Sloe Data

Q3 2026

Banking Industry Report

Lending grew. Bank equity fell.

Net loans and leases rose **1.85%** from June, ahead of domestic deposits. Bank equity capital fell **$58.75B** as accumulated other comprehensive income declined.

$26.68T	$19.13T	4,267
Total assets	Domestic deposits	FFIEC filers

September 30, 2026

Sloe Data analysis of public bank Call Reports

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QUARTERLY SCORECARD

The quarter at a glance

September 30 balances and year-to-date income, with comparisons to June 2026 and September 2025.

Net loans grew faster than domestic deposits. Net loans added $250.22B from June, and domestic deposits rose $163.35B. Bank equity capital fell as total assets increased.

METRIC	Q3 2026	Q2 2026	Q3 2025	YOY
Filers	4,267	4,297	4,435	−168
Total assets	$26.68T	$26.49T	$25.13T	+6.14%
Domestic deposits	$19.13T	$18.97T	$18.12T	+5.60%
Net loans and leases	$13.77T	$13.52T	$12.82T	+7.40%
Bank equity capital	$2.58T	$2.64T	$2.59T	−0.39%
Net interest income, YTD	$590.59B	$389.31B	$545.82B	+8.20%
Net income, YTD	$256.80B	$171.87B	$220.02B	+16.71%

Each column uses the full FFIEC filer roster for that quarter. See page 14 for the Sloe profile reconciliation. The June and September YTD income figures cover different lengths of time. Page 11 compares individual quarters on the same group of filers.

Year-to-date income

Filers reported $256.80B in net income through September, up 16.71% year over year.

Bank equity capital

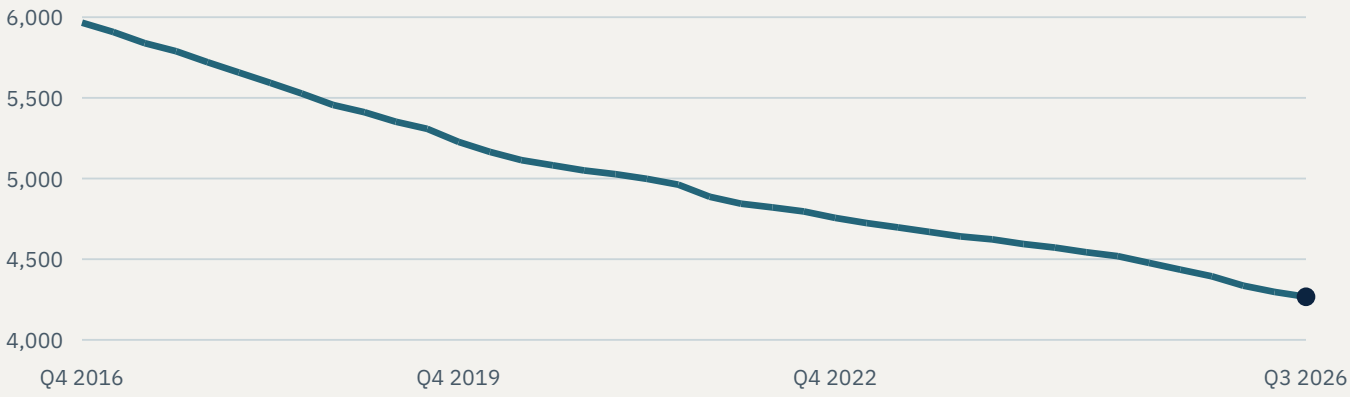
Bank equity stood at $2.58T. It fell $58.75B from June. Page 12 quantifies the change in accumulated other comprehensive income.

REPORTING POPULATION

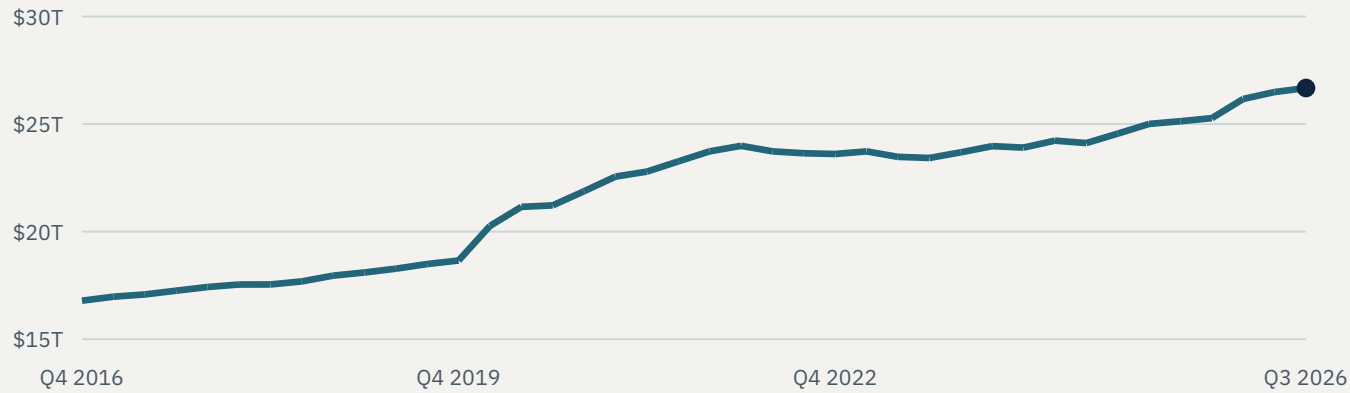
30 fewer filers than in June

The September roster was down 168 from a year earlier. Over the retained history, the filer count fell while nominal bank assets grew.

Quarter-end filers



Total assets at quarter-end



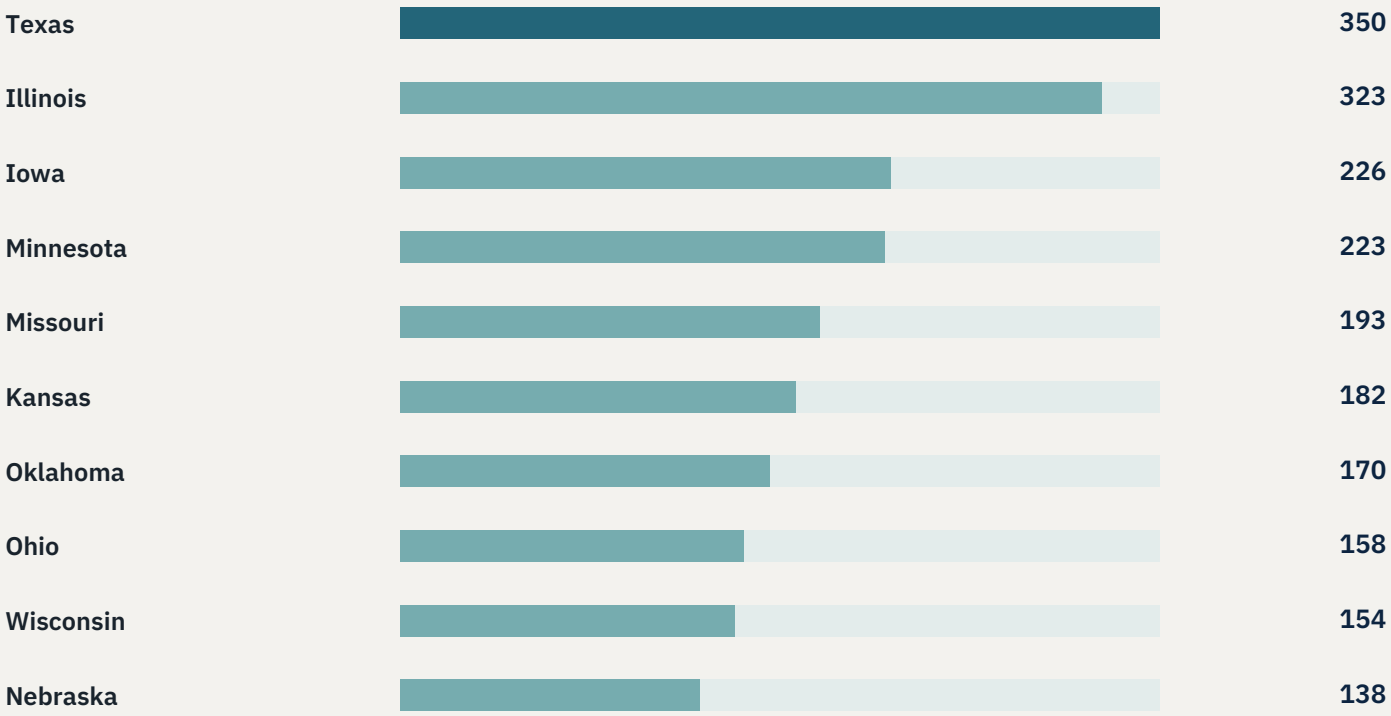
From Q4 2016 through Q3 2026, the filing roster fell from **5,966** to **4,267**. Assets rose from **$16.79T** to **$26.68T** in nominal dollars.

The Q3 roster includes 81 FFIEC 031, 929 FFIEC 041 and 3,257 FFIEC 051 filings. Roster changes include mergers and other shifts in reporting. Both chart scales start above zero.

MAIN-OFFICE GEOGRAPHY

Texas and Illinois lead the roster

Counts follow the filer’s main-office location. They describe the legal institutions based in each place.



These ten states accounted for **2,117** filers, or **49.6%** of the roster. Texas and Illinois together accounted for 673.

The 50 states and D.C. account for 4,259 filers. Puerto Rico has 4, Guam has 2, and the U.S. Virgin Islands has 1. An additional filer, the Bank of the Federated States of Micronesia, is based in Kolonia.

The FFIEC state field for the Micronesia record is coded 0. Sloe Data matched its certificate to the FDIC institution record. Main-office counts can differ substantially from branch or deposit-market distributions.

DEPOSIT GROWTH

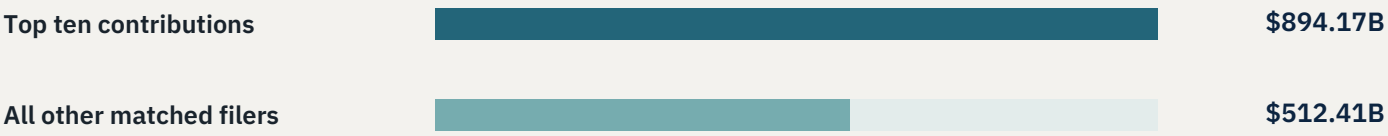
Ten banks led deposit growth

Matching Federal Reserve institution IDs across both September rosters shows which banks contributed most to the year-over-year change in domestic deposits.

+$1.015T
All filers

+$1.407T
Matched filers

63.6%
Share of matched growth from the top ten



DEPOSIT CHANGE	AMOUNT
Matched filer change	+$1,406.58B
Filers in September 2026 only	+$7.41B
Less deposits of filers in September 2025 only	−$399.34B
All-filer year-over-year change	+$1,014.65B

Among 4,251 matched filers, 3,206 reported higher domestic deposits and 969 reported lower deposits, and 76 were unchanged. The largest increases were at JPMorgan Chase Bank, Wells Fargo Bank and Citibank.

Growth contributions include changes in what each surviving institution reported. Acquisitions and internal transfers can move deposits between reporting entities. See Santander and Webster on page 13.

BANK SIZE

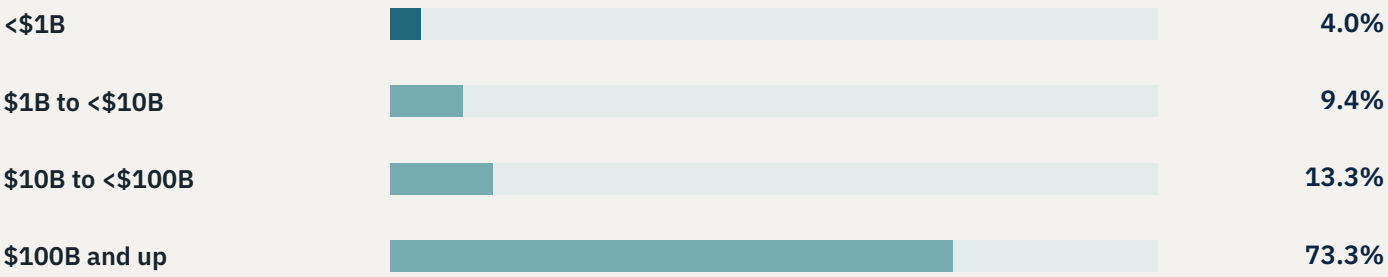
Most filers held under $1 billion

Asset bands are based on September 2026 balances. The matched deposit change follows the same filers a year earlier.

SEPTEMBER ASSET SIZE	FILERS	ASSETS	MATCHED DEPOSIT CHANGE
<$1B	3,214	$1.06T	+$39.6B
$1B to <$10B	896	$2.52T	+$122.5B
$10B to <$100B	124	$3.56T	+$187.5B
$100B and up	33	$19.54T	+$1,057.0B

Deposit changes cover filers appearing in both September rosters. Banks that crossed a size boundary are grouped by their September 2026 assets.

Share of all September assets



The **33** filers with at least $100 billion in assets held **73.3%** of the total. The 3,214 smallest-band filers together held $1.06T.

The $100 billion-and-up group contributed 75.1% of the matched domestic deposit gain. These asset bands are analytical groupings.

FUNDING MIX

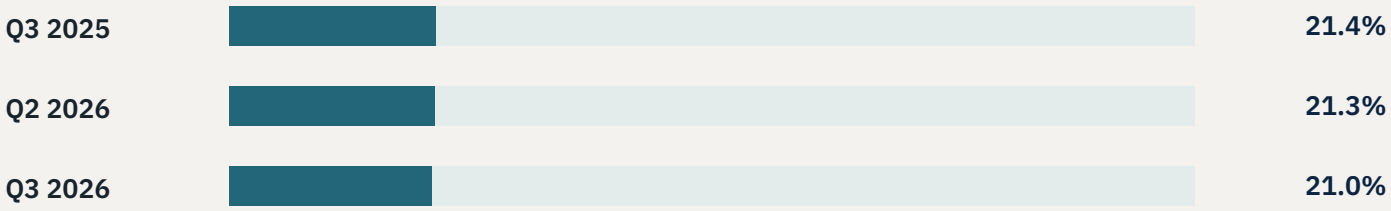
Interest-bearing deposits rose

Total domestic deposits reached $19.13T. Noninterest-bearing balances declined from June.

FUNDING MEASURE	Q3 2026	CHANGE VS JUNE	YOY
Domestic deposits	$19,134.03B	+$163.35B	+5.60%
Interest-bearing	$15,120.40B	+$194.13B	+6.19%
Noninterest-bearing	$4,013.63B	−$30.79B	+3.43%
Brokered deposits	$1,167.53B	−$59.85B	−4.38%
Other borrowed money	$1,315.86B	−$10.30B	+12.59%

Interest-bearing and noninterest-bearing rows show the reported components of domestic deposits. Brokered deposits are a reported subset of deposits. Other borrowed money is shown separately.

Domestic deposit mix



Dark segment and label show the noninterest-bearing share of domestic deposits.

Interest-bearing deposits rose $194.13B from June. Noninterest-bearing deposits fell $30.79B, bringing the noninterest-bearing share to 21.0% at quarter-end.

LENDING

Net loans outpaced domestic deposits

Net loans and leases held for investment increased year over year and from June.

$13.77T
Net loans and leases

+1.85%
Change from June

+7.40%
Year over year

SELECTED BALANCE	Q3 2026	VS JUNE	YOY
Loans and leases including held for sale	$14,195.76B	+$259.35B	+7.46%
Held for investment before allowance	$13,990.32B	+$250.83B	+7.27%
Commercial and industrial loans	$2,594.37B	+$54.30B	+9.24%
Credit card loans	$1,198.70B	+$9.10B	+4.13%
Auto loans to households	$557.80B	+$5.87B	+5.23%
Loans and leases held for sale	$205.44B	+$8.52B	+22.15%

Totals and held-for-investment balances come from Schedule RC. Product categories come from Schedule RC-C and may include loans held for sale. Rows overlap.

Commercial and industrial

Commercial and industrial balances increased $54.30B from June and $219.54B from a year earlier.

Consumer balances

Credit card balances increased 4.13% year over year. Auto loans to households rose 5.23%.

These are reported balances. Changes include originations, repayments, sales, acquisitions and other changes in the balances filers report.

CREDIT QUALITY

Noncurrent balances edged higher

Noncurrent loans and leases include those 90 days or more past due and still accruing, plus loans and leases in nonaccrual status.

MEASURE	Q3 2026	Q2 2026	Q3 2025
30–89 days past due, accruing	$74.04B	$71.07B	$71.68B
90+ days past due, accruing	$40.27B	$39.79B	$36.67B
Nonaccrual	$92.38B	$89.86B	$89.17B
Total noncurrent	$132.65B	$129.66B	$125.84B
Allowance for credit losses on loans and leases	$224.52B	$223.92B	$224.50B

Total noncurrent loans and leases rose **$2.99B** from June. The share of loans and leases before allowances was **0.93%** in both September and June, compared with **0.95%** a year earlier.

Net charge-offs

Across the 4,250 filers in the earnings analysis, net charge-offs were $19.25B in Q3 2026, compared with $19.68B in Q2 and $19.96B a year earlier.

Credit loss provision

The fixed cohort recorded $20.66B in Q3 credit loss provision, up $1.44B from Q2.

The noncurrent share uses the sum of loans and leases held for sale and loans and leases held for investment before the allowance. Net charge-offs subtract recoveries from charge-offs.

EARNINGS

Smaller equity gains weighed on profit

Quarterly figures follow the same 4,250 filers across all three periods. Each quarter is calculated from within-year cumulative values.

MEASURE	Q3 2026	Q2 2026	Q3 2025	Q3 VS Q2
Net interest income	$203.07B	$196.73B	$186.03B	+$6.35B
Credit loss provision	$20.66B	$19.22B	$20.61B	+$1.44B
Noninterest income	$94.94B	$98.18B	$86.27B	−$3.24B
Noninterest expense	$165.25B	$164.98B	$150.66B	+$0.27B
Realized gains/losses on debt securities	−$3.13B	−$1.10B	−$1.41B	−$2.03B
Unrealized gains/losses on equity securities	$0.16B	$6.66B	$0.39B	−$6.50B
Income taxes	$23.48B	$25.33B	$21.25B	−$1.84B
Other items, net	−$0.11B	−$0.16B	−$0.10B	+$0.05B
Net income attributable to banks	$85.54B	$90.78B	$78.66B	−$5.24B

The fixed group earned **$85.54B**, down **5.77%** from Q2 and up **8.74%** from a year earlier.

Why Q2 profit was higher

Unrealized gains on nontrading equity securities fell from $6.66B in Q2 to $0.16B in Q3. JPMorgan Chase Bank accounted for $4.70B of the Q2 gains. Net interest income still rose $6.35B.

Subtract provision, expenses and taxes to calculate net income. Other items include discontinued operations net of tax, less income attributable to noncontrolling interests. Reported earnings may include acquired operations. Figures are rounded for display.

BANK EQUITY

Equity fell even as assets expanded

A simple book equity measure connects the balance sheet changes to the reported equity components.

MEASURE	Q3 2026	Q2 2026	CHANGE
Bank equity capital	$2,579.49B	$2,638.23B	−$58.75B
Accumulated OCI	−$233.08B	−$156.64B	−$76.44B
Equity excluding accumulated OCI	$2,812.57B	$2,794.88B	+$17.69B
Bank equity / total assets	9.67%	9.96%	−29 bp

Accumulated OCI fell $76.44B. The other components of bank equity rose $17.69B in aggregate. Together, those changes reconcile to the $58.75B drop in book equity.

Among the 4,261 filers in both quarters, bank equity fell $44.58B and accumulated OCI fell $77.10B.

How to read accumulated OCI

Accumulated other comprehensive income is an equity account. It includes certain gains and losses recognized outside net income, including applicable changes in securities valuations.

How to read the equity ratio

Bank equity capital divided by total assets is a balance-sheet measure. Regulatory capital ratios use their own definitions and applicable risk-weighted assets or leverage denominators.

DEAL ACTIVITY

Consolidation showed up in the filings

The Santander and Webster merger changed the reporting roster. Three September announcements show how banks and fintechs pursued different combinations.

Completed in August

Santander Holdings USA completed its acquisition of Webster Financial on August 20. Webster Bank merged into Santander Bank the same day. Santander Bank's reported domestic deposits increased $73.31B from June, the largest increase among the banks that filed in both quarters. Webster Bank reported $70.67B in domestic deposits in June and did not file separately in September. Santander 10-Q

September 7 | EverBank and WaFd

The companies announced a strategic combination valued at approximately $3.9 billion. Their agreement called for EverBank, N.A. to continue as the bank after the proposed bank merger. Joint announcement

September 8 | Chime and Stride Bank

Chime announced a definitive agreement to acquire Stride Bank, N.A. for $590 million in cash, putting its existing bank partner at the center of its proposed move into bank ownership. Chime release

September 8 | John Marshall and Eagle Financial

The Virginia bank holding companies announced an all-stock combination valued at about $253 million at announcement. Their subsidiary banks also planned to combine. SEC filing

Selected transactions. Agreement values and proposed structures reflect the original announcements.

METHODS AND DEFINITIONS

How to read the numbers

Sloe Data analyzed the original FFIEC Call Reports and reconciled the filing roster to its live bank warehouse.

Population and identity

The September roster contains 4,267 public FFIEC 031, 041 and 051 filers identified by Federal Reserve IDs. All 4,267 IDs matched Sloe Data's warehouse. Of these, 4,210 link to the directory used for bank profiles. The 57 outside that directory contributed $25.90B in assets and $8 thousand in domestic-office deposits.

Balance sheet and income

Amounts use submitted U.S. dollars in thousands, converted for display. Stocks use the quarter-end reported balances. Domestic-office deposits are shown across the full roster. Total deposits including foreign offices have unreported values, so the report uses domestic deposits as the consistent funding measure.

Growth and earnings

All-filer comparisons use each period's own roster. Matched changes follow Federal Reserve IDs, with entering and exiting filers bridged separately. Quarterly earnings subtract the preceding same-year YTD figures on a fixed group of 4,250 filers with all five required reports. No merger adjustment is applied.

Loans and credit quality

Net loans and leases use Schedule RC balances held for investment, net of the allowance for credit losses. Selected product balances use Schedule RC-C. Noncurrent balances use Schedule RC-N. Net charge-offs subtract recoveries from charge-offs. The equity ratio uses reported book equity and assets.

Primary sources • FFIEC Call Report archives • FFIEC reporting instructions • FDIC institution reference