LOUISIANA-DOMICILED BANKS AND THRIFTS FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Quarter Ended
December 31, 2011

STATE OF LOUISIANA
OFFICE OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

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FINANCIAL CONDITION OF LOUISIANA-DOMICILED BANKS & THRIFTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2011

During the fourth quarter of 2011, total assets for all Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts increased from $66.34 billion to $67.96 billion, an increase of $1.62 billion or by 2.44 percent. All four major asset categories increased. Federal funds sold increased from $705 million to $801 million or by 13.66 percent. Cash increased from $5.00 billion to $5.35 billion or by 6.85 percent. Total securities increased from $15.01 billion to $15.53 billion or by 3.50 percent. Total loans and leases increased from $40.34 billion to $41.05 billion or by 1.75 percent. Regarding liabilities, total deposits increased from $54.07 billion to $55.49 billion or by 2.64 percent, while borrowed money increased from $3.43 billion to $3.77 billion or by 9.95 percent.

For Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts, total assets increased by 2.44 percent during the fourth quarter of 2011. Federal funds sold, cash, securities and total loans all increased. Regarding liabilities, total deposits and borrowed money both increased. For Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts, total assets also increased by 2.44 percent during the fourth quarter of 2011. Securities and total loans increased, while Federal funs sold and cash declined. Regarding liabilities, total deposits increased and borrowed money declined.

The following chart provides selected performance ratios for all banks and thrifts in the U. S. for the year ended December 31, 2011; and for all Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts for the for calendar years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, 2009, and 2008. **Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts continue to compare favorably in a number of categories when compared to all banks and thrifts in the U.S.**

	U. S. Banks & Thrifts	All Louisiana-Domiciled Banks & Thrifts			
TRENDS	Year Ended 12/31/2011	Year Ended 12/31/2011	Year Ended 12/31/2010	Year Ended 12/31/2009	Year Ended 12/31/2008
Earnings					
Yield on Earning Assets	4.32%	4.89%↓	5.25%↓	5.57%↓	6.37%
Cost of Funds	0.72%	0.86%↓	1.12%↓	1.41%↓	2.04%
Net Interest Margin	3.60%	4.03%↓	4.12%↓	4.15%↓	4.33%
Loan Loss Provisions to Average Assets	0.57%	0.29%↓	0.86%↓	0.87%↑	0.58%
Operating Expenses to Average Assets	3.04%	3.31%↑	3.27%↓	3.30%↑	3.25%
Return on Average Assets	0.88%	0.79%↑*	0.46%↓*	0.74%*↓	0.88%
Asset Quality					
Noncurrent Loans to Total Loans	4.09%	3.19%↓#	4.58%↓#	4.82%#↑	2.08%
Nonperforming Assets to Total Assets	2.55%	2.50%↓#	3.47%↓#	3.64%#↑	1.63%
Net Charge-offs to Total Loans	1.55%	0.33%↓	1.23%↑	1.00%↑	0.54%
Capital and Liquidity					
Tier 1 Leverage Capital Ratio	9.09%	9.83%↑	9.61%↓	9.68%↑	9.60%
Earning Assets to Total Assets	88.90%	89.44%↓	89.85%↑	89.16%↓	91.00%
Loans to Deposits	71.44%	72.90%↓	73.32%↓	79.04%↓	84.48%

As of December 31, 2011 (for all Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts), the **year-to-date** return on average assets (ROAA) shown in the chart above only increased 2 basis points during the fourth quarter but 35 basis points from the same time period in 2010. This ratio is below the national average **year-to-date** ROAA (also shown in the chart above) with the gap between the two declining during the quarter. Although below the national average, a great majority of Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts continue to show strong or satisfactory earnings performance as a result of stable and controlled operating expenses and declining provisions for loan losses (2011 compared to 2010). Capital levels remain sound, with ratios decreasing slightly during the fourth quarter of 2011 but comparing favorably with the same time period in 2010. Asset quality continues to improve as both the dollar volume and ratio of nonperforming assets again declined and are well below the same time period in 2010. Net charge-offs increased during the fourth quarter; however, the year-to-date ratio is well below that reported for the same time period in 2010 as reflected in the chart above.

A majority of the increase in nonperforming assets and noncurrent loans in 2009 and 2010 is primarily attributable to the acquisition of failed out-of-state institutions by Louisiana-domiciled institutions during this time period. However, a significant portion of these acquired assets are subject to loss-sharing agreements with the FDIC, which mitigates a great majority of any exposure at this time.

 # Ratios impacted by the acquisition of failed out-of-state institutions. *** Refer to page 20 for more details.**

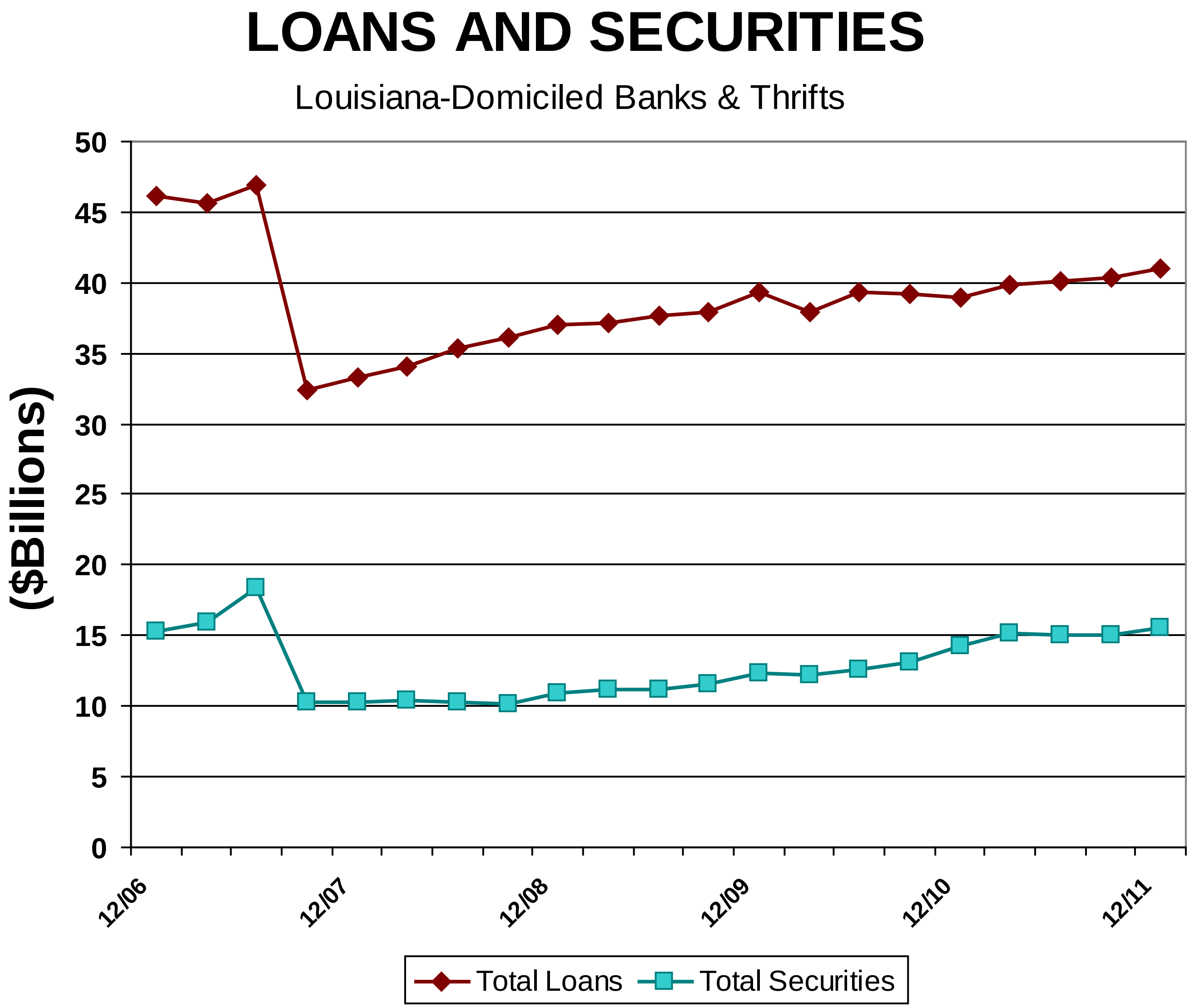

Figure 1

Figure 1 above shows the trend in total loans and leases and securities for each quarter since year-end 2006 through the current year-end. The significant decline in mid-2007 was caused by the relocation of a large national bank's headquarters. As previously mentioned, total loans and leases increased by 1.75 percent during the fourth quarter of 2011, from $40.34 billion to $41.05 billion or by approximately $705 million. Total loans and leases have increased in 15 of the past 20 quarters with one of the decreases occurring because of the relocation noted previously. **In addition, total loans and leases would have likely decreased for the third and fourth quarters of 2009 without the acquisition of failed out-of-state institutions by Louisiana-domiciled institutions during that time period.** During the fourth quarter, commercial loans, real estate loans, other loans, and consumer loans increased, from highest to lowest, while farm loans decreased. Commercial loans increased from $7.90 billion to $8.36 billion or by approximately $468 million. Real estate loans increased from $28.30 billion to $28.54 billion or by approximately $234 million. Other loans increased from $959 million to $1.06 billion or by approximately $100 million. Consumer loans increased from $2.72 billion to $2.76 billion or by approximately $36 million. Farm loans decreased from $469 million to $337 million or by approximately $132 million.

During the fourth quarter of 2011, Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts experienced growth in total loans, with growth in commercial loans, real estate loans, consumer loans, and other loans, from highest to lowest, and a decline in farm loans**.** Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts also experienced growth in total loans, with growth in commercial loans, real estate loans, consumer loans, and other loans, from highest to lowest, and a decline in farm loans**.** All banks and thrifts in the U.S. experienced growth in total loans, with growth in all categories, from highest to lowest as follows: commercial loans, other loans, consumer loans, real estate loans, and farm loans.

LOAN PORTFOLIO MIX

Louisiana-Domiciled Banks & Thrifts as of December 31, 2011

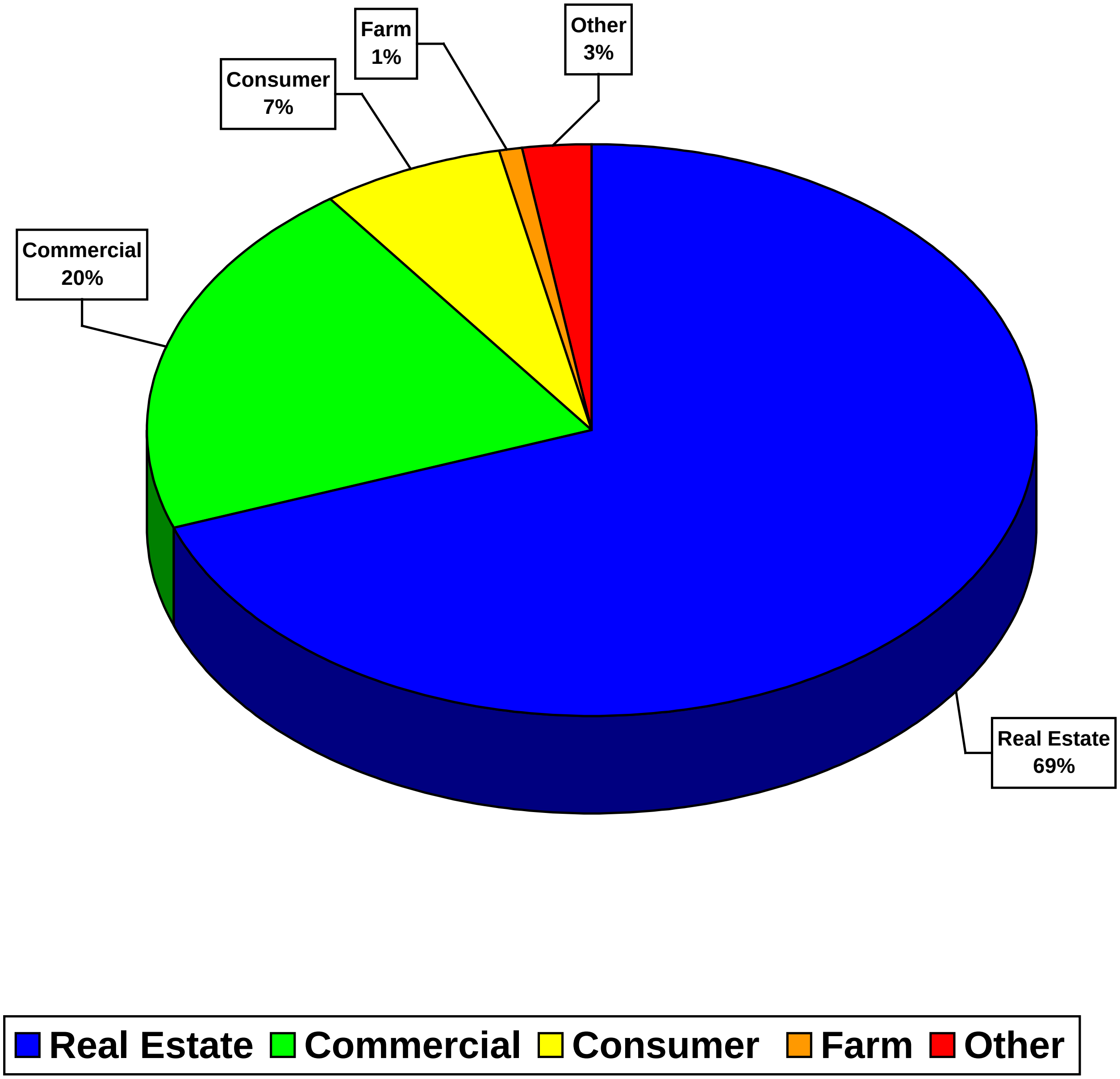

Figure 2

Figure 2 shows the December 31, 2011, loan portfolio mix for all Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts. As of December 31, 2011, Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts showed a loan portfolio mix as follows: real estate loans - 68 percent; commercial loans - 22 percent; consumer loans - 7 percent; other loans - 2 percent; and farm loans - 1 percent. As of this same date, for Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts, the loan portfolio mix is as follows: real estate loans - 81 percent; commercial loans - 11 percent; consumer loans – 5 percent; other loans - 3 percent; and farm loans - 0 percent.

As of December 31, 2011, for all banks and thrifts in the U.S., the loan portfolio mix is as follows: real estate loans - 55 percent; commercial loans - 18 percent; consumer loans - 18 percent; other loans - 8 percent; and farm loans - 1 percent.

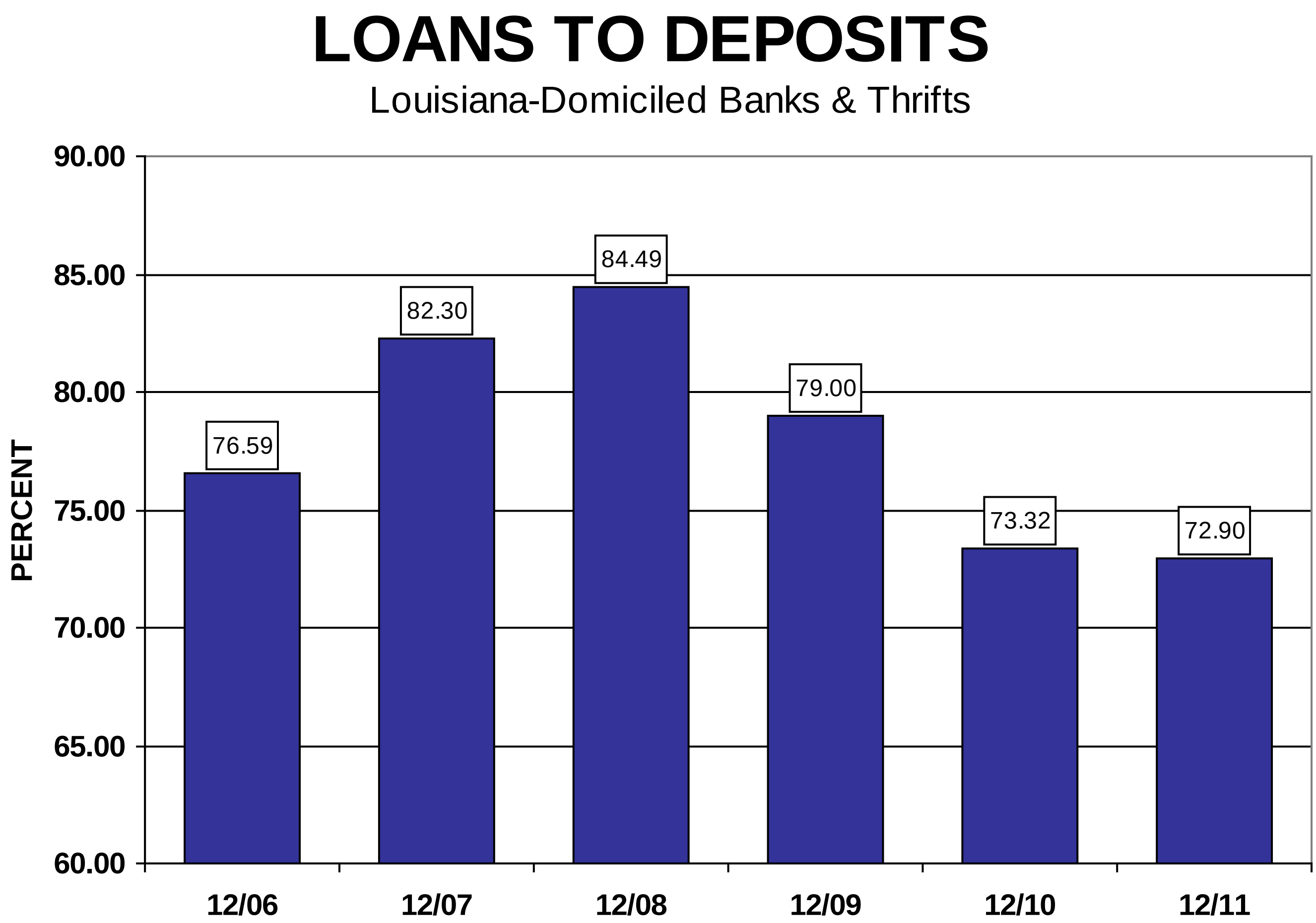

Figure 3

Figure 3 above illustrates the aggregate loan-to-deposit ratio trend for each year-end since 2006. The ratio of net loans to deposits decreased during the fourth quarter of 2011, declining from 73.55 percent as of September 30, 2011, to 72.90 percent as of December 31, 2011, as deposits grew faster than net loans.

For Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts, the ratio of net loans to deposits decreased slightly from 72.76 percent as of September 30, 2011, to 72.23 percent as of December 31, 2011, as deposits increased at a faster rate than net loans. For Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts, the ratio of net loans to deposits decreased from 80.09 percent as of September 30, 2011, to 78.28 percent as of December 31, 2011, as deposits increased at a faster rate than net loans.

For all banks and thrifts in the U.S., the ratio of net loans to deposits increased from 71.38 percent as of September 30, 2011, to 71.44 percent as of December 31, 2011, as net loans increased at a faster pace than deposits.

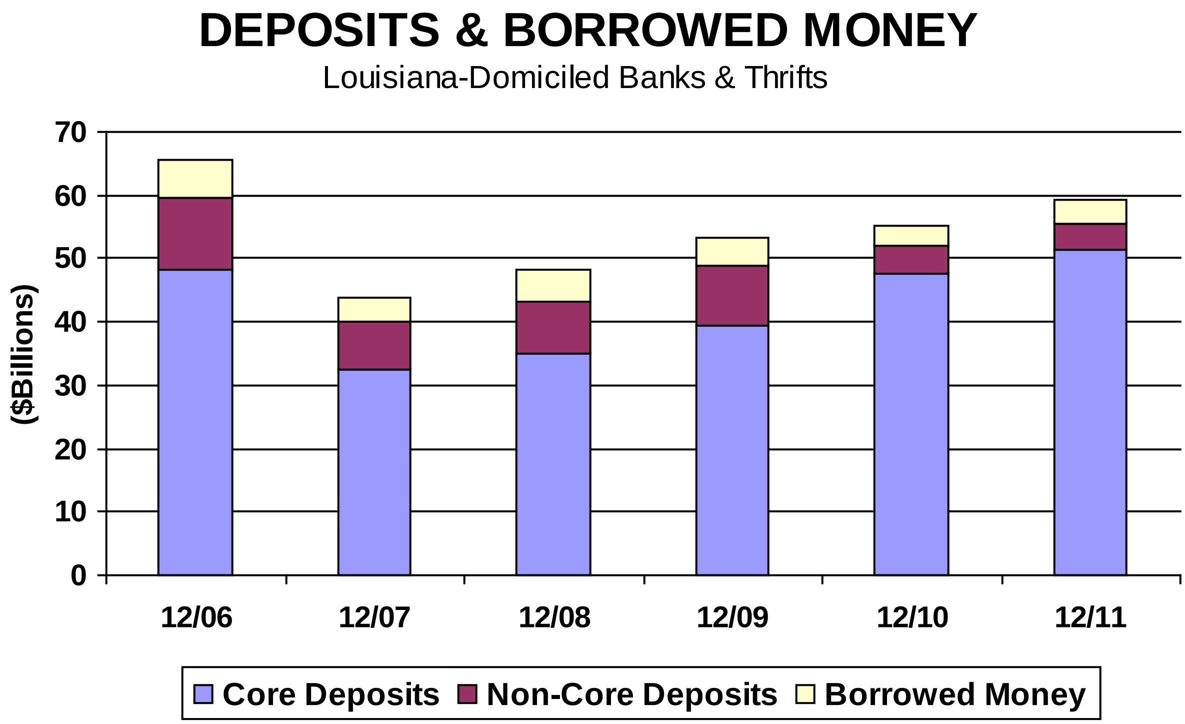

Figure 4

Figure 4 shows the mix of deposits and borrowed money for each year-end since 2006. The decreases in all three categories at December 31, 2007, shown in the chart above compared to prior years, resulted from a large national bank moving its headquarters out of Louisiana in July 2007. Regarding liabilities, total deposits increased from $54.07 billion as of September 30, 2011, to $55.49 billion as of December 31, 2011, or by 2.64 percent, while borrowed money increased from $3.43 billion as of September 30, 2011, to $3.77 billion as of December 31, 2011, or by 9.95 percent. Total deposits at Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts and Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts both increased during the fourth quarter of 2011. Core deposits increased from $49.76 billion as of September 30, 2011, to $51.42 billion as of December 31, 2011, or by 3.33 percent. Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts and Louisiana-domiciled federally chartered banks and thrifts experienced an increase in core deposits during the fourth quarter of 2011.

As noted previously, borrowed money increased during the fourth quarter of 2011. As of September 30, 2011, borrowed money totaled $3.43 billion and consisted of Federal funds purchased totaling $1.65 billion, Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) advances totaling $1.60 billion, and other borrowings totaling $199 million. As of December 31, 2011, borrowed money totaled $3.77 billion and consisted of Federal funds purchased totaling $1.68 billion, FHLB advances totaling $1.90 billion, and other borrowings totaling $192 million. Total borrowed money for Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts increased by $457 million during the fourth quarter with increases in Federal funds purchased, FHLB advances, and a decline in other borrowings. Total borrowed money for Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts decreased by $116 million during the fourth quarter with decreases in Federal funds purchased, FHLB advances, and other borrowings.

Non-core deposits decreased during the fourth quarter of 2011. As of September 30, 2011, non-core deposits totaled $4.31 billion and consisted of time deposits of $250,000 or more totaling $3.31 billion, brokered deposits under $250,000 totaling $837 million and deposits held in foreign offices totaling $164 million. As of December 31, 2011, non-core deposits totaled $4.08 billion and consisted of time deposits of $250,000 or more totaling $3.21 billion, brokered deposits under $250,000 totaling $754 million and deposits in foreign offices totaling $117 million. During the fourth quarter, non-core deposits in Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts decreased by $217 million, with decreases of $91 million in time deposits of $250,000 or more, $79 million in brokered deposits under $250,000, and $47 million in deposits held in foreign offices. During this same period, non-core deposits in Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts decreased by $11 million, with a decrease of $6 million in time deposits of $250,000 or more and a decrease of $5 million in brokered deposits under $250,000, with no deposits held in foreign offices reported.

During the fourth quarter of 2011, all banks and thrifts in the U.S. experienced an increase in total deposits, core deposits, time deposits over $250,000, and brokered deposits of $250,000 or less, while total non-core deposits, deposits in foreign offices, and borrowed money experienced a decline.

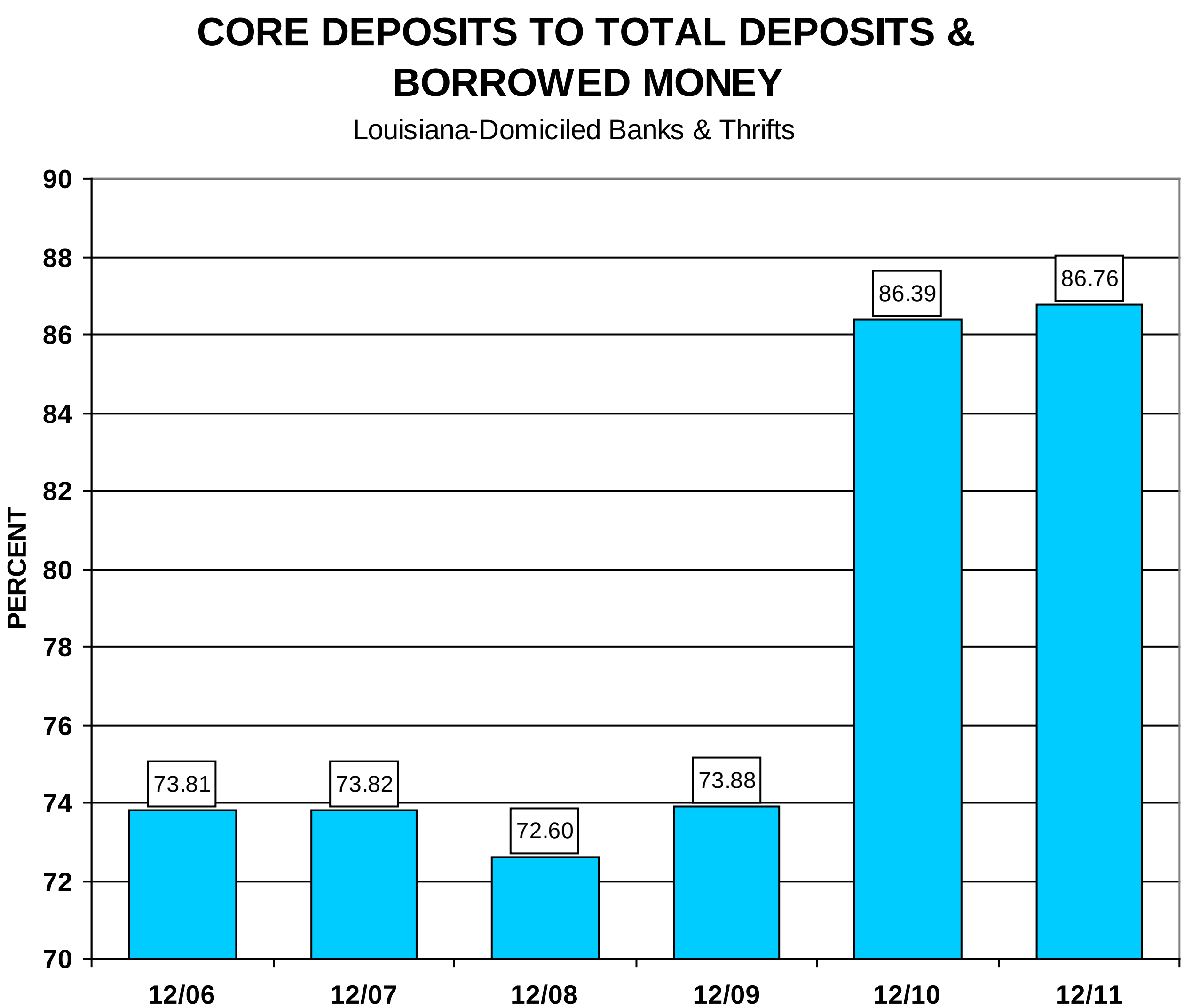

Figure 5

Figure 5 illustrates the trend in the core deposits to total deposits and borrowed money ratio for each year-end since 2006. The ratios shown in Figure 5 above for December 31, 2010, and December 31, 2011, reflect the change in the definition of core deposits based on the increase in the FDIC insurance limit to $250,000 (see note on page 20). The ratio of core deposits to total deposits and borrowed money increased during the fourth quarter of 2011, going from 86.55 percent as of September 30, 2011, to 86.76 percent as of December 31, 2011.

For Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts, the ratio of core deposits to total deposits and borrowed money decreased slightly from 87.35 percent as of September 30, 2011, to 87.28 percent as of December 31, 2011. For Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts, this ratio increased from 80.50 percent as of September 30, 2011, to 82.83 percent as of December 31, 2011.

For all banks and thrifts in the U.S., the ratio of core deposits to total deposits and borrowed money increased from 66.96 percent as of September 30, 2011, to 68.15 percent as of December 31, 2011.

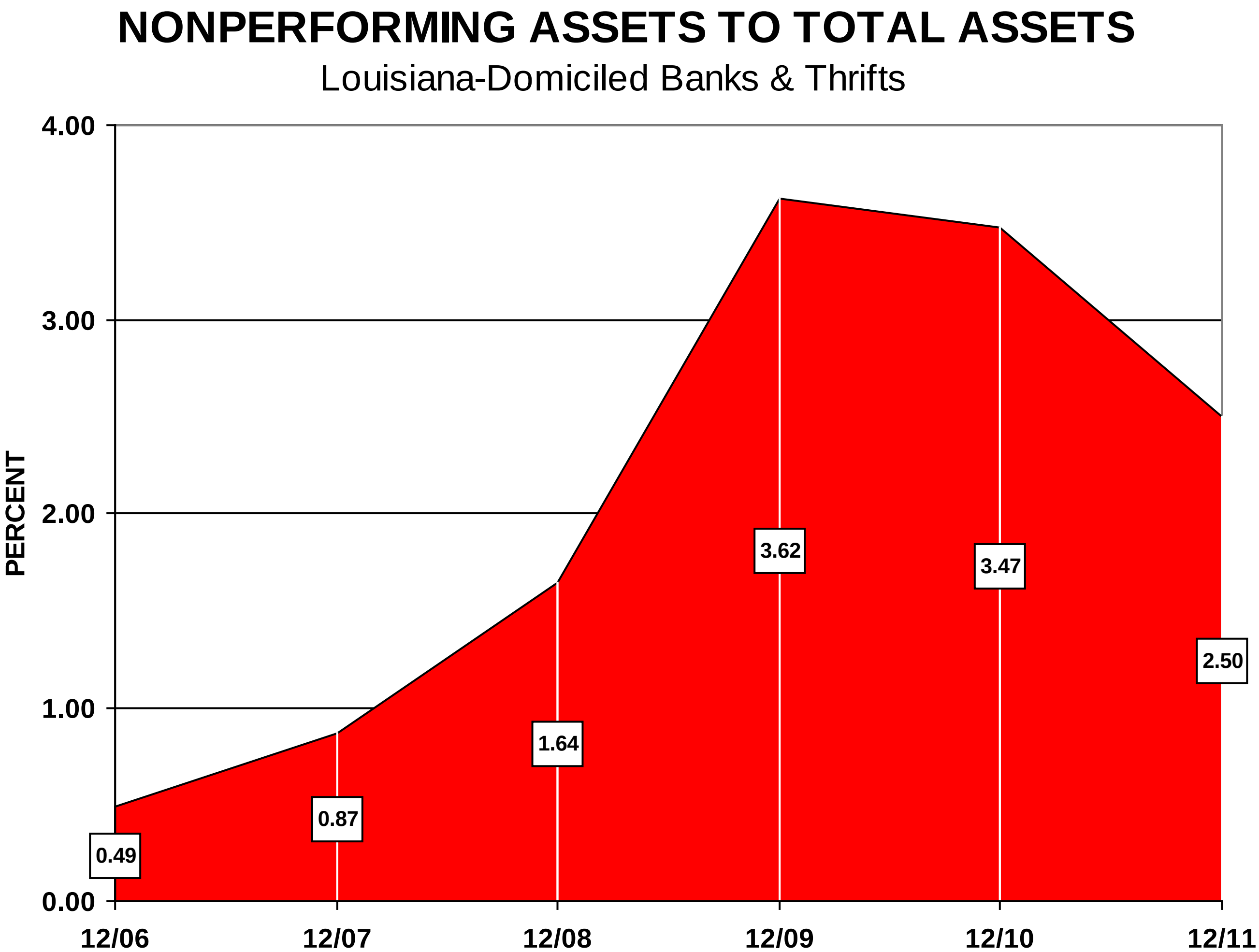

Figure 6

Figure 6 above illustrates that the ratio of nonperforming assets to total assets for each year-end since 2006. This ratio has steadily increased between 10 and 30 basis points from the second quarter of 2007 through the third quarter of 2009 with a more significant increase of 139 basis points in the fourth quarter of 2009. However, a substantial portion of the increase in nonperforming assets, beginning in the third quarter of 2009, resulted from the acquisition of out-of-state failed institutions by a Louisiana state-chartered bank in the third and fourth quarters of 2009. Excluding these acquired assets, the ratio of nonperforming assets to total assets would show only a modest increase in the third and fourth quarters of 2009, respectively, and a less severe upturn of only 54 basis points from year-end 2008 to year-end 2009. **In 2010, with the exception of the third quarter, the ratio declined on a quarterly basis.** The ratio increased in the third quarter primarily because a Louisiana state-chartered bank acquired another out-of-state failed institution. The level of nonperforming assets, excluding those from the failed out-of-state institutions, increased during the third quarter but declined in the fourth quarter of 2010, and the downward trend has continued through all four quarters of 2011. While the dollar volume of nonperforming assets associated with all the acquisitions of out-of-state failed institutions was available, the dollar volume of total assets was not available. Therefore, the estimated change in the ratio of nonperforming assets to total assets from September 30, 2010, forward, adjusted for these specific assets, was not available.

The volume of nonperforming assets (noncurrent loans as defined below plus other real estate owned (OREO)) decreased during the fourth quarter of 2011, going from $1.78 billion as of September 30, 2011, to $1.69 billion as of December 31, 201ed1, or a decrease of 4.79 percent. Nonperforming assets associated with the acquisition of failed out-of-state institutions totaled $797 million and $737 million as of September 30, 2011, and December 31, 2011, respectively. Excluding these assets, the volume of nonperforming assets would decline from $982 million as of September 30, 2011, to $956 million as of December 31, 2011, or by 2.62 percent. The ratio of nonperforming assets to total assets decreased from 2.69 percent at

September 30, 2011, to 2.50 percent at December 31, 2011. This ratio, excluding the assets acquired from the out-of-state failed institutions, would have also likely declined from September 30, 2011, to December 31, 2011; however, because the assets associated with these acquisitions were not available, the estimated change in the ratio was not available.

Aggregate noncurrent loans (loans past due 90 days or more and accruing interest plus nonaccrual loans) decreased from $1.34 billion as of September 30, 2011, to $1.31 billion as of December 31, 2011, or by 2.35 percent. Excluding the loans acquired from the out-of-state failed institutions, aggregate noncurrent loans increased from $621 million as of September 30, 2011, to $655 million as of December 31, 2011, or by 5.47 percent. However, because of loan growth, the ratio of noncurrent loans to gross loans decreased from 3.32 percent as of September 30, 2011, to 3.19 percent as of December 31, 2011. Although the dollar volume of noncurrent loans acquired from the out-of-state failed institutions was available, the dollar volume of gross loans was not available. Therefore, an adjusted ratio of noncurrent loans to gross loans for September 30, 2011, and December 31, 2011, was not available. OREO decreased from $439 million as of September 30, 2011, to $386 million as of December 31, 2011, or by 12.23 percent. Excluding the OREO that was acquired from the out-of-state failed institutions, OREO decreased from $361 million as of September 30, 2011, to $301 million as of December 31, 2011, or by 16.56 percent.

Note: A great majority of the decline in noncurrent loans and nonperforming assets starting with the second quarter of 2011 was attributable to the accounting for these loans in the merger of a large national bank into a state-chartered bank.

Figure 7 below illustrates the level of noncurrent loans and OREO for all Louisiana-domiciled banks for each year-end since 2005. A**djusted noncurrent loans and adjusted OREO in Figure 7 below are net of the assets acquired from the failed out-of-state institutions acquired in 2009 and 2010.**

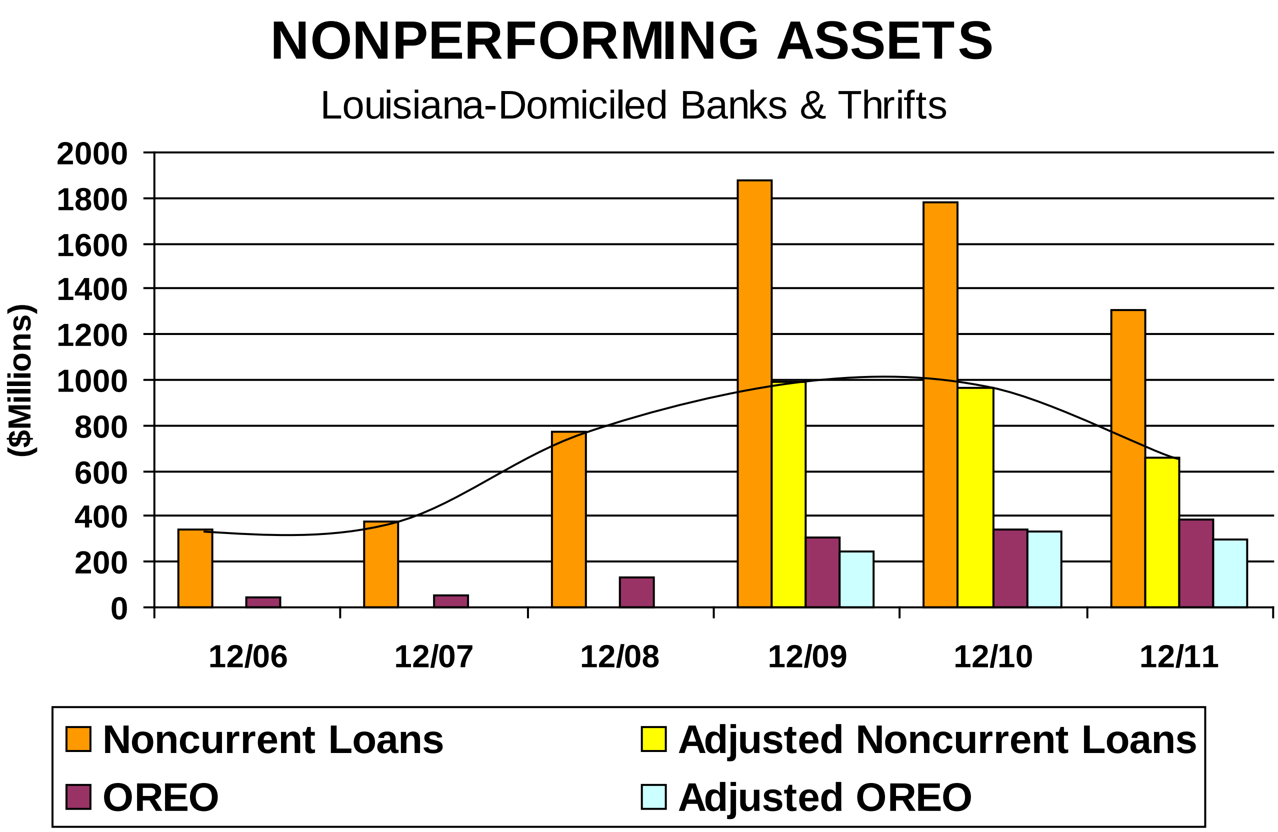

Figure 7

In the fourth quarter of 2011, for Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts, noncurrent loans decreased from $1.25 billion to $1.21 billion, and OREO decreased from $400 million to $346 million. From September 30, 2011, to December 31, 2011, the ratios of nonperforming assets to total assets and noncurrent loans to gross loans for Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts decreased from 2.82 percent to 2.61 percent and from 3.51 percent to 3.35 percent, respectively. Excluding the assets acquired from the out-of-state failed institutions, noncurrent loans would increase from $531 million to $561 million, while OREO would decrease from $321 million to $262 million. As noted previously, assets and gross loans acquired from the out-of-state failed institutions were unavailable. Although the ratios of nonperforming assets to total assets and noncurrent loans to gross loans were also not available, the nonperforming asset ratio would likely have declined in both quarters as the dollar volume of these assets declined. However, the ratio of noncurrent loans may have declined in the third quarter and increased in the fourth quarter as the dollar volume of these loans decreased and increased, respectively, in these quarters, although loan growth may have also impacted the ratio.

In the fourth quarter, noncurrent loans increased from $89 million to $94 million and OREO decreased from $40 million to $39 million in Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts. From September 30, 2011, to December 31, 2011, the ratios of nonperforming assets to total assets and noncurrent loans to gross loans for Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts increased from 1.66 percent to 1.67 percent and from 1.90 percent to 1.95 percent, respectively.

For all commercial banks and thrifts in the U.S., nonperforming assets decreased from September 30, 2011, to December 31, 2011, as noncurrent loans and OREO both decreased. As a result, the ratio of nonperforming assets to total assets decreased from 2.63 percent to 2.55 percent, and the ratio of noncurrent loans to total loans decreased from 4.22 percent to 4.09 percent.

Beginning with the March 31, 2010, Call and Thrift Financial Reports, banks and thrifts began reporting the carrying amount of assets covered by FDIC loss-sharing agreements. Both reports contain information for the following category of assets: covered loans, other real estate owned, debt securities, and other assets. As of September 30, 2011, Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts reported the carrying amount of loans, OREO, and other assets covered by FDIC loss-sharing agreements at $1.44 billion, $86 million, and $1 million, respectively, or a total of $1.52 billion. The total carrying amount of these assets represented 3.73 percent and 2.29 percent of total loans plus OREO and total assets, respectively, reported as of this date. As of December 31, 2011, Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts reported the carrying amount of loans and OREO covered by FDIC loss-sharing agreements at $1.40 billion and $93 million, respectively, or a total of $1.49 billion. The total carrying amount of these assets represented 3.59 percent and 2.19 percent of total loans plus OREO and total assets, respectively.

As of December 31, 2011, noncurrent loans covered by the FDIC loss-share agreements totaled $655 million, or 50.05 percent of the total noncurrent loans, compared to $720 million, or 53.79 percent of total noncurrent loans, as of September 30, 2011. As of December 31, 2011, OREO covered by these loss-sharing agreements totaled $93 million, or 24.00 percent of total OREO, compared to $86 million, or 19.50 percent of total OREO, as of September 30, 2011.

Beginning with the March 31, 2011, Call and Thrift Financial Reports, banks and thrifts also began reporting the portion of loans and OREO protected by these loss-sharing agreements, which is the amount recoverable from the FDIC on the assets covered by the loss-sharing agreements. As of December 31, 2011, the portion of noncurrent loans protected by these loss-sharing agreements totaled $620 million, or 47.42 percent of total noncurrent loans, compared to $682 million, or 50.95 percent of total noncurrent loans, as of September 30, 2011. As of December 31, 2011, the portion of OREO protected by these loss-sharing agreements totaled $83 million, or 21.55 percent of total OREO, compared to $77 million, or 17.44 percent of total OREO, as of September 30, 2011.

For all commercial banks and thrifts in the U.S., the carrying amounts of loans and OREO covered by loss-sharing agreements both declined, representing 1.23 percent and 1.32 percent of total loans and OREO, respectively, as of December 31, 2011, and September 30, 2011. With similar declines in the carrying of amounts of debt securities and other assets covered by loss-sharing agreements, the ratio of covered assets to total assets declined to 0.68 percent as of December 31, 2011, from 0.72 percent as of September 30, 2011.

For all commercial banks and thrifts in the U.S., as of December 31, 2011, covered noncurrent loans represented 5.20 percent of total noncurrent loans, compared to 5.40 percent as of September 30, 2011. As of December 31, 2011, covered OREO represented 9.21 percent of total OREO, compared to 8.57 percent as of September 30, 2011. As of December 31, 2011, protected noncurrent loans represented 4.33 percent of total noncurrent loans, compared to 4.42 percent as of September 30, 2011. As of December 31, 2011, protected OREO represented 7.43 percent of total OREO, compared to 6.61 percent as of September 30, 2011.

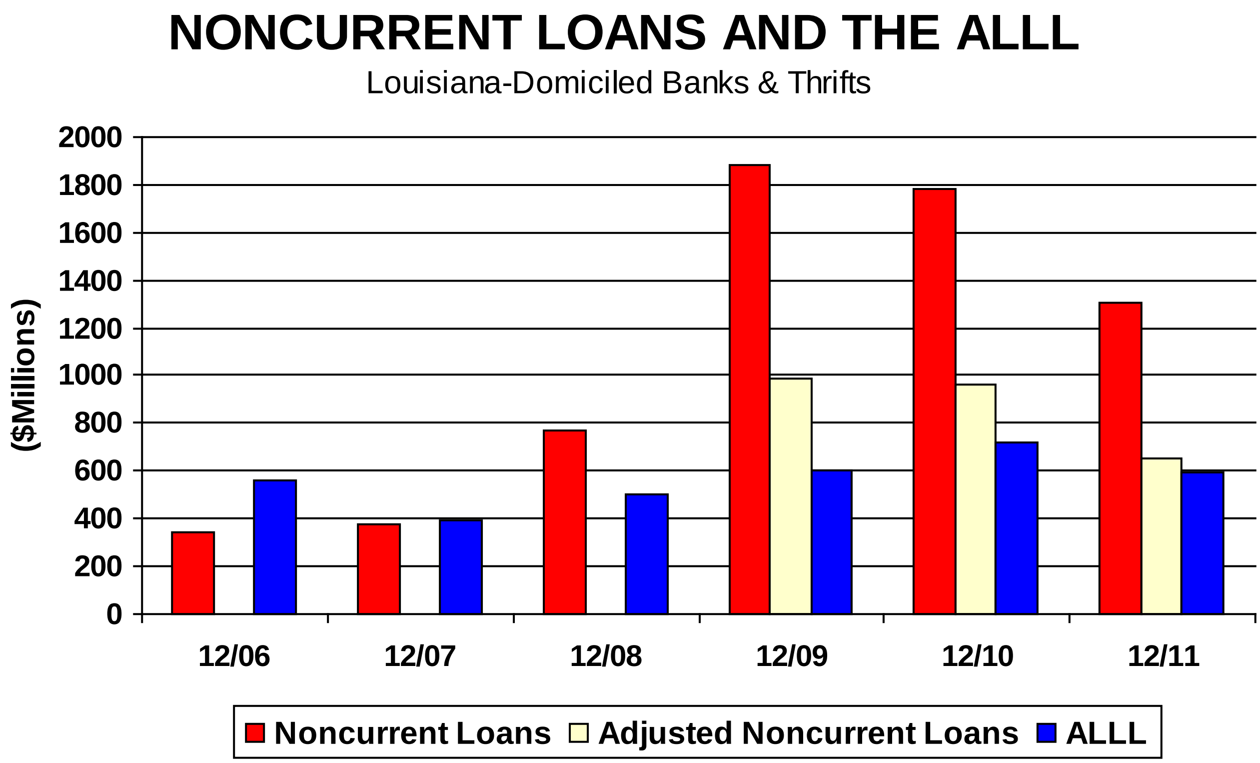

Figure 8

Figure 8 above illustrates the level of the ALLL for Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts as compared to the level of noncurrent loans (those loans 90 days or more past due and still accruing interest or on nonaccrual status) for each year-end since 2006. **Adjusted noncurrent loans are net of those loans acquired from the out-of-state failed institutions in 2009 and 2010.** Institutions are expected to continually review the level of the ALLL to noncurrent loans to ensure that the more severely delinquent loans do not cause the ALLL to fall below the level needed to cover risks in the remainder of the loan portfolio. For each quarter-end from year-end 2006 through year-end 2007, the level maintained in the ALLL exceeded the level of noncurrent loans; however, in the sixteen quarters since, the level of noncurrent loans exceeded the level of the ALLL.

For Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts, the level maintained in the ALLL has exceeded the level of noncurrent loans for each quarter from year-end 2006 through the first quarter of 2008, while the level of noncurrent loans exceeded the level of noncurrent loans for the fifteen quarters since then. For Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts, the level maintained in the ALLL has exceeded the level of noncurrent loans for each quarter from year-end 2006 through the third quarter of 2007, while the level of noncurrent loans exceeded the level of noncurrent loans for the last seventeen quarters, beginning with the fourth quarter of 2007.

For commercial banks and thrifts throughout the U. S., the level maintained in the ALLL has exceeded the level of noncurrent loans for each quarter from year-end 2006 through the third quarter of 2007, while the level of noncurrent loans exceeded the level of noncurrent loans for the last seventeen quarters, beginning with the fourth quarter of 2007.

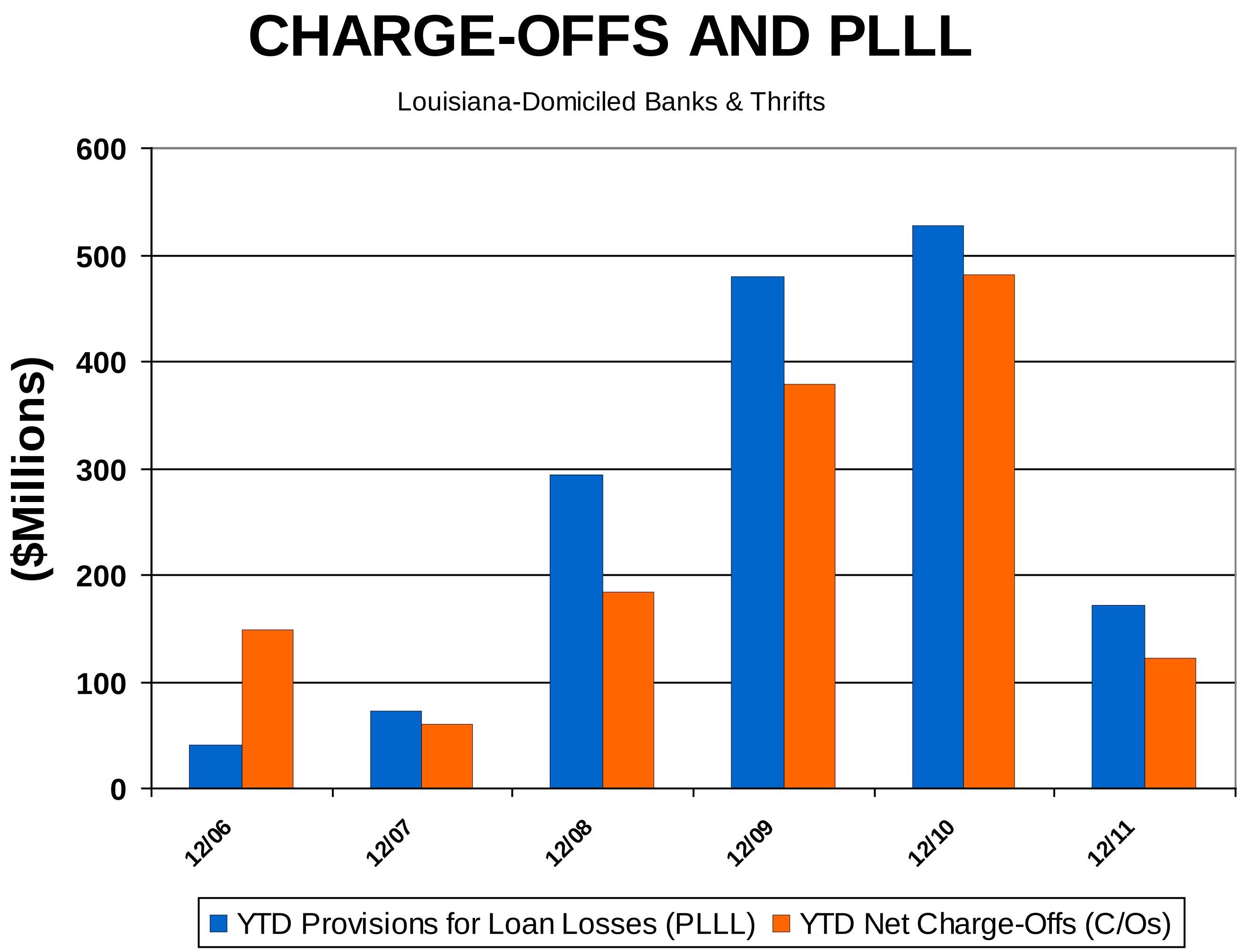

Figure 9

Figure 9 above illustrates the level of year-to-date provisions for loan and lease losses (PLLL) and net charge-offs for all Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts for each year-end since 2006, with the discussion of this shown on the previous page. This chart shows that PLLL have exceeded net charge-offs for each year, with the exception of 2006, for Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts.

For Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts, net charge-offs recognized in the fourth quarter of 2011 totaled $42 million, an increase from the $35 million in the third quarter of 2011. The annualized net charge-off ratio for the quarter ending December 31, 2011, increased to 0.41 percent, from 0.34 percent for the quarter ending September 30, 2011. Based on year-to-date (YTD) net charge-offs reported at $122 million, the YTD 2011 ratio of net charge-offs to total loans increased slightly to 0.33 percent as of December 31, 2011, from 0.32 percent as of September 30, 2011. For the calendar years 2010, 2009, and 2008, net charge-offs totaled $485 million, $379 million, and $189 million, respectively, with the net charge-off ratios of 1.24 percent, 1.00 percent, and 0.54 percent, respectively.

From September 30, 2011, to December 31, 2011, quarterly net charge-offs increased from $32 million to $34 million for Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts. For these institutions, the annualized net charge-off ratio, based on quarterly charge-offs, increased from 0.36 percent to 0.39 percent. Through December 31, 2011, the YTD net charge-off ratio increased from 0.32 percent to 0.33 percent, with YTD net charge-offs totaling $105 million. In comparison, net charge-offs totaled $142 million, $166 million, and $111 million for the calendar years 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively, with the net charge-off ratios of 0.54 percent, 0.69 percent, and 0.50 percent, respectively.

From September 30, 2011, to December 31, 2011, quarterly net charge-offs increased from $2 million to $7 million for Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts. These institutions saw the annualized net charge-off ratio, based on quarterly net charge-offs, increase from 0.19 percent to 0.56 percent. However, through December 31, 2011, the YTD ratio increased from 0.31 percent to 0.37 percent, with YTD net charge-offs reported at $17 million. In comparison, net charge-offs totaled $343 million, $213 million and $78 million for the calendar years 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, with the YTD net charge-off ratios at 2.67 percent, 1.57 percent, and 0.61 percent, respectively. The merger of a large national bank into a state-chartered bank in the second quarter of 2011 significantly reduced the dollar volume of net charge-offs for Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts in 2011 from prior years.

For Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts, loan loss reserves increased to $596 million as of December 31, 2011, from $578 million as of September 30, 2011. As a result, the ratio of loan loss reserves to total loans increased to 1.45 percent as of December 31, 2011, from 1.43 percent as of September 30, 2011. This ratio (loan loss reserves to total loans), for each year-end since 2006, is as follows: 1.22 percent as of December 31, 2006; 1.22 percent as of December 31, 2007; 1.36 percent as of December 31, 2008; 1.56 percent as of December 31, 2009; and 1.85 percent as of December 31, 2010.

For Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts, loan loss provisions totaled $47 million during the third quarter of 2011, or 0.29 percent of average assets, as compared to $48 million during the fourth quarter of 2011, or 0.29 percent of average assets. For the calendar years 2011, 2010, 2009, and 2008, loan loss provisions totaled $172 million, $530 million, $486 million, and $297 million, respectively.

For Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts, loan loss reserves totaled $563 million as of December 31, 2011, an increase from $519 million as of September 30, 2011. However, because of loan growth during the fourth quarter, the ratio of loan loss reserves to total loans only increased to 1.48 percent as of December 31, 2011, from 1.46 percent as of September 30, 2011. Loan loss provisions in the fourth quarter totaled $42 million, a decrease from $44 million in the third quarter. For the calendar years 2011, 2010, 2009, and 2008, loan loss provisions totaled $155 million, $187 million, $210 million, and $143 million, respectively.

For Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts, loan loss reserves totaled $59 million as of December 31, 2011, and as of September 30, 2011. As a result of loan growth in the fourth quarter, the ratio of loan loss reserves to total loans decreased to 1.23 percent as of December 31, 2011, from 1.26 percent as of September 30, 2011. Loan loss provisions for the fourth quarter totaled $6 million, an increase from $3 million for the third quarter of 2011. For the calendar years 2011, 2010, 2009, and 2008, loan loss provisions totaled $18 million, $344 million, $283 million, and $154 million, respectively. The merger of a large national bank into a state-chartered bank in the second quarter of 2011 significantly reduced the dollar volume of loan loss provisions for Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts in 2011 from prior years.

For all banks and thrifts in the U.S., net charge-offs recognized in the fourth quarter of 2011 totaled $25.37 billion, a decrease from the $26.72 billion in the third quarter of 2011. As a result, the annualized net charge-off ratio for the quarter ending December 31, 2011, declined to 1.37 percent, from 1.46 percent for the quarter ending September 30, 2011. Net charge-offs for YTD 2011 totaled $112.95 billion, with the YTD net charge-off ratio decreasing to 1.55 percent as of December 31, 2011, from 1.61 percent as of September 30, 2011. For the calendar years 2010, 2009 and 2008, net charge-offs totaled $187.67 billion, $188.83 billion and $100.38 billion, respectively, with YTD net charge-off ratios of 2.55 percent, 2.52 percent, and 1.29 percent, respectively.

For all banks and thrifts in the U.S., loan loss reserves totaled $190.97 billion as of December 31, 2011, a decrease from $197.29 billion as of September 30, 2011. As a result, the ratio of loan loss reserves to total loans declined to 2.56 percent as of December 31, 2011, from 2.69 percent as of September 30, 2011. Loan loss provisions for the fourth quarter totaled $19.55 billion, an increase from $18.57 billion during the third quarter. For the calendar years 2011, 2010, 2009, and 2008, loan loss provisions totaled $76.93 billion, $158.01 billion, $249.65 billion, and $176.22 billion, respectively.

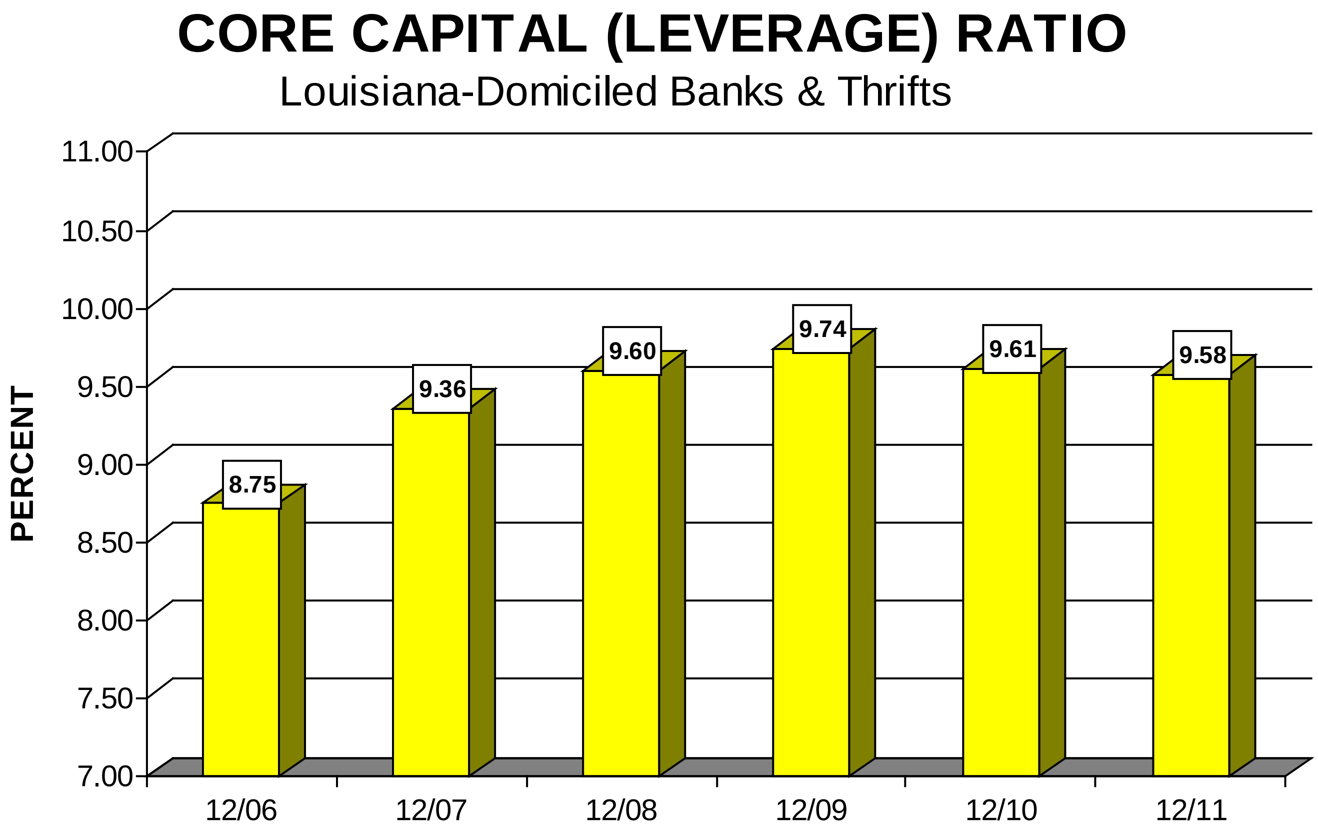

Figure 10

Figure 10 above illustrates the trend in the Tier 1 (core) capital ratio for each year-end since 2006 for all Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts. As Figure 10 above shows, the Core capital (leverage) ratio at December 31, 2011, decreased by 3 basis points from the ratio reported at year-end 2010. During the fourth quarter, the Core capital (leverage) ratio decreased, going from 9.88 percent at September 30, 2011, to 9.83 percent as of December 31, 2011. While Tier 1 (core) capital increased from $6.36 billion at September 30, 2011, to $6.68 billion as of December 31, 2011, the ratio decreased during the quarter because of a substantial increase in quarterly average assets.

During the fourth quarter of 2011, Tier 1 (core) capital increased by $6 million in Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts. With the quarterly average assets growth exceeding growth in capital, the Core capital (leverage) ratio decreased from 9.56 percent to 9.51 percent. In addition, dividends paid by Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts during the fourth quarter increased by $16 million from the level paid in the third quarter. During the fourth quarter of 2011, Tier 1 (core) capital increased by $9 million in Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts. and their Core capital (leverage) ratio increased minimally from 12.66 percent to 12.67 percent. Dividends paid by Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts during the fourth quarter increased by $1 million from the level paid in the third quarter.

For all banks and thrifts in the U.S., Tier 1 (core) capital increased during the fourth quarter of 2011. With the increase in quarterly average assets exceeding the increase in Tier 1 (core) capital, the Core capital (leverage) ratio decreased from 9.17 percent as of September 30, 2011, to 9.09 percent as of December 31, 2011. Cash dividends paid by these banks and thrifts in the fourth quarter of 2011 increased by $2.82 billion over the level paid during the third quarter of 2011.

As of December 31, 2011, there are 54 Louisiana state-chartered and 7 Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts, or approximately 42 percent, of the 146 Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts, as compared to approximately 31 percent of all banks and thrifts in the U.S, that have elected tax treatment as a Subchapter S corporation.

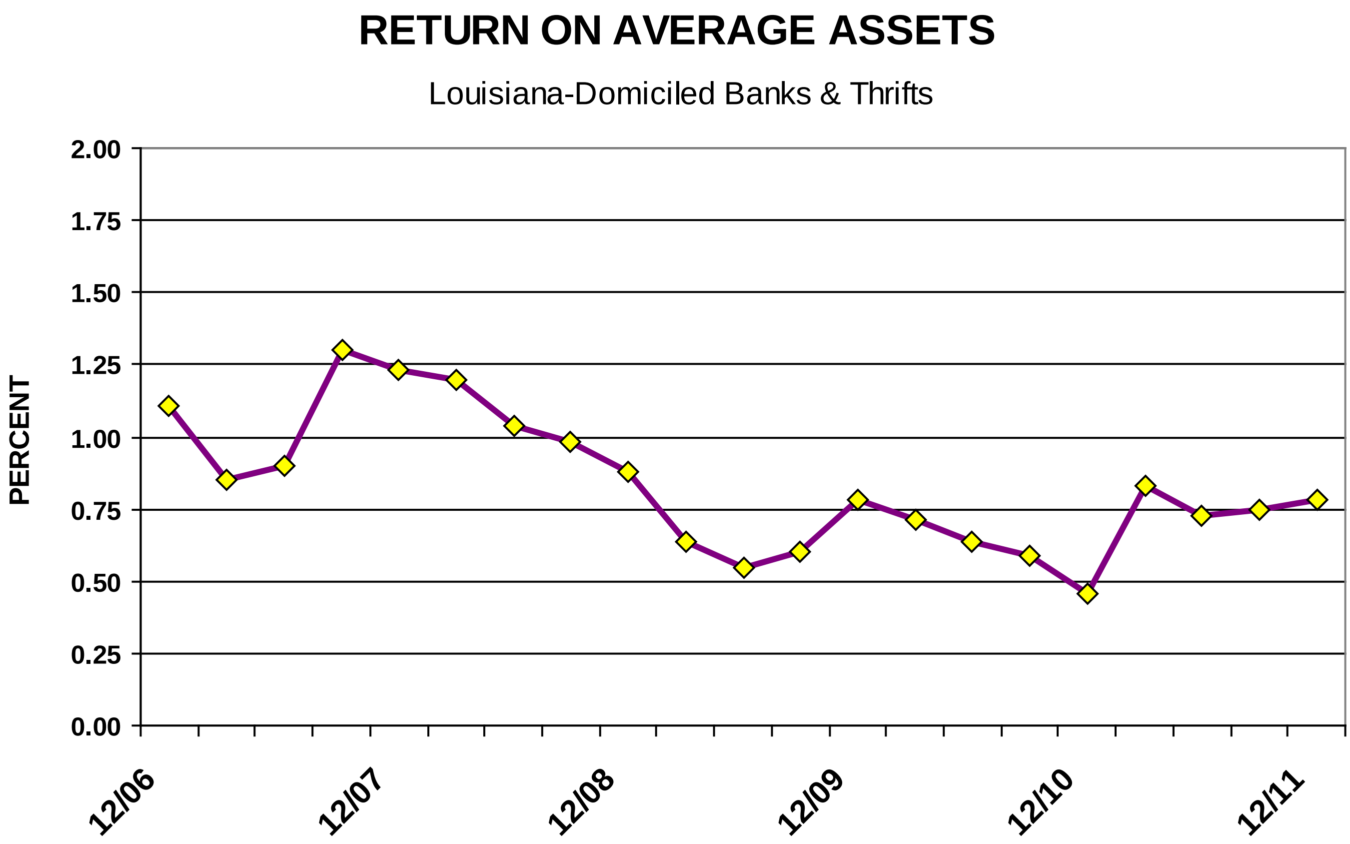

Figure 11

Figure 11 above reflects the annualized year-to-date ROAA for all Louisiana banks and thrifts for every quarter since year-end 2006. Earnings for the fourth quarter of 2011 decreased from the previous quarter. Net income for the fourth quarter of 2011 totaled $118.81 million, for a return on average assets (ROAA) of 0.71 percent annualized, as compared to net income for the third quarter of 2011, which totaled $137.68 million, or an ROAA of 0.84 percent annualized. A decline in noninterest income and an increase in noninterest expenses were the primary factors in the reduction of net income during the fourth quarter. However, the YTD ROAA increased to 0.79 percent as of December 31, 2011, from 0.77 percent as of September 30, 2011.

As of December 31, 2011, seven Louisiana banks and thrifts reported YTD net operating losses, down from the nine banks and thrifts reporting YTD net operating losses as of September 30, 2011. As of December 31, 2011, the percentage of unprofitable Louisiana-domiciled bank and thrifts was 4.79 percent, while the national percentage was 15.52 percent.

For the fourth quarter of 2011, all banks and thrifts in the U.S. reported net income of $26.34 billion, and an annualized ROAA of 0.76 percent, as compared to net income of $35.28 billion, and an annualized ROAA of 1.03 percent, for the third quarter of 2011. An increase in noninterest expense and a decrease in noninterest income were the primary factors contributing to the decrease in net income for the fourth quarter. With the decline in net income in the fourth quarter, the YTD ROAA remained declined from 0.92 percent as of September 30, 2011, to 0.88 percent as of December 31, 2011.

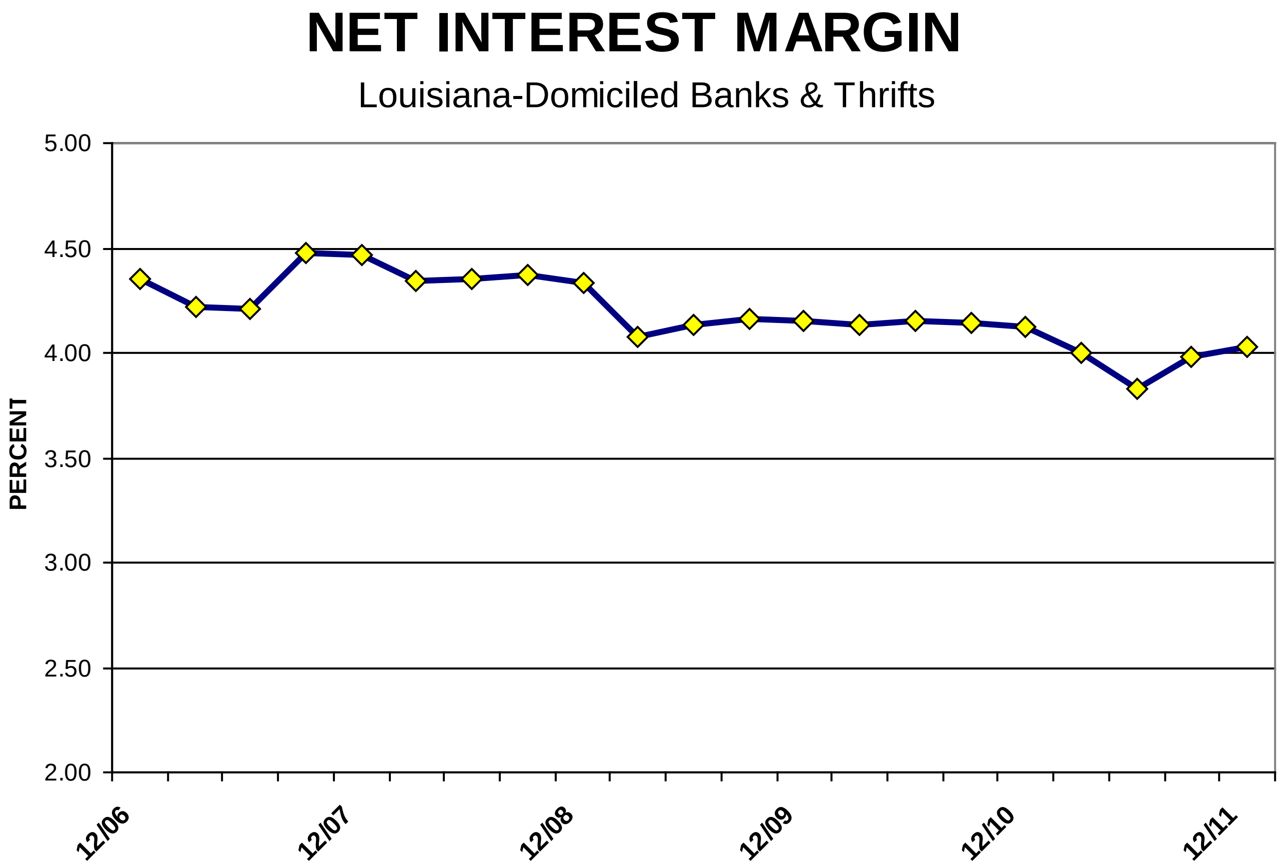

Figure 12

Figure 12 above reflects the annualized YTD net interest margin for all Louisiana banks and thrifts for every quarter since year-end 2006. The net interest margin for all Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts increased from 3.98 percent as of September 30, 2011, to 4.03 percent as of December 31, 2011. The aggregate yield on earning assets remained at 4.89 percent, while the cost of funds decreased from 0.91 percent to 0.86 percent.

During the fourth quarter of 2011, the net interest margin for Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts increased from 4.00 percent to 4.05 percent, while the net interest margin for Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts increased from 3.89 percent to 3.90 percent. The yield on earning assets increased from 4.90 percent to 4.91 percent for Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts, while it decreased from 4.80 percent to 4.77 percent for Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts. The cost of funds decreased for Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts from 0.91 percent to 0.86 percent and also decreased for Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts from 0.91 percent to 0.87 percent.

For all banks and thrifts in the U.S., the net interest margin decreased slightly from 3.61 percent to 3.60 percent from September 20, 2011, to December 31, 2011. During the same time frame, the yield on earning assets decreased from 4.36 percent to 4.32 percent, while the cost of funds also decreased from 0.75 percent to 0.72 percent.

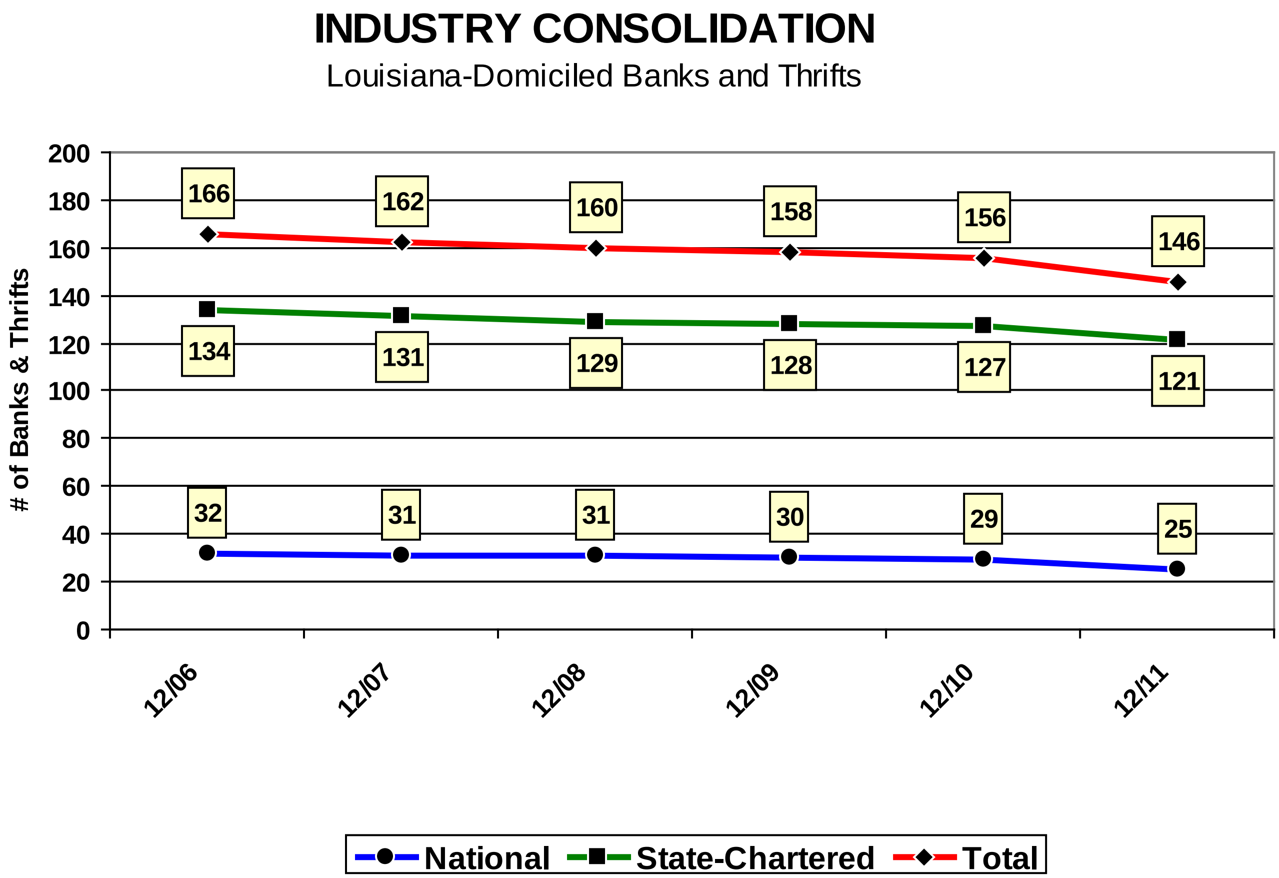

Figure 13

MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS

Figure 13 above reflects the number of Louisiana-domiciled bank and thrifts for each year-end since 2006 through 2011. During the third quarter of 2011, the number of Louisiana-domiciled institutions decreased by three, with one state-chartered bank acquiring another state-chartered bank, two Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered thrifts merging, and a Louisiana state-chartered bank merging into a Mississippi state-chartered bank. During the fourth quarter of 2011, the number of Louisiana-domiciled institutions decreased by four, with one state-chartered bank acquiring another state-chartered bank, a Louisiana-domiciled national bank acquiring a state-chartered bank, one state-chartered bank closing and being acquired by another state-chartered bank, and one Louisiana-domiciled national bank acquiring another Louisiana-domiciled national bank.

As of December 31, 2011, there were 146 banks and thrifts domiciled in Louisiana. This included 121 state-chartered banks and thrifts, which represents 83 percent of the total number of Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts. As Figure 13 above illustrates, since December 31, 2006, the total number of Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts has decreased from 166 to 146, or by 12.05 percent.

The number of banks and thrifts in the U.S. declined from 7,347 as of September 30, 2011, to 7,357 as of December 31, 2011, or by 80 institutions during the fourth quarter. During the fourth quarter of 2011, 18 banks and thrifts failed, compared to 26 failures in the third quarter of 2011. For 2011, 2010 and 2009, there were 92, 157, and 140 failures, respectively. In Louisiana, we experienced one bank failure in both 2010 and 2011. During the third and fourth quarters of 2011, there were no de novo institutions chartered, including those acquiring failed banks, and according to the FDIC, this is only the second and third time this has occurred during the 39 years for which data has been available.

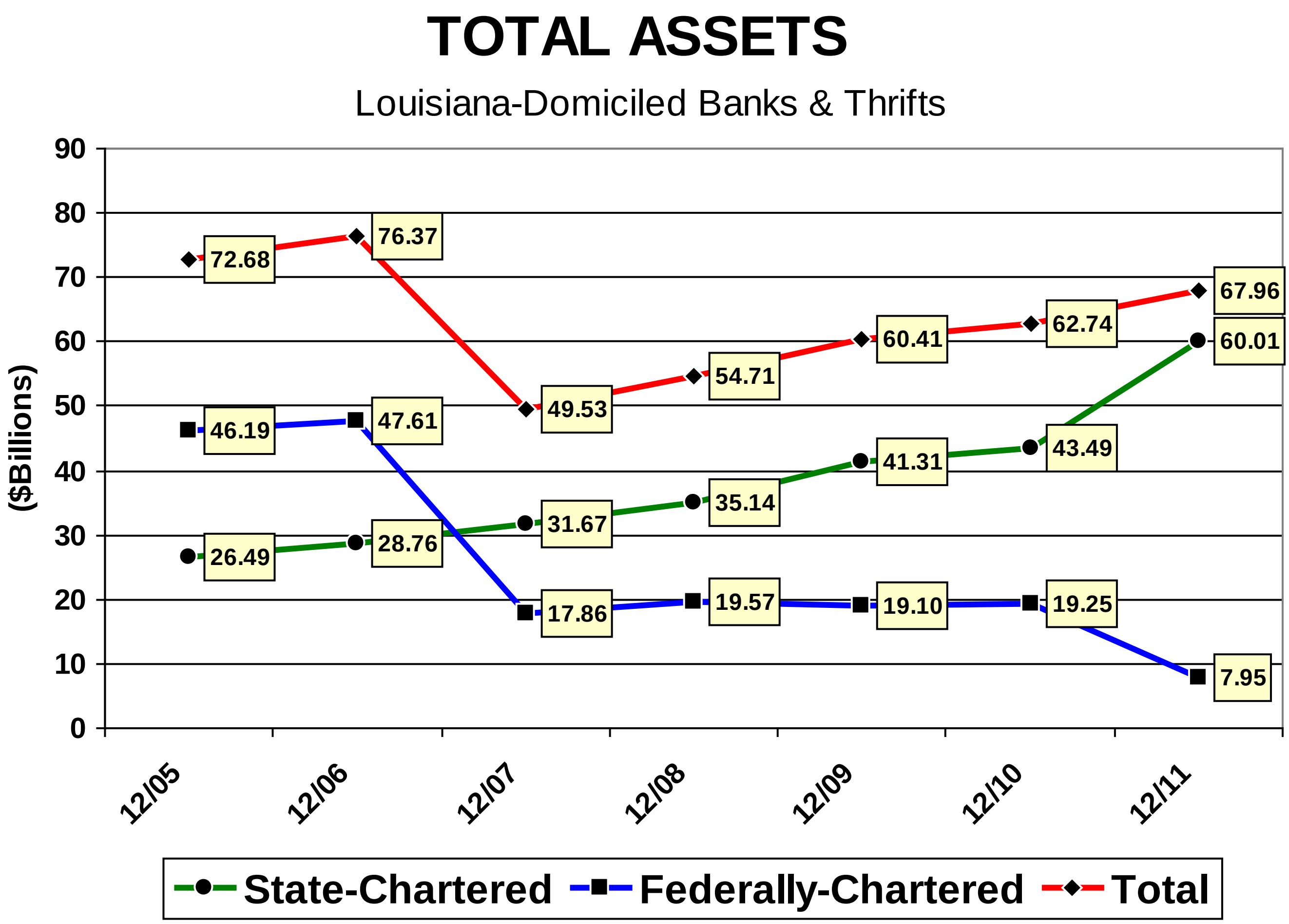

Figure 14

Figure 14 above reflects the trend in total assets for state-chartered banks and thrifts, Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts, and all Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts for each year-end since 2006. Total assets for all Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts increased from $66.34 billion as of September 30, 2011, to $67.96 billion as of December 31, 2011, or by 2.44 percent. **Total assets for all Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts grew at a faster rate in the third and fourth quarter of 2009 and the third quarter of 2010 because of the acquisitions of the out-of-state failed institutions. However, total assets specifically associated with these institutions are not available.** Total assets in Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts have grown for 18 of the past 20 quarters, despite some industry consolidation since year-end 2006. The biggest decline occurred when a large national bank moved its headquarters out of Louisiana in July 2007.

As of December 31, 2011, Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts held assets totaling $60.01 billion, or 88.30 percent of the Louisiana banking industry's $67.96 billion in total assets. One out-of-state bank holding company from Mississippi owns a Louisiana-domiciled bank subsidiary, which is a Louisiana state-chartered bank, with total assets of $14.88 billion, or 21.90 percent of the total assets for all Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts. As of December 31, 2011, one Louisiana-domiciled bank holding company, which owns a Louisiana state-chartered bank, also owns a state-chartered bank domiciled in Arkansas, with total assets of $30.35 million.

Total assets for all banks and thrifts in the U.S. increased from $13.81 trillion as of September 30, 2011, to $13.88 trillion as of December 31, 2011, and the number of banks and thrifts declined as noted previously.

BANK AND THRIFT SUMMARY AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2011

During the fourth quarter of 2011, the overall financial condition of Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts remained sound with further improvement noted in asset quality and a decline in quarterly earnings. The fourth quarter of 2011 saw a modest increase in total assets and total deposits, and a modest increase in Tier 1 (core) capital. During the fourth quarter, core deposits as a percent of total deposits and borrowed money increased from the prior quarter. Earnings for the fourth quarter decreased, down from the previous quarter primarily because of a decline in noninterest income and an increase in noninterest expenses. With quarterly average assets increasing at a higher rate than Tier 1 (core) capital, the Core capital (leverage) ratio decreased, with all capital ratios remaining well above minimum regulatory requirements. During the fourth quarter of 2011, asset quality continue to show mixed signals as the dollar volume and ratio of nonperforming assets declined, while the dollar volume and ratio of net charge-offs increased. As noted previously, the dollar volume of nonperforming assets, excluding those associated with the acquisition of the out-of-state failed institutions, continued to decline in both the third and fourth quarters. However, the change in the ratio as a percentage of total assets is unknown since total assets for the out-of-state failed institutions are no longer available. State and federal regulatory agencies will continue to closely monitor asset quality to ensure that banks and thrifts continue to adhere to sound underwriting guidelines and properly evaluate the adequacy of their ALLL, earnings performance, and capital levels, especially with the ongoing concerns with local, state, and national economies.

BANK AND THRIFT LAGNIAPPE

- As of December 31, 2011, the breakdown of **all** Louisiana-domiciled **banks & thrifts** by asset size is as follows:

Asset Size	Number	No. %	Total Assets *	TA %
Assets < $100 Million	36	25	$2,284,969	3
Assets $100 Million to $300 Million	68	47	11,989,495	18
Assets $300 Million to $500 Million	18	12	6,663,215	10
Assets $500 Million to $1 Billion	18	12	13,019,896	19
Assets $1 Billion to $10 Billion	4	3	7,440,683	11
Assets > $10 Billion	2	1	26,558,932	39
TOTAL ASSETS	146	100	$67,957,190	100

- As of December 31, 2011, the breakdown of Louisiana **state-chartered banks & thrifts** by asset size is as follows:

Asset Size	Number	No. %	Total Assets *	TA %
Assets < $100 Million	31	26	$2,010,024	4
Assets $100 Million to $300 Million	55	45	9,614,501	16
Assets $300 Million to $500 Million	16	13	5,980,166	10
Assets $500 Million to $1 Billion	14	12	9,799,274	16
Assets $1 Billion to $10 Billion	3	2	6,044,566	10
Assets > $10 Billion	2	2	26,558,932	44
TOTAL ASSETS	121	26	$60,007,463	100

- As of December 31, 2011, the breakdown of Louisiana-domiciled **federally-chartered banks & thrifts** by asset size is as follows:

Asset Size	Number	No. %	Total Assets *	TA %
Assets < $100 Million	5	20	$274,945	3
Assets $100 Million to $300 Million	13	52	2,374,994	30
Assets $300 Million to $500 Million	2	8	683,049	9
Assets $500 Million to $1 Billion	4	16	3,220,622	41
Assets $1 Billion to $10 Billion	1	4	1,396,117	17
TOTAL ASSETS	25	100	$7,949,727	100

* Thousands

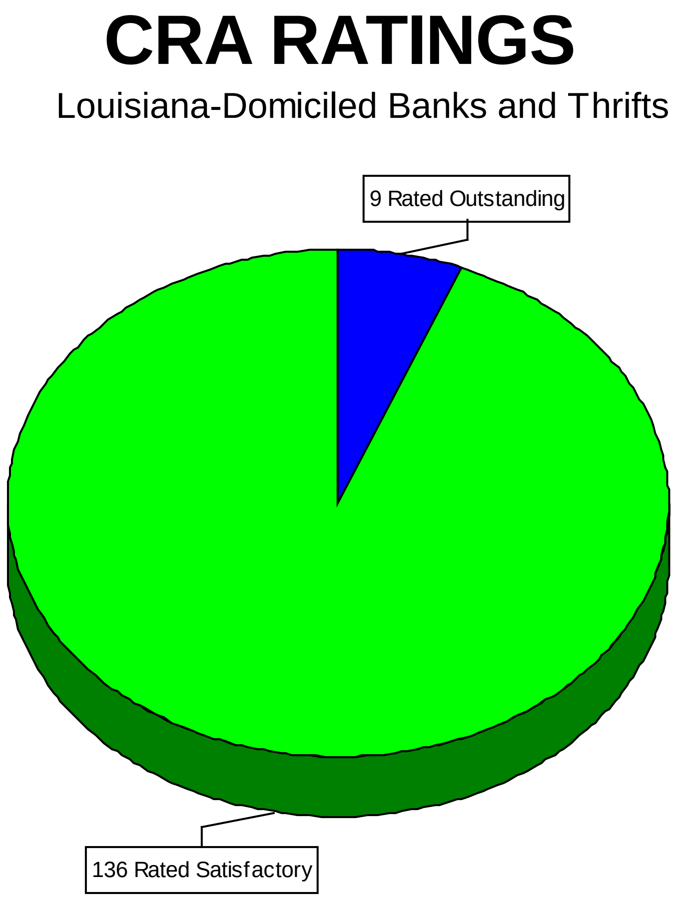

Figure 15

(Note: The above chart does not include a Louisiana-domiciled bankers' bank, since CRA ratings are not applicable. The above chart reflects all ratings issued through December 31, 2011.)

As demonstrated, Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts continue to work aggressively to meet the requirements of the Community Reinvestment Act. All Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts that received a CRA rating were rated Satisfactory or better at their last CRA examination. The ratings shown in the above chart include ratings formerly assigned by the OTS, for those institutions that were under their federal supervision until July 21, 2011, when the supervisory authority for these institutions was transferred to either the FDIC or OCC.

All financial information contained within this report was obtained from the Institution Directory and Statistics on Depository Institutions(SDI) sections of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's (FDIC) website, which is based on the quarterly financial reports filed by the individual banks and thrifts. This information was deemed reliable at the time it was obtained; however, the banks and thrifts amend their reports at times, which may result in differences in information contained herein.

While dollar amounts within this report may use billions initially, then millions, then thousands, depending on the reported amount, all percentage changes are calculated using the dollar amounts rounded to the nearest thousandth, as reported by the banks and thrifts in their quarterly financial reports (Call Reports and Thrift Financial Reports).

Page 1 Note: *Information gathered from the SDI section of the FDIC website is based on the Standard Peer Group selection. In using this selection, the ratios available on the Performance and Conditions Ratios report and others are based on a weighted average of all the ratios within the selected peer group, which are the same ratios used in the FDIC's Quarterly Banking Profile. However, the weighted average ratios place more emphasis on the ratios of the larger banks and thrifts within the peer group and may slant ratios based on the performance of these larger institutions. With the Standard Peer Group selection, the reports only allow you to view weighted average ratios.*

By changing to a Custom Peer Group, SDI allows you to look at the ratios on the Performance and Conditions Ratios report based on selections other than weighted average, with the selections being maximum, minimum, non-weighted average, and median. Based on the Custom Peer Group with non-weighted averages, which is a straight average of all the ratios in the selected peer group, all of the ratios shown in the chart on Page 1 for Louisiana-domiciled would change somewhat. However, there are several ratios that would show significant positive changes, especially those specific to quarterly performance, including: Loan Loss Provisions to Average Assets, Return on Average Assets, Noncurrent Loans to Total Loans, Nonperforming Assets to Total Assets, and Tier 1 Leverage Capital. For banks and thrifts in the U.S., most of these same ratios would also show a positive change with the exception of Return on Average Assets, which would decline.

Based on a non-weighted average, the ROAA for Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts for the quarters ending December 31, 2011, and September 30, 2011, are 1.01 percent and 0.99 percent, respectively, with the ROAA for U. S. banks and thrifts for the quarter ending December 31, 2011, at 0.63 percent. In addition, the ratios of nonperforming assets to total assets and noncurrent loans to gross loans for Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts would both decline and remain below the non-weighted ratios for U.S. banks and thrifts. However, the first ratio would compare more, while the second would compare less favorably to the U.S. ratios shown in the chart on page 1. This change would occur because the non-weighted average nonperforming asset ratio for U.S. banks and thrifts would increase, while the non-weighted average noncurrent ratio would decline substantially.

Pages 5 and 6 (Figures 4 and 5) Note: *The signature of the Dodd-Frank Act in July 2010 impacted the information contained in the narrative and charts related to discussion of core deposits. While the insurance limit was increased upon signature of the act, the definition of core deposits was not changed until a later date. As a result, the December 31, 2010, report contained the same charts that used the old definition since it was not changed at the time the report was issued. However, the charts on these two pages in the current report reflect the December 31, 2010, and December 31, 2011, information based on the new definition of core deposits.*