PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

February 4, 2008

COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT ACT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Midwest Bank and Trust Company
RSSD# 968436

1606 North Harlem Avenue
Elmwood Park, Illinois 60707

Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

230 South LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604-1413

NOTE: This document is an evaluation of this institution's record of meeting the credit needs of its entire community, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, consistent with safe and sound operation of the institution. This evaluation is not, nor should it be construed as, an assessment of the financial condition of this institution. The rating assigned to this institution does not represent an analysis, conclusion or opinion of the federal financial supervisory agency concerning the safety and soundness of this financial institution.

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INSTITUTION'S CRA RATING

INSTITUTION'S CRA RATING: **SATISFACTORY**

*The following table indicates the performance level **of Midwest Bank and Trust Company** with respect to the lending, investment, and service tests.*

PERFORMANCE LEVELS	MIDWEST BANK AND TRUST COMPANY		
	PERFORMANCE TESTS		
	Lending Test*	Investment Test	Service Test
Outstanding			
High Satisfactory	X	X	X
Low Satisfactory			
Needs to Improve			
Substantial Noncompliance			

Note: The lending test is weighted more heavily than the investment and service tests when arriving at an overall rating.

The major factors supporting the institution's rating include:

- A high percentage of loans originated in the assessment area;
- Good borrower, but only adequate geographic loan distributions;
- An adequate response to the needs of low-income individuals;
- A relatively high level of qualified Community Development loans;
- A significant level of qualified Community Development investments and grants; and
- A relatively high level of Community Development services provided by bank employees.

MIDWEST BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

DESCRIPTION OF INSTITUTION

Organization

Midwest Bank and Trust Company (MBTC) is a full-service commercial bank headquartered in Elmwood Park, Illinois. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of Midwest Banc Holdings, Inc. (MBHI); a one-bank holding company with assets of $3.7 billion as of December 31, 2007. MBHI is a publicly traded bank holding company serving parts of Chicago and the suburban communities immediately west and northwest. The holding company also owns two financial service subsidiaries. Midwest Bank Insurance Services L.L.C. provides insurance advisory services, risk management programs, and a variety of other insurance products. The other subsidiary, Midwest Financial and Investment Services, provides a full range of investment brokerage services, financial planning assistance, and insurance products. In October 2005, MBHI sold a banking subsidiary, Midwest Bank of Western Illinois.

In 2006 MBHI acquired Royal American Corporation and its banking subsidiary Royal American Bank ($556 million in assets), which merged into MBTC. In addition, a new branch was opened in Franklin Park, Illinois and a loan production office was opened in Merrillville, Indiana.

MBHI also acquired Northwest Suburban Bancorp in October 2007 (approximately $500 million in assets). This acquisition was completed beyond the time period being considered for this evaluation and the effect of the acquisition is not included in this evaluation.

Products and Services

MBTC is an intrastate bank with 24 full-service locations in the Chicago-Naperville-Joliet-IL-IN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) #16980 that includes two Chicago-land Metropolitan Districts (MD); Chicago-Naperville-Joliet MD #16974 and the Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI MD #29404. The bank operates a main office located in Elmwood Park, IL, with four branches in the City of Chicago and seven branches in suburban Cook County. Additionally, three branches are located in McHenry County, six are in DuPage County, two are in Lake County, and one is in Kane County. Branch locations are supplemented by 24-hour access to deposit accounts through an automated teller machine (ATM) network. The bank operates 25 ATMs with additional account access available through a nationwide network. Customers can also access their accounts through telephone banking ("Telebank") and Internet banking ("NetTeller and BillPayer").

MBTC provides a range of banking and related financial services that are designed to meet the needs of individuals, families, and businesses in the communities served by the bank. Although the bank's primary business strategy is to provide commercial and small business loans, a full range of retail banking services are available to the communities it serves. Consumer products offered by the bank include checking and savings accounts, money market and time deposit accounts, secured and unsecured consumer loans, and residential mortgage loans. Bank personnel are active in a number of community organizations.

Assets

According to the December 31, 2007 Consolidated Report of Condition the bank had assets of $3.7 billion. This represented an increase of 64.7% from assets reported at the previous evaluation. The increase is attributed to the aforementioned acquisitions and significant growth in commercial-related lending. As a result of its size at December 31, 2007, the bank became part of the peer group that includes all banks having assets in excess of $3 billion. Assets at December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2006 were $2.3 billion and $2.9 billion, respectively.

Loan Portfolio Mix

According to the December 31, 2007 Uniform Bank Performance Report (UBPR) total loans and leases account for 67.2% of the bank's $3.7 billion in assets. Investments account for 20.7% of assets. Approximately 80.8% of the loan portfolio is real estate secured. Construction and Development loans are primarily commercial. By dollar volume, commercial-related loans account for the largest share of the loan portfolio as presented in Exhibit 1:

Exhibit 1 **Loan Portfolio Mix as of December 31, 2007**		
Loan Type	**% of Total**	**Amount (000s)**
Construction & Development	18.2%	$451,103
1-4 Family	12.4%	$305,980
Home Equity	6.2%	$153,864
Farmland	0.2%	$4,971
Multifamily	3.3%	$82,689
Non-Farm Non-Residential	40.4%	$1,000,215
TOTAL REAL ESTATE	**80.8%**	**$1,998,822**
Agricultural	0.1%	$2,735
Commercial and Industrial	18.1%	$446,884
Loans to Individuals	0.4%	$10,968
All other Loans and Leases	0.6%	$15,282
(Unearned income)		**($364)**
TOTAL LOANS & LEASES, net of unearned income	**100.0%**	**$2,474,327**

At December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2006 loans comprised 58.8% and 66.4% of assets, respectively. The UBPR at December 31, 2007 indicates that the bank exceeded its national peer in commercial-real estate lending as a percentage of average gross loans at year end 2005 and 2006 by 5.0% and 6.0%, respectively. However, that difference increased to 17.0% at year end 2007. Consumer real estate loans as a percentage of average gross loans, comparable to peer in 2005 and 2006, decreased by almost 5.0% as of December 31, 2007. This data further reflects the bank's emphasis on commercial-related lending.

Competition and Market Share

MBTC competes with a large number of financial institutions within its assessment area. The competition includes branches of large multi-state banks, small to medium size independent, community banks, and non-traditional financial institutions. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's (FDIC) Deposit Market Share report of June 30, 2007 indicated that the bank competed with 2,611 branches of FDIC-insured financial institutions and had a deposit market share of 0.85% in the counties that comprise the assessment area, which placed the bank at 20th in market share. Although the bank ranks 20th out of 241 financial institutions in the five-county area in deposit market share, the market is dominated by JP Morgan Chase, LaSalle Bank, N.A., and Harris, N.A., which command 39.8% of the deposits. The bank's deposit base by county is as follows: Cook – 69.8%, DuPage – 17.8%, McHenry – 8.4%, Lake – 0.4%, and Kane – 0.0%. At June 30, 2005 and June 30, 2006 market share was 0.72%, which rated the bank 21st in both years.

There are no financial or legal impediments that affect the bank's ability to provide lending, investment, and services within its assessment area.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSESSMENT AREA

The 2005 and 2006 assessment areas of MBTC is part of the Chicago-Naperville-Joliet IL-IN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) #16980. The 2005 assessment area remained unchanged since the previous evaluation which consisted of DuPage and McHenry Counties, and portions of the counties of Lake and Cook. Cook, DuPage, and McHenry County are part of the Chicago-Naperville-Joliet Metropolitan Division (MD) #16974 and Lake County is in the Lake County-Kenosha County MD #29404. The assessment area was revised in 2006 to include part of Kane County in the Chicago-Naperville-Joliet MD as a result of the merger with Royal American Bank in 2006.

The 2006 assessment area consists of 1,098 geographies; 110 low-income, 221 moderate-income, 350 middle-income, and 406 upper-income census tracts. There are 11 census tracts that lack sufficient population or housing to be assigned an income level. The 1,098 geographies represent an increase of 22 geographies in Kane County (four moderate-income, 13 middle-income, four upper-income, one unknown) from the 2005 assessment area. All low-income, and the majority of moderate-income census tracts, are located in the Cook County portion of the assessment area. Therefore, the DuPage, Lake, Kane, and McHenry County portion of the assessment area consists primarily of middle- and upper-income census tracts and provides a contrasting lending environment to the Cook County portion of the assessment area.

Population Characteristics

Exhibit 2 and 3 on the following pages illustrate the demographic information of the 2005 and 2006 assessment areas based on 2000 US Census data:

Exhibit 2

Midwest Bank and Trust Company
2005 Assessment Area Demographics

Income Categories	Tract Distribution		Families by Tract Income		Families Below Poverty Level as % of Families by Tract		Families by Family Income	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Low-income	110	10.2	60,142	5.1	21,251	35.3	216,263	18.4
Moderate-income	217	20.2	211,533	18.0	31,716	15.0	192,443	16.4
Middle-income	337	31.3	422,046	35.9	18,449	4.4	248,275	21.1
Upper-income	402	37.4	481,575	41.0	9,194	1.9	518,315	44.1
Tract not reported	10	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTALS	**1,076**	**100.0**	**1,175,296**	**100.0**	**80,610**	**6.9**	**1,175,296**	**100.0**

	Housing Units by Tract	Housing Types by Tract						
		Owner-occupied			Occupied Rental		Vacant	
		#	%	%	#	%	#	%
Low-income	98,212	20,193	1.8	20.6	65,886	67.1	12,133	12.4
Moderate-income	350,414	121,199	10.9	34.6	206,155	58.8	23,060	6.6
Middle-income	671,167	428,225	38.4	63.8	219,417	32.7	23,525	3.5
Upper-income	760,463	546,571	49.0	71.9	186,462	24.5	27,430	3.6
Tract not reported	67	22	0.0	32.8	36	53.7	9	13.4
TOTALS	**1,880,323**	**1,116,210**	**100.0**	**59.4**	**677,956**	**36.1**	**86,157**	**4.6**

	Total Businesses by Tract		*Businesses by Tract & Revenue Size*			
			Under $1 million		Over $1 million	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Low-income	3,975	2.2	3,317	2.2	444	1.8
Moderate-income	20,113	11.0	16,505	11.0	2,644	10.8
Middle-income	60,054	33.0	49,078	32.6	8,511	34.7
Upper-income	97,634	53.6	81,273	54.0	12,768	52.1
Tract not reported	419	0.2	279	0.2	128	0.5
TOTALS	**182,195**	**100.0**	**150,452**	**100.0**	**24,495**	**100.0**
			Percentage of Total Businesses:	**82.6**		**13.4**

Exhibit 3

Midwest Bank and Trust Company
2006 Assessment Area Demographics

Income Categories	Tract Distribution		Families by Tract Income		Families Below Poverty Level as % of Families by Tract		Families by Family Income	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Low-income	110	10.0	60,142	5.0	21,251	35.3	221,828	18.3
Moderate-income	221	20.1	215,832	17.8	32,313	15.0	198,501	16.4
Middle-income	350	31.9	440,500	36.4	19,655	4.5	257,494	21.3
Upper-income	406	37.0	494,007	40.8	9,419	1.9	532,658	44.0
Tract not reported	11	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTALS	**1,098**	**100.0**	**1,210,481**	**100.0**	**82,638**	**6.8**	**1,210,481**	**100.0**

	Housing Units by Tract	Housing Types by Tract						
		Owner-occupied			Occupied Rental		Vacant	
		#	%	%	#	%	#	%
Low-income	98,212	20,193	1.8	20.6	65,886	67.1	12,133	12.4
Moderate-income	356,351	124,244	10.8	34.9	208,831	58.6	23,276	6.5
Middle-income	697,272	446,117	38.7	64.0	226,713	32.5	24,442	3.5
Upper-income	776,550	560,772	48.7	72.2	187,962	24.2	27,816	3.6
Tract not reported	67	22	0.0	32.8	36	53.7	9	13.4
TOTALS	**1,928,452**	**1,151,348**	**100.0**	**59.7**	**689,428**	**35.8**	**87,676**	**4.5**

	Total Businesses by Tract		*Businesses by Tract & Revenue Size*			
			Under $1 million		Over $1 million	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Low-income	4,081	2.1	3,463	2.2	432	1.7
Moderate-income	21,384	11.2	17,887	11.1	2,677	10.7
Middle-income	63,689	33.2	52,842	32.9	8,781	35.0
Upper-income	102,147	53.3	86,159	53.6	13,082	52.1
Tract not reported	445	0.2	292	0.2	138	0.5
TOTALS	**191,746**	**100.0**	**160,643**	**100.0**	**25,110**	**100.0**
			Percentage of Total Businesses:	**83.8**		**13.1**

The percentage of families classified as low- and moderate-income (LMI) are considerable for both assessment areas. For 2005 the population of the assessment area was 4,847,845 and had 1,175,296 families. LMI families accounted for 34.8% of all families with 42.9% of those families located in LMI census tracts. This indicates that more than half of the LMI families are dispersed throughout the middle- and upper-income tracts. Sixty-six percent of families living below the poverty level are concentrated within the LMI tracts and almost one out of every five families in LMI tracts live below the poverty level. Approximately 97.0% of all LMI tracts are concentrated in Cook County, primarily in the City of Chicago. As a result, the number of potential borrowers would be expected to be considerably less in those tracts since families living below the poverty level have less discretionary income. The percentages relative to the above data were comparable for the 2006 assessment area.

Exhibit 4 compares the HUD-estimated median family income (MFI) for the State of Illinois, the MSA, and the MDs in the assessment area for 2005 and 2006:

Exhibit 4 Area	HUD-estimated MFI	
	2005	2006
State of Illinois	$63,300	$66,600
State of Illinois Non-metropolitan Areas	$49,400	$52,200
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet IL-IN-WI MSA	$69,700	$72,400
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet MD #16974	$68,550	$72,100
Lake County-Kenosha County MD #29404	$82,150	$86,000

The exhibit indicates, in general, living standards are higher in the assessment area then in the State of Illinois as a whole.

Exhibit 5 compares the Year 2000 HUD-estimated median family income (MFI) for the counties in the assessment area:

Exhibit 5 HUD-estimated MFI 2000	
Area	2000
Cook County	$53,784
DuPage County	$79,314
Kane County	$66,558
Lake County	$76,424
McHenry County	$71,553

These data indicate that the MFI for DuPage, Kane, Lake, and McHenry County exceeds the Cook County MFI by 36.0% on average. Based on the above data, a family earning approximately $54,000 or less in the Chicago-Naperville-Joliet MD, $64,000 or less in the Lake County-Kenosha County MD, or $37,800 or less in Cook County would be considered moderate-income. This further demonstrates the contrasting lending environments found among the counties.

Homeownership and Affordability

Statistics on homeownership rates and costs indicate that residential lending needs vary significantly with respect to the counties in which the bank serves. In general, the owner-occupancy rate and percentage of single family units in Cook County is significantly lower when compared to the surrounding counties. In addition, the percentage of rental units and median housing age are higher in Cook County. Housing units in the surrounding counties are predominately single family units and have higher owner-occupancy rates. It should be noted, that homeownership costs are higher in DuPage, Lake, and McHenry County than in Cook. This presents the bank with two unique markets for residential lending. Exhibit 6 provides further details on housing in the assessment area based on the 2000 US Census data:

Exhibit 6

Midwest Bank
Housing Statistics

	% Owner Occupied	% Rental	Median Age	Median Family Income	Median Home Value	Affordability Ratio*
Assessment Area	59.4	36.1	39	$65,034	$186,810	0.348
Cook County	54.5	39.6	44	$53,784	$154,300	0.349
Lake County	74.5	21.3	25	$76,424	$191,600	0.399
Kane County	73.2	23.2	29	$66,558	$157,800	0.422
DuPage County	74.1	22.9	25	$79,314	$187,600	0.423
McHenry County	80.0	16.2	22	$71,553	$167,400	0.427
State of Illinois	63.2	30.7	38	$55,545	$127,800	0.435

* The affordability ratio is determined by dividing the median family income by the median household value for a given area.

The affordability ratio in the exhibit is an indicator of housing affordability. An area with a high ratio generally has more affordable housing than an area with a low ratio. As the exhibit shows, housing is significantly less affordable in the assessment area when compared to the state. Housing in Cook County is generally less affordable than the other counties, given the median family income and home values, which causes lower lending expectations there.

Residential Real Estate Reports from the FDIC that are based on information from the Bureau of the Census and the National Association of Realtors indicated that the number of single family housing permits declined 1.6% from 2004 to 2005 and 19.7% from 2005 to 2006 in the counties that comprise the assessment area. These data reflect a slow down in the new housing market.

Employment

The assessment area is characterized by a dense population and diverse economy. There is a high concentration of public and private employers in the area, representing 187,250 businesses located in the assessment area. Exhibit 7 presents some of the larger employers in the assessment area:

Exhibit 7
Major Employers in Assessment Area

Company	Employees
U.S. Government	88,000
Chicago Public Schools	39,402
Jewel-Osco	36,749
City of Chicago	35,978
Cook County	26,082
Advocate Health Care	25,293
United Parcel Service	19,563
State of Illinois	17,222
SBC – Communications, Inc.	17,000
United Airlines	15,830

Source: Chicago's Department of Planning and Development – CityofChicago.org

Employment statistics as seen in Exhibit 8 for the area indicate a strengthening job market through 2006. The State of Illinois Department of Employment Security reports a downward trend in average unemployment rates for the following areas:

Exhibit 8
Unemployment Statistics

Region	2005	2006
United States	5.1%	4.6%
State of Illinois	5.7%	4.5%
Chicago MSA	5.9%	4.5%
Cook County	6.4%	4.7%
DuPage County	4.7%	3.4%
Kane County	5.8%	4.3%
Lake County	4.7%	4.2%
McHenry County	5.1%	3.7%

SCOPE OF EXAMINATION

Midwest Bank's performance was evaluated under the large bank Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) examination procedures. This evaluation considers the bank's lending, investment and service activities in the context of the area it serves. Information relative to the bank and its assessment area, such as asset size, financial condition, competition, and economic and demographic characteristics were considered in the overall evaluation of the bank's CRA performance.

Loans reported under the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) and small business loans originated between January 1, 2005 and December 31, 2006 were analyzed for purposes of this CRA evaluation. The criteria used to evaluate the bank's CRA performance under the lending test included: lending activity; the distribution of loans made within the assessment area; the distribution of loans by borrower income, the distribution of business loans by loan sizes and to businesses of different revenue sizes; and the level of qualified community development loans. The HMDA-reportable and small business lending and performance activity was compared to 2005 and 2006 market aggregate information. Due to their low volumes relative to the bank's overall loan portfolio, small farm and multi-family loans are not discussed in this evaluation.

Community development investments and loans made between January 1, 2005 and December 31, 2006 were reviewed and analyzed for the purposes of the CRA evaluation. The criteria used to evaluate CRA performance under the investment test included: the dollar amount of qualified investments (including grants and donations), the innovativeness and complexity of qualified investments and the responsiveness to credit and community development needs.

Service activities were reviewed and analyzed for purposes of this CRA evaluation. The criteria used to evaluate the CRA performance under the service test included: the accessibility of delivery systems, changes in branch locations, the reasonableness of business hours and services in meeting assessment area needs and community development services. Information obtained from eight community representatives was also considered in the analysis.

CONCLUSIONS WITH RESPECT TO PERFORMANCE TESTS

LENDING TEST

Performance on the Lending Test is considered "high satisfactory". Lending levels reflect good responsiveness to assessment area credit needs. The bank's performance relative to serving the credit needs of low-income individuals and areas as well as small businesses is adequate. The bank originated a high percentage of its loans in the assessment area. The geographic distribution of loans was adequate. The distribution of loans to borrowers of different income levels and to businesses of different revenue sizes was good. A relatively high level of community development loans was originated during the evaluation period. The bank utilizes special loan programs to augment its lending. Some are targeted to low- and moderate-income borrowers.

Summary of Lending Activity

The following table shows the reportable loans originated by the bank for 2005 and 2006:

Loan Type	#	%	$(000s)	%
Home Purchase	369	17.0%	$96,508	19.5%
Refinancing	472	21.8%	$107,065	21.6%
Home Improvement	122	5.6%	$12,584	2.5%
Multi-Family Housing	26	1.2%	$11,865	2.4%
Total HMDA-reportable	***989***	*45.7%*	***$228,022***	*46.0%*
Small Business	**1,152**	53.2%	**$262,801**	53.1%
Small Farms	**24**	1.1%	**$4,509**	0.9%
TOTAL LOANS	**2,165**	100.0%	**495,332**	100.0%

The 2005 and 2006 reportable loans represent a 29.0% increase over reportable loans in 2003 and 2004, which were analyzed for the previous evaluation.

Assessment Area Concentration

MBTC originated a high percentage of its HMDA-reportable, small business, and small farm loans in its assessment area. Exhibit 9 provides details on the bank's lending inside and outside of its assessment area:

Exhibit 9 Lending Inside and Outside the Assessment Area January 1, 2005 – December 31, 2006								
Loan Type	**Inside**				**Outside**			
	#	**%**	**$(000s)**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**$(000s)**	**%**
Home Purchase	293	79.4%	$79,698	82.6%	76	20.6%	$16,810	17.4%
Refinancing	386	81.8%	$91,468	85.4%	86	18.2%	$15,597	14.6%
Home Improvement	104	85.2%	$11,500	91.4%	18	14.8%	$1,084	8.6%
Multi-Family Housing	14	53.8%	$7,648	64.5%	12	46.2%	$4,217	35.5%
Total HMDA-reportable	***797***	*80.6%*	***$190,314***	*83.5%*	***192***	*19.4%*	***$37,708***	*16.5%*
Small Business	**939**	81.5%	**$204,980**	78.0%	**213**	18.5%	**$57,821**	22.0%
Small Farms	**23**	95.8%	**$4,331**	96.1%	**1**	4.2%	**$178**	3.9%
TOTAL LOANS	**1,759**	81.2%	**$399,625**	80.7%	**406**	18.8%	**$95,707**	19.3%

Geographic Distribution

2005 and 2006 HMDA Lending

Exhibits 10 and 11 present the bank's performance with respect to HMDA-reportable loans:

Exhibit 10	**2005 Distribution Table by Tract**									
Income Level	**AA Tracts**	**OOUs * (AA)**	**Midwest Bank and Trust HMDA-Reportable Loans**				**Aggregate Lenders HMDA-Reportable Loans**			
			#	**%**	**$(000s)**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**$(000s)**	**%**
Low	10.2%	1.8%	5	1.6%	$1,387	1.8%	14,211	3.5%	$2,837,908	3.0%
Moderate	20.2%	10.9%	25	8.1%	$6,063	8.0%	60,028	15.0%	$12,271,231	13.2%
L/M Total	***30.4%***	***12.7%***	***30***	***9.7%***	***$7,450***	***9.8%***	***74,239***	***18.5%***	***$15,109,139***	***16.2%***
Middle	31.3%	38.4%	143	46.1%	$20,416	26.9%	154,350	38.5%	$29,527,206	31.7%
Upper	37.4%	49.0%	137	44.2%	$48,036	63.3%	172,191	42.9%	$48,539,848	52.1%
Unknown	0.9%	0.0%	0	0.0%	$0	0.0%	269	0.1%	$72,073	0.1%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	310	100.0%	$75,902	100.0%	401,049	100.0%	$93,248,266	100.0%

* Owner-Occupied Units

As Exhibit 10 illustrates, the bank's 2005 performance is slightly lower than the housing demographics of the low- and moderate-income tracts and much lower than aggregate lenders in those tracts.

Exhibit 11 2006 Distribution Table by Tract										
Income Level	**AA Tracts**	**OOUs * (AA)**	**Midwest Bank and Trust HMDA-Reportable Loans**				**Aggregate Lenders HMDA-Reportable Loans**			
			#	%	$(000s)	%	#	%	$(000s)	%
Low	10.0%	1.8%	16	3.3%	$3,425	3.0%	15,131	3.9%	$3,110,312	3.4%
Moderate	20.1%	10.8%	60	12.3%	$13,840	12.1%	59,200	15.3%	$12,343,734	13.7%
L/M Total	***30.1%***	***12.5%***	***76***	***15.6%***	***$17,265***	***15.1%***	***74,331***	***19.2%***	***$15,454,046***	***17.1%***
Middle	31.9%	38.7%	214	43.9%	$39,453	34.5%	150,624	38.9%	$29,262,955	32.4%
Upper	37.0%	48.7%	197	40.5%	$57,694	50.4%	161,563	41.8%	$45,401,944	50.3%
Unknown	1.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	$0	0.0%	257	0.1%	$85,309	0.1%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	487	100.0%	$114,412	100.0%	386,775	100.0%	$90,204,254	100.0%

* Owner-Occupied Units

In 2006, there was a substantial improvement in geographic distribution of HMDA-reportable loans. While the bank's performance was less than aggregate lenders, the percentage originated in low-and moderate-income census tracts exceeded housing demographics.

Considering the bank's performance compared to aggregate lenders and demographics, the geographic distribution of these types of loans is considered good.

2005 and 2006 Small Business Lending

Exhibits 12 and 13 present the bank's performance with respect to small business loans:

Exhibit 12 2005 Distribution Table by Tract										
Income Level	**AA Tracts**	**Business es (AA)**	**Midwest Bank and Trust Small Business Loans**				**Aggregate Lenders Small Business Loans**			
	%	%	#	%	$(000s)	%	#	%	$(000s)	%
Low	10.2%	2.2%	3	0.9%	$158	0.2%	2,438	1.7%	$138,577	2.2%
Moderate	20.2%	11.1%	34	10.7%	$8,090	11.9%	14,754	10.2%	$738,992	11.6%
L/M Total	***30.4%***	***13.3%***	***37***	***11.7%***	***$8,248***	***12.1%***	***17,192***	***11.9%***	***$877,569***	***13.8%***
Middle	31.3%	32.9%	123	38.8%	$26,589	39.0%	49,377	34.3%	$2,106,271	33.1%
Upper	37.4%	53.6%	156	49.2%	$32,870	48.2%	77,211	53.6%	$3,369,305	52.9%
Unknown	0.9%	0.2%	1	0.3%	$435	0.6%	255	0.2%	$17,370	0.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	317	100.0%	$68,142	100.0%	144,035	100.0%	$6,370,515	100.0%

Exhibit 13			2006 Distribution Table by Tract							
Income Level	AA Tracts	Business es (AA)	Midwest Bank and Trust Small Business Loans				Aggregate Lenders Small Business Loans			
			#	%	$(000s)	%	#	%	$(000s)	%
Low	10.0%	2.1%	11	1.8%	$2,203	1.6%	4,154	1.7%	$141,548	2.0%
Moderate	20.1%	11.2%	69	11.1%	$15,894	11.6%	25,371	10.5%	$791,517	11.1%
L/M Total	***30.1%***	***13.3%***	***80***	***12.9%***	***$18,097***	***13.2%***	***29,525***	***12.2%***	***$933,065***	***13.0%***
Middle	31.9%	33.2%	232	37.3%	$47,027	34.4%	80,075	33.1%	$2,306,449	32.2%
Upper	37.0%	53.3%	308	49.5%	$71,154	52.0%	131,081	54.1%	$3,893,693	54.4%
Unknown	1.0%	0.2%	2	0.3%	$560	0.4%	522	0.2%	$17,543	0.2%
Tract Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	$0	0.0%	881	0.4%	$10,494	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	622	100.0%	$136,838	100.0%	242,084	100.0%	$7,161,244	99.9%

Geographic distribution of small business loans is good. During 2005 and 2006 the distribution of loans to businesses in LMI geographies was comparable to the percentage of businesses in the low- and moderate-income census tracts and aggregate lenders.

Overall, an analysis of reportable lending throughout the assessment area during the evaluation period reveals that originations occurred in approximately 37.0% of the bank's 1,076 census tracts in 2005 and 45.0% of the bank's 1,098 census tracts in 2006. Although loans are generally dispersed throughout the assessment area, a significant number of low- and moderate-income tracts did not have any loan activity. In 2005 the bank originated loans in only 5.5% percent (6 of 110) of low-income tracts in its assessment area; in 2006 loans originated in low-income tracts increased to 18.2% (20 of 110). Penetration in the moderate-income census tracts was 18.4% (40 of 217) in 2005 and 34.8% (77 of 221) in 2006. Approximately 63% of all middle- and upper-income tracts did not have loan activity. Although penetration of loans in low- and moderate-income tracts increased substantially from 2005 to 2006, responsiveness to the credit needs of low- and moderate-income geographies is poor.

When considering the large assessment area, the volume of lending, lending penetration, the number of branches, competition, business strategy, and lending environment, the overall geographic distribution of the bank's loans is considered adequate.

Distribution of Loans by Income Level of the Borrower and Size of the Business

The distribution of borrowers reflects, given the product lines offered, good penetration among customers of different income levels and businesses of different sizes.

2005 and 2006 HMDA Lending

Exhibits 14 and 15 present the bank's performance during the evaluation period:

Exhibit 14 Income Level	Families by Income Level	Midwest Bank and Trust 2005 HMDA-Reportable Loans				Aggregate Lenders 2005 HMDA-Reportable Loans			
	%	#	%	$(000s)	%	#	%	$(000s)	%
Low	18.4%	23	7.4%	$2,104	2.8%	11,354	2.8%	$1,259,326	1.4%
Moderate	16.4%	51	16.5%	$7,015	9.2%	55,635	13.9%	$7,880,185	8.5%
L/M Total	***34.8%***	***74***	***23.9%***	***$9,119***	***12.0%***	***66,989***	***16.7%***	***$9,139,511***	***9.8%***
Middle	21.1%	71	22.9%	$12,039	15.9%	99,401	24.8%	$17,703,081	19.0%
Upper	44.1%	125	40.3%	$44,403	58.5%	157,325	39.2%	$46,168,090	49.5%
Unknown	0.0%	40	12.9%	$10,341	13.6%	77,334	19.3%	$20,237,584	21.7%
Total	100.0%	310	100.0%	$75,902	100.0%	401,049	100.0%	$93,248,266	100.0%

Exhibit 15 Income Level	Families by Income Level	Midwest Bank and Trust 2006 HMDA-Reportable Loans				Aggregate Lenders 2006 HMDA-Reportable Loans			
	%	#	%	$(000s)	%	#	%	$(000s)	%
Low	18.3%	36	7.4%	$3,258	2.8%	10,734	2.8%	$1,204,868	1.3%
Moderate	16.4%	94	19.3%	$14,224	12.4%	49,120	12.7%	$6,918,178	7.7%
L/M Total	***34.7%***	***130***	***26.7%***	***$17,482***	***15.3%***	***59,854***	***15.5%***	***$8,123,046***	***9.0%***
Middle	21.3%	99	20.3%	$15,725	13.7%	92,664	24.0%	$16,150,660	17.9%
Upper	44.0%	215	44.1%	$67,569	59.1%	155,178	40.1%	$45,279,447	50.2%
Unknown	0.0%	43	8.8%	$13,636	11.9%	79,079	20.4%	$20,651,101	22.9%
Total	100.0%	487	100.0%	$114,412	100.0%	386,775	100.0%	$90,204,254	100.0%

The bank's distribution of HMDA-reportable loans to borrowers of different income levels is good. In 2005 and 2006, the bank's distribution of loans to low-income borrowers substantially exceeded aggregate, but was below demographics. In 2005 and 2006, the bank's distribution of loans to moderate -income borrowers substantially exceeded aggregate, and was also above demographics. It should be noted, however, that 43.0% of LMI families are located in LMI census tracts, which have lower owner-occupancy rates, a higher percentage of rental units, and a lower affordability ratio. In addition, 65.0% of families living below the poverty level are located in the LMI geographies. These factors indicate that there are fewer opportunities for traditional mortgage products.

2005 and 2006 Small Business Lending

Exhibits 16 and 17 present the bank's performance during the evaluation period:

Exhibit 16

2005 Distribution Table by Revenue and Loan Size

Income Level	Midwest Bank and Trust Small Business Loans				Aggregate Lenders Small Business Loans			
	#	%	$(000s)	%	#	%	$(000s)	%
By Revenue								
Total $1 million or less	232	73.2%	$44,256	64.9%	62,497	43.4%	$2,337,832	36.7%
Over $1 million	83	26.2%	$23,653	34.7%				
Not Known	2	0.6%	$233	0.3%				
Total	317	100.0%	$68,142	100.0%	144,035	100.0%	6,370,515	100.0%
By Loan Size								
$100,000 or less	152	47.9%	$6,987	10.3%	131,901	91.6%	$1,644,539	25.8%
$100,001 - $250,000	72	22.7%	$11,891	17.5%	5,305	3.7%	$965,532	15.2%
$250,001 - $1 million	93	29.3%	$49,264	72.3%	6,829	4.7%	$3,760,444	59.0%
Total	317	100.0%	$68,142	100.0%	144,035	100.0%	$6,370,515	100.0%
By Loan Size and Revenue $1 million or Less								
$100,000 or less	124	53.4%	$5,253	12.4%				
$100,001 - $250,000	51	22.0%	$8,159	19.3%				
$250,001 - $1 million	57	24.6%	$28,941	68.3%				
Total	232	100.0%	$42,353	100.0%				

Exhibit 17

2006 Distribution Table by Revenue and Loan Size

Income Level	Midwest Bank and Trust Small Business Loans				Aggregate Lenders Small Business Loans			
	#	%	$(000s)	%	#	%	$(000s)	%
By Revenue								
Total $1 million or less	416	66.9%	$71,504	52.3%	76,904	31.8%	$2,465,338	34.4%
Over $1 million	204	32.8%	$64,949	47.5%				
Not Known	2	0.3%	$385	0.3%				
Total	622	100.0%	$136,838	100.0%	242,084	31.8%	$7,161,244	34.4%
By Loan Size								
$100,000 or less	289	46.5%	$14,696	10.7%	229,523	94.8%	$2,279,916	31.8%
$100,001 - $250,000	152	24.4%	$27,749	20.3%	5,497	2.3%	$1,000,694	14.0%
$250,001 - $1 million	181	29.1%	$94,393	69.0%	7,064	2.9%	$3,880,634	54.2%
Total	622	100.0%	$136,838	100.0%	242,084	100.0%	$7,161,244	100.0%
By Loan Size and Revenue $1 million or Less								
$100,000 or less	236	56.7%	$11,248	15.7%				
$100,001 - $250,000	95	22.8%	$16,998	23.8%				
$250,001 - $1 million	85	20.4%	$43,258	60.5%				
Total	416	100.0%	$71,504	100.0%				

Midwest Bank originated 73.2% and 66.9% of its small business loans to businesses with revenues less than $1 million in 2005 and 2006, respectively. These percentages substantially exceeded those of aggregate (43.4% in 2005 and 31.8% in 2006). In addition, given that 84.0% of all businesses in the assessment area have revenues of less than $1 million, this distribution is good.

Originations of business loans in the amount of $100,000 or less were below aggregate for both years. In 2005, 47.9% of small business loans were originated in amounts of $100,000 or less and in 2006, 46.5%. Aggregate statistics reveal that 91.6% of reported small business loans were in amounts of $100,000 or less in 2005 and 94.8% in 2006. It should be noted, however, that there are a number of aggregate lenders that issue a large number of business credit cards, usually with credit limits less than $100,000. As a result, the aggregate percentage of loans originated in amounts of $100,000 or less is inflated.

The bank originated 22.7% of its small business loans in 2005 and 24.4% of its small business loans in 2006 in amounts between $100,000 and $250,000. In this category the bank performance exceeded the aggregate levels of 3.7% in 2005 and 2.3% in 2006. In addition, in 2005 and 2006 the bank originated 75.5% and 79.5%, respectively of its loans to small businesses in amounts of $250,000 or less. These data suggest that although the bank originates more loans to middle-market businesses which typically borrow more than $100,000 they also make smaller loans to smaller businesses. Overall, the distribution of loans to businesses of different sizes is good.

Innovative and Flexible Lending Practices

MBTC continues to offer special loan programs to augment its lending capacities. However, the bank does not track loan volume with regard to these programs. The following is a description of those programs for which data was available:

- Purchase of Low/Moderate-Income Whole Loans – The bank purchased $10 million of CRA-eligible conventional loans to low- and moderate-income borrowers. This purchase included loans in some low-and moderate-income census tracts in 2006. This purchase which included sixty-nine loans, substantially increased penetration to low- and moderate-income borrowers.
- Home Buyers Advantage Program – This program is targeted towards low- and moderate-income first time homebuyers. The bank allocated $10,000,000 towards this program.
- Consumer Underwriting Practices – This program allows loan approvals to borrowers with debt-to-income ratios of up to 45.0%. This product allows access to credit for low- and moderate-income individuals who may not meet conventional underwriting criteria.
- DuPage Homeownership Center; DuPage Homestead Program –This program which involves subsidized layers of financing is targeted to low-and moderate-income individuals in DuPage County to purchase their first home.
- SBA Low DOC Program – The bank is an approved SBA lender and occasionally makes use of SBA guarantee programs. The SBA Low DOC Program is a government-guaranteed small business loan program that allows for more flexibility, shorter application and approval time, and less stringent documentation requirements.
- Third Party Investor Residential Mortgage Loans – The bank offers flexible 15 and 30-year fixed-rate mortgages through third party investors specifically designed to low-and moderate-income borrowers.
- Illinois First Time Homebuyers Program through IHDA – Third party investors provide access to special financing and terms for our first time homebuyers under the First Time Homebuyer program through Illinois Housing Development Authority (IHDA) and the State of Illinois. Under this program, first time homebuyers may obtain mortgage loans

at below market rates that are subsidized by IHDA.

The variety of flexible lending programs is good, but the lack of data to measure the success of those programs hinders an effective evaluation of this lending criterion. Therefore, the bank is considered to make limited use of innovative and/or flexible lending practices in serving assessment area credit needs.

Community Development (CD) Lending

Seven CD loans totaling $18.1 million were originated during the evaluation period. This represents an increase of $7.0 million from the previous performance evaluation. Of the total CD loans, $17.1 million was for affordable housing and $1.0 million was for community service initiatives. The most significant investment involved a loan to convert a factory building to affordable housing. All CD loans were originated in low- or moderate-income census tracts in the City of Chicago. In addition, MBTC partners with other financial institutions and government entities to originate CD loans. Given the bank's deposit market share and the competition for community development-related activities from other large institutions, the bank makes a relatively high level of CD loans.

INVESTMENT TEST

The bank's performance under the investment test is "highly satisfactory". The bank has a significant level of qualified community development investments and grants, particularly those not routinely provided by private investors.

For this evaluation period, the bank made new equity investment commitments of $9.4 million. This is a significant increase from the $2.0 million in new investments made during the prior evaluation period. Overall, the bank has $24.7 million in qualified community development investments. This consists of $10.6 million in remaining commitments to equity investments which are used to fund various affordable housing and economic development initiatives. Payments of $11.2 million were made on previous commitments during the evaluation period. The remainder consists of a $1 million investment in a Community Development Financial Institution, a $1 million investment in a Neighborhood Housing Services Mortgage Program, and $672,000 of outstanding mortgage-backed securities.

Equity investments were made to organizations that create affordable housing, rehabilitate buildings, and serve low- and moderate-income populations in the assessment area and in regions that include the assessment area. As previously mentioned the bank continues to partner with other financial institutions and government entities to make innovative CD investments.

Qualified community development grants and donations totaling $135,000 were provided to 43 community development organizations. Significant grants and donations were given to organizations such as Neighborhood Housing Services, United Way, The Community House, Bethel New Life, Inc., and the Association House of Chicago. The bank also made a number of donations to various food pantries, temporary and affordable housing organizations, and economic development groups in low- and moderate-income areas.

SERVICE TEST

The bank's performance under the service test is rated "high satisfactory." Bank employees continue to provide a relatively high level of community development services for numerous organizations. Branch offices and ATMs are reasonably accessible to geographies of different income levels. There were no branch closings during this evaluation period; however, the bank acquired six new branches, and opened a new branch, and a loan production office. Branch hours are relatively consistent and do not vary in a way that inconveniences any portion of the assessment area. The bank continues to offer an adequate number of alternative delivery systems and offers products that are beneficial to LMI individuals.

Retail Services

The branches are reasonably accessible to essentially all portions of the assessment area. As previously mentioned, the assessment area covers a large geographic area that is densely populated. The assessment area covers approximately 2,000 square miles and has a population of approximately 4.8 million. The bank's 24 branches and 25 ATMs are geographically dispersed throughout the area and are not concentrated in any particular area. As previously mentioned, since the previous evaluation the bank merged with another financial institution resulting in six additional branches in middle-and upper-income census tracts. Three of 24 branches (12.5%) are located in moderate-income tracts and no branches are located in low-income census tracts. Of the 25 ATMs, one (4.0%) is in a low-income tract, four (16.0%) are in a moderate-income tract and seven (28.0%) are in a middle-income area. The remaining 13 (52.0%) ATMs are in upper-income tracts. In total, there are four branches (16.7%) in the City of Chicago where the majority of low- and moderate-income geographies are located. As a result of the dense population in the City of Chicago, these four branches serve surrounding census tracts that are LMI. Overall, there are adequate branch offices and ATMs to service the bank's moderate income areas.

Branch hours are relatively consistent at all locations and do not vary in a way that inconveniences certain portions of the assessment area. Most branches open at 8:30 a.m. and close at 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, with some branch offices open longer on Fridays.

All but one branch in a moderate-income area has hours on Saturday. This branch, which does not have drive-up facilities, is located in the downtown area of Chicago where many other banks are not open on Saturday as well due to low customer traffic. Most drive-up facilities have hours of 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Monday through Thursday with some drive-ups closing later on Fridays. Drive-up hours vary by location, but are opened no later than 8:30 a.m.

Alternative Delivery Systems

Midwest Bank also offers an adequate level of alternative delivery systems to augment its regular products and services. These include:

- *Telebank* – An automated telephone banking system available in English and Spanish. This system provides telephone access to account balances, funds transfer, transaction review, and current deposit rate information.
- *NetTeller and BillPayer* – These internet banking applications allows customer to view account information, transfer funds, and set up automatic bill payments.
- *Foreign Language Assistance* – The bank maintains a directory of its multilingual employees, which positively impacts the accessibility of delivery systems within the assessment area. There is assistance in 11 different languages and the bank produces many of its brochures in Spanish.

Targeted Retail and Small Business Products

Midwest Bank offers the following products and services which are beneficial to low- and moderate-income individuals:

- *Free Personal Checking* – A non-interest bearing account with no monthly minimum balance, no monthly service charge, and no per check fees.
- *Piggy Bank CD* – Customers can open the account with $100 and add to it over time. Once the account reaches $1,000, customers can convert the account to a higher rate CD.

Community Development Services

Given the size of the institution, it provides a relatively high level of community development services.

Employees continue their commitment to community development service within the assessment area. The bank's website provides links to various community-based organizations that provide community services and assistance targeted to low- and moderate-income individuals. Further, in partnership with the Economic Awareness Council and the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, the bank sponsors Money Smart Week at the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry. This event includes interactive workstations which educate children and adults on various finance-related matters. The Chicago Public Schools and other area schools bring their classrooms to attend hour long sessions related to money management and other finance-related subjects. Independent financial education classes are also provided. The bank publishes a financial newsletter, which is mailed to low- and moderate-income families within the assessment area.

Bank employees also utilize their financial expertise in 23 different community service organizations. Examples of such activities include the following:

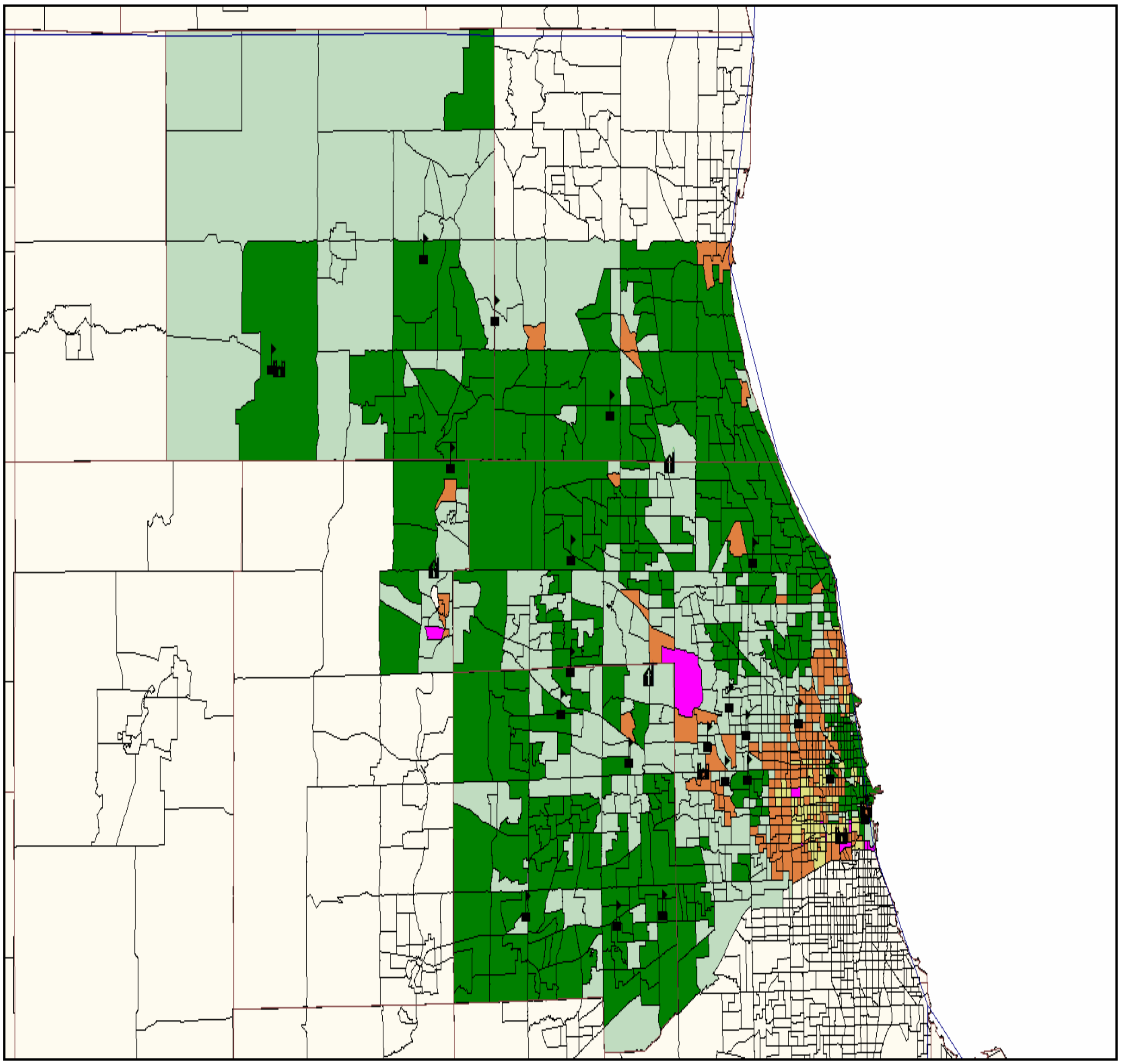
- Coach Care Center – A bank officer is a board member providing financial advice to the organization that provides medical services to low- and moderate-income children throughout Illinois.
- Association House of Chicago – A bank officer is a member of the Finance Committee. This organization offers aid through a Food Pantry and Thrift Store. Emergency financial assistance and child welfare services are also available.
- DuPage Homeownership Center – This nonprofit charitable organization exists to increase accessibility to and preserve homeownership, with an emphasis on low- and moderate-income borrowers. A bank officer facilitates first-time homebuyers programs.
- New Life Community, LLC – A bank officer is on the loan committee providing financial counsel. The organization is involved in affordable housing efforts.
- Habitat for Humanity – A bank officer is on the Board providing financial counsel. This organization is involved in the construction of new homes for families in need.
- Oak Park Development Corporation – A member of bank management serves as the chairman of the loan committee. This organization assists the village of Oak Park's small business credit needs.

FAIR LENDING OR OTHER ILLEGAL CREDIT PRACTICES REVIEW

The bank was examined for compliance with fair lending laws and regulations, and the bank is in compliance with the substantive provisions of the anti-discrimination laws and regulations, including the Equal Credit Opportunity and Fair Housing Acts.

APPENDIX A

MAP OF ASSESSMENT AREA



APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY

Aggregate lending: The number of loans originated and purchased by all reporting lenders in specified income categories as a percentage of the aggregate number of loans originated and purchased by all reporting lenders in the metropolitan area/assessment area.

Census tract: A small subdivision of metropolitan and other densely populated counties. Census tract boundaries do not cross county lines; however, they may cross the boundaries of metropolitan statistical areas. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons, and their physical size varies widely depending upon population density. Census tracts are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions to allow for statistical comparisons.

Community development: All Agencies have adopted the following language. Affordable housing (including multifamily rental housing) for low- or moderate-income individuals; community services targeted to low- or moderate-income individuals; activities that promote economic development by financing businesses or farms that meet the size eligibility standards of the Small Business Administration's Development Company or Small Business Investment Company programs (13 CFR 121.301) or have gross annual revenues of $1 million or less; or, activities that revitalize or stabilize low- or moderate-income geographies.

Effective September 1, 2005, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation have adopted the following additional language as part of the revitalize or stabilize definition of community development. Activities that revitalize or stabilize-

(i) Low-or moderate-income geographies;
(ii) Designated disaster areas; or
(iii) Distressed or underserved nonmetropolitan middle-income geographies designated by the Board, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, based on-
   a. Rates of poverty, unemployment, and population loss; or
   b. Population size, density, and dispersion. Activities that revitalize and stabilize geographies designated based on population size, density, and dispersion if they help to meet essential community needs, including needs of low- and moderate-income individuals.

Consumer loan(s): A loan(s) to one or more individuals for household, family, or other personal expenditures. A consumer loan does not include a home mortgage, small business, or small farm loan. This definition includes the following categories: motor vehicle loans, credit card loans, home equity loans, other secured consumer loans, and other unsecured consumer loans.

Family: Includes a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The number of family households always equals the number of families; however, a family household may also include non-relatives living with the family. Families are classified by type as either a married-couple family or other family, which is further classified into 'male householder' (a family with a male householder and no wife present) or 'female householder' (a family with a female householder and no husband present).

Full-scope review: Performance under the Lending, Investment, and Service Tests is analyzed considering performance context, quantitative factors (for example, geographic distribution, borrower distribution, and total number and dollar amount of investments), and qualitative factors (for example, innovativeness, complexity, and responsiveness).

Geography: A census tract delineated by the United States Bureau of the Census in the most recent decennial census.

Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA): The statute that requires certain mortgage lenders that do business or have banking offices in a metropolitan statistical area to file annual summary reports of their mortgage lending activity. The reports include such data as the race, gender, and the income of applications, the amount of loan requested, and the disposition of the application (for example, approved, denied, and withdrawn).

Home mortgage loans: Includes home purchase and home improvement loans as defined in the HMDA regulation. This definition also includes multifamily (five or more families) dwelling loans, loans for the purchase of manufactured homes and refinancings of home improvement and home purchase loans.

Household: Includes all persons occupying a housing unit. Persons not living in households are classified as living in group quarters. In 100 percent tabulations, the count of households always equals the count of occupied housing units.

Limited-scope review: Performance under the Lending, Investment, and Service Tests is analyzed using only quantitative factors (for example, geographic distribution, borrower distribution, total number and dollar amount of investments, and branch distribution).

Low-income: Individual income that is less than 50 percent of the area median income, or a median family income that is less than 50 percent, in the case of a geography.

Market share: The number of loans originated and purchased by the institution as a percentage of the aggregate number of loans originated and purchased by all reporting lenders in the metropolitan area/assessment area.

Metropolitan area (MA): A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or a metropolitan division (MD) as defined by the Office of Management and Budget. A MSA is a core area containing at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more inhabitants, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. A MD is a division of a MSA based on specific criteria including commuting patterns. Only a MSA that has a population of at least 2.5 million may be divided into MDs.

Middle-income: Individual income that is at least 80 percent and less than 120 percent of the area median income, or a median family income that is at least 80 percent and less than 120 percent, in the case of a geography.

Moderate-income: Individual income that is at least 50 percent and less than 80 percent of the area median income, or a median family income that is at least 50 percent and less than 80 percent, in the case of a geography.

Multifamily: Refers to a residential structure that contains five or more units.

Other products: Includes any unreported optional category of loans for which the institution collects and maintains data for consideration during a CRA examination. Examples of such activity include consumer loans and other loan data an institution may provide concerning its lending performance.

Owner-occupied units: Includes units occupied by the owner or co-owner, even if the unit has not been fully paid for or is mortgaged.

Qualified investment: A qualified investment is defined as any lawful investment, deposit, membership share, or grant that has as its primary purpose community development.

Rated area: A rated area is a state or multi-state metropolitan area. For an institution with domestic branches in only one state, the institution's CRA rating would be the state rating. If an institution maintains domestic branches in more than one state, the institution will receive a rating for each state in which those branches are located. If an institution maintains domestic branches in two or more states within a multi-state metropolitan area, the institution will receive a rating for the multi-state metropolitan area.

Small loan(s) to business(es): A loan included in 'loans to small businesses' as defined in the Consolidated Report of Condition and Income (Call Report) and the Thrift Financial Reporting (TFR) instructions. These loans have original amounts of $1 million or less and typically are either secured by non-farm or nonresidential real estate or are classified as commercial and industrial loans. However, thrift institutions may also exercise the option to report loans secured by non-farm residential real estate as "small business loans" if the loans are reported on the TFR as non-mortgage, commercial loans.

Small loan(s) to farm(s): A loan included in 'loans to small farms' as defined in the instructions for preparation of the Consolidated Report of Condition and Income (Call Report). These loans have original amounts of $500,000 or less and are either secured by farmland, or are classified as loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers.

Upper-income: Individual income that is more than 120 percent of the area median income, or a median family income that is more than 120 percent, in the case of a geography.