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TO: HEADS OF RESEARCH AT ALL FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

Enclosed for distribution to respondents is a national summary of the January 2022 Senior Loan Officer Opinion Survey on Bank Lending Practices.

Enclosures:

January 2022 Senior Loan Officer Opinion Survey on Bank Lending Practices

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

The January 2022 Senior Loan Officer Opinion Survey on Bank Lending Practices

The January 2022 Senior Loan Officer Opinion Survey on Bank Lending Practices addressed changes in the standards and terms on, and demand for, bank loans to businesses and households over the past three months, which generally correspond to the fourth quarter of 2021.[1]

Regarding loans to businesses, respondents to the survey reported, on balance, easier standards and stronger demand for commercial and industrial (C&I) loans to firms of all sizes over the fourth quarter.[2] Banks also reported easier standards and stronger demand for all commercial real estate (CRE) loan categories.

For loans to households, banks eased standards across most categories of residential real estate (RRE) loans and home equity lines of credit (HELOCs) over the fourth quarter while also reporting weaker demand for most types of RRE loans on net. In addition, banks eased standards for all consumer loan categories—that is, credit card loans, auto loans, and other consumer loans. Meanwhile, changes in demand were mixed across consumer loan types.

The survey also included a set of special questions inquiring about banks' expectations for changes in lending standards, borrower demand, and loan performance over 2022. Banks, on balance, reported expecting lending standards to ease and demand to strengthen across most loan types. At the same time, banks reported mixed expectations about loan quality.

Lending to Businesses

(Table 1, questions 1–12; table 2, questions 1–8)

Questions on commercial and industrial lending. Over the fourth quarter, banks reported having eased standards and terms on C&I loans to firms of all sizes. Specifically, a moderate net share of banks reported having eased lending standards for approving C&I loans to large and

[1] Responses were received from 73 domestic banks and 20 U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks. Respondent banks received the survey on December 13, 2021, and responses were due by December 30, 2021. Unless otherwise indicated, this summary refers to the responses of domestic banks.

[2] Large and middle-market firms are defined as firms with annual sales of $50 million or more, and small firms are those with annual sales of less than $50 million. Large banks are defined as those with total domestic assets of $50 billion or more as of September 30, 2021.

middle-market firms. A moderate net share of small banks also reported having eased standards for loans to small firms, while those of large banks remained basically unchanged on net.[3]

Banks also reported having eased most queried terms on C&I loans to firms of all sizes over the fourth quarter.[4] Easing was most widely reported for spreads of loan rates over the cost of funds, with a significant net share of banks reporting having eased this term for loans to firms of all sizes. Significant and moderate net shares of banks also reported having reduced the costs of credit lines and increased the maximum size of credit lines to large and middle-market firms and small firms, respectively. Moderate net shares of banks reduced the premiums charged on riskier loans and loan covenants for loans to large and middle-market firms as well as the use of interest rate floors for loans to firms of all sizes. Other queried C&I loan terms were either eased by a modest share of banks or remained basically unchanged on net. Meanwhile, foreign banks reported having left standards and most of their lending terms on C&I loans basically unchanged on net.

A major net share of banks that reported having eased standards or terms cited an improved economic outlook and more aggressive competition from other banks or nonbank lenders as important reasons for doing so. Significant net shares of banks also cited improvements in industry-specific problems, increased tolerance for risk, and improvements in their current or expected liquidity or capital positions as important reasons for easing lending standards and terms.

Regarding demand for C&I loans over the fourth quarter, a significant net share of banks reported stronger demand for loans from large and middle-market firms and a modest net share of banks reported stronger demand from small firms. Furthermore, a significant net share of banks reported a higher number of inquiries from potential borrowers regarding the availability and terms of new credit lines or increases in existing lines. Foreign banks reported that C&I loan demand remained basically unchanged on net.

[3] For questions that ask about lending standards or terms, "net fraction" (or "net percentage") refers to the fraction of banks that reported having tightened ("tightened considerably" or "tightened somewhat") minus the fraction of banks that reported having eased ("eased considerably" or "eased somewhat"). For questions that ask about loan demand, this term refers to the fraction of banks that reported stronger demand ("substantially stronger" or "moderately stronger") minus the fraction of banks that reported weaker demand ("substantially weaker" or "moderately weaker"). For this summary, when standards, terms, or demand are said to have "remained basically unchanged," the net percentage of respondent banks that reported either tightening or easing of standards or terms, or stronger or weaker demand, is greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to 5 percent; "modest" refers to net percentages greater than 5 and less than or equal to 10 percent; "moderate" refers to net percentages greater than 10 and less than or equal to 20 percent; "significant" refers to net percentages greater than 20 and less than 50 percent; and "major" refers to net percentages greater than or equal to 50 percent.

[4] Lending standards characterize banks' policies for approving applications for a certain loan category. Conditional on approving loan applications, lending terms describe banks' conditions included in loan contracts, such as those listed for C&I loans under question 2 to both domestic and foreign banks and those listed for credit card, auto, and other consumer loans under questions 21–23 to domestic banks. Thus, standards reflect the extensive margin of lending, while terms reflect the intensive margin of lending. The eight lending terms that banks are asked to consider with respect to C&I loans are the maximum size of credit lines, maximum maturity of loans or credit lines, costs of credit lines, spreads of loan rates over the bank's cost of funds, premiums charged on riskier loans, loan covenants, collateralization requirements, and use of interest rate floors.

Major net shares of banks cited higher customer investment in plant or equipment and increased mergers or acquisitions, inventory, and accounts receivable financing needs of customers as reasons for stronger demand over the fourth quarter.

Questions on commercial real estate lending. Over the fourth quarter, a significant net share of banks eased standards for multifamily loans secured by multifamily properties, while moderate net shares of banks eased standards for construction, land development, and nonfarm nonresidential loans. Meanwhile, a significant net share of banks reported stronger demand for loans secured by multifamily properties, and moderate net shares of banks reported stronger demand for construction, land development, and nonfarm nonresidential loans. Foreign banks reported that standards on CRE loans remained basically unchanged, on net, while a significant net share of foreign banks reported stronger demand for this type of loans.

Lending to Households

(Table 1, questions 13–26)

Questions on residential real estate lending. Over the fourth quarter, banks reported easier lending standards for most RRE loan types and HELOCs.[5] Specifically, moderate net shares of banks eased standards for jumbo mortgages, non-qualified mortgage (QM) non-jumbo loans, and HELOCs, while a modest net share of banks eased standards for QM non-jumbo residential loans. The exceptions were government-sponsored enterprise (GSE)-eligible and government mortgages—for which standards were basically unchanged, on net—and subprime mortgages, which few banks reported as originating.

Meanwhile, banks generally reported weaker demand for RRE loans over the fourth quarter. Specifically, significant net shares of banks reported weaker demand for GSE-eligible and government mortgages; moderate net shares of banks reported weaker demand for QM non-jumbo, non-QM jumbo, and non-QM non-jumbo residential loans; and a modest net share of banks reported weaker demand for QM jumbo mortgages. Demand for HELOCs remained basically unchanged on net.

Questions on consumer lending. Over the fourth quarter, moderate net shares of banks eased standards for credit card, auto, and other consumer loans. Consistent with an easing of standards

[5] The seven categories of residential home-purchase loans that banks are asked to consider are GSE-eligible, government, QM non-jumbo non-GSE-eligible, QM jumbo, non-QM jumbo, non-QM non-jumbo, and subprime. See the survey results tables that follow this summary for a description of each of these loan categories. The definition of a QM was introduced in the 2013 Mortgage Rules under the Truth in Lending Act (12 C.F.R. pt. 1026.32, Regulation Z). The standard for a QM excludes mortgages with loan characteristics such as negative amortization, balloon and interest-only payment schedules, terms exceeding 30 years, alt-A or no documentation, and total points and fees that exceed 3 percent of the loan amount. In addition, a QM requires that the monthly debt-to-income ratio of borrowers not exceed 43 percent. For more on the ability to repay and QM standards under Regulation Z, see Consumer Financial Protections Bureau (2019), "Ability to Repay and Qualified Mortgage Standards Under the Truth in Lending Act (Regulation Z)," webpage, https://www.consumerfinance.gov/regulations/ability-to-repay-and-qualified-mortgage-standards-under-the-truth-in-lending-act-regulation-z.

for credit card loans, a significant and moderate net share of banks also reported having eased minimum credit score requirements and credit limits for this type of loans, respectively. Meanwhile, a significant net share of banks reported having reduced spreads of interest rates charged for auto loans, and a moderate net share of banks pointed to a reduction in the minimum required credit score for both auto loans and other consumer loans. Other surveyed terms were either eased by a modest net share of banks or remained basically unchanged on net.[6]

Regarding demand for consumer loans, a moderate net share of banks reported stronger demand for credit card loans over the fourth quarter, while a modest net share of banks reported weaker demand for auto loans. Demand for consumer loans other than credit card and auto loans remained basically unchanged on net.

Special Questions on Banks' Outlook for 2022

(Table 1, questions 27–40; table 2, questions 9–16)

The January survey also included a set of special questions inquiring about banks' expectations for changes in lending standards, borrower demand, and asset quality over 2022, assuming that economic activity would evolve in line with consensus forecasts. On balance, banks reported expecting lending standards to ease further and loan demand to strengthen. Meanwhile, banks reported mixed expectations about loan quality.

Regarding lending standards, a modest net share of banks expected to ease standards for C&I loans to large and middle-market firms and CRE loans secured by multifamily properties over 2022, while standards for loans to small firms and nonfarm nonresidential, construction, and land development CRE loans are expected to remain basically unchanged on net.[7] A moderate net share of banks also reported expecting to ease standards for all RRE and consumer loan categories.[8] Widely cited reasons for expecting to ease standards over 2022 include an expected increase in risk tolerance and more aggressive competition expected from other bank or nonbank lenders.

Meanwhile, major or significant net shares of banks reported expecting loan demand to strengthen across C&I, CRE, and consumer loan categories over 2022. In contrast, a significant net share of banks expected demand for RRE loans—both GSE-eligible and nonconforming jumbo

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[6] Banks were asked about the minimum required credit score as well as changes in credit limits (credit card accounts and other consumer loans only), maximum maturity (auto loans only), loan rate spreads over costs of funds, the minimum percent of outstanding balances required to be repaid each month, and the extent to which loans are granted to borrowers not meeting credit score criteria.

[7] There are noticeable differences in responses between large and small banks. While large banks, on net, expected to ease standards for C&I loans to large and middle-market firms and multifamily CRE loans, smaller banks expected to keep them basically unchanged on net.

[8] Regarding the outlook for RRE loans, banks were asked about their expectations relative to lending standards, demand, and loan performance for GSE-eligible and nonconforming jumbo residential mortgage loans. For the outlook of consumer loans, banks were asked about their expectations relative to lending standards and demand for credit card loans and auto loans. Banks were also asked about their expectations relative to loan performance for consumer loans across prime and nonprime borrowers.

mortgages—to weaken. The most widely cited reason for stronger loan demand over 2022 was that the spending and investment needs of borrowers are expected to increase, in part because of more favorable income prospects. Among banks that reported expecting weaker demand, the most widely reported reason was an expected increase in interest rates.

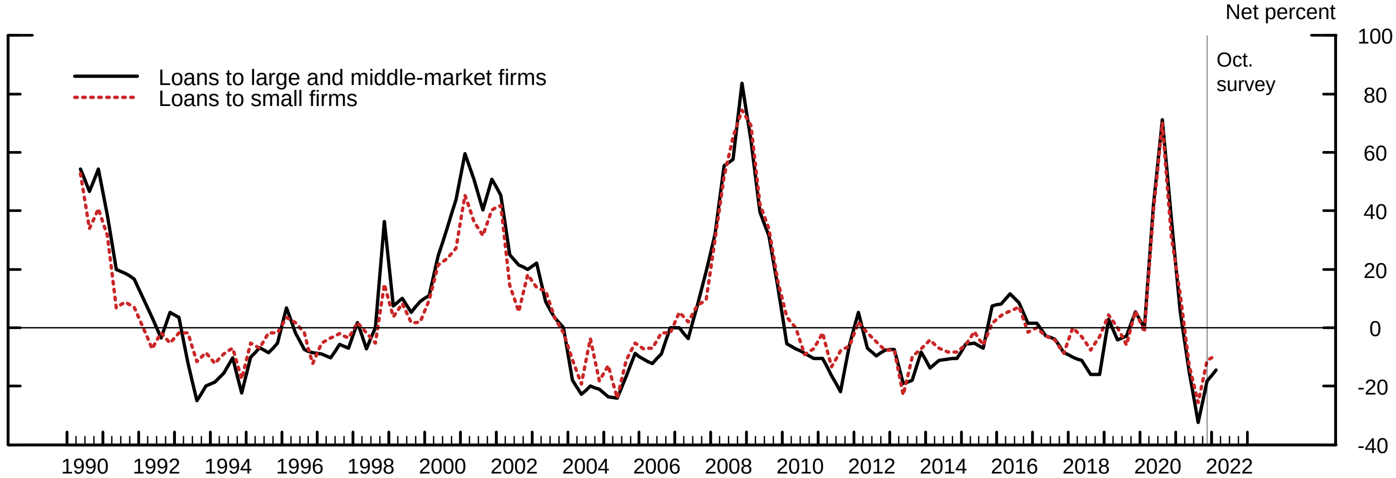
Regarding expectations for loan quality—as measured by delinquencies and charge-offs—banks generally reported expecting an improvement in the quality of business loans in their portfolio over 2022, while expecting a deterioration in the quality of household loans. Specifically, moderate net shares of banks reported expecting the quality of non-syndicated C&I loans to large and middle-market firms and CRE loans secured by multifamily properties to improve, while modest net shares of banks reported expecting improvements in the quality of syndicated non-leveraged loans and construction, land development, and nonfarm nonresidential CRE loans.[9] In contrast, significant net shares of banks expected a deterioration in the quality of credit card loans to prime and nonprime borrowers and of auto loans to nonprime borrowers; moderate net shares of banks expected the quality of auto loans to prime borrowers to worsen; and a modest net share of banks expected the quality of nonconforming jumbo mortgages to deteriorate.

This document was prepared by André F. Silva, with the assistance of Quinn Danielson, Division of Monetary Affairs, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

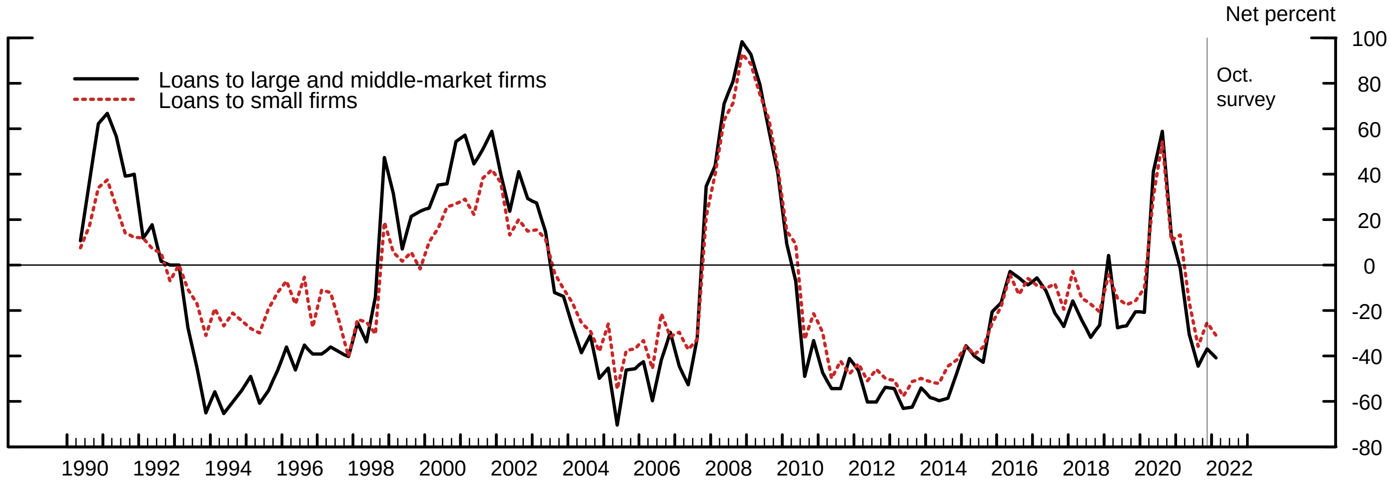
[9] Regarding the performance of business loans, banks were queried about expectations for the performance of four types of C&I loans (non-syndicated loans, syndicated non-leveraged loans, syndicated leveraged loans, and loans to small firms) and three types of CRE loans (multifamily loans, nonfarm nonresidential loans, and construction and land development loans). The quality of syndicated leveraged loans to large and middle-market firms and of loans to small firms was expected to remain basically unchanged, on net, over 2022.

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

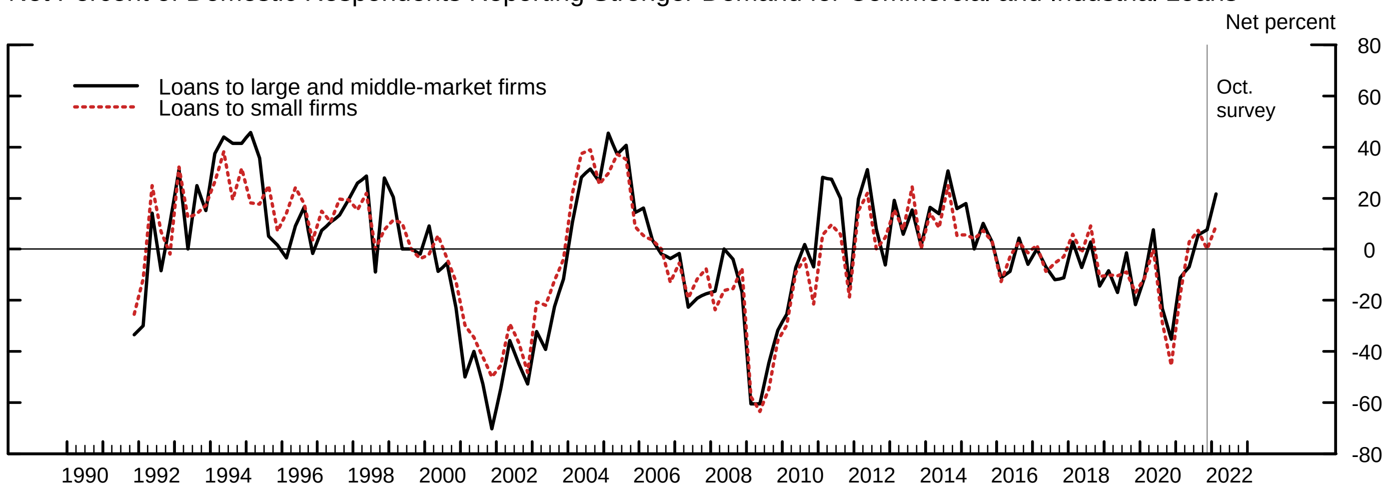
Net Percent of Domestic Respondents Tightening Standards for Commercial and Industrial Loans



Net Percent of Domestic Respondents Increasing Spreads of Loan Rates over Bank's Cost of Funds



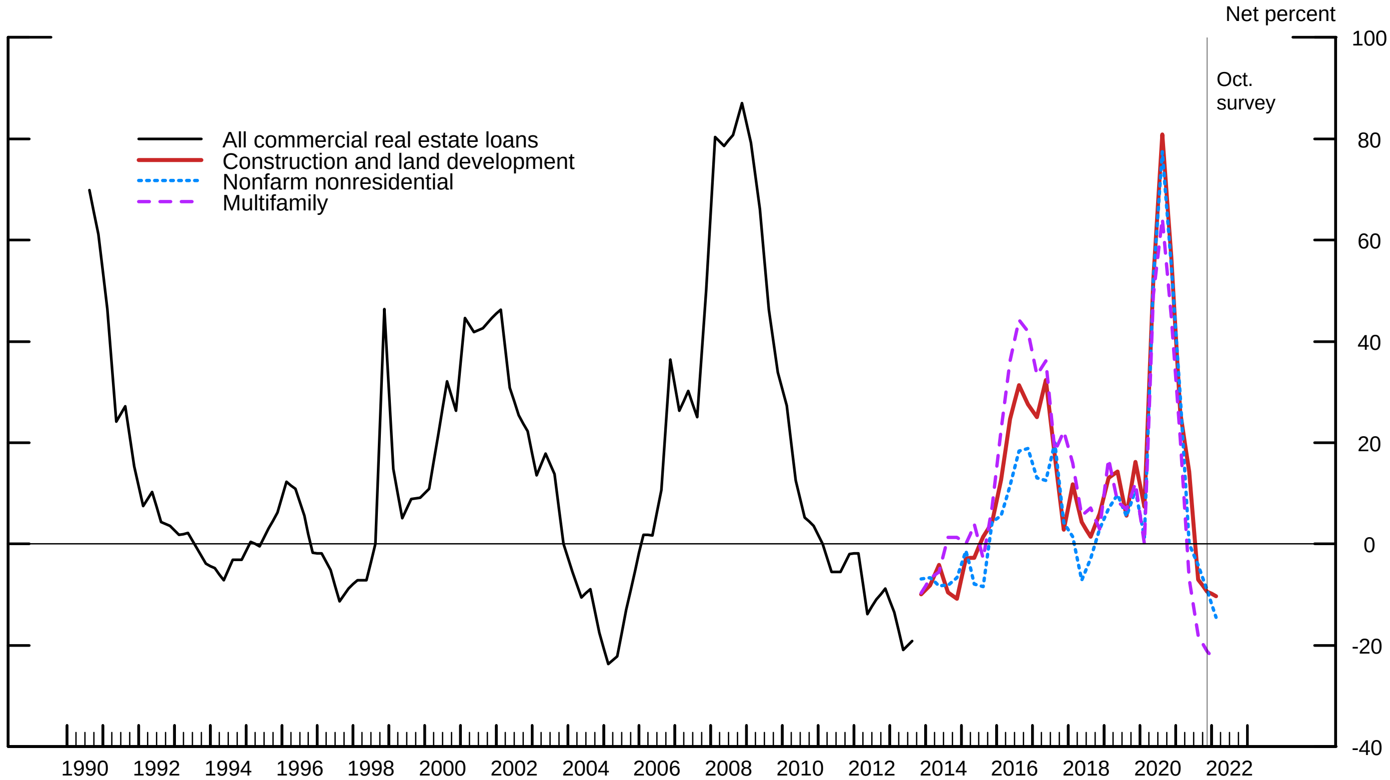
Net Percent of Domestic Respondents Reporting Stronger Demand for Commercial and Industrial Loans



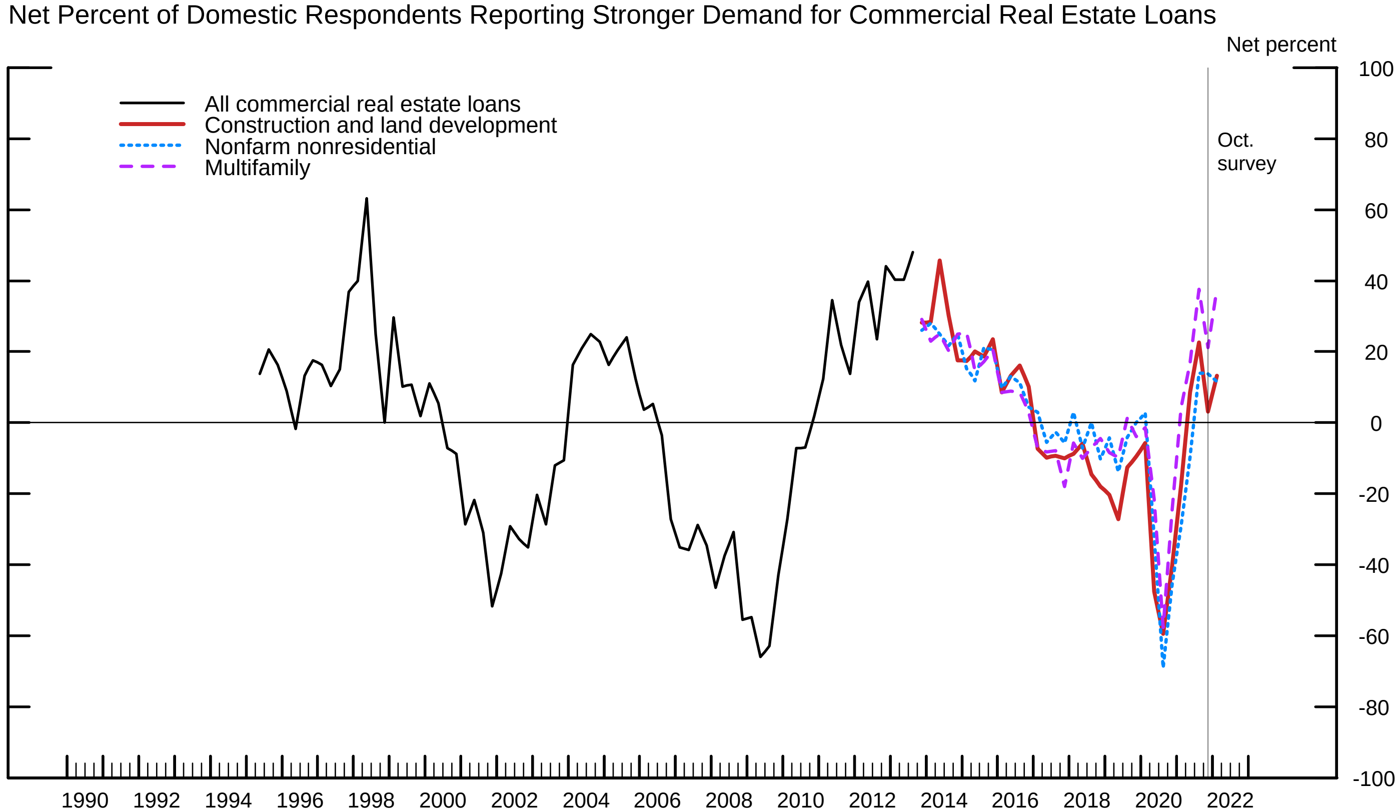
Source: Federal Reserve Board, Senior Loan Officer Opinion Survey on Bank Lending Practices.

Measures of Supply and Demand for Commercial Real Estate Loans

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

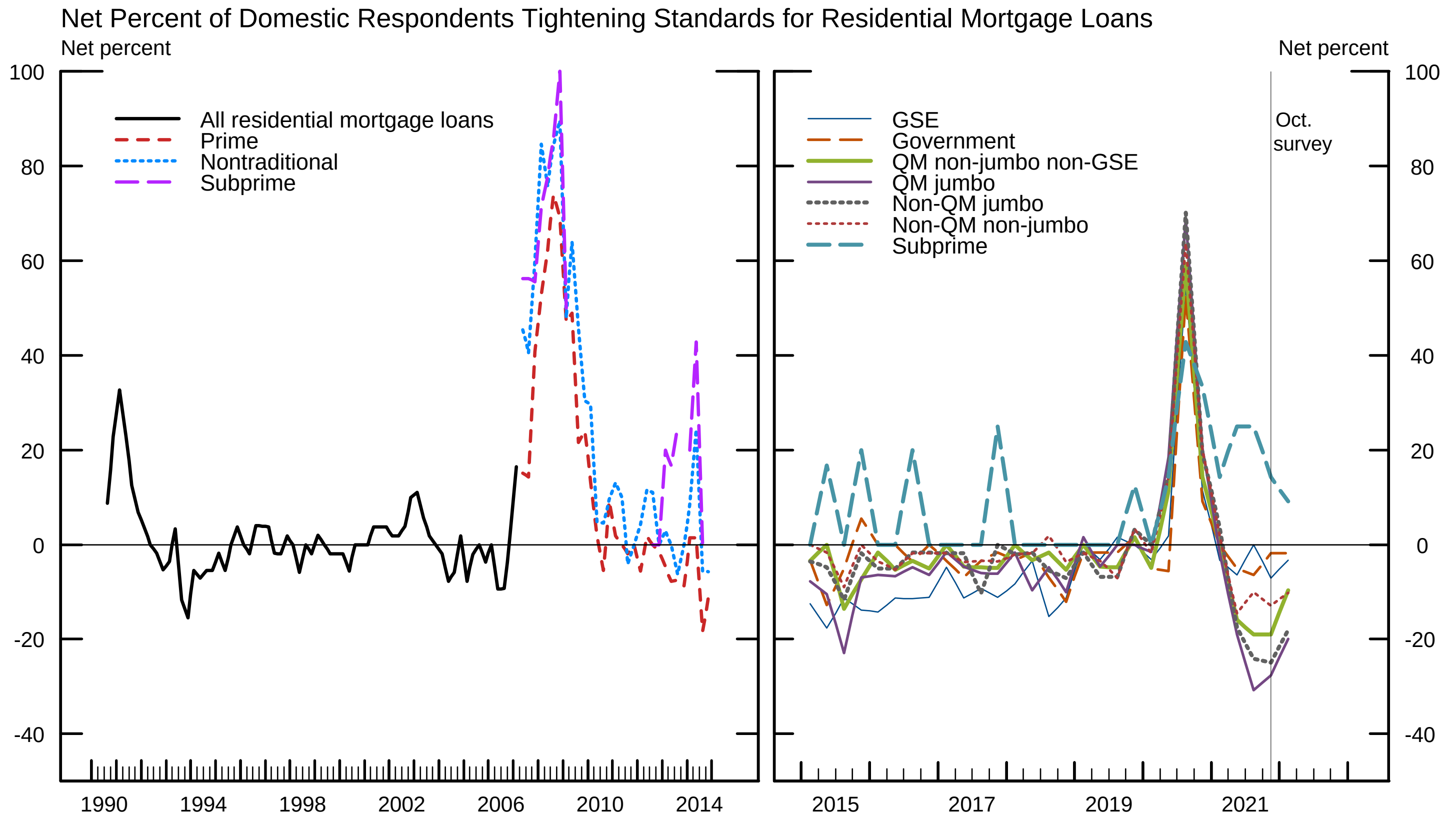


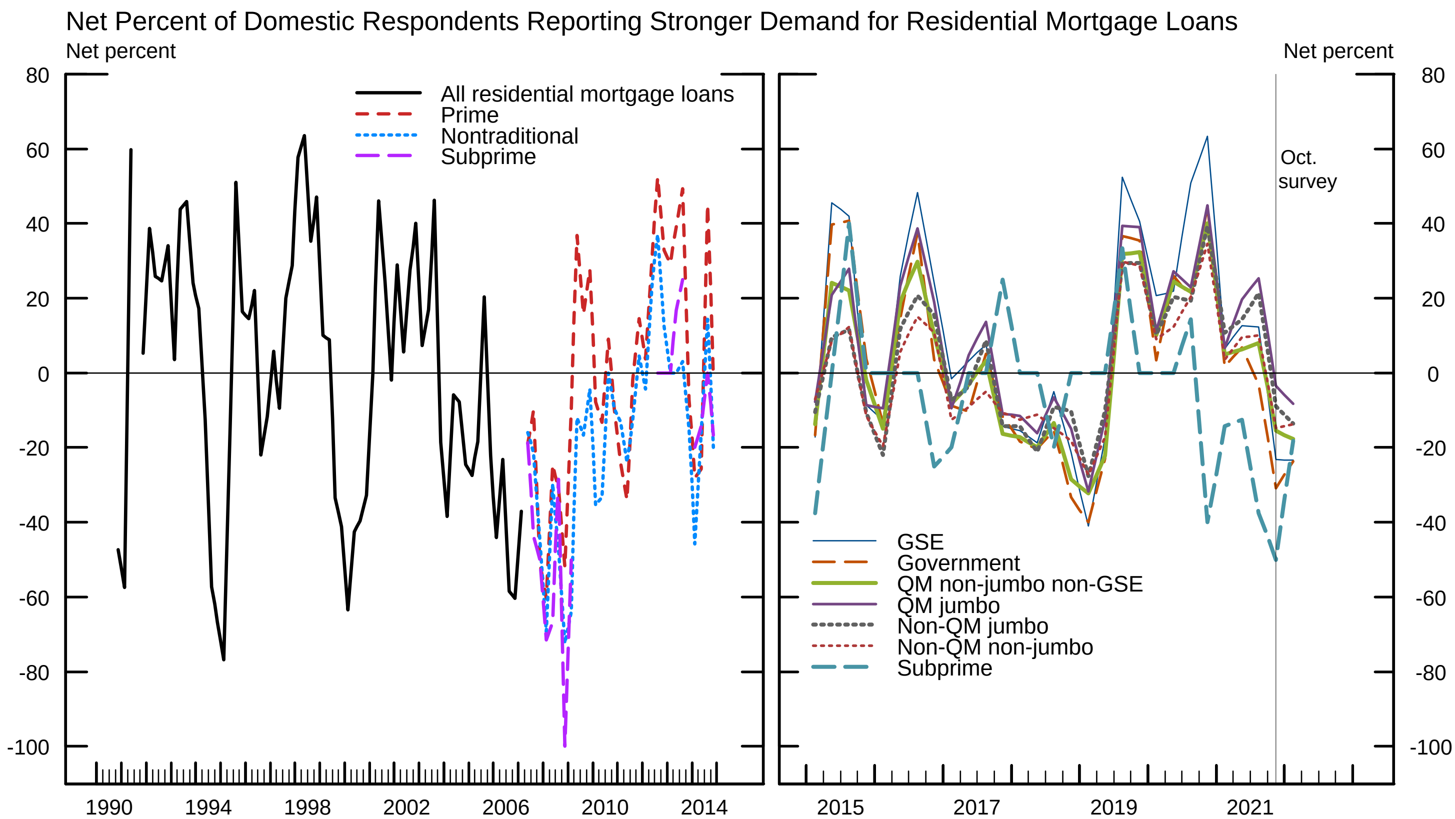
Net Percent of Domestic Respondents Reporting Stronger Demand for Commercial Real Estate Loans



Note: For data starting in 2013:Q4, changes in demand for construction and land development, nonfarm nonresidential, and multifamily loans are reported separately.
Source: Federal Reserve Board, Senior Loan Officer Opinion Survey on Bank Lending Practices.

Measures of Supply and Demand for Residential Mortgage Loans



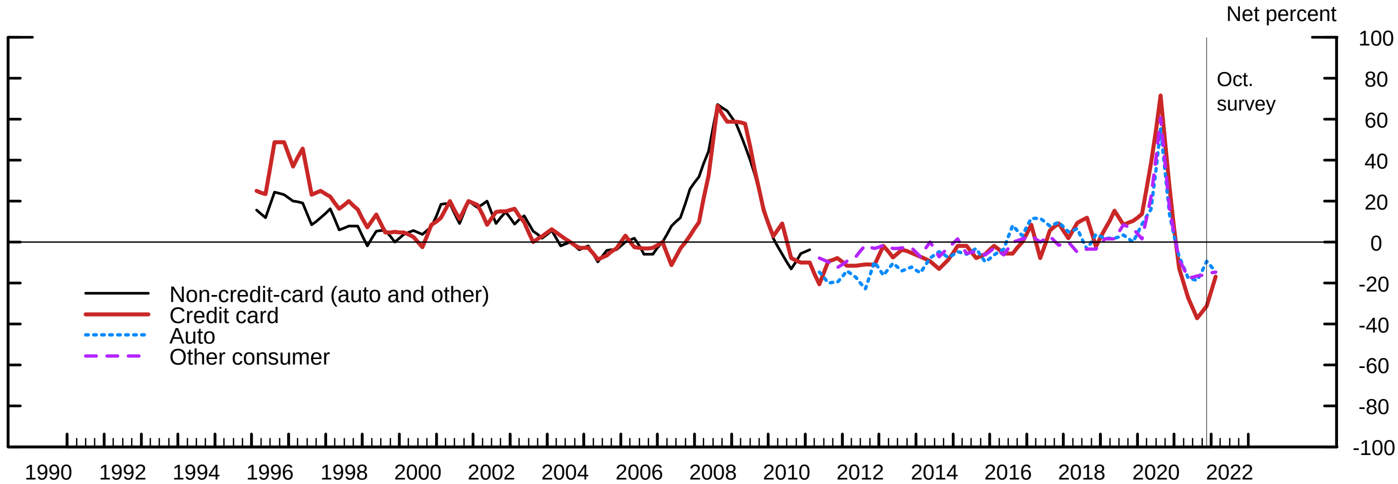


Note: QM is qualified mortgage; GSE is government-sponsored enterprise. For data starting in 2007:Q2, changes in standards and demand for prime, nontraditional, and subprime mortgage loans are reported separately. For data starting in 2015:Q1, changes in standards and demand were expanded into the following 7 categories: GSE-eligible, government, QM non-jumbo non-GSE-eligible, QM jumbo, non-QM jumbo, non-QM non-jumbo, and subprime. Series are set to zero when the number of respondents is 3 or fewer.

Source: Federal Reserve Board, Senior Loan Officer Opinion Survey on Bank Lending Practices.

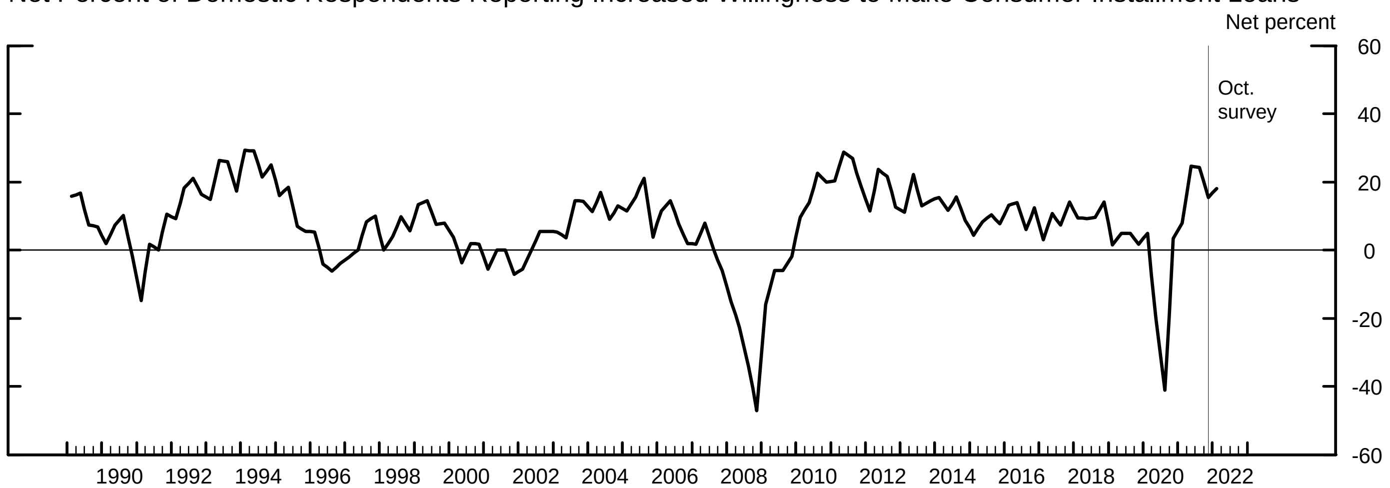
Measures of Supply and Demand for Consumer Loans

Net Percent of Domestic Respondents Tightening Standards for Consumer Loans

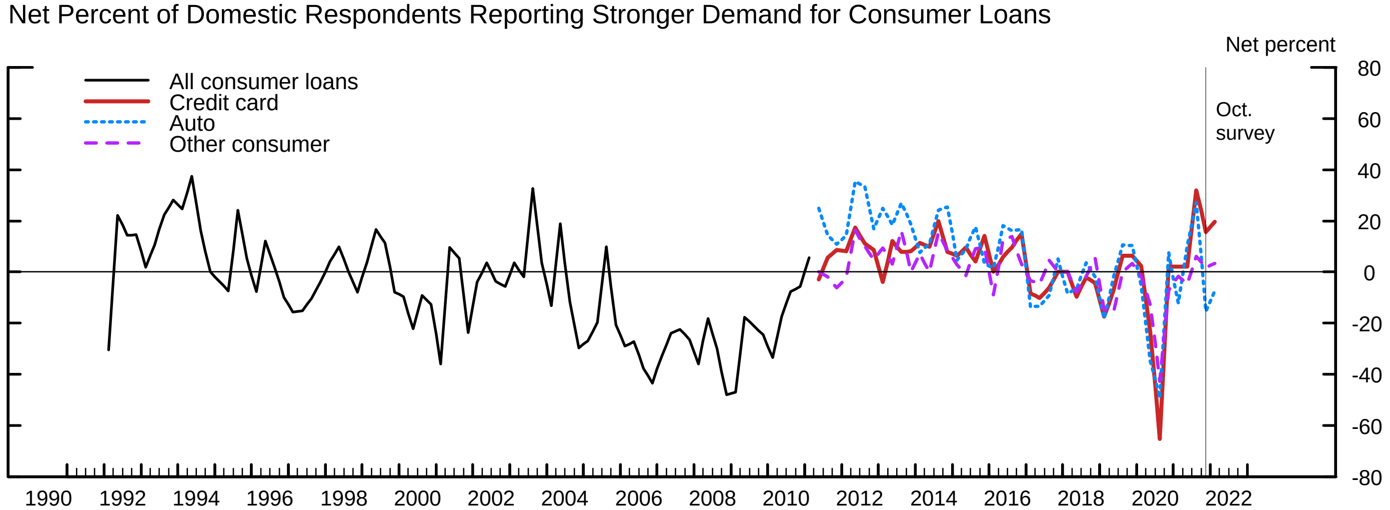


Note: For data starting in 2011:Q2, changes in standards for auto loans and consumer loans excluding credit card and auto loans are reported separately. In 2011:Q2 only, new and used auto loans are reported separately and equally weighted to calculate the auto loans series.

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



Net Percent of Domestic Respondents Reporting Stronger Demand for Consumer Loans



Note: For data starting in 2011:Q2, changes in demand for credit card loans, auto loans, and consumer loans excluding credit card and auto loans are reported separately.

Source: Federal Reserve Board, Senior Loan Officer Opinion Survey on Bank Lending Practices.

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 January 2022)

***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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	2.9
Remained basically unchanged	57	82.6	29	85.3	28	80.0
Eased somewhat	11	15.9	5	14.7	6	17.1
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	69	100	34	100	35	100

For this question, 1 respondent answered "My bank does not originate C&I loans or credit lines to large and middle-market firms."

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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	58	90.6	28	96.6	30	85.7
Eased somewhat	6	9.4	1	3.4	5	14.3
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	64	100	29	100	35	100

For this question, 4 respondents answered "My bank does not originate C&I loans or credit lines to small firms."

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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	51	77.3	26	78.8	25	75.8
Eased somewhat	15	22.7	7	21.2	8	24.2
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	66	100	33	100	33	100

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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	63	95.5	33	100.0	30	90.9
Eased somewhat	3	4.5	0	0.0	3	9.1
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	66	100	33	100	33	100

c. Costs of 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	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	3.1
Remained basically unchanged	48	73.8	23	69.7	25	78.1
Eased somewhat	16	24.6	10	30.3	6	18.8
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	65	100	33	100	32	100

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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	3.0
Remained basically unchanged	37	56.1	18	54.5	19	57.6
Eased somewhat	27	40.9	15	45.5	12	36.4
Eased considerably	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	3.0
Total	66	100	33	100	33	100

e. Premiums charged on riskier loans

	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	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	3.0
Remained basically unchanged	55	83.3	28	84.8	27	81.8
Eased somewhat	10	15.2	5	15.2	5	15.2
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	66	100	33	100	33	100

f. Loan covenants

	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	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	3.0
Remained basically unchanged	54	84.4	25	80.6	29	87.9
Eased somewhat	8	12.5	5	16.1	3	9.1
Eased considerably	1	1.6	1	3.2	0	0.0
Total	64	100	31	100	33	100

g. Collateralization requirements

	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	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	3.0
Remained basically unchanged	61	92.4	32	97.0	29	87.9
Eased somewhat	4	6.1	1	3.0	3	9.1
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	66	100	33	100	33	100

h. Use of interest rate floors (more use=tightened, less use=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	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	3.0
Remained basically unchanged	52	78.8	26	78.8	26	78.8
Eased somewhat	11	16.7	6	18.2	5	15.2
Eased considerably	2	3.0	1	3.0	1	3.0
Total	66	100	33	100	33	100

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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	53	86.9	27	96.4	26	78.8
Eased somewhat	7	11.5	1	3.6	6	18.2
Eased considerably	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	3.0
Total	61	100	28	100	33	100

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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	58	95.1	28	100.0	30	90.9
Eased somewhat	3	4.9	0	0.0	3	9.1
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	61	100	28	100	33	100

c. Costs of 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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	49	81.7	21	77.8	28	84.8
Eased somewhat	11	18.3	6	22.2	5	15.2
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	60	100	27	100	33	100

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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	42	68.9	21	75.0	21	63.6
Eased somewhat	19	31.1	7	25.0	12	36.4
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	61	100	28	100	33	100

e. Premiums charged on riskier loans

	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	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	3.0
Remained basically unchanged	54	88.5	26	92.9	28	84.8
Eased somewhat	6	9.8	2	7.1	4	12.1
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	61	100	28	100	33	100

f. Loan covenants

	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	2	3.3	1	3.7	1	3.0
Remained basically unchanged	55	91.7	25	92.6	30	90.9
Eased somewhat	3	5.0	1	3.7	2	6.1
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	60	100	27	100	33	100

g. Collateralization requirements

	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	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	3.0
Remained basically unchanged	57	93.4	27	96.4	30	90.9
Eased somewhat	3	4.9	1	3.6	2	6.1
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	61	100	28	100	33	100

h. Use of interest rate floors (more use=tightened, less use=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	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	3.0
Remained basically unchanged	51	83.6	24	85.7	27	81.8
Eased somewhat	9	14.8	4	14.3	5	15.2
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	61	100	28	100	33	100

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? (Please respond to either A, B, or both as appropriate.)

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

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

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

b. Less favorable or more uncertain economic outlook

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

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

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

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

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

e. Reduced tolerance for risk

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

f. Decreased liquidity in the secondary market for these loans

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

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

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

h. Increased concerns about the effects of legislative changes, supervisory actions, or changes in accounting standards

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

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	25	78.1	14	93.3	11	64.7
Somewhat Important	6	18.8	1	6.7	5	29.4
Very Important	1	3.1	0	0.0	1	5.9
Total	32	100	15	100	17	100

b. More favorable or less uncertain economic outlook

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Not Important	10	31.2	5	33.3	5	29.4
Somewhat Important	17	53.1	8	53.3	9	52.9
Very Important	5	15.6	2	13.3	3	17.6
Total	32	100	15	100	17	100

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

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not Important	18	58.1	10	71.4	8	47.1
Somewhat Important	11	35.5	4	28.6	7	41.2
Very Important	2	6.5	0	0.0	2	11.8
Total	31	100	14	100	17	100

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	2	5.9	0	0.0	2	11.1
Somewhat Important	17	50.0	11	68.8	6	33.3
Very Important	15	44.1	5	31.2	10	55.6
Total	34	100	16	100	18	100

e. Increased tolerance for risk

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not Important	23	71.9	11	73.3	12	70.6
Somewhat Important	9	28.1	4	26.7	5	29.4
Very Important	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	32	100	15	100	17	100

f. Increased liquidity in the secondary market for these loans

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not Important	26	81.2	13	86.7	13	76.5
Somewhat Important	3	9.4	1	6.7	2	11.8
Very Important	3	9.4	1	6.7	2	11.8
Total	32	100	15	100	17	100

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

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not Important	18	56.2	12	80.0	6	35.3
Somewhat Important	8	25.0	2	13.3	6	35.3
Very Important	6	18.8	1	6.7	5	29.4
Total	32	100	15	100	17	100

h. Reduced concerns about the effects of legislative changes, supervisory actions, or changes in accounting standards

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not Important	28	87.5	14	93.3	14	82.4
Somewhat Important	4	12.5	1	6.7	3	17.6
Very Important	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	32	100	15	100	17	100

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	24	34.8	16	47.1	8	22.9
About the same	36	52.2	16	47.1	20	57.1
Moderately weaker	9	13.0	2	5.9	7	20.0
Substantially weaker	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	69	100	34	100	35	100

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	16	24.6	7	23.3	9	25.7
About the same	39	60.0	20	66.7	19	54.3
Moderately weaker	9	13.8	3	10.0	6	17.1
Substantially weaker	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	2.9
Total	65	100	30	100	35	100

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? (Please respond to either A, B, or both as appropriate.)

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	3	12.5	2	12.5	1	12.5
Somewhat Important	16	66.7	11	68.8	5	62.5
Very Important	5	20.8	3	18.8	2	25.0
Total	24	100	16	100	8	100

b. Customer accounts receivable financing needs increased

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Not Important	8	33.3	5	31.2	3	37.5
Somewhat Important	15	62.5	10	62.5	5	62.5
Very Important	1	4.2	1	6.2	0	0.0
Total	24	100	16	100	8	100

c. Customer investment in plant or equipment increased

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Not Important	6	25.0	5	31.2	1	12.5
Somewhat Important	15	62.5	10	62.5	5	62.5
Very Important	3	12.5	1	6.2	2	25.0
Total	24	100	16	100	8	100

d. Customer internally generated funds decreased

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Not Important	23	95.8	16	100.0	7	87.5
Somewhat Important	1	4.2	0	0.0	1	12.5
Very Important	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	24	100	16	100	8	100

e. Customer merger or acquisition financing needs increased

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Not Important	3	11.5	0	0.0	3	33.3
Somewhat Important	11	42.3	8	47.1	3	33.3
Very Important	12	46.2	9	52.9	3	33.3
Total	26	100	17	100	9	100

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	16	66.7	11	68.8	5	62.5
Somewhat Important	7	29.2	5	31.2	2	25.0
Very Important	1	4.2	0	0.0	1	12.5
Total	24	100	16	100	8	100

g. Customer precautionary demand for cash and liquidity increased

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not Important	21	87.5	13	81.2	8	100.0
Somewhat Important	3	12.5	3	18.8	0	0.0
Very Important	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	24	100	16	100	8	100

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	2	20.0	1	25.0	1	16.7
Somewhat Important	6	60.0	2	50.0	4	66.7
Very Important	2	20.0	1	25.0	1	16.7
Total	10	100	4	100	6	100

b. Customer accounts receivable financing needs decreased

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not Important	3	30.0	2	50.0	1	16.7
Somewhat Important	6	60.0	2	50.0	4	66.7
Very Important	1	10.0	0	0.0	1	16.7
Total	10	100	4	100	6	100

c. Customer investment in plant or equipment decreased

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not Important	1	10.0	1	25.0	0	0.0
Somewhat Important	5	50.0	1	25.0	4	66.7
Very Important	4	40.0	2	50.0	2	33.3
Total	10	100	4	100	6	100

d. Customer internally generated funds increased

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not Important	2	20.0	2	50.0	0	0.0
Somewhat Important	7	70.0	2	50.0	5	83.3
Very Important	1	10.0	0	0.0	1	16.7
Total	10	100	4	100	6	100

e. Customer merger or acquisition financing needs decreased

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Not Important	6	60.0	3	75.0	3	50.0
Somewhat Important	4	40.0	1	25.0	3	50.0
Very Important	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	10	100	4	100	6	100

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

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Not Important	7	70.0	2	50.0	5	83.3
Somewhat Important	3	30.0	2	50.0	1	16.7
Very Important	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	10	100	4	100	6	100

g. Customer precautionary demand for cash and liquidity decreased

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Not Important	5	55.6	2	50.0	3	60.0
Somewhat Important	3	33.3	1	25.0	2	40.0
Very Important	1	11.1	1	25.0	0	0.0
Total	9	100	4	100	5	100

6. At your bank, apart from seasonal variation, 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 or increased 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	22	32.4	15	44.1	7	20.6
The number of inquiries has stayed about the same	41	60.3	19	55.9	22	64.7
The number of inquiries has decreased moderately	5	7.4	0	0.0	5	14.7
The number of inquiries has decreased substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	68	100	34	100	34	100

For this question, 1 respondent answered "My bank does not originate C&I lines of credit."

Questions 7-12 *ask about changes in standards and demand over the past three months for three different types of commercial real estate (CRE) loans at your bank: construction and land development loans, loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties, and loans secured by multifamily residential properties. Please report changes in enforcement of existing policies as changes in policies.*

7. Over the past three months, how have your bank's credit standards for approving new applications for **construction and land development loans** or credit lines 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	2	2.9	1	3.1	1	2.8
Remained basically unchanged	57	83.8	29	90.6	28	77.8
Eased somewhat	9	13.2	2	6.2	7	19.4
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	68	100	32	100	36	100

For this question, 2 respondents answered "My bank does not originate construction and land development loans or credit lines."

8. Over the past three months, how have your bank's credit standards for approving new applications for **loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties** 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	2	2.9	0	0.0	2	5.6
Remained basically unchanged	55	79.7	28	84.8	27	75.0
Eased somewhat	12	17.4	5	15.2	7	19.4
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	69	100	33	100	36	100

For this question, 1 respondent answered "My bank does not originate loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties."

9. Over the past three months, how have your bank's credit standards for approving new applications for **loans secured by multifamily residential properties** changed?

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	2.8
Tightened somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	51	73.9	27	81.8	24	66.7
Eased somewhat	17	24.6	6	18.2	11	30.6
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	69	100	33	100	36	100

For this question, 1 respondent answered "My bank does not originate loans secured by multifamily residential properties."

10. Apart from normal seasonal variation, how has demand for **construction and land development loans** changed over the past three months? (Please consider the number of requests for new spot loans, for disbursement of funds under existing loan commitments, and for new or increased credit lines.)

	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	14	20.6	4	12.5	10	27.8
About the same	49	72.1	26	81.2	23	63.9
Moderately weaker	5	7.4	2	6.2	3	8.3
Substantially weaker	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	68	100	32	100	36	100

11. Apart from normal seasonal variation, how has demand for **loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties** changed over the past three months? (Please consider the number of requests for new spot loans, for disbursement of funds under existing loan commitments, and for new or increased credit lines.)

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Substantially stronger	1	1.4	1	3.0	0	0.0
Moderately stronger	12	17.4	7	21.2	5	13.9
About the same	51	73.9	23	69.7	28	77.8
Moderately weaker	5	7.2	2	6.1	3	8.3
Substantially weaker	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	69	100	33	100	36	100

12. Apart from normal seasonal variation, how has demand for **loans secured by multifamily residential properties** changed over the past three months? (Please consider the number of requests for new spot loans, for disbursement of funds under existing loan commitments, and for new or increased credit lines.)

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Substantially stronger	2	2.9	1	3.0	1	2.8
Moderately stronger	26	37.7	12	36.4	14	38.9
About the same	39	56.5	19	57.6	20	55.6
Moderately weaker	2	2.9	1	3.0	1	2.8
Substantially weaker	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	69	100	33	100	36	100

Note: Beginning with the January 2015 survey, the loan categories referred to in the questions regarding changes in credit standards and demand for residential mortgage loans have been revised to reflect the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's qualified mortgage rules.

***Questions 13-14** ask about seven categories of **residential mortgage loans** at your bank: Government-Sponsored Enterprise eligible (GSE-eligible) residential mortgages, government residential mortgages, Qualified Mortgage non-jumbo non-GSE-eligible (QM non-jumbo, non-GSE-eligible) residential mortgages, QM jumbo residential mortgages, non-QM jumbo residential mortgages, non-QM non-jumbo residential mortgages, and subprime residential mortgages. For the purposes of this survey, please use the following definitions of these loan categories and include first-lien closed-end loans to purchase homes only. The loan categories have been defined so that every first-lien closed-end residential mortgage loan used for home purchase fits into one of the following seven categories:*

- *The **GSE-eligible** category of residential mortgages includes loans that meet the underwriting* *guidelines, including loan limit amounts, of the GSEs - Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.*

- *The **government** category of residential mortgages includes loans that are insured by the Federal Housing Administration, guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs, or originated under government programs, including the U.S. Department of Agriculture home loan programs.*
- *The **QM non-jumbo, non-GSE-eligible** category of residential mortgages includes loans that satisfy the standards for a qualified mortgage and have loan balances that are below the loan limit amounts set by the GSEs but otherwise do not meet the GSE underwriting guidelines.*
- *The **QM jumbo** category of residential mortgages includes loans that satisfy the standards for a qualified mortgage but have loan balances that are above the loan limit amount set by the GSEs.*
- *The **non-QM jumbo** category of residential mortgages includes loans that do not satisfy the standards for a qualified mortgage and have loan balances that are above the loan limit amount set by the GSEs.*
- *The **non-QM non-jumbo** category of residential mortgages includes loans that do not satisfy the standards for a qualified mortgage and have loan balances that are below the loan limit amount set by the GSEs.(Please exclude loans classified by your bank as subprime in this category.)*
- *The **subprime** category of residential mortgages includes loans classified by your bank as subprime. This category typically includes loans made to borrowers with weakened credit histories that include payment delinquencies, charge-offs, judgements, and/or bankruptcies; reduced repayment capacity as measured by credit scores or debt-to-income ratios; or incomplete credit histories.*

***Question 13** deals with changes in your bank's credit standards for loans in each of the seven loan categories over the past three months. 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.*

***Question 14** deals with changes in demand for loans in each of the seven loan categories over the past three months.*

13. Over the past three months, how have your bank's credit standards for approving applications from individuals for mortgage loans to purchase homes changed? (Please consider only new originations as opposed to the refinancing of existing mortgages.)

A. Credit standards on mortgage loans that your bank categorizes as ***GSE-eligible*** 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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	58	96.7	24	96.0	34	97.1
Eased somewhat	2	3.3	1	4.0	1	2.9
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	60	100	25	100	35	100

For this question, 9 respondents answered "My bank does not originate GSE-eligible residential mortgages."

B. Credit standards on mortgage loans that your bank categorizes as ***government*** 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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	54	98.2	23	100.0	31	96.9
Eased somewhat	1	1.8	0	0.0	1	3.1
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	55	100	23	100	32	100

For this question, 14 respondents answered "My bank does not originate government residential mortgages."

C. Credit standards on mortgage loans that your bank categorizes as ***QM non-jumbo, non-GSE-eligible*** 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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	56	90.3	25	89.3	31	91.2
Eased somewhat	6	9.7	3	10.7	3	8.8
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	62	100	28	100	34	100

For this question, 7 respondents answered "My bank does not originate QM non-jumbo, non-GSE-eligible residential mortgages."

D. Credit standards on mortgage loans that your bank categorizes as ***QM jumbo*** 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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	48	80.0	19	70.4	29	87.9
Eased somewhat	12	20.0	8	29.6	4	12.1
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	60	100	27	100	33	100

For this question, 7 respondents answered "My bank does not originate QM jumbo residential mortgages."

E. Credit standards on mortgage loans that your bank categorizes as ***non-QM jumbo*** 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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	50	82.0	24	80.0	26	83.9
Eased somewhat	11	18.0	6	20.0	5	16.1
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	61	100	30	100	31	100

For this question, 8 respondents answered "My bank does not originate non-QM jumbo residential mortgages."

F. Credit standards on mortgage loans that your bank categorizes as ***non-QM non-jumbo*** 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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	53	89.8	25	86.2	28	93.3
Eased somewhat	5	8.5	3	10.3	2	6.7
Eased considerably	1	1.7	1	3.4	0	0.0
Total	59	100	29	100	30	100

For this question, 10 respondents answered "My bank does not originate non-QM non-jumbo residential mortgages."

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

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	1	9.1	0	0.0	1	10.0
Tightened somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	10	90.9	1	100.0	9	90.0
Eased somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	11	100	1	100	10	100

For this question, 58 respondents answered "My bank does not originate subprime residential mortgages."

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

A. Demand for mortgages that your bank categorizes as ***GSE-eligible*** 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	2	3.3	1	4.0	1	2.9
About the same	42	70.0	19	76.0	23	65.7
Moderately weaker	14	23.3	5	20.0	9	25.7
Substantially weaker	2	3.3	0	0.0	2	5.7
Total	60	100	25	100	35	100

B. Demand for mortgages that your bank categorizes as ***government*** 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	1	1.8	1	4.3	0	0.0
About the same	40	72.7	17	73.9	23	71.9
Moderately weaker	13	23.6	4	17.4	9	28.1
Substantially weaker	1	1.8	1	4.3	0	0.0
Total	55	100	23	100	32	100

C. Demand for mortgages that your bank categorizes as ***QM non-jumbo, non-GSE-eligible*** 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	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	2.9
About the same	49	79.0	21	75.0	28	82.4
Moderately weaker	12	19.4	7	25.0	5	14.7
Substantially weaker	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	62	100	28	100	34	100

D. Demand for mortgages that your bank categorizes as ***QM jumbo*** 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	6	10.0	2	7.4	4	12.1
About the same	43	71.7	17	63.0	26	78.8
Moderately weaker	11	18.3	8	29.6	3	9.1
Substantially weaker	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	60	100	27	100	33	100

E. Demand for mortgages that your bank categorizes as ***non-QM jumbo*** 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	2	3.4	0	0.0	2	6.9
About the same	47	79.7	23	76.7	24	82.8
Moderately weaker	10	16.9	7	23.3	3	10.3
Substantially weaker	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	59	100	30	100	29	100

F. Demand for mortgages that your bank categorizes as ***non-QM non-jumbo*** 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	2	3.4	1	3.4	1	3.4
About the same	46	79.3	21	72.4	25	86.2
Moderately weaker	10	17.2	7	24.1	3	10.3
Substantially weaker	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	58	100	29	100	29	100

G. Demand for mortgages that your bank categorizes as ***subprime*** 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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
About the same	9	81.8	1	100.0	8	80.0
Moderately weaker	1	9.1	0	0.0	1	10.0
Substantially weaker	1	9.1	0	0.0	1	10.0
Total	11	100	1	100	10	100

Questions 15-16 *ask about* ***revolving home equity lines of credit*** *at your bank. Question 15 deals with changes in your bank's credit standards over the past three months. Question 16 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.*

15. 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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	52	88.1	23	85.2	29	90.6
Eased somewhat	7	11.9	4	14.8	3	9.4
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	59	100	27	100	32	100

For this question, 11 respondents answered "My bank does not originate revolving home equity lines of credit."

16. 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	2	3.4	0	0.0	2	6.5
Moderately stronger	7	12.1	5	18.5	2	6.5
About the same	38	65.5	16	59.3	22	71.0
Moderately weaker	11	19.0	6	22.2	5	16.1
Substantially weaker	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	58	100	27	100	31	100

Questions 17-26 *ask about consumer lending at your bank. Question 17 deals with changes in your bank's willingness to make consumer installment loans over the past three months. Questions 18-23 deal with changes in credit standards and loan terms over the same period. Questions 24-26 deal 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.*

17. Please indicate your bank's willingness to make **consumer installment loans** now as opposed to three months ago. (This question covers the range of consumer installment loans defined as consumer loans with a set number of scheduled payments, such as auto loans, student loans, and personal loans. It does not cover credit cards and other types of revolving credit, nor mortgages, which are included under the residential real estate questions.)

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Much more willing	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	2.9
Somewhat more willing	11	18.0	7	26.9	4	11.4
About unchanged	48	78.7	18	69.2	30	85.7
Somewhat less willing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Much less willing	1	1.6	1	3.8	0	0.0
Total	61	100	26	100	35	100

For this question, 9 respondents answered "My bank does not originate consumer installment loans."

18. 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	1	2.1	1	3.7	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	37	78.7	22	81.5	15	75.0
Eased somewhat	9	19.1	4	14.8	5	25.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	47	100	27	100	20	100

For this question, 23 respondents answered "My bank does not originate credit card loans to individuals or households."

19. Over the past three months, how have your bank's credit standards for approving applications for **auto loans** to individuals or households changed? (Please include loans arising from retail sales of passenger cars and other vehicles such as minivans, vans, sport-utility vehicles, pickup trucks, and similar light trucks for personal use, whether new or used. Please exclude loans to finance fleet sales, personal cash loans secured by automobiles already paid for, loans to finance the purchase of commercial vehicles and farm equipment, and lease financing.)

	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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	47	85.5	18	81.8	29	87.9
Eased somewhat	8	14.5	4	18.2	4	12.1
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	55	100	22	100	33	100

For this question, 16 respondents answered "My bank does not originate auto loans to individuals or households."

20. Over the past three months, how have your bank's credit standards for approving applications for **consumer loans other than credit card and auto loans** 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	1	1.6	1	3.8	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	50	82.0	21	80.8	29	82.9
Eased somewhat	10	16.4	4	15.4	6	17.1
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	61	100	26	100	35	100

For this question, 9 respondents answered "My bank does not originate consumer loans other than credit card or auto loans."

21. 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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	38	82.6	23	85.2	15	78.9
Eased somewhat	8	17.4	4	14.8	4	21.1
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	46	100	27	100	19	100

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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	45	95.7	27	100.0	18	90.0
Eased somewhat	2	4.3	0	0.0	2	10.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	47	100	27	100	20	100

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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	46	97.9	27	100.0	19	95.0
Eased somewhat	1	2.1	0	0.0	1	5.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	47	100	27	100	20	100

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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	36	76.6	21	77.8	15	75.0
Eased somewhat	11	23.4	6	22.2	5	25.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	47	100	27	100	20	100

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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	1	2.1	0	0.0	1	5.0
Remained basically unchanged	44	93.6	27	100.0	17	85.0
Eased somewhat	2	4.3	0	0.0	2	10.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	47	100	27	100	20	100

22. Over the past three months, how has your bank changed the following terms and conditions on **loans to individuals or households to purchase autos?**

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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	50	90.9	20	90.9	30	90.9
Eased somewhat	5	9.1	2	9.1	3	9.1
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	55	100	22	100	33	100

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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	42	76.4	13	59.1	29	87.9
Eased somewhat	13	23.6	9	40.9	4	12.1
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	55	100	22	100	33	100

c. Minimum required down payment (higher=tightened, lower=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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	53	96.4	22	100.0	31	93.9
Eased somewhat	2	3.6	0	0.0	2	6.1
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	55	100	22	100	33	100

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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	47	85.5	18	81.8	29	87.9
Eased somewhat	8	14.5	4	18.2	4	12.1
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	55	100	22	100	33	100

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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	1	1.8	0	0.0	1	3.0
Remained basically unchanged	53	96.4	22	100.0	31	93.9
Eased somewhat	1	1.8	0	0.0	1	3.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	55	100	22	100	33	100

23. Over the past three months, how has your bank changed the following terms and conditions on **consumer loans other than credit card and auto loans?**

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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	58	95.1	26	100.0	32	91.4
Eased somewhat	3	4.9	0	0.0	3	8.6
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	61	100	26	100	35	100

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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	57	93.4	24	92.3	33	94.3
Eased somewhat	4	6.6	2	7.7	2	5.7
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	61	100	26	100	35	100

c. Minimum required down payment (higher=tightened, lower=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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	57	95.0	25	96.2	32	94.1
Eased somewhat	3	5.0	1	3.8	2	5.9
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	60	100	26	100	34	100

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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	53	86.9	23	88.5	30	85.7
Eased somewhat	8	13.1	3	11.5	5	14.3
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	61	100	26	100	35	100

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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	1	1.7	0	0.0	1	2.9
Remained basically unchanged	57	95.0	26	100.0	31	91.2
Eased somewhat	2	3.3	0	0.0	2	5.9
Eased considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	60	100	26	100	34	100

24. Apart from normal seasonal variation, how has demand from individuals or households for **credit card 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	11	23.9	10	37.0	1	5.3
About the same	33	71.7	16	59.3	17	89.5
Moderately weaker	2	4.3	1	3.7	1	5.3
Substantially weaker	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	46	100	27	100	19	100

25. Apart from normal seasonal variation, how has demand from individuals or households for **auto loans** changed over the past three months?

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Substantially stronger	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	3.1
Moderately stronger	5	9.3	3	13.6	2	6.2
About the same	38	70.4	15	68.2	23	71.9
Moderately weaker	10	18.5	4	18.2	6	18.8
Substantially weaker	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	54	100	22	100	32	100

26. Apart from normal seasonal variation, how has demand from individuals or households for **consumer loans other than credit card and auto 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	5	8.2	2	7.7	3	8.6
About the same	53	86.9	24	92.3	29	82.9
Moderately weaker	3	4.9	0	0.0	3	8.6
Substantially weaker	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	61	100	26	100	35	100

Question 27-30 *ask how your bank expects its* ***lending standards*** *for select categories of* ***C&I, commercial real estate, residential real estate, and consumer loans*** *to change over 2022.* ***Question 31*** *asks about the reasons why your bank expects lending standards to change.*

27. Assuming that economic activity progresses in line with consensus forecasts, how does your bank expect its **lending standards** for the following **C&I loan** categories to change over 2022 compared to its current standards, apart from normal seasonal variation? (Please refer to the definitions of large and middle-market firms suggested in question 1. If your bank defines firm size differently from the categories suggested in question 1, please use your definitions.)

A. Compared to my bank's current lending standards, over 2022, my bank expects its **lending standards** for approving applications for **C&I loans or credit lines to large and middle-market firms** to:

	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	2	3.0	0	0.0	2	6.1
Remain basically unchanged	58	87.9	29	87.9	29	87.9
Ease somewhat	6	9.1	4	12.1	2	6.1
Ease considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	66	100	33	100	33	100

For this question, 2 respondents answered "My bank does not originate C&I loans or credit lines to large and middle-market firms."

B. Compared to my bank's current lending standards, over 2022, my bank expects its **lending standards** for approving applications for **C&I loans or credit lines to small firms** to:

	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	2	3.1	1	3.2	1	3.0
Remain basically unchanged	57	89.1	28	90.3	29	87.9
Ease somewhat	5	7.8	2	6.5	3	9.1
Ease considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	64	100	31	100	33	100

For this question, 3 respondents answered "My bank does not originate C&I loans or credit lines to small firms."

28. Assuming that economic activity progresses in line with consensus forecasts, how does your bank expect its **lending standards** for the following **commercial real estate loan** categories to change over 2022 compared to its current standards, apart from normal seasonal variation?

A. Compared to my bank's current lending standards, over 2022, my bank expects its **lending standards** for approving applications for **construction and land development loans** or credit lines to:

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Tighten considerably	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	2.9
Tighten somewhat	4	6.0	3	9.1	1	2.9
Remain basically unchanged	57	85.1	27	81.8	30	88.2
Ease somewhat	5	7.5	3	9.1	2	5.9
Ease considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	67	100	33	100	34	100

For this question, 2 respondents answered "My bank does not originate construction and land development loans or credit lines."

B. Compared to my bank's current lending standards, over 2022, my bank expects its **lending standards** for approving applications for **loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties** to:

	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	5.9	2	5.9	2	5.9
Remain basically unchanged	59	86.8	31	91.2	28	82.4
Ease somewhat	5	7.4	1	2.9	4	11.8
Ease considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	68	100	34	100	34	100

For this question, 1 respondent answered "My bank does not originate loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties."

C. Compared to my bank's current lending standards, over 2022, my bank expects its **lending standards** for approving applications for **loans secured by multifamily residential properties** to:

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Tighten considerably	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	2.9
Tighten somewhat	3	4.4	0	0.0	3	8.8
Remain basically unchanged	56	82.4	29	85.3	27	79.4
Ease somewhat	8	11.8	5	14.7	3	8.8
Ease considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	68	100	34	100	34	100

For this question, 1 respondent answered "My bank does not originate loans secured by multifamily residential properties."

29. Assuming that economic activity progresses in line with consensus forecasts, how does your bank expect its **lending standards** for the following **residential real estate loan** categories to change over 2022 compared to its current standards, apart from normal seasonal variation?

A. Compared to my bank's current lending standards, over 2022, my bank expects its **lending standards** for approving applications for **GSE-eligible residential mortgage loans** to:

	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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remain basically unchanged	52	86.7	21	80.8	31	91.2
Ease somewhat	8	13.3	5	19.2	3	8.8
Ease considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	60	100	26	100	34	100

For this question, 9 respondents answered "My bank does not originate GSE-eligible residential mortgage loans."

B. Compared to my bank's current lending standards, over 2022, my bank expects its **lending standards** for approving applications for **nonconforming jumbo residential mortgage loans** to:

	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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remain basically unchanged	50	80.6	21	72.4	29	87.9
Ease somewhat	11	17.7	7	24.1	4	12.1
Ease considerably	1	1.6	1	3.4	0	0.0
Total	62	100	29	100	33	100

For this question, 6 respondents answered "My bank does not originate nonconforming jumbo residential mortgage loans."

30. Assuming that economic activity progresses in line with consensus forecasts, how does your bank expect its **lending standards** for the following **consumer loan** categories to change over 2022 compared to its current standards, apart from normal seasonal variation?

A. Compared to my bank's current lending standards, over 2022, my bank expects its **lending standards** for approving applications for **credit card loans** to:

	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	1	2.1	1	3.7	0	0.0
Remain basically unchanged	40	83.3	22	81.5	18	85.7
Ease somewhat	7	14.6	4	14.8	3	14.3
Ease considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	48	100	27	100	21	100

For this question, 20 respondents answered "My bank does not originate credit card loans."

B. Compared to my bank's current lending standards, over 2022, my bank expects its **lending standards** for approving applications for **auto loans** to:

	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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remain basically unchanged	49	87.5	17	81.0	32	91.4
Ease somewhat	7	12.5	4	19.0	3	8.6
Ease considerably	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	56	100	21	100	35	100

For this question, 14 respondents answered "My bank does not originate auto loans."

31. If your bank expects to tighten or ease its lending standards for any of the loan categories reported in questions 27-30, how important are the following **possible reasons for the expected change in standards**? (Please respond to either A, B or both as appropriate and rate each possible reason using the following scale: 1=not important, 2=somewhat important, 3=very important.)

A. Possible reasons for expecting to tighten lending standards:

a. Expected deterioration in your bank's capital or liquidity position

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not Important	5	71.4	3	75.0	2	66.7
Somewhat Important	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	33.3
Very Important	1	14.3	1	25.0	0	0.0
Total	7	100	4	100	3	100

b. Expected deterioration in customers' collateral values

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not Important	2	28.6	2	50.0	0	0.0
Somewhat Important	4	57.1	2	50.0	2	66.7
Very Important	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	33.3
Total	7	100	4	100	3	100

c. Expected reduction in competition from other banks or nonbank lenders

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not Important	5	83.3	3	100.0	2	66.7
Somewhat Important	1	16.7	0	0.0	1	33.3
Very Important	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	6	100	3	100	3	100

d. Expected reduction in risk tolerance

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not Important	4	66.7	3	100.0	1	33.3
Somewhat Important	1	16.7	0	0.0	1	33.3
Very Important	1	16.7	0	0.0	1	33.3
Total	6	100	3	100	3	100

e. Expected reduction in ease of selling loans in the secondary market

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not Important	4	57.1	3	75.0	1	33.3
Somewhat Important	2	28.6	0	0.0	2	66.7
Very Important	1	14.3	1	25.0	0	0.0
Total	7	100	4	100	3	100

f. Expected deterioration in credit quality of loan portfolio

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not Important	5	83.3	3	100.0	2	66.7
Somewhat Important	1	16.7	0	0.0	1	33.3
Very Important	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	6	100	3	100	3	100

g. Increased concerns about the adverse effects of legislative changes, supervisory actions, or changes in accounting standards

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not Important	3	50.0	3	100.0	0	0.0
Somewhat Important	1	16.7	0	0.0	1	33.3
Very Important	2	33.3	0	0.0	2	66.7
Total	6	100	3	100	3	100

B. Possible reasons for expecting to ease lending standards:

a. Expected improvement in your bank's capital or liquidity position

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not Important	12	60.0	8	61.5	4	57.1
Somewhat Important	6	30.0	4	30.8	2	28.6
Very Important	2	10.0	1	7.7	1	14.3
Total	20	100	13	100	7	100

b. Expected improvement in customers' collateral values

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not Important	15	75.0	9	69.2	6	85.7
Somewhat Important	4	20.0	3	23.1	1	14.3
Very Important	1	5.0	1	7.7	0	0.0
Total	20	100	13	100	7	100

c. Expected increase in competition from other banks or nonbank lenders

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not Important	3	13.6	3	23.1	0	0.0
Somewhat Important	11	50.0	6	46.2	5	55.6
Very Important	8	36.4	4	30.8	4	44.4
Total	22	100	13	100	9	100

d. Expected increase in risk tolerance

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not Important	8	38.1	5	35.7	3	42.9
Somewhat Important	11	52.4	8	57.1	3	42.9
Very Important	2	9.5	1	7.1	1	14.3
Total	21	100	14	100	7	100

e. Expected increase in ease of selling loans in the secondary market

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not Important	18	90.0	13	100.0	5	71.4
Somewhat Important	2	10.0	0	0.0	2	28.6
Very Important	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	20	100	13	100	7	100

f. Expected improvement in credit quality of loan portfolio

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not Important	7	35.0	6	46.2	1	14.3
Somewhat Important	7	35.0	4	30.8	3	42.9
Very Important	6	30.0	3	23.1	3	42.9
Total	20	100	13	100	7	100

g. Reduced concerns about the adverse effects of legislative changes, supervisory actions, or changes in accounting standards

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not Important	13	65.0	12	92.3	1	14.3
Somewhat Important	7	35.0	1	7.7	6	85.7
Very Important	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	20	100	13	100	7	100

***Questions 32-35** ask how your bank expects **demand** for select categories of **C&I, commercial real estate, residential real estate, and consumer loans** from your bank to change over 2022. **Question 36** asks about the reasons why your bank expects demand from your bank to change.*

32. Assuming that economic activity progresses in line with consensus forecasts, how does your bank expect **demand** for the following categories of **C&I loans** from your bank to change over 2022 compared to its current level, apart from normal seasonal variation? (Please refer to the definitions of large and middle-market firms suggested in question 1. If your bank defines firm size differently from the categories suggested in question 1, please use your definitions.)

A. Compared to its current level, over 2022, my bank expects **demand** for **C&I loans or credit lines to large and middle-market firms** from my bank to:

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Strengthen substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Strengthen somewhat	34	51.5	22	66.7	12	36.4
Remain basically unchanged	30	45.5	9	27.3	21	63.6
Weaken somewhat	2	3.0	2	6.1	0	0.0
Weaken substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	66	100	33	100	33	100

B. Compared to its current level, over 2022, my bank expects **demand** for **C&I loans or credit lines to small firms** from my bank to:

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Strengthen substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Strengthen somewhat	34	53.1	20	62.5	14	43.8
Remain basically unchanged	28	43.8	10	31.2	18	56.2
Weaken somewhat	2	3.1	2	6.2	0	0.0
Weaken substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	64	100	32	100	32	100

33. Assuming that economic activity progresses in line with consensus forecasts, how does your bank expect **demand** for the following categories of **commercial real estate loans** from your bank to change over 2022 compared to its current level, apart from normal seasonal variation?

A. Compared to its current level, over 2022, my bank expects **demand** for **construction and land development loans** or credit lines from my bank to:

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Strengthen substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Strengthen somewhat	25	37.3	14	42.4	11	32.4
Remain basically unchanged	40	59.7	18	54.5	22	64.7
Weaken somewhat	2	3.0	1	3.0	1	2.9
Weaken substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	67	100	33	100	34	100

B. Compared to its current level, over 2022, my bank expects **demand** for **loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties** from my bank to:

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Strengthen substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Strengthen somewhat	28	41.2	17	50.0	11	32.4
Remain basically unchanged	35	51.5	15	44.1	20	58.8
Weaken somewhat	5	7.4	2	5.9	3	8.8
Weaken substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	68	100	34	100	34	100

C. Compared to its current level, over 2022, my bank expects **demand** for **loans secured by multifamily residential properties** from my bank to:

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Strengthen substantially	2	2.9	1	2.9	1	2.9
Strengthen somewhat	29	42.6	19	55.9	10	29.4
Remain basically unchanged	35	51.5	13	38.2	22	64.7
Weaken somewhat	2	2.9	1	2.9	1	2.9
Weaken substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	68	100	34	100	34	100

34. Assuming that economic activity progresses in line with consensus forecasts, how does your bank expect **demand** for the following categories of **residential real estate loans** from your bank to change over 2022 compared to its current level, apart from normal seasonal variation?

A. Compared to its current level, over 2022, my bank expects **demand** for **GSE-eligible residential mortgage loans** from my bank to:

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Strengthen substantially	1	1.7	1	4.0	0	0.0
Strengthen somewhat	2	3.4	0	0.0	2	5.9
Remain basically unchanged	30	50.8	10	40.0	20	58.8
Weaken somewhat	25	42.4	13	52.0	12	35.3
Weaken substantially	1	1.7	1	4.0	0	0.0
Total	59	100	25	100	34	100

B. Compared to its current level, over 2022, my bank expects **demand** for **nonconforming jumbo residential mortgage loans** from my bank to:

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Strengthen substantially	1	1.7	1	3.7	0	0.0
Strengthen somewhat	2	3.3	0	0.0	2	6.1
Remain basically unchanged	32	53.3	11	40.7	21	63.6
Weaken somewhat	24	40.0	14	51.9	10	30.3
Weaken substantially	1	1.7	1	3.7	0	0.0
Total	60	100	27	100	33	100

35. Assuming that economic activity progresses in line with consensus forecasts, how does your bank expect **demand** for the following categories of **consumer loans** from your bank to change over 2022 compared to its current level, apart from normal seasonal variation?

A. Compared to its current level, over 2022, my bank expects **demand** for **credit card loans** from my bank to:

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Strengthen substantially	1	2.2	0	0.0	1	4.8
Strengthen somewhat	13	28.3	10	40.0	3	14.3
Remain basically unchanged	30	65.2	15	60.0	15	71.4
Weaken somewhat	2	4.3	0	0.0	2	9.5
Weaken substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	46	100	25	100	21	100

B. Compared to its current level, over 2022, my bank expects **demand** for **auto loans** from my bank to:

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Strengthen substantially	1	1.8	0	0.0	1	2.9
Strengthen somewhat	15	26.8	7	33.3	8	22.9
Remain basically unchanged	37	66.1	12	57.1	25	71.4
Weaken somewhat	2	3.6	1	4.8	1	2.9
Weaken substantially	1	1.8	1	4.8	0	0.0
Total	56	100	21	100	35	100

36. If your bank expects demand from your bank to change over 2022 compared to its current level and apart from normal seasonal variation for any of the loan categories reported in questions 32-35, how important are the following **possible reasons for the expected change in demand**? (Please respond to either A, B or both as appropriate and rate each possible reason using the following scale: 1=not important, 2=somewhat important, 3=very important.)

A. Possible reasons for expecting stronger loan demand:

a. Customers are expected to face higher spending or investment needs due to more favorable or less uncertain income prospects

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	12	30.0	4	16.7	8	50.0
Somewhat important	20	50.0	12	50.0	8	50.0
Very important	8	20.0	8	33.3	0	0.0
Total	40	100	24	100	16	100

b. Customer precautionary demand for cash and liquidity is expected to increase

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	27	67.5	15	62.5	12	75.0
Somewhat important	10	25.0	6	25.0	4	25.0
Very important	3	7.5	3	12.5	0	0.0
Total	40	100	24	100	16	100

c. Supply chain disruptions are expected to worsen, strengthening loan demand to acquire inventory or make advanced purchases

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	19	47.5	12	50.0	7	43.8
Somewhat important	15	37.5	11	45.8	4	25.0
Very important	6	15.0	1	4.2	5	31.2
Total	40	100	24	100	16	100

d. Supply chain disruptions are expected to ease, strengthening loan demand due to better product availability or lower prices

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	19	45.2	14	58.3	5	27.8
Somewhat important	19	45.2	10	41.7	9	50.0
Very important	4	9.5	0	0.0	4	22.2
Total	42	100	24	100	18	100

e. Interest rates are expected to decline, strengthening loan demand

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	35	87.5	21	87.5	14	87.5
Somewhat important	3	7.5	2	8.3	1	6.2
Very important	2	5.0	1	4.2	1	6.2
Total	40	100	24	100	16	100

f. More favorable terms other than interest rates are expected to increase loan demand

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	25	62.5	16	66.7	9	56.2
Somewhat important	11	27.5	4	16.7	7	43.8
Very important	4	10.0	4	16.7	0	0.0
Total	40	100	24	100	16	100

g. Customer spending or investment needs are expected to increase for reasons not listed above

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	15	36.6	10	41.7	5	29.4
Somewhat important	23	56.1	11	45.8	12	70.6
Very important	3	7.3	3	12.5	0	0.0
Total	41	100	24	100	17	100

h. Customer borrowing is expected to shift to your bank from other bank sources because these other sources become less attractive

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	25	65.8	17	70.8	8	57.1
Somewhat important	12	31.6	6	25.0	6	42.9
Very important	1	2.6	1	4.2	0	0.0
Total	38	100	24	100	14	100

i. Customer borrowing is expected to shift to your bank from other nonbank sources because these other sources become less attractive

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	32	84.2	21	87.5	11	78.6
Somewhat important	5	13.2	2	8.3	3	21.4
Very important	1	2.6	1	4.2	0	0.0
Total	38	100	24	100	14	100

B. Possible reasons for expecting weaker loan demand:

a. Customers are expected to face lower spending or investment needs due to less favorable or more uncertain income prospects

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	10	45.5	6	42.9	4	50.0
Somewhat important	8	36.4	4	28.6	4	50.0
Very important	4	18.2	4	28.6	0	0.0
Total	22	100	14	100	8	100

b. Customer precautionary demand for cash and liquidity is expected to decrease

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	14	63.6	11	78.6	3	37.5
Somewhat important	8	36.4	3	21.4	5	62.5
Very important	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	22	100	14	100	8	100

c. Supply chain disruptions are expected to worsen, weakening loan demand due to lack of product availability or higher prices

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	7	30.4	5	35.7	2	22.2
Somewhat important	14	60.9	8	57.1	6	66.7
Very important	2	8.7	1	7.1	1	11.1
Total	23	100	14	100	9	100

d. Supply chain disruptions are expected to ease, weakening loan demand to acquire inventory or make advanced purchases

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	13	59.1	9	64.3	4	50.0
Somewhat important	8	36.4	5	35.7	3	37.5
Very important	1	4.5	0	0.0	1	12.5
Total	22	100	14	100	8	100

e. Interest rates are expected to increase, weakening loan demand

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	1	3.8	1	7.1	0	0.0
Somewhat important	9	34.6	3	21.4	6	50.0
Very important	16	61.5	10	71.4	6	50.0
Total	26	100	14	100	12	100

f. Less favorable terms other than interest rates are expected to reduce loan demand

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	15	68.2	11	78.6	4	50.0
Somewhat important	7	31.8	3	21.4	4	50.0
Very important	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	22	100	14	100	8	100

g. Customer spending or investment needs are expected to decrease for reasons not listed above

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	14	58.3	9	64.3	5	50.0
Somewhat important	10	41.7	5	35.7	5	50.0
Very important	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	24	100	14	100	10	100

h. Customer borrowing is expected to shift from your bank to other bank sources because these other sources become more attractive

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	13	59.1	10	71.4	3	37.5
Somewhat important	9	40.9	4	28.6	5	62.5
Very important	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	22	100	14	100	8	100

i. Customer borrowing is expected to shift from your bank to other nonbank sources because these other sources become more attractive

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Not important	12	54.5	9	64.3	3	37.5
Somewhat important	8	36.4	4	28.6	4	50.0
Very important	2	9.1	1	7.1	1	12.5
Total	22	100	14	100	8	100

Questions 37-40 *ask about your bank's expectations for the behavior of loan delinquencies and charge-offs on selected categories of* ***C&I, commercial real estate, residential real estate, and consumer loans*** *in 2022.*

37. Assuming that economic activity progresses in line with consensus forecasts, what is your outlook for delinquencies and charge-offs on your bank's C&I loans in the following categories in 2022? (Please refer to the definitions of large and middle-market firms and of small firms suggested in question 1. If your bank defines firm size differently from the categories suggested in question 1, please use your definitions.)

A. The quality of my bank's ***syndicated nonleveraged*** **C&I loans to large and middle-market firms** over 2022, as measured by my bank's outlook for delinquencies and charge-offs on these loans, is likely to:

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Improve substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Improve somewhat	7	11.1	4	12.1	3	10.0
Remain around current levels	54	85.7	28	84.8	26	86.7
Deteriorate somewhat	2	3.2	1	3.0	1	3.3
Deteriorate substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	63	100	33	100	30	100

B. The quality of my bank's ***syndicated leveraged*** **C&I loans to large and middle-market firms** over 2022, as measured by my bank's outlook for delinquencies and charge-offs on these loans, is likely to:

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Improve substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Improve somewhat	7	11.3	4	12.5	3	10.0
Remain around current levels	49	79.0	22	68.8	27	90.0
Deteriorate somewhat	6	9.7	6	18.8	0	0.0
Deteriorate substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	62	100	32	100	30	100

C. The quality of my bank's ***nonsyndicated*** **C&I loans to large and middle-market firms** over 2022, as measured by my bank's outlook for delinquencies and charge-offs on these loans, is likely to:

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Improve substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Improve somewhat	11	16.9	6	18.2	5	15.6
Remain around current levels	50	76.9	25	75.8	25	78.1
Deteriorate somewhat	4	6.2	2	6.1	2	6.2
Deteriorate substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	65	100	33	100	32	100

D. The quality of my bank's **C&I loans to small firms** over 2022, as measured by my bank's outlook for delinquencies and charge-offs on these loans, is likely to:

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Improve substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Improve somewhat	9	14.5	3	10.0	6	18.8
Remain around current levels	47	75.8	23	76.7	24	75.0
Deteriorate somewhat	6	9.7	4	13.3	2	6.2
Deteriorate substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	62	100	30	100	32	100

38. Assuming that economic activity progresses in line with consensus forecasts, what is your outlook for delinquencies and charge-offs on your bank's commercial real estate loans in the following categories in 2022?

A. The quality of my bank's **construction and land development loans** over 2022, as measured by my bank's outlook for delinquencies and charge-offs on these loans, is likely to:

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Improve substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Improve somewhat	9	13.6	7	21.2	2	6.1
Remain around current levels	52	78.8	22	66.7	30	90.9
Deteriorate somewhat	5	7.6	4	12.1	1	3.0
Deteriorate substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	66	100	33	100	33	100

B. The quality of my bank's **loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties** over 2022, as measured by my bank's outlook for delinquencies and charge-offs on these loans, is likely to:

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Improve substantially	1	1.5	1	2.9	0	0.0
Improve somewhat	12	18.2	7	20.6	5	15.6
Remain around current levels	46	69.7	21	61.8	25	78.1
Deteriorate somewhat	7	10.6	5	14.7	2	6.2
Deteriorate substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	66	100	34	100	32	100

C. The quality of my bank's **loans secured by multifamily residential properties** over 2022, as measured by my bank's outlook for delinquencies and charge-offs on these loans, is likely to:

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Improve substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Improve somewhat	15	22.4	9	26.5	6	18.2
Remain around current levels	48	71.6	22	64.7	26	78.8
Deteriorate somewhat	4	6.0	3	8.8	1	3.0
Deteriorate substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	67	100	34	100	33	100

39. Assuming that economic activity progresses in line with consensus forecasts, what is your outlook for delinquencies and charge-offs on your bank's residential real estate loans in the following categories in 2022?

A. The quality of my bank's **GSE-eligible residential mortgage loans** over 2022, as measured by my bank's outlook for delinquencies and charge-offs on these loans, is likely to:

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Improve substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Improve somewhat	8	13.3	5	19.2	3	8.8
Remain around current levels	43	71.7	13	50.0	30	88.2
Deteriorate somewhat	9	15.0	8	30.8	1	2.9
Deteriorate substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	60	100	26	100	34	100

B. The quality of my bank's **nonconforming jumbo residential mortgage loans** over 2022, as measured by my bank's outlook for delinquencies and charge-offs on these loans, is likely to:

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Improve substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Improve somewhat	6	9.8	3	10.7	3	9.1
Remain around current levels	45	73.8	16	57.1	29	87.9
Deteriorate somewhat	9	14.8	8	28.6	1	3.0
Deteriorate substantially	1	1.6	1	3.6	0	0.0
Total	61	100	28	100	33	100

40. Assuming that economic activity progresses in line with consensus forecasts, what is your outlook for delinquencies and charge-offs on your bank's consumer loans in the following categories in 2022?

A. The quality of my bank's **credit card loans to prime borrowers** over 2022, as measured by my bank's outlook for delinquencies and charge-offs on these loans, is likely to:

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**	**Banks**	**Percent**
Improve substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Improve somewhat	5	9.6	1	3.8	4	15.4
Remain around current levels	29	55.8	8	30.8	21	80.8
Deteriorate somewhat	18	34.6	17	65.4	1	3.8
Deteriorate substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	52	100	26	100	26	100

B. The quality of my bank's **credit card loans to nonprime borrowers** over 2022, as measured by my bank's outlook for delinquencies and charge-offs on these loans, is likely to:

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Improve substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Improve somewhat	4	8.3	1	4.3	3	12.0
Remain around current levels	27	56.2	7	30.4	20	80.0
Deteriorate somewhat	17	35.4	15	65.2	2	8.0
Deteriorate substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	48	100	23	100	25	100

C. The quality of my bank's **auto loans to prime borrowers** over 2022, as measured by my bank's outlook for delinquencies and charge-offs on these loans, is likely to:

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Improve substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Improve somewhat	4	7.1	1	4.5	3	8.8
Remain around current levels	37	66.1	9	40.9	28	82.4
Deteriorate somewhat	15	26.8	12	54.5	3	8.8
Deteriorate substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	56	100	22	100	34	100

D. The quality of my bank's **auto loans to nonprime borrowers** over 2022, as measured by my bank's outlook for delinquencies and charge-offs on these loans, is likely to:

	All Respondents		Large Banks		Other Banks	
	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent	Banks	Percent
Improve substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Improve somewhat	3	6.0	1	5.3	2	6.5
Remain around current levels	33	66.0	8	42.1	25	80.6
Deteriorate somewhat	14	28.0	10	52.6	4	12.9
Deteriorate substantially	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	50	100	19	100	31	100

---

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 $50 billion or more as of September 30, 2021. The combined assets of the 35 large banks totaled $13.6 trillion, compared to $14.4 trillion for the entire panel of 73 banks, and $19.8 trillion for all domestically chartered, federally insured commercial banks.

Last Update: January 31, 2022

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 January 2022)

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	20	100.0
Eased somewhat	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0
Total	20	100

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	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	20	100.0
Eased somewhat	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0
Total	20	100

b. Maximum maturity of loans or credit lines

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	20	100.0
Eased somewhat	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0
Total	20	100

c. Costs of credit lines

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	20	100.0
Eased somewhat	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0
Total	20	100

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	5.0
Remained basically unchanged	18	90.0
Eased somewhat	1	5.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0
Total	20	100

e. Premiums charged on riskier loans

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	1	5.0
Remained basically unchanged	19	95.0
Eased somewhat	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0
Total	20	100

f. Loan covenants

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	20	100.0
Eased somewhat	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0
Total	20	100

g. Collateralization requirements

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	19	100.0
Eased somewhat	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0
Total	19	100

h. Use of interest rate floors (more use=tightened, less use=eased)

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	19	95.0
Eased somewhat	1	5.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0
Total	20	100

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? (Please respond to either A, B, or both as appropriate.)

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

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

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

b. Less favorable or more uncertain economic outlook

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

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

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

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

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

e. Reduced tolerance for risk

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

f. Decreased liquidity in the secondary market for these loans

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

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

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

h. Increased concerns about the effects of legislative changes, supervisory actions, or accounting standards

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

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

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

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

b. More favorable or less uncertain economic outlook

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

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

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

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

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

e. Increased tolerance for risk

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

f. Increased liquidity in the secondary market for these loans

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

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

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

h. Reduced concerns about the effects of legislative changes, supervisory actions, or accounting standards

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

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	1	5.0
Moderately stronger	0	0.0
About the same	19	95.0
Moderately weaker	0	0.0
Substantially weaker	0	0.0
Total	20	100

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? (Please respond to either A, B, or both as appropriate.)

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

a. Customer inventory financing needs increased

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

b. Customer accounts receivable financing needs increased

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

c. Customer investment in plant or equipment increased

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

d. Customer internally generated funds decreased

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

e. Customer merger or acquisition financing needs increased

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

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

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

g. Customer precautionary demand for cash and liquidity increased

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

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

a. Customer inventory financing needs decreased

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

b. Customer accounts receivable financing needs decreased

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

c. Customer investment in plant or equipment decreased

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

d. Customer internally generated funds increased

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

e. Customer merger or acquisition financing needs decreased

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

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

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

g. Customer precautionary demand for cash and liquidity decreased

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

6. At your bank, apart from normal seasonal variation, 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 or increased C&I lines as opposed to the refinancing of existing loans.)

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
The number of inquiries has increased substantially	1	5.0
The number of inquiries has increased moderately	4	20.0
The number of inquiries has stayed about the same	15	75.0
The number of inquiries has decreased moderately	0	0.0
The number of inquiries has decreased substantially	0	0.0
Total	20	100

Questions 7-8 *ask about commercial real estate (CRE) loans at your bank, including construction and*

land development loans and loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties. Question 7 deals with changes in your bank's standards over the past three months. Question 8 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.

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

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Tightened considerably	0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	0	0.0
Remained basically unchanged	14	100.0
Eased somewhat	0	0.0
Eased considerably	0	0.0
Total	14	100

For this question, 4 respondents answered "My bank does not originate CRE loans."

8. Apart from normal seasonal variation, how has demand for CRE loans or credit lines changed over the past three months? (Please consider the number of requests for new spot loans, for disbursement of funds under existing loan commitments, and for new or increased credit lines.)

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Substantially stronger	0	0.0
Moderately stronger	3	21.4
About the same	11	78.6
Moderately weaker	0	0.0
Substantially weaker	0	0.0
Total	14	100

Questions 9-10 *ask how your bank expects its* ***lending standards*** *for select categories of* ***C&I and commercial real loans*** *to change over 2022.* ***Question 11*** *asks about the reasons why your bank expects lending standards to change.*

9. Assuming that economic activity progresses in line with consensus forecasts, how does your bank expect its **lending standards** for the following **C&I loan** categories to change over 2022 compared to its current standards, apart from normal seasonal variation?

A. Compared to my bank's current lending standards, over 2022, my bank expects its **lending standards** for approving applications for **C&I loans or credit lines to large and middle-market firms** to:

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Tighten considerably	0	0.0
Tighten somewhat	0	0.0
Remain basically unchanged	19	95.0
Ease somewhat	1	5.0
Ease considerably	0	0.0
Total	20	100

B. Compared to my bank's current lending standards, over 2022, my bank expects its **lending standards** for approving applications for **C&I loans or credit lines to small firms** to:

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Tighten considerably	0	0.0
Tighten somewhat	0	0.0
Remain basically unchanged	13	100.0
Ease somewhat	0	0.0
Ease considerably	0	0.0
Total	13	100

For this question, 6 respondents answered "My bank does not originate C&I loans or credit lines to small firms."

10. Assuming that economic activity progresses in line with consensus forecasts, how does your bank expect its **lending standards** for the following **commercial real estate loan** categories to change over 2022 compared to its current standards, apart from normal seasonal variation?

A. Compared to my bank's current lending standards, over 2022, my bank expects its **lending standards** for approving applications for **construction and land development loans** or credit lines to:

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Tighten considerably	0	0.0
Tighten somewhat	0	0.0
Remain basically unchanged	12	100.0
Ease somewhat	0	0.0
Ease considerably	0	0.0
Total	12	100

For this question, 7 respondents answered "My bank does not originate construction and land development loans or credit lines."

B. Compared to my bank's current lending standards, over 2022, my bank expects its **lending standards** for approving applications for **loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties** to:

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Tighten considerably	0	0.0
Tighten somewhat	0	0.0
Remain basically unchanged	15	100.0
Ease somewhat	0	0.0
Ease considerably	0	0.0
Total	15	100

For this question, 3 respondents answered "My bank does not originate loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties."

C. Compared to my bank's current lending standards, over 2022, my bank expects its **lending standards** for approving applications for **loans secured by multifamily residential properties** to:

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Tighten considerably	0	0.0
Tighten somewhat	0	0.0
Remain basically unchanged	14	93.3
Ease somewhat	1	6.7
Ease considerably	0	0.0
Total	15	100

For this question, 4 respondents answered "My bank does not originate loans secured by multifamily residential properties."

11. If your bank expects to tighten or ease its lending standards for any of the loan categories reported in questions 9-10, how important are the following **possible reasons for the expected change in standards**? (Please respond to either A, B or both as appropriate.)

A. Possible reasons for expecting to tighten lending standards:

a. Expected deterioration in your bank's capital or liquidity position

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

b. Expected deterioration in customers' collateral values

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

c. Expected reduction in competition from other banks or nonbank lenders

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

d. Expected reduction in risk tolerance

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

e. Expected reduction in ease of selling loans in the secondary market

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

f. Expected deterioration in credit quality of loan portfolio

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

g. Increased concerns about the adverse effects of legislative changes, supervisory actions, or changes in accounting standards

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

B. Possible reasons for expecting to ease lending standards:

a. Expected improvement in your bank's capital or liquidity position

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

b. Expected improvement in customers' collateral values

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

c. Expected increase in competition from other banks or nonbank lenders

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

d. Expected increase in risk tolerance

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

e. Expected increase in ease of selling loans in the secondary market

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

f. Expected improvement in credit quality of loan portfolio

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

g. Reduced concerns about the adverse effects of legislative changes, supervisory actions, or changes in accounting standards

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

Questions 12-13 *ask how your bank expects* ***demand*** *for select categories of* ***C&I and commercial real estate loans*** *from your bank to change over 2022.* ***Question 14*** *asks about the reasons why your bank expects demand from your bank to change.*

12. Assuming that economic activity progresses in line with consensus forecasts, how does your bank

expect **demand** for the following categories of **C&I loans** from your bank to change over 2022 compared to its current level, apart from normal seasonal variation?

A. Compared to its current level, over 2022, my bank expects **demand** for **C&I loans or credit lines to large and middle-market firms** from my bank to:

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Strengthen substantially	0	0.0
Strengthen somewhat	3	15.0
Remain basically unchanged	17	85.0
Weaken somewhat	0	0.0
Weaken substantially	0	0.0
Total	20	100

B. Compared to its current level, over 2022, my bank expects **demand** for **C&I loans or credit lines to small firms** from my bank to:

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Strengthen substantially	0	0.0
Strengthen subwhat	2	15.4
Remain basically unchanged	11	84.6
Weaken somewhat	0	0.0
Weaken substantially	0	0.0
Total	13	100

13. Assuming that economic activity progresses in line with consensus forecasts, how does your bank expect **demand** for the following categories of **commercial real estate loans** from your bank to change over 2022 compared to its current level, apart from normal seasonal variation?

A. Compared to its current level, over 2022, my bank expects **demand** for **construction and land development loans** or credit lines from my bank to:

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Strengthen substantially	0	0.0
Strengthen somewhat	2	16.7
Remain basically unchanged	10	83.3
Weaken somewhat	0	0.0
Weaken substantially	0	0.0
Total	12	100

B. Compared to its current level, over 2022, my bank expects **demand** for **loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties** from my bank to:

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Strengthen substantially	0	0.0
Strengthen somewhat	4	26.7
Remain basically unchanged	11	73.3
Weaken somewhat	0	0.0
Weaken substantially	0	0.0
Total	15	100

C. Compared to its current level, over 2022, my bank expects **demand** for **loans secured by multifamily residential properties** from my bank to:

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Strengthen substantially	0	0.0
Strengthen somewhat	3	21.4
Remain basically unchanged	11	78.6
Weaken somewhat	0	0.0
Weaken substantially	0	0.0
Total	14	100

14. If your bank expects demand from your bank to change over 2022 compared to its current level and apart from normal seasonal variation for any of the loan categories reported in questions 12-13, how important are the following **possible reasons for the expected change in demand**? (Please respond to either A, B or both as appropriate.)

A. Possible reasons for expecting stronger loan demand:

a. Customers are expected to face higher spending or investment needs due to more favorable or less uncertain income prospects

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Not Important	2	33.3
Somewhat Important	3	50.0
Very Important	1	16.7
Total	6	100

b. Customer precautionary demand for cash and liquidity is expected to increase

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Not Important	2	33.3
Somewhat Important	3	50.0
Very Important	1	16.7
Total	6	100

c. Supply chain disruptions are expected to worsen, strengthening loan demand to acquire inventory or make advanced purchases

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Not Important	1	16.7
Somewhat Important	2	33.3
Very Important	3	50.0
Total	6	100

d. Supply chain disruptions are expected to ease, strengthening loan demand due to better product availability or lower prices

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Not Important	4	66.7
Somewhat Important	1	16.7
Very Important	1	16.7
Total	6	100

e. Interest rates are expected to decline, strengthening loan demand

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Not Important	6	100.0
Somewhat Important	0	0.0
Very Important	0	0.0
Total	6	100

f. More favorable terms other than interest rates are expected to increase loan demand

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Not Important	5	83.3
Somewhat Important	1	16.7
Very Important	0	0.0
Total	6	100

g. Customer spending or investment needs are expected to increase for reasons not listed above

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Not Important	3	50.0
Somewhat Important	2	33.3
Very Important	1	16.7
Total	6	100

h. Customer borrowing is expected to shift to your bank from other bank sources because these other sources become less attractive

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Not Important	4	66.7
Somewhat Important	2	33.3
Very Important	0	0.0
Total	6	100

i. Customer borrowing is expected to shift to your bank from other nonbank sources because these other sources become less attractive

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Not Important	5	83.3
Somewhat Important	1	16.7
Very Important	0	0.0
Total	6	100

B. Possible reasons for expecting weaker loan demand:

a. Customers are expected to face lower spending or investment needs due to less favorable or more uncertain income prospects

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

b. Customer precautionary demand for cash and liquidity is expected to decrease

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

c. Supply chain disruptions are expected to worsen, weakening loan demand due to lack of product availability or higher prices

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

d. Supply chain disruptions are expected to ease, weakening loan demand to acquire inventory or make advanced purchases

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

e. Interest rates are expected to increase, weakening loan demand

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

f. Less favorable terms other than interest rates are expected to reduce loan demand

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

g. Customer spending or investment needs are expected to decrease for reasons not listed above

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

h. Customer borrowing is expected to shift from your bank to other bank sources because these other sources become more attractive

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

i. Customer borrowing is expected to shift from your bank to other nonbank sources because these other sources become more attractive

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

Questions 15-16 *ask about your bank's expectations for the behavior of loan delinquencies and charge-offs on selected categories of* ***C&I and commercial real estate loans*** *in 2022.*

15. Assuming that economic activity progresses in line with consensus forecasts, what is your outlook for delinquencies and charge-offs on your bank's **C&I loans** in the following categories in 2022?

A. The quality of my bank's ***syndicated nonleveraged*** **C&I loans to large and middle-market firms** over 2022, as measured by my bank's outlook for delinquencies and charge-offs on these loans, is likely to:

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Improve substantially	0	0.0
Improve somewhat	2	10.0
Remain around current levels	18	90.0
Deteriorate somewhat	0	0.0
Deteriorate substantially	0	0.0
Total	20	100

B. The quality of my bank's ***syndicated leveraged*** **C&I loans to large and middle-market firms** over 2022, as measured by my bank's outlook for delinquencies and charge-offs on these loans, is likely to:

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Improve substantially	1	5.0
Improve somewhat	1	5.0
Remain around current levels	17	85.0
Deteriorate somewhat	1	5.0
Deteriorate substantially	0	0.0
Total	20	100

C. The quality of my bank's ***nonsyndicated*** **C&I loans to large and middle-market firms** over 2022, as measured by my bank's outlook for delinquencies and charge-offs on these loans, is likely to:

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Improve substantially	1	5.3
Improve somewhat	1	5.3
Remain around current levels	17	89.5
Deteriorate somewhat	0	0.0
Deteriorate substantially	0	0.0
Total	19	100

D. The quality of my bank's **C&I loans to small firms** over 2022, as measured by my bank's outlook for delinquencies and charge-offs on these loans, is likely to:

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Improve substantially	0	0.0
Improve somewhat	1	6.2
Remain around current levels	14	87.5
Deteriorate somewhat	1	6.2
Deteriorate substantially	0	0.0
Total	16	100

16. Assuming that economic activity progresses in line with consensus forecasts, what is your outlook for delinquencies and charge-offs on your bank's **commercial real estate loans** in the following categories in 2022?

A. The quality of my bank's **construction and land development loans** over 2022, as measured by my bank's outlook for delinquencies and charge-offs on these loans, is likely to:

	All Respondents	
	Banks	Percent
Improve substantially	0	0.0
Improve somewhat	0	0.0
Remain around current levels	14	93.3
Deteriorate somewhat	1	6.7
Deteriorate substantially	0	0.0
Total	15	100

B. The quality of my bank's **loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties** over 2022, as measured by my bank's outlook for delinquencies and charge-offs on these loans, is likely to:

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Improve substantially	1	5.9
Improve somewhat	2	11.8
Remain around current levels	13	76.5
Deteriorate somewhat	1	5.9
Deteriorate substantially	0	0.0
Total	17	100

C. The quality of my bank's **loans secured by multifamily residential properties** over 2022, as measured by my bank's outlook for delinquencies and charge-offs on these loans, is likely to:

	All Respondents	
	Banks	**Percent**
Improve substantially	0	0.0
Improve somewhat	1	5.9
Remain around current levels	15	88.2
Deteriorate somewhat	1	5.9
Deteriorate substantially	0	0.0
Total	17	100

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1. As of September 30, 2021, the 20 respondents had combined assets of $1.5 trillion, compared to $2.8 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.

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