33	22.33	23.28	No
48	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	34.5	54.4	0.63	6.53	12.88	12.88	14.21	No
49	BOK FC	32.4	72.5	0.90	8.30	12.05	12.05	13.54	No
50	CULLEN/FROST BKR	31.8	100.5	1.26	12.19	12.42	13.16	15.15	No
TOTALS*	TOP 50	16,685.2	-6,116.6	-0.15	-1.33	12.34	13.86	16.27	
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	20,406.1	1,091.0	0.02	0.19	12.43	13.73	15.93	

*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 $1bn of total assets), 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 for the subset of BHCs with greater than $500 billion in total assets, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs[4] with $50 - $500 billion in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry. In 2017:Q2, 38 BHCs or IHCs and one nonmember bank exceed $50 billion in total assets, and 6 BHCs exceed the $500 billion threshold: JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. For consistency, time-series graphs for the "> $500bn" and $50-$500bn" groups represent available historical values for these two sets of firms. Statistics for most firms with more than $50 billion in total assets 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. CIT Group and First Republic Bank are the only entities with >$50bn in assets not adjusted using the pro forma methodology. 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"

[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] This subset also includes one nonmember bank, First Republic Bank, which had $81.0 billion in assets in 2017:Q2.

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 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 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 (described in the methodology section on the previous page) exist in the data for the entire sample period (1991:Q1 to 2016:Q2): 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 $1bn 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, and UBS Bank USA. Starting with the 2017:Q2 report, three additional organizations, Taunus Corporation, John Hancock and MetLife Inc. were added to the set of organizations excluded from the data sample.

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

First quarter 2016

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 and are inclusive of BHCs' nonbank subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$500bn in total assets as of the current quarter[2], for BHCs with $50bn-500bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Industry capitalization, measured as common equity tier 1 (CET1) as a percentage of risk-weighted assets (RWA), decreased to 12.35% in 2016:Q1 from 12.43% in 2015:Q4. In contrast, the leverage ratio, defined as the ratio of tier 1 capital to average assets, rose slightly, to 9.44% in 2016:Q1 from 9.43% in 2015:Q4.

- Profitability, as measured by industry annualized return on assets, increased to 0.85% in 2016:Q1, from 0.79% in 2015:Q4. Return on equity increased to 7.5%, from 6.9% in the prior quarter.

- Industry non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans increased slightly, to 1.62% from 1.60%, the first quarterly increase in this ratio in over six years. This increase reflected a sharp rise in the nonperforming loan ratio for commercial and industrial loans, to 1.35% from 0.85% in the prior quarter.

- The industry ratio of annualized net chargeoffs to total loans declined to 0.49% from 0.56%, while loan loss provisions as a percentage of total loans increased slightly to 0.61% from 0.60%. Both these ratios remain low relative to historical averages.

- Four-quarter-ended loan growth and asset growth were both positive, at 6.4% and 2.2%, respectively.

[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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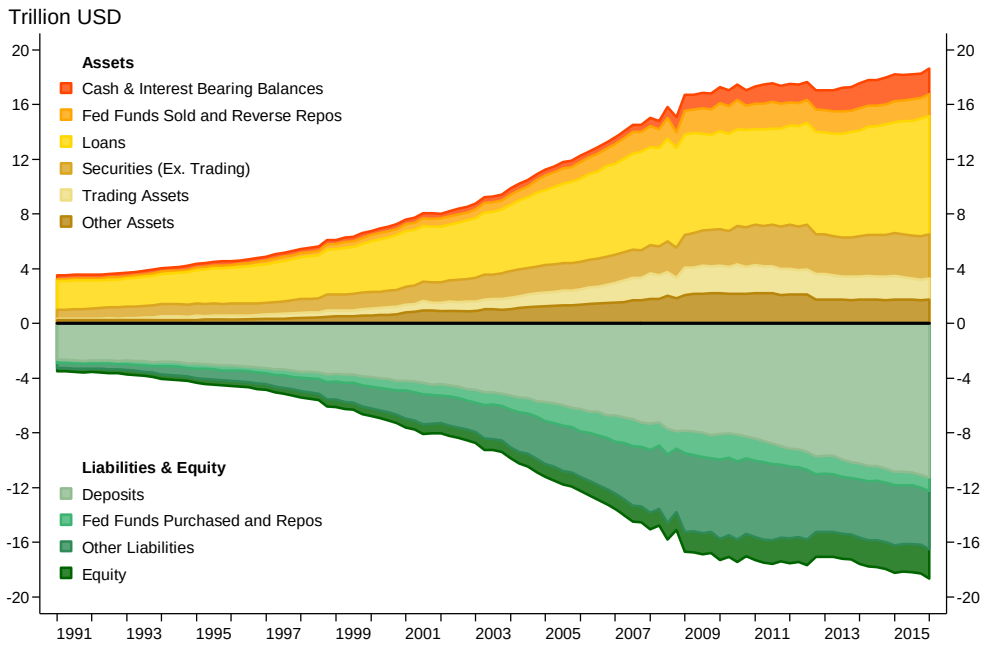
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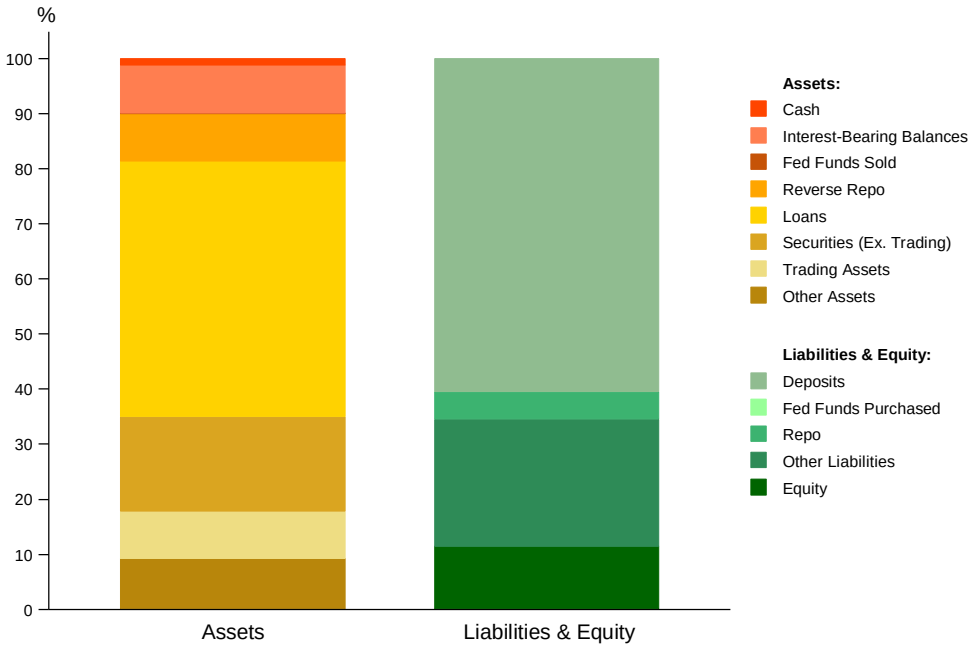
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

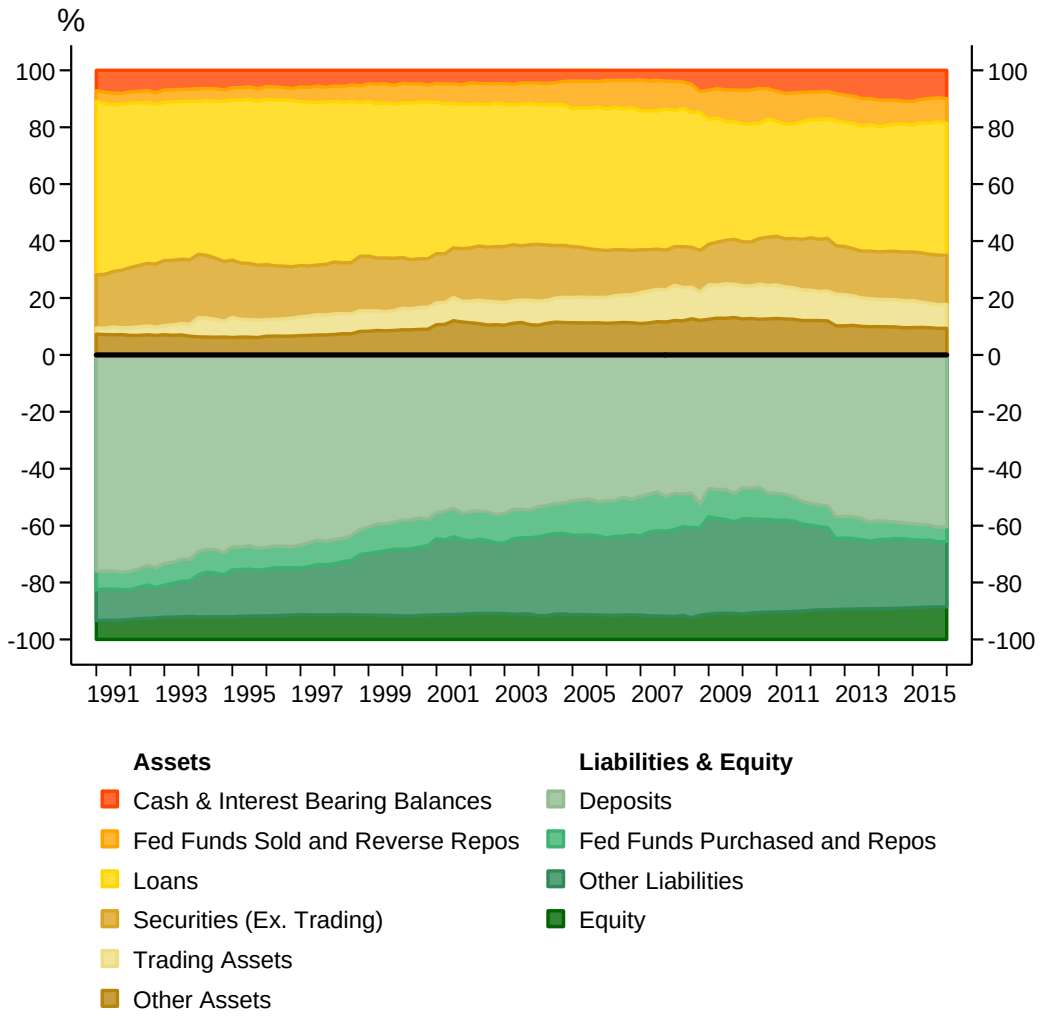
Balance Sheet Composition



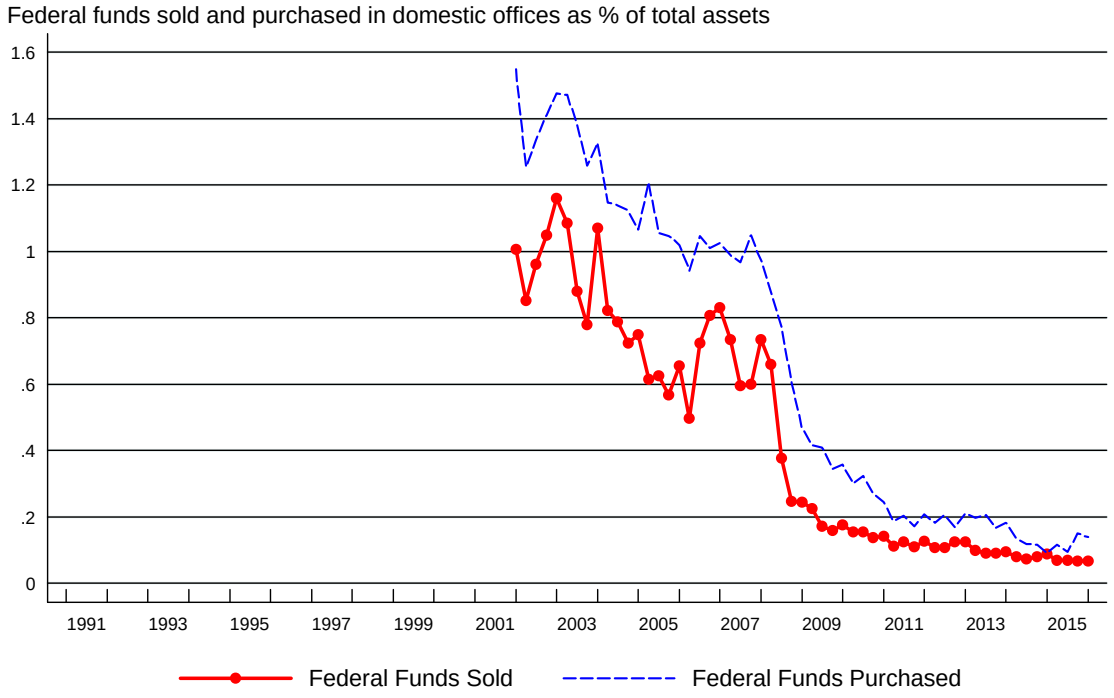
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



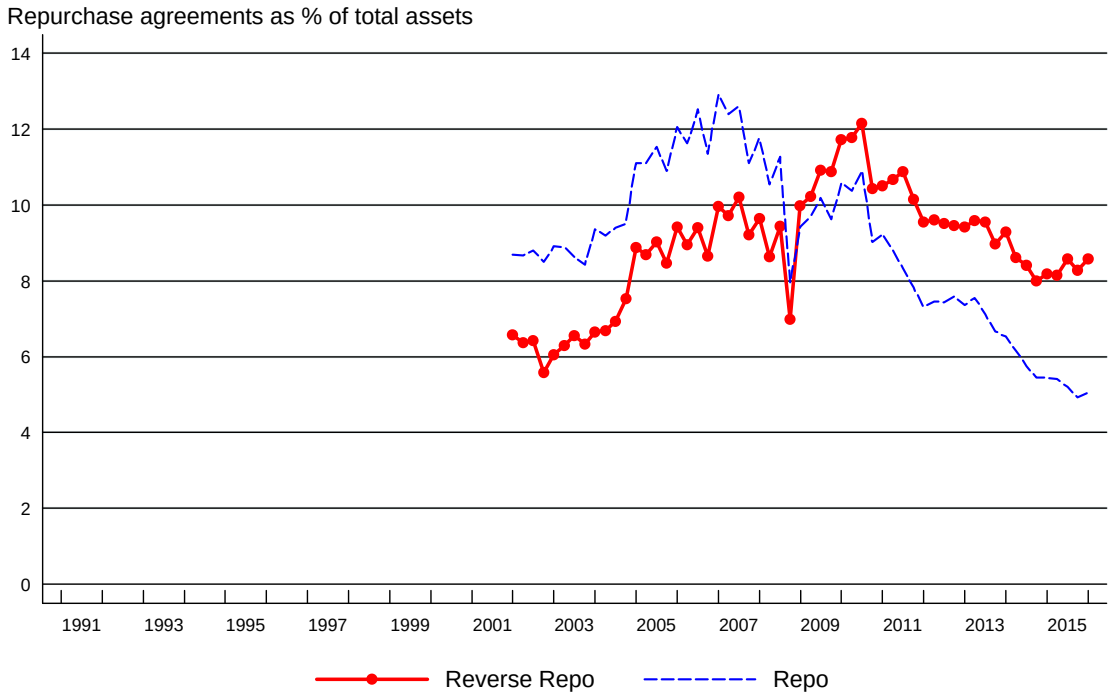
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

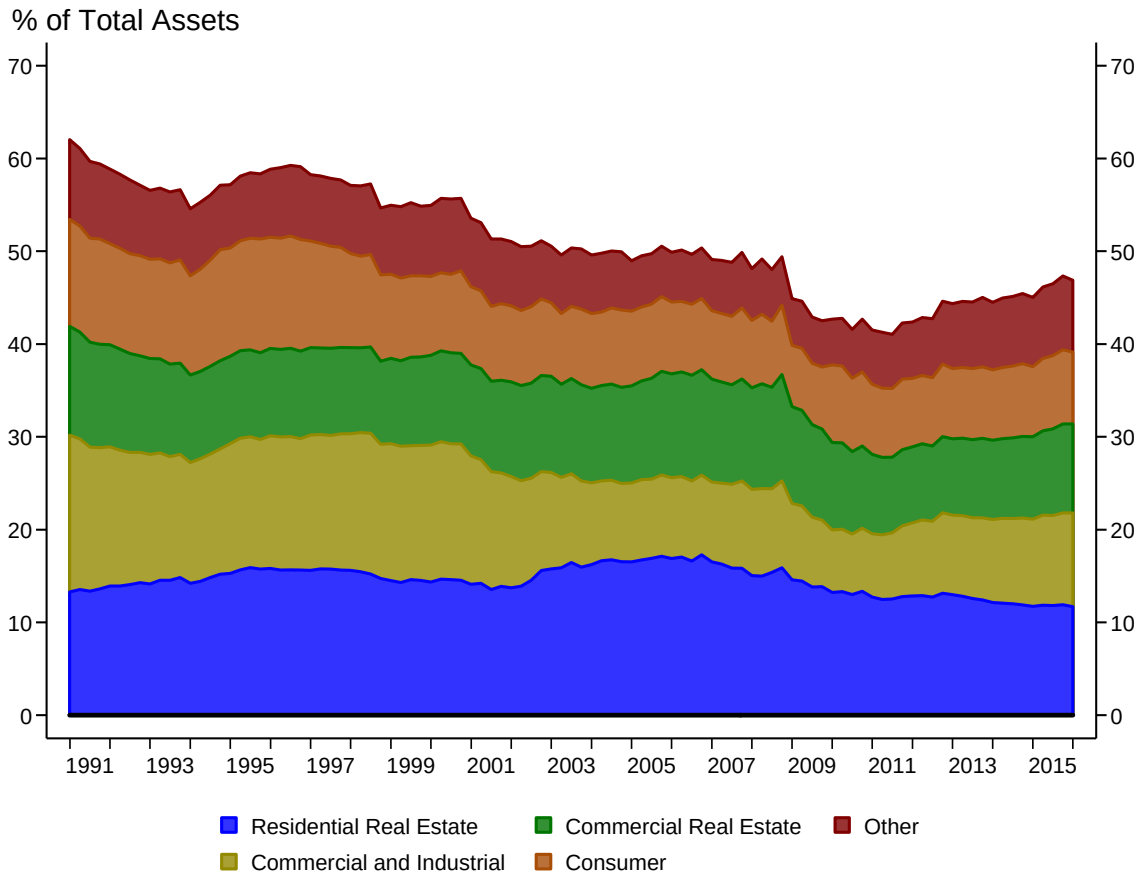


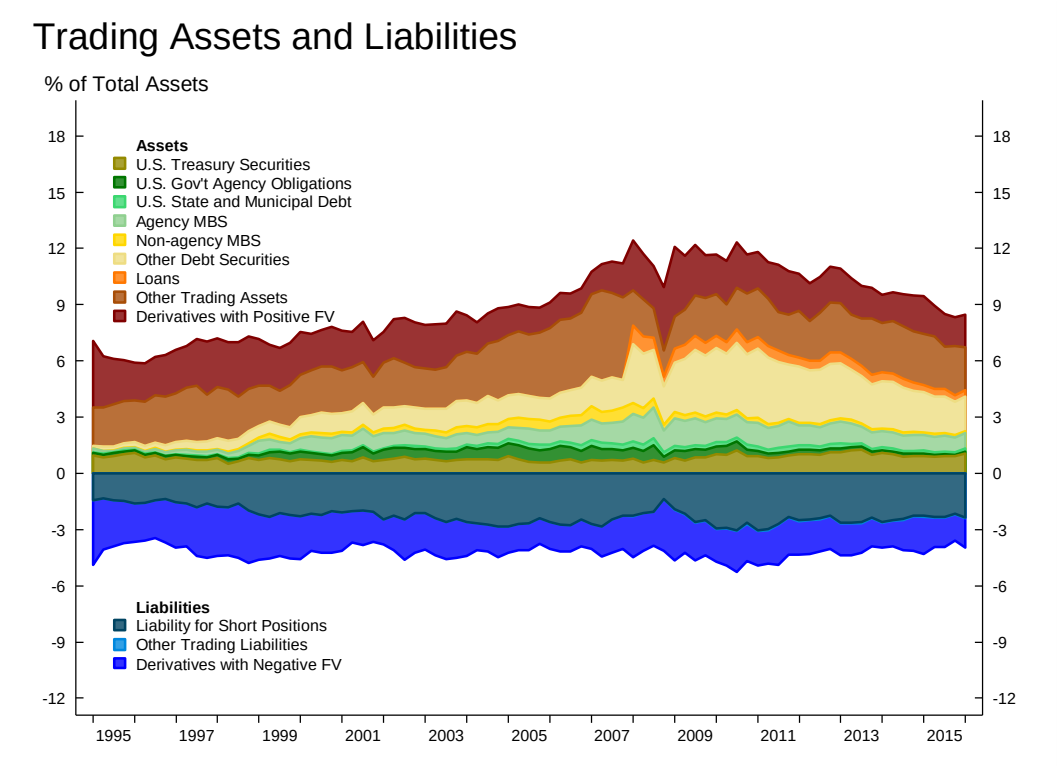
Repurchase Agreements



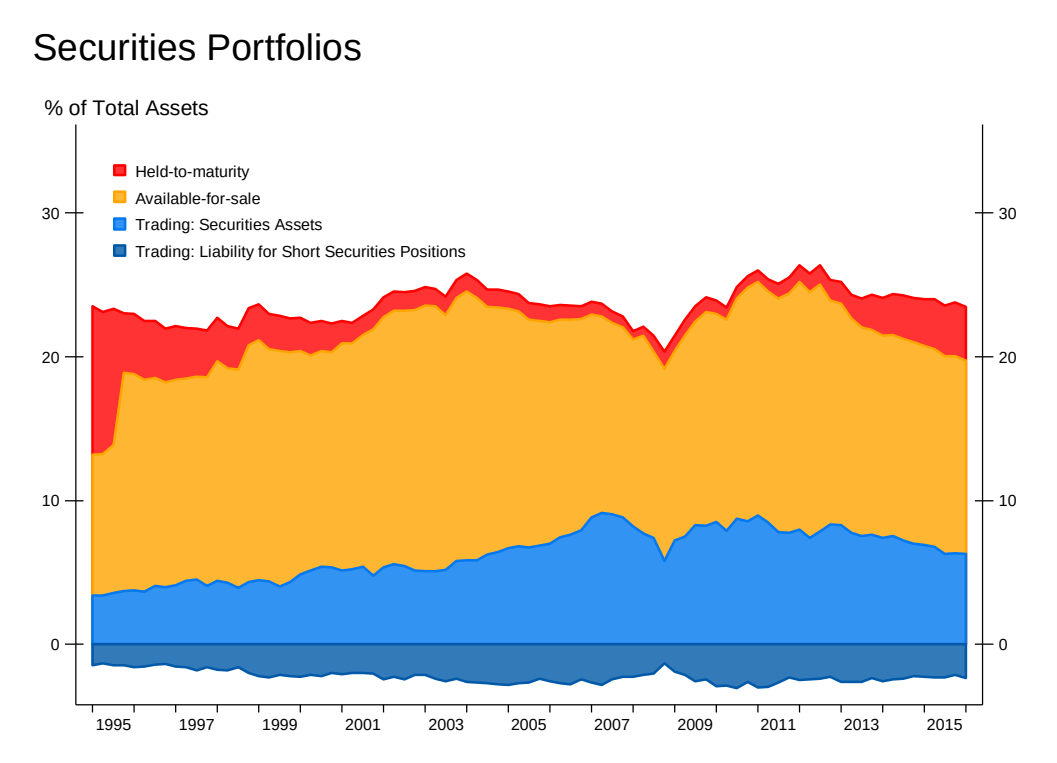
Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
2013
2015
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

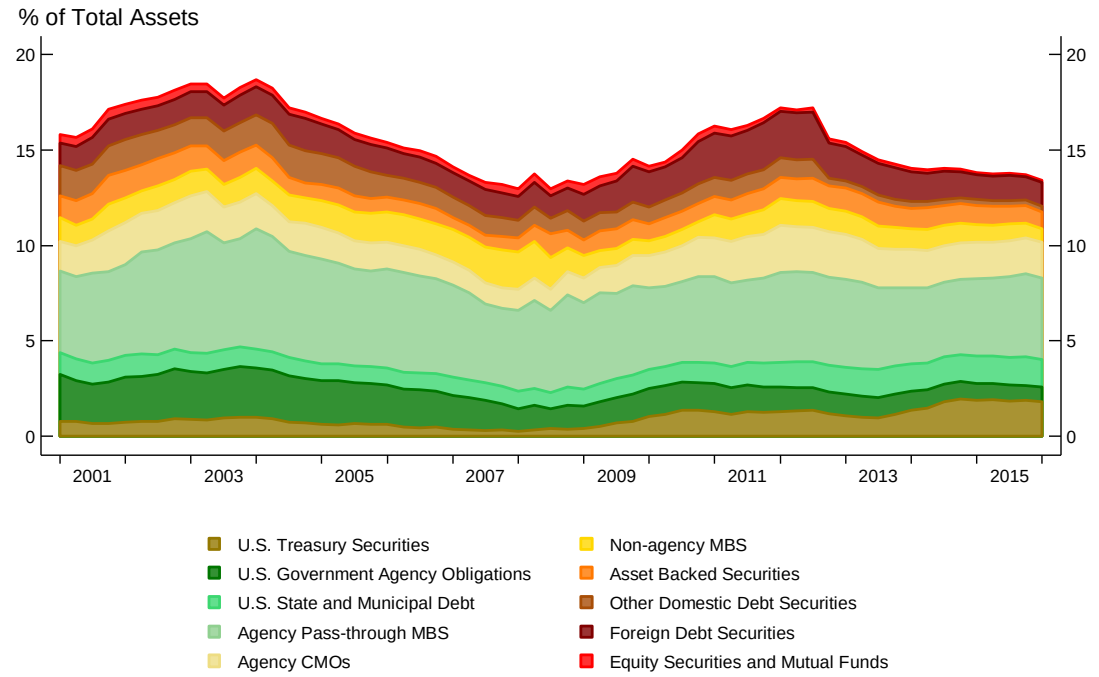


Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported average trading assets of $2 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters.

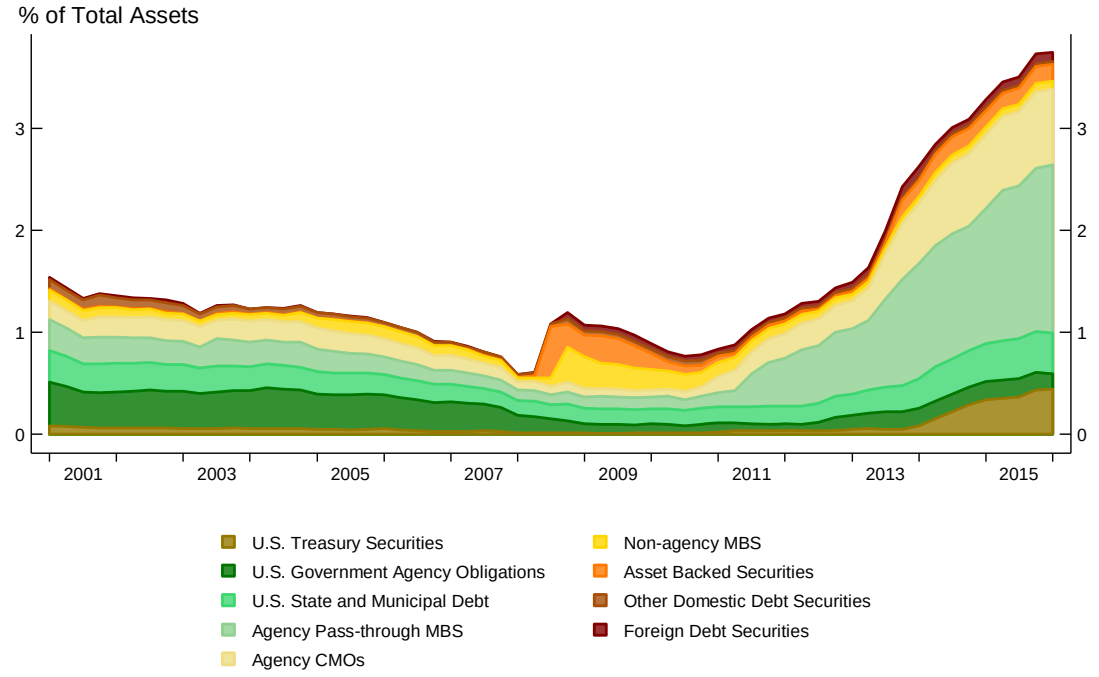


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities

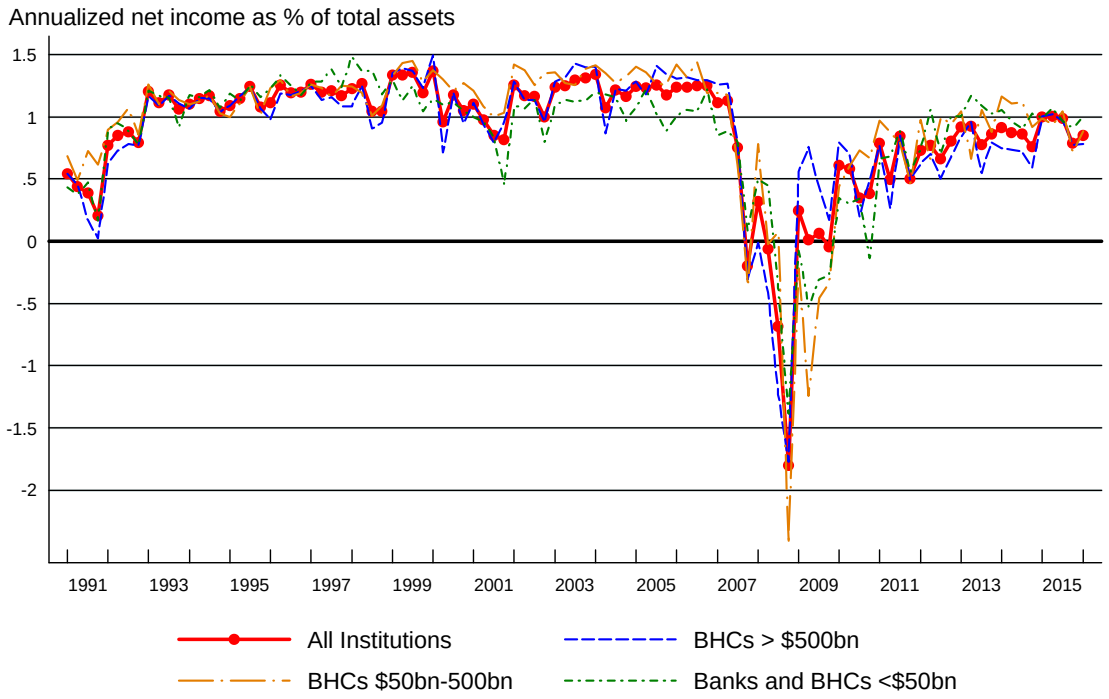


Held-to-Maturity Securities

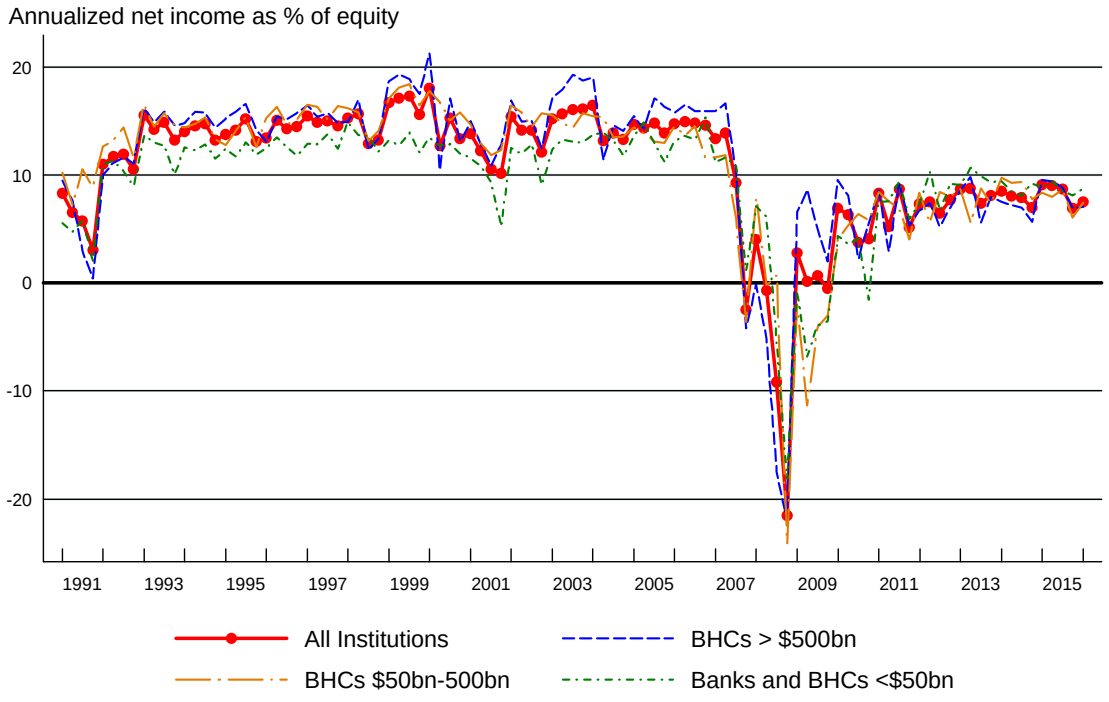


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

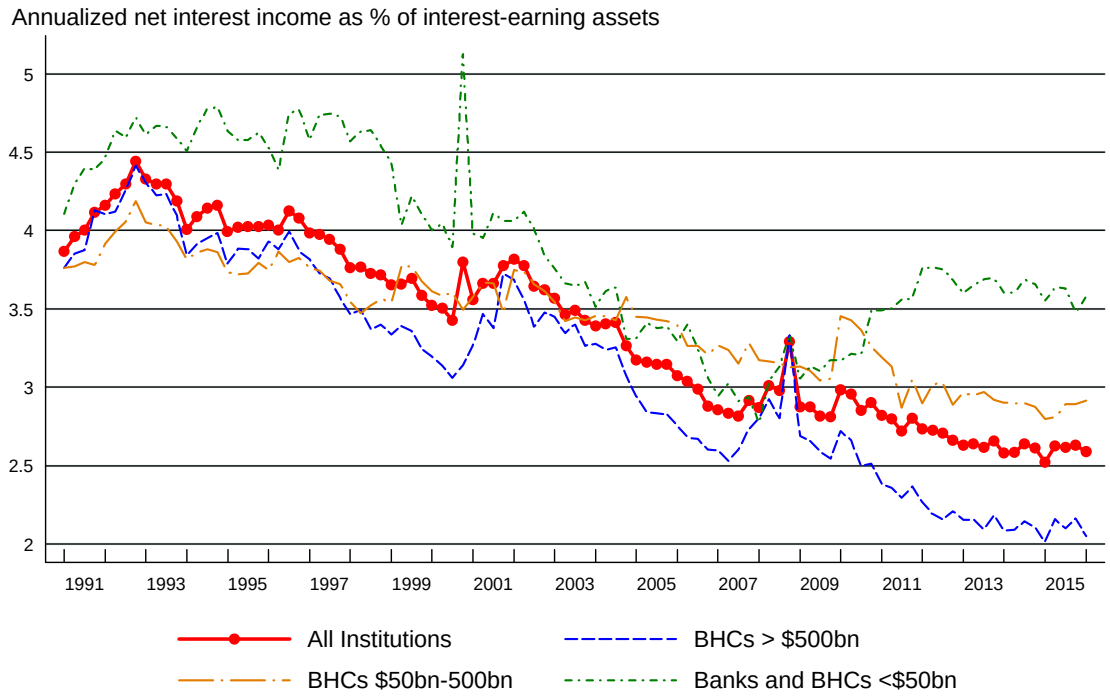
Return on Assets



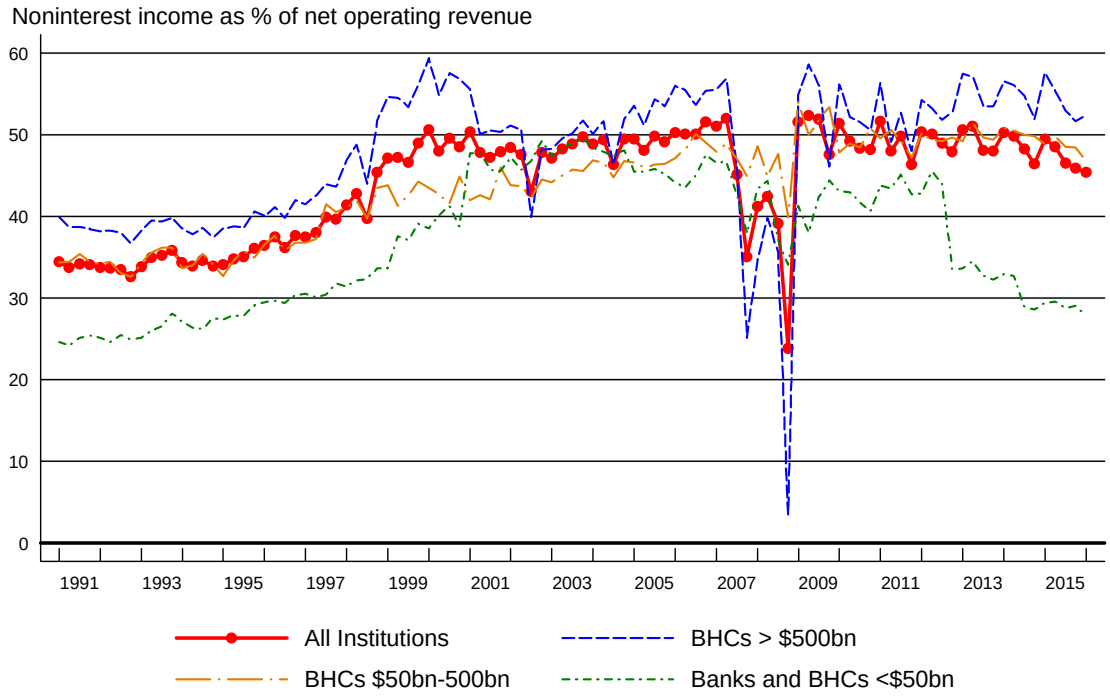
Return on Equity



Net Interest Margin

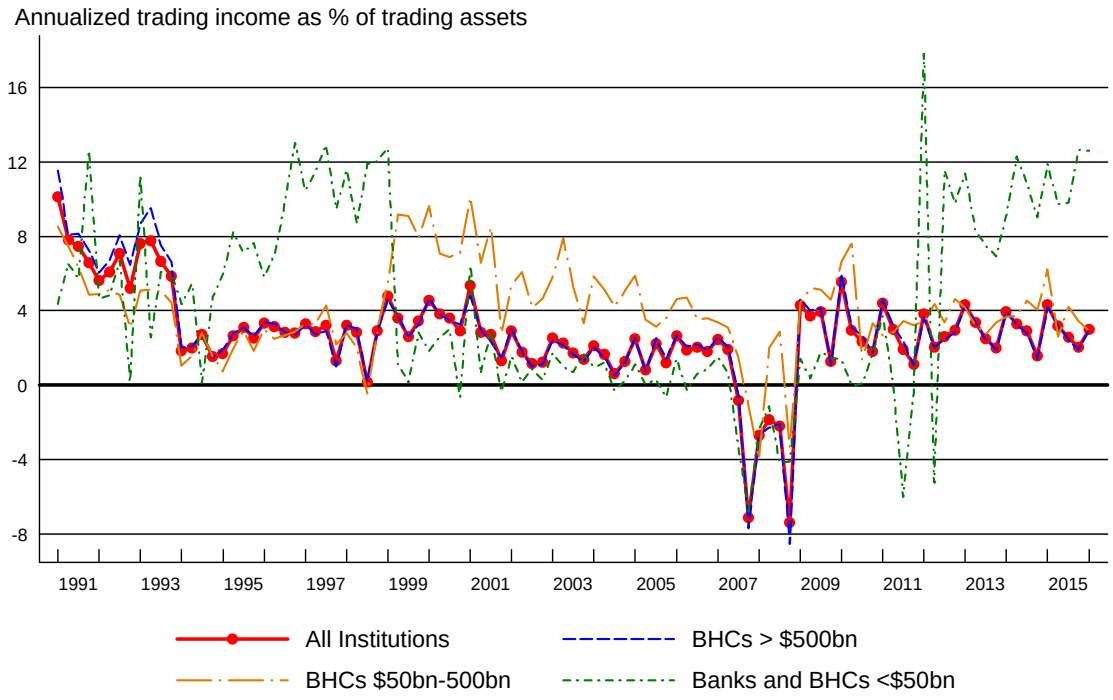


Noninterest Income Share

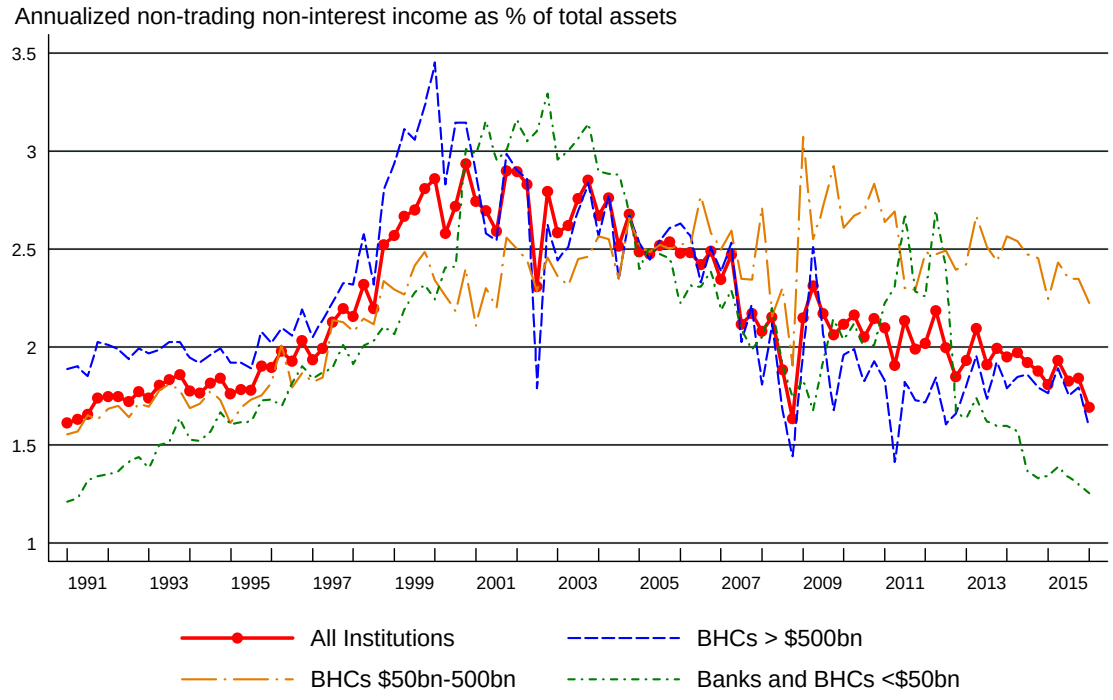


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

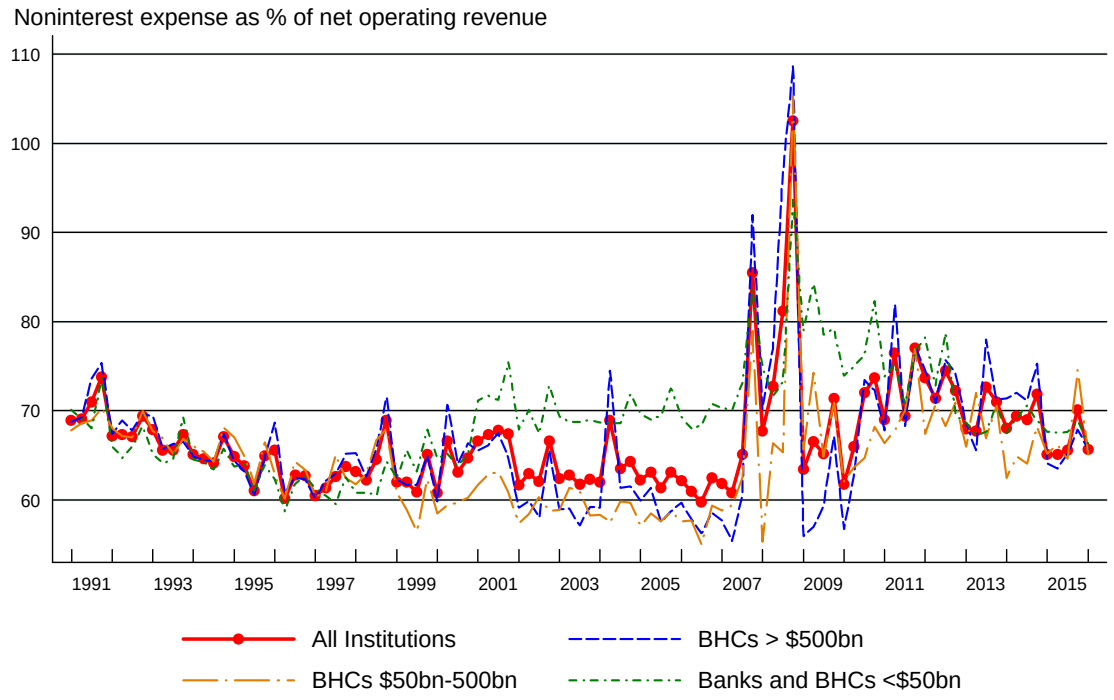
Return on Trading Assets



Non-Trading Non-Interest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio

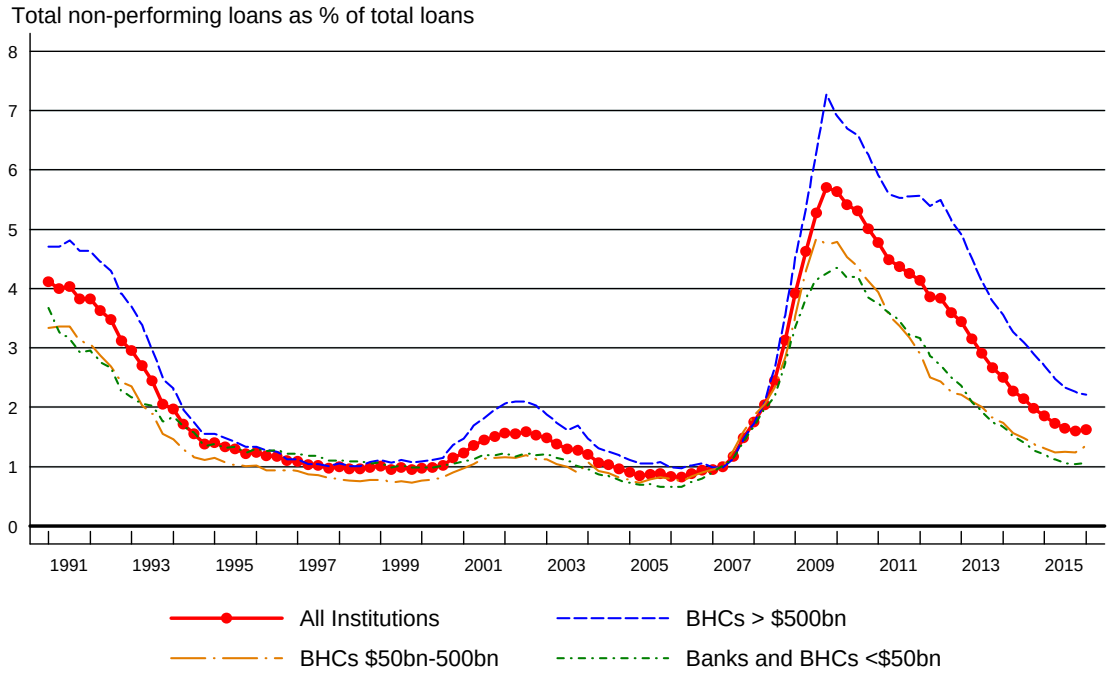


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

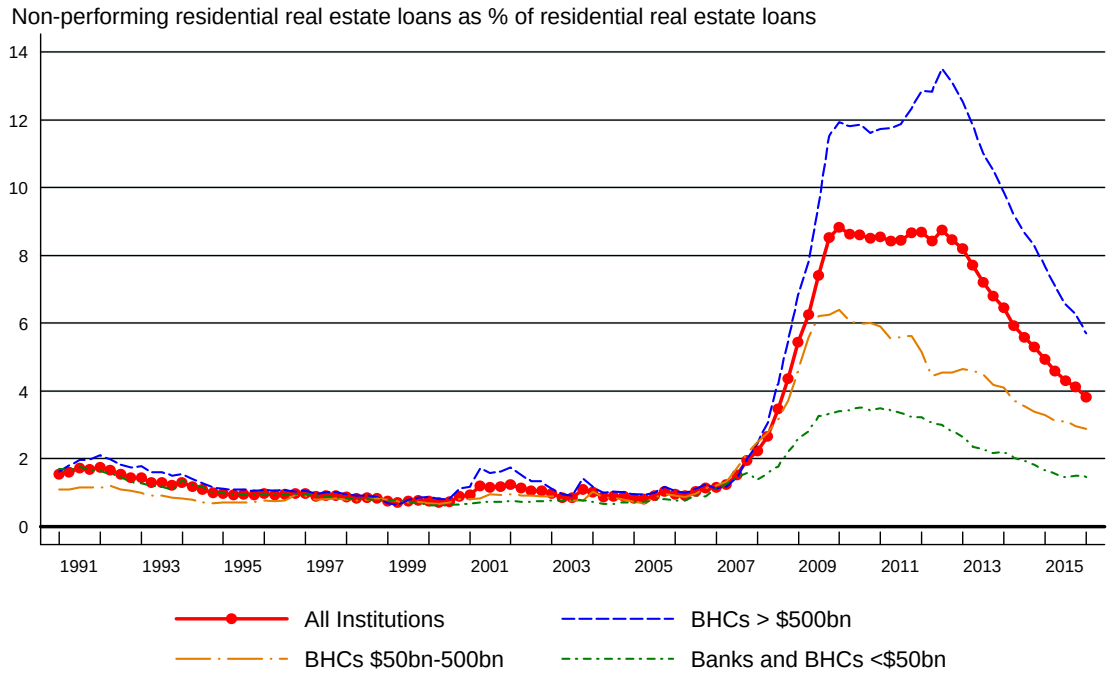
3. Asset Quality

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

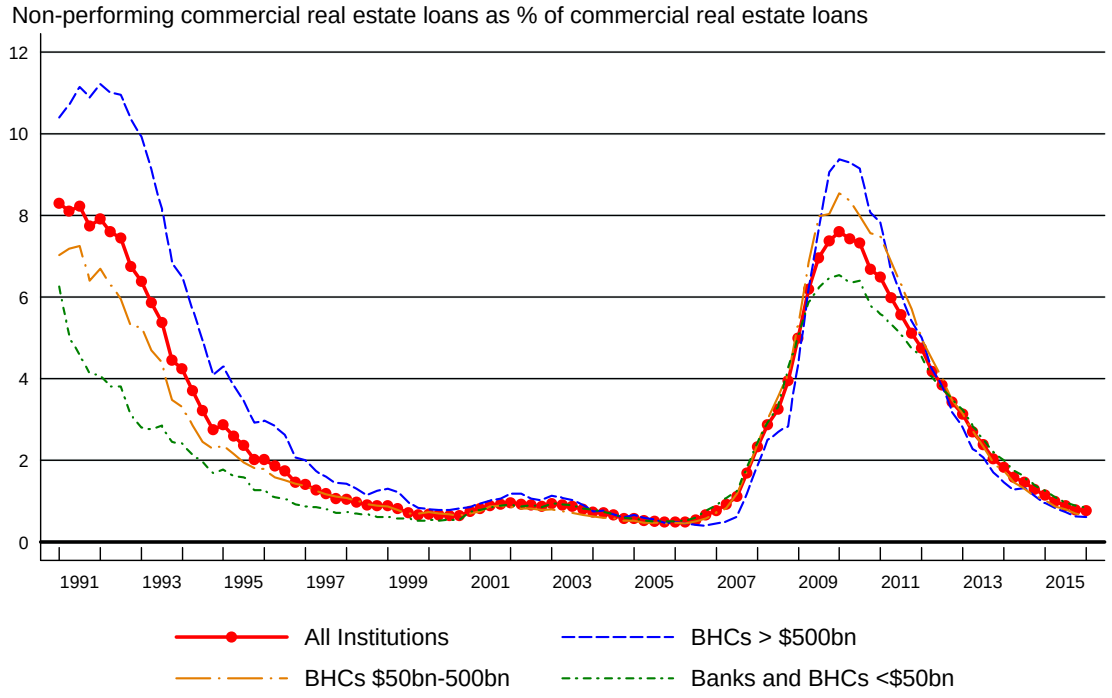
Non-performing Loans



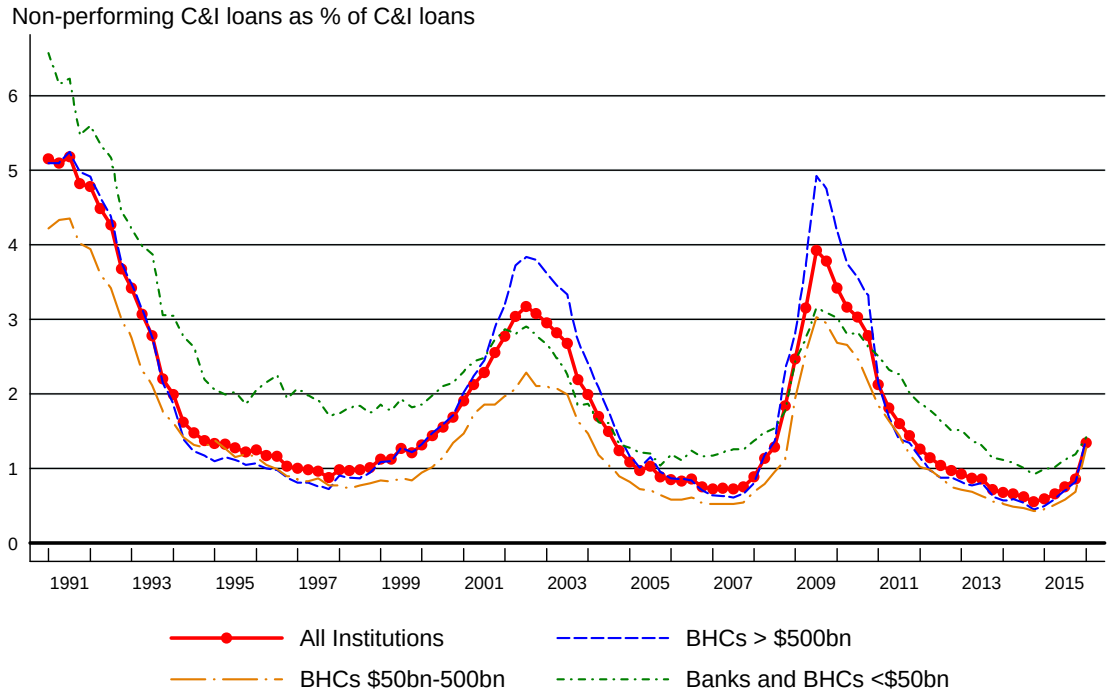
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



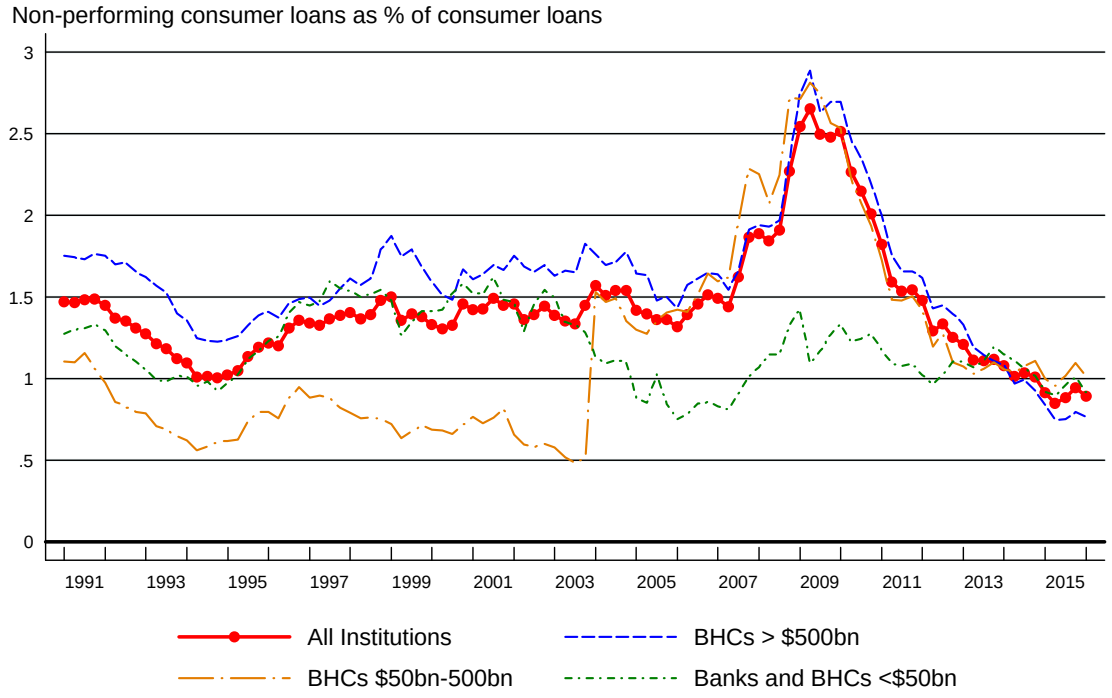
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



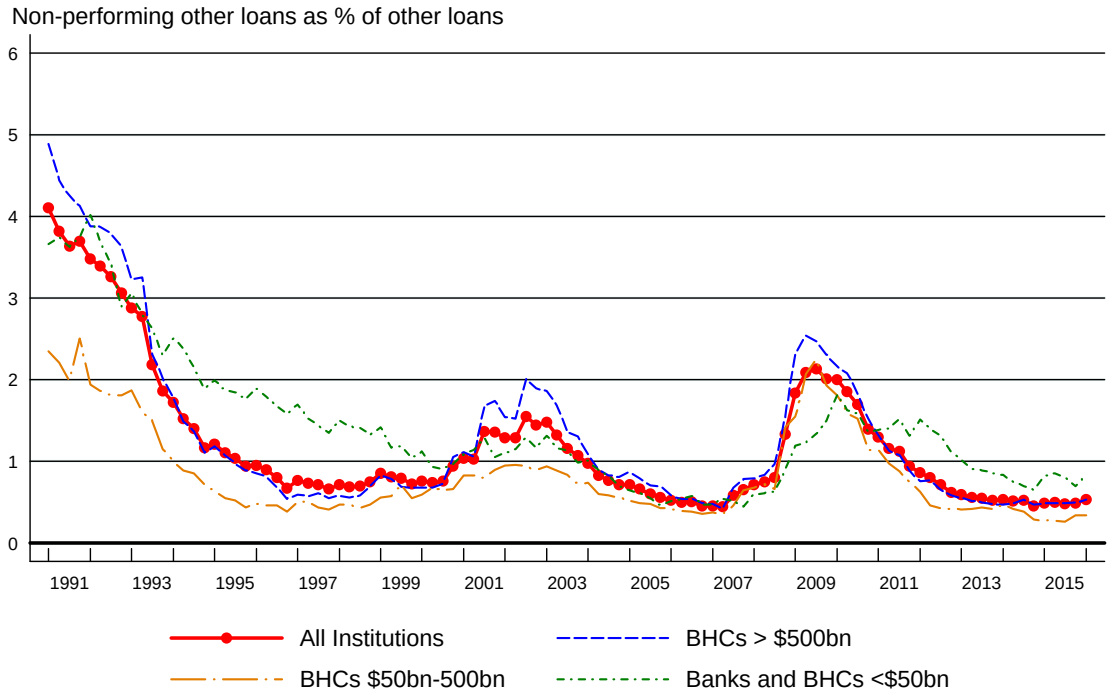
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



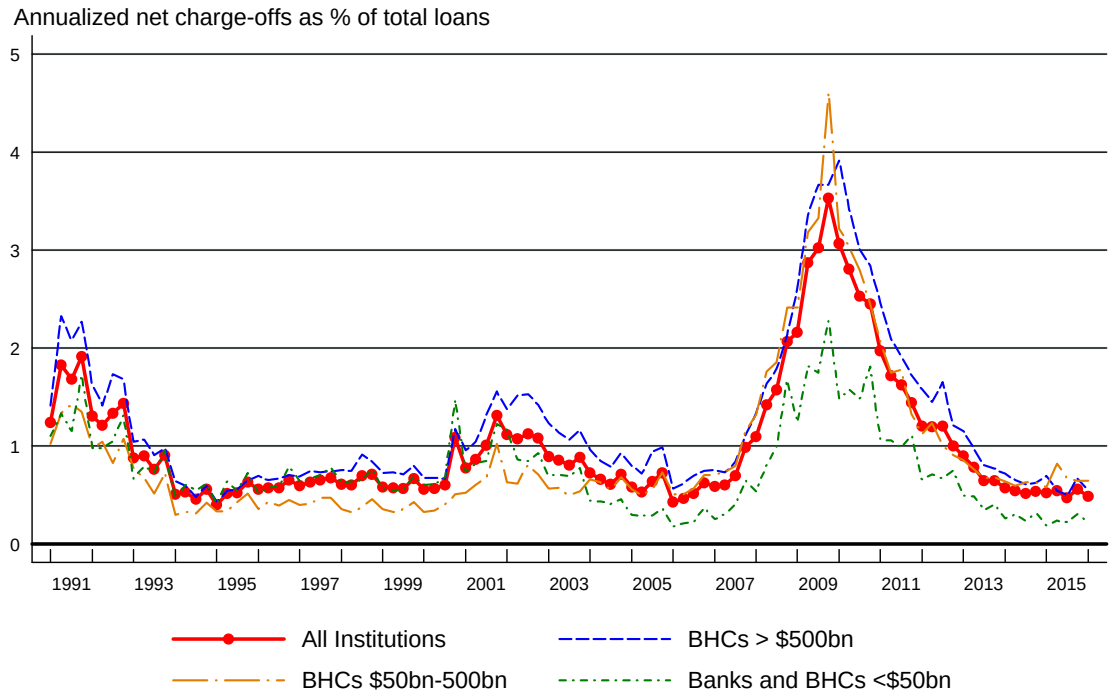
Non-performing Consumer Loans



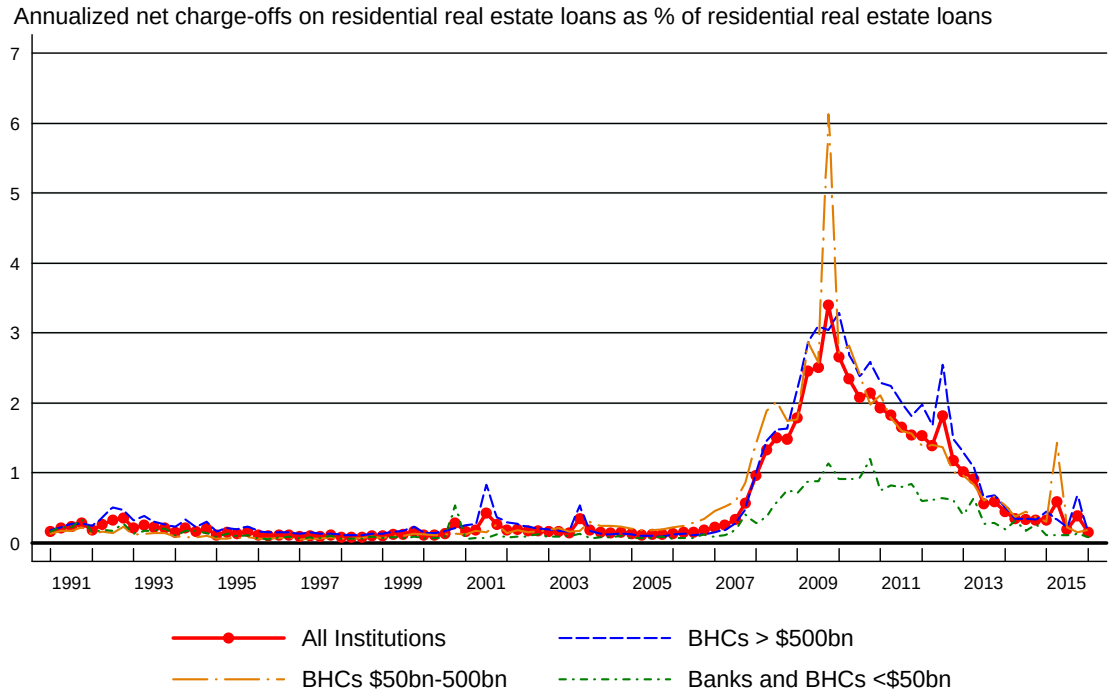
Non-performing Other Loans



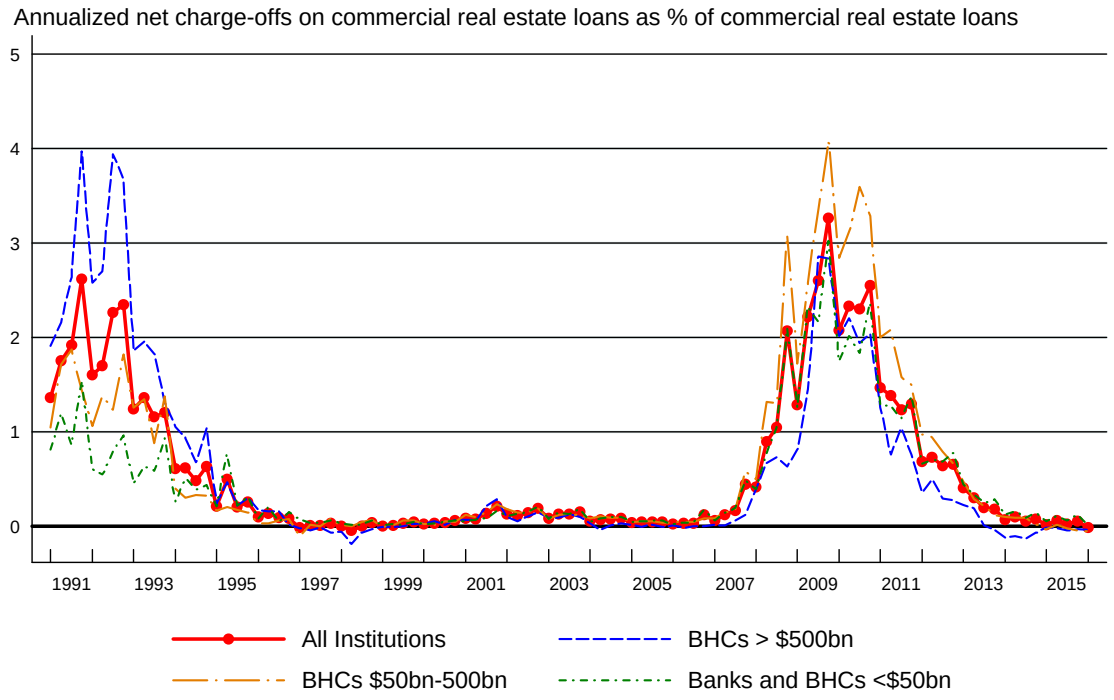
Net Charge-offs



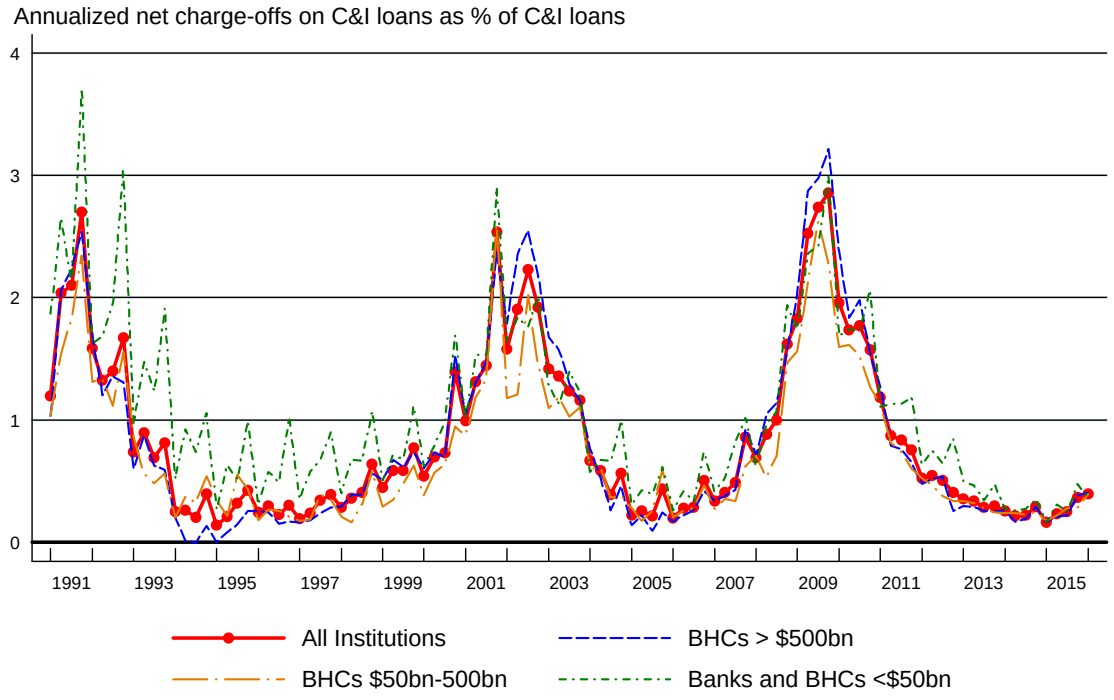
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



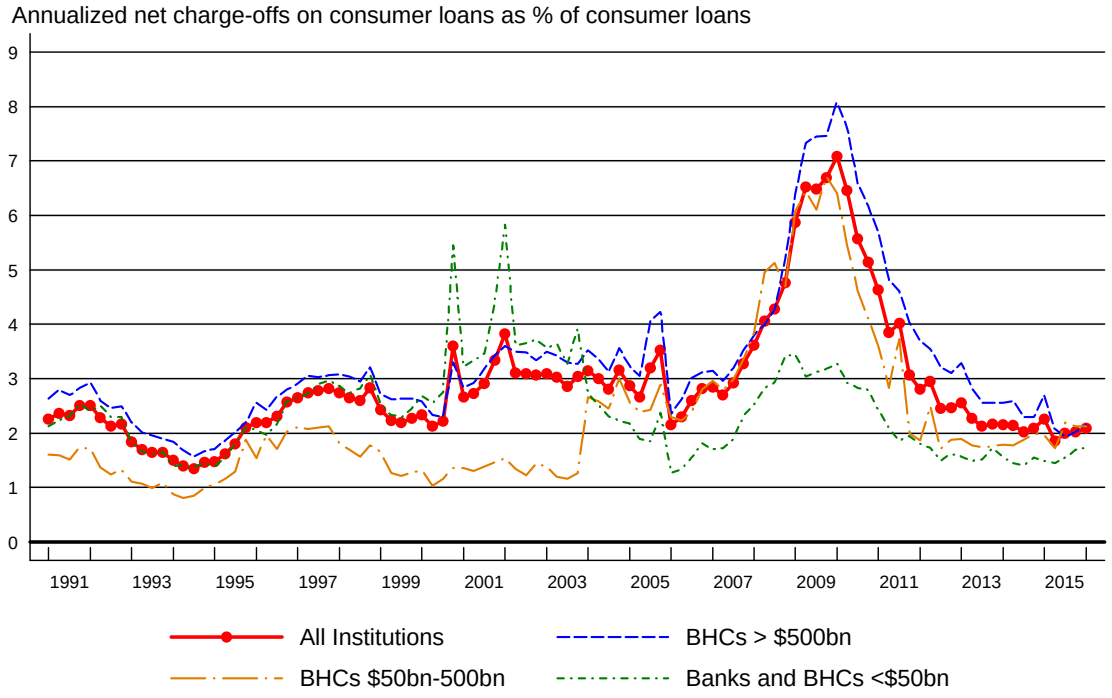
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



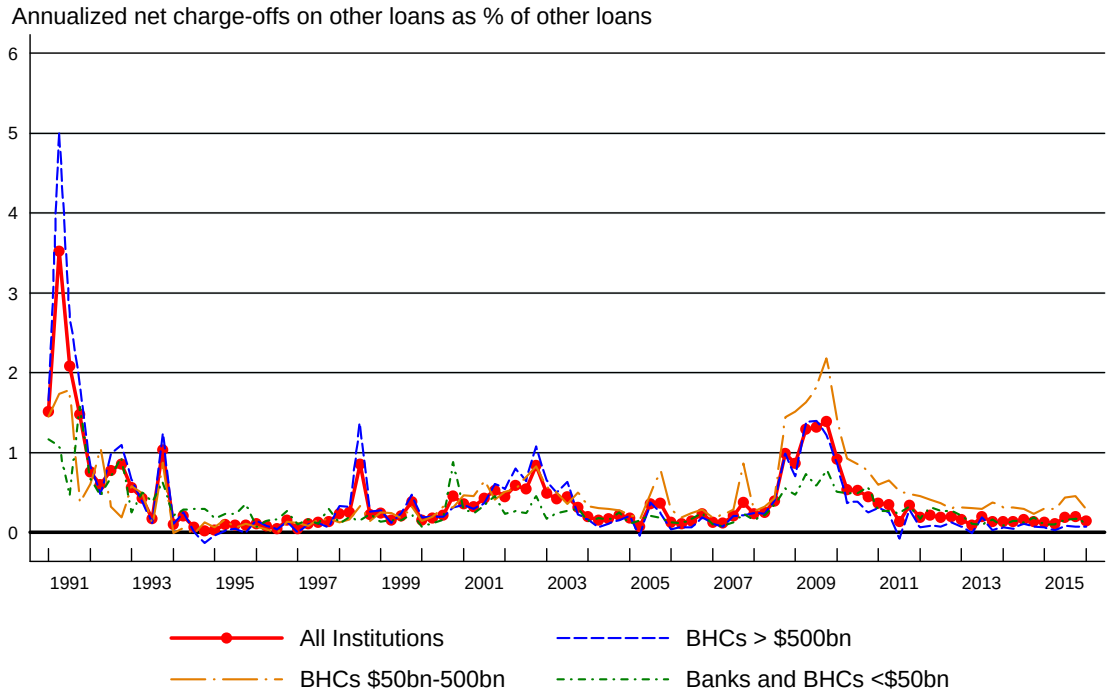
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



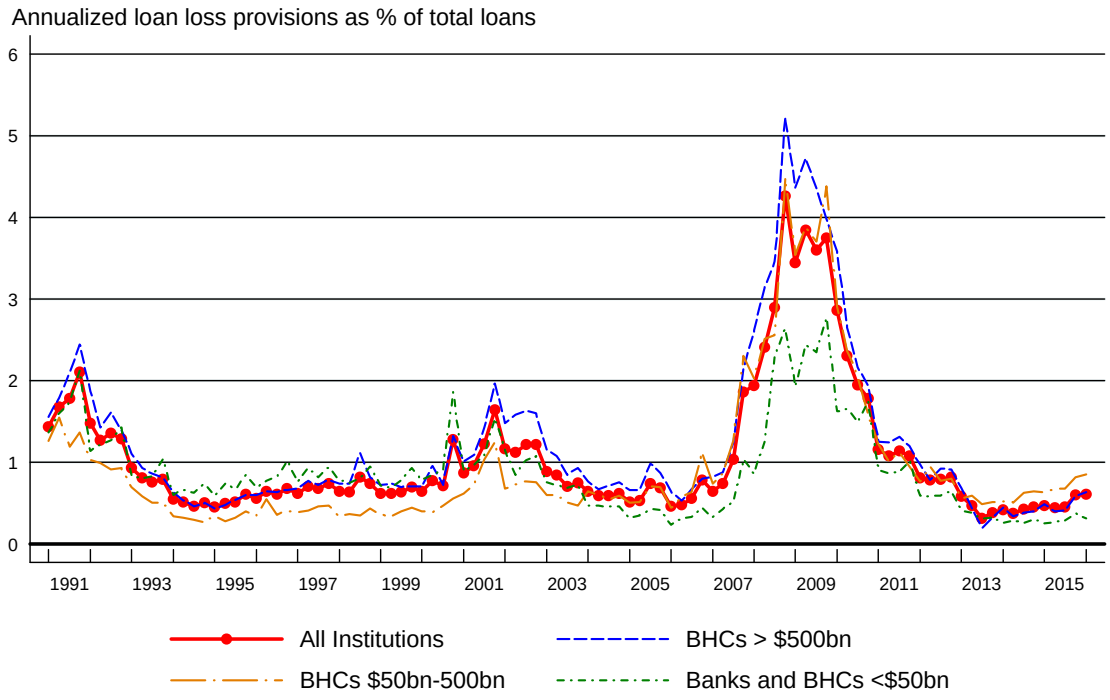
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



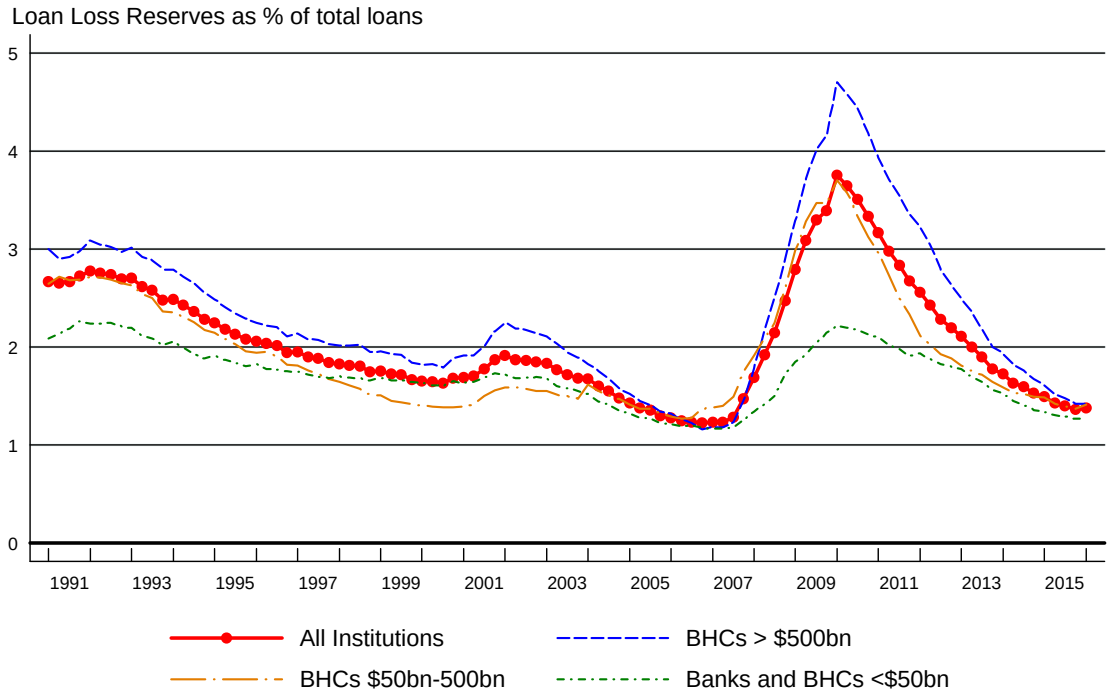
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



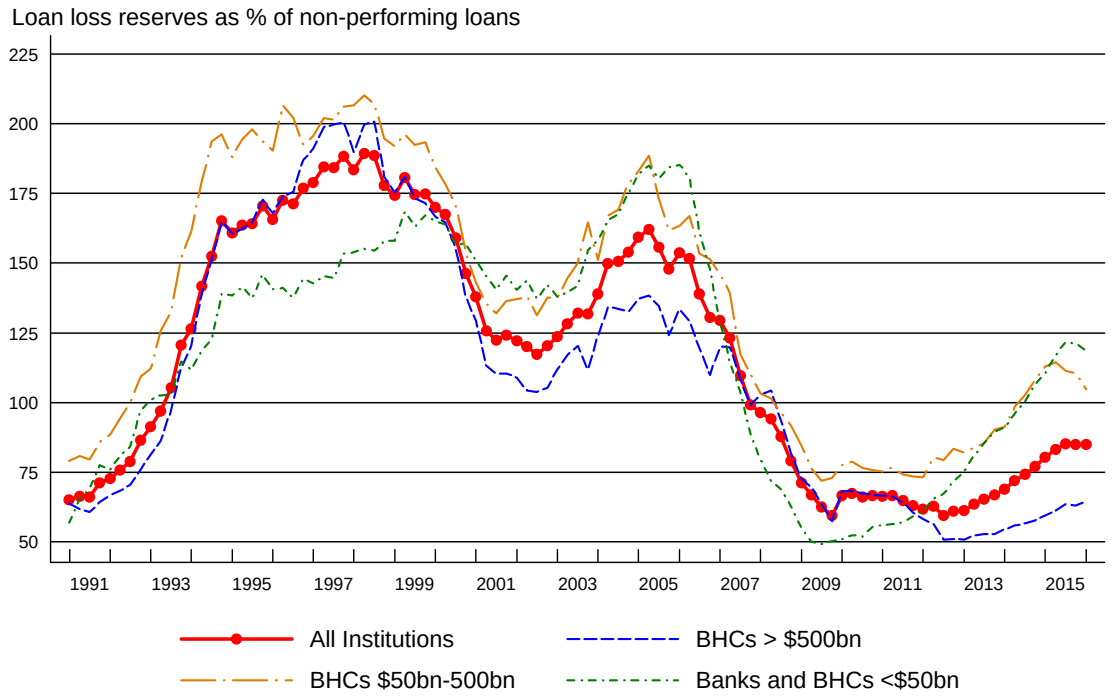
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



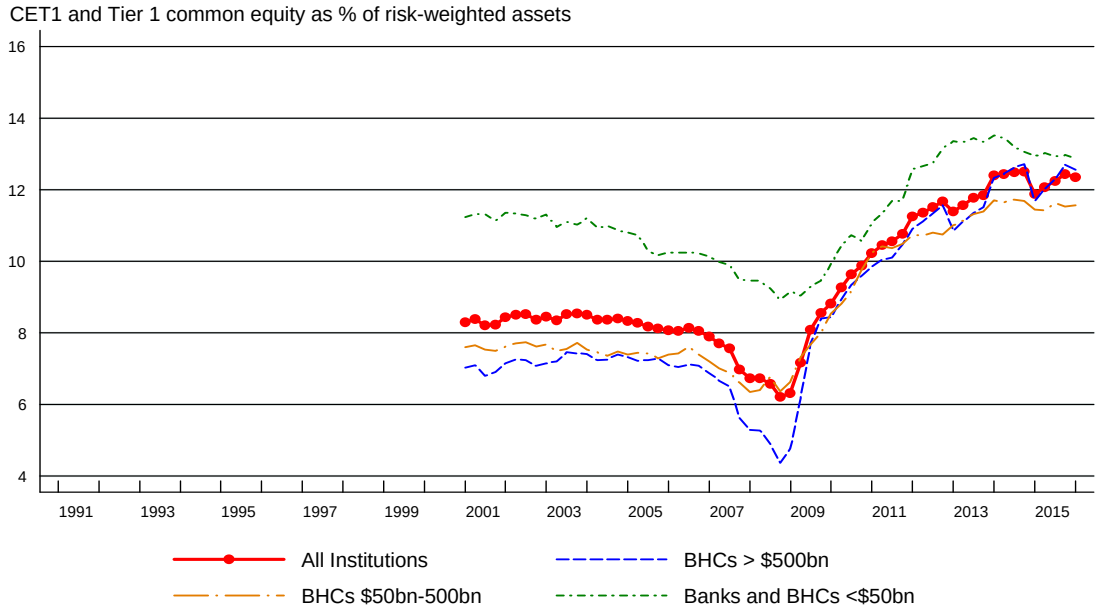
Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans



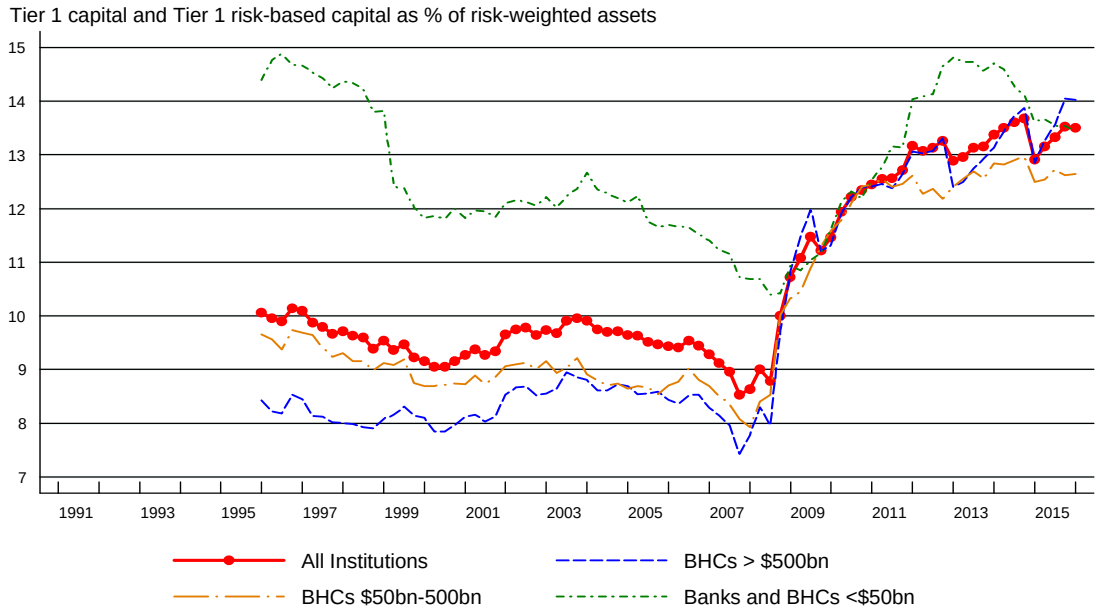
4. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

Notes: 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 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

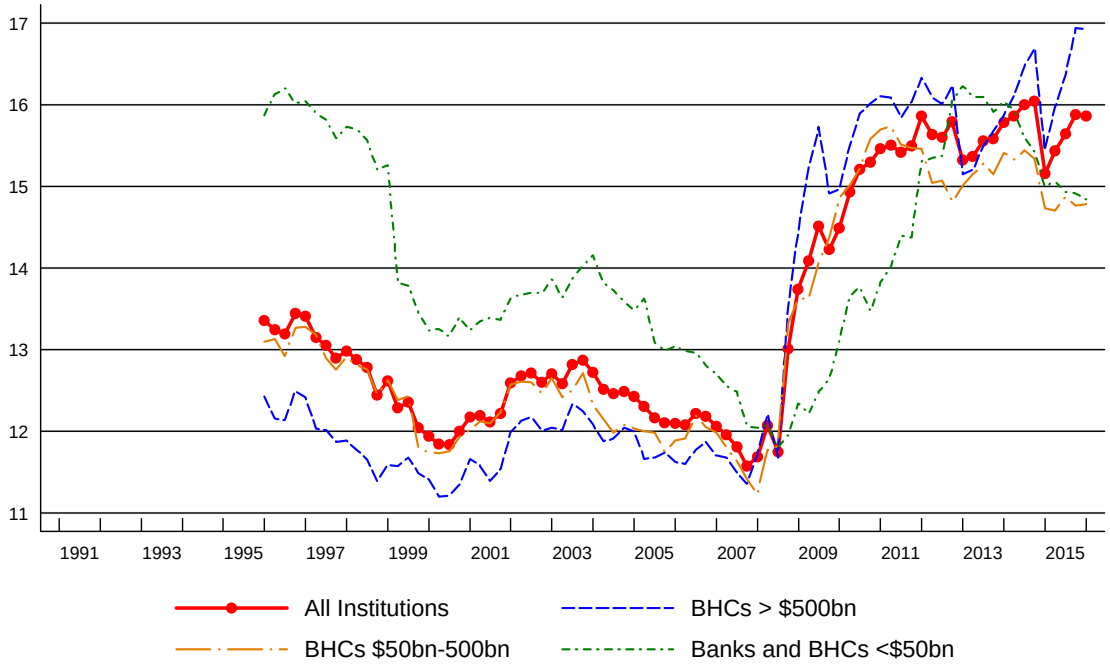


Tier 1 Capital Ratio



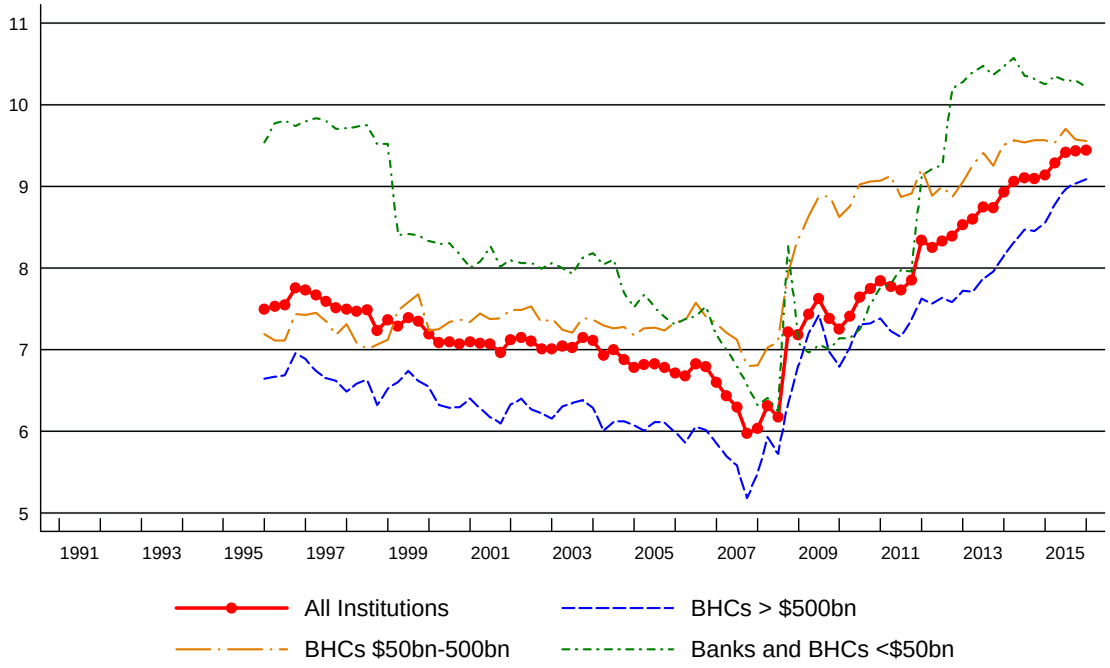
Total Capital Ratio

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



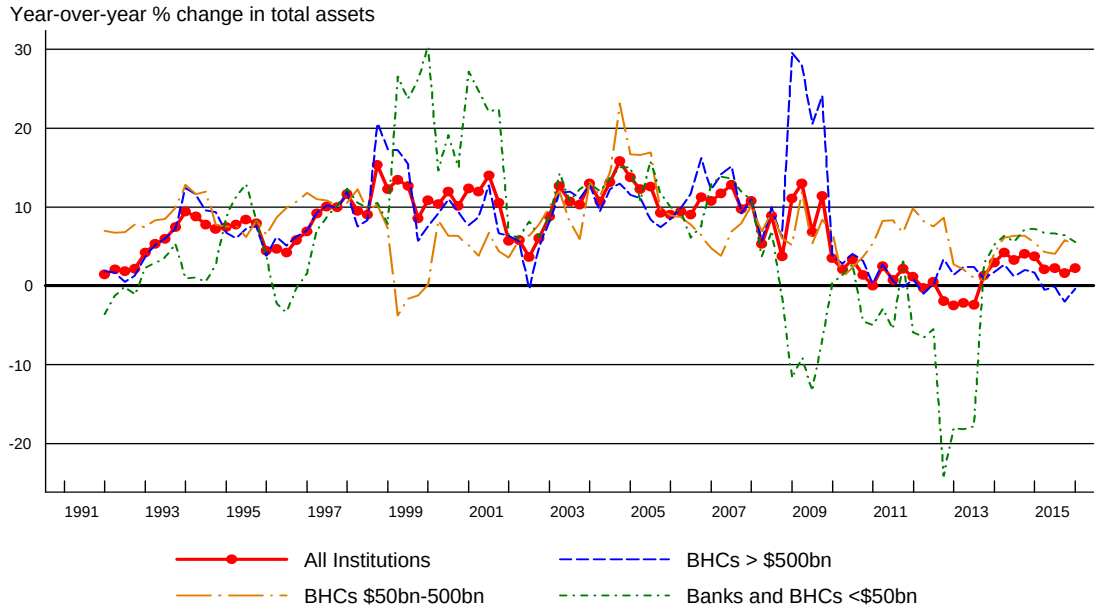
Leverage Ratio

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

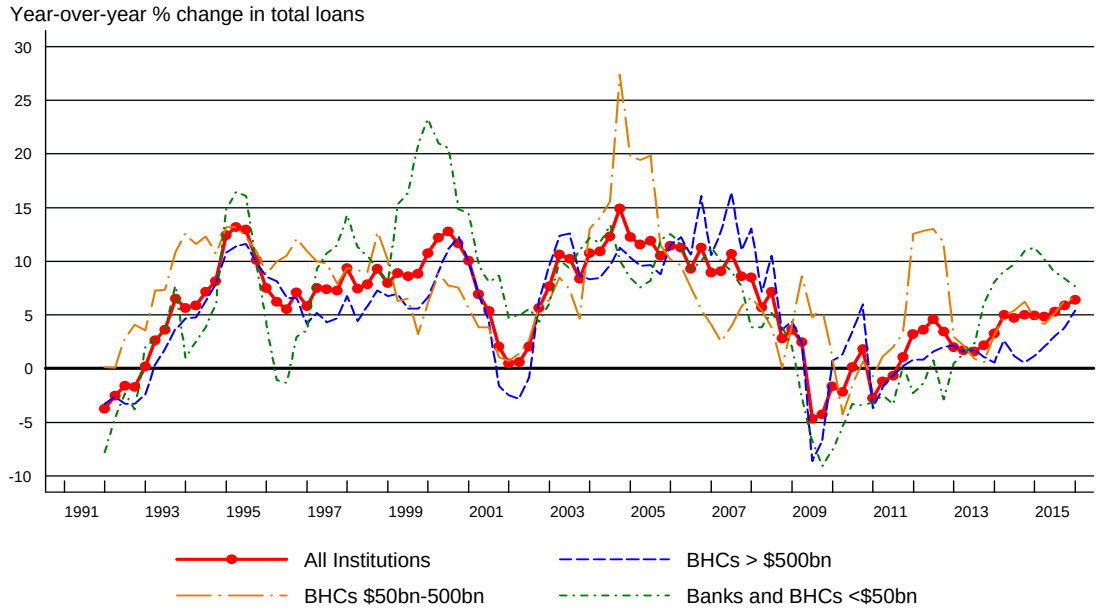


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms, and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. This particularly affects the year-over-year growth rate for assets between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4, due to the entry of several new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

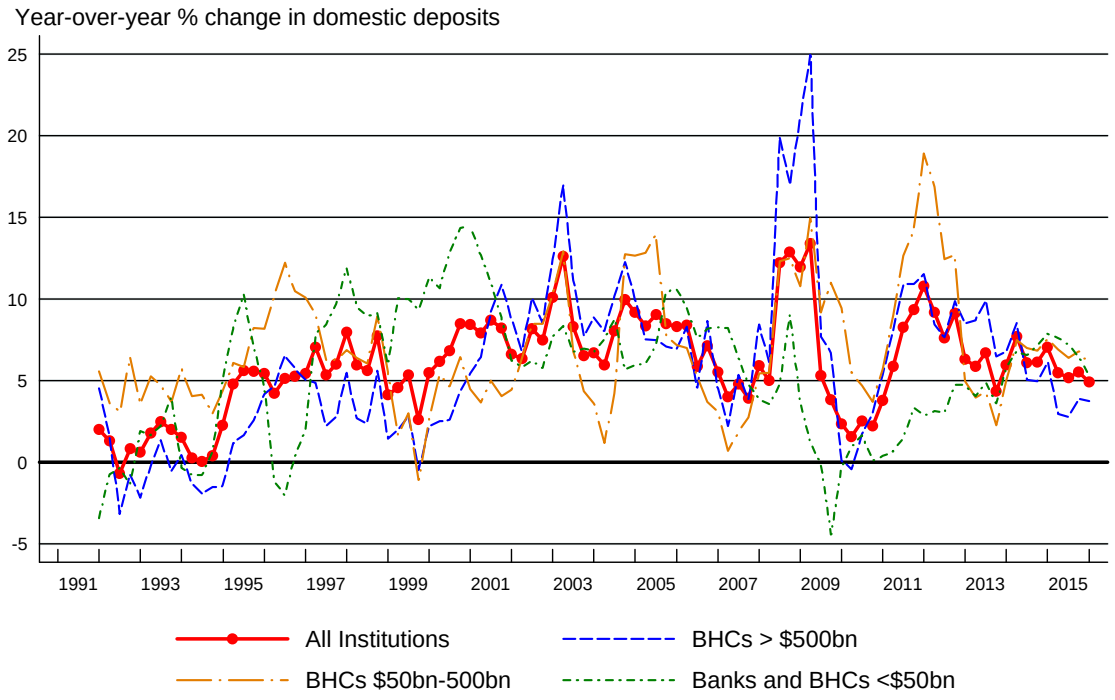
Asset Growth Rate



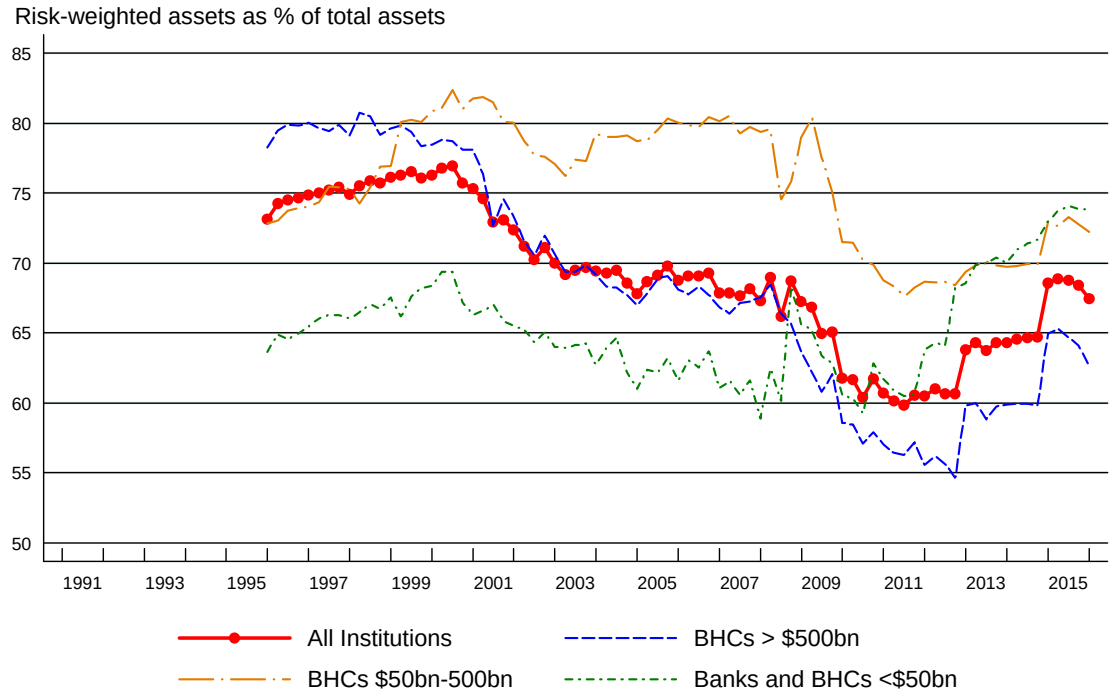
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate



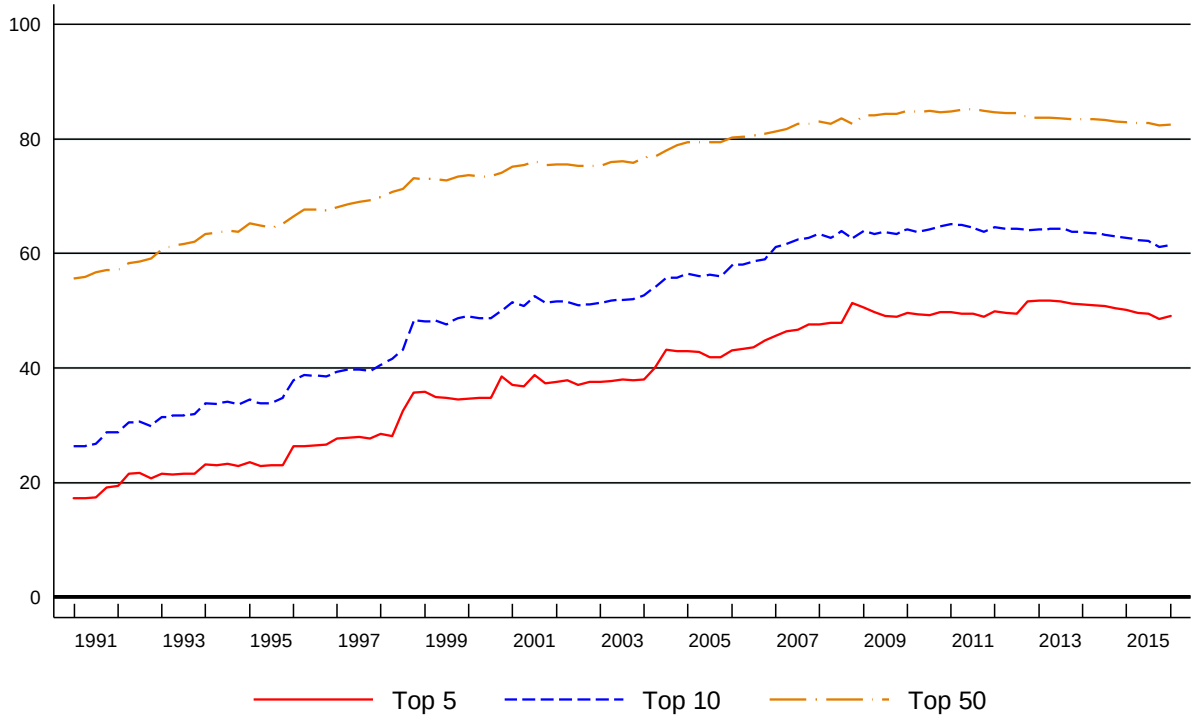
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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



5. Consolidated Financial Statistics for the Fifty Largest BHCs

Rank	Name of Institution	Total Assets (Bil USD)	Quarterly Net Income (Mil USD)	Profitability		Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)			Advanced Approaches Firm
				Annualized Return on Assets	Annualized Return on Equity	CET1 Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio	
1	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	2,423.8	5,520.0	0.91	8.83	12.07	13.76	16.11	Yes
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2,188.6	2,680.0	0.49	4.08	11.58	12.99	15.86	Yes
3	WELLS FARGO & CO	1,849.2	5,462.0	1.18	11.06	10.87	12.49	15.52	Yes
4	CITIGROUP	1,801.0	3,501.0	0.78	6.16	14.79	15.50	18.67	Yes
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	878.1	1,135.0	0.52	5.23	13.44	15.37	18.48	Yes
6	MORGAN STANLEY	807.5	1,134.0	0.56	5.97	16.29	18.15	21.81	Yes
7	U S BC	428.6	1,386.0	1.29	11.86	9.48	11.13	13.12	Yes
8	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	372.9	817.0	0.88	8.50	11.84	13.47	13.87	Yes
9	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	361.2	923.2	1.02	8.18	10.61	11.89	14.42	Yes
10	CAPITAL ONE FC	330.5	1,012.9	1.23	8.49	11.14	12.40	14.64	Yes
11	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	289.1	65.1	0.09	0.84	15.27	16.85	21.58	Yes
12	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	274.4	362.2	0.53	4.04	13.69	13.78	14.97	Yes
13	STATE STREET CORP	243.7	368.0	0.60	6.85	12.45	15.09	17.31	Yes
14	BB&T CORP	212.4	563.7	1.06	8.00	10.38	12.22	14.60	No
15	SUNTRUST BK	194.3	447.2	0.92	7.47	9.90	10.63	12.39	No
16	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	158.8	1,426.0	3.59	27.54	12.58	13.75	15.34	Yes
17	ALLY FNCL	156.5	250.0	0.64	7.23	9.47	11.57	13.00	No
18	FIFTH THIRD BC	142.4	326.5	0.92	8.00	9.81	10.91	14.66	No
19	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	140.4	223.4	0.64	4.48	11.64	11.85	15.08	No
20	RBC USA HOLDCO CORP	139.9	86.1	0.25	2.58	14.74	14.74	15.19	No
21	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	131.1	11.8	0.04	0.27	11.88	13.42	15.30	No
22	BMO FC	125.8	120.7	0.38	3.09	11.99	11.99	14.95	No
23	REGIONS FC	125.7	273.3	0.87	6.35	10.87	11.61	13.85	No
24	M&T BK CORP	124.6	298.5	0.96	7.30	11.06	12.35	14.84	No
25	MUFG AMERS HOLDS CORP	120.9	49.0	0.16	1.24	13.33	13.33	15.32	Yes
26	NORTHERN TR CORP	117.8	241.8	0.82	10.95	10.65	11.12	12.84	Yes
27	KEYCORP	98.6	188.4	0.76	6.81	11.07	11.38	13.12	No
28	BANCWEST CORP	96.2	193.9	0.81	5.41	12.40	12.42	14.70	No
29	BBVA COMPASS BSHRS	92.2	34.0	0.15	1.07	10.64	10.99	13.55	No
30	DISCOVER FS	88.1	575.2	2.61	20.33	14.28	15.03	16.80	No
31	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	72.6	171.3	0.94	9.57	9.73	10.99	13.17	No
32	COMERICA	69.1	59.7	0.35	3.12	10.58	10.58	12.84	No
33	CIT GROUP	67.2	146.9	0.87	5.28	13.32	13.32	13.98	No
34	ZIONS BC	59.2	90.4	0.61	4.74	12.13	13.87	15.97	No
35	DEUTSCHE BK TR CORP	53.1	77.0	0.58	4.08	34.70	34.70	34.86	No
36	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	48.5	129.9	1.07	8.68	10.50	10.50	12.05	No
37	SVB FNCL GRP	43.6	79.2	0.73	9.37	12.38	12.86	13.90	No
38	FIRST NIAGARA FNCL GROUP	40.1	48.3	0.48	4.66	8.58	10.12	12.09	No
39	PEOPLES UNITED FNCL INC	39.2	62.9	0.64	5.26	9.71	9.71	11.52	No
40	POPULAR	36.1	85.0	0.94	6.48	15.79	15.79	18.78	No
41	EAST WEST BC	33.1	107.5	1.30	13.37	10.68	10.68	12.36	No
42	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	32.2	52.1	0.65	7.03	12.58	12.58	14.09	No
43	BOK FC	31.5	42.6	0.54	5.13	12.00	12.00	13.21	No
44	BARCLAYS DE HOLDS LLC	29.4	139.0	1.89	15.06	10.51	12.95	15.07	No
45	SYNOVUS FC	29.2	52.5	0.72	7.11	10.04	10.04	12.25	No
46	CULLEN/FROST BKR	28.5	68.8	0.97	9.19	11.82	12.66	14.39	No
47	ASSOCIATED BANC-CORP	28.2	42.5	0.60	5.70	9.30	9.88	12.35	No
48	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	27.8	128.1	1.85	11.05	20.93	20.93	21.95	No
49	FIRST HORIZON NAT CORP	27.0	49.4	0.73	8.41	10.33	11.56	12.73	No
50	FIRSTMERIT CORP	26.1	54.1	0.83	7.22	10.66	10.84	13.83	No
TOTALS*	TOP 50	15,335.8	31,363.4	0.82	7.21	12.18	13.47	16.07	
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	18,645.8	39,647.6	0.85	7.50	12.35	13.51	15.86	

*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 US BHCs and bank subsidiaries of foreign banking organizations,[3] as well as commercial banks owned by BHCs that are too small to file Y-9C reports (the current reporting threshold is $1bn 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, for the subset of BHCs with $50 - $500 billion in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry. In 2016:Q1, 35 BHCs exceed $50 billion in total assets, 6 of which exceeded the $500 billion threshold: JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. For consistency, time-series graphs for the "> $500bn" and $50-$500bn" groups represent available historical values for this same subset of firms. Statistics for most firms with more than $50 billion in total assets 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. Note that CIT Group and RBC USA are the only BHCs with more than $50 billion in total assets that are not adjusted using the pro forma methodology. 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).

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 2016:Q1): 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

$1bn 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. 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.

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations

Second quarter 2016

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 and are inclusive of BHCs' nonbank subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$500bn in total assets as of the current quarter[2], for BHCs with $50bn-500bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Industry capitalization, measured as common equity tier 1 (CET1) as a percentage of risk-weighted assets (RWA), increased to 12.42% in 2016:Q2 from 12.35% in 2016:Q1. The leverage ratio, defined as the ratio of tier 1 capital to average assets, decreased slightly, to 9.43% in 2016:Q2 from 9.44% in 2016:Q1.

- Industry profitability, as measured by annualized return on assets, increased to 0.97% from 0.85%, due in part to higher noninterest income. Return on equity increased to 8.5%, from 7.5% in the prior quarter.

- Non-performing loans decreased slightly as a percentage of total loans, to 1.54% from 1.62%. The non-performing loan ratio declined across all major categories except for commercial and industrial loans (C&I) loans, where the ratio increased to 1.45% from 1.35%. This marks the sixth consecutive quarter in which the share of non-performing C&I loans has risen.

- The industry ratio of annualized net chargeoffs to total loans declined slightly to 0.47% from 0.49%, while loan loss provisions as a percentage of total loans decreased slightly to 0.54% from 0.61%. Both ratios remain low relative to historical averages.

- Banking industry loans and total assets grew, by 6.1% and 4.1% respectively on a four-quarter-ended basis. Asset and loan growth remained slower for the largest BHCs (>$500bn in assets) than for the industry as a whole.

[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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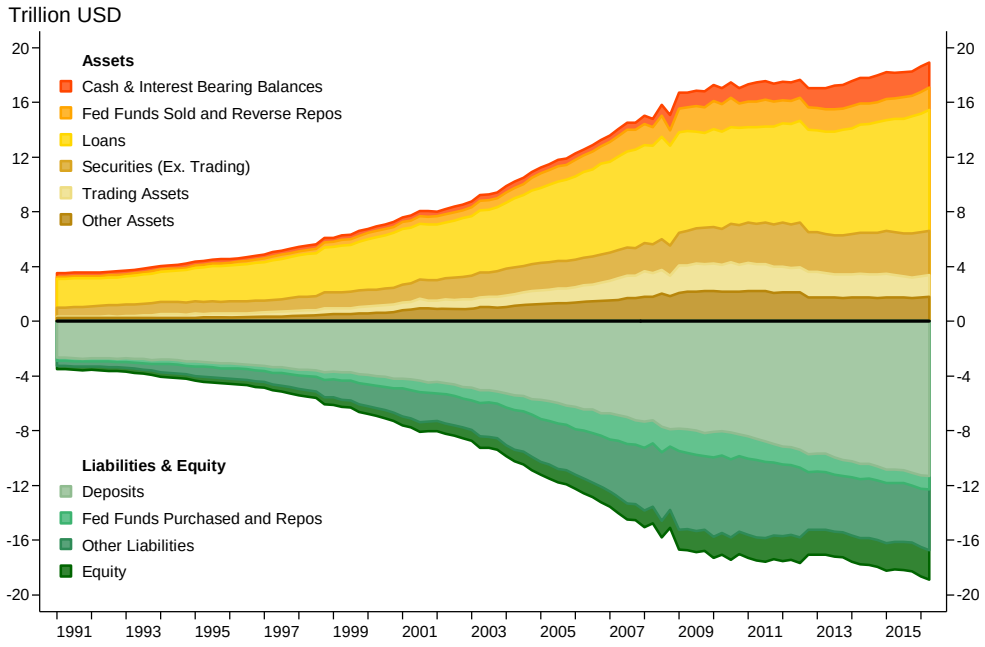
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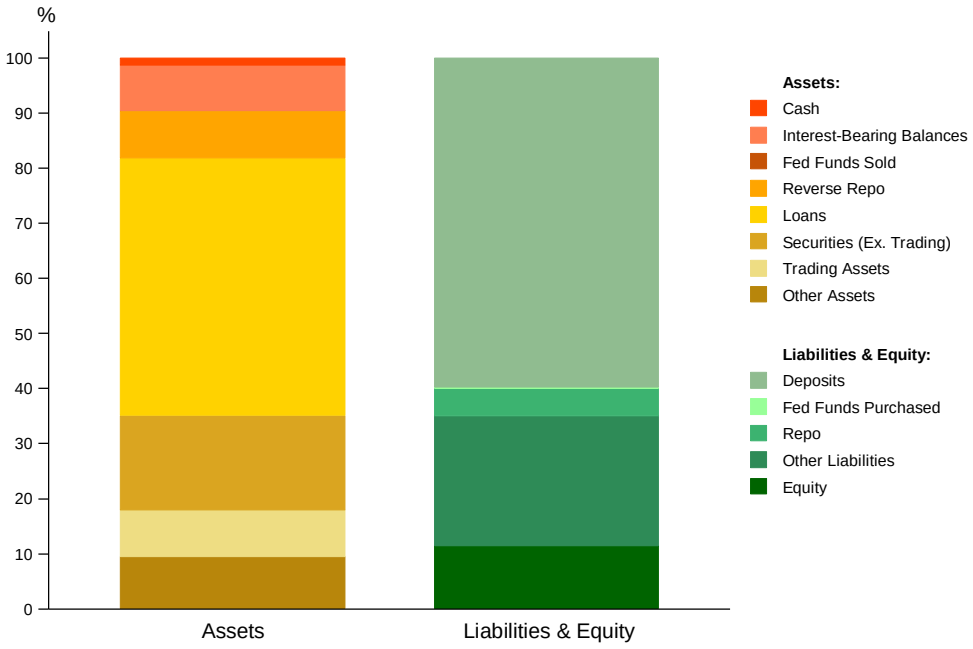
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

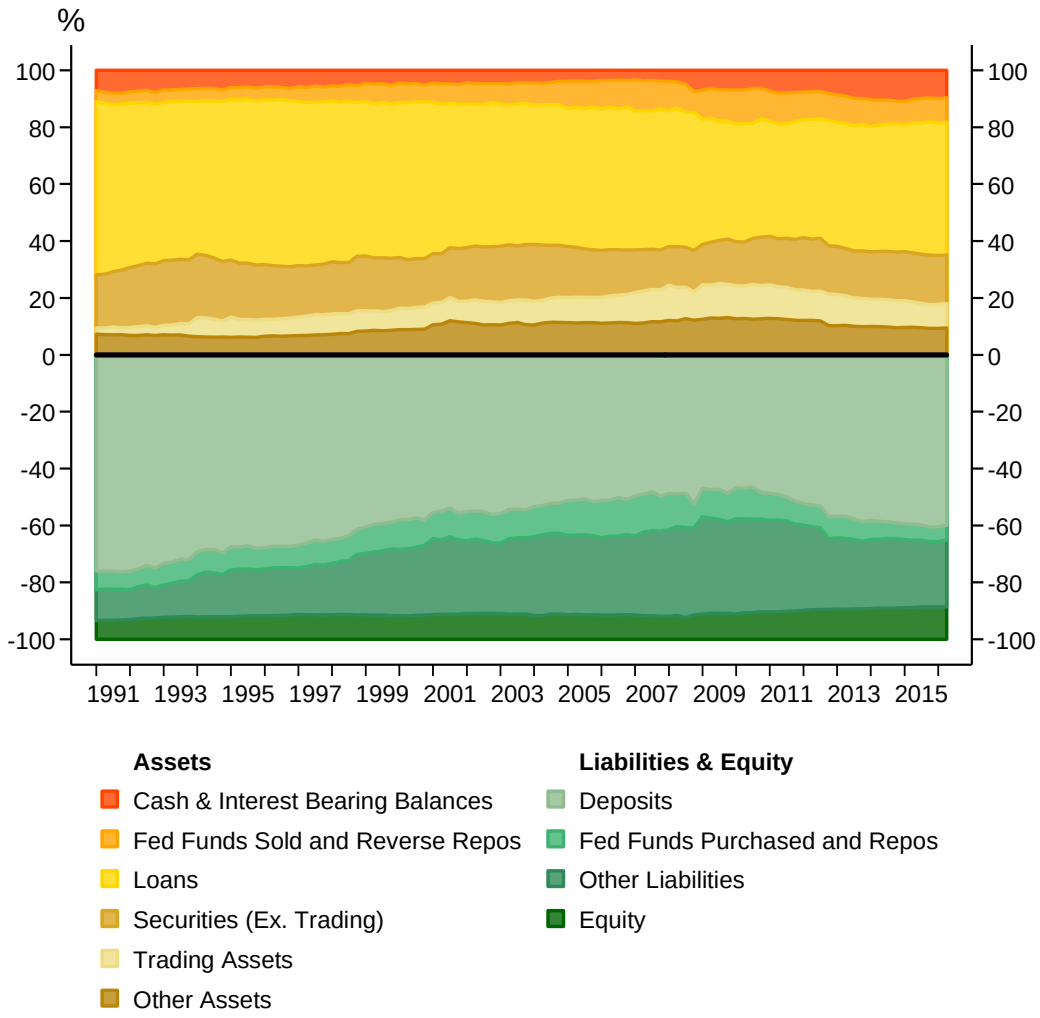
Balance Sheet Composition



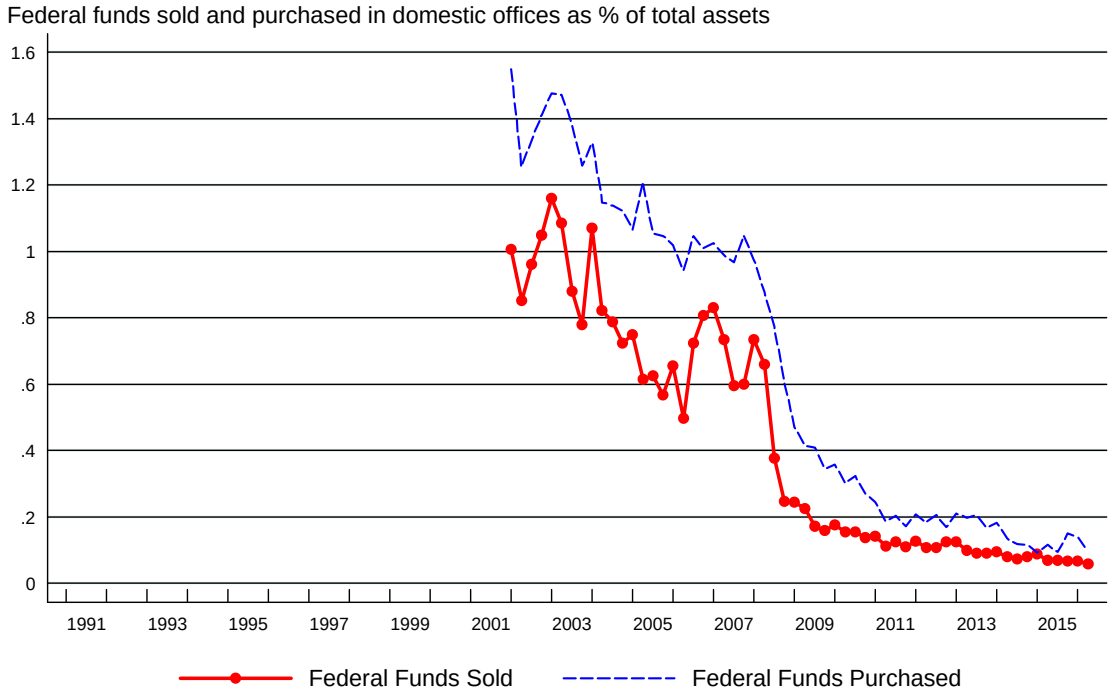
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



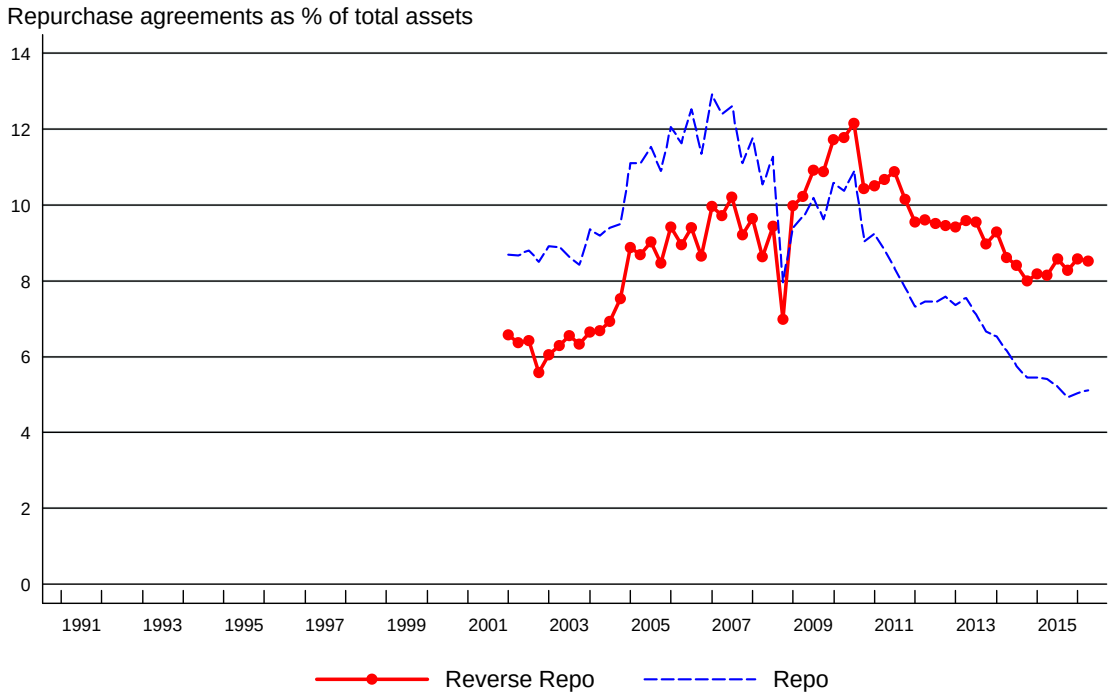
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

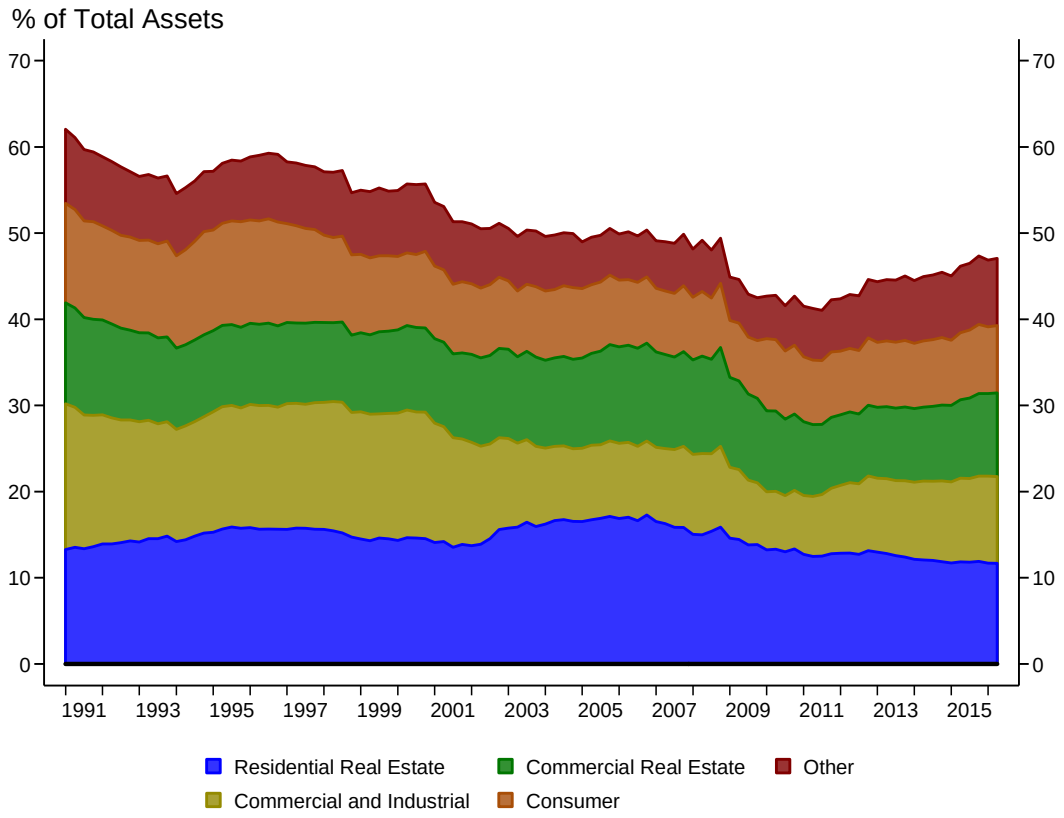


Repurchase Agreements

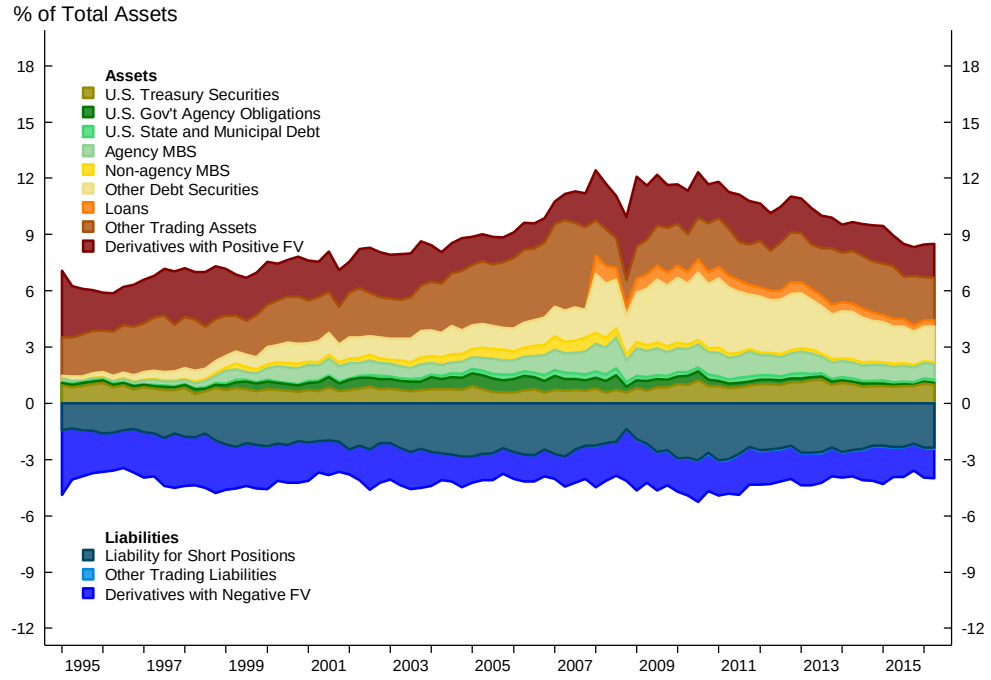


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

Loans

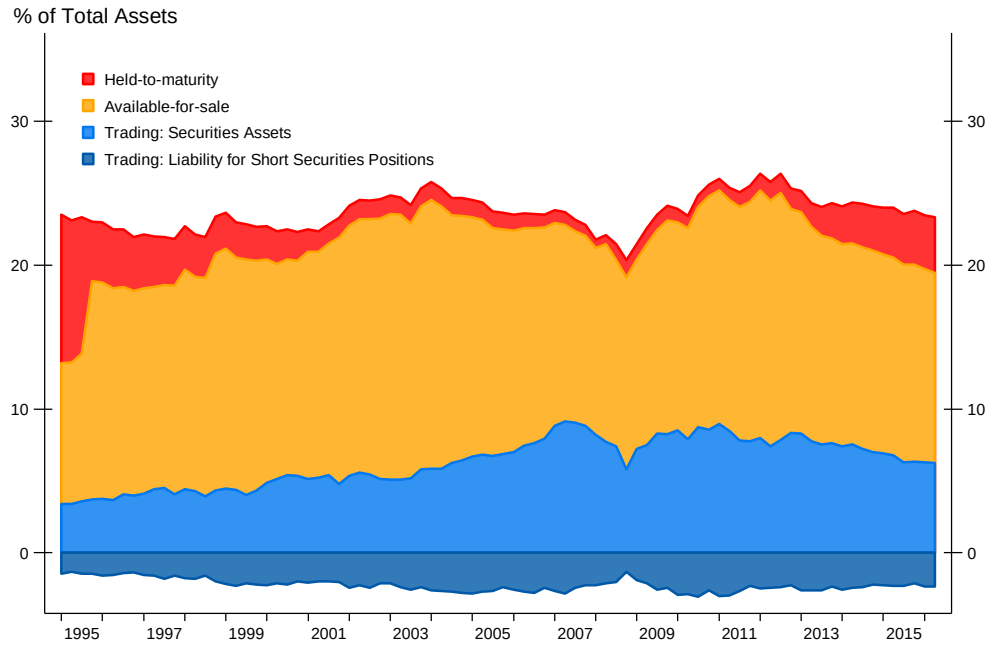

% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
2013
2015
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

Trading Assets and Liabilities



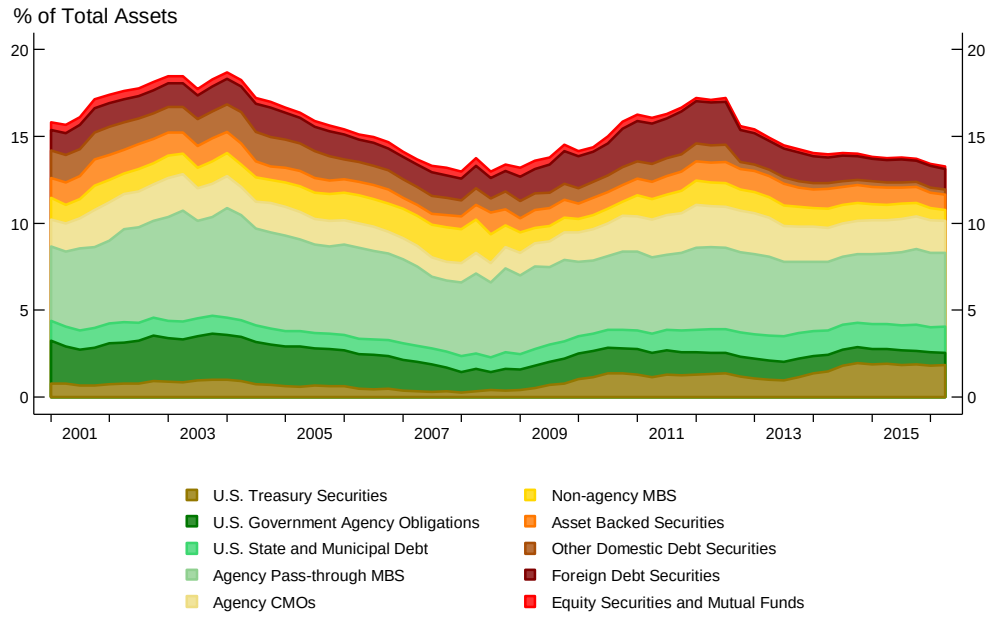
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported average trading assets of $2 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters.

Securities Portfolios

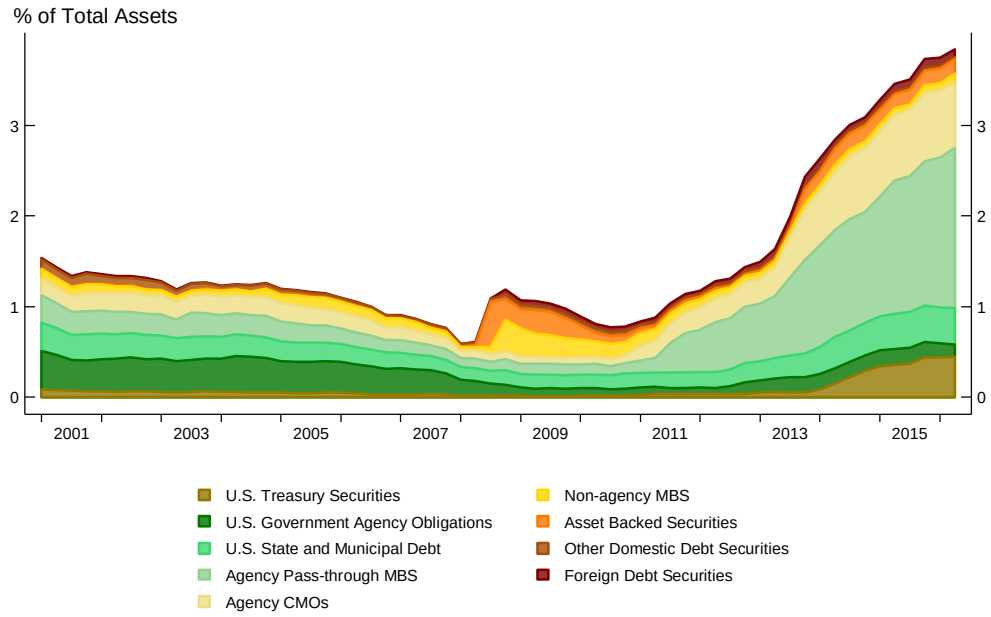


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities

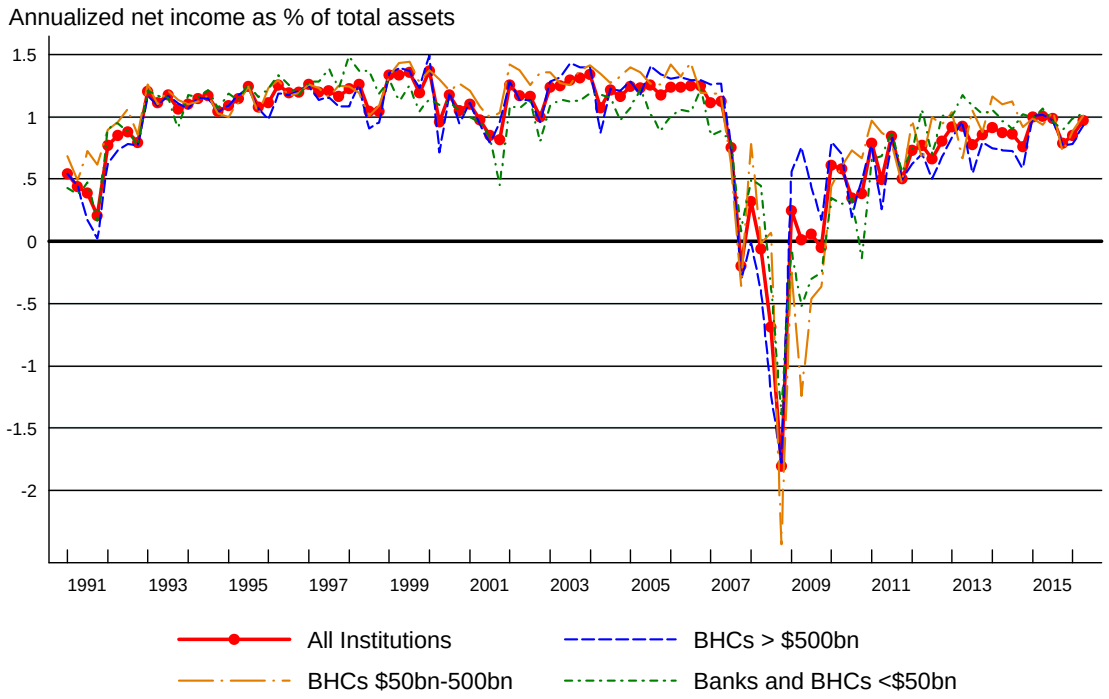


Held-to-Maturity Securities

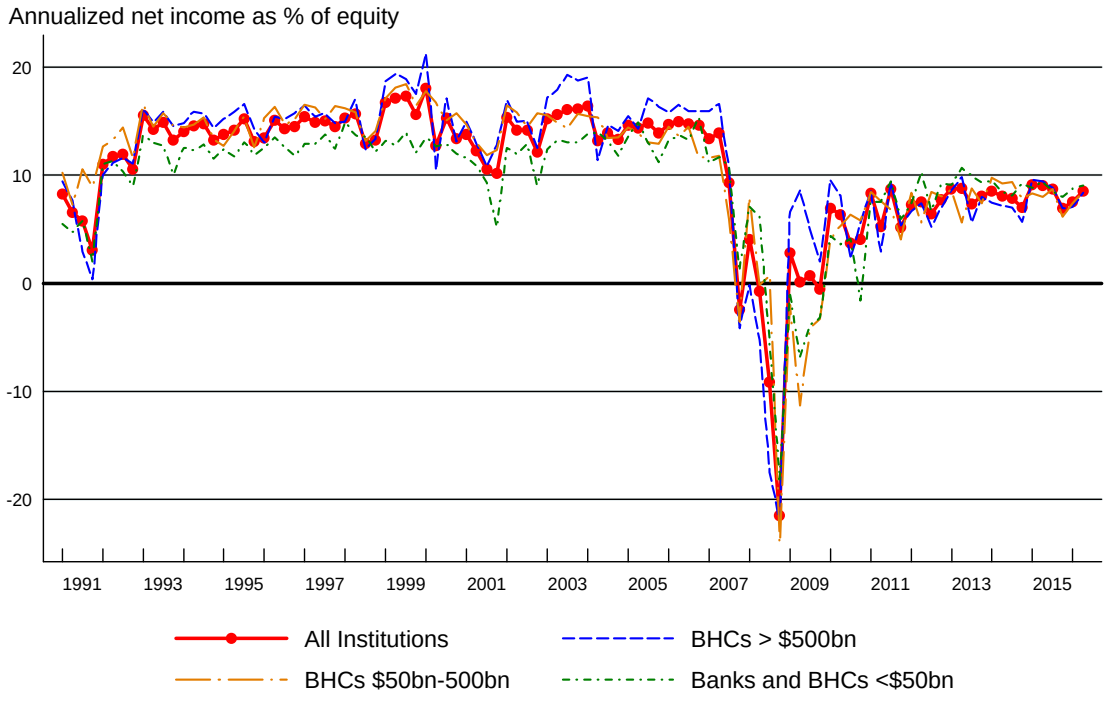


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

Return on Assets

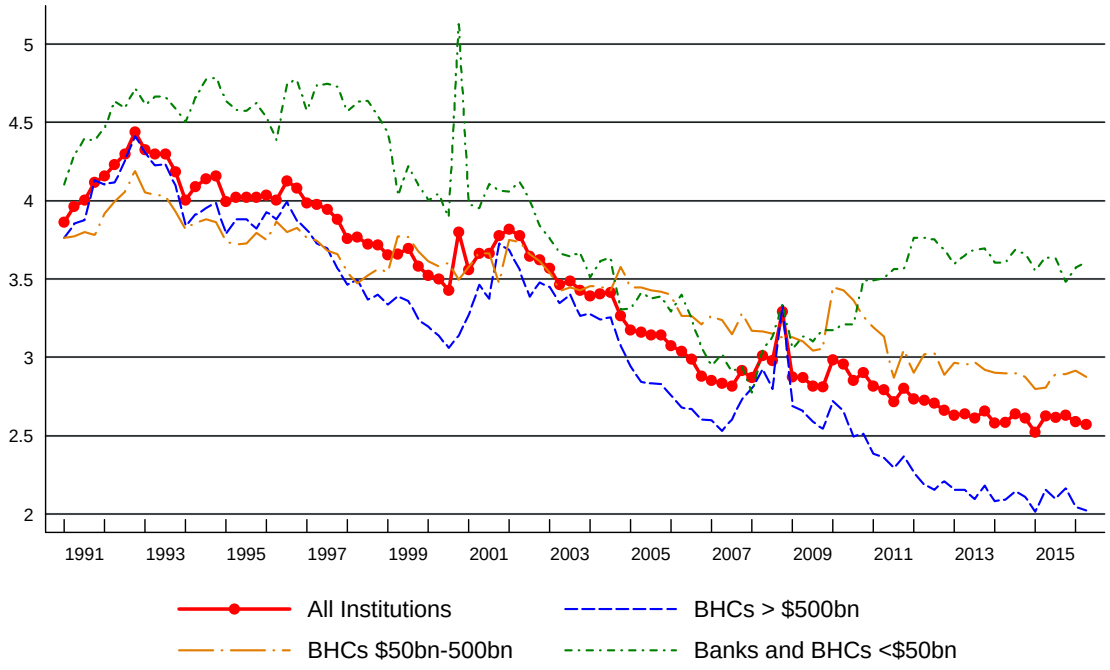


Return on Equity



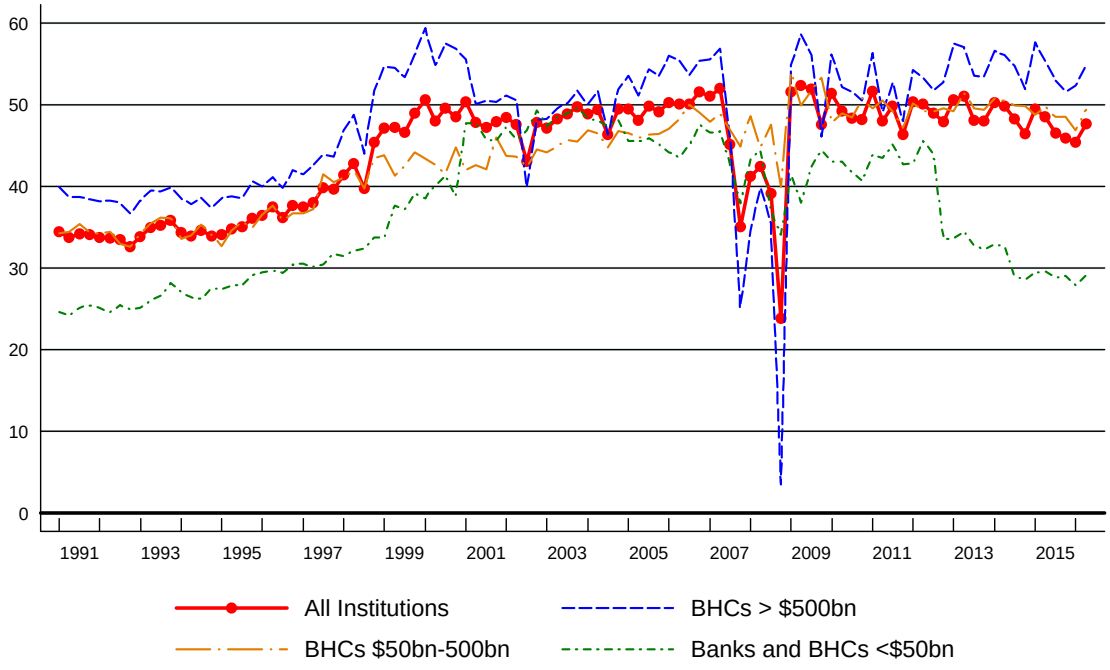
Net Interest Margin

Annualized net interest income as % of interest-earning assets



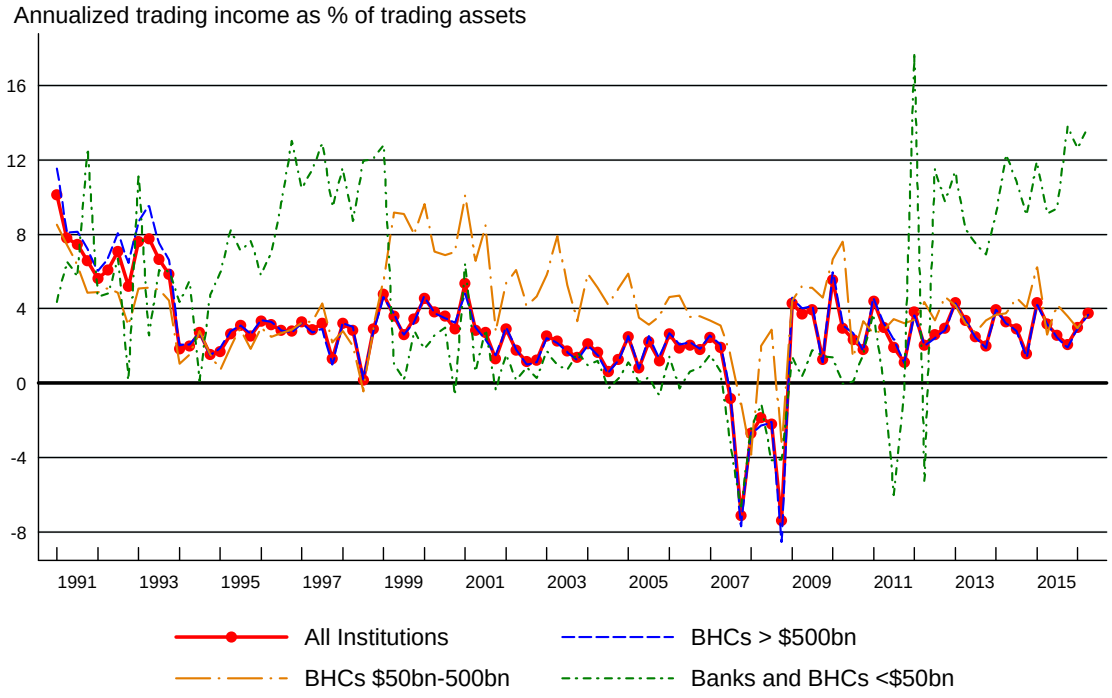
Noninterest Income Share

Noninterest income as % of net operating revenue

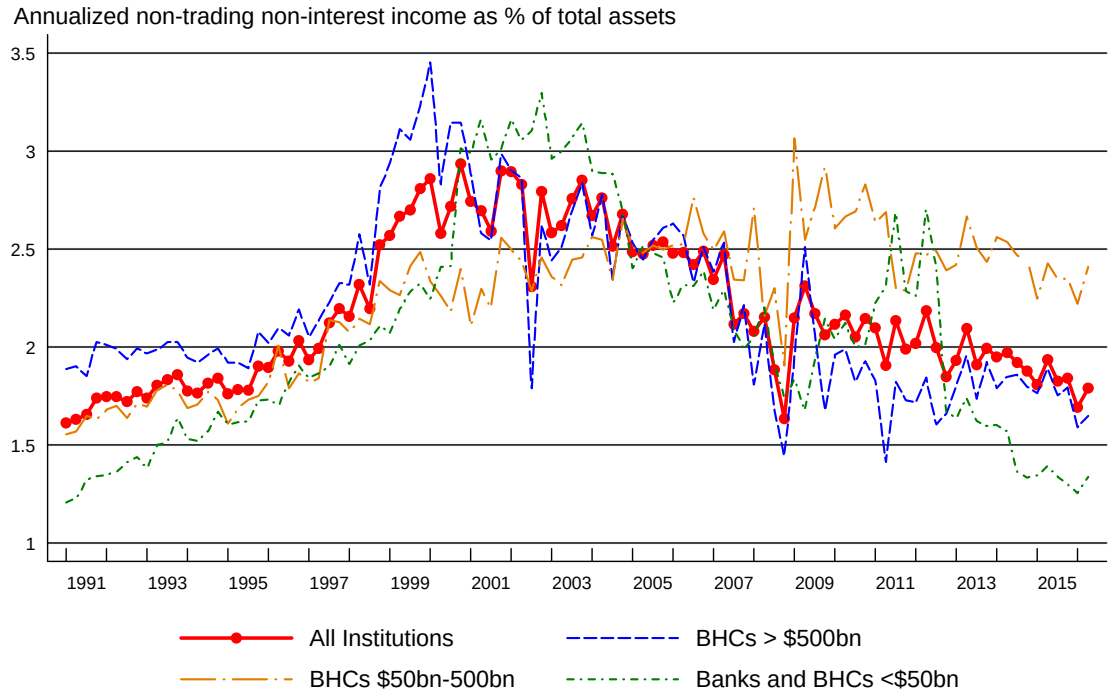


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

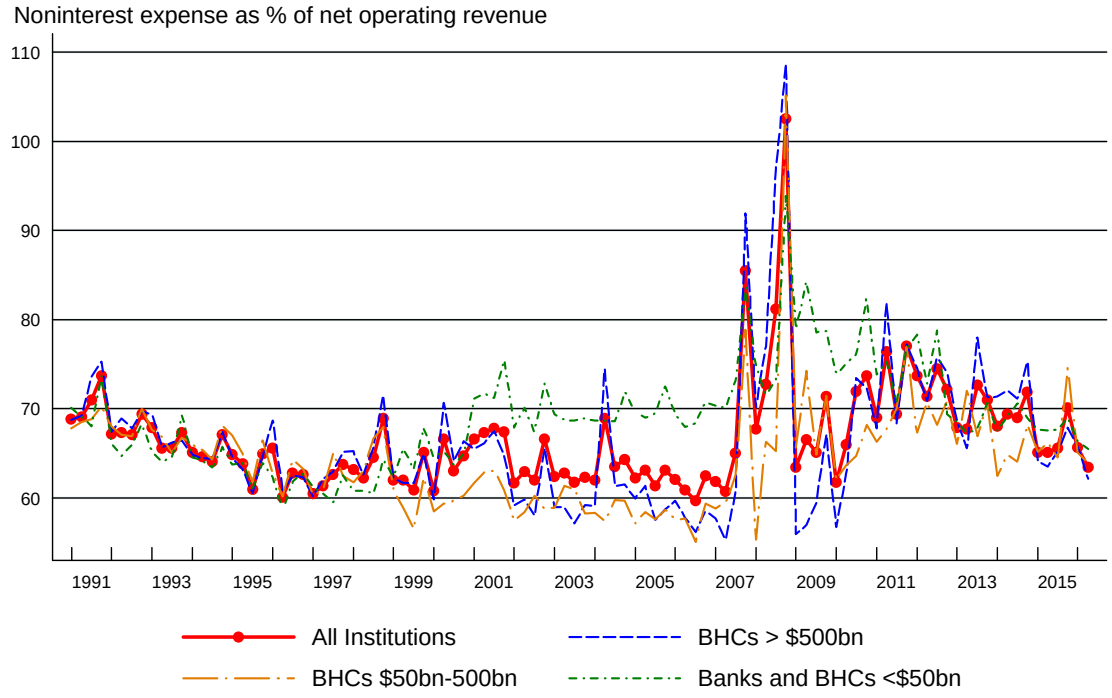
Return on Trading Assets



Non-Trading Non-Interest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio

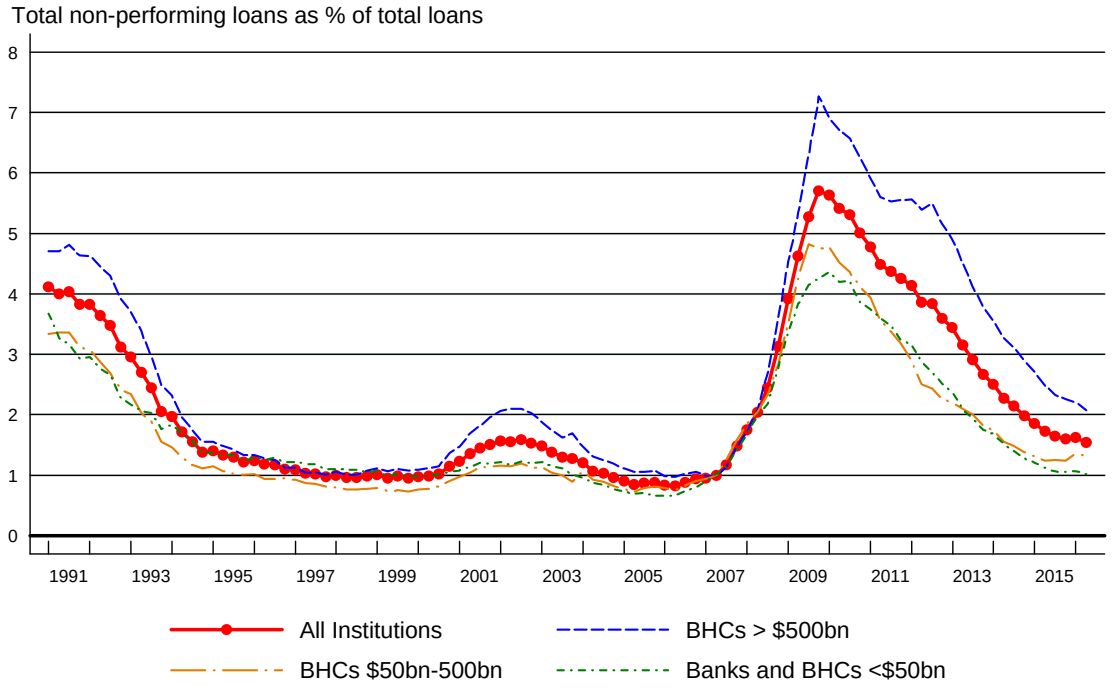


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

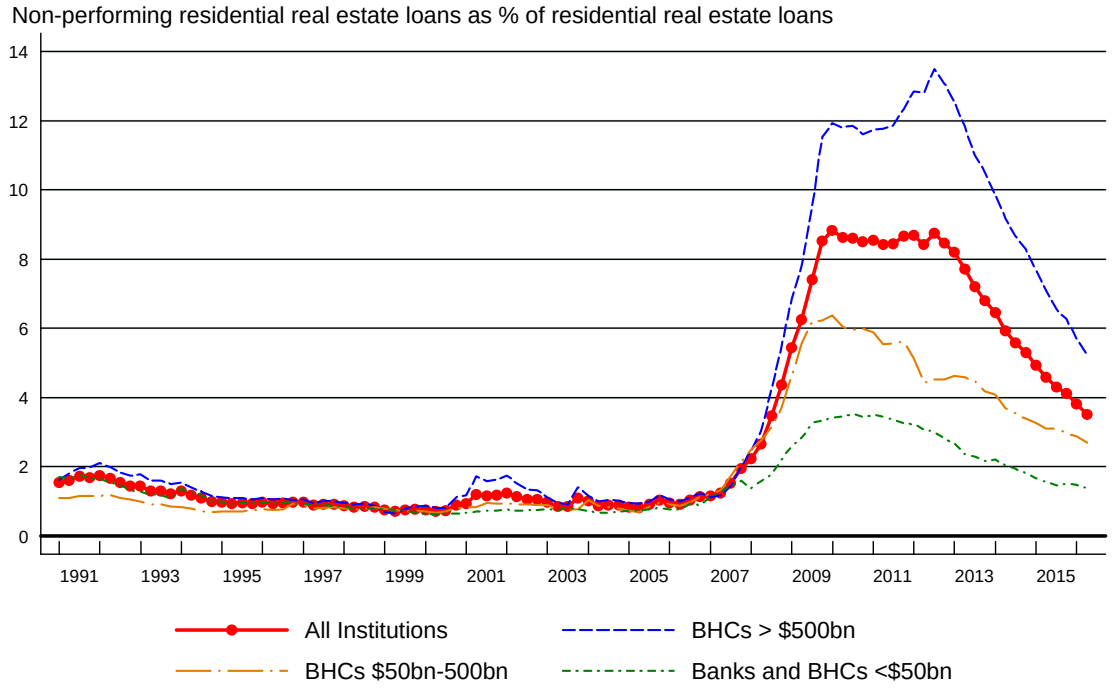
3. Asset Quality

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

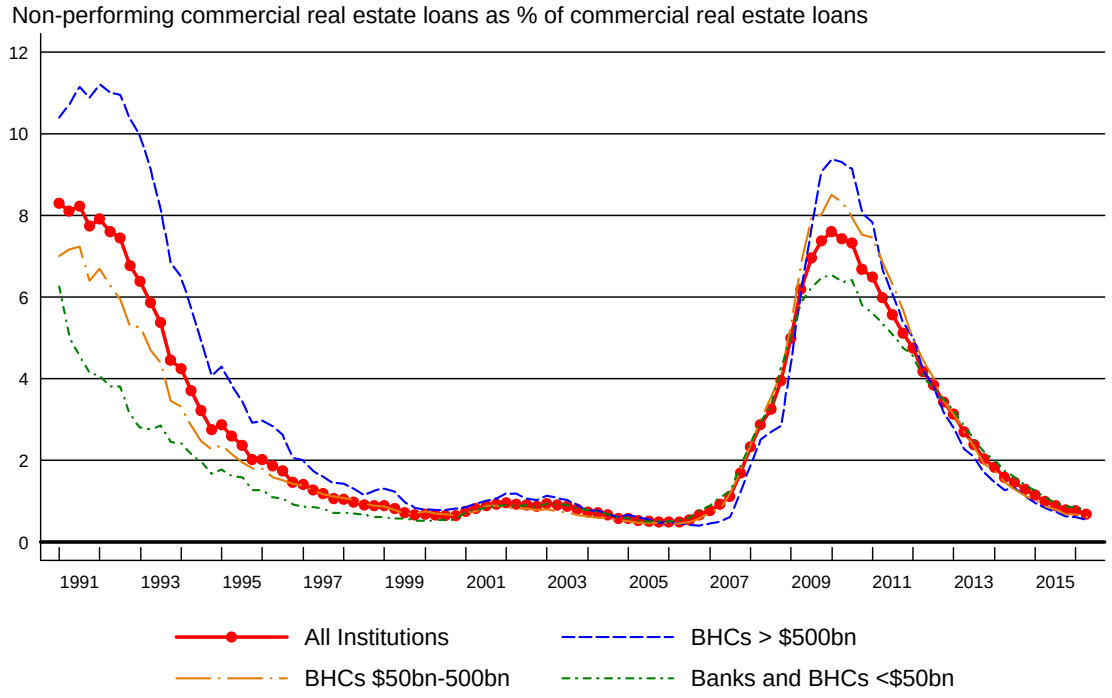
Non-performing Loans



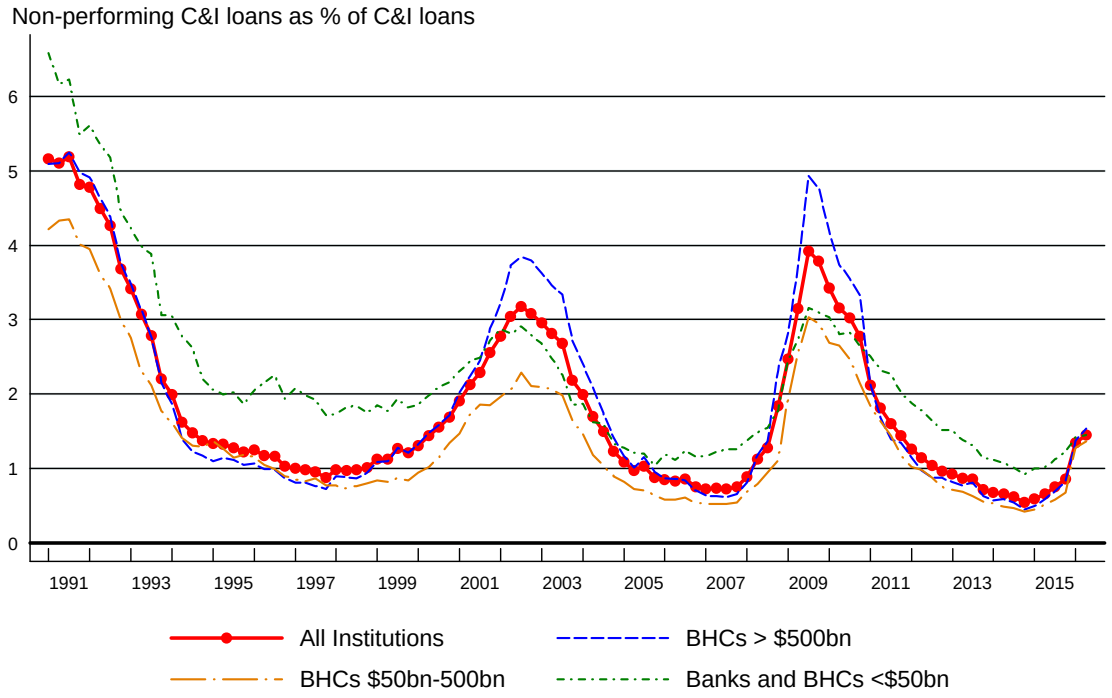
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



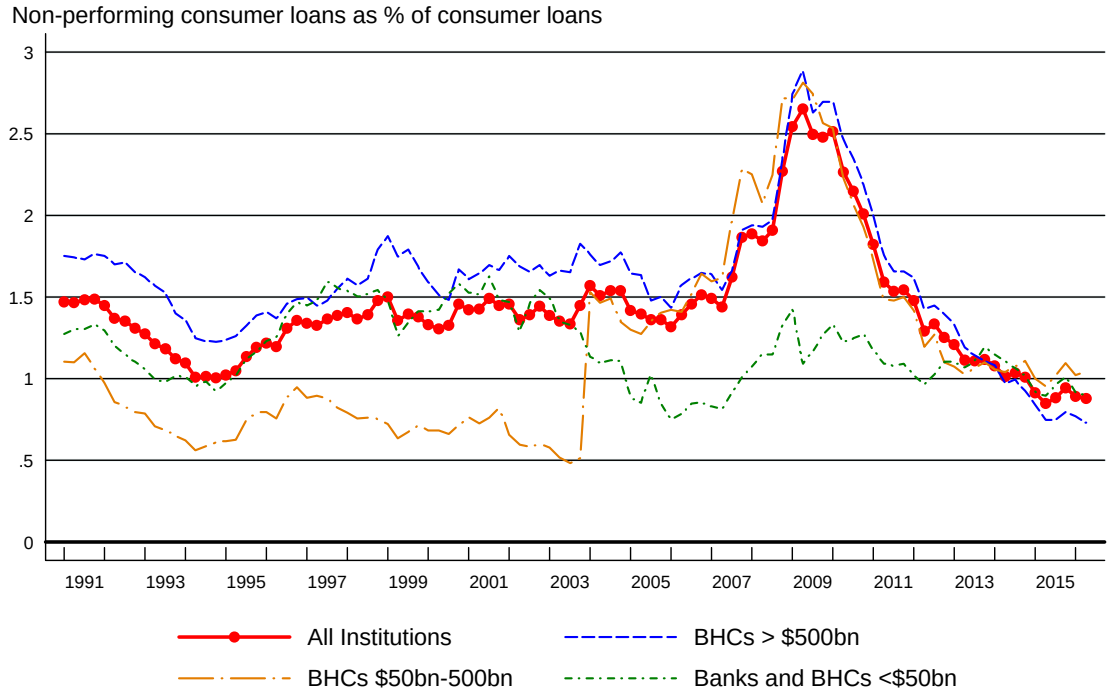
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



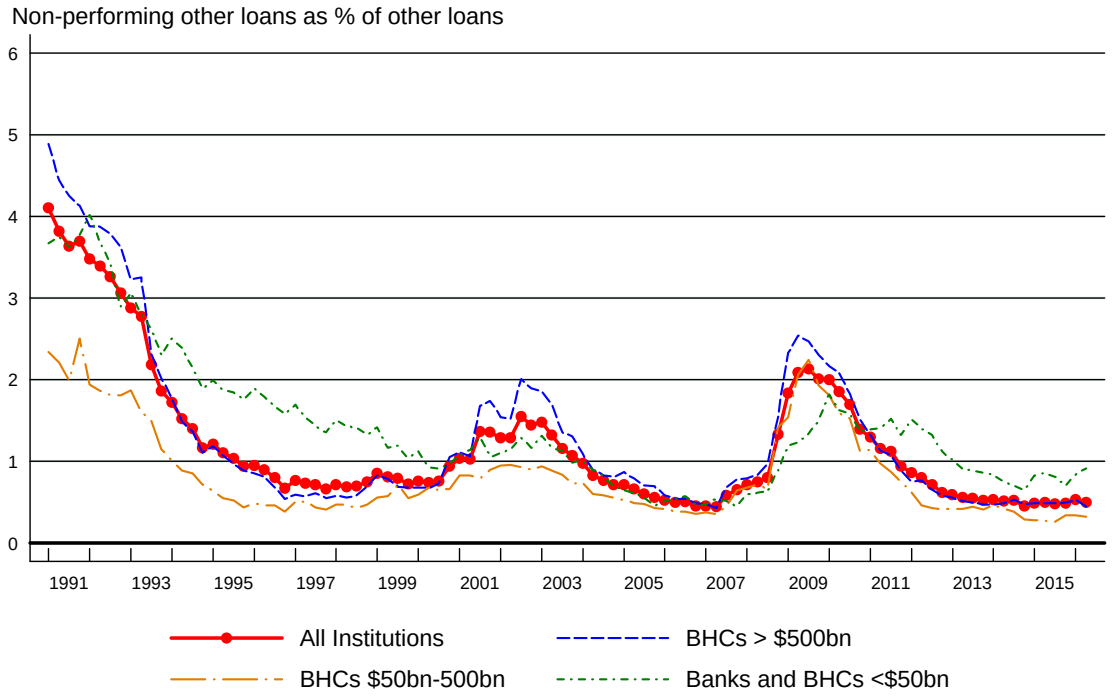
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



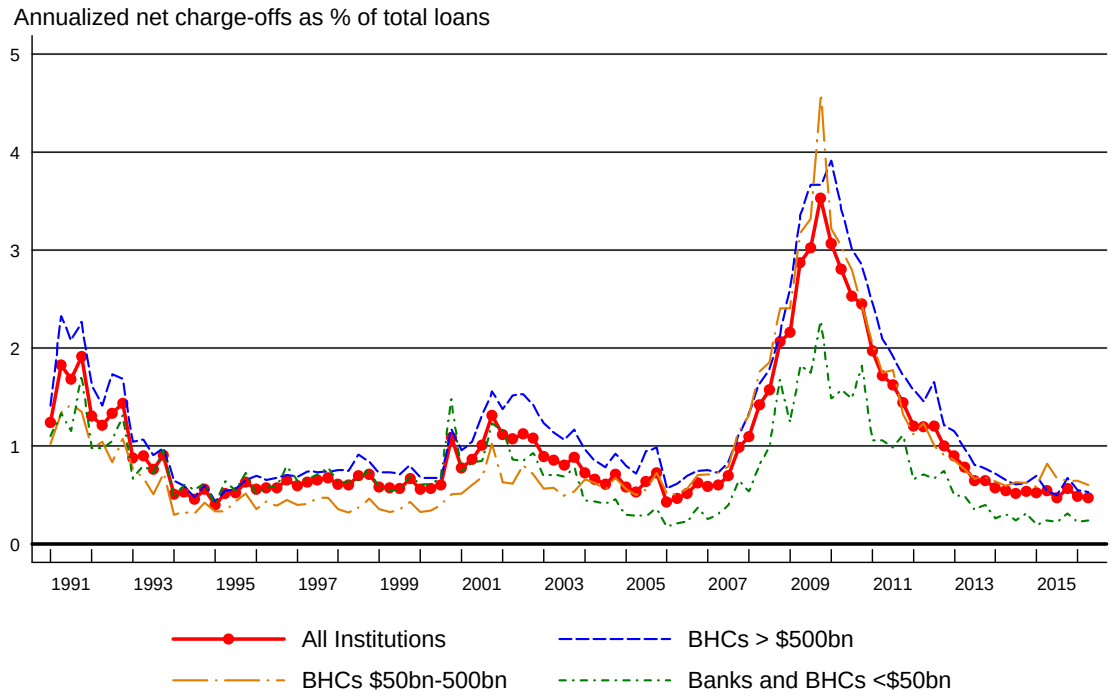
Non-performing Consumer Loans



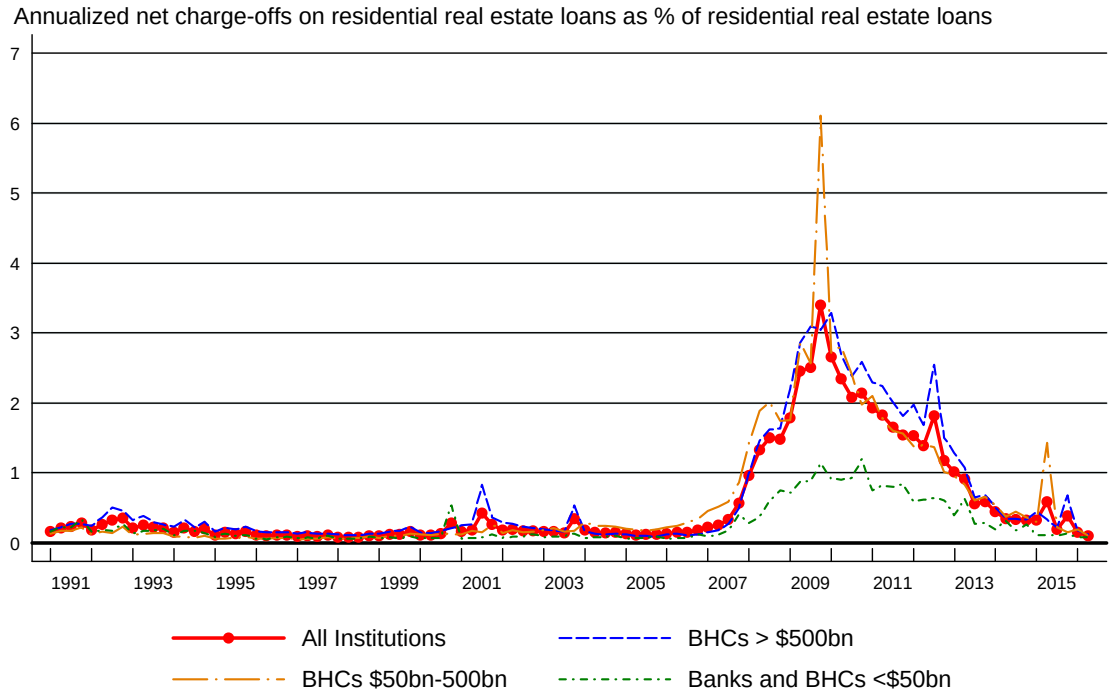
Non-performing Other Loans



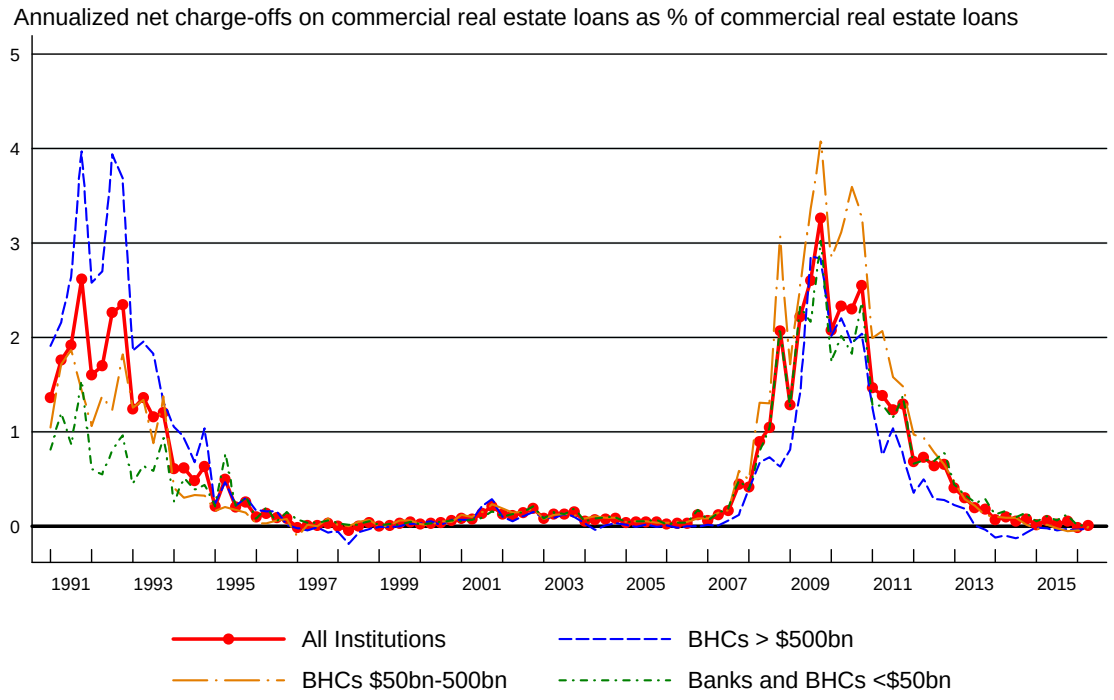
Net Charge-offs



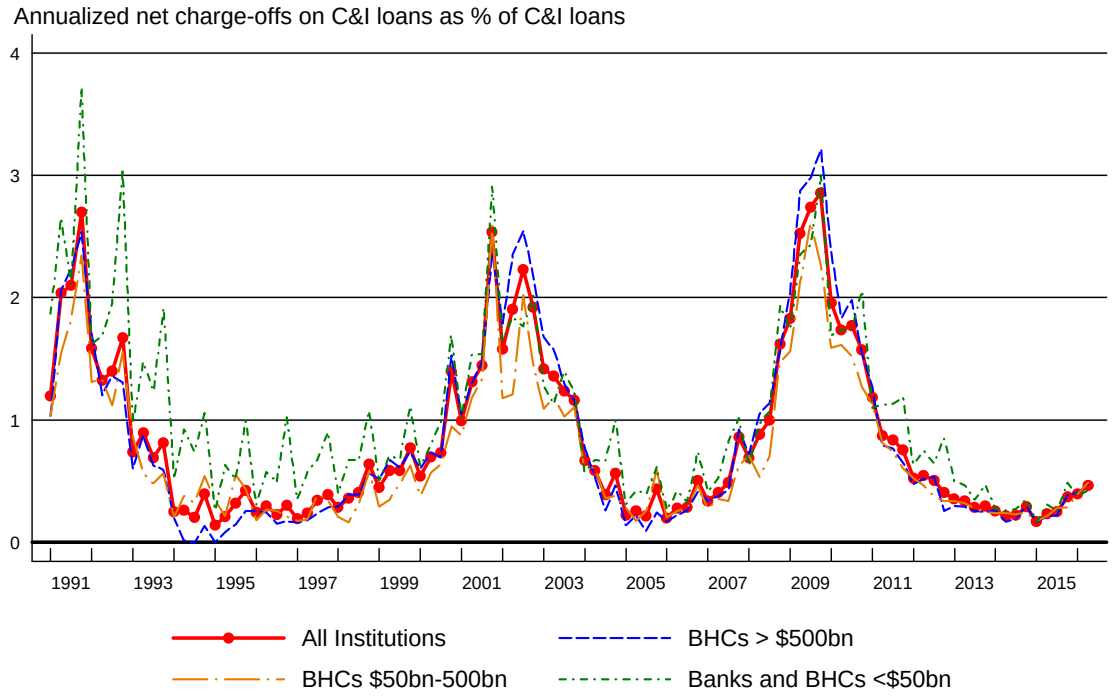
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



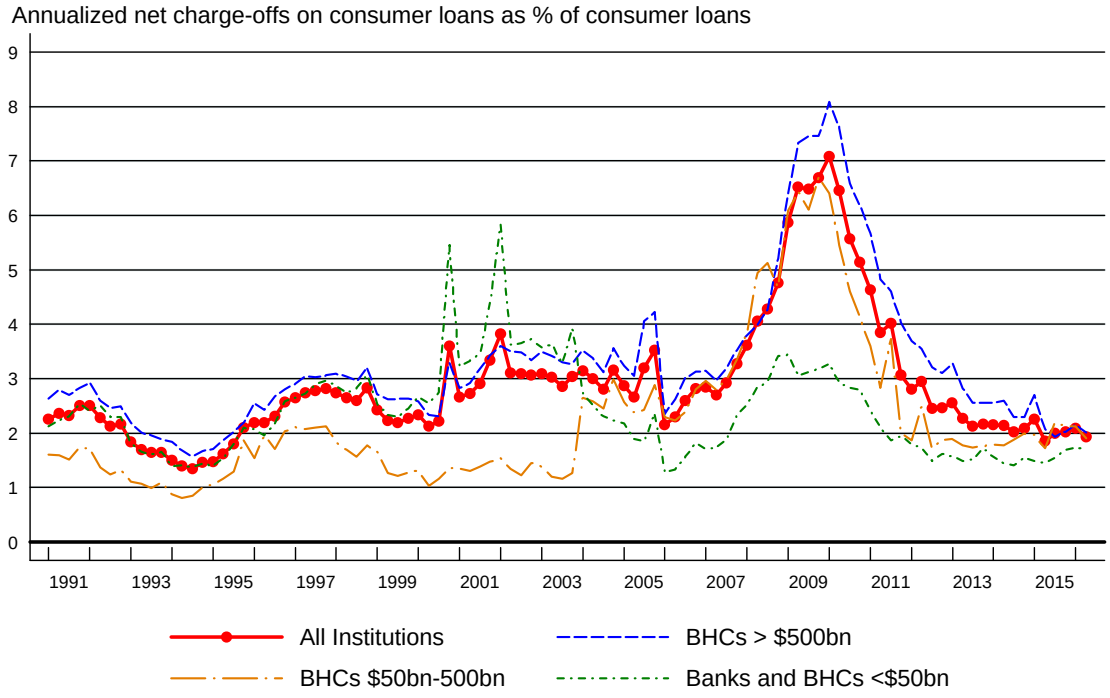
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



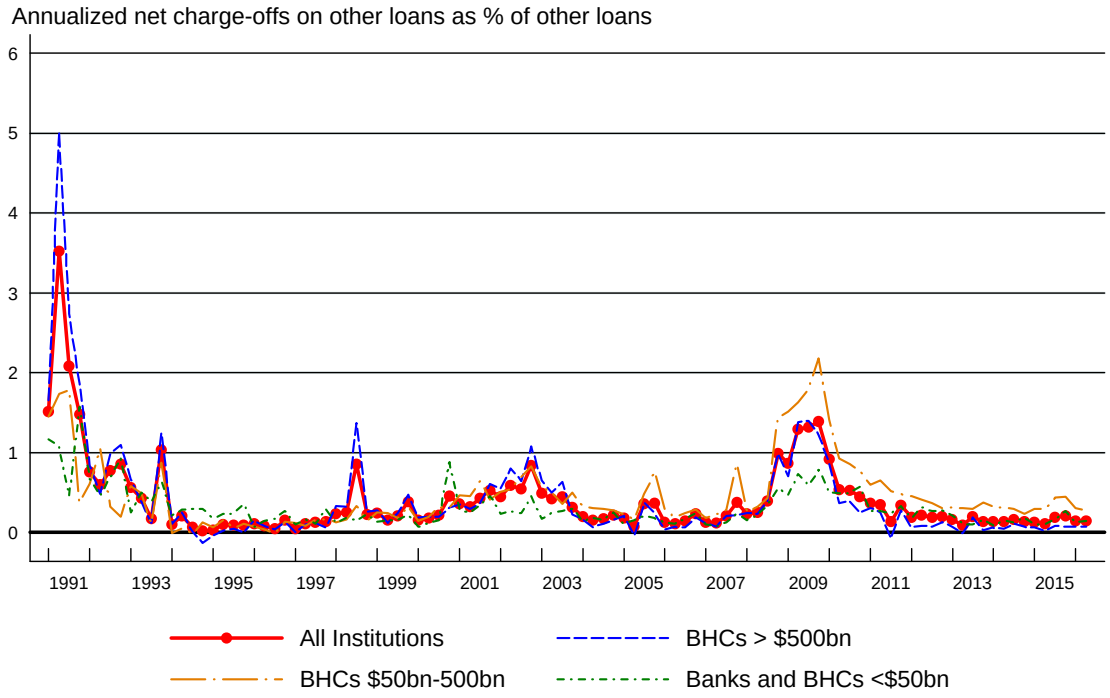
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



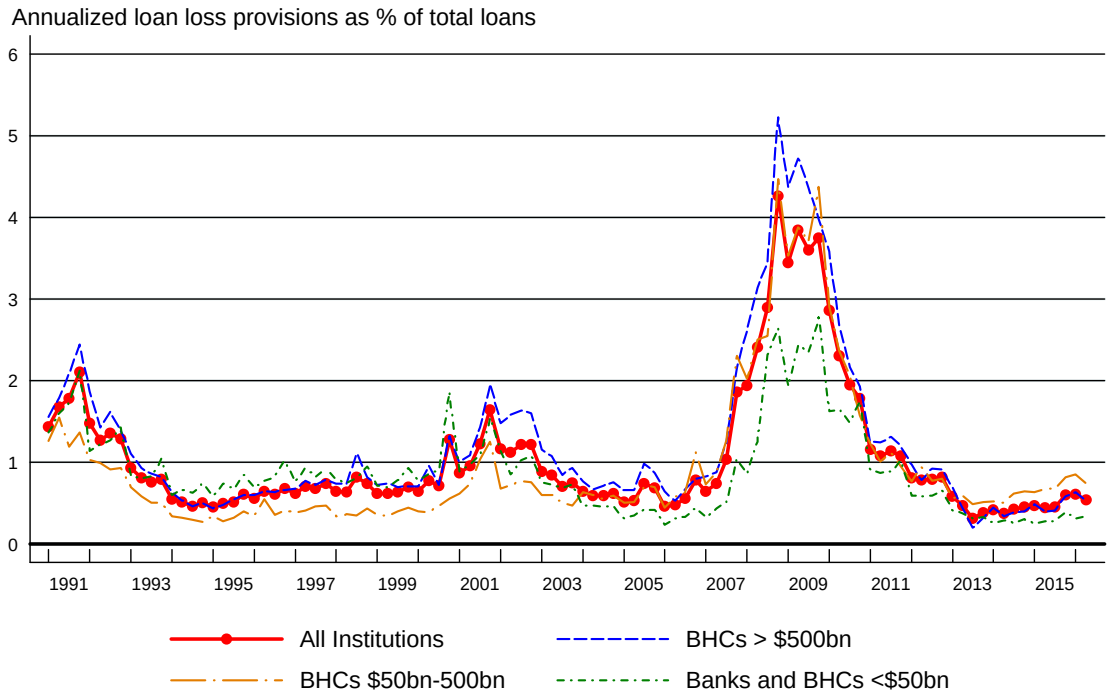
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



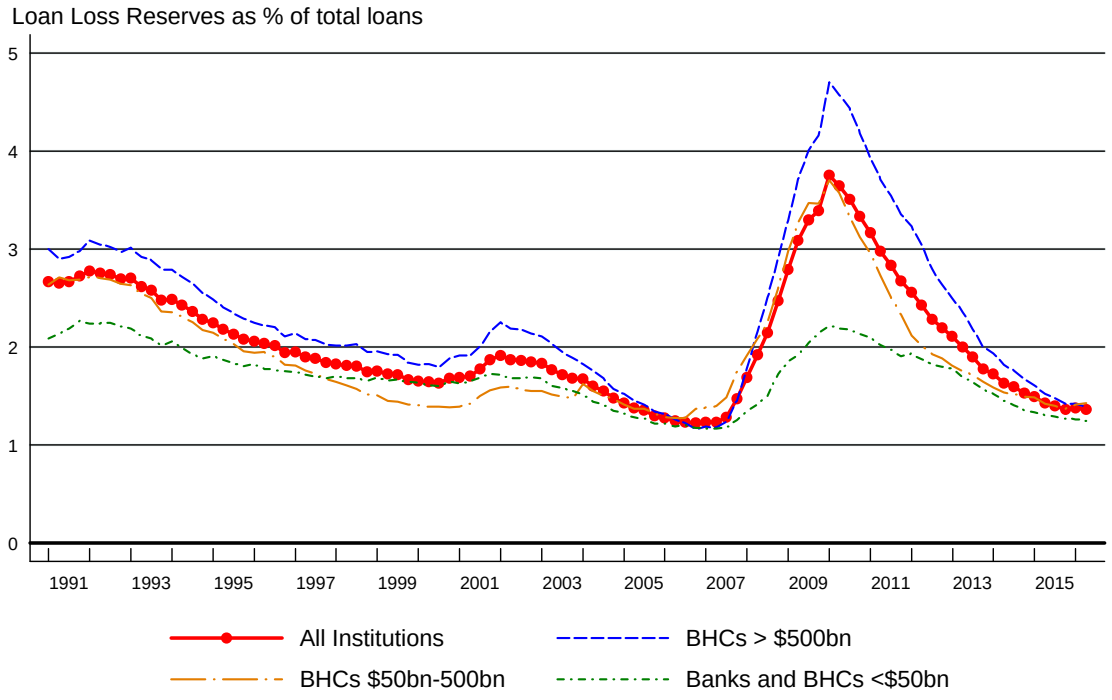
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



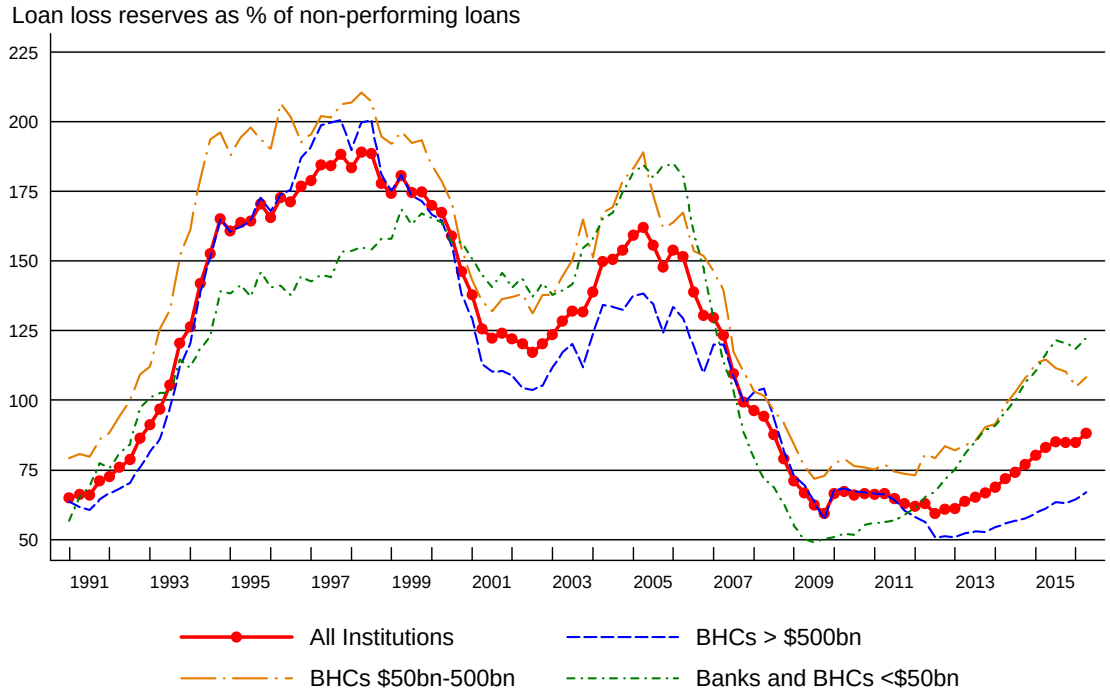
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



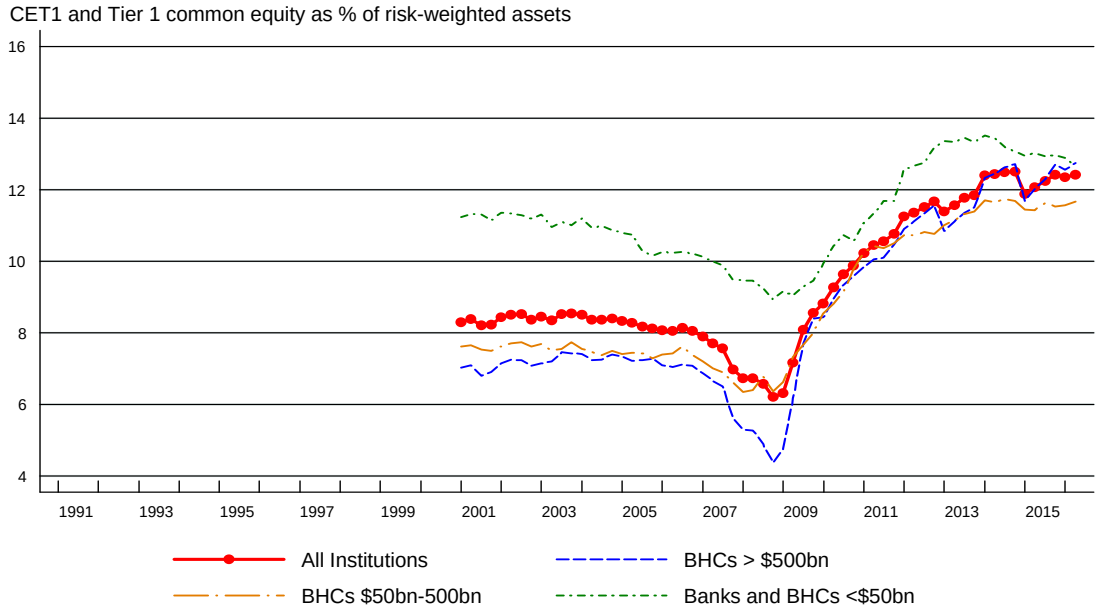
Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans



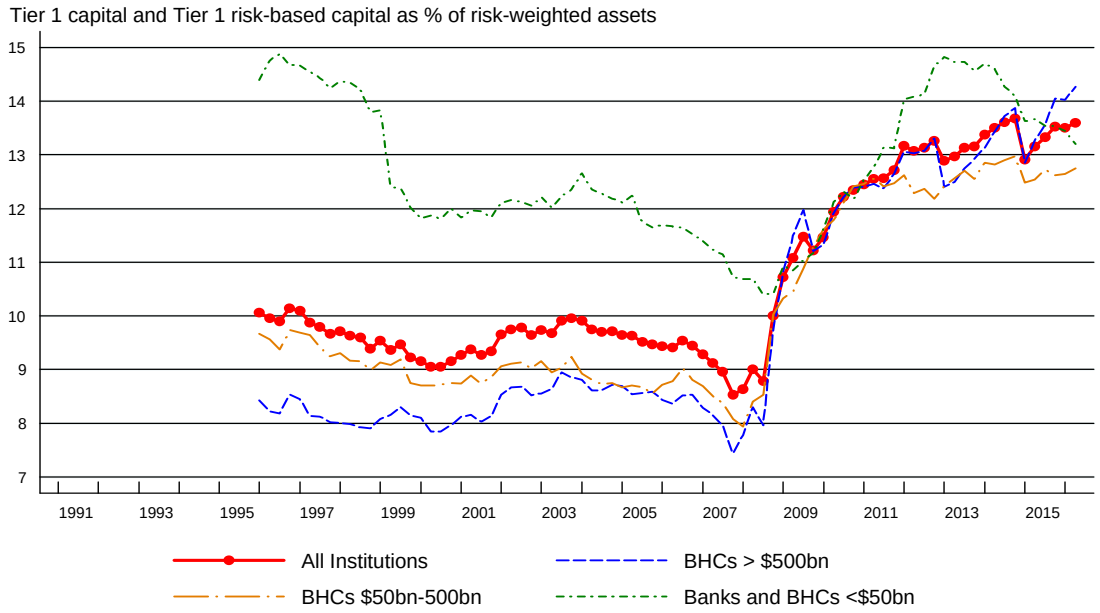
4. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

Notes: 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

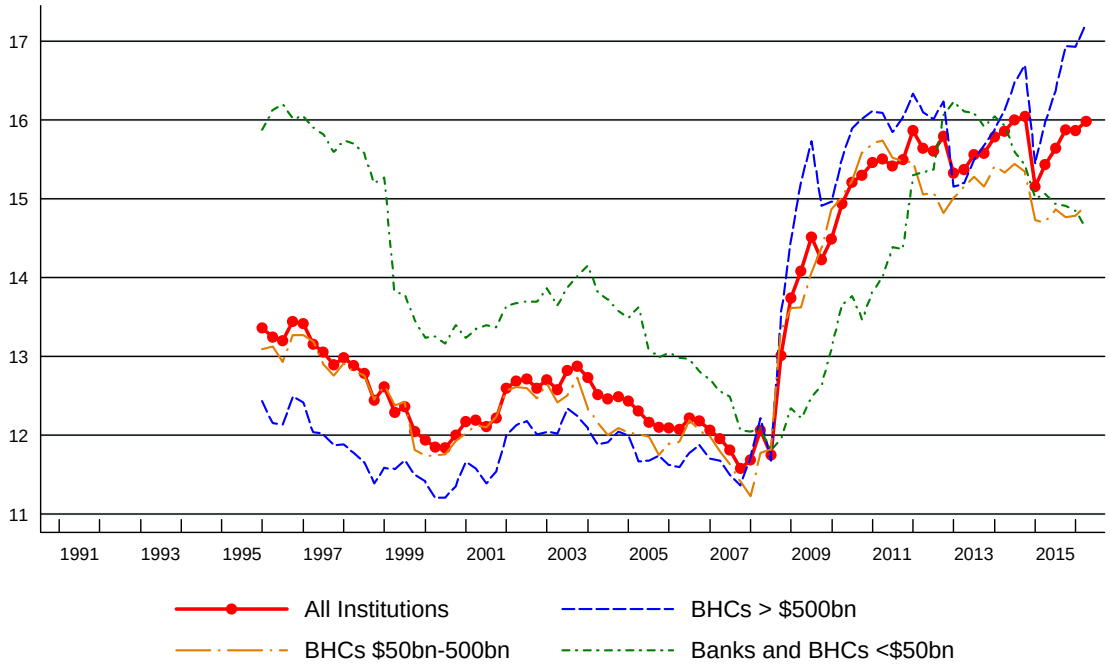


Tier 1 Capital Ratio



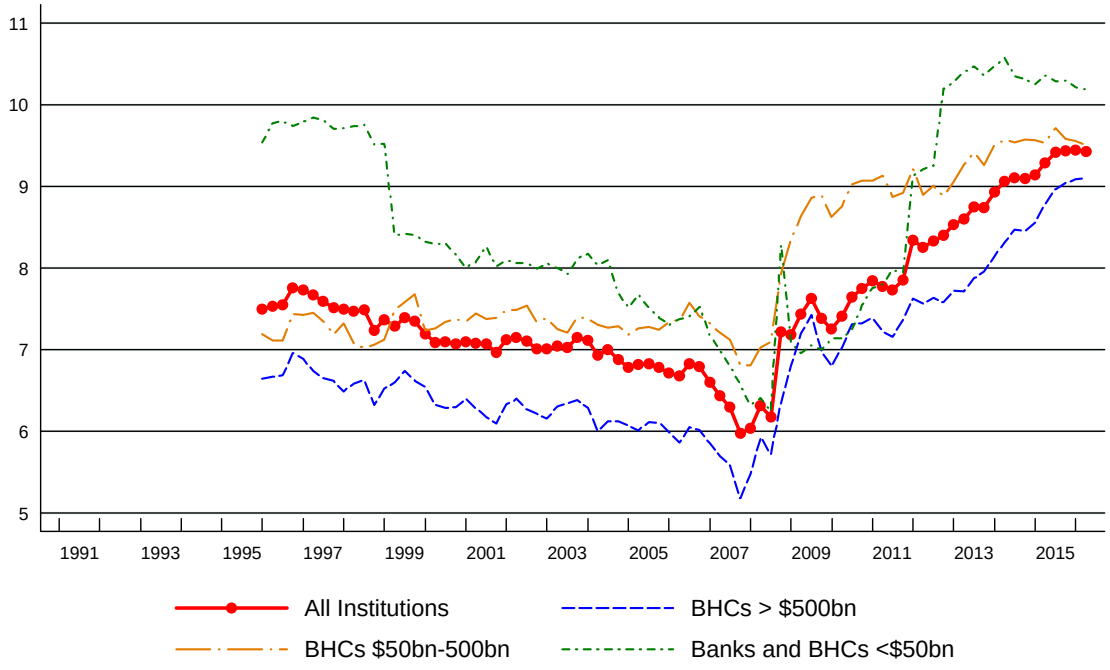
Total Capital Ratio

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



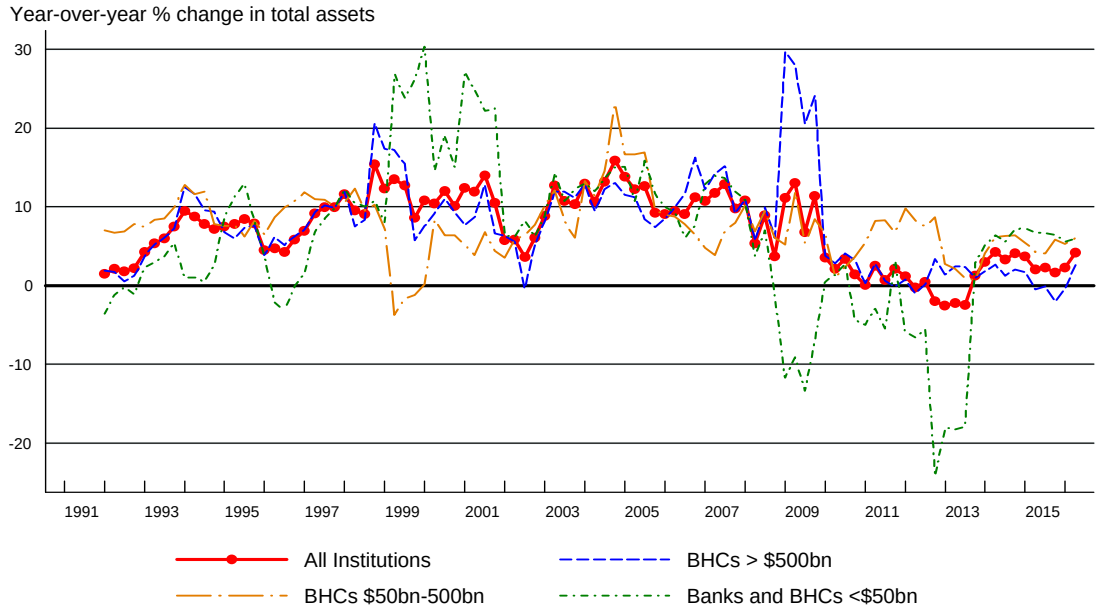
Leverage Ratio

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

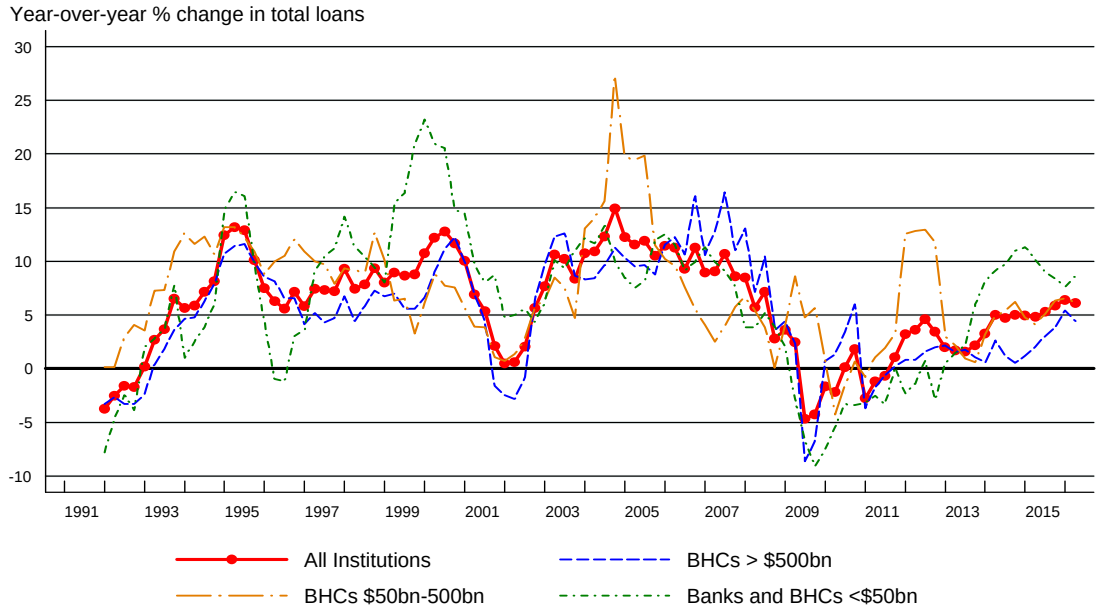


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms, and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. This particularly affects the year-over-year growth rate for assets between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4, due to the entry of several new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

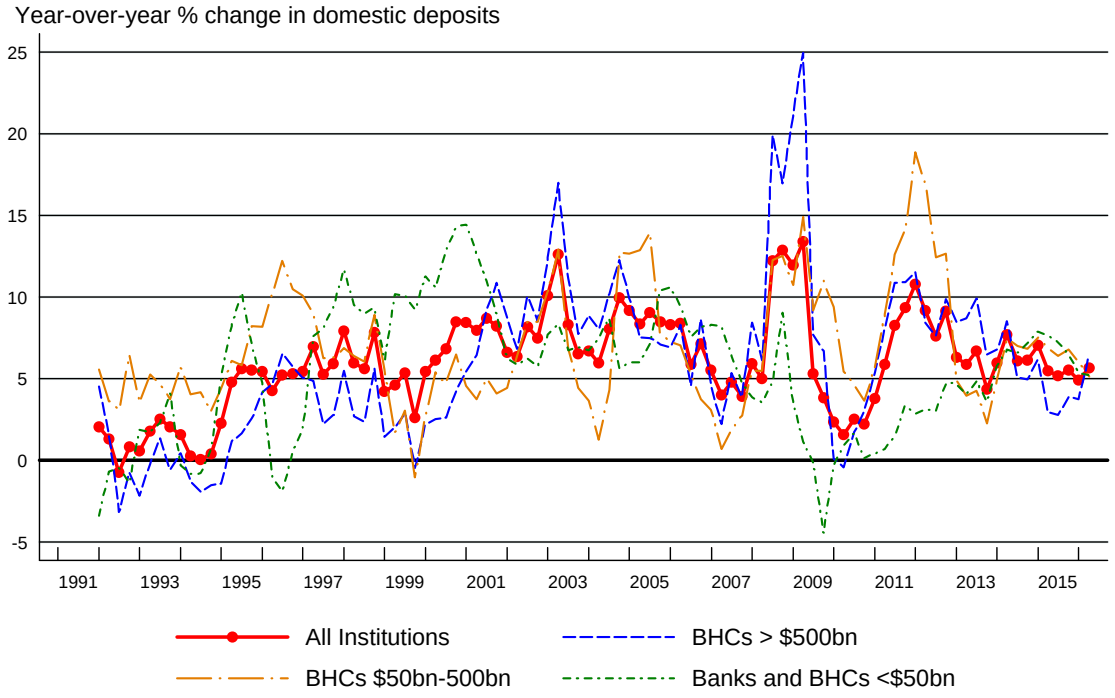
Asset Growth Rate



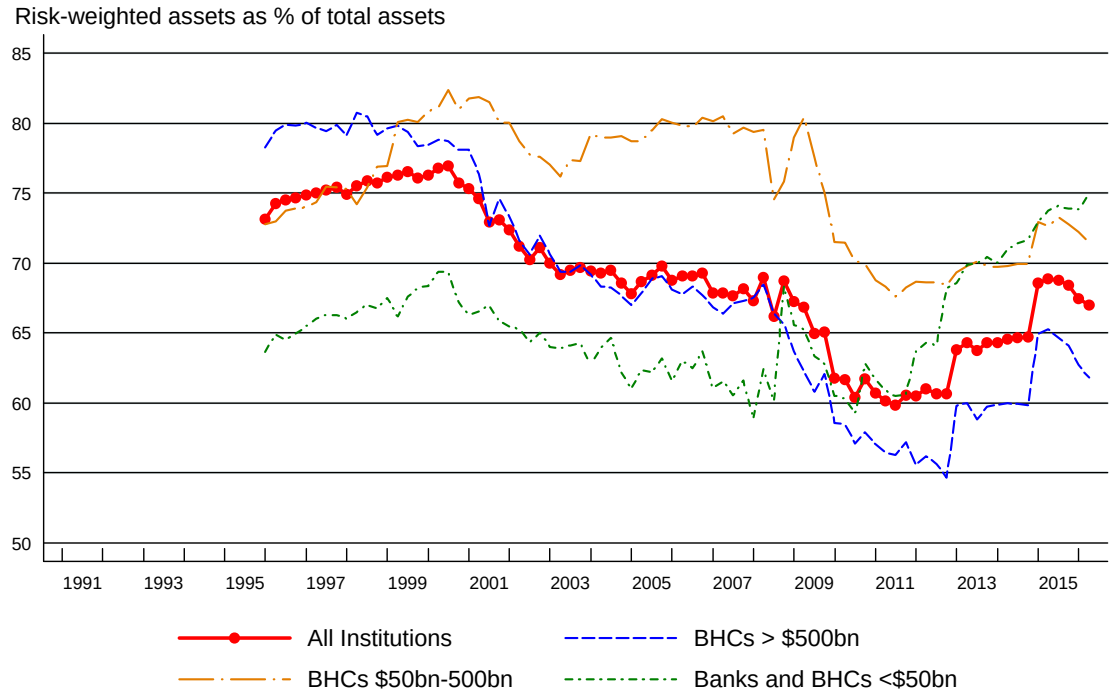
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate



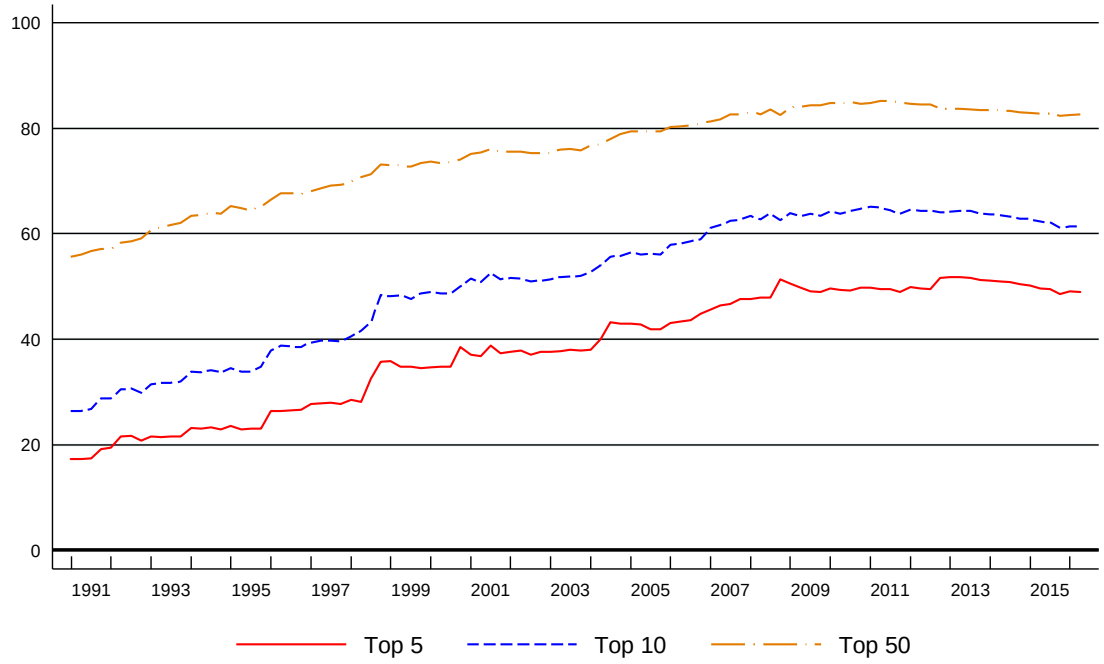
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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



5. Consolidated Financial Statistics for the Fifty Largest BHCs

Rank	Name of Institution	Total Assets (Bil USD)	Quarterly Net Income (Mil USD)	Profitability		Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)			Advanced Approaches Firm
				Annualized Return on Assets	Annualized Return on Equity	CET1 Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio	
1	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	2,466.1	6,200.0	1.01	9.82	12.22	13.91	16.26	Yes
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2,189.8	4,232.0	0.77	6.34	11.90	13.41	16.25	Yes
3	WELLS FARGO & CO	1,889.2	5,558.0	1.18	11.02	10.82	12.50	15.60	Yes
4	CITIGROUP	1,818.8	3,998.0	0.88	6.90	14.87	15.71	18.96	Yes
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	896.9	1,822.0	0.81	8.42	13.67	15.62	18.75	Yes
6	MORGAN STANLEY	828.9	1,582.0	0.76	8.21	17.46	19.50	23.40	Yes
7	U S BC	438.5	1,522.0	1.39	12.85	9.52	11.14	13.39	Yes
8	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	372.4	873.0	0.94	9.06	11.83	13.38	13.76	Yes
9	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	361.5	966.0	1.07	8.48	10.63	11.91	14.31	Yes
10	CAPITAL ONE FC	339.2	941.7	1.11	7.83	10.93	12.16	14.38	Yes
11	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	295.5	-150.8	-0.20	-1.83	16.56	18.55	23.62	Yes
12	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	276.3	431.6	0.62	4.62	14.22	14.30	15.51	Yes
13	STATE STREET CORP	255.4	619.3	0.97	11.22	11.98	14.97	17.10	Yes
14	BB&T CORP	221.9	584.5	1.05	7.87	9.98	11.71	13.93	No
15	SUNTRUST BK	199.3	492.0	0.99	8.08	9.84	10.57	12.68	No
16	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	159.6	2,017.0	5.05	38.97	13.45	14.70	16.44	Yes
17	ALLY FNCL	157.9	360.0	0.91	10.58	9.59	11.18	12.83	No
18	RBC USA HOLDCO CORP	151.7	145.7	0.38	4.32	15.84	15.84	16.39	No
19	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	145.6	243.0	0.67	4.80	11.52	11.73	14.92	No
20	FIFTH THIRD BC	143.6	332.9	0.93	7.96	9.94	11.03	14.66	No
21	BMO FC	132.0	168.7	0.51	4.27	11.95	11.95	14.84	No
22	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	126.5	180.6	0.57	4.14	12.38	13.99	15.80	No
23	REGIONS FC	126.4	274.5	0.87	6.32	10.98	11.74	13.92	No
24	M&T BK CORP	123.8	336.0	1.09	8.16	11.01	12.29	14.72	No
25	NORTHERN TR CORP	121.5	260.7	0.86	11.65	10.56	11.03	12.70	Yes
26	MUFG AMERS HOLDS CORP	117.2	304.6	1.04	7.53	13.58	13.58	15.44	Yes
27	KEYCORP	101.4	201.6	0.80	7.13	11.10	11.41	13.63	No
28	BANCWEST HOLD	99.7	194.8	0.78	5.24	12.51	12.53	14.73	No
29	BBVA COMPASS BSHRS	91.8	126.8	0.55	3.99	10.79	11.14	13.66	No
30	DISCOVER FS	87.5	615.5	2.81	21.60	14.26	15.00	16.67	No
31	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	74.0	174.5	0.94	9.30	9.80	11.37	13.49	No
32	COMERICA	71.4	104.1	0.58	5.41	10.49	10.49	12.74	No
33	CIT GROUP	66.8	14.1	0.08	0.51	13.65	13.65	14.31	No
34	ZIONS BC	59.6	113.9	0.76	5.98	11.98	13.42	15.50	No
35	DEUTSCHE BK TR CORP	54.6	62.0	0.45	3.25	38.22	38.22	38.45	No
36	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	49.0	126.5	1.03	8.38	10.19	10.19	11.68	No
37	SVB FNCL GRP	43.1	93.0	0.86	10.61	12.43	12.89	13.92	No
38	PEOPLES UNITED FNCL INC	40.1	68.5	0.68	5.67	9.65	9.65	11.47	No
39	FIRST NIAGARA FNCL GROUP	40.0	46.4	0.46	4.42	8.69	10.24	12.22	No
40	POPULAR	37.6	89.0	0.95	6.64	16.29	16.29	19.29	No
41	EAST WEST BC	33.0	103.3	1.25	12.53	10.72	10.72	12.38	No
42	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	32.2	69.3	0.86	9.13	12.63	12.63	14.10	No
43	BOK FC	32.1	65.8	0.82	7.81	11.86	11.86	13.51	No
44	BARCLAYS DE HOLDS LLC	29.7	108.6	1.46	11.49	10.68	13.11	15.21	No
45	SYNOVUS FC	29.5	60.5	0.82	8.19	10.01	10.06	12.05	No
46	ASSOCIATED BANC-CORP	29.0	49.1	0.68	6.48	9.17	9.73	12.16	No
47	CULLEN/FROST BKR	29.0	71.5	0.99	9.12	11.90	12.73	14.36	No
48	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	28.8	124.9	1.73	10.53	21.27	21.27	22.30	No
49	FIRST HORIZON NAT CORP	27.5	58.1	0.84	9.70	10.05	11.28	12.39	No
50	BANKUNITED	26.3	56.7	0.86	9.73	11.83	11.83	12.59	No
TOTALS*	TOP 50	15,569.3	37,093.7	0.95	8.39	12.33	13.66	16.29	
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	18,908.6	45,780.2	0.97	8.53	12.42	13.60	15.98	

*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 US BHCs and bank subsidiaries of foreign banking organizations,[3] as well as commercial banks owned by BHCs that are too small to file Y-9C reports (the current reporting threshold is $1bn 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, for the subset of BHCs with $50 - $500 billion in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry. In 2016:Q2, 35 BHCs exceed $50 billion in total assets, 6 of which exceeded the $500 billion threshold: JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. For consistency, time-series graphs for the "> $500bn" and $50-$500bn" groups represent available historical values for this same subset of firms. Statistics for most firms with more than $50 billion in total assets 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. Note that CIT Group and RBC USA are the only BHCs with more than $50 billion in total assets that are not adjusted using the pro forma methodology. 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).

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 2016:Q2): 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

$1bn 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. 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.

3. On April 1, 2016, BancWest completed a series of reorganization transactions pursuant to which BancWest contributed its direct wholly-owned subsidiary, Bank of the West, to BancWest Holdings, a newly created BHC, which was assigned a new RSSD ID and is neither owned directly nor indirectly by BancWest. BancWest was also renamed as “First Hawaiian, Inc.,” retaining its RSSD ID. While balances for BancWest Holdings are reported in 2016:Q2, we cannot reliably calculate quarterized Q2 flow variables (e.g. components of net income) for this entity, since only one year-to-date observation of each flow variable is available. Our general practice is to drop mid-year entrants of this kind for purposes of generating industry statistics based on flow variables. However, in this case, analysis suggests that BancWest Holdings and First Hawaiian Inc. summed together provide an approximate representation of BancWest in Q2 if that entity had not been subjected to the aforementioned reorganization transactions. As such, we impute BancWest balances in Q2 by combining stock variables from BancWest Holdings and First Hawaiian Inc. Similarly, in the case of flow variables, we combine the year-to-date observations of flow variables from both entities and quarterize them using year-to-date observations of BancWest in Q1.

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations

Third quarter 2016

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 and are inclusive of BHCs' nonbank subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$500bn in total assets as of the current quarter[2], for BHCs with $50bn-500bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Industry capitalization, measured as common equity tier 1 (CET1) as a percentage of risk-weighted assets (RWA), increased to 12.50% in 2016:Q3 from 12.42% in 2016:Q2. The leverage ratio, defined as the ratio of tier 1 capital to average assets, declined marginally to 9.41% from 9.42%.

- Industry profitability, as measured by annualized return on assets, increased to 1.00% from 0.97%, reflecting a rise in the net interest margin and a decline in the efficiency ratio for the industry. Return on equity increased to 8.9%, from 8.5% in the prior quarter.

- Non-performing loans decreased slightly as a percentage of total loans, to 1.49% from 1.55%. The non-performing loan ratio declined for all major categories except for consumer loans, which saw an increase to 0.95% from 0.88%. The non-performing loan ratio for commercial and industrial loans fell slightly in Q3 (to 1.45% from 1.46%), after rising sharply during 2015 and the first half of 2016.

- The industry ratio of annualized net chargeoffs to total loans increased to 0.51% from 0.47%, while loan loss provisions as a percentage of total loans was unchanged at 0.54%. Both ratios remain low relative to historical averages.

- Banking industry loans and total assets grew by 6.8% and 5.7% respectively on a four-quarter-ended basis. Asset and loan growth remained slower for the largest BHCs (>$500bn in assets) than for the industry as a whole.

[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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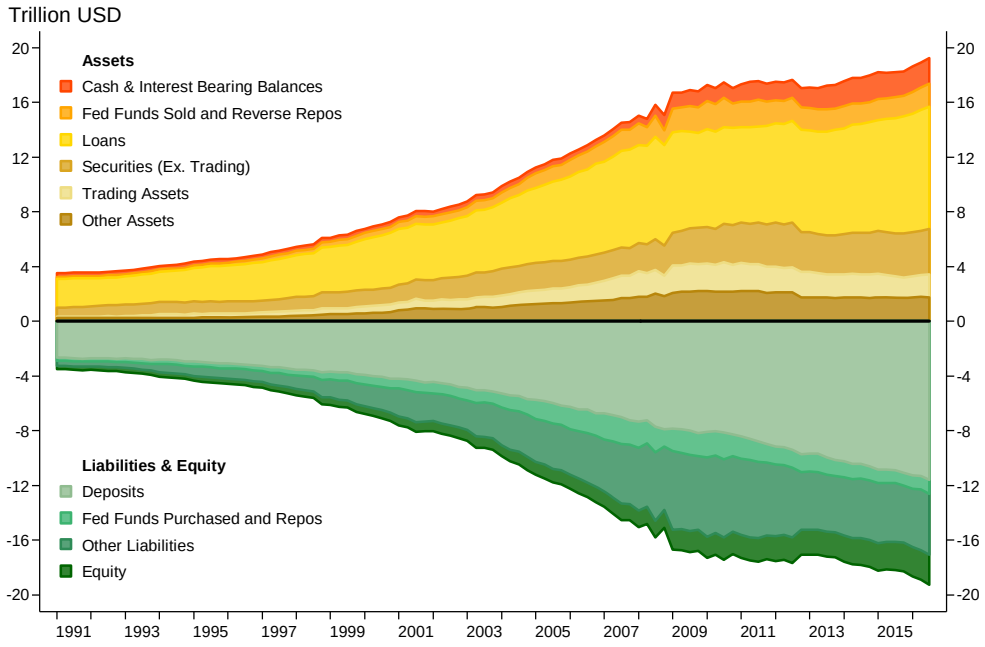
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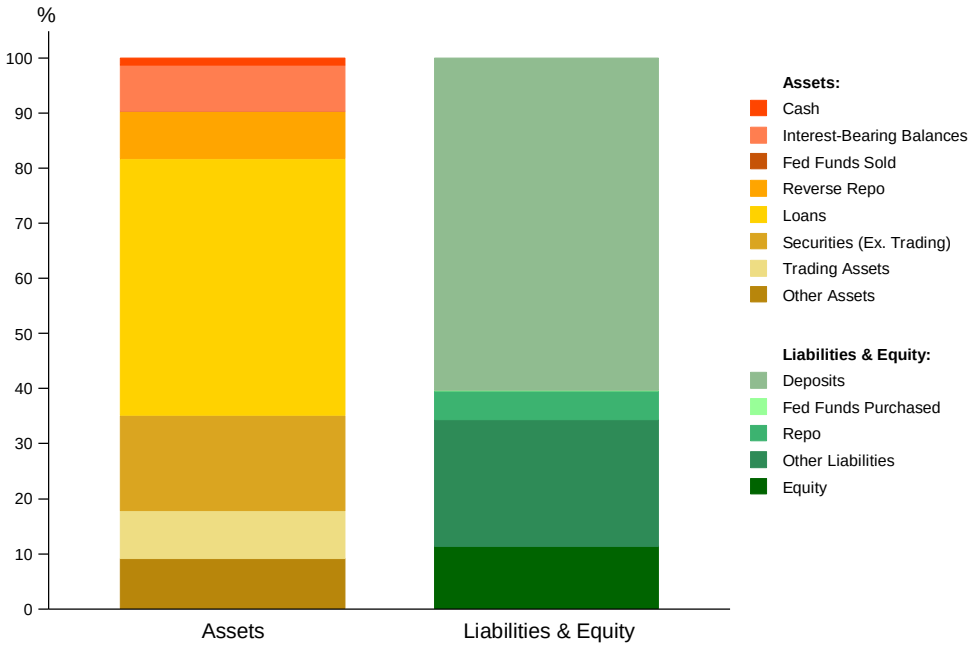
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

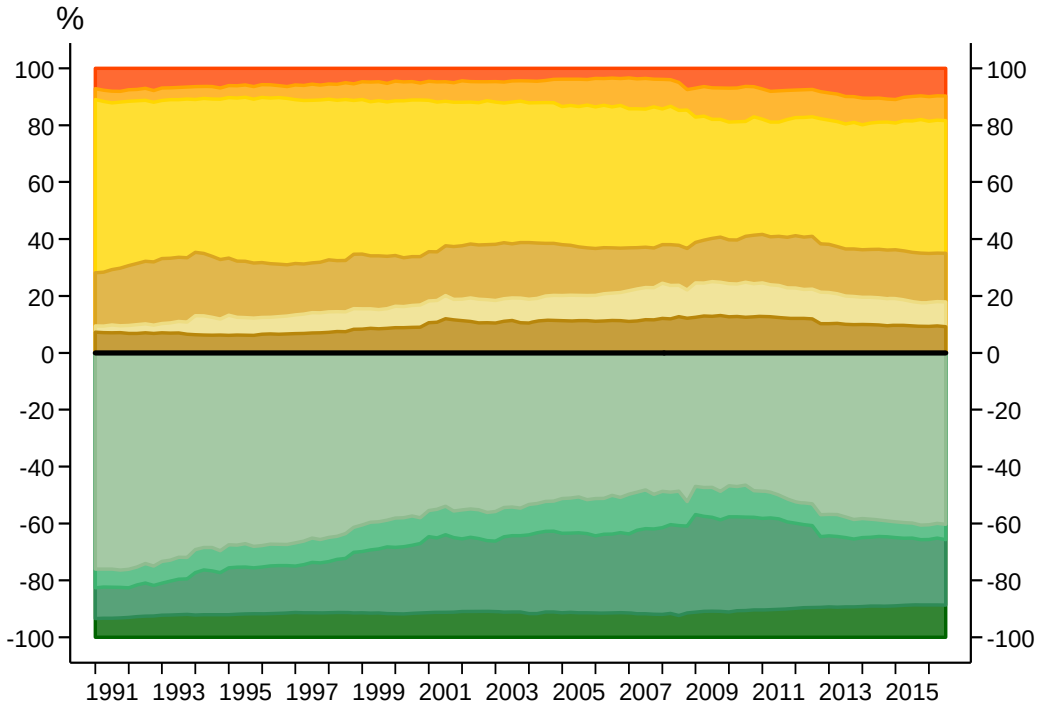
Balance Sheet Composition



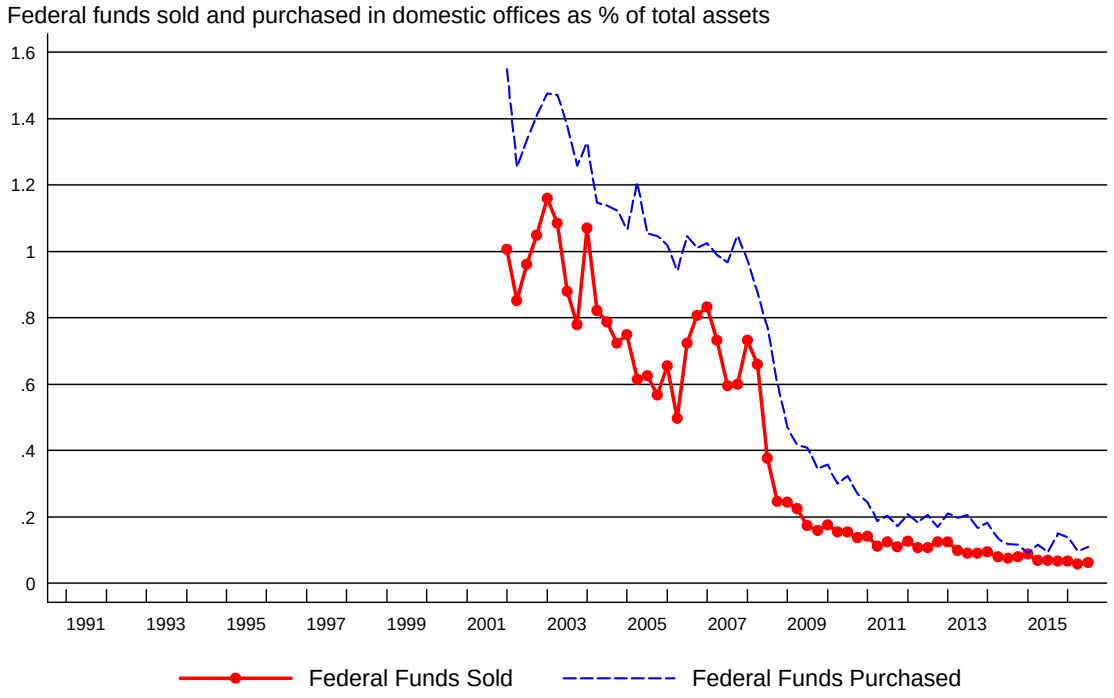
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



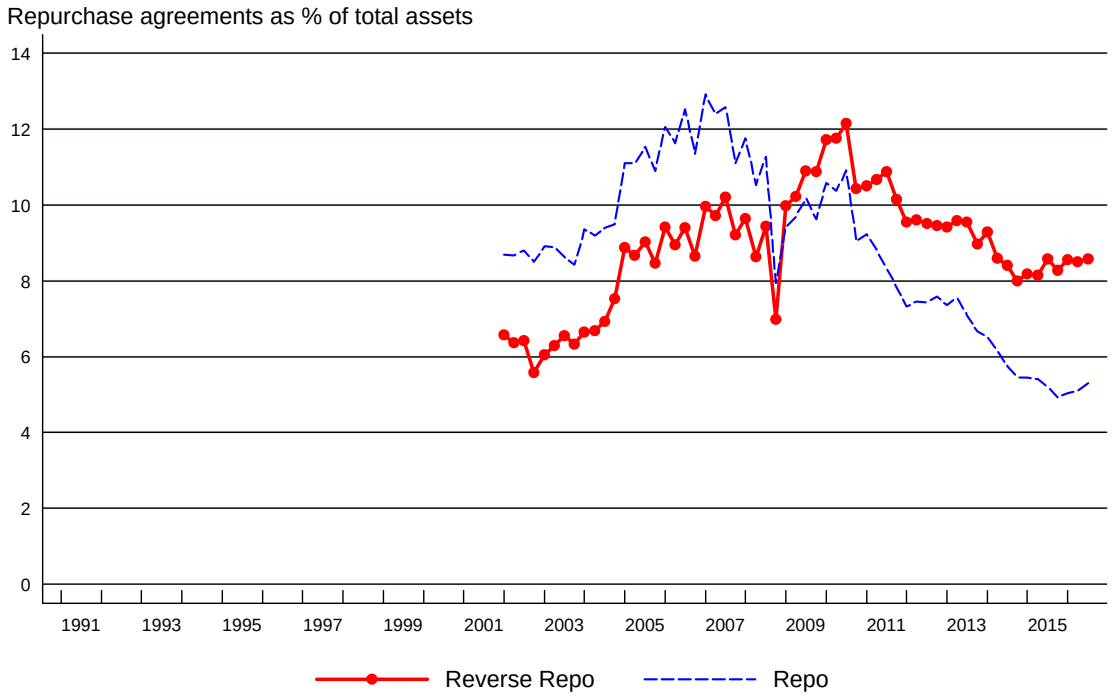
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

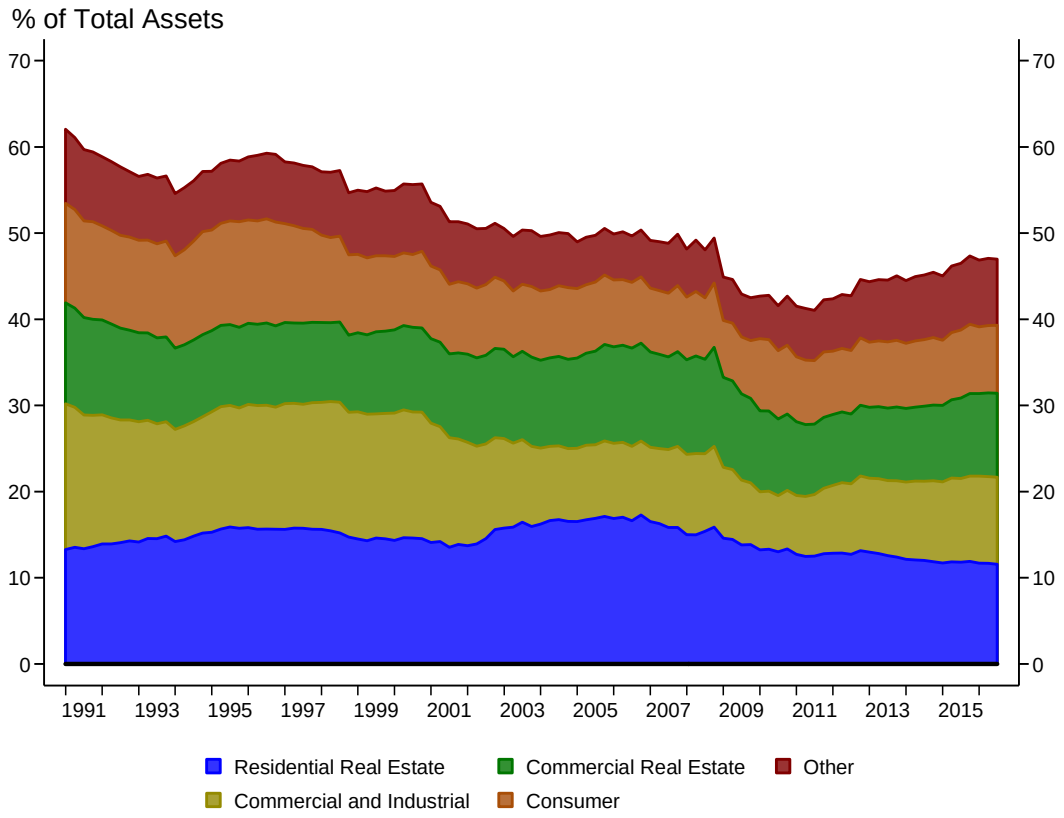


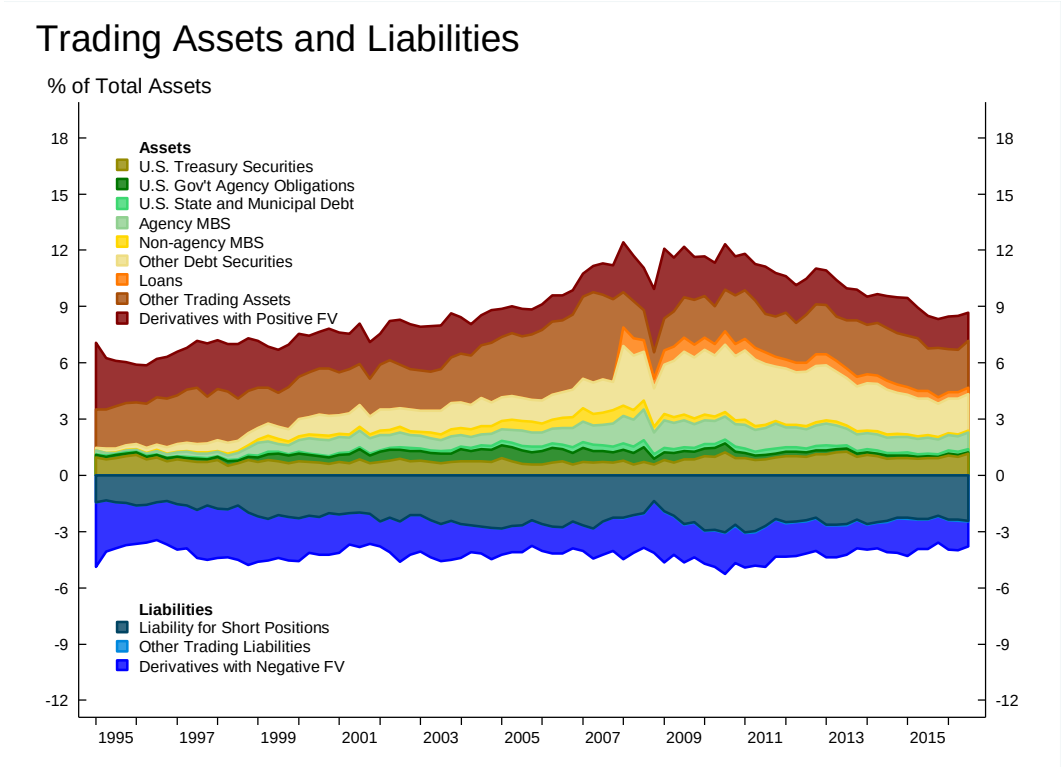
Repurchase Agreements



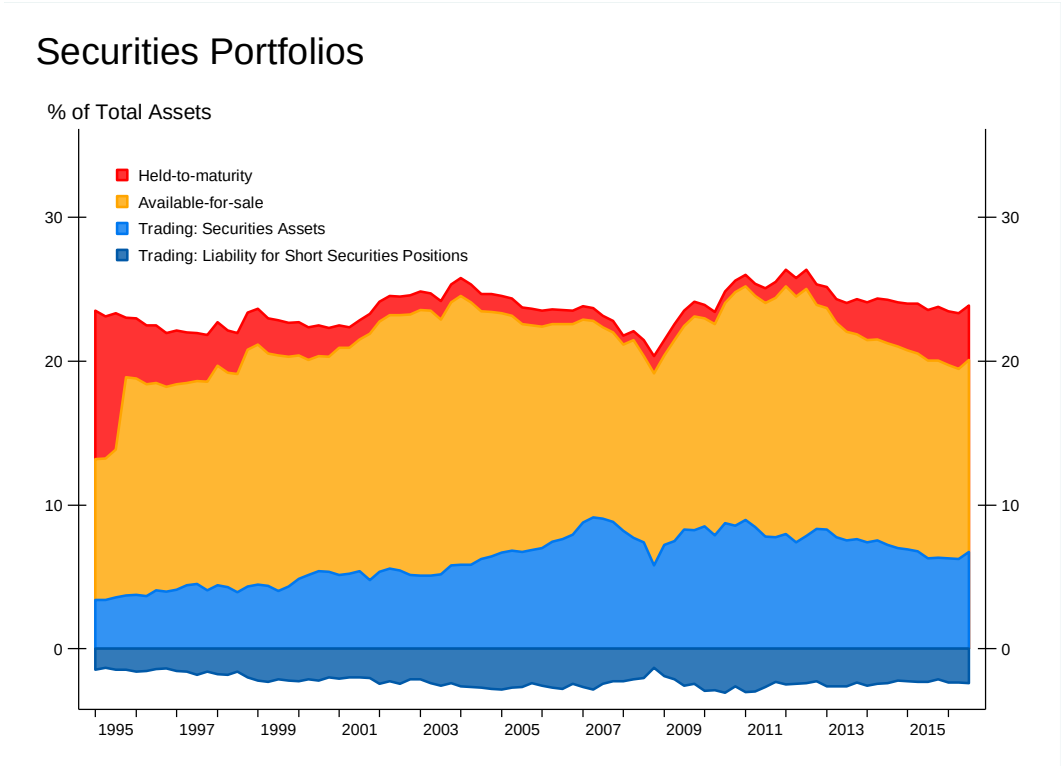
Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
2013
2015
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

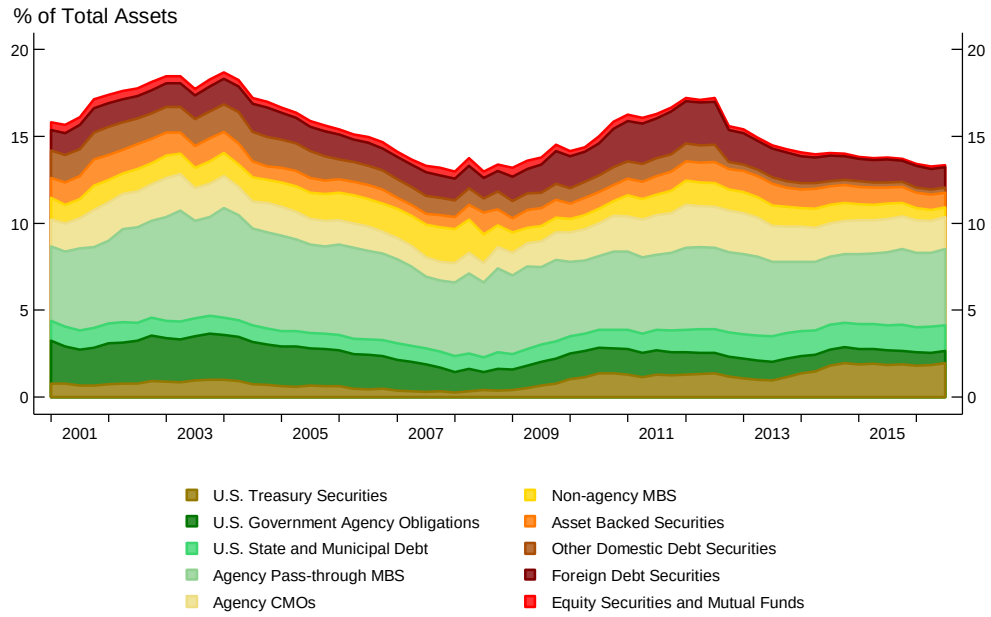


Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported average trading assets of $2 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters.

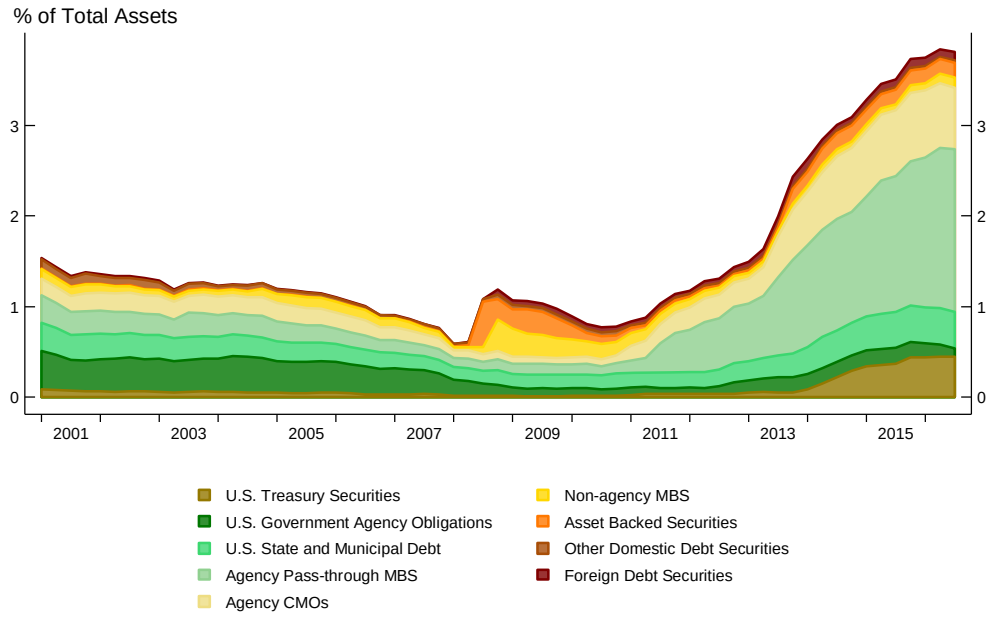


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities

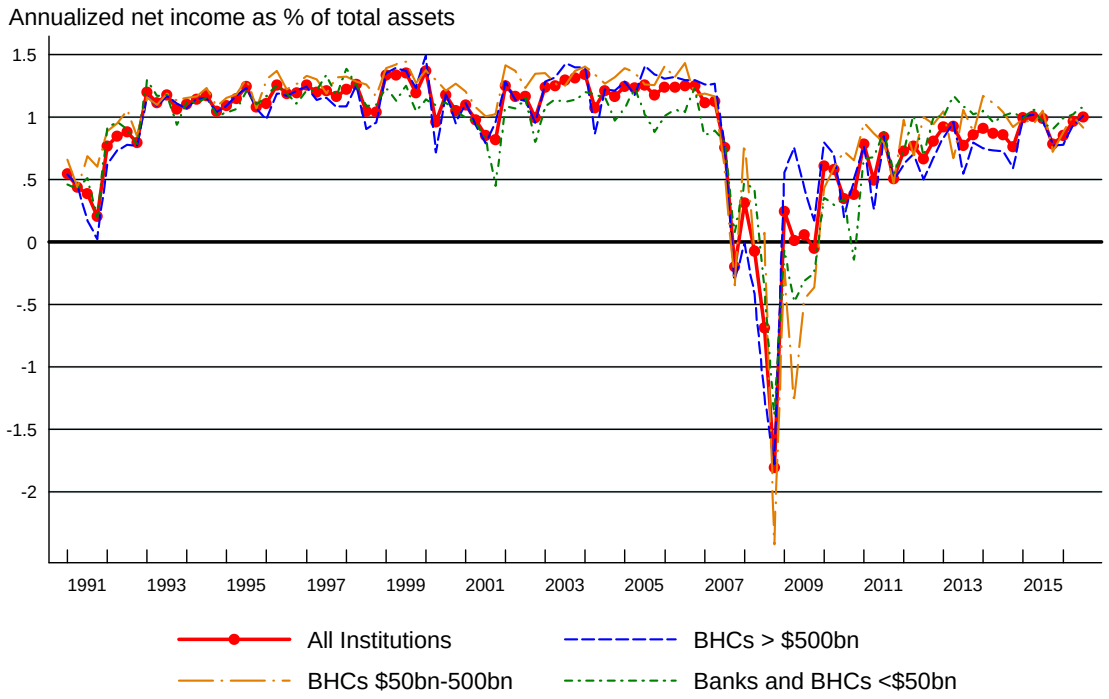


Held-to-Maturity Securities

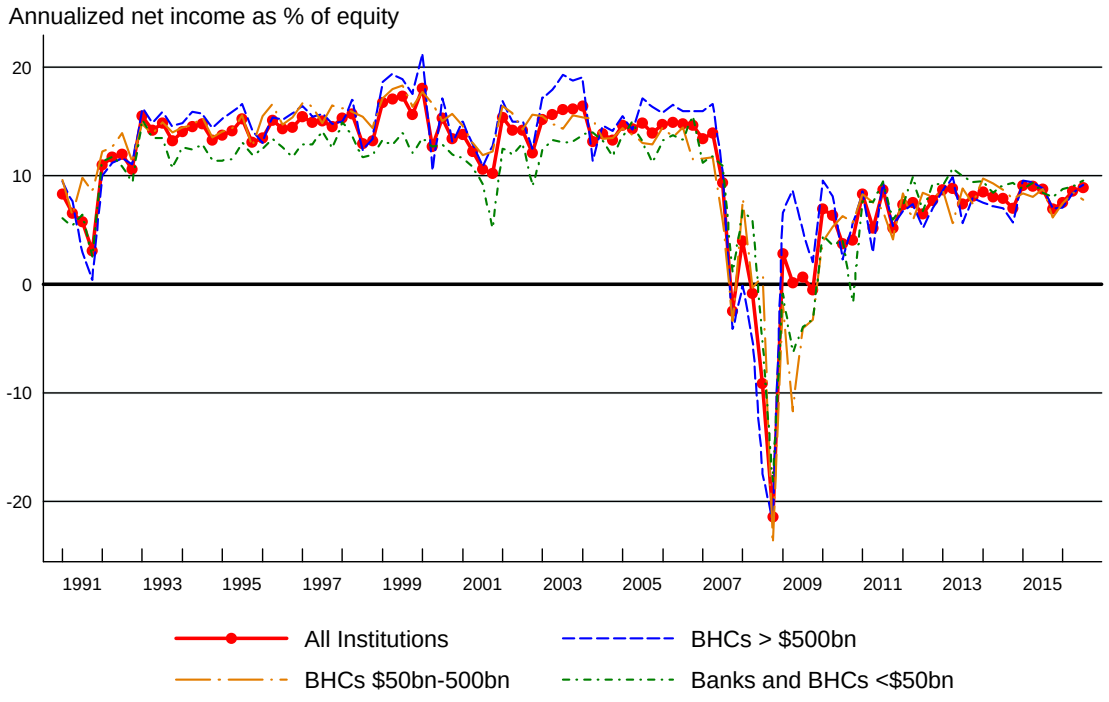


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

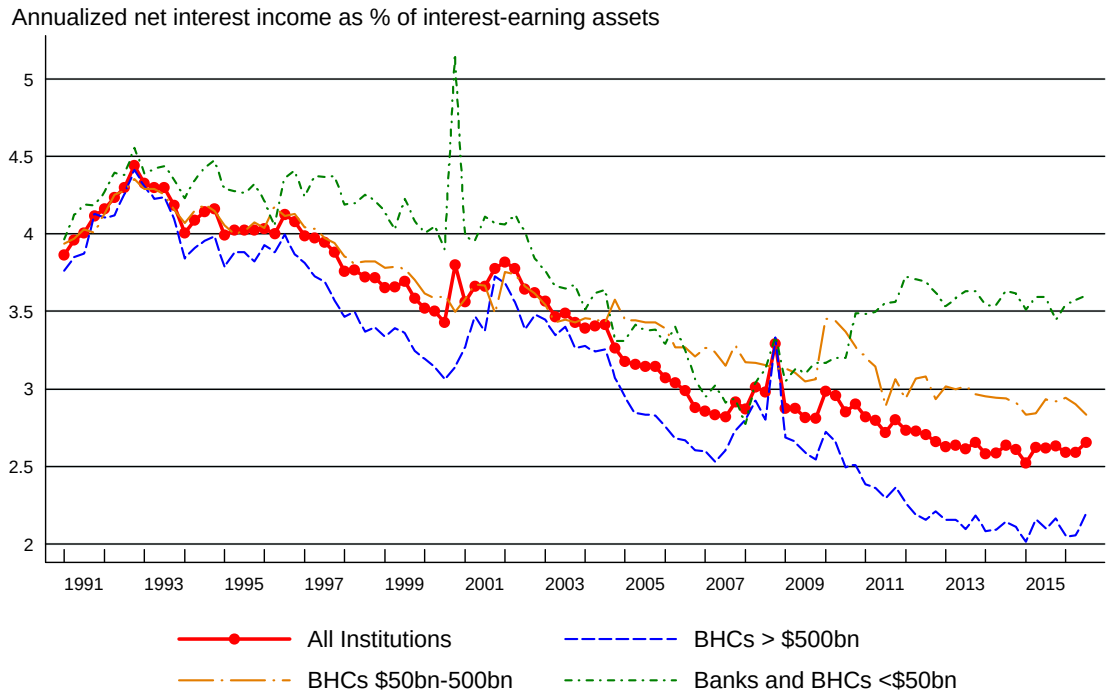
Return on Assets



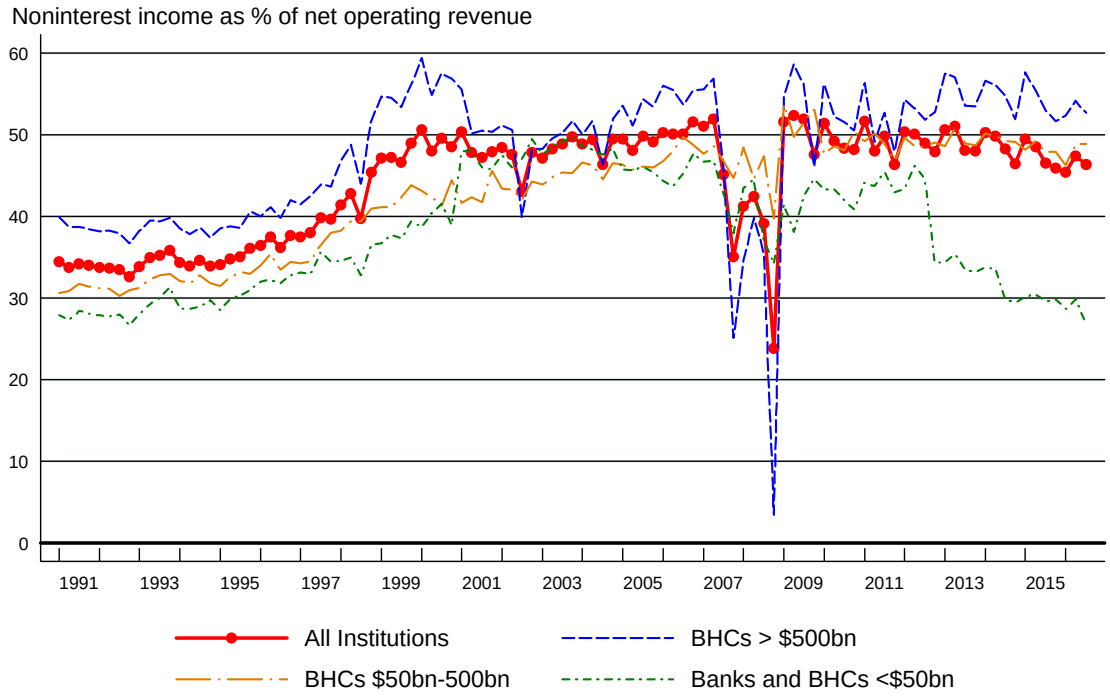
Return on Equity



Net Interest Margin

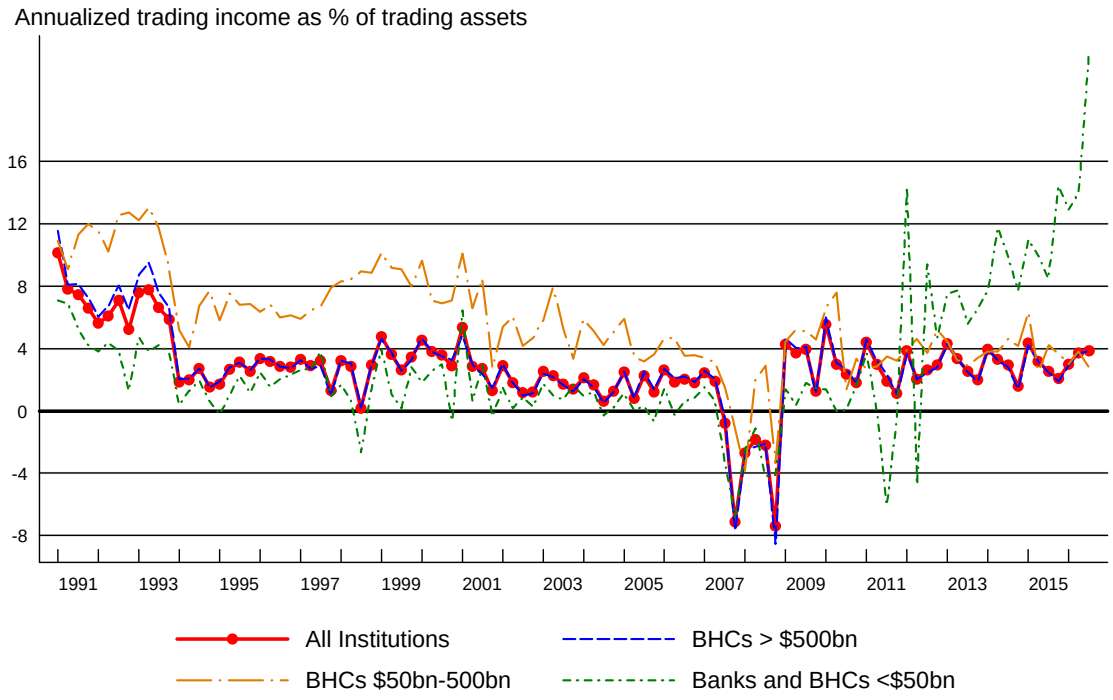


Noninterest Income Share

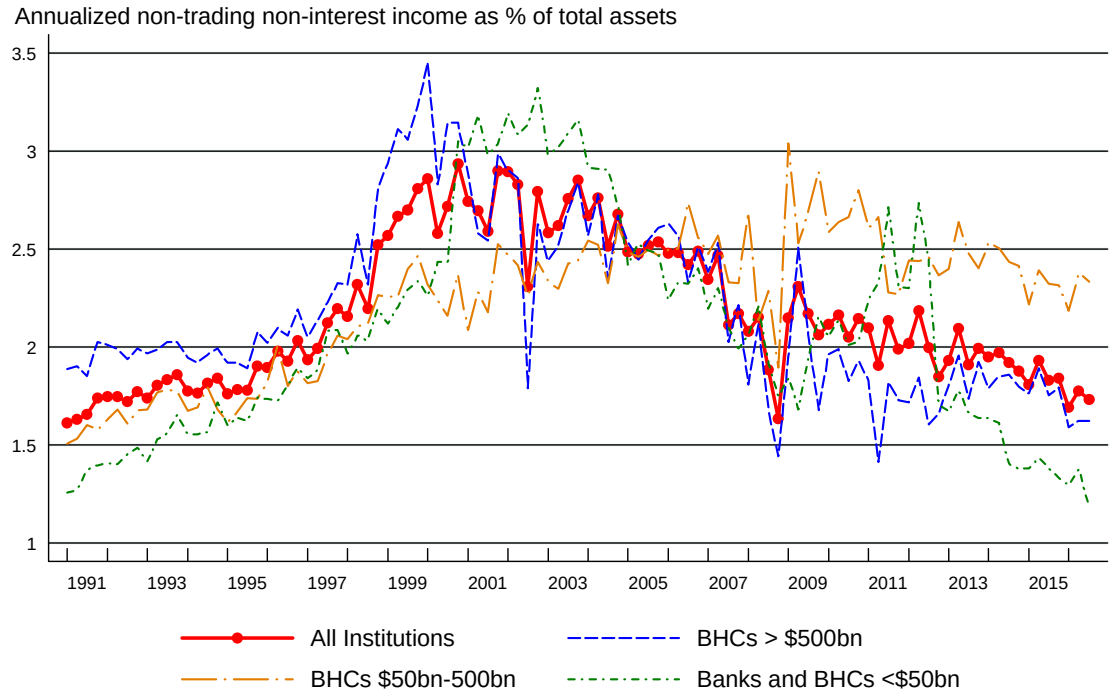


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

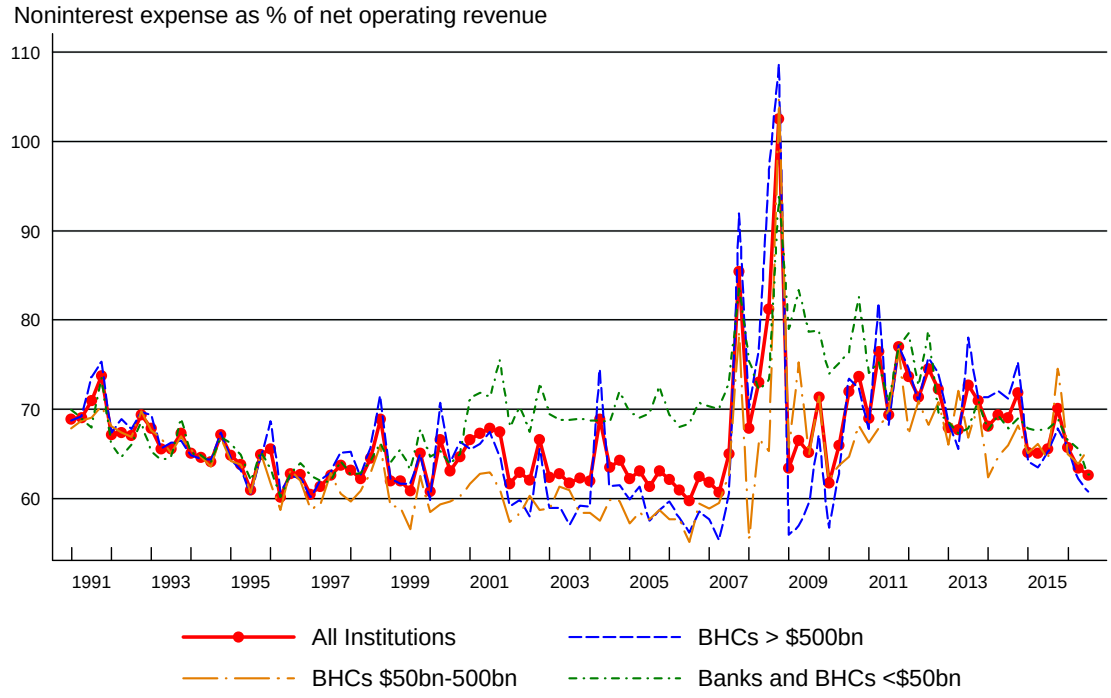
Return on Trading Assets



Non-Trading Non-Interest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio

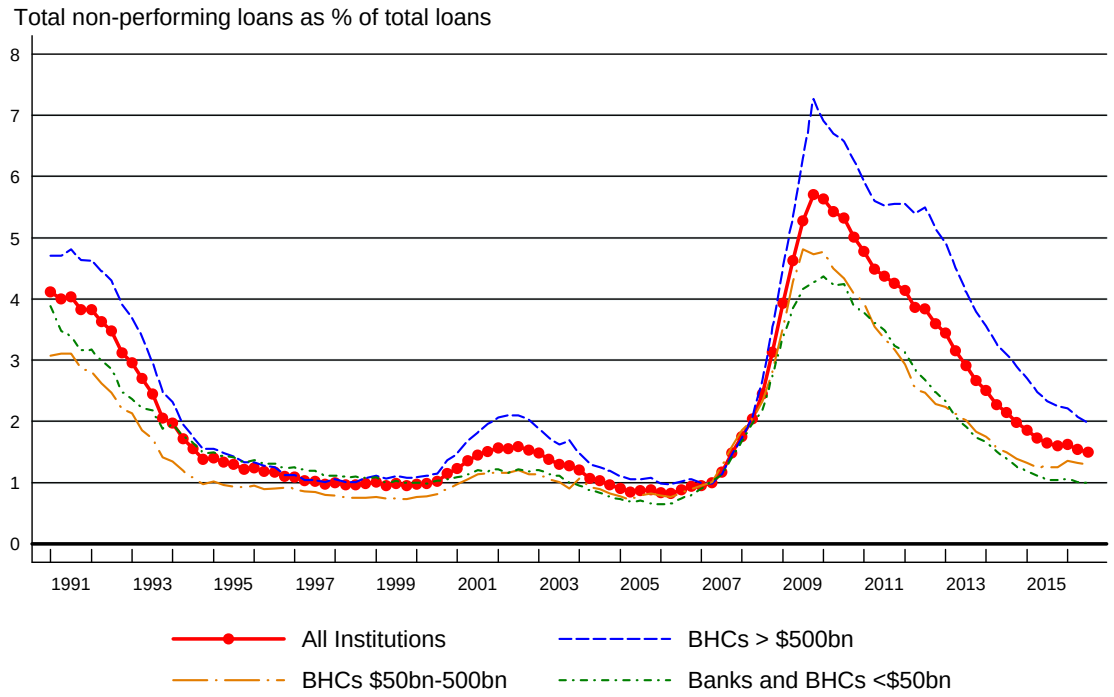


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

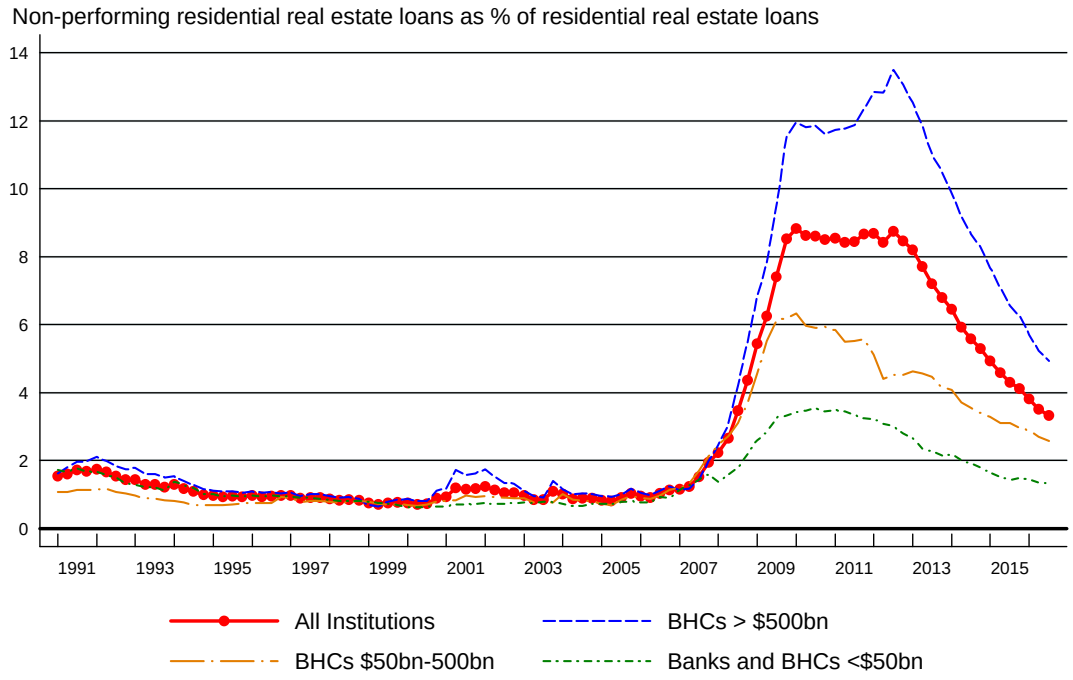
3. Asset Quality

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

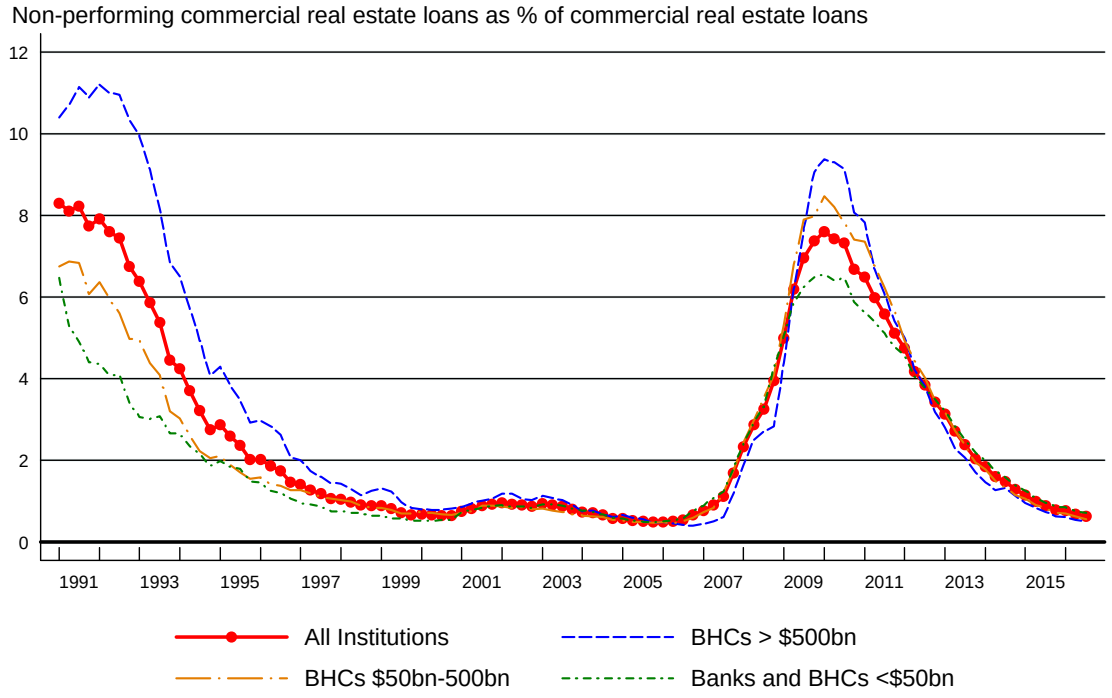
Non-performing Loans



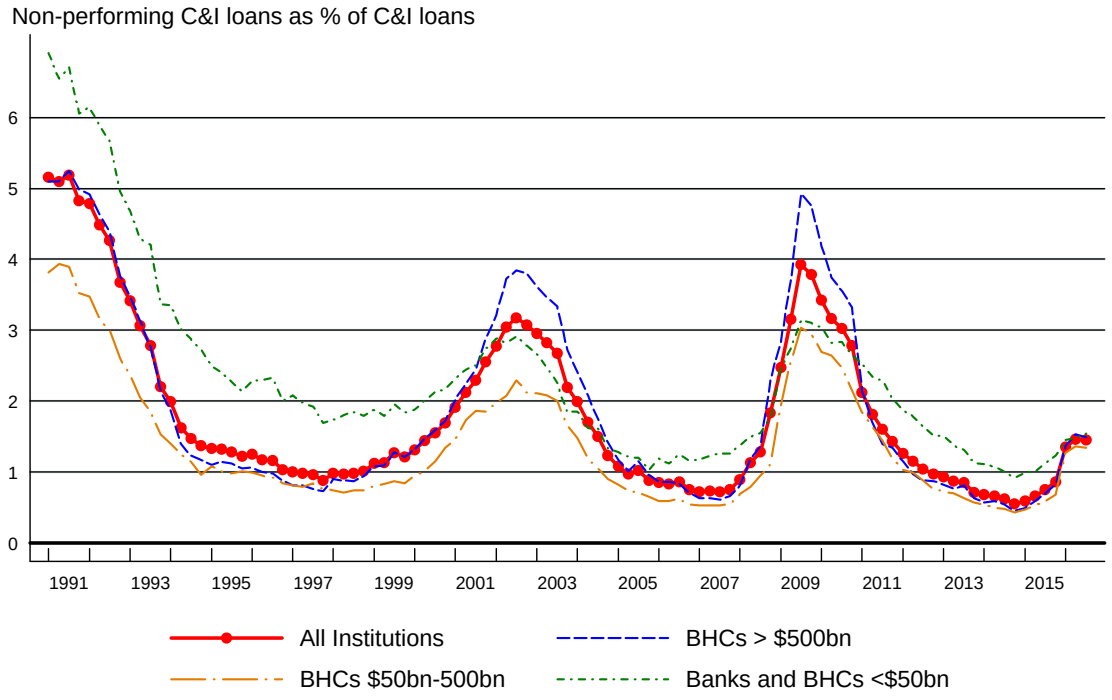
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



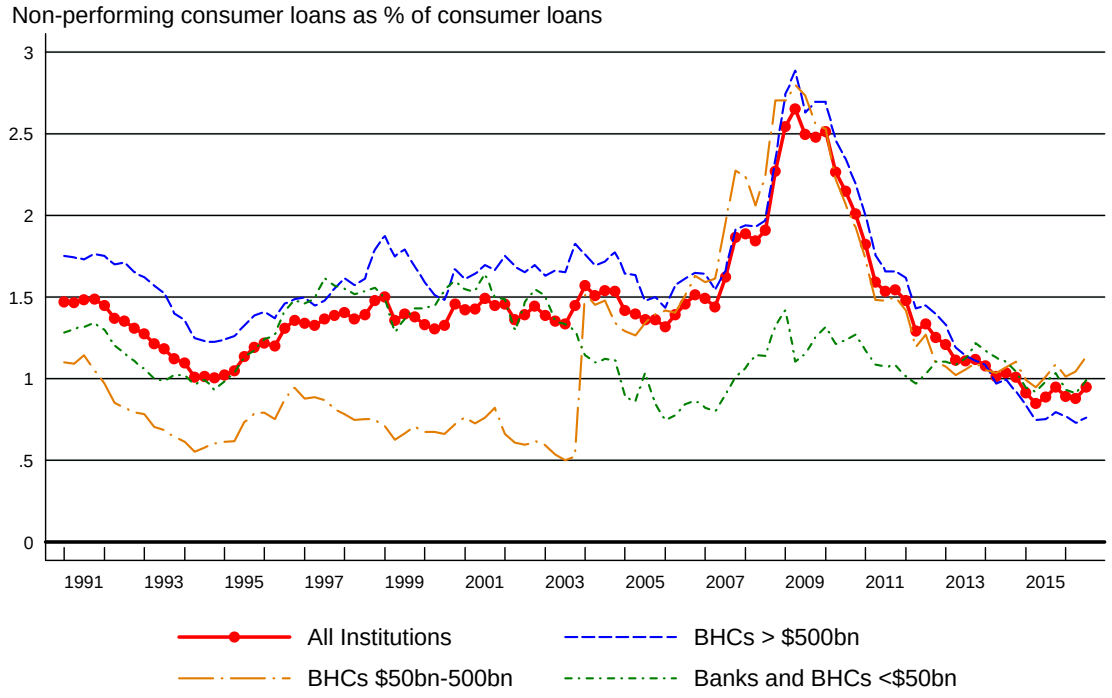
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



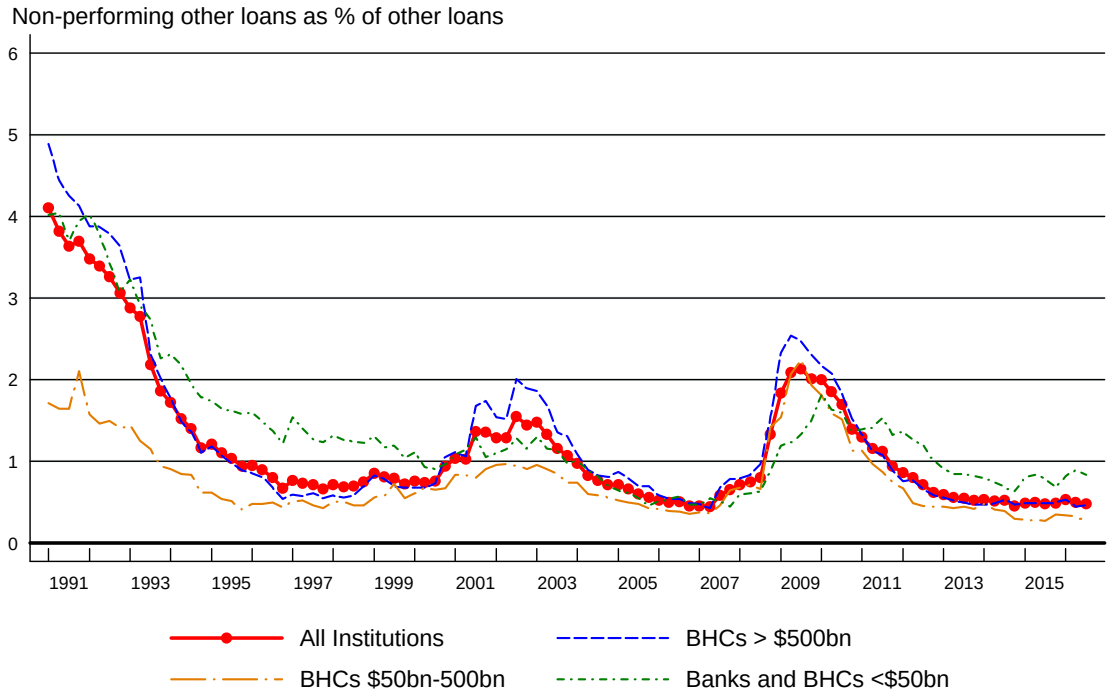
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



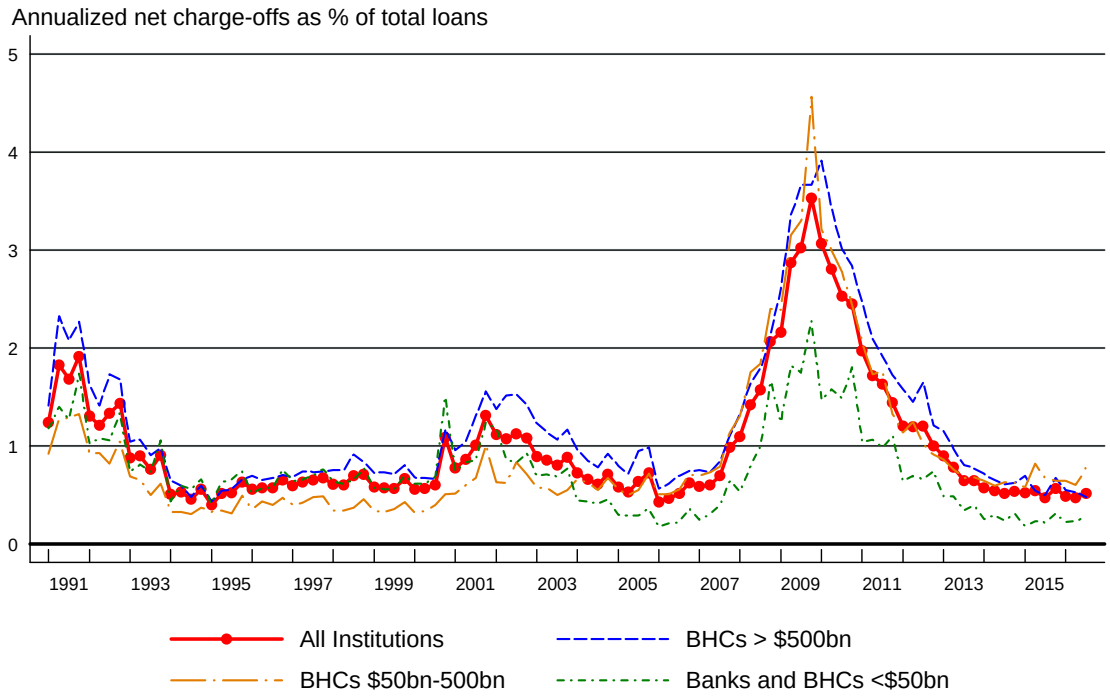
Non-performing Consumer Loans



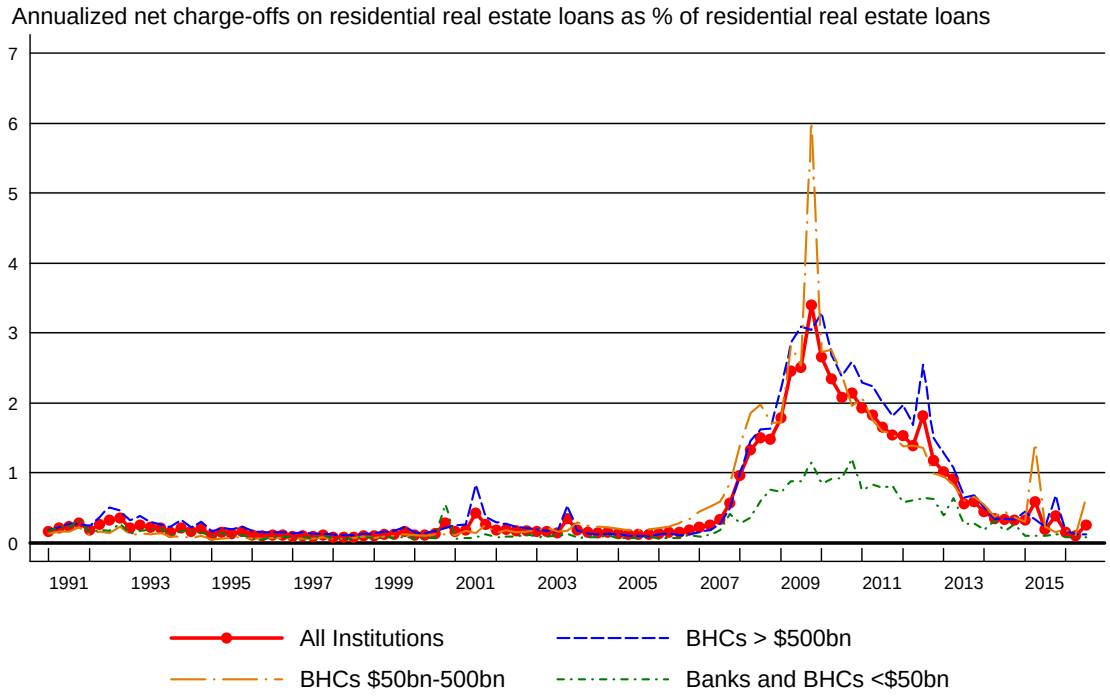
Non-performing Other Loans



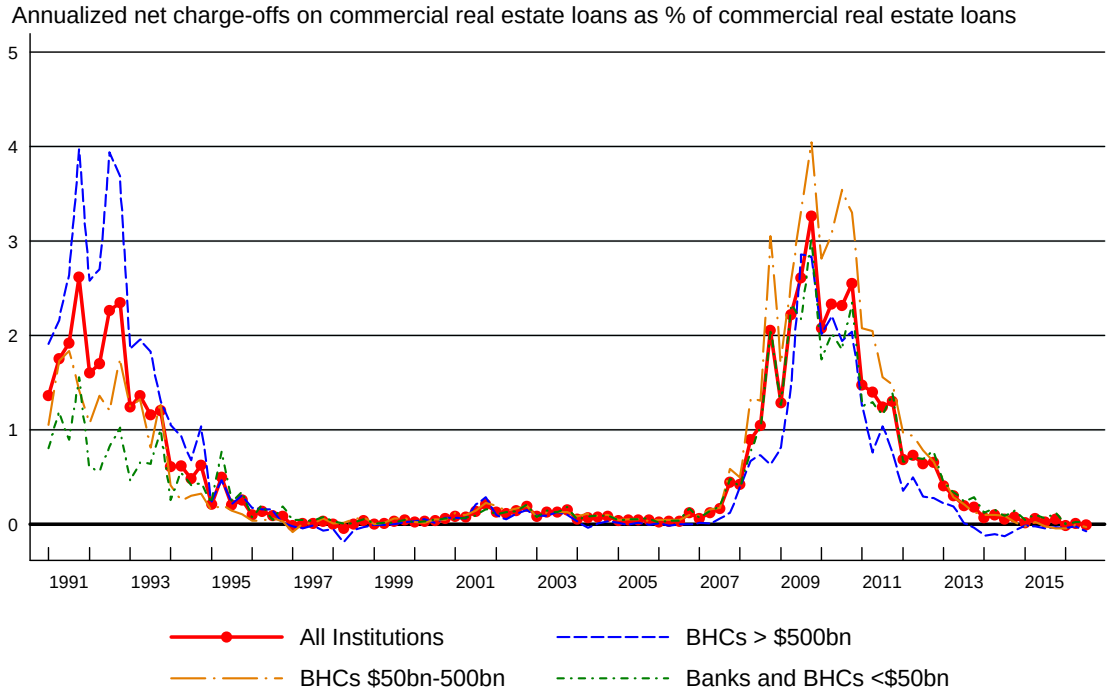
Net Charge-offs



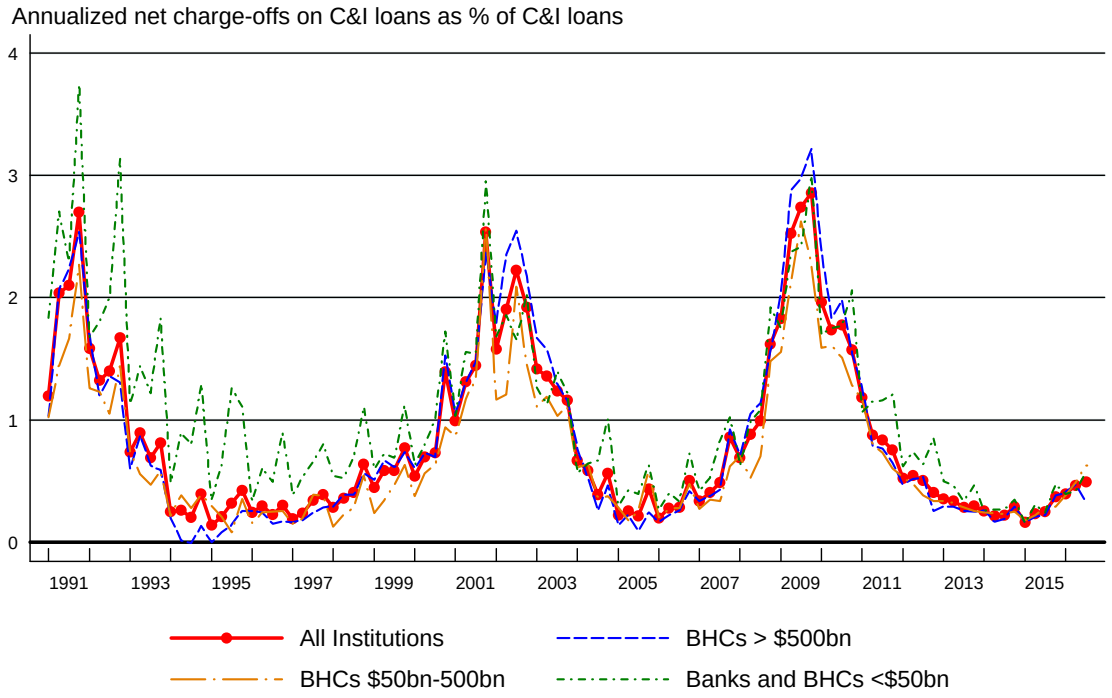
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



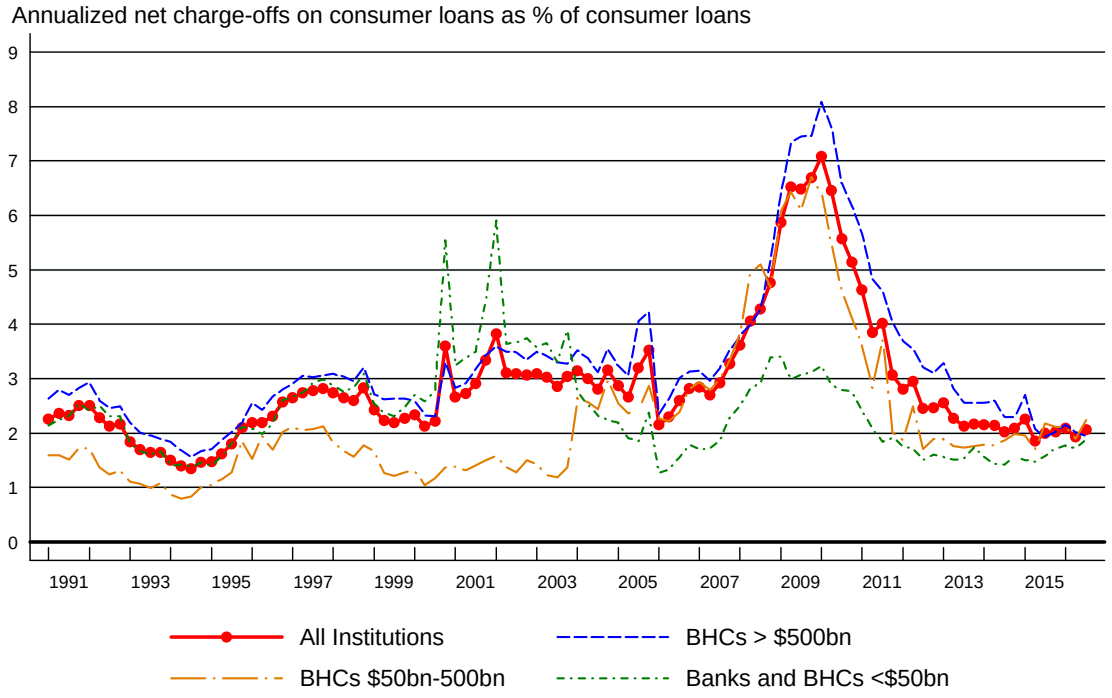
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



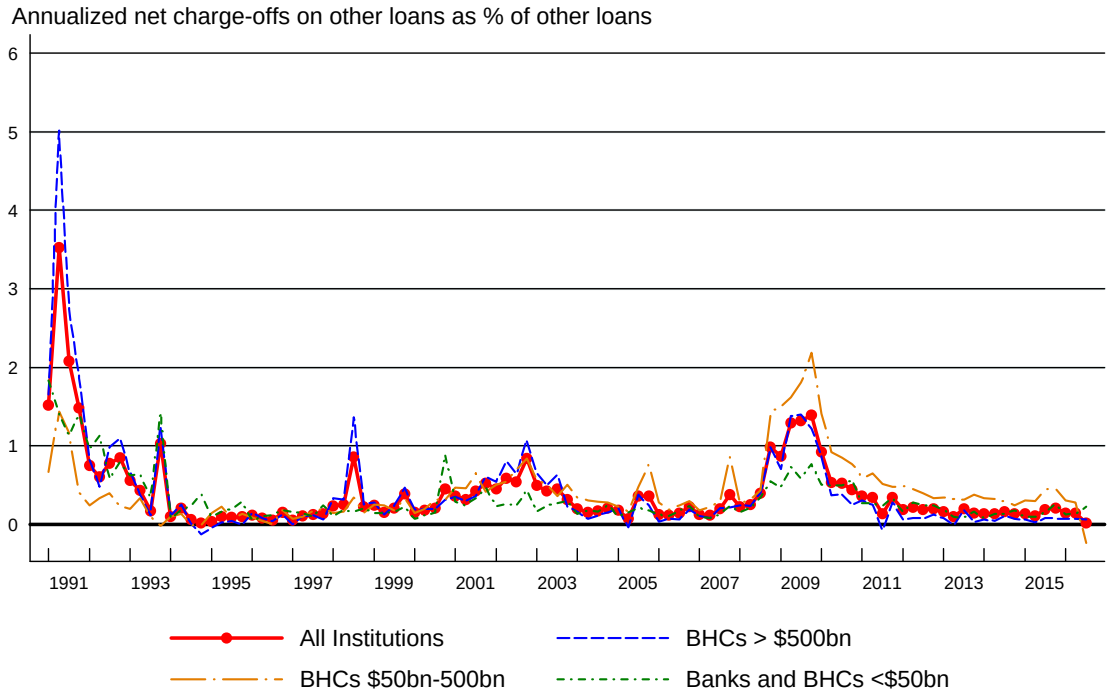
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



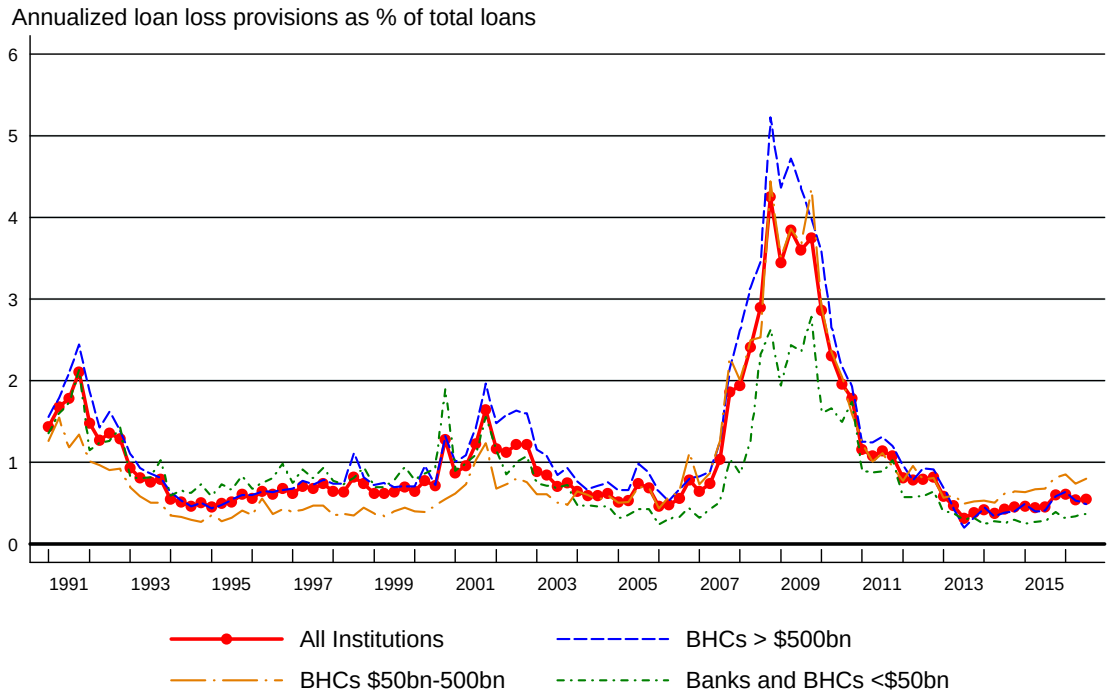
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



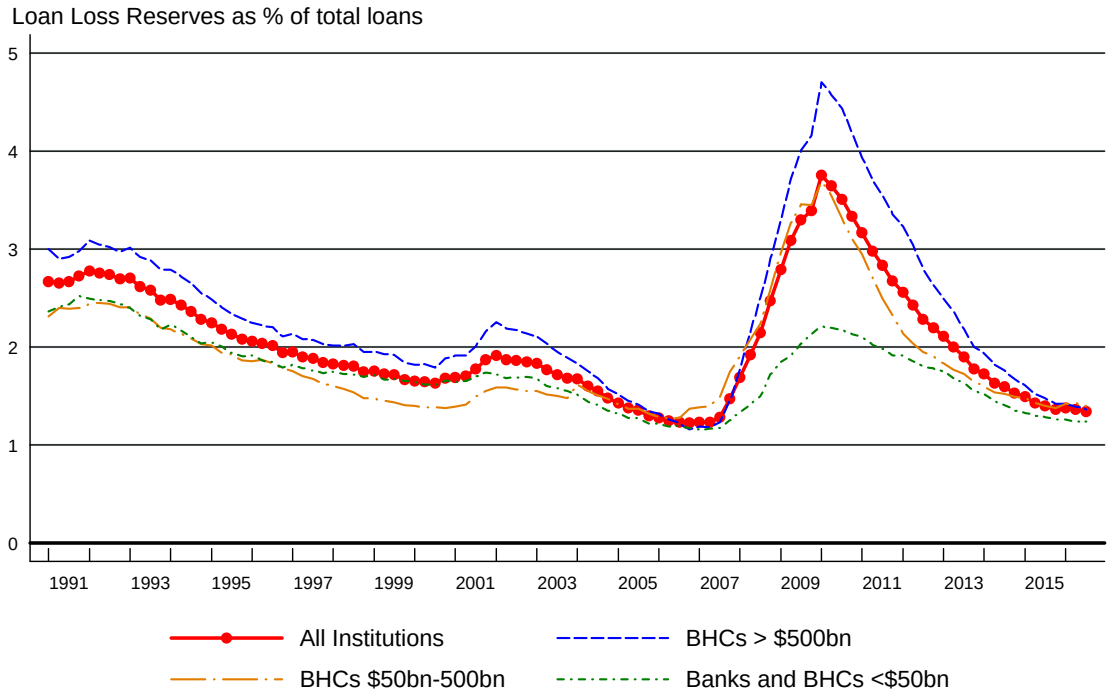
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



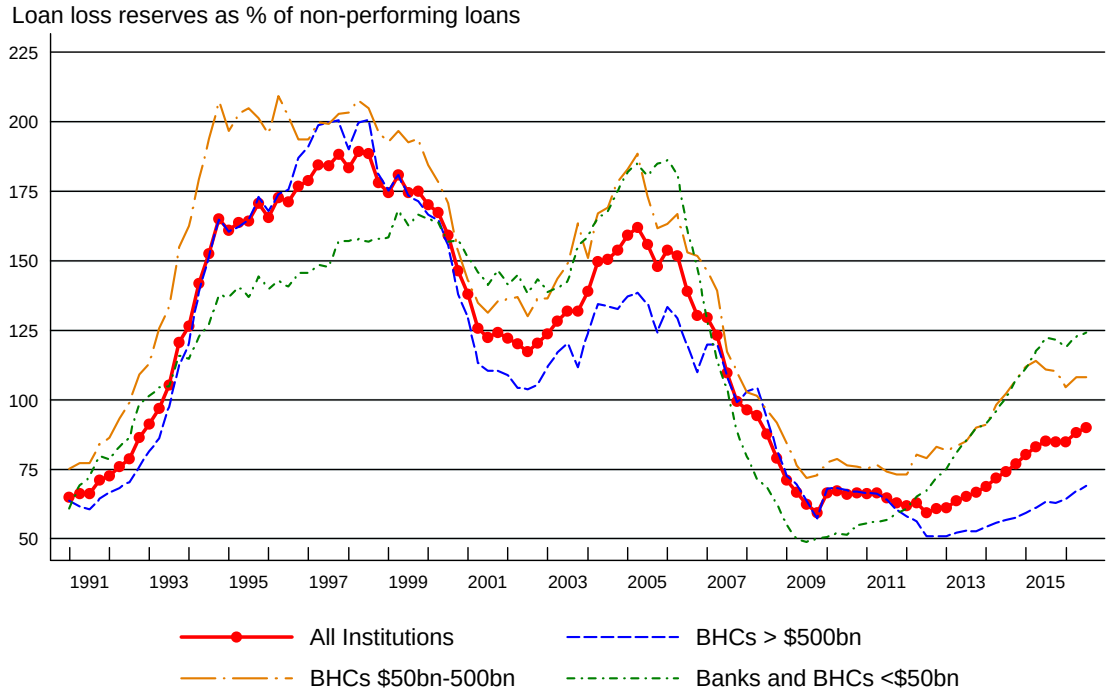
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



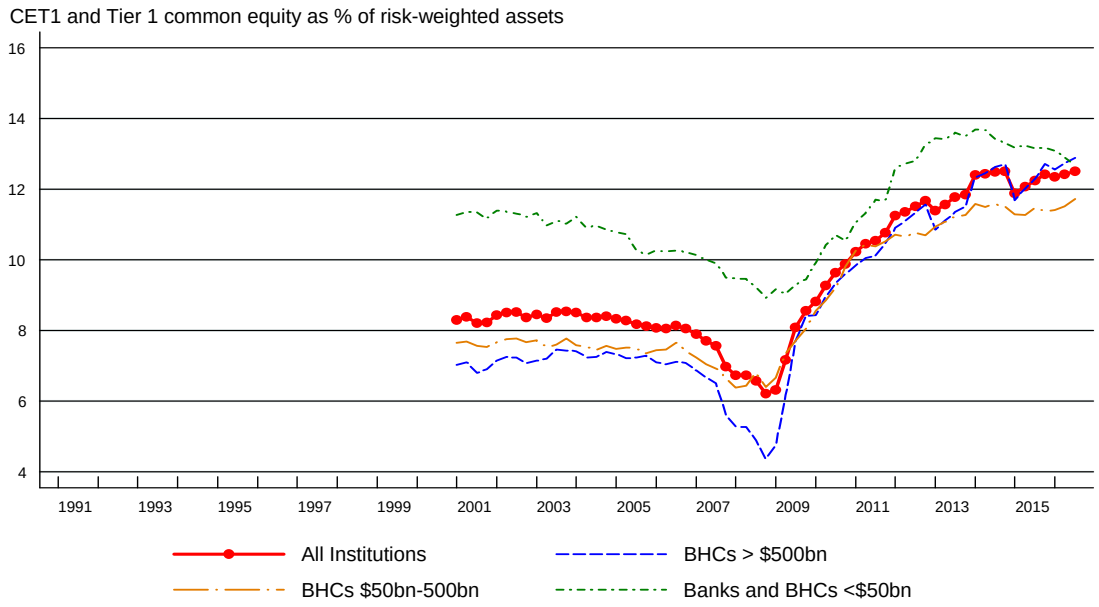
Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans



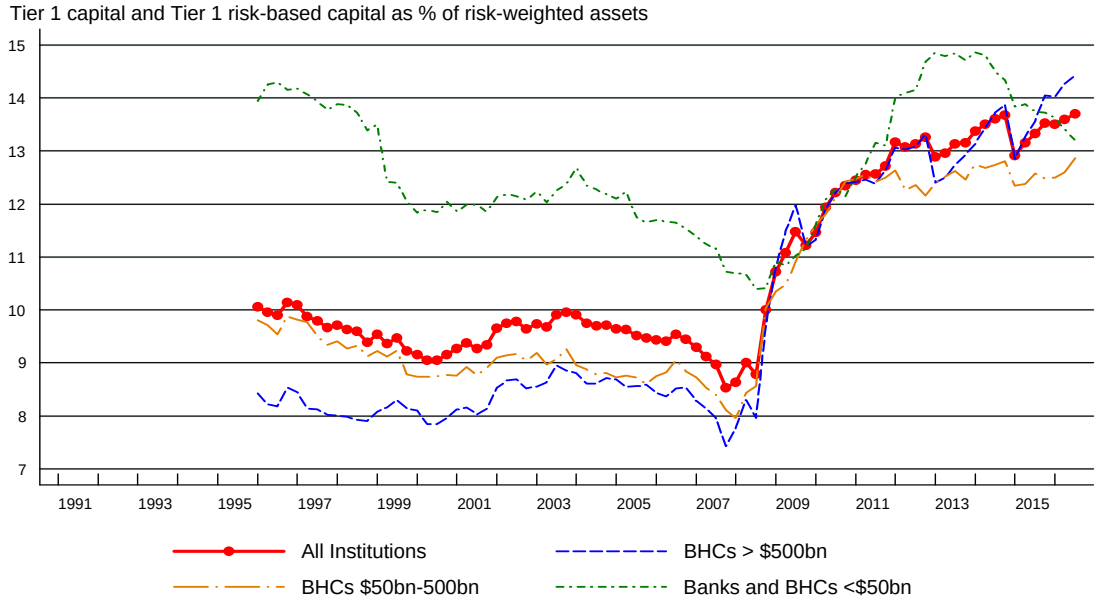
4. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

Notes: 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

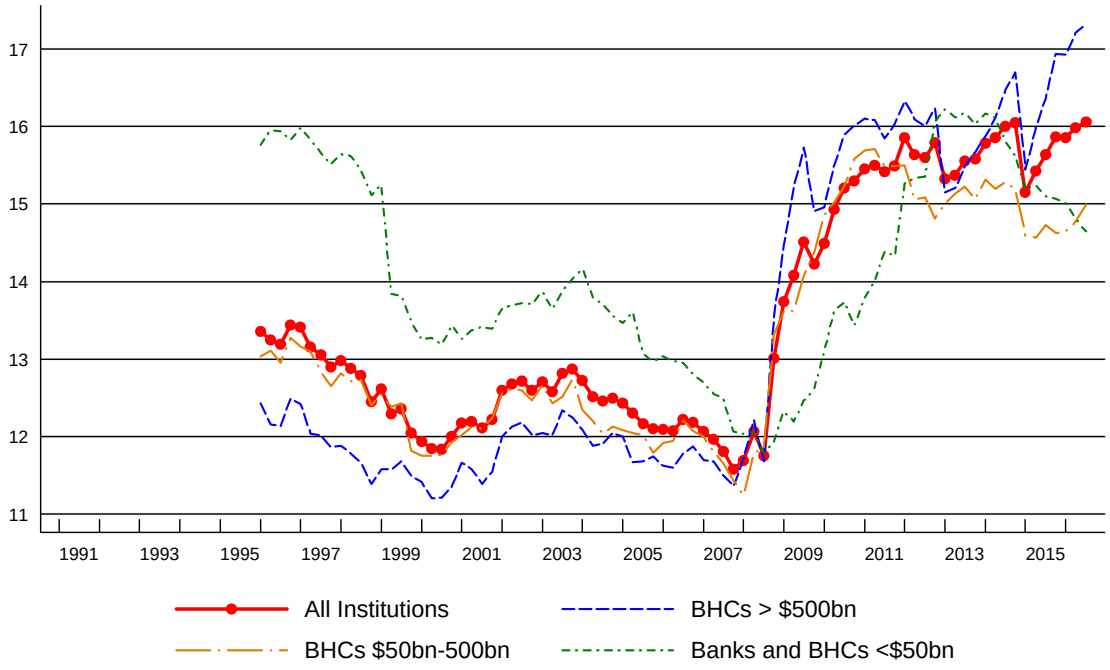


Tier 1 Capital Ratio



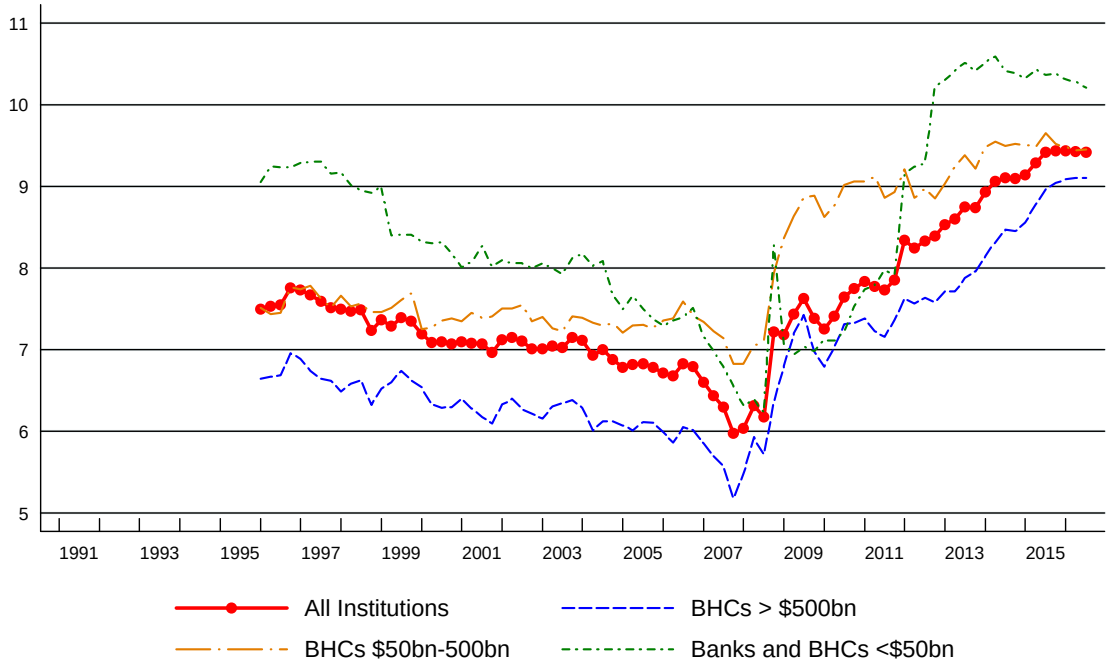
Total Capital Ratio

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



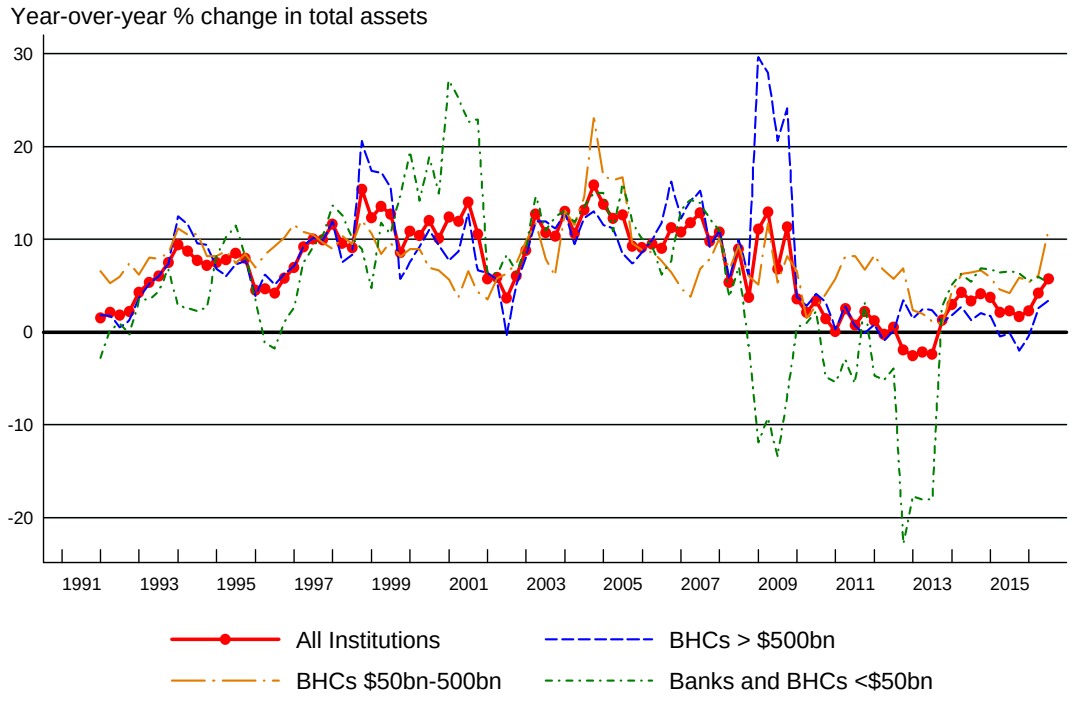
Leverage Ratio

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

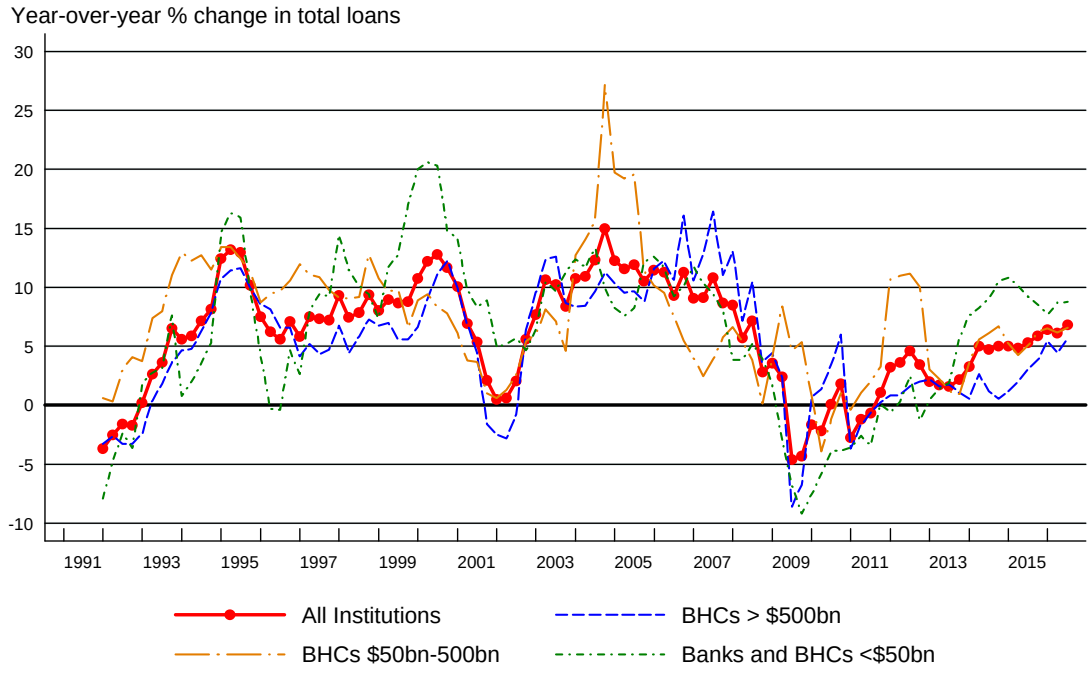


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms, and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. This particularly affects the year-over-year growth rate for assets between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4, due to the entry of several new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

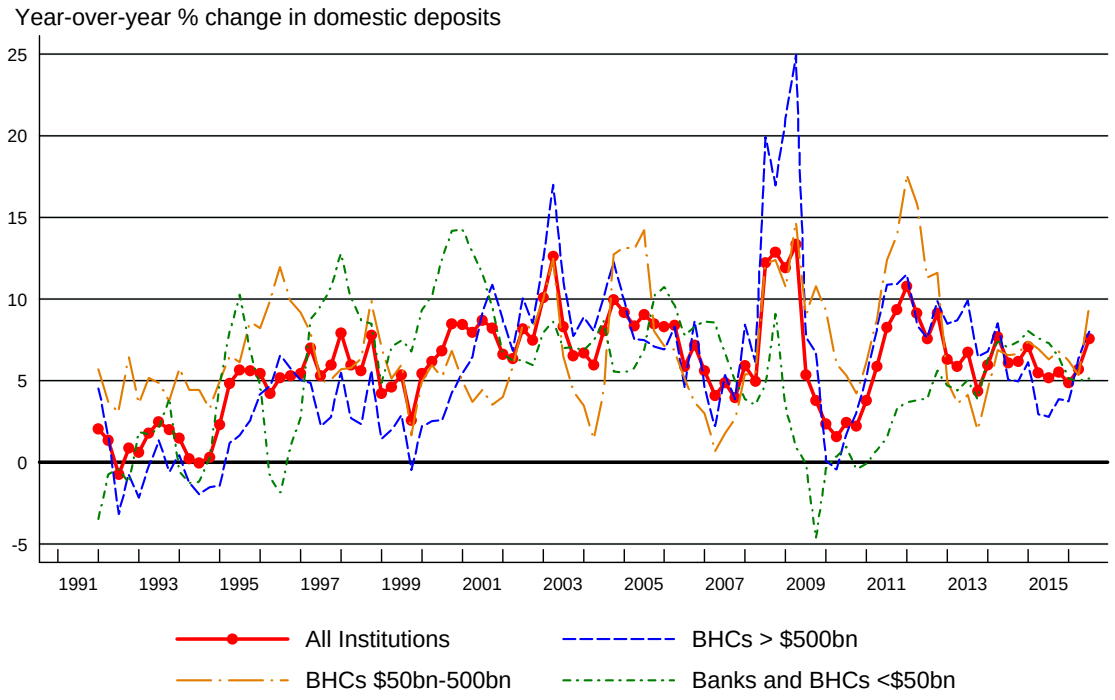
Asset Growth Rate



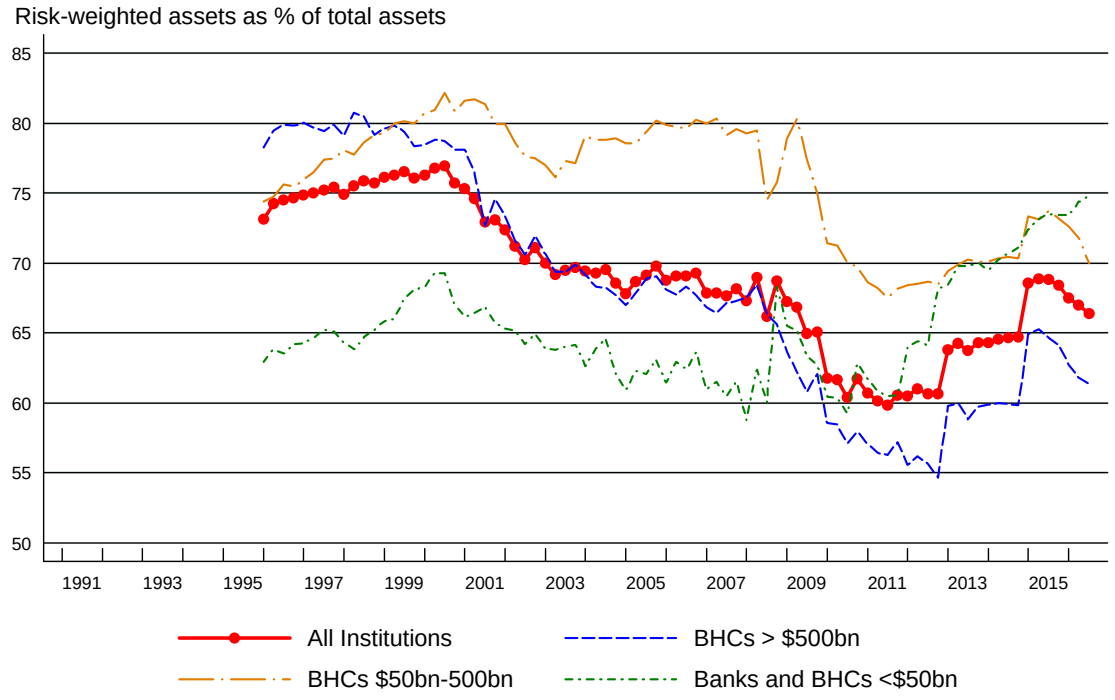
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate



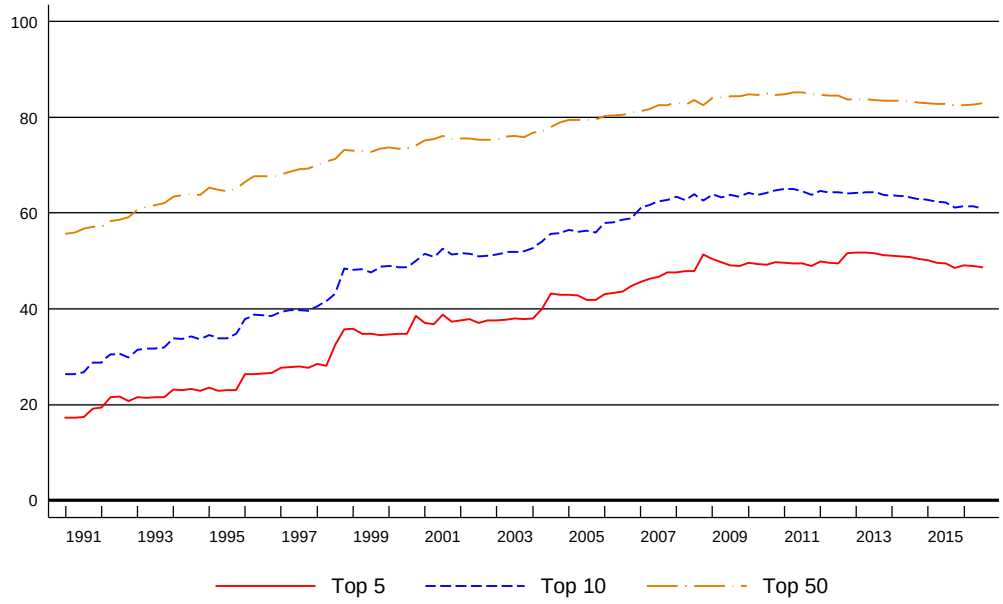
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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



5. Consolidated Financial Statistics for the Fifty Largest BHCs

Rank	Name of Institution	Total Assets (Bil USD)	Quarterly Net Income (Mil USD)	Profitability		Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)			Advanced Approaches Firm
				Annualized Return on Assets	Annualized Return on Equity	CET1 Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio	
1	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	2,521.0	6,286.0	1.00	9.89	12.27	13.95	16.28	Yes
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2,198.9	6,298.0	1.15	9.33	12.18	13.72	16.42	Yes
3	WELLS FARGO & CO	1,942.1	5,644.0	1.16	11.12	10.93	12.60	15.68	Yes
4	CITIGROUP	1,818.1	3,840.0	0.84	6.63	15.04	15.93	19.33	Yes
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	880.0	2,094.0	0.95	9.62	13.98	15.93	19.11	Yes
6	MORGAN STANLEY	813.9	1,597.0	0.78	8.28	17.22	19.29	22.58	Yes
7	U S BC	454.1	1,502.0	1.32	12.58	9.48	11.08	13.30	Yes
8	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	374.1	987.0	1.06	9.95	12.18	14.40	14.77	Yes
9	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	369.4	988.5	1.07	8.65	10.62	11.88	14.20	Yes
10	CAPITAL ONE FC	345.2	1,005.3	1.16	8.34	10.61	12.02	14.74	Yes
11	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	338.7	524.9	0.62	5.32	13.68	13.75	14.88	Yes
12	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	304.4	-356.9	-0.47	-4.42	17.01	19.04	23.93	Yes
13	STATE STREET CORP	256.1	562.7	0.88	10.16	12.47	15.66	17.92	Yes
14	BB&T CORP	222.6	641.6	1.15	8.54	10.09	11.81	14.03	No
15	SUNTRUST BK	205.2	474.0	0.92	7.79	9.78	10.50	12.57	No
16	ALLY FNCL	157.4	209.0	0.53	6.13	9.53	11.13	12.80	No
17	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	153.4	1,142.0	2.98	21.75	13.61	14.85	16.58	Yes
18	MUFG AMERS HOLDS CORP	151.1	301.9	0.80	6.96	13.97	13.97	15.66	Yes
19	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	147.4	296.7	0.80	5.88	11.32	11.52	14.22	No
20	BNP PARIBAS USA	146.8	NA	NA	NA	12.01	12.18	12.94	No
21	FIFTH THIRD BC	143.3	516.2	1.44	12.31	10.17	11.27	14.88	No
22	RBC USA HOLDCO CORP	142.6	86.2	0.24	2.50	16.32	16.32	17.65	No
23	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	139.2	160.9	0.46	3.26	14.12	15.72	17.55	No
24	KEYCORP	136.2	171.7	0.50	4.58	9.56	10.53	12.63	No
25	BMO FNCL CORP	129.6	185.9	0.57	4.66	12.13	12.13	15.05	No
26	M&T BK CORP	126.8	350.0	1.10	8.57	10.78	12.04	14.47	No
27	REGIONS FC	125.3	319.7	1.02	7.36	11.16	11.93	14.12	No
28	NORTHERN TR CORP	120.1	263.5	0.88	11.00	11.17	12.32	13.98	Yes
29	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	100.8	127.0	0.50	4.89	9.09	10.40	12.56	No
30	DISCOVER FS	90.5	639.2	2.82	22.53	13.87	14.60	16.26	No
31	BBVA COMPASS BSHRS	89.4	119.8	0.54	3.75	11.28	11.64	14.18	No
32	COMERICA	74.4	149.8	0.81	7.75	10.69	10.69	12.84	No
33	CIT GROUP	66.0	132.8	0.81	4.73	13.94	13.94	14.64	No
34	ZIONS BC	61.0	127.3	0.83	6.63	12.04	13.48	15.31	No
35	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	49.5	125.3	1.01	8.23	10.25	10.25	11.72	No
36	SVB FNCL GRP	43.3	111.1	1.03	12.37	12.75	13.21	14.22	No
37	PEOPLES UNITED FNCL INC	40.7	73.7	0.72	6.06	9.72	9.72	11.54	No
38	POPULAR	39.1	47.0	0.48	3.49	16.64	16.64	19.65	No
39	EAST WEST BC	33.3	110.1	1.32	13.04	10.91	10.91	12.51	No
40	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	33.0	51.4	0.62	6.67	12.50	12.50	13.96	No
41	BOK FC	32.9	74.3	0.90	8.74	11.99	11.99	13.65	No
42	SYNOVUS FC	29.7	65.2	0.88	8.98	9.96	10.05	12.04	No
43	CULLEN/FROST BKR	29.6	80.3	1.08	10.16	12.40	13.24	14.86	No
44	ASSOCIATED BANC-CORP	29.2	53.8	0.74	6.95	9.33	10.08	12.49	No
45	FIRST HORIZON NAT CORP	28.5	64.8	0.91	10.58	9.81	11.03	12.09	No
46	BANKUNITED	27.3	50.8	0.75	8.57	11.57	11.57	12.40	No
47	WEBSTER FNCL CORP	25.6	51.8	0.81	8.25	10.48	11.16	12.64	No
48	UTRECHT-AMERICA HOLDS	25.5	14.5	0.23	2.11	10.81	10.81	13.44	No
49	WINTRUST FC	25.3	53.1	0.84	7.94	8.72	9.84	12.10	No
50	COMMERCE BSHRS	24.8	68.5	1.11	10.73	11.66	12.44	13.39	No
TOTALS*	TOP 50	15,862.5	38,483.4	0.98	8.72	12.34	13.70	16.28	
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	19,250.8	47,716.2	1.00	8.86	12.50	13.70	16.06	

*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 US BHCs and bank subsidiaries of foreign banking organizations,[3] as well as commercial banks owned by BHCs that are too small to file Y-9C reports (the current reporting threshold is $1bn 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, for the subset of BHCs with $50 - $500 billion in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry. In 2016:Q2, 35 BHCs exceed $50 billion in total assets, 6 of which exceeded the $500 billion threshold: JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. For consistency, time-series graphs for the "> $500bn" and $50-$500bn" groups represent available historical values for this same subset of firms. Statistics for most firms with more than $50 billion in total assets 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. Note that CIT Group and RBC USA are the only BHCs with more than $50 billion in total assets that are not adjusted using the pro forma methodology. 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).

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 2016:Q2): 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

$1bn 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. 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.

3. On April 1, 2016, BancWest completed a series of reorganization transactions, including the following: (i) ownership of BancWest's subsidiary Bank of the West was transferred to BancWest Holdings, a newly created BHC, which was assigned a new RSSD ID; (ii) BancWest was renamed "First Hawaiian, Inc.," retaining its RSSD ID. On July 1, 2016, BNP Paribas USA, Inc. was created as an intermediate holding company (IHC), controlling both BancWest Holdings and First Hawaiian, Inc. While balances for BNP Paribas USA, Inc. are reported in 2016:Q3, we cannot reliably calculate quarterized Q3 flow variables (e.g. components of net income) for this entity, since only one year-to-date observation of each flow variable is available. As a result, our practice is to drop BNP Paribas USA, Inc. and its subsidiaries in 2016:Q3 for purposes of generating graphs based on flow variables. In addition, net income and profitability ratios for this IHC are reported as "NA" in the Fifty Largest BHCs table in Section 5, and industry totals and ratios exclude BNP Paribas USA, Inc. (Note: Since stock variables are available for BNP Paribas USA, Inc., this IHC is included in statistics reported in the "balances" tab in the Excel spreadsheets that accompany this report; the flow variables for the current quarter reported in that tab are based on imputing values for BNP Paribas USA, Inc., by assuming that the flow variable ratio for this IHC is equal to the ratio for the remainder of the banking industry.)

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations

Fourth quarter 2016

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 and are inclusive of BHCs' nonbank subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$500bn in total assets as of the current quarter[2], for BHCs with $50bn-500bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- This edition of the Quarterly Trends report introduces new charts plotting industry loan balances and loan performance for subcategories for residential real estate loans, commercial real estate loans, consumer loans and other loans (see sections 1 and 4). Among other trends, these charts highlight the widespread improvement in bank loan performance in recent years, and document that construction loans, credit cards, and home equity loans experienced the highest credit loss rates (as measured by net charge-off ratios) in the time period around the 2007-09 recession.

- Industry capitalization, measured as common equity tier 1 (CET1) as a percentage of risk-weighted assets (RWA), increased to 12.60% in 2016:Q4 from 12.52% in 2016:Q3.

- Industry profitability, as measured by annualized return on assets, declined to 0.82% in 2016:Q4 from 0.90% in 2016:Q3, reflecting higher noninterest expense evidenced by an increase in the efficiency ratio. Return on equity declined to 7.4%, from 8.0% over the same period.

- Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans decreased to 1.46% in 2016:Q4 from 1.48% in 2016:Q3. Net charge-offs as a percent of total loans increased slightly, to 0.55% from 0.52%, but remains significantly below its historical average.

- Industry four quarter ended asset growth and loan growth were 8.5% and 6.1%, respectively.

Note: Statistics for this edition of the Quarterly Trends report are affected by the addition to the data sample of a number of intermediate holding companies (IHCs) of systemically important foreign banking organizations. The effect of this sample change is concentrated in 2016:Q3, causing a rise in industry assets of approximately 4% in that quarter. See "Notes and Caveats" for more details.

[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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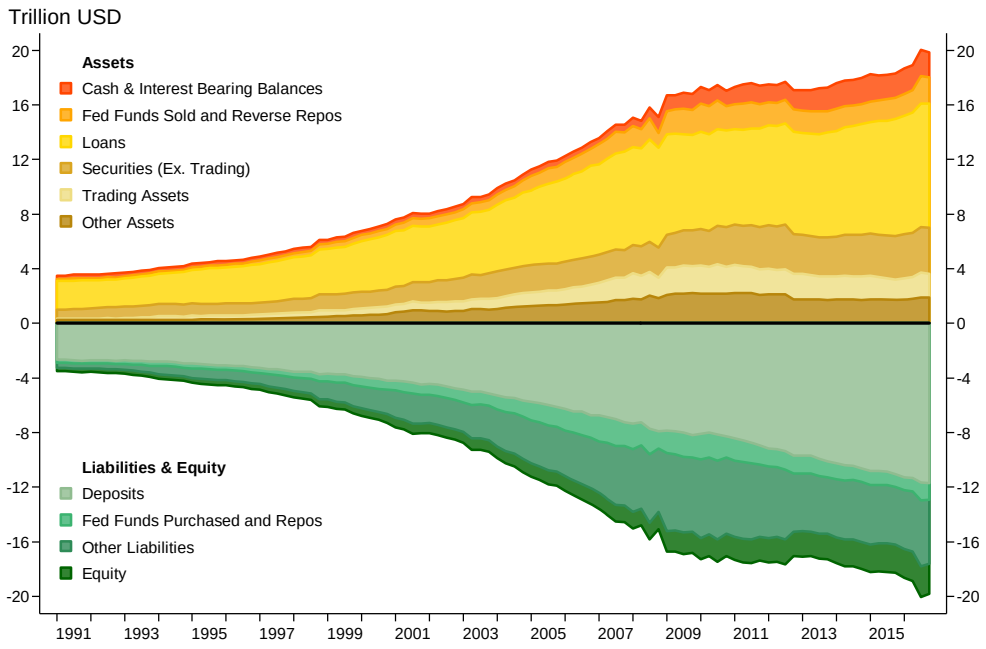
Charts and Tables

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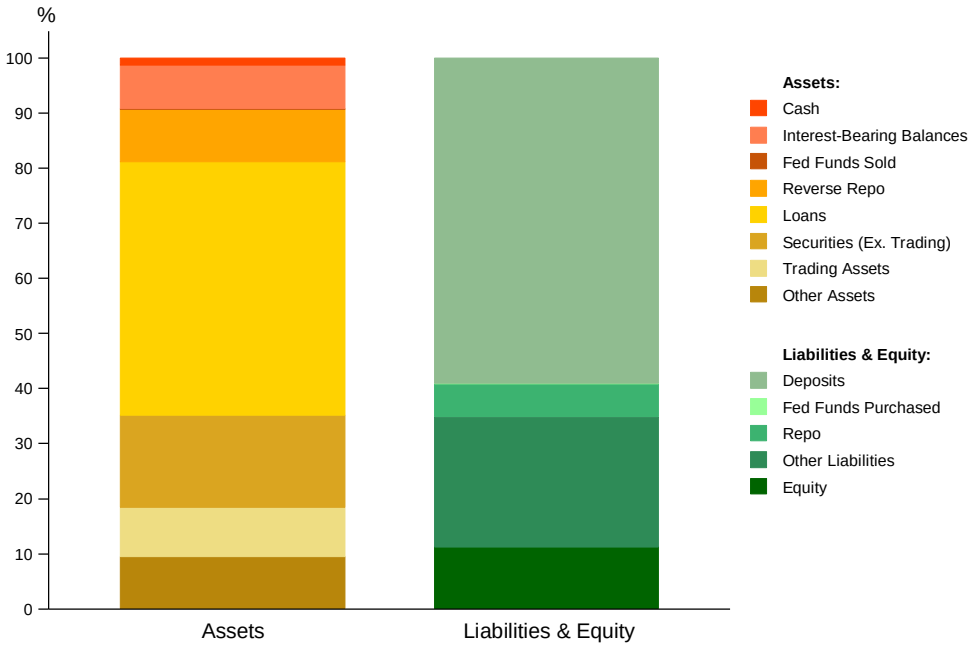
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

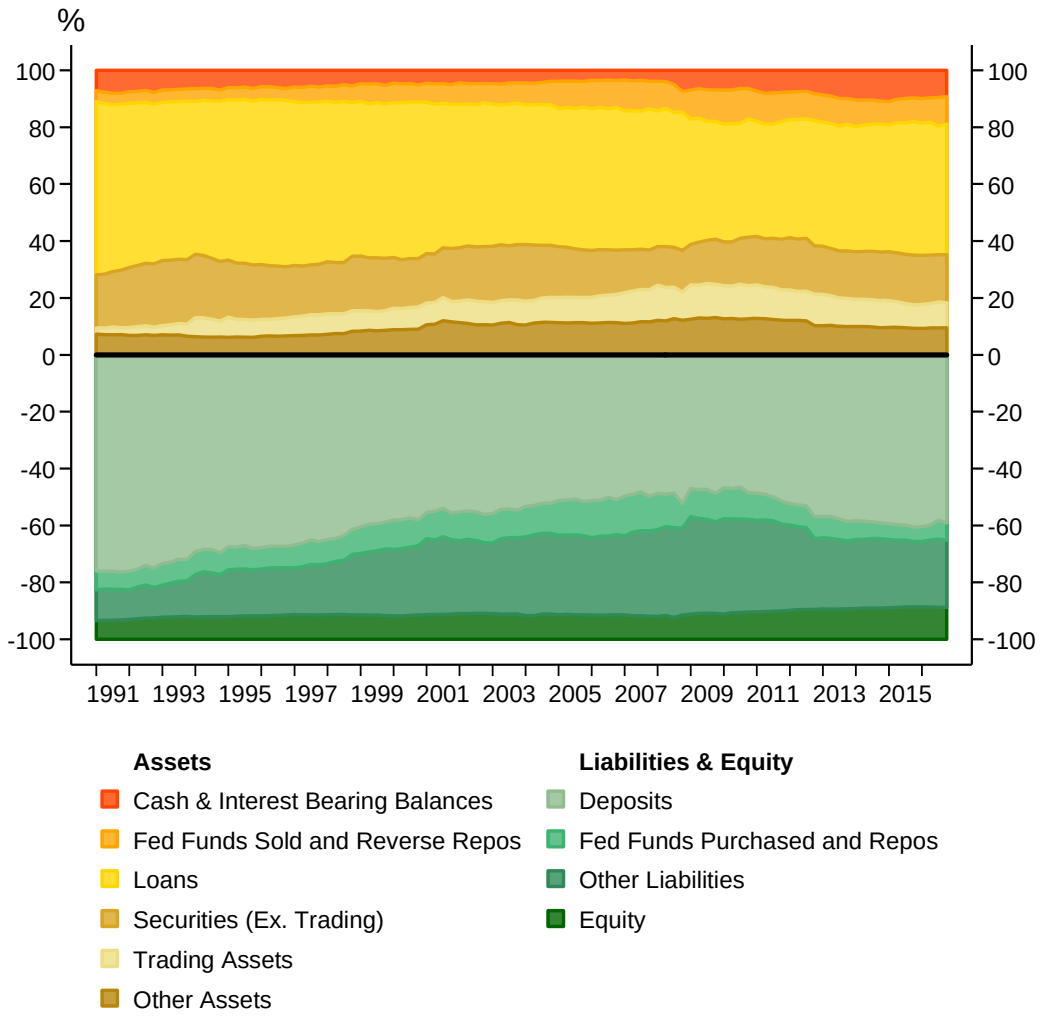
Balance Sheet Composition



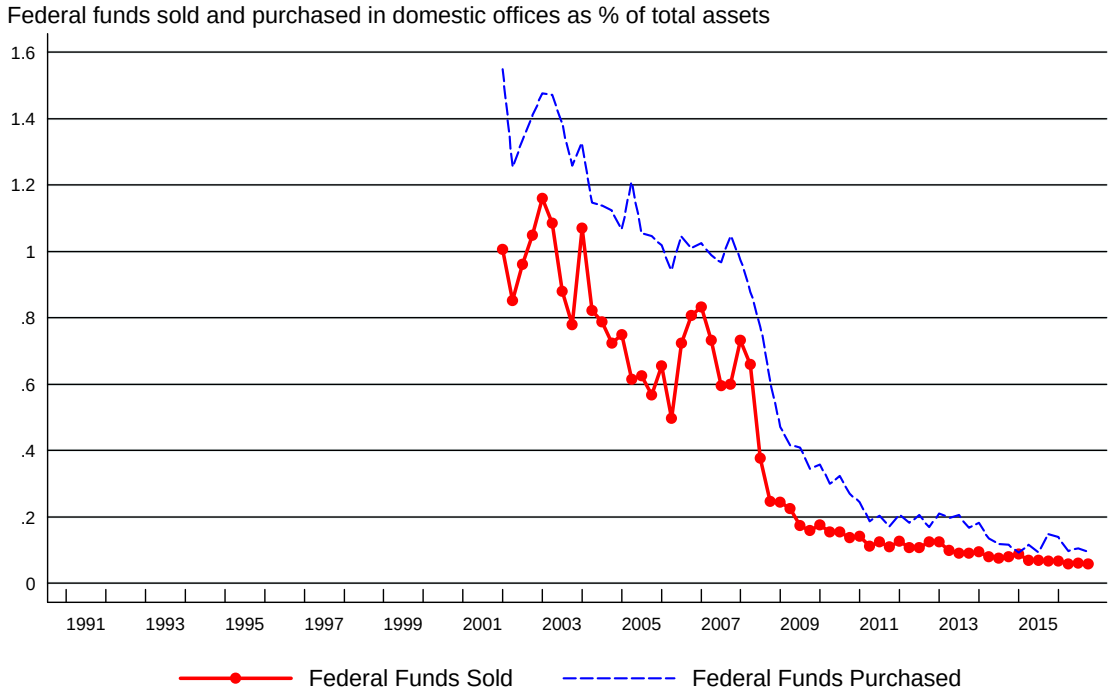
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



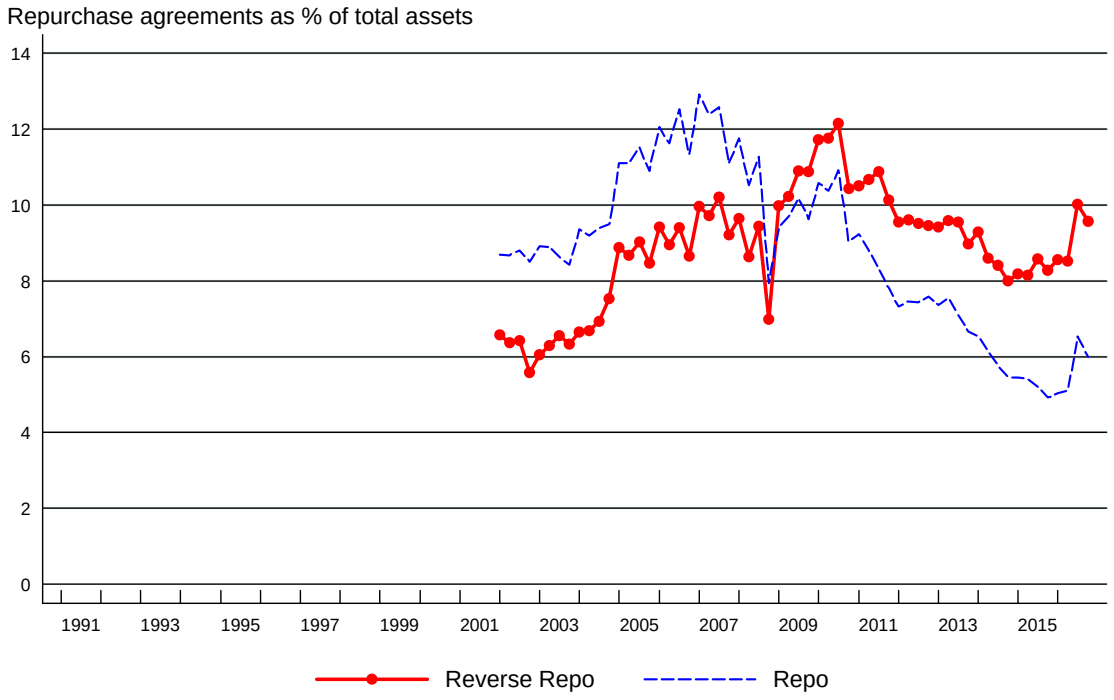
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

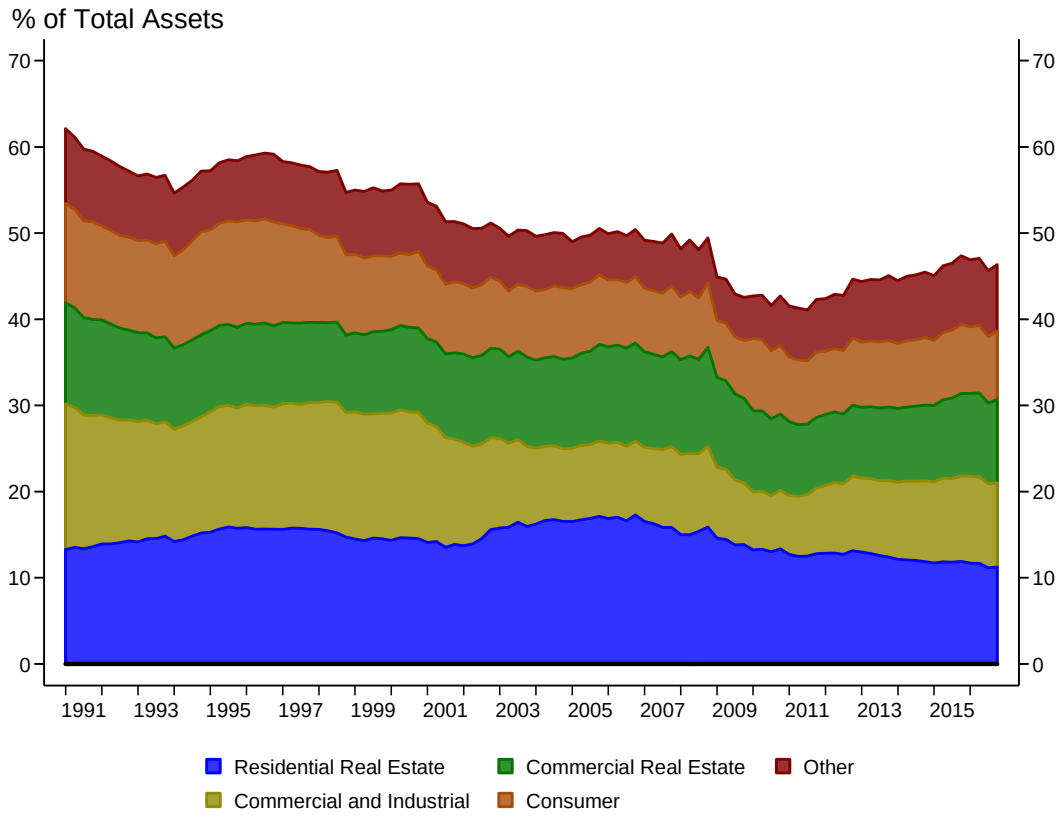


Repurchase Agreements

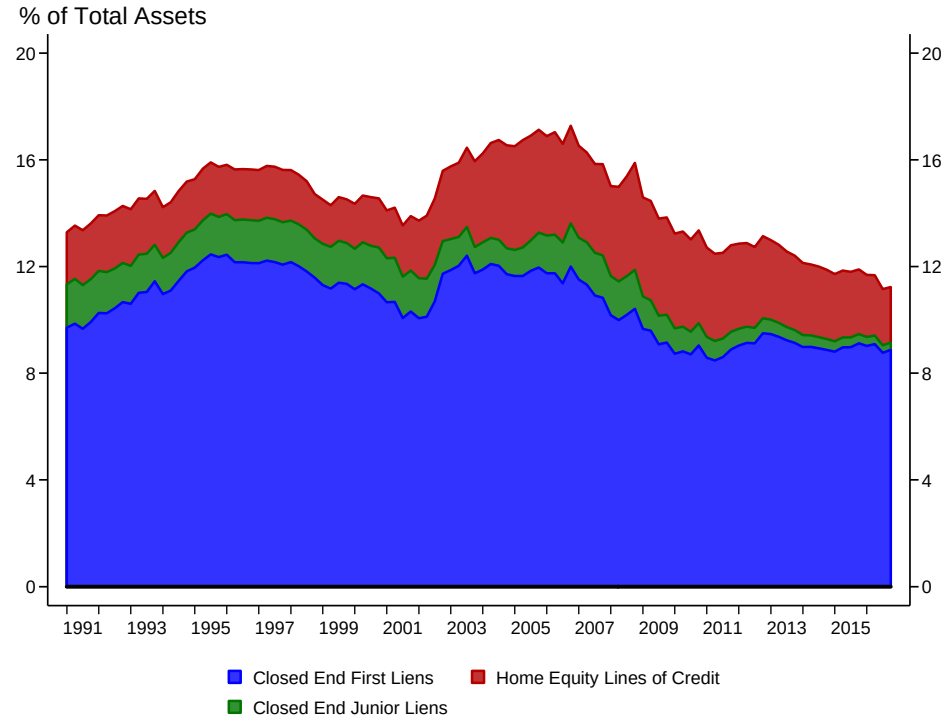


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

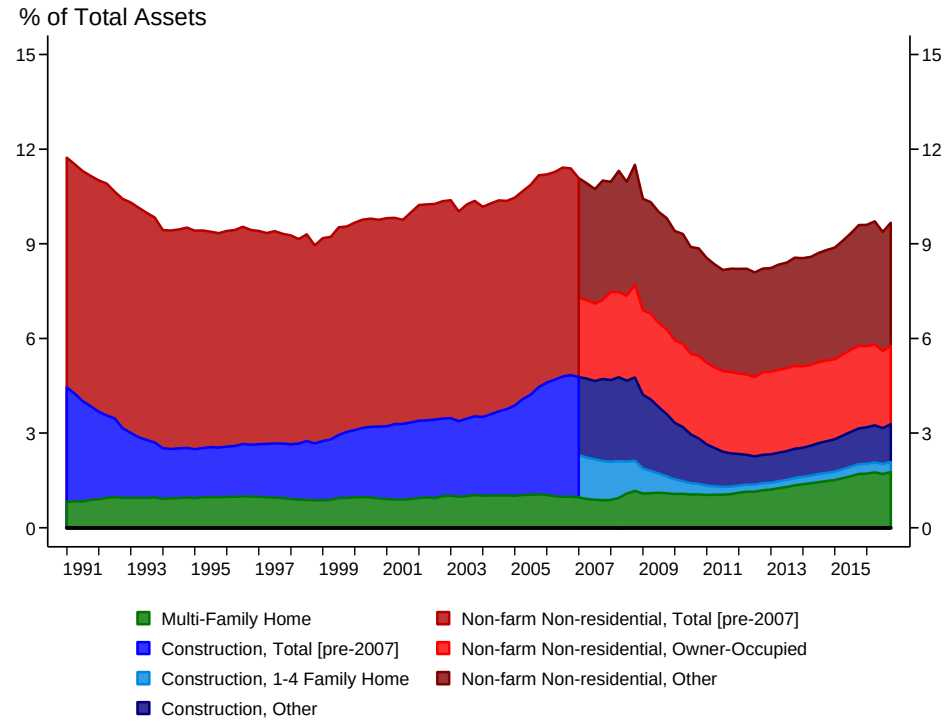
Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
2013
2015
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

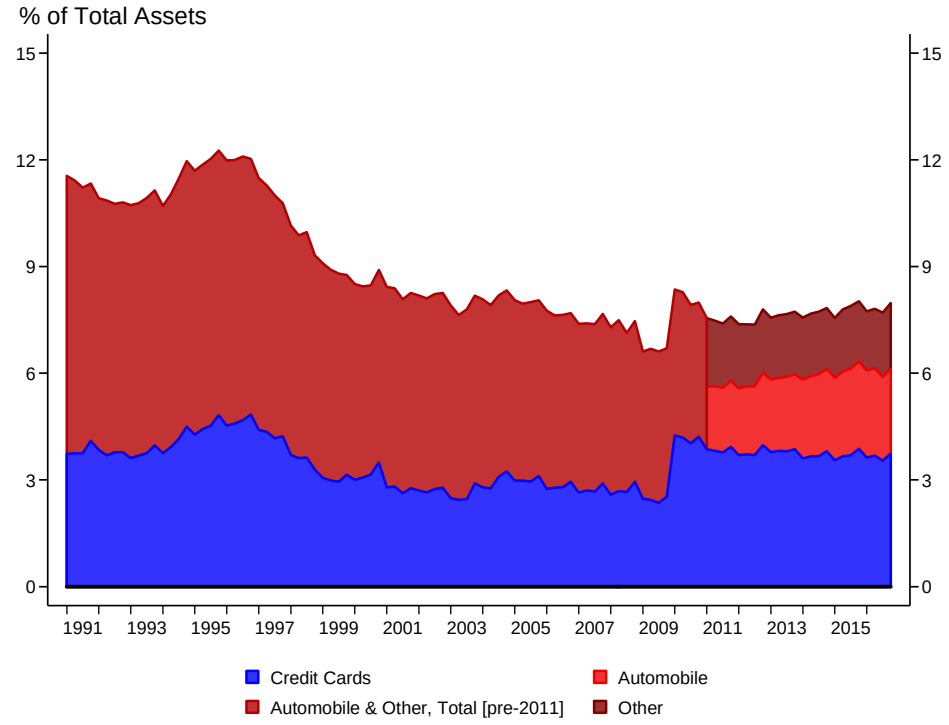
Residential Real Estate Loans



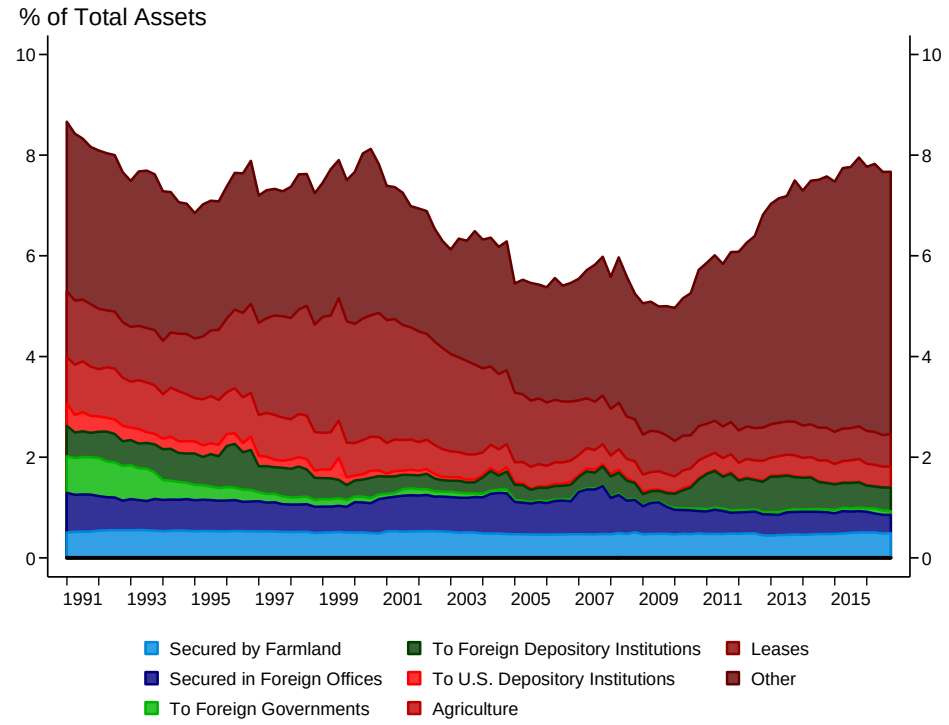
Commercial Real Estate Loans



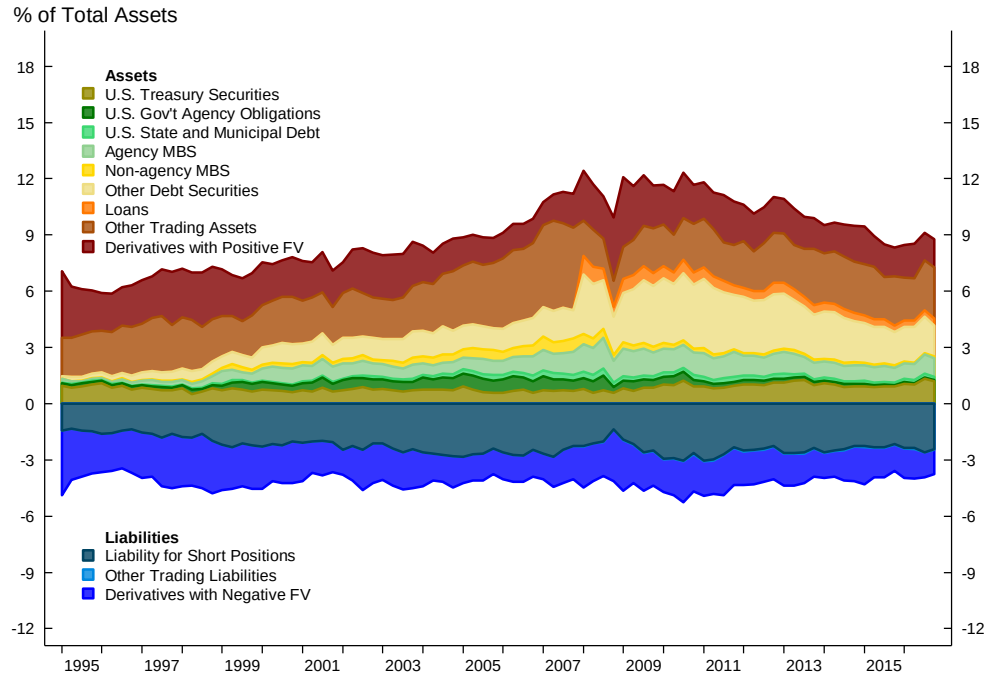
Consumer Loans



Other Loans

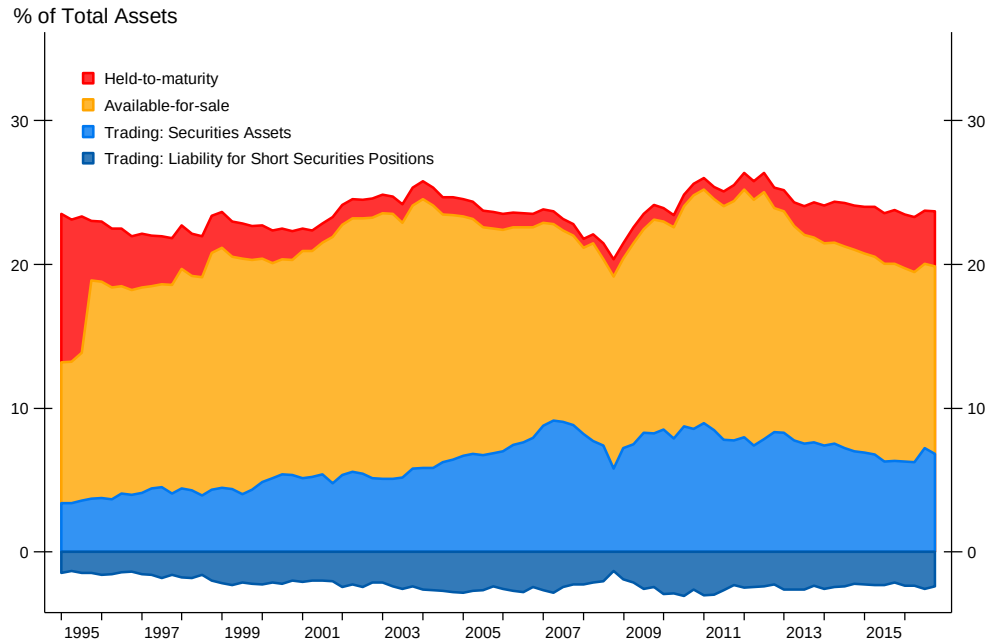


Trading Assets and Liabilities

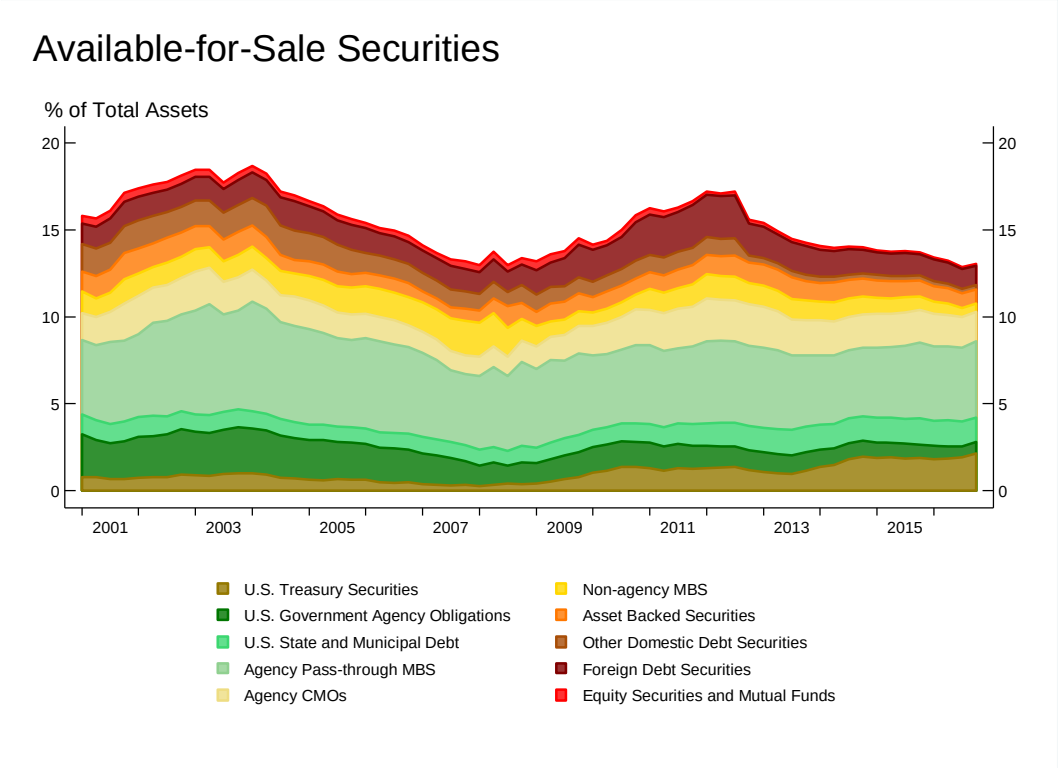


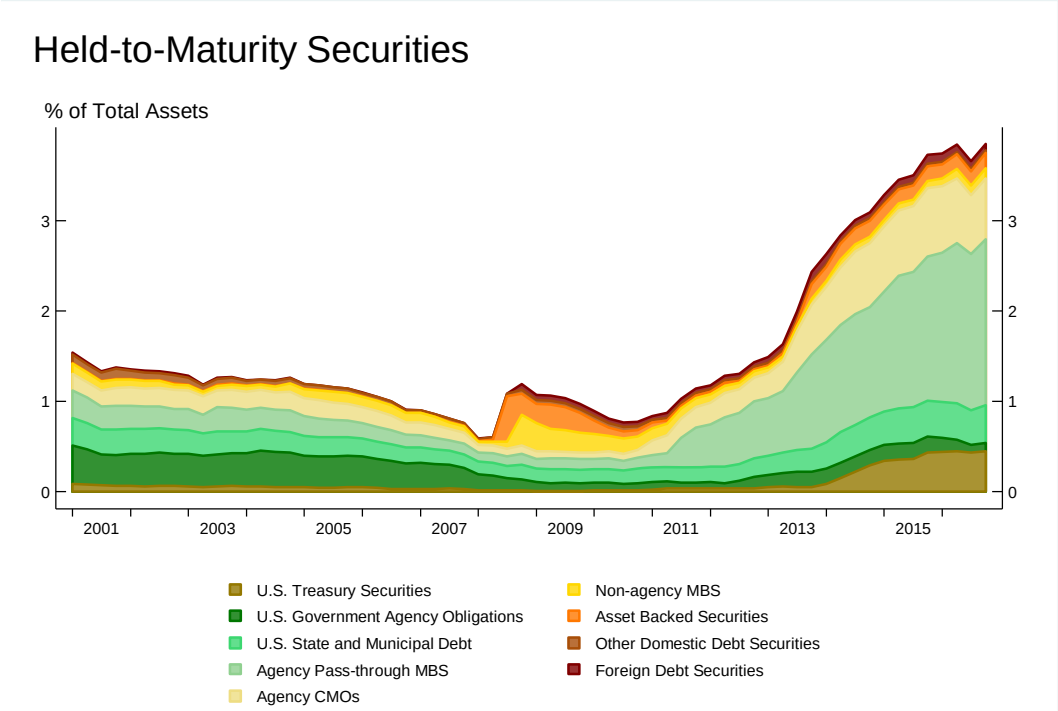
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported average trading assets of $2 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters.

Securities Portfolios



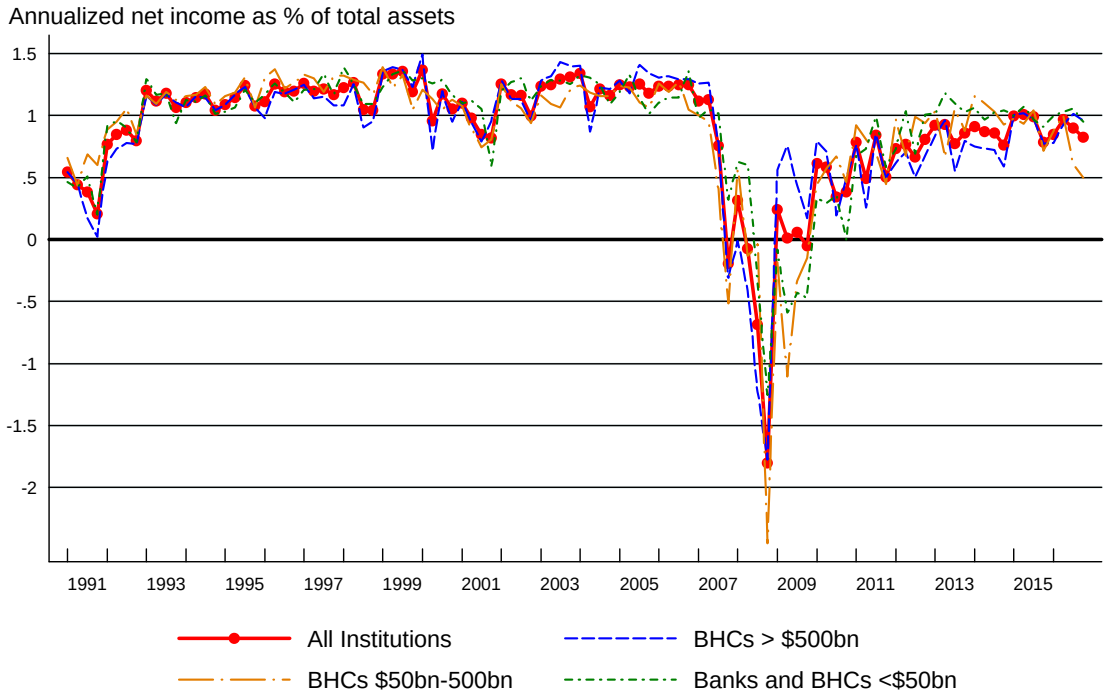
Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.



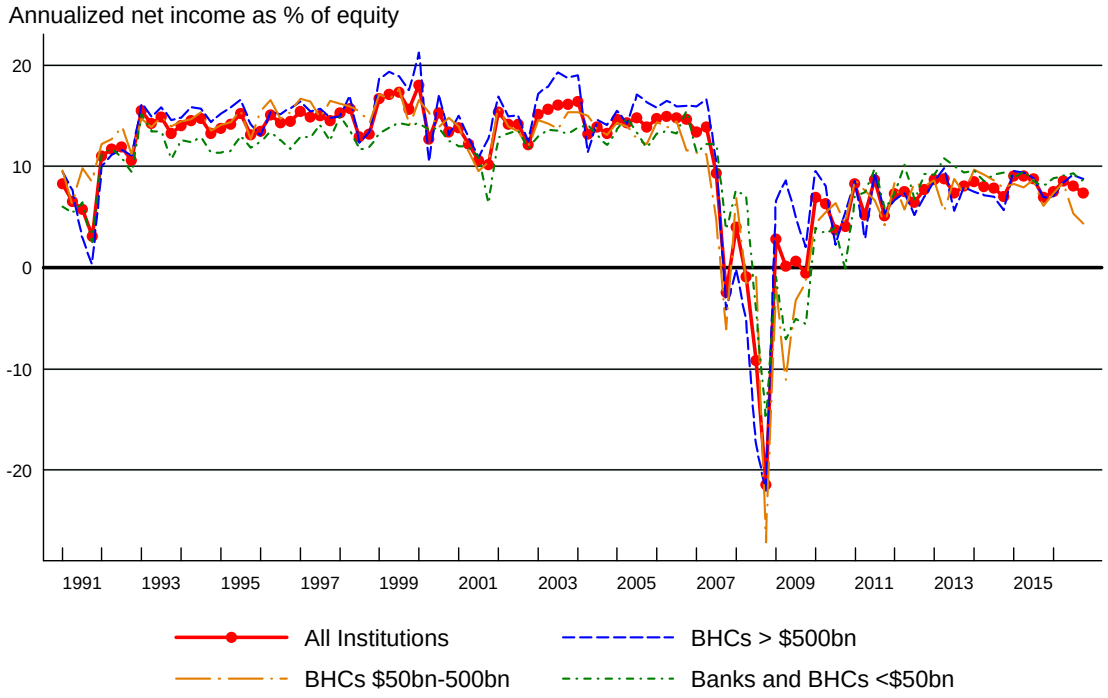


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

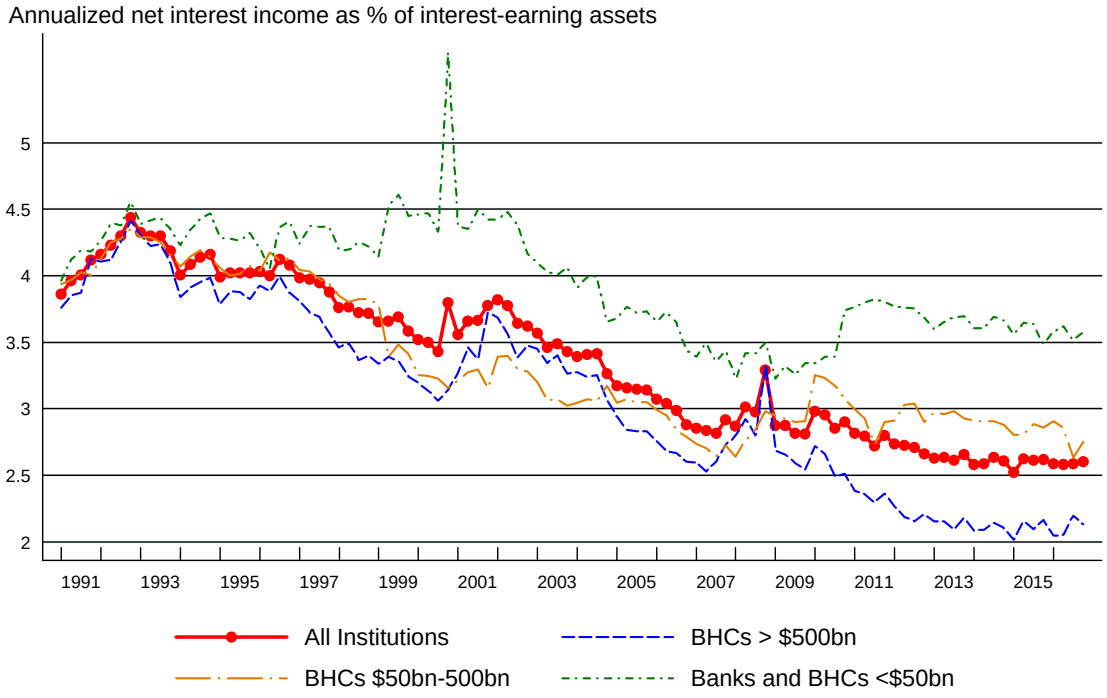
Return on Assets



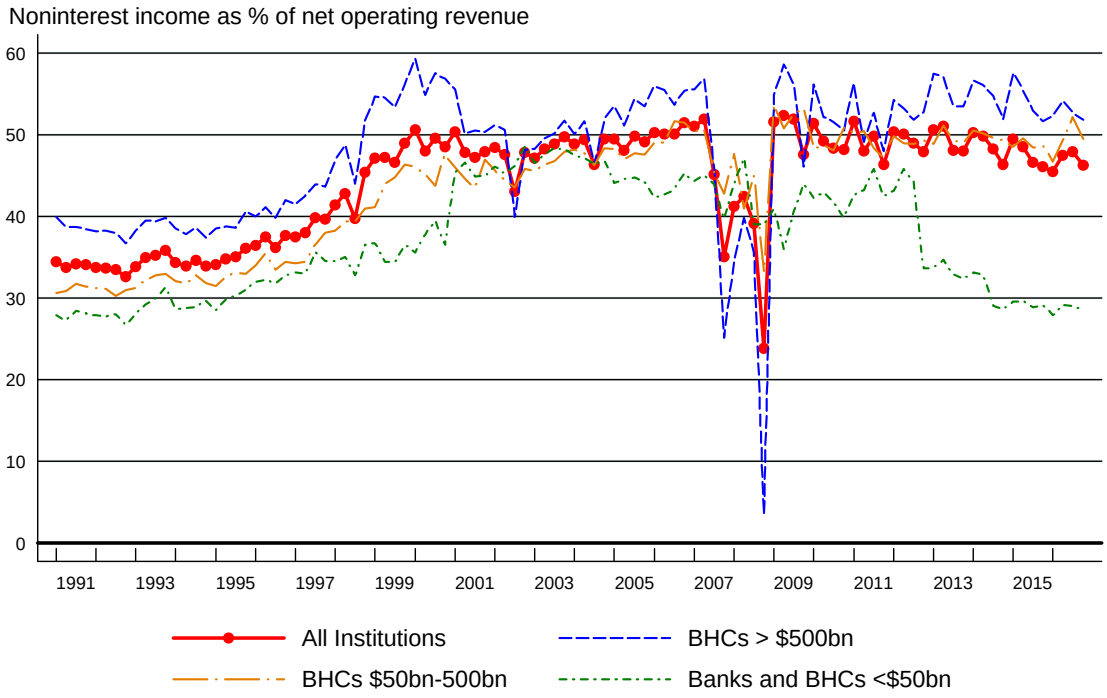
Return on Equity



Net Interest Margin

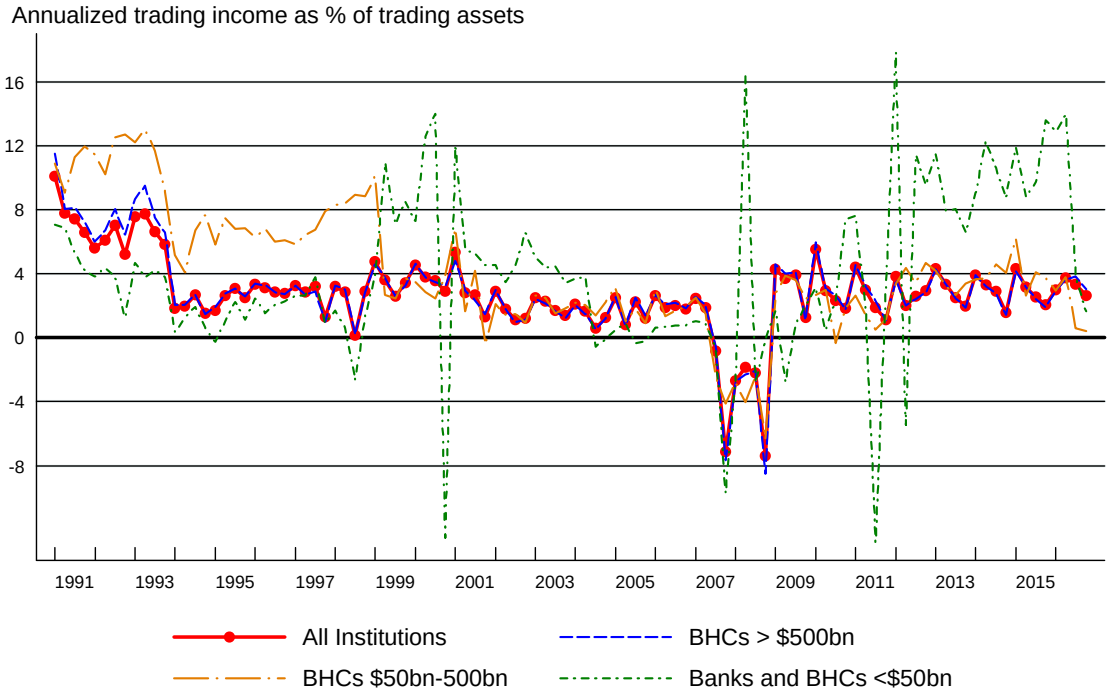


Noninterest Income Share

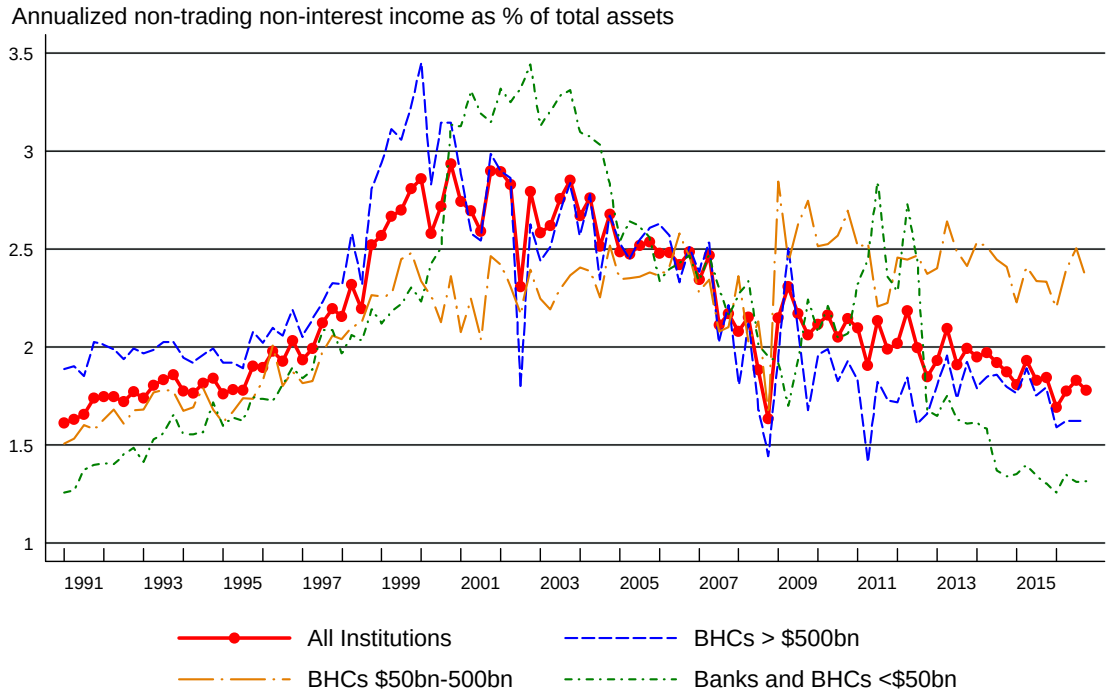


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

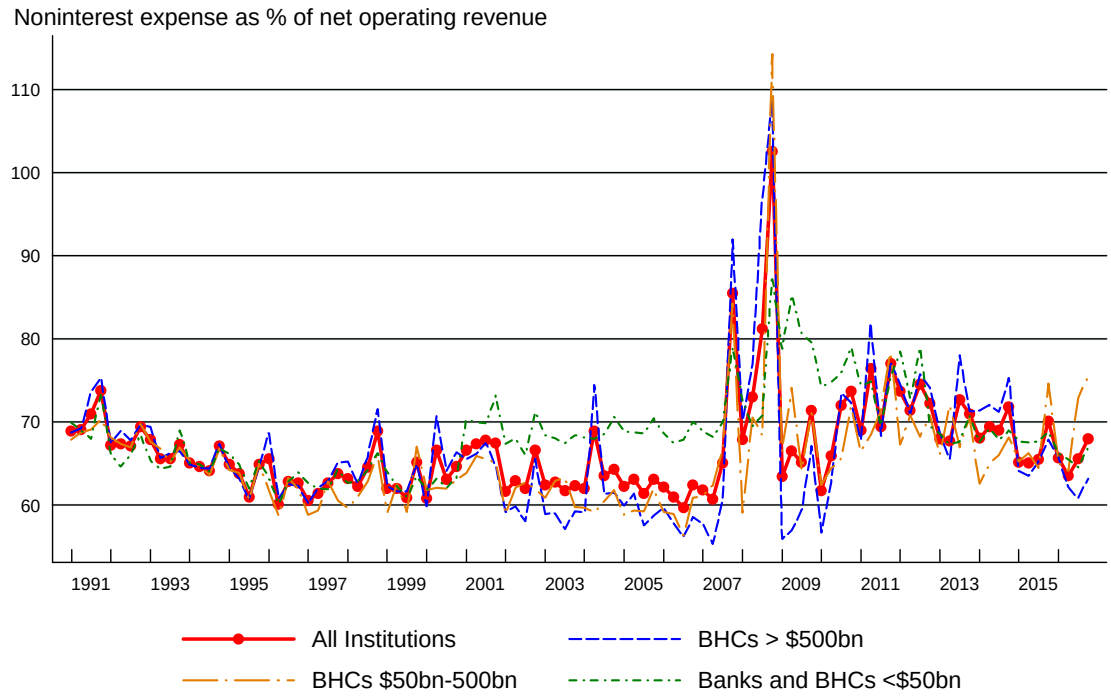
Return on Trading Assets



Non-Trading Non-Interest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio

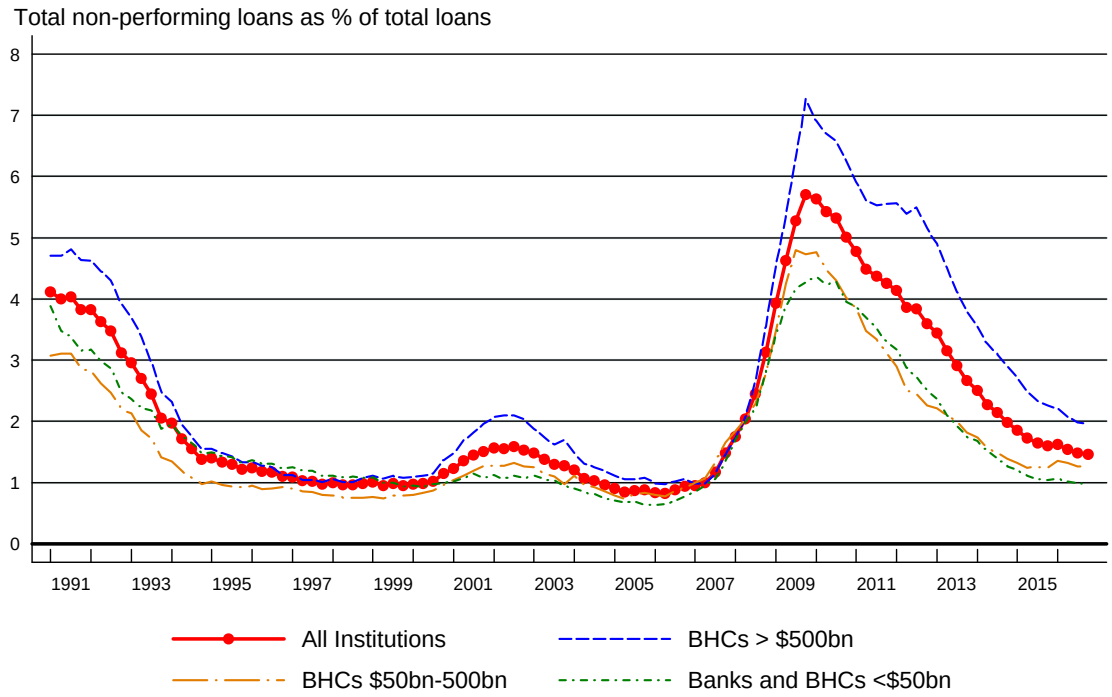


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

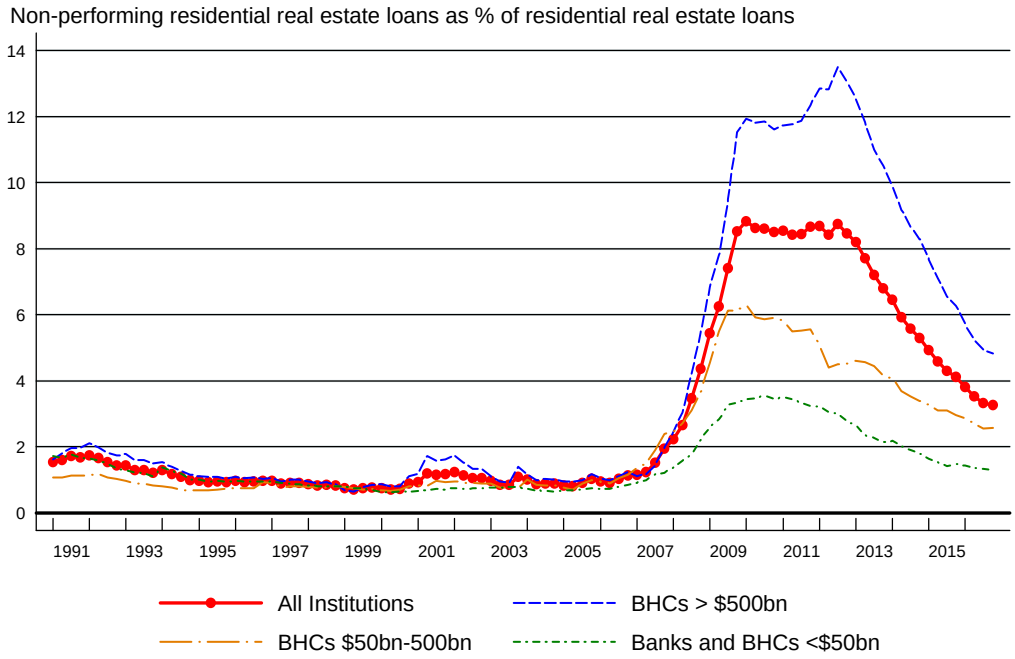
3. Loan Performance

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

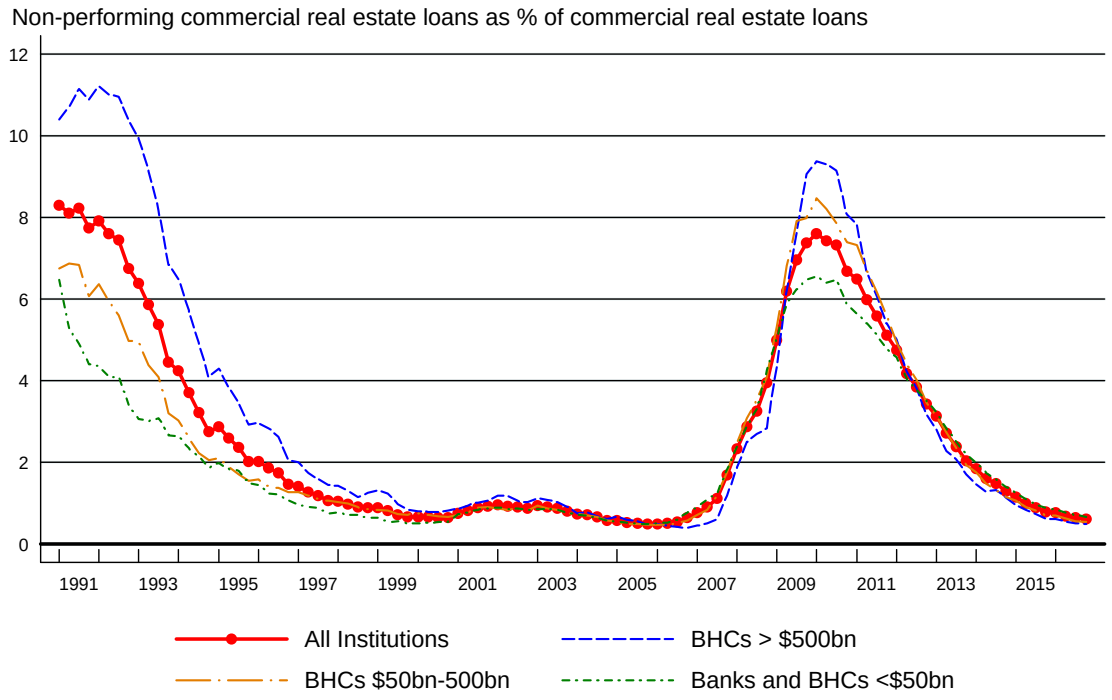
Non-performing Loans



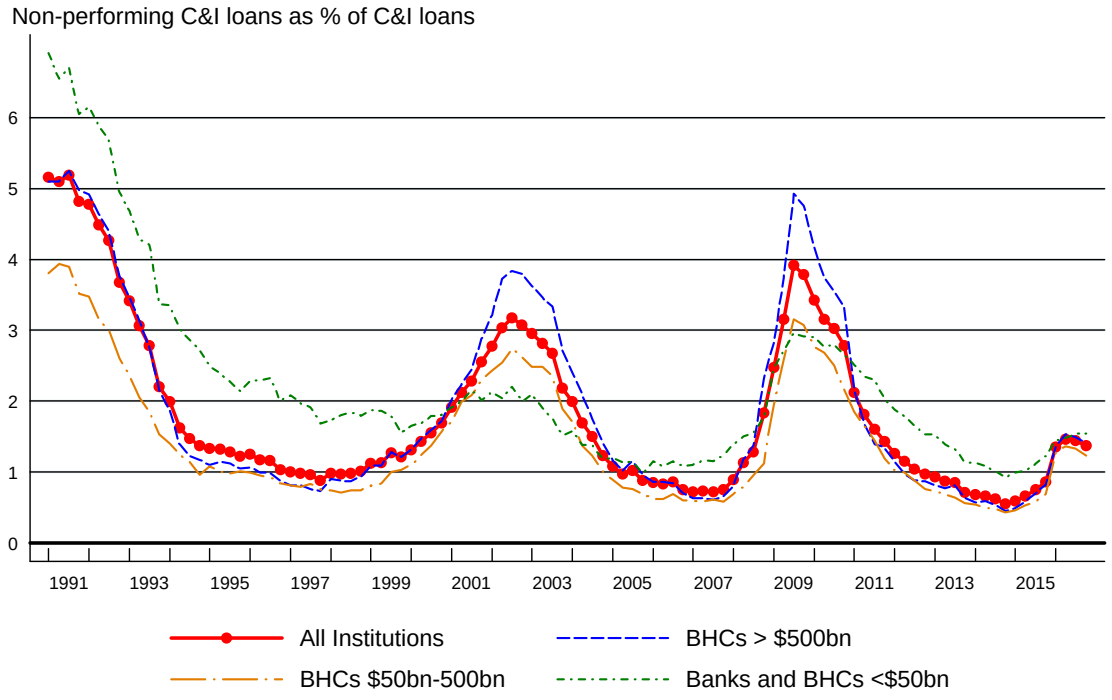
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



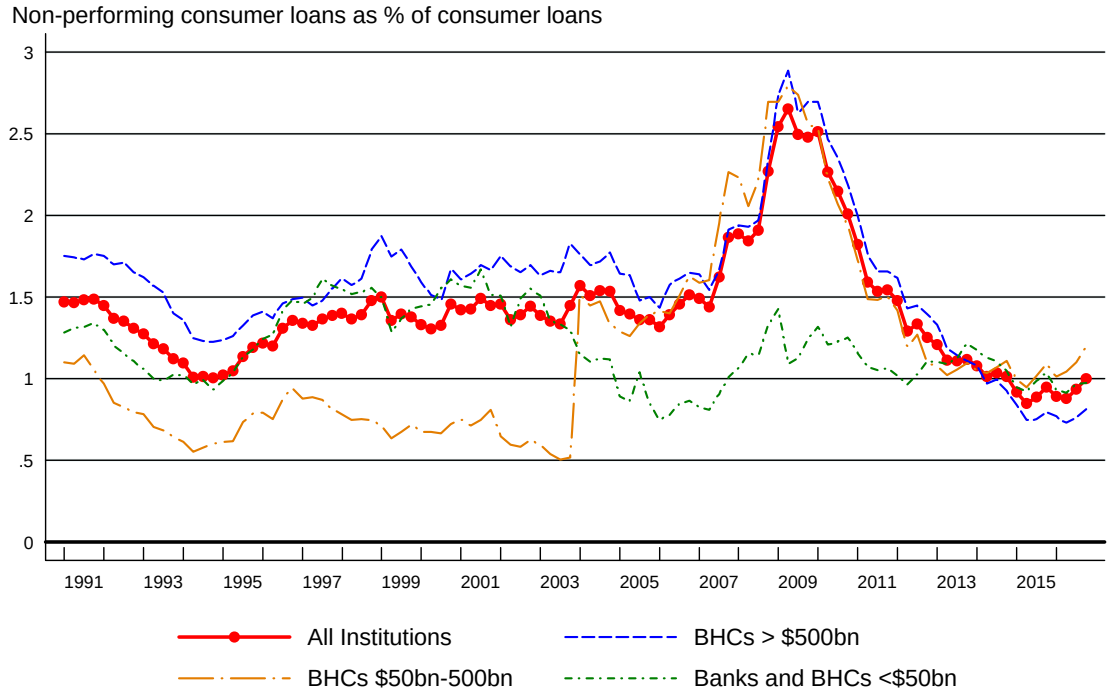
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



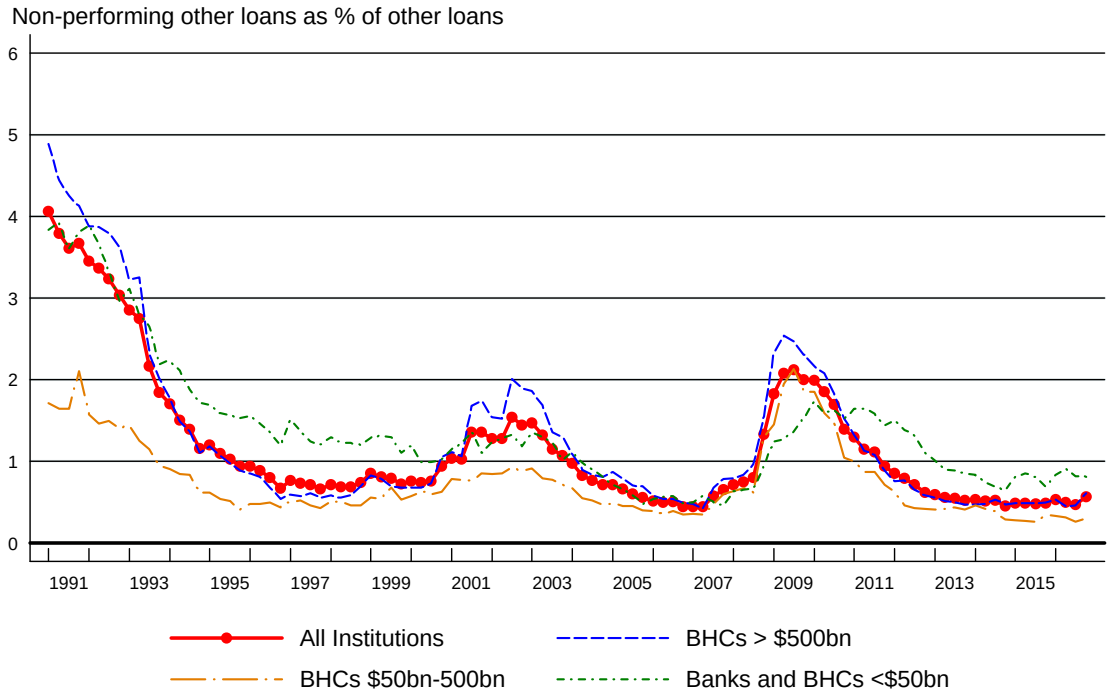
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



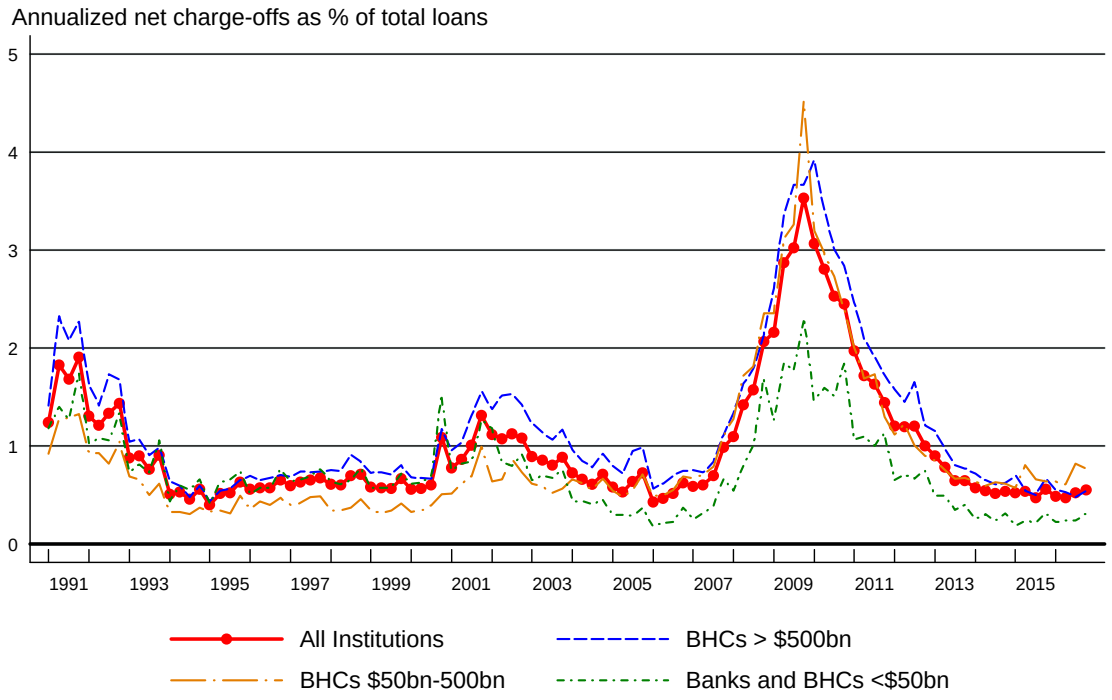
Non-performing Consumer Loans



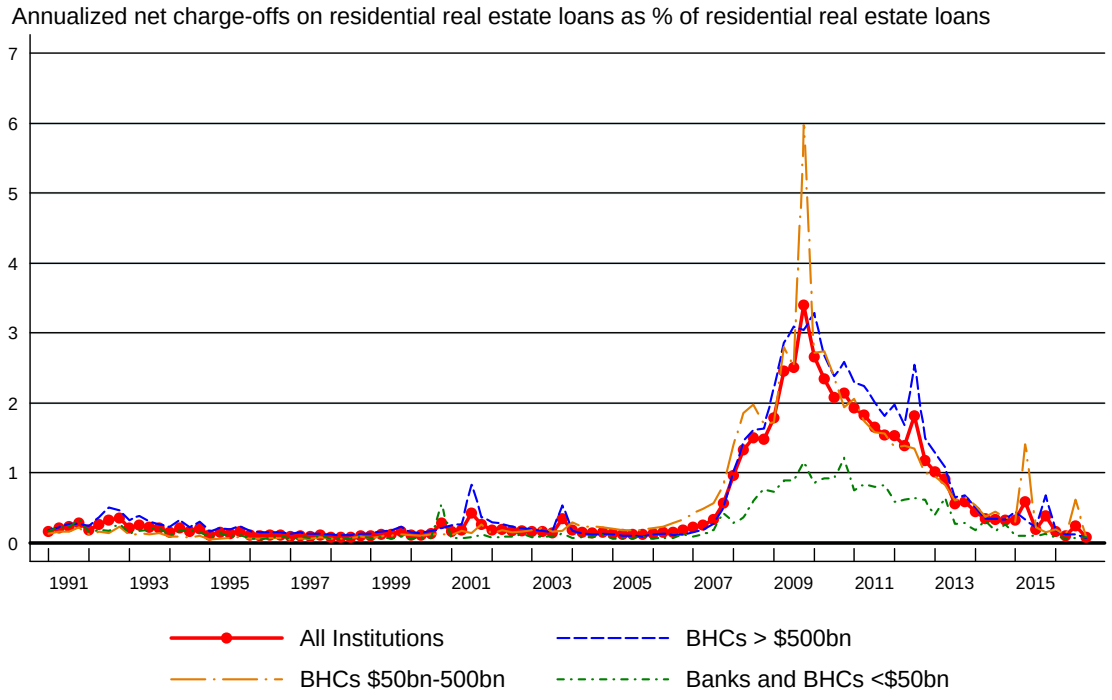
Non-performing Other Loans



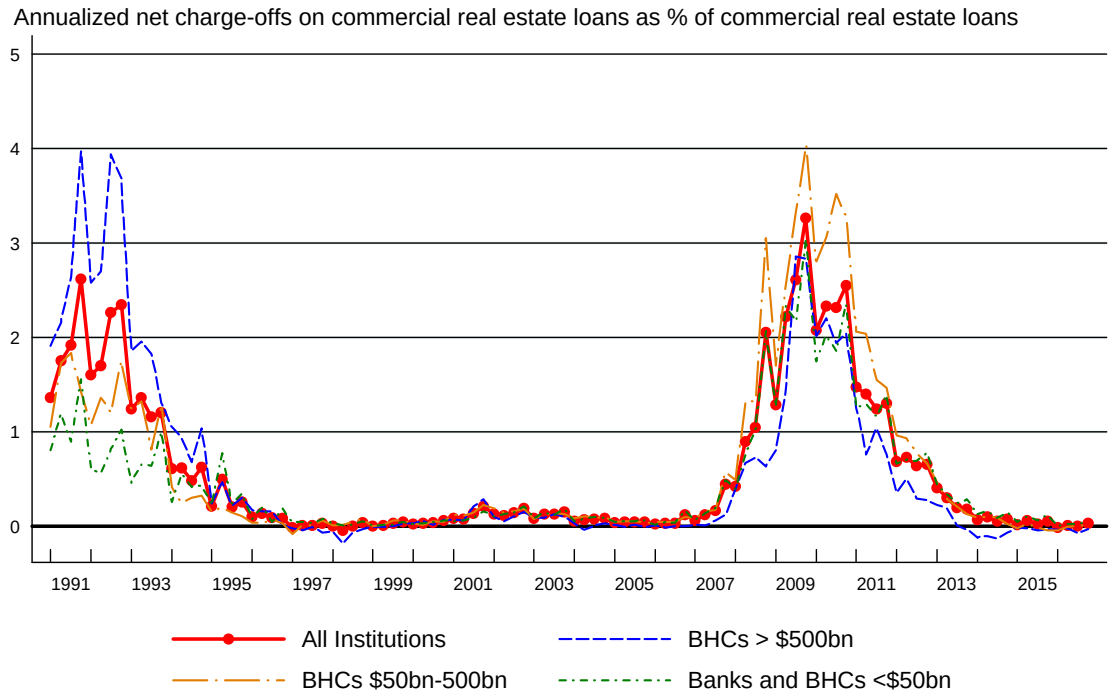
Net Charge-offs



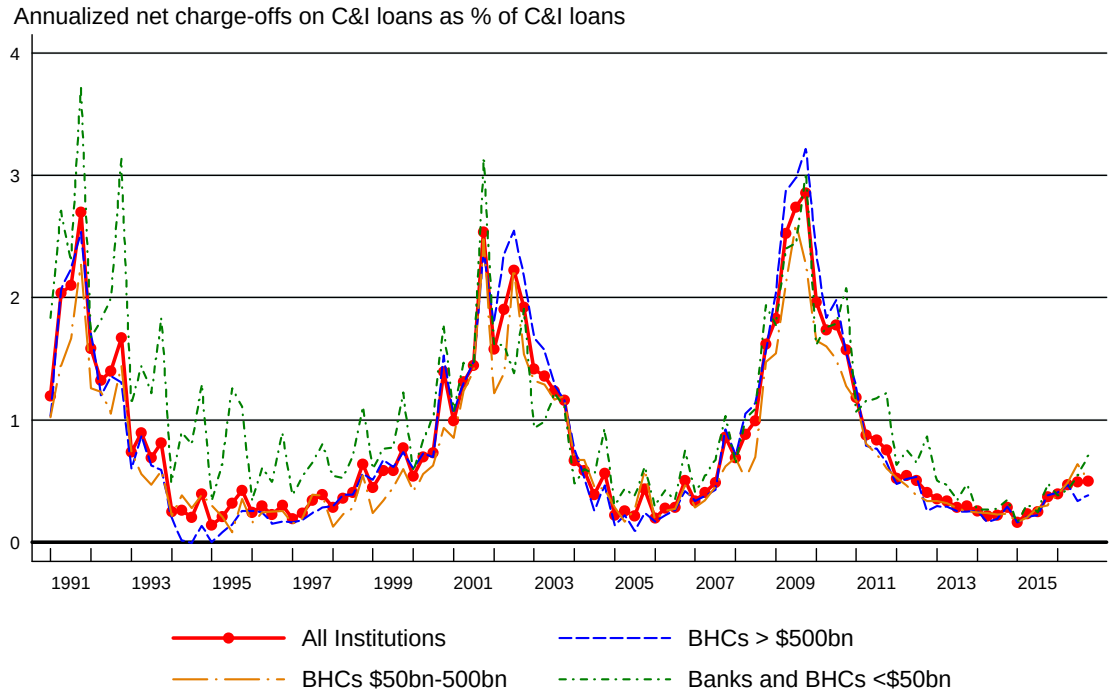
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



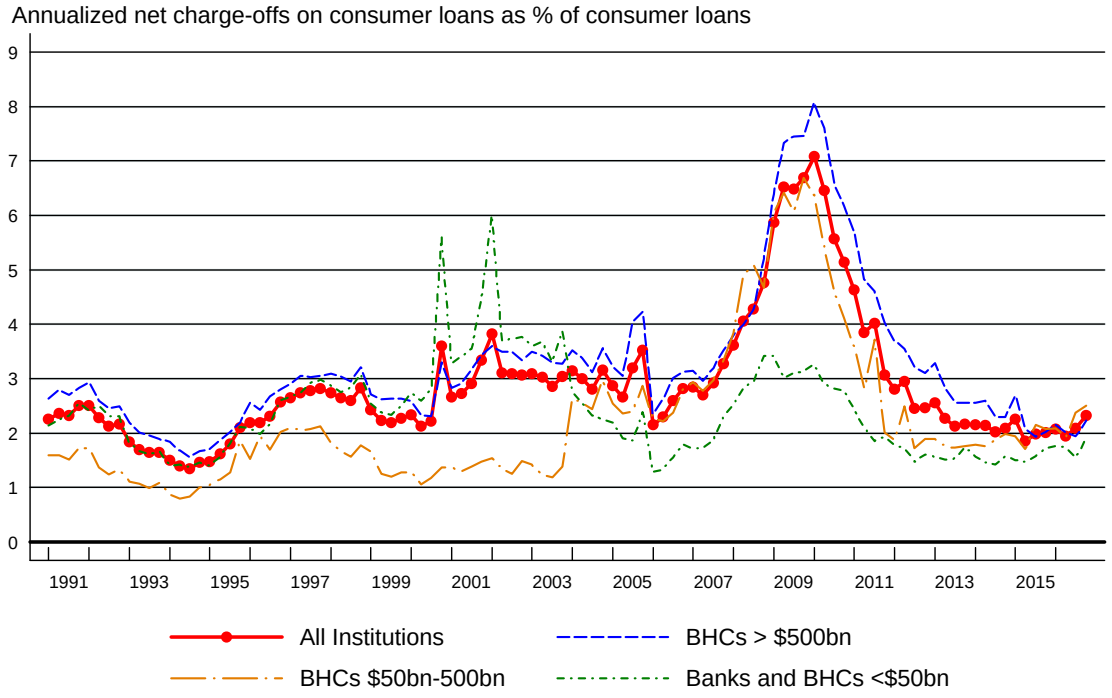
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



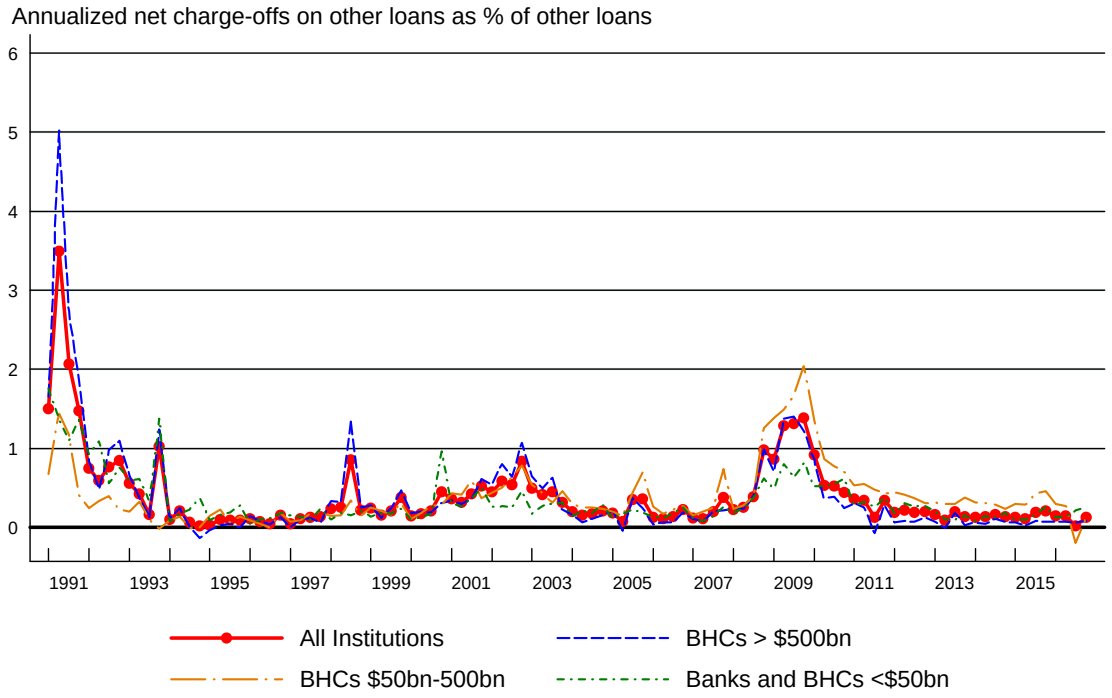
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



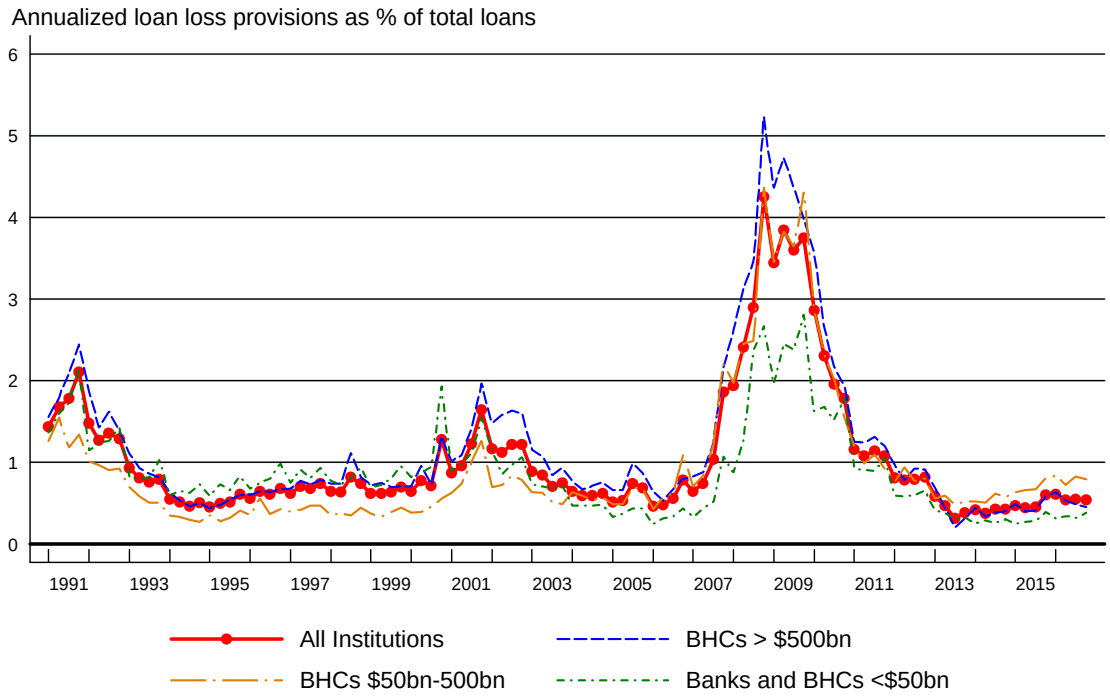
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



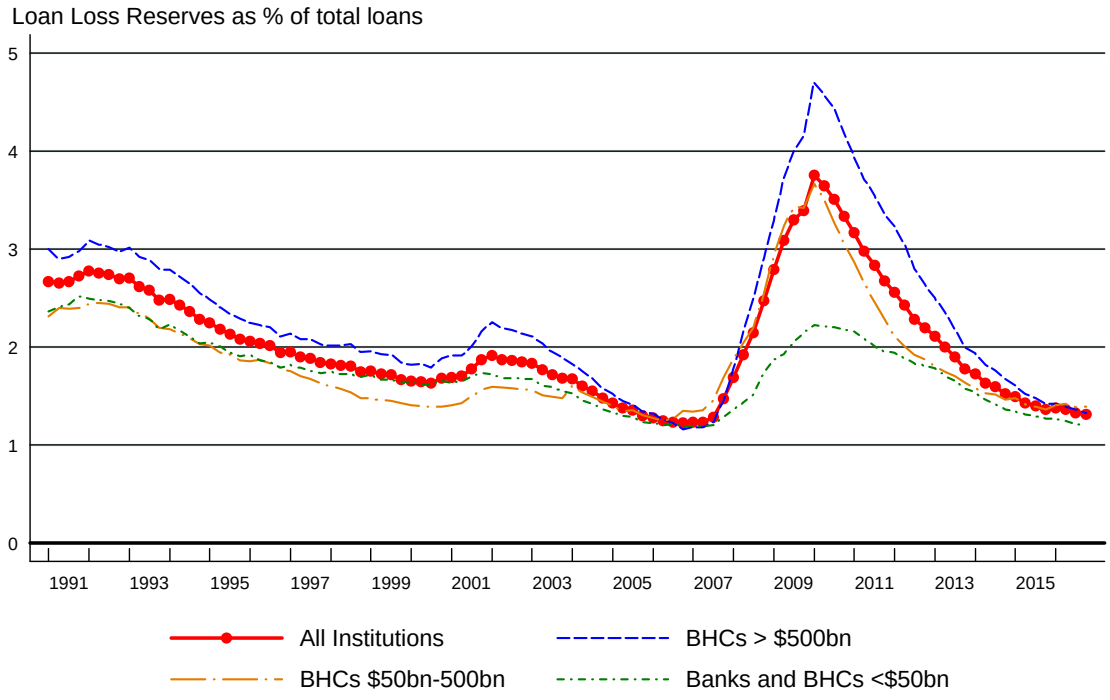
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



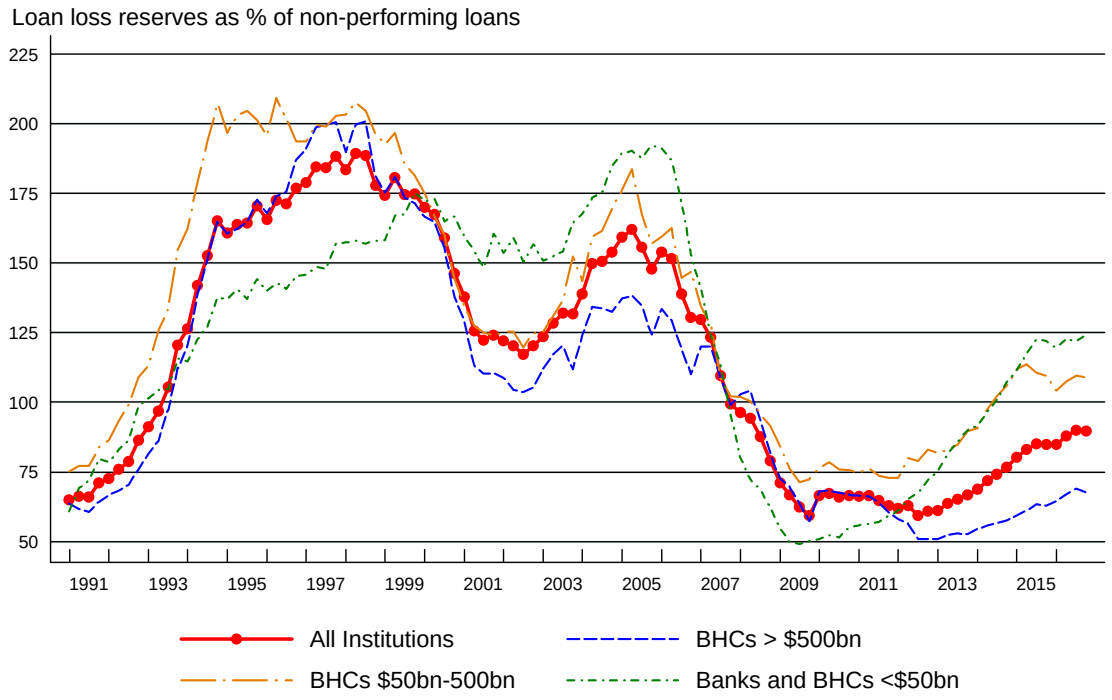
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



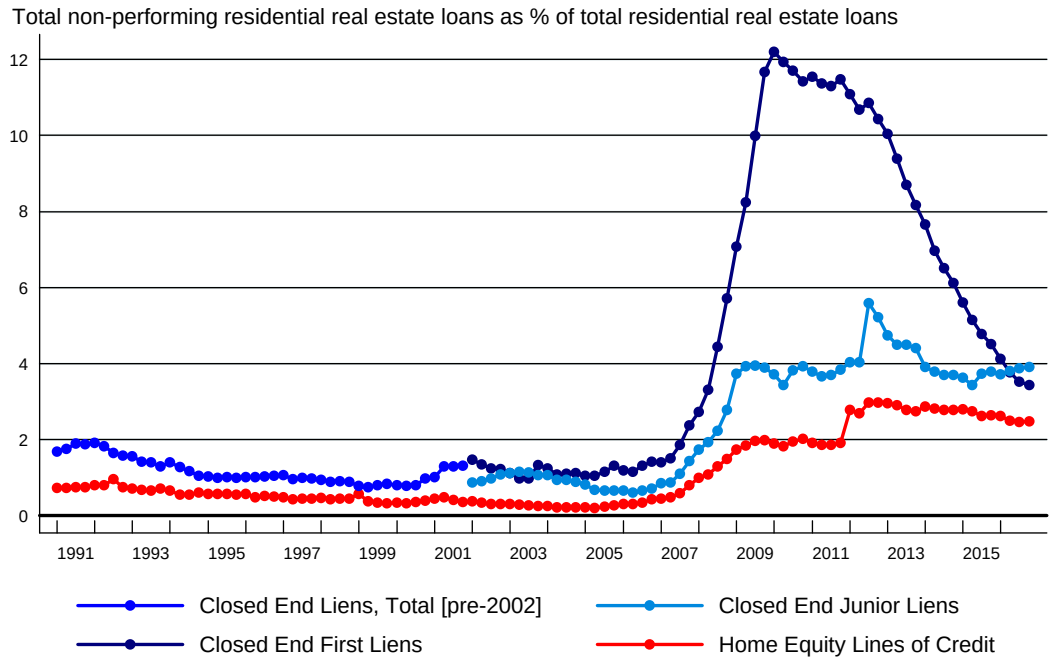
Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans



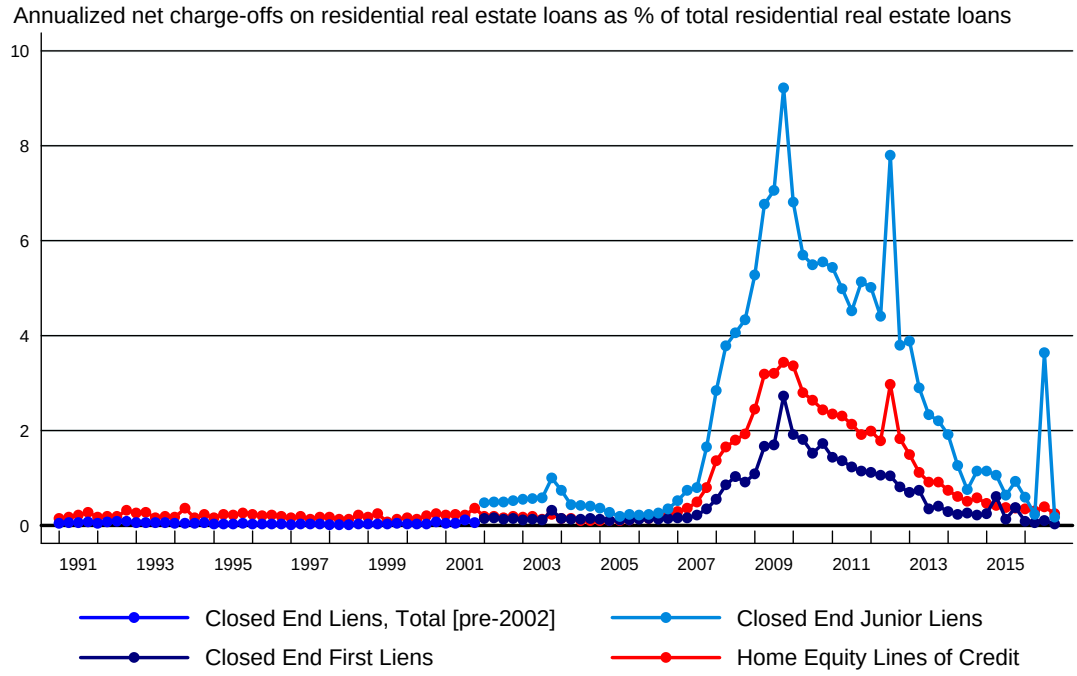
4. Loan Performance: Detail

A. Residential Real Estate Loans

Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

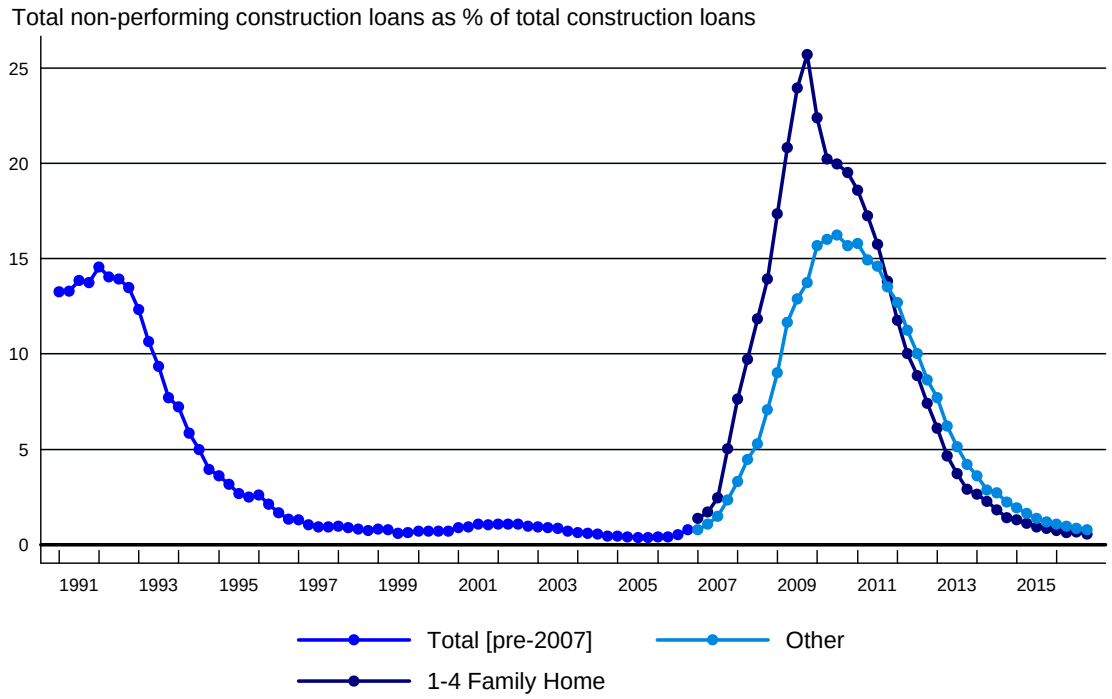


Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans, Detail

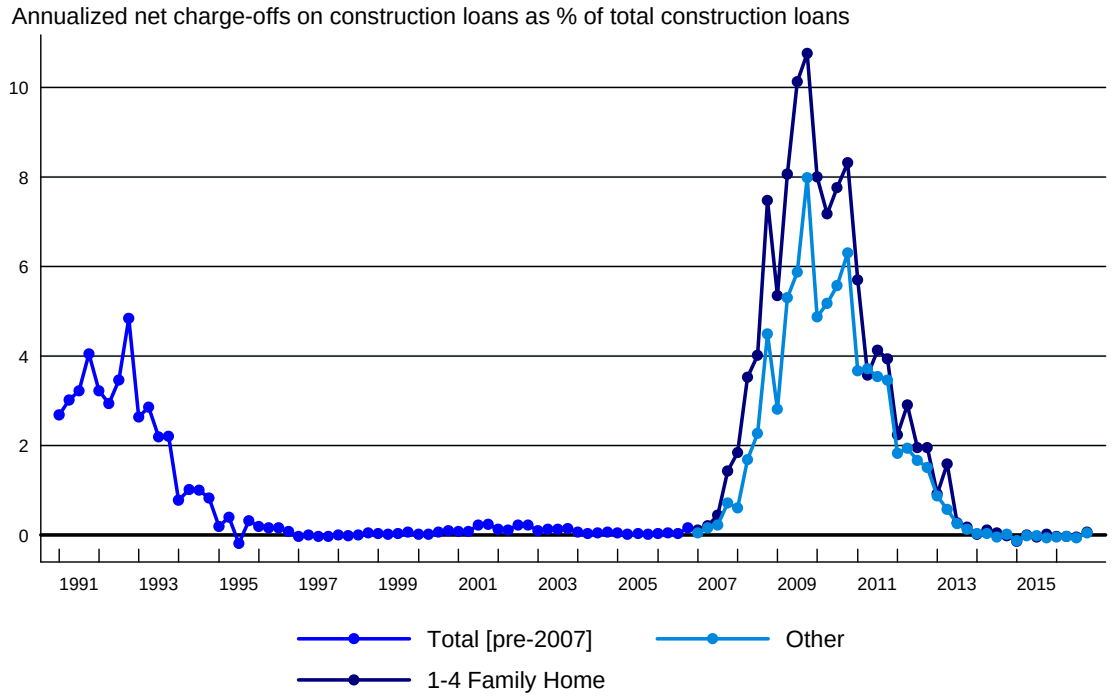


B. Commercial Real Estate Loans

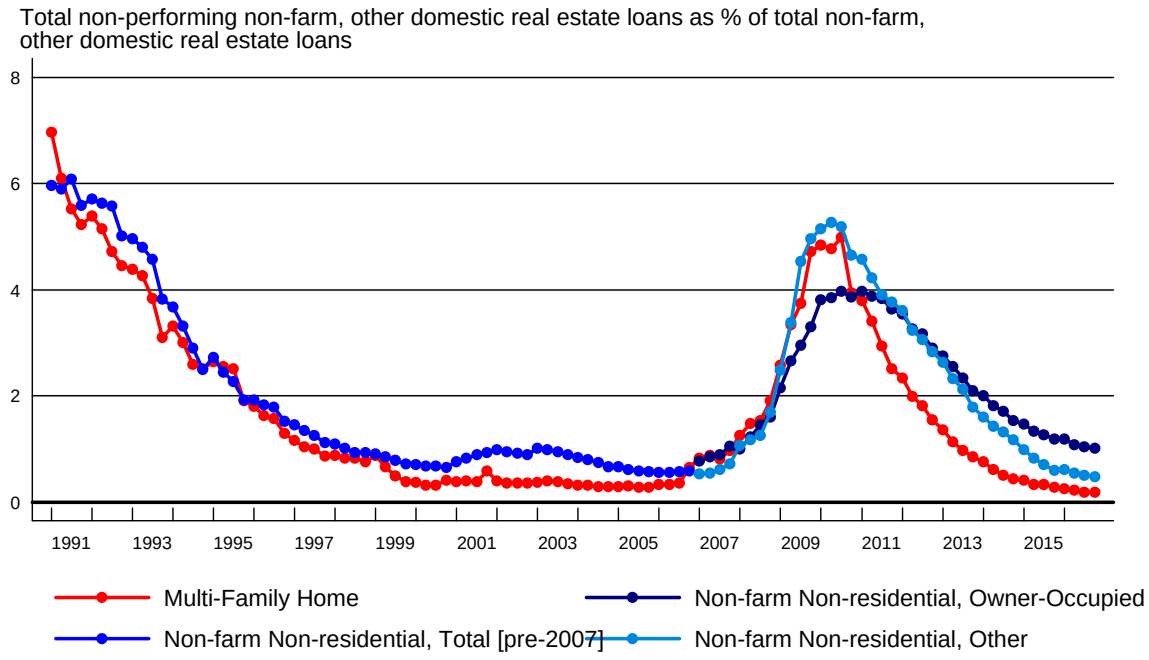
Non-performing Construction Loans, Detail



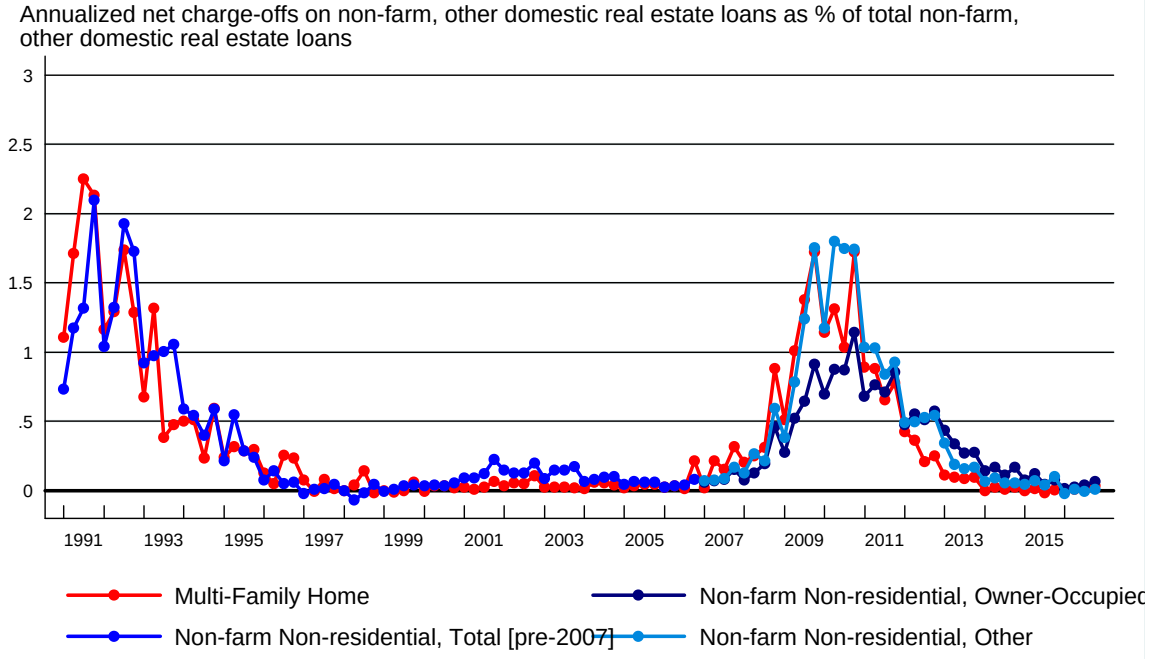
Net Charge-offs on Construction Loans, Detail



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

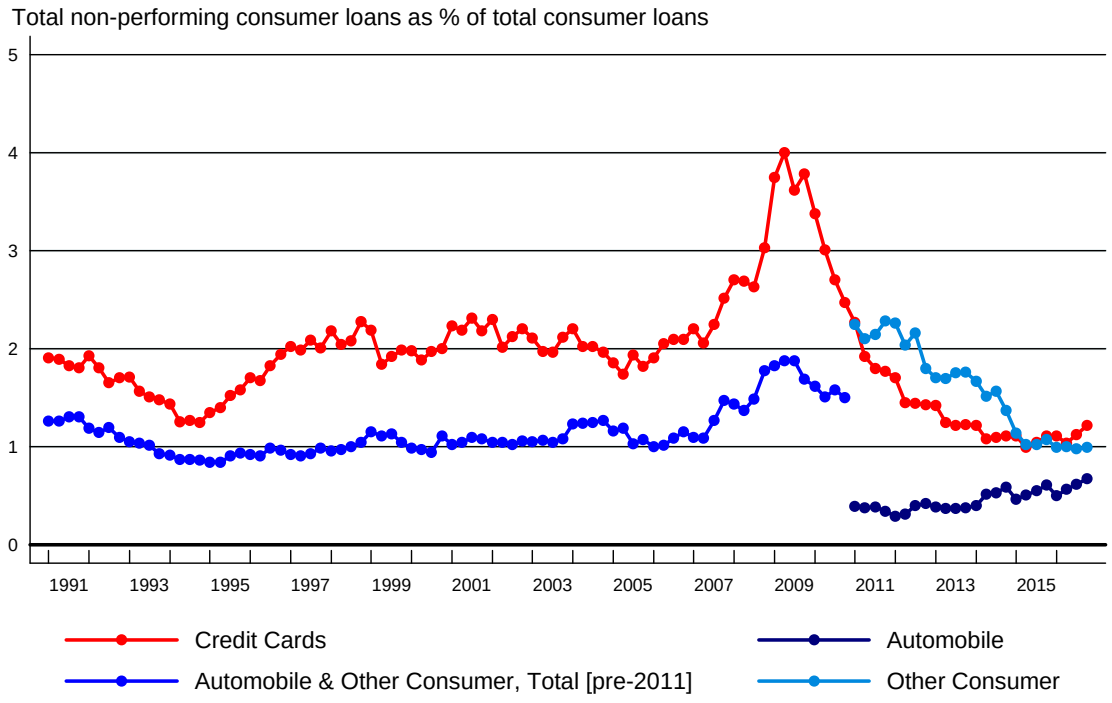


Net Charge-offs on Non-Farm, Other Domestic Real Estate Loans, Detail

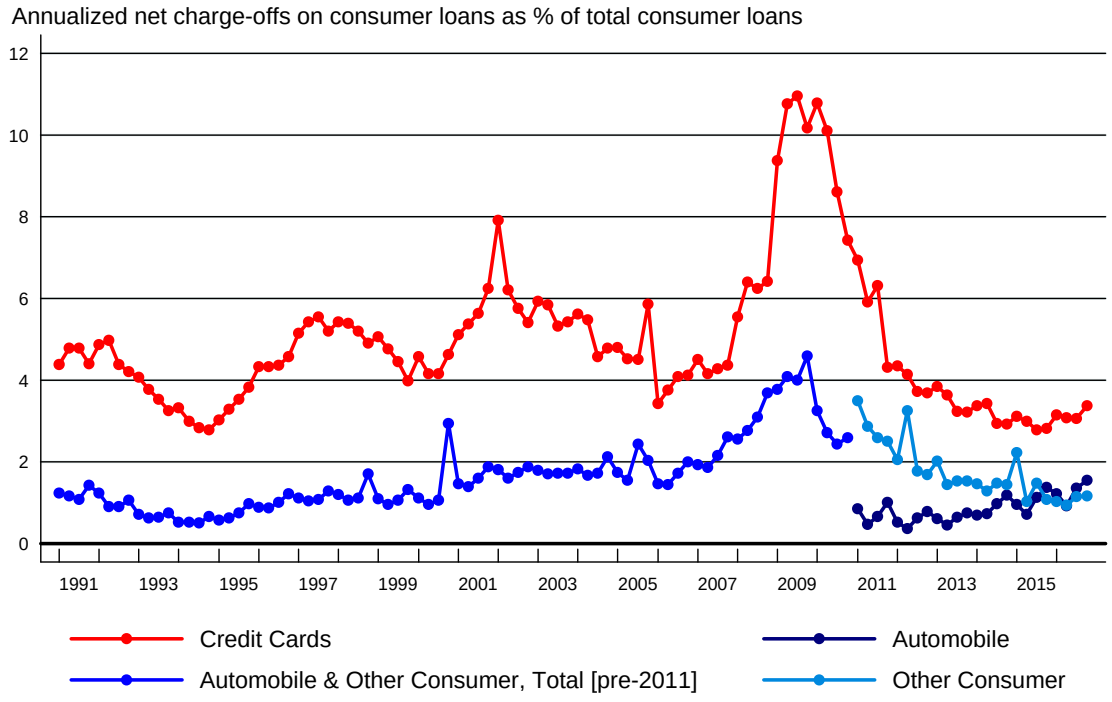


C. Consumer Loans

Non-performing Consumer Loans, Detail

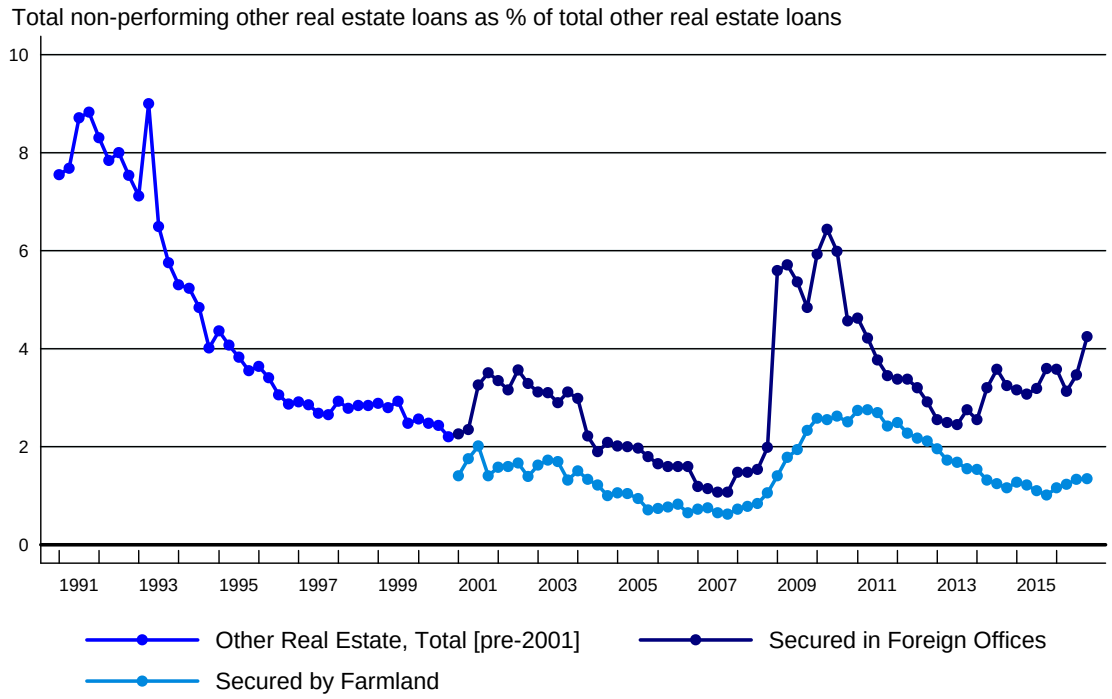


Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans, Detail

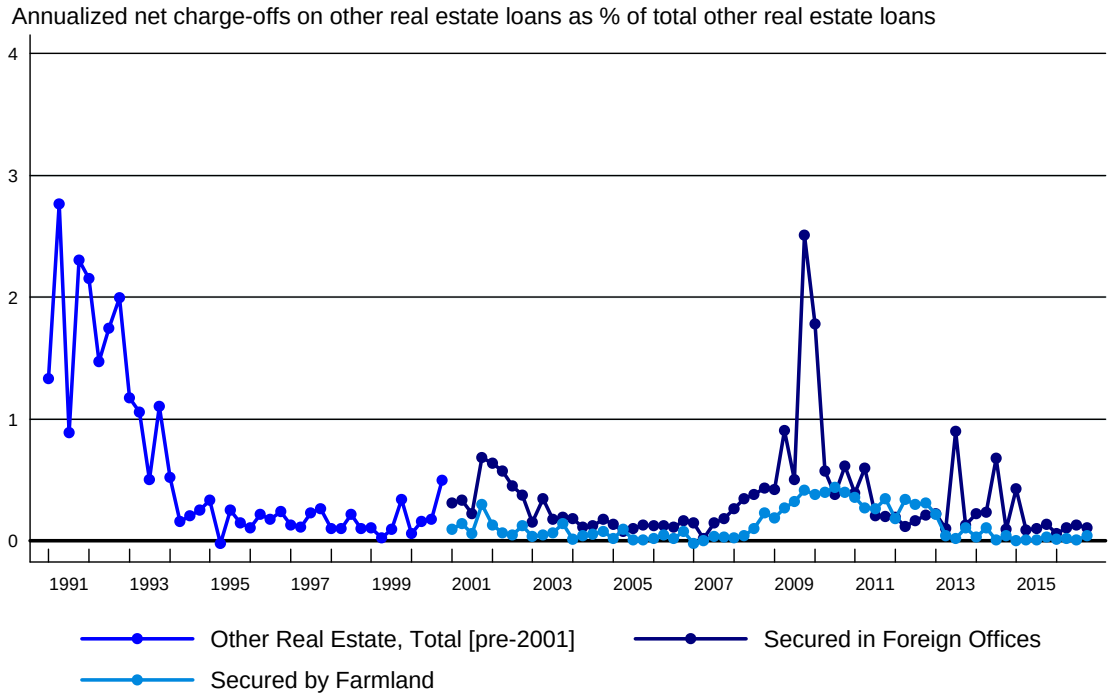


D. All Other Loans

Non-performing Other Real Estate Loans, Detail

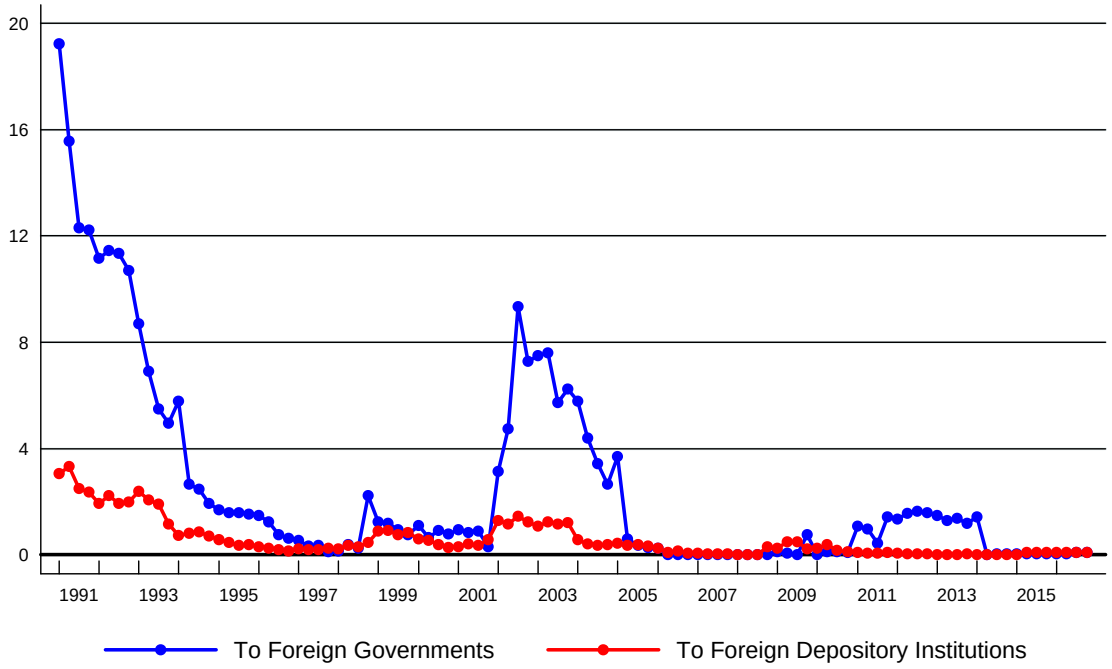


Net Charge-offs on Other Real Estate Loans, Detail



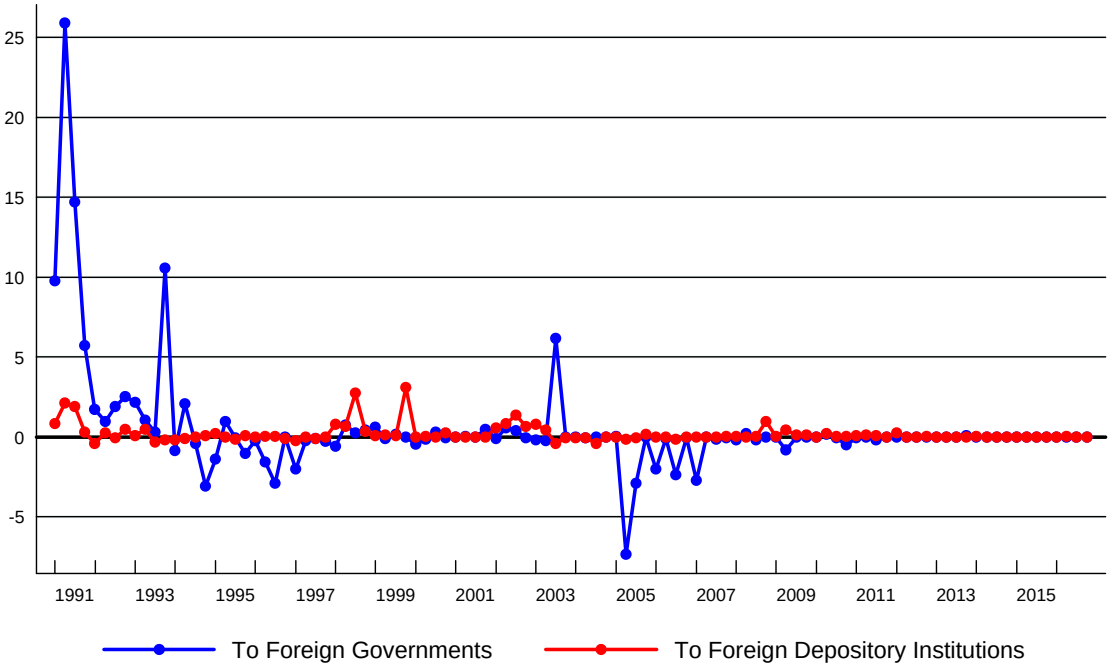
Non-performing Loans to Foreign Institutions

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



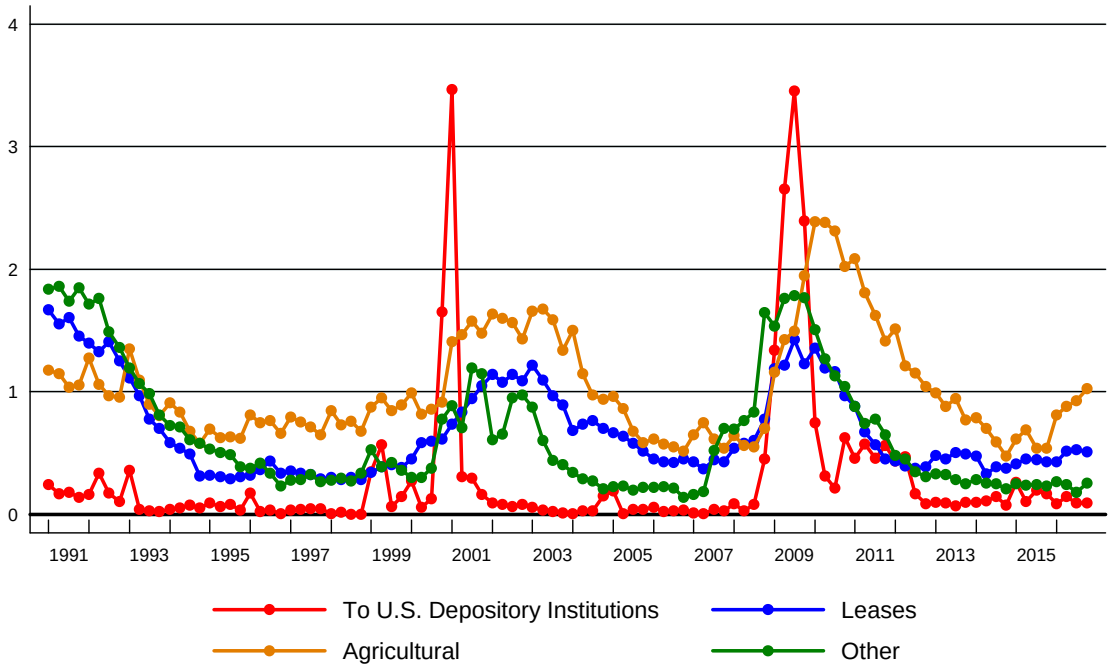
Net Charge-offs on Loans to Foreign Institutions

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



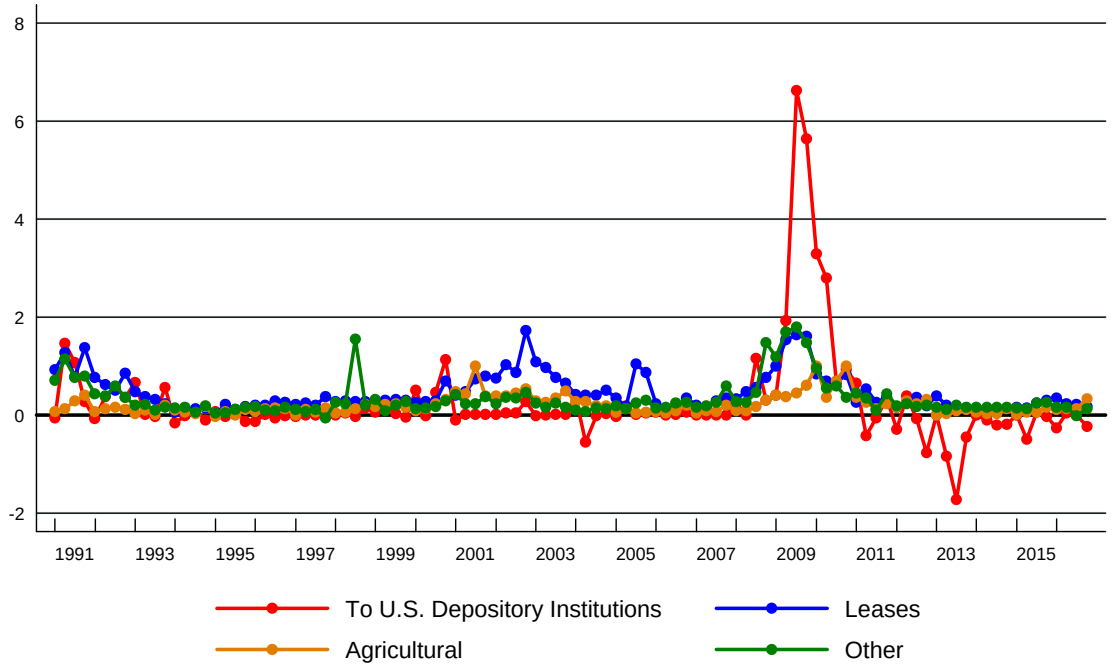
Non-performing Other Loans, Detail

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



Net Charge-offs on Other Loans, Detail

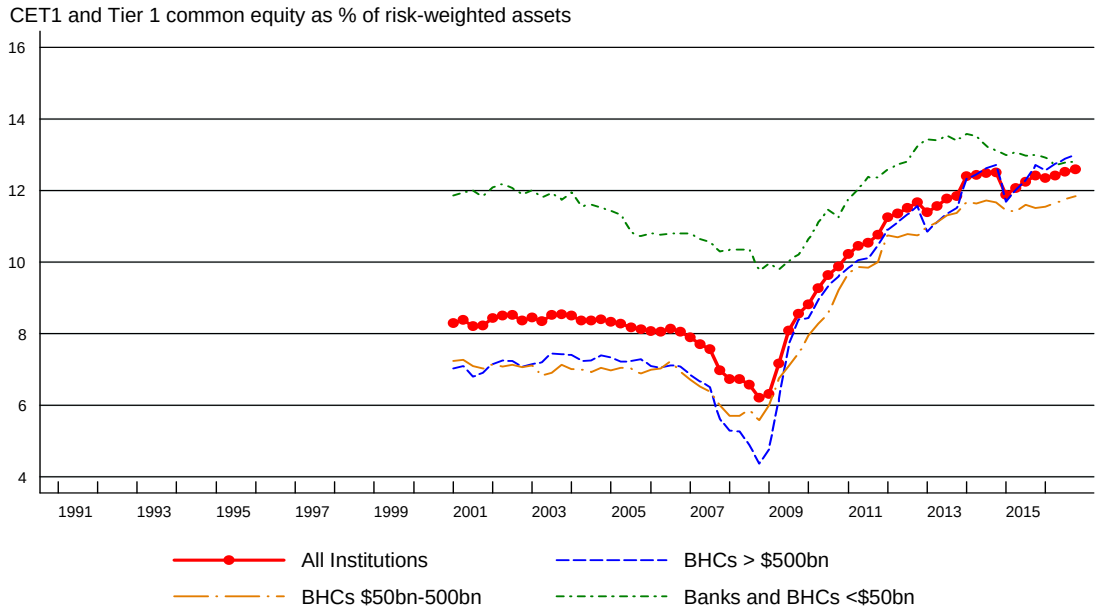
Annualized net charge-offs on other loans as % of total other loans



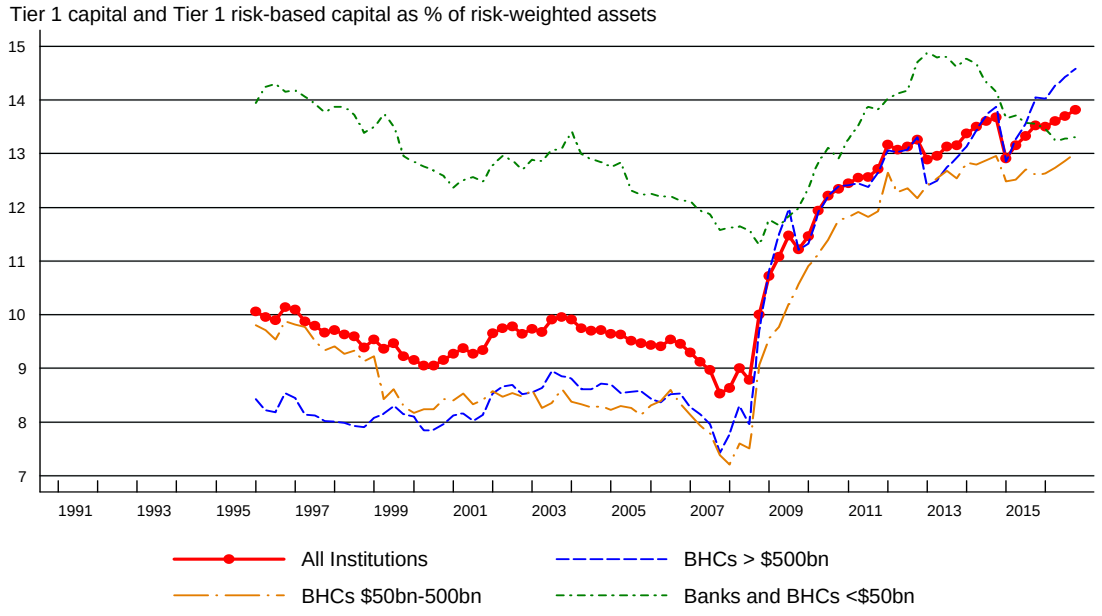
5. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

Notes: 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 other firms starting in 2015:Q1, causing series breaks 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.

CET1 and Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio

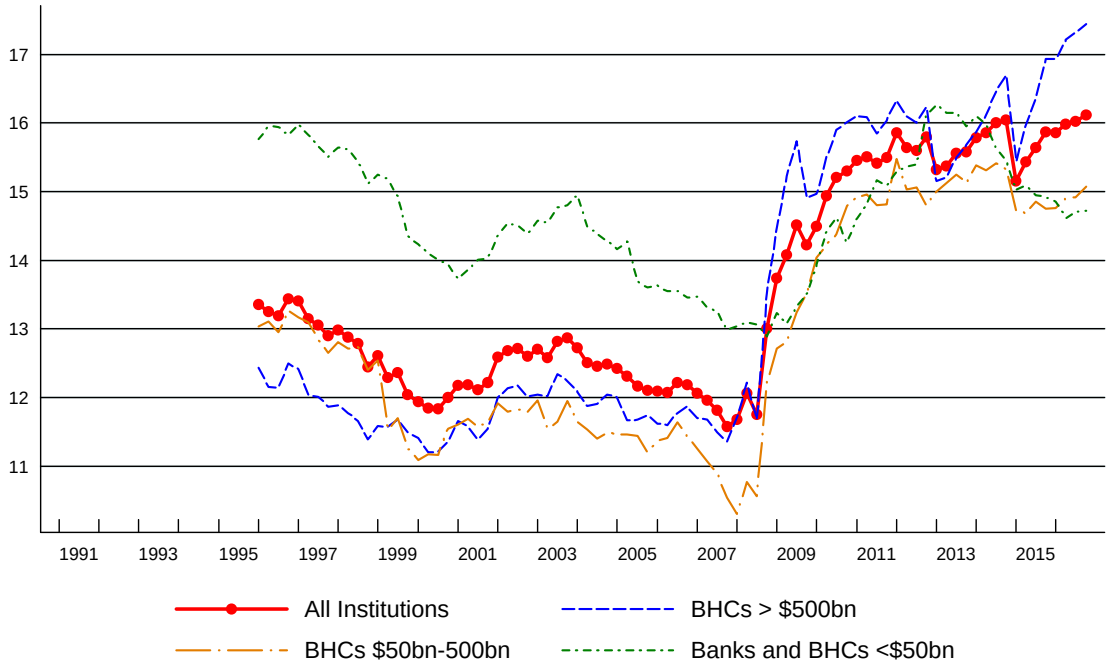


Tier 1 Capital Ratio



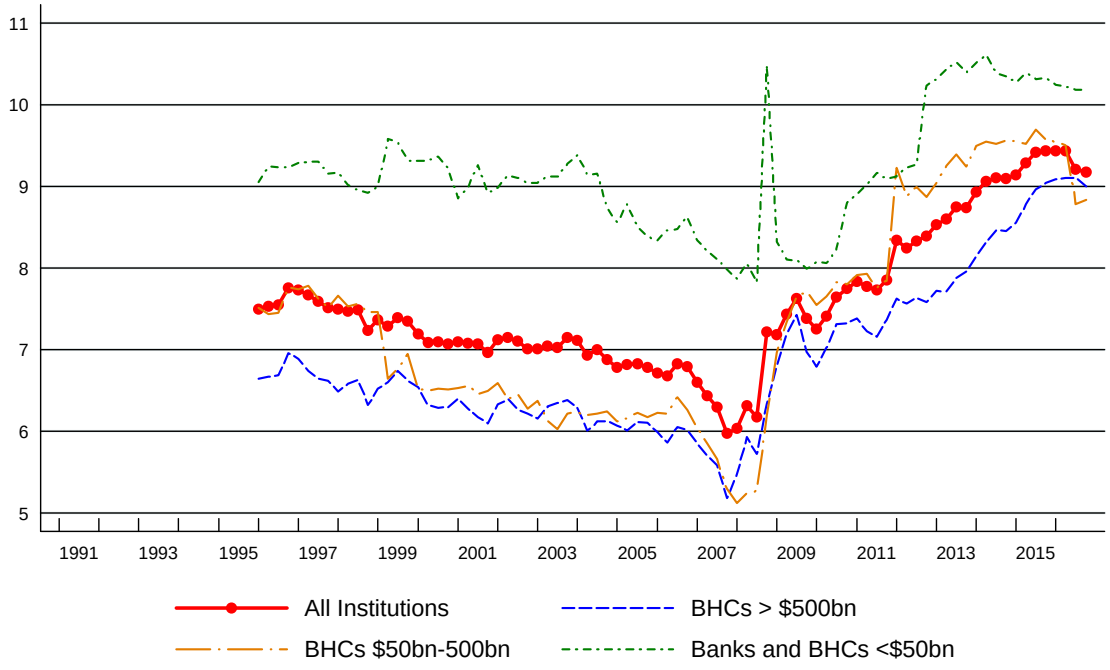
Total Capital Ratio

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



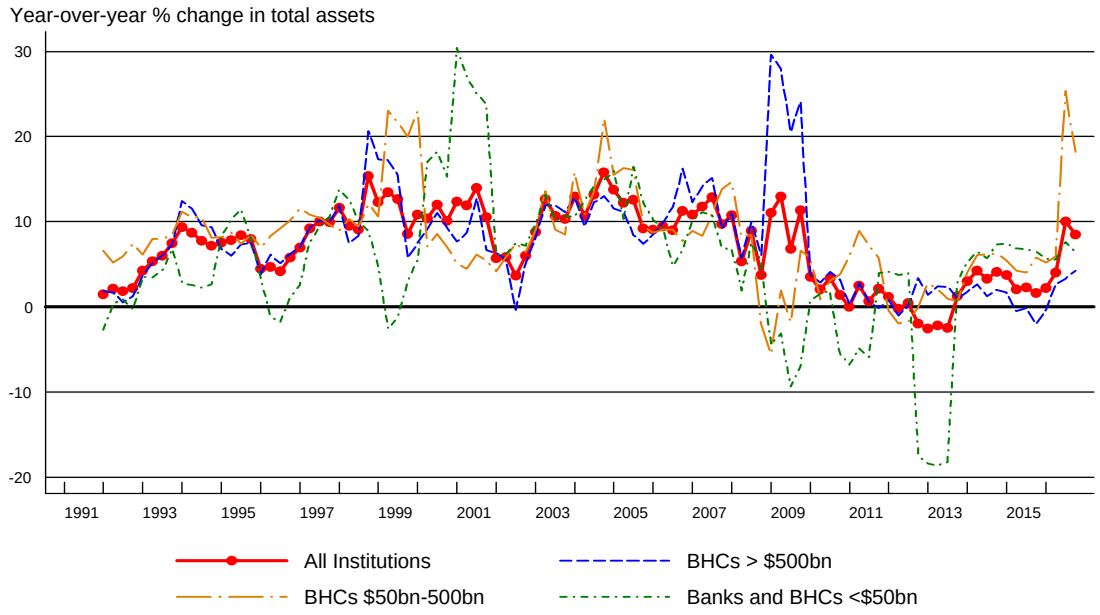
Leverage Ratio

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

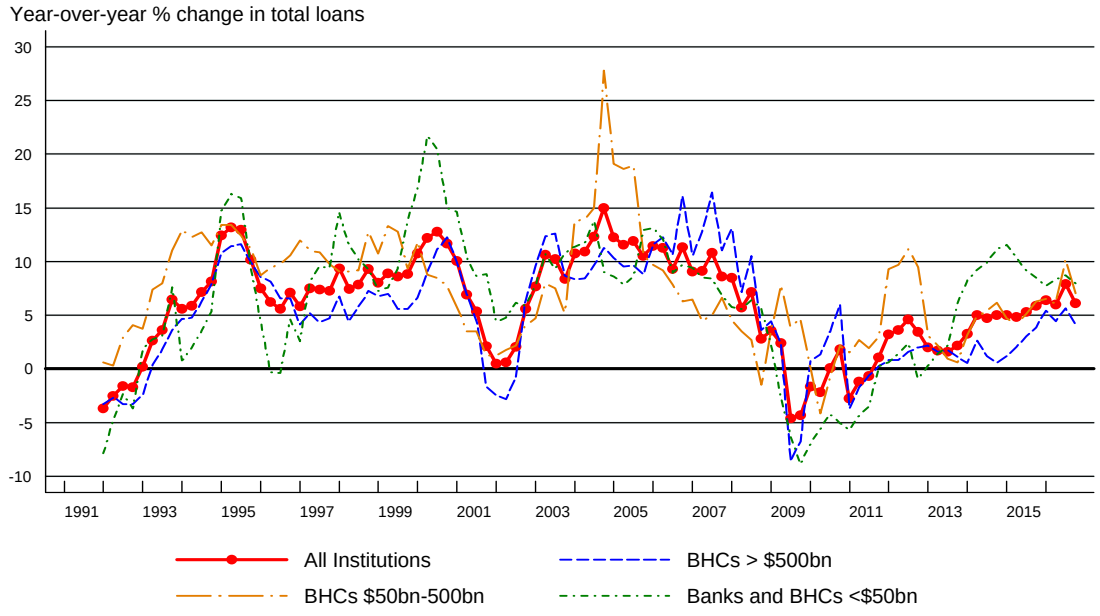


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms and conversions to and from a BHC charter. This particularly affects the year-over-year growth rate for assets between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4, due to the entry of several new BHCs in 2009:Q1. Asset growth is also elevated by approximately 4% starting in 2016:3 due to the entry of several IHCs into the data sample. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details.

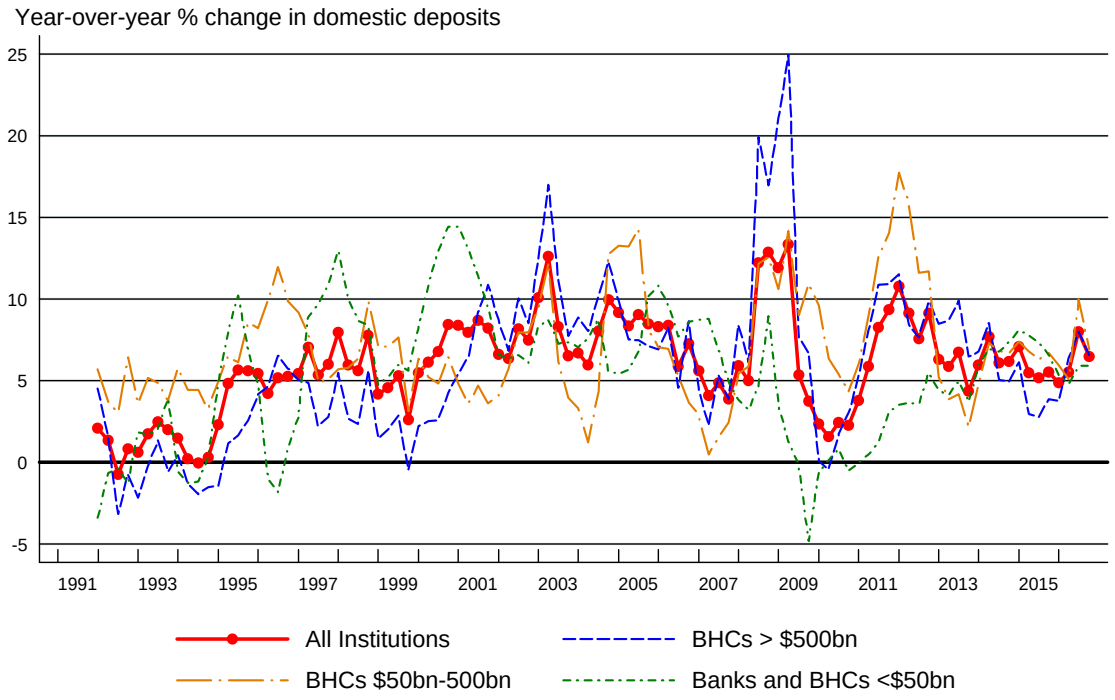
Asset Growth Rate



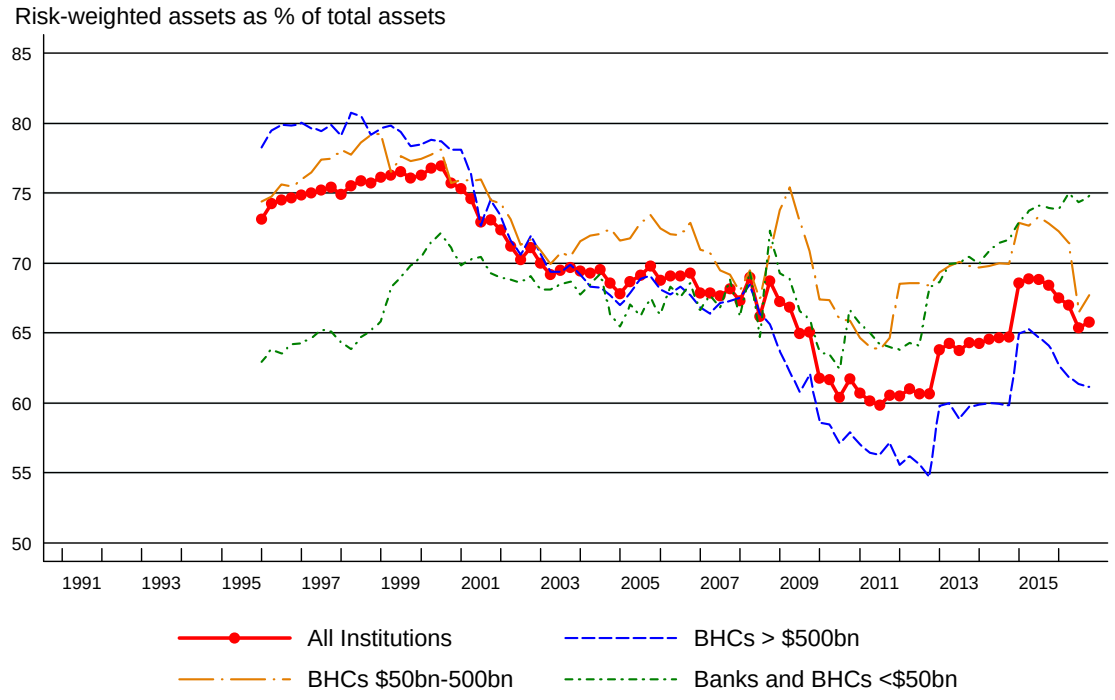
Loan Growth Rate



Domestic Deposit Growth Rate



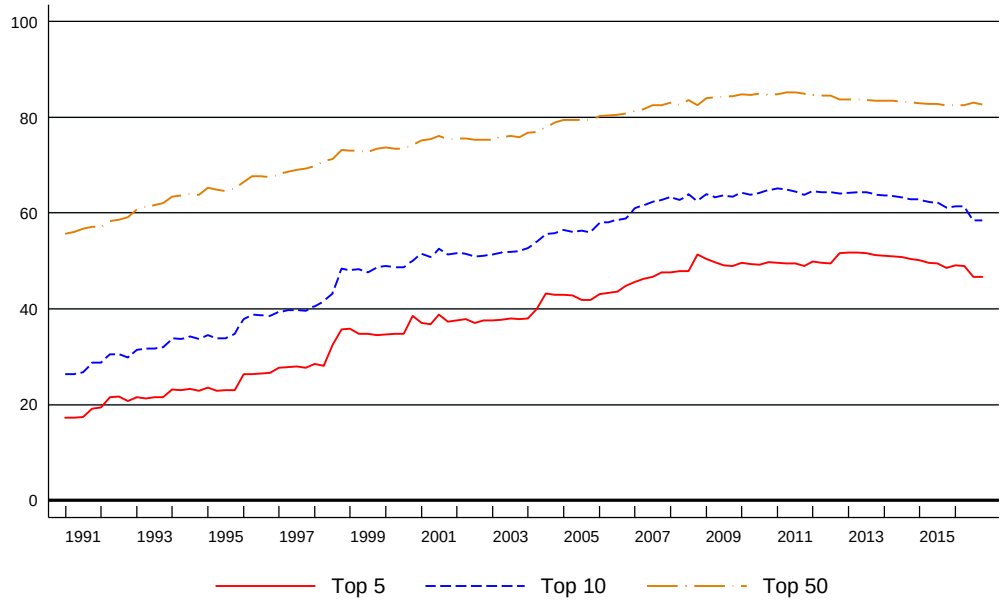
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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



6. Consolidated Financial Statistics for the Fifty Largest BHCs

Rank	Name of Institution	Total Assets (Bil USD)	Quarterly Net Income (Mil USD)	Profitability		Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)			Advanced Approaches Firm
				Annualized Return on Assets	Annualized Return on Equity	CET1 Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio	
1	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	2,491.0	6,727.0	1.08	10.59	12.49	14.21	16.35	Yes
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2,189.3	4,696.0	0.86	7.04	12.07	13.60	16.31	Yes
3	WELLS FARGO & CO	1,930.1	5,274.0	1.09	10.57	11.13	12.82	16.08	Yes
4	CITIGROUP	1,792.1	3,573.0	0.80	6.35	14.86	15.84	19.08	Yes
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	860.2	2,347.0	1.09	10.80	14.51	16.60	19.83	Yes
6	MORGAN STANLEY	814.9	1,666.0	0.82	8.76	17.75	20.02	23.20	Yes
7	U S BC	446.0	1,478.0	1.33	12.50	9.41	11.00	13.22	Yes
8	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	366.9	1,026.0	1.12	8.98	10.58	12.01	14.31	Yes
9	CAPITAL ONE FC	357.2	791.5	0.89	6.66	10.08	11.61	14.28	Yes
10	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	343.9	414.8	0.48	4.23	13.60	13.67	14.83	Yes
11	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	333.5	870.0	1.04	8.97	12.25	14.54	15.19	Yes
12	HSBC N AMER HOLDS	277.8	21.2	0.03	0.27	17.95	20.08	25.26	Yes
13	STATE STREET CORP	242.7	592.9	0.98	11.18	11.64	14.74	15.99	Yes
14	BB&T CORP	219.3	636.3	1.16	8.52	10.25	11.98	14.12	No
15	CREDIT SUISSE HOLD USA	214.1	-2,077.2	-3.88	-33.18	19.02	19.02	19.10	No
16	SUNTRUST BK	205.2	464.4	0.91	7.90	9.59	10.28	12.26	No
17	BARCLAYS US LLC	204.5	245.0	0.48	6.49	11.32	12.46	15.01	No
18	DB USA CORP	186.6	-1,016.0	-2.18	-41.75	15.14	19.23	19.33	No
19	ALLY FNCL	163.7	248.0	0.61	7.45	9.37	10.93	12.57	No
20	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	158.9	827.0	2.08	16.14	12.31	13.48	15.18	Yes
21	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	150.0	281.5	0.75	5.70	11.16	11.36	14.01	No
22	MUFG AMERS HOLDS CORP	148.1	334.1	0.90	7.75	14.77	14.77	16.45	No
23	FIFTH THIRD BC	142.2	388.8	1.09	9.60	10.39	11.50	15.02	No
24	RBC USA HOLDCO CORP	141.9	140.3	0.40	4.04	16.41	16.41	17.72	No
25	UBS AMERS HOLD LLC	138.7	-3.7	-0.01	-0.06	22.86	22.86	24.27	No
26	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	137.4	9.6	0.03	0.19	14.51	16.14	18.00	No
27	KEYCORP	136.8	229.2	0.67	6.02	9.54	10.89	12.85	No
28	BNP PARIBAS USA	132.5	187.6	0.57	4.29	12.27	12.43	14.38	No
29	BMO FNCL CORP	128.1	180.2	0.56	4.46	12.53	12.76	15.69	No
30	REGIONS FC	126.2	295.6	0.94	7.10	11.21	11.98	14.15	No
31	NORTHERN TR CORP	123.9	266.5	0.86	10.91	11.77	12.94	14.54	Yes
32	M&T BK CORP	123.4	330.6	1.07	8.02	10.70	11.92	14.09	No
33	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	99.7	239.0	0.96	9.27	9.56	10.92	13.05	No
34	DISCOVER FS	92.3	562.9	2.44	19.89	13.22	13.92	15.54	No
35	BBVA COMPASS BSHRS	87.1	89.0	0.41	2.80	11.49	11.85	14.31	No
36	COMERICA	73.1	163.9	0.90	8.41	11.09	11.09	13.27	No
37	CIT GROUP	64.2	-1,154.6	-7.20	-46.08	14.03	14.03	14.76	No
38	ZIONS BC	63.2	137.4	0.87	7.20	12.07	13.49	15.24	No
39	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	48.9	113.7	0.93	7.43	10.62	10.62	12.12	No
40	SVB FNCL GRP	44.7	99.5	0.89	10.92	12.80	13.26	14.21	No
41	PEOPLES UNITED FNCL INC	40.6	75.9	0.75	5.90	9.86	10.66	12.45	No
42	MIZUHO AMERS LLC	39.2	-38.0	-0.39	-3.89	17.51	17.51	17.53	No
43	POPULAR	38.7	-4.0	-0.04	-0.31	16.48	16.48	19.48	No
44	EAST WEST BC	34.8	110.7	1.27	12.92	10.88	10.88	12.43	No
45	BOK FC	33.1	50.0	0.60	6.11	11.21	11.21	12.81	No
46	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	33.0	52.7	0.64	7.00	12.42	12.42	13.85	No
47	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	31.7	147.8	1.87	11.64	21.16	21.16	22.15	No
48	CULLEN/FROST BKR	30.2	83.7	1.11	11.15	12.52	13.33	14.93	No
49	SYNOVUS FC	30.1	68.6	0.91	9.37	9.96	10.07	12.01	No
50	ASSOCIATED BANC-CORP	29.1	54.8	0.75	7.10	9.52	10.27	12.68	No
TOTALS*	TOP 50	16,340.9	32,298.1	0.79	7.07	12.55	13.94	16.46	
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	19,831.0	40,825.6	0.82	7.37	12.60	13.82	16.11	

*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 $1bn of total assets), 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 for the subset of BHCs with greater than $500 billion in total assets, for the subset of BHCs or IHCs with $50 - $500 billion in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry. In 2016:Q4, 38 BHCs or IHCs and one nonmember bank exceed $50 billion in total assets, and 6 BHCs exceed the $500 billion threshold: JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. For consistency, time-series graphs for the "> $500bn" and $50-$500bn" groups represent available historical values for these two sets of firms. Statistics for most firms with more than $50 billion in total assets 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. CIT Group, RBC USA, Credit Suisse Holdings, UBS Americas, Barclays US and First Republic Bank are the only entities with >$50bn in assets not adjusted using the pro forma methodology. 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).

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 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 (described in the methodology section on the previous page) exist in the data for the entire sample period (1991:Q1 to 2016:Q2): 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 $1bn 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. 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.

3. Among other sample changes and reorganizations, four large IHCs were added to the Quarterly Trends dataset this quarter (Credit Suisse Holdings, Deutsche Bank USA, UBS Americas, and Barclays US). FR Y-9C data for these firms are available beginning in 2016:Q3. Since it was not possible to calculate quarterized net income or other quarterized flow variables for these firms in 2016:Q3, these values were imputed according to the method for mid-year entrants described under “Caveats and Limitations”.

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations

First quarter 2015

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 2015:Q1[2], for BHCs with $50bn-500bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Measurement of banking system regulatory capital was affected by reporting changes this quarter due to the ongoing transition to Basel III capital standards. First, starting in 2015:Q1, firms report standardized risk weighted assets using Basel III formulas, rather than Basel I formulas. Second, firms not subject to advanced approaches under Basel III began reporting common equity tier 1 (CET1) rather than the components used to calculate tier 1 common equity, and tier 1 capital instead of tier 1 risk-based capital. (Advanced approaches firms began reporting in this way starting in 2014:Q1.)

- Industry capitalization, measured as CET1 and tier 1 common equity as a percentage of risk-weighted assets (RWA), decreased from 12.50% in 2014:Q4 to 11.88% in 2015:Q1, reflecting the reporting changes described above.

- Profitability, as measured by industry annualized return on assets, increased to 1.00% in 2015:Q1, from 0.76% in 2014:Q4. Return on equity also increased to 9.1%, from 7.0% in Q4.

- Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans decreased to 1.9% in 2015:Q1, from 2.0% in the prior quarter. This ratio has now declined for 21 consecutive quarters. Net charge-offs measured as a percentage of total loans decreased by 0.02% to 0.52%, less than one-sixth of its historical peak in 2009:Q4.

- Four-quarter-ended loan growth and asset growth were both positive for the industry, at 5.1% and 3.8%, respectively.

[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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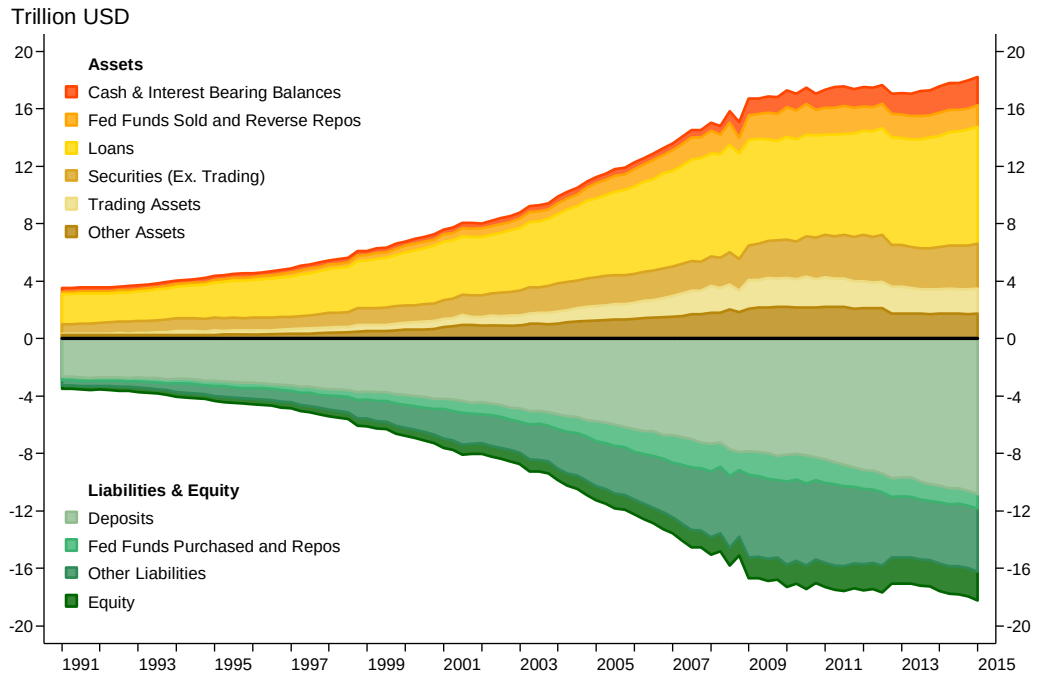
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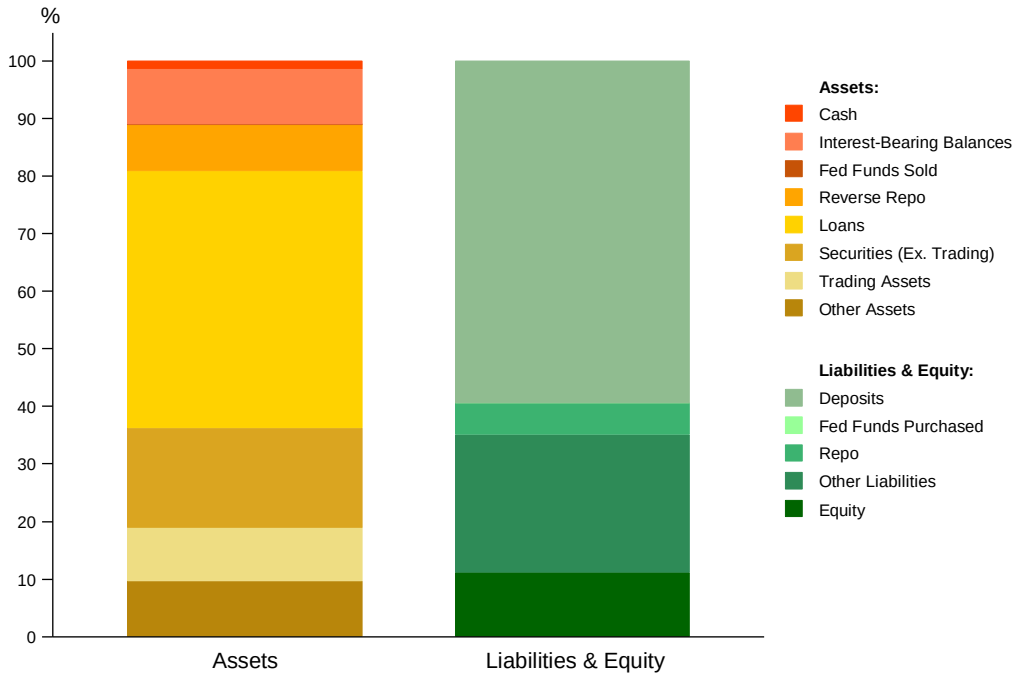
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

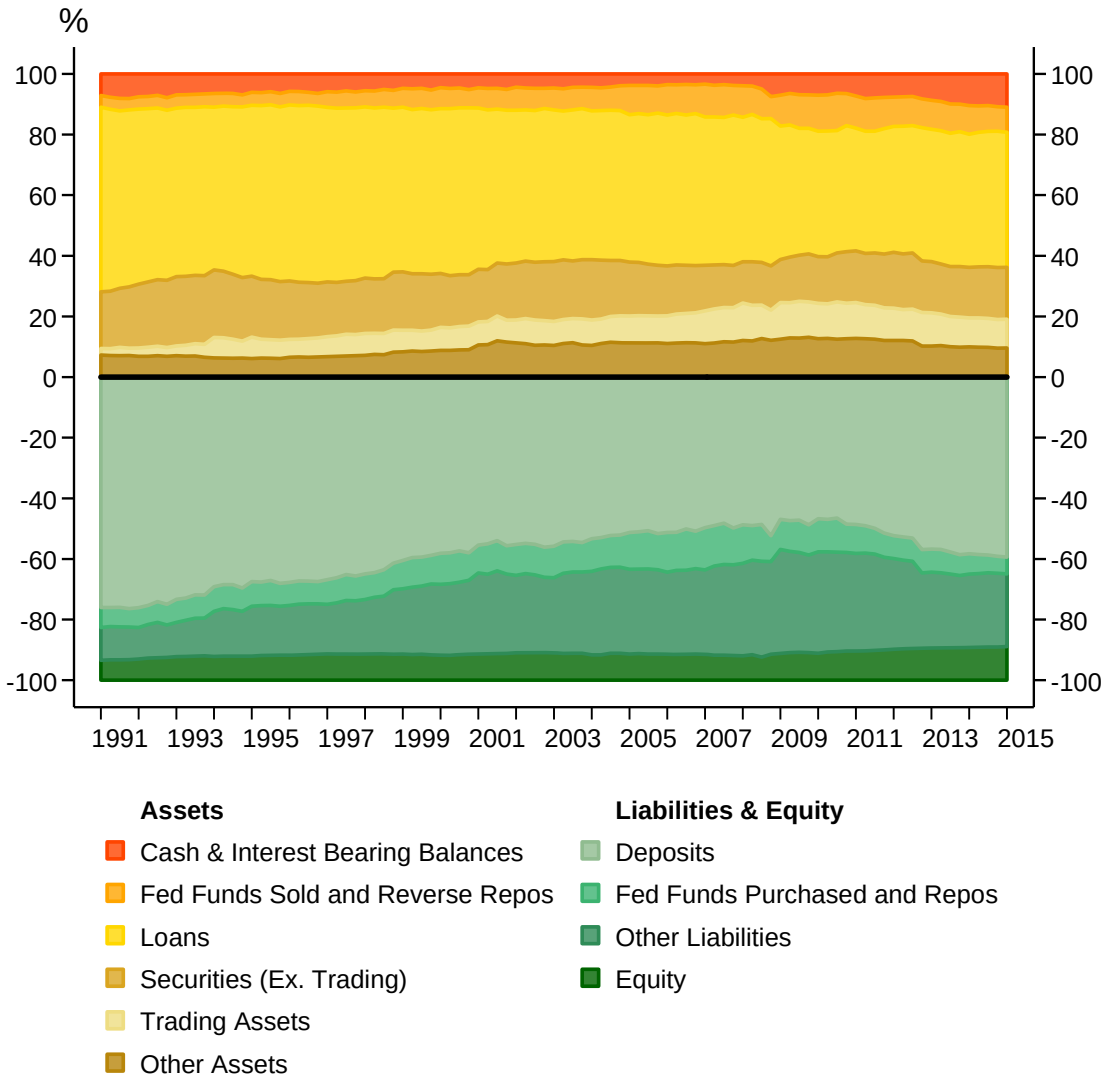
Balance Sheet Composition



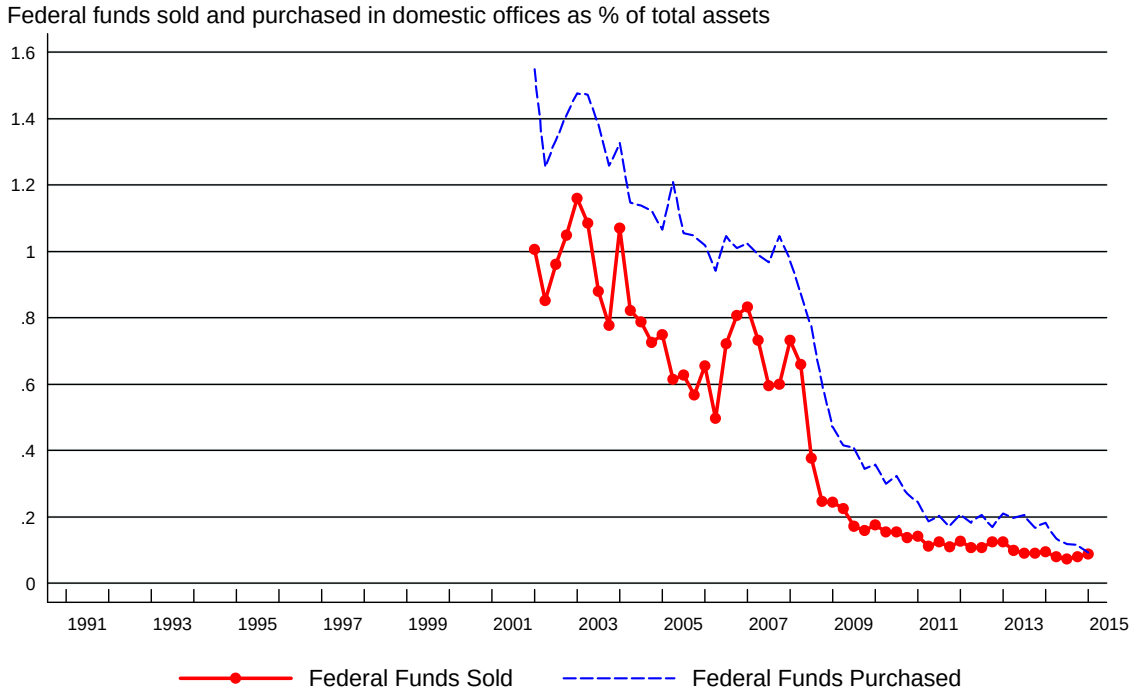
Balance Sheet Composition, Current Quarter



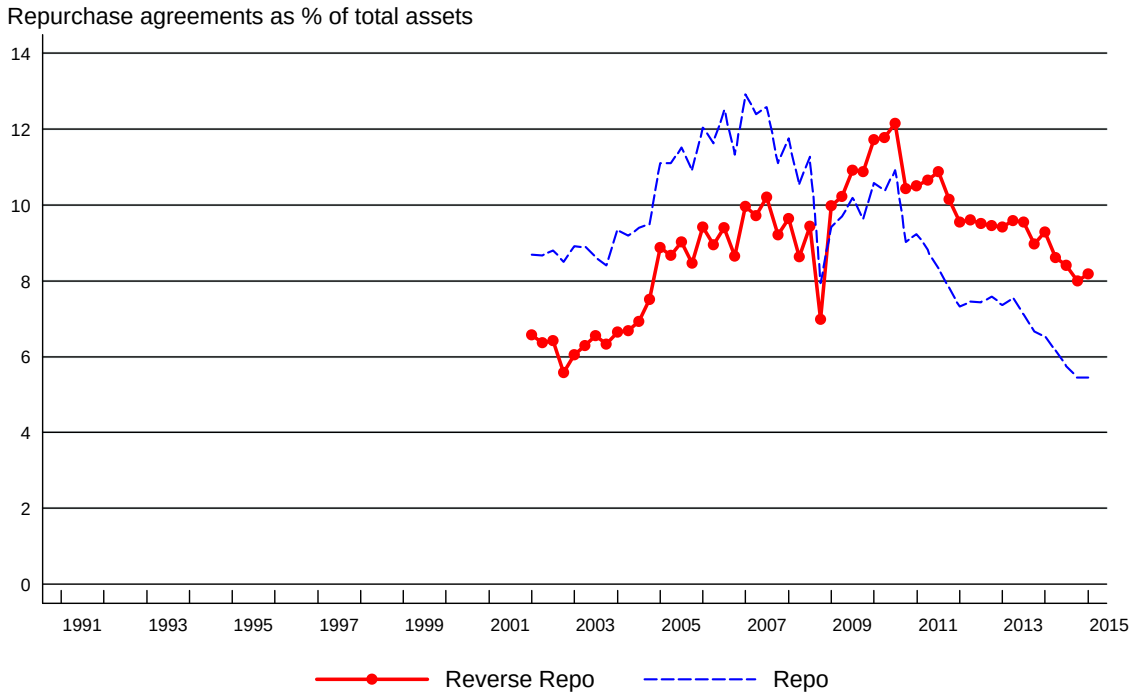
Balance Sheet Composition



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

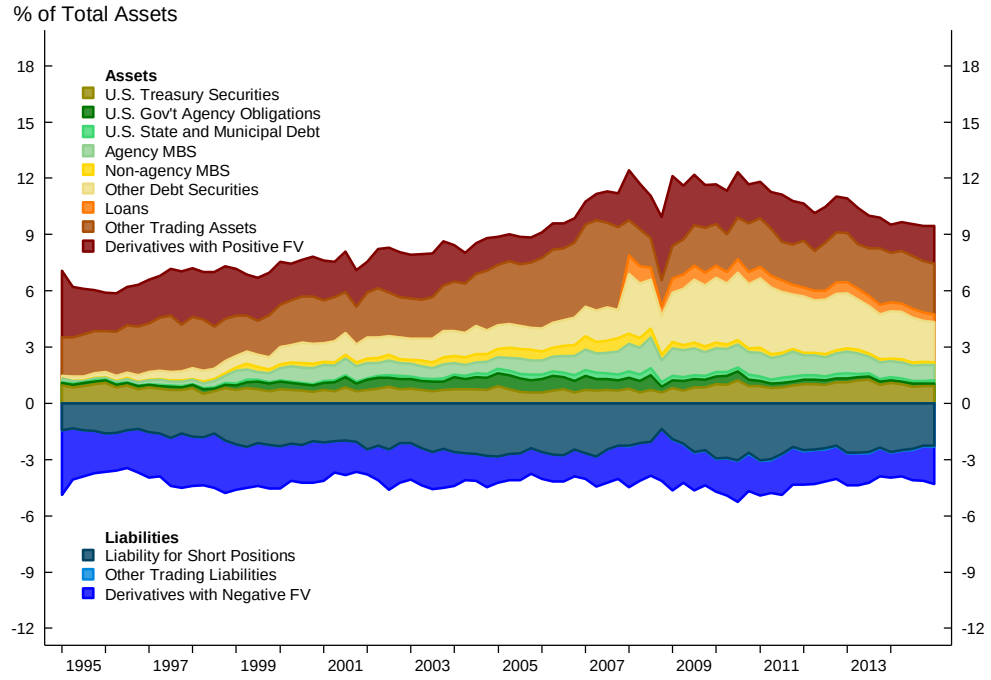


Repurchase Agreements



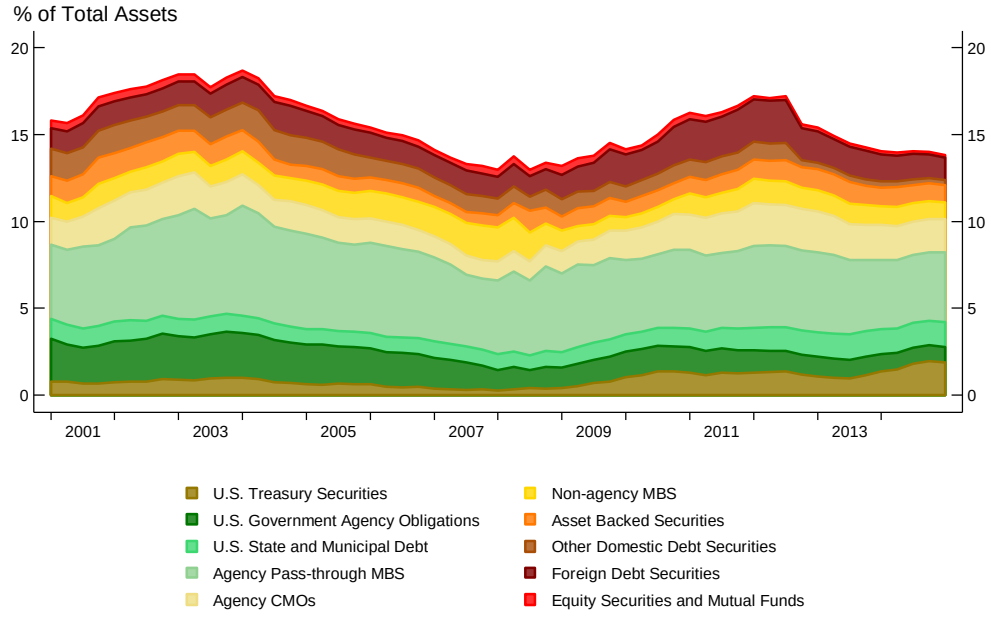
Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

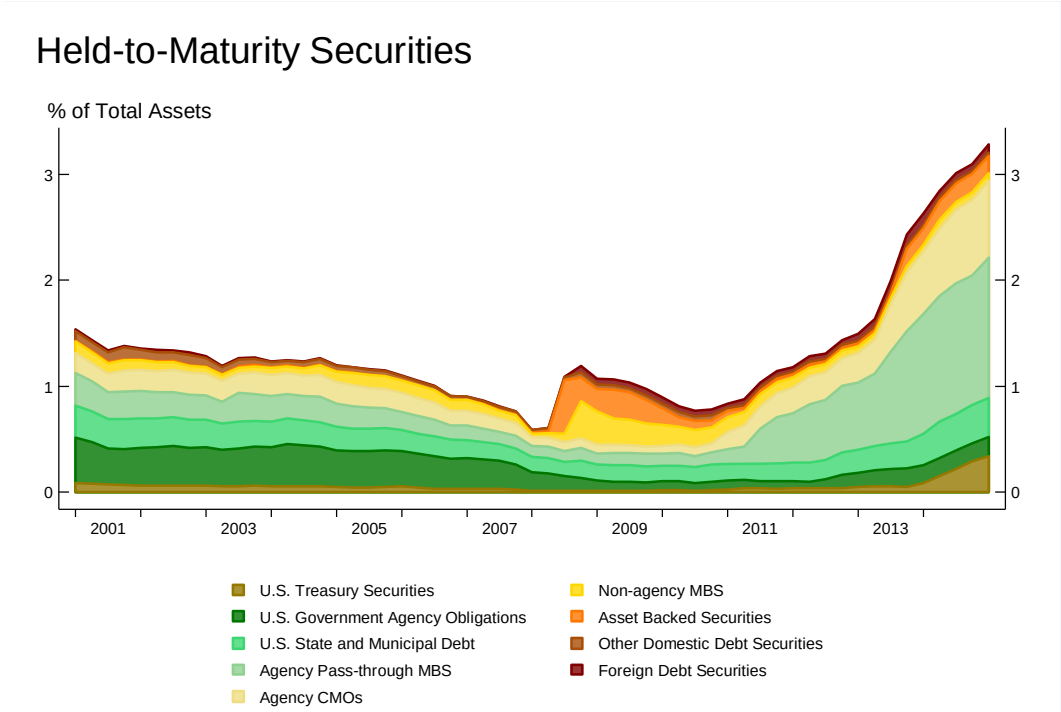
Trading Assets and Liabilities

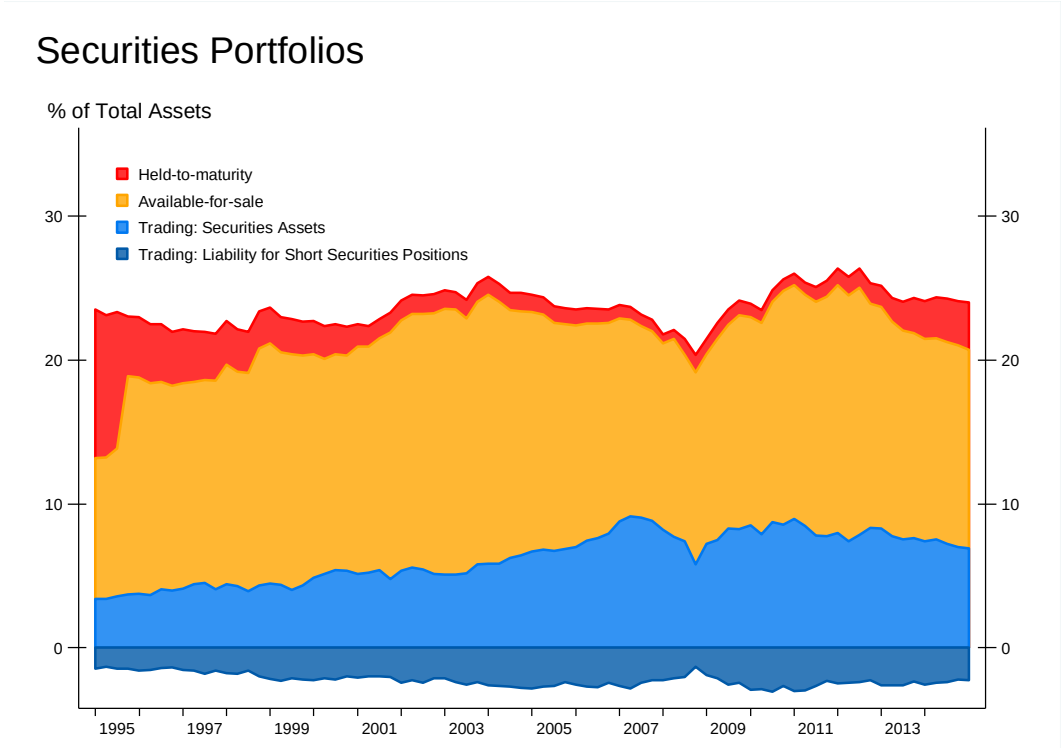


Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported average trading assets of $2 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters.

Available-for-Sale Securities



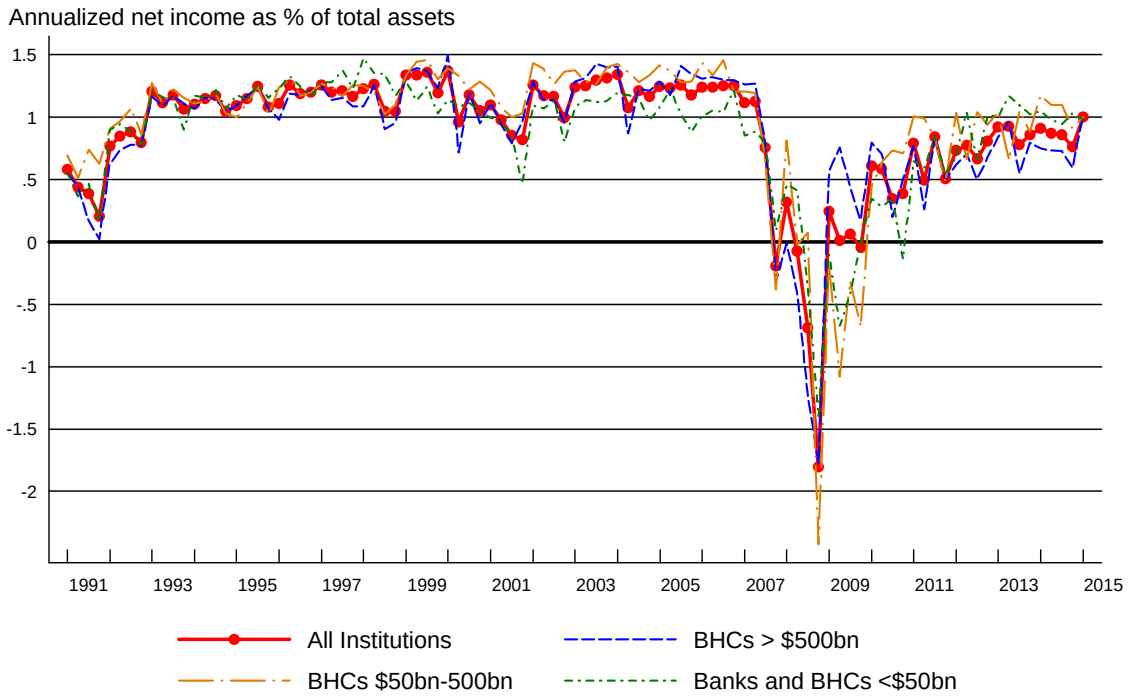




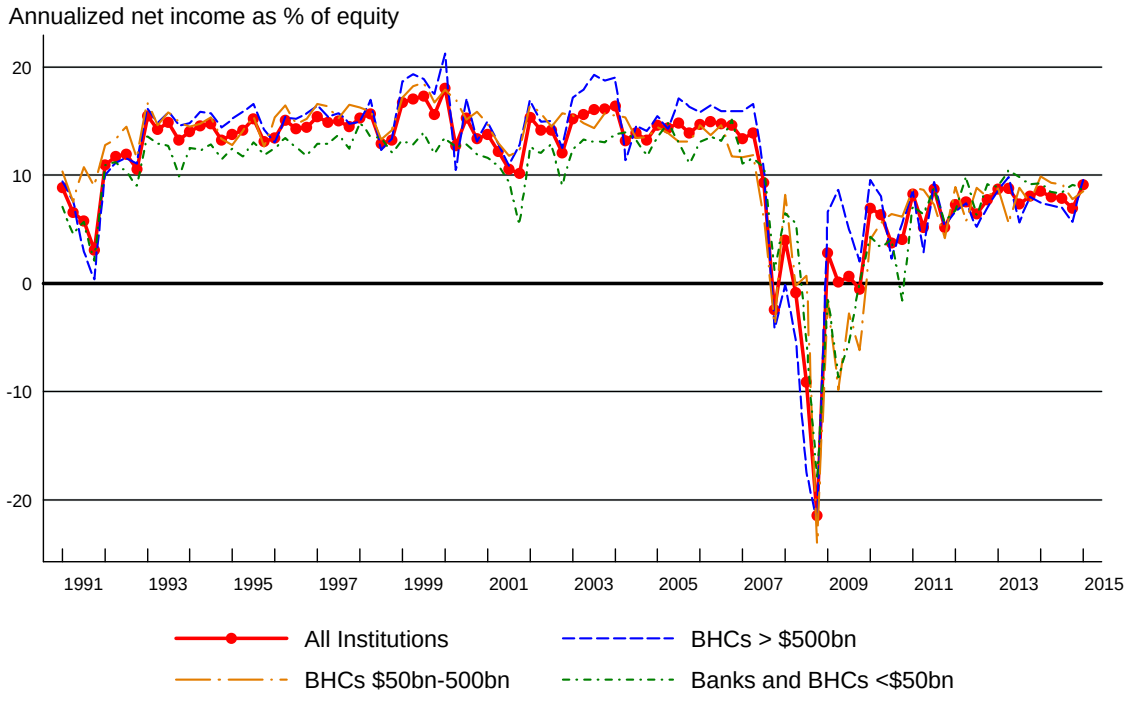
Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

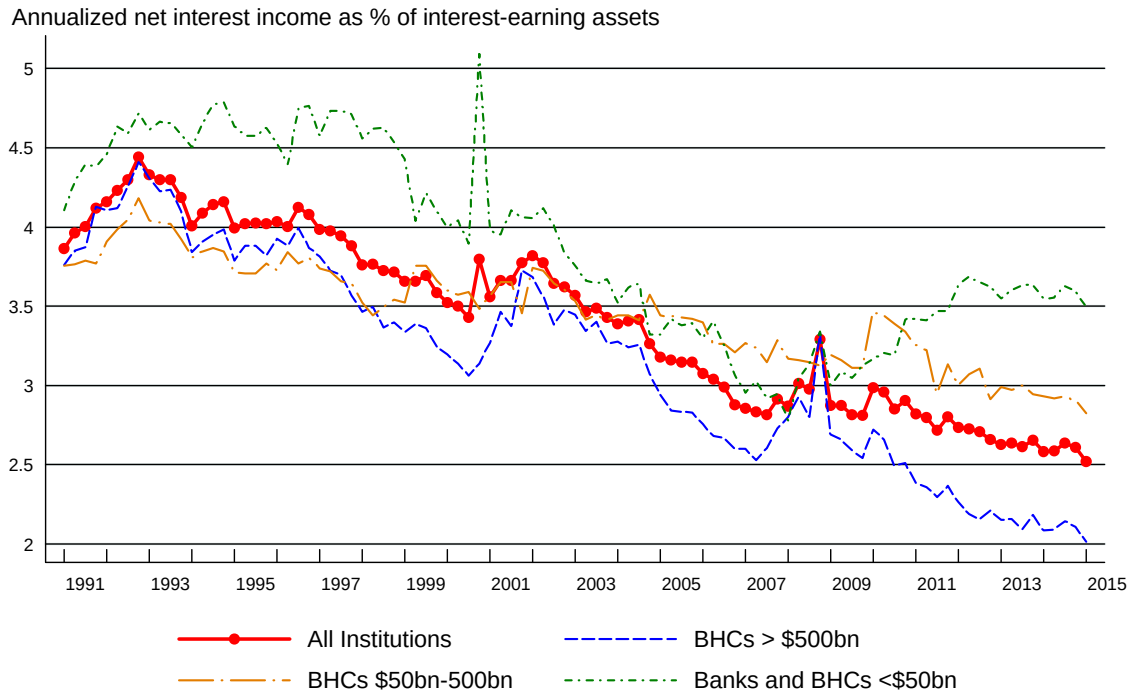
Return on Assets



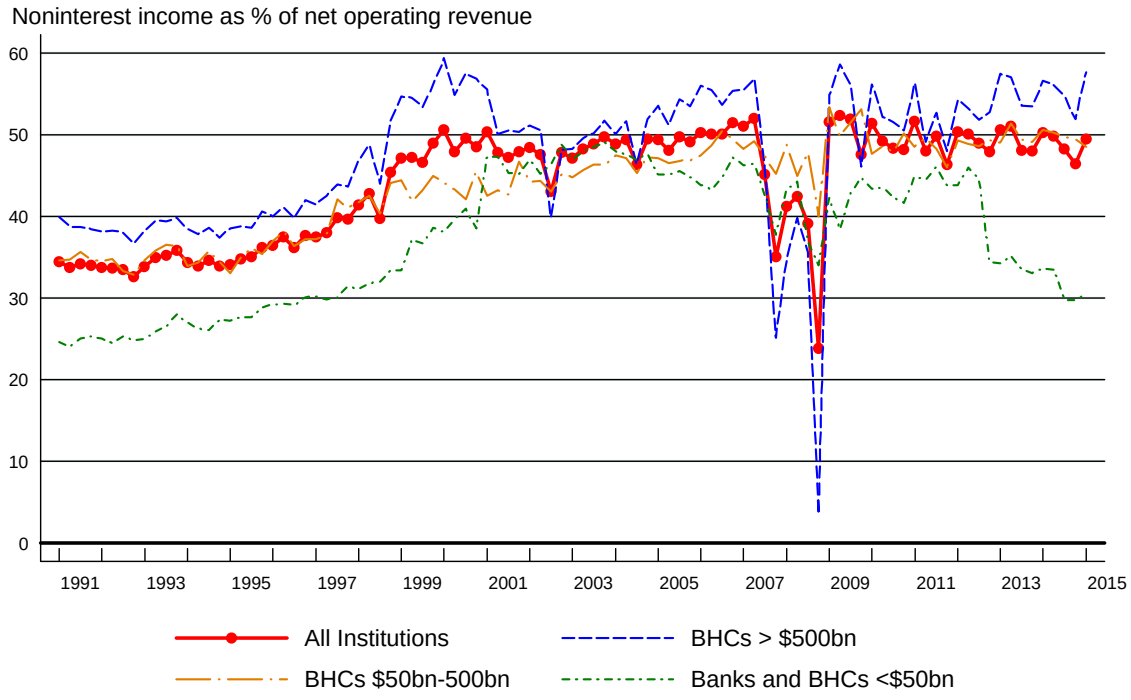
Return on Equity



Net Interest Margin

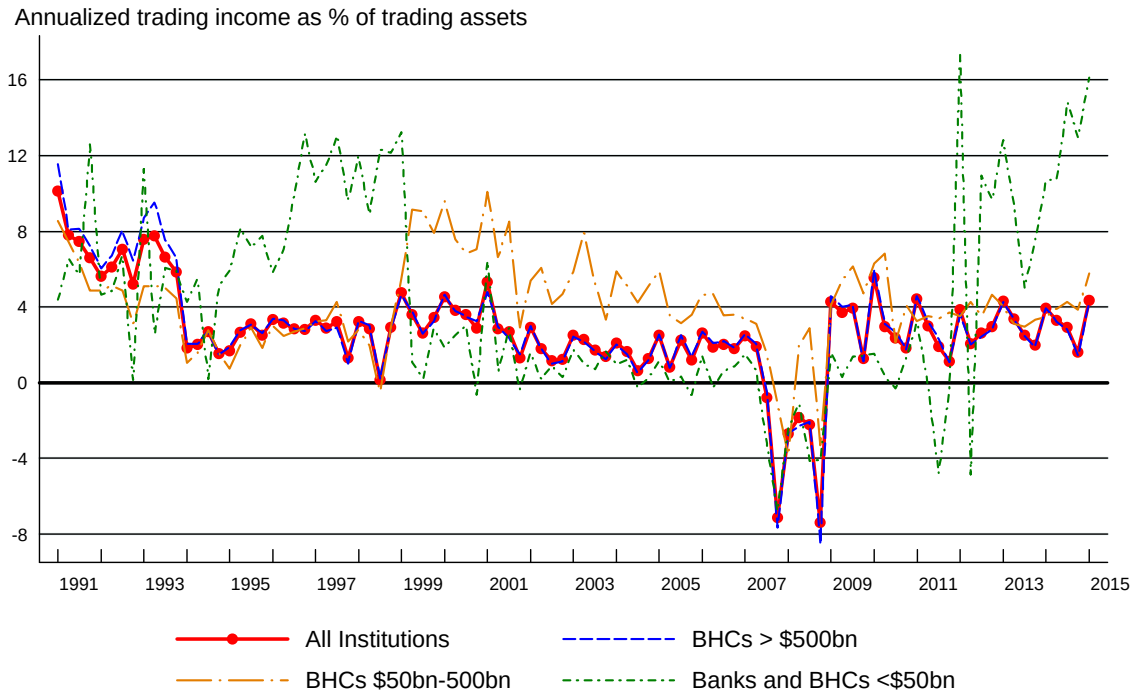


Noninterest Income Share

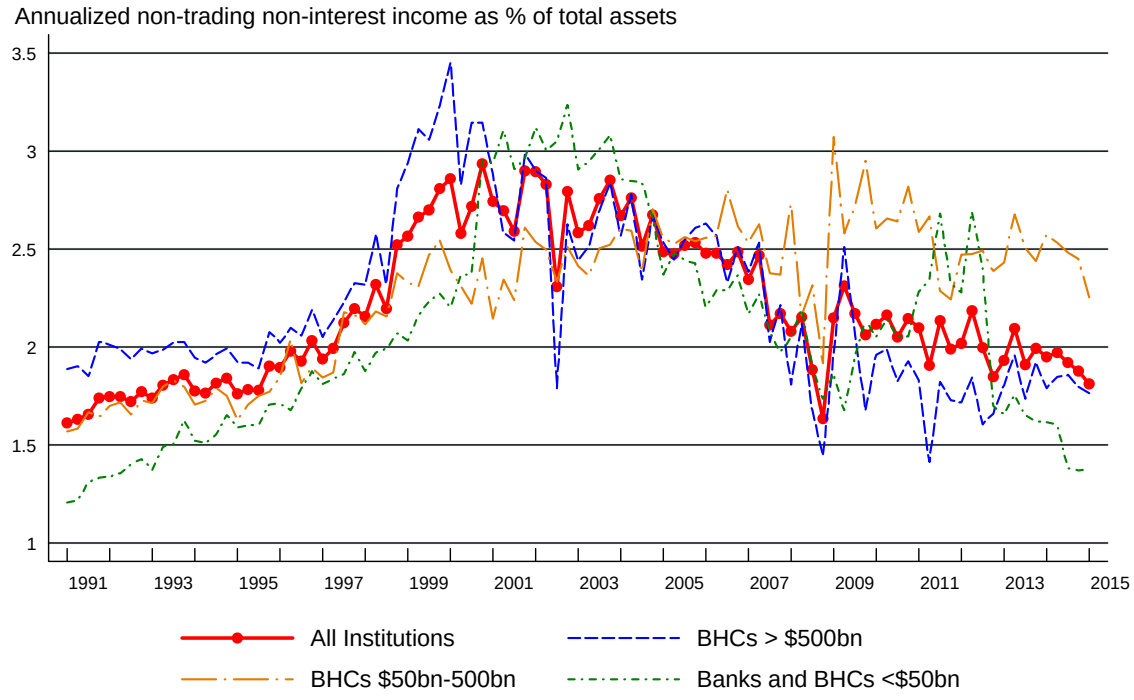


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

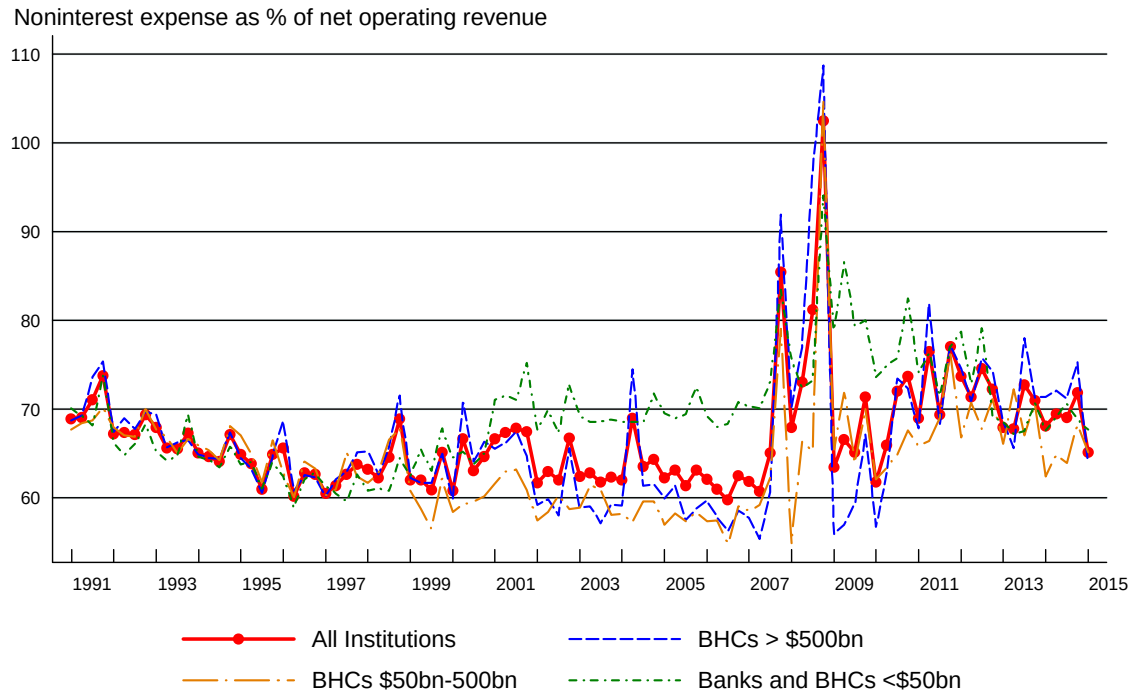
Return on Trading Assets



Non-Trading Non-Interest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio

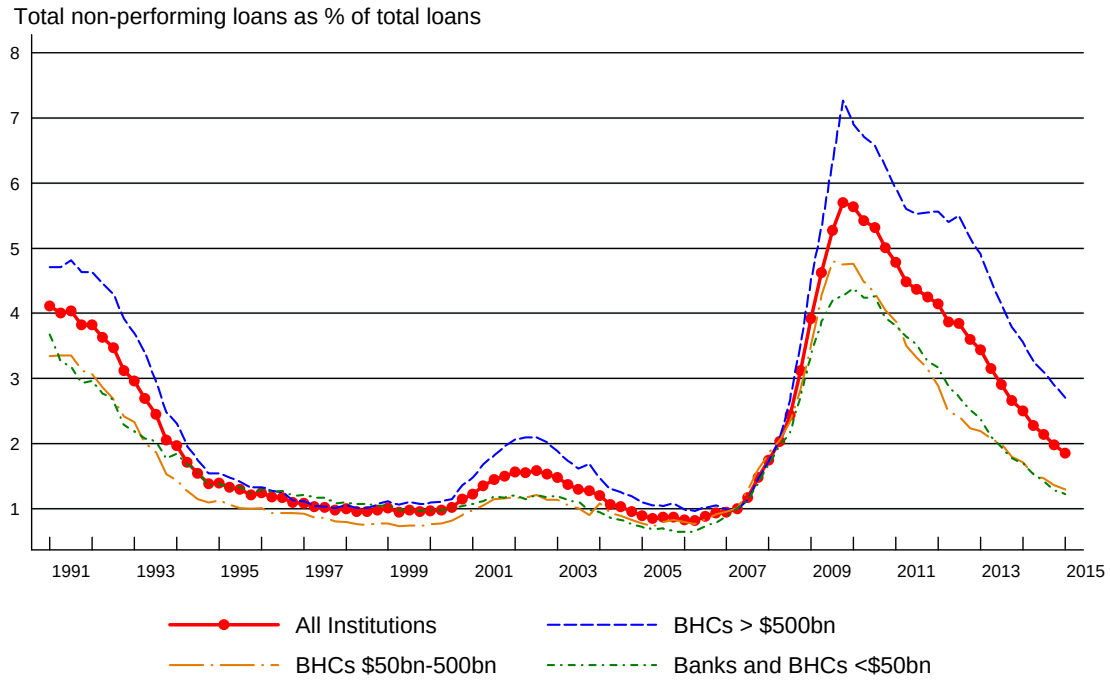


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

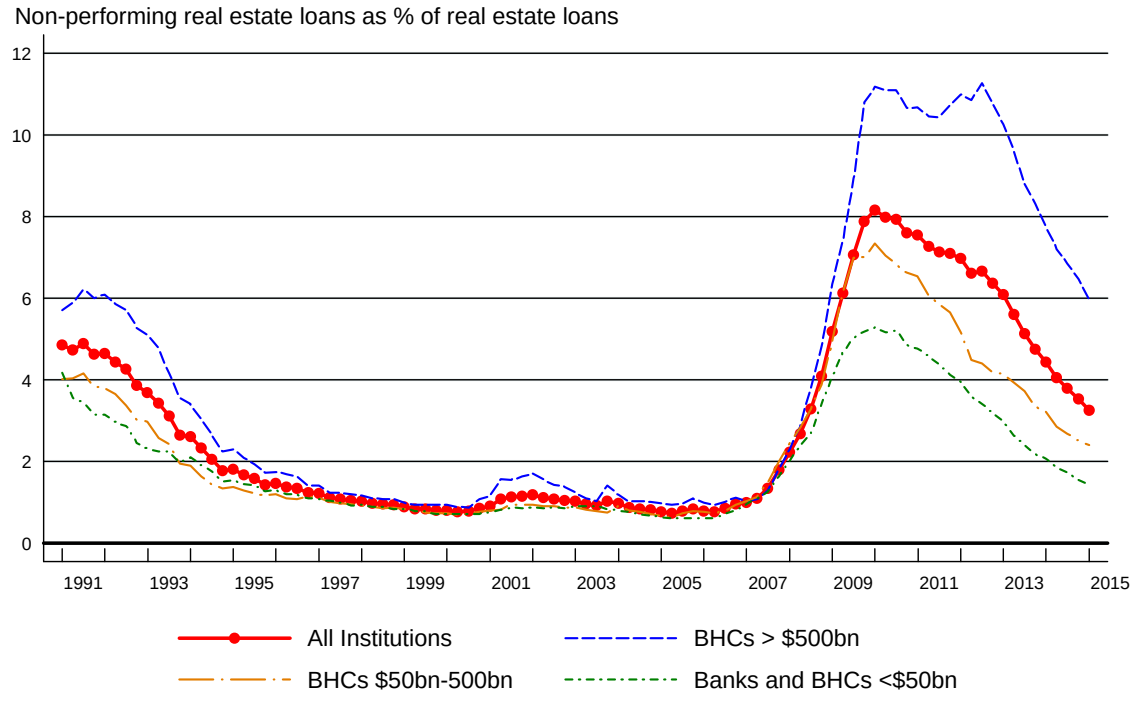
3. Asset Quality

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

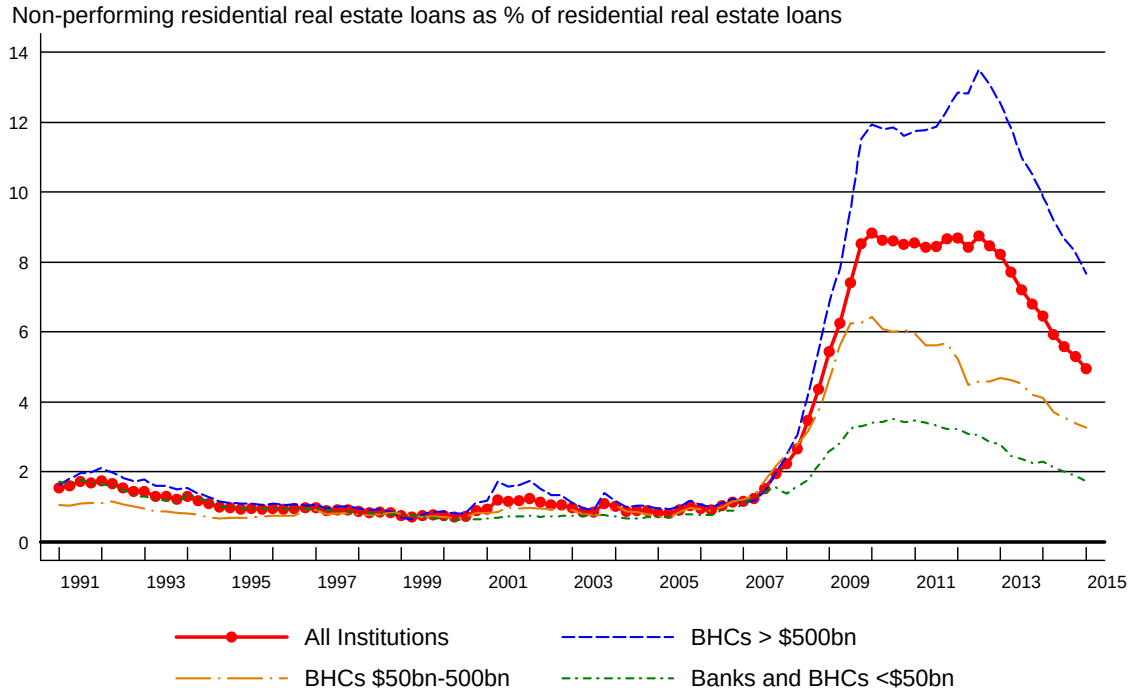
Non-performing Loans



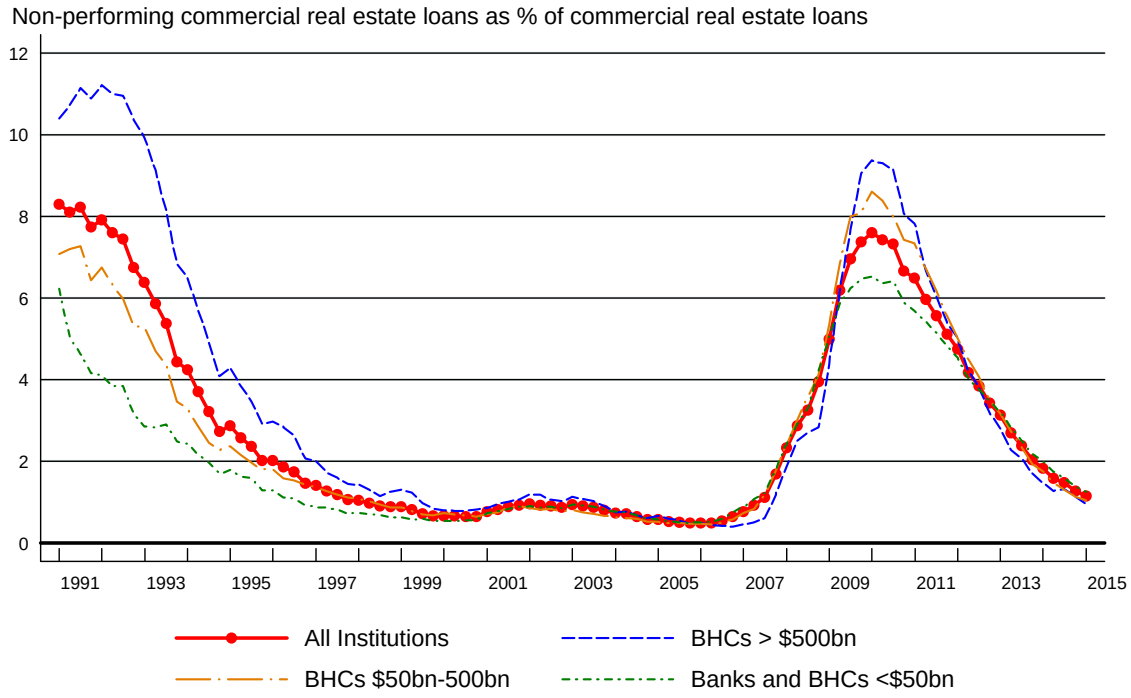
Non-performing Real Estate Loans



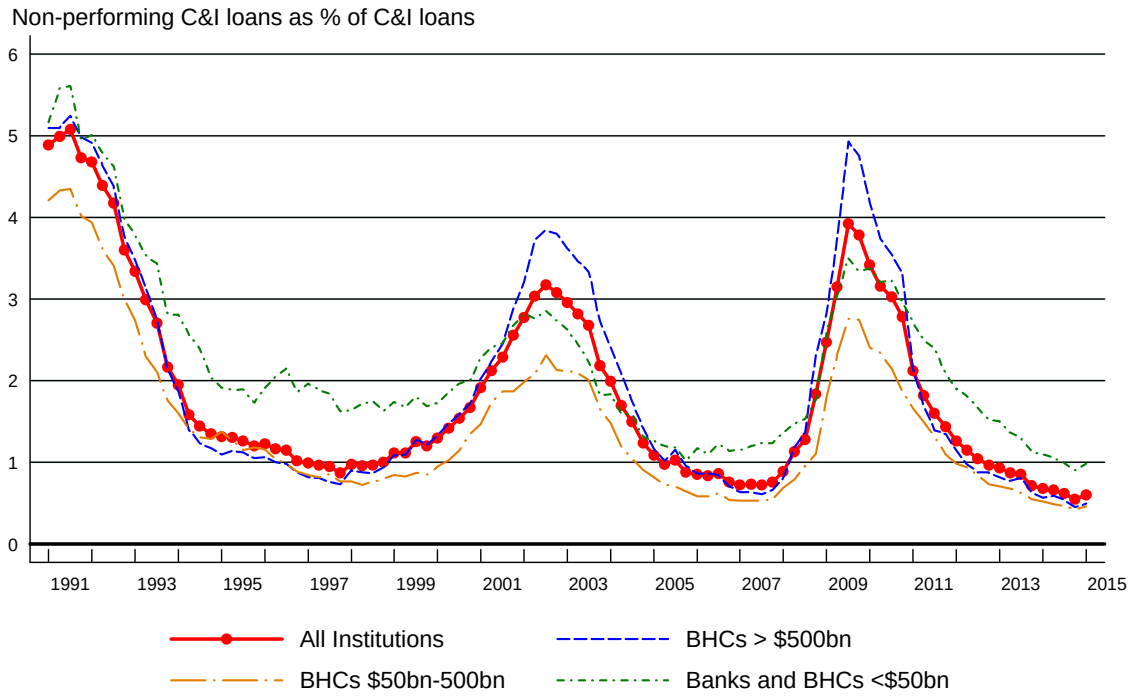
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



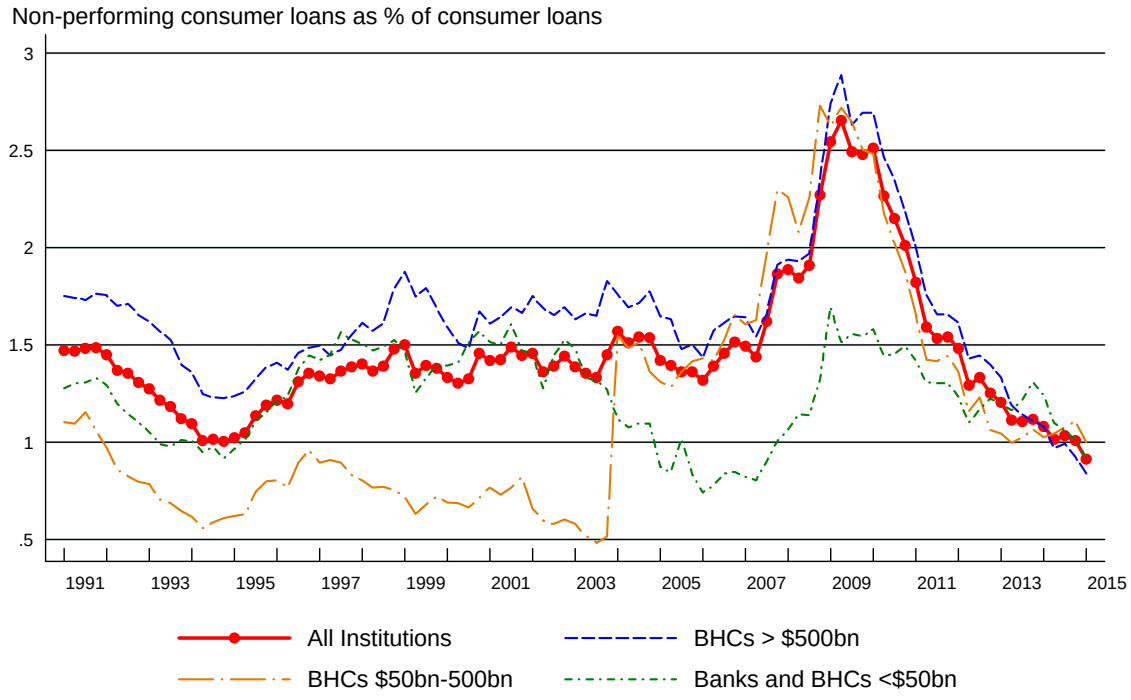
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



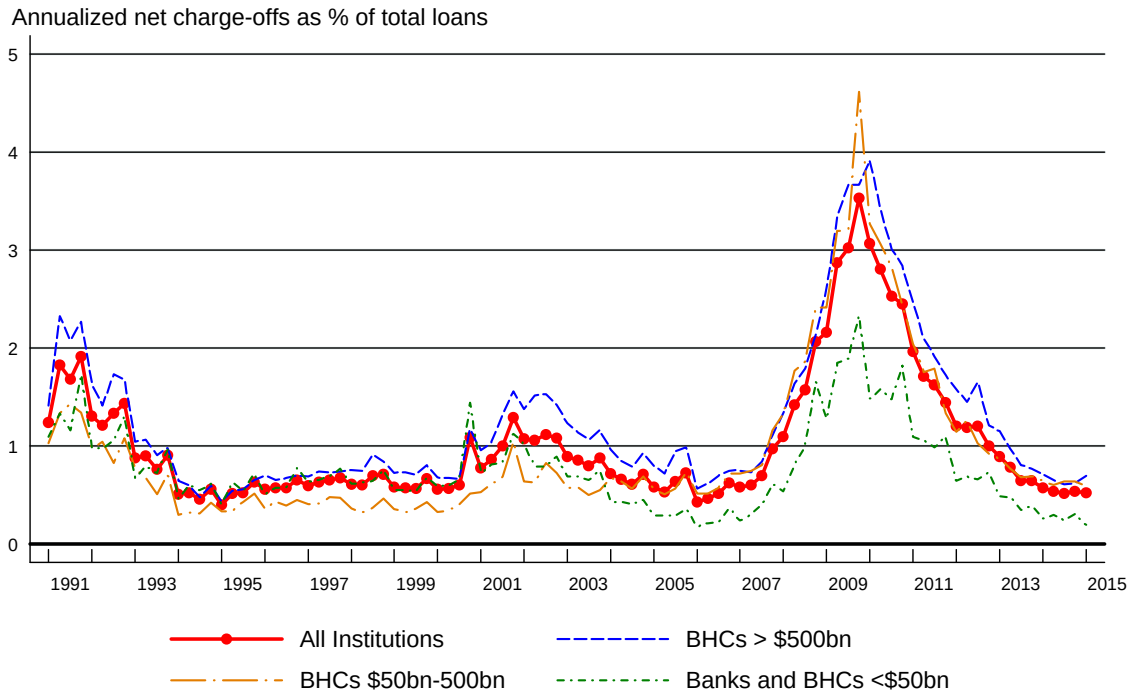
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



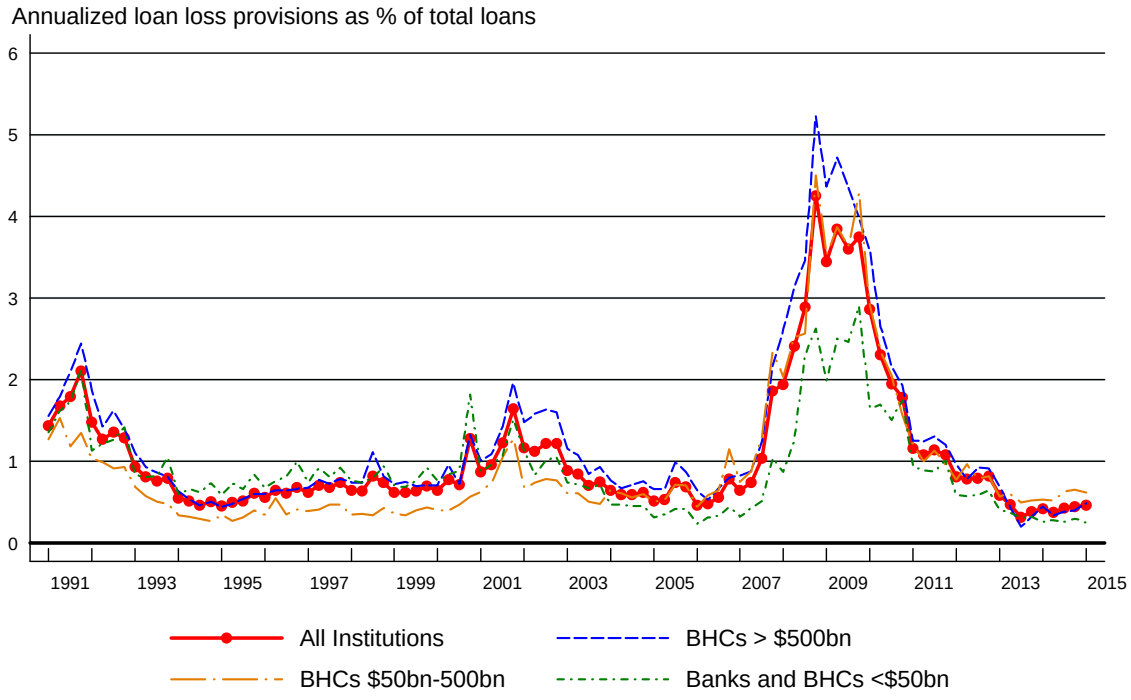
Non-performing Consumer Loans



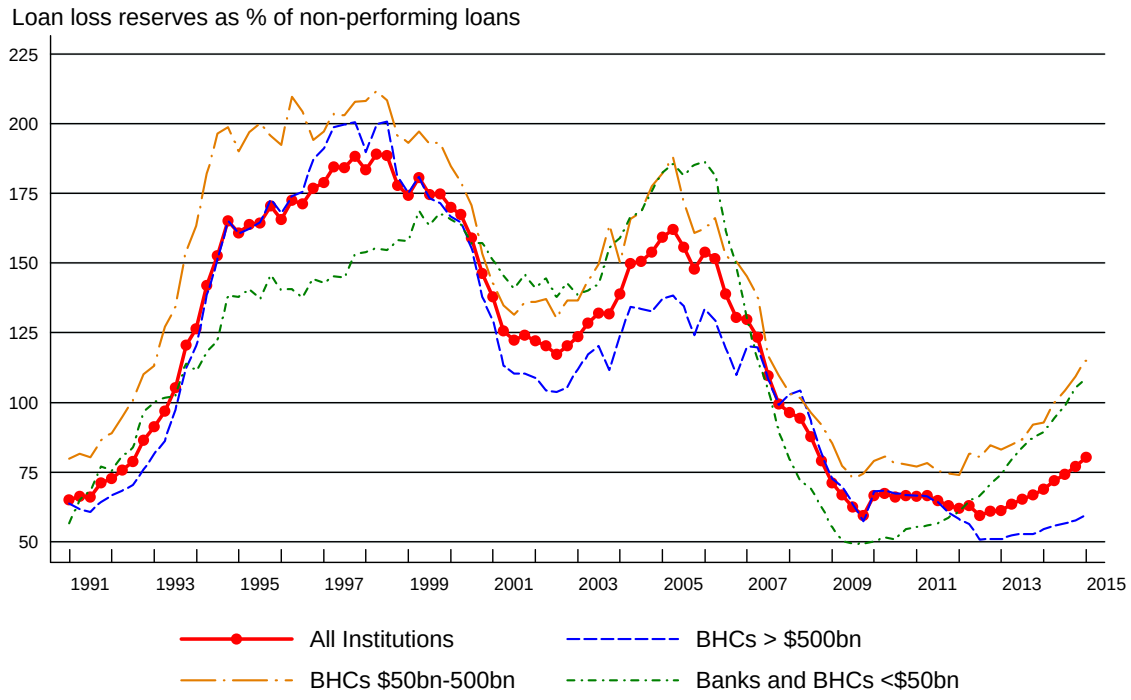
Net Charge-offs



Loan Loss Provisions



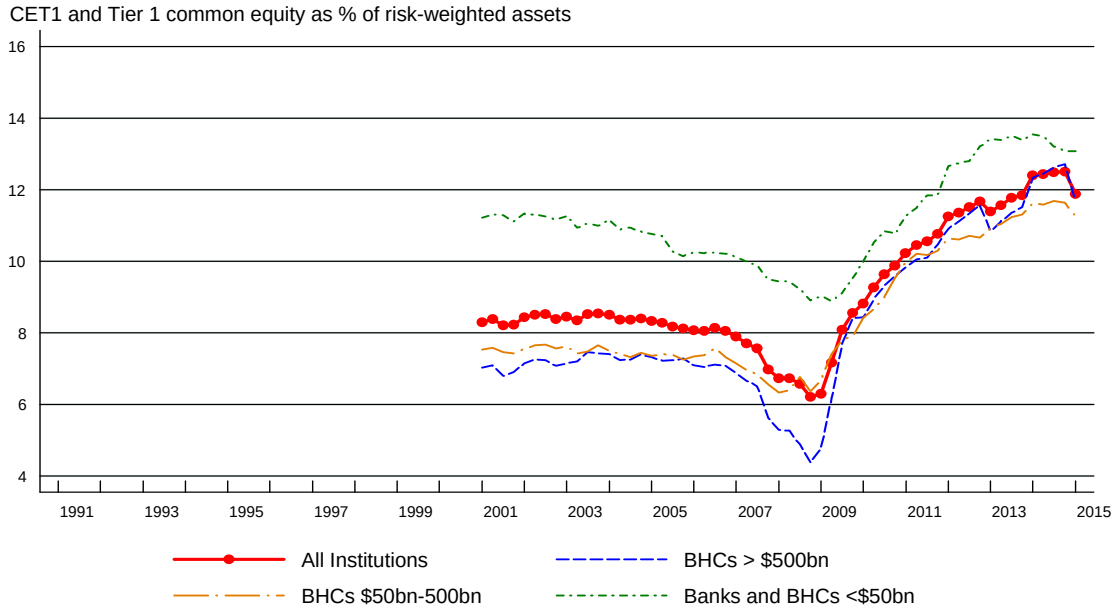
Loan Loss Reserves



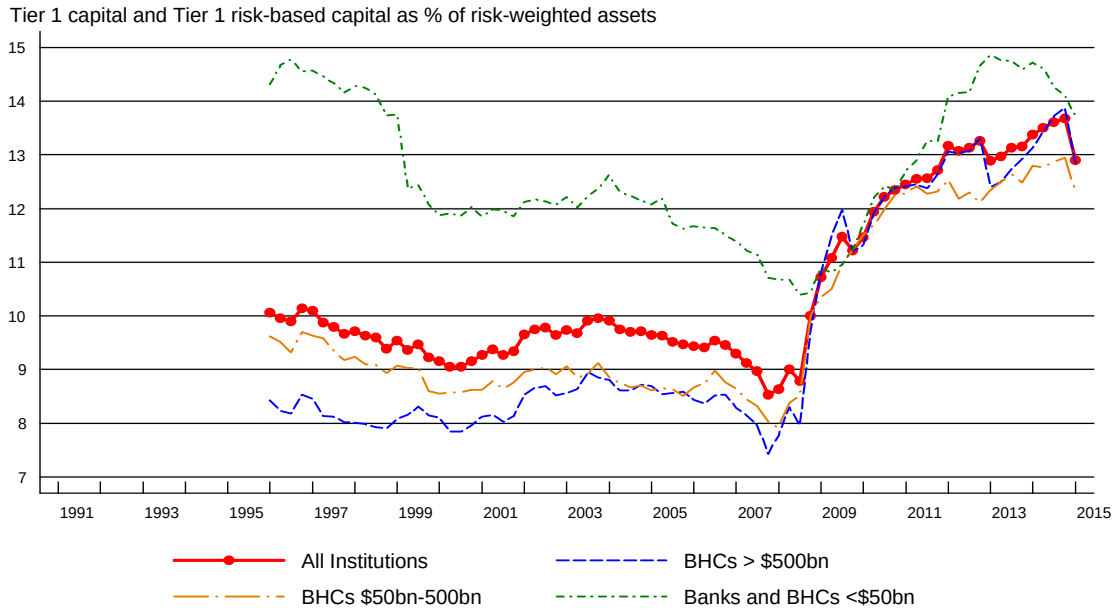
4. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

Notes: 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

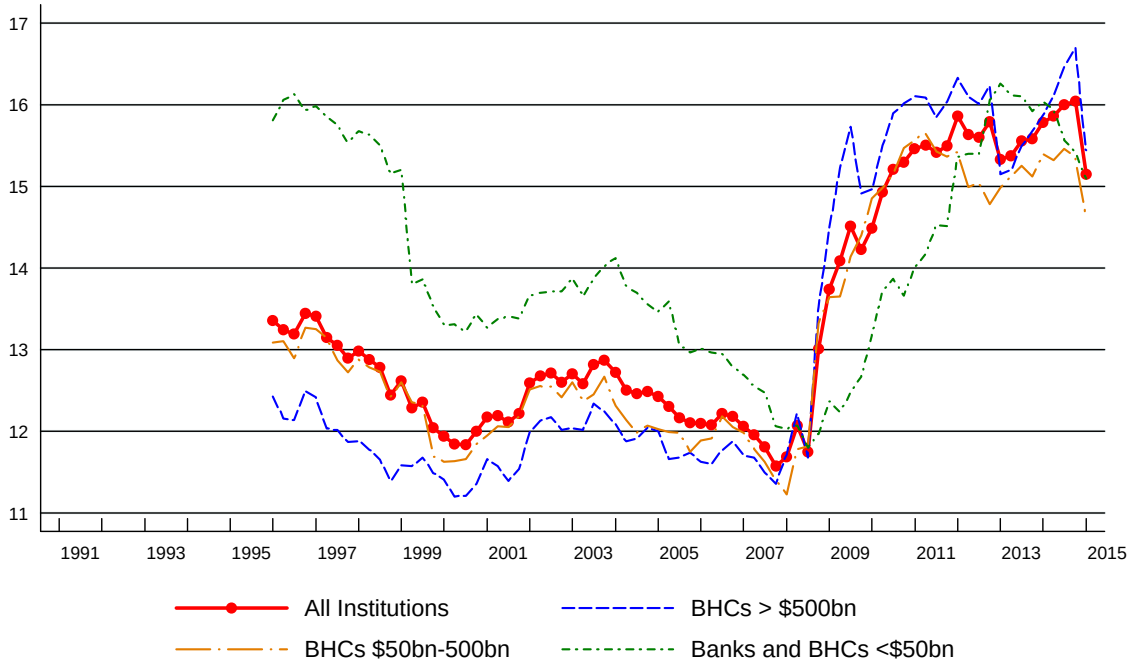


Tier 1 Capital Ratio



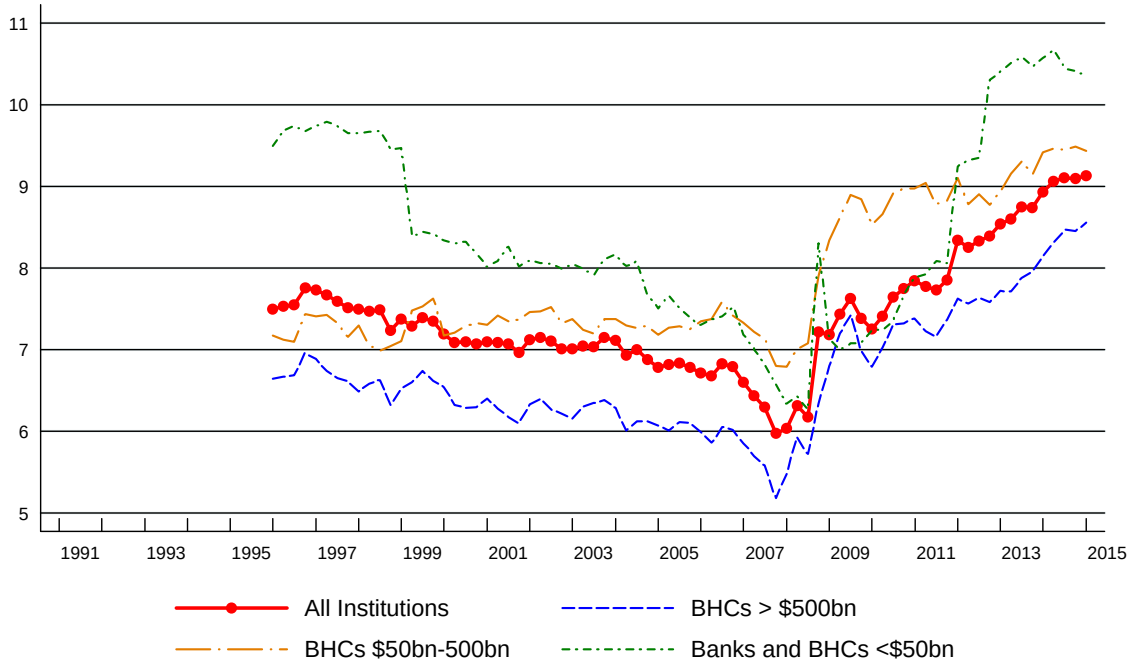
Total Capital Ratio

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



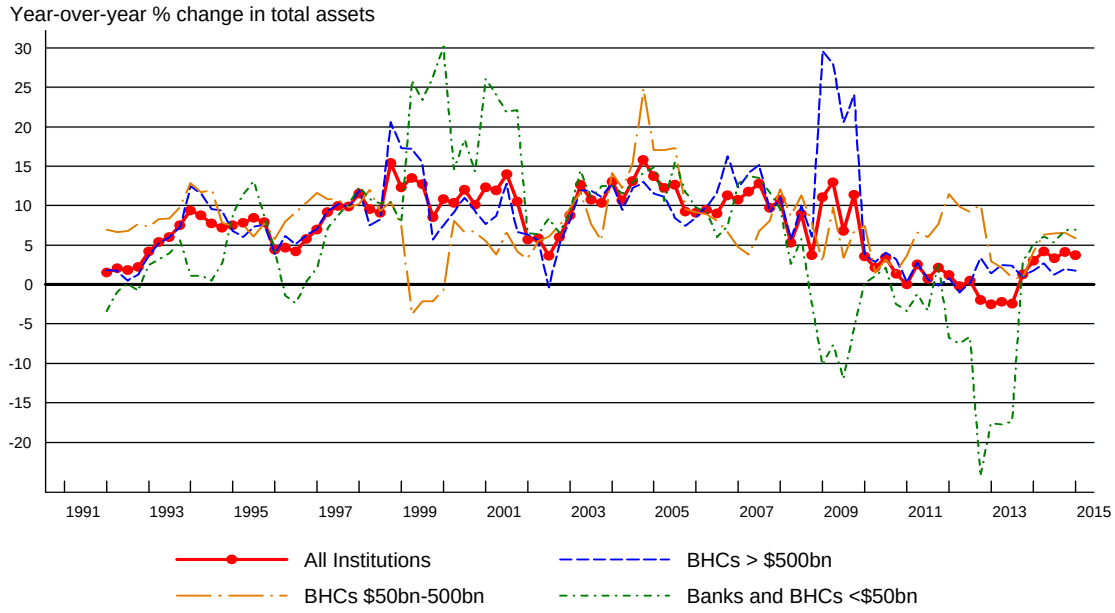
Leverage Ratio

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

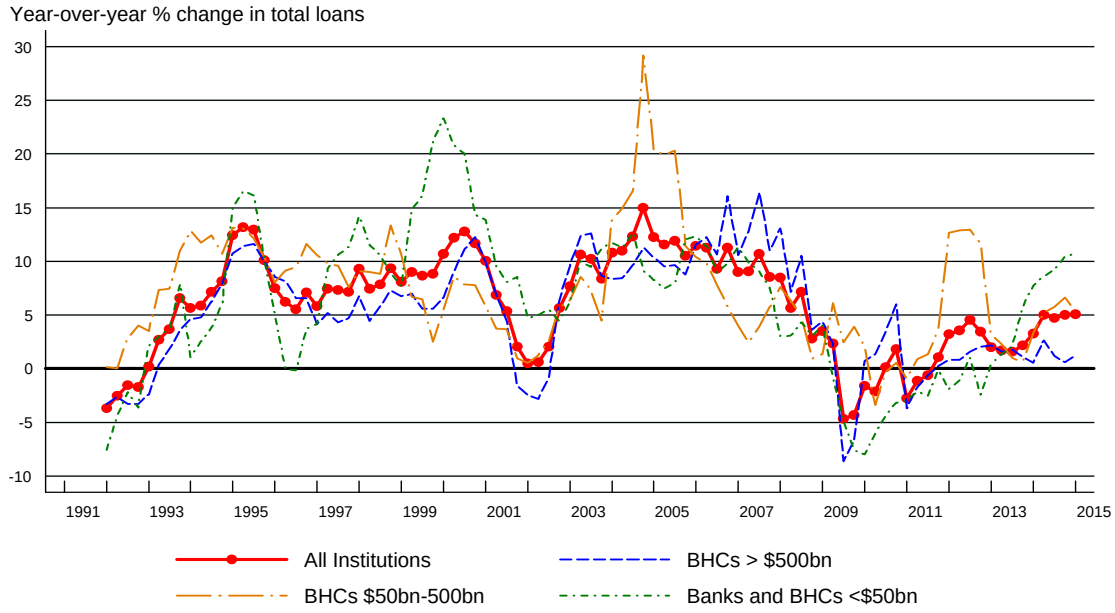


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms, and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. This particularly affects the year-over-year growth rate for assets between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4, due to the entry of several new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

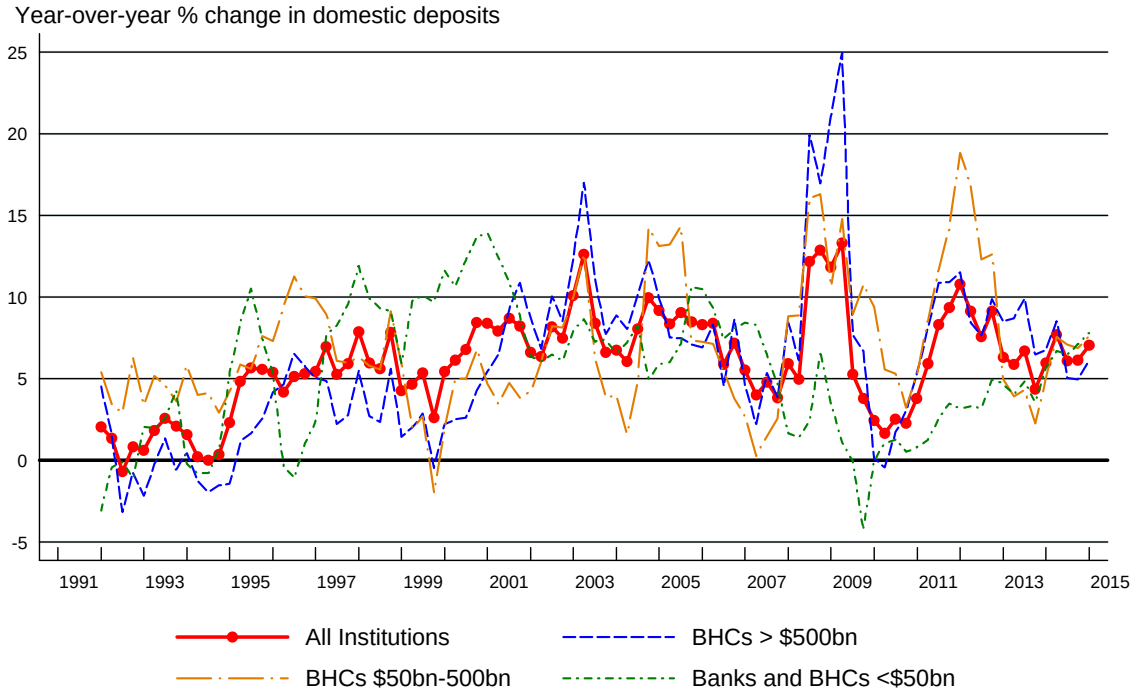
Asset Growth Rates



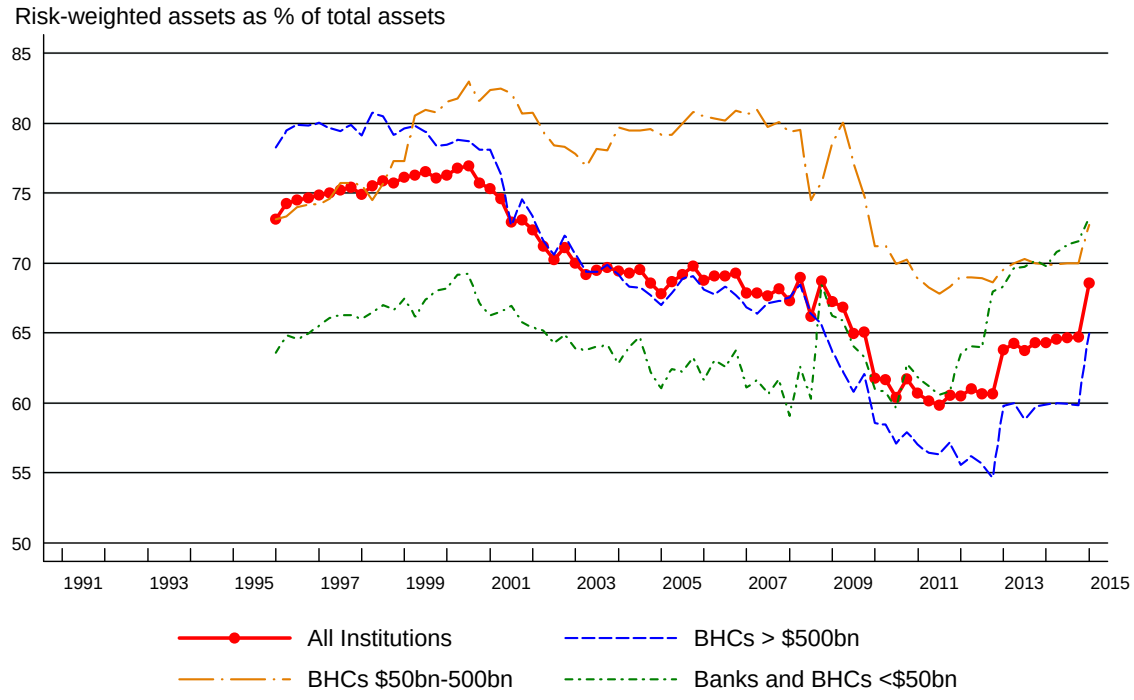
Loan Growth Rates



Domestic Deposit Growth Rates



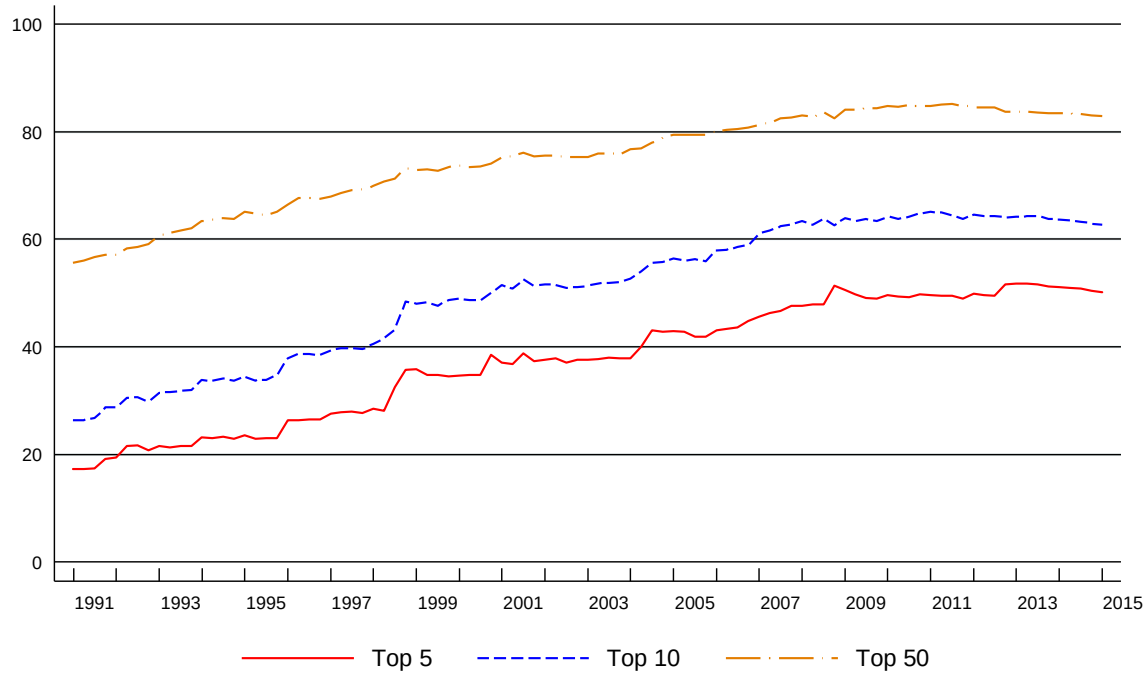
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



Note: This chart starts in 1996:Q1 because data for the risk-weighted assets component of this ratio are not reported prior to that date.

Industry Concentration

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



5. Consolidated Financial Statistics for the Fifty Largest BHCs

Rank	Name of Institution	Total Assets (Bil USD)	Quarterly Net Income (Mil USD)	Profitability		Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)			Advanced Approaches Firm
				Annualized Return on Assets	Annualized Return on Equity	CET1 Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio	
1	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	2,577.1	5,914.0	0.92	10.03	10.88	12.29	14.53	Yes
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2,145.0	3,357.0	0.63	5.37	11.06	12.32	15.26	Yes
3	CITIGROUP	1,831.8	4,770.0	1.04	8.89	14.23	14.23	16.76	Yes
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1,737.7	5,804.0	1.34	12.30	10.69	12.20	15.08	Yes
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	865.5	2,844.0	1.31	13.36	11.38	12.79	14.79	Yes
6	MORGAN STANLEY	829.1	2,394.0	1.15	12.91	13.14	14.84	17.71	Yes
7	U S BC	410.2	1,431.0	1.40	12.93	9.55	11.10	13.29	Yes
8	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	399.1	779.0	0.78	8.35	10.79	11.70	12.18	Yes
9	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	351.2	1,003.1	1.14	8.91	10.49	12.02	15.02	Yes
10	CAPITAL ONE FC	306.5	1,152.5	1.50	10.08	12.47	13.23	15.07	Yes
11	HSBC NORTH AMER HOLDS	302.0	103.8	0.14	1.33	15.27	17.06	22.39	Yes
12	STATE STREET CORP	279.5	408.4	0.58	7.85	10.37	12.09	13.86	Yes
13	TD BK US HC	252.7	206.2	0.33	3.17	8.30	8.41	10.60	Yes
14	SUNTRUST BK	190.2	428.7	0.90	7.41	9.89	10.76	12.69	No
15	BB&T CORP	189.2	525.1	1.11	8.52	10.50	12.21	14.43	No
16	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	154.7	1,515.0	3.92	27.77	13.75	14.94	16.77	Yes
17	ALLY FNCL	153.5	576.0	1.50	14.46	10.94	13.16	14.11	No
18	FIFTH THIRD BC	140.5	360.7	1.03	9.09	9.52	10.62	14.01	No
19	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	136.9	208.6	0.61	4.26	12.17	12.17	15.46	No
20	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	123.2	158.6	0.51	3.38	11.85	13.16	15.11	No
21	REGIONS FC	122.5	233.6	0.76	5.48	11.41	12.20	14.63	No
22	BMO FNCL CORP	118.3	107.9	0.36	2.97	12.54	12.54	16.18	No
23	MUFG AMERS HOLDS CORP	113.7	137.3	0.48	3.61	12.64	12.64	14.41	Yes
24	NORTHERN TR CORP	107.0	230.7	0.86	10.72	10.57	11.16	13.16	Yes
25	M&T BK CORP	98.4	241.6	0.98	7.71	9.78	11.68	14.92	No
26	KEYCORP	94.3	232.7	0.99	8.78	10.64	11.04	12.79	No
27	BANCWEST CORP	89.7	149.7	0.67	4.69	10.96	10.99	12.10	No
28	BBVA COMPASS BSHRS	85.5	141.1	0.66	4.65	10.58	10.65	12.50	No
29	DISCOVER FS	84.2	586.2	2.79	20.91	14.81	15.60	17.60	No
30	COMERICA	69.4	134.1	0.77	7.15	10.40	10.40	12.35	No
31	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	68.0	165.9	0.98	10.27	9.51	10.22	12.48	No
32	ZIONS BC	57.6	92.0	0.64	4.94	11.95	14.16	16.22	No
33	DEUTSCHE BK TR CORP	55.6	63.0	0.45	3.44	34.33	34.33	34.49	No
34	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	48.3	119.3	0.99	8.23	10.98	11.25	12.70	No
35	CIT GROUP	46.4	103.7	0.89	4.74	14.21	14.21	14.92	No
36	SVB FNCL GRP	39.7	88.5	0.89	11.91	12.21	12.42	13.38	No
37	FIRST NIAGARA FNCL GROUP	38.9	51.4	0.53	4.98	8.48	10.02	11.95	No
38	PEOPLES UNITED FNCL INC	36.4	59.2	0.65	5.06	9.99	9.99	11.95	No
39	UTRECHT-AMERICA HOLDS	36.2	17.4	0.19	9.07	-0.91	1.31	1.90	No
40	POPULAR	35.6	75.0	0.84	6.85	15.74	16.11	18.71	No
41	CITY NAT CORP	32.7	61.6	0.75	8.16	8.71	9.82	11.87	No
42	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	30.9	63.8	0.83	9.23	12.76	12.91	14.40	No
43	BOK FC	30.4	74.8	0.99	8.92	13.07	13.07	14.39	No
44	EAST WEST BC	29.9	100.0	1.34	13.61	10.59	10.74	12.41	No
45	CULLEN/FROST BKR	28.2	72.2	1.02	9.92	11.55	12.60	13.93	No
46	SYNOVUS FC	27.6	54.0	0.78	7.12	10.80	10.80	12.65	No
47	ASSOCIATED BANC-CORP	27.1	46.7	0.69	6.48	9.39	9.69	12.22	No
48	FIRST HORIZON NAT CORP	25.7	-75.2	-1.17	-13.64	10.31	11.85	14.08	No
49	BARCLAYS DE HOLDS LLC	25.2	60.5	0.96	7.54	10.16	12.83	15.24	No
50	FIRSTMERIT CORP	25.1	57.1	0.91	7.91	10.60	10.60	13.72	No
TOTALS*	TOP 50	15,104.0	37,485.6	0.99	9.13	11.51	12.61	15.07	
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	18,244.2	45,537.6	1.00	9.09	11.88	12.91	15.15	

*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 US BHCs and bank subsidiaries of foreign banking organizations,[3] 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, for the subset of BHCs with $50 - $500 billion in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry. In 2015:Q1, 33 BHCs exceed $50 billion in total assets, 6 of which exceeded the $500 billion threshold: JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. For consistency, time-series graphs for the "> $500bn" and $50-$500bn" groups represent available historical values for this same subset of firms. Statistics for most firms with more than $50 billion in total assets 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. Note that three BHCs with more than $50 billion in total assets are not adjusted using the pro forma methodology: TD Bank, Bancwest, and Deutsche Bank Trust Corporation. 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).

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 2015:Q1): 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

$1bn 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 I.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 in Part 1.A and Part 1.B reported by firms 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. 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.

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations

Second quarter 2015

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 and are inclusive of BHCs' nonbank subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$500bn in total assets as of 2015:Q2[2], for BHCs with $50bn-500bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Industry capitalization, measured as common equity tier 1 (CET1) as a percentage of risk-weighted assets (RWA), increased from 11.88% in 2015:Q1 to 12.07% in 2015:Q2. The leverage ratio, defined as the ratio of tier 1 capital to average assets, also rose, from 9.14% in 2015:Q1 to 9.28% in 2015:Q2.

  [Note: Starting in 2015:Q1, all firms began reporting standardized risk-weighted assets using Basel III formulas, rather than Basel I formulas, and firms not subject to advanced approaches under Basel III began reporting CET1 rather than the components used to calculate tier 1 common equity, and tier 1 capital instead of tier 1 risk-based capital. (Advanced approaches firms began reporting regulatory capital in this way starting in 2014:Q1.)]

- Profitability, as measured by industry annualized return on assets, slightly increased to 1.01% in 2015:Q2, from 1.00% in 2015:Q1. Return on equity decreased slightly to 9.0%, from 9.1% in Q1.

- Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans decreased to 1.7% in 2015:Q2, from 1.9% in the prior quarter. This ratio has now declined for 22 consecutive quarters. The non-performing loan ratio fell for real estate loans and consumer loans, although it rose slightly for commercial and industrial loans.

- Four-quarter-ended loan growth and asset growth were both positive for the industry, at 4.8% and 2.1%, respectively. Industry concentration, measured as the asset share of the largest 5, 10 or 50 banking firms, declined slightly, continuing its downward trend in recent quarters.

[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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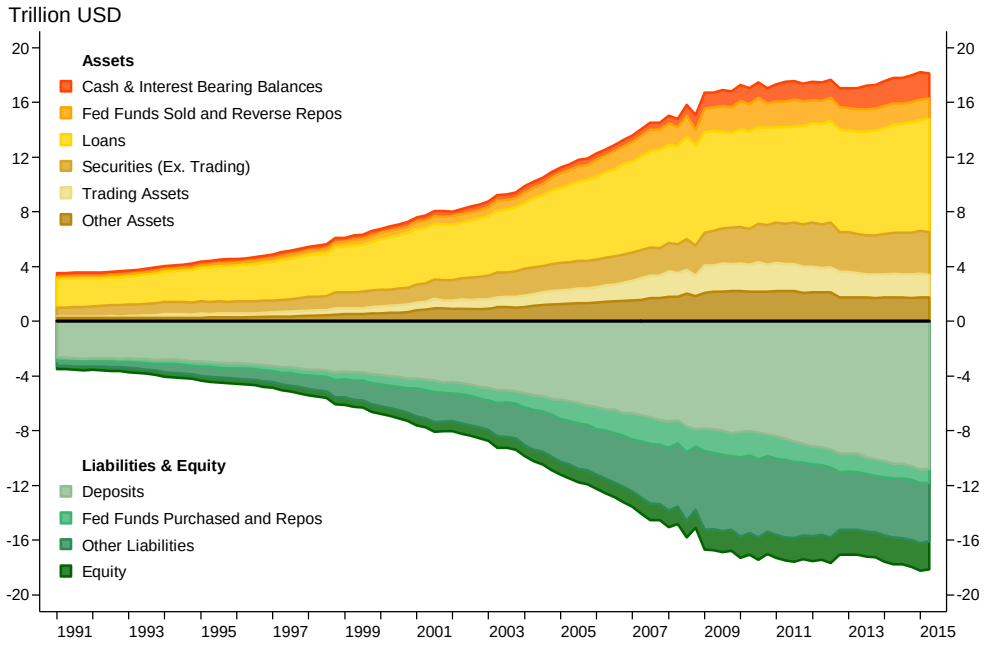
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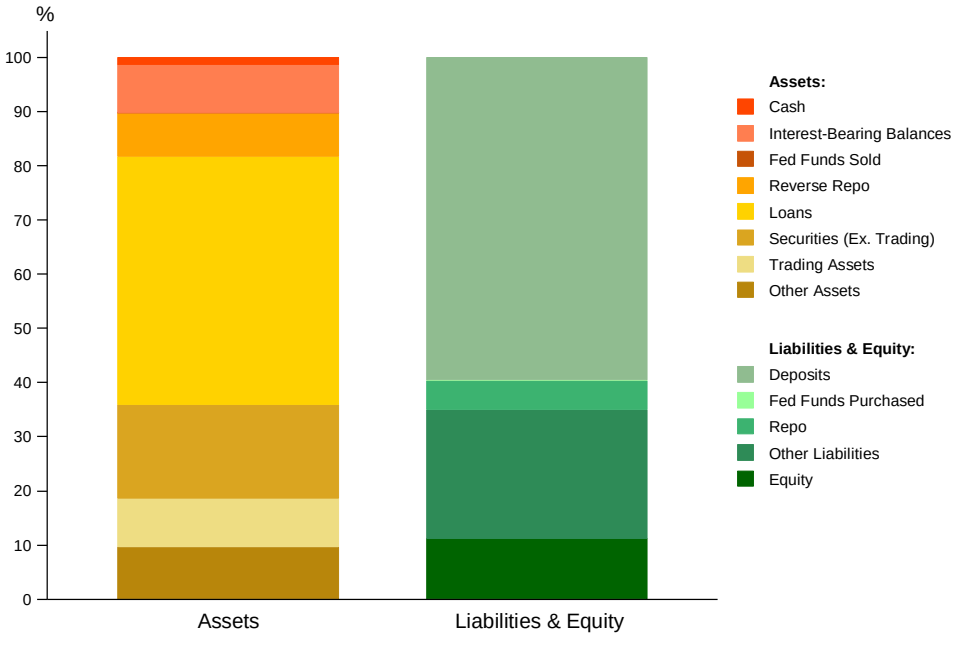
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

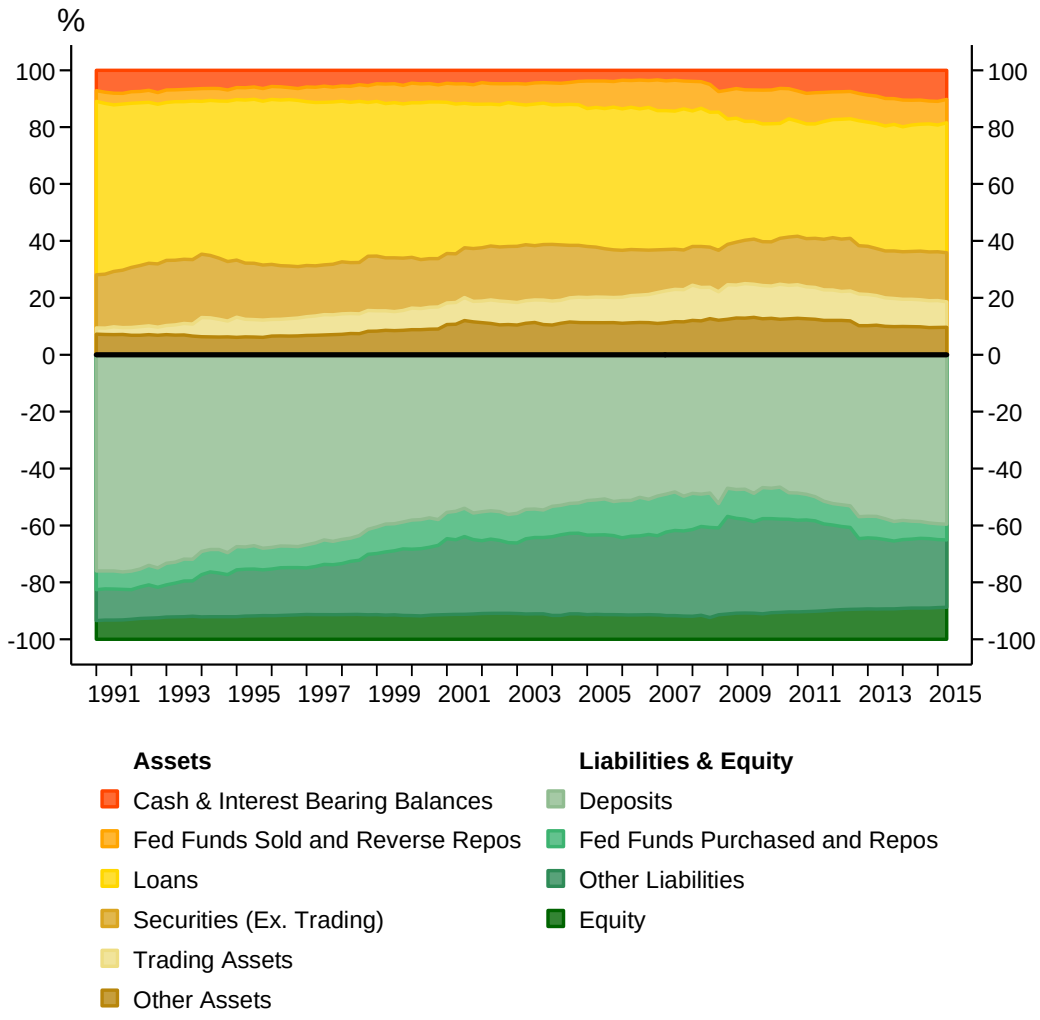
Balance Sheet Composition



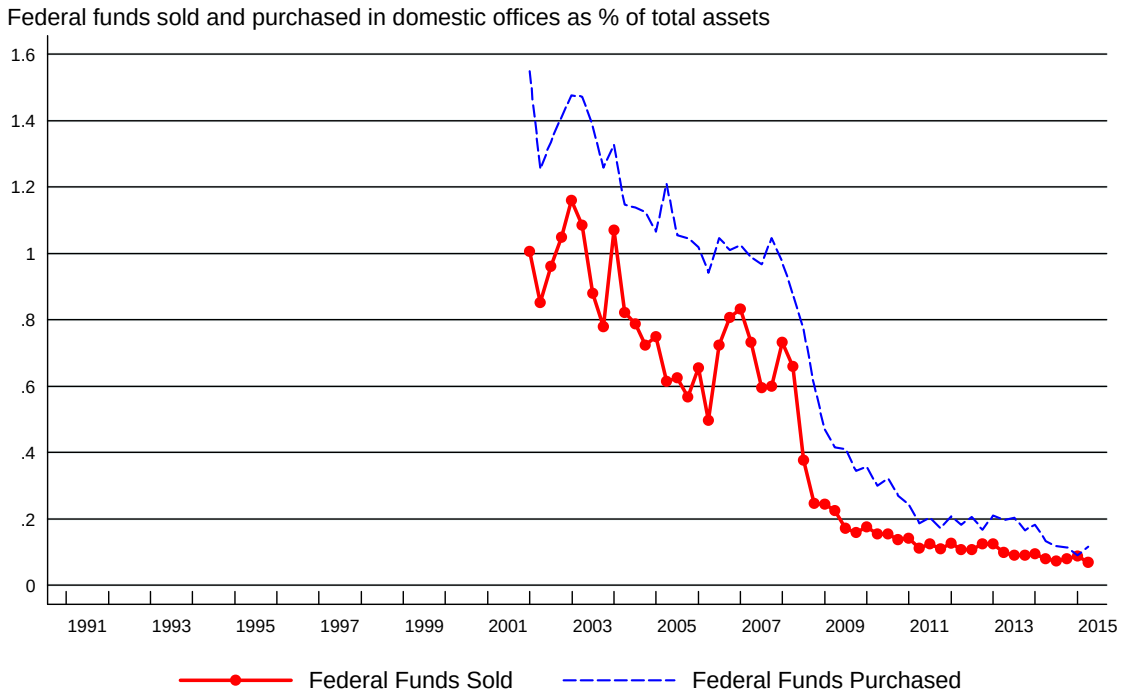
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



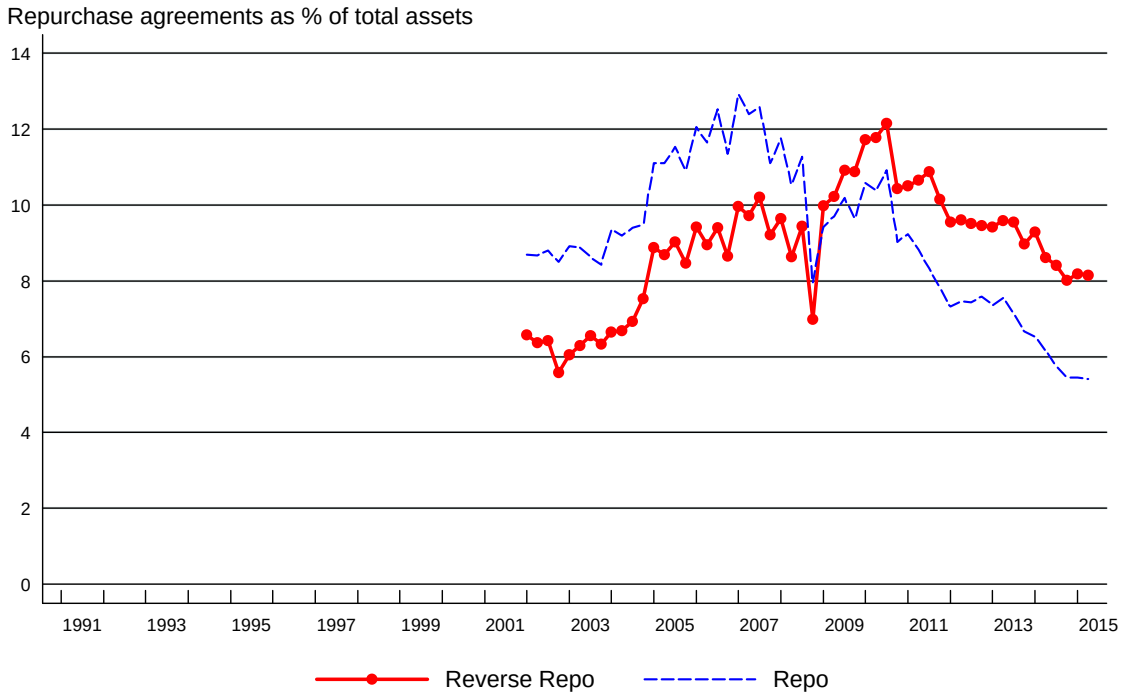
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

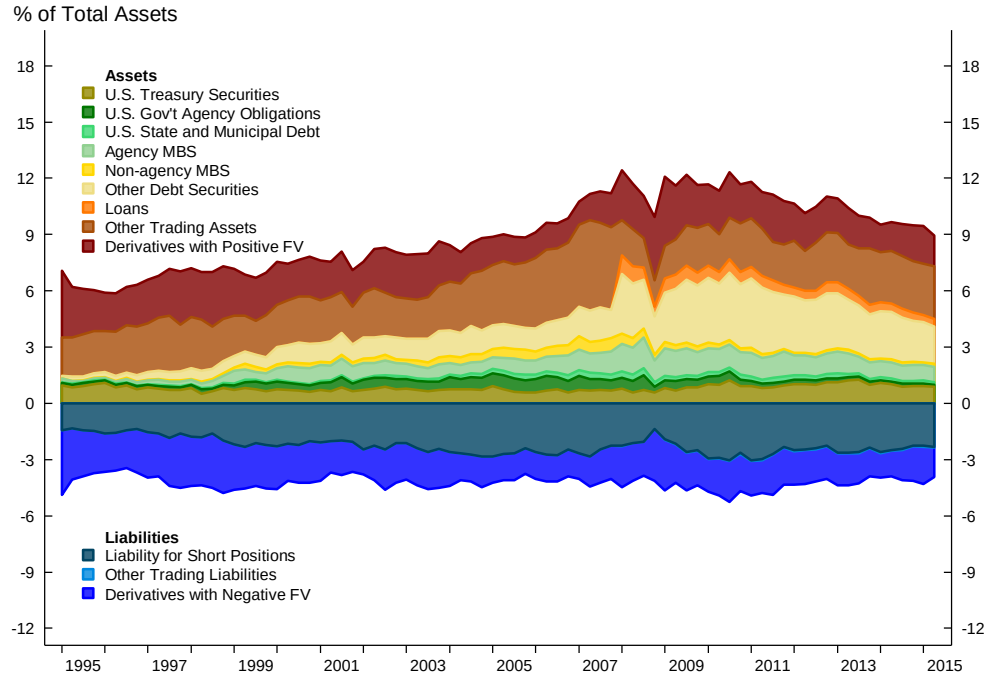


Repurchase Agreements



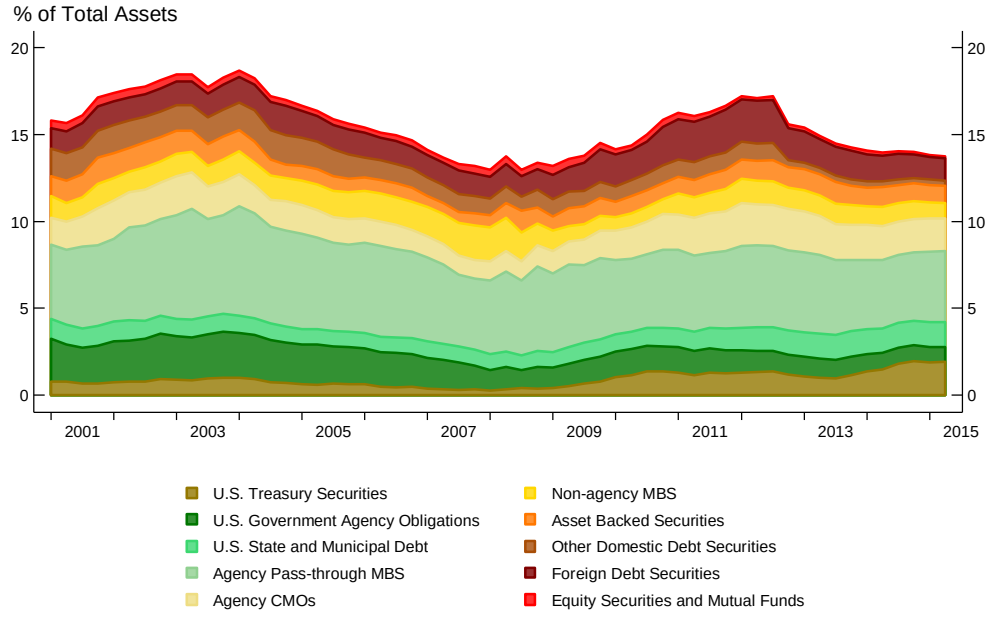
Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

Trading Assets and Liabilities

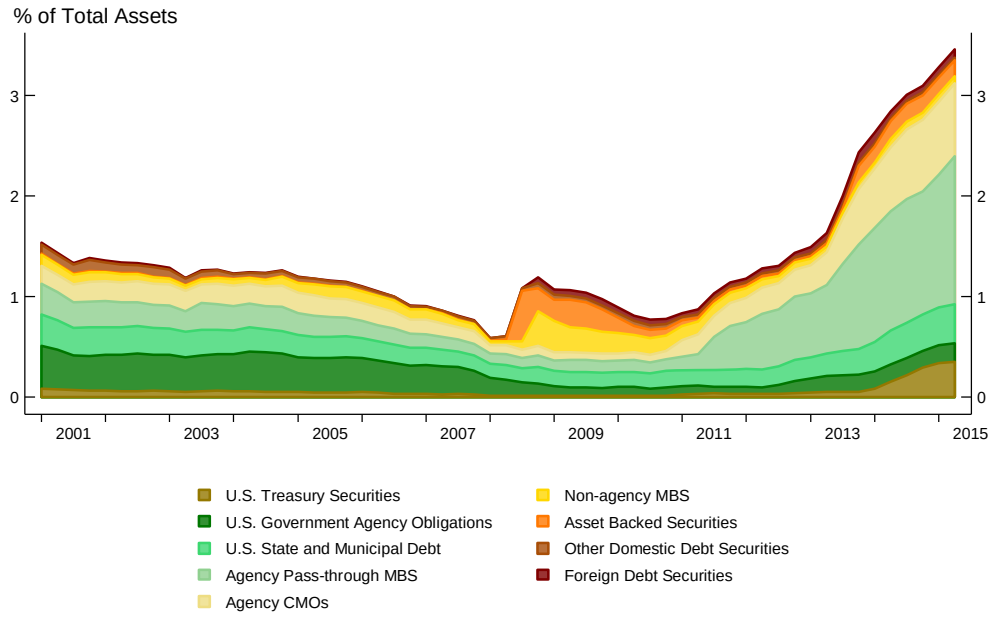


Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported average trading assets of $2 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters.

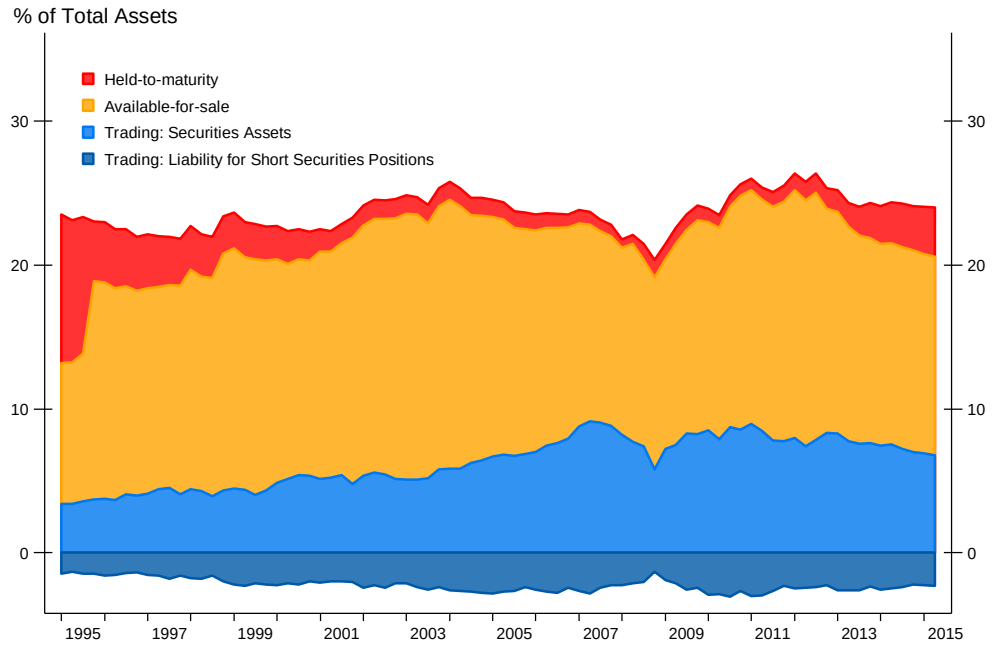
Available-for-Sale Securities



Held-to-Maturity Securities



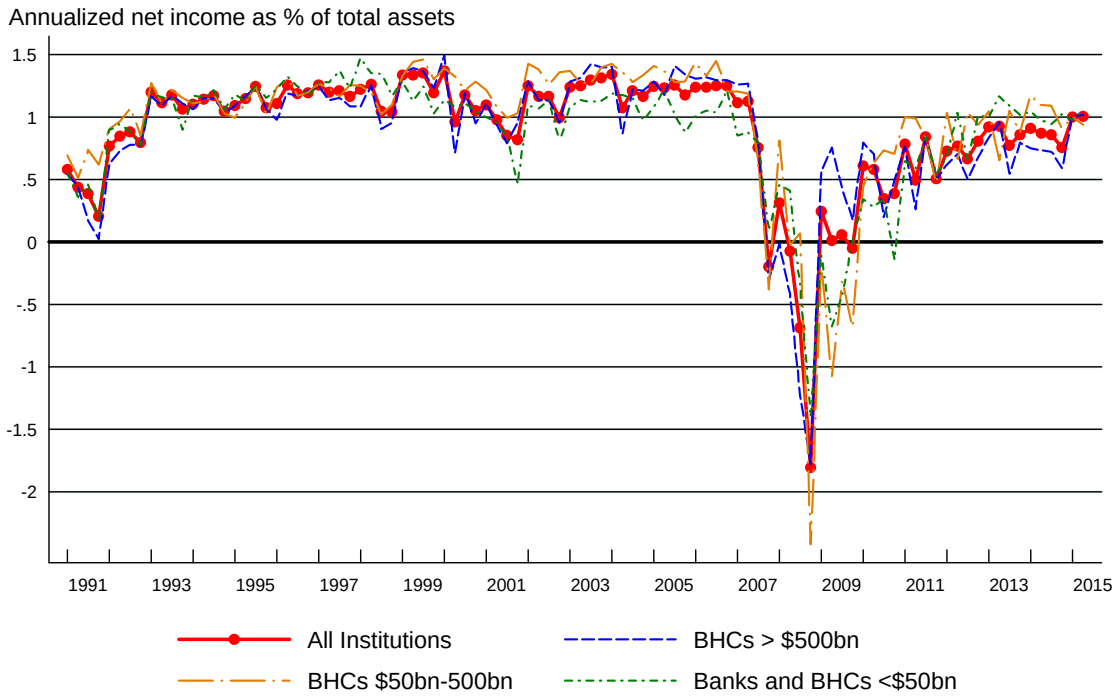
Securities Portfolios



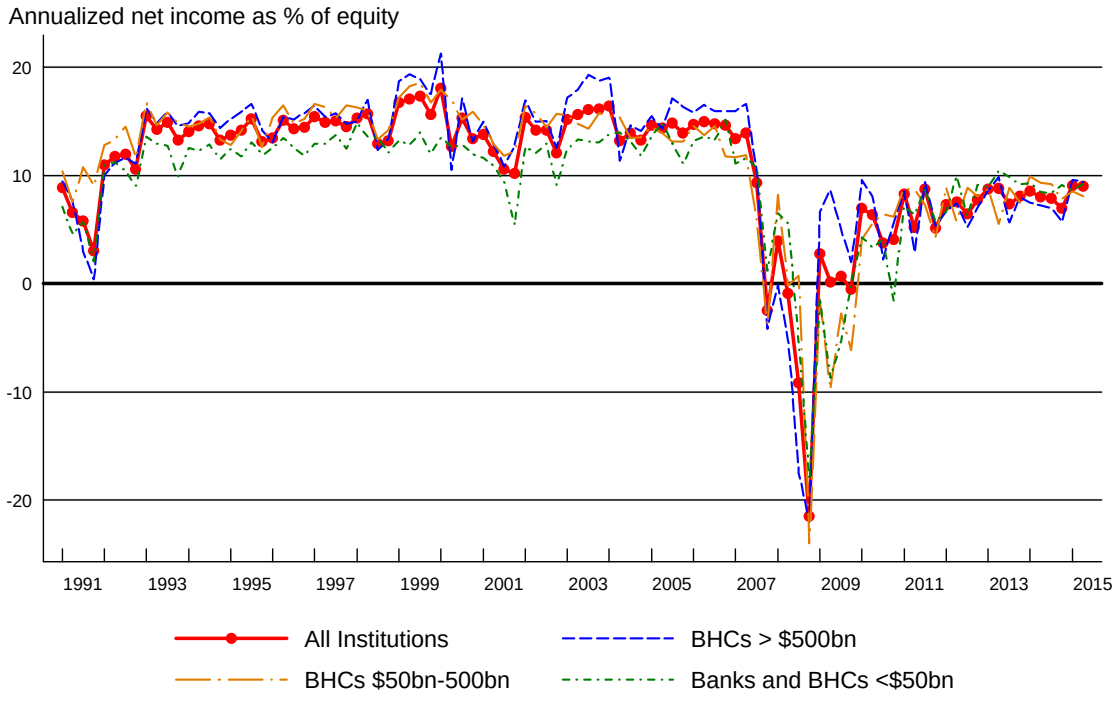
Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

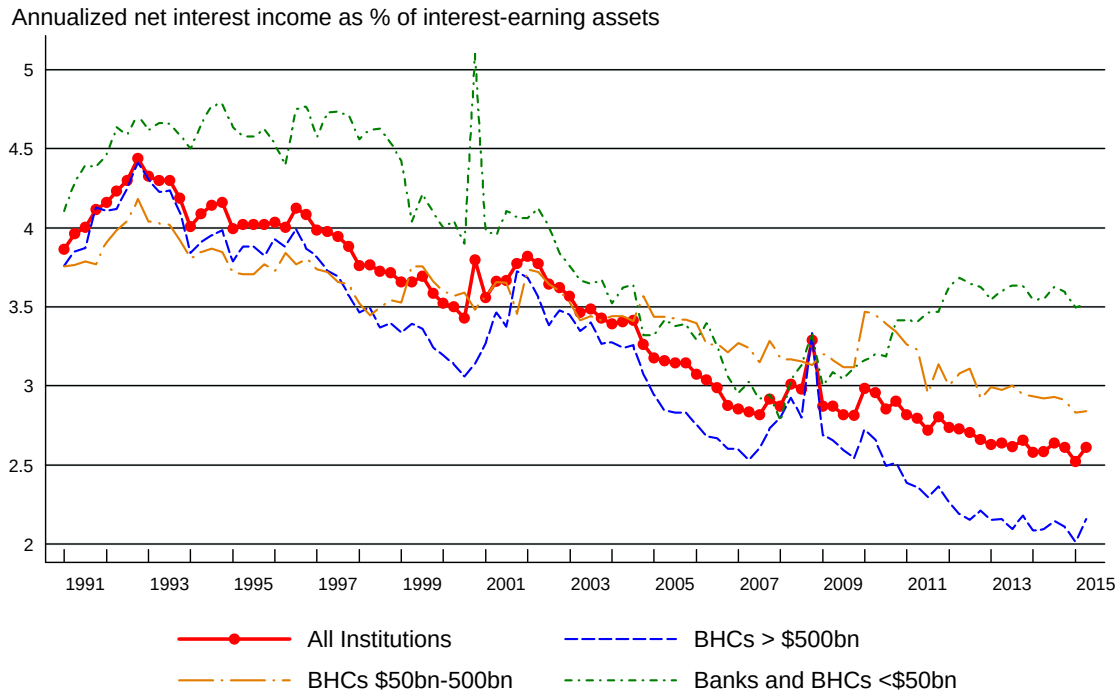
Return on Assets



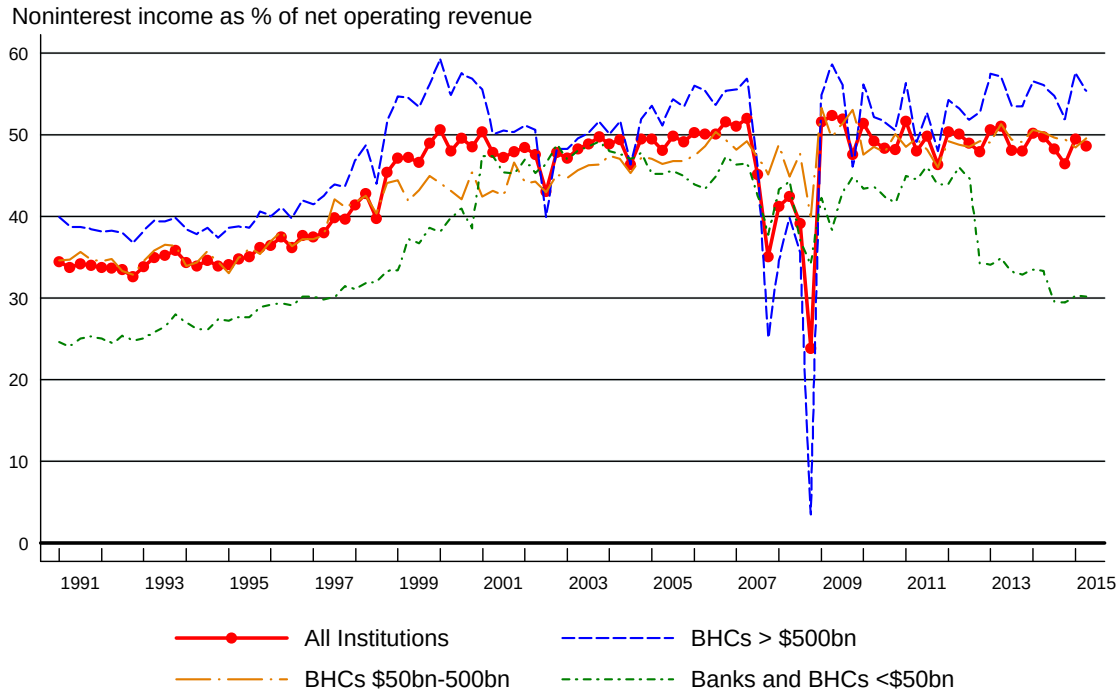
Return on Equity



Net Interest Margin

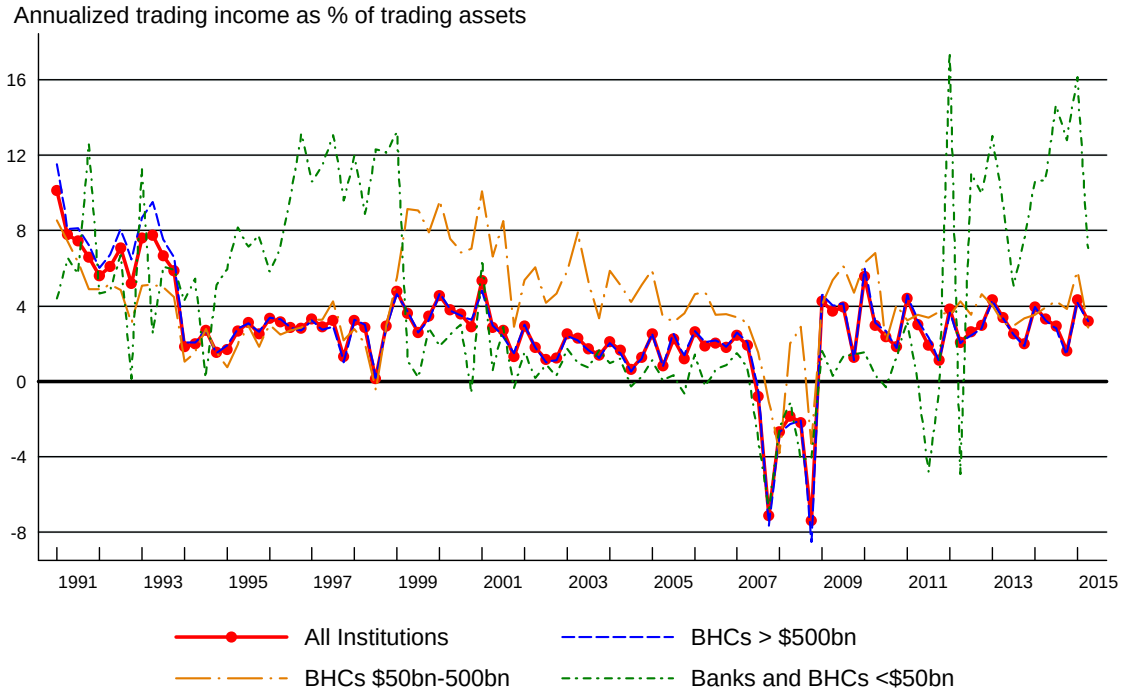


Noninterest Income Share

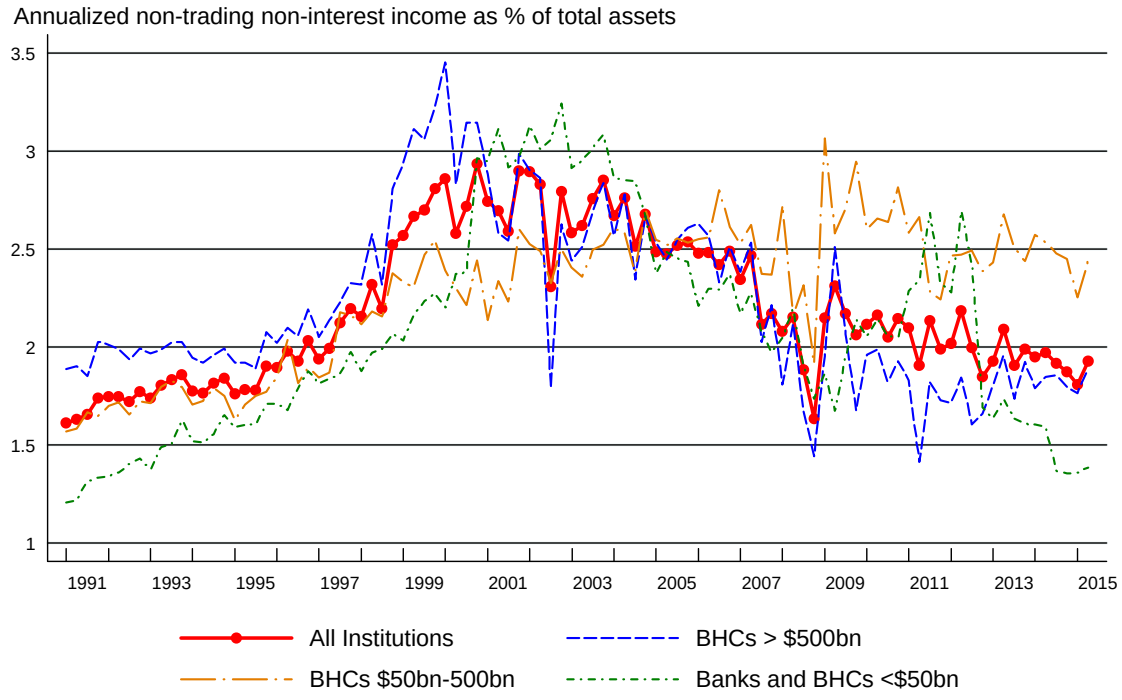


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

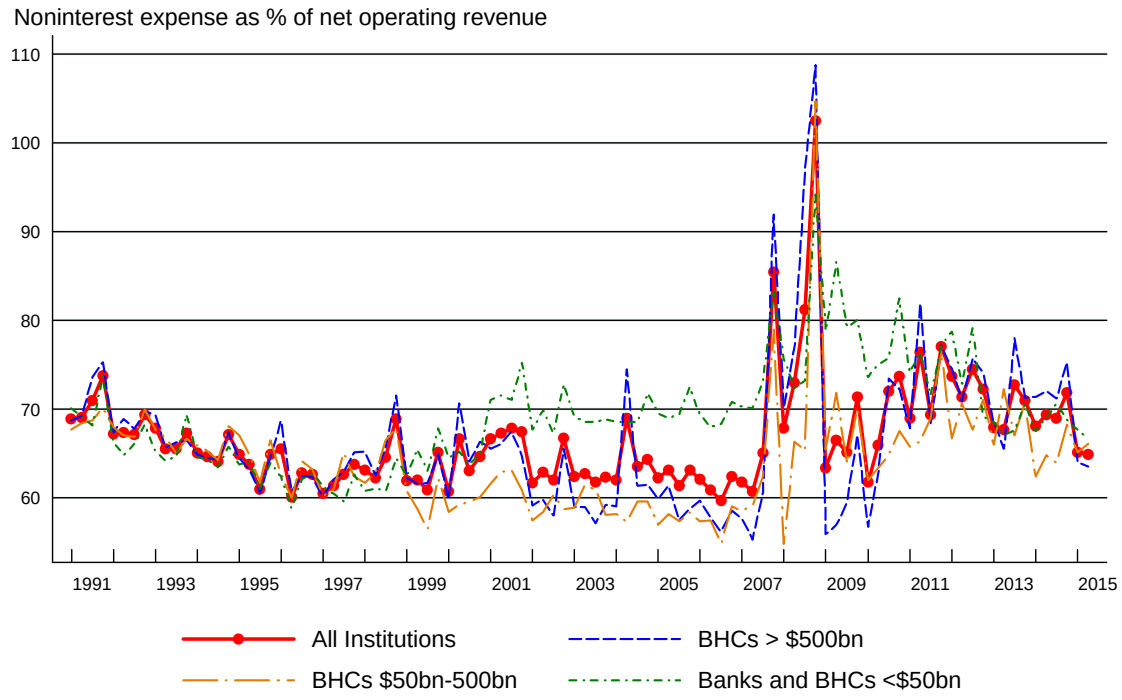
Return on Trading Assets



Non-Trading Non-Interest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio

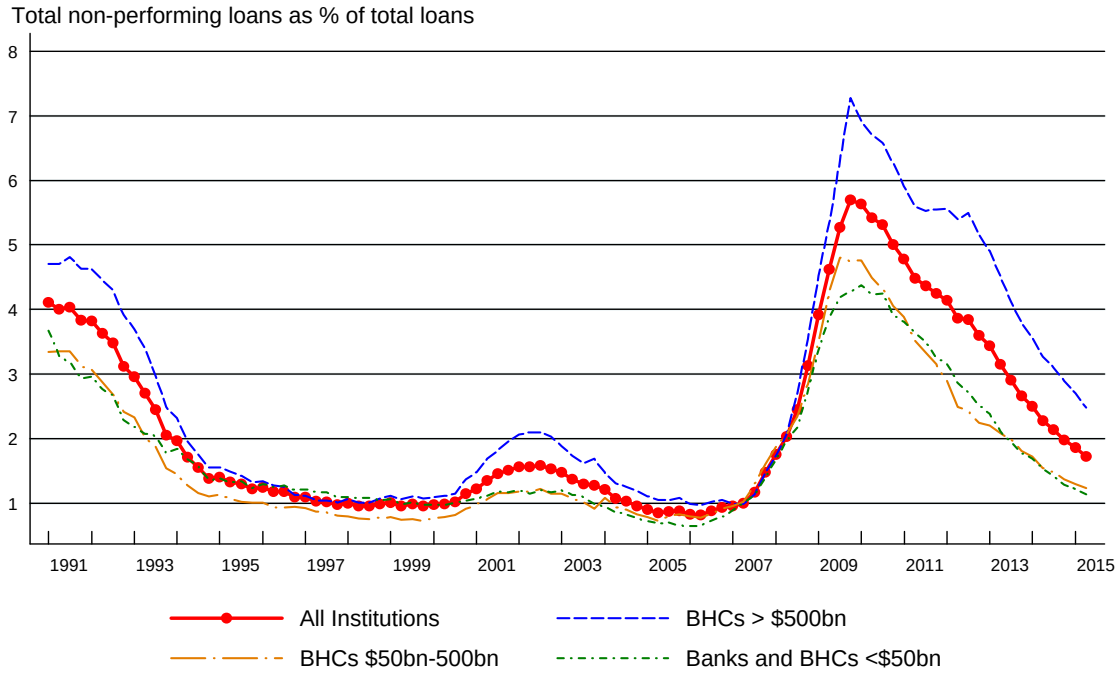


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

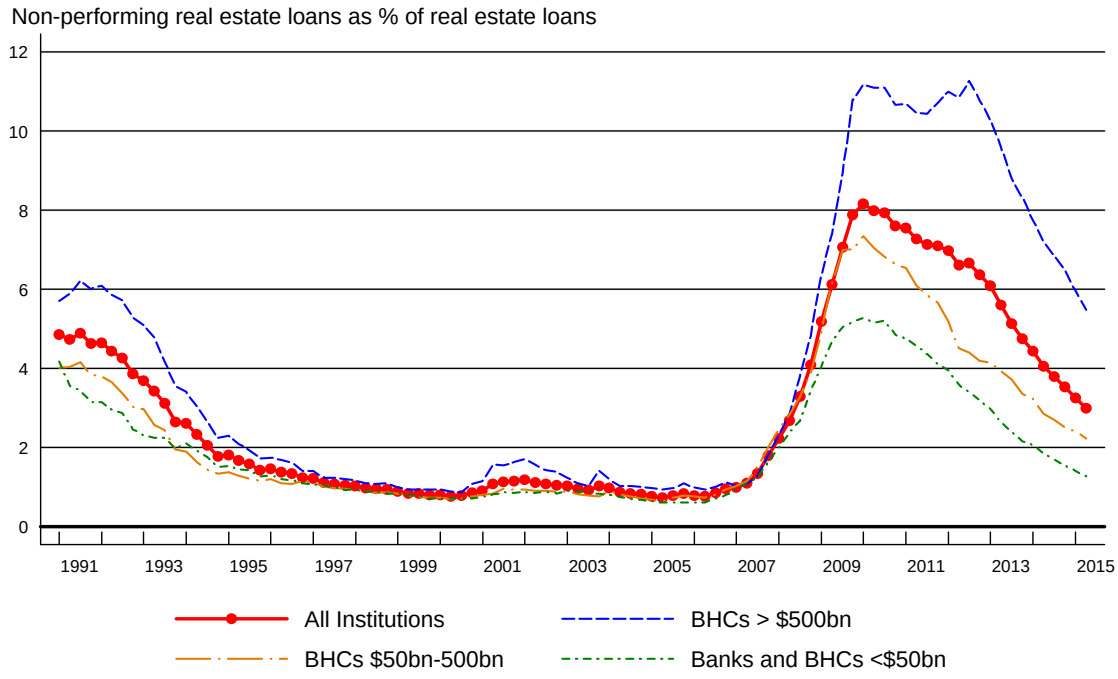
3. Asset Quality

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

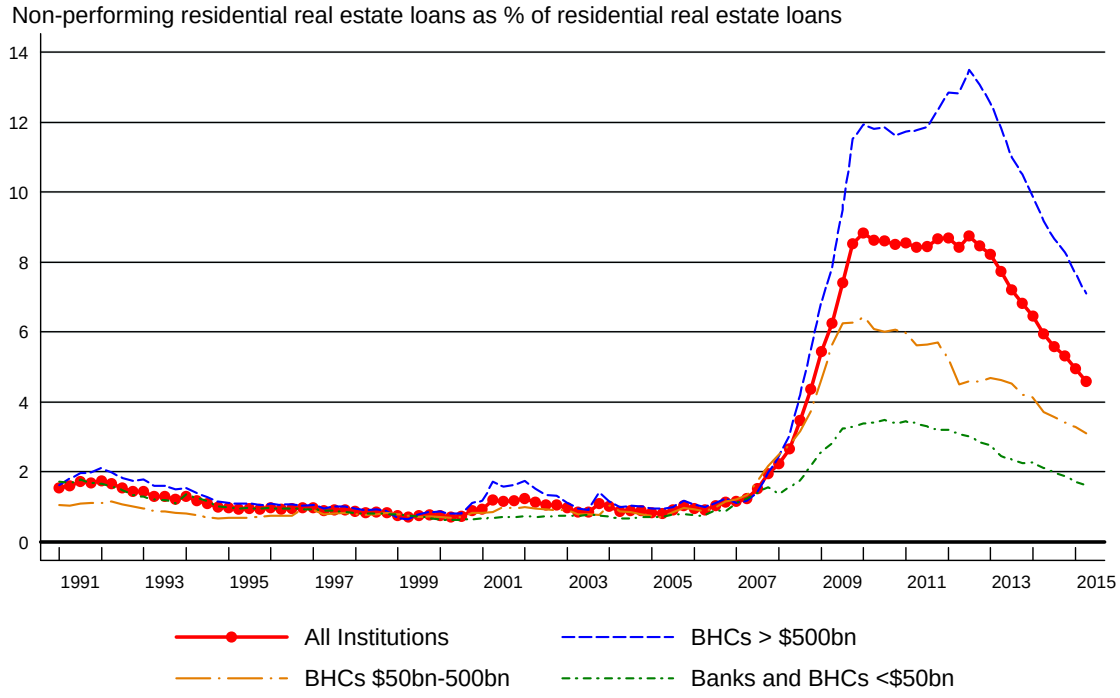
Non-performing Loans



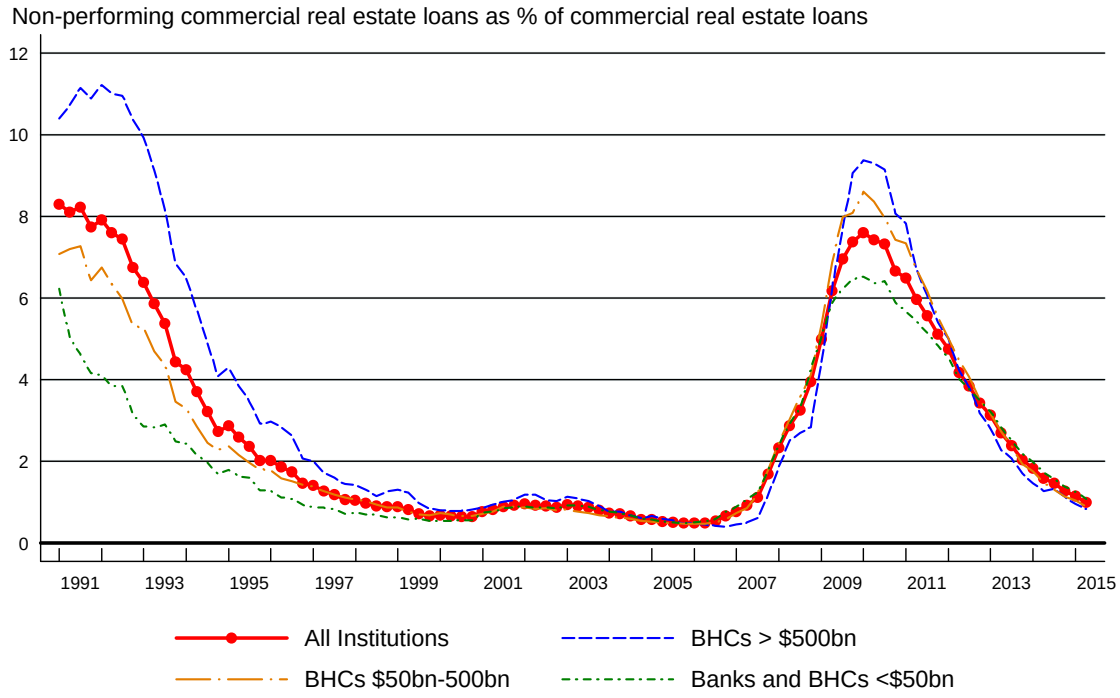
Non-performing Real Estate Loans



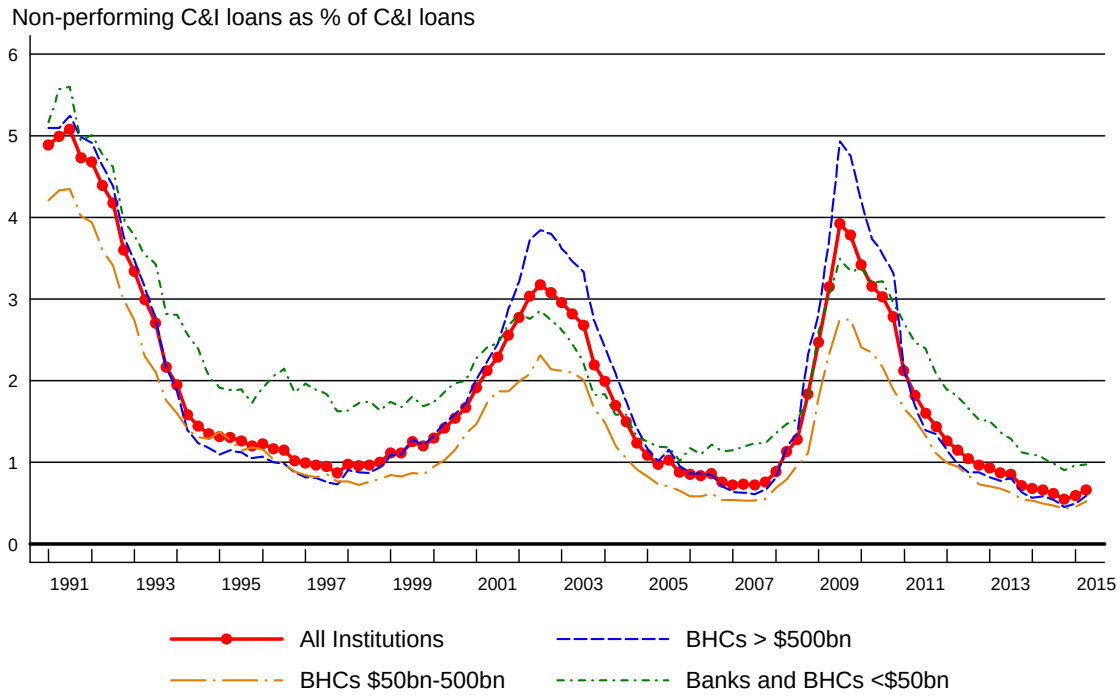
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



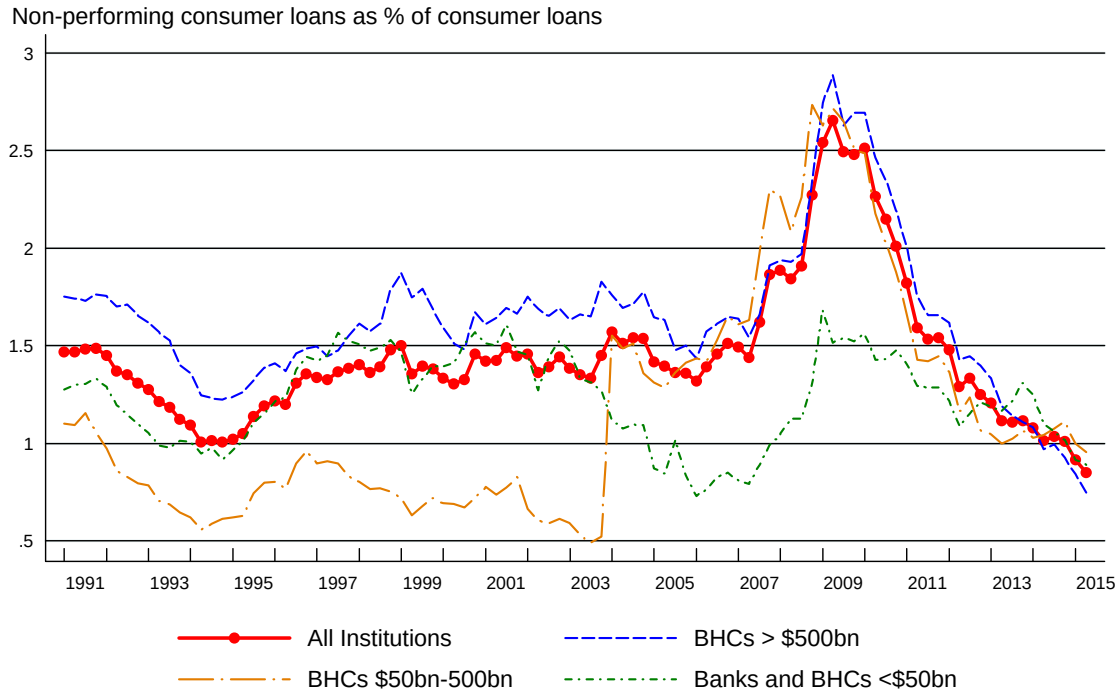
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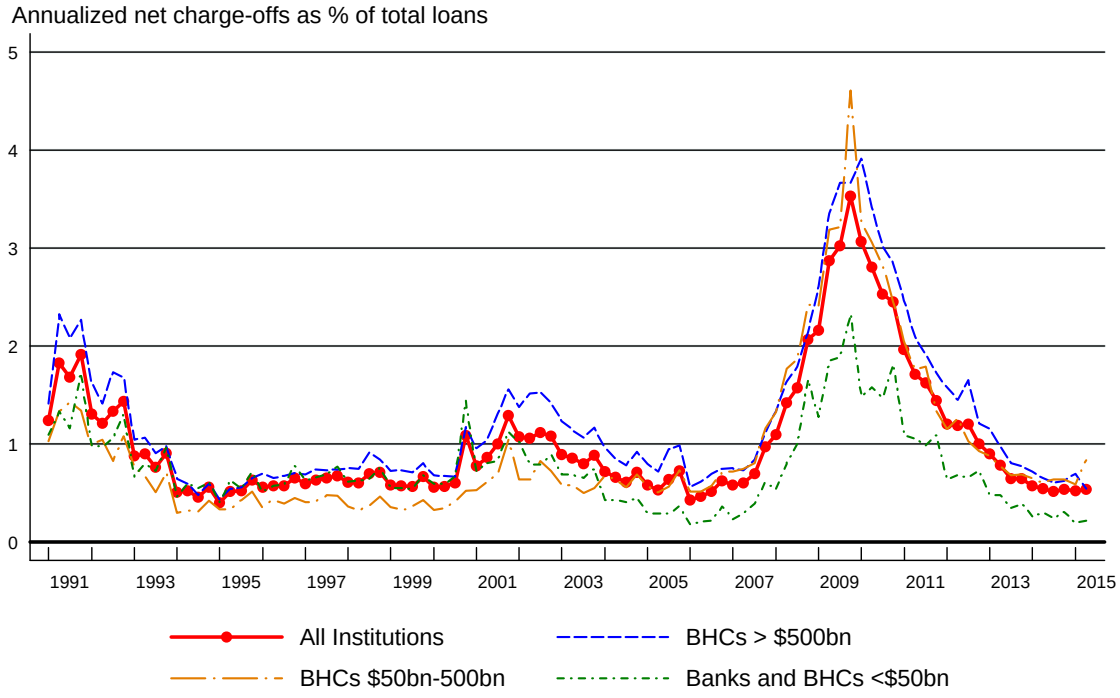
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



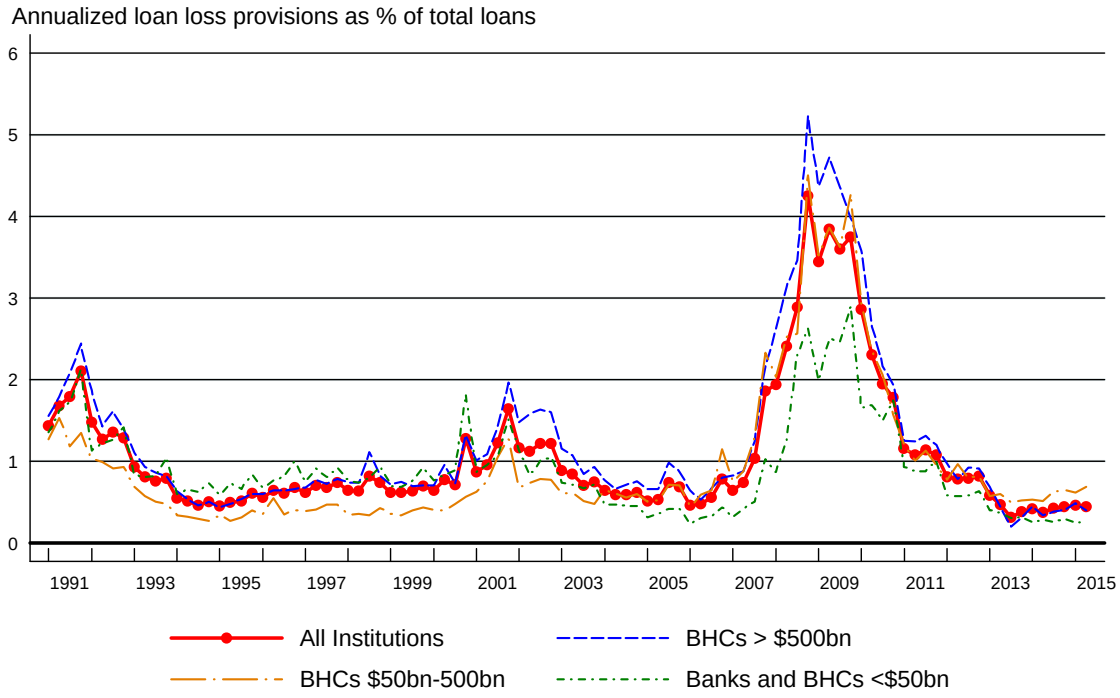
Non-performing Consumer Loans



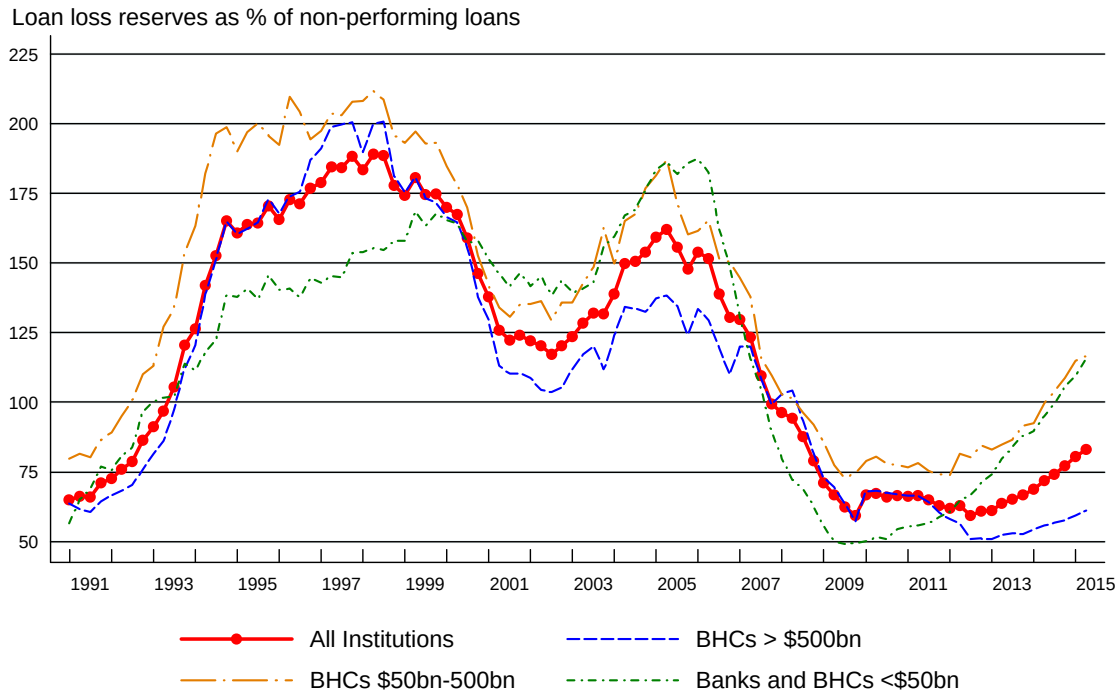
Net Charge-offs



Loan Loss Provisions



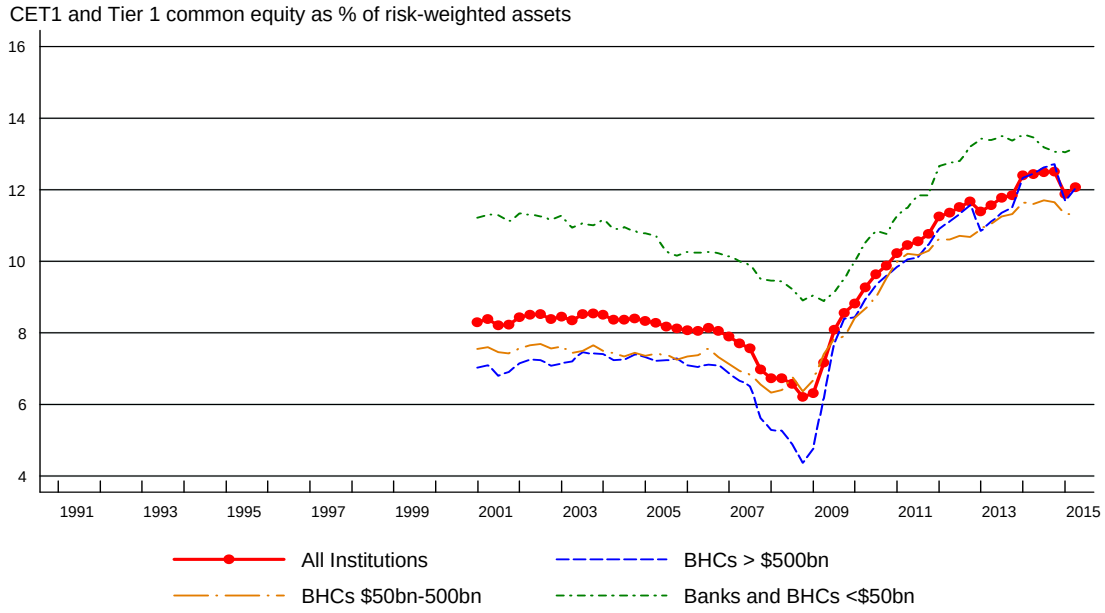
Loan Loss Reserves



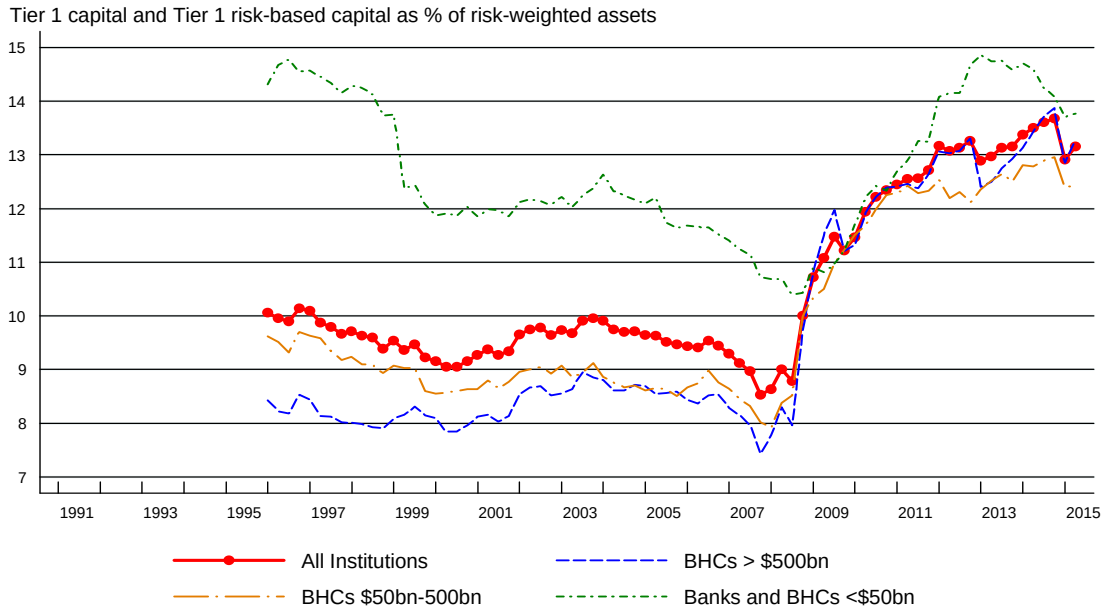
4. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

Notes: 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

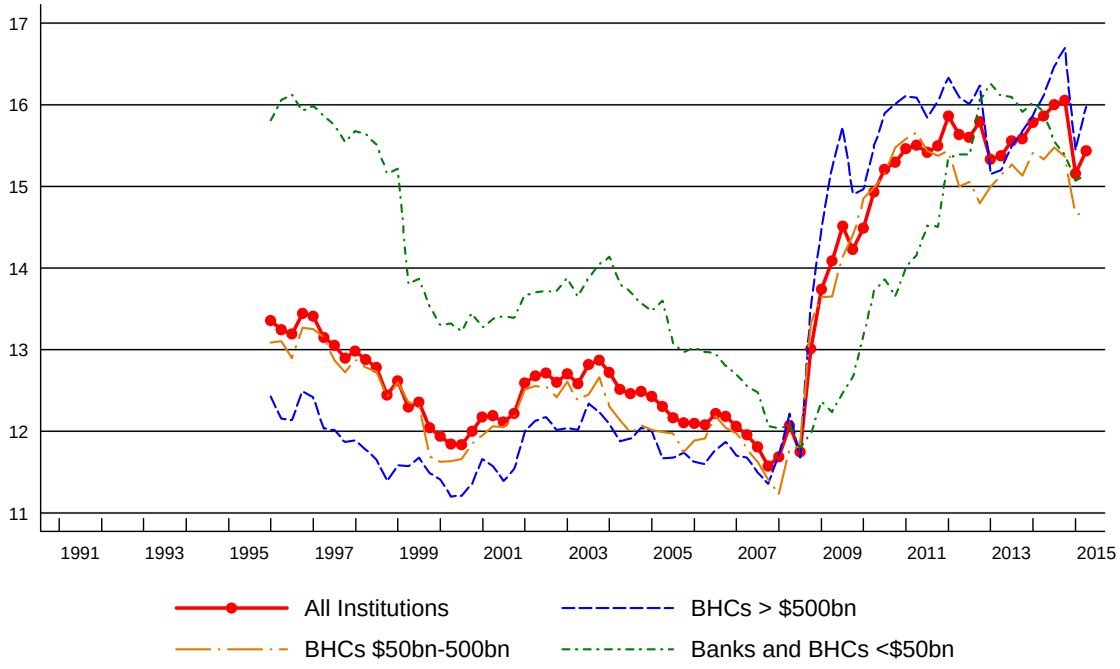


Tier 1 Capital Ratio



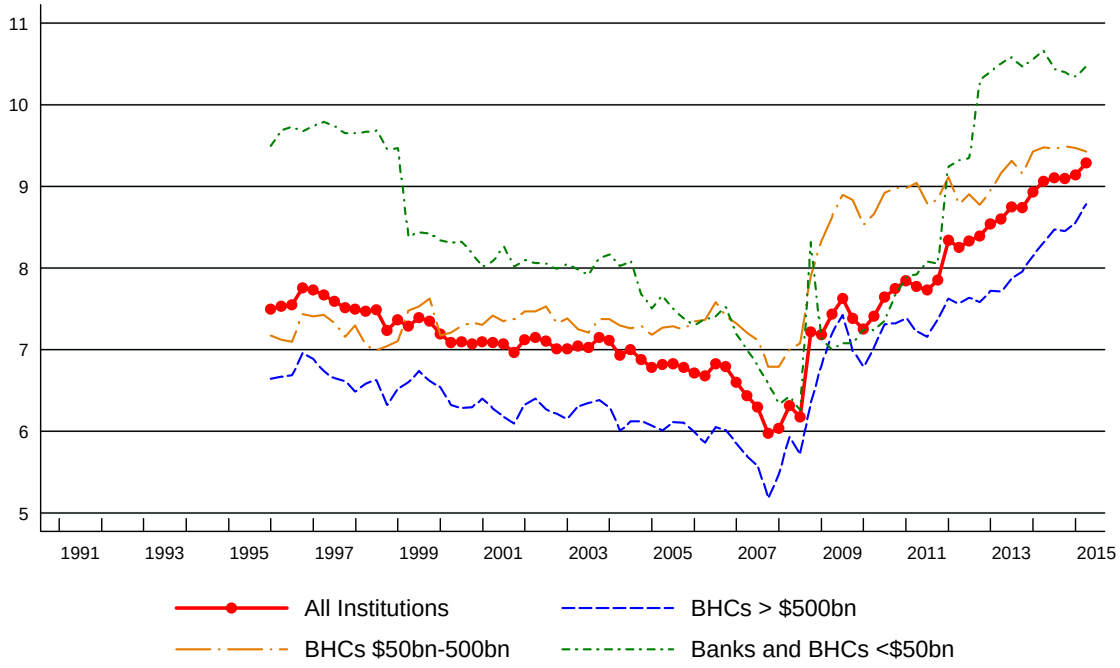
Total Capital Ratio

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



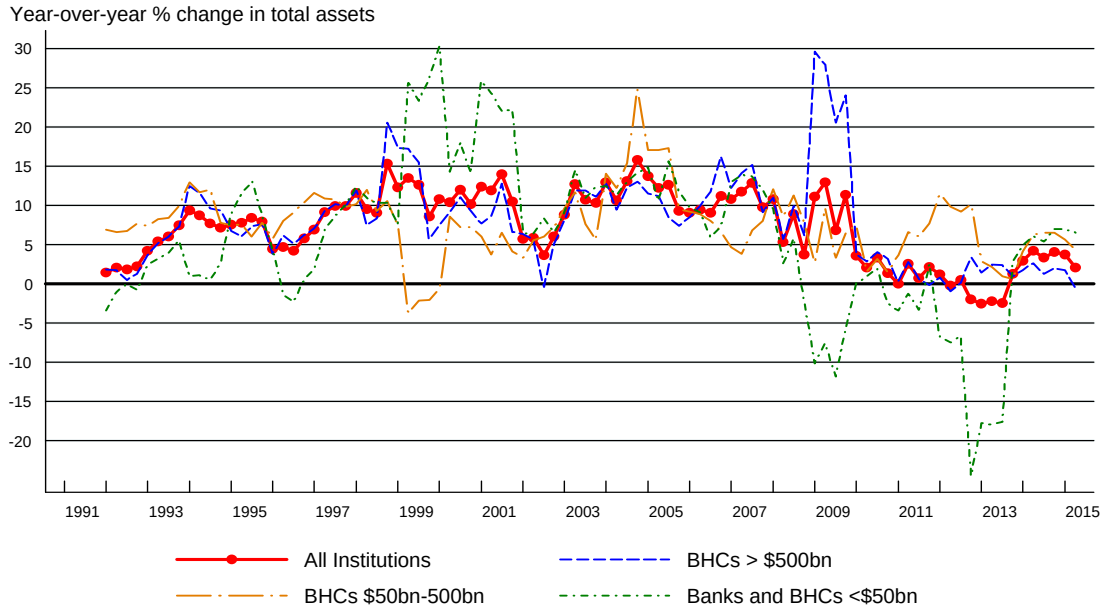
Leverage Ratio

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

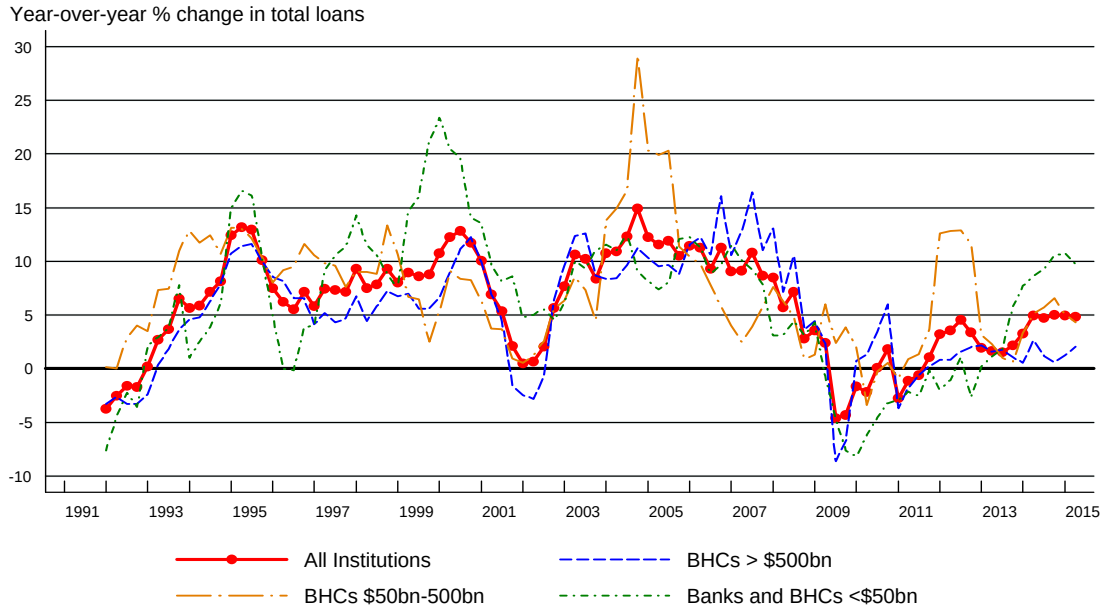


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms, and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. This particularly affects the year-over-year growth rate for assets between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4, due to the entry of several new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

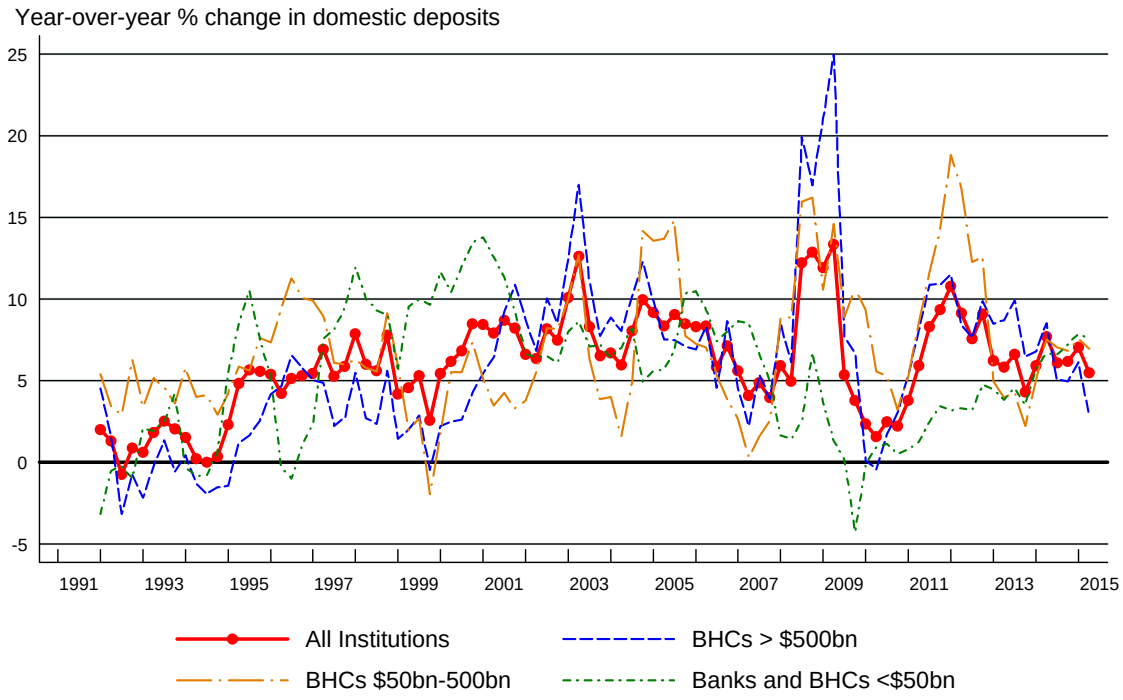
Asset Growth Rates



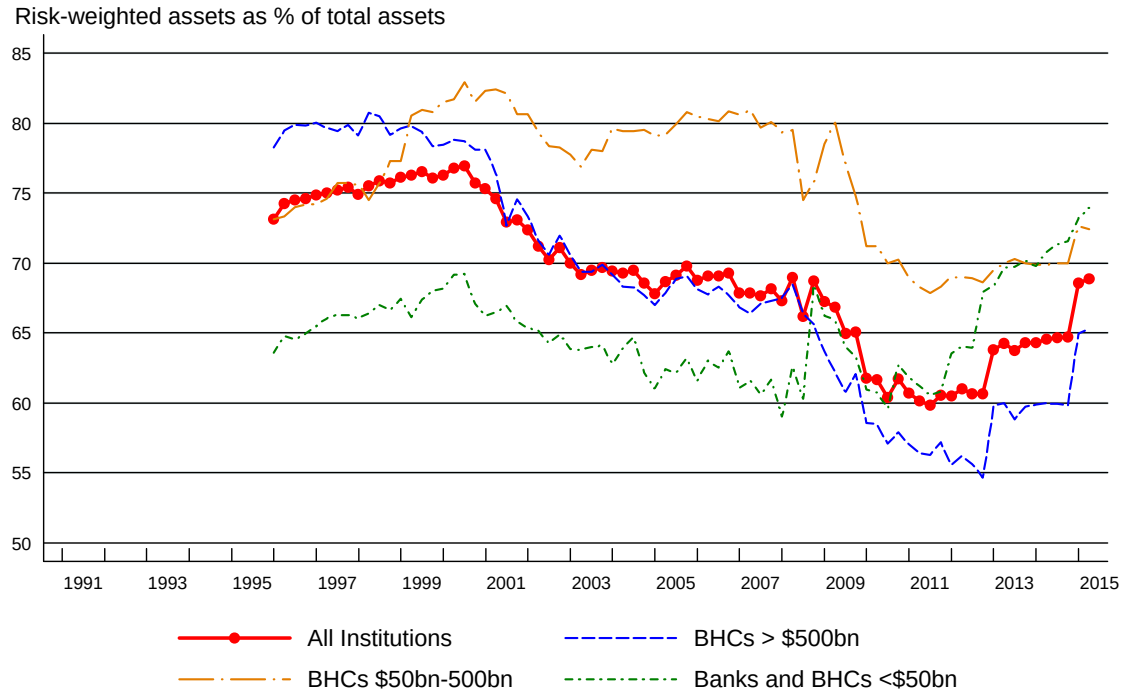
Loan Growth Rates



Domestic Deposit Growth Rates



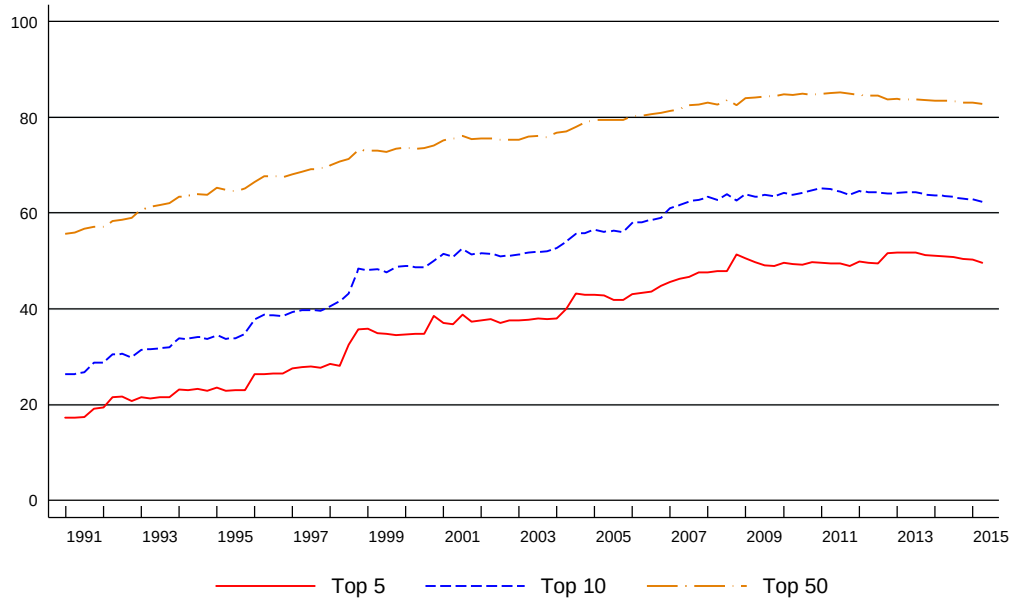
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



Note: This chart starts in 1996:Q1 because data for the risk-weighted assets component of this ratio are not reported prior to that date.

Industry Concentration

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



5. Consolidated Financial Statistics for the Fifty Largest BHCs

Rank	Name of Institution	Total Assets (Bil USD)	Quarterly Net Income (Mil USD)	Profitability		Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)			Advanced Approaches Firm
				Annualized Return on Assets	Annualized Return on Equity	CET1 Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio	
1	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	2,448.0	6,290.0	1.03	10.43	11.32	12.98	15.23	Yes
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2,152.1	5,320.0	0.99	8.46	11.25	12.52	15.45	Yes
3	CITIGROUP	1,829.4	4,846.0	1.06	8.83	14.54	14.56	17.37	Yes
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1,720.6	5,719.0	1.33	12.07	10.78	12.28	15.16	Yes
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	859.9	1,048.0	0.49	4.78	11.80	13.54	15.94	Yes
6	MORGAN STANLEY	825.8	1,807.0	0.88	9.63	14.28	16.01	19.07	Yes
7	U S BC	419.1	1,483.0	1.42	13.32	9.51	11.03	13.06	Yes
8	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	395.3	853.0	0.86	8.92	11.32	12.90	13.37	Yes
9	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	354.2	1,039.0	1.17	9.34	10.61	11.98	14.87	Yes
10	CAPITAL ONE FC	310.6	863.3	1.11	7.40	12.11	13.25	15.08	Yes
11	STATE STREET CORP	294.6	422.8	0.57	7.87	11.58	14.17	16.13	Yes
12	HSBC NORTH AMER HOLDS	277.2	-99.9	-0.14	-1.29	15.19	16.93	21.91	Yes
13	TD BK US HC	253.2	251.2	0.40	3.86	8.31	8.41	10.60	Yes
14	BB&T CORP	191.0	490.8	1.03	7.83	10.38	12.06	14.17	No
15	SUNTRUST BK	189.1	483.2	1.02	8.36	9.93	10.79	12.66	No
16	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	157.1	1,472.0	3.75	26.92	13.51	14.67	16.46	Yes
17	ALLY FNCL	156.5	182.0	0.47	5.09	9.83	11.74	12.63	No
18	FIFTH THIRD BC	141.7	314.5	0.89	8.06	9.42	10.51	13.69	No
19	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	137.6	190.4	0.55	3.89	11.83	12.05	15.27	No
20	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	126.1	167.4	0.53	3.56	11.93	13.36	15.25	No
21	REGIONS FC	122.0	285.1	0.94	6.75	11.30	12.08	14.40	No
22	NORTHERN TR CORP	119.9	269.2	0.90	12.31	10.66	11.24	13.20	Yes
23	BMO FNCL CORP	118.1	99.7	0.34	2.73	12.65	12.65	16.29	No
24	MUFG AMERS HOLDS CORP	114.3	180.3	0.63	4.72	13.56	13.56	15.30	Yes
25	M&T BK CORP	97.1	286.7	1.18	9.05	9.91	11.78	14.55	No
26	KEYCORP	94.7	237.9	1.01	8.99	10.71	11.11	12.66	No
27	BANCWEST CORP	91.2	180.0	0.79	5.60	11.21	11.24	12.35	No
28	BBVA COMPASS BSHRS	88.5	136.1	0.62	4.46	10.57	10.63	13.29	No
29	DISCOVER FS	84.9	598.8	2.82	21.26	14.52	15.29	17.17	No
30	COMERICA	70.1	135.4	0.77	7.20	10.40	10.40	12.38	No
31	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	68.8	196.2	1.14	12.08	9.65	10.41	12.62	No
32	ZIONS BC	58.4	14.0	0.10	0.74	12.00	14.26	16.32	No
33	DEUTSCHE BK TR CORP	58.2	43.0	0.30	2.33	33.91	33.91	34.06	No
34	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	48.6	123.7	1.02	8.51	10.82	11.10	12.52	No
35	CIT GROUP	46.7	115.2	0.99	5.23	14.50	14.50	15.20	No
36	SVB FNCL GRP	40.2	86.1	0.86	11.29	12.54	13.15	14.15	No
37	FIRST NIAGARA FNCL GROUP	39.1	61.0	0.62	5.92	8.50	10.03	11.96	No
38	PEOPLES UNITED FNCL INC	37.2	61.7	0.66	5.27	9.89	9.89	11.84	No
39	POPULAR	36.8	597.0	6.50	48.25	15.93	15.93	18.50	No
40	CITY NAT CORP	33.8	68.5	0.81	8.92	8.60	9.67	11.70	No
41	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	30.9	47.9	0.62	6.85	12.52	12.66	14.10	No
42	BOK FC	30.8	79.2	1.03	9.39	13.01	13.01	14.11	No
43	EAST WEST BC	30.1	98.7	1.31	13.14	10.85	11.01	12.69	No
44	SYNOVUS FC	28.2	55.8	0.79	7.42	10.73	10.73	12.18	No
45	CULLEN/FROST BKR	27.8	73.1	1.05	10.18	11.70	12.74	14.07	No
46	ASSOCIATED BANC-CORP	27.2	49.4	0.73	6.80	9.31	9.90	12.43	No
47	BARCLAYS DE HOLDS LLC	26.4	77.4	1.17	9.05	10.50	13.02	15.21	No
48	UTRECHT-AMERICA HOLDS	26.0	40.5	0.62	4.94	10.28	10.28	12.82	No
49	FIRSTMERIT CORP	25.3	56.6	0.89	7.84	10.47	10.47	13.61	No
50	FIRST HORIZON NAT CORP	25.2	52.1	0.83	9.38	10.41	11.98	14.00	No
TOTALS*	TOP 50	14,985.3	37,549.0	1.00	9.03	11.76	12.94	15.44	
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	18,146.9	45,608.2	1.01	9.01	12.07	13.16	15.43	

*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 US BHCs and bank subsidiaries of foreign banking organizations,[3] 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, for the subset of BHCs with $50 - $500 billion in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry. In 2015:Q2, 33 BHCs exceed $50 billion in total assets, 6 of which exceeded the $500 billion threshold: JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. For consistency, time-series graphs for the "> $500bn" and $50-$500bn" groups represent available historical values for this same subset of firms. Statistics for most firms with more than $50 billion in total assets 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. Note that three BHCs with more than $50 billion in total assets are not adjusted using the pro forma methodology: TD Bank, Bancwest, and Deutsche Bank Trust Corporation. 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).

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 2015:Q2): 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

$1bn 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 I.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 in Part 1.A and Part 1.B reported by firms 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. 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.

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations

Third quarter 2015

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 and are inclusive of BHCs' nonbank subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$500bn in total assets as of 2015:Q3[2], for BHCs with $50bn-500bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Industry capitalization, measured as common equity tier 1 (CET1) as a percentage of risk-weighted assets (RWA), increased to 12.24% in 2015:Q3 from 12.07% in 2015:Q2. The leverage ratio, defined as the ratio of tier 1 capital to average assets, also rose, to 9.42% in 2015:Q3 from 9.28% in 2015:Q2.

  [Note: Starting in 2015:Q1, all firms began reporting standardized risk-weighted assets using Basel III formulas, rather than Basel I formulas, and firms not subject to advanced approaches under Basel III began reporting CET1 rather than the components used to calculate tier 1 common equity, and tier 1 capital instead of tier 1 risk-based capital. (Advanced approaches firms began reporting regulatory capital in this way starting in 2014:Q1.)]

- Profitability, as measured by industry annualized return on assets, fell slightly to 0.99% in 2015:Q3, from 1.01% in 2015:Q2. Return on equity decreased to 8.8%, from 9.0% in Q2.

- Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans decreased to 1.6% in 2015:Q3, from 1.7% in the prior quarter. This ratio has now declined for 23 consecutive quarters. The non-performing loan ratio fell for real estate loans, although it rose slightly for commercial and industrial loans and consumer loans.

- Four-quarter-ended loan growth and asset growth were both positive for the industry, at 5.3% and 2.3%, respectively. Industry concentration, measured as the asset share of the largest 5, 10 or 50 banking firms, declined slightly, continuing its downward trend in recent quarters.

[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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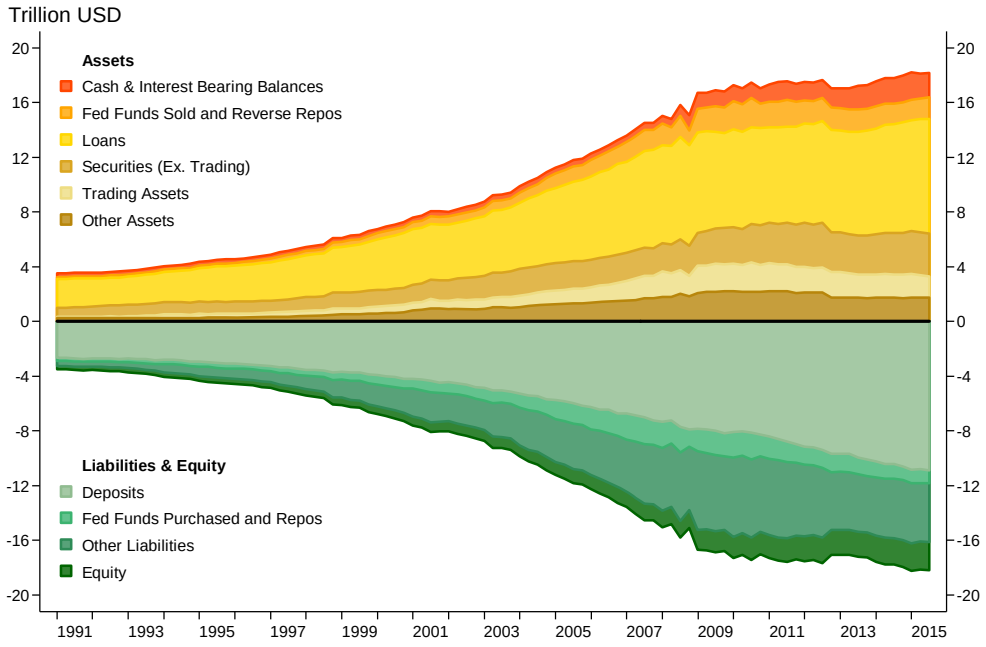
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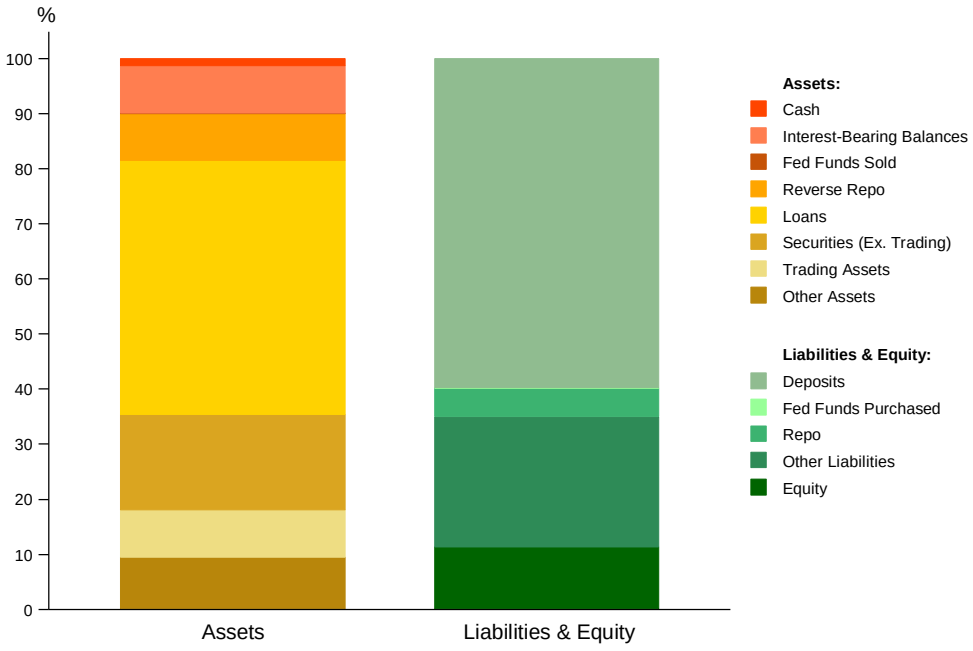
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

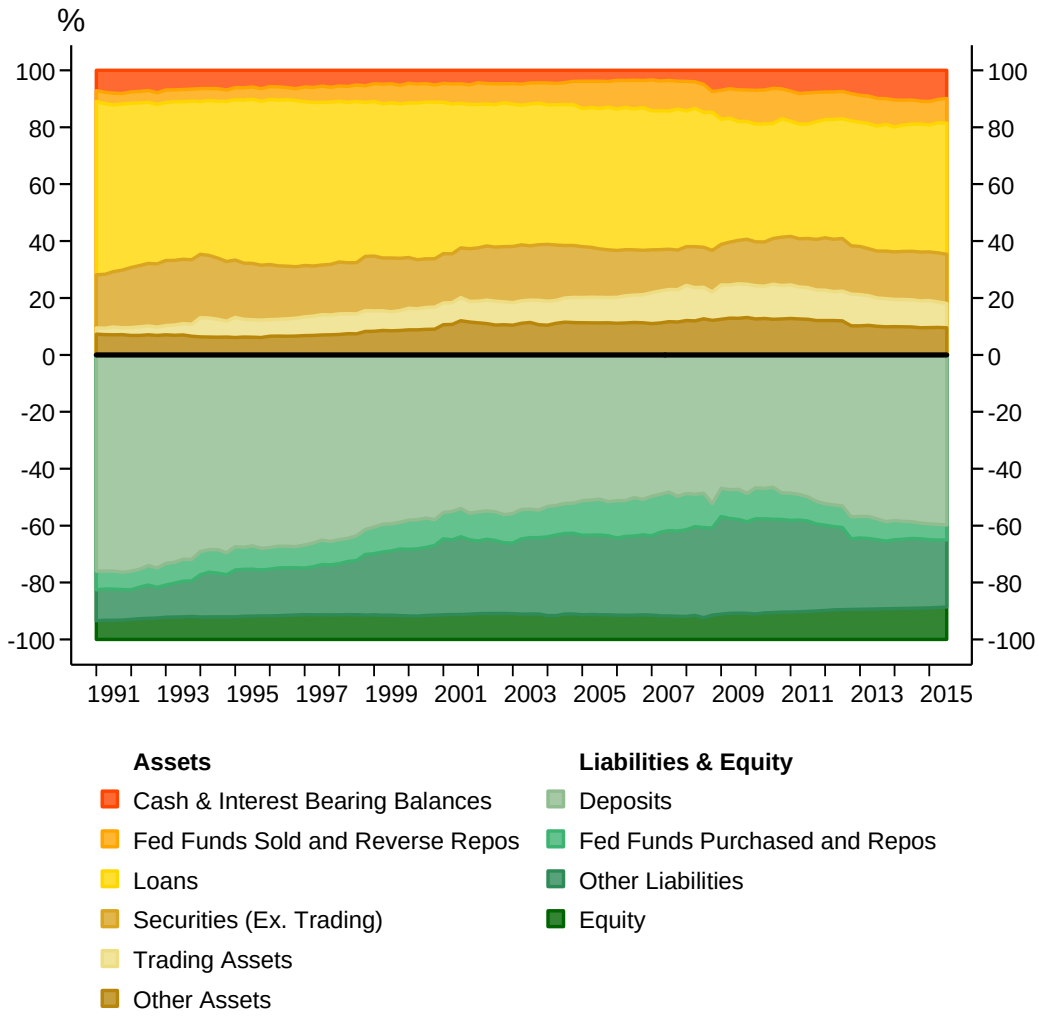
Balance Sheet Composition



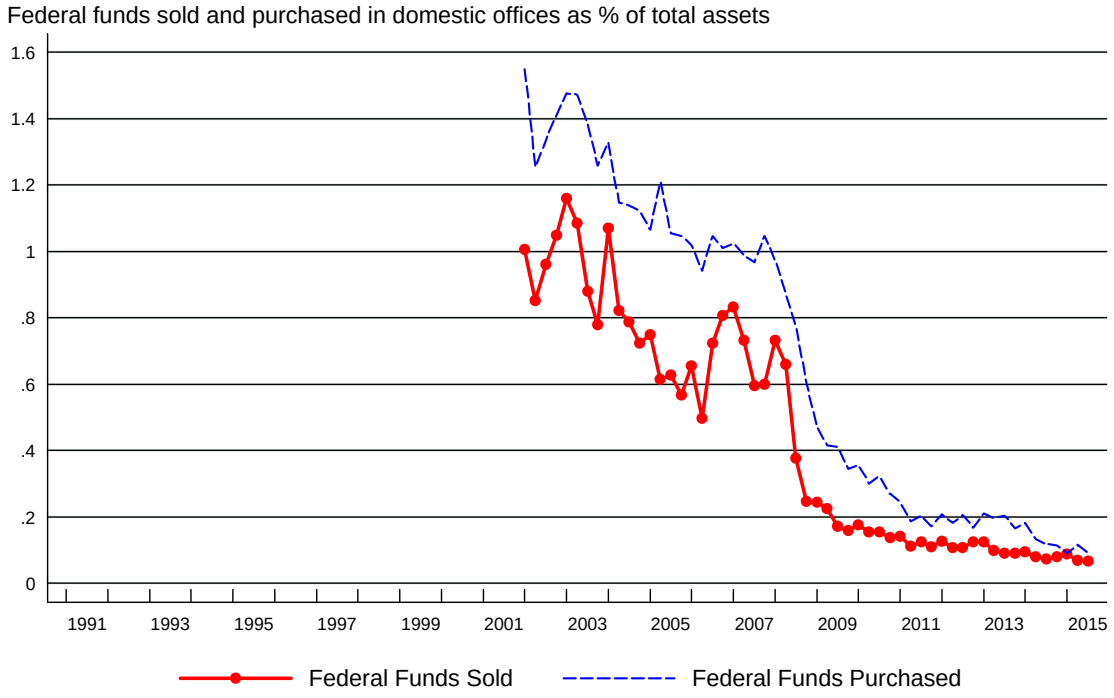
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



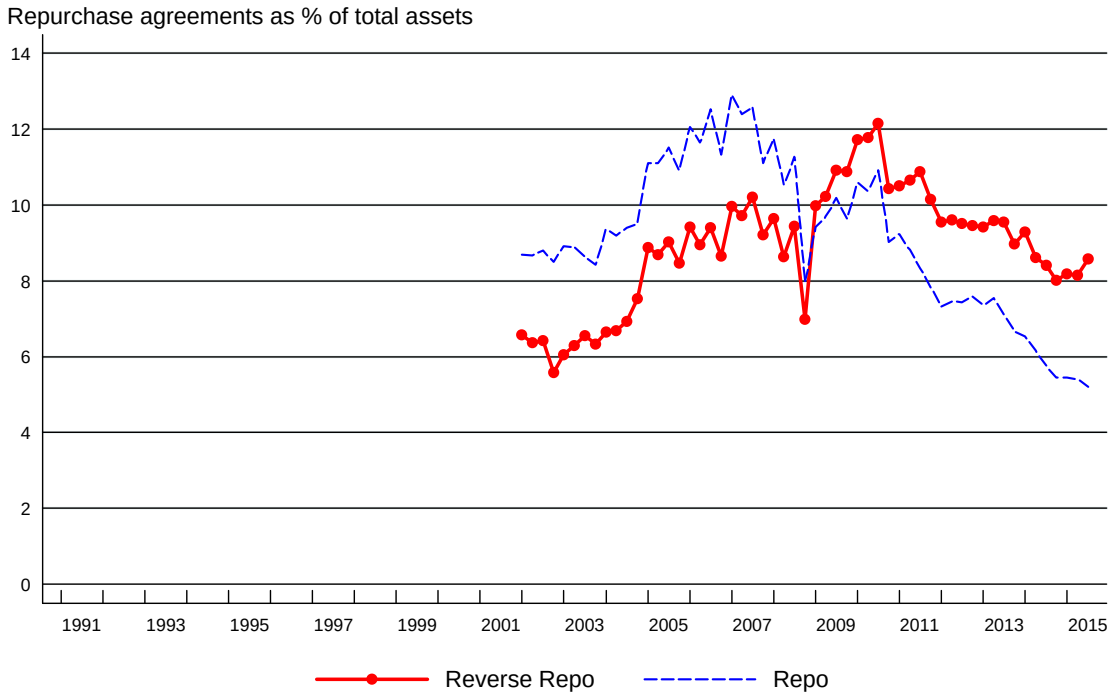
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

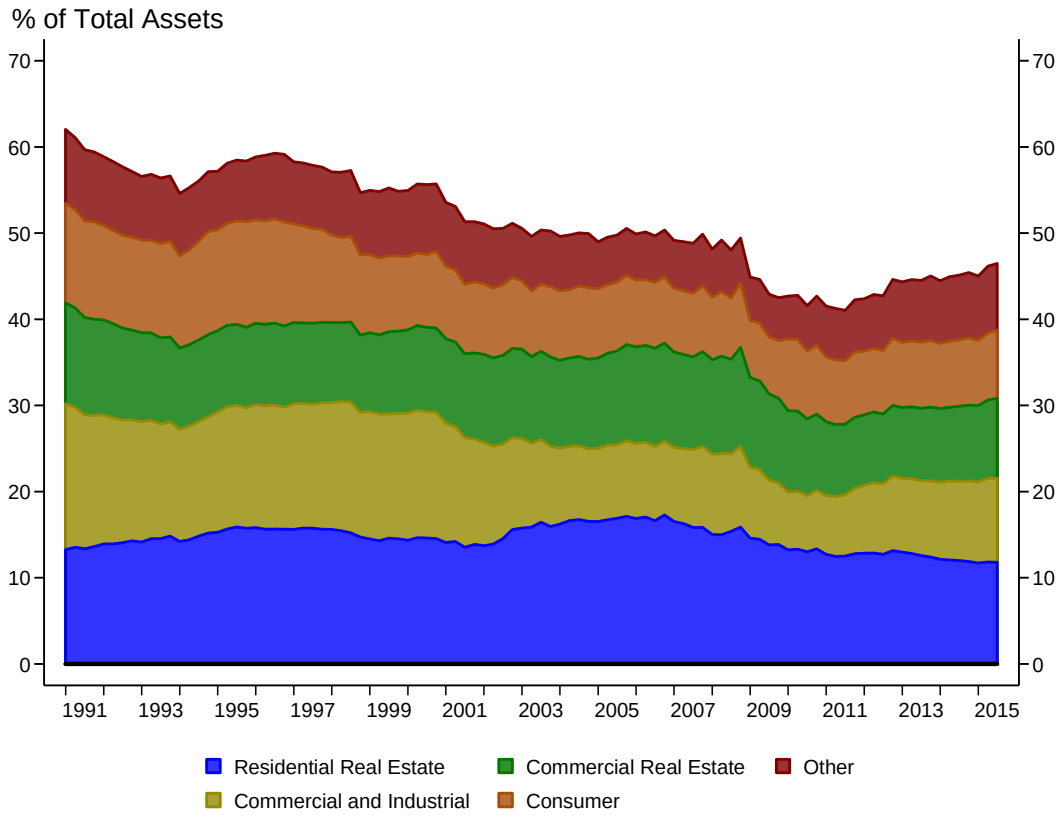


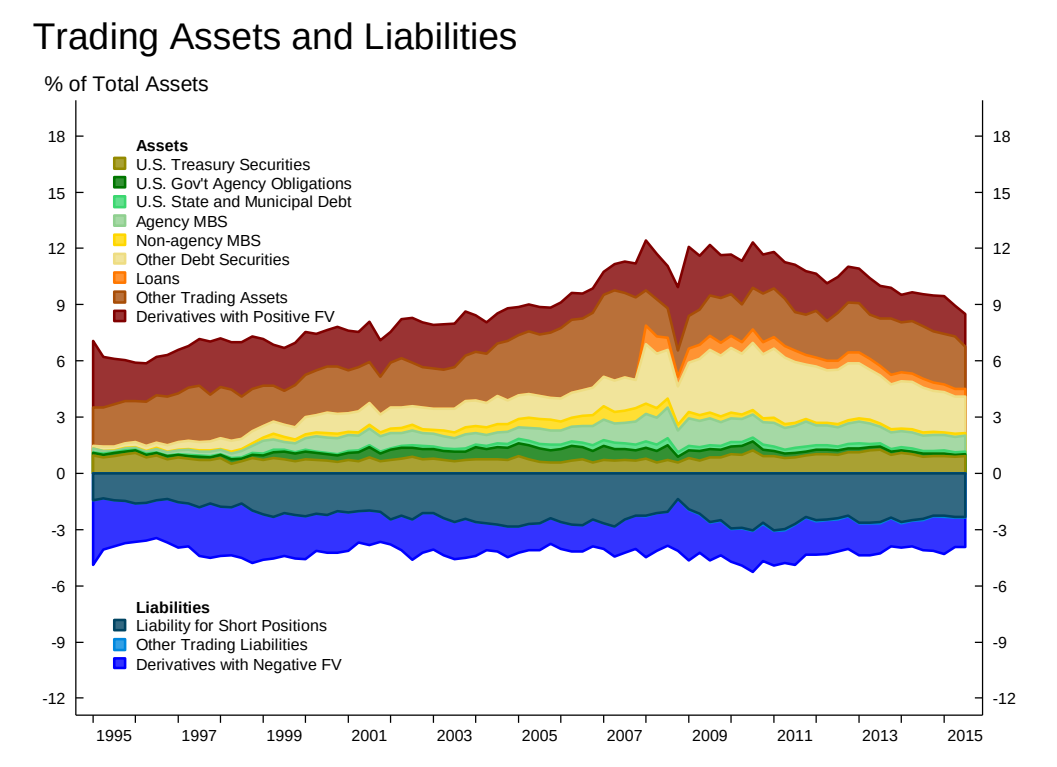
Repurchase Agreements



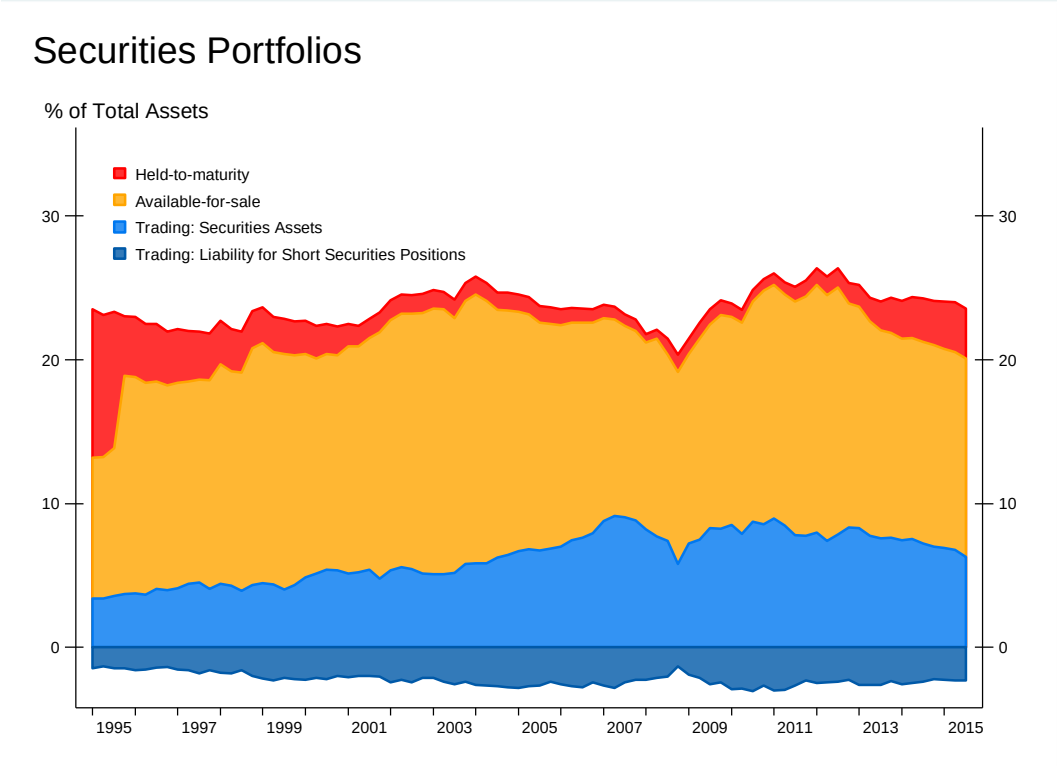
Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
2013
2015
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

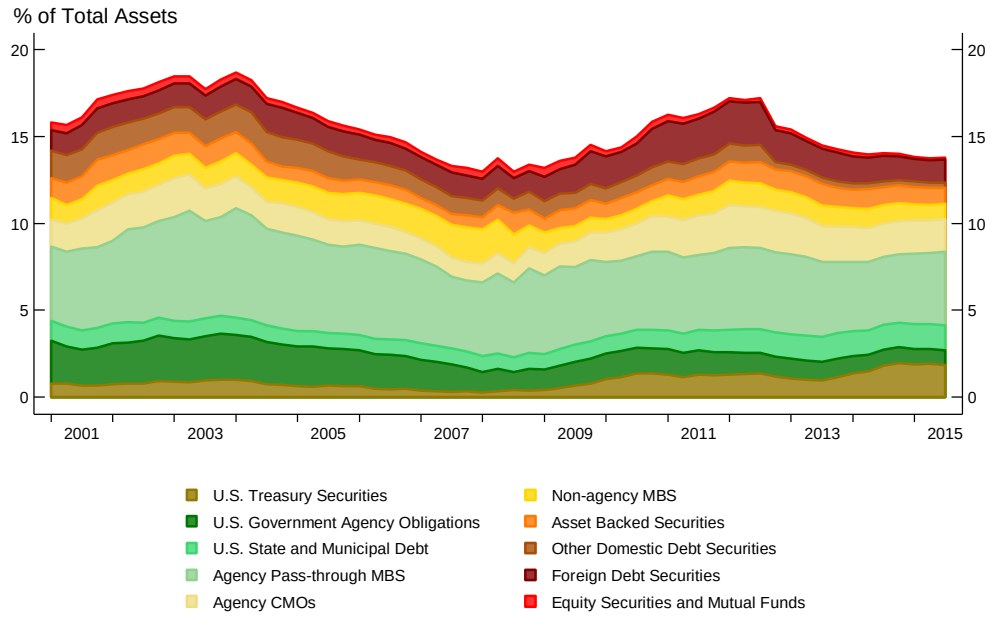


Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported average trading assets of $2 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters.

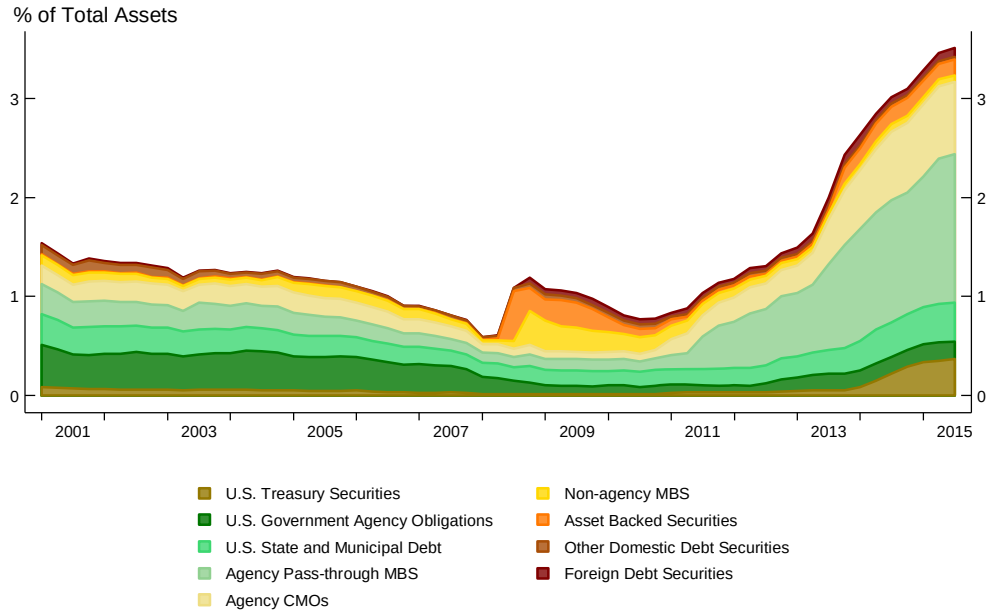


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities

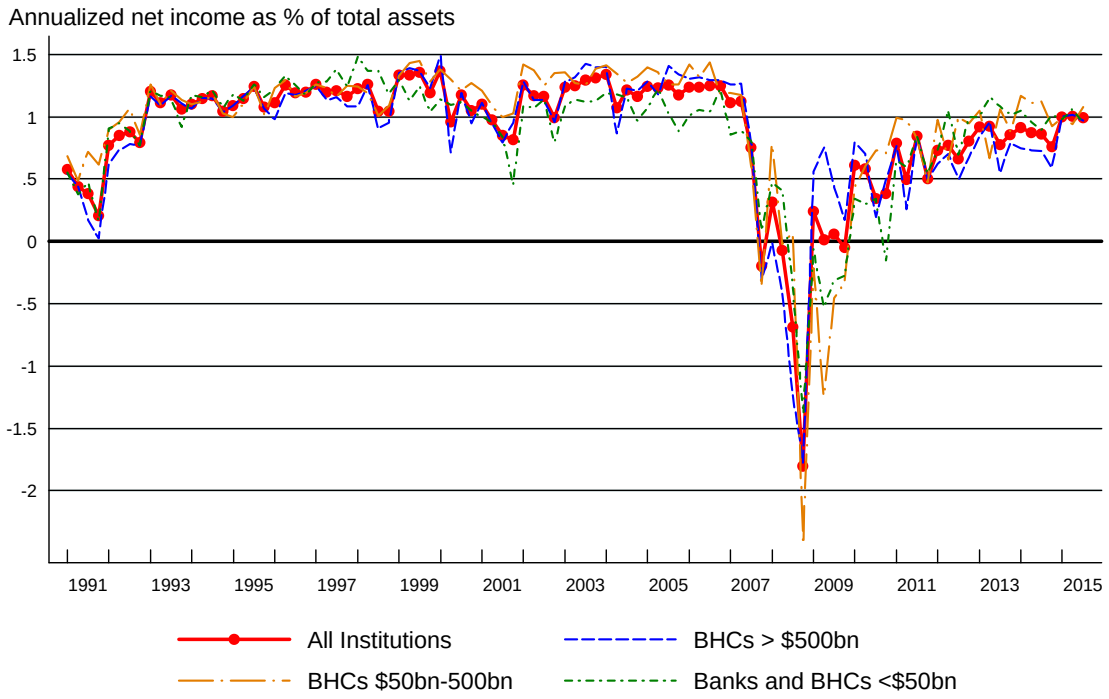


Held-to-Maturity Securities

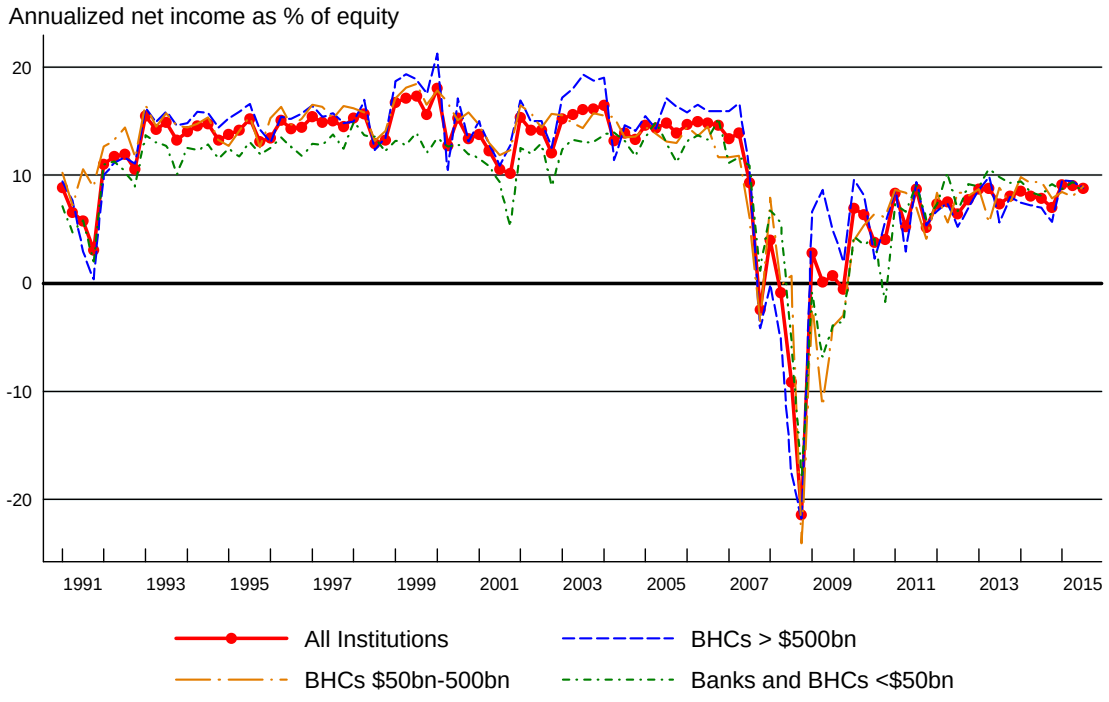


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

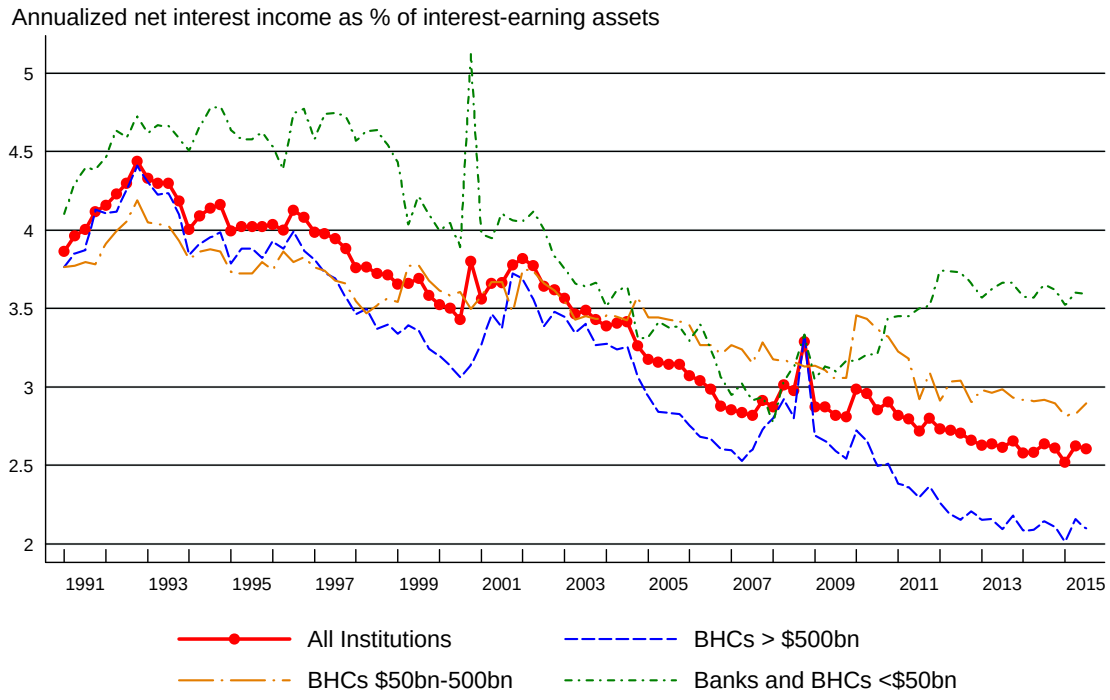
Return on Assets



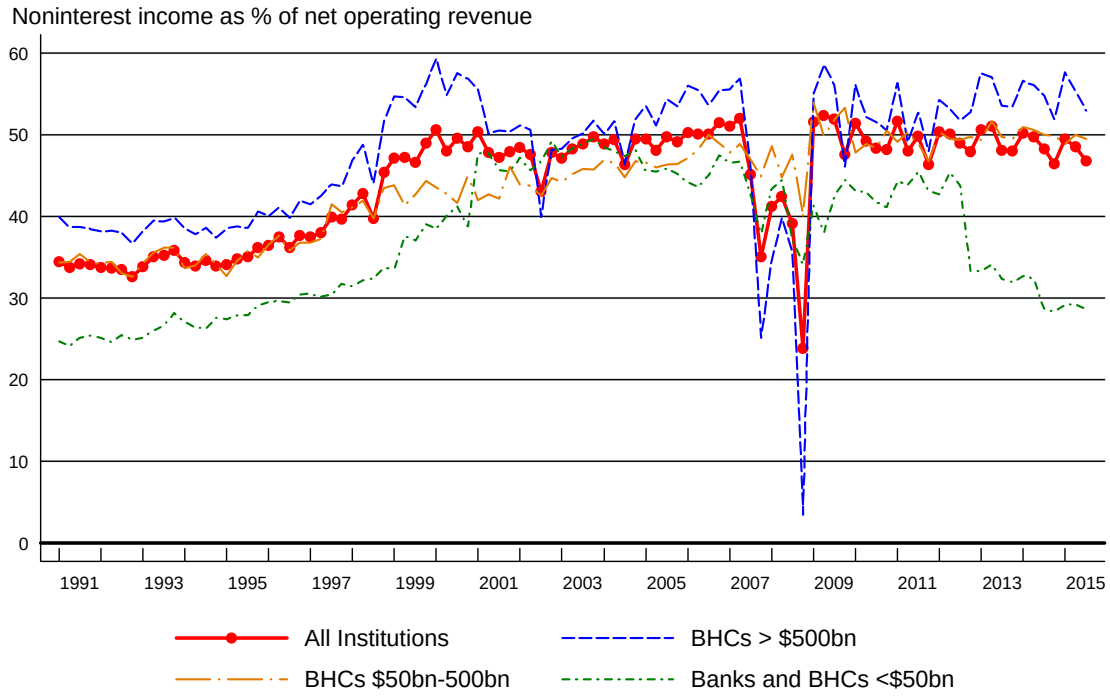
Return on Equity



Net Interest Margin

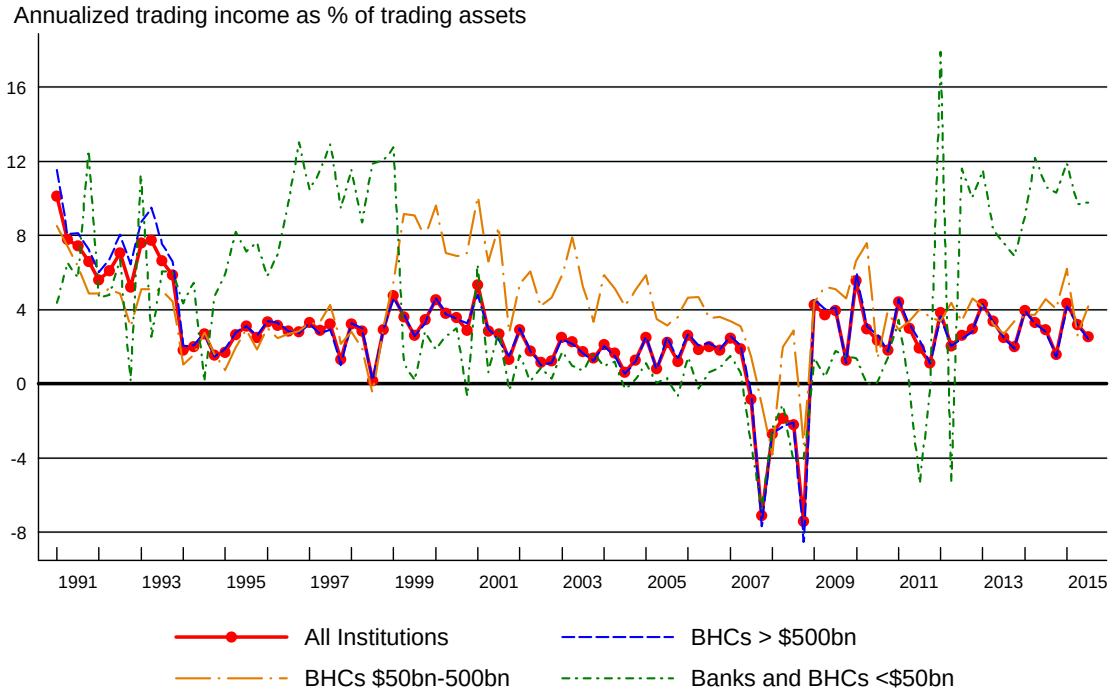


Noninterest Income Share

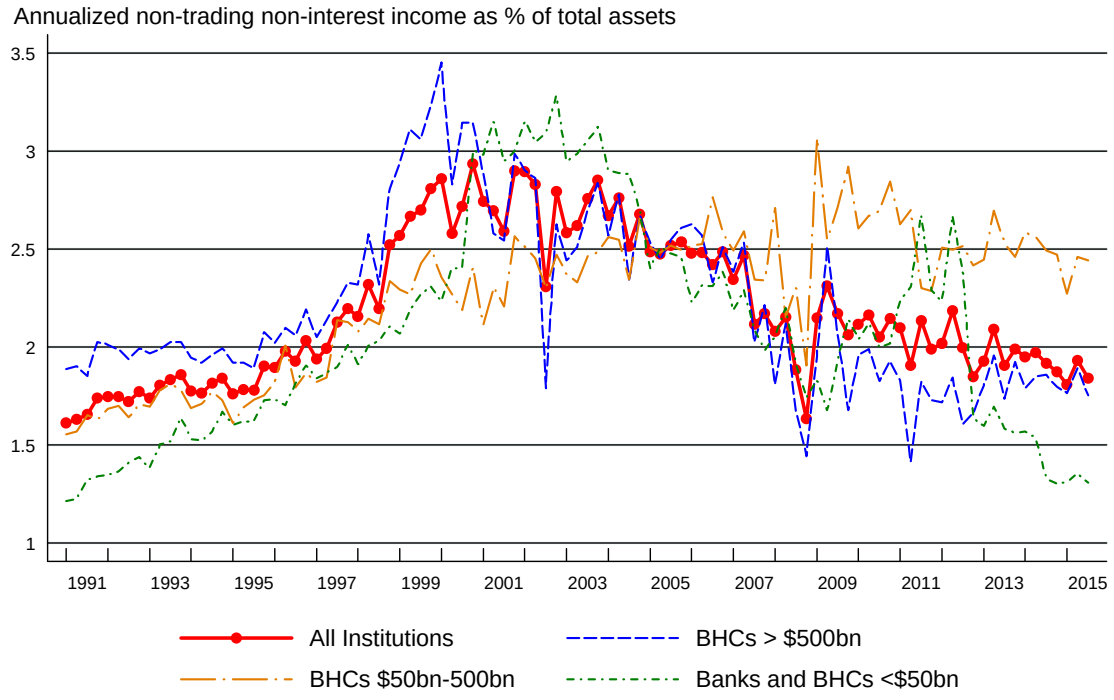


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

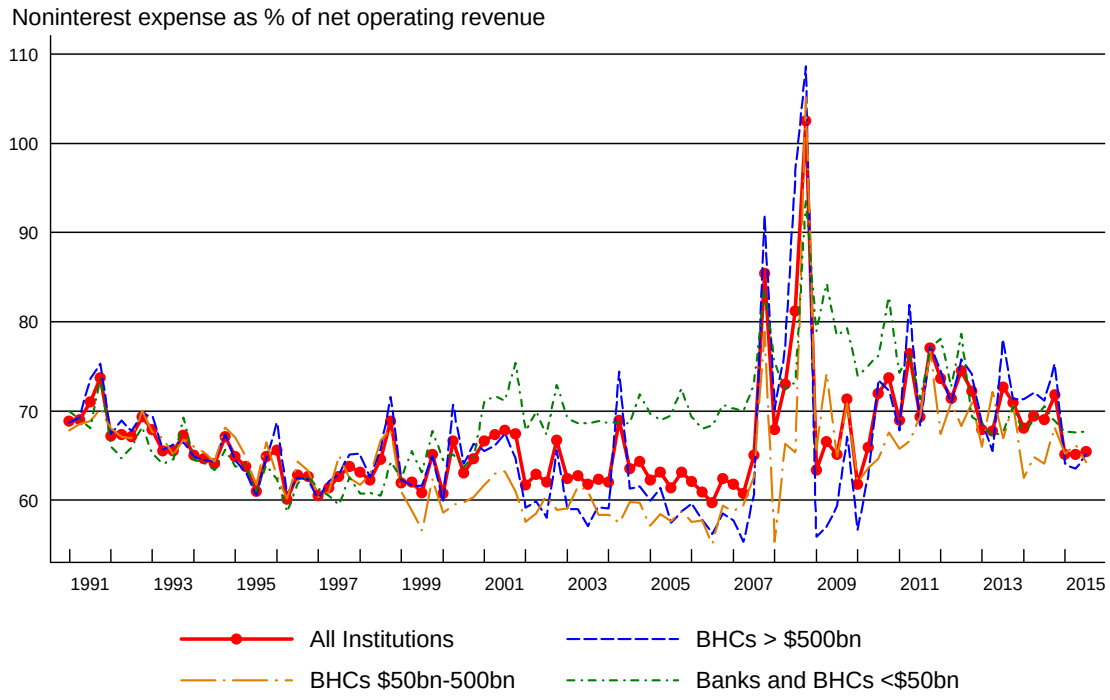
Return on Trading Assets



Non-Trading Non-Interest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio

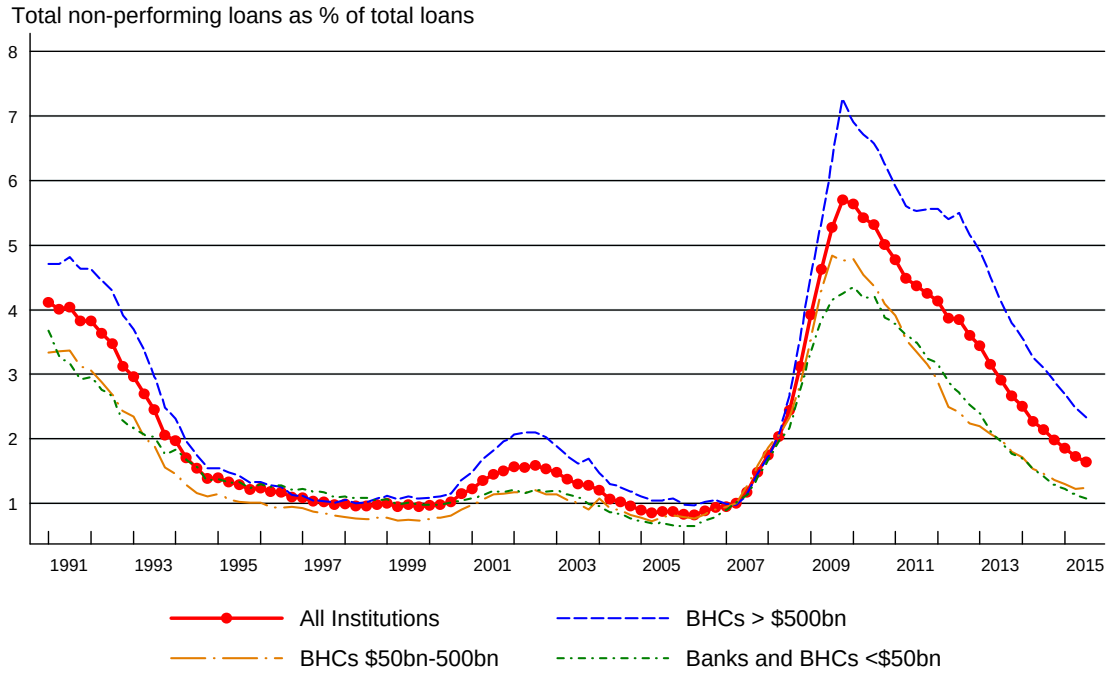


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

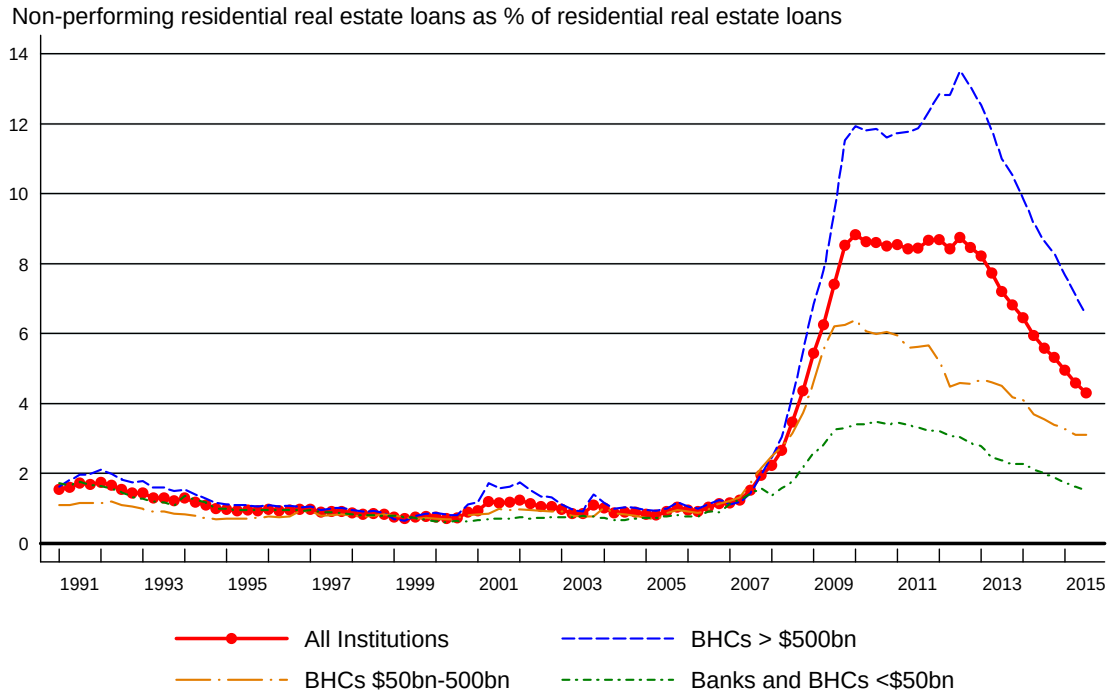
3. Asset Quality

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

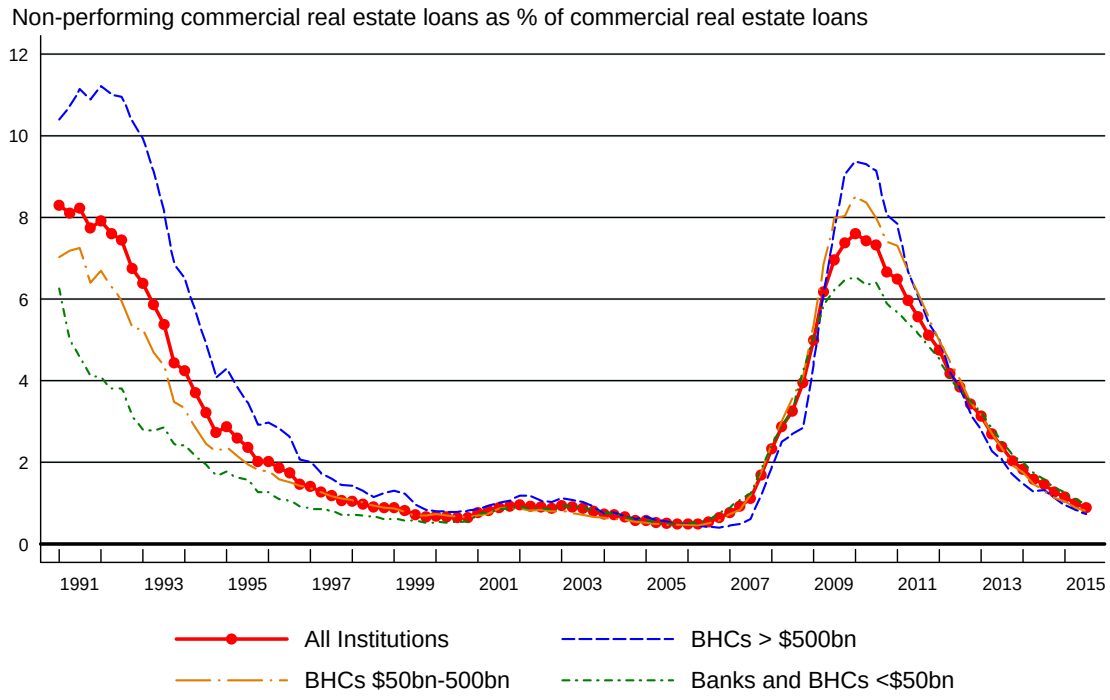
Non-performing Loans



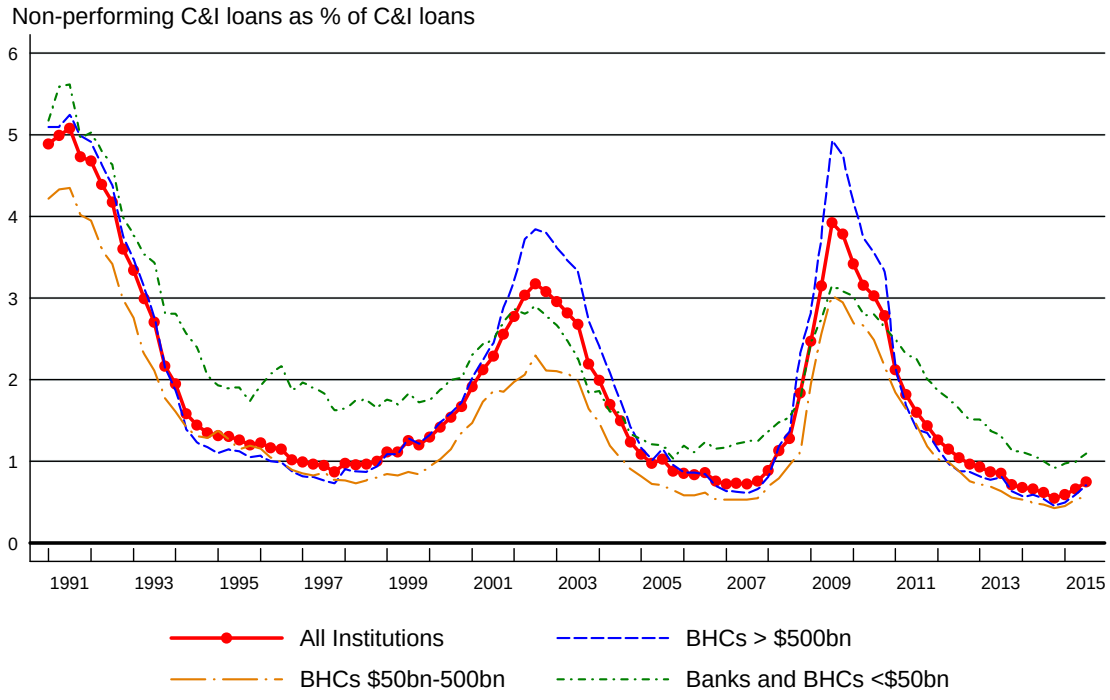
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



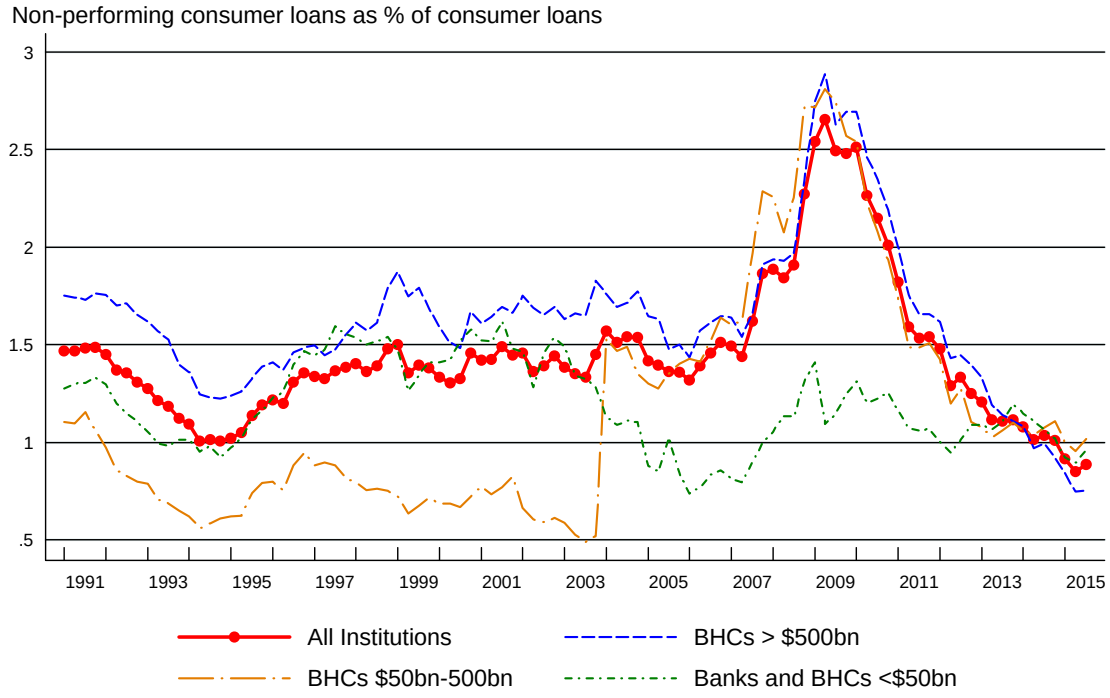
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



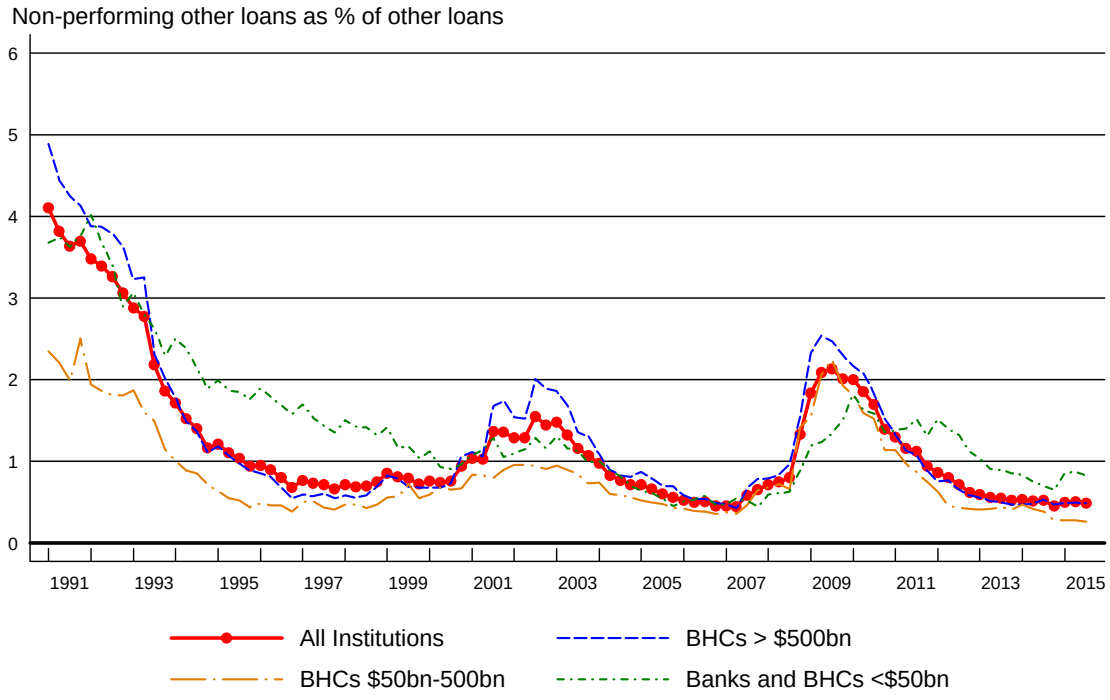
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



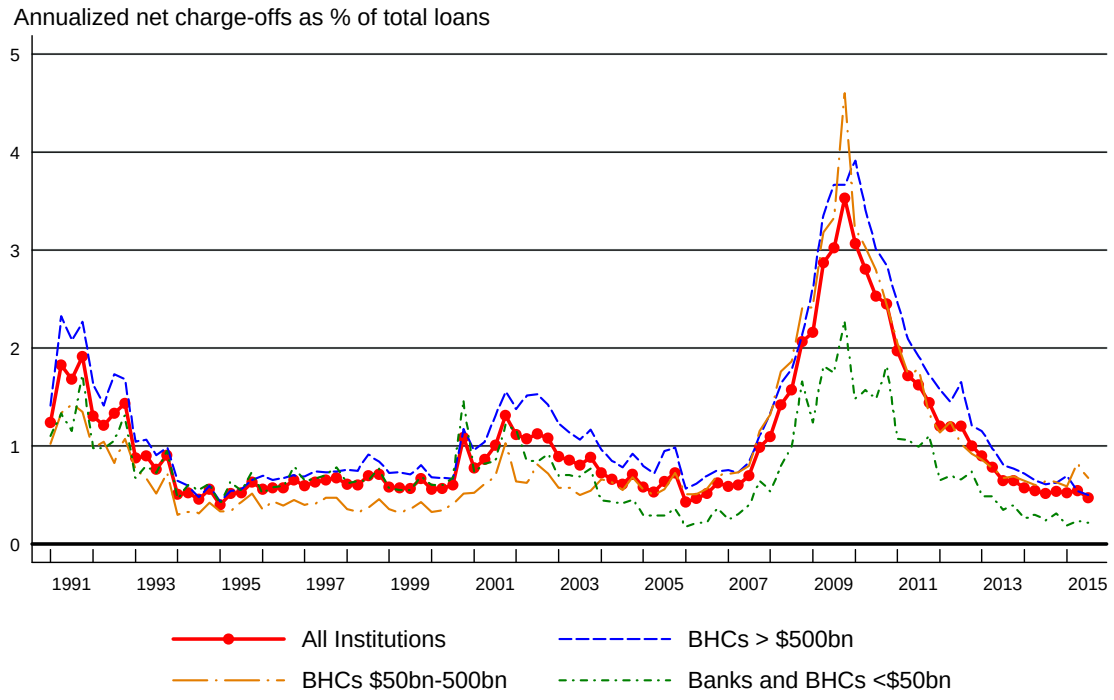
Non-performing Consumer Loans



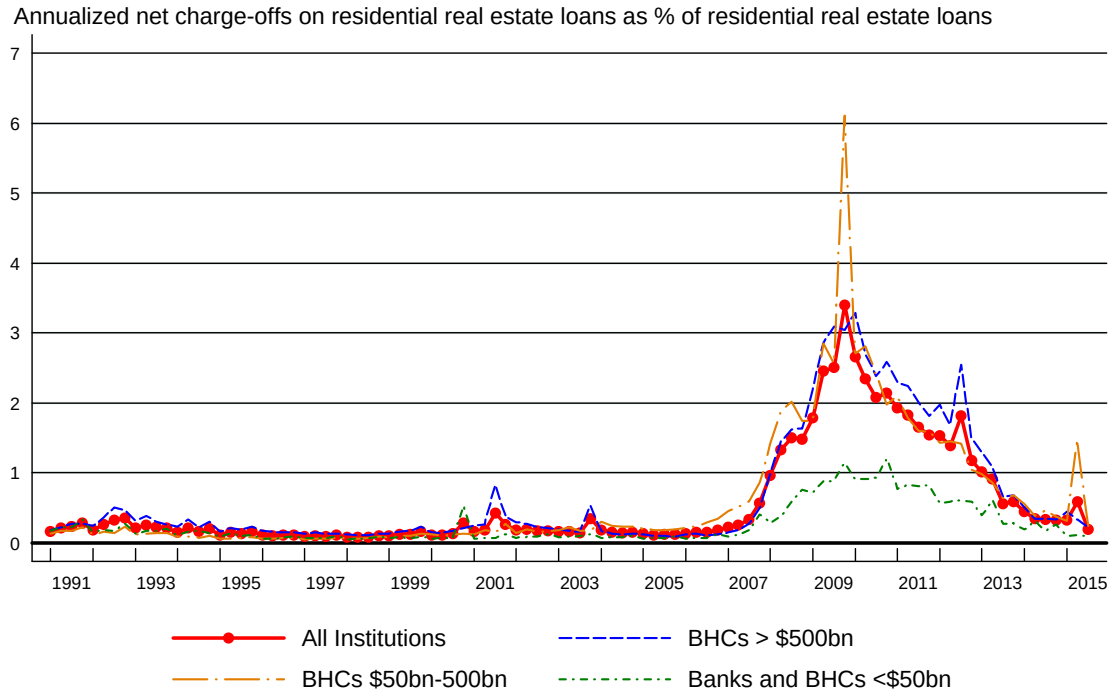
Non-performing Other Loans



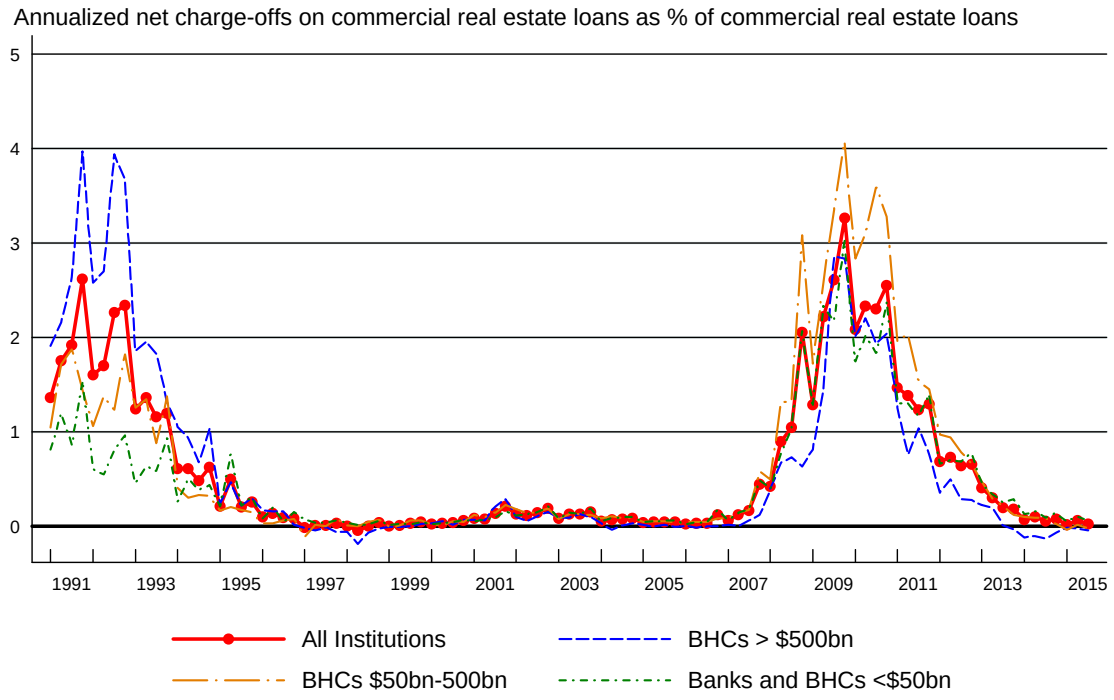
Net Charge-offs



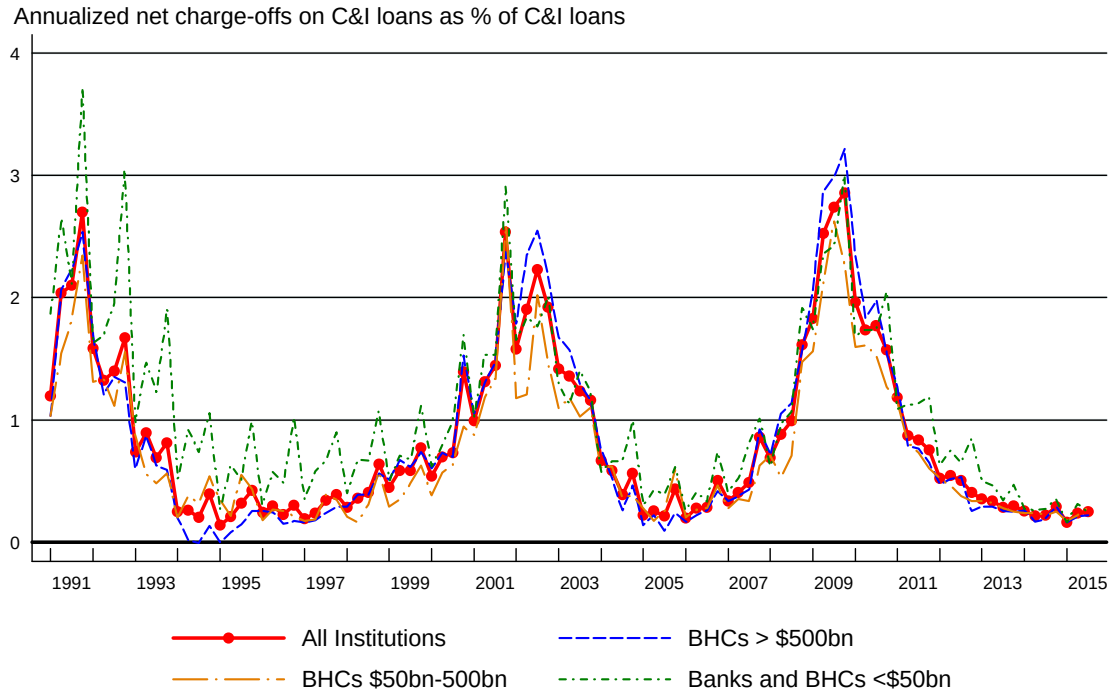
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



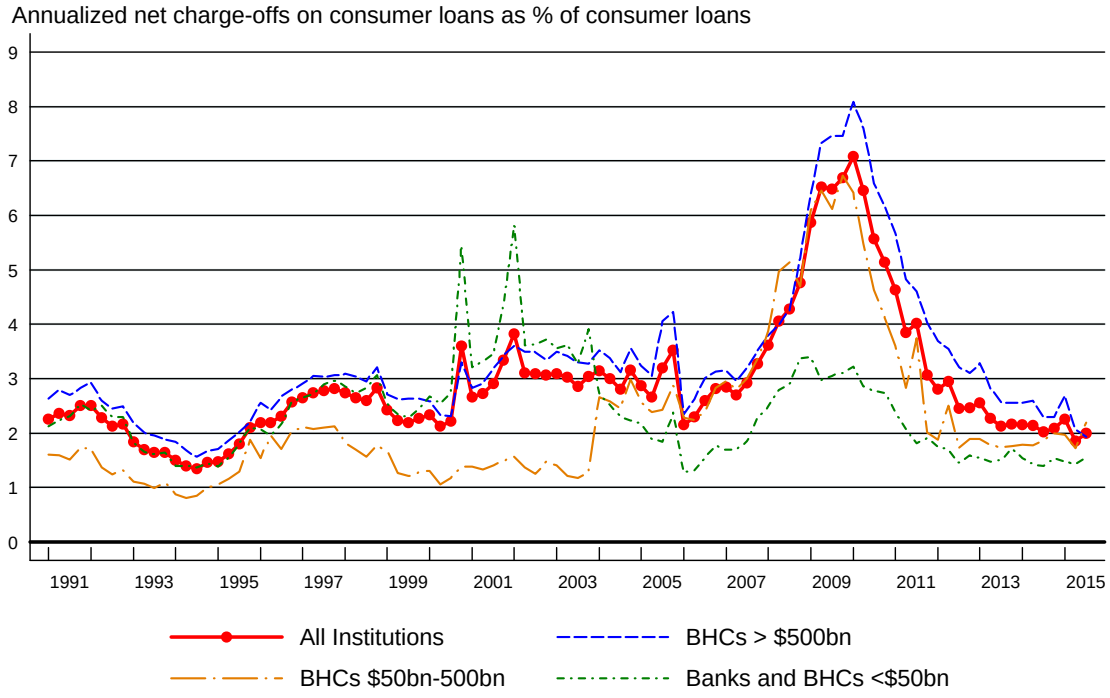
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



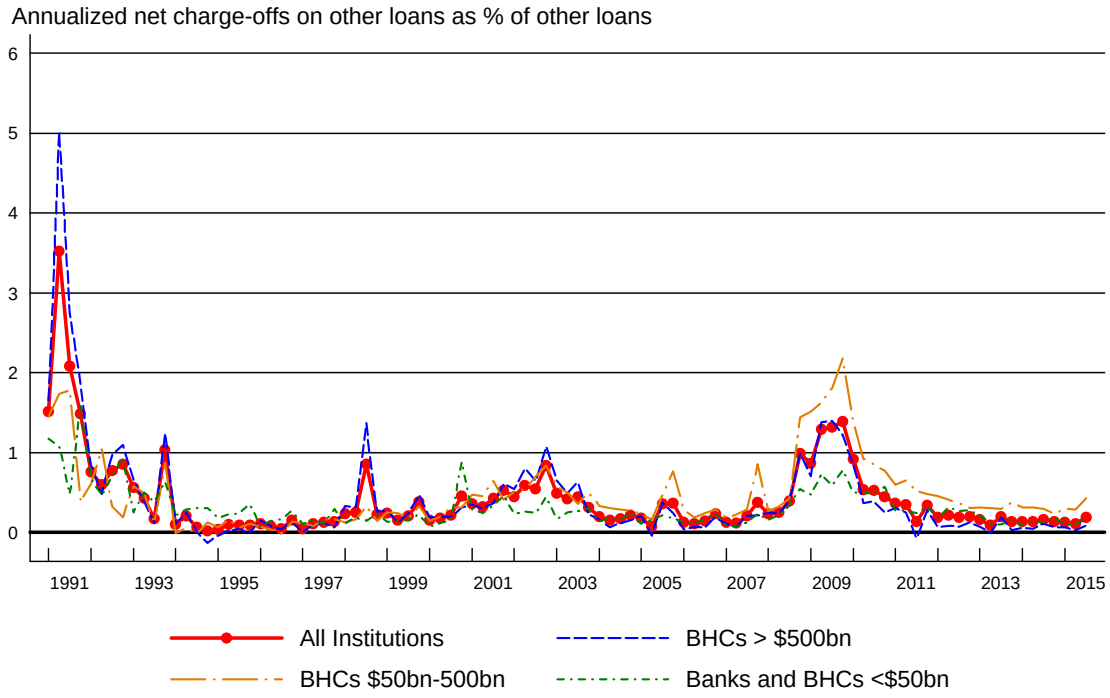
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



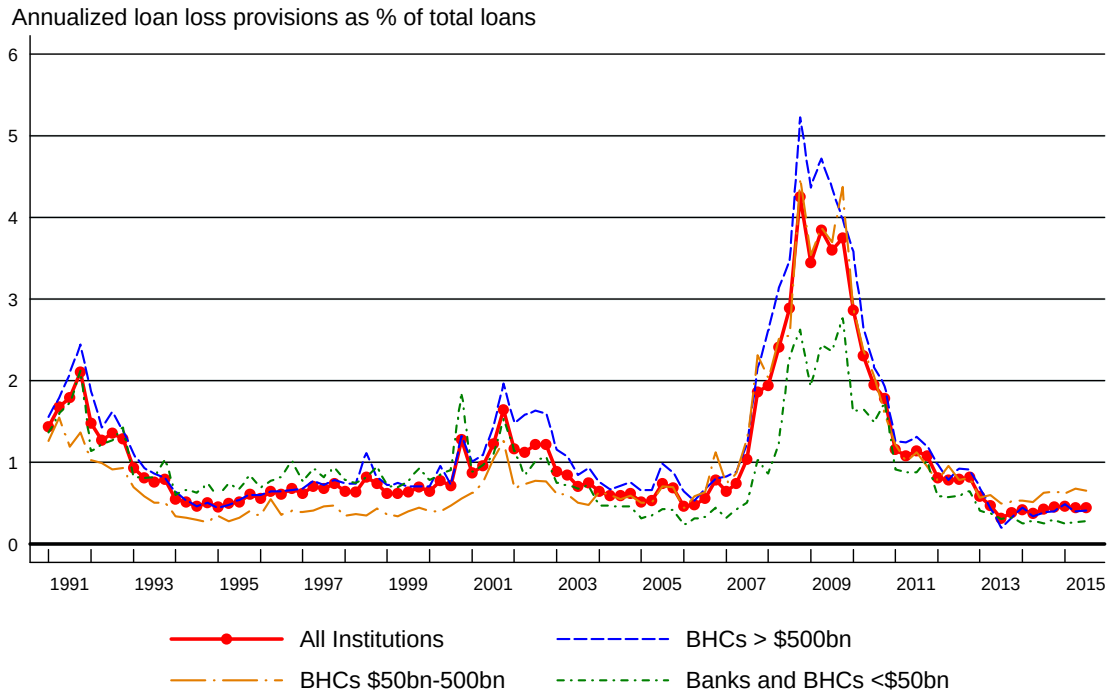
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



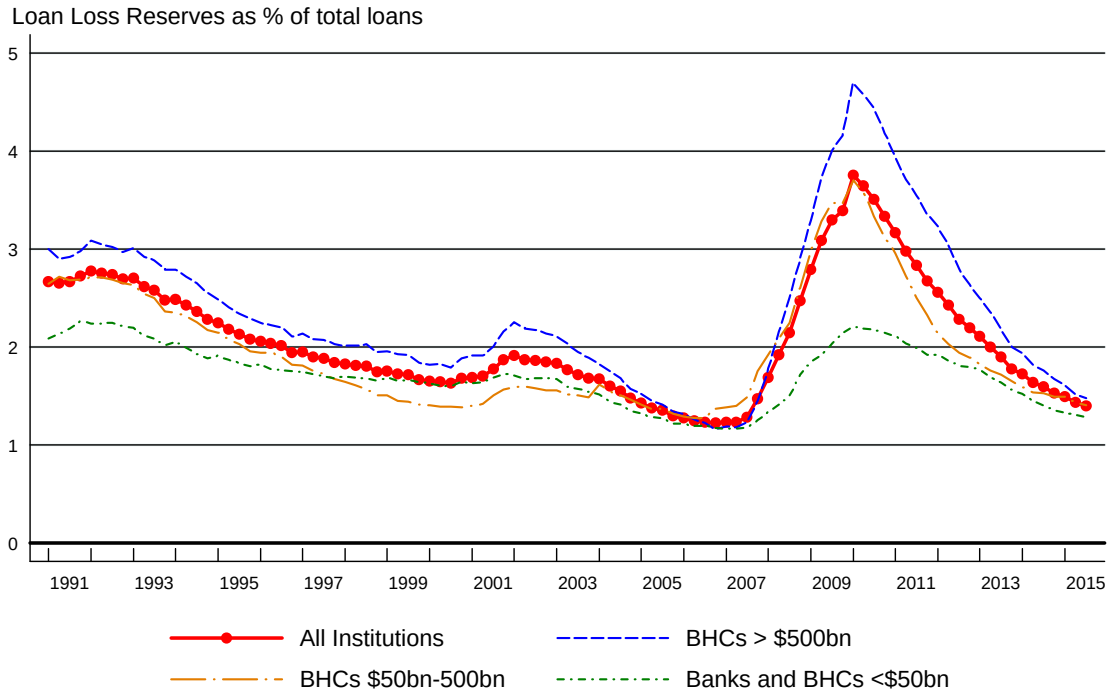
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



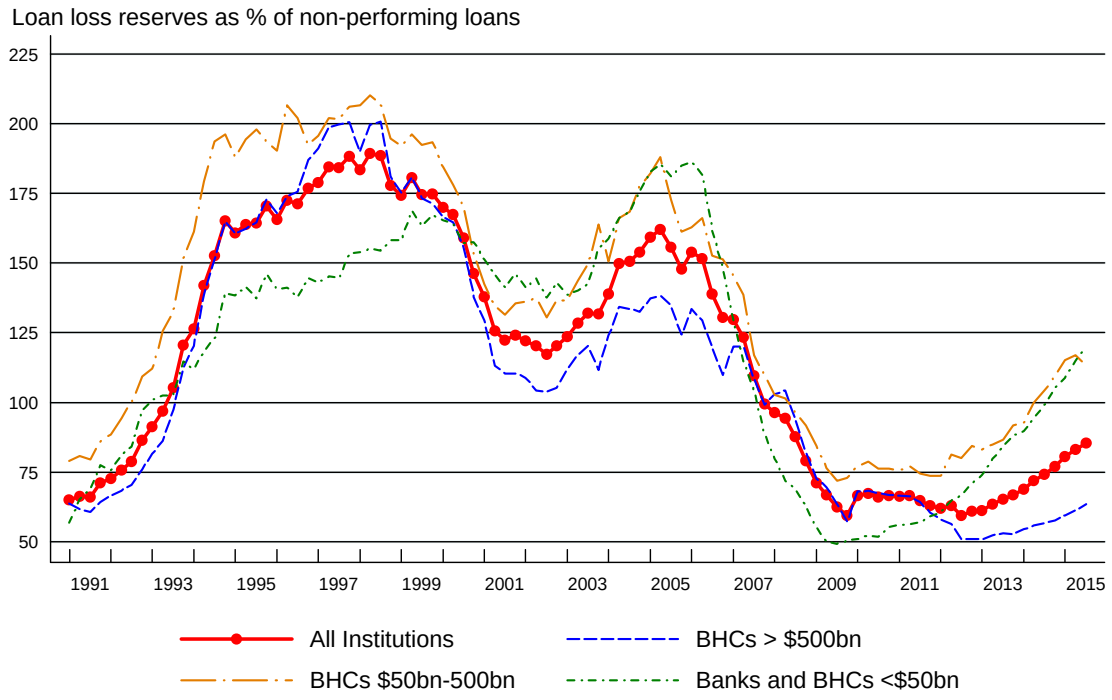
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



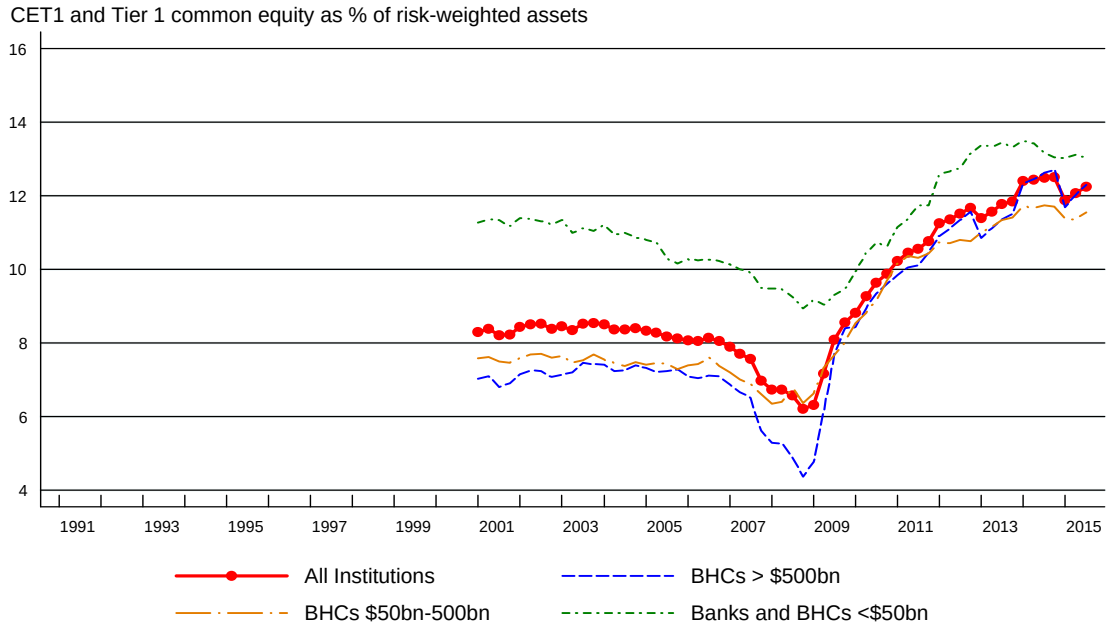
Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans



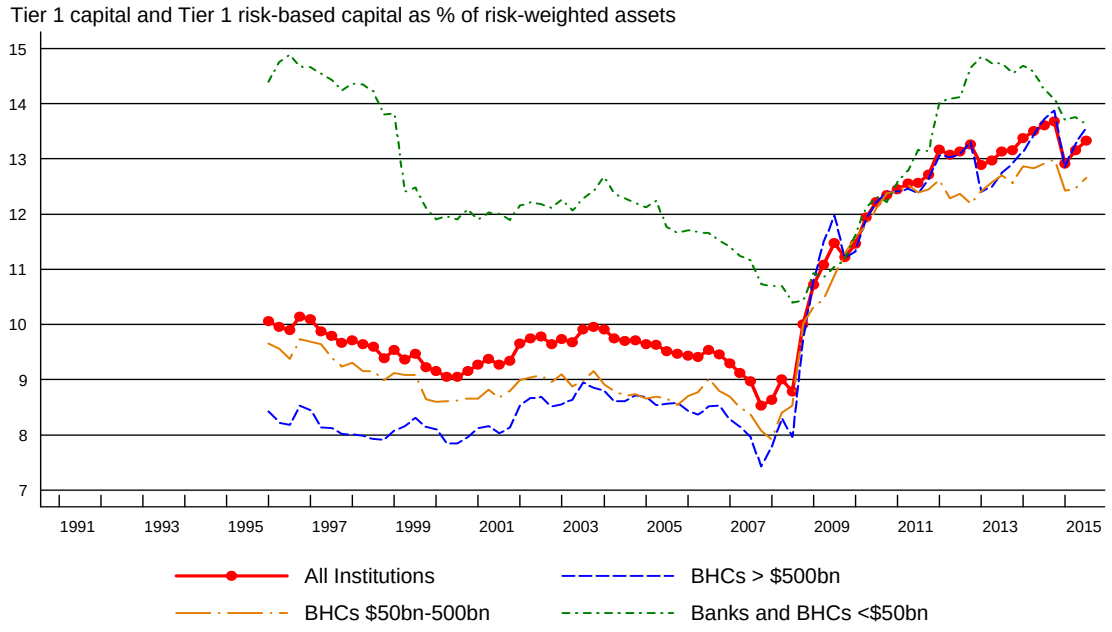
4. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

Notes: 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

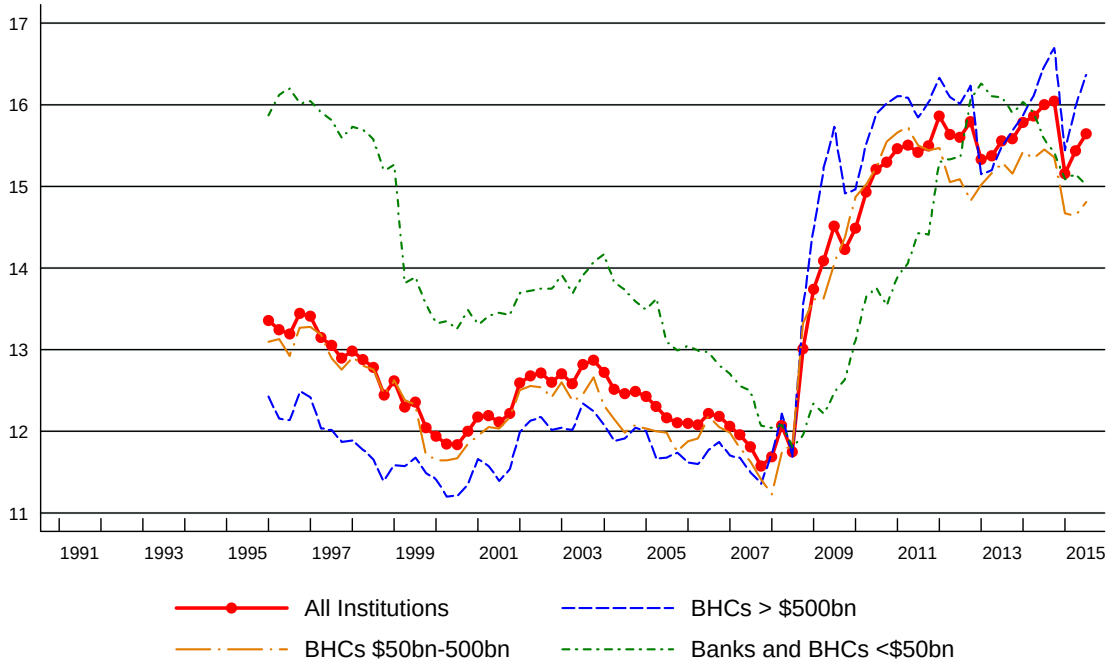


Tier 1 Capital Ratio



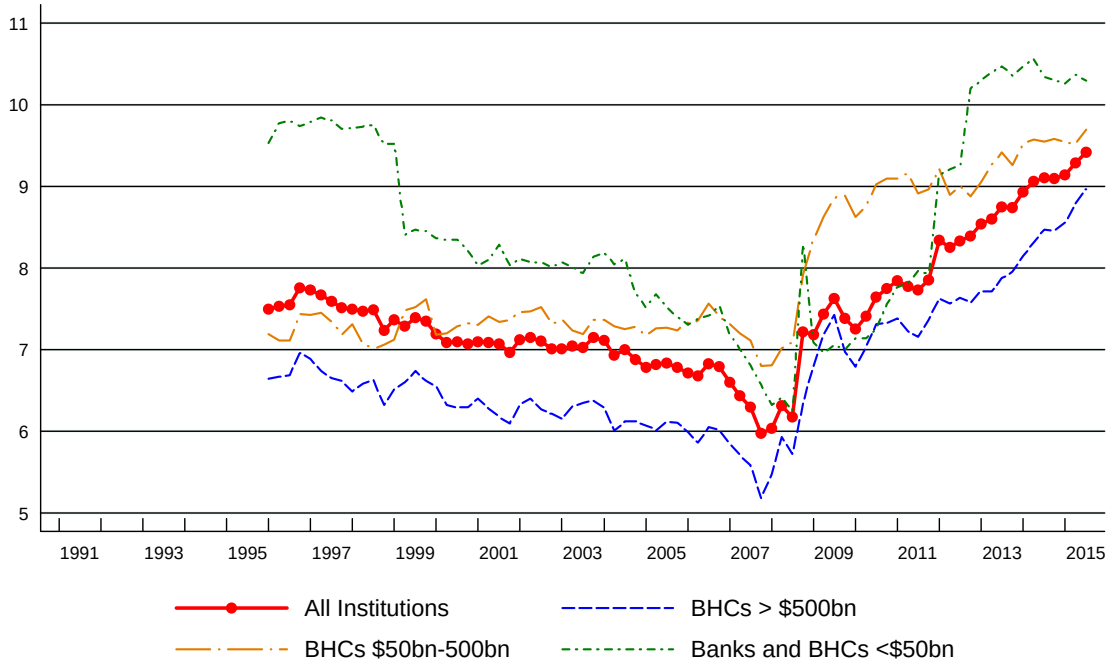
Total Capital Ratio

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



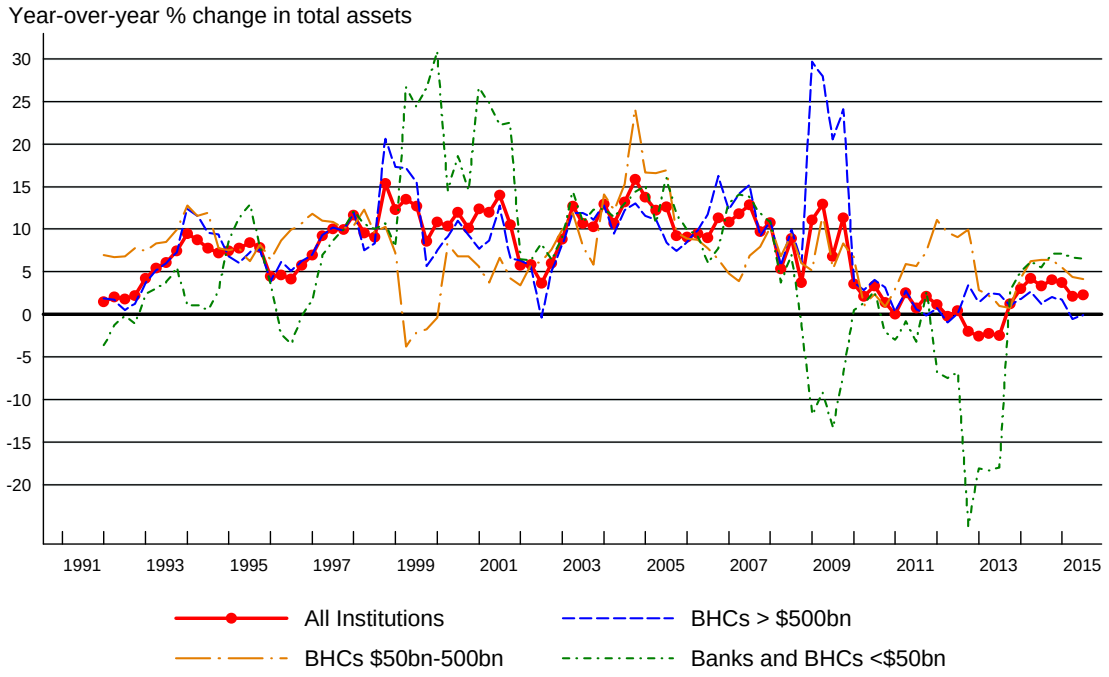
Leverage Ratio

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

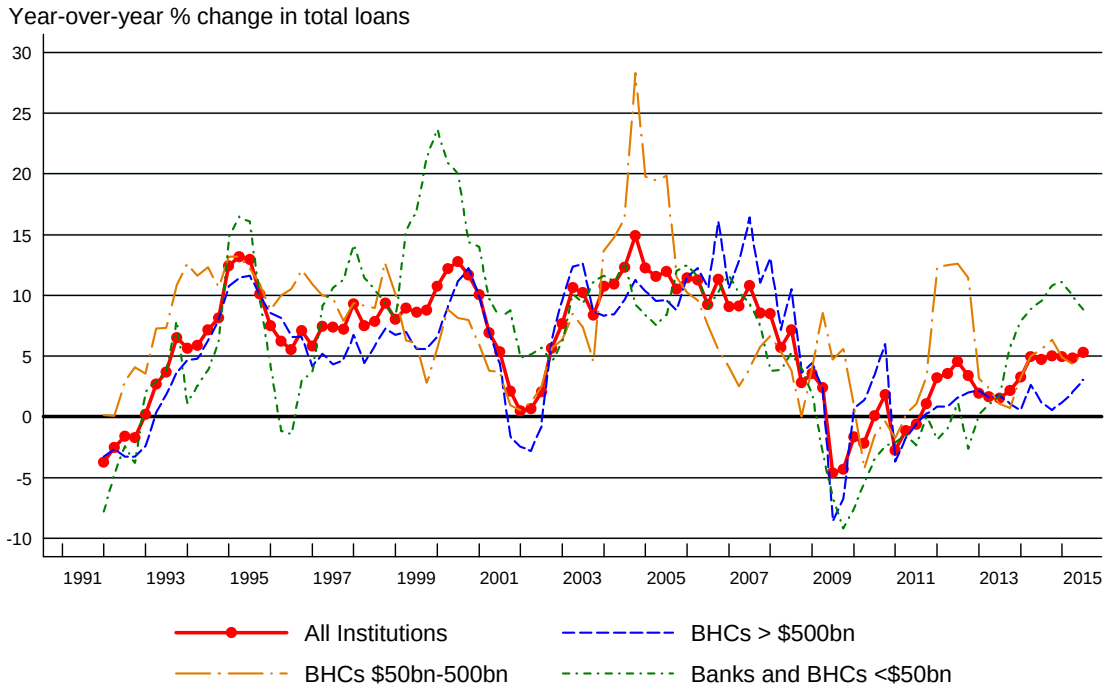


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms, and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. This particularly affects the year-over-year growth rate for assets between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4, due to the entry of several new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

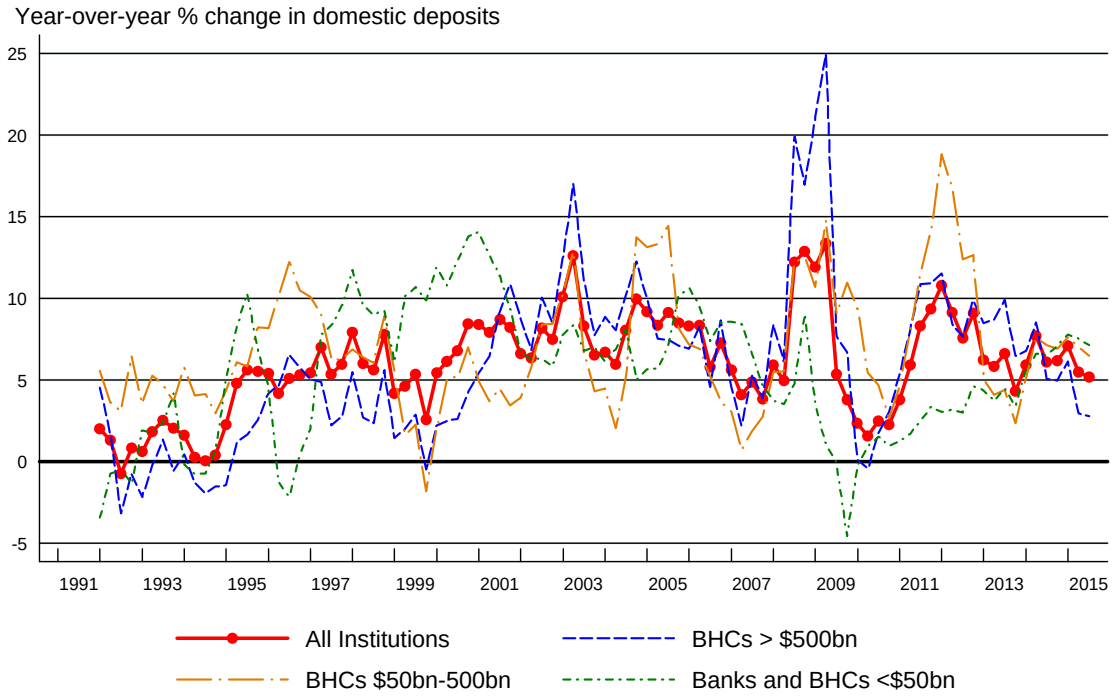
Asset Growth Rates



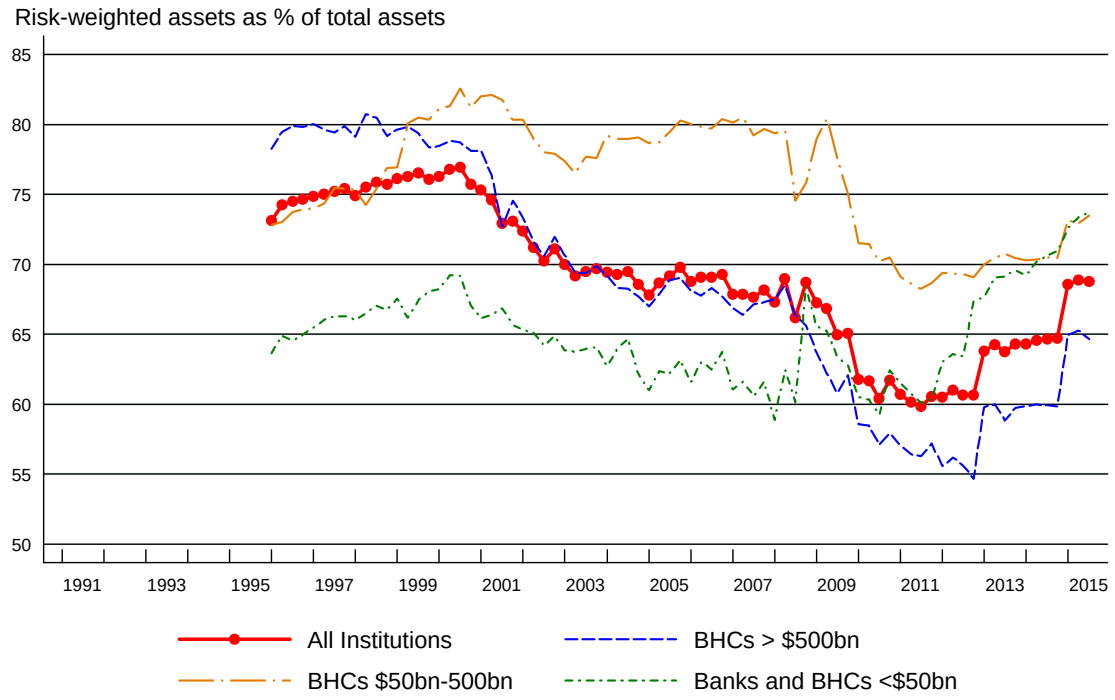
Loan Growth Rates



Domestic Deposit Growth Rates



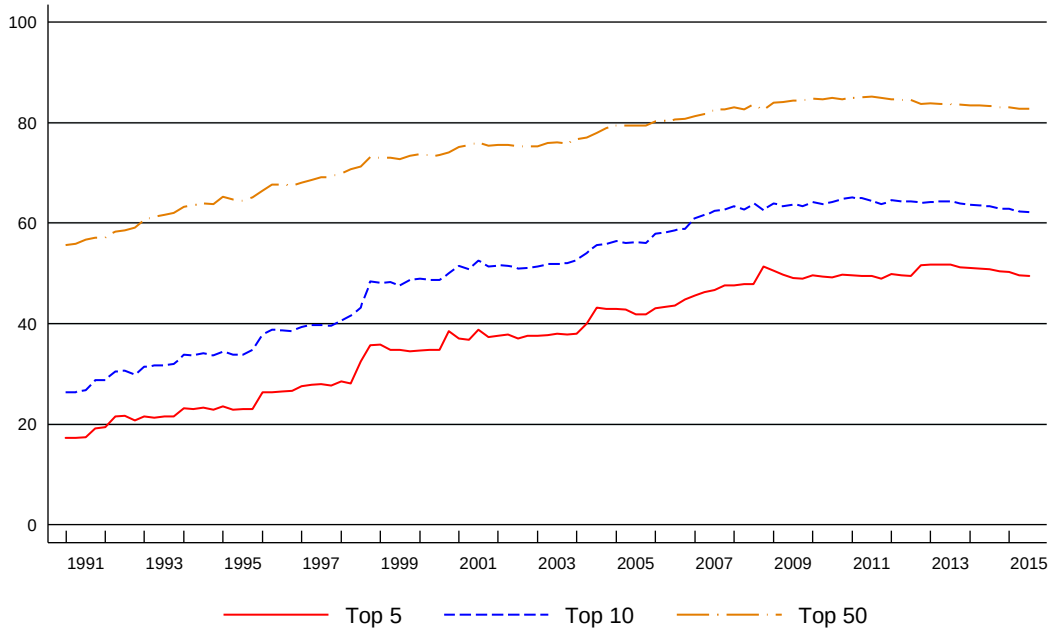
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



Note: This chart starts in 1996:Q1 because data for the risk-weighted assets component of this ratio are not reported prior to that date.

Industry Concentration

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



5. Consolidated Financial Statistics for the Fifty Largest BHCs

Rank	Name of Institution	Total Assets (Bil USD)	Quarterly Net Income (Mil USD)	Profitability		Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)			Advanced Approaches Firm
				Annualized Return on Assets	Annualized Return on Equity	CET1 Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio	
1	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	2,417.1	6,804.0	1.13	11.08	11.55	13.25	15.60	Yes
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2,154.3	4,508.0	0.84	7.05	11.62	12.85	15.80	Yes
3	CITIGROUP	1,808.4	4,291.0	0.95	7.77	14.84	14.92	17.88	Yes
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1,751.3	5,796.0	1.32	12.01	10.87	12.42	15.44	Yes
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	880.6	1,426.0	0.65	6.50	12.41	14.14	16.65	Yes
6	MORGAN STANLEY	834.1	1,018.0	0.49	5.41	14.45	16.17	19.36	Yes
7	U S BC	415.9	1,489.0	1.43	13.21	9.55	11.06	13.09	Yes
8	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	377.4	833.0	0.88	8.73	11.16	12.70	13.15	Yes
9	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	362.1	1,055.7	1.17	9.39	10.63	11.99	14.82	Yes
10	CAPITAL ONE FC	313.8	1,113.9	1.42	9.34	12.09	13.41	15.13	Yes
11	HSBC NORTH AMER HOLDS	291.6	244.1	0.33	3.13	15.43	17.18	21.95	Yes
12	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	261.2	NA	NA	NA	13.47	13.55	14.70	Yes
13	STATE STREET CORP	247.3	584.8	0.95	10.88	11.98	14.67	16.77	Yes
14	BB&T CORP	208.8	528.7	1.01	7.77	10.13	11.70	14.23	No
15	SUNTRUST BK	187.3	537.2	1.15	9.12	10.04	10.90	12.72	No
16	ALLY FNCL	156.1	268.0	0.69	7.34	10.05	12.02	12.95	No
17	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	154.2	1,266.0	3.28	23.75	13.16	14.33	16.17	Yes
18	FIFTH THIRD BC	141.9	380.7	1.07	9.62	9.40	10.49	13.68	No
19	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	135.8	220.5	0.65	4.50	11.76	11.98	15.41	No
20	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	130.9	81.9	0.25	1.73	12.09	13.44	15.31	No
21	BMO FNCL CORP	125.4	154.2	0.49	4.16	12.52	12.52	15.99	No
22	REGIONS FC	124.9	258.2	0.83	6.09	10.98	11.73	14.00	No
23	NORTHERN TR CORP	120.0	234.7	0.78	10.69	10.46	11.03	12.85	Yes
24	MUFG AMERS HOLDS CORP	115.2	186.3	0.65	4.77	13.84	13.84	15.60	Yes
25	M&T BK CORP	97.8	280.4	1.15	8.68	10.08	11.94	14.70	No
26	KEYCORP	95.5	219.1	0.92	8.19	10.47	10.87	12.47	No
27	BANCWEST CORP	92.9	179.6	0.77	5.46	11.36	11.39	13.47	No
28	BBVA COMPASS BSHRS	89.4	125.2	0.56	4.06	10.68	10.74	13.38	No
29	DISCOVER FS	85.6	612.0	2.86	21.66	14.43	15.20	17.06	No
30	COMERICA	71.2	135.8	0.76	7.13	10.51	10.51	12.82	No
31	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	70.2	152.6	0.87	9.27	9.72	10.49	12.70	No
32	CIT GROUP	68.1	693.1	4.07	25.67	12.74	12.74	13.28	No
33	ZIONS BC	58.4	101.0	0.69	5.29	12.16	14.41	16.46	No
34	DEUTSCHE BK TR CORP	57.4	14.0	0.10	0.76	33.29	33.29	33.45	No
35	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	49.0	114.7	0.94	7.87	10.68	10.95	12.33	No
36	SVB FNCL GRP	41.7	81.7	0.78	10.30	12.48	13.07	14.05	No
37	FIRST NIAGARA FNCL GROUP	39.4	60.5	0.61	5.84	8.52	10.05	11.97	No
38	PEOPLES UNITED FNCL INC	37.5	68.4	0.73	5.79	9.90	9.90	11.84	No
39	CITY NAT CORP	35.6	71.8	0.81	9.23	8.62	9.68	11.63	No
40	POPULAR	35.5	86.0	0.97	6.81	16.21	16.21	18.78	No
41	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	31.4	56.0	0.71	7.82	12.63	12.77	14.18	No
42	EAST WEST BC	31.1	94.1	1.21	12.26	10.77	10.92	12.56	No
43	BOK FC	30.6	74.9	0.98	8.87	12.78	12.78	13.89	No
44	CULLEN/FROST BKR	28.4	75.9	1.07	10.44	11.57	12.61	13.96	No
45	SYNOVUS FC	28.2	57.9	0.82	7.68	10.60	10.60	12.02	No
46	ASSOCIATED BANC-CORP	27.5	49.4	0.72	6.69	9.39	9.98	12.49	No
47	BARCLAYS DE HOLDS LLC	26.6	77.7	1.17	8.94	10.80	13.26	15.37	No
48	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	26.5	126.5	1.91	11.20	22.11	22.11	23.13	No
49	UTRECHT-AMERICA HOLDS	26.2	-615.7	-9.39	-91.94	10.30	10.30	12.86	No
50	FIRST HORIZON NAT CORP	25.4	60.4	0.95	10.57	10.71	12.11	13.38	No
TOTALS*	TOP 50	15,022.7	36,332.8	0.98	8.74	12.01	13.20	15.74	
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	18,195.5	44,595.0	0.99	8.81	12.24	13.33	15.64	

*For the industry net income and capital adequacy ratios, we sum the numerator and denominator across individual firms and then compute ratios. Net income statistics are not available for TD GRP US HOLDS LLC, and industry income totals and profitability ratios in this table are reported excluding this entity. See data note 3 for details.

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 US BHCs and bank subsidiaries of foreign banking organizations,[3] as well as commercial banks owned by BHCs that are too small to file Y-9C reports (the current reporting threshold is $1bn 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, for the subset of BHCs with $50 - $500 billion in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry. In 2015:Q3, 34 BHCs exceed $50 billion in total assets, 6 of which exceeded the $500 billion threshold: JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. For consistency, time-series graphs for the "> $500bn" and $50-$500bn" groups represent available historical values for this same subset of firms. Statistics for most firms with more than $50 billion in total assets 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. Note that CIT Group is the only BHC with more than $50 billion in total assets that is not adjusted using the pro forma methodology. 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).

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 2015:Q3): 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

$1bn 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 I.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 in Part 1.A and Part 1.B reported by firms 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. 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.

3. On July 1 2015 TD Bank Group US (TDGUS) became the new top-tier BHC for Toronto-Dominion's US banking operations, replacing TD Bank US Holding Company. While balances are reported for TDGUS in Q3, we cannot reliably calculate quarterized Q3 flow variables (e.g., components of net income) for this entity, since only one year-to-date observation of each flow variable is available. As a result, our practice is to drop TDGUS in 2015:Q3 for purposes of generating graphs based on flow variables. In addition, net income and profitability ratios for this BHC are reported as "NA" in the Fifty Largest BHCs table in Section 5, and industry totals and ratios exclude TDGUS. (Note: Since stock variables are available for TDGUS, this BHC is included in statistics reported in the "balances" tab In the Excel spreadsheets that accompany this report; the flow variables for the current quarter reported in that tab are based on imputing values for TDGUS, by assuming that the flow variable ratio for this BHC is equal to the ratio for the remainder of the banking industry.)

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations

Fourth quarter 2015

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 and are inclusive of BHCs' nonbank subsidiaries[1]. Separate statistics are reported on a merger-adjusted basis for the subset of BHCs with >$500bn in total assets as of the current quarter[2], for BHCs with $50bn-500bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Industry capitalization, measured as common equity tier 1 (CET1) as a percentage of risk-weighted assets (RWA), increased to 12.41% in 2015:Q4 from 12.24% in 2015:Q3. The leverage ratio, defined as the ratio of tier 1 capital to average assets, also rose slightly, to 9.44% in 2015:Q4 from 9.42% in 2015:Q3.

  [Note: Starting in 2015:Q1, all firms began reporting standardized risk-weighted assets using Basel III formulas, rather than Basel I formulas, and firms not subject to advanced approaches under Basel III began reporting CET1 rather than the components used to calculate tier 1 common equity, and tier 1 capital instead of tier 1 risk-based capital. (Advanced approaches firms began reporting regulatory capital in this way starting in 2014:Q1.)]

- Profitability, as measured by industry annualized return on assets, declined to 0.83% in 2015:Q4, from 0.99% in 2015:Q3. Return on equity decreased to 7.3%, from 8.7% in the prior quarter.

- Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans decreased for the industry for the 24th consecutive quarter. The industry ratio of annualized net chargeoffs to total loans rose to 0.56% from 0.47%, while loan loss provisions as a percentage of total loans increased to 0.59% from 0.45%. These two ratios remain low relative to their historical averages, however.

- Four-quarter-ended loan growth and asset growth were both positive, at 5.8% and 1.1%, respectively. Industry concentration, measured as the asset share of the largest 5, 10 or 50 banking firms, declined slightly, continuing its downward trend in recent quarters.

[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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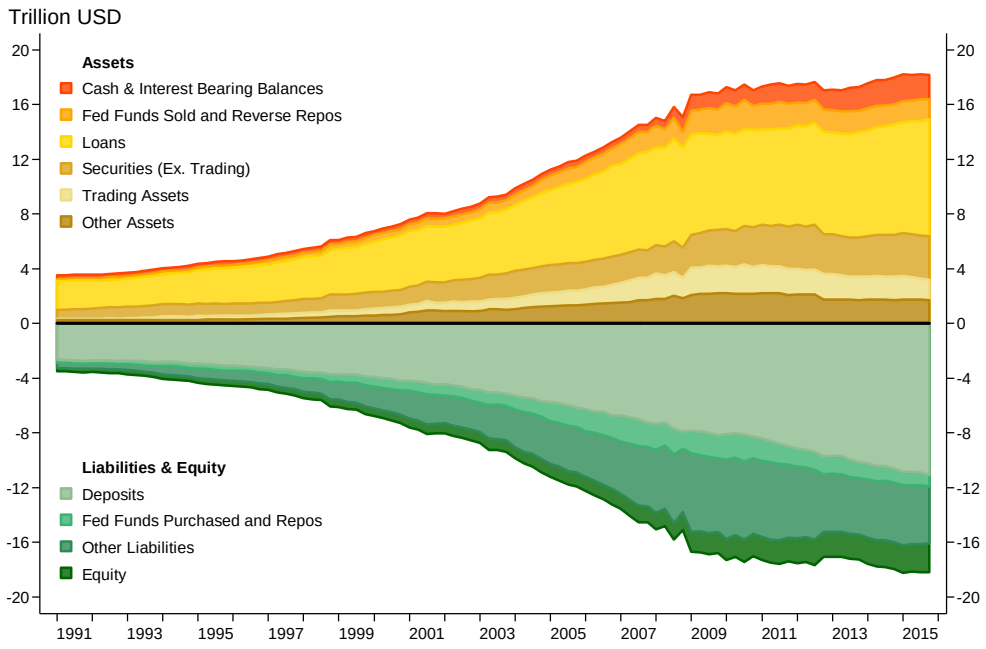
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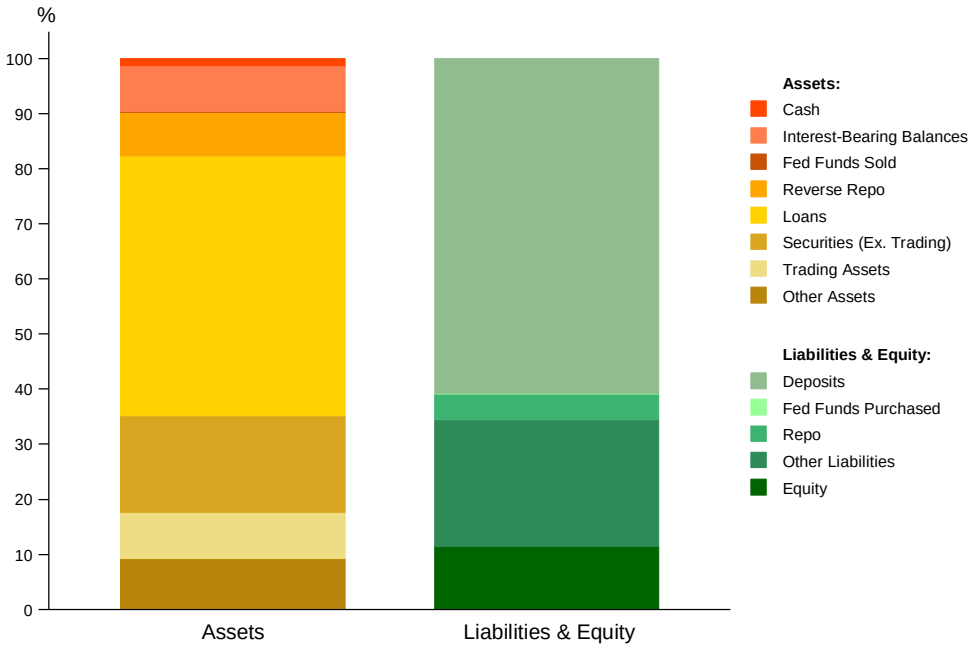
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

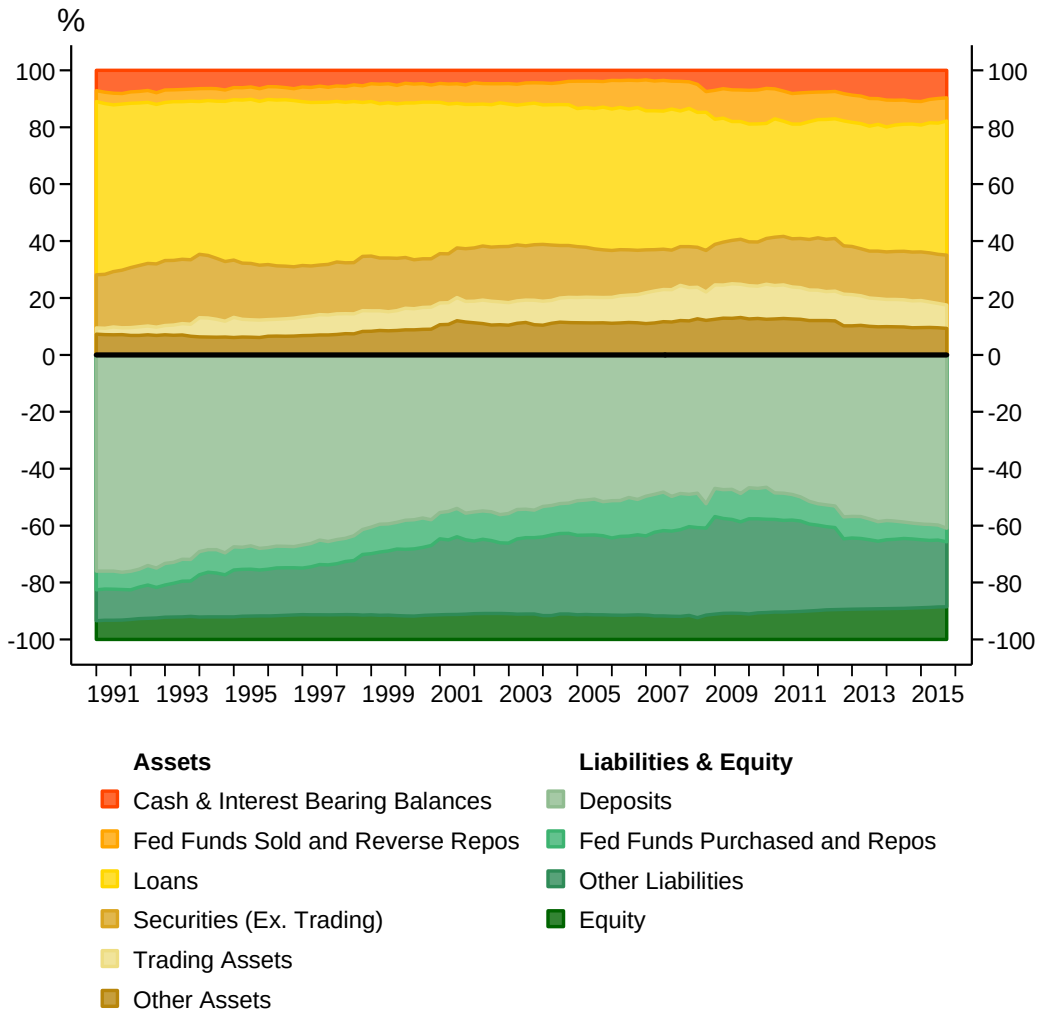
Balance Sheet Composition



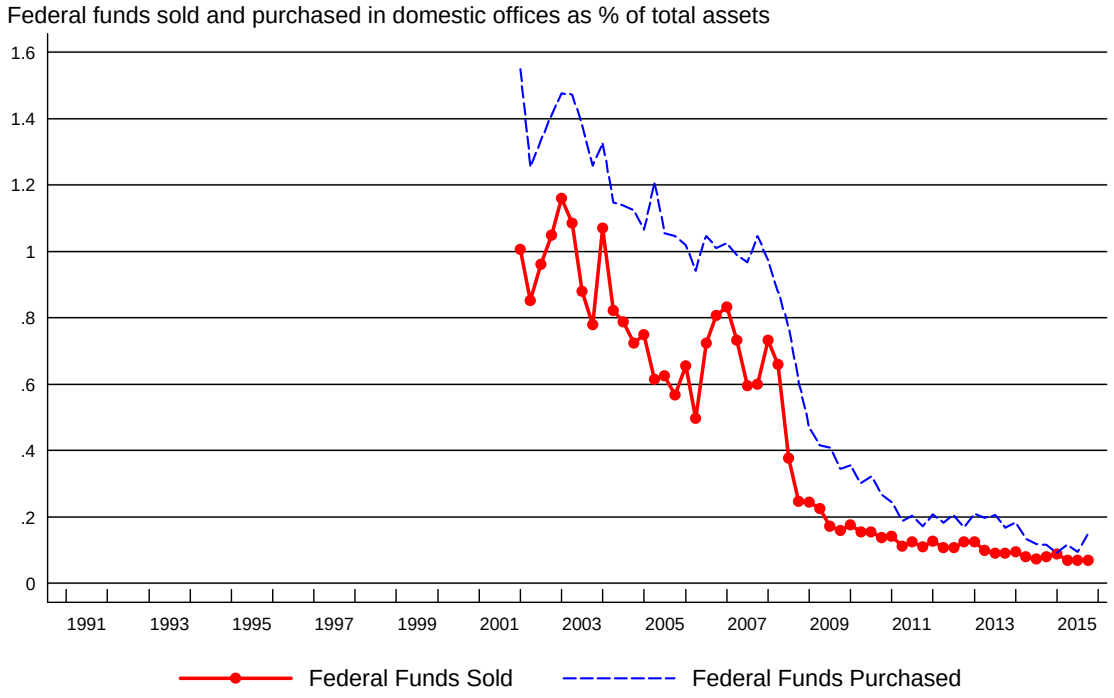
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets, Current Quarter



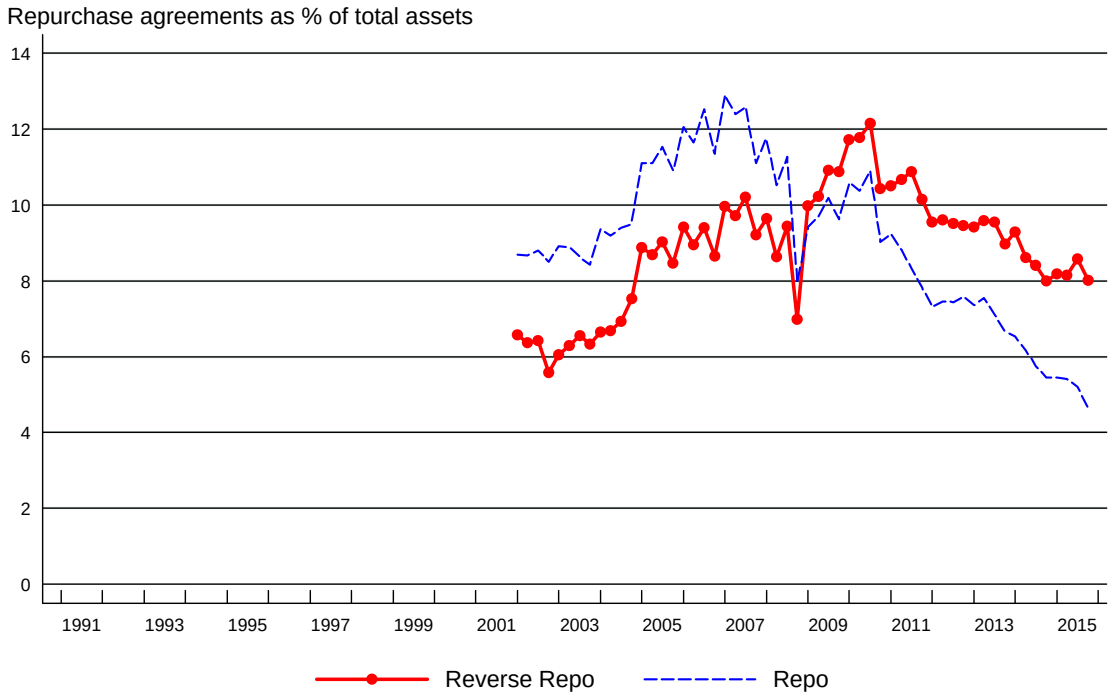
Balance Sheet Composition, Percent of Assets



Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

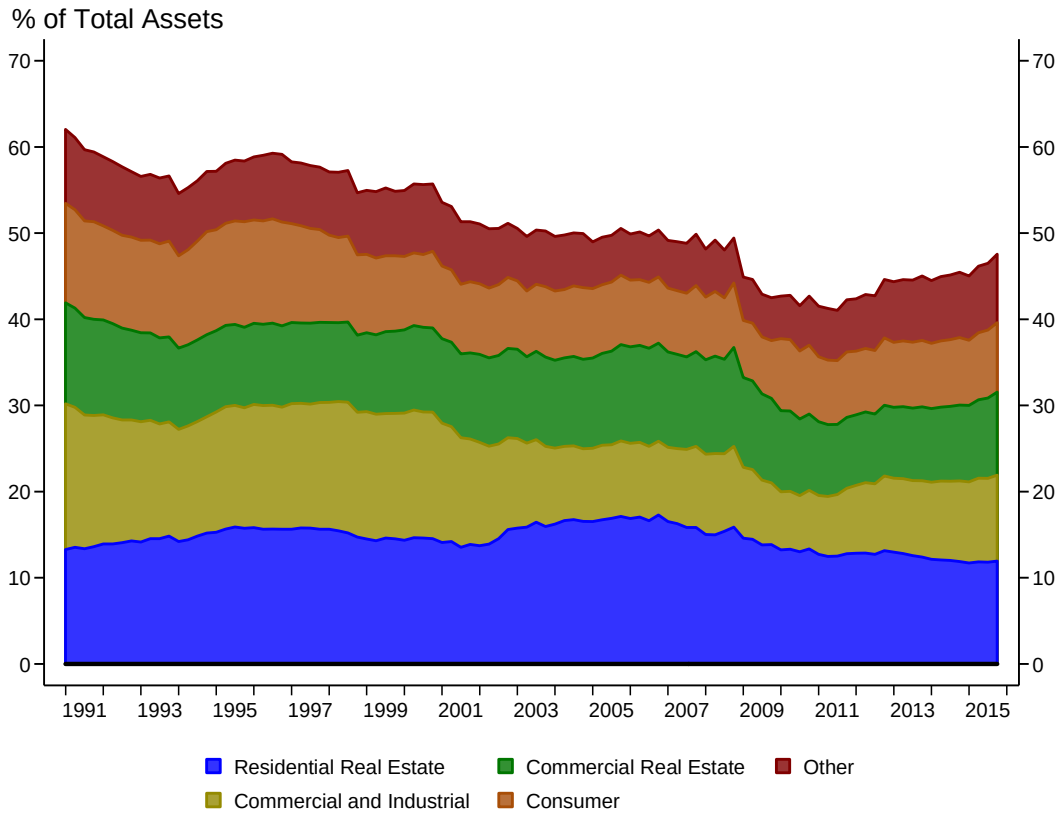


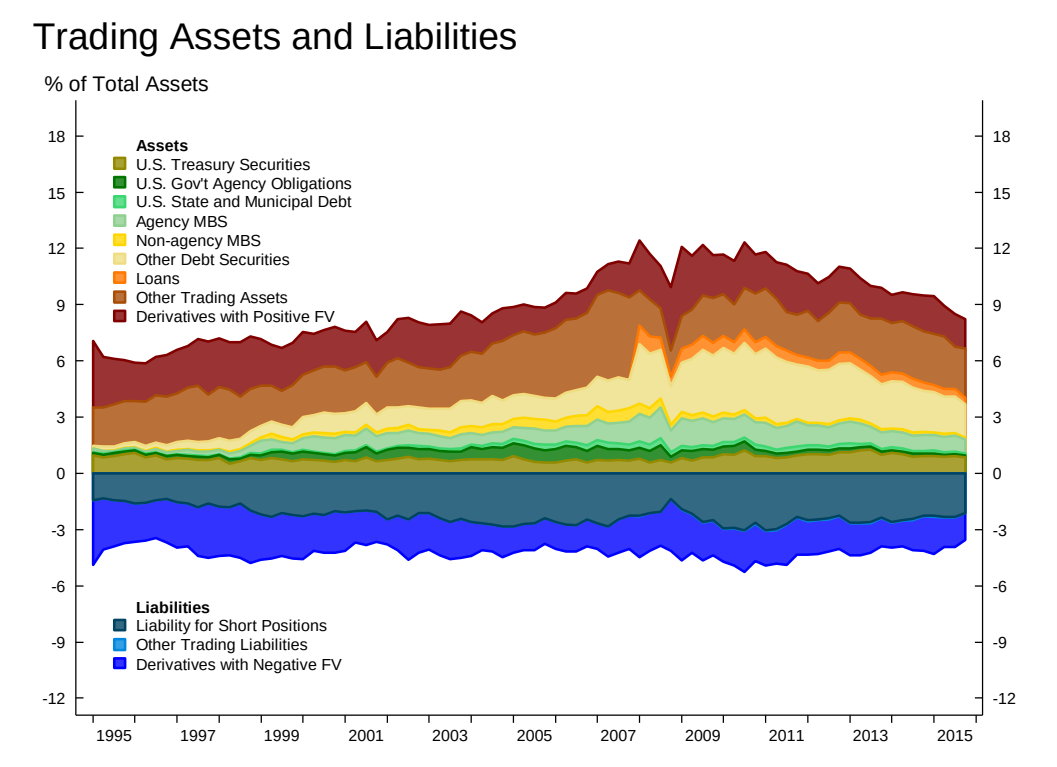
Repurchase Agreements



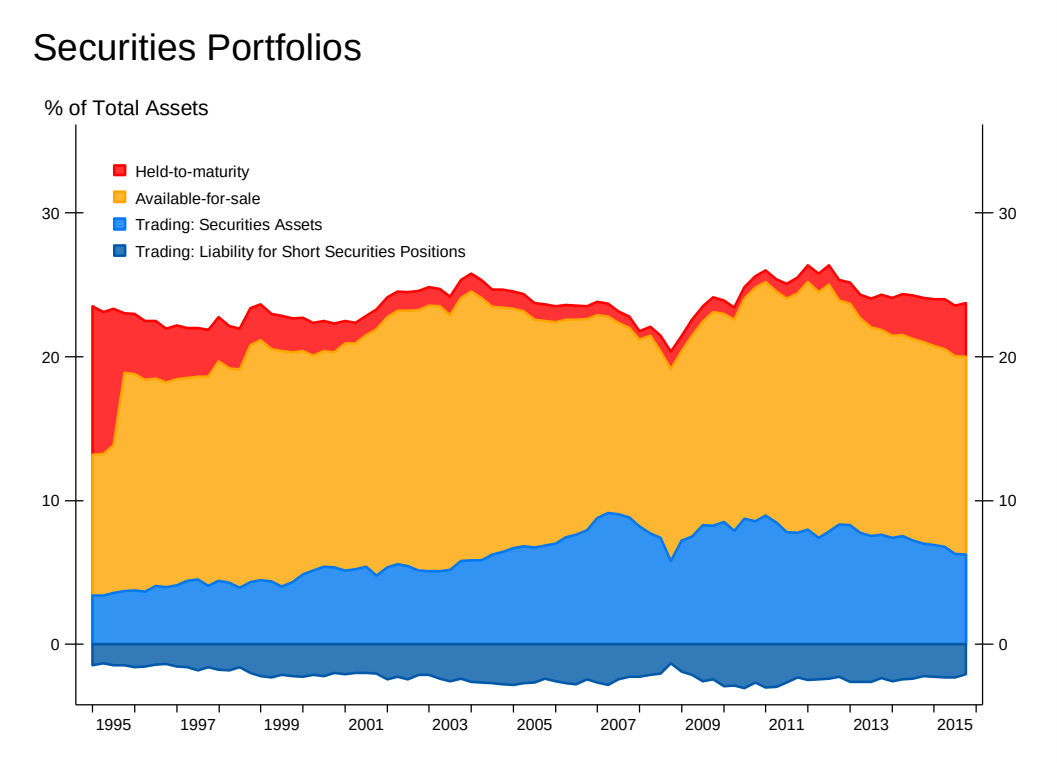
Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

Loans


% of Total Assets
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
2013
2015
Residential Real Estate
Commercial Real Estate
Other
Commercial and Industrial
Consumer

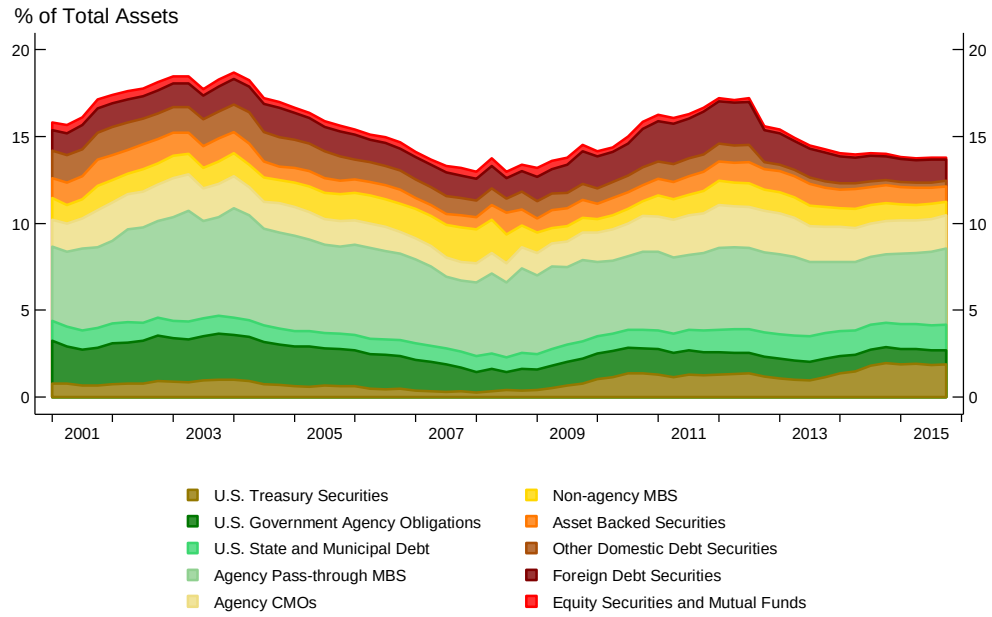


Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported average trading assets of $2 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters.

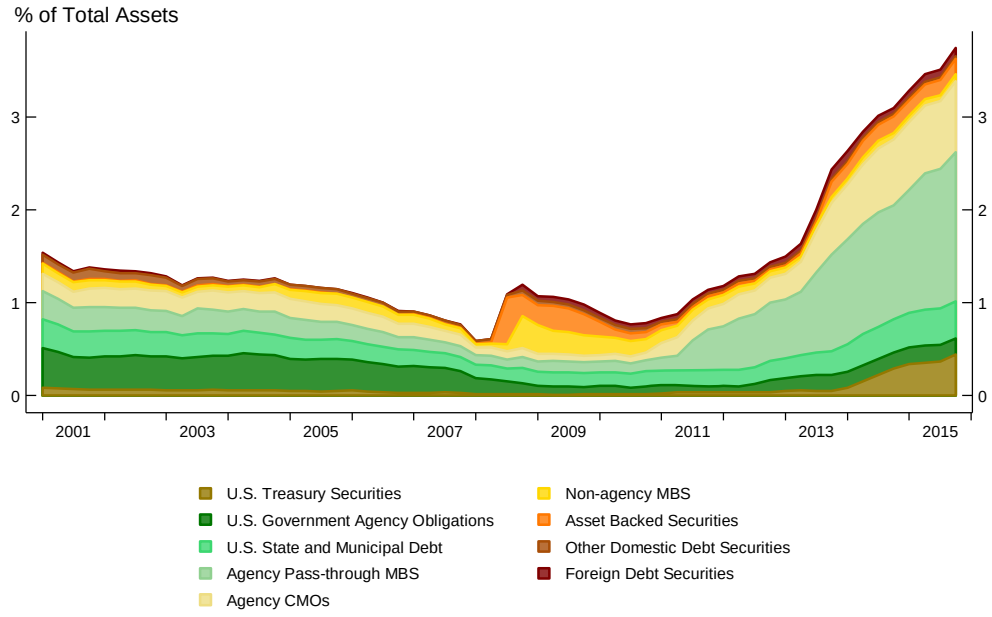


Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

Available-for-Sale Securities

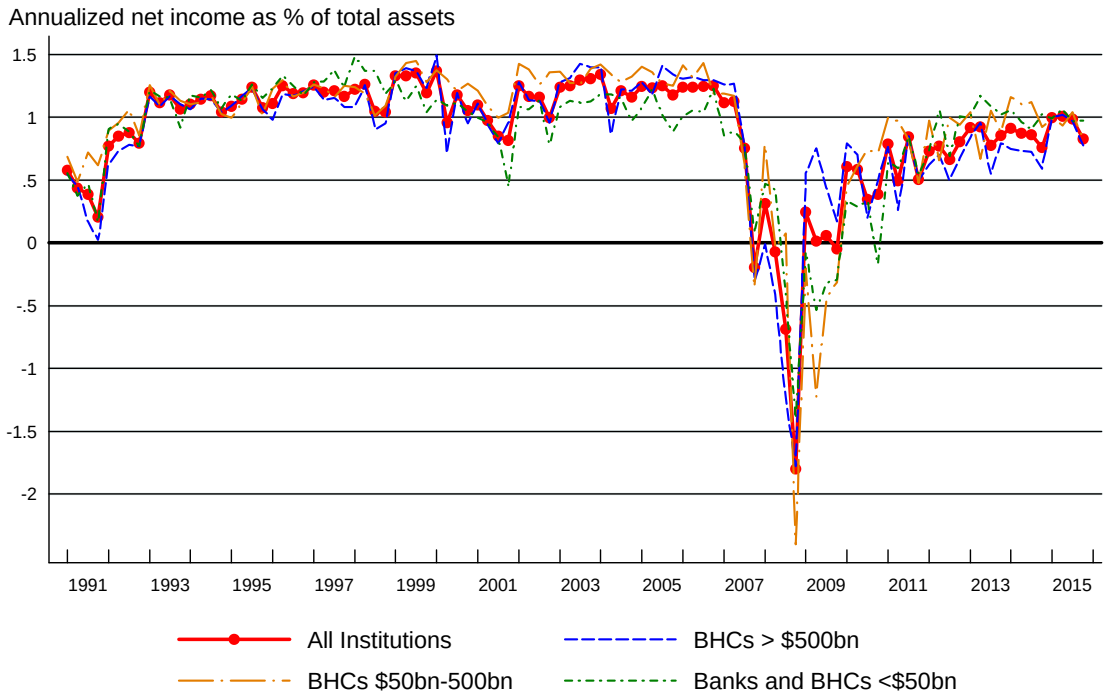


Held-to-Maturity Securities

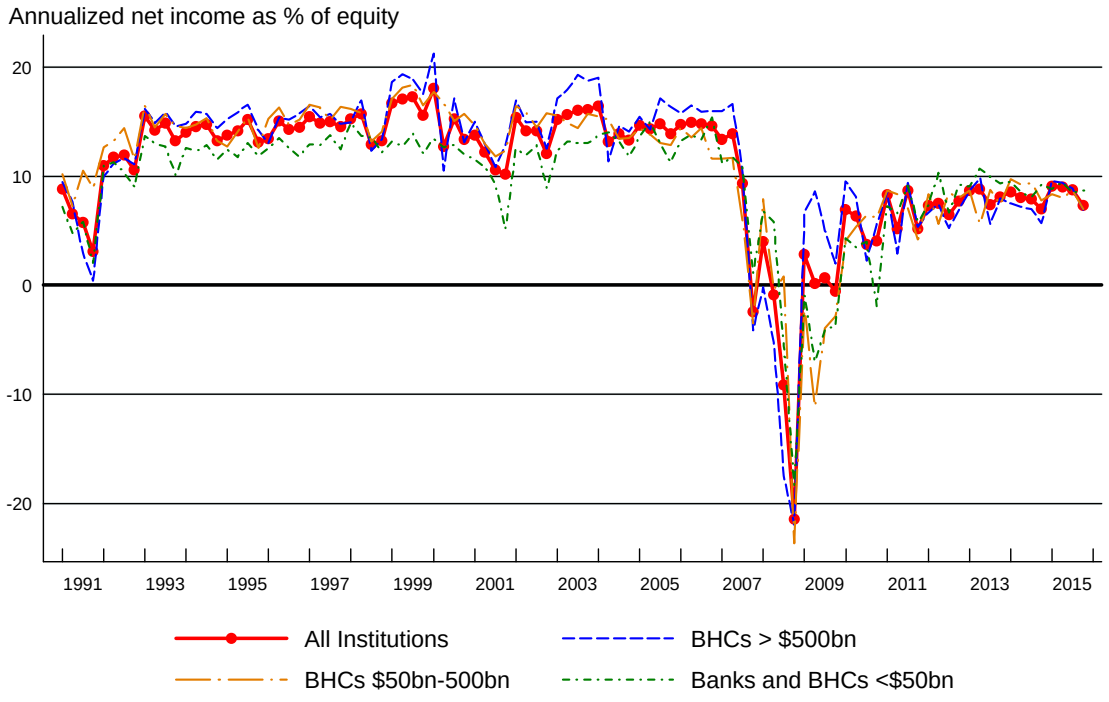


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

Return on Assets

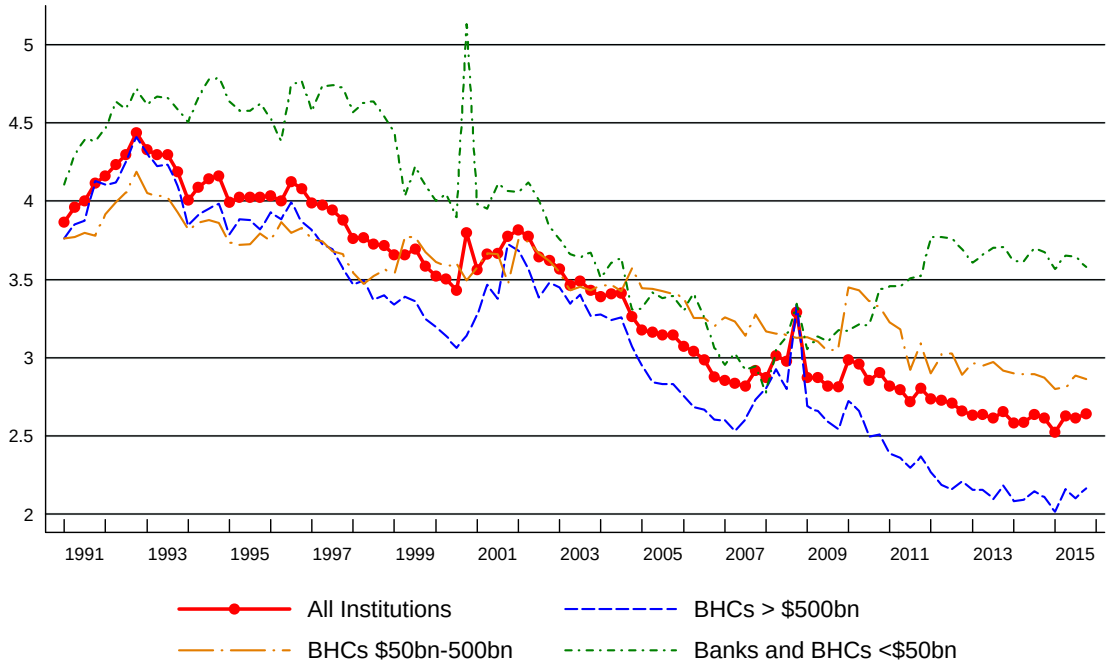


Return on Equity



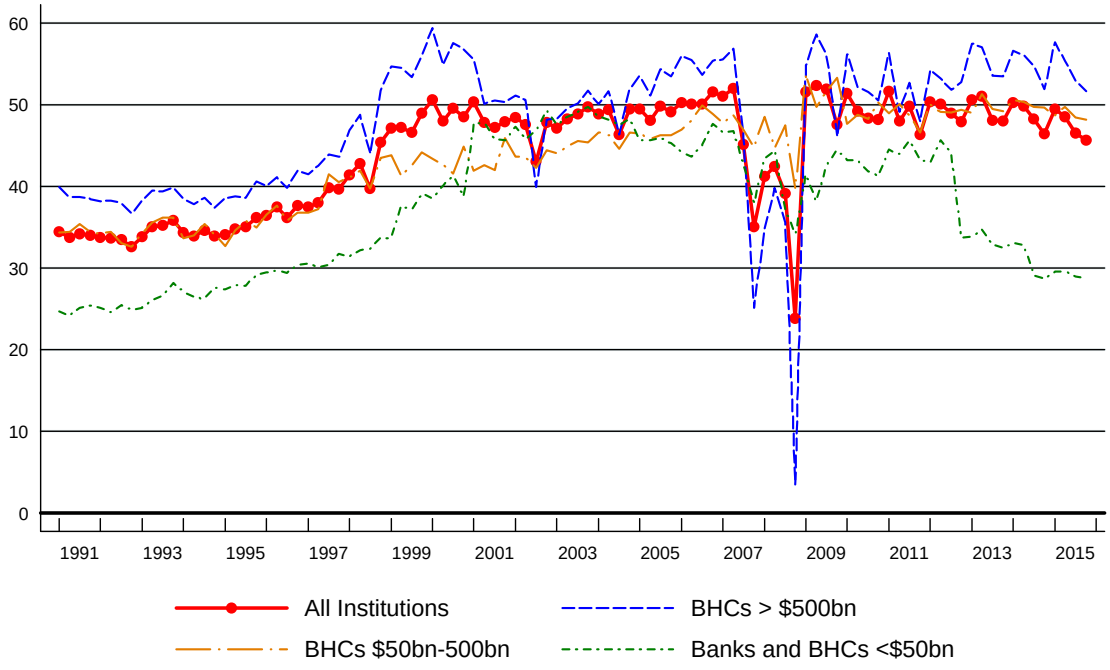
Net Interest Margin

Annualized net interest income as % of interest-earning assets



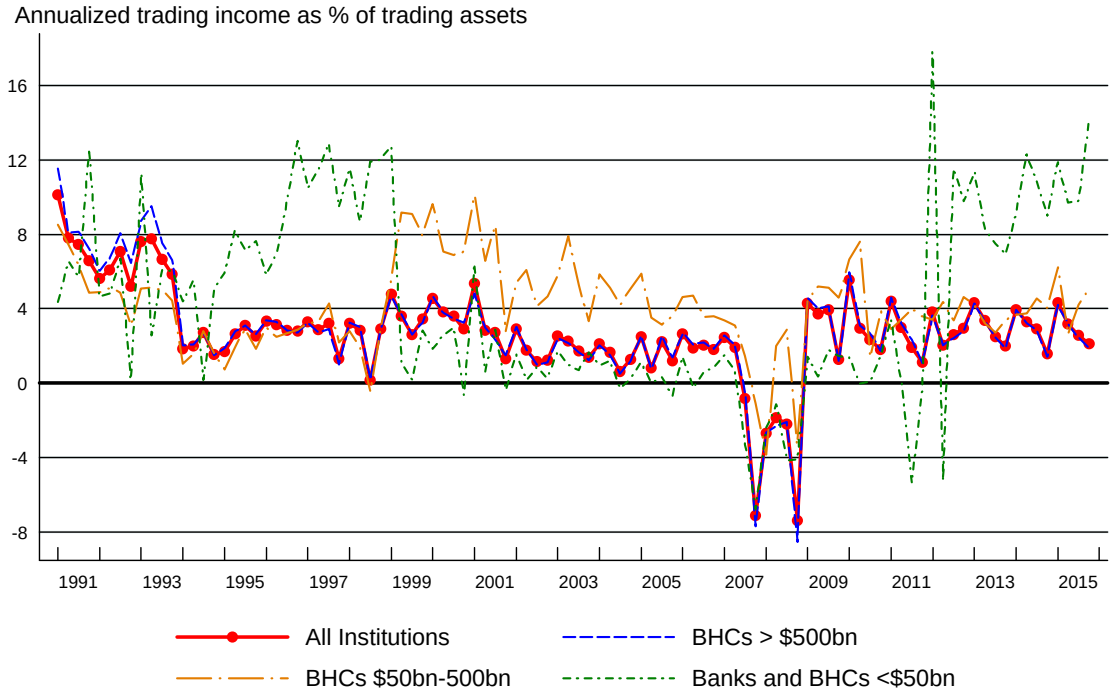
Noninterest Income Share

Noninterest income as % of net operating revenue

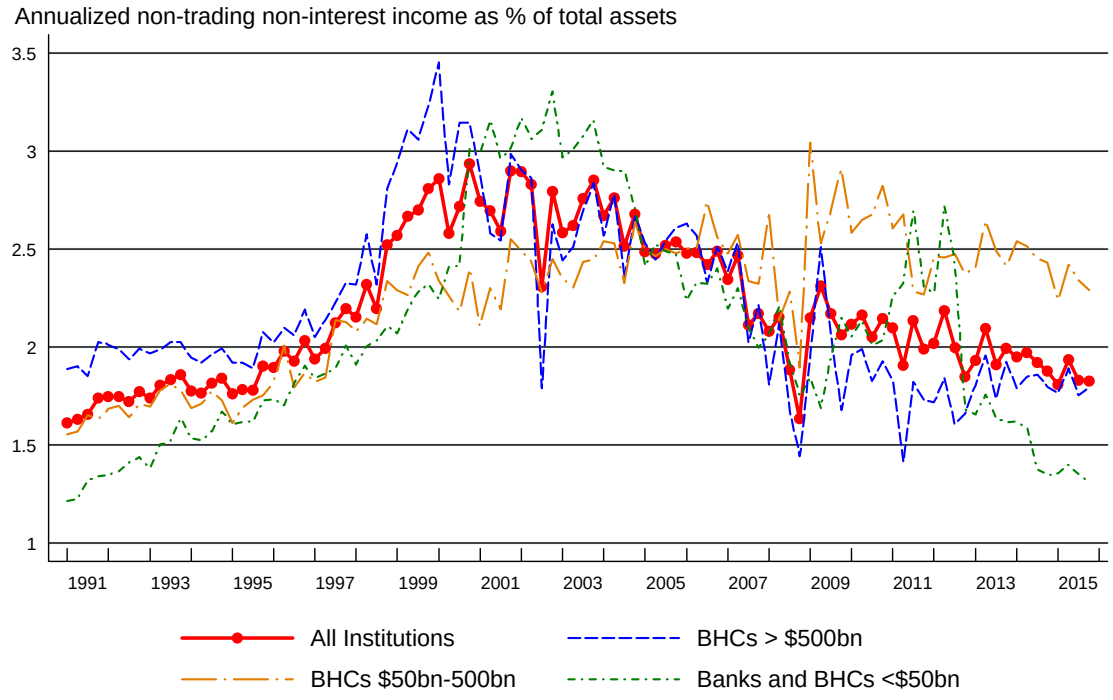


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

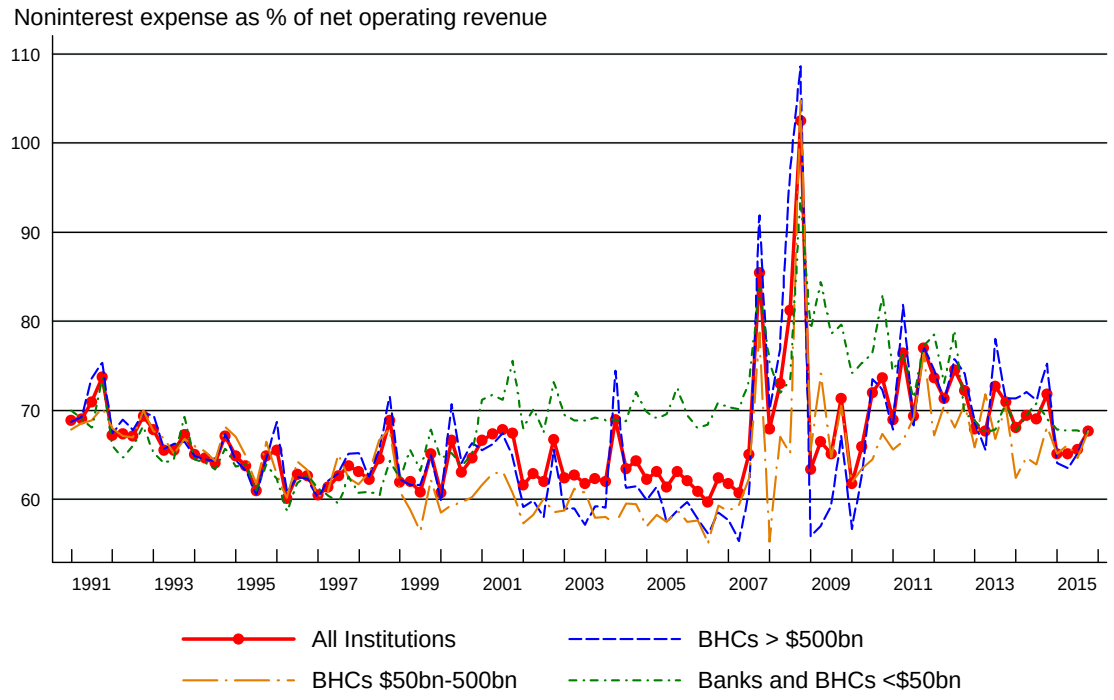
Return on Trading Assets



Non-Trading Non-Interest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio

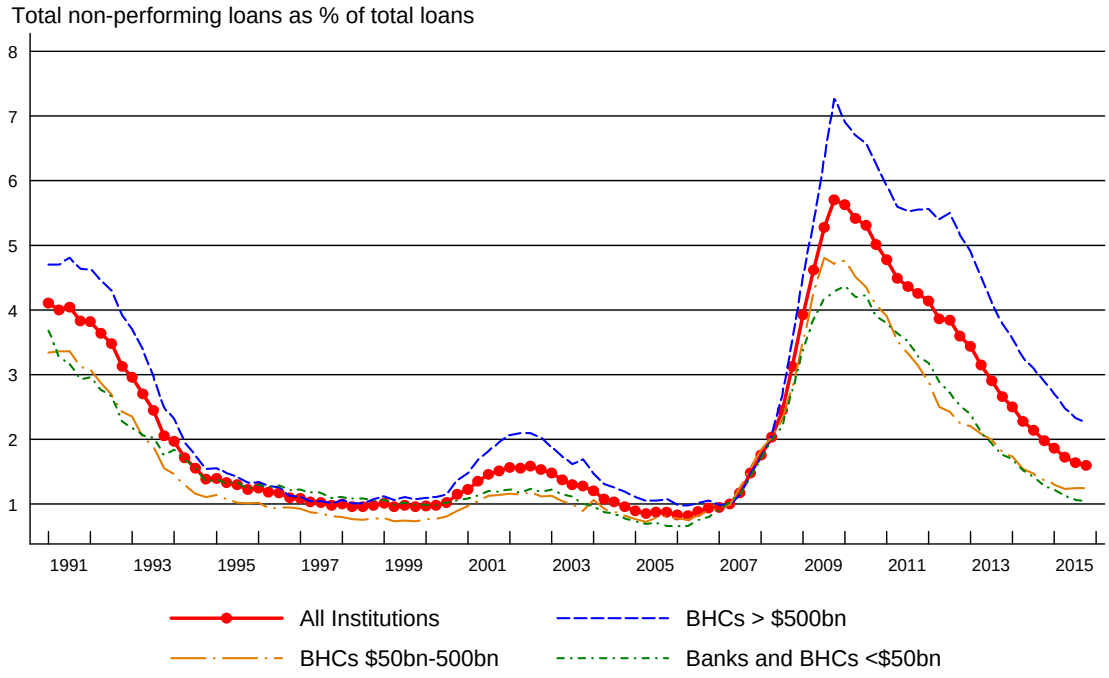


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

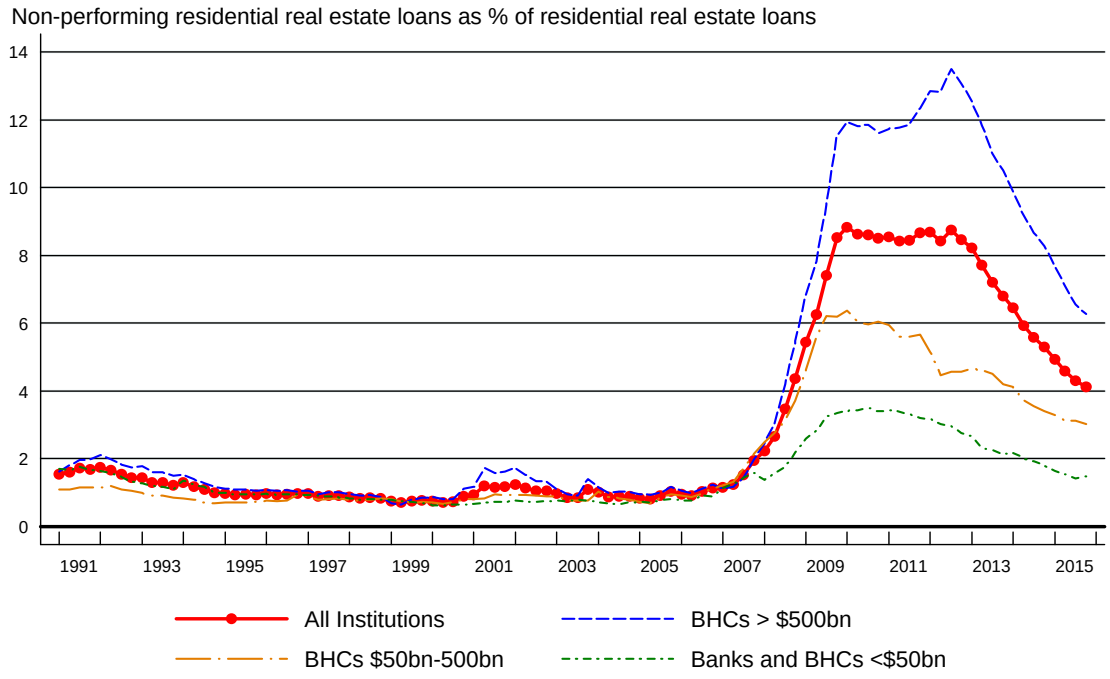
3. Asset Quality

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

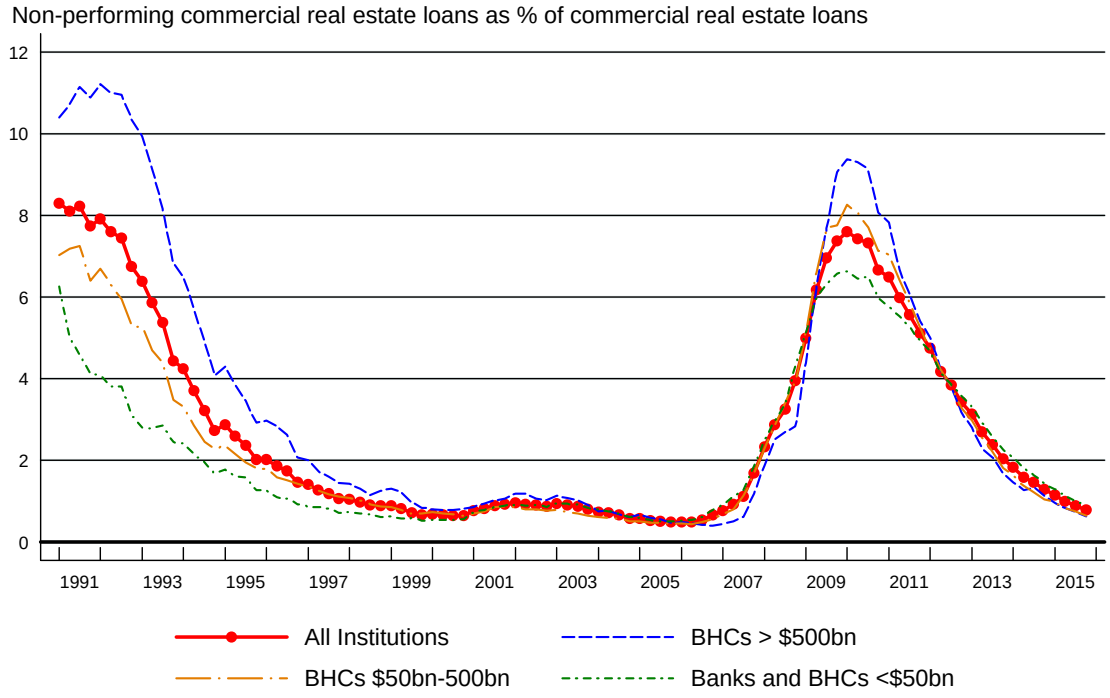
Non-performing Loans



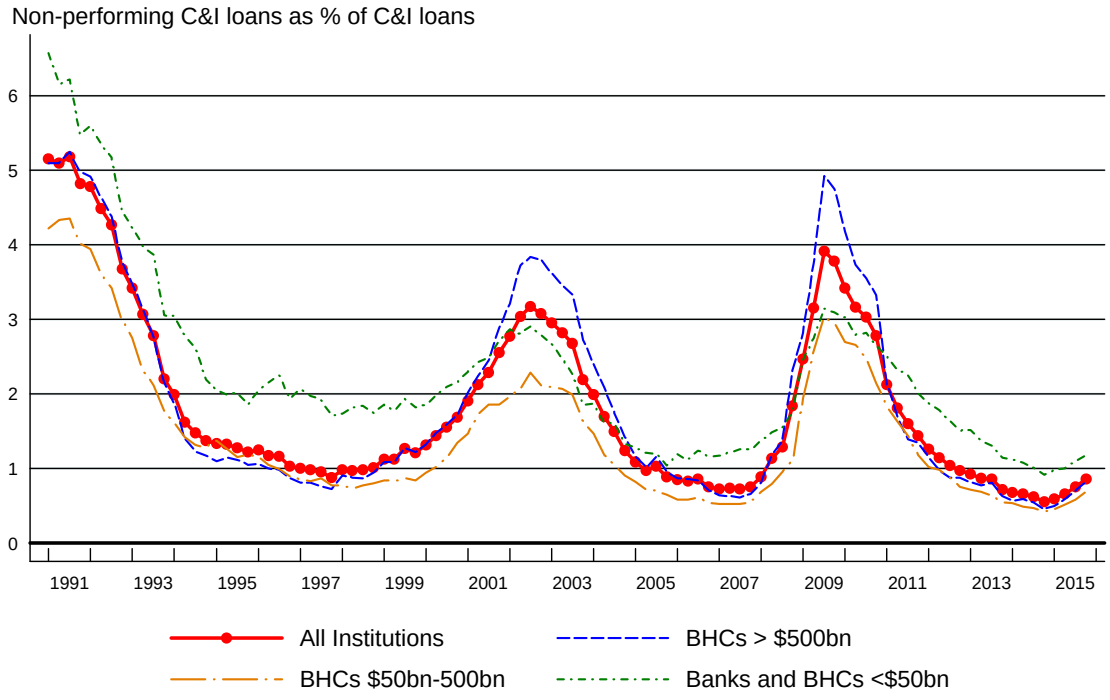
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



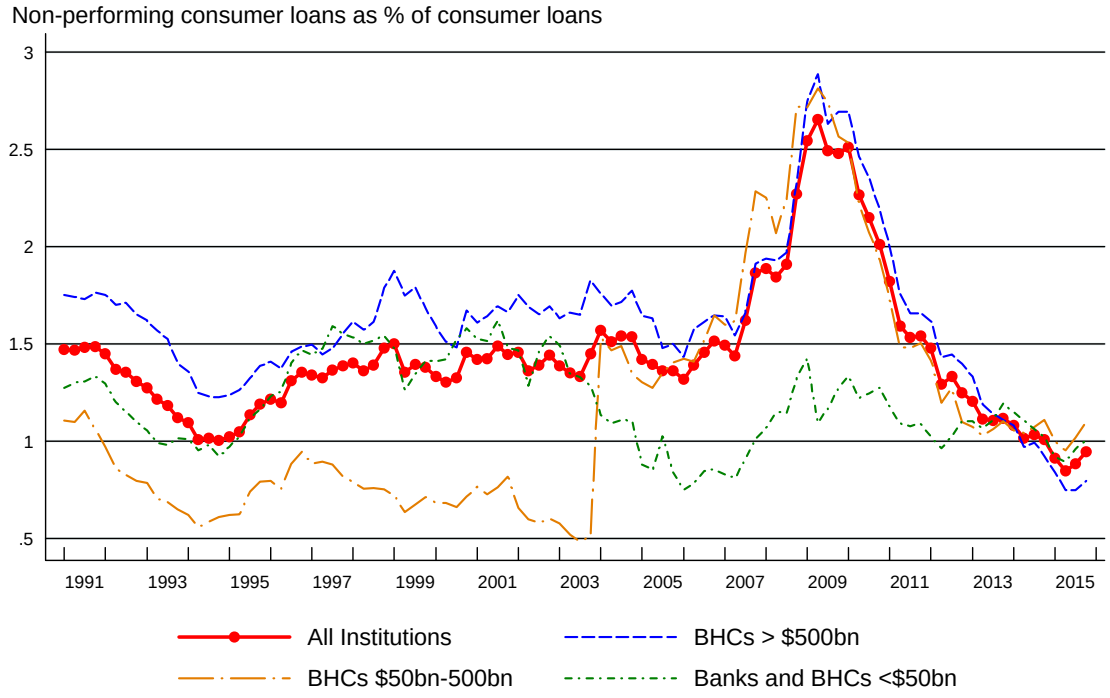
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



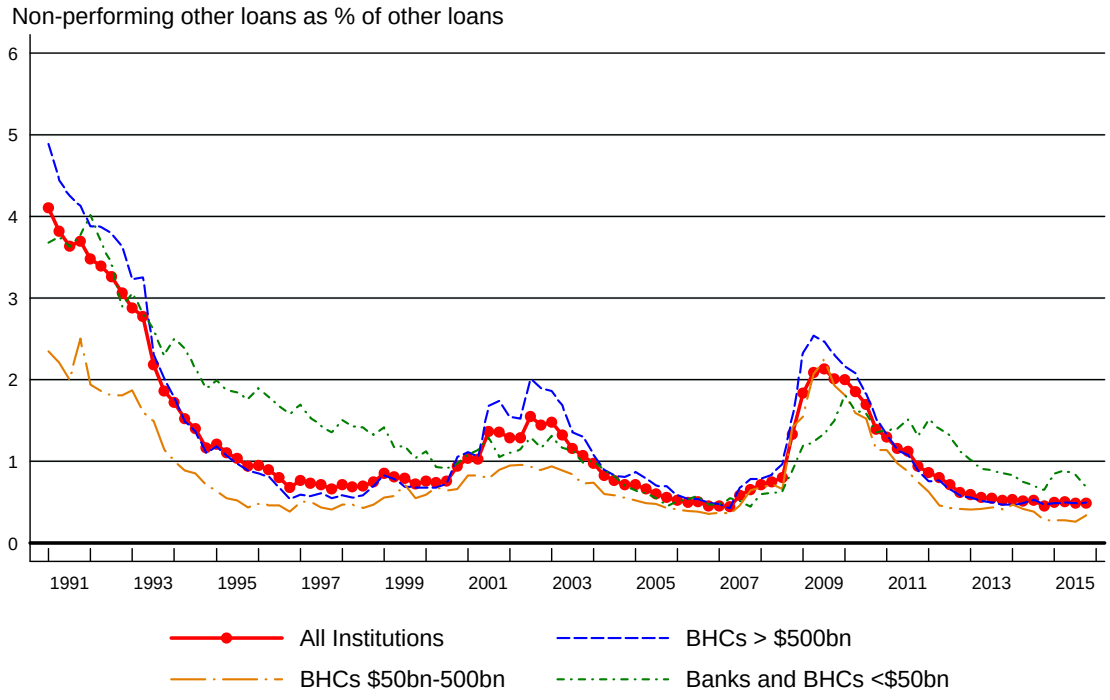
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



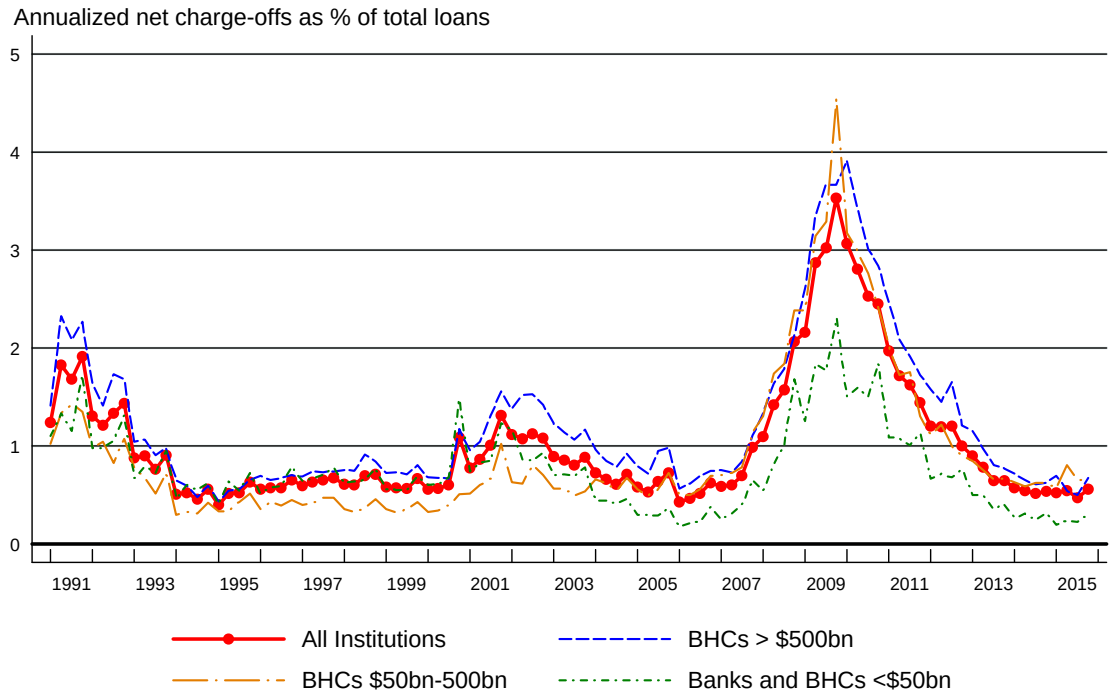
Non-performing Consumer Loans



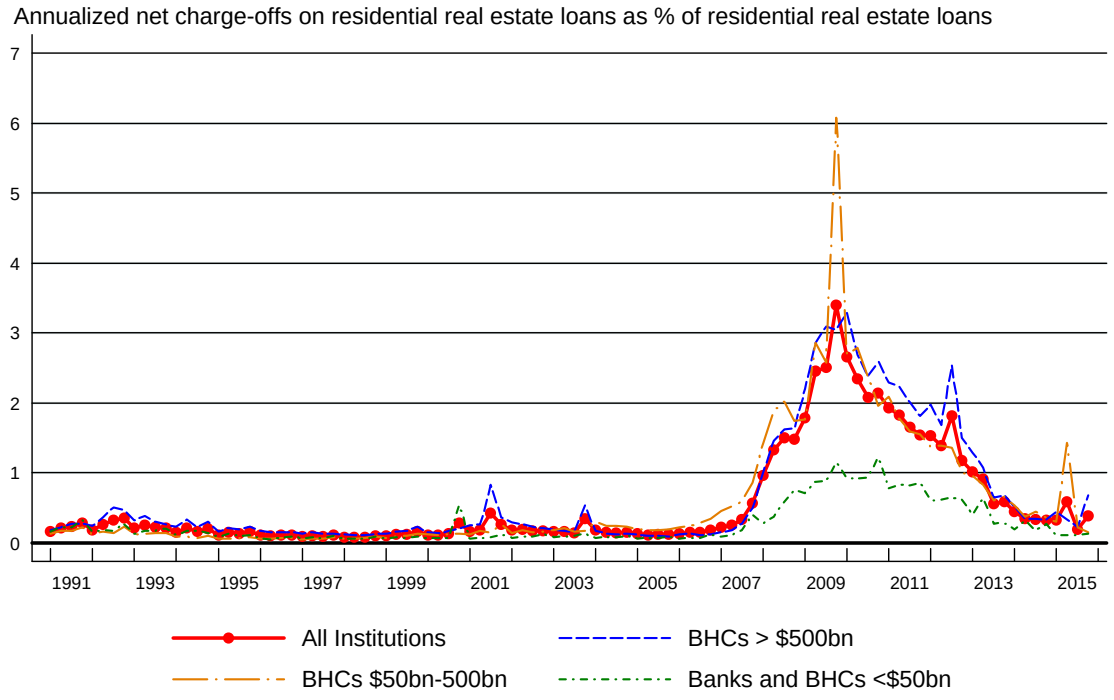
Non-performing Other Loans



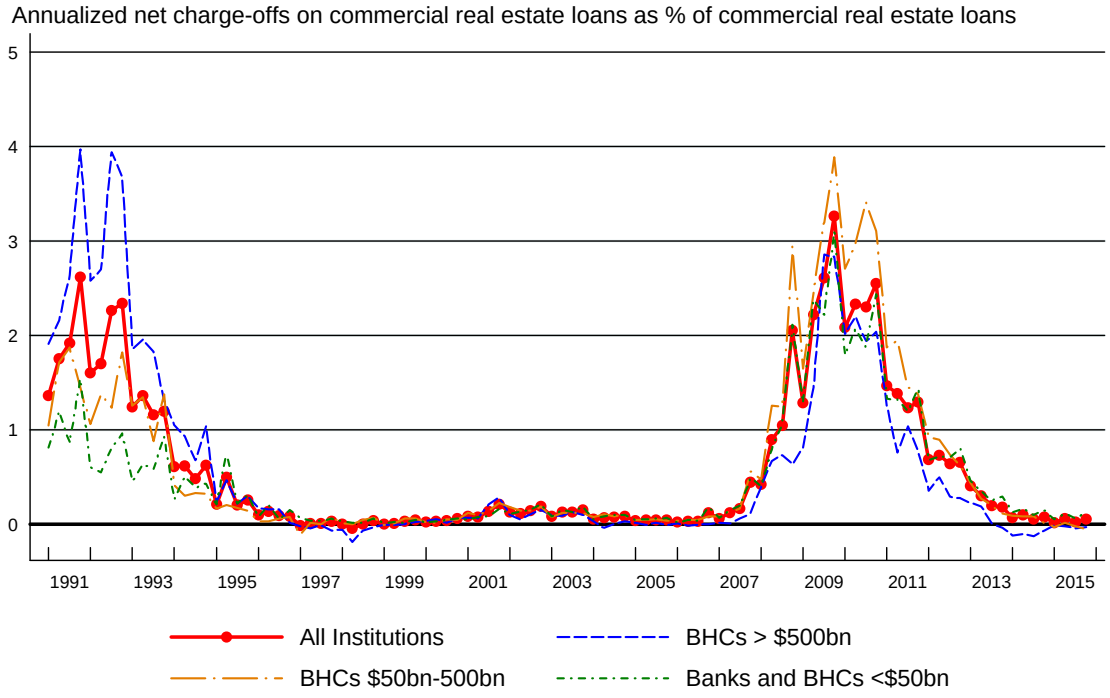
Net Charge-offs



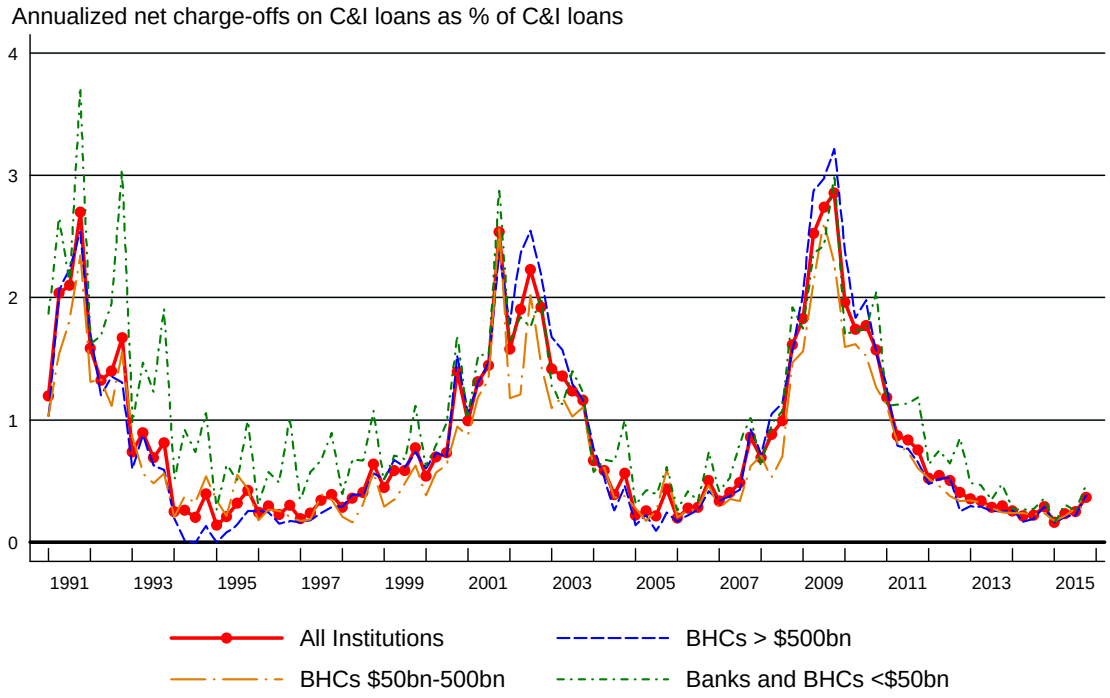
Net Charge-offs on Residential Real Estate Loans



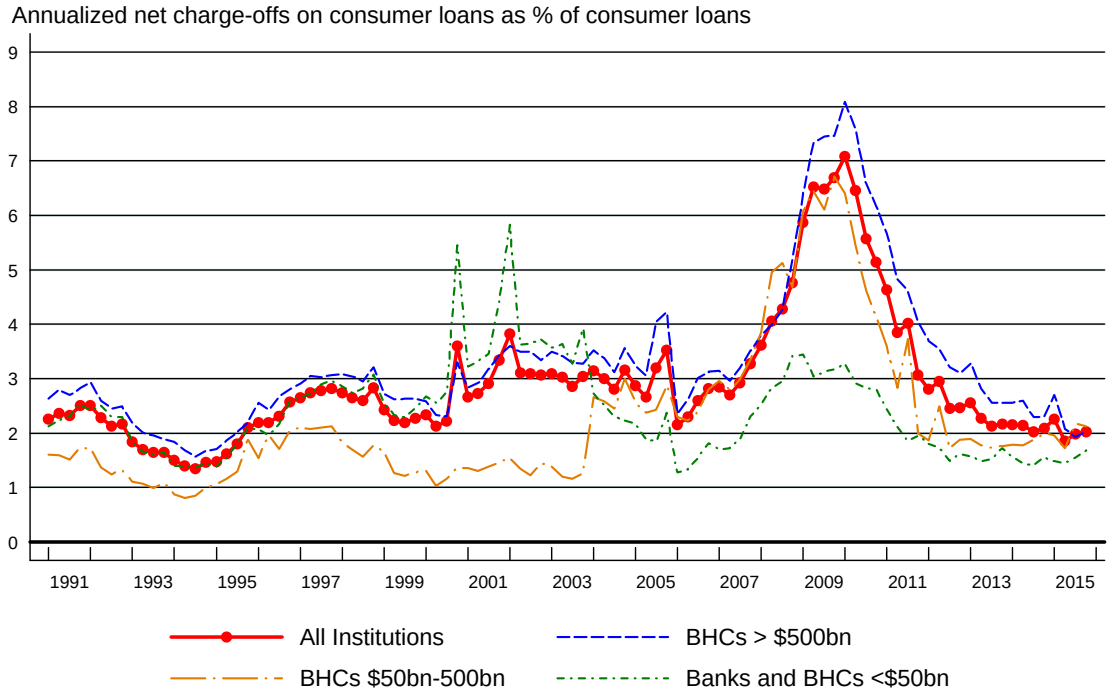
Net Charge-offs on Commercial Real Estate Loans



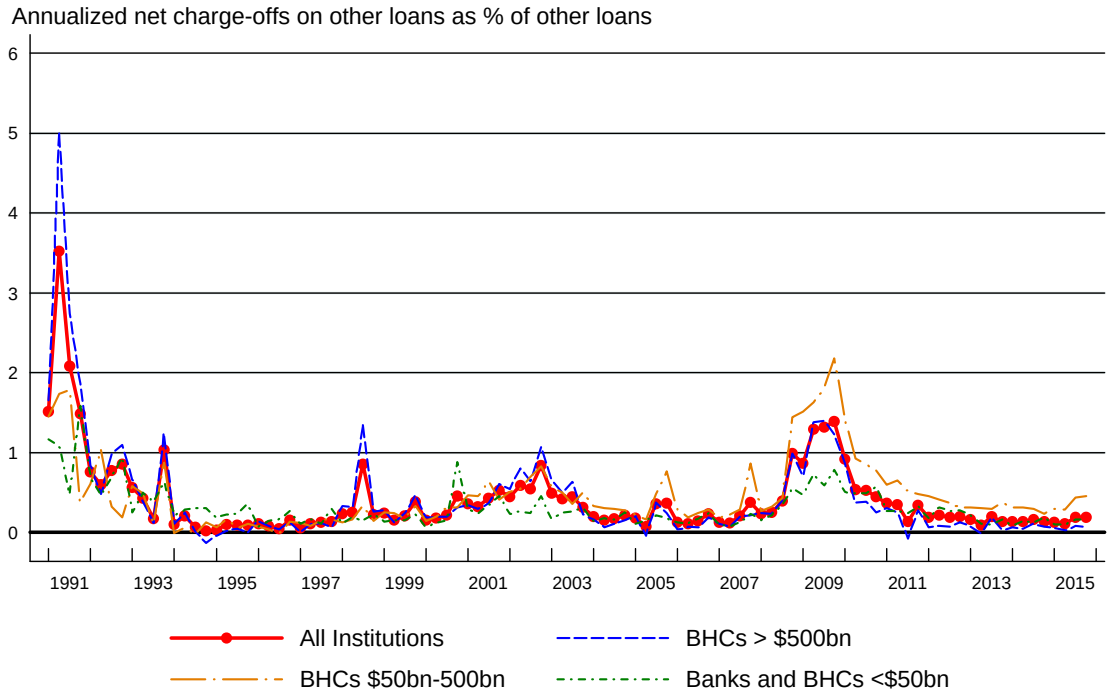
Net Charge-offs on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



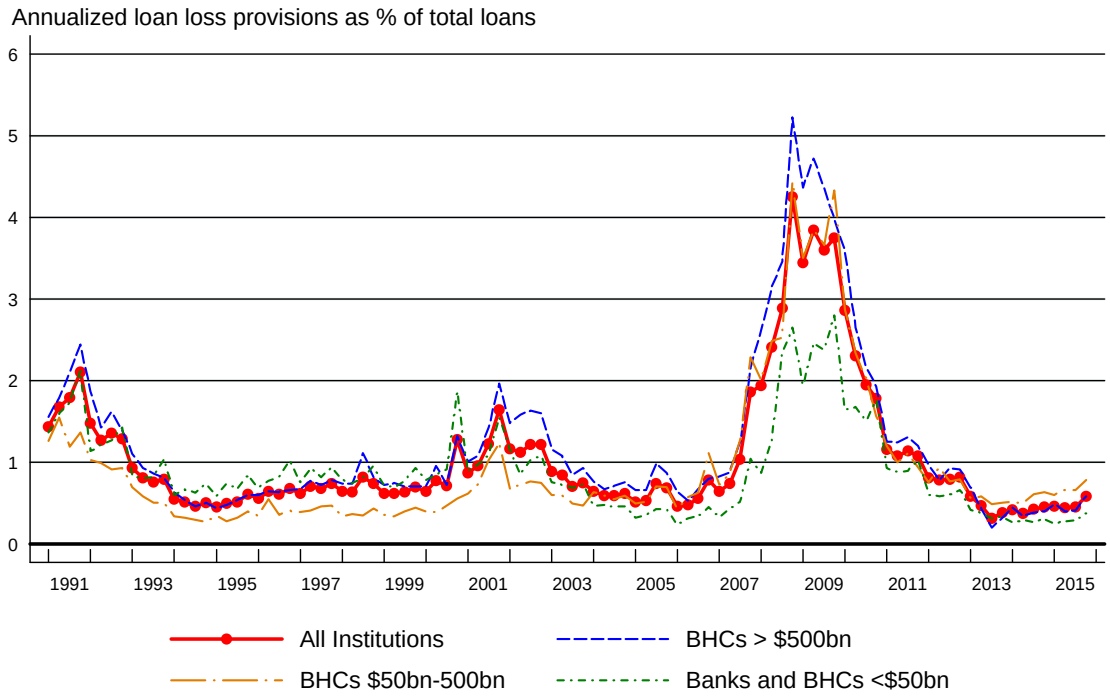
Net Charge-offs on Consumer Loans



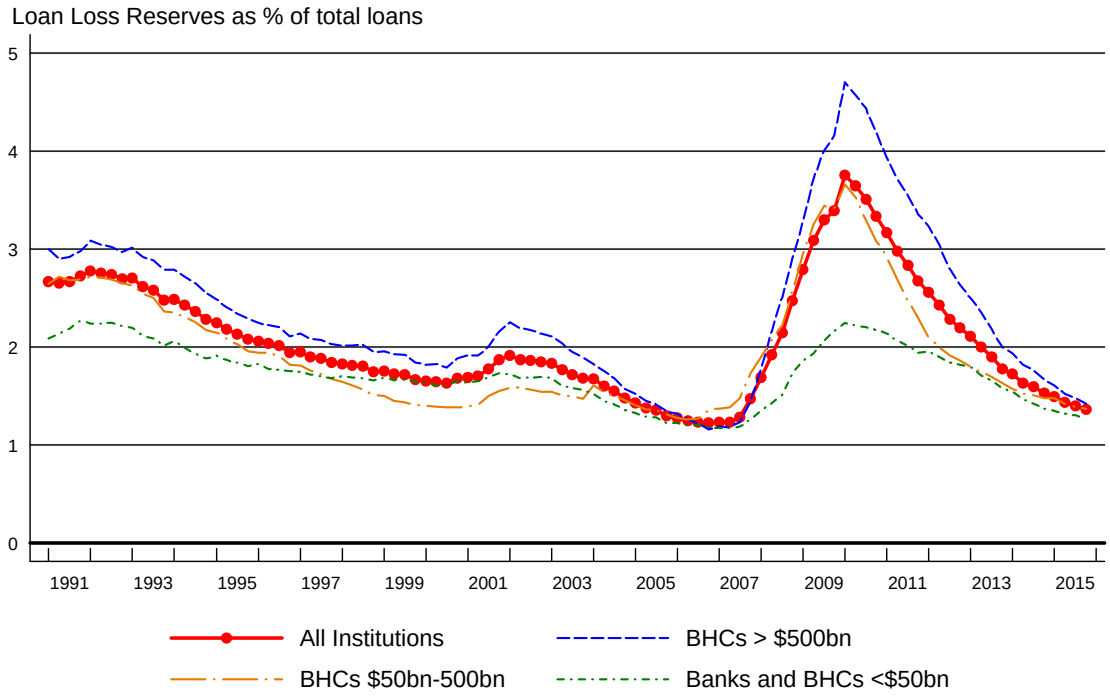
Net Charge-offs on Other Loans



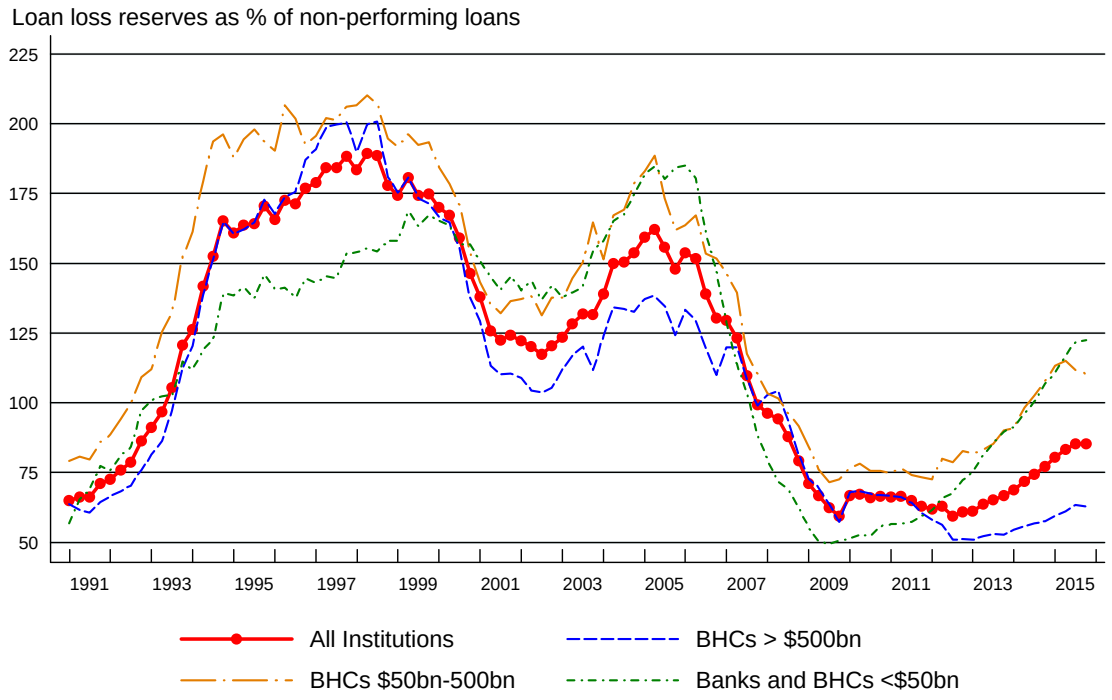
Loan Loss Provisions



Loan Loss Reserves



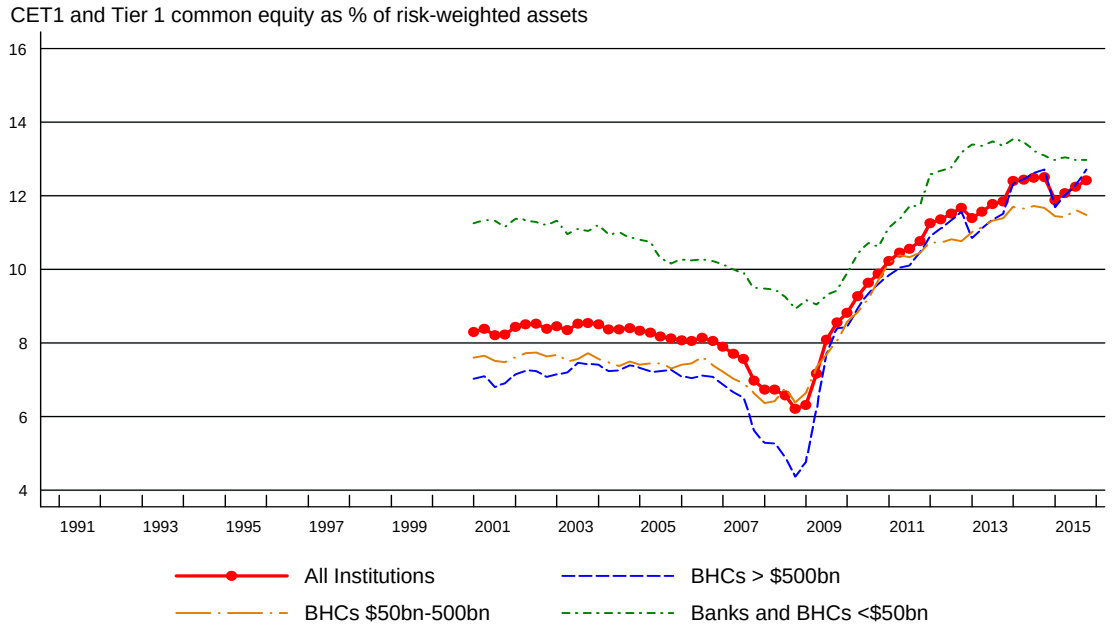
Loan Loss Reserves, Percent of Non-performing Loans



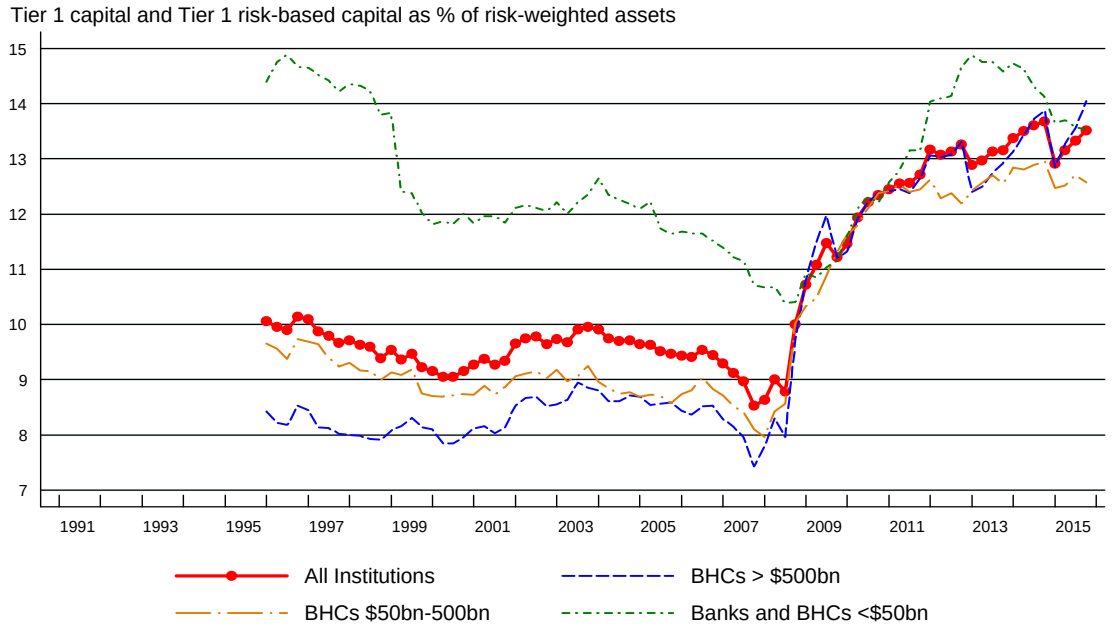
4. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

Notes: 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

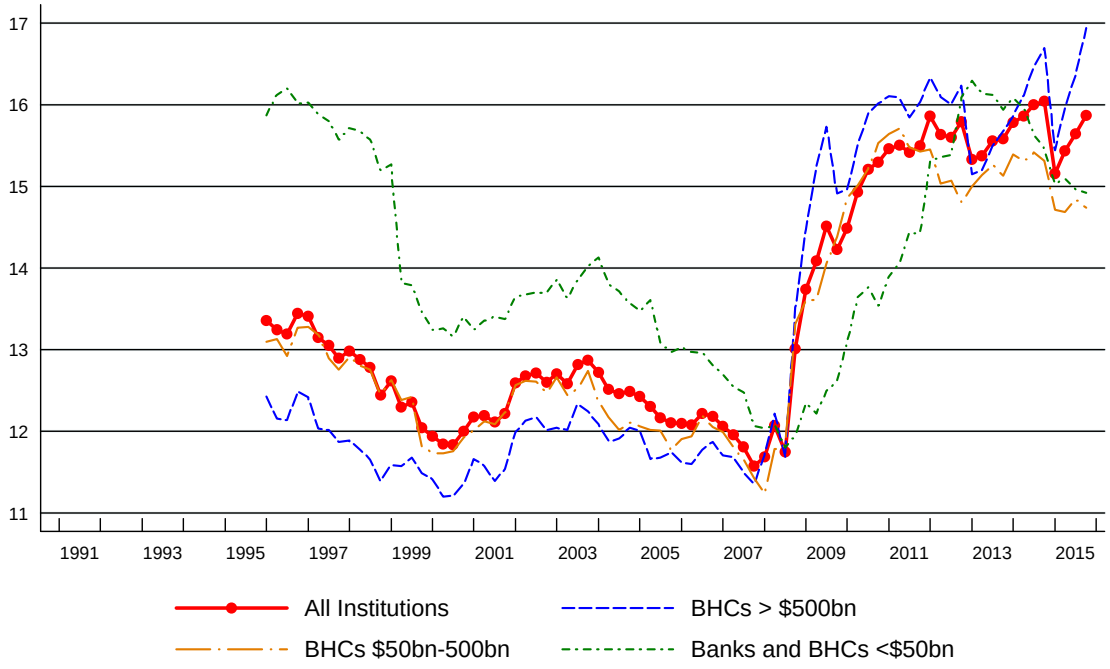


Tier 1 Capital Ratio



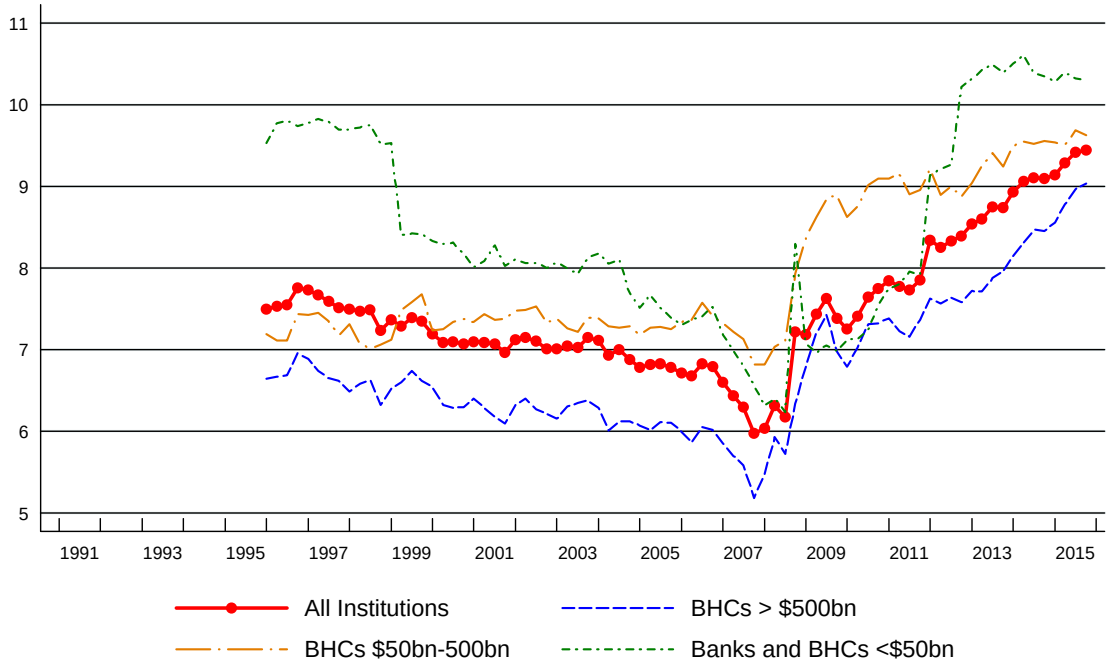
Total Capital Ratio

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



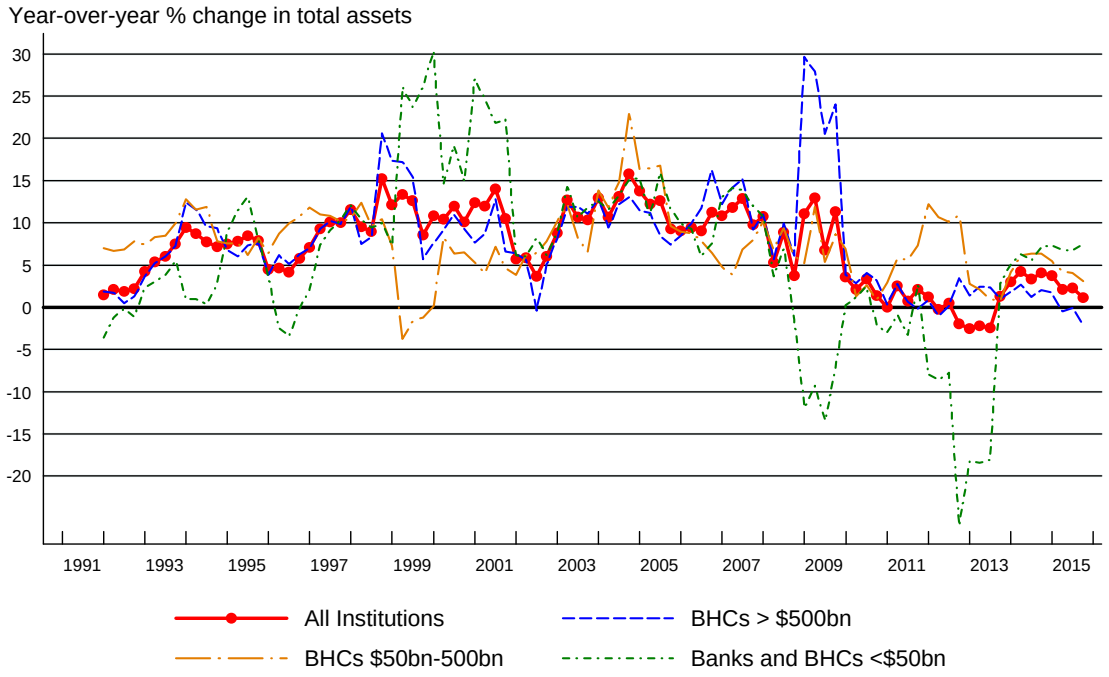
Leverage Ratio

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

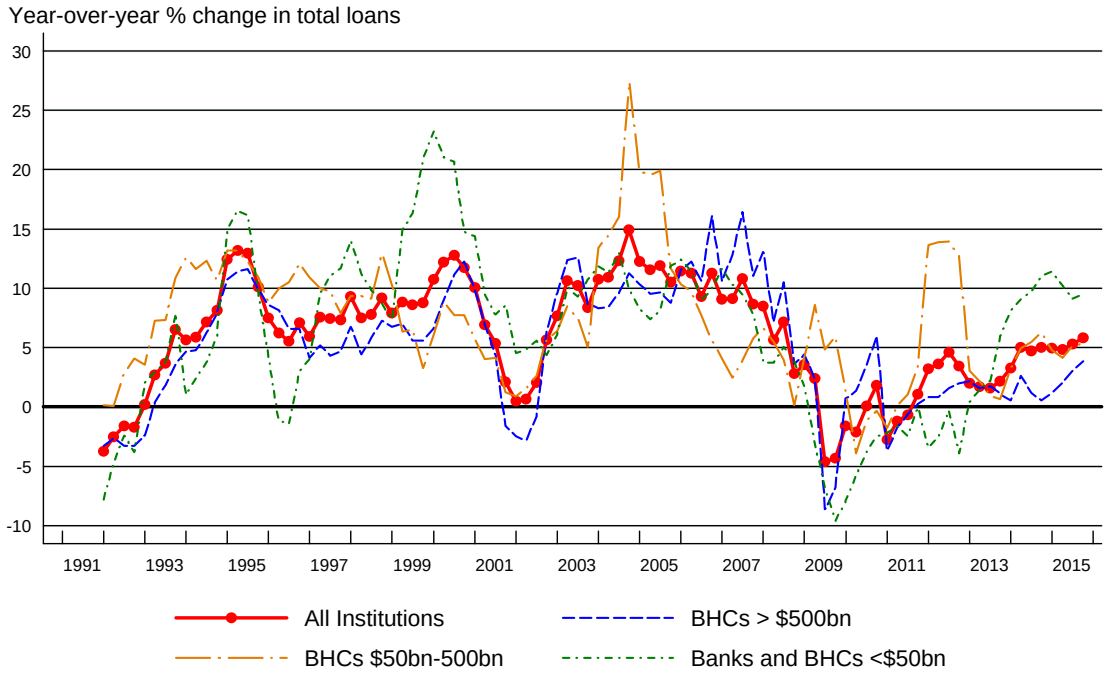


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms, and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. This particularly affects the year-over-year growth rate for assets between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4, due to the entry of several new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

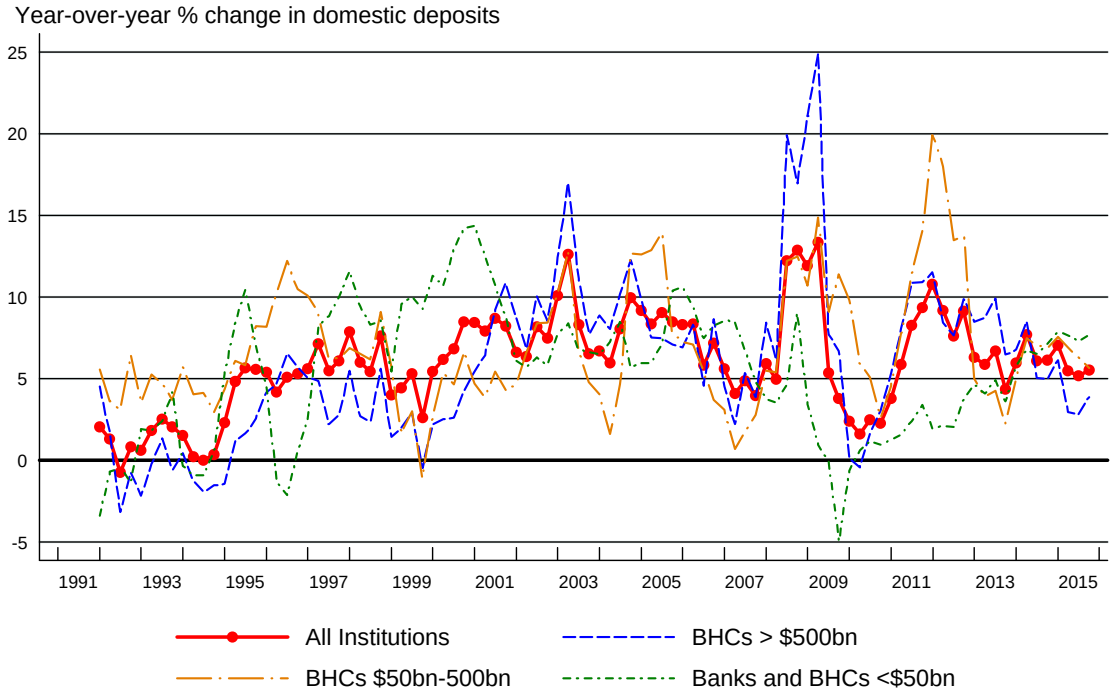
Asset Growth Rates



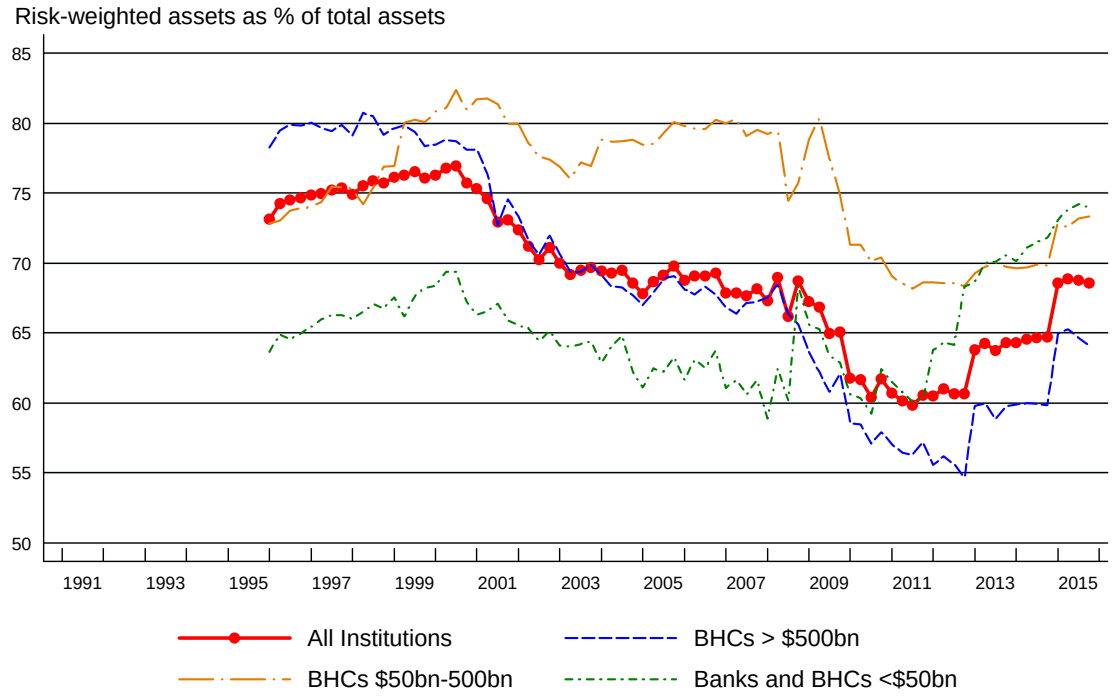
Loan Growth Rates



Domestic Deposit Growth Rates



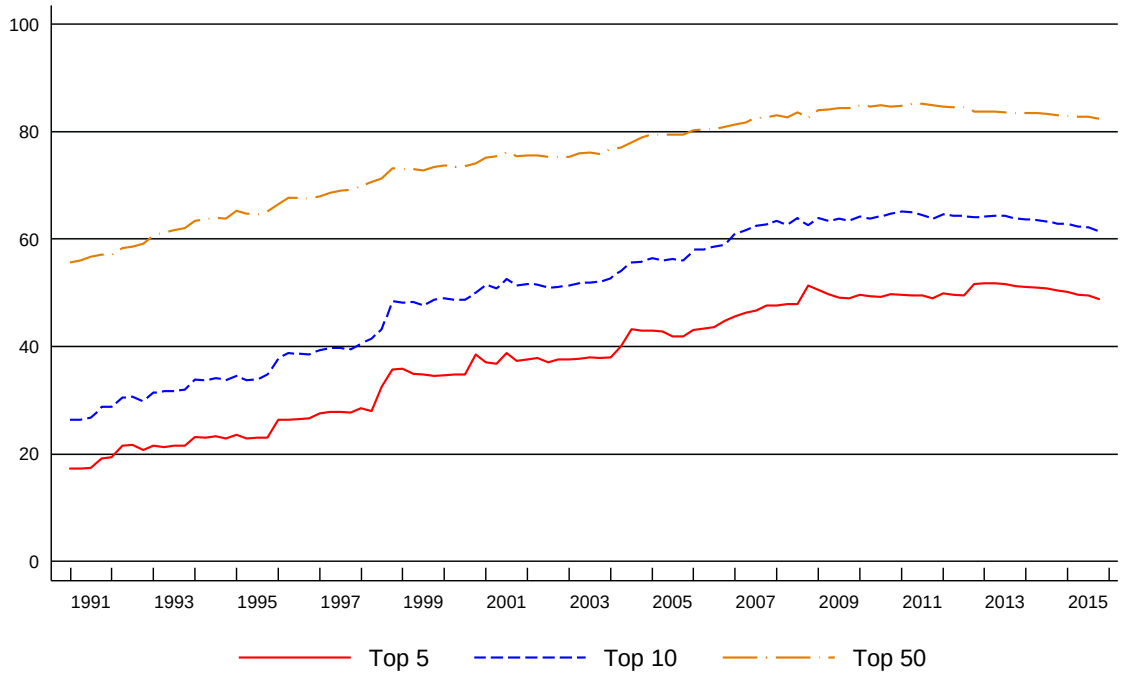
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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 Top 5, Top 10, and Top 50 firms as % of total industry assets



5. Consolidated Financial Statistics for the Fifty Largest BHCs

Rank	Name of Institution	Total Assets (Bil USD)	Quarterly Net Income (Mil USD)	Profitability		Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)			Advanced Approaches Firm
				Annualized Return on Assets	Annualized Return on Equity	CET1 Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio	
1	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	2,351.7	5,434.0	0.92	8.78	11.97	13.68	16.00	Yes
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2,147.4	2,703.0	0.50	4.22	11.62	12.88	15.73	Yes
3	WELLS FARGO & CO	1,787.6	5,575.0	1.25	11.55	11.07	12.63	15.77	Yes
4	CITIGROUP	1,731.2	3,335.0	0.77	6.01	15.27	15.49	18.54	Yes
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	861.4	765.0	0.36	3.53	13.62	15.55	18.74	Yes
6	MORGAN STANLEY	787.5	908.0	0.46	4.83	16.37	18.38	21.95	Yes
7	U S BC	421.9	1,476.0	1.40	12.80	9.55	11.26	13.27	Yes
8	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	393.8	693.0	0.70	7.29	11.52	13.09	13.49	Yes
9	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	358.7	1,008.1	1.12	9.02	10.64	12.00	14.62	Yes
10	CAPITAL ONE FC	334.2	920.0	1.10	7.78	11.12	12.36	14.62	Yes
11	HSBC NORTH AMER HOLDS	271.9	-361.6	-0.53	-4.71	15.70	17.27	22.64	Yes
12	TD GRP US HOLDS LLC	267.1	283.5	0.42	3.31	13.05	13.17	14.34	Yes
13	STATE STREET CORP	245.2	564.0	0.92	10.69	12.97	15.92	18.15	Yes
14	BB&T CORP	209.9	539.4	1.03	7.90	10.25	11.81	14.26	No
15	SUNTRUST BK	191.0	484.3	1.01	8.30	9.96	10.80	12.54	No
16	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	161.2	898.0	2.23	17.39	12.39	13.51	15.20	Yes
17	ALLY FNCL	158.6	263.0	0.66	7.83	9.21	11.10	12.52	No
18	FIFTH THIRD BC	141.1	656.6	1.86	16.58	9.82	10.93	14.13	No
19	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	138.6	220.2	0.64	4.48	11.74	11.95	15.34	No
20	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	132.2	-76.3	-0.23	-1.62	11.77	13.23	15.01	No
21	REGIONS FC	126.2	284.7	0.90	6.76	10.93	11.65	13.88	No
22	BMO FNCL CORP	125.7	232.7	0.74	6.05	11.90	11.90	14.89	No
23	M&T BK CORP	122.8	271.0	0.88	6.70	11.08	12.68	14.92	No
24	NORTHERN TR CORP	116.7	239.3	0.82	10.99	10.83	11.40	13.21	Yes
25	MUFG AMERS HOLDS CORP	116.2	69.0	0.24	1.78	13.63	13.64	15.56	Yes
26	KEYCORP	95.3	226.0	0.95	8.41	10.94	11.35	12.97	No
27	BANCWEST CORP	95.1	188.2	0.79	5.40	12.28	12.30	14.61	No
28	BBVA COMPASS BSHRS	90.0	87.2	0.39	2.78	10.70	11.08	13.68	No
29	DISCOVER FS	86.9	500.2	2.30	17.74	13.94	14.68	16.49	No
30	COMERICA	72.0	115.6	0.64	6.12	10.54	10.54	12.69	No
31	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	71.0	178.3	1.00	10.82	9.79	10.53	12.64	No
32	CIT GROUP	67.5	144.5	0.86	5.26	12.89	12.89	13.47	No
33	ZIONS BC	59.7	102.5	0.69	5.46	12.22	14.08	16.12	No
34	DEUTSCHE BK TR CORP	53.6	94.0	0.70	5.03	34.12	34.12	34.33	No
35	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	50.3	-404.8	-3.22	-27.28	10.49	10.75	12.05	No
36	SVB FNCL GRP	44.7	87.5	0.78	10.95	12.28	12.83	13.84	No
37	FIRST NIAGARA FNCL GROUP	39.9	50.8	0.51	4.92	8.55	10.08	12.01	No
38	PEOPLES UNITED FNCL INC	38.9	70.8	0.73	5.99	9.78	9.78	11.71	No
39	POPULAR	35.8	138.0	1.54	10.81	16.21	16.21	18.78	No
40	EAST WEST BC	32.4	91.8	1.14	11.76	10.50	10.65	12.22	No
41	BOK FC	31.5	59.6	0.76	7.38	12.13	12.13	13.30	No
42	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	31.5	42.7	0.54	5.95	12.51	12.65	14.03	No
43	SYNOVUS FC	28.8	58.4	0.81	7.79	10.37	10.37	12.70	No
44	CULLEN/FROST BKR	28.6	58.2	0.81	8.06	11.37	12.38	13.85	No
45	BARCLAYS DE HOLDS LLC	28.0	95.0	1.36	10.59	10.70	13.05	15.18	No
46	ASSOCIATED BANC-CORP	27.7	42.8	0.62	5.83	9.52	10.12	12.62	No
47	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	26.9	108.1	1.61	9.31	22.62	22.62	23.67	No
48	FIRST HORIZON NAT CORP	26.2	48.6	0.74	8.29	10.45	11.79	13.01	No
49	UTRECHT-AMERICA HOLDS	25.8	18.7	0.29	2.80	10.20	10.20	12.62	No
50	FIRSTMERIT CORP	25.5	56.7	0.89	7.72	10.65	10.65	13.74	No
TOTALS*	TOP 50	14,913.2	29,644.2	0.80	6.97	12.24	13.47	16.07	
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	18,179.3	37,724.4	0.83	7.30	12.41	13.52	15.87	

*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 US BHCs and bank subsidiaries of foreign banking organizations,[3] as well as commercial banks owned by BHCs that are too small to file Y-9C reports (the current reporting threshold is $1bn 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, for the subset of BHCs with $50 - $500 billion in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry. In 2015:Q4, 35 BHCs exceed $50 billion in total assets, 6 of which exceeded the $500 billion threshold: JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. For consistency, time-series graphs for the "> $500bn" and $50-$500bn" groups represent available historical values for this same subset of firms. Statistics for most firms with more than $50 billion in total assets 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. Note that CIT Group and New York CMNTY BC are the only BHCs with more than $50 billion in total assets that are not adjusted using the pro forma methodology. 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).

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 2015:Q4): 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

$1bn 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. 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.

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations
First Quarter of 2014

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 2014:Q1,[2] for BHCs with $50bn-500bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Capital ratios increased in 2014:Q1, although these ratios were affected by changes in regulatory capital reporting requirements for BHCs using advanced approaches under the Basel II/III framework. Among the changes, advanced approaches firms now report common equity tier 1 (CET1) rather than the components used to calculate tier 1 common equity, and tier 1 capital instead of tier 1 risk-based capital. Industry capitalization measured as the sum of CET1 plus tier 1 common equity as a percentage of risk-weighted assets (RWA) was 12.44% in 2014:Q1, compared to a ratio of tier 1 common equity to RWA of 11.94% in 2013:Q4. The leverage ratio, defined as the ratio of the sum of tier 1 capital plus tier 1 risk-based capital to average total assets, was 8.94% in Q1 compared to a leverage ratio of 8.76% last quarter.

- Annualized return on assets (ROA) for the industry increased from 0.86% to 0.91%. Return on equity (ROE) also rose from 8.1% to 8.5%. ROA and ROE decreased for the largest BHCs (> $500bn in assets), but increased for the remainder of the industry.

- Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans decreased in 2014:Q1, from 2.7% to 2.5%. This ratio has now declined for 17 consecutive quarters. The non-performing loan ratio was 3.6% for the largest BHCs, around twice the ratio for the remainder of the banking industry. Industry loan loss provisions as a percentage of total loans increased in 2014:Q1 while net charge-offs as a percentage of total loans decreased slightly, reaching 0.57%, its lowest value since 2006:Q3.

- Four-quarter-ended loan growth and asset growth were both positive for the industry, at 3.2% and 2.9% respectively.

[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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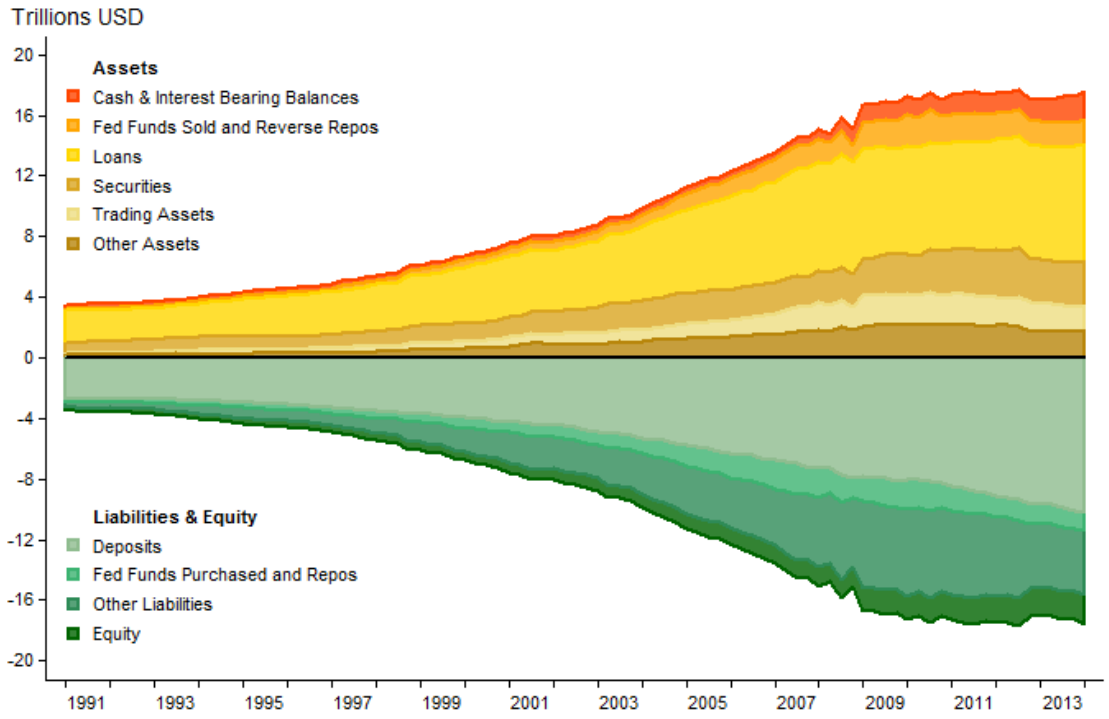
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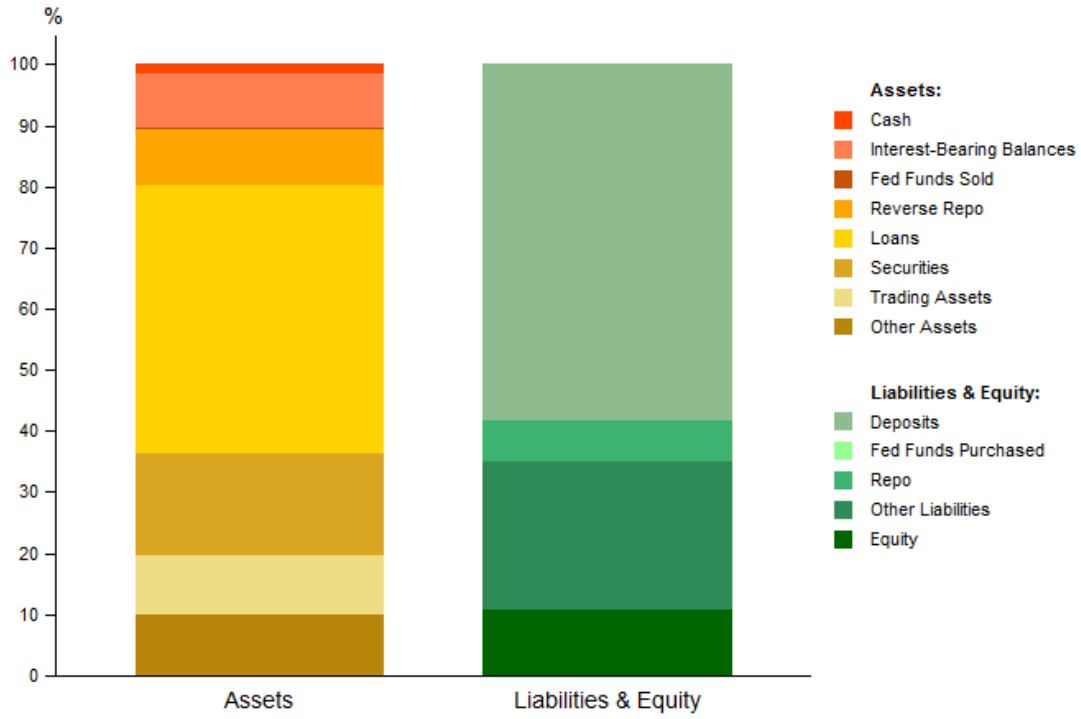
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

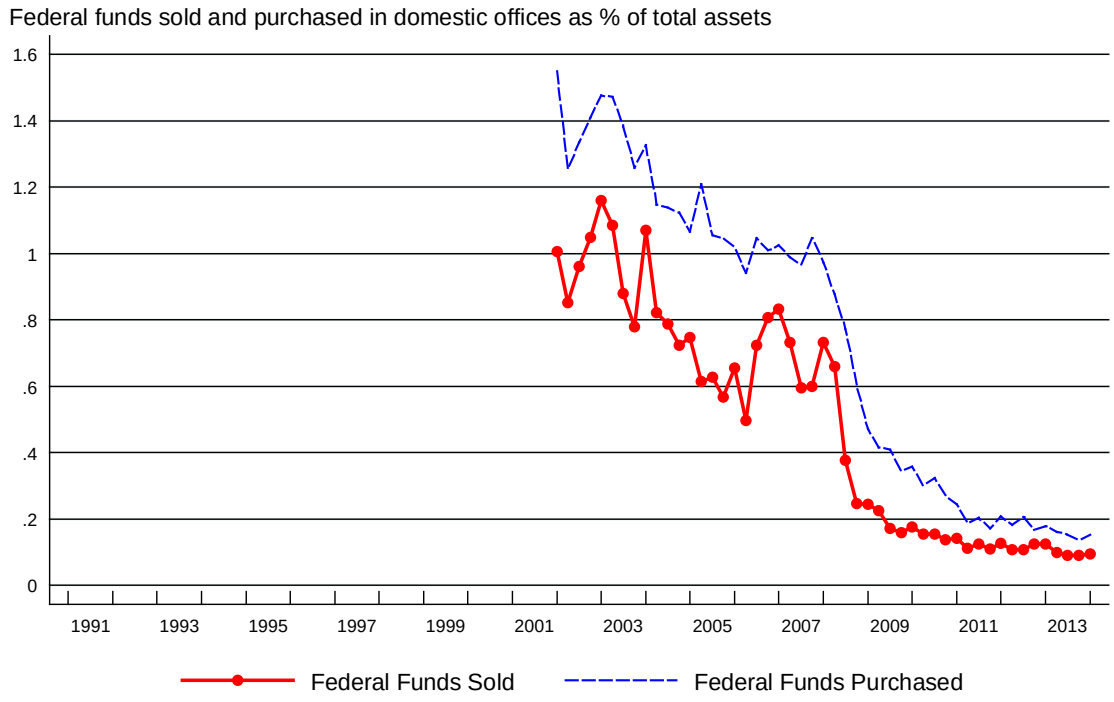
Balance Sheet Composition



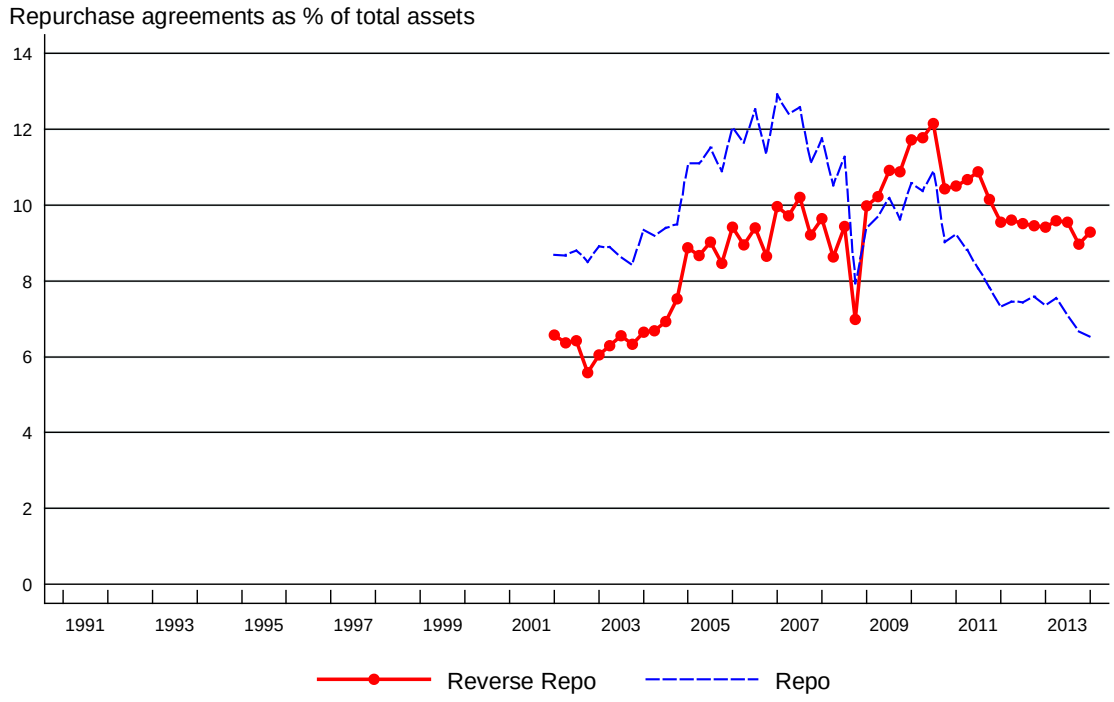
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Federal Funds Sold and Purchased



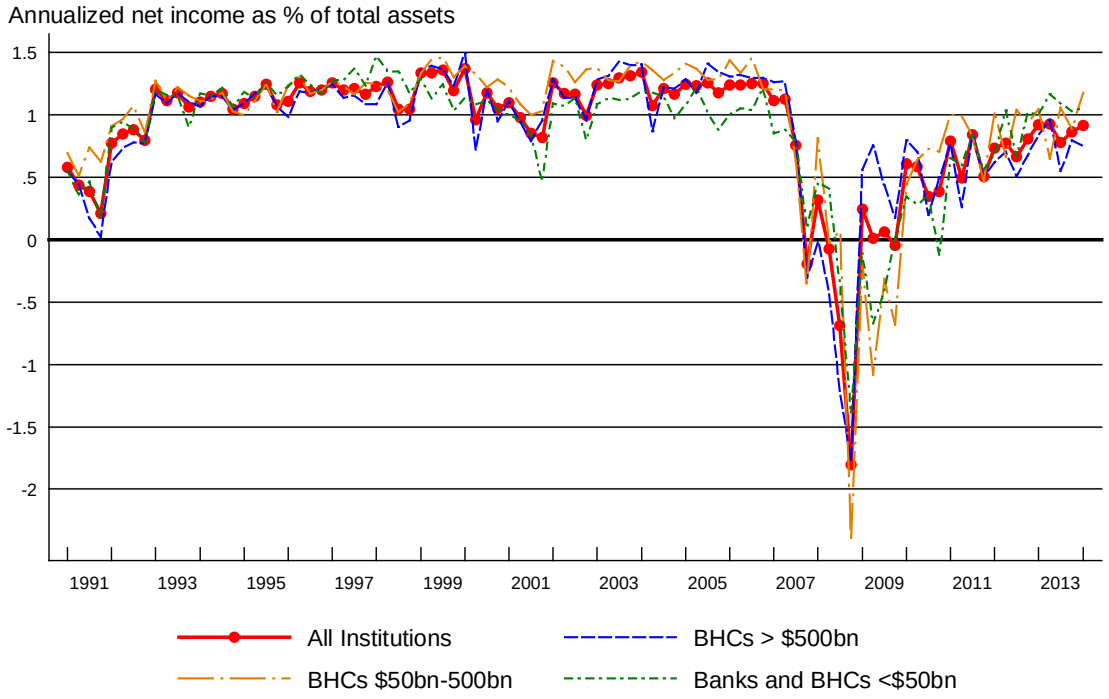
Repurchase Agreements



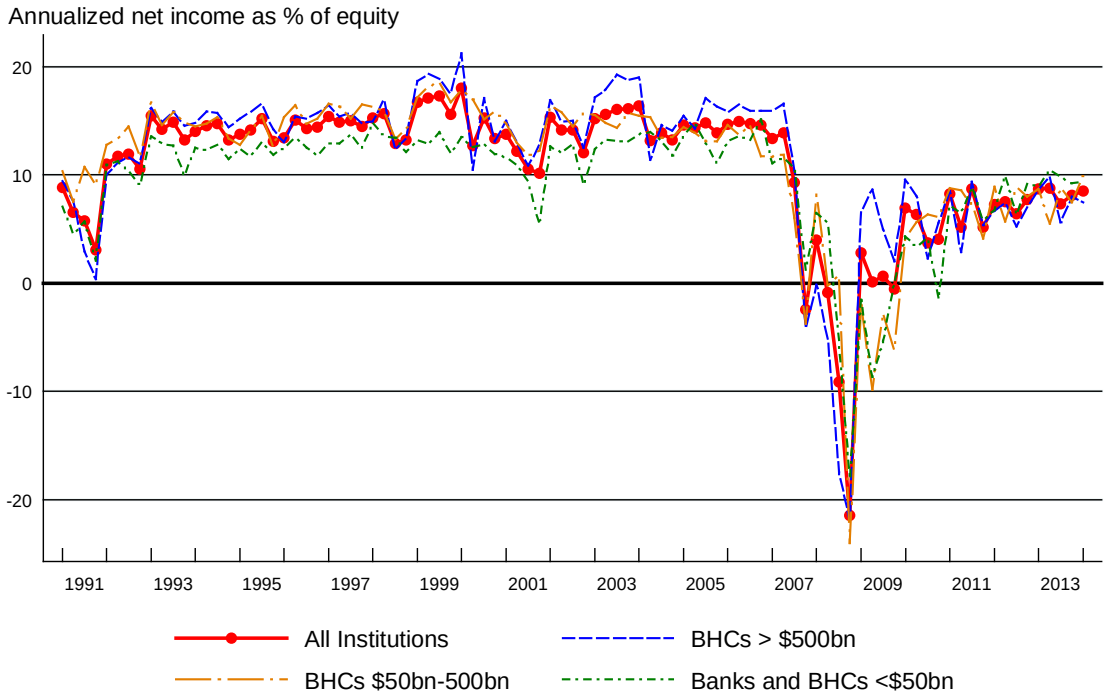
Note: These charts begin in 2002q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

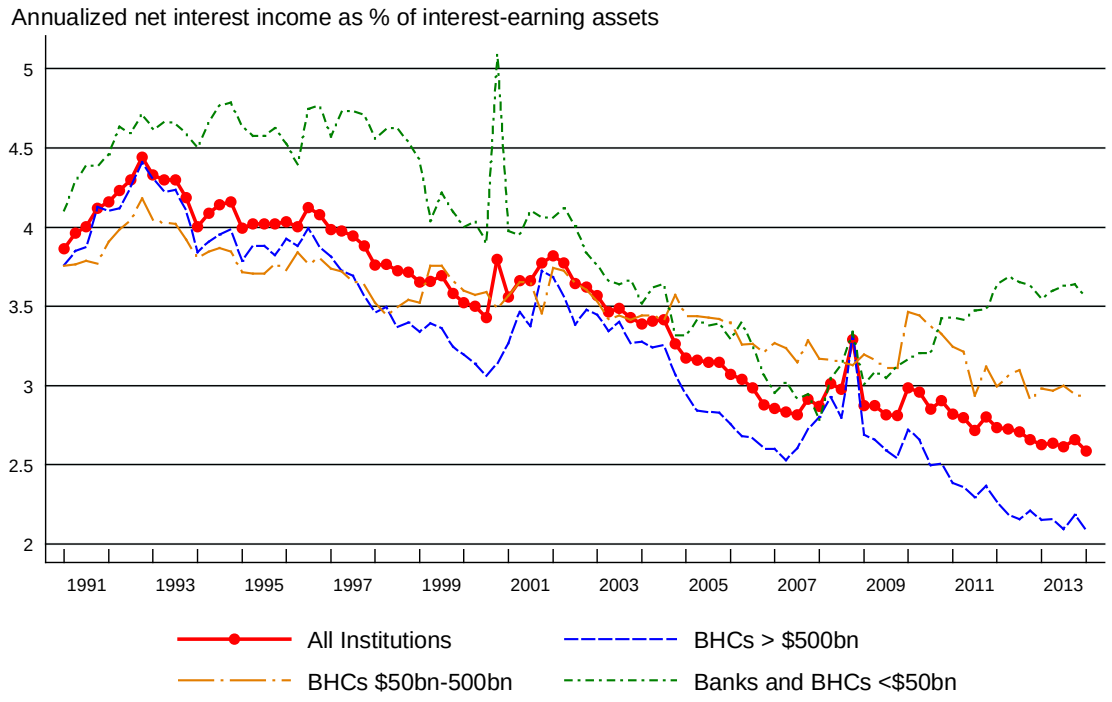
Return on Assets



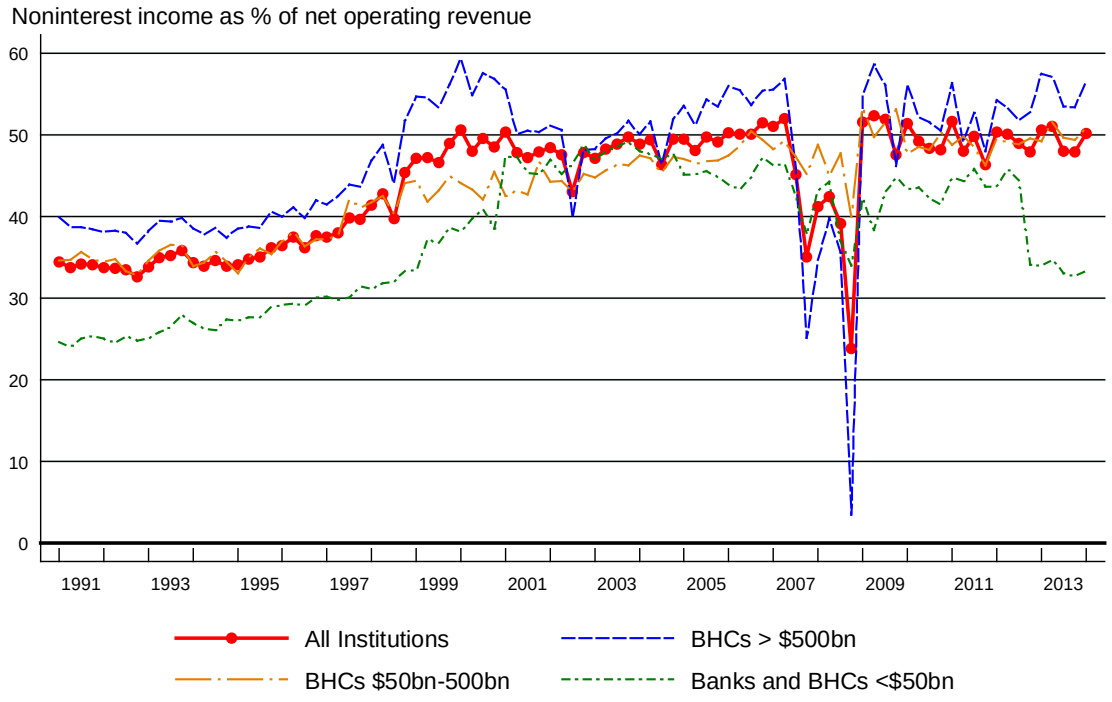
Return on Equity



Net Interest Margin

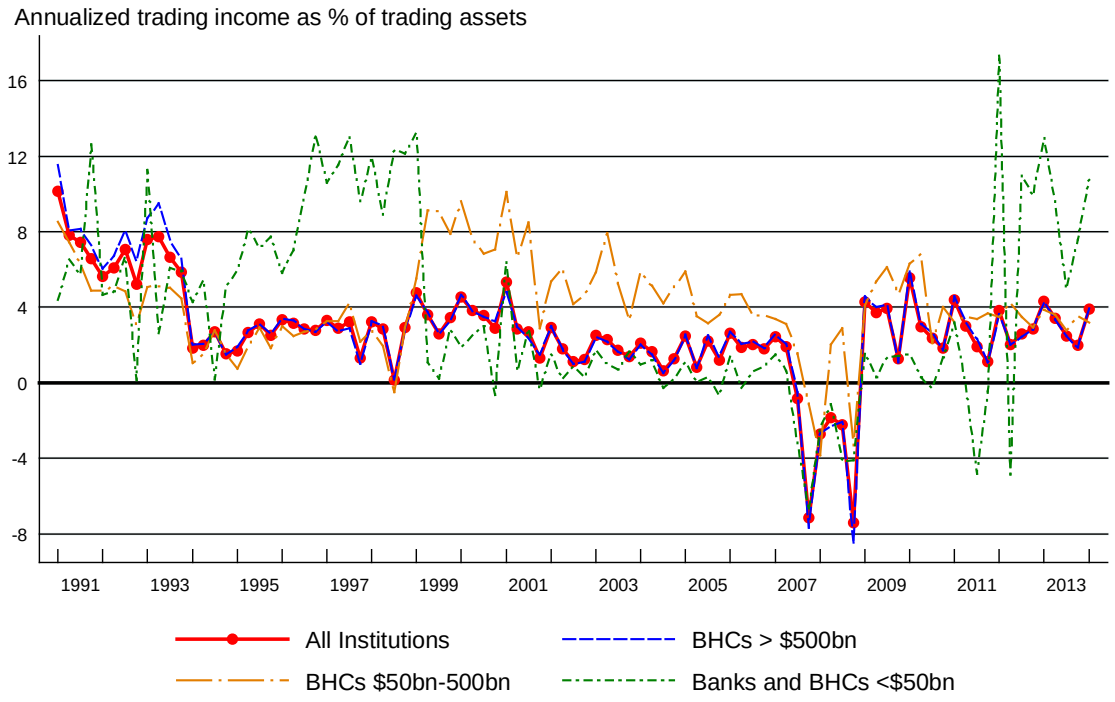


Noninterest Income Share

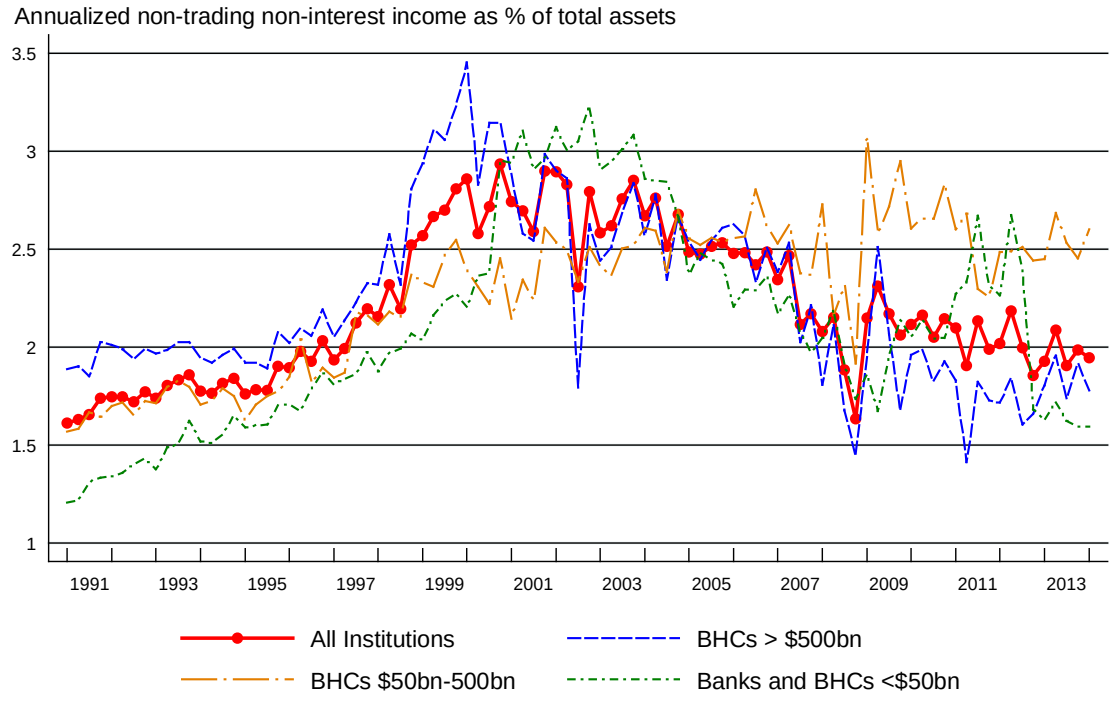


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

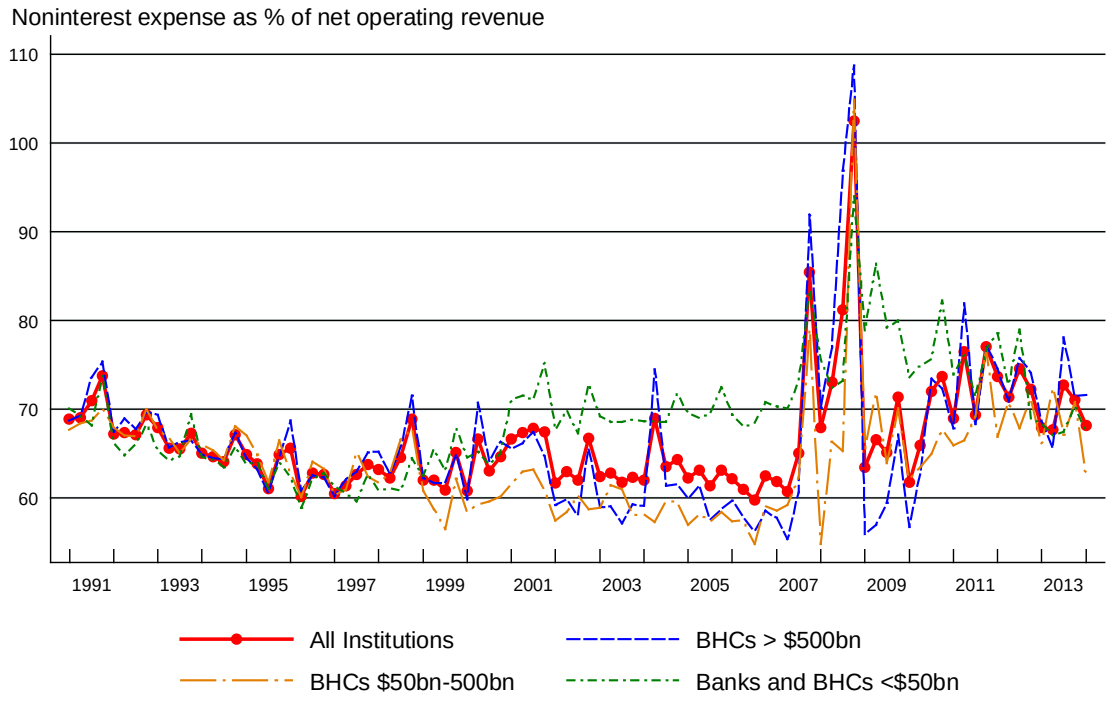
Return on Trading Assets



Non-Trading Non-Interest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio

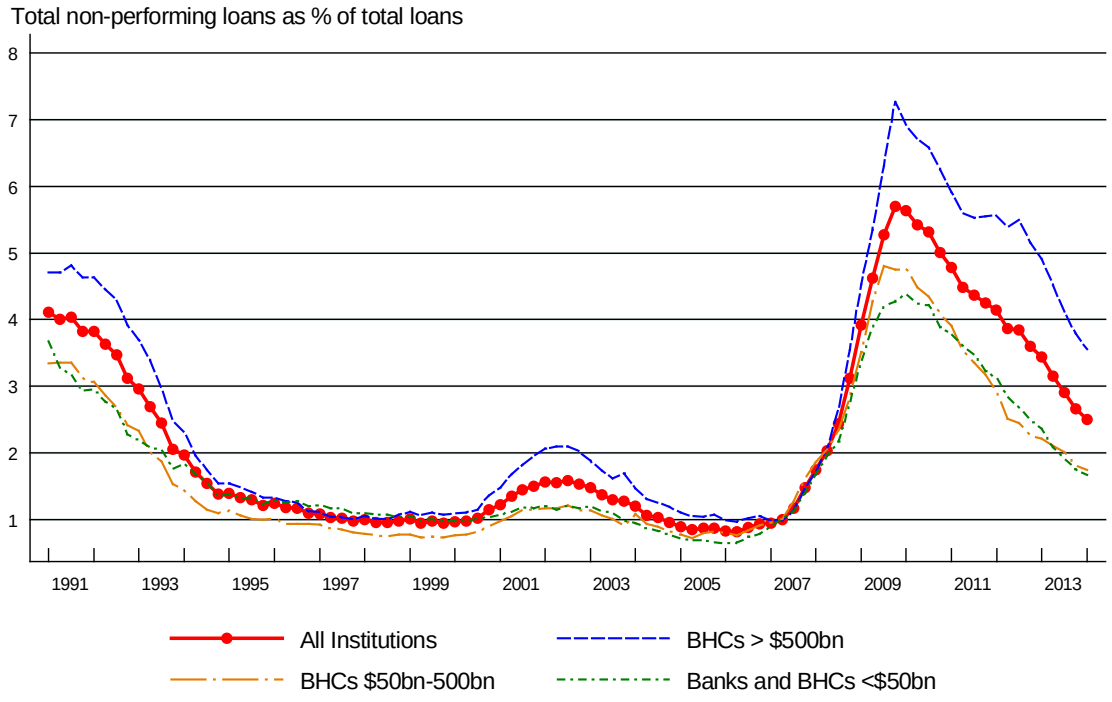


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

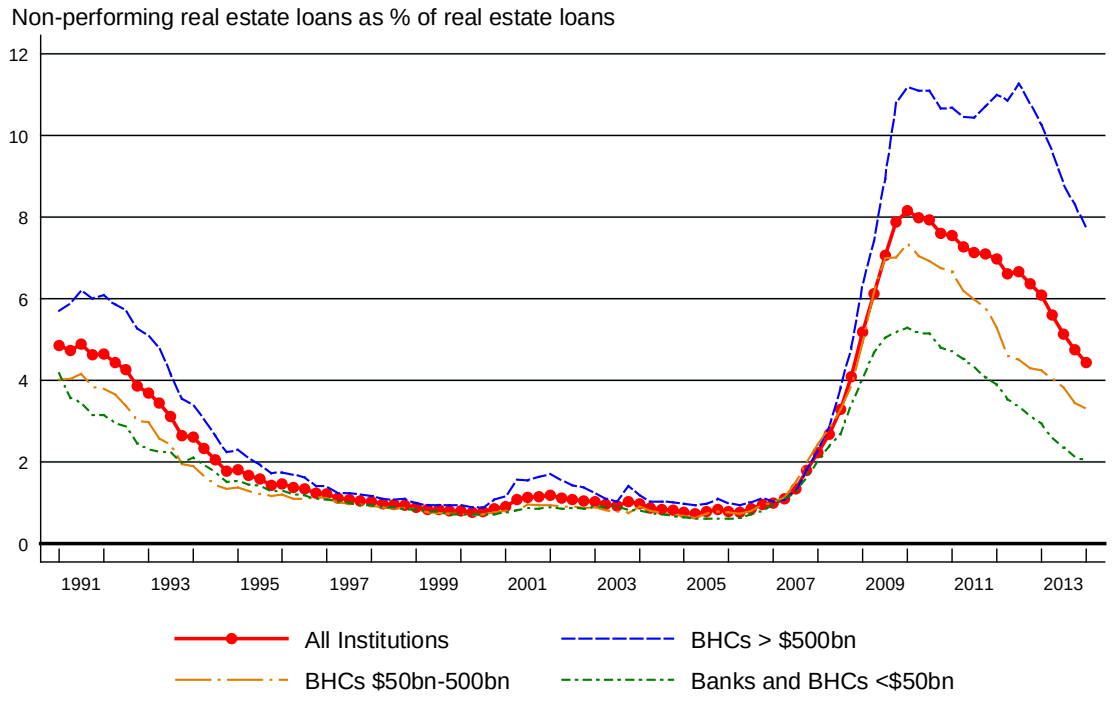
3. Asset Quality

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

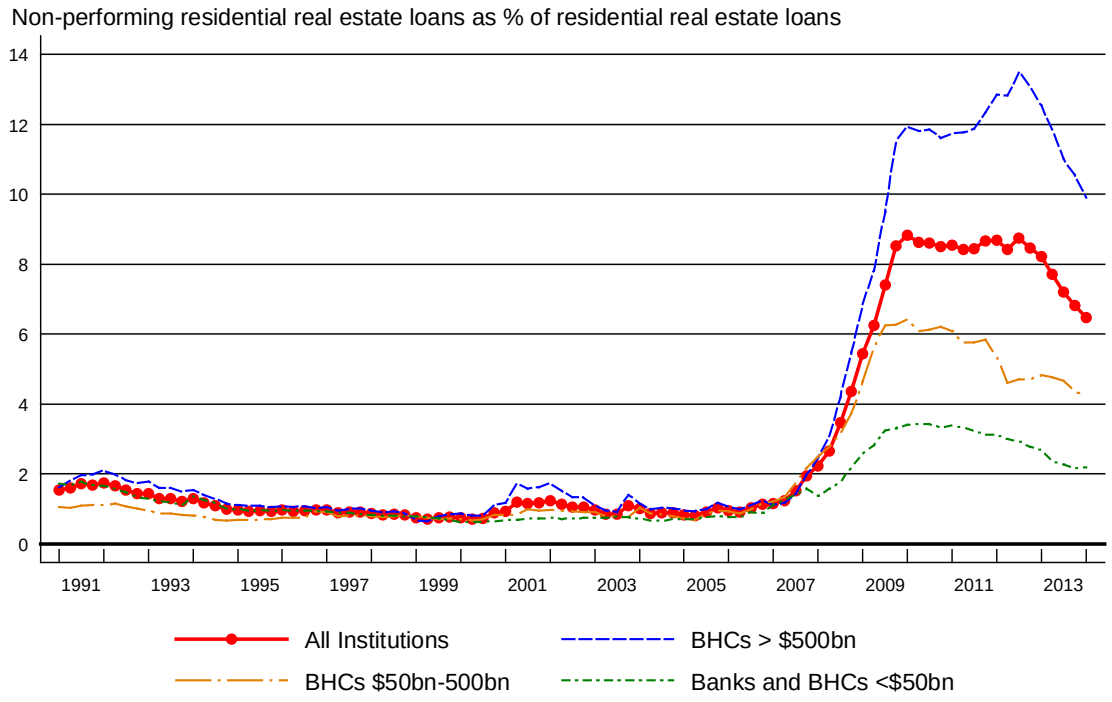
Non-performing Loans



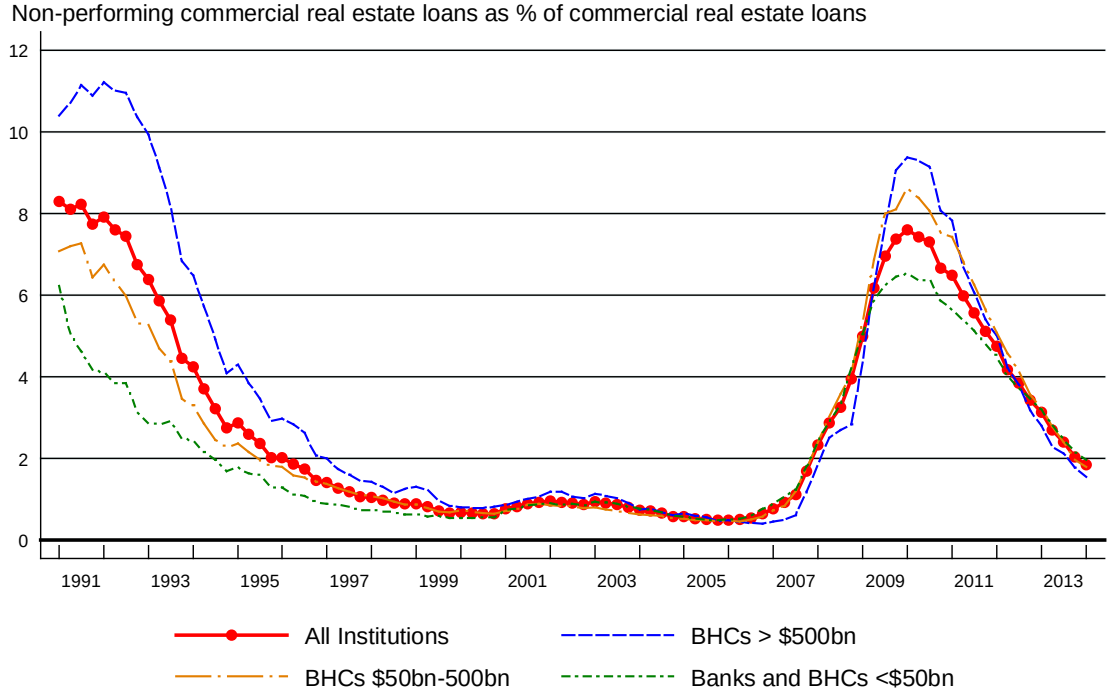
Non-performing Real Estate Loans



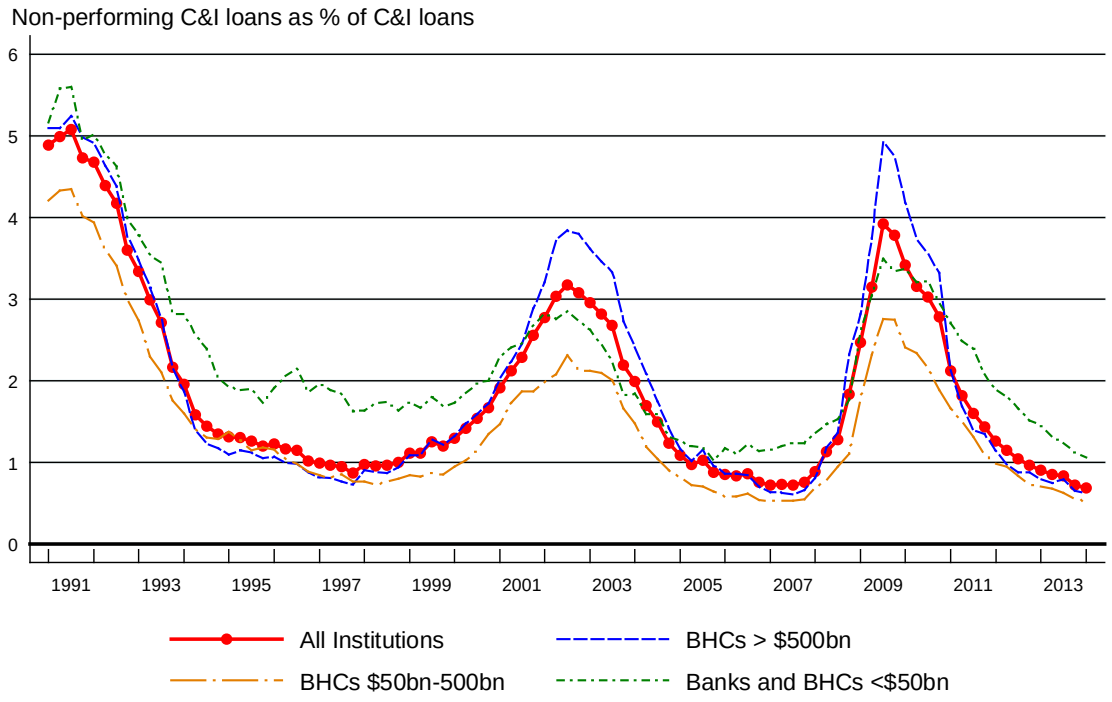
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



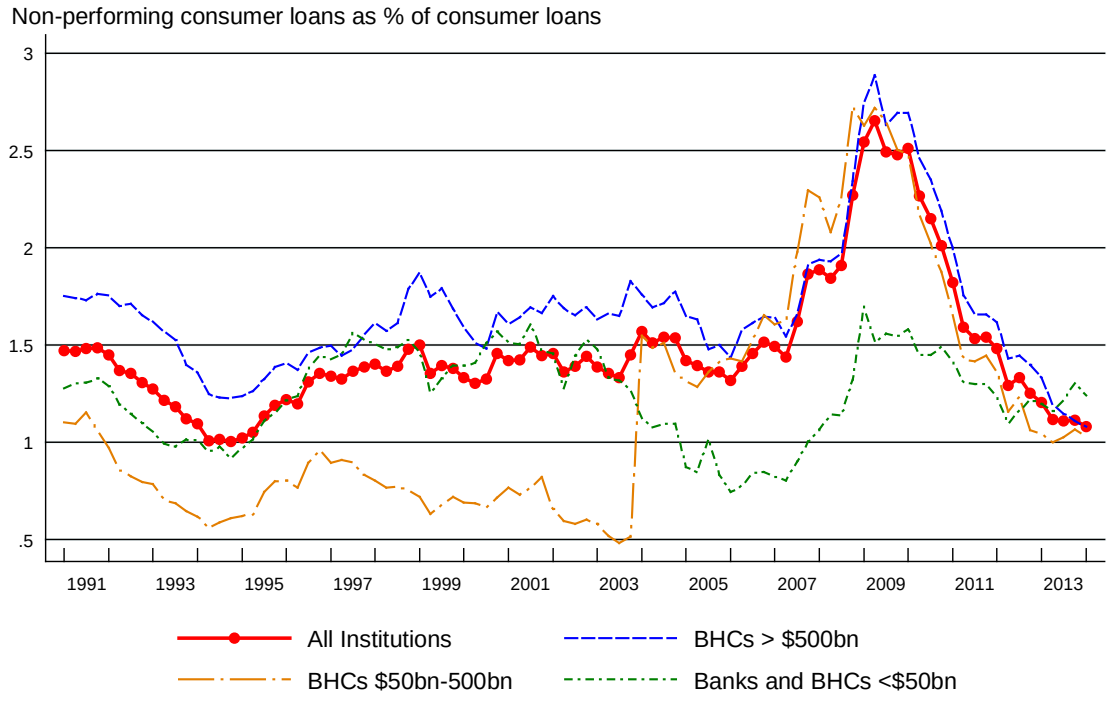
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



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

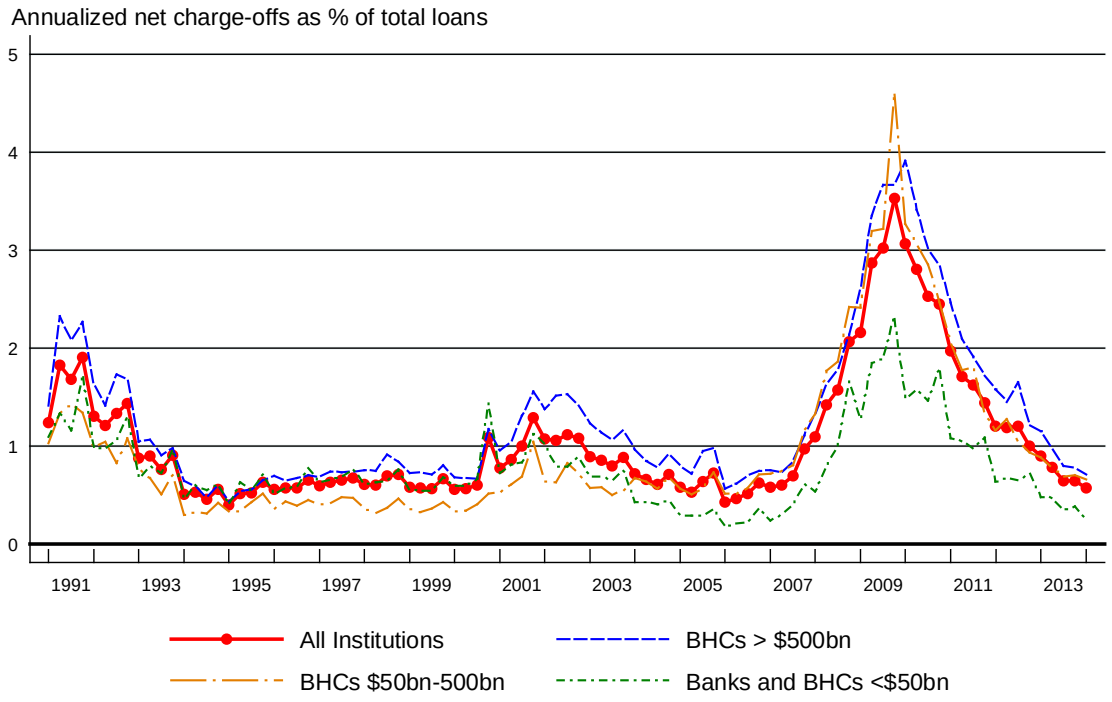


Non-performing Consumer Loans

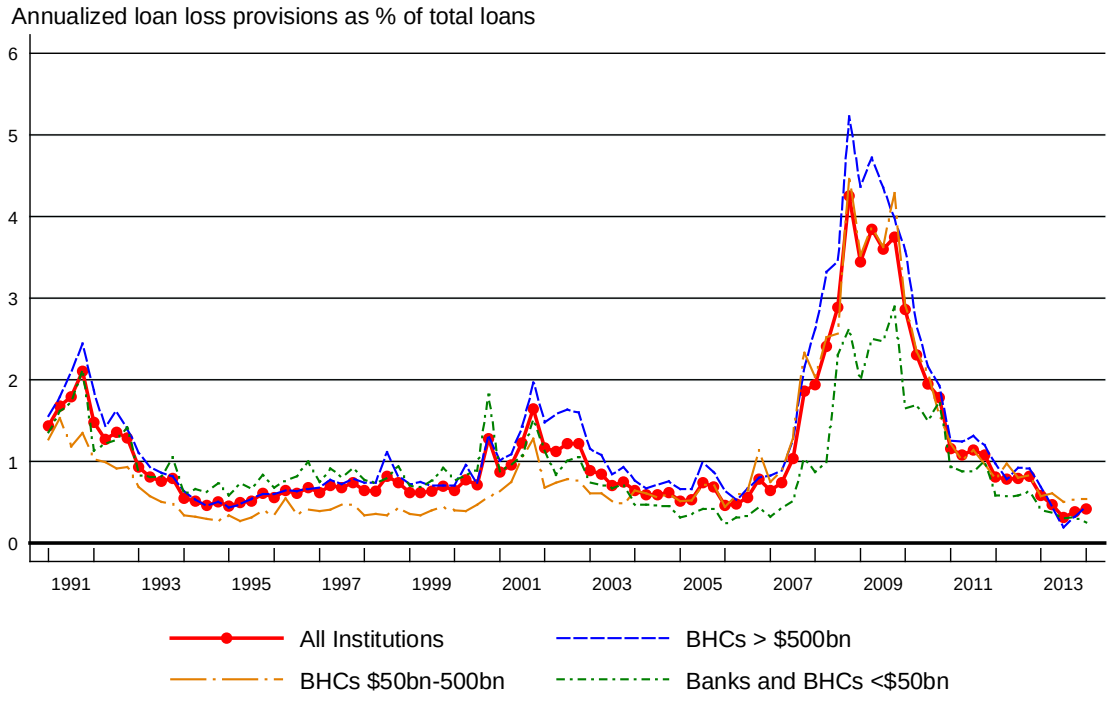


Note: Consumer loans are defined as the sum of credit card loans, other revolving credit plans, automobile loans, and other consumer loans.

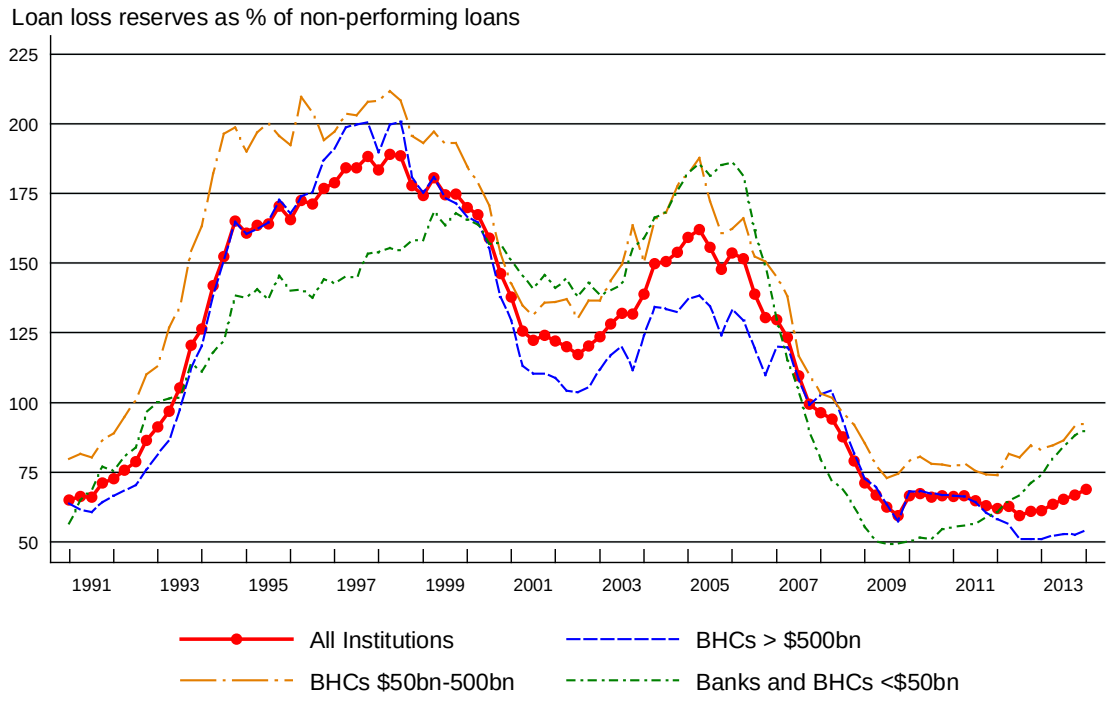
Net Charge-offs



Loan Loss Provisions



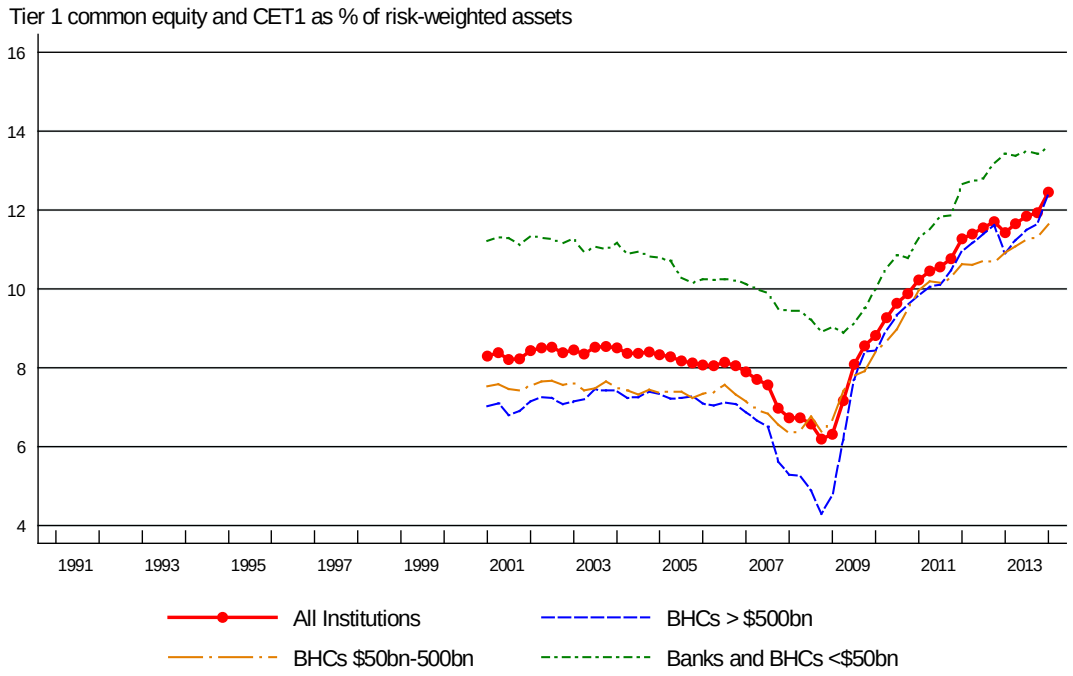
Loan Loss Reserves



4. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

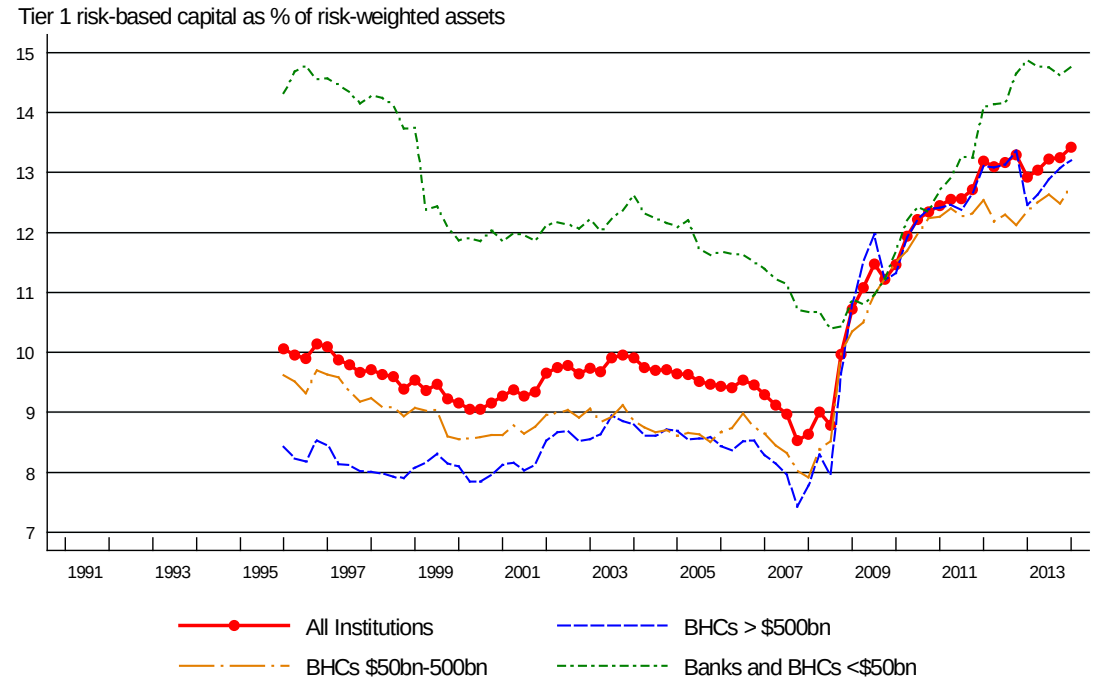
Note: Changes in the measurement of risk weighted assets in 2013:Q1 and capitalization for advanced approaches firms in 2014:Q1 affect the measurement of capital ratios beginning in those quarters. See “Caveats and Limitations” for details.

Tier 1 Common Equity and CET1 Ratio

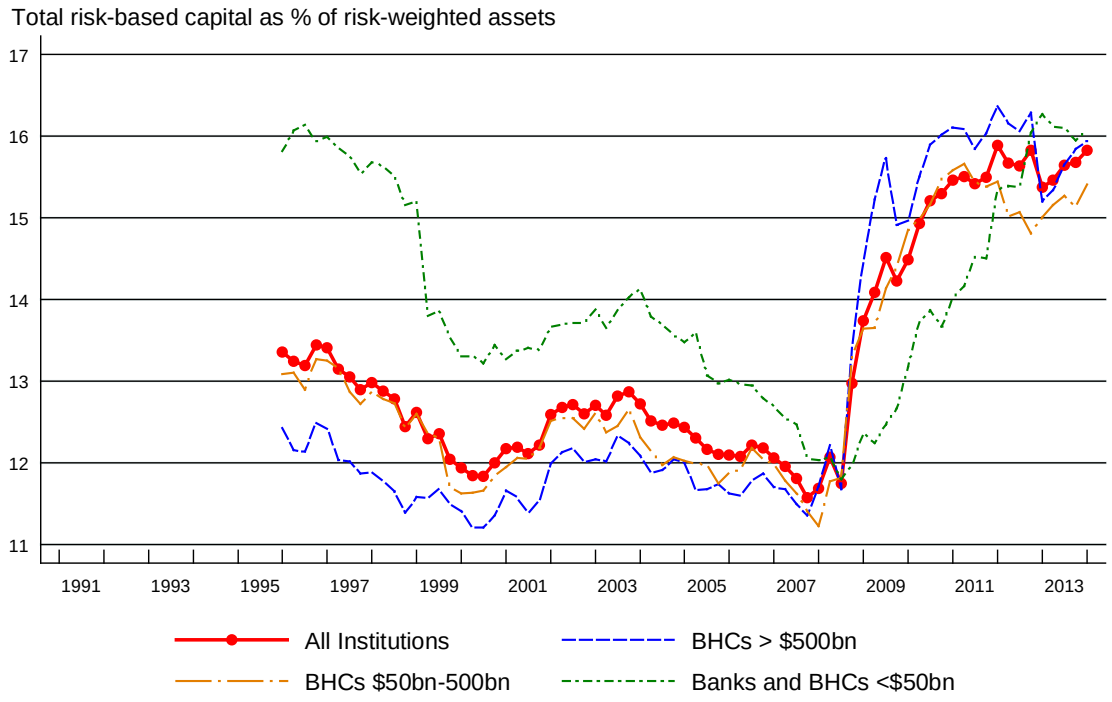


Note: See data notes for the definition of tier 1 common equity and CET1. CET1 is reported by advanced approaches institutions beginning in 2014:Q1.

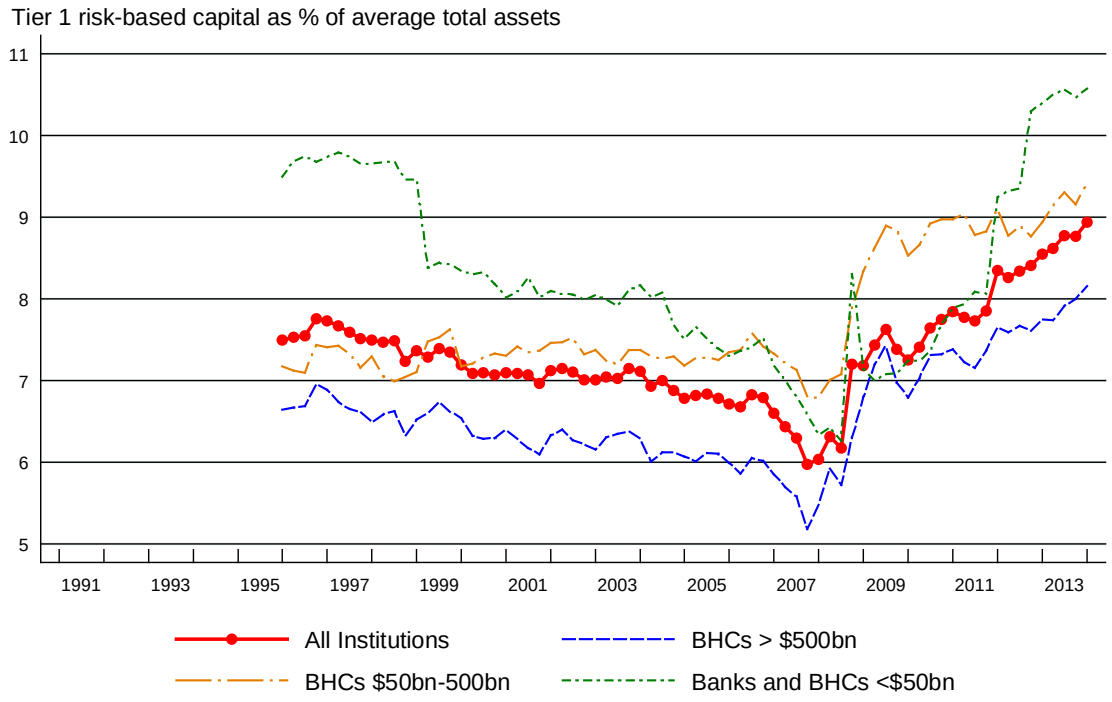
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio

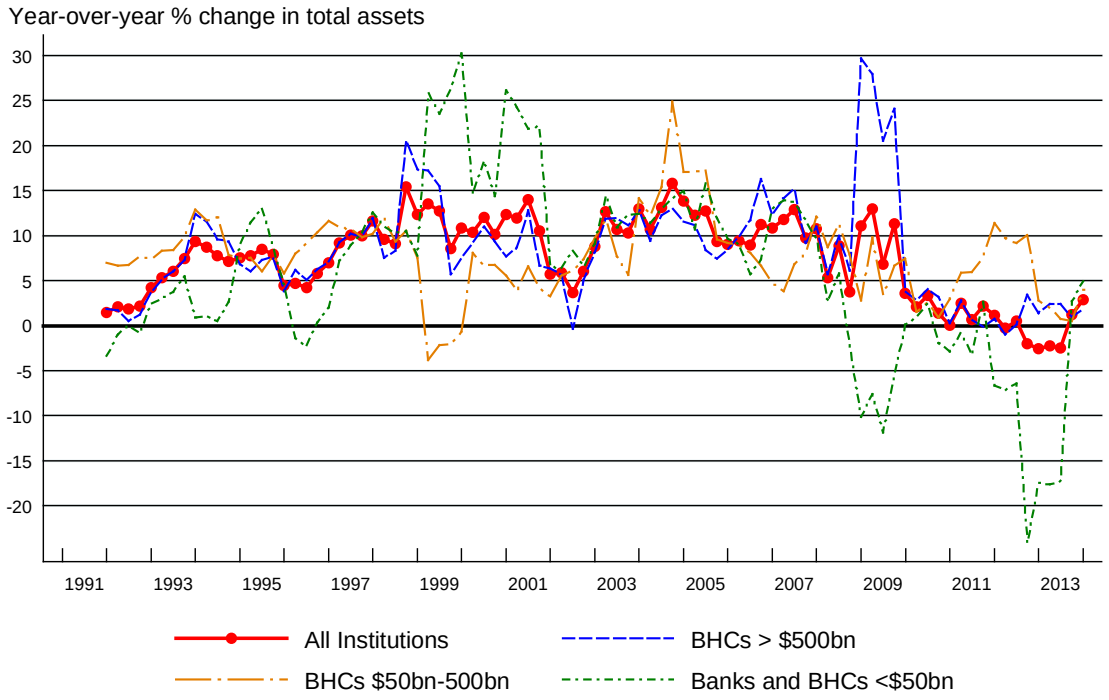


Leverage Ratio

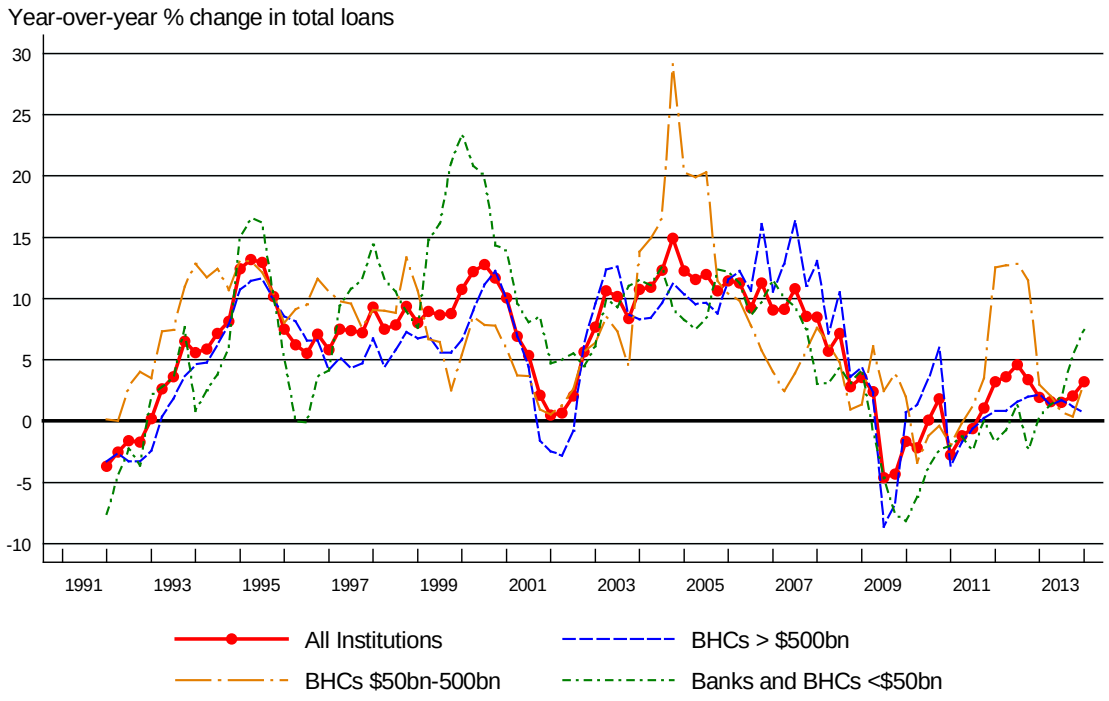


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms, and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. This particularly affects the year-over-year growth rate for assets between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4, due to the entry of several new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

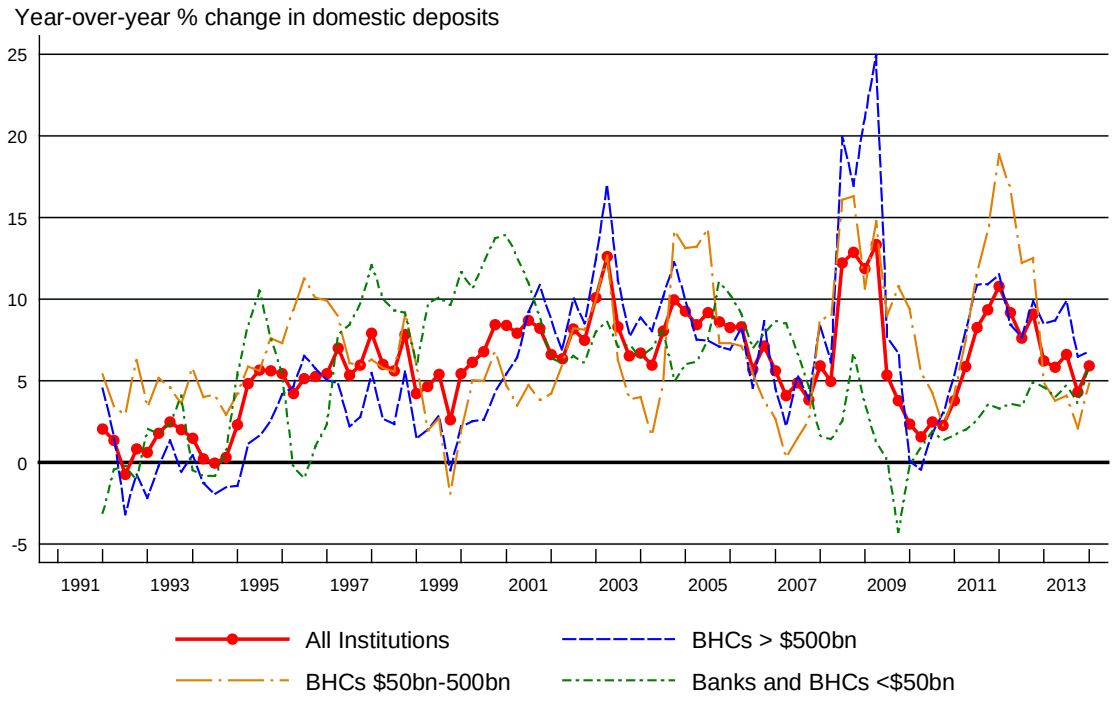
Asset Growth Rates



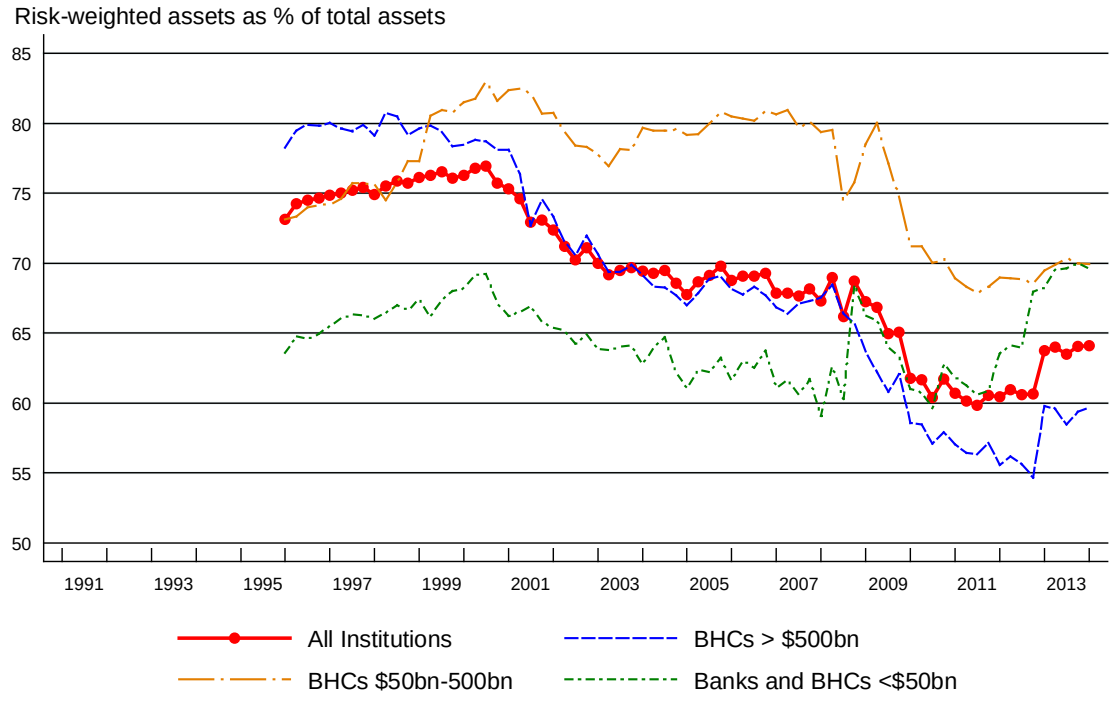
Loan Growth Rates



Domestic Deposit Growth Rates



Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



Note: This chart starts in 1996q1 because data for the risk-weighted assets component of this ratio are not reported 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)	Profitability		Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)			Advanced Approaches Firm
				Annualized Return on Assets	Annualized Return on Equity	Tier 1 Common or CET1 Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio	
1	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	2,477.0	5,274.0	0.85	9.60	10.91	12.06	14.49	Yes
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2,152.5	-276.0	-0.05	-0.48	11.77	11.93	14.83	Yes
3	CITIGROUP	1,894.7	3,943.0	0.83	7.57	14.59	14.59	17.30	Yes
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1,546.7	5,893.0	1.52	13.42	11.36	12.63	15.71	Yes
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	915.7	2,033.0	0.89	10.28	14.58	16.31	19.32	Yes
6	MORGAN STANLEY	831.4	1,505.0	0.72	8.98	14.12	15.61	17.71	Yes
7	U S BC	371.3	1,397.0	1.51	13.29	9.73	11.43	13.45	Yes
8	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	368.2	674.0	0.73	7.10	15.67	17.02	17.80	Yes
9	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	323.6	1,062.2	1.31	9.81	10.83	12.55	15.80	Yes
10	HSBC NORTH AMER HOLD	308.8	237.4	0.31	3.08	16.10	17.19	25.98	Yes
11	CAPITAL ONE FC	290.9	1,153.5	1.59	10.78	12.98	13.36	15.42	Yes
12	STATE STREET CORP	256.7	363.0	0.57	6.83	16.44	18.29	20.96	Yes
13	TD BK US HC	237.5	268.1	0.45	4.33	8.29	8.49	10.96	Yes
14	BB&T CORP	184.7	538.3	1.17	9.18	10.22	12.11	14.61	No
15	SUNTRUST BK	179.6	404.8	0.90	7.47	9.90	10.88	12.81	No
16	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	151.5	1,432.0	3.78	28.67	13.58	13.58	15.13	Yes
17	ALLY FNCL	148.5	227.0	0.61	6.28	9.14	12.12	13.02	No
18	FIFTH THIRD BC	129.7	317.6	0.98	8.57	9.51	10.45	14.02	No
19	RBS CITIZENS FNCL GRP	127.3	166.0	0.52	3.42	13.41	13.41	16.01	No
20	REGIONS FC	118.1	318.6	1.08	7.90	11.38	11.83	14.87	No
21	BMO FNCL CORP	114.5	138.4	0.48	3.94	11.38	11.38	15.51	No
22	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	109.2	1,769.9	6.49	39.55	8.85	12.98	15.03	No
23	UNIONBANCAL CORP	107.2	175.1	0.65	4.84	12.59	12.62	14.75	Yes
24	NORTHERN TR CORP	103.8	181.4	0.70	9.13	12.78	13.00	15.46	Yes
25	KEYCORP	90.9	241.6	1.06	9.29	11.27	12.01	14.23	No
26	M&T BK CORP	88.5	229.0	1.03	7.71	9.46	12.22	15.30	No
27	BANCWEST CORP	84.9	145.3	0.68	4.82	10.69	10.87	12.10	No
28	DISCOVER FS	79.6	631.4	3.17	22.91	14.94	15.77	18.07	No
29	BBVA COMPASS BSHRS	75.0	114.5	0.61	3.91	11.08	11.30	13.39	No
30	DEUTSCHE BK TR CORP	72.6	82.0	0.45	4.68	21.23	21.23	21.60	No
31	COMERICA	65.8	138.7	0.84	7.62	10.58	10.58	13.00	No
32	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	61.1	149.1	0.98	9.66	10.60	11.95	14.13	No
33	ZIONS BC	56.1	101.2	0.72	6.15	10.56	13.19	15.11	No
34	CIT GROUP	48.6	117.2	0.96	5.33	16.09	16.10	16.78	No
35	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	47.6	115.3	0.97	8.03	11.39	12.58	13.24	No
36	FIRST NIAGARA FNCL GROUP	38.0	59.4	0.63	4.73	7.92	9.62	11.60	No
37	POPULAR	36.7	86.0	0.94	7.25	15.08	19.35	20.62	No
38	UTRECHT-AMERICA HOLDS	35.5	22.1	0.25	13.38	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	No
39	CITY NAT CORP	29.9	54.5	0.73	7.80	8.89	10.18	13.08	No
40	SVB FNCL GRP	29.7	91.3	1.23	17.44	12.06	12.35	13.41	No
41	EAST W BC	27.4	76.7	1.12	11.70	10.82	11.20	13.02	No
42	BOK FC	27.4	76.6	1.12	9.85	13.59	13.77	15.55	No
43	SYNOVUS FC	26.4	48.4	0.73	6.46	10.24	10.85	13.31	No
44	ASSOCIATED BANC-CORP	24.8	45.2	0.73	6.23	11.20	11.56	12.81	No
45	CULLEN/FROST BKR	24.7	61.2	0.99	9.54	12.52	14.41	15.38	No
46	FIRSTMERIT CORP	24.5	53.5	0.87	7.80	10.46	11.51	13.92	No
47	FIRST HORIZON NAT CORP	23.9	46.4	0.78	8.26	11.10	14.26	16.30	No
48	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	22.9	104.6	1.83	10.76	19.07	19.15	20.00	No
49	COMMERCE BSHRS	22.8	64.3	1.13	11.33	13.97	13.98	15.16	No
50	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	22.2	22.4	0.40	4.25	13.91	14.56	16.05	No
TOTALS*	TOP 50	14,636.7	32,174.1	0.88	8.30	12.12	13.05	15.69	
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	17,566.2	40,103.6	0.91	8.53	12.44	13.42	15.82	

*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 US BHCs and bank subsidiaries of foreign banking organizations,[3] 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, for the subset of BHCs with $50 - $500 billion in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry. In 2014:Q1, 33 BHCs exceed $50 billion in total assets, 6 of which exceeded the $500 billion threshold: JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. For consistency, time-series graphs for the "> $500bn" and $50-$500bn" groups represent available historical values for this same subset of firms. Statistics for most firms with more than $50 billion in total assets 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. Note that three BHCs with more than $50 billion in total assets are not adjusted using the pro forma methodology: TD Bank, Bancwest, and Deutsche Bank. 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).

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 2014:Q1): 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 $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.

- As part of the transition to Basel II/III, in 2014:Q1, advanced approaches[4] holding companies commenced filing Part I.B. of schedule HC-R of the Y-9C, and no longer file Part 1.A of this schedule. (Part 1.A of schedule HC-R is still filed by non-advanced-approaches firms). One consequence of this reporting change is that advanced approaches firms no longer report the components used to calculate tier 1 common equity, and instead report common equity tier 1 (CET1). The change in reporting also affects other capitalization measures such as tier 1 capital. This report presents capital ratios that combine the capital reported in Part 1.A and Part 1.B reported by firms. It does not attempt to adjust measured capital ratios to account for the methodological differences between these two measures.

- 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. The definition of CET1 for BHCs used for this report is: common equity tier 1 = common & treasury stock + retained earnings + accumulated other comprehensive income + CET1 minority interest – goodwill – other intangible assets – gains on cash flow hedges – cumulative DVA – other deductions before threshold deductions – nonsignificant investments in unconsolidated financial institutions – significant investments in unconsolidated financial institutions (10% threshold deduction) – MSAs (10% threshold deduction) – deferred tax assets from temporary timing differences (10% threshold deduction) – 15% threshold deduction – deductions due to insufficient tier 1 and tier 2.

[4] As of 2014:Q1, the population of advanced approaches BHCs includes: American Express, Bank of America, Bank of New York Mellon, Capital One, Citigroup, Goldman Sachs, HSBC North America, JPMorgan Chase, Morgan Stanley, Northern Trust, PNC, State Street, TD Bank, UnionBanCal, U.S. Bancorp, and Wells Fargo.

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. 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.

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations

Second quarter 2014

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 2014:Q2[2], for BHCs with $50bn-500bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Industry capitalization, measured as the sum of common equity tier 1 (CET1) plus tier 1 common equity as a percentage of risk-weighted assets (RWA), remained steady at 12.44% in 2014:Q2. The leverage ratio, defined as the ratio of the sum of tier 1 capital plus tier 1 risk-based capital to average assets, rose to 9.06% compared to 8.94% in the previous quarter.

  [Note: Starting in 2014:Q1, BHCs using advanced approaches under the Basel II/III framework began reporting CET1 rather than the components used to calculate tier 1 common equity and tier 1 capital instead of tier 1 risk-based capital.]

- Annualized return on assets for the industry decreased from 0.91% to 0.88%. Return on equity also declined, from 8.5% to 8.1%.

- Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans decreased in 2014:Q2, from 2.5% to 2.3%. This ratio has now declined for 18 consecutive quarters. The non-performing loan ratio was 3.3% for the largest BHCs, around twice the ratio for the remainder of the banking industry. Industry loan loss provisions as a percentage of total loans and net charge-offs as a percentage of total loans both decreased slightly in 2014:Q2.

- Four-quarter-ended loan growth and asset growth were both positive for the industry, at 5.1% and 4.2% respectively.

- Held-to-maturity securities increased to 2.8% of total assets in 2014:Q2, from 2.6% in the previous quarter.

[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.

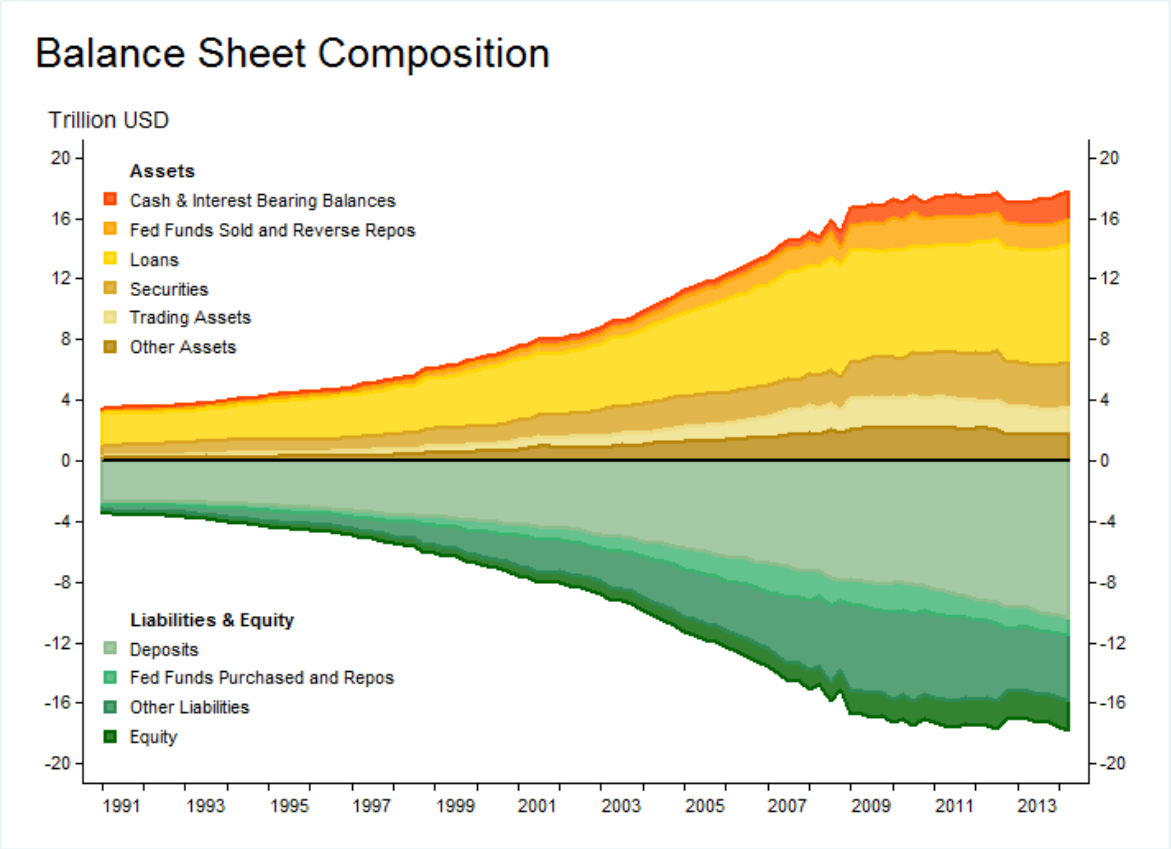
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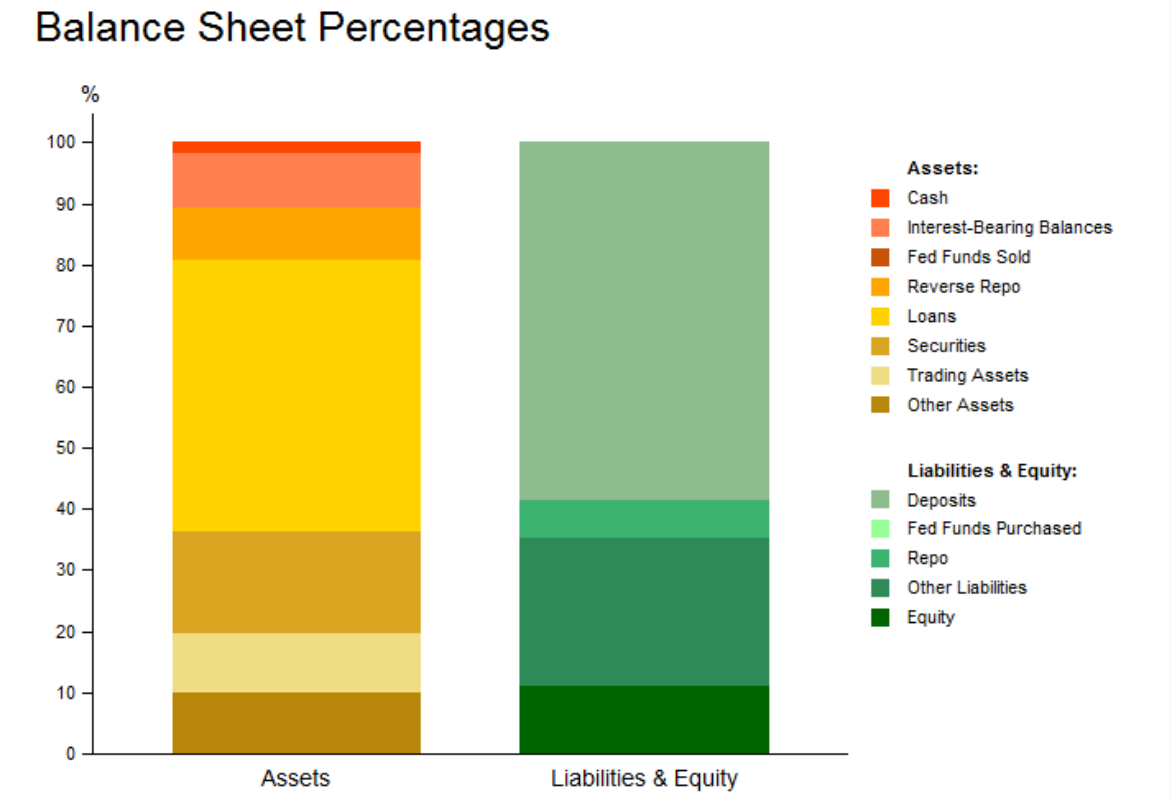
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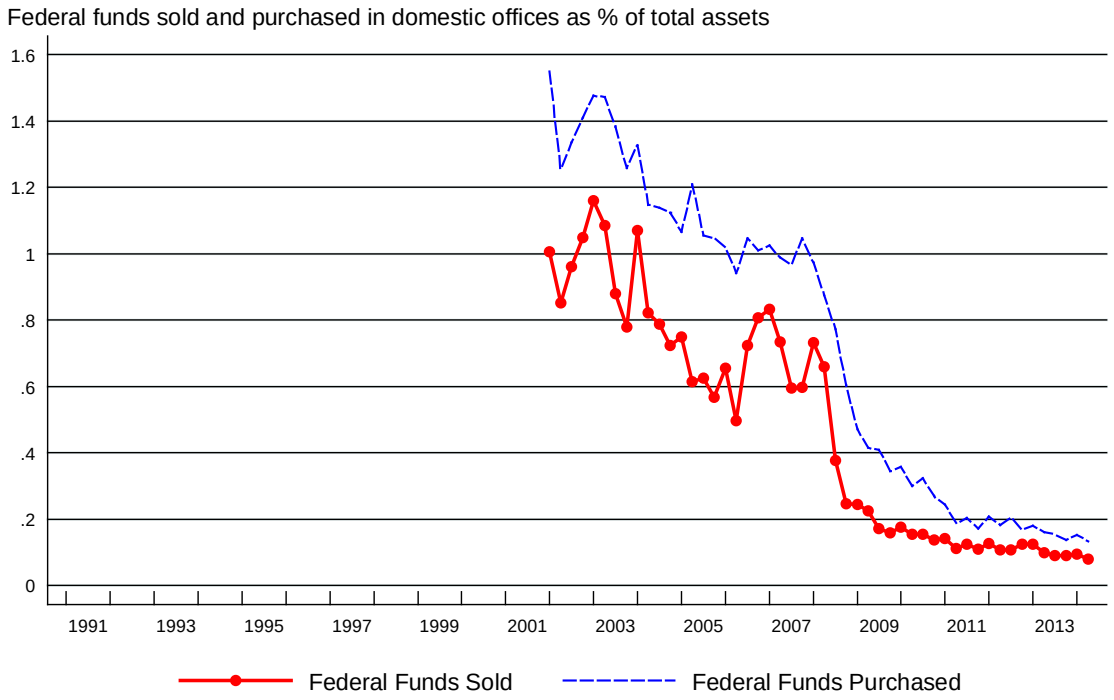
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

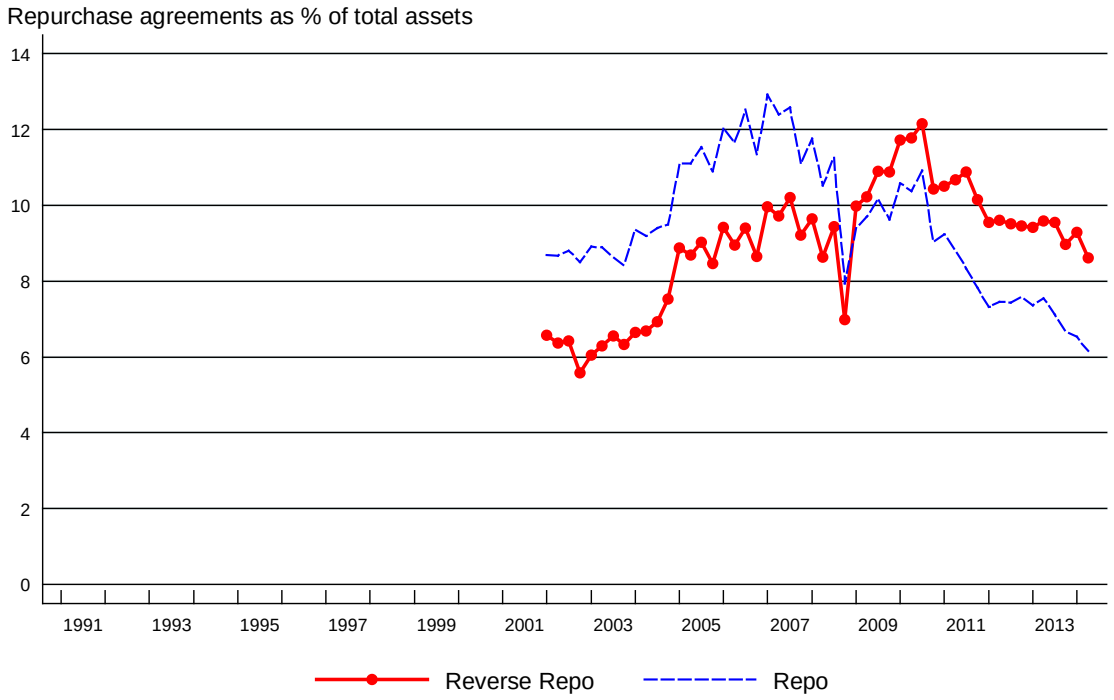




Federal Funds Sold and Purchased

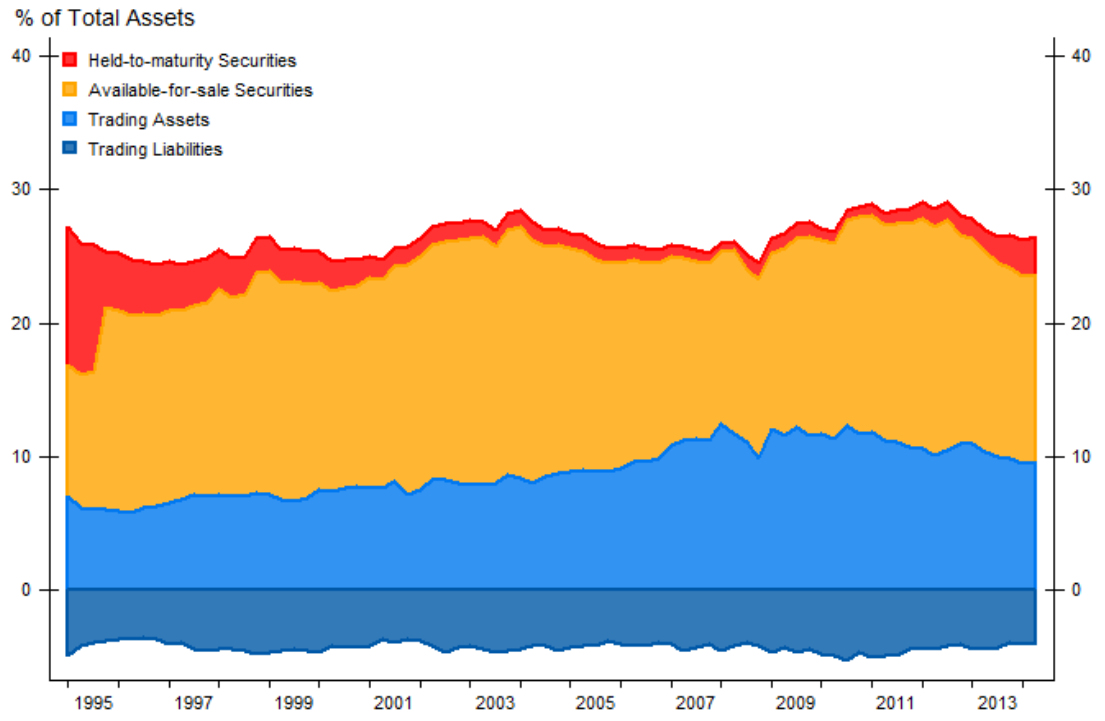


Repurchase Agreements

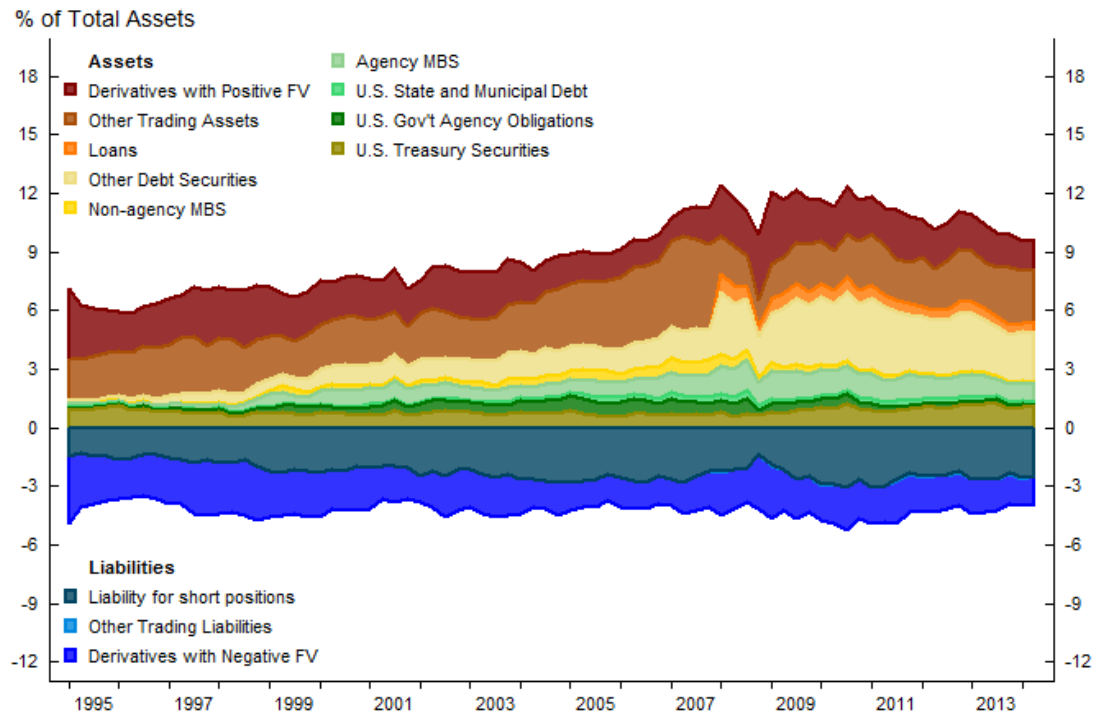


Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

Securities and Trading Assets/Liabilities

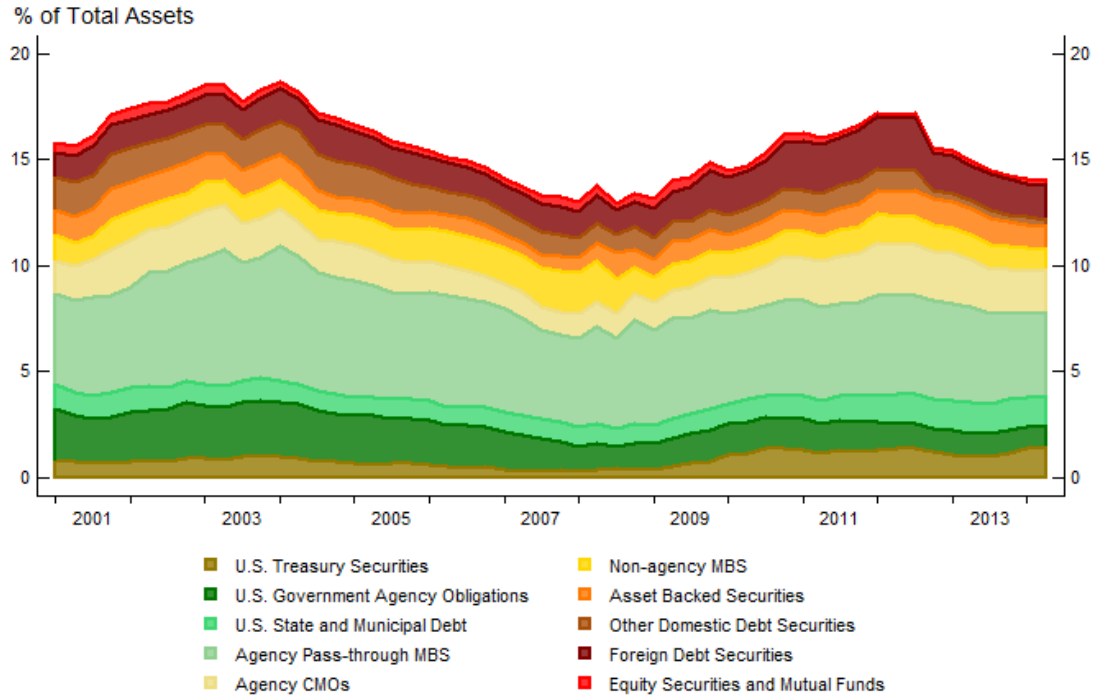


Trading Assets and Liabilities

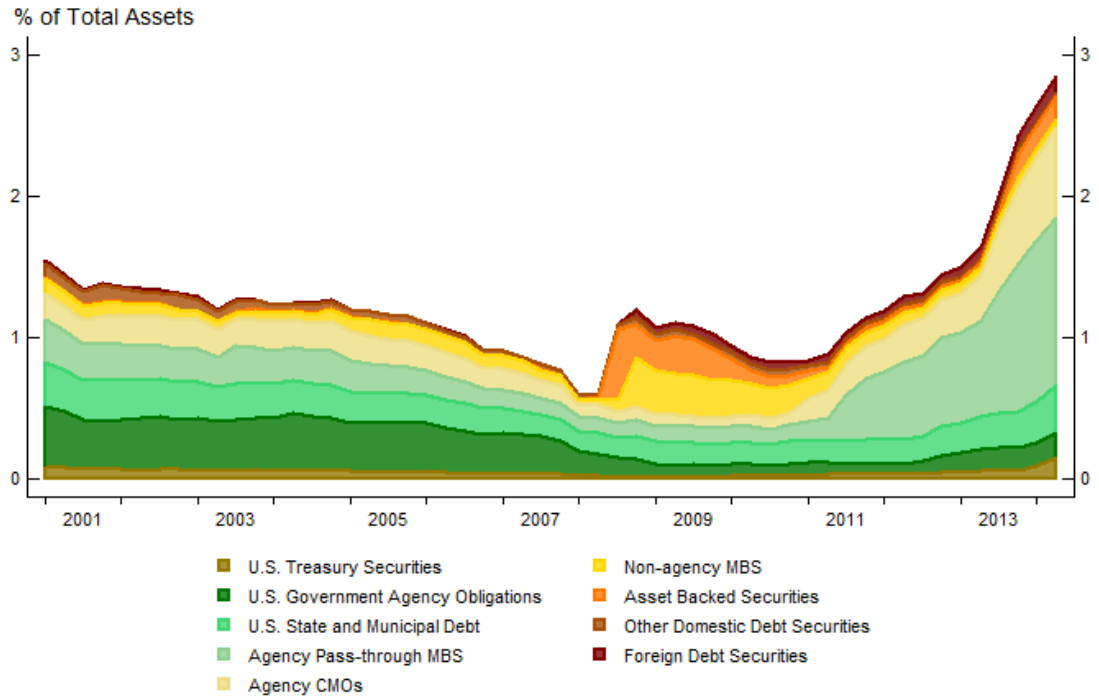


Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported average trading assets of $2 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters.

Available-for-Sale Securities

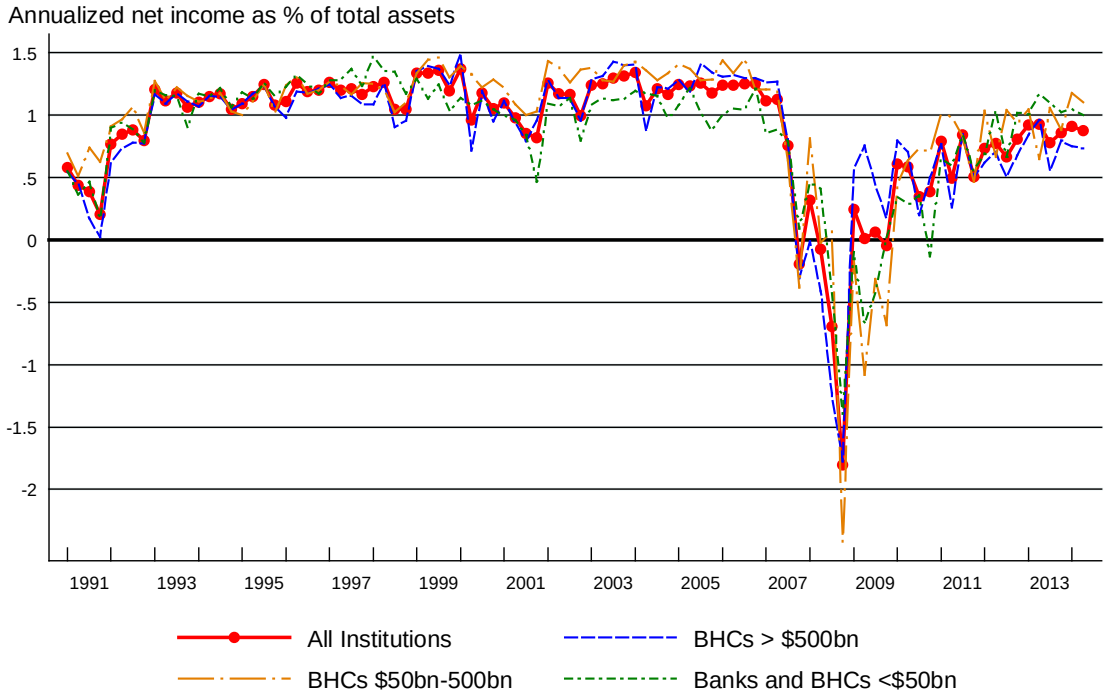


Held-to-Maturity Securities

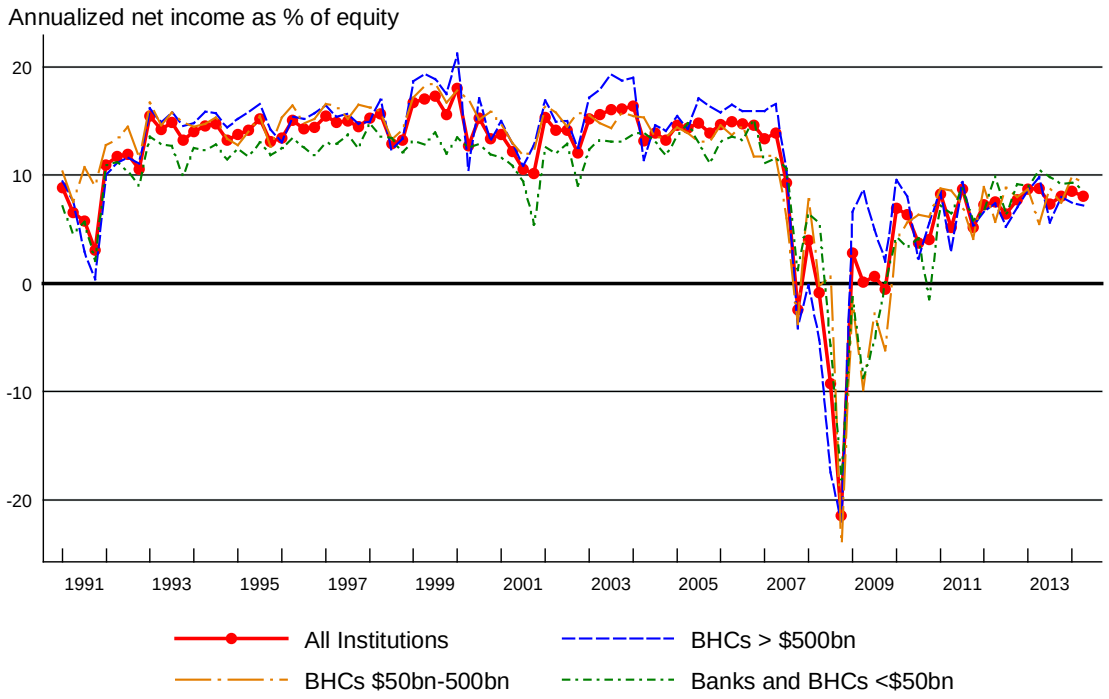


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

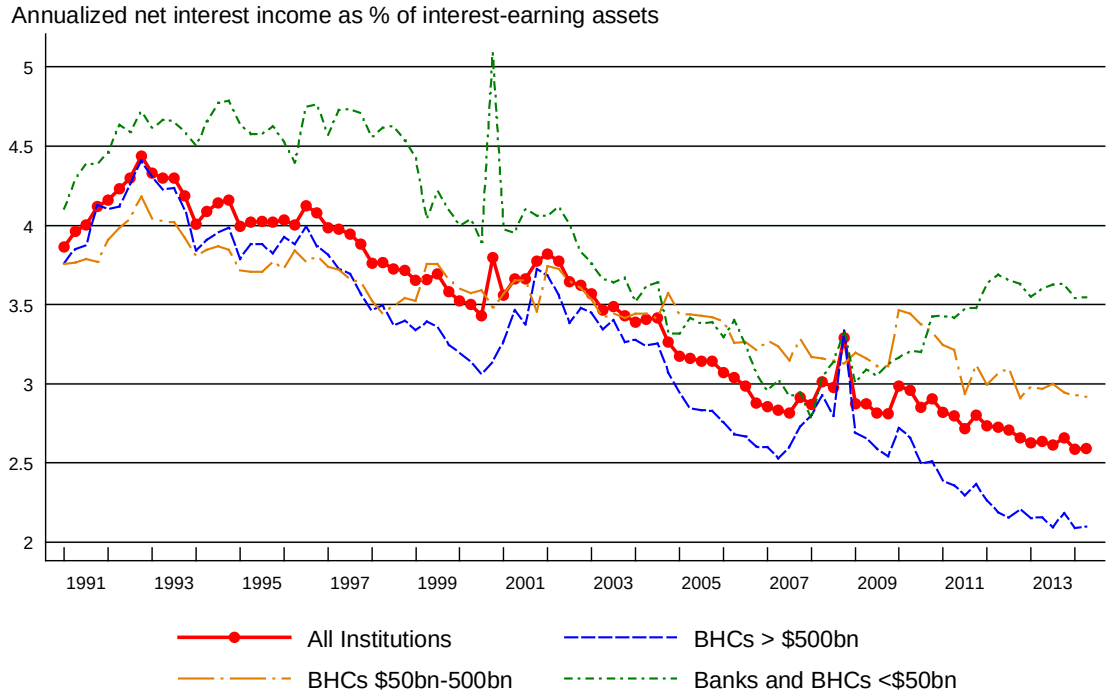
Return on Assets



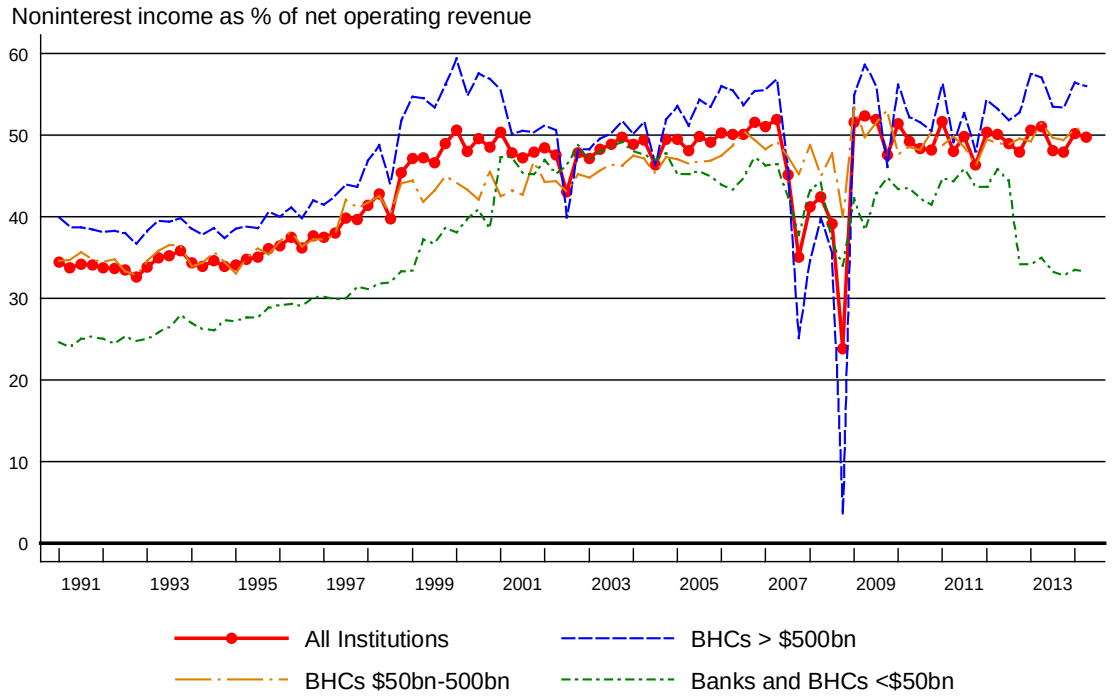
Return on Equity



Net Interest Margin

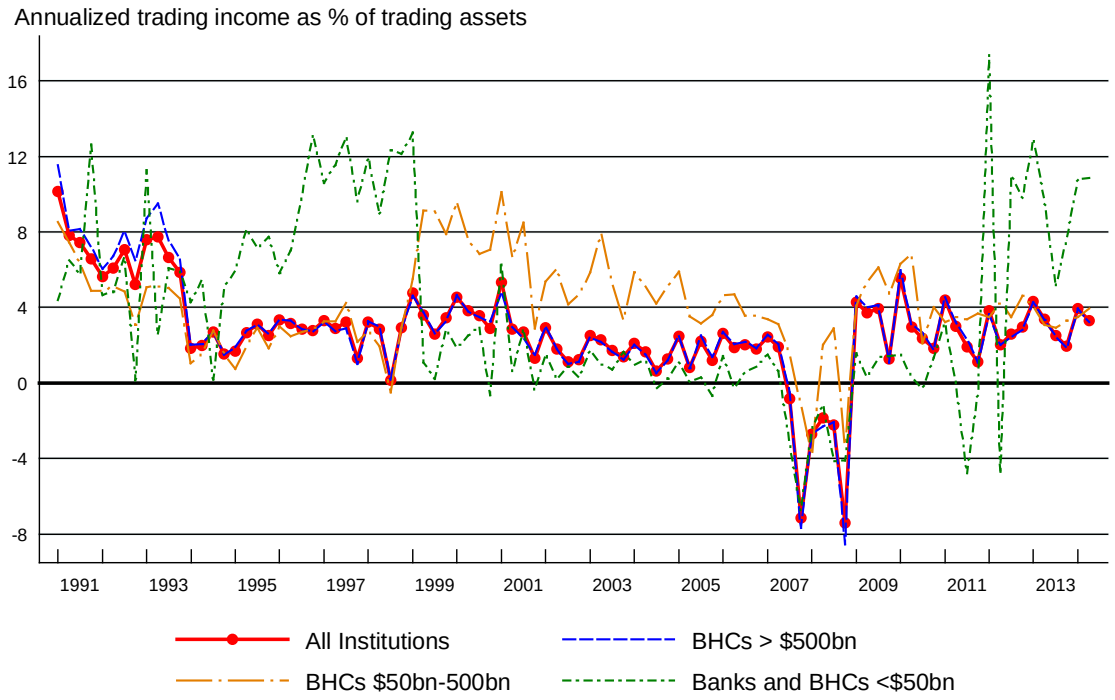


Noninterest Income Share

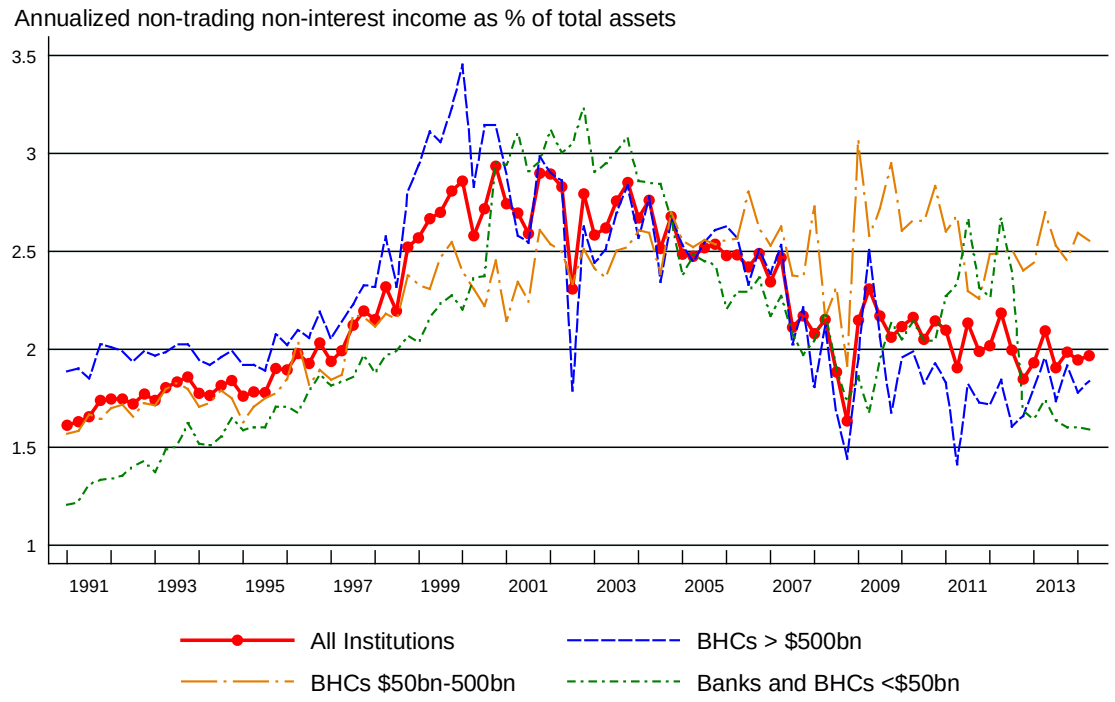


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

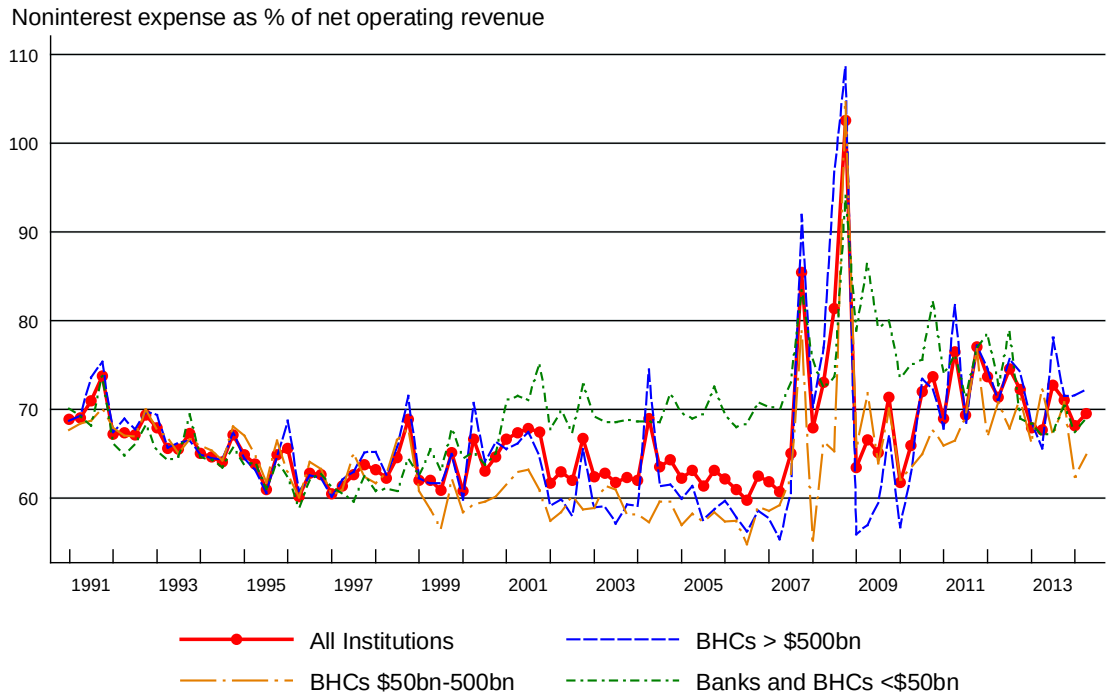
Return on Trading Assets



Non-Trading Non-Interest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio

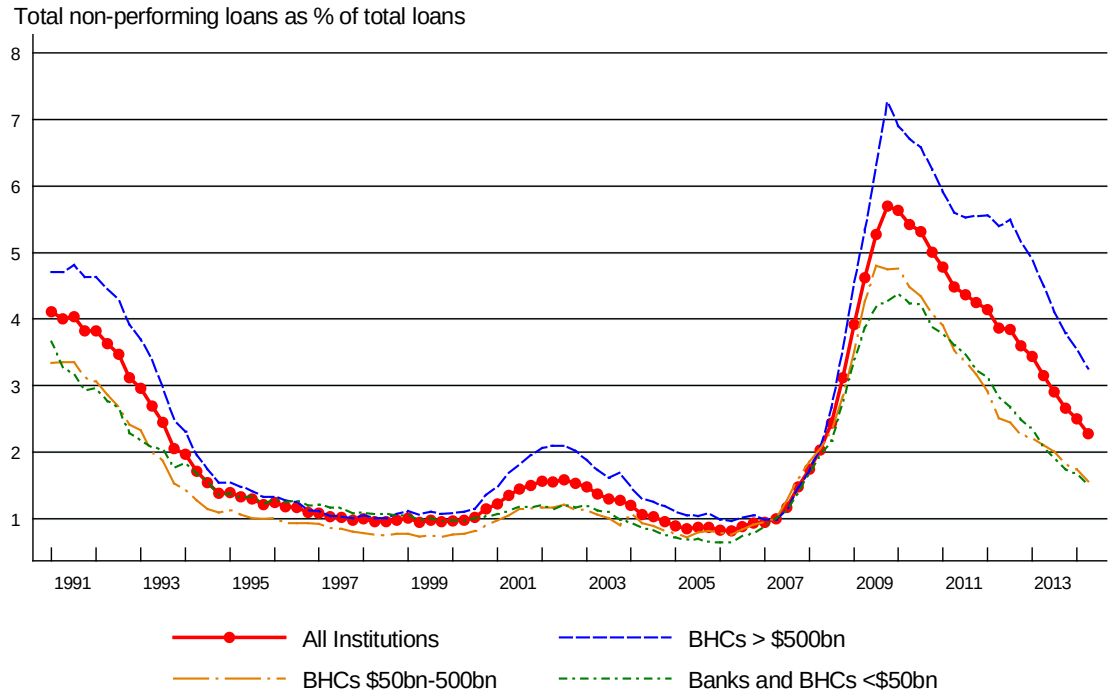


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

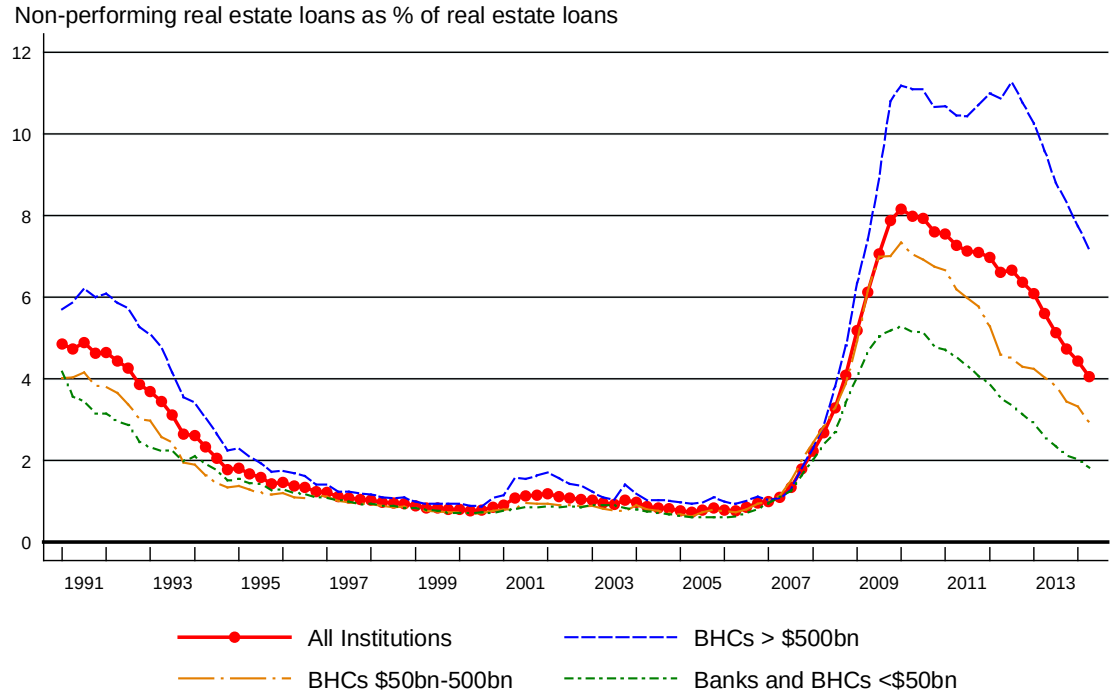
3. Asset Quality

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

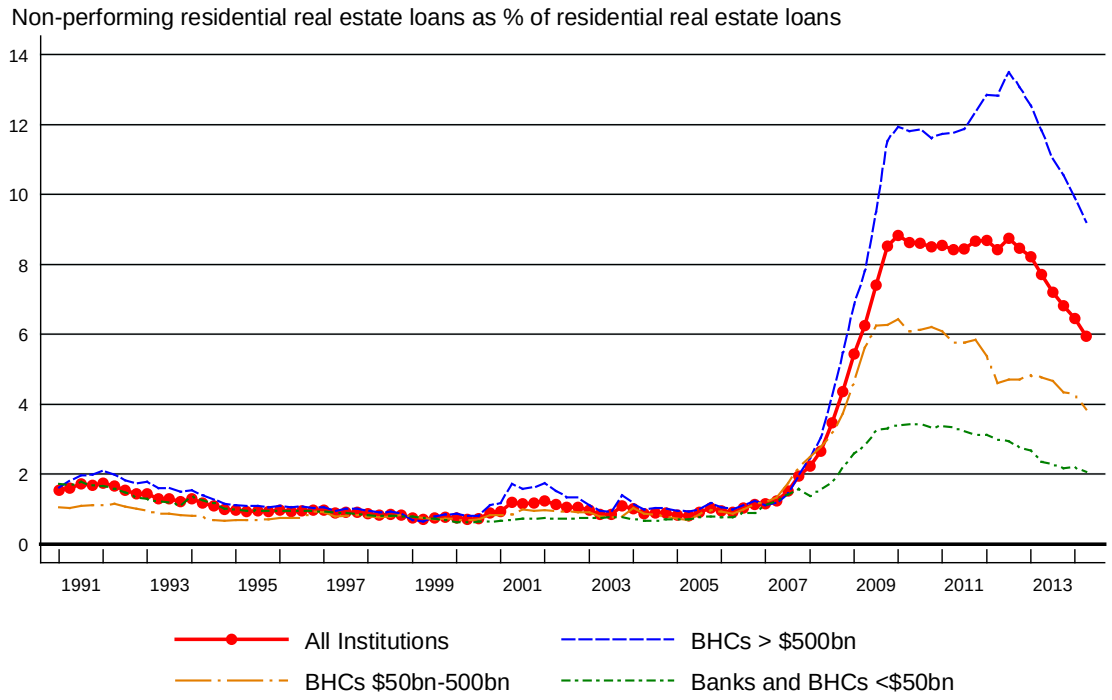
Non-performing Loans



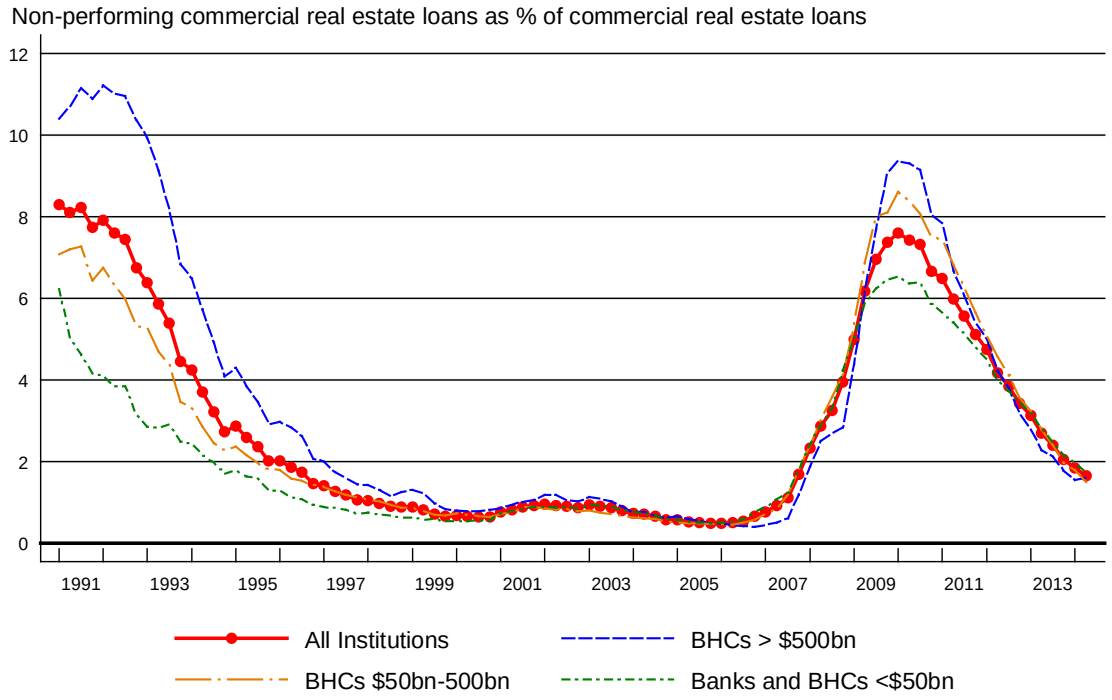
Non-performing Real Estate Loans



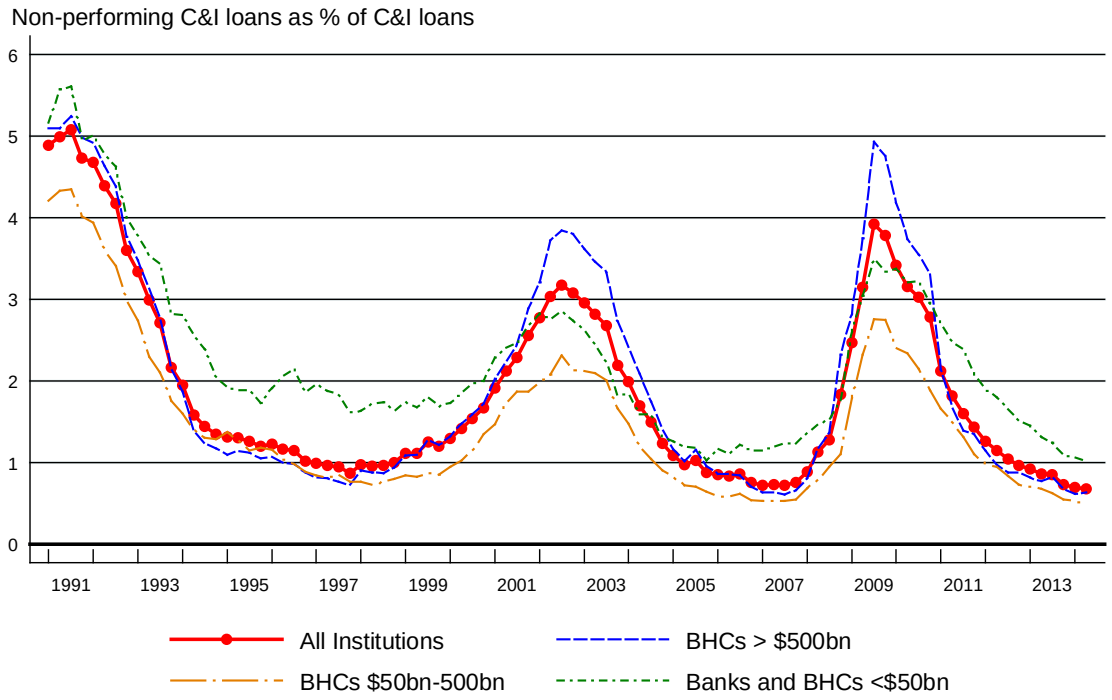
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



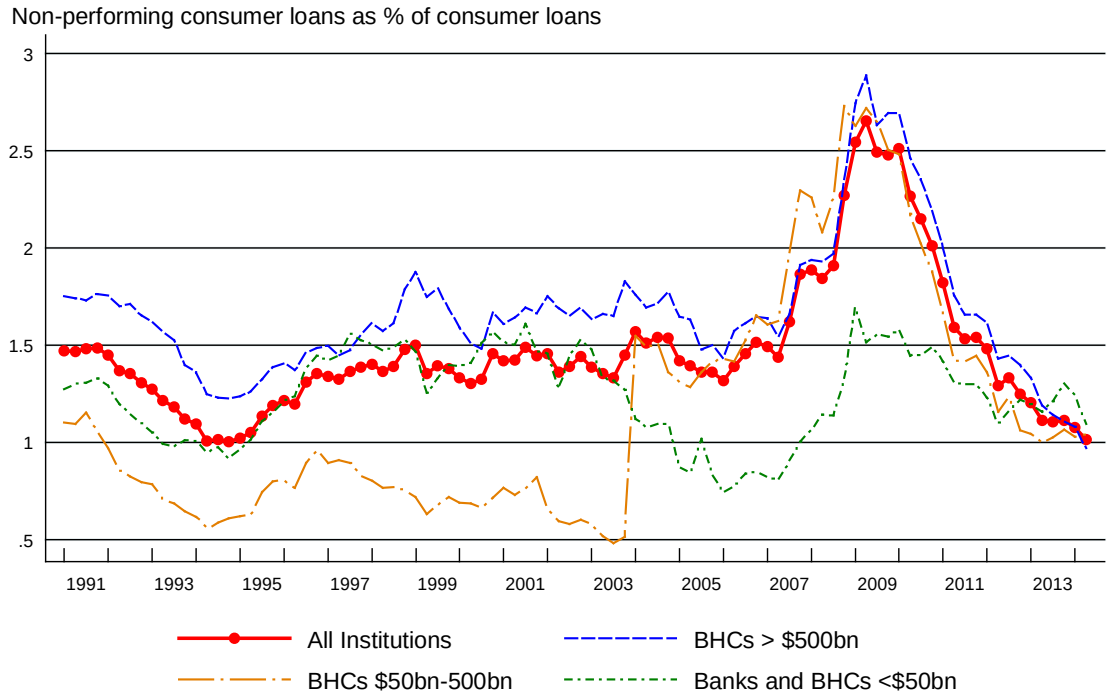
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



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

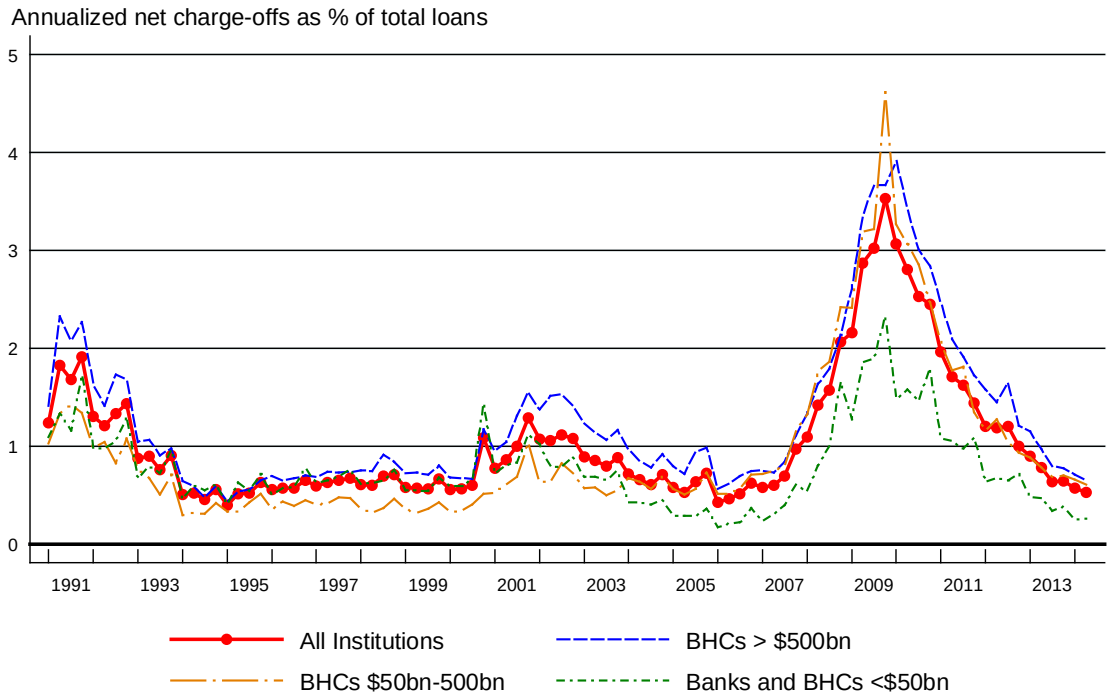


Non-performing Consumer Loans

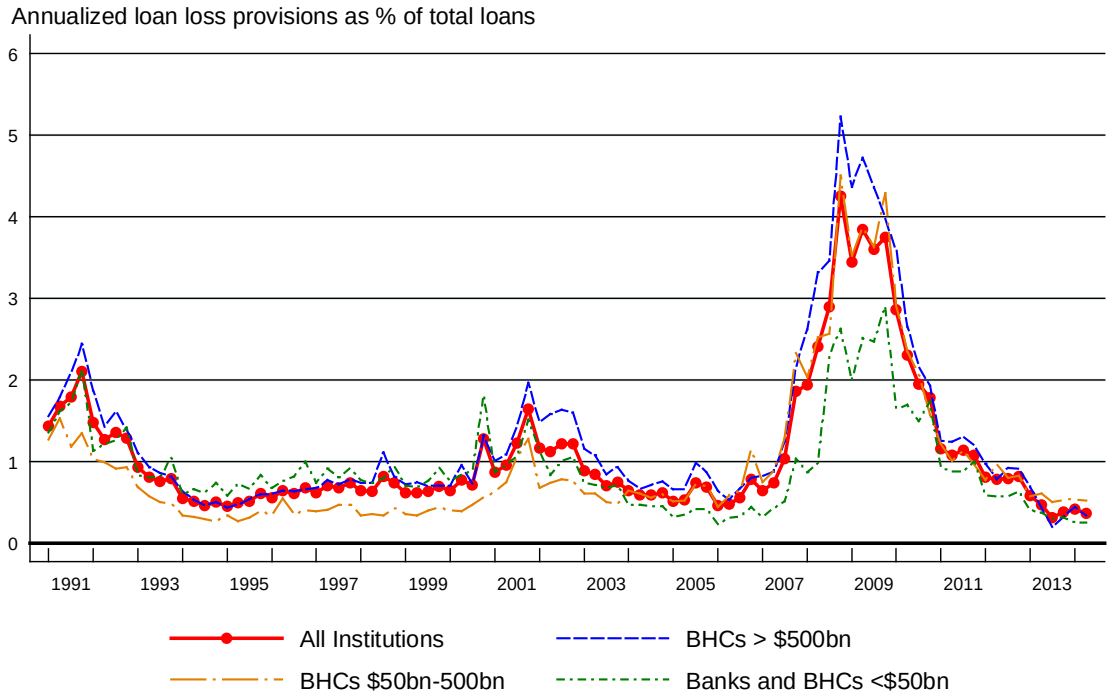


Note: Consumer loans are defined as the sum of credit card loans, other revolving credit plans, automobile loans, and other consumer loans.

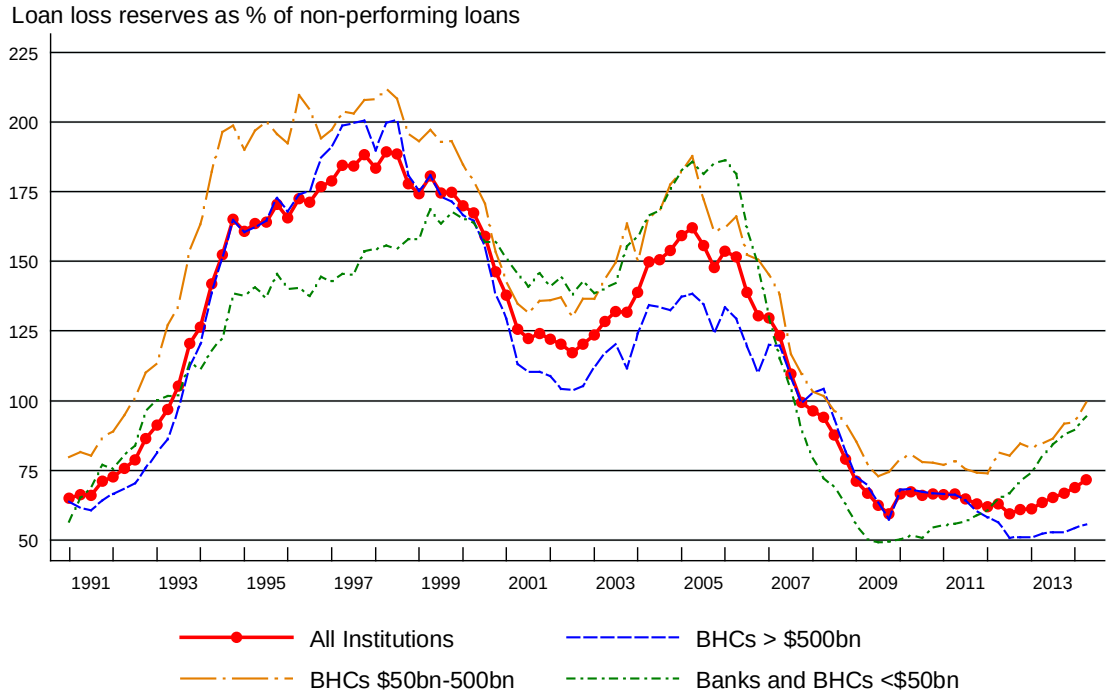
Net Charge-offs



Loan Loss Provisions



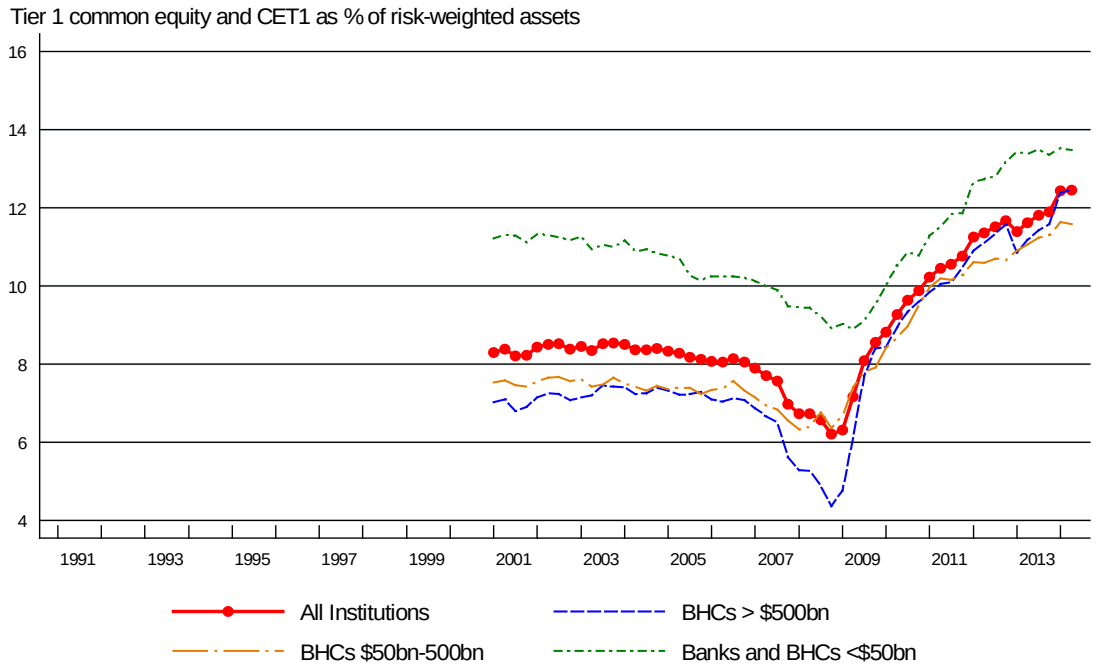
Loan Loss Reserves



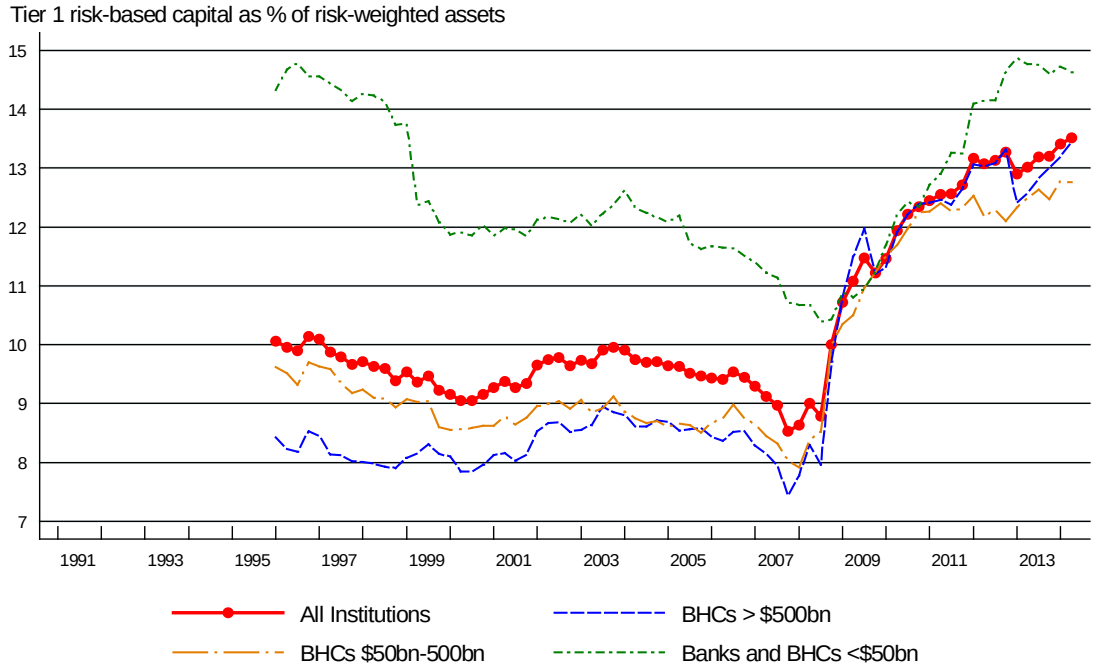
4. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

Notes: CET1 is reported by advanced approaches firms beginning in 2014:Q1. Changes in the measurement of RWA in 2013:Q1 and capitalization for advanced approaches firms in 2014:Q1 affect the measurement of capital ratios starting in those quarters. See “Caveats and Limitations” for details. See data notes for definition of tier 1 common equity and CET1.

Tier 1 Common Equity and CET1 Ratio

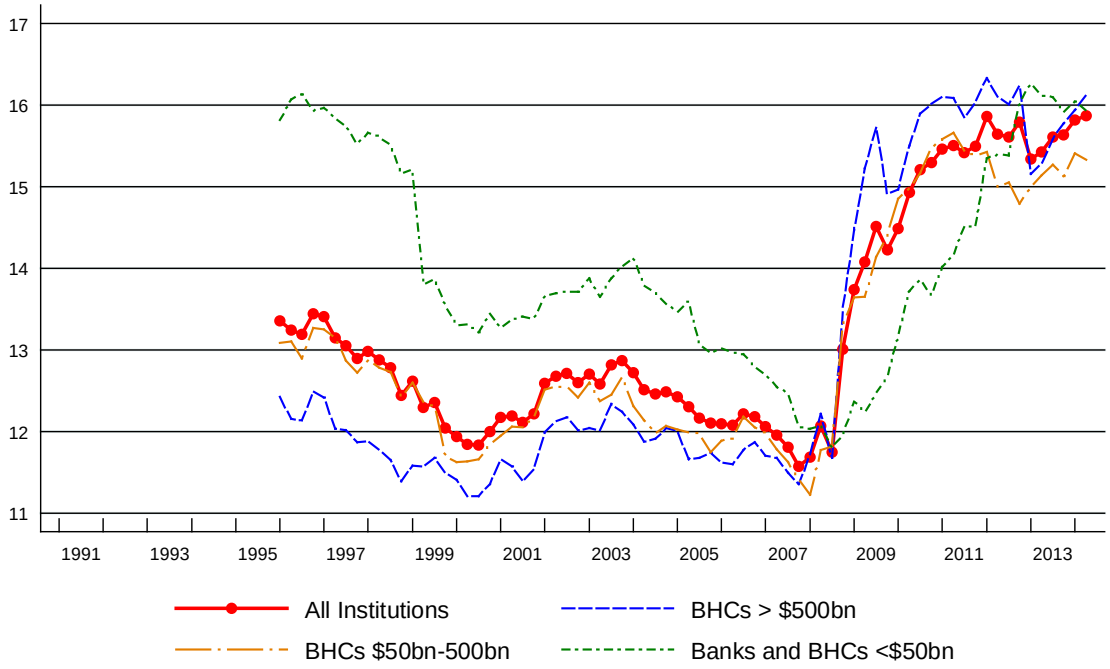


Tier 1 Capital Ratio



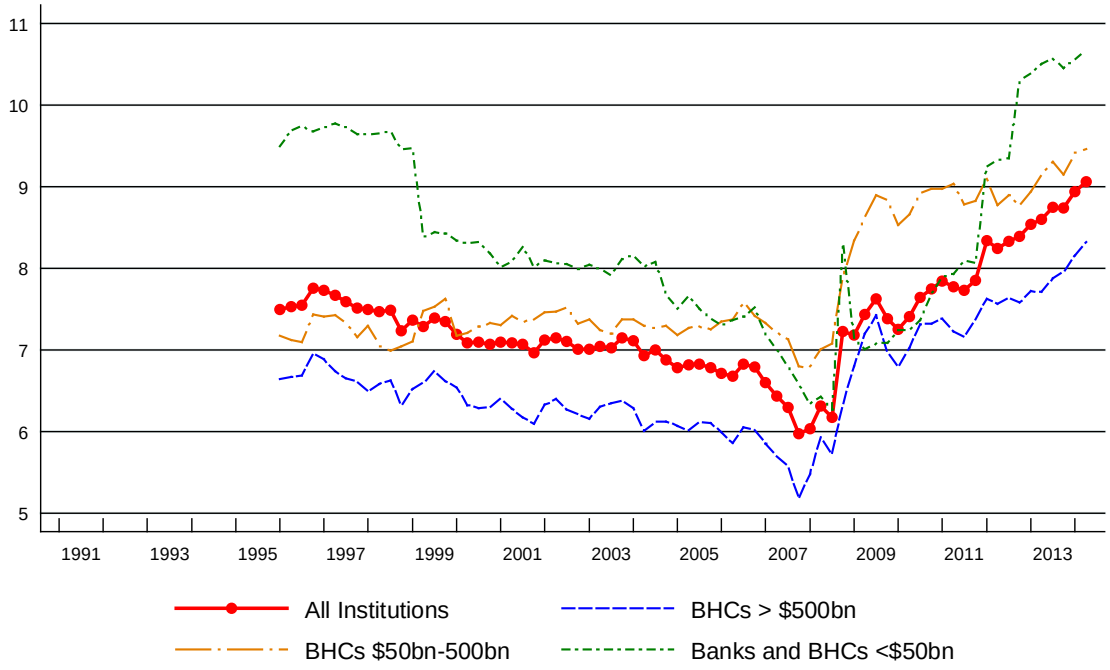
Total Capital Ratio

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



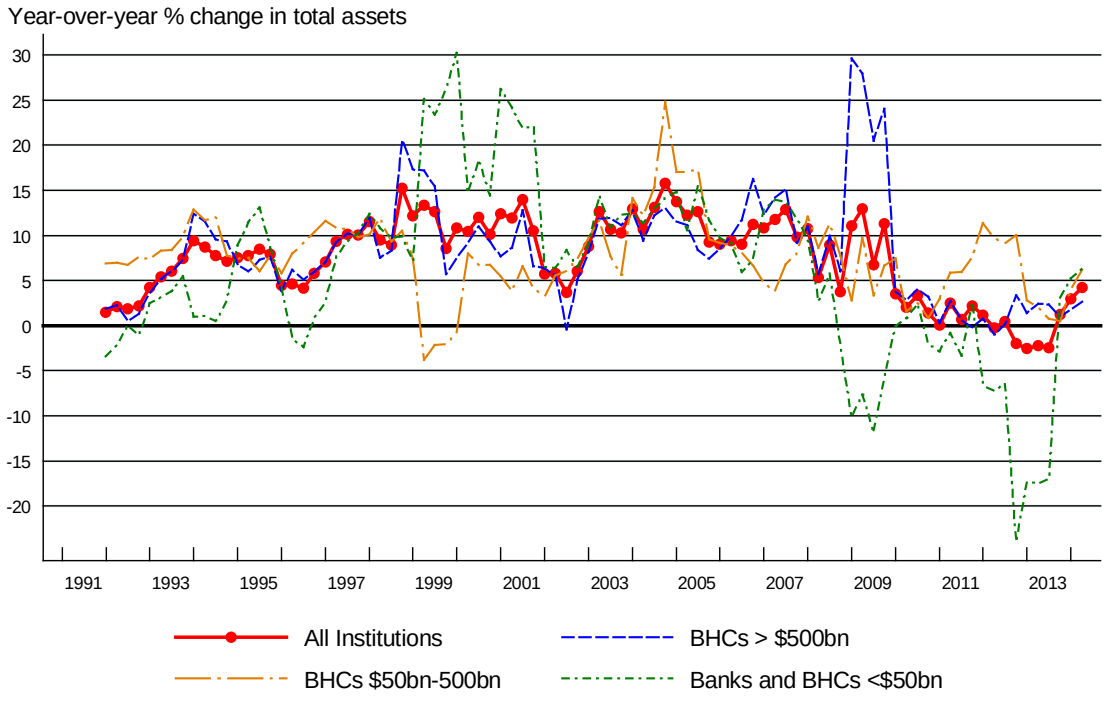
Leverage Ratio

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

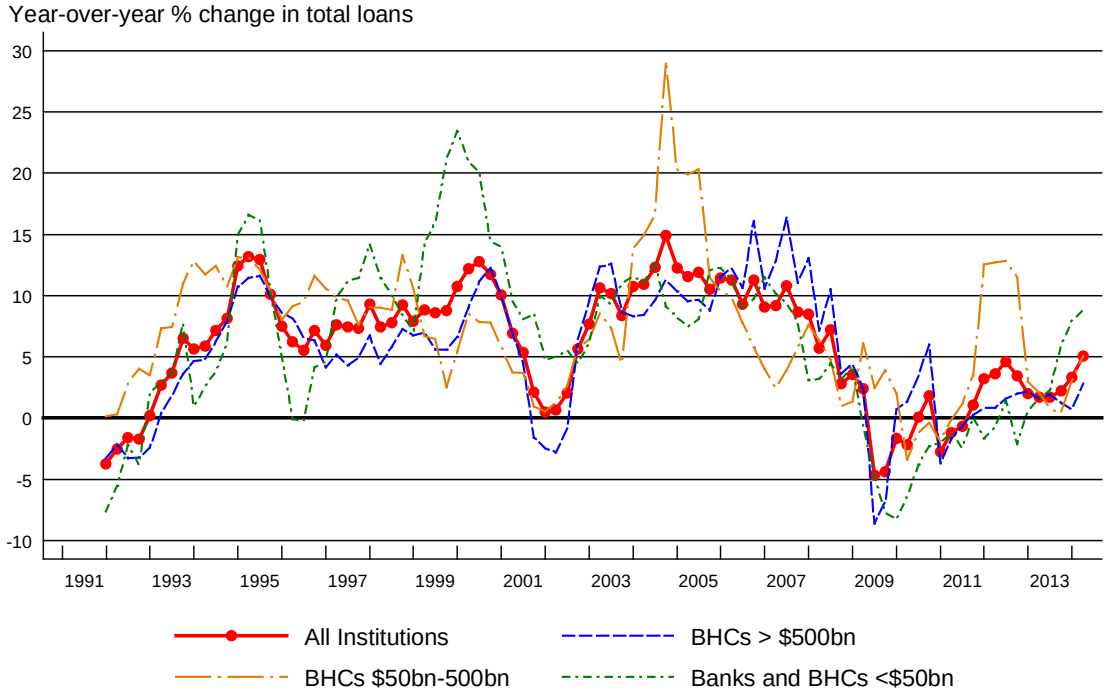


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms, and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. This particularly affects the year-over-year growth rate for assets between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4, due to the entry of several new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

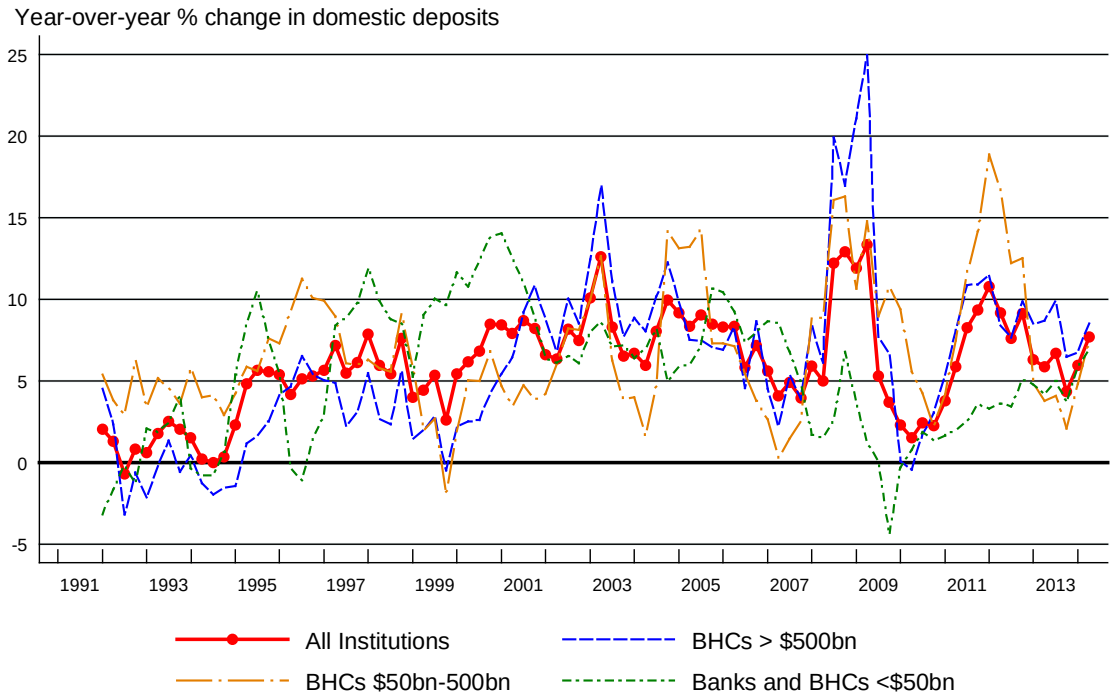
Asset Growth Rates



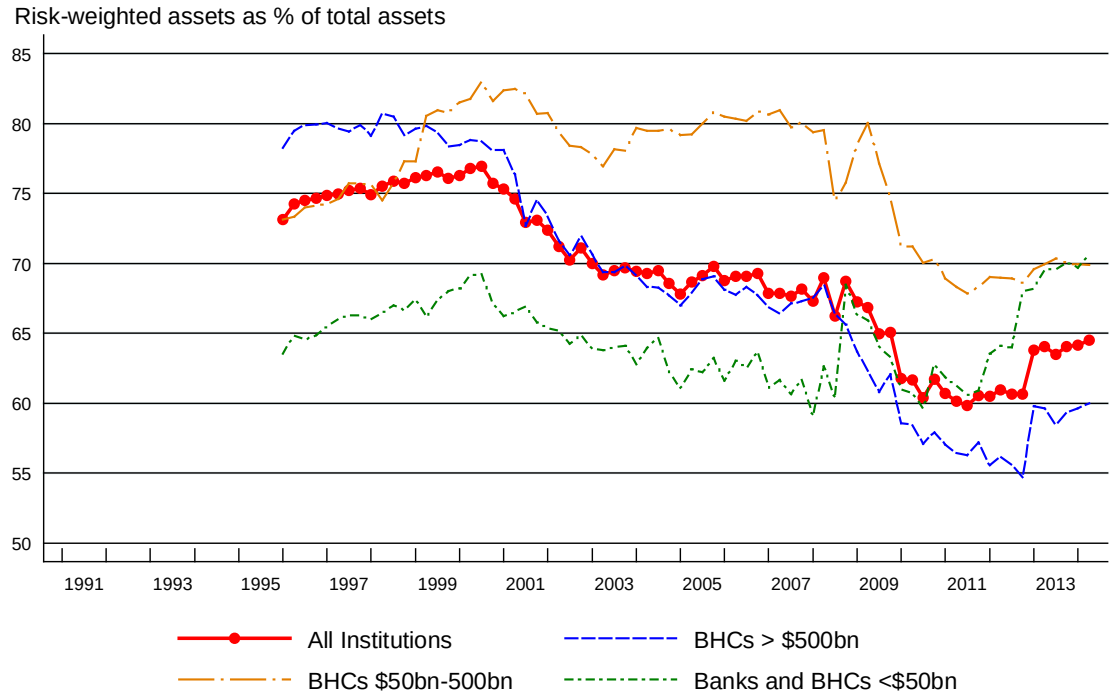
Loan Growth Rates



Domestic Deposit Growth Rates



Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



Note: This chart starts in 1996:Q1 because data for the risk-weighted assets component of this ratio are not reported 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)	Profitability		Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)			Advanced Approaches Firm
				Annualized Return on Assets	Annualized Return on Equity	Tier 1 Common or CET1 Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio	
1	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	2,520.3	5,985.0	0.95	10.53	10.98	12.33	14.66	Yes
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2,172.0	2,291.0	0.42	3.86	11.95	12.51	15.33	Yes
3	CITIGROUP	1,909.7	181.0	0.04	0.34	14.62	14.62	17.20	Yes
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1,598.9	5,726.0	1.43	12.66	11.31	12.72	15.89	Yes
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	860.0	2,037.0	0.95	9.98	14.51	16.35	19.19	Yes
6	MORGAN STANLEY	826.6	1,899.0	0.92	10.74	14.43	16.02	18.14	Yes
7	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	400.7	577.0	0.58	6.02	14.31	15.54	16.20	Yes
8	U S BC	389.1	1,495.0	1.54	14.00	9.60	11.27	13.24	Yes
9	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	327.3	1,049.7	1.28	9.50	10.95	12.67	16.04	Yes
10	CAPITAL ONE FC	298.7	1,194.9	1.60	10.91	12.72	13.31	15.36	Yes
11	HSBC NORTH AMER HOLD	289.6	361.6	0.50	4.61	16.04	17.10	25.87	Yes
12	STATE STREET CORP	282.3	622.2	0.88	11.47	15.99	17.73	20.23	Yes
13	TD BK US HC	236.0	312.9	0.53	4.98	8.31	8.50	10.90	Yes
14	BB&T CORP	188.0	461.3	0.98	7.73	10.21	12.06	14.39	No
15	SUNTRUST BK	182.6	398.9	0.87	7.24	9.72	10.66	12.53	No
16	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	152.4	1,529.0	4.01	30.26	13.38	13.38	14.88	Yes
17	ALLY FNCL	149.9	323.0	0.86	8.68	9.39	12.33	13.20	No
18	FIFTH THIRD BC	132.6	438.3	1.32	11.33	9.61	10.80	14.30	No
19	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	130.6	313.2	0.96	6.39	13.26	13.26	16.17	No
20	REGIONS FC	119.0	300.3	1.01	7.05	11.56	12.49	15.29	No
21	BMO FNCL CORP	116.2	172.3	0.59	4.83	11.26	11.26	15.19	No
22	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	112.5	202.8	0.72	4.47	9.01	13.09	15.06	No
23	UNIONBANCAL CORP	108.8	249.3	0.92	6.73	12.58	12.62	14.57	Yes
24	NORTHERN TR CORP	105.8	181.9	0.69	9.04	12.73	12.91	15.40	Yes
25	KEYCORP	91.9	219.5	0.96	8.36	11.25	11.99	14.14	No
26	M&T BK CORP	90.8	284.3	1.25	9.35	9.63	12.36	15.34	No
27	BANCWEST CORP	86.6	147.5	0.68	4.81	10.72	10.90	12.11	No
28	DISCOVER FS	78.9	643.9	3.26	22.63	15.17	15.99	18.26	No
29	BBVA COMPASS BSHRS	75.7	107.1	0.57	3.62	11.06	11.27	13.34	No
30	DEUTSCHE BK TR CORP	69.4	73.0	0.42	4.14	30.08	30.08	30.55	No
31	COMERICA	65.4	151.5	0.93	8.22	10.50	10.50	12.52	No
32	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	63.8	164.6	1.03	10.55	10.26	11.56	13.67	No
33	ZIONS BC	55.1	119.6	0.87	7.14	10.45	13.00	14.90	No
34	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	48.6	118.7	0.98	8.24	11.04	12.20	12.83	No
35	CIT GROUP	44.2	246.9	2.24	11.46	15.98	16.00	16.67	No
36	FIRST NIAGARA FNCL GROUP	38.6	73.8	0.76	5.81	7.92	9.57	11.53	No
37	POPULAR	36.6	-511.0	-5.59	-47.98	13.51	19.23	20.69	No
38	UTRECHT-AMERICA HOLDS	36.5	19.0	0.21	10.85	-0.84	1.85	2.33	No
39	SVB FNCL GRP	33.3	50.8	0.61	7.59	14.15	14.42	15.36	No
40	CITY NAT CORP	30.8	66.7	0.87	9.35	8.75	10.00	12.81	No
41	BOK FC	27.9	75.9	1.09	9.45	13.46	13.63	15.38	No
42	EAST WEST BC	27.6	84.0	1.22	12.44	10.67	11.03	12.82	No
43	SYNOVUS FC	26.6	46.9	0.70	6.14	10.42	11.01	13.03	No
44	CULLEN/FROST BKR	26.6	66.5	1.00	9.60	12.00	13.84	14.76	No
45	ASSOCIATED BANC-CORP	25.7	46.4	0.72	6.33	10.72	11.06	12.31	No
46	FIRSTMERIT CORP	24.6	59.5	0.97	8.53	10.55	11.57	13.90	No
47	FIRST HORIZON NAT CORP	24.2	78.3	1.29	13.44	11.14	14.19	15.94	No
48	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	23.1	122.7	2.13	12.22	19.58	19.64	20.50	No
49	COMMERCE BSHRS	23.0	66.5	1.16	11.78	12.44	13.39	14.58	No
50	IMB HOLDCO LLC	22.6	16.9	0.30	2.33	24.89	24.89	25.73	No
TOTALS*	TOP 50	14,807.6	30,942.2	0.84	7.79	12.14	13.20	15.79	
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	17,788.7	38,952.9	0.88	8.06	12.44	13.52	15.87	

*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 US BHCs and bank subsidiaries of foreign banking organizations,[3] 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, for the subset of BHCs with $50 - $500 billion in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry. In 2014:Q2, 33 BHCs exceed $50 billion in total assets, 6 of which exceeded the $500 billion threshold: JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. For consistency, time-series graphs for the "> $500bn" and $50-$500bn" groups represent available historical values for this same subset of firms. Statistics for most firms with more than $50 billion in total assets 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. Note that three BHCs with more than $50 billion in total assets are not adjusted using the pro forma methodology: TD Bank, Bancwest, and Deutsche Bank Trust Company. 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).

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 2014:Q2): 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 $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.

- As part of the transition to Basel II/III, in 2014:Q1, advanced approaches[4] holding companies commenced filing Part I.B. of schedule HC-R of the Y-9C, and no longer file Part 1.A of this schedule. (Part 1.A of schedule HC-R is still filed by non-advanced-approaches firms). One consequence of this reporting change is that advanced approaches firms no longer report the components used to calculate tier 1 common equity, and instead report common equity tier 1 (CET1). The change in reporting also affects other capitalization measures such as tier 1 capital. This report presents capital ratios that combine the capital reported in Part 1.A and Part 1.B reported by firms. It does not attempt to adjust measured capital ratios to account for the methodological differences between these two measures.

- 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. The definition of CET1 for BHCs used for this report is: common equity tier 1 = common & treasury stock + retained earnings + accumulated other comprehensive income + CET1 minority interest – goodwill – other intangible assets – gains on cash flow hedges – cumulative DVA – other deductions before threshold deductions – nonsignificant investments in unconsolidated financial institutions – significant investments in unconsolidated financial institutions (10% threshold deduction) – MSAs (10% threshold deduction) – deferred tax assets

[4] As of 2014:Q2, the population of advanced approaches BHCs includes: American Express, Bank of America, Bank of New York Mellon, Capital One, Citigroup, Goldman Sachs, HSBC North America, JPMorgan Chase, Morgan Stanley, Northern Trust, PNC, State Street, TD Bank, UnionBanCal, U.S. Bancorp, and Wells Fargo.

from temporary timing differences (10% threshold deduction) – 15% threshold deduction – deductions due to insufficient tier 1 and tier 2.

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. 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.

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations

Third quarter 2014

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 2014:Q3[2], for BHCs with $50bn-500bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Industry capitalization, measured as the sum of common equity tier 1 (CET1) plus tier 1 common equity as a percentage of risk-weighted assets (RWA), rose slightly to 12.48% in 2014:Q3, from 12.44% in 2014:Q2. The leverage ratio, defined as the ratio of the sum of tier 1 capital plus tier 1 risk-based capital to average assets, rose to 9.10%, from 9.06% in Q2.

  [Note: Starting in 2014:Q1, BHCs using advanced approaches under the Basel II/III framework began reporting CET1 rather than the components used to calculate tier 1 common equity and tier 1 capital instead of tier 1 risk-based capital.]

- Annualized return on assets for the industry decreased slightly to 0.86%, from 0.87% in 2014:Q2. Return on equity also declined to 7.9%, from 8.0% in Q2.

- Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans decreased to 2.1% in 2014:Q3, from 2.3% in the prior quarter. This ratio has now declined for 19 consecutive quarters. Net chargeoffs also declined slightly as a percentage of total loans. The current annualized net chargeoff ratio of 0.51% is less than half of its 1991-2014 historical average, and less than one-sixth of its historical peak in 2009:Q4.

- Four-quarter-ended loan growth and asset growth were both positive for the industry, at 4.6% and 3.2% respectively.

[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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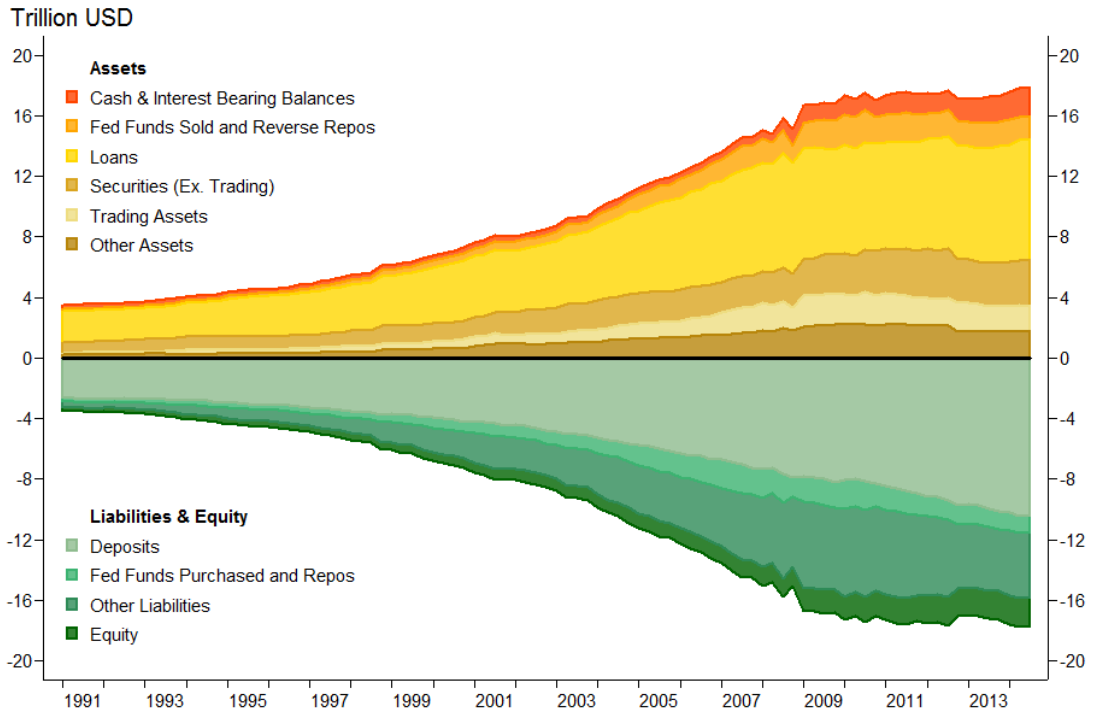
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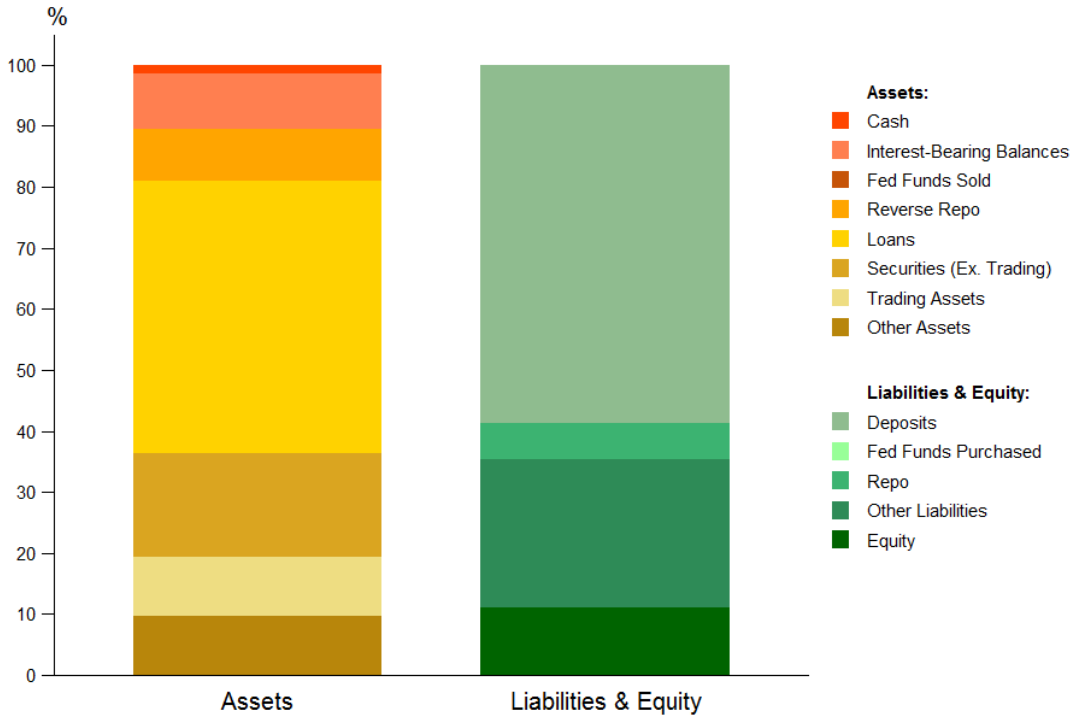
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

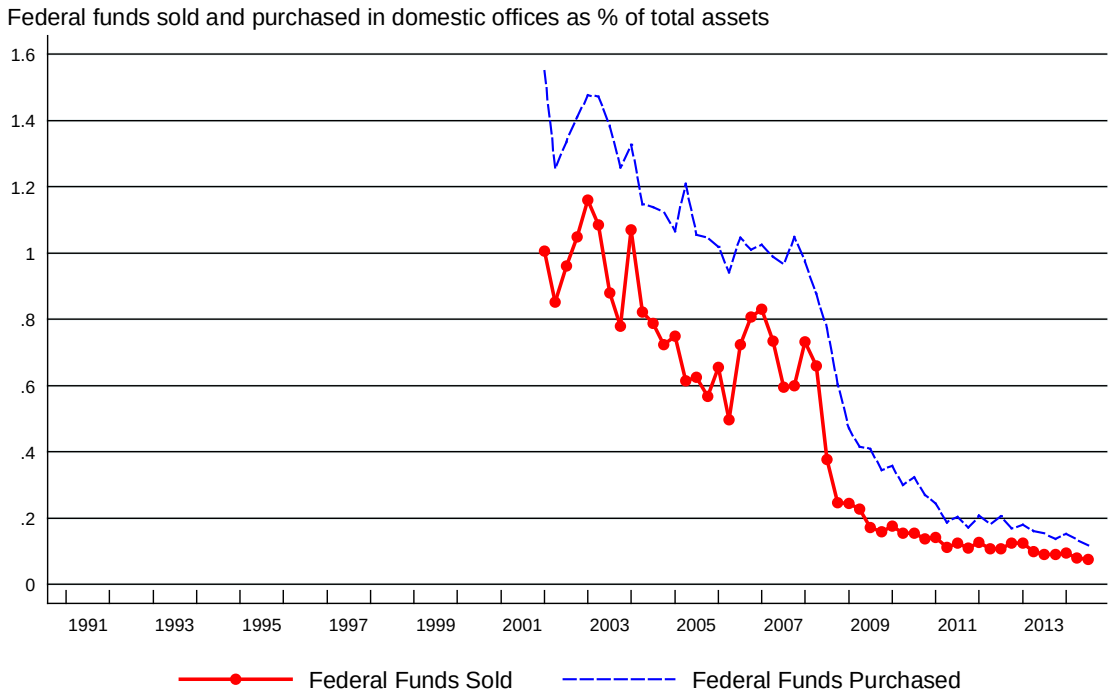
Balance Sheet Composition



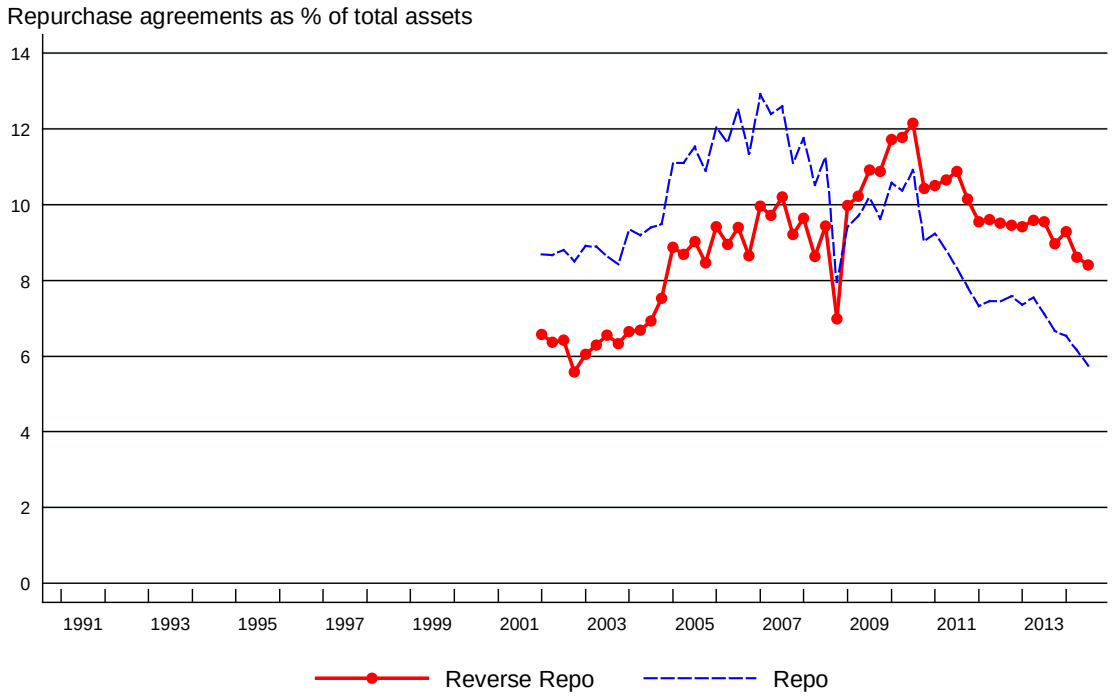
Balance Sheet Percentages



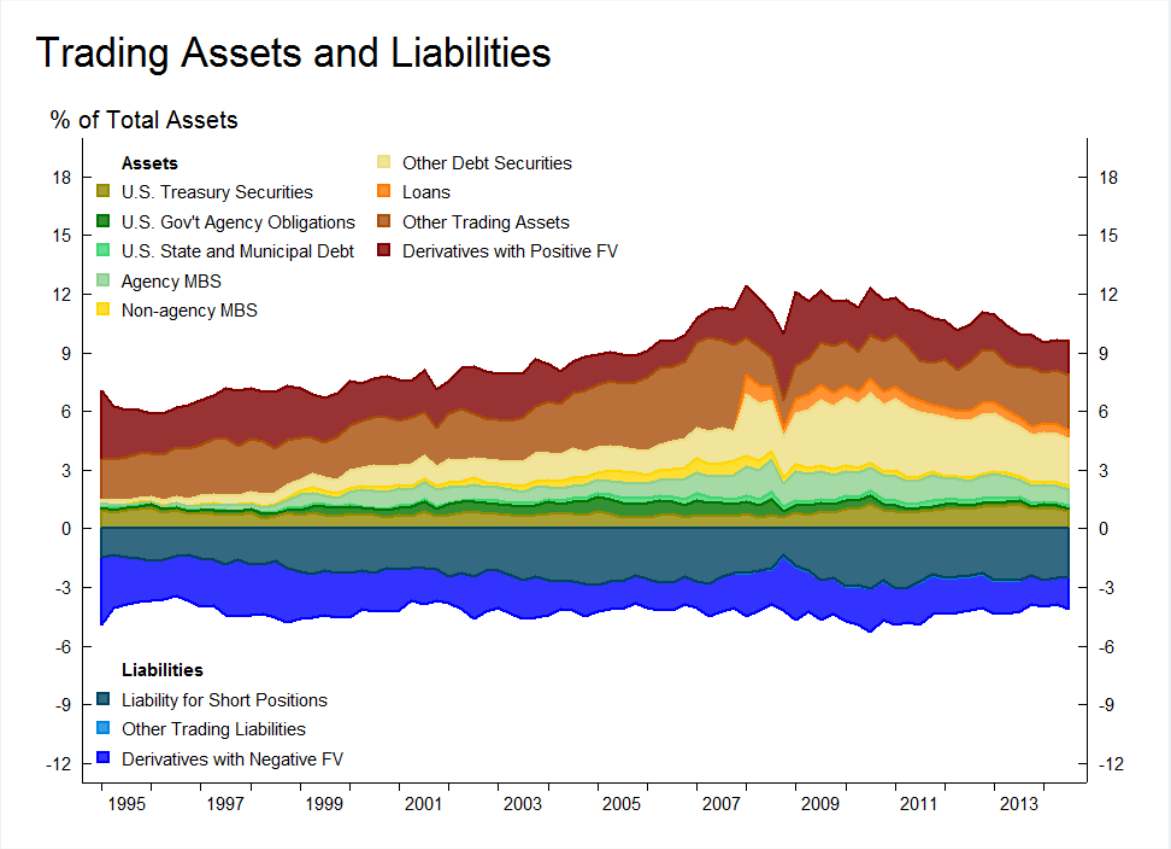
Federal Funds Sold and Purchased



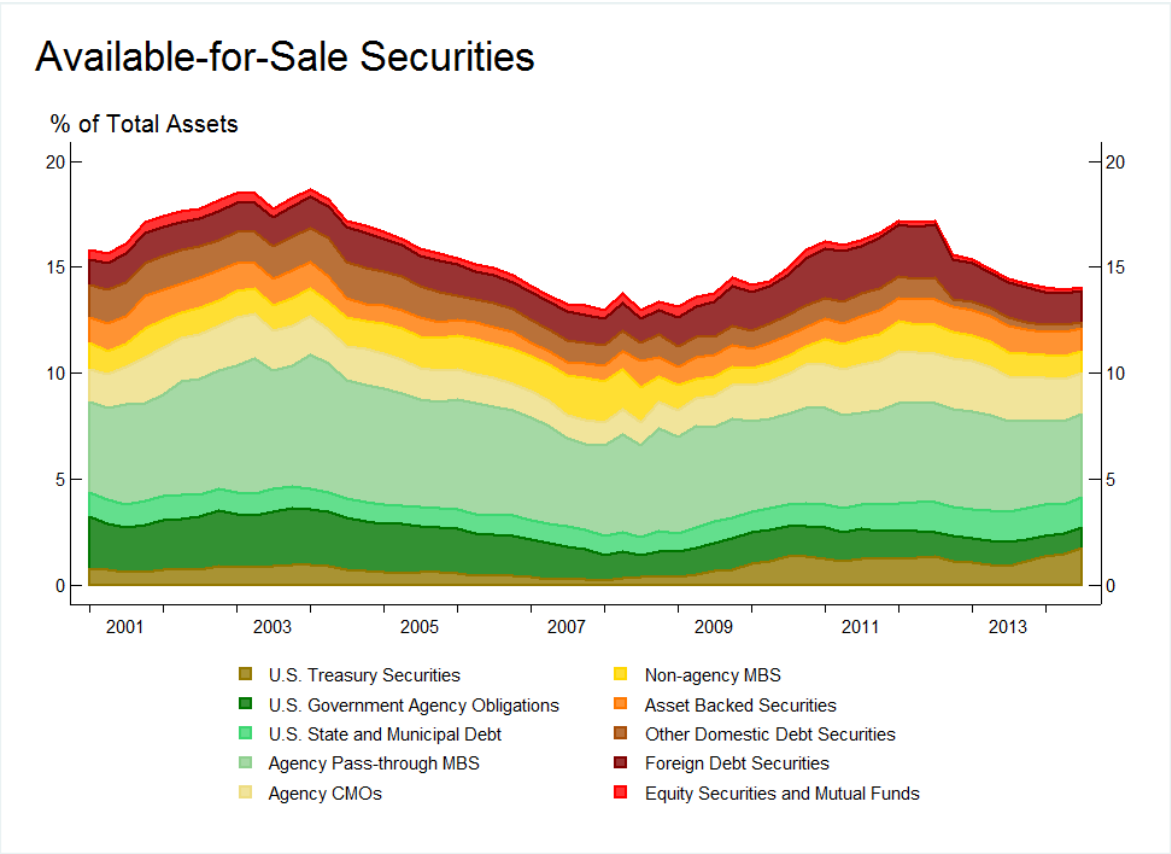
Repurchase Agreements



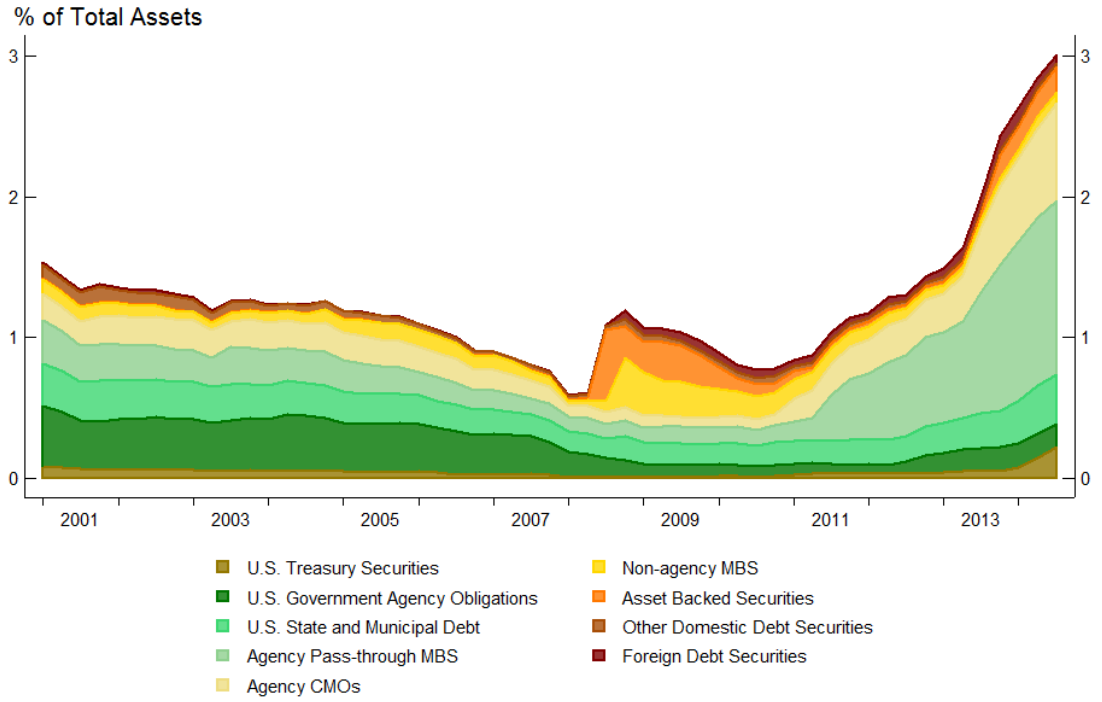
Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.



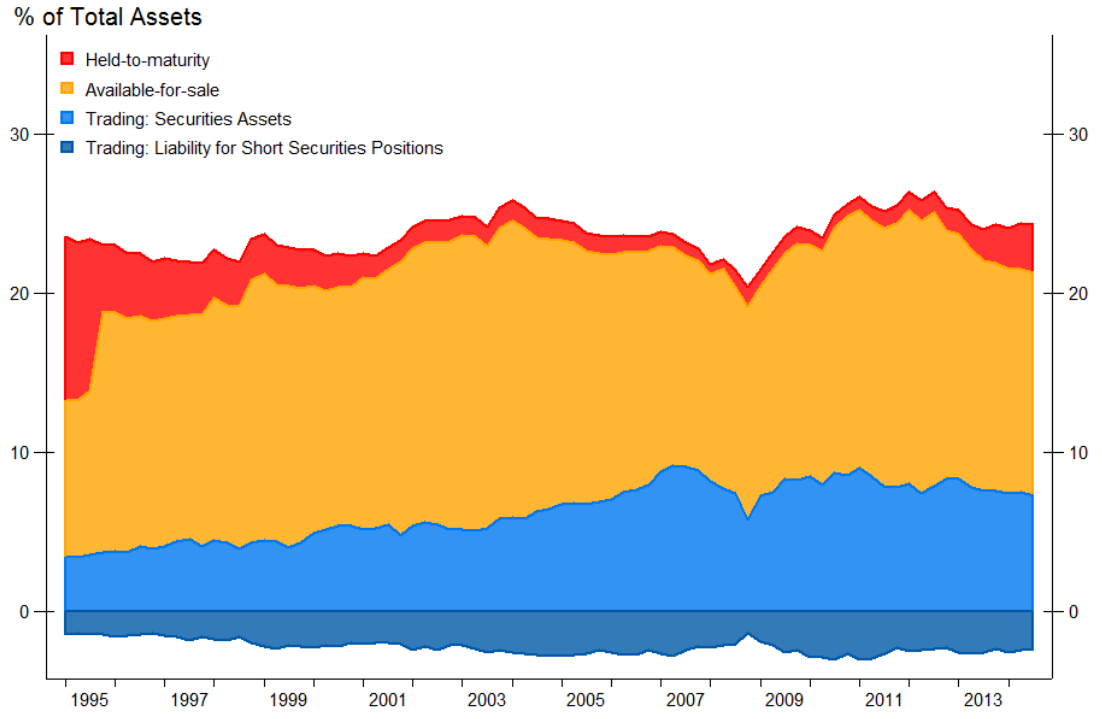
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported average trading assets of $2 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters.



Held-to-Maturity Securities



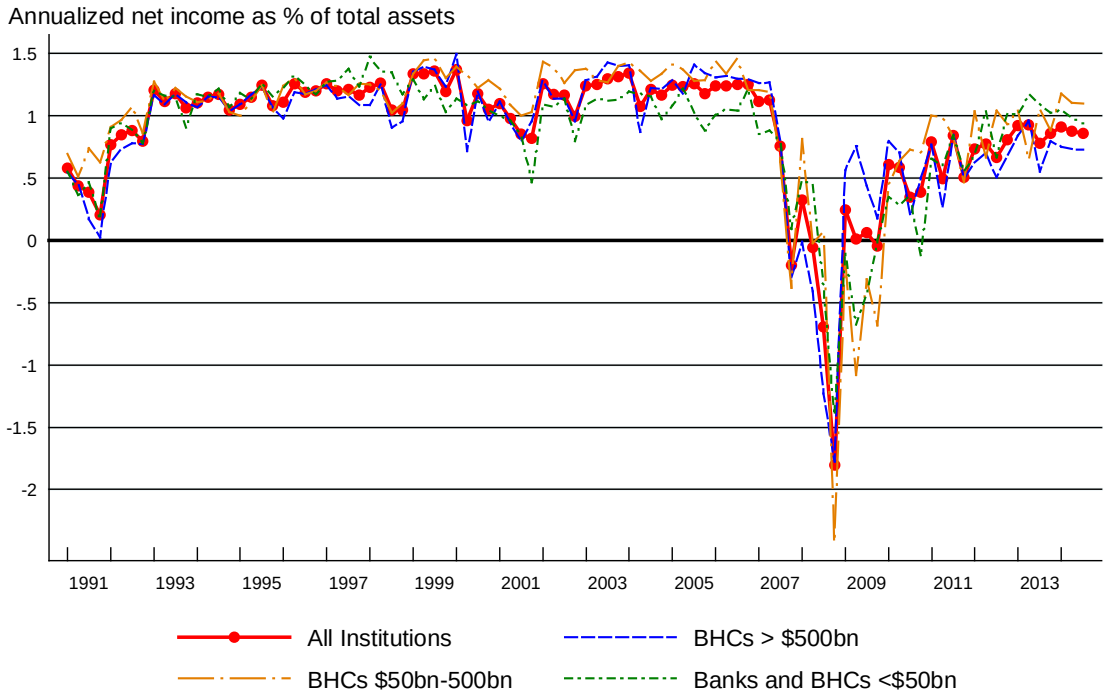
Securities Portfolios



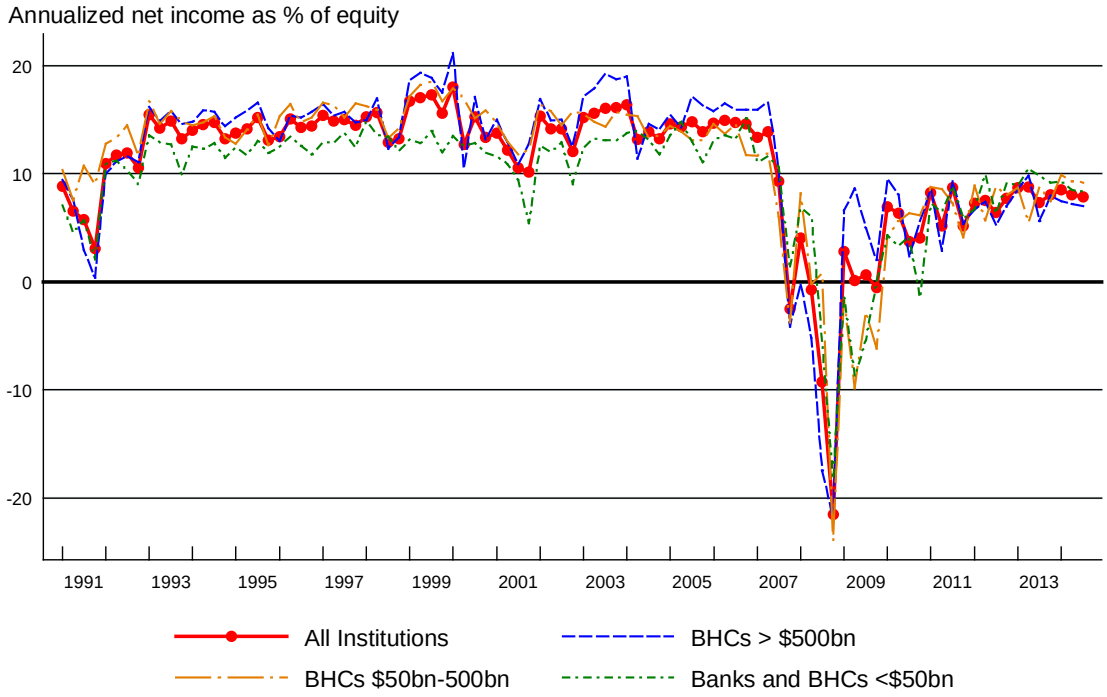
Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

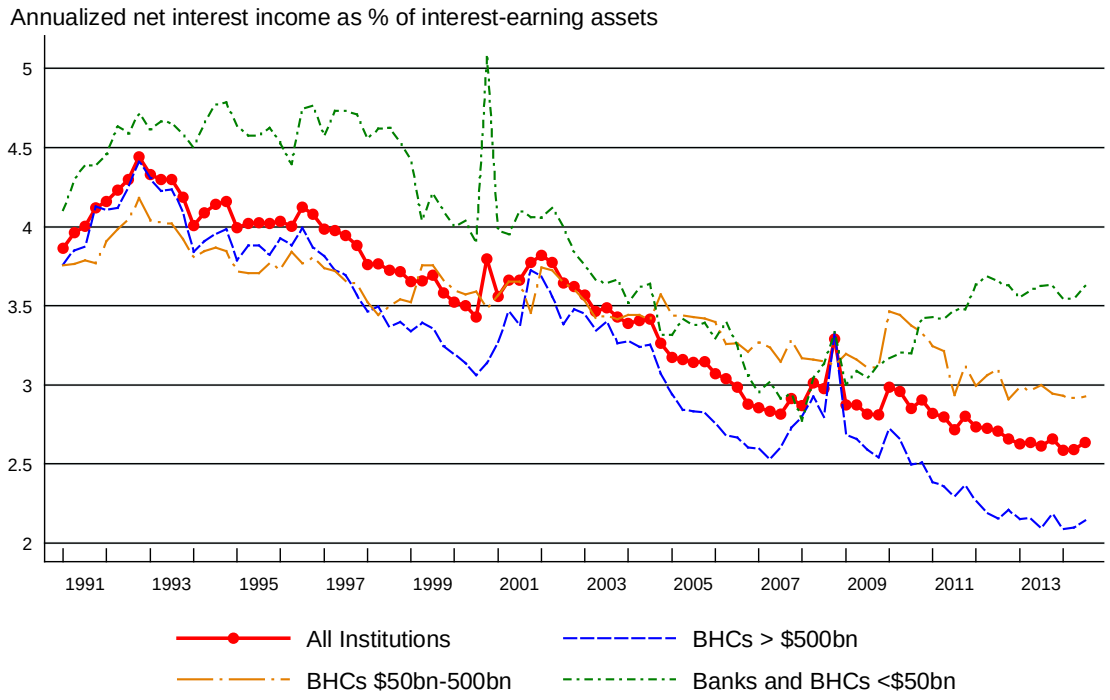
Return on Assets



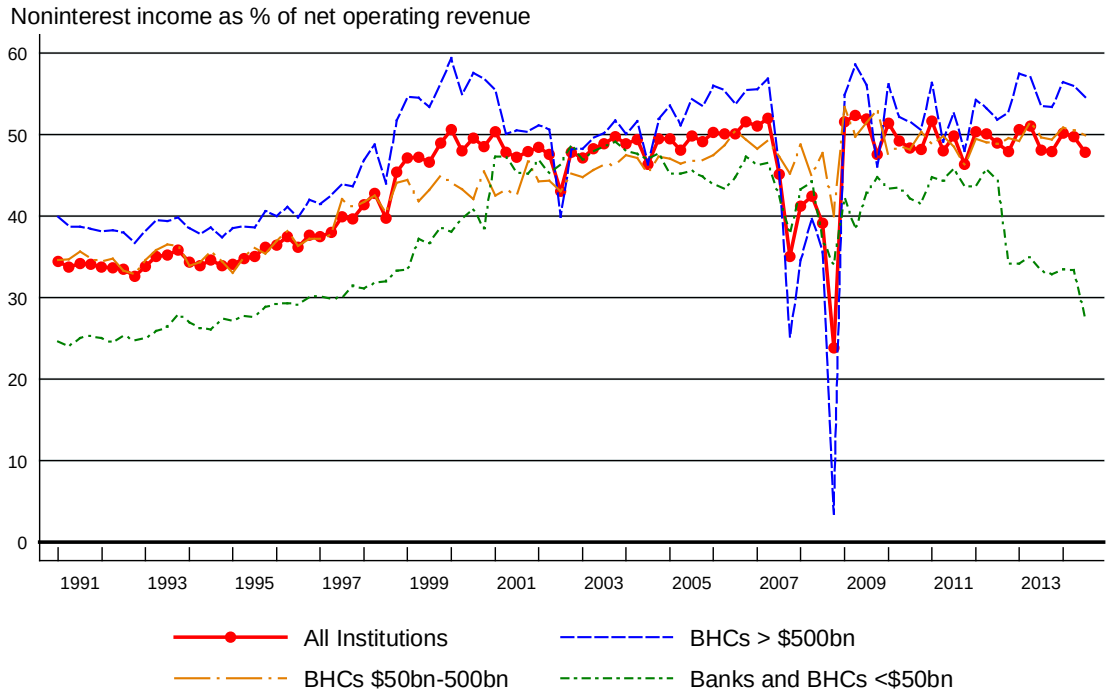
Return on Equity



Net Interest Margin

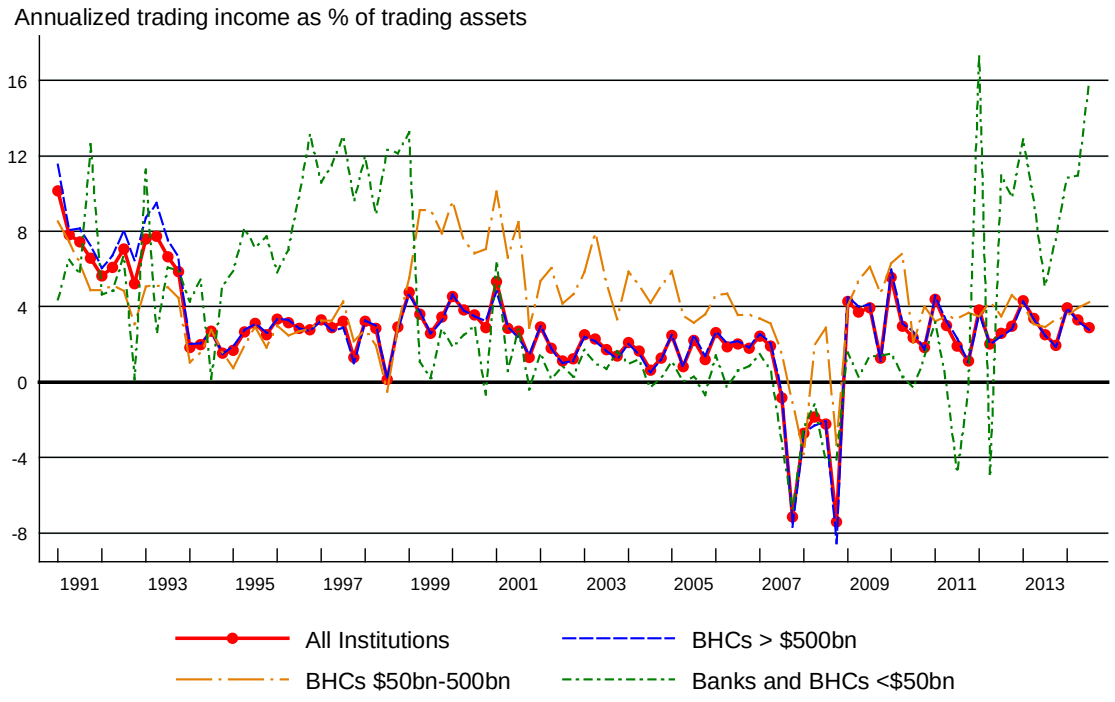


Noninterest Income Share

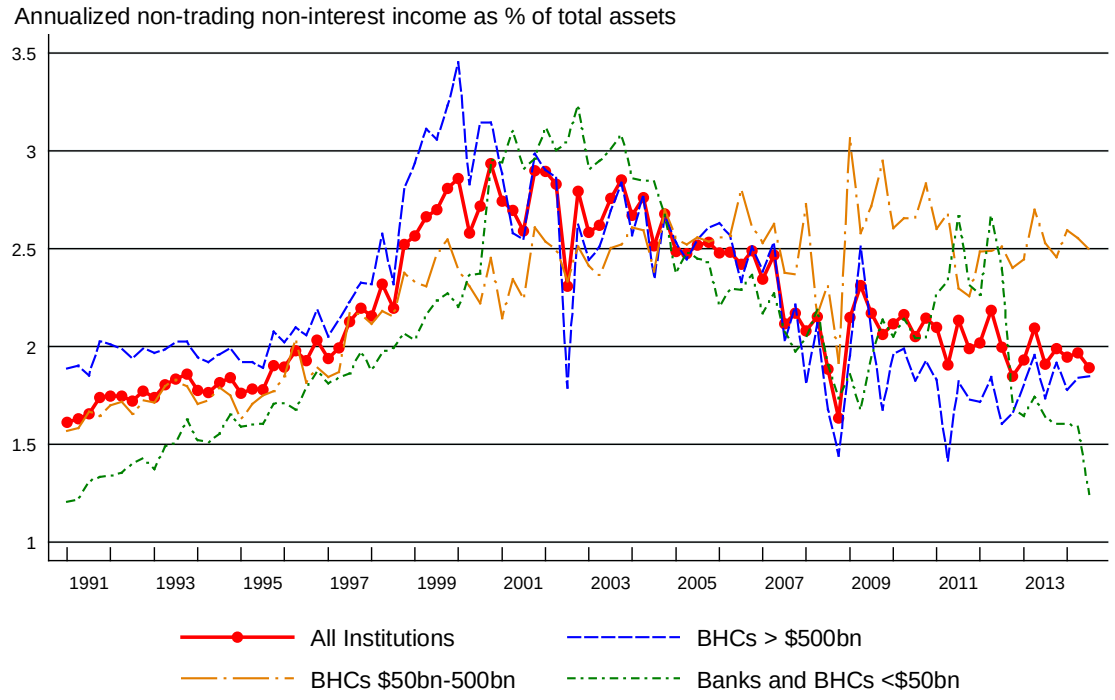


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

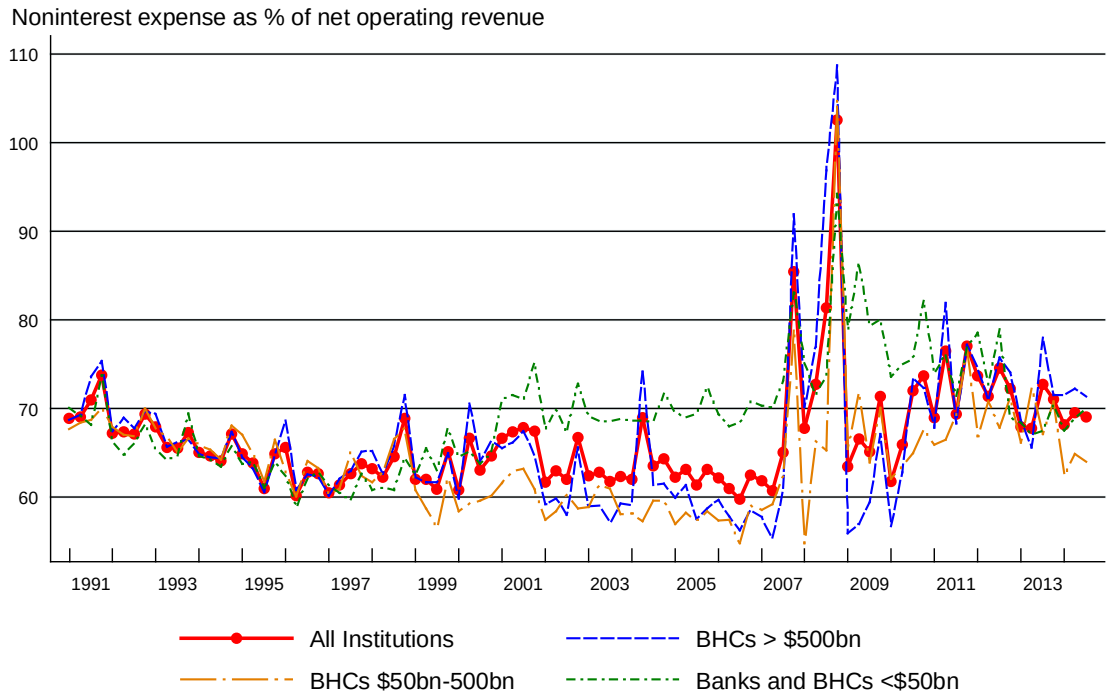
Return on Trading Assets



Non-Trading Non-Interest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio

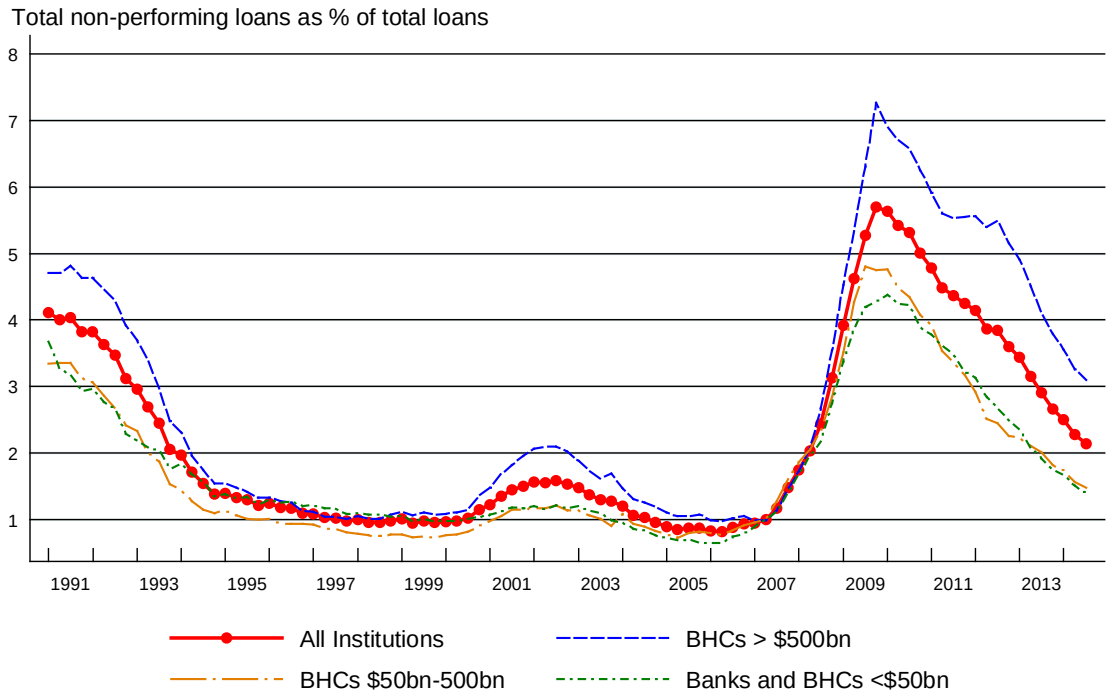


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

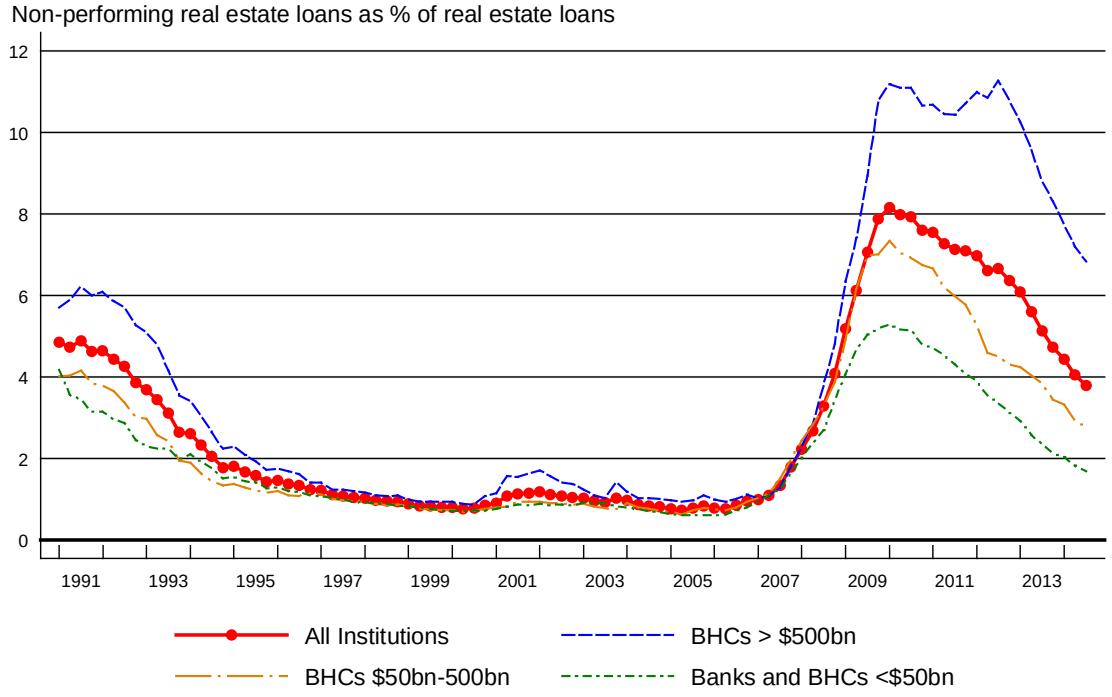
3. Asset Quality

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

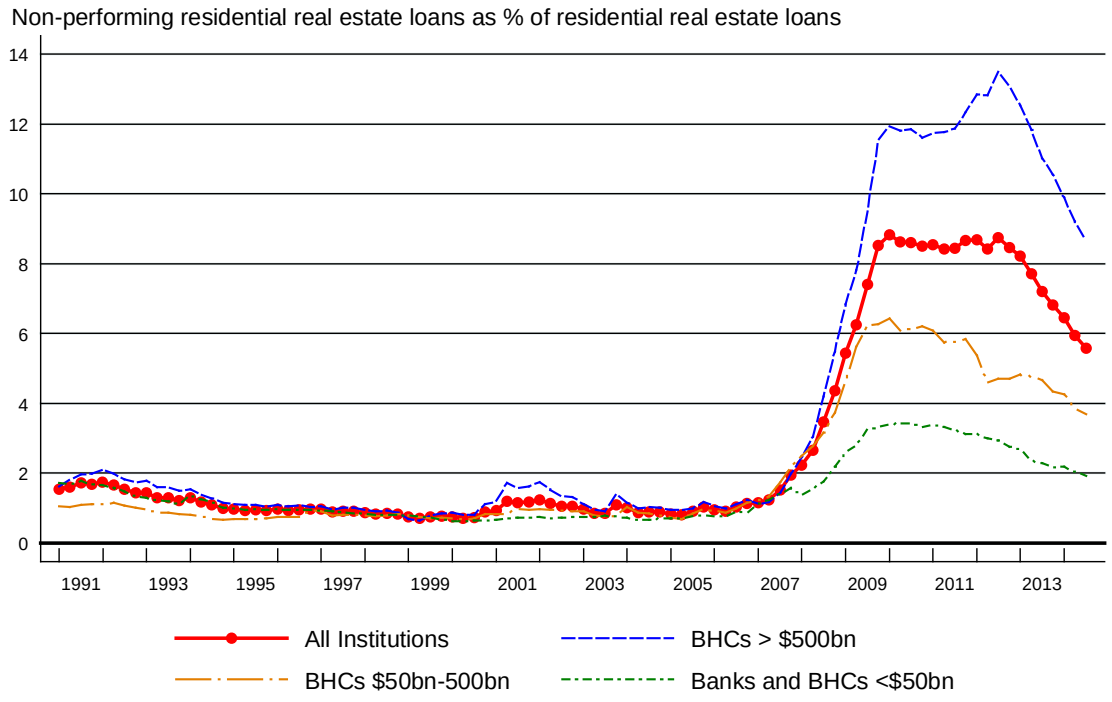
Non-performing Loans



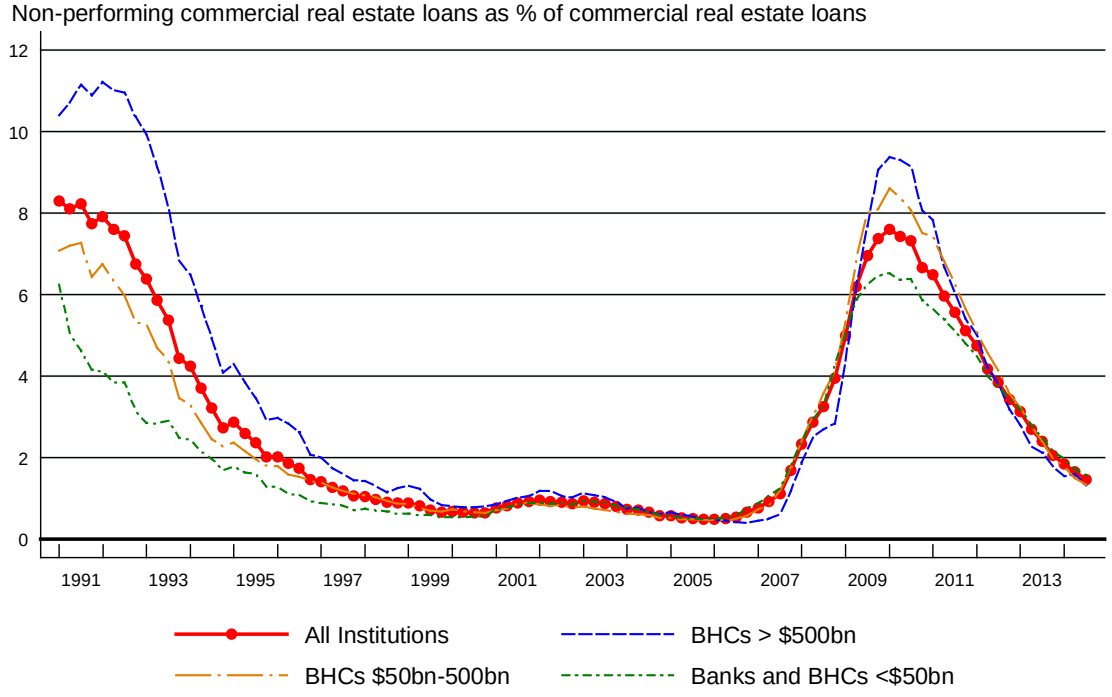
Non-performing Real Estate Loans



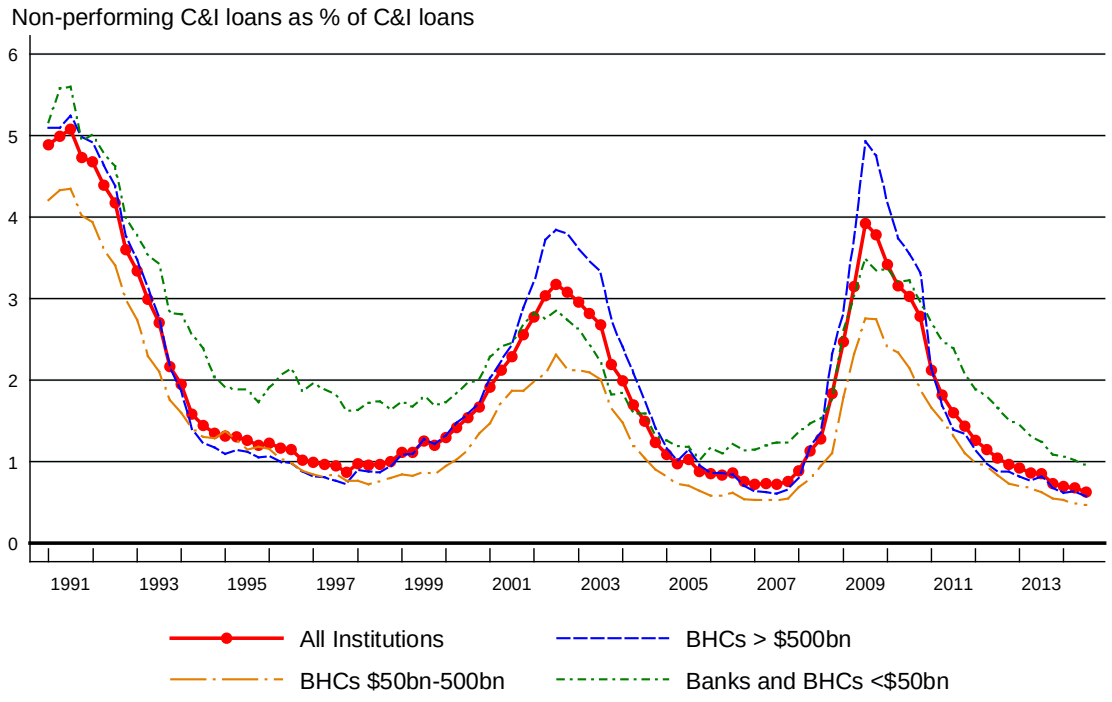
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



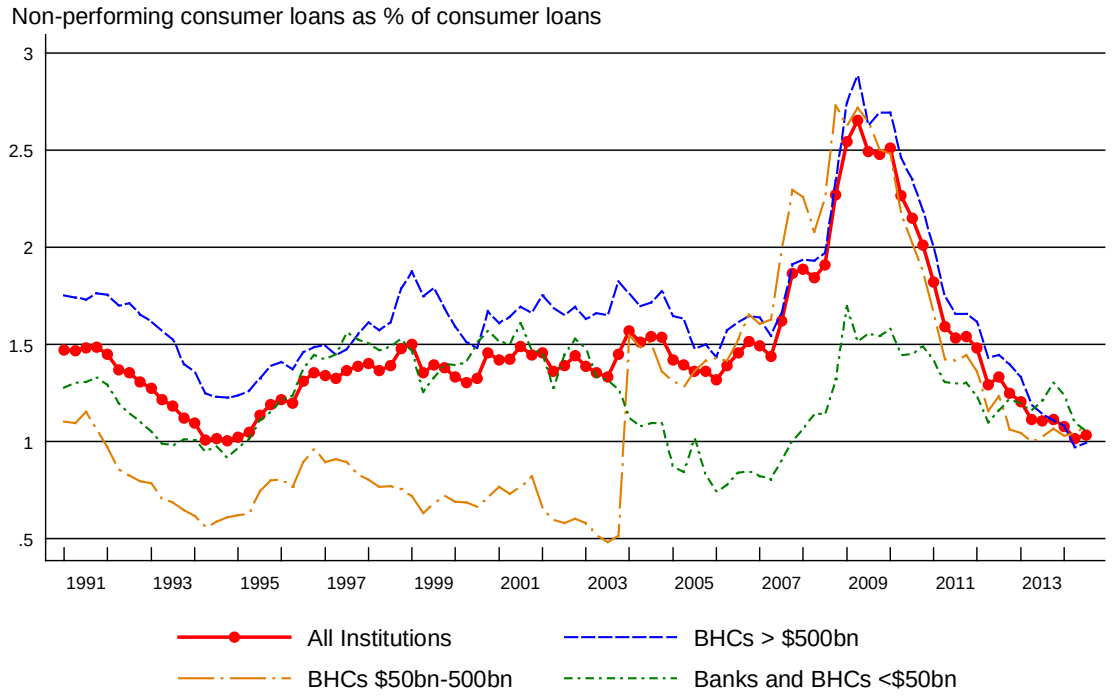
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



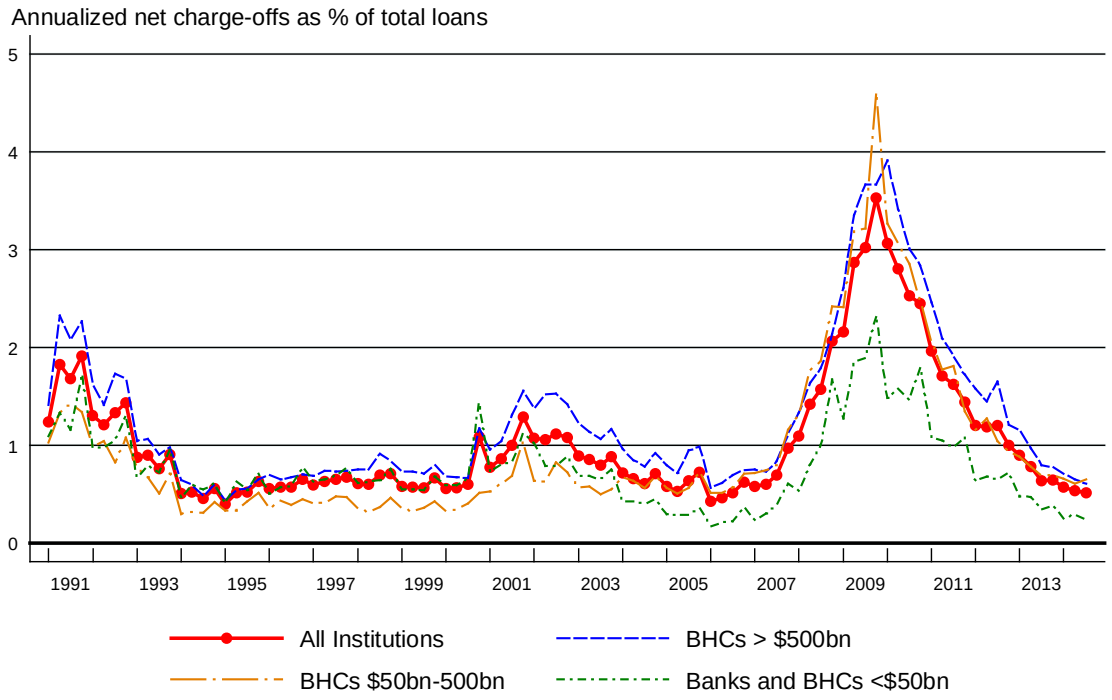
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



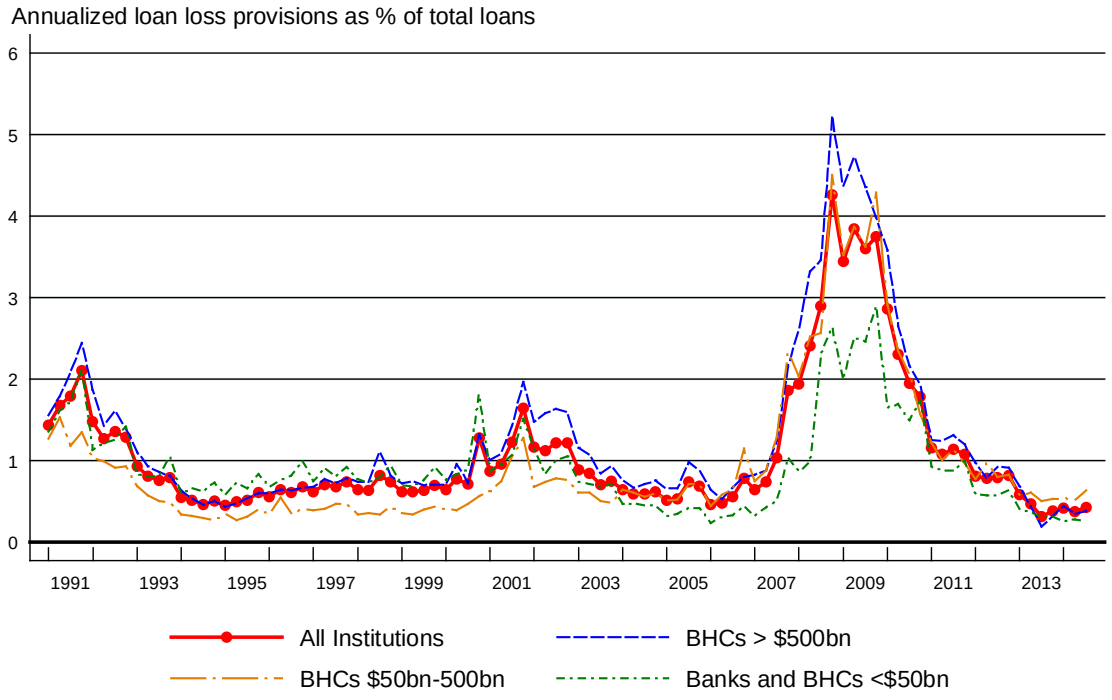
Non-performing Consumer Loans



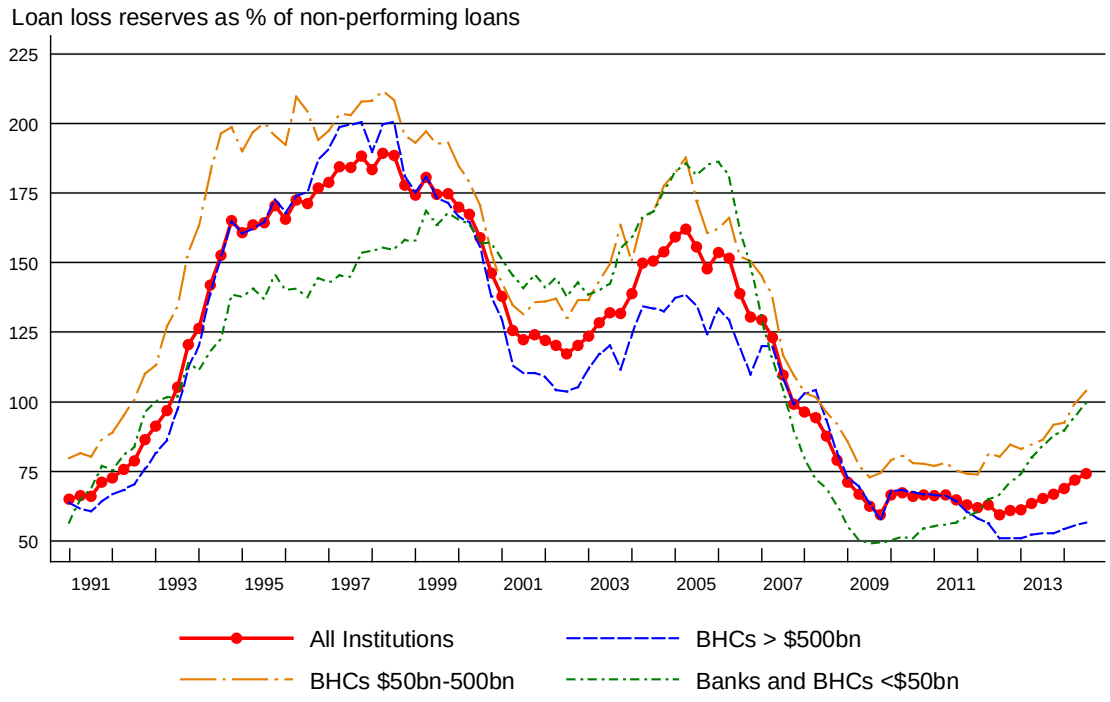
Net Charge-offs



Loan Loss Provisions



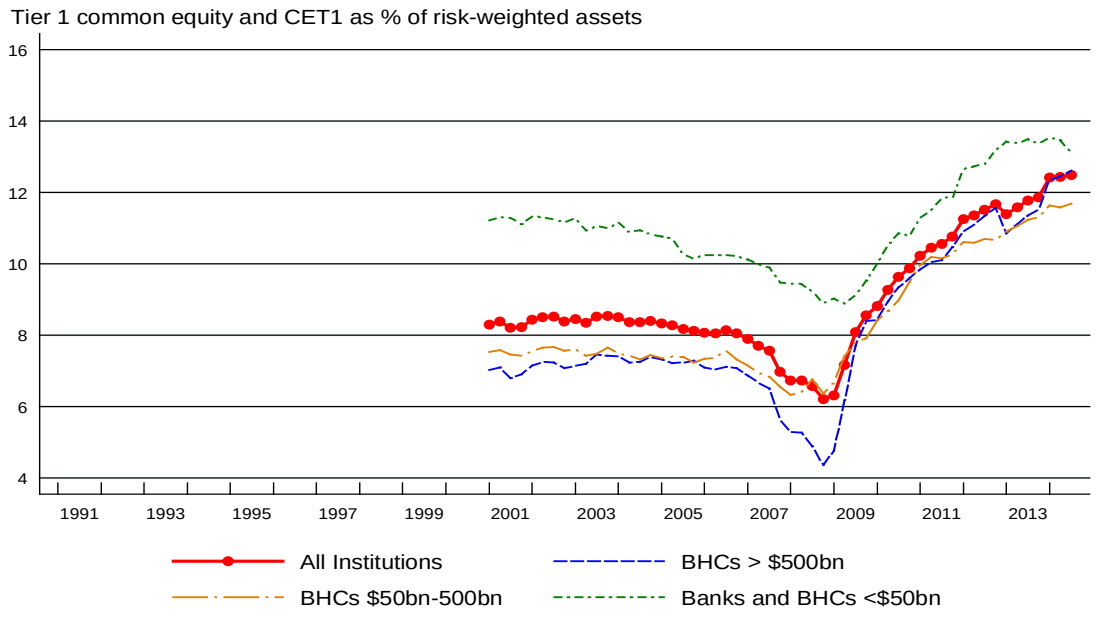
Loan Loss Reserves



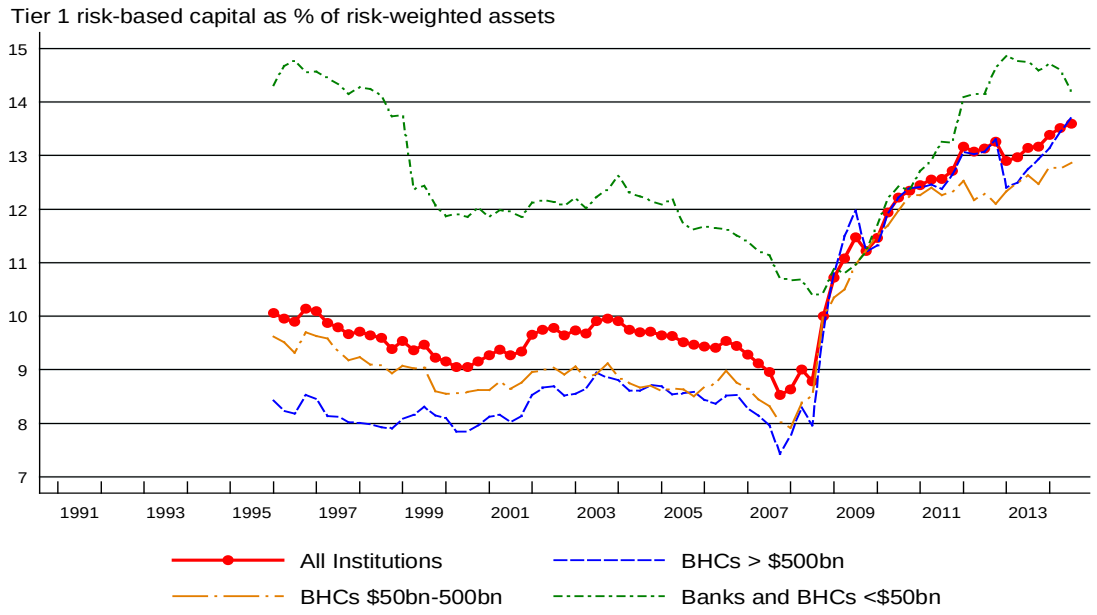
4. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

Notes: CET1 is reported by advanced approaches firms beginning in 2014:Q1. Changes in the measurement of RWA in 2013:Q1 and capitalization for advanced approaches firms in 2014:Q1 affect the measurement of capital ratios starting in those quarters. See “Caveats and Limitations” for details. See data notes for definition of tier 1 common equity and CET1.

Tier 1 Common Equity and CET1 Ratio

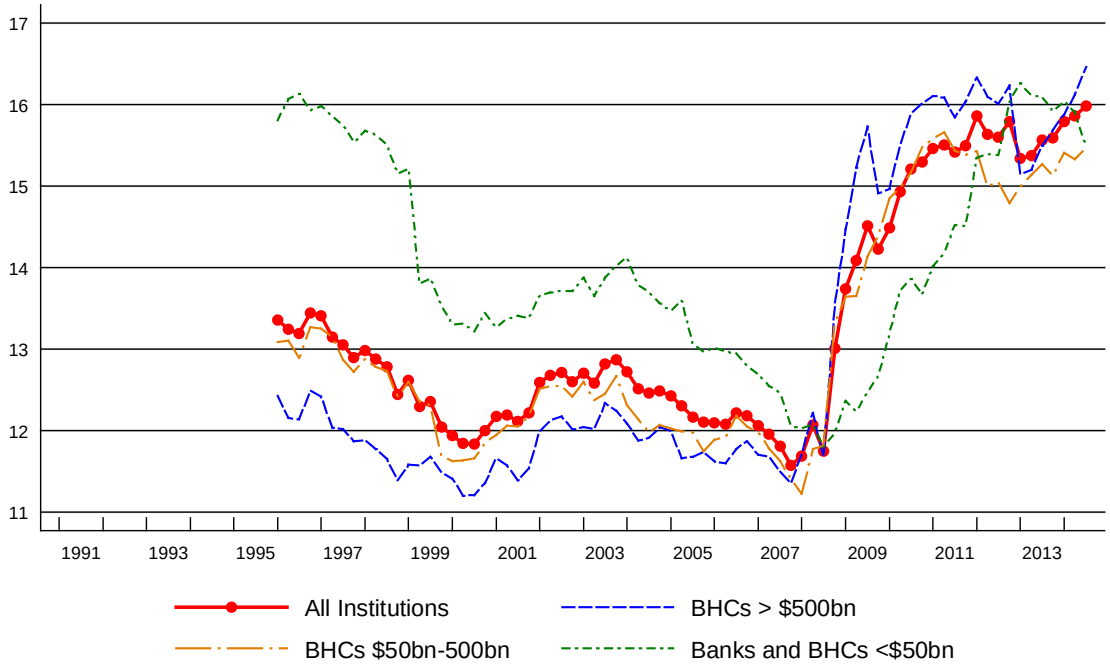


Tier 1 Capital Ratio



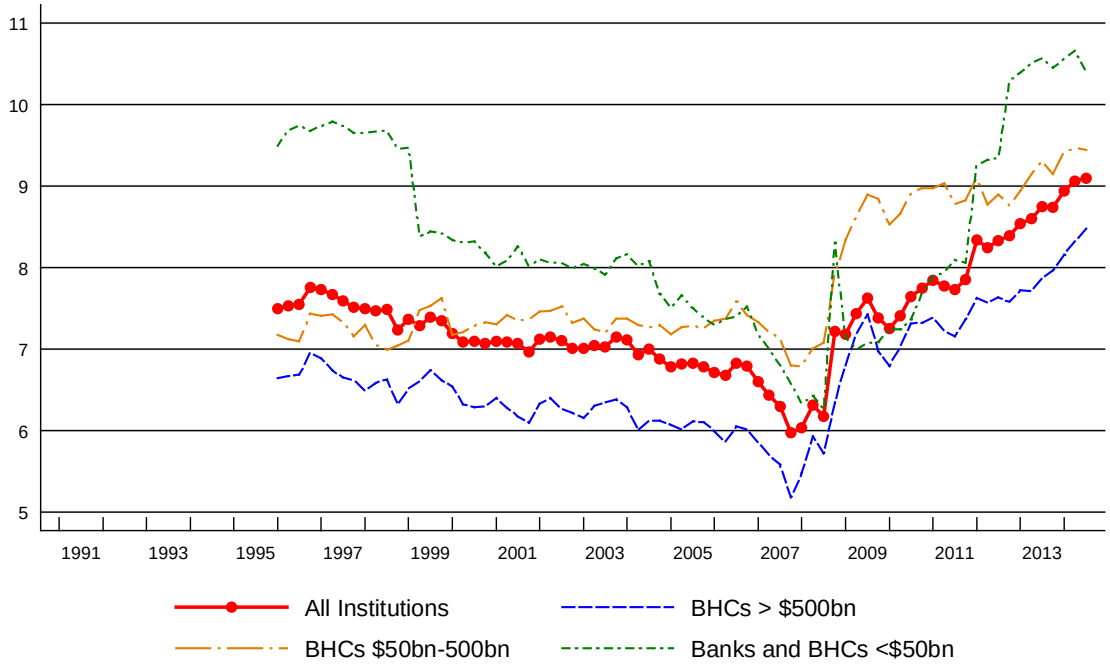
Total Capital Ratio

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



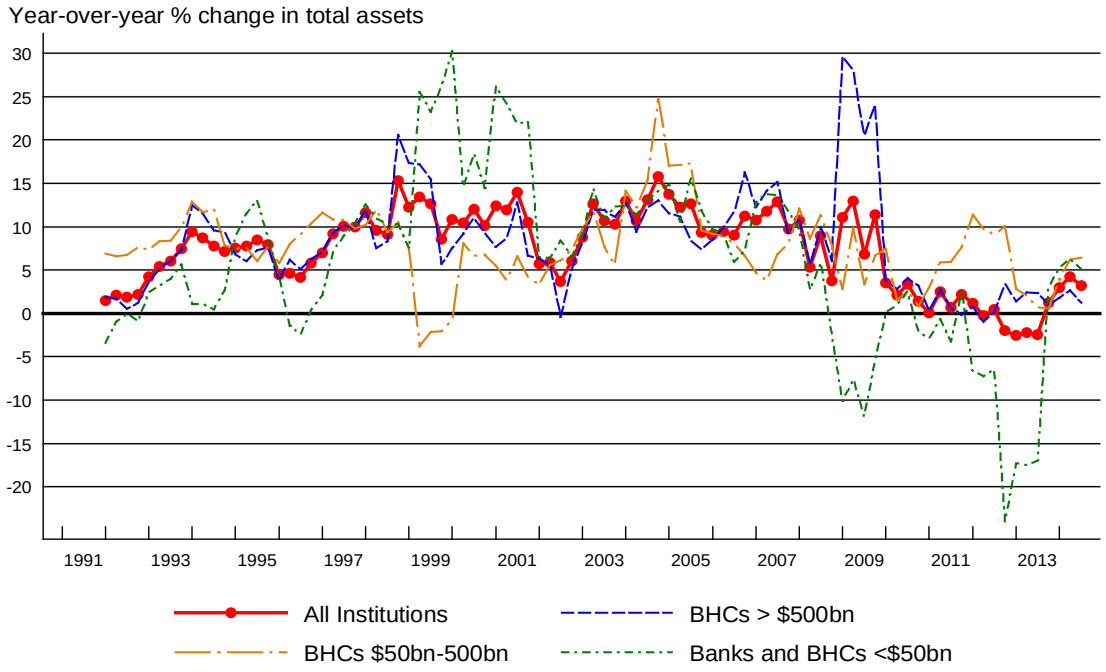
Leverage Ratio

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

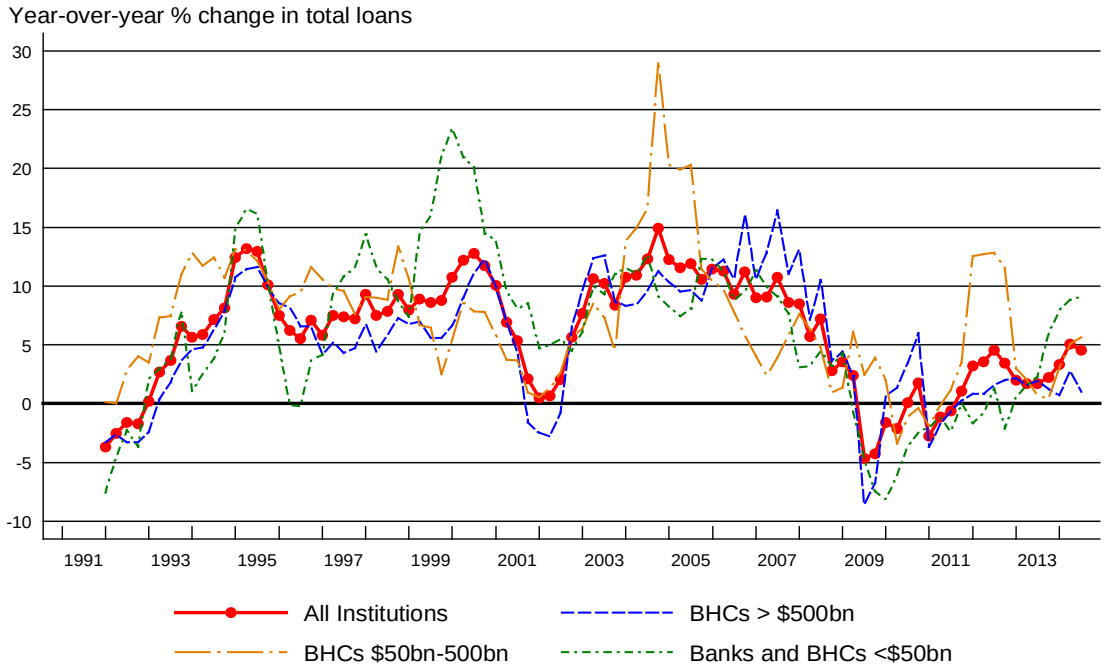


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms, and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. This particularly affects the year-over-year growth rate for assets between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4, due to the entry of several new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

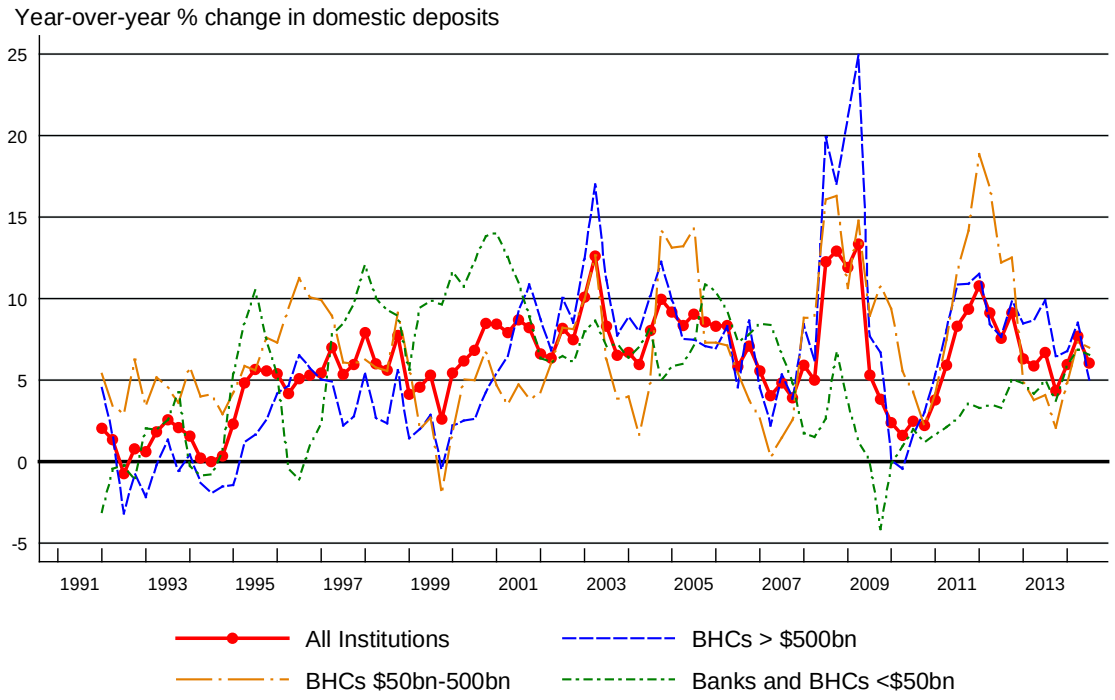
Asset Growth Rates



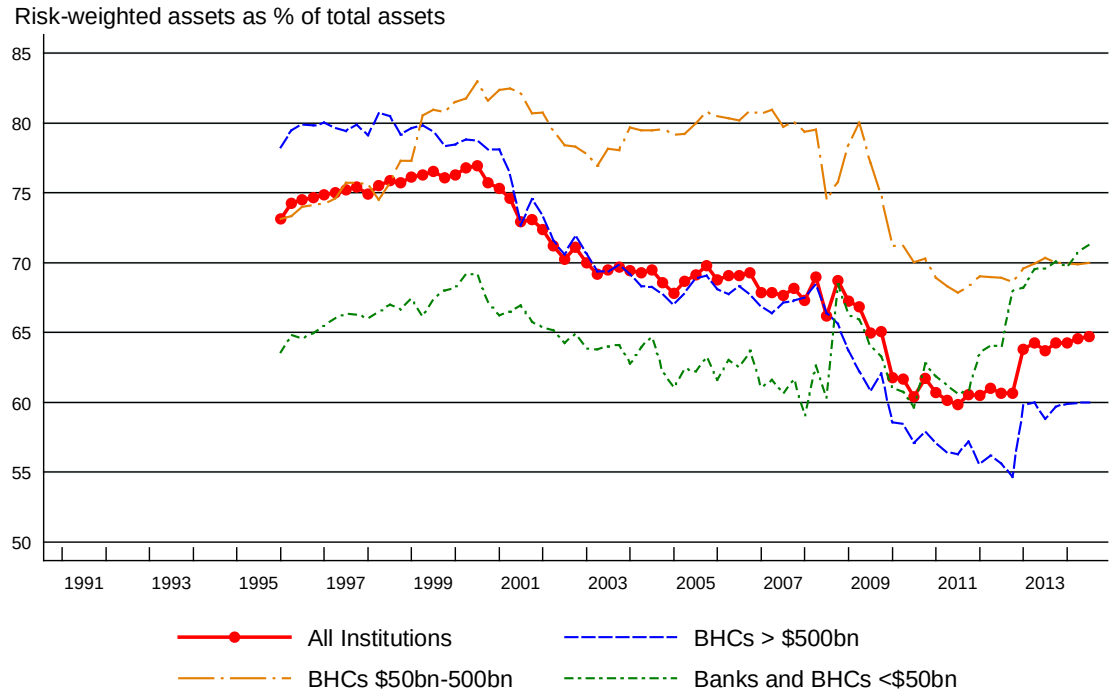
Loan Growth Rates



Domestic Deposit Growth Rates



Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



Note: This chart starts in 1996:Q1 because data for the risk-weighted assets component of this ratio are not reported 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)	Profitability		Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)			Advanced Approaches Firm
				Annualized Return on Assets	Annualized Return on Equity	Tier 1 Common or CET1 Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio	
1	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	2,527.0	5,572.0	0.88	9.64	11.13	12.59	14.96	Yes
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2,126.1	-232.0	-0.04	-0.39	11.99	12.82	15.79	Yes
3	CITIGROUP	1,882.8	2,839.0	0.60	5.35	15.08	15.08	17.73	Yes
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1,636.9	5,729.0	1.40	12.56	11.11	12.55	15.58	Yes
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	869.0	2,241.0	1.03	10.90	14.87	16.72	19.52	Yes
6	MORGAN STANLEY	814.5	1,693.0	0.83	9.29	15.21	17.07	19.82	Yes
7	U S BC	391.3	1,471.0	1.50	13.64	9.69	11.34	13.63	Yes
8	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	386.3	1,083.0	1.12	11.27	15.07	16.32	16.98	Yes
9	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	334.6	1,035.3	1.24	9.31	11.09	12.80	16.12	Yes
10	CAPITAL ONE FC	300.4	1,080.7	1.44	9.82	12.73	13.31	15.24	Yes
11	HSBC NORTH AMER HOLD	280.3	115.6	0.16	1.47	16.27	17.27	26.09	Yes
12	STATE STREET CORP	274.8	560.3	0.82	10.59	15.01	16.69	19.10	Yes
13	TD BK US HC	242.2	221.2	0.37	3.52	8.29	8.49	10.83	Yes
14	BB&T CORP	187.0	557.3	1.19	9.20	10.53	12.39	15.15	No
15	SUNTRUST BK	186.9	576.1	1.23	10.40	9.63	10.54	12.32	No
16	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	153.9	1,477.0	3.84	29.22	13.62	13.62	15.13	Yes
17	ALLY FNCL	149.2	423.0	1.13	11.14	9.69	12.65	13.47	No
18	FIFTH THIRD BC	134.2	340.4	1.01	8.84	9.64	10.83	14.34	No
19	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	131.5	189.1	0.58	3.90	12.92	12.92	16.10	No
20	BMO FNCL CORP	119.8	64.6	0.22	1.81	11.52	11.52	15.50	No
21	REGIONS FC	119.3	325.1	1.09	7.58	11.79	12.70	15.49	No
22	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	113.5	204.7	0.72	4.46	8.99	13.06	14.99	No
23	NORTHERN TR CORP	111.2	204.5	0.74	9.58	12.81	13.60	15.96	Yes
24	MUFG AMERS HOLDS CORP	110.9	245.9	0.89	6.54	12.66	12.70	14.60	Yes
25	M&T BK CORP	97.2	275.3	1.13	8.93	9.77	12.45	15.40	No
26	KEYCORP	89.9	186.3	0.83	7.11	11.26	12.01	14.10	No
27	BANCWEST CORP	86.9	171.4	0.79	5.53	10.79	10.97	12.15	No
28	DISCOVER FS	80.6	643.6	3.19	22.78	14.76	15.56	17.81	No
29	BBVA COMPASS BSHRS	79.2	142.8	0.72	4.80	11.04	11.25	13.30	No
30	COMERICA	68.9	153.7	0.89	8.27	10.59	10.59	12.83	No
31	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	64.3	155.0	0.96	9.87	10.31	11.61	13.72	No
32	DEUTSCHE BK TR CORP	60.6	65.0	0.43	3.66	36.72	36.72	37.25	No
33	ZIONS BC	55.5	95.9	0.69	5.24	11.86	14.43	16.28	No
34	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	48.7	120.3	0.99	8.33	10.96	12.10	12.71	No
35	CIT GROUP	46.5	514.9	4.43	22.87	14.34	14.34	14.98	No
36	FIRST NIAGARA FNCL GROUP	38.0	-923.2	-9.73	-90.29	8.17	9.80	11.76	No
37	UTRECHT-AMERICA HOLDS	37.2	15.3	0.16	8.53	-0.71	1.73	2.18	No
38	SVB FNCL GRP	36.0	63.0	0.70	9.26	13.77	14.03	14.97	No
39	POPULAR	34.1	63.0	0.74	5.86	14.74	16.86	18.14	No
40	CITY NAT CORP	32.0	68.7	0.86	9.47	8.72	9.92	12.14	No
41	BOK FC	29.1	75.6	1.04	9.33	13.55	13.72	15.11	No
42	EAST WEST BC	28.5	88.8	1.25	12.83	10.53	10.87	12.45	No
43	CULLEN/FROST BKR	27.4	77.6	1.13	11.02	12.10	13.90	14.81	No
44	SYNOVUS FC	26.5	46.8	0.71	6.08	10.60	11.19	13.17	No
45	ASSOCIATED BANC-CORP	25.7	50.2	0.78	7.00	10.39	10.73	11.98	No
46	FIRSTMERIT CORP	24.6	63.9	1.04	9.06	10.60	11.17	13.45	No
47	BARCLAYS DE HOLDS LLC	24.2	49.6	0.82	6.83	9.91	12.22	14.59	No
48	FIRST HORIZON NAT CORP	24.0	46.9	0.78	8.06	11.40	14.47	16.22	No
49	COMMERCE BSHRS	22.7	68.2	1.20	11.93	12.85	13.80	14.99	No
50	UMPQUA HC	22.5	59.0	1.05	6.29	11.18	14.10	14.86	No
TOTALS*	TOP 50	14,794.4	30,454.3	0.82	7.60	12.23	13.36	16.00	
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	17,791.8	38,168.8	0.86	7.87	12.48	13.60	15.99	

*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 US BHCs and bank subsidiaries of foreign banking organizations,[3] 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, for the subset of BHCs with $50-$500 billion in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry. In 2014:Q3, 33 BHCs exceed $50 billion in total assets, 6 of which exceeded the $500 billion threshold: JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. For consistency, time-series graphs for the ">$500bn" and $50-$500bn" groups represent available historical values for this same subset of firms. Statistics for most firms with more than $50 billion in total assets 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. Note that three BHCs with more than $50 billion in total assets are not adjusted using the pro forma methodology: TD Bank, Bancwest, and Deutsche Bank Trust Corporation. 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).

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 2014:Q3): 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 $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.

- As part of the transition to Basel II/III, in 2014:Q1, advanced approaches[4] holding companies commenced filing Part I.B. of schedule HC-R of the Y-9C, and no longer file Part 1.A of this schedule. (Part 1.A of schedule HC-R is still filed by non-advanced-approaches firms). One consequence of this reporting change is that advanced approaches firms no longer report the components used to calculate tier 1 common equity, and instead report common equity tier 1 (CET1). The change in reporting also affects other capitalization measures such as tier 1 capital. This report presents capital ratios that combine the capital reported in Part 1.A and Part 1.B reported by firms. It does not attempt to adjust measured capital ratios to account for the methodological differences between these two measures.

- 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. The definition of CET1 for BHCs used for this report is: common equity tier 1 = common & treasury stock + retained earnings + accumulated other comprehensive income + CET1 minority interest – goodwill – other intangible assets – gains on cash flow hedges – cumulative DVA – other deductions before threshold deductions – nonsignificant investments in unconsolidated financial institutions – significant investments in unconsolidated financial institutions (10% threshold deduction) – MSAs (10% threshold deduction) – deferred tax assets from temporary timing differences (10% threshold deduction) – 15% threshold deduction – deductions due to insufficient tier 1 and tier 2.

[4] As of 2014:Q3, the population of advanced approaches BHCs includes: American Express, Bank of America, Bank of New York Mellon, Capital One, Citigroup, Goldman Sachs, HSBC North America, JPMorgan Chase, Morgan Stanley, Northern Trust, PNC, State Street, TD Bank, MUFG Americas Holdings, U.S. Bancorp, and Wells Fargo.

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. 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.

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations

Fourth quarter 2014

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 2014:Q4[2], for BHCs with $50bn-500bn in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry.

Highlights

- Industry capitalization, measured as the sum of common equity tier 1 (CET1) plus tier 1 common equity as a percentage of risk-weighted assets (RWA), was stable at 12.50% in 2014:Q4. The leverage ratio, defined as the ratio of the sum of tier 1 capital plus tier 1 risk-based capital to average assets, was also unchanged at 9.10%.

  [Note: Starting in 2014:Q1, BHCs using advanced approaches under the Basel II/III framework began reporting CET1 rather than the components used to calculate tier 1 common equity and tier 1 capital instead of tier 1 risk-based capital.]

- Profitability, as measured by industry annualized return on assets, decreased to 0.75% in 2014:Q4, from 0.86% in 2014:Q3. Return on equity also declined to 6.9%, from 7.9% in Q3.

- Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans decreased to 2.0% in 2014:Q4, from 2.1% in the prior quarter. This ratio has now declined for 20 consecutive quarters. The non-performing loan ratio was 2.9% for the largest BHCs, slightly more than twice the ratio for the remainder of the commercial banking industry. Net charge-offs measured as a percentage of total loans increased by 0.02% to 0.53%, but remains less than one-sixth of its historical peak in 2009:Q4.

- Four-quarter-ended loan growth and asset growth were both positive for the industry, at 5.0% and 4.1%, respectively.

[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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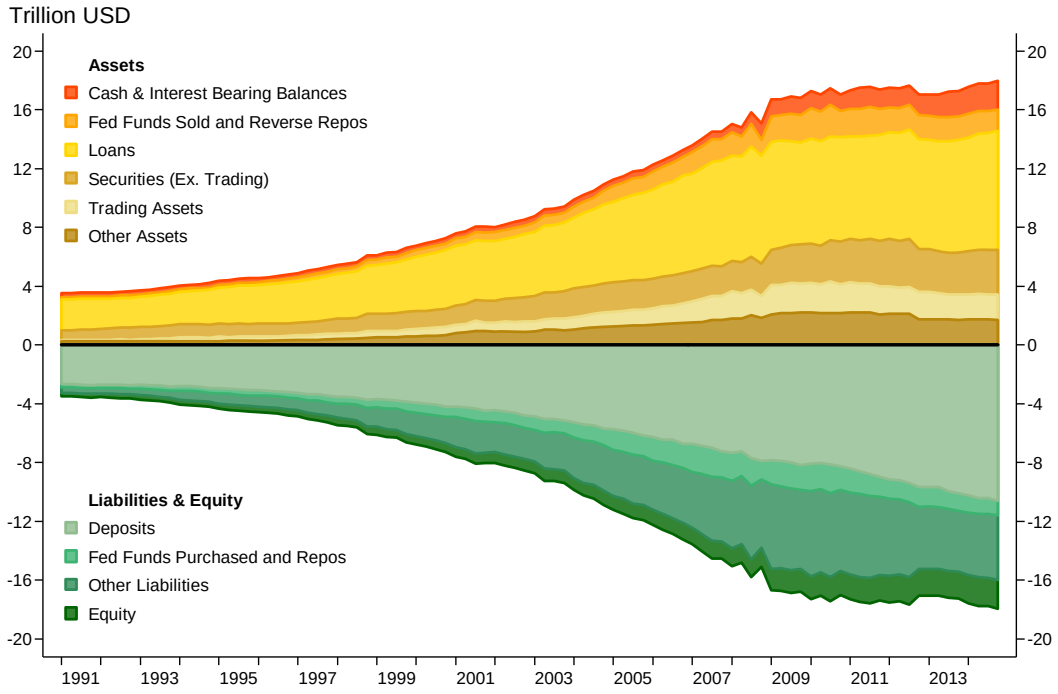
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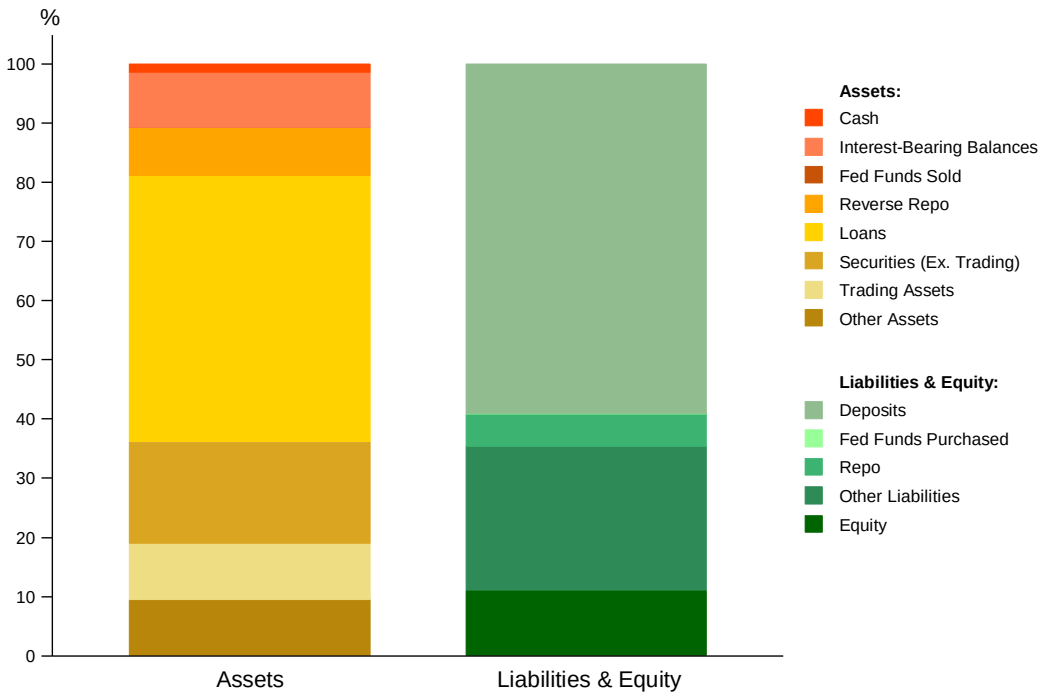
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

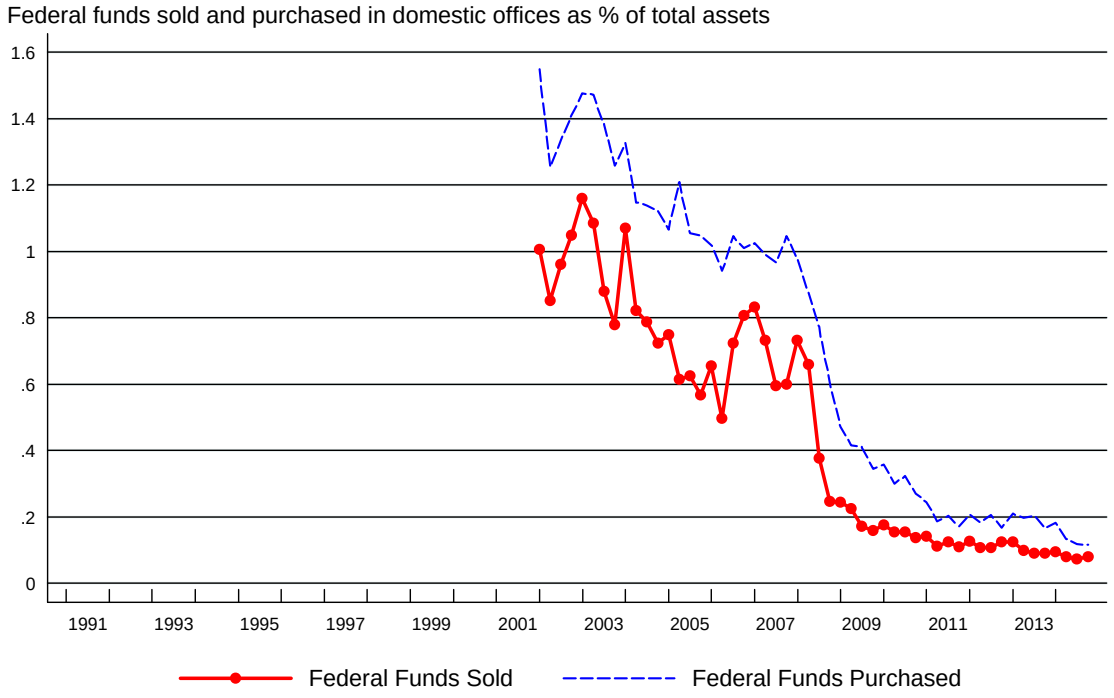
Balance Sheet Composition



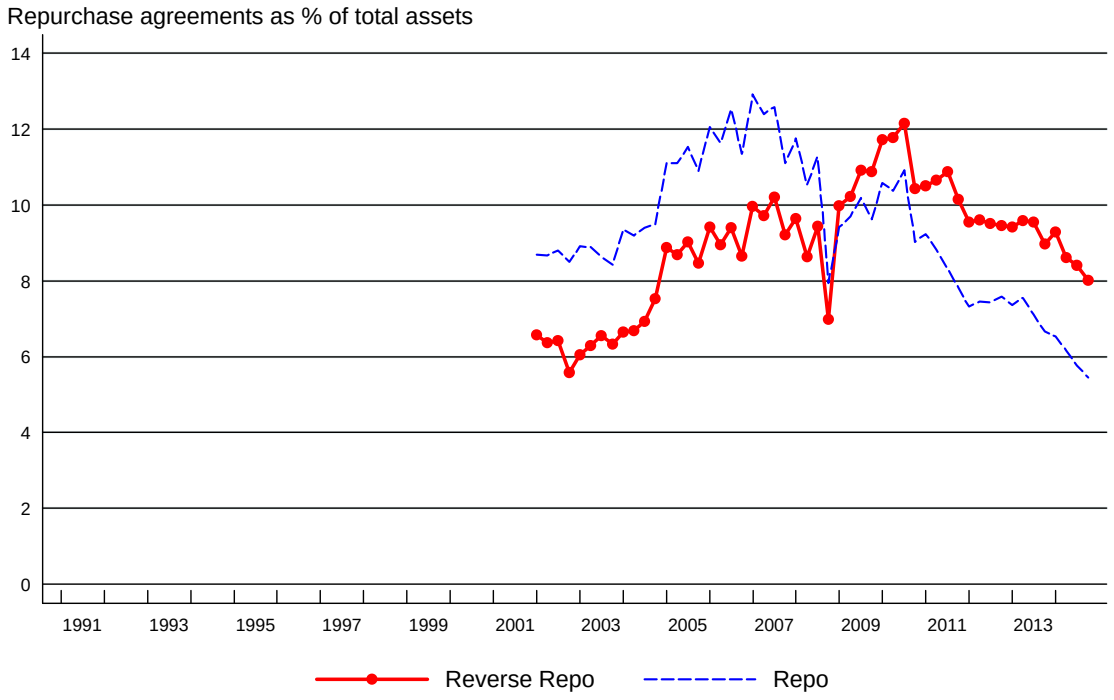
Balance Sheet Percentages



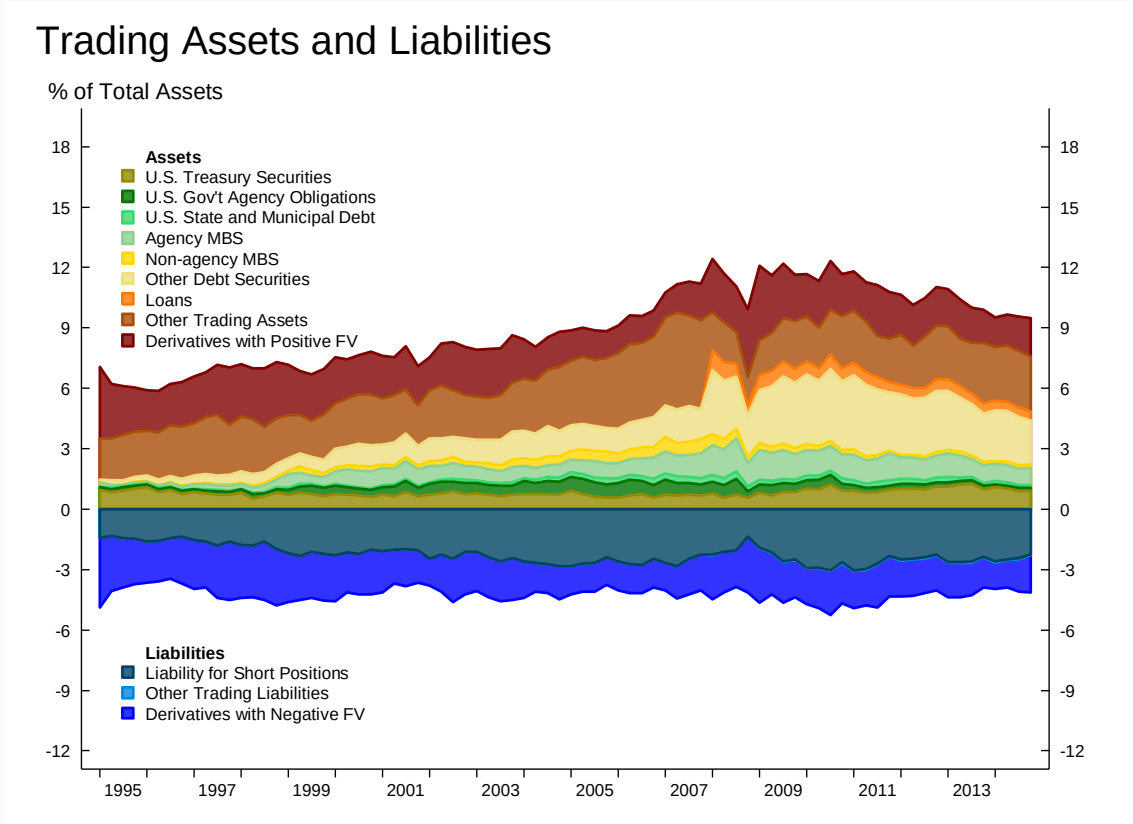
Federal Funds Sold and Purchased



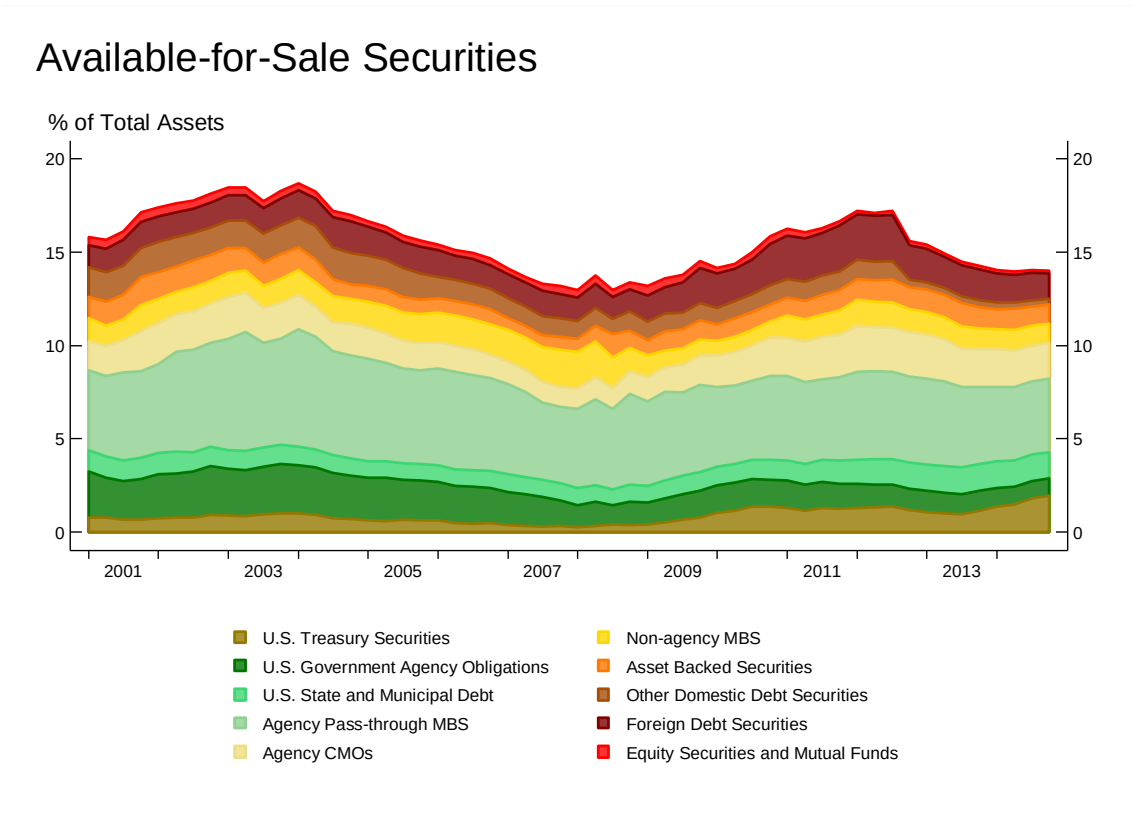
Repurchase Agreements



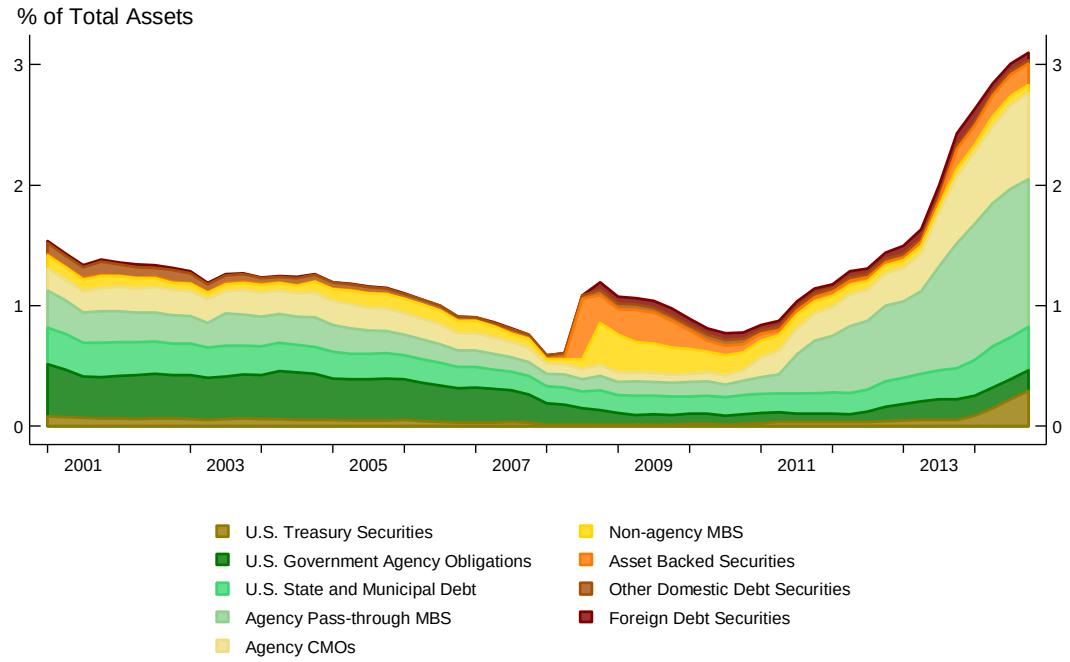
Note: These charts begin in 2002:Q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.



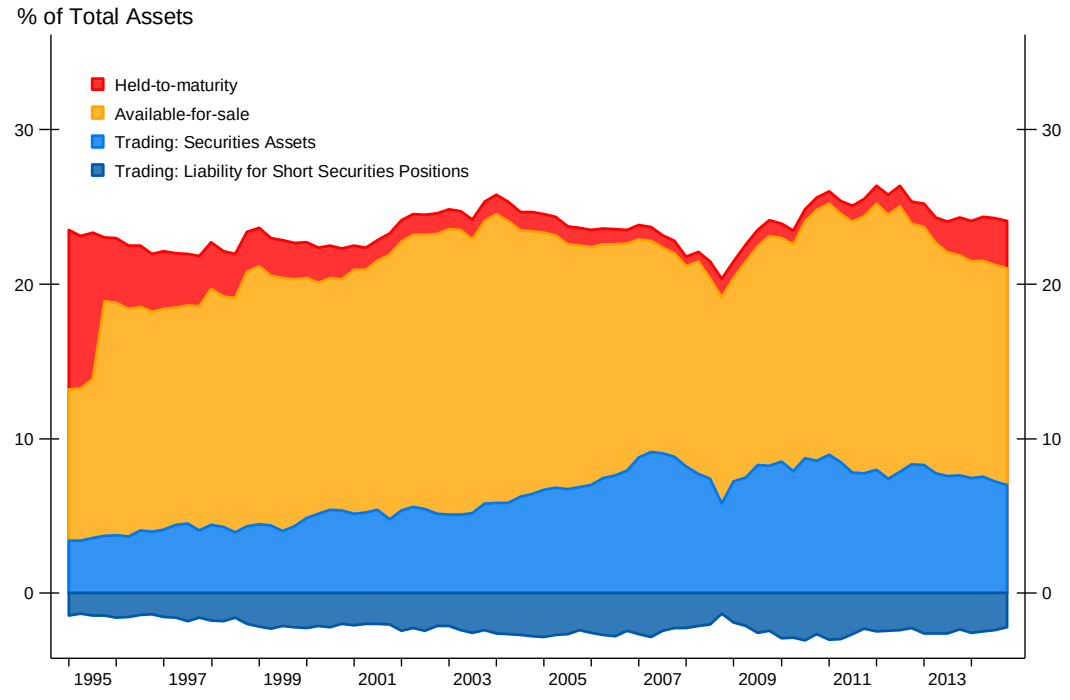
Note: The subcomponents of trading assets and liabilities in the above chart only represent banks and BHCs that reported average trading assets of $2 million or more in any of the four preceding quarters.



Held-to-Maturity Securities



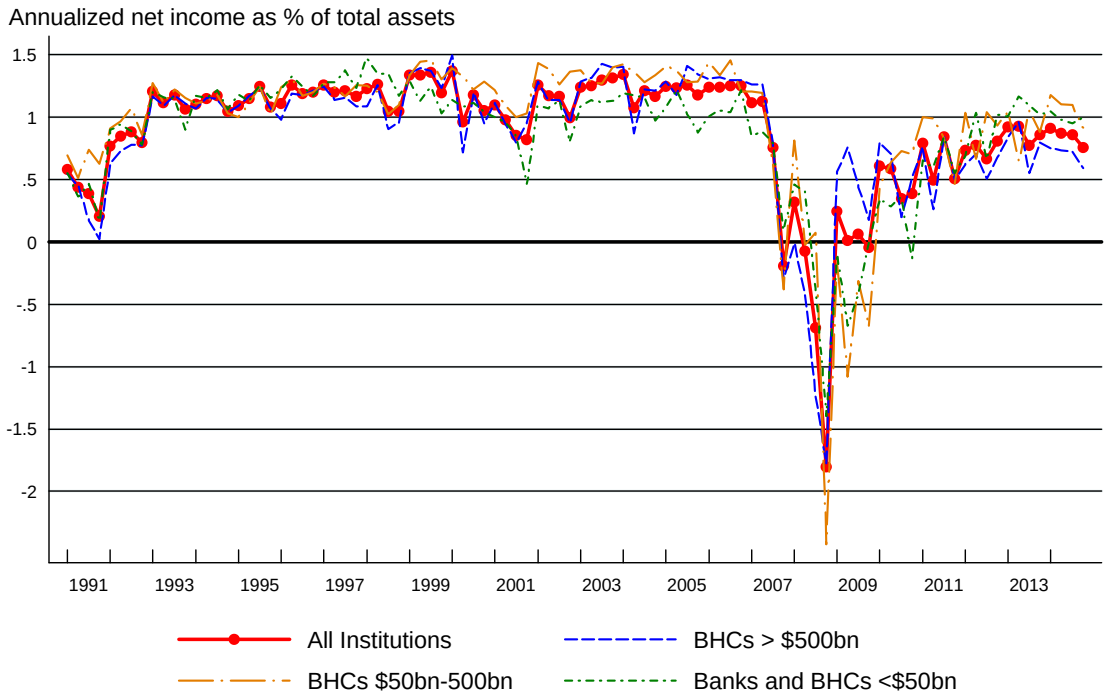
Securities Portfolios



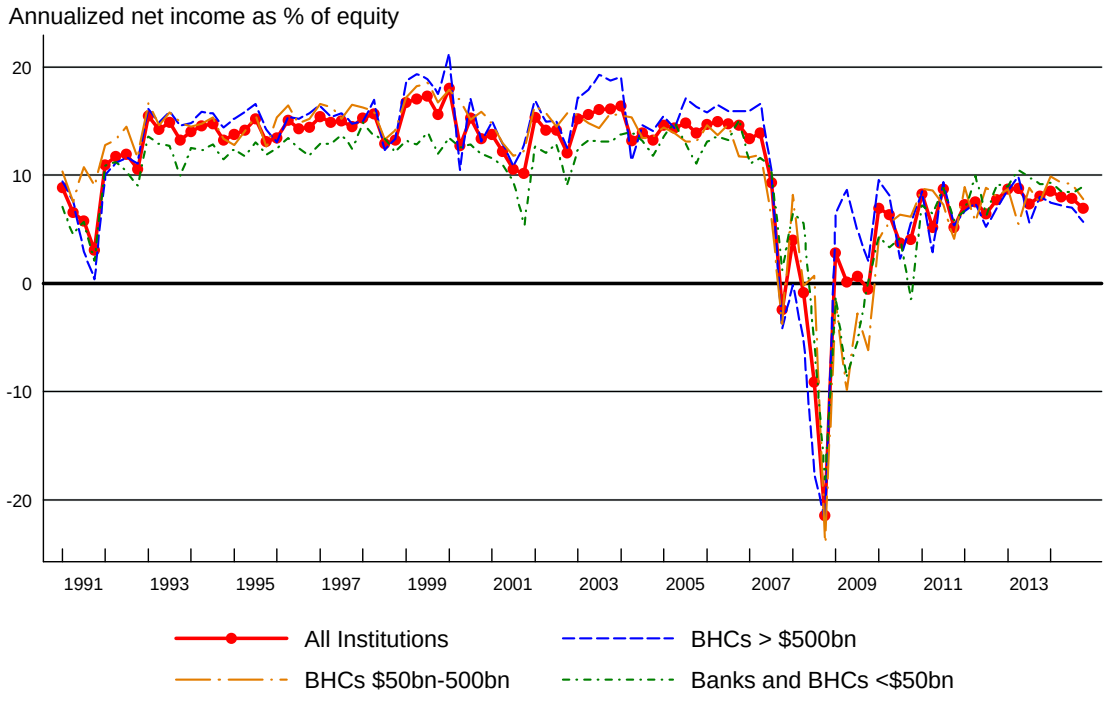
Note: Chart measures debt and equity securities portfolios. Thus, trading portfolio excludes other types of trading assets such as whole loans and derivatives.

2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

Return on Assets

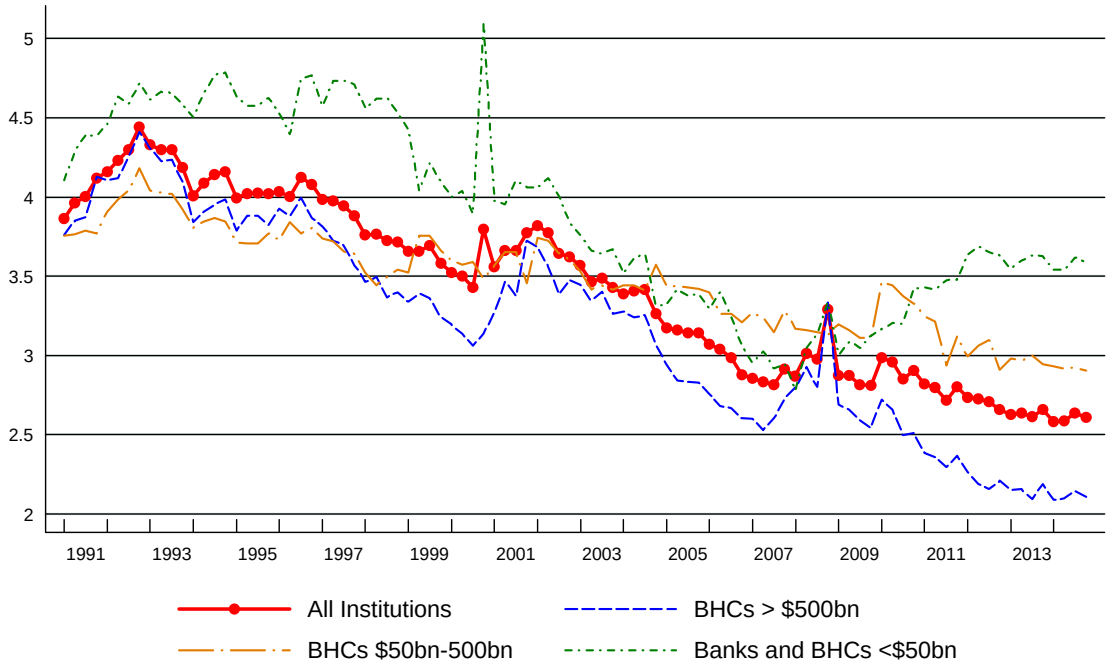


Return on Equity



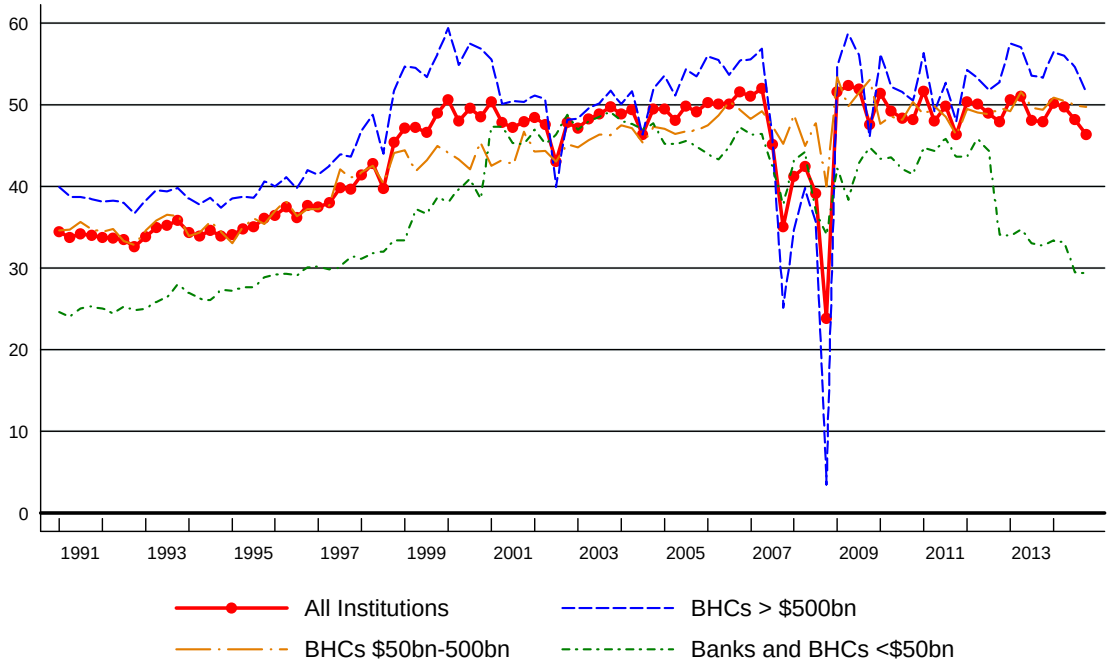
Net Interest Margin

Annualized net interest income as % of interest-earning assets



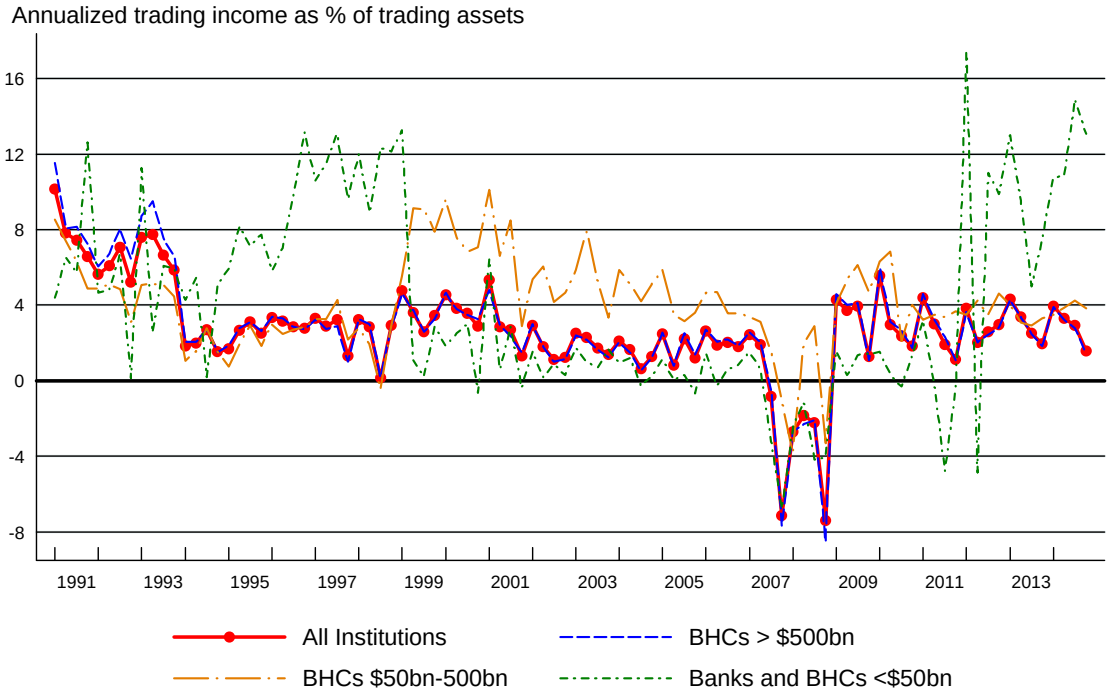
Noninterest Income Share

Noninterest income as % of net operating revenue

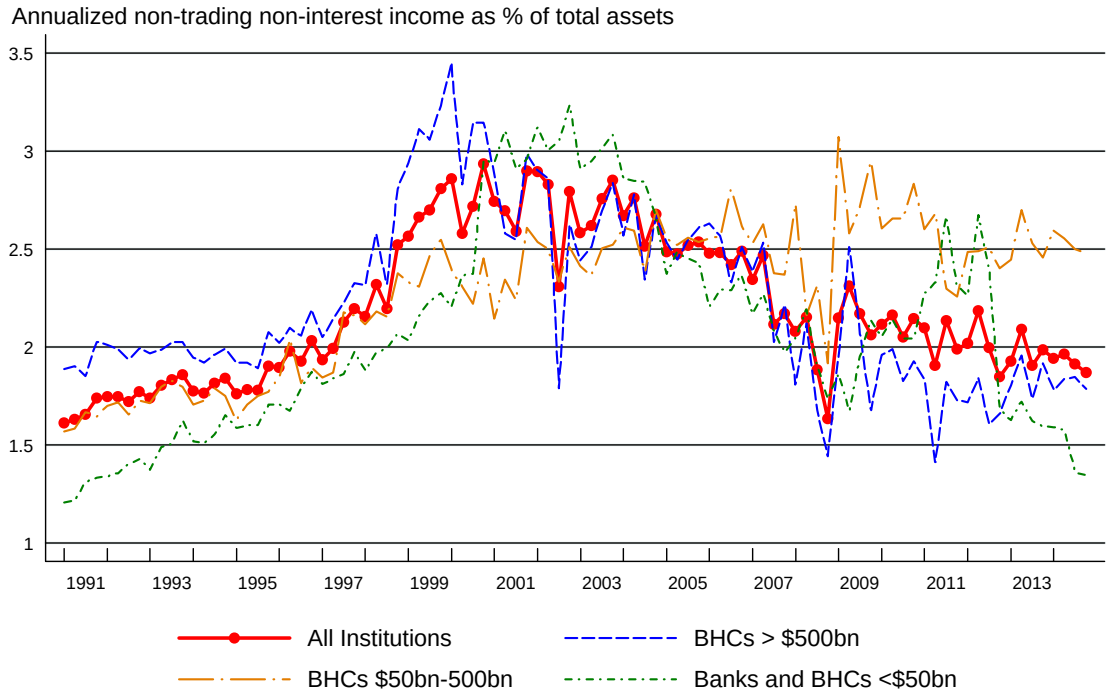


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

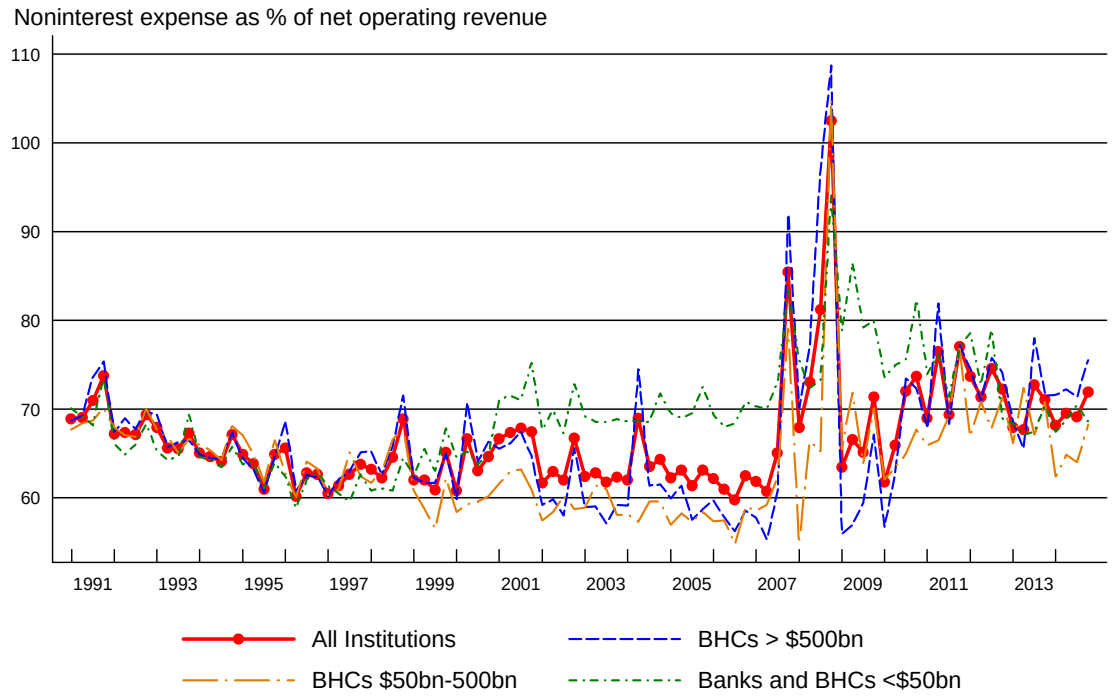
Return on Trading Assets



Non-Trading Non-Interest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio

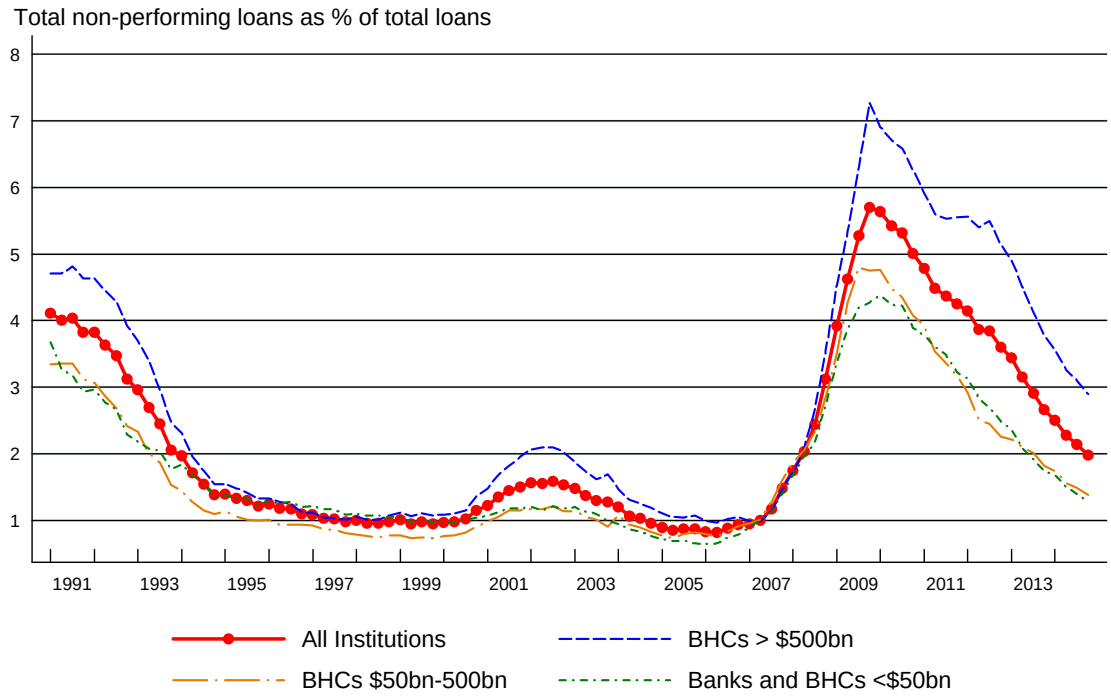


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

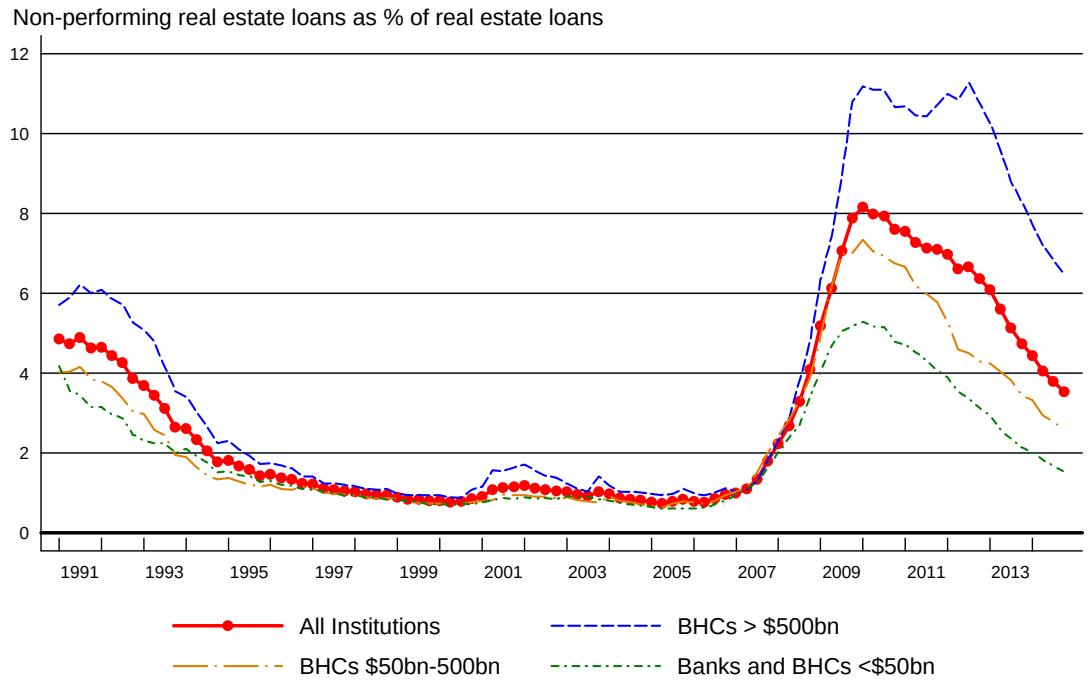
3. Asset Quality

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

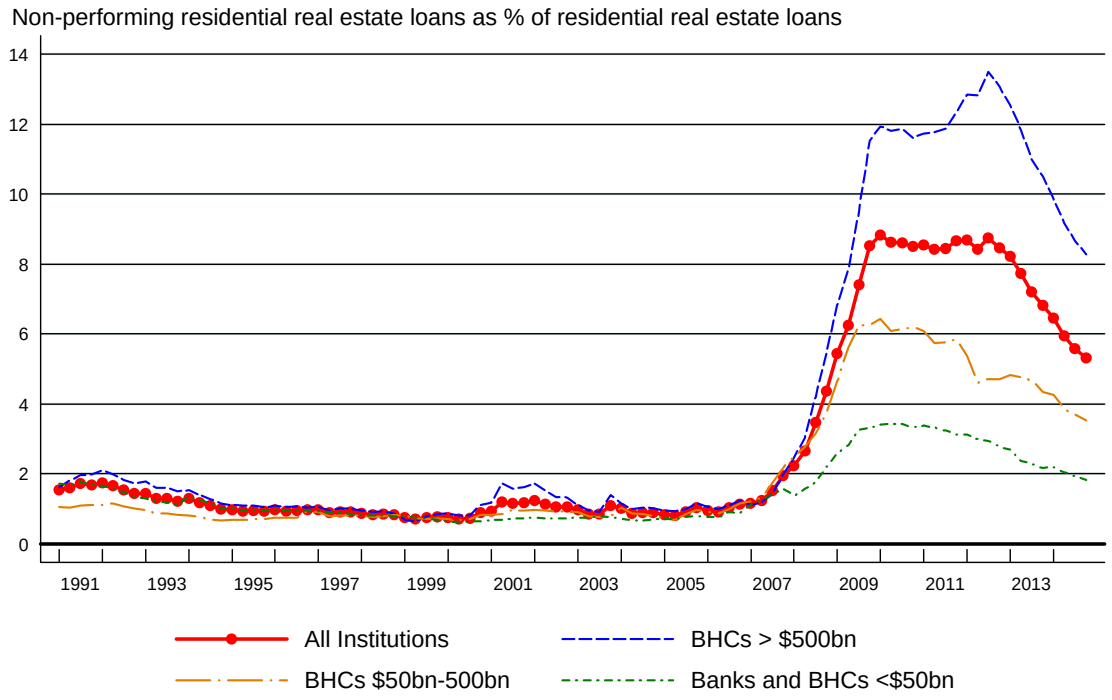
Non-performing Loans



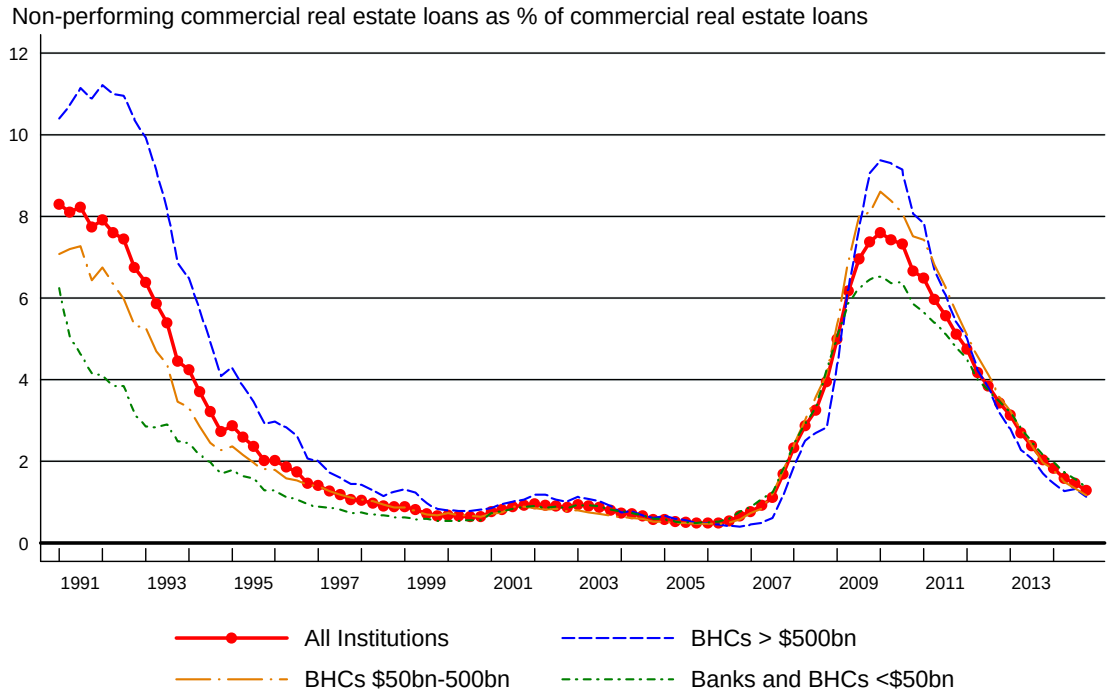
Non-performing Real Estate Loans



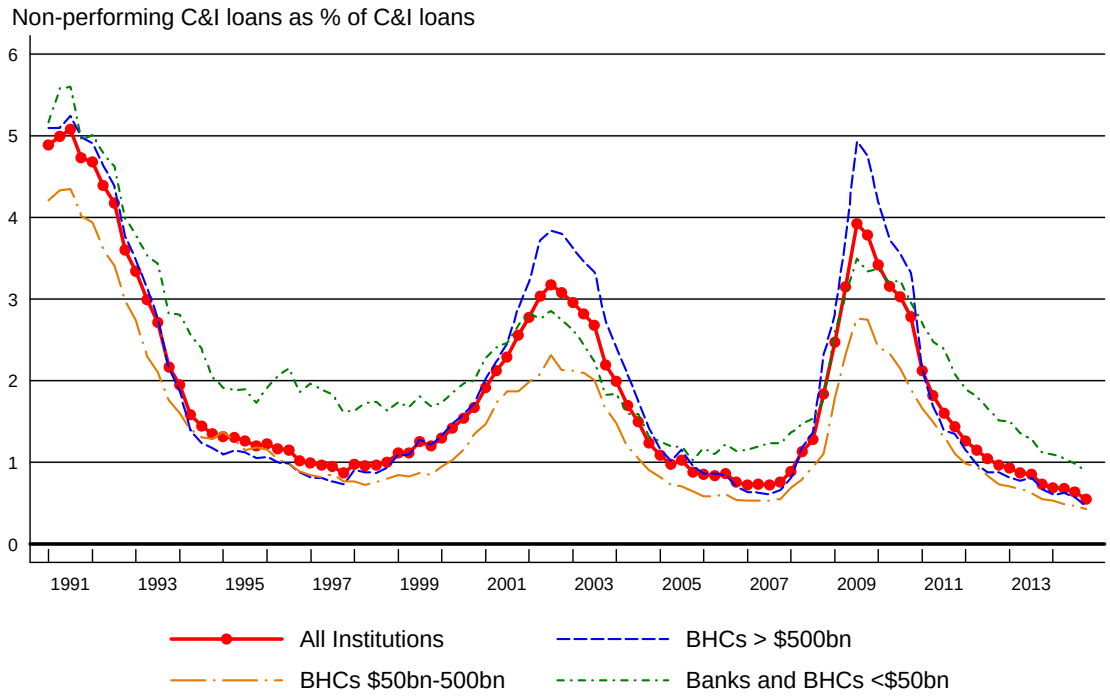
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



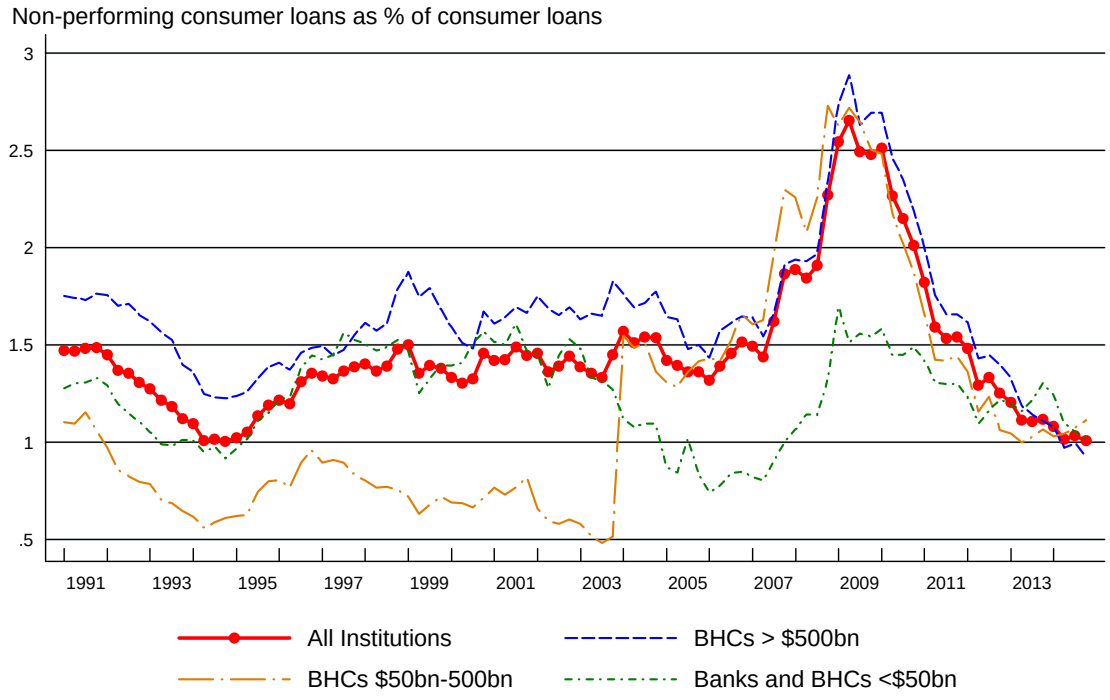
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



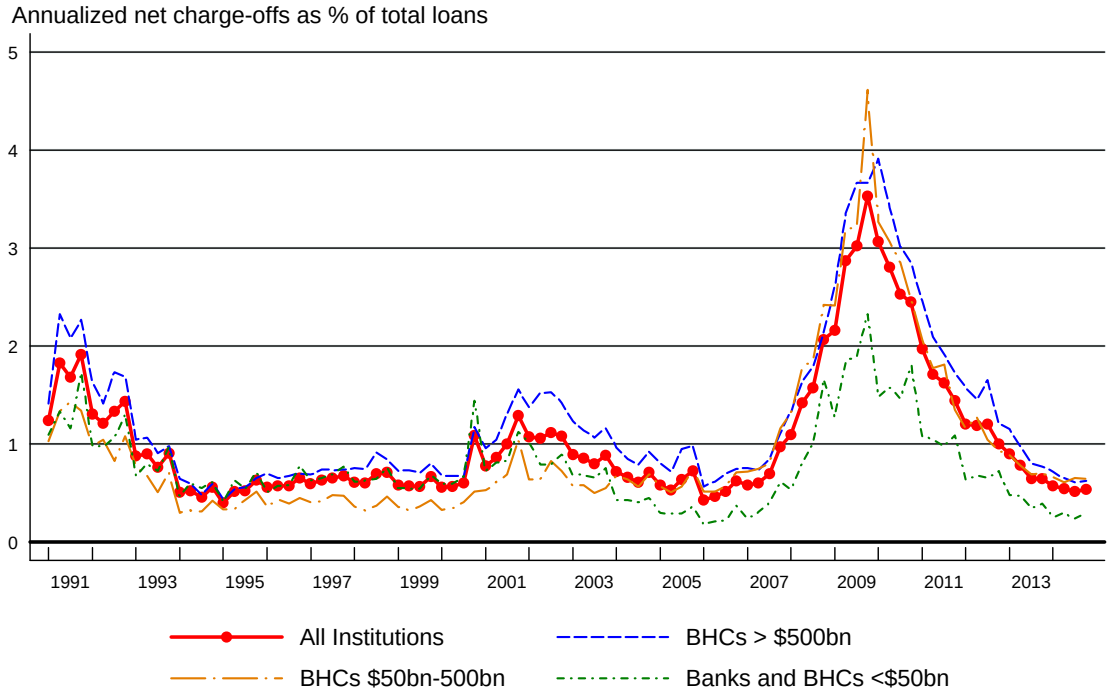
Non-performing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans



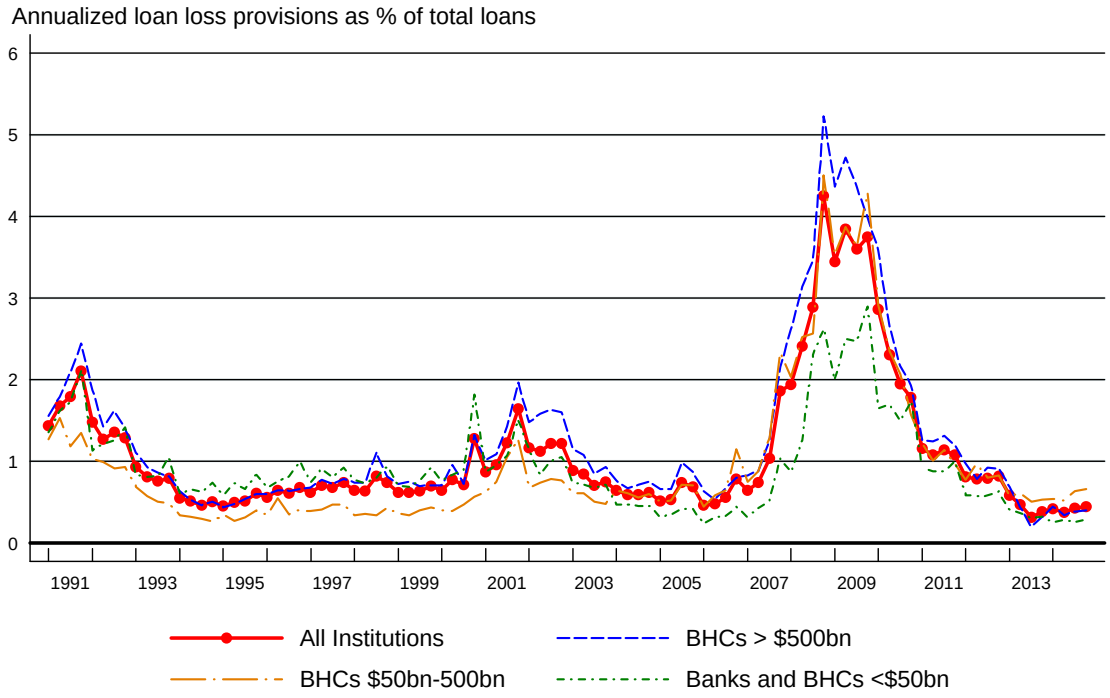
Non-performing Consumer Loans



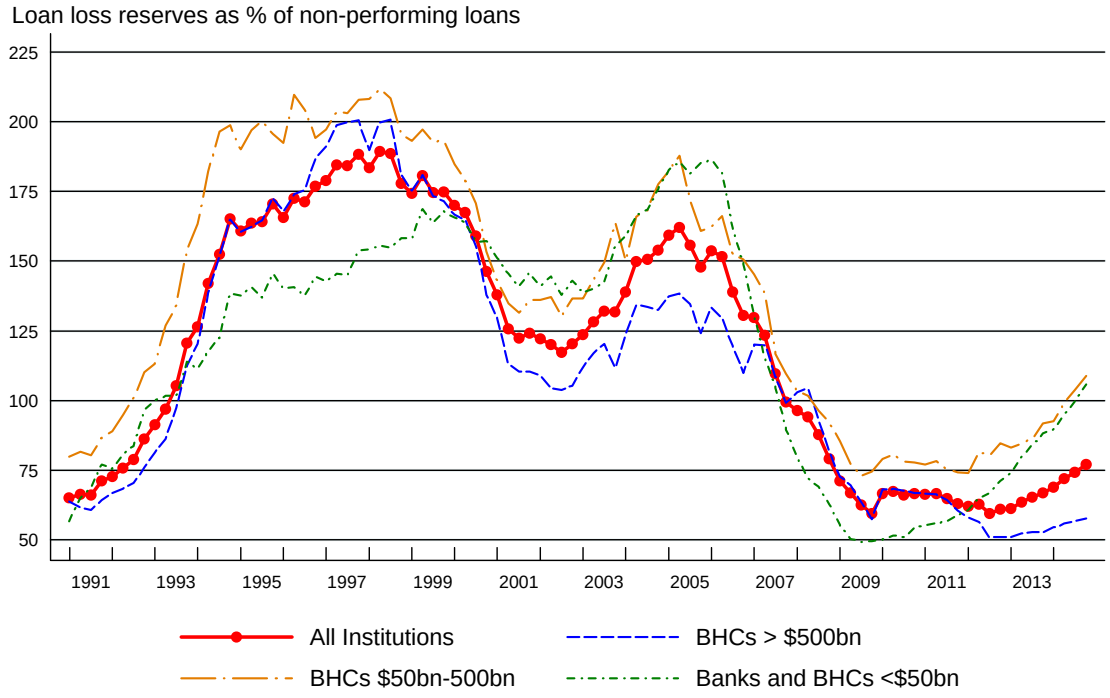
Net Charge-offs



Loan Loss Provisions



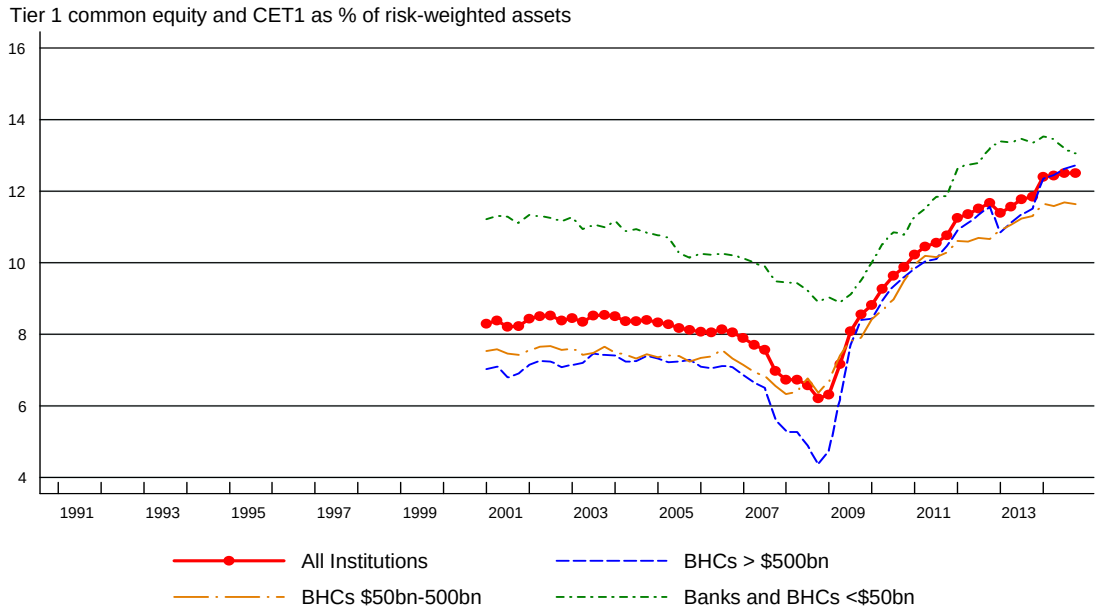
Loan Loss Reserves



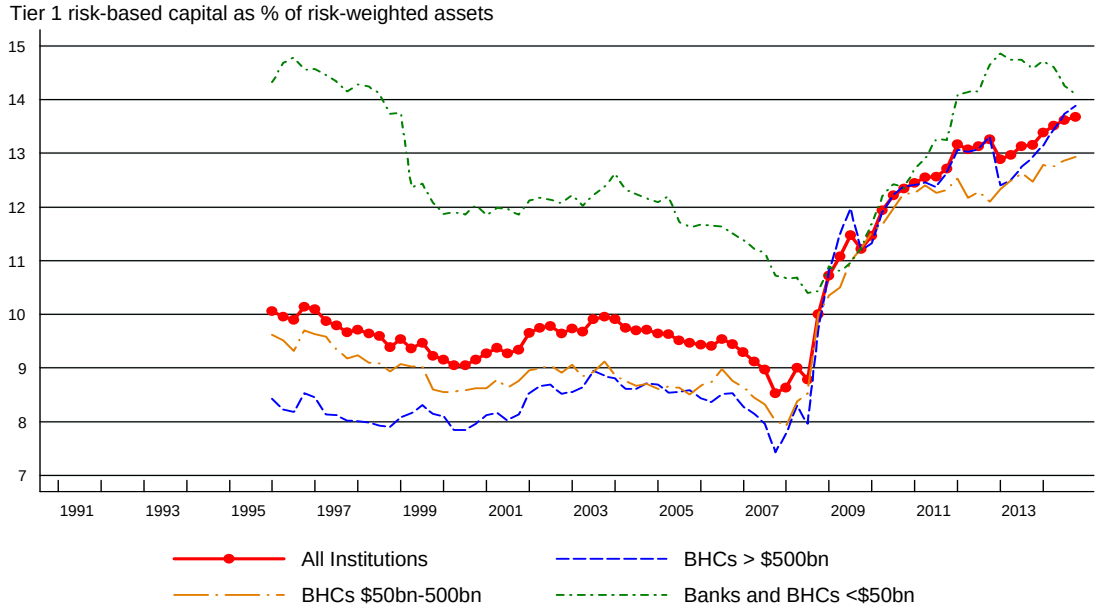
4. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

Notes: CET1 is reported by advanced approaches firms beginning in 2014:Q1. Changes in the measurement of RWA in 2013:Q1 and capitalization for advanced approaches firms in 2014:Q1 affect the measurement of capital ratios starting in those quarters. See "Caveats and Limitations" for details. See data notes for definition of tier 1 common equity and CET1.

Tier 1 Common Equity and CET1 Ratio

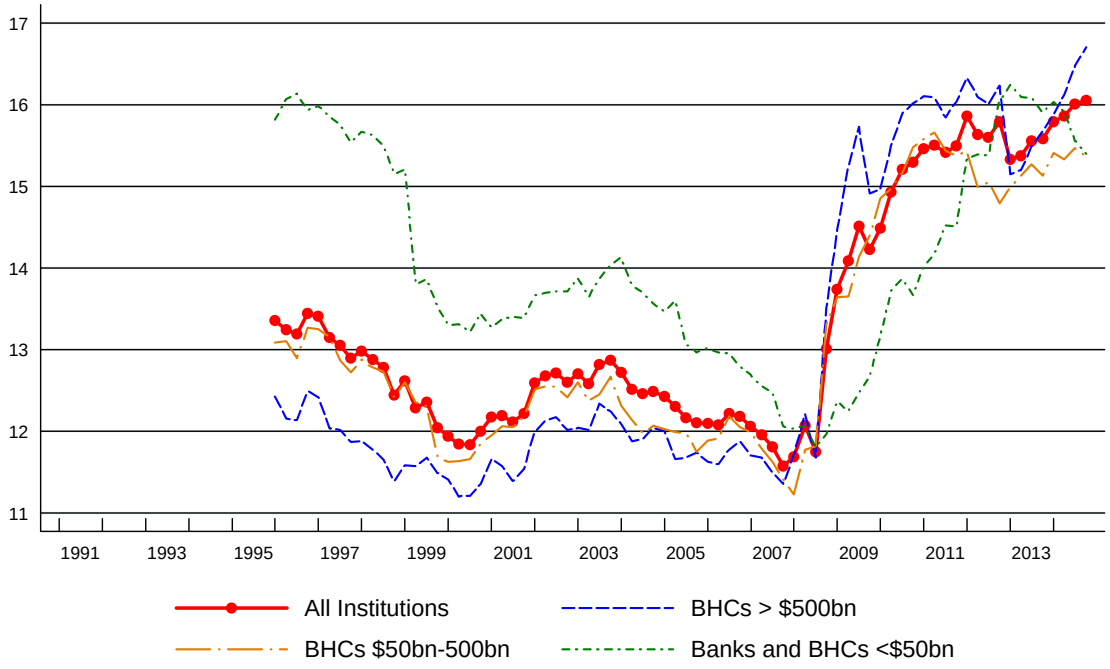


Tier 1 Capital Ratio



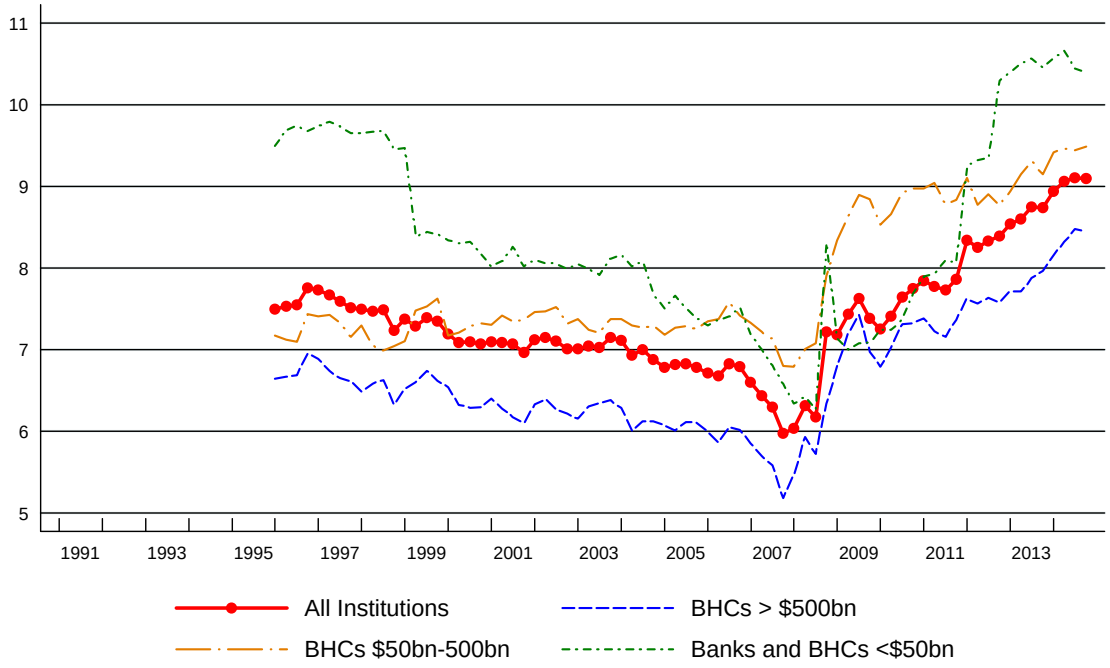
Total Capital Ratio

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



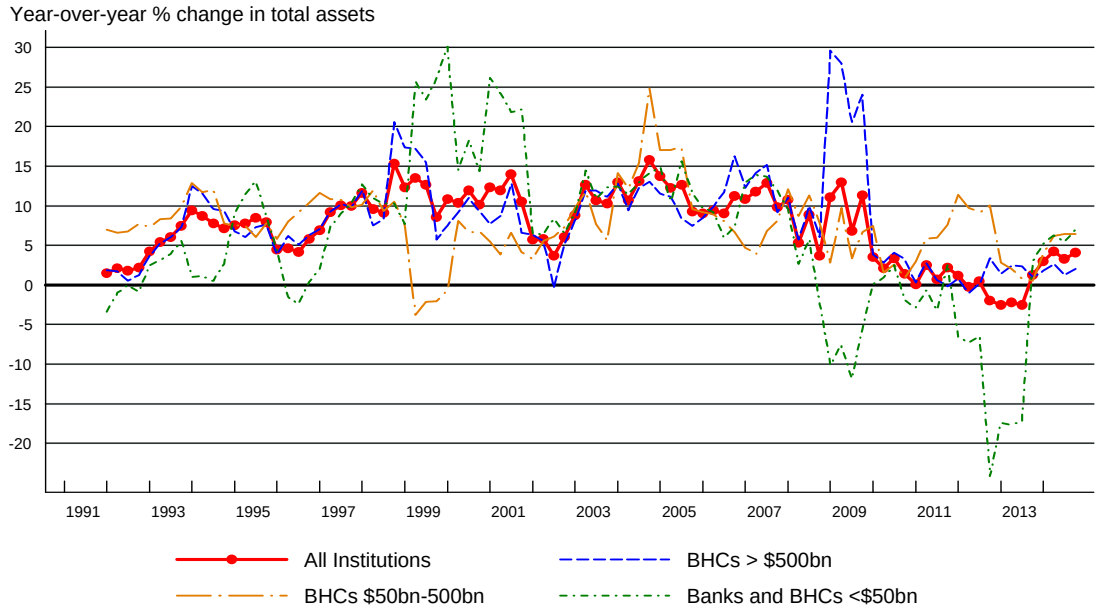
Leverage Ratio

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

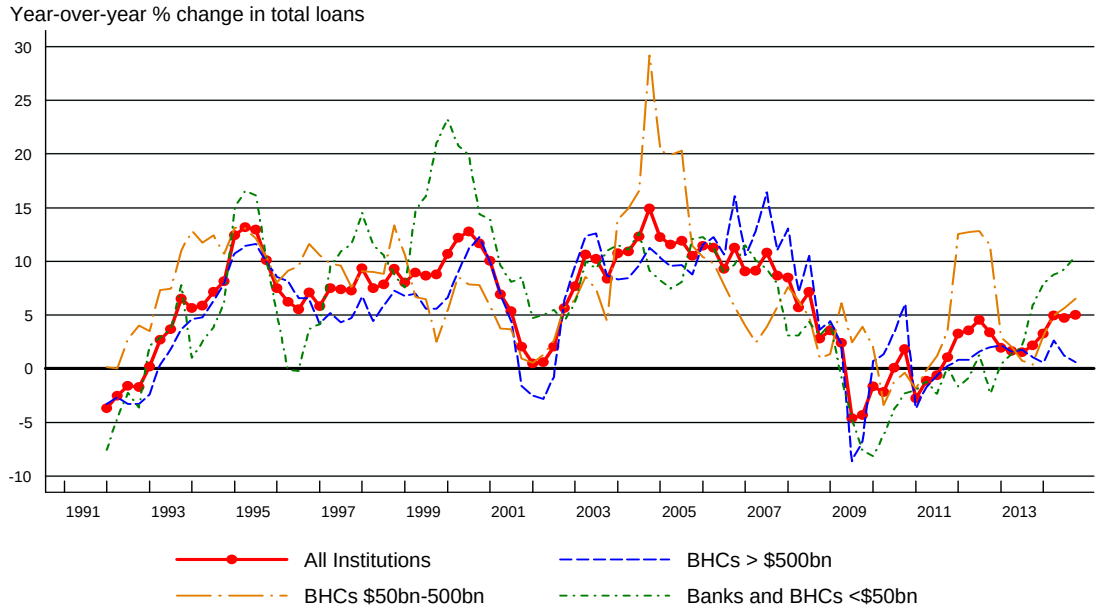


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms, and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. This particularly affects the year-over-year growth rate for assets between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4, due to the entry of several new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

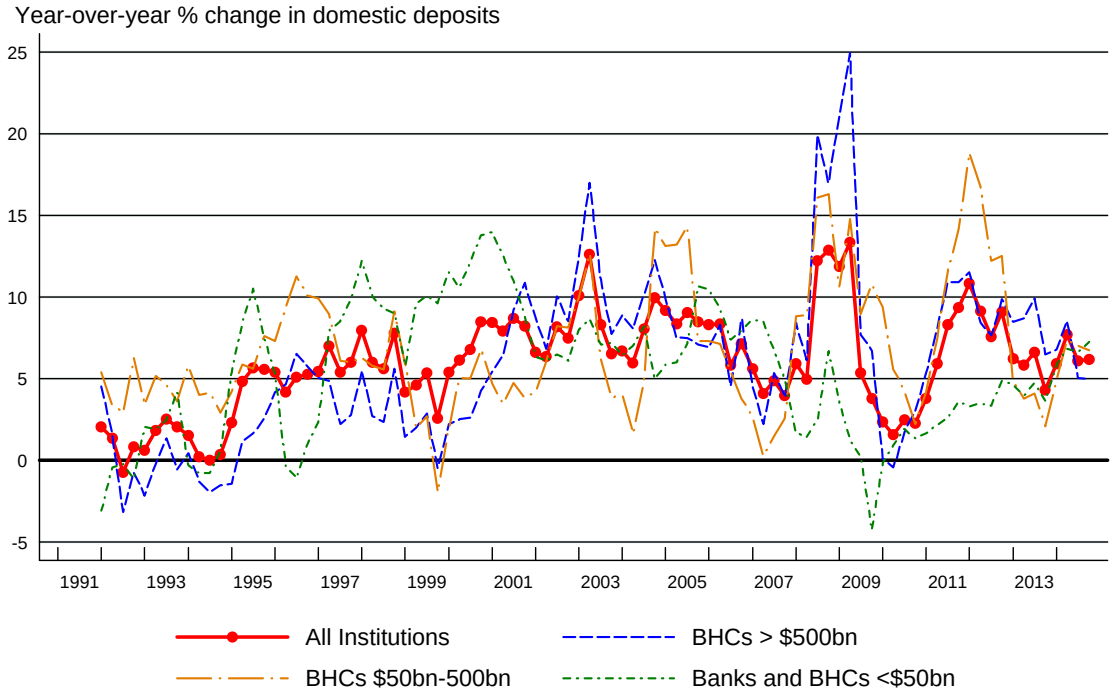
Asset Growth Rates



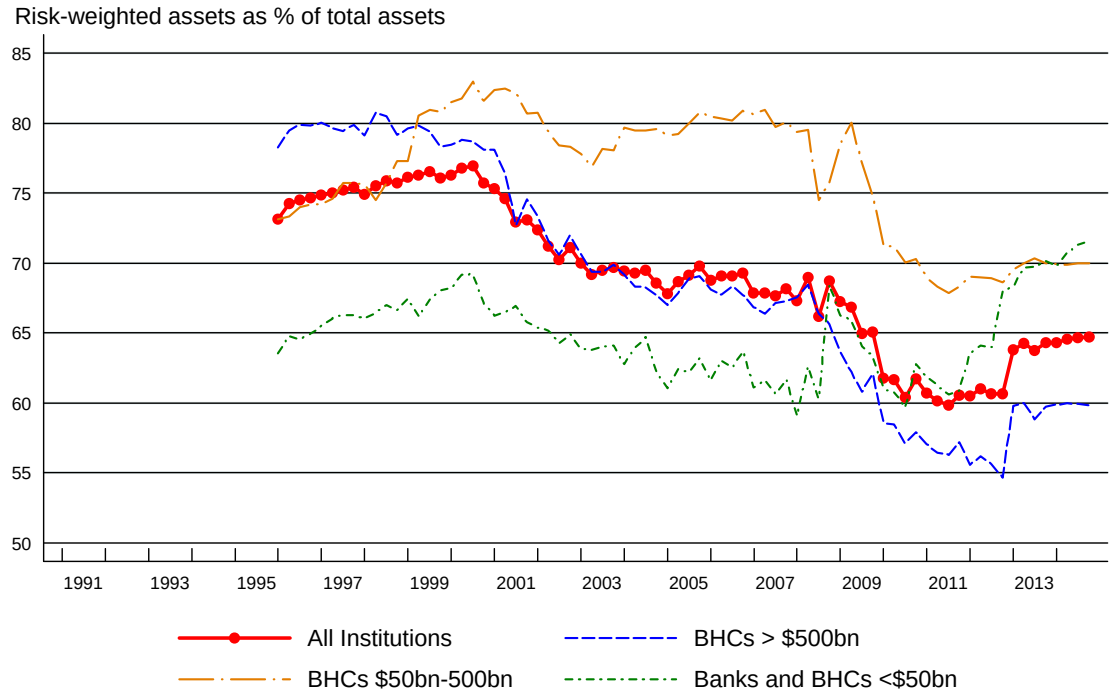
Loan Growth Rates



Domestic Deposit Growth Rates



Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



Note: This chart starts in 1996:Q1 because data for the risk-weighted assets component of this ratio are not reported 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)	Profitability		Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)			Advanced Approaches Firm
				Annualized Return on Assets	Annualized Return on Equity	Tier 1 Common or CET1 Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio	
1	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	2,573.1	4,931.0	0.77	8.50	11.19	12.67	15.05	Yes
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2,106.8	3,050.0	0.58	5.01	12.32	13.39	16.54	Yes
3	CITIGROUP	1,842.5	350.0	0.08	0.66	15.41	15.41	18.14	Yes
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1,687.2	5,709.0	1.35	12.40	11.04	12.45	15.53	Yes
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	856.3	2,166.0	1.01	10.46	15.31	17.20	20.02	Yes
6	MORGAN STANLEY	801.5	-1,630.0	-0.81	-9.20	14.74	16.50	19.35	Yes
7	U S BC	402.5	1,488.0	1.48	13.69	9.72	11.35	13.61	Yes
8	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	385.3	233.0	0.24	2.49	15.04	16.33	16.90	Yes
9	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	345.2	1,037.1	1.20	9.31	10.89	12.57	15.77	Yes
10	CAPITAL ONE FC	309.1	999.3	1.29	8.87	12.46	13.23	15.14	Yes
11	HSBC NORTH AMER HOLD	290.1	-9.6	-0.01	-0.12	17.47	19.79	26.09	Yes
12	STATE STREET CORP	274.1	491.6	0.72	9.16	14.90	17.44	19.76	Yes
13	TD BK US HC	248.1	211.2	0.34	3.33	8.26	8.42	10.71	Yes
14	SUNTRUST BK	190.4	393.9	0.83	6.88	9.60	10.80	12.51	No
15	BB&T CORP	186.8	594.2	1.27	9.77	10.61	12.42	14.88	No
16	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	159.1	1,447.0	3.64	28.00	13.14	13.63	15.60	Yes
17	ALLY FNCL	151.8	177.0	0.47	4.60	9.64	12.55	13.24	No
18	FIFTH THIRD BC	138.7	384.7	1.11	9.85	9.65	10.83	14.33	No
19	CITIZENS FNCL GRP	133.0	196.4	0.59	4.08	12.43	12.43	15.84	No
20	REGIONS FC	119.9	210.6	0.70	4.96	11.65	12.54	15.26	No
21	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	118.4	157.7	0.53	3.40	8.88	12.87	14.82	No
22	BMO FNCL CORP	115.9	111.4	0.38	3.10	11.85	11.85	15.72	No
23	MUFG AMERS HOLDS CORP	113.7	154.3	0.54	4.12	12.74	12.79	14.74	Yes
24	NORTHERN TR CORP	109.9	244.0	0.89	11.55	12.47	13.28	15.52	Yes
25	M&T BK CORP	96.7	277.5	1.15	9.00	9.84	12.47	15.21	No
26	KEYCORP	93.9	252.7	1.08	9.60	11.17	11.90	13.89	No
27	BANCWEST CORP	89.8	175.0	0.78	5.58	10.78	10.95	12.08	No
28	BBVA COMPASS BSHRS	83.2	102.2	0.49	3.41	10.74	10.94	12.81	No
29	DISCOVER FS	83.1	404.4	1.95	14.53	14.10	14.87	17.04	No
30	COMERICA	69.5	149.6	0.86	8.08	10.50	10.50	12.51	No
31	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	66.3	163.6	0.99	10.34	10.23	11.50	13.56	No
32	ZIONS BC	57.2	81.8	0.57	4.44	11.92	14.47	16.27	No
33	DEUTSCHE BK TR CORP	55.5	118.0	0.85	6.49	37.22	37.22	37.42	No
34	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	48.6	131.2	1.08	9.08	11.16	12.30	12.92	No
35	CIT GROUP	47.9	251.0	2.10	11.07	14.55	14.54	15.16	No
36	SVB FNCL GRP	39.4	58.8	0.60	8.35	12.68	12.91	13.92	No
37	FIRST NIAGARA FNCL GROUP	38.6	77.6	0.80	7.58	8.21	9.81	11.78	No
38	UTRECHT-AMERICA HOLDS	36.2	19.4	0.21	10.52	-0.65	1.83	2.37	No
39	POPULAR	33.1	49.0	0.59	4.59	15.89	18.13	19.41	No
40	CITY NAT CORP	32.6	66.0	0.81	8.93	8.64	9.78	11.95	No
41	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	30.1	63.3	0.84	9.42	12.96	13.61	14.69	No
42	BOK FC	29.1	64.3	0.88	7.79	13.17	13.33	14.66	No
43	EAST WEST BC	28.7	93.0	1.29	13.05	10.63	10.97	12.56	No
44	CULLEN/FROST BKR	28.3	72.7	1.03	10.20	11.94	13.68	14.55	No
45	SYNOVUS FC	27.1	53.2	0.79	6.99	10.28	10.86	12.75	No
46	ASSOCIATED BANC-CORP	26.8	48.7	0.73	6.96	9.74	10.06	12.66	No
47	FIRST HORIZON NAT CORP	25.7	47.9	0.75	8.35	11.43	14.46	16.18	No
48	BARCLAYS DE HOLDS LLC	25.0	116.5	1.86	15.50	9.80	11.96	14.26	No
49	FIRSTMERIT CORP	24.9	61.1	0.98	8.62	10.95	11.53	15.26	No
50	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	24.3	126.3	2.08	11.83	19.94	20.00	20.89	No
TOTALS*	TOP 50	14,901.0	26,222.6	0.70	6.51	12.29	13.49	16.12	
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	17,970.1	33,826.0	0.75	6.92	12.50	13.68	16.05	

*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 US BHCs and bank subsidiaries of foreign banking organizations,[3] 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, for the subset of BHCs with $50 - $500 billion in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry. In 2014:Q4, 33 BHCs exceed $50 billion in total assets, 6 of which exceeded the $500 billion threshold: JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. For consistency, time-series graphs for the "> $500bn" and $50-$500bn" groups represent available historical values for this same subset of firms. Statistics for most firms with more than $50 billion in total assets 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. Note that three BHCs with more than $50 billion in total assets are not adjusted using the pro forma methodology: TD Bank, Bancwest, and Deutsche Bank Trust Corporation. 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).

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 2014:Q4): 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

$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.

- As part of the transition to Basel II/III, in 2014:Q1, advanced approaches[4] holding companies commenced filing Part I.B. of schedule HC-R of the Y-9C, and no longer file Part 1.A of this schedule. (Part 1.A of schedule HC-R is still filed by non-advanced-approaches firms). One consequence of this reporting change is that advanced approaches firms no longer report the components used to calculate tier 1 common equity, and instead report common equity tier 1 (CET1). The change in reporting also affects other capitalization measures such as tier 1 capital. This report presents capital ratios that combine the capital reported in Part 1.A and Part 1.B reported by firms. It does not attempt to adjust measured capital ratios to account for the methodological differences between these two measures.

- 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. The definition of CET1 for BHCs used for this report is: common equity tier 1 = common & treasury stock + retained earnings + accumulated other comprehensive income + CET1 minority interest – goodwill – other intangible assets – gains on cash flow hedges – cumulative DVA – other deductions before threshold deductions – nonsignificant investments in unconsolidated financial institutions – significant investments in unconsolidated financial institutions (10% threshold deduction) – MSAs (10% threshold deduction) – deferred tax assets from temporary timing differences (10% threshold deduction) – 15% threshold deduction – deductions due to insufficient tier 1 and tier 2.

[4] As of 2014:Q4, the population of advanced approaches BHCs includes: American Express, Bank of America, Bank of New York Mellon, Capital One, Citigroup, Goldman Sachs, HSBC North America, JPMorgan Chase, Morgan Stanley, Northern Trust, PNC, State Street, TD Bank, MUFG Americas Holdings, U.S. Bancorp, and Wells Fargo.

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. 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.

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations

First 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:Q1[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, decreased from 11.7% in 2012:Q4 to 11.4% in 2013:Q1. This decline reflects the implementation of revised capital requirements for market risk (commonly known as "Basel 2.5", effective as of January 1, 2013), which resulted in a significant increase in the ratio of risk weighted assets to total assets for BHCs with large trading portfolios.

- The leverage ratio, defined as the ratio of tier 1 risk-based capital to average total assets (as opposed to risk-weighted assets), increased slightly in 2013:Q1.

- Banking industry profitability increased slightly in 2013:Q1. Annualized return on assets (ROA) increased from 0.81% to 0.92%, while return on equity (ROE) increased from 7.8% to 8.7%. Both ROA and ROE were far above their 2008:Q4 lows, although neither exceeded its average value from the period prior to the financial crisis.

- Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans decreased in 2013:Q1, continuing its downward trend. Loan loss provisions and net charge-offs, measured as percentages of total loans, also decreased. The net charge-off ratio for the industry is now at its lowest value since 2007. The non-performing loan ratio remained higher for BHCs with more than $500 billion in assets than for the remainder of the banking industry.

- Year-over-year asset growth was negative for the industry in 2013:Q1. While year-over-year loan growth was positive in 2013:Q1, the growth rate slowed to 1.9% for the industry.

[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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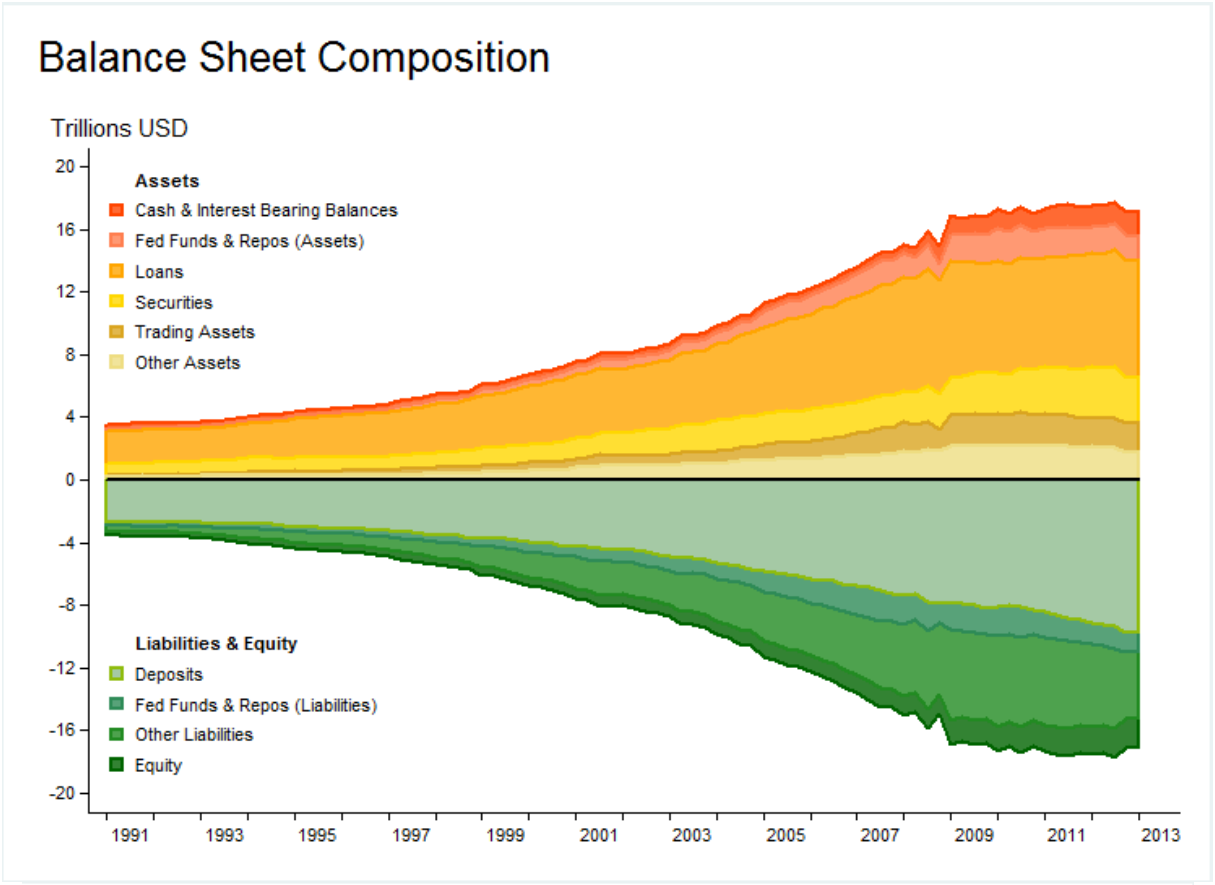
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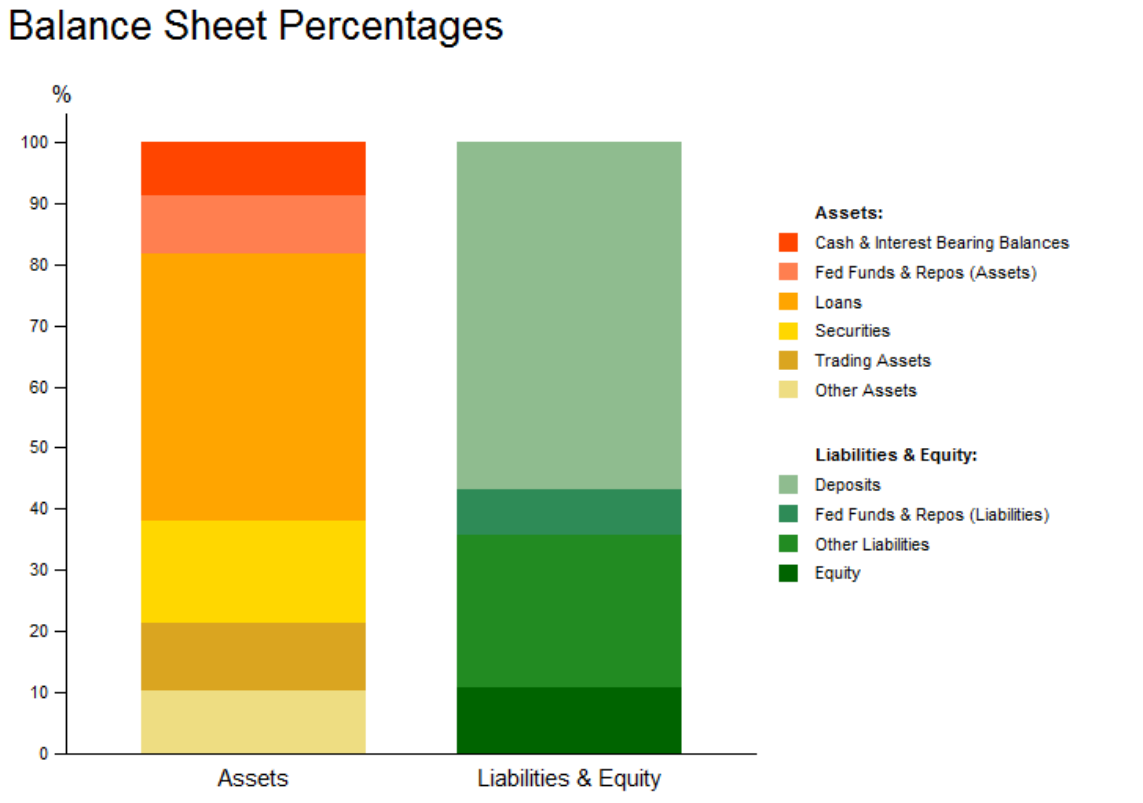
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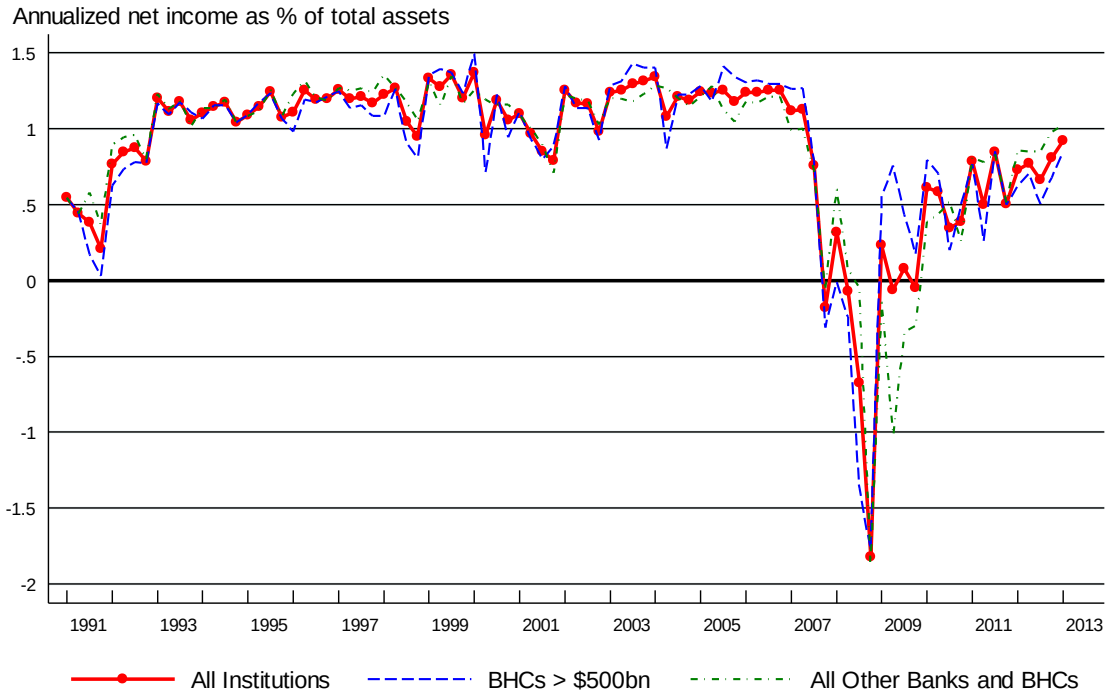
1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities



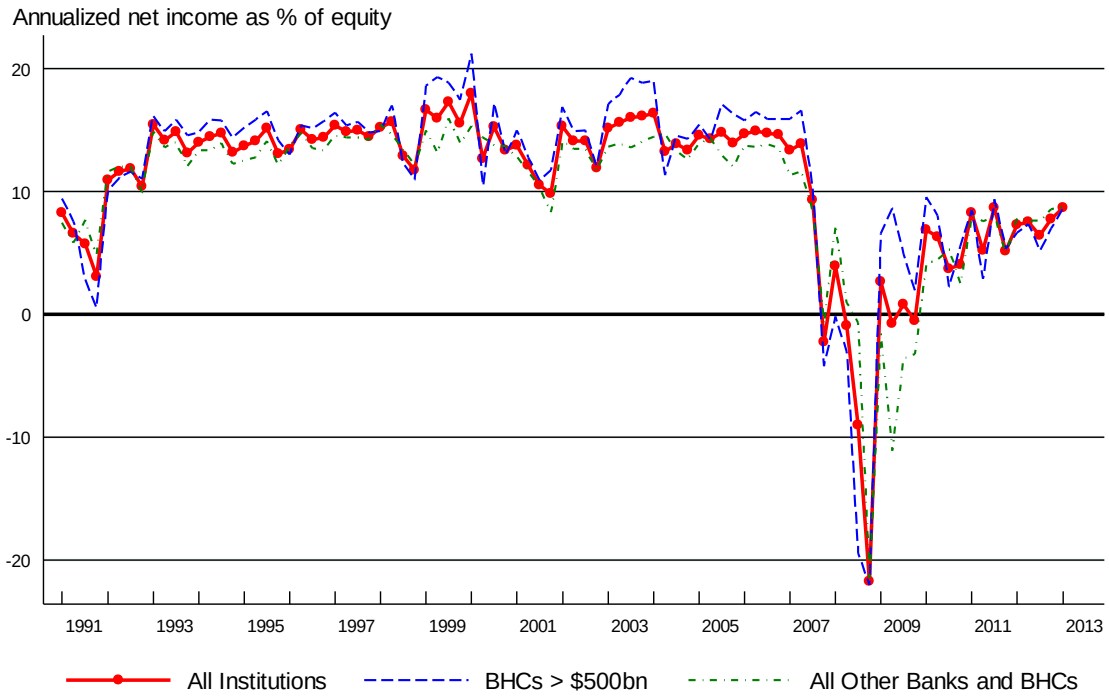


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

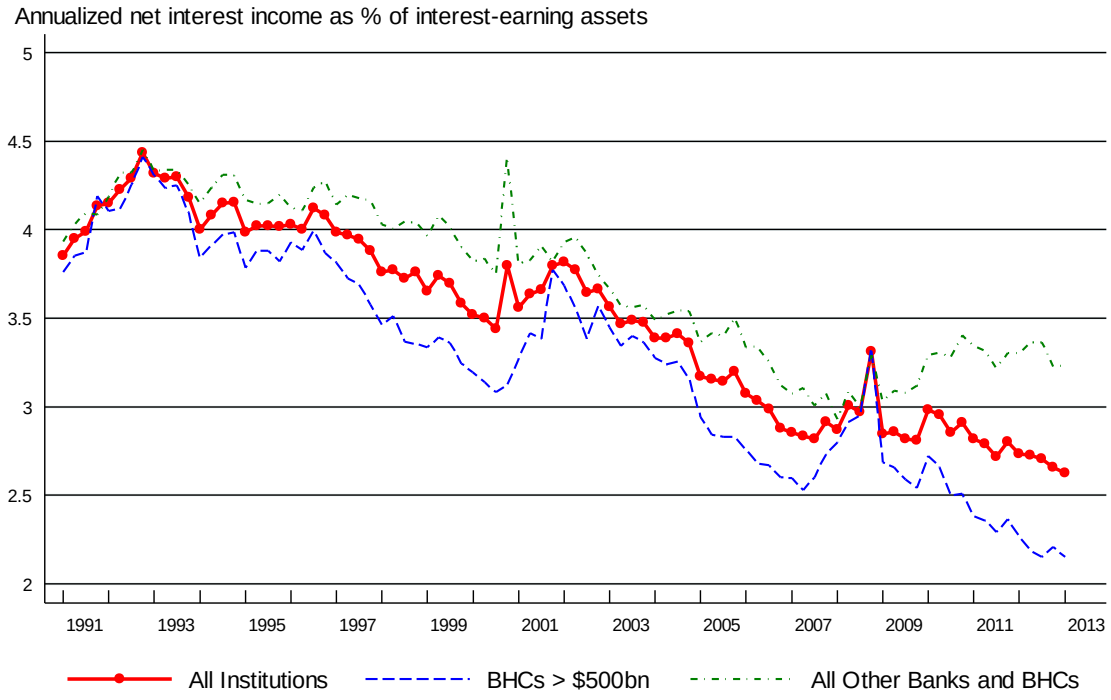
Return on Assets



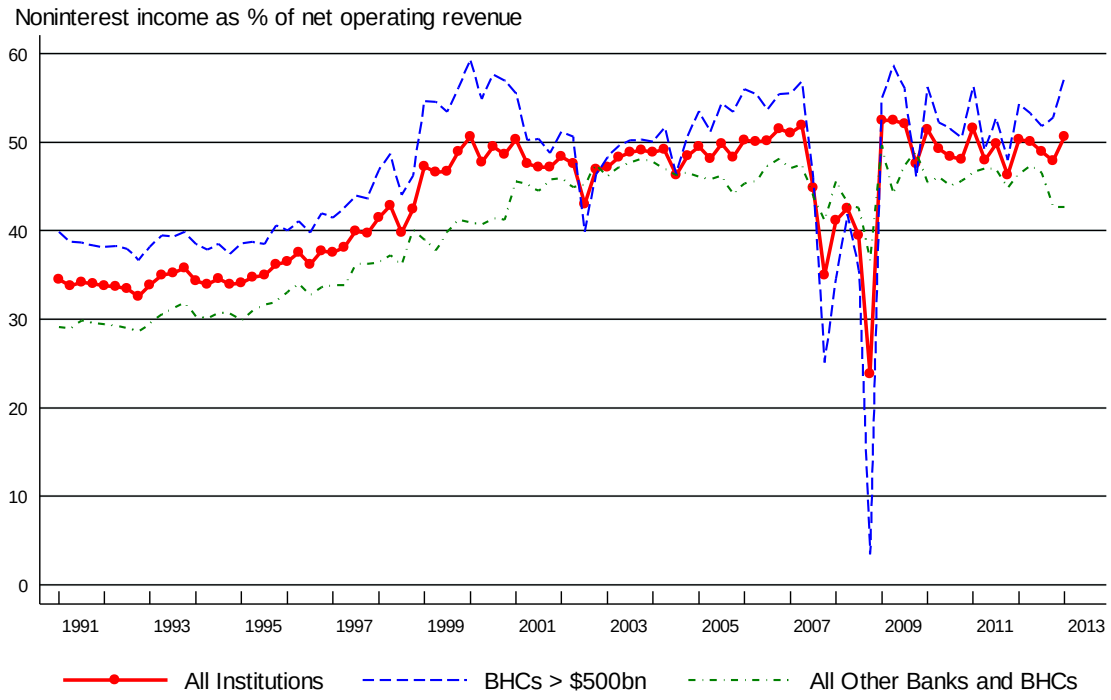
Return on Equity



Net Interest Margin



Noninterest Income Share

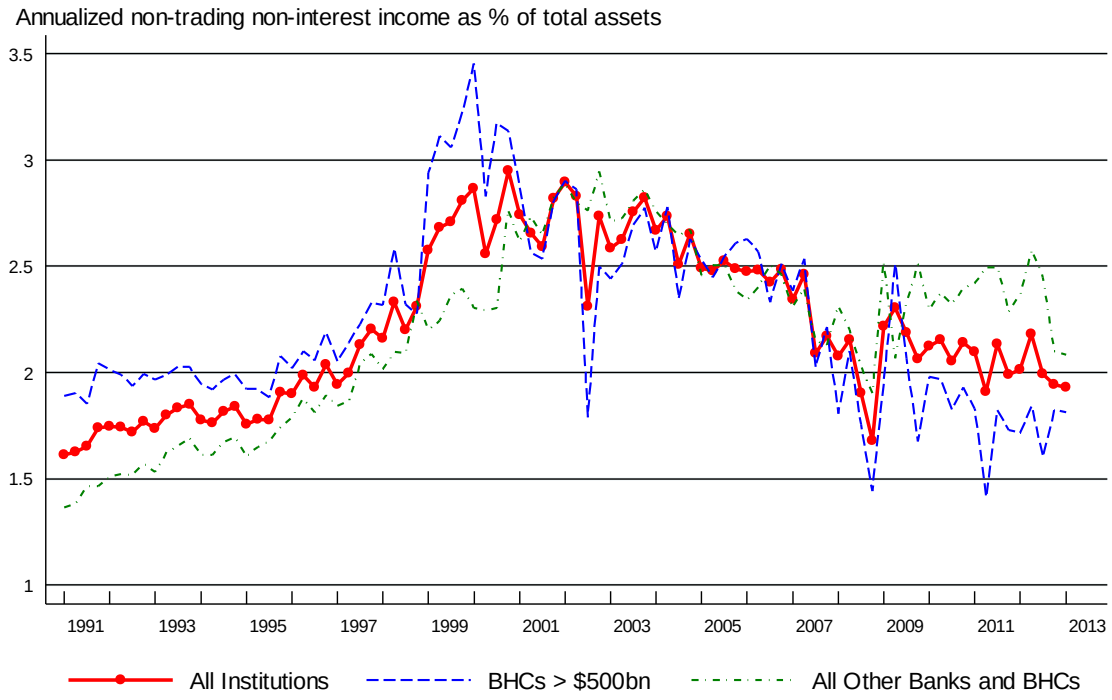


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

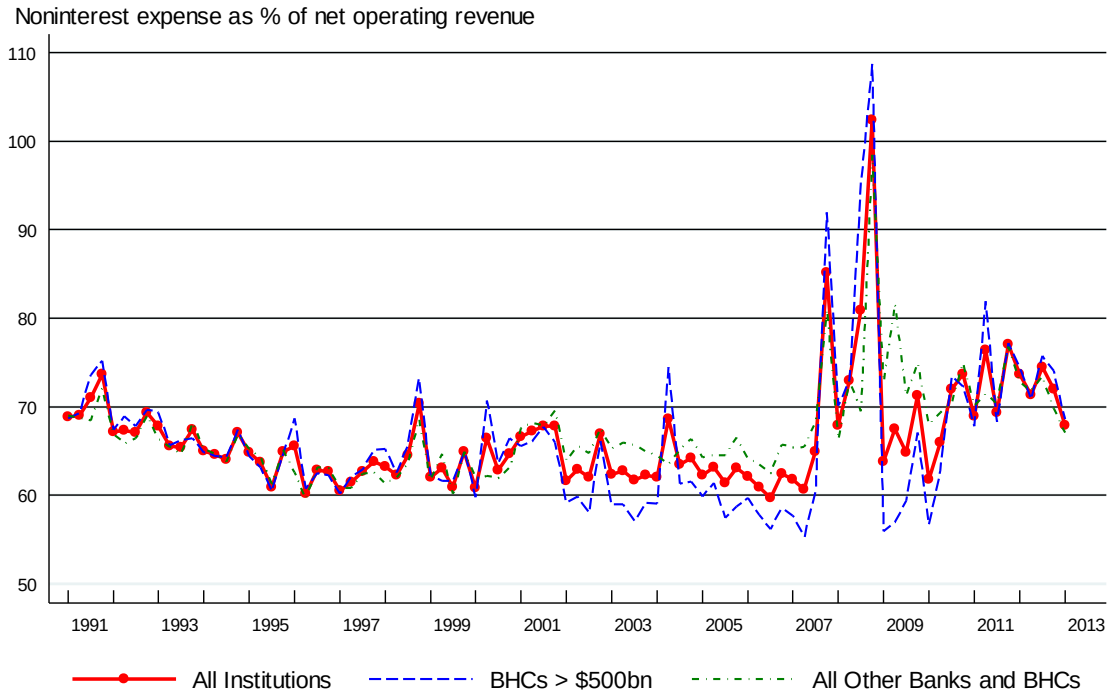
Return on Trading Assets



Non-Trading Non-Interest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio

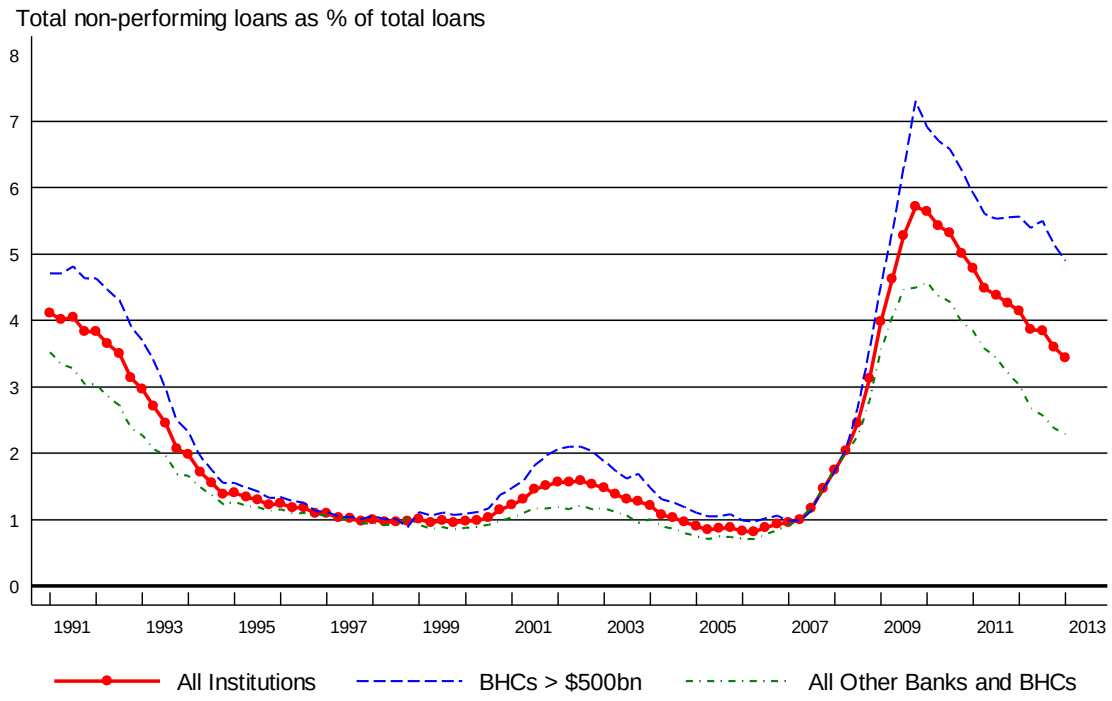


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

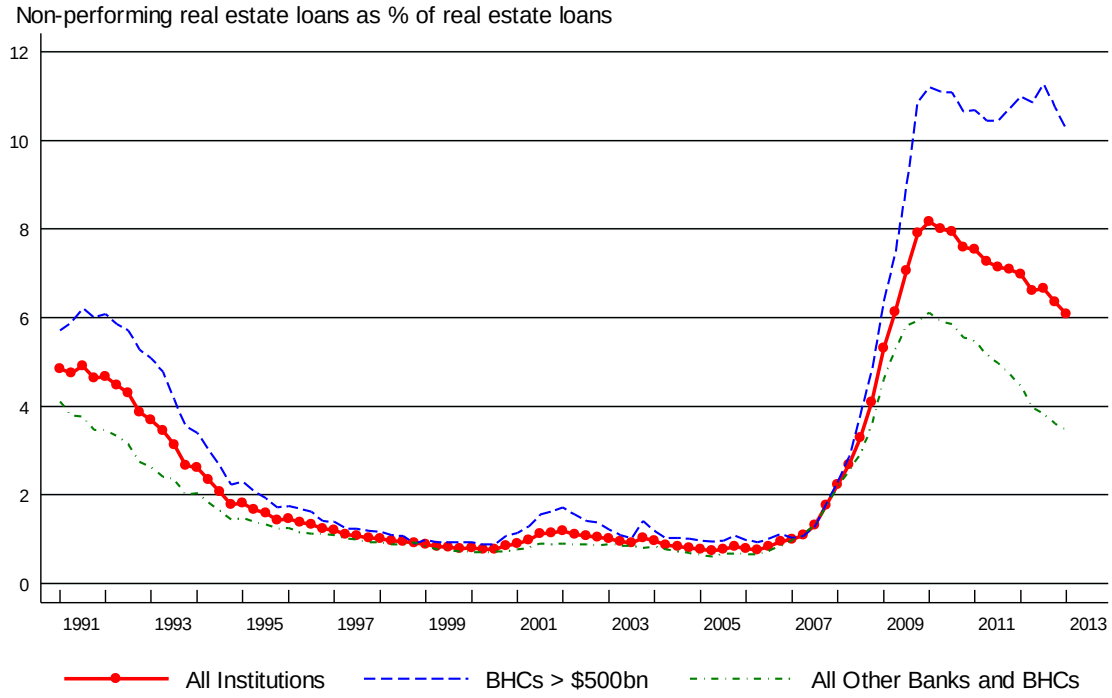
3. Asset Quality

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

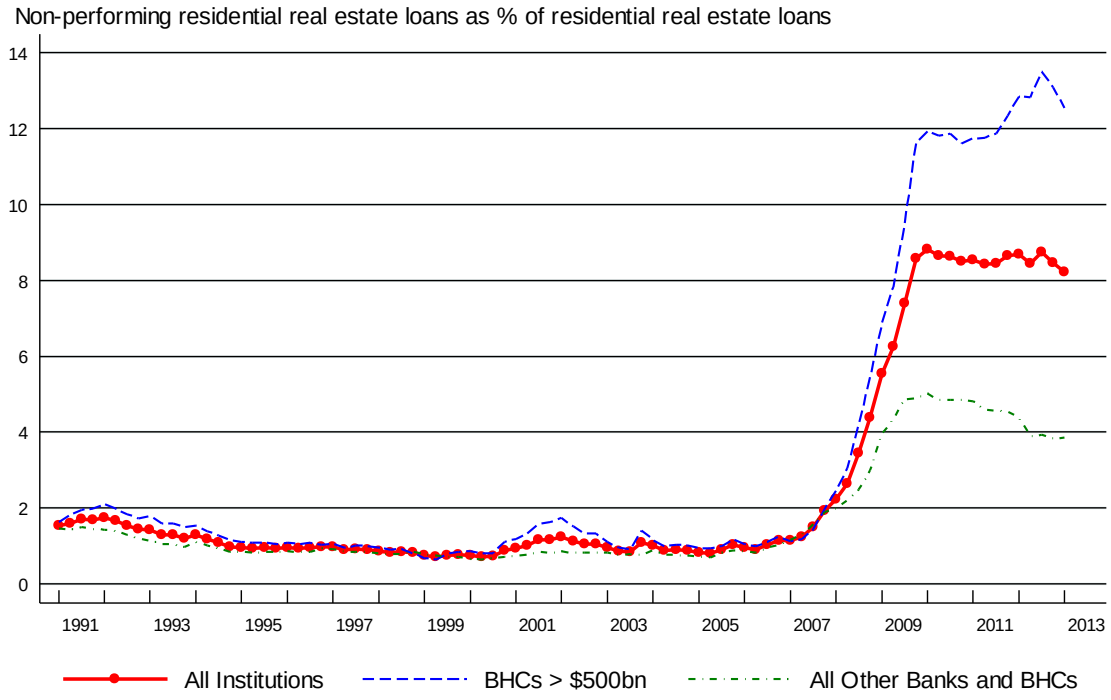
Non-performing Loans



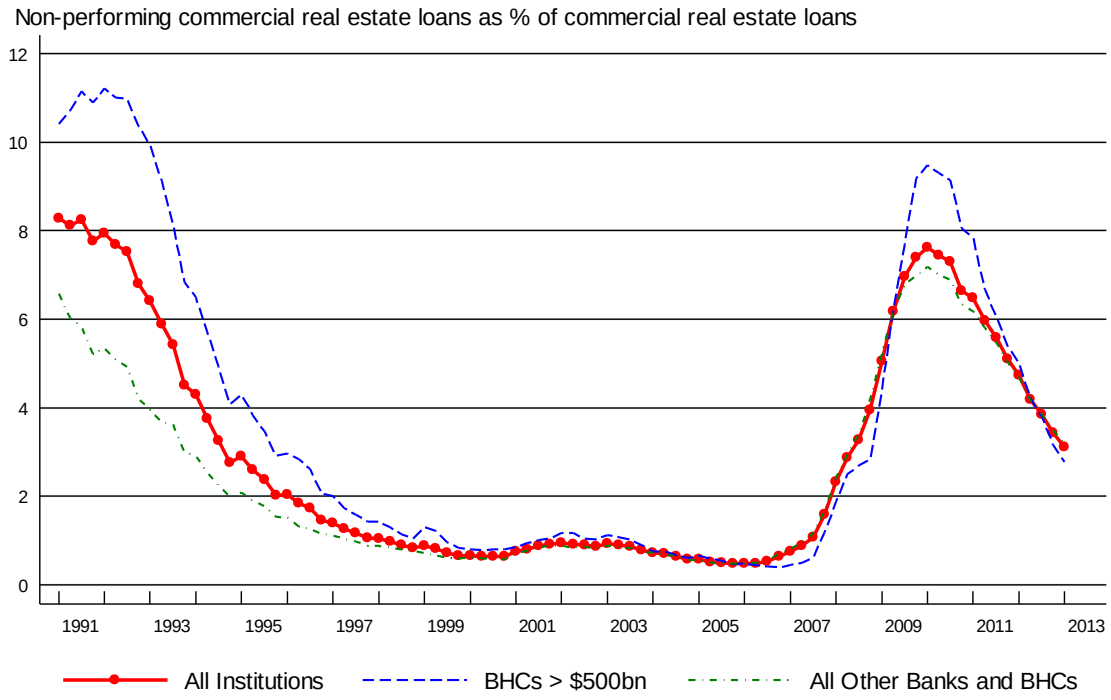
Non-performing Real Estate Loans



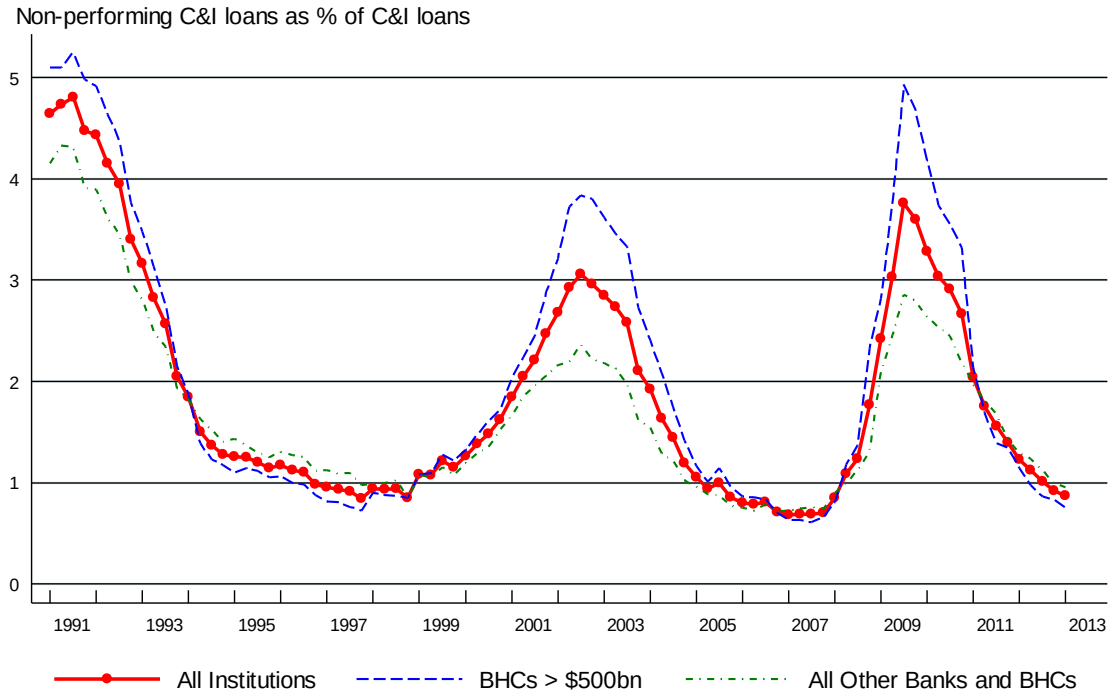
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



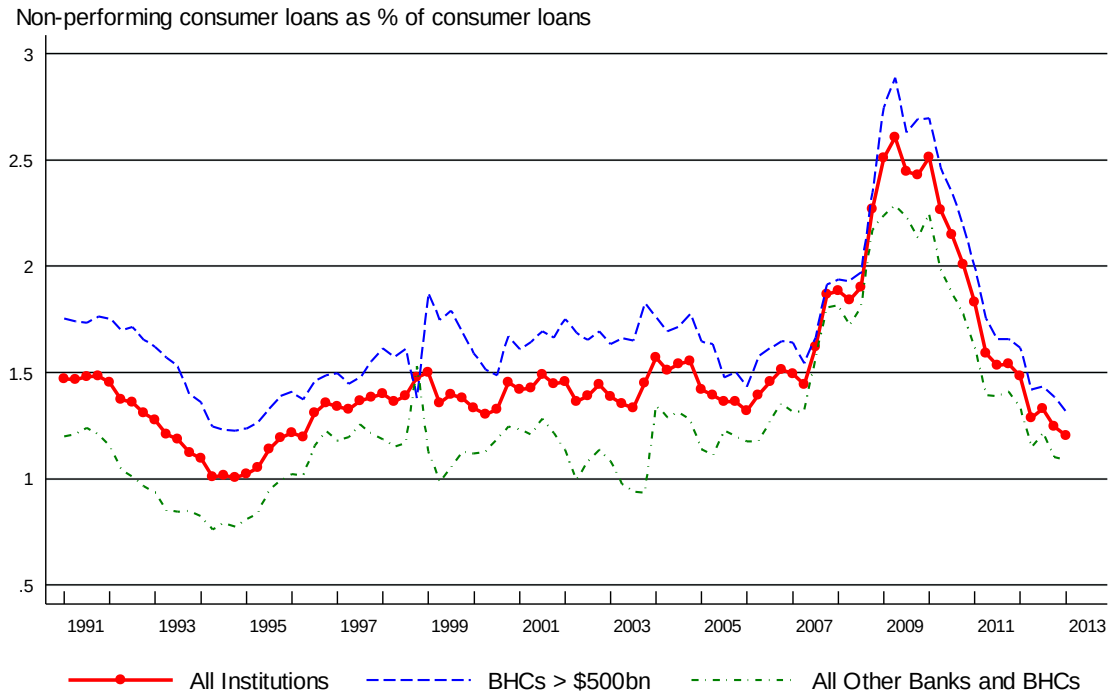
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



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

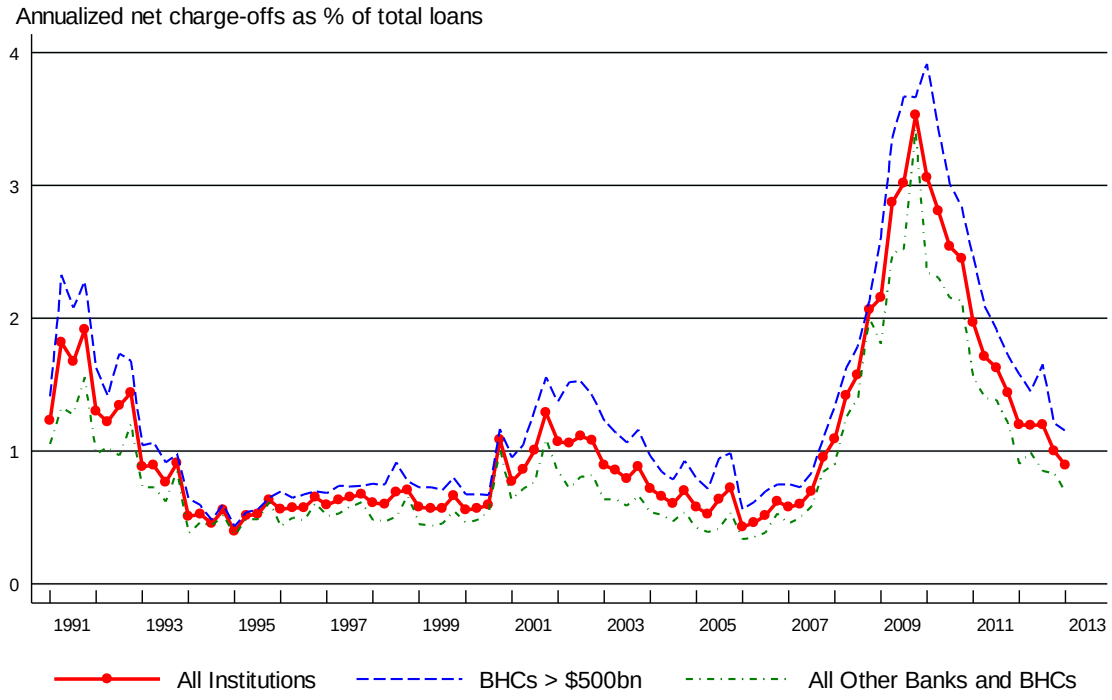


Non-performing Consumer Loans

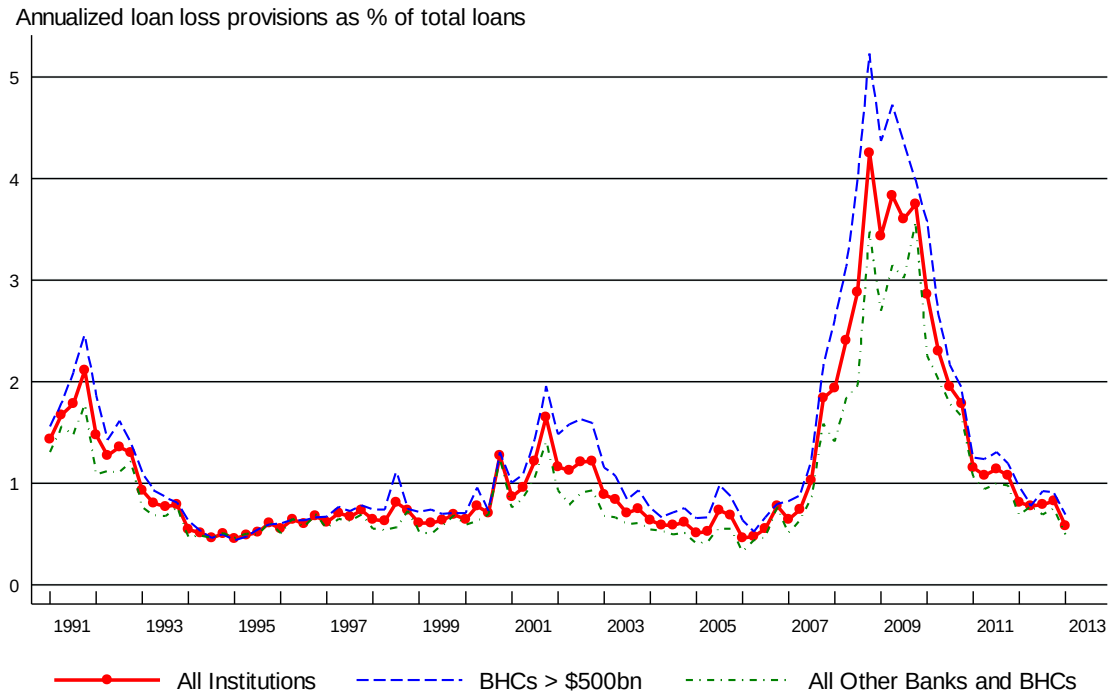


Note: Consumer loans are defined as the sum of credit card loans, other revolving credit plans, automobile loans, and other consumer loans.

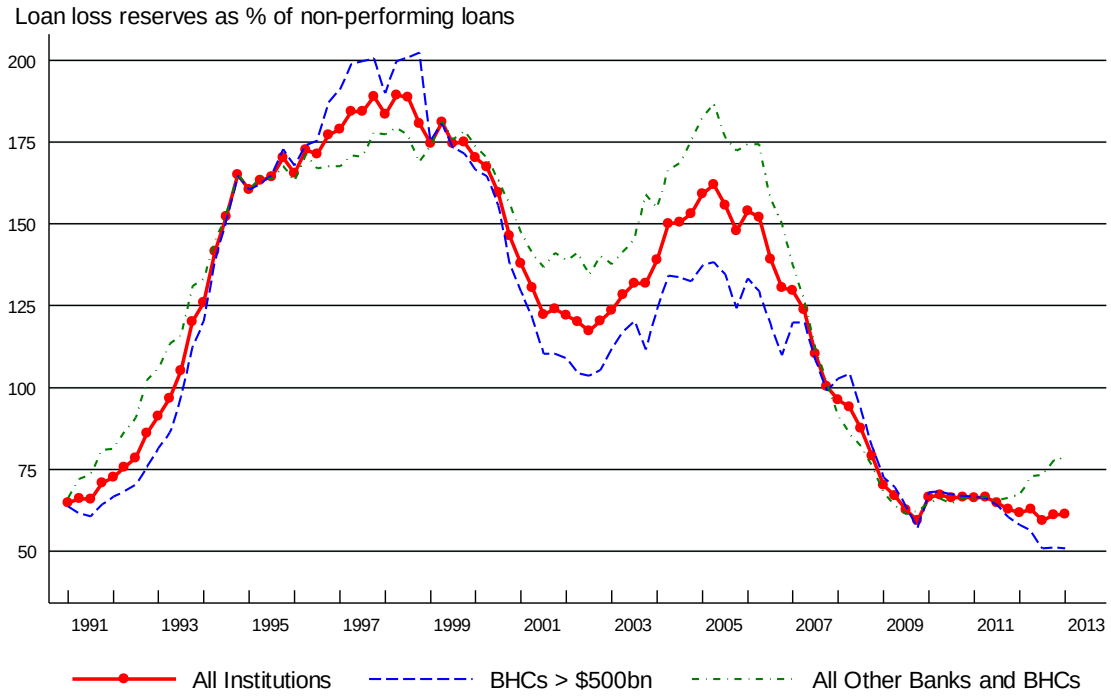
Net Charge-offs



Loan Loss Provisions

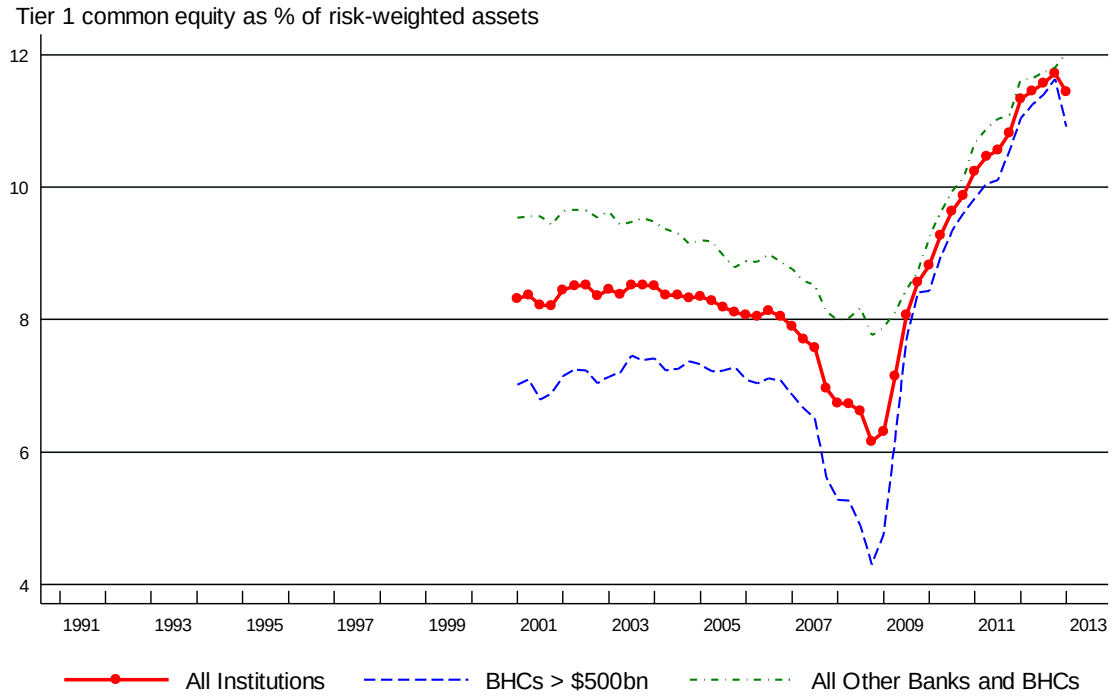


Loan Loss Reserves



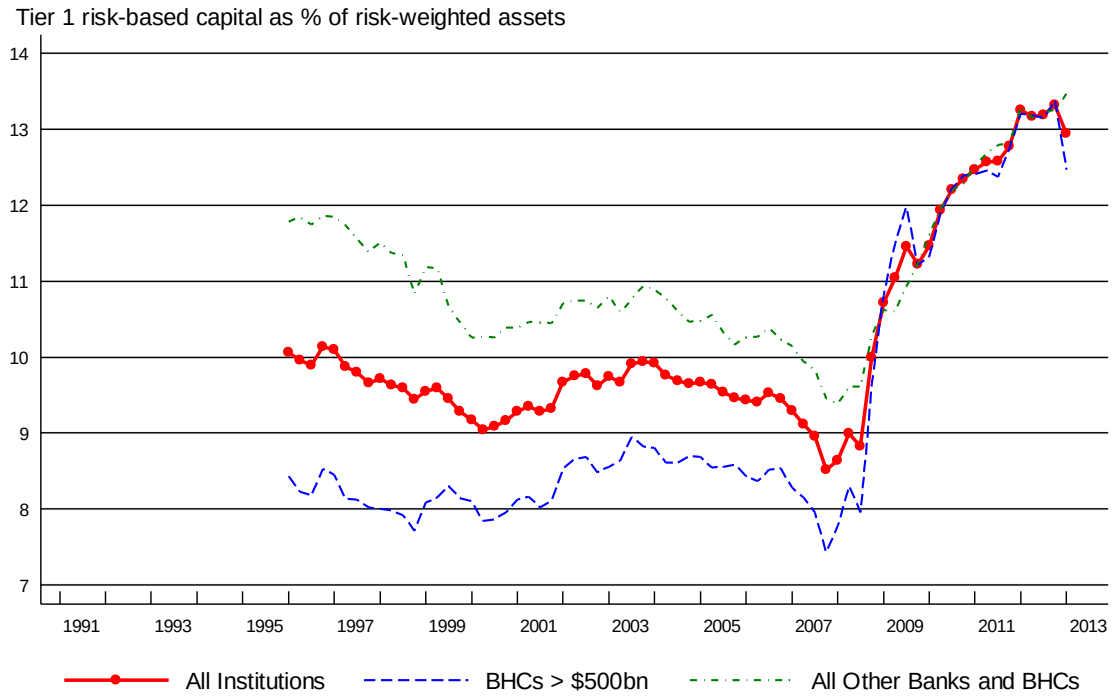
4. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



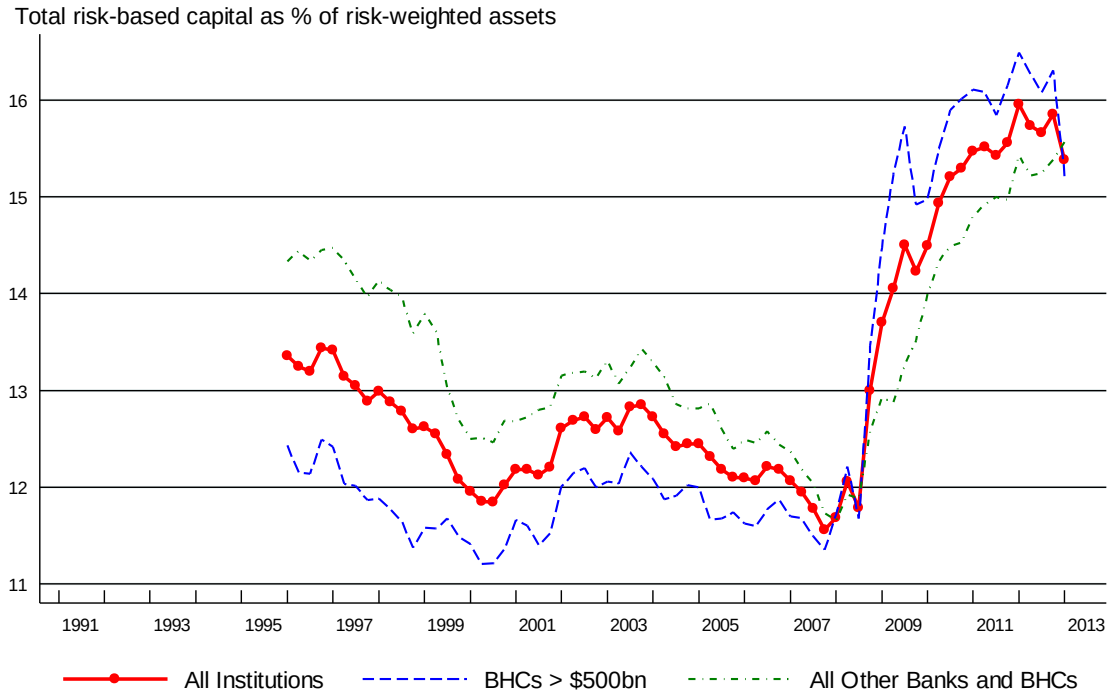
Notes: See data notes for the definition of tier 1 common equity. This chart starts in 2001q1 because data for tier 1 common equity are not available prior to this date.

Tier 1 Capital Ratio



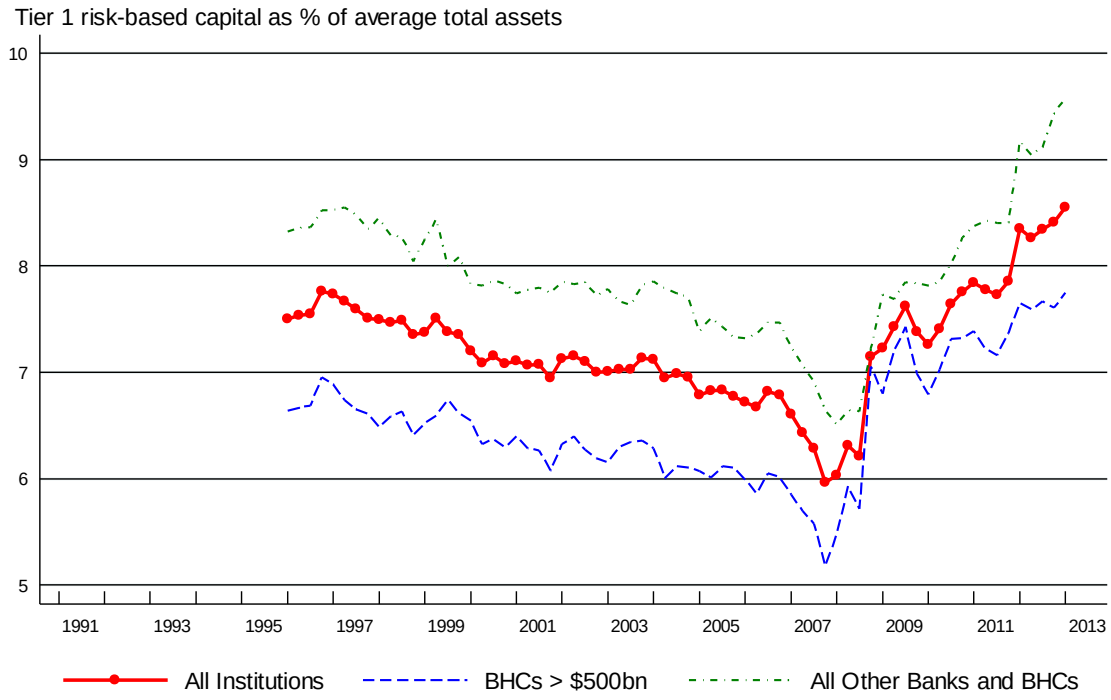
Note: This chart starts in 1996q1. Data underlying this chart are not available prior to this date.

Total Capital Ratio



Note: This chart starts in 1996q1 because data for the components of this ratio are not available prior to that date.

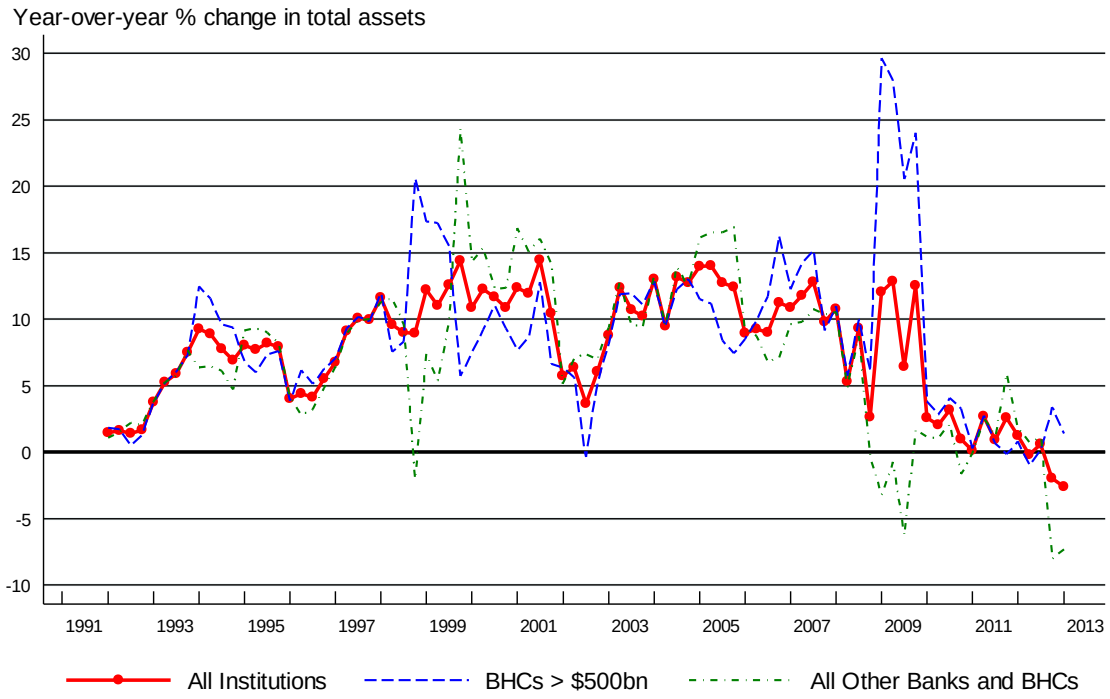
Leverage Ratio



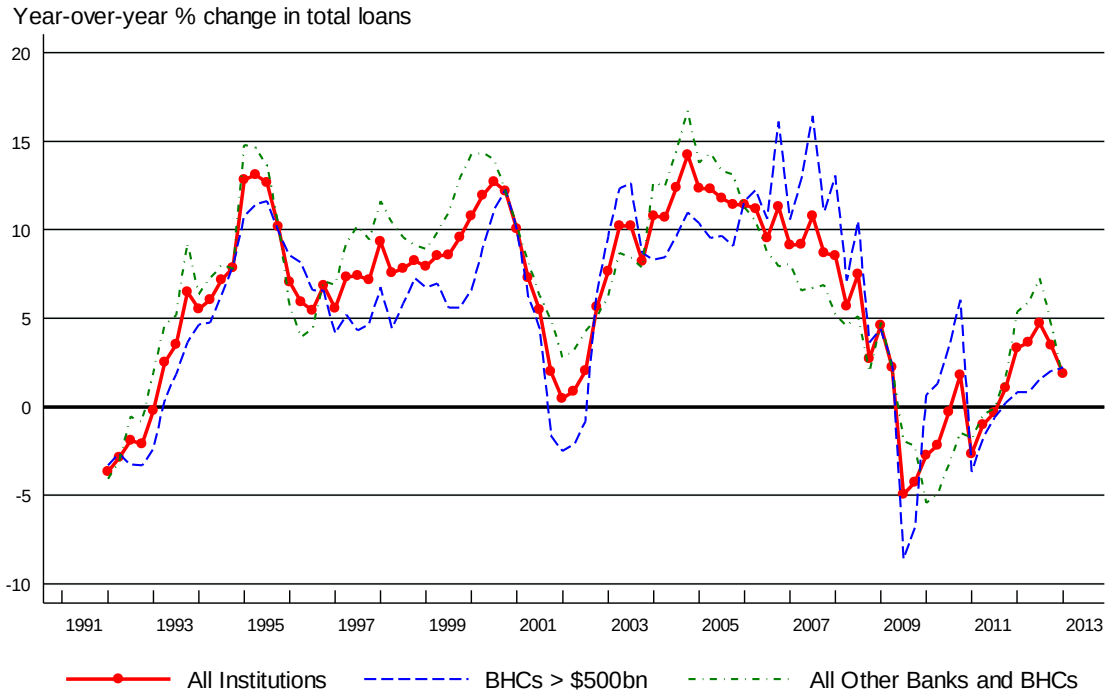
Note: This chart starts in 1996q1 because data for the components of this ratio are not available prior to that date.

Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms, and the conversion of some large nonbanks to 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.

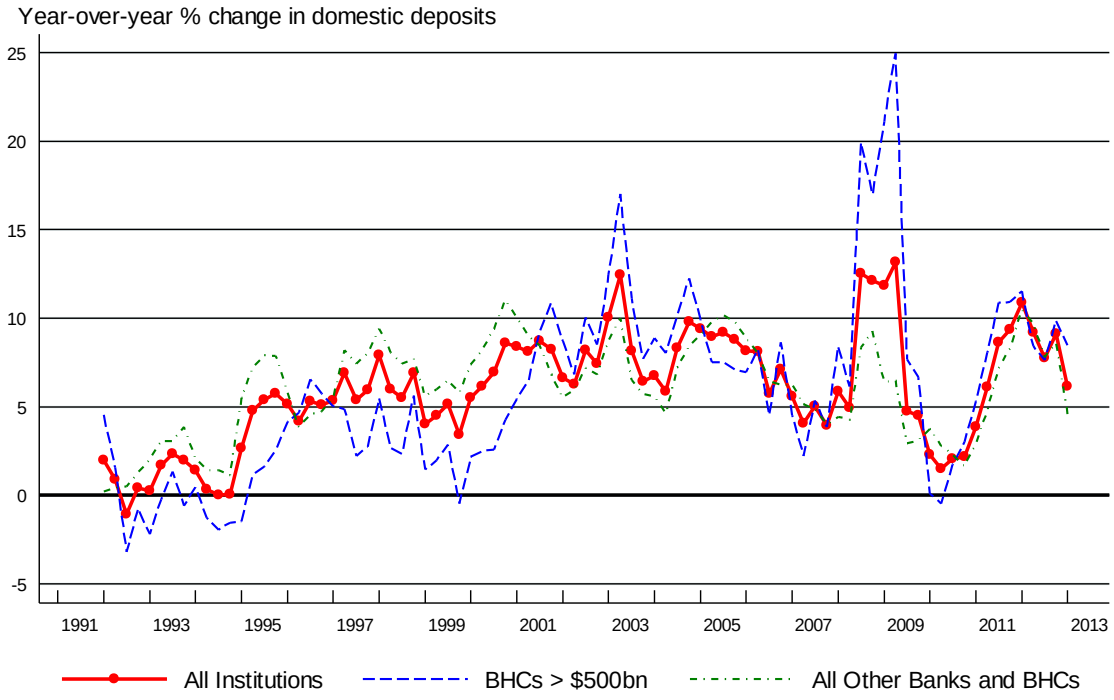
Asset Growth Rates



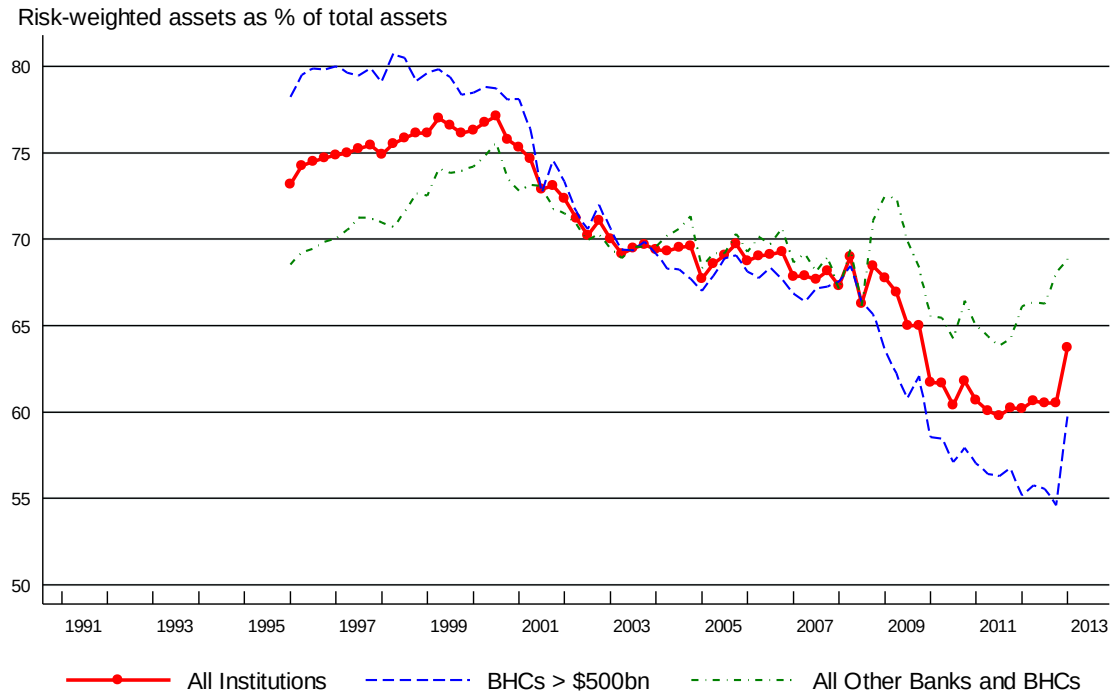
Loan Growth Rates



Domestic Deposit Growth Rates



Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



Note: This chart starts in 1996q1 because data for the risk-weighted assets component of this ratio are not reported 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	2,389.3	6,529.0	1.09	12.61	10.18	11.64	14.14
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2,176.6	1,483.0	0.27	2.50	10.49	12.22	15.50
3	CITIGROUP	1,881.7	3,808.0	0.81	7.88	11.84	13.09	16.09
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1,436.6	5,171.0	1.44	12.76	10.39	11.80	14.76
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	959.4	2,260.0	0.94	11.71	12.73	14.45	17.25
6	MORGAN STANLEY	801.4	962.0	0.48	6.14	11.53	13.92	14.48
7	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	356.0	-253.0	-0.28	-2.84	12.19	13.59	14.66
8	U S BC	355.4	1,428.0	1.61	14.45	9.09	10.97	13.15
9	HSBC NORTH AMER HOLD	305.3	422.6	0.55	5.35	14.46	16.95	26.85
10	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	300.9	1,013.5	1.35	10.22	9.78	11.65	14.92
11	CAPITAL ONE FC	300.3	1,065.7	1.42	10.32	11.79	12.18	14.43
12	T D BANK US HOLD CO	222.7	155.9	0.28	2.59	6.78	7.20	8.35
13	STATE STREET CORP	217.9	464.2	0.85	8.90	16.15	18.03	19.20
14	BB&T CORP	180.8	240.0	0.53	4.54	9.19	10.77	13.66
15	SUNTRUST BK	172.5	351.9	0.82	6.68	10.13	11.20	13.45
16	ALLY FNCL	166.2	1,093.0	2.63	21.35	7.89	14.59	15.59
17	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	156.9	1,280.0	3.26	26.50	12.64	12.65	14.58
18	RBS CITIZENS FNCL GRP	126.3	183.1	0.58	3.03	14.24	14.54	16.15
19	BMO FNCL CORP	122.4	71.0	0.23	2.13	10.47	10.82	15.42
20	FIFTH THIRD BC	121.4	421.4	1.39	12.14	9.70	10.83	14.35
21	REGIONS FC	119.7	335.1	1.12	8.52	11.23	12.38	15.76
22	UNIONBANCAL CORP	97.0	146.9	0.61	4.67	12.45	12.54	14.02
23	NORTHERN TR CORP	93.2	164.0	0.70	8.62	12.82	13.29	14.68
24	KEYCORP	89.4	203.9	0.91	7.89	11.41	12.19	15.02
25	M&T BK CORP	82.8	274.1	1.32	10.52	7.93	10.62	13.81
26	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	82.7	285.5	1.38	8.48	13.03	13.69	15.96
27	BANCWEST CORP	78.9	164.1	0.83	5.68	10.50	10.69	11.96
28	DISCOVER FS	76.1	672.8	3.53	26.13	14.70	15.58	17.94
29	DEUTSCHE BK TR CORP	75.5	96.0	0.51	5.78	13.60	13.63	14.02
30	BBVA USA BSHRS	69.6	118.0	0.68	4.26	11.59	11.86	14.44
31	COMERICA	65.0	133.5	0.82	7.64	10.37	10.37	13.41
32	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	56.1	151.8	1.08	10.35	10.62	12.16	14.55
33	ZIONS BC	54.1	110.7	0.82	6.97	10.08	14.08	15.75
34	UTRECHT-AMERICA HOLDS	48.6	19.4	0.16	12.54	-1.13	2.83	3.27
35	CIT GROUP	44.6	162.6	1.46	7.66	16.35	16.35	17.12
36	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	44.5	118.7	1.07	8.38	11.98	13.26	14.00
37	POPULAR	36.9	-120.0	-1.30	-12.09	12.36	16.52	17.80
38	FIRST NIAGARA FNCL GROUP	36.9	67.3	0.73	5.44	7.64	9.45	11.38
39	BOK FC	27.4	88.0	1.28	11.68	13.16	13.35	15.68
40	CITY NAT CORP	27.4	51.5	0.75	8.06	8.71	9.64	12.71
41	SYNOVUS FC	26.2	29.6	0.45	3.31	8.93	13.50	16.45
42	FIRST HORIZON NAT CORP	25.2	42.2	0.67	7.32	10.62	13.54	16.06
43	ASSOCIATED BANC CORP	23.3	47.4	0.81	6.46	11.64	12.03	13.45
44	EAST W BC	23.1	72.1	1.25	12.31	12.86	14.12	15.61
45	SVB FNCL GRP	22.8	40.9	0.72	8.69	12.93	13.30	14.59
46	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	22.7	80.0	1.41	9.22	17.13	17.17	18.08
47	CULLEN/FROST BKR	22.6	55.2	0.98	9.03	12.15	14.23	15.44
48	COMMERCE BSHRS	22.2	61.0	1.10	11.22	13.63	13.63	14.94
49	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	21.4	55.6	1.04	11.59	14.04	14.50	16.19
50	WEBSTER FNCL CORP	20.1	42.1	0.84	7.92	11.06	12.75	14.01
TOTALS*	TOP 50	14,286.4	31,920.3	0.89	8.57	10.92	12.45	15.11
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	17,091.1	39,259.5	0.92	8.70	11.43	12.94	15.38

*For the bank profitability and capital adequacy ratios, we aggregate the underlying data and then compute the 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. As of 2013:Q1, there were 6 BHCs that exceeded 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:Q1). 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.

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations
Second 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:Q2[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 11.43% in 2013:Q1 to 11.65% in 2013:Q2. 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 was flat at 0.92%, while return on equity (ROE) increased slightly from 8.7% to 8.8%. As a point of reference, the industry ROA averaged 1.18% between 1997 and 2006, while the industry ROE averaged 14.5%. ROA and ROE increased in Q2 for the largest BHCs (> $500bn in assets), but declined for the remainder of the industry.

- Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans decreased in 2013:Q2, from 3.4% to 3.1%. This ratio has now declined for 14 consecutive quarters. The non-performing loan ratio remained more than twice as high for BHCs with more than $500 billion in assets than for the remainder of the banking industry. Loan loss provisions and net charge-offs, measured as percentages of total loans, also decreased this quarter. The net charge-off ratio for the industry is now at its lowest value since 2007:Q3.

- Year-over-year loan growth for the industry was positive at 1.5%. Year-over-year asset growth was negative for the industry (-2.3%), reflecting the exit of MetLife from the universe of BHC filers after 2012:Q3. Industry year-over-year asset growth is calculated to be 2.6% if Metlife is excluded from the historical sample.

[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 include foreign-owned BHCs, but exclude 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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Charts and Tables

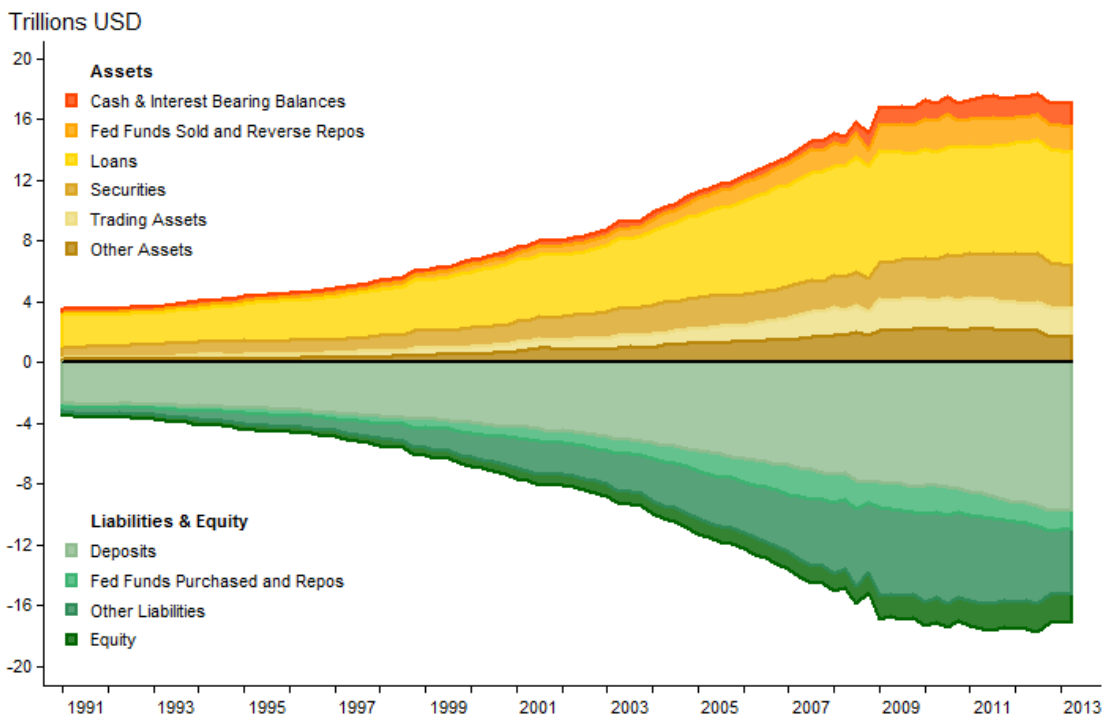
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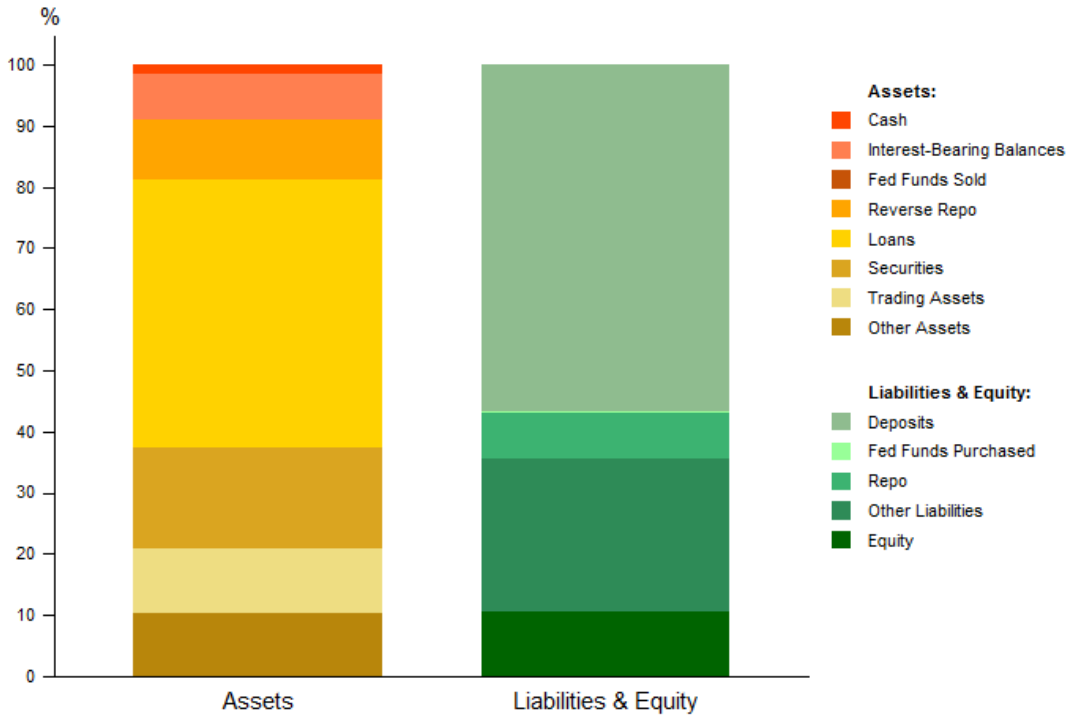
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

Balance Sheet Composition

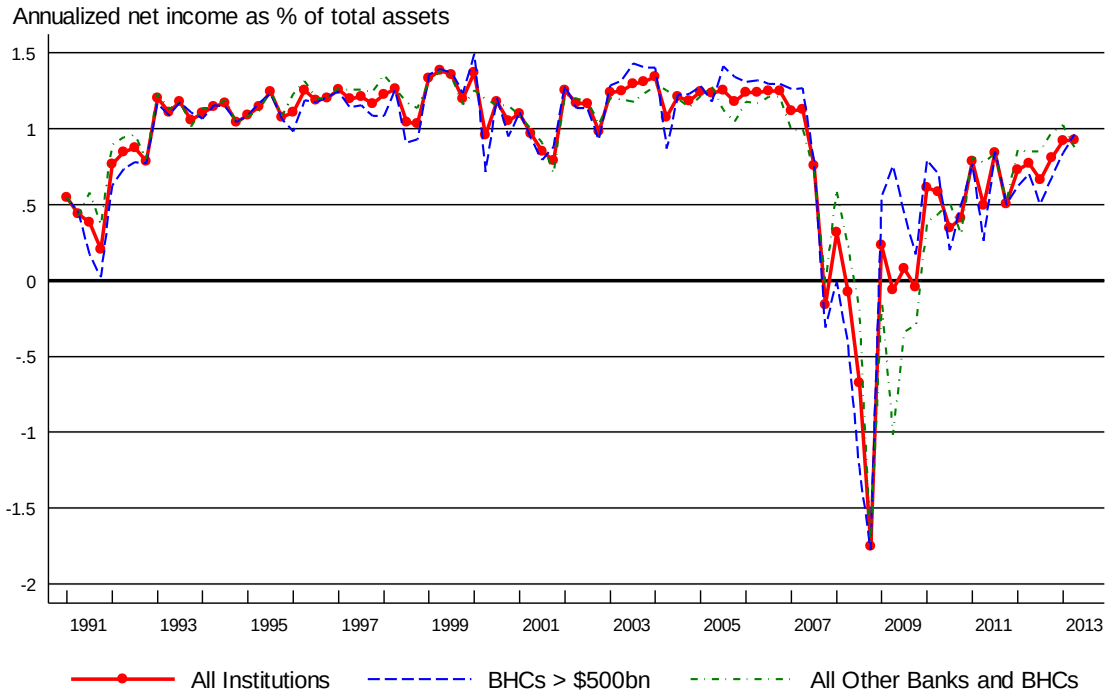


Balance Sheet Percentages

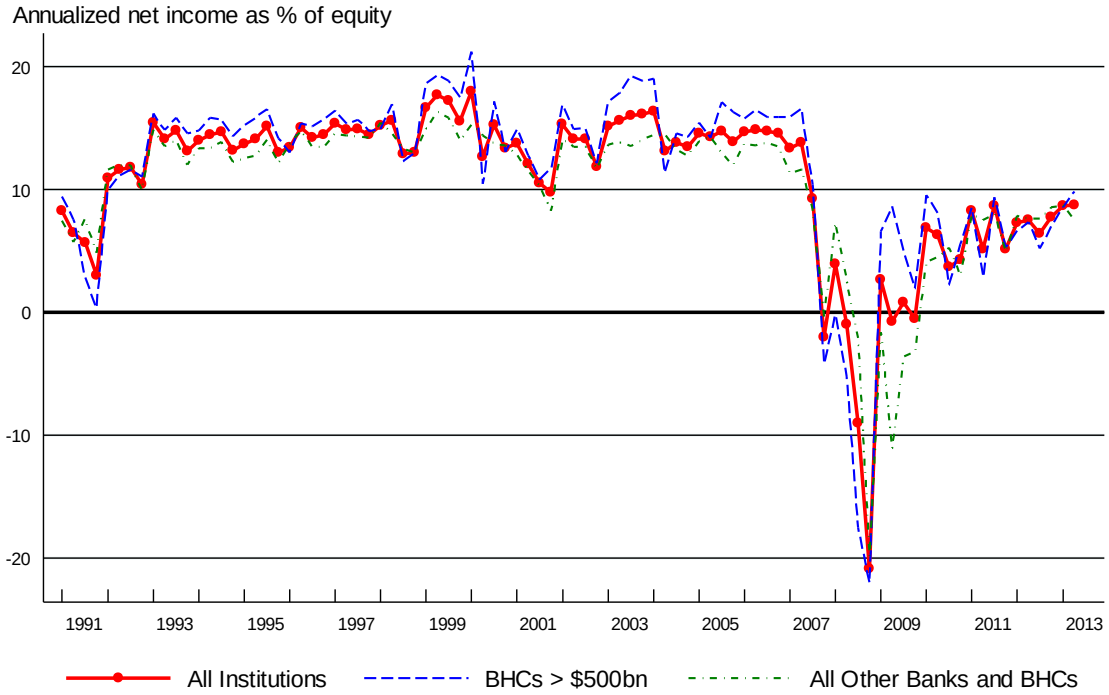


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

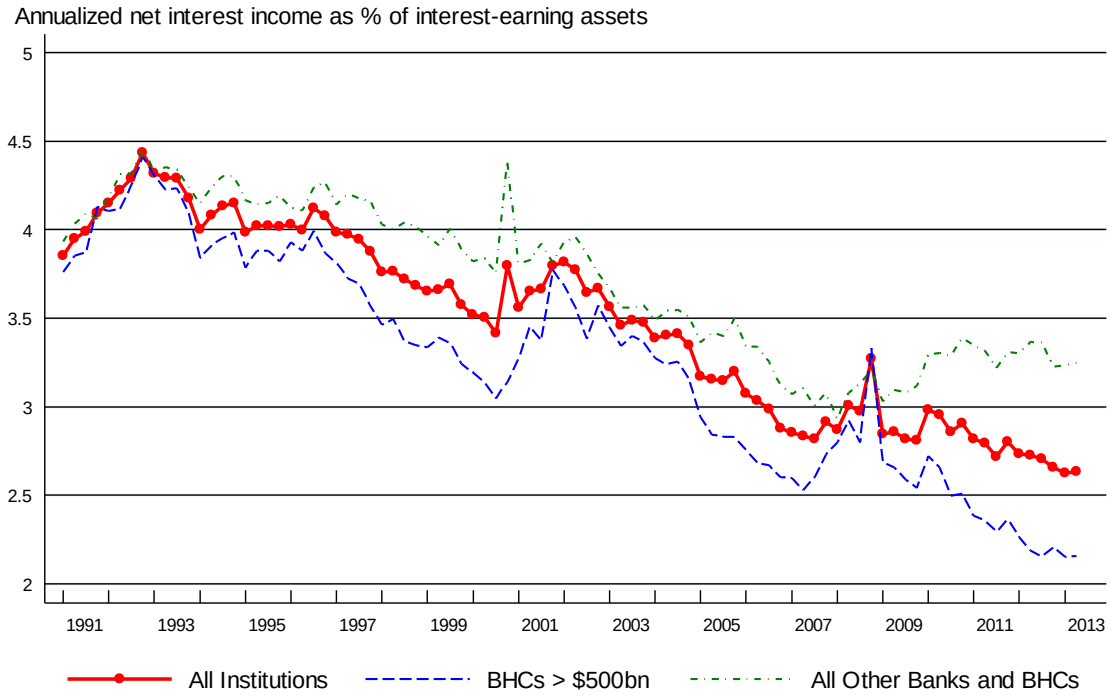
Return on Assets



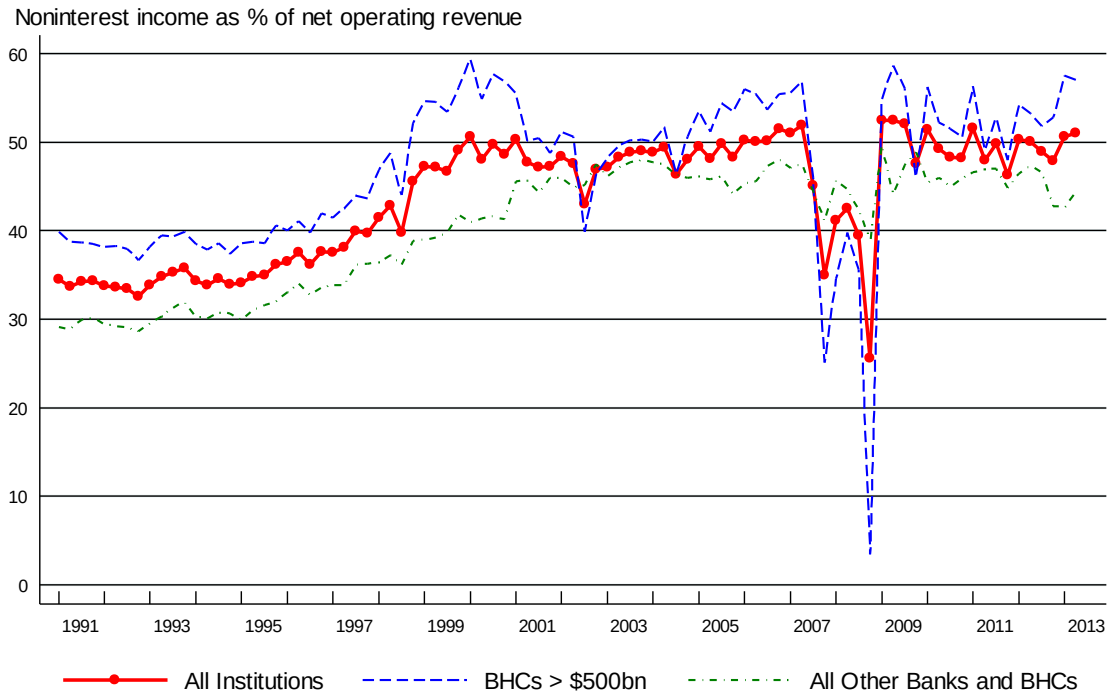
Return on Equity



Net Interest Margin



Noninterest Income Share

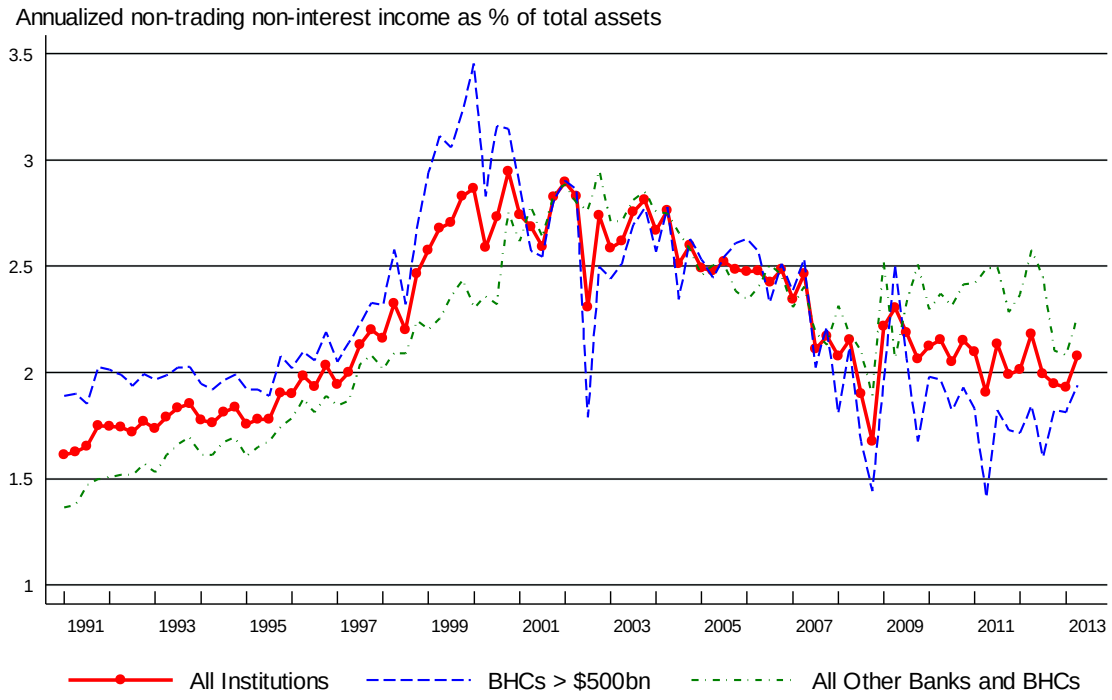


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

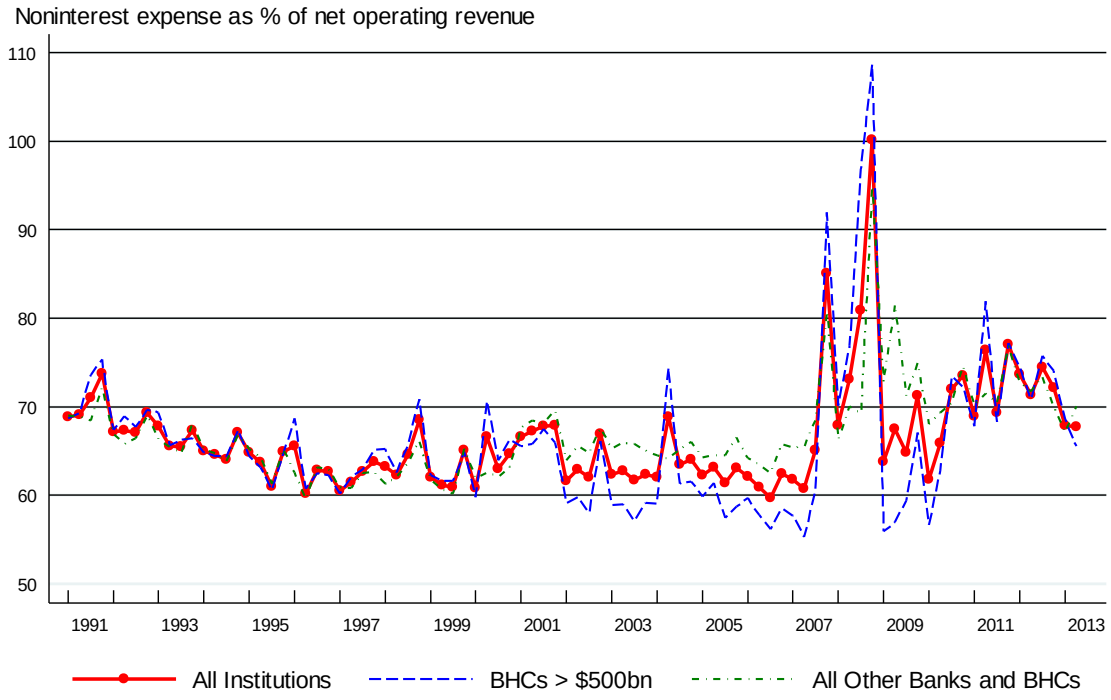
Return on Trading Assets



Non-Trading Non-Interest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio

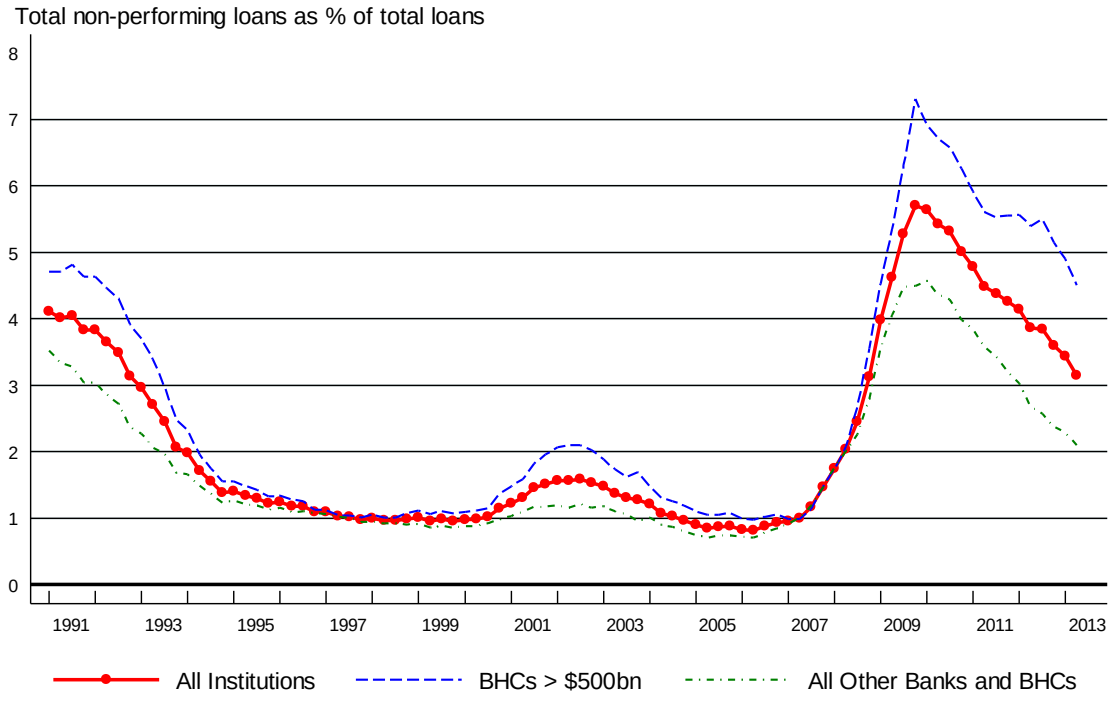


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

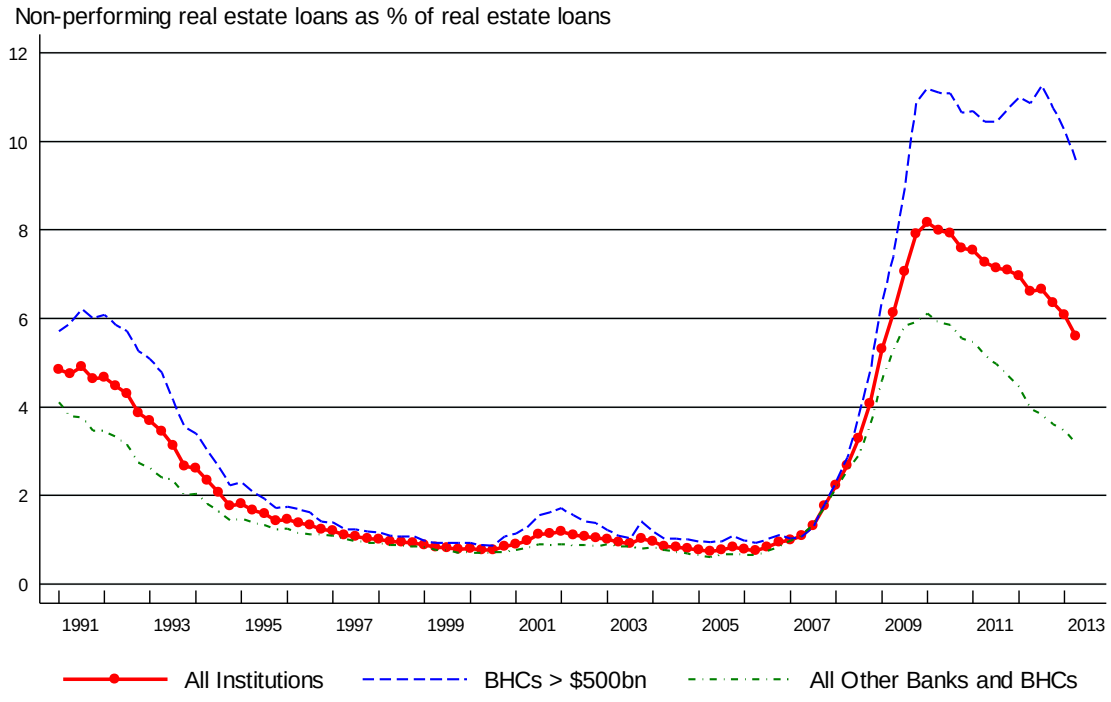
3. Asset Quality

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

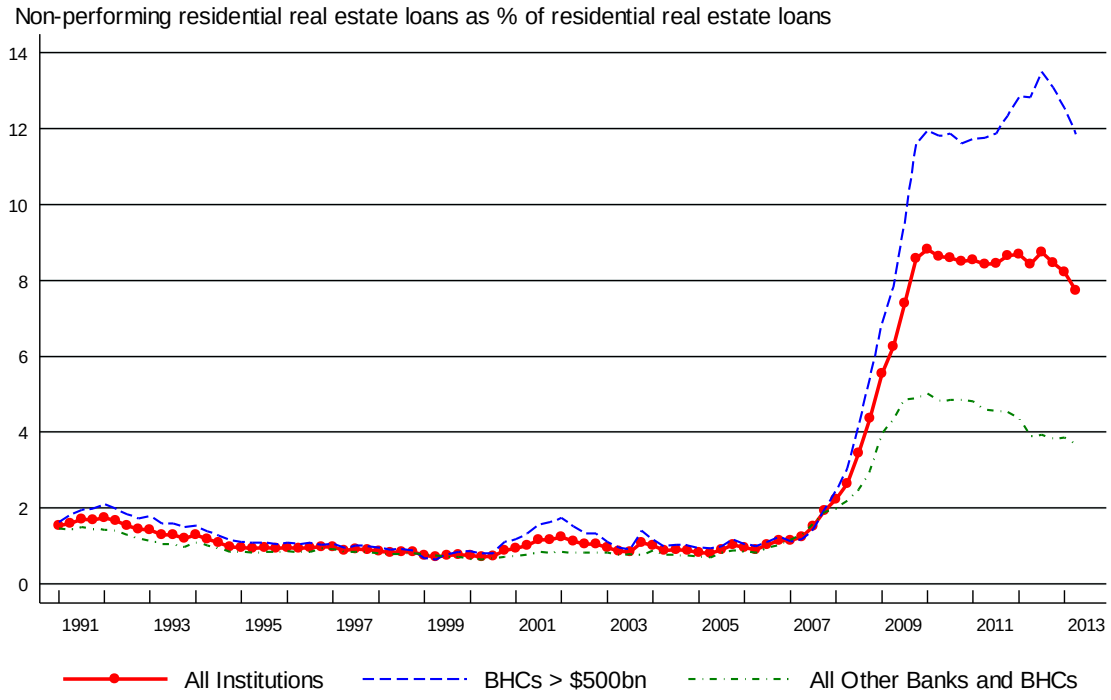
Non-performing Loans



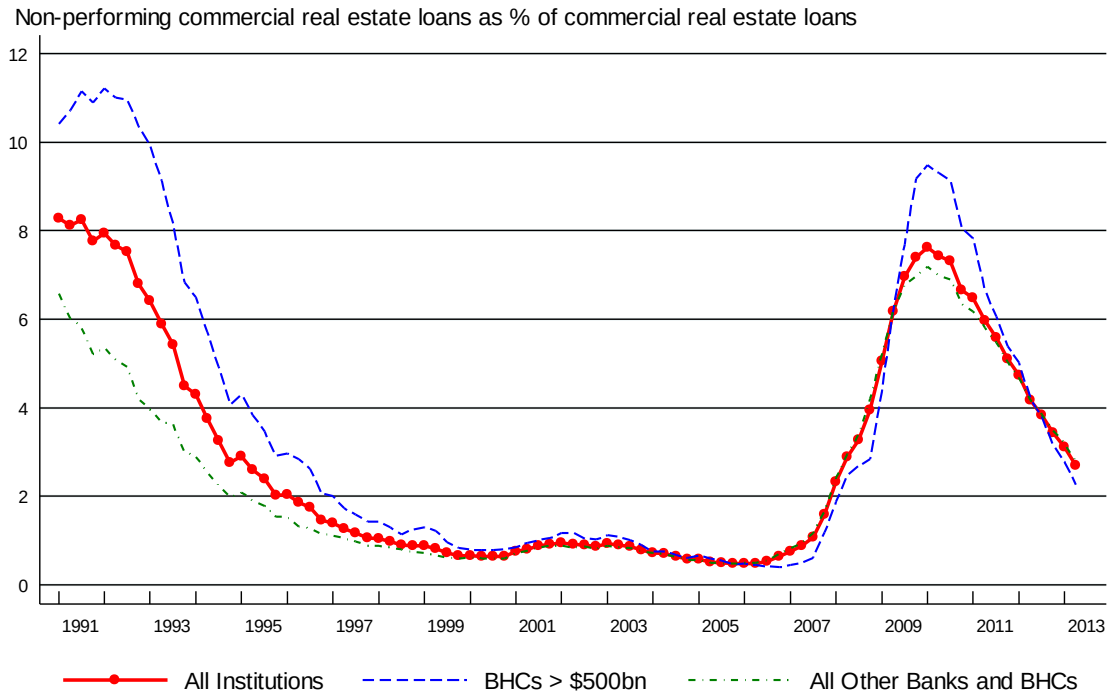
Non-performing Real Estate Loans



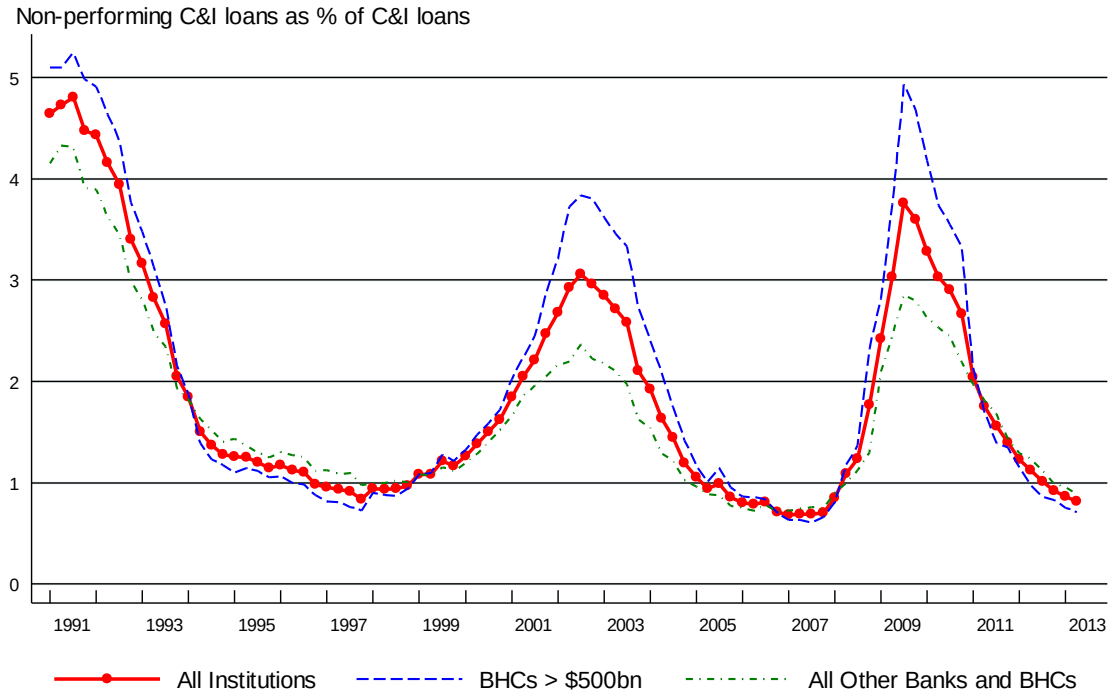
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



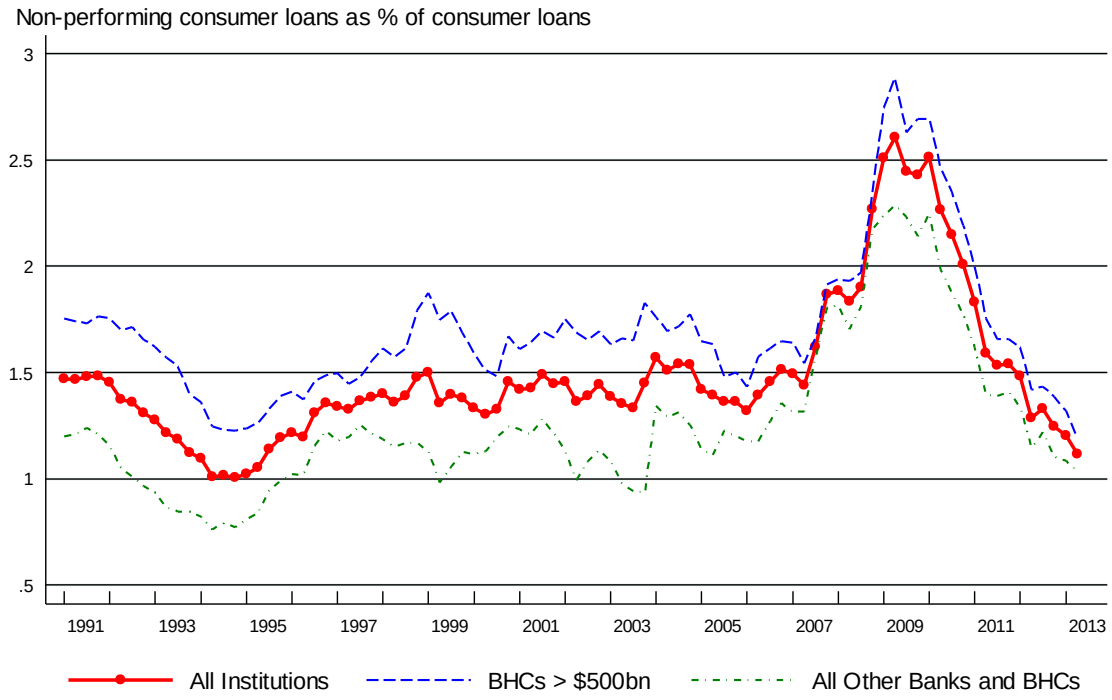
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



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

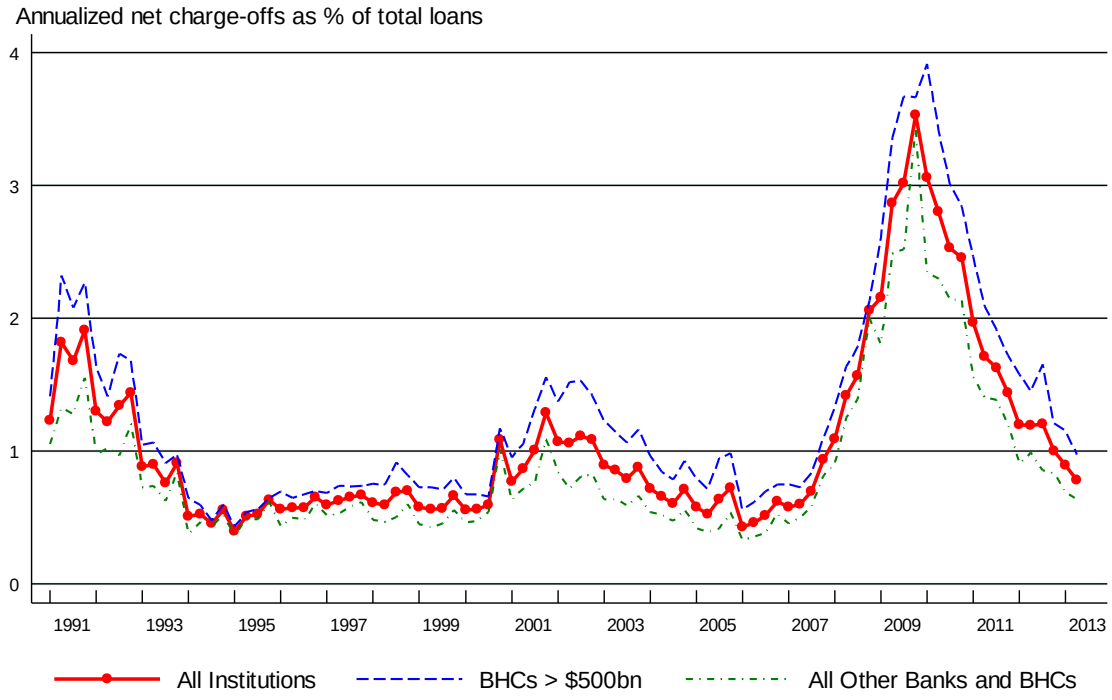


Non-performing Consumer Loans

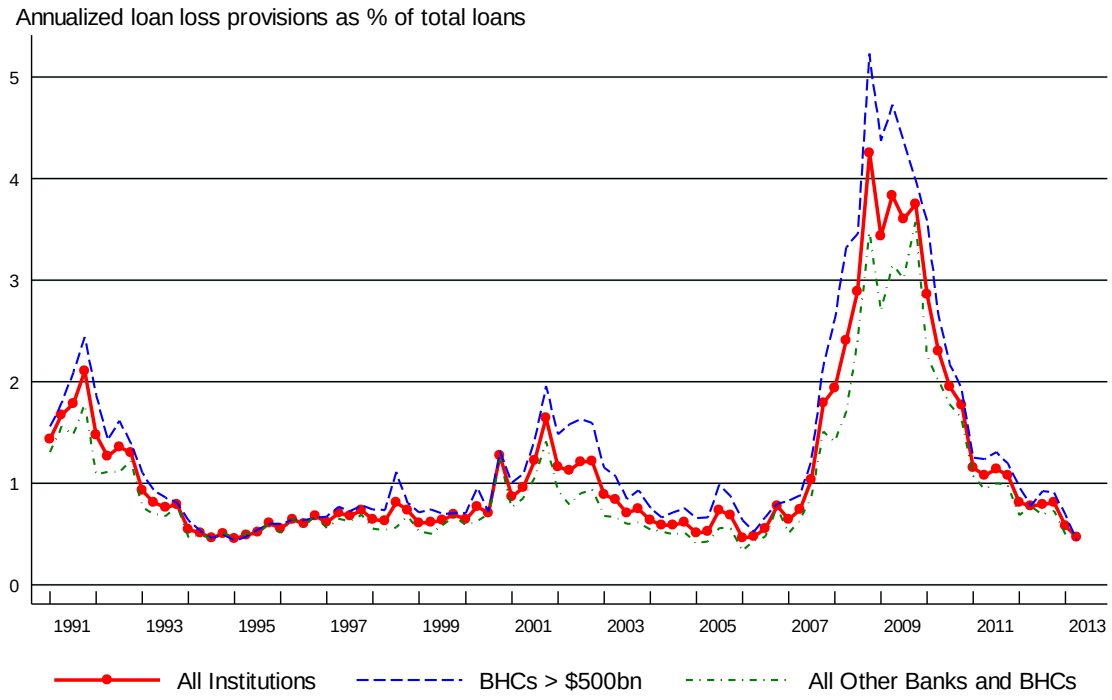


Note: Consumer loans are defined as the sum of credit card loans, other revolving credit plans, automobile loans, and other consumer loans.

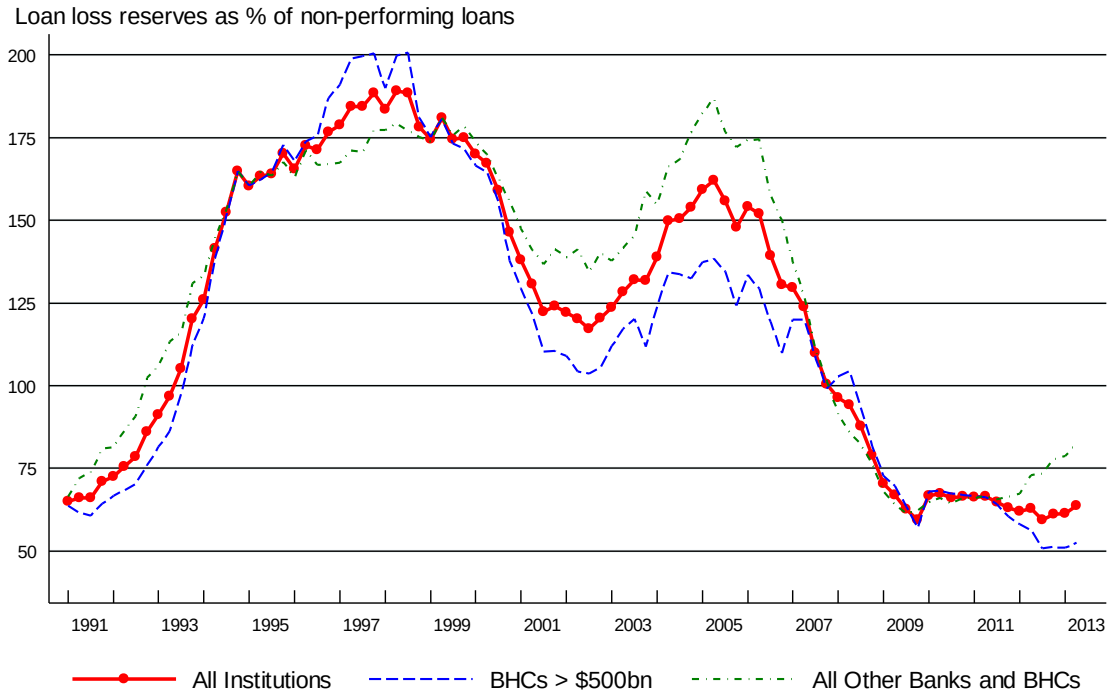
Net Charge-offs



Loan Loss Provisions

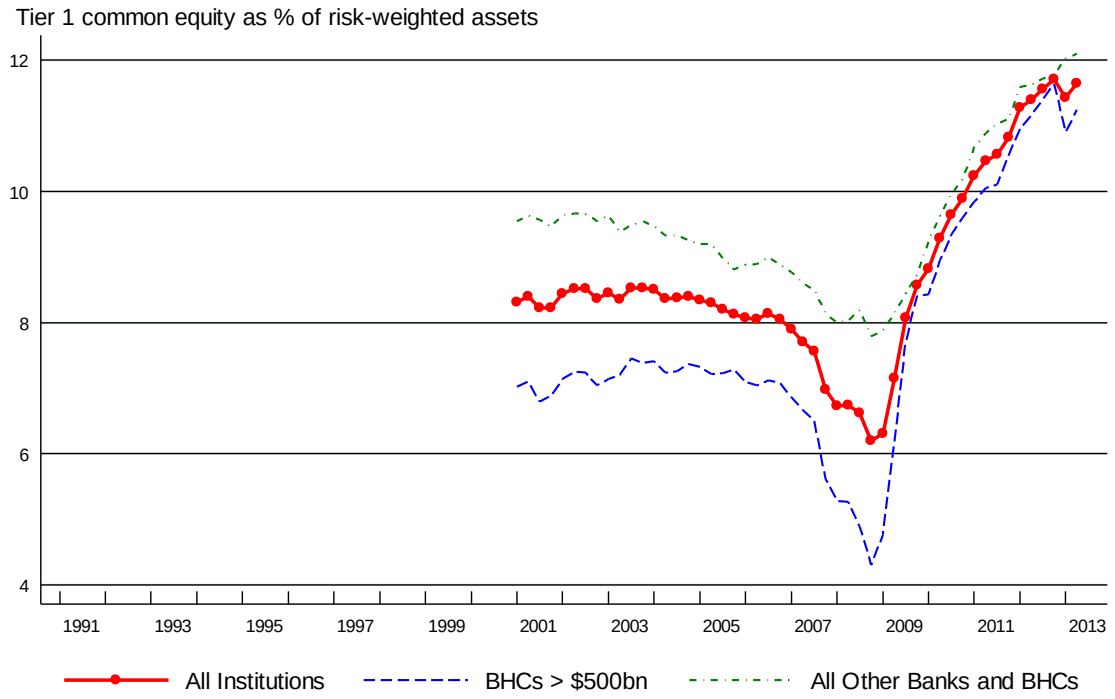


Loan Loss Reserves



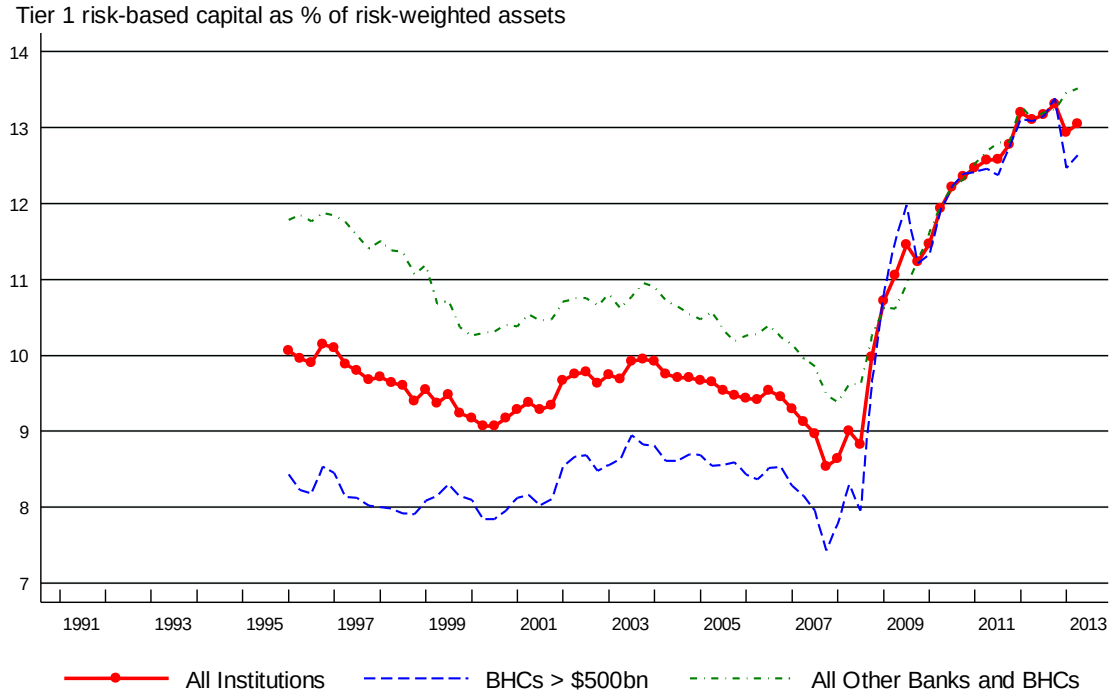
4. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio

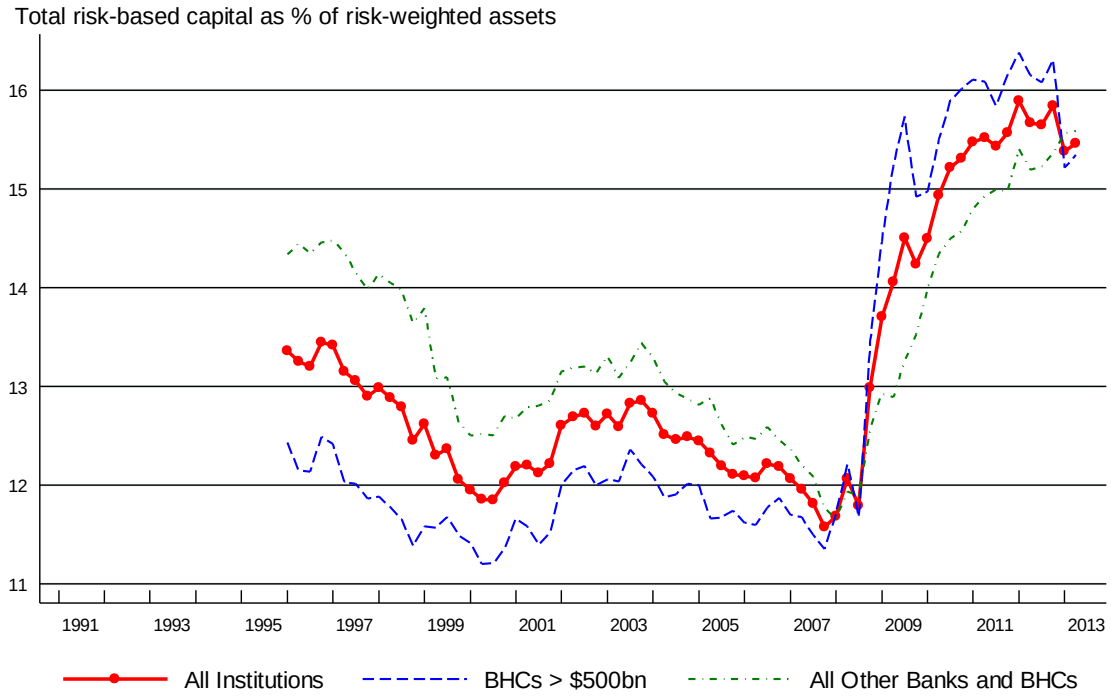


Notes: See data notes for the definition of tier 1 common equity. This chart begins in 2001q1 because data for tier 1 common equity are not available prior to this date.

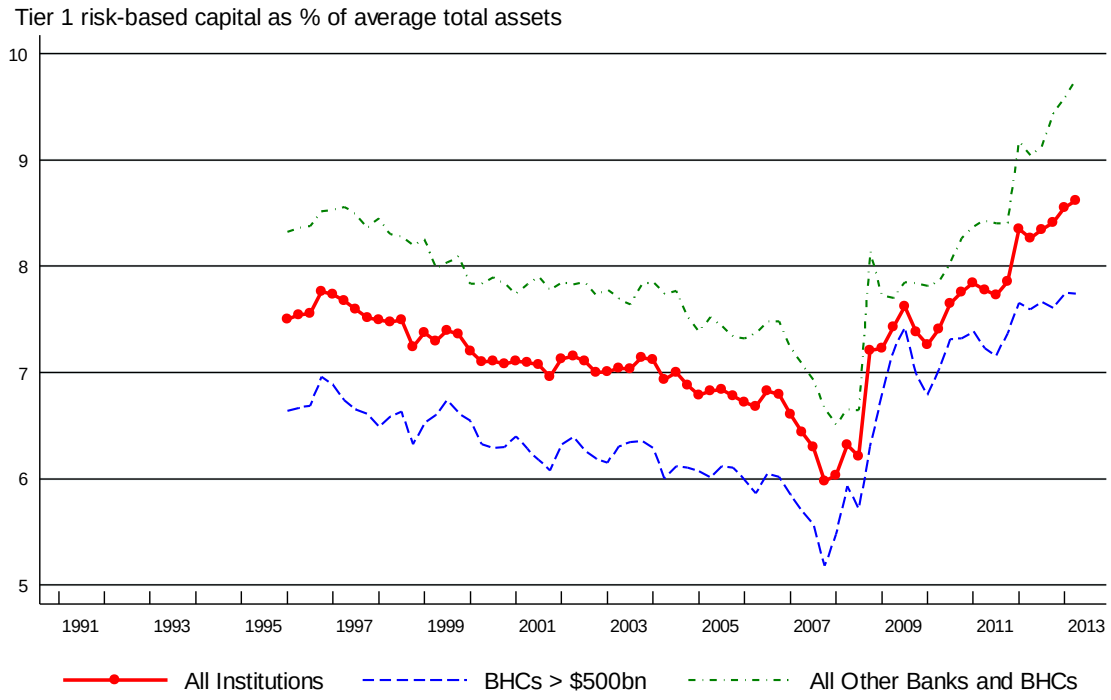
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio

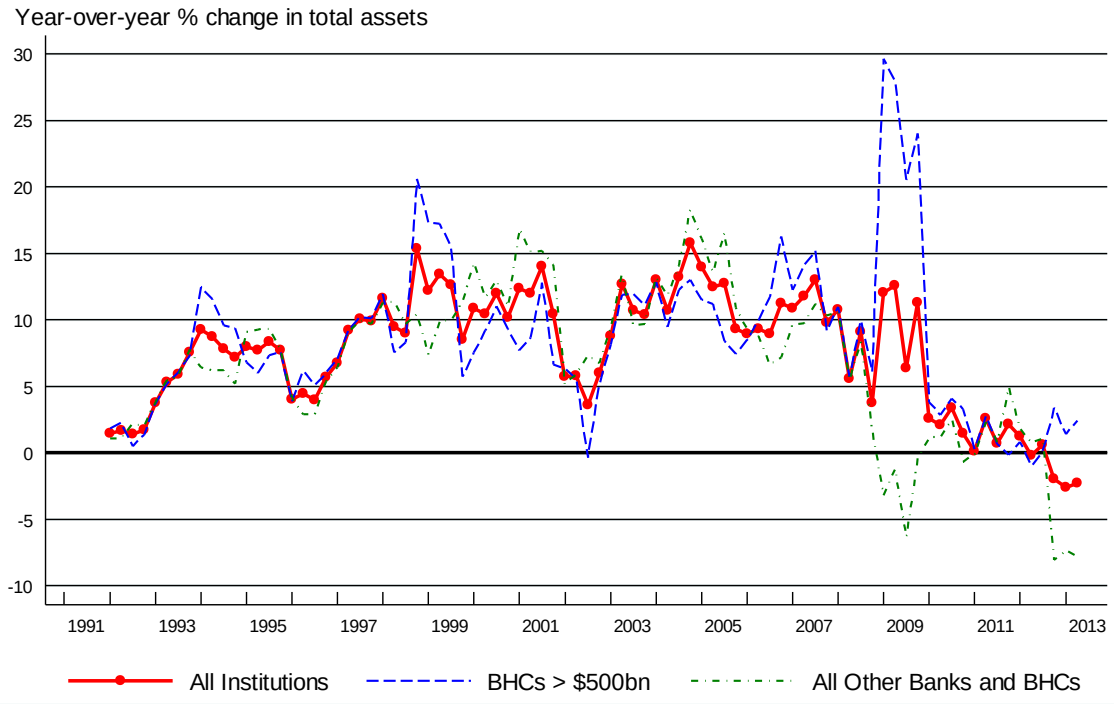


Leverage Ratio

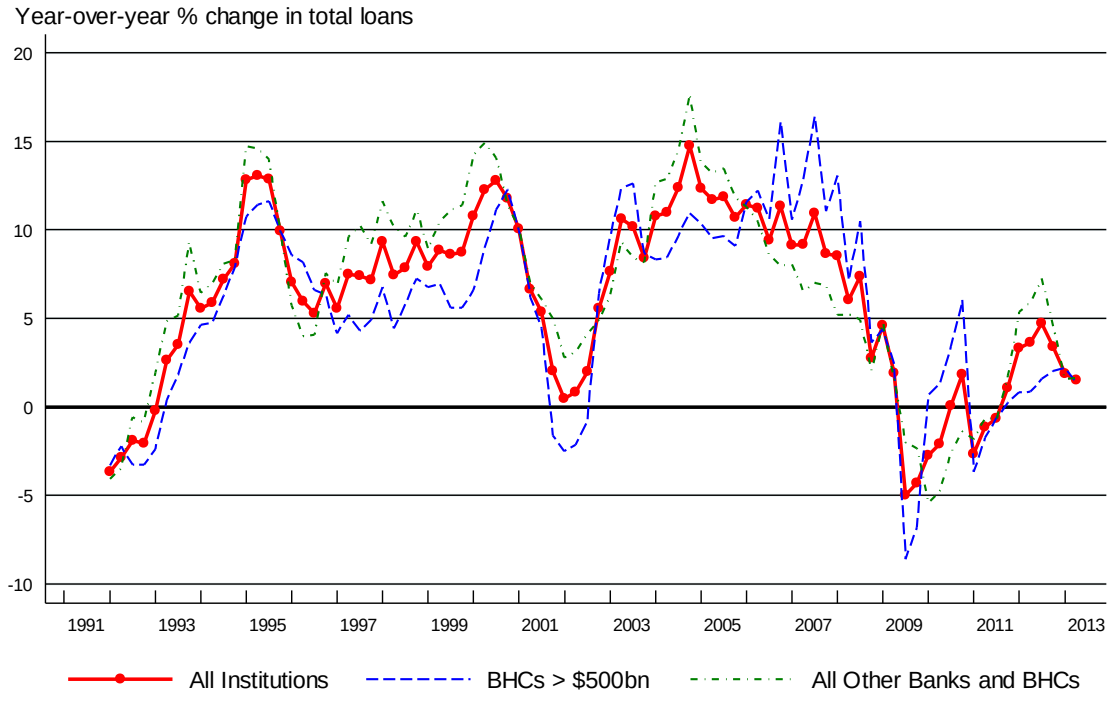


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms, and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. This particularly affects the year-over-year growth rate for assets between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4, due to the entry of several new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

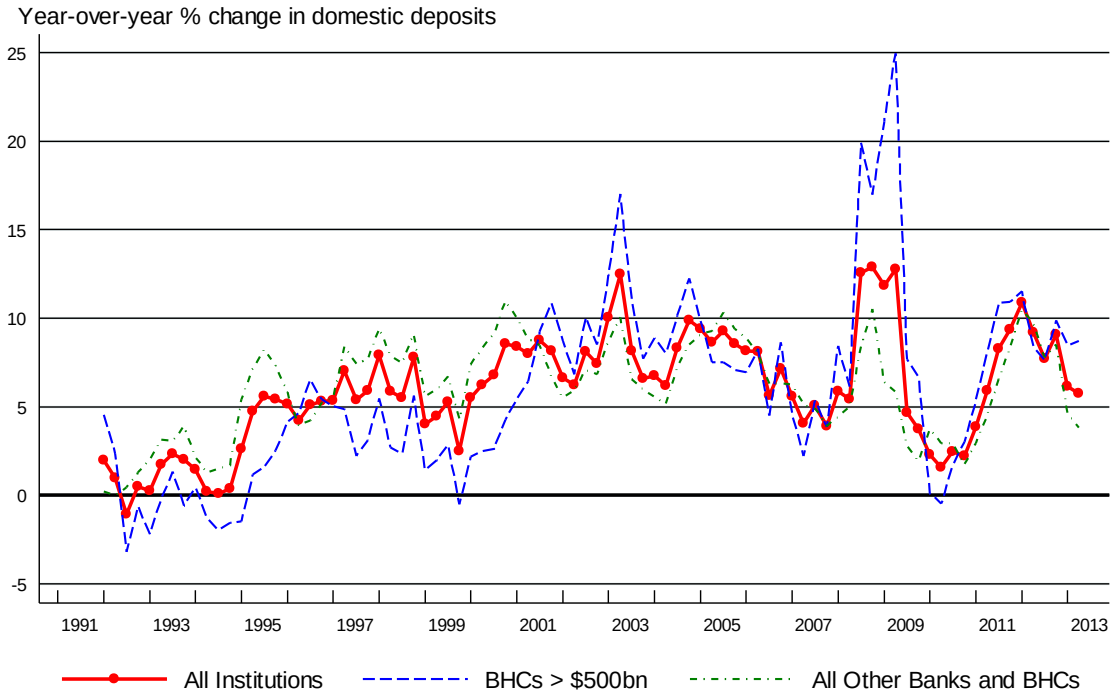
Asset Growth Rates



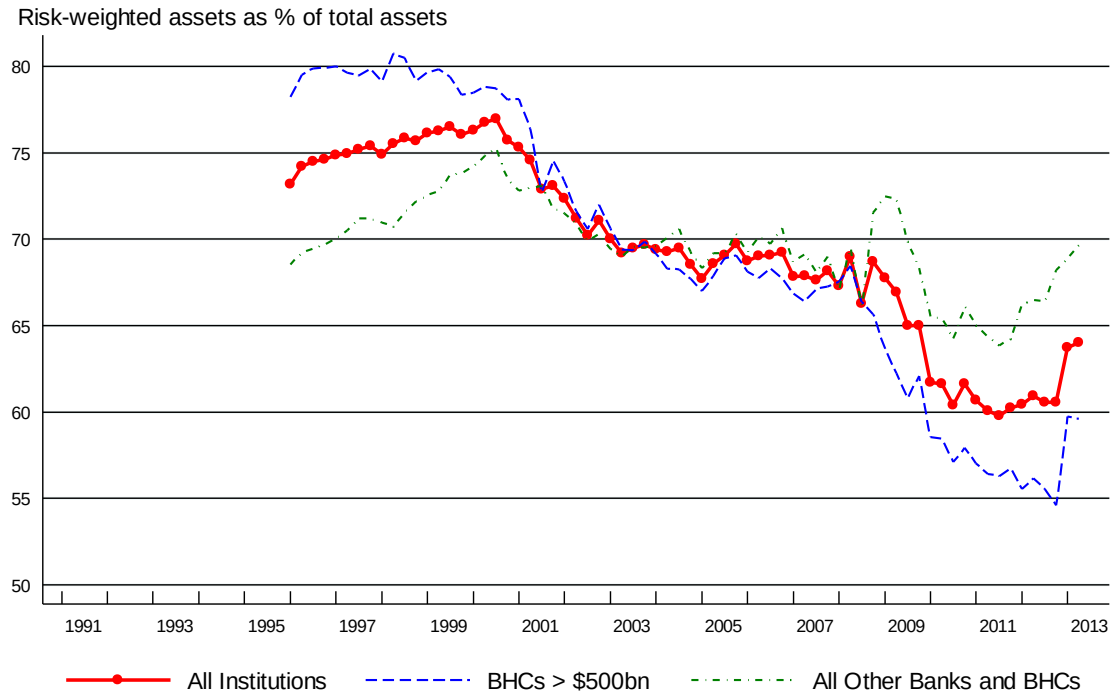
Loan Growth Rates



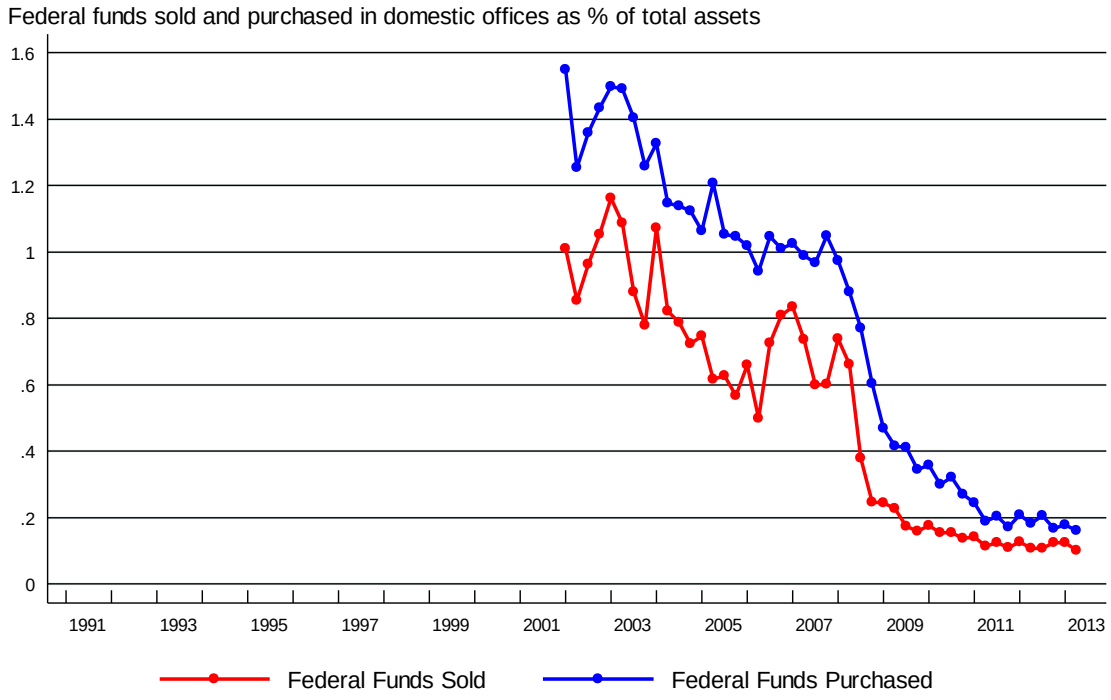
Domestic Deposit Growth Rates



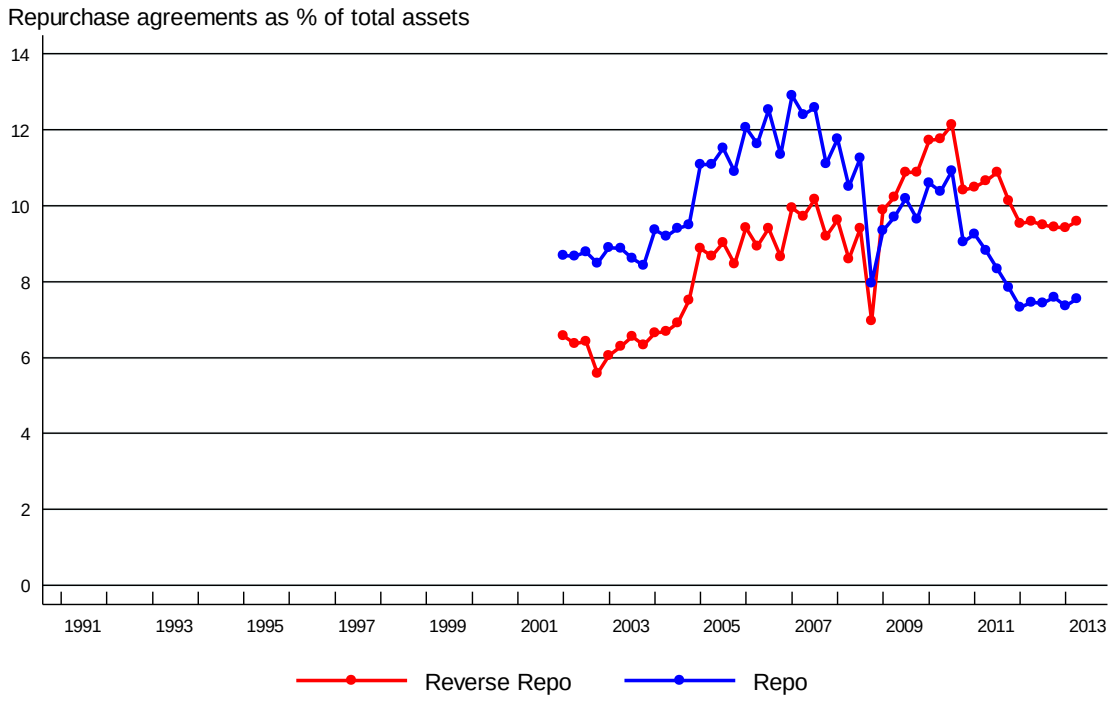
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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	2,439.5	6,496.0	1.07	12.42	10.42	11.63	14.12
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2,125.7	4,012.0	0.75	6.95	10.83	12.16	15.27
3	CITIGROUP	1,884.0	4,182.0	0.89	8.54	12.16	13.24	16.18
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1,440.6	5,519.0	1.53	13.59	10.71	12.12	15.03
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	938.6	1,931.0	0.82	9.90	13.53	15.55	18.47
6	MORGAN STANLEY	802.7	980.0	0.49	6.20	11.80	14.07	14.87
7	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	360.5	845.0	0.94	9.42	13.18	14.80	15.85
8	U S BC	353.4	1,484.0	1.68	14.96	9.25	11.12	13.25
9	HSBC NORTH AMER HOLD	322.0	370.5	0.46	4.71	15.20	17.70	27.43
10	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	304.5	1,122.0	1.47	11.14	10.07	12.01	15.19
11	CAPITAL ONE FC	296.7	1,117.6	1.51	10.89	12.06	12.45	14.67
12	T D BANK US HOLD CO	228.9	227.4	0.40	3.84	6.95	7.34	8.54
13	STATE STREET CORP	227.0	579.4	1.02	11.54	14.88	16.63	19.06
14	BB&T CORP	182.7	560.0	1.23	10.21	9.25	11.14	13.88
15	SUNTRUST BK	171.6	376.9	0.88	7.22	10.19	11.24	13.43
16	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	152.0	1,405.0	3.70	29.53	12.52	12.53	14.43
17	ALLY FNCL	150.6	-927.0	-2.46	-19.35	8.00	15.45	16.48
18	FIFTH THIRD BC	123.4	590.8	1.92	16.60	9.43	11.07	14.34
19	REGIONS FC	118.8	266.6	0.90	6.96	11.09	11.59	14.69
20	RBS CITIZENS FNCL GRP	118.1	-3,904.7	-13.22	-79.65	14.30	14.31	16.28
21	BMO FNCL CORP	112.3	144.2	0.51	4.30	10.64	10.64	15.03
22	UNIONBANCAL CORP	102.3	141.5	0.55	4.56	11.47	11.55	13.63
23	NORTHERN TR CORP	97.2	191.1	0.79	9.90	12.62	13.07	14.40
24	KEYCORP	90.9	204.2	0.90	7.99	11.18	11.93	14.65
25	M&T BK CORP	83.2	348.5	1.67	13.01	8.56	11.31	14.47
26	BANCWEST CORP	80.1	169.9	0.85	5.87	10.63	10.82	12.09
27	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	79.2	187.9	0.95	5.58	13.71	14.39	16.53
28	DISCOVER FS	74.9	602.3	3.21	23.06	14.62	15.48	17.82
29	DEUTSCHE BK TR CORP	72.0	109.0	0.61	6.47	14.67	14.67	15.10
30	BBVA COMPASS BSHRS	69.7	120.4	0.69	4.27	11.76	12.00	14.32
31	COMERICA	63.0	143.6	0.91	8.31	10.43	10.43	13.29
32	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	56.1	150.7	1.07	10.42	10.71	12.24	14.57
33	ZIONS BC	54.9	83.0	0.60	4.84	10.03	14.30	15.94
34	UTRECHT-AMERICA HOLDS	48.7	35.8	0.29	22.95	-1.01	2.94	3.40
35	CIT GROUP	44.6	183.6	1.65	8.46	16.32	16.32	17.03
36	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	44.2	122.5	1.11	8.62	12.09	13.38	14.13
37	FIRST NIAGARA FNCL GROUP	37.2	71.1	0.77	5.80	7.65	9.41	11.35
38	POPULAR	36.7	327.0	3.57	31.18	13.05	17.30	18.58
39	BOK FC	27.8	79.9	1.15	10.81	13.19	13.36	15.27
40	CITY NAT CORP	27.4	59.7	0.87	9.39	8.83	9.74	12.78
41	SYNOVUS FC	26.6	45.5	0.69	5.10	8.97	13.49	15.99
42	FIRST HORIZON NAT CORP	25.1	42.4	0.67	7.53	10.37	13.26	15.53
43	ASSOCIATED BANC-CORP	23.6	47.9	0.81	6.66	11.49	11.88	13.29
44	FIRSTMERIT CORP	23.5	48.5	0.82	7.31	10.32	11.40	13.91
45	EAST W BC	23.3	74.0	1.27	13.11	12.23	12.88	14.35
46	CULLEN/FROST BKR	22.6	59.7	1.06	9.83	12.20	14.22	15.39
47	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	22.2	83.9	1.51	9.46	18.20	18.26	19.16
48	SVB FNCL GRP	22.2	48.6	0.88	10.52	12.50	12.84	14.03
49	COMMERCE BSHRS	21.9	65.8	1.20	12.52	13.58	13.58	14.85
50	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	21.3	43.9	0.82	9.06	14.23	14.91	16.41
TOTALS*	TOP 50	14,276.1	31,269.6	0.88	8.42	11.18	12.60	15.24
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	17,083.0	39,441.2	0.92	8.78	11.65	13.05	15.46

*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:Q2, six BHCs 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 several 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. Similarly MetLife does not file a FR Y-9C from 2012:Q4 onwards, due to the fact that it no longer holds a commercial banking holding company charter.

- For the same reason, only four of the six 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:Q2). These 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 interpolate the value of flow variables for mid-year entrants using up to four subsequent consecutive quarters of data. If an institution is in the sample for only one or two quarters, we drop 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 $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.

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.

[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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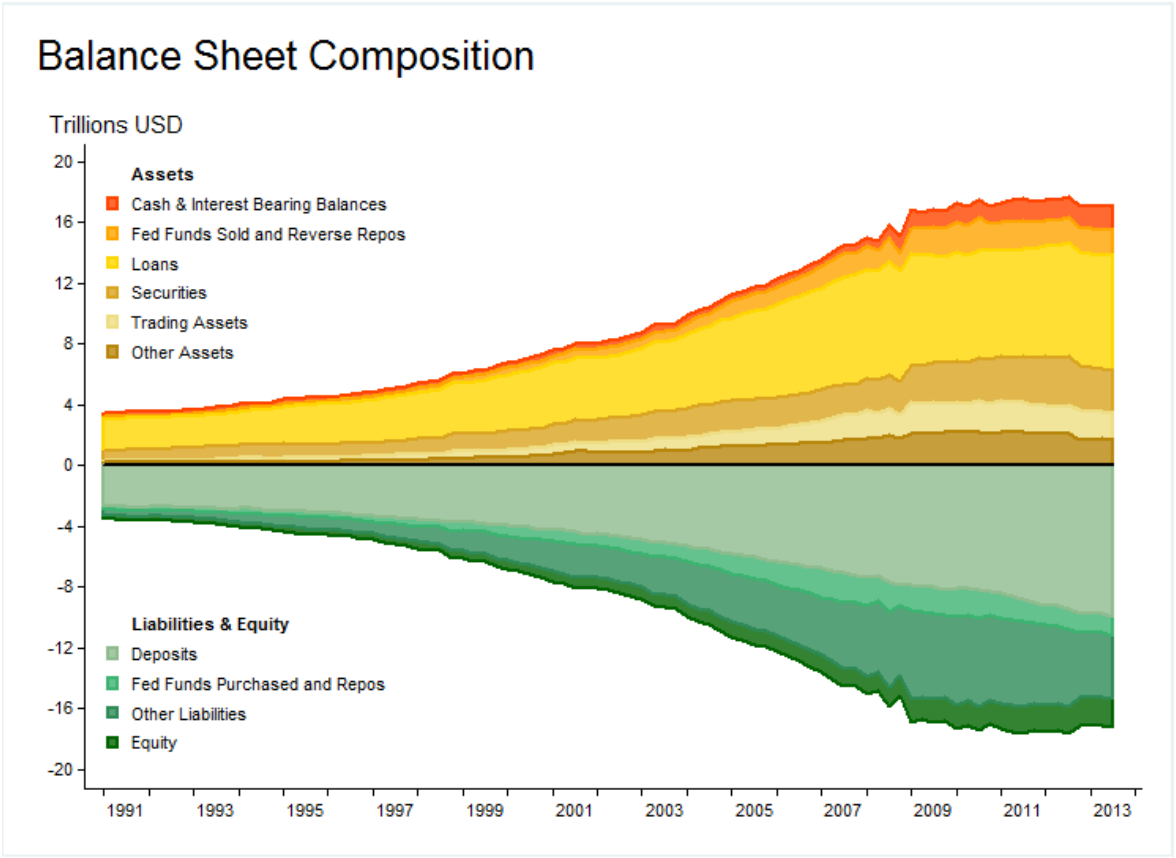
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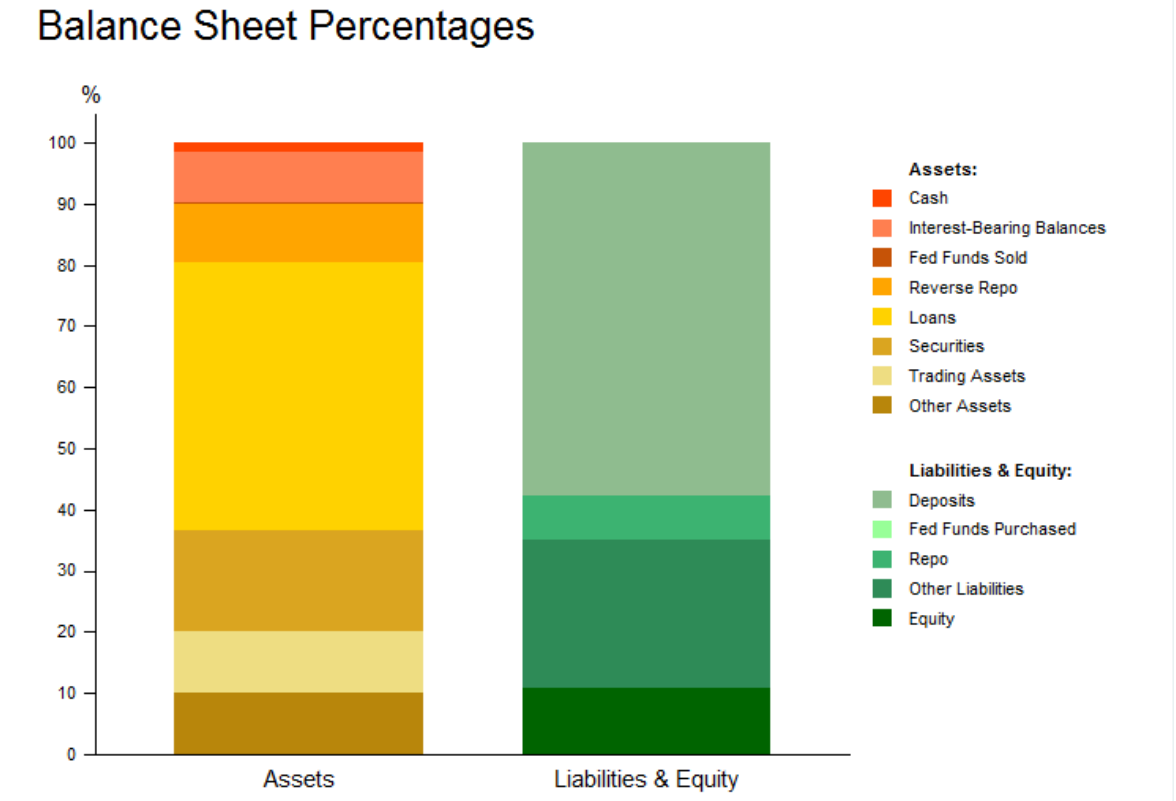
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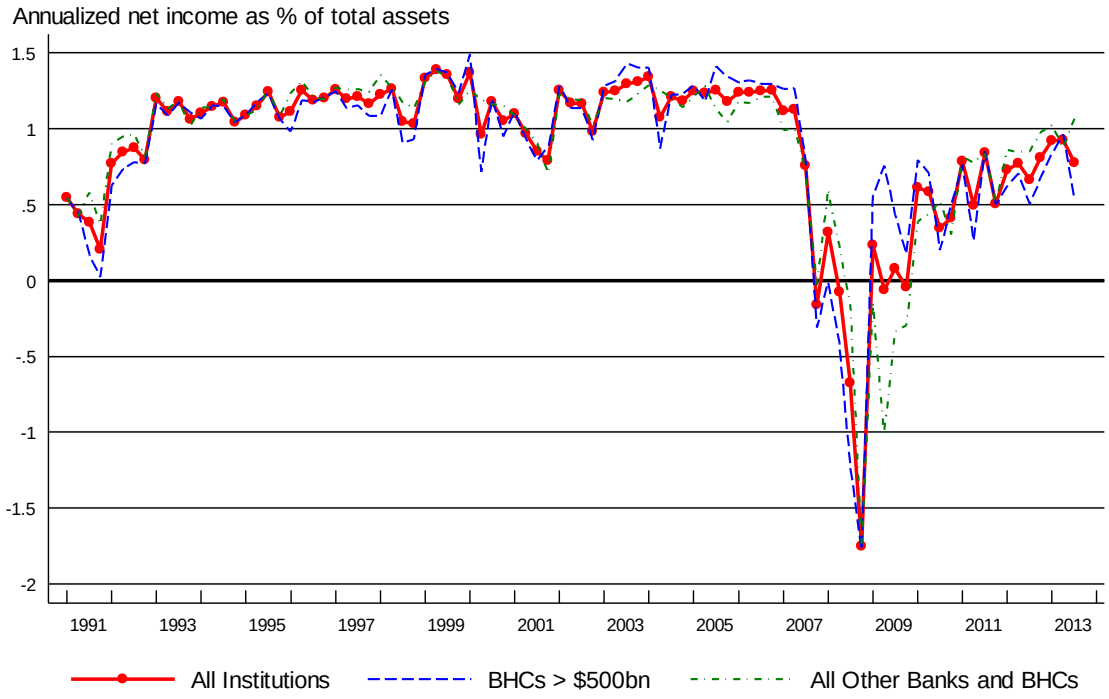
1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities



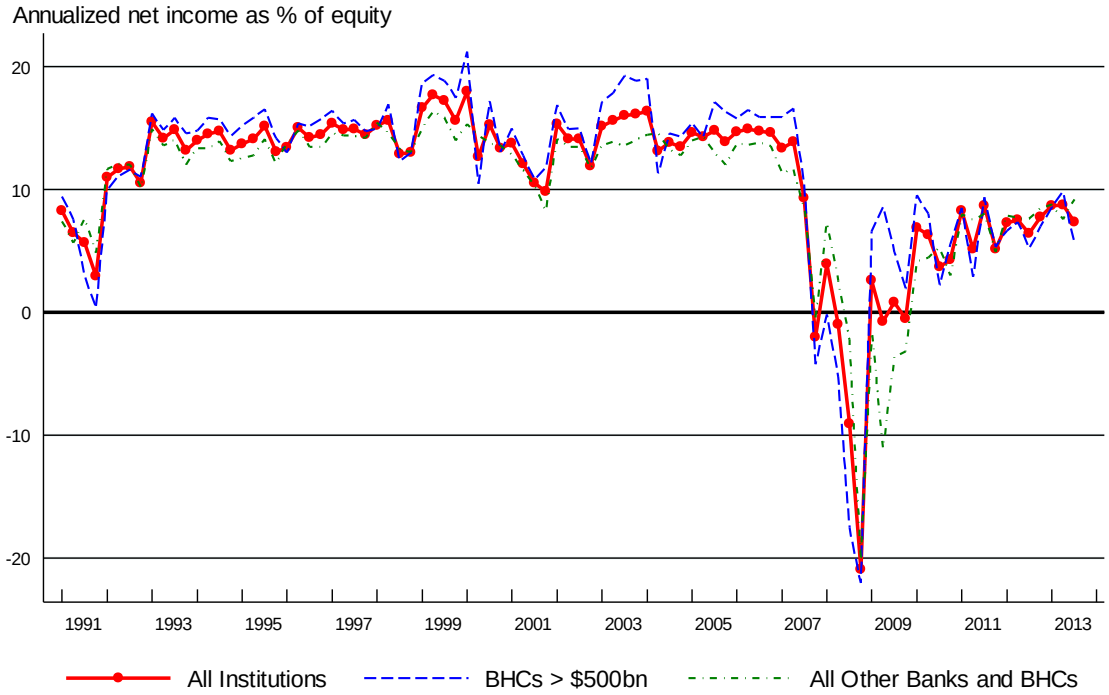


2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

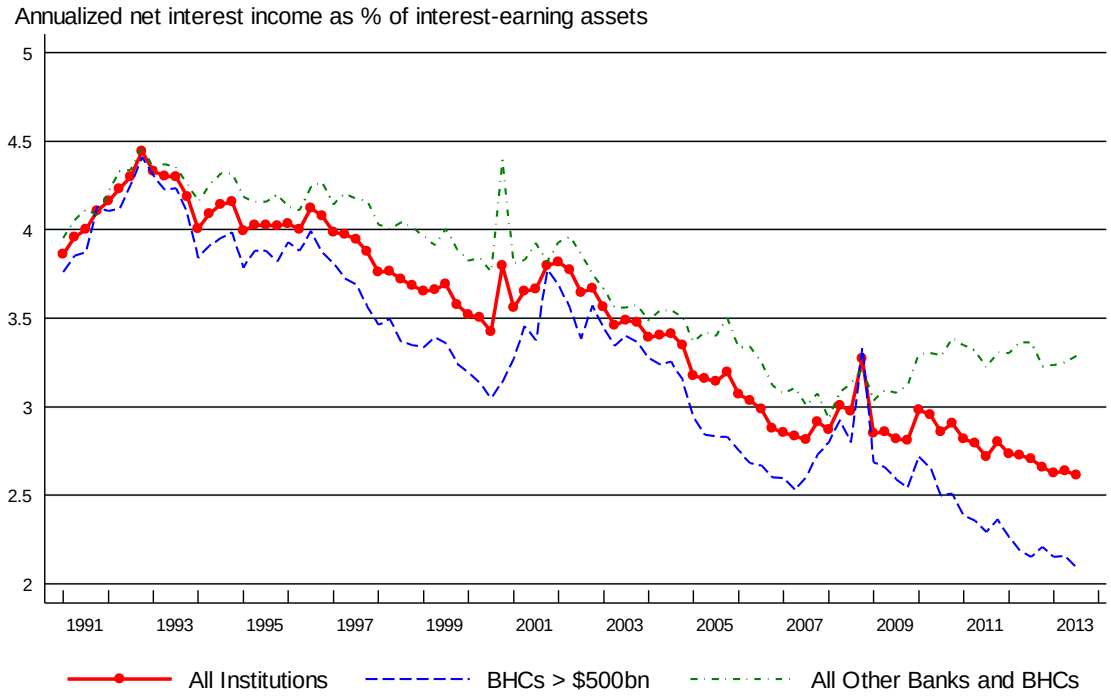
Return on Assets



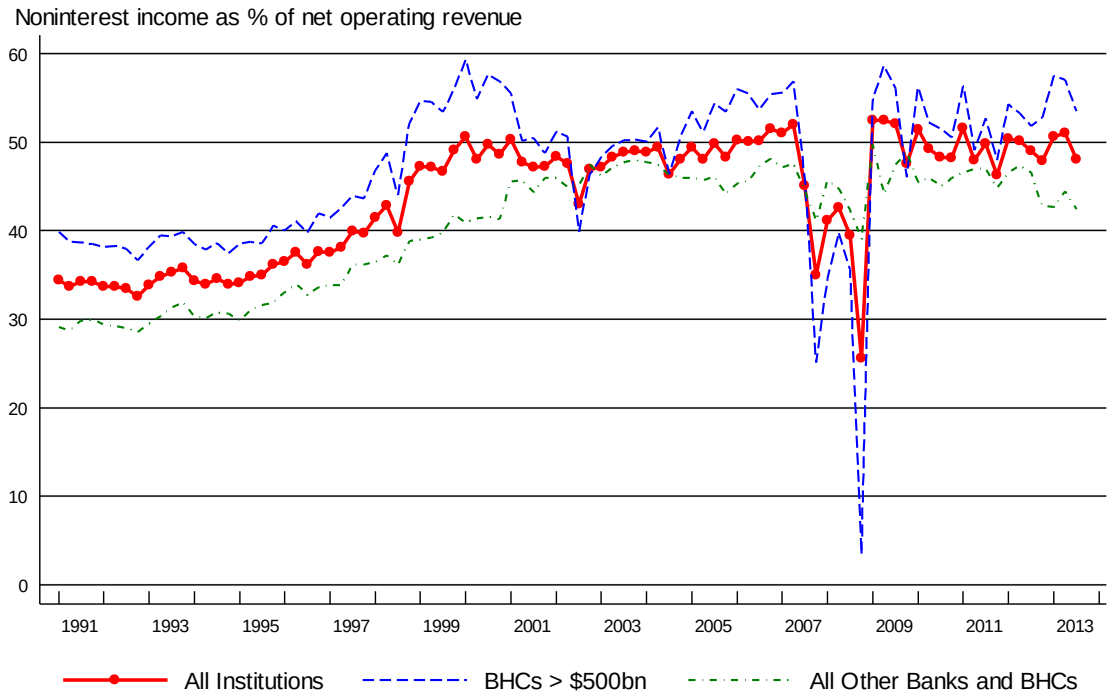
Return on Equity



Net Interest Margin



Noninterest Income Share

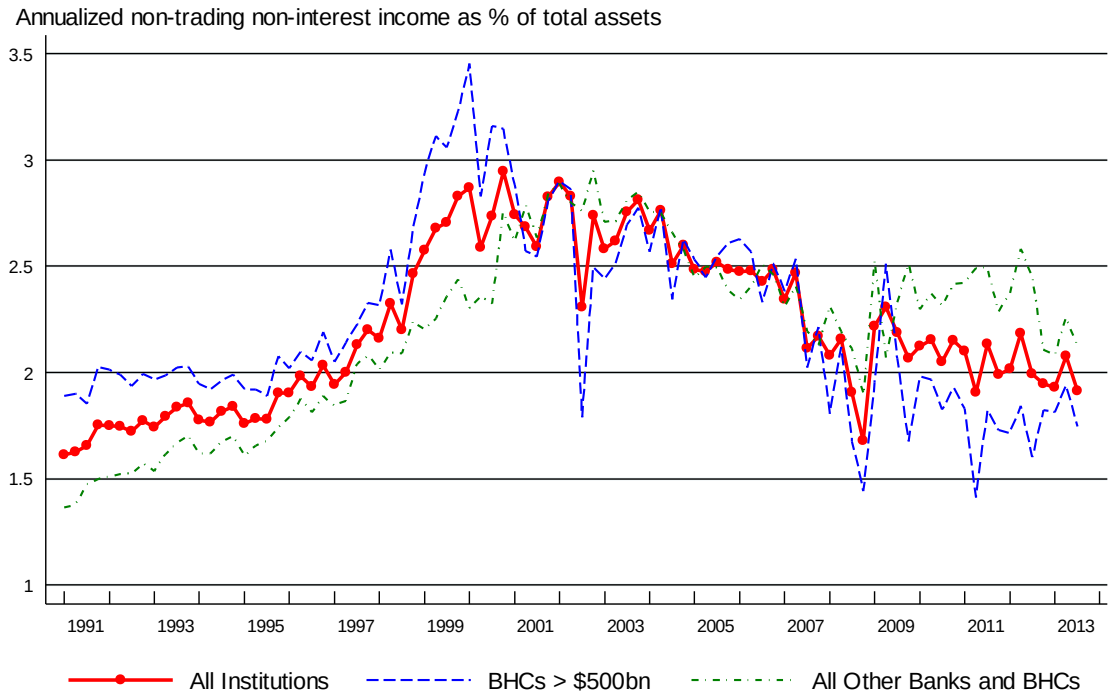


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

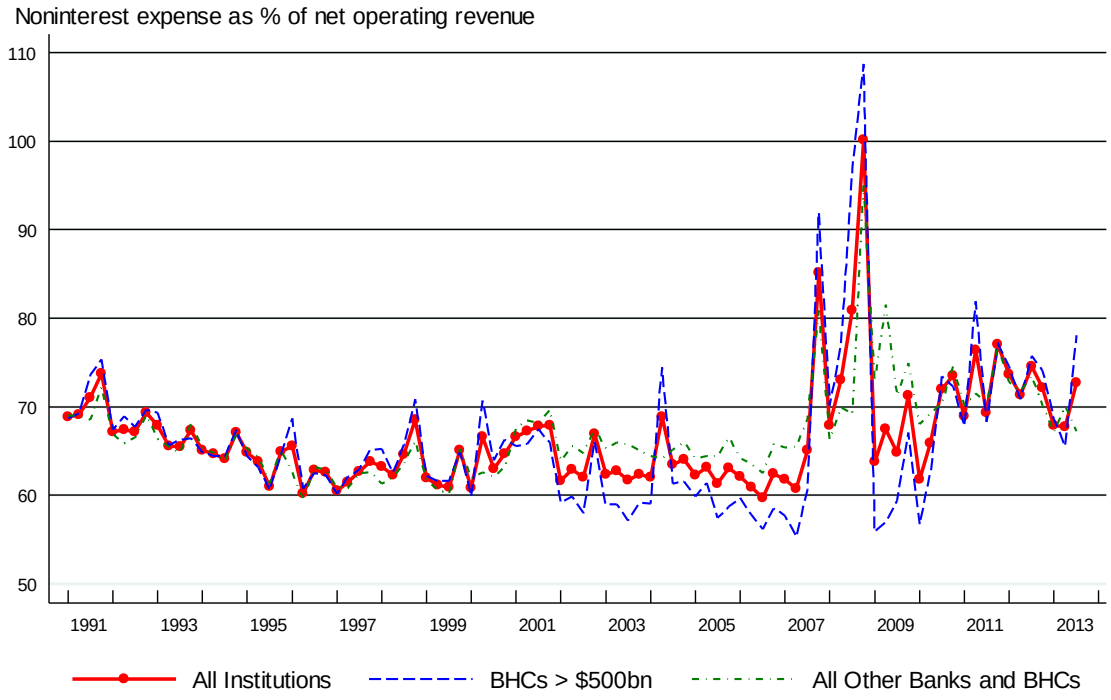
Return on Trading Assets



Non-Trading Non-Interest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio

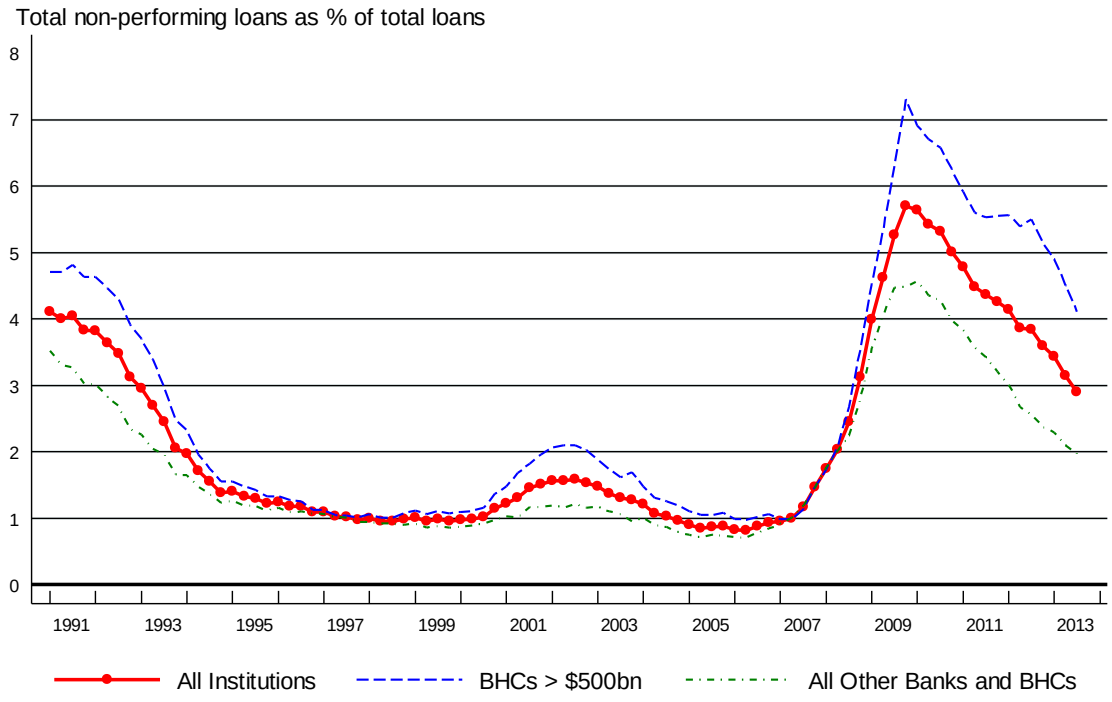


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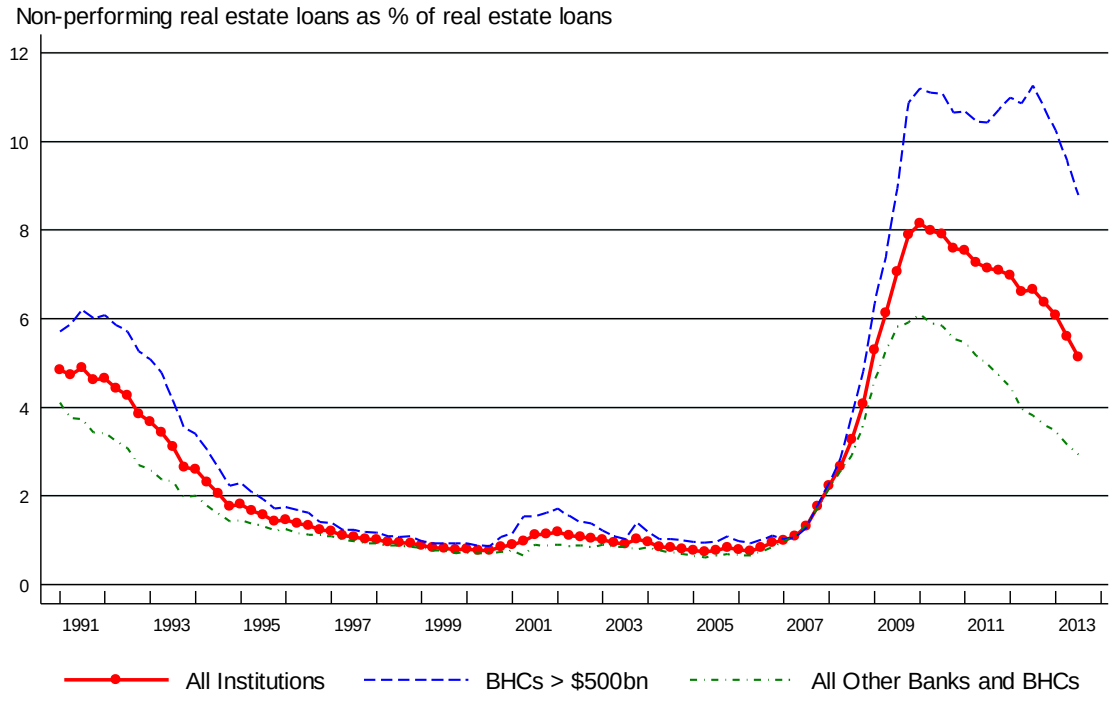
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Note: Non-performing loans include loans that are (1) 90 days or more past due and still accruing or (2) non-accrual.

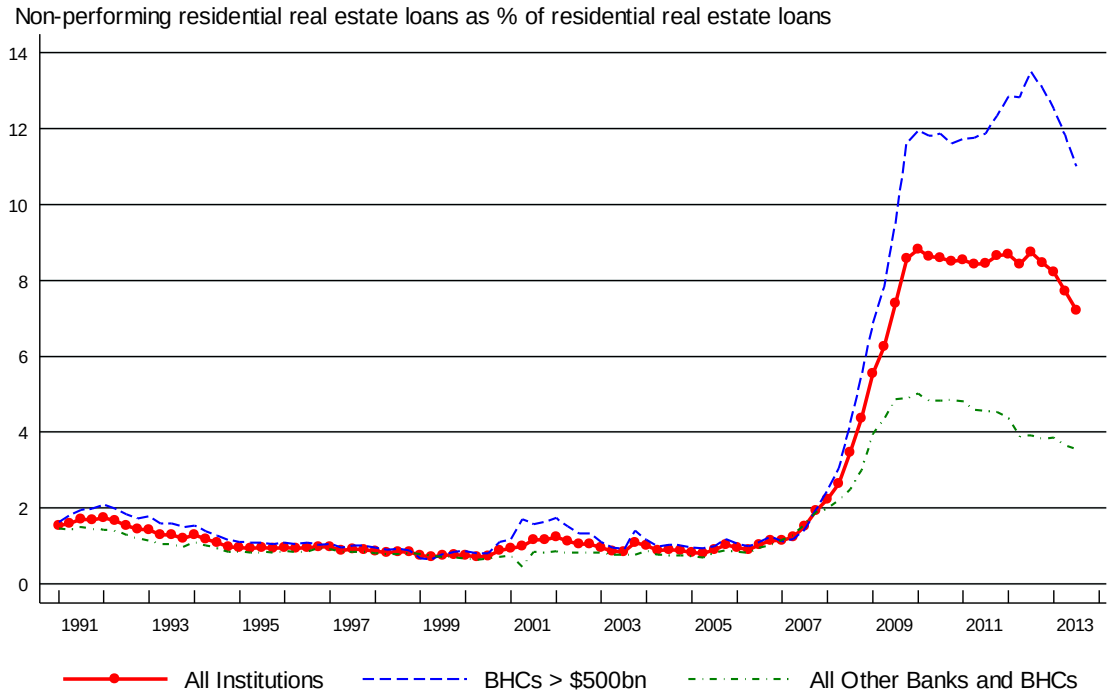
Non-performing Loans



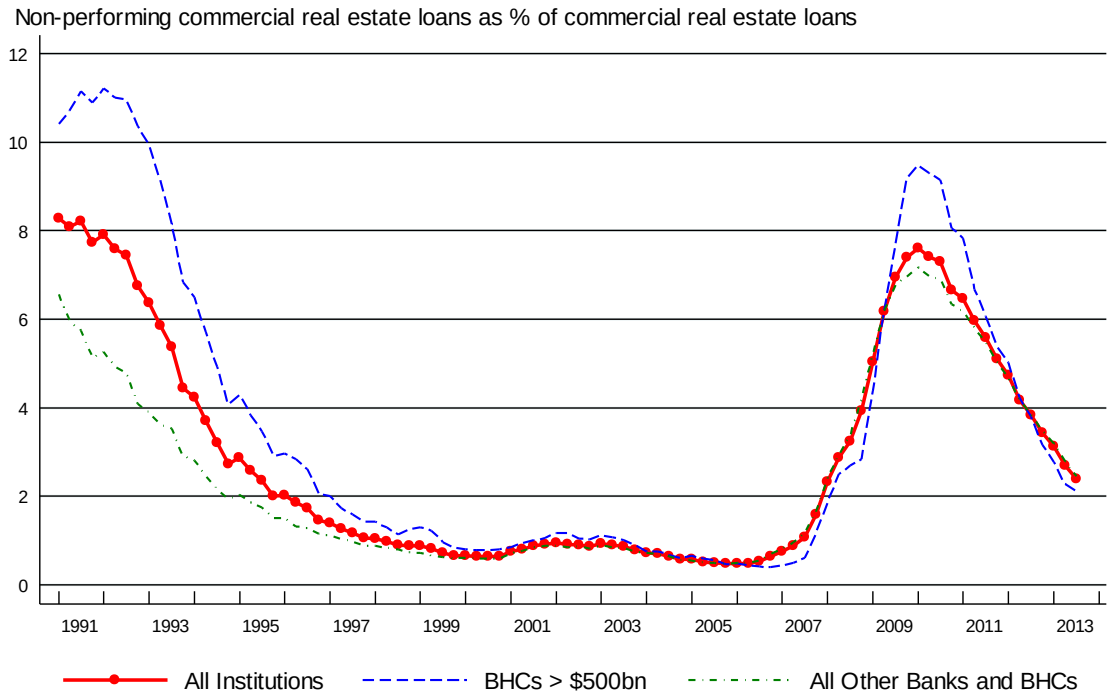
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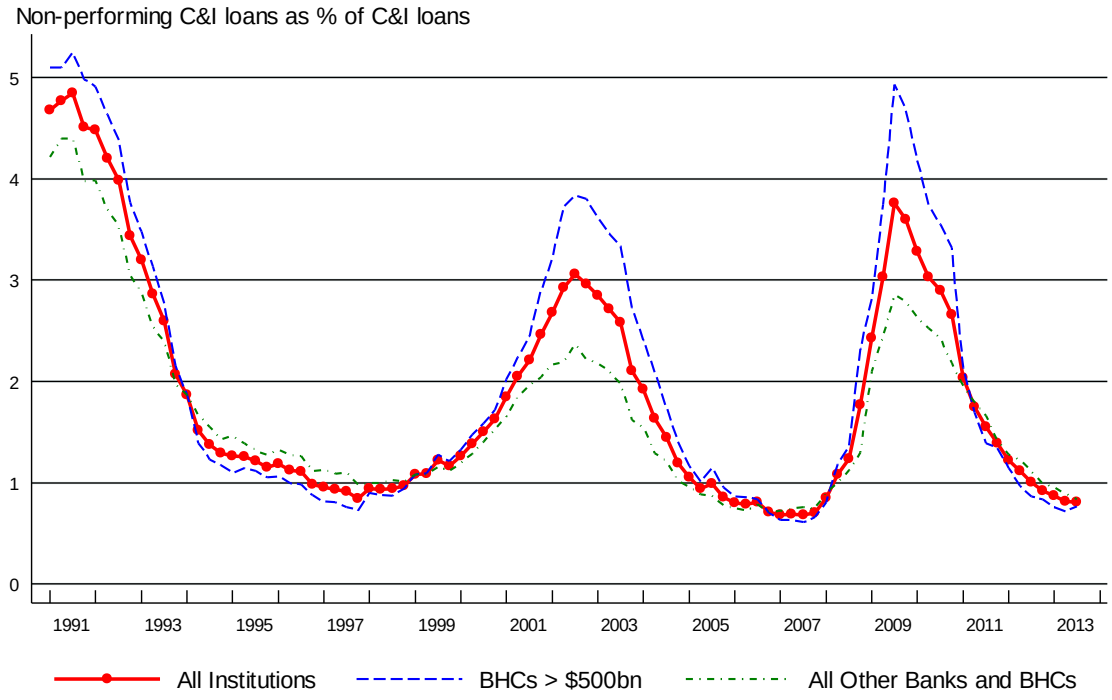
Non-performing Residential Real Estate Loans



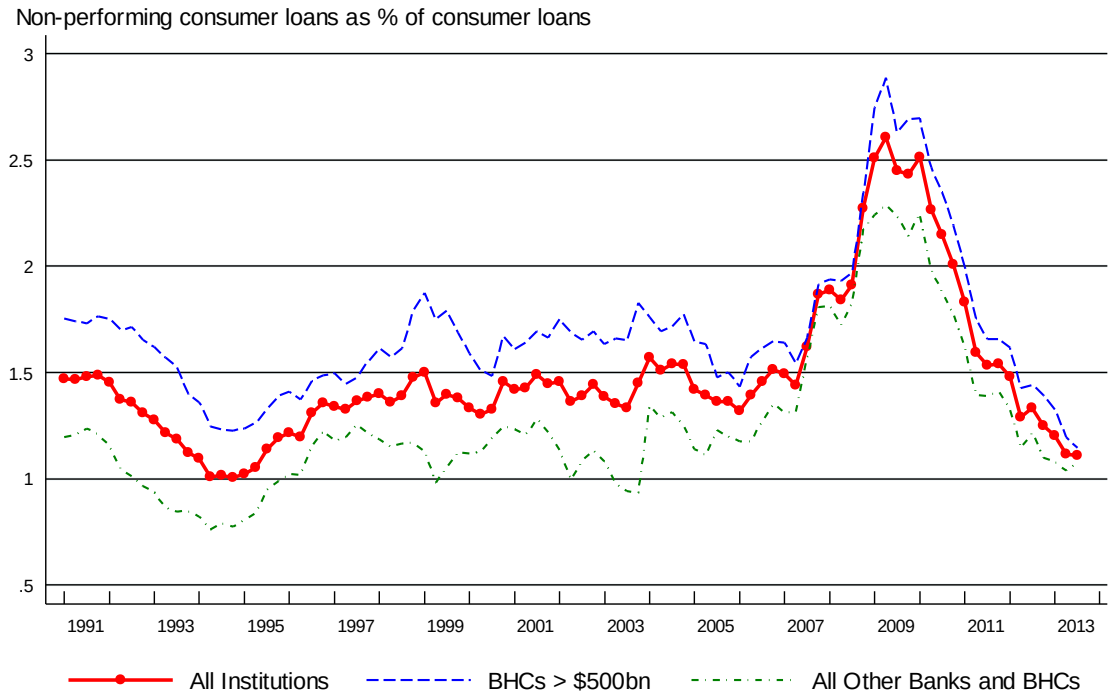
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



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

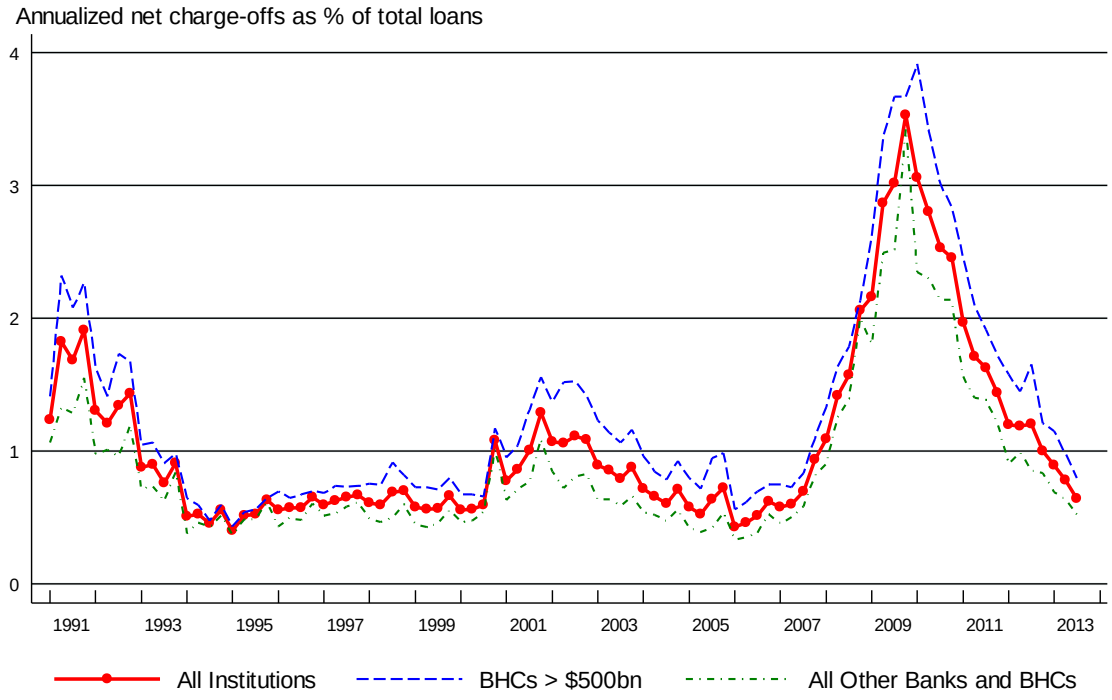


Non-performing Consumer Loans

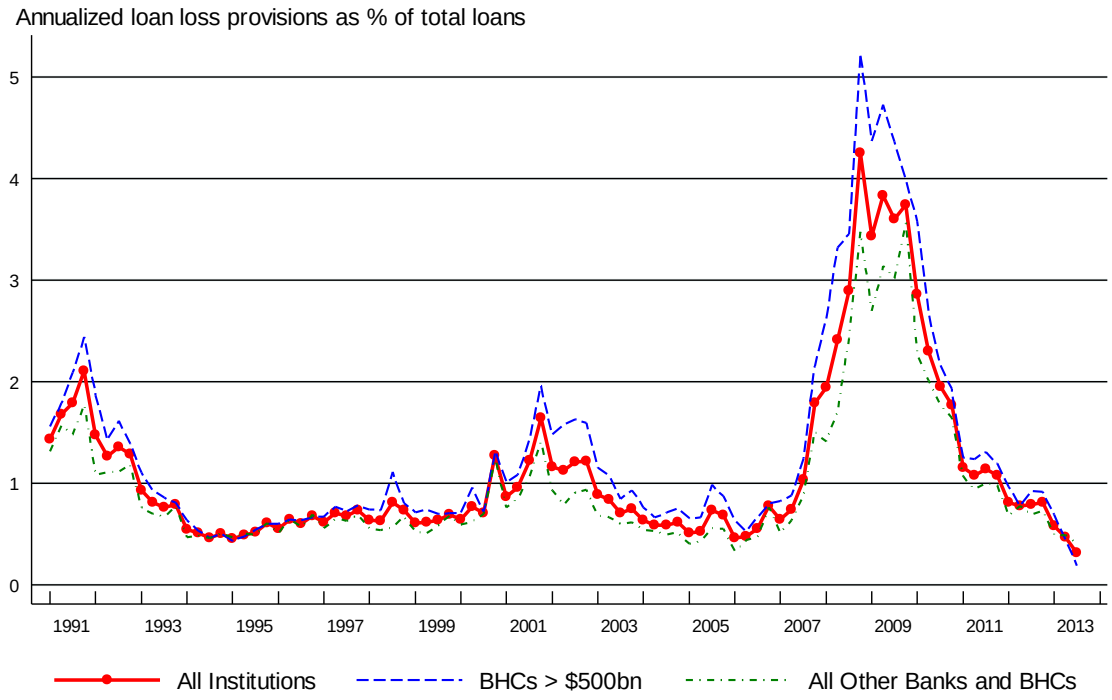


Note: Consumer loans are defined as the sum of credit card loans, other revolving credit plans, automobile loans, and other consumer loans.

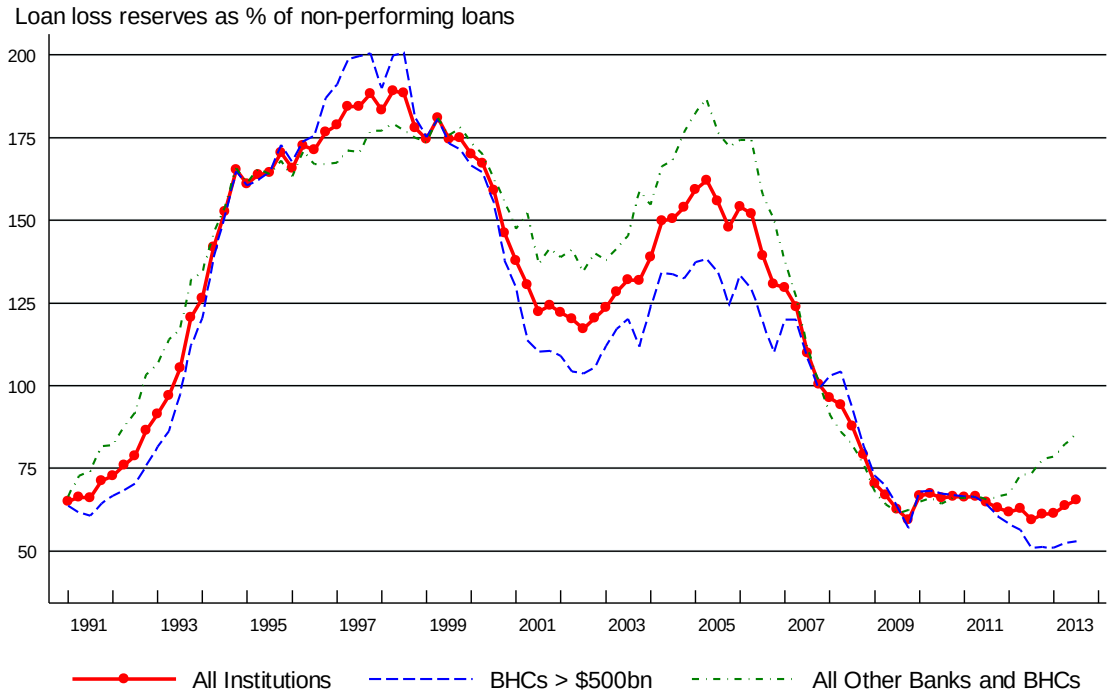
Net Charge-offs



Loan Loss Provisions

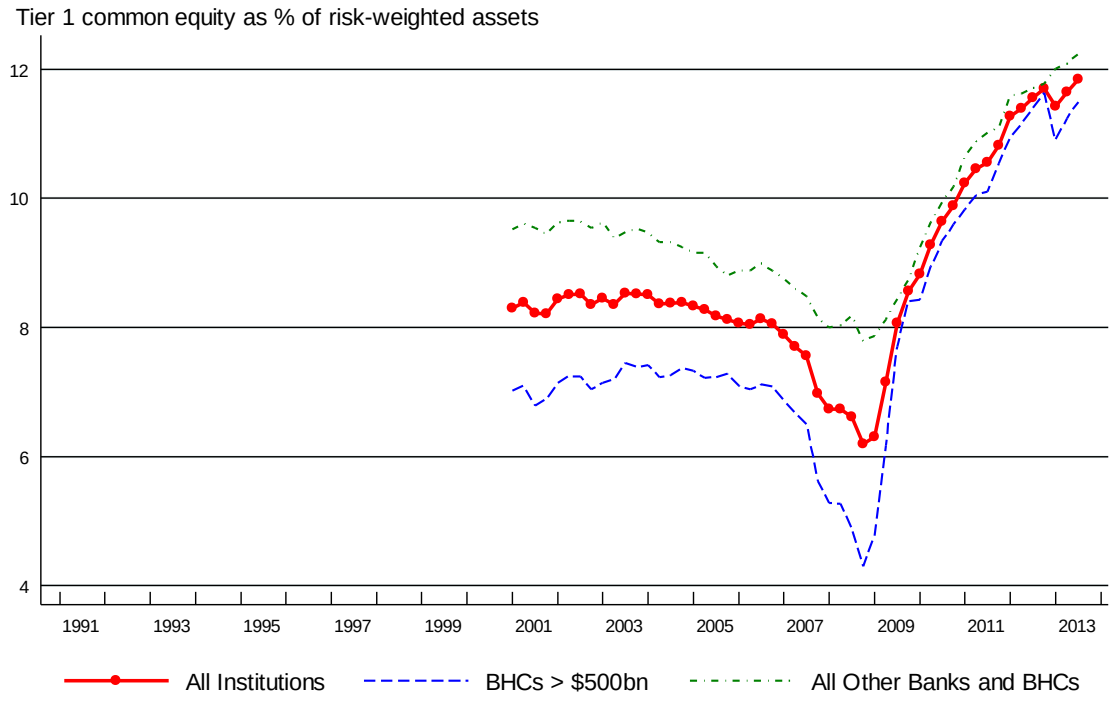


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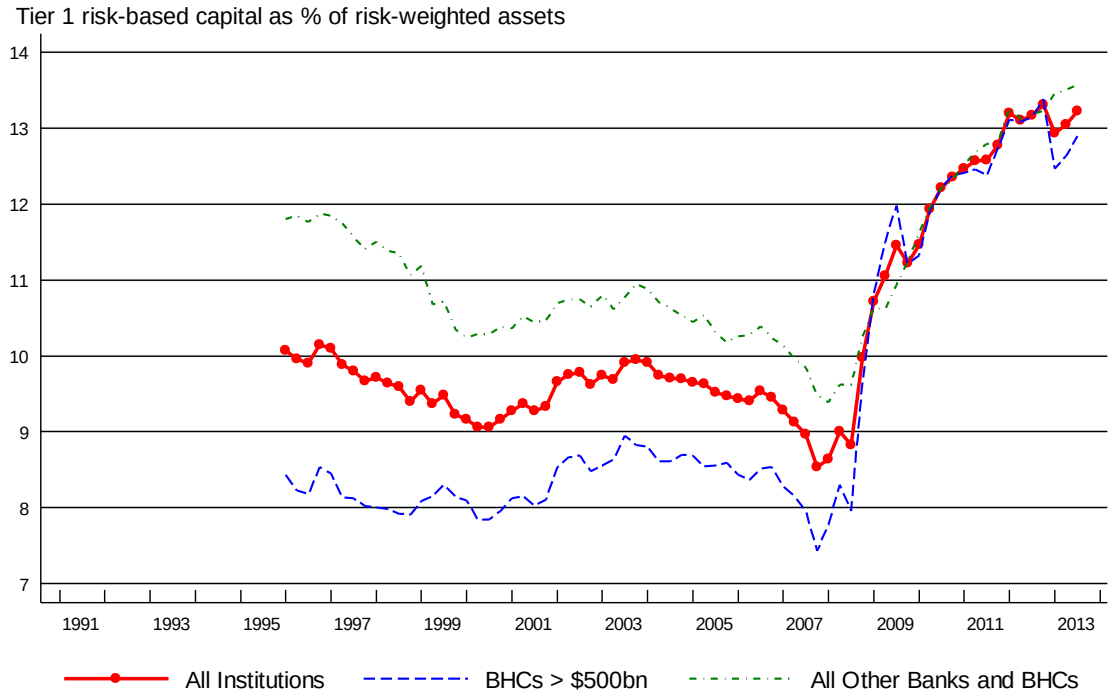
4. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio

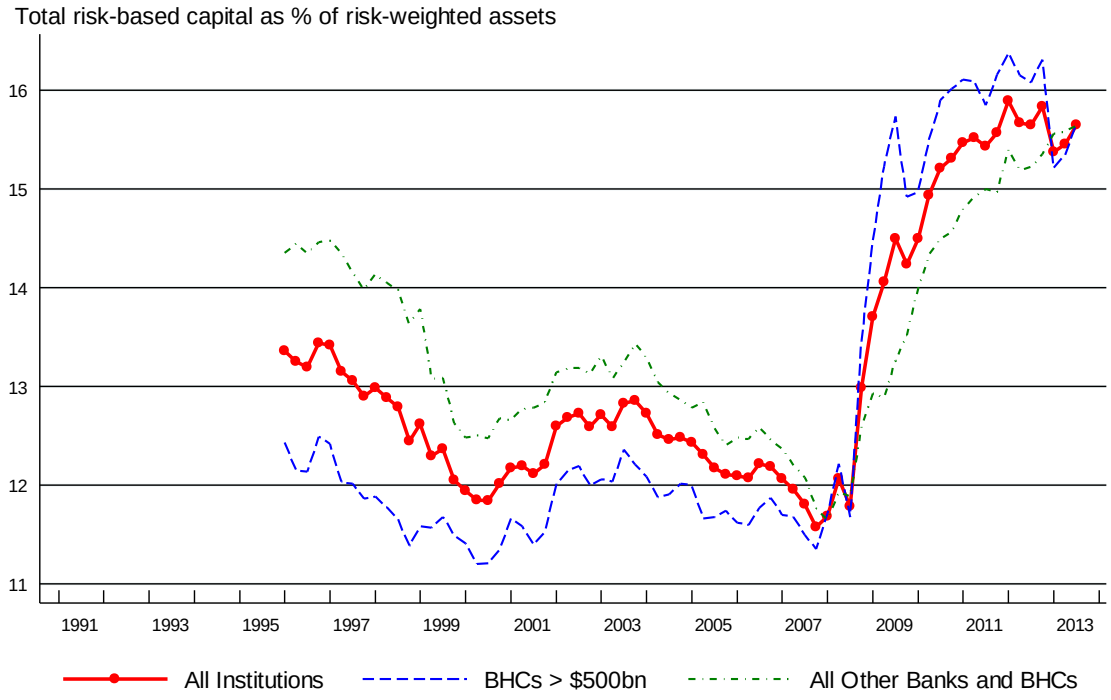


Notes: See data notes for the definition of tier 1 common equity. This chart begins in 2001q1 because data for tier 1 common equity are not available prior to this date

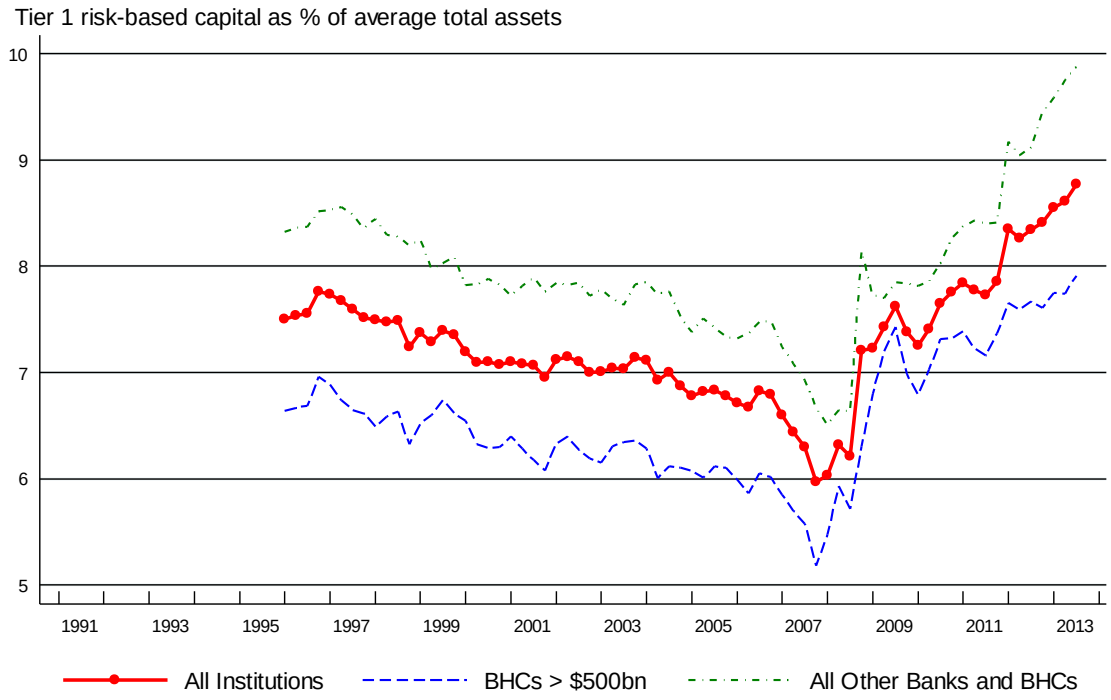
Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Total Capital Ratio

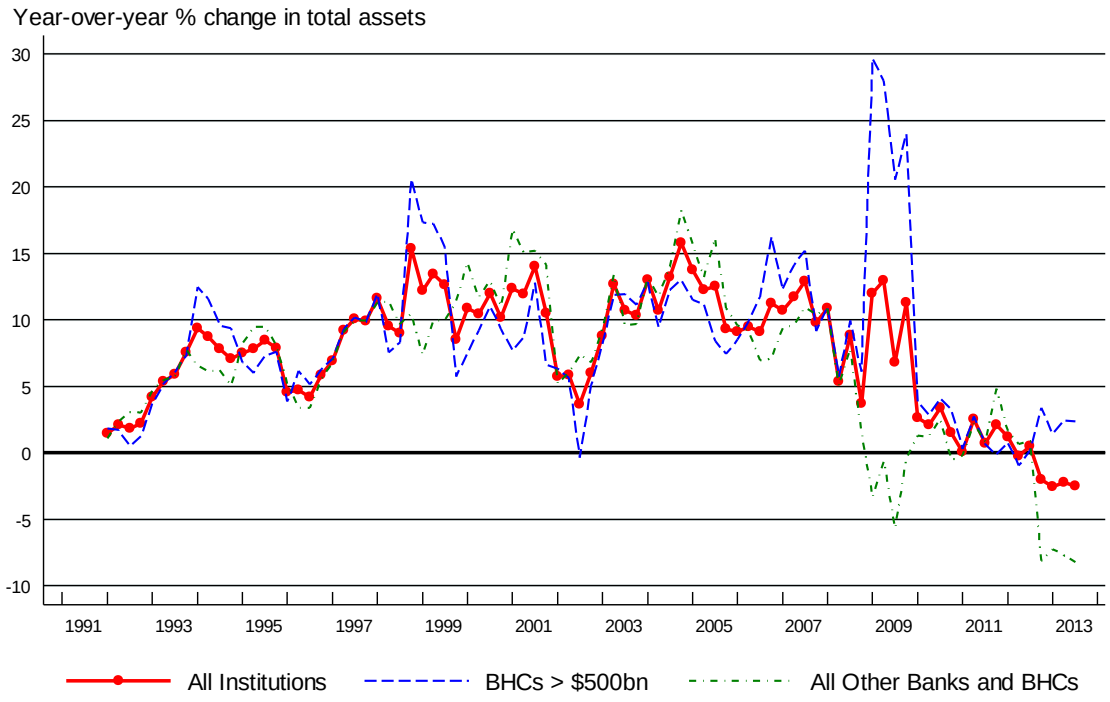


Leverage Ratio

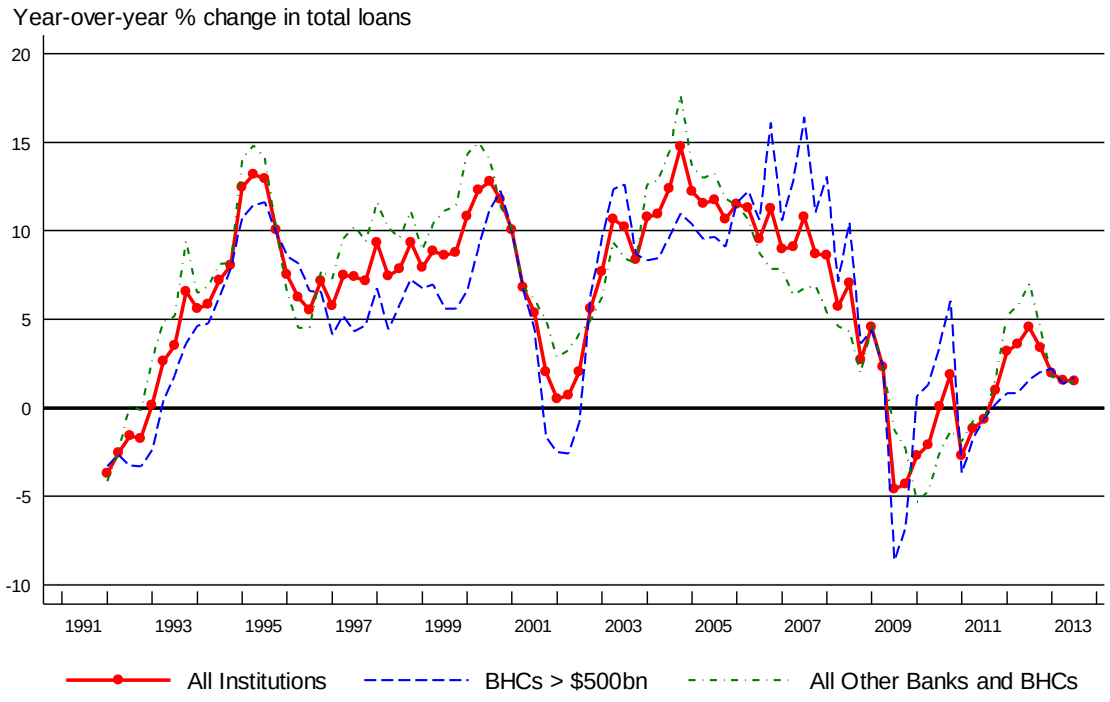


Note: Asset, loan and deposit growth rates presented below are affected by mergers with nonbanking firms, and conversions to and from a BHC charter during the sample period. This particularly affects the year-over-year growth rate for assets between 2009:Q1 and 2009:Q4, due to the entry of several new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

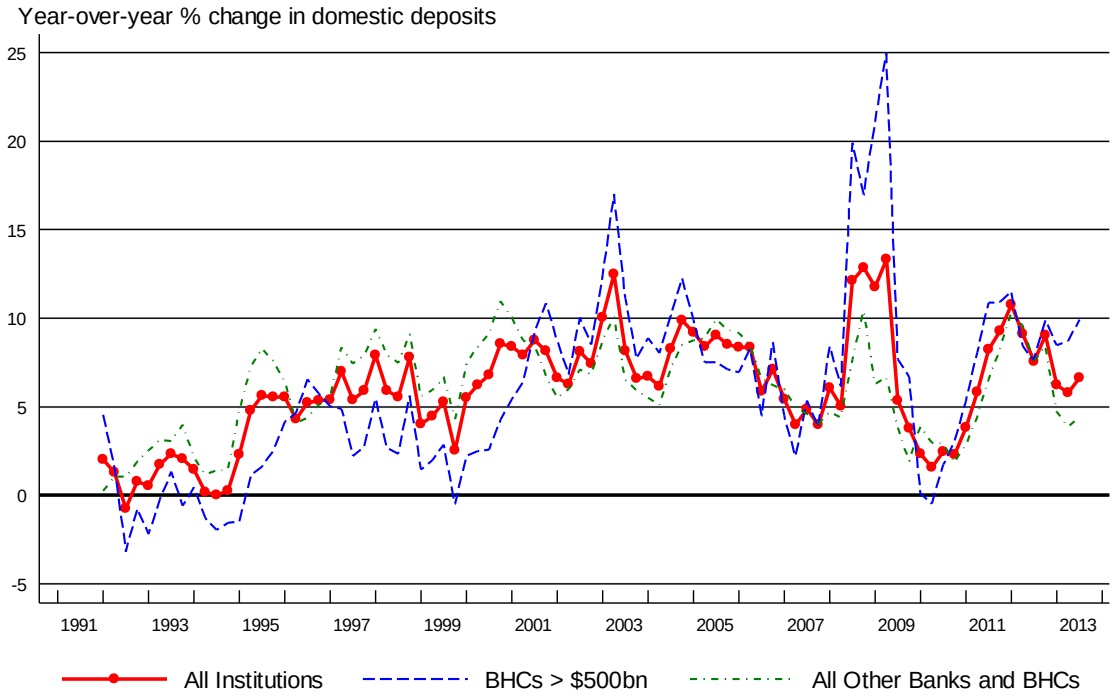
Asset Growth Rates



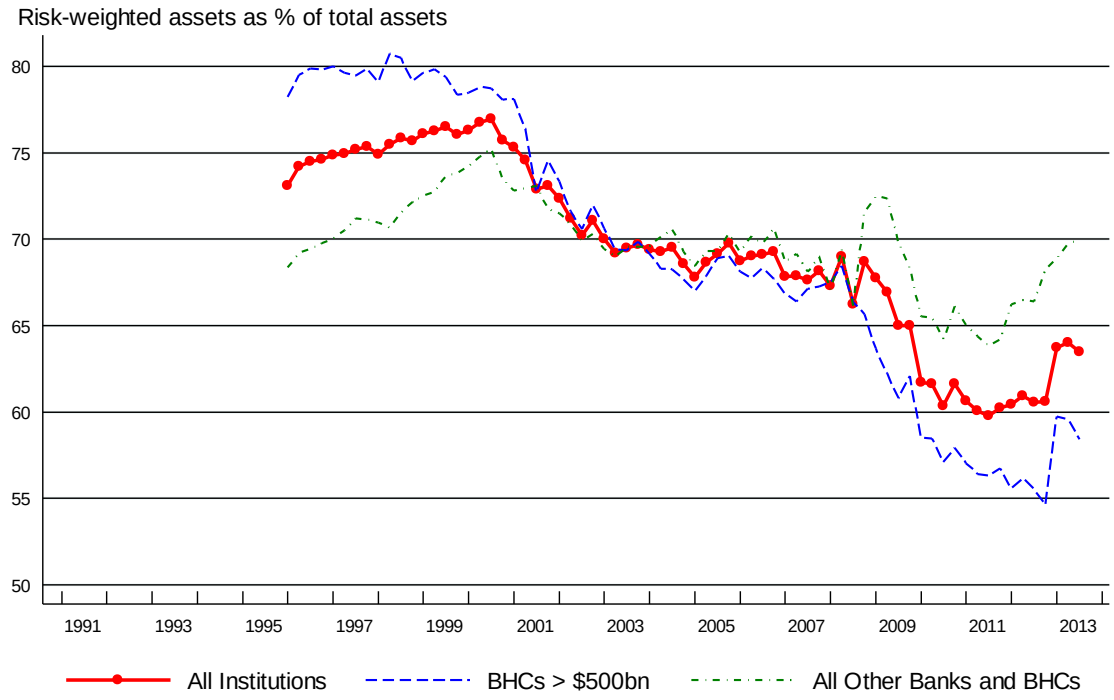
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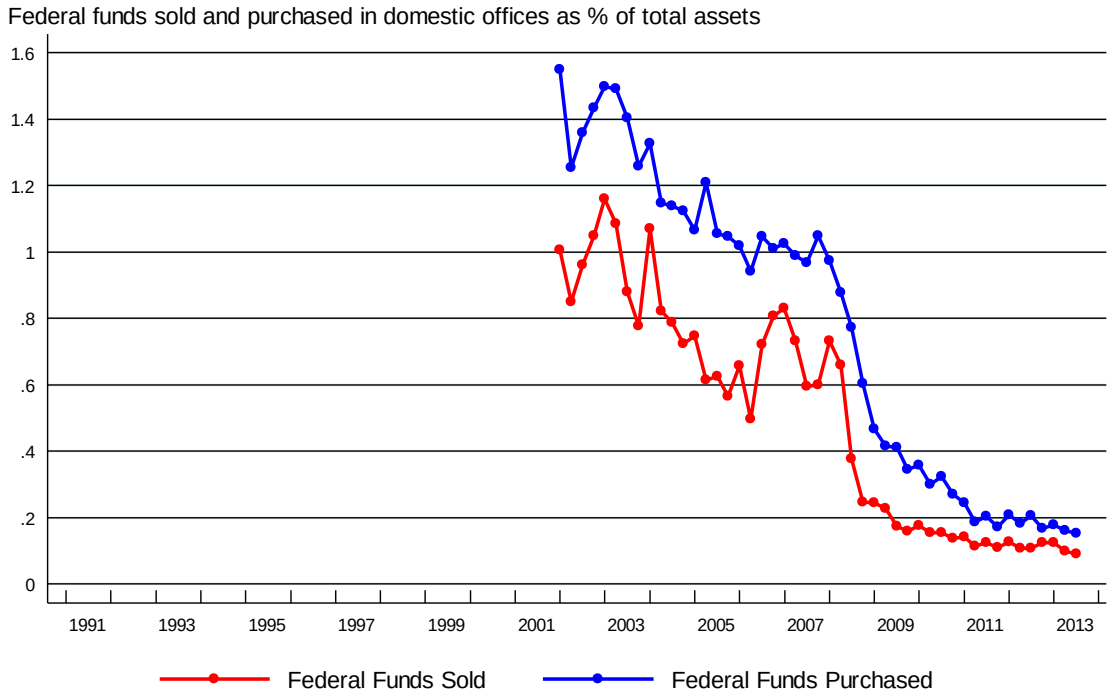
Domestic Deposit Growth Rates



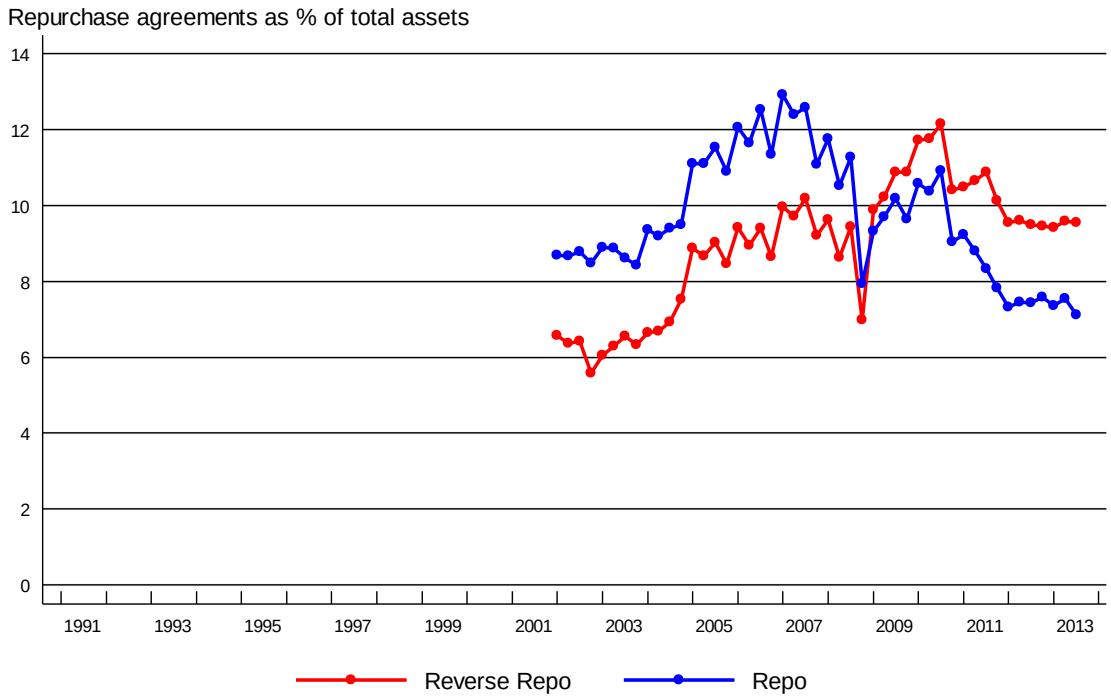
Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



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.

Quarterly Trends for Consolidated U.S. Banking Organizations
Fourth 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:Q4[2], for BHCs with $50bn-$500bn in total assets as of 2013:Q4, 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 11.85% in 2013:Q3 to 11.94% in 2013:Q4. The leverage ratio, defined as the ratio of tier 1 risk-based capital to average total assets, remained steady over the fourth quarter at 8.77%.

- Annualized return on assets (ROA) for the industry increased from 0.78% to 0.87%. Return on equity (ROE) also rose from 7.3% to 8.2%. ROA and ROE increased for the largest BHCs (> $500bn in assets), but decreased for the remainder of the industry.

- Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans decreased in 2013:Q4, from 2.9% to 2.7%. This ratio has now declined for 16 consecutive quarters. The non-performing loan ratio was 3.8% for the largest BHCs, more than twice as high than the ratio for the remainder of the banking industry. Loan loss provisions increased in 2013:Q4, while net charge-offs as a percentage of total loans decreased slightly, reaching 0.63%, its lowest value since 2007:Q2.

- Loan growth for the industry was positive at 2.1% on a four-quarter-ended basis. Industry four-quarter-ended asset growth was also positive, at 1.2%.

[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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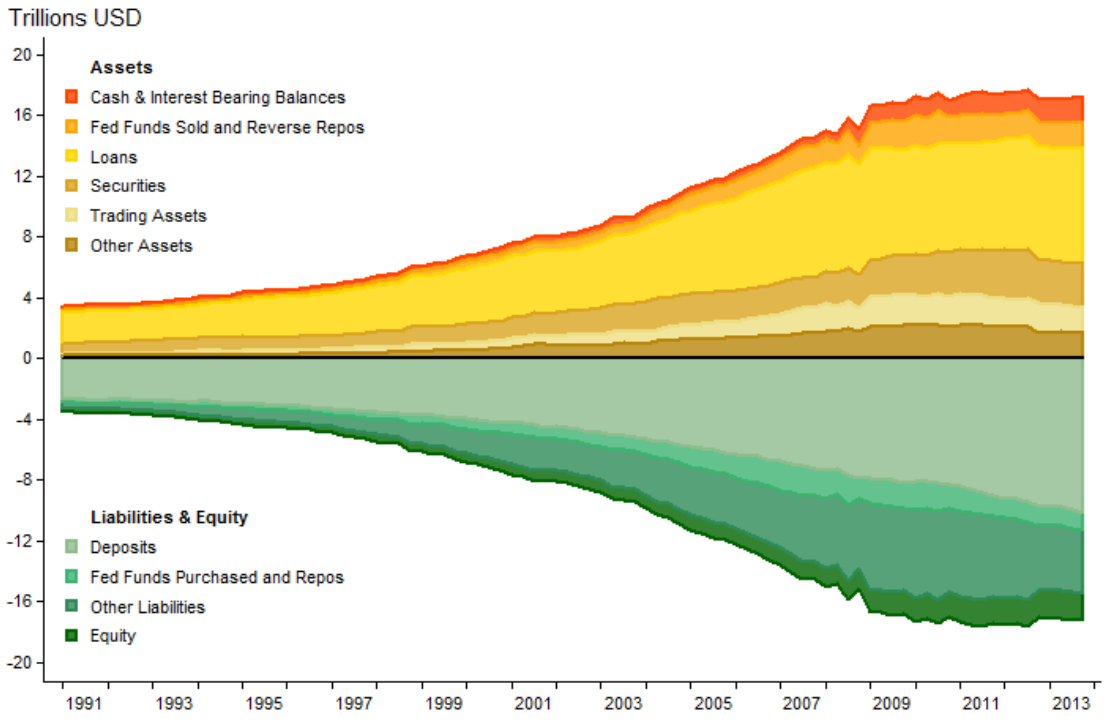
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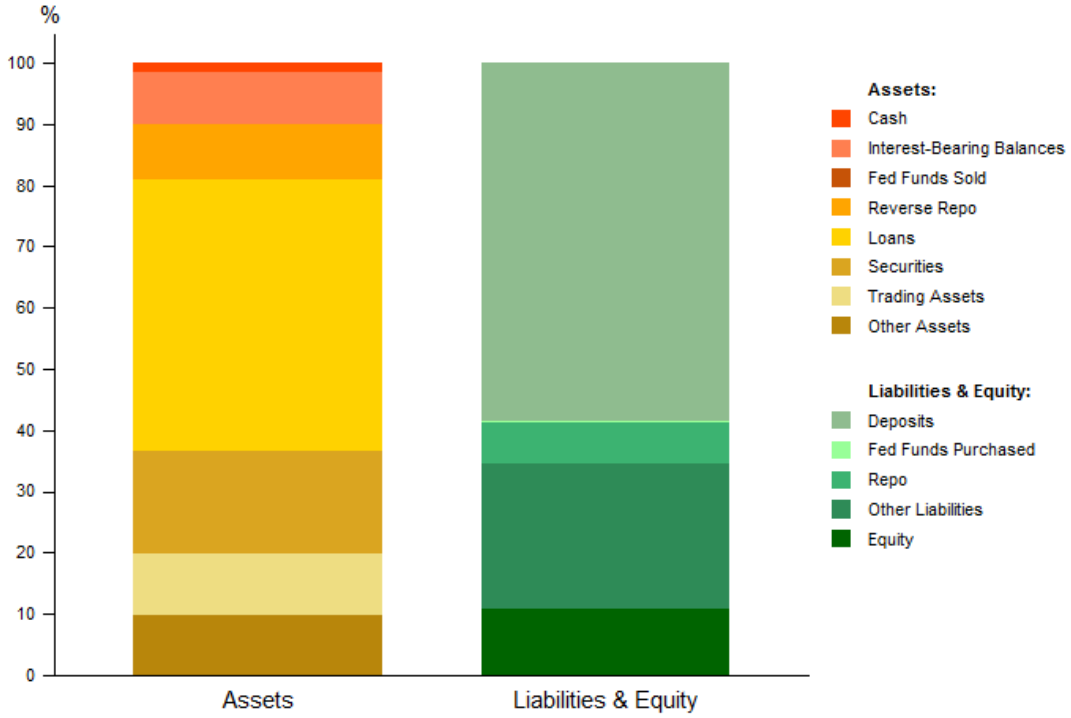
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1. Composition of Banking Industry Assets and Liabilities

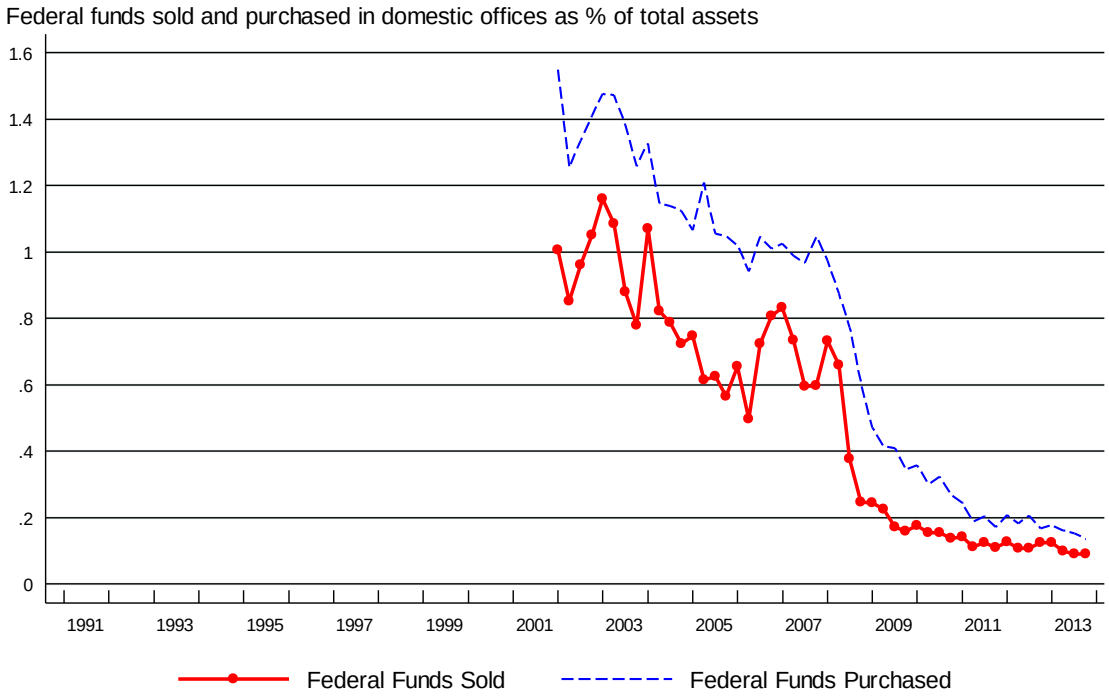
Balance Sheet Composition



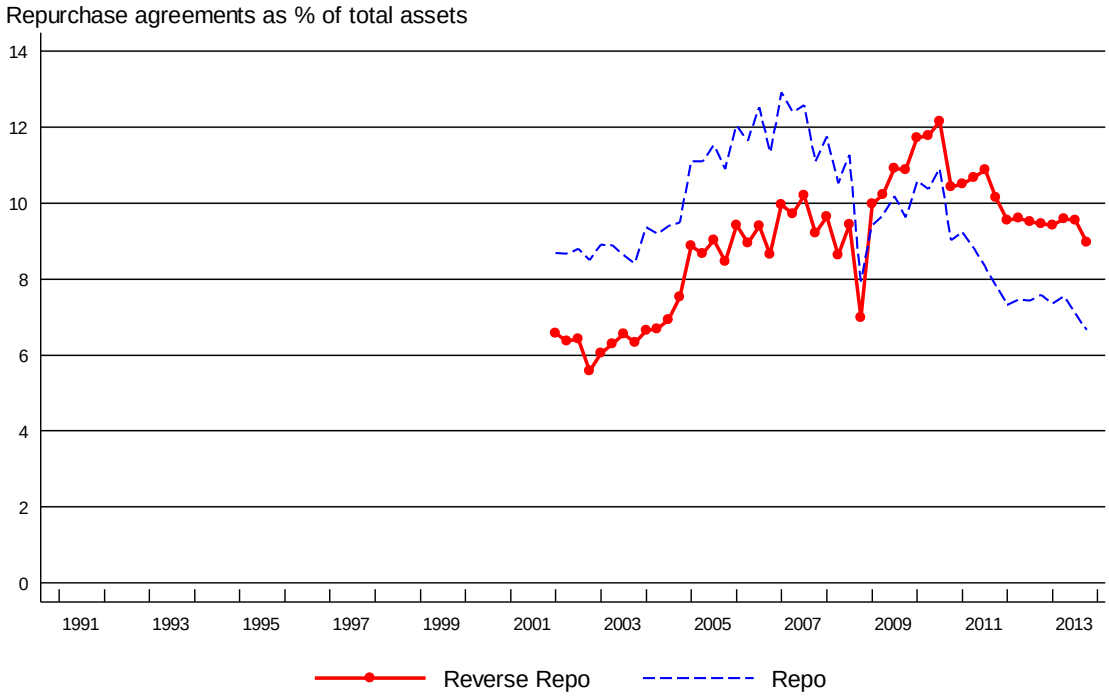
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Federal Funds Sold and Purchased



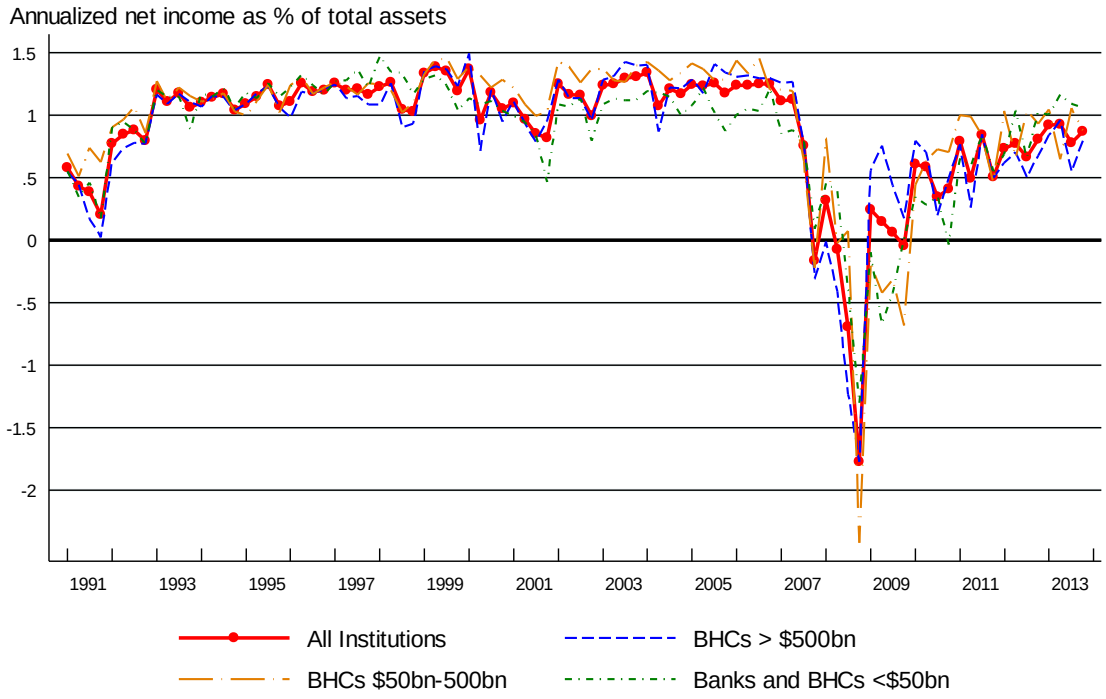
Repurchase Agreements



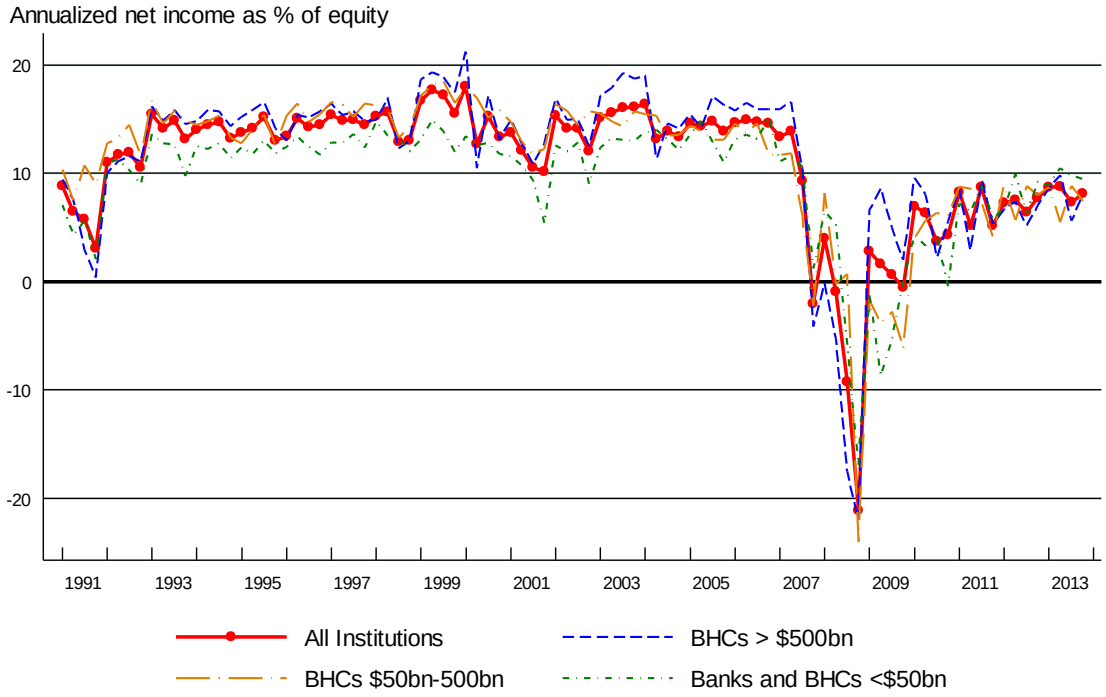
Note: These charts begin in 2002q1 because data for repurchase agreements and federal funds are not consistently reported separately prior to that date.

2. Earnings and Pre-Provision Net Revenue

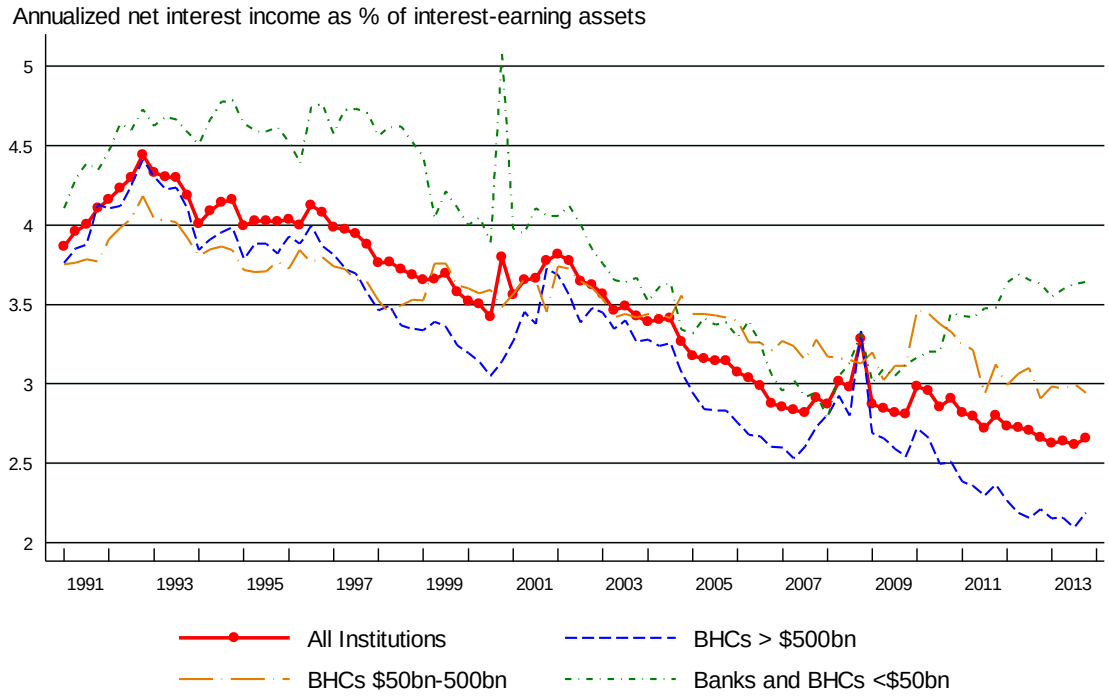
Return on Assets



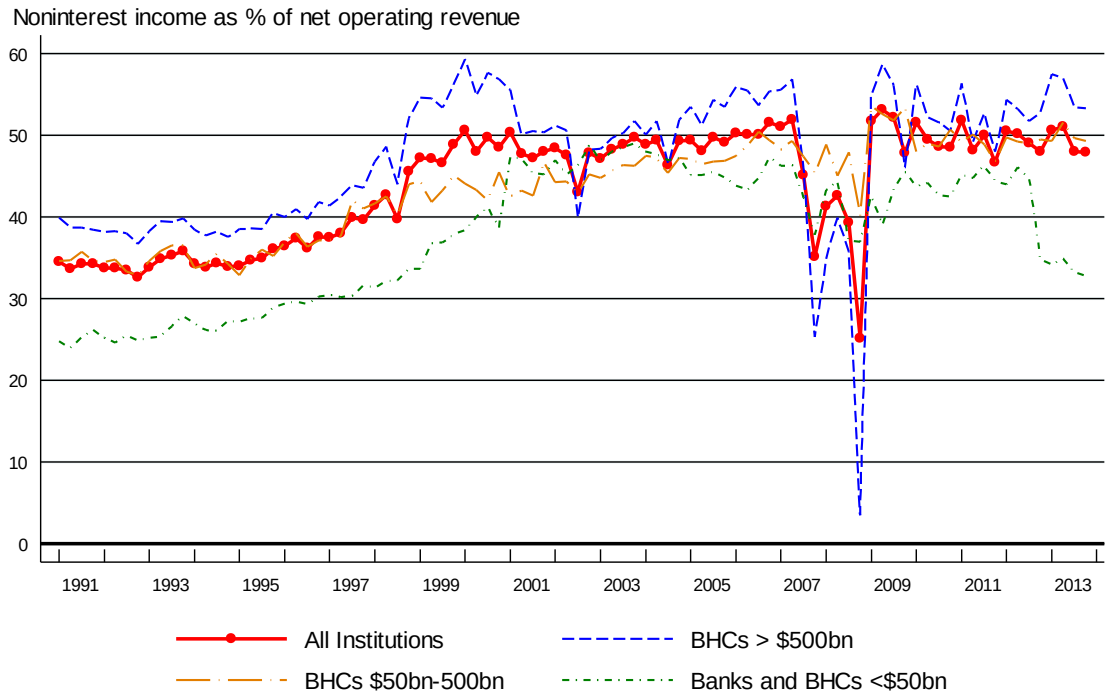
Return on Equity



Net Interest Margin

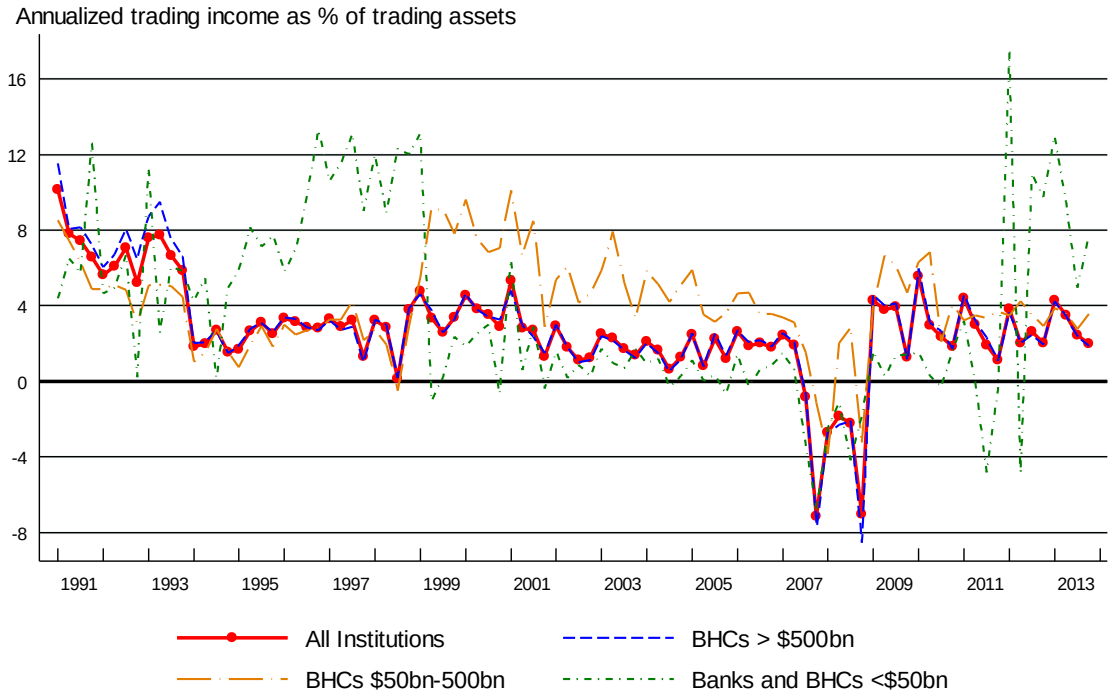


Noninterest Income Share

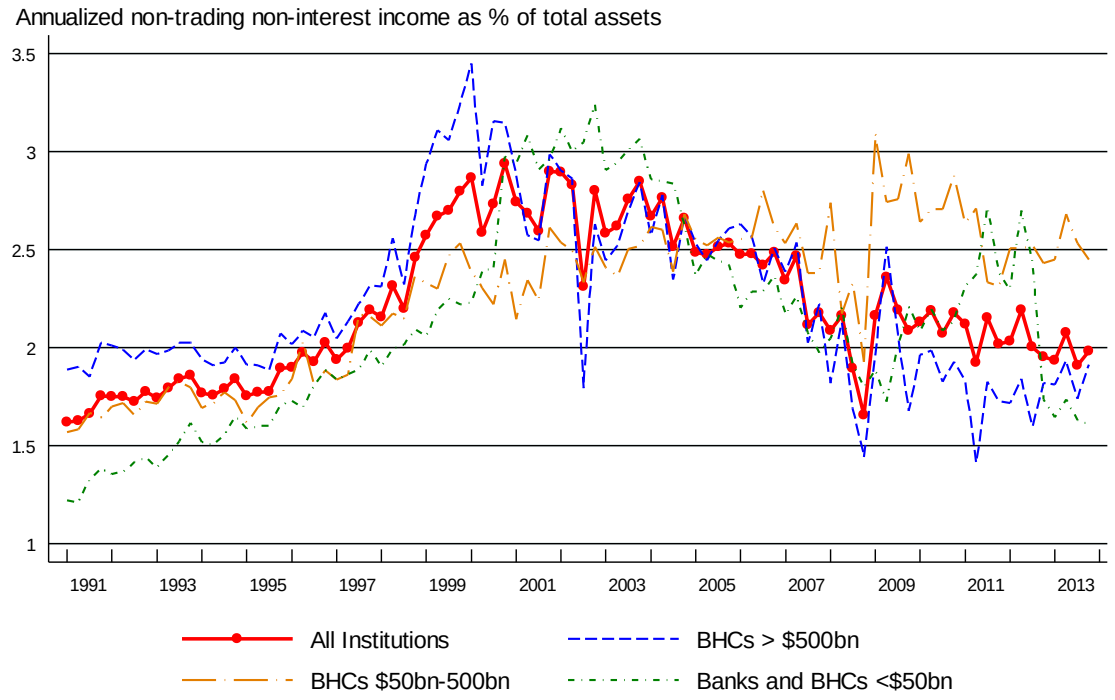


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

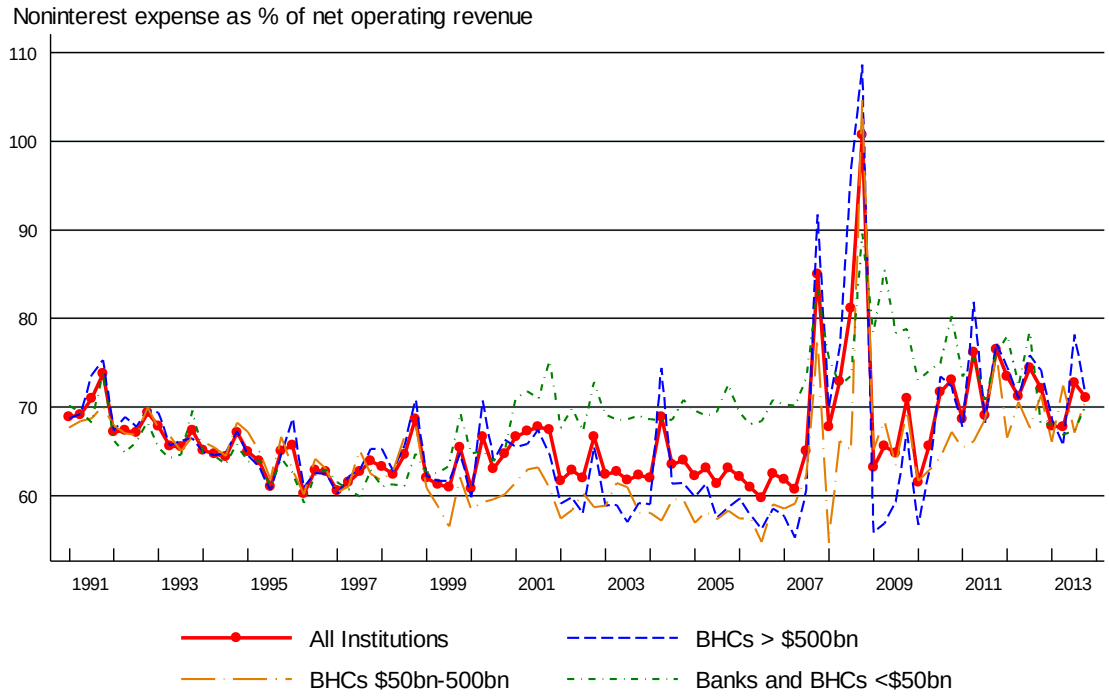
Return on Trading Assets



Non-Trading Non-Interest Income Ratio



Efficiency Ratio

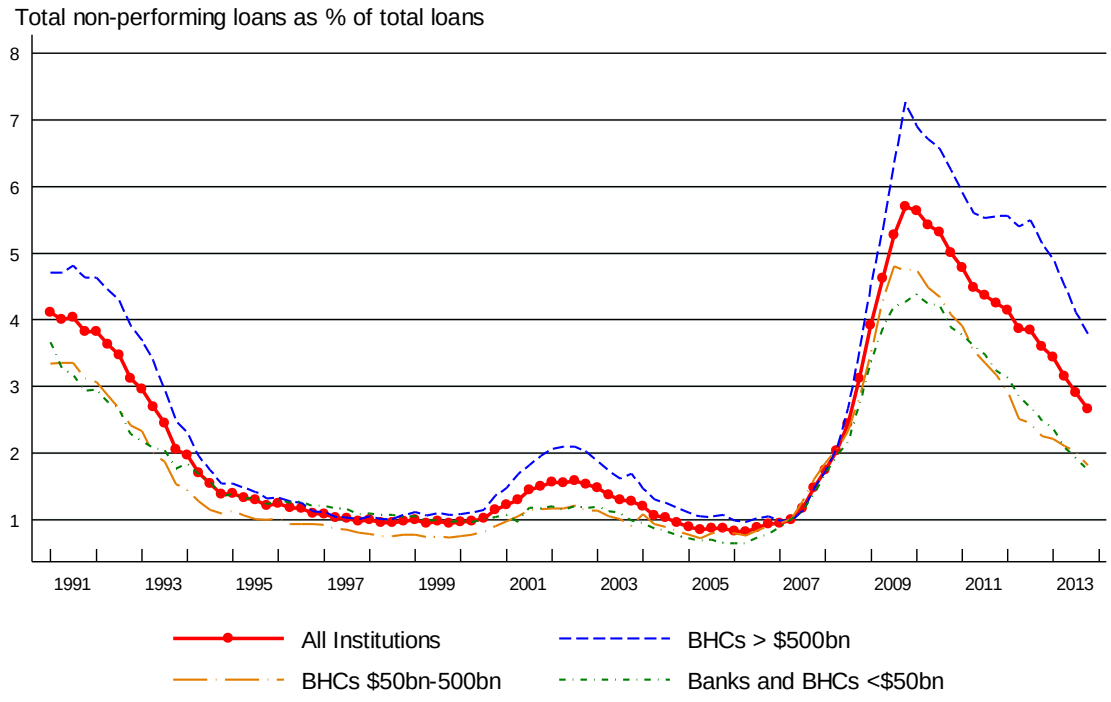


Note: Net operating revenue is defined as net interest income plus noninterest income.

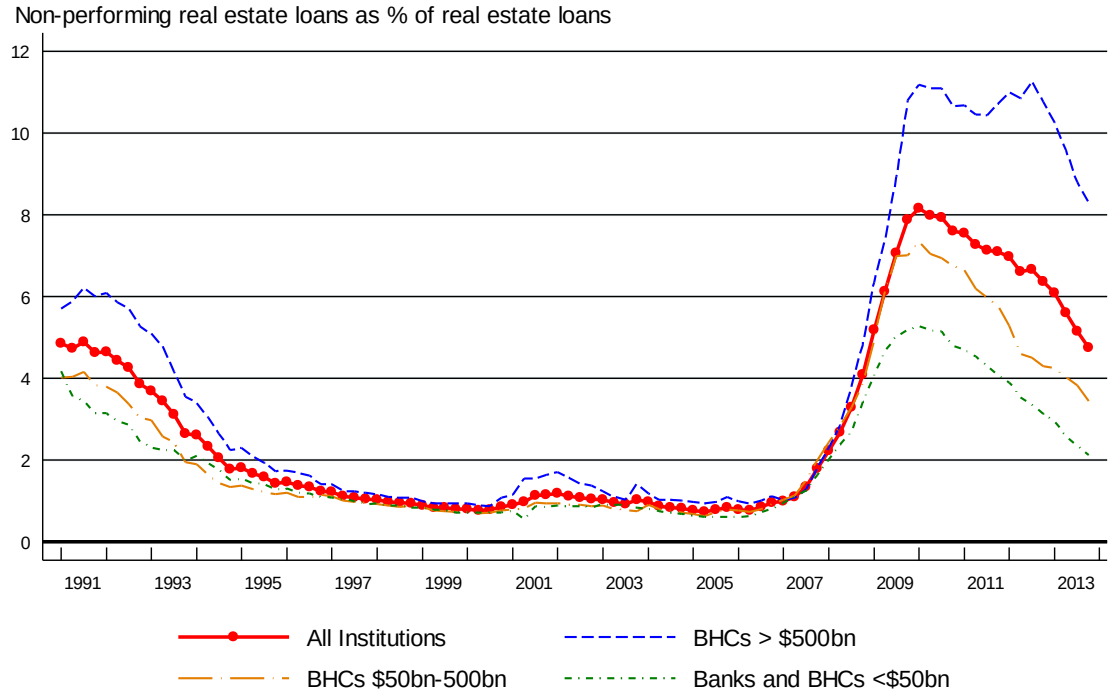
3. Asset Quality

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

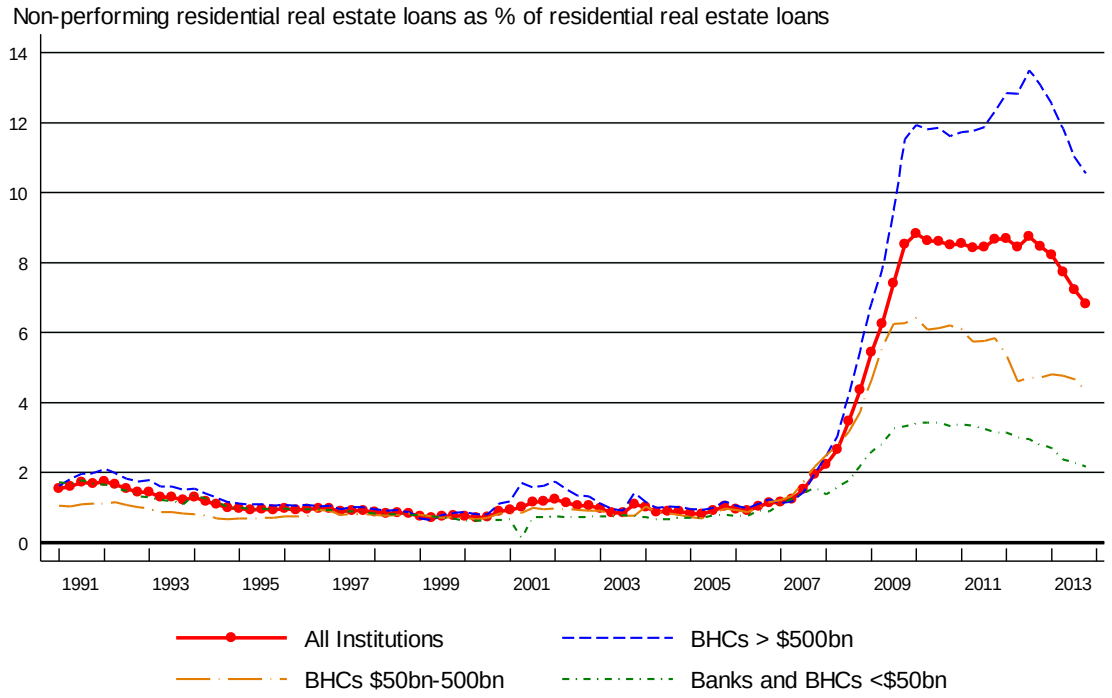
Non-performing Loans



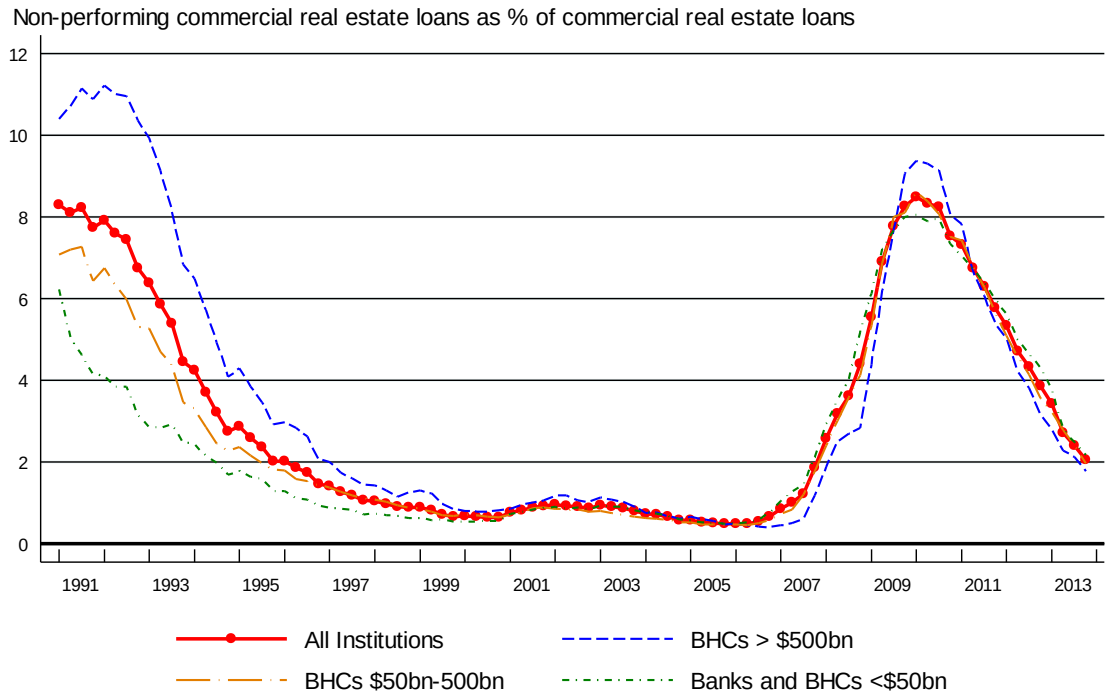
Non-performing Real Estate Loans



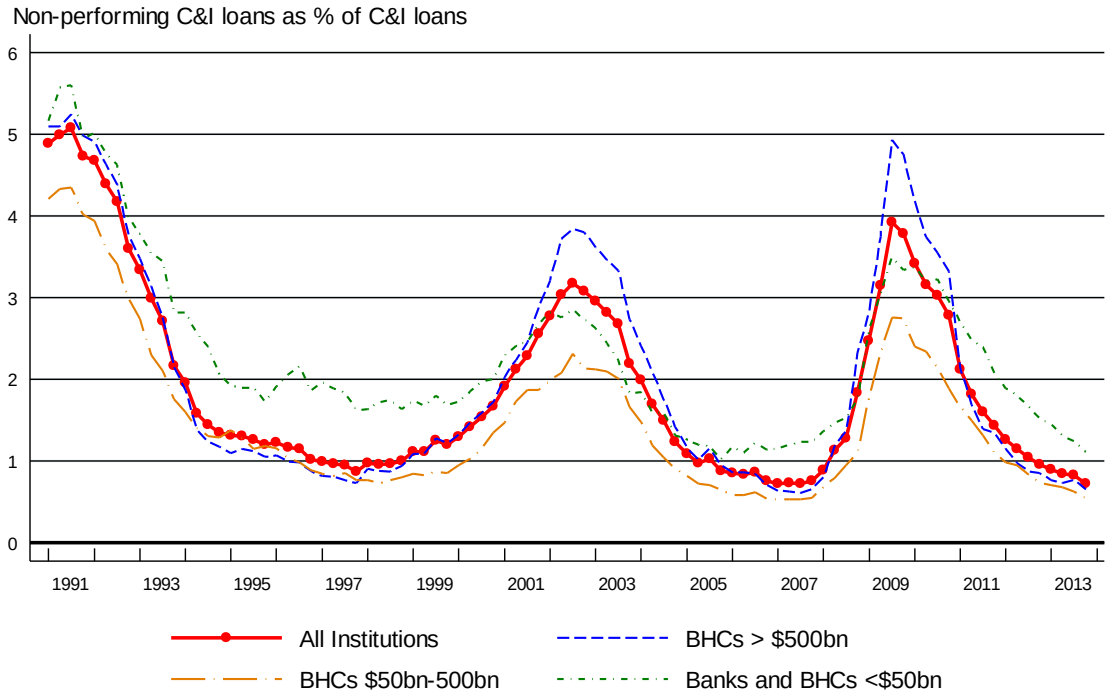
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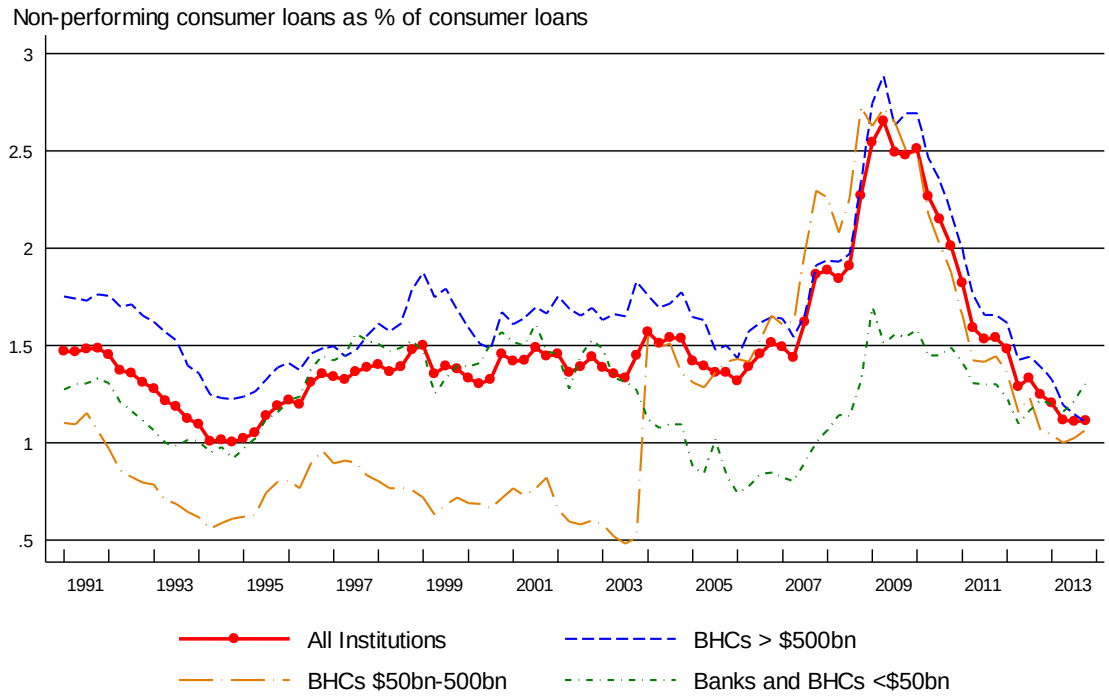
Non-performing Commercial Real Estate Loans



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

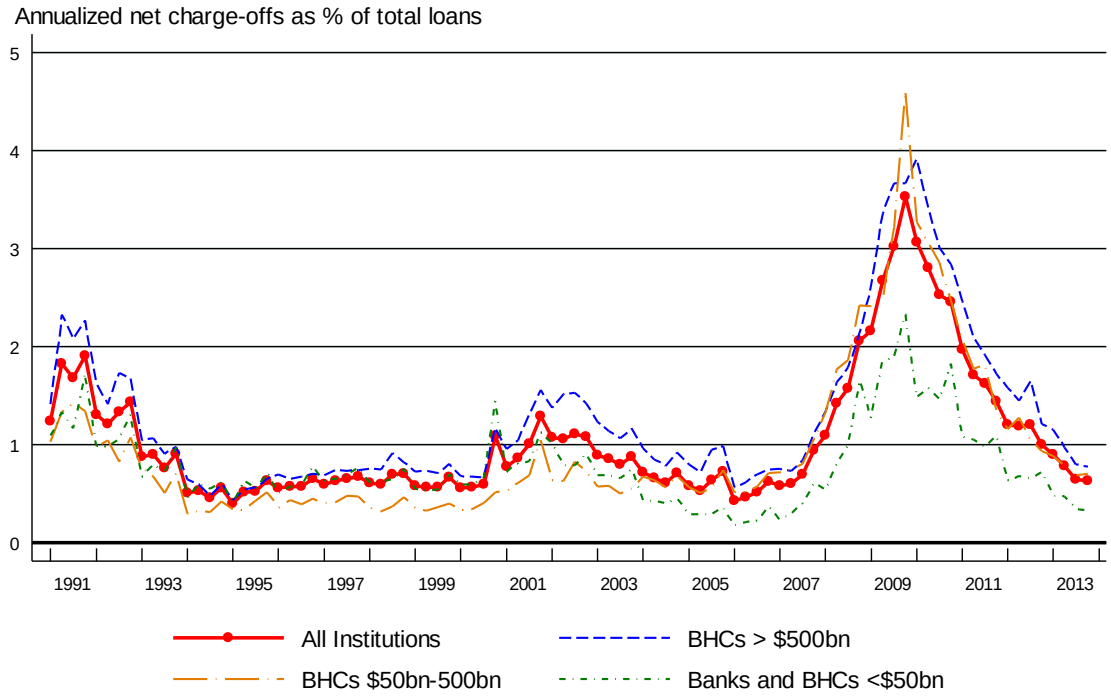


Non-performing Consumer Loans

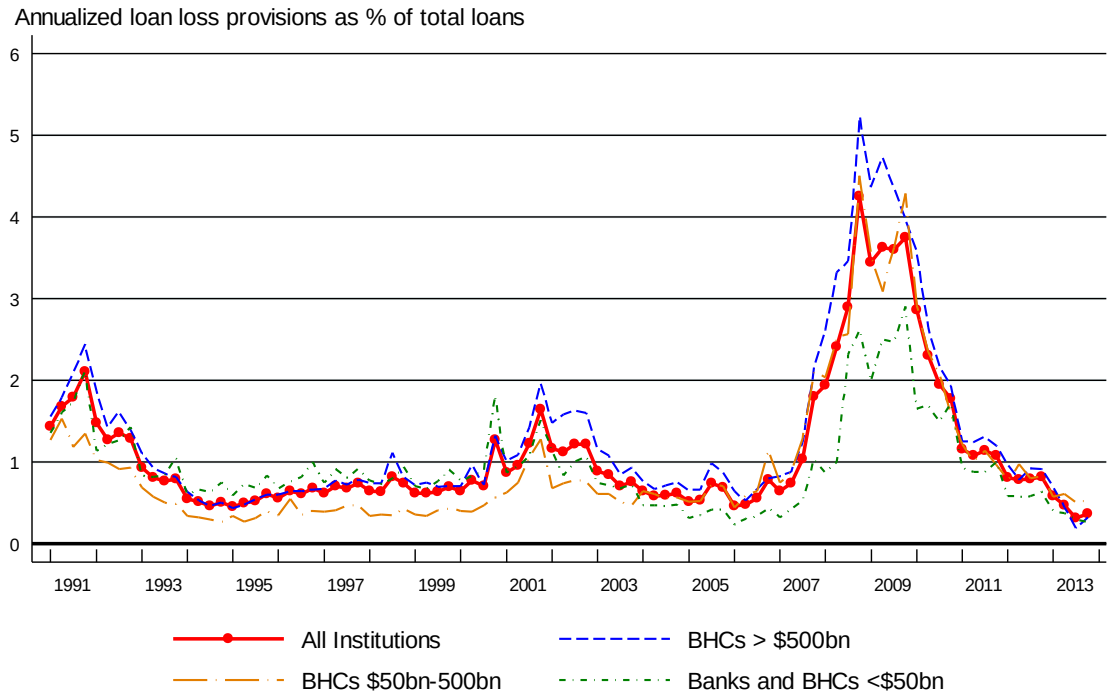


Note: Consumer loans are defined as the sum of credit card loans, other revolving credit plans, automobile loans, and other consumer loans.

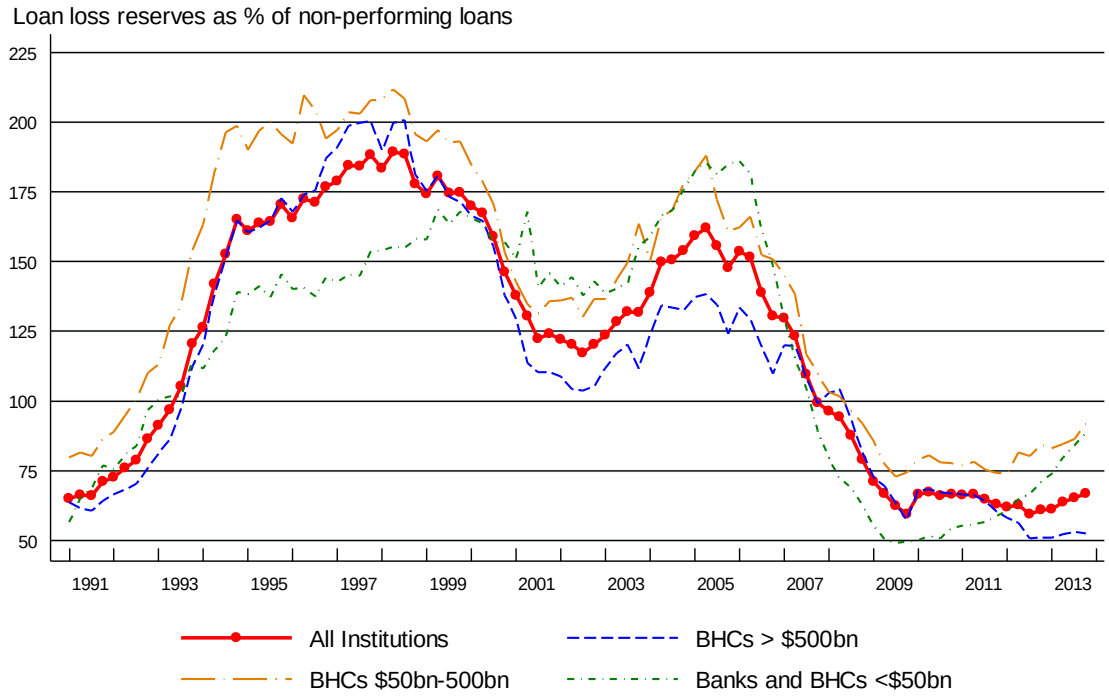
Net Charge-offs



Loan Loss Provisions

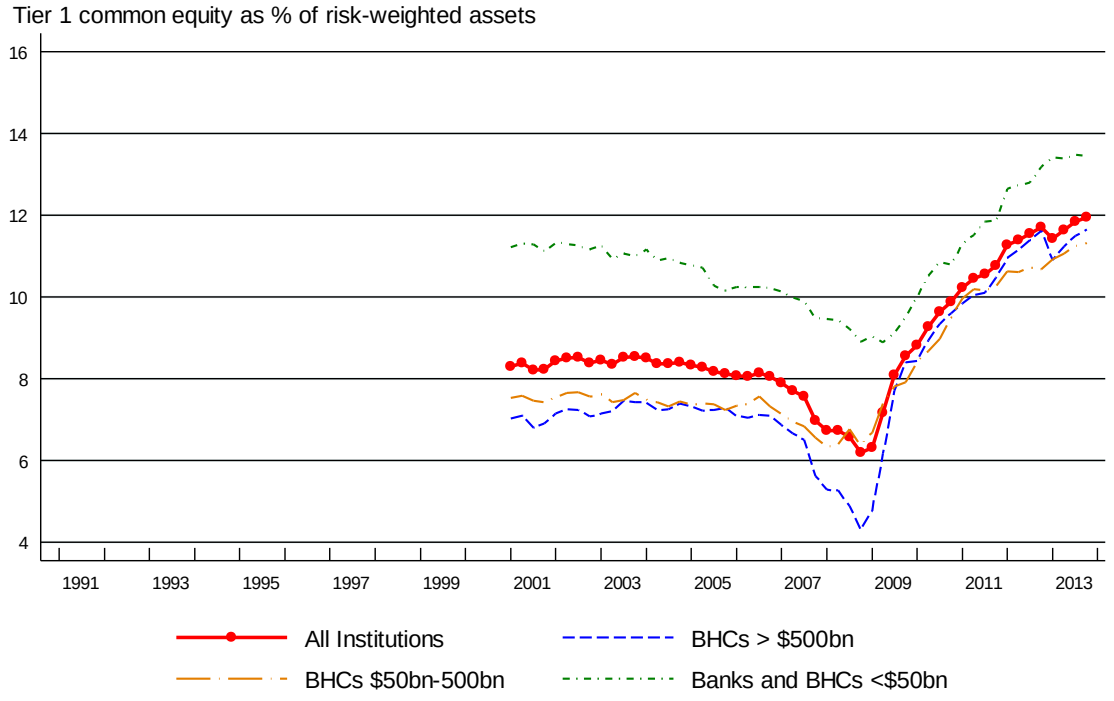


Loan Loss Reserves



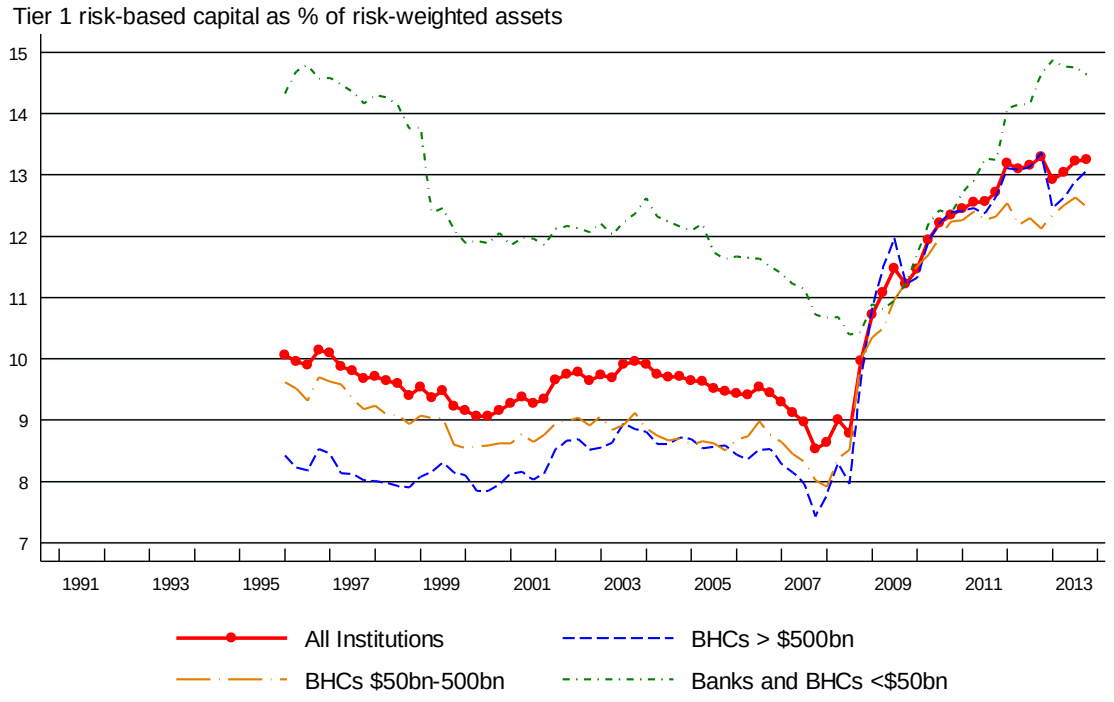
4. Capital Adequacy and Asset Growth

Tier 1 Common Equity Ratio



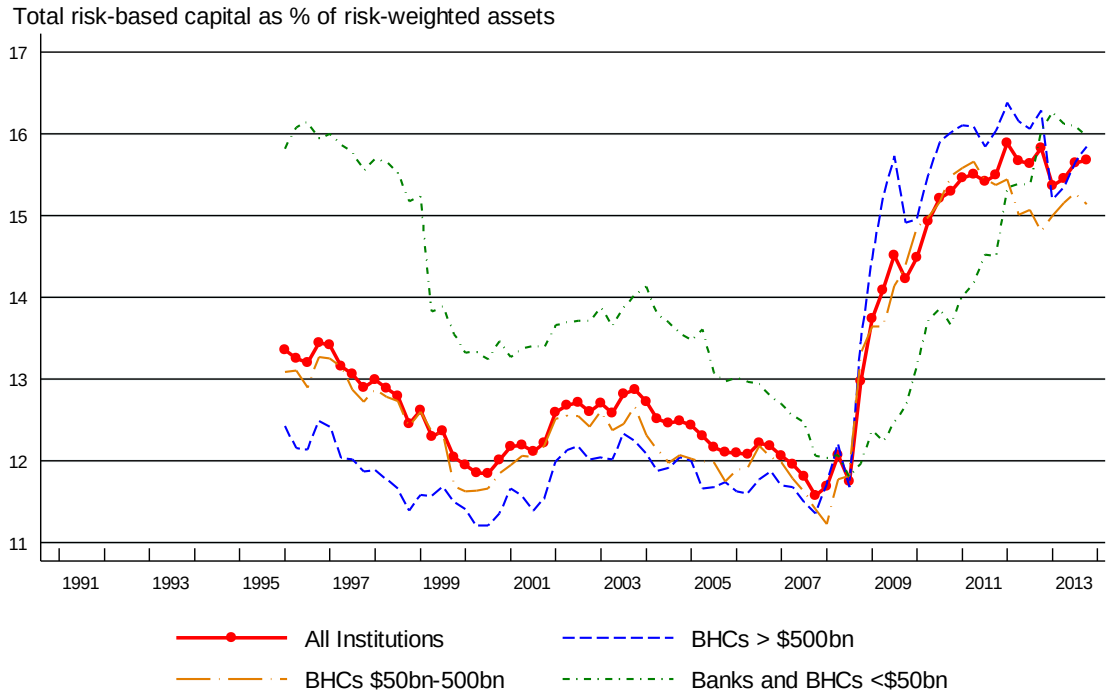
Note: See data notes for the definition of tier 1 common equity. This chart begins in 2001q1 because data for tier 1 common equity are not available prior to this date

Tier 1 Capital Ratio



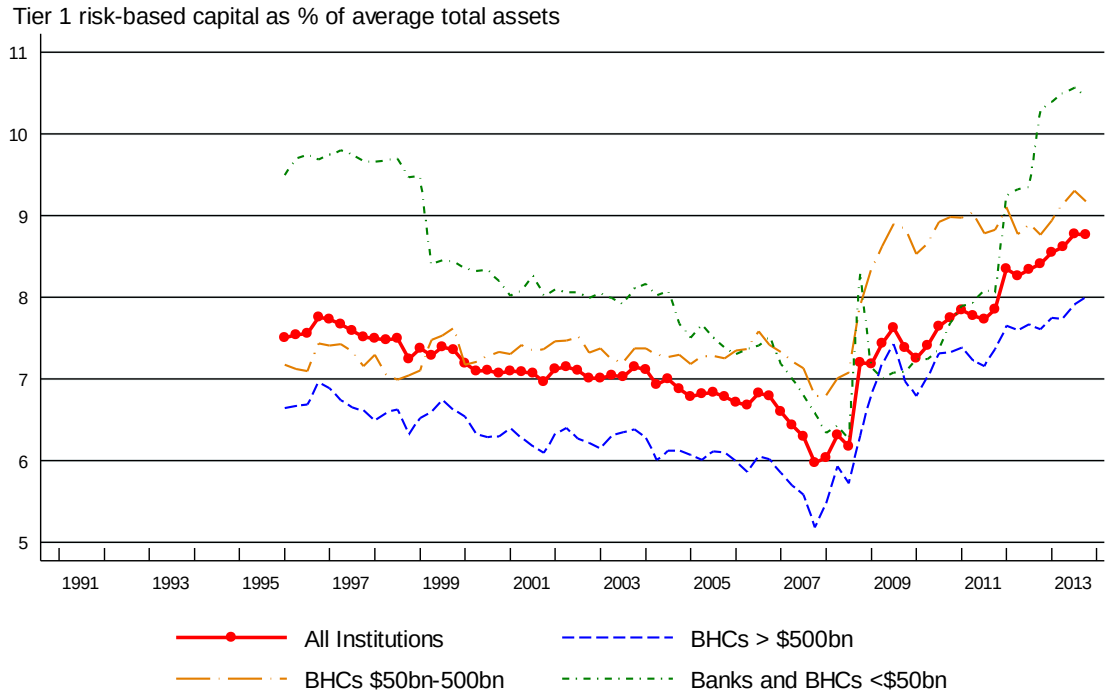
Note: This chart starts in 1996q1 because data for the components of this ratio are not available prior to that date.

Total Capital Ratio



Note: This chart starts in 1996q1 because data for the components of this ratio are not available prior to that date.

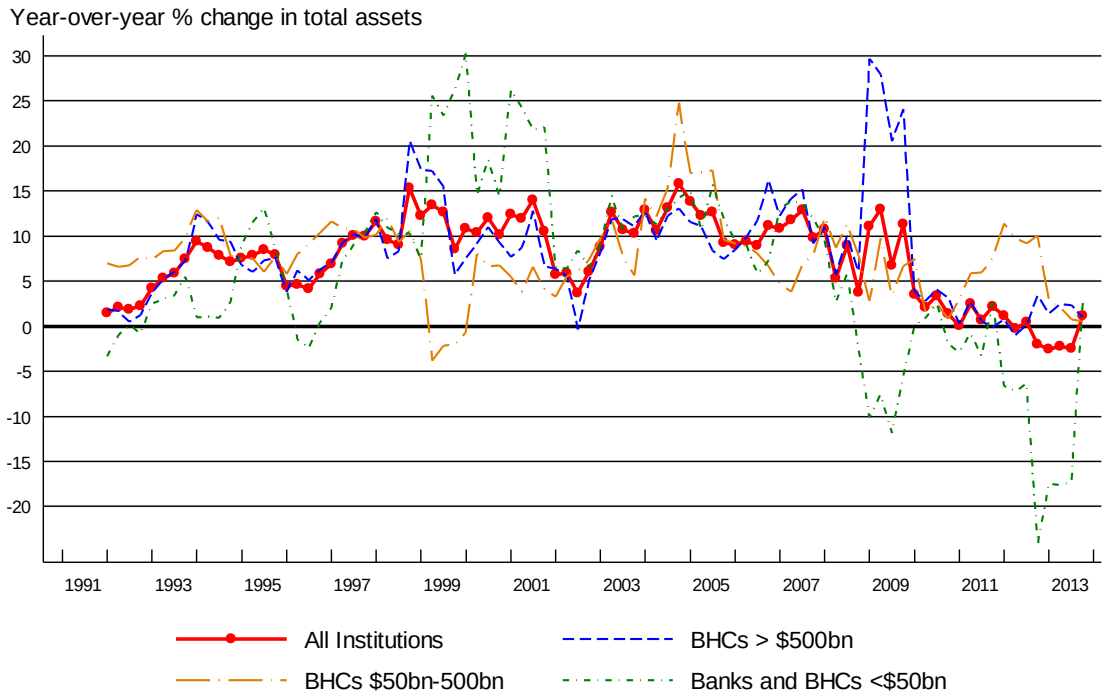
Leverage Ratio



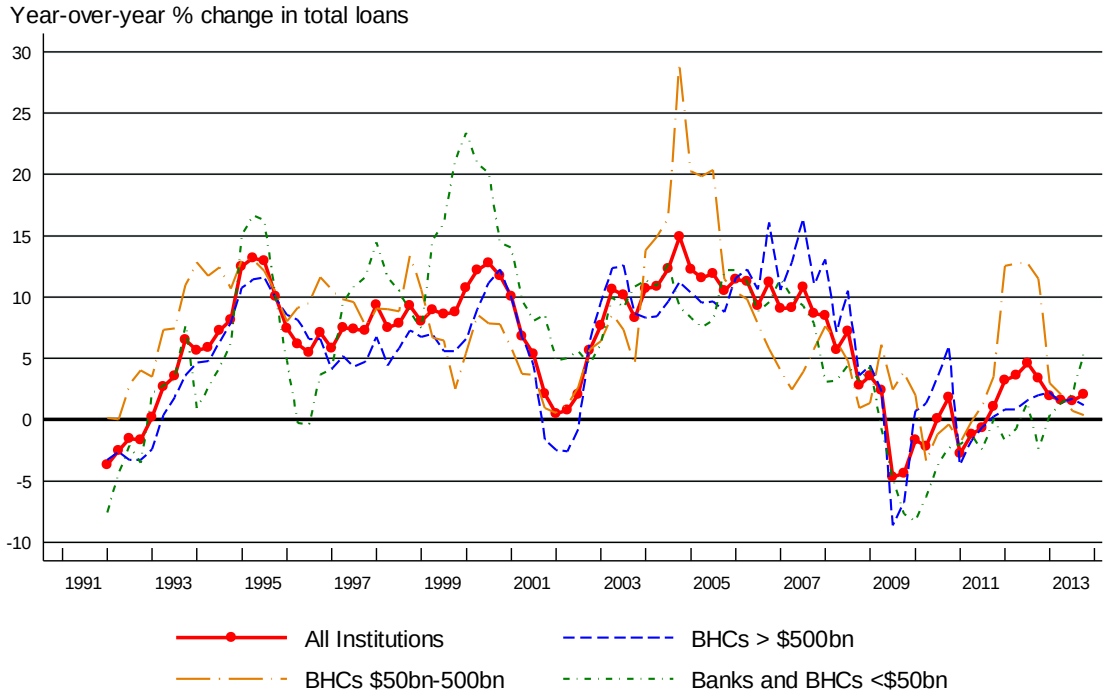
Note: This chart starts in 1996q1 because data for the components of this ratio are not available prior to that date.

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.

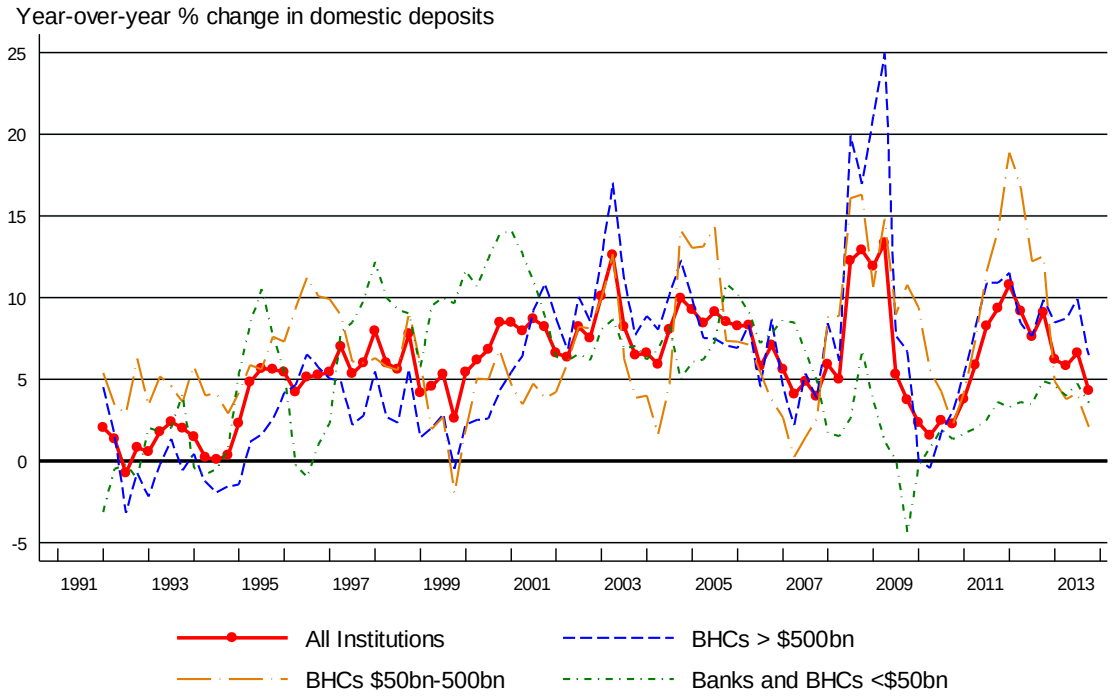
Asset Growth Rates



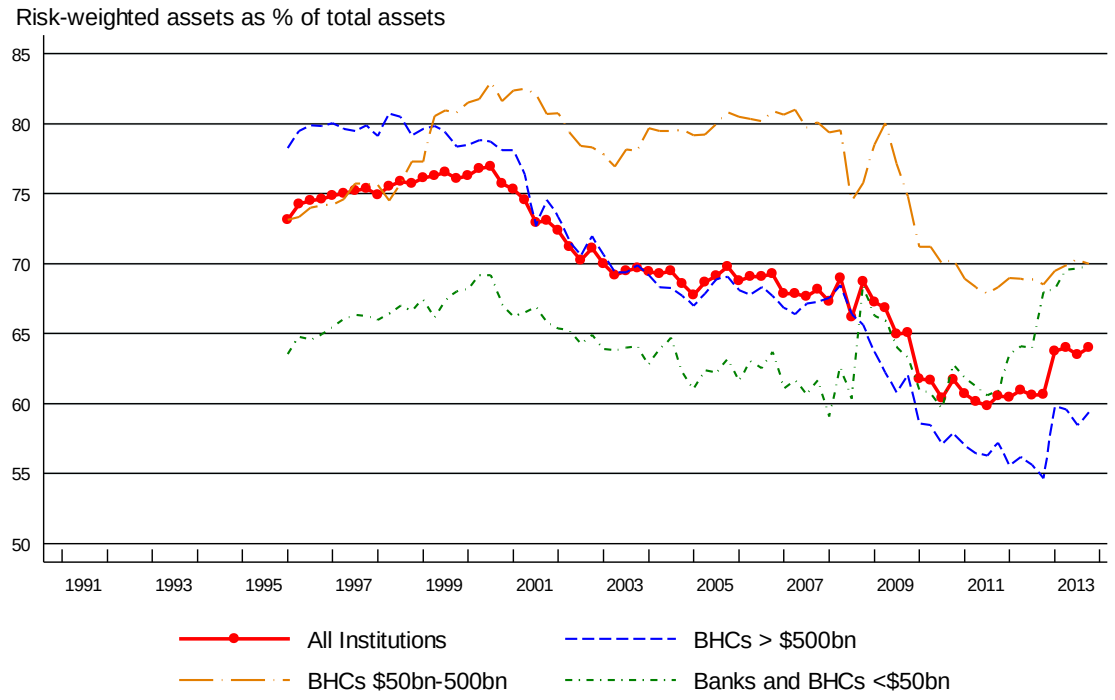
Loan Growth Rates



Domestic Deposit Growth Rates



Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio



Note: This chart starts in 1996q1 because data for the risk-weighted assets component of this ratio are not reported 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	2,415.7	5,278.0	0.87	10.00	10.73	11.94	14.36
2	BANK OF AMER CORP	2,105.0	3,439.0	0.65	5.91	11.19	12.44	15.44
3	CITIGROUP	1,880.4	2,456.0	0.52	4.81	12.64	13.68	16.65
4	WELLS FARGO & CO	1,527.0	5,610.0	1.47	13.19	10.82	12.33	15.43
5	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP THE	911.6	2,332.0	1.02	11.89	14.59	16.73	19.87
6	MORGAN STANLEY	832.7	84.0	0.04	0.51	12.81	15.66	16.94
7	BANK OF NY MELLON CORP	374.3	539.0	0.58	5.75	14.51	16.18	16.97
8	U S BC	364.0	1,456.0	1.60	14.17	9.38	11.21	13.20
9	PNC FNCL SVC GROUP	320.6	1,047.8	1.31	9.88	10.47	12.35	15.78
10	CAPITAL ONE FC	297.3	858.8	1.16	8.23	12.23	12.61	14.73
11	HSBC NORTH AMER HOLD	290.0	-888.5	-1.23	-11.64	14.55	17.03	26.66
12	STATE STREET CORP	243.0	552.5	0.91	10.85	15.54	17.34	19.70
13	TD BK US HC	234.6	216.8	0.37	3.54	7.13	7.51	8.79
14	BB&T CORP	183.0	574.7	1.26	10.10	9.87	11.78	14.30
15	SUNTRUST BK	175.4	426.0	0.97	8.00	9.82	10.81	12.81
16	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	153.4	1,308.0	3.41	26.84	12.49	12.49	14.35
17	ALLY FNCL	151.2	104.0	0.28	2.93	8.84	11.79	12.76
18	FIFTH THIRD BC	130.4	402.2	1.23	11.03	9.39	10.36	14.08
19	RBS CITIZENS FNCL GRP	122.3	152.2	0.50	3.17	13.49	13.49	16.11
20	REGIONS FC	117.7	226.8	0.77	5.75	11.21	11.68	14.73
21	BMO FNCL CORP	111.1	221.6	0.80	6.38	11.41	11.41	15.66
22	UNIONBANCAL CORP	105.9	178.2	0.67	5.02	12.34	12.41	14.61
23	NORTHERN TR CORP	102.9	169.8	0.66	8.58	12.90	13.36	15.81
24	KEYCORP	93.0	230.1	0.99	8.93	11.22	11.96	14.33
25	M&T BK CORP	85.2	221.4	1.04	7.83	9.22	12.00	15.07
26	BANCWEST CORP	83.5	150.5	0.72	5.08	10.65	10.83	12.10
27	DISCOVER FS	79.3	602.1	3.04	22.28	14.35	15.16	17.44
28	SANTANDER HOLDS USA	77.1	78.0	0.40	2.30	14.01	14.67	16.81
29	BBVA COMPASS BSHRS	72.0	68.8	0.38	2.40	11.39	11.62	13.74
30	DEUTSCHE BK TR CORP	67.0	151.0	0.90	8.66	20.61	20.61	21.12
31	COMERICA	65.4	116.6	0.71	6.52	10.64	10.64	13.10
32	HUNTINGTON BSHRS	59.5	157.8	1.06	10.35	10.90	12.28	14.57
33	ZIONS BC	56.0	-41.5	-0.30	-2.57	10.18	12.77	14.67
34	CIT GROUP	47.1	129.8	1.10	5.87	16.69	16.69	17.38
35	NEW YORK CMNTY BC	46.7	120.2	1.03	8.38	11.61	12.84	13.56
36	FIRST NIAGARA FNCL GROUP	37.6	77.7	0.83	6.22	7.85	9.56	11.53
37	UTRECHT-AMERICA HOLDS	36.0	-10.9	-0.12	-6.87	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75
38	POPULAR	35.7	163.0	1.82	14.09	14.83	19.15	20.42
39	CITY NAT CORP	29.7	55.1	0.74	8.04	8.78	10.09	13.00
40	BOK FC	27.0	73.0	1.08	9.67	13.59	13.77	15.56
41	SVB FNCL GRP	26.4	58.8	0.89	11.95	11.65	11.94	13.13
42	SYNOVUS FC	26.2	38.6	0.59	5.23	9.93	10.54	13.00
43	EAST W BC	24.7	75.8	1.23	12.82	11.36	11.88	13.53
44	CULLEN/FROST BKR	24.4	62.6	1.03	9.95	12.45	14.39	15.52
45	ASSOCIATED BANC-CORP	24.2	47.8	0.79	6.61	11.46	11.83	13.09
46	FIRSTMERIT CORP	23.9	57.2	0.96	8.46	10.47	11.54	13.98
47	FIRST HORIZON NAT CORP	23.8	51.0	0.86	9.24	10.75	13.87	16.23
48	COMMERCE BSHRS	23.1	65.9	1.14	11.93	14.06	14.06	15.28
49	RAYMOND JAMES FNCL	21.9	116.6	2.13	12.34	19.44	19.52	20.41
50	FIRST CITIZENS BSHRS	21.2	27.2	0.51	5.24	14.26	14.92	16.42
TOTALS*	TOP 50	14,387.4	29,689.0	0.83	7.83	11.55	12.88	15.56
	ALL INSTITUTIONS (BHCS AND BANKS)	17,255.4	37,409.9	0.87	8.15	11.94	13.25	15.68

*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 US BHCs and bank subsidiaries of foreign banking organizations,[3] 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, for the subset of BHCs with $50 - $500 billion in total assets, and for the remainder of the industry. In 2013:Q4, 33 BHCs exceed $50 billion in total assets, 6 of which exceeded the $500 billion threshold: JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. For consistency, time-series graphs for the "> $500bn" and $50-$500bn" groups represent available historical values for this same subset of firms. Statistics for most firms with more than $50 billion in total assets 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. Note that three BHCs with more than $50 billion in total assets are not adjusted using the pro forma methodology: TD Bank, Bancwest, and Deutsche Bank. 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).

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:Q4). 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.