UNITED BANCORP INC /OH/
Form 10-Q
August 11, 2017

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

x QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2017

OR

¨ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE ACT

For the transition period from ____________ to _______________

Commission File Number: 0-16540

UNITED BANCORP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Ohio	34-1405357
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

201 South Fourth Street, Martins Ferry, Ohio 43935-0010
(Address of principal executive offices)

(740) 633-0445
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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 x   No ¨

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

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

Large accelerated filer ¨   Accelerated filer ¨   Non-accelerated filer ¨   Smaller Reporting Company x   Emerging growth company ¨

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ¨

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act)

Yes ¨ No x

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of the issuer’s classes of common stock as of the latest practicable date: As of August 4, 2017, 5,430,304 shares of the Company’s common stock, $1.00 par value, were issued and outstanding.

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ITEM 1. Financial Statements

United Bancorp, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

(In thousands, except share data)

	June 30, 2017 **(Unaudited)**	December 31, 2016
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	$ 4,325	$ 4,233
Interest-bearing demand deposits	16,459	7,308
Cash and cash equivalents	20,784	11,541
Available-for-sale securities	38,892	39,766
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses of $2,292 and $2,341 at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively	355,277	354,380
Premises and equipment	11,860	11,884
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	4,164	4,164
Foreclosed assets held for sale, net	294	335
Accrued interest receivable	761	840
Deferred income taxes	654	850
Bank-owned life insurance	11,977	11,822
Other assets	4,009	2,436
Total assets	$ 448,672	$ 438,018
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Liabilities		
Deposits		
Demand	$ 227,971	$ 203,745
Savings	81,421	81,825
Time	64,523	53,233
Total deposits	373,915	338,803
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	12,989	9,393
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	10,287	39,855
Subordinated debentures	4,124	4,124
Interest payable and other liabilities	3,704	3,202
Total liabilities	405,019	395,377
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred stock, no par value, authorized 2,000,000 shares; no shares issued	—	—
	5,430	5,425

Common stock, $1 par value; authorized 10,000,000 shares; issued 2017 –5,430,304 shares, 2016 – 5,425,304 shares; outstanding 2017 – 5,243,937, 2016 - 5,208,051		
Additional paid-in capital	17,924	18,024
Retained earnings	23,055	22,483
Stock held by deferred compensation plan; 2017 –180,623 shares, 2016 – 211,509 shares	(1,604)	(1,880)
Unearned ESOP compensation	(900)	(911)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(206)	(454)
Treasury stock, at cost 2017 –5,744 shares, 2016 – 5,744 shares	(46)	(46)
Total stockholders' equity	43,653	42,641
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 448,672	$ 438,018

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

United Bancorp, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income

(In thousands, except per share data)

(Unaudited)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Interest and dividend income				
Loans, including fees	$ 4,095	$ 4,037	$ 8,112	$ 7,917
Taxable securities	109	71	212	152
Non-taxable securities	1	22	7	49
Federal funds sold	36	16	47	23
Dividends on Federal Home Loan Bank stock and other	49	41	96	84
Total interest and dividend income	4,290	4,187	8,474	8,225
Interest expense				
Deposits				
Demand	115	29	187	57
Savings	10	9	19	18
Time	170	149	318	313
Borrowings	143	250	352	524
Total interest expense	438	437	876	912
Net interest income	3,852	3,750	7,598	7,313
Provision for loan losses	25	105	50	176
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	3,827	3,645	7,548	7,137
Noninterest income				
Service charges on deposit accounts	632	668	1,229	1,301
Realized gains on sales of loans	29	27	44	43
Other income	208	207	428	425
Total noninterest income	869	902	1,701	1,769
Noninterest expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	1,824	1,700	3,592	3,350
Net occupancy and equipment expense	510	433	1,033	881
Professional services	194	181	395	380
Insurance	72	55	139	105
Deposit insurance premiums	44	43	88	106
Franchise and other taxes	96	84	180	168
Advertising	100	66	209	151
Stationery and office supplies	33	28	69	57
Net realized (gain) loss on sale of other real estate and repossessions	(4)	10	(4)	10
Other expenses	496	651	998	1,185
Total noninterest expense	3,365	3,251	6,699	6,393

Income before federal income taxes	1,331	1,296	2,550	2,513
Federal income taxes	415	389	784	762
Net income	$ 916	$ 907	$ 1,766	$ 1,751
EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE				
Basic	$ 0.18	$ 0.18	$ 0.35	$ 0.35
Diluted	$ 0.18	$ 0.18	$ 0.35	$ 0.35
DIVIDENDS PER COMMON SHARE	$ 0.11	$ 0.10	$ 0.22	$ 0.20

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

United Bancorp, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net income	$ 916	$ 907	$ 1,766	$ 1,751
Unrealized holding gains (losses) on securities during the period, net of tax (benefits) of $48, ($11), $128 and ($5) for each respective period	93	(23)	248	(8)
Comprehensive income	$ 1,009	$ 884	$ 2,014	$ 1,743

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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United Bancorp, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Operating Activities		
Net income	$1,766	$1,751
Items not requiring (providing) cash		
Accretion of premiums and discounts on securities, net	—	(1)
Depreciation and amortization	453	391
Expense related to share based compensation plans	52	67
Expense related to ESOP	140	110
Provision for loan losses	50	176
Increase in value of bank-owned life insurance	(154)	(160)
Gain on sale of loans	(44)	(43)
Proceeds from sale of loans held for sale	2,050	2,077
Originations of loans held for sale	(2,006)	(2,034)
(Gain) Loss on sale or write down of foreclosed assets	(4)	10
Amortization of mortgage servicing rights	3	6
Net change in accrued interest receivable and other assets	(1,464)	(484)
Net change in accrued expenses and other liabilities	501	(332)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,343	1,534
Investing Activities		
Securities available for sale:		
Maturities, prepayments and calls	1,249	23,824
Purchases		(21,000)
Net change in loans	(866)	(19,313)
Purchases of premises and equipment	(429)	(1,402)
Proceeds from sale of foreclosed assets	—	70
Net cash used in investing activities	(46)	(17,821)

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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United Bancorp, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (continued)

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Financing Activities		
Net change in deposits	$35,112	$3,357
Net change in short-term borrowings	3,596	4,374
Net change in FHLB overnight borrowings	(19,500)	12,800
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(10,068)	(6,080)
Cash dividends paid on common stock	(1,194)	(1,077)
Net cash provided by financing activities	7,946	13,374
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	9,243	(2,913)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Period	11,541	12,701
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Period	$20,784	$9,788
Supplemental Cash Flows Information		
Interest paid on deposits and borrowings	$906	$900
Federal income taxes paid	$278	$647
Supplemental Disclosure of Non-Cash Investing and Financing Activities		
Transfers from loans to foreclosed assets held for sale	$41	$48

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

United Bancorp, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

These interim financial statements are prepared without audit and reflect all adjustments which, in the opinion of management, are necessary to present fairly the financial position of United Bancorp, Inc. (“Company”) at June 30, 2017, and its results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods presented. All such adjustments are normal and recurring in nature. The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions for Form 10-Q and, therefore, do not purport to contain all the necessary financial disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America that might otherwise be necessary in the circumstances and should be read in conjunction with the Company’s consolidated financial statements and related notes for the year ended December 31, 2016 included in its Annual Report on Form 10-K. Reference is made to the accounting policies of the Company described in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements contained in its Annual Report on Form 10-K. The results of operations for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2017, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year. The condensed consolidated balance sheet of the Company as of December 31, 2016 has been derived from the audited consolidated balance sheet of the Company as of that date.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of United Bancorp, Inc. (“United” or “the Company”) and its wholly-owned subsidiary, The Citizens Savings Bank of Martins Ferry, Ohio (“the Bank” or “Citizens”). The Bank operates two divisions, The Community Bank, a division of The Citizens Savings Bank and The Citizens Bank, a division of The Citizens Savings Bank. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Nature of Operations

The Company’s revenues, operating income, and assets are almost exclusively derived from banking. Accordingly, all of the Company’s banking operations are considered by management to be aggregated in one reportable operating segment. Customers are mainly located in Athens, Belmont, Carroll, Fairfield, Harrison, Jefferson, and Tuscarawas Counties and the surrounding localities in northeastern, east-central and southeastern Ohio, and include a wide range

of individuals, businesses and other organizations. The Citizens Bank division conducts its business through its main office in Martins Ferry, Ohio and offices in Bridgeport, Colerain, Dellroy, Dillonvale, Dover, Jewett, New Philadelphia, St. Clairsville East, St. Clairsville West, Sherrodsville, Strasburg, and Tiltonsville, Ohio. The Citizens Bank also operates a loan production office in Wheeling, West Virginia. The Community Bank division conducts its business through its two offices in Lancaster, Ohio and offices in Amesville, Glouster, and Nelsonville, Ohio. The Company's primary deposit products are checking, savings, and term certificate accounts, and its primary lending products are residential mortgage, commercial, and installment loans. Substantially all loans are secured by specific items of collateral including business assets, consumer assets and real estate and are not considered “sub prime” type loans. The targeted lending areas of our Bank operations encompass four separate metropolitan areas, minimizing the risk to changes in economic conditions in the communities housing the Company's branch locations.

United Bancorp, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

Commercial loans are expected to be repaid from cash flow from operations of businesses. Real estate loans are secured by both residential and commercial real estate. Net interest income is affected by the relative amount of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities and the interest received or paid on these balances. The level of interest rates paid or received by the Company can be significantly influenced by a number of environmental factors, such as governmental monetary and fiscal policies, that are outside of management's control.

Use of Estimates

To prepare financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, management makes estimates and assumptions based on available information. These estimates and assumptions affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and the disclosures provided and future results could differ. The allowance for loan losses and fair values of financial instruments are particularly subject to change.

Loans

Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoffs are reported at their outstanding principal balances adjusted for unearned income, charge-offs, the allowance for loan losses, any unamortized deferred fees or costs on originated loans and unamortized premiums or discounts on purchased loans.

For loans amortized at cost, interest income is accrued based on the unpaid principal balance. Loan origination fees, net of certain direct origination costs, as well as premiums and discounts, are deferred and amortized as a level yield adjustment over the respective term of the loan.

For all loan classes, the accrual of interest is discontinued at the time the loan is 90 days past due unless the credit is well-secured and in process of collection. Past due status is based on contractual terms of the loan. For all loan classes, the entire balance of the loan is considered past due if the minimum payment contractually required to be paid is not

received by the contractual due date. For all loan classes, loans are placed on nonaccrual or charged off at an earlier date if collection of principal or interest is considered doubtful.

Management's general practice is to proactively charge down loans individually evaluated for impairment to the fair value of the underlying collateral. Consistent with regulatory guidance, charge-offs on all loan segments are taken when specific loans, or portions thereof, are considered uncollectible. The Company's policy is to promptly charge these loans off in the period the uncollectible loss is reasonably determined.

For all loan portfolio segments except residential and consumer loans, the Company promptly charges-off loans, or portions thereof, when available information confirms that specific loans are uncollectible based on information that includes, but is not limited to, (1) the deteriorating financial condition of the borrower, (2) declining collateral values, and/or (3) legal action, including bankruptcy, that impairs the borrower's ability to adequately meet its obligations. For impaired loans that are considered to be solely collateral dependent, a partial charge-off is recorded when a loss has been confirmed by an updated appraisal or other appropriate valuation of the collateral.

United Bancorp, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

The Company charges-off residential and consumer loans when the Company reasonably determines the amount of the loss. The Company adheres to timeframes established by applicable regulatory guidance which provides for the charge-down of 1-4 family first and junior lien mortgages to the net realizable value less costs to sell when the loan is 120 days past due, charge-off of unsecured open-end loans when the loan is 120 days past due, and charge down to the net realizable value when other secured loans are 120 days past due. Loans at these respective delinquency thresholds for which the Company can clearly document that the loan is both well-secured and in the process of collection, such that collection will occur regardless of delinquency status, need not be charged off.

For all classes, all interest accrued but not collected for loans that are placed on nonaccrual or charged off are reversed against interest income. The interest on these loans is accounted for on the cash-basis or cost-recovery method, until qualifying for return to accrual. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured. Nonaccrual loans are returned to accrual status when, in the opinion of management, the financial position of the borrower indicates there is no longer any reasonable doubt as to the timely collection of interest or principal. The Company requires a period of satisfactory performance of not less than six months before returning a nonaccrual loan to accrual status.

When cash payments are received on impaired loans in each loan class, the Company records the payment as interest income unless collection of the remaining recorded principal amount is doubtful, at which time payments are used to reduce the principal balance of the loan. Troubled debt restructured loans recognize interest income on an accrual basis at the renegotiated rate if the loan is in compliance with the modified terms, no principal reduction has been granted and the loan has demonstrated the ability to perform in accordance with the renegotiated terms for a period of at least six months.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is established as losses are estimated to have occurred through a provision for loan losses charged to income. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectability of a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance.

The allowance for loan losses is evaluated on a regular basis by management and is based upon management's periodic review of the collectability of the loans in light of historical experience, the nature and volume of the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral and prevailing economic conditions. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available.

The allowance consists of allocated and general components. The allocated component relates to loans that are classified as impaired. For those loans that are classified as impaired, an allowance is established when the discounted cash flows (or collateral value or observable market price) of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan. The general component covers non-impaired loans and is based on historical charge-off experience by segment. The historical loss experience is determined by portfolio segment and is based on the actual loss history experienced by the Company over the prior three years. Management believes the three year historical loss experience methodology is appropriate in the current economic environment. Other adjustments (qualitative/environmental considerations) for each segment may be added to the allowance for each loan segment after an assessment of internal or external influences on credit quality that are not fully reflected in the historical loss or risk rating data.

United Bancorp, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due based on the loan's current payment status and the borrower's financial condition including available sources of cash flows. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed. Impairment is measured on a loan-by-loan basis for non-homogenous type loans such as commercial, non-owner residential and construction loans by either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loan's obtainable market price or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. For impaired loans where the Company utilizes the discounted cash flows to determine the level of impairment, the Company includes the entire change in the present value of cash flows as bad debt expense.

The fair values of collateral dependent impaired loans are based on independent appraisals of the collateral. In general, the Company acquires an updated appraisal upon identification of impairment and annually thereafter for commercial, commercial real estate and multi-family loans. If the most recent appraisal is over a year old, and a new appraisal is not performed, due to lack of comparable values or other reasons, the existing appraisal is utilized and discounted generally 10% - 35% based on the age of the appraisal, condition of the subject property, and overall economic conditions. After determining the collateral value as described, the fair value is calculated based on the determined collateral value less selling expenses. The potential for outdated appraisal values is considered in our determination of the allowance for loan losses through our analysis of various trends and conditions including the local economy, trends in charge-offs and delinquencies, etc. and the related qualitative adjustments assigned by the Company.

Segments of loans with similar risk characteristics are collectively evaluated for impairment based on the segment's historical loss experience adjusted for changes in trends, conditions and other relevant factors that affect repayment of the loans. Accordingly, the Company does not separately identify individual consumer and residential loans for impairment measurements, unless such loans are the subject of a restructuring agreement due to financial difficulties of the borrower.

In the course of working with borrowers, the Company may choose to restructure the contractual terms of certain loans. In this scenario, the Company attempts to work-out an alternative payment schedule with the borrower in order

to optimize collectability of the loan. Any loans that are modified are reviewed by the Company to identify if a troubled debt restructuring (“TDR”) has occurred, which is when, for economic or legal reasons related to a borrower’s financial difficulties, the Company grants a concession to the borrower that it would not otherwise consider. Terms may be modified to fit the ability of the borrower to repay in line with its current financial status and the restructuring of the loan may include the transfer of assets from the borrower to satisfy the debt, a modification of loan terms, or a combination of the two. If such efforts by the Company do not result in a satisfactory arrangement, the loan is referred to legal counsel, at which time foreclosure proceedings are initiated. At any time prior to a sale of the property at foreclosure, the Company may terminate foreclosure proceedings if the borrower is able to work-out a satisfactory payment plan.

It is the Company’s policy to have any restructured loans which are on nonaccrual status prior to being restructured remain on nonaccrual status until six months of satisfactory borrower performance at which time management would consider its return to accrual status. If a loan was accruing at the time of restructuring, the Company reviews the loan to determine if it is appropriate to continue the accrual of interest on the restructured loan.

United Bancorp, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

With regard to determination of the amount of the allowance for credit losses, trouble debt restructured loans are considered to be impaired. As a result, the determination of the amount of impaired loans for each portfolio segment within troubled debt restructurings is the same as detailed previously.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share represents income available to common stockholders divided by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during each period. Diluted earnings per share reflects additional potential common shares that would have been outstanding if dilutive potential common shares had been issued, as well as any adjustment to income that would result from the assumed issuance. Potential common shares that may be issued by the Company relate to outstanding stock options and restricted stock awards and are determined using the treasury stock method.

Treasury stock shares, deferred compensation shares and unearned ESOP shares are not deemed outstanding for earnings per share calculations.

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	(In thousands, except share and per share data)			
Basic				
Net income	$916	$907	$1,766	$1,751
Dividends on non-vested restricted stock	(9)	(14)	(17)	(28)
Net income allocated to stockholders	$907	$893	$1,749	$1,723
Weighted average common shares outstanding	4,847,884	4,901,947	4,839,725	4,887,546
Basic earnings per common share	$0.18	$0.18	$0.35	$0.35
Diluted				
Net income allocated to stockholders	$907	$893	$1,749	$1,723
Weighted average common shares outstanding for basic earnings per common share	4,847,884	4,901,947	4,839,725	4,887,546

Add: Dilutive effects of assumed exercise of stock options and restricted stock	119,102	95,054	119,102	95,054
Average shares and dilutive potential common shares	4,966,986	4,997,001	4,958,827	4,982,600
Diluted earnings per common share	$0.18	$0.18	$0.35	$0.35

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United Bancorp, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

Income Taxes

The Company is subject to income taxes in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, as well as various state jurisdictions. Tax regulations within each jurisdiction are subject to the interpretation of the related tax laws and regulations and require significant judgment to apply. With few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state and local income tax examinations by tax authorities for the years before 2013.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

ASU No. 2017-09 was issued in May 2017 and provides guidance about which changes to the terms or condition of a share-based payment award require and entity to apply modification accounting in Topic 718.The amendments in this Update are effective for all entities for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company assessed ASU 2017-09 and does not expect a significant impact on its accounting and disclosures.

ASU No. 2017-07 was issued in March 2017 and applies to all employers that offer to their employees defined benefit pension plans, other postretirement benefit plans, or other types of benefits accounted for under Topic 715. The amendments in this update require that an employer report the service cost component in the same line item or items as other compensation costs arising from services rendered by the pertinent employees during the period. The other components of net benefit cost, as defined, are required to be presented in the income statement separately from the service cost component and outside a subtotal of income from operations, if one is presented. If a separate line item or items are not used, the line item or items used in the income statement to present the other components of net benefit cost must be disclosed. The amendments in ASU No. 2017-07 are effective for public business entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those annual periods. The amendments in this update are to be applied retrospectively for the presentation of the service cost component and the other components of net periodic pension cost and net periodic postretirement benefit cost in the income statement. The Company is currently evaluating this ASU to determine the impact on its consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

ASU 2017-08 was issued by the FASB in March 2017 and applies to all entities that hold investments in callable debt securities that have an amortized cost basis in excess of the amount that is repayable by the issuer at the earliest call date (that is, at a premium. The ASU requires the premium to be amortized to the earliest call date, not the maturity date. The amendments do not require an accounting change for securities held at a discount; the discount continues to be amortized to maturity. ASU No. 2017-08 is effective for public business entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted and management elected to adopt the update as of January 1, 2017. Adoption did not have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

In August 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2016-15 *"Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230) - Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments.* " ASU 2016-15 provides cash flow statement classification guidance for certain transactions including how the predominance principle should be applied when cash receipts and cash payments have aspects of more than one class of cash flows. The guidance is effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. The Company assessed ASU 2016-15 and does not expect a significant impact on its accounting and disclosures.

United Bancorp, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, *"Financial Instruments-Credit Losses (Topic 326) - Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments."* The provisions of ASU 2016-13 were issued to provide financial statement users with more decision-useful information about the expected credit losses on financial instruments that are not accounted for at fair value through net income, including loans held for investment, held-to-maturity debt securities, trade and other receivables, net investment in leases and other commitments to extend credit held by a reporting entity at each reporting date. ASU 2016-13 requires that financial assets measured at amortized cost be presented at the net amount expected to be collected, through an allowance for credit losses that is deducted from the amortized cost basis. The amendments in ASU 2016-13 eliminate the probable incurred loss recognition in current GAAP and reflect an entity's current estimate of all expected credit losses. The measurement of expected credit losses is based upon historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the collectability of the financial assets.

For purchased financial assets with a more-than-insignificant amount of credit deterioration since origination ("PCD assets") that are measured at amortized cost, the initial allowance for credit losses is added to the purchase price rather than being reported as a credit loss expense. Subsequent changes in the allowance for credit losses on PCD assets are recognized through the statement of income as a credit loss expense.

Credit losses relating to available-for-sale debt securities will be recorded through an allowance for credit losses rather than as a direct write-down to the security.

ASU 2016-13 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of these amendments to the Company's financial position and results of operations and currently does not know or cannot reasonably quantify the impact of the adoption of the amendments as a result of the complexity and extensive changes from the amendments. The Allowance for Loan Losses (ALL) estimate is material to the Company and given the change from an incurred loss model to a methodology that considers the credit loss over the life of the loan, there is the potential for an increase in the ALL at adoption date. The Company is anticipating a significant change in the processes and procedures to calculate the ALL, including changes in assumptions and estimates to consider expected credit losses over the life of the loan versus the current accounting practice that utilizes the incurred loss model. In addition, the current accounting policy and procedures for the other-than-temporary impairment on available-for-sale securities will be replaced with an allowance approach. The Company is starting to work with an outside vendor to begin developing and implementing processes during the next two years to ensure it is fully compliant with the amendments at adoption

date. For additional information on the allowance for loan losses, see Note 3.

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ASU No. 2016-01, "Financial Instruments - Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities"

ASU No. 2016-01 was issued in January 2016 and applies to all entities that hold financial assets or owe financial liabilities. ASU 2016-01 is intended to improve the recognition and measurement of financial instruments by requiring equity investments to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income; requiring public entities to use the exit price notion when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes; requiring separate presentation of financial assets and financial liabilities by measurement category and form of financial asset on the balance sheet or the accompanying notes to the financial statements; eliminating the requirement for public business entities to disclose the method(s) and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value that is required to be disclosed for financial instruments measured and amortized at cost on the balance sheet; and requiring a reporting organization to present separately in other comprehensive income the portion of the total change in the fair value of a liability resulting from a change in the instruments specific credit risk when the organization has elected to measure the liability at fair value in accordance with the fair value option for financial instruments. ASU 2016-01 is effective for annual periods and interim periods within those periods, beginning after December 15, 2017. The amendments should be applied by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. The amendments related to equity securities without readily determinable fair values (including disclosure requirements) should be applied prospectively to equity instruments that exist as of the date of adoption. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of these amendments, but does not expect them to have a material effect on the Company’s financial position or results of operations since it does not have any equity securities or a valuation allowance. However, the amendments will have an impact on certain items that are disclosed at fair value that are not currently utilizing the exit price notion when measuring fair value. At this time the Company cannot quantify the change in the fair value of such disclosures since the Company is currently evaluating the full impact of the Update and is in the planning stages of developing appropriate procedures and processes to comply with the disclosure requirements of such amendments. The current accounting policies and procedures will be modified after the Company has fully evaluated the standard to comply with the accounting changes mentioned above. For additional information on fair value of assets and liabilities, see Note 16.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09 “*Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*” (ASU 2014-09). This update to the ASC is the culmination of efforts by the FASB and the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to develop a common revenue standard for U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). ASU 2014-09 supersedes Topic 605 – Revenue Recognition and most industry-specific guidance. The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The guidance in ASU 2014-09 describes a 5-step process entities can apply to

achieve the core principle of revenue recognition and requires disclosures sufficient to enable users of financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers and the significant judgments used in determining that information. Originally, the amendments in ASU 2014-09 were effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that reporting period and early application is not allowed. In July 2015, the FASB extended the implementation date to annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 including interim periods within that reporting period. Transitional guidance is included in the update. Earlier adoption is permitted only as of annual reporting periods beginning after December 31, 2016, including interim periods within that reporting period. The Company is in its preliminary stages of evaluating the impact of these amendments, although it doesn't expect the amendments to have a significant impact to the Company's financial position or results of operations. The amendments could potentially impact the accounting procedures and processes over the recognition of certain revenue sources, including, but not limited to, non-interest income. The Company is expecting to begin developing processes and procedures during 2017 to ensure it is fully compliant with these amendments as the date of adoption. The financial statement impact of this new standard cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

On February 25, 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02 "*Leases (Topic 842).*" ASU 2016-02 is intended to improve financial reporting about leasing transactions. This ASU affects all companies and other organization that lease assets such as real estate, airplanes, and manufacturing equipment.

Under the current accounting model, an organization applies a classification test to determine the accounting for the lease arrangement:

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(a) Some leases are classified as capital where by the lessee would recognize lease assets and liabilities on the balance sheet.
(b) Other leases are classified as operating leases whereby the lessee would not recognize lease assets and liabilities on the balance sheet.

Under the new guidance, a lessee will be required to recognize assets and liabilities for leases with lease terms of more than 12 months. Consistent with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), the recognition, measurement, and presentation of expenses and cash flows arising from a lease by a lessee primarily will depend on its classification as a finance or operating lease.

However, unlike current GAAP—which requires only capital leases to be recognized on the balance sheet—the new ASU will require both types of leases to be recognized on the balance sheet.

For public companies, the ASU is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. Thus, for a calendar year company, it would be effective January 1, 2019. The impact is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations since the Company does not have a material amount of lease agreements. The Company is currently in the process of fully evaluating the amendments and will subsequently implement new processes to comply with the ASU. In addition, the Company will change its current accounting practice to comply with the amendments and such changes as mentioned above.

Note 2: Securities

The amortized cost and approximate fair values, together with gross unrealized gains and losses of securities are as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value

(In thousands)				
Available-for-sale Securities:				
June 30, 2017:				
U.S. government agencies	39,000	—	(108)	38,892
	$39,000	$ —	$ (108)	$ 38,892
Available-for-sale Securities:				
December 31, 2016:				
U.S. government agencies	$39,000	$ —	$ (486)	$ 38,514
State and political subdivisions	1,249	3	—	1,252
	$40,249	$ 3	$ (486)	$ 39,766

The amortized cost and fair value of available-for-sale securities at June 30, 2017, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

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For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

	Available-for-sale	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(In thousands)	
One to five years	$39,000	$38,892
Totals	$39,000	$38,892

The carrying value of securities pledged to secure public deposits and for other purpose, was $32.4 million and $27.9 million at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

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Certain investments in debt securities are reported in the financial statements at an amount less than their historical cost. The total fair value of these investments at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, was $38.9 million and $38.5 million, which represented approximately 92.2% and 96.8%, respectively, of the Company's available-for-sale and held-to-maturity investment portfolio.

Based on evaluation of available evidence, including recent changes in market interest rates, credit rating information and information obtained from regulatory filings, management believes the declines in fair value for these securities are temporary and are a result on an general increase in longer term interest rates.

Should the impairment of any of these securities become other-than-temporary, the cost basis of the investment will be reduced and the resulting loss recognized in net income in the period the other-than-temporary impairment is identified.

The following tables show the Company's investments' gross unrealized losses and fair value, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

June 30, 2017

Description of Securities **(In thousands)**	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
U.S. Government agencies	$ 32,897	$ (103)	$ 2,995	$ (5)	$35,892	$ (108)

December 31, 2016

Description of Securities **(In thousands)**	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses

U.S. Government agencies	$ 38,514	$ (486)	$ —	$ —	$38,514	$ (486)

The unrealized losses on the Company's investments in U.S. Government agencies were caused primarily by interest rate changes. The contractual terms of those investments do not permit the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than the amortized cost bases of the investments. Because the Company does not intend to sell the investments and it is not more likely than not the Company will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost bases, which may be maturity, the Company does not consider those investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

There were no investment sales for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016.

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Note 3: Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

Categories of loans include:

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(In thousands)	
Commercial loans	$75,570	$ 74,514
Commercial real estate	193,640	191,686
Residential real estate	75,158	76,154
Installment loans	13,201	14,367
Total gross loans	357,569	356,721
Less allowance for loan losses	(2,292)	(2,341)
Total loans	$355,277	$ 354,380

The risk characteristics of each loan portfolio segment are as follows:

Commercial

Commercial loans are primarily based on the identified cash flows of the borrower and secondarily on the underlying collateral provided by the borrower. The cash flows of borrowers, however, may not be as expected and the collateral securing these loans may fluctuate in value. Most commercial loans are secured by the assets being financed or other business assets, such as accounts receivable or inventory, and may include a personal guarantee. Short-term loans may be made on an unsecured basis. In the case of loans secured by accounts receivable, the availability of funds for the repayment of these loans may be substantially dependent on the ability of the borrower to collect amounts due from its customers.

Commercial Real Estate

Commercial real estate loans are viewed primarily as cash flow loans and secondarily as loans secured by real estate. Commercial real estate lending typically involves higher loan principal amounts and the repayment of these loans is generally dependent on the successful operation of the property securing the loan or the business conducted on the property securing the loan. Commercial real estate loans may be more adversely affected by conditions in the real estate markets or in the general economy. The characteristics of properties securing the Company’s commercial real estate portfolio are diverse, but with geographic location almost entirely in the Company’s market area. Management monitors and evaluates commercial real estate loans based on collateral, geography and risk grade criteria. In general, the Company avoids financing single purpose projects unless other underwriting factors are present to help mitigate risk. In addition, management tracks the level of owner-occupied commercial real estate versus nonowner-occupied loans.

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Residential and Consumer

Residential and consumer loans consist of two segments - residential mortgage loans and personal loans. For residential mortgage loans that are secured by 1-4 family residences and are generally owner-occupied, the Company generally establishes a maximum loan-to-value ratio and requires private mortgage insurance if that ratio is exceeded. Home equity loans are typically secured by a subordinate interest in 1-4 family residences, and consumer personal loans are secured by consumer personal assets, such as automobiles or recreational vehicles. Some consumer personal loans are unsecured, such as small installment loans and certain lines of credit. Repayment of these loans is primarily dependent on the personal income of the borrowers, which can be impacted by economic conditions in their market areas, such as unemployment levels. Repayment can also be impacted by changes in property values on residential properties. Risk is mitigated by the fact that the loans are of smaller individual amounts and spread over a large number of borrowers.

Allowance for Loan Losses and Recorded Investment in Loans

As of and for the three and six month period ended June 30, 2017

	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate	Residential	Installment	Unallocated	Total
	(In thousands)					
Allowance for loan losses:						
Balance, April 1, 2017	$498	$ 793	$ 583	$ 162	$ 297	$2,333
Provision charged to expense	33	56	(137)	193	(120)	25
Losses charged off	—	(5)	—	(77)	—	(82)
Recoveries	1	1	1	13	—	16
Balance, June 30, 2017	$532	$ 845	$ 447	$ 291	$ 177	$2,292
Balance, January 1, 2017	$495	$ 804	$ 591	$ 107	$ 344	$2,341
Provision charged to expense	36	44	(150)	287	(167)	50
Losses charged off	—	(5)	—	(127)	—	(132)
Recoveries	1	2	6	24	—	33
Balance, June 30, 2017	$532	$ 845	$ 447	$ 291	$ 177	$2,292

Allocation:

Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$—	$ 77	$ —	$ —	$ —	$77
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	$532	$ 768	$ 447	$ 291	$ 177	$2,215
Loans:						
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$129	$ 841	$ —	$ 462	$ —	$1,432
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	$51,732	$ 216,508	$ 75,158	$ 12,739	$ —	$356,137

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Allowance for Loan Losses and Recorded Investment in Loans

As of and for the three and six month period ended June 30, 2016

	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate	Residential	Installment	Unallocated	Total
	(In thousands)					
Allowance for loan losses:						
Balance, April 1, 2016	$192	$702	$166	$236	$1,079	$2,375
Provision charged to expense	231	(278)	(15)	9	158	105
Losses charged off	—	—	—	(120)	—	(120)
Recoveries	74	3	12	16	—	105
Balance, June 30, 2016	$497	$427	$163	$141	$1,237	$2,465
Balance, January 1, 2016	$184	$597	$170	$113	$1,373	$2,437
Provision charged to expense	238	(177)	72	179	(136)	176
Losses charged off	(2)	—	(91)	(191)	—	(284)
Recoveries	77	7	12	40	—	136
Balance, June 30, 2016	$497	$427	$163	$141	$1,237	$2,465
Loans:						
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$1	$1,368	$—	$—	$—	$1,369
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	$86,538	$167,149	$78,307	$15,459	$—	$347,453

Allowance for Loan Losses and Recorded Investment in Loans

As of December 31, 2016

	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate	Residential	Installment	Unallocated	Total
	(In thousands)					
Allowance for loan losses:						
	$11	$108	$—	$—	$—	$119

Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment						
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	$484	$ 696	$ 591	$ 107	$ 344	$2,222
Loans:						
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$3,148	$ 1,178	$ —	$ 326	$ —	$4,652
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	$71,366	$ 190,508	$ 76,154	$ 14,041	$ —	$352,069

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The following tables show the portfolio quality indicators.

	June 30, 2017				
Loan Class	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate	Residential	Installment	Total
	(In thousands)				
Pass Grade	$48,798	$ 213,161	$ 75,158	$ 12,739	$349,856
Special Mention	140	3,171	—	—	3,311
Substandard	2,923	1,017	—	462	4,402
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—
	$51,861	$ 217,349	$ 75,158	$ 13,201	$357,569

	December 31, 2016				
Loan Class	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate	Residential	Installment	Total
	(In thousands)				
Pass Grade	$71,302	$ 187,255	$ 76,154	$ 14,041	$348,752
Special Mention	64	3,253	—	—	3,317
Substandard	3,148	1,178	—	326	4,652
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—
	$74,514	$ 191,686	$ 76,154	$ 14,367	$356,721

To facilitate the monitoring of credit quality within the loan portfolio, and for purposes of analyzing historical loss rates used in the determination of the ALLL, the Company utilizes the following categories of credit grades: pass, special mention, substandard, and doubtful. The four categories, which are derived from standard regulatory rating definitions, are assigned upon initial approval of credit to borrowers and updated periodically thereafter. Pass ratings, which are assigned to those borrowers that do not have identified potential or well defined weaknesses and for which there is a high likelihood of orderly repayment, are updated periodically based on the size and credit characteristics of the borrower. All other categories are updated on at least a quarterly basis.

The Company assigns a special mention rating to loans that have potential weaknesses that deserve management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may, at some future date, result in the deterioration of the repayment prospects for the loan or the Company's credit position.

The Company assigns a substandard rating to loans that are inadequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the borrower or of the collateral pledged. Substandard loans have well defined weaknesses or weaknesses that could jeopardize the orderly repayment of the debt. Loans and leases in this grade also are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Company will sustain some loss if the deficiencies noted are not addressed and corrected.

The Company assigns a doubtful rating to loans that have all the attributes of a substandard rating with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable. The possibility of loss is extremely high, but because of certain important and reasonable specific pending factors that may work to the advantage of and strengthen the credit quality of the loan or lease, its classification as an estimated loss is deferred until its more exact status may be determined. Pending factors may include a proposed merger or acquisition, liquidation proceeding, capital injection, perfecting liens on additional collateral or refinancing plans.

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The Company evaluates the loan risk grading system definitions and allowance for loan losses methodology on an ongoing basis. No significant changes were made to either during the past year to date period.

Loan Portfolio Aging Analysis

As of June 30, 2017

	30-59 Days Past Due and Accruing	60-89 Days Past Due and Accruing	Greater Than 90 Days and Accruing	Non Accrual	Total Past Due and Non Accrual	Current	Total Loans Receivable
	(In thousands)						
Commercial	$—	$ 97	$ —	$ 90	$ 187	$75,383	$ 75,570
Commercial real estate	—	31	—	635	666	192,974	193,640
Residential	655	123	—	871	1,649	73,509	75,158
Installment	73	7	—	8	88	13,113	13,201
Total	$728	$ 258	$ —	$ 1,604	$ 2,590	$354,979	$ 357,569

Loan Portfolio Aging Analysis

As of December 31, 2016

	30-59 Days Past Due and Accruing	60-89 Days Past Due and Accruing	Greater Than 90 Days and Accruing	Non Accrual	Total Past Due and Non Accrual	Current	Total Loans Receivable
	(In thousands)						
Commercial	$153	$ 105	$ 75	$ 49	$ 382	$74,132	$ 74,514

Commercial real estate	—	55	—	335	390	191,296	191,686
Residential	805	135	161	922	2,023	74,131	76,154
Installment	213	8	—	55	276	14,091	14,367
Total	$1,171	$ 303	$ 236	$ 1,361	$ 3,071	$353,650	$ 356,721

A loan is considered impaired, in accordance with the impairment accounting guidance (ASC 310-10-35-16), when based on current information and events, it is probable the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due from the borrower in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan. Impaired loans include nonperforming commercial loans but also include loans modified in troubled debt restructurings where concessions have been granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulties. These concessions could include a reduction in the interest rate on the loan, payment extensions, forgiveness of principal, forbearance or other actions intended to maximize collection.

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Impaired Loans

	As of June 30, 2017			For the three months ended June 30, 2017		For the six months ended June 30, 2017	
	Recorded Balance	Unpaid Principal Balance	Specific Allowance	Average Investment in Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized	Average Investment in Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized
	(In thousands)						
Loans without a specific valuation allowance:							
Commercial	$129	$ 129	$ —	$ 131	$ 1	$ 128	$ 2
Commercial real estate	401	401	—	808	3	825	5
Residential	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Installment	462	462	—	463	3	477	3
	992	992	—	1,402	7	1,430	10
Loans with a specific valuation allowance:							
Commercial	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Commercial real estate	440	440	77	489	6	498	12
Residential	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Installment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	440	440	77	489	6	498	15
Total:							
Commercial	$129	$ 129	$ —	$ 131	$ 1	$ 128	$ 5
Commercial real estate	$841	$ 841	$ 77	$ 1,297	$ 9	$ 1,323	$ 17
Residential	$—	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Installment	$462	$ 462	$ —	$ 463	$ 3	$ 477	$ 3

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Impaired Loans

	As of December 31, 2016			For the three months ended June 30, 2016		For the six months ended June 30, 2016	
	Recorded Balance	Unpaid Principal Balance	Specific Allowance	Average Investment in Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized	Average Investment in Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized
	(In thousands)						
Loans without a specific valuation allowance:							
Commercial	$2,975	$ 2,975	$ —	$ 1	$ —	$ 1	$ —
Commercial real estate	658	766	—	875	9	884	17
Residential	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Installment	326	326	—	—	—	—	—
	3,959	4,067	—	876	9	885	17
Loans with a specific valuation allowance:							
Commercial	173	173	11	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate	520	520	108	1,098	6	1,102	17
Residential	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Installment	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
	693	693	119	1,098	8	1,102	19
Total:							
Commercial	$3,148	$ 3,148	$ 11	$ 1	$ —	$ 1	$ —
Commercial real estate	$1,178	$ 1,286	$ 108	$ 1,973	$ 15	$ 1,986	$ 34
Residential	$326	$ 326	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Installment	$—	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 2	$ —	$ 2

Interest income recognized on a cash basis was not materiality different than interest income recognized.

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For the TDRs noted in the tables below, the Company extended the maturity dates and granted interest rate concessions as part of each of those loan restructurings. The loans included in the tables are considered impaired and specific loss calculations are performed on the individual loans. In conjunction with the restructuring there were no amounts charged-off.

	Three Months ended June 30, 2017		
	Number of Contracts	Pre- Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
	(In thousands)		
Commercial	—	$ —	$ —
Commercial real estate	2	127	103
Residential	—	—	—
Installment	—	—	—

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017			
	Interest Only	Term	Combination	Total Modification
		(In thousands)		
Commercial	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Commercial real estate	—	103	—	103
Residential	—	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—

	Six Months ended June 30, 2017		
	Number of Contracts	Pre- Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
	(In thousands)		
Commercial	—	$ —	$ —

Commercial real estate	2	127	103
Residential	—	—	—
Installment	—	—	—

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017			
	Interest Only	Term	Combination	Total Modification
	(**In thousands**)			
Commercial	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Commercial real estate	—	103	—	103
Residential	—	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—

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	Three Months ended June 30, 2016		
	Number of Contracts	Pre- Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
	(In thousands)		
Commercial	—	$ —	$ —
Commercial real estate	—	—	—
Residential	—	—	—
Installment	—	—	—

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016			
	Interest Only	Term	Combination	Total Modification
		(In thousands)		
Commercial	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Commercial real estate	—	—	—	—
Residential	—	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—

	Six Months ended June 30, 2016		
	Number of Contracts	Pre- Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
	(In thousands)		
Commercial	—	$ —	$ —
Commercial real estate	2	85	85
Residential	—	—	—
Installment	—	—	—

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	
	Term	Combination

	Interest Only			Total Modification
	(In thousands)			
Commercial	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Commercial real estate	—	85	—	85
Residential	—	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—

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For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

During the six months ended June 30, 2017,and 2016 troubled debt restructurings described above increased the allowance for loan losses by 24,000 and $8,300, respectively. At June 30, 2017 and 2016 and for three and six month periods then ended, there were no material defaults of any troubled debt restructurings that were modified in the last 12 months. The Company generally considers TDR's that become 90 days or more past due under the modified terms as subsequently defaulted.

Note 4: Benefit Plans

Pension expense includes the following:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	(In thousands)			
Service cost	$68	$78	$136	$156
Interest cost	50	50	100	100
Expected return on assets	(90)	(86)	(180)	(172)
Amortization of prior service cost and net loss	(6)	(2)	(12)	(4)
Pension expense	$22	$40	$44	$80

Note 5: Off-balance-sheet Activities

Some financial instruments, such as loan commitments, credit lines, letters of credit and overdraft protection, are issued to meet customer financing needs. These are agreements to provide credit or to support the credit of others, as long as conditions established in the contracts are met, and usually have expiration dates. Commitments may expire without being used. Off-balance-sheet risk to credit loss exists up to the face amount of these instruments, although material losses are not anticipated. The same credit policies are used to make such commitments as are used for loans, including obtaining collateral at exercise of the commitment.

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United Bancorp, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

A summary of the notional or contractual amounts of financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk at the indicated dates is as follows:

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(In thousands)	
Commercial loans unused lines of credit	$25,629	$ 20,942
Commitment to originate loans	12,535	12,349
Consumer open end lines of credit	37,075	35,590

Note 6: Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The components of accumulated other comprehensive loss, included in stockholders' equity, are as follows:

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(In thousands)	
Net unrealized loss on securities available-for-sale	$(108)	$ (483)
Net unrealized loss for funded status of defined benefit plan liability	(205)	(205)
	(313)	(688)
Tax effect	107	234
Net-of-tax amount	$(206)	$ (454)

Note 7: Fair Value Measurements

The Company defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Company also utilizes a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date
Level 2	Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities
Level 3	Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities

United Bancorp, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis and recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy.

Available-for-sale Securities

Where quoted market prices are available in an active market, securities are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. The Company's equity securities are classified within Level 1 of the hierarchy. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated by using quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics or independent asset pricing services and pricing models, the inputs of which are market-based or independently sourced market parameters, including, but not limited to, yield curves, interest rates, volatilities, prepayments, defaults, cumulative loss projections and cash flows. Such securities are classified in Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy.

The following table presents the fair value measurements of assets recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets measured at fair value on a recurring basis and the level within the fair value hierarchy in which the fair value measurements fall at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

		Fair Value Measurements Using		
	Fair Value	**Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)**	**Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)**
	(In thousands)			
June 30, 2017				

U.S. government agencies	$38,892	$ —	$ 38,892	$ —
December 31, 2016				
U.S. government agencies	$38,514	$ —	$ 38,514	$ —
State and political subdivisions	1,252	—	1,252	—

United Bancorp, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis and recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, as well as the general classification of such assets pursuant to the valuation hierarchy. For assets classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the process used to develop the reported fair value is described below.

Impaired Loans (Collateral Dependent)

Collateral dependent impaired loans consisted primarily of loans secured by nonresidential real estate. Management has determined fair value measurements on impaired loans primarily through evaluations of appraisals performed. Due to the nature of the valuation inputs, impaired loans are classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy.

The Company considers the appraisal or evaluation as the starting point for determining fair value and then considers other factors and events in the environment that may affect the fair value. Appraisals of the collateral underlying collateral-dependent loans are obtained when the loan is determined to be collateral-dependent and subsequently as deemed necessary by the Company's Chief Lender. Appraisals are reviewed for accuracy and consistency by the Company's Chief Lender. Appraisers are selected from the list of approved appraisers maintained by management. The appraised values are reduced by discounts to consider lack of marketability and estimated cost to sell if repayment or satisfaction of the loan is dependent on the sale of the collateral. These discounts and estimates are developed by the Company's Chief Lender by comparison to historical results.

Foreclosed Assets Held for Sale

Assets acquired through, or in lieu of, loan foreclosure are held for sale and are initially recorded at fair value (based on current appraised value) at the date of foreclosure, establishing a new cost basis. Subsequent to foreclosure, valuations are periodically performed by management and the assets are carried at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. Management has determined fair value measurements on other real estate owned primarily through evaluations of appraisals performed, and current and past offers for the other real estate under evaluation. Due to the nature of the valuation inputs, foreclosed assets held for sale are classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy.

Appraisals of OREO are obtained when the real estate is acquired and subsequently as deemed necessary by the Company's Chief lender. Appraisals are reviewed for accuracy and consistency by the Company's Chief Lender and are selected from the list of approved appraisers maintained by management.

United Bancorp, Inc.

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The following table presents the fair value measurements of assets recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis and the level within the fair value hierarchy in which the fair value measurements fall at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

		Fair Value Measurements Using		
	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	(In thousands)			
June 30, 2017				
Collateral dependent impaired loans	$338	$ —	$ —	$ 338
December 31, 2016				
Collateral dependent impaired loans	$3,435	$ —	$ —	$ 3,435
Foreclosed assets held for sale	249	—	—	249

Unobservable (Level 3) Inputs

The following table presents quantitative information about unobservable inputs used in recurring and nonrecurring Level 3 fair value measurements.

	Fair Value at	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range

	6/30/17 **(In thousands)**			
Collateral-dependent impaired loans	$338	Market comparable properties	Marketability discount	Not available

	Fair Value at 12/31/16 **(In thousands)**	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range
Collateral-dependent impaired loans	$3,435	Market comparable properties	Marketability discount	Not available
Foreclosed assets held for sale	$249	Market comparable properties	Selling costs	10% – 35%

There were no significant changes in the valuation techniques used during 2017 and 2016.

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The following table presents estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments. The fair values of certain of these instruments were calculated by discounting expected cash flows, which involves significant judgments by management and uncertainties. Because no market exists for certain of these financial instruments and because management does not intend to sell these financial instruments, the Company does not know whether the fair values shown below represent values at which the respective financial instruments could be sold individually or in the aggregate.

		Fair Value Measurements Using		
	Carrying Amount	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	(In thousands)			
June 30, 2017				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$20,784	$20,784	$ —	$ —
Loans, net of allowance	355,277	—	—	357,705
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	4,164	—	4,164	—
Accrued interest receivable	761	—	761	—
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	373,915	—	345,718	—
Short term borrowings	12,989	—	12,989	—
Federal Home Loan Bank Advances	10,278	—	10,351	—
Subordinated debentures	4,124	—	3,435	—
Interest payable	81		81	

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		Fair Value Measurements Using		
	Carrying Amount	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	(In thousands)			
December 31, 2016				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$11,541	$11,541	$—	$—
Loans, net of allowance	354,380	—	—	355,753
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	4,164	—	4,164	—
Accrued interest receivable	840	—	840	—
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	338,803	—	312,240	—
Short term borrowings	9,393	—	9,393	—
Federal Home Loan Bank Advances	39,855	—	40,120	—
Subordinated debentures	4,124	—	3,435	—
Interest payable	111	—	111	—

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments.

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Accrued Interest Receivable and Federal Home Loan Bank Stock

The carrying amounts approximate fair value.

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Loans

The fair value of loans is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using the current rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and for the same remaining maturities. Loans with similar characteristics were aggregated for purposes of the calculations.

Deposits

Deposits include demand deposits, savings accounts, NOW accounts and certain money market deposits. The carrying amount approximates fair value. The fair value of fixed-maturity time deposits is estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies the rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities.

Interest Payable

The carrying amount approximates fair value.

Short-term Borrowings, Federal Home Loan Bank Advances and Subordinated Debentures

Rates currently available to the Company for debt with similar terms and remaining maturities are used to estimate the fair value of existing debt.

Commitments to Originate Loans, Letters of Credit and Lines of Credit

The fair value of commitments to originate loans is estimated using the fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the present creditworthiness of the counterparties. For fixed-rate loan commitments, fair value also considers the difference between current levels of interest rates and the committed rates. The fair values of letters of credit and lines of credit are based on fees currently charged for similar agreements or on the estimated cost to terminate or otherwise settle the obligations with the counterparties at the reporting date. Fair values of commitments were not material at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Note 8: Repurchase Agreements

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase ("repurchase agreements") with customers represent funds deposited by customers, generally on an overnight basis that are collateralized by investment securities owned by the Company.

At June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, repurchase agreement borrowings totaled $12,989,000 and $9,393,000, respectively and are included in short-term borrowings on the consolidated condensed balance sheets. All repurchase agreements are subject to term and conditions of repurchase/security agreements between the Company and the customer and are accounted for as secured borrowings. The Company's repurchase agreement reflected in short-term borrowings consist of customer accounts and securities which are pledged on an individual security basis.

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The following table presents the Company's repurchase agreements accounted for as secured borrowings:

June 30, 2017	Remaining Contractual Maturity of the Agreement (In thousands) Overnight and Continuous	Up to 30 Days	30-90 Days	Greater than 90 Days	Total
Repurchase Agreements					
U.S. government agencies	$ 12,989	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 12,989
Total	$ 12,989	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 12,989

December 31, 2016	Overnight and Continuous	Up to 30 Days	30-90 Days	Greater than 90 Days	Total
Repurchase Agreements					
U.S. government agencies	$9,393	$ —	$ —	$ —	$9,393
Total	$9,393	$ —	$ —	$ —	$9,393

These borrowings were collateralized with U.S. government and agency securities with a carrying value of $17.5 million at June 30, 2017 and $13.0 million at December 31, 2016. Declines in the fair value would require the Company to pledge additional securities.

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The following discusses the financial condition of the Company as of June 30, 2017, as compared to December 31, 2016, and the results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to the same period in 2016. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the interim condensed consolidated financial statements and related footnotes included herein.

Introduction

The Company reported diluted earnings per share of $0.35 and net income of $1,766,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to $0.35 and $1,751,000 for the same period in 2016. The Company's diluted earnings per share and net income for the three months ended June 30, 2017 was $0.18 and $916,000, as compared to $0.18 and $907,000 respectively for the prior year.

We are happy to report on the increase of the net interest income of our Company for the six months ended June 30, 2017. During this period, the Company's net interest income increased by $285,000, or 3.9%, from the previous year. The primary driver of this increase of the Company's net interest income was the increase in interest income on loans, which was up by $109,000, or 2.9%, year-over-year. The increase in the interest income that our Company realized is directly attributed to the focus that we had this past year on our lending platform. For the year, our Company had an increase in its average loans of $19.2 million or 5.7%. Our company was able to achieve this level of growth in its loans outstanding while maintaining its overall stability in credit quality. Year-over-year, the Company maintained very solid credit quality-related metrics by having nonaccrual loans and loans past due 30+ days decrease from a level of $2.81 million to $2.59 million, a decrease of $218,000. Further— net loans charged-off, excluding overdrafts, was $54,000 through June 30, 2017, which is a decrease of $46,000 from the previous year. At this present level, total past due and nonaccrual loans to gross loans is a very solid 0.72% versus 0.80% the prior year. Net charge offs to average loans was 0.06% for the six months ended June 30, 2017. The net interest income for our Company increased year-over-year even as we focused on growing retail core-deposits to fund our loan growth. Total deposits increased by $46.9 million, or 14.4%, to a level of $373.9 million as of June 30, 2017. The Company was able to control its overall interest expense levels by attracting lower cost funding alternatives. Overall, the Company saw its low cost retail funding (consisting of non-interest and interest bearing demand and savings deposits) comprise $35.8 million of its growth in retail deposits year-over-year. In addition, the Company's time deposits, which consist of certificate of deposit or term funding, increased by $11.2 million for the same period. Even with the significant growth in retail core deposit funding, the Company had a decrease in its overall interest expense to average assets, which decreased on a year-over-year basis from 0.44% to 0.40%. This decrease in the overall cost of funding is attributed to the repricing of the Company's $10.0 million in fixed rate advances with the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB). The Company

forecasts additional reductions in the cost of its present wholesale funding, which consists of $10.0 million in fixed rate advances with the FHLB, over the remainder of the current year. By year-end, it is anticipated that these advances (which presently cost the Company 3.56%) will be paid off with the current liquidity the company has on its balance sheet. By paying off these present fixed rate advances with lower cost retail-based funding, the Company should realize additional savings or containment in its overall interest expense levels.

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The noninterest income of the Company was down by $68,000 year-over-year. This decrease in the fee-based income of the Company is directly attributed to the service charges on deposit accounts decreasing by a like amount over the same period. On the noninterest expense-side of the net noninterest margin (and, as expected), the Company saw an increase in its overall noninterest expense levels. In anticipation of building its infrastructure for future growth, the Company saw its noninterest expense increase by $306,000 or 4.8%. Most of the increase in our noninterest expense levels was related to personnel-related expenses on the production-side, which should lead to our Company realizing higher levels of revenue in the coming quarters. Considering that most of this expense is "fixed," we firmly believe that we should be able to drive higher levels of revenue without significantly adding to our overall noninterest expense levels in the short-term; therefore, enhancing our Company's earnings and returns.

We are pleased to report that we are executing upon our growth strategy, Mission 2020, which calls for our Company to grow its assets (in a profitable fashion) to a level of $1.0 billion or greater by the end of 2020. Even though we realize that we have an extremely long way to go to achieve our ambitious growth goal, it is gratifying to see the organic growth that we achieved year-over-year. Although we will need to have a compounded annual growth rate of approximately twenty-three percent from the beginning of this year in order to achieve the level of growth envisioned under Mission 2020, we firmly believe that it is achievable with the present vision that we have (which includes both organic and acquisition-related growth). From an organic perspective this past year, our Company grew its assets $28.6 million, or 6.8%, to an overall level of $448.7 million as of June 30, 2017. As previously mentioned, most of this growth occurred in our Company's higher-yielding loan portfolio, which enhanced the overall interest income that we realized. Also, as previously mentioned, the overall net interest income (or, revenue-line) of our Company increased year-over-year. Our Company was able to achieve this growth in net interest income with growth in both its loans outstanding and core deposit funding. As expected, we saw marginal growth in the net income that our Company realized year-over-year. After several years of containment, our Company saw its overall noninterest expense levels increase this past year as we continue to build for the future and support our overall mission for growth. Most of the increase in our noninterest expense levels occurred in the following areas: hiring additional loan origination personnel to drive the revenue of our Company; completing the renovation of our Main Office to support an enhanced loan origination platform; opening a new Loan Production Office in the Wheeling, West Virginia market to increase overall loan production and to introduce our Company to a new, highly desirable market; marketing expense relating to the prime retail deposit pricing that we have been successfully promoting; and, lastly, legal expenses relating to the upcoming renaming of our Company's single bank charter, The Citizens Savings Bank. We anticipate this exciting, forward-thinking change will occur prior to year-end, which should help our Company brand much more effectively and better support our growth objective. We firmly believe that with our positioning over the course of the past year, our Company has high operating leverage which should allow us to enhance our revenue, while controlling our noninterest expense levels— thus, leading to higher earnings and returns over the course of the next twelve to eighteen months. We continue to have very solid credit quality metrics, which should have a positive impact on our earnings for the foreseeable future. In addition, we continue to have very robust capital levels, as evidenced by our overall equity to asset ratio of 9.72%, which will support our vision for growth in the intermediate

term. Our Company continues to pay a very solid cash dividend, which totals $0.49 on a trailing twelve month (TTM) basis (including the $0.05 special dividend paid this past December), which produces at TTM Yield of 4.02% as of quarter-end. At this level, our Company's cash dividend yield is significantly higher than that of the average bank in our country. With our recent focus of increasing the operating leverage and revenue of our Company, we firmly believe that we will continue to generate higher levels of net income and reward our shareholders by paying higher dividends and having appreciation in our market value. On a year-over-year basis, the market value of our Company's stock increased by $2.23, or 25%, to a level of $12.20. Even though our market value has diminished somewhat from its year-end level, we believe that we are presently trading at a fair valuation, which is seventeen times earnings. Our number one focus continues to be growing our shareholders' investment in our Company through profitable operations and strategic growth. In addition to driving the market value appreciation of our shareholders' ownership, we will continue striving to reward our owners by paying a solid cash dividend. Overall, we are pleased with the performance of our Company and the direction that we are going. We are extremely optimistic about our future potential and look forward to realizing this upside potential in future periods!

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Forward-Looking Statements

When used in this document, the words or phrases "will likely result," "are expected to," "will continue," "is anticipated," "estimated," "projected" or similar expressions are intended to identify "forward looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties including changes in economic conditions in the Bank's market areas, changes in policies by regulatory agencies, fluctuations in interest rates, demand for loans in the Bank's market areas and competition, that could cause actual results to differ materially from historical earnings and those presently anticipated or projected. Factors listed above could affect the Company's financial performance and could cause the Company's actual results for future periods to differ materially from any statements expressed with respect to future periods.

The Company is not aware of any trends, events or uncertainties that will have or are reasonably likely to have a material effect on its financial condition, results of operations, liquidity or capital resources except as discussed herein. The Company is not aware of any current recommendation by regulatory authorities that would have such effect if implemented except as discussed herein.

The Company does not undertake, and specifically disclaims any obligation, to publicly revise any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date such statements were made or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events.

Critical Accounting Policies

Management makes certain judgments that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and footnotes. These estimates, assumptions and judgments are based on information available as of the date of the financial statements, and as this information changes, the financial statements could reflect different estimates, assumptions, and judgments.

The procedures for assessing the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses reflect our evaluation of credit risk after careful consideration of all information available to management. In developing this assessment, management must rely on estimates and exercise judgment regarding matters where the ultimate outcome is unknown such as economic factors, developments affecting companies in specific industries and issues with respect to single borrowers. Depending on changes in circumstances, future assessments of credit risk may yield materially different results, which may require an increase or a decrease in the allowance for loan losses.

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The allowance is regularly reviewed by management and the board to determine whether the amount is considered adequate to absorb probable losses. This evaluation includes specific loss estimates on certain individually reviewed loans, statistical loss estimates for loan pools that are based on historical loss experience, and general loss estimates that are based on the size, quality and concentration characteristics of the various loan portfolios, adverse situations that may affect a borrower's ability to repay and current economic and industry conditions. Also considered as part of that judgment is a review of the Bank's trend in delinquencies and loan losses, and economic factors.

The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level believed adequate by management to absorb probable loan losses inherent in the loan portfolio. Management's evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance is an estimate based on management's current judgment about the credit quality of the loan portfolio. While the Company strives to reflect all known risk factors in its evaluation, judgment errors may occur.

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Analysis of Financial Condition

Earning Assets – Loans

Our focus as a community bank is to meet the credit needs of the markets we serve. At June 30, 2017, gross loans were $357.6 million, compared to $356.7 million at December 31, 2016, an increase of $849,000 after offsetting repayments for the period. The overall increase in the loan portfolio was comprised of a $3.0 million increase in commercial and commercial real estate loans a $996,000 decrease in residential loans and a $1.2 million decrease in installment loans since December 31, 2016.

Commercial and commercial real estate loans comprised 75.3% of total loans at June 30, 2017, compared to 74.6% at December 31, 2016. Commercial and commercial real estate loans have increased $3.0 million, or 1.1% since December 31, 2016. This segment of the loan portfolio includes originated loans in our market areas and purchased participations in loans from other banks for out-of-area commercial and commercial real estate loans to benefit from consistent economic growth outside the Company's primary market area, but mainly within the states of Ohio and West Virginia.

Installment loans represented 3.7% of total loans at June 30, 2017 and 4.0% at December 31, 2016. Some of the installment loans carry somewhat more risk than real estate lending; however, it also provides for higher yields. Installment loans have decreased $1.7 million, or 8.1%, since December 31, 2016. The targeted lending areas encompass four separate metropolitan areas, minimizing the risk to changes in economic conditions in the communities housing the Company's banking locations.

Residential real estate loans were 21.0% of total loans at June 30, 2017 and 21.4% at December 31, 2016, representing a decrease of $995,000, or 1.3% since December 31, 2016. As of June 30, 2017, the Bank has approximately $5.8 million in fixed-rate loans that have been sold in the secondary market but still serviced by the Company as compared to $6.3 million at December 31, 2016. The level of fixed rate mortgages serviced by the Company will continue to decline as the Company will not retain servicing rights on new sales going forward for these types of products. The Company will continue to service these loans for a fee that is typically 25 basis points. At June 30, 2017, the

Company did not hold any loans for sale.

The allowance for loan losses totaled $2.3 million at June 30, 2017, which represented 0.64% of total loans, and $2.3 million at December 31, 2016, or 0.71% of total loans. The allowance represents the amount which management and the Board of Directors estimates is adequate to provide for probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The allowance balance and the provision charged to expense are reviewed by management and the Board of Directors monthly using a risk evaluation model that considers borrowers’ past due experience, economic conditions and various other circumstances that are subject to change over time. Management believes the current balance of the allowance for loan losses is adequate to absorb probable incurred credit losses associated with the loan portfolio. The Company had net charge-offs of $99,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2017 $148,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

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Earning Assets – Securities

The securities portfolio is comprised of U.S. Government agency-backed securities, tax-exempt obligations of state and political subdivisions and certain other investments. Securities available for sale at June 30, 2017 decreased approximately $874,000 from December 31, 2016 totals. The opportunities to reinvest these liquid funds have been limited due to the historical low interest rates available on replacement investments. The Company has been cautious not to extend out maturities in this low rate environment.

Sources of Funds – Deposits

The Company's primary source of funds is core deposits from retail and business customers. These core deposits include all categories of interest-bearing and noninterest-bearing deposits, excluding certificates of deposit greater than $250,000. For the period ended June 30, 2017, total core deposits increased approximately $31.6 million, or 9.4%. The Company's savings accounts decreased $404,000 or 0.5% from December 31, 2016 totals. The Company's interest-bearing and non-interest bearing demand deposits increased $24.2 million or 11.9% while certificates of deposit under $250,000 increased by $7.8 million, or 15.1%. The Company considers core deposit to be stable; therefore, the amount of funds anticipated to flow out in the next three to six months is not considered material to the overall liquidity position of the Company.

The Company has a strong deposit base from public agencies, including local school districts, city and township municipalities, public works facilities and others that may tend to be more seasonal in nature resulting from the receipt and disbursement of state and federal grants. These entities have maintained fairly static balances with the Company due to various funding and disbursement timeframes.

Certificates of deposit greater than $250,000 are not considered part of core deposits and as such are used to balance rate sensitivity as a tool of funds management. At June 30, 2017, certificates of deposit greater than $250,000 decreased $3.5 million or 10.4%, from December 31, 2016 totals.

Sources of Funds – Securities Sold under Agreements to Repurchase and Other Borrowings

Other interest-bearing liabilities include securities sold under agreements to repurchase and Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") advances. The majority of the Company's repurchase agreements are with local school districts and city and county governments. The Company's short-term borrowings increased approximately $894,000 million from December 31, 2016 totals.

Results of Operations for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

Net Income

For the six months ended June 30, 2017 the Company reported net earnings of $1,766,000, compared to $1,751,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2016. On a per share basis, the Company's diluted earnings were $0.35 for the six months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to $0.35 for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

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Net Interest Income

Net interest income, by definition, is the difference between interest income generated on interest-earning assets and the interest expense incurred on interest-bearing liabilities. Various factors contribute to changes in net interest income, including volumes, interest rates and the composition or mix of interest-earning assets in relation to interest-bearing liabilities. Net interest income after provision for loan losses increased 5.8%, or $411,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2017 compared to the same period in 2016. As previously mentioned, the strong growth of loans was the driver for the increase in net interest income.

Provision for Loan Losses

Year-over-year, the Company maintained very solid credit quality-related metrics by having nonaccrual loans and loans past due 30+ days decrease from a level of $2.81 million to $2.59 million, a decrease of $218,000. Net loans charged-off, excluding overdrafts, was $54,000 through June 30, 2017, which is a decrease of $46,000 from the previous year. At this present level, total past due and nonaccrual loans to gross loans is a very solid 0.72% versus 0.80% the prior year. Net charge offs to average loans was 0.06% for the six months ended June 30, 2017. Overall, with the improvement in credit quality, the Company decreased the provision for loan losses which was $50,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2017 compared to $176,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2016, a decrease of $126,000 or 71.6%.

Noninterest Income

Total noninterest income is made up of bank related fees and service charges, as well as other income producing services provided, sales of loans in the secondary market, ATM income, early redemption penalties for certificates of deposit, safe deposit rental income, internet bank service fees, earnings on bank-owned life insurance and other miscellaneous items.

The Company’s service charges on deposit accounts decreased by $72,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2017 as compared to the same period in 2016.

Noninterest Expense

Noninterest expense increased on a year-over-year basis by $306,000 or 4.8%. Our Company is embarking upon a new period, whereby our exclusive focus is to grow our assets in a profitable fashion that will produce consistent and increasing earnings. This vision, which is called Mission 2020, sets the course for our Company to grow its assets to a level of $1.0 billion, or greater, by the end of 2020. In order to achieve this ambitious growth plan, we will need to continue focusing on being operationally efficient, while taking on higher levels of non-interest expense to support an origination platform that will drive the organic growth of our Company. Most of the increase in our noninterest expense levels was related to personnel-related expenses on the production-side, which should lead to our Company realizing higher levels of revenue in the coming quarters.

Federal Income Taxes

The provision for federal income taxes was $784,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2017, an increase of $22,000 compared to the same period in 2016. The effective tax rate was 30.7% and 30.3% for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

United Bancorp, Inc.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial

Condition and Results of Operations

Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

Net Income

For the three months ended June 30, 2017 the Company reported net earnings of $916,000, compared to $907,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2016. On a per share basis, the Company's diluted earnings were $0.18 for the three months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to $0.18 for the three months ended June 30, 2016.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income increased less that 2.5%, or $102,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2017 compared to the same period in 2016. This increase was mainly driven by an increase in loan interest income of $109,000 or 2.9% for the three months ended June 30, 2017 over the same period in 2016.

Provision for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses was $25,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2017, compared to $105,000 for the same period in 2016. As previously discussed, the decrease in the provision for loan losses was primarily due to the overall improvement in the Company's credit quality.

Noninterest Income

Total noninterest income is made up of bank related fees and service charges, as well as other income producing services provided, sales of loans in the secondary market, ATM income, early redemption penalties for certificates of deposit, safe deposit rental income, internet bank service fees, earnings on bank-owned life insurance and other miscellaneous items.

The Company's service charges on deposit accounts decreased by $36,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2017 as compared to the same period in 2016. While the number of transaction accounts has not changed much year over year, the volume of service charges decreased related to overdraft fees.

Noninterest Expense

Noninterest expense was $3.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017, an increase of $114,000, compared to the three months ended June 30, 2016. Salaries and employee benefit expense increased $124,000, or 7.3%, for the three month period ended June 30, 2017, compared to the same period in 2016. As previously mentioned our Company is embarking upon a new period, whereby our exclusive focus is to grow our assets in a profitable fashion that will produce consistent and increasing earnings.

Federal Income Taxes

The provision for federal income taxes was $415,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2017, an increase of $26,000 compared to the same period in 2016. The effective tax rate was 31.2% and 30.01% for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

United Bancorp, Inc.

Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial

Condition and Results of Operations

Capital Resources

Internal capital growth, through the retention of earnings, is the primary means of maintaining capital adequacy for the Company. Stockholders’ equity totaled $43.7 million at June 30, 2017 compared to $42.6 million at December 31, 2016, a $1,012,000 increase. Total stockholders’ equity in relation to total assets was 9.73% at June 30, 2017 and 9.73% at December 31, 2016. Our shareholders approved an amendment to the Company’s Articles of Incorporation to create a class of preferred shares with 2,000,000 authorized shares. This enables the Company, at the option of the Board of Directors, to issue series of preferred shares in a manner calculated to take advantage of financing techniques which may provide a lower effective cost of capital to the Company. The amendment also provides greater flexibility to the Board of Directors in structuring the terms of equity securities that may be issued by the Company. Although this preferred stock is a financial tool, it has not been utilized to date.

The Company has offered for many years a Dividend Reinvestment Plan (“The Plan”) for shareholders under which the Company’s common stock will be purchased by the Plan for participants with automatically reinvested dividends. The Plan does not represent a change in the Company’s dividend policy or a guarantee of future dividends.

The Company is subject to the regulatory requirements of The Federal Reserve System as a bank holding company. The Bank is subject to regulations of the FDIC and the State of Ohio, Division of Financial Institutions. The most important of these various regulations address capital adequacy.

On January 1, 2015, the final rules of the Federal Reserve Board went into effect implementing in the United States the Basel III regulatory capital reforms from the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and certain changes required by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.

Under the final rule, minimum requirements increased for both the quality and quantity of capital held by banking organizations. The rule requires a new minimum ratio of common equity tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of 4.5 percent and a common equity tier 1 capital conservation buffer of 2.5 percent of risk-weighted assets that will apply to all supervised financial institutions. The rule also raises the minimum ratio of tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets from 4 percent to 6 percent and includes a minimum leverage ratio of 4 percent for all banking organizations.

As of June 30, 2017, the Company continues to be well-capitalized in accordance with Federal regulatory capital requirements as the capital ratios below show:

Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	11.99%
Tier 1 capital ratio	13.11%
Total capital ratio	13.75%
Leverage ratio	10.63%

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United Bancorp, Inc.

Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial

Condition and Results of Operations

Liquidity

Management’s objective in managing liquidity is maintaining the ability to continue meeting the cash flow needs of its customers, such as borrowings or deposit withdrawals, as well as its own financial commitments. The principal sources of liquidity are net income, loan payments, maturing securities and sales of securities available for sale, federal funds sold and cash and deposits with banks. Along with its liquid assets, the Company has additional sources of liquidity available to ensure that adequate funds are available as needed. These include, but are not limited to, the purchase of federal funds, the ability to borrow funds under line of credit agreements with correspondent banks, a borrowing agreement with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati and the adjustment of interest rates to obtain depositors. Management feels that it has the capital adequacy and profitability to meet the current and projected liquidity needs of its customers.

Inflation

Substantially all of the Company’s assets and liabilities relate to banking activities and are monetary in nature. The consolidated financial statements and related financial data are presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”). U.S. GAAP currently requires the Company to measure the financial position and results of operations in terms of historical dollars, with the exception of securities available for sale, certain impaired loans and certain other real estate and loans that may be measured at fair value. Changes in the value of money due to rising inflation can cause purchasing power loss.

Management’s opinion is that movements in interest rates affect the financial condition and results of operations to a greater degree than changes in the rate of inflation. It should be noted that interest rates and inflation do affect each other, but do not always move in correlation with each other. The Company’s ability to match the interest sensitivity of its financial assets to the interest sensitivity of its liabilities in its asset/liability management may tend to minimize the effect of changes in interest rates on the Company’s performance.

ITEM 3 Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

There has been no significant change from disclosures included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.

United Bancorp, Inc.

Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial

Condition and Results of Operations

ITEM 4. Controls and Procedures

The Company, under the supervision, and with the participation, of its management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to the requirements of Exchange Act Rule 13a-15. Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2017, in timely alerting them to material information relating to the Company (including its consolidated subsidiary) required to be included in the Company's periodic SEC filings.

There was no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Company's fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2017 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

United Bancorp, Inc.

Part II – Other Information

ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings

None, other than ordinary routine litigation incidental to the Company's business.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes from risk factors as previously disclosed in Part 1 Item 1A of the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016, filed on March 20, 2017.

ITEM 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Period	**(a) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased**	**(b) Average Price Paid Per Share (or Unit)**	**(c) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part Of Publicly Announced Plans Or Programs**	**(d) Maximum Number or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs**
Month #1 4/1/2016 to 4/30/2016	—	—	—	—
Month #2 5/1/2016 to 5/31/2016	3,626	12.10	—	—
Month #3 6/1/2016 to 6/30/2016	—	—	—	—

The Company adopted the United Bancorp, Inc. Affiliate Banks Directors and Officers Deferred Compensation Plan (the "Plan"), which is an unfunded deferred compensation plan. Amounts deferred pursuant to the Plan remain unrestricted assets of the Company, and the right to participate in the Plan is limited to members of the Board of Directors and Company officers. Under the Plan, directors or other eligible participants may defer fees and up to 50% of their annual incentive award payable to them by the Company, which are used to acquire common shares which are credited to a participant's respective account. Except in the event of certain emergencies, no distributions are to be made from any account as long as the participant continues to be an employee or member of the Board of Directors. Upon termination of service, the aggregate number of shares credited to the participant's account are distributed to him or her along with any cash proceeds credited to the account which have not yet been invested in the Company's stock. On May 11, 2017, the Plan purchased a total of 3,626 common shares for participant accounts. All purchases under this deferred compensation plan are funded with either earned director fees or officer incentive award payments. No underwriting fees, discounts, or commissions are paid in connection with the Plan. The shares allocated to participant accounts have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933 in reliance upon the exemption provided by Section 4(2) thereof.

ITEM 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Not applicable.

United Bancorp, Inc.

Part II – Other Information

ITEM 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. Exhibits

EX-3.1	Amended Articles of Incorporation of United Bancorp, Inc. (1)
EX-3.2	Amended Code of Regulations of United Bancorp, Inc. (2)
EX-4.0	Instruments Defining the Rights of Security Holders (See Exhibits 3.1 and 3.2)
EX 31.1	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification – CEO
EX 31.2	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification – CFO
EX 32.1	Section 1350 Certification – CEO
EX 32.2	Section 1350 Certification – CFO
EX 101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
EX 101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
EX 101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
EX 101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
EX 101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
EX 101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

(1) Incorporated by reference to Appendix B to the registrant’s Definitive Proxy Statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 14, 2001.

(2) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 22, 2014.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements 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.

/s/United Bancorp, Inc.

Date: August 11, 2017 By: /s/Scott A. Everson
Scott A. Everson
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: August 11, 2017 By: /s/Randall M. Greenwood
Randall M. Greenwood
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

Exhibit Index

Exhibit No.	**Description**
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification – Principal Executive Officer
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification – Principal Financial Officer
32.1	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as enacted pursuant to Section 906 of The Sarbanes-Oxley act of 2002.
32.2	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as enacted pursuant to Section 906 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.