

CENTURY BANCORP INC

Form 10-K

March 15, 2007

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**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006**
- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Commission file number 0-15752

CENTURY BANCORP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

04-2498617

*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification number)*

400 MYSTIC AVENUE, MEDFORD, MA

(Address of principal executive offices)

02155

(Zip Code)

**Registrant's telephone number including area code:
(781) 391-4000**

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

Class A Common Stock, \$1.00 par value
(Title of class)

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):
Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

State the aggregate market value of the registrant's voting and nonvoting stock held by nonaffiliates, computed using the closing price as reported on Nasdaq as of June 30, 2006 was \$85,644,234.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock as of February 28, 2007:

Class A Common Stock, \$1.00 par value 3,498,738 Shares

Class B Common Stock, \$1.00 par value 2,042,450 Shares

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

List hereunder the following documents if incorporated by reference and the Part of the Form 10-K (e.g., Part I, Part II, etc.) into which the document is incorporated: (1) Any annual report to security holders; (2) Any proxy or information statement; and (3) Any prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b) or (c) under the Securities Act of 1933. The listed documents should be clearly described for identification purposes (e.g., annual report to security holders for fiscal year ended December 24, 1980).

- (1) Portions of the Registrant's Annual Report to Stockholders for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 are incorporated into Part II, Items 5-8 of this Form 10-K.
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CENTURY BANCORP INC.

FORM 10-K

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

The Company

Century Bancorp, Inc. (together with its bank subsidiary, unless the context otherwise requires, the Company) is a Massachusetts state chartered bank holding company headquartered in Medford, Massachusetts. The Company is a Massachusetts corporation formed in 1972 and has one banking subsidiary (the Bank): Century Bank and Trust Company, formed in 1969. The Company had total assets of approximately \$1.6 billion on December 31, 2006. The Company presently operates 22 banking offices in 16 cities and towns in Massachusetts ranging from Braintree in the south to Beverly in the north. The Bank's customers consist primarily of small and medium-sized businesses and retail customers in these communities and surrounding areas, as well as local governments and institutions throughout Massachusetts.

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

The Company offers a wide range of services to commercial enterprises, state and local governments and agencies, non-profit organizations and individuals. It emphasizes service to small and medium-sized businesses and retail customers in its market area. The Company makes commercial loans, real estate and construction loans, consumer loans, and accepts savings, time and demand deposits. In addition, the Company offers to its corporate and institutional customers automated lockbox collection services, cash management services and account reconciliation services, and actively promotes the marketing of these services to the municipal market. Also, the Company provides full service securities brokerage services through a program called Investment Services at Century Bank supported by Independent Financial Marketing Group, Inc. (IFMG), a full service securities brokerage business.

The Company is also a provider of financial services, including cash management, transaction processing and short term financing, to municipalities in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The Company has deposit relationships with approximately 30% of the 351 cities and towns in Massachusetts.

On February 7, 2006 the Company announced that it had renewed its contract with NOVA Information Systems, a wholly owned subsidiary of U.S. Bancorp, and had also sold its rights to future royalty payments for a portion of its Merchant Credit Card customer base for \$600,000.

During the third quarter of 2006, the Company announced plans to continue its stock repurchase plan. Under the program, the Company is authorized to repurchase up to 300,000 shares, or less than 9% of the Century Bancorp Class A Common Stock issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2006. The program expires on July 12, 2007.

In 2005, the Company opened a new branch location on State Street in Boston, Massachusetts. In 2004, the Company opened one branch on Albany Street in Boston, Massachusetts.

During the fourth quarter of 2004, the Company announced that it entered into an Investment Management Agreement with Blackrock Financial Management, Inc. for the Company's Available-For-Sale securities portfolio. During 2005 the Company began experiencing strong loan growth, and believes that reinvesting the investment cash flows in loans

will help to achieve improvements in its yield. The expense related to this contract ended June 30, 2005 and the contract terminated January 31, 2006.

Also during the fourth quarter of 2004, the Company consummated the sale of a trust preferred securities offering, in which it issued \$36,083,000 of subordinated debt securities due in 2034 to its newly formed unconsolidated subsidiary Century Bancorp Capital Trust II. Century Bancorp Capital Trust II issued 35,000 shares of its Cumulative Trust Preferred Securities with a liquidation value of \$1,000 per share. These securities pay dividends at an annualized rate of 6.65% for the first ten years and then convert to the three-month LIBOR rate plus 1.87% for the remaining twenty years. The total amount of this issuance was \$36,083,000. The Company is using

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the proceeds primarily for general business purposes. Also, the Company, through its subsidiary, Century Bancorp Capital Trust, announced the redemption of 8.30% Trust Preferred Securities issued by Century Bancorp Capital Trust, with a redemption date of January 10, 2005. The total amount of this redemption was \$29,639,000.

During February 2003 the Company began construction of an addition to its corporate headquarters building. The property is located adjacent to its current headquarters in Medford, Massachusetts and provides additional corporate office space and an expanded banking floor. The building was substantially complete during the fourth quarter of 2004 and \$14,500,000 has been expended in connection with this expansion. The capital expenditure has provided a five-story addition containing approximately 50,000 square feet of office and branch banking space. Occupancy costs have increased by approximately \$1,010,000 for 2006 and \$960,000 for 2005 as a result of the addition.

Availability of Company Filings

Under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Sections 13 and 15(d), periodic and current reports must be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). The public may read and copy any materials filed with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0030. The Company electronically files with the SEC its periodic and current reports, as well as other filings it makes with the SEC from time to time. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports and other information regarding issuers, including the Company, that file electronically with the SEC, at www.sec.gov, in which all forms filed electronically may be accessed. Additionally, our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K and additional shareholder information are available free of charge on the Company's website: www.century-bank.com.

Employees

As of December 31, 2006, the Company had 281 full-time and 92 part-time employees. The Company's employees are not represented by any collective bargaining unit. The Company believes that its employee relations are good.

Financial Services Modernization

On November 12, 1999, President Clinton signed into law The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (Gramm-Leach) which significantly altered banking laws in the United States. Gramm Leach enables combinations among banks, securities firms and insurance companies beginning March 11, 2000. As a result of Gramm Leach, many of the depression-era laws that restricted these affiliations and other activities that may be engaged in by banks and bank holding companies were repealed. Under Gramm-Leach, bank holding companies are permitted to offer their customers virtually any type of financial service that is financial in nature or incidental thereto, including banking, securities underwriting, insurance (both underwriting and agency) and merchant banking.

In order to engage in these financial activities, a bank holding company must qualify and register with the Federal Reserve Board as a financial holding company by demonstrating that each of its bank subsidiaries is well capitalized, well managed, and has at least a satisfactory rating under the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 (the CRA). The Company has not elected to become a financial holding company under Gramm-Leach.

These new financial activities authorized by Gramm-Leach may also be engaged in by a financial subsidiary of a national or state bank, except for insurance or annuity underwriting, insurance company portfolio investments, real estate investment and development and merchant banking, which must be conducted in a financial holding company. In order for the new financial activities to be engaged in by a financial subsidiary of a national or state bank, Gramm-Leach requires each of the parent bank (and any bank affiliates) to be well capitalized and well managed; the

aggregate consolidated assets of all of that bank's financial subsidiaries may not exceed the lesser of 45% of its consolidated total assets or \$50 billion; the bank must have at least a satisfactory CRA rating; and, if the bank is one of the 100 largest banks, it must meet certain financial rating or other comparable requirements.

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Gramm-Leach establishes a system of functional regulation, under which the federal banking agencies will regulate the banking activities of financial holding companies and banks' financial subsidiaries, the SEC will regulate their securities activities, and state insurance regulators will regulate their insurance activities. Gramm-Leach also provides new protections against the transfer and use by financial institutions of consumers' nonpublic, personal information.

Holding Company Regulation

The Company is a bank holding company as defined by the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the Holding Company Act), and is registered as such with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Bank (the FRB), which is responsible for administration of the Holding Company Act. Although the Company may meet the qualifications for electing to become a financial holding company under Gramm-Leach, the Company has elected to retain its pre-Gramm-Leach status for the present time under the Holding Company Act. As required by the Holding Company Act, the Company files with the FRB an annual report regarding its financial condition and operations, management and intercompany relationships of the Company and the Bank. It is also subject to examination by the FRB and must obtain FRB approval before (i) acquiring direct or indirect ownership or control of more than 5% of the voting stock of any bank, unless it already owns or controls a majority of the voting stock of that bank, (ii) acquiring all or substantially all of the assets of a bank, except through a subsidiary which is a bank, or (iii) merging or consolidating with any other bank holding company. A bank holding company must also give the FRB prior written notice before purchasing or redeeming its equity securities, if the gross consideration for the purchase or redemption, when aggregated with the net consideration paid by the company for all such purchases or redemptions during the preceding 12 months, is equal to 10% or more of the Company's consolidated net worth.

The Holding Company Act prohibits a bank holding company, with certain exceptions, from (i) acquiring direct or indirect ownership or control of more than 5% of any class of voting shares of any company which is not a bank or a bank holding company, or (ii) engaging in any activity other than managing or controlling banks, or furnishing services to or performing services for its subsidiaries. A bank holding company may own, however, shares of a company engaged in activities which the FRB has determined are so closely related to banking or managing or controlling banks as to be a proper incident thereto.

The Company and its subsidiaries are examined by federal and state regulators. The FRB has responsibility for holding company activities and performed a review of the Company and its subsidiaries as of November 2006.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991

On December 19, 1991, the FDIC Improvement Act of 1991 (the 1991 Act) was enacted. This legislation provides for, among other things: enhanced federal supervision of depository institutions, including greater authority for the appointment of a conservator or receiver for undercapitalized institutions; the establishment of risk-based deposit insurance premiums; a requirement that the federal banking agencies amend their risk-based capital requirements to include components for interest-rate risk, concentration of credit risk, and the risk of nontraditional activities; expanded authority for cross-industry mergers and acquisitions; mandated consumer protection disclosures with respect to deposit accounts; and imposed restrictions on the activities of state-chartered banks, including the Bank.

Provisions of the 1991 Act relating to the activities of state-chartered banks significantly impact the way the Company conducts its business. In this regard, the 1991 Act provides that insured state banks, such as the Bank, may not engage as principal in any activity that is not permissible for a national bank, unless the FDIC has determined that the activity would pose no significant risk to the Bank Insurance Fund (BIF) and the state bank is in compliance with applicable capital standards. Activities of subsidiaries of insured state banks are similarly restricted to those activities permissible for subsidiaries of national banks, unless the FDIC has determined that the activity would pose no significant risk to

the BIF and the state bank is in compliance with applicable capital standards.

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Interstate Banking

The Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994, as amended (the Interstate Banking Act), generally permits bank holding companies to acquire banks in any state and preempts all state laws restricting the ownership by a bank holding company of banks in more than one state. The Interstate Banking Act also permits a bank to merge with an out-of-state bank and convert any offices into branches of the resulting bank if both states have not opted out of interstate branching; permits a bank to acquire branches from an out-of-state bank if the law of the state where the branches are located permits the interstate branch acquisition; and operated de novo interstate branches whenever the host state opts-in to de novo branching. Bank holding companies and banks seeking to engage in transactions authorized by the Interstate Banking Act must be adequately capitalized and managed.

USA PATRIOT Act

Under Title III of the USA PATRIOT Act, also known as the International Money Laundering Abatement and Anti-Terrorism Act of 2001 , all financial institutions are required in general to identify their customers, adopt formal and comprehensive anti-money laundering programs, scrutinize or prohibit altogether certain transactions of special concern, and be prepared to respond to inquiries from U.S. law enforcement agencies concerning their customers and their transactions. Additional information-sharing among financial institutions, regulators, and law enforcement authorities is encouraged by the presence of an exemption from the privacy provisions of the Gramm-Leach Act for financial institutions that comply with this provision and the authorization of the Secretary of the Treasurer to adopt rules to further encourage cooperation and information-sharing. The effectiveness of a financial institution in combating money laundering activities is a factor to be considered in any application submitted by the financial institution under the Bank Merger Act.

Sarbanes-Oxley Act

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act, signed into law July 30, 2002, addresses, among other issues, corporate governance, auditor independence and accounting standards, executive compensation, insider loans, whistleblower protection and enhanced and timely disclosure of corporate information. The SEC has adopted a substantial number of implementing rules and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. has adopted corporate governance rules that have been approved by the SEC and are applicable to the Company. The proposed changes are intended to allow stockholders to monitor more effectively the performance of companies and management. As directed by Section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are each required to certify that the Company's quarterly and annual reports do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact. This requirement has several parts, including certification that these officers are responsible for establishing, maintaining and regularly evaluating the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting; that they have made certain disclosures to the Company's auditors and the Board of Directors about the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, and that they have included information in the Company's quarterly and annual reports about their evaluation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, and whether there have been significant changes in the Company's internal disclosure controls and procedures or in other factors that could significantly affect such controls and procedures subsequent to the evaluation and whether there have been any significant changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected or reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting, and compliance with certain other disclosure objectives. Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires an additional certification that each periodic report containing financial statements fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) and 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information in the report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial conditions and results of operations of the Company.

Deposit Insurance Premiums

The Bank currently pays deposit insurance premiums to the FDIC based on a single, uniform assessment rate established by the FDIC for all BIF member institutions. The assessment rates range from 0 to 27 basis points. Under the FDIC's risk-based assessment system, institutions are assigned to one of three capital groups which

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assignment is based solely on the level of an institution's capital well capitalized, adequately capitalized, and undercapitalized which are defined in the same manner as the regulations establishing the prompt corrective action system under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (FDIA). The Bank is presently well capitalized and as a result, the Bank is currently not subject to any FDIC premium obligation.

Effective January 1, 2007, the FDIC approved new deposit insurance assessment rates that will be determined based upon a contribution of financial ratios and supervisory factors. There are four established risk categories under the new assessment rules. The Bank anticipates that it will qualify as a Risk Category I institution with an assessment rates range from 5 to 7 basis points of the deposit assessment base, as defined by the FDIC. Based upon an analytic tool provided by the FDIC, the Bank anticipates that its projected calculated assessment rate will be at the lower end of that range. The Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Act of 2005 allows eligible insured depository institutions to share in a one-time assessment credit pool of approximately \$4.7 billion, effectively reducing the amount these institutions will be required to submit as an overall assessment. As indicated in the final rule regarding this credit published in October 2006, the FDIC provided the Bank with a preliminary Statement of One-Time Credit. The Bank's one-time assessment credit as indicated on that statement is approximately \$850,000 to be received in 2007.

Competition

The Company experiences substantial competition in attracting deposits and making loans from commercial banks, thrift institutions and other enterprises such as insurance companies and mutual funds. These competitors include several major commercial banks whose greater resources may afford them a competitive advantage by enabling them to maintain numerous branch offices and mount extensive advertising campaigns. A number of these competitors are not subject to the regulatory oversight that the Company is subject to, which increases these competitors' flexibility.

Forward-Looking Statements

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

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

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The risk factors that may affect the Company's performance and results of operations include the following:

(i) the Company's business is dependent upon general economic conditions in Massachusetts;

(ii) the Company's earnings depend to a great extent upon the level of net interest income generated by the Company, and therefore the Company's results of operations may be adversely affected by increases or decreases in interest rates or by the shape of the yield curve;

(iii) the banking business is highly competitive and the profitability of the Company depends upon the Company's ability to attract loans and deposits in Massachusetts, where the Company competes with a variety

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of traditional banking companies, some of which have vastly greater resources, and nontraditional institutions such as credit unions and finance companies;

(iv) at December 31, 2006, approximately 60.4% of the Company's loan portfolio was comprised of commercial and commercial real estate loans, exposing the Company to the risks inherent in financings based upon analyses of credit risk, the value of underlying collateral, including real estate, and other more intangible factors, which are considered in making commercial loans;

(v) at December 31, 2006, approximately 31.4% of the Company's loan portfolio was comprised of residential real estate loans, exposing the Company to the risks inherent in financings based upon analyses of credit risk and the value of underlying collateral. Accordingly, the Company's profitability may be negatively impacted by errors in risk analyses, by loan defaults and the ability of certain borrowers to repay such loans may be adversely affected by any downturn in general economic conditions;

(vi) acts or threats of terrorism and actions taken by the United States or other governments as a result of such acts or threats, including possible military action, could further adversely affect business and economic conditions in the United States of America generally and in the Company's markets, which could adversely affect the Company's financial performance and that of the Company's borrowers and on the financial markets and the price of the Company's Class A common stock;

(vii) changes in the extensive laws, regulations and policies governing bank holding companies and their subsidiaries could alter the Company's business environment or affect the Company's operations; and

(viii) the potential need to adapt to industry changes in information technology systems, on which the Company is highly dependent to secure bank and customer financial information, could present operational issues, require significant capital spending or impact the Company's reputation.

These factors, as well as general economic and market conditions in the United States of America, may materially and adversely affect the Company's performance, results of operations and the market price of shares of the Company's Class A common stock.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

No written comments received by the Company from the SEC regarding the Company's periodic or current reports remain unresolved.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The Company owns its main banking office, headquarters, and operations center in Medford, Massachusetts, which were expanded in 2004, and 12 of the 21 other facilities in which its branch offices are located. The remaining offices are occupied under leases expiring on various dates from 2007 to 2026. The Company believes that its banking offices are in good condition.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company and its subsidiaries are parties to various claims and lawsuits arising in the course of their normal business activities. Although the ultimate outcome of these suits cannot be ascertained at this time, it is the opinion of management that none of these matters, even if it resolved adversely to the Company, will have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

No matters were submitted to a vote of the Company's Stockholders during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006.

Table of Contents**PART II****ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES**

(a) The Class A Common Stock of the Company is traded on the NASDAQ National Global Market under the symbol CNBKA. The price range of the Company's Class A common stock since January 1, 2005 is shown on page 10. The Company's Class B Common Stock is not traded on any national securities exchange or other public trading market. The Company did not repurchase any stock during 2006 and the stock repurchase plan is described on page 12.

The shares of Class A Common Stock are generally not entitled to vote on any matter, including in the election of Company Directors, but, in limited circumstances, may be entitled to vote as a class on certain extraordinary transactions, including any merger or consolidation (other than one in which the Company is the surviving corporation or one which by law may be approved by the directors without any stockholder vote) or the sale, lease, or exchange of all or substantially all of the property and assets of the Company. Since the vote of a majority of the shares of the Company's Class B Common Stock, voting as a separate class, is required to approve certain extraordinary corporate transactions, the holders of Class B Common Stock have the power to prevent any takeover of the Company not approved by them.

(b) Approximate number of equity security holders as of December 31, 2006:

Title of Class	Approximate Number of Record Holders
Class A Common Stock	1,325
Class B Common Stock	100

(c) Under the Company's Articles of Organization, the holders of Class A Common Stock are entitled to receive dividends per share equal to at least 200% of dividends paid, if any, from time to time, on each share of Class B Common Stock.

The following table shows the dividends paid by the Company on the Class A and Class B Common Stock for the periods indicated.

	Dividends per Share	
	Class A	Class B
2005		
First quarter	\$.12	\$.06
Second quarter	.12	.06
Third quarter	.12	.06
Fourth quarter	.12	.06
2006		
First quarter	\$.12	\$.06

Second quarter	.12	.06
Third quarter	.12	.06
Fourth quarter	.12	.06

As a bank holding company, the Company's ability to pay dividends is dependent in part upon the receipt of dividends from the Bank, which is subject to certain restrictions on the payment of dividends. A Massachusetts trust company may pay dividends out of net profits from time to time, provided that either (i) the trust company's capital stock and surplus account equal an aggregate of at least 10% of its deposit liabilities, or (ii) the amount of its surplus account is equal to at least the amount of its capital account.

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(d) The following schedule provides information with respect to the Company's equity compensation plans under which shares of Class A Common Stock are authorized for issuance as of December 31, 2006:

Plan Category	Number of Shares to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options (a)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options (b)	Number of Shares Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Shares Reflected in Column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	122,737	\$ 27.20	151,425
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders			
Total	122,737	\$ 27.20	151,425

(e) The performance graph information required herein is shown on page 10.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The information required herein is shown on page 9 and 10.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

The information required herein is shown on pages 11 through 29.

ITEM 7a. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The information required herein is shown on page 25 and 26.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The information required herein is shown on pages 30 through 59.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company's principal executive officers and principal financial officer have evaluated the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2006. Based on this evaluation, the principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures effectively ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's filings and submissions with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Exchange Act is accumulated and reported to Company management (including the principal executive officer and principal financial officer) and is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the Securities and Exchange Commission. In addition, the Company has reviewed its internal control over financial reporting and there have been no significant changes in its internal control over financial reporting or in other factors that could significantly affect its internal control over financial reporting. Management's report on internal control over financial reporting is shown on page 62. The attestation report of the registered public accounting firm is shown on page 61.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

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	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
	(Dollars in thousands, except share data)				
FOR THE YEAR					
Interest income	\$ 80,707	\$ 72,811	\$ 65,033	\$ 69,298	\$ 71,124
Interest expense	43,944	32,820	23,646	23,942	24,718
Net interest income	36,763	39,991	41,387	45,356	46,406
Provision for loan losses	825	600	300	450	1,200
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	35,938	39,391	41,087	44,906	45,206
Other operating income	11,365	10,973	10,431	10,009	10,266
Operating expenses	40,196	40,318	37,663	34,272	34,089
Income before income taxes	7,107	10,046	13,855	20,643	21,383
Provision for income taxes	2,419	3,166	4,974	8,963	7,879
Net income	\$ 4,688	\$ 6,880	\$ 8,881	\$ 11,680	\$ 13,504
Average shares outstanding, basic	5,540,966	5,535,202	5,526,202	5,519,800	5,516,590
Average shares outstanding, diluted	5,550,722	5,553,009	5,553,197	5,548,615	5,534,059
Shares outstanding at year-end	5,541,188	5,535,442	5,534,088	5,524,438	5,517,425
Earnings per share:					
Basic	\$ 0.85	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.61	\$ 2.12	\$ 2.45
Diluted	\$ 0.84	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.60	\$ 2.11	\$ 2.44
Dividend payout ratio	46.2%	31.3%	24.2%	17.2%	13.9%
AT YEAR-END					
Assets	\$ 1,644,290	\$ 1,728,769	\$ 1,833,701	\$ 1,688,911	\$ 1,557,201
Loans	736,773	689,645	580,003	512,314	514,249
Deposits	1,268,965	1,217,040	1,394,010	1,338,853	1,146,284
Stockholders equity	106,818	103,201	104,773	103,728	100,256
Book value per share	\$ 19.28	\$ 18.64	\$ 18.93	\$ 18.78	\$ 18.17
SELECTED FINANCIAL PERCENTAGES					
Return on average assets	.28%	.41%	.55%	.74%	1.02%
Return on average stockholders equity	4.45%	6.57%	8.61%	11.57%	14.64%
Net interest margin, taxable equivalent	2.40%	2.58%	2.75%	3.08%	3.77%
Net (recoveries) charge-offs as a percent of average loans	0.06%	0.04%	0.01%	0.04%	(0.04)%

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Average stockholders equity to average assets	6.39%	6.31%	6.38%	6.40%	6.98%
Efficiency ratio	83.5%	79.1%	72.7%	61.9%	60.1%

Table of Contents**Financial Highlights**

Per Share Data	2006, Quarter Ended			
	December 31,	September 30,	June 30,	March 31,
Market price range (Class A)				
High	\$ 29.48	\$ 27.24	\$ 29.10	\$ 30.00
Low	25.77	24.05	24.01	27.29
Dividends Class A	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Dividends Class B	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06

Market price range (Class A)	2005, Quarter Ended			
	December 31,	September 30,	June 30,	March 31,
High	\$ 32.00	\$ 35.19	\$ 31.55	\$ 30.35
Low	27.00	30.31	26.00	27.75
Dividends Class A	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Dividends Class B	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06

The stock performance graph below compares the cumulative total shareholder return of the Company's Common Stock from December 31, 2001 to December 31, 2006 with the cumulative total return of the NASDAQ Market Index (U.S. Companies) and the NASDAQ Bank Stock index. The lines in the table below represent monthly index levels derived from compounded daily returns that include all dividends. If the monthly interval, based on the fiscal year end was not a trading day, the preceding trading day was used.

**Comparison of Five-Year
Cumulative Total Return***

Value of \$100 Invested on December 31, 2001 at:	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Century	\$ 134.77	\$ 182.81	\$ 154.40	\$ 155.67	\$ 147.83
Nasdaq Banks	102.37	131.69	150.71	147.23	165.21
Nasdaq U.S.	69.13	103.36	112.49	114.88	126.21

* Assumes that the value of the investment in the Company's Common Stock and each index was \$100 on December 31, 2001 and that all dividends were reinvested.

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

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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

OVERVIEW

Century Bancorp, Inc. (together with its bank subsidiary, unless the context otherwise requires, the Company), is a Massachusetts state chartered bank holding company headquartered in Medford, Massachusetts. The Company is a Massachusetts corporation formed in 1972 and has one banking subsidiary (the Bank): Century had total assets of \$1.6 billion and operates 22 banking offices from Braintree in the south to Beverly in the north. The Bank's customers consist primarily of small and medium-sized businesses and retail customers in these communities and surrounding areas, as well as local governments and institutions throughout Massachusetts.

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

The Company offers a wide range of services to commercial enterprises, state and local governments and agencies, non-profit organizations and individuals. It emphasizes service to small and medium-sized businesses and retail customers in its market area. The Company makes commercial loans, real estate and construction loans, and consumer loans, and accepts savings, time and demand deposits. In addition, the Company offers to its corporate and institutional customers automated lockbox collection services, cash management services and account reconciliation services, and actively promotes the marketing of these services to the municipal market. Also, the Company provides full service securities brokerage services through a program called Investment Services at Century Bank supported by Independent Financial Marketing Group, Inc. (IFMG), a full service securities brokerage business.

The Company is also a provider of financial services including cash management, transaction processing and short term financing, to municipalities in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The Company has deposit relationships with approximately 30% of the 351 cities and towns in Massachusetts.

The Company had net income of \$4,688,000 for the year ended December 31, 2006, compared with net income of \$6,880,000 for year ended December 31, 2005 and net income of \$8,881,000 for the year ended December 31, 2004.

Basic earnings per share were \$0.85 in 2006, compared to \$1.24 in 2005 and \$1.61 in 2004. Diluted earnings per share were \$0.84 in 2006, compared to \$1.24 in 2005 and \$1.60 in 2004. The Company's earnings in 2006 were negatively impacted mainly by a decrease in net interest income. The Company believes that the net interest margin will continue to be challenged in this current inverted yield curve environment. This is mainly the result of deposit

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and borrowing pricing that has the potential to increase faster than corresponding asset categories. During 2005, the Company's earnings were also negatively impacted by a decrease in net interest income, increases in salary expense as well as costs associated with the Company's new addition to its corporate headquarters building and the addition of a lockbox imaging system.

Historical U.S. Treasury Yield Curve

A yield curve is a line that typically plots the interest rates of U.S. Treasury Debt, which have different maturity dates, but the same credit quality, at a specific point in time. The three main types of yield curve shapes are normal, inverted and flat. Over the past three years, the U.S. economy has experienced a flattening and subsequent inversion of the yield curve, which means that the spread between the long-term and short-term yields has decreased or inverted.

Total assets were \$1,644,290,000 at December 31, 2006, a decrease of 4.9% from total assets of \$1,728,769,000 on December 31, 2005.

On December 31, 2006, stockholders equity totaled \$106,818,000, compared with \$103,201,000 on December 31, 2005, Book value per share increased to \$19.28 at December 31, 2006 from \$18.64 on December 31, 2005.

On February 7, 2006 the Company announced that it had renewed its contract with NOVA Information Systems, a wholly owned subsidiary of U.S. Bancorp, and had also sold its rights to future royalty payments for a portion of its Merchant Credit Card customer base for \$600,000, which the Bank has included as other income.

During the third quarter of 2006, the Company announced plans to continue its stock repurchase plan. Under the program, the Company is authorized to repurchase up to 300,000 shares, or less than 9%, of Century Bancorp Class A Common Stock. The program expires on July 12, 2007.

In 2005, the Company opened a new branch location on State Street in Boston, Massachusetts. In 2004, the Company opened one branch on Albany Street in Boston, Massachusetts.

During the fourth quarter of 2004, the Company announced that it entered into an Investment Management Agreement with BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. for the Company's Available-For-Sale securities portfolio. During 2005 the Company began experiencing strong loan growth, and believes that reinvesting the investment cash flows in loans will help to achieve improvements in its yield. The expense related to this contract ended on June 30, 2005 and the contract terminated January 31, 2006.

Also during the fourth quarter of 2004, the Company consummated the sale of a trust preferred securities offering, in which it issued \$36,083,000 of subordinated debt securities due 2034 to its newly formed unconsolidated subsidiary Century Bancorp Capital Trust II. Century Bancorp Capital Trust II issued 35,000 shares of

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Cumulative Trust Preferred Securities with a liquidation value of \$1,000 per share. These securities pay dividends at an annualized rate of 6.65% for the first ten years and then convert to the three-month LIBOR rate plus 1.87% for the remaining twenty years. The total amount of this issuance was \$36,083,000. The Company is using the proceeds primarily for general business purposes. Also, the Company, through its subsidiary, Century Bancorp Capital Trust, announced the redemption of its 8.30% Trust Preferred Securities, with a redemption date of January 10, 2005. The total amount of this redemption was \$29,639,000.

During February 2003, the Company began construction of an addition to its corporate headquarters building. The property is located adjacent to its current headquarters in Medford, Massachusetts and provides additional corporate office space and an expanded banking floor. The building was substantially completed during the fourth quarter of 2004 and \$14,500,000 has been expended in connection with this expansion. The capital expenditure has provided a five-story addition containing approximately 50,000 square feet of office and branch banking space. Occupancy costs have increased by approximately \$1,010,000 for 2006 and \$960,000 for 2005 as a result of the addition.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting policies involving significant judgments and assumptions by management, which have, or could have, a material impact on the carrying value of certain assets and impact income, are considered critical accounting policies. The Company considers the following to be its critical accounting policies: allowance for loan losses and impairment of investment securities. There have been no significant changes in the methods or assumptions used in the accounting policies that require material estimates and assumptions.

Allowance for Loan Losses

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

The formula allowance evaluates groups of loans to determine the allocation appropriate within each portfolio segment. Individual loans within the commercial and industrial, commercial real estate and real estate construction loan portfolio segments are assigned internal risk ratings to group them with other loans possessing similar risk characteristics. Changes in risk grades affect the amount of the formula allowance. Risk grades are determined by reviewing current collateral value, financial information, cash flow, payment history and other relevant facts surrounding the particular credit. Provisions for losses on the remaining commercial and commercial real estate loans are based on pools of similar loans using a combination of historical loss experience and qualitative adjustments. For the residential real estate and consumer loan portfolios, the reserves are calculated by applying historical charge-off and recovery experience and qualitative adjustments to the current outstanding balance in each loan category. Loss factors are based on the Company's historical loss experience, as well as regulatory guidelines.

Specific allowances for loan losses entails the assignment of allowance amounts to individual loans on the basis of loan impairment. Certain loans are evaluated individually and are judged to be impaired when management believes it is probable that the Company will not collect all the contractual interest and principle payments as scheduled in the loan agreement. Under this method, loans are selected for evaluation based upon a change in internal risk rating, occurrence of delinquency, loan classification or non-accrual status. A specific allowance amount is allocated to an individual loan when such loan has been deemed impaired and when the amount of a probable loss is able to be estimated on the basis of: (a.) present value of anticipated future cash flows, (b.) the loan's observable fair market price or (c.) fair value of collateral, if the loan is collateral dependent.

The unallocated allowance recognizes the model and estimation risk associated with the formula allowance and specific allowances, as well as management's evaluation of various conditions, including business and economic conditions, delinquency trends, charge-off experience and other quality factors, the effects of which are not directly measured in the determination of the formula and specific allowances. The evaluation of the

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inherent loss with respect to these conditions is subject to a higher degree of uncertainty because they are not identified with specific problem credits.

Management has identified certain risk factors, which could impact the degree of loss sustained within the portfolio. These include: (a.) market risk factors, such as the effects of economic variability on the entire portfolio, and (b.) unique portfolio risk factors that are inherent characteristics of the Company's loan portfolio. Market risk factors may consist of changes to general economic and business conditions that may impact the Company's loan portfolio customer base in terms of ability to repay and that may result in changes in value of underlying collateral. Unique portfolio risk factors may include industry concentrations and geographic concentrations or trends that may exacerbate losses resulting from economic events which the Company may not be able to fully diversify out its portfolio.

Management believes that the allowance for loan losses is adequate. In addition, various regulatory agencies, as part of the examination process, periodically review the Company's allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require the Company to recognize additions to the allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination.

Impaired Investment Securities

If a material decline in fair value below the amortized cost basis of an investment security is judged to be other-than-temporary, the cost basis of the investment is written down to fair value. The amount of the write down is included as a charge to earnings. An other-than-temporary impairment exists for debt securities if it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to contractual terms of the security. Some factors considered for other than temporary impairment related to a debt security include an analysis of yield which results in a decrease in expected cash flows, whether an unrealized loss is issuer specific, whether the issuer has defaulted on scheduled interest and principal payments, whether the issuer's current financial condition hinders its ability to make future scheduled interest and principal payments on a timely basis or whether there was downgrade in ratings by rating agencies.

The Company has the ability and intent to hold these investments until recovery of fair value, which may be maturity.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

Investment Securities

The Company's securities portfolio consists of securities available-for-sale and securities held-to-maturity.

Securities available-for-sale consist of certain U.S. Treasury and U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises, mortgage-backed securities, state, county, municipal securities, foreign debt securities, other marketable equities and Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) stock.

These securities are carried at fair value and unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable income taxes, are recognized as a separate component of stockholders' equity. The fair value of securities available-for-sale at December 31, 2006 totaled \$415,481,000 and include gross unrealized gains of \$221,000 and gross unrealized losses of \$8,447,000. A year earlier, securities available for sale were \$532,982,000 including gross unrealized gains of \$70,000 and unrealized losses of \$13,612,000. In 2006 and 2005, the Company recognized no net gains or losses on the sale of available-for-sale securities.

Securities which management intends to hold until maturity consist of U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises and mortgage-backed securities. Securities held-to-maturity as of December 31, 2006 are carried at their amortized cost of

\$265,712,000 and exclude gross unrealized gains of \$76,000 and gross unrealized losses of \$7,368,000. A year earlier, securities held to maturity totaled \$286,578,000 excluding gross unrealized gains of \$109,000 and gross unrealized losses of \$8,918,000.

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

Fair Value of Securities Available-for-Sale

At December 31,	2006		2005		2004	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
	(Dollars in thousands)					
U.S. Treasury and U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises	\$ 223,028	53.7%	\$ 294,132	55.1%	\$ 380,862	62.4%
Mortgage-backed securities	179,076	43.1%	218,552	41.0%	185,758	30.4%
Obligations of states and political subdivisions		0%	807	0.2%	499	0.1%
FHLB Stock	9,823	2.4%	16,312	3.1%	13,895	2.3%
Other	3,554	0.8%	3,179	0.6%	28,792	4.8%
Total	\$ 415,481	100.0%	\$ 532,982	100.0%	\$ 609,806	100.0%

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

Amortized Cost of Securities Held-to-Maturity

At December 31,	2006		2005		2004	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
	(Dollars in thousands)					
U.S. Government and U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises	\$ 159,969	60.2%	\$ 159,952	55.8%	\$ 186,324	53.9%
Mortgage-backed securities	105,743	39.8%	126,626	44.2%	159,045	46.1%
Total	\$ 265,712	100.0%	\$ 286,578	100.0%	\$ 345,369	100.0%

The following two tables set forth contractual maturities of the Bank's securities portfolio at December 31, 2006. Actual maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

**Fair Value of Securities Available-for-Sale
Amounts Maturing**

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Amounts Maturing**

Within One Year	% of Total	Weighted Average Yield	One Year to Five Years	% of Total	Weighted Average Yield	Five Years to Ten Years	% of Total	Weighted Average Yield	Over Ten Years	% of Total	Weighted Average Yield
(Dollars in thousands)											
64,998	24.5%	2.99%	\$ 94,971	35.7%	3.47%	\$	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%
115	0.0%	6.01%	103,049	38.8%	4.17%	2,579	1.0%	4.62%		0.0%	0.0%
65,113	24.5%	3.0%	\$ 198,020	74.5%	3.83%	\$ 2,579	1.0%	4.62%	\$	0.0%	0.0%

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Bank had no investments in obligations of individual states, counties or municipalities which exceeded 10% of stockholders' equity. In addition, there were no sales of state, county or municipal securities in 2006 or 2005.

Loans

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

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

	2006		2005		2004		2003		2002	
December 31,	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total
Construction										
and										
development	\$ 49,709	6.7%	\$ 58,846	8.5%	\$ 51,918	9.0%	\$ 34,121	6.7%	\$ 33,155	
commercial and										
residential	117,497	16.0%	94,139	13.7%	71,962	12.4%	39,742	7.8%	46,044	
and										
investment	3,340	0.5%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		
commercial										
real estate	323,700	44.0%	302,279	43.8%	258,524	44.6%	293,781	57.3%	291,598	
and										
commercial real	167,946	22.8%	146,355	21.2%	118,223	20.4%	86,780	16.9%	92,291	

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mer	9,881	1.3%	9,977	1.5%	8,607	1.5%	8,025	1.6%	8,169
Equity	63,380	8.5%	76,710	11.1%	69,957	12.0%	49,382	9.6%	41,527
rafts	1,320	0.2%	1,339	0.2%	812	0.1%	483	0.1%	1,465
	\$ 736,773	100.0%	\$ 689,645	100.0%	\$ 580,003	100.0%	\$ 512,314	100.0%	\$ 514,249

At December 31, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002 loans were carried net of discounts of \$3,000, \$4,000, \$20,000, \$138,000 and \$492,000 respectively. Included in these amounts at December 31, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002, residential real estate loans were carried net of discounts of \$0, \$0, \$16,000, \$133,000 and \$487,000 respectively, associated with the acquisition of loans from another financial institution. Net deferred loan fees of \$183,000, \$482,000, \$485,000, \$389,000 and \$315,000 were carried in 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002 respectively.

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The following table summarizes the remaining maturity distribution of certain components of the Company's loan portfolio on December 31, 2006. The table excludes loans secured by one-to-four family residential real estate and loans for household and family personal expenditures. Maturities are presented as if scheduled principal amortization payments are due on the last contractual payment date.

Remaining Maturities of Selected Loans at December 31, 2006

	One Year or Less	One to Five Years (Dollars in thousands)	Over Five Years	Total
Construction and land development	\$ 34,040	\$ 13,838	\$ 1,831	\$ 49,709
Commercial and industrial	66,797	43,074	7,626	117,497
Commercial real estate	34,760	116,634	172,306	323,700
Total	\$ 135,597	\$ 173,546	\$ 181,763	\$ 490,906

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

December 31, 2006	One to Five Years	Over Five Years	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Predetermined interest rates	\$ 112,571	\$ 31,570	\$ 144,141
Floating or adjustable interest rates	60,975	150,193	211,168
Total	\$ 173,546	\$ 181,763	\$ 355,309

The Company's commercial and industrial (C&I) loan customers represent various small and middle market established businesses involved in manufacturing, distribution, retailing and services. Most clients are privately owned with markets that range from local to national in scope. Many of the loans to this segment are secured by liens on corporate assets and the personal guarantees of the principals. The Bank is placing greater emphasis on building its C&I base in the future. The regional economic strength or weakness impacts the relative risks in this loan category. There is little concentration to any one business sector and loan risks are generally diversified among many borrowers.

Commercial real estate loans are extended to finance various manufacturing, warehouse, light industrial, office, retail and residential properties in the Bank's market area, which generally includes Eastern Massachusetts and Southern New Hampshire. Loans are normally extended in amounts up to a maximum of 80% of appraised value and normally for terms between three to five years. Amortization schedules are long-term and thus a balloon payment is due at maturity. Under most circumstances, the Bank will offer to re-write or otherwise extend the loan at prevailing interest rates. During recent years, the Bank has emphasized non-residential type owner-occupied properties. This compliments our C&I emphasis placed on the operating business entities and will continue. The regional economic

environment affects the risk of both non-residential and residential mortgages.

Residential real estate (1-4 family) includes two categories of loans. Approximately \$10,993,000 of loans are classified as Commercial and Industrial type loans secured by 1-4 family real estate. Primarily, these are small businesses with modest capital or shorter operating histories where the collateral mitigates some risk. This category of loans shares similar risk characteristics with the C&I loans, notwithstanding the collateral position.

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

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

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The Bank intends to maintain a market for construction loans, principally for smaller local residential projects or an owner occupied commercial project. Individual consumer residential home construction loans are also extended on a similar basis.

Bank officers evaluate the feasibility of construction projects, based on independent appraisals of the project, architects or engineers evaluations of the cost of construction, and other relevant data. As of December 31, 2006, the Company was obligated to advance a total of \$16,793,000 to complete projects under construction.

The composition of nonperforming assets is as follows:

December 31,	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Loans past due 90 and still accruing	\$ 789	\$	\$ 160	\$	\$
Loans on non-accrual	135	949	628	1,175	511
Total nonperforming loans	\$ 924	\$ 949	\$ 788	\$ 1,175	\$ 511
Other real estate owned					
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 924	\$ 949	\$ 788	\$ 1,175	\$ 511
Restructured loans		\$	\$	\$	\$
Nonperforming loans as a percent of gross loans	0.13%	0.14%	0.14%	0.23%	0.10%
Nonperforming assets as a percent of total assets	0.06%	0.05%	0.04%	0.07%	0.03%

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

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Residential real estate, multi-family	\$	\$	\$ 512	\$ 541	\$ 629
Construction and land development		675			
Commercial real estate					487
Commercial and industrial	16	211	452	1,077	
Total impaired loans	\$ 16	\$ 886	\$ 964	\$ 1,618	\$ 1,116

There were no impaired loans with specific reserves from December 31, 2002 through December 31, 2006 and in the opinion of management, none of the above listed impaired loans required a specific reserve.

The Company was servicing mortgage loans sold to others without recourse of approximately \$798,000, \$1,078,000, \$1,538,000, \$2,397,000 and \$4,444,000 at December 31, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003 and at December 31, 2002 respectively. Additionally, the Company was servicing mortgage loans sold to others with limited recourse. The outstanding balance of these loans with limited recourse was approximately \$72,000, \$80,000, \$86,000, \$183,000 and

\$194,000 at December 31, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003 and at December 31, 2002 respectively.

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

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

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The relatively low level of nonperforming assets of \$924,000 in 2006 and \$949,000 in 2005 resulted from fewer additions to nonperforming assets during the year combined with an improvement in the resolution of nonperforming assets including payments on nonperforming loans.

In addition to the above, the Company continues to monitor closely \$20,779,000 and \$14,077,000 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, of loans for which management has concerns regarding the ability of the borrowers to perform. The majority of the loans are secured by real estate and are considered to have adequate collateral value to cover the loan balances at December 31, 2006, although such values can fluctuate with changes in the economy and the real estate market.

Allowance for Loan Losses

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

Year Ended December 31,	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Year-end loans outstanding (net of unearned discount and deferred loan fees)	\$ 736,773	\$ 689,645	\$ 580,003	\$ 512,314	\$ 514,249
Average loans outstanding (net of unearned discount and deferred loan fees)	\$ 723,825	\$ 641,103	\$ 546,147	\$ 500,723	\$ 488,465
Balance of allowance for loan losses at the beginning of year	\$ 9,340	\$ 9,001	\$ 8,769	\$ 8,506	\$ 7,112
Loans charged-off:					
Commercial	\$ 386	\$ 366	\$ 1	\$ 240	\$
Commercial real estate					58
Residential real estate			194		
Consumer	322	324	113	125	87
Total loans charged-off	708	690	308	365	145
Recovery of loans previously charged-off:					
Commercial	96	75	117	127	276
Real estate	49	235	103	29	
Consumer	112	119	20	22	63
Total recoveries of loans previously charged off:	256	429	240	178	339

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Net loan charge-offs (recoveries)	452	261	68	187	(194)
Additions to allowance charged to operating expense	825	600	300	450	1,200
Balance at end of year	\$ 9,713	\$ 9,340	\$ 9,001	\$ 8,769	\$ 8,506
Ratio of net charge-offs during the year to average loans outstanding	0.06%	0.04%	0.01%	0.04%	(0.04)%
Ratio of allowance for loan losses to loans outstanding	1.32%	1.35%	1.55%	1.71%	1.65%

These provisions are the result of management's evaluation of the quality of the loan portfolio considering such factors as loan status, collateral values, financial condition of the borrower, the state of the economy and other

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relevant information. The pace of the charge-offs depends on many factors including the national and regional economy. Cyclical lagging factors may result in charge-offs being higher than historical levels.

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

	2006		2005		2004		2003		2002	
	Amount	Percent of Loans in Each Category to Total Loans	Amount	Percent of Loans in Each Category to Total Loans	Amount	Percent of Loans in Each Category to Total Loans	Amount	Percent of Loans in Each Category to Total Loans	Amount	Percent of Loans in Each Category to Total Loans
(Dollars in thousands)										
Construction and land development	\$ 849	6.8%	\$ 1,014	8.5%	\$ 806	9.0%	\$ 563	6.7%	\$ 303	6.4%
Commercial and industrial	1,916	15.9	1,575	13.7	1,232	12.4	895	7.8	832	9.0
Commercial real estate	4,460	43.9	4,131	43.8	3,626	44.6	4,182	57.3	3,131	56.7
Residential real estate	512	22.8	778	21.2	628	20.4	551	16.9	556	17.9
Consumer and other	220	2.0	173	1.7	144	1.6	130	1.7	147	1.9
Home equity	176	8.6	600	11.1	546	12.0	385	9.6	321	8.1
Unallocated	1,580		1,069		2,019		2,063		3,216	
Total	\$ 9,713	100.0%	\$ 9,340	100.0%	\$ 9,001	100.0%	\$ 8,769	100.0%	\$ 8,506	100.0%

Deposits

The Company offers savings accounts, NOW accounts, demand deposits, time deposits and money market accounts. The Company offers cash management accounts which provide either automatic transfer of funds above a specified level from the customer's checking account to a money market account or short-term borrowings. Also, an account reconciliation service is offered whereby the Company provides a computerized report balancing the customer's checking account. As of December 31, 2006, deposits of \$1,269,000,000 were \$52,000,000, or 4.3%, higher than the prior year end.

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

the Executive Management Committee.

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

	2006		2005		2004	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Demand deposits	\$ 284,295	22.6%	\$ 283,876	23.1%	\$ 279,361	22.1%
Savings and interest checking	290,172	23.0%	313,146	25.5%	329,261	26.1%
Money market	327,203	26.0%	366,623	29.8%	412,220	32.6%
Time certificates of deposit	359,045	28.4%	265,310	21.6%	242,791	19.2%
Total	\$ 1,260,715	100.0%	\$ 1,228,955	100.0%	\$ 1,263,633	100.0%

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

	2006
	(Dollars in thousands)
Three months or less	\$ 104,759
Three months through six months	78,659
Six months through twelve months	28,317
Over twelve months	17,841
	\$ 229,576

Borrowings

The Bank's borrowings consisted primarily of FHLB borrowings collateralized by a blanket pledge agreement on the Bank's FHLB stock, certain qualified investment securities, deposits at the FHLB and residential mortgages held in the Bank's portfolios. The Bank's borrowing totaled \$121,750,000 a decrease of \$176,906,000 from the prior year. The Bank's borrowing capacity at the FHLB at December 31, 2006 was approximately \$142,435,000 based on levels of FHLB stock held and mix of overnight and term advances on that date. In addition, the Bank has a \$14,500,000 line of credit with the FHLB. See note 10 Other Borrowed Funds and Subordinated Debentures for a schedule, their interest rates and other information.

Subordinated Debentures

In May 1998, the Company consummated the sale of a trust preferred securities offering, in which it issued \$29,639,000 of subordinated debt securities due 2029 to its newly formed unconsolidated subsidiary Century Bancorp Capital Trust.

Century Bancorp Capital Trust then issued 2,875,000 shares of Cumulative Trust Preferred with a liquidation value of \$10 per share. These securities pay dividends at an annualized rate of 8.30%. The Company redeemed through its subsidiary, Century Bancorp Capital Trust, its 8.30% Trust Preferred Securities, January 10, 2005.

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

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

Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

The Bank's remaining borrowings consist primarily of securities sold under agreements to repurchase. Securities sold under agreements to repurchase totaled \$86,960,000, an increase of \$36,950,000 from the prior year. See note 9

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase for a schedule, their interest rates and other information.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net Interest Income

The Company's operating results depend primarily on net interest income and fees received for providing services. Net interest income on a fully taxable equivalent basis decreased 8.1% in 2006 to \$36,763,000, compared with \$39,991,000 in 2005. The decrease in net interest income for 2006 was mainly due to a 7.0% or a eighteen basis point decrease in the net interest margin. The level of interest rates, the ability of the Company's earning assets and liabilities to adjust to changes in interest rates and the mix of the Company's earning assets and liabilities affect net interest income. The net interest margin on a fully taxable equivalent basis decreased to 2.40% in 2006 from 2.58%

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in 2005, which had decreased from 2.75% in 2004. The Company believes that the net interest margin will continue to be challenged in this current inverted yield curve environment. This is mainly the result of deposit and borrowing pricing that has the potential to increase faster than corresponding asset categories.

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

Ended December 31,	Average Balance	2006 Interest Income/ Expense(1)	Rate Earned/ Paid(1)	Average Balance	2005 Interest Income/ Expense(1)	Rate Earned/ Paid(1)	Average Balance	2004 Interest Income/ Expense(1)	Rate Earned/ Paid(1)
(Dollars in thousands)									
ASSETS									
Earning assets:	\$ 723,825	\$ 51,437	7.11%	\$ 641,103	\$ 41,274	6.44%	\$ 546,147	\$ 33,384	
Available-for-sale:(3)	497,113	17,182	3.46	580,129	19,518	3.36	570,935	18,528	
Mortgage	354	12	5.02	878	22	3.85	61	1	
Held-to-maturity:									
Funds sold	275,897	10,112	3.67	311,738	11,635	3.73	319,860	12,296	
Bearing deposits in other	37,511	1,955	5.21	15,847	362	2.28	69,461	824	
Interest-bearing deposits in other	217	9	4.15	50		0.64	251		
Interest-earning assets	1,534,917	80,707	5.26%	1,549,745	72,811	4.70%	1,506,715	65,033	
Interest-earning assets	123,601			118,325			120,306		
Provision for loan losses	(9,608)			(9,353)			(8,813)		
Assets	\$ 1,648,910			\$ 1,658,717			\$ 1,618,208		
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY									
Bearing deposits:									
Checking accounts	\$ 205,645	\$ 3,936	1.91%	\$ 237,016	\$ 3,265	1.38%	\$ 250,224	\$ 1,966	
Savings accounts	84,527	1,013	1.20	76,130	287	0.38	79,037	302	
Money market accounts	327,203	9,804	3.00	366,623	7,018	1.91	412,220	5,010	
Certificates of deposits	359,045	16,026	4.46	265,310	8,835	3.33	242,791	6,833	
Interest-bearing deposits	976,420	30,779	3.15	945,079	19,405	2.05	984,272	14,111	
Funds sold under agreements									
Mortgage	70,862	2,681	3.78	39,746	813	2.05	40,937	331	
Crowded funds and									
Subordinated debentures	192,143	10,484	5.46	268,878	12,602	4.69	194,932	9,204	
Interest-bearing liabilities	1,239,425	43,944	3.55%	1,253,703	32,820	2.62%	1,220,141	23,646	
Interest-bearing liabilities									
Deposits	284,295			283,876			279,361		

abilities	19,801	16,463	15,511
abilities	1,543,521	1,554,042	1,515,013
ders equity	105,389	104,675	103,195
ilities & stockholders	\$ 1,648,910	\$ 1,658,717	\$ 1,618,208
est income(1)	\$ 36,763	\$ 39,991	\$ 41,387
est spread	1.71%	2.08%	
est margin	2.40%	2.58%	

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

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

(3) At amortized cost.

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

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2006 Compared with 2005			2005 Compared with 2004		
	Increase/(Decrease) Due to Change in			Increase/(Decrease) Due to Change in		
	Volume	Rate	Total	Volume	Rate	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Interest income:						
Loans	\$ 5,632	\$ 4,531	\$ 10,163	\$ 6,041	\$ 1,849	\$ 7,890
Securities available-for-sale:						
Taxable	(2,857)	521	(2,336)	302	688	990
Tax-exempt	(16)	6	(10)	20	1	21
Securities held-to-maturity:						
Taxable	(1,317)	(206)	(1,523)	(308)	(353)	(661)
Federal funds sold	822	771	1,593	(903)	441	(462)
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	3	6	9			
Total interest income	2,267	5,629	7,896	5,152	2,626	7,778
Interest expense:						
Deposits:						
NOW accounts	(475)	1,146	671	(109)	1,408	1,299
Savings accounts	35	691	726	(11)	(4)	(15)
Money market accounts	(823)	3,609	2,786	(606)	2,614	2,008
Time deposits	3,663	3,528	7,191	673	1,329	2,002
Total interest-bearing deposits	2,400	8,974	11,374	(53)	5,347	5,294
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	896	972	1,868	(10)	492	482
Other borrowed funds and subordinated debentures	(3,971)	1,853	(2,118)	3,466	(68)	3,398
Total interest expense	(675)	11,799	11,124	3,403	5,771	9,174
Change in net interest income	\$ 2,942	\$ (6,170)	\$ (3,228)	\$ 1,749	\$ (3,145)	\$ (1,396)

Average earning assets were \$1,534,917,000 in 2006, a decrease of \$14,828,000 or 1.0% from the average in 2005, which was 2.9% higher than the average in 2004. Total average securities, including securities available-for-sale and securities held-to-maturity were \$773,364,000, a decrease of 13.4% from the average in 2005. The decrease in securities volume was mainly attributable to a continued shift in asset concentration to loans. A decrease in securities

rates resulted in lower securities income, which decreased 12.4% to \$27,306,000. Total average loans increased 12.9% to \$723,825,000 after increasing \$94,956,000 in 2005. The primary reason for the increase in loans was due in large part to an increase in residential and small business lending. The increase in loan volume and increases in loan rates resulted in higher loan income, which increased by 24.6% or \$10,163,000 to \$51,437,000. Total loan income was \$41,274,000 in 2004.

The Company's sources of funds include deposits and borrowed funds. On average, deposits showed an increase of 2.60% or \$31,760,000 in 2006 after decreasing by 2.7% or \$34,678,000 in 2005. Deposits increased in 2006 primarily as a result of an increase in time deposits, which increased by 35.3% or \$93,734,000. Borrowed funds and subordinated debentures decreased by 14.8% in 2006 following an increase of 30.8% in 2005. The majority of the Company's borrowed funds are borrowings from the FHLB and retail repurchase agreements.

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Borrowings from the FHLB decreased by approximately \$76,445,000 and retail repurchase agreements increased by \$31,116,000. Interest expense totaled \$43,944,000 in 2006, an increase of \$11,124,000 or 33.9% from 2005 when interest expense increased 38.8% from 2004. The increase in interest expense is mainly due to increases in interest rates.

Provision for loan loss

The provision for loan losses was \$825,000 in 2006, compared with \$600,000 in 2005 and \$300,000 in 2004. These provisions are the result of management's evaluation of the amounts and quality of the loan portfolio considering such factors as loan status, collateral values, financial condition of the borrower, the state of the economy and other relevant information. Additional provisions have been made due to growth in the loan portfolio.

The allowance for loan losses was \$9,713,000 at December 31, 2006, compared with \$9,340,000 at December 31, 2005. Expressed as a percentage of outstanding loans at year-end, the allowance was 1.32% in 2006 and 1.35% in 2005. The coverage ratio decreased mainly as a result of the continued low levels of problem assets.

Non performing loans, which include all non-accruing loans and certain restructured, accruing loans, totaled \$924,000 on December 31, 2006, compared with \$949,000 on December 31, 2005.

Other Operating Income

During 2006, the Company continued to experience positive results in its fee-based services including fees derived from traditional banking activities such as deposit related services, its automated lockbox collection system and full service securities brokerage offered through IFMG, an unaffiliated registered securities broker-dealer and investment adviser.

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

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

Total other operating income in 2006 was \$11,365,000, an increase of \$392,000 or 3.6% compared to 2005. This increase followed an increase of \$542,000 or 5.2% in 2005, compared to 2004. Service charge income, which continues to be a major area of other operating income with \$6,702,000 in 2006, saw an increase of \$856,000 compared to 2005. This follows an increase of \$575,000 compared to 2004. Service charges on deposit accounts increased mainly because of increases in fees and an increase in overdraft charges associated with an overdraft protection program. Lockbox revenues totaled \$2,772,000, down \$35,000 in 2006 and a decrease of \$143,000 in 2005. This decrease was mainly attributable to competitive pricing pressures. Through IFMG, brokerage commissions decreased to \$149,000 in 2006, from \$462,000 in 2005, primarily as a result of decreased transaction volume. Brokerage commissions decreased in 2005 by \$208,000 mainly as a result of decreased transaction volume. Other income totaled \$1,742,000, down \$116,000 in 2006 and an increase of \$227,000 in 2005. The decrease in 2006 was mainly attributable to a decrease in the growth of cash surrender values by \$697,000 offset by a pre-tax gain of \$600,000 from the sale of rights to future royalty payments for a portion of the Company's Merchant Credit Card

customer base. The decrease in the growth of cash surrender values was mainly attributable to lower returns on life insurance policies. The increase in 2005 was mainly attributable to an increase in the growth of cash surrender values that was attributable to higher returns on life insurance policies.

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Operating Expenses

Total operating expenses were \$40,196,000 in 2006, compared to \$40,318,000 in 2005 and \$37,663,000 in 2004.

Salaries and employee benefits expenses decreased by \$382,000 or 1.6% in 2006, after increasing by 4.0% in 2005. The decrease in 2006 was mainly attributable to the retirement of the Chief Executive Officer offset somewhat by an increase in pension expense and health insurance costs. The increase in 2005 was mainly attributable to an increase in staff levels and merit increases in salaries.

Occupancy expense increased by \$109,000 or 2.9% in 2006, this followed an increase of \$801,000 or 26.7% in 2005. The increase in 2006 was mainly attributable to an increase in utility rates. The increase in 2005 was mainly attributable to depreciation and real estate taxes associated with the addition to the corporate headquarters as well as full-year costs associated with the opening of one new branch in 2004 and partial year costs associated with the opening of one new branch in 2005. Equipment expense increased by \$56,000 or 1.9% in 2006, this followed an increase of \$607,000 or 25.5% in 2005. The increase in 2006 was mainly attributable to depreciation associated with the addition of capital expenditures. The increase in 2005 was mainly attributable to full-year costs of depreciation and service contract expense associated with the addition of the lockbox image system, as well as depreciation associated with the addition to the corporate headquarters. Other operating expenses increased by \$95,000 in 2006, which followed a \$316,000 increase in 2005. The increase in 2006 was mainly attributable to an increase in contributions. The increase for 2005 was primarily the result of increased consulting costs associated with the BlackRock contract. The expense related to this contract ended on June 30, 2005 and the contract terminated on January 31, 2006.

Provision for income Taxes

Income tax expense was \$2,419,000 in 2006, \$3,166,000 in 2005 and \$4,974,000 in 2004. The effective tax rate was 34.0% in 2006, 31.5% in 2005 and 35.9% in 2004. The increase in the effective tax rate for 2006 was mainly the result of a decrease in the growth of the cash surrender values. The decrease in the effective tax rate for 2005 was mainly attributable to a higher proportion of non-taxable income. The federal tax rate was 34% in 2006 and 2005 and 35% in 2004.

Market Risk and Asset Liability Management

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

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

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

Change in Interest Rates

Percentage Change in

(in Basis Points)

Net Interest Income(1)

+300	(14.4)%
+200	(9.6)%
+100	(4.9)%
100	0.2%
200	2.0%

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

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

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity is provided by maintaining an adequate level of liquid assets that include cash and due from banks, federal funds sold and other temporary investments. Liquid assets totaled \$159,668,000 on December 31, 2006, compared with \$152,679,000 on December 31, 2005. In each of these two years, deposit and borrowing activity has generally been adequate to support asset activity.

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

Capital Adequacy

Total stockholders' equity was \$106,818,000 at December 31, 2006, compared with \$103,201,000 at December 31, 2005. The increase in 2006 was primarily the result of earnings less dividends paid plus a decrease in accumulated other comprehensive loss. The decrease in accumulated other comprehensive loss was mainly attributable to an improvement of \$3,159,000 in the net unrealized loss on the Company's available-for-sale portfolio, partially offset by a \$2,158,000 net pension liability adjustment from the previously announced adoption of SFAS 158. The decrease in 2005 was primarily the result of an increase in accumulated other comprehensive loss somewhat offset by earnings less dividends paid.

Federal banking regulators have issued risk-based capital guidelines, which assign risk factors to asset categories and off-balance sheet items. The current guidelines require a Tier 1 capital-to-risk assets ratio of at least 4.00% and a total capital-to-risk assets ratio of at least 8.00%. The Company and the Bank exceeded these requirements with a Tier 1 capital-to-risk assets ratio of 15.93% and 12.55%, respectively, and total capital-to-risk assets ratio of 17.00% and 13.62%, respectively, at December 31, 2006. Additionally, federal banking regulators have issued leverage ratio guidelines, which supplement the risk-based capital guidelines. The minimum leverage ratio requirement applicable to the Company is 4.00% and at December 31, 2006, the Company and the Bank exceeded this requirement with leverage ratios of 8.58% and 6.76%, respectively.

Table of Contents**Contractual Obligations, Commitments, and Contingencies**

The Company has entered into contractual obligations and commitments. The following tables summarize the Company's contractual cash obligations and other commitments at December 31, 2006.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments by Maturity

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		Less than One Year	One to Three Years	Three to Five Years	After Five Years
		(Dollars in thousands)			
FHLB advances	\$ 121,750	\$ 2,750	\$ 51,500	\$ 40,500	\$ 27,000
Subordinated debentures	36,083				36,083
Retirement benefit obligations	19,138	1,619	3,317	3,578	10,624
Lease obligations	4,973	1,197	1,999	1,316	461
Other					
Treasury, tax and loan	856	856			
Customer repurchase agreements and federal funds purchased	87,230	87,230			
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 270,030	\$ 93,652	\$ 56,816	\$ 45,394	\$ 74,168

Other Commitments	Total	Amount of Commitment Expiring by Period			
		Less than One Year	One to Three Years	Three to Five Years	After Five Years
Lines of credit	\$ 168,289	\$ 55,847	\$ 12,576	\$ 1,276	\$ 98,590
Standby and commercial letters of credit	10,397	9,626	521		250
Other commitments	25,073	11,270	5,952	2,054	5,797
Total commitments	\$ 203,759	\$ 76,743	\$ 19,049	\$ 3,330	\$ 104,637

Table of Contents**Financial Instruments With Off-Balance Sheet Risk**

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

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

Contract or Notational Amount	2006	2005
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Financial instruments whose contract amount represents credit risk:		
Commitments to originate 1-4 family mortgages	\$ 2,305	\$ 1,814
Standby and commercial letters of credit	10,397	10,272
Unused lines of credit	168,290	143,533
Unadvanced portions of construction loans	16,793	52,469
Unadvanced portions of other loans	5,975	7,934

Commitments to originate loans, unadvanced portions of construction loans and unused letters of credit are generally agreements to lend to a customer provided there is no violation of any condition established in the contract.

Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The Company evaluates each customer's credit worthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Company upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower.

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

Recent Accounting Developments

In July, 2006 the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Financial Accounting Standards Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes (FIN 48). FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109,

Accounting for Income Taxes. FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attributable for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosures and transitions. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The adoption of FIN 48 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position.

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement No. 158 (SFAS 158), Employers Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, SFAS 158 requires the net amount by which the defined-benefit-postretirement obligation is over or under funded to be reported on the balance sheet. The Company recorded an additional \$2,158,000 net pension liability adjustment, through stockholders equity, as a result of the adoption of SFAS 158.

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On September 13, 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 108, Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in the Current Year Financial Statements, expressing the SEC staff's views regarding the process of quantifying financial statement misstatements. This SAB is addressing diversity in practice in quantifying financial statement misstatements and the build up of amounts on the balance sheet. The cumulative amounts, while not considered material in the individual years in which the build up occurred may be considered material in a subsequent year if a Company were to correct those amounts through current period earnings. Initial application of SAB No. 108 allows registrants to elect not to restate prior periods but to reflect the initial application in their annual financial statements covering the first fiscal year ending November 15, 2006. The cumulative effect of the initial application should be reported in the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities as of the beginning of that fiscal year, and the offsetting adjustment, net of tax, should be made to the opening balance of equity for that year. The adoption of SAB No. 108 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position.

Table of Contents**CENTURY BANCORP, INC.****Consolidated Balance Sheets**

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(Dollars in thousands except share data)	
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks (note 2)	\$ 60,465	\$ 47,626
Federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits in other banks	99,203	105,053
Total cash and cash equivalents	159,668	152,679
Securities available-for-sale, amortized cost \$423,707 in 2006 and \$546,524 in 2005 (note 3)	415,481	532,982
Securities held-to-maturity, fair value \$258,420 in 2006 and \$277,769 in 2005 (notes 4 and 9)	265,712	286,578
Loans, net (note 5)	736,773	689,645
Less: allowance for loan losses (note 6)	9,713	9,340
Net loans	727,060	680,305
Bank premises and equipment (note 7)	22,955	25,228
Accrued interest receivable	7,372	7,127
Other assets (note 12)	46,042	43,870
Total assets	\$ 1,644,290	\$ 1,728,769
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Demand deposits	\$ 283,449	\$ 296,696
Savings and NOW deposits	274,231	239,326
Money market accounts	301,188	279,245
Time deposits (note 8)	410,097	401,773
Total deposits	1,268,965	1,217,040
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (note 9)	86,960	50,010
Other borrowed funds (note 10)	123,023	304,722
Subordinated debentures (note 10)	36,083	36,083
Other liabilities	22,441	17,713
Total liabilities	1,537,472	1,625,568
Commitments and contingencies (notes 7, 14 and 15)		
Stockholders' equity (note 11):		
Common stock, Class A, \$1.00 par value per share; authorized 10,000,000 shares; issued 3,498,738 shares in 2006 and 3,453,202 shares in 2005	3,499	3,453
Common stock, Class B,	2,042	2,082

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\$1.00 par value per share; authorized 5,000,000 shares; issued 2,042,450 shares in 2006 and 2,082,240 shares in 2005

Additional paid-in-capital	11,505	11,416
Retained earnings	99,859	97,338
	116,905	114,289
Unrealized losses on securities available-for-sale, net of taxes	(5,111)	(8,270)
Additional pension liability, net of taxes	(4,976)	(2,818)
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of taxes (note 3)	(10,087)	(11,088)
Total stockholders' equity	106,818	103,201
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 1,644,290	\$ 1,728,769

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**CENTURY BANCORP, INC.****Consolidated Statements of Income**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(Dollars in thousands except share data)		
INTEREST INCOME			
Loans	\$ 51,437	\$ 41,274	\$ 33,384
Securities available-for-sale	17,194	19,540	18,529
Securities held-to-maturity	10,112	11,635	12,296
Federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits in other banks	1,964	362	824
Total interest income	80,707	72,811	65,033
INTEREST EXPENSE			
Savings and NOW deposits	4,950	3,552	2,268
Money market accounts	9,804	7,018	5,010
Time deposits (note 8)	16,026	8,835	6,833
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	2,681	813	331
Other borrowed funds and long term debt	10,483	12,602	9,204
Total interest expense	43,944	32,820	23,646
Net Interest income	36,763	39,991	41,387
Provision for loan losses (note 6)	825	600	300
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	35,938	39,391	41,087
OTHER OPERATING INCOME			
Service charges on deposit accounts	6,702	5,846	5,271
Lockbox fees	2,772	2,807	2,950
Brokerage commissions	149	462	670
Net (losses) gains on sales of securities			(91)
Other income	1,742	1,858	1,631
Total other operating income	11,365	10,973	10,431
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Salaries and employee benefits (note 13)	23,815	24,197	23,266
Occupancy	3,907	3,798	2,997
Equipment	3,043	2,987	2,380
Other (note 16)	9,431	9,336	9,020
Total operating expenses	40,196	40,318	37,663
Income before income taxes	7,107	10,046	13,855
Provision for income taxes (note 12)	2,419	3,166	4,974
Net income	\$ 4,688	\$ 6,880	\$ 8,881

SHARE DATA (NOTE 11)

Weighted average number of shares outstanding, basic	5,540,966	5,535,202	5,526,202
Weighted average number of shares outstanding, diluted	5,550,722	5,553,009	5,553,197
Net income per share, basic	\$ 0.85	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.61
Net income per share, diluted	0.84	1.24	1.60

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**CENTURY BANCORP, INC.****Consolidated Statements of Changes of Stockholders' Equity**

	Class A Common Stock	Class B Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital (Dollars in thousands except share data)	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock Class A	Treasury Stock Class B	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Stockholders' Equity
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2003	\$ 3,793	\$ 2,163	\$ 11,227	\$ 91,427	\$ (5,941)	\$ (41)	\$ 1,100	\$ 103,728
Net income				8,881				8,881
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:								
Unrealized holding losses arising during period, net of \$2,741 in taxes							(4,164)	(4,164)
Less: reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income, net of \$36 in taxes							55	55
Minimum pension liability adjustment, net of tax							(1,757)	(1,757)
Comprehensive income								3,015
Conversion of Class B Common Stock to Class A Common								
Stock, 15,460 shares	16	(16)						
Stock options exercised, 9,650 shares	9		168					177
Cash dividends, Class A Common								
Stock, \$0.48 per share				(1,642)				(1,642)
Cash dividends, Class B Common								
Stock, \$0.24 per share				(505)				(505)
Elimination of treasury stock due to change in Massachusetts law (note 1)	(384)	(48)		(5,550)	5,941	41		
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2004	3,434	2,099	11,395	92,611			(4,766)	104,773

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Net income				6,880			6,880
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:							
Unrealized holding losses arising during period, net of \$3,357 in taxes						(5,261)	(5,261)
Minimum pension liability adjustment, net of tax						(1,061)	(1,061)
Comprehensive income							558
Conversion of Class B Common Stock to Class A Common Stock, 17,400 shares	17	(17)					
Stock options exercised, 1,354 shares	2		21				23
Cash dividends, Class A Common Stock, \$0.48 per share					(1,649)		(1,649)
Cash dividends, Class B Common Stock, \$0.24 per share					(504)		(504)
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2005	\$ 3,453	\$ 2,082	\$ 11,416	\$ 97,338		\$ (11,088)	\$ 103,201
Net income				4,688			4,688
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:							
Unrealized holding gains arising during period, net of \$2,156 in taxes						3,159	3,159
Comprehensive income							7,847
Adjustment to initially apply SFAS 158, net of tax						(2,158)	(2,158)
Conversion of Class B Common Stock to Class A Common Stock, 39,790 shares	40	(40)					
Stock options exercised, 5,746 shares	6		89				95
Cash dividends, Class A Common Stock, \$0.48 per share					(1,674)		(1,674)
Cash dividends, Class B Common Stock, \$0.24 per share					(493)		(493)

BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2006	\$ 3,499	\$ 2,042	\$ 11,505	\$ 99,859	\$ (10,087)	\$ 106,818
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See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**CENTURY BANCORP, INC.****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(Dollars in thousands)		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	\$ 4,688	\$ 6,880	\$ 8,881
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Provision for loan losses	825	600	300
Deferred income taxes	(713)	128	470
Net depreciation and amortization	3,595	3,348	1,848
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable	(245)	(327)	1,650
Increase in other assets	(2,644)	(3,646)	(4,368)
Loss on sales of securities available-for-sale			91
Increase in other liabilities	1,202	299	1,699
Net cash provided by operating activities	6,708	7,282	10,571
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from calls/maturities of securities available-for-sale	123,013	180,317	389,172
Proceeds from sales of securities available-for-sale			88,198
Purchase of securities available-for-sale	(498)	(112,235)	(390,398)
Proceeds from calls/maturities of securities held-to-maturity	20,965	60,950	56,930
Purchase of securities held-to-maturity		(2,022)	(204,309)
Decrease in investments purchased payable			(29,330)
Net increase in loans	(47,580)	(110,369)	(67,639)
Capital expenditures	(723)	(1,916)	(6,728)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	95,177	14,725	(164,104)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net increase in time deposit accounts	8,324	41,957	199
Net increase (decrease) in demand, savings, money market and NOW deposits	43,601	(218,927)	54,958
Net proceeds from the exercise of stock options	95	23	177
Cash dividends	(2,167)	(2,153)	(2,147)
Net increase (decrease) in securities sold under agreements to repurchase	36,950	11,360	(1,400)
Net (decrease) increase in other borrowed funds	(181,699)	89,816	78,577
(Retirement) issuance of subordinated debentures		(29,639)	36,083
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(94,896)	(107,563)	166,447
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	6,989	(85,556)	12,914
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	152,679	238,235	225,321

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Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 159,668	\$ 152,679	\$ 238,235
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SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW
INFORMATION:

Cash paid during the year for:

Interest	\$ 42,887	\$ 33,369	\$ 23,165
Income taxes	2,713	3,050	4,600
Change in unrealized gains on securities available-for-sale, net of taxes	\$ 3,159	\$ (5,261)	\$ (4,109)
Change in additional pension liability, net of taxes	(2,158)	(1,061)	(1,757)

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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CENTURY BANCORP, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

BASIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

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

The Company also owns 100% of Century Bancorp Capital Trust II (CBCT II). The entity is an unconsolidated subsidiary of the Company.

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

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

Material estimates that are susceptible to change in the near-term relate to the allowance for loan losses. Management believes that the allowance for loan losses is adequate based on independent appraisals and review of other factors associated with the loans. While management uses available information to recognize loan losses, future additions to the allowance for loan losses may be necessary based on changes in economic conditions. In addition, regulatory agencies periodically review the Company's allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require the Company to recognize additions to the allowance for loan losses based on their judgements about information available to them at the time of their examination.

Certain reclassifications were made to prior year amounts whenever necessary to conform with the current year presentation.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Debt securities that the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity and reported at amortized cost; debt and equity securities that are bought and held principally for the purpose of selling are classified as trading and reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses included in earnings; and debt and equity securities not classified as either held-to-maturity or trading are classified as

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CENTURY BANCORP, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

available-for-sale and reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported as a separate component of stockholders' equity, net of estimated related income taxes. The Company has no securities held for trading.

Premiums and discounts on investment securities are amortized or accreted into income by use of the level-yield method. If a decline in fair value below the amortized cost basis of an investment is judged to be other-than-temporary, the cost basis of the investment is written down to fair value. The amount of the write down is included as a charge to earnings. Gains and losses on the sale of investment securities are recognized at the time of sale on a specific identification basis.

LOANS

Interest on loans is recognized based on the daily principal amount outstanding. Accrual of interest is discontinued when loans become 90 days delinquent unless the collateral is sufficient to cover both principal and interest and the loan is in the process of collection. Loans, including impaired loans, on which the accrual of interest has been discontinued are designated non-accrual loans. When a loan is placed on non-accrual, all income which has been accrued but remains unpaid is reversed against current period income and all amortization of deferred loan fees is discontinued. Non-accrual loans may be returned to an accrual status when principal and interest payments are not delinquent or the risk characteristics of the loan have improved to the extent that there no longer exists a concern as to the collectibility of principal and income. Income received on non-accrual loans is either recorded in income or applied to the principal balance of the loan depending on management's evaluation as to the collectibility of principal.

Loan origination fees and related direct loan origination costs are offset and the resulting net amount is deferred and amortized over the life of the related loans using the level-yield method.

The Bank accounts for impaired loans, except those loans that are accounted for at fair value or at lower of cost or fair value, by either the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. This method applies to all loans, uncollateralized, as well as collateralized, except large groups of smaller-balance homogeneous loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment and loans that are measured at fair value. Management considers the payment status, net worth and earnings potential of the borrower, and the value and cash flow of the collateral as factors to determine if a loan will be paid in accordance with its contractual terms. Management does not set any minimum delay of payments as a factor in reviewing for impaired classification. Loans are charged-off when management believes that the collectibility of the loan's principal is not probable. In addition, criteria for classification of a loan as in-substance foreclosure has been modified so that such classification need be made only when a lender is in possession of the collateral. The Bank measures the impairment of troubled debt restructurings using the pre-modification rate of interest.

ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

The allowance for loan losses is based on management's evaluation of the quality of the loan portfolio and is used to provide for losses resulting from loans which ultimately prove uncollectible. In determining the level of the allowance, periodic evaluations are made of the loan portfolio which take into account such factors as the character of the loans, loan status, financial posture of the borrowers, value of collateral securing the loans and other relevant information sufficient to reach an informed judgment. The allowance is increased by provisions charged to income and reduced by loan charge-offs, net of recoveries. Management maintains an allowance for loan losses to absorb

losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The allowance is based on assessments of the probable estimated losses inherent in the loan portfolio. Management's methodology for assessing the appropriateness of the allowance consists of several key elements, which include the formula allowance, specific allowances, if appropriate, for identified problem loans and the unallocated allowance.

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CENTURY BANCORP, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

While management uses available information in establishing the allowance for loan losses, future adjustments to the allowance may be necessary if economic conditions differ substantially from the assumptions used in making the evaluations. Loans are charged-off in whole or in part when, in management's opinion, collectibility is not probable.

BANK PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

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

STOCK OPTION ACCOUNTING

Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company accounted for its stock-based plans under the recognition and measurement provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* (APB 25), and related Interpretations, as permitted by SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* (SFAS 123). No compensation cost was recognized for stock options in the Consolidated Statement of Income for the periods ended on or prior to December 31, 2005, as options granted under those plans had an exercise price equal to or greater than the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of the grant.

Effective January 1, 2006 the Company adopted the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS 123R for all share-based payments, using the modified-prospective transition method. In accordance with the modified prospective transition method, the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements for prior periods have not been restated to reflect, and do not include, the impact of SFAS 123R. Upon adoption of SFAS 123R, the Company elected to retain its method of valuation for share-based awards granted using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model which was also previously used for the Company's pro forma information required under SFAS 123. The Company will recognize compensation expense for its awards on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award (straight-line attribution method), ensuring that the amount of compensation cost recognized at any date at least equals the portion of the grant-date fair value of the award that is vested at that time.

During 2000 and 2004, common stockholders of the Company approved stock option plans (the Option Plans) that provide for granting of options to purchase up to 150,000 shares of Class A common stock per plan. Under the Option Plans, all officers and key employees of the Company are eligible to receive non-qualified or incentive stock options to purchase shares of Class A common stock. The Option Plans are administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors, whose members are ineligible to participate in the Option Plans. Based on management's recommendations, the Committee submits its recommendations to the Board of Directors as to persons to whom options are to be granted, the number of shares granted to each, the option price (which may not be less than 85% of the fair market value for non-qualified stock options, or the fair market value for incentive stock options, of the shares on the date of grant) and the time period over which the options are exercisable (not more than ten years from the date of grant). There were options to purchase an aggregate of 123,237 shares of Class A common stock exercisable at September 30, 2006.

On December 30, 2005 the Board of Directors approved the acceleration and immediate vesting of all unvested options with an exercise price of \$31.60 or greater per share. As a consequence, options to purchase 23,950 shares of

Class A common stock became exercisable immediately. The average of the high and low price at which the Class A common stock traded on December 30, 2005, the date of the acceleration and vesting, was \$29.28 per share. The Company estimates that, as a result of this accelerated vesting, approximately \$190,000 of 2006 non-cash compensation expense was eliminated that would otherwise have been recognized in the Company's earnings.

In December 2004, the FASB issued a revised Statement No. 123, (revised 2004) (SFAS 123R), Share-Based Payment. This Statement replaces SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, and supersedes

Table of Contents**CENTURY BANCORP, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

APB Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and its related implementation guidance. SFAS 123R establishes standards for the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services. SFAS 123R requires a public entity to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award (with limited exceptions). That cost will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award period which is usually the vesting period. SFAS 123R is effective as of the beginning of the first annual reporting period that begins after June 15, 2005. The Company accelerated the vesting of certain unvested out-of-the-money stock options awarded to Bank employees pursuant to the Option Plans so that they immediately vested as of December 30, 2005. In connection with this acceleration the Board of Directors approved a technical amendment to each of the Option Plans to eliminate the possibility that the terms of any outstanding or future stock option would require a cash settlement on the occurrence of any circumstance outside the control of the Company. Effective as of January 1, 2006 the Company adopted SFAS 123R for all share based payments.

The Company decided to accelerate the vesting of certain stock options primarily to reduce the non-cash compensation expense that would otherwise be expected to be recorded in conjunction with the Company's required adoption of SFAS 123R in 2006. There was no earnings impact for 2006 due to the Company's adoption of SFAS 123R.

Had compensation cost for the Company's stock option plans been determined based on the fair value at the grant date, the Company's net income and earnings per share would have been reduced to the pro forma amounts indicated in the following table:

	December 31,	
	2005	2004
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Net income:		
As reported	\$ 6,880	\$ 8,881
Less:		
Pro forma stock based compensation cost (net of tax):	\$ 282	\$ 151
Pro forma net income	\$ 6,598	\$ 8,730
Basic earning per share		
As reported	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.61
Pro forma	\$ 1.19	\$ 1.58
Diluted earnings per share		
As reported	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.60
Pro forma	\$ 1.19	\$ 1.57

In determining the pro forma amounts, the fair value of each option grant was estimated as of the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

Dividend yield	1.59%
Expected life	9 years
Expected volatility	28%
Risk-free interest rate	3.95%

The Company uses the fair value method to account for stock options. All of the Company's stock options are vested and there were no options granted during 2006.

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CENTURY BANCORP, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

INCOME TAXES

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

TREASURY STOCK

Effective July 1, 2004, companies incorporated in Massachusetts became subject to Chapter 156D of the Massachusetts Business Corporation Act, provisions of which eliminate the concept of treasury stock and provide that shares reacquired by a company are to be treated as authorized but unissued shares. As a result of this change in law, the Company has reclassified, for the balance sheets presented, shares previously classified as treasury shares as a reduction to issued shares of common stock, and, accordingly, adjusted the stated value of common stock and paid in capital. At December 31, 2004 the Company had 431,150 shares at a cost of \$5,982,000 previously classified as treasury stock.

PENSION

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

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

Executive officers of the Company or its subsidiaries who have at least one year of service may participate in the Supplemental Plan. The Supplemental Plan is voluntary and participants are required to contribute to its cost. Individual life insurance policies, which are owned by the Company, are purchased covering the lives of each participant.

Effective December 31, 2006, the Company adopted SFAS No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans - An Amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R)*, which requires the Company to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a single employer defined benefit pension or postretirement plan as an asset or liability on its balance sheet and to recognize changes in the funded status in comprehensive income in the year in which the change occurred. However, gains or losses, prior service costs or credits, and transition assets or obligations that have not yet been included in net periodic benefit cost as of the end of 2006, the fiscal year in which the Statement is initially applied are to be recognized as components of the ending balance of accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax. The Company recorded an additional \$2,158,000 pension liability adjustment, net of tax, through stockholders' equity, as a result of the adoption of SFAS 158. SFAS 158 also requires the Company to measure plan assets and benefit obligations as of the date of the Company's

fiscal year end effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2008.

RECENT ACCOUNTING DEVELOPMENTS

In July, 2006 the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Financial Accounting Standards Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes (FIN 48). FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attributable

Table of Contents**CENTURY BANCORP, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosures and transitions. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The adoption of FIN 48 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position.

On September 13, 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 108, Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in the Current Year Financial Statements, expressing the SEC staff's views regarding the process of quantifying financial statement misstatements. This SAB is addressing diversity in practice in quantifying financial statement misstatements and the build up of amounts on the balance sheet. The cumulative amounts, while not considered material in the individual years in which the build up occurred may be considered material in a subsequent year if a Company were to correct those amounts through current period earnings. Initial application of SAB No. 108 allows registrants to elect not to restate prior periods but to reflect the initial application in their annual financial statements covering the first fiscal year ending November 15, 2006. The cumulative effect of the initial application should be reported in the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities as of the beginning of that fiscal year, and the offsetting adjustment, net of tax, should be made to the opening balance of equity for that year. The adoption of SAB No. 108 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position.

2. Cash and Due From Banks

The Company is required to maintain a portion of its cash and due from banks as a reserve balance under the Federal Reserve Act. Such reserve is calculated based upon deposit levels and amounted to \$805,000 at December 31, 2006 and \$746,000 at December 31, 2005.

3. Securities Available-for-Sale

	December 31, 2006				December 31, 2005			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
U.S. Government and U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises	\$ 226,960		\$ 3,932	\$ 223,028	\$ 301,914	\$ 7,782		\$ 294,132
Mortgage-backed securities Obligations of states and political subdivisions	183,458	56	4,438	179,076	224,256	24	5,728	218,552
FHLB stock	800		11	789	807			807
Other	9,823			9,823	16,312			16,312
	2,666	165	66	2,765	3,235	46	102	3,179
Total	\$ 423,707	\$ 221	\$ 8,447	\$ 415,481	\$ 546,524	\$ 70	\$ 13,612	\$ 532,982

Included in U.S. Government and U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises securities are securities pledged to secure public deposits and repurchase agreements amounting to \$91,510,000 and \$53,774,000 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Also included are securities pledged for borrowing at the Federal Home Loan Bank amounting to \$190,961,000 and \$262,051,000 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Also included in U.S. Government and U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises is one U.S. Government security totaling \$2,000,000 for both 2006 and 2005. The Company did not realize any gains or losses in 2006 and 2005. The Company realized gross gains of \$693,000 and gross losses of \$784,000 in 2004.

Table of Contents**CENTURY BANCORP, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

The following table shows the maturity distribution of the Company's securities available-for-sale at December 31, 2006.

	December 31, 2006	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
(Dollars in thousands)		
Within one year	\$ 122,551	\$ 121,329
After one but within five years	265,356	258,612
After five but within ten years	23,311	22,952
More than ten years		
Non-maturing	12,489	12,588
Total	\$ 423,707	\$ 415,481

The weighted average remaining life of investment securities available-for-sale at December 31, 2006 and 2005 was 2.1 and 2.3 years, respectively. The weighted average life of mortgage-backed securities was computed based on contracted maturities. Included in the weighted average remaining life calculation at December 31, 2006 and 2005 were \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000 respectively of U.S. agency obligations that are callable at the discretion of the issuer. These call dates were not utilized in computing the weighted average remaining life. The actual maturities, which were used in the table above, of mortgage-backed securities will differ from the contractual maturities, due to the ability of the issuers to prepay underlying obligations.

The following table shows the temporarily impaired securities of the Company's available-for-sale portfolio at December 31, 2006. This table shows the unrealized market loss of securities that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for 12 months or less and a continuous loss position for 12 months and longer. There are 2 and 101 securities that are temporarily impaired for less than 12 months and for 12 months or longer, respectively out of a total of 161 holdings at December 31, 2006. The Company believes that the investments are temporarily impaired.

	December 31, 2006					
	Less Than 12 Months Unrealized		12 Months or Longer Unrealized		Total	
	Fair Value	Losses	Fair Value	Losses	Fair Value	Losses
Temporarily Impaired Investments*	(Dollars in thousands)					
U.S. Government and U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises	\$	\$	\$ 218,028	\$ 3,932	\$ 218,028	\$ 3,932

Mortgage-backed securities			170,828	4,438	170,828	4,438
Other	82	1	2,037	76	2,119	77
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$ 82	\$ 1	\$ 390,893	\$ 8,446	\$ 390,975	\$ 8,447

* The decline in market value is attributable to change in interest rates and not credit quality and because the Company has the ability and intent to hold these investments until recovery of fair value, which may be maturity, the Company does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2006.

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Temporarily Impaired Investments*	December 31, 2005					
	Less Than 12 Months Unrealized		12 Months or Longer Unrealized		Total Unrealized	
	Fair Value	Losses	Fair Value	Losses	Fair Value	Losses
	(Dollars in thousands)					
U.S. Government and U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises	\$ 16,636	\$ 346	\$ 277,496	\$ 7,436	\$ 294,132	\$ 7,782
Mortgage-backed securities	72,786	1,308	144,913	4,420	217,699	5,728
Other	132	16	1,464	86	1,596	102
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$ 89,554	\$ 1,670	\$ 423,873	\$ 11,942	\$ 513,427	\$ 13,612

* The decline in market value is attributable to changes in interest rates and not credit quality and because the Company has the ability and intent to hold these investments until recovery of fair value, which may be maturity, the Company does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2005.

4. Investment Securities Held-to-Maturity

	December 31, 2006				December 31, 2005			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
	(Dollars in thousands)							
U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises	\$ 159,969	\$	\$ 3,406	\$ 156,563	\$ 159,952	\$	\$ 4,770	\$ 155,182
Mortgage-backed securities	105,743	76	3,962	101,857	126,626	109	4,148	122,587
Total	\$ 265,712	\$ 76	\$ 7,368	\$ 258,420	\$ 286,578	\$ 109	\$ 8,918	\$ 277,769

Included in U.S. Government and Agency securities are securities pledged to secure public deposits amounting to \$130,949,000 and \$6,000,000 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Also included are securities pledged for borrowing at the Federal Home Loan Bank amounting to \$103,971,000 and \$124,632,000 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

The following table shows the maturity distribution of the Company's securities held-to-maturity at December 31, 2006.

	December 31, 2006	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Within one year	\$ 65,113	\$ 63,894
After one but within five years	198,020	192,031
After five but within ten years	2,579	2,495
Total	\$ 265,712	\$ 258,420

The weighted average remaining life of investment securities held-to-maturity at December 31, 2006 and 2005 was 2.3 and 3.0 years, respectively. Included in the weighted average remaining life calculation at December 31, 2006 and 2005 were \$0 and \$5,000,000 respectively of U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises obligations that are callable at the discretion of the issuer. These call dates were not utilized in computing the weighted average

Table of Contents**CENTURY BANCORP, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

remaining life. The actual maturities, which were used in the table above, of mortgage-backed securities will differ from the contractual maturities, due to the ability of the issuers to prepay underlying obligations.

The following table shows the temporarily impaired securities of the Company's held-to-maturity portfolio at December 31, 2006. This table shows the unrealized market loss of securities that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for 12 months or less and a continuous loss position for 12 months and longer. There are 0 and 84 securities that are temporarily impaired for less than 12 months and for 12 months or longer, respectively out of a total of 91 holdings at December 31, 2006. The Company believes that the investments are temporarily impaired.

Temporarily Impaired Investments*	December 31, 2006					
	Less Than 12 Months Unrealized		12 Months or Longer Unrealized		Total Unrealized	
	Fair Value	Losses	Fair Value	Losses	Fair Value	Losses
	(Dollars in thousands)					
U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises	\$	\$	\$ 156,563	\$ 3,406	\$ 156,563	\$ 3,406
Mortgage-backed securities			98,937	3,962	98,937	3,962
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$	\$	\$ 255,500	\$ 7,368	\$ 255,500	\$ 7,368

* The decline in market value is attributable to changes in interest rates and not credit quality and because the Company has the ability and intent to hold these investments until recovery of fair value, which may be maturity, the Company does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2006.

Temporarily Impaired Investments*	December 31, 2005					
	Less Than 12 Months Unrealized		12 Months or Longer Unrealized		Total Unrealized	
	Fair Value	Losses	Fair Value	Losses	Fair Value	Losses
	(Dollars in thousands)					
U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises	\$ 19,561	\$ 407	\$ 135,621	\$ 4,363	\$ 155,182	\$ 4,770
Mortgage-backed securities	29,740	624	89,038	3,524	118,778	4,148
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$ 49,301	\$ 1,031	\$ 224,659	\$ 7,887	\$ 273,960	\$ 8,918

- * The decline in market value is attributable to changes in interest rates and not credit quality and because the Company has the ability and intent to hold these investments until recovery of fair value, which may be maturity, the Company does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2005.

5. Loans

The majority of the Bank's lending activities are conducted in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The Bank originates construction, commercial and residential real estate loans, commercial and industrial loans, consumer, home equity and other loans for its portfolio.

Table of Contents**CENTURY BANCORP, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

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

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
	Amount	Amount
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Construction and land development	\$ 49,709	\$ 58,846
Commercial and industrial	117,497	94,139
Revenue bonds	3,340	
Commercial real estate	323,700	302,279
Residential real estate	167,946	146,355
Consumer	9,881	9,977
Home equity	63,380	76,710
Overdrafts	1,320	1,339
Total	\$ 736,773	\$ 689,645

Net deferred fees included in loans at December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005 were \$183,000 and \$482,000, respectively.

The Company was servicing mortgage loans sold to others without recourse of approximately \$798,000 and \$1,078,000 at December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively. Additionally, the Company was servicing mortgage loans sold to others with limited recourse. The outstanding balance of these loans with limited recourse was approximately \$72,000 and \$80,000 at December 31, 2006, and at December 31, 2005, respectively.

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005 the bank recorded investment in impaired loans was \$16,000 and \$886,000, respectively.

There were no impaired loans with specific reserves on December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005.

The composition of non-accrual loans and impaired loan agreements is as follows:

	December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Loans on non-accrual	\$ 135	\$ 949	\$ 628
Impaired loans on non-accrual included above	\$ 16	\$ 886	\$ 452
Total recorded investment in impaired loans	\$ 16	\$ 886	\$ 964

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Average recorded value of impaired loans	\$ 278	\$ 1,384	\$ 1,156
Interest income on non-accrual loans according to their original terms	\$ 3	\$ 77	\$ 67
Interest income on non-accrual loans actually recorded	\$	\$	\$
Interest income recognized on impaired loans	\$ 31	\$ 202	\$ 105

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

Table of Contents**CENTURY BANCORP, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

The following table shows the aggregate amount of loans to directors and officers of the Company and their associates during 2006.

Balance at December 31, 2005	Additions (Dollars in thousands)	Repayments and Deletions	Balance at December 31, 2006
\$ 1,936	\$ 1,059	\$ 1,052	\$ 1,943

6. Allowance for Loan Losses

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

An analysis of the total allowances for loan losses for each of the three years ending December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 are as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Allowance for loan losses, beginning of year	\$ 9,340	\$ 9,001	\$ 8,769
Loans charged off	(708)	(690)	(308)
Recoveries on loans previously charged-off	256	429	240
Net charge-offs	(452)	(261)	(68)
Provision charged to expense	825	600	300
Allowance for loan losses, end of year	\$ 9,713	\$ 9,340	\$ 9,001

7. Bank Premises and Equipment

	2006	December 31, 2005	Estimated Useful Life
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Land	\$ 3,650	\$ 3,650	
Bank premises	17,146	16,916	30-39 years
Furniture and equipment	22,952	22,726	3-10 years

Leasehold improvements	5,310	5,102	30-39 years or lease term
	49,058	48,394	
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(26,103)	(23,166)	
Total	\$ 22,955	\$ 25,228	

The Company and its subsidiaries are obligated under a number of noncancelable operating leases for premises and equipment expiring in various years through 2026. Total lease expense approximated \$1,113,000, \$1,076,000 and \$1,084,000 for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Rental income approximated \$69,000, \$61,000 and \$69,000 in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

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Future minimum rental commitments for noncancelable operating leases with initial or remaining terms of one year or more at December 31, 2006 were as follows:

Year	Amount (Dollars in thousands)	
2007	\$	1,197
2008		1,100
2009		899
2010		755
2011		561
Thereafter		461
	\$	4,973

8. Deposits

The following is a summary of original maturities or repricing of time deposits as of December 31,

	2006	Percent	2005	Percent
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Within 1 year	\$ 361,825	88%	\$ 312,797	78%
Over 1 year to 2 years	37,719	9%	74,291	18%
Over 2 years to 3 years	9,109	2%	3,053	1%
Over 3 years to 5 years	1,444	1%	11,632	3%
Over 5 years		0%		0%
Total	\$ 410,097	100%	\$ 401,773	100%

Time deposits of \$100,000 or more totaled \$229,576,000 and \$259,301,000 in 2006 and 2005, respectively.

9. Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

	2006	2005	2004
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Amount outstanding at December 31,	\$ 86,960	\$ 50,010	\$ 38,650

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Weighted average rate at December 31,	3.71%	3.05%	0.97%
Maximum amount outstanding at any month end	\$ 139,460	\$ 52,680	\$ 49,700
Daily average balance outstanding during the year	\$ 70,862	\$ 39,746	\$ 40,937
Weighted average rate during the year	3.78%	2.05%	0.81%

Amounts outstanding at December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 carried maturity dates of the next business day. U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises securities with a total book value of \$89,114,000, \$52,009,000, and \$39,460,000 were pledged as collateral and held by custodians to secure the agreements at December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively. The approximate market value of the collateral at those dates was \$87,249,000, \$50,328,000, and \$38,989,000, respectively.

Table of Contents**CENTURY BANCORP, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****10. Other Borrowed Funds and Subordinated Debentures**

	2006	2005	2004
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Amount outstanding at December 31,	\$ 159,106	\$ 340,805	\$ 280,628
Weighted average rate at December 31,	5.54%	4.79%	4.62%
Maximum amount outstanding at any month end	\$ 339,858	\$ 393,734	\$ 280,628
Daily average balance outstanding during the year	\$ 192,143	\$ 268,878	\$ 194,932
Weighted average rate during the year	5.46%	4.69%	4.72%

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BORROWINGS

Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) borrowings are collateralized by a blanket pledge agreement on the Bank's FHLB stock, certain qualified investment securities, deposits at the FHLB and residential mortgages held in the Bank's portfolios. The Bank's borrowing capacity at the FHLB at December 31, 2006 was approximately \$142,435,000 based on levels of FHLB stock held and mix of overnight and term advances on that date. In addition, the Bank has a \$14,500,000 line of credit with the FHLB. A schedule of the maturity distribution of FHLB advances with the weighted average interest rates is as follows:

	2006		December 31, 2005		2004	
	Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Rate
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Within 1 year	\$ 2,750	3.80%	\$ 197,156	4.15%	\$ 105,000	2.22%
Over 1 year to 2 years	19,500	5.38%	2,500	3.66%	1,120	7.20%
Over 2 years to 3 years	32,000	5.17%	19,500	5.38%		0.00%
Over 3 years to 5 years	40,500	5.80%	63,500	5.72%	51,500	5.25%
Over 5 years	27,000	4.44%	16,000	4.43%	55,500	5.32%
Total	\$ 121,750	5.22%	\$ 298,656	4.58%	\$ 213,120	3.79%

SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES

Subordinated debentures totaled \$36,083,000 at December 31, 2006 and 2005. In May 1998, the Company consummated the sale of a trust preferred securities offering, in which it issued \$29,639,000 of subordinated debt securities due 2029 to its newly formed unconsolidated subsidiary Century Bancorp Capital Trust.

Century Bancorp Capital Trust then issued 2,875,000 shares of Cumulative Trust Preferred with a liquidation value of \$10 per share. These securities pay dividends at an annualized rate of 8.30%. The Company redeemed through its subsidiary, Century Bancorp Capital Trust, its 8.30% Trust Preferred Securities, January 10, 2005.

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

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

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CENTURY BANCORP, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

OTHER BORROWED FUNDS

The Bank had \$270,000 and \$4,500,000 of overnight federal funds purchased on December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The borrowings carried interest rates of 5.00% and 4.00% for 2006 and 2005, respectively.

The Bank serves as a Treasury Tax and Loan depository under a note option with the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. This open-ended interest bearing borrowing carries an interest rate equal to the daily Federal funds rate less 0.25%. This amount totaled \$856,000 and \$1,418,000 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

The Bank also has an outstanding loan in the amount of \$147,000 and \$148,000 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, borrowed against the cash value of a whole life insurance policy for a key executive of the Bank.

11. Stockholders Equity

DIVIDENDS

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

EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

Diluted EPS includes the dilutive effect of common stock equivalents; basic EPS excludes all common stock equivalents. The only common stock equivalents for the Company are the stock options discussed below. The dilutive effect of these stock options for 2006, 2005 and 2004 was an increase of 9,756, 17,807 and 26,995 shares, respectively.

STOCK OPTION PLAN

During 2000 and 2004, common stockholders of the Company approved stock option plans (the Option Plans) that provides for granting of options for not more than 150,000 shares of Class A common stock per plan. Under the Option Plans, all officers and key employees of the Company are eligible to receive non-qualified and incentive stock options to purchase shares of Class A common stock. The Option Plans are administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors, whose members are ineligible to participate in the Option Plans. Based on management's recommendations, the Committee submits its recommendations to the Board of Directors as to persons to whom options are to be granted, the number of shares granted to each, the option price (which may not be less than 85% of the fair market value for non-qualified stock options, or the fair market value for incentive stock options, of the shares on the date of grant) and the time period over which the options are exercisable (not more than ten years from the date of grant). There were 122,737 options exercisable at December 31, 2006.

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CENTURY BANCORP, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Stock option activity under the plan is as follows:

	December 31, 2006		December 31, 2005		December 31, 2004	
	Amount	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Amount	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Amount	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Shares under option:						
Outstanding at beginning of year	130,133	\$ 26.74	131,787	\$ 26.65	95,062	\$ 22.84
Granted					47,050	32.64
Cancelled	(1,650)	28.05	(300)	28.56	(675)	26.68
Exercised	(5,746)	16.54	(1,354)	16.82	(9,650)	18.31
Outstanding at end of year	122,737	\$ 27.20	130,133	\$ 26.74	131,787	\$ 26.65
Exercisable at end of year	122,737	\$ 27.20	130,133	\$ 26.74	67,486	\$ 22.22
Available to be granted at end of year	151,425		149,775		149,475	
Weighted average fair value of options granted during the year	NA		NA		\$ 10.69	

At December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 the options outstanding have exercise prices between \$15.063 and \$35.010, and a weighted average remaining contractual life of five years for 2006, six years for 2005 and seven years for 2004. The weighted average intrinsic value of options exercised for the period ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 was \$10.76, \$12.45 and \$11.19 per share with an aggregate value of \$61,805, \$16,857 and \$107,984, respectively. The average intrinsic value of options exercisable at December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 had an aggregate value of \$271,511, \$487,075 and \$491,179, respectively.

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

components, risk weightings, and other factors.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Bank and the Company to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of total and Tier 1 capital (as defined in the regulation) to risk weighted assets (as defined), and Tier 1 capital (as defined) to average assets (as defined). Management believes, as of December 31, 2006, that the Bank and the Company meets all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

As of December 31, 2006 the most recent notification from the FDIC categorized the Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as well capitalized, the Bank must maintain minimum total risk-based, Tier risk-based, and Tier 1 leverage ratios as set forth in the table. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes would cause a change in the Bank's categorization.

Table of Contents**CENTURY BANCORP, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

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

	Actual Amount	Ratio	For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action	
			Amount	Ratio	Provisions Amount	Ratio
As of December 31, 2006						
Total Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)	\$ 123,173	13.62%	\$ 72,352	8.00%	\$ 90,440	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)	113,460	12.55%	36,176	4.00%	54,264	6.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to 4th Qtr. Average Assets)	113,460	6.76%	67,174	4.00%	83,968	5.00%
As of December 31, 2005						
Total Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)	119,838	13.13%	73,001	8.00%	91,251	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)	110,499	12.11%	36,500	4.00%	54,751	6.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to 4th Qtr. Average Assets)	110,499	6.72%	65,729	4.00%	82,162	5.00%

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

	Actual Amount	Ratio	For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action	
			Amount	Ratio	Provisions Amount	Ratio
As of December 31, 2006						
Total Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)	\$ 154,027	17.00%	\$ 72,488	8.00%	\$ 90,609	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)	144,314	15.93%	36,244	4.00%	54,366	6.00%
	144,314	8.58%	67,282	4.00%	84,103	5.00%

Tier 1 Capital (to 4th Qtr. Average Assets)

As of December 31, 2005

Total Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)	150,603	16.48%	73,108	8.00%	91,385	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)	141,263	15.46%	36,544	4.00%	54,831	6.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to 4th Qtr. Average Assets)	141,263	8.58%	65,821	4.00%	82,276	5.00%

12. Income Taxes

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

	2006	2005	2004
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Current expense:			
Federal	\$ 2,968	\$ 2,842	\$ 4,277
State	164	196	227
Total current expense	3,132	3,038	4,504
Deferred expense (benefit):			
Federal	(592)	117	427
State	(121)	11	43
Total deferred expense (benefit)	(713)	128	470
Provision for income taxes	\$ 2,419	\$ 3,166	\$ 4,974

Table of Contents**CENTURY BANCORP, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

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

	2006	2005
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Currently receivable	\$ 67	\$ 486
Deferred income tax asset, net	12,487	12,509
Total	\$ 12,554	\$ 12,995

	2006	2005	2004
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Federal income tax expense at statutory rates	\$ 2,417	\$ 3,516	\$ 4,849
State income tax, net of federal income tax benefit	108	135	176
Insurance gains	(109)	(356)	(260)
Effect of tax-exempt interest	(4)	(8)	
Other	7	(121)	209
Total	\$ 2,419	\$ 3,166	\$ 4,974
Effective tax rate	34.0%	31.5%	35.9%

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

	2006	2005
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Deferred income tax assets:		
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 3,975	\$ 3,907
Deferred compensation	4,141	4,136
Unrealized loss on securities available-for-sale	3,115	5,271
Pension and SERP liability	3,447	2,026
Acquisition premium	502	380
Investments writedown	27	33
Deferred gain	132	156
Other	33	1
Gross deferred income tax asset	15,372	15,910

Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Accrued dividends		(70)
Depreciation	(733)	(1,191)
Limited partnerships	(2,048)	(2,048)
Other	(104)	(92)
Gross deferred income tax liability	(2,885)	(3,401)
Deferred income tax asset net	\$ 12,487	\$ 12,509

Based on the Company's historical and current pretax earnings, management believes it is more likely than not that the Company will realize the deferred income tax asset existing at December 31, 2006. Management believes that existing net deductible temporary differences which give rise to the deferred tax asset will reverse during periods in which the Company generates net taxable income. In addition, gross deductible temporary differences are

Table of Contents**CENTURY BANCORP, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

expected to reverse in periods during which offsetting gross taxable temporary differences are expected to reverse. Factors beyond management's control, such as the general state of the economy and real estate values, can effect future levels of taxable income, and no assurance can be given that sufficient taxable income will be generated to fully absorb gross deductible temporary differences.

13. Employee Benefits

The Company has a qualified Defined Benefit Pension Plan (the Plan), which had been offered to all employees reaching minimum age and service requirements. In 2006 the bank became a member of the Savings Bank Employees Retirement Association (SBERA) within which it maintains a Defined Benefit pension plan. SBERA offers a common and collective trust as the underlying investment structure for pension plans participating in SBERA. The Trustees of SBERA, through SBERA's Investment Committee, select investment managers for the common and collective trust portfolio. A professional advisory firm is retained by the Investment committee to provide allocation analysis, performance measurement and to assist with manager searches. The overall investment objective is to diversify equity investments across a spectrum of investment types (e.g. small cap, large cap, international, etc.) and styles (e.g., growth, value, etc.) The Company closed the plan to employees hired after March 31, 2006.

The measurement date for the Plan is September 30 for each year. The benefits expected to be paid in each year from 2007-2011 are \$589,000, \$602,000, \$665,000, \$732,000 and \$784,000. The aggregate benefits expected to be paid in the five years from 2012-2016 are \$5,269,000. The Company plans to contribute \$1,560,000 to the Plan in 2007.

The weighted-average asset allocation of pension benefit assets at September 30, were:

Asset Category	2006	2005
Fixed income	36%	73%
Domestic equity	49%	14%
International equity	15%	
Other		13%
Total	100%	100%

The Company has a Supplemental Executive Insurance/Retirement Plan (the Supplemental Plan), which is limited to certain officers and employees of the Company. The Supplemental Plan is voluntary and participants are required to contribute to its cost. Under the Supplemental Plan, each participant will receive a retirement benefit based on compensation and length of service. Individual life insurance policies, which are owned by the Company, are purchased covering the lives of each participant. An increase in recognized net losses resulted in an increase in the cost of the Supplemental Plan in 2006. Effective December 31, 2006, the Company adopted SFAS No. 158,

Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans - An Amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R). The Company recorded an additional \$2,158,000 net pension liability adjustment, through stockholders' equity, as a result of this adoption.

The measurement date for the Supplemental Plan is September 30 for each year. The benefits expected to be paid in each year from 2007-2011 are \$1,030,000, \$1,027,000, \$1,023,000, \$1,025,000 and \$1,037,000. The aggregate benefits expected to be paid in the five years from 2012-2016 are \$5,355,000.

Table of Contents**CENTURY BANCORP, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

	Defined Benefit Pension Plan		Supplemental Insurance/ Retirement Plan	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Change in benefit obligation				
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 18,339	\$ 14,076	\$ 14,130	\$ 11,857
Service cost	882	760	106	128
Interest cost	997	914	766	746
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(1,039)	2,869	(613)	1,676
Benefits paid	(384)	(280)	(649)	(277)
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 18,795	\$ 18,339	\$ 13,740	\$ 14,130
Change in plan assets				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 12,194	\$ 10,803		
Actual return on plan assets	645	282		
Employer contributions	1,418	1,389		
Benefits paid	(384)	(280)		
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$ 13,873	\$ 12,194		
(Unfunded) Funded status	\$ (4,922)	\$ (6,145)	\$ (13,740)	\$ (14,130)
Unrecognized prior service cost		1,420		(1,091)
Unrecognized net actuarial loss		(7,401)		(3,062)
(Accrued) benefit cost	\$ (4,922)	\$ (164)	\$ (13,740)	\$ (9,977)
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$ NA	\$ 16,680	\$ NA	\$ 13,291
Additional minimum pension liability	\$ NA	\$ 3,135	\$ NA	\$ 1,708
Weighted-average assumptions as of December 31				
Discount rate Liability	5.75%	5.50%	5.75%	5.50%
Discount rate Expense	5.50%	6.00%	5.50%	6.00%
Expected return on plan assets	8.00%	8.00%	NA	NA
Rate of compensation increase	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
Components of net periodic benefit cost				
Service cost	\$ 882	\$ 760	\$ 106	\$ 128
Interest cost	997	914	766	746
Expected return on plan assets	(1,015)	(854)		
Recognized prior service cost	(116)	(20)	64	64
Recognized net losses	371	256	110	51

Net periodic cost	\$ 1,119	\$ 1,056	\$ 1,046	\$ 989
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Table of Contents**CENTURY BANCORP, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

Effective December 31, 2006 the Company adopted SFAS 158. The incremental effect of applying this Statement on individual line items in the consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2006 follows:

	Before Adoption of SFAS 158	Adjustments	After Adoption of SFAS 158
Deferred tax assets, net	\$ 11,066	\$ 1,421	\$ 12,487
Total assets	\$ 1,642,869	\$ 1,421	\$ 1,644,290
Liability for plan benefits	\$ 3,000	\$ 1,922	\$ 4,922
Liability for supplemental plan benefits	12,083	1,657	13,740
Total liabilities	\$ 1,533,893	\$ 3,579	\$ 1,537,472
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$ (7,929)	\$ (2,158)	\$ (10,087)
Total stockholders equity	\$ 108,976	\$ (2,158)	\$ 106,818

Amounts recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, which have not yet been recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost as of December 31, 2006:

	Plan	Supplemental Plan	Total
Prior service cost	\$ 771	\$ (607)	\$ 164
Net actuarial loss	(3,759)	(1,381)	(5,140)
Total	\$ (2,988)	\$ (1,988)	\$ (4,976)

The following table summarizes the amounts included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at December 31, 2006 expected to be recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost in the next year.

	Plan	Supplemental Plan
Amortization of prior service cost to be recognized in 2007	\$ (116)	\$ 64
Amortization of loss to be recognized in 2007	398	81

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

The Company offers a 401 (k) defined contribution plan for all employees reaching minimum age and service requirements. The plan is voluntary and employee contributions are matched by the Company at a rate of 33.3% for the first 6% of compensation contributed by each employee. The Company's match totaled \$210,000 for 2006 \$217,000 for 2005 and \$211,000 for 2004. Administrative costs associated with the plan are absorbed by the Company.

The Company does not offer any post retirement programs other than pensions.

Table of Contents**CENTURY BANCORP, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****14. Commitments and Contingencies**

A number of legal claims against the Company arising in the normal course of business were outstanding at December 31, 2006. Management, after reviewing these claims with legal counsel, is of the opinion that their resolution will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operation.

15. Financial Instruments With Off-Balance Sheet Risk

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

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

Contract or Notational Amount

	2006	2005
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Financial instruments whose contract amount represents credit risk:		
Commitments to originate 1-4 family mortgages	\$ 2,305	\$ 1,814
Standby and commercial letters of credit	10,397	10,272
Unused lines of credit	168,290	143,533
Unadvanced portions of construction loans	16,793	52,469
Unadvanced portions of other loans	5,975	7,934

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

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

Table of Contents**CENTURY BANCORP, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****16. Other Operating Expenses**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Marketing	\$ 1,515	\$ 1,478	\$ 1,403
Processing services	1,326	1,281	1,379
Legal and audit	894	881	812
Postage and delivery	849	820	826
Software maintenance/amortization	717	876	653
Supplies	684	605	728
Consulting	642	616	316
Telephone	524	489	583
Core deposit tangible amortization	388	388	388
Insurance	368	370	316
Director's fees	219	200	258
FDIC assessment	154	186	198
Capital expense amortization	12	9	
Other	1,139	1,137	1,160
Total	\$ 9,431	\$ 9,336	\$ 9,020

17. Fair Values of Financial Instruments

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company in estimating fair values of its financial instruments.

Excluded from this disclosure are certain financial instruments for which it is not practical to estimate their value and all nonfinancial instruments. Accordingly, the aggregate fair value amounts presented do not represent the underlying value of the Company.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The carrying amounts reported in the balance sheet for cash and cash equivalents approximate the fair values of these assets because of the short-term nature of these financial instruments.

SECURITIES HELD-TO-MATURITY AND SECURITIES AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE

The fair value of these securities, excluding certain state and municipal securities whose fair value is estimated at book value because they are not readily marketable, is estimated based on bid prices published in financial

newspapers or bid quotations received from securities dealers.

LOANS

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

Table of Contents**CENTURY BANCORP, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)*****ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE***

The carrying amounts for accrued interest receivable and payable approximate fair values because of the short-term nature of these financial instruments.

DEPOSITS

The fair value of deposits, with no stated maturity, is equal to the carrying amount. The fair value of time deposits is based on the discounted value of contractual cash flows, applying interest rates currently being offered on the deposit products of similar maturities. The fair value estimates for deposits do not include the benefit that results from the low-cost funding provided by the deposit liabilities compared to the cost of alternative forms of funding (deposit base intangibles).

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS AND OTHER BORROWED FUNDS

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

SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES

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

OFF-BALANCE SHEET INSTRUMENTS

The fair values of the Company's unused lines of credit and unadvanced portions of construction loans, commitments to originate and sell loans and standby letters of credit are estimated using the fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the counterparties' credit standing.

The carrying amounts and fair values of the Company's financial instruments at December 31 are as follows:

	2006		2005	
	Carrying Amounts	Fair Value	Carrying Amounts	Fair Value
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 159,668	\$ 159,668	\$ 152,679	\$ 152,679
Securities available-for-sale	415,481	415,481	532,982	532,982
Securities held-to-maturity	265,712	258,420	286,578	277,769
Net loans	727,060	713,889	680,305	665,515

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Accrued interest receivable	7,372	7,372	7,127	7,127
Financial liabilities:				
Deposits	1,268,965	1,268,500	1,217,040	1,216,610
Repurchase agreement and other borrowed funds	209,983	211,931	354,732	358,263
Subordinated debentures	36,083	34,948	36,083	35,769
Accrued interest payable	2,947	2,947	1,891	1,891
Standby letters of credit		96		118

Table of Contents**CENTURY BANCORP, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****LIMITATIONS**

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

18. Quarterly Results of Operations (unaudited)

	2006 Quarters			
	Fourth	Third	Second	First
	(In thousands, except share data)			
Interest income	\$ 21,246	\$ 20,541	\$ 19,733	\$ 19,187
Interest expense	12,258	11,170	10,656	9,860
Net interest income	8,988	9,371	9,077	9,327
Provision for loan losses	225	225	225	150
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	8,763	9,146	8,852	9,177
Other operating income	2,736	2,729	2,773	3,127
Operating expenses	9,850	10,056	10,125	10,165
Income before income taxes	1,649	1,819	1,500	2,139
Provision for income taxes	561	622	527	709
Net income	\$ 1,088	\$ 1,197	\$ 973	\$ 1,430
Share data:				
Average shares outstanding, basic	5,541,156	5,541,088	5,541,088	5,540,523
Average shares outstanding, diluted	5,550,796	5,548,842	5,550,784	5,553,351
Earnings per share, basic	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.26
Earnings per share, diluted	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.26

Table of Contents**CENTURY BANCORP, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

	Fourth	2005 Quarters			First
		Third	Second		
		(In thousands, except share data)			
Interest income	\$ 18,788	\$ 18,289	\$ 18,082	\$ 17,652	
Interest expense	9,421	8,533	7,745	7,121	
Net interest income	9,367	9,756	10,337	10,531	
Provision for loan losses	150	150	150	150	
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	9,217	9,606	10,187	10,381	
Other operating income	2,633	2,720	2,937	2,683	
Operating expenses	10,100	10,067	10,116	10,035	
Income before income taxes	1,750	2,259	3,008	3,029	
Provision for income taxes	478	727	973	988	
Net income	\$ 1,272	\$ 1,532	\$ 2,035	\$ 2,041	
Share data:					
Average shares outstanding, basic	5,535,442	5,535,388	5,535,317	5,534,651	
Average shares outstanding, diluted	5,548,548	5,553,751	5,548,674	5,550,263	
Earnings per share, basic	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.37	
Earnings per share, diluted	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.37	

19. Parent Company Financial Statements

The balance sheets of Century Bancorp, Inc. (Parent Company) as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 and the statements of income and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2006 and presented below. The statements of changes in stockholders' equity are identical to the consolidated statements of changes in stockholders' equity and are therefore not presented here.

Balance Sheets

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(Dollars in thousands)	
ASSETS:		
Cash	\$ 30,103	\$ 30,458
Investment in subsidiary, at equity	110,915	107,388

Other assets	2,029	1,550
Total assets	\$ 143,047	\$ 139,396
 LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY:		
Liabilities	\$ 146	\$ 112
Subordinated debentures	36,083	36,083
Stockholders equity	106,818	103,201
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 143,047	\$ 139,396

Table of Contents**CENTURY BANCORP, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****Statements of Income**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Income:			
Dividends from subsidiary	\$ 2,891	\$ 4,505	\$ 5,786
Interest income from deposits in bank	1,381	798	313
Other income	72	72	80
Total Income	4,344	5,375	6,179
Interest expense	2,400	2,468	2,653
Operating expenses	158	186	216
Income before income taxes and equity in undistributed income of subsidiary	1,786	2,721	3,310
Benefit from income taxes	(375)	(638)	(873)
Income before equity in undistributed income of subsidiary	2,161	3,359	4,183
Equity in undistributed income of subsidiary	2,527	3,521	4,698
Net income	\$ 4,688	\$ 6,880	\$ 8,881

Statements of Cash Flows

	December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(Dollars in thousands)		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	\$ 4,688	\$ 6,880	\$ 8,881
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Undistributed income of subsidiary	(2,527)	(3,521)	(4,698)
Depreciation and amortization	12	9	
Decrease (increase) in other assets	(490)	906	(1,098)
(Decrease) increase in liabilities	34	(751)	444
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,717	3,523	3,529
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			

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Subordinated debt issuance (retirement)		(29,639)	36,083
Stock options exercised	95	23	177
Cash dividends paid	(2,167)	(2,153)	(2,147)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(2,072)	(31,769)	34,113
Net (decrease) increase in cash	(355)	(28,246)	37,642
Cash at beginning of year	30,458	58,704	21,062
Cash at end of year	\$ 30,103	\$ 30,458	\$ 58,704

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

KPMG LLP

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
99 High Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02110

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

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Century Bancorp, Inc. and subsidiary as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2006. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Century Bancorp, Inc. and subsidiary as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2006, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated February 28, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion on management's assessment of, and the effective operation of, internal control over financial reporting.

Boston, Massachusetts
February 28, 2007

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

KPMG LLP

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
99 High Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02110

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

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Report on *Internal Control Over Financial Reporting*, that Century Bancorp, Inc. and subsidiary maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

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

In our opinion, management's assessment that Century Bancorp, Inc. and subsidiary maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Also, in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Century Bancorp, Inc. and subsidiary as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2006, and our report dated February 28, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

Boston, Massachusetts
February 28, 2007

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Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

CENTURY BANCORP, INC.

400 Mystic Avenue
Medford, Massachusetts 02155

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

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

The Company's management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006. In making this assessment, it used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework*. Based on our assessment we believe that, as of December 31, 2006, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm has issued an audit report on our assessment of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Their report appears on page 61.

Marshall M. Sloane
Chairman

Jonathan C. Sloane
Co-President and
Co-CEO

Barry R. Sloane
Co-President and
Co-CEO

Paul V. Cusick, Jr.
Vice President and
Treasurer

February 28, 2007

Table of Contents**PART III****ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

The directors of the Company and their ages are as follows:

Name	Age	Position
George R. Baldwin	63	Director, Century Bancorp, Inc., and Century Bank and Trust Company
Roger S. Berkowitz	54	Director, Century Bancorp, Inc., and Century Bank and Trust Company
Henry L. Foster, D.V.M	81	Director Emeritus, Century Bancorp, Inc., and Century Bank and Trust Company
Marshall I. Goldman, Ph.D.	76	Director, Century Bancorp, Inc., and Century Bank and Trust Company
Russell B. Higley, Esquire	67	Director, Century Bancorp, Inc., and Century Bank and Trust Company
Jackie Jenkins-Scott	57	Director, Century Bancorp, Inc., and Century Bank and Trust Company
Linda Sloane Kay	45	Director, Century Bancorp, Inc.; Director and Vice President, Century Bank and Trust Company
Fraser Lemley	66	Director, Century Bancorp, Inc., and Century Bank and Trust Company
Joseph J. Senna, Esquire	67	Director, Century Bancorp, Inc., and Century Bank and Trust Company
Barry R. Sloane	51	Director, Co-President and Co-Chief Executive Officer, Century Bancorp, Inc.; Director, Co-President and Co-Chief Executive Officer, Century Bank and Trust Company
Jonathan G. Sloane	48	Director, Co-President and Co-Chief Executive Officer, Century Bancorp, Inc.; Director, Co-President and Co-Chief Executive Officer, Century Bank and Trust Company
Marshall M. Sloane	80	Chairman of the Board, Century Bancorp, Inc. and Century Bank and Trust Company
Stephanie Sonnabend	53	Director, Century Bancorp, Inc., and Century Bank and Trust Company
George F. Swansburg	64	Director, Century Bancorp, Inc., and Century Bank and Trust Company
Jon Westling	64	Director, Century Bancorp, Inc., and Century Bank and Trust Company

Mr. Baldwin became a director of the Company in 1996. He has been a director of Century Bank and Trust Company since 1995. Mr. Baldwin is President and CEO of Baldwin & Co., which is a financial services firm. He was formerly President and Chief Executive Officer of Kaler Carney Liffler & Co.

Mr. Berkowitz became a director of the Company in 1996. He was elected a director of Century Bank/Suffolk in 1989 and has been a director of Century Bank and Trust Company since the banks merged in 1992. Mr. Berkowitz is President and CEO of Legal Sea Foods, Inc.

Dr. Foster has been a director of the Company since its organization in 1972. He was a founding director of Century Bank and Trust Company in 1969. He is currently Director Emeritus. He is Founder and Chairman Emeritus of Charles River Laboratories, Inc. Formerly, he was Chairman of the Board of Charles River Laboratories, Inc.

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Dr. Goldman has been a director of the Company since its organization in 1972. He was also a founding director of Century Bank and Trust Company in 1969. He is a Professor Emeritus of Economics at Wellesley College and Associate Director of the Davis Center for Russian Studies at Harvard University. Dr. Goldman is also a Trustee of Northeast Investors Trust.

Mr. Higley became a director of the Company in 1996. He has been a director of Century Bank and Trust Company since 1986. Mr. Higley is an attorney in private practice.

Ms. Jenkins-Scott became a director of the Company and of Century Bank and Trust Company in 2006. Ms. Jenkins-Scott is President of Boston's Wheelock College.

Ms. Kay became a director of the Company in 2005. Ms. Kay joined Century Bank and Trust Company in 1983 as Assistant Vice President of Marketing and currently serves as Vice President for Business Development in Chestnut Hill.

Mr. Lemley became a director of the Company in 1996. He has been a director of Century Bank and Trust Company since 1988. Mr. Lemley is Chairman of the Board and CEO of Sentry Auto Group.

Mr. Senna became a director of the Company in 1986. He has been a director of Century Bank and Trust Company since 1979. Mr. Senna is an attorney and managing partner of C&S Capital Properties, LLC, a real estate management and development firm. Formerly, he was CEO and Treasurer of Sunnyhurst Farms Convenience Stores.

Mr. Barry R. Sloane became a director of the Company in 1997. He has been a director of Century Bank and Trust Company since 1997. Mr. Sloane is Co-President and Co-CEO of Century Bancorp and Co-President and Co-CEO of Century Bank and Trust Company. Formerly, he was Managing Director of Steinberg, Priest & Sloane Capital Management, LLC, which is an investment advisory firm. Mr. Sloane is also a director of eSpeed, Inc.

Mr. Jonathan G. Sloane became a director of the Company in 1986. He has been a director of Century Bank and Trust Company since 1992. Mr. Sloane is currently Co-President and Co-CEO of Century Bancorp Inc. and Co-President and Co-CEO of Century Bank and Trust Company.

Mr. Marshall M. Sloane is the founder of the Company and is currently the Chairman of the Board. He founded Century Bank and Trust Company in 1968 and is currently the Chairman of the Board.

Ms. Sonnabend became a director of the Company in 1997. She has been a director of Century Bank and Trust Company since 1997. Ms. Sonnabend is CEO, President and director of Sonesta International Hotels Corporation.

Mr. Swansburg became a director of the Company in 1986. He has been a director of Century Bank and Trust since 1992. From 1992 to 1998 he was President and Chief Operating Officer of Century Bank and Trust Company. He is now retired from Century Bank and Trust Company.

Mr. Westling became a director of the Company in 1996. He has been a director of Century Bank and Trust Company since 1995. Mr. Westling is President Emeritus and Professor of History and Humanities of Boston University.

All of the Company's directors are elected annually and hold office until their successors are duly elected and qualified. A majority of the members of the Company's Board of Directors have been determined by the Company's Board of Directors to be independent within the meaning of current National Association of Security Dealers' listing standards. There are no family relationships between any of the directors or executive officers, except that Barry R.

Sloane and Jonathan G. Sloane are the sons of Marshall M. Sloane and Linda Sloane Kay is the daughter of Marshall M. Sloane.

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Executive officers are elected annually by the Board prior to the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to serve for a one year term and until their successors are elected and qualified. The following table sets forth the name and age of each executive officer of the Company and the principal positions and offices he holds with the Company.

Marshall M. Sloane	Chairman of the Board of the Company and Century Bank and Trust Company. Mr. Sloane is 80 years old.
Barry R. Sloane	Director, Co-President and Co-CEO; Director, Co-President and Co-CEO, Century Bank and Trust Company. Mr. Sloane is 51 years old.
Jonathan G. Sloane	Director, Co-President and Co-CEO; Director, Co-President and Co-CEO, Century Bank and Trust Company. Mr. Sloane is 48 years old.
Paul V. Cusick, Jr.	Vice President and Treasurer; Executive Vice President, CFO and Treasurer, Century Bank and Trust Company. Mr. Cusick is 62 years old.
Paul A. Evangelista	Executive Vice President, Century Bank and Trust Company with responsibility for retail, cash management, operations and marketing. Mr. Evangelista is 43 years old. He joined the Company in 1999.
Brian J. Feeney	Executive Vice President, Century Bank and Trust Company, Head of Institutional Services Group. Mr. Feeney is 46 years old.
David B. Woonton	Executive Vice President, Century Bank and Trust Company with responsibility for lending. Mr. Woonton is 51 years old. He joined the Company in 1999.

The Audit Committee

The Audit Committee meets with KPMG LLP, the Company's independent registered public accounting firm, in connection with the annual audit of the Company's financial statements. The Audit Committee is composed of four directors, Joseph J. Senna, Chair, George R. Baldwin, Stephanie Sonnabend, and Jon Westling, each of whom the Board of Directors has determined is independent under current National Association of Securities Dealers listing standards. The Board of Directors has determined that Mr. Senna qualifies as an audit committee financial expert, as that term is defined in Item 401(h) of Regulation S-K promulgated by the SEC. The Audit Committee reviews the findings and recommendations of the FRB, FDIC, and Massachusetts Bank Commissioner's staff in connection with their examinations and the internal audit reports and procedures for the Company and its subsidiaries. The Audit Committee met five times during 2006.

Audit Committee Report

The Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors is responsible for providing independent, objective oversight of the Company's accounting functions and internal controls. The Audit Committee operates under a written charter first adopted and approved by the Board of Directors in 2000. The Audit Committee has reviewed and reassessed its Charter. A copy of the Audit Committee Charter is attached as Exhibit 99.1.

Management is responsible for the Company's internal controls and financial reporting process. The independent registered public accounting firm is responsible for performing an independent audit of the Company's consolidated

financial statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) and to issue their reports thereon. The Audit Committee's responsibility is to monitor and oversee these processes.

The Audit Committee has reviewed and discussed the audited financial statements with management and the independent registered public accounting firm. The Audit Committee has also discussed with KPMG LLP, the

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independent registered public accounting firm for the Company, the matters required to be discussed by Codification of Statements on Auditing Standards No. 61 (Communication with Audit Committees). The Audit Committee has received the written disclosures and the letter from the independent registered public accounting firm as required by Independence Standards Board Standard No. 1 (Independence Discussions with Audit Committees). Additionally, the Audit Committee has discussed with KPMG LLP the firm's independence.

Based on the review and discussions referred to in the paragraph above, the Audit Committee recommended to the Board of Directors that the audited financial statements be included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the last fiscal year for filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Joseph J. Senna, Chair, George R. Baldwin, Stephanie Sonnabend, Jon Westling

Nominating Committee

The Company's Nominating Committee has three director members, Marshall I. Goldman, Stephanie Sonnabend and Jon Westling, each of whom the Board of Directors has determined to be independent under the National Association of Securities Dealers' current listing standards. The Nominating Committee operates pursuant to a written policy. The Committee has developed criteria for the selection of new directors to the Board, including but not limited to, diversity, age, skills, experience, time availability (including the number of other boards a director candidate sits on), NASDAQ listing standards, applicable federal and state laws and regulations, Board and Company needs and such other criteria as the Committee shall determine to be relevant. The Committee met once during 2006.

Code of Ethics

The Company has adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to its principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or persons performing similar functions. A copy of the Company's Code of Ethics may be obtained upon written request to Investor Relations, Century Bancorp, Inc., 400 Mystic Avenue, Medford, Massachusetts 02155.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Based solely on a review of the copies of Forms 3, 4 and 5 and amendments thereto, if any, and any written representations furnished to the Company, none of the Company's officers, Directors or beneficial owners of more than 10% of the Company's Class A Common Stock failed to file on a timely basis reports required by Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, or in prior fiscal years.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The following is a discussion and analysis of our executive compensation policies and practices with respect to compensation reported for fiscal year 2006.

Introduction

The following discussion and analysis includes separate sections on:

The Composition and Responsibilities of the Compensation Committee

The Company's Executive Compensation Conclusion

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Philosophy and Objectives of the Company

Compensation Process

Compensation Consultant

Compensation Components

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Post-Employment Compensation

Chief Executive Officer Compensation

Executive Officer Compensation

Consulting Services Agreements

Employment Agreements

Report of the Compensation Committee

Composition and Responsibilities of the Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee is a committee of the Board of Directors composed of Jon Westling as Chairman, Fraser Lemley and Roger S. Berkowitz, each of whom the Board has determined is independent as defined by the National Association of Securities Dealers' current listing standards.

The Compensation Committee oversees compensation programs applicable to employees at all levels of the Company and makes decisions regarding executive compensation that is intended to align total compensation with business objectives and enable the Company to attract, retain and reward individuals who are contributing to the Company's success.

The Compensation Committee reviews the Company's cash incentive, stock incentive, retirement, and benefit plans and makes its recommendations to the Board with respect to these areas.

All decisions with respect to executive and director compensation are approved by the Compensation Committee and recommended to the full Board for ratification.

The Company's Executive Compensation Conclusion

Based upon review, the Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors found the Company's Co-Chief Executive Officers, the Chief Financial Officer's and the other Named Executive Officers' total compensation to be reasonable. In addition to the other factors noted, the Committee and the Board considered that the Company does not currently maintain severance contracts, maintains only one change of control provision and did not award cash or stock incentive awards last year. It should be noted that when the Committee and the Board considers any component of executive compensation, the mix and aggregate amounts of all components are taken into consideration.

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Philosophy and Objectives of Company

The Company's executive compensation philosophy is based on the following principles:

Compensation programs should be designed to attract and retain executives, to motivate them to achieve and to reward them appropriately for their performance.

Compensation should be competitive and equitable in light of the executive's responsibilities, experience, and performance and take into consideration the following:

Provide annual compensation that takes into account the Company's performance with respect to its financial and strategic objectives, the performance of functions and business areas under the executive's management and the results of established goals;

Align the financial interests of the executive with those of shareholders by providing both short-term and long-term incentives;

Offer a total compensation program for each executive based on (i) the level of responsibility of the executive's position, (ii) the experience and skills necessary relative to the other senior management

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positions, (iii) comparison of compensation to similarly positioned executives of peer financial institutions; and

Evaluate the overall compensation of our executives in light of general economic and specific company, industry and competitive considerations.

Compensation Process

The Company maintains governance practices to ensure that it can reach its compensation-related decisions in an informed and appropriate manner.

Base salaries, which are the Company's major element of compensation, are reviewed for executive officers and employees at the regularly scheduled fall meeting of the Compensation Committee. At this meeting the Committee also reviews and adopts, as appropriate, proposals for the cash incentive plan for the new fiscal year, stock option grants, additions, amendments, modifications or terminations of retirement and benefit programs.

The Compensation Committee's process incorporates the following:

The Committee operates under a written charter which is periodically reviewed.

The Committee meets with representatives of management to review and discuss prepared materials and issues.

The Committee considers recommendations from the Co-Chief Executive Officers with respect to the compensation of the Company's Named Executive Officers.

Our independent compensation consultant attends Committee meetings as requested.

The Committee meets and deliberates privately without management present. Our consultant participates in these sessions as requested.

The Committee may consult with the non-management and independent directors regarding decisions affecting Executive compensation.

The Committee reports the Committee's major actions to the entire Board at the Board of Directors meeting in January.

The Committee recommends for approval to the Board of Directors the fees for our Board and Board Committees.

The Board of Directors then considers the report of the Compensation Committee and accepts or amends and approves or ratifies all matters presented for consideration.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, the Committee or the Board may delegate to management certain of its duties and responsibilities, including with respect to the adoption, amendment, modification or termination of benefit plans and with respect to the awards of stock options under certain stock plans.

Compensation Consultant

When making determinations regarding the compensation paid to our executives the Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors rely, in part, on the expertise of our independent compensation consultant, Thomas Warren & Associates, to conduct an assessment of our executive compensation. In addition to conferring with certain executives, the consultant works with internal company support staff to obtain compensation and market data. Thomas Warren identifies a group of peer companies in consideration of such factors as asset size, geography, type of financial services offered and the complexity and scope of operations and makes use of executive compensation comparisons, published surveys and peer analyses.

The Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors took his recommendations into consideration when setting base salaries for fiscal 2006.

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Compensation Components

With respect to Executive compensation, the Company reviews the mix of base salary, cash and stock based incentive plans and benefits for our individual executives, however, there is no specific formula for allocating between cash and non-cash compensation. The competitiveness of total compensation potential for our executives is reviewed against industry practices and the Company's peers as identified by our independent compensation consultant. The major elements of the Company's executive compensation package (i.e., base salary, cash and stock based incentive plans) are similar to those found in many companies.

Base Salary Compensation:

When evaluating executive base salary compensation, the Company takes into consideration such factors as:

The attainment of business and strategic goals and the financial performance of the Company;

The importance, complexity, and level of responsibility of the executive's position within the organizational structure;

The performance of the executive's business area's goals and the accomplishment of objectives for the previous year;

The difficulty of achieving desired results;

The value of the executive's unique skills, abilities and general management capabilities to support the long-term performance of the Company;

The executive's contribution as a member of the Executive Management Team.

While the Company reviews numerous quantitative and qualitative factors noted above when determining executive base salary compensation, the performance of the Company's stock is not generally considered a factor in this determination as the price of the Company's common stock is subject to various factors beyond the Company's control. The Company believes that the price of the stock in the long-term will reflect the Company's operating performance and how well our executives manage the Company.

Ultimately, the Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors have the authority to use discretion when making executive compensation determinations after review of all the information that they deem is relevant.

Cash Incentive Plan:

The Company has a cash incentive plan that is designed to reward our executives and officers for the achievement of annual financial performance goals of the Company as well as business line, department and individual performance. The plan supports the philosophy that management be measured for their performance as a team in the attainment of these goals.

Recipients of incentive compensation are selected by the Compensation Committee and approved by the Board of Directors, upon the recommendation of management, as eligible to participate in the plan.

Awards are based upon the attainment of established objectives including profitability, expense control, sales volumes and overall job performance. Awards are generally not granted unless the Company achieves certain financial targets.

Upon recommendation of the Compensation Committee, the Board of Directors determines the amounts, if any, to be awarded. Upon review of the Company's performance, awards were not granted for fiscal 2006.

Stock Option Plans:

During 2000 and 2004, common stockholders of the Company approved stock option plans (the Option Plans) to encourage ownership of Class A common stock of the Company by directors, officers and employees of the Company and its Affiliates and to provide additional incentives for them to promote the success of the Company's business through awards of or relating to shares of the Company's Class A common stock. Under the

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Option Plans, all officers and key employees of the Company are eligible to receive non-qualified and incentive stock options to purchase shares of Class A common stock. The Option Plans are administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors, whose members are ineligible to participate in the Option Plans. Based on management's recommendations, the Committee submits its recommendations to the Board of Directors as to persons to whom options are to be granted, the number of shares granted to each, the option price (which may not be less than 85% of the fair market value for non-qualified stock options, or the fair market value for incentive stock options, of the shares on the date of grant) and the time period over which the options are exercisable (not more than ten years from the date of the grant).

The Compensation Committee has complete discretion to make or select the manner of making all necessary determinations with respect to each option to be granted by the committee under the Option Plans including the director, employee, or officer to receive an Option. However, in determining the long-term incentive component (stock incentive plan) of executive compensation, the Committee does consider the Company's performance and relative shareholder return, the value of similar incentives awards at peer companies and the awards given in past years. The Committee may take into account the nature of the services provided by the respective officers, employees, and directors, their present and potential contributions to the success of the Company, and any other factors that the Compensation Committee, in its discretion, determines are relevant.

Option grants were not awarded in 2006.

Post-Employment Compensation

Defined Benefit Pension Plan:

The Company had a qualified Defined Benefit Pension Plan which had been offered to all employees reaching a minimum age and service requirement. In 2006 the Bank became a member of the Savings Bank Employee Retirement Association (SBERA) within which it maintains a Defined Benefit pension plan. SBERA offers a common and collective trust as the underlying investment structure for pension plans participating in SBERA. The Trustee of SBERA, through SBERA's Investment Committee, selects investment managers for the common and collective trust portfolio. A professional advisory firm is retained by the Investment Committee to provide allocation analysis, performance measurement and to assist with manager searches. The overall investment objective is to diversify equity investments across a spectrum of investment types. (e.g. small cap, large cap, international, etc) and styles (e.g. growth, value, etc.). The Company has closed the plan to employees hired after March 31, 2006.

Benefits under the plan are based upon an employee's years of service and career average compensation. The 2006 increase in the actuarial present value of each Named Executive Officer's accumulated benefit under the plan is set forth in the Summary Compensation Table which appears below and the actuarial present value of each Named Executive Officer is set forth in the Pension Benefits Table which appears below.

401(k) Plan:

Our executives are eligible to participate in the Company's 401(k) contributory defined contribution plan. The Company contributes a matching contribution equal to 33.33% on the first 6% of the participant's compensation that has been contributed to the plan. Five of the Named Executive Officers participated in the 401(k) plan during fiscal 2006 and received matching contributions up to a maximum of \$4,400.

Supplemental Executive Insurance/Retirement Income Plan:

The Company has a Supplemental Executive Insurance / Retirement Plan (the Supplemental Plan) which is limited to certain officers and employees of the Company.

Executive officers of the Company or its subsidiaries who have at least one year of service may participate in the Supplemental Plan. The Supplemental Plan is voluntary and participants are required to contribute to its cost. Under the Supplemental Plan, each participant will receive a retirement benefit based on compensation and length of service. Individual life insurance policies, which are owned by the Company, are purchased covering the lives of each participant.

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Benefits under the plan are based upon an employee's years of service and highest three year average compensation. The 2006 increase in the actuarial present value of each Named Executive Officer's accumulated benefit under the plan is set forth in the Summary Compensation Table which appears below and the actuarial present value of each Named Executive Officer is set forth in the Supplemental Executive Insurance/ Retirement Benefits Table which appears below.

The Company has entered into an agreement with Mr. Marshall Sloane to freeze his Supplemental Executive/Insurance Retirement Income Plan benefit. The frozen benefit is \$2,925,000 of pre-retirement death benefit and \$455,034 of annual retirement income. In consideration of this frozen benefit, the Company has acquired a life insurance policy providing a death benefit of \$25,000,000 upon the death of the survivor of Mr. Sloane or Mrs. Sloane.

Co-Chief Executive Officers' Compensation

The Company determined that the Co-Chief Executive Officers would forego base salary increases in 2006 in acknowledgement of weak Company performance. Based on the Company's performance, the Company also determined that a cash incentive bonus would not be payable to these officers. Total compensation granted to the Co-Chief Executive Officers during 2006 is described in the Summary Compensation Table in this statement.

Executive Officer Compensation

The Company also determined that base salary increases for the Named Executive Officers other than that of the Co-Chief Executive Officers would be deferred until after the first quarter of 2006. The Company based its determinations on senior executive compensation on its subjective analysis of the individual's contribution to the corporation's goals and objectives and considered numerous quantitative and qualitative factors, referenced above. In May 2006, Mr. David Woonton was awarded a 3.25% increase in base salary. In July 2006, Mr. Paul Evangelista was awarded a 3.25% increase in base salary. Mr. Brian Feeney has received two salary adjustments in 2006 to acknowledge his business development performance and to respond to competitive labor market considerations. In November 2006, Mr. Feeney was promoted to Executive Vice President responsible for Institutional Services and became a member of the Company's Executive Management Committee. At that time his salary was increased by \$30,000 in recognition of his promotion and new responsibilities. The Company based its determination on its subjective analysis of each individual's performance and contribution to the Company's goals and objectives and considered the quantitative and qualitative factors referenced above.

Based upon the Company's performance, cash incentive bonuses were not awarded.

Executive Benefits

We limit additional executive benefits that we make available to our executive officers. Where such benefits are provided, they are intended to support other business purposes including facilitating business development efforts.

Consulting Services Agreements

Marshall M. Sloane

In May of 2006, the Company entered into a consulting agreement with Marshall M. Sloane to provide the Company advice on strategic planning and operational management, assist with business development efforts and clients, participate in public relations and community outreach efforts and provide other services as may be requested by the

Board of Directors. The Company agreed to pay Mr. Sloane an annual contract fee of \$275,000 per year with provisions to reimburse Mr. Sloane for all related business expenses and the expense of obtaining health insurance comparable to that which the Company provided while he was Chief Executive Officer.

Paul V. Cusick, Jr.

Upon the appointment of a new CFO, the Company will enter into a consultancy agreement with Mr. Cusick. The Company has agreed to pay Mr. Cusick an annual consulting fee of \$85,000 until August 1, 2009.

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Employment Agreement

The Company has entered into an employment agreement with Mr. David Woonton. The agreement grants two years of service payable upon a change of control of the Company.

Report of the Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee has reviewed and discussed the foregoing Report of the Compensation Committee with management. In reliance on the reviews and discussions referred to above, the Compensation Committee recommended to the Board, and the Board has approved, that the CD&A be included in the proxy statement for the year ended December 31, 2006 for filing with the SEC.

Jon Westling, Chairman
Fraser Lemley
Roger S. Berkowitz

Table of Contents**Compensation Paid to Executive Officers**

The following table sets forth information for the one year period ended December 31, 2006 concerning the compensation for services in all capacities to Century Bancorp, Inc. and its subsidiaries of our principal executive officers and our principal financial officer as well as our other three most highly compensated executive officers (or executive officers of our subsidiaries). We refer to these individuals throughout this 10K statement as the Named Executive Officers .

Summary Compensation Table

Name And Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Awards (\$)	Awards (\$)	Earnings-9/30/06 (\$)	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred	All Other Compensation (\$)(1)	Total (\$)
							Stock Option		
Marshall M. Sloane <i>Chairman of the Board, Century Bancorp, Inc. Chairman of the Board, Century Bank and Trust Company</i>	2006	283,101						28,666	311,767
Jonathan G. Sloane <i>Co-President and Co-CEO, Century Bancorp, Inc. Co-President and Co-CEO, Century Bank and Trust Company</i>	2006	417,016				134,360		10,548	561,924
Barry R. Sloane <i>Co-President and Co-CEO, Century Bancorp, Inc. Co-President and Co-CEO, Century Bank and Trust Company</i>	2006	417,016				9,925		7,476	434,417
Paul V. Cusick, Jr. <i>Vice President and Treasurer, Century Bancorp, Inc. Executive Vice President, CFO and Treasurer, Century Bank and Trust Company</i>	2006	286,608				21,233		9,464	317,305
David B. Woonton <i>Executive Vice President, Century Bank and Trust Company</i>	2006	257,460				128,213		9,295	394,968
Paul A. Evangelista	2006	225,319				69,473		7,457	302,249

*Executive Vice President,
Century Bank and Trust
Company*

Brian J. Feeney	2006	146,282	11,347	1,567	159,196
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*Executive Vice President,
Century Bank and Trust
Company*

- (1) Term insurance premiums paid for Supplemental Executive Insurance/Retirement Plan, matching contribution for the 401(k) plan, excess group life insurance premiums and long-term disability premiums and, as applicable, country club membership dues.

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The following table sets forth information concerning outstanding equity awards held by each Named Executive Officer as of December 31, 2006. No stock awards are unvested.

OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT FISCAL YEAR-END TABLE

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Option Awards	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date
			Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)		
Marshall M. Sloane	12,000			24.75	04/01/07
<i>Chairman of the Board</i>	12,000			29.35	01/21/08
	12,000			35.01	09/17/09
Jonathan G. Sloane	6,000			15.063	01/16/11
<i>Co-President and</i>	6,000			22.50	04/01/12
<i>Co-CEO</i>	6,000			26.68	01/21/13
	7,000			31.83	09/17/14
Barry R. Sloane	7,000			31.83	09/17/14
<i>Co-President and</i>					
<i>Co-CEO</i>					
Paul V. Cusick, Jr.	1,500			15.063	01/16/11
<i>Executive Vice</i>	3,000			22.50	04/01/12
<i>President, CFO and</i>	3,000			26.68	01/21/13
<i>Treasurer, Century Bank and</i>	4,000			31.83	09/17/14
<i>Trust Company</i>					
David B. Woonton	2,000			15.063	01/16/11
<i>Executive Vice</i>	2,000			22.50	04/01/12
<i>President, Century Bank and</i>	2,000			26.68	01/21/13
<i>Trust Company</i>	2,500			31.83	09/17/14
Paul A. Evangelista	2,000			22.50	04/01/12
<i>Executive Vice</i>	2,000			26.68	01/21/13
<i>President, Century Bank and</i>	2,500			31.83	09/17/14
<i>Trust Company</i>					
Brian J. Feeney	500			15.063	01/16/11
<i>Executive Vice</i>	500			22.50	04/01/12
<i>President, Century Bank and</i>	500			26.68	01/21/13
<i>Trust Company</i>	600			31.83	09/17/14

OPTIONS EXERCISES AND STOCK VESTED TABLE

Name	Option Awards		Stock Awards	
	Number of Shares	Value Realized	Number of Shares	Value Realized
	Acquired on Exercise (#)	on Exercise (\$)	Acquired on Vesting (#)	on Vesting (\$)
Marshall M. Sloane <i>Chairman of the Board</i>	5,646	66,792		
	74			

Table of Contents**Pension Benefits**

The following table sets forth information concerning plans that provide for payments or other benefits at, following, or in connection with, retirement for each Named Executive Officer.

PENSION BENEFITS TABLE

Name	Plan Name	Number of Years Credited Service (#)	Present Value of Accumulated Benefit	Payments During Last Fiscal Year
			9/30/2006 (\$) (1)	9/30/2006 (\$)
Marshall M. Sloane <i>Chairman of the Board</i>	Defined Benefit Pension Plan	33	756,880	92,988
Jonathan G. Sloane <i>Co-President and Co-CEO</i>	Defined Benefit Pension Plan	26	325,126	
Barry R. Sloane <i>Co-President and Co-CEO</i>	Defined Benefit Pension Plan	3	23,294	
Paul V. Cusick, Jr. <i>Executive Vice President, CFO and Treasurer, Century Bank and Trust Company</i>	Defined Benefit Pension Plan	18	508,084	
David B. Woonton <i>Executive Vice President, Century Bank and Trust Company</i>	Defined Benefit Pension Plan	7	103,917	
Paul A. Evangelista <i>Executive Vice President, Century Bank and Trust Company</i>	Defined Benefit Pension Plan	7	68,202	
Brian J. Feeney <i>Executive Vice President, Century Bank and Trust Company</i>	Defined Benefit Pension Plan	17	87,396	

- (1) The present value of accumulated benefits was calculated with the assumption that retirement occurs at age 65. The benefit is calculated using an interest rate of 5.75% and the Mortality Table used is the 1994 Group Annuity Reserving Table.

Table of Contents**SUPPLEMENTAL EXECUTIVE INSURANCE/RETIREMENT BENEFITS**

Name	Plan Name	Number of Years Credited Service (#)	Present Value of Accumulated	Payments During Last Fiscal
			Benefit- 9/30/2006 \$(1)	Year- 9/30/2006 (\$)
Marshall M. Sloane (2) <i>Chairman of the Board</i>	Supplemental Executive Insurance/Retirement Plan	33	3,583,659	261,820
Jonathan G. Sloane (2) <i>Co-President and Co-CEO</i>	Supplemental Executive Insurance/Retirement Plan	26	1,358,414	
Barry R. Sloane <i>Co-President and Co-CEO</i>	Supplemental Executive Insurance/Retirement Plan	3	15,739	
Paul V. Cusick, Jr. (2) <i>Executive Vice President, CFO and Treasurer, Century Bank and Trust Company</i>	Supplemental Executive Insurance/Retirement Plan	18	2,057,706	40,690
David B. Woonton (2) <i>Executive Vice President, Century Bank and Trust Company</i>	Supplemental Executive Insurance/Retirement Plan	7	460,282	
Paul A. Evangelista (2) <i>Executive Vice President, Century Bank and Trust Company</i>	Supplemental Executive Insurance/Retirement Plan	7	215,608	
Brian J. Feeney (3) <i>Executive Vice President, Century Bank and Trust Company</i>	Supplemental Executive Insurance/Retirement Plan	17		

(1) The present value of accumulated benefits was calculated with the assumption that retirement occurs at age 65. The benefit is calculated using an interest rate of 5.75% and the Mortality Table used is the 1994 Group Annuity Reserving Table.

(2) As of January 1, 2006, Messrs. Marshall M. Sloane, Jonathan G. Sloane, Paul V. Cusick, Jr., Paul A. Evangelista and David B. Woonton were 100%, 100%, 100%, 40% and 40% vested, respectively, under the Supplemental Executive Insurance/Retirement Plan.

(3) Not a member of the Supplemental Executive Insurance/Retirement Plan.

Table of Contents**Director Compensation**

Directors not employed by the Company receive an \$8,000 retainer per year, \$250 per Company Board meeting attended, \$750 per Bank Board meeting attended and \$500 per committee meeting attended. Joseph Senna receives \$1,000 per Audit Committee meeting as Chairman of the Audit Committee.

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION TABLE 2006

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
George R. Baldwin	26,750		26,750
Roger S. Berkowitz	17,000		17,000
Karl E. Case	5,750		5,750
Henry L. Foster	1,500		1,500
Marshall I. Goldman	20,250		20,250
Russell B. Higley	21,000		21,000
Linda Sloane Kay			
Fraser Lemley	23,250		23,250
Jackie Jenkins-Scott	8,500		8,500
Joseph J. Senna	28,500		28,500
Barry R. Sloane			
Jonathan G. Sloane			
Marshall M. Sloane(1)	16,000	192,515	208,515
Stephanie Sonnabend	22,250		22,250
George F. Swansburg(2)	24,250	14,500	38,750
Jon Westling	22,000		22,000

(1) The amount listed in all other compensation includes \$183,333 for consulting services as well as health insurance reimbursements and country club membership dues.

(2) The amount listed in all other compensation is for serving as Administrator of Century Bancorp Capital Trust II.

Table of Contents**ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS**

The following table sets forth certain information as to the number and percentage of shares of Class A and Class B Common Stock beneficially owned as of December 31, 2006, (i) by each person known by the Company to own beneficially more than 5% of the Company's outstanding shares of Class A or Class B Common Stock, (ii) by each of the Company's directors and executive officers; and (iii) by all directors and executive officers as a group. As of December 31, 2006, there were 3,498,738 shares of Class A Common Stock and 2,042,450 shares of Class B Common Stock outstanding.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Class A Owned	% A Owned	Class B Owned	% B Owned
Wellington Management Company, LLP(9) 75 State Street, Boston, MA 02109	306,222	8.75%		
Endicott Management Company(10) 237 Park Avenue, Suite 801, New York, NY 10017	273,300	7.81%		
Jacobs Asset Management(11) One Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003	260,756	7.45%		
Castine Capital Management, LLC(12) One International Place, Suite 2401, Boston, MA 02110	197,476	5.64%		
Marshall M. Sloane(a)(b) 400 Mystic Avenue, Medford, MA 02155	29,474(1)	0.84%	1,695,930(2)	83.03%
George R. Baldwin(a)	5,103	0.15%		
Roger S. Berkowitz(a)	4,053	0.12%		
Paul V. Cusick, Jr.(b)	14,845	0.42%		
Paul A. Evangelista(b)	1,226	0.04%		
Brian J. Feeney(b)		0.00%		
Henry L. Foster, D.V.M.(a)	11,203	0.32%	1,000	0.05%
Marshall I. Goldman(a)	2,975(3)	0.09%	30,000(4)	1.47%
Russell B. Higley, Esquire(a)	4,698	0.13%		
Jackie Jenkins-Scott(a)	40	0.00%		
Linda S. Kay(a)(b)	8,567(6)	0.24%	60,000	2.94%
Fraser Lemley(a)	9,886	0.28%		
Joseph J. Senna(a)	47,502(5)	1.36%		
Barry R. Sloane(a)(b)	3,233(8)	0.09%		
Jonathan G. Sloane(a)(b)	19,853(7)	0.57%	60,000	2.94%
Stephanie Sonnabend(a)	2,435	0.07%		
George F. Swansburg(a)	30,040	0.86%		
Jon Westling(a)	3,442	0.10%		
David B. Woonton(b)		0.00%		
All directors and officers as a group (19 in number) (iii)	198,575	5.68%	1,846,930	90.43%

(a) Denotes director of the Company.

- (b) Denotes officer of the Company or one of its subsidiaries.
- (1) Includes 2,500 shares owned by Mr. Sloane's spouse and also includes 14,767 shares held in trust for Mr. Sloane's grandchildren.
- (2) Includes 1,500 shares owned by Mr. Sloane's spouse, 1,694,430 shares held by Sloane Family Enterprises LP, and does not include 120,000 shares owned by Mr. Sloane's children. Mr. Sloane disclaims beneficial ownership of such 120,000 shares and 1,694,430 shares held by Sloane Family Enterprises LP.

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- (3) Does not include 9,000 shares held of record by Mr. Goldman's children; Mr. Goldman disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares.
- (4) Does not include 9,000 shares held of record by Mr. Goldman's children; Mr. Goldman disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares.
- (5) Includes 34,800 shares owned by Mr. Senna's spouse.
- (6) Includes 8,443 shares owned by Ms. Kay's spouse.
- (7) Includes 77.82 shares owned by Mr. Sloane's spouse and includes 367 shares owned by Mr. Jonathan Sloane's children.
- (8) Includes 50 shares owned by Mr. Barry Sloane's children and 72 shares owned by spouse Candace Lapidus Sloane.
- (9) The Company has relied upon the information set forth in the Schedule 13G filed with the SEC by the Wellington Management Company, LLP on February 14, 2007.
- (10) The Company has relied upon the information set forth in the Form 13F filed with the SEC by The Endicott Group on January 29, 2007.
- (11) The Company has relied upon the information set forth in the Schedule 13F filed with the SEC by Sy Jacobs, c/o Jacobs Asset Management, L.L.C. on February 13, 2007.
- (12) The Company has relied upon the information set forth in the Schedule 13D filed with the SEC by the Castine Capital Management, LLC on January 8, 2007.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Certain Directors and Officers of the Company and Bank and members of their immediate family are at present, as in the past, customers of the Bank and have transactions with the Bank in the ordinary course of business. In addition, certain of the Directors are at present, as in the past, also Directors, Officers or Stockholders of corporations or members of partnerships that are customers of the Bank and have transactions with the Bank in the ordinary course of business. Such transactions with Directors and Officers of the Company and the Bank and their families and with such corporations and partnerships were made in the ordinary course of business, were made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral on loans, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other persons, and did not involve more than the normal risk of collectibility or present other features unfavorable to the Bank. The Directors annually approve amounts to be paid to related parties for services rendered. The Company reviews related party transactions monthly.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The Audit Committee separately pre-approves each of the following services, in compliance with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and SEC regulations, before they are rendered by the auditor: financial audit, attest, preparation of tax returns and audit of 401(k) and pension plans. The Audit Committee's pre-approval procedures, in compliance with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and SEC regulations, allow the Company's auditors to

perform certain services without specific permission from the Audit Committee, as long as these services comply with the following requirements: (a) the services consist of special projects relating to strategic tax savings initiatives, corporate tax structure engagements or merger and acquisition consulting; (b) aggregate special project services cannot exceed \$50,000 during the calendar year; and (c) the Audit Committee

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must be informed about each service at its next scheduled meeting. All other services provided by the Company's auditor must be separately pre-approved before they are rendered.

Description of Fees	Fiscal 2006 Amount	Fiscal 2005 Amount
Audit fees(1)	\$ 317,500	\$ 298,000
Audit-related fees(2)	25,000	21,000
Tax fees(3)	38,950	31,950
Other fees	0	0
	\$ 381,450	\$ 350,950

(1) includes fees for annual audit, renewal of quarterly financial statement, internal control attestations.

(2) includes fees for the audit of 401K and pension plans.

(3) includes fees for tax compliance and tax consulting.

PART IV**ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES****(a) (1) Financial Statements.**

The following financial statements of the company and its subsidiaries are presented in Item 8:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated Balance Sheets December 31, 2006 and 2005

Consolidated Statements of Income Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity -Years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows-Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(2) Financial Statement Schedules

All schedules are omitted because either the required information is shown in the financial statements or notes incorporated by reference, or they are not applicable, or the data is not significant.

(3) Exhibits

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- 3.1 Certificate of Incorporation of Century Bancorp, Inc., incorporated by reference previously filed with registrant's initial registration statement on Form S-1 dated May 20, 1987 (Registration No. 33-13281).
- 3.2 Bylaws of Century Bancorp, Inc., incorporated by reference previously filed with registrant's initial registration statement on Form S-1 dated May 20, 1987 (Registration No. 33-13281).
- 4.1 Form of Common Stock Certificate of the Company, incorporated by reference previously filed with registrant's initial registration statement on Form S-1 dated May 20, 1987 (Registration No. 33-13281).
- 4.2 Century Bancorp, Inc. 401(K) Plan, incorporated by reference previously filed with the registrant's Form S-8 filed on June 25, 1997.
- 4.3 Registration Statement relating to the 8.30% Junior Subordinated Debentures issued by Century Bancorp Capital Trust, incorporated by reference previously filed with the registrant's Form S-2 filed on April 23, 1998.
- 10.1 2000 Stock Option Plan, as amended on December 30, 2005, incorporated by reference previously filed with the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 16, 2006.

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- 10.2 Supplemental Executive Retirement Benefit with Marshall M. Sloane, incorporated by reference previously filed with the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 26, 2003.
- 10.3 Supplemental Executive Retirement and Insurance Plan, incorporated by reference previously filed with the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 26, 2003.
- 10.4 2004 Stock Option Plan, as amended on December 30, 2005, incorporated by reference previously filed with the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 16, 2006.
- 10.5 Investment Management Agreement dated October 28, 2004 with BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. for Century's available-for-sale portfolio between Century Bank and Trust Company and BlackRock Financial Management, Inc., incorporated by reference previously filed with the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 15, 2005.
- 10.6 Century Bancorp Capital Trust II Purchase Agreement dated November 30, 2004, between Century Bancorp Capital Trust II and the Company and Sandler O'Neill Partners, L.P., First Tennessee Bank National Association and Keefe, Bruyette and Woods, Inc., incorporated by reference previously filed with the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 15, 2005.
- 10.7 Century Bancorp Capital Trust II Indenture, dated December 2, 2004, between the Company and Wilmington Trust Company, incorporated by reference previously filed with the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 15, 2005.
- 10.8 Century Bancorp Capital Trust II Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust, dated December 2, 2004, between the Trustees of Century Bancorp Capital Trust II, the Administrator, the Company and Sponsors, incorporated by reference previously filed with the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 15, 2005.
- 10.9 Century Bancorp, Inc. Guarantee Agreement, dated December 2, 2004, between the Century Bancorp, Inc. and Wilmington Trust Company, incorporated by reference previously filed with the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 15, 2005.
- 21 Subsidiaries of the Registrant.
- 23.1 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
- 31.1 Certification of Co-Chief Executive Officer of the Company Pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14.
- 31.2 Certification of Co-Chief Executive Officer of the Company Pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14.
- 31.3 Certification of Chief Financial Officer of the Company Pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14.
- 32.1 Certification of Co-Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2 Certification of Co-Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.3 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 99.1 Audit Committee Charter.

(b) *Exhibits required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K.*

See (a)(3) above for exhibits filed herewith.

(c) *Financial Statement required by Regulation S-X.*

Schedules to Consolidated Financial Statements required by Regulation S-X are not required under the related instructions or are inapplicable, and therefore have been omitted.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, on this 13th day of March, 2007.

Century Bancorp, Inc.

By: /s/ Marshall M. Sloane

Marshall M. Sloane, Chairman

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

/s/ George R. Baldwin

George R. Baldwin, Director

/s/ Roger S. Berkowitz

Roger S. Berkowitz, Director

/s/ Marshall I. Goldman

Marshall I. Goldman, Ph.D., Director

/s/ Russell B. Higley

Russell B. Higley, Esquire, Director

/s/ Jackie Jenkins-Scott

Jackie Jenkins-Scott, Director

/s/ Linda Sloane Kay

Linda Sloane Kay, Director
Vice President, Century Bank and Trust Company

/s/ Fraser Lemley

Fraser Lemley, Director

/s/ George F. Swansburg

George F. Swansburg, Director

/s/ Jon Westling

Jon Westling, Director

/s/ Marshall M. Sloane

Marshall M. Sloane, Chairman

/s/ Jonathan G. Sloane

Jonathan G. Sloane, Director, Co-President and
Co-Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Barry R. Sloane

Barry R. Sloane, Director, Co-President and
Co-Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Paul V. Cusick, Jr.

Paul V. Cusick, Jr., Vice President and Treasurer
Principal Financial Officer

/s/ Anthony C. LaRosa

Anthony C. LaRosa, CPA, Senior Vice President
Century Bank and Trust Company, Principal Accounting
Officer

Joseph Senna, Director

/s/ Stephanie Sonnabend

Stephanie Sonnabend, Director