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Online edition: https://complexsearch.com/reports/bank-failures-by-year/

U.S. Bank Failures by Year

ComplexSearch Research | November 2026 edition | FDIC data retrieved November 23, 2026

Six FDIC-insured banks and savings institutions failed between January 1 and November 23, 2026, with $1.45 billion in combined assets. That is the most failures in a calendar year since 2017, according to ComplexSearch's analysis of the FDIC Failed Bank List[1] and FDIC BankFind failures data[2]. The latest failure on the list is Nano Banc of Irvine, California, closed September 25, 2026. Measured against the number of insured institutions at the start of the year, 2026 works out to 1.4 failures per 1,000 institutions. In 1989 the rate was 32.0.

Observed data

Failures by year

The FDIC records **3,526 failures of insured banks and savings institutions from 1934 through September 25, 2026**. That count excludes 593 open-bank assistance transactions, in which the institution was not closed (FDIC failures and assistance data[3]). The count includes resolutions handled by the FDIC, the former FSLIC and the Resolution Trust Corporation.

Period	Failures	Notes
1934-1942	390	Depression-era closings after FDIC insurance began
1943-1979	168	Fewer than 20 a year throughout
1980-1992	2,294	Banking and savings-and-loan crisis; peak of 530 in 1989
1993-2007	123	None in 2005 or 2006
2008-2014	507	Peak of 157 in 2010
2015-2025	38	None in 2018, 2021 or 2022
2026 (through Nov. 23)	6	Latest failure Sept. 25, 2026

Source: ComplexSearch tabulation of FDIC BankFind failures data[3] and the FDIC Failed Bank List[4]. The year-by-year series is in the `research materials`.

For October 2000 onward, ComplexSearch matched yearly counts between the FDIC API and the Failed Bank List; they agree in every year. The API index, created August 25, 2026, ends with the

1. https://www.fdic.gov/bank-failures/failed-bank-list
2. https://api.fdic.gov/banks/docs/
3. https://api.fdic.gov/banks/failures?limit=10000&format=csv

July 17, 2026 failure of Small Business Bank. The two later failures on the list were added from FDIC press releases[5] and June 30, 2026 Call Report figures from the FDIC financials API[2]. FDIC's 2026 press releases, checked November 23, 2026, show no failure after September 25.

2026 year to date

Closed	Bank	Location	Total assets	Total deposits	Estimated cost to the DIF
Jan. 30	Metropolitan Capital Bank & Trust	Chicago, IL	$261.2M	$212.2M	$19.6M
May 1	Community Bank and Trust - West Georgia	LaGrange, GA	$305.7M	$296.4M	$97.3M
July 10	Kentland Federal Savings and Loan Association	Kentland, IN	$3.8M	$3.7M	$1.2M
July 17	Small Business Bank	Lenexa, KS	$72.9M	$68.8M	$5.7M
Aug. 21	Tioga-Franklin Savings Bank	Philadelphia, PA	$68.4M	$66.6M	$5.5M (preliminary)
Sept. 25	Nano Banc	Irvine, CA	$736.2M	$685.8M	$114M (preliminary)
Total	**6 failures**		**$1.45B**		

Sources: FDIC BankFind failures data[3] for the first four rows, with cost estimates as of July 31, 2026. Tioga-Franklin and Nano Banc assets and deposits are from June 30, 2026 Call Reports in the FDIC financials API[2]. Their cost figures are the preliminary estimates in the FDIC press releases for Tioga-Franklin[6] and Nano Banc[7]. The FDIC's 2026 in Brief page[8] shows rounded press-release asset figures for the same six banks. Cost estimates change as receiverships sell assets.

Failed assets by year

Failed-bank assets reached **$532.2 billion in 2023** in nominal dollars, the highest annual total in the FDIC series. First Republic Bank, Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank made up nearly all of it. The 2008 total was $371.9 billion, of which Washington Mutual Bank accounted for $307.0 billion (FDIC failures data[3]). These figures are not adjusted for inflation or for growth in the banking system. The derived section below scales them to industry assets.

4. https://www.fdic.gov/bank-failures/download-data.csv
5. https://www.fdic.gov/news/press-releases/2026
6. https://www.fdic.gov/news/press-releases/2026/second-federal-savings-and-loan-association-philadelphia-assumes-all
7. https://www.fdic.gov/news/press-releases/2026/sunwest-bank-assumes-all-deposits-and-certain-assets-nano-banc-irvine
8. https://www.fdic.gov/resources/resolutions/bank-failures/in-brief/2026

Largest failures by total assets

Rank	Bank	Location	Closed	Total assets	Total deposits
1	Washington Mutual Bank	Henderson, NV	Sept. 25, 2008	$307.0B	$188.3B
2	First Republic Bank	San Francisco, CA	May 1, 2023	$212.6B	$176.4B
3	Silicon Valley Bank	Santa Clara, CA	Mar. 10, 2023	$209.0B	$175.4B
4	Signature Bank	New York, NY	Mar. 12, 2023	$110.4B	$88.6B
5	IndyMac Bank, F.S.B.	Pasadena, CA	July 11, 2008	$30.7B	$18.9B
6	Colonial Bank	Montgomery, AL	Aug. 14, 2009	$25.5B	$20.1B
7	First RepublicBank-Dallas, N.A.	Dallas, TX	July 29, 1988	$17.1B	$7.7B
8	Guaranty Bank	Austin, TX	Aug. 21, 2009	$13.5B	$12.0B
9	Bank of New England, N.A.	Boston, MA	Jan. 6, 1991	$13.4B	$9.4B
10	Gibraltar Savings, F.A.	Simi Valley, CA	Mar. 31, 1989	$13.4B	$7.6B

Source: FDIC BankFind failures data[3], total assets and deposits as reported before failure, nominal dollars. Open-bank assistance is excluded. Continental Illinois (1984) and the 2008-2009 assistance to Citigroup and Bank of America subsidiaries are therefore not ranked. The top 25 are in the `research materials`.

Failures by state

Texas has the most failures in the FDIC series: **738 from 1934 through 2026**, of which 674 occurred between 1980 and 1994. California is second with 239 and has the largest failed-asset total, $625.7 billion. Since 2014, Illinois leads with 12 failures (FDIC failures data[3]).

State	Failures 1934-2026	1980-1994	2008-2013	2014-2026
Texas	738	674	11	2
California	239	180	39	4
Illinois	185	87	56	12
Florida	179	96	70	3
Oklahoma	171	150	5	3
Louisiana	142	131	2	1
Georgia	128	20	87	5

State	Failures 1934-2026	1980-1994	2008-2013	2014-2026
Missouri	122	54	16	0
Kansas	114	89	9	4
New Jersey	98	47	5	2

State is the failed institution's headquarters state in the FDIC record. Counts for every state and year are in the `research materials`, with period totals in the `research materials`.

ComplexSearch derived measures

These figures are ComplexSearch calculations from FDIC data. They do not appear in FDIC publications.

Failure rate per 1,000 institutions

ComplexSearch divided each year's failures by the number of insured institutions at the end of the prior year. The institution counts come from FDIC Historical Bank Data[9]. The five-year pooled rate adds five years of failures and divides by the sum of the five start-of-year counts.

Year	Institutions at prior year-end	Failures	Per 1,000	Five-year pooled rate
1989	16,575	530	32.0	14.6
1992	14,489	179	12.4	20.0
2010	8,012	157	19.6	7.7
2023	4,715	5	1.1	0.5
2025	4,473	2	0.4	0.4
2026 (YTD)	4,327	6	1.4	0.7

From 1985 on, the denominator covers commercial banks and savings institutions and the numerator covers all failures. FDIC Historical Bank Data has no savings-institution counts before 1984. The 1935-1984 rate therefore counts only commercial banks and FDIC-fund commercial bank failures. The two segments are not joined in the pooled rate.

Six failures in 2026 is three times the 2025 count. Because there are fewer institutions, the 2026 rate of 1.39 per 1,000 is slightly above 2017's 1.35, a year with eight failures among 5,913 institutions. The pooled rate for 2022-2026 is 0.7 per 1,000, below any five-year window in 1985-1994 or 2008-2014.

Failed assets as a share of industry assets

Failed assets in 2023 equaled **2.3% of total industry assets at the end of 2022**. The share was 2.9% in 2008 and 3.4% in 1989. In 2026 year to date it is 0.006%. Industry assets are the

9. https://api.fdic.gov/banks/summary?filters=STNAME:%22All%20States%20and%20Territories%22&limit=1000&format=csv

commercial-bank and savings-institution totals in FDIC Historical Bank Data[9]. The series starts in 1985 and is in the `research materials`.

ComplexSearch scenario

This scenario is illustrative and is not a forecast. ComplexSearch applied average failure rates from three past periods to the 4,327 insured institutions the FDIC counted at the end of 2025.

Rate period	Pooled failures per 1,000	Implied failures per year at end-2025 size
1985-1992 banking and S&L crisis	15.8	68.5
2009-2012 post-2008 crisis	14.0	60.8
2015-2025 recent decade	0.65	2.8

Formula: implied failures = pooled period rate per 1,000 × 4,327 ÷ 1,000. Source data: FDIC failures[3] and FDIC Historical Bank Data[9]. Six failures in 2026 is about twice the recent-decade rate and less than a tenth of either crisis-period rate.

Sensitivity

The table shows how the implied annual count changes with the applied rate and the institution count. The 4,327 count is the FDIC end-2025 figure. The 4,000 and 4,600 counts are round test values, not FDIC figures. The 2026 rate covers a partial year.

Applied rate (failures per 1,000)	4,000 institutions	4,327 institutions	4,600 institutions
0.65 (2015-2025 recent decade)	2.6	2.8	3.0
1.39 (2026 through Nov. 23)	5.6	6.0	6.4
14.04 (2009-2012 post-2008 crisis)	56.2	60.8	64.6
15.82 (1985-1992 banking and S&L crisis)	63.3	68.5	72.8

The applied rate matters far more than the count. A 15% swing in institutions moves the result by about 15%. Moving from the recent-decade rate to a crisis-period rate multiplies it by more than 20. Every cell is in the `research materials`.

Methodology

- **Failure records.** ComplexSearch used the FDIC BankFind failures endpoint (`api.fdic.gov/banks/failures`, 4,117 records from 1934) and kept records with resolution type FAILURE. Two failures after the API's July 17, 2026 cutoff were added from the FDIC Failed Bank List, FDIC press releases and June 30, 2026 Call Report data. The build script stops if the API later includes either bank.

- **Assets, deposits and losses.** Assets and deposits are the FDIC's last-reported figures before failure, in nominal dollars. Estimated losses are the FDIC's published estimated cost to the insurance fund, as of July 31, 2026 for API records and as preliminary press-release figures for the two added banks.
- **Institution counts.** FDIC Historical Bank Data, all states and territories, year-end. The savings-institution institution count is taken from the `COUNT` field because `TOTAL` is zero for those rows before 2019.
- **Reconciliation.** Annual counts from October 2000 onward match the FDIC Failed Bank List. See the `research materials`.
- Every formula and assumption is listed in the `research materials`. `the research materials --download` refetches the public files and rebuilds every CSV. `the research materials` redraws the charts.

Limitations

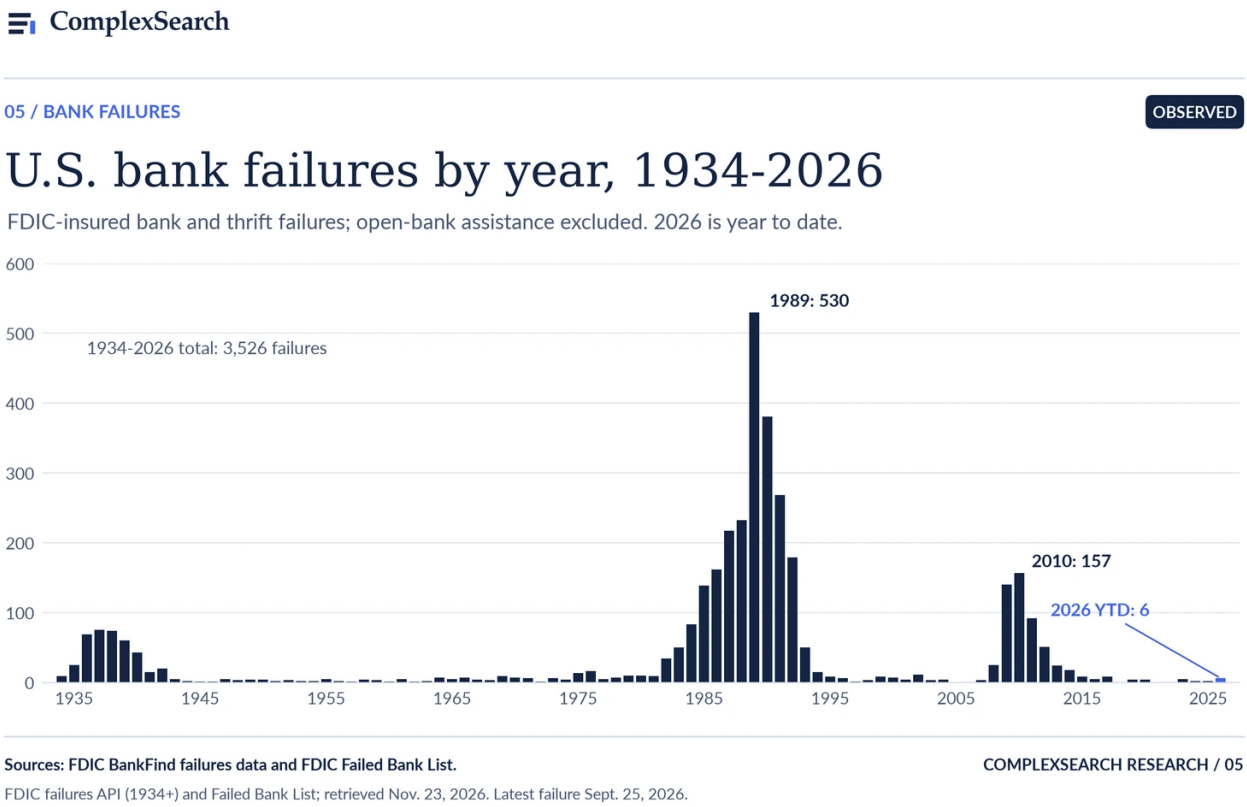
- 2026 is a partial year. The count is current through November 23, 2026, when the FDIC's Failed Bank List had last been updated on September 25, 2026.
- Dollar figures are nominal. A 1989 dollar and a 2023 dollar are not comparable without adjustment.
- Estimated losses are revised as receiverships wind down. For some large failures, the API records an estimated loss of $0, including Washington Mutual and Signature Bank. ComplexSearch reports the field as published and does not add up losses across years.
- This report does not estimate losses to uninsured depositors. Whether uninsured depositors lost money depends on each resolution, and the FDIC data used here do not support a general estimate.
- Before 1985 the failure rate covers commercial banks only. Savings-institution failures insured by the former FSLIC are in the failure counts but not in that rate.
- Records for 151 failures, nearly all from 1935-1942, have no asset figure. They are counted as failures and left out of the asset totals.
- Open-bank assistance transactions are excluded from failure counts and assets. They are listed in the `research materials`.

How to cite

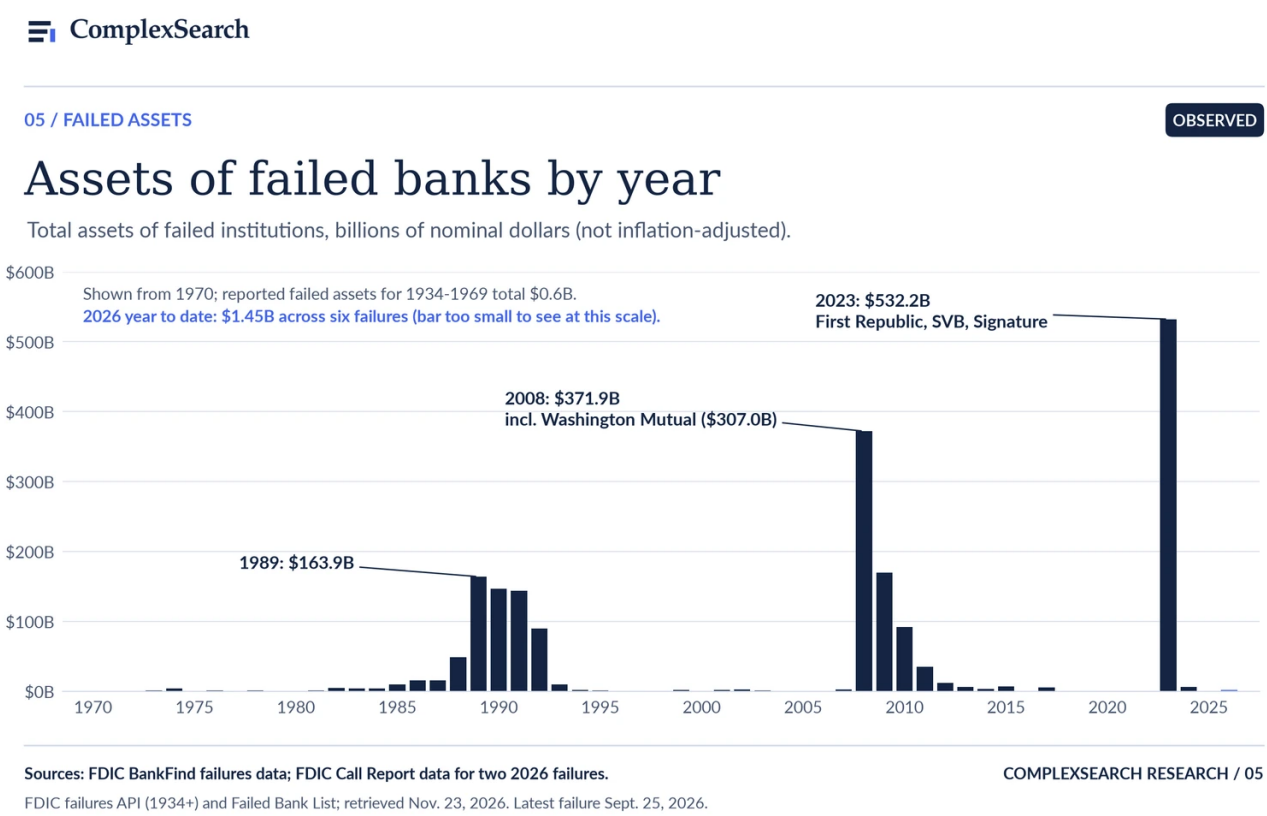
ComplexSearch Research, "U.S. Bank Failures by Year," November 2026, using FDIC BankFind failures data, the FDIC Failed Bank List and FDIC Historical Bank Data retrieved November 23, 2026.

Short form: Source: ComplexSearch analysis of FDIC data (Nov. 2026).

Report charts



U.S. bank failures by yearOpen-bank assistance transactions are excluded. The latest year is a partial year.Source: FDIC Failed Bank List and BankFind ·



Assets of failed banks by yearThe figures describe assets at failed institutions, not depositor losses or the cost of resolution.Source: FDIC BankFind data ·

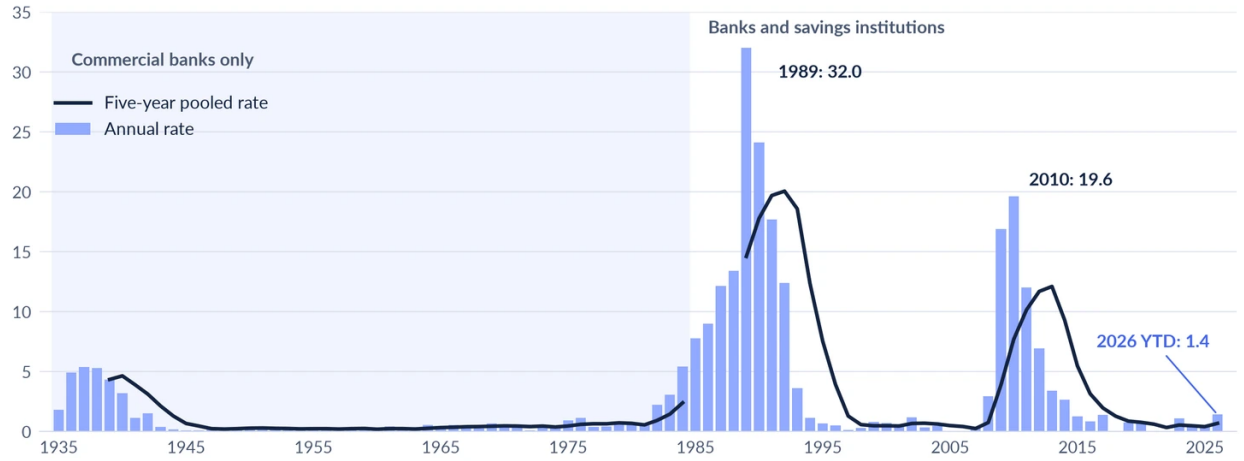
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05 / FAILURE RATE

DERIVED

Failures per 1,000 insured institutions

Annual rate and five-year pooled rate, using the FDIC institution count at the prior year-end.



Sources: ComplexSearch calculation from FDIC failures data and FDIC Historical Bank Data.

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Before 1985: commercial banks only. 1985+: banks and savings institutions. 2026 is year to date.

Failures per 1,000 institutionsThe early denominator covers commercial banks only. More recent years include banks and savings institutions.Source: FDIC BankFind and Historical Bank Data ·