

Uniqueness

Billions in assets

Thousands of customers

Dozens of locations

1 unique bank

Chairman's Message

We are the largest family controlled bank in New England, an attribute that summarizes the uniqueness of our management style and ethical manner of operation. What began 47 years ago with determination and focus has evolved into my legacy. Having watched generations of banks and bankers come and go, I believe I've accumulated some wisdom along the way.

It is important I acknowledge the retirement of founding Board Member, Prof. Marshall I. Goldman, PhD, one of our longest serving members with 47 years of service. In light of his extraordinary contribution to the Bank, our Board appointed Dr. Goldman as Director Emeritus. I also want to acknowledge the retirement of Board Member Stephanie Sonnabend, with 18 years of service. I am extremely grateful for their combined years of tireless service, wisdom, and advice. I'm also excited to welcome two new Directors, Louis J. Grossman and Jo Ann Simons, who were elected to the Board of Directors starting in January 2016. Both represent the highest standards of leadership while each provides a unique perspective during this important period of growth and heightened focus on delivering value for our clients and shareholders.

The bank has carefully nurtured long-term relationships with many successful businesses whose families are now contemplating retirement and succession planning. We are uniquely positioned to understand the dynamics of the family business enabling us to provide expert advice and perspective from a position of experience. Our Wealth Management Division provides customized solutions not only to finance the transfer of the business to the next generation but also enable families to maintain their legacy and lifestyle.

Century Bank's great managers, premier financial strength and family values combine to create a unique organization in today's financial world. Our amalgamation of strengths greatly benefits our customers and our shareholders, and it will only become more advantageous over time. We're proud of our achievements in 2015, and may 2016 be another year where we excel financially and in our social mission.



Marshall M. Sloane, Founder and Chairman



Pictured from left: Executive Vice President Linda Sloane Kay; Founder & Chairman Marshall M. Sloane; and President & CEO Barry R. Sloane

2015

President's Message

Dear Fellow Shareholders:

2015 is the sixth consecutive record year for Century Bank. In our 47th year, we continue to transcend in nearly all matters, financial and strategic. Capital, assets, deposits, earnings, and loans all again reached record year end levels. We wish to make particular note of our loan growth in 2015, \$400 million, or 30%, to a total of \$1.7 billion. We have achieved extraordinary percentage loan growth compared to all in our peer universe. We ended 2015 at \$3.9 billion in assets and \$23 million of annual earnings, an increase of 5.3%. Our stock rose 9.76% during the year to \$43.46; a three-year cumulative total return of 37% and a five-year cumulative total return of 75%. All three principal business units performed very well in 2015. Despite so much turmoil in our industry and the world, our path continues to be clear and consistent.

Our Family's Bank. And Yours.

By the time you read this report our Founder and Chairman, Marshall M. Sloane, will have celebrated his 90th birthday, making him, as far as we can tell, the most senior working bank Chairman in the country, if not the world. That's a pretty unique achievement all by itself. We begin every day with the unparalleled knowledge and experience of our Founder.

Our slogan translates into our devotion to treat our clients as we, as a family and a business, would wish to be treated. This credo translates into fair products, rates, and fees, quick credit decisions and closings, transparency of process, and respect for the continuity and loyalty of our clients. Yet we also appreciate the frailty of life and business conditions, and try to support our clients through those inevitable undulations.

Let's examine the multiple elements of Century's uniqueness that have contributed to our success.

9.76%
increase in stock price



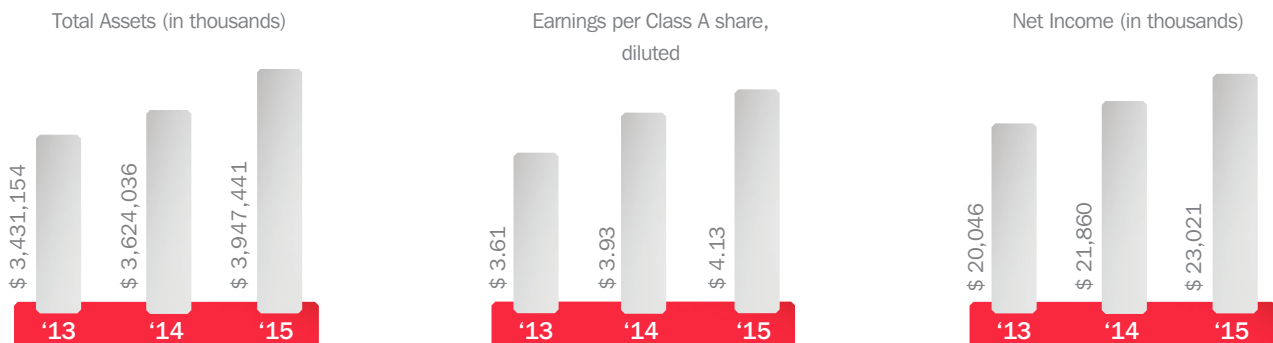
Uniqueness of Centralized Hands on Management

None of our peers run the way we do. We are unique in our centralized control and transparency of management. Our Loan Committee is a weekly institution that approves in open forum every loan over \$500,000. So-called Deal of the Day meets almost every afternoon to approve all other loans and lines of credit. I attend virtually every one. It is a level of centralized credit approval that ensures we know the risks we take, makes sure we reward customer loyalty, and connects us to our clients and communities.

Our Management Committee is composed of the 11 most senior sector executives at Century. This bi-weekly, half-day, meeting follows an agenda that covers every officer hiring, contract, lease, audit, marketing campaign, significant complaint, policy change, and pipeline of all new business. MANCOM, as we call it, sets our cultural tone of centralized, yet participatory, management engagement. Opinions and dialogue are encouraged; the wisdom of our collective executive team is shared. All have a stake in decisions made. It works.

Uniqueness in Consistency of Net Earnings Growth and Return on Equity

Net income grew by 5.3% to a record \$23 million, or \$4.13 per Class A share diluted, for the year ended December 31, 2015, as compared to net income of \$21.9 million, or \$3.93 per Class A share diluted for 2014. Century’s return on average equity (ROE) is now 11.26%, as compared to 2014’s 11.57%. Our ROE remains within the top 15% of our regional peer group. The ROE is the primary building block of our financial goal setting. It reflects our priority to grow shareholder value as the key driver of our strategic plan, our annual budget, and our tactical decisions. We can’t control the equity markets, but we can have a high level of confidence that if we continue to produce a double digit ROE, the share price will follow over time. It is why we believe Standard and Poors rates Century’s shares an “A” and a “Strong Buy.”



Uniqueness Results in Significant Asset Growth

Total assets grew 8.9% to a record of \$3.9 billion on December 31, 2015, up from \$3.6 billion on December 31, 2014, an increase of \$323 million. All three business lines: consumer, business, and institutional services grew meaningfully in 2015. Our depositor confidence is pronounced and predicated on our consistent growth of earnings and assets. We are proud to have dozens of depositors who each routinely keep tens of millions at Century with confidence in our high performing earnings and asset growth. Being one of the nine S&P “A” rated banks in America, and one of only two in Massachusetts, is a strong external contributing confidence factor.

\$3.9

billion in total assets

Uniqueness Supports Capital Adequacy

Total equity was \$214.5 million on December 31, 2015, an increase of \$22 million or 11.5% from \$192.5 million on December 31, 2014. Book value per share increased to \$38.53 at December 31, 2015, up by \$3.96 from \$34.57 at December 31, 2014. Century is “well capitalized” by all regulatory standards, and we have passed all “Basel III” requirements through organic capital generation from earnings.

Uniqueness Grows Our Loan Portfolio

Ours is a unique loan portfolio. Total loans grew by a record \$400 million or 30% to \$1.73 billion on December 31, 2015; our largest loan portfolio ever, and our highest loan to deposit ratio, 56%, in decades. Non-performing assets fell from the previous year to \$2.3 million, down from \$4.1 million, a minimal number for a portfolio of our size. The education and healthcare sectors continue to anchor our loan growth,



Pictured from left: Executive Vice President Paul A. Evangelista; Executive Vice President Brian J. Feeney; Executive Vice President David B. Woonton; and Chief Financial Officer & Treasurer William P. Hornby

\$1.73**billion in total loans**

increasing some 41% as 2015 saw many quality not-for-profit institutions expanding and continuing to refinance older “swapped” debt with simpler and less expensive “direct purchase” loan placements. We are, by any standard, one of the leading experts in tax-exempt financing in New England.

We believe the recently announced relocation of General Electric’s headquarters to Boston is a stunning validation of our decade-old strategic conclusion that education and healthcare, were and are, the future of our region, the so-called intellectual capital of the world. We believe in this ideal risk-adjusted lending “space” for the future prosperity of the Bank.

Our calling officers are seeking new middle market business prospects every day. We combine expert market knowledge with extraordinary product expertise, leading to some of the longest duration satisfied relationships in commercial banking. The process goes on, every day, pushing up our market share, but it’s not easy as many of our peers have lower underwriting and pricing standards than we do. The middle business market is an exceptionally competitive environment, especially in real estate finance.

I’m very proud of what a Burlington small business owner had to say about the business line of credit application process with Century on Google® reviews: “Dealing with Century was so easy, stress free, and simple...I also had a conversation with Barry, the Bank’s president. That was as if I was talking to a friend. I cannot stress enough that Century Bank is above and beyond just banking. Century is the real small business/family banking bank.” He’s right. We get it.

2015 was a productive year in which we closed \$93 million in residential first mortgages, and \$95 million in home equity loans. We extended 263 energy conservation loans through the Mass Save loan program, which helped us do our part for conservation and originate many new long term relationships.

In early 2016 we completed the transition to a new mortgage origination and processing system, Mortgagebot. The design and implementation team worked diligently throughout 2015. This new platform will improve process, service, and negotiability of our mortgage portfolio.



Barbara J.G. and Marshall M. Sloane Induction into the William Fairfield Warren Society

Pictured from left: Linda Sloane Kay; Robert Knox, Board of Trustees Chairman; Marshall M. Sloane; Barbara J.G. Sloane; and Robert A. Brown, President, Boston University

Uniqueness in Our Branch System

In 2015 we opened branch #27, at 437 Boylston Street in Boston's Back Bay, a neighborhood where we had long coveted a high visibility site. Our branches ring Greater Boston in an efficient semi-circle that gives great synergy to our marketing campaigns. We are on the lookout for further high visibility market-extending locations.

The most important, yet subtle competitive difference in our branches is the long average tenure of our branch managers, some 12 years. We are opposed to the rotational policy of managers so common in our giant peers. We believe in the market knowledge and continuity of long serving branch managers.



Back Bay Branch Grand Opening Ribbon Cutting

Pictured from left: Jonathan Kay; Joshua Kay; Paul Evangelista, EVP, Century Bank; Boston City Councilor, Josh Zakim; Linda Sloane Kay; Barbara J.G. Sloane; Marshall M. Sloane; Barry R. Sloane; Marshall M. Sloane II; Lisa Gosling, VP and Branch Manager, Century Bank; Joseph J. Senna, Esq. and Director, Century Bank; James M. Flynn, Jr., SVP, Century Bank; and Julie Halvey, Acting President and Provost of The Boston Architectural College

Uniqueness Results in Record Growth in Institutional Services

The Institutional Services Group, which includes our government, cash management, and not-for-profit banking teams, had another record year of client growth. Our share of government banking deposits is now reported to be the highest among Massachusetts chartered banks, and we have expanded our client set significantly in Rhode Island and New Hampshire.

We processed over 38 million check and payment items in 2015, with exceptional quality control and customer service. The lockbox function remains a time tested magnet for corporate and institutional deposits. We are proud of the most stable operational management team in the industry, combining an advanced technology platform with live and experienced customer service personnel.

For the third consecutive year, our SSAE 16 operational audit resulted in a report with no relevant or reportable exceptions.

Uniqueness in Wealth Management

In 2015 we rechristened our trust and fiduciary services as Wealth Management. Our assets under management have grown swiftly to over \$60 million, still small, but a great business opportunity to serve the generational transitions of our loyal clients.

Our Wealth Management product capability is fully featured, from an all equity strategy to a best in class open-architecture model. We are proud that our 2015 investment performance was superior to its various benchmarks.

Uniqueness in Branding

It's easy to be different in this realm as there is no other family managed and controlled bank of size in New England. Our advertising, in print and on radio, promotes our consistent message of local family control, permanence, approachability, and personal service. Dad, Linda, and I keep taking the time to personally sign each welcome note thanking all new clients of Century. This level of personal touch is unique from all others in the industry.

Uniqueness in Information Systems Means Reliability

We pride ourselves on a technology platform of redundancy and expertise that our clients can rely on for financial inquiry, transactions, and high quality service. We are proud to say that Information Systems met all of its operational and service goals in 2015. However, we are forever vigilant in the daily battle against cybercrime. It is the new "bank robbery" risk. We employ the most sophisticated tools and consultants available to reduce our risks of fraud.



Senior Vice Presidents

Front row: Richard L. Billig; Yasmin D. Whipple; James M. Flynn, Jr.; Gerald S. Algere; William J. Gambon, Jr.; Nancy Lindstrom; and Peter R. Castiglia

Back row: Kenneth A. Samuelian; Anthony C. LaRosa; Deborah R. Rush; Jason J. Melius; Christine D. Scarafoni; Bradford J. Buckley; Janice A. Brandano; Shipley C. Mason; Susan B. Delahunt; Thomas E. Piemontese; and Timothy L. Glynn

Uniqueness in Commitment to the Community

We are focused on our social responsibility to our home communities. Led by our imperative for locally controlled enterprise, community development, and relationship based philanthropy, we live our social mission every day. We support the Community Reinvestment Act function with staff, resources, and management commitment. We are utilizing these resources to better serve our minority and lower income communities with home ownership opportunities and access to traditional banking services.



Matignon High School Tradition of Excellence Honoring The Sloane Family and Century Bank

Pictured from left: Linda Sloane Kay; Marshall M. Sloane; Cardinal Sean P. O'Malley; Marty Pierce, Matignon High School Boys Hockey Coach; and Barry R. Sloane

Uniqueness of People and Our Values

We can't say enough about the commitment and capability of our over 400 Century Associates. When bad weather, family calamity, or industry changes bring challenges, our colleagues faultlessly respond with time, ability and ingenuity. So many of our colleagues have worked together for decades, a rare condition in our industry that makes our teamwork superb. Most of the achievements described above are the result of the talent and resourcefulness of the Century team.

Finally, we see so clearly our family and corporate values of industry, fairness, and community. Thank you to our shareholders, our clients, our associates, and our communities, for their confidence and relationships. We will endeavor to make 2016 another year of achievement through our uniqueness.

Gratefully,

Barry R. Sloane
President and CEO

2020 Women on Boards
 Action for Boston Community Development, Inc.
 Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma Research Foundation
 AFSCME Council 93
 Alzheimer's Association
 American Cancer Society
 American College of Surgeons Foundation
 American Diabetes Association
 American Jewish Committee
 America's Fund
 Andover Merchant Association
 Andover Rotary Club
 Andover Youth Foundation
 Anti-Defamation League
 Apollo Club of Boston
 Archdiocese of Boston
 Armenian Heritage Foundation
 Asian Real Estate Association of America
 Associazione Gizio
 Aviv Centers for Living
 Back Bay Association
 Bais Yaakov of Boston High School for Girls
 Beacon Academy
 Best Buddies
 Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center - Milton
 Beverly Chamber of Commerce
 Beverly Homecoming Committee
 Bishop Fenwick High School
 Black Ministerial Alliance of Greater Boston
 Boston Architectural College
 Boston Ballet



Linda Sloane Kay receives the Distinguished Alumni Award from Boston University College of General Studies

Pictured from left: Dean Natalie McKnight and Linda Sloane Kay

Boston College
 Boston Harbor Association
 Boston Jewish Film Festival
 Boston Medical Center
 Boston Renaissance Charter Public School
 Boston Skyline Chorus
 Boston String Academy
 Boston Women in Media & Entertainment
 Boy Scouts of America
 Boys & Girls Clubs of Middlesex County
 Bread of Life
 Brendan M. Curtin Scholarship Fund
 Brigham and Women's Hospital
 British Soldiers Fund
 Brookline Chamber of Commerce
 Brookline Community Foundation
 Brookline Recreation Department
 Burlington Chamber of Commerce
 Cambridge & Somerville Program for Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Rehabilitation (CASPAR)
 Cambridge Camping
 Cambridge Chamber of Commerce
 Cambridge College
 Cambridge Montessori School

Cambridge School of Weston
 Cambridge Youth Flag Football
 Camp Discovery
 Cancer Research and Marblehead/Salem Scholarships
 Cardinal Cushing Centers, Inc.
 Cardinal Spellman High School
 Cathedral High School
 Catholic Charities of Boston
 Catholic Relief Services



Boy Scouts Boston Minuteman Council honoring Marshall M. Sloane as Alumnus of the Year

Pictured from left: Chuck Eaton, Scout Executive, Spirit of Adventure Council, BSA; Marshall M. Sloane; Barry R. Sloane; John L. Klinck, Jr., President, Spirit of Adventure Council, BSA

Catholic Schools Foundation, Inc./Inner-City Scholarship Fund
 Chabad House of Greater Boston
 Challenge Unlimited
 City of Beverly
 City of Chicopee
 City of Everett
 City of Medford
 City of Somerville
 Cohen Hillel Academy
 Colleen E. Ritzer Memorial Scholarship Fund
 Combined Jewish Philanthropies
 Community Dispute Settlement Center
 Community Servings
 Congregation B'nai B'rith
 Cops for Kids with Cancer
 Cornelia dei Gracchi Lodge #1583
 Cristo Rey Boston High School
 Cyrus E. Dallin Art Museum, Inc.
 Cystic Fibrosis Foundation
 Dana-Farber Cancer Institute
 Dante Alighieri Society of Massachusetts
 Dimock Community Health Centers
 DONNE 2000
 Dorothy C. Gabriel Foundation
 East Middlesex Association for Children

Edward Hartman Children's Education Fund
 ESSCO-MGH Breast Cancer Research Fund
 Essex North Shore Agricultural Technical Foundation, Inc.
 Essex Park Rehabilitation and Nursing Center
 Everett Chamber of Commerce
 Everett Rotary Club
 Family ACCESS
 Fenway Community Development Corporation
 Fidelity House
 Fisher Center for Alzheimer's Research Fund
 Fishermen's Feast of Boston
 Foundation for MetroWest
 Fourth Presbyterian Church of South Boston
 Friends of Cambridge Athletics
 Friends of Christopher Columbus Park
 Friends of the North End Branch Library
 Gann Academy
 Gardner Pilot Academy
 Gifford Cat Shelter
 Good Sports
 Greater Lawrence Family Health Center
 Greater Lawrence Technical School
 Greater Lynn Senior Services
 Greater Salem NH Rotary Club
 Hadassah
 Harry Langburd Scholarship Fund
 Hebrew SeniorLife
 Heritage Museums & Gardens
 HOPE worldwide
 Hospitality Homes, Inc.
 Interfaithfamily.com
 Irish International Immigrant Center
 Italian American Association
 Italian Home for Children
 Jennifer's Gift of Hope
 Jewish Big Brothers Big Sisters
 Jewish Cemetery Association of Massachusetts
 Jewish Community Centers of Greater Boston
 Jewish Family Service
 John J. Forcellese Memorial Fund
 Joseph N. Hermann Youth Center
 Knights of Pythias, Lodge 158
 Koleinu Boston's Jewish Community Chorus
 Kollel of Greater Boston
 Kosher Dental Study
 Krystle Campbell Peace Garden
 Ladies Ancient Order of Hibernians
 Lowell Adult Education Center
 Lynn Chamber of Commerce
 Lynn Museum & Historical Society
 Malden Babe Ruth League
 Malden Chamber of Commerce
 Malden Rotary Club
 March of Dimes
 Marian Court College



Century Bank educated students from The Carroll Center For The Blind on money management



Temple Beth Shalom Ground Breaking

Pictured from left: Robert T. Smart, Jr., Esq.; Barry R. Sloane; Marshall M. Sloane; Linda Sloane Kay; Valerie R. Bosse, VP, Century Bank; Bradford J. Buckley, SVP, Century Bank; Roy A. Cramer, Esq.; and Nelson Hammer, RLA, Principal

Maritime Society of Our Lady of Help of Sciacca Inc.
 Massachusetts Affordable Housing Alliance
 Massachusetts Cultural Council
 Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary
 Massachusetts General Hospital
 Massachusetts Mortgage Bankers Foundation, Inc.



Nativity Preparatory School Celebrates Century Bank

Magnon High School
 May Institute
 McGlynn Elementary School
 Medford Chamber of Commerce
 Medford Community Coalition
 Medford Firefighters Union
 Medford Jingle Bell Festival
 Medford Kiwanis Club
 Medford Rotary Club
 Merrimack Valley Chamber of Commerce
 MetroWest Jewish Day School
 Morgan Memorial Goodwill Industries
 MSCPA-Angell
 Mystic River Watershed Association
 Mystic Valley Area Branch of the NAACP
 Mystic Valley Elder Services
 Mystic Valley Public Health Coalition
 NAIOP Massachusetts
 National Brain Tumor Society
 National Tay-Sachs & Allied Diseases Association
 Nativity Preparatory School
 Nazzaro Recreation Center
 New England Center for Children
 New England Conservatory
 Newbury Street League
 Newton Community Prayer Breakfast
 Newton Community Pride
 Newton-Needham Chamber of Commerce
 Newton-Wellesley Hospital Charitable Foundation
 North End Against Drugs, Inc.

North End Beautification Committee
 North End Christmas Fund
 North End Music and Performing Arts Center
 North End Waterfront Health
 North Reading Little League
 North Shore Chamber of Commerce
 North Suburban Chamber of Commerce
 NVNA Pat Roche Hospice Home
 On The Rise
 Operation A.B.L.E. of Greater Boston
 Our Lady of the Cedars Lebanon Church
 Pancreatic Cancer Research at MGH
 Pan-Mass Challenge
 Partners HealthCare at Home
 Peabody Chamber of Commerce
 Peabody Downtown Association
 Peabody Tanners Little League Softball
 Project Bread
 Prospect Hill Academy Charter School
 Quincy Asian Resources, Inc.
 Quincy Chamber of Commerce
 Rashi School
 Redemptoris Mater Seminary
 Regis College
 Sacred Heart Parish
 Sacred Heart School
 Saint Anthony's Society
 Saint Leonard Parish
 Saint Peter School
 Salem Chamber of Commerce
 Salve Regina University
 Sancta Maria Hospital Inc.
 Segel-Drapkin Campership Fund
 Sharsheret
 Silent Spring Institute
 Silver Lining Mentoring
 Sisters of St. Joseph of Boston
 Society of Jesus of New England
 Solomon Schechter Day School
 Somerville Chamber of Commerce
 Somerville Council on Aging
 Somerville High School
 Somerville Housing Authority
 Somerville Pop Warner
 Somerville Rotary Club
 South End Community Health Center
 Special Olympics Massachusetts
 Spirit of Adventure Council, Boy Scouts of America
 St. John the Evangelist Church
 St. John's Food for the Poor Program
 St. John's Preparatory School
 St. Jude Children's Research Hospital
 Steps to Success

Supportive Living, Inc.
 Suzuki School of Newton
 Synagogue Council of Massachusetts
 Teamsters Local 25, Autism Fund Inc.
 Temple Beth Elohim
 Temple Beth Shalom
 Temple Beth Zion
 Temple Emanuel Andover
 Temple Emanuel Newton
 Temple Israel of Boston
 Temple Ohabei Shalom
 Temple Reyim
 Temple Sinai
 The American Ireland Fund
 The Angel Fund
 The ARC of the South Shore
 The Bay State Banner
 The Carroll Center For The Blind
 The Food Project
 The Genesis Fund
 The Gifford School
 The Greater Boston Food Bank
 The Jimmy Fund
 The Lustgarten Foundation for Pancreatic Cancer Research
 The MIT Center for Bits and Atoms
 The Old North Foundation
 The Rotary Foundation
 The Skating Club of Boston
 The Welcome Project
 Town of Andover
 Town of Brookline
 Town of Burlington
 Town of Londonderry, NH
 Town of North Andover
 Town of Westford
 Town of Weymouth
 UNICO Merrimack Valley
 UWUA Local 369
 VFW Medford Post 1012
 Vilna Shul
 VNA Hospice Care
 Wachusett Area Rotary Club



Century Bank hosted Mystic Valley Area Branch of the NAACP

Pictured from left: Barry R. Sloane; State Representative Paul J. Donato; State Representative Christine Barber; Paulette Van der Kloot, NAACP Member; and Neil Osborne, President of Mystic Valley Area Branch of the NAACP

Wellesley BNI
 Wellesley Chamber of Commerce
 Wellesley Square Merchants' Association
 Wildflower Camp Foundation
 Winchester Chamber of Commerce
 Winchester Cooperative Nursery School
 Winchester Foundation for Educational Excellence
 Winchester Rotary Club
 Woburn Rotary Club
 Women's Bar Association of Massachusetts
 World Unity
 Y2Y Harvard Square
 Yoga Reaches Out
 Zonta Club of Malden

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Olga Sudakova
Elizabeth A. Theriault

¹ Audit Committee, ² Compensation Committee, ³ Nominating Committee, ⁴ Executive Committee, ⁵ Asset Liability Committee, ⁶ Non-deposit Investment and Insurance Products Committee, ⁷ Trust Committee, * Committee Chairperson, ** Committee Vice Chairperson
† Retired effective year-end 2015, †† Elected 2016

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Financial Highlights

Century Bancorp, Inc. AR '15

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
(dollars in thousands, except share data)					
FOR THE YEAR					
Interest income	\$ 90,093	\$ 85,371	\$ 79,765	\$ 81,494	\$ 78,065
Interest expense	20,134	19,136	18,805	19,540	22,766
Net interest income	69,959	66,235	60,960	61,954	55,299
Provision for loan losses	200	2,050	2,710	4,150	4,550
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	69,759	64,185	58,250	57,804	50,749
Other operating income	15,993	15,271	18,615	15,865	16,240
Operating expenses	62,198	56,730	55,812	53,238	48,742
Income before income taxes	23,554	22,726	21,053	20,431	18,247
Provision for income taxes	533	866	1,007	1,392	1,554
Net income	\$ 23,021	\$ 21,860	\$ 20,046	\$ 19,039	\$ 16,693
Average shares outstanding Class A, basic	3,600,729	3,591,732	3,575,683	3,557,693	3,543,233
Average shares outstanding Class B, basic	1,967,180	1,969,030	1,980,855	1,990,474	1,997,411
Average shares outstanding Class A, diluted	5,567,909	5,562,209	5,557,693	5,549,191	5,541,794
Average shares outstanding Class B, diluted	1,967,180	1,969,030	1,980,855	1,990,474	1,997,411
Total shares outstanding at year-end	5,567,909	5,567,909	5,556,544	5,554,959	5,542,697
Earnings per share:					
Basic, Class A	\$ 5.02	\$ 4.78	\$ 4.39	\$ 4.18	\$ 3.68
Basic, Class B	\$ 2.51	\$ 2.39	\$ 2.19	\$ 2.09	\$ 1.84
Diluted, Class A	\$ 4.13	\$ 3.93	\$ 3.61	\$ 3.43	\$ 3.01
Diluted, Class B	\$ 2.51	\$ 2.39	\$ 2.19	\$ 2.09	\$ 1.84
Dividend payout ratio – Non-GAAP ⁽¹⁾	9.6 %	10.0 %	10.9 %	11.5 %	13.1 %
AT YEAR-END					
Assets	\$ 3,947,441	\$ 3,624,036	\$ 3,431,154	\$ 3,086,209	\$ 2,743,225
Loans	1,731,536	1,331,366	1,264,763	1,111,788	984,492
Deposits	3,075,060	2,737,591	2,715,839	2,445,073	2,124,584
Stockholders' equity	214,544	192,500	176,472	179,990	160,649
Book value per share	\$ 38.53	\$ 34.57	\$ 31.76	\$ 32.40	\$ 28.98
SELECTED FINANCIAL PERCENTAGES					
Return on average assets	0.59 %	0.61 %	0.60 %	0.65 %	0.63 %
Return on average stockholders' equity	11.26 %	11.57 %	11.58 %	11.06 %	10.72 %
Net interest margin, taxable equivalent	2.18 %	2.22 %	2.21 %	2.51 %	2.48 %
Net (recoveries) charge-offs as a percent of average loans	(0.04) %	0.05 %	0.08 %	0.15 %	0.21 %
Average stockholders' equity to average assets	5.25 %	5.27 %	5.22 %	5.85 %	5.88 %
Efficiency ratio – Non-GAAP ⁽¹⁾	64.1 %	62.0 %	63.0 %	62.1 %	62.2 %

⁽¹⁾ Non-GAAP Financial Measures are reconciled in the following tables:

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Calculation of Efficiency Ratio:					
Total Operating Expenses (numerator)	\$ 62,198	\$ 56,730	\$ 55,812	\$ 53,238	\$ 48,742
Net Interest Income	\$ 69,959	\$ 66,235	\$ 60,960	\$ 61,954	\$ 55,299
Total Other Operating Income	15,993	15,271	18,615	15,865	16,240
Tax Equivalent Adjustment	11,140	10,033	8,984	7,964	6,782
Total Income (denominator)	\$ 97,092	\$ 91,539	\$ 88,559	\$ 85,783	\$ 78,321
Efficiency Ratio, Year – Non-GAAP	64.1 %	62.0 %	63.0 %	62.1 %	62.2 %

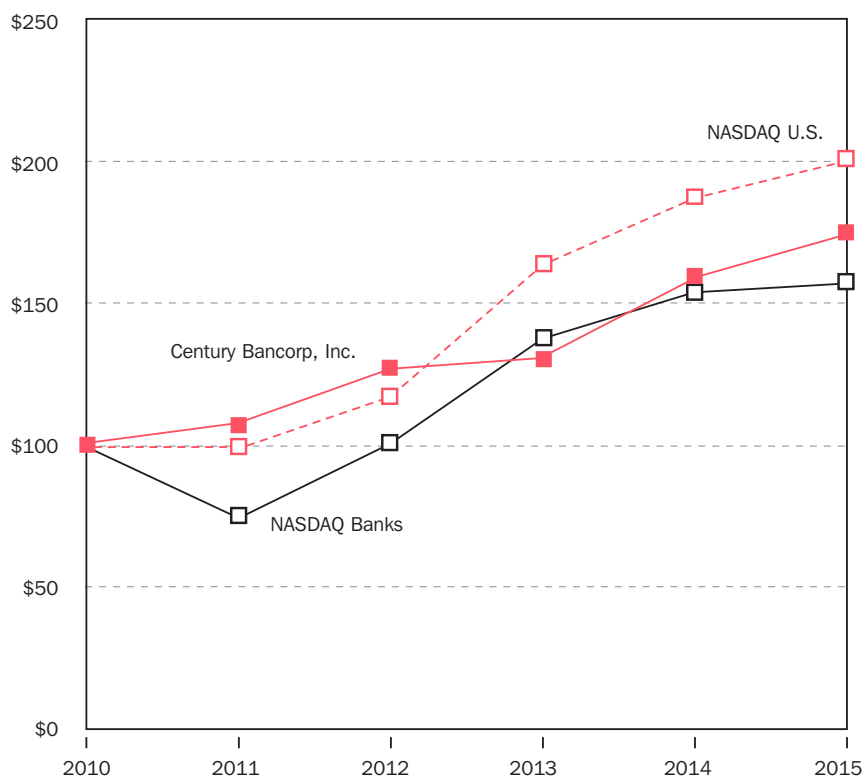
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Calculation of Dividend Payout Ratio:					
Dividends Paid (numerator)	\$ 2,200	\$ 2,196	\$ 2,191	\$ 2,186	\$ 2,180
Net Income (denominator)	\$ 23,021	\$ 21,860	\$ 20,046	\$ 19,039	\$ 16,693
Dividend Payout Ratio – Non-GAAP	9.6 %	10.0 %	10.9 %	11.5 %	13.1 %

Per Share Data

2015, Quarter Ended	December 31,	September 30,	June 30,	March 31,
Market price range (Class A)				
High	\$ 45.09	\$ 41.87	\$ 41.44	\$ 40.50
Low	40.95	38.61	38.37	38.34
Dividends Class A	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Dividends Class B	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
2014, Quarter Ended				
Market price range (Class A)				
High	\$ 40.50	\$ 38.88	\$ 37.68	\$ 37.00
Low	34.26	34.10	33.05	32.95
Dividends Class A	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Dividends Class B	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06

The stock performance graph below compares the cumulative total shareholder return of the Company's Class A Common Stock from December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2015 with the cumulative total return of the NASDAQ Market Index (U.S. Companies) and the NASDAQ Bank Stock Index. The lines in the graph represent monthly index levels derived from compounded daily returns that include all dividends. If the monthly interval, based on the fiscal year-end, was not a trading day, the preceding trading day was used.

Comparison of Five-Year Cumulative Total Return*



Value of \$100 Invested on December 31, 2010 at:	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Century Bancorp, Inc.	\$ 107.37	\$ 127.27	\$ 130.26	\$ 159.05	\$ 174.57
NASDAQ Banks	74.57	100.48	137.27	153.50	156.89
NASDAQ U.S.	99.17	116.48	163.21	187.27	200.31

*Assumes that the value of the investment in the Company's Common Stock and each index was \$100 on December 31, 2010 and that all dividends were reinvested.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained herein are not based on historical facts and are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 21A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Forward-looking statements, which are based on various assumptions (some of which are beyond the Company's control), may be identified by reference to a future period or periods, or by the use of forward-looking terminology, such as "may," "will," "believe," "expect," "estimate," "anticipate," "continue" or similar terms or variations on those terms, or the negative of these terms. Actual results could differ materially from those set forth in forward-looking statements due to a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, those related to the economic environment, particularly in the market areas in which the Company operates, competitive products and pricing, fiscal and monetary policies of the U.S. Government, changes in government regulations affecting financial institutions, including regulatory fees and capital requirements, changes in prevailing interest rates, acquisitions and the integration of acquired businesses, credit risk management, asset/liability management, the financial and securities markets, and the availability of and costs associated with sources of liquidity.

The Company does not undertake, and specifically disclaims any obligation, to publicly release the result of any revisions which may be made to any forward-looking statements to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events or circumstances after the date of such statements.

RECENT MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

The financial services industry continues to face challenges in the aftermath of the recent national and global economic crisis. Since June 2009, the U.S. economy has been recovering from the most severe recession and financial crisis since the Great Depression. There have been some improvements in private sector employment, industrial production and U.S. exports; nevertheless, the pace of economic recovery has been slow. Financial markets have improved since the depths of the crisis but are still unsettled and volatile. There is continued concern about the U.S. economic outlook.

On July 21, 2010, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Act") became law. The Act was intended to address many issues arising in the recent financial crisis and is exceedingly broad in scope, affecting many aspects of bank and financial market regulation. The Act requires, or permits by implementing regulation, enhanced prudential standards for banks and bank holding companies inclusive of capital, leverage, liquidity, concentration and exposure measures. In addition, traditional bank regulatory principles such as restrictions on transactions with affiliates and insiders were enhanced. The Act also contains reforms of consumer mortgage lending practices and creates a Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, which is granted broad authority over consumer financial practices of banks and others. It is expected as the specific new or incremental requirements applicable to the Company become effective that the costs and difficulties of remaining compliant with all such requirements will increase. The Act broadened the base for FDIC assessments to average consolidated assets less tangible equity of financial institutions and also permanently raises the current standard maximum FDIC deposit insurance amount to \$250,000. The Act extended unlimited deposit insurance on non-interest bearing transaction accounts through December 31, 2012. In addition, the Act added a new Section 13 to the Bank Holding Company Act, the so-called "Volcker Rule," (the "Rule") which generally restricts certain banking entities such as the Company and its subsidiaries or affiliates, from engaging in proprietary trading activities and owning equity in or sponsoring any private equity or hedge fund. The Rule became effective July 21, 2012. The final implementing regulations for the Rule were issued by various regulatory agencies in December, 2013 and under an extended conformance regulation compliance must be achieved by July 21, 2015. The conformance period for investments in and relationships with certain "legacy covered funds" has been extended to July 21, 2016 and is expected to be extended further to July 31, 2017. Under the Rule, the Company may be restricted from engaging in proprietary

trading, investing in third party hedge or private equity funds or sponsoring new funds unless it qualifies for an exemption from the rule. The Company has little involvement in prohibited proprietary trading or investment activities in covered funds and the Company does not expect that complying with the requirements of the Rule will have any material effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operation.

Federal banking regulators have issued risk-based capital guidelines, which assign risk factors to asset categories and off-balance-sheet items. Also, the Basel Committee has issued capital standards entitled "Basel III: A global regulatory framework for more resilient banks and banking systems" ("Basel III"). The Federal Reserve Board has finalized its rule implementing the Basel III regulatory capital framework. The rule that came into effect in January 2015 sets the Basel III minimum regulatory capital requirements for all organizations. It includes a new common equity Tier I ratio of 4.5 percent of risk-weighted assets, raises the minimum Tier I capital ratio from 4 percent to 6 percent of risk-weighted assets and would set a new conservation buffer of 2.5 percent of risk-weighted assets. The implementation of the framework did not have a material impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

OVERVIEW

Century Bancorp, Inc. (together with its bank subsidiary, unless the context otherwise requires, the "Company") is a Massachusetts state-chartered bank holding company headquartered in Medford, Massachusetts. The Company is a Massachusetts corporation formed in 1972 and has one banking subsidiary (the "Bank"): Century Bank and Trust Company formed in 1969. At December 31, 2015, the Company had total assets of \$3.9 billion. Currently, the Company operates 27 banking offices in 20 cities and towns in Massachusetts, ranging from Braintree in the south to Andover in the north. The Bank's customers consist primarily of small and medium-sized businesses and retail customers in these communities and surrounding areas, as well as local governments and institutions throughout Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York.

The Company's results of operations are largely dependent on net interest income, which is the difference between the interest earned on loans and securities and interest paid on deposits and borrowings. The results of operations are also affected by the level of income and fees from loans, deposits, as well as operating expenses, the provision for loan losses, the impact of federal and state income taxes and the relative levels of interest rates and economic activity.

The Company offers a wide range of services to commercial enterprises, state and local governments and agencies, non-profit organizations and individuals. It emphasizes service to small and medium sized businesses and retail customers in its market area. In recent quarters, the Company has increased business to larger institutions, specifically, healthcare and higher education. The Company makes commercial loans, real estate and construction loans and consumer loans, and accepts savings, time, and demand deposits. In addition, the Company offers its corporate and institutional customers automated lock box collection services, cash management services and account reconciliation services, and actively promotes the marketing of these services to the municipal market. Also, the Company provides full service securities brokerage services through a program called Investment Services at Century Bank, which is supported by LPL Financial, a third party full-service securities brokerage business.

The Company has municipal cash management client engagements in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island comprising of approximately 250 government entities.

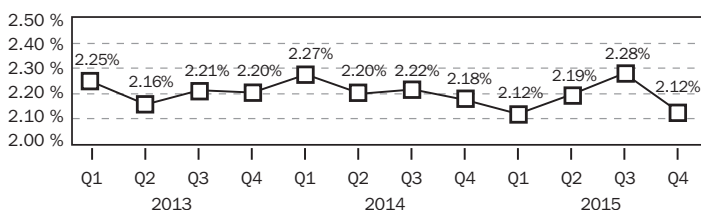
The Company had net income of \$23,021,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared with net income of \$21,860,000 for the year ended December 31, 2014, and net income of \$20,046,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013. Class A diluted earnings per share were \$4.13 in 2015, compared to \$3.93 in 2014 and \$3.61 in 2013.

Earnings per share (EPS) for each class of stock and for each year ended December 31, is as follows:

	2015	2014	2013
Basic EPS – Class A common	\$ 5.02	\$ 4.78	\$ 4.39
Basic EPS – Class B common	\$ 2.51	\$ 2.39	\$ 2.19
Diluted EPS – Class A common	\$ 4.13	\$ 3.93	\$ 3.61
Diluted EPS – Class B common	\$ 2.51	\$ 2.39	\$ 2.19

The trends in the net interest margin are illustrated in the graph below:

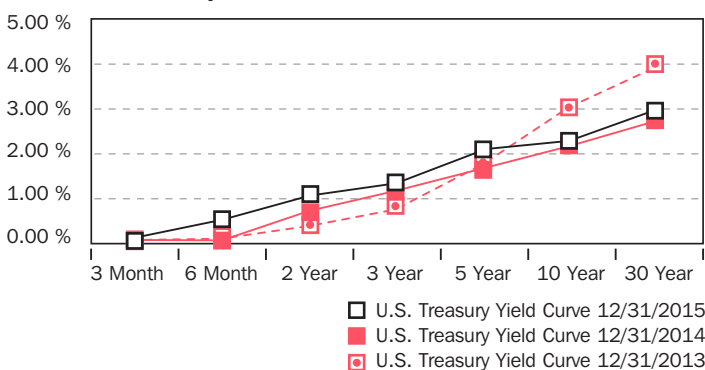
Net Interest Margin



The primary factor accounting for the decrease in the net interest margin for 2013 was an additional large influx of deposits. Management invested the funds in shorter term securities. The net interest margin has declined slightly throughout 2014 and the first quarter of 2015. During the second and third quarter of 2015 the net interest margin increased primarily as a result of an increase in higher yielding assets as well as prepayment penalties collected. The increase in higher yielding assets was primarily the result of increased purchases of securities held-to-maturity. The margin decreased during the fourth quarter of 2015 as a result of lower yielding loan originations as well as a lower level of prepayment penalties.

While management will continue its efforts to improve the net interest margin, there can be no assurance that certain factors beyond its control, such as the prepayment of loans and changes in market interest rates, will continue to positively impact the net interest margin.

Historical U.S. Treasury Yield Curve



A yield curve is a line that typically plots the interest rates of U.S. Treasury Debt, which have different maturity dates but the same credit quality, at a specific point in time. The three main types of yield curve shapes are normal, inverted and flat. Over the past three years, the U.S. economy has experienced low short-term rates. During 2013, longer-term rates increased resulting in a steepening of the yield curve. During 2014 and 2015, longer-term rates decreased resulting in a flattening of the yield curve.

During 2015 and 2014, the Company's earnings were positively impacted primarily by an increase in net interest income. This increase was primarily due to an increase in earning assets. Also contributing to the increase in earnings for 2015 was a decrease in the provision for loan losses. This was primarily the result of changes in the risk profile of the Company's new loan originations, related methodology enhancements to address these changes, as well as net

recoveries being realized during the year. During 2015, 2014 and 2013, the U.S. economy experienced a low short-term rate environment. The lower short-term rates negatively impacted the net interest margin as the rate at which short-term deposits could be invested declined more than the rates offered on those deposits.

Total assets were \$3,947,441,000 at December 31, 2015, an increase of 8.9% from total assets of \$3,624,036,000 at December 31, 2014.

On December 31, 2015, stockholders' equity totaled \$214,544,000, compared with \$192,500,000 on December 31, 2014. Book value per share increased to \$38.53 at December 31, 2015, from \$34.57 on December 31, 2014.

During July 2012, the Company received state regulatory approval to close a branch at Chestnut Hill in Newton, Massachusetts. The branch closed on September 21, 2012 and the accounts were temporarily moved to the Brookline, Massachusetts branch. During July 2012, the Company entered into a lease agreement and received regulatory approval to open a branch at a new location at Chestnut Hill in Newton, Massachusetts. The branch opened on November 7, 2013 and the majority of the accounts that were temporarily moved to the Brookline, Massachusetts branch were moved to the new branch at Chestnut Hill in Newton, Massachusetts.

During December 2013, the Company entered into a lease agreement to open a branch located in Woburn, Massachusetts. The branch opened on November 3, 2014.

During March 2014, the Company entered into a lease agreement to open a branch located on Boylston Street in Boston, Massachusetts. This property is leased from an entity affiliated with Marshall M. Sloane, Chairman of the Board of the Company. This agreement was approved by the Board of Directors in the absence of the Chairman of the Board. The branch opened on April 22, 2015. The deposits from the Kenmore Square, Boston Massachusetts branch, which closed on September 30, 2014, were moved to the new Boylston Street branch.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting policies involving significant judgments and assumptions by management, which have, or could have, a material impact on the carrying value of certain assets and impact income, are considered critical accounting policies.

The Company considers impairment of investment securities, allowance for loan losses and income taxes to be its critical accounting policies. There have been no significant changes in the methods or assumptions used in the investment securities accounting policy that require material estimates and assumptions. There was a methodology enhancement to the allowance for loan losses policy. This enhancement is described below.

Impaired Investment Securities

Management evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairment ("OTTI") on a periodic basis. Factors considered in determining whether an impairment is OTTI include: (1) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than amortized cost, (2) projected future cash flows, (3) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuers and (4) the intent and ability of the Company to hold the investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value. The Company records an OTTI loss in an amount equal to the entire difference between the fair value and amortized cost if (1) the Company intends to sell an impaired investment security, (2) it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the investment security before its amortized costs or (3) for debt securities, the present value of expected future cash flows is not sufficient to recover the entire amortized cost basis. If an investment security is determined to be OTTI but the Company does not intend to sell the investment security, only the credit portion of the estimated loss is recognized in earnings, with the non-credit portion of the loss recognized in other comprehensive income.

The Company does not intend to sell any of its debt securities with an unrealized loss, and it is not more likely than not that it will be required to sell the debt securities before the anticipated recovery of their remaining amortized cost, which may be maturity.

Allowance for Loan Losses

Arriving at an appropriate level of allowance for loan losses necessarily involves a high degree of judgment. Management maintains an allowance for loan losses to absorb losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The allowance is based on assessments of the probable estimated losses inherent in the loan portfolio. Management's methodology for assessing the appropriateness of the allowance consists of several key elements, which include the specific allowances, if appropriate, for identified problem loans, formula allowance, and possibly an unallocated allowance. Arriving at an appropriate level of allowance for loan losses necessarily involves a high degree of judgment.

Specific allowances for loan losses entail the assignment of allowance amounts to individual loans on the basis of loan impairment. Under this method, loans are selected for evaluation based upon a change in internal risk rating, occurrence of delinquency, loan classification or nonaccrual status. The formula allowances are based on evaluations of homogenous loans to determine the allocation appropriate within each portfolio segment. Formula allowances are based on internal risk ratings or credit ratings from external sources. After considering the above components, an unallocated component may be generated to cover uncertainties that could affect management's estimate of probable losses. Further information regarding the Company's methodology for assessing the appropriateness of the allowance is contained within Note 1 of the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements".

During 2015, the Company enhanced its approach to the development of the historical loss factors and qualitative factors used on certain loan portfolios. The enhancement is described within the Allowance for Loan Losses section of "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition". Management believes that the allowance for loan losses is adequate. In addition, various regulatory agencies, as part of the examination process, periodically review the Company's allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require the Company to recognize additions to the allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination.

Income Taxes

Certain areas of accounting for income taxes require management's judgment, including determining the expected realization of deferred tax assets and the adequacy of liabilities for uncertain tax positions. Judgments are made regarding various tax positions, which are often subjective and involve assumptions about items that are inherently uncertain. If actual factors and conditions differ materially from estimates made by management, the actual realization of the net deferred tax assets or liabilities for uncertain tax positions could vary materially from the amounts previously recorded.

Deferred tax assets arise from items that may be used as a tax deduction or credit in future income tax returns, for which a financial statement tax benefit has already been recognized. The realization of the net deferred tax asset generally depends upon future levels of taxable income and the existence of prior years' taxable income to which refund claims could be carried back. Valuation allowances are recorded against those deferred tax assets determined not likely to be realized. Deferred tax liabilities represent items that will require a future tax payment. They generally represent tax expense recognized in the Company's financial statements for which payment has been deferred, or a deduction taken on the Company's tax return but not yet recognized as an expense in the Company's financial statements. Deferred tax liabilities are also recognized for certain non-cash items such as goodwill.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

Investment Securities

The Company's securities portfolio consists of securities available-for-sale ("AFS") and securities held-to-maturity ("HTM").

Securities available-for-sale consist of certain U.S. Treasury and U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprise mortgage-backed securities; state, county and municipal securities; privately issued mortgage-backed securities; other debt securities; and other marketable equities.

These securities are carried at fair value, and unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable income taxes, are recognized as a separate component of stockholders' equity. The fair value of securities available-for-sale at December 31, 2015 totaled \$404,623,000 and included gross unrealized gains of \$979,000 and gross unrealized losses of \$1,333,000. A year earlier, the fair value of securities available-for-sale was \$448,390,000 including gross unrealized gains of \$1,630,000 and gross unrealized losses of \$1,450,000. In 2015, the Company recognized gains of \$289,000 on the sale of available-for-sale securities. In 2014 and 2013, the Company recognized gains of \$450,000 and \$3,019,000, respectively.

Securities classified as held-to-maturity consist of U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises and mortgage-backed securities. Securities held-to-maturity as of December 31, 2015 are carried at their amortized cost of \$1,438,903,000. A year earlier, securities held-to-maturity totaled \$1,406,792,000. In 2015 the company recognized gains of \$305,000 on the sale of held-to-maturity securities. The sales from securities held-to-maturity relate to certain mortgage-backed securities for which the Company had previously collected a substantial portion of its principal investment. In 2014 and 2013, the Company did not recognize any gains on sales of held-to-maturity securities.

During the third quarter of 2013, \$987,037,000 of securities available-for-sale with unrealized losses of \$25,333,000 were transferred to securities held-to-maturity. This was done in response to rising interest rates and an assessment of liquidity needs.

The following table sets forth the fair value and percentage distribution of securities available-for-sale at the dates indicated.

Fair Value of Securities Available-for-Sale

At December 31,	2015		2014		2013	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
(dollars in thousands)						
U.S. Treasury	\$ 1,989	0.5 %	\$ 2,000	0.4 %	\$ 1,998	0.4 %
U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises	—	0.0 %	—	0.0 %	10,004	2.2 %
SBA Backed Securities	5,989	1.5 %	6,717	1.5 %	7,302	1.6 %
U.S. Government Agency and Sponsored Enterprises						
Mortgage-Backed Securities	233,526	57.7 %	337,093	75.2 %	403,189	86.8 %
Privately Issued Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	1,434	0.4 %	1,874	0.4 %	2,277	0.5 %
Obligations Issued by States and Political Subdivisions	156,960	38.8 %	96,784	21.6 %	36,723	7.9 %
Other Debt Securities	4,473	1.0 %	3,524	0.8 %	2,176	0.5 %
Equity Securities	252	0.1 %	398	0.1 %	576	0.1 %
Total	\$ 404,623	100.0 %	\$ 448,390	100.0 %	\$ 464,245	100.0 %

The majority of the Company's securities AFS are classified as Level 2, as defined in Note 1 of the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements." The fair values of these securities are obtained from a pricing service, which provides the Company with a description of the inputs generally utilized for each type of security. These inputs include benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers and reference data. Management's understanding of a pricing service's pricing methodologies includes obtaining an understanding of the valuation risks, assessing its qualification, verification of sources of information and processes used to develop prices and identifying, documenting, and testing controls. Management's validation of a vendor's pricing methodology includes establishing internal controls to determine that the pricing information received by a pricing service and used by management in the valuation process is relevant and reliable. Market indicators and industry and economic events are also monitored. The decline in fair value from amortized cost for individual available-for-sale securities that are temporarily impaired is not attributable to changes in credit quality. Because the Company does not intend to sell any of its debt securities and it is not more likely than not that it will be required to sell the debt securities before the anticipated recovery of their remaining amortized cost, the Company does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2015.

Securities available-for-sale totaling \$156,997,000, or 4.0% of assets, are classified as Level 3, as defined in Note 1 of the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements." These securities are generally equity investments or municipal securities with no readily determinable fair value. The securities are carried at fair value with periodic review of underlying financial statements and credit ratings to assess the appropriateness of these valuations.

Debt securities of Government Sponsored Enterprises refer primarily to debt securities of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

The following table sets forth the amortized cost and percentage distribution of securities held-to-maturity at the dates indicated.

Amortized Cost of Securities Held-to-Maturity

At December 31,	2015		2014		2013	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
(dollars in thousands)						
U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises	\$ 186,734	13.0 %	\$ 251,617	17.9 %	\$ 291,779	19.6 %
U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprise						
Mortgage-Backed Securities	1,252,169	87.0 %	1,155,175	82.1 %	1,196,105	80.4 %
Total	\$ 1,438,903	100.0 %	\$ 1,406,792	100.0 %	\$ 1,487,884	100.0 %

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition

Century Bancorp, Inc. AR '15

The following two tables set forth contractual maturities of the Bank's securities portfolio at December 31, 2015. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

Fair Value of Securities Available-for-Sale Amounts Maturing

	Within One Year	% of Total	Weighted Average Yield	One Year to Five Years	% of Total	Weighted Average Yield	Five Years to Ten Years	% of Total	Weighted Average Yield	Over Ten Years	% of Total	Weighted Average Yield
(dollars in thousands)												
U.S. Treasury	\$ —	0.0 %	0.00 %	\$ 1,989	0.5 %	0.54 %	\$ —	0.0 %	0.00 %	\$ —	0.0 %	0.00 %
SBA Backed Securities	—	0.0 %	0.00 %	1,031	0.3 %	0.92 %	4,958	1.2 %	1.16 %	—	0.0 %	0.00 %
U.S. Government Agency and Sponsored Enterprise Mortgage-Backed Securities	43	0.0 %	5.71 %	142,232	35.1 %	0.83 %	91,251	22.6 %	0.83 %	—	0.0 %	0.00 %
Privately Issued Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	1,434	0.4 %	1.20 %	—	0.0 %	0.0 %	—	0.0 %	0.00 %	—	0.0 %	0.00 %
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	150,861	37.3 %	0.77 %	1,894	0.5 %	3.35 %	385	0.1 %	4.92 %	3,820	0.9 %	0.58 %
Other Debt Securities	299	0.1 %	0.90 %	799	0.2 %	1.28 %	1,000	0.2 %	6.00 %	1,003	0.2 %	6.00 %
Equity Securities	—	0.0 %	0.00 %	—	0.0 %	0.00 %	—	0.0 %	0.00 %	—	0.0 %	0.00 %
Total	\$ 152,637	37.8 %	0.78 %	\$ 147,945	36.6 %	0.86 %	\$ 97,594	24.1 %	0.91 %	\$ 4,823	1.1 %	1.71 %

	Non- Maturing	% of Total	Weighted Average Yield	Total	% of Total	Weighted Average Yield
(dollars in thousands)						
U.S. Treasury	\$ —	0.0 %	0.00 %	\$ 1,989	0.5 %	0.05 %
SBA Backed Securities	—	0.0 %	0.00 %	5,989	1.5 %	1.12 %
U.S. Government Agency and Sponsored Enterprise Mortgage-Backed Securities	—	0.0 %	0.00 %	233,526	57.7 %	0.83 %
Privately Issued Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	—	0.0 %	0.00 %	1,434	0.4 %	1.20 %
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	—	0.0 %	0.00 %	156,960	38.8 %	0.81 %
Other Debt Securities	1,372	0.3 %	3.20 %	4,473	1.0 %	3.96 %
Equity Securities	252	0.1 %	3.26 %	252	0.1 %	3.26 %
Total	\$ 1,624	0.4 %	3.21 %	\$ 404,623	100.0 %	0.86 %

Amortized Cost of Securities Held-to-Maturity Amounts Maturing

	Within One Year	% of Total	Weighted Average Yield	One Year to Five Years	% of Total	Weighted Average Yield	Five Years to Ten Years	% of Total	Weighted Average Yield	Over Ten Years	% of Total	Weighted Average Yield	Total	% of Total	Weighted Average Yield
(dollars in thousands)															
U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises	\$ —	0.0 %	0.00 %	\$ 147,636	10.3 %	1.91 %	\$ 39,098	2.7 %	2.82 %	\$ —	0.0 %	0.00 %	\$ 186,734	13.0 %	2.10 %
U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprise Mortgage-Backed Securities	1,712	0.1 %	2.99 %	996,755	69.3 %	2.26 %	250,548	17.4 %	2.37 %	3,154	0.2 %	3.02 %	1,252,169	87.0 %	2.29 %
Total	\$ 1,712	0.1 %	2.99 %	\$ 1,144,391	79.6 %	2.21 %	\$ 289,646	20.1 %	2.43 %	\$ 3,154	0.2 %	3.02 %	\$ 1,438,903	100.0 %	2.26 %

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Bank had no investments in obligations of individual states, counties, municipalities or nongovernment corporate entities which exceeded 10% of stockholders' equity. In 2015, sales of securities totaling \$51,551,000 in gross proceeds resulted in a net realized gain of \$594,000. There were no sales of state, county or municipal securities during 2015 and 2014. In 2014, sales of securities totaling \$40,285,000 in gross proceeds resulted in net realized gains of \$450,000. In 2013, sales of securities totaling \$224,045,000 in gross proceeds resulted in net realized gains of \$3,019,000.

Management reviews the investment portfolio for other-than-temporary impairment of individual securities on a regular basis. The results of such analysis are dependent upon general market conditions and specific conditions related to the issuers of our securities.

Loans

The Company's lending activities are conducted principally in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York. The Company grants single-family and multi-family residential loans, commercial and commercial real estate loans, municipal loans, and a variety of consumer loans. To a lesser extent, the Company grants loans for the construction of residential homes, multi-family properties, commercial real estate properties and land development. Most loans granted by the Company are secured by real estate collateral. The ability and willingness of commercial real estate, commercial, construction, residential and consumer loan borrowers to honor their repayment commitments are generally dependent on the health of the real estate market in the borrowers' geographic areas and of the general economy.

The following summary shows the composition of the loan portfolio at the dates indicated.

December 31,	2015		2014		2013		2012		2011	
	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total
(dollars in thousands)										
Construction and land development	\$ 27,421	1.6 %	\$ 22,744	1.7 %	\$ 33,058	2.6 %	\$ 38,618	3.5 %	\$ 56,819	5.7 %
Commercial and industrial	452,235	26.1 %	149,732	11.2 %	76,675	6.1 %	88,475	8.0 %	82,404	8.4 %
Municipal	85,685	4.9 %	41,850	3.1 %	32,737	2.6 %	1,446	0.1 %	—	0.0 %
Commercial real estate	721,506	41.7 %	696,272	52.3 %	696,317	55.0 %	575,019	51.7 %	487,495	49.5 %
Residential real estate	255,346	14.7 %	257,305	19.3 %	286,041	22.6 %	281,857	25.3 %	239,307	24.3 %
Consumer	10,744	0.6 %	10,925	0.8 %	8,824	0.7 %	6,823	0.6 %	6,197	0.6 %
Home equity	178,020	10.3 %	151,275	11.4 %	130,277	10.3 %	118,923	10.7 %	110,786	11.3 %
Overdrafts	579	0.1 %	1,263	0.2 %	834	0.1 %	627	0.1 %	1,484	0.2 %
Total	\$ 1,731,536	100.0 %	\$ 1,331,366	100.0 %	\$ 1,264,763	100.0 %	\$ 1,111,788	100.0 %	\$ 984,492	100.0 %

At December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011, loans were carried net of discounts of \$360,000, \$407,000, \$454,000, \$498,000 and \$550,000, respectively. Net deferred loan fees of \$988,000, \$908,000, \$174,000, \$369,000 and \$666,000 were carried in 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The following table summarizes the remaining maturity distribution of certain components of the Company's loan portfolio on December 31, 2015. The table excludes loans secured by 1-4 family residential real estate and loans for household and family personal expenditures. Maturities are presented as if scheduled principal amortization payments are due on the last contractual payment date.

Remaining Maturities of Selected Loans at December 31, 2015

	One Year or Less	One to Five Years	Over Five Years	Total
(dollars in thousands)				
Construction and land development	\$ 7,356	\$ 4,082	\$ 15,983	\$ 27,421
Commercial and industrial	28,539	23,446	400,250	452,235
Commercial real estate	33,598	57,294	630,614	721,506
Total	\$ 69,493	\$ 84,822	\$ 1,046,847	\$ 1,201,162

The following table indicates the rate variability of the above loans due after one year.

December 31, 2015	One to Five Years	Over Five Years	Total
(dollars in thousands)			
Predetermined interest rates	\$ 38,985	\$ 291,900	\$ 330,885
Floating or adjustable interest rates	45,837	754,947	800,784
Total	\$ 84,822	\$ 1,046,847	\$ 1,131,669

The Company's commercial and industrial ("C&I") loan customers represent various small and middle-market established businesses involved in manufacturing, distribution, retailing and services. C&I loan customers also include large healthcare and higher education institutions. During 2015, the Company increased its lending activities to these types of organizations. Most clients are privately owned with markets that range from local to national in scope. Many of the loans to this segment are secured by liens on corporate assets and the personal guarantees of the principals. The regional economic strength or weakness impacts the relative risks in this loan category. There is little concentration in any one business sector, and loan risks are generally diversified among many borrowers.

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Commercial real estate loans are extended to finance various manufacturing, warehouse, light industrial, office, retail and residential properties in the Bank's market area, which generally includes Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island. Also included are loans to educational institutions, hospitals and other non-profit organizations. Loans are normally extended in amounts up to a maximum of 80% of appraised value and normally for terms between three and thirty years.

Amortization schedules are long term and thus a balloon payment is generally due at maturity. Under most circumstances, the Bank will offer to rewrite or otherwise extend the loan at prevailing interest rates. During recent years, the Bank has emphasized nonresidential-type owner-occupied properties. This complements our C&I emphasis placed on the operating business entities and will continue. The regional economic environment affects the risk of both nonresidential and residential mortgages.

Residential real estate (1-4 family) includes two categories of loans. Included in residential real estate are approximately \$23,978,000 of C&I type loans secured by 1-4 family real estate. Primarily, these are small businesses with modest capital or shorter operating histories where the collateral mitigates some risk. This category of loans shares similar risk characteristics with the C&I loans, notwithstanding the collateral position.

The other category of residential real estate loans is mostly 1-4 family residential properties located in the Bank's market area. General underwriting criteria are largely the same as those used by Fannie Mae. The Bank utilizes mortgage insurance to provide lower down payment products and has provided a "First Time Homebuyer" product to encourage new home ownership. Residential real estate loan volume has increased and remains a core consumer product. The economic environment impacts the risks associated with this category.

Home equity loans are extended as both first and second mortgages on owner-occupied residential properties in the Bank's market area. Loans are underwritten to a maximum loan to property value of 75%.

Bank officers evaluate the feasibility of construction projects based on independent appraisals of the project, architects' or engineers' evaluations of the cost of construction and other relevant data. As of December 31, 2015, the Company was obligated to advance a total of \$11,589,000 to complete projects under construction.

The composition of nonperforming assets is as follows:

December 31, (dollars in thousands)	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Total nonperforming loans	\$ 2,336	\$ 4,146	\$ 2,549	\$ 4,471	\$ 5,827
Other real estate owned	—	—	—	—	1,182
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 2,336	\$ 4,146	\$ 2,549	\$ 4,471	\$ 7,009
Accruing troubled debt restructured loans	\$ 2,893	\$ 3,296	\$ 5,969	\$ 3,048	\$ 4,634
Loans past due 90 and still accruing	—	—	—	—	18
Nonperforming loans as a percent of gross loans	0.13 %	0.31 %	0.20 %	0.40 %	0.59 %
Nonperforming assets as a percent of total assets	0.06 %	0.11 %	0.07 %	0.14 %	0.26 %

The composition of impaired loans at December 31, is as follows:

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Residential real estate, multi-family	\$ 916	\$ 962	\$ 1,199	\$ 766	\$ 516
Home equity	90	92	94	96	—
Commercial real estate	1,678	4,318	4,520	2,281	4,561
Construction and land development	98	103	608	1,500	1,500
Commercial and industrial	443	852	1,367	1,282	1,525
Municipals	—	—	—	—	—
Total impaired loans	\$ 3,225	\$ 6,327	\$ 7,788	\$ 5,925	\$ 8,102

At December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011, impaired loans had specific reserves of \$250,000, \$904,000, \$1,019,000, \$1,732,000 and \$741,000 respectively.

The Company was servicing mortgage loans sold to others without recourse of approximately \$185,299,000, \$143,696,000, \$109,301,000, \$26,786,000 and \$18,196,000 at December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively. The Company had no loans held for sale at December 31, 2015, December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, \$9,378,000 at December 31, 2012, \$3,389,000 at December 31, 2011.

Servicing assets are recorded at fair value and recognized as separate assets when rights are acquired through sale of loans with servicing rights retained. Mortgage servicing assets ("MSA") are amortized into non-interest income in proportion to, and over the period of, the estimated net servicing income. Upon sale, the mortgage servicing asset is established, which represents the then-current estimated fair value based on market prices for comparable mortgage servicing contracts, when available, or alternatively, is based on a valuation model that calculates the present value of estimated future net servicing income. The valuation model incorporates assumptions that market participants would use in estimating future net servicing income, such as the cost to service, the discount rate, an inflation rate, ancillary income, prepayment speeds and default rates and losses. Servicing rights are recorded in other assets and are amortized in proportion to, and over the period of estimated net servicing income and are assessed for impairment based on fair value at each reporting date. MSAs are reported in other assets in the consolidated balance sheets. MSAs totaled \$1,305,000 at December 31, 2015, \$941,000 at December 31, 2014, \$703,000 for December 31, 2013, and \$137,000 for December 31, 2012.

Directors and officers of the Company and their associates are customers of, and have other transactions with, the Company in the normal course of business. All loans and commitments included in such transactions were made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other persons and do not involve more than normal risk of collection or present other unfavorable features.

Loans are placed on nonaccrual status when any payment of principal and/or interest is 90 days or more past due, unless the collateral is sufficient to cover both principal and interest and the loan is in the process of collection. The Company monitors closely the performance of its loan portfolio. In addition to internal loan review, the Company has contracted with an independent organization to review the Company's commercial and commercial real estate loan portfolios. This independent review was performed in each of the past five years. The status of delinquent loans, as well as situations identified as potential problems, is reviewed on a regular basis by senior management and monthly by the Board of Directors of the Bank.

Nonaccrual loans decreased during 2015 primarily due to the sale and partial charge-off of the property securing a large commercial real estate loan subsequent to foreclosure.

Nonaccrual loans increased during 2014 primarily as a result of a large commercial real estate loan. Nonaccrual loans decreased during 2013 primarily as a result of a charge-off of a construction loan and a decrease in residential real estate nonperforming loans. Nonaccrual loans decreased during 2012, primarily as a result of a decrease in home equity and residential real estate nonperforming loans.

The Company continues to monitor closely \$11,203,000 and \$14,558,000 at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, of loans for which management has concerns regarding the ability of the borrowers to perform. The majority of the loans are secured by real estate and are considered to have adequate collateral value to cover the loan balances at December 31, 2015, although such values may fluctuate with changes in the economy and the real estate market.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The Company maintains an allowance for loan losses in an amount determined by management on the basis of the character of the loans, loan performance, financial condition of borrowers, the value of collateral securing loans and other relevant factors. The following table summarizes the changes in the Company's allowance for loan losses for the years indicated.

Year Ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
(dollars in thousands)					
Year-end loans outstanding (net of unearned discount and deferred loan fees)	\$ 1,731,536	\$ 1,331,366	\$ 1,264,763	\$ 1,111,788	\$ 984,492
Average loans outstanding (net of unearned discount and deferred loan fees)	\$ 1,507,546	\$ 1,307,888	\$ 1,184,912	\$ 1,036,296	\$ 948,883
Balance of allowance for loan losses at the beginning of year	\$ 22,318	\$ 20,941	\$ 19,197	\$ 16,574	\$ 14,053
Loans charged-off:					
Commercial and industrial	—	333	234	1,253	676
Construction	172	500	1,000	—	1,200
Commercial real estate	298	—	—	—	—
Residential real estate	—	24	—	351	341
Consumer	311	525	579	697	607
Total loans charged-off	781	1,382	1,813	2,301	2,824
Recovery of loans previously charged-off:					
Commercial and industrial	212	201	389	307	293
Construction	780	—	—	—	—
Real estate	91	117	31	45	35
Consumer	255	391	427	422	467
Total recoveries of loans previously charged-off:	1,338	709	847	774	795
Net loan (recoveries) charge-offs	(557)	673	966	1,527	2,029
Provision charged to operating expense	200	2,050	2,710	4,150	4,550
Balance at end of year	\$ 23,075	\$ 22,318	\$ 20,941	\$ 19,197	\$ 16,574
Ratio of net (recoveries) charge-offs during the year to average loans outstanding	(0.04) %	0.05 %	0.08 %	0.15 %	0.21 %
Ratio of allowance for loan losses to loans outstanding	1.33 %	1.68 %	1.66 %	1.73 %	1.68 %

The amount of the allowance for loan losses results from management's evaluation of the quality of the loan portfolio considering such factors as loan status, specific reserves on impaired loans, collateral values, financial condition of the borrower, the state of the economy and other relevant information. The pace of the charge-offs depends on many factors, including the national and regional economy. Cyclical lagging factors may result in charge-offs being higher than historical levels. Charge-offs declined in 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 as a result of the overall decrease in the level of nonaccrual loans. The dollar amount of the allowance for loan losses and the level of the allowance for loan losses to total loans increased primarily as a result of a lower level of charge-off activity combined with changes in the portfolio composition and related methodology enhancements to address these changes. During 2015 the Company received a large recovery of a loan previously charged-off. This was primarily attributable to net loan recoveries for 2015.

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During 2015, the Company enhanced its approach to the development of the historical loss factors and qualitative factors used on certain loan portfolios. The methodology enhancement was in response to the changes in the risk characteristics of the Company's new loan originations, as the Company has continued to increase its exposure to larger loan originations to large institutions with strong credit quality. The Company has limited internal loss history experience with these types of loans, and has determined a more appropriate representation of loss expectation is to utilize external historical loss factors based on public credit ratings, as there is a great deal of default and loss data available on these types of loans from the credit rating agencies. As of June 30, 2015, the Company incorporated this information into the development of the historical loss rates for these loan types. The combination of the enhancements made to the allowance methodology to address the changing risk profile of the Company's new loan originations and the increase in these loan types as a percentage of the overall portfolio, has resulted in a decrease in the ratio of allowance for loan losses to total loans.

In addition, the Company monitors the outlook for the industries in which these institutions operate. Healthcare and higher education are the primary industries. The Company also monitors the volatility of the losses within the historical data.

By combining the credit rating, the industry outlook and the loss volatility, the Company arrives at the quantitative loss factor for each credit grade.

Credit ratings issued by national organizations were utilized as credit quality indicators as presented in the following table at December 31, 2015.

	Commercial and Industrial	Municipal	Commercial Real Estate	Total
(in thousands)				
Credit Rating:				
Aaa-Aa3	\$ 234,733	\$ 63,865	\$ 7,547	\$ 306,145
A1-A3	140,419	7,400	130,872	278,691
Baa1-Baa3	—	8,890	167,489	176,379
Ba2	—	4,480	—	4,480
Total	\$ 375,152	\$ 84,635	\$ 305,908	\$ 765,695

The allowance for loan losses is an estimate of the amount needed for an adequate reserve to absorb losses in the existing loan portfolio. This amount is determined by an evaluation of the loan portfolio, including input from an independent organization engaged to review selected larger loans, a review of loan experience and current economic conditions. Although the allowance is allocated between categories, the entire allowance is available to absorb losses attributable to all loan categories. At December 31 of each year listed below, the allowance is comprised of the following:

	2015		2014		2013		2012		2011	
	Amount	Percent of Loans in Each Category to Total Loans	Amount	Percent of Loans in Each Category to Total Loans	Amount	Percent of Loans in Each Category to Total Loans	Amount	Percent of Loans in Each Category to Total Loans	Amount	Percent of Loans in Each Category to Total Loans
(dollars in thousands)										
Construction and land development	\$ 2,041	1.6 %	\$ 1,592	1.7 %	\$ 2,174	2.6 %	\$ 3,041	3.5 %	\$ 2,893	5.7 %
Commercial and industrial	5,899	26.1	4,757	11.2	2,617	6.1	3,118	8.0	3,139	8.4
Municipal	994	4.9	1,488	3.1	655	2.6	24	0.1	—	0.0
Commercial real estate	10,589	41.7	11,199	52.3	10,935	55.0	9,041	51.7	6,566	49.5
Residential real estate	1,320	14.7	776	19.3	2,006	22.6	1,994	25.3	1,886	24.3
Consumer and other	644	0.7	810	1.0	432	0.8	333	0.7	356	0.8
Home equity	1,077	10.3	599	11.4	959	10.3	886	10.7	704	11.3
Unallocated	511		1,097		1,163		760		1,030	
Total	\$23,075	100.0 %	\$22,318	100.0 %	\$ 20,941	100.0 %	\$19,197	100.0 %	\$16,574	100.0 %

Management believes that the allowance for loan losses is adequate. In addition, various regulatory agencies, as part of the examination process, periodically review the Company's allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require the Company to recognize additions to the allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination. The enhancements described above have resulted in a lower level of unallocated allowance for loan losses. Further information regarding the allocation of the allowance is contained within Note 6 of the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements."

Deposits

The Company offers savings accounts, NOW accounts, demand deposits, time deposits and money market accounts. Additionally, the Company offers cash management accounts which provide either automatic transfer of funds above a specified level from the customer's checking account to a money market account or short-term borrowings. Also, an account reconciliation service is offered whereby the Company provides a report balancing the customer's checking account.

Interest rates on deposits are set twice per month by the Bank's rate-setting committee, based on factors including loan demand, maturities and a review of competing interest rates offered. Interest rate policies are reviewed periodically by the Executive Management Committee.

The following table sets forth the average balances of the Bank's deposits for the periods indicated.

	2015		2014		2013	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
(dollars in thousands)						
Demand Deposits	\$ 518,161	17.2 %	\$ 481,035	16.8 %	\$ 441,193	16.6 %
Savings and Interest Checking	1,139,449	37.8 %	1,096,303	38.2 %	1,037,320	38.9 %
Money Market	951,197	31.5 %	920,485	32.1 %	800,052	30.0 %
Time Certificates of Deposit	408,711	13.5 %	372,699	12.9 %	387,514	14.5 %
Total	<u>\$ 3,017,518</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 2,870,522</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 2,666,079</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>

Time Deposits of \$100,000 or more as of December 31, are as follows:

	2015	2014
(dollars in thousands)		
Three months or less	\$ 106,268	\$ 66,690
Three months through six months	86,015	50,150
Six months through twelve months	63,409	30,320
Over twelve months	99,108	111,808
Total	<u>\$ 354,800</u>	<u>\$ 258,968</u>

Borrowings

The Bank's borrowings consisted primarily of Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston ("FHLBB") borrowings collateralized by a blanket pledge agreement on the Bank's FHLBB stock, certain qualified investment securities, deposits at the FHLBB and residential mortgages held in the Bank's portfolios. The Bank's borrowings from the FHLBB totaled \$368,000,000, a decrease of \$27,500,000 from the prior year. The Bank's remaining term borrowing capacity at the FHLBB at December 31, 2015, was approximately \$198,999,000. In addition, the Bank has a \$14,500,000 line of credit with the FHLBB. See Note 12, "Other Borrowed Funds and Subordinated Debentures," for a schedule, including related interest rates and other information.

Subordinated Debentures

In December 2004, the Company consummated the sale of a Trust Preferred Securities offering, in which it issued \$36,083,000 of subordinated debt securities due 2034 to its newly formed unconsolidated subsidiary, Century Bancorp Capital Trust II.

Century Bancorp Capital Trust II then issued 35,000 shares of Cumulative Trust Preferred Securities with a liquidation value of \$1,000 per share. These securities paid dividends at an annualized rate of 6.65% for the first ten years and then converted to the three-month LIBOR rate plus 1.87% for the remaining 20 years. The Company is using the proceeds primarily for general business purposes.

Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

The Bank's remaining borrowings consist primarily of securities sold under agreements to repurchase. Securities sold under agreements to repurchase totaled \$197,850,000, a decrease of \$14,510,000 from the prior year. See Note 11, "Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase," for a schedule, including related interest rates and other information.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net Interest Income

The Company's operating results depend primarily on net interest income and fees received for providing services. Net interest income on a fully taxable equivalent basis increased 6.3% in 2015 to \$81,099,000, compared with \$76,268,000 in 2014. The increase in net interest income for 2015 was mainly due to an 8.3% increase in the average balances of earning assets, combined with a similar increase in deposits. The increase in net interest income for 2014 was mainly due to an 8.5% increase in the average balances of earning assets, combined with a similar increase in deposits. The level of interest rates, the ability of the Company's earning assets and liabilities to adjust to changes in interest rates and the mix of the Company's earning assets and liabilities affect net interest income. The net interest margin on a fully taxable equivalent basis decreased to 2.18% in 2015 from 2.22% in 2014 and increased from 2.21% in 2013. The decrease in the net interest margin, for 2015, was primarily the result of a decrease in rates on earning assets. This is primarily as a result of originating larger loans to borrowers with high credit quality, some of which are at variable rates. The increase in the net interest margin, for 2014, was primarily the result of a decrease in rates paid on deposits and borrowed funds. The Company collected approximately \$945,000, \$693,000 and \$491,000 respectively, of prepayment penalties, which are included in interest income on loans, for 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively.

Additional information about the net interest margin is contained in the "Overview" section of this report. Also, there can be no assurance that certain factors beyond its control, such as the prepayment of loans and changes in market interest rates, will continue to positively impact the net interest margin. Management believes that the current yield curve environment will continue to present challenges as deposit and borrowing costs may have the potential to increase at a faster rate than corresponding asset categories.

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The following table sets forth the distribution of the Company's average assets, liabilities and stockholders' equity, and average rates earned or paid on a fully taxable equivalent basis for each of the years indicated.

Year Ended December 31,	2015			2014			2013		
	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense ⁽¹⁾	Rate Earned/Paid ⁽¹⁾	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense ⁽¹⁾	Rate Earned/Paid ⁽¹⁾	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense ⁽¹⁾	Rate Earned/Paid ⁽¹⁾
(dollars in thousands)									
ASSETS									
Interest-earning assets:									
Loans ⁽²⁾									
Taxable	\$ 783,451	\$ 32,136	4.10 %	\$ 757,088	\$ 32,198	4.25 %	\$ 760,435	\$ 33,214	4.37 %
Tax-exempt	724,095	30,862	4.26	550,800	27,798	5.05	424,477	24,918	5.87
Securities available-for-sale: ⁽³⁾									
Taxable	334,249	2,558	0.77	445,656	2,883	0.65	951,757	13,083	1.37
Tax-exempt	120,389	853	0.71	55,272	428	0.77	46,226	434	0.94
Securities held-to-maturity:									
Taxable	1,603,530	34,388	2.14	1,499,995	31,745	2.12	812,448	16,615	2.05
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks									
	157,765	436	0.28	129,472	352	0.27	174,264	485	0.28
Total interest-earning assets	3,723,479	\$101,233	2.72 %	3,438,283	\$ 95,404	2.77 %	3,169,607	\$ 88,749	2.80 %
Noninterest-earning assets									
	191,700			166,792			167,000		
Allowance for loan losses									
	(22,559)			(21,876)			(20,452)		
Total assets	\$ 3,892,620			\$ 3,583,199			\$ 3,316,155		
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY									
Interest-bearing deposits:									
NOW accounts	\$ 794,293	\$ 1,798	0.23 %	\$ 762,280	\$ 1,677	0.22 %	\$ 713,677	\$ 1,673	0.23 %
Savings accounts	345,156	1,019	0.30	334,023	862	0.26	323,643	912	0.28
Money market accounts	951,197	3,038	0.32	920,485	2,715	0.29	800,052	2,472	0.31
Time deposits	408,711	4,887	1.20	372,699	4,421	1.19	387,514	4,777	1.23
Total interest-bearing deposits	2,499,357	10,742	0.43	2,389,487	9,675	0.40	2,224,886	9,834	0.44
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase									
	245,276	487	0.20	216,937	391	0.18	203,888	361	0.18
Other borrowed funds and subordinated debentures									
	374,108	8,905	2.38	271,710	9,070	3.34	231,032	8,610	3.73
Total interest-bearing liabilities	3,118,741	\$ 20,134	0.65 %	2,878,134	\$ 19,136	0.66 %	2,659,806	\$ 18,805	0.71 %
Noninterest-bearing liabilities									
Demand deposits	518,161			481,035			441,193		
Other liabilities	51,247			35,033			42,017		
Total liabilities	3,688,149			3,394,202			3,143,016		
Stockholders' equity									
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 3,892,620			\$ 3,583,199			\$ 3,316,155		
Net interest income on a fully taxable equivalent basis									
		\$ 81,099			\$ 76,268			\$ 69,944	
Less taxable equivalent adjustment									
		(11,140)			(10,033)			(8,984)	
Net interest income									
		\$ 69,959			\$ 66,235			\$ 60,960	
Net interest spread									
			2.07 %			2.11 %			2.09 %
Net interest margin									
			2.18 %			2.22 %			2.21 %

⁽¹⁾ On a fully taxable equivalent basis calculated using a federal tax rate of 34%.

⁽²⁾ Nonaccrual loans are included in average amounts outstanding.

⁽³⁾ At amortized cost.

The following table summarizes the year-to-year changes in the Company's net interest income resulting from fluctuations in interest rates and volume changes in earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. Changes due to rate are computed by multiplying the change in rate by the prior year's volume. Changes due to volume are computed by multiplying the change in volume by the prior year's rate. Changes in volume and rate that cannot be separately identified have been allocated in proportion to the relationship of the absolute dollar amounts of each change.

Year Ended December 31,	2015 Compared with 2014 Increase/(Decrease) Due to Change in			2014 Compared with 2013 Increase/(Decrease) Due to Change in		
	Volume	Rate	Total	Volume	Rate	Total
(dollars in thousands)						
Interest income:						
Loans						
Taxable	\$ 1,101	\$ (1,163)	\$ (62)	\$ (146)	\$ (870)	\$ (1,016)
Tax-exempt	7,836	(4,772)	3,064	6,709	(3,829)	2,880
Securities available-for-sale:						
Taxable	(797)	472	(325)	(5,112)	(5,088)	(10,200)
Tax-exempt	464	(39)	425	77	(83)	(6)
Securities held-to-maturity:						
Taxable	2,216	427	2,643	14,531	599	15,130
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	78	6	84	(123)	(10)	(133)
Total interest income	10,898	(5,069)	5,829	15,936	(9,281)	6,655
Interest expense:						
Deposits:						
NOW accounts	72	49	121	110	(106)	4
Savings accounts	30	127	157	29	(79)	(50)
Money market accounts	93	230	323	359	(116)	243
Time deposits	430	36	466	(179)	(177)	(356)
Total interest-bearing deposits	625	442	1,067	319	(478)	(159)
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	54	42	96	23	7	30
Other borrowed funds and subordinated debentures	2,861	(3,026)	(165)	1,418	(958)	460
Total interest expense	3,540	(2,542)	998	1,760	(1,429)	331
Change in net interest income	\$ 7,358	\$ (2,527)	\$ 4,831	\$ 14,176	\$ (7,852)	\$ 6,324

Average earning assets were \$3,723,479,000 in 2015, an increase of \$285,196,000 or 8.3% from the average in 2014, which was 8.5% higher than the average in 2013. Total average securities, including securities available-for-sale and securities held-to-maturity, were \$2,058,168,000, an increase of 2.9% from the average in 2014. The increase in securities volume was mainly attributable to an increase in taxable securities. An increase in securities balances resulted in higher securities income, which increased 7.8% to \$37,799,000 on a fully tax equivalent basis. Total average loans increased 15.3% to \$1,507,546,000 after increasing \$122,976,000 in 2014. The primary reason for the increase in loans was due in large part to an increase in tax-exempt lending as well as residential second mortgage lending. The increase in loan volume resulted in higher loan income. Loan income increased by 5.0% or \$3,002,000 to \$62,998,000. Total loan income was \$58,132,000 in 2013. Prepayment penalties collected were \$945,000, \$693,000, and \$491,000 for 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively.

The Company's sources of funds include deposits and borrowed funds. On average, deposits increased 5.1%, or \$146,996,000, in 2015 after increasing by 7.7%, or \$204,443,000, in 2014. Deposits increased in 2015, primarily as a result of increases in demand deposits, savings, money market, NOW accounts, and time deposits. Deposits increased in 2014, primarily as a result of increases in demand deposits, savings, money market, and NOW accounts. Borrowed funds and subordinated debentures increased by 26.8% in 2015, following an increase of 12.4% in 2014. The majority of the Company's borrowed funds are borrowings from the FHLBB and retail repurchase agreements. Average borrowings from the FHLBB increased by approximately \$102,398,000, and average retail repurchase agreements increased by \$28,339,000 in 2015. Interest expense totaled \$20,134,000 in 2015, an increase of \$998,000, or 5.2%, from 2014 when interest expense decreased 1.8% from 2013. The increase in interest expense, for 2015, is primarily due to increases in the average balances of deposits and borrowed funds. The increase in interest expense, for 2014, is primarily due to increases in the average balances of both borrowed funds and money market balances, this was offset, somewhat, by a decrease in rates paid on deposits and other borrowed funds.

Provision for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses was \$200,000 in 2015, compared with \$2,050,000 in 2014 and \$2,710,000 in 2013. These provisions are the result of management's evaluation of the amounts and credit quality of the loan portfolio considering such factors as loan status, collateral values, financial condition of the borrower, the state of the economy and other relevant information. The provision for loan losses decreased during 2015, primarily as a result of changes in the portfolio composition, related methodology enhancements to address these changes, as well as net recoveries being realized during the year. The provision for loan losses decreased during 2014, primarily as a result of a lower level of charge-off activity, changes in the portfolio composition, and changes in qualitative economic and other risk factors. During the second quarter of 2015, the Company enhanced its approach to the development of the historical loss factors on certain loans within the portfolio. This was done in response to the changing risk profile of the Company's new loan originations and related methodology enhancements to address these changes.

The allowance for loan losses was \$23,075,000 at December 31, 2015, compared with \$22,318,000 at December 31, 2014. Expressed as a percentage of outstanding loans at year-end, the allowance was 1.33% in 2015 and 1.68% in 2014. The allowance for loan losses increased due to the increase in the size of the loan portfolio. The ratio of allowance for loan losses as a percentage of outstanding loans at year-end decreased as a result of a combination of the enhancements made to the allowance methodology to address the changing risk profile of the Company's new loan originations and the increase in these loan types as a percentage of the overall portfolio.

Nonperforming loans, which include all non-accruing loans, totaled \$2,336,000 on December 31, 2015, compared with \$4,146,000 on December 31, 2014. Nonperforming loans decreased primarily as a result of a decrease in commercial real estate nonperforming loans.

Other Operating Income

During 2015, the Company continued to experience strong results in its fee-based services, including fees derived from traditional banking activities such as deposit-related services, its automated lockbox collection system and full-service securities brokerage supported by LPL Financial, a full-service securities brokerage business.

Under the lockbox program, which is not tied to extensions of credit by the Company, the Company's customers arrange for payments of their accounts receivable to be made directly to the Company. The Company records the amounts paid to its customers, deposits the funds to the customer's account and provides automated records of the transactions to customers. Typical customers for the lockbox service are municipalities that use it to automate tax collections, cable TV companies and other commercial enterprises.

Through a program called Investment Services at Century Bank, the Bank provides full-service securities brokerage services supported by LPL Financial, a full-service securities brokerage business. Registered representatives employed by Century Bank offer limited investment advice, execute transactions and assist customers in financial and retirement planning. LPL Financial provides research to the Bank's representatives. The Bank receives a share in the commission revenues.

Total other operating income in 2015 was \$15,993,000, an increase of \$722,000, or 4.7%, compared to 2014. This increase followed a decrease of \$3,344,000, or 18.0%, in 2014, compared to 2013. Included in other operating income are net gains on sales of securities of \$594,000, \$450,000 and \$3,019,000 in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Also included in other operating income are net gains on sales of mortgage loans of \$1,034,000, \$757,000 and \$1,564,000 in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Service charge income, which continues to be a major source of other operating income, totaling \$7,732,000 in 2015, decreased \$331,000 compared to 2014. This followed a decrease of \$50,000 in 2014 compared to 2013. The decrease in fees, in 2015, was mainly attributable to a decrease in overdraft fees and fees collected from processing activities; this was offset somewhat by an increase in debit card fees. The decrease in fees, in 2014, was mainly attributable to a decrease in overdraft fees offset, somewhat, by an increase in fees collected from processing activities as well as an increase in debit card fees. Lockbox revenues totaled \$3,211,000, up \$112,000 in 2015 following an increase of \$20,000 in 2014. Other income totaled \$3,042,000, up \$442,000 in 2015 following an increase of \$17,000 in 2014. The increase in 2015 was primarily the result of increases merchant and charge card sales royalties.

Operating Expenses

Total operating expenses were \$62,198,000 in 2015, compared to \$56,730,000 in 2014 and \$55,812,000 in 2013.

Salaries and employee benefits expenses increased by \$3,500,000 or 10.0% in 2015, after decreasing by 0.4% in 2014. The increase in 2015 was mainly attributable to increases in staff levels, merit increases in salaries, pension costs and health insurance costs. The decrease in 2014 was mainly attributable to decreases in pension costs, mostly offset by increases in staff levels and merit increases in salaries.

Occupancy expense increased by \$613,000, or 11.1%, in 2015, following an increase of \$503,000, or 10.1%, in 2014. The increase in 2015 and 2014 was primarily attributable to an increase in rent expense, depreciation expense and building maintenance associated with branch expansion.

Equipment expense increased by \$297,000, or 12.8%, in 2015, following an increase of \$31,000, or 1.3%, in 2014. The increase in 2015 and 2014 was primarily attributable to an increase depreciation expense associated with branch expansion.

FDIC assessments increased by \$182,000, or 9.2%, in 2015, following an increase of \$180,000, or 10.1%, in 2014. FDIC assessments increased in 2015 and 2014 mainly as a result of deposit growth.

Other operating expenses increased by \$876,000 in 2015, which followed a \$352,000 increase in 2014. The increase in 2015 was primarily attributable to an increase in bank security, software maintenance costs, and legal expenses. The increase in 2014 was primarily attributable to an increase in debit card losses, consultants expense, and software maintenance fees.

Provision for Income Taxes

Income tax expense was \$533,000 in 2015, \$866,000 in 2014, and \$1,007,000 in 2013. The effective tax rate was 2.3% in 2015, 3.8% in 2014 and 4.8% in 2013. The decrease in the effective tax rate for 2015 and 2014 was mainly attributable to an increase in tax-exempt interest income as a percentage of taxable income offset slightly by a decrease in tax credits. The federal tax rate was 34% in 2015, 2014 and 2013.

Market Risk and Asset Liability Management

Market risk is the risk of loss from adverse changes in market prices and rates. The Company's market risk arises primarily from interest rate risk inherent in its lending and deposit-taking activities. To that end, management actively monitors and manages its interest rate risk exposure.

The Company's profitability is affected by fluctuations in interest rates. A sudden and substantial change in interest rates may adversely impact the Company's earnings to the extent that the interest rates borne by assets and liabilities do not change at the same speed, to the same extent or on the same basis. The Company monitors the impact of changes in interest rates on its net interest income using several tools. One measure of the Company's exposure to differential changes in interest rates between assets and liabilities is an interest rate risk management test.

This test measures the impact on net interest income of an immediate change in interest rates in 100-basis point increments as set forth in the following table:

Change in Interest Rates (in Basis Points)	Percentage Change in Net Interest Income ⁽¹⁾
+400	(4.0)
+300	(2.9)
+200	(2.2)
+100	(0.8)
-100	1.1
-200	0.4

⁽¹⁾ The percentage change in this column represents net interest income for 12 months in various rate scenarios versus the net interest income in a stable interest rate environment.

The Company's primary objective in managing interest rate risk is to minimize the adverse impact of changes in interest rates on the Company's net interest income and capital, while structuring the Company's asset-liability structure to obtain the maximum yield-cost spread on that structure. The Company relies primarily on its asset-liability structure to control interest rate risk.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity is provided by maintaining an adequate level of liquid assets that include cash and due from banks, federal funds sold and other temporary investments. Liquid assets totaled \$223,957,000 on December 31, 2015, compared with \$307,489,000 on December 31, 2014. In each of these two years, deposit and borrowing activity has generally been adequate to support asset activity.

The sources of funds for dividends paid by the Company are dividends received from the Bank and liquid funds held by the Company. The Company and the Bank are regulated enterprises and their abilities to pay dividends are subject to regulatory review and restriction. Certain regulatory and statutory restrictions exist regarding dividends, loans and advances from the Bank to the Company. Generally, the Bank has the ability to pay dividends to the Company subject to minimum regulatory capital requirements.

Capital Adequacy

Total stockholders' equity was \$214,544,000 at December 31, 2015, compared with \$192,500,000 at December 31, 2014. The Company's equity increased primarily as a result of earnings and a decrease on other comprehensive loss, net of taxes, offset somewhat by dividends paid. Other comprehensive loss, net of taxes, decreased primarily as a result of a decrease in unrealized losses on securities transferred from available-for-sale to held-to-maturity.

Federal banking regulators have issued risk-based capital guidelines, which assign risk factors to asset categories and off-balance-sheet items. The following table reflects capital ratios computed utilizing the recently implemented Basel III regulatory capital framework:

	Minimum Capital Ratios	Bank	Company
Leverage ratios	4.00 %	6.48 %	6.79 %
Common equity tier 1 risk weighted capital ratios	4.50 %	11.04 %	10.04 %
Tier 1 risk weighted capital ratios	6.00 %	11.04 %	11.55 %
Total risk weighted capital ratios	8.00 %	12.03 %	12.54 %

Contractual Obligations, Commitments, and Contingencies

The Company has entered into contractual obligations and commitments. The following tables summarize the Company's contractual cash obligations and other commitments at December 31, 2015.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments by Maturity (dollars in thousands)

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS	Total	Payments Due—By Period			
		Less Than One Year	One to Three Years	Three to Five Years	After Five Years
FHLBB advances	\$ 368,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 112,000	\$ 91,000	\$ 65,000
Subordinated debentures	36,083	—	—	—	36,083
Retirement benefit obligations	37,758	2,883	6,775	6,987	21,113
Lease obligations	12,378	2,508	3,879	3,082	2,909
Customer repurchase agreements	197,850	197,850	—	—	—
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 652,069	\$ 303,241	\$ 122,654	\$ 101,069	\$ 125,105

OTHER COMMITMENTS	Total	Amount of Commitment Expiring—By Period			
		Less Than One Year	One to Three Years	Three to Five Years	After Five Years
Lines of credit	\$ 320,874	\$ 56,934	\$ 103,189	\$ 3,735	\$ 157,016
Standby and commercial letters of credit	4,936	4,295	158	47	436
Other commitments	58,944	6,885	2,226	169	49,664
Total commitments	\$ 384,754	\$ 68,114	\$ 105,573	\$ 3,951	\$ 207,116

Financial Instruments with Off-Balance-Sheet Risk

The Company is party to financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments primarily include commitments to originate and sell loans, standby letters of credit, unused lines of credit and unadvanced portions of construction loans. The instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the consolidated balance sheet. The contract or notional amounts of those instruments reflect the extent of involvement the Company has in these particular classes of financial instruments.

The Company's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for loan commitments, standby letters of credit and unadvanced portions of construction loans is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. The Company uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance-sheet instruments. Financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk at December 31 are as follows:

Contract or Notional Amount	2015	2014
(dollars in thousands)		
Financial instruments whose contract amount represents credit risk:		
Commitments to originate 1-4 family mortgages	\$ 5,638	\$ 3,215
Standby and commercial letters of credit	4,936	8,057
Unused lines of credit	320,874	298,279
Unadvanced portions of construction loans	11,589	3,035
Unadvanced portions of other loans	41,717	17,186

Commitments to originate loans, unadvanced portions of construction loans and unused letters of credit are generally agreements to lend to a customer, provided there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The Company evaluates each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Company upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Company to guarantee the performance by a customer to a third party. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. The fair value of standby letters of credit was \$51,000 and \$62,000 for 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Recent Accounting Developments

See Note 1 to the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for details of recent accounting developments and their expected impact on the Company's financial statements.

December 31,	2015	2014
(dollars in thousands except share data)		
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks (Note 2)	\$ 52,877	\$ 43,367
Federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits in other banks	167,847	261,990
Total cash and cash equivalents	220,724	305,357
Short-term investments	3,233	2,131
Securities available-for-sale, amortized cost \$404,977 in 2015 and \$448,210 in 2014 (Notes 3, 9 and 11)	404,623	448,390
Securities held-to-maturity, fair value \$1,438,960 in 2015 and \$1,413,603 in 2014 (Notes 4 and 11)	1,438,903	1,406,792
Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, stock at cost	28,807	24,916
Loans, net (Note 5)	1,731,536	1,331,366
Less: allowance for loan losses (Note 6)	23,075	22,318
Net loans	1,708,461	1,309,048
Bank premises and equipment (Note 7)	24,106	24,182
Accrued interest receivable	8,002	6,241
Other assets (Notes 5, 8 and 16)	110,582	96,979
Total assets	\$ 3,947,441	\$ 3,624,036
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Demand deposits	\$ 541,955	\$ 484,928
Savings and NOW deposits	1,070,585	978,619
Money market accounts	989,094	890,899
Time deposits (Note 10)	473,426	383,145
Total deposits	3,075,060	2,737,591
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (Note 11)	197,850	212,360
Other borrowed funds (Note 12)	368,000	395,500
Subordinated debentures (Note 12)	36,083	36,083
Other liabilities	55,904	50,002
Total liabilities	3,732,897	3,431,536
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 7, 18 and 19)		
Stockholders' equity (Note 15):		
Preferred Stock – \$1.00 par value; 100,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Common stock, Class A, \$1.00 par value per share; authorized 10,000,000 shares; issued 3,600,729 shares in 2015 and 2014	3,601	3,601
Common stock, Class B, \$1.00 par value per share; authorized 5,000,000 shares; issued 1,967,180 shares in 2015 and 2014	1,967	1,967
Additional paid-in capital	12,292	12,292
Retained earnings	221,232	200,411
	239,092	218,271
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities available-for-sale, net of taxes	(246)	77
Unrealized losses on securities transferred to held-to-maturity, net of taxes	(6,896)	(10,479)
Pension liability, net of taxes	(17,406)	(15,369)
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of taxes (Notes 3, 13 and 15)	(24,548)	(25,771)
Total stockholders' equity	214,544	192,500
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 3,947,441	\$ 3,624,036

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements."

Consolidated Statements of Income

Century Bancorp, Inc. AR '15

Year Ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013
(dollars in thousands except share data)			
INTEREST INCOME			
Loans, taxable	\$ 32,136	\$ 32,198	\$ 33,214
Loans, non-taxable	19,992	17,910	16,082
Securities available-for-sale, taxable	1,900	2,601	13,024
Securities available-for-sale, non-taxable	583	282	286
Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston dividends	658	283	59
Securities held-to-maturity	34,388	31,745	16,615
Federal funds sold, interest-bearing deposits in other banks and short-term investments	436	352	485
Total interest income	90,093	85,371	79,765
INTEREST EXPENSE			
Savings and NOW deposits	2,817	2,539	2,585
Money market accounts	3,038	2,715	2,472
Time deposits	4,887	4,421	4,777
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	487	391	361
Other borrowed funds and subordinated debentures	8,905	9,070	8,610
Total interest expense	20,134	19,136	18,805
Net interest income	69,959	66,235	60,960
Provision for loan losses (Note 6)	200	2,050	2,710
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	69,759	64,185	58,250
OTHER OPERATING INCOME			
Service charges on deposit accounts	7,732	8,063	8,113
Lockbox fees	3,211	3,099	3,079
Brokerage commissions	380	302	257
Net gains on sales of securities	594	450	3,019
Gains on sales of mortgage loans	1,034	757	1,564
Other income	3,042	2,600	2,583
Total other operating income	15,993	15,271	18,615
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Salaries and employee benefits (Note 17)	38,596	35,096	35,244
Occupancy	6,116	5,503	5,000
Equipment	2,626	2,329	2,298
FDIC assessments	2,152	1,970	1,790
Other (Note 20)	12,708	11,832	11,480
Total operating expenses	62,198	56,730	55,812
Income before income taxes	23,554	22,726	21,053
Provision for income taxes (Note 16)	533	866	1,007
Net income	\$ 23,021	\$ 21,860	\$ 20,046
SHARE DATA (Note 14)			
Weighted average number of shares outstanding, basic			
Class A	3,600,729	3,591,732	3,575,683
Class B	1,967,180	1,969,030	1,980,855
Weighted average number of shares outstanding, diluted			
Class A	5,567,909	5,562,209	5,557,693
Class B	1,967,180	1,969,030	1,980,855
Basic earnings per share			
Class A	\$ 5.02	\$ 4.78	\$ 4.39
Class B	\$ 2.51	\$ 2.39	\$ 2.19
Diluted earnings per share			
Class A	\$ 4.13	\$ 3.93	\$ 3.61
Class B	\$ 2.51	\$ 2.39	\$ 2.19

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements."

Year Ended December 31, (dollars in thousands)	2015	2014	2013
NET INCOME	\$ 23,021	\$ 21,860	\$ 20,046
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities:			
Unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during period	38	1,401	(27,088)
Less: reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income	(361)	(279)	(1,840)
Total unrealized gains (losses) on securities	(323)	1,122	(28,928)
Accretion of net unrealized losses transferred during period	3,583	3,188	1,886
Defined benefit pension plans:			
Pension liability adjustment:			
Net (loss) gain	(2,890)	(8,544)	4,932
Amortization of prior service cost and loss included in net periodic benefit cost	853	226	694
Total pension liability adjustment	(2,037)	(8,318)	5,626
Other comprehensive (loss) income	1,223	(4,008)	(21,416)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 24,244	\$ 17,852	\$ (1,370)

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements."

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

Century Bancorp, Inc. AR '15

	Class A Common Stock	Class B Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Stockholders' Equity
(dollars in thousands except share data)						
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2012	\$ 3,568	\$ 1,986	\$ 11,891	\$ 162,892	\$ (347)	\$ 179,990
Net income	—	—	—	20,046	—	20,046
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:						
Unrealized holding losses arising during period, net of \$8,527 in taxes and \$3,019 in realized net gains	—	—	—	—	(13,375)	(13,375)
Unrealized losses on securities transferred to held-to-maturity, net of \$9,781 in taxes	—	—	—	—	(15,553)	(15,553)
Accretion of net unrealized losses transferred during the period, net of \$1,191 in taxes	—	—	—	—	1,886	1,886
Pension liability adjustment, net of \$3,741 in taxes	—	—	—	—	5,626	5,626
Conversion of Class B Common Stock to Class A						
Common Stock, 10,700 shares	10	(10)	—	—	—	—
Stock options exercised, 1,625 shares	2	—	41	—	—	43
Cash dividends, Class A Common Stock, \$0.48 per share	—	—	—	(1,716)	—	(1,716)
Cash dividends, Class B Common Stock, \$0.24 per share	—	—	—	(475)	—	(475)
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2013	\$ 3,580	\$ 1,976	\$ 11,932	\$ 180,747	\$(21,763)	\$ 176,472
Net income	—	—	—	21,860	—	21,860
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:						
Unrealized holding gains arising during period, net of \$756 in taxes and \$450 in realized net gains	—	—	—	—	1,122	1,122
Accretion of net unrealized losses transferred during the period, net of \$2,004 in taxes	—	—	—	—	3,188	3,188
Pension liability adjustment, net of \$5,532 in taxes	—	—	—	—	(8,318)	(8,318)
Conversion of Class B Common Stock to Class A						
Common Stock, 9,000 shares	9	(9)	—	—	—	—
Stock options exercised, 11,325 shares	12	—	349	—	—	361
Cashless stock options exercised, 7,700 shares	—	—	11	—	—	11
Cash dividends, Class A Common Stock, \$0.48 per share	—	—	—	(1,723)	—	(1,723)
Cash dividends, Class B Common Stock, \$0.24 per share	—	—	—	(473)	—	(473)
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2014	\$ 3,601	\$ 1,967	\$ 12,292	\$ 200,411	\$(25,771)	\$ 192,500
Net income	—	—	—	23,021	—	23,021
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:						
Unrealized holding gains arising during period, net of \$211 in taxes and \$594 in realized net gains	—	—	—	—	(323)	(323)
Accretion of net unrealized losses transferred during the period, net of \$1,919 in taxes	—	—	—	—	3,583	3,583
Pension liability adjustment, net of \$1,357 in taxes	—	—	—	—	(2,037)	(2,037)
Cash dividends, Class A Common Stock, \$0.48 per share	—	—	—	(1,728)	—	(1,728)
Cash dividends, Class B Common Stock, \$0.24 per share	—	—	—	(472)	—	(472)
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2015	\$ 3,601	\$ 1,967	\$ 12,292	\$ 221,232	\$(24,548)	\$ 214,544

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements."

Year Ended December 31, (dollars in thousands)	2015	2014	2013
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	\$ 23,021	\$ 21,860	\$ 20,046
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Gain on sales of portfolio loans	(1,034)	(757)	(1,564)
Gain on sale of fixed assets	—	(5)	(1)
Net gains on sales of securities	(594)	(450)	(3,019)
Provision for loan losses	200	2,050	2,710
Deferred tax benefit	(3,259)	(3,613)	(2,929)
Net depreciation and amortization	3,296	2,937	5,358
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable	(1,761)	298	(728)
Decrease in prepaid FDIC assessments	—	—	2,773
Gain on sales of other real estate owned	(57)	(60)	—
Increase in other assets	(10,862)	(2,849)	(5,693)
Increase in other liabilities	2,103	2,976	4,043
Net cash provided by operating activities	11,053	22,387	20,996
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from maturities of short-term investments	—	4,617	22,367
Purchase of short-term investments	(1,102)	(2,131)	(9,617)
Proceeds from redemptions of Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston stock	891	680	284
Purchase of Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston stock	(4,782)	(7,524)	(3,210)
Proceeds from calls/maturities of securities available-for-sale	206,109	153,832	256,420
Proceeds from sales of securities available-for-sale	47,853	40,285	224,045
Purchase of securities available-for-sale	(210,302)	(176,224)	(543,072)
Proceeds from calls/maturities of securities held-to-maturity	414,786	267,486	121,121
Proceeds from sales of securities held-to-maturity	3,698	—	—
Purchase of securities held-to-maturity	(444,969)	(181,411)	(344,455)
Proceeds from sales of portfolio loans	66,600	44,501	93,337
Net increase in loans	(467,048)	(111,528)	(245,670)
Proceeds from sales of other real estate owned	1,973	615	—
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets	—	5	1
Capital expenditures	(2,652)	(3,104)	(1,820)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(388,945)	30,099	(430,269)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net increase (decrease) in time deposit accounts	90,281	921	(37,759)
Net increase in demand, savings, money market and NOW deposits	247,188	20,831	308,525
Net proceeds from the exercise of stock options	—	361	43
Cash dividends	(2,200)	(2,196)	(2,191)
Net (decrease) increase in securities sold under agreements to repurchase	(14,510)	(2,080)	23,050
Net increase (decrease) in other borrowed funds	(27,500)	140,356	60,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	293,259	158,193	351,668
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(84,633)	210,679	(57,605)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	305,357	94,678	152,283
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 220,724	\$ 305,357	\$ 94,678

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:

Cash paid during the year for:

Interest	\$ 19,979	\$ 19,168	\$ 18,812
Income taxes	4,300	4,493	4,008
Change in unrealized gains on securities available-for-sale, net of taxes	\$ 323	\$ 1,122	\$ (13,375)
Change in unrealized losses on securities transferred to held-to-maturity, net of taxes	3,583	3,188	(13,667)
Pension liability adjustment, net of taxes	(2,037)	(8,318)	5,626
Transfer of loans to other real estate owned	1,916	555	—
Transfer of securities available-for-sale to held-to-maturity	—	—	987,037

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements."

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

BASIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Century Bancorp, Inc. (the "Company") and its wholly owned subsidiary, Century Bank and Trust Company (the "Bank"). The consolidated financial statements also include the accounts of the Bank's wholly owned subsidiaries, Century Subsidiary Investments, Inc. ("CSII"), Century Subsidiary Investments, Inc. II ("CSII II"), Century Subsidiary Investments, Inc. III ("CSII III") and Century Financial Services Inc. ("CFSI"). CSII, CSII II, and CSII III are engaged in buying, selling and holding investment securities. CFSI has the power to engage in financial agency, securities brokerage, and investment and financial advisory services and related securities credit. The Company also owns 100% of Century Bancorp Capital Trust II ("CBCT II"). The entity is an unconsolidated subsidiary of the Company.

All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The Company provides a full range of banking services to individual, business and municipal customers in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York. As a bank holding company, the Company is subject to the regulation and supervision of the Federal Reserve Board. The Bank, a state chartered financial institution, is subject to supervision and regulation by applicable state and federal banking agencies, including the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC") and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks. The Bank is also subject to various requirements and restrictions under federal and state law, including requirements to maintain reserves against deposits, restrictions on the types and amounts of loans that may be granted and the interest that may be charged thereon, and limitations on the types of investments that may be made and the types of services that may be offered. Various consumer laws and regulations also affect the operations of the Bank. In addition to the impact of regulation, commercial banks are affected significantly by the actions of the Federal Reserve Board as it attempts to control the money supply and credit availability in order to influence the economy. All aspects of the Company's business are highly competitive. The Company faces aggressive competition from other lending institutions and from numerous other providers of financial services. The Company has one reportable operating segment.

The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and general practices within the banking industry. In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the balance sheet and revenues and expenses for the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Material estimates that are susceptible to change in the near term relate to the allowance for loan losses. Management believes that the allowance for loan losses is adequate based on a review of factors, including historical charge-off rates with additional allocations based on qualitative risk factors for each category and general economic factors. While management uses available information to recognize loan losses, future additions to the allowance for loan losses may be necessary based on changes in economic conditions. In addition, regulatory agencies periodically review the Company's allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require the Company to recognize additions to the allowance for loan losses based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination. Certain reclassifications are made to prior-year amounts whenever necessary to conform with the current-year presentation.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company follows FASB ASC 820-10, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* (formerly SFAS 157, "Fair Value Measurements"), which among other things, requires enhanced disclosures about assets and liabilities carried at fair value. ASC 820-10 establishes a hierarchical disclosure framework associated with the level of pricing observability utilized in measuring financial instruments at fair value. The three broad levels of the hierarchy are as follows:

Level I — Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reported date. The type of financial instruments included in Level I are highly liquid cash instruments with quoted prices, such as G-7 government, agency securities, listed equities and money market securities, as well as listed derivative instruments.

Level II — Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reported date. The nature of these financial instruments includes cash instruments for which quoted prices are available but traded less frequently, derivative instruments whose fair value has been derived using a model where inputs to the model are directly observable in the market or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data, and instruments that are fair valued using other financial instruments, the parameters of which can be directly observed. Instruments that are generally included in this category are corporate bonds and loans, mortgage whole loans, municipal bonds and over the counter ("OTC") derivatives.

Level III — These instruments have little to no pricing observability as of the reported date. These financial instruments do not have two-way markets and are measured using management's best estimate of fair value, where the inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment or estimation. Instruments that are included in this category generally include certain commercial mortgage loans, certain private equity investments, distressed debt, and noninvestment grade residual interests in securitizations as well as certain highly structured OTC derivative contracts.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash equivalents include highly liquid assets with an original maturity of three months or less. Highly liquid assets include cash and due from banks, federal funds sold and certificates of deposit.

SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, short-term investments include highly liquid certificates of deposit with original maturities of more than 90 days but less than one year.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Debt securities that the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity and reported at amortized cost; debt and equity securities that are bought and held principally for the purpose of selling are classified as trading and reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses included in earnings; and debt and equity securities not classified as either held-to-maturity or trading are classified as available-for-sale and reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported as a separate component of stockholders' equity, net of estimated related income taxes. The Company has no securities held for trading.

Premiums and discounts on investment securities are amortized or accreted into income by use of the level-yield method. Gains and losses on the sale of investment securities are recognized on the trade date on a specific identification basis.

Management also considers the Company's capital adequacy, interest-rate risk, liquidity and business plans in assessing whether it is more likely than not that the Company will sell or be required to sell the investment securities before recovery. If the Company determines that a decline in fair value is OTTI and that it is more likely than not that the Company will not sell or be required to sell the investment security before recovery of its amortized cost, the credit portion of the impairment loss is recognized in the Company's consolidated statement of income and the noncredit portion is recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income. The credit portion of the OTTI impairment represents the difference between the amortized cost and the present value of the expected future cash flows of the investment security. If the Company determines that a decline in fair value is OTTI and it is more likely than not that it will sell or

be required to sell the investment security before recovery of its amortized cost, the entire difference between the amortized cost and the fair value of the security will be recognized in the Company's consolidated statement of income.

The transfer of a security between categories of investments shall be accounted for at fair value. For a debt security transferred into the held-to-maturity category from the available-for-sale category, the unrealized holding gain or loss at the date of the transfer shall continue to be reported in a separate component of shareholders' equity but shall be amortized over the remaining life of the security as an adjustment of yield in a manner consistent with the amortization of any premium or discount. The amortization of an unrealized holding gain or loss reported in equity will offset or mitigate the effect on interest income of the amortization of the premium or discount for that held-to-maturity security.

The sale of a security held-to-maturity may occur after a substantial portion (at least 85%) of the principal outstanding at acquisition due either to prepayments on the debt security or to scheduled payments on a debt security payable in equal installments over its term. For variable rate securities, the scheduled payments need not be equal.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK STOCK

The Bank, as a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston ("FHLBB"), is required to maintain an investment in capital stock of the FHLBB. Based on redemption provisions, the stock has no quoted market value and is carried at cost. At its discretion, the FHLBB may declare dividends on the stock. The Company reviews for impairment based on the ultimate recoverability of the cost basis of the stock. As of December 31, 2015, no impairment has been recognized.

LOANS HELD FOR SALE

Loans originated and intended for sale in the secondary market are carried at the lower of cost or estimated fair value in the aggregate. Net unrealized losses, if any, are recognized through a valuation allowance by charges to income.

LOANS

Interest on loans is recognized based on the daily principal amount outstanding. Accrual of interest is discontinued when loans become ninety days delinquent unless the collateral is sufficient to cover both principal and interest and the loan is in the process of collection. Past-due status is based on contractual terms of the loan. Loans, including impaired loans, on which the accrual of interest has been discontinued, are designated nonaccrual loans. When a loan is placed on nonaccrual, all income that has been accrued but remains unpaid is reversed against current period income, and all amortization of deferred loan costs and fees is discontinued. Nonaccrual loans may be returned to an accrual status when principal and interest payments are not delinquent or the risk characteristics of the loan have improved to the extent that there no longer exists a concern as to the collectibility of principal and interest. Income received on nonaccrual loans is either recorded in income or applied to the principal balance of the loan, depending on management's evaluation as to the collectibility of principal.

Loan origination fees and related direct loan origination costs are offset, and the resulting net amount is deferred and amortized over the life of the related loans using the level-yield method. Prepayments are not initially considered when amortizing premiums and discounts.

The Bank measures impairment for impaired loans at either the fair value of the loan, the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. This method applies to all loans, uncollateralized as well as collateralized, except large groups of smaller-balance homogeneous loans such as residential real estate and consumer loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment and loans that are measured at fair value. For collateral dependent loans, the amount of the recorded investment in a loan that exceeds the fair value of the collateral is charged-off against the allowance for loan losses in

lieu of an allocation of a specific allowance when such an amount has been identified definitively as uncollectible. Management considers the payment status, net worth and earnings potential of the borrower, and the value and cash flow of the collateral as factors to determine if a loan will be paid in accordance with its contractual terms. Management does not set any minimum delay of payments as a factor in reviewing for impaired classification. Loans are charged-off when management believes that the collectibility of the loan's principal is not probable. The specific factors that management considers in making the determination that the collectibility of the loan's principal is not probable include the delinquency status of the loan, the fair value of the collateral, if secured, and, the financial strength of the borrower and/or guarantors. In addition, criteria for classification of a loan as in-substance foreclosure has been modified so that such classification need be made only when a lender is in possession of the collateral. The Bank measures the impairment of troubled debt restructurings using the pre-modification rate of interest.

TRANSFERS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

Transfers of financial assets, typically residential mortgages and loan participations for the Company, are accounted for as sales when control over the assets has been surrendered. Control over transferred assets is deemed to be surrendered when (1) the assets have been isolated from the Company, (2) the transferee obtains the right (free of conditions that constrain it from taking advantage of that right) to pledge or exchange the transferred assets, and (3) the Company does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets.

ACQUIRED LOANS

In accordance with FASB ASC 310-30, *Loans and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality* (formerly Statement of Position ("SOP") No. 03-3, "Accounting for Certain Loans or Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer") the Company reviews acquired loans for differences between contractual cash flows and cash flows expected to be collected from the Company's initial investment in the acquired loans to determine if those differences are attributable, at least in part, to credit quality. If those differences are attributable to credit quality, the loan's contractually required payments received in excess of the amount of its cash flows expected at acquisition, or nonaccretable discount, is not accreted into income. FASB ASC 310-30 requires that the Company recognize the excess of all cash flows expected at acquisition over the Company's initial investment in the loan as interest income using the interest method over the term of the loan. This excess is referred to as accretable discount and is recorded as a reduction of the loan balance.

Loans which, at acquisition, do not have evidence of deterioration of credit quality since origination are outside the scope of FASB ASC 310-30. For such loans, the discount, if any, representing the excess of the amount of reasonably estimable and probable discounted future cash collections over the purchase price, is accreted into interest income using the interest method over the term of the loan. Prepayments are not considered in the calculation of accretion income. Additionally, the discount is not accreted on nonperforming loans.

When a loan is paid off, the excess of any cash received over the net investment is recorded as interest income. In addition to the amount of purchase discount that is recognized at that time, income may include interest owed by the borrower prior to the Company's acquisition of the loan, interest collected if on nonperforming status, prepayment fees and other loan fees.

NONPERFORMING ASSETS

In addition to nonperforming loans, nonperforming assets include other real estate owned. Other real estate owned is comprised of properties acquired through foreclosure or acceptance of a deed in lieu of foreclosure. Other real estate owned is recorded initially at estimated fair value less costs to sell. When such assets are acquired, the excess of the loan balance over the estimated fair value of the asset is charged to the allowance for loan losses. An allowance for losses on other real estate owned is established by a charge to earnings when, upon periodic evaluation by management, further declines in the estimated fair value of properties have occurred. Such evaluations are based on an

analysis of individual properties as well as a general assessment of current real estate market conditions. Holding costs and rental income on properties are included in current operations, while certain costs to improve such properties are capitalized. Gains and losses from the sale of other real estate owned are reflected in earnings when realized.

ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

The allowance for loan losses is based on management's evaluation of the quality of the loan portfolio and is used to provide for losses resulting from loans that ultimately prove uncollectible. The components of the allowance for loan losses represent estimates based upon Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 450, contingencies, and ASC Topic 310 Receivables. ASC Topic 450 applies to homogenous loan pools such as consumer installment, residential mortgages, consumer lines of credit and commercial loans that are not individually evaluated for impairment under ASC Topic 310. In determining the level of the allowance, periodic evaluations are made of the loan portfolio, which takes into account factors such as the characteristics of the loans, loan status, financial strength of the borrowers, value of collateral securing the loans and other relevant information sufficient to reach an informed judgment. The allowance is increased by provisions charged to income and reduced by loan charge-offs, net of recoveries. Management maintains an allowance for loan losses to absorb losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The allowance is based on assessments of the probable estimated losses inherent in the loan portfolio. Management's methodology for assessing the appropriateness of the allowance consists of several key elements, which include the specific allowances, if appropriate, for identified problem loans, formula allowance, and possibly an unallocated allowance. Arriving at an appropriate level of allowance for loan losses necessarily involves a high degree of judgment.

While management uses available information in establishing the allowance for loan losses, future adjustments to the allowance may be necessary if economic conditions differ substantially from the assumptions used in making the evaluations. Loans are charged-off in whole or in part when, in management's opinion, collectibility is not probable. The specific factors that management considers in making the determination that the collectibility of the loan's principal is not probable include the delinquency status of the loan, the fair value of the collateral and the financial strength of the borrower and/or guarantors.

Under ASC Topic 310, a loan is impaired, based upon current information and event is, in management's opinion, when it is probable that the loan will not be repaid according to its original contractual terms, including both principal and interest, or if a loan is designated as a TDR. Specific allowances for loan losses entail the assignment of allowance amounts to individual loans on the basis of loan impairment. Under this method, loans are selected for evaluation based upon a change in internal risk rating, occurrence of delinquency, loan classification or nonaccrual status. A specific allowance amount is allocated to an individual loan when such loan has been deemed impaired and when the amount of a probable loss is able to be estimated on the basis of: (a) present value of anticipated future cash flows, (b) the loan's observable fair market price or (c) fair value of collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. For collateral dependent loans, the amount of the recorded investment in a loan that exceeds the fair value of the collateral is charged-off against the allowance for loan losses in lieu of an allocation of a specific allowance when such an amount has been identified definitively as uncollectible.

In estimating probable loan loss under ASC Topic 450 management considers numerous factors, including historical charge-offs and subsequent recoveries. The formula allowances are based on evaluations of homogenous loans to determine the allocation appropriate within each portfolio segment. Formula allowances are based on internal risk ratings or credit ratings from external sources. Individual loans within the commercial and industrial, commercial real estate and real estate construction loan portfolio segments are assigned internal risk ratings to group them with other loans possessing similar risk characteristics. Changes in risk grades affect the amount of the formula allowance. Risk grades

are determined by reviewing current collateral value, financial information, cash flow, payment history and other relevant facts surrounding the particular credit. On these loans, the formula allowances are based on the risk ratings, the historical loss experience, and the loss emergence period. Historical loss data and loss emergence periods are developed based on the Company's historical experience. For larger loans with available external credit ratings, these ratings are utilized rather than the Company's risk ratings. The historical loss factor and loss emergence periods for these loans are based on data published by the rating agencies for similar credits as the Company has limited internal historical data. For the residential real estate and consumer loan portfolios, the formula allowances are calculated by applying historical loss experience and the loss emergence period to the outstanding balance in each loan category. Loss factors and loss emergence periods are based on the Company's historical net loss experience.

Additional allowances are added to portfolio segments based on qualitative factors. Management considers potential factors identified in regulatory guidance. Management has identified certain qualitative factors, which could impact the degree of loss sustained within the portfolio. These include market risk factors and unique portfolio risk factors that are inherent characteristics of the Company's loan portfolio. Market risk factors may consist of changes to general economic and business conditions, such as unemployment and GDP that may impact the Company's loan portfolio customer base in terms of ability to repay and that may result in changes in value of underlying collateral. Unique portfolio risk factors may include the outlooks for business segments in which the Company's borrowers operate and loan size. The potential ranges for qualitative factors are based on historical volatility in losses. The actual amount utilized is based on management's assessment of current conditions.

After considering the above components, an unallocated component may be generated to cover uncertainties that could affect management's estimate of probable losses. These uncertainties include the effects of loans in new geographical areas and new industries. The unallocated component of the allowance reflects the margin of imprecision inherent in the underlying assumptions used in the methodologies for estimating allocated and general reserves in the portfolio.

BANK PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Bank premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Land is stated at cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets or the terms of leases, if shorter. It is general practice to charge the cost of maintenance and repairs to operations when incurred; major expenditures for improvements are capitalized and depreciated.

GOODWILL AND IDENTIFIABLE INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the net assets acquired. Goodwill is not subject to amortization. Identifiable intangible assets consist of core deposit intangibles and are assets resulting from acquisitions that are being amortized over their estimated useful lives. Goodwill and identifiable intangible assets are included in other assets on the consolidated balance sheets. The Company tests goodwill for impairment on an annual basis, or more often if events or circumstances indicate there may be impairment. Goodwill impairment testing is performed at the segment (or "reporting unit") level. Currently, the Company's goodwill is evaluated at the entity level as there is only one reporting unit. Goodwill is assigned to reporting units at the date the goodwill is initially recorded. Once goodwill has been assigned to reporting units, it no longer retains its association with a particular acquisition, and all of the activities within a reporting unit, whether acquired or organically grown, are available to support the value of the goodwill.

Goodwill impairment is evaluated by first assessing qualitative factors (events and circumstances) to determine whether it is more likely than not (meaning a likelihood of more than 50 percent) that the fair value of a reporting unit

is less than its carrying amount. If, after considering all relevant events and circumstances, an entity determines it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then performing the two-step impairment test will be unnecessary.

The first step, in the two-step impairment test, used to identify potential impairment, involves comparing each reporting unit's fair value to its carrying value including goodwill. If the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its carrying value, applicable goodwill is considered not to be impaired. If the carrying value exceeds fair value, there is an indication of impairment and the second step is performed to measure the amount of impairment.

SERVICING

The Company services mortgage loans for others. Mortgage servicing assets are recognized as separate assets when rights are acquired through purchase or through sale of financial assets. Fair value is determined using prices for similar assets with similar characteristics, when available, or based upon discounted cash flows using market-based assumptions. The valuation model incorporates assumptions that market participants would use in estimating future net servicing income, such as the cost to service, the discount rate, an inflation rate, ancillary income, prepayment speeds and default rates and losses. Capitalized servicing rights are reported in other assets and are amortized into loan servicing fee income in proportion to, and over the period of, the estimated future net servicing income of the underlying financial assets. Servicing assets are evaluated for impairment based upon the fair value of the rights as compared to amortized cost. Impairment is determined by stratifying rights by predominant risk characteristics, such as interest rates and terms. Impairment is recognized through a valuation allowance for an individual stratum, to the extent that fair value is less than the capitalized amount for the stratum. Changes in the valuation allowance are reported in loan servicing fee income.

STOCK OPTION ACCOUNTING

The Company follows the fair value recognition provisions of FASB ASC 718, *Compensation – Stock Compensation* (formerly SFAS 123R) for all share-based payments. The Company's method of valuation for share-based awards granted utilizes the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The Company will recognize compensation expense for its awards on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award (straight-line attribution method), ensuring that the amount of compensation cost recognized at any date at least equals the portion of the grant-date fair value of the award that is vested at that time.

During 2000 and 2004, common stockholders of the Company approved stock option plans (the "Option Plans") that provide for granting of options to purchase up to 150,000 shares of Class A common stock per plan. Under the Option Plans, all officers and key employees of the Company are eligible to receive nonqualified or incentive stock options to purchase shares of Class A common stock. The Option Plans are administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors, whose members are ineligible to participate in the Option Plans. Based on management's recommendations, the Committee submits its recommendations to the Board of Directors as to persons to whom options are to be granted, the number of shares granted to each, the option price (which may not be less than 85% of the fair market value for nonqualified stock options, or the fair market value for incentive stock options, of the shares on the date of grant) and the time period over which the options are exercisable (not more than ten years from the date of grant). There were no options to purchase shares of Class A common stock outstanding at December 31, 2015.

On December 30, 2005, the Board of Directors approved the acceleration and immediate vesting of all unvested options with an exercise price of \$31.60 or greater per share. As a consequence, options to purchase 23,950 shares of Class A common stock became exercisable immediately. The average of the high and low price at which the Class A common stock traded on December 30, 2005, the date of the acceleration and vesting, was \$29.28 per share. In

connection with this acceleration, the Board of Directors approved a technical amendment to each of the Option Plans to eliminate the possibility that the terms of any outstanding or future stock option would require a cash settlement on the occurrence of any circumstance outside the control of the Company.

The Company uses the fair value method to account for stock options. There were no options granted during 2015 and 2014.

INCOME TAXES

The Company uses the asset and liability method in accounting for income taxes. Under the asset and liability method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Under this method, the effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

The Company accounts for uncertain tax positions in accordance with FASB ASC 740.

The Company classifies interest resulting from underpayment of income taxes as income tax expense in the first period the interest would begin accruing according to the provisions of the relevant tax law.

The Company classifies penalties resulting from underpayment of income taxes as income tax expense in the period for which the Company claims or expects to claim an uncertain tax position or in the period in which the Company's judgment changes regarding an uncertain tax position.

EARNINGS PER SHARE ("EPS")

Class A and Class B shares participate equally in undistributed earnings. Under the Company's Articles of Organization, the holders of Class A Common Stock are entitled to receive dividends per share equal to at least 200% of dividends paid, if any, from time to time, on each share of Class B Common Stock.

Diluted EPS includes the dilutive effect of common stock equivalents; basic EPS excludes all common stock equivalents. The only common stock equivalents for the Company are stock options.

The company utilizes the two class method for reporting EPS. The two-class method is an earnings allocation formula that treats Class A and Class B shares as having rights to earnings that otherwise would have been available only to Class A shareholders and Class B shareholders as if converted to Class A shares.

TREASURY STOCK

Effective July 1, 2004, companies incorporated in Massachusetts became subject to Chapter 156D of the Massachusetts Business Corporation Act, provisions of which eliminate the concept of treasury stock and provide that shares reacquired by a company are to be treated as authorized but unissued shares.

PENSION

The Company provides pension benefits to its employees under a noncontributory, defined benefit plan, which is funded on a current basis in compliance with the requirements of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA") and recognizes costs over the estimated employee service period.

The Company also has a Supplemental Executive Insurance/Retirement Plan ("the Supplemental Plan"), which is limited to certain officers and employees of the Company. The Supplemental Plan is accrued on a current basis and recognizes costs over the estimated employee service period.

Executive officers of the Company or its subsidiaries who have at least one year of service may participate in the Supplemental Plan. The Supplemental Plan is

voluntary. Individual life insurance policies, which are owned by the Company, are purchased covering the life of each participant.

The Company utilizes a full yield curve approach in the estimation of the service and interest components by applying the specific spot rates along the yield curve used in the determination of the benefit obligation to the underlying projected cash flows.

RECENT ACCOUNTING DEVELOPMENTS

In January 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2015-01, "Income Statement-Extraordinary and Unusual" (Subtopic 225-20): *Simplifying Income Statement Presentation by Eliminating the Concept of Extraordinary Items*. This ASU eliminates from GAAP the concept of extraordinary items. This Update will align more closely GAAP income statement presentation guidance with International Audit Standards (IAS) 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, which prohibits the presentation and disclosure of extraordinary items. The amendments in this update are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-02, "Consolidation" (Topic 810): This ASU was issued to respond to stakeholders' concerns about the current accounting for consolidation of certain legal entities. The amendments in this update affect reporting entities that are required to evaluate whether they should consolidate certain legal entities. All legal entities are subject to reevaluation under the revised consolidation model. Specifically, the amendments: (1) modify the evaluation of whether limited partnerships and similar legal entities are variable interest entities (VIEs) or voting interest entities, (2) eliminate the presumption that a general partner should consolidate a limited partnership, (3) affect the consolidation analysis of reporting entities that are involved with VIEs, particularly those that have fee arrangements and related party relationships, and (4) provide a scope exception from consolidation guidance for reporting entities with interests in legal entities that are required to comply with or operate in accordance with requirements that are similar to those in Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 for registered money market funds. The amendments in this update are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03, "Interest-Imputation of Interest" (Subtopic 835-30): *Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs*. Update No. 2015-03 was issued to simplify presentation of debt issuance costs. The amendments in this Update require that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts. The recognition and measurement guidance for debt issuances costs are not affected by the amendments in this Update. The amendments in this update are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-04, "Compensation-Retirement Benefits" (Topic 715): *Practical Expedient for the Measurement Date of an Employer's Defined Benefit Obligation and Plan Assets*. For an entity with a fiscal year-end that does not coincide with a month-end, the amendments in this update provide a practical expedient that permits the entity to measure defined benefit plan assets and obligations using the month-end that is closest to the entity's fiscal year-end and apply that practical expedient consistently from year to year. The practical expedient should be applied consistently to all plans if an entity has more than one plan. The amendments in this Update are effective for

public business entities for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In May 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-08, "Business Combinations" (Topic 805): *Pushdown Accounting, Amendments to SEC paragraphs Pursuant to Staff Accounting Bulletin 115*. This update was issued to remove references and to amend certain previously issued pushdown accounting guidance. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position.

In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" (Topic 606). Update No. 2015-14 was issued to defer the effective date of Updated 2014-09 for all entities by one year. Public business entities, certain not-for-profit entities, and certain employee benefit plans should apply the guidance in Updated 2014-09 to annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period. Earlier adoption is permitted only as of annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period. The Company is currently assessing the potential impact of this amendment on the Company's consolidated financial position.

In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-15, "Interest-Imputation of Interest" (Subtopic 835-30): *Presentation and Subsequent Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs Associated with Line-of-Credit Arrangements*. Update No. 2015-15 was issued due to the guidance in Updated 2015-03 not addressing presentation or subsequent measurement of debt issuance costs related to line-of-credit arrangements. Given the absence of authoritative guidance within Update 2015-03 for debt issuance costs related to line-of-credit arrangements, the SEC staff would not object to an entity deferring and presenting debt issuance costs as an asset and subsequently amortizing the deferred debt issuance costs ratably over the term of the line-of-credit arrangement, regardless of whether there are any outstanding borrowings on the line-of-credit arrangement. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position.

In September 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-16, "Business Combinations" (Topic 805): *Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments*. Update No. 2015-16 was issued, requiring an acquirer to recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustment amounts are determined. The amendments in this update require that the acquirer record, in the same period's financial statements, the effect on earnings of changes in depreciation, amortization, or other income effects, if any, as a result of the change to the provisional amounts, calculated as if the accounting has been completed at the acquisition date. Additionally, an entity is required to present separately on the face of the income statement or disclose in the notes the portion of the amount recorded in current-period earnings by line item that would have been recorded in previous reporting periods if the adjustment to the provisional amounts had been recognized as of the acquisition date. For public entities, the amendments in this update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted for financial statements that have not been issued. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-11, "Financial Instruments-Overall" (Subtopic 825-10): *Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*. Update No. 2016-1 was issued to address certain aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of financial instruments. The Board also is addressing measurement of credit losses on financial assets in a separate project. Before the global financial crisis that began in 2008, both the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) and

the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) began a joint project to improve and to achieve convergence of their respective standards on the accounting for financial instruments. The global economic crisis further highlighted the need for improvement in the accounting models for financial instruments in today's complex economic environment. As a result, the main objective in developing this Update is enhancing the reporting model for financial instruments to provide users of financial statements with more decision-useful information. For public business entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position.

2. Cash and Due from Banks

The Company is required to maintain a portion of its cash and due from banks as a reserve balance under the Federal Reserve Act. Such reserve is calculated based upon deposit levels and amounted to \$0 at December 31, 2015, and \$0 at December 31, 2014.

3. Securities Available-for-Sale

	December 31, 2015				December 31, 2014			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
(dollars in thousands)								
U.S. Treasury	\$ 1,999	\$ —	\$ 10	\$ 1,989	\$ 1,999	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 2,000
SBA Backed Securities	5,983	8	2	5,989	6,684	33	—	6,717
U.S. Government Agency and Sponsored Enterprises Mortgage-Backed Securities	232,967	859	300	233,526	336,158	1,387	452	337,093
Privately Issued Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	1,437	10	13	1,434	1,894	5	25	1,874
Obligations Issued by States and Political Subdivisions	157,838	—	878	156,960	97,657	—	873	96,784
Other Debt Securities	4,600	3	130	4,473	3,600	24	100	3,524
Equity Securities	153	99	—	252	218	180	—	398
Total	\$ 404,977	\$ 979	\$ 1,333	\$ 404,623	\$ 448,210	\$ 1,630	\$ 1,450	\$ 448,390

Included in SBA Backed Securities and U.S. Government Agency and Sponsored Enterprises Mortgage-Backed Securities are securities at fair value pledged to secure public deposits and repurchase agreements amounting to \$220,482,000 and \$301,038,000 at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Also included in securities available-for-sale at fair value are securities pledged for borrowing at the Federal Home Loan Bank amounting to \$20,056,000 and \$24,810,000 at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The Company realized gains on sales of securities of \$289,000, \$450,000 and \$3,019,000 from the proceeds of sales of available-for-sale securities of \$47,853,000, \$40,285,000 and \$224,045,000 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively.

Debt securities of U.S. Government Agency and Sponsored Enterprises Mortgage-Backed Securities primarily refer to debt securities of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

The following table shows the estimated maturity distribution of the Company's securities available-for-sale at December 31, 2015.

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
(dollars in thousands)		
Within one year	\$ 152,641	\$ 152,637
After one but within five years	147,639	147,945
After five but within ten years	97,346	97,594
More than ten years	5,698	4,823
Nonmaturing	1,653	1,624
Total	\$ 404,977	\$ 404,623

The weighted average remaining life of investment securities available-for-sale at December 31, 2015, was 3.5 years. The contractual maturities, which were used in the table above, of mortgage-backed securities, will differ from the actual maturities due to the ability of the issuers to prepay underlying obligations. Also, \$243,502,000 of the securities are floating rate or adjustable rate and reprice prior to maturity.

As of December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, management concluded that the unrealized losses of its investment securities are temporary in nature since they are not related to the underlying credit quality of the issuers, and the Company does not intend to sell these debt securities and it is not more likely than not that it will be required to sell these debt securities before the anticipated recovery of its remaining amortized cost. In making its other-than-temporary impairment evaluation, the Company considered the fact that the principal and interest on these securities are from issuers that are investment grade. The change in the unrealized losses on the Obligations Issued by States and Political Subdivisions, Privately Issued Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities and Other Debt Securities was primarily caused by changes in credit spreads and liquidity issues in the marketplace.

The unrealized loss on SBA Backed Securities and U.S. Government Agency and Sponsored Enterprises Mortgage-Backed Securities related primarily to interest rates and not credit quality and because the Company has the ability and intent to hold these investments until recovery of fair value, which may be maturity. The Company does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

In evaluating the underlying credit quality of a security, management considers several factors such as the credit rating of the obligor and the issuer, if applicable. Internal reviews of issuer financial statements are performed as deemed necessary. In the case of privately issued mortgage-backed securities, the performance of the

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underlying loans is analyzed as deemed necessary to determine the estimated future cash flows of the securities. Factors considered include the level of subordination, current and estimated future default rates, current and estimated prepayment rates, estimated loss severity rates, geographic concentrations and origination dates of underlying loans. In the case of marketable equity securities, the severity of the unrealized loss, the length of time the unrealized loss has existed, and the issuer's financial performance are considered.

The following table shows the temporarily impaired securities of the Company's available-for-sale portfolio at December 31, 2015. This table shows the unrealized market loss of securities that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for 12 months or less and a continuous loss position for 12 months and longer. There are 14 and 11 securities that are temporarily impaired for less than 12 months and for 12 months or longer, respectively, out of a total of 290 holdings at December 31, 2015.

Temporarily Impaired Investments	December 31, 2015					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
(dollars in thousands)						
U.S. Treasury	\$ 1,989	\$ 9	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,989	\$ 9
SBA Backed Securities	1,031	2	—	—	1,031	2
U.S. Government Agency and Sponsored						
Enterprise Mortgage-Backed Securities	26,519	52	49,341	248	75,860	300
Privately Issued Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	—	—	490	14	490	14
Obligations Issued by States and Political Subdivisions	—	—	3,820	878	3,820	878
Other Debt Securities	497	3	1,373	127	1,870	130
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$ 30,036	\$ 66	\$ 55,024	\$ 1,267	\$ 85,060	\$ 1,333

The following table shows the temporarily impaired securities of the Company's available-for-sale portfolio at December 31, 2014. This table shows the unrealized market loss of securities that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for 12 months or less and a continuous loss position for 12 months and longer. There are 3 and 14 securities that are temporarily impaired for less than 12 months and for 12 months or longer, respectively, out of a total of 262 holdings at December 31, 2014.

Temporarily Impaired Investments	December 31, 2014					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
(dollars in thousands)						
U.S. Government Agency and Sponsored						
Enterprise Mortgage-Backed Securities	\$ 24,457	\$ 85	\$ 77,585	\$ 367	\$ 102,042	\$ 452
Privately Issued Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	—	—	678	25	678	25
Obligations Issued by States and Political Subdivisions	—	—	3,820	873	3,820	873
Other Debt Securities	—	—	1,400	100	1,400	100
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$ 24,457	\$ 85	\$ 83,483	\$ 1,365	\$ 107,940	\$ 1,450

4. Investment Securities Held-to-Maturity

	December 31, 2015				December 31, 2014			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
(dollars in thousands)								
U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises	\$ 186,734	\$ 2,234	\$ 141	\$ 188,827	\$ 251,617	\$ 2,707	\$ 249	\$ 254,075
U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises Mortgage-Backed Securities	1,252,169	7,547	9,583	1,250,133	1,155,175	11,185	6,832	1,159,528
Total	\$ 1,438,903	\$ 9,781	\$ 9,724	\$ 1,438,960	\$ 1,406,792	\$ 13,892	\$ 7,081	\$ 1,413,603

Included in U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises and U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprise Mortgage-Backed Securities are securities pledged to secure public deposits and repurchase agreements at fair value amounting to \$1,004,743,000 and \$868,924,000 at December 31, 2015, and 2014, respectively. Also included are securities pledged for borrowing at the Federal Home Loan Bank at fair value amounting to \$432,965,000 and \$458,782,000 at December 31, 2015, and 2014, respectively. The Company realized gains of sales of securities of \$305,000 from the proceeds of sales of held-to-maturity securities of \$3,698,000 for the year ending December 31, 2015. The sales from securities held-to-maturity relate to certain mortgage-backed securities for which the Company had previously collected a substantial portion of its principal investment. There were no sales of held-to-maturity securities for the years ending December 31, 2014 and 2013.

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, all mortgage-backed securities are obligations of U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises. Government Sponsored Enterprises primarily refer to debt securities of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

The following table shows the maturity distribution of the Company's securities held-to-maturity at December 31, 2015.

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
(dollars in thousands)		
Within one year	\$ 1,712	\$ 1,728
After one but within five years	1,144,391	1,143,393
After five but within ten years	289,646	290,692
More than ten years	3,154	3,147
Total	<u>\$ 1,438,903</u>	<u>\$ 1,438,960</u>

The weighted average remaining life of investment securities held-to-maturity at December 31, 2015, was 3.9 years. Included in the weighted average remaining life calculation at December 31, 2015, were \$74,199,000 of U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises obligations that are callable at the discretion of the issuer. The actual maturities, which were used in the table above, of mortgage-backed securities, will differ from the contractual maturities due to the ability of the issuers to prepay underlying obligations. Also, \$3,811,000 of the securities are floating rate or adjustable rate and reprice prior to maturity.

As of December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, management concluded that the unrealized losses of its investment securities are temporary in nature since they are not related to the underlying credit quality of the issuers, and the Company does not intend to sell these debt securities and it is not more likely than not that it will be required to sell these debt securities before the anticipated recovery of their remaining amortized costs. In making its other-than-temporary impairment evaluation, the Company considered the fact that the principal and interest on these securities are from issuers that are investment grade.

The unrealized loss on U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises and U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises Mortgage-Backed Securities related primarily to interest rates and not credit quality, and because the Company does not intend to sell any of these securities and it is not more likely than not that it will be required to sell these securities before the anticipated recovery of the remaining amortized cost, the Company does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

In evaluating the underlying credit quality of a security, management considers several factors such as the credit rating of the obligor and the issuer, if applicable. Internal reviews of issuer financial statements are performed as deemed necessary.

The following table shows the temporarily impaired securities of the Company's held-to-maturity portfolio at December 31, 2015. This table shows the unrealized market loss of securities that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for 12 months or less and a continuous loss position for 12 months and longer. There are 101 and 26 securities that are temporarily impaired for less than 12 months and for 12 months or longer, respectively, out of a total of 322 holdings at December 31, 2015.

Temporarily Impaired Investments

	December 31, 2015					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
(dollars in thousands)						
U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises	\$ 9,859	\$ 141	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,859	\$ 141
U.S. Government Agency and Sponsored Enterprise Mortgage-Backed Securities	626,218	6,657	123,864	2,926	750,082	9,583
Total temporarily impaired securities	<u>\$ 636,077</u>	<u>\$ 6,798</u>	<u>\$ 123,864</u>	<u>\$ 2,926</u>	<u>\$ 759,941</u>	<u>\$ 9,724</u>

The following table shows the temporarily impaired securities of the Company's held-to-maturity portfolio at December 31, 2014. This table shows the unrealized market loss of securities that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for 12 months or less and a continuous loss position for 12 months and longer. There are 34 and 48 securities that are temporarily impaired for less than 12 months and for 12 months or longer, respectively, out of a total of 303 holdings at December 31, 2014.

Temporarily Impaired Investments

	December 31, 2014					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
(dollars in thousands)						
U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises	\$ 22,414	\$ 25	\$ 14,776	\$ 224	\$ 37,190	\$ 249
U.S. Government Agency and Sponsored Enterprise Mortgage-Backed Securities	194,119	1,678	308,526	5,154	502,645	6,832
Total temporarily impaired securities	<u>\$ 216,533</u>	<u>\$ 1,703</u>	<u>\$ 323,302</u>	<u>\$ 5,378</u>	<u>\$ 539,835</u>	<u>\$ 7,081</u>

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5. Loans

The majority of the Bank's lending activities are conducted in Massachusetts with other lending activity principally in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York. The Bank originates construction, commercial and residential real estate loans, commercial and industrial loans, municipal loans, consumer, home equity and other loans for its portfolio.

The following summary shows the composition of the loan portfolio at the dates indicated.

December 31,	2015	2014
(dollars in thousands)		
Construction and land development	\$ 27,421	\$ 22,744
Commercial and industrial	452,235	149,732
Municipal	85,685	41,850
Commercial real estate	721,506	696,272
Residential real estate	255,346	257,305
Consumer	10,744	10,925
Home equity	178,020	151,275
Overdrafts	579	1,263
Total	<u>\$ 1,731,536</u>	<u>\$ 1,331,366</u>

At December 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, loans were carried net of discounts of \$360,000 and \$407,000, respectively. Net deferred fees included in loans at December 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, were \$988,000 and \$908,000, respectively.

The Company was servicing mortgage loans sold to others without recourse of approximately \$185,299,000 and \$143,696,000 at December 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, respectively. The Company had no residential real estate loans held for sale at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014. The Company's mortgage servicing rights totaled \$1,305,000 and \$941,000, at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company's recorded investment in impaired loans was \$3,225,000 and \$6,327,000, respectively. If an impaired loan is placed on nonaccrual, the loan may be returned to an accrual status when principal and interest payments are not delinquent and the risk characteristics have improved to the extent that there no longer exists a concern as to the collectibility of principal and interest. At December 31, 2015, there were \$3,051,000 of impaired loans with specific reserves of \$250,000. At December 31, 2014, there were \$5,767,000 of impaired loans with a specific reserve of \$904,000.

Loans are designated as troubled debt restructures when a concession is made on a credit as a result of financial difficulties of the borrower. Typically, such concessions consist of a reduction in interest rate to a below-market rate, taking into account the credit quality of the note, or a deferment of payments, principal or interest, which materially alters the Bank's position or significantly extends the note's maturity date, such that the present value of cash flows to be received is materially less than those contractually established at the loan's origination. Restructured loans are included in the impaired loan category.

The composition of nonaccrual loans and impaired loans is as follows:

December 31,	2015	2014	2013
(dollars in thousands)			
Loans on nonaccrual	\$ 2,336	\$ 4,146	\$ 2,549
Loans 90 days past due and still accruing	—	—	—
Impaired loans on nonaccrual included above	332	3,031	1,819
Total recorded investment in impaired loans	3,225	6,327	7,788
Average recorded investment of impaired loans	4,490	7,434	6,776
Accruing troubled debt restructures	2,893	3,296	5,969
Interest income not recorded on nonaccrual loans according to their original terms	91	123	711
Interest income on nonaccrual loans actually recorded	—	—	—
Interest income recognized on impaired loans	104	144	161

Directors and officers of the Company and their associates are customers of, and have other transactions with, the Company in the normal course of business. All loans and commitments included in such transactions were made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other persons and do not involve more than normal risk of collection or present other unfavorable features.

The following table shows the aggregate amount of loans to directors and officers of the Company and their associates during 2015.

Balance at December 31, 2014	Additions	Repayments and Deletions	Balance at December 31, 2015
(dollars in thousands)			
\$ 6,495	\$ 611	\$ 2,096	\$ 5,010

6. Allowance for Loan Losses

The Company maintains an allowance for loan losses in an amount determined by management on the basis of the character of the loans, loan performance, financial condition of borrowers, the value of collateral securing loans and other relevant factors. The following table summarizes the changes in the Company's allowance for loan losses for the years indicated.

An analysis of the allowance for loan losses for each of the three years ending December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

	2015	2014	2013
(dollars in thousands)			
Allowance for loan losses, beginning of year	\$ 22,318	\$ 20,941	\$ 19,197
Loans charged-off	(781)	(1,382)	(1,813)
Recoveries on loans previously charged-off	1,338	709	847
Net (recoveries) charge-offs	557	(673)	(966)
Provision charged to expense	200	2,050	2,710
Allowance for loan losses, end of year	\$ 23,075	\$ 22,318	\$ 20,941

ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES AND AMOUNT OF INVESTMENTS IN LOANS

Further information pertaining to the allowance for loan losses at December 31, 2015 follows:

	Construction and Land Development	Commercial and Industrial	Municipal	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Home Equity	Unallocated	Total
(dollars in thousands)									
Allowance for Loan Losses:									
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 1,592	\$ 4,757	\$ 1,488	\$ 11,199	\$ 776	\$ 810	\$ 599	\$ 1,097	\$ 22,318
Charge-offs	—	(172)	—	(298)	—	(311)	—	—	(781)
Recoveries	780	212	—	84	7	255	—	—	1,338
Provision	(331)	1,102	(494)	(396)	537	(110)	478	(586)	200
Ending balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 2,041	\$ 5,899	\$ 994	\$ 10,589	\$ 1,320	\$ 644	\$ 1,077	\$ 511	\$ 23,075
Amount of allowance for loan losses for loans deemed to be impaired	\$ 10	\$ 19	\$ —	\$ 99	\$ 32	\$ —	\$ 90	\$ —	\$ 250
Amount of allowance for loan losses for loans not deemed to be impaired	\$ 2,031	\$ 5,880	\$ 994	\$ 10,490	\$ 1,288	\$ 644	\$ 987	\$ 511	\$ 22,825
Loans:									
Ending balance	\$ 27,421	\$ 452,235	\$ 85,685	\$ 721,506	\$ 255,346	\$ 11,323	\$ 178,020	\$ —	\$ 1,731,536
Loans deemed to be impaired	\$ 98	\$ 443	\$ —	\$ 1,678	\$ 916	\$ —	\$ 90	\$ —	\$ 3,225
Loans not deemed to be impaired	\$ 27,323	\$ 451,792	\$ 85,685	\$ 719,828	\$ 254,430	\$ 11,323	\$ 177,930	\$ —	\$ 1,728,311

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Further information pertaining to the allowance for loan losses at December 31, 2014 follows:

	Construction and Land Development	Commercial and Industrial	Municipal	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Home Equity	Unallocated	Total
(dollars in thousands)									
Allowance for Loan Losses:									
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 2,174	\$ 2,617	\$ 655	\$ 10,935	\$ 2,006	\$ 432	\$ 959	\$ 1,163	\$ 20,941
Charge-offs	(500)	(333)	—	—	(24)	(525)	—	—	(1,382)
Recoveries	—	201	—	7	27	391	83	—	709
Provision	(82)	2,272	833	257	(1,233)	512	(443)	(66)	2,050
Ending balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 1,592	\$ 4,757	\$ 1,488	\$ 11,199	\$ 776	\$ 810	\$ 599	\$ 1,097	\$ 22,318
Amount of allowance for loan losses for loans deemed to be impaired	\$ 21	\$ 57	\$ —	\$ 639	\$ 95	\$ —	\$ 92	\$ —	\$ 904
Amount of allowance for loan losses for loans not deemed to be impaired	\$ 1,571	\$ 4,700	\$ 1,488	\$ 10,560	\$ 681	\$ 810	\$ 507	\$ 1,097	\$ 21,414
Loans:									
Ending balance	\$ 22,744	\$ 149,732	\$ 41,850	\$ 696,272	\$ 257,305	\$ 12,188	\$ 151,275	\$ —	\$ 1,331,366
Loans deemed to be impaired	\$ 103	\$ 853	\$ —	\$ 4,317	\$ 962	\$ —	\$ 92	\$ —	\$ 6,327
Loans not deemed to be impaired	\$ 22,641	\$ 148,879	\$ 41,850	\$ 691,955	\$ 256,343	\$ 12,188	\$ 151,183	\$ —	\$ 1,325,039

CREDIT QUALITY INFORMATION

The Company utilizes a six-grade internal loan rating system for commercial real estate, construction and commercial loans as follows:

Loans rated 1-3 (Pass) — Loans in this category are considered "pass" rated loans with low to average risk.

Loans rated 4 (Monitor) — These loans represent classified loans that management is closely monitoring for credit quality. These loans have had or may have minor credit quality deterioration as of December 31, 2015.

Loans rated 5 (Substandard) — Substandard loans represent classified loans that management is closely monitoring for credit quality. These loans have had more significant credit quality deterioration as of December 31, 2015.

Loans rated 6 (Doubtful) — Doubtful loans represent classified loans that management is closely monitoring for credit quality. These loans had more significant credit quality deterioration as of December 31, 2015, and are doubtful for full collection.

Impaired — Impaired loans represent classified loans that management is closely monitoring for credit quality. A loan is classified as impaired when it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due.

The following table presents the Company's loans by risk rating at December 31, 2015.

	Construction and Land Development	Commercial and Industrial	Municipal	Commercial Real Estate
(dollars in thousands)				
Grade:				
1-3 (Pass)	\$ 20,281	\$ 451,774	\$ 85,685	\$ 718,911
4 (Monitor)	7,042	18	—	917
5 (Substandard)	—	—	—	—
6 (Doubtful)	—	—	—	—
Impaired	98	443	—	1,678
Total	\$ 27,421	\$ 452,235	\$ 85,685	\$ 721,506

The Company has increased its exposure to larger loans to large institutions with publicly available credit ratings beginning in 2015. These ratings are tracked as a credit quality indicator for these loans.

The following table presents the Company's loans by credit rating at December 31, 2015.

	Commercial and Industrial	Municipal	Commercial Real Estate
(in thousands)			
Credit Rating:			
Aaa-Aa3	\$ 234,733	\$ 63,865	\$ 7,547
A1-A3	140,419	7,400	130,872
Baa1-Baa3	—	8,890	167,489
Ba2	—	4,480	—
Total	\$ 375,152	\$ 84,635	\$ 305,908

The following table presents the Company's loans by risk rating at December 31, 2014.

	Construction and Land Development	Commercial and Industrial	Municipal	Commercial Real Estate
(dollars in thousands)				
Grade:				
1-3 (Pass)	\$ 15,515	\$ 148,407	\$ 41,850	\$ 691,322
4 (Monitor)	7,126	472	—	633
5 (Substandard)	—	—	—	—
6 (Doubtful)	—	—	—	—
Impaired	103	853	—	4,317
Total	\$ 22,744	\$ 149,732	\$ 41,850	\$ 696,272

The Company utilized payment performance as credit quality indicators for residential real estate, consumer and overdrafts, and the home equity portfolio. The indicators are depicted in the table "aging of past-due loans," below.

AGING OF PAST-DUE LOANS

At December 31, 2015 the aging of past due loans are as follows:

	Accruing 30-89 Days Past Due	Non Accrual	Accruing Greater Than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Current Loans	Total
(dollars in thousands)						
Construction and land development	\$ —	\$ 99	\$ —	\$ 99	\$ 27,322	\$ 27,421
Commercial and industrial	—	60	—	60	452,175	452,235
Municipal	—	—	—	—	85,685	85,685
Commercial real estate	1,462	174	—	1,636	719,870	721,506
Residential real estate	596	1,559	—	2,155	253,191	255,346
Consumer and overdrafts	6	—	—	6	11,317	11,323
Home equity	628	444	—	1,072	176,948	178,020
Total	\$ 2,692	\$ 2,336	\$ —	\$ 5,028	\$ 1,726,508	\$ 1,731,536

At December 31, 2014 the aging of past due loans are as follows:

	Accruing 30-89 Days Past Due	Non Accrual	Accruing Greater Than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Current Loans	Total
(dollars in thousands)						
Construction and land development	\$ —	\$ 103	\$ —	\$ 103	\$ 22,641	\$ 22,744
Commercial and industrial	905	157	—	1,062	148,670	149,732
Municipal	—	—	—	—	41,850	41,850
Commercial real estate	1,046	2,781	—	3,827	692,445	696,272
Residential real estate	632	846	—	1,478	255,827	257,305
Consumer and overdrafts	6	5	—	11	12,177	12,188
Home equity	576	254	—	830	150,445	151,275
Total	\$ 3,165	\$ 4,146	\$ —	\$ 7,311	\$ 1,324,055	\$ 1,331,366

IMPAIRED LOANS

A loan is impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that a creditor will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. When a loan is impaired, the Company measures impairment based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, except that as a practical expedient, the Company measures impairment based on a loan's observable market price or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. Loans are charged-off when management believes that the collectibility of the loan's principal is not probable. The specific factors that management considers in making the determination that the collectibility of the loan's principal is not probable include; the delinquency status of the loan, the fair value of the collateral, if secured, and the financial strength of the borrower and/or guarantors. For collateral dependent loans, the amount of the recorded investment in a loan that exceeds the fair value of the collateral is charged-off against the allowance for loan losses in lieu of an allocation of a specific allowance amount when such an amount has been identified definitively as uncollectible. The Company's policy for recognizing interest income on impaired loans is contained within Note 1 of the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements."

The following is information pertaining to impaired loans at December 31, 2015:

	Carrying Value	Unpaid Balance Principal	Required Reserve	Average Carrying Value Recognized	Interest Income
(dollars in thousands)					
With no required reserve recorded:					
Construction and land development	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Commercial and industrial	60	246	—	32	—
Municipal	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate	—	—	—	151	—
Residential real estate	114	200	—	125	8
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—
Home equity	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ 174	\$ 446	\$ —	\$ 308	\$ 8
With required reserve recorded:					
Construction and land development	\$ 98	\$ 108	\$ 10	\$ 101	\$ —
Commercial and industrial	383	399	19	626	20
Municipal	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate	1,678	1,776	99	2,550	69
Residential real estate	802	802	32	814	7
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—
Home equity	90	90	90	91	—
Total	\$ 3,051	\$ 3,175	\$ 250	\$ 4,182	\$ 96
Total					
Construction and land development	\$ 98	\$ 108	\$ 10	\$ 101	\$ —
Commercial and industrial	443	645	19	658	20
Municipal	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate	1,678	1,776	99	2,701	69
Residential real estate	916	1,002	32	939	15
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—
Home equity	90	90	90	91	—
Total	\$ 3,225	\$ 3,621	\$ 250	\$ 4,490	\$ 104

The following is information pertaining to impaired loans at December 31, 2014:

	Carrying Value	Unpaid Balance Principal	Required Reserve	Average Carrying Value Recognized	Interest Income
(dollars in thousands)					
With no required reserve recorded:					
Construction and land development	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 173	\$ —
Commercial and industrial	31	32	—	46	—
Municipal	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate	393	396	—	225	—
Residential real estate	136	219	—	77	9
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—
Home equity	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ 560	\$ 647	\$ —	\$ 521	\$ 9
With required reserve recorded:					
Construction and land development	\$ 103	\$ 108	\$ 21	\$ 222	\$ —
Commercial and industrial	822	1,063	57	1,065	31
Municipal	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate	3,924	4,018	639	4,325	103
Residential real estate	826	826	95	1,208	1
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—
Home equity	92	92	92	93	—
Total	\$ 5,767	\$ 6,107	\$ 904	\$ 6,913	\$ 135
Total					
Construction and land development	\$ 103	\$ 108	\$ 21	\$ 395	\$ —
Commercial and industrial	853	1,095	57	1,111	31
Municipal	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate	4,317	4,414	639	4,550	103
Residential real estate	962	1,045	95	1,285	10
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—
Home equity	92	92	92	93	—
Total	\$ 6,327	\$ 6,754	\$ 904	\$ 7,434	\$ 144

Troubled Debt Restructurings are identified as a modification in which a concession was granted to a customer who was having financial difficulties. This concession may be below market rate, longer amortization/term, or a lower payment amount. The present value calculation of the modification did not result in an increase in the allowance for these loans beyond any previously established allocations.

There were no troubled debt restructurings occurring during the year ended December 31, 2015. Also, there were no commitments to lend additional funds to troubled debt restructuring borrowers.

The following is information pertaining to troubled debt restructurings occurring during the year ended December 31, 2014:

	Number of Contracts	Pre-modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
(dollars in thousands)			
Commercial and industrial	2	\$ 98	\$ 98
Total	2	\$ 98	\$ 98

The loans were modified for 2014, by extending terms on the commercial and industrial loans. There was one commercial real estate troubled debt restructuring, totaling \$2,191,000, which subsequently defaulted during 2014. The financial impact of the modification for the performing commercial and industrial loans was a \$100 increase in principal payments for the year ended 2014.

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7. Bank Premises and Equipment

December 31,	2015	2014	Estimated Useful Life
(dollars in thousands)			
Land	\$ 3,478	\$ 3,478	—
Bank premises	19,272	19,272	30-39 years
Furniture and equipment	24,131	22,796	3-10 years
Leasehold improvements	12,892	11,607	30-39 years or lease term
	<u>59,773</u>	<u>57,153</u>	
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(35,667)	(32,971)	
Total	<u>\$ 24,106</u>	<u>\$ 24,182</u>	

The Company is obligated under a number of non-cancelable operating leases for premises and equipment expiring in various years through 2026. Total lease expense approximated \$2,755,000, \$2,465,000 and \$2,094,000 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Included in lease expense are amounts paid to a company affiliated with Marshall M. Sloane, Chairman of the Board, amounting to \$413,000, \$208,000, and \$109,000, respectively. Rental income approximated \$314,000, \$307,000 and \$299,000 in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Depreciation and amortization amounted to \$2,728,000, \$2,322,000, and \$2,318,000 at December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 respectively.

Future minimum rental commitments for non-cancelable operating leases with initial or remaining terms of one year or more at December 31, 2015, were as follows:

Year	Amount
(dollars in thousands)	
2016	\$ 2,508
2017	2,037
2018	1,842
2019	1,676
2020	1,406
Thereafter	2,909
	<u>\$ 12,378</u>

8. Goodwill and Identifiable Intangible Assets

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company concluded that it is not more likely than not that fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value, and goodwill is not considered to be impaired.

The changes in goodwill and identifiable intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are shown in the table below.

Carrying Amount of Goodwill and Intangibles	Goodwill	Mortgage	Total
		Servicing Rights	
(dollars in thousands)			
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 2,714	703	\$ 3,417
Additions	—	424	424
Amortization Expense	—	(186)	(186)
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 2,714	941	\$ 3,655
Additions	—	626	626
Amortization Expense	—	(262)	(262)
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 2,714</u>	<u>1,305</u>	<u>\$ 4,019</u>

9. Fair Value Measurements

The Company follows FASB ASC 820-10, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* (formerly SFAS 157, "Fair Value Measurements"), which among other things, requires enhanced disclosures about assets and liabilities carried at fair value. ASC 820-10 establishes a hierarchal disclosure framework associated with the level of pricing observability utilized in measuring financial instruments at fair value. The three broad levels of the hierarchy are as follows:

Level I — Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reported date. The type of financial instruments included in Level I are highly liquid cash instruments with quoted prices such as G-7 government, agency securities, listed equities and money market securities, as well as listed derivative instruments.

Level II — Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reported date. The nature of these financial instruments include cash instruments for which quoted prices are available but traded less frequently, derivative instruments whose fair value have been derived using a model where inputs to the model are directly observable in the market, or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data, and instruments that are fair valued using other financial instruments, the parameters of which can be directly observed. Instruments which are generally included in this category are corporate bonds and loans, mortgage whole loans, municipal bonds and OTC derivatives.

Level III — These instruments have little to no pricing observability as of the reported date. These financial instruments do not have two-way markets and are measured using management's best estimate of fair value, where the inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment or estimation. Instruments that are included in this category generally include certain commercial mortgage loans, certain private equity investments, distressed debt, non-investment grade residual interests in securitizations, as well as certain highly structured OTC derivative contracts.

The results of the fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2015, are as follows:

	Carrying Value	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Other Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
(dollars in thousands)				
Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis — Securities AFS				
U.S. Treasury	\$ 1,989	\$ —	\$ 1,989	\$ —
SBA Backed Securities	5,989	—	5,989	—
U.S. Government Agency and Sponsored Enterprises				
Mortgage-Backed Securities	233,526	—	233,526	—
Privately Issued Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	1,434	—	1,434	—
Obligations Issued by States and Political Subdivisions	156,960	—	—	156,960
Other Debt Securities	4,473	—	4,473	—
Equity Securities	252	215	—	37
Total	\$ 404,623	\$ 215	\$ 247,411	\$ 156,997
Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value on a Non-recurring Basis				
Impaired Loans	\$ 1,056	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,056

Impaired loan balances in the table above represent those collateral dependent loans where management has estimated the credit loss by comparing the loan's carrying value against the expected realizable fair value of the collateral. Fair value is generally determined through a review process that includes independent appraisals, discounted cash flows, or other external assessments of the underlying collateral, which generally include various Level 3 inputs which are not identifiable. The Company discounts the fair values, as appropriate, based on management's observations of the local real estate market for loans in this category.

Appraisals, discounted cash flows and real estate tax assessments are reviewed quarterly. There is no specific policy regarding how frequently appraisals will be updated. Adjustments are made to appraisals and real estate tax assessments based on management's estimate of changes in real estate values. Within the past twelve months there have been no updated appraisals, however, all impaired loans have been reviewed during the past quarter using either a discounted cash flow analysis or other type of real estate tax assessment. The types of adjustments that are made to specific provisions (credits) relate to impaired loans recognized for 2015 for the estimated credit loss amounted to a credit of \$165,000.

There were no transfers between level 1, 2 and 3 for the year ended December 31, 2015. There were no liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring or nonrecurring basis during the year ended December 31, 2015.

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The following table presents additional information about assets measured at fair value on a recurring and nonrecurring basis for which the Company has utilized Level 3 inputs to determine fair value (dollars in thousands) at December 31, 2015. Management continues to monitor the assumptions used to value the assets listed below.

Asset	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Unobservable Input Value or Range
Securities AFS ⁽¹⁾	\$ 156,997	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	0%-1% ⁽²⁾
Impaired Loans	1,056	Appraisal of collateral ⁽³⁾	Appraisal adjustments ⁽⁴⁾	0%-30% discount

⁽¹⁾ Municipal securities generally have maturities of one year or less and, therefore, the amortized cost equates to the fair value.

⁽²⁾ Weighted averages.

⁽³⁾ Fair value is generally determined through independent appraisals of the underlying collateral, which generally include various Level 3 inputs which are not identifiable.

⁽⁴⁾ Appraisals may be adjusted by management for qualitative factors such as economic conditions and estimated expenses.

The changes in Level 3 securities for the year ended December 31, 2015 are as shown in the table below:

	Auction Rate Securities	Obligations Issued by States and Political Subdivisions	Equity Securities	Total
(dollars in thousands)				
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 3,820	\$ 92,964	\$ 102	\$ 96,886
Purchases	—	207,509	—	207,509
Maturities/redemptions	—	(147,277)	(65)	(147,342)
Amortization	—	(56)	—	(56)
Change in fair value	—	—	—	—
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 3,820	\$ 153,140	\$ 37	\$ 156,997

The amortized cost of Level 3 securities was \$157,874,000 with an unrealized loss of \$877,000 at December 31, 2015. The securities in this category are generally equity investments, municipal securities with no readily determinable fair value or failed auction rate securities. Management evaluated the fair value of these securities based on an evaluation of the underlying issuer, prevailing rates and market liquidity.

The results of the fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2014, are as follows:

	Carrying Value	Fair Value Measurements Using Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Other Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
(dollars in thousands)				
Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis — Securities AFS				
U.S. Treasury	\$ 2,000	\$ —	\$ 2,000	\$ —
SBA Backed Securities	6,717	—	6,717	—
U.S. Government Agency and Sponsored Enterprises				
Mortgage-Backed Securities	337,093	—	337,093	—
Privately Issued Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	1,874	—	1,874	—
Obligations Issued by States and Political Subdivisions	96,784	—	—	96,784
Other Debt Securities	3,524	—	3,524	—
Equity Securities	398	296	—	102
Total	\$ 448,390	\$ 296	\$ 351,208	\$ 96,886
Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value on a Non-recurring Basis				
Impaired Loans	\$ 3,410	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,410

Appraisals, discounted cash flows and real estate tax assessments are reviewed quarterly. There is no specific policy regarding how frequently appraisals will be updated. Adjustments are made to appraisals and real estate tax assessments based on management's estimate of changes in real estate values. Within the past twelve months there have been no updated appraisals, however, all impaired loans have been reviewed during the past quarter using either a discounted cash flow analysis or other type of real estate tax assessment. Specific provisions relate to impaired loans recognized for 2014 for the estimated credit loss amounted to \$947,000.

There were no transfers between level 1 and 2 for the year ended December 31, 2014. There were no liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring or nonrecurring basis during the year ended December 31, 2014.

The following table presents additional information about assets measured at fair value on a recurring and nonrecurring basis for which the Company has utilized Level 3 inputs to determine fair value (dollars in thousands) at December 31, 2014. Management continues to monitor the assumptions used to value the assets listed below.

Asset	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Unobservable Input Value or Range
Securities AFS ⁽¹⁾	\$ 96,886	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	0%-1% ⁽²⁾
Impaired Loans	3,410	Appraisal of collateral ⁽³⁾	Appraisal adjustments ⁽⁴⁾	0%-30% discount

⁽¹⁾ Municipal securities generally have maturities of one year or less and, therefore, the amortized cost equates to the fair value.

⁽²⁾ Weighted averages.

⁽³⁾ Fair value is generally determined through independent appraisals of the underlying collateral, which generally include various Level 3 inputs which are not identifiable.

⁽⁴⁾ Appraisals may be adjusted by management for qualitative factors such as economic conditions and estimated expenses.

The changes in Level 3 securities for the year ended December 31, 2014 are as shown in the table below:

	Auction Rate Securities	Obligations Issued by States and Political Subdivisions	Equity Securities	Total
(dollars in thousands)				
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 3,820	\$ 32,487	\$ 290	\$ 36,597
Purchases	—	126,571	—	126,571
Maturities/redemptions	—	(66,088)	(188)	(66,276)
Amortization	—	(6)	—	(6)
Change in fair value	—	—	—	—
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 3,820	\$ 92,964	\$ 102	\$ 96,886

The amortized cost of Level 3 securities was \$97,760,000 with an unrealized loss of \$874,000 at December 31, 2014. The securities in this category are generally equity investments, municipal securities with no readily determinable fair value or failed auction rate securities. Management evaluated the fair value of these securities based on an evaluation of the underlying issuer, prevailing rates and market liquidity.

10. Deposits

The following is a summary of remaining maturities or re-pricing of time deposits as of December 31,

	2015	Percent	2014	Percent
(dollars in thousands)				
Within one year	\$ 315,559	67 %	\$ 203,125	53 %
Over one year to two years	44,838	9 %	66,603	17 %
Over two years to three years	49,538	10 %	31,071	8 %
Over three years to five years	63,491	14 %	82,346	22 %
Total	\$ 473,426	100 %	\$ 383,145	100 %

Time deposits of more than \$250,000 totaled \$193,598,000 and \$108,325,000 in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

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11. Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

The following is a summary of securities sold under agreements to repurchase as of December 31,

	2015	2014	2013
(dollars in thousands)			
Amount outstanding at December 31	\$ 197,850	\$ 212,360	\$ 214,440
Weighted average rate at December 31	0.21 %	0.18 %	0.18 %
Maximum amount outstanding at any month end	\$ 299,890	\$ 243,750	\$ 214,440
Daily average balance outstanding during the year	\$ 245,276	\$ 216,937	\$ 203,888
Weighted average rate during the year	0.20 %	0.18 %	0.18 %

Amounts outstanding at December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 carried maturity dates of the next business day. U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprise securities with a total amortized cost of \$199,152,000, \$213,817,000 and \$216,747,000 were pledged as collateral and held by custodians to secure the agreements at December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The approximate fair value of the collateral at those dates was \$197,318,000, \$212,255,000 and \$213,350,000, respectively.

12. Other Borrowed Funds and Subordinated Debentures

The following is a summary of other borrowed funds and subordinated debentures as of December 31,

	2015	2014	2013
(dollars in thousands)			
Amount outstanding at December 31	\$ 404,083	\$ 431,583	\$ 291,227
Weighted average rate at December 31	2.29 %	1.91 %	3.04 %
Maximum amount outstanding at any month end	\$ 521,583	\$ 431,583	\$ 291,227
Daily average balance outstanding during the year	\$ 374,109	\$ 271,710	\$ 231,032
Weighted average rate during the year	2.38 %	3.34 %	3.73 %

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BORROWINGS

Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston ("FHLBB") borrowings are collateralized by a blanket pledge agreement on the Bank's FHLBB stock, certain qualified investment securities, deposits at the FHLBB and residential mortgages held in the Bank's portfolios. The Bank's remaining term borrowing capacity at the FHLBB at December 31, 2015, was approximately \$198,999,000. In addition, the Bank has a \$14,500,000 line of credit with the FHLBB. A schedule of the maturity distribution of FHLBB advances with the weighted average interest rates is as follows:

December 31,	2015		2014		2013	
	Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Rate
(dollars in thousands)						
Within one year	\$ 100,000	1.89 %	\$ 169,500	0.51 %	\$ 53,000	0.40 %
Over one year to two years	57,500	2.72 %	55,000	3.07 %	19,500	2.42 %
Over two years to three years	54,500	2.25 %	45,000	3.18 %	55,000	3.07 %
Over three years to five years	91,000	1.85 %	70,000	2.43 %	77,000	3.05 %
Over five years	65,000	3.23 %	56,000	3.16 %	50,500	3.39 %
Total	\$ 368,000	2.30 %	\$ 395,500	1.89 %	\$ 255,000	2.52 %

Included in the table above are \$50,000,000, \$35,000,000 and \$35,000,000 respectively, of FHLBB advances at December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, that are puttable at the discretion of FHLBB. These put dates were not utilized in the table above.

During 2013, the Company restructured \$14,500,000 of FHLBB advances. Prior to restructure, the weighted average rate on these advances was 3.16% and the weighted average remaining maturity was 12 months. Subsequent to restructure, the weighted average rate was 3.24% and the weighted average maturity was 68 months. The restructures were accounted for as modifications.

SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES

Subordinated debentures totaled \$36,083,000 at December 31, 2015 and 2014. In May 1998, the Company consummated the sale of a trust preferred securities offering, in which it issued \$29,639,000 of subordinated debt securities due 2029 to its newly formed unconsolidated subsidiary Century Bancorp Capital Trust. Century Bancorp Capital Trust then issued 2,875,000 shares of Cumulative Trust Preferred Securities with a liquidation value of \$10 per share. These securities pay dividends at an annualized rate of 8.30%. The Company redeemed through its subsidiary, Century Bancorp Capital Trust, its 8.30% Trust Preferred Securities on January 10, 2005.

In December 2004, the Company consummated the sale of a trust preferred securities offering, in which it issued \$36,083,000 of subordinated debt securities due 2034 to its newly formed unconsolidated subsidiary Century Bancorp Capital Trust II.

Century Bancorp Capital Trust II then issued 35,000 shares of Cumulative Trust Preferred Securities with a liquidation value of \$1,000 per share. These securities paid dividends at an annualized rate of 6.65% for the first ten years and then converted to the three-month LIBOR rate plus 1.87% for the remaining 20 years. The coupon rate on these securities was 2.38% at December 31, 2015.

OTHER BORROWED FUNDS

There were no overnight federal funds purchased at December 31, 2015 and 2014.

13. Reclassifications Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income^(a)

Details about Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income Components	Amount Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		Affected line item in the Statement Where Net Income is Presented
	Year ended December 31, 2015 ^(a)	Year ended December 31, 2014 ^(a)	
Unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities	\$ 594 (233) <u>\$ 361</u>	\$ 450 (171) <u>\$ 279</u>	Net gains on sales of investments Provision for income taxes Net income
Accretion of unrealized losses transferred	\$ 5,502 (1,919) <u>\$ 3,583</u>	\$ 5,192 (2,004) <u>\$ 3,188</u>	Securities held-to-maturity Provision for income taxes Net income
Amortization of defined benefit pension items			
Prior-service costs	\$ (10)	\$ (10)	Salaries and employee benefits ^(b)
Actuarial gains (losses)	(1,411)	(367)	Salaries and employee benefits ^(b)
Total before tax	(1,421)	(377)	Income before taxes
Tax (expense) or benefit	568	151	Provision for income taxes
Net of tax	\$ (853)	\$ (226)	Net income
Total reclassifications for the period	\$ 3,091	\$ 3,241	Net income

^(a) Amounts in parentheses indicate decreases to profit/loss.

^(b) These accumulated other comprehensive income components are included in the computation of net periodic pension cost (see employee benefits footnote (Note 17) for additional details).

14. Earnings per share ("EPS")

Class A and Class B shares participate equally in undistributed earnings. Under the Company's Articles of Organization, the holders of Class A Common Stock are entitled to receive dividends per share equal to at least 200% of dividends paid, if any, from time to time, on each share of Class B Common Stock.

Diluted EPS includes the dilutive effect of common stock equivalents; basic EPS excludes all common stock equivalents. The only common stock equivalents for the Company are the stock options discussed below. The dilutive effect of these stock options for 2015, 2014 and 2013 was an increase of 0, 1,447, and 1,155 shares, respectively.

The following table is a reconciliation of basic EPS and diluted EPS:

Year Ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013
(in thousands except share and per share data)			
BASIC EPS COMPUTATION			
Numerator:			
Net income, Class A	\$ 18,081	\$ 17,157	\$ 15,698
Net income, Class B	4,940	4,703	4,348
Denominator:			
Weighted average shares outstanding, Class A	3,600,729	3,591,732	3,575,683
Weighted average shares outstanding, Class B	1,967,180	1,969,030	1,980,855
Basic EPS, Class A	\$ 5.02	\$ 4.78	\$ 4.39
Basic EPS, Class B	\$ 2.51	\$ 2.39	\$ 2.19
DILUTED EPS COMPUTATION			
Numerator:			
Net income, Class A	\$ 18,081	\$ 17,157	\$ 15,698
Net income, Class B	4,940	4,703	4,348
Total net income, for diluted EPS, Class A computation	23,021	21,860	20,046
Denominator:			
Weighted average shares outstanding, basic, Class A	3,600,729	3,591,732	3,575,683
Weighted average shares outstanding, Class B	1,967,180	1,969,030	1,980,855
Dilutive effect of Class A stock options	—	1,447	1,155
Weighted average shares outstanding diluted, Class A	5,567,909	5,562,209	5,557,693
Weighted average shares outstanding, Class B	1,967,180	1,969,030	1,980,855
Diluted EPS, Class A	\$ 4.13	\$ 3.93	\$ 3.61
Diluted EPS, Class B	\$ 2.51	\$ 2.39	\$ 2.19

15. Stockholders' Equity

DIVIDENDS

Holders of the Class A common stock may not vote in the election of directors but may vote as a class to approve certain extraordinary corporate transactions. Holders of Class B common stock may vote in the election of directors. Class A common stockholders are entitled to receive dividends per share equal to at least 200% per share of that paid, if any, on each share of Class B common stock. Class A common stock is publicly traded. Class B common stock is not publicly traded; however, it can be converted on a per share basis to Class A common stock at any time at the option of the holder. Dividend payments by the Company are dependent in part on the dividends it receives from the Bank, which are subject to certain regulatory restrictions.

STOCK OPTION PLAN

During 2000 and 2004, common stockholders of the Company approved stock option plans (the "Option Plans") that provide for granting of options for not more than 150,000 shares of Class A common stock per plan. Under the Option Plans, all officers and key employees of the Company are eligible to receive nonqualified and incentive stock options to purchase shares of Class A common stock. The Option Plans are administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors, whose members are ineligible to participate in the Option Plans. Based on management's recommendations, the Committee submits its recommendations to the Board of Directors as to persons to whom options are to be granted, the number of shares granted to each, the option price (which may not be less than 85% of the fair market value for nonqualified stock options, or the fair market value for incentive stock options, of the shares on the date of grant) and the time period over which the options are exercisable (not more than ten years from the date of grant). There were no options outstanding at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

Stock option activity under the plan is as follows:

	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Amount	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Amount	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Amount	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Shares under option:						
Outstanding at beginning of year	—	\$ —	20,375	\$ 31.82	23,350	\$ 31.17
Forfeited	—	—	(9,050)	31.83	(1,350)	26.68
Exercised	—	—	(11,325)	31.81	(1,625)	26.76
Outstanding at end of year	—	\$ —	—	\$ —	20,375	\$ 31.82
Exercisable at end of year	—	\$ —	—	\$ —	20,375	\$ 31.82
Available to be granted at end of year	233,934		233,934		224,884	

At December 31, 2013, the options outstanding had exercise prices between \$26.68 and \$31.83. The weighted average intrinsic value of options exercised for the period ended December 31, 2014, was \$8.76 per share with an aggregate value of \$99,217.

CAPITAL RATIOS

The Bank and the Company are subject to various regulatory requirements administered by federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Bank and Company's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Bank and Company must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the Bank and Company's assets and liabilities, and certain off-balance-sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The Bank and Company's capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Bank and the Company to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of total and Tier 1 capital (as defined in the regulation) to risk-weighted assets (as defined) and Tier 1 capital (as defined) to average assets (as defined). Management believes, as of December 31, 2015, that the Bank and the Company meet all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject.

The Basel Committee has issued capital standards entitled "Base III: A global framework for more resilient banks and banking systems" (Basel III). The Federal Reserve has finalized its rule implementing the Basel III regulatory capital framework. The rule was effective in January 2015 and sets the Basel III minimum Regulatory capital requirements. To be categorized as well capitalized, the Bank must maintain minimum total risk-based, Common Equity tier 1, tier 1 risk-based, and Tier 1 leverage ratios as set forth in the table. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes would cause a change in the Bank's categorization.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Century Bancorp, Inc. AR '15

The Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios are presented in the following table:

	Actual Amount	Ratio	For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
			Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
As of December 31, 2015 (Basel III)						
Total Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)	\$ 278,769	12.03 %	\$ 185,320	8.00 %	\$ 231,650	10.00 %
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)	255,694	11.04 %	138,990	6.00 %	185,320	8.00 %
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)	255,694	11.04 %	104,242	4.50 %	150,572	6.50 %
Tier 1 Capital (to 4th Qtr. Average Assets)	255,964	6.48 %	157,734	4.00 %	197,167	5.00 %
As of December 31, 2014						
Total Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)	\$ 254,742	14.38 %	\$ 141,747	8.00 %	\$ 177,183	10.00 %
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)	232,592	13.13 %	70,873	4.00 %	106,310	6.00 %
Tier 1 Capital (to 4th Qtr. Average Assets)	232,592	6.52 %	142,630	4.00 %	178,287	5.00 %

The Company's actual capital amounts and ratios are presented in the following table:

	Actual Amount	Ratio	For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
			Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
As of December 31, 2015 (Basel III)						
Total Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)	\$ 291,635	12.54 %	\$ 186,021	8.00 %	\$ 232,526	10.00 %
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)	268,560	11.55 %	139,515	6.00 %	186,021	8.00 %
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)	233,560	10.04 %	104,637	4.50 %	151,142	6.50 %
Tier 1 Capital (to 4th Qtr. Average Assets)	268,560	6.79 %	158,114	4.00 %	197,642	5.00 %
As of December 31, 2014						
Total Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)	\$ 269,044	15.12 %	\$ 142,366	8.00 %	\$ 177,957	10.00 %
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)	246,798	13.87 %	71,183	4.00 %	106,774	6.00 %
Tier 1 Capital (to 4th Qtr. Average Assets)	246,798	6.91 %	142,930	4.00 %	178,663	5.00 %

16. Income Taxes

The current and deferred components of income tax expense for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	2015	2014	2013
(dollars in thousands)			
Current expense:			
Federal	\$ 3,393	\$ 3,982	\$ 3,520
State	399	498	416
Total current expense	<u>3,792</u>	<u>4,480</u>	<u>3,936</u>
Deferred (benefit) expense:			
Federal	(3,098)	(3,179)	(2,564)
State	(161)	(435)	(365)
Total deferred benefit	<u>(3,259)</u>	<u>(3,614)</u>	<u>(2,929)</u>
Provision for income taxes	<u>\$ 533</u>	<u>\$ 866</u>	<u>\$ 1,007</u>

Income tax accounts included in other assets/liabilities at December 31, are as follows:

	2015	2014
(dollars in thousands)		
Currently receivable	\$ 1,217	\$ 707
Deferred income tax asset, net	<u>40,157</u>	<u>37,251</u>
Total	<u>\$ 41,374</u>	<u>\$ 37,958</u>

Differences between income tax expense at the statutory federal income tax rate and total income tax expense are summarized as follows:

	2015	2014	2013
(dollars in thousands)			
Federal income tax expense at statutory rates	\$ 8,008	\$ 7,727	\$ 7,158
State income tax, net of federal income tax benefit	157	42	34
Insurance income	(375)	(353)	(380)
Effect of tax-exempt interest	(6,915)	(6,097)	(5,348)
Net tax credit	(460)	(517)	(572)
Other	118	64	115
Total	\$ 533	\$ 866	\$ 1,007
Effective tax rate	2.3 %	3.8 %	4.8 %

The following table sets forth the Company's gross deferred income tax assets and gross deferred income tax liabilities at December 31:

	2015	2014
(dollars in thousands)		
Deferred income tax assets:		
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 9,852	\$ 9,550
Pension and SERP liability	8,714	7,806
Deferred compensation	8,495	7,447
AMT credit	7,041	4,630
Unrealized losses on securities transferred to held-to-maturity	4,667	6,586
Depreciation	673	366
Accrued bonus	508	613
Acquisition premium	231	334
Nonaccrual interest	138	148
Unrealized (gains) losses on securities available-for-sale	108	(103)
Limited partnerships	52	88
Investments write down	26	26
Other	173	136
Gross deferred income tax asset	40,678	37,627
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Mortgage servicing rights	(521)	(376)
Gross deferred income tax liability	(521)	(376)
Deferred income tax asset net	\$ 40,157	\$ 37,251

Based on the Company's historical and current pre-tax earnings, management believes it is more likely than not that the Company will realize the deferred income tax asset existing at December 31, 2015. Management believes that existing net deductible temporary differences which give rise to the deferred tax asset will reverse during periods in which the Company generates net taxable income. In addition, gross deductible temporary differences are expected to reverse in periods during which offsetting gross taxable temporary differences are expected to reverse. Factors beyond management's control, such as the general state of the economy and real estate values, can affect future levels of taxable income, and no assurance can be given that sufficient taxable income will be generated to fully absorb gross deductible temporary differences. The Company is in an Alternative Minimum Tax ("AMT") credit position. The AMT credit is carried as a deferred asset and has an indefinite life. The Company has potential tax planning strategies available which support the deferred AMT credit and, at this time, no valuation allowance is needed. The Company and its subsidiaries file a consolidated federal tax return. The Company is subject to federal and state examinations for tax years after December 31, 2011.

17. Employee Benefits

The Company has a Qualified Defined Benefit Pension Plan (the "Plan"), which had been offered to all employees reaching minimum age and service requirements. In 2006, the Bank became a member of the Savings Bank Employees Retirement Association ("SBERA") within which it then began maintaining the Qualified Defined Benefit Pension Plan. SBERA offers a common and collective trust as the underlying investment structure for its retirement plans. The target allocation mix for the common and collective trust portfolio calls for an equity-based investment deployment range of 40% to 64% of total portfolio assets. The remainder of the portfolio is allocated to fixed income securities with target range of 15% to 25% and other investments including global asset allocation and hedge funds from 20% to 36%.

The Trustees of SBERA, through its Investment Committee, select investment managers for the common and collective trust portfolio. A professional investment advisory firm is retained by the Investment Committee to provide allocation analysis, performance measurement and to assist with manager searches. The overall investment objective is to diversify investments across a spectrum of investment types to limit risks from large market swings. The Company closed the plan to employees hired after March 31, 2006.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Century Bancorp, Inc. AR '15

The measurement date for the Plan is December 31 for each year. The benefits expected to be paid in each year from 2016 to 2020 are \$1,289,000, \$1,374,000, \$1,395,000, \$1,452,000, and \$1,589,000, respectively. The aggregate benefits expected to be paid in the five years from 2021 to 2025 are \$9,542,000. The Company plans to contribute \$2,075,000 to the Plan in 2016.

The fair value of plan assets and major categories as of December 31, 2015, is as follows:

Asset Category	Percent	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
(dollars in thousands)					
Collective fund	61.2 %	\$ 20,627	\$ 4,307	\$ 16,320	\$ —
Equity securities	17.7 %	5,990	5,990	—	—
Mutual funds	11.9 %	4,001	4,001	—	—
Hedge funds	7.5 %	2,524	—	—	2,524
Short-term investments	1.7 %	575	575	—	—
	100.0 %	\$ 33,717	\$ 14,873	\$ 16,320	\$ 2,524

The fair value of plan assets and major categories as of December 31, 2014, is as follows:

Asset Category	Percent	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
(dollars in thousands)					
Collective funds	53.4 %	\$ 18,069	\$ 2,757	\$ 15,312	\$ —
Equity securities	23.1 %	7,797	7,797	—	—
Mutual funds	15.5 %	5,244	4,762	482	—
Hedge funds	7.0 %	2,360	—	—	2,360
Short-term investments	1.0 %	342	342	—	—
	100.0 %	\$ 33,812	\$ 15,658	\$ 15,794	\$ 2,360

LEVEL 1

The plan assets measured at fair value in Level 1 are based on quoted market prices in an active exchange market.

LEVEL 2

Plan assets measured at fair value in Level 2 are based on pricing models that consider standard input factors, such as observable market data, benchmark yields, interest rate volatilities, broker/dealer quotes, credit spreads and new issue data.

LEVEL 3

Plan assets measured at fair value in Level 3 are based on unobservable inputs, which includes SBERA's assumptions and the best information available under the circumstance. Level 3 assets consist of hedge funds. The underlying assets are valued based upon quoted exchange prices, over-the-counter trades, bid/ask prices, relative value assessments based on market conditions, and other information, as available. Further adjustments may be made based on factors impacting liquidity.

The asset or liability's fair value measurement level within fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Below is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value.

The Trust reports bonds and other obligations, short-term investments and equity securities at fair values based on published quotations, Collective funds and hedge funds (Funds) are valued in accordance with valuations provided by such Funds, which generally value marketable securities at the last reported sales price on the valuation date and other investments at fair value, as determined by each Fund's manager.

The preceding methods described may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future values. Furthermore, although the Trust believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

The changes in Level 3 securities are shown in the table below:

Year Ended December 31,	2015	2014
(dollars in thousands)		
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 2,360	\$ 2,256
Purchases	224	32
Redemptions	(40)	(58)
Actual return – assets still being held	(20)	130
Balance at end of year	\$ 2,524	\$ 2,360

There were no transfers in or out of level 3 during the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

The performance of the plan assets is dependent upon general market conditions and specific conditions related to the issuers of the underlying securities.

The Company has a Supplemental Executive Insurance/Retirement Plan (the Supplemental Plan), which is limited to certain officers and employees of the Company. The Supplemental Plan is voluntary. Under the Supplemental Plan, each participant will receive a retirement benefit based on compensation and length of service. Life insurance policies, which are owned by the Company, are purchased covering the lives of each participant.

The benefits expected to be paid in each year from 2016 to 2020 are \$1,594,000, \$2,013,000, \$1,993,000, \$1,992,000 and \$1,954,000, respectively. The aggregate benefits expected to be paid in the five years from 2021 to 2025 are \$11,571,000.

	Defined Benefit Pension Plan		Supplemental Insurance/ Retirement Plan	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
(dollars in thousands)				
Change projected in benefit obligation				
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 40,011	\$ 29,879	\$ 31,989	\$ 25,502
Service cost	1,343	1,034	1,589	1,555
Interest cost	1,576	1,467	1,365	1,325
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(3,424)	8,398	4,304	4,650
Benefits paid	(909)	(767)	(1,043)	(1,043)
Projected benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 38,597	\$ 40,011	\$ 38,204	\$ 31,989
Change in plan assets				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 33,812	\$ 32,322		
Actual return on plan assets	(1,186)	1,337		
Employer contributions	2,000	920		
Benefits paid	(909)	(767)		
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$ 33,717	\$ 33,812		
(Unfunded) Funded status	\$ (4,880)	\$ (6,199)	\$ (38,204)	\$ (31,989)
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$ 38,597	\$ 40,011	\$ 34,884	\$ 29,023
Weighted-average assumptions as of December 31				
Discount rate — Liability	4.18 %	4.00 %	4.03 %	4.00 %
Discount rate — Expense	4.00 %	5.00 %	4.00 %	5.00 %
Expected return on plan assets	8.00 %	8.00 %	NA	NA
Rate of compensation increase	4.00 %	4.00 %	4.00 %	4.00 %
Components of net periodic benefit cost				
Service cost	\$ 1,343	\$ 1,034	\$ 1,589	\$ 1,555
Interest cost	1,576	1,467	1,365	1,325
Expected return on plan assets	(2,749)	(2,543)	—	—
Recognized prior service cost	(104)	(104)	114	114
Recognized net losses	812	12	599	355
Net periodic cost (benefit)	\$ 878	\$ (134)	\$ 3,667	\$ 3,349
Other changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive income				
Amortization of prior service cost	\$ 104	\$ 104	\$ (114)	\$ (114)
Net (gain) loss	(301)	9,592	3,705	4,268
Total recognized in other comprehensive income	(197)	9,696	3,591	4,154
Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and other comprehensive income	\$ 681	\$ 9,562	\$ 7,258	\$ 7,503

	December 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Plan	Supplemental Plan	Total	Plan	Supplemental Plan	Total
(dollars in thousands)						
Prior service cost	\$ 308	\$ (763)	\$ (455)	\$ 412	\$ (877)	\$ (465)
Net actuarial loss	(12,652)	(15,874)	(28,526)	(12,953)	(12,169)	(25,122)
Total	\$ (12,344)	\$ (16,637)	\$ (28,981)	\$ (12,541)	\$ (13,046)	\$ (25,587)

The following table summarizes the amounts included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss at December 31, 2015, expected to be recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost in the next year:

	Plan	Supplemental Plan
Amortization of prior service cost to be recognized in 2016	\$ (104)	\$ 114
Amortization of loss to be recognized in 2016	801	804

Assumptions for the expected return on plan assets and discount rates in the Company's Plan and Supplemental Plan are periodically reviewed. As part of the review, management in consultation with independent consulting actuaries performs an analysis of expected returns based on the plan's asset allocation. This forecast reflects the Company's and actuarial firm's expected return on plan assets for each significant asset class or economic indicator. The range of returns developed relies on forecasts and on broad market historical benchmarks for expected return, correlation and volatility for each asset class. Also, as a part of the review, the Company's management in consultation with independent consulting actuaries performs an analysis of discount rates based on expected returns of high-grade fixed income debt securities.

Effective January 1, 2016, the Company changed its estimate of the service and interest components of the net periodic benefit cost. Previously, the Company estimated the service and interest cost components utilizing a single weighted-average discount rate derived from the yield curve used to measure the benefit obligation. The new estimate utilizes a full yield curve approach in the estimation of these components by applying the specific spot rates along the yield curve used in the determination of the benefit obligation to their underlying projected cash flows. The new estimate provided a more precise measurement of service and interests costs by improving the correlation between projected benefit cash flows and their corresponding spot rates. The change does not affect the measurement of the Company's benefit obligations and it is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate, which is applied prospectively. For 2016, the change in estimate is expected to reduce periodic plan cost by \$859,000 compared to the prior estimate. Mortality assumptions are based on the RP 2015 Mortality Table projected with Scale MP 2015.

The Company offers a 401(k) defined contribution plan for all employees reaching minimum age and service requirements. The plan is voluntary and employee contributions are matched by the Company at a rate of 33.3% for the first 6% of compensation contributed by each employee. The Company's match totaled \$403,000 for 2015, \$346,000 for 2014 and \$322,000 for 2013. Administrative costs associated with the plan are absorbed by the Company.

The Company has a cash incentive plan that is designed to reward our executives and officers for the achievement of annual financial performance goals of the Company as well as business line, department and individual performance. The plan supports the philosophy that management be measured for their performance as a team in the attainment of these goals. Discretionary bonus expense amounted to \$1,178,000, \$1,434,000 and \$1,313,000 in 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively.

The Company does not offer any postretirement programs other than pensions.

18. Commitments and Contingencies

A number of legal claims against the Company arising in the normal course of business were outstanding at December 31, 2015. Management, after reviewing these claims with legal counsel, is of the opinion that their resolution will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

19. Financial Instruments with Off-Balance-Sheet Risk

The Company is party to financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers.

These financial instruments primarily include commitments to originate and sell loans, standby letters of credit, unused lines of credit and unadvanced portions of construction loans. The instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the consolidated balance sheet. The contract or notional amounts of those instruments reflect the extent of involvement the Company has in these particular classes of financial instruments.

The Company's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for loan commitments, standby letters of credit and unadvanced portions of construction loans is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. The Company uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance-sheet instruments. Financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk at December 31 are as follows:

Contract or Notional Amount	2015	2014
(dollars in thousands)		
Financial instruments whose contract amount represents credit risk:		
Commitments to originate		
1-4 family mortgages	\$ 5,638	\$ 3,215
Standby and commercial letters of credit	4,936	8,057
Unused lines of credit	320,874	298,279
Unadvanced portions of construction loans	11,589	3,035
Unadvanced portions of other loans	41,717	17,186

Commitments to originate loans, unadvanced portions of construction loans, unused lines of credit and unused letters of credit are generally agreements to lend to a customer, provided there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The Company evaluates each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Company upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Company to guarantee the performance by a customer to a third party. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers.

20. Other Operating Expenses

Year ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013
(dollars in thousands)			
Marketing	\$ 1,849	\$ 1,793	\$ 1,749
Software maintenance/amortization	1,670	1,524	1,417
Legal and audit	1,269	1,072	1,281
Contributions	690	735	673
Processing services	1,002	944	812
Consulting	1,050	964	874
Postage and delivery	905	964	939
Supplies	965	870	848
Telephone	804	753	719
Directors' fees	377	389	373
Insurance	301	304	295
Other	1,826	1,520	1,500
Total	\$ 12,708	\$ 11,832	\$ 11,480

21. Fair Values of Financial Instruments

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company in estimating fair values of its financial instruments. Excluded from this disclosure are all non financial instruments. Accordingly, the aggregate fair value amounts presented do not represent the underlying value of the Company.

The assumptions used below are expected to approximate those that market participants would use in valuing these financial instruments.

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on available market information and judgments about the financial instrument, including estimates of timing, amount of expected future cash flows and the credit standing of the issuer. Such estimates do not consider the tax impact of the realization of unrealized gains or losses. In some cases, the fair value estimates cannot be substantiated by comparison to independent markets. In addition, the disclosed fair value may not be realized in the immediate settlement of the financial instrument. Care should be exercised in deriving conclusions about our business, its value or financial position based on the fair value information of financial instruments presented below.

SECURITIES HELD-TO-MATURITY

The fair values of these securities were based on quoted market prices, where available, as provided by third-party investment portfolio pricing vendors. If quoted market prices were not available, fair values provided by the vendors were based on quoted market prices of comparable instruments in active markets and/or based on a matrix pricing methodology which employs The Bond Market Association's standard calculations for cash flow and price/yield analysis, live benchmark bond pricing and terms/condition data available from major pricing sources. Management regards the inputs and methods used by third party pricing vendors to be "Level 2 inputs and methods" as defined in the "fair value hierarchy" provided by FASB.

LOANS

For variable-rate loans, that reprice frequently and with no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying amounts. The fair value of other loans is estimated using discounted cash flow analysis, based on interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality. Incremental credit risk for nonperforming loans has been considered.

TIME DEPOSITS

The fair value of time deposits was estimated using a discounted cash flow approach that applies prevailing market interest rates for similar maturity instruments. The fair values of the Company's time deposit liabilities do not take into consideration the value of the Company's long-term relationships with depositors, which may have significant value.

OTHER BORROWED FUNDS

The fair value of other borrowed funds is based on the discounted value of contractual cash flows. The discount rate used is estimated based on the rates currently offered for other borrowed funds of similar remaining maturities.

SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES

The fair value of subordinated debentures is based on the discounted value of contractual cash flows. The discount rate used is estimated based on the rates currently offered for other subordinated debentures of similar remaining maturities.

The following presents (in thousands) the carrying amount, estimated fair value, and placement in the fair value hierarchy of the Company's financial instruments as of December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014. This table excludes financial instruments for which the carrying amount approximates fair value. Financial assets for which the fair value approximates carrying value include cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, FHLBB stock and accrued interest receivable. Financial liabilities for which the fair value approximates carrying value include non-maturity deposits, short-term borrowings and accrued interest payable.

	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements		
			Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs
(dollars in thousands)					
December 31, 2015					
Financial assets:					
Securities held-to-maturity	\$ 1,438,903	\$ 1,438,960	\$ —	\$ 1,438,960	\$ —
Loans ⁽¹⁾	1,708,461	1,677,270	—	—	1,677,270
Financial liabilities:					
Time deposits	473,426	474,046	—	474,046	—
Other borrowed funds	368,000	372,209	—	372,209	—
Subordinated debentures	36,083	36,083	—	—	36,083
December 31, 2014					
Financial assets:					
Securities held-to-maturity	\$ 1,406,792	\$ 1,413,603	\$ —	\$ 1,413,603	\$ —
Loans ⁽¹⁾	1,309,048	1,291,550	—	—	1,291,550
Financial liabilities:					
Time deposits	383,145	387,919	—	387,919	—
Other borrowed funds	395,500	400,196	—	400,196	—
Subordinated debentures	36,083	36,083	—	—	36,083

⁽¹⁾ Comprised of loans (including collateral dependent impaired loans), net of deferred loan costs and the allowance for loan losses.

LIMITATIONS

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant market information and information about the type of financial instrument. These estimates do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering for sale at one time the Bank's entire holdings of a particular financial instrument. Because no active market exists for some of the Bank's financial instruments, fair value estimates are based on judgments regarding future expected loss experience, cash flows, current economic conditions, risk characteristics and other factors. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions and changes in the loan, debt and interest rate markets could significantly affect the estimates. Further, the income tax ramifications related to the realization of the unrealized gains and losses can have a significant effect on the fair value estimates and have not been considered.

22. Quarterly Results of Operations (unaudited)

2015 Quarters	Fourth	Third	Second	First
(in thousands, except share data)				
Interest income	\$ 22,496	\$ 23,750	\$ 22,675	\$ 21,172
Interest expense	5,274	5,134	4,961	4,765
Net interest income	17,222	18,616	17,714	16,407
Provision for loan losses	—	—	—	200
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	17,222	18,616	17,714	16,207
Other operating income	4,448	3,830	4,210	3,505
Operating expenses	15,794	16,100	15,766	14,538
Income before income taxes	5,876	6,346	6,158	5,174
Provision for income taxes	(95)	180	233	215
Net income	\$ 5,971	\$ 6,166	\$ 5,925	\$ 4,959

Share data:

Average shares outstanding, basic				
Class A	3,600,729	3,600,729	3,600,729	3,600,729
Class B	1,967,180	1,967,180	1,967,180	1,967,180
Average shares outstanding, diluted				
Class A	5,567,909	5,567,909	5,567,909	5,567,909
Class B	1,976,180	1,967,180	1,967,180	1,967,180
Earnings per share, basic				
Class A	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.29	\$ 1.08
Class B	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.54
Earnings per share, diluted				
Class A	\$ 1.07	\$ 1.11	\$ 1.06	\$ 0.89
Class B	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.54

2014 Quarters	Fourth	Third	Second	First
(in thousands, except share data)				
Interest income	\$ 21,062	\$ 21,624	\$ 21,554	\$ 21,131
Interest expense	4,840	4,879	4,800	4,617
Net interest income	16,222	16,745	16,754	16,514
Provision for loan losses	400	600	450	600
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	15,822	16,145	16,304	15,914
Other operating income	4,428	3,758	3,615	3,470
Operating expenses	14,506	13,976	14,089	14,159
Income before income taxes	5,744	5,927	5,830	5,225
Provision for income taxes	121	221	231	293
Net income	\$ 5,623	\$ 5,706	\$ 5,599	\$ 4,932

Share data:

Average shares outstanding, basic				
Class A	3,600,664	3,594,583	3,589,125	3,582,421
Class B	1,967,180	1,967,180	1,967,580	1,974,180
Average shares outstanding, diluted				
Class A	5,567,855	5,563,278	5,558,032	5,558,177
Class B	1,976,180	1,967,180	1,967,580	1,974,180
Earnings per share, basic				
Class A	\$ 1.23	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.22	\$ 1.08
Class B	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.54
Earnings per share, diluted				
Class A	\$ 1.01	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.89
Class B	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.54

23. Parent Company Financial Statements

The balance sheets of Century Bancorp, Inc. ("Parent Company") as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and the statements of income and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2015, are presented below. The statements of changes in stockholders' equity are identical to the consolidated statements of changes in stockholders' equity and are therefore not presented here.

BALANCE SHEETS

December 31,	2015	2014
(dollars in thousands)		
ASSETS:		
Cash	\$ 5,230	\$ 7,674
Investment in subsidiary, at equity	236,629	213,245
Other assets	8,808	7,700
Total assets	<u>\$ 250,667</u>	<u>\$ 228,619</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Liabilities	\$ 40	\$ 36
Subordinated debentures	36,083	36,083
Stockholders' equity	214,544	192,500
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 250,667</u>	<u>\$ 228,619</u>

STATEMENTS OF INCOME

Year Ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013
(dollars in thousands)			
Income:			
Dividends from subsidiary	\$ 1,500	\$ —	\$ —
Interest income from deposits in bank	13	21	28
Other income	24	72	72
Total income	<u>1,537</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>100</u>
Interest expense	792	2,329	2,400
Operating expenses	212	204	208
Income before income taxes and equity in undistributed income of subsidiary	533	(2,440)	(2,508)
Benefit from income taxes	(328)	(830)	(853)
Income before equity in undistributed income of subsidiary	861	(1,610)	(1,655)
Equity in undistributed income of subsidiary	22,160	23,470	21,701
Net income	<u>\$ 23,021</u>	<u>\$ 21,860</u>	<u>\$ 20,046</u>

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

December 31,	2015	2014	2013
(dollars in thousands)			
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	\$ 23,021	\$ 21,860	\$ 20,046
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities			
Undistributed income of subsidiary	(22,160)	(23,470)	(21,701)
Depreciation and amortization	3	12	12
Increase in other assets	(1,112)	(1,067)	(3,500)
Decrease in liabilities	4	(71)	—
Net cash (used in) operating activities	<u>(244)</u>	<u>(2,736)</u>	<u>(5,143)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net proceeds from the exercise of stock options	—	361	43
Cash dividends paid	(2,200)	(2,196)	(2,191)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(2,200)</u>	<u>(1,835)</u>	<u>(2,148)</u>
Net (decrease) in cash	<u>(2,444)</u>	<u>(4,571)</u>	<u>(7,291)</u>
Cash at beginning of year	7,674	12,245	19,536
Cash at end of year	<u>\$ 5,230</u>	<u>\$ 7,674</u>	<u>\$ 12,245</u>

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Century Bancorp, Inc. AR '15

KPMG LLP

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
Two Financial Center
60 South Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02111-2759

The Board of Directors and Stockholders Century Bancorp, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Century Bancorp, Inc. and its subsidiary as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2015. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Century Bancorp, Inc. and its subsidiary as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2015, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Century Bancorp, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and our report dated March 9, 2016, expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

The logo for KPMG LLP, featuring the letters 'KPMG' in a stylized, bold font with a large 'K' and 'P', followed by 'LLP' in a smaller, simpler font.

Boston, Massachusetts

March 9, 2016

KPMG LLP

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
Two Financial Center
60 South Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02111-2759

**The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Century Bancorp, Inc.:**

We have audited Century Bancorp, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Century Bancorp, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying "Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting." Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Century Bancorp, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Century Bancorp, Inc. as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2015, and our report dated March 9, 2016, expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

The logo for KPMG LLP, featuring the letters 'KPMG' in a stylized, handwritten font, followed by 'LLP' in a simpler, sans-serif font.

Boston, Massachusetts

March 9, 2016

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Century Bancorp, Inc. AR '15

CENTURY BANCORP, INC.

400 Mystic Avenue
Medford, Massachusetts 02155

We, together with the other members of executive management of Century Bancorp, Inc. and our subsidiary (the "Company"), are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Company's internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance to the Company's management and board of directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements.

All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

The Company's management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015. In making this assessment, it used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)*. Based on our assessment, we believe that, as of December 31, 2015, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm has issued an audit report on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Their report appears on page 54.



Barry R. Sloane
President & CEO



William P. Hornby, CPA
Chief Financial Officer &
Treasurer

March 9, 2016

Stockholder Information

Corporate Headquarters

Century Bank
400 Mystic Avenue
Medford, MA 02155-6316
TEL (866) 823-6887
CenturyBank.com

Transfer Agent and Registrar

Computershare Investor Services
P.O. Box 30170
College Station, TX 77842-3170
TEL (781) 575-3400
Computershare.com

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of stockholders will be held on Tuesday, April 12, 2016, at 10:00 a.m. The meeting will take place at Century Bank, 400 Mystic Avenue, Medford, MA.

Stock Listing

Century Bancorp, Inc. became a public company in 1987. Century's Class A Common Stock is listed on the NASDAQ market and is traded under the symbol "CNBKA."

10-K Report

A copy of the Company's annual report to the Securities and Exchange Commission on Form 10-K may be obtained without charge upon written request to: Century Bancorp, Inc., Investor Relations, 400 Mystic Avenue, Medford, MA 02155 or online at <http://www.centurybank.com/about/investorrelations>.

About Century



Century Bancorp, Inc. is a \$3.9 billion banking and financial services company headquartered in Medford, Massachusetts. The Company operates 27 banking offices in 20 cities and towns in Massachusetts and provides a full range of business, personal, and institutional services.

Headquarters



Allston



Andover



Back Bay



Beverly



Braintree



Brookline



Burlington



Cambridge



Chestnut Hill Square



Coolidge Corner



Everett



Federal Street



Fellsway



Lynn



Malden



Medford Square



Newton Centre



North End



Peabody



Quincy



Salem



Somerville



State Street



Wellesley



Winchester



Woburn

Century Bank

Our family's bank. And yours.

Our family's bank. And yours.

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