

Banking Brief RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

First Quarter 2022 Highlights

Summary Table of Bank Structure and Conditions

First Quarter 2022	Small E	Banks					Large Ba	anks	
	U.S.			Tristate			U.S.		
	\$ Billion	% Change From		\$ Billion	% Change From		\$ Billion % Change From		
	22Q1	21Q4	21Q1	22Q1	21Q4	21Q1	22Q1	21Q4	21Q1
Total Assets	3,042.4	5.60	7.80	206.4	-4.80	2.36	18,513.4	6.03	6.52
Total Loans	1,855.2	5.05	1.96	142.3	-4.43	-2.26	8,168.2	5.25	5.35
C&I	296.6	-6.57	-24.92	23.9	-28.90	-33.90	1,956.6	18.63	2.14
Real Estate	1,373.7	9.10	9.75	103.8	-1.01	6.17	3,407.8	3.12	2.81
Consumer	80.3	24.30	18.07	10.2	29.80	33.36	1,200.6	1.10	10.59
Total Deposits	2,637.6	10.06	10.26	175.9	-0.74	7.14	15,287.9	5.22	7.87
Ratios (in %)	22Q1	21Q4	21Q1	22Q1	21Q4	21Q1	22Q1	21Q4	21Q1
Net Income/Avg. Assets (ROA)	1.23	1.30	1.23	1.26	1.31	1.04	1.01	1.10	0.83
Net Interest Inc./Avg. Assets (NIM)	3.00	3.04	3.15	2.97	2.98	2.90	1.97	1.98	2.11
Noninterest Inc./Avg. Assets	0.99	1.06	1.18	1.06	1.08	1.07	1.23	1.25	1.30
Noninterest Exp./Avg. Assets	2.46	2.49	2.64	2.41	2.41	2.46	2.03	2.03	2.15
Loans/Deposits	70.34	71.16	76.06	80.87	81.64	88.64	53.43	53.42	54.71
Equity/Assets	9.73	10.48	10.42	9.91	10.40	9.98	9.36	9.82	9.85
Nonperforming Loans/Total Loans	0.56	0.56	0.75	0.85	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.85	1.06

Source: Unless otherwise noted, all data are from Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) Call Reports.

Notes: The data are adjusted for mergers. Quarterly percentage changes are compound annualized rates except where noted. Ratios are aggregates; that is, the numerators and denominators are summed across all banks in the group, then divided. *Large U.S. banks* are defined as banking organizations such as bank holding companies that are ranked in the top 100 in banking assets as of December 31, 2021, including assets of only their commercial bank subsidiaries. Large banks typically operate in multiple regions. The number of large banks may exceed 100 if during the calendar year some banking organizations' assets grow larger than those of the 100th largest bank at the beginning of the year. A *banking organization* is an independent bank or all the banks within a highest-level bank holding company; however, banks less than five years old and special-purpose banks, such as credit card banks, are excluded. *Small tristate banks* are defined as those based in the tristate area that were not in the top 100 in assets as of December 31, 2021. The *tristate area* consists of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. *Small U.S. banks* are defined as those based outside the tristate area that were not in the top 100 in assets as of December 31, 2021, including assets of only their commercial bank subsidiaries. *U.S.* excludes tristate banks. The sample includes 107 small tristate banks, 3,733 small U.S. banks, and 99 large U.S. banks.

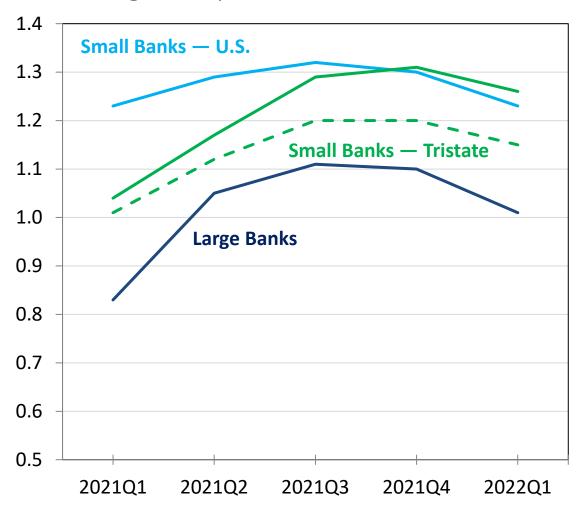
Recent Trends in Tristate and U.S. Banking Markets

Profitability improved at large banks and tristate banks compared to last year, while small bank profitability has remained steady around the nation. The decline in net interest income was a drag on profits at large banks and small banks around the nation, but the effect was offset by lower nonperforming loans and lower noninterest expenses. At tristate banks, the rising net interest margin (NIM) outweighed higher nonperforming loans. However, this divergent narrative at tristate banks from small banks around the nation was driven by a single bank. Removing this bank from the calculations for the tristate region shows more consistent performance between tristate small banks and small banks around the nation.

At large banks, growth was relatively slow for Consumer and Industrial (C&I) and Real Estate (RE) loans, but consumer loan growth was strong. At small banks, C&I loans declined significantly as the PPP program unwound. While RE growth was solid, the decline in C&I loans led to low total loan growth at small banks in the nation and negative growth at small banks in the tristate region. Capital declined for all categories of banks, with significant declines at small banks around the nation. Again, removing the outlier bank makes the decline in capital for tristate banks look much like that for other small banks.

Profitability Increased at Large and Tristate Banks, Moderated at Small Banks*

Return on average assets, percent



Asset Growth Fell at Small Banks, Ticked Down at Large Banks*

Percent

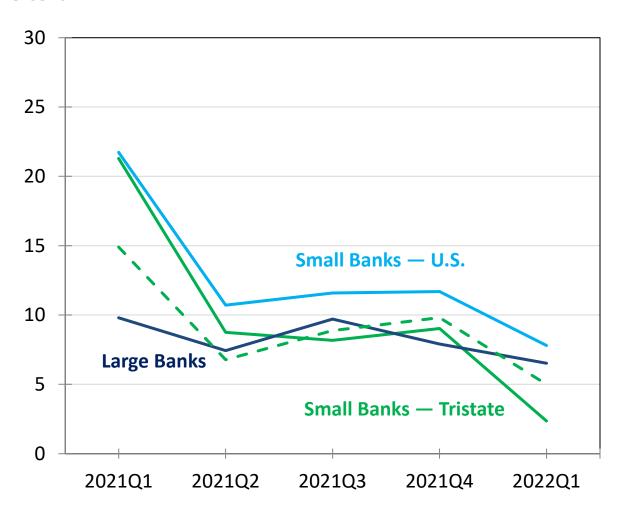
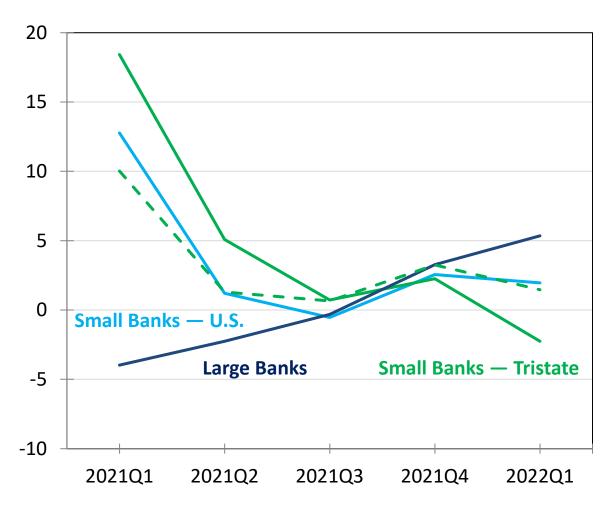


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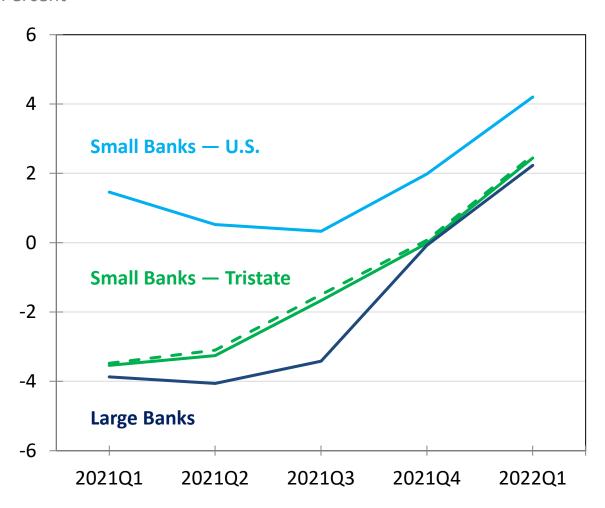
Loan Growth Declined at Small Banks, Increased at Large Banks*

Percent



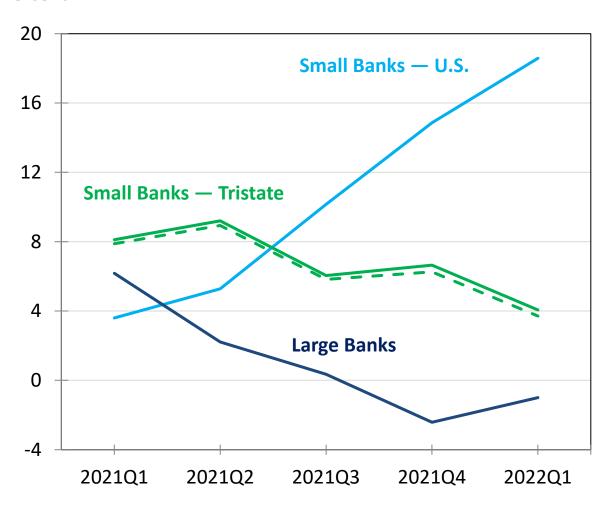
Residential Real Estate Growth Rising at All Banks*

Percent



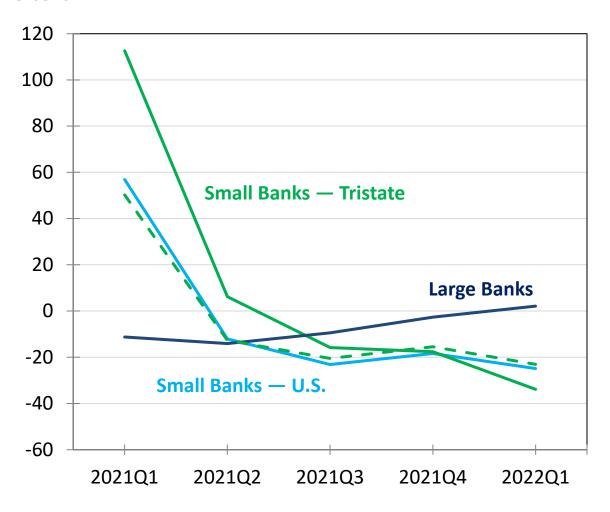
Construction Lending Rose at Small Banks in the Nation, Fell at Tristate and Large Banks*

Percent



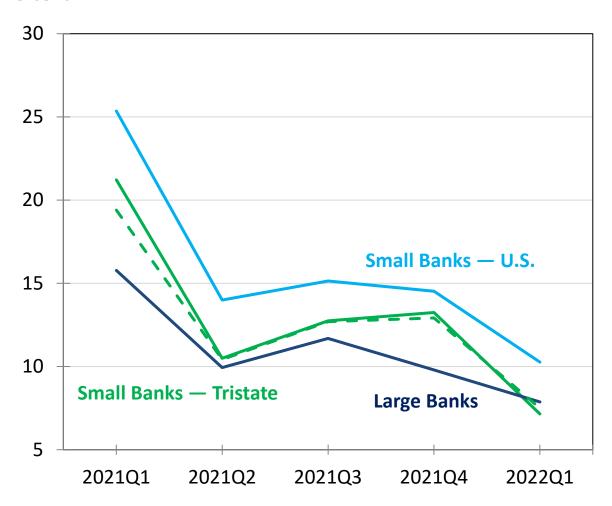
C&I Lending Down at Small Banks, Increased at Large Banks*

Percent



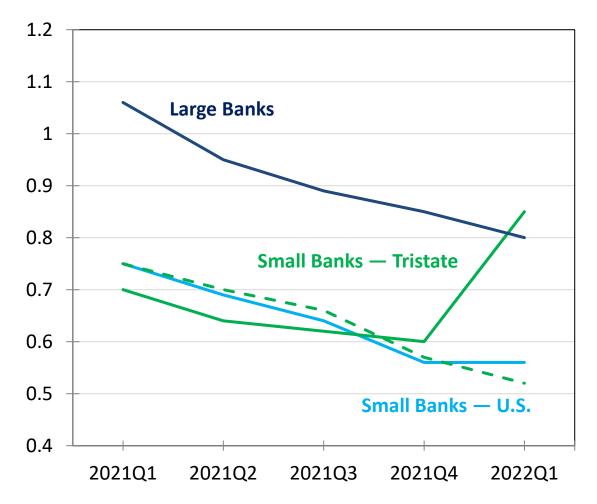
Total Deposit Growth Declined in All Categories*

Percent



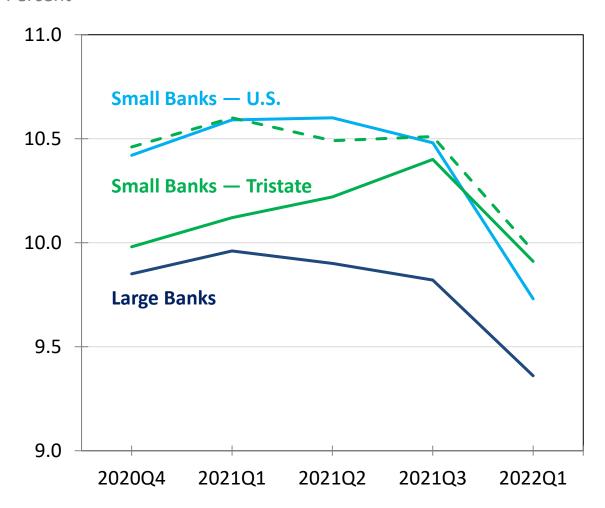
Loan Quality Continues to Improve at All Banks*

Nonperforming loans as a share of total loans, percent



Capital Ratios Ticked Down in the First Quarter*

Percent



uestions and comments may be directed to James V. DiSalvo at 215-574-3820 or im.disalvo@phil.frb.org .	
or methodology documentation and back issues, visit www.philadelphiafed.org/the-economy/banking-and-financial-	
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