
Unity Bancorp Electronic EDGAR Proof

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Shell Company	No
Voluntary Filer	No
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Documents

10-K	form10k.htm Unity Bancorp's Form 10-K
EX-13	exhibit13.htm Portions of Unity Bancorp's 2011 Annual Report
EX-21	exhibit21.htm Subsidiaries of Unity Bancorp
EX-23.1	exhibit23_1.htm Consent of Accounting Firm
EX-31.1	exhibit31_1.htm Certification of CEO
EX-31.2	exhibit31_2.htm Certification of CFO
EX-32.1	exhibit32_1.htm SOX Certification of CEO and CFO
EX-99.1	exhibit99_1.htm EESA Certification of CEO
EX-99.2	exhibit99_2.htm EESA Certification of CFO
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10-K	submissionpdf.pdf Printable PDF Version of Filing
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EX-101.PRE

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XBRL TAXONOMY EXTENSION PRESENTATION LINKBASE

Module and Segment References

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K
FOR ANNUAL AND TRANSITIONAL REPORTS PURSUANT TO
SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

(Mark One)

(X) ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011

OR

() TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 1-12431

Unity Bancorp, Inc.
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)



New Jersey	22-3282551
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
64 Old Highway 22, Clinton, NJ	08809
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (908) 730-7630

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

<u>Common Stock, no par value</u>	<u>NASDAQ</u>
(Title of Each Class)	(Name of Exchange on Which Registered)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

As of June 30, 2011, the aggregate market value of the registrant's Common Stock, no par value per share, held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$32,400,746 and 4,771,883 shares of the Common Stock were outstanding to non-affiliates. As of March 1, 2012, 7,461,405 shares of the registrant's Common Stock were outstanding.

Documents incorporated by reference:

Portions of Unity Bancorp's Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 are incorporated by reference into Parts I, II and IV of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Portions of Unity Bancorp's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed no later than 120 days from December 31, 2011 are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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PART I

Item 1. Business:

a) General

Unity Bancorp, Inc., (the "Company" or "Registrant"), is a bank holding company incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey to serve as a holding company for Unity Bank (the "Bank"). The Company was organized at the direction of the Board of Directors of the Bank for the purpose of acquiring all of the capital stock of the Bank. Pursuant to the New Jersey Banking Act of 1948 (the "Banking Act"), and pursuant to approval of the shareholders of the Bank, the Company acquired the Bank and became its holding company on December 1, 1994. The only significant activity of the Company is ownership and supervision of the Bank. The Company also owns 100% of the common equity of Unity (NJ) Statutory Trust II and Unity (NJ) Statutory Trust III. The trusts have issued \$10.3 million and \$5.2 million of preferred securities to investors, respectively.

The Bank opened for business on September 16, 1991. The Bank received its charter from the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance on September 13, 1991. The Bank is a full-service commercial bank, providing a wide range of business and consumer financial services through its main office in Clinton, New Jersey and thirteen New Jersey branches located in Clinton, Edison, Flemington, Highland Park, Linden, Middlesex, North Plainfield, Phillipsburg, Scotch Plains, South Plainfield, Union, Washington and Whitehouse. In addition, the Bank has two Pennsylvania branches: one located in Forks Township and a second branch on William Penn Highway in Easton. The Bank's primary service area encompasses the Route 22/Route 78 corridors between the Forks Township and Easton, Pennsylvania offices and its Linden, New Jersey branch.

The principal executive offices of the Company are located at 64 Old Highway 22, Clinton, New Jersey 08809, and the telephone number is (908) 730-7630. The Company's website address is www.unitybank.com.

Business of the Company

The Company's primary business is ownership and supervision of the Bank. The Company, through the Bank, conducts a traditional and community-oriented commercial banking business and offers services, including personal and business checking accounts, time deposits, money market accounts and regular savings accounts. The Company structures its specific services and charges in a manner designed to attract the business of the small and medium sized business and professional community, as well as that of individuals residing, working and shopping in its service area. The Company engages in a wide range of lending activities and offers commercial, Small Business Administration ("SBA"), consumer, mortgage, home equity and personal loans.

Service Areas

The Company's primary service area is defined as the neighborhoods served by the Bank's offices. The Bank's main office, located in Clinton, NJ, in combination with its Flemington and Whitehouse offices, serves the greater area of Hunterdon County. The Bank's North Plainfield office serves those communities located in the northern, eastern and central parts of Somerset County and the southernmost communities of Union County. The Bank's Scotch Plains, Linden, and Union offices serve the majority of the communities in Union County and the southwestern communities of Essex County. The offices in Middlesex, South Plainfield, Highland Park, and Edison extend the Company's service area into Middlesex County. The Bank's Phillipsburg and Washington offices serve Warren County. The Bank's Forks Township office and William Penn office serve Northampton County, Pennsylvania.

Competition

The Company is located in an extremely competitive area. The Company's service area is already serviced by major regional banks, large thrift institutions and a variety of credit unions. In addition, since passage of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Modernization Act of 1999 (the "Modernization Act"), securities firms and insurance companies have been allowed to acquire or form financial institutions, thereby increasing competition in the financial services market. Most of the Company's competitors have substantially more capital, and therefore greater lending limits than the Company. The Company's competitors generally have established positions in the service area and have greater resources than the Company with which to pay for advertising, physical facilities, personnel and interest on deposited funds. The Company relies on the competitive pricing of its loans, deposits and other services, as well as its ability to provide local decision-making and personal service in order to compete with these larger institutions.

Employees

At December 31, 2011, the Company employed 164 full-time and 14 part-time employees. None of the Company's employees are represented by any collective bargaining units. The Company believes that its relations with its employees are good.

Executive Officers of Registrant

The following table sets forth certain information as of December 31, 2011, regarding each executive officer of the Company who is not also a director.

Name, Age and Position	Officer Since	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years
John Kauchak, 58, Chief Operating Officer and Executive Vice President of the Company and Bank	2002	Previously, Mr. Kauchak was the head of Deposit Operations for Unity Bank from 1996 to 2002.
Alan J. Bedner, 41, Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President of the Company and Bank	2003	Previously, Mr. Bedner was Controller for Unity Bank from 2001 to 2003.
Ray Kenwell, 60, Chief Lending Officer and Executive Vice President of the Company and Bank	2010	Previously, President and Chief Operating Officer, Universal Interlock Corporation; Executive Vice President, Division Head of Lending of United Trust Bank

SUPERVISION AND REGULATION

General Supervision and Regulation

Bank holding companies and banks are extensively regulated under both federal and state law, and these laws are subject to change. As an example, in the summer of 2010, Congress passed, and the President signed, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the "Dodd-Frank Act") (discussed below). These laws and regulations are intended to protect depositors, not stockholders. To the extent that the following information describes statutory and regulatory provisions, it is qualified in its entirety by reference to the particular statutory and regulatory provisions. Any change in the applicable law or regulation may have a material effect on the business and prospects of the Company and the Bank. Management of the Company is unable to predict, at this time, the impact of future changes to laws and regulations.

General Bank Holding Company Regulation

General: As a bank holding company registered under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, (the "BHCA"), the Company is subject to the regulation and supervision of the Federal Reserve Board (the "FRB"). The Company is required to file with the FRB annual reports and other information regarding its business operations and those of its subsidiaries. Under the BHCA, the Company's activities and those of its subsidiaries are limited to banking, managing or controlling banks, furnishing services to or performing services for its subsidiaries or engaging in any other activity which the FRB determines to be so closely related to banking or managing or controlling banks as to be properly incident thereto.

The BHCA requires, among other things, the prior approval of the FRB in any case where a bank holding company proposes to: (i) acquire all or substantially all of the assets of any other bank; (ii) acquire direct or indirect ownership or control of more than 5% of the outstanding voting stock of any bank (unless it owns a majority of such bank's voting shares); or (iii) merge or consolidate with any other bank holding company. The FRB will not approve any acquisition, merger or consolidation that would have a substantially anti-competitive effect, unless the anti-competitive impact of the proposed transaction is clearly outweighed by a greater public interest in meeting the convenience and needs of the community to be served. The FRB also considers capital adequacy and other financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the companies and the banks concerned, together with the convenience and needs of the community to be served, when reviewing acquisitions or mergers.

The BHCA also generally prohibits a bank holding company, with certain limited exceptions, from: (i) acquiring or retaining direct or indirect ownership or control of more than 5% of the outstanding voting stock of any company which is not a bank or bank holding company; or (ii) engaging directly or indirectly in activities other than those of banking, managing or controlling banks, or performing services for its subsidiaries, unless such non-banking business is determined by the FRB to be so closely related to banking or managing or controlling banks as to be properly incident thereto. In making such determinations, the FRB is required to weigh the expected benefits to the public such as greater convenience, increased competition or gains in efficiency, against the possible adverse effects such as undue concentration of resources, decreased or unfair competition, conflicts of interest or unsound banking practices.

The BHCA was substantially amended through the Modernization Act. The Modernization Act permits bank holding companies and banks, which meet certain capital, management and Community Reinvestment Act standards, to engage in a broader range of non-banking activities. In addition, bank holding companies, which elect to become financial holding companies, may engage in certain banking and non-banking activities without prior FRB approval. Finally, the Modernization Act imposes certain new privacy requirements on all financial institutions and their treatment of consumer information. At this time, the Company has elected not to become a financial holding company.

There are a number of obligations and restrictions imposed on bank holding companies and their depository institution subsidiaries by law and regulatory policy that are designed to minimize potential loss to the depositors of such depository institutions and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC") insurance fund in the event the depository institution becomes in danger of default. Under regulations of the FRB, a bank holding company is required to serve as a source of financial strength to its subsidiary depository institutions and to commit resources to support such institutions in circumstances where it might not do so absent such policy. The FRB also has the authority under the BHCA to require a bank holding company to terminate any activity or to relinquish control of a non-bank subsidiary upon the FRB's determination that such activity or control constitutes a serious risk to the financial soundness and stability of any bank subsidiary of the bank holding company.

Capital Adequacy Guidelines for Bank Holding Companies: The FRB has adopted risk-based capital guidelines for bank holding companies. The risk-based capital guidelines are designed to make regulatory capital requirements more sensitive to differences in risk profile among banks and bank holding companies, to account for off-balance sheet exposure and to minimize disincentives for holding liquid assets. Under these guidelines, assets and off-balance sheet items are assigned to broad-risk categories, each with appropriate weights. The resulting capital ratios represent capital as a percentage of total risk-weighted assets and off-balance sheet items.

The risk-based guidelines apply on a consolidated basis to bank holding companies with consolidated assets of \$500 million or more. The minimum ratio of total capital to risk-weighted assets (including certain off-balance sheet activities, such as standby letters of credit) is 8%. At least 4% of the total capital is required to be "Tier I," consisting of common stockholders' equity and certain preferred stock and other qualifying hybrid instruments, less certain goodwill items and other intangible assets. The remainder, "Tier II Capital," may consist of the allowance for loan losses of up to 1.25% of risk-weighted assets and certain other securities which do not qualify as Tier I capital. Total capital is the sum of Tier I and Tier II capital, less reciprocal holdings of other banking organizations' capital instruments, investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and any other deductions as determined by the FRB (determined on a case-by-case basis or as a matter of policy after formal rule-making).

Bank holding company assets are given risk-weights of 0%, 20%, 50% and 100%. In addition, certain off-balance sheet items are given similar credit conversion factors to convert them to asset-equivalent amounts to which an appropriate risk-weighting will apply. These computations result in the total risk-weighted assets. Most loans are assigned to the 100% risk category, except for performing first-mortgage loans that are fully secured by residential property, which carry a 50% risk-weighting. Most investment securities (including, primarily, general obligation claims of states or other political subdivisions of the United States) are assigned to the 20% category, except for municipal or state revenue bonds, which have a 50% risk-weighting, and direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury or obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, which have a 0% risk-weighting. In converting off-balance sheet items, direct credit substitutes (including general guarantees and standby letters of credit backing financial obligations) are given a 100% risk-weighting. Transaction-related contingencies, such as standby letters of credit backing non-financial obligations and undrawn commitments (including commercial credit lines with an initial maturity of more than one year), have a 50% risk-weighting. Short-term commercial letters of credit have a 20% risk-weighting and certain short-term unconditionally cancelable commitments have a 0% risk-weighting.

In addition to the risk-based capital guidelines, the FRB has adopted a minimum Tier I capital (leverage) ratio, under which a bank holding company must maintain a minimum level of Tier I capital to average total consolidated assets of at least 3% in the case of a bank holding company that has the highest regulatory examination rating and is not contemplating significant growth or expansion. All other bank holding companies are expected to maintain a leverage ratio of at least 100 to 200 basis points above the stated minimum.

The Company is currently in compliance with these minimum Federal capital requirements.

General Bank Regulation

As a New Jersey-chartered commercial bank, the Bank is subject to the regulation, supervision, and control of the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance (the "Department"). As an FDIC-insured institution, the Bank is subject to regulation, supervision and control of the FDIC, an agency of the federal government. The regulations of the FDIC and the Department affect virtually all activities of the Bank, including the minimum level of capital that the Bank must maintain, the ability of the Bank to pay dividends, the ability of the Bank to expand through new branches or acquisitions and various other matters.

Insurance of Deposits: The Dodd-Frank Act has caused significant changes in the FDIC's insurance of deposit accounts. Among other things, the Dodd-Frank Act permanently increased the FDIC deposit insurance limit to \$250 thousand per depositor. In addition, the Dodd-Frank Act includes provisions replacing, by statute, the FDIC's program to provide unlimited deposit insurance coverage for noninterest bearing transactional accounts. Institutions are not required to opt into this coverage, and can not opt out of the program. In addition, institutions are not required to pay an additional assessment for this additional coverage. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, this unlimited coverage for noninterest bearing transaction accounts will expire on December 31, 2012.

On February 7, 2011 the FDIC announced the approval of the assessment system mandated by the Dodd-Frank Act. Dodd-Frank required that the base on which deposit insurance assessments are charged be revised from one based on domestic deposits to one based on assets. The FDIC's rule to base the assessment base on average total consolidated assets minus average tangible equity instead of domestic deposits lowered assessments for many community banks with less than \$10 billion in assets and reduced the Company's costs.

Dividend Rights: Under the Banking Act, a bank may declare and pay dividends only if, after payment of the dividend, the capital stock of the bank will be unimpaired and either the bank will have a surplus of not less than 50% of its capital stock or the payment of the dividend will not reduce the bank's surplus.

On December 5, 2008, the Company completed a transaction with the U.S. Treasury under the Capital Purchase Program ("CPP") through which the Treasury purchased \$20.6 million in preferred stock from the Company. As part of the CPP, the Company's future ability to pay cash dividends is limited for so long as the Treasury holds the preferred stock. As so limited the Company may not increase its quarterly cash dividend above \$.05 per share, the quarterly rate in effect at the time the CPP program was announced, without the prior approval of the Treasury.

Sarbanes-Oxley Act

On July 30, 2002, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act ("SOX") was enacted. SOX is not a banking law, but applies to all public companies, including the Company. The stated goals of SOX are to increase corporate responsibility, to provide for enhanced penalties for accounting and auditing improprieties at publicly traded companies and to protect investors by improving the accuracy and reliability of corporate disclosures pursuant to the securities laws. SOX is the most far-reaching U.S. securities legislation enacted in some time. SOX generally applies to all companies, both U.S. and non-U.S., that file or are required to file periodic reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

SOX includes very specific additional disclosure requirements and corporate governance rules and requires the SEC and securities exchanges to adopt extensive additional disclosure, corporate governance and other related rules and mandates further studies of specific issues by the SEC. SOX represents significant federal involvement in matters traditionally left to state regulatory systems such as, the regulation of the accounting profession, and to state corporate law, such as the relationship between a board of directors and management and between a board of directors and its committees.

SOX addresses, among other matters:

- Audit Committees;
- certification of financial statements by the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer;
- the forfeiture of bonuses or other incentive-based compensation and profits from the sale of an issuer's securities by directors and senior officers in the twelve-month period following initial publication of any financial statements that later require restatement;
- a prohibition on insider trading during pension plan black-out periods;
- disclosure of off-balance sheet transactions;
- a prohibition on personal loans to officers and directors, unless subject to Federal Reserve Regulation O;
- expedited filing requirements for Form 4 statements of changes of beneficial ownership of securities required to be filed by officers, directors and 10% shareholders;
- disclosure of whether or not a company has adopted a code of ethics;
- "real time" filing of periodic reports;
- auditor independence; and
- various increased criminal penalties for violations of securities laws.

Complying with the requirements of SOX as implemented by the SEC may increase our compliance costs and could make it more difficult to attract and retain board members.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the "ARRA") became law on February 17, 2009. The main purpose of the ARRA is to provide fiscal stimulus to the U.S. economy and help foster job creation and economic activity. However, portions of the ARRA amend the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act and the terms of the CPP, and impose new requirements on institutions participating in the CPP, like the Company. Among other things, these provisions, and the regulations issued by the Treasury to implement them, require substantial new restrictions on executive compensation, prohibiting severance payments regardless of the cause of an executive's departure and bonus payments to certain officers of institutions participating in the CPP, and require the adoption of various policies and procedures affecting compensation. The ARRA also imposes new certification requirements on management of an institution participating in the CPP, and new review requirements on the compensation committee of such an institution. These restrictions may make it more difficult for the Company to attract and retain senior management.

Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 was signed into law on July 21, 2010. Generally, the Dodd-Frank Act is effective the day after it was signed into law, but different effective dates apply to specific sections of the law, many of which will not become effective until various Federal regulatory agencies have promulgated rules implementing the statutory provisions. Uncertainty remains as to the ultimate impact of the Dodd-Frank Act, which could have a material adverse impact on the financial services industry by increasing compliance costs and reducing some sources of revenue. The Dodd-Frank Act, among other things:

- Directs the Federal Reserve to issue rules which are expected to limit debit-card interchange fees;
- Provides for an increase in the FDIC assessment for depository institutions with assets of \$10 billion or more, increases in the minimum reserve ratio for the deposit insurance fund from 1.15% to 1.35% and changes the basis for determining FDIC premiums from deposits to assets;
- Permanently increases the deposit insurance coverage to \$250 thousand and allows depository institutions to pay interest on checking accounts;
- Creates a new consumer financial protection bureau that will have rule-making authority for a wide range of consumer protection laws that would apply to all banks and would have broad powers to supervise and enforce consumer protection laws directly for large institutions;
- Provides for new disclosure and other requirements relating to executive compensation and corporate governance;
- Changes standards for Federal preemption of state laws related to federally chartered institutions and their subsidiaries;
- Provides mortgage reform provisions regarding a customer's ability to repay, restricting variable-rate lending by requiring the ability to repay to be determined for variable-rate loans by using the maximum rate that will apply during the first five years of a variable-rate loan term, and making more loans subject to provisions for higher cost loans, new disclosures, and certain other revisions; and
- Creates a financial stability oversight council that will recommend to the Federal Reserve increasingly strict rules for capital, leverage, liquidity, risk management and other requirements as companies grow in size and complexity.

To date, the Company's operations have not been adversely impacted by those provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act which have become effective.

b) Statistical Information

The table below provides a cross-reference to portions of Unity Bancorp. Inc.'s Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2011 (Exhibit 13 hereto), which, to the extent indicated, is incorporated by reference herein. Information that is not applicable is indicated by (N/A):

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C.	Rate/Volume Analysis	10
II.	Investment Portfolio	
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B.	Investment securities by range of maturity with corresponding average yields	39
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Item 1A. Risk Factors:

Our business, financial condition, results of operations and the trading price of our securities can be materially and adversely affected by many events and conditions including the following:

We have been and may continue to be adversely affected by national financial markets and economic conditions, as well as local conditions.

Our business and results of operations are affected by the financial markets and general economic conditions in the United States, including factors such as the level and volatility of interest rates, inflation, home prices, unemployment and under-employment levels, bankruptcies, household income, consumer spending, investor confidence and the strength of the U.S. economy. The deterioration of any of these conditions can adversely affect our securities and loan portfolios, our level of charge-offs and provision for credit losses, our capital levels, liquidity and our results of operations.

In addition, we are affected by the economic conditions within our New Jersey and Pennsylvania trade areas. Though there have been signs of improvement, economic growth in these areas has been slow to recover. Unlike larger banks that are more geographically diversified, we provide banking and financial services primarily to customers in the six counties in the New Jersey market and one county in Pennsylvania in which we have branches, so any decline in the economy of New Jersey or eastern Pennsylvania could have an adverse impact on us.

Our loans, the ability of borrowers to repay these loans, and the value of collateral securing these loans are impacted by economic conditions. Our financial results, the credit quality of our existing loan portfolio, and the ability to generate new loans with acceptable yield and credit characteristics may be adversely affected by changes in prevailing economic conditions, including declines in real estate values, changes in interest rates, adverse employment conditions and the monetary and fiscal policies of the federal government. Although economic conditions in our primary market have fared better than other areas of the United States, we cannot assure you that these conditions will continue to prevail. We cannot assure you that positive trends or developments discussed in this annual report will continue or that negative trends or developments will not have a significant adverse effect on us.

A Significant Portion of Our Loan Portfolio Is Secured By Real Estate, And Events That Negatively Impact The Real Estate Market Could Hurt Our Business.

A significant portion of our loan portfolio is secured by real estate. As of December 31, 2011, approximately 94 percent of our loans had real estate as a primary or secondary component of collateral. The real estate collateral in each case provides an alternate source of repayment in the event of default by the borrower and may deteriorate in value during the time the credit is extended. Continued weakening of the real estate market in our primary market areas could result in an increase in the number of borrowers who default on their loans and a reduction in the value of the collateral securing their loans, which in turn could have an adverse effect on our profitability and asset quality. The declines in home prices in the New Jersey and Pennsylvania markets we serve also may result in increases in delinquencies and losses in our loan portfolios. This combined with a deepened economic recession and continued elevated unemployment levels could drive losses beyond that which is provided for in our allowance for loan losses. In that event, our earnings could be adversely affected.

We have a significant level of nonperforming assets, and this has, and will continue, to affect our results of operations.

At December 31, 2011, our total nonperforming assets equaled \$25.8 million or 4.33 percent of total loans and OREO. This is a significant level of nonperforming assets compared to our peer group institutions. Our level of nonperforming assets reflects the general economic slowdown in our marketplace and its effect on our borrowers, and our focus on SBA lending, which may entail greater credit risk than other types of lending. This deterioration in credit quality has negatively impacted our results of operations, through additional provisions for loan losses and reduced interest income, and will continue to impact our performance until these assets are resolved. In addition, future increases in our nonperforming assets will further negatively affect our results of operations. We can give you no assurance that our nonperforming assets will not increase further.

Our allowance for loan losses may not be adequate to cover actual losses.

Like all financial institutions, we maintain an allowance for loan losses to provide for loan defaults and nonperformance. Our allowance for loan losses may not be adequate to cover actual losses, and future provisions for loan losses could materially and adversely affect the results of our operations. Risks within the loan portfolio are analyzed on a continuous basis by management; and, periodically, by an independent loan review function and by the Audit Committee. A risk system, consisting of multiple-grading categories, is utilized as an analytical tool to assess risk and the appropriate level of loss reserves. Along with the risk system, management further evaluates risk characteristics of the loan portfolio under current economic conditions and considers such factors as the financial condition of the borrowers, past and expected loan loss experience and other factors management feels deserve recognition in establishing an adequate reserve. This risk assessment process is performed at least quarterly and, as adjustments become necessary, they are realized in the periods in which they become known. The amount of future losses is susceptible to changes in economic, operating and other conditions, including changes in interest rates that may be beyond our control, and these losses may exceed current estimates. State and federal regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, review our loans and allowance for loan losses and have in the past required an increase in our allowance for loan losses. Although we believe that our allowance for loan losses is adequate to cover probable and reasonably estimated losses, we cannot assure you that we will not further increase the allowance for loan losses or that our regulators will not require us to increase this allowance. Either of these occurrences could adversely affect our earnings.

We are subject to interest rate risk and variations in interest rates may negatively affect our financial performance.

Net interest income, the difference between interest earned on our interest-earning assets and interest paid on interest-bearing liabilities, represents a significant portion of our earnings. Both increases and decreases in the interest rate environment may reduce our profits. Interest rates are subject to factors which are beyond our control, including general economic conditions, competition and policies of various governmental and regulatory agencies, such as the Federal Reserve Board. Changes in monetary policy, including changes in interest rates, could influence not only the interest Unity receives on loans and investment securities and the amount of interest it pays on deposits and borrowings, but such changes could also affect (i) Unity's ability to originate loans and obtain deposits, (ii) the fair value of Unity's financial assets and liabilities, including the held to maturity and available for sale securities portfolios, and (iii) the average duration of Unity's interest-earning assets. This also includes the risk that interest-earning assets may be more responsive to changes in interest rates than interest-bearing liabilities, or vice versa (repricing risk), the risk that the individual interest rates or rate indices underlying various interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities may not change in the same degree over a given time period (basis risk), and the risk of changing interest rate relationships across the spectrum of interest-earning asset and interest-bearing liability maturities (yield curve risk).

The banking business is subject to significant government regulations.

We are subject to extensive governmental supervision, regulation and control. These laws and regulations are subject to change, and may require substantial modifications to our operations or may cause us to incur substantial additional compliance costs. These laws and regulations are designed to protect depositors and the public, but not our shareholders. In addition, future legislation and government policy could adversely affect the commercial banking industry and our operations. Such governing laws can be anticipated to continue to be the subject of future modification. Our management cannot predict what effect any such future modifications will have on our operations. In addition, the primary focus of Federal and state banking regulation is the protection of depositors and not the shareholders of the regulated institutions.

For example, the recently adopted Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) will result in substantial new compliance costs, and may restrict certain sources of revenue. The Dodd-Frank Act was signed into law on July 21, 2011. Generally, the Act is effective the day after it was signed into law, but different effective dates apply to specific sections of the law, many of which will not become effective until various Federal regulatory agencies have promulgated rules implementing the statutory provisions. Uncertainty remains as to the ultimate impact of the Dodd-Frank Act, which could have a material adverse impact either on the financial services industry as a whole, or on our business, results of operations and financial condition. The Dodd-Frank Act, among other things:

- Directs the Federal Reserve to issue rules which are expected to limit debit-card interchange fees;
- Provides for an increase in the FDIC assessment for depository institutions with assets of \$10 billion or more, increases in the minimum reserve ratio for the deposit insurance fund from 1.15% to 1.35% and changes the basis for determining FDIC premiums from deposits to assets;
- Permanently increases the deposit insurance coverage to \$250 thousand and allows depository institutions to pay interest on checking accounts; Creates a new consumer financial protection bureau that will have rulemaking authority for a wide range of consumer protection laws that would apply to all banks and would have broad powers to supervise and enforce consumer protection laws;
- Provides for new disclosure and other requirements relating to executive compensation and corporate governance;
- Changes standards for Federal preemption of state laws related to federally chartered institutions and their subsidiaries;
- Provides mortgage reform provisions regarding a customer’s ability to repay, restricting variable-rate lending by requiring the ability to repay to be determined for variable-rate loans by using the maximum rate that will apply during the first five years of a variable-rate loan term, and making more loans subject to provisions for higher cost loans, new disclosures, and certain other revisions; and
- Creates a financial stability oversight council that will recommend to the Federal Reserve increasingly strict rules for capital, leverage, liquidity, risk management and other requirements as companies grow in size and complexity.

We are Subject to Changes in Accounting Policies or Accounting Standards.

Understanding Unity’s accounting policies is fundamental to understanding our financial results. Some of these policies require the use of estimates and assumptions that may affect the value of assets or liabilities and financial results. Unity has identified its accounting policies regarding the allowance for loan losses, security valuations and impairments, goodwill and income taxes to be critical because they require management to make difficult, subjective and complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain. Under each of these policies, it is possible that materially different amounts would be reported under different conditions, using different assumptions, or as new information becomes available.

From time to time, the FASB and the SEC change their guidance governing the form and content of Unity’s external financial statements. In addition, accounting standard setters and those who interpret U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”), such as the FASB, SEC, banking regulators and Unity’s outside auditors, may change or even reverse their previous interpretations or positions on how these standards should be applied. Such changes are expected to continue, and may accelerate based on the FASB and International Accounting Standards Board commitments to achieving convergence between U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards. Changes in U.S. GAAP and changes in current interpretations are beyond Unity’s control, can be hard to predict and could materially impact how Unity reports its financial results and condition. In certain cases, Unity could be required to apply a new or revised guidance retroactively or apply existing guidance differently (also retroactively) which may result in Unity restating prior period financial statements for material amounts. Additionally, significant changes to U.S. GAAP may require costly technology changes, additional training and personnel, and other expenses that will negatively impact our results of operations.

Declines in Value May Adversely Impact the Investment Portfolio.

As of December 31, 2011, we had approximately \$88.8 million and \$18.8 million in available for sale and held to maturity investment securities, respectively. We may be required to record impairment charges in earnings related to credit losses on our investment securities if they suffer a decline in value that is considered other-than-temporary. Additionally, (a) if we intend to sell a security or (b) it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell the security prior to recovery of its amortized cost basis, we will be required to recognize an other-than-temporary impairment charge in the statement of income equal to the full amount of the decline in fair value below amortized cost. Factors, including lack of liquidity, absence of reliable pricing information, adverse actions by regulators, or unanticipated changes in the competitive environment could have a negative effect on our investment portfolio and may result in other-than-temporary impairment on our investment securities in future periods.

Liquidity Risk.

Liquidity risk is the potential that Unity will be unable to meet its obligations as they come due because of an inability to liquidate assets or obtain adequate funding in a timely basis, at a reasonable cost and within acceptable risk tolerances.

Liquidity is required to fund various obligations, including credit commitments to borrowers, mortgage and other loan originations, withdrawals by depositors, repayment of borrowings, dividends to shareholders, operating expenses and capital expenditures.

Liquidity is derived primarily from retail deposit growth and retention; principal and interest payments on loans; principal and interest payments on investment securities; sale, maturity and prepayment of investment securities; net cash provided from operations and access to other funding sources.

Our access to funding sources in amounts adequate to finance our activities could be impaired by factors that affect us specifically or the financial services industry in general. Factors that could detrimentally impact our access to liquidity sources include a decrease in the level of our business activity due to persistent weakness, or downturn, in the economy or adverse regulatory action against us. Our ability to borrow could also be impaired by factors that are not necessarily specific to us, such as a severe disruption of the financial markets or negative views and expectations about the prospects for the financial services industry as a whole.

We are in competition with many other banks, including larger commercial banks which have greater resources than us.

The banking industry within the State of New Jersey is highly competitive. The Company’s principal market area is also served by branch offices of large commercial banks and thrift institutions. In addition, in 1999 the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Modernization Act of 1999 was passed into law. The Modernization Act permits other financial entities, such as insurance companies and securities firms, to acquire or form financial institutions, thereby further increasing competition. A number of our competitors have substantially greater resources than we do to expend upon advertising and marketing, and their substantially greater capitalization enables them to make much larger loans. Our success depends a great deal upon our judgment that large and mid-size financial institutions do not adequately serve small businesses in our principal market area and upon our ability to compete favorably for such customers. In addition to competition from larger institutions, we also face competition for individuals and small businesses from recently formed banks seeking to compete as “hometown” institutions. Most of these new institutions have focused their marketing efforts on the smaller end of the small business market we serve.

Future Offerings of Common Stock May Adversely Affect the Market Price of Our Stock.

In the future, we may increase our capital resources, raise capital to redeem our preferred stock issued to the U.S. Treasury as part of the Capital Purchase Program or, if our or the Bank's capital ratios fall below the prevailing regulatory required minimums, we or the Bank could be forced to raise additional capital by making additional offerings of common stock or preferred stock. Additional equity offerings may dilute the holdings of our existing shareholders or reduce the market price of our common stock, or both.

We cannot predict how changes in technology will impact our business.

The financial services market, including banking services, is increasingly affected by advances in technology, including developments in:

- telecommunications;
- data processing;
- automation;
- Internet-based banking;
- Tele-banking; and
- debit cards/smart cards

Our ability to compete successfully in the future will depend on whether we can anticipate and respond to technological changes. To develop these and other new technologies, we will likely have to make additional capital investments. Although we continually invest in new technology, we cannot assure you that we will have sufficient resources or access to the necessary proprietary technology to remain competitive in the future.

The Company's information systems may experience an interruption or breach in security.

The Company relies heavily on communications and information systems to conduct its business. Any failure, interruption or breach in security of these systems could result in failures or disruptions in the Company's customer-relationship management, general ledger, deposit, loan and other systems.

We are further exposed to the risk that our external vendors may be unable to fulfill their contractual obligations (or will be subject to the same risk of fraud or operational errors by their respective employees as us) and to the risk that our (or our vendors') business continuity and data security systems prove to be inadequate. We maintain a system of comprehensive policies and a control framework designed to monitor vendor risks including, among other things, (i) changes in the vendor's organizational structure or internal controls, (ii) changes in the vendor's financial condition, (iii) changes in the vendor's support for existing products and services and (iv) changes in the vendor's strategic focus. In addition we maintain cyber liability insurance to mitigate against any loss incurred.

While the Company has policies and procedures designed to prevent or limit the effect of the failure, interruption or security breach of its information systems, there can be no assurance that any such failures, interruptions or security breaches will not occur; or, if they do occur, that they will be adequately addressed. The occurrence of any failures, interruptions or security breaches of the Company's information systems could damage the Company's reputation, result in a loss of customer business, subject the Company to additional regulatory scrutiny or expose the Company to civil litigation and possible financial liability; any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Our business strategy could be adversely affected if we are not able to attract and retain skilled employees and manage our expenses.

We expect to continue to experience growth in the scope of our operations and, correspondingly, in the number of our employees and customers. We may not be able to successfully manage our business as a result of the strain on our management and operations that may result from this growth. Our ability to manage this growth will depend upon our ability to continue to attract, hire and retain skilled employees. Our ability to attract and retain senior management may be adversely affected by the restrictions imposed upon us under the CPP, as revised by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act. Our success will also depend on the ability of our officers and key employees to continue to implement and improve our operational and other systems, to manage multiple, concurrent customer relationships and to hire, train and manage our employees.

Curtailed of the Small Business Administration ("SBA") loan program could negatively affect the Company; the absence of a secondary market for SBA loans could negatively affect our operation.

The Company has historically been a participant in various SBA lending programs, and the Company's activity under these programs has contributed significantly to its net income. Proposals have been made from time to time to curtail the Federal Government's funding of the SBA loan programs. Any reduction in SBA funding for its loan programs could negatively affect our results of operations.

There is a risk that the SBA will not honor their guarantee.

The Company has historically been a participant in various SBA lending programs which guarantee up to 90% of the principal on the underlying loan. There is a risk that the SBA will not honor their guarantee if a loan is not underwritten and administered to SBA guidelines. The Company follows the underwriting guidelines of the SBA, however our ability to manage this will depend on our ability to continue to attract, hire and retain skilled employees who have knowledge of the SBA program. The Company has had no material denials by the SBA on their guarantee.

There is a risk that we may not be repaid in a timely manner, or at all, for loans we make.

The risk of nonpayment (or deferred or delayed payment) of loans is inherent in commercial banking. Such nonpayment, or delayed or deferred payment of loans to the Company, if they occur, may have a material adverse effect on our earnings and overall financial condition. Additionally, in compliance with applicable banking laws and regulations, the Company maintains an allowance for loan losses created through charges against earnings. As of December 31, 2011, the Company's allowance for loan losses was \$16.3 million, or 2.76 percent of our total loan portfolio and 71.8 percent of our nonperforming loans. The Company's marketing focus on small to medium size businesses may result in the assumption by the Company of certain lending risks that are different from or greater than those which would apply to loans made to larger companies. We seek to minimize our credit risk exposure through credit controls, which include evaluation of potential borrowers' available collateral, liquidity and cash flow. However, there can be no assurance that such procedures will actually reduce loan losses.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments: None

Item 2. Properties:

The Company presently conducts its business through its main office located at 64 Old Highway 22, Clinton, New Jersey, and its fourteen branch offices.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the Company's properties from which it conducts business as of December 31, 2011.

Location	Leased or Owned	Date Leased or Acquired	Lease Expiration	2011 Annual Rental Fee
North Plainfield, NJ	Owned	1991	-----	-----
Clinton, NJ	Leased	1996	2013	\$ 415,867
Linden, NJ	Owned	1997	-----	-----
Whitehouse, NJ	Owned	1998	-----	-----
Highland Park, NJ	Leased	1999	2014	92,465
South Plainfield, NJ	Leased	1999	2014	111,504
Edison, NJ	Leased	1999	2014	128,973
Union, NJ	Owned	2002	-----	-----
Scotch Plains, NJ	Owned	2004	-----	-----
Flemington, NJ	Owned	2005	-----	-----
Phillipsburg, NJ	Leased	2005	2015	87,938
Forks Township, PA	Leased	2006	2013	54,540
Middlesex, NJ	Owned	2007	-----	-----
William Penn (Easton), PA	Leased	2007	2013	67,579

Item 3. Legal Proceedings:

From time to time, the Company is subject to other legal proceedings and claims in the ordinary course of business. The Company currently is not aware of any such legal proceedings or claims that it believes will have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, or operating results of the Company.

Item 4. Mine Safety: N/A**PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities:****(a) Market Information**

The Company's Common Stock is quoted on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol "UNTY." The following table sets forth the high and low closing prices of the Common Stock as reported on the NASDAQ Global Market for the periods indicated.

Year Ended December 31, 2011:	High	Low
4th Quarter	\$ 6.76	\$ 6.25
3rd Quarter	6.79	6.36
2nd Quarter	7.00	6.48
1st Quarter	7.20	6.09
Year Ended December 31, 2010	High	Low
4th Quarter	\$ 6.10	\$ 5.20
3rd Quarter	5.70	4.83
2nd Quarter	5.63	5.04
1st Quarter	5.50	3.94

(b) Holders

As of March 1, 2012, there were approximately 456 shareholders of record of the Company's Common Stock.

(c) Dividends

The Company did not pay any cash dividends in 2011 or 2010.

Under the terms of the CPP, we are limited in our ability to pay cash dividends. We cannot pay a quarterly cash dividend in excess of \$0.05 per share, the amount of our last quarterly cash dividend in effect at the time the CPP program was announced, without the approval of the Treasury. However, we ceased paying dividends in the first quarter of 2009. Our decision to resume paying any cash dividends will depend on a number of factors, including our net income, capital needs and the economic environment.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data:

The information under the caption, "Selected Consolidated Financial Data," on page 68 of the Company's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2011, is incorporated by reference herein.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations:

The information under the caption, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," on pages 6 through 25 of the Company's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2011, is incorporated by reference herein.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk:

The information under the caption, "Market Risk," on pages 19 through 20 of the Company's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2011, is incorporated by reference herein.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data:

The Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements on pages 28 through 66 of the Company's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2011, are incorporated by reference herein.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure: None**Item 9A. Controls and Procedures:****(a) Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures:**

Based on their evaluation, as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-14(c) and 15d-14(c) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act")) are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms.

(b) Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting:

The information under the caption, "Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting," on page 26 of the Company's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2011, is incorporated by reference herein.

(c) Changes in internal controls:

There were not any significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Item 9B. Other Information: None**PART III****Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance; Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act:**

The information concerning the directors and executive officers of the Company under the caption "Election of Directors," and the information under the captions, "Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934," and, "Governance of the Company," in the Proxy Statement for the Company's 2012 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, is incorporated by reference herein. It is expected that such Proxy Statement will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission no later than April 29, 2012.

Also, refer to the information under the caption, "Executive Officers of Registrant," in Part I of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for a description of the Company's executive officers, who are not also directors.

Item 11. Executive Compensation:

The information concerning executive compensation under the caption, "Executive Compensation," in the Proxy Statement for the Company's 2012 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, is incorporated by reference herein. It is expected that such Proxy Statement will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission no later than April 29, 2012.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters:

The information concerning the security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management under the caption, "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management," in the Proxy Statement for the Company's 2012 Annual Meeting of Shareholders is incorporated by reference herein. It is expected that such Proxy Statement will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission no later than April 29, 2012.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table provides information with respect to the equity securities that are authorized for issuance under the Company's compensation plans as of December 31, 2011.

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION			
	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation stock option plans approved by security holders	642,647	\$ 6.80	121,325
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders (Restricted Stock Plan)	25,184		45,162
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	-		-
Total	667,837	\$ 6.54	166,487

There were no share repurchases during 2011 or 2010. Pursuant to the requirements of the Treasury's Capital Purchase Program, the Company has suspended its stock repurchase program.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence:

The information concerning certain relationships and related transactions under the caption, "Interest of Management and Others in Certain Transactions; Review, Approval or Ratification of Transactions with Related Persons," in the Proxy Statement for the Company's 2012 Annual Meeting of Shareholders is incorporated by reference herein. It is expected that such Proxy Statement will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission no later than April 29, 2012.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services:

The information concerning principal accountant fees and services, as well as related pre-approval policies, under the caption, "Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm," in the Proxy Statement for the Company's 2012 Annual Meeting of Shareholders is incorporated by reference herein. It is expected that such Proxy Statement will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission no later than April 29, 2012.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules:

(a) FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

The following Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and subsidiaries included in the Company's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2011, are incorporated by reference in Part II, Item 8.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (page 27)

Consolidated Balance Sheets (page 28)

Consolidated Statements of Income (page 29)

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (page 30)

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (page 31)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (page 32)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (pages 33 through 66)

(b) EXHIBITS:

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibits
3(i)	Certificate of Incorporation of the Company, as amended (2)
3(ii)	Bylaws of the Company (7)
4(i)	Form of Stock Certificate (7)
10(i)	1994 Stock Option Plan for Non-Employee Directors (1)
10(ii)	1997 Stock Option Plan (3)
10(iii)	1997 Stock Bonus Plan (3)
10(iv)	1998 Stock Option Plan (4)
10(v)	1999 Stock Option Plan (5)
10(vi)	Employment Agreement dated March 23, 2004 with James A. Hughes (8)
10(vii)	Settlement Agreement and General Release dated December 31, 2003 with Anthony J. Feraro (8)
10(ix)	Retention Agreement dated March 23, 2004 with Michael F. Downes (8)
10(x)	Retention Agreement dated March 23, 2004 with Alan J. Bedner (8)
10(xi)	Retention Agreement dated March 23, 2004 with John Kauchak (8)
10(xiii)	2002 Stock Option Plan (6)
10(xiv)	Second Amendment dated September 19, 2003 to Lease Agreement between Unity Bank and Clinton Unity Group (8)
10(xv)	Real Estate Purchase Agreement dated October 23, 2003 between Unity Bank and Premiere Development II, LLC (8)
10(xvi)	2004 Stock Bonus Plan (9)
10(xvii)	2006 Stock Option Plan (10)
10(xviii)	Third Amendment to Lease by and between Clinton Unity Group, LLC and Unity Bank dated July 31, 2009 (11)
10(xix)	2011 Stock Option Plan and 2011 Stock Bonus Plan (12)
13	Portion of Unity Bancorp. Inc. 2010 Annual Report to Shareholders
21	Subsidiaries of the Registrant
23.1	Consent of McGladrey & Pullen, LLP
31.1	Certification of President and Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification of President, Chief Executive Officer, and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906
99.1	Certification of President and Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 111(b)(4) of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008
99.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 111(b)(4) of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008

- (1) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Exhibit to the Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 33-76392) and incorporated by reference herein.
- (2) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Exhibit to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 22, 2002 and incorporated by reference herein.
- (3) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Exhibit to the Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders filed on April 4, 1997.
- (4) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Exhibit to the Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders filed on March 30, 1998.
- (5) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Exhibit to the Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders filed on April 2, 1999.
- (6) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Exhibit to the Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders filed on April 10, 2002.
- (7) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Exhibit to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 26, 2003.
- (8) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Exhibit to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 26, 2004.
- (9) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Exhibit to the Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders filed on April 15, 2004.
- (10) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Exhibit to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 27, 2006 and incorporated by reference herein.
- (11) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Exhibit to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 4, 2009 and incorporated by reference herein.
- (12) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Exhibit to Form S-8 filed on May 26, 2011 and incorporated by reference herein.

(c) Not applicable

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

UNITY BANCORP, INC.

By: /s/ Alan J. Bedner, Jr.
Alan J. Bedner, Jr.
Executive Vice President
Chief Financial Officer

Date: March 15, 2012

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

NAME	TITLE	DATE
<u>/s/ David D. Dallas</u> David D. Dallas	Chairman of the Board and Director	March 15, 2012
<u>/s/ James A. Hughes</u> James A. Hughes	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director	March 15, 2012
<u>/s/ Alan J. Bedner, Jr.</u> Alan J. Bedner, Jr.	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	March 15, 2012
<u>/s/ Dr. Mark S. Brody</u> Dr. Mark S. Brody	Director	March 15, 2012
<u>/s/ Wayne Courtright</u> Wayne Courtright	Director	March 15, 2012
<u>/s/ Robert H. Dallas, II</u> Robert H. Dallas, II	Director	March 15, 2012
<u>/s/ Mary E. Gross</u> Mary E. Gross	Director	March 15, 2012
<u>/s/ Charles S. Loring</u> Charles S. Loring	Director	March 15, 2012
<u>/s/ Peter E. Maricondo</u> Peter E. Maricondo	Director	March 15, 2012
<u>/s/ Raj Patel</u> Raj Patel	Director	March 15, 2012
<u>/s/ Allen Tucker</u> Allen Tucker	Director	March 15, 2012

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

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes relating thereto included herein. When necessary, reclassifications have been made to prior periods' data for purposes of comparability with current period presentation without impacting earnings.

Overview

Unity Bancorp, Inc. (the "Parent Company") is a bank holding company incorporated in New Jersey and registered under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended. Its wholly-owned subsidiary, Unity Bank (the "Bank," or when consolidated with the Parent Company, the "Company") is chartered by the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance. The Bank provides a full range of commercial and retail banking services through the Internet and its fifteen branch offices located in Hunterdon, Middlesex, Somerset, Union and Warren counties in New Jersey and Northampton County in Pennsylvania. These services include the acceptance of demand, savings and time deposits and the extension of consumer, real estate, Small Business Administration ("SBA") and other commercial credits.

Results of Operations

Net income available to common shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$988 thousand or \$0.13 per diluted common share, compared to \$720 thousand in 2010 or \$0.10 per diluted common share. The increase was attributable to enhanced noninterest income, a reduced provision for loan losses and continued expense management. Though the Company continues to be affected by the impact the recession has had on its borrowers through elevated delinquency levels and loan loss provisions, our net interest margin remains strong, we have been successful at keeping our expenses under control and we remain well-capitalized.

Despite these economic conditions and the impact that the recession has had on our borrowers, we have seen improvements in our financial performance as noted below.

- Our net interest margin expanded 9 basis points to 3.76 percent,
- Noninterest income, excluding the effect of security gains, increased 7.5 percent due to increased gains on SBA loan sales,
- Core deposits increased \$10.3 million during the year, improving our deposit mix,
- Shareholders' equity increased \$3.5 million from year-end 2010, primarily due to net income and the increase in other comprehensive income, and
- The Company increased its capital levels.

Items which materially impacted earnings for the year included:

- A \$6.8 million provision for loan losses due to the elevated level of charge-offs and the inherent credit risk within the loan portfolio, and
- A \$1.0 million decrease in net interest income.

The Company's performance ratios are listed below:

	2011	2010
Net income per common share - Basic (1)	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.10
Net income per common share - Diluted (1)	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.10
Return on average assets	0.31%	0.26%
Return on average equity (2)	1.90%	1.43%
Efficiency ratio	71.42%	71.43%

(1) Defined as net income adjusted for dividends accrued and accretion of discount on perpetual preferred stock divided by weighted average shares outstanding.

(2) Defined as net income adjusted for dividends accrued and accretion of discount on perpetual preferred stock divided by average shareholders' equity (excluding preferred stock).

Net Interest Income

The primary source of income for the Company is net interest income, the difference between the interest earned on assets such as investments and loans, and the interest paid on deposits and borrowings. Factors that impact the Company's net interest income include the interest rate environment, the volume and mix of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, and the competitive nature of the Company's marketplace.

The Company's net interest income has been adversely impacted by the sustained low interest rate environment, which the Federal Open Market Committee forecasts will continue into 2014. This rate environment has resulted in earning assets continuing to reprice at lower rates, as well as the reinvestment of cash flow in lower earning products. The benefit of this low interest rate environment is lower funding costs, as deposits reprice at lower rates.

During 2011, tax-equivalent interest income decreased \$4.4 million or 10.0 percent to \$39.7 million. This decrease was driven by the lower average yield on earning assets and a decrease in the average volume of earning assets:

- Of the \$4.4 million decrease in interest income on a tax-equivalent basis, \$2.8 million was due to the decrease in average interest-earning assets, and \$1.6 million was attributed to reduced yields on interest-earning assets.
- The average volume of interest-earning assets decreased \$44.0 million to \$776.9 million in 2011 compared to \$821.0 million in 2010. This was due primarily to a \$29.9 million decrease in average investment securities and a \$28.8 million decrease in average loans, partially offset by a \$15.2 million increase in federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits. These fluctuations were a result of the Company actively managing the size of its balance sheet to preserve capital levels.
- The yield on interest-earning assets decreased 26 basis points to 5.12 percent in 2011 due to the continued repricing in an overall lower interest rate environment. Yields on most earning assets, particularly those with variable rates, fell due to these lower market rates, while the yield on securities held to maturity and SBA loans increased.

Total interest expense was \$10.6 million in 2011, a decrease of \$3.5 million or 24.8 percent compared to 2010. This decrease was driven by the lower overall interest rate environment combined with the shift in deposit mix away from higher priced products and a decrease in the average volume of interest-bearing liabilities:

- Of the \$3.5 million decrease in interest expense in 2011, \$1.7 million was attributed to a decrease in the rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities, and \$1.7 million was due to the decrease in the volume of average interest-bearing liabilities.
- Interest-bearing liabilities averaged \$648.6 million in 2011, a decrease of \$59.2 million or 8.4 percent, compared to 2010. The decrease in interest-bearing liabilities was a result of decreases in average time deposits, savings deposits and borrowed funds, partially offset by an increase in interest-bearing demand deposits.
- The average cost of interest-bearing liabilities decreased 35 basis points to 1.62 percent, primarily due to the repricing of deposits in a lower interest rate environment.
- The lower cost of funding was also attributed to a shift in the mix of deposits from higher cost time deposits to lower cost savings deposits and interest-bearing demand deposits.

Tax-equivalent net interest income amounted to \$29.2 million in 2011, a decrease of \$908 thousand or 3.0 percent, compared to 2010. Net interest margin increased 9 basis points to 3.76 percent for 2011, compared to 3.67 percent in 2010. The net interest spread was 3.50 percent, a 9 basis point increase from 3.41 percent in 2010.

The table on the following two pages reflects the components of net interest income, setting forth for the periods presented herein: (1) average assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity, (2) interest income earned on interest-earning assets and interest expense paid on interest-bearing liabilities, (3) average yields earned on interest-earning assets and average rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities, (4) net interest spread (which is the average yield on interest-earning assets less the average rate on interest-bearing liabilities), and (5) net interest income/margin on average earning assets. Rates/yields are computed on a fully tax-equivalent basis, assuming a federal income tax rate of 34 percent.

Consolidated Average Balance Sheets

Dollar amounts in thousands - interest amounts and interest rates/yields on a fully tax-equivalent basis.
For the years ended December 31,

	2011			2010		
	Average Balance	Interest	Rate/ Yield	Average Balance	Interest	Rate/ Yield
ASSETS						
Interest-earning assets:						
Federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits	\$ 50,574	\$ 61	0.12%	\$ 35,349	\$ 87	0.25%
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	4,120	183	4.44	4,646	235	5.06
Securities:						
Available for sale	97,310	3,403	3.50	118,984	4,353	3.66
Held to maturity	15,265	806	5.28	23,496	1,149	4.89
Total securities (A)	112,575	4,209	3.74	142,480	5,502	3.86
Loans, net of unearned discount:						
SBA	82,177	4,665	5.68	95,353	5,264	5.52
SBA 504	58,010	3,482	6.00	66,767	4,305	6.45
Commercial	284,183	17,492	6.16	285,771	18,130	6.34
Residential mortgage	133,477	7,107	5.32	132,414	7,684	5.80
Consumer	51,830	2,542	4.90	58,200	2,926	5.03
Total loans (B)	609,677	35,288	5.79	638,505	38,309	6.00
Total interest-earning assets	\$ 776,946	\$ 39,741	5.12%	\$ 820,980	\$ 44,133	5.38%
Noninterest-earning assets:						
Cash and due from banks	16,105			20,672		
Allowance for loan losses	(16,198)			(14,667)		
Other assets	40,528			41,817		
Total noninterest-earning assets	40,435			47,822		
Total Assets	\$ 817,381			\$ 868,802		
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY						
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Interest-bearing demand deposits	\$ 103,574	\$ 571	0.55%	\$ 100,729	\$ 737	0.73%
Savings deposits	287,769	2,202	0.77	289,156	2,829	0.98
Time deposits	166,836	4,067	2.44	216,488	6,173	2.85
Total interest-bearing deposits	558,179	6,840	1.23	606,373	9,739	1.61
Borrowed funds and subordinated debentures	90,465	3,711	4.05	101,449	4,296	4.18
Total interest-bearing liabilities	\$ 648,644	\$ 10,551	1.62%	\$ 707,822	\$ 14,035	1.97%
Noninterest-bearing liabilities:						
Demand deposits	93,875			87,684		
Other liabilities	3,607			4,174		
Total noninterest-bearing liabilities	97,482			91,858		
Shareholders' equity	71,255			69,122		
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 817,381			\$ 868,802		
Net interest spread		\$ 29,190	3.50%		\$ 30,098	3.41%
Tax-equivalent basis adjustment		(218)			(98)	
Net interest income		\$ 28,972			\$ 30,000	
Net interest margin			3.76%			3.67%

(A) Yields related to securities exempt from federal and state income taxes are stated on a fully tax-equivalent basis. They are reduced by the nondeductible portion of interest expense, assuming a federal tax rate of 34 percent and applicable state tax rates.

(B) The loan averages are stated net of unearned income, and the averages include loans on which the accrual of interest has been discontinued.

2009			2008			2007		
Average Balance	Interest	Rate/ Yield	Average Balance	Interest	Rate/ Yield	Average Balance	Interest	Rate/ Yield
\$ 27,163	\$ 117	0.43%	\$ 26,686	\$ 471	1.76%	\$ 22,290	\$ 1,068	4.79%
5,061	277	5.47	4,353	240	5.51	3,336	258	7.73
135,537	6,189	4.57	74,243	3,761	5.07	65,853	3,253	4.94
32,292	1,593	4.93	31,710	1,654	5.22	37,724	1,986	5.26
167,829	7,782	4.64	105,953	5,415	5.11	103,577	5,239	5.06
103,031	6,246	6.06	101,430	8,370	8.25	84,185	9,039	10.74
73,517	4,821	6.56	74,617	5,572	7.47	66,393	5,345	8.05
301,340	19,881	6.60	308,751	21,424	6.94	275,448	20,393	7.40
126,474	7,252	5.73	100,110	5,971	5.96	68,443	3,995	5.84
62,481	3,160	5.06	59,291	3,462	5.84	54,789	3,722	6.79
666,843	41,360	6.20	644,199	44,799	6.95	549,258	42,494	7.74
\$ 866,896	\$ 49,536	5.71%	\$ 781,191	\$ 50,925	6.52%	\$ 678,461	\$ 49,059	7.23%
18,948			17,529			13,467		
(11,721)			(9,179)			(8,184)		
33,913			31,667			29,304		
41,140			40,017			34,587		
\$ 908,036			\$ 821,208			\$ 713,048		
\$ 89,500	\$ 1,063	1.19%	\$ 84,336	\$ 1,468	1.74%	\$ 85,750	\$ 1,928	2.25%
214,274	3,574	1.67	168,784	3,644	2.16	204,214	8,064	3.95
341,233	12,523	3.67	330,174	13,836	4.19	213,407	10,206	4.78
645,007	17,160	2.66	583,294	18,948	3.25	503,371	20,198	4.01
112,403	4,422	3.88	108,214	4,526	4.18	84,962	4,276	5.03
\$ 757,410	\$ 21,582	2.84%	\$ 691,508	\$ 23,474	3.39%	\$ 588,333	\$ 24,474	4.16%
79,252			78,282			75,581		
4,313			2,531			2,416		
83,565			80,813			77,997		
67,061			48,887			46,718		
\$ 908,036			\$ 821,208			\$ 713,048		
	\$ 27,954	2.87%		\$ 27,451	3.13%		\$ 24,585	3.07%
	(126)			(160)			(159)	
	\$ 27,828			\$ 27,291			\$ 24,426	
		3.22%			3.51%			3.62%

The rate volume table below presents an analysis of the impact on interest income and expense resulting from changes in average volume and rates over the periods presented. Changes that are not due to volume or rate variances have been allocated proportionally to both, based on their relative absolute values. Amounts have been computed on a tax-equivalent basis, assuming a federal income tax rate of 34 percent.

Year ended December 31, (In thousands on a tax-equivalent basis)	2011 versus 2010			2010 versus 2009		
	Increase (Decrease) Due to change in			Increase (Decrease) Due to change in		
	Volume	Rate	Net	Volume	Rate	Net
Interest Income:						
Federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits	\$ 30	\$ (56)	\$ (26)	\$ 28	\$ (58)	\$ (30)
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	(25)	(27)	(52)	(22)	(20)	(42)
Investment securities	(1,195)	(98)	(1,293)	(1,129)	(1,151)	(2,280)
Net loans	(1,639)	(1,382)	(3,021)	(1,750)	(1,301)	(3,051)
Total interest income	\$ (2,829)	\$ (1,563)	\$ (4,392)	\$ (2,873)	\$ (2,530)	\$ (5,403)
Interest Expense:						
Interest-bearing demand deposits	\$ 20	\$ (186)	\$ (166)	\$ 122	\$ (448)	\$ (326)
Savings deposits	(14)	(613)	(627)	1,014	(1,759)	(745)
Time deposits	(1,294)	(812)	(2,106)	(3,941)	(2,409)	(6,350)
Total deposits	\$ (1,288)	\$ (1,611)	\$ (2,899)	\$ (2,805)	\$ (4,616)	\$ (7,421)
Borrowed funds and subordinated debentures	(454)	(131)	(585)	(452)	326	(126)
Total interest expense	\$ (1,742)	\$ (1,742)	\$ (3,484)	\$ (3,257)	\$ (4,290)	\$ (7,547)
Net interest income – fully tax-equivalent	\$ (1,087)	\$ 179	\$ (908)	\$ 384	\$ 1,760	\$ 2,144
Decrease (increase) in tax-equivalent adjustment			(120)			28
Net interest income			\$ (1,028)			\$ 2,172

Provision for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses totaled \$6.8 million for 2011, a decrease of \$450 thousand compared to \$7.3 million for 2010. Each period's loan loss provision is the result of management's analysis of the loan portfolio and reflects changes in the size and composition of the portfolio, the level of net charge-offs, delinquencies, current economic conditions and other internal and external factors impacting the risk within the loan portfolio. Additional information may be found under the caption, "Financial Condition - Allowance for Loan Losses and Unfunded Loan Commitments." The current provision is considered appropriate under management's assessment of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses.

Noninterest Income

Noninterest income was \$5.7 million for 2011, a \$592 thousand increase compared to \$5.1 million for 2010. The increase is primarily due to higher gains on sales of SBA loans and securities. The following table shows the components of noninterest income for 2011 and 2010:

(In thousands)	2011	2010
Branch fee income	\$ 1,445	\$ 1,424
Service and loan fee income	1,034	979
Gain on sale of SBA loans held for sale, net	962	500
Gain on sale of mortgage loans	951	1,052
Bank owned life insurance ("BOLI")	295	310
Net security gains	303	85
Other income	671	719
Total noninterest income	\$ 5,661	\$ 5,069

Changes in our noninterest income reflect:

- Branch fee income, which consists of deposit service charges and overdraft fees, was flat for 2011 when compared to 2010, as reduced deposit service charge levels were offset by increased overdraft and uncollected fees.
- Service and loan fee income increased \$55 thousand due to higher levels of payoff and other processing related fees, partially offset by lower servicing income.
- Net gains on SBA loan sales amounted to \$962 thousand on \$13.3 million in sales, compared to \$500 thousand on \$4.8 million in sales the prior period.
- Gains on sales of residential mortgages were \$951 thousand for 2011, a decrease of \$101 thousand from the prior year.
- The increase in the cash surrender value of BOLI was \$295 thousand for 2011, compared to \$310 thousand in 2010.
- The Company realized net security gains of \$303 thousand on the sale of securities in 2011 compared to \$85 thousand in 2010. For additional information, see Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
- Other income totaled \$671 thousand and \$719 thousand in 2011 and 2010, respectively. The decrease is primarily due to a refund of New Jersey state sales tax for overpayment in previous years received in 2010.

Noninterest Expense

For the year ended December 31, 2011, noninterest expense totaled \$24.5 million, a decrease of \$472 thousand or 1.9 percent from the same period a year ago. This includes \$215 thousand in residual lease obligations and fixed asset disposal expenses realized during the second quarter of 2011 from our decision to close two underperforming branches. It also includes the impact of the FDIC assessment methodology change from a deposits-based method to an assets-based method, which resulted in a significantly lower assessment. The following table presents a breakdown of noninterest expense for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010:

(In thousands)	2011	2010
Compensation and benefits	\$ 11,781	\$ 11,875
Occupancy	2,781	2,522
Processing and communications	2,104	2,139
Furniture and equipment	1,527	1,755
Professional services	817	737
Loan collection costs	979	964
Other real estate owned ("OREO") expense	1,229	1,316
Deposit insurance	775	1,301
Advertising	727	624
Other expenses	1,798	1,757
Total noninterest expense	\$ 24,518	\$ 24,990

Changes in noninterest expense reflect:

- Compensation and benefits expense amounted to \$11.8 million in 2011, a decrease of \$94 thousand or 0.8 percent, due to lower payroll and other sales related commission expenses, partially offset by higher employee medical benefits costs and increased residential mortgage commissions.
- Occupancy expense increased \$259 thousand or 10.3 percent, due to branch closure related expenses in 2011.
- Processing and communications expense remained flat at \$2.1 million in 2011 and 2010.
- Furniture and equipment expense decreased \$228 thousand or 13.0 percent, due to reduced depreciation expenses as a result of lower capital expenditures and lower equipment lease expenses, partially offset by branch closure related expenses.
- Professional services costs increased \$80 thousand or 10.9 percent, due to higher accounting, tax and loan review costs, partially offset by decreased consultant and legal expenses.
- Loan collection costs remained flat at \$979 thousand for 2011.
- OREO expense decreased \$87 thousand, due to reduced valuation adjustments, partially offset by increased property tax expense.
- Deposit insurance expense decreased \$526 thousand due to the assessment methodology change discussed above.
- Advertising expense increased \$103 thousand over the prior year due to increased web presence and search engine marketing, promotion of our mortgage division and expanded involvement within the community through small business events and sponsorships.
- Other expenses increased \$41 thousand or 2.3 percent compared to the prior year.

Income Tax Expense

For 2011, the Company reported income tax expense of \$769 thousand for a 23.2 percent effective tax rate compared to income tax expense of \$589 thousand or a 20.8 percent effective tax rate in 2010. The 2011 provision for income taxes includes the reversal of the \$323 thousand valuation reserve related to the state net operating loss carry-forward deferred tax asset. Excluding this valuation adjustment, our effective tax rate would have been 32.9 percent.

Financial Condition

Total assets decreased \$7.6 million or 0.9 percent, to \$810.8 million at December 31, 2011, compared to \$818.4 million at December 31, 2010. This decrease was due to a \$23.3 million decrease in total loans, a \$20.7 million decrease in total securities, and a \$2.0 million increase in the allowance for loan losses, partially offset by a \$38.6 million increase in cash and cash equivalents. Total deposits decreased \$10.8 million, and there were no changes to total borrowed funds and subordinated debentures from prior year-end. Total shareholders' equity increased \$3.5 million from the prior year. Average total assets for 2011 were \$817.4 million, a \$51.4 million decrease from the prior year's \$868.8 million average balance. Further discussion of these fluctuations is in the sections that follow.

Investment Securities Portfolio

The Company's securities portfolio consists of available for sale ("AFS") and held to maturity ("HTM") investments. Management determines the appropriate security classification of available for sale or held to maturity at the time of purchase. The investment securities portfolio is maintained for asset-liability management purposes, as well as for liquidity and earnings purposes.

AFS securities are investments carried at fair value that may be sold in response to changing market and interest rate conditions or for other business purposes. Activity in this portfolio is undertaken primarily to manage liquidity and interest rate risk, to take advantage of market conditions that create economically attractive returns and as an additional source of earnings. AFS securities consist primarily of obligations of U.S. Government sponsored entities and state and political subdivisions, mortgage-backed securities and other securities.

HTM securities, which are carried at amortized cost, are investments for which there is the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. The portfolio is comprised of obligations of state and political subdivisions and mortgage-backed securities.

AFS securities totaled \$88.8 million at December 31, 2011, a decrease of \$18.4 million or 17.1 percent, compared to \$107.1 million at December 31, 2010. This net decrease was the result of the following:

- \$35.4 million in principal payments, maturities and called bonds,
- \$22.7 million in sales net of realized gains, which consisted primarily of mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs"), and
- \$615 thousand in net amortization of premiums, partially offset by
- \$39.1 million in purchases, which consisted of \$22.5 million of mortgage-backed securities and CMOs, \$5.5 million of U.S. Government sponsored entities, \$5.8 million of state and political subdivision bonds, and \$5.2 million of Corporate bonds, and
- \$1.2 million appreciation in the fair value of the portfolio. At December 31, 2011, the portfolio had a net unrealized gain of \$1.9 million compared to a net unrealized gain of \$697 thousand at the end of the prior year. These unrealized gains are reflected net of tax in shareholders' equity as accumulated other comprehensive income.

The average balance of securities available for sale amounted to \$97.3 million in 2011 compared to \$119.0 million in 2010. The average yield earned on the available for sale portfolio decreased 16 basis points, to 3.50 percent in 2011 from 3.66 percent in 2010. The weighted average repricing of securities available for sale, adjusted for prepayments, amounted to 2.4 years and 2.5 years at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

HTM securities were \$18.8 million at December 31, 2011, a decrease of \$2.3 million or 11.1 percent, from year-end 2010. This net decrease was the result of:

- \$7.0 million in principal payments,
- \$2.2 million in sales net of realized losses, which consisted primarily of state and political subdivision bonds which were downgraded, and
- \$39 thousand in net amortization of premiums, partially offset by
- \$6.9 million in purchases of mortgage-backed securities and obligations of state and political subdivisions.

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the fair value of held to maturity securities was \$19.9 million and \$21.4 million, respectively. The average balance of securities held to maturity amounted to \$15.3 million in 2011 compared to \$23.5 million in 2010. The average yield earned on held to maturity securities increased 39 basis points, from 4.89 percent in 2010 to 5.28 percent in 2011. The weighted average repricing of held to maturity securities, adjusted for prepayments, amounted to 5.2 years and 3.5 years at December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

The Company did not have any securities from a single issuer (excluding government agencies) that exceeded 10 percent of shareholders' equity as of December 31, 2011 or 2010.

Securities with a carrying value of \$81.1 million and \$63.4 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, were pledged to secure Government deposits, secure other borrowings and for other purposes required or permitted by law.

Approximately 92 percent of the total investment portfolio had a fixed rate of interest at December 31, 2011.

Loan Portfolio

The loan portfolio, which represents the Company's largest asset group, is a significant source of both interest and fee income. The portfolio consists of SBA, SBA 504, commercial, residential mortgage and consumer loans. Different segments of the loan portfolio are subject to differing levels of credit and interest rate risk.

Total loans decreased \$23.3 million or 3.8 percent to \$592.6 million at December 31, 2011, compared to \$615.9 million at year-end 2010. The decline occurred in all loan types except commercial and residential mortgage loans as a direct result of the economic downturn, low consumer and business confidence levels, and reduced loan demand. Creditworthy borrowers are cutting back on capital expenditures or postponing their purchases in hopes that the economy will improve. In general, banks are lending less because consumers and businesses are demanding less credit.

The following table sets forth the classification of loans by major category, including unearned fees and deferred costs, and excluding the allowance for loan losses for the past five years at December 31:

(In thousands)	2011		2010		2009		2008		2007	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
SBA held for sale	\$ 7,668	1.3%	\$ 10,397	1.7%	\$ 21,406	3.3%	\$ 22,181	3.2%	\$ 24,640	4.2%
SBA held to maturity	64,175	10.8	75,741	12.3	77,844	11.8	83,127	12.1	68,875	11.7
SBA 504	55,108	9.3	64,276	10.4	70,683	10.8	76,802	11.2	72,145	12.2
Commercial	283,104	47.8	281,205	45.7	293,739	44.6	308,165	44.9	293,641	49.7
Residential mortgage	134,090	22.6	128,400	20.8	133,059	20.3	133,110	19.5	73,697	12.5
Consumer	48,447	8.2	55,917	9.1	60,285	9.2	62,561	9.1	57,134	9.7
Total loans	\$ 592,592	100.0%	\$ 615,936	100.0%	\$ 657,016	100.0%	\$ 685,946	100.0%	\$ 590,132	100.0%

Average loans decreased \$28.8 million or 4.5 percent from \$638.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, to \$609.7 million for the same period in 2011. The decrease in average loans was due to declines in all portfolio types, except residential mortgages. The yield on the overall loan portfolio fell 21 basis points to 5.79 percent for the year ended December 31, 2011, compared to 6.00 percent for the prior year. This decrease was the result of new loan volume at lower rates and existing variable rate loan products repricing lower as rates remained low throughout 2011.

SBA 7(a) loans, on which the SBA has historically provided guarantees of up to 90 percent of the principal balance, are considered a higher risk loan product for the Company than its other loan products. These loans are made for the purposes of providing working capital and financing the purchase of equipment, inventory or commercial real estate, and may be made inside or outside the Company's market place. Generally, an SBA 7(a) loan has a deficiency in its credit profile that would not allow the borrower to qualify for a traditional commercial loan, which is why the government provides the guarantee. The deficiency may be a higher loan to value ("LTV") ratio, lower debt service coverage ("DSC") ratio or weak personal financial guarantees. In addition, many SBA 7(a) loans are for start up businesses where there is no history of financial information. Finally, many SBA borrowers do not have an ongoing and continuous banking relationship with the Bank, but merely work with the Bank on a single transaction. The Company's SBA loans are generally sold in the secondary market with the nonguaranteed portion held in the portfolio as a loan held for investment.

SBA 7(a) loans held for sale, carried at the lower of cost or market, amounted to \$7.7 million at December 31, 2011, a decrease of \$2.7 million from \$10.4 million at December 31, 2010. SBA 7(a) loans held to maturity amounted to \$64.2 million at December 31, 2011, a decrease of \$11.6 million from \$75.7 million at December 31, 2010. The yield on SBA loans, which are generally floating and adjust quarterly to the Prime rate, was 5.68 percent for the year ended December 31, 2011, compared to 5.52 percent for the prior year.

The guarantee rates on SBA 7(a) loans range from 50 percent to 90 percent, with the majority of the portfolio having a guarantee rate of 75 percent. The guarantee percentage is determined by the SBA and can vary from year to year depending on government funding and the goals of the SBA program. The table below details SBA loan balances and their respective guarantee percentages as of December 31, 2011. The balances represent the Company's portion of SBA loans originated, reduced by the amount sold into the secondary market. Currently, the Company services approximately \$128.7 million in SBA loans which have been sold in the secondary market, and are not included in the balances in the following table.

(In thousands)	December 31, 2011		
	SBA held for sale	SBA held to maturity	Total
< 75% Guarantee	\$ 100	\$ 6,373	\$ 6,473
75% Guarantee	6,074	54,150	60,224
> 75% Guarantee	1,494	3,652	5,146
Total	\$ 7,668	\$ 64,175	\$ 71,843

There is no relationship or correlation between the guarantee percentages and the level of charge-offs and recoveries. Charge-offs taken on SBA 7(a) loans represent the unguaranteed portion of the loan. SBA loans are underwritten to the same credit standards irrespective of the guarantee percentage.

At December 31, 2011, SBA 504 loans totaled \$55.1 million, a decrease of \$9.2 million from \$64.3 million at December 31, 2010. The SBA 504 program consists of real estate backed commercial mortgages where the Company has the first mortgage and the SBA has the second mortgage on the property. Generally, the Company has a 50 percent LTV ratio on SBA 504 program loans. The yield on SBA 504 loans fell 45 basis points to 6.00 percent for 2011 from 6.45 percent for 2010 due to the reversal of accrued interest on loans placed into nonaccrual status.

Commercial loans are generally made in the Company's marketplace for the purpose of providing working capital, financing the purchase of equipment, inventory or commercial real estate and for other business purposes. These loans amounted to \$283.1 million at December 31, 2011, an increase of \$1.9 million from year-end 2010. The yield on commercial loans was 6.16 percent for 2011, compared to 6.34 percent for 2010.

Residential mortgage loans consist of loans secured by 1 to 4 family residential properties. These loans amounted to \$134.1 million at December 31, 2011, an increase of \$5.7 million from year-end 2010. New loan volume during 2011 was partially offset by the sale of mortgage loans totaling \$55.8 million. The yield on residential mortgages was 5.32 percent for the year ended December 31, 2011, compared to 5.80 percent for 2010.

Consumer loans consist of home equity loans and loans for the purpose of financing the purchase of consumer goods, home improvements, and other personal needs, and are generally secured by the personal property being purchased. These loans amounted to \$48.4 million at December 31, 2011, a decrease of \$7.5 million from December 31, 2010. The yield on consumer loans was 4.90 percent for the year ended December 31, 2011, compared to 5.03 percent for the prior year.

As of December 31, 2011, approximately 10 percent of the Company's total loan portfolio consists of loans to various unrelated and unaffiliated borrowers in the hotel/motel industry. Such loans are collateralized by the underlying real property financed and/or partially guaranteed by the SBA. The Company is currently no longer financing hotel/motel properties. There are no other concentrations of loans to any borrowers or group of borrowers exceeding 10 percent of the total loan portfolio. There are no foreign loans in the portfolio. As a preferred SBA lender, a portion of the SBA portfolio is to borrowers outside the Company's lending area. However, during late 2008, the Company withdrew from SBA lending outside of its primary trade area, but continues to offer SBA loan products as an additional credit product within its primary trade area.

In the normal course of business, the Company may originate loan products whose terms could give rise to additional credit risk. Interest-only loans, loans with high loan to value ratios, construction loans with payments made from interest reserves and multiple loans supported by the same collateral (e.g. home equity loans) are examples of such products. However, these products are not material to the Company's financial position and are closely managed via credit controls that mitigate their additional inherent risk. Management does not believe that these products create a concentration of credit risk in the Company's loan portfolio. The Company does not have any option adjustable rate mortgage loans.

The following table shows the maturity distribution or repricing of the loan portfolio and the allocation of floating and fixed interest rates at December 31, 2011:

(In thousands)	Within 1 Year	1-5 Years	After 5 Years	Total
SBA	\$ 58,164	\$ 6,219	\$ 7,460	\$ 71,843
SBA 504	15,724	36,502	2,882	55,108
Commercial	114,061	146,188	22,855	283,104
Residential mortgage	35,062	58,351	40,677	134,090
Consumer	34,247	9,480	4,720	48,447
Total	\$ 257,258	\$ 256,740	\$ 78,594	\$ 592,592
Amount of loans with maturities or repricing dates greater than one year:				
Fixed interest rates				\$ 173,177
Floating or adjustable interest rates				162,157
Total				\$ 335,334

Troubled Debt Restructurings

Troubled debt restructurings ("TDRs") occur when a creditor, for economic or legal reasons related to a debtor's financial condition, grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. These concessions typically include reductions in interest rate, extending the maturity of a loan, or a combination of both. When the Company modifies a loan, management evaluates for any possible impairment using either the discounted cash flows method, where the value of the modified loan is based on the present value of expected cash flows, discounted at the contractual interest rate of the original loan agreement, or by using the fair value of the collateral less selling costs. If management determines that the value of the modified loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan, impairment is recognized by segment or class of loan, as applicable, through an allowance allocation or charge-off to the allowance. This process is used, regardless of loan type, as well as for loans modified as TDRs that subsequently default on their modified terms.

At December 31, 2011, there were twenty-four loans totaling \$21.1 million that were classified as TDRs by the Company and are deemed impaired, compared to fifteen such loans totaling \$14.1 million at December 31, 2010. During 2011, there were ten loans totaling \$10.1 million classified as TDRs and one loan previously classified as a TDR was sold. Nonperforming loans included \$3.6 million of TDRs as of December 31, 2011, compared to no nonperforming TDRs at December 31, 2010. Restructured loans that are placed in nonaccrual status may be removed after 6 months of contractual payments at a market rate of interest and the business showing the ability to service the debt going forward. The remaining TDRs are in accrual status since they are performing in accordance with the restructured terms. There are no commitments to lend additional funds on these loans. The following table presents a breakdown of performing and nonperforming TDRs by class as of December 31, 2011:

(In thousands)	Performing TDRs	Nonperforming TDRs	Total TDRs
SBA	\$ 1,398	\$ 80	\$ 1,478
SBA 504	4,371	1,754	6,125
Commercial other	985	-	985
Commercial real estate	10,682	1,811	12,493
Total	\$ 17,436	\$ 3,645	\$ 21,081

Through December 31, 2011, our TDRs consisted of interest rate reductions, interest or principal only periods and maturity extensions. There has been no principal forgiveness. The following table shows the types of modifications done to date by class through December 31, 2011:

(In thousands)	SBA	SBA 504	Commercial other	Commercial real estate	Total
Type of Modification:					
Interest only	\$ 446	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,617	\$ 2,063
Principal only	27	-	-	-	27
Reduced interest rate	52	-	-	1,319	1,371
Interest only with reduced interest rate	54	1,127	985	5,511	7,677
Interest only with nominal principal	421	3,050	-	1,142	4,613
Extended maturity with reduced interest rate	-	-	-	2,904	2,904
Previously modified back to original terms	478	1,948	-	-	2,426
Total TDRs	\$ 1,478	\$ 6,125	\$ 985	\$ 12,493	\$ 21,081

Asset Quality

Inherent in the lending function is credit risk, which is the possibility a borrower may not perform in accordance with the contractual terms of their loan. A borrower's inability to pay their obligations according to the contractual terms can create the risk of past due loans and, ultimately, credit losses, especially on collateral deficient loans. The Company minimizes its credit risk by loan diversification and adhering to strict credit administration policies and procedures. Due diligence on loans begins when we initiate contact regarding a loan with a borrower. Documentation, including a borrower's credit history, materials establishing the value and liquidity of potential collateral, the purpose of the loan, the source of funds for repayment of the loan, and other factors, are analyzed before a loan is submitted for approval. The loan portfolio is then subject to ongoing internal reviews for credit quality, as well as independent credit reviews by an outside firm.

The risk of loss is difficult to quantify and is subject to fluctuations in collateral values, general economic conditions and other factors. The current state of the economy and the downturn in the real estate market has resulted in increased loan delinquencies and defaults. In some cases, these factors have also resulted in significant impairment to the value of loan collateral. The Company values its collateral through the use of appraisals, broker price opinions, and knowledge of its local market. In response to the credit risk in its portfolio, the Company has increased staffing in its credit monitoring department and increased efforts in the collection and analysis of borrowers' financial statements and tax returns.

Nonperforming assets consist of nonperforming loans and OREO. Nonperforming loans consist of loans that are not accruing interest (nonaccrual loans) as a result of principal or interest being in default for a period of 90 days or more or when the ability to collect principal and interest according to the contractual terms is in doubt. When a loan is classified as nonaccrual, interest accruals discontinue and all past due interest previously recognized as income is reversed and charged against current period income. Generally, until the loan becomes current, any payments received from the borrower are applied to outstanding principal, until such time as management determines that the financial condition of the borrower and other factors merit recognition of a portion of such payments as interest income. Loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest are not included in nonperforming loans. Loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest generally represent loans that are well collateralized and in a continuing process expected to result in repayment or restoration to current status.

The following table sets forth information concerning nonperforming loans and nonperforming assets at December 31 for the past five years:

(In thousands)	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Nonperforming by category:					
SBA (1)	\$ 5,859	\$ 8,162	\$ 6,559	\$ 4,228	\$ 2,110
SBA 504	2,086	2,714	5,575	4,600	-
Commercial	8,519	5,452	7,397	5,247	1,630
Residential mortgage	6,037	5,085	5,578	1,808	1,192
Consumer	268	249	387	237	529
Total nonperforming loans (2)	\$ 22,769	\$ 21,662	\$ 25,496	\$ 16,120	\$ 5,461
OREO	3,032	2,346	1,530	710	106
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 25,801	\$ 24,008	\$ 27,026	\$ 16,830	\$ 5,567
Past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest:					
SBA	\$ 246	\$ 374	\$ 592	\$ 332	\$ 114
SBA 504	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial	1,141	-	469	146	41
Residential mortgage	36	-	1,196	2,058	-
Consumer	988	-	29	-	-
Total	\$ 2,411	\$ 374	\$ 2,286	\$ 2,536	\$ 155
Nonperforming loans to total loans	3.84%	3.52%	3.88%	2.35%	0.93%
Nonperforming loans and TDRs to total loans (3)	6.78	5.80	4.88	2.81	0.93
Nonperforming assets to total loans and OREO	4.33	3.88	4.10	2.45	0.94
Nonperforming assets to total assets	3.18	2.93	2.90	1.87	0.74
(1) Guaranteed SBA loans included above	\$ 939	\$ 2,706	\$ 1,931	\$ 1,983	\$ 714
(2) Nonperforming TDRs included above	3,645	-	-	-	-
(3) Performing TDRs included above	17,436	14,081	6,576	3,150	-

The current state of the economy impacts the Company's level of delinquent and nonperforming loans by putting a strain on the Company's borrowers and their ability to pay their loan obligations. Unemployment rates continue to be at elevated levels and businesses are reluctant to hire. Unemployment and flat wages have caused consumer spending and demand for goods to decline, impacting the profitability of small businesses. Consequently, the Company's nonperforming loans remain at an elevated level.

Nonperforming loans were \$22.8 million at December 31, 2011, a \$1.1 million increase from \$21.7 million at year-end 2010. Since year-end 2010, nonperforming loans in the SBA and SBA 504 segments decreased, offset by an increase in nonperforming loans in the commercial, residential mortgage and consumer segments. Included in nonperforming loans at December 31, 2011 are approximately \$939 thousand of loans guaranteed by the SBA, compared to \$2.7 million at December 31, 2010. In addition, there were \$2.4 million and \$374 thousand in loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest at December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

OREO properties totaled \$3.0 million at December 31, 2011, an increase of \$686 thousand from \$2.3 million at year-end 2010. During 2011, the Company took title to fourteen properties totaling \$6.4 million and recorded valuation adjustments of \$1.4 million on ten OREO properties. The Company sold ten OREO properties totaling \$4.3 million in 2011.

The Company also monitors potential problem loans. Potential problem loans are those loans where information about possible credit problems of borrowers causes management to have doubts as to the ability of such borrowers to comply with loan repayment terms. These loans are not included in nonperforming loans as they continue to perform. Potential problem loans totaled \$5.7 million at December 31, 2011, an increase of \$211 thousand from \$5.5 million at December 31, 2010. The increase is due to the addition of loans totaling \$14.6 million during the year, partially offset by the removal of loans totaling \$14.4 million.

See Note 5 to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements for more information regarding Asset Quality.

Allowance for Loan Losses and Unfunded Loan Commitments

Management reviews the level of the allowance for loan losses on a quarterly basis. The standardized methodology used to assess the adequacy of the allowance includes the allocation of specific and general reserves. Specific reserves are made to individual impaired loans, which have been defined to include all nonperforming loans and troubled debt restructurings. The general reserve is set based upon a representative average historical net charge-off rate adjusted for certain environmental factors such as: delinquency and impairment trends, charge-off and recovery trends, volume and loan term trends, risk and underwriting policy trends, staffing and experience changes, national and local economic trends, industry conditions and credit concentration changes.

Beginning in the third quarter of 2009, when calculating the five-year historical net charge-off rate, the Company weights the past three years more heavily due to the higher amount of charge-offs experienced during those years. All of the environmental factors are ranked and assigned a basis points value based on the following scale: low, low moderate, moderate, high moderate and high risk. The factors are evaluated separately for each type of loan. For example, commercial loans are broken down further into commercial and industrial loans, commercial mortgages, construction loans, etc. Each type of loan is risk weighted for each environmental factor based on its individual characteristics.

According to the Company's policy, a loss ("charge-off") is to be recognized and charged to the allowance for loan losses as soon as a loan is recognized as uncollectable. All credits which are 90 days past due must be analyzed for the Company's ability to collect on the credit. Once a loss is known to exist, the charge-off approval process is immediately expedited.

Beginning in 2010, the Company significantly increased its loan loss provision in response to the inherent credit risk within its loan portfolio and changes to some of the environmental factors noted above. The inherent credit risk was evidenced by the increase in delinquent and nonperforming loans in recent quarters, as the downturn in the economy impacted borrowers' ability to pay and factors, such as a weakened housing market, eroded the value of underlying collateral. In addition, net charge-offs are higher than normal, as the Company is proactively addressing these issues.

The allowance for loan losses totaled \$16.3 million and \$14.4 million at December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, with resulting allowance to total loan ratios of 2.76 percent and 2.33 percent, respectively. Net charge-offs amounted to \$4.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, compared to \$6.7 million for 2010. Net charge-offs to average loan ratios are shown in the following table for each major loan category.

The following is a summary of the allowance for loan losses for the past five years:

(In thousands)	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 14,364	\$ 13,842	\$ 10,326	\$ 8,383	\$ 7,624
Provision charged to expense	6,800	7,250	8,000	4,500	1,550
Charge-offs:					
SBA	2,348	1,351	1,874	1,246	770
SBA 504	950	1,548	812	1,000	-
Commercial	1,809	3,627	1,845	408	155
Residential mortgage	215	500	216	25	-
Consumer	177	245	27	145	50
Total charge-offs	5,499	7,271	4,774	2,824	975
Recoveries:					
SBA	216	243	123	177	147
SBA 504	77	-	27	-	-
Commercial	330	296	134	39	18
Residential mortgage	54	-	-	-	-
Consumer	6	4	6	51	19
Total recoveries	683	543	290	267	184
Total net charge-offs	\$ 4,816	\$ 6,728	\$ 4,484	\$ 2,557	\$ 791
Balance, end of year	\$ 16,348	\$ 14,364	\$ 13,842	\$ 10,326	\$ 8,383
Selected loan quality ratios:					
Net charge-offs to average loans:					
SBA	2.59%	1.16%	1.70%	1.05%	0.74%
SBA 504	1.50	2.32	1.07	1.34	0.00
Commercial	0.52	1.17	0.57	0.12	0.05
Residential mortgage	0.12	0.38	0.17	0.02	0.00
Consumer	0.33	0.41	0.03	0.16	0.06
Total loans	0.79	1.05	0.67	0.40	0.14
Allowance to total loans	2.76	2.33	2.11	1.51	1.42
Allowance to nonperforming loans	71.80	66.31	54.29	64.06	153.49

The following table sets forth, for each of the major lending categories, the amount of the allowance for loan losses allocated to each category and the percentage of total loans represented by such category, as of December 31st of each year. The allocated allowance is the total of identified specific and general reserves by loan category. The allocation is not necessarily indicative of the categories in which future losses may occur. The total allowance is available to absorb losses from any segment of the portfolio.

	2011		2010		2009		2008		2007	
	Amount	% of Loans to Total Loans	Amount	% of Loans to Total Loans	Amount	% of Loans to Total Loans	Amount	% of Loans to Total Loans	Amount	% of Loans to Total Loans
(In thousands)										
Balance applicable to:										
SBA	\$ 4,088	12.1%	\$ 4,198	14.0%	\$ 3,247	15.1%	\$ 2,579	15.3%	\$ 2,181	15.9%
SBA 504	1,423	9.3	1,551	10.4	1,872	10.8	1,065	11.2	902	12.2
Commercial	8,129	47.8	6,011	45.7	6,013	44.6	4,415	44.9	4,186	49.7
Residential mortgage	1,703	22.6	1,679	20.8	1,615	20.3	1,464	19.5	564	12.5
Consumer	536	8.2	586	9.1	632	9.2	646	9.1	505	9.7
Unallocated	469	-	339	-	463	-	157	-	45	-
Total	\$ 16,348	100.0%	\$ 14,364	100.0%	\$ 13,842	100.0%	\$ 10,326	100.0%	\$ 8,383	100.0%

In addition to the allowance for loan losses, the Company maintains an allowance for unfunded loan commitments that is maintained at a level that management believes is adequate to absorb estimated probable losses. Adjustments to the allowance are made through other expense and applied to the allowance which is maintained in other liabilities. At December 31, 2011, a \$79 thousand commitment reserve was reported on the balance sheet as an "other liability", compared to a \$66 thousand commitment reserve at December 31, 2010.

See Note 6 to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements for more information regarding the Allowance for Loan Losses and Unfunded Loan Commitments.

Deposits

Deposits, which include noninterest-bearing demand deposits, interest-bearing demand deposits, savings deposits and time deposits, are the primary source of the Company's funds. The Company offers a variety of products designed to attract and retain customers, with primary focus on building and expanding relationships. The Company continues to focus on establishing a comprehensive relationship with business borrowers, seeking deposits as well as lending relationships.

The following are period-end deposit balances for each of the last three years:

At December 31, (In thousands)	2011		2010		2009	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Ending balance:						
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	\$ 101,193	15.7%	\$ 91,272	13.9%	\$ 80,100	10.6%
Interest-bearing demand deposits	104,749	16.3	105,530	16.1	100,046	13.2
Savings deposits	278,603	43.2	277,394	42.5	286,334	37.7
Time deposits	159,426	24.8	180,592	27.5	291,759	38.5
Total deposits	\$ 643,971	100.0%	\$ 654,788	100.0%	\$ 758,239	100.0%

Total deposits decreased \$10.8 million to \$644.0 million at December 31, 2011, from \$654.8 million at December 31, 2010. The decrease in deposits was the result of a \$21.2 million decrease in time deposits and a \$781 thousand decrease in interest-bearing demand deposits, partially offset by a \$9.9 million increase in noninterest-bearing demand deposits and a \$1.2 million increase in savings deposits. The decline in time deposits was due to the planned run off of a maturing high rate promotion done at the end of 2008 to bolster liquidity. The increase in noninterest-bearing and savings deposits was a result of new sales initiatives and efforts by branch personnel to bring in deposit relationships.

The mix of deposits shifted to a more favorable mix during 2011 as the concentration of time deposits fell from 27.5 percent of total deposits at December 31, 2010 to 24.8 percent of total deposits at December 31, 2011, in turn causing the concentration of all other deposit types to increase. The average cost of interest-bearing deposits in 2011 was 1.23 percent compared to 1.61 percent for 2010. The decrease in the cost of deposits is attributed to the lower interest rate environment and the favorable shift from higher cost time deposits to demand and savings deposits.

The following are average deposits for each of the last three years:

(In thousands)	2011		2010		2009	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Average balance:						
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	\$ 93,875	14.4%	\$ 87,684	12.6%	\$ 79,252	10.9%
Interest-bearing demand deposits	103,574	15.9	100,729	14.5	89,500	12.4
Savings deposits	287,769	44.1	289,156	41.7	214,274	29.6
Time deposits	166,836	25.6	216,488	31.2	341,233	47.1
Total deposits	\$ 652,054	100.0%	\$ 694,057	100.0%	\$ 724,259	100.0%

Borrowed Funds and Subordinated Debentures

Borrowed funds consist primarily of fixed rate advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") of New York and repurchase agreements. These borrowings are used as a source of liquidity or to fund asset growth not supported by deposit generation. Residential mortgages and investment securities collateralize the borrowings from the FHLB, while investment securities are pledged against the repurchase agreements.

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, borrowed funds and subordinated debentures totaled \$90.5 million, which are broken down in the following table:

(In thousands)	2011	2010
FHLB borrowings:		
Fixed rate advances	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
Repurchase agreements	30,000	30,000
Other repurchase agreements	15,000	15,000
Subordinated debentures	15,465	15,465

At December 31, 2011, the Company had \$54.9 million of additional credit available at the FHLB. Pledging additional collateral in the form of 1 to 4 family residential mortgages or investment securities can increase the line with the FHLB.

For additional information, see Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Market Risk

Based on the Company's business, the two largest risks facing the Company are market risk and credit risk. Market risk for the Company is primarily limited to interest rate risk, which is the impact that changes in interest rates would have on future earnings. The Company's Risk Management Committee ("RMC") manages this risk. The principal objectives of RMC are to establish prudent risk management guidelines, evaluate and control the level of interest rate risk in balance sheet accounts, determine the level of appropriate risk given the business focus, operating environment, capital, and liquidity requirements, and actively manage risk within Board-approved guidelines. RMC reviews the maturities and repricing of loans, investments, deposits and borrowings, cash flow needs, current market conditions, and interest rate levels.

The Company uses various techniques to evaluate risk levels on both a short and long-term basis. One of the monitoring tools is the "gap" ratio. A gap ratio, as a percentage of assets, is calculated to determine the maturity and repricing mismatch between interest rate-sensitive assets and interest rate-sensitive liabilities. A gap is considered positive when the amount of interest rate-sensitive assets repricing exceeds the amount of interest rate-sensitive liabilities repricing in a designated time period. A positive gap should result in higher net interest income with rising interest rates, as the amount of the assets repricing exceed the amount of liabilities repricing. Conversely, a gap is considered negative when the amount of interest rate-sensitive liabilities exceeds interest rate-sensitive assets, and lower rates should result in higher net interest income.

Repricing of mortgage-related securities are shown by contractual amortization and estimated prepayments based on the most recent 3-month constant prepayment rate. Callable agency securities are shown based upon their option-adjusted spread modified duration date ("OAS"), rather than the next call date or maturity date. The OAS date considers the coupon on the security, the time to the next call date, the maturity date, market volatility and current rate levels. Fixed rate loans are allocated based on expected amortization.

The following table sets forth the gap ratio at December 31, 2011. Assumptions regarding the repricing characteristics of certain assets and liabilities are critical in determining the projected level of rate sensitivity. Certain savings and interest checking accounts are less sensitive to market interest rate changes than other interest-bearing sources of funds. Core deposits such as interest-bearing demand, savings and money market deposits are allocated based on their expected repricing in relation to changes in market interest rates.

(In thousands)	Under six months	Six months through one year	More than one year through three years	More than three years through five years	More than five years through ten years	More than ten years and not repricing	Total
Assets:							
Cash and due from banks	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,688	\$ 17,688
Federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits	64,886	-	-	-	-	-	64,886
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	-	-	-	-	-	4,088	4,088
Securities	19,779	12,572	29,834	12,309	19,554	13,488	107,536
Loans	188,752	68,506	157,098	99,642	40,448	38,146	592,592
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	24,056	24,056
Total Assets	\$ 273,417	\$ 81,078	\$ 186,932	\$ 111,951	\$ 60,002	\$ 97,466	\$ 810,846
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity:							
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 101,193	\$ 101,193
Savings and interest-bearing demand deposits	173,307	701	85,118	73,976	50,250	-	383,352
Time deposits	63,620	29,190	44,116	22,218	218	64	159,426
Borrowed funds and subordinated debentures	15,000	-	-	30,000	45,000	465	90,465
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	2,852	2,852
Shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	-	73,558	73,558
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 251,927	\$ 29,891	\$ 129,234	\$ 126,194	\$ 95,468	\$ 178,132	\$ 810,846
Gap	\$ 21,490	\$ 51,187	\$ 57,698	\$ (14,243)	\$ (35,466)	\$ (80,666)	\$ -
Cumulative Gap	\$ 21,490	\$ 72,677	\$ 130,375	\$ 116,132	\$ 80,666	\$ -	\$ -
Cumulative Gap to Total Assets%	2.7%	9.0%	16.1%	14.3%	9.9%	-	-

At December 31, 2011, there was a six-month asset-sensitive gap of \$21.5 million and a one-year asset-sensitive gap of \$72.7 million, as compared to asset-sensitive gaps of \$42.5 million and \$68.5 million at December 31, 2010. The six-month and one-year cumulative gap to total assets ratios were within the Board-approved guidelines of +/- 20 percent.

Other models are also used in conjunction with the static gap table, which is not able to capture the risk of changing spread relationships over time, the effects of projected growth in the balance sheet or dynamic decisions such as the modification of investment maturities as a rate environment unfolds. For these reasons, a simulation model is used, where numerous interest rate scenarios and balance sheets are combined to produce a range of potential income results. Net interest income is managed within guideline ranges for interest rates rising or falling by 200 basis points. Results outside of guidelines require action by RMC to correct the imbalance. Simulations are typically created over a 12 to 24 month time horizon. At December 31, 2011, these simulations show that with a 200 basis point rate increase over a 12 month period, net interest income would increase by approximately \$193 thousand, or 0.7 percent. A 200 basis point rate decline over a 12 month period would decrease net interest income by approximately \$565 thousand or 2.1 percent. These variances in net interest income are within the Board-approved guidelines of +/- 5 percent.

Finally, to measure the impact of longer-term asset and liability mismatches beyond two years, the Company utilizes Modified Duration of Equity and Economic Value of Portfolio Equity ("EVPE") models. The modified duration of equity measures the potential price risk of equity to changes in interest rates. A longer modified duration of equity indicates a greater degree of risk to rising interest rates. Because of balance sheet optionality, an EVPE analysis is also used to dynamically model the present value of asset and liability cash flows, with rate shocks of 200 basis points. The economic value of equity is likely to be different as interest rates change. Like the simulation model, results falling outside prescribed ranges require action by RMC. The Company's variance in the economic value of equity with rate shocks of 200 basis points is a decline of 4.18 percent in a rising rate environment and a decline of 14.40 percent in a falling rate environment at December 31, 2011. At December 31, 2010, the Company's variance in the economic value of equity with rate shocks of 200 basis points is a decline of 8.46 percent in a rising rate environment and a decline of 9.13 percent in a falling rate environment. The variance in the EVPE at December 31, 2011 and 2010 is within Board-approved guidelines of +/- 35 percent.

Financial Derivatives

In order to manage interest rate risk, the Company may enter into financial derivative contracts such as interest rate swaps. At December 31, 2011 and 2010 the Company was a party to interest rate swap agreements used to hedge variable rate debt as follows:

(In thousands, except percentages and years)	2011	2010
Notional amount	\$ 5,000	\$ 15,000
Weighted average pay rate	3.94%	4.05%
Weighted average receive rate (three-month LIBOR)	0.32%	0.34%
Weighted average maturity in years	0.25	0.90
Unrealized loss relating to interest rate swaps	\$ (43)	\$ (499)

For additional information, see Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Operating, Investing and Financing

The Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows present the changes in cash from operating, investing and financing activities. At December 31, 2011, the balance of cash and cash equivalents was \$82.6 million, an increase of \$38.6 million from December 31, 2010.

Net cash provided by operating activities totaled \$16.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, compared to \$17.0 million for the prior year. The primary sources of funds were adjustments to net income, such as the provision for loan losses, depreciation expenses, and proceeds from SBA loans held for sale and mortgage loans held for sale, offset by originations of SBA and mortgage loans held for sale.

Net cash provided by investing activities amounted to \$33.7 million in 2011, compared to \$67.7 million in 2010. The cash provided by investing activities was primarily a result of sales, maturities and principal payments on securities and a net decrease in loans, partially offset by purchases of securities.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$11.4 million in 2011, compared to \$114.4 million in 2010. Net cash used in financing activities consisted of a decline in deposits, the repayment of borrowings and dividends paid on preferred stock, partially offset by proceeds from the exercise of stock options.

Liquidity

The Company's liquidity is a measure of its ability to fund loans, withdrawals or maturities of deposits and other cash outflows in a cost-effective manner.

Parent Company

Generally, the Parent Company's cash is used for the payment of operating expenses and cash dividends on the preferred stock issued to the U.S. Treasury. The principal sources of funds for the Parent Company are dividends paid by the Bank. The Parent Company only pays expenses that are specifically for the benefit of the Parent Company. Other than its investment in the Bank, Unity Statutory Trust II and Unity Statutory Trust III, the Parent Company does not actively engage in other transactions or business. The majority of expenses paid by the Parent Company are related to Unity Statutory Trust II and Unity Statutory Trust III.

At December 31, 2011, the Parent Company had \$3.5 million in cash and \$88 thousand in marketable securities, valued at fair market value compared to \$4.1 million in cash and \$98 thousand in marketable securities at December 31, 2010. The decrease in cash at the Parent Company was primarily due to the payment of cash dividends on preferred stock.

Consolidated Bank

The principal sources of funds at the Bank are deposits, scheduled amortization and prepayments of loan and investment principal, sales and maturities of investment securities and funds provided by operations. While scheduled loan payments and maturing investments are relatively predictable sources of funds, deposit flows and loan prepayments are greatly influenced by general interest rates, economic conditions and competition.

Total FHLB borrowings amounted to \$60.0 million and third party repurchase agreements totaled \$15.0 million as of December 31, 2011. At December 31, 2011, \$54.9 million was available for additional borrowings from the FHLB. Pledging additional collateral in the form of 1 to 4 family residential mortgages or investment securities can increase the line with the FHLB. An additional source of liquidity is the securities available for sale portfolio and SBA loans held for sale portfolio, which amounted to \$88.7 million and \$7.7 million, respectively, at December 31, 2011.

As of December 31, 2011, deposits included \$54.6 million of Government deposits, as compared to \$36.3 million at year-end 2010. These deposits are generally short in duration and are very sensitive to price competition. The Company believes that the current level of these types of deposits is appropriate. Included in the portfolio were \$51.0 million of deposits from seven municipalities. The withdrawal of these deposits, in whole or in part, would not create a liquidity shortfall for the Company.

The Company was committed to advance approximately \$79.4 million to its borrowers as of December 31, 2011, compared to \$66.0 million at December 31, 2010. At December 31, 2011, \$37.4 million of these commitments expire after one year, compared to \$17.2 million a year earlier. At December 31, 2011, the Company had \$1.8 million in standby letters of credit compared to \$1.5 million at December 31, 2010. The estimated fair value of these guarantees is not significant. The Company believes it has the necessary liquidity to honor all commitments. Many of these commitments will expire and never be funded.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Contractual Obligations

The following table shows the amounts and expected maturities of off-balance sheet arrangements as of December 31, 2011. Further discussion of these commitments is included in Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(In thousands)	One Year or Less	One to Three Years	Three to Five Years	Over Five Years	Total
Standby letters of credit	\$ 1,819	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10	\$ 1,829

The following table shows the contractual obligations of the Company by expected payment period, as of December 31, 2011. Further discussion of these commitments is included in Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(In thousands)	One Year or Less	One to Three Years	Three to Five Years	Over Five Years	Total
Borrowed funds and subordinated debentures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,000	\$ 60,465	\$ 90,465
Operating lease obligations	1,078	1,328	16	-	2,422
Purchase obligations	937	1,848	1,848	76	4,709
Total	\$ 2,015	\$ 3,176	\$ 31,864	\$ 60,541	\$ 97,596

Borrowed funds and subordinated debentures include fixed term borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank, repurchase agreements and subordinated debentures. The borrowings have defined terms and under certain circumstances are callable at the option of the lender.

Operating leases represent obligations, net of any sublease agreements, entered into by the Company for the use of land, premises and equipment. The leases generally have escalation terms based upon certain defined indexes.

Purchase obligations represent legally binding and enforceable agreements to purchase goods and services from third parties and consist primarily of contractual obligations under data processing and ATM service agreements.

Capital

A significant measure of the strength of a financial institution is its capital base. Federal regulators have classified and defined capital into the following components: (1) tier 1 capital, which includes tangible shareholders' equity for common stock, qualifying preferred stock and other qualifying hybrid instruments, and (2) tier 2 capital, which includes a portion of the allowance for loan losses, certain qualifying long-term debt and preferred stock which does not qualify as tier 1 capital. Minimum capital levels are regulated by risk-based capital adequacy guidelines, which require a bank to maintain certain capital as a percent of assets and certain off-balance sheet items adjusted for predefined credit risk factors (risk-weighted assets). A bank is required to maintain, at a minimum, tier 1 capital as a percentage of risk-weighted assets of 4 percent and combined tier 1 and tier 2 capital as a percentage of risk-weighted assets of 8 percent. In addition, banks are required to meet a leverage capital requirement, which measures tier 1 capital against average assets. Banks which are highly rated and not experiencing significant growth are required to maintain a leverage ratio of 3 percent while all other banks are expected to maintain a leverage ratio 1 to 2 percentage points higher.

The following table summarizes the Company's and the Bank's risk-based capital and leverage ratios at December 31, 2011 and 2010, as well as the minimum regulatory capital ratios required to be deemed "well-capitalized."

Company	2011	2010	Adequately Capitalized Requirements	Well-Capitalized Requirements
Leverage ratio	10.44%	9.97%	4.00%	N/A
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	14.33	13.04	4.00	N/A
Total risk-based capital ratio	15.60	14.30	8.00	N/A

Bank	2011	2010	Adequately Capitalized Requirements	Well-Capitalized Requirements
Leverage ratio	9.01%	8.48%	4.00%	5.00%
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	12.36	11.10	4.00	6.00
Total risk-based capital ratio	15.05	13.69	8.00	10.00

At December 31, 2011, shareholders' equity was \$73.6 million, an increase of \$3.5 million from year-end 2010. The increase in shareholders' equity was due to net income of \$2.5 million, \$963 thousand from the issuance of common stock under employee benefit plans, \$724 thousand appreciation in the net unrealized gains on available for sale securities, and \$274 thousand appreciation in net unrealized gains on cash flow hedge derivatives, partially offset by \$1.0 million in dividends accrued on preferred stock. The issuance of common stock under employee benefit plans includes nonqualified stock options and restricted stock expense related entries, employee option exercises and the tax benefit of options exercised.

During the first quarter of 2011, the Company retired approximately 425 thousand shares of Treasury Stock. The associated \$4.2 million was allocated between common stock and retained earnings.

On October 3, 2008, Congress passed the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 ("EESA"), which provided the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury with broad authority to implement certain actions to help restore stability and liquidity to the U.S. markets. One of the programs resulting from the EESA was the Treasury's Capital Purchase Program ("CPP") which provided direct equity investment of perpetual preferred stock by the U.S. Treasury in qualified financial institutions. This program was voluntary and requires an institution to comply with several restrictions and provisions, including limits on executive compensation, stock redemptions, and declaration of dividends. The perpetual preferred stock has a dividend rate of 5 percent per year until the fifth anniversary of the Treasury investment and a dividend of 9 percent thereafter. The Company received an investment in perpetual preferred stock of \$20.6 million on December 5, 2008.

As part of the CPP, the Company's future ability to pay cash dividends is limited for so long as the Treasury holds the preferred stock. As so limited the Company may not increase its quarterly cash dividend above \$0.05 per share, the quarterly rate in effect at the time the CPP program was announced, without the prior approval of the Treasury. The Company did not declare or pay any dividends during 2011 or 2010. The Company is currently preserving capital and will resume paying dividends when earnings and credit quality improve.

The Company pays quarterly dividends to the U.S. Treasury on the preferred stock which it holds. During 2011, the Company accrued \$1.0 million in dividends payable and \$526 thousand in the accretion of the discount on the preferred stock. The accrued preferred stock dividends and discount accretion are presented in the Consolidated Statements of Income and Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity. Amounts accrued and unpaid are included on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as "Accrued expenses and other liabilities." Cash dividends paid to the U.S. Treasury totaled \$1.0 million during 2011 and appear on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

The Company suspended its share repurchase program, as required by the CPP. On October 21, 2002, the Company authorized the repurchase of up to 10 percent of its outstanding common stock. The amount and timing of purchases is dependent upon a number of factors, including the price and availability of the Company's shares, general market conditions and competing alternate uses of funds. There were no shares repurchased during 2011 or 2010. As of December 31, 2011, the Company had repurchased a total of 556 thousand shares, of which 131 thousand shares have been retired, leaving 153 thousand shares remaining to be repurchased under the plan when and if it is reinstated.

Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains certain forward-looking statements, either expressed or implied, which are provided to assist the reader in understanding anticipated future financial performance. These statements involve certain risks, uncertainties, estimates and assumptions by management.

Factors that may cause actual results to differ from those results expressed or implied, include, but are not limited to those listed under Item 1A - "Risk Factors" in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K; the overall economy and the interest rate environment; the ability of customers to repay their obligations; the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses; competition; significant changes in tax, accounting or regulatory practices and requirements; and technological changes. Although management has taken certain steps to mitigate the negative effect of the aforementioned items, significant unfavorable changes could severely impact the assumptions used and have an adverse effect on future profitability.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

"Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" is based upon the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). The preparation of these financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Note 1 to the Company's Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2011, contains a summary of the Company's significant accounting policies. Management believes the Company's policies with respect to the methodology for the determination of the other-than-temporary impairment on securities, servicing assets, allowance for loan losses, cash flow hedges and income taxes involve a higher degree of complexity and require management to make difficult and subjective judgments, which often require assumptions or estimates about highly uncertain matters. Changes in these judgments, assumptions or estimates could materially impact results of operations. These critical policies are periodically reviewed with the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.

Other-Than-Temporary Impairment

The Company has a process in place to identify debt securities that could potentially incur credit impairment that is other-than-temporary. This process involves monitoring late payments, pricing levels, downgrades by rating agencies, key financial ratios, financial statements, revenue forecasts and cash flow projections as indicators of credit issues. Management evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairment at least on a quarterly basis, and more frequently when economic or market concern warrants such evaluation. This evaluation considers relevant facts and circumstances in evaluating whether a credit or interest rate-related impairment of a security is other-than-temporary. Relevant facts and circumstances considered include: (1) the extent and length of time the fair value has been below cost; (2) the reasons for the decline in value; (3) the financial position and access to capital of the issuer, including the current and future impact of any specific events and (4) for fixed maturity securities, our intent to sell a security or whether it is more likely than not we will be required to sell the security before the recovery of its amortized cost which, in some cases, may extend to maturity and for equity securities, our ability and intent to hold the security for a forecasted period of time that allows for the recovery in value.

Management assesses its intent to sell or whether it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell a security before recovery of its amortized cost basis less any current-period credit losses. For debt securities that are considered other-than-temporarily impaired with no intent to sell and no requirement to sell prior to recovery of its amortized cost basis, the amount of the impairment is separated into the amount that is credit related (credit loss component) and the amount due to all other factors. The credit loss component is recognized in earnings and is the difference between the security's amortized cost basis and the present value of its expected future cash flows. The remaining difference between the security's fair value and the present value of future expected cash flows is due to factors that are not credit related and is recognized in other comprehensive income.

The present value of expected future cash flows is determined using the best estimate cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate implicit to the security at the date of purchase or the current yield to accrete an asset-backed or floating rate security. The methodology and assumptions for establishing the best estimate cash flows vary depending on the type of security. The asset-backed securities cash flow estimates are based on bond specific facts and circumstances that may include collateral characteristics, expectations of delinquency and default rates, loss severity and prepayment speeds and structural support, including subordination and guarantees. The corporate bond cash flow estimates are derived from scenario-based outcomes of expected corporate restructurings or the disposition of assets using bond specific facts and circumstances including timing, security interests and loss severity.

For additional information on other-than-temporary impairment, see Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Servicing Assets

Servicing assets represent the allocated value of retained servicing rights on loans sold. Servicing assets are expensed in proportion to, and over the period of, estimated net servicing revenues. Impairment is evaluated based on stratifying the underlying financial assets by date of origination and term. Fair value is determined using prices for similar assets with similar characteristics, when available, or based upon discounted cash flows using market-based assumptions. Any impairment, if temporary, would be reported as a valuation allowance.

For additional information on servicing assets, see Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level management considers adequate to provide for probable loan losses as of the balance sheet date. The allowance is increased by provisions charged to expense and is reduced by net charge-offs.

The level of the allowance is based on management's evaluation of probable losses in the loan portfolio, after consideration of prevailing economic conditions in the Company's market area, the volume and composition of the loan portfolio, and historical loan loss experience. The allowance for loan losses consists of specific reserves for individually impaired credits and troubled debt restructurings, reserves for nonimpaired loans based on historical loss factors and reserves based on general economic factors and other qualitative risk factors such as changes in delinquency trends, industry concentrations or local/national economic trends. This risk assessment process is performed at least quarterly, and, as adjustments become necessary, they are realized in the periods in which they become known.

Although management attempts to maintain the allowance at a level deemed adequate to provide for probable losses, future additions to the allowance may be necessary based upon certain factors including changes in market conditions and underlying collateral values. In addition, various regulatory agencies periodically review the adequacy of the Company's allowance for loan losses. These agencies may require the Company to make additional provisions based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination.

The Company maintains an allowance for unfunded loan commitments that is maintained at a level that management believes is adequate to absorb estimated probable losses. Adjustments to the allowance are made through other expenses and applied to the allowance which is maintained in other liabilities.

For additional information on the allowance for loan losses, see Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company uses derivative instruments, such as interest rate swaps, to manage interest rate risk. The Company recognizes all derivative instruments at fair value as either assets or liabilities in other assets or other liabilities. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative instrument depends on whether it has been designated and qualifies as part of a hedging relationship. For derivatives not designated as an accounting hedge, the gain or loss is recognized in trading noninterest income. As of December 31, 2011, all of the Company's derivative instruments qualified as hedging instruments.

For those derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as hedging instruments, the Company must designate the hedging instrument, based on the exposure being hedged, as a fair value hedge, a cash flow hedge or a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation. The Company does not have any fair value hedges or hedges of foreign operations.

The Company formally documents the relationship between the hedging instruments and hedged item, as well as the risk management objective and strategy before undertaking a hedge. To qualify for hedge accounting, the derivatives and hedged items must be designated as a hedge. For hedging relationships in which effectiveness is measured, the Company formally assesses both at inception and on an ongoing basis, if the derivatives are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item. If it is determined that the derivative instrument is not highly effective as a hedge, hedge accounting is discontinued.

For derivatives that are designated as cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the gain or loss on derivatives is reported as a component of other comprehensive income or loss and subsequently reclassified in interest income in the same period during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. As a result, the change in fair value of any ineffective portion of the hedging derivative is recognized immediately in earnings.

The Company will discontinue hedge accounting when it is determined that the derivative is no longer qualifying as an effective hedge; the derivative expires or is sold, terminated or exercised; or the derivative is de-designated as a fair value or cash flow hedge or it is no longer probable that the forecasted transaction will occur by the end of the originally specified time period. If the Company determines that the derivative no longer qualifies as a cash flow or fair value hedge and therefore hedge accounting is discontinued, the derivative will continue to be recorded on the balance sheet at its fair value with changes in fair value included in current earnings.

For additional information on derivative instruments, see Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes according to the asset and liability method. Under this 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 basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates applicable to taxable income for the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. 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. Valuation reserves are established against certain deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Increases or decreases in the valuation reserve are charged or credited to the income tax provision.

When tax returns are filed, it is highly certain that some positions taken would be sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities, while others are subject to uncertainty about the merits of the position taken or the amount of the position that ultimately would be sustained. The benefit of a tax position is recognized in the financial statements in the period during which, based on all available evidence, management believes it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including the resolution of appeals or litigation processes, if any. The evaluation of a tax position taken is considered by itself and not offset or aggregated with other positions. Tax positions that meet the more likely than not recognition threshold are measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that is more than 50 percent likely of being realized upon settlement with the applicable taxing authority. The portion of benefits associated with tax positions taken that exceeds the amount measured as described above is reflected as a liability for unrecognized tax benefits in the accompanying balance sheet along with any associated interest and penalties that would be payable to the taxing authorities upon examination.

Interest and penalties associated with unrecognized tax benefits would be recognized in income tax expense on the income statement.

For additional information on income taxes, see Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Under the supervision and with the participation of the principal executive officer and the principal financial officer, management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). Based on our evaluation under the framework, management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2011.

Pursuant to the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011 has not been attested to by McGladrey & Pullen, LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm that audited the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2011, as stated in their report which is included herein.

James A. Hughes
President and Chief Executive Officer

Alan J. Bedner
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
Unity Bancorp, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets of Unity Bancorp, Inc. and subsidiaries ("the Company") as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related Consolidated Statements of Income, Comprehensive Income, Changes in Shareholders' Equity and Cash Flows for the years then ended. These Consolidated Financial Statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these 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. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. 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 Unity Bancorp, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

McGladrey & Pullen, LLP
Blue Bell, Pennsylvania
March 15, 2012

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(In thousands)

December 31,

	2011	2010
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 17,688	\$ 17,637
Federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits	64,886	26,289
Cash and cash equivalents	82,574	43,926
Securities:		
Available for sale	88,765	107,131
Held to maturity (fair value of \$19,879 and \$21,351 in 2011 and 2010, respectively)	18,771	21,111
Total securities	107,536	128,242
Loans:		
SBA held for sale	7,668	10,397
SBA held to maturity	64,175	75,741
SBA 504	55,108	64,276
Commercial	283,104	281,205
Residential mortgage	134,090	128,400
Consumer	48,447	55,917
Total loans	592,592	615,936
Less: Allowance for loan losses	16,348	14,364
Net loans	576,244	601,572
Premises and equipment, net	11,350	10,967
Bank owned life insurance ("BOLI")	9,107	8,812
Deferred tax assets	6,878	7,550
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	4,088	4,206
Accrued interest receivable	3,703	3,791
Other real estate owned ("OREO")	3,032	2,346
Prepaid FDIC insurance	2,545	3,266
Goodwill and other intangibles	1,530	1,544
Other assets	2,259	2,188
Total Assets	\$ 810,846	\$ 818,410
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	\$ 101,193	\$ 91,272
Interest-bearing demand deposits	104,749	105,530
Savings deposits	278,603	277,394
Time deposits, under \$100,000	102,809	119,478
Time deposits, \$100,000 and over	56,617	61,114
Total deposits	643,971	654,788
Borrowed funds	75,000	75,000
Subordinated debentures	15,465	15,465
Accrued interest payable	523	556
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	2,329	2,516
Total Liabilities	737,288	748,325
Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)	-	-
Shareholders' equity:		
Cumulative perpetual preferred stock, Series B, \$1 liquidation preference per share, 500 shares authorized, 21 shares issued and outstanding in 2011 and 2010	19,545	19,019
Common stock, no par value, 12,500 shares authorized, 7,459 shares issued and outstanding in 2011; 7,636 shares issued and 7,211 outstanding in 2010	53,746	55,884
Accumulated deficit	(854)	(772)
Treasury stock at cost (425 shares in 2010)	-	(4,169)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,121	123
Total Shareholders' Equity	73,558	70,085
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 810,846	\$ 818,410

The accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statements of Income

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

For the years ended December 31,

	2011	2010
INTEREST INCOME		
Federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits	\$ 61	\$ 87
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	183	235
Securities:		
Available for sale	3,204	4,287
Held to maturity	787	1,117
Total securities	3,991	5,404
Loans:		
SBA	4,665	5,264
SBA 504	3,482	4,305
Commercial	17,492	18,130
Residential mortgage	7,107	7,684
Consumer	2,542	2,926
Total loans	35,288	38,309
Total interest income	39,523	44,035
INTEREST EXPENSE		
Interest-bearing demand deposits	571	737
Savings deposits	2,202	2,829
Time deposits	4,067	6,173
Borrowed funds and subordinated debentures	3,711	4,296
Total interest expense	10,551	14,035
Net interest income	28,972	30,000
Provision for loan losses	6,800	7,250
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	22,172	22,750
NONINTEREST INCOME		
Branch fee income	1,445	1,424
Service and loan fee income	1,034	979
Gain on sale of SBA loans held for sale, net	962	500
Gain on sale of mortgage loans, net	951	1,052
Bank owned life insurance	295	310
Net security gains	303	85
Other income	671	719
Total noninterest income	5,661	5,069
NONINTEREST EXPENSE		
Compensation and benefits	11,781	11,875
Occupancy	2,781	2,522
Processing and communications	2,104	2,139
Furniture and equipment	1,527	1,755
Professional services	817	737
Loan collection costs	979	964
OREO expenses	1,229	1,316
Deposit insurance	775	1,301
Advertising	727	624
Other expenses	1,798	1,757
Total noninterest expense	24,518	24,990
Income before provision for income taxes	3,315	2,829
Provision for income taxes	769	589
Net income	2,546	2,240
Preferred stock dividends and discount accretion	1,558	1,520
Income available to common shareholders	\$ 988	\$ 720
Net income per common share - Basic	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.10
Net income per common share - Diluted	0.13	0.10
Weighted average common shares outstanding - Basic	7,333	7,173
Weighted average common shares outstanding - Diluted	7,735	7,447

The accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(In thousands)

For the years ended December 31,

	2011	2010
Net income	\$ 2,546	\$ 2,240
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:		
Unrealized gains on securities:		
Unrealized holding gains arising during period	1,004	532
Less: Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income	280	114
Total unrealized gains on securities	724	418
Unrealized gains on cash flow hedge derivatives:		
Unrealized holding gains arising during period	274	166
Total other comprehensive income	998	584
Total comprehensive income	\$ 3,544	\$ 2,824

The accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(In thousands)

		Common Stock					Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity
	Preferred Stock	Shares	Amount	Accumulated Deficit	Treasury Stock			
Balance, December 31, 2009	\$ 18,533	7,144	\$ 55,454	\$ (1,492)	\$ (4,169)		\$ (461)	\$ 67,865
Net income				2,240				2,240
Unrealized holding gains on securities and cash flow hedge derivatives							584	584
Accretion of discount on preferred stock	486			(486)				-
Dividends on preferred stock (5% annually)				(1,034)				(1,034)
Common stock issued and related tax effects (1)		67	430					430
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ 19,019	7,211	\$ 55,884	\$ (772)	\$ (4,169)		\$ 123	\$ 70,085
Net income				2,546				2,546
Unrealized holding gains on securities and cash flow hedge derivatives							998	998
Accretion of discount on preferred stock	526			(526)				-
Dividends on preferred stock (5% annually)				(1,034)				(1,034)
Retire Treasury stock			(3,101)	(1,068)	4,169			-
Common stock issued and related tax effects (1)		248	963					963
Balance, December 31, 2011	\$ 19,545	7,459	\$ 53,746	\$ (854)	\$ -		\$ 1,121	\$ 73,558

(1) Includes the issuance of common stock under employee benefit plans, which includes nonqualified stock options and restricted stock expense related entries, employee option exercises and the tax benefit of options exercised.

The accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In thousands)

For the years ended December 31,

	2011	2010
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 2,546	\$ 2,240
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	6,800	7,250
Net amortization of purchase premiums and discounts on securities	576	881
Depreciation and amortization	1,040	1,317
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	4	(641)
Net security gains	(303)	(85)
Stock compensation expense	221	317
Loss on sale of OREO	227	707
Gain on sale of SBA loans held for sale, net	(962)	(500)
Gain on sale of mortgage loans, net	(951)	(1,052)
Origination of mortgage loans held for sale	(55,781)	(54,299)
Origination of SBA loans held for sale	(10,682)	(1,573)
Proceeds from sale of mortgage loans held for sale, net	56,732	55,351
Proceeds from sale of SBA loans held for sale, net	14,243	5,286
Loss on sale or disposal of premises and equipment	227	9
Net change in other assets and liabilities	2,421	1,800
Net cash provided by operating activities	16,358	17,008
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of securities held to maturity	(6,918)	(3,765)
Purchases of securities available for sale	(39,135)	(46,711)
Maturities and principal payments on securities held to maturity	7,011	8,882
Maturities and principal payments on securities available for sale	35,393	65,877
Proceeds from sale of securities held to maturity	2,168	1,893
Proceeds from sale of securities available for sale	23,123	14,513
Proceeds from redemption of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	118	471
Proceeds from sale of OREO	4,052	8,077
Net decrease in loans	9,594	21,353
Purchase of bank owned life insurance	-	(2,500)
Proceeds from sale or disposal of premises and equipment	2	-
Purchases of premises and equipment	(1,715)	(421)
Net cash provided by investing activities	33,693	67,669
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Net decrease in deposits	(10,817)	(103,451)
Repayments of borrowings	-	(10,000)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	446	97
Dividends on preferred stock	(1,032)	(1,032)
Net cash used in financing activities	(11,403)	(114,386)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	38,648	(29,709)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	43,926	73,635
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 82,574	\$ 43,926
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES:		
Cash		
Interest paid	\$ 10,584	\$ 14,189
Income taxes paid	606	1,328
Noncash investing activities:		
Transfer of SBA loans held for sale to held to maturity	130	7,796
Transfer of loans to OREO	6,411	9,700

The accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Overview

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of Unity Bancorp, Inc. (the “Parent Company”) and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Unity Bank (the “Bank” or when consolidated with the Parent Company, the “Company”). All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Unity Bancorp, Inc. is a bank holding company incorporated in New Jersey and registered under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended. Its wholly-owned subsidiary, the Bank, is chartered by the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance. The Bank provides a full range of commercial and retail banking services through fifteen branch offices located in Hunterdon, Middlesex, Somerset, Union and Warren counties in New Jersey and Northampton County in Pennsylvania. These services include the acceptance of demand, savings, and time deposits and the extension of consumer, real estate, Small Business Administration (“SBA”) and other commercial credits.

Unity Bank has eight wholly-owned subsidiaries, Unity Investment Services, Inc., Unity Financial Services, Inc., AJB Residential Realty Enterprises, Inc., AJB Commercial Realty, Inc., MKCD Commercial, Inc., JAH Commercial, Inc., UB Commercial LLC, and ASBC Holdings LLC. Unity Investment Services, Inc. is used to hold and administer part of the Bank’s investment portfolio. Unity Financial Services, Inc. sells third party investments such as insurance and annuities. The other subsidiaries hold, administer and maintain the Bank’s other real estate owned (“OREO”) properties.

The Company has two wholly-owned statutory trust subsidiaries. See details in Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Amounts requiring the use of significant estimates include the allowance for loan losses, valuation of deferred tax and servicing assets, the carrying value of loans held for sale and other real estate owned, the determination of other-than-temporary impairment for securities and fair value disclosures. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior year to conform to the current year presentation, with no impact on prior year earnings.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, amounts due from banks, federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits.

Securities

The Company classifies its securities into two categories, available for sale and held to maturity.

Securities that are classified as available for sale are stated at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on securities available for sale are excluded from results of operations and are reported as other comprehensive income, a separate component of shareholders’ equity, net of taxes. Securities classified as available for sale include securities that may be sold in response to changes in interest rates, changes in prepayment risks or for asset/liability management purposes. The cost of securities sold is determined on a specific identification basis. Gains and losses on sales of securities are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income on the date of sale.

Securities are classified as held to maturity based on management’s intent and ability to hold them to maturity. Such securities are stated at cost, adjusted for unamortized purchase premiums and discounts using the level yield method.

If transfers between the available for sale and held to maturity portfolios occur, they are accounted for at fair value and unrealized holding gains and losses are accounted for at the date of transfer. For securities transferred to available for sale from held to maturity, unrealized gains or losses as of the date of the transfer are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss), a separate component of shareholders’ equity. For securities transferred into the held to maturity portfolio from the available for sale portfolio, unrealized gains or losses as of the date of transfer continue to be reported in other comprehensive income (loss), and are amortized over the remaining life of the security as an adjustment to its yield, consistent with amortization of the premium or accretion of the discount.

The Company has a process in place to identify debt securities for impairment that is other-than-temporary. This process involves monitoring late payments, pricing levels, downgrades by rating agencies, key financial ratios, financial statements, revenue forecasts and cash flow projections as indicators of credit issues. Management evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairment at least on a quarterly basis, and more frequently when economic or market concern warrants such evaluation. This evaluation considers relevant facts and circumstances in evaluating whether a credit or interest rate related impairment of a security is other-than-temporary. Relevant facts and circumstances considered include: (1) the extent and length of time the fair value has been below cost; (2) the reasons for the decline in value; (3) the financial position and access to capital of the issuer, including the current and future impact of any specific events and (4) for fixed maturity securities, our intent to sell a security or whether it is more likely than not we will be required to sell the security before the recovery of its amortized cost which, in some cases, may extend to maturity and for equity securities, our ability and intent to hold the security for a period of time that allows for the recovery in value.

Management assesses their intent to sell or whether it is more likely than not that they will be required to sell a security before recovery of its amortized cost basis less any current period credit losses. For debt securities that are considered other-than-temporarily impaired with no intent to sell and no requirement to sell prior to recovery of the amortized cost basis, the amount of the impairment is separated into the amount that is credit related (credit loss component) and the amount due to all other factors. The credit loss component is recognized in earnings and is the difference between the security’s amortized cost basis and the present value of its expected future cash flows. The remaining difference between the security’s fair value and the present value of future expected cash flows is due to factors that are not credit related and is recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

The present value of expected future cash flows is determined using the best estimate cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate implicit to the security at the date of purchase or the current yield to accrete an asset-backed or floating rate security. The methodology and assumptions for establishing the best estimate cash flows vary depending on the type of security. The asset-backed securities cash flow estimates are based on bond specific facts and circumstances that may include collateral characteristics, expectations of delinquency and default rates, loss severity and prepayment speeds and structural support, including subordination and guarantees. The corporate bond cash flow estimates are derived from scenario-based outcomes of expected corporate restructurings or the disposition of assets using bond specific facts and circumstances including timing, security interests and loss severity.

For additional information on securities, see Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Loans Held To Maturity and Loans Held For Sale

Loans held to maturity are stated at the unpaid principal balance, net of unearned discounts and net of deferred loan origination fees and costs. Loan origination fees, net of direct loan origination costs, are deferred and are recognized over the estimated life of the related loans as an adjustment to the loan yield utilizing the level yield method.

Interest is credited to operations primarily based upon the principal amount outstanding. When management believes there is sufficient doubt as to the ultimate ability to collect interest on a loan, interest accruals are discontinued and all past due interest, previously recognized as income, is reversed and charged against current period earnings. Payments received on nonaccrual loans are applied as principal. Loans are returned to an accrual status when the ability to collect is reasonably assured and when the loan is brought current as to principal and interest.

Loans are reported as past due when either interest or principal is unpaid in the following circumstances: fixed payment loans when the borrower is in arrears for two or more monthly payments; open-end credit for two or more billing cycles; and single payment notes if interest or principal remains unpaid for 30 days or more.

Loans are charged off when collection is sufficiently questionable and when the Company can no longer justify maintaining the loan as an asset on the balance sheet. Loans qualify for charge-off when, after thorough analysis, all possible sources of repayment are insufficient. These include: 1) potential future cash flows, 2) value of collateral, and/or 3) strength of co-makers and guarantors. All unsecured loans are charged off upon the establishment of the loan's nonaccrual status. Additionally, all loans classified as a loss or that portion of the loan classified as a loss is charged off. All loan charge-offs are approved by the Board of Directors.

Nonperforming loans consist of loans that are not accruing interest (nonaccrual loans) as a result of principal or interest being in default for a period of 90 days or more or when the ability to collect principal and interest according to the contractual terms is in doubt. When a loan is classified as nonaccrual, interest accruals discontinue and all past due interest previously recognized as income is reversed and charged against current period income. Generally, until the loan becomes current, any payments received from the borrower are applied to outstanding principal until such time as management determines that the financial condition of the borrower and other factors merit recognition of a portion of such payments as interest income.

The Company evaluates its loans for impairment. A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. The Company has defined impaired loans to be all troubled debt restructurings ("TDRs") and nonperforming loans. Impairment is evaluated in total for smaller-balance loans of a similar nature (consumer and residential mortgage loans), and on an individual basis for other loans. TDRs occur when a creditor, for economic or legal reasons related to a debtor's financial condition, grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. These concessions typically include reductions in interest rate, extending the maturity of a loan, or a combination of both. Interest income on accruing TDRs is credited to operations primarily based upon the principal amount outstanding, as stated in the paragraphs above. Management evaluates for any possible impairment using either the discounted cash flows method, where the value of the loan is based on the present value of expected cash flows, discounted at the contractual interest rate of the original loan agreement, or by using the fair value of the collateral less selling costs. If the measure of the impaired loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan, the Company establishes a valuation allowance, or adjusts existing valuation allowances, with a corresponding charge or credit to the provision for loan losses.

Loans held for sale are SBA loans and are reflected at the lower of aggregate cost or market value. The net amount of loan origination fees on loans sold is included in the carrying value and in the gain or loss on the sale.

The Company originates loans to customers under an SBA program that historically has provided for SBA guarantees of up to 90 percent of each loan. The Company generally sells the guaranteed portion of its SBA loans to a third party and retains the servicing, holding the nonguaranteed portion in its portfolio. When sales of SBA loans occur, the premium received on the sale and the present value of future cash flows of the servicing assets are recognized in income.

Serviced loans sold to others are not included in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. Income and fees collected for loan servicing are credited to noninterest income when earned, net of amortization on the related servicing assets.

For additional information on loans, see Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Servicing Assets

Servicing assets represent the estimated fair value of retained servicing rights at the time loans are sold. Servicing assets are expensed in proportion to, and over the period of, estimated net servicing revenues. Impairment is evaluated based on stratifying the underlying financial assets by date of origination and term. Fair value is determined using prices for similar assets with similar characteristics, when available, or based upon discounted cash flows using market-based assumptions. Any impairment, if temporary, would be reported as a valuation allowance.

For additional information on servicing assets, see Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Allowance for Loan Losses and Unfunded Loan Commitments

The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level management considers adequate to provide for probable loan losses as of the balance sheet date. The allowance is increased by provisions charged to expense and is reduced by net charge-offs.

The level of the allowance is based on management's evaluation of probable losses in the loan portfolio, after consideration of prevailing economic conditions in the Company's market area, the volume and composition of the loan portfolio, and historical loan loss experience. The allowance for loan losses consists of specific reserves for individually impaired credits and troubled debt restructurings, reserves for nonimpaired loans based on historical loss factors and reserves based on general economic factors and other qualitative risk factors such as changes in delinquency trends, industry concentrations or local/national economic trends. This risk assessment process is performed at least quarterly, and, as adjustments become necessary, they are realized in the periods in which they become known.

Although management attempts to maintain the allowance at a level deemed adequate to provide for probable losses, future additions to the allowance may be necessary based upon certain factors including changes in market conditions and underlying collateral values. In addition, various regulatory agencies periodically review the adequacy of the Company's allowance for loan losses. These agencies may require the Company to make additional provisions based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination.

The Company maintains an allowance for unfunded loan commitments that is maintained at a level that management believes is adequate to absorb estimated probable losses. Adjustments are made through other expenses and applied to the allowance which is maintained in other liabilities.

For additional information on the allowance for loan losses, see Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Premises and Equipment

Land is carried at cost. Buildings and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, not to exceed 30 years. For additional information on premises and equipment, see Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Bank Owned Life Insurance

The Company purchased life insurance policies on certain members of management. Bank owned life insurance ("BOLI") is recorded at its cash surrender value or the amount that can be realized. In December 2004, the Company purchased \$5.0 million of BOLI. An additional \$2.5 million was purchased in January 2010 to help offset the rising costs of employee benefits.

Federal Home Loan Bank Stock

Federal law requires a member institution of the Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") system to hold stock of its district FHLB according to a predetermined formula. The stock is carried at cost. Management reviews the stock for impairment based on the ultimate recoverability of the cost basis in the stock. The stock's value is determined by the ultimate recoverability of the par value rather than by recognizing temporary declines. Management considers such criteria as the significance of the decline in net assets, if any, of the FHLB, the length of time this situation has persisted, commitments by the FHLB to make payments required by law or regulation, the impact of legislative and regulatory changes on the customer base of the FHLB and the liquidity position of the FHLB.

Other Real Estate Owned

Other real estate owned is recorded at the fair value, less estimated costs to sell, at the date of acquisition, with a charge to the allowance for loan losses for any excess of the loan carrying value over such amount. Subsequently, other real estate owned is carried at the lower of cost or fair value, as determined by current appraisals, less estimated selling costs. Certain costs incurred in preparing properties for sale are capitalized to the extent that the appraisal amount exceeds the carry value, and expenses of holding foreclosed properties are charged to operations as incurred.

The Company requires current real estate appraisals on all loans that become OREO or in-substance foreclosure. Prior to each balance sheet date, the Company values OREO based upon a third party appraisal, original appraisal, broker's price opinion, drive by appraisal, automated valuation model, updated market evaluation, or a combination of these methods. The amount is discounted for the decline in market real estate values (for original appraisals), for any known damage or repair costs, and for selling and closing costs. The amount of the discount is dependent upon the method used to determine the original value. When applying the discount, the Company takes into consideration when the appraisal was performed, the collateral's location, the type of collateral, any known damage to the property and the type of business. Subsequent to receiving the third party results, the Company discounts the value 6 to 10 percent for selling and closing costs.

Treasury Stock

Treasury stock is accounted for under the cost method and accordingly is presented as a reduction in shareholders' equity. The Company retired approximately 425 shares of Treasury stock in 2011.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company uses derivative instruments, such as interest rate swaps, to manage interest rate risk. The Company recognizes all derivative instruments at fair value as either assets or liabilities in other assets or other liabilities. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative instrument depends on whether it has been designated and qualifies as part of a hedging relationship. For derivatives not designated as an accounting hedge, the gain or loss is recognized in trading noninterest income. As of December 31, 2011, all of the Company's derivative instruments qualified as hedging instruments.

For those derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as hedging instruments, the Company must designate the hedging instrument, based on the exposure being hedged, as a fair value hedge, a cash flow hedge or a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation. The Company does not have any fair value hedges or hedges of foreign operations.

The Company formally documents the relationship between the hedging instruments and hedged item, as well as the risk management objective and strategy before undertaking a hedge. To qualify for hedge accounting, the derivatives and hedged items must be designated as a hedge. For hedging relationships in which effectiveness is measured, the Company formally assesses, both at inception and on an ongoing basis, if the derivatives are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item. If it is determined that the derivative instrument is not highly effective as a hedge, hedge accounting is discontinued. For derivatives that are designated as cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the gain or loss on derivatives is reported as a component of other comprehensive income (loss) and subsequently reclassified in interest income in the same period during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. As a result, the change in fair value of any ineffective portion of the hedging derivative is recognized immediately in earnings.

The Company will discontinue hedge accounting when it is determined that the derivative is no longer qualifying as an effective hedge; the derivative expires or is sold, terminated or exercised; or the derivative is de-designated as a fair value or cash flow hedge or it is no longer probable that the forecasted transaction will occur by the end of the originally specified time period. If the Company determines that the derivative no longer qualifies as a cash flow or fair value hedge and therefore hedge accounting is discontinued, the derivative will continue to be recorded on the balance sheet at its fair value with changes in fair value included in current earnings.

For additional information on derivative instruments, see Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Income Taxes

The Company follows Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 740, “Income Taxes,” which prescribes a threshold for the financial statement recognition of income taxes and provides criteria for the measurement of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. ASC 740 also includes guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition of income taxes. 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 basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates applicable to taxable income for the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. 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. Valuation reserves are established against certain deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Increases or decreases in the valuation reserve are charged or credited to the income tax provision.

When tax returns are filed, it is highly certain that some positions taken would be sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities, while others are subject to uncertainty about the merits of the position taken or the amount of the position that ultimately would be sustained. The benefit of a tax position is recognized in the financial statements in the period during which, based on all available evidence, management believes it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including the resolution of appeals or litigation processes, if any. The evaluation of a tax position taken is considered by itself and not offset or aggregated with other positions. Tax positions that meet the more likely than not recognition threshold are measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that is more than 50 percent likely of being realized upon settlement with the applicable taxing authority. The portion of benefits associated with tax positions taken that exceeds the amount measured as described above is reflected as a liability for unrecognized tax benefits in the accompanying balance sheet along with any associated interest and penalties that would be payable to the taxing authorities upon examination.

Interest and penalties associated with unrecognized tax benefits are recognized in income tax expense on the income statement.

For additional information on income taxes, see Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Net Income Per Share

Basic net income (loss) per common share is calculated as net income available (loss attributable) to common shareholders divided by the weighted average common shares outstanding during the reporting period. Net income available (loss attributable) to common shareholders is calculated as net income (loss) less accrued dividends and discount accretion related to preferred stock.

Diluted net income (loss) per common share is computed similarly to that of basic net income (loss) per common share, except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if all potentially dilutive common shares, principally stock options, were issued during the reporting period utilizing the Treasury stock method. However, when a net loss rather than net income is recognized, diluted earnings per share equals basic earnings per share.

For additional information on income per share, see Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for its stock-based compensation awards in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718, “Compensation – Stock Compensation”, which requires recognition of compensation expense related to stock-based compensation awards over the period during which an employee is required to provide service for the award. Compensation expense is equal to the fair value of the award, net of estimated forfeitures, and is recognized over the vesting period of such awards.

For additional information on the Company’s stock-based compensation, see Note 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Fair Value

The Company follows FASB ASC Topic 820, “Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures,” which provides a framework for measuring fair value under generally accepted accounting principles.

For additional information on the fair value of the Company’s financial instruments, see Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Other comprehensive income (loss) consists of the change in unrealized gains (losses) on securities available for sale and derivatives designated as cash flow hedges that were reported as a component of shareholders’ equity, net of tax. For additional information on other comprehensive income, see Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Transfers of Financial Assets

Transfers of financial assets 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 through an agreement to repurchase them before their maturity.

Advertising

The Company expenses the costs of advertising in the period incurred.

Dividend Restrictions

Banking regulations require maintaining certain capital levels that may limit the dividends paid by our bank to our holding company or by our holding company to our shareholders. In addition, the Company’s participation in the U.S. Department of Treasury’s Capital Purchase Program places restrictions on increased dividend declarations.

Operating Segments

While management monitors the revenue streams of its various products and services, operating results and financial performance are evaluated on a company-wide basis. The Company’s management uses consolidated results to make operating and strategic decisions. Accordingly, there is only one reportable segment.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2011-08, “Intangibles - Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Goodwill for Impairment.” This ASU will allow companies to use a qualitative approach to test goodwill for impairment. An entity is permitted to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test described in Topic 350. The more likely than not threshold is defined as having a likelihood of more than 50 percent. The amendments are effective for interim and annual goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is permitted. The amendment is not expected to impact the Company’s financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-05, “Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Presentation of Comprehensive Income.” This ASU will require companies to present the components of net income and other comprehensive income either as one continuous statement or as two consecutive statements. It eliminates the option to present components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in shareholders’ equity. The standard does not change the items which must be reported in other comprehensive income, how such items are measured or when they must be reclassified to net income. This standard was to be effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011, but was deferred by the FASB in October 2011. This standard impacts presentation only and will have no effect on the Company’s financial condition, results of operations or cash flows, because the Company currently presents the components of net income and other comprehensive income in two consecutive statements.

In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-04, “Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRS”, which is intended to result in convergence between U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) requirements for measurement of and disclosures about fair value. The amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on companies applying U.S. GAAP. Key provisions of the amendment include: a prohibition on grouping financial instruments for purposes of determining fair value, except when an entity manages market and credit risks on the basis of the entity’s net exposure to the group; an extension of the prohibition against the use of a blockage factor to all fair value measurements (that prohibition currently applies only to financial instruments with quoted prices in active markets); and a requirement that for recurring Level 3 fair value measurements, entities disclose quantitative information about unobservable inputs, a description of the valuation process used and qualitative details about the sensitivity of the measurements. In addition, for items not carried at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed, entities will be required to disclose the level within the fair value hierarchy that applies to the fair value measurement disclosed. This ASU is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. The adoption of this ASU is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company’s fair value measurements, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-03, “Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860): Reconsideration of Effective Control for Repurchase Agreements”, which amends the sale accounting requirement concerning a transferor’s ability to repurchase transferred financial assets even in the event of default by the transferee, which typically is facilitated in a repurchase agreement by the presence of a collateral maintenance provision. Specifically, the level of cash collateral received by a transferor will no longer be relevant in determining whether a repurchase agreement constitutes a sale. As a result of this amendment, more repurchase agreements will be treated as secured financings rather than sales. This ASU is effective prospectively for new transfers and existing transactions that are modified in the first interim or annual period beginning on or after December 15, 2011. Because essentially all repurchase agreements entered into by the Company have historically been deemed to constitute secured financing transactions, this amendment is expected to have no impact on the Company’s characterization of such transactions and therefore is not expected to have any impact on the Company’s financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-02, “Receivables (Topic 310): A Creditor’s Determination of Whether a Restructuring Is a Troubled Debt Restructuring”, which clarifies the FASB’s views on the conditions under which a loan modification should be deemed to be a troubled debt restructuring and could result in the determination that more loan modifications meet that definition. Loans which constitute troubled debt restructurings are considered impaired when calculating the allowance for loan losses and are subject to additional disclosures pursuant to ASU No. 2010-20, “Receivables (Topic 310): Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses”, which became effective concurrent with ASU No. 2011-02. The Company reviewed the loan modifications it made in light of this guidance, and determined that this amendment did not result in any change to the characterization of the Company’s current loan modification programs. The Company adopted this amendment effective September 30, 2011 and the required disclosures are included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K, as applicable to all loan modifications occurring on or after January 1, 2011. The amendment did not impact the Company’s financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

2. Goodwill

The Company accounts for goodwill and other intangible assets in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 350, “Intangibles – Goodwill and Other”, which includes requirements to test goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets on an annual basis for impairment, rather than amortize them. Management conducted an annual test and determined that the Company’s recorded goodwill totaling \$1.5 million, which resulted from the 2005 acquisition of its Phillipsburg, New Jersey branch, is not impaired as of December 31, 2011.

3. Restrictions on Cash

Federal law requires depository institutions to maintain a prescribed amount of cash or noninterest-bearing balances with the Federal Reserve Bank. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company was required to maintain reserve balances of \$80 thousand. In addition, the Company’s contract with its current electronic funds transfer (“EFT”) provider requires a predetermined balance be maintained in a settlement account controlled by the provider equal to the Company’s average daily net settlement position multiplied by four days. The required balance was \$179 thousand as of December 31, 2011 and 2010. This balance can be adjusted periodically to reflect actual transaction volume and seasonal factors.

4. Securities

This table provides the major components of securities available for sale (“AFS”) and held to maturity (“HTM”) at amortized cost and estimated fair value at December 31, 2011 and 2010:

(In thousands)	December 31, 2011				December 31, 2010			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Available for sale:								
US Government sponsored entities	\$ 5,274	\$ 102	\$ -	\$ 5,376	\$ 6,415	\$ 47	\$ -	\$ 6,462
State and political subdivisions	17,031	856	(9)	17,878	11,246	23	(306)	10,963
Residential mortgage-backed securities	56,546	1,655	(277)	57,924	84,359	2,022	(640)	85,741
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	208	2	-	210	1,827	3	(4)	1,826
Trust preferred securities	979	-	(220)	759	977	-	(412)	565
Other securities	6,820	5	(207)	6,618	1,610	-	(36)	1,574
Total securities available for sale	\$ 86,858	\$ 2,620	\$ (713)	\$ 88,765	\$ 106,434	\$ 2,095	\$ (1,398)	\$ 107,131
Held to maturity:								
State and political subdivisions	\$ 2,992	\$ 192	\$ -	\$ 3,184	\$ 2,297	\$ -	\$ (66)	\$ 2,231
Residential mortgage-backed securities	13,083	329	(31)	13,381	14,722	444	(318)	14,848
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	2,696	618	-	3,314	4,042	217	-	4,259
Trust preferred securities	-	-	-	-	50	-	(37)	13
Total securities held to maturity	\$ 18,771	\$ 1,139	\$ (31)	\$ 19,879	\$ 21,111	\$ 661	\$ (421)	\$ 21,351

This table provides the remaining contractual maturities and yields of securities within the investment portfolios. The carrying value of securities at December 31, 2011 is primarily distributed by contractual maturity. Mortgage-backed securities and other securities, which may have principal prepayment provisions, are distributed based on contractual maturity. Expected maturities will differ materially from contractual maturities as a result of early prepayments and calls. The total weighted average yield excludes equity securities.

(In thousands)	Within one year		After one year through five years		After five years through ten years		After ten years		Total carrying value	
	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield
Available for sale at fair value:										
US Government sponsored entities	\$ -	-%	\$ 1,847	1.50%	\$ 2,577	2.46%	\$ 952	3.65%	\$ 5,376	2.34%
State and political subdivisions	-	-	146	6.50	7,757	3.04	9,975	3.33	17,878	3.23
Residential mortgage-backed securities	-	-	366	3.64	1,625	4.48	55,933	2.98	57,924	3.03
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	7.03	210	7.03
Trust preferred securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	759	1.31	759	1.31
Other securities	-	-	1,339	2.48	3,699	3.74	1,580	3.58	6,618	3.44
Total securities available for sale	\$ -	-%	\$ 3,698	2.26%	\$ 15,658	3.26%	\$ 69,409	3.05%	\$ 88,765	3.05%
Held to maturity at cost:										
State and political subdivisions	\$ -	-%	\$ -	-%	\$ -	-%	\$ 2,992	4.58%	\$ 2,992	4.58%
Residential mortgage-backed securities	-	-	295	4.31	2,062	4.84	10,726	3.92	13,083	4.07
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,696	5.40	2,696	5.40
Total securities held to maturity	\$ -	-%	\$ 295	4.31%	\$ 2,062	4.84%	\$ 16,414	4.28%	\$ 18,771	4.34%

The fair value of securities with unrealized losses by length of time that the individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at December 31, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

December 31, 2011							
		Less than 12 months		12 months and greater		Total	
(In thousands, except number in a loss position)	Total Number in a Loss Position	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Available for sale:							
State and political subdivisions	2	\$ 424	(9)	\$ -	-	\$ 424	(9)
Residential mortgage-backed securities	6	4,512	(80)	871	(197)	5,383	(277)
Trust preferred security	1	-	-	759	(220)	759	(220)
Other securities	7	5,038	(173)	575	(34)	5,613	(207)
Total temporarily impaired investments	16	\$ 9,974	\$ (262)	\$ 2,205	\$ (451)	\$ 12,179	\$ (713)
Held to maturity:							
Residential mortgage-backed securities	3	\$ 2,545	(4)	\$ 542	(27)	\$ 3,087	(31)
Total temporarily impaired investments	3	\$ 2,545	\$ (4)	\$ 542	\$ (27)	\$ 3,087	\$ (31)

December 31, 2010							
		Less than 12 months		12 months and greater		Total	
(In thousands, except number in a loss position)	Total Number in a Loss Position	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Available for sale:							
State and political subdivisions	31	\$ 9,051	(306)	\$ -	-	\$ 9,051	(306)
Residential mortgage-backed securities	17	14,651	(422)	3,547	(218)	18,198	(640)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1	-	-	1,516	(4)	1,516	(4)
Trust preferred securities	1	-	-	565	(412)	565	(412)
Other securities	4	-	-	1,074	(36)	1,074	(36)
Total temporarily impaired investments	54	\$ 23,702	\$ (728)	\$ 6,702	\$ (670)	\$ 30,404	\$ (1,398)
Held to maturity:							
State and political subdivisions	4	\$ 2,231	(66)	\$ -	-	\$ 2,231	(66)
Residential mortgage-backed securities	5	2,243	(75)	2,651	(243)	4,894	(318)
Trust preferred securities	2	-	-	13	(37)	13	(37)
Total temporarily impaired investments	11	\$ 4,474	\$ (141)	\$ 2,664	\$ (280)	\$ 7,138	\$ (421)

Unrealized Losses

The unrealized losses in each of the categories presented in the tables above are discussed in the paragraphs that follow:

U.S. Government sponsored entities and state and political subdivision securities: The unrealized losses on investments in this type of security were caused by the increase in interest rate spreads. The contractual terms of these investments do not permit the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than the par value of the investment. Because the Company does not intend to sell the investments and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost bases, which may be at maturity, the Company does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities: The unrealized losses on investments in mortgage-backed securities were caused by interest rate increases. The majority of contractual cash flows of these securities are guaranteed by Fannie Mae, Ginnie Mae and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation. It is expected that the securities would not be settled at a price significantly less than the par value of the investment. Because the decline in fair value is attributable to changes in interest rates and not credit quality, and because the Company does not intend to sell the investments and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost bases, which may be at maturity, the Company does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Trust preferred securities: The unrealized losses on trust preferred securities were caused by an inactive trading market and changes in market credit spreads. At December 31, 2011 and 2010, this category consisted of one single-issuer trust preferred security. The Company that issued the trust preferred security is considered a well-capitalized institution per regulatory standards and significantly strengthened its capital position. In addition, the Company has ample liquidity, bolstered its allowance for loan losses, was profitable in 2011 and is projected to be profitable in 2012. The contractual terms do not allow the security to be settled at a price less than the par value. Because the Company does not intend to sell the security and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, which may be at maturity, the Company does not consider this security to be other-than-temporarily impaired as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Other securities: Included in this category are corporate debt securities, stock of other financial institutions, and Community Reinvestment Act ("CRA") investments. The unrealized losses on corporate debt securities are due to widening credit spreads, and the unrealized losses on the stock of other financial institutions and CRA investments are caused by decreases in the market prices of the shares. The Company has evaluated the prospects of the issuers and has forecasted a recovery period; therefore these investments are not considered other-than-temporarily impaired as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Realized Gains and Losses and Other-Than-Temporary Impairment

Gross realized gains (losses) on securities for 2011 and 2010 and are detailed in the table below. There were no other-than-temporary impairment charges for 2011 and 2010.

(In thousands)	2011	2010
Available for sale:		
Realized gains	\$ 484	\$ 337
Realized losses	(63)	(166)
Total securities available for sale	\$ 421	\$ 171
Held to maturity:		
Realized gains	\$ -	\$ 4
Realized losses	(118)	(90)
Total securities held to maturity	(118)	(86)
Net gains on sales of securities	\$ 303	\$ 85

The net realized gains are included in noninterest income in the Consolidated Statements of Income as net security gains. For 2011 and 2010, gross realized gains on sales of securities amounted to \$484 thousand and \$341 thousand, respectively, and gross realized losses were \$181 thousand and \$256 thousand, respectively. The gross gains during 2011 are attributed to the Company selling approximately \$21.2 million in book value of available for sale mortgage-backed securities. These gains were partially offset by losses on the sale of six available for sale mortgage-backed securities with a total book value of approximately \$1.4 million and four held to maturity mortgage-backed securities with a total book value of approximately \$2.2 million. Although designated as held to maturity, these securities were sold due to deterioration in the issuers' creditworthiness, as evidenced by downgrades in their credit ratings.

The gross gains during 2010 are primarily attributed to the Company selling approximately \$11.0 million in book value of mortgage-backed securities, resulting in pretax gains of approximately \$329 thousand, five called structured agency securities with resulting gains of \$8 thousand, and one called held to maturity municipal security with a resulting gain of \$4 thousand. These gains were partially offset by losses of \$166 thousand on the sale of approximately \$3.5 million in book value of three mortgage-backed securities and losses of \$90 thousand on the sale of five tax-exempt municipal securities with a total book value of approximately \$2.0 million. Although designated as held to maturity, these municipal securities were sold due to deterioration in the issuers' creditworthiness, as evidenced by downgrades in their credit ratings.

Pledged Securities

Securities with a carrying value of \$81.1 million and \$63.4 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, were pledged to secure Government deposits, secure other borrowings and for other purposes required or permitted by law. Included in these figures was \$27.7 million and \$2.9 million pledged against Government deposits at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

5. Loans

The following table sets forth the classification of loans by class, including unearned fees and deferred costs and excluding the allowance for loan losses as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

(In thousands)	2011	2010
SBA loans	\$ 71,843	\$ 86,138
SBA 504 loans	55,108	64,276
Commercial loans		
Commercial other	26,542	24,268
Commercial real estate	246,824	246,891
Commercial real estate construction	9,738	10,046
Residential mortgage loans		
Residential mortgages	123,843	117,169
Residential construction	2,205	2,711
Purchased mortgages	8,042	8,520
Consumer loans		
Home equity	46,935	54,273
Consumer other	1,512	1,644
Total	\$ 592,592	\$ 615,936

Loans are made to individuals as well as commercial entities. Specific loan terms vary as to interest rate, repayment, and collateral requirements based on the type of loan requested and the credit worthiness of the prospective borrower. Credit risk, excluding SBA loans, tends to be geographically concentrated in that a majority of the loan customers are located in the markets serviced by the Bank. As a preferred SBA lender, a portion of the SBA portfolio is to borrowers outside the Company's lending area. However, during late 2008, the Company withdrew from SBA lending outside of its primary trade area, but continues to offer SBA loan products as an additional credit product within its primary trade area. A description of the Company's different loan segments follows:

SBA Loans: Historically, SBA loans have provided guarantees of up to 90 percent of the principal balance and are considered a higher risk loan product for the Company than its other loan products. The Company's SBA loans are generally sold in the secondary market with the nonguaranteed portion held in the portfolio as a loan held for investment. SBA loans are for the purpose of providing working capital, financing the purchase of equipment, inventory or commercial real estate and for other business purposes. Loans are guaranteed by the businesses' major owners. SBA loans are made based primarily on the historical and projected cash flow of the business and secondarily on the underlying collateral provided.

SBA 504 Loans: The SBA 504 program consists of real estate backed commercial mortgages where the Company has the first mortgage and the SBA has the second mortgage on the property. SBA 504 loans are made based primarily on the historical and projected cash flow of the business and secondarily on the underlying collateral provided. Generally, the Company has a 50 percent loan to value ratio on SBA 504 loans. Loan performance may be adversely affected by factors impacting the general economy or conditions specific to the real estate market such as geographic location and/or property type.

Commercial Loans: Commercial credit is extended primarily to middle market and small business customers. Commercial loans are generally made in the Company's marketplace for the purpose of providing working capital, financing the purchase of equipment, inventory or commercial real estate and for other business purposes. Loans will generally be guaranteed in full or for a meaningful amount by the businesses' major owners. Commercial loans are made based primarily on the historical and projected cash flow of the business and secondarily on the underlying collateral provided. Loan performance may be adversely affected by factors impacting the general economy or conditions specific to the real estate market such as geographic location and/or property type.

Residential Mortgage and Consumer Loans: The Company originates mortgage and consumer loans including principally residential real estate and home equity lines and loans. Each loan type is evaluated on debt to income, type of collateral and loan to collateral value, credit history and the Company's relationship with the borrower.

Inherent in the lending function is credit risk, which is the possibility a borrower may not perform in accordance with the contractual terms of their loan. A borrower's inability to pay their obligations according to the contractual terms can create the risk of past due loans and, ultimately, credit losses, especially on collateral-deficient loans. The Company minimizes its credit risk by loan diversification and adhering to credit administration policies and procedures. Due diligence on loans begins when initiating contact regarding a loan with a borrower. Documentation, including a borrower's credit history, materials establishing the value and liquidity of potential collateral, the purpose of the loan, the source of funds for repayment of the loan, and other factors, are analyzed before a loan is submitted for approval. The loan portfolio is then subject to ongoing internal reviews for credit quality, as well as independent credit reviews by an outside firm.

The Company's extension of credit is governed by the Credit Risk Policy which was established to control the quality of the Company's loans. These policies and procedures are reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors on a regular basis.

Credit Ratings

For SBA 7(a), SBA 504 and commercial loans, management uses internally assigned risk ratings as the best indicator of credit quality. A loan's internal risk rating is updated at least annually and more frequently if circumstances warrant a change in risk rating. The Company uses a 1 through 10 loan grading system that follows regulatory accepted definitions.

Pass: Risk ratings of 1 through 6 are used for loans that are performing, as they meet, and are expected to continue to meet, all of the terms and conditions set forth in the original loan documentation, and are generally current on principal and interest payments. These performing loans are termed "Pass".

Special Mention: Criticized loans are assigned a risk rating of 7 and termed "Special Mention", as the borrowers exhibit potential credit weaknesses or downward trends deserving management's close attention. If not checked or corrected, these trends will weaken the Bank's collateral and position. While potentially weak, these borrowers are currently marginally acceptable and no loss of interest or principal is anticipated. As a result, special mention assets do not expose an institution to sufficient risk to warrant adverse classification. Included in "Special Mention" could be turnaround situations, borrowers with deteriorating trends beyond one year, borrowers in start up or deteriorating industries, or borrowers with a poor market share in an average industry. "Special Mention" loans may include an element of asset quality, financial flexibility, or below average management. Management and ownership may have limited depth or experience. Regulatory agencies have agreed on a consistent definition of "Special Mention" as an asset with potential weaknesses which, if left uncorrected, may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the asset or in the Bank's credit position at some future date. This definition is intended to ensure that the "Special Mention" category is not used to identify assets that have as their sole weakness credit data exceptions or collateral documentation exceptions that are not material to the repayment of the asset.

Substandard: Classified loans are assigned a risk rating of an 8 or 9, depending upon the prospect for collection, and deemed "Substandard". A risk rating of 8 is used for borrowers with well-defined weaknesses that jeopardize the orderly liquidation of debt. The loan is inadequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the obligor or by the collateral pledged, if any. Normal repayment from the borrower is in jeopardy, although no loss of principal is envisioned. There is a distinct possibility that a partial loss of interest and/or principal will occur if the deficiencies are not corrected. Loss potential, while existing in the aggregate amount of substandard assets, does not have to exist in individual assets classified "Substandard". A risk rating of 9 is used for borrowers that have all the weaknesses inherent in a loan with a risk rating of 8, with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection of debt in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable. Serious problems exist to the point where partial loss of principal is likely. The possibility of loss is extremely high, but because of certain important, reasonably specific pending factors that may work to strengthen the assets, the loans' classification as estimated losses is deferred until a more exact status may be determined. Pending factors include proposed merger, acquisition, or liquidation procedures; capital injection; perfecting liens on additional collateral; and refinancing plans. Partial charge-offs are likely.

Loss: Once a borrower is deemed incapable of repayment of unsecured debt, the risk rating becomes a 10, the loan is termed a "Loss", and charged-off immediately. Loans to such borrowers are considered uncollectible and of such little value that continuance as active assets of the Bank is not warranted. This classification does not mean that the loan has absolutely no recovery or salvage value, but rather it is not practical or desirable to defer writing off these basically worthless assets even though partial recovery may be affected in the future.

For residential mortgage and consumer loans, management uses performing versus nonperforming as the best indicator of credit quality. Nonperforming loans consist of loans that are not accruing interest (nonaccrual loans) as a result of principal or interest being in default for a period of 90 days or more or when the ability to collect principal and interest according to the contractual terms is in doubt. These credit quality indicators are updated on an ongoing basis, as a loan is placed on nonaccrual status as soon as management believes there is sufficient doubt as to the ultimate ability to collect interest on a loan.

The tables below detail the Company's loan portfolio by class according to their credit quality indicators discussed in the paragraphs above as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

December 31, 2011				
SBA, SBA 504 and Commercial Loans - Internal Risk Ratings				
(In thousands)	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Total
SBA loans	\$ 49,568	\$ 8,900	\$ 13,375	\$ 71,843
SBA 504 loans	39,566	5,543	9,999	55,108
Commercial loans				
Commercial other	20,921	1,160	4,461	26,542
Commercial real estate	187,680	49,231	9,913	246,824
Commercial real estate construction	8,255	883	600	9,738
Total commercial loans	216,856	51,274	14,974	283,104
Total SBA, SBA 504 and commercial loans	\$ 305,990	\$ 65,717	\$ 38,348	\$ 410,055

December 31, 2011			
Residential Mortgage & Consumer Loans - Performing/Nonperforming			
(In thousands)	Performing	Nonperforming	Total
Residential mortgage loans			
Residential mortgages	\$ 122,012	\$ 1,831	\$ 123,843
Residential construction	36	2,169	2,205
Purchased residential mortgages	6,005	2,037	8,042
Total residential mortgage loans	128,053	6,037	134,090
Consumer loans			
Home equity	46,676	259	46,935
Consumer other	1,503	9	1,512
Total consumer loans	\$ 48,179	\$ 268	\$ 48,447
Total loans			\$ 592,592

December 31, 2010				
SBA, SBA 504 and Commercial Loans - Internal Risk Ratings				
(In thousands)	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Total
SBA loans	\$ 48,500	\$ 25,668	\$ 11,970	\$ 86,138
SBA 504 loans	30,235	15,366	18,675	64,276
Commercial loans				
Commercial other	17,402	4,764	2,102	24,268
Commercial real estate	169,093	67,305	10,493	246,891
Commercial real estate construction	6,197	2,715	1,134	10,046
Total commercial loans	192,692	74,784	13,729	281,205
Total SBA, SBA 504 and commercial loans	\$ 271,427	\$ 115,818	\$ 44,374	\$ 431,619

December 31, 2010			
Residential Mortgage & Consumer Loans - Performing/Nonperforming			
(In thousands)	Performing	Nonperforming	Total
Residential mortgage loans			
Residential mortgages	\$ 114,716	\$ 2,453	\$ 117,169
Residential construction	2,711	-	2,711
Purchased residential mortgages	5,888	2,632	8,520
Total residential mortgage loans	123,315	5,085	128,400
Consumer loans			
Home equity	54,024	249	54,273
Consumer other	1,644	-	1,644
Total consumer loans	\$ 55,668	\$ 249	\$ 55,917
Total loans			\$ 615,936

Nonperforming and Past Due Loans

Nonperforming loans consist of loans that are not accruing interest (nonaccrual loans) as a result of principal or interest being in default for a period of 90 days or more or when the ability to collect principal and interest according to the contractual terms is in doubt. When a loan is classified as nonaccrual, interest accruals discontinue and all past due interest previously recognized as income is reversed and charged against current period income. Generally, until the loan becomes current, any payments received from the borrower are applied to outstanding principal, until such time as management determines that the financial condition of the borrower and other factors merit recognition of a portion of such payments as interest income. Loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest are not included in nonperforming loans and generally represent loans that are well-collateralized and in a continuing process expected to result in repayment or restoration to current status.

The risk of loss is difficult to quantify and is subject to fluctuations in collateral values, general economic conditions and other factors. The current state of the economy and the downturn in the real estate market has resulted in increased loan delinquencies and defaults. In some cases, these factors have also resulted in significant impairment to the value of loan collateral. The Company values its collateral through the use of appraisals, broker price opinions, and knowledge of its local market. In response to the credit risk in its portfolio, the Company has increased staffing in its credit monitoring department and increased efforts in the collection and analysis of borrowers' financial statements and tax returns.

The following tables set forth an aging analysis of past due and nonaccrual loans by loan class as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

December 31, 2011							
(In thousands)	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90+ Days and Still Accruing	Nonaccrual (1)	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans
SBA loans	\$ 881	\$ 225	\$ 246	\$ 5,859	\$ 7,211	\$ 64,632	\$ 71,843
SBA 504 loans	2,006	-	-	2,086	4,092	51,016	55,108
Commercial loans							
Commercial other	1,158	-	192	815	2,165	24,377	26,542
Commercial real estate	2,493	3,119	949	7,104	13,665	233,159	246,824
Commercial real estate construction	-	-	-	600	600	9,138	9,738
Residential mortgage loans							
Residential mortgages	3,519	1,310	-	1,831	6,660	117,183	123,843
Residential construction	-	-	36	2,169	2,205	-	2,205
Purchased residential mortgages	149	-	-	2,037	2,186	5,856	8,042
Consumer loans							
Home equity	338	199	988	259	1,784	45,151	46,935
Consumer other	1	3	-	9	13	1,499	1,512
Total loans	\$ 10,545	\$ 4,856	\$ 2,411	\$ 22,769	\$ 40,581	\$ 552,011	\$ 592,592

(1) At December 31, 2011, nonaccrual loans included \$3.6 million of troubled debt restructurings ("TDRs") and \$939 thousand of loans guaranteed by the SBA. The remaining \$17.4 million of TDRs are in accrual status because they are performing in accordance with their restructured terms.

December 31, 2010							
(In thousands)	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90+ Days and Still Accruing	Nonaccrual (1)	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans
SBA loans	\$ 1,297	\$ 1,181	\$ 374	\$ 8,162	\$ 11,014	\$ 75,124	\$ 86,138
SBA 504 loans	-	1,339	-	2,714	4,053	60,223	64,276
Commercial loans							
Commercial other	693	86	-	179	958	23,310	24,268
Commercial real estate	3,051	176	-	4,139	7,366	239,525	246,891
Commercial real estate construction	-	-	-	1,134	1,134	8,912	10,046
Residential mortgage loans							
Residential mortgages	2,123	144	-	2,453	4,720	112,449	117,169
Residential construction	-	-	-	-	-	2,711	2,711
Purchased residential mortgages	117	-	-	2,632	2,749	5,771	8,520
Consumer loans							
Home equity	175	325	-	249	749	53,524	54,273
Consumer other	5	-	-	-	5	1,639	1,644
Total loans	\$ 7,461	\$ 3,251	\$ 374	\$ 21,662	\$ 32,748	\$ 583,188	\$ 615,936

(1) At December 31, 2010, nonaccrual loans included \$2.7 million of loans guaranteed by the SBA. There were no nonaccrual TDRs.

Impaired Loans

The Company has defined impaired loans to be all nonperforming loans and troubled debt restructurings. Management considers a loan impaired when, based on current information and events, it is determined that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the loan contract. Impairment is evaluated in total for smaller-balance loans of a similar nature, (consumer and residential mortgage loans), and on an individual basis for other loans.

The following tables provide detail on the Company's impaired loans with the associated allowance amount, if applicable, as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

(In thousands)	December 31, 2011		
	Outstanding Principal Balance	Specific Reserves	Net Principal Balance (balance less specific reserves)
With no related allowance:			
SBA loans (1)	\$ 1,553	\$ -	\$ 1,553
SBA 504 loans	5,331	-	5,331
Commercial loans			
Commercial other	1,725	-	1,725
Commercial real estate	6,197	-	6,197
Commercial real estate construction	-	-	-
Total commercial loans	7,922	-	7,922
Total impaired loans with no related allowance	\$ 14,806	\$ -	\$ 14,806
With an allowance:			
SBA loans (1)	\$ 4,763	\$ 1,694	\$ 3,069
SBA 504 loans	1,127	1	1,126
Commercial loans			
Commercial other	75	75	-
Commercial real estate	11,589	2,530	9,059
Commercial real estate construction	600	149	451
Total commercial loans	12,264	2,754	9,510
Total impaired loans with a related allowance	\$ 18,154	\$ 4,449	\$ 13,705
Total individually evaluated impaired loans:			
SBA loans (1)	\$ 6,316	\$ 1,694	\$ 4,622
SBA 504 loans	6,458	1	6,457
Commercial loans			
Commercial other	1,800	75	1,725
Commercial real estate	17,786	2,530	15,256
Commercial real estate construction	600	149	451
Total commercial loans	20,186	2,754	17,432
Total individually evaluated impaired loans	\$ 32,960	\$ 4,449	\$ 28,511
Homogeneous collectively evaluated impaired loans:			
Residential mortgage loans			
Residential mortgages	\$ 1,831	\$ -	\$ 1,831
Residential construction	2,169	-	2,169
Purchased residential mortgages	2,037	-	2,037
Total residential mortgage loans	6,037	-	6,037
Consumer loans			
Home equity	259	-	259
Consumer other	9	-	9
Total consumer loans	268	-	268
Total homogeneous collectively evaluated impaired loans	6,305	-	6,305
Total impaired loans	\$ 39,265	\$ 4,449	\$ 34,816

(1) Balances are reduced by amount guaranteed by the SBA of \$939 thousand at December 31, 2011.

	December 31, 2010		
(In thousands)	Outstanding Principal Balance	Specific Reserves	Net Principal Balance (balance less specific reserves)
With no related allowance:			
SBA loans (1)	\$ 2,362	\$ -	\$ 2,362
SBA 504 loans	8,145	-	8,145
Commercial loans			
Commercial other	179	-	179
Commercial real estate	7,891	-	7,891
Total commercial loans	8,070	-	8,070
Total impaired loans with no related allowance	\$ 18,577	\$ -	\$ 18,577
With an allowance:			
SBA loans (1)	\$ 4,526	\$ 1,761	\$ 2,765
SBA 504 loans	2,477	87	2,390
Commercial loans			
Commercial real estate	990	226	764
Commercial real estate construction	1,134	383	751
Total commercial loans	2,124	609	1,515
Total impaired loans with a related allowance	\$ 9,127	\$ 2,457	\$ 6,670
Total individually evaluated impaired loans:			
SBA loans (1)	\$ 6,888	\$ 1,761	\$ 5,127
SBA 504 loans	10,622	87	10,535
Commercial loans			
Commercial other	179	-	179
Commercial real estate	8,881	226	8,655
Commercial real estate construction	1,134	383	751
Total commercial loans	10,194	609	9,585
Total individually evaluated impaired loans	\$ 27,704	\$ 2,457	\$ 25,247
Homogeneous collectively evaluated impaired loans:			
Residential mortgage loans			
Residential mortgages	\$ 2,453	\$ -	\$ 2,453
Purchased residential mortgages	2,632	-	2,632
Total residential mortgage loans	5,085	-	5,085
Consumer loans			
Home equity	249	-	249
Total homogeneous collectively evaluated impaired loans	5,334	-	5,334
Total impaired loans	\$ 33,038	\$ 2,457	\$ 30,581

(1) Balances are reduced by amount guaranteed by the SBA of \$2.7 million at December 31, 2010.

The following tables present the average recorded investments in impaired loans and the related amount of interest recognized during the time period in which the loans were impaired for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010. The average balances are calculated based on the month-end balances of impaired loans. When the ultimate collectability of the total principal of an impaired loan is in doubt and the loan is on nonaccrual status, all payments are applied to principal under the cost recovery method, therefore no interest income is recognized. Any interest income recognized on a cash basis during 2011 and 2010 was immaterial. The interest recognized on impaired loans noted below represents accruing troubled debt restructurings only.

	For the years ended			
	December 31, 2011		December 31, 2010	
(In thousands)	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans
SBA loans (1)	\$ 6,550	\$ 231	\$ 5,037	\$ 87
SBA 504 loans	8,812	214	6,454	100
Commercial loans				
Commercial other	1,161	25	425	-
Commercial real estate	14,745	374	10,964	100
Commercial real estate construction	760	-	813	-
Residential mortgage loans				
Residential mortgages	2,103	-	4,632	-
Residential construction	181	-	-	-
Purchased residential mortgages	2,133	-	1,897	-
Consumer loans				
Home equity	278	-	341	-
Consumer other	6	-	-	-
Total	\$ 36,729	\$ 844	\$ 30,563	\$ 287

(1) Balances are reduced by amount guaranteed by the SBA of \$2.1 million and \$2.0 million for 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Troubled Debt Restructurings

The Company's loan portfolio also includes certain loans that have been modified in a troubled debt restructuring ("TDR"). TDRs occur when a creditor, for economic or legal reasons related to a debtor's financial condition, grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. These concessions typically include reductions in interest rate, extending the maturity of a loan, or a combination of both. When the Company modifies a loan, management evaluates for any possible impairment using either the discounted cash flows method, where the value of the modified loan is based on the present value of expected cash flows, discounted at the contractual interest rate of the original loan agreement, or by using the fair value of the collateral less selling costs. If management determines that the value of the modified loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan, impairment is recognized by segment or class of loan, as applicable, through an allowance estimate or charge-off to the allowance. This process is used, regardless of loan type, as well as for loans modified as TDRs that subsequently default on their modified terms. Effective September 30, 2011, the Company adopted the amendments in ASU No. 2011-02, "Receivables (Topic 310): A Creditor's Determination of Whether a Restructuring Is a Troubled Debt Restructuring", and did not identify any additional TDRs as a result of this adoption.

TDRs of \$21.1 million are included in the impaired loan numbers listed above, of which \$3.6 million are in nonaccrual status. The remaining TDRs are in accrual status since they continue to perform in accordance with their restructured terms. There are no commitments to lend additional funds on these loans.

The following table details loans modified during the year ended December 31, 2011, including the number of modifications, the recorded investment at the time of the modification and the year-to-date impact to interest income as a result of the modification.

	For the year ended December 31, 2011		
	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment at Time of Modification	Impact of Interest Rate Change on Income
(In thousands, except number of contracts)			
SBA loans	2	\$ 73	\$ -
SBA 504 loans	1	1,339	17
Commercial loans			
Commercial other	1	985	6
Commercial real estate	6	7,720	52
Total	10	\$ 10,117	\$ 75

There were no loans modified as TDRs within the previous twelve months where a concession was made and the loan subsequently defaulted at some point during the twelve months ended December 31, 2011. In this case, subsequent default is defined as being transferred to nonaccrual status.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, our TDRs consisted of interest rate reductions, interest or principal only periods and combinations of both. There was no principal forgiveness. The following table shows the types of modifications done during 2011, with the respective loan balances as of December 31, 2011:

(In thousands)	SBA	SBA 504	Commercial other	Commercial real estate	Total
Type of Modification:					
Interest only payments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,617	\$ 1,617
Principal only payments	27	-	-	-	27
Reduced interest rate	-	-	-	590	590
Interest only payments with reduced interest rate	-	-	985	5,512	6,497
Interest only with nominal principal payments	42	-	-	-	42
Previously modified back to original terms	-	1,320	-	-	1,320
Total TDRs	\$ 69	\$ 1,320	\$ 985	\$ 7,719	\$ 10,093

Other Loan Information

SBA loans sold to others and serviced by the Company are not included in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. The total amount of such loans serviced, but owned by outside investors, amounted to approximately \$128.7 million and \$124.8 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. At December 31, 2011 and 2010, the carrying value, which approximates fair value, of servicing assets was \$418 thousand and \$512 thousand, respectively and is included in Other Assets. The fair value of servicing assets was determined using a discount rate of 15 percent, constant prepayment speeds ranging from 15 to 18, and interest strip multiples ranging from 2.08 to 3.80, depending on each individual credit. A summary of the changes in the related servicing assets for the past two years follows:

(In thousands)	Years ending December 31,	
	2011	2010
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 512	\$ 897
SBA servicing assets capitalized	202	74
Amortization of expense	(296)	(459)
Provision for loss in fair value	-	-
Balance, end of year	\$ 418	\$ 512

In addition, the Company had a \$431 thousand and \$574 thousand discount related to the retained portion of the unsold SBA loans at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

In the normal course of business, the Company may originate loan products whose terms could give rise to additional credit risk. Interest-only loans, loans with high loan to value ratios, construction loans with payments made from interest reserves and multiple loans supported by the same collateral (e.g. home equity loans) are examples of such products. However, these products are not material to the Company's financial position and are closely managed via credit controls that mitigate their additional inherent risk. Management does not believe that these products create a concentration of credit risk in the Company's loan portfolio. The Company does not have any option adjustable rate mortgage loans.

The majority of the Company's loans are secured by real estate. The declines in the market values of real estate in the Company's trade area impact the value of the collateral securing its loans. This could lead to greater losses in the event of defaults on loans secured by real estate. Specifically, 89 percent of SBA 7(a) loans are secured by commercial or residential real estate and 11 percent by other non-real estate collateral. Commercial real estate secures 100 percent of SBA 504 loans. Approximately 97 percent of consumer loans are secured by owner-occupied residential real estate, with the other 3 percent secured by other non-real estate collateral. The detailed allocation of the Company's commercial loan portfolio collateral as of December 31, 2011 is shown in the table below:

(In thousands)	Concentration	
	Balance	Percent
Commercial real estate – owner occupied	\$ 137,963	48.7%
Commercial real estate – investment property	117,454	41.5
Undeveloped land	15,513	5.5
Other non-real estate collateral	12,174	4.3
Total commercial loans	\$ 283,104	100.0%

As of December 31, 2011, approximately 10 percent of the Company's total loan portfolio consists of loans to various unrelated and unaffiliated borrowers in the hotel/motel industry. Such loans are collateralized by the underlying real property financed and/or partially guaranteed by the SBA.

As of December 31, 2011, residential mortgages provided \$60.6 million in borrowing capacity at the Federal Home Loan Bank compared to \$47.4 million at December 31, 2010.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company may extend credit to officers, directors or their associates. These loans are subject to the Company's normal lending policy. An analysis of such loans, all of which are current as to principal and interest payments, is as follows:

(In thousands)	2011
Loans to officers, directors or their associates at December 31, 2010	\$ 16,304
New loans	411
Repayments	(1,130)
Loans to officers, directors or their associates at December 31, 2011	\$ 15,585

6. Allowance for Loan Losses & Unfunded Loan Commitments

The Company has an established methodology to determine the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses that assesses the risks and losses inherent in the loan portfolio. At a minimum, the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is reviewed by management on a quarterly basis. For purposes of determining the allowance for loan losses, the Company has segmented the loans in its portfolio by loan type. Loans are segmented into the following pools: SBA 7(a), SBA 504, commercial, residential mortgages, and consumer loans. Certain portfolio segments are further broken down into classes based on the associated risks within those segments and the type of collateral underlying each loan. Commercial loans are divided into the following three classes: real estate, real estate construction and other. Residential mortgage loans are divided into the following two classes: residential mortgages and purchased residential mortgages. Consumer loans are divided into two classes as follows: home equity and other.

The standardized methodology used to assess the adequacy of the allowance includes the allocation of specific and general reserves. The same standard methodology is used, regardless of loan type. Specific reserves are made to individual impaired loans and troubled debt restructurings (see Note 1 for additional information on this term). The general reserve is set based upon a representative average historical net charge-off rate adjusted for the following environmental factors: delinquency and impairment trends, charge-off and recovery trends, restructured loans, volume and loan term trends, risk and underwriting policy trends, staffing and experience changes, national and local economic trends, industry conditions and credit concentration changes. When calculating the five-year historical net charge-off rate, the Company weights the past three years more heavily due to the higher amount of charge-offs experienced during those years. All of the environmental factors are ranked and assigned a basis points value based on the following scale: low, low moderate, moderate, high moderate and high risk. Each environmental factor is evaluated separately for each class of loans and risk weighted based on its individual characteristics.

-For SBA 7(a), SBA 504 and commercial loans, the estimate of loss based on pools of loans with similar characteristics is made through the use of a standardized loan grading system that is applied on an individual loan level and updated on a continuous basis. The loan grading system incorporates reviews of the financial performance of the borrower, including cash flow, debt-service coverage ratio, earnings power, debt level and equity position, in conjunction with an assessment of the borrower's industry and future prospects. It also incorporates analysis of the type of collateral and the relative loan to value ratio.

-For residential mortgage and consumer loans, the estimate of loss is based on pools of loans with similar characteristics. Factors such as credit score, delinquency status and type of collateral are evaluated. Factors are updated frequently to capture the recent behavioral characteristics of the subject portfolios, as well as any changes in loss mitigation or credit origination strategies, and adjustments to the reserve factors are made as needed.

According to the Company's policy, a loss ("charge-off") is to be recognized and charged to the allowance for loan losses as soon as a loan is recognized as uncollectable. All credits which are 90 days past due must be analyzed for the Company's ability to collect on the credit. Once a loss is known to exist, the charge-off approval process is immediately expedited. This charge-off policy is followed for all loan types.

The allocated allowance is the total of identified specific and general reserves by loan category. The allocation is not necessarily indicative of the categories in which future losses may occur. The total allowance is available to absorb losses from any segment of the portfolio.

The following tables detail the activity in the allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment for 2011 and 2010:

For the year ended December 31, 2011

(In thousands)	SBA	SBA 504	Commercial	Residential	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
Allowance for loan losses:							
Beginning balance	\$ 4,198	\$ 1,551	\$ 6,011	\$ 1,679	\$ 586	\$ 339	\$ 14,364
Charge-offs	(2,348)	(950)	(1,809)	(215)	(177)	-	(5,499)
Recoveries	216	77	330	54	6	-	683
Net charge-offs	(2,132)	(873)	(1,479)	(161)	(171)	-	(4,816)
Provision for loan losses charged to expense	2,022	745	3,597	185	121	130	6,800
Ending balance	\$ 4,088	\$ 1,423	\$ 8,129	\$ 1,703	\$ 536	\$ 469	\$ 16,348

For the year ended December 31, 2010

(In thousands)	SBA	SBA 504	Commercial	Residential	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
Allowance for loan losses:							
Beginning balance	\$ 3,247	\$ 1,872	\$ 6,013	\$ 1,615	\$ 632	\$ 463	\$ 13,842
Charge-offs	(1,351)	(1,548)	(3,627)	(500)	(245)	-	(7,271)
Recoveries	243	-	296	-	4	-	543
Net charge-offs	(1,108)	(1,548)	(3,331)	(500)	(241)	-	(6,728)
Provision for loan losses charged to expense	2,059	1,227	3,329	564	195	(124)	7,250
Ending balance	\$ 4,198	\$ 1,551	\$ 6,011	\$ 1,679	\$ 586	\$ 339	\$ 14,364

The following tables present loans and their related allowance for loan losses, by portfolio segment, as of December 31, 2011 and 2010:

December 31, 2011							
(In thousands)	SBA	SBA 504	Commercial	Residential	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
Allowance for Loan Losses ending balance:							
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 1,694	\$ 1	\$ 2,754	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,449
Collectively evaluated for impairment	2,394	1,422	5,375	1,703	536	469	11,899
Total	\$ 4,088	\$ 1,423	\$ 8,129	\$ 1,703	\$ 536	\$ 469	\$ 16,348
Loan ending balances:							
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 6,316	\$ 6,458	\$ 20,186	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,960
Collectively evaluated for impairment	65,527	48,650	262,918	134,090	48,447	-	559,632
Total	\$ 71,843	\$ 55,108	\$ 283,104	\$ 134,090	\$ 48,447	\$ -	\$ 592,592
December 31, 2010							
(In thousands)	SBA	SBA 504	Commercial	Residential	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
Allowance for Loan Losses ending balance:							
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 1,761	\$ 87	\$ 609	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,457
Collectively evaluated for impairment	2,437	1,464	5,402	1,679	586	339	11,907
Total	\$ 4,198	\$ 1,551	\$ 6,011	\$ 1,679	\$ 586	\$ 339	\$ 14,364
Loan ending balances:							
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 6,888	\$ 10,622	\$ 10,194	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 27,704
Collectively evaluated for impairment	79,250	53,654	271,011	128,400	55,917	-	588,232
Total	\$ 86,138	\$ 64,276	\$ 281,205	\$ 128,400	\$ 55,917	\$ -	\$ 615,936

The Company did not make any changes to its allowance for loan losses methodology in the current period.

Unfunded Loan Commitments

In addition to the allowance for loan losses, the Company maintains an allowance for unfunded loan commitments that is maintained at a level that management believes is adequate to absorb estimated probable losses. Adjustments to the allowance are made through other expense and applied to the allowance which is maintained in other liabilities. At December 31, 2011, a \$79 thousand commitment reserve was reported on the balance sheet as an "other liability", compared to a \$66 thousand commitment reserve at December 31, 2010.

7. Premises and Equipment

The detail of premises and equipment as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 is as follows:

(In thousands)	2011	2010
Land and buildings	\$ 11,458	\$ 10,606
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	6,793	6,724
Leasehold improvements	2,150	2,463
Gross premises and equipment	20,401	19,793
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(9,051)	(8,826)
Net premises and equipment	\$ 11,350	\$ 10,967

Amounts charged to noninterest expense for depreciation of premises and equipment amounted to \$1.1 million in 2011 and \$1.2 million in 2010.

The Company currently accounts for all of its leases as operating leases. In addition, the Company has one lease with a related party. The Company leases its Clinton, New Jersey headquarters from a partnership in which two Board members, Messrs. D. Dallas and R. Dallas are partners. Under the lease for the facility, the partnership received aggregate rental payments of \$416 thousand in 2011 and \$410 thousand in 2010. Rental payments reflect market rents and the lease reflects terms that are comparable to those which could have been obtained in a lease with an unaffiliated third party. This lease has a five-year term, expiring at the end of 2013. After year one, the annual base rent of \$400 thousand per annum is increased each year by the increase in the Consumer Price Index ("CPI") for the New York Metropolitan area (not to exceed 3 percent).

8. Other Assets

The detail of other assets as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 is as follows:

(In thousands)	2011	2010
Net receivable due from SBA	\$ 696	\$ 463
Prepaid expenses	451	382
SBA servicing assets	418	512
Other	694	831
Total other assets	\$ 2,259	\$ 2,188

9. Deposits

The following table details the maturity distribution of time deposits as of December 31, 2011 and 2010:

(In thousands)	3 months or less	More than 3 months through 6 months	More than 6 months through 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
At December 31, 2011					
\$100,000 or more	\$ 16,977	\$ 9,770	\$ 10,033	\$ 19,837	\$ 56,617
Less than \$100,000	16,236	20,637	19,157	46,779	102,809
At December 31, 2010					
\$100,000 or more	\$ 19,248	\$ 6,227	\$ 12,903	\$ 22,736	\$ 61,114
Less than \$100,000	23,235	12,586	30,049	53,608	119,478

The following table presents the expected maturities of time deposits over the next five years:

(In thousands)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Thereafter	Total
Balance Maturing	\$ 92,810	\$ 35,634	\$ 8,482	\$ 4,480	\$ 17,738	\$ 282	\$ 159,426

10. Borrowed Funds and Subordinated Debentures

The following table presents the period-end and average balances of borrowed funds and subordinated debentures for the last two years with resultant rates:

(In thousands)	2011		2010	
	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate
FHLB borrowings and repurchase agreements :				
At December 31,	\$ 60,000	3.94%	\$ 60,000	3.94%
Year-to-date average	60,000	3.94	69,671	4.08
Maximum outstanding	60,000		70,000	
Repurchase agreements:				
At December 31,	\$ 15,000	3.67%	\$ 15,000	3.67%
Year-to-date average	15,000	3.67	15,000	3.65
Maximum outstanding	15,000		15,000	
Subordinated debentures:				
At December 31,	\$ 15,465	3.11%	\$ 15,465	5.49%
Year-to-date average	15,465	4.83	15,465	5.50
Maximum outstanding	15,465		15,465	

The following table presents the expected maturities of borrowed funds and subordinated debentures over the next five years:

(In thousands)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Thereafter	Total
FHLB borrowings and repurchase agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 60,000
Other repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	15,000
Subordinated debentures	-	-	-	-	-	15,465	15,465
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 60,465	\$ 90,465

FHLB Borrowings

FHLB borrowings at December 31, 2011 and 2010 consisted of three \$10.0 million advances and three \$10.0 million repurchase agreements. The terms of these transactions are as follows:

- The FHLB advance that was issued on April 27, 2005 has a fixed rate of 3.70 percent, matures on April 27, 2015 and is callable on April 27, 2008 and quarterly thereafter on the 27th of July, October, January and April.
- The FHLB advance that was issued on November 2, 2006 has a fixed rate of 4.03 percent, matures on November 2, 2016 and is callable on November 2, 2007 and quarterly thereafter on the 2nd of February, May, August and November.
- The FHLB advance that was issued on August 10, 2007 has a fixed rate of 4.23 percent, matures on August 10, 2017 and is callable on August 10, 2009 and quarterly thereafter on the 10th of November, February, May and August.
- The FHLB repo-advance that was issued on December 15, 2006 has a fixed rate of 4.13 percent, matures on December 15, 2016 and is callable on December 15, 2008 and quarterly thereafter on the 15th of March, June, September and December.
- The FHLB repo-advance that was issued on April 5, 2007 has a fixed rate of 4.21 percent, matures on April 5, 2017 and is callable on April 5, 2009 and quarterly thereafter on the 5th of July, October, January and April.
- The FHLB repo-advance that was issued on December 20, 2007 has a fixed rate of 3.34 percent, matures on December 20, 2017 and is callable on December 20, 2010 and quarterly thereafter on the 20th of March, June, September and December.

Due to the call provisions of these advances, the expected maturity could differ from the contractual maturity.

Repurchase Agreements

At December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company was a party to the following Repurchase Agreement:

- A \$15.0 million repurchase agreement that was entered into in February 2008 has a term of 10 years expiring on February 28, 2018, and a rate of 3.67 percent. The borrowing may be called by the issuer on the repurchase date of May 29, 2008 and quarterly thereafter.

Due to the call provisions of this advance, the expected maturity could differ from the contractual maturity.

Subordinated Debentures

At December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company was a party in the following subordinated debenture transactions:

- On July 24, 2006, Unity (NJ) Statutory Trust II, a statutory business trust and wholly-owned subsidiary of Unity Bancorp, Inc., issued \$10.0 million of floating rate capital trust pass through securities to investors due on July 24, 2036. The subordinated debentures are redeemable in whole or part, prior to maturity but after July 24, 2011. The floating interest rate on the subordinated debentures is the three-month LIBOR plus 159 basis points and reprices quarterly. The floating interest rate was 2.16 percent at December 31, 2011 and 1.89 percent at December 31, 2010.
- On December 19, 2006, Unity (NJ) Statutory Trust III, a statutory business trust and wholly-owned subsidiary of Unity Bancorp, Inc., issued \$5.0 million of floating rate capital trust pass through securities to investors due on December 19, 2036. The subordinated debentures are redeemable in whole or part, prior to maturity but after December 19, 2011. The floating interest rate on the subordinated debentures is the three-month LIBOR plus 165 basis points and reprices quarterly. The floating interest rate was 2.18 percent at December 31, 2011 and 1.95 percent at December 31, 2010.
- In connection with the formation of the statutory business trusts, the trusts also issued \$465 thousand of common equity securities to the Company, which together with the proceeds stated above were used to purchase the subordinated debentures, under the same terms and conditions.

The rates paid on subordinated debentures which are presented in the table on page 53 include the cost of the related interest rate swap agreements. These agreements provide for the Company to receive variable rate payments based on the three-month LIBOR index in exchange for making payments at a fixed rate. The interest rate swap agreement for the \$10.0 million subordinated debenture expired on September 23, 2011. For additional information, see Note 12 "Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities".

The Company has the ability to defer interest payments on the subordinated debentures for up to five years without being in default.

The capital securities in each of the above transactions have preference over the common securities with respect to liquidation and other distributions and qualify as Tier I capital. Under the terms of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, these securities will continue to qualify as Tier 1 capital as the Company has less than \$10 billion in assets. In accordance with FASB ASC Topic 810, "Consolidation," the Company does not consolidate the accounts and related activity of Unity (NJ) Statutory Trust II and Unity (NJ) Statutory Trust III. The additional capital from each of these transactions was used to bolster the Company's capital ratios and for general corporate purposes, including among other things, capital contributions to Unity Bank.

Due to the redemption provisions of these securities, the expected maturity could differ from the contractual maturity.

11. Commitments and Contingencies

Facility Lease Obligations

The Company operates fifteen branches, seven branches are under operating leases, including its headquarters, and eight branches are owned. In addition, the Company has a lease on one other location, which is subleased to a third party, with the third party paying rent in an amount equal to the Company's rental obligation under the lease agreement between the Company and the lessor. The leases' contractual expiration range is generally between the years 2012 and 2015. The following schedule summarizes the contractual rent payments for the future years.

(In thousands)	Operating Lease Rental Payments	Rent from Sublet Locations	Net Rent Obligation
2012	\$ 1,112	\$ 34	\$ 1,078
2013	1,060	-	1,060
2014	268	-	268
2015	16	-	16
Thereafter	-	-	-

Rent expense totaled \$1.0 million for 2011 and \$1.1 million for 2010. The Company currently accounts for all of its leases as operating leases.

Litigation

The Company may, in the ordinary course of business, become a party to litigation involving collection matters, contract claims and other legal proceedings relating to the conduct of its business. In the best judgment of management, based upon consultation with counsel, the consolidated financial position and results of operations of the Company will not be affected materially by the final outcome of any pending legal proceedings or other contingent liabilities and commitments.

Commitments to Borrowers

Commitments to extend credit are legally binding loan commitments with set expiration dates. They are intended to be disbursed, subject to certain conditions, upon the request of the borrower. The Company was committed to advance approximately \$79.4 million to its borrowers as of December 31, 2011, compared to \$66.0 million at December 31, 2010. At December 31, 2011, \$37.4 million of these commitments expire after one year, compared to \$17.2 million a year earlier. At December 31, 2011, the Company had \$1.8 million in standby letters of credit compared to \$1.5 million at December 31, 2010. The estimated fair value of these guarantees is not significant. The Company believes it has the necessary liquidity to honor all commitments.

12. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company has stand alone derivative financial instruments in the form of interest rate swap agreements, which derive their value from underlying interest rates. These transactions involve both credit and market risk. The notional amounts are amounts on which calculations, payments, and the value of the derivatives are based. Notional amounts do not represent direct credit exposures. Direct credit exposure is limited to the net difference between the calculated amounts to be received and paid, if any. Such difference, which represents the fair value of the derivative instruments, is reflected on the Company's balance sheet as other assets or other liabilities.

The Company is exposed to credit-related losses in the event of nonperformance by the counterparties to these agreements. The Company controls the credit risk of its financial contracts through credit approvals, limits and monitoring procedures, and does not expect any counterparties to fail their obligations. The Company deals only with primary dealers.

Derivative instruments are generally either negotiated over the counter ("OTC") contracts or standardized contracts executed on a recognized exchange. Negotiated OTC derivative contracts are generally entered into between two counterparties that negotiate specific agreement terms, including the underlying instrument, amount, exercise prices and maturity.

Risk Management Policies – Hedging Instruments

The primary focus of the Company's asset/liability management program is to monitor the sensitivity of the Company's net portfolio value and net income under varying interest rate scenarios to take steps to control its risks. On a quarterly basis, the Company evaluates the effectiveness of entering into any derivative agreement by measuring the cost of such an agreement in relation to the reduction in net portfolio value and net income volatility within an assumed range of interest rates.

Interest Rate Risk Management – Cash Flow Hedging Instruments

The Company has long-term variable rate debt as a source of funds for use in the Company's lending and investment activities and for other general business purposes. These debt obligations expose the Company to variability in interest payments due to changes in interest rates. If interest rates increase, interest expense increases. Conversely, if interest rates decrease, interest expense decreases. Management believes it is prudent to limit the variability of a portion of its interest payments and, therefore, hedged a portion of its variable-rate interest payments. To meet this objective, management entered into interest rate swap agreements whereby the Company receives variable interest rate payments and makes fixed interest rate payments during the contract period. At December 31, 2011 and 2010, the information pertaining to outstanding interest rate swap agreements used to hedge variable rate debt is as follows:

(In thousands, except percentages and years)	2011	2010
Notional amount	\$ 5,000	\$ 15,000
Weighted average pay rate	3.94%	4.05%
Weighted average receive rate (three-month LIBOR)	0.32%	0.34%
Weighted average maturity in years	0.25	0.90
Unrealized loss relating to interest rate swaps	\$ (43)	\$ (499)%

These agreements provided for the Company to receive payments at a variable rate determined by a specific index (three-month LIBOR) in exchange for making payments at a fixed rate. One of the Company's interest rate swap agreements with a notional amount of \$10.0 million expired during the third quarter of 2011.

At December 31, 2011 and 2010, the net unrealized loss relating to interest rate swaps was recorded as a derivative liability. Changes in the fair value of interest rate swaps designated as hedging instruments of the variability of cash flows associated with long-term debt are reported in other comprehensive income. The net spread between the fixed rate of interest which is paid and the variable interest received is classified in interest expense as a yield adjustment in the same period in which the related interest on the long-term debt affects earnings.

13. Shareholders' Equity

Shareholders' equity increased \$3.5 million to \$73.6 million at December 31, 2011 compared to \$70.1 million at December 31, 2010, due to net income of \$2.5 million, \$963 thousand from the issuance of common stock under employee benefit plans, \$724 thousand appreciation in the net unrealized gains on available for sale securities, and \$274 thousand appreciation in net unrealized gains on cash flow hedge derivatives, partially offset by \$1.0 million in dividends accrued on preferred stock. The issuance of common stock under employee benefit plans includes nonqualified stock options and restricted stock expense related entries, employee option exercises and the tax benefit of options exercised.

During the first quarter of 2011, the Company retired approximately 425 thousand shares of Treasury Stock. The associated \$4.2 million was allocated between common stock and retained earnings.

On October 3, 2008, Congress passed the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 ("EESA"), which provided the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury with broad authority to implement certain actions to help restore stability and liquidity to the U.S. markets. One of the programs resulting from the EESA was the Treasury's Capital Purchase Program ("CPP") which provided direct equity investment of perpetual preferred stock by the U.S. Treasury in qualified financial institutions. This program was voluntary and requires an institution to comply with several restrictions and provisions, including limits on executive compensation, stock redemptions, and declaration of dividends. The perpetual preferred stock has a dividend rate of 5 percent per year until the fifth anniversary of the Treasury investment and a dividend of 9 percent thereafter. The Company received an investment in perpetual preferred stock of \$20.6 million on December 5, 2008. These proceeds were allocated between the preferred stock and warrants based on relative fair value in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 470, "Debt." The allocation of proceeds resulted in a discount on the preferred stock that is being accreted over five years. The Company issued 764,778 common stock warrants to the U.S. Treasury and \$2.6 million of the proceeds were allocated to the warrants. The warrants are accounted for as equity securities and have a contractual life of ten years and an exercise price of \$4.05.

As part of the CPP, the Company's future ability to pay cash dividends is limited for so long as the Treasury holds the preferred stock. As so limited the Company may not increase its quarterly cash dividend above \$0.05 per share, the quarterly rate in effect at the time the CPP program was announced, without the prior approval of the Treasury. The Company did not declare or pay any dividends during 2011 or 2010. The Company is currently preserving capital and may resume paying dividends when earnings and credit quality improve.

The Company has suspended its share repurchase program, as required by the CPP. On October 21, 2002, the Company authorized the repurchase of up to 10 percent of its outstanding common stock. The amount and timing of purchases would be dependent upon a number of factors, including the price and availability of the Company's shares, general market conditions and competing alternate uses of funds. As of December 31, 2011, the Company had repurchased a total of 556 thousand shares, of which 131 thousand shares have been retired, leaving 153 thousand shares remaining to be repurchased under the plan when and if it is reinstated. There were no shares repurchased during 2011 or 2010.

14. Other Income

The components of other income for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

(In thousands)	2011	2010
ATM and check card fees	\$ 353	\$ 306
Wire transfer fees	89	81
Safe deposit box fees	55	53
Other	174	279
Total other income	\$ 671	\$ 719

15. Other Expenses

The components of other expenses for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

(In thousands)	2011	2010
Travel, entertainment, training and recruiting	\$ 619	\$ 603
Insurance	336	325
Director fees	265	346
Stationery and supplies	228	221
Other	350	262
Total other expenses	\$ 1,798	\$ 1,757

16. Income Taxes

The components of the provision for income taxes are as follows:

(In thousands)	2011	2010
Federal – current provision	\$ 775	\$ 1,212
Federal – deferred benefit	(335)	(530)
Total Federal provision	440	682
State – current (benefit) provision	(10)	18
State – deferred provision (benefit)	339	(111)
Total State provision (benefit)	329	(93)
Total provision for income taxes	\$ 769	\$ 589

A reconciliation between the reported income tax provision and the amount computed by multiplying income before taxes by the statutory Federal income tax rate is as follows:

(In thousands)	2011	2010
Federal income tax provision at statutory rate	\$ 1,127	\$ 962
Increases (decreases) resulting from:		
Bank owned life insurance	(100)	(105)
Tax-exempt interest	(155)	(68)
Meals and entertainment	16	15
Reversal of valuation allowance	(323)	-
State income taxes, net of federal income tax effect	256	86
Other, net	(52)	(301)
Provision for income taxes	\$ 769	\$ 589
Effective tax rate	23.2%	20.8%

Deferred income taxes are provided for temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and the tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities. The components of the net deferred tax asset at December 31, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

(In thousands)	2011	2010
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 6,529	\$ 5,737
Reserve for impaired securities	-	1,179
Lost interest on nonaccrual loans	1,011	855
Stock-based compensation	329	290
Depreciation	199	240
Deferred compensation	150	137
State net operating loss	112	323
Net unrealized cash flow hedge losses	17	199
Other	69	-
Gross deferred tax assets	8,416	8,960
Valuation allowance	-	(323)
Net deferred tax assets	8,416	8,637
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Net unrealized security gains	760	274
Deferred loan costs	464	433
Goodwill	246	205
Bond accretion	68	165
Other	-	10
Total deferred tax liabilities	1,538	1,087
Net deferred tax asset	\$ 6,878	\$ 7,550

The Company computes deferred income taxes under the asset and liability method. Deferred income taxes are recognized for tax consequences of "temporary differences" by applying enacted statutory tax rates to differences between the financial reporting and the tax basis of existing assets and liabilities. A deferred tax liability is recognized for all temporary differences that will result in future taxable income. A deferred tax asset is recognized for all temporary differences that will result in future tax deductions subject to reduction of the asset by a valuation allowance.

During 2009, the Company established a \$450 thousand valuation allowance for deferred tax assets related to its state net operating loss carry-forward deferred tax asset, the balance of which was \$0 and \$323 thousand at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively due to subsequent utilization of the net operating loss carry-forwards. The Company's state net operating loss carry-forwards totaled approximately \$1.9 million at December 31, 2011 and \$5.4 million at December 31, 2010 and expire between 2014 and 2030.

Included as a component of deferred tax assets is an income tax expense (benefit) related to unrealized gains (losses) on securities available for sale and cash flow hedges. The after-tax component of the unrealized gain on securities available for sale of \$1.1 million and \$423 thousand in 2011 and 2010, respectively, is included in other comprehensive income in shareholders' equity. In addition, other comprehensive income included \$(26) thousand and \$(300) thousand related to cash flow hedges at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

The Company follows FASB ASC Topic 740, "Income Taxes," which prescribes a threshold for the financial statement recognition of income taxes and provides criteria for the measurement of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. ASC 740 also includes guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition of income taxes. The Company did not recognize or accrue any interest or penalties related to income taxes during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010. The Company does not have an accrual for uncertain tax positions as of December 31, 2011 or 2010, as deductions taken and benefits accrued are based on widely understood administrative practices and procedures and are based on clear and unambiguous tax law. Tax returns for all years 2007 and thereafter are subject to future examination by tax authorities.

17. Net Income per Share

The following is a reconciliation of the calculation of basic and dilutive income per share.

(In thousands, except per share amounts)	2011	2010
Net income	\$ 2,546	\$ 2,240
Less: Preferred stock dividends and discount accretion	1,558	1,520
Income available to common shareholders	\$ 988	\$ 720
Weighted average common shares outstanding - Basic	7,333	7,173
Plus: Potential dilutive common stock	402	274
Weighted average common shares outstanding - Diluted	7,735	7,447
Net income per common share -		
Basic	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.10
Diluted	0.13	0.10
Stock options and common stock excluded from the income per share computation as their effect would have been anti-dilutive	372	444

The "potential dilutive common stock" and the "stock options and common stock excluded from the income per share calculation as their effect would have been anti-dilutive" shown in the prior table includes the impact of 764,778 common stock warrants issued to the U.S. Department of Treasury under the Capital Purchase Program in December 2008, as applicable. These warrants were dilutive for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

18. Regulatory Capital

A significant measure of the strength of a financial institution is its capital base. Federal regulators have classified and defined capital into the following components: (1) tier 1 capital, which includes tangible shareholders' equity for common stock, qualifying preferred stock and certain qualifying hybrid instruments, and (2) tier 2 capital, which includes a portion of the allowance for loan losses, subject to limitations, certain qualifying long-term debt, preferred stock and hybrid instruments, which do not qualify for tier 1 capital. The parent company and its subsidiary bank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by banking regulators. Quantitative measures of capital adequacy include the leverage ratio (tier 1 capital as a percentage of tangible assets), tier 1 risk-based capital ratio (tier 1 capital as a percent of risk-weighted assets) and total risk-based capital ratio (total risk-based capital as a percent of total risk-weighted assets).

Minimum capital levels are regulated by risk-based capital adequacy guidelines, which require the Company and the bank to maintain certain capital as a percentage of assets and certain off-balance sheet items adjusted for predefined credit risk factors (risk-weighted assets). Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possibly discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Company's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Company and the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines. However, prompt corrective action provisions are not applicable to bank holding companies. At a minimum, tier 1 capital as a percentage of risk-weighted assets of 4 percent and combined tier 1 and tier 2 capital as a percentage of risk-weighted assets of 8 percent must be maintained.

In addition to the risk-based guidelines, regulators require that a bank, which meets the regulator's highest performance and operation standards, maintain a minimum leverage ratio of 3 percent. For those banks with higher levels of risk or that are experiencing or anticipating significant growth, the minimum leverage ratio will be proportionately increased. Minimum leverage ratios for each institution are evaluated through the ongoing regulatory examination process.

The Company's capital amounts and ratios for the last two years are presented in the following table.

(In thousands)	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well-Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
As of December 31, 2011						
Leverage ratio	\$ 86,077	10.44%	≥ \$ 32,979	4.00%	N/A	N/A
Tier I risk-based capital ratio	86,077	14.33	24,027	4.00	N/A	N/A
Total risk-based capital ratio	93,696	15.60	48,055	8.00	N/A	N/A
As of December 31, 2010						
Leverage ratio	\$ 83,550	9.97%	≥ \$ 33,531	4.00%	N/A	N/A
Tier I risk-based capital ratio	83,550	13.04	25,628	4.00	N/A	N/A
Total risk-based capital ratio	91,638	14.30	51,257	8.00	N/A	N/A

The Bank's capital amounts and ratios for the last two years are presented in the following table.

(In thousands)	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well-Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
As of December 31, 2011						
Leverage ratio	\$ 74,191	9.01%	≥ \$ 32,953	4.00%	≥ \$ 41,192	5.00%
Tier I risk-based capital ratio	74,191	12.36	24,003	4.00	36,004	6.00
Total risk-based capital ratio	90,302	15.05	48,006	8.00	60,007	10.00
As of December 31, 2010						
Leverage ratio	\$ 71,053	8.48%	≥ \$ 33,497	4.00%	≥ \$ 41,871	5.00%
Tier I risk-based capital ratio	71,053	11.10	25,595	4.00	38,393	6.00
Total risk-based capital ratio	87,631	13.69	51,191	8.00	63,988	10.00

19. Employee Benefit Plans

The Bank has a 401(k) savings plan covering substantially all employees. Under the Plan, an employee can contribute up to 80 percent of their salary on a tax deferred basis. The Bank may also make discretionary contributions to the Plan. The Bank contributed \$193 thousand and \$211 thousand to the Plan in 2011 and 2010, respectively.

The Company has a deferred fee plan for Directors and executive management. Directors of the Company have the option to elect to defer up to 100 percent of their respective retainer and Board of Director fees, and each member of executive management has the option to elect to defer 100 percent of their year-end cash bonuses. Director and executive deferred fees totaled \$16 thousand in 2011 and \$15 thousand in 2010, and the interest paid on deferred balances totaled \$15 thousand in 2011 and \$14 thousand in 2010.

Certain members of management are also enrolled in a split-dollar life insurance plan with a post retirement death benefit of \$250 thousand. Total expenses related to this plan were \$10 thousand in 2011 and \$40 thousand in 2010.

The Company has incentive and nonqualified option plans, which allow for the grant of options to officers, employees and members of the Board of Directors. In addition, restricted stock is issued under the stock bonus program to reward employees and directors and to retain them by distributing stock over a period of time.

The Bank does not currently provide any other post retirement or post employment benefits to its employees other than the plans mentioned above.

Stock Option Plans

Grants under the Company's incentive and nonqualified option plans generally vest over 3 years and must be exercised within 10 years of the date of grant. The exercise price of each option is the market price on the date of grant. As of December 31, 2011, 1,720,529 shares have been reserved for issuance upon the exercise of options, 641,648 option grants are outstanding, and 956,557 option grants have been exercised, forfeited or expired, leaving 122,324 shares available for grant.

The Company granted 127,000 options in 2011 as compared to no options in 2010. The fair value of the options granted in 2011 was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	2011	2010
Number of options granted	127,000	-
Weighted average exercise price	\$ 6.54	\$ -
Weighted average fair value of options	\$ 3.02	\$ -
Expected life (years)	4.59	-
Expected volatility	55.69%	-%
Risk-free interest rate	0.98%	-%
Dividend yield	-%	-%

The expected life of the options was estimated based on historical employee behavior and represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding. Expected volatility of the Company's stock price was based on the historical volatility over the period commensurate with the expected life of the options. The risk-free interest rate is the U.S. Treasury rate commensurate with the expected life of the options on the date of grant. The expected dividend yield is the projected annual yield based on the grant date stock price.

FASB ASC Topic 718, "Compensation - Stock Compensation," requires an entity to recognize the fair value of equity awards as compensation expense over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for such an award (vesting period). Compensation expense related to stock options totaled \$127 thousand and \$202 thousand in 2011 and 2010, respectively. The related income tax benefit was approximately \$49 thousand and \$80 thousand in 2011 and 2010, respectively. As of December 31, 2011, unrecognized compensation costs related to nonvested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the Company's stock option plans totaled approximately \$364 thousand. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.5 years.

Transactions under the Company's stock option plans for the last two years are summarized in the following table:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2009	886,286	\$ 5.73	4.6	\$ 293,911
Options granted	-	-		
Options exercised	(80,626)	2.79		
Options forfeited	(5,524)	4.44		
Options expired	(24,668)	10.37		
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	775,468	\$ 5.90	3.9	\$ 1,049,184
Options granted	127,000	6.54		
Options exercised	(233,105)	3.39		
Options forfeited	(4,448)	6.06		
Options expired	(23,267)	9.62		
Outstanding at December 31, 2011	641,648	\$ 6.80	5.3	\$ 515,582
Exercisable at December 31, 2011	497,064	\$ 6.97	4.1	\$ 473,029

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at December 31, 2011:

Options Outstanding				Options Exercisable	
Range of Exercise Prices	Shares Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$ 0.00 - 4.00	124,750	7.4	\$ 3.88	107,166	\$ 3.86
4.01 - 8.00	338,640	5.7	6.05	211,640	5.76
8.01 - 12.00	121,617	2.2	9.22	121,617	9.22
12.01 - 16.00	56,641	4.9	12.54	56,641	12.54
Total	641,648	5.3	\$ 6.80	497,064	\$ 6.97

The following table presents information about options exercised:

	2011	2010
Number of options exercised	233,105	80,626
Total intrinsic value of options exercised	\$ 753,440	\$ 136,723
Cash received from options exercised	445,515	93,721
Tax deduction realized from options exercised	298,494	54,607

Upon exercise, the Company issues shares from its authorized but unissued, common stock to satisfy the options.

Restricted Stock Awards

Restricted stock awards granted to date vest over a period of 4 years and are recognized as compensation to the recipient over the vesting period. The awards are recorded at fair market value and amortized into salary expense on a straight line basis over the vesting period. As of December 31, 2011, 221,551 shares of restricted stock were reserved for issuance, of which 45,162 shares are available for grant.

Restricted stock awards granted during the past two years include:

Grant Year	Shares	Average Grant Date Fair Value
2011	68,500	\$ 6.49
2010	13,200	\$ 5.30

Compensation expense related to the restricted stock awards totaled \$94 thousand in 2011 and \$115 thousand in 2010. As of December 31, 2011, there was approximately \$519 thousand of unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested restricted stock awards granted under the Company's stock incentive plans. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 4.0 years. The following table summarizes nonvested restricted stock activity for the year ended December 31, 2011:

	Shares	Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested restricted stock at December 31, 2010	43,367	\$ 5.83
Granted	68,500	6.49
Vested	(16,857)	7.01
Forfeited	(1,326)	8.72
Nonvested restricted stock at December 31, 2011	93,684	\$ 6.06

20. Fair Value

Fair Value Measurement

The Company follows FASB ASC Topic 820, “Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures,” which requires additional disclosures about the Company’s assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value. Fair value is the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. In determining fair value, the Company uses various methods including market, income and cost approaches. Based on these approaches, the Company often utilizes certain assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk and or the risks inherent in the inputs to the valuation technique. These inputs can be readily observable, market corroborated, or generally unobservable inputs. The Company utilizes techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Based on the observability of the inputs used in valuation techniques, the Company is required to provide the following information according to the fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy ranks the quality and reliability of the information used to determine fair values. Financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value will be classified and disclosed as follows:

Level 1 Inputs

- Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.
- Generally, this includes debt and equity securities and derivative contracts that are traded in an active exchange market (i.e. New York Stock Exchange), as well as certain U.S. Treasury, U.S. Government and sponsored entity mortgage-backed securities that are highly liquid and are actively traded in over-the-counter markets.

Level 2 Inputs

- Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets.
- Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for the term of the asset or liability (i.e., interest rates, yield curves, credit risks, prepayment speeds or volatilities) or “market corroborated inputs.”
- Generally, this includes U.S. Government and sponsored entity mortgage-backed securities, corporate debt securities and derivative contracts.

Level 3 Inputs

- Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable (i.e. supported by little or no market activity) and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.
- These assets and liabilities include financial instruments whose value is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation.

Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for instruments measured at fair value:

Securities Available for Sale

The fair value of available for sale (“AFS”) securities is the market value based on quoted market prices for identical securities, when available, or market prices provided by recognized broker dealers (Level 1). If listed prices or quotes are not available, fair value is based upon quoted market prices for similar or identical assets or other observable inputs (Level 2) or externally developed models that use unobservable inputs due to limited or no market activity of the instrument (Level 3).

As of December 31, 2011, the fair value of the Company’s AFS securities portfolio was \$88.8 million. Approximately 65 percent of the portfolio was made up of residential mortgage-backed securities, which had a fair value of \$57.9 million at December 31, 2011. Approximately \$56.3 million of the residential mortgage-backed securities are guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (“GNMA”), the Federal National Mortgage Association (“FNMA”) or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“FHLMC”). The underlying loans for these securities are residential mortgages that are geographically dispersed throughout the United States. All AFS securities were classified as Level 2 assets at December 31, 2011. The valuation of AFS securities using Level 2 inputs was primarily determined using the market approach, which uses quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets and all other relevant information. It includes model pricing, defined as valuing securities based upon their relationship with other benchmark securities.

Interest Rate Swap Agreements

Based on the complex nature of interest rate swap agreements, the markets these instruments trade in are not as efficient and are less liquid than that of Level 1 markets. These markets do, however, have comparable, observable inputs in which an alternative pricing source values these assets or liabilities in order to arrive at a fair value. The fair values of our interest swaps are measured based on the difference between the yield on the existing swaps and the yield on current swaps in the market (i.e. The Yield Book); consequently, they are classified as Level 2 instruments.

There were no changes in the inputs or methodologies used to determine fair value during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2010.

The tables below present the balances of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

As of December 31, 2011				
(In thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets:				
Securities available for sale:				
U.S. government sponsored entities	\$ -	\$ 5,375	\$ -	\$ 5,375
State and political subdivisions	-	17,878	-	17,878
Residential mortgage-backed securities	-	57,924	-	57,924
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	-	210	-	210
Trust preferred securities	-	760	-	760
Other securities	-	6,618	-	6,618
Total securities available for sale	-	88,765	-	88,765
Financial Liabilities:				
Interest rate swap agreements	-	43	-	43

As of December 31, 2010				
(In thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets:				
Securities available for sale:				
U.S. government sponsored entities	\$ -	\$ 6,462	\$ -	\$ 6,462
State and political subdivisions	-	10,963	-	10,963
Residential mortgage-backed securities	-	85,741	-	85,741
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	-	1,826	-	1,826
Trust preferred securities	-	565	-	565
Other securities	-	1,574	-	1,574
Total securities available for sale	-	107,131	-	107,131
Financial Liabilities:				
Interest rate swap agreements	-	499	-	499

Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

Certain assets and liabilities are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis but are subject to fair value adjustments in certain circumstances (for example, when there is evidence of impairment). The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for instruments measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis:

Other Real Estate Owned ("OREO")

The fair value was determined using appraisals, which may be discounted based on management's review and changes in market conditions (Level 3 Inputs). All appraisals must be performed in accordance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice ("USPAP"). Appraisals are certified to the Company and performed by appraisers on the Company's approved list of appraisers. Evaluations are completed by a person independent of Company management. The content of the appraisal depends on the complexity of the property. Appraisals are completed on a "retail value" and an "as is value".

The Company requires current real estate appraisals on all loans that become OREO or in-substance foreclosure, loans that are classified substandard, doubtful or loss, or loans that are over \$100,000 and nonperforming. Prior to each balance sheet date, the Company values impaired collateral-dependent loans and OREO based upon a third party appraisal, broker's price opinion, drive by appraisal, automated valuation model, updated market evaluation, or a combination of these methods. The amount is discounted for the decline in market real estate values (for original appraisals), for any known damage or repair costs, and for selling and closing costs. The amount of the discount is dependent upon the method used to determine the original value. The original appraisal is generally used when a loan is first determined to be impaired. When applying the discount, the Company takes into consideration when the appraisal was performed, the collateral's location, the type of collateral, any known damage to the property and the type of business. Subsequent to entering impaired status and the Company determining that there is a collateral shortfall, the Company will generally, depending on the type of collateral, order a third party appraisal, broker's price opinion, automated valuation model or updated market evaluation. Subsequent to receiving the third party results, the Company will discount the value 6 to 10 percent for selling and closing costs.

Partially charged-off loans are measured for impairment based upon an appraisal for collateral-dependant loans. When an updated appraisal is received for a nonperforming loan, the value on the appraisal is discounted in the manner discussed above. If there is a deficiency in the value after the Company applies these discounts, management applies a specific reserve and the loan remains in nonaccrual status. The receipt of an updated appraisal would not qualify as a reason to put a loan back into accruing status. The Company removes loans from nonaccrual status when the borrower makes six months of contractual payments and demonstrates the ability to service the debt. Charge-offs are determined based upon the loss that management believes the Company will incur after evaluating collateral for impairment based upon the valuation methods described above and the ability of the borrower to pay any deficiency.

Impaired Collateral-Dependent Loans

The fair value of impaired collateral-dependent loans is derived in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 310, "Receivables." Fair value is determined based on the loan's observable market price or the fair value of the collateral. The valuation allowance for impaired loans is included in the allowance for loan losses in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. During the year ended December 31, 2011, the valuation allowance for impaired loans increased \$2.0 million to \$4.4 million at December 31, 2011. During the year ended December 31, 2010, the valuation allowance for impaired loans decreased \$6 thousand to \$2.5 million at December 31, 2010.

The following tables present the assets and liabilities carried on the balance sheet by caption and by level within the hierarchy (as described above) as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

As of December 31, 2011						Total fair value loss during year ended December 31, 2011
(In thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total		
Financial Assets:						
Other real estate owned ("OREO")	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,032	\$ 3,032	\$	(1,879)
Impaired collateral-dependent loans	-	-	13,705	13,705		(1,992)
As of December 31, 2010						Total fair value gain (loss) during year ended December 31, 2010
(In thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total		
Financial Assets:						
Other real estate owned ("OREO")	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,346	\$ 2,346	\$	(100)
Impaired collateral-dependent loans	-	-	6,670	6,670		6

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

FASB ASC Topic 825, "Financial Instruments," requires the disclosure of the estimated fair value of certain financial instruments, including those financial instruments which the Company does not record at fair value. These estimated fair values as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 have been determined using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. Considerable judgment is required to interpret market data to develop estimates of fair value. The estimates presented are not necessarily indicative of amounts the Company could realize in a current market exchange. The use of alternative market assumptions and estimation methodologies could have had a material effect on these estimates of fair value. The methodology for estimating the fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are measured on a recurring or nonrecurring basis are discussed above. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of other financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value:

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For these short-term instruments, the carrying value is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

SBA Loans Held For Sale

The fair value of SBA loans held for sale is estimated by using a market approach that includes significant other observable inputs.

Loans

The fair value of loans is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using current market rates that reflect the interest rate risk inherent in the loan, except for previously discussed impaired loans.

Federal Home Loan Bank Stock

Federal Home Loan Bank stock is carried at cost. Carrying value approximates fair value based on the redemption provisions of the issues.

SBA Servicing Assets

SBA servicing assets do not trade in an active, open market with readily observable prices. The Company estimates the fair value of SBA servicing assets using discounted cash flow models incorporating numerous assumptions from the perspective of a market participant including market discount rates and prepayment speeds.

Deposit Liabilities

The fair value of demand deposits and savings accounts is the amount payable on demand at the reporting date. The fair value of fixed-maturity certificates of deposit is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using current market rates.

Borrowed Funds & Subordinated Debentures

The fair value of borrowings is estimated by discounting the projected future cash flows using current market rates.

Accrued Interest

The carrying amounts of accrued interest approximate fair value.

Standby Letters of Credit

At December 31, 2011, the Bank had standby letters of credit outstanding of \$1.8 million, as compared to \$1.5 million at December 31, 2010. The fair value of these commitments is nominal.

The table below presents the estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments as of December 31, 2011 and 2010:

(In thousands)	2011		2010	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 82,574	\$ 82,574	\$ 43,926	\$ 43,926
Securities available for sale	88,765	88,765	107,131	107,131
Securities held to maturity	18,771	19,879	21,111	21,351
SBA loans held for sale	7,668	8,192	10,397	11,048
Loans, net of allowance for possible loan losses	568,576	572,165	591,175	588,519
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	4,088	4,088	4,206	4,206
SBA servicing assets	418	418	512	512
Accrued interest receivable	3,703	3,703	3,791	3,791
Financial liabilities:				
Deposits	643,971	647,281	654,788	659,048
Borrowed funds and subordinated debentures	90,465	102,533	90,465	103,704
Accrued interest payable	523	523	556	556
Interest rate swap agreements	43	43	499	499

21. Condensed Financial Statements of Unity Bancorp, Inc. (Parent Company Only)

Balance Sheets

(In thousands)	December 31,	
	2011	2010
ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,475	\$ 4,056
Securities available for sale	88	98
Capital note due from Bank	8,500	8,500
Investment in subsidiaries	76,698	72,888
Other assets	500	669
Total Assets	\$ 89,261	\$ 86,211
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Other liabilities	\$ 238	\$ 661
Other borrowings	15,465	15,465
Shareholders' equity	73,558	70,085
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 89,261	\$ 86,211

Statements of Income

(In thousands)	Years ended December 31,	
	2011	2010
Interest income	\$ 749	\$ 746
Interest expense	757	862
Net interest expense	(8)	(116)
Other expenses	21	21
Loss before income tax benefit and equity in undistributed net income of subsidiary	(29)	(137)
Income tax benefit	(11)	(45)
Loss before equity in undistributed net income of subsidiary	(18)	(92)
Equity in undistributed net income of subsidiary	2,564	2,332
Net income	2,546	2,240
Preferred stock dividends and discount accretion	1,558	1,520
Income available to common shareholders	\$ 988	\$ 720

Statements of Cash Flows

(In thousands)	Years ended December 31,	
	2011	2010
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 2,546	\$ 2,240
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Equity in undistributed net income of subsidiary	(2,564)	(2,332)
Net change in other assets and liabilities	23	9
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	5	(83)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from exercise of common stock	446	94
Cash dividends paid on preferred stock	(1,032)	(1,032)
Net cash used in financing activities	(586)	(938)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(581)	(1,021)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	4,056	5,077
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 3,475	\$ 4,056
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES:		
Interest paid	\$ 757	\$ 860

22. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(In thousands)

	Pre-tax	Tax	After-tax
Net unrealized security gains:			
Balance at December 31, 2009			\$ 5
Unrealized holding gains on securities arising during the period	\$ 876	\$ 344	532
Less: Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income	171	57	114
Net unrealized gains on securities arising during the period	705	287	418
Balance at December 31, 2010			423
Unrealized holding gains on securities arising during the period	1,631	627	1,004
Less: Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income	421	141	280
Net unrealized gains on securities arising during the period	1,210	486	724
Balance at December 31, 2011			\$ 1,147
Net unrealized losses on cash flow hedges:			
Balance at December 31, 2009			\$ (466)
Unrealized holding gains on cash flow hedges arising during the period	\$ 278	\$ 112	166
Balance at December 31, 2010			(300)
Unrealized holding gains on cash flow hedges arising during the period	456	182	274
Balance at December 31, 2011			(26)
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income at December 31, 2011			\$ 1,121

Quarterly Financial Information (Unaudited)

The following quarterly financial information for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 is unaudited. However, in the opinion of management, all adjustments, which include normal recurring adjustments necessary to present fairly the results of operations for the periods, are reflected.

(In thousands, except per share data)

2011	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Total interest income	\$ 10,242	\$ 10,196	\$ 9,952	\$ 9,133
Total interest expense	2,767	2,725	2,599	2,460
Net interest income	7,475	7,471	7,353	6,673
Provision for loan losses	2,500	1,750	1,400	1,150
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	4,975	5,721	5,953	5,523
Total noninterest income	1,255	1,447	1,654	1,305
Total noninterest expense	6,158	6,247	6,101	6,012
Income before provision (benefit) for income taxes	72	921	1,506	816
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(148)	277	420	220
Net income	220	644	1,086	596
Preferred stock dividends and discount accretion	384	395	386	393
Income available (loss attributable) to common shareholders	\$ (164)	\$ 249	\$ 700	\$ 203
Net income (loss) per common share - Basic	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.03
Net income (loss) per common share - Diluted	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.03

(In thousands, except per share data)

2010	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Total interest income	\$ 11,513	\$ 10,944	\$ 10,726	\$ 10,852
Total interest expense	4,049	3,681	3,314	2,991
Net interest income	7,464	7,263	7,412	7,861
Provision for loan losses	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,750
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	5,964	5,763	5,912	5,111
Total noninterest income	910	1,170	1,460	1,529
Total noninterest expense	5,941	6,040	6,404	6,605
Income before provision (benefit) for income taxes	933	893	968	35
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	185	212	242	(50)
Net income	748	681	726	85
Preferred stock dividends and discount accretion	373	379	385	383
Income available (loss attributable) to common shareholders	\$ 375	\$ 302	\$ 341	\$ (298)
Net income (loss) per common share - Basic	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.04)
Net income (loss) per common share - Diluted	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.04)

Selected Consolidated Financial Data

(In thousands)

At or for the years ended December 31,

	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Selected Results of Operations					
Interest income	\$ 39,523	\$ 44,035	\$ 49,410	\$ 50,765	\$ 48,900
Interest expense	10,551	14,035	21,582	23,474	24,474
Net interest income	28,972	30,000	27,828	27,291	24,426
Provision for loan losses	6,800	7,250	8,000	4,500	1,550
Noninterest income	5,661	5,069	2,140	2,694	5,940
Noninterest expense	24,518	24,990	23,947	22,939	22,113
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	769	589	(898)	616	1,978
Net income (loss)	2,546	2,240	(1,081)	1,930	4,725
Preferred stock dividends and discount accretion	1,558	1,520	1,496	110	-
Income available (loss attributable) to common shareholders	988	720	(2,577)	1,820	4,725
Per Share Data					
Net income (loss) per common share - Basic	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.10	\$ (0.36)	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.65
Net income (loss) per common share - Diluted	0.13	0.10	(0.36)	0.25	0.63
Book value per common share	7.24	7.08	6.91	6.99	6.70
Market value per common share	6.40	6.05	4.02	3.90	8.10
Cash dividends declared on common shares	-	-	-	0.10	0.19
Selected Balance Sheet Data					
Assets	\$ 810,846	\$ 818,410	\$ 930,357	\$ 898,310	\$ 752,196
Loans	592,592	615,936	657,016	685,946	590,132
Allowance for loan losses	16,348	14,364	13,842	10,326	8,383
Securities	107,536	128,242	169,022	149,509	98,591
Deposits	643,971	654,788	758,239	707,117	601,268
Borrowed funds and subordinated debentures	90,465	90,465	100,465	120,465	100,465
Shareholders' equity	73,558	70,085	67,865	67,803	47,260
Common shares outstanding	7,459	7,211	7,144	7,119	7,063
Performance Ratios					
Return (loss) on average assets	0.31%	0.26%	(0.12)%	0.23%	0.66%
Return (loss) on average equity	1.90	1.43	(5.29)	3.72	10.11
Efficiency ratio	71.42	71.43	75.49	71.90	71.48
Net interest spread	3.50	3.41	2.87	3.13	3.07
Net interest margin	3.76	3.67	3.22	3.51	3.62
Asset Quality Ratios					
Allowance for loan losses to loans	2.76%	2.33%	2.11%	1.51%	1.42%
Allowance for loan losses to nonperforming loans	71.80	66.31	54.29	64.06	153.49
Nonperforming loans to total loans	3.84	3.52	3.88	2.35	0.93
Nonperforming assets to total loans and OREO	4.33	3.88	4.10	2.45	0.94
Nonperforming assets to total assets	3.18	2.93	2.90	1.87	0.74
Net charge-offs to average loans	0.79	1.05	0.67	0.40	0.14
Capital Ratios – Company					
Leverage ratio	10.44%	9.97%	8.83%	9.54%	8.25%
Tier I risk-based capital ratio	14.33	13.04	11.75	12.02	9.81
Total risk-based capital ratio	15.60	14.30	13.01	13.27	11.06
Capital Ratios – Bank					
Leverage ratio	9.01%	8.48%	7.38%	7.88%	7.06%
Tier I risk-based capital ratio	12.36	11.10	9.82	9.93	8.39
Total risk-based capital ratio	15.05	13.69	12.30	12.41	11.00

All share amounts have been adjusted for the 5% stock distributions paid on June 27, 2008, and June 29, 2007.

EXHIBIT 21

SUBSIDIARIES OF REGISTRANT

The Registrant has three subsidiaries, Unity Bank, Unity (NJ) Statutory Trust II and Unity (NJ) Statutory Trust III. Unity Bank has eight subsidiaries, Unity Investment Services, Inc., Unity Financial Services, Inc., AJB Residential Realty Enterprises, Inc., AJB Commercial Realty, Inc., MKCD Commercial, Inc., JAH Commercial, Inc., UB Commercial LLC and ASBC Holdings LLC.

EXHIBIT 23.1

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to incorporation by reference in the registration statement Nos. 333-20687, 333-64612, 333-64614, 333-105045, 333-121409, 333-134360 and 333-174521 on Form S-8 of Unity Bancorp, Inc., of our report dated March 15, 2012, relating to the audit of the 2011 Consolidated Financial Statements of Unity Bancorp, Inc., which appears in the Annual Report to Shareholders, which report is incorporated by reference in the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Unity Bancorp, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2011.

/s/ McGladrey & Pullen, LLP

Blue Bell, Pennsylvania
March 15, 2012

EXHIBIT 31.1

Certifications

I, James A. Hughes, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Unity Bancorp, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;

c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls over financial reporting, which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 15, 2012

/s/James A. Hughes

James A. Hughes
President and Chief Executive Officer

EXHIBIT 31.2

Certifications

I, Alan J. Bedner, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Unity Bancorp, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls over financial reporting, which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 15, 2012

/s/ Alan J. Bedner

Alan J. Bedner
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

EXHIBIT 32.1

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C.
Section 1350, AS ADOPTED
PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 of SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, each of the undersigned officers of Unity Bancorp. Inc. (the "Company"), certifies that:

- (1) to the best of my knowledge, the Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the annual period ended December 31, 2011 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)); and
- (2) to the best of my knowledge, the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: March 15, 2012

/s/ James A. Hughes

James A. Hughes
President and Chief Executive Officer

Dated: March 15, 2012

/s/ Alan J. Bedner

Alan J. Bedner
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

This certification is made solely for the purposes of 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, subject to the knowledge standard contained therein, and not for any other purpose.

EXHIBIT 99.1

Certification of James A. Hughes, President and Chief Executive Officer
of Unity Bancorp, Inc.
Pursuant to §111(b)(4) of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 and 31 C.F.R. 30.15

I, James A. Hughes, certify, based on my knowledge, that:

- (i) The compensation committee of Unity Bancorp, Inc. has discussed, reviewed, and evaluated with senior risk officers at least every six months during the period beginning on the later of September 14, 2009, or ninety days after the closing date of the agreement between the TARP recipient and Treasury and ending with the last day of the TARP recipient's fiscal year containing that date (the applicable period), the senior executive officer (SEO) compensation plans and the employee compensation plans and the risks these plans pose to Unity Bancorp, Inc.;
- (ii) The compensation committee of Unity Bancorp, Inc. has identified and limited during the applicable period any features of the SEO compensation plans that could lead SEOs to take unnecessary and excessive risks that could threaten the value of Unity Bancorp, Inc., and during that same applicable period has identified any features of the employee compensation plans that pose risks to Unity Bancorp, Inc. and has limited those features to ensure that Unity Bancorp, Inc. is not unnecessarily exposed to risks;
- (iii) The compensation committee has reviewed, at least every six months during the applicable period, the terms of each employee compensation plan and identified any features of the plan that could encourage the manipulation of reported earnings of Unity Bancorp, Inc. to enhance the compensation of an employee, and has limited any such features;
- (iv) The compensation committee of Unity Bancorp, Inc. will certify to the reviews of the SEO compensation plans and employee compensation plans required under (i) and (iii) above;
- (v) The compensation committee of Unity Bancorp, Inc. will provide a narrative description of how it limited during any part of the most recently completed fiscal year that included a TARP period the features in
 - (A) SEO compensation plans that could lead SEOs to take unnecessary and excessive risks that could threaten the value of Unity Bancorp, Inc.;
 - (B) Employee compensation plans that unnecessarily expose Unity Bancorp, Inc. to risks; and
 - (C) Employee compensation plans that could encourage the manipulation of reported earnings of Unity Bancorp, Inc. to enhance the compensation of an employee;
- (vi) Unity Bancorp, Inc. has required that bonus payments, as defined in the regulations and guidance established under section 111 of EESA (bonus payments), of the SEOs and twenty next most highly compensated employees be subject to a recovery or "clawback" provision during any part of the most recently completed fiscal year that was a TARP period if the bonus payments were based on materially inaccurate financial statements or any other materially inaccurate performance metric criteria;
- (vii) Unity Bancorp, Inc. has prohibited any golden parachute payment, as defined in the regulations and guidance established under section 111 of EESA, to an SEO or any of the next five most highly compensated employees during the period beginning on the later of the closing date of the agreement between the TARP recipient and Treasury or June 15, 2009 and ending with the last day of the TARP recipient's fiscal year containing that date;
- (viii) Unity Bancorp, Inc. has limited bonus payments to its applicable employees in accordance with section 111 of EESA and the regulations and guidance established thereunder during the period beginning on the later of the closing date of the agreement between the TARP recipient and Treasury or June 15, 2009 and ending with the last day of the TARP recipient's fiscal year containing that date;
- (ix) The board of directors of Unity Bancorp, Inc. has established an excessive or luxury expenditures policy, as defined in the regulations and guidance established under section 111 of EESA, by the later of September 14, 2009, or ninety days after the closing date of the agreement between the TARP recipient and Treasury; this policy has been provided to Treasury and its primary regulatory agency; Unity Bancorp, Inc. and its employees have complied with this policy during the applicable period; and any expenses that, pursuant to this policy, required approval of the board of directors, a committee of the board of directors, an SEO, or an executive officer with a similar level of responsibility were properly approved;
- (x) Unity Bancorp, Inc. will permit a non-binding shareholder resolution in compliance with any applicable Federal securities rules and regulations on the disclosures provided under the Federal securities laws related to SEO compensation paid or accrued during the period beginning on the later of the closing date of the agreement between the TARP recipient and Treasury or June 15, 2009 and ending with the last day of the TARP recipient's fiscal year containing that date;
- (xi) Unity Bancorp, Inc. will disclose the amount, nature, and justification for the offering during the period beginning on the later of the closing date of the agreement between the TARP recipient and Treasury or June 15, 2009 and ending with the last day of the TARP recipient's fiscal year containing that date of any perquisites, as defined in the regulations and guidance established under section 111 of EESA, whose total value exceeds \$25,000 for any employee who is subject to the bonus payment limitations identified in paragraph (viii);
- (xii) Unity Bancorp, Inc. will disclose whether Unity Bancorp, Inc., the board of directors of Unity Bancorp, Inc., or the compensation committee of Unity Bancorp, Inc. has engaged during the period beginning on the later of the closing date of the agreement between the TARP recipient and Treasury or June 15, 2009 and ending with the last day of the TARP recipient's fiscal year containing that date, a compensation consultant; and the services the compensation consultant or any affiliate of the compensation consultant provided during this period;
- (xiii) Unity Bancorp, Inc. has prohibited the payment of any gross-ups, as defined in the regulations and guidance established under section 111 of EESA, to the SEOs and the next twenty most highly compensated employees during the period beginning on the later of the closing date of the agreement between the TARP recipient and Treasury or June 15, 2009 and ending with the last day of the TARP recipient's fiscal year containing that date;
- (xiv) Unity Bancorp, Inc. has substantially complied with all other requirements related to employee compensation that are provided in the agreement between Unity Bancorp, Inc. and Treasury, including any amendments;
- (xv) Unity Bancorp, Inc. has submitted to Treasury a complete and accurate list of the SEOs and the twenty next most highly compensated employees for the current fiscal year and the most recently completed fiscal year, with the non-SEO ranked in descending order of level of annual compensation, and with the name, title, and employer of each SEO and most highly compensated employee identified; and
- (xvi) I understand that a knowing and willful false or fraudulent statement made in connection with this certification may be punished by fine, imprisonment, or both. (See, for example, 18 U.S.C. 1001.)"

Date: March 15, 2012

/s/ James A. Hughes
James A. Hughes
President and Chief Executive Officer

EXHIBIT 99.2

Certification of Alan J. Bedner, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
of Unity Bancorp, Inc.
Pursuant to §111(b)(4) of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 and 31 C.F.R. 30.15

I, Alan J. Bedner, certify, based on my knowledge, that:

- (i) The compensation committee of Unity Bancorp, Inc. has discussed, reviewed, and evaluated with senior risk officers at least every six months during the period beginning on the later of September 14, 2009, or ninety days after the closing date of the agreement between the TARP recipient and Treasury and ending with the last day of the TARP recipient's fiscal year containing that date (the applicable period), the senior executive officer (SEO) compensation plans and the employee compensation plans and the risks these plans pose to Unity Bancorp, Inc.;
- (ii) The compensation committee of Unity Bancorp, Inc. has identified and limited during the applicable period any features of the SEO compensation plans that could lead SEOs to take unnecessary and excessive risks that could threaten the value of Unity Bancorp, Inc., and during that same applicable period has identified any features of the employee compensation plans that pose risks to Unity Bancorp, Inc. and has limited those features to ensure that Unity Bancorp, Inc. is not unnecessarily exposed to risks;
- (iii) The compensation committee has reviewed, at least every six months during the applicable period, the terms of each employee compensation plan and identified any features of the plan that could encourage the manipulation of reported earnings of Unity Bancorp, Inc. to enhance the compensation of an employee, and has limited any such features;
- (iv) The compensation committee of Unity Bancorp, Inc. will certify to the reviews of the SEO compensation plans and employee compensation plans required under (i) and (iii) above;
- (v) The compensation committee of Unity Bancorp, Inc. will provide a narrative description of how it limited during any part of the most recently completed fiscal year that included a TARP period the features in
 - (A) SEO compensation plans that could lead SEOs to take unnecessary and excessive risks that could threaten the value of Unity Bancorp, Inc.;
 - (B) Employee compensation plans that unnecessarily expose Unity Bancorp, Inc. to risks; and
 - (C) Employee compensation plans that could encourage the manipulation of reported earnings of Unity Bancorp, Inc. to enhance the compensation of an employee;
- (vi) Unity Bancorp, Inc. has required that bonus payments, as defined in the regulations and guidance established under section 111 of EESA (bonus payments), of the SEOs and twenty next most highly compensated employees be subject to a recovery or "clawback" provision during any part of the most recently completed fiscal year that was a TARP period if the bonus payments were based on materially inaccurate financial statements or any other materially inaccurate performance metric criteria;
- (vii) Unity Bancorp, Inc. has prohibited any golden parachute payment, as defined in the regulations and guidance established under section 111 of EESA, to an SEO or any of the next five most highly compensated employees during the period beginning on the later of the closing date of the agreement between the TARP recipient and Treasury or June 15, 2009 and ending with the last day of the TARP recipient's fiscal year containing that date;
- (viii) Unity Bancorp, Inc. has limited bonus payments to its applicable employees in accordance with section 111 of EESA and the regulations and guidance established thereunder during the period beginning on the later of the closing date of the agreement between the TARP recipient and Treasury or June 15, 2009 and ending with the last day of the TARP recipient's fiscal year containing that date;
- (ix) The board of directors of Unity Bancorp, Inc. has established an excessive or luxury expenditures policy, as defined in the regulations and guidance established under section 111 of EESA, by the later of September 14, 2009, or ninety days after the closing date of the agreement between the TARP recipient and Treasury; this policy has been provided to Treasury and its primary regulatory agency; Unity Bancorp, Inc. and its employees have complied with this policy during the applicable period; and any expenses that, pursuant to this policy, required approval of the board of directors, a committee of the board of directors, an SEO, or an executive officer with a similar level of responsibility were properly approved;
- (x) Unity Bancorp, Inc. will permit a non-binding shareholder resolution in compliance with any applicable Federal securities rules and regulations on the disclosures provided under the Federal securities laws related to SEO compensation paid or accrued during the period beginning on the later of the closing date of the agreement between the TARP recipient and Treasury or June 15, 2009 and ending with the last day of the TARP recipient's fiscal year containing that date;
- (xi) Unity Bancorp, Inc. will disclose the amount, nature, and justification for the offering during the period beginning on the later of the closing date of the agreement between the TARP recipient and Treasury or June 15, 2009 and ending with the last day of the TARP recipient's fiscal year containing that date of any perquisites, as defined in the regulations and guidance established under section 111 of EESA, whose total value exceeds \$25,000 for any employee who is subject to the bonus payment limitations identified in paragraph (viii);
- (xii) Unity Bancorp, Inc. will disclose whether Unity Bancorp, Inc., the board of directors of Unity Bancorp, Inc., or the compensation committee of Unity Bancorp, Inc. has engaged during the period beginning on the later of the closing date of the agreement between the TARP recipient and Treasury or June 15, 2009 and ending with the last day of the TARP recipient's fiscal year containing that date, a compensation consultant; and the services the compensation consultant or any affiliate of the compensation consultant provided during this period;
- (xiii) Unity Bancorp, Inc. has prohibited the payment of any gross-ups, as defined in the regulations and guidance established under section 111 of EESA, to the SEOs and the next twenty most highly compensated employees during the period beginning on the later of the closing date of the agreement between the TARP recipient and Treasury or June 15, 2009 and ending with the last day of the TARP recipient's fiscal year containing that date;
- (xiv) Unity Bancorp, Inc. has substantially complied with all other requirements related to employee compensation that are provided in the agreement between Unity Bancorp, Inc. and Treasury, including any amendments;
- (xv) Unity Bancorp, Inc. has submitted to Treasury a complete and accurate list of the SEOs and the twenty next most highly compensated employees for the current fiscal year and the most recently completed fiscal year, with the non-SEO ranked in descending order of level of annual compensation, and with the name, title, and employer of each SEO and most highly compensated employee identified; and
- (xvi) I understand that a knowing and willful false or fraudulent statement made in connection with this certification may be punished by fine, imprisonment, or both. (See, for example, 18 U.S.C. 1001.)"

Date: March 15, 2012

/s/ Alan J. Bedner
Alan J. Bedner
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer