UNITED BANCORP INC /OH/
Form 10-Q
August 13, 2013

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2013

OR

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

For the transition period from ____________ to _______________

Commission File Number: 0-16540

UNITED BANCORP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Ohio 34-1405357

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (IRS Employer Identification No.)

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes x No ¨

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

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

Large accelerated filer ¨ Accelerated filer ¨ Non-accelerated filer ¨ Smaller Reporting Company x

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

Yes ¨ No x

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of the issuer's classes of common stock as of the latest practicable date: As of August 9, 2013, 5,362,807 shares of the Company's common stock, $1.00 par value, were issued and outstanding.

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. Financial Statements

United Bancorp, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

(In thousands, except share data)

	June 30, 2013 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2012
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	$ 5,080	$ 4,889
Interest-bearing demand deposits	53,478	70,219
Cash and cash equivalents	58,558	75,108
Available-for-sale securities	28,004	34,853
Held-to-maturity securities	2,289	2,768
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses of $3,268 and $2,708 at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively	292,804	293,774
Premises and equipment	11,046	10,385
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	4,810	4,810
Foreclosed assets held for sale, net	2,350	1,810
Intangible assets	245	305
Accrued interest receivable	1,035	1,076
Deferred income taxes	1,250	887
Bank-owned life insurance	11,210	11,034
Other assets	988	1,544
Total assets	$ 414,589	$ 438,354
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Liabilities		
Deposits		
Demand	$ 167,095	$ 183,355
Savings	68,438	67,236
Time	88,479	99,825
Total deposits	326,012	350,416
Short-term borrowings	12,228	10,681
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	32,254	32,439
Subordinated debentures	4,000	4,000
Interest payable and other liabilities	3,671	4,192
Total liabilities	378,165	401,728

Stockholders’ Equity		
Preferred stock, no par value, authorized 2,000,000 shares; no shares issued	—	—
Common stock, $1 par value; authorized 10,000,000 shares; issued 2013 –5,375,304 shares, 2012 – 5,375,304 shares	5,375	5,375
Additional paid-in capital	17,593	17,425
Retained earnings	18,727	18,544
Stock held by deferred compensation plan; 2013 –205,651 shares, 2012 – 195,965 shares	(1,847)	(1,778)
Unearned ESOP compensation	(1,742)	(1,823)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,581)	(1,087)
Treasury stock, at cost 2013 –12,246 shares, 2012 – 2,496 shares	(101)	(30)
Total stockholders’ equity	36,424	36,626
Total liabilities and stockholders’ equity	$ 414,589	$ 438,354

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

United Bancorp, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income

(In thousands, except per share data)

(Unaudited)

	Three months ended June 30, 2013	Three months ended June 30, 2012	Six months ended June 30, 2013	Six months ended June 30, 2012
Interest and dividend income				
Loans, including fees	$ 3,972	$ 4,161	$ 7,969	$ 8,379
Taxable securities	44	240	148	454
Non-taxable securities	118	160	234	355
Federal funds sold	37	18	77	28
Dividends on Federal Home Loan Bank stock and other	51	51	113	105
Total interest and dividend income	4,222	4,630	8,541	9,321
Interest expense				
Deposits				
Demand	26	31	54	61
Savings	7	18	15	35
Time	381	553	794	1,148
Borrowings	381	392	762	782
Total interest expense	795	994	1,625	2,026
Net interest income	3,427	3,636	6,916	7,295
Provision for loan losses	340	168	659	501
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	3,087	3,468	6,257	6,794
Noninterest income				
Service charges on deposit accounts	587	485	1,079	1,016
Realized gains on sales of loans	24	5	50	9
Realized losses on sales of foreclosed assets	(15)	(14)	(15)	(6)
Other income	201	201	423	398
Total noninterest income	797	677	1,537	1,417
Noninterest expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	1,682	1,651	3,415	3,322
Net occupancy and equipment expense	447	424	925	895
Provision for impairment on foreclosed real estate	10	52	10	52
Professional services	245	162	408	348
Insurance	74	63	137	124
Deposit insurance premiums	74	68	156	142
Franchise and other taxes	127	127	255	254
Advertising	103	86	225	156
Stationery and office supplies	45	45	90	112

Amortization of intangible asset	30	29	59	59
Other expenses	497	473	1,062	950
Total noninterest expense	3,334	3,180	6,742	6,414
Income before federal income taxes	550	965	1,052	1,797
Federal income taxes	81	234	118	305
Net income	$ 469	$ 731	$ 934	$ 1,492
EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE				
Basic	$ 0.10	$ 0.15	$ 0.19	$ 0.30
Diluted	$ 0.09	$ 0.15	$ 0.19	$ 0.30
DIVIDENDS PER COMMON SHARE	$ 0.07	$ 0.14	$ 0.14	$ 0.28

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

United Bancorp, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Net income	$ 469	$ 731	$ 934	$ 1,492
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:				
Unrealized holding gains (losses) on securities during the period, net of taxes (benefits) of $(217), $57, $(256) and $(28) for each respective period	(420)	111	(494)	(55)
Comprehensive income	$ 49	$ 842	$ 440	$ 1,437

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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United Bancorp, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Six months ended June 30, 2013	2012
Operating Activities		
Net income	$934	$1,492
Items not requiring (providing) cash		
Amortization of premiums and discounts on securities, net	(17)	(38)
Depreciation and amortization	473	472
Amortization of intangible asset	59	59
Expense related to share based compensation plans	100	105
Expense related to ESOP	81	107
Provision for loan losses	659	501
Provision for losses on foreclosed real estate	10	52
Increase in value of bank-owned life insurance	(176)	(177)
Gain on sale of loans	(50)	(9)
Proceeds from sale of loans	1,751	560
Loans originated for sale	(1,701)	(551)
Loss on sale of foreclosed assets	15	6
Amortization of mortgage servicing rights	12	33
Net change in accrued interest receivable and other assets	300	57
Net change in accrued expenses and other liabilities	(391)	(323)
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,059	2,346
Investing Activities		
Securities available for sale:		
Maturities, prepayments and calls	24,104	64,615
Purchases	(18,000)	(48,973)
Securities held to maturity:		
Maturities, prepayments and calls	490	765
Net change in loans	(333)	3,732
Purchases of premises and equipment	(1,134)	(1,154)
Proceeds from sale of foreclosed assets	128	467
Net cash provided by investing activities	5,255	19,452

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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United Bancorp, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (continued)

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Six months ended June 30, 2013	2012
Financing Activities		
Net change in deposits	$(24,404)	$7,575
Net change in short-term borrowings	1,547	965
Net change in long-term borrowings	(185)	(209)
Shares purchased for deferred compensation plan	—	53
Treasury stock purchases	(71)	—
Cash dividends paid on common stock	(751)	(1,501)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(23,864)	6,883
(Decrease) Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(16,550)	28,681
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Period	75,108	15,681
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Period	$58,558	$44,362
Supplemental Cash Flows Information		
Interest paid on deposits and borrowings	$1,684	$2,053
Federal income taxes paid	$310	$380
Supplemental Disclosure of Non-Cash Investing and Financing Activities		
Transfers from loans to foreclosed assets held for sale	$694	$364

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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United Bancorp, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

These interim financial statements are prepared without audit and reflect all adjustments which, in the opinion of management, are necessary to present fairly the financial position of United Bancorp, Inc. ("Company") at June 30, 2013, and its results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods presented. All such adjustments are normal and recurring in nature. The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions for Form 10-Q and, therefore, do not purport to contain all the necessary financial disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America that might otherwise be necessary in the circumstances and should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and related notes for the year ended December 31, 2012 included in its Annual Report on Form 10-K. Reference is made to the accounting policies of the Company described in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements contained in its Annual Report on Form 10-K. The results of operations for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2013, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year. The condensed consolidated balance sheet of the Company as of December 31, 2012 has been derived from the audited consolidated balance sheet of the Company as of that date.

Principles of Consolidation

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

Nature of Operations

The Company's revenues, operating income, and assets are almost exclusively derived from banking. Accordingly, all of the Company's banking operations are considered by management to be aggregated in one reportable operating segment. Customers are mainly located in Athens, Belmont, Carroll, Fairfield, Harrison, Hocking, Jefferson, and Tuscarawas Counties and the surrounding localities in northeastern, east-central and southeastern Ohio, and include a wide range of individuals, businesses and other organizations. The Citizens Bank division conducts its business through its main office in Martins Ferry, Ohio and twelve branches in Bridgeport, Colerain, Dellroy, Dillonvale, Dover, Jewett, New Philadelphia, St. Clairsville East, St. Clairsville West, Sherrodsville, Strasburg, and Tiltonsville, Ohio. The Community Bank division conducts its business through its main office in Lancaster, Ohio and seven offices in Amesville, Glouster, Lancaster, and Nelsonville, Ohio. The Company’s primary deposit products are checking, savings, and term certificate accounts, and its primary lending products are residential mortgage, commercial, and installment loans. Substantially all loans are secured by specific items of collateral including business assets, consumer assets and real estate and are not considered “sub prime” type loans. The targeted lending areas of our Bank operations encompass four separate metropolitan areas, minimizing the risk to changes in economic conditions in the communities housing the Company’s 20 branch locations.

The Company’s primary deposit products are checking, savings and term certificate accounts and its primary lending products are residential mortgage, commercial and installment loans. Substantially all loans are secured by specific items of collateral including business assets, consumer assets and real estate. Commercial loans are expected to be repaid from cash flow from operations of businesses. Real estate loans are secured by both residential and commercial real estate. Net interest income is affected by the relative amount of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities and the interest received or paid on these balances. The level of interest rates paid or received by the Company can be significantly influenced by a number of environmental factors, such as governmental monetary and fiscal policies, that are outside of management’s control.

United Bancorp, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

Use of Estimates

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

Loans

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

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

For all loan classes, the accrual of interest is discontinued at the time the loan is 90 days past due unless the credit is well-secured and in process of collection. Past due status is based on contractual terms of the loan. For all loan classes, the entire balance of the loan is considered past due if the minimum payment contractually required to be paid is not received by the contractual due date. For all loan classes, loans are placed on nonaccrual or charged off at an earlier date if collection of principal or interest is considered doubtful.

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

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

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

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United Bancorp, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

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

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

Allowance for Loan Losses

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

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

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

United Bancorp, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

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

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

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

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

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

United Bancorp, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

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

Earnings Per Share

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

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

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(In thousands, except share and per share data)			
Basic				
Net income	$469	$731	$934	$1,492
Dividends on non-vested restricted stock	(12)	(26)	(24)	(50)
Net income allocated to stockholders	$457	$705	$910	$1,442
Weighted average common shares outstanding	4,802,987	4,781,770	4,806,244	4,775,423
Basic earnings per common share	$0.10	$0.15	$0.19	$0.30
Diluted				
Net income allocated to stockholders	$457	$705	$910	$1,442
Weighted average common shares outstanding for basic earnings per common share	4,802,987	4,781,770	4,806,244	4,775,423
	59,923	80,499	59,924	77,758

Add: Dilutive effects of assumed exercise of stock options and restricted stock				
Average shares and dilutive potential common shares	4,862,910	4,862,269	4,866,168	4,853,181
Diluted earnings per common share	$0.09	$0.15	$0.19	$0.30

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United Bancorp, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

Options to purchase 53,714 shares of common stock at a weighted-average exercise price of $10.34 per share were outstanding at both June 30, 2013 and 2012, but were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the options' exercise price was greater than the average market price of the common shares.

Income Taxes

The Company is subject to income taxes in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, as well as various state jurisdictions. Tax regulations within each jurisdiction are subject to the interpretation of the related tax laws and regulations and require significant judgment to apply. With few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state and local income tax examinations by tax authorities for the years before 2010.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

FASB ASU 2013-02, *Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income.* The ASU amends the guidance in the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (FASB ASC) Topic 220, entitled Comprehensive Income. The goal behind development of the ASU 2013-02 amendments is to improve the transparency of reporting reclassification out of accumulated other comprehensive income. For public companies, the ASU 2013-02 amendments are effective in reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2012. Earlier implementation of the guidance is allowed. The Company adopted FASB ASU 2013-02 as required, without a material effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

Note 2: Securities

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

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Approximate Fair Value
	(In thousands)			
Available-for-sale Securities: June 30, 2013				
U.S. government agencies	$21,000	$ —	$ (490)	$ 20,510
State and political subdivisions	7,226	247	—	7,473
Equity securities	4	17	—	21
	$28,230	$ 264	$ (490)	$ 28,004
Available-for-sale Securities: December 31, 2012:				
U.S. government agencies	$23,980	$ 93	$ (3)	$ 24,070
State and political subdivisions	10,345	414	—	10,759
Equity securities	4	20	—	24
	$34,329	$ 527	$ (3)	$ 34,853

United Bancorp, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Approximate Fair Value
	(In thousands)			
Held-to-maturity Securities:				
June 30, 2013:				
State and political subdivisions	$2,289	$ 41	$ —	$ 2,330
December 31, 2012:				
State and political subdivisions	$2,768	$ 72	$ —	$ 2,840

The amortized cost and fair value of available-for-sale securities and held-to-maturity securities at June 30, 2013, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	Available-for-sale		Held-to-maturity	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(In thousands)			
Within one year	$488	$493	$1,334	$1,353
One to five years	4,944	5,063	955	977
Five to ten years	16,794	16,543	—	—
After ten years	6,000	5,884	—	—
Equity securities	4	21	—	—
Totals	$28,230	$28,004	$2,289	$2,330

The carrying value of securities pledged as collateral, to secure public deposits and for other purposes, was $25.2 million and $25.5 million at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

United Bancorp, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

Certain investments in debt securities are reported in the financial statements at an amount less than their historical cost. The total fair value of these investments at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, was $18.5 million and $3.0 million, which represented approximately 66.00 % and 8.00%, respectively, of the Company's available-for-sale and held-to-maturity investment portfolio.

Based on evaluation of available evidence, including recent changes in market interest rates, credit rating information and information obtained from regulatory filings, management believes the declines in fair value for these securities are temporary and are a result on an increase in longer term interest rates during second quarter of 2013.

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

The following tables show the Company's investments' gross unrealized losses and fair value, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

June 30, 2013

Description of Securities (In thousands)	Less than 12 Months Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	12 Months or More Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Total Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
U.S. Government agencies	$ 18,510	$ (490)	$ —	$ —	$18,510	$ (490)

December 31, 2012

Description of Securities (In thousands)	Less than 12 Months Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	12 Months or More Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Total Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
U.S. Government agencies	$ 2,997	$ (3)	$ —	$ —	$2,997	$ (3)

The unrealized losses on the Company's investments in U.S. Government agency were caused primarily by interest rate changes. The contractual terms of those investments do not permit the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than the amortized cost bases of the investments. Because the Company does not intend to sell the investments and it is not more likely than not the Company will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost bases, which may be maturity, the Company does not consider those investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

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United Bancorp, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

Note 3: Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

Categories of loans include:

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
	(In thousands)	
Commercial loans	$51,330	$ 47,130
Commercial real estate	139,360	144,144
Residential real estate	76,055	73,623
Installment loans	29,327	31,585
Total gross loans	296,072	296,482
Less allowance for loan losses	(3,268)	(2,708)
Total loans	$292,804	$ 293,774

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

<u>Commercial</u>

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

Commercial Real Estate

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

United Bancorp, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

Residential and Consumer

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

Allowance for Loan Losses and Recorded Investment in Loans

As of and for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2013

	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate	Installment	Residential	Unallocated	Total
(In thousands)						
Allowance for loan losses:						
Balance, April 1, 2013	$ 785	$ 1,469	$ 191	$ 118	$ 411	$ 2,974
Provision charged to expense	2	161	9	16	152	340
Losses charged off	—	(18)	(64)	(15)	—	(97)
Recoveries	1	4	45	1	—	51
Balance, June 30, 2013	$ 788	$ 1,616	$ 181	$ 120	$ 563	$ 3,268
Balance, January 1, 2013	$ 598	$ 1,347	$ 200	$ 116	$ 447	$ 2,708
Provision charged to expense	188	299	38	18	116	659
Losses charged off	—	(37)	(161)	(15)	—	(213)
Recoveries	2	7	104	1	—	114
Balance, June 30, 2013	$ 788	$ 1,616	$ 181	$ 120	$ 563	$ 3,268

Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$ 640	$ 1,213	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 1,853
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 148	$ 403	$ 181	$ 120	$ 563	$ 1,415
Loans:						
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$ 754	$ 6,717	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 7,471
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 50,576	$ 132,643	$ 29,327	$ 76,055	$ —	$ 288,601

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

Allowance for Loan Losses for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2012

	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate	Installment	Residential	Unallocated	Total
	(In thousands)					
Balance, April 1, 2012	$472	$ 1,814	$ 218	$ 99	$ 305	$2,908
Provision charged to expense	(56)	223	20	2	(21)	168
Losses charged off	—	(417)	(54)	(3)	—	(474)
Recoveries	2	2	42	1	—	47
Balance, June 30, 2012	$418	$ 1,622	$ 226	$ 99	$ 284	$2,649
Balance, January 1, 2012	$183	$ 2,321	$ 235	$ 95	$ 87	$2,921
Provision charged to expense	229	54	(10)	31	197	501
Losses charged off	—	(755)	(120)	(29)	—	(904)
Recoveries	6	2	121	2	—	131
Balance, June 30, 2012	$418	$ 1,622	$ 226	$ 99	$ 284	$2,649

Allowance for Loan Losses and Recorded Investment in Loans

As of December 31, 2012

	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate	Installment	Residential	Unallocated	Total
	(In thousands)					
Allowance for loan losses:						
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$458	$ 916	$ —	$ —	$ —	$1,374
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	$140	$ 431	$ 200	$ 116	$ 447	$1,334
Loans:						

Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$1,015	$ 5,943	$ —	$ —	$ —	$6,958
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	$46,115	$ 138,201	$ 31,585	$ 73,623	$ —	$289,524

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

The following tables show the portfolio quality indicators.

	June 30, 2013				
Loan Class	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate	Residential	Installment	Total
	(In thousands)				
Pass Grade	$47,748	$ 128,527	$ 76,055	$ 29,327	$281,657
Special Mention	2,829	4,024	—	—	6,853
Substandard	247	6,809	—	—	7,056
Doubtful	506	—	—	—	506
	$51,330	$ 139,360	$ 76,055	$ 29,327	$296,072

	December 31, 2012				
Loan Class	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate	Residential	Installment	Total
	(In thousands)				
Pass Grade	$43,364	$ 133,402	$ 73,623	$ 31,585	$281,974
Special Mention	2,698	3,005	—	—	5,703
Substandard	1,068	7,737	—	—	8,805
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—
	$47,130	$ 144,144	$ 73,623	$ 31,585	$296,482

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

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

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

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

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

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

Loan Portfolio Aging Analysis

As of June 30, 2013

	30-59 Days Past Due and Accruing	60-89 Days Past Due and Accruing	Greater Than 90 Days and Accruing	Non Accrual	Total Past Due and Non Accrual	Current	Total Loans Receivable
	(In thousands)						
Commercial	$90	$ —	$ 84	$ 891	$ 1,065	$50,265	$ 51,330
Commercial real estate	297	122	—	1,064	1,483	137,877	139,360
Installment	819	315	—	1,538	2,672	26,655	29,327
Residential	284	14	—	72	370	75,685	76,055
Total	$1,490	$ 451	$ 84	$ 3,565	$ 5,590	$290,482	$ 296,072

Loan Portfolio Aging Analysis

As of December 31, 2012

	30-59 Days Past Due and Accruing	60-89 Days Past Due and Accruing	Greater Than 90 Days and Accruing	Non Accrual	Total Past Due and Non Accrual	Current	Total Loans Receivable
	(In thousands)						
Commercial	$144	$ —	$ 84	$ 541	$ 769	$46,361	$ 47,130
Commercial real estate	87	–	—	1,114	1,201	142,943	144,144

Installment	1,088	91	—	1,564	2,743	28,842	31,585
Residential	189	11	—	41	241	73,382	73,623
Total	$1,508	$ 102	$ 84	$ 3,260	$ 4,954	$291,528	$ 296,482

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

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

Impaired Loans

	As of June 30, 2013			For the three months ended June 30, 2013		For the six months ended June 30, 2013	
	Recorded Balance	Unpaid Principal Balance	Specific Allowance	Average Investment in Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized	Average Investment in Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized
	(In thousands)						
Loans without a specific valuation allowance:							
Commercial	$84	$ 84	$ —	$ 93	$ —	$ 84	$ 1
Commercial real estate	1,264	1,276	—	1,269	17	1,266	28
Residential	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Installment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1,348	1,360	—	1,362	17	1,350	29
Loans with a specific valuation allowance:							
Commercial	670	670	640	673	2	669	6
Commercial real estate	5,453	5,453	1,213	5,597	76	5,594	126
Residential	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Installment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6,123	6,123	1,853	6,270	78	6,263	132
Total:							
Commercial	$754	$ 754	$ 640	$ 766	$ 2	$ 753	$ 7
Commercial real estate	$6,717	$ 6,729	$ 1,213	$ 6,866	$ 93	$ 6,860	$ 154
Residential	$—	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Installment	$—	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —

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For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

	As of December 31, 2012			For the three months ended June 30, 2012		For the six months ended June 30, 2012	
	Recorded Balance	Unpaid Principal Balance	Specific Allowance	Average Investment in Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized	Average Investment in Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized
	(In thousands)						
Loans without a specific valuation allowance:							
Commercial	$361	$ 361	$ —	$ 606	$ 16	$ 446	$ 18
Commercial real estate	1,546	1,546	—	2,394	54	2,715	86
Residential	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Installment	—	—		—	—	—	—
	1,907	1,907	—	3,000	69	3,161	157
Loans with a specific valuation allowance:							
Commercial	654	654	458	661	9	664	11
Commercial real estate	4,397	4,397	916	5,061	85	4,362	99
Residential	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5,051	5,051	1,374	5,722	93	5,026	110
Total:							
Commercial	$1,015	$ 1,015	$ 458	$ 1,267	$ 25	$ 1,110	$ 29
Commercial real estate	$5,943	$ 5,943	$ 916	$ 7,455	$ 139	$ 7,077	$ 185
Residential	$—	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Installment	$—	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —

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

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

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

	Three Months ended June 30, 2013		
	Number of Contracts	Pre- Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
	(In thousands)		
Commercial	—	$ —	$ —
Commercial real estate	—	—	—
Residential	—	—	—
Installment	—	—	—

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2013			
	Interest Only	Term	Combination	Total Modification
	(**In thousands**)			
Commercial	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Commercial real estate	—	—	—	—
Residential	—	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—

	Six Months ended June 30, 2013		
	Number of Contracts	Pre- Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
	(In thousands)		

Commercial	—	$ —	$ —
Commercial real estate	1	333	313
Residential	—	—	—
Installment	—	—	—

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2013			
	Interest Only	Term	Combination	Total Modification
	(**In thousands**)			
Commercial	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Commercial real estate	—	333	—	333
Residential	—	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—

United Bancorp, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

	Three Months ended June 30, 2012		
	Number of Contracts	Pre- Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
	(In thousands)		
Commercial	—	$ —	$ —
Commercial real estate	—	—	—
Residential	—	—	—
Installment	—	—	—

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2012			
	Interest Only	Term	Combination	Total Modification
	(**In thousands**)			
Commercial	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Commercial real estate	—	—	—	—
Residential	—	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—

	Six Months ended June 30, 2012		
	Number of Contracts	Pre- Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
	(In thousands)		
Commercial	—	$ —	$ —
Commercial real estate	1	24	—
Residential	—	—	—
Installment	—	—	—

Six Months Ended June 30, 2012

	Interest Only	Term	Combination	Total Modification
		(In thousands)		
Commercial	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Commercial real estate	—	24	—	24
Residential	—	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

During the six months ended June 30, 2013, troubled debt restructurings described above increased the allowance for loan losses by $20,000. During the six months ended June 30, 2012, troubled debt restructurings described above increased the allowance for loan losses by $24,000.

At June 30, 2013 and 2012 and for three and six month periods then ended, there were no material defaults of any troubled debt restructurings that were modified in the last 12 months. The Company generally considers TDR's that become 90 days or more past due under the modified terms as subsequently defaulted.

Note 4: Benefit Plans

Pension expense includes the following:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(In thousands)			
Service cost	$90	$89	$ 180	$ 178
Interest cost	41	45	82	90
Expected return on assets	(64)	(57)	(128)	(114)
Amortization of prior service cost and net loss	43	43	86	86
Pension expense	$110	$120	$ 220	$ 240

Note 5: Off-balance-sheet Activities

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

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

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
	(In thousands)	
Commercial loans unused lines of credit	$15,173	$ 12,987
Commitment to originate loans	7,525	7,816
Consumer open end lines of credit	34,829	32,419
Standby letters of credit	150	150

United Bancorp, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

Note 6: Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

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

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
	(In thousands)	
Net unrealized gain on securities available-for-sale	$(226)	$ 524
Net unrealized loss for unfunded status of defined benefit plan liability	(2,169)	(2,169)
	(2,395)	(1,645)
Tax effect	814	558
Net-of-tax amount	$(1,581)	$ (1,087)

Note 7: Fair Value Measurements

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

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities

Level 3	Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities

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For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

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

Available-for-sale Securities

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

The following table presents the fair value measurements of assets recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets measured at fair value on a recurring basis and the level within the fair value hierarchy in which the fair value measurements fall at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

		Fair Value Measurements Using		
	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	(In thousands)			
June 30, 2013				
U.S. government agencies	$20,510	$ —	$ 20,510	$ —
State and political subdivisions	7,473	—	7,473	—

Equity securities	21	21	—	—
December 31, 2012				
U.S. government agencies	$24,070	$ —	$ 24,070	$ —
State and political subdivisions	10,759	—	10,759	—
Equity securities	24	24	—	—

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

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

Impaired Loans (Collateral Dependent)

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

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

Foreclosed Assets Held for Sale

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

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

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

The following table presents the fair value measurements of assets recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis and the level within the fair value hierarchy in which the fair value measurements fall at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

		Fair Value Measurements Using		
	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	(In thousands)			
June 30, 2013				
Collateral dependent impaired loans	$1,337	$ —	$ —	$ 1,337
Foreclosed assets held for sale	185	—	—	185
December 31, 2012				
Collateral dependent impaired loans	$3,573	$ —	$ —	$ 3,573
Foreclosed assets held for sale	736	—	—	736

Unobservable (Level 3) Inputs

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

	Fair Value at 6/30/13	**Valuation Technique**	**Unobservable Inputs**	**Range**

	(In thousands)			
Foreclosed assets held for sale	$185	Market comparable properties	Selling costs	10% – 15%
Collateral-dependent impaired loans	$1,337	Market comparable properties	Marketability discount	10% – 35%

	Fair Value at 12/31/12 (In thousands)	**Valuation Technique**	**Unobservable Inputs**	**Range**
Foreclosed assets held for sale	$736	Market comparable properties	Selling costs	10% – 15%
Collateral-dependent impaired loans	3,573	Market comparable properties	Marketability discount	10% – 35%

There were no significant changes in the valuation techniques used during 2013.

United Bancorp, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

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

		Fair Value Measurements Using		
	Carrying Amount	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	(In thousands)			
June 30, 2013				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$58,558	$58,558	$ —	$ —
Held-to-maturity securities	2,289	—	2,330	—
Loans, net of allowance	292,804	—	—	293,599
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	4,810	—	4,810	—
Accrued interest receivable	1,035	—	1,035	—
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	326,012	—	314,360	—
Short term borrowings	12,228	—	12,228	—
Federal Home Loan Bank Advances	32,254	—	34,502	—
Subordinated debentures	4,000	—	3,712	—
Interest payable	170	—	170	—

United Bancorp, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value Measurements Using Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	(In thousands)			
December 31, 2012:				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$75,108	$75,108	$ —	$ —
Held-to-maturity securities	2,768	—	2,840	—
Loans, net of allowance	293,774	—	—	295,134
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	4,810	—	4,810	—
Accrued interest receivable	1,076	—	1,076	—
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	350,416	—	346,761	—
Short term borrowings	10,681	—	10,681	—
Federal Home Loan Bank Advances	32,439	—	35,649	—
Subordinated debentures	4,000	—	3,712	—
Interest payable	193	—	193	—

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

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

The carrying amounts approximate fair value.

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United Bancorp, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

Held-to-maturity Securities

Where quoted market prices are available in an active market, securities are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated using quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics or independent asset pricing services and pricing models, the inputs of which are market-based or independently sourced market parameters, including, but not limited to, yield curves, interest rates, volatilities, prepayments, defaults, cumulative loss projections and cash flows. Such securities are classified in Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy. In certain cases where Level 1 or Level 2 inputs are not available, securities are classified within Level 2 of the hierarchy. The Company has no securities classified as Level 3 of the hierarchy.

Loans

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

Deposits

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

Interest Payable

The carrying amount approximates fair value.

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

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

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

The fair value of commitments to originate loans is estimated using the fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the present creditworthiness of the counterparties. For fixed-rate loan commitments, fair value also considers the difference between current levels of interest rates and the committed rates. The fair values of letters of credit and lines of credit are based on fees currently charged for similar agreements or on the estimated cost to terminate or otherwise settle the obligations with the counterparties at the reporting date. Fair values of commitments were not material at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

United Bancorp, Inc.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial

Condition and Results of Operations

The following discusses the financial condition of the Company as of June 30, 2013, as compared to December 31, 2012, and the results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, compared to the same periods in 2012. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the interim condensed consolidated financial statements and related footnotes included herein.

Introduction

The Company's net income realized in the second quarter of 2013 generated an annualized 0.44% return on average assets ("ROA") and a 5.15% return on average equity ("ROE") compared to 0.70% ROA and 8.21% ROE for the three months ended June 30, 2012. On a linked quarter basis, the Company's ROA and ROE were up slightly. The Company's year over year numbers were impacted by the previously reported conservative posturing relating to the management of its investment portfolio due to the Government's ongoing zero rate monetary policy. The current Federal Reserve monetary policy now in its fifth year has made it extremely risky for a financial institution to generate a normalized historic return without taking on an excessive amount of interest rate risk. With the Federal Reserve's present monetary policy leading to higher yielding securities being called, the Company's six-month average investments declined $53.0 Million from June 30, 2012 to the same period in 2013, reducing the net interest margin to 3.59% as of June 30, 2013 compared to 3.94% for the period ended June 30, 2012. This decline in margin is attributed to the continued downward re-pricing of its assets in this continued low rate environment. As securities were called, the Company's liquidity was invested in short term, lower yielding investment alternatives such as Cash and Due from the Federal Reserve Bank which increased on a six month average balance comparison by $36.3 million from June 30, 2012 to June 30, 2013. To help offset the downward pressure on the margin, the Company continued its focus on putting funds to work in higher yielding quality loans. Gross loans were up $16.6 million on a year over year basis to a level of $296.1 million. During this same period, the Company's credit quality improved as non-accrual loans were down $340,000 to a level of $3.6 million and net loans charged off were down by over $673,000 to a level of $100,000. With this improvement in credit quality, the Company continued to provide a provision for loan losses which was $659,000 as June 30, 2013 compared to $501,000 as of June 30, 2012, an increase of $158,000. The provision for loan losses increased due to the credit uncertainty of several commercial relationships. This increased provision brought the total allowance for loan losses to total loans to a level of 1.10% and the total allowance for loan losses to non-accrual loans to 92%, both respectively increasing from levels of 0.95% and 68% as of June 30, 2012. With this continued improving trend of the overall credit quality, the Company projects a decrease of the provision for loan losses which will have a positive impact on future earnings. On the liability side of the balance sheet, the Company continued to see a positive return on its strategy of attracting lower cost funding while allowing higher cost funding to run off. Low cost funding consisting of interest bearing demand and savings deposits increased by over $22.0 million from June 30, 2012 to June 30, 2013 as higher costing time deposit balances decreased by over $28.3 million during this same period. A positive effect of attracting a higher level of transaction accounts was the Company's service charges on deposit accounts increased by more than $94,000 on a linked quarter basis from March to June, 2013. It is projected this trend will continue even with the continuing Government mandated regulations relating to the Dodd-Frank Act, which have had a limiting effect on the level of revenue realized per account, being more fully implemented. This has been offset by the Company's focus on attracting more transaction account customers and having a higher overall level of transaction accounts that can generate fee based income. From year to date 2012 to year to date 2013, non-interest expense increased on a year over year basis by $327,000 or 5.11%. This increase is attributed to several factors including: higher incentives paid to loan officers relating to the increase in loan originations; ever-increasing health care and benefits costs; and the acquiring and opening of the Company's new Retail Banking and Training Center located on the west-side of the highly appealing St. Clairsville, Ohio. With this new facility which opened during the second quarter of 2013, the significant liquid position in cash-type investments that can be invested in future periods at higher yields as market conditions improve, and the potential of a lower loan loss provision, we are projecting a continuing improvement in our profitability.

United Bancorp, Inc.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial

Condition and Results of Operations

Our mantra in our shareholder communications for the past three quarters has centered on the fact we are managing our balance sheet causing 'short term pain for long term gain'. As stated above, our conservative risk management of keeping our liquidity in lower yielding short term investments has stifled our recent earnings reports, yet continues to be prudent with the anticipation of interest rate increases as the Federal Reserve eases out of its current monetary policy. At present, we continue to aggressively make loans in our banking communities and resist seeking a higher return by stretching maturities on our investment portfolio until we have a clearer definition of the Federal Reserve's direction. By investing in longer maturities today, we would expose our shareholders to losses in capital and earnings when interest rates normalize. We continue to be satisfied to cover our overhead, provide for a proper amount of capital and reserves and make our dividend payment which is generous in today's market with a current yield of 3.9%. We project our strategy will be proven right as inflation and higher interest rates return, bringing our shareholders the gain we are postured to earn.

Forward-Looking Statements

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

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

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

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United Bancorp, Inc.

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Critical Accounting Policies

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

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

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

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

Analysis of Financial Condition

Earning Assets – Loans

Our focus as a community bank is to meet the credit needs of the markets we serve. At June 30, 2013, gross loans were $296.1 million, compared to $296.5 million at December 31, 2012, a decrease of $410,000. The overall decrease in the loan portfolio was comprised of a $584,000 decrease in commercial and commercial real estate loans and a $2.3 million decrease in installment lending and a $2.4 million increase in residential loans since December 31, 2012.

Commercial and commercial real estate loans comprised 64.4% of total loans at June 30, 2013, compared to 64.5% at December 31, 2012. Commercial and commercial real estate loans have decreased $584,000, or less than 1% since December 31, 2012. This segment of the loan portfolio includes originated loans in our market areas and purchased participations in loans from other banks for out-of-area commercial and commercial real estate loans to benefit from consistent economic growth outside the Company's primary market area, but all within the state of Ohio.

United Bancorp, Inc.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial

Condition and Results of Operations

Installment loans represented 9.9% of total loans at June 30, 2013 and 10.7% at December 31, 2012. Some of the installment loans are an indirect lending type of financing that carries somewhat more risk than real estate lending; however, it also provides for higher yields. Installment loans have decreased $2.3 million, or 7.2%, since December 31, 2012. The targeted lending areas encompass four separate metropolitan areas, minimizing the risk to changes in economic conditions in the communities housing the Company's 20 banking locations.

Residential real estate loans were 25.6% of total loans at June 30, 2013 and 24.8% at December 31, 2012, representing an increase of $2.4 million since December 31, 2012. As of June 30, 2013, the Bank has approximately $12.4 million in fixed-rate loans that have been sold in the secondary market but still serviced by the Company as compared to $13.8 million at December 31, 2012. The level of fixed rate mortgages serviced by the Company will continue to decline as the Company will not retain servicing rights on new sales going forward for these types of products. The Company will continue to service these loans for a fee that is typically 25 basis points. At June 30, 2013, the Company did not hold any loans for sale.

The allowance for loan losses totaled $3.3 million at June 30, 2013, which represented 1.10% of total loans, and $2.7 million at December 31, 2012, or 0.91% of total loans. The allowance represents the amount which management and the Board of Directors estimates is adequate to provide for probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The allowance balance and the provision charged to expense are reviewed by management and the Board of Directors monthly using a risk evaluation model that considers borrowers' past due experience, economic conditions and various other circumstances that are subject to change over time. Management believes the current balance of the allowance for loan losses is adequate to absorb probable incurred credit losses associated with the loan portfolio. Net charge-offs for the six months ended June 30, 2013 were approximately $100,000 or 3.7%, of the beginning balance in the allowance for loan losses. Net loans charged off did decrease for the six months ended June 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. Net loans charged off decreased approximately $673,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012.

Earning Assets – Securities

The securities portfolio is comprised of U.S. Government agency-backed securities, tax-exempt obligations of state and political subdivisions and certain other investments. Securities available for sale and held-to-maturity at June 30, 2013 decreased approximately $7.3 million from December 31, 2012 totals. With the overall low interest rate environment, the Company has experienced a high level of called bond activity during the six months of 2013. The opportunities to reinvest these funds have been limited due to the historical low interest rates available on replacement investments.

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United Bancorp, Inc.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial

Condition and Results of Operations

Sources of Funds – Deposits

The Company's primary source of funds is core deposits from retail and business customers. These core deposits include all categories of interest-bearing and noninterest-bearing deposits, excluding certificates of deposit greater than $100,000. For the period ended June 30, 2013, total core deposits decreased approximately $19.0 million, or 5.9%. The Company's savings accounts increased $1.2 million or 1.8% from December 31, 2012 totals. The Company's interest-bearing and non-interest bearing demand deposits decreased $16.3 million while certificates of deposit under $100,000 decreased by $5.9 million, or 8.2%. As a result of the booming activity of the oil and gas industry within our market areas, the Company had experienced a higher than normal influx of funds during 2012. As previously stated, some of these funds were temporary in nature and a portion of these funds did flow back out of the Company during the first six months of 2013 as a result of income tax payments. The amount of funds anticipated to flow out in the next three to six months is not considered material to the overall liquidity position of the Company.

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

Certificates of deposit greater than $100,000 are not considered part of core deposits and as such are used to balance rate sensitivity as a tool of funds management. At June 30, 2013, certificates of deposit greater than $100,000 decreased $5.5 million or 19.8%, from December 31, 2012 totals.

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

Other interest-bearing liabilities include securities sold under agreements to repurchase and Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") advances. The majority of the Company's repurchase agreements are with local school districts and city and county governments. The Company's short-term borrowings increased approximately $1.5 million from December 31, 2012 totals.

Results of Operations for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

Net Income

For the six months ended June 30, 2013 the Company reported net earnings of $934,000, compared to $1,492,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2012. On a per share basis, the Company's diluted earnings were $0.19 for the six months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to $0.30 for the six months ended June 30, 2012.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income, by definition, is the difference between interest income generated on interest-earning assets and the interest expense incurred on interest-bearing liabilities. Various factors contribute to changes in net interest income, including volumes, interest rates and the composition or mix of interest-earning assets in relation to interest-bearing liabilities. Net interest income decreased 5.2%, or $379,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2013 compared to the same period in 2012. Not wanting to take undue interest rate risk, we are keeping our liquidity in short term low yielding funds as *Cash and due from Bank.* With a 25 basis point return, this has impacted our 2013 earnings. Until we have a clearer vision of our government's direction, we are being careful at this point in time not to take a lot of interest rate risk by stretching maturities for higher yields.

United Bancorp, Inc.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial

Condition and Results of Operations

Provision for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses was $659,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2013, compared to $501,000 for the same period in 2012. While the overall credit quality of the Company has improved, the increase in the provision for loan losses was primarily due to credit uncertainty of several commercial relationships.

Noninterest Income

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

A positive effect of attracting a higher level of transaction accounts was the Company's service charges on deposit accounts increased by $63,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. It is projected this trend will continue even with the continuing Government mandated regulations relating to the Dodd-Frank Act, which have had a limiting effect on the level of revenue realized per account, being more fully implemented. This has been offset by the Company's focus on attracting more transaction account customers and having a higher overall level of transaction accounts that can generate fee based income.

Noninterest Expense

Noninterest expense was $6.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2013 an increase of $328,000, compared to the six months ended June 30, 2012. Salaries and employee benefit expense increased $93,000, or 2.8%, for the six month period ended June 30, 2013, compared to the same period in 2012. This increase was primarily due to higher incentives paid to loan officers relating to the increase in loan originations and health care and benefits costs. Professional fees increased $60,000 for the six month ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the same period in 2012. Professional fees have increased due to increased regulatory and collection expense of troubled loan relationships. Net occupancy increased $30,000, or 3.4% for the six months ended June 30, 2013, compared to the same period in 2012. This increase was primarily due to the opening of the Company's new Retail Banking and Training Center located on the west-side of the highly appealing St. Clairsville, Ohio.

Federal Income Taxes

The provision for federal income taxes was $118,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2013, a decrease of $187,000 compared to the same period in 2012. The effective tax rate was 11.2% and 17.0 % for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

Net Income

For the three months ended June 30, 2013 the Company reported net earnings of $469,000, compared to $731,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2012. On a per share basis, the Company's diluted earnings were $0.09 for the three months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to $0.15 for the three months ended June 30, 2012.

United Bancorp, Inc.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial

Condition and Results of Operations

Net Interest Income

Net interest income decreased 5.7%, or $209,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2013 compared to the same period in 2012. Not wanting to take undue interest rate risk, we are keeping our liquidity in short term low yielding funds as *Cash and due from Bank.* With a 25 basis point return, this has impacted our year to date 2013 earnings. Until we have a clearer vision of our government's direction, we are being careful at this point in time not to take a lot of interest rate risk by stretching maturities for higher yields.

Provision for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses was $340,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2013, compared to $168,000 for the same period in 2012. As previously discussed, the increase in the provision for loan losses was primarily due to credit uncertainty of several commercial relationships.

Noninterest Income

As previously mentioned attracting a higher level of transaction accounts has a positive impact on noninterest income. The Company's service charges on deposit accounts, a component of non interest income increased by $102,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012. It is projected this trend will continue even with the continuing Government mandated regulations relating to the Dodd-Frank Act, which have had a limiting effect on the level of revenue realized per account, being more fully implemented. This has been offset by the Company's focus on attracting more transaction account customers and having a higher overall level of transaction accounts that can generate fee based income.

Noninterest Expense

Noninterest expense was $3.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013 an increase of $154,000, compared to the three months ended June 30, 2012. Salaries and employee benefit expense increased $31,000, or 1.9%, for the three month period ended June 30, 2013, compared to the same period in 2012. This increase was primarily due to the Company's increase in health care costs which renews July 1st of each year. Professional fees increased $83,000 for the three month ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the same period in 2012. Professional fees have increased due to increased regulatory and collection expense of troubled loan relationships. Net occupancy increased $23,000, or 5.4% for the three months ended June 30, 2013, compared to the same period in 2012. This increase was primarily due to the opening of the Company's new Retail Banking and Training Center located on the west-side of the highly appealing St. Clairsville, Ohio.

Federal Income Taxes

The provision for federal income taxes was $81,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2013, a decrease of $153,000 compared to the same period in 2012. The effective tax rate was 14.7% and 24.2% for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Capital Resources

Internal capital growth, through the retention of earnings, is the primary means of maintaining capital adequacy for the Company. Stockholders' equity totaled $36.4 million at June 30, 2013 compared to $36.6 million at December 31, 2012, a $200,000 increase. Total average stockholders' equity in relation to total average assets was 8.8% at June 30, 2013 and 8.4% at December 31, 2012. In 2001, our shareholders approved an amendment to the Company's Articles of Incorporation to create a class of preferred shares with 2,000,000 authorized shares. This enables the Company, at the option of the Board of Directors, to issue series of preferred shares in a manner calculated to take advantage of financing techniques which may provide a lower effective cost of capital to the Company. The amendment also provides greater flexibility to the Board of Directors in structuring the terms of equity securities that may be issued by the Company. Although this preferred stock is a financial tool, it has not been utilized to date.

United Bancorp, Inc.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial

Condition and Results of Operations

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

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

The minimums related to such capital requirements are:

	Total Capital To Risk-Weighted Assets	Tier 1 Capital To Risk-Weighted Assets	Tier 1 Capital To Average Assets
Well capitalized	10.00 %	6.00 %	5.00 %
Adequately capitalized	8.00 %	4.00 %	4.00 %
Undercapitalized	6.00 %	3.00 %	3.00 %

The following table illustrates the Company's "well-capitalized" classification at June 30, 2013.

	June 30, 2013 (Dollars in thousands)
Tier 1 capital	$ 41,750
Total risk-based capital	45,025
Risk-weighted assets	293,578
Average total assets	428,103
Total risk-based capital ratio	15.34 %

Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	14.22	%
Tier 1 capital to average assets	9.75	%

Liquidity

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

United Bancorp, Inc.

Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial

Condition and Results of Operations

Inflation

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

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

ITEM 3 Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

There has been no significant change from disclosures included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

ITEM 4. Controls and Procedures

The Company, under the supervision, and with the participation, of its management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to the requirements of Exchange Act Rule 13a-15. Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2013, in timely alerting them to material information relating to the Company (including its consolidated subsidiary) required to be included in the Company's periodic SEC filings.

There was no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Company's fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2013 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

United Bancorp, Inc.

Part II – Other Information

ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings

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

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes from risk factors as previously disclosed in Part 1 Item 1A of the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, filed on March 21, 2013.

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

ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid Per Share (or Unit)	(c) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part Of Publicly Announced Plans Or Programs	(d) Maximum Number or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
Month #1 4/1/2013 to 4/30/2013	—	—	—	—
Month #2 5/1/2013 to 5/31/2013	—	—	—	—

Month #3 6/1/2013 to 6/30/2013	—	—	—	—

The Company adopted the United Bancorp, Inc. Affiliate Banks Directors and Officers Deferred Compensation Plan (the "Plan"), which is an unfunded deferred compensation plan. Amounts deferred pursuant to the Plan remain unrestricted assets of the Company, and the right to participate in the Plan is limited to members of the Board of Directors and Company officers. Under the Plan, directors or other eligible participants may defer fees and up to 50% of their annual incentive award payable to them by the Company, which are used to acquire common shares which are credited to a participant's respective account. Except in the event of certain emergencies, no distributions are to be made from any account as long as the participant continues to be an employee or member of the Board of Directors. Upon termination of service, the aggregate number of shares credited to the participant's account are distributed to him or her along with any cash proceeds credited to the account which have not yet been invested in the Company's stock. On May 15, 2013, the Plan purchased a total of 5,743 common shares for participant accounts. All purchases under this deferred compensation plan are funded with either earned director fees or officer incentive award payments. No underwriting fees, discounts, or commissions are paid in connection with the Plan. The shares allocated to participant accounts have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933 in reliance upon the exemption provided by Section 4(2) thereof.

ITEM 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Not applicable.

United Bancorp, Inc.

Part II – Other Information

ITEM 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. Exhibits

EX-3.1 Amended Articles of Incorporation of United Bancorp, Inc. (1)

EX-3.2 Amended Code of Regulations of United Bancorp, Inc. (2)

EX-4.0 Instruments Defining the Rights of Security Holders (See Exhibits 3.1 and 3.2)

EX 31.1 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification – CEO

EX 31.2 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification – CFO

EX 32.1 Section 1350 Certification – CEO

EX 32.2 Section 1350 Certification – CFO

EX 101.INS XBRL Instance Document (3)

EX 101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document (3)

EX 101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document (3)

EX 101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document (3)

EX 101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document [3]

EX 101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document [3

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

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

(3) Users of this data are advised that, pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, these interactive data files are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933 or Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and are otherwise not subject to liability under these sections.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

/s/United Bancorp, Inc.

Date: August 13, 2013 By: /s/James W. Everson
James W. Everson
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: August 13, 2013 By: /s/Randall M. Greenwood
Randall M. Greenwood
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

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Exhibit Index

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

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