

S Y BANCORP INC
Form 10-K
March 12, 2010
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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, DC 20549

Form 10-K

Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

**For the Fiscal Year Ended
December 31, 2009**

**Commission File Number
1-13661**

S.Y. BANCORP, INC.

1040 East Main Street
Louisville, Kentucky 40206
(502) 582-2571

Incorporated in Kentucky

I.R.S. No. 61-1137529

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class:	Name of each exchange on which registered:
Common Stock, no par value	NASDAQ NASDAQ
Preferred Share Purchase Rights 10.00% Cumulative Trust Preferred Securities and the guarantee with respect thereto	NASDAQ

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Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer (as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act). **Yes** **No**

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. **Yes** **No**

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. **Yes** **No**

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). **Yes** **No**

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act:

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). **Yes** **No**

The aggregate market value of registrant's voting stock (Common Stock, no par value) held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2009 (the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter) was \$287,675,000.

The number of shares of the registrant's Common Stock, no par value, outstanding as of March 5, 2010, was 13,674,676.

Documents Incorporated By Reference

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Portions of Registrant's definitive proxy statement related to Registrant's Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on April 21, 2010 (the Proxy Statement), are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

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Part I

Item 1. Business

S. Y. Bancorp, Inc. (Bancorp) was incorporated in 1988 and is a Kentucky corporation headquartered in Louisville, Kentucky. Bancorp is a bank holding company registered with, and subject to supervision, regulation and examination by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Bancorp has two subsidiaries, Stock Yards Bank & Trust Company (the Bank) and S.Y. Bancorp Capital Trust II (the Trust). The Bank is wholly owned and is a state chartered bank. Bancorp conducts no active business operations; the business of Bancorp is substantially the same as that of the Bank. The operations of the Bank are fully reflected in the consolidated financial statements of Bancorp. Accordingly, references to Bancorp in this document may encompass both the holding company and the Bank. The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust that is a 100%-owned finance subsidiary of Bancorp. See Note 11 to Bancorp's consolidated financial statements for further discussion of the Trust and its accounting treatment.

Stock Yards Bank & Trust Company

Stock Yards Bank & Trust Company is the only banking subsidiary of Bancorp and was chartered in 1904. The Bank is headquartered in Louisville, Kentucky and provides commercial and personal banking services in the Louisville Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), Indianapolis and Cincinnati through 28 full service banking offices (See ITEM 2. PROPERTIES). The Bank is chartered under the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. In addition to traditional commercial and personal banking activities, the Bank has an investment management and trust department offering a wide range of trust administration, investment management, retirement planning, estate administration and financial planning services. This department operates under the name of Stock Yards Trust Company. The Bank also originates and sells single-family residential mortgages through Stock Yards Mortgage Company. Additionally, the Bank offers securities brokerage services through an arrangement with a third party provider. See Note 23 to Bancorp's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 for information relating to the Bank's business segments.

At December 31, 2009, the Bank had 470 full-time equivalent employees. Management of Bancorp strives to be an employer of choice and considers the relationship with employees to be good.

Supervision and Regulation

Bank holding companies and commercial banks are extensively regulated under both federal and state laws. Any change in applicable laws or regulations may have a material effect on the business and prospects of Bancorp and the Bank.

Bancorp, as a registered bank holding company, is subject to the supervision of and regulation by the Federal Reserve Board under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. In addition, Bancorp is subject to the provisions of Kentucky's banking laws regulating bank acquisitions and certain activities of controlling bank shareholders.

Kentucky and federal banking statutes delineate permissible activities for Kentucky banks. Kentucky's statutes, however, contain a super parity provision for Kentucky banks having a top one or two rating in its most recent regulatory examination. This provision allows a state bank to engage in any banking activity in which a national bank in Kentucky, a state bank operating in any other state, or a federally chartered thrift could engage. The bank must first obtain a legal opinion specifying the statutory or regulatory provisions that permit the activity.

The Bank is subject to the supervision of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Kentucky Department of Financial Institutions. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insures the deposits of the Bank to the current maximums of \$250,000 per depositor for time and demand deposit accounts and self-directed retirement accounts. In addition, the FDIC insures all balances in non-interest bearing demand

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deposit accounts of the Bank through June 30, 2010 as part of the Transaction Account Guarantee portion of the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program enacted in 2008.

The Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994 (the 1994 Act) removed state law barriers to interstate bank acquisitions and permits the consolidation of interstate banking operations. Under the 1994 Act, adequately capitalized and managed bank holding companies may acquire banks in any state, subject to Community Reinvestment Act compliance, compliance with federal and state antitrust laws and deposit concentration limits and subject to any state laws restricting the transaction. Kentucky banks are also permitted to acquire a branch in another state if permitted by law of the other state. Kentucky currently allows out-of-state banks to enter Kentucky to provide banking services on the same terms that a Kentucky bank could enter that bank's state.

The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (the GLB Act) allows for affiliations among banks, securities firms and insurance companies by means of a financial holding company (FHC). In most cases, the creation of an FHC is a simple election and notice to the Federal Reserve Board. The GLB Act requires that, at the time of establishment of an FHC, all depository institutions within that corporate group must be well managed and well capitalized and must have received a rating of satisfactory or better under its most recent Community Reinvestment Act examination. Further, non-banking financial firms (for example an insurance company or securities firm) may establish an FHC and acquire a depository institution. While the distinction between banks and non-banking financial firms has been blurring over recent years, the GLB Act makes it less cumbersome for banks to offer services financial in nature but beyond traditional commercial banking activities. Likewise, non-banking financial firms may find it easier to offer services that had, heretofore, been provided primarily by depository institutions. Management of Bancorp has chosen not to become an FHC at this time, but may choose to do so in the future.

In 2001, the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (The USA Patriot Act) was signed into law. The USA Patriot Act substantially broadened the scope of U.S. anti-money laundering laws and regulations by imposing significant new compliance and due diligence obligations, creating new crimes and penalties and expanding the extra-territorial jurisdiction of the United States. The U.S. Treasury Department issued a number of regulations implementing the USA Patriot Act that apply certain of its requirements to financial institutions such as the Company's broker-dealer subsidiary. The regulations impose new obligations on financial institutions to maintain appropriate policies, procedures and controls to detect, prevent and report money laundering and terrorist financing.

In May 2009, as part of its efforts to rebuild the Deposit Insurance Fund DIF, the FDIC levied a special assessment applicable to all insured depository institutions totaling 5 basis points of each institution's total assets less Tier 1 capital as of June 30, 2009, not to exceed 10 basis points of domestic deposits. In lieu of further special assessments, in November 2009, the FDIC required all insured depository institutions, with limited exceptions, to prepay their estimated quarterly risk-based assessments for the fourth quarter of 2009 and for all of 2010, 2011 and 2012. The FDIC also adopted a uniform three-basis point increase in assessment rates effective on January 1, 2011.

On October 3, 2008, in response to the stresses experienced in the financial markets, the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act (EESA) was enacted. EESA authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase up to \$700 billion in troubled assets from financial institutions under the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP). In December 2009, Treasury extended TARP, scheduled to expire on December 31, 2009, to October 3, 2010. Pursuant to its authority under EESA, Treasury created the TARP Capital Purchase Program (CPP) under which the Treasury Department would invest up to \$250 billion in senior preferred stock of U.S. banks and savings associations or their holding companies. Qualifying financial institutions could issue senior preferred stock with a value equal to not less than 1% of risk-weighted assets and not more than the lesser of \$25 billion or 3% of risk-weighted assets. Although it was approved for participation, the Company declined to participate in federal TARP funding because its capital levels were and remain significantly in excess of what is required to be considered well-capitalized under regulatory standards.

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Available Information

Bancorp files reports with the SEC including the Annual Report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current event reports on Form 8-K and proxy statements, as well as any amendments to those reports. The public may read and copy any materials the Registrant files with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains an internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>. Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act are accessible at no cost on Bancorp's web site at <http://www.syb.com> after they are electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Investments in Bancorp's common stock or trust preferred securities involve risk, and Bancorp's profitability and success may be affected by a number of factors including those discussed below.

Our financial condition and profitability depend significantly on local and national economic conditions.

Our success depends on general economic conditions both locally and nationally. Most of our customers are in the Louisville Metropolitan Statistical Area with a growing number of customers in the Indianapolis and Cincinnati areas. Some of our customers are directly impacted by the local economy while others have more national or global business dealings. Some of the factors influencing general economic conditions include inflation, recession and unemployment. Economic conditions can have an impact on the demand of our customers for loans, the ability of some borrowers to repay these loans, availability of deposits and the value of the collateral securing these loans.

We offer a variety of secured loans, including commercial lines of credit, commercial term loans, real estate, construction, home equity, consumer and other loans. Over half of our loans are secured by real estate (both residential and commercial) in our market area. Adverse changes in the local or national economy could negatively affect our customer's ability to pay these loans. If borrowers are unable to repay their loans from us and there has been deterioration in the value of the loan collateral, we could experience higher loan losses. Additional increases in loan loss provisions may be necessary in the future. Deterioration in the quality of our credit portfolio can have a material adverse effect on our capital, financial condition and results of operations.

Declines in the housing market over the past few years, falling home prices and increasing foreclosures, unemployment and under employment have negatively impacted the credit performance of real estate related loans and resulted in significant write downs of asset values by many financial institutions. These write downs have caused many financial institutions to seek additional capital, to reduce or eliminate dividends, to merge with larger and stronger institutions and, in some cases, to fail. Reflecting concern about the stability of the financial markets, many lenders and institutional investors have reduced or ceased providing funding to borrowers, including to other financial institutions. This market turmoil and tightening of credit have led to an increased level of commercial and consumer delinquencies, lack of consumer confidence, increased market volatility and widespread reduction of business activity generally. To date, the impact of these adverse conditions has not been severe in the primary market we serve. If current levels of market disruption and volatility continue or worsen, there can be no assurance that we

will not experience an adverse effect, which may be material, on our ability to access capital and on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Significant stock market volatility could negatively affect our financial results.

Capital and credit markets experience volatility and disruption from time to time. These conditions place downward pressure on credit availability, credit worthiness and our customers' inclinations to borrow.

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Prolonged volatility or a significant disruption could negatively impact our customers' ability to seek new loans or to repay existing loans. The personal wealth of many of our borrowers and guarantors has historically added a source of financial strength to certain loans and could be negatively impacted by severe market declines. Sustained reliance on their personal assets to make loan payments would result in deterioration of their liquidity, and could result in loan defaults.

Trust assets under management are expressed in terms of market value, and a significant portion of fee income is based upon those values. Fees earned are directly affected by the performance of the equity and bond markets. Declines in asset values result in a decrease in income from investment management and trust services.

If our actual loan losses are greater than our allowance assumption for loan losses, our earnings could decrease.

Our loan customers may not repay their loans according to the terms of these loans, the collateral securing the payment of these loans may be insufficient to ensure repayment and the wealth of guarantors providing guarantees to support these loans may be insufficient to aid in the repayment of these loans. Accordingly, we may experience significant credit losses which could have a material adverse effect on operating results. We make various assumptions and judgments about the collectability of our loan portfolio, including the creditworthiness of our borrowers and the value of real estate and other assets serving as collateral for repayment of many of our loans. In determining the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses, we consider, among other factors, our loan loss experience and an evaluation of economic conditions. There has been continued economic softness, particularly slumping housing and commercial real estate market conditions and widespread signs of deteriorating credit quality. If our assumptions prove to be incorrect or economic problems are worse than projected, our current allowance may not be sufficient to cover loan losses and adjustments may be necessary to allow for different economic conditions or adverse developments in our loan portfolio. Such additions to our allowance could have a material adverse impact on our financial results.

In addition, federal and state regulators periodically review our allowance for loan losses and may require an increase in our provision for loan losses or further loan charge-offs. If the regulatory agencies take a more aggressive stance in a focus on credit quality, and require any increase in our provision for loan losses or loan charge-offs for which we had not allocated, it would have a negative effect on net income.

Fluctuations in interest rates could reduce our profitability.

Our primary source of income is from the difference between interest earned on loans and investments and the interest paid on deposits and borrowings. We expect to periodically experience gaps in the interest rate sensitivities of our assets and liabilities, meaning that either our interest-bearing liabilities will be more sensitive to changes in market interest rates than our interest-earning assets, or vice versa. In either event, if market interest rates should move contrary to our position, this gap will work against us and our earnings may be negatively affected.

Many factors affect the fluctuation of market interest rates, including, but not limited to the following:

- inflation;

- recession;
- a rise in unemployment;
- tightening money supply;
- international disorder and instability in domestic and foreign financial markets;
- the Federal Reserve reducing rates; and
- competition from other financial institutions.

Prevailing interest rates are at historically low levels, and indications are that the Federal Reserve will likely maintain the low rates for much of the upcoming year. An increase in interest rates of up to 2% will decrease our net interest income, primarily because the majority of our variable rate loans have floors of 4% or higher. Our asset-liability management strategy, which is designed to mitigate our risk from changes in market

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interest rates, may not be able to prevent changes in interest rates from having a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. Our most recent earnings simulation model estimating the impact of changing interest rates on earnings indicates net interest income will increase by approximately 4% if interest rates immediately decrease 100 basis points for the next 12 months and decrease approximately 1% if rates increase 200 basis points. The scenario of rates decreasing 200 basis points is not reasonably possible given current low rates for short-term instruments and most deposits. Additionally, we have observed that competitor banks may be willing to pay rates on deposits well in excess of normal market rates, depending on their liquidity needs.

Competition with other financial institutions could adversely affect our profitability.

We operate in a highly competitive industry that could become even more competitive as a result of legislative, regulatory and technological changes and continued consolidation. We face vigorous competition from banks and other financial institutions. A number of these banks and other financial institutions have substantially greater resources and lending limits, larger branch systems and a wider array of banking services. Additionally, we encounter competition from smaller community banks in our markets, as well as regional banks expanding into Jefferson County, the largest county in Kentucky and our primary market. We also compete with other non-traditional providers of financial services, such as brokerage firms, insurance companies and credit unions. This competition may reduce or limit our margins on banking services, reduce our market share and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our accounting policies and methods are critical to how we report our financial condition and results of operations. They require management to make estimates about matters that are uncertain.

Accounting policies and methods are fundamental to how we record and report the financial condition and results of operations. We must exercise judgment in selecting and applying many of these accounting policies and methods so they comply with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States (US GAAP).

We have identified certain accounting policies as being critical because they require management's judgment to ascertain the valuations of assets, liabilities, commitments and contingencies. A variety of factors could affect the ultimate value that is obtained either when earning income, recognizing an expense, recovering an asset, or reducing a liability. We have established detailed policies and control procedures that are intended to ensure these critical accounting estimates and judgments are well controlled and applied consistently. In addition, the policies and procedures are intended to ensure that the process for changing methodologies occurs in an appropriate manner. Because of the uncertainty surrounding our judgments and the estimates pertaining to these matters, there can be no assurances that actual results will not differ from those estimates. See the Critical Accounting Policies in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for more information.

An extended disruption of vital infrastructure or a security breach could negatively impact our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Our operations depend upon, among other things, our infrastructure, including equipment and facilities. Extended disruption of vital infrastructure by fire, power loss, natural disaster, telecommunications failure, information systems breaches, terrorist activity or the domestic and foreign response to such activity, or other events outside of our control could have a material adverse impact on the financial services

industry as a whole and on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Our business recovery plan may not work as intended or may not prevent significant interruption of our operations. The occurrence of any failures, interruptions, or security breaches of our information systems could damage our reputation, result in the loss of customer business, subject us to additional regulatory scrutiny, or expose us to civil litigation and possible financial liability, any of which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operation.

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We operate in a highly regulated environment and may be adversely affected by changes in federal, state and local laws and regulations.

We are subject to extensive regulation, supervision and examination by federal and state banking authorities. Any change in applicable regulations or federal or state legislation could have a substantial impact on our bank and its operations. Additional legislation and regulations may be enacted or adopted in the future that could significantly affect our powers, authority and operations, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Further, regulators have significant discretion and power to prevent or remedy unsafe or unsound practices or violations of laws by banks and bank holding companies in the performance of their supervisory and enforcement duties. The exercise of regulatory power may have negative impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

Bancorp has no unresolved SEC staff comments.

Item 2. Properties

The principal offices of Bancorp and the Bank are located at 1040 East Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky. The Bank's operations center is a part of the main office complex. In addition to the main office complex, the Bank owned thirteen branch properties at December 31, 2009 (two of which are located on leased land). At that date, the Bank also leased fourteen branch facilities. Of the twenty-eight banking locations, twenty-five are located in the Louisville MSA, two are located in Indianapolis, Indiana MSA and one is located in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 2009, the Company acquired property for one additional location in the Cincinnati market, and agreed to lease another, with both offices projected to open in 2010. See Notes 5 and 17 to Bancorp's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009, for additional information relating to amounts invested in premises, equipment and lease commitments.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

See Note 17 to Bancorp's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009, for information relating to legal proceedings.

Item 4. [Reserved]

None

Executive Officers of the Registrant

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The following table lists the names and ages (as of December 31, 2009) of all current executive officers of Bancorp. Each executive officer is appointed by Bancorp's Board of Directors to serve at the discretion of the Board. There is no arrangement or understanding between any executive officer of Bancorp and any other person(s) pursuant to which he/she was or is to be selected as an officer.

Name and Age of Executive Officer	Position and Offices with Bancorp
David P. Heintzman Age 50	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
James A. Hillebrand Age 41	President and Director
Kathy C. Thompson Age 48	Senior Executive Vice President and Director
Nancy B. Davis Age 54	Executive Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer

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Mr. Heintzman was appointed Chairman and Chief Executive Officer effective January 1, 2006. Prior thereto, he served as President of Bancorp and the Bank since 1992. Mr. Heintzman joined the Bank in 1985.

Mr. Hillebrand was appointed President effective July 15, 2008. Prior thereto, he served as Executive Vice President and Director of Private Banking of the Bank since 2005. From 2000 to 2004, he served as Senior Vice President of Private Banking. Mr. Hillebrand joined the Bank in 1996.

Ms. Thompson was appointed Senior Executive Vice President in January 2006. Prior thereto, she served as Executive Vice President of Bancorp and the Bank. She joined the Bank in 1992 and is Manager of the Investment Management and Trust Department.

Ms. Davis was appointed Executive Vice President of Bancorp and the Bank in 1999 and Chief Financial Officer in 1993. She joined the Bank in 1991.

Part II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Bancorp's common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the ticker symbol SYBT. Prior to July 2006, the stock traded on the American Stock Exchange under the symbol SYI. The table below sets forth the quarterly high and low market closing prices of Bancorp's common stock and dividends declared per share. The payment of dividends by the Bank to Bancorp is subject to the restriction described in Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements. Management believes that Bancorp will continue to generate adequate earnings to continue to pay dividends on a quarterly basis. On December 31, 2009, Bancorp had 1,317 shareholders of record, and approximately 3,600 non-objecting beneficial owners holding shares in nominee or street name.

Quarter	2009			2008		
	High	Low	Cash dividends declared	High	Low	Cash dividends declared
First	\$ 27.50	\$ 18.65	\$ 0.17	\$ 25.96	\$ 20.85	\$ 0.17
Second	27.39	23.65	0.17	25.82	20.82	0.17
Third	25.07	21.56	0.17	34.00	19.94	0.17
Fourth	23.88	21.17	0.17	31.63	20.78	0.17

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The following table shows information relating to the repurchase of shares of common stock by Bancorp during the three months ended December 31, 2009.

	Total Number of Shares Purchased (1)	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plan (2)	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plan
October 1-October 31		\$		
November 1-November 30	2,424		22.52	
December 1-December 31	1,782		21.50	
Total	4,206	\$	22.09	

(1) Fourth quarter 2009 activity represents shares surrendered by officers, the fair value of which equaled the exercise price of stock options. This activity has no impact on the number of shares that may be purchased under a Board-approved plan.

(2) The Board of Directors of S.Y. Bancorp Inc. first approved a share buyback plan in 1999, and in February 2005, July 2007, and November 2007 expanded the plan to allow for the repurchase of additional shares. The stock repurchase program expired in November 2008, and has not been renewed.

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The following performance graph and data shall not be deemed filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or otherwise subject to the liabilities of that section, nor shall it be deemed soliciting material or subject to Regulation 14A of the Exchange Act or incorporated by reference in any filing under the Exchange Act or the Securities Act of 1933, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.

The graph compares the performance of Bancorp Common Stock to the Russell 2000 index, the SNL NASDAQ Bank index and the SNL Midwest Bank index for Bancorp's last five fiscal years. The graph assumes the value of the investment in Bancorp Common Stock and in each index was \$100 at December 31, 2004 and that all dividends were reinvested.

Index	Period Ending					
	12/31/04	12/31/05	12/31/06	12/31/07	12/31/08	12/31/09
S.Y. Bancorp, Inc.	100.00	105.90	127.15	111.52	131.65	105.34
Russell 2000 Index	100.00	104.55	123.76	121.82	80.66	102.58
SNL Midwest Bank Index	100.00	96.36	111.38	86.81	57.11	48.40
SNL NASDAQ Bank Index	100.00	96.95	108.85	85.45	62.06	50.34

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(Dollars in thousands except per share data)	Years ended December 31				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Net interest income	\$ 58,675	\$ 56,858	\$ 53,691	\$ 53,875	\$ 49,235
Provision for loan losses	12,775	4,050	3,525	2,100	225
Net income	16,308	21,676	24,052	22,896	21,644
Per share data					
Net income, basic	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.61	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.58	\$ 1.48
Net income, diluted	1.19	1.59	1.67	1.55	1.46
Cash dividends declared	0.68	0.68	0.63	0.57	0.45
Book value	11.29	10.72	9.78	9.54	8.67
Market value	21.35	27.50	23.94	28.00	23.83
Average balances					
Stockholders equity	\$ 150,721	\$ 136,112	\$ 139,357	\$ 131,971	\$ 121,614
Assets	1,717,474	1,567,967	1,413,614	1,353,651	1,270,178
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	80,904	86,011	65,699	34,466	