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# Foreword

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*A User's Guide for the Bank Holding Company Performance Report* is designed to serve as an aid in using the *Bank Holding Company Performance Report* (BHCPR). The guide provides definitions of the financial ratios and items presented on each page of the BHCPR.

Questions or comments relating to this guide should be referred to the Surveillance, Financial Trends and Analysis Section at the Federal Reserve Board by calling (202) 728-5894 or (202) 452-2943. Specific questions or comments pertaining to information contained in an individual bank

holding company's performance report should be addressed to the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank as indicated on the BHCPR cover page. The district number, address, and telephone number of each Federal Reserve Bank are listed below.

District Number	Name and Address of Federal Reserve Bank	Telephone Number (of Surveillance Staff)
1	Federal Reserve Bank of Boston 600 Atlantic Avenue Boston, MA 02106-2076	(617) 973-2833
2	Federal Reserve Bank of New York 33 Liberty Street New York, NY 10045-0001	(212) 720-2055
3	Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia Ten Independence Mall Philadelphia, PA 19106-1574	(215) 574-4125
4	Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland 1455 East Sixth Street Cleveland, OH 44114-2566	(216) 579-2909
5	Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond 701 East Byrd Street Richmond, VA 23219-7622	(804) 697-2716
6	Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta 1000 Peachtree Street, N.E. Atlanta, GA 30309-4470	(404) 498-7155
7	Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago 230 South LaSalle Street Chicago, IL 60604-0834	(312) 322-5923
8	Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis 411 Locust Street St. Louis, MO 63102-2034	(314) 444-8764

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|----|---|----------------|
| 9  | Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis<br>90 Hennepin Avenue<br>Minneapolis, MN 55480-0291 | (612) 204-5066 |
| 10 | Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City<br>925 Grand Avenue<br>Kansas City, MO 64198-0001   | (816) 881-2459 |
| 11 | Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas<br>2200 N. Pearl Street<br>Dallas, TX 75201              | (214) 922-6052 |
| 12 | Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco<br>101 Market Street<br>San Francisco, CA 94105   | (415) 974-2929 |

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## Section 1: Introduction

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The *Bank Holding Company Performance Report* (BHCPR) is an analytical tool produced by the Federal Reserve System for supervisory purposes, including on-site examinations and inspections, off-site surveillance and monitoring, and analyses performed in connection with applications filed with the Federal Reserve regarding mergers, acquisitions, and other matters. The BHCPRs are

designed to assist analysts and examiners in determining a bank holding company's financial condition and performance based on financial statements, comparative ratios, trend analyses, and percentile ranks relative to its peers.

It should be noted that no single financial ratio, percentile rank, or trend shown in the BHCPR should

be assumed to be conclusive evidence of a specific firm's financial condition. In appraising a bank holding company's financial condition, an analyst must make a judgment based on an analysis of a variety of factors and interrelationships and on peer group comparisons.

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## Section 2: Technical Information

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### Description

The Bank Holding Company Performance Report (BHCPR) is a computer-generated report of current and historical financial information produced quarterly for three groups of bank holding companies: top-tier bank holding companies with consolidated assets of \$500 million or more; top-tier bank holding companies that are required to file the FR Y-9C and FR Y-9LP to meet supervisory needs; and top-tier bank holding companies that are not subject to the Board's risk-based capital guidelines but elect to voluntarily comply with the guidelines and file the FR Y-9C and FR Y-9LP report forms.

Peer group average reports also are available. These reports contain statistics on the average performance of groups of bank holding companies with common characteristics. (See the description of BHCPR peer groups on page 2-2.)

### Data Source

The financial data presented in the BHCPR are derived from financial reports which bank holding companies are required to file quarterly with the Federal Reserve System. These financial reports are the *Consolidated Financial Statements for Bank Holding Companies* (FR Y-9C) and the *Parent Company Only Financial Statements for Large Bank Holding Companies* (FR Y-9LP). Detailed descriptions of data elements contained in the FR Y-9C and FR Y-9LP report forms are found in the *Instructions for Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements for Bank Holding Companies* and the *Instructions for Preparation of Parent Only Financial Statements for Bank Holding Companies*, respectively.

### Report Format

An individual BHCPR consists of four sections:

- the *Introductory Page*, which shows a Table of Contents and indicates the peer group classification and certain characteristics of the bank holding company (BHC);
- the *Summary Ratios* page, which presents selected key financial ratios to measure consolidated earnings and profitability, loan losses, nonaccrual assets and other real estate owned, liquidity, capital, leverage, growth rates, and selected parent company ratios;
- the *Consolidated Information* section, which contains detailed income and expense account items and ratios used to measure the condition of the consolidated BHC and provides balance sheet information on asset and liability composition, including the loan and investment portfolios, liquidity and funding, derivative instruments, allowance for loan and lease losses, charge-offs, past due and nonaccrual assets, capital, Insurance & Broker-Dealer Activities, foreign Activities, Securitization and asset sale Activities, and
- the *Parent Company Information* section provides detailed financial data on the parent company only organization, including measures of profitability, leverage, cash flows, and dependence on subsidiaries.

Each BHCPR displays financial statistics for five time periods. Interim reports (for the March, June, and September reporting periods) provide information for the current quarter, the previous year's comparable quarter, and the last three calendar year-ends. The December year-end BHCPR presents five calendar years of data.

Numerical information displayed in the BHCPR is expressed as:

- a dollar amount in thousands of dollars (except when otherwise indicated);
- a ratio (expressed as a percentage or a multiple) that relates two or more financial statement items for an individual company;
- an average of account balances or of ratio values for a group of BHCs;
- a percentile rank of an individual BHC's ratio within its peer group;
- a percentage change from the prior year's like quarter or five years earlier; or
- an aggregate sum of an account balance or of the number of BHCs in a peer group.

Dollar values for income and expense items and for changes in equity capital, charge-offs, and recoveries are expressed in the BHCPR as year-to-date amounts. Ratios that involve income and expense items, charge-offs, recoveries, or changes in equity capital are annualized for interim reporting periods. (See the description of annualization on page 2-3.)

### Available Reports

Two different types of BHCPRs are available—individual BHC reports and peer group average reports.

#### Individual BHC Reports

An individual BHC report contains company-specific account balances, financial ratios, and percentile ranks relative to the BHC's peer group. This report also presents peer group ratio averages of the BHC's associated peer group. For sample pages and definitions of the items found in this report, refer to Section 3 of this manual.

## Peer Group Average Reports

A peer group average report provides, for a selected peer group, the averages of financial ratios presented in the individual BHCPRs. The report is available for each of the six peer groups of top-tier BHCs described below. The method for calculating peer group ratio averages is described below. Ratio definitions used in calculating peer group averages are identical to those presented in individual BHCPRs and are found in Section 3 of this manual. (See Appendix B for a sample peer group average report.)

## Peer Groups

Each top-tier bank holding company with consolidated assets of \$500 million or more, top-tier bank holding company that is required to file the FR Y-9C and FR Y-9LP to meet supervisory needs, and top-tier bank holding companies that are not subject to the Board's risk-based capital guidelines but elect to voluntarily

comply with the guidelines and file the FR Y-9C and FR Y-9LP report forms is classified into one or the 7 peer groups based on the criteria listed in Table 1 below.

To show changes in a company's peer group affiliation, the BHCPR identifies the BHC's associated peer group for each reporting period by displaying the two-digit peer number above the "Peer" column of the report page.

## Peer Group Ratio Averages

Peer group ratio averages are included in the BHCPR to serve as a frame of reference for evaluating the financial condition and performance of a specific company relative to other firms with similar characteristics. This information serves as a benchmark against which an individual company's balance sheet structure and earnings are evaluated.

A peer group average for a financial ratio is the arithmetic mean of the

ratio values calculated for all BHCs in selected peer group subject to upper and lower limits. That is, to reduce the influence of erroneous or atypical data on peer group ratio averages, values falling above the 95<sup>th</sup> and below the 5<sup>th</sup> percentiles for the peer group are excluded from the calculation of the peer group average.

## Percentile Rank

The percentile rank is a value that ranges from 0 to 99 and is displayed in a column to the right of the BHC and peer group columns. It reflects the statistical position of a BHC within an array of ratio values for all members of a specified peer group. Moreover, it describes how high or low a BHC's financial ratio is when compared with the ratio values of other BHCs in the peer group. Depending upon the financial ratio analyzed, a high percentile rank may indicate a positive or negative attribute. A high percentile rank for ratios that vary directly with financial soundness (e.g., return on assets or equity capital to total assets) may indicate strength in the particular area measured. Conversely, a high percentile rank for ratios that vary inversely with financial soundness (e.g., net charge-offs to total loans) may indicate a weakness. When using the percentile rank as a means of determining strength or weakness in a financial area, an analyst should use this measure in conjunction with other data such as the appropriateness of the peer group to which the BHC is being compared and related measures of performance.

**Table 1. Peer Group Classification**

Peer Group Number	Consolidated Asset Size at the End of the Quarter
	Top-tier BHCs excluding atypical BHCs:
01	\$10 billion and over
02	\$3 billion - \$10 billion
03	\$1 billion - \$3 billion
04	\$500 million - \$1 billion
05	Less than \$500 million (starting March 2006 includes former Peer Group 06)
06	Less than \$300 million (valid only prior to March 2006. Starting March 2003 includes former peer group 07)
07	Less than \$150 million <sup>1</sup> (prior to March 2003)
09	Second-tier BHCs and atypical BHCs <sup>2</sup>

1. Peer group 7 includes only multi-bank holding companies with debt outstanding to the general public or that are engaged in a nonbank activity (either directly or indirectly) involving financial leverage or engaged in credit extending activities. **Peer group 7 was combined with peer group 6 as of March 2003.**

2. Peer group ratio averages and percentile rank data are omitted from individual BHCPRs generated for lower-tier and atypical BHCs. Second- or lower-tier companies in an organizational structure with consolidated assets of \$1 billion or more are required to file the

FR Y-9C and LP with the Federal Reserve System. A BHC is considered an atypical company if:

- it does not consolidate financial statements for all subsidiaries;
- it has significant non-bank activities;
- its parent company is itself a bank; or
- its operations deviate significantly from other holding companies in the same size category.

Atypical companies are excluded from the calculation of peer group ratio averages to prevent the distortion of comparative financial ratios.

## Average Balances

Two methods for calculating average balances of assets and liability accounts are employed in the BHCPR: the four-point and the five-point average balances. The four-point formula applies to quarterly average balances reported by the BHC in Schedule HC-K (Quarterly Aver-

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ages) of the FR Y-9C report form. This approach involves the calculation of the arithmetic mean by dividing the cumulative sum of the quarterly average balances to date by the number of quarters that elapsed as of the report date (i.e., one for the March quarter, two for the June quarter, three for the September quarter, or four for the December quarter).

The five-point method is applied to end-of-quarter balances of accounts reported on the balance sheet and accompanying schedules, other than Schedule HC-K. A five-point average is calculated by dividing the cumulative sum of the end-of-quarter balances (beginning with the previous year-end and ending with the most recent quarter) by the number of reporting quarters (i.e., two for the March quarter, three for the June quarter, four for the September quarter, or five for the December quarter).

### **Annualization**

Annualization is the process of converting a ratio to an estimated annual rate by multiplying a ratio generated during the March, June, or September quarters by an annualization factor (4, 2, or 1.33, respectively). A ratio value is annualized when it relates an income account, expense account, or loan loss/recovery item to a balance sheet item. Examples of annualized ratios are

the yields on specific assets or cost of funds. The purpose of annualization is to facilitate trend analysis and to make the comparison of interim-period data consistent with annual data.

### **Tax Equivalency**

The BHCPR adjusts selected income statement items to include the tax benefit associated with income sources that are exempt from state or federal taxes. These adjustments increase the comparability of earnings measures across groups of institutions by translating them into a consistent fully taxable equivalent (FTE) basis. Items related to the tax equivalency adjustments are defined below.

Total tax equivalent adjustment is derived by subtracting pretax income from taxable equivalent pretax income. The amount of "other tax equivalent adjustments" is computed by deducting the tax benefit from tax-exempt income on securities and loans and leases from the total tax equivalent adjustment.

### **Growth Rates**

One-year and five-year percentage changes are provided for certain income statement and balance sheet accounts, while one-quarter and one-year percentage changes are

provided for certain securitization accounts. The BHCPR calculates the one-year percentage change by subtracting the year-ago quarter account balance from the latest quarter's account balance and then dividing the result by the year-ago account balance. Likewise, the five-year percentage change is computed by subtracting the account balance for the corresponding quarter five years earlier from the latest quarter's account balance and then dividing the difference by the latter value. The one-quarter percentage change is computed by subtracting the previous quarter's account balance from the latest quarter's account balance and then dividing the result by the previous quarter's account balance.

### **Missing Data**

In general, dollar amounts and ratio values for FR Y-9C or LP data items that were not collected in the past appear on the BHCPR as "N/A" for periods prior to the initial reporting date. The BHCPR also displays an "N/A" when the divisor of a ratio is equal to zero or in a case where the divisor consists of a negative value for net income or equity capital.

The BHCPR handles extremely large positive or negative values that do not fit within the data columns by replacing the values with "+++++" or "-----," respectively.