Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council

User's Guide for the Uniform Bank Performance Report – Technical Information

January 2021

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

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To obtain a UBPR for a bank or to view any of the other UBPR statistical reports simply select:
UBPR Reports

Use the Report dropdown menu to select one of the following:
Uniform Bank Performance Report
Executive Summary Report
Peer Group Average Report
Peer Group Distribution Report
State Average Report
State Average Distribution Report
List of Banks in Peer Group
Bank XBRL Instance Document
Custom Peer Group Report

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Introduction

The Uniform Bank Performance Report (UBPR) is an analytical tool created for bank supervisory, examination, and bank management purposes. In a concise format, it shows the impact of management decisions and economic conditions on a bank's performance and balance-sheet composition. The performance and composition data contained in the report can be used as an aid in evaluating the adequacy of earnings, liquidity, capital, asset and liability management, and growth management. Bankers and examiners alike can use this report to further their understanding of a bank's financial condition and through such understanding perform their duties more effectively.

A UBPR is produced for every commercial and savings bank insured by the FDIC. The report is computer-generated from a data base derived from public and nonpublic sources. It contains several years' worth of data, which are updated quarterly. Those data are presented in the form of ratios, percentages, and dollar amounts computed mainly from Reports of Condition and Income submitted by the bank (Call Reports). Each UBPR also contains corresponding average data for the bank's peer group and percentile rankings for most ratios. The UBPR therefore permits evaluation of a bank's current condition, trends in its financial performance, and comparisons with the performance of its peer group.

A UBPR is available online at no charge at the FFIEC Central Data Repository's Public Data Distribution website: https://cdr.ffiec.gov/public/. A UBPR for any bank in the country may be viewed online, printed or downloaded. The site includes data for most banks as early as December 31, 2002.

In addition to the individual bank report, the following is also available:

- A Peer Group Report, which presents an average for all institutions in each peer group
- A List of Banks in Peer Group, which presents a list of banks within each peer group.
- A State Average Report, which presents ratio, averages within States.
- A Distribution Report is also produced using the peer groupings in the state average and peer group average reports. Selected percentile values are displayed for individual ratios to provide additional insight into the range of bank performance that comprises an average.
- An online User's Guide which allows users to click on any UBPR ratio and review its calculation step-by-step.
- A PDF version of a UBPR user Guide which allows users to print out formulas for all UBPR concepts.
- UBPR bulk data which can be downloaded at no charge at https://cdr.ffiec.gov/public/PWS/DownloadBulkData.aspx in either tab delimited or eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL).

This Technical Information section of the User's Guide contains basic guidelines for using both the PDF UBPR and online UBPR User's Guides. The UBPR, related statistical reports and the User's Guide are available online, free of change, at https://cdr.ffiec.gov/public/. Questions regarding the UBPR or the contents of this guide can be directed to: 1-888-CDR-3111 (1-888-237-3111) OR EMAIL cdr.help@cdr.ffiec.gov.

Section I: Using the Uniform Bank Performance Report for Financial Analysis

Summary

The Uniform Bank Performance Report is designed to be used by bank examiners and bank management evaluating the financial condition of banks. By analyzing the data contained in the UBPR, the user can obtain an overall picture of the bank's financial health and can discover conditions that might require further analysis and investigation. The UBPR is not designed to replace on-site examination or investigations but to supplement present examination procedures. It also functions as a common point of financial analysis between regulator and banker and can be useful as a part of a bank's own internal bank process. The UBPR presents three types of data for use in the financial analysis of a bank: (1) the bank's data, (2) data for a peer group of banks similar in size and economic environment, and (3) percentile rankings. A thorough understanding of those data groups and their interrelationships and limitations is essential in order to use the UBPR effectively. As a general rule, any analysis should compare the bank to its peer group, consider the bank's trends over time, and also be aware of trends and changes in peer group averages. This user's guide does not present detailed in-depth instructions on ratio analysis, nor does it assign particular value to individual ratios or groups of ratios. Rather, it simply summarizes one way of using the UBPR for analysis; other approaches may be equally effective. Its primary purpose is to explain the calculations of individual ratios.

Availability

All Uniform Bank Performance Reports and related information are distributed online through the FFIEC Central Data Repository's Public Data Distribution website https://cdr.ffiec.gov/public/. The UBPR for a given bank is usually published within a day of the underlying Call Report being filed at the Central Data Repository. If the Call Report for a given bank contains errors then the UBPR may not be published until those errors are corrected. Peer group average data is made available once most banks have filed their Call Reports and UBPR data has been computed. For all peer groups except peer group 1 and peer group 2, peer group averages are published 30 days after the date of a Call Report, or on the Call Report due date. For peer groups 1 and 2, peer group averages are published 35 days after the date of a Call Report or on the Call Report due date. UBPR data is updated continuously. For the current Call Report quarter, UBPR data is recalculated every night and published the next morning. UBPR data for the current quarter and four consecutive prior quarters is recalculated every Friday night and published the next day. UBPR data for the prior twenty-one quarters is recalculated once a quarter. That recalculation occurs approximately two weeks before banks begin submitting a new Call Report and the data is published within 3 days.

Uniform Bank Performance Report Selection

Select Search for a Uniform Bank Performance Report

To obtain a UBPR for a specific bank enter the bank name, FDIC certificate number, or the Federal Reserve RSSD ID. Alternatively, enter one or more of the geographic criteria available to search for a bank: State, City, County, or Zip Code. For example, entering Los Angeles and California will return a list of all banks headquartered in Los Angeles, California.

Other Available Reports—

Executive Summary Report—This report displays key ratios which users can use to obtain a quick snapshot of a financial institution's financial condition. The report shows financial data for the current quarter, previous quarter, year-to-date information, year ago quarter. Similar to the UBPR, a user will have the ability to view a time series graph of selected ratios and view both an online and pdf user guide.

Peer Group Average Report—This report displays all UBPR ratios averaged by peer group in UBPR format. All peer groups are available.

Peer Group Average Distribution Report—This report provides a distribution or range of values for all ratios that appear in the UBPR by peer group. This report can provide valuable insight into the population of banks that are used to calculate peer average data that appears in the UBPR. For example the UBPR calculates a trimmed average ROA for the peer group 9 of 1.18%. Peer group nine is made up of 339 banks with net income to average assets (ROA) that ranges from –2.24% at the first percentile to 5.51% at the 99th percentile. The report displays ratio distribution data in UBPR page format.

State Average Report—Provides summary UBPR ratio data and selected aggregate information averaged by state. A further breakdown of average statistical data is provided by asset size. The information is provided for all states and territories in UBPR format.

State Average Distribution Report—This report provides a distribution or range of values for all ratios that appear in the state average report. Similar to the peer group average distribution report, this report can provide valuable insight into the population of banks used to calculate state average data.

List of Banks in Peer Group Report—This report provides a list of banks by peer group. The list includes core information such as location, assets and net income and it may be sorted by several criteria. An individual bank's UBPR may be accessed directly from the list by clicking on the certificate number.

Custom Peer Group Bank Report—This report allows a selected bank to be compared with the composite performance of a user defined peer group of banks. UBPR peer statistics are recomputed based on a user defined group of banks and displayed along with individual bank data in UBPR page format. Banks may be identified as peers by either entering FDIC certificate numbers or using the built-in search engine.

Analytical Considerations

Effective use of the UBPR entails consideration of the level and trend of individual ratios and the interrelationship among related ratios. No single ratio, percentile ranking, or trend is indicative of a banks'

condition. Each bank has its own unique operating characteristics that affect both its balance- sheet composition and its income stream. A given bank may be above or below the peer group average

for a given ratio, however that information must be considered in combination with other related facts including other UBPR data before its importance can be determined.

For example, if a bank's net interest income (TE) to average assets (UBPR page 01) is 3.03 percent compared with the peer group average of 3.96 percent, placing it in the 15th percentile, the bank may appear to be having profit-margin difficulties. However, if the bank's short-term investments (UBPR page 10A) are 49 percent of average assets compared with the peer-group average of 17 percent and its volatile liabilities are 43 percent of average assets compared with 19 percent for the peer group, it can be concluded that the bank's assets and liability composition is substantially different from that of its peers. Thus, a lower net interest income (TE) to average assets ratio may be normal and proper, as would be a lower overhead expense to average assets ratio. Dependence on large time deposits and federal-funds purchased in short-term investments normally produces narrower profit margins and does not require as large a building, staff, or operating budget as engaging more heavily in retail activities.

However, overhead expenses that are not well below the peer group mean for such a bank could be cause for concern, because of the potential effect on earnings. As the above example demonstrates, differences in assets and liability composition must be taken into consideration in order to properly interpret percentile rankings and ratio variations between the bank and its peer group. By employing percentile rankings and peer-group data as general guides or points of reference, rather than as strict bench marks, and by being aware of the interrelationship between the bank's balance sheet and its income statement, analysis may focus on those areas of a bank's operation that merit concern, thus providing a more complete understanding of the entire bank.

Method of Review

The introductory page of the UBPR describes the bank's current peer group and the name and address of its holding company, if applicable. The primary financial analysis begins on UBPR page 01 with a review of summary ratios.

The Summary Ratios page (Page 01) presents the bank's average assets and net income in dollars; performance ratios, asset and liability management data, capital ratios, and growth rates. It also shows percentile rankings and peer-group averages. This page provides direction for analysis of the other sections of the report. After the summary ratios section has been analyzed, the bank's earnings section can be evaluated using a "Decision Tree" analysis approach. Note that the UBPR is organized so that ratios on page one are supported by details on subsequent pages. This approach is an attempt to explore how ratios are interrelated and how one ratio can affect other ratios, thus allowing the analyst to trace the source of a particular performance characteristic to its root cause. For example, the interplay of rates earned on assets or paid on liabilities and the volume or mix of such assets and liabilities is segregated in the decision tree analysis.

Rather than trace each earning component separately, the analyst may review the earnings page in sequence to analyze the trend and interrelationships of these components while tracing their causes. Concurrently, the analyst may identify conditions that may be cause for concern and find corroborative evidence of conditions noted during the review of the summary ratios. This method allows for an orderly progression of thought and helps the analyst develop a perception of the bank as a whole.

This method of page-by-page review may be extended to the other sections of the UBPR. After completing the review of the last page of the report, the user should have a relatively comprehensive

overview of the bank's financial condition and, possibly, a list of causes for concern that warrant further inquiry.

Using Peer Group, State Average and Distribution Reports

The UBPR Peer Group Report and State Average Report present ratio averages for peer groups and States, respectively. These reports are used to analyze conditions and trends in these banking industry groups. The grouped averages do not constitute supervisory targets or ideal values. Rather, they are intended to provide some insight into the performance of similarly sized and situated banks across the country. While individual peer averages may be thought of as representing the composite performance of a group of banks, those values may or may not be an appropriate goal for a given bank. Only a full analysis of all financial data including historical trend analysis and comparison to peer group averages can provide that answer. Additionally, the peer distribution reports, which show several percentiles values for UBPR ratios are designed to show the range of values that compose a given average. As such, they provide additional support to the argument that the averages represent a middle point and that most banks will fall on either side of that average. See Section II for technical considerations regarding averages.

Section II: Technical Information

Banks Covered

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

- National banks and Federal-chartered savings association, 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 commercial banks, savings banks and savings associations, which are not members of the Federal Reserve System, and are regulated by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Sources of UBPR Data

The source of all bank and thrift financial data in the UBPR is Call Reports, which are filed quarterly by each insured bank and thrift. 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, 2017 forward:

- 031 Reporters: all banks with domestic and foreign offices
- 041 Reporters: banks with domestic offices only not eligible or not filing 051 report
- 051 Reporters: eligible banks with total assets less than $ 1 billion choosing to file 051 report

From March 31, 2001 through December 2016:

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

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. Also, the source items and calculations used for some UBPR items may vary depending on Call Report type, bank class, or other factors. For instance, assets or liabilities held in foreign offices may be used in certain ratio calculations for banks with both domestic and foreign offices, filing Call Report Form 031.

Five columns of financial data are presented on each UBPR page except for the Cover page and the two Fiduciary Services pages. Peer group data is only presented on all UBPR pages that contain ratios. Graphs and the components of every financial metric (except peer group data) contained in the UBPR can be generated by users. Lastly, a multibank report can be generated within each UBPR page which depicts financial data for both the bank initially selected and other additional financial institutions selected when generating this report.

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, and 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.

Insured Commercial Bank Peer Groups

Over 5,000 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). DeNovo, 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 2006 will be placed in peer group number 2006 and compared to one another for five years. After five years, banks will be placed in one of the asset-based peer groups. The UBPR will include DeNovo peer groups from 2001 forward.

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 noninterest income higher profitability and higher capital ratios than similar sized branch banks located in metropolitan areas.

Insured Commercial Bank Peer Group Descriptions			
Peer Group Number	Average Assets for Latest Quarter	Number of Banking Offices	Location
1	In excess of $100 billion	-	-
2	Between $10 billion and $100 billion	-	-
3	Between $3 billion and $10 billion	-	-
4	Between $1 billion and $3 billion	-	-
5	Between $300 million and $1 billion	-	-
6	Between $100 and $300 million	3 or more	Metropolitan area
7	Between $100 and $300 million	3 or more	Non-metropolitan area
8	Between $100 and $300 million	2 or fewer	Metropolitan area
9	Between $100 and $300 million	2 or fewer	Non-metropolitan area
10	Between $50 million and $100 million	3 or more	Metropolitan area
11	Between $50 million and $100 million	3 or more	Non-metropolitan area
12	Between $50 million and $100 million	2 or fewer	Metropolitan area
13	Between $50 million and $100 million	2 or fewer	Non-metropolitan area
14	Less than $50 million	2 or more	Metropolitan area
15	Less than $50 million	2 or more	Non-metropolitan area
16	Less than $50 million	1	Metropolitan area
17	Less than $50 million	1	Non-metropolitan area
DeNovo	Less than $750 million. Each DeNovo bank is grouped by the year of opening with other DeNovo banks for a period of five years subject to the asset limitation. Each DeNovo peer group is described by its year, e.g. 2006, 2007, 2008, etc.		

FDIC Insured Savings Bank Peer Groups

As of December 2016, over 700 FDIC Insured Savings Banks 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, the peer group comparison has proved to be useful.

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 FFIEC Call Report Schedule RC-K).	

Credit Card Specialty Banks Peer Groups

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

Credit card specialty banks are by definition focused on one type of lending. As a consequence many appear as outliers when compared to traditional benchmarks of performance. Credit card specialty banks exhibit very high noninterest income, noninterest 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.

Credit Card Specialty Banks Peer Group Descriptions	
(Includes FDIC insured commercial and savings banks with the following characteristics)	
Peer Group Number	Assets*
201	In excess of $3 billion
202	Between $1 billion and $3 billion
203	Less than $1 billion
CRC	All credit card specialty banks
* Asset figure used is latest quarterly average assets (from FFIEC Call Report Schedule RC-K).	

Bankers Bank Peer Groups

As of December 2016, approximately fourteen 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 bank peer group data has proven to be an especially useful as a tool for analyzing bankers banks.

Bankers Banks Peer Group Description	
Peer Group Number	
301	All Bankers Banks

Supplemental Peer Groups

The UBPR also groups banks into three supplemental peer group categories: Fiduciary, Savings Banks, and State Average peer groups. Data presented in these supplemental peer groups offer information in addition to the primary peer group. 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 14 and 14A include peer group 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.

All FDIC Insured commercial and savings banks engaged in fiduciary activities have been assigned to one of five supplemental trust peer groups. Banks are grouped by total fiduciary assets (managed and non-managed) as reported on Call Report Schedule RC-T.

Data from Call Report 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 for the report of condition and income on WWW.FFIEC.GOV for details. Prior to March 31, 2009, information on fiduciary income and expense is considered confidential, only peer group data for those items will appear on the public UBPR website.

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	Assets*
TRST301	In excess of $100 billion
TRST302	Between $10 billion and $100 billion
TRST303	Between $1 billion and $10 billion
TRST304	Between $250 million and $1 billion
TRST305	Less than $250 million
* Asset figure used is latest total for managed and non-managed fiduciary assets (from FFIEC Call Report Schedule RC-T).	

Savings Banks Peer Groups

In addition to the four standard savings bank peer groups mentioned above, FDIC insured savings banks are also placed into one of eight supplemental peer groups based on ownership structure. Savings banks that are mutually-owned by their depositors are placed into separate peer groups than their savings bank counterparts with a stock ownership structure. All UBPR performance, rank and statistic data are calculated for each of these supplemental peer groups. These supplemental peer groups are detailed below:

Supplemental Insured Savings Bank Peer Group Descriptions	
(Includes insured savings banks with the following characteristics)	
Peer Group Number	Ownership Type and Assets*

101M	Mutually-owned insured savings banks in excess of $1 billion
102M	Mutually-owned insured savings banks between $300 million and $1 billion
103M	Mutually-owned insured savings banks between $100 million and $300 million
104M	Mutually-owned insured savings banks less than $100 million
101S	Stock-owned insured savings banks in excess of $1 billion
102S	Stock-owned insured savings banks between $300 million and $1 billion
103S	Stock-owned insured savings banks between $100 million and $300 million
104S	Stock-owned insured savings banks less than $100 million
* Asset figure used is latest quarterly average assets (from FFIEC Call Report Schedule RC-K).	

State Average Peer Groups

The State Average Page (STAVA) is displayed for all banks as a part of the online UBPR. While it does not display individual bank data, it does provide average of selected performance and balance sheet data for banks within the state. Additionally, the same performance and balance sheet data is subdivided 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 all banks within the peer group are included in the percentile ranking, as opposed to the peer group average methodology discussed above.

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 Report 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 Call Report 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 Report 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 Call Report 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 reported on the December 31 Call Report 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

Special Annualization for DeNovo Banks and Banks Reporting Pushdown Accounting

The annualization algorithm reflects the actual number of days a DeNovo 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 of days a DeNovo Bank has been open or 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 is 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 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 are 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.

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 for an individual bank, 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.

Section III: Summary of UBPR Page Content

This section describes the information contained on each UBPR page in general terms.

UBPR Cover Page

The Introductory Page specifies the edition date of the UBPR being presented, identifies the subject bank, provides a table of contents, and presents other notes and information.

Bank Identification

The information presented on the first two lines is repeated on all subsequent UBPR pages. These items are:

- Cert#: bank's FDIC insurance certificate number
- DSB#: bank's Federal Reserve district-state-bank member
- Bank Name
- City and State
- Charter #: For national banks, bank's OCC charter number

This page also provides the bank's mailing address, the name and location of bank's holding company if any, and the name of the bank's primary federal regulatory agency.

The Introductory Page also specifies the banks' current UBPR peer group number and the criteria for that peer group. See Section II, Technical Information of this guide for specification of all peer group criteria.

Note that each UBPR is addressed to the chief executive officer by title, not name.

UBPR Page 01 - Summary Ratios

The earnings and balance sheet ratios and other information presented on this page provide a synopsis of the bank's condition and serve as a guide to more detailed data presented elsewhere in the UBPR. Ratios using after tax income and dividends have been adjusted for assumed tax rates. See Section II, Technical Information.

Footnotes are printed on UBPR Page 01 to indicate the occurrence of certain events:

- (***)Bank has elected sub chapter S tax treatment. NOTE: Ratio Net Income Adjusted for Sub S on page 1 and 12.
- **A transaction using push-down accounting as of mm/dd/yyyy was reported.
- # # One or more mergers occurred during the period. This comment appears when a merger or consolidation is reported during the period.

UBPR Page 02 - Income Statement Revenues & Expenses ($000)

This page presents a summary of the bank's year to date Report of Income. The major categories of income and expense reported on this page are expanded on subsequent pages of the UBPR. The tax benefit associated with tax-exempt income has been estimated and added to total interest income and applicable income taxes. The estimated tax benefit is allocated to municipal securities and to municipal loans and leases. This adjustment improves the comparability of interest income among different banks and among different time periods. Net income is shown as reported. Please note that certain income items noted below are available only from March 31, 2001 forward.

One year growth rates for the various categories on this page are shown in the right-most column.

Footnotes are printed at the bottom of UBPR Page 02 to indicate the occurrence of certain events.

- Note: Bank has elected sub chapter "S" treatment for taxes. This footnote appears when bank indicates sub chapter "S" treatment on Call Report.

UBPR Page 03 - Noninterest Income and Expenses ($000) and Yields

This page presents most of the dollar figures that are components of Noninterest income and overhead expense as reported in the Report of Income, together with related information such as number of offices and employees. Key overhead items are also presented as percent of average assets, together with other related ratios. The lower portion of the page presents information relating earning assets, the return or yield on specific earning-asset categories, and the cost of funds. All yields and costs (rates) are annualized.

For more information concerning the methods used to calculate averages for asset yields and liability costs, see Section II, Technical Information.

UBPR Page 04 - Balance Sheet—Assets, Liabilities and Capital ($000)

This page presents end-of-period figures to facilitate comparison of asset and liability composition from period to period. The major components of total assets have been aligned into earning and nonearning asset categories to facilitate earning asset analysis.

Annual and one-quarter percentage changes are provided for most of the data presented on this page. The annual changes are the percent change from the prior year comparable quarter to the current quarter. One quarter change is the percent change from the immediate prior quarter to the current quarter.

Data on this page comes from Call Report Schedules RC, RC-B, RC-C, RC-D and RC-E. There is a single version of this page for all banks.

UBPR Page 05 - Off-Balance Sheet Items

The top part of this page presents the amounts of various selected commitments, contingencies, contracts and other items reported in Call Report Schedule RC-L (Commitments and Contingencies) that are not reported as part of the balance sheet of the Report of Condition. Refer to the instructions for Call Report Schedule RC-L for more detailed explanations of the captions appearing on UBPR page 05.

Annual and one-quarter percentage changes are provided for data displayed in dollars presented on this page. The annual changes are the percent change from the prior year comparable quarter to the current quarter. One quarter change is the percent change from the immediate prior quarter to the current quarter.

Page five displays the same captioned items in two different formats. Definitions apply to both sections. The top half displays information in dollar format. The bottom half displays information as a percent of total assets.

UBPR Page 05A - Derivative Instruments

This page presents the amounts of derivatives and related information in thousands of dollars. The information comes mostly from Call Report Schedule RC-L Off-Balance Sheet Items, but also from Call Report Schedules RC-M Memoranda, RC-N Past Due and Nonaccrual Loans Leases and Other Assets, RC-R Regulatory Capital and the RI Report of Income memoranda section. Derivatives are summarized in several ways using the position indicators in the Call Report Schedule RC-L matrix.

UBPR Page 05B - Derivatives Analysis

This page presents the amounts of derivatives and related information in percentage format, generally in comparison to total derivatives. The information comes mostly from Call Report schedule RC-L Off-Balance Sheet Items, but also from Call Report Schedules RC-M Memoranda, RC-N Past Due and Nonaccrual Loans Leases and Other Assets, RC-R Regulatory Capital and the RI Report of Income memoranda section. Derivatives are summarized in several ways using the position indicators in Call Report Schedule RC-L matrix.

UBPR Page 06 - Balance Sheet—Percentage Composition of Assets and Liabilities

This page presents the major components of assets, liabilities, and capital as a percentage of total assets. Averages used on this page are a year-to-date average of end-of-period balances, including the prior year-end. Thus, for December, an average would be composed of the balance at December for the prior year, March, June, September and December of the current year. Please note that the averages used on this page are not used for earnings analysis on pages 1, 3 and 12.

UBPR Page 07 - Analysis of Credit Allowance and Loan Mix

The top portion of this page presents data regarding the allowance for loan and lease financing receivables losses. The dollar figures provide a reconcilement of changes to the reserve from schedule RI-B, and the ratios are provided to highlight trends and permit assessment of the adequacy of the reserve.

The bottom portion of page 7 presents net loan losses by type of loan. For each type of loan, the charge off rate is annualized. Negative values for those ratios indicate net recoveries.

Page 7 A presents a detailed analysis of the loan portfolio mix.

UBPR Page 07A - Analysis of Loan and Lease Allowance and Loan Mix

Loan Mix % Average Gross Loans

Loans are distributed by category as a percent of average gross loans. Loans are averaged using the ending balance for the prior year-end plus the interim quarters for the current year. Data comes from Call Report Schedule RC-C. Details on individual categories are provided only where Call Report items are combined, otherwise Report of Condition definitions apply to individual categories of loans.

If bank has foreign offices (FFIEC 031 filer), then categories represent balances in domestic offices only, with loans booked in foreign offices shown as a separate category. Otherwise balances are consolidated for the bank.

UBPR Page 08 - Analysis of Past-Due, Nonaccrual, and Restructured Loans and Leases

This page presents ratios for past due real estate loans as well as numerical values for noncurrent, guaranteed, and restructured loans.

The information on past due real estate loans comes from Call Report Schedule RC-N memoranda section. Ratios are calculated by dividing the individual past due loan category by the corresponding balance from Call Report Schedule RC-C. Each category displays loans 90 plus days past due, loans on nonaccrual, total noncurrent and loans 30–89 days past due.

UBPR Page 08A - Analysis of Past Due, Nonaccrual & Restructured Loans & Leases Memoranda Information

This page presents information for past due loans (not secured by real estate) as well as information on noncurrent, guaranteed, and restructured loans.

Ratios are calculated by dividing the individual past due loan category by the corresponding balance from Call Report Schedule RC-C. Each category displays loans 90 plus days past due, loans on nonaccrual, total noncurrent and loans 30–89 days past due.

The section at the bottom of the page displays other pertinent ratios.

UBPR Page 09 - Interest Rate Risk Analysis

This page presents information that may be used to assess the interest rate risk inherent in a bank's balance sheet. Most of the underlying repricing data is reported in the memoranda sections of Call Report Schedules RC-B, RC-C, and RC-E as well as on RC. The analysis emphasizes the long side of the balance sheet and also takes into account the impact of nonmaturity deposits. Most ratios are presented as a percent of total assets.

UBPR Page 10 - Liquidity and Funding

The top portion of the page presents funding based liquidity ratios and the principal components of the deposits expressed as a percentage of total deposits. The bottom portion of this page presents dollar information used in the above ratio calculations and that can be used to assess a bank's liquidity and funding position.

UBPR Page 10A - Liquidity and Investment Portfolio

The top portion of the page presents asset based liquidity ratios and the principal components of the investment portfolio expressed as a percentage of total investment securities. End-of-period calculations that may be used to analyze the maturity distribution and the degree of appreciation or depreciation in the investment portfolio are also shown. The bottom portion of this page presents dollar information and ratios that can be used to assess the bank's asset based liquidity position

UBPR Page 11 - Capital Analysis

This page presents end-of-period capital by Call Report definition, a reconcilement of total equity capital from period to period, an analysis of intangible assets, and a series of capital ratios. Ratios using after tax income and dividends have been adjusted for assumed tax rates. See Section II, Technical Information.

UBPR Page 11A – Capital Analysis ($000)

Capital is separated into two major groups: Tier One and Tier Two Capital. This page is meant to mimic Call Report Schedule RC-R, Part I Regulatory Capital Components and Ratios. Adjustments (stand alone or aggregated) to Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital are included. All components are combined to form Total Capital.

UBPR Page 11B – Capital Analysis ($000)

This page primarily provides a detailed breakout of an institution's risk-weighted assets. More specifically, assets and credit equivalent amounts of derivatives and off-balance sheet items are assigned to one of several broad risk categories. The aggregate dollar or exposure amount in each risk category is then multiplied by the risk-weights associated with that category. The resulting weighted values from each of the risk categories are displayed on the page. The sum of the resulting weighted values from each risk category equals the bank's total risk-weighted assets which comprises the denominator of the Risk-Based Capital Ratio.

The bottom part of the page consists of a small section that displays notional principal amounts of derivatives from Call Report Schedule RC-R, Part II, Risk-Weighted Assets, Memoranda Items 2 and 3.

UBPR Page 11C – Capital Analysis - Formerly UBPR Page 11A (prior to March 2015)

This is the UBPR page that retrieved data from the former RC-R Call Report Schedules that is no longer in use as of March 2015. Consequently, beginning March 2015 many UBPR line items will not generate results unless the UBPR line item could be accurately mapped with data contained in the existing RC-R Call Report Schedule. The concepts presented on this page will continue to be generated for a certain amount of time (to be determined by the agencies) to provide users with historical data for Call Report line items no longer being collected.

UBPR Page 12 - One Quarter Annualized Income Analysis

This page presents a quarter-by-quarter analysis of income and expense. Five consecutive single quarters of historical financial information are shown.

The analysis differs from the year-to-date presentation in the remainder of the UBPR in that the income or expense attributed to one quarter is annualized (multiplied by 4) and compared to average asset or liability balances for that quarter. The resulting information permits the user to associate changes in earnings with a specific quarter and is a useful supplement to year-to-date earnings analysis.

The following rules apply to income, expense, asset and liability balances in One Quarter Annualized Income Analysis:

- For the second, third and fourth quarters the current income/expense item is subtracted from the prior quarter item then multiplied by 4.

- For the first quarter, no subtraction is done, but the income/expense item is multiplied by 4.
- For the second, third and fourth quarters when push-down accounting is indicated for the first time that year, no subtraction is performed. The reported value is multiplied by 4.

- The appropriate asset or liability, i.e. loans will generally come from schedule RC-K averages for the current quarter. In the few instances where banks do not report sufficient detail on RC-K, end-of-period balances are used.

The presentation of information on page twelve follows that of the analysis on pages one and three. An overall analysis of earnings and profitability is followed by details on loan and lease, capitalization, yield and cost information. The report of condition and report of income components used in calculations follow those used on pages one and three. Ratios using after tax income and dividends have been adjusted for assumed tax rates. See Section II, Technical Information.

UBPR Page 13 - Securitization and Asset Sale Activities

Data on bank securitization activities comes principally from Call Report Schedule RC-S. This information is available for all banks and was first reported on the June 30, 2001 Call Report. Bank information is presented in dollar and percentage formats and no peer group information is calculated. One year and annualized quarterly growth rates are calculated for dollar items on page 13.

UBPR Page 13A - % Total Securitization by Type

The type of securitization is expressed as a percentage of total securitized and sold assets by type.

UBPR Page STAVG - Summary Information for Banks in State

This page displays statewide peer group averages for Summary Ratio information similar to that found on page 1 of the UBPR.

Four different peer groups appear on this page. First, all banks are combined into a statewide peer group. Then banks are grouped into one of three asset-based statewide peer groups. The asset ranges are: less than $25 million, $25 to $100 million and over $100 million.

Statewide peer group average data is not designed to be a replacement for nationwide peer group information, but as a supplement to provide insight into possible local trends.

The averaging process follows the procedure used for the nationwide peer groups; banks above the 95th percentile and below the 5th percentile are excluded from the average.

UBPR Page 14 - Fiduciary and Related Activities

Information on fiduciary and related services is reported by banks on Call Report Schedule RC-T. This information is available from December 31, 2001 forward, however several reporting limitations apply. Specifically, most fiduciary income data was confidential prior to 2009. 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. Please see instructions for the Report of Condition and income on WWW.FFIEC.GOV for details.

Please note that special trust peer groups are used for purposes of the analysis on trust page 2. These peer groups and the associated averages are only used on the fiduciary activities page 2. Please see section II, Technical Information.

Total Fiduciary and Related Assets

The dollar balance and number of managed and non-managed fiduciary account is displayed by type. Also the percentage of trust assets by caption is displayed. Additionally the proportion of managed assets to total fiduciary assets within each category is shown. Finally, the percentage change or growth rate is displayed.

Fiduciary and Related Services Income

The dollar balance of fiduciary and related services income is displayed by type. Also the percentage of fiduciary income by type divided by total fiduciary income is displayed. The percentage change or growth rate is also displayed. Next, the ratio of fiduciary income divided by fiduciary assets by type is displayed along with ratios and percentile rankings (or relative positions) for the trust peer group. For non-year end dates the income is annualized. Please note that not all banks will report income on Call Report Schedule RC-T. Please see the Call Report instructions on WWW.FFIEC.GOV .

Collective and Common Trust Funds

The dollar balance and number of collective and common trust funds is displayed by type. Also the ratio of each type to total collective and common trust funds is displayed. Finally, the percentage change or growth rate is displayed

UBPR Page 14A – Fiduciary and Related Services

Page 14A displays an analysis of losses on fiduciary accounts. To provide a basis for analysis of bank information, average ratios are calculated for a peer group of comparably sized banks. Please see section II for details on peer group composition and a description of the averaging process. Finally, a percentile ranking or relative position is developed for each income and loss ratio. Information is also presented on managed assets in fiduciary accounts. The dollar amount of managed assets in fiduciary accounts by type is presented, along with the dollar amount by type divided by total managed assets in fiduciary accounts and a percentage change or growth rate. It should be noted that data presented on this page is only reported on the December 31 Call Report.

Section IV: Online UBPR Ratio Definitions

Due to the complexity of many UBPR ratio calculations, the FFIEC presents definitions of UBPR ratios via online UBPR User's Guides in two different formats. The two formats are an online UBPR User's Guide and a PDF version of the online UBPR User's Guide. Documentation of UBPR ratios in both guides are updated at the same time as the underlying UBPR ratios. The online UBPR User's Guides will allow UBPR users to drill down to the individual Call Report items used to construct each UBPR ratio displayed on the UBPR.

Online UBPR User's Guide

The online UBPR User's Guide is available when a UBPR is generated for a specific financial institution. Therefore, users who generate a UBPR will now be able to click on a UBPR line item within the online UBPR which will open up a new screen that shows both the UBPR line item's formula and resulting value. Since the online UBPR User's Guide is based on the existing CDR system taxonomy the user may have to drill down to several derivations of the formula to determine the Call Report concepts used. However, each derivation of the formula as well as each associated Call Report concept will have a numerical value, if applicable, associated with it.

PDF UBPR User Guide

The PDF UBPR User's guide is available on the FFIEC website at https://cdr.ffiec.gov/Public/DownloadUBPRUserGuide.aspx. Users have the ability to download the entire UBPR User's Guide in one document or in twenty four documents that are specific to each UBPR page. However, in both cases, the Technical Section needs to be downloaded separately. The PDF UBPR User's Guide is also based on the CDR system taxonomy and hyperlinks are provided within the document that allows users to drill down to the Call Report concepts. The PDF UBPR User's Guide supports standard PDR navigation. Some potentially useful keyboard shortcuts are listed in the table below:

Windows Keyboard Shortcut	Resulting PDF Action
Alt + Left Arrow	Returns to original position in document if you have clicked on a link to another part of the document
Home or Shft + Cmnd + Up Arrow	First page
End or Shft + Cmnd + Down Arrow	Last page
Left Arrow or Cmnd + Page Up	Previous page
Right Arrow or Cmnd + Page Down	Next page
Up Arrow	Scroll up
Down Arrow	Scroll down
Shft + Arrow keys	Select text (with Select tool selected)
Cmnd + Right Arrow or Left Arrow	Select next work or deselect previous word (with Select tool selected)

The PDF UBPR User's Guide is divided into two main sections: Core Concepts and Reference Concepts. The Core Concepts section lists the UBPR concepts that are contained on the actual UBPR pages. For each core concept there is a formula, a description, and a more detailed narrative explanation. If the formula uses other UBPR concepts in its formula (reference concepts) a hyperlink is provided that takes the user to the pertinent UBPR concepts in the Refer Concepts sections. The Reference Concepts section is located after the Core Concepts section and lists all UBPR concepts (including core concepts) that are used in Core Concepts formulas.

UBPR User's Guide Syntax

Because the information displayed in both the online and PDF versions of the UBPR User's Guide comes directly from CDR system used to calculate the ratios, the ratio formulas are displayed in the syntax used by the CDR system. Although some formulas may be more complex or less complex, the majority of UBPR formulas consist of five major components:

- Date Range
- Call Report Form
- UBPR or Call Report Concepts Used
- Mathematical Calculation Used
- Period(s) Used

Date Range

The Date Range is the component of the UBPR formula that determines what calculation is used for which report date(s). The Call Report forms change over time, and UBPR calculations must also be updated along with the Call Reports. For instance, if one item on the Call Report is broken into two items to provide greater detail, UBPR ratio calculations will, where appropriate, need to be updated to use the new Call Report items.

As such, many UBPR formulas use syntax similar to this below:

IF(uc:**UBPR9999[P0]>'2002-01-01'**,uc:UBPRB993[P0]+ uc:UBPRB995[P0],IF(uc:**UBPR9999[P0]<'2002-01-01' AND uc:UBPR9999[P0] > '1997-01-01'**,uc:UBPR2800[P0],NULL))'

This indicates that the calculation syntax UBPRB993 + UBPRB995 is valid for the report dates after 01- 01-2002, while the UBPR formula is equal to UBPR2800 for report dates between 01-01-1997 and 01-01-2002.

The UBPR concept UBPR9999 is the concept that references the UBPR report date.

Call Report Form

The source of all bank and thrift financial data in the UBPR is the Call Report, which is filed quarterly by each FDIC insured bank and thrift. 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:

There are three Call Report forms used from March 31, 2017 forward:

- 031 Reporters: all banks with domestic and foreign offices
- 041 Reporters: banks with domestic offices only not eligible or not filing 051 report
- 051 Reporters: eligible banks with total assets less than $ 1 billion choosing to file 051 report

There are two Call Report forms used from March 31, 2001 through December 2016:

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

Because each UBPR ratio needs to be calculated for all insured banks and thrifts, no matter which Call Report form is used, the majority of UBPR ratios have a slightly different formula for each Call Report form.

The UBPR concept UBPRC752 is the UBPR concept that references the Call Report form type. In the example below, the syntax indicates a different formula if the UBPR concept UBPRC752 is equal to 31 (Call Report form 031) or equal to 41 (Call Report form 041 or Call Report form 051):

IF(uc:**UBPRC752**[P0] = 31 AND uc:UBPR9999[P0] >= '2001-06-30',cc:RCFDB762[P0],IF(uc:**UBPRC752**[P0] = 41 AND uc:UBPR9999[P0] >= '2001-06-30',cc:RCONB762[P0], NULL))

UBPR or Call Report Concepts Used

As stated previously, Call Reports are the source of all bank and thrift financial data used in the UBPR. Additionally, some UBPR concepts display Call Report data without additional calculation. The formula below is an example of one such formula. The items shown in bold font below are the Call Report concepts used:

IF(uc:UBPR9999[P0] > '2001-10-01' AND uc:UBPRB867[P0] = 1,IF(uc:UBPRC752[P0] = 31,**cc:RCFDB927**[P0],IF(uc:UBPRC752[P0] = 41,**cc:RCONB927**[P0], NULL)), NULL)

As discussed above, this formula contains a report date reference and differs slightly based on the Call Report form used. However, for each Call Report form, it references only one Call Report concept. In this case, the above formula equals Call Report item RCFDB927 for banks and thrifts reporting on Call Report form 031 and equals Call Report item RCONB927 for banks and thrifts reporting on Call Report form 041.

UBPR ratios may use a combination of UBPR and Call Report concepts, such as the formula below:

cc:RIAD4301[P0] - uc:UBPRD309[P0] + cc:RIAD4230[P0]

In the CDR, the prefix before a UBPR or Call Report concept indicates if it is a UBPR or Call Report concept:

- cc: Call Report
- uc: UBPR

Mathematical Calculation Used

As discussed previously, UBPR items may directly display financial information from the Call Report. However, many UBPR items involve mathematical calculations involving two or more UBPR or Call Report concepts. In cases where UBPR items displayed are the result of addition, subtraction, or multiplication, those mathematical symbols are used in the formula. In other cases, the CDR uses a series of functions that reference specific mathematical calculations. For instance, in the formula below, UBPR concept UBPRD362 is divided by UBPRD659, or the resulting UBPR item shows UBPRD362 as a percentage of UBPD659.

PCTOF(uc:UBPRD362[P0],uc:UBPRD659[P0])

The table below displays the common functions used by the CDR, a description, and the formula syntax:

Function Name	Function Code	Description	Formula Syntax
Simple Ratio	PCT	Returns a simple ratio	PCT (UBPR0001,UBPR0002)
Annualized Ratio	PCTANN	Returns a simple annualized ratio	PCTANN (UBPR0001,UBPR0002)
Percent of	PCTOF	Returns a simple "Percent of" value	PCTOF (UBPR0001,UBPR0002)
Annualized Percent of	PCTOFANN	Returns an annualized "percent of" value	PCTOFANN (UBPR0001,UBPR0002)
Existing of	EXISTINGOF	Returns value if exists, else 0	Existingof(UC:UBPR0001[P0],0)
Custom Rounding	ROUND	This rounds a numeric value by a specified number of places	ROUND(UBPR0001,A) Where A is the decimal place rounded to. 0 is integer rounding, 1 is rounding to 1 decimal place, etc.
Negation Function	NOT	The function negates a Boolean value, which is value that is either TRUE or FALSE.	NOT(A) Where… A = A Boolean value. This can be a concept of Boolean data type or the result of another Boolean expression.
Date Difference	DATEDIFF	The function returns the interval difference between two dates.	DATEDIFF(I,D1,D2) Where…

			I = The interval which is measured. 'YEAR' = Years 'QTR' = Quarters 'DAY' = Days D1 = The first date. D2 = The second date. This date should be equal to or greater than D1. If D1 is greater than D2, then the value -1 is returned.
Is a member in	IN	Returns TRUE if the supplied value is in the supplied list of literal values. Otherwise returns FALSE.	IN(A,B,[C,……])
Quarter Based Percent Change Sign Adjusted	CHANGEQA	This returns a concept value percent change between the current and a prior quarter.	CHANGEQA(A,B) Where… A = Concept name B = Integer indicator of prior quarter to use, such that value 1 is immediate prior quarter.
Quarter Based Percent Change Non-Sign Adjusted	CHANGEQI	This returns a concept value percent change between the current and a prior quarter.	CHANGEQI(A,B) Where… A = Concept name B = Integer indicator of prior quarter to use, such that value 1 is immediate prior quarter.
Year Based Percent Change Sign Adjusted	CHANGEYA	This returns a concept value percent change between the current quarter and the corresponding	CHANGEYA(A,B) Where… A = Concept name

		quarter in a prior year.	B = Integer year offset for prior quarter to use, such that value 1 is immediate prior year.
Year Based Percent Change Non-Sign Adjusted	CHANGEYI	This returns a concept value percent change between the current quarter and the corresponding quarter in the prior year.	CHANGEYI(A,B) Where… A = Concept name B = Integer year offset for prior quarter to use, such that value 1 is immediate prior year.
Fixed Window Two Period Average	CAVG02X	This returns the average value for a single concept starting with the current period and conditionally including the prior period if within the same calendar year.	CAVG02X(A) Where… A = Concept name
Fixed Window Four Period Average	CAVG04X	This returns the average value for a single concept from current period and up to three prior periods within the same calendar year (i.e., for a maximum of four periods)	CAVG04X(A) Where… A = Concept name
Fixed Window Five Period Average	CAVG05X	This returns the average value for a single concept from current period and up to four prior periods with the earliest being the December period of the prior year (i.e., for a maximum of five periods).	CAVG05X(A) Where… A = Concept name

Periods Used

The last major component of most UBPR ratios is the report period for which the underlying UBPR or Call Report concepts are referenced. In the majority of cases, UBPR ratios reference UBPR or Call Report concepts from the current reporting period. However, some UBPR ratios reference UBPR or Call Report concepts from prior reporting periods. Below is an example of a UBPR ratio that references a UBPR concept from the current reporting period:

IF(uc:UBPRC752**[P0]** = 31,cc:RCFD0071**[P0]**, IF(uc:UBPRC752**[P0]** = 41,cc:RCON0071**[P0]**, NULL))

In the example above, the syntax [P0], shown in bold above denotes the UBPR concept is referenced in the current reporting period. The syntax governing the reporting periods in UBPR ratios is shown in the table below:

Function	Syntax Example	Result
[P0]	UBPR0001[P0]	Value of a UBPR concept in the current reporting period
[-P1Q]	UBPR0001[-1PQ]	Value of a UBPR concept in the prior quarter
[-1PY]	UBPR0001[-1PY]	Value of a UBPR concept in the prior year

UBPR Items Directly Sourced From the Call Report

The UBPR User's Guide does not display a description or narrative for a limited number of UBPR items that are directly sourced from the Call Report. These items are listed by UBPR page number in the table below, which details each UBPR line item and associated Call Report Micro Data Reference Manual (MDRM) numbers:

UBPR Page Number	UBPR Line Item	Call Report MDRM#
2	Income From Lease Financing	RIAD4065
2	Tax-Exempt Income From Lease Financing	RIAD4313
2	US Treasury & Agency (Excluding MBS)	RIADB488
2	Mortgage Backed Securities	RIADB489
2	All Other Securities	RIAD4060
2	Tax-Exempt Securities Income	RIAD4507
2	Interest on Due From Banks	RIAD4115
2	Interest on Fed Funds Sold & Resales	RIAD4020
2	Trading Account Income	RIAD4069
2	Other Interest Income	RIAD4518
2	Interest on Deposits in Foreign Offices	RIAD4172
2	Interest on Fed Funds Purchased & Repos	RIAD4180
2	Interest Trading Liabilities & Other Borrowings	RIAD4185
2	Interest on Subordinated Notes & Debentures	RIAD4200
2	Other Interest Expense	RIADGW44
2	Total Interest Expense	RIAD4073
2	Non-interest Income	RIAD4079
2	Provision: Loan & Lease Losses	RIAD4230
2	Realized G/L Held-to-Maturity Securities	RIAD3521
2	Realized G/L Available-for-Sale Securities	RIAD3196
2	Unrealized G/L Equity Securities	RIADHT70
2	Applicable Income Taxes	RIAD4302
2	Net Operating Income	RIAD4300
2	Net Extraordinary Items	RIAD4320
2	Net Income from Noncontrolling Minority Interests	RIADG103
2	Memo: Interest on Time Dep Over $100M	RIADA517
2	Memo: Interest on Time Dep Over $250M	RIADHK04
3	Fiduciary Activities Income	RIAD4070
3	Deposit Service Charge Income	RIAD4080
3	Net Servicing Fees	RIADB492
3	Loan & Lease Net Gains/Loss Non-interest Income	RIAD5416
3	Other Non-interest Income	RIADB497
3	Non-interest Income	RIAD4079
3	Personnel Expense	RIAD4135
3	Occupancy Expense	RIAD4217

3	Goodwill Impairment	RIADC216
3	Other Intangible Amortization	RIADC232
4	Demand Deposits	RCON2210
4	Money Market Deposit Accounts	RCON6810
4	Other savings Deposits	RCON0352
5A	Increase (Decrease) in Derivative Non-interest Income Allocations	RIAD8763
7	Credit Allowance - Beginning Balance	RIADB522
7	Credit Allowance – Recoveries	RIAD4605
7	Provision: Loan & Lease Losses	RIAD4230
8	Current 1-4 Family Restructured LN&LS	RCONF576
8	Loans Secured by 1-4 Real Estate in Foreclosure	RCONF577
10	Domestic Demand Deposits	RCON2210
10	Total Domestic Deposits	RCON2200
11	Changes in Equity due to Mergers & Absorptions	RIAD4356
11	Changes in Equity due to Restatements for Accounting Errors & Changes	RIADB507
11	Changes in Equity due to Transactions with Parent	RIAD4415
11	Changes in Equity due to Other Comprehensive Income	RIADB511

Appendix A: Tax-Equivalency Worksheet

This worksheet can be used to replicate the Uniform Bank Performance Report tax-equivalency adjustment.

General Information

This Tax-Equivalency Worksheet is divided into four parts. Part I determines the amount of tax-exempt income that is available for tax benefit by comparing it to taxable income. Part II estimates the tax benefit for this amount of available tax-exempt income by determining the bank's marginal tax rate and multiplying by a percentage based on that tax rate. Part III describes the usage of this estimated tax benefit in the UBPR, in earnings ratios, dollar amounts, and asset yield ratios. The "Definition of Preliminary Calculations" section describes the calculation of items for Part I using Report of Income items.

PART I: Determine the Amount of Tax-Exempt Income Available for Tax Benefit

Preliminary Calculations

Calculate the following items according to the definitions in the last section of the Appendix:

i. tax-exempt income
(write the amount here and at "Final Part I Calculation," line b): _____;

ii. pretax *taxable income:* _____;

iii. total pretax income, *including* tax-exempt income: _____;

iv. *total* applicable income taxes: _____;

v. 100% nondeductible interest expense: _____.

Alternatives for Part I—(Only *one* alternative is possible for any bank.)

Alternative 1

If the bank does not have any tax-exempt income, the tax-equivalent adjustment equals zero (0) and no further calculations are necessary. Otherwise, proceed to the next alternative.

_____

Alternative 2

If pretax taxable income (preliminary calculation ii) *exceeds* tax-exempt income, or if pretax taxable income is greater than or equal to zero (0), write the amount of tax-exempt income here and at "Final Part I Calculation," line a, and proceed from there; otherwise, proceed to the next alternative.

_____

Alternative 3

If pretax taxable income (preliminary calculation ii) is less than zero (0) *and* total pretax income (preliminary calculation iii) exceeds zero (0) *and* total applicable income taxes (preliminary calculation iv) is less than zero (0) (e.g., the bank reports tax credits), perform the following calculation; otherwise, proceed to the next alternative.

Multiply the total applicable income taxes (preliminary calculation iv) by negative 1.67 (–1.67). Add the result to total pretax income (preliminary calculation iii). Write the amount here and at "Final Part I Calculation", line a and proceed from there.

_____

Alternative 4

If total pretax income (preliminary calculation iii) is less than or equal to zero (0) and total applicable income taxes (preliminary calculation iv) is less than zero (0), then perform the following calculation; otherwise, proceed to the next alternative.

Multiply the total applicable income taxes (preliminary calculation iv) by negative 1.67 (–1.67). Write the result here and at "Final Part I Calculation," line a, and proceed from there.

_____

Alternative 5

If total pretax income (preliminary calculation iii) is less than or equal to zero (0) and total applicable income taxes (preliminary calculation iv) are greater than or equal to zero (0), then the bank receives no calculated tax benefit. Enter a zero (0) in Final Part I Calculation, line a.

_____

Final Part I Calculation

a. Amount calculated using one of the five above alternatives: _____

b. Amount of tax-exempt income (preliminary calculation I): _____

Write the *lesser* of a. or b. here: _____

Subtract the amount of nondeductible
interest expense (preliminary calculation vi): – _____

If the result is zero (0) or less, there is no tax-exempt income available for tax benefit. If the result is greater than zero (0), proceed with Part II using that amount.

PART II: Estimate the Tax Benefit for Available Tax-Exempt Income from Part I.

The tax benefit for the amount of tax-exempt income available for such benefit is estimated by: Calculating the annualized amount of net taxable income plus available tax-exempt income; determining the marginal income tax rate for this adjusted income figure; calculating the tax benefit based on the marginal tax rate.

A. Calculating Annualized Taxable Income Plus Available Tax-Exempt Income

In order to estimate the tax benefit of tax-exempt income, it is first necessary to calculate what the annualized taxable income would be if available tax-exempt income were included. Up to this point, all figures have been on a year-to-date basis. Perform the following calculation to determine annualized taxable income for tax-equivalency purposes:

1. Add: pretax taxable income (preliminary calculation ii): _____

Plus: available tax-exempt income from Part I: +_____

Equals: year-to-date adjusted income: _____

2. Multiply the above result by the appropriate annualization factor:

Reporting Period Ending	Annualization Factor
March 31, YYYY	4
June 30, YYYY	2
September 30, YYYY	1.3333
December 31, YYYY	1

x _____

Equals: annualized amount of taxable income plus available tax-exempt income _____

B. Calculating Estimated Tax Benefit:

1. Marginal Tax Rate of 21 percent with Tax Benefit Factor of .266 starting in 2018.

   Prior to 2018, use the appropriate tax benefit factor in the table below, based on the annualized income calculated above.

   Tax Rates and Tax Benefit Factors

Annualized Income from Part II A	Marginal Tax Rate (Percent)	Tax Benefit Factor
up to 25	15	.176
25–50	15	.176
50–75	25	.333
75–10,000	34	.515
over 10,000	35	.538

2. Enter the available tax-exempt income from Part I here: _____

   Multiply by the tax benefit factor from above (use .266 after 2017): x _____

   Estimated Tax Benefit (year-to-date): _____

PART III: Using the Estimated Tax Benefit in the UBPR

The estimated tax benefit calculated in Part II, which is based on total tax-exempt income, is allocated back to tax-exempt loan & lease income and tax-exempt securities income.

The tax benefit is then added to pretax income and used in earnings presentations and yield ratios in the UBPR.

A. Allocating Tax Benefit to Loans & Leases and Securities:

Assign the estimated tax benefit from Part II back to the two sources of tax-exempt income as follows:

1. Calculate the ratio of tax-exempt loan & lease income to total tax-exempt income:

Tax-exempt loan & lease income
(see "definitions of Preliminary Calculations", Paragraph i): _____

Divided by total tax-exempt income (preliminary calculation i): ÷ _____

Equals: ratio of tax-exempt loan & lease income: _____

2. Multiply the estimated tax benefit: _____

By the ratio calculated in 1.: x _____

Equals estimated tax benefit for tax-exempt loan & lease income: _____

3. From the total estimated tax benefit: _____

Subtract: loan and lease tax benefit from 2.: - _____

Equals: estimated tax benefit for tax-exempt securities income: _____

B. Using and Presenting Tax Benefits in the UBPR

1. The tax benefits allocated loans and securities allocated in A. above, are also presented separately on UBPR Page 02. For other than December reporting periods, these figures must be de-annualized by dividing by the annualization factor in Part II. Tax benefits are included in various sub-totals that appear on page 2 such as Total Interest Income (TE) and Pre Tax Net Operating Income (TE). Computed tax benefits are reversed or subtracted out to allow after tax net income to reconcile properly. Tax benefits are reversed by including them as Current Tax Equivalent Adjustment in Applicable Income Taxes (TE).

2. The tax-equivalent income amounts, annualized, are used in the earnings ratios that appear on UBPR Page 01.

3. The book and tax-equivalent income figures for loans & leases and securities that appear on page 2 are used in selected yield ratios that appear on UBPR Pages 03 and 12.

Definitions of Preliminary Calculations

i. Tax-exempt Income:
Add:
Tax-exempt loan & lease income:
(Report of Income Memoranda section item 3): _____

Tax-exempt securities income:
(Report of Income Memoranda item 4): + _____

Equals: Total tax-exempt income: _____

These figures are presented on UBPR Page 02.

ii. Pretax Taxable Income:
Income (loss) before income taxes, extraordinary items and other adjustments
(Report of Income item 8): _____

Plus: Interest expense incurred to carry tax-exempt obligations acquired after August 7, 1986, that is not deductible for federal income tax purposes (Report of Income item M1): + _____

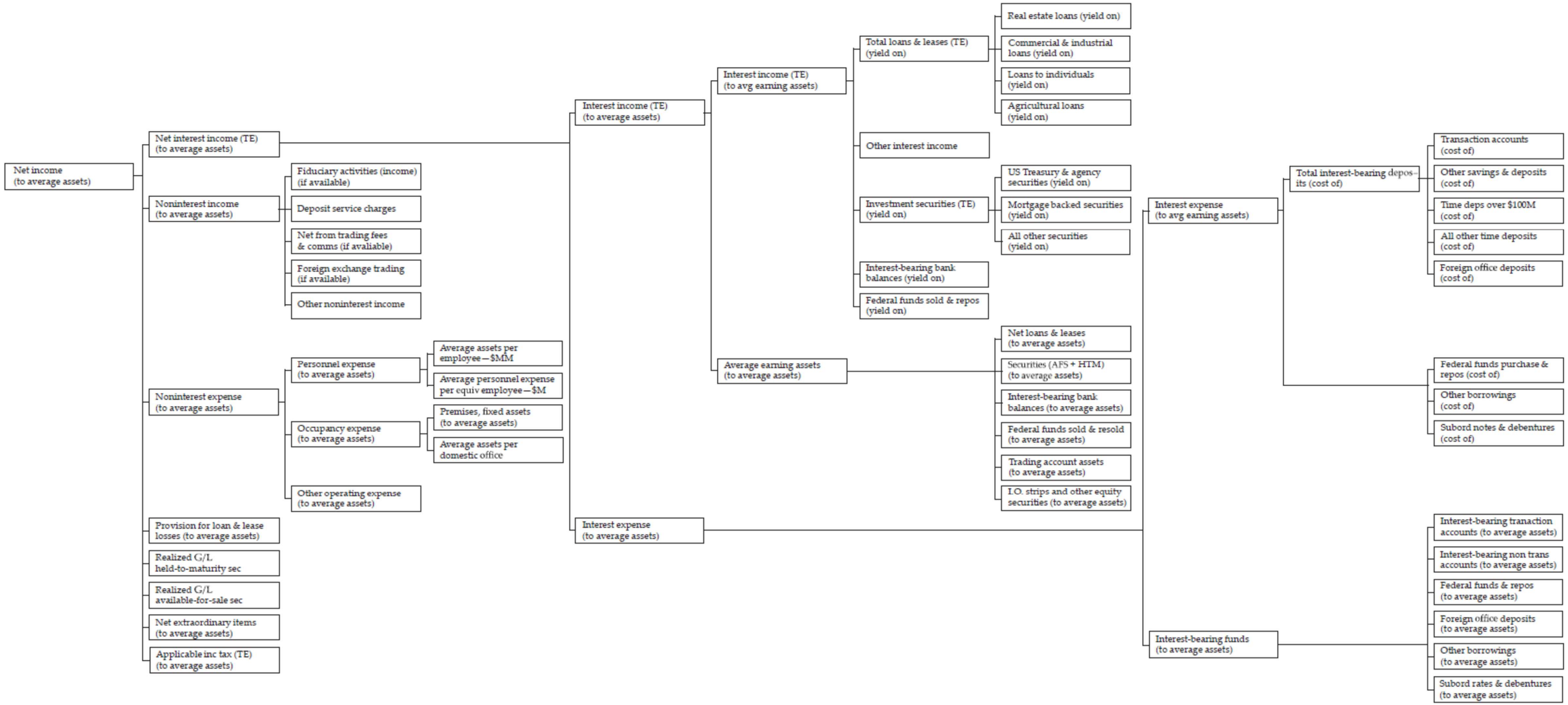
Less: Tax-exempt income (preliminary calculation I.): - _____

Equals: Total pretax taxable income: _____

iii. Total Pretax Income:
Tax-exempt income (preliminary calculation I.):
Plus: Pretax taxable income (preliminary calculation ii.): _____

iv. Total Applicable Income Taxes:
Applicable income taxes (Report of Income item 9): _____
Plus: Applicable income taxes on extraordinary items and other adjustment
(Report of Income item 11a): + _____
Equals: Total applicable income taxes: _____

v. 100% Nondeductible Interest Expense:
Interest expense incurred to carry tax-exempt obligations acquired after August 7, 1986, that is not deductible for federal income tax purposes (Report of Income item M1).


Net income (to average assets)
Net interest income (TE) (to average assets)
Noninterest income (to average assets)
Fiduciary activities (income) (if available)
Deposit service charges
Net from trading fees & comms (if avaliable)
Foreign exchange trading (if available)
Other noninterest income
Noninterest expense (to average assets)
Personnel expense (to average assets)
Average assets per employee—$MM
Average personnel expense per equiv employee—$M
Occupancy expense (to average assets)
Premises, fixed assets (to average assets)
Average assets per domestic office
Other operating expense (to average assets)
Provision for loan & lease losses (to average assets)
Realized G/L held-to-maturity sec
Realized G/L available-for-sale sec
Net extraordinary items (to average assets)
Applicable inc tax (TE) (to average assets)
Interest income (TE) (to average assets)
Interest income (TE) (to avg earning assets)
Total loans & leases (TE) (yield on)
Real estate loans (yield on)
Commercial & industrial loans (yield on)
Loans to individuals (yield on)
Agricultural loans (yield on)
Other interest income
Investment securities (TE) (yield on)
US Treasury & agency securities (yield on)
Mortgage backed securities (yield on)
All other securities (yield on)
Interest-bearing bank balances (yield on)
Federal funds sold & repos (yield on)
Average earning assets (to average assets)
Net loans & leases (to average assets)
Securities (AFS + HTM) (to average assets)
Interest-bearing bank balances (to average assets)
Federal funds sold & resold (to average assets)
Trading account assets (to average assets)
I.O. strips and other equity securities (to average assets)
Interest expense (to average assets)
Interest expense (to avg earning assets)
Total interest-bearing deposits (cost of)
Transaction accounts (cost of)
Other savings & deposits (cost of)
Time deps over $100M (cost of)
All other time deposits (cost of)
Foreign office deposits (cost of)
Federal funds purchase & repos (cost of)
Other borrowings (cost of)
Subord notes & debentures (cost of)
Interest-bearing funds (to average assets)
Interest-bearing tranaction accounts (to average assets)
Interest-bearing non trans accounts (to average assets)
Federal funds & repos (to average assets)
Foreign office deposits (to average assets)
Other borrowings (to average assets)
Subord rates & debentures (to average assets)