
Section II: Technical Information

Banks Covered

The Uniform Bank Performance Report covers all insured commercial banks and FDIC-Supervised Savings Banks, which may be categorized according to their charter types and primary regulatory agencies:

- National banks, which are regulated by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
- State-chartered banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System, regulated by the Federal Reserve Board
- State-chartered banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System, and are regulated by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
- FDIC-Supervised savings banks which are regulated by the FDIC.

Sources of UBPR Data

The source of all bank financial data in the UBPR is the Report of Condition and Report of Income, (Call Reports), and filed quarterly by each insured bank. These Call Reports differ somewhat between banks in amount of detail, depending on the characteristics of the banks. The following “report type” designations refer to the FFIEC form numbers on different Call Reports:

From March 31, 2001 forward:

- 031 Reporters: all banks with domestic and foreign offices
- 041 Reporters: all banks with domestic offices

From December 31, 2000 back:

- 031 Reporters: all banks with domestic and foreign offices
- 032 Reporters: all banks with domestic offices only with assets of \$300 million or more

- 033 Reporters: all banks with domestic offices only and with assets of \$100 million or more but less than \$300 million
- 034 Reporters: all banks with domestic offices only and with assets of less than \$100 million

The UBPR also uses various items of bank “structure” data from agency files, to categorize banks or to gather additional information. Such items of information include:

- bank name and address
- number of offices
- established date
- whether located in a Metropolitan Statistical Area
- holding company identification
- occurrences of bank mergers

Format and Content

Each Uniform Bank Performance Report presents pages of bank financial data organized into: (1) summary ratios, (2) income information and (3) balance sheet information. These different formats are illustrated in Appendix A of this user guide. Also, the source items and calculations used for some UBPR items may vary depending on Call Report type, bank class, or other factors. The items and calculations are discussed in Section III.

Primary Peer Group Criteria

Banks are assigned to one primary peer group to permit average ratios to be calculated. Most banks are assigned to one of the primary insured commercial bank peer groups. In addition several primary line-of-business peer groups have been established because of the unique

operating characteristics of some institutions. Those groups include Savings Bank, Credit Card Specialty, Bankers Bank peer groups. Peer-group data are included in the UBPR to show the average performance of a group of banks with similar characteristics. This information can be used as a benchmark against which an individual bank’s asset and liability structure and earnings may be measured. Users should note that primary peer group data appears on pages 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13. See section III for definitions of individual ratios.

Insured Commercial Bank Peer Groups

Over 7,800 banks are assigned to one of 15 asset-based primary insured commercial bank peer groups. Peer groups are defined by up to three criteria as described in the table below. Banks are first grouped by asset size using 90-day average assets from call report schedule RC-K. This asset-based grouping applies to all peer groups and is reviewed quarterly. Smaller asset groups are sub-divided by the number of full service branches. The number of full service branches is gathered from the annual Summary of Deposits filed with the FDIC. Those groupings are subdivided again by whether a bank is located in a metropolitan area or not. A metropolitan area is a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) as defined by a federal agency, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

De Novo, or newly chartered insured commercial banks are compared to other banks that opened in the same year for a period of five years. For example banks that were chartered in the year 2003 will be placed in peer group number 2003 and compared to one another for five years. After five years, banks will be placed in one of the asset-based peer groups.

Insured Commercial Bank Peer Group Descriptions

Peer Group Number	Average Assets for Latest Quarter	Number of Banking Offices	Location
1	In excess of \$3 billion	-	-
2	Between \$1 billion and \$3 billion	-	-
3	Between \$300 million and \$1 billion	-	-
4	Between \$100 million and \$3 million	3 or more	Metropolitan area
5	Between \$100 million and \$300 million	3 or more	Non-metropolitan area
6	Between \$100 million and \$300 million	2 or fewer	Metropolitan area
7	Between \$100 million and \$300 million	2 or fewer	Non-metropolitan area
8	Between \$50 million and \$100 million	3 or more	Metropolitan area
9	Between \$50 million and \$100 million	3 or more	Non-metropolitan area
10	Between \$50 million and \$100 million	2 or fewer	Metropolitan area
11	Between \$50 million and \$100 million	2 or fewer	Non-metropolitan area
12	Less than \$50 million	2 or more	Metropolitan area
13	Less than \$50 million	2 or more	Non-metropolitan area
14	Less than \$50 million	1	Metropolitan area
15	Less than \$50 million	1	Non-metropolitan area
De Novo	Less than \$750 million. Each De Novo bank is grouped by the year of opening with other De Novo banks for period of five years subject to the asset limitation. Each De Novo peer group is described by it's year, e.g. 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004.		

Initially, the UBPR will include De Novo peer groups from 2001 through 2004.

This structure is used to develop average or composite ratios by peer group. Because similar sized banks operating under similar conditions are compared, the peer group ratios provide a useful benchmark of performance. Consistent differences in peer group performance are apparent over time. For example, the average non-branch bank in a non-metropolitan area tends to have lower overhead, lower non-interest income, higher profitability and higher capital ratios than similar sized branch banks located in metropolitan areas.

FDIC Insured Savings Banks

Over 500 FDIC Insured Savings banks

FDIC Insured Savings Banks Peer Group Descriptions

(Includes FDIC insured savings banks with the following characteristics:)

Peer Group Number	Assets*
101	In excess of \$1 billion
102	Between \$300 million and \$1 billion
103	Between \$100 million and \$300 million
104	Less than \$100 million

*Asset figure used is latest quarterly average assets (from the FFIEC call report Schedule RC-K).

are assigned to one of four primary asset based peer groups as defined in the table below. Banks are grouped by asset size using 90 day average assets from call report schedule RC-K. This asset-based grouping applies to all peer groups and is reviewed quarterly. Savings banks continue to exhibit consistent differences in performance when compared to insured commercial banks. As a consequence this peer group comparison has proved to be useful.

Credit Card Specialty Banks

Approximately 39 banks are assigned to one of three primary credit card specialty peer groups based on asset size. Banks are grouped by asset size using 90 day average assets from call report schedule RC-K. This asset-based grouping applies to all peer groups and is reviewed quarterly. Banks that exhibit both of the following characteristics are considered to be a specialized credit card lender.

1. Credit Card Loans plus Securitized and Sold Credit Cards divided by Total Loans plus Securitized and Sold Credit Cards exceeds 50%.
2. Total Loans plus Securitized and Sold Credit Card divided by Total Assets plus Securitized and Sold Credit Cards exceeds 50%.

Credit card specialty banks are by definition focused on one type of

Credit Card Specialty Banks

(Includes insured commercial and savings banks with the following characteristics:)

Peer Group Number	Assets*
201	In excess of \$5 billion
202	Between \$1 billion and \$5 billion
203	Less than \$1 billion

* Asset figure used is latest quarterly average assets (from the FFIEC call report Schedule RC-K).

lending. As a consequence many appear as outliers when compared to traditional benchmarks of performance. Credit card specialty banks exhibit very high non-interest income, non-interest expense, interest margins, loan loss provisions and profitability when compared to traditional commercial or savings banks. As a consequence this specialized peer group analysis has proven to be especially useful as a benchmark for reviewing such banks.

Bankers Banks

Eighteen banks have been assigned to the primary bankers bank peer group. Bankers banks are a unique type of financial institution that provide services to other banks, bankers and bank directors. They do not provide any banking services to the general public. Because bankers banks are highly specialized institutions, many appear as outliers when compared to traditional measures of balance sheet structure and other forms of comparison. As a consequence the

Bankers Banks Peer Group Description

Peer Group Number	Description
301	All Bankers Banks

bankers bank peer group data has proven to be an especially useful as a tool for analyzing bankers banks.

Supplemental Peer Groups

The UBPR also groups banks into two separate supplemental peer groups.

Selected ratios are then averaged. This analysis is provided as an enhancement to the primary peer group analysis available for all banks.

Fiduciary Peer Groups

Trust pages 1 and 1A include peer group display peer average data for banks engaged in fiduciary activities. For the purposes of these two pages, banks are compared to peer group data that is computed using supplemental peer group definitions. Banks continue to be compared to a primary peer group on all other pages of the UBPR.

Over 1,800 Commercial and FDIC Insured Savings Banks engaged in fiduciary activities have been assigned to one of six supplemental trust peer groups. Banks are grouped by total fiduciary assets (managed and non-managed) as reported on schedule RC-T. This grouping is reviewed quarterly.

Data from schedule RC-T is available from December 31, 2001 forward, however several reporting limitations apply. Depending on asset size and the percentage of trust and related revenue to total income, an individual institution may be required to report certain items quarterly, annually or not at all. As a consequence peer group data for interim quarters may be based on a much smaller population of banks than year-end data. Please see instructions

Fiduciary Peer Group Descriptions

Applies only to data shown on trust pages. (Includes insured commercial and savings banks with the following characteristics:)

Peer Group Number	Total Fiduciary Assets*
TRST301	In excess of \$100 billion
TRST302	Between \$10 billion and \$100 billion
TRST303	Between \$1 billion and \$10 billion
TRST304	Between \$500 million and \$1 billion
TRST305	Between \$100 million and \$500 million
TRST306	Less than \$100 million

*Asset figure used are latest total for managed and non-managed fiduciary assets from the FFIEC call report Schedule RC-T.

for the report of condition and income on www.ffiec.gov for details. Because information on fiduciary income and expense is considered confidential, only peer group data for those items will appear on the public UBPR website. See section III for definitions of individual ratios.

State Average Peer Groups

The State Average Page (STAVG) is displayed for all banks as a part of the online UBPR. While it does not display individual bank data, it does provide averages of selected performance and balance sheet data for banks within in the state. Additionally, the same performance and balance sheet data is sub-divided into three asset categories. The state average page is provided as a supplement to the primary peer group data discussed above.

Computing Peer-Group Averages

Peer group averages shown in the UBPR are a trimmed average of the ratios for individual banks. The peer group average for a given ratio is trimmed or adjusted to eliminate the effect of outliers or banks above the 95th and below the 5th percentile. The resulting average in most cases is very close to the median or mid-point value for a given group of banks. Thus the peer group average could be thought of as representing the performance of the bank-in-the-middle for a specific ratio. It should be noted that the group of banks averaged for one ratio will differ from that used in other ratios. This occurs because the top and bottom 5% of banks designated as outliers will change from ratio to ratio. Consequently averages for separate ratios cannot be added or otherwise combined. The resulting peer group ratios are very stable over time and are not influenced by outlier banks.

As an example the trimmed average Return on Assets (ROA) for peer group 3 was 1.26%. The 180 banks in peer 3 have an ROA that ranges from

-1.60% to 6.35%. After sorting the banks from highest to lowest ROA, eighteen banks were identified as being in the top and bottom 5% and excluded from the group of banks to be averaged.

When an item is reported by only a small group of banks within a peer group, an insufficient number of valid observations can distort peer-group data. To minimize this problem, a floor has been set for the minimum number of ratio values that may be used to calculate the peer-group average. If fewer than five ratio values are available to compute the peer-group figure, a double number sign (##) is displayed rather than the value.

Percentile Rankings

Percentile rankings (PCT) are presented to the right of most of the individual and peer group ratios. The percentile ranking is the position or ranking of one bank relative to all others within the peer group for a given ratio. Thus, if a bank is at the 80th percentile for the tier one leverage ratio, it may be said that 20% of the banks in the peer group have a leverage ratio that is higher and 80% have a lower ratio. A high or low percentile ranking is a simple statement of statistical fact; it does not imply a good, bad, satisfactory, or unsatisfactory condition. However, when analyzed within the context of other related data, an opinion can be formed about the potential relevance of a high or low percentile ranking to an individual bank's financial condition and performance.

Please note that unlike the peer group average methodology discussed above, all banks within the peer group are included in the percentile ranking.

Computations and Adjustments

Calculating Asset and Liability Averages

The UBPR uses three different methodologies for calculating averages.

The first type of average is a cumulative or year-to-date average of the one quarter averages for assets and liabilities reported in call schedule RC-K. The resulting year-to-date

averages are used as the denominator in earnings ratios, yield and rate calculations found on pages 1 and 3 of the UBPR. As an example, the average assets used for page 1 earnings analysis in the September 30th UBPR would reflect an average of the quarterly average assets reported in March, June and September of the current year.

The second type of average is a cumulative or year-to-date average of end-of-period balances reported on Schedules RC, RC-B, RC-C and RC-E from the beginning of the year forward. To provide an accurate average, the asset or liability balance at the prior year-end is also included. Averages calculated in this manner are used to determine the percentage composition of assets and liabilities on page 6 as well as selected ratios on page 7.

For example, the September 30th year-to-date average total loans is composed of the spot balances for total loans from call schedule RC-C for the prior December, and current March, June and September divided by 4.

The final type of average uses one quarter average data from schedule RC-K. These averages are as the denominator in the one-quarter-annualized-income-analysis on page 12.

Thus, average assets used in the September 30 UBPR analysis of net income on page 12 would include the quarterly average assets from schedule RC-K for September. That average is divided into the annualized one quarter income or expense item.

Annualization of Ratios Using Interim-Period Report-of-Income-Data

The dollar amounts displayed for

most income and expense items in the UBPR are shown for the year-to-date period. However, to allow comparison of ratios between quarters, income and expense and related data used in ratios on pages 1, 3 and 7 and 11 are annualized for interim reporting periods. Thus, the income or expense item is multiplied by the indicated factor listed below before dividing it by the corresponding asset or liability. All income and expense ratios on page 12 are computed from income or expense data for one quarter and are annualized by a factor of 4.

Income and expense information for four quarters is not annualized. Since the year-end UBPR represents a full fiscal year, that data does not have to be annualized. The UBPR annualization factors are:

March	4.0
June	2.0
September	1.3333

Annualization for De Novo Banks and Banks Reporting Pushdown Accounting

The annualization algorithm reflects the actual number of days a De Novo bank has been open in its first year of operation or the number of days that have elapsed since a push down transaction was reported. The algorithm divides the number of days in the year by the number days a De Novo Bank has been open or by the number of days since a push down transaction was reported. For affected banks the revised annualization factor will replace the standard annualization factor in the effected year.

Missing Data or Extreme Ratio Values

When data is missing from an individual calculation the UBPR will display NA.

When a ratio exceeds 999 or is less than -999 then + ## or - ## will be displayed respectively.

If there are an insufficient number of banks (observations) to permit calculation of a valid average ratio for peer group analysis, NA will appear.

Subchapter S Adjustments

For banks that elect Subchapter S status for income taxes, the UBPR adjusts after tax earnings used in Net Income as % of Average Assets (ROA). This adjustment is performed to improve the comparability of those income between banks that are taxed at the corporation level (non S Corp. banks) and those that have shifted income taxation to the shareholder level (S Corp. Banks). Dollar data displayed in the UBPR is **not** adjusted. In essence an estimated tax is substituted for any reported taxes then deducted from income.

After tax earnings is adjusted as follows:

Estimated income taxes: Federal income tax rates are applied to net income before extraordinary items and taxes plus non-deductible interest expense to carry tax exempt securities less tax exempt income from securities issued by states and political subdivisions, less tax exempt income from leases, less tax exempt income from other obligations of states and political subdivisions. (See appendix A-3 for tax table)

Net Income adjusted for Subchapter S: Net Income plus applicable income taxes less estimated income taxes.

Tax Equivalency

Virtually all banks have some income that is exempt from federal or state taxes. The tax benefit derived from this tax-exempt income is a significant element in determining the true return on investment. Banks may differ both in the amount of tax-exempt assets held and in their ability to use tax-exempt income. In order to reduce distortions and allow meaningful comparisons of different banks' income (and of a single bank's income at different times), the tax

benefit is added to book operating income so that pretax income figures for all banks are presented on a tax-equivalent basis. The tax benefits from municipal loans, leases, and municipal securities are used in the UBPR to compute the tax-equivalent income. Because interest income from these obligations is normally the largest component of tax exempt income for commercial banks, the adjustments made using this data normally produce a close approximation of the true tax-equivalent position. In essence the UBPR tax equivalent adjustment “grosses up” tax exempt income so that it approximates taxable income.

The tax-equivalency adjustment in the UBPR follows this general procedure:

- Determine the amount of tax-exempt income available for tax benefit: If pretax taxable income exceeds tax-exempt income, then all of the tax-exempt income results in tax benefit. In all other cases, taxable income and tax credits may be used to determine what amount, if any, of the tax-exempt income produces tax benefit.
- Estimate the tax benefit: Income tax rates are used to determine what proportion of the available tax-exempt income is to be used as the estimated tax benefit.
- Apply tax benefit to earnings: The

total tax benefit is allocated to securities and loans & leases. These estimated tax benefits are then added to pretax income for UBPR purposes.

The computed tax-equivalent adjustment is also added to applicable income taxes to balance the UBPR’s income and expenses presentation.

For purposes of the UBPR income and expense presentation, the tax-equivalency adjustment is divided into two portions: (1) the amount of currently usable tax benefit (current tax-equivalent adjustment) and (2) the amount derived from carrying back losses to prior years (other tax-equivalent adjustments).

By adding the tax benefit on tax-exempt assets to both book operating income and applicable income taxes, the net (after-tax) income reported by the bank remains unaffected. Adding the tax-equivalent adjustments to income makes the pretax income figures for all banks comparable.

A Tax-Equivalency Worksheet is provided in appendix A of this guide to enable the user to replicate the UBPR tax-equivalent adjustment.

Mergers

Merger activity occurs frequently among insured commercial banks.

The UBPR does not attempt to make a historical adjustment to restate information prior to the date of a merger.

The UBPR does attempt to minimize the effects of a merger on year-to-date profitability, yield and rate calculations (pages 1 and 3) after a significant merger. A significant merger is one where asset growth exceeds 25%. When a significant merger is encountered all profitability, yield and rate calculations are adjusted to include only average assets and liabilities reported after the merger. Pre-merger asset data is ignored in the year of the merger. However, income and expense data is used as reported without adjustment.

The UBPR adjusts 1 quarter annualized earnings ratios on page 12 when pushdown accounting is indicated. The adjustment applies only to income and expense data. Average asset and liability data is not adjusted because it applies only to one quarter. When pushdown accounting is indicated the UBPR does not subtract prior from current income or expense items to develop data for one quarter. Instead the income or expense item is annualized as reported.

Finally, the UBPR will flag the occurrence of a merger with a footnote on page 1.