



**Second Quarter 2016
Investor Presentation**



Cautionary Statements

Forward-Looking Information

This presentation may include forward-looking statements by the Company and our authorized officers pertaining to such matters as our goals, intentions, and expectations regarding revenues, earnings, loan production, asset quality, capital levels, and acquisitions, among other matters, including the proposed merger with Astoria Financial Corporation (“Astoria Financial” or “Astoria”); our estimates of future costs and benefits of the actions we may take; our assessments of probable losses on loans; our assessments of interest rate and other market risks; and our ability to achieve our financial and other strategic goals.

Forward-looking statements are typically identified by such words as “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “outlook,” “estimate,” “forecast,” “project,” and other similar words and expressions, and are subject to numerous assumptions, risks, and uncertainties, which change over time. Additionally, forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made; the Company does not assume any duty, and does not undertake, to update our forward-looking statements. Furthermore, because forward-looking statements are subject to assumptions and uncertainties, actual results or future events could differ, possibly materially, from those anticipated in our statements, and our future performance could differ materially from our historical results.

Our forward-looking statements are subject to the following principal risks and uncertainties: general economic conditions and trends, either nationally or locally; conditions in the securities markets; changes in interest rates; changes in deposit flows, and in the demand for deposit, loan, and investment products and other financial services; changes in real estate values; changes in the quality or composition of our loan or investment portfolios; changes in competitive pressures among financial institutions or from non-financial institutions; our ability to obtain the necessary shareholder and regulatory approvals of any acquisitions we may propose, including regulatory approval of the proposed Astoria Financial merger; our ability to successfully integrate any assets, liabilities, customers, systems, and management personnel we may acquire into our operations, and our ability to realize related revenue synergies and cost savings within expected time frames; changes in legislation, regulations, and policies; and a variety of other matters which, by their nature, are subject to significant uncertainties and/or are beyond our control.

More information regarding some of these factors is provided in the Risk Factors section of our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 and in other SEC reports we file. Our forward-looking statements may also be subject to other risks and uncertainties, including those we may discuss in this presentation, or in our SEC filings, which are accessible on our website and at the SEC’s website, www.sec.gov.

Our Supplemental Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

This presentation may contain certain non-GAAP financial measures which management believes to be useful to investors in understanding the companies’ performance and financial condition, and in comparing their performance and financial condition with those of other banks. Such non-GAAP financial measures are supplemental to, and are not to be considered in isolation or as a substitute for, measures calculated in accordance with GAAP.



Currently pending regulatory approval, the Astoria merger is expected to result in significant asset, loan, and deposit growth.

	At 6/30/16	Pro Forma with Astoria
Assets	With assets of \$49.0 billion , we are the 22nd largest U.S. bank holding company.	With pro forma assets of \$63.5 billion^(a) , we expect to rank 21st among U.S. bank holding companies.
Multi-Family Loan Portfolio	With a portfolio of \$26.8 billion , we are a leading producer of multi-family loans in New York City.	With a pro forma portfolio of \$30.9 billion^(a) , we expect to augment our position as a leading multi-family lender in New York City.
Deposits	With deposits of \$28.9 billion and 256 branches , we currently rank 25th among the nation's largest depositories.	With pro forma deposits of \$37.9 billion^(a) and 344 branches , we expect to rank 22nd among the nation's largest depositories.
Deposit Market Share	With deposits of \$22.7 billion^(b) in the NY MSA, our rank among regional banks is currently #4 for deposit market share.	With pro forma deposits of \$32.2 billion^(b) in the NY MSA, we expect our rank among regional banks to rise to #2 .
Market Cap	With a market cap of \$7.3 billion at 6/30/16, we rank 19th among the nation's publicly traded banks and thrifts.	With a pro forma market cap of \$8.8 billion^(c) , we expect to rank 19th among the nation's publicly traded banks and thrifts.

Note: Except as otherwise indicated, all information regarding Astoria in this presentation was provided by Astoria; all industry data was provided by SNL Financial as of 8/17/16.

- (a) Pro forma assets, deposits, and multi-family loans are based on our balances and Astoria's at 6/30/16 and include purchase accounting adjustments.
- (b) Data from SNL Financial is as of 6/30/15.
- (c) Our pro forma market cap was calculated by multiplying our closing price at 6/30/16 by the sum of our outstanding shares and Astoria's at that date.

The Core Components of our Business Model

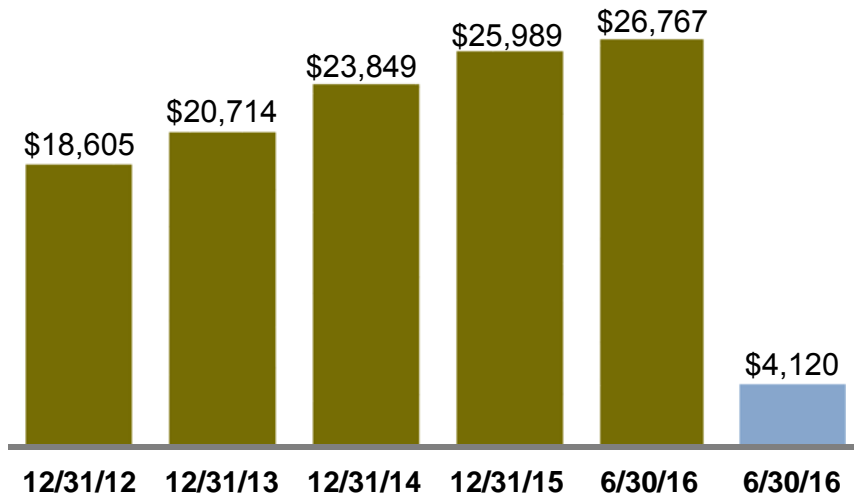
Multi-Family Loan Production



The vast majority of our multi-family loans are collateralized by non-luxury buildings in NYC with rent-regulated units.

(in millions)

Multi-Family Loan Portfolio



Originations:	12/31/12	12/31/13	12/31/14	12/31/15	6/30/16	6/30/16
	\$5,791	\$7,417	\$7,584	\$9,214	\$3,254	\$369



NYCB Portfolio Statistics at or for the 3 Mos. Ended 6/30/16

- % of non-covered loans held for investment = 72.7%
- Average principal balance = \$5.4 million
- Weighted average life = 2.8 years
- % of our multi-family loans located in Metro New York = 79.6%
- % of HFI loan originations = 60.9%



Our focus on this particular multi-family lending niche has enabled us to distinguish ourselves from our industry peers.



Of the loans in our portfolio that are collateralized by multi-family buildings in the five boroughs of New York City, 88% are collateralized by buildings with rent-regulated units featuring below-market rents.



Rent-regulated buildings are more likely to retain their tenants – and, therefore, their revenue stream – in downward credit cycles.



Together with our conservative underwriting standards, our focus on multi-family lending in this niche market has resulted in our record of superior asset quality.



Multi-family loans are less costly to produce and service than other types of loans, and therefore contribute to our superior efficiency.

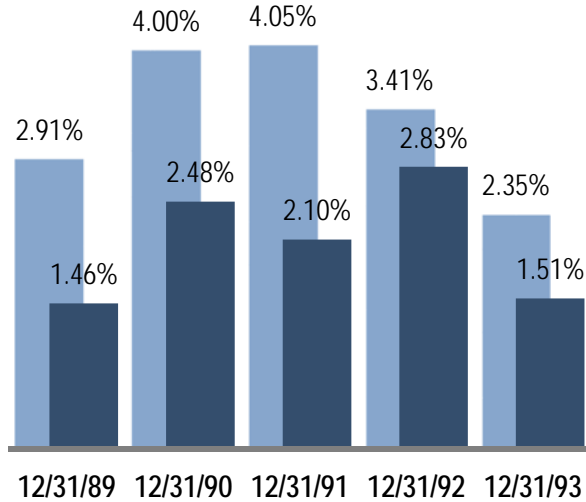
Asset Quality



Our record of asset quality in downward credit cycles has consistently distinguished us from our industry peers.

Non-Performing Loans^{(a)(b)}/ Total Loans^(a)

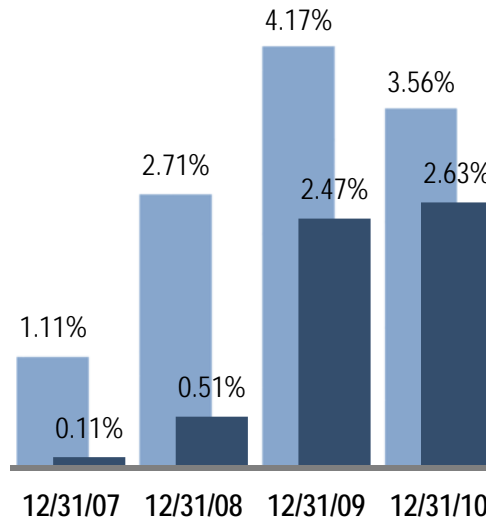
S & L Crisis



Average NPLs/Total Loans

NYCB: 2.08%
SNL U.S. Bank and Thrift Index: 3.34%

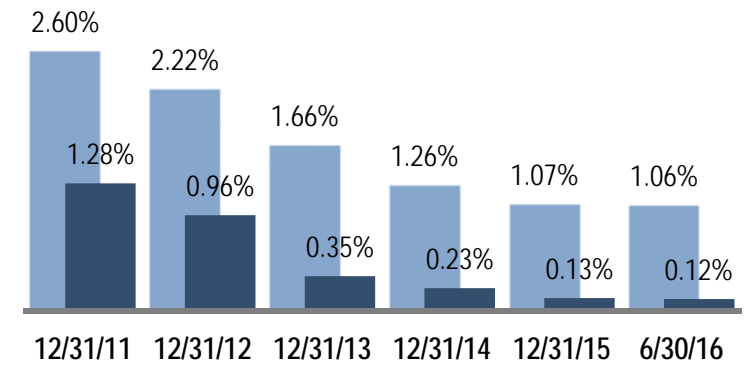
Great Recession



Average NPLs/Total Loans

NYCB: 1.43%
SNL U.S. Bank and Thrift Index: 2.89%

Current Credit Cycle



Average NPLs/Total Loans

NYCB: 0.51%
SNL U.S. Bank and Thrift Index: 1.65%

■ SNL U.S. Bank and Thrift Index ■ NYCB

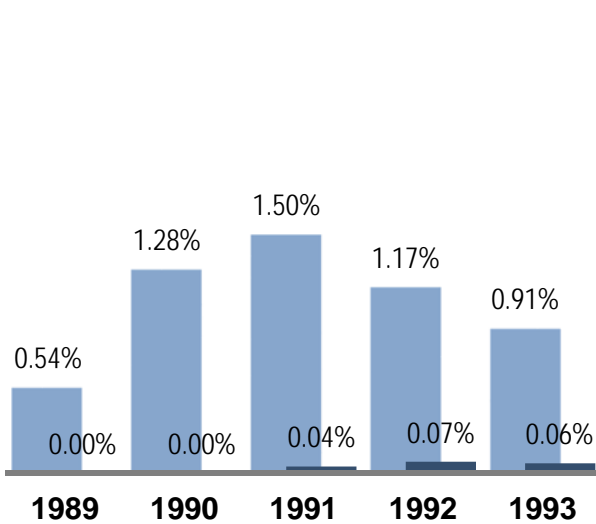
- (a) Non-performing loans and total loans exclude covered loans and non-covered purchased credit-impaired ("PCI") loans.
- (b) Non-performing loans are defined as non-accrual loans and loans 90 days or more past due but still accruing interest.



Few of our non-performing loans have resulted in actual losses.

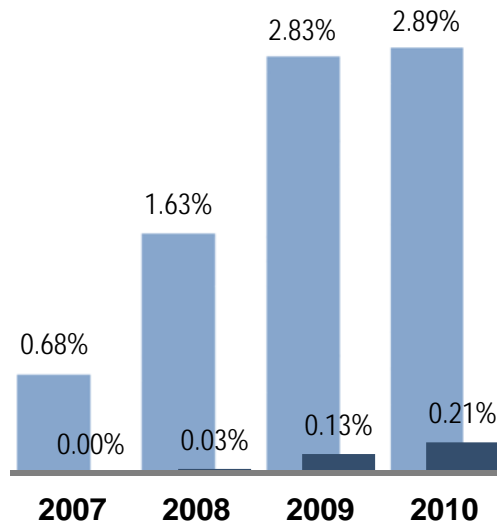
Net Charge-Offs/ Average Loans

S & L Crisis



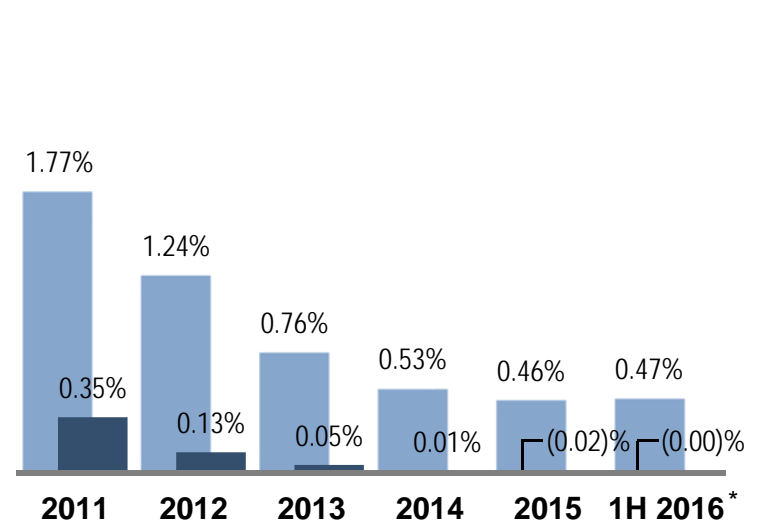
5-Year Total
 NYCB: 17 bp
 SNL U.S. Bank and Thrift Index: 540 bp

Great Recession



4-Year Total
 NYCB: 37 bp
 SNL U.S. Bank and Thrift Index: 803 bp

Current Credit Cycle



5.5-Year Total
 NYCB: 52 bp
 SNL U.S. Bank and Thrift Index: 523 bp

■ SNL U.S. Bank and Thrift Index ■ NYCB

* Annualized



The quality of our assets reflects the nature of our lending niche and our strong underwriting standards.

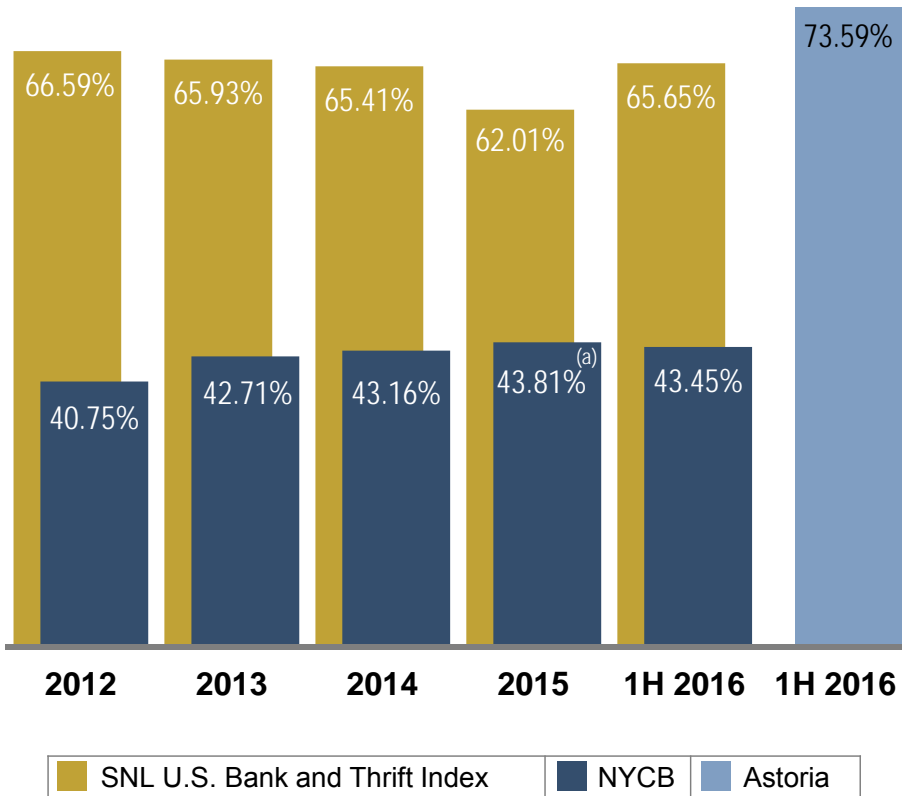
Conservative Underwriting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conservative loan-to-value ratios• Conservative debt service coverage ratios: 120% for multi-family loans and 130% for CRE loans• Multi-family and CRE loans are based on the lower of economic or market value.
Active Board Involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All loans originated for portfolio are presented to the Mortgage or Credit Committee of the Community Bank or Commercial Bank Board.• A member of the Mortgage or Credit Committee participates in inspections on multi-family loans in excess of \$7.5 million, and CRE and ADC loans in excess of \$4.0 million.• All loans of \$20 million or more originated by the Community Bank and all loans of \$10 million or more originated by the Commercial Bank are reported to the Board.
Multiple Appraisals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All properties are appraised by independent appraisers.• All independent appraisals are reviewed by in-house appraisal officers.• A second independent appraisal review is performed on loans that are large and complex.
Risk-Averse Mix of Non-Covered Loans Held for Investment (at 6/30/16)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Multi-family: 72.7%• CRE: 21.2%• One-to-Four Family: 0.7%• ADC: 1.0%• Commercial & Industrial: 4.4%

Efficiency



We are a highly efficient institution.

Efficiency Ratio



(a) Excludes the impact of the \$773.8 million debt repositioning charge recorded in net interest income and state and local non-income taxes of \$5.4 million resulting from the debt repositioning charge that were recorded in operating expenses. Including these items, our efficiency ratio was 99.48% in 2015. Please see the reconciliation of our efficiency ratio and adjusted efficiency ratio on page 34.

Factors Driving Our Efficiency

- Multi-family and CRE lending are both broker-driven, with the borrower paying fees to the mortgage brokerage firm.
- Products and services are typically developed by third-party providers and the sale of these products generates additional revenues.
- Franchise expansion has largely stemmed from mergers and acquisitions; we rarely engage in de novo branch development.
- Most of our deposits have been acquired through earnings-accretive acquisitions.

Anticipated Benefits of the Astoria Merger

- In-market nature of the merger underscores the potential for significant cost savings
- Estimated cost saves = ~ 50% of Astoria's non-interest expense
- Opportunity to leverage our mortgage platform and Astoria's retail origination model
- Provides immediate scale to absorb higher SIFI compliance-related costs
- Expanded customer base represents an opportunity for revenue growth (e.g., through sales of third-party investment products and other financial services)

Residential Mortgage Banking



Our mortgage banking platform has been a source of revenues since 2010.

Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Loans can be originated/purchased in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.• Loan production is driven by our proprietary real time, web-accessible mortgage banking technology platform, which securely controls the lending process while mitigating business and regulatory risks.• We have approximately 900 approved clients, including community banks, credit unions, mortgage companies, and mortgage brokers.• 100% of loans funded are full documentation, prime credit loans.
Credit Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• As of June 30, 2016, 99.8% of all funded loans were current.
Limited Repurchase Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Of the \$44.4 billion of 1-4 family loans sold to GSEs since 2010--when we launched our mortgage banking business--only 26 loans totaling \$7.4 million (0.017%) have been repurchased.
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Since January 2010, our mortgage banking business has generated mortgage banking income of \$649.6 million.• Our proprietary mortgage banking platform has enabled us to expand our revenues, market share, and product line.• At June 30, 2016, the portfolio of 1-4 family loans serviced for GSEs totaled \$21.3 billion.

Growth Through Acquisitions



The Astoria merger is expected to build our earnings, our capital, and our shareholder returns.

Significantly Increases our Earnings

- ~ 20% pro forma earnings accretion ^(a)
- ~ 15.5% return on average tangible common equity (ROATCE)
- Expected cost saves (~ 50% of Astoria's non-interest expense) maintain our longstanding record of efficiency
- Expands our margin
- Increases our revenue stream

Significantly Strengthens our Balance Sheet

- De-risking strategies greatly enhance our balance sheet profile
- ~ 6% tangible book value per share (TBVPS) accretion at the close ^(a)
- Boosts deposits by ~ \$9 billion and substantially increases our share of deposits in core markets
- Heightens liquidity while reducing our cost of funds
- Extends our longstanding record of exceptional asset quality
- Reduces our interest rate sensitivity
- Builds capital

(a) Including the strategic debt repositioning and capital raise completed in 4Q 2015.

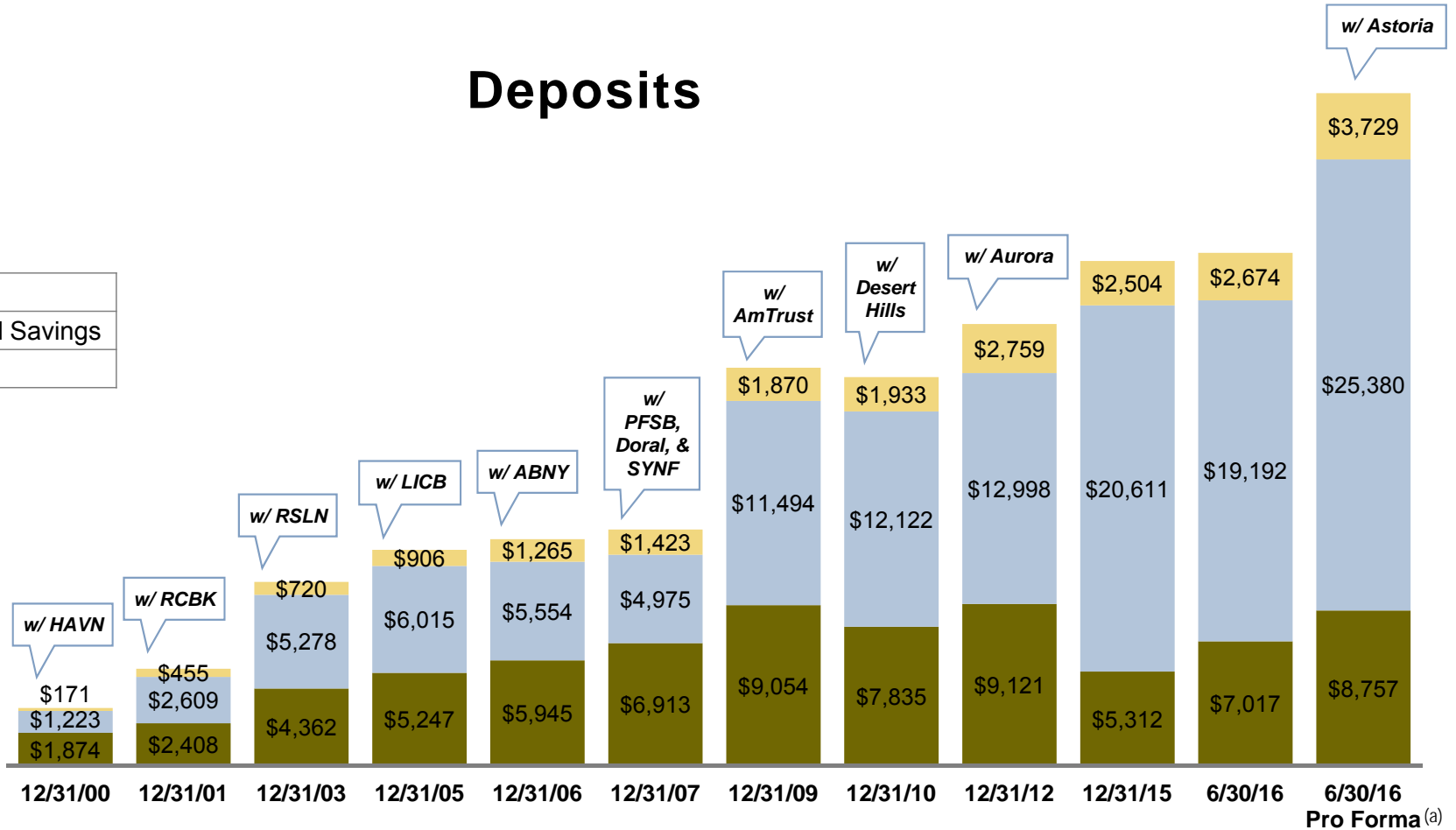


Like our earlier transactions, the Astoria merger is expected to enhance our liquidity, reduce our funding costs, and boost our deposit market share.

Deposits

(in millions)

CDs
NOW, MMAs, and Savings
Demand deposits

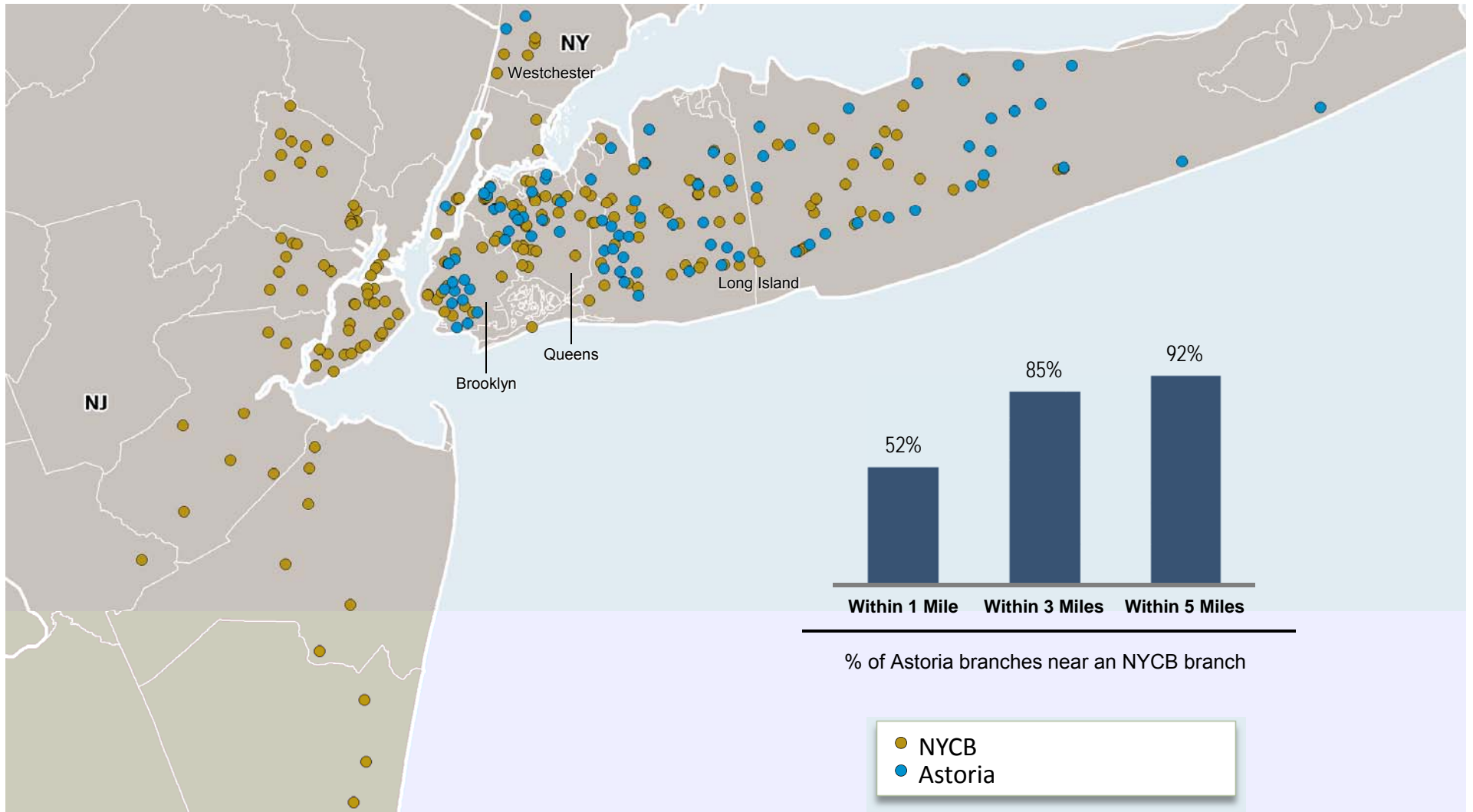


Total Deposits:	\$3,268	\$5,472	\$10,360	\$12,168	\$12,764	\$13,311	\$22,418	\$21,890	\$24,878	\$28,427	\$28,883	\$37,866
Total Branches:	86	120	139	152	166	217	276	276	275	258	256	344

(a) Pro forma deposits are based on our balances and Astoria's at 6/30/16 and include purchase accounting adjustments.



The Astoria merger is expected to boost our market share in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, Queens, and Brooklyn.



Note: Data from SNL Financial is as of 6/30/15.



The Astoria merger is expected to increase our rank among regional banks in the NY MSA from #4 to #2.

A Stronger Deposit Franchise

- Boosts our deposit market share in Metro New York from 7% to 10%
- Infusion of low-cost core deposits enhances our funding mix
- Expands our customer base and opportunities to increase non-interest revenues
- Potential improvement in deposit pricing power due to increased scale

2015 Rank	Top Regional Banks in the NY MSA ^(a)	Deposits (\$mm)
1	Capital One	\$55,860
2	NYCB Pro Forma	32,153
2	Signature	24,444
3	M&T Bank	23,149
4	NYCB	22,724
5	PNC	19,963
6	Valley National	12,937
7	Investors	11,787
8	Apple Financial	10,337
9	Astoria Financial	9,429
10	First Republic	9,335

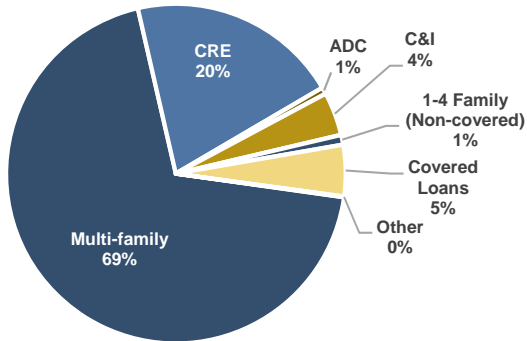
Note: Data from SNL Financial is as of 6/30/15.

(a) Excludes international banks and money centers, including JPMorgan, Bank of New York Mellon, HSBC Holdings, Citigroup, Bank of America, TD, Wells Fargo, Bank of China, and Banco Santander.



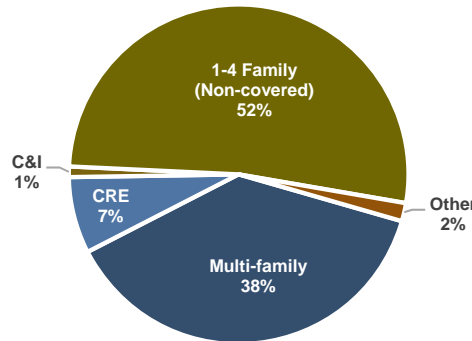
The Astoria merger is expected to enhance our asset and funding mix.

NYCB



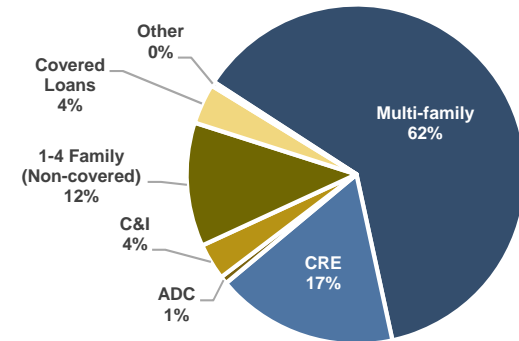
Total HFI Loans: \$38.7 bn
Yield on Loans: 3.79%

Astoria



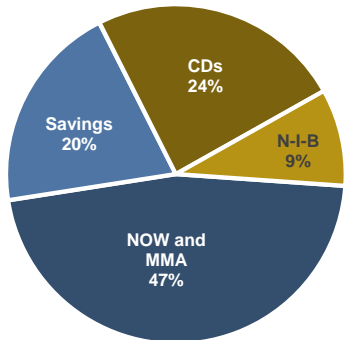
Total HFI Loans: \$10.8 bn
Yield on Loans: 3.47%

Pro Forma (a)



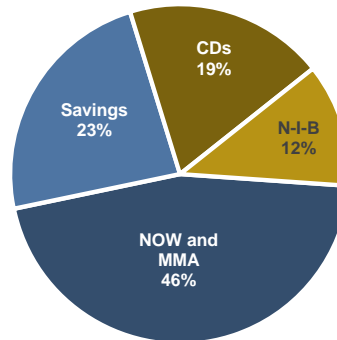
Total HFI Loans: \$49.4 bn
Yield on Loans: 3.72%

NYCB



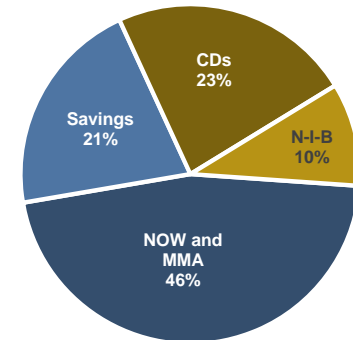
Total Deposits: \$28.9 bn
Cost of I-B Deposits: 0.63%

Astoria



Total Deposits: \$9.0 bn
Cost of I-B Deposits: 0.31%

Pro Forma (a)



Total Deposits: \$37.9 bn
Cost of I-B Deposits: 0.55%

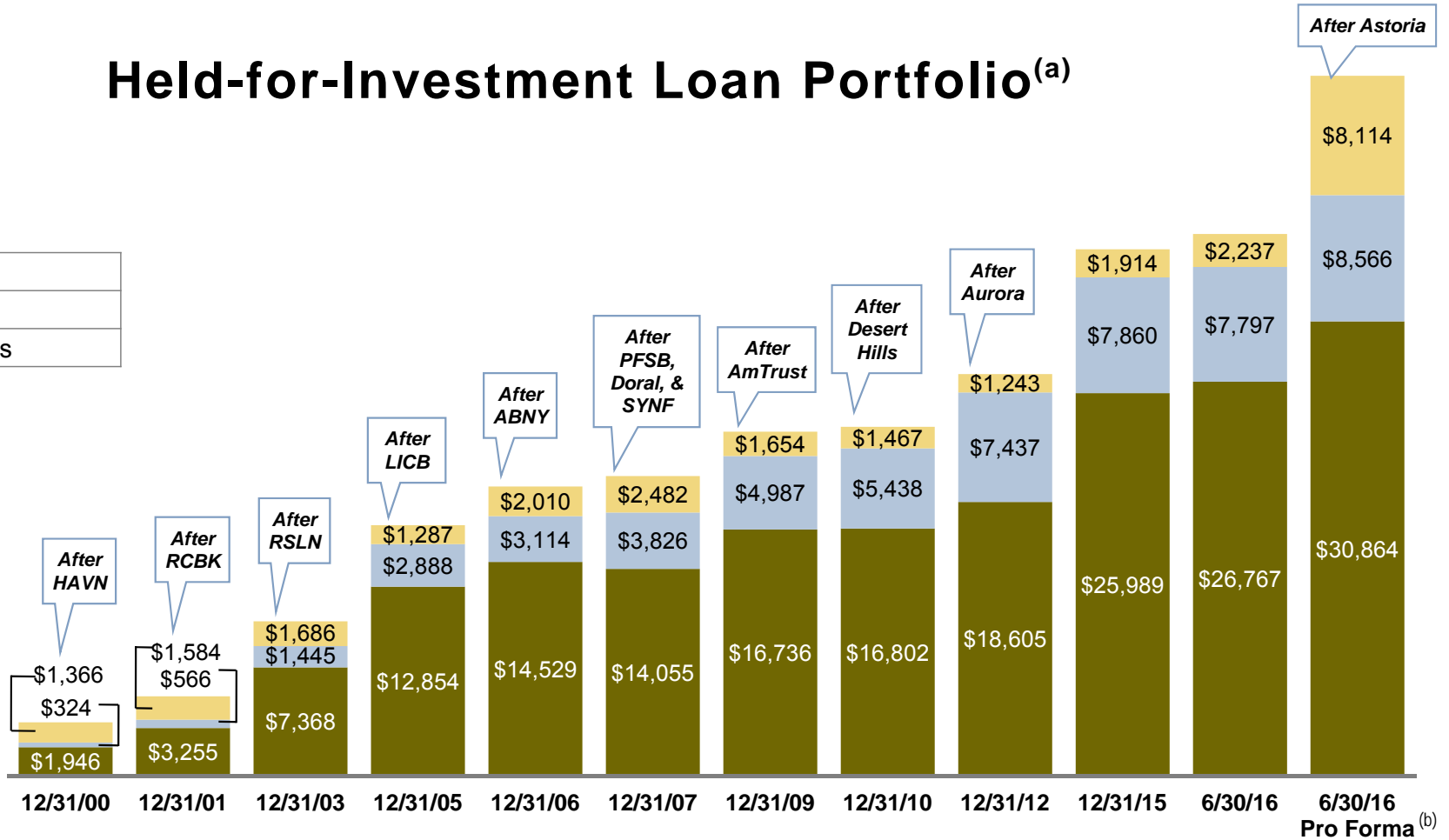
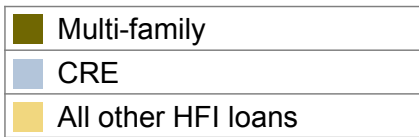
(a) Pro forma deposit and loan data is based on our balances and Astoria's at 6/30/16 and includes purchase accounting adjustments.



Like our earlier transactions, the Astoria merger is expected to provide funding for the growth of our high-yielding loan portfolio.

(in millions)

Held-for-Investment Loan Portfolio^(a)



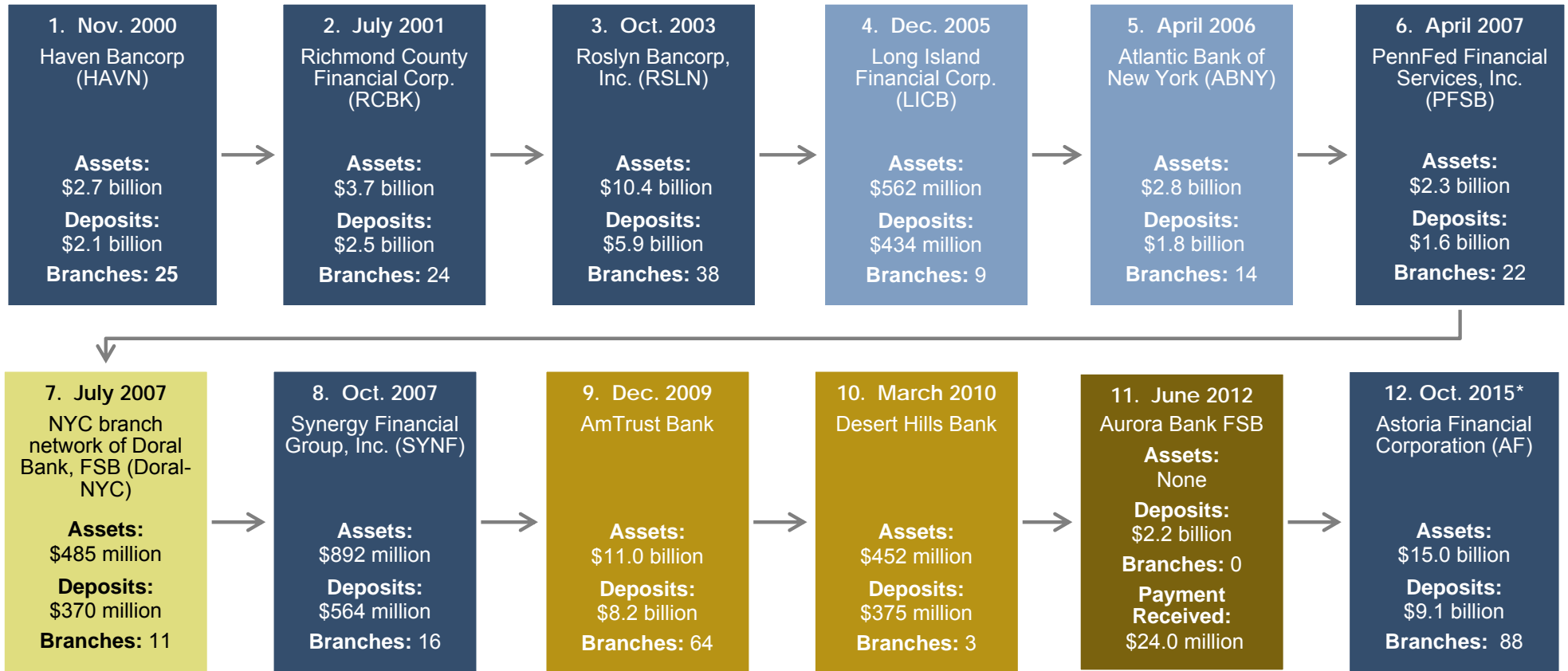
HFI Loans Outstanding:	\$3,636	\$5,405	\$10,499	\$17,029	\$19,653	\$20,363	\$23,377	\$23,707	\$27,285	\$35,763	\$36,801	\$47,544
HFI Originations:	\$616	\$1,150	\$4,330	\$6,332	\$4,971	\$4,853	\$3,392	\$4,329	\$8,969	\$12,673	\$4,894	\$5,567

(a) Excludes covered loans and non-covered PCI loans.

(b) Pro forma loan amounts are based on our balances and Astoria's at 6/30/16 and include purchase accounting adjustments.



The Astoria merger is expected to leverage our expertise in managing post-merger integrations.



Transaction Type: ■ Savings Bank ■ Commercial Bank ■ Branch ■ FDIC ■ Deposit

* The Astoria merger was announced in October 2015. All other mergers on this page were completed in the months and years indicated. The number of branches indicated for our earlier transactions is the number of branches in our current franchise that stemmed from each.

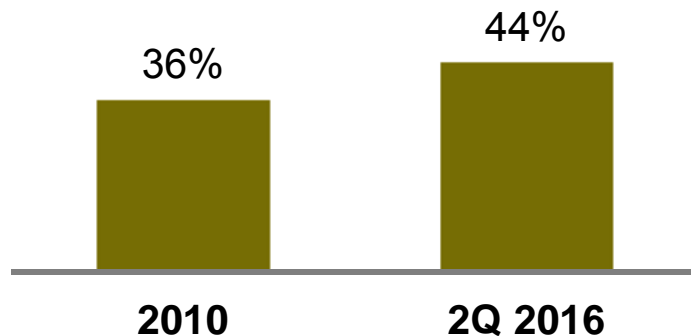


We expect the merger to bring us well beyond the current SIFI threshold.

Preparing for SIFI Status

- Following enactment of the Dodd-Frank Act, we began allocating significant resources towards SIFI preparedness.
- The degree to which we have already leveraged the cost of SIFI compliance is reflected in the ~ 800-basis point increase in our efficiency ratio since the enactment of Dodd-Frank.
- The merger will provide the additional scale to leverage the remaining SIFI compliance costs.

NYCB Efficiency Ratio Prior to and Since Dodd-Frank

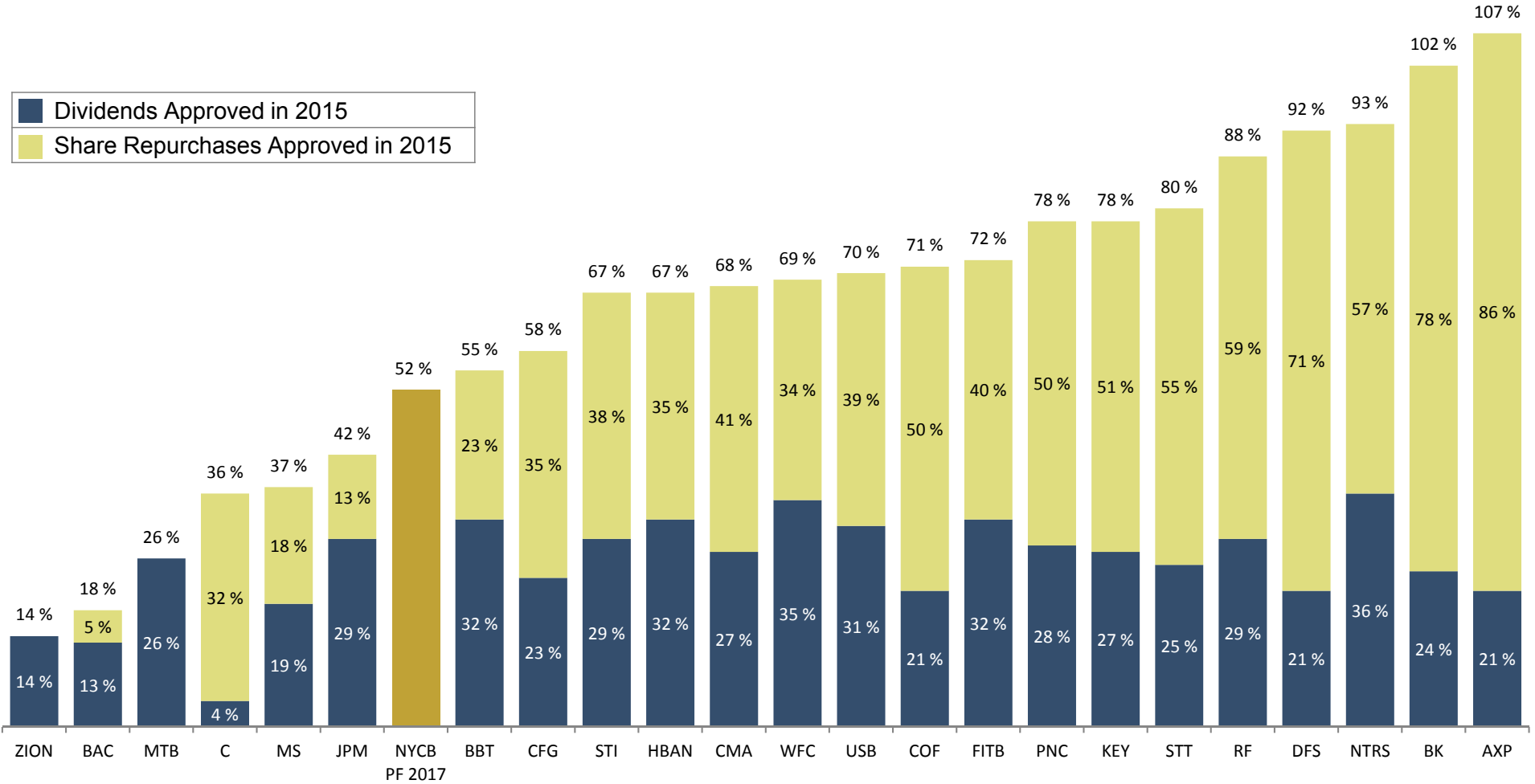


SIFI Compliance

- Key infrastructure investments to date include:
 - Enhanced ERM and corporate governance frameworks
 - Bottom-up capital planning and stress testing capabilities
 - Substantial expansion of regulatory compliance staff
- Remaining costs of SIFI compliance include LCR, CCAR reporting, and Living Will



As we continue to grow, we would expect our total payout ratio to be more consistent with the total payout ratio for our SIFI peers.





2Q 2016

Performance Highlights





Our 2Q 2016 performance reflected the benefit of the strategic debt repositioning we completed in 4Q 2015.

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	2Q 2016	2Q 2015
Strong Profitability Measures:		
Earnings	\$126,460	\$123,704
EPS	\$0.26	\$0.28
Return on average assets	1.04%	1.02%
Return on average stockholders' equity	8.39	8.52
Return on average tangible assets ^(a)	1.10	1.09
Return on average tangible stockholders' equity ^(a)	14.12	14.79
Net interest margin	2.99	2.64
Efficiency ratio	43.82	43.40

(a) ROTA and ROTE are non-GAAP financial measures. Please see page 35 for additional information.



From 9/30/14 to 6/30/16, we managed our assets below the current SIFI threshold while maintaining our high-volume production of multi-family and CRE loans.

Strategic Asset Management

**Total Assets
9/30/14
\$48.7 Billion**

- Reduced securities by \$3.5 billion through a combination of repayments, sales, and calls
- Sold loans of \$3.6 billion:
 - \$2.2 billion of multi-family loans (largely through participations)
 - \$810.4 million of CRE loans (including through participations)
 - \$631.3 million of 1–4 family loans
- Other balance sheet reductions included loan satisfactions and refinances of \$9.6 billion

- Originated \$14.3 billion of multi-family loans
- Originated \$2.8 billion of CRE loans

**Total Assets
6/30/16
\$49.0 Billion**

Result: A \$356.0 million increase in total assets from 9/30/14 – 6/30/16.



Our balance sheet measures reflect stability and strength.

Balance Sheet

6/30/16

Loans, net / total assets	79.8%
Securities / total assets	8.1
Deposits / total assets	58.9
Wholesale borrowings / total assets	27.6

Asset Quality

At or for the Three Months Ended 6/30/16

Non-performing loans ^(a) / total loans ^(a)	0.12%
Non-performing assets ^(b) / total assets ^(b)	0.12
Net charge-offs / average loans (non-annualized)	0.00

Company Capital

6/30/16

Stockholders' equity / total assets	12.32%
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	10.19
Leverage capital ratio	7.92

Bank Capital

6/30/16

The Community Bank:	
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	10.63%
Leverage capital ratio	8.32
The Commercial Bank:	
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	14.89%
Leverage capital ratio	11.13

(a) Non-performing loans and total loans exclude covered loans and non-covered PCI loans.

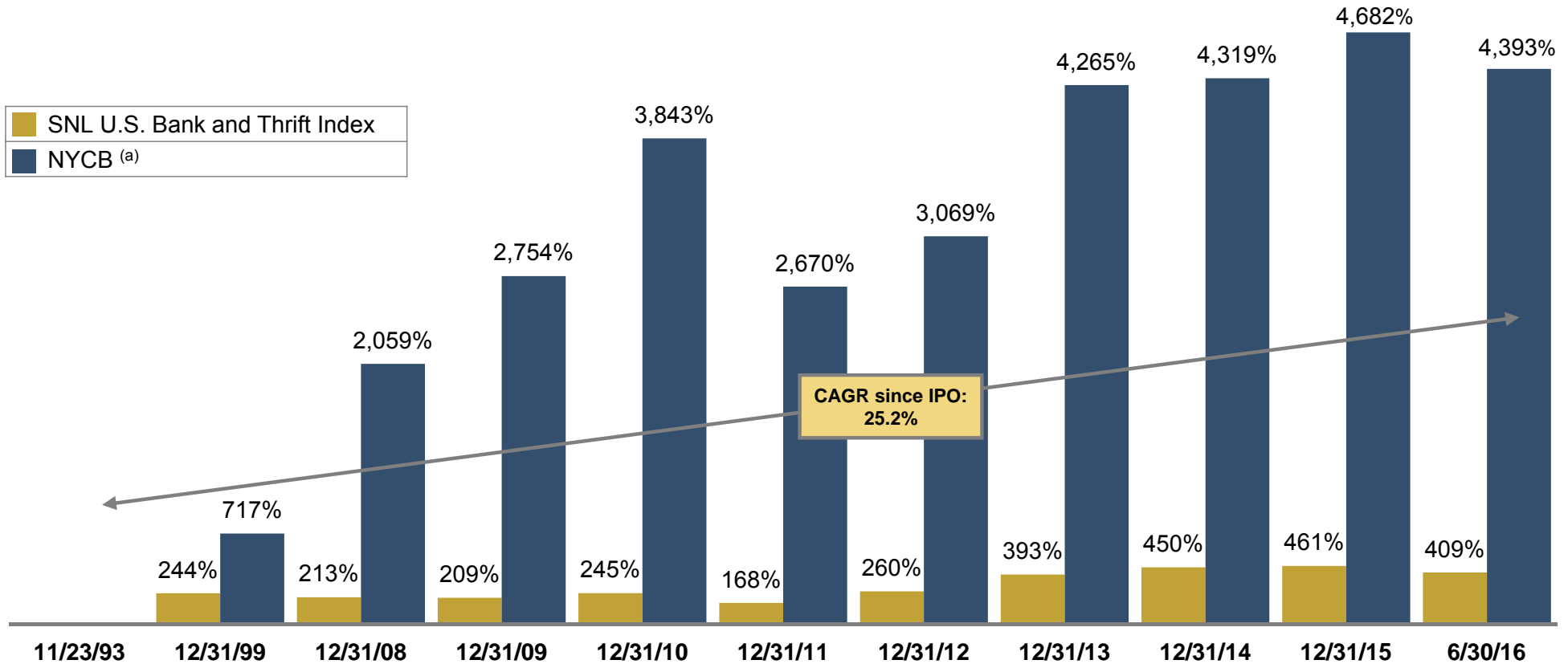
(b) Non-performing assets and total assets exclude covered loans, covered OREO, and non-covered PCI loans.

Total Return on Investment



Our commitment to building value for our investors is reflected in our total return over the course of our public life.

Total Return on Investment



➔ As a result of nine stock splits between 1994 and 2004, our charter shareholders have 2,700 shares of NYCB stock for each 100 shares originally purchased.

(a) Bloomberg



For More Information

<i>Visit our website:</i>	ir.myNYCB.com
<i>E-mail requests to:</i>	ir@myNYCB.com
<i>Call Investor Relations at:</i>	(516) 683-4420
<i>Write to:</i>	Investor Relations New York Community Bancorp, Inc. 615 Merrick Avenue Westbury, NY 11590

**Reconciliations of GAAP
and Non-GAAP
Financial Measures**



Reconciliation of our 2015 Efficiency Ratio and Adjusted Efficiency Ratio and the Related Components

The efficiency ratio is a measure of profitability reported by U.S. banks to convey the degree to which the pre-tax revenues they generate during a period are utilized to cover the cost of their compensation and benefits, occupancy and equipment, and general and administrative ("G&A") expenses (together, their "operating expenses") during that time.

We calculate our efficiency ratio by dividing our total operating expenses by the sum of our (i) net interest income and (ii) non-interest income (together, our pre-tax revenues). The lower the ratio, the more efficient the institution; the less a bank spends on its operating expenses, the more of its pre-tax earnings it retains.

While all three components of our 2015 efficiency ratio are calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), we have supplemented the presentation of our GAAP efficiency ratio with the presentation of a non-GAAP "adjusted efficiency ratio" to reflect the impact of the \$773.8 million strategic debt repositioning charge we recorded in 2015. As further described below, two of the components of our adjusted efficiency ratio are not calculated in accordance with GAAP.

In 2015, we prepaid \$10.4 billion of wholesale borrowings with an average cost of 3.16% and replaced them with a like amount of wholesale borrowings with an average cost of 1.58%. While the benefit of the strategic debt repositioning is reflected in our earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, it adversely impacted our 2015 efficiency ratio in a variety of ways. First, we recorded a debt repositioning charge of \$773.8 million as interest expense, which resulted in our recording a net interest loss, rather than net interest income, for the year. Second, we recorded \$5.4 million of non-income tax expenses in our 2015 G&A expense.

Our adjusted efficiency ratio is calculated by dividing our adjusted operating expenses by the sum of our adjusted net interest income and our non-interest income during the twelve months ended December 31, 2015. Our adjusted operating expenses exclude the aforementioned \$5.4 million of non-income taxes and our adjusted net interest income excludes the aforementioned \$773.8 million debt repositioning charge.

While our adjusted efficiency ratio, adjusted operating expenses, and adjusted net interest income are not GAAP measures, we believe it is important to disclose them in this investor presentation for the reasons cited below:

1. Given the significant impact of the debt repositioning charge on our 2015 net interest income and operating expenses, a comparison of these line items with those reported in the past and going forward would not be meaningful;
2. For the same reason, a comparison of our 2015 efficiency ratio with those reported in the past and going forward would not be useful, given the degree to which it was impacted by the debt repositioning charge;
3. The efficiency ratio is a measure utilized by both management and investors to assess the profitability of the company, both independent of, and in comparison with, its peers. Given the significant impact of the debt repositioning charge on our 2015 net interest income and, to a lesser extent, our operating expenses, providing the efficiency ratio on both a GAAP and non-GAAP basis clarifies that impact and facilitates an understanding of our 2015 results.

Our adjusted efficiency ratio, adjusted operating expenses, and adjusted net interest income are supplemental to, and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for our efficiency ratio, operating expenses, net interest income, or any other profitability measure that is calculated in accordance with GAAP. Moreover, the manner in which we calculate these non-GAAP measures may differ from that of other companies reporting non-GAAP measures with a similar name.

The following table reconciles our efficiency ratio and adjusted efficiency ratio and the respective GAAP and non-GAAP components for the twelve months ended December 31, 2015:

	For the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2015
(dollars in thousands)	
Operating expenses (GAAP)	\$ 615,600
Adjustment:	
State and local non-income taxes resulting from the debt repositioning charge and recorded as G&A expense	(5,440)
Adjusted operating expenses (non-GAAP)	<u>\$ 610,160</u>
Net interest income (GAAP)	\$ 408,075
Non-interest income (GAAP)	210,763
Sum of net interest income and non-interest income (GAAP)	<u>\$ 618,838</u>
Adjustment:	
Debt repositioning charge recorded in net interest income	\$ 773,756
Adjusted sum of net interest income and non-interest income (non-GAAP)	<u>\$1,392,594</u>
Efficiency ratio	<u>99.48%</u>
Adjusted efficiency ratio	<u>43.81%</u>



Reconciliations of our GAAP and Non-GAAP Profitability Measures

While average stockholders' equity, average assets, return on average assets, and return on average stockholders' equity are financial measures that are recorded in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), average tangible stockholders' equity, average tangible assets, return on average tangible assets, and return on average tangible stockholders' equity are not. Nevertheless, it is management's belief that these non-GAAP measures should be disclosed in our SEC filings, earnings releases, and other investor communications, for the following reasons:

1. Average tangible stockholders' equity is an important indication of the Company's ability to grow organically and through business combinations, as well as its ability to pay dividends and to engage in various capital management strategies.
2. Returns on average tangible assets and average tangible stockholders' equity are among the profitability measures considered by current and prospective investors, both independent of, and in comparison with, the company's peers.

We calculate average tangible stockholders' equity by subtracting from average stockholders' equity the sum of our average goodwill and core deposit intangibles ("CDI"), and calculate average tangible assets by subtracting the same sum from our average assets.

Tangible stockholders' equity, tangible assets, and the related non-GAAP profitability measures should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for stockholders' equity, total assets, or any other profitability or capital measure calculated in accordance with GAAP. Moreover, the manner in which we calculate these non-GAAP measures may differ from that of other companies reporting non-GAAP measures with similar names.

The following table presents reconciliations of our stockholders' equity and average tangible stockholders' equity, our average assets and average tangible assets, and the related GAAP and non-GAAP profitability measures for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
(dollars in thousands)		
Average stockholders' equity	\$ 6,029,168	\$ 5,809,787
Less: Average goodwill and core deposit intangibles	(2,437,655)	(2,442,007)
Average tangible stockholders' equity	\$ 3,591,513	\$ 3,367,780
Average assets	\$48,699,341	\$48,329,195
Less: Average goodwill and core deposit intangibles	(2,437,655)	(2,442,007)
Average tangible assets	\$46,261,686	\$45,887,188
Net income ⁽¹⁾	\$126,460	\$123,704
Add back: Amortization of core deposit intangibles, net of tax	364	807
Adjusted net income ⁽²⁾	\$126,824	\$124,511
GAAP:		
Return on average assets	1.04%	1.02%
Return on average stockholders' equity	8.39	8.52
Non-GAAP:		
Return on average tangible assets	1.10	1.09
Return on average tangible stockholders' equity	14.12	14.79

(1) To calculate our returns on average assets and average stockholders' equity for a period, we divide the net income generated during that period by the average assets and the average stockholders' equity recorded during that time.

(2) To calculate our returns on average tangible assets and average tangible stockholders' equity for a period, we adjust the net income generated during that period by adding back the amortization of CDI, net of tax, and then divide that adjusted net income by the average tangible assets and the average tangible stockholders' equity recorded during that time.