The Discount Window and the Future of Contingent Liquidity

Panel discussion

Exploring Conventional Bank Funding Regimes in an Unconventional World

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

19 July 2024

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Table 1: Runnable liabilities as a share of cash and potential collateral sources

By percentile, end 2022

	UNINSURED DEPOSITS AND ST LIABILITIES AS A SHARE OF CASH AND COLLATERAL								
	10th	20th	30th	40th	50th	60th	75th	80th	90th
Greater than $250 Billion	27%	34%	39%	43%	45%	45%	53%	53%	65%
$50–$250 Billion	14%	31%	33%	45%	45%	52%	56%	59%	65%
$1–$50 Billion	8%	18%	21%	29%	33%	37%	43%	45%	52%

	UNINSURED DEPOSITS AND ST LIABILITIES AS A SHARE OF CASH AND COLLATERAL LESS PLEDGED SECURITIES								
	10th	20th	30th	40th	50th	60th	75th	80th	90th
Greater than $250 Billion	32%	35%	42%	45%	49%	49%	54%	55%	92%
$50–$250 Billion	14%	32%	35%	45%	50%	56%	64%	65%	78%
$1–$50 Billion	8%	20%	24%	31%	35%	40%	47%	49%	58%

Note: Sources of collateral as cash and balances due from depository institutions, all securities reported at fair value, and all loans. Since many short-term liabilities and some uninsured deposits already have collateral pledged against them, reported pledged securities should be subtracted to avoid double collateralizing. Runnable liabilities—those most susceptible to a run or not being rolled over—are defined as the sum of uninsured deposits (as reported by banks), federal funds purchased, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, and FHLB advances, other borrowed money, and subordinated notes/debt with maturity of less than one year.

Source: FDIC, Group of 30 (2024) Bank Failures and Contagion

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