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TO: HEADS OF RESEARCH AT ALL FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

Enclosed for distribution to respondents is a national summary of the October 2009 Senior Loan Officer Opinion Survey on Bank Lending Practices.

Enclosures

This document is available on the Federal Reserve Board's web site (http://www.federalreserve.gov/boarddocs/surveys).

The October 2009 Senior Loan Officer Opinion Survey on Bank Lending Practices

The October 2009 Senior Loan Officer Opinion Survey on Bank Lending Practices addressed changes in the supply of and demand for loans to businesses and households over the past three months. The survey also included three sets of special questions: The first asked banks about the reasons for the decline in commercial and industrial (C&I) loans over the first eight months of 2009, the second asked banks about the status of commercial real estate (CRE) loans on their books that were scheduled to mature by September of this year, and the third asked banks about potential changes in credit card lending due to implementation of the Credit Card Accountability Responsibility and Disclosure (Credit CARD) Act. The results reported here are based on responses from 57 domestic banks and 23 U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks.[1]

In the October survey, domestic banks indicated that they continued to tighten standards and terms over the past three months on all major types of loans to businesses and households. However, the net percentages of banks that tightened standards and terms for most loan categories continued to decline from the peaks reached late last year.[2] The exceptions were prime residential mortgages and revolving home equity lines of credit, for which there were only small changes in the net fractions of banks that had tightened standards. A small net fraction of branches and agencies of foreign banks eased standards on C&I loans, whereas a significant net fraction continued to tighten standards on CRE loans. Demand for most major categories of loans at domestic banks reportedly continued to weaken, on balance, over the past three months. This weakening was somewhat less widespread than in the July survey for C&I loans, CRE loans, and nontraditional mortgages; approximately the same for consumer loans; and significantly more widespread for home equity lines of credit. However, banks reported stronger demand, on net, for prime residential real estate loans. Demand for C&I and CRE loans at foreign banks continued to weaken, on balance, but the weakening was somewhat less widespread than that in the July survey.

In response to a special question on the sources of the decline in C&I lending this year, the two sources domestic banks cited most often as being "very" important were decreased originations of term loans and decreased draws on revolving credit lines. In response to a second special question, banks indicated that, of the CRE loans on their books that were scheduled to mature by September of this year, more loans had been extended than refinanced. In response to special questions concerning the Credit CARD

[1] Respondent banks received the survey on or after October 6, 2009, and their responses were due by October 20, 2009.

[2] For questions that ask about lending standards, reported net percentages equal the percentage of banks that reported tightening standards ("tightened considerably" or "tightened somewhat") minus the percentage of banks that reported easing standards ("eased considerably" or "eased somewhat"). For questions that ask about demand, reported net percentages equal the percentage of banks that reported stronger demand ("substantially stronger" or "moderately stronger") minus the percentage of banks that reported weaker demand ("substantially weaker" or "moderately weaker").

legislation passed in May 2009, a majority of banks reported that they had yet to fully comply with the new law. Banks indicated that they expected to tighten many of the terms and conditions of credit card loans as a result of the legislation, with the notable exception of penalty fees and the length of the grace period for payments.

Business Lending
(Table 1, questions 1-10; Table 2, questions 1-10)

Questions on commercial and industrial lending. The net fraction of banks that reported tightening standards on C&I loans to firms of all sizes was about 15 percent, about one-half of the net fraction that reported doing so in the July survey and substantially below the peak of around 80 percent that was reported in the October 2008 survey.

The net fractions of domestic respondents that reported having tightened selected terms on C&I loans remained fairly elevated but generally continued to fall from the highs reported in late 2008. Some banks reported having eased a few loan terms. Slightly more than 40 percent of banks, on net, reported increasing spreads of loan rates over their cost of funds for firms of all sizes, which represents a decline of about 20 percentage points in such net tightening from the July survey. In addition, slightly less than 40 percent of respondents reported increasing the premiums charged on riskier loans to firms of all sizes. By contrast, only 5 to 20 percent of banks, on net, reported decreasing the maximum maturity of loans or credit lines, decreasing the maximum size of credit lines, and tightening terms on loan covenants for loans to firms of all sizes.

The predominant reasons cited for tightening credit standards or terms for C&I loans were the same as those reported in the previous three surveys. Respondents that tightened standards most commonly cited reduced tolerance for risk, followed by an economic outlook that was less favorable or more uncertain and a worsening of industry-specific problems. Each of the six domestic banks that reported easing loan terms in the latest survey cited more-aggressive competition from other banks or nonbank lenders as the most important reason for doing so.

Notable net fractions of domestic banks reported weaker demand for C&I loans from firms of all sizes, though the weakening was less widespread than in the July survey. In July, roughly 50 percent of domestic banks reported weaker demand for C&I loans to firms of all sizes; that fraction fell to roughly 30 percent and to 35 percent for loans to larger and to smaller firms, respectively, in October. The predominant reasons provided for reduced demand were similar to those cited in the July survey and included decreases in the need to finance investment in plant and equipment, inventories, accounts receivable, and merger and acquisition activity.

For the first time since the April 2007 survey, a positive net share of U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks reported having eased standards for C&I loans, though about 90 percent reported that their standards remained basically unchanged. About 15 percent of foreign respondents, on net, reported narrower spreads of loan rates over their cost of funds and lower premiums charged on riskier loans. Like the domestic banks, each of the five foreign banks that reported easing standards or terms cited more-aggressive competition from other banks or nonbank lenders as the most important reason for having done so. Only about 5 percent of foreign banks, on net, reported a decrease in demand for C&I loans.

Special question on commercial and industrial lending. The October survey included a special question on C&I lending, motivated by the significant decline in C&I loans outstanding over the first eight months of 2009. Domestic banks indicated that decreased originations of term loans and reduced draws on revolving credit lines were generally more important sources of the declines than paydowns of outstanding C&I loan balances. More specifically, decreased originations of term loans and decreased draws on revolving credit lines were cited by 45 percent and 30 percent of banks, respectively, as “very” important sources of the decline in C&I loans this year. About 15 percent of banks reported that increased paydowns of draws on revolving credit lines (besides such draws taken down as precautionary liquidity during the market disruptions last fall and winter) were a “very” important source of the decline. Less than 10 percent of respondents pointed to increased writedowns and paydowns of draws on revolving credit lines taken down as precautionary liquidity as being “very” important sources of the decline in C&I loans this year. However, about 45 percent reported each of the two sources as being “somewhat” important. Relatively few domestic banks reported that an increase in sales or syndications of outstanding loans was an important factor for the decline.

Among the foreign respondents indicating that C&I lending had declined at their banks this year, about 45 percent reported that decreased originations of term loans was a “very” important source of the decline. About 15 percent of foreign banks also reported increased writedowns as being “very” important.

Questions on commercial real estate lending. About 35 percent of domestic respondents reported tightening standards on CRE loans in the latest survey, a slightly smaller fraction than the 45 percent that reported having done so in July. The net percentage of respondents that reported weaker demand for CRE loans remained high by historical standards at about 45 percent, but this fraction dropped almost 20 percentage points relative to July. About 20 percent of foreign respondents, on net, reported tighter credit standards in the latest survey, and a similar fraction indicated that demand for CRE loans had weakened. In both cases, these fractions were down somewhat from July.

Special question on commercial real estate lending. The October survey included a special question on the status of CRE loans on banks’ books that, at the beginning of 2009, were scheduled to mature by September of this year. Among the domestic respondents that reported having such loans, about 75 percent indicated that they had extended more than one-fourth of maturing construction and land development loans, and 70 percent reported extending more than one-fourth of maturing loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential real estate. In contrast, only 15 to 20 percent of domestic banks reported that they had refinanced more than one-fourth of each of the two types of maturing CRE loans.

Lending to Households
(Table 1, questions 11-20)

Questions on residential real estate lending. About 25 percent of banks, on net, reported in the latest survey that they had tightened standards on prime residential real estate loans over the past three months. This figure is slightly higher than in the July survey but is still significantly below the peak of about 75 percent that was reported in July 2008. For the third consecutive quarter, banks reported that demand for prime residential real estate loans strengthened on net. About 30 percent of banks reported tightening standards on nontraditional mortgage loans, which represents a decline of about 15 percentage points in net tightening from the July survey. Only about 5 percent of domestic respondents, on net, reported weaker demand for nontraditional mortgages, the smallest net fraction reporting so since the survey began to include questions on the demand for nontraditional mortgages in April 2007.

The net percentage of respondents that tightened standards on revolving home equity lines of credit was about 30 percent, roughly the same as in the previous survey. A net fraction of 30 percent of banks reported weaker demand for home equity lines of credit, compared with about 15 percent in the previous survey.

Question on consumer lending. About 15 percent of respondents reported tightening standards for credit card loans to individuals or households, down from the 35 percent that reported doing so in the previous survey and the smallest net percentage reported since April 2008. Sizable net fractions of banks—between 30 and 40 percent—continued to report tightening various terms and conditions on credit card loans, including credit limits, interest rate spreads, minimum required credit scores, and their willingness to grant loans to customers who do not meet credit-scoring thresholds.

About 15 percent of banks, on net, reported having tightened standards on consumer loans other than credit card loans, down from the 35 percent that reported having done so in the previous survey and the smallest net percentage of tightening recorded since January 2008. With the exception of interest rate spreads, which nearly 35 percent of banks reported having widened, reports of tighter terms on other consumer loans were also less prevalent.

For consumer loans of all types, 25 percent of banks reported weaker demand, roughly the same as in the July survey.

Special Questions on the Credit CARD Act of 2009
(Table 1, questions 21-23)

The October survey included a special question on banks' expectations with regard to the effects of the Credit CARD Act of 2009. Of the banks that make credit card loans, 75 percent did not expect to be compliant with the provisions of the legislation until

February 2010, when most of the provisions will go into effect, whereas the rest were either already compliant or expected to be compliant by the end of this year.

As a result of the act, banks reported that they expect to tighten (or have already tightened) many terms on credit card loans for both prime and nonprime borrowers, although small fractions of banks reported, on net, that they expected to lengthen grace periods for prime borrowers and decrease penalty fees for both prime and nonprime borrowers.

For prime borrowers, about 50 percent of respondents, on net, expected to increase interest rate spreads, reduce credit limits, and reduce the extent to which loans will be granted to customers who do not meet credit-scoring thresholds. On net, about 45 percent of banks also expected to raise minimum required credit scores and about 40 percent expected to raise annual fees for prime borrowers. Expectations for tightening various terms were relatively more common for loans to nonprime borrowers. For nonprime borrowers, about 75 percent of banks expected to increase interest rate spreads, and about 60 percent expected to reduce the extent to which loans will be granted to customers who do not meet credit-scoring thresholds and to reduce credit limits. In addition, about 55 percent and 45 percent of banks also expected to raise minimum required credit scores and to raise annual fees, respectively, for nonprime borrowers.

The survey also included two questions on interest rate practices for credit card loans. A net fraction of about 35 percent of banks expected to increase the use of risk-based pricing, and about 30 percent expected to increase the use of variable interest rates and decrease the use of fixed interest rates.

Questions on Existing Credit Lines
(Table 1, question 24; Table 2, question 11)

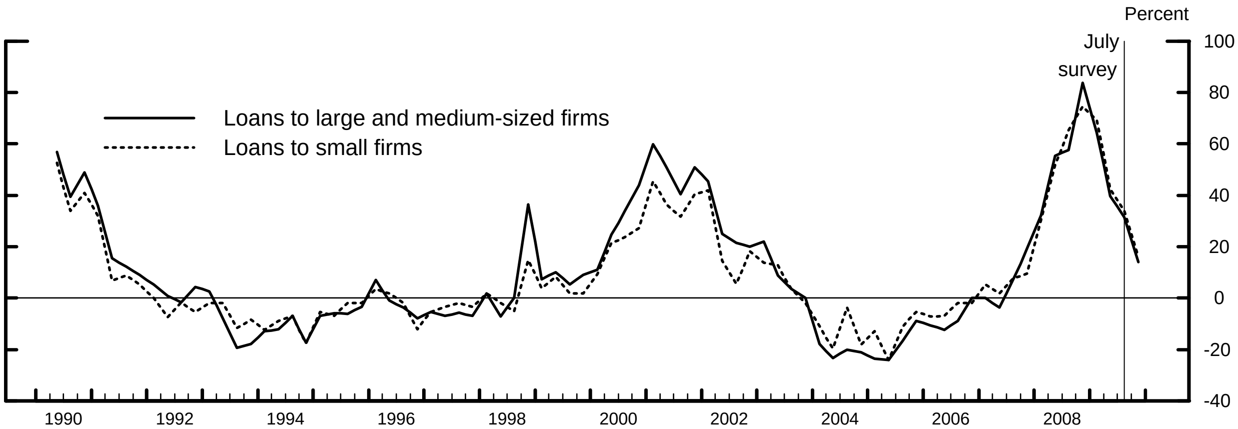
As in the July survey, sizable net fractions of domestic respondents reported decreasing the sizes of credit lines for existing customers on most types of accounts. For certain loan categories, such as home equity lines of credit, commercial construction lines of credit, and lines of credit for financial firms, the net percentages of banks reporting such adjustments increased.

As in the July survey, considerable net fractions of foreign respondents reported decreasing the sizes of credit lines for existing customers on C&I credit lines, commercial construction lines of credit, and lines of credit to financial firms. Nevertheless, the net percentages of foreign banks reporting such changes edged down from their levels in the July survey.

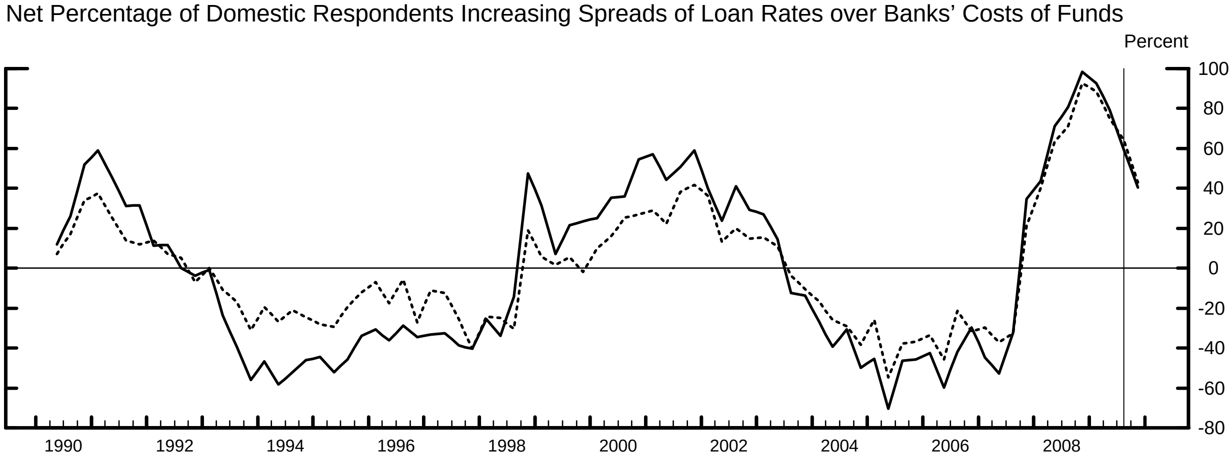
This document was prepared by Seung Jung Lee and Jonathan Rose with the assistance of Thomas Spiller, Division of Monetary Affairs, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Measures of Supply and Demand for Commercial and Industrial Loans, by Size of Firm Seeking Loan

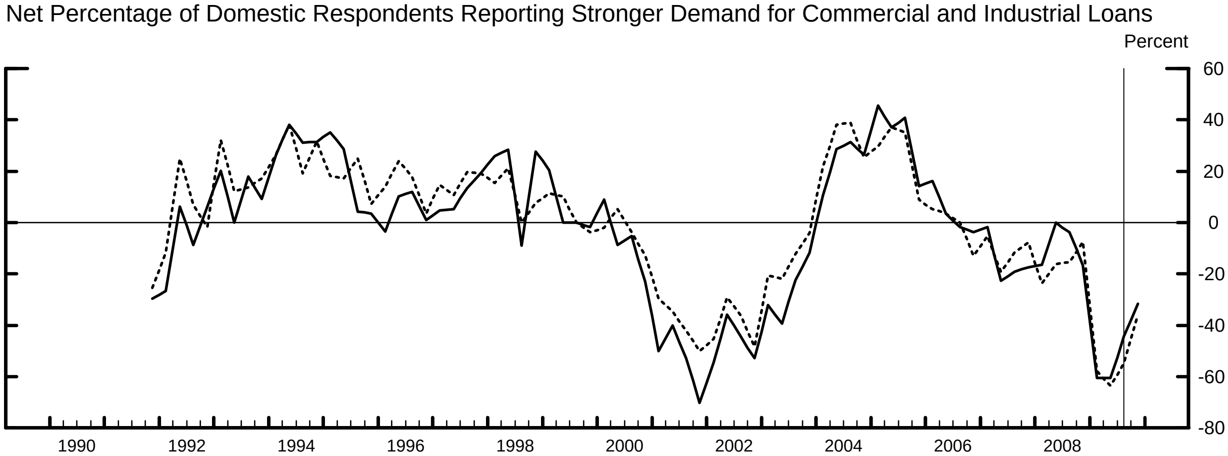
Net Percentage of Domestic Respondents Tightening Standards for Commercial and Industrial Loans



Net Percentage of Domestic Respondents Increasing Spreads of Loan Rates over Banks' Costs of Funds

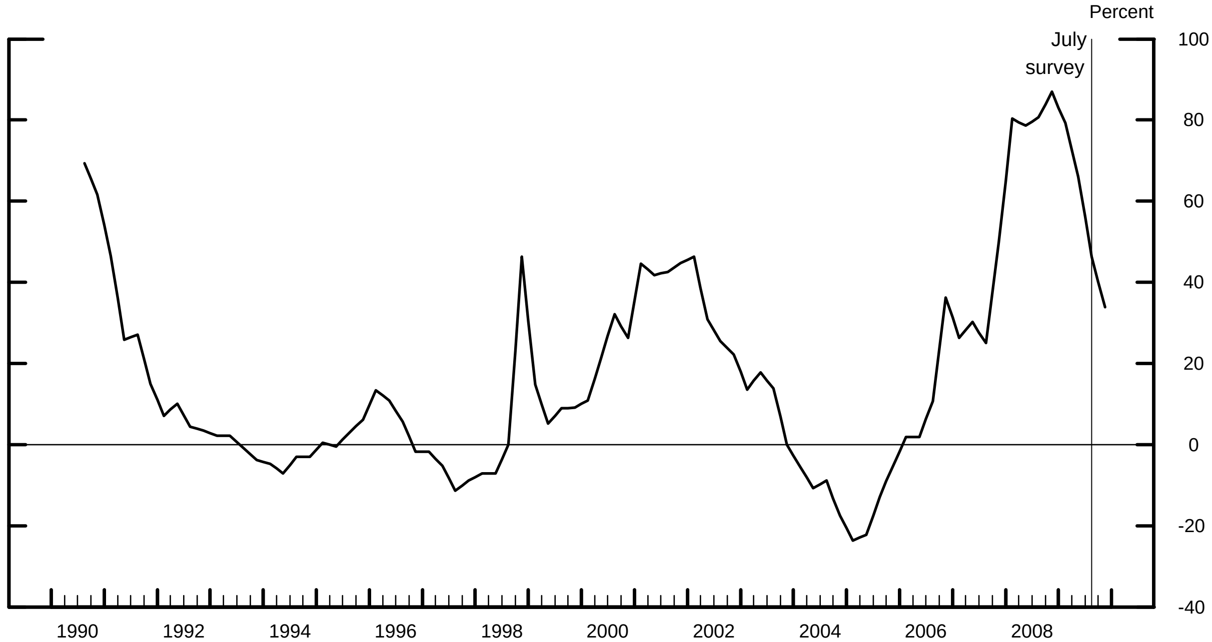


Net Percentage of Domestic Respondents Reporting Stronger Demand for Commercial and Industrial Loans

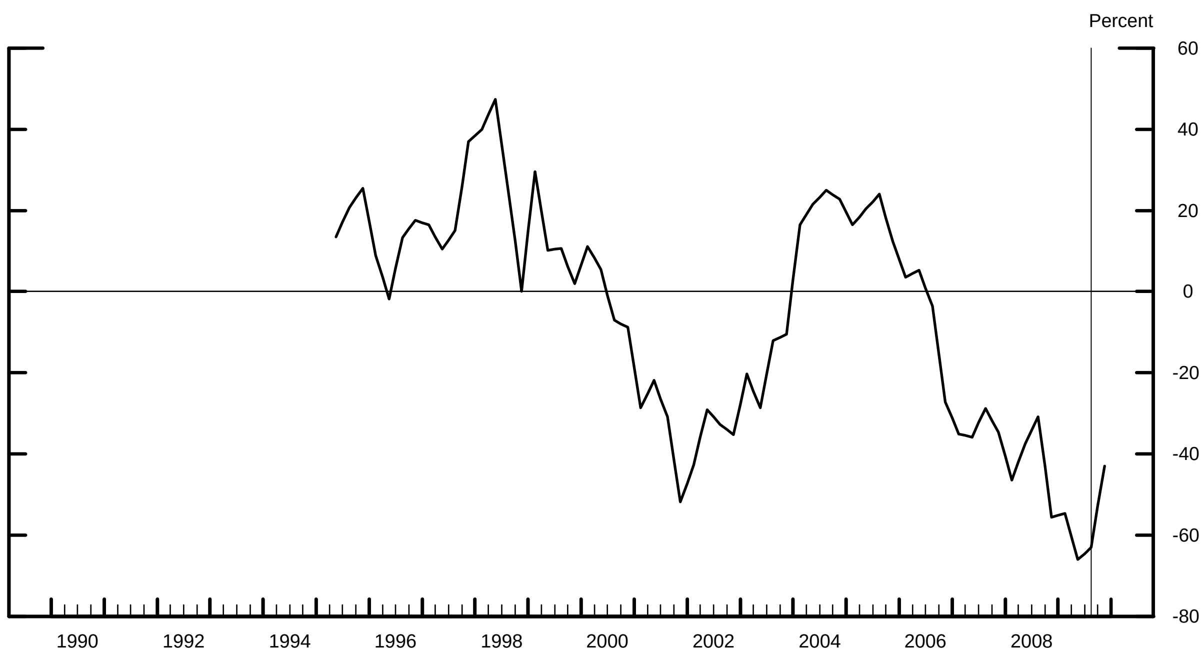


Measures of Supply and Demand for Commercial Real Estate Loans

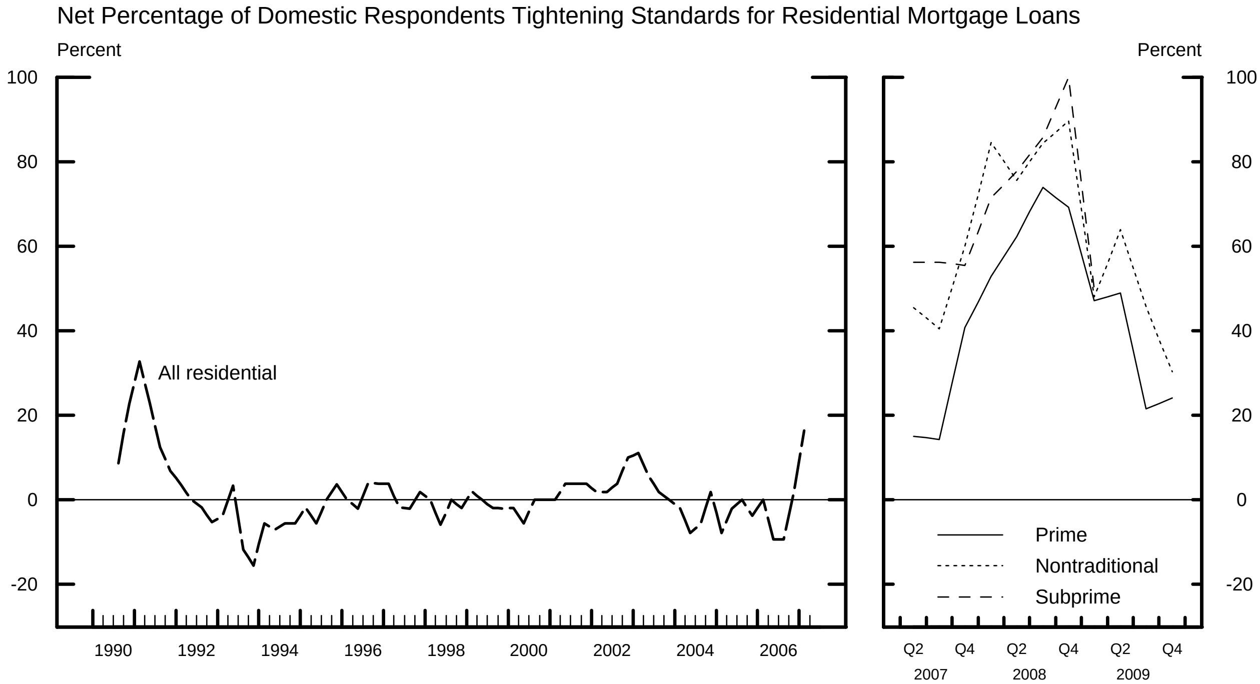
Net Percentage of Domestic Respondents Tightening Standards for Commercial Real Estate Loans



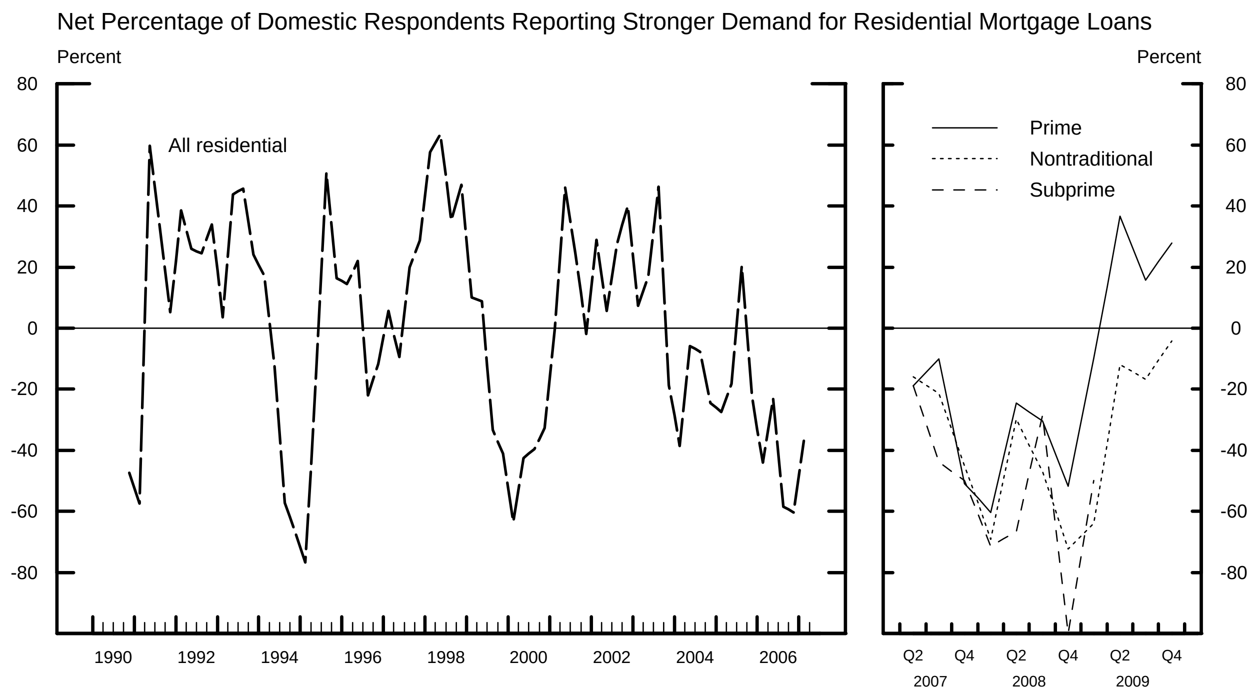
Net Percentage of Domestic Respondents Reporting Stronger Demand for Commercial Real Estate Loans



Measures of Supply and Demand for Residential Mortgage Loans



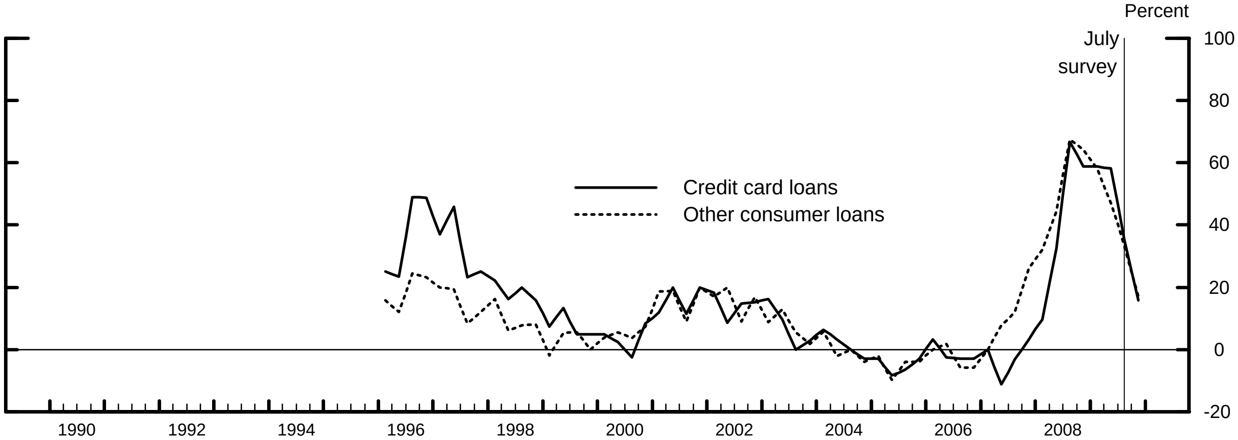
Note: For data starting in 2007:Q2, changes in standards for prime, nontraditional, and subprime mortgage loans are reported separately.



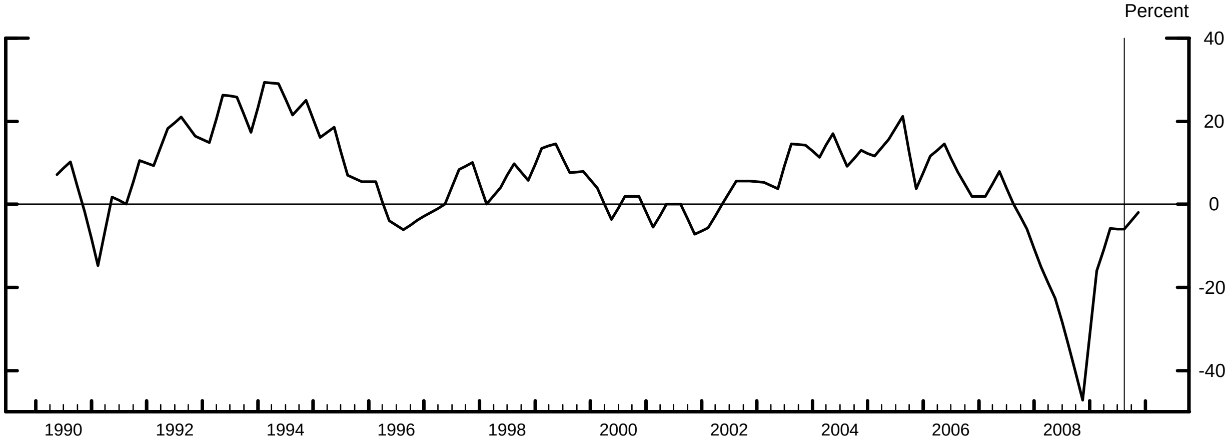
Note: For data starting in 2007:Q2, changes in demand for prime, nontraditional, and subprime mortgage loans are reported separately.

Measures of Supply and Demand for Consumer Loans

Net Percentage of Domestic Respondents Tightening Standards for Consumer Loans



Net Percentage of Domestic Respondents Reporting Increased Willingness to Make Consumer Installment Loans



Net Percentage of Domestic Respondents Reporting Stronger Demand for Consumer Loans

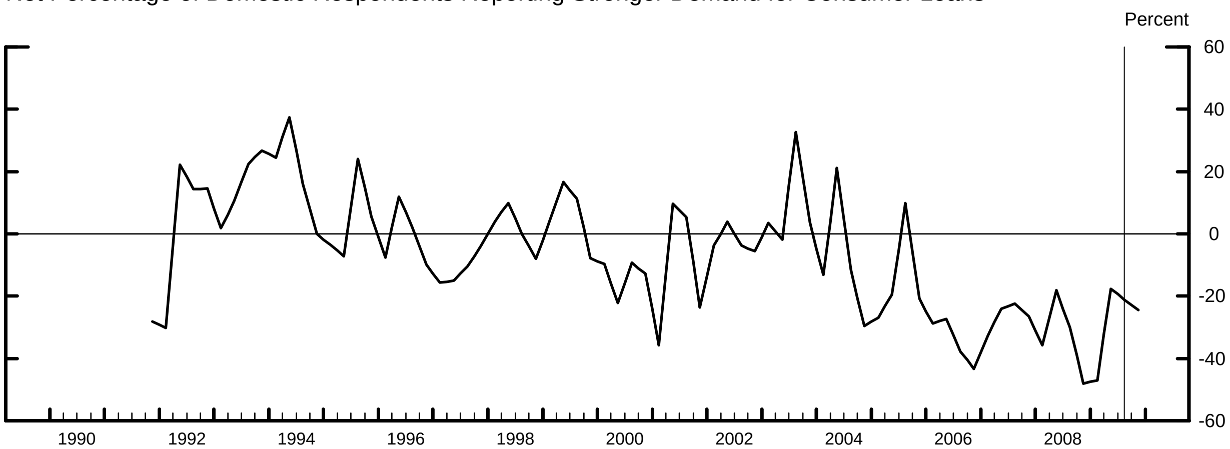


Table 1

Senior Loan Officer Opinion Survey on Bank Lending Practices at Selected Large Banks in the United States [1]

(Status of policy as of October 2009)

Questions 1-6 *ask about commercial and industrial (C&I) loans at your bank. Questions 1-3 deal with changes in your bank's lending policies over the past three months. Questions 4-5 deal with changes in demand for C&I loans over the past three months. Question 6 asks about changes in prospective demand for C&I loans at your bank, as indicated by the volume of recent inquiries about the availability of new credit lines or increases in existing lines. If your bank's lending policies have not changed over the past three months, please report them as unchanged even if the policies are either restrictive or accommodative relative to longer-term norms. If your bank's policies have tightened or eased over the past three months, please so report them regardless of how they stand relative to longer-term norms. Also, please report changes in enforcement of existing policies as changes in policies.*

1. Over the past three months, how have your bank's credit standards for approving applications for C&I loans or credit lines—other than those to be used to finance mergers and acquisitions—to large and middle-market firms and to small firms changed? (If your bank defines firm size differently from the categories suggested below, please use your definitions and indicate what they are.)

A. Standards for large and middle-market firms (annual sales of $50 million or more):

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	1	1.8	0	0.0	1	3.7
Tightened somewhat	7	12.3	2	6.7	5	18.5
Remained basically unchanged	49	86.0	28	93.3	21	77.8
Eased somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	57	100.0	30	100.0	27	100.0

B. Standards for small firms (annual sales of less than $50 million):

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	1	1.8	0	0.0	1	3.7
Tightened somewhat	8	14.3	3	10.3	5	18.5
Remained basically unchanged	47	83.9	26	89.7	21	77.8
Eased somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	56	100.0	29	100.0	27	100.0

2. For applications for C&I loans or credit lines—other than those to be used to finance mergers and acquisitions—from large and middle-market firms and from small firms that your bank currently is willing to approve, how have the terms of those loans changed over the past three months?

A. Terms for large and middle-market firms (annual sales of $50 million or more):

a. Maximum size of credit lines

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	1	1.8	1	3.3	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	11	19.3	4	13.3	7	25.9
Remained basically unchanged	43	75.4	23	76.7	20	74.1
Eased somewhat	2	3.5	2	6.7	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	57	100.0	30	100.0	27	100.0

b. Maximum maturity of loans or credit lines

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Tightened considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	8	14.0	3	10.0	5	18.5
Remained basically unchanged	45	78.9	24	80.0	21	77.8
Eased somewhat	4	7.0	3	10.0	1	3.7
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	57	100.0	30	100.0	27	100.0

c. Costs of credit lines

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Tightened considerably	2	3.5	0	0.0	2	7.4
Tightened somewhat	19	33.3	11	36.7	8	29.6
Remained basically unchanged	33	57.9	17	56.7	16	59.3
Eased somewhat	3	5.3	2	6.7	1	3.7
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	57	100.0	30	100.0	27	100.0

d. Spreads of loan rates over your bank's cost of funds (wider spreads=tightened, narrower spreads=eased)

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Tightened considerably	2	3.5	0	0.0	2	7.4
Tightened somewhat	25	43.9	11	36.7	14	51.9
Remained basically unchanged	26	45.6	17	56.7	9	33.3
Eased somewhat	4	7.0	2	6.7	2	7.4
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	57	100.0	30	100.0	27	100.0

e. Premiums charged on riskier loans

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	3	5.3	0	0.0	3	11.1
Tightened somewhat	21	36.8	12	40.0	9	33.3
Remained basically unchanged	31	54.4	17	56.7	14	51.9
Eased somewhat	2	3.5	1	3.3	1	3.7
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	57	100.0	30	100.0	27	100.0

f. Loan covenants

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	1	1.8	0	0.0	1	3.7
Tightened somewhat	11	19.3	5	16.7	6	22.2
Remained basically unchanged	44	77.2	24	80.0	20	74.1
Eased somewhat	1	1.8	1	3.3	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	57	100.0	30	100.0	27	100.0

g. Collateralization requirements

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	1	1.8	1	3.3	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	14	25.0	4	13.3	10	38.5
Remained basically unchanged	41	73.2	25	83.3	16	61.5
Eased somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	56	100.0	30	100.0	26	100.0

B. Terms for small firms (annual sales of less than $50 million):

a. Maximum size of credit lines

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	1	1.8	1	3.4	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	7	12.7	2	6.9	5	19.2
Remained basically unchanged	47	85.5	26	89.7	21	80.8
Eased somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	55	100.0	29	100.0	26	100.0

b. Maximum maturity of loans or credit lines

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	8	14.3	3	10.3	5	18.5
Remained basically unchanged	47	83.9	26	89.7	21	77.8
Eased somewhat	1	1.8	0	0.0	1	3.7
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	56	100.0	29	100.0	27	100.0

c. Costs of credit lines

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	2	3.6	0	0.0	2	7.4
Tightened somewhat	19	33.9	10	34.5	9	33.3
Remained basically unchanged	34	60.7	19	65.5	15	55.6
Eased somewhat	1	1.8	0	0.0	1	3.7
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	56	100.0	29	100.0	27	100.0

d. Spreads of loan rates over your bank's cost of funds (wider spreads=tightened, narrower spreads=eased)

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	2	3.6	0	0.0	2	7.4
Tightened somewhat	24	42.9	10	34.5	14	51.9
Remained basically unchanged	28	50.0	19	65.5	9	33.3
Eased somewhat	2	3.6	0	0.0	2	7.4
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	56	100.0	29	100.0	27	100.0

e. Premiums charged on riskier loans

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	3	5.4	0	0.0	3	11.1
Tightened somewhat	19	33.9	10	34.5	9	33.3
Remained basically unchanged	33	58.9	18	62.1	15	55.6
Eased somewhat	1	1.8	1	3.4	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	56	100.0	29	100.0	27	100.0

f. Loan covenants

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	1	1.8	0	0.0	1	3.7
Tightened somewhat	9	16.1	2	6.9	7	25.9
Remained basically unchanged	46	82.1	27	93.1	19	70.4
Eased somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	56	100.0	29	100.0	27	100.0

g. Collateralization requirements

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	1	1.9	1	3.4	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	12	22.2	2	6.9	10	40.0
Remained basically unchanged	41	75.9	26	89.7	15	60.0
Eased somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	54	100.0	29	100.0	25	100.0

3. If your bank has tightened or eased its credit standards or its terms for C&I loans or credit lines over the past three months (as described in questions 1 and 2), how important have been the following possible reasons for the change?

A. Possible reasons for tightening credit standards or loan terms:

a. Deterioration in your bank's current or expected capital position

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	25	80.6	12	92.3	13	72.2
Somewhat important	5	16.1	1	7.7	4	22.2
Very important	1	3.2	0	0.0	1	5.6
Total	31	100.0	13	100.0	18	100.0

b. Less favorable or more uncertain economic outlook

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	8	25.8	4	30.8	4	22.2
Somewhat important	13	41.9	5	38.5	8	44.4
Very important	10	32.3	4	30.8	6	33.3
Total	31	100.0	13	100.0	18	100.0

c. Worsening of industry-specific problems (please specify industries)

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	10	32.3	3	23.1	7	38.9
Somewhat important	13	41.9	6	46.2	7	38.9
Very important	8	25.8	4	30.8	4	22.2
Total	31	100.0	13	100.0	18	100.0

d. Less aggressive competition from other banks or nonbank lenders (other financial intermediaries or the capital markets)

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	18	58.1	7	53.8	11	61.1
Somewhat important	11	35.5	5	38.5	6	33.3
Very important	2	6.5	1	7.7	1	5.6
Total	31	100.0	13	100.0	18	100.0

e. Reduced tolerance for risk

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	7	22.6	2	15.4	5	27.8
Somewhat important	14	45.2	7	53.8	7	38.9
Very important	10	32.3	4	30.8	6	33.3
Total	31	100.0	13	100.0	18	100.0

f. Decreased liquidity in the secondary market for these loans

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	22	71.0	6	46.2	16	88.9
Somewhat important	7	22.6	5	38.5	2	11.1
Very important	2	6.5	2	15.4	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	13	100.0	18	100.0

g. Increase in defaults by borrowers in public debt markets

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	23	74.2	8	61.5	15	83.3
Somewhat important	8	25.8	5	38.5	3	16.7
Very important	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	31	100.0	13	100.0	18	100.0

h. Deterioration in your bank's current or expected liquidity position

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	29	93.5	12	92.3	17	94.4
Somewhat important	1	3.2	1	7.7	0	0.0
Very important	1	3.2	0	0.0	1	5.6
Total	31	100.0	13	100.0	18	100.0

B. Possible reasons for easing credit standards or loan terms:

a. Improvement in your bank's current or expected capital position

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	4	66.7	2	50.0	2	100.0
Somewhat important	2	33.3	2	50.0	0	0.0
Very important	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	6	100.0	4	100.0	2	100.0

b. More favorable or less uncertain economic outlook

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	1	16.7	1	25.0	0	0.0
Somewhat important	3	50.0	2	50.0	1	50.0
Very important	2	33.3	1	25.0	1	50.0
Total	6	100.0	4	100.0	2	100.0

c. Improvement in industry-specific problems (please specify industries)

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	4	66.7	2	50.0	2	100.0
Somewhat important	1	16.7	1	25.0	0	0.0
Very important	1	16.7	1	25.0	0	0.0
Total	6	100.0	4	100.0	2	100.0

d. More aggressive competition from other banks or nonbank lenders (other financial intermediaries or the capital markets)

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Somewhat important	4	66.7	3	75.0	1	50.0
Very important	2	33.3	1	25.0	1	50.0
Total	6	100.0	4	100.0	2	100.0

e. Increased tolerance for risk

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	5	83.3	3	75.0	2	100.0
Somewhat important	1	16.7	1	25.0	0	0.0
Very important	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	6	100.0	4	100.0	2	100.0

f. Increased liquidity in the secondary market for these loans

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	5	83.3	3	75.0	2	100.0
Somewhat important	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Very important	1	16.7	1	25.0	0	0.0
Total	6	100.0	4	100.0	2	100.0

g. Reduction in defaults by borrowers in public debt markets

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	5	83.3	3	75.0	2	100.0
Somewhat important	1	16.7	1	25.0	0	0.0
Very important	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	6	100.0	4	100.0	2	100.0

h. Improvement in your bank's current or expected liquidity position

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	4	66.7	2	50.0	2	100.0
Somewhat important	1	16.7	1	25.0	0	0.0
Very important	1	16.7	1	25.0	0	0.0
Total	6	100.0	4	100.0	2	100.0

4. Apart from normal seasonal variation, how has demand for C&I loans changed over the past three months? (Please consider only funds actually disbursed as opposed to requests for new or increased lines of credit.)

A. Demand for C&I loans from large and middle-market firms (annual sales of $50 million or more):

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Substantially stronger	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Moderately stronger	5	8.8	4	13.3	1	3.7
About the same	29	50.9	15	50.0	14	51.9
Moderately weaker	21	36.8	9	30.0	12	44.4
Substantially weaker	2	3.5	2	6.7	0	0.0
Total	57	100.0	30	100.0	27	100.0

B. Demand for C&I loans from small firms (annual sales of less than $50 million):

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Substantially stronger	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Moderately stronger	5	8.9	2	6.9	3	11.1
About the same	26	46.4	13	44.8	13	48.1
Moderately weaker	25	44.6	14	48.3	11	40.7
Substantially weaker	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	56	100.0	29	100.0	27	100.0

5. If demand for C&I loans has strengthened or weakened over the past three months (as described in question 4), how important have been the following possible reasons for the change?

A. If stronger loan demand (answer 1 or 2 to question 4A or 4B), possible reasons:

a. Customer inventory financing needs increased

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	5	71.4	2	50.0	3	100.0
Somewhat important	2	28.6	2	50.0	0	0.0
Very important	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	7	100.0	4	100.0	3	100.0

b. Customer accounts receivable financing needs increased

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	4	57.1	2	50.0	2	66.7
Somewhat important	3	42.9	2	50.0	1	33.3
Very important	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	7	100.0	4	100.0	3	100.0

c. Customer investment in plant or equipment increased

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	6	85.7	3	75.0	3	100.0
Somewhat important	1	14.3	1	25.0	0	0.0
Very important	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	7	100.0	4	100.0	3	100.0

d. Customer internally generated funds decreased

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	2	28.6	1	25.0	1	33.3
Somewhat important	5	71.4	3	75.0	2	66.7
Very important	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	7	100.0	4	100.0	3	100.0

e. Customer merger or acquisition financing needs increased

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	6	85.7	3	75.0	3	100.0
Somewhat important	1	14.3	1	25.0	0	0.0
Very important	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	7	100.0	4	100.0	3	100.0

f. Customer borrowing shifted to your bank from other bank or nonbank sources because these other sources became less attractive

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Not important	1	14.3	1	25.0	0	0.0
Somewhat important	5	71.4	3	75.0	2	66.7
Very important	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	33.3
Total	7	100.0	4	100.0	3	100.0

B. If weaker loan demand (answer 4 or 5 to question 4A or 4B), possible reasons:

a. Customer inventory financing needs decreased

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Not important	4	16.0	0	0.0	4	33.3
Somewhat important	17	68.0	9	69.2	8	66.7
Very important	4	16.0	4	30.8	0	0.0
Total	25	100.0	13	100.0	12	100.0

b. Customer accounts receivable financing needs decreased

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Not important	5	20.0	2	15.4	3	25.0
Somewhat important	16	64.0	7	53.8	9	75.0
Very important	4	16.0	4	30.8	0	0.0
Total	25	100.0	13	100.0	12	100.0

c. Customer investment in plant or equipment decreased

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	2	8.0	0	0.0	2	16.7
Somewhat important	13	52.0	5	38.5	8	66.7
Very important	10	40.0	8	61.5	2	16.7
Total	25	100.0	13	100.0	12	100.0

d. Customer internally generated funds increased

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	11	44.0	4	30.8	7	58.3
Somewhat important	13	52.0	8	61.5	5	41.7
Very important	1	4.0	1	7.7	0	0.0
Total	25	100.0	13	100.0	12	100.0

e. Customer merger or acquisition financing needs decreased

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	9	37.5	5	38.5	4	36.4
Somewhat important	12	50.0	7	53.8	5	45.5
Very important	3	12.5	1	7.7	2	18.2
Total	24	100.0	13	100.0	11	100.0

f. Customer borrowing shifted from your bank to other bank or nonbank credit sources because these other sources became more attractive

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	20	83.3	12	92.3	8	72.7
Somewhat important	3	12.5	0	0.0	3	27.3
Very important	1	4.2	1	7.7	0	0.0
Total	24	100.0	13	100.0	11	100.0

6. At your bank, how has the number of inquiries from potential business borrowers regarding the availability and terms of new credit lines or increases in existing lines changed over the past three months? (Please consider only inquiries for additional C&I lines as opposed to the refinancing of existing loans.)

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
The number of inquiries has increased substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
The number of inquiries has increased moderately	6	10.5	3	10.0	3	11.1
The number of inquiries has stayed about the same	31	54.4	17	56.7	14	51.9
The number of inquiries has decreased moderately	20	35.1	10	33.3	10	37.0
The number of inquiries has decreased substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	57	100.0	30	100.0	27	100.0

According to the Federal Reserve's H.8 statistical release, "Assets and Liabilities of Commercial Banks in the United States," C&I loans have contracted at an annual rate of about 15 percent over the first eight months of 2009. ***Question 7*** *asks about the possible reasons for this decline.*

7. If C&I lending has declined at your bank this year, how important have the following possible sources of contraction been?

a. Paydowns of bridge loans that were originated during the market disruptions last fall and winter

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	36	76.6	16	64.0	20	90.9
Somewhat important	10	21.3	8	32.0	2	9.1
Very important	1	2.1	1	4.0	0	0.0
Total	47	100.0	25	100.0	22	100.0

b. Increased paydowns of other bridge loans

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	38	80.9	18	72.0	20	90.9
Somewhat important	9	19.1	7	28.0	2	9.1
Very important	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	47	100.0	25	100.0	22	100.0

c. Increased incidence of term loans that matured and were not rolled over or extended (please exclude loans that your bank classified as bridge loans)

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	35	74.5	17	68.0	18	81.8
Somewhat important	11	23.4	7	28.0	4	18.2
Very important	1	2.1	1	4.0	0	0.0
Total	47	100.0	25	100.0	22	100.0

d. Increased prepayments of term loans (please exclude loans that your bank classified as bridge loans)

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	32	68.1	14	56.0	18	81.8
Somewhat important	15	31.9	11	44.0	4	18.2
Very important	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	47	100.0	25	100.0	22	100.0

e. Decreased originations of term loans

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	5	10.6	3	12.0	2	9.1
Somewhat important	20	42.6	10	40.0	10	45.5
Very important	22	46.8	12	48.0	10	45.5
Total	47	100.0	25	100.0	22	100.0

f. Paydowns of draws on revolving credit lines that were taken down as precautionary liquidity during the market disruptions of last fall and winter

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	23	48.9	10	40.0	13	59.1
Somewhat important	20	42.6	11	44.0	9	40.9
Very important	4	8.5	4	16.0	0	0.0
Total	47	100.0	25	100.0	22	100.0

g. Increased paydowns of other draws on revolving credit lines (including draws made last fall and winter other than those as described in f, above)

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	14	29.8	5	20.0	9	40.9
Somewhat important	25	53.2	15	60.0	10	45.5
Very important	8	17.0	5	20.0	3	13.6
Total	47	100.0	25	100.0	22	100.0

h. Decreased draws on revolving credit lines

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	6	12.8	3	12.0	3	13.6
Somewhat important	26	55.3	11	44.0	15	68.2
Very important	15	31.9	11	44.0	4	18.2
Total	47	100.0	25	100.0	22	100.0

i. Increased sales or syndications of outstanding loans

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	41	87.2	21	84.0	20	90.9
Somewhat important	5	10.6	3	12.0	2	9.1
Very important	1	2.1	1	4.0	0	0.0
Total	47	100.0	25	100.0	22	100.0

j. Increased writedowns of the value of outstanding loans

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Not important	24	51.1	10	40.0	14	63.6
Somewhat important	20	42.6	13	52.0	7	31.8
Very important	3	6.4	2	8.0	1	4.5
Total	47	100.0	25	100.0	22	100.0

Questions 8-9 *ask about commercial real estate (CRE) loans at your bank, including construction and land development loans and loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential real estate. Question 8 deals with changes in your bank's standards over the past three months. Question 9 deals with changes in demand. If your bank's lending standards or terms have not changed over the relevant period, please report them as unchanged even if they are either restrictive or accommodative relative to longer-term norms. If your bank's standards or terms have tightened or eased over the relevant period, please so report them regardless of how they stand relative to longer-term norms. Also, please report changes in enforcement of existing standards as changes in standards.*

8. Over the past three months, how have your bank's credit standards for approving applications for CRE loans changed?

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Tightened considerably	7	12.5	1	3.3	6	23.1
Tightened somewhat	12	21.4	8	26.7	4	15.4
Remained basically unchanged	37	66.1	21	70.0	16	61.5
Eased somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	56	100.0	30	100.0	26	100.0

9. Apart from normal seasonal variation, how has demand for CRE loans changed over the past three months?

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Substantially stronger	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Moderately stronger	2	3.6	1	3.3	1	3.8
About the same	28	50.0	15	50.0	13	50.0
Moderately weaker	18	32.1	7	23.3	11	42.3
Substantially weaker	8	14.3	7	23.3	1	3.8
Total	56	100.0	30	100.0	26	100.0

Question 10 *asks about the resolution of two types of CRE loans at your bank, construction and land development loans and loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential real estate, that were on your bank's books as of January 1, 2009, and were scheduled to mature by September of this year.*

10. For CRE loans at your bank as of the beginning of 2009 that were scheduled to mature by September of this year, approximately what percentage (by dollar volume) of each of these two types of CRE loans fell into the following categories?

A. Construction and land development loans

a. Maturing loans that have been refinanced this year

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Zero	10	20.8	5	19.2	5	22.7
Between 1 and 10 percent	23	47.9	13	50.0	10	45.5
Between 10 and 25 percent	7	14.6	5	19.2	2	9.1
Between 25 and 50 percent	4	8.3	2	7.7	2	9.1
Between 50 and 75 percent	4	8.3	1	3.8	3	13.6
75 percent or more	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	48	100.0	26	100.0	22	100.0

b. Maturing loans that have been extended this year

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Zero	1	2.1	0	0.0	1	4.5
Between 1 and 10 percent	2	4.2	0	0.0	2	9.1
Between 10 and 25 percent	9	18.8	4	15.4	5	22.7
Between 25 and 50 percent	12	25.0	9	34.6	3	13.6
Between 50 and 75 percent	13	27.1	9	34.6	4	18.2
75 percent or more	11	22.9	4	15.4	7	31.8
Total	48	100.0	26	100.0	22	100.0

c. Maturing loans that have been paid off this year

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Zero	2	4.2	0	0.0	2	9.1
Between 1 and 10 percent	31	64.6	18	69.2	13	59.1
Between 10 and 25 percent	13	27.1	7	26.9	6	27.3
Between 25 and 50 percent	1	2.1	1	3.8	0	0.0
Between 50 and 75 percent	1	2.1	0	0.0	1	4.5
75 percent or more	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	48	100.0	26	100.0	22	100.0

d. Maturing loans that have become delinquent this year, but have not been associated with foreclosure

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Zero	4	8.3	2	7.7	2	9.1
Between 1 and 10 percent	32	66.7	17	65.4	15	68.2
Between 10 and 25 percent	7	14.6	5	19.2	2	9.1
Between 25 and 50 percent	3	6.3	2	7.7	1	4.5
Between 50 and 75 percent	1	2.1	0	0.0	1	4.5
75 percent or more	1	2.1	0	0.0	1	4.5
Total	48	100.0	26	100.0	22	100.0

e. Maturing loans that have been associated with foreclosure this year

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Zero	7	14.6	4	15.4	3	13.6
Between 1 and 10 percent	35	72.9	18	69.2	17	77.3
Between 10 and 25 percent	5	10.4	3	11.5	2	9.1
Between 25 and 50 percent	1	2.1	1	3.8	0	0.0
Between 50 and 75 percent	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
75 percent or more	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	48	100.0	26	100.0	22	100.0

B. Loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential real estate

a. Maturing loans that have been refinanced this year

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Zero	6	12.5	3	11.5	3	13.6
Between 1 and 10 percent	23	47.9	15	57.7	8	36.4
Between 10 and 25 percent	10	20.8	3	11.5	7	31.8
Between 25 and 50 percent	5	10.4	4	15.4	1	4.5
Between 50 and 75 percent	2	4.2	1	3.8	1	4.5
75 percent or more	2	4.2	0	0.0	2	9.1
Total	48	100.0	26	100.0	22	100.0

b. Maturing loans that have been extended this year

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Zero	4	8.3	1	3.8	3	13.6
Between 1 and 10 percent	1	2.1	1	3.8	0	0.0
Between 10 and 25 percent	9	18.8	4	15.4	5	22.7
Between 25 and 50 percent	9	18.8	5	19.2	4	18.2
Between 50 and 75 percent	12	25.0	9	34.6	3	13.6
75 percent or more	13	27.1	6	23.1	7	31.8
Total	48	100.0	26	100.0	22	100.0

c. Maturing loans that have been paid off this year

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Zero	3	6.3	0	0.0	3	13.6
Between 1 and 10 percent	31	64.6	17	65.4	14	63.6
Between 10 and 25 percent	11	22.9	6	23.1	5	22.7
Between 25 and 50 percent	3	6.3	3	11.5	0	0.0
Between 50 and 75 percent	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
75 percent or more	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	48	100.0	26	100.0	22	100.0

d. Maturing loans that have become delinquent this year, but have not been associated with foreclosure

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Zero	4	8.3	2	7.7	2	9.1
Between 1 and 10 percent	36	75.0	19	73.1	17	77.3
Between 10 and 25 percent	6	12.5	4	15.4	2	9.1
Between 25 and 50 percent	1	2.1	1	3.8	0	0.0
Between 50 and 75 percent	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
75 percent or more	1	2.1	0	0.0	1	4.5
Total	48	100.0	26	100.0	22	100.0

e. Maturing loans that have been associated with foreclosure this year

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Zero	13	27.1	8	30.8	5	22.7
Between 1 and 10 percent	33	68.8	16	61.5	17	77.3
Between 10 and 25 percent	1	2.1	1	3.8	0	0.0
Between 25 and 50 percent	1	2.1	1	3.8	0	0.0
Between 50 and 75 percent	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
75 percent or more	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	48	100.0	26	100.0	22	100.0

Questions 11-12 *ask about three categories of* ***residential mortgage loans*** *at your bank—prime residential mortgages, nontraditional residential mortgages, and subprime residential mortgages. Question 11 deals with changes in your bank's credit standards for loans in each of these categories over the past three months. Question 12 deals with changes in demand for loans in each of these categories over the same period. If your bank's credit standards have not changed over the relevant period, please report them as unchanged even if the standards are either restrictive or accommodative relative to longer-term norms. If your bank's credit standards have tightened or eased over the relevant period, please so report them regardless of how they stand relative to longer-term norms. Also, please report changes in enforcement of existing standards as changes in standards.*

For the purposes of this survey, please use the following definitions of these loan categories (note that the loan categories are not mutually exclusive) and include first-lien loans only:

- *The* ***prime*** *category of residential mortgages includes loans made to borrowers that typically had relatively strong, well-documented credit histories, relatively high credit scores, and relatively low debt-to-income ratios at the time of origination. This would include fully amortizing loans that have a fixed rate, a standard adjustable rate, or a common hybrid adjustable rate—those for which the interest rate is initially fixed for a multi-year period and subsequently adjusts more frequently.*

- *The* ***nontraditional*** *category of residential mortgages includes, but is not limited to, adjustable-rate mortgages with multiple payment options, interest-only mortgages, and ``Alt-A'' products such as mortgages with limited income verification and mortgages secured by non-owner-occupied properties. (Please exclude standard adjustable-rate mortgages and common hybrid adjustable-rate mortgages.)*

- *The* ***subprime*** *category of residential mortgages typically includes loans made to borrowers that displayed one or more of the following characteristics at the time of origination: weakened credit histories that include payment delinquencies, chargeoffs, judgments, and/or bankruptcies; reduced repayment capacity as measured by credit scores or debt-to-income ratios; or incomplete credit histories.*

11. Over the past three months, how have your bank's credit standards for approving applications from individuals for mortgage loans to purchase homes changed?

A. Credit standards on mortgage loans that your bank categorizes as prime residential mortgages have:

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Tightened considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	14	25.9	6	21.4	8	30.8
Remained basically unchanged	39	72.2	21	75.0	18	69.2
Eased somewhat	1	1.9	1	3.6	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	54	100.0	28	100.0	26	100.0

For this question, 1 respondent answered “My bank does not originate prime residential mortgages.”

B. Credit standards on mortgage loans that your bank categorizes as nontraditional residential mortgages have:

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	1	4.3	1	6.3	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	6	26.1	5	31.3	1	14.3
Remained basically unchanged	16	69.6	10	62.5	6	85.7
Eased somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	23	100.0	16	100.0	7	100.0

For this question, 32 respondents answered “My bank does not originate nontraditional residential mortgages.”

C. Credit standards on mortgage loans that your bank categorizes as subprime residential mortgages have:

Responses are not reported when the number of respondents is 3 or fewer.

12. Apart from normal seasonal variation, how has demand for mortgages to purchase homes changed over the past three months? (Please consider only new originations as opposed to the refinancing of existing mortgages.)

A. Demand for mortgages that your bank categorizes as prime residential mortgages was:

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Substantially stronger	3	5.6	1	3.6	2	7.7
Moderately stronger	21	38.9	11	39.3	10	38.5
About the same	21	38.9	11	39.3	10	38.5
Moderately weaker	7	13.0	4	14.3	3	11.5
Substantially weaker	2	3.7	1	3.6	1	3.8
Total	54	100.0	28	100.0	26	100.0

For this question, 1 respondent answered “My bank does not originate prime residential mortgages.”

B. Demand for mortgages that your bank categorizes as nontraditional residential mortgages was:

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Substantially stronger	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Moderately stronger	4	17.4	3	18.8	1	14.3
About the same	14	60.9	10	62.5	4	57.1
Moderately weaker	3	13.0	2	12.5	1	14.3
Substantially weaker	2	8.7	1	6.3	1	14.3
Total	23	100.0	16	100.0	7	100.0

For this question, 32 respondents answered "My bank does not originate nontraditional residential mortgages."

C. Demand for mortgages that your bank categorizes as subprime residential mortgages was:

Responses are not reported when the number of respondents is 3 or fewer.

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Questions 13-14 *ask about* ***revolving home equity lines of credit*** *at your bank. Question 13 deals with changes in your bank's credit standards over the past three months. Question 14 deals with changes in demand. If your bank's credit standards have not changed over the relevant period, please report them as unchanged even if they are either restrictive or accommodative relative to longer-term norms. If your bank's credit standards have tightened or eased over the relevant period, please so report them regardless of how they stand relative to longer-term norms. Also, please report changes in enforcement of existing standards as changes in standards.*

13. Over the past three months, how have your bank's credit standards for approving applications for revolving home equity lines of credit changed?

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	1	1.8	1	3.4	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	17	30.4	7	24.1	10	37.0
Remained basically unchanged	38	67.9	21	72.4	17	63.0
Eased somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	56	100.0	29	100.0	27	100.0

14. Apart from normal seasonal variation, how has demand for revolving home equity lines of credit changed over the past three months? (Please consider only funds actually disbursed as opposed to requests for new or increased lines of credit.)

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Substantially stronger	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Moderately stronger	4	7.1	1	3.4	3	11.1
About the same	30	53.6	13	44.8	17	63.0
Moderately weaker	20	35.7	14	48.3	6	22.2
Substantially weaker	2	3.6	1	3.4	1	3.7
Total	56	100.0	29	100.0	27	100.0

Questions 15-20 *ask about consumer lending at your bank. Question 15 deals with changes in your bank's willingness to make consumer loans over the past three months. Questions 16-19 deal with changes in credit standards and loan terms over the same period. Question 20 deals with changes in demand for consumer loans over the past three months. If your bank's lending policies have not changed over the past three months, please report them as unchanged even if the policies are either restrictive or accommodative relative to longer-term norms. If your bank's policies have tightened or eased over the past three months, please so report them regardless of how they stand relative to longer-term norms. Also, please report changes in enforcement of existing policies as changes in policies.*

15. Please indicate your bank's willingness to make consumer installment loans now as opposed to three months ago.

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Much more willing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Somewhat more willing	2	3.8	2	7.4	0	0.0
About unchanged	48	90.6	24	88.9	24	92.3
Somewhat less willing	2	3.8	0	0.0	2	7.7
Much less willing	1	1.9	1	3.7	0	0.0
Total	53	100.0	27	100.0	26	100.0

16. Over the past three months, how have your bank's credit standards for approving applications for credit cards from individuals or households changed?

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Tightened considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	6	15.8	5	25.0	1	5.6
Remained basically unchanged	32	84.2	15	75.0	17	94.4
Eased somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	38	100.0	20	100.0	18	100.0

17. Over the past three months, how have your bank's credit standards for approving applications for consumer loans other than credit card loans changed?

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Tightened considerably	1	1.9	1	3.7	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	9	17.0	2	7.4	7	26.9
Remained basically unchanged	42	79.2	23	85.2	19	73.1
Eased somewhat	1	1.9	1	3.7	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	53	100.0	27	100.0	26	100.0

18. Over the past three months, how has your bank changed the following terms and conditions on new or existing credit card accounts for individuals or households?

a. Credit limits

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Tightened considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	12	34.3	7	38.9	5	29.4
Remained basically unchanged	23	65.7	11	61.1	12	70.6
Eased somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	35	100.0	18	100.0	17	100.0

b. Spreads of interest rates charged on outstanding balances over your bank's cost of funds (wider spreads=tightened, narrower spreads=eased)

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	2	5.7	1	5.6	1	5.9
Tightened somewhat	10	28.6	7	38.9	3	17.6
Remained basically unchanged	23	65.7	10	55.6	13	76.5
Eased somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	35	100.0	18	100.0	17	100.0

c. Minimum percent of outstanding balances required to be repaid each month

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	3	8.6	2	11.1	1	5.9
Remained basically unchanged	32	91.4	16	88.9	16	94.1
Eased somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	35	100.0	18	100.0	17	100.0

d. Minimum required credit score (increased score=tightened, reduced score=eased)

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	12	34.3	8	44.4	4	23.5
Remained basically unchanged	23	65.7	10	55.6	13	76.5
Eased somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	35	100.0	18	100.0	17	100.0

e. The extent to which loans are granted to some customers that do not meet credit scoring thresholds (increased=eased, decreased=tightened)

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Tightened considerably	1	2.9	1	5.6	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	11	31.4	4	22.2	7	41.2
Remained basically unchanged	23	65.7	13	72.2	10	58.8
Eased somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	35	100.0	18	100.0	17	100.0

19. Over the past three months, how has your bank changed the following terms and conditions on consumer loans other than credit card loans? (Please assign *each* term a number between 1 and 5 using the following scale: 1=tightened considerably, 2=tightened somewhat, 3=remained basically unchanged, 4=eased somewhat, 5=eased considerably.)

a. Maximum maturity

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Tightened considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	5	9.4	2	7.4	3	11.5
Remained basically unchanged	48	90.6	25	92.6	23	88.5
Eased somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	53	100.0	27	100.0	26	100.0

b. Spreads of loan rates over your bank's cost of funds (wider spreads=tightened, narrower spreads=eased)

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	18	34.0	8	29.6	10	38.5
Remained basically unchanged	35	66.0	19	70.4	16	61.5
Eased somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	53	100.0	27	100.0	26	100.0

c. Minimum required downpayment

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	3.8
Tightened somewhat	4	7.5	2	7.4	2	7.7
Remained basically unchanged	48	90.6	25	92.6	23	88.5
Eased somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	53	100.0	27	100.0	26	100.0

d. Minimum required credit score (increased score=tightened, reduced score=eased)

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	8	15.1	6	22.2	2	7.7
Remained basically unchanged	44	83.0	20	74.1	24	92.3
Eased somewhat	1	1.9	1	3.7	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	53	100.0	27	100.0	26	100.0

e. The extent to which loans are granted to some customers that do not meet credit scoring thresholds (increased=eased, decreased=tightened)

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Tightened considerably	4	7.7	3	11.5	1	3.8
Tightened somewhat	6	11.5	1	3.8	5	19.2
Remained basically unchanged	41	78.8	21	80.8	20	76.9
Eased somewhat	1	1.9	1	3.8	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	52	100.0	26	100.0	26	100.0

20. Apart from normal seasonal variation, how has demand for consumer loans of all types changed over the past three months?

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Substantially stronger	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Moderately stronger	5	9.4	4	15.4	1	3.7
About the same	30	56.6	18	69.2	12	44.4
Moderately weaker	14	26.4	4	15.4	10	37.0
Substantially weaker	4	7.5	0	0.0	4	14.8
Total	53	100.0	26	100.0	27	100.0

On May 22, 2009, the President signed the Credit Card Accountability Responsibility and Disclosure (CARD) Act of 2009. Among the provisions of the legislation, most of which will become effective in February 2010, are restrictions on the terms of credit card loans. The act also restricts the conditions under which a credit card issuer may modify the terms of such loans and includes stricter disclosure requirements. ***Questions 21-23*** *ask about potential changes in credit card lending at your bank.*

21. When does your bank expect to finish implementing the changes required by the recently passed legislation?

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
My bank is already substantially compliant	4	8.2	1	4.0	3	12.5
My bank will finish implementing changes by the end of this year	4	8.2	0	0.0	4	16.7
My bank will finish implementing changes by the end of February, 2010	25	51.0	17	68.0	8	33.3
My bank plans to stop making credit card loans	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
My bank does not make credit card loans	16	32.7	7	28.0	9	37.5
Total	49	100.0	25	100.0	24	100.0

22. How do you expect the legislation will affect (or has already affected) the following terms and conditions on new or existing credit card accounts for individuals or households at your bank?

A. Prime borrowers

a. Credit limits

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tighten considerably	1	2.9	1	5.6	0	0.0
Tighten somewhat	17	48.6	9	50.0	8	47.1
Remain basically unchanged	17	48.6	8	44.4	9	52.9
Ease somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ease considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	35	100.0	18	100.0	17	100.0

b. Spreads of interest rates charged on outstanding balances over your bank's cost of funds (wider spreads=tighten, narrower spreads=ease)

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tighten considerably	7	20.0	6	33.3	1	5.9
Tighten somewhat	12	34.3	5	27.8	7	41.2
Remain basically unchanged	15	42.9	6	33.3	9	52.9
Ease somewhat	1	2.9	1	5.6	0	0.0
Ease considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	35	100.0	18	100.0	17	100.0

c. Minimum percent of outstanding balances required to be repaid each month

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tighten considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tighten somewhat	4	11.4	0	0.0	4	23.5
Remain basically unchanged	31	88.6	18	100.0	13	76.5
Ease somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ease considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	35	100.0	18	100.0	17	100.0

d. Minimum required credit score (increase score=tighten, reduce score=ease)

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tighten considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tighten somewhat	16	47.1	8	44.4	8	50.0
Remain basically unchanged	18	52.9	10	55.6	8	50.0
Ease somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ease considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	34	100.0	18	100.0	16	100.0

e. Length of grace period

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tighten considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tighten somewhat	4	11.4	1	5.6	3	17.6
Remain basically unchanged	22	62.9	9	50.0	13	76.5
Ease somewhat	9	25.7	8	44.4	1	5.9
Ease considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	35	100.0	18	100.0	17	100.0

f. Interchange fees charged to merchants

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tighten considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tighten somewhat	3	8.6	1	5.6	2	11.8
Remain basically unchanged	32	91.4	17	94.4	15	88.2
Ease somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ease considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	35	100.0	18	100.0	17	100.0

g. Annual fees

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tighten considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tighten somewhat	13	38.2	6	35.3	7	41.2
Remain basically unchanged	21	61.8	11	64.7	10	58.8
Ease somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ease considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	34	100.0	17	100.0	17	100.0

h. Penalty fees (late fees, over limit fees, etc.)

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tighten considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tighten somewhat	5	14.3	2	11.1	3	17.6
Remain basically unchanged	22	62.9	11	61.1	11	64.7
Ease somewhat	7	20.0	4	22.2	3	17.6
Ease considerably	1	2.9	1	5.6	0	0.0
Total	35	100.0	18	100.0	17	100.0

i. The extent to which loans are granted to some customers that do not meet credit scoring thresholds (increase=ease, decrease=tighten)

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tighten considerably	1	3.1	0	0.0	1	7.1
Tighten somewhat	15	46.9	8	44.4	7	50.0
Remain basically unchanged	16	50.0	10	55.6	6	42.9
Ease somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ease considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	32	100.0	18	100.0	14	100.0

B. Nonprime borrowers

a. Credit limits

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tighten considerably	4	21.1	2	18.2	2	25.0
Tighten somewhat	7	36.8	5	45.5	2	25.0
Remain basically unchanged	8	42.1	4	36.4	4	50.0
Ease somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ease considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	19	100.0	11	100.0	8	100.0

b. Spreads of interest rates charged on outstanding balances over your bank's cost of funds (wider spreads=tighten, narrower spreads=ease)

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tighten considerably	9	47.4	6	54.5	3	37.5
Tighten somewhat	5	26.3	3	27.3	2	25.0
Remain basically unchanged	5	26.3	2	18.2	3	37.5
Ease somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ease considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	19	100.0	11	100.0	8	100.0

c. Minimum percent of outstanding balances required to be repaid each month

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tighten considerably	2	10.5	0	0.0	2	25.0
Tighten somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remain basically unchanged	17	89.5	11	100.0	6	75.0
Ease somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ease considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	19	100.0	11	100.0	8	100.0

d. Minimum required credit score (increase score=tighten, reduce score=ease)

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tighten considerably	4	21.1	2	18.2	2	25.0
Tighten somewhat	6	31.6	5	45.5	1	12.5
Remain basically unchanged	9	47.4	4	36.4	5	62.5
Ease somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ease considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	19	100.0	11	100.0	8	100.0

e. Length of grace period

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tighten considerably	1	5.3	0	0.0	1	12.5
Tighten somewhat	2	10.5	2	18.2	0	0.0
Remain basically unchanged	13	68.4	6	54.5	7	87.5
Ease somewhat	3	15.8	3	27.3	0	0.0
Ease considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	19	100.0	11	100.0	8	100.0

f. Interchange fees charged to merchants

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tighten considerably	1	5.3	0	0.0	1	12.5
Tighten somewhat	1	5.3	0	0.0	1	12.5
Remain basically unchanged	17	89.5	11	100.0	6	75.0
Ease somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ease considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	19	100.0	11	100.0	8	100.0

g. Annual fees

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tighten considerably	1	5.6	0	0.0	1	12.5
Tighten somewhat	7	38.9	6	60.0	1	12.5
Remain basically unchanged	10	55.6	4	40.0	6	75.0
Ease somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ease considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	18	100.0	10	100.0	8	100.0

h. Penalty fees (late fees, over limit fees, etc.)

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tighten considerably	1	5.3	0	0.0	1	12.5
Tighten somewhat	2	10.5	1	9.1	1	12.5
Remain basically unchanged	10	52.6	5	45.5	5	62.5
Ease somewhat	4	21.1	3	27.3	1	12.5
Ease considerably	2	10.5	2	18.2	0	0.0
Total	19	100.0	11	100.0	8	100.0

i. The extent to which loans are granted to some customers that do not meet credit scoring thresholds (increase=ease, decrease=tighten)

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tighten considerably	5	26.3	3	27.3	2	25.0
Tighten somewhat	6	31.6	4	36.4	2	25.0
Remain basically unchanged	8	42.1	4	36.4	4	50.0
Ease somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ease considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	19	100.0	11	100.0	8	100.0

23. How do you expect the legislation will affect (or has already affected) the following interest rate practices for new or existing credit card accounts for individuals or households at your bank?

a. Basing the interest rate on the risk profile of the individual or household (risk-based pricing)

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Substantially increase this practice	5	15.2	3	18.8	2	11.8
Moderately increase this practice	9	27.3	5	31.3	4	23.5
No change	16	48.5	5	31.3	11	64.7
Moderately decrease this practice	2	6.1	2	12.5	0	0.0
Substantially decrease this practice	1	3.0	1	6.3	0	0.0
Total	33	100.0	16	100.0	17	100.0

b. Charging individuals or households a fixed interest rate on outstanding balances

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Substantially increase this practice	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Moderately increase this practice	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
No change	23	69.7	9	52.9	14	87.5
Moderately decrease this practice	6	18.2	4	23.5	2	12.5
Substantially decrease this practice	4	12.1	4	23.5	0	0.0
Total	33	100.0	17	100.0	16	100.0

c. Charging individuals or households a variable interest rate on outstanding balances

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Substantially increase this practice	4	11.4	4	22.2	0	0.0
Moderately increase this practice	7	20.0	4	22.2	3	17.6
No change	24	68.6	10	55.6	14	82.4
Moderately decrease this practice	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Substantially decrease this practice	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	35	100.0	18	100.0	17	100.0

24. Over the past three months, how has your bank changed the size of credit lines for existing customers with the following types of accounts? Please consider changes made to line sizes during the life of existing credit agreements as well as changes made to line sizes upon renewal or renegotiation of existing agreements.

a. Home equity lines of credit

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Increased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Increased somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	27	50.0	13	46.4	14	53.8
Decreased somewhat	25	46.3	14	50.0	11	42.3
Decreased considerably	2	3.7	1	3.6	1	3.8
Total	54	100.0	28	100.0	26	100.0

b. Consumer credit card accounts

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Increased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Increased somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	21	65.6	10	58.8	11	73.3
Decreased somewhat	11	34.4	7	41.2	4	26.7
Decreased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	32	100.0	17	100.0	15	100.0

c. Business credit card accounts

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Increased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Increased somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	29	82.9	16	80.0	13	86.7
Decreased somewhat	6	17.1	4	20.0	2	13.3
Decreased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	35	100.0	20	100.0	15	100.0

d. C&I credit lines (excluding business credit card accounts)

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Increased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Increased somewhat	4	7.8	4	16.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	36	70.6	15	60.0	21	80.8
Decreased somewhat	11	21.6	6	24.0	5	19.2
Decreased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	51	100.0	25	100.0	26	100.0

e. Commercial construction lines of credit

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Increased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Increased somewhat	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	3.8
Remained basically unchanged	23	45.1	7	28.0	16	61.5
Decreased somewhat	19	37.3	13	52.0	6	23.1
Decreased considerably	8	15.7	5	20.0	3	11.5
Total	51	100.0	25	100.0	26	100.0

f. Lines of credit for financial firms

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Increased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Increased somewhat	2	4.9	1	4.8	1	5.0
Remained basically unchanged	17	41.5	6	28.6	11	55.0
Decreased somewhat	13	31.7	9	42.9	4	20.0
Decreased considerably	9	22.0	5	23.8	4	20.0
Total	41	100.0	21	100.0	20	100.0

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1. The sample is selected from among the largest banks in each Federal Reserve District. In the table, large banks are defined as those with total domestic assets of $20 billion or more as of June 30, 2009. The combined assets of the 30 large banks totaled $6.0 trillion, compared to $6.3 trillion for the entire panel of 57 banks, and $10.4 trillion for all domestically chartered, federally insured commercial banks.

Table 2

Senior Loan Officer Opinion Survey on Bank Lending Practices at Selected Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks in the United States [1]

(Status of policy as of October 2009)

***Questions 1-6** ask about commercial and industrial (C&I) loans at your bank. Questions 1-3 deal with changes in your bank's lending policies over the past three months. Questions 4-5 deal with changes in demand for C&I loans over the past three months. Question 6 asks about changes in prospective demand for C&I loans at your bank, as indicated by the volume of recent inquiries about the availability of new credit lines or increases in existing lines. If your bank's lending policies have not changed over the past three months, please report them as unchanged even if the policies are either restrictive or accommodative relative to longer-term norms. If your bank's policies have tightened or eased over the past three months, please so report them regardless of how they stand relative to longer-term norms. Also, please report changes in enforcement of existing policies as changes in policies.*

1. Over the past three months, how have your bank's credit standards for approving applications for C&I loans or credit lines—other than those to be used to finance mergers and acquisitions—changed?

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Tightened considerably	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	21	91.3
Eased somewhat	2	8.7
Eased considerably	0	0.0
Total	23	100.0

2. For applications for C&I loans or credit lines—other than those to be used to finance mergers and acquisitions—that your bank currently is willing to approve, how have the terms of those loans changed over the past three months?

a. Maximum size of credit lines

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Tightened considerably	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	1	4.3
Remained basically unchanged	22	95.7
Eased somewhat	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0
Total	23	100.0

b. Maximum maturity of loans or credit lines

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Tightened considerably	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	3	13.0
Remained basically unchanged	19	82.6
Eased somewhat	1	4.3
Eased considerably	0	0.0
Total	23	100.0

c. Costs of credit lines

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	2	8.7
Remained basically unchanged	18	78.3
Eased somewhat	3	13.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0
Total	23	100.0

d. Spreads of loan rates over your bank's cost of funds (wider spreads=tightened, narrower spreads=eased)

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	1	4.3
Remained basically unchanged	18	78.3
Eased somewhat	4	17.4
Eased considerably	0	0.0
Total	23	100.0

e. Premiums charged on riskier loans

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	20	87.0
Eased somewhat	3	13.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0
Total	23	100.0

f. Loan covenants

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	3	13.0
Remained basically unchanged	19	82.6
Eased somewhat	1	4.3
Eased considerably	0	0.0
Total	23	100.0

g. Collateralization requirements

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	1	4.3
Remained basically unchanged	22	95.7
Eased somewhat	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0
Total	23	100.0

3. If your bank has tightened or eased its credit standards or its terms for C&I loans or credit lines over the past three months (as described in questions 1 and 2), how important have been the following possible reasons for the change?

A. Possible reasons for tightening credit standards or loan terms:

a. Deterioration in your bank's current or expected capital position

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Not important	2	66.7
Somewhat important	1	33.3
Very important	0	0.0
Total	3	100.0

b. Less favorable or more uncertain economic outlook

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Not important	1	33.3
Somewhat important	1	33.3
Very important	1	33.3
Total	3	100.0

c. Worsening of industry-specific problems (please specify industries)

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Not important	1	33.3
Somewhat important	0	0.0
Very important	2	66.7
Total	3	100.0

d. Less aggressive competition from other banks or nonbank lenders (other financial intermediaries or the capital markets)

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Not important	0	0.0
Somewhat important	1	33.3
Very important	2	66.7
Total	3	100.0

e. Reduced tolerance for risk

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Not important	1	33.3
Somewhat important	2	66.7
Very important	0	0.0
Total	3	100.0

f. Decreased liquidity in the secondary market for these loans

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Not important	1	33.3
Somewhat important	0	0.0
Very important	2	66.7
Total	3	100.0

g. Increase in defaults by borrowers in public debt markets

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Not important	1	33.3
Somewhat important	2	66.7
Very important	0	0.0
Total	3	100.0

h. Deterioration in your bank's current or expected liquidity position

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Not important	3	100.0
Somewhat important	0	0.0
Very important	0	0.0
Total	3	100.0

B. Possible reasons for easing credit standards or loan terms:

a. Improvement in your bank's current or expected capital position

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Not important	4	80.0
Somewhat important	0	0.0
Very important	1	20.0
Total	5	100.0

b. More favorable or less uncertain economic outlook

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Not important	2	40.0
Somewhat important	3	60.0
Very important	0	0.0
Total	5	100.0

c. Improvement in industry-specific problems (please specify industries)

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Not important	4	80.0
Somewhat important	1	20.0
Very important	0	0.0
Total	5	100.0

d. More aggressive competition from other banks or nonbank lenders (other financial intermediaries or the capital markets)

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Not important	0	0.0
Somewhat important	4	80.0
Very important	1	20.0
Total	5	100.0

e. Increased tolerance for risk

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Not important	4	80.0
Somewhat important	1	20.0
Very important	0	0.0
Total	5	100.0

f. Increased liquidity in the secondary market for these loans

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Not important	1	20.0
Somewhat important	4	80.0
Very important	0	0.0
Total	5	100.0

g. Reduction in defaults by borrowers in public debt markets

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Not important	5	100.0
Somewhat important	0	0.0
Very important	0	0.0
Total	5	100.0

h. Improvement in your bank's current or expected liquidity position

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Not important	5	100.0
Somewhat important	0	0.0
Very important	0	0.0
Total	5	100.0

4. Apart from normal seasonal variation, how has demand for C&I loans changed over the past three months? (Please consider only funds actually disbursed as opposed to requests for new or increased lines of credit.)

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Substantially stronger	0	0.0
Moderately stronger	4	17.4
About the same	14	60.9
Moderately weaker	5	21.7
Substantially weaker	0	0.0
Total	23	100.0

5. If demand for C&I loans has strengthened or weakened over the past three months (as described in question 4), how important have been the following possible reasons for the change?

A. If stronger loan demand (answer 1 or 2 to question 4), possible reasons:

a. Customer inventory financing needs increased

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Not important	2	50.0
Somewhat important	2	50.0
Very important	0	0.0
Total	4	100.0

b. Customer accounts receivable financing needs increased

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Not important	1	25.0
Somewhat important	2	50.0
Very important	1	25.0
Total	4	100.0

c. Customer investment in plant or equipment increased

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Not important	4	100.0
Somewhat important	0	0.0
Very important	0	0.0
Total	4	100.0

d. Customer internally generated funds decreased

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Not important	2	50.0
Somewhat important	2	50.0
Very important	0	0.0
Total	4	100.0

e. Customer merger or acquisition financing needs increased

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Not important	1	25.0
Somewhat important	3	75.0
Very important	0	0.0
Total	4	100.0

f. Customer borrowing shifted to your bank from other bank or nonbank sources because these other sources became less attractive

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Not important	1	25.0
Somewhat important	3	75.0
Very important	0	0.0
Total	4	100.0

B. If weaker loan demand (answer 4 or 5 to question 4), possible reasons:

a. Customer inventory financing needs decreased

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Not important	1	20.0
Somewhat important	4	80.0
Very important	0	0.0
Total	5	100.0

b. Customer accounts receivable financing needs decreased

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Not important	1	20.0
Somewhat important	4	80.0
Very important	0	0.0
Total	5	100.0

c. Customer investment in plant or equipment decreased

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Not important	0	0.0
Somewhat important	4	80.0
Very important	1	20.0
Total	5	100.0

d. Customer internally generated funds increased

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Not important	1	20.0
Somewhat important	4	80.0
Very important	0	0.0
Total	5	100.0

e. Customer merger or acquisition financing needs decreased

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Not important	1	20.0
Somewhat important	0	0.0
Very important	4	80.0
Total	5	100.0

f. Customer borrowing shifted from your bank to other bank or nonbank credit sources because these other sources became more attractive

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Not important	1	25.0
Somewhat important	1	25.0
Very important	2	50.0
Total	4	100.0

6. At your bank, how has the number of inquiries from potential business borrowers regarding the availability and terms of new credit lines or increases in existing lines changed over the past three months? (Please consider only inquiries for additional C&I lines as opposed to the refinancing of existing loans.)

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
The number of inquiries has increased substantially	0	0.0
The number of inquiries has increased moderately	6	26.1
The number of inquiries has stayed about the same	12	52.2
The number of inquiries has decreased moderately	5	21.7
The number of inquiries has decreased substantially	0	0.0
Total	23	100.0

According to the Federal Reserve's H.8 statistical release, "Assets and Liabilities of Commercial Banks in the United States," C&I loans have contracted at an annual rate of about 15 percent over the first eight months of 2009. ***Question 7*** *asks about the possible reasons for this decline.*

7. If C&I lending has declined at your bank this year, how important have the following possible sources of contraction been?

a. Paydowns of bridge loans that were originated during the market disruptions last fall and winter

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Not important	12	70.6
Somewhat important	3	17.6
Very important	2	11.8
Total	17	100.0

b. Increased paydowns of other bridge loans

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Not important	13	76.5
Somewhat important	4	23.5
Very important	0	0.0
Total	17	100.0

c. Increased incidence of term loans that matured and were not rolled over or extended (please exclude loans that your bank classified as bridge loans)

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Not important	6	35.3
Somewhat important	11	64.7
Very important	0	0.0
Total	17	100.0

d. Increased prepayments of term loans (please exclude loans that your bank classified as bridge loans)

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Not important	10	58.8
Somewhat important	6	35.3
Very important	1	5.9
Total	17	100.0

e. Decreased originations of term loans

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Not important	2	11.1
Somewhat important	8	44.4
Very important	8	44.4
Total	18	100.0

f. Paydowns of draws on revolving credit lines that were taken down as precautionary liquidity during the market disruptions of last fall and winter

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Not important	6	35.3
Somewhat important	10	58.8
Very important	1	5.9
Total	17	100.0

g. Increased paydowns of other draws on revolving credit lines (including draws made last fall and winter other than those as described in f, above)

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Not important	7	41.2
Somewhat important	10	58.8
Very important	0	0.0
Total	17	100.0

h. Decreased draws on revolving credit lines

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Not important	10	58.8
Somewhat important	7	41.2
Very important	0	0.0
Total	17	100.0

i. Increased sales or syndications of outstanding loans

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Not important	15	83.3
Somewhat important	2	11.1
Very important	1	5.6
Total	18	100.0

j. Increased writedowns of the value of outstanding loans

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Not important	8	44.4
Somewhat important	7	38.9
Very important	3	16.7
Total	18	100.0

Questions 8-9 *ask about commercial real estate (CRE) loans at your bank, including construction and land development loans and loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential real estate. Question 8 deals with changes in your bank's standards over the past three months. Question 9 deals with changes in demand. If your bank's lending standards or terms have not changed over the relevant period, please report them as unchanged even if they are either restrictive or accommodative relative to longer-term norms. If your bank's standards or terms have tightened or eased over the relevant period, please so report them regardless of how they stand relative to longer-term norms. Also, please report changes in enforcement of existing standards as changes in standards.*

8. Over the past three months, how have your bank's credit standards for approving applications for CRE loans changed?

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Tightened considerably	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	3	20.0
Remained basically unchanged	12	80.0
Eased somewhat	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0
Total	15	100.0

9. Apart from normal seasonal variation, how has demand for CRE loans changed over the past three months?

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Substantially stronger	0	0.0
Moderately stronger	1	6.7
About the same	10	66.7
Moderately weaker	1	6.7
Substantially weaker	3	20.0
Total	15	100.0

Question 10 *asks about the resolution of two types of CRE loans at your bank, construction and land development loans and loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential real estate, that were on your bank's books as of January 1, 2009, and were scheduled to mature by September of this year.*

10. For CRE loans at your bank as of the beginning of 2009 that were scheduled to mature by September of this year, approximately what percentage (by dollar volume) of each of these two types of CRE loans fell into the following categories?

A. Construction and land development loans

a. Maturing loans that have been refinanced this year

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Zero	7	63.6
Between 1 and 10 percent	1	9.1
Between 10 and 25 percent	3	27.3
Between 25 and 50 percent	0	0.0
Between 50 and 75 percent	0	0.0
75 percent or more	0	0.0
Total	11	100.0

b. Maturing loans that have been extended this year

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Zero	1	9.1
Between 1 and 10 percent	2	18.2
Between 10 and 25 percent	5	45.5
Between 25 and 50 percent	0	0.0
Between 50 and 75 percent	0	0.0
75 percent or more	3	27.3
Total	11	100.0

c. Maturing loans that have been paid off this year

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Zero	4	36.4
Between 1 and 10 percent	5	45.5
Between 10 and 25 percent	1	9.1
Between 25 and 50 percent	1	9.1
Between 50 and 75 percent	0	0.0
75 percent or more	0	0.0
Total	11	100.0

d. Maturing loans that have become delinquent this year, but have not been associated with foreclosure

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Zero	3	27.3
Between 1 and 10 percent	3	27.3
Between 10 and 25 percent	3	27.3
Between 25 and 50 percent	2	18.2
Between 50 and 75 percent	0	0.0
75 percent or more	0	0.0
Total	11	100.0

e. Maturing loans that have been associated with foreclosure this year

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Zero	5	50.0
Between 1 and 10 percent	4	40.0
Between 10 and 25 percent	1	10.0
Between 25 and 50 percent	0	0.0
Between 50 and 75 percent	0	0.0
75 percent or more	0	0.0
Total	10	100.0

B. Loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential real estate

a. Maturing loans that have been refinanced this year

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Zero	3	33.3
Between 1 and 10 percent	3	33.3
Between 10 and 25 percent	1	11.1
Between 25 and 50 percent	1	11.1
Between 50 and 75 percent	0	0.0
75 percent or more	1	11.1
Total	9	100.0

b. Maturing loans that have been extended this year

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Zero	2	22.2
Between 1 and 10 percent	1	11.1
Between 10 and 25 percent	2	22.2
Between 25 and 50 percent	0	0.0
Between 50 and 75 percent	2	22.2
75 percent or more	2	22.2
Total	9	100.0

c. Maturing loans that have been paid off this year

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Zero	4	44.4
Between 1 and 10 percent	4	44.4
Between 10 and 25 percent	1	11.1
Between 25 and 50 percent	0	0.0
Between 50 and 75 percent	0	0.0
75 percent or more	0	0.0
Total	9	100.0

d. Maturing loans that have become delinquent this year, but have not been associated with foreclosure

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Zero	3	33.3
Between 1 and 10 percent	3	33.3
Between 10 and 25 percent	1	11.1
Between 25 and 50 percent	2	22.2
Between 50 and 75 percent	0	0.0
75 percent or more	0	0.0
Total	9	100.0

e. Maturing loans that have been associated with foreclosure this year

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Zero	7	77.8
Between 1 and 10 percent	1	11.1
Between 10 and 25 percent	1	11.1
Between 25 and 50 percent	0	0.0
Between 50 and 75 percent	0	0.0
75 percent or more	0	0.0
Total	9	100.0

11. Over the past three months, how has your bank changed the size of credit lines for existing customers with the following types of accounts? Please consider changes made to line sizes during the life of existing credit agreements as well as changes made to line sizes upon renewal or renegotiation of existing agreements.

a. Business credit card accounts

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Increased considerably	0	0.0
Increased somewhat	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	9	100.0
Decreased somewhat	0	0.0
Decreased considerably	0	0.0
Total	9	100.0

b. C&I credit lines (excluding business credit card accounts)

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Increased considerably	0	0.0
Increased somewhat	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	17	73.9
Decreased somewhat	6	26.1
Decreased considerably	0	0.0
Total	23	100.0

c. Commercial construction lines of credit

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Increased considerably	0	0.0
Increased somewhat	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	7	53.8
Decreased somewhat	3	23.1
Decreased considerably	3	23.1
Total	13	100.0

d. Lines of credit for financial firms

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Increased considerably	0	0.0
Increased somewhat	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	11	68.8
Decreased somewhat	3	18.8
Decreased considerably	2	12.5
Total	16	100.0

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1. As of June 30, 2009, the 23 respondents had combined assets of $1.0 trillion, compared to $1.9 trillion for all foreign related banking institutions in the United States. The sample is selected from among the largest foreign-related banking institutions in those Federal Reserve Districts where such institutions are common.